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The Alphabet

Form	Name	Sound	Example
1 A α	ἄλφα alpha	Grānāda	ἀ-γο-ρά ¹ , ¹ market
2 B β	βῆτα beta	boy	βί-ος, <i>life</i>
3 Γ γ	γάμμα gamma	going	γάγ-γλι-ον, <i>ganglion</i>
4 Δ δ	δέλτα delta	decagon	δέ-κα, <i>ten</i>
5 Ε ε	ἒ ψιλόν epsilon	lēt	μέ, <i>me</i>
6 Ζ ζ	ζῆτα zeta	zone	ζώ-νῃ, <i>zone</i>
7 Η η	ῆτα eta	thēy	ῆ-λι-ος, <i>sun</i> <i>HELIO</i>
8 Θ θ	θῆτα theta	thin	θε-ός, <i>god</i> <i>THEO</i>
9 Ι ι	ἰῶτα iota	intrigue	ἐ-πι-πῆ-πτω ¹ , <i>fall on</i>
10 Κ κ	κάππα kappa	king	κα-τά, <i>down</i>
11 Λ λ	λάμβδα lambda	lid	λί-θος, <i>stone</i>
12 Μ μ	μῦ mu	met	μῖ-κρός, <i>small</i>
13 Ν ν	νῦ nu	not	νῆ-σος, <i>island</i>
14 Ξ ξ	ξῖ xi	box	ἐξ-ο-δος, <i>exodus</i>
15 Ο ο	ὀ μικρόν omicron	ōbey	κα-λός, <i>beautiful</i>
16 Π π	πῖ pi	pay	πα-τήρ, <i>father</i>
17 Ρ ρ	ῥῶ rho	run	πε-ρί, <i>round</i>
18 Σ σ, S ^{snal}	σίγμα sigma	sun	στά-σις, <i>dissension</i>
19 Τ τ	ταῦ tau	topic ^τ	τό-πος, <i>region</i> [<i>under</i>]
20 Υ υ	ὕ ψιλόν upsilon	ũ, ũ ²	ύ-πο-λῦ-ω ¹ , <i>loose from</i>
21 Φ φ	φῖ phi	phonic	φω-νή, <i>voice</i>
22 Χ χ	χῖ chi	ch ³	χο-ρός, <i>chorus</i>
23 Ψ ψ	ψῖ psi	lips	ψῦ-χή, <i>soul</i>
24 Ω ω	ὦ μέγα omega	dōme	ὦ-ρᾶ, <i>hour</i>

¹ When long in quantity, α, ι, υ will be marked ᾱ, ῖ, ῡ unless they have the circumflex accent (ᾶ, ῖ, ῡ), which can stand only on a syllable long by nature (θ¹).

² As in German dünn, über; or in French tũ, fũrent. To make this sound, hold the lips rounded as if to whistle, and try to say ee.

³ As in German brechen, machen. To make these sounds, roughen the h in he and in hard.

A

GREEK-ENGLISH LEXICON,

BASED ON

THE GERMAN WORK OF FRANCIS PASSOW,

BY

HENRY GEORGE LIDDELL, MA.,

LATE STUDENT OF CHRIST CHURCH, NOW HEAD MASTER OF WESTMINSTER SCHOOL;

AND

ROBERT SCOTT, MA.,

PREBENDARY OF EXETER,

SOME TIME STUDENT OF CHRIST CHURCH, AND LATE FELLOW OF BALLIOL COLLEGE.

WITH CORRECTIONS AND ADDITIONS, AND THE INSERTION IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER OF
THE PROPER NAMES OCCURRING IN THE PRINCIPAL GREEK AUTHORS.

BY HENRY DRISLER, LL.D.,

ADJUNCT PROFESSOR OF THE GREEK AND LATIN LANGUAGES IN COLUMBIA COLLEGE, NEW YORK.

NEW YORK:

HARPER & BROTHERS, PUBLISHERS,

329 & 331 PEARL STREET,

FRANKLIN SQUARE.

1873.

Sept. 12th

Entered, according to Act of Congress, in the year 1846. by

HARPER & BROTHERS.

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TO

CHARLES ANTHON, LL.D.,

PROFESSOR OF THE GREEK AND LATIN LANGUAGES IN COLUMBIA COLLEGE,

This Volume is most respectfully Dedicated,

AS A TOKEN OF ADMIRATION

FOR DISTINGUISHED ABILITIES ZEALOUSLY AND SUCCESSFULLY DEVOTED TO THE
ELEVATION OF CLASSICAL LEARNING IN OUR COUNTRY;

A TRIBUTE OF GRATITUDE

FOR INSTRUCTION RECEIVED IN EARLIER YEARS AND

A MEMORIAL OF FRIENDSHIP

WHICH, COMMENCING IN THE RELATION OF PROFESSOR AND STUDENT, HAS EXISTED UNBROKEN
DURING MANY YEARS OF ALMOST DAILY INTERCOURSE,

BY HIS PUPIL AND FRIEND,

THE EDITOR.

THE LIFE OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

CHAPTERS AND SECTIONS

THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

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THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

PREFACE OF THE AMERICAN EDITOR

It is with feelings of satisfaction that the editor is at length able to present Messrs. Liddell and Scott's enlarged translation of Passow's Greek-German Lexicon to the American public. The work has been delayed far beyond the appointed and expected time of publication by unavoidable causes: the editor's public duties in college and school occupying six hours of every day, apart from the necessary private preparation for those duties, did not allow him leisure to prepare the work for the press as speedily as was first intended, consistently with that degree of accuracy which it has been his earnest endeavor to attain.

Of the work itself it seems scarcely necessary to say anything in commendation; it needs but a very brief comparison with either of the Greek-English Lexicons now in the field, to convince the scholar of its decided superiority in point of arrangement, development of significations, and accuracy of quotation. The plan pursued, and the materials employed in constructing this Lexicon, are fully detailed in the preface to the English edition, to which the reader is referred. Adopting Passow's admirable Lexicon as the basis of theirs, and carrying out the principles which he laid down for his own guidance, the English editors, by their own reading, by the aid of the Paris edition of Stephen's Thesaurus, and of other general as well as special Lexicons, have produced a work, which, for real utility and general accuracy, now stands, and will be likely long to be without a rival in the English language. It presents in a condensed form the results of the indefatigable researches of German scholars, who have for some years past supplied the literary world with what is most valuable in this as in every other department of philology.

From its first appearance, this Lexicon was adopted in the English schools, to the almost entire exclusion of all others, received the stamp of public approbation, and was awarded the palm of decided superiority over the only other Lexicons of equal pretensions that were then in use (Donnegan's and Dunbar's), by high critical authority, in an able and discriminating article in the *Quarterly Review*,¹ from which we extract the following passages:—"In speaking of Messrs. Liddell and Scott's Lexicon, we have awarded it the praise which we think it deserves—we have shown (we hope) satisfactorily its superiority over its rivals."² Again, "This great principle" (viz. to make each article a history of the word referred to³), "the only sure foundation on which to build a good Lexicon of the Greek language was very beautifully exemplified for the first time in Passow's Lexicon—Donnegan seems to have disdained it, Dunbar to have been ignorant of it;⁴ Messrs. Liddell and Scott have made it the basis of their work. And the consequence is, that Passow's Lexicon was, as far as that went, admirable; Donnegan's and Dunbar's, objectionable and mischievous; Messrs. Liddell's and Scott's, excellent and useful. And here another question naturally proposes itself to us—Have these last carried out in their work this principle, which they hold forward so prominently in their preface—have they constantly kept it in view, and regularly acted upon it? We have examined their Lexicon with great care and patience, as well with regard to this as other questions, and we answer without hesitation that they do appear to have kept constantly in view this great fundamental rule."⁵ Professor Dunbar himself, the editor of one of the rival Lexicons, testifies to the value of Messrs. Liddell and Scott's labors in the following language:⁶—"They have produced a good Lexicon; and, notwithstanding the aid they received from Passow, their additions indicate great industry, laborious research, general accuracy,

¹ No. CL. for March, 1845, pp. 293-324; to this the editor is indebted for some corrections of errors in the Lexicon.

² *Quart. Rev.* p. 318.

³ *Vide* Preface to Eng. Ed. p. xx.

⁴ It is but justice to Prof. Dunbar to mention here, that in his reply, in the *Classical Museum* (No. IX., pp.

245-258), to the *Quart. Rev.*, he exculpates himself from this charge on the ground that he merely edited a Lexicon, put into his hands for that purpose, which was inferior to the one adopted by Messrs. L. & S. as the basis of theirs; but admits its correctness with regard to the Lexicon itself.

⁵ *Quart. Rev.*, p. 307.

⁶ *Class. Museum*, p. 252

and respectable scholarship. Their work proceeds from a university long famed for elegant scholarship and high pretensions, whose name and influence may be supposed to give the stamp of authority to everything that emanates from it. It is no wonder, then, that their volume should have cleared the field of England of almost all its competitors, supported, as it may be supposed, independent of its merits, by many scholars attached to the *genius loci*." But apart from the influence of the "*genius loci*," the substantial merits of the work, drawn as it has been carefully and laboriously from the best German sources, and embodying the lexicographical discoveries and improvements of German critics down to the present time, entitle it to the fullest confidence of the scholar, and the same reception in this country, that it has already obtained in England.

Donnegan's *Lexicon*, notwithstanding it is the fashion to decry it as utterly worthless, having been drawn in a great measure, especially the fourth edition, from Passow's, contains much useful matter, but the absence of arrangement, the confusion of different significations, erroneous quotations and from different editions of the same author, and the blending of different articles into one, or giving several different interpretations to the same passage, render it an unsafe guide for the beginner, while to the Lexicographer Donnegan's sources are accessible in a less corrupt form; so that, though much of his matter is valuable, it would be a less arduous task to prepare a *Lexicon* entirely anew from the same sources, than to reproduce his work in a form that would render it a safe and reliable guide to the youthful student of Greek.

Dunbar's *Lexicon* is, in some respects, open to the same charge of want of arrangement and consistent development of significations, and necessarily so; for having taken, as the basis of his, a *Lexicon*¹ that was originally adapted to certain authors living at widely different periods, which could not therefore be expected, and was not intended to exhibit a complete or systematic view of the Greek language, and having added to this from his own reading, generally in the purest authors of the Attic period, and from other sources without strict regard to historic arrangement, he has, in increasing the size of the work, rendered its striking and fundamental defects (as a general *Lexicon*) more glaring, and more difficult to be remedied. These radical errors have been avoided or obviated in the work now offered to the American student, partly by the excellence of the basis adopted by the editors, and partly by their own care and diligence.

It remains for the American editor now to state what he has attempted, to render the book more acceptable and more useful to the youthful students of Greek among us (for for such chiefly have his additions been designed), and to justify the language of his title-page. It is there stated, that the *Lexicon* has been edited "with corrections and additions, etc.," and, to show that this statement is well grounded, a few of the corrections made in different articles are given below;² and, to avoid remark, only of those

¹ Class. Mus., p. 245; and Biog. sketch of the late Mr. Pickering in the Law Reporter, June, 1846, p. 56.

² Articles remaining uncorrected in the 2d English edition, which have been corrected in the American. This list might have been greatly increased, but space will not admit, and enough are quoted to make good the assertion of the title-page.

ἄυτος, 2 articles in one, v. Butt. Lex. s. v.

ἰάω, (2d.) incorrect as theme of ἰάται, q. v., and Butt. Lex. l. c.

αβρότης, the first ref. to Pind. is wrong, both being in fact the same passage, only the first ref. is to Böckh's lining, the 2d to Heyne's; and ref. to Eur. wrong also. In this article Donnegan's materials are much better, and need but a change of arrangement to be correct. It is not often, however, that this praise can be bestowed on his *Lexicon*.

ἀγαπάω preferred by Hom. to ἀγαπάω; just the reverse, as Passow correctly says.

ἄγρος, in Hdt. and Eur., a *milk-pail*; doubtful, for in Hdt. the first passage refers to something in which the child is carried by the herdsman, and afterwards exposed, and so in Eur. Ion, where it 'is=ὑπὸ τῆς 1337-8, and in the other pass. of Hdt. it is used to carry water, as in Eur. El. 55, where Electra, reduced to be a peasant's wife, with her ἄγρος on her head, is directed by the peasant to the fountains; it is true a *milk-pail* might be used for this purpose, but Ael. relating the circum-

stance mentioned in Hdt. substitutes ἰδρίαν for ἄγρος.

ἀγέλαρχος, in 2d ed. ref. is filled up to Luc. Amor. 22, wh., by its position, is incorrect, the word being ταῦρος, and its place after leader of a herd.

ἄγέλη II. the editors have followed Passow, in making the youths remain in the ἄγέλαι to the age of 17, while Müller, whom they quote, says they were not enrolled in them till the 17th year.

ἀγκύλη II. 2, is not the *leash*, but something on it.

ἀγκυλόδους, *barbed*, incorrect in Q. Sm., the word there being ἄρη.

ἀγωνίζομαι, is said to govern the dat. in Thuc. 4, 87, the correct constr. is given under II. c. inf.

ἀγωνοθετεῖα ref. to Polyb. in that connection wrong.

ἰεῖρω III. Hdt. 1, 165 is different.

ἑρέβομαι, all the forms in II., referred to here, belong under ἑρέβομαι.

ἰθρήνεντος in Xen. Cyr. l. c. is not 'foreg.,' as is evident from the connection in Xen.

ἰθλιβής in Nonn., Φύσιγναθος in Batr. etc., with wrong quantities from Passow; Ἀβδηρίτης, right in Passow. ἀκαλός II. and ἀκολος=ἐνθεσις in Stratt.; 1st wrong, 2d right.

γόον under γοῶν impt., in its own order 2 aor.

Δαναΐδης in Hes. Sc. 229 (not Δαναΐδαις), is not from Δαναός as here stated, but from Δανάη, the line commencing Περσεύς Δαναΐδης.

δειδῶν and δειδα confounded; the expl. of Eur. Med.

that remain uncorrected in the 2d English edition. The additions speak for themselves, they occur on almost every page, and are distinguished from the rest of the work by an obelisk.¹ This applies in the first half of the volume only to entire articles. It was the editor's desire at the outset to use some special mark to indicate at a glance his own additions; but at the request of the publishers, partly from a fear that the constant insertion of these marks would disfigure the book, and partly because Messrs. Liddell and Scott had not so distinguished their contributions from Passow's, this was dispensed with. The editor, however, claimed the privilege of enumerating, at the end of the preface, the words that had been added, as well as those that had been enlarged or altered, so that both here and abroad it might be known what changes had been made, without the necessity of comparing the two editions throughout.

The work proceeded in this way as far as the end of A, when the 2d English edition appeared.² On a comparison of his labors with those of the English editors, the American editor was gratified to find that in very many cases they had made the same alterations, added the same references, enlarged the same articles, and inserted the same omitted words. In making these, however, though the meaning was nearly the same, the language employed to express this meaning was generally somewhat different. In regard to amount the editor believes that the additions of new articles and forms are as numerous in the American as in the 2d English edition, and so of articles enlarged in the first part, where he had more time for research; but in the progress of the work the English editors (who have added and corrected comparatively very little in the early part) increase the number of their additions of new words and of improvements of articles already in their lexicon. As this enlargement seemed to continue in the same proportion after A, and as the editor on comparing his corrections and alterations in this portion found most of them anticipated abroad, it enabled him to comply with the earnest

518 is right under *δίδω*, but ref. wrong, which expl. is out of place in *διδίδω*, but ref. correct.

Ἑλλησποντίας in Ath. is not "caught in the H," but an adj. agreeing with *θάλασσα*.

ἐπιπώλησις is not part of II. 8, but of 4.

ἔριος, gen. *ατος*, appears to be without auth. for this gen.

ἐύηλεκτος, in Theocr. 1, 128, has nothing to do with "cheese;" it is there *εὐπάκτοιο καρῷ*.

ιος=*εις* in II. 6, 422 only in masc. in dat. sing., and so in all the Lexicons; but in this passage it is dat. neut. agreeing with *ἡματι*, and no example of masc. occurs: (for this the editor is indebted to Prof. Anthon, who has corrected the oversight of the Lexicons in the glossary to the new edition of his Homer, soon about to appear).

And so in different parts of the work the editor has noted

many of the same nature; to save room a few more may be quoted, and the two editions compared for the corrections—*ἀγκών* II., *ἀγλευκῆς*—*ἡμι*, &c., so *Ζεφυρίτης*, *ἡερόφοιτος*, *Θετί* in voc. should be *Θετί*—*Θηβαί*—*Ἰταλίδης*—*κόλαξ* in Ar. Vesp.—*Διμηρά* in Epidaurus—*Μελίαι*—*Πηνελόπη*, &c.

¹ The editor has used this mark † because the () and [] were already employed for a different purpose. When the mark † stands at the beginning of an article and is not followed by another, the entire article has been added by the Am. editor; when this † stands at the beginning, or in the body of an article followed by another †, then the part included between the marks has been added by him; and finally when this mark stands in the body of an article not followed by another †, the part from the † to the end is his addition.

² EXTRACT FROM THE ADVERTISEMENT TO THE SECOND EDITION:—

"The unexpected rapidity with which our First Edition has been sold, has prevented us from improving the Second so much as we had hoped. Those whose studies are confined to the best and earliest authors will observe, perhaps, but little alteration.

"Nevertheless a good deal has been effected. We have gone over the whole very carefully, correcting errors, adding authorities, completing references where before only the author's name was found, and inserting the words of the passage referred to more fully when this seemed useful or instructive. The Contents of the Volume have been much increased; yet a slight enlargement of the page, and a more rigid economy of space, have enabled us to comprise it within almost the same number of sheets.

"Our chief aid in these improvements has been Pape's Lexicon, which was only in progress when we published our former Edition (see p. xix). It is a copious and valuable work, but is disfigured by countless false references, partly from inadvertence, but still more from the easy way in which the Author has borrowed his references, without verification.*

"We have to thank a great many friends for additions, corrections, and suggestions. We hope they will continue their good offices; as, without such coöperation, ultimate accuracy cannot be looked for.

May, 1845."

* We have a multitude before us, for we kept a more or less faithful register of those we detected. Mr. Pape's way of writing 3, 5, 8 must be difficult to distinguish, or the printers must have put one for the other with very little care. The same may be said of 1 and 4.

and frequently expressed wishes of the Publishers, to proceed more rapidly with the printing of the work. Accordingly he revised the portion that had not been already stereotyped, from *Λητοδότης*, by the 2d English edition, and made it conform as far as possible to that, assigning to the English editors what they had corrected or altered in this part, and claiming nothing as his own, though previously inserted by him, that had been anticipated by them.

Abandoning from this point all further collection of new materials, the editor confined himself to the insertion of the Proper names, merely comparing his previous gleanings with the new copy, and inserting only where such matter had not been noted at all in the original work. Here too he commenced distinguishing, by the mark referred to above, all his own additions, intending on a revision of the first part to make the same distinction there; this, however, was found impossible in the case of simple additions or alterations, but has been everywhere prefixed to entire articles inserted by the editor: accordingly, to enable those who feel an interest in the matter to turn at once to the additions, and to prevent Messrs. Liddell and Scott from being exposed even to the risk of unmerited censure, the editor has collected at the end of the preface (p. xiv. sqq.) all those words to which additions have been made in the American edition not distinguished from the rest by any mark; this does not include those to which references have been filled up, where the English work omitted the authority altogether, or merely quoted the author's name; these are very numerous, especially in the earlier portion of the work.

To have reset the entire first half would have been productive of too great delay, as well as too expensive; the first 32 pages however have been reprinted from the 2d edition, and in these credit has been given to the English editors for those additions and corrections which had been simultaneously made by both, while the American editor's additional matter is distinguished here also from theirs by the insertion of the obelisk. In the remaining portion from p. 32 to p. 853 the editor compared the reprint with the 2d English edition, correcting such errors as were detected, and making such alterations as could be comprised in the same space, where necessary. New words could not be inserted, nor could additions be made to given articles; new references could be introduced only where space was left at the end of a paragraph, and these have been chiefly from Aristotle. In making this comparison, if an addition of the editor seemed greatly inferior to the corresponding one in the English edition, when a change could be made, credit was given to the English edition for this by not inserting the editor's mark, as in *ἐπιδοτέω*. Very frequently, however, it happened that in the two editions different words were added, that is, a new article in the American was not in the 2d English, and reversely. In this perplexing and laborious process it may occasionally happen that a word of translation, or reference to an author, may have been included within the editor's marks, though already in the work, and again a signification or explanation introduced by the editor may not have been so claimed, and may seem to pass under the authority of the English editors; if so, it has not been intentional, and could scarcely be avoided in so great a number. Such corrections and alterations will be instantly made when ever ascertained. References to authors however, and to particular passages as stated above, have not been alluded to in the Appendix to this Preface;—they have all been verified and are believed to be generally correct; in another edition this distinction (it is hoped) can be fully made.

Now with regard to the additions of common words, and the plan pursued by the editor in making these. Few scholars, perhaps none, are so intimately acquainted with the genius of the Greek language as to be able, by the aid of an index, however complete, to turn to detached passages, and arrive at the correct explanation of a given word or passage. The train of thought running through the previous portion of the work frequently modifies or gives force to an expression, which cannot be gleaned from the isolated passage under consideration; and it may safely be asserted that the only mode of preparing an accurate and reliable Greek Lexicon is by perusing the Greek authors continuously (in the order laid down in the Summary), and noting their peculiarities, as Passow has done for Homer and Hesiod; or else, in the mode adopted by Freund for the early Latin writers, by compiling, from actual perusal, special Lexica of the separate authors, and then combining them himself into a systematized whole. As the printing of this Lexicon commenced immediately after the copy was put into the editor's hands, he of course could not expect to improve the work by the addition of any class of writings; besides, his time was limited: the best portion of the day was wholly occupied with laborious professional duties, and he had, therefore, only the evenings and mornings to devote to the Lexicon. This scanty allowance of time, with the tedious

duty of proof-reading, which fell almost entirely on himself,¹ afforded him little opportunity for much systematic and continuous reading. However, he has endeavoured to accomplish something in this respect, believing that the correction of errors and verification of assertions advance the cause of science, as well as the accumulation of new materials, and are more useful than the repetition of unauthenticated statements from previous writers.—As Messrs. Liddell and Scott had omitted in their course of reading the Lyric poets contained in Gaisford's *Poetae Minores*, relying on Passow's previous labours, which, though accurate and extensive, had still left gleanings sufficient to repay a subsequent gatherer, the editor began with these in chronological order, comparing Gaisford's with the more complete collection of Bergk,² and with Schneidewin's,³ and inserting in the *Lexicon* words or significations omitted, and earlier references to particular forms or usages, which latter class of additions was most numerous. In the reference to these poets Gaisford's collection is always intended, except in the cases where particular editions are mentioned in the list of authors, or the word is not given in Gaisford: then, the reference is to these editions, or to Bergk's; and when this is done, it is indicated by appending the letters Bgk. to the quotation. In the course, too, of college duty, and private reading apart from this, the editor went over portions of Aristophanes, Euripides, Xenophon (who, of the Attic authors, seem to have been least carefully examined by the Oxford editors), and Theocritus, from all of whom additions have been made to the *Lexicon*. And here it may be stated, as one great merit of the plan carried out by Messrs. Liddell and Scott from Passow, that additions can thus be made to their *Lexicon* from authors of different periods without producing that confusion alluded to in the notice above taken of Professor Dunbar's *Lexicon*, because, being arranged chronologically, every period has its appropriate place, and words from earlier or later authors fall naturally and consistently into this without marring the symmetry of the whole.

The most numerous additions, however, to this part of the *Lexicon*, have, from the nature of the case, been drawn from other lexicons. Especially would the editor make the fullest acknowledgment of his indebtedness to the Paris edition of Stephen's *Thesaurus*,⁴ Pape's Greek-German *Lexicon*, Rost and Palm's new edition of Passow (*A-Ερρομαί*), Jacobitz and Seiler's Greek-German *Lexicon* (*A-O*), the special lexicons referred to on p. xix, and, in addition, Damm's (ed. by Rost) to Homer, Crusius' to Homer (with review by Ameis in *Neue Jahrbuch.*, v. 37, pp. 243-288), Linwood's to Aeschylus, Matthiae's to Euripides (*A-I*), Schleusner's to *LXX.*, Wahl's *Clavis N. T.* (3d edition, Leipzig, 1843, 4to), compared with Wilke's (Dresden, 1841, 2 vols. 8vo) and Rose's Parkhurst, Schmid's *Concordance to N. T.* edited by Bruder (Leipzig, 1841, 4to), and the indexes of the editions referred to in the catalogue. Besides these, the editor has occasionally consulted Donnegan's, Planche's, and Dunbar's⁵ *Lexicons*: of the first two he has made little use; but, as they are intended for the same object, he felt bound to refer to them, since it would have been singular indeed if, in so vast a variety of subjects, there were no one point on which they might not have been more accurate or more full than the Oxford Passow; and such has been found to be the case, though the editor has never taken aught from them without verification elsewhere; while of the last-mentioned, except the excellent appendix of scientific terms, he has made no use, for a different reason; the only article taken from Dunbar's Greek-English *Lexicon*, that the editor is aware of, is *ἄγκυρα*, and this is credited to Professor Dunbar as being an addition of his own. For another class of words, greatly increased in number for the benefit of younger students, the tense-forms, etc., of irregular verbs, the editor is indebted to Buttmann's *Catalogue of Irregular Verbs* translated by Mr. Fishlake, the list of these verbs in Lobeck's edition of Buttmann's Greek Grammar, and particularly to Carmichael's copious and excellent work on the same subject. From these sources then, but principally from the *Thesaurus*, Pape, and Rost and Palm, has the editor derived his additions of common words to the *Lexicon*, but he has always verified the reference, and made the translation from the original Greek, and not from the Latin or German of these *Lexicons*, except in the case of a few later authors, as Philo Judaeus, the *Geoponica*, *Oracula Sibyllina*, Philostratus, Clemens of Alexandria, and a portion of Oppian and Nicander.

¹ The editor was subsequently in a measure relieved of this laborious duty, v. Preface, p. xiv.

² *Poetae Lyrici Graeci*. Ed. Theod. Bergk. Lips. 1843.

³ *Delectus Poetarum Iambicorum et Melicorum Graecorum*. Ed. F. G. Schneidewin. Göttingae, 1839.

⁴ Thirty-two Nos., *A-Πααλ*, omitting certain por-

tions. In the other letters occasional use was made of Valpy's edition, 8 vols. folio, London, 1815-28.

⁵ Dunbar's *Lex.* 1st edition, Edinb. 1840; the editor was not aware of a 2d edition having appeared until he saw it noticed in the *Quart. Rev.* p. 299: of this (2d ed) he has not been able to make any use whatever.

The chief improvement (for such the editor believes it to be) however, will be seen at a glance to consist in the "insertion in alphabetical order of the Proper names occurring in the principal Greek authors." His own experience as a teacher had made him feel very sensibly the want of some such aid for the pupils under his charge; and, on communicating his intention, when requested to edit this Lexicon, to older and more experienced teachers, he was glad to find that their views in this respect coincided with his own. The Proper names are a portion of the Greek language, subject to similar laws of composition, derivation, and inflection to the other words of the language; frequently, too, they are the oldest¹ or only existing form of some regular Greek substantive, or adjective, the use of which in the common language may be found in some yet unedited production, and as such, are necessary to the full development of the language. This principle has long been admitted and acted upon in Latin Lexicography; it is taken as fully established by Freund in his recent copious and valuable Lexicon, and is adopted in the reissue of Passow's Greek Lexicon by Rost, Palm, and Kreussler. The propriety of introducing them into a Greek Lexicon is admitted, too, by Pape, who adopts, however, a different arrangement, which is, giving them in a separate form as an appendix to his other Lexicon; but a great objection to this mode is the difficulty, nay almost impossibility of determining what derivatives shall be assigned to the Common and what to the Proper portion, and the great inconvenience arising therefrom in the constant reference from one to the other. Besides it breaks up the connection between the two portions, which is exhibited when they follow in alphabetical order in the same volume. This difficulty has been felt by the Oxford editors, and they have had to act very arbitrarily in the admission or rejection of such words; while in their Lexicon the force of a derivative is frequently lost from the primitive proper name not being exhibited in the connection.

On this head, as on all others relating to Greek Lexicography, Passow's example and authority ought to be of great weight: he says,² "But we ought to speak here chiefly of the admission of Proper names, mytho-historical and geographical As regards the admission of these, and their complete enumeration, I have expressed my reasons for this course in my work, *Ueber Zweck und Anlage Griechischer Wörterb.* (2), pag. 21, and I have strengthened these in my Greek Lexicon, first part, pag. xi, 4th edit. I now repeat them the less fully, because Hermann, *Opusc.* 2, p. 223, has expressed himself on this subject in the most peremptory manner. It is for this reason, that, as I agree fully with the principles, so do I wish to see them developed more consistently in the continuation of the work."—Further he says,³ "Both geographical and historical names ought to be admitted, but there should not be given, as in Forcellini and Scheller, comprehensive geographical or mytho-historical information, for this lies entirely beyond the limits of a Lexicon; in this only the relation of the individual word to the language ought to be indicated. Of geographical words, therefore, nothing ought to be stated, further than whether the word indicate a country, a city, a river, a mountain, etc., and to what part of Greece it belongs, because the character of the race had an actual influence on the formation and the usage of the words. So of names of persons; whether they indicate a man or woman, a freeman or slave, of what Grecian tribe, and of what period If any one now ask, what is gained for lexicography by this procedure, we answer, what is sought to be gained chiefly by a critical Lexicon, that one may survey the language in all its formations and creations." To these remarks of the illustrious lexicographer we subjoin the decisive words of Hermann: "In our opinion these (proper names) are least of all to be neglected, not only on account of the forms which either they themselves, or else their derivatives, have most worthy of mention, but also because a large portion of these names are by far the earliest monuments of the ancient language of the Greeks."

The editor has gone somewhat beyond what Passow lays down for his own guidance, in his account of individuals (indicating here also the portion of Greece, etc., to which they belonged, and generally the occupation of each), and occasionally also of towns; commonly merely pointing out their situation, unless some derivative required a particular fact to be stated respecting them, in order to explain fully the allusion in the derivative, or else some peculiarity of form or quantity required further notice: sometimes, in

¹ Vide Ἀδάμας, Ἀγαθηνής, Ἀγαστοφός, etc.

² Article de M. Passow sur la première livraison du *Treſor de la langue grecque*, inséré dans les *Annales de critique littéraire* de Berlin. (Nos. 89, 90, 91, de l'année 1831), prefixed by M. Didot to the 1st vol. fasc. 3d of the *Paris Thesaurus*, p. v.

³ In the preface to his Greek Lexicon quoted above.

⁴ In his "*Censura novae editionis Thesauri Stephani*" i. e. Valpy's London edition, reprinted in his *Opuscula*, vol. 2, pp. 217-251; the extract is on p. 223.

the case of important places, the modern name has been added. For further particulars the student should consult a Classical Dictionary, as this is not designed to supersede the necessity of consulting such a work on all these points; but, while the student should refer to the Classical Dictionary for historical and geographical information, it does not render the insertion of the Greek forms in an ordinary Lexicon less necessary; for, apart from the reasons assigned above by Passow and Hermann, which require these to be included for a complete development of the language, the youthful student will not find elsewhere the information of which he constantly stands in need—the mode of inflection and the derivatives of such words. Dr. Anthon's Classical Dictionary, the one now chiefly in use in schools, though an excellent work, professes on the title-page to give an account merely of the *principal* names, and does not, as a general rule, add the Greek forms, while the new "Biographical and Mythological Dictionary," edited by Dr. Smith, of larger size and greater pretensions, though it admits the Greek form of *Greek* names after the Roman form, gives no clue to their inflection or composition; and it omits also several classes of words which are requisite for the full development of this portion of the language, namely, Greek forms of foreign names used by Greek writers, foreign words introduced into the Greek language;¹ as a general rule, patronymics, and gentile appellations, even from the earliest writers, and minor points of prosody,² correctly and properly enough, because this belongs to the province of Greek lexicography, and lies beyond the scope of a Classical Dictionary; besides, but a few numbers of this were published when the editor began his labours, and geographical articles are entirely excluded.

These are the grounds on which the editor has admitted the proper names into the body of the Lexicon—it is for others to decide whether correctly or not. He has endeavoured to give a pretty accurate account of those occurring in the early Epic and Lyric poets, historians, orators, and the Scenic poets; from later writers he has given a very copious list, but not completely; and in the whole of this portion of his work he desires to render the fullest acknowledgment to Pape's Lexicon.³ This volume he has followed throughout, not slavishly, for it is liable to the same charge as the other portion of his work—erroneous references and typographical errors. Dr. Pape, though he has evidently gathered materials from all quarters most laboriously—in fact, as every page proves—appears, nevertheless, to have taken Crusius' Manual for his basis, and very frequently makes the same erroneous reference that that work contains, especially in Aristophanes, substituting one play for another, or referring merely to the author without quoting the passage. Crusius' work is one of considerable labour, and deserves praise for what it effected; but it is very faulty in references. In Pape's work, too, the references, in the case of all the Scenic poets and the Attic orators, are to different editions from those used by Messrs. Liddell and Scott; for the sake of uniformity of reference, and the convenience of those using this work, the editor has adapted them to the editions as quoted in the list of authors. This was a tedious, laborious, and time-consuming task, but one that was necessary, if the editor wished to discharge his duty aright. He has, besides, always verified the references to the earlier writers, and very frequently, but not always, to those of later date. In the correction and enlargement of this portion of the work, in addition to Pape's Lexicon, which (except in the case of Inscriptions and very late writers) he has incorporated almost entire, he has derived materials from Crusius' *Wörterbuch der Eigennamen*, Dr. Anthon's Classical Dictionary, Dr. Smith's Biographical and Mythological Dictionary (of this only a few numbers were available), Davis's Index to *Herodotus* (London, 1829), Müller's historical writings (with the maps in the English translation), Cramer's *Greece, Italy, and Asia Minor* (with maps), Kiepert's *Atlas von Hellas* (1es und 2es Heft), D'Anville's *Atlas*, the Ancient maps of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, Bischoff and Möller's *Wörterbuch der Geographie*, Sickler's *Handbuch der Alten Geographie*, Uckert's and Forbiger's treatises of the same subject, Leake's *Morea and Northern Greece*, Ainsworth's "Travels in the Track of the Ten Thousand," Thirlwall's, Mitford's, Wachsmuth's, and Heeren's historical works, Ersch and Gruber's *Allgemeine Encyclopädie*, C. F. Hermann's *Polit. Antiq.*, Winer's *Biblisches Real-Wörterbuch* (2d ed. Leipzig, 1833); the notes and indexes to editions of classical authors, particularly the excellent and copious index to Groskurd's German translation of Strabo, comprising the 4th volume, and the indexes to Didot's "*Bibliotheca Graeca*," and other works referred to under separate articles.

¹ Vide Freund's Preface to his Latin Lexicon, p. xi, for his views on this subject.

² Compare on 1st page A'baris with 'Αβάρης in Gr. Lex.: 'Αβάρης, etc.

³ *Wörterbuch der Griechischen Eigennamen*; dritter Band des Handwörterbuchs der Griechischen Sprache.

The editor has been thus particular in enumerating the sources from which he has drawn, from a desire of assigning full credit to all from whom he has taken, and because he feels deeply sensible of his own deficiencies in so vast a field as this, and of the necessity of having access to accurate sources of information to produce anything useful or valuable; and to those from whom he has drawn he is willing to attribute the full credit, if there be anything here stated more accurately or more fully than in works hitherto accessible to American students, satisfied, in this his first appearance before the public in his own name, if he has been the means of collecting into one body information from many different quarters for the benefit of those for whom his exertions have been chiefly employed. The editor, however, may be allowed to express the hope that, by industriously pursuing the course marked out for his future labours in this department—a course upon which he has already entered—he may hereafter be able to contribute his mite to the advancement of that branch of philology to which he expects to devote the best years of his life. Ample room is still left for generations yet to come in this department of learning: the Lyric poets require to be re-read carefully, Herodotus will admit of a re-perusal, and Hippocrates is yet to be studied; Euripides and Aristophanes have hitherto been neglected: a wide field for future labour is offered in the Attic orators: Xenophon of the early historians needs a careful reading; Plutarch and Lucian are far from being exhausted, having generally been examined only by indexes: and then before the adventurer lies the boundless expanse of later Greek, almost untouched; room enough here for many labourers to work without jostling.

One object of eager solicitude with the editor was to reproduce the labors of Messrs Liddell and Scott in as accurate a form as possible. With this view he undertook to read the second proof of every page himself, which he did, with the exception of the portion mentioned on p. xiv. In many places there was an inconsistency in the accentuation, as *ἄγκυρα* and *ἀγκύρα*, *δάς* and *δᾶς*, *ιδρώς* and *ιδρως*, *δοίδυξ* and *δοῖδυξ*, *κλίμαξ* and *κλίμαξ*, *πούς* and *πούς*, the compounds of *πῶρα*, etc.; how easy a matter it is, however, to overlook such minutiae, may be perceived from the word *διέκπτωσις*, which appears to have escaped even German accuracy, and to have passed unnoticed in at least four different revisions; it is correctly printed in Passow's 3d edition, incorrectly *διέπτωσις* in his 4th, and so repeated in Rost and Palm's; adopted in this form by Messrs. Liddell and Scott, and unchanged in their 2d edition. In the accentuation of *ἄγμα* the editor has ventured to differ from all the Lexicons which he has consulted; they give *ἄγμα*: but the analogy of *πῶρα* (*πέπρωρα*) requires *ἄγμα*, for the *a* in *ἄγνυμι* is long by nature, as *ἔαγα*, *ἄγη*, etc. The Oxford editors, in the 2d English edition, though they have greatly improved their work in general, have, in their desire to gain room, at the same time, injured it not a little by rejecting many words,¹ which stood in the first edition without authority; to some of these the American editor has filled up the references, while others stand as in the original work;² by rejecting, in many instances, the parts of compounds, which were given in the first edition from Passow, and which have been retained where occurring and filled up where wanting, in the American reprint; (they have given rather a singular appearance to their work by adopting at the conclusion Pape's plan of indicating the parts of compounds by a hyphen, while at the commencement they adhere to their former mode; this was unnecessary, and in the editor's opinion, is far from being an improvement, unless the parts of the compound be written after (except in the case of words compounded without change), for frequently Pape's hyphens give no more clue to the derivation than if they were not there at all, especially to younger students; the plan of the 2d edition of the abridgment is a very good one, and appears to the editor preferable to either of the others, *i. e.*, to use the hyphens and give also the component parts); by altering references which were correct in the 1st edition³ (this seems rather to be the

¹ *ἀγαπητός*, in Plat. Rep. 358 A; *βαθυγνώμων*, in Babr. 124, 5; *γεγονητέον*, Pind. O. 2, 10; *ἐπικυλίω*, in Polyb. 3, 53, 4; *ἡρυνγίτης*, in Plut. 2, 558 E, &c., in other parts of the work.

² In reprinting this Lexicon the editor omitted nothing but what seemed wrong, or without any authority whatever; while he allowed those words that rested on the auth. of Gramm. or late writers to remain, even when no auth. was quoted: of these the English editors have omitted in their new edition a very large number, but the Am. editor did not feel himself at liberty to do so, partly from a wish to reproduce here everything that was not actually wrong, and partly from the belief that many of these words might be verified; and his has proved to be the

case; he struck out *ὑβύρτακος*, *ἄγέω*, *ἄγιω*, *ἄγροβώτης*, *ἀκάτειον*, **ἄλδο*, *ἀνατλήω*, *βασανιστήρ*, *βωτήρ*, *ἐξαλίξω*, *ἐπιπορπώω*; and all of these were omitted in 2d English edition, except *ὑβύρτακος*, *ἄγέω*, and **ἄλδο*: some forms were allowed to remain, and some were inserted, though not in use, from which to derive remote derivatives. Others may have been omitted not noted here.

³ We have noticed many of these, under *κ* alone, *καθαίρω*, *καθάριος*, *κατασφάζω*, *κατερέειν*, *καίνυμαι*, *καίρος*, *κατά*, *κεφάλαιος*, *Κήρ*, *κόλχος*, *κνανώπη*, *κώπη*, *σο*, *ἄλιζωος*, *ἄλκνχος*, *ἄμνημοσύνη*, *ἄν F*, *ἀνῆπνευσις*, *ἀναρρηπίζω*, *ἀντικαταλλάσσω*, etc.: under *ἐπισσαι* and *ἐπιστολή* references corrected in addenda to 1st ed stand uncorrected in 2d.

result of hurried printing, for the 2d edition does not appear to be as accurately printed as the first); and finally, they have in one or two instances given wrong explanations of passages in 2d edition which were right in the 1st.¹ In the early part of the work, also, as before stated, the editors have not often corrected or completed references, except in the case of Aristotle, Polybius, and Lucian; in this part the editor has corrected a number of erroneous references, but very few considering the immense number of references in the volume, and from an actual perusal of the whole work, he can say, in justice to the editors and proof-reader, that the book is printed with great accuracy.

In regard to the use of particular terms and forms some changes have been made; chiefly to make the work conform to the text-books in use among us; as, restoring 'sub-junctive' in place of 'conjunctive,' giving the lenis and aspirate to *pp*; inserting, as stated above, both forms of compound words; giving the tenses of verbs more fully, particularly the 1 perfect active, when resting on good authority, and adopting the usual form of appellation for the Greek divinities and heroes: here, a difficulty arose at the outset; the nomenclature appears to be in a transition state, the old method in England and this country still in a great measure maintaining its ground, the new and more accurate having completely established itself in Germany, and with the diffusion of German learning beginning to assert its claims in other lands. The Oxford editors have generally adopted the German mode, transplanting into their language the Greek forms, but not consistently, for they speak of Hephaestus and Vulcan, Ares and Mars, Asclepius and Aesculapius, and almost always use the form Hercules. It was a matter of debate with the editor whether to follow them throughout, or to make their articles and his own in accordance with what in this country is yet the almost universal practice. He felt reluctant to introduce so radical a change, especially since distinguished scholars were at variance on this point and unwilling apparently to lead the way: the editor would say with Mr. Leitch,² "Besides I felt that it would be presumptuous in me to attempt to lead, while those who are entitled to do so, although many of them admit the necessity of reform in this matter, have done so little toward introducing a better system." For these reasons the old system of nomenclature, which has become naturalized as it were in our poetry, history, and light literature, as well as our school manuals, has been for the present retained.

Before concluding the editor would publicly acknowledge his deep indebtedness to Professor Anthon for the generous interest he has manifested, and the valuable aid he has afforded in the republication of the present work. By his advice and encouragement, and with his promised assistance in difficulties, it was undertaken, for without these the editor would have shrunk from so laborious and responsible a task: the want of books of reference in a city like New-York, where there is no public library containing recent critical editions, and philological works in this department, is a serious obstacle to extensive research; while the editor's limited reading ill qualified him to revise a *Lexicon* intended for the whole body of Greek literature from its first development in the Homeric poems to its decline in the writers of the Eastern empire. Professor Anthon's valuable and extensive library, which, on this as on previous occasions, has been at the command of the editor, in a great measure supplied the former want, while in respect to the latter the editor hoped to find in that same distinguished scholar's varied and abundant stores of classic learning a cover for his own deficiencies. In every difficulty where aid was sought, that aid has been cheerfully and readily afforded; the Professor has never refused or been reluctant to give his time and attention, even to the neglect sometimes of his own editorial labors. This work, then, is offered to the public with more confidence than it would otherwise be, from the fact that many of the corrections and additions have been suggested, or approved of, by Professor Anthon. But while making this full acknowledgment for the assistance he has received, the editor would wish it to be understood that Professor Anthon is not in any respect responsible for the merits or defects, the corrections or blunders of the work; whatever decision may be passed upon it, whether it be received favorably or otherwise, the editor alone is to be held accountable for the additional matter: the materials furnished by Professor Anthon from his own reading have been used in the same way as those from other quarters, and incorporated with the editor's collections. For this same reason the attempt has been made to distinguish the additions and alterations from the original work, that the English editors may not be exposed to the chance of censure for what may be the fault of another.

The editor's acknowledgments are due also to G. W. Collord, Esq., an instructor in

¹ Under *κίων* Pind. N. 3 36, *ἐκκαρπόμαι*, etc.

² Preface to his translation of Müller's *Mythology*

the Grammar School of the College, for having relieved him of a portion of the heavy labour of proof-reading, viz., from the middle of E to 'Ημι, p. 627, and again from παρυφιστημι, p. 1129 to the end; this gentleman also aided the editor in re-reading and comparing the whole work (except the first 34 pages) with the 2d English edition. Mr. Collord's well known accuracy and practical acquaintance with the subject afford a guarantee that the book will be accurately printed.

The desire of the publishers to avoid any further delay in the publication of the work, and the long and tedious labour of revising the plate proofs, induce the editor to send it forth without a table of 'addenda et corrigenda,' for which he has collected some materials. Close application to the task through the whole summer, and more than half his scanty vacation of a single month, render it necessary to defer the preparation of this table till after the August vacation.

May this, his first appearance before the public, meet with a not too harsh reception; want of time and other occupations ought not of course to be pleaded as an apology for errors or inaccuracies, but they may serve to account sufficiently for no further additions having been made to the Common words, especially too when the editor's engagement only required him to insert the Proper names. Criticism, in a proper spirit and with the detection of error and the promotion of truth as its object, ought not to be objected to; but unfortunately it is too often the case at present to make literary criticism a vehicle for ill-natured, one-sided, and undeserved attacks, which have no other object in view than to gratify private enmity or personal pique. From public criticism, whether passing a favorable or unfavorable decision on his labours, if made in a spirit calculated to promote the cause of truth and sound learning, and from private communications, the editor will most gladly and thankfully avail himself of corrections or improvements for a future edition.

New-York, August 18th, 1846.

APPENDIX TO THE PREFACE.

Words to which additions or in which alterations have been made in the American edition, from p. 32 to p. 840, exclusive of simple references, not designated by the editor's mark †. At the end of K and beginning of Λ, in some words where space allowed, the † was introduced, and this change will be made in the rest of the book where possible, in a future edition.

Αἰάντειος	αἰχμαλωσία	ἄκμων	ἀλαλάω	ἀλλάσσω	ἄμεψις
Αἶας	αἰχμάλωτος	ἄκριστος	ἀλαλητός	ἄλλη	ἀμέλγω
αἶγλη	αἰχηγής	ἄκοή	ἀλαμπής	ἀλλήλων	ἀμελής
Αἰγύπτιος	αἰών	ἄκοντιστικός	ἀλαομαι	ἄλλοιός	ἀμεμφία
αἰδέομαι	αἰώνιος	ἄκοπος	ἄλαός	ἄλλοιῶ	ἀμεριμνία
αἰδοίος	αἰωρέω	ἄκόρεστος	ἄλαπαδνός	ἄλλοκοτος	ἀμέτοχος
Αἰδωνεύς	ἄκαιρος	ἄκος	ἄλαστέω	ἄλλομαι	ἀμῆνιτος
αἰθαλός	Ἄκακος	ἄκοσμητος	ἀλάγω	ἄλλοπάθεια	ἄμητος
Αἰθήρ	ἀκαλανθής	ἄκοσμος	ἀληγδών	ἄλλος	ἄμητωρ
Αἰθίοψ	ἀκαμαντοχάρμας	ἄκομή	Ἄλγος	ἄλλοτι	ἄμηχανο
αἰθοροβίτης	Ἄκάμας	ἄκούω	ἄλγυνω	ἄλλότριος	ἄμικτος
αἰθνία	ἄκαμπτος	ἄκραίος	Ἀλεκτρών	ἄλλοτριῶ	ἄμικς
αἶκα	ἀκατάπαντος	ἄκραντος	Ἀλέξανδρος	ἄλλοφυλέω	ἄμισθί
αἰμασία	ἀκατασήμενος	ἄκριδοθήκη	ἀλέξω	ἄλλοφύλος	Ἄμμων
αἱματώεις	ἄκατος	Ἄκρις	ἀλέτης	ἄλλυδής	ἀμνηστικός
αἱματορρόφος	ἄκεντρος	ἄκροβαφής	Ἀλήτης	ἄλλος	ἀμοιβαδής
αἱματώ	ἄκέραιος	ἄκροβόλος	ἀλιάδαι	ἄλλογιτος	ἀμοιβή
αἰμῶ	Ἀκείμωβροτος	ἄκροβυστία	ἄλιαστος	ἄλοχος	ἀμορφος
Αἰνείας	ἄκίς	ἄκρόδρα	ἄλιενός	Ἄλυπτος	ἀμοργίς
ἱρω	ἄκκίζομαι	ἄκρολόγος	ἄλιευτικός	Ἄλυπος	ἀμοχθος
αἶσα	ἄκλαγγί	ἄκρόμαλλος	ἀλίω	ἄλος	Ἄμπελος
Αἶσακος	ἄκλήιστος	ἄκροπόρος	ἄλιος Α	ἄλωσιμος	ἀμπελοργέω
αἰσθητήριον	ἄκληρέω	ἄκροφαλής	Ἀλιβρόβιος	ἄμα	ἀμπέχω
Αἶσιμος	ἄκληρωτος	ἄκροσφαλής	ἄλιτενης	Ἀμαζών	ἀμπυξ
αἰσχροκερδής	ἄκμας	ἄκταία	ἄλιτμερος	Ἀμαζεῖω	ἄμυδρος
αἰσχροός	ἄκμας	ἄκταίος	ἄλιτρός	Ἀμάραντος	ἀμύω
αἰσχροουργία	ἄκμας	ἄκμή	Ἀκίβιος	ἄμαυρός	ἀμυντήριος
αἰσχυρή	ἄκμη	ἄκμη	Ἀκίμαχος	ἄμαχος	Ἀμύντωρ
αἰσχυνηλός	ἄκμη	ἄκμη	Ἀκίμος	ἀμβλίσκω	ἀμύνω
εἶπεω	Ἀκμητός	Ἀκτιον	Ἀκίφρων	ἄμειβω	Ἀμύρος
	Ἀκμνός	ἄκτιος			
	Ἀκμητός	Ἀκτωρ			
	Ἀκμνόνιον	ἄκωκῆ			

Ἀμυσίς	ἀνικτῶμαι	ἀνεπαφρόδιτος	ἀποσβέννυμι	βέβηλος *	δαιμόνιον
ἀμφοῖσσομαι	ἀνικτορον	ἀνεπιβούλετος	ἀποσῆπι	βέλος	δαινῆμι
ἀμφοφύω	ἀνικύπτω	ἀνεπιστήμων	ἀποσκοπῶ	βέλτιστος	δαιτρεῦω
ἀμφοίχω	ἀνάλαιβάνω	ἀνεπιτήδειος	ἀποσκυβαλίζω	βελτίων	δάκνω
ἀμφοβόλος	ἀνάλαιπτω	ἀνευ	ἀποσκυλεύω	βένθος	δάκρουν
ἀμφοιγυῖω	ἀνάλγητος	ἀνευάζω	ἀποσπάω	βητάρμων	δακρυσίστακτος
ἀμφοιθαλής	ἀναλέγω	ἀνεφάλλομαι	ἀποστρέφω	βία	δακρύνω
ἀμφοίστημι	ἀνάλημμα	ἀνέχω	ἀποσχοινίζω	βιάζω	δακρυόδης
ἀμφοίστομος	ἀνάληψις	ἀνήκοος	ἀποσώζω	βίαιος	δακτυλοθήκη
ἀμφο, παράσσω	ἀναλογισμός	ἀνήροτος	ἀποτίλλω	βισατικός	δάκτυλος
ἀμφοιτεχνῶ	ἀναλογιστικός	ἀνθερέων	ἀποτρέχω	βιβλίον	δαμῶω
ἀμφοιτίθημι	ἀναλύω	ἀνθεσφόρια	ἀποτρίβω	βινέω	δαμόσιος
ἡμφοιτρέχω	ἀνάλυσις	ἀνθονόμος	ἀπότροφος	βίος	δανείζω
ἀμφοιθοβέομαι	ἀνάλωτος	ἀνθος	ἀποφεύγω	βιοτή	δανειστικός
ἀμφοιφορεῦν	ἀναμμνήσκω	ἀνθρακία	ἀποχέω	βιόω	δανός
ἀμφο, ἰ, ζίνω	ἀναμισθαρνέω	ἀνθρακίζω	ἀποσηφίζομαι	βίωσις	δαρδανός
ἀμφοδοξ	ἀνάμνησις	ἀνθρωποποιός	ἀπρονητός	βιωτός	δαρείος
ἀμφοροίδειν	ἀναμφίβλος	ἀνθυποκρίνομαι	ἀπροσκεπτος	βλαζέω	δάσειος
ἀμφοτέρος	ἀναμφίλογος	ἀνιάω	ἀπύθω	βοηθέω	δαφναίος
ἡμφο	ἀνανορία	ἀνιάρως	Ἀραβος	βοηλατέω	δάφνη
ἡμφοβόλος	ἀναντίλεκτος	ἀνιάω	Ἀράχη	Βαίδιον	δαφνήτης
ἀν	ἀναπετάννυμι	Ἀνιγρός	Ἀρβήλος	βοοτρόφος	δαιφίλης
ἀν for ἀνά	ἀναπηθάω	ἀνιερόω	ἀργήεις	Βόρειος	δαιήεις
ἀνὰ	ἀναπληπλήμι	ἀνίημι	Ἀργος	Βορέως	δέκα
ἀνάβασις	ἀναπίπτω	Ἀνικητός	Ἀρεῦς	Βορρῆς	δεκάπολις
ἀναβιβάζω	ἀναπλάσσω	Ἀνιπτος	Ἀρισταῖος	Βορραῖος	δέλτα
ἀναβλαστάνω	ἀναπλέω	ἀνιστόρητος	Ἀρκάς	βόσκω	Δελφίνιον
ἀναβλέπω	ἀναπλέω	ἀνόητος	Ἀρμονία	Βόσπορος	Δελφίνιος
ἀναβόλεις	ἀναπλήρωσις	ἀνοίγνυμι	ἀρνεύω	βοτός	δέον
ἀναβολή	ἀναπνευστικός	ἀνοιδανῶ	ἀρσενικόν	Βουκολικός	δέσποδονος
ἀναβρόζειε	ἀναπνή	ἀνομήλητος	ἀρτίροπος	Βουμέλιος	Δευκαλίων
ἀναγγέλλω	ἀναποδίζω	ἀνταγωνίζομαι	ἀσβεστος	Βουπλήξ	δένω
ἀναγ, γινώσκω	ἀναπερῶω	ἀνταγωνιστής	ἀσθμαίνω	βραβεῖον	Δηλιάς
ἀναγκαστέον	ἀναπτύσσω	ἀντάδω	Ἀσίας	βρασμός	Δηλῖος
ἀνάγκη	ἀναρθρος	ἀνταείρω	Ἀσινής	βραχύνω	Δηλός
ἀνάγκηλος	ἀναρτήλητος	ἀνταίρω	Ἀσκληπιδιός	βρονταῖος	δημαγωγέω
ἀναγραφή	ἀνάρστος	ἀνταλλάσσω	Ἀσπίς	βροτόστονος	Δημήτηρ
ἀναγράφω	ἀναρτήγνυμι	ἀνταγαγῶ	Ἀστρεπτος	βροτός	δημοβόρος
ἀναγρῶς	ἀναρτήπτω	ἀντεζάγω	Ἀσυνετος	βροχίς	διαβλέπω
ἀναδαίνω	ἀνασεύω	ἀντεπιδείκνυμι	Ἀταρβής	βρόχος	διαβολή
ἀναδέχομαι	ἀνασεύω	ἀντεπιμέλλω	Ἀτη	βρονκῶ	διαγγέλλω
ἀναδῶ	ἀνασκευαστικός	ἀντεφιλοτιμέομαι	Ἀτιμός	βρυγῶ	διαθερίζω
ἀναδύημα	ἀνασκοποῖζω	ἀντεράω	Ἀτάντις	βύζω	διαθερμαίνω
ἀναδιδῶμι	ἀνασκοπέω	ἀντίβασις	Ἀτλας	βύρσα	διαθήκη
ἀναδοχῆ	ἀνασπῶω	ἀντικοπή	Ἀττανίτης	βυρσίνη	διαίτα
ἀναδοιμαίω	ἀνασσα	ἀντικρούω	αὐτερέτης	βωμός	διαίκεμαι
ἀναείρω	ἀνάσσω *	Ἀντίποινος	αὐτῶ	Γ, γ	διακονέω
ἀναζῶ	ἀναστατῶ	Ἀντίπολις	αὐτή	γάλα	διακονία
ἀναζεύγνυμι	ἀνίστημι	ἀντισυναντάω	αὐτογενής	γαλαθηνός	διακονος
ἀναζῶ	ἀναστήλω	ἀντιφίλῶ	αὐτομέδων	γαμέω	διακρίσις
ἀναθαύλω	ἀναστροφή	Ἀντίφονος	Ἀφανίζω	γαμικός	διακτορος
ἀναθαροσύνω	ἀνασφάλλω	ἀντλος	Ἀφείδας	γαμίσκω	διακωδονίζω
ἀναθεματίζω	ἀνασώζω	ἄξια	ἄφοδος	γαμοστόλος	διαλαλέω
ἀναθεῶ	ἀναταράσσω	ἄξιόπιστος	ἄφομοίωσις	γάστρις	διαλυνάινωμαι
ἀναθόρνυμαι	ἀντίσας	ἄξιός	ἄφοράω	γεγανός	διαλύω
ἀναθρέω	ἀνατατικός	ἄζων	ἄφορίζω	γενεαλογέω	διανοίγνυμι
ἀναθυμιάω	ἀνατείνω	αἰοῖδος	ἄφορῖσμα	γενειάς	διανομοθετέω
ἀναϊδῶς	ἀνατέλλω	Ἀορνος	ἄφορμίζω	γένεσις	διαπερῶω
ἐναμμοσάρκος	ἀνατίθημι	ἀπαγκυλῶ	ἄφορος	γεννητός	διάπλasis
ἀναίρεσις	ἀνατλήναι	ἀπαλλακτέον	ἄφοραίνω	γεντιάνη	διαπλέω
ἀναίρεω	ἀνατολή	ἀπάτη	Ἀφροδισιάς	γέρας	διαπολεμέω
ἀναίσις	ἀνατομικός	ἀπειρέσιος	Ἀφροδισίος	γεροντιῶ	διαπυρπασμα
ἀναίσχυντέω	ἀνατος	ἄπειρος	ἄφρων	γεῖμα	διασφάγω
ἀναίτιος	ἀνατρέφω	ἄπεκδύομαι	Ἀχελῷος	γεῖνω	διασκηνητέω
ἀνακαθαίρω	ἀνατροπέω	ἄπις	Ἀχερόουσιος	γεωργέω	διασφηνάω
ἀνακάθημαι	ἀνατροπή	ἄπό	Ἀχέρωντιος	γεωργικός	διατετραίνω
ἀνακαθίζω	ἀνατυπῶ	Ἀποβάθρα	Ἀχέρων	γηθῶ	διάτονος
ἀνάκαιον	ἀναυθῆτος	ἀποβαίνω	Βακχευτής	γλήφω	διαφανίζω
ἀνακαλέω	ἀναυθός	ἀποβλέπω	Βάκχη	γλώσσα	διαφῶ
ἀνακαχαλάζω	Ἀναυρος	ἀποδυρίσκω	Βακχίς	γλωσσόκομον	διαφθερίζω
ἀνάκειμαι	ἀναφέρω	ἀποδύω	Βάραθρον	γνώμη	διαφροντίζω
ἀνακεφαλαίω	ἀναφλογίζω	ἀποθύμιος	βαρσβαῶδης	Γοργώπις	διαχάζω
ἀνακηρύσσω	ἀναφρίσσω	Ἀποικος	βαρβαρικός	γράμμα	διαχωρέω
ἀνακινῶ	ἀναφύω	ἀποκαθίστημι	βαρβαρόκτονος	γραμματικός	διαχωρίζω
ἀνακλίζω	ἀναφωνέω	ἀποκαλέω	βάρβαρος	γραπτός	διαψύχω
ἀνακλάω	ἀναχέω	ἀποκαπύω	βαρύνω	γραμμία	δίδωμι
ἀνικήκῃσις	ἀναχωρέω	ἀπολανστικός	βαρύνω	γυμνασία	δίεμι
ἀνακλίνω	ἀνδάνω	ἀπολάνω	βαρύνω	γυμνός	διείπον
ἀνακομίζω	Ἀνδρόβουλος	ἀπολήγω	βασανιστής	γωνιῶ	διείργω
ἀνακόπτω	Ἀνδροδάμας	ἀπολυνάινωμαι	Βάτραχος	Δ, δ	διείρωμαι
ἀνακρεμάννυμι	Ἀνδρομάχος	ἀπολύτρωσις	βεβαιῶ	δάμνων	διεκβολή
ἀνάκροσις	Ἀνδρομάχος	ἀπομάσσω	βεβαιωτής	δαίδαλος	διεκπερῶω
ἀνακοῦω	ἀνεγείρω	ἀποξενίζω	βεβαιωτικός	Δαίδαλος	διέρομαι

δικαίως	εἶλω	ἐναγκυλίζω	ἐπικυμαίνω	θαλῆς	καρτερικός
δικαιοσύνη	Εἰλωτικός	ἐνάλιος	ἐπικυρώ	θάλλπος	Καρχηδών
δικαίως	εἰμὲν	ἐνατος	ἐπιλήνιος	θάνατος	Καστόριος
δίκροτος	εἰμι	ἐνγόναισι	ἐπῆλυσις	θανάτωσις	Καταβάθμος
δίληπος	εἰρεσία	ἐνδεκα	ἐπιμαίομαι	θάσιος	καταβόρεια
δίμοιρια	εἶρην	ἐνδελεχῆς	ἐπιμελητέον	θέμις	κατακλείω
σίμειρος	εἰρήνη	ἐνδομος	ἐπίνοια	θεράπην	κατακομῶ
Διογενῆς	εἰς	ἐνδοκός	ἐπινομίς	θερισμός	κατάκομος
Διόγνητος	εἰσαγείρω	ἐνδοθεν	ἐπιπληρώω	θερμός	καταλῶ
Διοκλήδης	εἰσάγω	ἐνδοῦσιμος	ἐπιπολῆ	Θηβαί	καταπιστεύω
Διονυσίας	εἰσαθρέω	ἐνδομα	ἐπιτόμβιος	Θηβαίς	Καταρρίκτης
Διόσκοροι	εἰσβαίνω	ἐνδυναμῶ	ἐπίφορος	Θηβάνας	καταρρίπτω
Διοσκορίδης	εἰσελαύνω	ἐνδύτος	ἐπίφους	Θήβη	κατασκηνώσις
ἐπιλεβής	εἰσχωρίζω	ἐνελέσσω	ἐπιχωρέω	Θησεύς	καταφθίω
διπρόδια	εἰσμάσσομαι	ἐνθα	ἐπιχωρίος	Θησίης	κατενῶπα
διστός	εἰσοδιάζομαι	ἐνθρῦπτω	ἐπταμηνος	Θούσα	κατεσθίω
διστάζω	εἰσρέω	ἐνιαυτός	ἐπτάπολις	Θράκη	κατήγορος
δίστομος	εἰσπταίω	ἐνιαυτός	ἐρεϊκῶ	Θράκιος	Κενταυρίς
διόρευνω	εἰσπλέω	ἐνιαυτός	Ἐρετρικός	Θρακιστί	κεντέω
δίφρος	εἰσποιέω	ἐνναίω	ἐρεθίζω	Θράξ	Κεραμικός
διφορόφορος	εἰσπράσσω	ἐνολιθαίνω	ἐριθαικίς	Θράσσα	Κεραυνίος
δίχα	εἰσφρέω	ἐνομός γυνυ	ἐρίτιμος	Θράττα	Κέρβερος
δίχοτομέω	εἰσχεῶ	ἐνόρχης	Ἐρμαῖος	Θρεψίπτας	Κέρκυρα
Διώνη	εἶω	ἐνόχος	Ἐρμείας	Θυμβρίς	Κέρκυρα
δοκιμή	ἐκ	ἐνόος	Ἐρυθραῖος	θύρετρον	Κεφαλλην
δόκιμος	ἐκάτερος	ἐνοφραγίζω	ἐσπερα	Θυώνη	Κεφαλληνία
δολιχός	ἐκβαίνω	Ἐνυάλιος	ἐσπέριος	Ἰαλυσός	κῆλον
δοξάζω	ἐκγέγραα	Ἐνωά	Ἐσπερίς	Ἰάμβη	Κιζυτός
δοξόομαι	ἐκγλύφω	ἐξαγοράζω	Ἐστία	Ἰάνυξ	Κίλιξ
δοριθήρατος	ἐκγονος	ἐξαγωγίμος	ἐταρεία	Ἰασώ	Κίλισσα
δορικτήτος	ἐκθειάζω	ἐξαισιος	Ἐτεόκλητες	Ἰδα	Κιμμέριοι
δοριπόρος	ἐκθέω	ἐξαλιος	ἐταίρετος	Ἰθάκη	Κίρκη
δορκαλῆς	ἐκθνήσκω	Ἐξαπολις	Εὐβοία	Ἰκάριος	κίων
δόρπον	ἐκθρώσκω	ἐξαρκέω	εὐώνιος	Ἰλίας	κλεπτὺς
Δρακίντειος	ἐκκαλύπτω	ἐξάρχω	Εὐξενος	Ἰνδίκος	Κλωνάριον
δρακιντιον	ἐκκλησιαστικός	ἐξαστις	Εὐπάτωρ	Ἰνός	Κνίδιος
δράω	ἐκκοπενσις	ἐξάττικίζω	Εὐραπίδης	Ἰνώ	Κοίλη
δυσασθητος	ἐκλυτος	ἐξανδῶ	Εὐριπος	Ἰπποτροφέω	Κολλοσηνός
δυσαλθής	ἐκνέμω	ἐξέξω	Εὐρύς	Ἰρις	κόπτω
δυσαντίλεκτος	ἐκφεύγω	ἐξεσθίω	Εὐρώπη	Ἰρος	Κόρινθος
δύσερρος	ἐκφύω	ἐξοδοιάζω	Εὐρύστια	Ἰσθμιακός	κόρος
δασκατέργαστος	ἐκχέω	ἐξόρμησις	ἐφθβίω	Ἰσθμιάς	κόρος
δυσμενής	ἐλαία	ἐξοχή	ἐφθβία	Ἰσις	κρείσκος
δυσμερόμαι	ἐλεθεμνιάς	ἐοικα	ἐφθβία	Ἰστεός	Κρήτη
ὠδεκάθεος	ἐλεος	ἐπάκτιος	ἐφοράω	Ἰταλιώτης	Κρητικός
Δωδώνη	ἐλευθέρια	ἐπαναίρω	Ἐφύρα	Ἰτνς	Κρίσα
ὠχρῆς	ἐλευθέριος	ἐπανάστασις	ἐχω	Ἰτωνία	Κύνθος
Δωρίς	Ἐλευσίν	ἐπαπονήσκω	ἐων	Ἰφίγενεια	Κυρηναῖος
δύρον	Ἐλικών	ἐπαναγῶ	ἐώνημαι	Ἰχθυόφθογος	Κυρήνη
ἐβδόμος	Ἐλικώνιος	ἐπειδὴν	ἐωςφόρος	Ἰώ	Κωλιάς
ἐγερεσμάχος	Ἐλλάς, ἡ	ἐπεισπίπτω	ἐως	Ἰων	κῶλον
ἐγερτικός	Ἐλλάς, ὁ, ἡ	ἐπεισφύρω	Ζεφυρίτης	Ἰωνικός	Κῶρνος
ἐγκαθεύδω	Ἐλλήνιος	ἐπεισχύω	Ζεφύρος	Ἰῶτα	λαβύρινθος
ἐγκαθίημι	Ἐλλησποντος	ἐπετήσιος	ἡβη	Καδμείας	Λαισποδίας
ἐγκαθοράω	Ἐλπίς	ἐπιβαρέω	ἡλιάδης	Καδμῆς	Λάκαινα
ἐγκατατίημι	ἐμβρόντητος	ἐπιβλήμα	ἡλιάς	Κάδμος	Λακεδαιμόνων
ἐγκλείω	ἐμβρυος	ἐπιβύμιος	ἡλιος	Καλάσιρις	λακτιζώ
ἐγκολπίζω	ἐμείω	ἐπίγειος	ἡπειρώτης	καλλίνικος	Λάκαν
ἐγγεσίμαργος	ἐμμενής	ἐπιδίδωμι	ἡπειρωτικός	Καλλιόπη	Λακωνικός
ἐδω	ἐμπεδός	ἐπιδιορθῶ	ἡράκλειος	Καλλιπία	Λατιβαί
ἐθειρα	ἐμψων	ἐπιεσθύνιος	ἡραῖς	Καλλίχορος	Λαρισαῖος
ἐθίλω	ἐμψυσίω	ἐπιζήλος	Θάας	Καλυνῶ	λάχος
ἐθίζω	ἐμψυτενσις	ἐπιθρῶσκω	Θάλασσα	Καππάδοξ	λέγω
ἐθνώρης	ἐμψυτος	ἐπίστρω	θαλάσσιος	Καρίνη	Λεῖβηθρον
ἐθνικός	ἐμφύω	ἐπικαιρος	Θάλασσα	καρπῶ	Λεονθέα
εἰκῆ	ἐμψυχος	ἐπικέλωμαι	Θάλασσα		

P R E F A C E.

WE are at length able to put forth this Lexicon. It has cost us several years of labor and that for the most part very heavy, because for the most part we had only spare hours to bestow. Events, of which it is needless to speak particularly, threatened more than once to break it off altogether.

However, we have at length finished it. And we send it forth in the hope that it may in some wise foster and keep alive the accurate study of the Greek Tongue; that tongue, which has been held one of the best instruments for training the young mind; that tongue, which as the organ of Poetry and Oratory is full of living force and fire abounding in grace and sweetness, rich to overflowing, while for the uses of Philosophy it is a very model of clearness and precision; that tongue, in which some of the noblest works of man's genius lie enshrined—works, which may be seen reflected faintly in imitations and translations, but of which none can know the perfect beauty, but he who can read the words themselves, as well as their interpretation.

It will be proper, by way of Preface, to say something of the nature of our Work, of the sources from which we have drawn, and of what we ourselves have done.

But first it may be well to notice an objection that may be taken, at starting, to the notion of an *English* Lexicon of the Greek Tongue. It may be asked, whether such a Lexicon should not be in *Latin*, as in the old times; whether the other is not an unworthy condescension to the indolence of the age.

In answer, we would draw a distinction between an English *Lexicon* and English *Notes* to Classical Authors. We hold that Critical Notes on these Authors will always be best in the Latin Tongue. No other will be found so brief, clear, and easy of remembrance; no other has the advantage of technical terms and phrases which all Scholars have agreed to use; no other will be so readily understood by Readers of all countries and all ages. But though this is our opinion in regard to Critical Notes, it by no means follows that we should hold the same in regard to Lexicography. The chief business of Lexicography is one, to interpret words; of Criticism another, to unravel the idioms and intricacies of language. The Latin Tongue may be the best organ for the latter work, yet very unequal to the due execution of the former. And quite unequal it is. For just as impossible is it to render the richness, boldness, freedom, and variety of Greek by Latin words, as it is to give any adequate conceptions of Milton or Shakspeare by French translations. Yet French is, confessedly, the language of Mathematics. So Latin is the language of Classical Criticism. But we hold it feeble and defective for purposes of Lexicography. And when we add to this the fact, that in richness at least and freedom (though certainly not in beauty or exactness) our own language is not unworthy to compare with the Greek, we conclude confidently, that the best Lexicon an Englishman can use to read Greek with, will be in English. A Frenchman may have reason for using a Greek-Latin Lexicon; an Englishman can have none.

Nor is this a mere opinion of our own. A Greek-English Lexicon has been demanded often and by high authorities;¹ has been undertaken more than once by able scholars; and several Lexicons of this kind have been published.

¹ As by Bp. Blomfield (Quarterly Review, vol. 22, p. 348), whose Glossaries to Aeschylus show how well he understood the office of a Lexicographer. (We have thought it needless to refer *specialty* to these.) A work of the kind was undertaken by the Bishop's brother, Mr. E. V. Blomfield, whose early death left many fair promises unperformed; also by Dr. Nicoll, late Hebrew

Professor in this University; and by others. See further an able Article in the Quart. Review (vol. 51, p. 144 foll.), written, we believe, by Mr. Fishlake, the Translator of Buttmann's Lexilogus and Catalogue of Irregular Verbs. In the two articles just quoted will be found an amusing History of Greek Lexicography nearly down to the present time.

It might be expected that we should here take such notice of these Lexicons as to justify our adding another to the list. We could easily do so. But at this time and in this place we decline the task; partly because it is an invidious one, and might be attributed to other motives than a desire of serving the cause of Truth and good Scholarship; partly because to do it thoroughly would require a considerable space and much minute detail—more perhaps than could justly be allowed within the compass of a Preface. We therefore pass over this subject here and now; merely remarking that, if in the most popular of these Lexicons now abroad, there are found resemblances to ours (as no doubt there will be, here and there, especially in the Homeric words), the reason hereof is that we have both been indebted to Passow—though the Author of the Lexicon we allude to has made slow and scanty acknowledgment of the amount of *his* debt. We proceed to speak of our own.

In the Title-page, our Work is said to be “based on the German Work of FRANCIS PASSOW.” We cannot too fully express our obligations to this excellent book, without which ours never would have been attempted. But before doing so, we will lay a short account of it before our Readers; and for this purpose we must begin with Schneider’s still earlier Work.

The Third and last Edition of SCHNEIDER’S Greek-German Lexicon¹ appeared in 1819; and immediately became the Book of common use throughout Germany. It contains a vast mass of learning, though a great deal of it is out of the way, and of very little use to the general Student. Schneider was a great Naturalist, was the Editor of Aristotle’s History of Animals, of Theophrastus, of Nicander, of Oppian; and this his peculiar taste shows itself a little too much in a Lexicon of limited size; while he too much neglects the usages peculiar to Homer and the earlier writers, and gives little account of the Construction of words. Moreover he has paid slight regard to clearness of arrangement, and made small attempt to trace the connection of different significations.²

After this, the work of Greek-German Lexicography fell into the hands of PASSOW in the following manner.³ An abridgment (*Handwörterbuch*) of Schneider’s work had been published by Riemer under Schneider’s own direction. Some four or five years before Schneider’s 3d Edition had appeared, Francis Passow, a favorite Pupil of Jacobs and Hermann, was appointed Professor at Breslau.⁴ He had already written a Treatise containing his views of what a Greek Lexicon should be;⁵ and in course of time it came to Schneider’s ears, that Passow had supplied the prosodiocal marks and references in a copy of Riemer’s Book. Schneider then pressed him to prepare a new Edition of this Abridgment—merely (as Passow thought⁶) for the purpose of getting the prosody supplied. Passow complied, but undertook the work in a very different sense from this. He began by claiming full powers of alteration, and then set to work in earnest. In 1819, the same year that Schneider’s last edition was published, appeared also the First Part of Passow’s Work:⁷ what he proposed to himself will be best given in his own words. Thus then he writes to his old Preceptor, F. Jacobs, on the publication of the First Part:⁸ “It would be worth a great deal to me, to hear your judgment on the Plan of my Lexicon, especially on the manner in which I have given the first place to the Homeric senses, and then to those of Hesiod; my purpose being to go on in regular historical order, and thus to arrive at something like completeness. These Homeric and Hesiodic Articles I have worked up with real diligence, trusting wholly to myself; and here I hope nothing will be found wanting, that can properly be required in a Lexicon. All the rest has been put together from Schneider’s materials (often raw enough), with my own notes, marginal and interlinear; and this part will be found more or less perfect, according to the measure of Schneider’s exactness, and my own carefulness. In the Conjunctions, however, Particles, and Prepositions, I have found it necessary to go below Homer, and beyond Schneider. If I live for a Second Edition,

¹ Griechisch-deutsches Wörterbuch beyrn Lesen der griechischen profanen Scribenten zu gebrauchen. Ausgearbeitet von Johann Gottlob Schneider, Professor und Oberbibliothekar zu Breslau. Leipsig, 1819, 4^o, 2 vols. An Appendix (Supplement-Band) followed in 1821, 4^o.

² See further the very useful Article (by Mr. Fishlake) quoted above, p. 147, sqq.

³ We learn this from a letter to F. Jacobs, dated Breslau, August 10, 1819. See Franz Passow’s *Leben u. Briefe* Breslau. 1839, 8^o.

⁴ In 1815, being in his twenty-ninth year. He was born Sept. 20, 1786.

⁵ Ueber Zweck, Anlage und Ergänzung griech. Wörterbücher. Berlin, 1812, gr. 8^o.

⁶ See the Letter referred to above.

⁷ J. G. Schneider’s *Handwörterbuch*, etc., nach der dritten Ausgabe des grossen griechisch-deutschen Wörterbuch, mit besonder Berücksicht des homerischen u. hesiod. Sprachgebrauches, u. mit genauer Angabe der Sylbenlängen ausgearbeitet. Leipsig, 2 vols. small 4^o. It was finished in 1823.

⁸ In the same Letter

the old Lyric and Elegiac Poets, with the Prose of Herodotus and Hippocrates, shall be worked into the text on the same principles; in a Third, the Attic Poets; and then, the Attic Prose. In this way I hope gradually to come nearer to my ideal of a good Lexicon, and to bring organic connection into the thing of shreds and patches which we now have." These views, which may be found more fully stated in his Preface,¹ he did not live to see fully realized. The second and third Editions followed so quickly, that he had not time to make any thorough improvement.² But in the fourth³ he carried on his plan so far as to have worked into the Text (though not completely) the phraseology of the earliest post-Homeric Poets, as also that of Herodotus. And the Work, thus remodelled, he considered so completely his own child, that he dropped the name of Schneider from the Title-page. Soon after the publication of this, his own Lexicon, his health began to fail. He died on the 11th of March, 1833, in his forty-seventh year, leaving the work which he had so well begun for others to bring to an end.

This is what we proposed to ourselves, viz. to carry on what Passow had begun. We perceive that others are doing the same in Germany.*

We at first thought of a *translation* of Passow's Work, with additions. But a little experience showed us that this would not be sufficient. Passow indeed had done all that was necessary for Homer and Hesiod, so that his Work has become a regular authority in Germany for the old Epic Greek.⁴ But he had done nothing farther *completely*. For though in the Fourth Edition he professes to have done for Herodotus the same as for Homer, this is not quite the case. He had done little more than use Schweighäuser's Lexicon—which is an excellent book, and leaves little of the *peculiar* phraseology of Herodotus unnoticed, but is very far indeed from being a complete vocabulary of the author.⁵ One of us, accordingly, undertook to read Herodotus carefully through, adding what was lacking to the margin of his Schweighäuser. The other did much the same for Thucydides. And between us, we have gone through the Fragments of the early Poets, Lyric, Elegiac, etc., which were not in the Poëtae Minores of Gaisford; as well as those of the early Historic and Philosophic Writers; and those of the Attic, Tragic, and Comic Poets, which were dispersed through Athenæus, Stobæus, etc. We have referred to the latter as collected by Meineke, so far as his collection was published when we began printing. But besides all our own reading and collections, we have made unflinching use of the best Lexicons and Indexes of the great Attic writers, Wellauer's of Æschylus,⁷ Ellendt's of Sophocles, Beck's of Euripides, Caravella's of Aristophanes, Ast's of Plato, Sturz's of Xenophon, with Reiske's and Mitchell's of the Attic orators. The reader will see by this that we have thrown our chief strength on the phraseology of the Attic writers. We have also sedulously consulted Böckh's Index to Pindar; and for Hippocrates, who ought to be closely joined

¹ P. xxvii, sqq. (Ed. 4.)

² Published in 1825 and 1827. ³ Published in 1831.

⁴ A Lexicon professedly based on Passow's was begun in 1836 (Leipsig, 8v.) by Pinzger, and continued by Seiler and Jacobitz. We have only seen the first Three Numbers. Works of more promise have been begun, one by Rost and Palm (Handwörterbuch d. griech. Sprache, begründet von Franz Passow. Leipsig, roy. 8v.); the other by F. Pape, (Braunschweig, roy. 8v.) Of these the former half has appeared. Of course we have not been able to make any use of them.

⁵ For instance, Nitzsch, in the Preface to his excellent Commentary on the Odyssey (p. v), says, that on Lexicographical points he shall expect his Readers to refer to Passow; nor shall he touch on such questions, but

when he differs from him. And all late German critical works are full of references to Passow's Lexicon.

⁶ For instance the Reader will in vain look for *ἐλασσών*, *ἐλεγχος*, *ἐλεγχω-χομαι*, *ἐλευθέριος*, *ἐλευθερίη*, *ἐλευθερώω*, *ἐλευθερώσις*, *ἐλιγμός* (or *εἰλιγμός*)—(all omitted in one page of Schweighäuser)—in Passow: * so he will miss *ἐπαναγκάζω*, *ἐπανάστασις*, *ἐπαναχωρέω*, *ἐπάνω*, *ἐπαπονίζομαι*, *ἐπειπεῖν*, *ἐπειξέρομαι*, *ἐπεξενρίσσω*, etc. The latter part of Passow is fuller than the former: after (about) *σύν*, he inserts many Herodotean words not in Schweighäuser. Here too he corrects the false references, which he seldom does in earlier parts of his work.

⁷ Mr. Linwood's came too late for us to be able to make any use of it. († It has been used in the American edition, and in the 2d English edition. ‡)

* † This is a strange oversight on the part of the Oxford editors, and the more surprising that it has been allowed to stand uncorrected in the 2d edition: the statement made in their note is too general, and does great injustice to the laborious and accurate Passow; the editors can merely mean that Passow has not given the Herodotean significations of these words, or that he has omitted the references to Hdt., for the words themselves are all in his Lexicon, except *ἐλέγχομαι*, and *ἐπαπονίζομαι*, which two also are not given in the Oxford Lexicon (the ref. under *ἐλέγγω* to Hdt. are for that form): in the former case the statement is erroneous, inasmuch as the Hdt. signs. are given by Passow to all these words, as they stand in the Oxford Lexicon, except not so fully to *ἐπάνω*, *ἐπειξέρομαι*, and *ἐπεξενρίσσω* have in Passow a reference to Hdt.; while with regard to the very first word quoted, *ἐλασσών*, no reference is made to Hdt. in either Lexicon, but the Oxford editors have based theirs on Passow's, adopting even the erroneous reference at the end to *ἡσσών*.

with Herodotus, we have used Foësius' *Œconomia*, with the references in the Index of the Oxford Scapula. But we want a good critical revision of this Author to make his text of authority in elucidating the Ionic dialect. After the Attic writers, Greek under goes a great change; which begins to appear strongly about the time of Alexander. Aristotle's language strikes us at once as something quite different from that of his master Plato, though the change of styles cannot be measured quite chronologically; as, for instance, Demosthenes was contemporary with Aristotle; yet his style is the purest Attic. Here, as in painting, architecture, etc., there are transition periods—the old partly surviving, the new just appearing. But the change is complete in Polybius, with the later Historic Writers, and Plutarch. We have therefore not been anxious to amass *authorities* from these authors, though we have endeavored to collect their *peculiar* words and phrases.¹ For Aristotle, we have used Sylburg's Indexes, and those in the Oxford editions of the Rhetoric and Ethics; for Theophrastus, Schneider's Index; for Polybius (of course), Schweighäuser's Lexicon; for Plutarch, Wytttenbach's Index. Attic phraseology revives more or less in Lucian; but for that reason most of his phrases have earlier examples, though in some of his works (as the *Verae Historiae*, *Tragopodagra*, *Lexiphanes*, etc.) many new or rare words occur. We have taken them from Geel's Index to the Edition of Hemsterhuis and Reiz. But in these, and writers of a like stamp, we have seldom been careful to add the *special* reference, being usually content with giving *the name* of the author.² Another class of writers belongs to Alexandria. We have not neglected these. The reader will find the Greek of Theocritus pretty fully handled; and he will not turn in vain to seek the unusual words introduced by the learned Epic school of that city, Callimachus, Apollonius, etc., or by that whole sale coiner Lycophron. We have also been careful to notice such words as occur first, or in any unusual sense in the Alexandrian version of the Old Testament, and in the New Testament. We must not omit to mention, that in the first part, viz. from B to K inclusive, we have been saved much labor, and have very much enriched our Lexicon by consulting Hase and Dindorf's New Edition of Stephani Thesaurus. We only wish we could have had their assistance for the whole.

We think it should be particularly noticed, that *all passages quoted have been specially verified on the Proof Sheets, and the references uniformly made to the same Edition.*³ We can thus at least (barring human accidents) insure correctness of quotation; so that those who doubt our authority may really be able to satisfy themselves. And here let us make full acknowledgment, and give our best thanks to George Marshall, M.A., Student of Christ Church, who has relieved us of the heaviest part of this most laborious and irksome task. We will guarantee his accuracy at the hazard of our own.

Such is a brief sketch of *what* we have done. It remains to say something on the manner, *how* we have attempted to do it.

Our Plan has been that marked out and begun by Passow, viz. *to make each Article a History of the usage of the word referred to.* That is, we have always sought to give the earliest authority for its use first. Then, if no change was introduced by later writers, we have left it with that early authority alone—adding, however, whether it continued in general use or no, and taking care to specify, whether it was common to Prose and Poetry, or confined to one only. In most cases the word will tell its own story: the passages quoted will themselves say whether it continued in use, and whether it was used or no both in Poetry and Prose; for there are few words that do not change their significations more or less in the downward course of Time, and few therefore that do not need many references. It will be understood that deviations from the strict Historical order must occur. Homer sometimes uses a word in a metaphorical sense only, the literal sense of which first occurs (perhaps) in Plato. In such instances, of course, we give the literal and actual sense the preference.⁴ The old Epic part we have left nearly, as we found it, in the hands of Passow. Some few errors we have corrected (but there were not many); and we have simplified Passow's account of the Homeric usages; for he was too fond of refining, and making distinctions of *signification*, which depended wholly on the *context*. But we have never been anxious to alter for altering's sake. All post-Homeric words have been remodelled, and those

¹ (†This applies only to the 1st ed.; they have been quoted at length in the 2d.†)

² (†Vide foreg. note.†)

³ The only exceptions are in the case of single references to a few German Works, which we could not obtain, and which we have allowed to stand as in Passow's Text. We must add Wolf's *Leptines*, in which the

references are made to the old Edition. We ought to have altered these, but have not. (†This change has been made in a great measure in the American edition, and in the 2d English, but not completely.†)

⁴ See some good remarks on this principle in Mr. Fishlake's Article above quoted, p. 172.

of Attic stamp, mostly re-written. We should here except the articles on the Propositions, Conjunctions, and Particles, which Passow had (from the first) wrought out with true German diligence. Our work here has been chiefly to compress, and simplify; often referring to Grammatical Works, for matter that comes more properly into their sphere than into that of Lexicography. Many will think we might have well carried this pruning system further; and we believe so too. Statements on points of Criticism will be found supported by reference to the critical writers of chief authority; and here we have endeavored to refer to those whose works are most within reach of English Readers.

We think then that we have the same right to call our Book, A Lexicon, etc., "based on the Work of Passow," that he had to eject the name of Schneider altogether from his Title-page. Our object is not to claim undue honor, but to give as accurate a Title to the Work as we can.

In the *Arrangement*, it will be found, that the Grammatical Forms come first. Then the Root, primary, or secondary, inclosed in curved brackets (); except when it is necessary to speak at length on the Derivation, which will then be found at the end of the article. Then the Interpretation of the word, with examples, etc. Lastly, remarks on the Prosody, when necessary, inclosed in square brackets []. This also we have borrowed from Passow; though he did not observe the first part very strictly; for his Grammatical Forms are often at the end, or mixed up with the Interpretation.

All irregular, with some not obviously regular, Tenses will be found in their own alphabetical place, with reference to the Verb they belong to. Epic, as well as Doric, Aeolic and other dialectic forms may be similarly found; with reference to the Attic form under which (generally) they are discussed.

The Tenses of Compound Verbs will be found under the Simple forms, except where the Compound Verb itself has anything peculiar.

Adverbs must be sought at the end of their Adjectives.

In *Etymology* we have departed widely from Passow. He had adopted a modification of Hemsterhuis' system, referring all words to imaginary primitive Verbs, and inserting these Verbs in their alphabetical places. We have dismissed most of these, retaining such only as are actually implied in some extant tense of the Verb or some Derivative as for instance, ΘΕΩ is implied in θήσω (the fut. of τίθημι), ΕΩ in ἤσω (of ἵημι), ΓΕΝΩ in γέγονα, γόνος, and so forth. Otherwise we have recognized the Root in the simplest forms of the Verb (usually the aor. 2) or Derivatives. For instance, we do not refer λαμβάνω to the imaginary ΛΑΩ, but to the Root ΛΑΒ-, β being clearly part of the Root, as is shown by the aor. 2, by λαβή, by λαύω (i. e. λάβω), etc. The extant Roots or the Forms nearest them, we have printed in capitals. Words not extant are marked by asterisks. Lastly, we have introduced a little Comparative Etymology, by quoting kindred Roots from Sanscrit, and other of the great family of Indo-European Tongues. Of course we have not at all done this completely. We have only endeavored to call attention to the subject; to stimulate curiosity, rather than satisfy it. In this department we are chiefly indebted to Pott's *Etymologische Forschungen auf dem Gebiete der Indo-Germanischen Sprachen* (Lemgo 1833—1836), 2 vols. 8vo.

In the *Translations* of the Greek terms, we have been anxious to use genuine Saxon-English words, rather than their Latin equivalents.

Articles of *Archeology* have been in all cases re-written, with especial attention to the law-phrases of the Orators. We have endeavored here to give a summary of all essentials, referring for details to other Books. We might have been content to refer, once for all, to the Dictionary of Antiquities, lately completed under the direction of Dr. Smith; but this very useful Book was not nearly finished when we went to press.

Many may be surprised to find details of *Mythology* under some words, as Ἀπόλλων, Ζεύς, etc. These are retained from Passow, though curtailed. If the Dictionary of Mythology and Biography, lately begun under Dr. Smith's direction, had been finished, we might probably have cancelled them altogether.

Some *Proper Names* will be found. Passow had inserted all the Homeric and Hesiodic names. We have left such only as had in themselves some force and significance, or presented anything remarkable in their grammatical forms.¹

In all these last mentioned cases it is difficult to draw a line between what is essential to general Lexicography and what is not. We have done this to the best of our judgment, and if the line waves more or less, we must shelter ourselves under the plea that it could hardly be otherwise.

¹ See for example, Ἀγαμέμνων, Ἴφικλῆς.

We subjoin an *Alphabetical Catalogue of Authors* quoted, together with a note of the Edition used, to which (as above stated) we have been careful to make *uniform* reference. The date of each Author's "floruit" is added in the margin; and by comparing this with the short summary of the chief Epochs of Greek Literature prefixed to the Catalogue, it will be easy to determine the time of a word's first usage, and of its subsequent changes of signification. It will be understood, however, that the age of a word does not wholly depend on that of its Author. For, first, many Greek books have been lost; secondly, a word, of Attic stamp, first occurring in Lucian, or later imitators of Attic Greek, may be considered as actually older than those found in the vernacular writers of the Alexandrian age. Further, the Language changed differently in different places at the same time; as in the cases of Demosthenes and Aristotle (noticed above, p. xx), whom we have been compelled to place in different Epochs. And at the same place, as Athens, there were naturally two parties, one clinging to old usages, the other fond of what was new. The Greek of Thucydides and Lysias may be compared in illustration of this remark. We may add, that though the term "flourished" is vague, it is yet the only one available, if we wish to observe the influence of any particular Writer on Language and Literature. We may seem to have been capricious in assigning some of the Dates; but it has been done, always, by comparing such notices as have come to us respecting the author in question, and that chiefly by the aid of Mr. Fynes Clinton's *Fasti Hellenici*, for the period which that work embraces.

Before concluding, we beg to thank all Friends who have assisted us by advice or information. We must also make full acknowledgments to the Delegates of the University Press for the readiness with which they received our Work. And especially we must express our gratitude to the Dean of Christ Church for the kindness he has shown us, and the interest he has taken in the progress of our Book.

We now dismiss our Book with feelings of thankfulness that we have had health and strength to bring it to a close. We know well how far it is from what it might be, from what we ourselves could imagine it to be. But we hope that by pains and accuracy we have at least laid a good foundation; and we shall be ready to profit by any criticisms that may be made upon it, whether public or private. For the present we shall be content if it shall in any sort serve that end of which we spoke in the outset; if, that is, it shall tend to cherish or improve the accurate study of the classical writers of Greece. We cannot look for much more. For the Writer of Dictionaries, says Johnson, in *his* Preface, has been "considered not the pupil, but the slave of science, the pioneer of literature, doomed only to remove rubbish and clear obstructions from the path, through which learning and genius press forward to conquest and glory, without bestowing a smile on the humble drudge that facilitates their progress." His labors have been compared to "those of the anvil and the mine;" or even worse—

condendaque Lexica mandat
Damnatis, poenam pro poenis omnibus unam.

But our own great English Lexicographer, who with his gloomy mind delighted to heap reproaches upon himself, has himself also removed much of that reproach by the noble work which will carry his name wherever the English tongue is spoken. And we at least are well pleased to think that, if our book prove useful, it has been our lot to follow, however humbly, in the same career of usefulness that he chose for his own.

[July, 1843.]

I. SUMMARY OF THE PRINCIPAL ERAS IN GREEK LITERATURE.

- I. The early Epic Period, comprising the Iliad and Odyssey, the Homeric Hymns, and the Poems of Hesiod.
- II. From about 800 to 530 A. C., in which Literature chiefly flourished in Asia Minor and the Islands: the Period of the early Lyric, Elegiac, and Iambic Poets.
- III. From 530 to 510, A. C., the Age of Pisistratus, etc.; the beginning of Tragedy at Athens: early Historians.
- IV. From 510 to 470, A. C., the Age of τὰ Πελοπόννησα, in which the Great Tragic Poets began to exhibit, Simonides and Pindar brought Lyric Poetry to perfection.
- V. From 470 to 431, A. C., the Age of Athenian Supremacy: perfection of Tragedy: regular Prose, Ionic, Herodotus and Hippocrates, Attic (probably) of Antipho.
- VI. From 431 to 403, A. C., the Age of the Peloponnesian War: perfection of the Old Comedy: best Old Attic Prose in Pericles' Speeches, Thucydides, etc.
- VII. From 403 to about 336, the Age of Spartan and Theban Supremacy, and of Philip: Middle Comedy: Attic Prose of Lysias, Plato, and Xenophon: perfection of Oratory, Demosthenes, etc.
- VIII. From about 336 to the Roman Times: (1) Macedonian Age: Prose of Aristotle and Theophrastus: New Comedy. (2) Alexandrian Age; later Epic and Elegiac writers, Callimachus, Theocritus, Apollonius Rhodius, etc., learned Poets, Critics, etc.
- IX. Roman Age: Epigrammatic Poets, Hellenic Prose of Polybius, etc.; Alexandrian Prose of Philo, etc Grammarians. Then the revived Atticism of Lucian, the Sophists, etc.

II. LIST OF AUTHORS, WITH THE EDITIONS REFERRED TO.

N. B. As to the use of this List, see the Remarks toward the End of the Preface.

	Flourish circa	
	A. C.	P. C.
Achæus, Tragicus	447	—
Achilles Tatius, Scriptor Eroticus. Ed. Jacobs	—	450†
Acusilaus, Historicus. Ed. Sturz	500	—
Aeliani { Hist. Naturalis. Ed. Jacobs. }	—	120
{ Variæ Historiæ. Ed. Tauchnitz. }	—	—
Aeschines, Orator. In Bekker's Oratt. Attici, vol. 3; quoted by the pages of H. Stephens	346	—
Aeschylus, Tragicus. Ed. Dindorf (Date of first prize)	484	—
†Aesopiciæ Fabulæ. Ed. De Furia†	—	?
Agatho, Tragicus	416	—
Alcaeus, Lyricus. Ed. Matthiæ	610	—
——— Comicus (Vet.) In Meineke's Com. Fragmenta 2, p. 824	388	—
Alciphron, Scriptor Eroticus. Ed. Wagner	—	200†
Alcman, Lyricus. Ed. Welcker	650	—
Alexis, Comicus (Med.) In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 3, p. 382	356	—
Alexander, Comicus (Incert.) In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 4, p. 553	350?	—
†Alexander Aetolus. Ed. Capellmann†	280	—
Amipsias, Comicus (Vet.) In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 2, p. 701	423	—
Amphis, Comicus (Med.) In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 3, p. 301	350	—
Anacreon, Lyricus. { His true Fragments collected by Bergk. }	559	—
{ Spurious Poems. <i>Anacreontica</i> . Ed. Fischer }	—	—
Ananias, Iambographus. At the end of Welcker's Hipponax	540?	—
Anaxagoras, Philosophus. Ed. Schaubach	470	—
Anaxandrides, Comicus (Med.) In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 3, p. 161	376	—
Anaxilas, Comicus (Med.) In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 3, p. 341	340	—
Anaxippus, Comicus (Nov.) In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 4, p. 459	303	—
Andocides, Orator. In Bekker's Oratt. Att., v. 1; quoted like Aeschines. (His imprisonment)	415	—
Antidotus, Comicus (Med.) In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 3, p. 328	350	—
Antimachus, Elegiacus. Ed. Schellenberg	405	—
Antipater Sidonius. In Brunck's Analecta	127	—
——— Thessalonicensis. In Brunck's Analecta	—	50
Antiphanes, Comicus (Med.) In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 3, p. 3	388	—
Antipho, Orator. In Bekker's Oratt. Attici, vol. 1; quoted like Aeschines	440	—
Antoninus, M., Philosophus. Ed. Gataker	—	160
Antoninus Liberalis	—	150
Apollodorus (tres, Comici Nov.) In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 4, pp. 438, 440, 450	330	—
——— Mythologus. Ed. Heyne	260	—
Apollonius Dyscolus, Grammaticus. (De Constructione, Ed. Bekker. De Conjunct. et Adverb.)	140	—
in Bekker's Anecdota, vol. 2. De Pronom., in Wolf's Musæum Antiquitatis. Historiæ Com- mentitiæ, Ed. Meursius	—	140
——— Rhodius, Epicus. Ed. Wellauer	194	—
——— Sophista; Lexicon Homericum. Ed. Tollius	—	20
Apollophanes, Comicus (Vet.) In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 2, p. 879	407	—
Appianus, Historicus. Ed. Schweighäuser	—	140
Araros, Comicus (Med.) In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 3, p. 273	375	—
Aratus, Poëta physicus. Ed. Bekker	272	—

	Floruit circa	
	A. C.	P. C.
Aradius, Grammaticus. Ed. Barker	—	200?
Archedicus, Comicus (Nov.) In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 4, p. 435	302	—
Archilochus, Iambographus. In Gaisford's Poëtae Minores Gr.	690	—
Archippus, Comicus (Vet.) In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 2, p. 715	415	—
Areteus, Medicus	—	70
Aristaenetes, Scriptor Eroticus. Ed. Boissonade	—	350
Aristagoras, Comicus (Vet.) In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 2, p. 761	410	—
Aristarchus, Grammaticus	150	—
Aristias, Tragicus	450	—
Aristides, Rhetor. Ed. Dindorf	—	150
Aristomenes, Comicus (Vet.) In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 2, p. 730	425	—
Aristonymus, Comicus (Vet.) In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 2, p. 693	420	—
Aristophanes, Comicus (Vet.) Ed. Dindorf	427	—
Aristopho, Comicus (Med.) In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 3, p. 356	350?	—
Aristoteles, Philosophus. Ed. Bekker, Oxon.	356	—
Arrianus, Historicus { Anabasis Alexandri. Ed. Krüger	—	134
{ Indica. Ed. Schmieder	—	—
Asius, Elegiacus. Ed. Bach.	700	—
Astydamas, Tragicus	398	—
Athenaeus. Ed. Dindorf	—	200?
Athenio, Comicus (Incert.) In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 4, p. 557	350?	—
Autocrates, Comicus (Vet.) In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 2, p. 891	390	—
Axonius, Comicus (Med.) In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 3, p. 530	340	—
Babrius, Fabularum Scriptor. Ed. Boissonade † and Lewis†	—	?
Bacchylides, Lyricus. Ed. Neue	472	—
Bato, Comicus (Nov.) In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 4, p. 499	260	—
Bion, Bucolicus. In Gaisford's Poëtae Minores Gr.	272	—
Callias, Comicus (Vet.) In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 2, p. 735	424	—
Callicrates, Comicus (Med.) In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 3, p. 536	350?	—
Callimachus, Epicus. Ed. Ernesti	256	—
Callinus, Elegiacus. Ed. Bach.	730	—
Callippus, Comicus (Incert.) In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 4, p. 561	—	?
Cantharus, Comicus (Vet.) In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 2, p. 835	420	—
Cephisodorus, Comicus (Vet.) In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 2, p. 883	402	—
Chaeremon, Tragicus	380	—
Chariclides, Comicus (Incert.) In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 4, p. 556	—	?
Charon, Historicus. Ed. Creuzer, (with Hecataeus and Xanthus)	504	—
Chionides, Comicus (Vet.) In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 2, p. 5	487	—
Choerilus, Epicus. Ed. Näge	440	—
Choerilus, Tragicus	480	—
Chrysippus, Philosophus	230	—
Clearchus, Comicus (Incert.) In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 4, p. 562	—	?
Clemens Alexandrinus, Ecclesiasticus, et Philosophus. Ed. Potter	—	190
Coluthus, Epicus. Ed. Tauchnitz	—	500?
Corinna, Lyrica	500	—
Crates, Comicus (Vet.) In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 2, p. 233	450	—
Cratinus, Major, Comicus (Vet.) In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 1, p. 15	454	—
Minor, Comicus (Med.) In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 2, p. 374	350	—
Critias, Elegiacus et Tragicus. Ed. Bach.	411	—
Crito, Comicus (Nov.) In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 4, p. 537	—	?
Crobylus, Comicus (Incert.) In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 4, p. 565	335	—
Ctesias, Historicus. Ed. Bähr	398	—
Damoxenus, Comicus (Nov.) In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 4, p. 529	345?	—
Demades, Orator. In Bekker's Oratt. Attici; quoted like Aeschines	326	—
Demetrius, (duo, Comici). In Meineke's Com. Fragm. { (Vet.) 2, p. 876	400	—
{ (Nov.) 4, p. 539	299	—
Demetrius Phaleræus, Rhetor	325	—
Democritus, Philosophus. Ed. Mullach.	460	—
Demonicus, Comicus (Incert.) In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 4, p. 570	—	?
Demosthenes, Orator. In Bekker's Oratt. Attici; by Reiske's pages	355	—
Democritus, Comicus (Incert.) In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 4, p. 571	—	?
Dicaearchus, Geographus. In Hudson's Geographi Graeci Minores	320	—
Dinarchus, Orator. In Bekker's Oratt. Attici: quoted like Aeschines	336	—
Dinolochus, Comicus Doricus	487	—
Dio Cassius, Historicus	—	194
Diocles, Comicus (Vet.) In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 2, p. 838	470	—
Diodorus, Comicus (Med.) In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 3, p. 543	354	—
(Siculus), Historicus. Ed. Wesseling	59	—
Diogenes Laërtius. Ed. Tauchnitz	—	210
Dionysius, Comicus (Med.) In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 3, p. 547	350	—
Halicarnassensis, Historicus, et Criticus. Ed. Reiske	7	—
Periegetes. Ed. Bernhardt	1	—
Diophantus, Comicus (Vet.) In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 1, p. 492	—	?
Dioscorides, Physicus. Ed. Sprengel	—	60
Dioxippus, Comicus (Nov.) In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 4, p. 541	—	?
Diphilus, Comicus (Nov.) In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 4, p. 375	320	—
Draco Stratonicensis, Grammaticus. Ed. Hermann	—	150
Dromo, Comicus (Med.) In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 3, p. 540	350?	—
Echepentides, Comicus (Vet.) In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 2, p. 12	460	—
Empedocles, Poëta philosophicus. Ed. Sturz	444	—
Ephippus, Comicus (Med.) In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 3, p. 322	368	—
Ephorus, Historicus	340	—
Epicharmus, Comicus Syracusanus. Ed. Polman-Krusemann	500	—
Epicrates, Comicus (Med.) In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 3, p. 365	376	—
Ericetus, Philosophus. Ed. Schweighäuser	—	90

	Florini	Alia
A. C.	P. C.	
Epictetus, Philosophus	310	—
Epigenes, Comicus (Med.) In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 3, p. 537	378	—
Epilycus, Comicus (Vet.) In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 2, p. 887	394	—
Epimachus, Comicus (Nov.) In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 4, p. 505	270?	—
Eratosthenes	230	—
Erinna, Lyrica. In Brunck's <i>Analecta Graeca</i>	610?	—
Eriphus, Comicus (Med.) In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 3, p. 556	350?	—
Etymologicum Magnum. Ed. Sylburg: quoted by the pages of the first E.L.	—	1350!
Euangelus, Comicus. In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 4, p. 572	..?	—
Eubulides, Comicus (Med.) In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 3, p. 559	..?	—
Eubulus, Comicus (Med.) In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 3, p. 203	375	—
Eudoxus, Comicus (Nov.) In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 4, p. 508	..?	—
Euenus, Elegiacus. In Gaisford's <i>Poetae Minores Gr.</i>	450	—
Eunapius	—	400
Eunicius, Comicus (Vet.) In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 2, p. 856	394	—
Euphorion. Ed. Meineke	235	—
Euphro, Comicus (Nov.) In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 4, p. 486	280	—
Eupolis, Comicus (Vet.) In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 2, p. 426	429	—
Euripides, Tragicus. Ed. Dindorf	441	—
(Date of first prize)	—	—
Eusebius, Historicus. Ed. Heinrichen	—	300
Eustathius, Grammaticus. Ed. Romana	—	1160
Euthycles, Comicus (Vet.) In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 2, p. 890	400?	—
Galenus, Medicus	—	164
Geoponica. Ed. Niclas	—	920?
Gorgias, Sophista	459	—
Gregorius Corinthius, Grammaticus. Ed. Koen et Schäfer	—	1150!
Harpocration, Lexicographus	—	350!
Hecataeus, Historicus. Ed. Creuzer, (with Xanthus and Charon)	520	—
Hegemon, Comicus (Vet.) In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 2, p. 743	413	—
Hegesippus, Comicus (Nov.) In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 4, p. 479	300	—
Heliodorus. Scriptor Eroticus. Ed. Mitscherlich	—	390
Hellanicus, Historicus. Ed. Sturz	450	—
Heniochus, Comicus (Med.) In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 3 p. 560	350?	—
Hephaestio, Grammaticus. Ed. Gaisford	—	160
Heracles, Comicus (Med.) In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 3, p. 565	348	—
——, Ponticus. Ed. Tauchnitz	360?	—
Heracitus, Philosophus	503	—
Hermesianax, Elegiacus. Ed. Bach	290?	—
Hermippus, Comicus (Vet.) In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 2, p. 380	432	—
Herodianus, Historicus	—	230
——, Grammaticus. In Dindorf's <i>Gramm. Graeci</i>	—	160
Herodotus, Historicus. Ed. Gaisford	443	—
(At Thuri)	—	—
Hesiodus, Epicus. In Gaisford's <i>Poetae Minores Graeci</i>	..?	—
Hesychius, Lexicographus. Ed. Alberti	—	—
Hieronymus Rhodius	250	—
Hipparchus, Comicus (Nov.) In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 4, p. 431	320	—
Hippocrates, Medicus. Ed. Foësius	430	—
Hipponax, Iambographus. Ed. Welcker	546	—
Homerus, Epicus. Ed. Wolf	—	?
Hyperides, Orator	335	—
Iamblichus, Pythagoreus	—	310
Ibycus, Lyricus. Ed. Schneidewin	560	—
Ion, Tragicus	451	—
Josephus, Historicus	—	70
——, Genesis or Byzantinus. Ed. Lachmann	—	950
Isaeus, Orator. In Bekker's <i>Oratt. Attici</i> , vol. 3; quoted like Aeschines	364	—
Isocrates, Orator. Ibid., vol. 2; by Coray's pages	380	—
(Date of Panegyric, a. aet. 56)	—	—
Ister, Historicus. Ed. Siebelis	236	—
Laon, Comicus (Incert.) In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 4, p. 574	..?	—
Lasus, Dithyrambicus	503	—
Leonidas Alexandrinus. In Brunck's <i>Analecta</i>	—	60
——, Tarentinus. In Brunck's <i>Analecta</i>	280	—
Leuco, Comicus (Vet.) In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 2, p. 749	423	—
Libanius, Sophista	—	350
Longinus, Rhetor	—	367
Longus, Scriptor Eroticus. Ed. Schäfer	—	130
Lucianus. Ed. Hemsterhuis et Reiz	—	—
Lycophron, Iambographus (Alexandrinus). Ed. Bachmann	259?	—
Lycurgus, Orator. In Bekker's <i>Oratt. Attici</i> ; quoted like Aeschines	337	—
Lyneus, Comicus (Nov.) In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 4, p. 433	300	—
Lysias, Orator. In Bekker's <i>Oratt. Attici</i> , v. 1	404	—
(Date of Exile)	—	—
Lysippus, Comicus (Vet.) In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 2, p. 714	434	—
LXX, i. e. the Septuagint Version of the Old Testament	274?	—
Macho, Comicus (Nov.) In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 4, p. 496	230	—
Magnes, Comicus (Vet.) In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 2, p. 9	460	—
Maximus Tyrius	200	—
Melanippides, Dithyrambicus	520	—
Meleager, Elegiacus. In Brunck's <i>Analecta</i>	95	—
Menander, Comicus (Nov.) Ed. Meineke; also in the Com. Fragm. 4, p. 69	321	—
——, Rhetor. Ed. Heeren	—	290
Metagenes, Comicus (Vet.) In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 2, p. 751	410	—
Mimnermus, Elegiacus. In Gaisford's <i>Poetae Minores Gr.</i>	630	—
Mnesimachus, Comicus (Nov.) In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 3, p. 567	..?	—
Moeris, Grammaticus. Ed. Pierson	—	—
Moschus, Bolicus. In Gaisford's <i>Poetae Minores Gr.</i>	154	—

		Floruit circa	
		A. C.	P. C.
Musaeus			
Myrtillus, Comicus (Vet.)	In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 2, p. 418	430	—
Naumachius	In Gaisford's Poëtae Minores Gr.	—	—
Nausicrates, Comicus (Med. ?)	In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 4, p. 575	350?	—
Nicander, Poëta physicus	Ed. Schneider	182	—
Nicochares, Comicus (Vet.)	In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 2, p. 842	388	—
Nicolaus, Comicus (Incert.)	In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 4, p. 579	—	—
—, Damascenus, Historicus		36	—
Nicomachus, Comicus (Nov. ?)	In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 4, p. 583, (cf. , p. 7)	—	—
Nicophon, Comicus (Vet.)	In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 2, p. 848	388	—
Nicostratus, Comicus (Med.)	In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 3, p. 278, (cf. 1, p. 77)	240?	—
Nonnus, Epicus	†Ed. Graefet	—	580?
Ophelio, Comicus (Med.)	In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 3, p. 380	370	—
Oppianus, Poëta physicus	Ed. Schneider	—	204
Oracula Sibyllina		—	—
Orphica	Ed. Hermann	—	—
Panyasis, Epicus	In Gaisford's Poëtae Minores Gr.	489	—
Parmenides, Poëta philosophicus		503	—
†Paroemiographi Graeci	Ed. Gaisford	—	—
Parthenius, Scriptor Eroticus		63	—
Paulus Silentiarius		—	530
Pausanias, Geographus	Ed. Bekker	—	160
Phanocles, Elegiacus	Ed. Bach	280?	—
Pherecrates, Comicus (Vet.)	In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 2, p. 252	436	—
Pherecydes, Minor, Historicus	Ed. Sturz	480	—
Philemon, Comicus (Nov.)	Ed. Meineke: also in Com. Fragm. 4, p. 3	330	—
—, Minor, Comicus (Nov.)	In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 4, p. 68	300?	—
Philetaerus, Comicus (Med.)	In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 3, p. 292	250	—
Philetas, Elegiacus	Ed. Bach	300	—
Philippides, Comicus (Nov.)	In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 4, p. 467	335	—
Philiscus, Comicus (Med.)	In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 3, p. 579	380	—
Philiscus, Historicus		363	—
Philo, Judaeus	Ed. Mangey	—	42
Philonides, Comicus (Vet.)	In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 2, p. 421	430	—
Philostephanus, Comicus (Incert.)	In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 4, p. 589	—	—
Philostrati duo, Sophistae	Ed. Olearius	—	210
—, Tragicus		—	220
Philostratus, Dithyrambicus	(v. Meineke Com. Fragm. v. 3, p. 635 sqq.)	398	—
Phyllillus, Comicus (Vet.)	In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 2, p. 857	394	—
Phocylides, Elegiacus	In Gaisford's Poëtae Minores Gr.	544	—
Photius, Lexicographus, etc.	Edd. Porson and Bekker	—	850
Phrynichus, Comicus (Vet.)	In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 2, p. 580	429	—
—, Tragicus		571	—
—, Grammaticus	Ed. Lobeck	—	180
Pindarus, Lyricus	Quoted by Heyne's lines, in the right margin of Böckh. Dissen., etc.; the Fragments from Böckh's Edition	490	—
Pisano, Comicus (Vet.)	In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 2, p. 615	428	—
—, Philosopher	Ed. Bekker; quoted by the pages of H. Stephens	395	—
Potinus		—	250
Plutarchus, Philosophus	Ed. Xylandri	—	110
Poliochus, Comicus (Incert.)	In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 4, p. 589	—	—
Pollux, Archaeologus	Ed. Hemsterhuis	—	180
Polybius, Historicus	Ed. Schweighäuser	167	—
Polydus, Dithyrambicus		398	—
Polyzelus, Comicus (Vet.)	In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 2, p. 867	402	—
Porphyrius		—	270
Posidippus, Comicus (Nov.)	In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 4, p. 513	280	—
Pratinas, Tragicus		499	—
Praxilla, Lyrica		—	—
Proclus		—	450
Quintus Smyrnaeus (or Calaber), Epicus		—	—
Rhianus, Elegiacus	In Gaisford's Poëtae Minores Gr.	222	—
Sannyrio, Comicus (Vet.)	In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 2, p. 872	407	—
Sappho, Lyrica	Ed. Neue	610	—
Scymnus, Poëtae Geographicus	In Hudson's Geogr. Minores	90	—
Sextus Empiricus, Philosophus	Ed. Fabricius	—	190
Simonides of Amorgus	His poem <i>de Mulieribus</i> as No. 230 in Gaisford's Fragments of Simonides	404	—
— of Ceos	In Gaisford's Poëtae Minores Gr.	525	—
Solon, Elegiacus		604	—
Sophilus, Comicus (Med.)	In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 3, p. 581	350?	—
Sophocles, Tragicus	Ed. Dindorf	468	—
Sophonon, Mimographus	In the Museum Criticum Cantab.	450	—
Sosicrates, Comicus (Nov.)	In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 4, p. 591	—	—
Sospater, Comicus (Nov.)	In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 4, p. 482	290?	—
Sotades, Comicus (Med.)	In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 3, p. 585	—	—
Stephanus, Comicus (Nov.)	In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 4, p. 544	332	—
—, Byzantinus, Geographus	Ed. Westermann	—	400
Stesichorus, Lyricus	Ed. Kleine	610	—
Stobaeus, { Florilegium	Ed. Gaisford; quoted by Gesner's pages	—	500
—, { Eclogae	Ed. Heeren	—	—
Strabo	quoted by Casaubon's pages	30	—
Strattis, Comicus (Vet.)	In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 2, p. 763	407	—
Suidas, Lexicographus	Ed. Gaisford	—	—
Susario, Comicus (Vet.)	In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 2 p 3	560	—
Synesiuss		—	410

	Floruit . . .	inca
	A. C.	P. C.
Teleclides, Comicus (Vet.) In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 2, p. 361	440	—
Telesilla, Lyrica	510	—
Telestes, Dithyrambicus	401	—
Themistius	—	360
Theocritus, Bucolicus. In Gaisford's Poëtae Minores Graeci	272	—
Theognetus, Comicus (Nov.) In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 4, p. 549	540	—
Theognis, Elegiacus. In Gaisford's Poëtae Minores Gr.	540	—
Theophilus, Comicus (Med.) In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 3, p. 626	330	—
Theophrastus { Physica. Ed. Schneider	322	—
{ Characteres. Ed. Casaubon	390	—
Theopompus, Comicus (Vet.) In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 2, p. 792	338	—
Historicus	—	300
Thomas Magister, Grammaticus. Ed. Oudendorp	423	—
Thucydides, Historicus. Ed. Bekker	—	—
Thugenides, Comicus (Incert.) In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 4, p. 593	350	—
Timaeus, Grammaticus. Ed. Ruhnkenius	471	—
Timocles, Comicus (Med.) In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 3, p. 590	279	—
Timocreon, Lyricus	—	—
Timon, Sillographus	350?	—
Timostratus, Comicus (Incert.) In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 4, p. 595	398	—
Timotheus, Comicus (Med.) In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 3, p. 589	—	—
Timotheus, Dithyrambicus	680	—
Tryphiodorus, Epicus. Ed. Wernicke	463	—
Tyrtæus, Elegiacus. In Gaisford's Poëtae Minores Gr.	350	—
Xanthus, Historicus. Ed. Creuzer with Hecataeus and Charon	—	—
Xenarchus, Comicus (Med.) In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 3, p. 614	—	—
Xeno, Comicus (Incert.) In Meineke's Com. Fragm. 4, p. 596	538	—
Xenocrates, Medicus	401	—
Xenophanes, Poeta Philosophicus. In Bergk's Poëtae Lyrici Graeci	—	300?
Xenophon, Historicus, etc. Ed. Schneider	464	—
Xenophon Ephesius, Scriptor Eroticus. Ed. Locella	279	—
Zeno (Eleaticus), Philosophus	—	—
— (Citticus), Philosophus	—	—
Zonaras, Lexicographus	—	—

III. LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS.

N.B. The names of those Authors only are here given which are liable to be mistaken the rest will easily be made out from the foregoing list.

A. B.=Anecdota Bekkeri	Antn.=Anthologia	Bast Ep. Cr.=Bast's Epistola Critica
A. Br., or Anal. Br.=Analecta Brunnkii	Antig.=Antigonus	Batr.=Batrachomyomachia
A. P.=Anthologia Palatina	Antim.=Antimachus	Bekk.=Bekker
A. Sax.=Anglo Saxon	Antiph.=Antiphanes	Bentl. Phal.=Bentley on Phalaris
absol.=absolute, absolutely	M. Anton.=Marcus Antoninus	Blomf.=Blomfield
acc.=accusative	aor.=aorist	Böckh Inscr. or C. I.=Böckhii Corpus Inscriptionum
acc. to=according to	ap.=apud (quoted in)	Böckh P. E.=Böckh's Public Economy of Athens
act., Act.=active	Ap. Dysc.=Apollonius Dyscolus	Boeot.=Boeotice, in the Boeot. dialect
Acusil.=Acusilaus	Ap. Lex. Hom.=Apollonii Lexicon Homericum	Br.=Brunck
Adj.=adjective	Ap. Rh.=Apollonius Rhodius	Buttm. Ausf. Gr.=Buttmann's Ausführliche Griechische Sprachlehre.
Adv.=adverb	Apollod.=Apollodorus	— ted. Lob.=Lobeck's edition.
Ael.=Aelianus	App.=Appianus	Buttm. Catal.=Buttmann's Catalogue of irregular verbs
Aeol.=Aeolice	Ar.=Aristophanes	Buttm. Dem. Mid.=Buttmann on Demosthenes' Midias
Aesch.=Aeschylus	Arat.=Aratus	Buttm. Lexil.=Buttmann's Lexilogus
Aeschin.=Aeschines	Arcad.=Arcadius	c.=cum (with)
afterwds.=afterwards	Archil.=Archilochus	c. gen. pers., etc.=cum genitivo personae, etc.
Alcm.=Alcman	Aret. or Aretae.=Aretaeus	Call.=Callimachus
Alex.=Alexis	Arist.=Aristoteles	Callix.=Callixenus
Alexandr. or some- } =Alexandrian	Aristaen.=Aristaenetus	cf.=confer, conferatur
times Alex.	Aristid.=Aristides	Clem. Al.=Clemens Alexandrinus
Amips.=Amipsias	Arr.=Arrianus	collat.=collateral
Amn. or Ammon.=Ammonius	Astyd.=Astydamas	Com.=Comic, in the language of the Comic writers
Anacr.=Anacreon's true Fragments	Ath. or Athen.=Athenaeus	
Anacreont.=Anacreontica (spurious)	Att.=Attice, in Attic Greek	
Anan.=Ananias	Att. Process.=Attischer Process by Meier and Schömann (Halle 1824)	
Ant. Sid.=Antipater of Sidon	augm.=augment	
Ant. Thess.=Antipater of Thessalonica	Babr.=Babrius	

Comp. or Compar.=Comparative
 compd.=compound
 compos.=composition
 conj.=conjecture
 Conjunct.=conjunction
 contr.=contracted, contraction
 copul.=copulative
 Ctes.=Ctesias
 dat.=dative
 Dem.=Demosthenes
 Dem. Phal.=Demetrius Phalerus
 Demad.=Demades
 Dep.=Deponent Verb
 By this is meant a Verb of passive or middle form with active signification. A Dep. med. is a Deponent with the derivative tenses of middle form. A Dep. pass. is a Deponent with the derivative tenses of passive form.
 deriv.=derived, derivation, derivative
 Desiderat.=desiderative
 Dict. Antiqq.=Dictionary of Antiquities (fed. Anthon. N. Y. 1843)
 Dim.=diminutive
 Dind.=Dindorf (W. and L.)
 Dio C.=Dio Cassius
 Diod. for Diod. S.=Diodorus Siculus
 Dion. H.=Dionysius Halicarnassensis
 Dion. P.=Dionysius Periegetes
 Diosc.=Dioscorides
 Diphil.=Diphilus (Comicus)
 Diph. Siphn.=Diphilus Siphnius
 dissyll.=dissyllable
 Döderl.=Döderlein
 Donalds. N. Crat.=Donaldson's New Cratylus
 Dor.=Doric, in Doric Greek
 downwds.=downwards
 dub., dub. l.=dubious, dubia lectio
 e. g.=exempli gratia
 E. Gud.=Etymologicum Gudianum
 E. M.=Etymologicum Magnum
 Eccl.=Ecclesiastical
 Ecphant.=Ecphantides
 Elmsl.=Elmsley
 elsewh.=elsewhere
 enclit.=enclitic
 Ep.=Epice, in the Epic dialect
 Ep. Ad. or Adesp.=Epigrammata adespota (in Brunn's Anal.)
 Ep. Hom.=Epigrammata Homerica
 Epich.=Epicharmus
 Epict.=Epictetus
 epith.=epithet
 equiv.=equivalent
 Erf.=Erfurdt
 esp.=especially
 euphon.=euphonic
 etc.=et cetera
 Eur.=Euripides
 Eust.=Eustathius
 exclam.=exclamation
 f. or fut.=future
 f. l.=falsa lectio
 fem.=feminine
 fin.=sub fine
 foreg.=foregoing
 Fr.=Fragment
 freq.=frequent, frequently
 Frequent.=Frequentative Verb
 fut.=future
 Gaisf.=Gaisford
 Gal. or Galen.=Galenus
 gen. or genit.=genitive
 gentl. or in gentl.=generally, or in general
 Geop.=Geoponica
 Göttl.=Göttling
 Gr. Gr.=Greek Grammar
 Greg. Cor.=Gregorius Corinthius
 H. Hom.=Hymni Homerici
 Harp.=Harpocrates
 Hdn.=Herodianus
 Hdt.=Herodotus
 Hecat.=Hecataeus

Heind.=Heindorf
 Heliod.=Heliodorus
 Hemst.=Hemsterhuis (on Lucian, and Aristophanis Plutus)
 Herm.=Hermann, Godfrey
 Herm. Pol. Ant.=Hermann's (C. F.) Political Antiquities
 Hermes., Hermesian.=Hermesianax
 Hephaest.=Hephaestio
 Hes.=Hesiodus
 Hescyh.=Hesychius
 heterocl.=heteroclite
 heterog.=heterogeneous
 Hipp.=Hippocrates (but Eur. Hipp.=Euripidis Hippolytus)
 Hippon.=Hipponax
 Hom.=Homerus
 Homer.=Homeric
 Hussey, W. and M.=Hussey's Ancient Weights and Measures
 i. e.=id est
 Iamb.=Iamblichus
 ib. or ibid.=ibidem
 Ibyc.=Ibycus
 Ict.=Jurisconsulti
 Id.=Idem.
 Il.=Iliad
 imperat.=imperative
 imperf. or impf.=imperfect
 impers.=impersonal
 ind. or indic.=indicative
 indecl.=indeclinable
 indef.=indefinite
 inf.=infinitive
 Inscr.=Inscription
 insepar.=inseparable
 Interpp.=Interpretes
 intr. or intrans.=intransitive
 Ion.=Ionic
 irreg.=irregular
 Isae.=Isaeus
 Isocr.=Isocrates
 Jac. A. P.=Jacobs (F.) on the Anthologia Palatina
 Jac. Anth.=Jacobs (F.) on Brunn's Anthologia
 Jac. Ach. Tat.=Jacobs (F.) on Achilles Tatius, etc.
 Joseph.=Josephus
 †Joseph. Gen., or Byz.=Josephus Genesius, or Byzantinus
 Kühn.=Kühner
 l.=lege
 l. c., ll. cc., ad l.=loco citato, locis citatis: ad locum
 Laced.=Lacedaemonian
 Lat.=Latin
 leg.=legendum
 lengthd.=lengthened
 Leon. Al.=Leonidas Alexandrinus
 Leon. Tar.=Leonidas Tarentinus
 †Lesch.=Lesches†
 Lob. Aj.=Lobeck on Sophoclis Ajax
 Lob. Phryn.=Lobeck on Phrynichus
 Lob. Paral.=Lobeck's Paralipomena Grammatica
 †Lob. Path.=Lobeck's Pathologia Sermonis Graeci
 Long.=Longus
 Longin.=Longinus
 Luc.=Lucianus
 LXX.=The Septuagint
 Lyc.=Lycophron
 Lys.=Lysias (but Ar. Lys.=Aristophanis Lysistrata)
 masc.=masculine
 math.=mathematical
 Math. Vett.=Mathematici Veteres
 Mid.=middle
 Medic.=in medical writers
 Mel.=Meleager. (But Schäf. Mel.=Schäfer's Meletemata Critica.)
 Menand.=Menander
 metaph.=metaphorice
 metaplast.=metaplastice
 metath.=metathesis

metri grat.=metri gratia
 Moer.=Moeris
 Mosch.=Moschus
 Müll. Archäol. d. Kunst=Müller (K. O.) Archäologie der Kunst
 Müll. Proleg. z. Myth.=Müller Prolegomenen zu einer wissenschaftlichen Mythologie
 Mus. Crit.=Museum Criticum
 n. pr.=nomen proprium
 N. T.=New Testament
 negat.=negativum
 neut.=neuter
 Nic.=Nicander
 Nicoch.=Nicochares
 Nicoph.=Nicophon
 nom.=nominative
 Od.=Odyssey
 Oenom. ap. Eus.=Oenomaüs apud Eusebium
 oft.=often
 Opp.=Oppianus
 opp. to=opposed to
 opt. or optat.=optative
 Opusc.=Opuscula
 Or. Sib.=Oracula Sibyllina
 orat. obliq.=oratio obliqua
 Oratt.=Oratores Attici
 orig.=originally
 Orph.=Orphica
 oxyt.=oxytone
 parox.=paroxytone
 part.=participle
 pass.=passive
 Paus.=Pausanias
 pecul.=peculiar
 perf. or pf.=perfect
 perh.=perhaps
 perispom.=perispomenon
 Phryn.=Phrynichus
 Piers. Moer.=Pierson on Moeris
 pl. or plur.=plural
 Plat.=Plato (philosophus)
 Plat. (Com.)=Plato (Comicus)
 plqpf.=plusquamperfectum
 plur.=plural
 Plut.=Plutarchus. (But Ar. Pl.=Aristophanis Plutus)
 poet.=poetice
 Poll.=Pollux
 Polyb.=Polybius
 Pors.=Porsen
 post-Hom.=post-Homeric
 Pott Et. Forsch.=Pott's Etymologische Forschungen
 Prep.=Preposition
 pres.=present
 prob.=probably
 proparo.=proparoxytone
 properisp.=properispomenon
 Q. Sm.=Quintus Smyrnaeus
 q. v.=quod vide
 radic.=radical
 regul.=regular, regularly
 Rhet.=Rhetorical
 Ruhn. Ep. Cr.=Ruhnkenii Epistola Critica, appended to his Ed. of the Homeric hymn to Ceres
 Ruhn. Tim.=Ruhnkenius ad Timaei Lexicon Platonium
 Salmas. in Solin.=Salmasius in Solin (Ed. 1689)
 Sanscr.=Sanskrit
 scilicet
 Schäf. Dion. Comp.=Schäfer on Dionysius de Compositione
 Schäf. Mel.=Schäfer's Meletemata Critica, appended to the former work
 Schneid.=Schneider
 Schol.=Scholium, Scholiastes
 Schweigh. or Schw.=Schweighauser
 Scol. Gr.=Scolia Graeca (by Ilgen)
 shortd.=shortened
 signif.=signification
 Simon.=Simonides (of Ceos)

Simon. Amorg.= Simonides (of Amor- gus)	syll.=syllable	Valck. Phoen.= Valcknär on Euripi- dis Phoenissae
sing.=singular	synon.=synonymous	verb. adj.=verbal adjective
Sopat.=Sopater	Th. M.=Thomas Magister	vocat.=vocative
Soph.=Sophocles	Theopomp. (Com.) or (Hist.)=The- opompus (Comicus) or (Histori- cus)	usu.=usually
sq. or sqq.=sequens, sequentia, tse- quentes	Thirlw. Hist. Gr.=Ep. Thirlwall's History of Greece	wd.=word (only in the earlier part)
Stallb. Plat.=Stallbaum on Plato	Thuc.=Thucydides	Welcker Syll. Ep.=Welcker's Syl- loge Epigrammatum
Steph. Byz.=Stephanus Byzantinus	Tim.=Timaeus	Wess. or Vessel.=Wesseling
Steph. Thes.=Stephani (H.) The- saurus Linguae Graecae	Trag.=Tragic	wh.=which (only in the earlier part)
Stesich.=Stesichorus	trans.=transitive	Wolf Anal.=Wolf's Analekten (Ber- lin 1816-1820)
Stob.=Stobaei Florilegium	Tryph.=Tryphiodorus	Wolf Mus.=Wolf's Museum
Stob. Ecl.=Stobaei Eclogae	trisyll.=trisyllable	fwr.=written
strengthened.=strengthened	Tyrt.=Tyrtaeus	Wytt. (or Wytttenb.) Ep. Cr.=Wyt- tenbach's Epistola Critica, append- ed to his Notes on Juliani Laus Constantini (ed. Schäfer)
fs. v.=sub voce	v.=vide: also voce or vocem	Wytt. (or Wytttenb.) Plut.=Wyttten- bach on Plutarch
sub.=subaudi	v. l.=varia lectio	Xen.=Xenophon
fsubj.=subjunctive	Valck. Adon.=Valcknär on Theocri- tus Adoniazusae (Idyll. 15)	Xen. Eph.=Xenophon Ephesius
Subst.=Substantive	Valck. Diatr.=Valcknär's Diatribe, appended to his Hippolytus	Zon.=Zonaras
Suid.=Suidas	Valck. Hipp.=Valcknär on Euripidis Hippolytus	
Sup. or Superl.=Superlative		
susp., susp. l.=suspected, suspecta lectio		

IV. SIGNS, ETC.

==, equal or equivalent to, the same as.

() Between these brackets stand the Etymological remarks; either immediately after the *Word* to be explained, or (if they run to any length) at the end of the *Article*.

Words in *Capital Letters* are Roots or presumed Roots.

[] Between these brackets stand the Prosodiacal remarks, at the end of the *Article*.

c *acc. cognato*, is applied where the accusative is of the same or cognate signification with the Verb, as, *ἐβρίκειν, ἔναι ὁδόν*, etc.

Tenses "*from*" a Verb are those of which the pres. contains the Root. Tenses "*of*" a Verb, those of which the Root is different from the present: e. g. *ἔρξω* is future *from* *τρέχω*, but *ὁραμῶμαι* of it.

When a word is compounded without any change or inflexion of the simple, this latter is omitted; e. g. *ἡ τριπλάλαι* we do not insert (*πάλαι*). † In the Am. edition the parts of the compound have been given in full.

* This denotes a word not found in actual use.

***** † These marks are used to indicate the additions of the Am. editor as explained in Preface

A.

A

A, α, ἄλφα, τό, indecl., first letter of the Gr. Alphabet: hence as Numeral, α' = εἰς and πρῶτος, but α = 1000.

Changes of *a* in the dialects:—I. 'ον, *ā* into *η*, as, σοφία νεανίας πράσ-ω ἄρρ, into σοφία νεανίης πρήσσω ἄρρ, Greg. Cor. Dial. Ion. 1, 10, 45: but *ā* very rarely into *η*, as τεσσαράκοντα into τεσσερήκοντα.—II. Dor., *ā* in the verbal termin. *ᾶτο* (contr. for *ᾷτο*) becomes *η*, as, ἐκνήζητο, Koen Greg. p. 265.—III. Aeol. and Dor., *ā* in masc. and fem. termin. of part. aor. 1 becomes *αι*, as, ὀλέσαις ὑπαντρίξαισα, Koen Greg. p. 210, Böckh v. 1. Pind. O. 1, 79:—sometimes also in adjs. in *ας*, as μέλας τάλας.—2. Ion. also in some compds. α becomes *αι*, as, Θηβαγενής ἰθαγενής for Θηβαγενής ἰθαγενής, Koen Greg. p. 294.—3. sometimes also *ā* becomes *αι*, as in the termin. of the prep. *διὰ*, *παρά*!—cf. ἀέτος, αἰέ.—IV. Ion. *a* into *ε*, as, βάρανθρον ἄρσιν into βέρεθρον ἔρσιν: esp. in verbal termin. *ᾶω*, as, ὀρέω, φοιτέω for ὀρέω φούτῳ.—V. Aeol. and Dor., *ā* sometimes into *ο*, as, στροτός ὄνω ὀνεχώρησεν for στρατός ἄνω ἄνεχώρησεν, Koen Greg. p. 455, 600, Böckh Inscr. 1, p. 9.—VI. on the interchange of *a* and *ω*, v. sub *ω*.

α, as insepr. prefix in compos.—I. *α* στερητικόν, *alpha privativum*, expressing *want* or *absence*, like Lat. *in-*, Engl. *un-*, as, σοφός, wise, ἄσοφος, unwise. Sometimes it implies blame, as ἀβουλία, = ὀνέβουλία, ill-counsel, ἀπρόσωπος, ill-faced, ugly, Bast. Greg. p. 893:—strictly a hyperbole, *counsel that is no counsel*, i. e. bad, *a face no better than none*, i. e. ugly. This *a* may precede a vowel, as, ἀέκων ἄελπτος, †and sometimes forms a contraction with the following vowel when *ε*, as ἄκων, ἄροχέ†, yet before a vowel *ᾶν*- is more common, v. sub *ᾶν*-. It answers to the adv. ἄνευ, and so adjs. formed with it oft. take a gen., as, ἀλαμπές ἡλίου, ἄνατος κακῶν, = ἄνευ λάμψεως ἡλίου, ἄνευ ἄτης κακῶν, esp. in Trag., Schäf. Mel. p. 137. †This *a* does not admit of composition with verbs; those verbs in which it is found are to be regarded as derived from adjectives, etc., Scalig. ap. Lob. Phryn. p. 266†.

II. *α* ἄθροιστικόν, *alpha copulativum*, expressing union or participation, as, ἄκοιτις ἄλοχος ἀδελφός ἀκόλονθος, cf. Koen Greg. p. 344: †it also expresses equality, likeness, as ἀτάλαντος, and assemblage or collection in one place, as ἄπαντες, ἄθροός; v. Kühner Gr. Gr. § 380, 8; Jelf § 335, 2, 0†. It answers to the adv. ἄμα, and may be again traced in ὁμοί-, δ-, as, ὁμοίος ὁπάτριος ὁγάτριος. Akin to it seems

III. *α* ἐπιτακτικόν, *alpha intensivum*, strengthening the force of compds., and said to answer to the adv. ἄν, very. The use of this *a* has been most unduly extended by the old Gramm.; many words quoted as

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examples seem to be inventions of their own, as, ἄγονος ἀγύμναστος for πολύγονος πολυγύμναστος, Valck. Adon. p. 214; some words have been referred to this *a* which belong to a privative, as, ἀδάκρυτος ἀδέσφατος ἄζυλος, etc. (v. sub vocc.); and in those which remain, as, ἄσκιος ἀτενής ἄσπερχές ἄσκελές, etc., it may well be asked whether the *a* be any more than a modification of a copulat., just as the Sanscrit *sa-*, which belongs to the same root as ἄμα, simul, and therefore is strictly copulative, has also an intensive force; v. Kühner Gr. Gr. § 380 D, and more at length Döderlein de *a* intensivo (Erlangen 1830).

IV. *a* *euphonicum*, in Ion. and Att., is used merely to soften the pronunciation, mostly before two consonants, as, ἀβληχρός ἄσπαιρω ἄσπαφς ἄστεροπή for βληχρός σπαιρω σπαφς στεροπή: yet sometimes before one, esp. *μ*, as, ἄμειρομαι for μείρομαι, Coray ἄτακτα 2, p. 1. [*a* is short in all these cases, except by position: yet *a* is used long in the adjs. ἄθινατος, ἀκάματος by Ep. Poets, to admit them into the hexam.: so also in ἄπύλαμος in Hes., cf. Spitzn. Vers. Heroic. p. 73. This license is also used sparingly, by the Trag., Pors. Med. 139, Elmsl. Ar. Ach. 47.]

'*A, ᾶ*, exclamations used singly or repeated, to express various strong emotions, as our *ah!* does pain, and *ha!* surprise.

'*A ᾶ* or *ᾶ*, ᾶ, to express laughter, like our *ha ha*, Eur. Cycl. 157, Ar., etc.

'*A*, Dor. for artic. *ή*:—*ᾶ*, Dor. for rel. pron. *ή*:—*ᾶ*, Dor. for *ή*, dat. from *ός*.

'*Ἀάτος*, *ον*, (*a* priv., ἄω) *not to be hurt*, inviolable, epith. of Στυγὸς ὕδωρ, because the gods swore their most binding oaths thereby, Il. 14, 271: but, ἀέθλος ἄάτος, a contest which cannot be overturned, decisive, Od. 21, 91; 22, 5:—Buttm., Lexil. s. v. p. 4, takes the word in both usages to mean *what ought not to be lightly hurt or slighted*, †and so as applied to a contest, *honourable, distinguished*; besides these passages the word occurs only† in Ap. Rh. 2, 77, κάρτος ἄάτος, invincible strength. [ἄᾶ- in Il., ἄᾶ- in Od., and Ap. Rh.]

'*Ἀάβατος*, *ον*, Lacon. for foreg., = ἄβαλβής, cf. Buttm. Lexil. †sub ἄάτος, p. 5.

'*Ἀάγης*, *ές*, (*a* priv., ἄγνυμι) *unbroken, not to be broken, hard, strong*, Od. 11, 575, and in late Ep. [The first *a* short in Od., but long in †Ap. Rh. 3, 1251 and †Q. Sm. 6, 596.]

'*Ἀάζω*, *φ*-, *σω* (ᾶω) *to breathe through the mouth, breathe out*, Arist. Probl. 34, 7. (Hence ἄσμος, ἄσθμα. Of the same root with ἄω, ἄντμος, ἔτμος, as also ἄζω, ἄζαινω.)

'*Ἀανθα*, *ή*, a kind of earring, Alcman 96, Ar. Gr. 567.

'*Ἀάπλετος*, *ον*, lengthd. poet. for ἄπλετος, Q. Sm. 1, 675.

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Ἀάπος, *ον*, (*a* priv., ἄπτομαι) *not to be touched, unapproachable*, or strong arms, χεῖρες ἄάπτοι, which no foe dare cope with, Hom. (mostly in Il., as 1, 567), Hes. Op. 147: †ir. Opp. κήτος ᾶ, Hal. 5, 629.

'*Ἀάς*, Boeot. for ἥος, †Hesych. †Ἀάσα, contd. ᾶσα, 1 aor. act. from ἄω, q. v.

'*Ἀασίφροσση*, *ης, ή*, and ἄασίφρων, *ον*, in Gramin. for ἄσιφρ-.

'*Ἀασμός*, *ον*, δ, (ἄάω) *a breathing out*, Arist. Probl. 34, 7.

'*Ἀάσπετος*, *ον*, lengthd. poet. for ἄσπετος, Q. Sm. †3, 673.

'*Ἀάσχετος*, *ον*, lengthd. poet. for ἄσχετος, Il. †5, 892.

'*Ἀάται*, 3 sing. pres. pass. of *ᾶω, *to satiate*, c. fut. signif., v. Göttl. Hes. Sc. 101.

'*Ἀάται*, 3 sing. pres. mid. from ἄω, q. v.

'*Ἀάτος*, *ον*, *hurtful, destructive* ὕβρις, Ap. Rh. 1, 459; v. Buttm. Lexil. p. 5 (v. ἄάτος 9), who accents it ἄάτος, and considers it the verbal adj. of ἄω in act. signif. [ᾶ-]

'*Ἀάτος*, *ον*, contr. ἄτος, (ᾶω, ᾶσαι) *insatiate*, c. gen., ἄατος πολέμοιο, Hes. Th. 714, cf. Buttm. Lexil. s. v. †p. 2, and p. 27, n. 2.† [ᾶ]

'*Ἀάτος*, *ον*, in Q. Sm. 1, 217, prob. = ἄητος.

'*Ἀᾶ*ᾶ, an old Ep. verb, used almost solely in aor. act. ᾶσα, contr. ᾶσα, mid. ᾶσάμην, contr. ᾶσάμην, †3 sing. ᾶσατο, Il. 19, 95†, and pass. ᾶσθήν: the pres. occurs only in 3 sing. of mid., ᾶται—all in Hom. Strictly *to hurt, damage*, but mostly *to hurt the understanding* (†with or without φρένας), mislead, distract, of the effects of wine, sleep, divine judgments, etc., ᾶσάν με ἐταροὶ κακοὶ καὶ ὄντος, Od. 10, 68; ᾶσέ με δαίμονος αἶσα καὶ ὄντος, Od. 11, 61 cf. 21, 296.—So in mid., 'Ἀτῇ ἡ πᾶν τας ᾶται, *Ate who makes all go wrong*, Il. 19, 91, 129; Ζῆν' ᾶσατο (sc. Ἀτῇ), Ib. 95.—But the mid. and pass. usu. have an intr. signif., *to go astray, go wrong, err, sin do foolishly* ἄσθεῖς (with and without φρεσῖ), one that hath erred or sinned, Hom.: ᾶσάμην, *I went wrong, did foolishly*, Il.; also, ᾶσατο θυμῷ, Il. 11, 340.—Cf. Buttm. Lexil. s. v. ᾶσαι, p. 6 sqq. [*aa-* vary in quantity according to the requirement of the verse]—Homer has them thus,—ᾶσας, Il. 8, 237†, ᾶσεν, †Od. 21, 296†, ᾶσάν †Od. 10, 68†, ᾶσάμην, †Il. 9, 116 ᾶσάτο, Il. 11, 340; ᾶσατο, Il. 19, 95†; ᾶσάτο, †Il. 9, 537†; ᾶσθήν †Il. 19, 136, but, in H. Hom. Cer. 247, also ᾶσθή†, v. Spitzn. Pros. § 52, 2, n. 5.]

'*Ἀᾶω*, †incorrectly assumed as a lengthd. form of *ᾶω in order to form the pres. pass. ᾶται (q. v.), v. Buttm. Lexil. s. v. ἄντιᾶν 1, p. 142 and note.

'*Ἀᾶβα*, *ης, ή*, *Abā*, daughter of Zenophanes, ruled in Olbe, Strab. p. 672.

'*Ἀβᾶθής*, *ές*, (*a* priv., βάθος) *not deep, shallow*, †τραύματα, Galen, πλά τοτ, Sext. Emp. †p. 314.

†*Ἀβᾶθρος*, *ov*, (a priv., *βάθρον*) without base or foundation, Pisid. de Op. M. 119.

†*Ἀβᾶ*, Dor. for *ἡβη*; on *ἄβαι* v. sub *ἡβος*.

†*Ἀβαι* or *Ἀβαί*, *ων*, *ai*, *Abae*, a city of Phocis, on the Cephissus, with an oracle of Apollo, Hdt. 1. 46; Soph. C. T. 899: hence adj. *Ἀβαίος*, of *Abae*.

†*Ἀβακακινός*, *η, ov*, of *Abacaenum*, *Abacaenian*, Diod. S.; etc. from *Ἀβακαῖνον*, τό, a town of Sicily.

†*Ἀβακέω*, (*ἄβαξ*, adj.) to be speechless, be at a loss, in Od. 4. 249 †to say nothing respecting one, i. e. to be ignorant or unsuspicious of, absol. †, opp. to *ἀναγνώμι*.

Ἀβακής, *ἐς*, (a priv., *βάζω*) speechless, Lat. *infans*: hence childlike, innocent, φρήν, Sapph. 29. Adv. *-κέως*. [ᾱ3]

†*Ἀβακίζομαι*, dep., = *ἄβακέω*, Anacr. 78.

†*Ἀβάκων*, *ov*, τό, dim. from *ἄβαξ* (signif. 1), Lys. ap. Poll. 10, 105.

†*Ἀβακίσκος*, *ov*, δ, dim. from *ἄβαξ*, a coloured stone for inlaying mosaic work, Moschio ap. Ath. 207 D.

†*Ἀβάκτος*, *ov*, δ, v. l. for *Σαβάκ-ης*, q. v. Ep. Hom. 14, 9.

†*Ἀβάκχευτος*, *ov*, (a priv., *βακχέω*) without Bacchic frenzy, terminated in the rites of Bacchus, Eur. Bacch. 472, †and so Luc. Conv. 3.—2. not Bacchic, without Bacchanian festivity, and so generally, joyless, Id. Or. 319.

†*Ἀβᾶλε*, strictly *ἡ βᾶλε*, expressing a wish, O that...! Lat. *utinam*, c. indic., Callim. Fr. 455; c. inf., Ep. Adesp. 396. Cf. *βάλε*. [ᾱ3]

†*Ἀβάντες*, *ων*, *oi*, the *Abantes*, the earliest inhabitants of Euboea, Il. 2, 536; acc. to Strab. p. 445 originally Thracians, who passed into Phocis, and thence into Euboea; v. Hdt. 1, 146.—2. a branch of the same in Illyria near the Ceraunian promontory, Ap. Rh. 4, 1214. [ᾱ]

†*Ἀβαντία*, *α, ἡ*, *Abantia*, city of foreg. 2, Lyc. 1043.

†*Ἀβαντιδής*, *ov* and *ᾱο*, δ, sor or descendant of *Abas*, Ap. Rh. 1, 78, etc. [ᾱδ]

†*Ἀβαντιάς*, *ᾱδος*, *ἡ*, = *Ἀβαντίς*, Call. Del. 20.

†*Ἀβαντιάς*, *ov* and *ᾱ*, δ, *Abantidas*, a tyrant of Sicily, Plat. Arat. 2.

†*Ἀβαντίς*, *ιδος*, *ἡ*, prop. adj. *Abantian*, of the *Abantes*, (with or without γῆ or νῆσος) *Euboea*, Hes. Fr. 47:—also—2. *Abantis*, a region of Thesprotia, Paus. 5, 22, 3.

†*Ἀβας*, *ακος*, δ, Lat. *abacus* to rest from *βασιτάω*, and so strictly a bearer:—a slab or board,—1. for reckoning on, Iamb. 2.—2. a draught-board, Caryst. ap. Ath. 435 D.—3. a side-board.—4. a trencher, plate, Cratin. Cleob. 2.—II. a place on the stage. Cf. *ἄβακινον*, *ἄβακίσκος*.

†*Ἀβας*, *ακος*, δ, *ἡ*, = *ἄβακῆς*, only as root of *ἄβακέω*.

†*Ἀβάπτιστος*, *ov*, (a priv., *βαπτίζω*) not dipped, *ἄβ. ἄλμας*, undipped by the brine, Pind. P. 2, 146: †for its application to surgical operat., v. *τρύπανον*.—II. not drenched with liquor, Plat. 2, 686 B.—III. not baptized, Eccl. 1.

†*Ἀβαπτος*, *ov*, (a priv., *βάπτω*) not dipped: of iron, not tempered by dipping in cold water.

†*Ἀβαρβάρης*, *ης*, *ἡ*, *Abarbarea*, a Naiad, Il. 6, 22.

†*Ἀβάρβαρος*, *ov*, (a priv., *βάρβαρος*) not barbarous, dub. l. Soph. Fr. 336, v. Ellendt.

†*Ἀβῆρης*, *ἐς*, (a priv., *βᾶρος*) without weight, Arist. Coel. 1, 8, 16, etc.; σόνυμος *ἄβ.*, a light pulse, Galen.—II. not burdensome, N. T. †Adv. *-ως*, Simpl.

†*Ἀβάρης*, *ιδος* Ion. *ιος*, δ, *Abāris*, a Hyperborean priest of Apollo, who visited Greece, and went about healing sickness and doing miracles, Hdt. 4, 36; Plat. Charm. 158 B. [— Nonn. Dion. 11, 132, v. Spitzn. Gr. Pros. § 62, 2, e.]

†*Ἀβαρνιάς*, *ᾱδος*, *ἡ*, = *sq.*, Orph. †*Ἀβαρνίς*, *ιδος*, *ἡ*, *Abarnis*, a town, district and promontory near Lampsacus in Asia Minor, Xen. Hell. 2, 1, 29; also †*Ἀβαρνος*.

†*Ἀβας*, *αντος*, δ, *Abas*, son of Lynceus and Hypermnestra, king of Argos, Pind. P. 8, 77.—2. son of Neptune and Arethusa, founder of Abae.—3. son of Eurydamas, slain by Diomed, Il. 5, 148, sqq.—Others in Apollod., Paus., etc.

†*Ἀβας*, Dor. for *ἡβης*.

†*Ἀβασάνιστος*, *ov*, (a priv., *βασανίζω*) without torture; and so—1. unexamined by torture, unquestioned, Antipho 112, 46.—2. without strain; unforced, natural, Eccl.—†3. without the application of any test, Plat. 2, 275 C.—Adv. *-τως*, in lit. signif. without torture, Joseph. Bell. Jud. 1, 32, 3: without pain, Ael. N. A. 10, 14.—2. without question or search, Thuc. 1, 20.

†*Ἀβασίλευτος*, *ov*, (a priv., *βασίλευω*) without a king, not ruled over, Thuc. 2, 80, Xen. Hell. 5, 2, 17. [ᾱ]

†*Ἀβαστίς*, *ιδος*, *ἡ*, *Abasitis*, a district of Greater Phrygia, Strab. p. 576.

†*Ἀβάσκανος*, *ov*, (a priv., *βασκαίνω*) free from envy, Joseph. Adv. *-ως*, M. Anton.

†*Ἀβάσκαντος*, *ov*, (a priv., *βασκαίνω*) unenvied, Plut.—II. as subst., *ἄβάσκαντον*, τό, act., that which keeps off envy, a charm, amulet, Diosc. Adv. *-τως*, Ep. Adesp. 91.

†*Ἀβάστακτος*, *ov*, (a priv., *βαστάζω*) not to be borne or carried, Plut. †Ant. 16.—Adv. *-τως*.

†*Ἀβαστάνοι*, *ων*, *oi*, the *Abastāni*, a people on the Indus, Arr. An. 6, 15, 1.

†*Ἀβᾶτάς*, δ, Dor. for *ἡβητής*. [ᾱ]

†*Ἀβάτος*, *ov*, also *ἡ*, *ov*, Pind. N. 3, 36 (a priv., *βαίνω*):—untrodden, impassable, inaccessible, Hdt. 4, 25; 8, 138, Pind., etc.: of a river, not fordable, Xen. An. 5, 6, 9: esp. of holy, consecrated places, not to be trodden, like *ἄθικτος*, Soph. O. C. 167, etc.: hence *ἄβατον*, τό, adytum, Theopomp. (Hist.) ap. Polyb. 16, 12, 7.—2. of a horse, unriden, Luc. †Zeux. 6; but also *νη ἰνία*, *ἐλαφρὸς* *θῆλ.*, Id. Philops. 7.—II. metaph. pure, chaste, ψυχῇ, Plat. Phaedr. 245 A, γυνή, Luc. Lexiph. 19: †so uncontaminated, λέγος *ᾱδίκος* *ἄβ. πόθος*, Synes.—†III. the gout is called *ἄβ. πόνος*, a plague that hinders walking, Luc. Ocy. 36. Hence

†*Ἀβατόω*, ὠ, f. *-ώσω*, to make impassable or unapproachable, LXX.

†*Ἀβᾶφῆς*, *ἐς*, = *ἄβαπτος*.—II. act., not steeping, and of wine, not intoxicating, with no strength, Plut. †v. l. for *ἄναφῆς*.

†*Ἀββα*, *ης*, *ἡ*, *Abba*, a city of Africa, Polyb. 14, 6, 12.—II. *Ἀββᾶ*, ᾱ (Hebr.) = father, N. T.

†*Ἀβδελυκτος*, *ov*, (a priv., *ᾱδελύσσω*) not abominated, not to be abhorred, Aesch. Fr. 124.

†*Ἀβδήρα*, *ων*, *ῖς*, *Abdera*, a city

of Thrace, whose inhabitants were proverbial for stupidity, Hdt. 1, 168—etc.—2. a city of Spain, Strabo Hence

†*Ἀβδῆριτης*, *ov*, δ, a man of *Abdera* in Thrace, the *Gothamite* of antiquity, hence proverb. of simpletons, Dem. 218, 10. [ᾱ] Hence

†*Ἀβδερτικός*, *ἡ*, *ὄν*, *Abderitic*, like an *Abderite*, i. e. stupid, Luc.: τὸ *Ἀβδερτικόν*, a piece of stupidity; C. Att. 7, 7.

†*Ἀβδερόθεν*, adv., from *Abdera* Luc. Vit. Auct. 13.

†*Ἀβδῆρος*, *ov*, δ, *Abderus*, masc. pr. n., a favourite of Hercules, Apollod.

†*Ἀβδῆς*, a whip, Hippon. Fr. 89 used for μάστιξ.

†*Ἀβέβαιος*, *ov*, (a priv., *βέβαιος*) unsteady, uncertain, Hipp. 54: of persons, wavering, fickle, Dem. 1341, fin. Adv. *-ως*, Menand. p. 35. Hence

†*Ἀβεβήσσης*, *ητος*, *ἡ*, unsteadiness, Polyb. Fr. Gram. 6.

†*Ἀβέβηλος*, *ov*, (a priv., *βέβηλος*) like *ἄβατος*, sacred, inviolable, Plut. Brut. 20.

†*Ἀβελλά*, *ης*, *ἡ*, *Abella*, a city of Campania, Strab.

†*Ἀβέλτερος*, *α, ov*, lengthd. for *ἄβέλτερος*, like *ἡμετέριος*, etc., Hdn.

†*Ἀβελτερία*, *α, ἡ*, silliness, stupidity, fatuity, Plat. Symp. 198 D, etc. (The less analogous form *ἄβελτηρία* has been expelled from Plat. by Bekk., though MSS. and Suid. recognise it.)

†*Ἀβελτηνον*, τό, = foreg., Anaxandr. Helen. 1, Meinek.; sed locus dub.

†*Ἀβελτεροκόκκνυς*, *υγιος*, δ, (*ἄβέλτερος*, *κόκκνυς*) a silly fellow, Plat. (Com.) Laius 1.

†*Ἀβέλτερος*, *ov*, (a priv., *βέλτερος*) good for nothing, silly, stupid, fatuous Ar. Nub. 1201, etc.—Adv. *-ως*, Plut. 2, 127 E.

†*Ἀβελτηρία*, *-ήριον*, v. sub *εβέλτερία*, *-έριον*.

†*Ἀβεντίνον*, *ov*, τό, (*δρος*) and *Ἀβεντίνος*, *ὄν*, δ, (*λόφος*) the *Aventine* (Mount), Strab.; Plut. Rom. 9, etc. [ᾱ]

†*Ἀβία*, *α, ἡ*, *Abia*, a city of Mesenia, Polyb. 25, 1, 2; acc. to Paus the Homeric *Ἴργη*.

†*Ἀβιάστος*, *ov*, (a priv., *βιάζομαι*) unforced, without force or violence, Plat. Tim. 61 A.—II. act. irresistible, Plut. Adv. *-τως*, Arist. Mot. An. 10, 4.

†*Ἀβίβλης*, *ov*, δ, without books, Diod. Fr. 20.

†*Ἀβίλα*, *ων*, *τά*, and *Ἀβίλη*, *ης*, *ἡ*, *Abila*, a city of Coele-Syria, Polyb. 5, 71, 2: hence adj. *Ἀβιλνός*, *ἡ*, *ὄν*, of *Abila*, ἡ *Ἀ. sc. γῶρα*, N. T.

†*Ἀβίον*, *ων*, *ὸι*, *the Abii*, a Scythian or Thracian race, Il. 13, 6.

†*Ἀβίος*, *ov*, (a priv., *βίος*) = *ἄβίωτος*, *βίος* *ἄβίος*, Emped. 326: not to be survived, ἀσχύνη, Plat. Legg. 873 C.—II. without a living, poor, Luc. Dial. Mort. 15, 3.

†*Ἀβίσιος*, *ov* = *ἰωτος*, κατακονὰ *ἄβιστος* *βίου*, *ἄβιστος* *βίου* *τύχα*, Eur. Hipp. 821, 867, ubi olim *ἄβιστος*.

†*Ἀβιστήρος*, *ov*, δ, *Abisares*, masc. pr. n., Arr. An. 5, 20, 5.

†*Ἀβιωτοιοός*, *ὄν*, (*ἄβιωτος*, *ποιεῖω*) making life insupportable, Schol. Eur.

†*Ἀβίωτος*, *ov*, (a priv., *βίωω*) not to be lived, insupportable, *βίος* *ἄβίωτος*, Ar. Plut. 969; *ἄβιωτον* *χρόνον* *βιοτεῖσθαι*, Eur. Alc. 241; *ἄβιωτοι* *ἡμῖν*, I can live no longer, Id. Ion 670

†*ἄβιωτων* *sc. ἐστί*, and *ἄβιωτων* *ζῆν* life is insupportable, Plat. Legg. 926 B

—Adv. *-τως*, *ἄβιωτως* *διατεθῆναι* *ὑπὸ* *λύπης*, to have life rendered insupportable through grief, Plut. Sol. 7

α. 3. *χρειν*, to be beyond hope of recovery, *Id.* Dion 6†. Cf. *ἀβίσιος*.

Ἀβλάβεια, ας, ἡ, freedom from harm, security, *Lat.* *incolumitas*, *dub.* *l.* *Aesch.* Ag. 1024, ubi *Dind.* *εὐλαβεία*.—II. act., harmless, *Lat.* *innocentia*, *Cic.* *Tusc.* 3. 8. From

Ἀβλαβής, ἐς, (α priv., *βλάβη*) without harm, i.e.,—I. pass., unharmed, unhurt, *Pind.* O. 13, 37, P. 8, 77, *Aesch.* *Theb.* 68, etc.: inviolate, unbroken, *σπονδαί*, *Thuc.* 5, 18, *thetier* perhaps=act., cf. *ap.* *Arnold* ad *l.*†—II. act., harmless, innocent, *εὐνουσία*, *Aesch.* *Hum.* 285; *ἡδοναί*, *Plat.*, etc.; also averting or preventing harm, *ὑδωρ*, *Theocr.* 24, 96.—In *Plat.* *Leg.* 953 A, we have the act. and pass. signf. conjoined, *ἀβλ. τοῦ δρασθαι τε καὶ παθεῖν*.—III. adv. *-ῶς*, without infringing, *Thuc.* 5, 47.—*Ep.* *ἀβλαβέως*, in act. signf., *H. Hom.* *Merc.* 83.

Ἀβλαβίη, ἡ, poet. for *ἀβλάβεια*, *ἀβλαβία* νόοιο, *H. Hom.* *Merc.* 393. *Ἀβλαπτος*, ον,=*ἀβλαβής*, *Nic.* Th. 488. Adv. *-τως*, *Orph.*

Ἀβλαστέω, ὦ, f. *-ήσω*, to be *ἀβλαστος*, not to bud, or to bud imperfectly, *Theophr.*

Ἀβλαστής, ἐς, *Theophr.*, and *ἀβλάστητος*, ον,=sq.

Ἀβλαστος, ον, (α priv., *βλαστάνω*) not budding, budding imperfectly, *Theophr.*: barren, *Id.*

Ἀβλαυτος, ον, (α priv., *βλαύτη*) unshattered, *Opp.* C. 4, 369.

Ἀβλεμής, ἐς, (α priv., *βλεμεαίνω*) feeble, *Lat.* *impotens*, *Nic.* Al. 82.—II. without self control, *ἀβλεμῶς* πίνων, drinking intemperately, *Panyas.* 6, 8. Only poet.

Ἀβλεπτέω, ὦ, f. *-ήσω*, †(**ἄβλεπτος* wh. from a priv., *βλέπω*)†, not to see, to overlook, disregard, c. acc., *Polyb.* 30, 6, 4:—in pass., *Hipp.* 24. Hence

Ἀβλεπτήμα, τό, a mistake, oversight,=*παρόραμα*, *Polyb.* Fr. 1.

Ἀβλέφαρος, ον, (α priv., *βλέφαρον*) without eyelids, *Antip.* P. 11, 66.

Ἀβλεφία, ας, ἡ, (*ἀβλεπτέω*) blindness, *Ecl.*

Ἀβληρος, ον, ὁ, *Ablerus*, a Trojan, *Il.* 6, 32.

Ἀβλής, ἦτος, ὁ, ἡ, (α priv., *βάλλω*) not thrown or shot, *Id.* *ἀβλήτα*, an arrow not yet used, *Il.* 4, 117.

Ἀβλήτος, ον, (α priv., *βάλλω*) not hit, unwounded, *Il.* 4, 540.

Ἀβληχής, ἥς, (α priv., *βληχῆ*) without bleatings, *Antip.* *Sid.* 95.

Ἀβληχρής, ἐς, gen. *έος*, rarer poet. form for sq., *Nic.* Th. 885.

Ἀβληχρός, ὁ, ὄν: (α euphon., *βληχρός*, *Buttm.* *Lexil.* s. v. *βλίπτεον* fin.):—weak, feeble, of a woman's hand, *Il.* 5, 337; of defenceless walls, *Il.* 8, 178; but also *ἀβλ. θάνατος*, an easy death in ripe old age, opp. to a violent one, *Od.* 11, 135; 23, 282: νόσος *ἀβλ.*, a chronic disease, opp. to an acute one, *Plut.* *Peric.* 38; *κόμα ἀβλ.*, *Lat.* *languidus soror*, *Ap.* *Rh.* 2, 205.

Ἀβληχρώδης, ἐς, (*ἀβληχρός*, *ελδος*) weak, feeble, *ποίημη*, *Babrius* 93, 5.

Ἀβλίται, ὧν, οἱ, the *Abilitae*, a people of Asia Minor, *Strab.*

Ἀβοατή, Dor. for *ἀβοητή*, *Pind.*

Ἀβόετος, Dor. for *ἀβόητος*.

Ἀβοηθία, ας, ἡ, helplessness, *LXX.*: from

Ἀβοήθητος, ον, (α priv., *βοηθῆ*) destitute of succour, helpless, *LXX.*†—2. without remedy, incurable, *Hipp.*

402 *Theophr.*, etc. Adv. *-τως*.

†*Ἀβήθος*, ον,=*ἀβόηθος* 2, *Theophr.*

Ἀβοητή, Dor. *-ατή*, adv., (α priv., *βοάω*) uncalled, without summons, *Pind.* N. 8, 15.

Ἀβόητος, ον, Dor. *-ατος*, (α priv., *βοάω*) unmourned, *Ep.* *Ad.* 692.—II. voiceless, *Nonn.*

Ἀβόλῶ, ὦ, f. *-ήσω*, (α copulat., *βάλλω*, *βολή*) to meet, like *ἀντιβολέω*, c. dat., *Ap.* *Rh.* 12, 770†. Hence

Ἀβολήτης, ὅς, ἡ, a meeting. *Ion.* word: and

Ἀβολήτωρ, ορος, ὁ, one who meets. *Poet.* word.

Ἀβολος, ον, (α priv., *βολή*) a young horse that has not shed his foal-teeth, *Soph.* *Fr.* 363, *Plat.* *Legg.* 834 C: but also an old horse that no longer sheds them, *A. B.*—II. as subst., ἡ *ἀβολος*, a horseman's cloak, *Lat.* *abolla*, *Arr.* *Peripl.* p. 4.

†*Ἀβοράκη*, ἡς, ἡ, *Aborace*, a city on the Cimmerian Bosphorus, *Strab.*

†*Ἀβοριγίνες*, ὧν, οἱ, the *Aborigines*, in Italy, *Strab.*

†*Ἀβόρβας*, ον and α, ὁ, the *Abor-thas*, a river of Mesopotamia, *Strab.*

†*Ἀβος*, ον, ὁ, *Abus*, a mountain of Armenia, *Strab.*

Ἀβόσκω, ἐς, (α priv., *βόσκω*) unfed, fasting, *Nic.* Th. 124.

†*Ἀβόσκητος*, ον, (α priv., *βόσκω*) not to be grazed, affording no pasture, ὁρῶν *ἄβ.*, *Babrius* 45, 10.

Ἀβότανος, ον, (α priv., *βοτάνη*) without plants or vegetation.

†*Ἀβοτίς*, *Abotis*, a city of Aegypt, *Hecat.* Fr. 269: hence inhab. *Ἀβοτεὺς* and *Ἀβοτίτης*.

Ἀβοτος, ον, (α priv., *βόσκω*) without pasture, †*Hesych.*

†*Ἀβουκόλητος*, ον, (α priv., *βουκόλῶ*) untended: metaph. unheeded, ἄβ. φρονήματί μου, *Aesch.* *Supp.* 929.

Ἀβουλή, adv., (α priv., *βουλή*)=*ἄβουλος*.

Ἀβουλεύτως, adv., (α priv., *βουλεύομαι*) inconsiderately, *LXX.*

Ἀβουλέω, ὦ, f. *-ήσω*,=*οὐ βούλομαι*, to be unwilling, *Plat.* *Rep.* 437 C; c. inf., *Id.* *Ep.* 347 A:—also c. acc. †to disapprove of †, *Dio C.* 55, 9.

Ἀβουλής, ἐς,=sq., *dub.*

Ἀβουλήτος, ον, (α priv., *βούλομαι*) unwilling, involuntary, *Plat.* *Leg.* 733 D.—II. not according to one's wish or will: hence disagreeable, irksome, *Dion.* H.: also adv. *-τως*.

Ἀβουλία, ας, ἡ, (*ἄβουλος*) ill-advisedness, want of advice, thoughtlessness, *Hdt.* 7, 210, and *Att.*: also in plur., *Hdt.* 8, 57, *Pind.*, etc.

†*Ἀβουλίτης*, ον, ὁ, *Abultites*, a Persian satrap, *Plut.* *Alex.* 68: in *Diod.* S. *Ἀβουλήτης*, [I]

Ἀβουλος, ον, (α priv., *βουλή*) inconsiderate, irresolute, ill-advised, *Soph.* *Tr.* 140, etc. Adv. *-ως*, *Hdt.* 3, 71: superl. *ἄβουλότατα*, *Hdt.* 7, 9, 2.

Ἀβούτις, ον, ὁ, (α priv., *βοῦς*) without oxen, i. e. poor, *Hes.* *Op.* 453.

Ἀβρα, ας, ἡ, the favourite slave, *Lat.* *delicata*, *Meineke* *Menand.* p. 25. (Yet the deriv. *ἄβρος* is not certain: even the old Gramm. call the word foreign, and write it *ἄβρα*, cf. *A. B.* p. 322.)

†*Ἀβραάμ*, indecl., ὁ, (in *Joseph.* *Ἀβραμος*, ον) *Abraham*, the celebrated patriarch, *N. T.*: hence adj.

†*Ἀβραμιαίος*, α, ον, of or relating to *Abraham*, *Joseph.* and *Ecl.*

†*Ἀβραδάτας*, ον and α, ὁ, *Abtradatas*, a king of *Susa*, *Xen.* *Cyr.* 5, 1, 3, etc., v. *Pott* *Et. Forsch.* p. xliii sq.

†*Ἀβράμ*, ὁ,=*Ἀβραάμ*, *Nonn.*

Ἀβραμίδιον, ον, τό, dim. from *αβ* *Kenocr.* 36.

Ἀβραμῖς, ἰδος, ἡ, a fish found in the sea and the Nile, perhaps the bream, *Opp.* *Hal.* 1, 244. [I]

†*Ἀβρέας*, ον, ὁ, *Abreas*, a Macedonian, *Arr.*

Ἀβρεκος, ον, (α priv., *βρέχω*)=*ἄβροχος*, *Plut.* 2, 381 C.

†*Ἀβρεττηνή*, ἡς, ἡ, *Abrettene*, a region of *Mysia*, also wr. *Ἀβρεττανή*, adj. *Ἀβρεττηνός*, ἡ, ὅν, *Strab.*

Ἀβρίθης, ἐς, (α priv., *βρίθω*) with out weight, light, *Eur.* *Supp.* 1125.

Ἀβρίς, adv., (α priv., *βρίζω*) sleeplessly, *Musgr.* *Eur.* *Rhes.* 730, *Id.* *ἄβριζε* *Hesych.* has *ἄβρικτος*.

Ἀβροβάτης, ον, ὁ, (*ἄβρος*, *βαίνω*) softly or delicately stepping, *Aesch.* *Pers.* 1072. [I]

Ἀβρόβιος, ον, (*ἄβρος*, *βίος*) living delicately, luxurious, *Plut.* 2, 730 Cf. *Id.* *Demetr.* 2, etc.

Ἀβροβόστρυχος, ον,=*ἄβροκόμης*, *Tzetz.*

Ἀβρόγος, ον, (*ἄβρος*, *γούω*) waiting womanishly, *Aesch.* *Pers.* 541.

Ἀβρόδαι, αἶτος, ὁ, ἡ, †(*ἄβρος*, *δαίς*) furnished with delicate viands, luxurious, *ἄβρόδαισι* *τράπεζῃ*, *Ar.* *chestr.* ap. *Ath.* 4 E.

Ἀβροδαία, ἡς, ἡ, (*ἄβρος*, *δαίτα*) luxurious living, *Ael.* *V. H.* 12, 24, †v. *Lob.* ad *Phryn.* p. 603.

Ἀβροδαίτωμαι, f. *-ήσομαι*, dep. mid., to live delicately, †*Schol.* *Ar.* *Pac.* 1226, where *Bekk.* reads *ἄβρῶς* *διατρωμένους*: from

Ἀβροδαίσιος, ον, (*ἄβρος*, *δαίσιος*) living delicately, *Λυδοί*, *Aesch.* *Pers.* 41: τὸ *ἄβρ.*, effeminacy, *Thuc.* 1, 6, †*Adv.* *-ως*, *Philo.*

Ἀβροδίμη, ον, gen. *ονος*, (*ἄβρῶς*, *εἶμα*) softly clad, †*Etyim.* M.

†*Ἀβροζέλης*, ον, ὁ, *Abrozelmēs*, a Thracian, interpreter of *Scythians*, *Xen.* *An.* 7, 6, 43.

†*Ἀβροζία*, ἡς, ἡ, *Abrozea*, fem. *pr.* n., *Luc.* *Asin.* 4.

Ἀβροκαρπος, ον, (*ἄβρος*, *καρπός*) bearing delicate fruits.

†*Ἀβροκόμας*, α, ὁ, *Abrocomas*, a Persian satrap, *Xen.* *An.* 1, 3, 20.

†*Ἀβροκόμης*, ον *Ion.* ew. ὁ, *Abrocomes*, a Persian satrap, *Hdt.* 7, 224 on form of name v. *Locella* ad *Xen.* *Ephes.* p. 122 sq.

Ἀβροκόμη, ον, ὁ, (*ἄβρος*, *κόμη*) with luxuriant hair, *Mel.* 2, 19; 30, 3†—II. with delicate or luxuriant leaves *φοινῖς*, *Eur.* *Ion.* 920.

Ἀβρόμιος, ον, (α priv., *βρόμιος*) without *Bacchus*, *Antip.* *Sid.* 59.

Ἀβρομος, ον, (α euph., *βρόμος*) noisy, boisterous, *ἄβρομοι*, *ἄνιχτοι*, οἱ *ἡ Τροῖαν*, *Il.* 13, 41: *face.* u. *Buttm.* *Ausf.* *Sp.* 2, p. 359, from a copulat., shouting together.—II.=*ἄβρωμος*, ap. *Ath.* 335 B (ubi *Dind.* *-ωμος*), *Kenocr.*; v. *Lob.* ad *Phryn.* p. 156 and cf. *βρώμος*.

†*Ἀβροπέδιλος*, ον, (*ἄβρος*, *πέδιλον*) soft-sandalled, *Mel.* 21.

†*Ἀβροπέτλος*, ον, poet. for *ἄβρον πέταλος*, (*ἄβρος*, *πέτληον*) with delicate leaves, late.

†*Ἀβροπνήνος*, ον (*ἄβρος*, *πνήνη*, *πηνός*) of delicate nature, *Lyc.* 863 whence it was introduced into *Aesch.* *Ag.* 690, by *Salmas.* for the vulg. *ἄβροπνίμος*.

†*Ἀβροπλότος*, ον, (*ἄβρος*, *πλότος*) richly luxuriant, *χαίτη*, *Eur.* *I. T.* 1148.

†*Ἀβρόπους*, ὁ, ἡ, *-πουν*, τό, gen. *-ποδος*, (*ἄβρος*, *πούς*) with delicate feet, *Anth.* †*Ep.* ad *dxxi*, but *Lob.* ad *Phryn.* p. 602, denies the correc-

ness of such compds." and writes
 ἄβρὰ ποδῶν.

Ἄβρος, ἄ, ὄν, poet. also ὄς, ὄν:—*graceful, beautiful, pretty, παῖς*, Ep. 50: Anacr. 16, 64, Χάρτες, Sapph. 75: esp. of the body, σώμα, ποῖς, etc., Pind., Eur., etc.: of things, splendid, στέφανος, κύνος, πλούτος, etc., Pind.—Very early, however, the word took the notion of *soft, delicate, luxurious*, like *τρυφερός*; hence, ἄβρὰ παθεῖν, *to live delicately*, Solon 12, 4, Theogn. 174; and, from Hdt. downwards (e.g. 1, 71, 4, 104), was a favourite epithet of Asiatics:—cf. *σαῦλος*.—Still the Poets continued to use it in good sense, esp. of women, *delicate, gentle*, e.g. Soph. Tr. 523. Eur. Phoen. 1486: and so of anything *pretty, or pleasant*, Valck. Call. p. 233: also applied to grace or beauty of style, v. Ern. Lex. Techn. Gr. p. 2†. Adv. ἄβρως, Anacr. 16: Eur. has ἄβρως δαίνεσθαι, as well as ἄβρως β., Med. 830, 1164; ἄβρως (ἄβρᾶ) γελᾶν, Anacreont. 41, 3, etc.—The word is chiefly poet., though never found in old Ep.; and is rare in Att. prose. (Prob. from same root as ἥβη: though *a* is short by nature, v. Eur. Med. 1164, Tro. 820).

†Ἀβρόστολα, ὠν, τά, *Abrostola*, a city of Greater Phrygia, Ptol.

Ἀβρόσση, ἡς, ἡ, ἄβρόσσης, Sapph.

43, Eur. Or. 349.

Ἀβροτάω, f. -άω, *to miss*, c. gen., ὡς ἄβροτάωμεν Ἀλλήλοισιν, Il. 10, 65.—Ep. word.—(From the same root with ἄβροσσι, i. e. ἄμαρτεν, out: having nothing to do with βροτός, ἄβροτος, cf. Butt. Lexil. s. v. ἄβροστος 7.) Hence

Ἀβροτάξις, εως, ἡ, *error*; and

Ἀβροτήμων, ὠν, gen. ὠνος, *erring*.

Ἀβρότης, ἡτος Dor. ατος, ἡ, (ἄβρος) splendour, ἴδμενος ἄβρότατος, *houses of splendour, for splendid, wealthy houses*, Pind. P. 11, 51†, *luxury, delicacy*, in clothing, etc., Plat. Symp. 197 D, Xen. Cyr. 8, 8, 15: *delicacy in genl., fastidiousness*, Eur. I. A. 1343†.—ἄβρότατος ἐπὶ, in *tender youth*, Pind. P. 8, 127.—Also of style, *elegance*, v. Ern. Lex. Tech. Gr. pp. 2, 126.

Ἀβρότιμος, ὠν, (ἄβρος, τιμή) *delicate and costly*, v. sub ἄβρόπντος.

Ἀβροτίνη, ἡς, ἡ, ἄμαρταλή.

Ἀβροτόνιος, ἡ, ὠν, *made of ἄβρότονον*, Diosc. 1, 60.

Ἀβροτονίτης, ὠν, ὁ, οἶνος ἄβρ., *wine prepared with ἄβρότονον*, Diosc. 5, 62.

Ἀβρότονον, ὠν, τό, an *aromatic plant*, prob. *southernwood*, Artemisia abrotanum, Hipp. 402, Theophr.

†Ἀβρότονον, ὠν, τό, *Abrotanum*, a city of Africa; *inhab.*, Ἀβροτονεύς, Strab.—2, ἡ, fem. pr. n., *mother of Themistocles*, Plut. Them. 1.

Ἀβροτος, ὠν, also ἡ, ὠν, = the more freq. ἄβροστος, ἄβρόστος, *immortal, divine, sent from or sacred to the gods, holy*: in Hom. only once, νῦξ ἄβρότη, Il. 14, 78, either as a divinity, *holy Night* (like νῦξ ἄβροτος, ἄβροστία, δαίμονια, ἐπεὶ ἐν ἐνέσσει, ἐπεὶ ὡς ἡμαρ), or recurring in *endless succession* (like ἄβροτος ἡώς): ἔπη ἄβροτα, *holy hymns*, Soph. Ant. 1134, ubi v. H-z-m.—Cf. ἄβροτος, ἄβροστία, and Butt. Lexil. s. v. Only poet.—II. *without men, deserted of men*, v. 1. Aesch. Pr. 2.

†Ἀβρούπολις, ιος, ὁ, *Abropolis*, a king of Thrace, Polyb. 22, 22.

Ἀβροφύης, ἐς, (ἄβρος, φύω) *tender of nature*, prob. Philodem. 30.

Ἀβροχαιτης, ὠν, ὁ, (ἄβρος, χαιτή) = ἄβροκῆμης, Anacreont. 41, 2:—a fem. ἄβροχαιτήσσσα perh. occurs in Simon. Amorg. 57.

Ἀβροχία, ας, ἡ, (ἄβροχος) *want of rain, drought*, Joseph. cf. Lob. Phryn. 291.

Ἀβροχίτων, ὠνος, ὁ, ἡ, in *soft tunic, softly clad*: ἐνὶ αἰς ἄβροχίτωνας, *beds with soft coverings*, Aesch. Pers. 543. [I]

Ἀβροχος, ὠν, (a priv., βρέχω) like ἄβρεκτος, *unmoistened*, ἴμνωετ, ἄβροκα, Luc. Apol. pro Merc. Cond. 10; ἄβροχον διαβιβάζειν τὸν στρατὸν, Id. Hippias 2†.—2. *wanting rain, dry*, Eur. Hel. 1484. Adv. -χως.

†Ἀβρόχροος, ὠν, (ἄβρος, χροά) of *tender skin*, v. 1. Aesch. Pers. 541.

†Ἀβρυνα, -ά, = σνκάμυνα, Parthen. ap. Ath. 51 E.

Ἀβρυντής, οὔ, ὁ, a *coxcorn*, for, Physiogn. 12, 20. From

Ἀβρύνω, f. -ύνω, (ἄβρος). *To make delicate, treat delicately*, Aesch. Ag. 919; ἵτην ἐσθήτηα ἥβρυνε, *he put on delicate clothing*, Philostr.—2. *to deck out, κοῦρην εἰς γάμον*, Leon. Tar. 7†.—Mid., *to live delicately, wax wanton, give one's self airs*, Aesch. Ag. 1205, etc.: *to pride or plume one's self on a thing*, τινί, Eur. I. A. 858, †Xen. Ages. 9, 2†; cf. λαμπρύνω, σεμνύνω. [v]

Ἀβρωμος, ὠν, (a priv., βρώμος) *free from smell*, Diph. Siphn. ap. Ath. 355 B.

†Ἀβρων, or Ἀβρων, ὠνος, ὁ, *Abron or Habron*, masc. pr. n., Dem., Plut., etc.:—from *Abron*, a rich and luxurious Argive, was derived the proverb Ἀβρωνος βίος, applied to an extravagant person, Suid. Hence the dim. Ἀβρόνιχος, Dem. 1033, 21, v. Schäf. App. Crit. vol. v. p. 142.

†Ἀβρόνυχος, ὠν, ὁ, *Abronychus*, an Athenian, son of Lycisles, Hdt. 8, 21; Thuc. 1, 91, where Poppo writes Ἀδρόνυχος, v. foreg.

Ἀβρώς, ὠτος, ὁ, ἡ, = ἄβρωτος, Paul. Sil. 66.

Ἀβρωσία, ας, ἡ, *want of food, fasting*: from

Ἀβρωτος, ὠν, (a priv., βιρώσκει) = νῆστις, *not having eaten, fasting*, Soph. Fr. 796.—II. *pass, not eaten, not consumed*, †Eccl.—2.† *not fit to be eaten, uneatable*, Menand. p. 50, and Arist.

Ἀβρόδοθεν, adv., *from Abydos*, Il. 4, 500.

†Ἀβρόδοθι, adv., in *Abydos*, Il. 17, 584.

Ἀβροκόμης, = σνκοφάντης, acc. to Dindorf for Ἀβρόνηκομῆς, Ar. Fr. 568.

†Ἀβύδος, ὠν, ἡ, *Abydos*, a city of Asia Minor, on the Hellespont, now *Avido*, Il. 2, 836, etc.: adj. Ἀβυδνός, ἡ, ὄν, of *Abydos*, Hdt. 7, 44.—v. a city of Thebais in Aegypt, Strab.

Ἀβύθος, ὠν, = ἄβυσσος, nisi hoc legend. in Plat. Parm. 130 D.

†Ἀβύλη, ἡς, ἡ, *Abyla*, a mountain in Africa, one of the Pillars of Hercules, Strab. p. 827.

Ἀβύρσεντος, ὠν, (a priv., βυρσεύω) *untanned*.

Ἀβυράκη, ἡς, ἡ, a *sour sauce of mustard, onions, pickled aspers*, etc., Menand. p. 95.

Ἀβυρακοποιός, ὄν, (ἄβυράκη, ποιέω) *making a sour sauce*, Demetr. Areop. 1.

Ἀβυσσος, ὠν, (a priv., βύσσω) *bottomless, unfathomed*, Hdt. 2, 28, Aesch. Supp. 470: in genl. *boundless, exhaustless*, like *βαθύς*, ἄβ. πλούτος,

Aesch. Theb. 950, ἀργύριον, Ar. 175 174; cf. Heind. Plat. Parm. 130 D where ἄβυσσος now stands.—II. ἡ ἄβυσσος, *the abyss, bottomless pit*, N. T.—No Att. form ἄβυττος occurs. ἡ Ἀβάνων τεύχος, τό, *Abonitichos*, a city of Paphlagonia, now *Inebati*, Strab.

†Ἀγᾶ, Dor. for ἄγη, Aesch. Ag. 131.

Ἀγάσθαι, ἀγάσθε, Ep. for ἀγασθαι, ἀγασθε, from ἀγαμαι, Od.

†Ἀγαβος, ὠν, ὁ, *Agabus*, masc. pr. n., N. T.

Ἀγαγον, for ἡγαγον, aor. 2 of ἄγω freq. in Hom.; inf. ἀγαγεῖν.

Ἀγαῖομαι, poet. collat. form of ἀγαμαι, from which we have part. ἀγαζόμενοι, *revering*, Pind. N. 11, 7 ἡγάετο, Orph. Arg. 63:—Aesch. Supp. 1062 has an act. ἀγάω, text. by Hesych. ἀγανακτέω, βαρέως φέρω, *to feel displeasure at, bear impatiently*: in Soph. Fr. 79†=θρασύνω†.—For the Homeric ἀγάσσομαι, etc., v. sub ἀγαμαι.

†Ἀγαθάγητος, ὠν, ὁ, *Agathagetes*, masc. pr. n., Polyb. 27, 6, 3.

†Ἀγαθαρχίδας, ὠν, ὁ, *Agatharchidas*, a leader of the Corinthians, Thuc. 2, 83.

†Ἀγαθαρχίδης, ὠν, and Ἀγαθαρχος, ὠν, ὁ, *Agatharchides and Agatharchis*, a grammarian of Cnidus, Strab., etc.—2. an Athenian artist, Dem., etc.—A name common to many others in Thuc., Dion., etc. On the promiscuous use of the patronym. and ordinary form of the name, v. Koen ad Greg. Cor. p. 290.

Ἀγάθεος, Dor. for ἡγάθεος, Pind. tp. 9, 126.

†Ἀγάθη, ἡς, ἡ, *Agathe*, a city of Gallia Narb., now *Agde*, Strab.

†Ἀγαθήμερος, ὠν, ὁ, *Agathemerus*, masc. pr. n., Anth. Appendix. 224.

†Ἀγαθίας, ὠν, ὁ, *Agathias*, a historian and poet, Anth. [v] and [v]—]: adj. Ἀγαθίης, poet. Ἀγαθίης.

†Ἀγαθίνος, ὠν, ὁ, *Agathinus*, a naval commander of the Corinthians, Xen. Hell. 4, 8, 10.

†Ἀγαθόβουλος, ὠν, ὁ, *Agathobulus*, an Alexandrian philosopher, Luc.—2. a brother of Epicurus, Plut. Epic. 5, Diog. L. 10, 3.

Ἀγαθίδιον, ὠν, τό, dim. from sq.

Ἀγαθίς, ἰδος, ἡ, a *clue*. [ἄγᾶ, Drac.]

Ἀγαθοδαίμονιασται, ὠν, οἱ, or better Ἀγαθοδαίμονισται, *guests who drink to the ἀγαθός δαίμων* (cf. sq.): hence *guests who drink but little*, Arist. Eth. E. 3, 6, 3. From

Ἀγαθοδαίμων, ὠνος, ὁ, (ἀγαθός, δαίμων) *the good Genius*, to whom a cup of pure wine was drunk at the end of dinner, the toast being given in the words ἀγαθὸν δαίμονος: and in good Greek it was always written *divisim*.—II. an *Aegyptian serpent*, Wessel. Dioc. 3, 50.

Ἀγαθοδότης, ὠν, ὁ, (ἀγαθός, δίδωμι) *the Giver of Good*, item ἀγαθοδότης, Eccl.

Ἀγαθοειδής, ἐς, (ἀγαθός, εἶδος) *like good, seeming good*, opp. to ἀγαθός, Plat. Rep. 509 A.

Ἀγαθοεργέω, contr. -ονογέω, ὦ, τε *do good or well*, N. T. 1 Tim. i 18†; and

Ἀγαθοεργία, ας, ἡ, contr. -ονοργία *a good or noble deed*, Hdt. 3, 154, etc. fact., *well-doing*, Eccl.†; from

Ἀγαθοεργός, ὄν, contr. -ονοργός, (ἀγαθός, ἐργάω) *doing well*.—οἱ Ἀγαθοεργοί, at Sparta, the five oldest and most approved of the select βεῦν of

300 knights, that attended the kings in war, who retired each year, and were then employed on foreign missions for the state, Hdt. 1, 67, cf. Ruhnck. Tim. s. v.

†*Ἀγαθόκλεια*, ας, ἡ, *Agathoclēa*, the mistress of Ptolemy Philopator, Polyb. 14, 11, 5.—Others in Ath.: etc.

†*Ἀγαθοκλῆς*, εὖος poet. ἦος (Alex. Aetol. 11, 1), ὁ, *Agathocles*, a tyrant of Syracuse, Polyb. 12, 15, 6.—2. a sophist of Abdera, Plat. Protag. 316 D.—3. a minister of Ptolemy Philopator, Polyb.—Others in Strab.: etc.

†*Ἀγαθοποιέω*, ᾧ, †absol., to do good, N. T. Marc. 3, 4; to act rightly, 1 Pet. 2, 15, etc.—2. c. acc., to do good to, benefit, LXX., N. T. Luc. 6, 33; and

†*Ἀγαθοποιία*, ας, ἡ=ἀγαθοεργία, N. T.: from

†*Ἀγαθοποιός*, ὄν, (ἀγαθός, ποιέω)=ἀγαθοεργός, Plut. †2, 368 B†, LXX., etc.—II. as astrolog. term, giving a good sign, Diog. L.

†*Ἀγαθοπρεπής*, ἐς, (ἀγαθός, πρέπω) becoming the good.—†Adv. -ῶς, kindly, Dion. Areop.

†*Ἀγαθόρρυτος*, ὄν, (ἀγαθός, ῥέω) streaming with good, Synes.

†*Ἀγαθός*, ἦ, ὄν, good, very freq. in Hom., who often joins it c. acc., βοῖσιν, βίην, πῦξ ἀγαθός, †II. 2, 408; 6, 478; 3, 237; so also in Att. γνῶμην ἀγ., Soph. O. T. 687, πᾶσαν ἀρετὴν, Plat. Legg. 899 B; 900 D; τὰ πολιτικά, Id. Gorg. 516 C; so οἱ τὰ ἀγαθοί; Id. Alc. 1, 124 E: more rarely c. dat. πολέμῳ ἀγ., Xen. Oec. 4, 15†; later c. inf., as, ἀγ. μύχεσθαι, Hdt. 1, 135, cf. 193; and in Att. also c. prep., ἀγ. περὶ τι, †Lys. 130, 2†, εἰς τι, †Plat. Rep. 462 A†, πρὸς τι, †Plat. Rep. 407 E; Xen. Mem. 4, 6, 10†; ἐν τινί, †Plut. Popl. 17†. Since ἀγαθός merely denotes good in its kind, it serves as an epith. to all sorts of nouns, as opp. to κακός, bad in its kind.—1. in Hom. usu. of persons, esp. with the notion of brave: hence it became the usu. epith. of heroes, and so later was used pretty nearly=γενναῖος, εὐγενής, noble, opp. to κακός, base, ignoble; and this was the prevailing notion in the Att. phrase καλοὶ κίκαβοί, like Lat. optimates, Welcker Theogn. praef. p. xxi sq., †and in Od. 15, 324, a superlative:—but in Att. more usu. in moral signif., good, virtuous.—†In vocat. ᾧ †γαθέ, contd. ὑγαθέ, in Att. writers used as a term of friendly address, or of coaxing, but usu. in gentle admonition or with covered censure; also in irony; my good friend, my dear sir, Plat. Gorg. 491 C, 471 D, Xen. Mem. 1, 4, 17 ubi v. Kühner, Herm. Vig. p. 722, n. 64: cf. δαμονίε†.—2. of animals, things, etc., e. g. γῆ, cf. κουργοτόφος.—3. of outward circumstances, good, fortunate, lucky, Valck. Theocr. 18, 16: εἰς ἀγαθὰ ὁ ἀγαθὸν (ἐπὶ ἀγαθῷ), to one's advantage, II. †23, 305†; 9, 102; 11, 789: †also with a case, c. dat., good, useful to, Od. 17, 352; Xen. Cyn. 13, 17; etc.: c. gen. πνεστοῦ, ὀρθαλμίας ἀγ., against, for fever, etc., Xen. Mem. 3, 8, 3; so ἐπὶ ἀγαθῷ τῆς Ἑλλάδος, Xen. Hell. 5, 2, 25, and with plur. ἐπὶ ἀγαθοῖς, d. 6, 5, 33†: neut. τὰ ἀγαθὰ, the goods of fortune, wealth, Hdt. †2, 172, etc.; advantages, Id. 7, 8†; also good fare, dainties, Ar. Ach. 573, etc.: but τὸ ἀγαθόν, the highest good, summum bonum, Plat., etc.—II. *has no regular degrees of compari-

son †(the comp. -ώτερος, and superl. -ώτατος are found only in non-Att. and later writers, v. Loo. ad Phryn. p. 92 sq.)†; but many forms are used instead; viz., Compar. βελτίων, also ἀμείνων, κοῖσσω, λῶϊων (λῶων), Ep. ἀρείων, βέλτερος, λῶϊτερος, also φέρτερος, ἀρείοτερος Theog. 548. Superl. βέλτιστος, ἀριστος, κράτιστος, λῶϊστος (λῶστος), Ep. βέλτατος, φέρτατος, φέριστος: the regul. ἀγαθώτατος only in Diod. 16, 85. (The same word as Germ. gut, var good, with a euphon. adied: cf. Donalds. New Cratyl. p. 402, sq.) Hence

†*Ἀγαθότης*, ἡτος, ἡ, goodness, Philo, †*Ἀγαθονορία*, ᾧ, contr. from ἀγαθοεργία, N. T.; and

†*Ἀγαθονορία*, ας, ἡ, contr. from ἀγαθοεργία, Eccl.: and

†*Ἀγαθονογικός*, ἦ, ὄν, beneficent; adv. -ῶς, Dion. Areop.: from

†*Ἀγαθονογός*, ὄν, contr. from ἀγαθοεργός, Plut. †2, 1015 E.—Adv. -γὰς, Dion. Areop.

†*Ἀγαθοφανής*, ἐς, (ἀγαθός, φαίνομαι) appearing good, Democ.

†*Ἀγαθοφίλης*, ἐς, (ἀγαθός, φιλέω) loving good, Dion. Areop.

†*Ἀγαθόφρων*, ὄν, εἰς, εἰς, ὁ, ἡ, (ἀγαθός, φρήν) well-minded, Procl.

†*Ἀγαθόφνης*, ἐς, (ἀγαθός, φῆς) of good abilities; †superl. -φνέστατος, Nicet.

†*Ἀγαθός*, ᾧ, f. -ῶσω, (ἀγαθός) to do good to one, LXX.; †c. dat. 1 Sam. 25, 31; c. acc. 1er. 44, 27.

†*Ἀγαθῶν*, †f. -ῶν, 1 aor. ἡγάθων, pass. ἡγαθύνθη, fut. pass. -θνήσονται, to make good, exalt, LXX.—II. to do good, and that, either transit., =foreg., or absol. to do good, both in LXX. †Ps. 124, 4, etc.—III. to adorn, Id. 2 Reg. 9, 30†. Pass., to be of good cheer, †to be delighted, Id. Dap. 6, 23.

†*Ἀγαθῦρνα*, ἡς, ἡ, *Agathyrna*, a city of Sicily, Strab.; hence adj. †*Ἀγαθῦρναίος*, a, ov, and pecul. fem.

†*Ἀγαθῦντις*, Diod.

†*Ἀγαθῦρσοι*, ὡν, οἱ, the *Agathyrsi*, a European nation, dwelling on the Maris, in what is now Transylvania, etc., Hdt. 4, 49, etc.

†*Ἀγαθῦρσος*, ὡν, ὁ, *Agathyrus*, a son of Hercules, Hdt. 4, 10.

†*Ἀγαθῶν*, ὡνος, ὁ, *Agatho*, masc. pr. n., a son of Priam, Il. 24, 249.—2. an Athenian tragic poet, Ar. Ran. 83.—Others in Plut., etc.

†*Ἀγαθωσύνη*, ἡς, ἡ, goodness, kindness, N. T. †Rom. 15, 14, etc.

†*Ἀγαίωμα*, Ep. and Ion. pres.=ἀγαμαι, ἀγάμαι, but only in bad sense, to be angry at, τι, Od. 20, 16, Archil. 10; †c. dat., Hes. Op. 331†; also c. dat., to envy, Hdt. 6, 61, cf. 8, 69.

†*Ἀγαῖος*, ὡν, ὁ, *Agaios*, an Elean, Hdt. 6, 127.

†*Ἀγακλής*, ἐς: a poet. gen. ἀγακλῆος, Il. 16, 738: shortened acc. ἀγακλέα, Pind. P. 9, 187; I. 1, 49: pl. ἀγακλέας, Antim. Fr. 36; dat. ἀγακλέϊ, Anth.: cf. εὐκλέης, (ἀγαν, κλέος)—very glorious, famous, Lat. inclutus, in Il. always of men, as 16, 738; 23, 529: in Pind., ἀγ. αἰα, etc.—Ep. and Lyr. word, except that Hipp. has adv. ἀγακλέως, p. 28.

†*Ἀγακλῆς*, contd. -κλῆς, εὖος poet. ἦος, ὁ, *Agacles*, a Myrmidon, Il. 16, 571.

†*Ἀγακλειτός*, ἦ, ὄν=foreg., Hom., and Hes., usu. of men, yet also, ἀγακλειτὴ ἑκατόμην, Od. 3, 59; ἀγ. πάθος, Soph. Tr. 855. Cf. ἀγακλυτός.

†*Ἀγακλυμένη*, (ἀγαν, κλυμένος) poet. fem.=sq., only in Antim. Fr. 25.

†*Ἀγακλυνός*, ὄν, (ἀγαν, κλυνός) like ἀγακλής, ἀγακλειτός, Lat. inclytus, Hom. (chiefly in Od.), and Hes., usu. of men; yet also, ἀγακλυν τὰ δώματα, Od. 3, 388; 7, 3, 46.

†*Ἀγακτιμένη*, ἡς, ἡ, (ἀγαν, κτιζέω) a poet. fem.=εὐκτιμένη, well-built or placed, πόλις, Pind. P. 5, 103.

†*Ἀγαλακτία*, ας, ἡ, want of milk from

†*Ἀγάλακτος*, ὡν, (α priv., γάλα without milk, giving no milk, Herod. p. 247, cf. Call. Apoll. 52.—2. getting no milk, i. e. taken from the mother's breast. Horace's jam lacte depulsus, Aesch. Ag. 718, acc. to some, but v. infr. II.—3. never having suckled, Nonn.—4. νομαὶ ἀγάλακτοι, pastures bad for milk cattle, Galen.—II. (a copulat., γάλα)=ὁμογάλακτος, †suckled along with others†, one of a family, hence λέοντα θρεφεν ἀγάλακτον, he reared a lion as one of his family, i. e. among his children, Aesch. Ag. 718.

†*Ἀγάλας*, ακτος, ὁ, ἡ=foreg. (signif. I), found only in plur. ἀγάλακτες

Call. Apoll. 52.

†*Ἀγαλαξία*, ας, ἡ=ἀγάλακτία.

†*Ἀγαλλίαμα*, ατος, τό, a transport of joy, †delight, LXX. Isae. 16, 10; also a cause of rejoicing, source of joy, Id. 60, 15; and

†*Ἀγαλλιάσις*, εως, ἡ, exceeding great joy, N. T., †Luc. 1, 14.—2. strong expression of joy, exultation, breaking forth into singing, accompanied with dancing, LXX.: from

†*Ἀγαλλιάω*, ᾧ, more freq. as dep. ἀγαλλιάομαι, f.-άσομαι [ᾶ], strengthened for ἀγ. ἀλλομαι, to rejoice exceedingly, N. T. †Matth. 5, 12, absol. c. subst. cogn. 1 Pet. 1, 8; c. dat. c. prep. ἐν, et ἐπὶ, Joh. 5, 35; Luc. 1, 47, etc.

†*Ἀγαλλίς*, ἰδος, ἡ, a bulbous plant of the genus ὕακινθος, the iris or flag H. Hom. Cer. 7, 426, cf. Alb. Hesyct. 1, p. 30.

†*Ἀγάλλοχον*, ὡν, τό, Lat. *agalichum* the bitter aloes, Diosc. 1, 21, ubi v. Sprengel; from Aëtius' time called ζυλάλοη.

†*Ἀγάλλω*, f. -αλῶ: aor. ἀγῆλαι, =ἀγλαὸν ποιῶ, to make glorious, glorify, honour, praise, Pind. O. 1, 139, N. 5, 79: esp., to pay honour to a god, ἀγάλλει Φοῖβον, Ar. Thesm. 128; ἀγ. τινὶ θυσίασι, Ar. Pac. 399: to adorn, deck, γαμηλίους εὐνίδας, Eur. Med. 1026.—Mostly in pass. ἀγάλλομαι (Hom., Hes., Hdt. never use the act.), but only in pres. †in Hom. and Hes.; in later wr. also in† impf.: †an aor. pass. ἀγαλθῆναι in Dio C. 51, 20†:—to glory, take delight, rejoice or exult in a thing, be proud of it, usu. c. dat., ἵπποισιν καὶ ὀρεσφί, Il. 12, 114; ὀρνίθες ἀγάλλονται περὶ ῥοσσὶ νῆες οὐρῶ Διός, Il. 2, 462, Od. 5, 176; ὀπὶ καλῇ, Hes. Th. 68: so too in the best prose from Hdt. and Thuc. down wards, but also ἀγάλλεσθαι ἐπὶ τινί, Thuc. 3, 82; later also διά ὁ μὲν τι, and even c. acc., Anth. P. 7, 378 c part., to delight in, †ἀγάλλεται ἔχων he exults in having, Il. 17, 473† Thuc. 4, 95; †Xen. Ag. 5, 3; c. infin. in Nonn.†—Cf. ἀγάλλω throughout (From same root as ἀγλαός.) Hence

†*Ἀγαλμα*, ατος, τό, acc. to Hesyct. πᾶν ἐφ' ᾧ τι ἀγάλλεται, a glory

delight, honour, Hom., as 14, 144: ὡς Alcæe, Fr. 1, speaks of λόφοι as κε φαλαῖς ἀγάμματα; and Pind. calls his ode χάρις ἀγαλμα, N. 3, 21, cf. 8, 27; sc. τέκνον δόμων ἀγαλμα

Aesch. Ag. 207; †Καθμείας Νύμφας ἄγ., Soph. Ant. 1116†; etc.—2. a pleasing gift, esp. for the gods, ἄγ. θεῶν, Od. 8, 509, cf. 3, 438, where a bull adorned for sacrifice is called an ἄγαλμα or votive gift; so too a tripod, Hdt. 5, 60; and in genl.—ἀνάθημα, Böckh. Inscr. 1, p. 7. Hence, esp. after Hdt., —3. a statue in honour of a god, Hdt. 2, 42, 46, etc.; the image of a god as an object of worship, Plat. Phaedr. 251 A:—but ἄγ. Ἀῖδα, in Pind. N. 10, 125, is the headstone of a grave, called στήλη in the parallel passage of Theocr., 22, 207.—4. then in genl.—ἀνδρία, any statue, Plato Meno 97 D: and—5. lastly any image, expressed by painting or words, Plat. Tim. 529 C, Symp. 216 E.—On the word cf. Ruhnk. Tim. s. v., †and Siebelis praef. ad Paus. pp. 41 sqq.† Hence Ἀγαλματίας, ὄν, ὁ, like a statue, beautiful as one, Philostr. Ἀγαλμάτιον, ὄν, τό, dim. from ἄγαλμα, Plut. Lyc. 25, etc. Ἀγαλματογλύφος, ὄν, (ἄγαλμα, γλύφα) a carver of statues, Eccl. Ἀγαλματοποιεῖω, ὦ, to make statues, Poll. Hence Ἀγαλματοποιητικός, ἦ, ὄν, fit for an ἄγαλματοποιός, Poll. Ἀγαλματοποιία, ας, ἦ, the art of an ἄγαλματοποιός, Poll.: from Ἀγαλματοποιός, ὄν, (ἄγαλμα, ποιέω) making statues: as subst., a statuary, sculptor, Hdt. 2, 46, Plat., etc. Ἀγαλματοπυργία, ας, ἦ,=ἄγαλματοποιία; and Ἀγαλματοπυργικός, ἦ, ὄν,=ἄγαλματοποιητικός: from Ἀγαλματοπυργός, ὄν, (ἄγαλμα, *εργω)=ἄγαλματοποιός, Poll. Ἀγαλματοφορέω, ὦ, any met., to carry an image in one's heart, Philo: from Ἀγαλματοφόρος, ὄν, (ἄγαλμα, φέω) only met., carrying an image in one's heart, Philo. Ἀγαλματοῦσα, ὦ, f.-ώσα, (ἄγαλμα) to make into an image, Lyc. 845. Ἀγαλμοειδής, ἐς, (ἄγαλμα, εἶδος) statue-like, beautiful as a statue, Lyd. Ἀγαλμοσπής, ἐς, (ἄγαλμα, τύπος) †for ἄγαλματοσπής†, forming a statue; as subst. ὁ, or ἄγαλμοσπής, εὖς, ὁ, a sculptor, †Maneth. 4, 569. ἈΓΑΜΑΙ, dep. mid.: fut. ἀγάσσομαι; Ep. ἀγάσσομαι; usu. aor. ἡγάσθην, but also ἡγάσῃην (even in Att., as Dem. 296, 4), Ep. ἡγάσῃην (Il. 3, 181), or without augm. (Ib. 224): Ep. 2 plur. pres. ἀγάσθε, inf. ἀγάσθαι, Od.: impf. ἡγάμην, Plat. I. †in good sense, to hold in high estimation†, —1. absol., to wonder, be astonished, Od. 16, 203, etc.; c. part., ἀγαμίω ἰδών, Il. 3, 224.—2. more freq., to wonder at, admire a person or thing, esteem, honour, revere, c. acc., Il. 3, 181, Od. 6, 168, etc.: ἀγάσθαι τι τιός, to wonder at something in one. Ib. 7, 404; hence in prose, ἄγ. τιός ὄντι..., or ἄγ. τιός, c. part., to wonder at one's doing Hdt. 6, 76, etc.: ἄγ. τινά τιός, to admire one for a thing, Plat. Rep. 426 D; also, ἄγ. τινός τιός, Id. Euthyd. 276 D: and c. gen. only, Ar. Av. 1744, etc.; also like χαίρω, ἡδομαι, etc., c. dat., to be delighted with a person or thing, Hdt. 4, 75, Xen. Cyr. 2, 4, 9, etc. and later ἐπὶ τινι, cf. Ruhnk. Tim.—II. in bad sense, †to regard as too high, to envy, be angry at, τι, Od. 2,

67, τινί, Il. 17, 71, περί τιός, Il. 23, 639, and c. inf. or οὐνεκα following, Od. 5, 119; 8, 565.—Hom. uses in this sign. only aor. ἡγάσῃην, and as pres. ἀγάσσομαι or ἀγαμίω, q. v.: †Buttm., Catal. p. 2, says ἡγάσσομαι used by all writers in a good sense†: in Att. ἄγ. τινί τι, to envy one something? (From the same root as ἄγῃ, wonder, ἄγαν, ἀγάζομαι: cf. Buttm. Lexil. s. v. αἰητος.) Ἀγαμέμνων, ὄν, ὁ, Agamemnon, king of Mycenae, leader of the Greeks against Troy, Hom.: hence adj. Ἀγαμέμνονεος, εἰα, εὖν, Hom., also Ἀγαμέμνονεος, εἰα, εὖν, †Eur. I. T. 1290†, and -όνιος, εἰα, εὖν, Aesch. †Ag. 1499†, and Pind. P. 11, 30†: patronym. Ἀγαμέμνονιός, ὄν, ὁ, Agamemnon's son, Orestes, Od. 1, 30. (Ἄγαν, μέμνων from μένω, the very resolute or steadfast, cf. Μεμνών.) Ἀγαμήνης, ὄν, ὁ, Agamenes, masc. pr. n., Paus. 10, 9, 10. Ἀγαμέμνης, adv. part. pres. from ἄγαμαι,=θανασῶς, ἄγ. λέγειν, to speak with applause, Arist. Rhet. 3, 7, 3; so too, τὸν λόγον ἀγαμέμνης ἐδέξατο, Heind. Plat. Phaed. 89 A. Ἀγαμήδη, ἦς, ἡ, (ἄγαν, μήδος, and so strictly the very wise) [Agamēdē, daughter of Augeas, wife of Melius, acquainted with the healing virtues of plants, Il. 11, 740. Ἀγαμήδης, ὄν, ὁ, (ἄγαν, μήδος) Agamēdes, son of Erginus, and one of the builders of Apollo's temple at Delphi, H. Herm. Ap. 296. Ἀγαμήτωρ, ὄν, ὁ, Agamēstor, masc. pr. n., Ar. Rh. 2, 850.—Others in Plut., etc. Ἀγαμήτης, ὄν, (a priv., γαμέω) rarer form for ἄγαμος, Soph. Fr. 798, v. Lob. Phryn. 514. [ῶ] Ἀγαμία, ας, ἦ, (ἀγάμος) single estate, celibacy, Plut. 2, 491 E. Ἀγαμίον δίκη, ἦ, an action against a bachelor for not marrying, Plut. Lys. 30. Ἀγαμος, ὄν, (a priv., γάμος) unmarried, single: in Il. 3, 40, and in prose, only of the man, whether a bachelor or widower, ἀνάνδρος being used of the woman: however ἄγαμος is used of the woman in Aesch. Supp. 143, Soph. Ant. 867, and several times in Eur.—II. γάμος ἄγαμος, a marriage that is no marriage, †by the laws of gods and men, i. e. an unhalloed or unnatural marriage, Soph. O. T. 1214, like βίος ἄβιος, etc. ἈΓΑΝ, very, much, very much, first in Pind., and Trag.: the word in genl. is only Dor. and Att., λίην being its equiv. in Ep. and Ion.: strongly affirmat. like Lat. prorsus, too surely, Aesch. Theb. 811; and so in compos. it always strengthens or enforces. The bad sense too, too much, like Lat. nimis, occurs only in peculiar phrases, e. g. in the famous μὴδὲν ἄγαν, ne quid nimis, not too much of anything, first in Theogn. 219, 335, etc., Pind. Fr. 235: so, ἄγαν τι ποιεῖν, Plat., etc. It is not seldom joined with an adj., which may either go before or follow: also with a subst., τῇ ἄγαν σιγῇ, Soph. Ant. 1251†, ἡ ἄγαν ἐλευθερία. Plat. Rep. 564 A; but seldom without the article, as, εἰς ἄγαν δουλεία, Id. ib.; †also with adv., as, ὥμως ἄγαν, Xen. Vect. 5, 6†. (From same root as ἄγαμαι, ἀγάζομαι, and ἄγῃ, wonder.) ἄγαν, but later sometimes ἄγαν in Anth. P. 5, 216; 10, 51.] Ἀγανακτέω, ὦ, f.-ήσω, strictly in

physica. Agnif., to feel a violent irritation, Plat. Phaedr. 251 C; and a wine, to ferment, Plut. †2, 734 E†.—II. metaph., to be grieved, displeased, vexed, annoyed, angry, or discontented, Ar. Vesp. 287; ἄγ. εἰ..., or εἰαν..., for ὄντι..., Plat. Lach. 194 A: c. dat. res. to be vexed at a thing, e. g. θανάτω, Plat. Phaed. 63 B; also c. acc. rei, Heind. Phaed. 64 A; †c. acc. neut. pron. followed by ὄντι, ταῦτα... ἄγ. ὄντι, Plat. Euthyd. 4 D†; also ἄγ. ἐπὶ τινι, Isocr. 357 A; ὑπὲρ τιός, Plat. Euthyd. 283 D, etc.; περί τιός, Id. Ep. 349 D; πρὸς τι, Epict. 4; and sometimes c. gen. rei, A. B. p. 334: also c. part., to be angry at one's doing, Plat. Phaed. 62 E. †The person at whom one is angry, etc., stands usu. in dat., for which also πρὸς τινα, Plut. Camill. 28 and κατὰ τιός, Luc. Tim. 18, are used†.—In Aristid. and Luc. ἀγανακτεῖσθαι as a dep.—(It is plainly connected with ἄγαν. The final -ακτέω is referred by Schneid. to ἄγαν, by others to ἄχθος; but all this is dub.) Hence Ἀγανακτικός, εὖς, ἡ, strictly physical pain and irritation, Plat. Phaedr. 251 C; but usu., vexation, annoyance. ἀγανακτῆσιν ἔχει τινί, gives a man just grounds for displeasure, Thuc. 2, 41. Hence Ἀγανακτικός, ἦ, ὄν, apt to be vexed, easily vexed, irritable, peevish, Plat. Rep. 604 E, 605 A, Bekk., ubi olim ἀγανακτικός. Ἀγανακτικός, ἦ, ὄν, verb. adj. from ἀγανακτέω, vexatious, annoying, Plat. Gorg. 511 B. Ἀγανακτικός, ἦ, ὄν,=ἀγανακτικῆς κός (q. v.), Luc. Pisc. 14. Adv. -κός. Ἀγανίκη, ἦς, ἡ, Aganice, a female skilled in astronomy, Plut. 2, 145 D, elsewhere called Ἀγλαονίκη. [ῶ] Ἀγανίπη, ἦς, ἡ, Aganippe, a fountain on Mount Helicon in Boeotia, sacred to the Muses, Paus. 9, 29, 5. Ἀγανίππος, ὄν, ὁ, Aganippus, masc. pr. n., Q. Sm. 3, 230. Ἀγανίπιος, ὄν, (ἄγαν, νίψω) much snowed on, snowy, Ὀλύμπιος, Il. 1 420: poet. Ἀγανόβλεφαρος, ὄν, (ἀγανός, βλέφαρον) mild-eyed, Ibyc. 4: troet. Ἀγανόρειος, α, ὄν, Dor. †οἱ ἄγαν Aesch. Pers. 1026. Ἀγανωρία, ας, ἦ, (ἀγανωρ) Dor. for ἡγανωρία. Ἀγανός, ἦ, ὄν, (γάμος, γάνυμι) mild, gentle, kindly, loving, of persons and things, βασιλεὺς, †Od. 2, 230†; ἔπεα, †Il. 2, 180†, εὐχολαί, †Il. 9 499†, δῶρα, †Il. 9, 113, μύθοι, Od. 15, 53†; also in Pind. τῶν λόγων ἄγ., P. 4, 179, ὄφρυς, P. 9, 66†, and Trag. τῶν ἐλπίδων, Aesch. Ag. 101, but adv. in Eur. v. infrat, but in Hom. mostly of the shafts of Apollo and Diana (ἀγανὲς βέελα), as bringing an easy and quick death.—Superl. ἀγανώτατος, Hes. Th. 408. Adv. -νός, †Anacr. 49, 1† Eur. I. A. 602. Compar., ἀγανότερον βλέπειν, Ar. Lys. 886. On v. poet. [ῶ] Ἀγανός, ὄν, (ἀγανωρ) broken: ἔξω λον ἄγ., sticks broken for firewood, A. B. Ἀγανόφροσύνη, ἦς, ἡ, mildness, gentleness, kindness, Il. 24, 772, Od. 11 202. [ῶ] From Ἀγανόφρων, ὄν, gen. ὄνος, (ἀγανός, φρόν) mild-minded, gentle of mood, Il. 20, 467; Ἠσυχία, Ar. Av. 1321. Only poet. Ἀγανόπτης, α, ὁ, tem. ἔπις, ἰδο (ἀγανός, ὦψ) mild-looking

Ἀγώνωρ, υἱος, ὁ, ἡ, Dor. for ἀγώνωρ, Pind. [ἀγῶ-]

Ἀγάμαι, Ep. collat. form of ἀγαμαι, but only found in part. ἀγόμενος (in act. sign.), admiring, Hes. Th. 619; for ἀγάσθε, etc., are length. forms from ἀγαμαι.

Ἀγαπάω, tand dep. mid. ἀζομαι, the more usu. Hom. collat. form of ἀγαπῶν, v. sub ἀγαπῶ.

†Ἀγαπαῖος, ον, ὁ, Agapaeus, tyrant of Oreus in Euboea, Dem. 126, 4.

Ἀγαπατός, ὄν, Dor. for ἀγαπητός, Pind.

Ἀγαπάω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, trf. ἡγάπηκα, Plat.† (ἀγαμαι, ἀγάζομαι) to receive willingly or readily:—I. of persons, to bid welcome, welcome, entertain, Hom., who prefers the form τῶν ἀγαπῶν, using ἀγαπῶ only in Od. 23, 214†; he also has ἀγαπῶμαι as dep., like ἡμεθαπαύομαι, Od. 7, 33, tand in the phrase κύνειον ἀγαπαζ. κεφαλὴν τε καὶ ὦμον, Ib. 17, 35; 21, 224; 22, 499†, cf. Pind. P. 4, 247: in genl., to love: hence of all acts that show love, to take leave, Ap. Rh. 4, 1291†; to pay the last honours to the dead, Valck. Phoen. 1337: it is used=έρων, of sexual love, only in late writers, as Luc. 14, H. 2, 25, etc.†; and strictly differs from φιλεῖν, as implying regard and satisfaction, rather than affection, v. Xen. Mem. 2, 7, 9, and 12.

II. in relation to things, to be well pleased, contented, οὐκ ἀγαπᾷς, ὅθ' ἐκπλῶς μεθ' ἡμῶν δαίνυσαι, Od. 21, 289: freq. in Att., ἀγαπᾶν, εἰ... ἐάν... or ἡν... for ὅτι, Ar. Vesp. 684, and freq. in Plat., cf. Jelf Gr. Fr. 804, 8; also c. part., ἀγαπᾶν τιμώμενος, Plat. Rep. 475 B: very freq. c. dat. rei, to be contented or pleased with a thing, like στέρνω, ἀσπάζομαι, as ὧν τοῖς ὑπάρχουσιν, Lys. 192, 26, Dem. 13, 11; more rarely c. acc., Heind. Plat. Euthyd. 306 C: lastly c. inf., to be wont to do, like φιλεῖν, Arist. Oec. 2. Hence

Ἀγάπη, ἡς, ἡ, love, brotherly love, †N. T. Matth. 24, 12, etc.—In pl. ἀγαπαί, the love-feasts of the early Christians, Id. Jud. 12, cf. 1 Cor. 11, 21-34.

Ἀγαπήμα, ατος, τό, (ἀγαπῶ) the object of love, Lat. *delicias*, Crat. Theb. 4.

Ἀγαπήνωρ, ορος, ὁ,=ἡνωρέν ἀγαπῶν, loving manliness, manly, epith. of heroes, Il. 8, 114, etc.

†Ἀγαπήνωρ, ορος, ὁ, Agapenor, son of Ancaeus, leader of the Arcadians before Troy, Il. 2, 609.

Ἀγάπησις, εως, ἡ, (ἀγαπῶ) affection, Def. Plat. 413 B; ἡ πρός or περί τινα, Plut. Per. 24, Cor. 37.

Ἀγαπησμός, ὁ, rarer form for foregoing, Menand. p. 157.

Ἀγαπητός, ον, verb. adj. from ἀγαπῶ, to be loved, eagerly sought, Plat. Rep. 358 A.

Ἀγαπητικός, ὁ, ὄν, affectionate, Plut. Sol. 7.

Ἀγαπητός, ὁ, ὄν, verb. adj. from ἀγαπῶ, beloved, Il. 6, 401, Od. 4, 817; μόνος ἐὼν ἀγαπητός, the only (and so doubly) beloved son, Od. 2, 365, tand thus applied to an only son without μόνος, Il. 6, 401, Od. 4, 817†.—2. desirable, delightful, ἀγαπατά (ἐστ), c. inf., Pind. N. 8, 6: freq. in Att. prose, worthy of love, loveable, Plat. Alc. I, 131 E, etc.—II. neut., ἀγαπητόν (ἐστ), one must be content, εἰ... ἐάν... for ὅτι, Plat. Prot. 328 A, Arist., etc.—So Adv. τῶς, readily, contentedly Plat., etc.; ἀγαπητῶς ἔχειν, to be contented, like ἀγαπᾶν: but also

in Att. prose, so as only just to content one, i. e. only just, barely, scarcely,=μολίς, Heind. Plat. Lys. 218 C; ἀγαπητῶς σωθῆναι, Lys. 107, 16, cf. Meineke Menand. p. 108.

†Ἀγαπτόλεμος, ον, ὁ, (ἀγαν, πτόλεμος) Agaptolepus, son of Aegyptus, Apollod. 2, 1, 7.

†Ἀγαρ, ἡ, indecl., (Ἀγαρα, ἡς, Joseph.) Hagar or Agar, Hebr. fem. pr. n., N. T.

Ἀγῆρικον, οὐ, τό, Lat. *agaricum*, a sort of tree-fungus, used for tinder. [The quantity of first syll. is dub., cf. Gal. Antid. 894 B, 895 D]

Ἀγαρίστη, ἡς, ἡ, Agariste, daughter of Clisthenes of Sicyon, Hdt. 6, 126.—2. mother of Pericles, Id. 6, 131.

Ἀγῆρρος, ον, contr. -ῥρος, ον, (ἀγαν, ῥέω) strong-flowing, of the sea, Il. 2, 845; 12, 30; †Τύρις, Anth. P. 7, 747.

Ἀγασθενής, ἑς, (ἀγαν, σθένος) very strong, τῶν ἡρώων, Opp. Cyn. 2, 3; βασιλῆων, Anth. P. 9, 688†: in Il. only as prop. n., v. sq.

†Ἀγασθένης, εος contd. ονς, ὁ, Agasthenes, son of Augeas, king of Elis, Il. 2, 624.

Ἀγασίας, ον, ὁ, Agasias, a Stymphalian of Arcadia, in the army of the ten thousand, Xen. An. 4, 1, 27.—2. a statuary of Ephesus, Paus.

†Ἀγασικλῆς contd. -κλῆς, gen. εἰός, ὁ, Agasicles, a Spartan king, in Hdt. 1, 65, wr. Ἠγασικλῆς. A name common to many others, Hdt., Paus., etc.

Ἀγασμα, ατος, τό, (ἀγαμαι) a marvel, a wonder, Soph. Fr. 799.

Ἀγαστος, ον, (ἀγαν, στένω) much groaning, howling, of the hollow roaring of the waves, Od. 12, 97, H. Ap. 94: loud-wailing, Aesch. Theb. 95.

Ἀγαστός, ὁ, ὄν, verb. adj. from ἀγαμαι, admired, admirable, Aesch. Fr. 249, †Eur. Hec. 169; as opp. to οὐ θαυμαστόν, Xen. An. 1, 9, 14; with τιμῶς, Plat. Legg. 808 C. Adv. τῶς, Xen. Ages. 1, 24.

Ἀγαστροφός, ον, ὁ, (ἀγαν, στρέφω) strictly, the much-turning, tonly as pr. n., Agastrophus, a Trojan, Il. 11, 338.

Ἀγαστῶρ, ορος, (α copulat., γαστήρ) from the same womb: in genl., a near kinsman, Lyc. 264.

Ἀγασυλλίς, ἰδος, ἡ, a plant, *heracleum gummiferum*, Diosc. 3, 93.

Ἀγασυρτός, ον, ὁ, an obscure epith. given to Pittacus by Alcae. (6), which Diog. L. 1, 81, explains by ἐπισευρυμένος καὶ ῥυπαρός.

Ἀγασός, Lacon. acc. pl. of ἀγαθός, Ar. Lys. 1301.

Ἀγάτος, ὁ, ὄν, poet. for ἀγαστός, as θαυμαστός, ἀδάματος, etc., H. Hom. Ap. 515, Ruhnck. Ep. Cr. p. 26.

Ἀγανή, ἡς, ἡ, Agave, daughter of Nereus and Doris, Il. 18, 42.—2. daughter of Danaus, Apollod. 2, 1, 4.—3. daughter of Cadmus, wife of Echion, mother of Pentheus, Hes. Th. 976.

Ἀγανύει=ἀγαμαι, dub. l. in Opp. Hal. 4, 138.

Ἀγανός, ὁ, ὄν, (akin to γαῖρος, γαῖω, Lat. *gaudeo*) in Hom. almost always of kings, heroes, etc., illustrious, noble, high-born, ὧν κήρυκες, †Il. 3, 268†, μνηστήρες, †Od. 2, 209†, Φαίηκες, †Od. 13, 304†: also, ἀγανή Πελοπόννησος, Od. 11, 213; ποιμήτες ἀγανοί, noble guides, Od. 13, 71: superl. ἀγανότατος, Od. 15, 229; also in Pind. 1P. 4, 127†.—II. Ἀγανή, masc. and fem. pr. n., Aganias, Agave, Il., and Hes.; but in these

the accents should prol. ὁ Ἀγανός Ἀγανή, Jac. A. P. p. 809, Elmsl. Bacch. 229: cf. γλαυκός, Γλαυκός etc.

Ἀγαυρός, ὁ, ὄν=ἀγανός (as ἄλα βῆστος and ἀλάβυστος), yet in a somewhat different signifi., stately, proud, ταῖρος, Hes. Th. 832. Weess Hdt. 7, 57, where the superl. ἄν ἀγαυρότατος is used of Xerxes. Cf γαῖρος.

Ἀγῶφθεγκτος, ον, (ἀγαν, θέγγωμαι) loud-sounding, ὠτοῖαι. Pind. O 46, 155.

†Ἀγβαλος, ον, ὁ, Agbalus, an A. cadian, Hdt. 7, 98.

†Ἀγβάτανα, ὄν, τά, Ion. and poet for Ἐκβάτανα, Hdt. 1, 98, Aesch. Pers. 961.—2. a small town of Syria, Hdt. 3, 64.

Ἀγγαρα, ὡν, τά, the daily stages of the ἄγγοροι.

Ἀγγαρεία, ας, ἡ, (ἀγγαρεύω) the office of an ἄγγαρος.

Ἀγγαρευτής, οὐ, ὁ, one who employs an ἄγγαρος: from

Ἀγγαρεύω, (ἀγγαρος) to despatch as an ἄγγαρος, press one to serve as such, to constrain to the performance of any labour, N. T. Matth. 5, 41; Marc. 15, 21†; or in genl., to press, detain, Bentr. Menand. p. 58.

Ἀγγαρήσιος, ὁ, Ion. form=ἄγγαρος, Hdt. 3, 126:—τό ἀγγαρήσιον, the business of an ἄγγαρος, post-riding, the whole Persian system of mounted couriers, Hdt. 8, 98.

Ἀγγαρος, ον, ὁ, Persian word, a mounted courier, such as were kept ready at regular stages throughout Persia for carrying the royal despatches, Hdt. 8, 98, Xen. Cyr. 3, 6, 17: authorized to compel the service of the king's subjects, and to make use of their horses and what ever might facilitate the transmission of the intelligence they had to convey:—In Aesch. Ag. 282, as ἄγγαρον πῦρ, the courier flame, scilicet beacon fires used for telegraphing cf. ποιμήσις fin.

Ἀγγειδίου, ον, τό, dim. from ἄγγειον.

Ἀγγειολογέω, ὦ, to discourse on the blood-vessels, Galen. From

Ἀγγεῖον, ον, τό, Ion. ἄγγιον, (ἄγγος) a vessel, paid, Hdt. 1, 188, etc. in genl., a reservoir, receptacle, Xen. Oec. 9, 2, Plat. Criti. 111 A, etc.—II. of the human body, a blood-vessel Galen: of plants, a capsule, Theophr.

Ἀγγειοσέλινον, ον, τό, pot-parsley, Anacr. 35, acc. to an ingenious conjecture of Bergk.

Ἀγγειώδης, ες, (ἀγγεῖον, εἶδος) like a vessel, hollow, Arist. Part. An. 3, 8, 5.

Ἀγγελία, ας, ἡ, (ἀγγεῖλος) a message, tidings, news, as well the substance as the conveyance thereof, Hom.: ἀγγελίῃ λέγουσα, Hdt. 2, 114; ἀγγελίῃ ἐμή, a report of me, concerning me, Il. 19, 336; so, ὧν τινός, a message about some person or thing, Soph. Aj. 221, Thuc. 8, 15:—ἄγγελον ἐλθεῖν, like Lat. *legationem obire*, Il. 11, 140, cf. Od. 21, 20:—in Ep. poets also, ἀγγεῖλις ἦλθεσσι Il. 13, 252; ἀγγεῖλις οἶκνεσκε, Il. 15, 640; ἦλθεσσι σὺν ἐνέκ' ἀγγεῖλις (i. e. ἀγγεῖλις σὺν ἐνέκα), Il. 3, 206; ἀγγεῖλις πολεῖται, Hes. Th. 781; in all which places it is genit. causae, and may be rendered on account of a message; for the old Interpp. are no doubt wrong in assuming a masc. subst. ὁ ἀγγεῖλις, cf. Butt. Lexil. s. v., Spitz. Il. 13, 252.—2. th. substance of a message†, an an-

announcement, proclamation, Pind. P. 2, 14: a command, order, H. Hom. Cer. 148, Pind. O. 3, 56, cf. Od. 5, 150; 7, 263.

†Αγγελίαρχος, ου, ὁ=ἀρχάγγελος, Anth. P. 1, 34.

Αγγελιαφόρος, ὦ, f. -ήσω, to bring message: from

Αγγελιαφόρος, ου, (ἄγγελια, φέρω) carrying a message, a messenger, Ion. ἄγγελιφόρος, Hdt. 1, 120; esp., the Persian minister who introduced people to an audience with the king, Hdt. 3, 18: τῶν εἰσαγγελλέων, and Bähr ad Hdt. 1, 114.

†Αγγελία ας, ἡ, a female messenger, Orph. Hymn. 78, 3.

†Αγγέλιος, ὁ, v. sub ἄγγελια.

†Αγγελιφόρος, ου, Ion. for ἄγγε-
λιαφόρος, Hdt.

†Αγγελικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or belonging to an ἄγγελος, ἱρήσεις ἄγγ., the parts in a tragedy spoken by messengers, A. B.: τῶν Eccl. angelici: but, ἄγγελικὴ ὄρχησις, a dance at a banquet, Ath. 629 E.

†Αγγελιώτης, ου, ὁ, a messenger, H. Hom. Merc. 296: fem. -ώτις, ἴδος, Call. Del. 216.

†Αγγέλλω, f. -ἐλῶ: aor. 1 ἡγγέιλα: aor. 2 ἡγγέλων, which though disputed is found as early as Hdt. 4, 153 (ἀπήγγελλον), and is freq. in later Greek, v. Porpo Xen. An. 3, 4, 14, Borneum. Xen. An. 1, 4, 13; pf. ἡγγέλκα, Dem. 343, 15; 1336, 12 (in compos.): aor. 2 pass. ἡγγέλην in later Greek, as Plut., and Ael. (ἄγω). To bear a message, bring tidings or news, to proclaim: oft. in Hom., absol., Il. 8, 409, 517; f. c. dat. pers., ἄγγ. γυναικί, Od. 15, 458; and f. acc. rei, to report, announce, tell, Ἀχιλλῆϊ κακὸν ἔπος, Il. 17, 701, and in prose, as, ταῦτα μὲν ἡμῖν ἡγγέλε τις, Plat. Phaed. 58 A, etc.: in Od. 14, 123 (cf. 120), ἄγγέλλων τινά, where otherwise ἄγγ. περί τινα is used, or c. acc. and part., as in Soph. El. 1143, Ὀρέστην βίον λελοπτότα; πατέρα ὥς οὐκ ἔτ' ὄντα, O. T. 955; ὅτι αὐτῷ Κύρον ἐπιστρατεύοντα ἡγγέιλα, Xen. An. 2, 3, 19: to proclaim, declare, as war, οὐ πόλεμον γε ἄγγ., Plat. Phaedr. 242 B: —mid., Τεύκρω ἄγγέλλομαι φίλος εἶναι, I announce myself to him as a friend, Soph. Aj. 1376.—Pass., ἀγγέλλομαι, to be reported of, ἐπὶ τὸ πλεῖον, Thuc. 6, 34; also c. part., τῶν ἡ θανὼν ἀγγέλλεται, Soph. Tr. 737, or c. inf., ἡγγέλλεται ἡ μάχη λοχαυῶ γενομένη, Plat. Charm. 153 B, c. Jelf Gr. Gr. § 684 b.

†Αγγεῖλα, ατος, τό, a message, tidings, news, Eur. Or. 876, Thuc. 7, 747, etc.

†Αγγελλος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, a messenger, envoy, oft. in Hom., Hdt., etc.; in genl., one that announces or tells, e. g. of birds of augury, Il. 24, 292, 296: and Eur., Supp. 203, calls the tongue ἄγγ. λόγων.—f. 2, in N. T. and Eccl. an angel, Matth. 24, 36;—a bishop or superior of a particular church, Apoc. 1, 19f.—II. like Lat. nuncius, the message, or tidings brought, Polyb. 1, 72, 4.

†Αγγελλος, ου, ὁ, Angelus, masc. pr. n., Plut. Pyrrh. 2.

†Αγγελτήρ, ἥρος, ὁ=ἄγγελος, Or. Sib.

†Αγγέλτρια, ας, ἡ, fem. from foreg., Or. Sib.

†Αγγερινός, ου and α, ὁ, Angenidas; a Spartan ephor, Xen. Hell. 2, 3, 10.

†Αγγήριον, ου, τό, Ion. for ἄγγειον, Hdt. 14, 2, etc.

†Αγγίτης, ου, ὁ, the Angites, a river of Macedonia, Hdt. 7, 113.

†Αγγοθήκη, ἡς, ἡ, (ἄγνος, τίθημι) a receptacle for vessels, Ath. 210 C.

†ΑΙΤΟΣ, εος, τό, a vessel of various kinds, a jar, pan, pail, etc.: in Hom. and Hes., to hold milk, wine, or travelling stores, Il. 2, 471; Od. 16, 13; 2, 289; Hes. Op. 473: so post-Hom. for—1. liquids, a water-pot, pail, or bucket; Hdt. 5, 12, v. Ael. ap. Valck. l. c., Eur. El. 557; (in Eur., a milk-pail?).—2. for solids, a chest or box, for clothes, Soph. Ant. 622; a cinerary urn, Id. El. 1205: f. a kind of basket or box, τὸ ἄγνος ἐν τῷ ἔφερε τὸν παῖδα, Hdt. 1, 113; in which children were sometimes exposed, Eur. Ion 1398, 1337-8 where it is=ἀντίπαξ; cf. Hdt. l. c., and λάρναξ:—in Opp. Hal. 2, 406, the shell of the κάραβοι.—II. in medic., of the vessels of the body: once in Hipp. the womb, but usu., a blood-vessel. Cf. ἄγγειον.

†Αγγοῦριον, ου, τό, a water-melon, modern Greek ἄγγουρι.

†Αγγουρον, ου, τό, (ῥος) Mt. Angurus, at the mouth of the Ister, Ap. Rh. 4, 323.

†Αγγρος, ου, ὁ, the Angrus, a river of Illyria, Hdt. 4, 49.

†Αγγων, ωνος, ὁ, a Celtic javelin, Agath.

†Αγδῦβάτας, ου, ὁ, Agdabūtas, a leader of the Persians, Aesch. Pers. 959; in pl., lb. 924, cf. Ἀλδοβάτης.

†Αγόνν, adv., (ἄγω) by carrying, ἄγόνν σῦρειν, to drag along, Luc. Lexiph. 10.

†Αγρόστις, εως, ἡ, Agdistis, an epithet of Cybele in Pessinus, Strab.—II. a mountain of Phrygia, where Attis beloved of Cybele was buried, Paus. 1, 4, 5.

†Αγε, ἄγετε, orig. imperat. from ἄγω, used as adv. like φέρε, come! come on! well! Lat. age! Hom., who usu. strengthens it, εἰα ἀγε, εἰ δ' ἀγε, ἀγε δῆ: ἄλλ' ἀγε, immo age! In Att. also ἀγε νῦν, Ar. Eq. Also like φέρε before 1 and 2 pers. plur., ἀγε δὲ τραπέομεν, Il. 3, 441; ἀγε δὲ στέωμεν, Il. 11, 348; ἀγε τάμνετε, Od. 3, 332; cf. Valck. Call. p. 279, Eur. Cycl. 590. Even the plur. ἀγε is used with the 1 pers. plur. in Od. 1, 76; and even with 1 pers. sing., Od. 22, 139.

†Αγεῖνως, ακτος, ὁ, Aegaeus, masc. pr. n., Theocr. 7, 52; landless, homeless, prob. l. for ἄγιος in Aesch. Supp. 858.

†Αγεῖρατος, ου, poet. for ἄγερα-
στος, E. M.

†Αγεῖρω, f. -ερώ: aor. ἡγεῖρα, pass. ἡγέρθη, 3 pl. ἡγέρθεν (Hom.): pf. pass. ἡγήγερμαι, 3 pl. ἡγήγερται, plpf. -ατο, Hom.—We also find in Hom. syncop. aor. of mid. form, pass. signf., ἡγέροντο, Il. 18, 245, inf. ἡγερέσθαι, Od. 2, 385 (not ἡγέρεσθαι, v. Pors. ad l.), part. ἡγρόμενος, Il. 2, 491, etc. (ἄγω). To bring together, gather together, λαβόν, Il. 11, 716, 770: 16, 129, etc.: f. and freq. in Att.; ἄγ. στόλον, στρατιάν, ξυμμάχους, etc. (μάχων ἡγεῖρας, Il. 13, 778 rather belongs to ἡγεῖρω, as also πόλεμον ἡγεῖραν, Plat. Legg. 685 C, cf. Spitzn. II. 5, 510).—2. of things, to get together, collect, gather, δημόθεν ἄλφικα καὶ οἶνον, χρυσόν καὶ βίσιον, Od. 19, 197; 3, 301: to collect by begging, πύρνα, Od. 17, 362; and so in mid., Od. 13, 14: later esp., to collect for the gods and their temples, Wessel. Hdt. 4, 35, cf. Ruhnck. Tim. s. v., and v. sub μητραγῆρης:—to put things

together, as in a speech, Aesch. Obo 638.—Mid., to come together, gather assembly, Il. 2, 52, Od. 2, 8, etc.

†Αγῖων, ου, gen. ονος; (a priv. γείτω) without a neighbour, neighbourless, πάγος, Aesch. Pr. 270; οἶκος Eur. El. 1130.

†Αγελῶδόν, Dor. for ἀγελῶδόν Theocr. 116, 92.

†Αγέλαομαι, as pass., to go or live in herds, to be gregarious, Arist. H. A. 9, 2, 1, etc.

†Αγελαιοκομικός, ἡ, ὄν=ἀγελαιο τροφικός; f. dub. collat. form of ἀγελαιοκομικός, q. v., and Lob. ad Phryn. p. 642f: ἡ -κή, sub. τέχνη, the art of breeding and keeping cattle, Plat. Polit. 275 E, etc.; but with v. l. ἀγελαιο-
νομική.

†Αγέλαος, α, ου, (ἀγέλη) belonging to a herd, feeding at large, because the herds stand out at grass all the summer, βοῦς ἄγ., Il. 11, 729, Od. 10, 410f, etc.: αἱ ἄγ. τῶν ἵππων, i. e. brood-mares, Xen. Eq. 5, 8.—II. in herds or shoals, gregarious, ἰχθύες, Hdt. 2, 93; cf. Arist. Pol. 1, 3, 3.—2. of the herd or multitude, i. e. common, ἄγ. ἄνθρωποι, opp. to ἄρχοντες, Plat. Polit. 268 A (in which signf. the Gramm. make it proparox, ἀγέλαος, Henst. Thom. M. p. 7).—III. οἱ ἄγε λαῖοι, the members of the ἀγέλαι in Crete and Sparta, cf. ἀγέλη II.

†Αγελαιοτροφία, ας, ἡ, the keeping of herds, Plat. Polit. 261 E, etc.; and

†Αγελαιοτροφικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to or fit for ἀγελαιοτροφία: ἡ κή,=foreg., Plat. Polit. 267 B, etc.: from

†Αγελαιοτρόφος, ου, (ἀγέλη, τρέφω) feeding or keeping herds, Max. Tyr.: f. Lob., ad Phryn. p. 642, prefers the forms ἀγελαιότροφος, etc.

†Αγελαιών, ὠνος, ὁ, (ἀγέλη) a place for herds, pasture, f. Suid.

†Αγελῶδος, ου, Attic (but also in Od. 22, 131), Ἀγέλωος, ω, ὁ, (ἄγω, λαός, λεός) Agelāus, masc. pr. n., several different persons of this name in Hom.; others in Apollod.; etc.

†Αγελάρχεω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, to lead a herd or company, c. gen., Plut. Galb. 17: from

†Αγελάρχης, ου, ὁ, (ἀγέλη, ἄρχω) the leader of a herd, τῆραρος, Luc. Amor. 227; leader of a company, a captain, Plut. Rom. 6.

†Αγέλαστος, ατος, τό, (ἀγελάζομαι) a heap, crowd, Procl.

†Αγελαστέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, to be ἄγε-
λαστος.

†Αγελαστί, adv., without laughter, Plat. Euthyd. 278 E.

†Αγελαστοικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἀγελάζομαι) disposed to herd together, social, Philo.

†Αγελαστος, ου, (a priv., γέλω) not laughing, grave, gloomy, H. Hom. Cer. 200; ἄγ. πρόσωπα βαλόμενοι, Aesch. Ag. 794.—II. not to be laughed at, not light or trifling, ξυμφοραί, Aesch. Cho. 30; also as v. l. Od. 8, 307.

†Αγέλαστος, ου, (ἀγελάζομαι) οἱ ἄγ., the members of the ἀγέλαι in Crete and Sparta, for wh. Meursius reads ἀγελαιοί, q. v., and ἀγέλη II., cf. Müller Dor. 4, 5, § 3, n. 1, ed. Schneidew.

†Αγέλατος, ου, ὁ, (ἀγέλη) the master of the ἀγέλαι in Crete, f. Heraclid. Pont. Polit. 3f: cf. ἀγέλη II.

†Αγέλαια, ας, ἡ, (ἄγω, λείω) in Hom. Il. 4, 128f, and Hes., epitim. of Minerva,=ληΐτις, λείων ἄγνοσα, the driver of spoil, the ravager. Some Gramm. explain it as λείων ἄγνοσο leading the people: others from ἀγέλη, guardian of herds

† Ἀγέλαος, ὦ, ὁ, ν. Ἀγέλαος.

Ἀγέλη, ἡς, ἡ, (ἀγῶ) a herd, in Hom. always of oxen and kine, τὰς βοῶν ἀγ., Il. 11, 678; 18, 528; etc. f.—except Il. 19, 281 of horses: later any herd, flock, drove, crowd, Lat. grex, as, ἀγ. παρθένων, Pind. Fr. 78; πτηνῶν ἀγέλαι, Soph. Aj. 168; ἰάγ. ἀνδρῶν, Plat. Legg. 694 E, cf. 840 D1;—metaph., πόνων ἀγέλαι, Eu. H. F. 1276.—II. in Crete ἀγέλαι were the bands or classes in which the youth lived together from their 18th year till the time of their marriage, and consequently even after they had attained the age of manhood: they, during this time, were called ἀγέλαιοι, and their master ἀγέλατης, Müller Dor. 4, 5, 3. In Sparta the youth entered the ἀγέλαι called βοῦαι at the age of seven, and remained in them even after admitted to the public banquets, Plut. Lyc. 16, Müller Dor. 4, 5, 1 and 2f. Hence

Ἀγελήδω, adv., =sq., Arat. Dios. 233, 347.

Ἀγελήδων, adv., (ἀγέλη) in herds, droves, or crowds, Il. 16, 160, Hdt. 2, 93.

Ἀγέληθεν, adv., (ἀγέλη) from a herd, Ar. Rh. 1, 356, 406.

Ἀγελήτις, ἰδος, ἡ, pecul. fem. of ἀγέλαος, Numen. ap. Ath. 320 D.

Ἀγελήκμορος, ον, (ἀγέλη, κομέω) keeping herds, Nonn. tD. 47, 208.

Ἀγελήτης, ον, ὁ, belonging to a herd.

Ἀγέλητις, Ep. 221. of ἀγέλη, Il. t2, 480: on suffix and omission of subscript ι, v. Kühner Gr. § 262, Anm. 1 and 3.

Ἀγέλειος, ον, (α priv., γελῶσιος) not fond of laughter, dull: οὐκ ἀγ., of things, no bad joke, Henioch. Troch. 2.

Ἀγελοκομικός, ἡ, ὄν, ἀγελοτροφία, ἡ, ἀγελοτρόφος, ον, more analogous forms for ἀγέλαος.

† Ἀγεμάχος, ον, ὁ, (ἀγῶ, μάχη) Agemachus, masc. pr. n., Plut.; Paus.; etc.

† Ἀγέμεν, Ion. and Dor. for ἀγεῖν.

Ἀγεμονεύω, ἀγεμονεύω, ἀγεμών, Dor. for ἡγεύω.

Ἀγεῖν, Dor. and Ep. for ἐάγασαι, 3 pl. aor. 2 pass. from ἀγνυμι, Il. 4, 214.

Ἀγεναλόγητος, ον, (α priv., γενεαλογία) without pedigree, of unknown descent, N. T. Hebr. 7, 14.

Ἀγένητα, ας, ἡ, (ἀγένης) low birth, Arist. Pol. 6, 2, 7: meanness, low cunning, Id. Virt. et Vit. 7, 4.

Ἀγένητος, ον, (α priv., γένειον) beardless, boyish, Pind., tLys. 162, 4f, Plat. tSymp. 180 At: ἀγένητον τι εἰρηκέναι, to speak like a boy, Luc. Jup. Trag. 29: τὸ ἀγένητον, the absence or want of beard, Id. Eun. 9f.—The ἀγένητοι were boys of an age to enter the lists for certain prizes at the games, Pind. O. 8, 71, 9, 135, cf. Plat. Legg. 833 C, Paus. 6, 6, 3. Adv. -ως, Philo.

Ἀγένης, ἐς, (α priv., *γένω) strictly unborn, uncreated, Plat. Tim. 27 C: but—II. usu. without illustrious birth, of no family, i. e. low-born: hence metaph., base-minded, low, mean, cowardly, vile, opp. to ἀγαθός, Soph. Fr. 105. In this signifi. Stallb. Plat. Prot. 319 D, would always write ἀγενής (γέννω), but both forms are found in verse, as Soph. l. c., Ar. Pac. 748; cf. θεογενής, θεογενής.—III. with no family, i. e. childless, Isaac. ap. Harpocr.

Ἀγένητος, ον, (α priv., γίγνομαι) =ον γενόμενος, unborn, uncreated, un-

originated, Plat. Phaedr. 245 D.—II. not done, not having happened, ἀγένητον ποιεῖν τι, infectum reddere, Soph. Tr. 743, cf. Agatho ap. Arist. Eth. N. 6, 2, 6: αἰτίαι ἀγ., groundless charges, Aeschin. 86, 1. Cf. ἀγέννητος.

Ἀγεννής, ἐς, (α priv., γέννω) = ἀγενής (q. v.), Hdt. 1, 134, and freq. in Plat., τὰς Prot. 319 D, Legg. 690 A, 714 C, etc. f. Adv. -νως, Eur. t1. A. 1458; usu. only in connection with the negative, οὐκ ἀγεννώς, Plat. Gorg. 492 D, Rep. 529 At, cf. Heind. Plat. Charm. 158 C.

Ἀγεννήτος, ον, (α priv., γεννώ) =οὐ γεννήθεις, like ἀγέννητος, ἀπεβότην, unborn, Soph. O. C. 973: unoriginated, Plat. Tim. 52 A.—II. like ἀγενής, low-born, mean, Soph. Tr. 61, cf. Fr. 739.—III. act., not productive, Theophr.

Ἀγεννία, ας, ἡ, cowardice, Polyb. 30, 9, 1, etc.: ubi al. ἀγένηα.

Ἀγεννίζω, fut. Att. -ῶ, to act like an ἀγεννής, Teles ap. Stob. p. 68, 6.

Ἀγεόμαι, Dor. for ἡγεόμαι, Pind.: τὰ ἀγεόμενα, custom, prescription, Orac. ap. Dem. 1072, 27. This form also occurs in Ion. prose, but always in dub. places, as Hdt. 2, 40, 69, 72.

† Ἀγεόμαι, Ion. for ἀγομαι, v. l. Hdt. 3, 14, v. Bähr ad l. c.

† Ἀγέπολις, ἰδος, ὁ, (ἀγῶ, πόλις) Agepolis, an ambassador of the Rhodians, Polyb. 28, 14, 6.

Ἀγέραςτος, ον, (α priv., γέρας) without a gift of honour, uncompensated, unrewarded, Il. 1, 119, Hes. Th. 395; c. gen., θυῶν ἀγ., Ap. Rh. 3, 65: τὸ Ael. says κεράτων οὐκ ἀγ. βόες, N. A. 2, 53.

Ἀγέρατος, ον, =foreg., v. sub ἀγείρατος.

Ἀγερῆθω, v. sub ἡγερῆθωμαι.

Ἀγερθεν, Dor. and Ep. for ἡγερθεσαν, 3 pl. aor. 1 pass. from ἀγείρω, Hom.

Ἀγερμός, οὔ, ὁ, (ἀγείρω) a collecting of money, etc., begging, Dion. H. 2, 19: in Arist. Poet. 8, 3, of the wanderings of Ulysses. Cf. ἀγυρμός.

Ἀγερμοσύνη, ἡς, ἡ, =ἀγερσις, Opp. C. 4, 251.

Ἀγέρρω, fut. ἀγερῶ, Aeol. for ἀγείρω.

Ἀγερσικύβηλις, ὁ, a begging sacrificer or priest, Cratin. Drap. 11, ubi v. Meineke. (From ἀγείρω and κύβηλις, not Κυβήλη.) [κῦ]

Ἀγερσις, εως, ἡ, (ἀγείρω) a gathering, mustering, ἀγ. στρατῆς, Hdt. 7, 5, 48.

Ἀγερωχία, ας, ἡ, haughtiness, fierceness, Philostr.: from

Ἀγερωχος, ον, in Hom. and Pind. always in good sense, brave, high-minded, lordly, †Ροδίων ἀγ., Il. 2, 654, Τρώων ἀγ., 3, 36, Λακίῳ Μυσοί τ' ἀγ., 10, 430, Περικλείμενον ἀγ., Od. 11, 286; νίκας ἀγερωχον, Pind. O. 10, 95, ἐργατα, N. 6, 58f; in Archil., and Alcaee. 106 in bad sense, overweening, haughty, fierce, v. Butt. Lexil. s. v.: so also later, esp. after Polyb. Adv. -χως, Anytē 10, and Polyb. (Acc. to old Gramm. simply =περὶδός: but deriv. very dub.)

Ἀγασίλαος, ον, ὁ, Ἀγασίλας, ον, and Ἀγασίλαος (Aesch.), Ion. Ἠγησίλαος; (ἀγῶ, λαός)—epith. of Pluto, who drives all mankind into his realms, Spanb. Call. Lav. Pall. 130.

Ἀγαστρατός, ὁ, ἡ, (ἀγῶ, στρατός) host-leading, Ἀθηνῶν, Hes. Th. 925: τοῦ ἀπικυγος ἡτος, Nonn. D. 26, 15.

† Ἀγαστράτος, ον, ὁ, Agestratus, masc. pr. n., Qu. Sm. 3, 230

Ἀγέτης, ἀγέτης, Dor. for ἡγ-, tAnth. P. 6, 167; 7, 425.

Ἀγευστία, ας, ἡ, the state of an ἀγευστος, fasting: from

Ἀγευστος, ον, (α priv., γεύομαι) act., not tasting, without taste of, c. gen. rei, αὐτὸν ἀγευστος κακῶν, Sopre. Ant. 583; cf. Plat. Rep. 576 A.—II. pass., untasted, Arist. de An. 2, 10, 3

Ἀγέχορος, ον, (ἀγῶ, χορός) leader of the chorus or dance, Ar. lys. 1281, ubi olim ἀγέροχος.

Ἀγεωμέτρητος, ον, (α priv., γεωμετρέω) of persons, ignorant of geometry, Arist. Anal. Post. 1, 12, 3.—2. of problems, not geometrical, Ib. 8.

Ἀγεωργησία, ας, ἡ, neglect of agriculture, Theophr.: from

Ἀγεωργητος, ον, (α priv., γεωργέω) untitled, uncultivated, Theophr.

Ἀγεωργίου δική, ἡ, an action for neglect of agriculture, prob. against careless tenants, A. B. 20, 336.

ἈΓΗ, ἡς, ἡ, (ἀγαμαι) in good sense, wonder, reverence, awe, Hom., ας, ἀγῶ μ' ἔχει, Od. 3, 227.—2. ir. bad sense, envy, hatred, Hdt. 6, 61: and of the gods, jealousy, ἀγῶ θεῶν, Aesch. Ag. 131:—the two senses answer respectively to the verbs ἀγαμαί and ἀγάζομαι.—In Aesch. Ag. 730 Dind., with Herm., reads μῆλο φόνιστον ἀγασιν (for ἀτασιν), which can only be explained, by hateful slaughter of sheep; for we cannot read ἀγαῖσι (from sq.) with Klausen, since the first syll. must be short:—Malden's conj. ἄσαισι is better. [ἀγῶ]

ἈΓΗ, ἡς, ἡ, (ἀγνυμι) breakage: a fragment, piece, splinter, κοπὼν ἀγ. Aesch. Pers. 425; ἀμάτωρ, Eur. Supp. 693.—2. of waves, a breaker, surf, κύματος ἀγῶ, Ar. Rh. 1, 554; 4, 941.—3. a curve, bending, like ἐπ. ἀγῶ, ὅπως ἀγῶ, Arat. Phaen. 688:—hence Böckh reads ἀγῶν (for ἀγῶν, in Pind. P. 2, 50 (82), in the sense of crooked arts, deceit. [ἀγῶ]

Ἀγῆ, Ep. for ἐάγῆ, 3 sing. aor. 2 pass. Ep. from ἀγνυμι. [ᾶ, Il. 16, 801.]

Ἀγῆγέραια, -ατο, 3 pl. pf. and plupf. pass. from ἀγείρω, Hom.

Ἀγῆλατῶ, ὦ, f. -ῆσω, to ἐλάειν an ἀγος, Lat. piaculum exigere, to banish one polluted, esp., one guilty of sacrilege and murder, Hdt. 5, 72, Soph. O. T. 401, Schäf. Greg. p. 546; cf. ἀνδρηλάτης: from

Ἀγῆλατος, ον, (ἀγος, ἐλάυνω) driving out an ἀγος, ἀγ. μῆστις, i. e. lighting which consumes and so purifies, Lyc. 436.

Ἀγῆμα, ατος, τό, Dor. for ἡγῆμα, any thing led, a corps or division of an army, of the Lacedaemonians, Xen. Lac. 11, 9; 13, 6: but usu. of the Macedonians, the Guard, Polyb. 5, 65, 2, etc. tv. Dict. Antiq. s. v. Agema.

Ἀγῆμένα, τά, Dor. part. pf. pass. from ἡγεόμαι, tv. ἀγέμενα

Ἀγῆνορεος, α, ες, Doi. ἀγ. εἰς ἄρ., =ἀγῆνωρ, Aesch. Pers. 1026.

Ἀγῆνωρεως, a participial form= ἀγῆνωρ, Nonn. tD. 12, 194.

Ἀγῆνωρία, ας, ἡ, (ἀγῆνωρ) manliness, manhood, courage, Il. t22, 457f, always of men, except in Il. 12, 46 of a lion: talso with collat. notion of pride, haughtiness, in plur., Il. 9, 700.

† Ἀγῆνωρίδης, ον, ὁ, son or descendant of Agenor, Eur. Cadmus, Ap. Rh. 3, 1186; also Phineus, Id. 2, 178.—In pl. of Ἀγῆνωρίδαι, the Thebans Eur. Phoen. 217.

† Ἀγῆνωρις, ἰδος, ἡ, daughter or female descendant of Agenor, Ion. Opp. C. 4, 237.

Ἄγῃνωρ, ορος, ὁ; ἡ: Dor. ἀγάνωρ, ἄγαν, ἀνῆρ):—*manly, θυμός, κραδίη*, Il. 9, 398, 635; 10, 220, Od. 2, 103, etc.; also in Hes.; but even in Hom. freq. with collat. notion of *headstrong, haughty, arrogant*, e. g., of Achilles, Il. 9, 699f; *μνηστήρες ἄγ.*, oft. in Od. 1, 144, etc.; of the *insolent spirit* of Thersites, Il. 2, 276f; so of the Titans, Hes. Th. 641, cf. Aesch. Theb. 124:—in Pind. of animals and things, ἄγ. ἱππος, πλοῦτος, κόμπος, *stately, splendid, magnificent*. Only poet.

Ἄγῃνωρ, ορος, ὁ, Agenor, son of Iasus, king of Argos, Apollod. 2, 1, 2.—2. son of Neptune and Libya, king of Sidon, father of Cadmus, Id. 3, 1, 2; Soph. O. T. 268.—3. son of Amphion and Niobe, Apollod. 3, 5, 6.—4. son of Antenor, a Trojan chief, Il. 4, 467; etc.—5. father of Cilix, a Phoenician, Hdt. 7, 91.—Others in Apollod.; etc.

Ἀγίαχα, perf. act. from ἄγω, to lead, †Dem. 238, 28.

Ἀγῃραντος, ον,=sq., Simon. 29.

Ἀγῃραος, ον: contr. (as always in Att. prose) ἄγῃρος, ον, of which Hom. has only the nom. dual ἄγῃρων in Il. 112, 323; 17, 444f, and the nom. sing. and acc. plur. ἄγῃρος in Od. 15, 218; 7, 94f; the acc. sing. ἄγῃρων occurs H. Cer. 242, for which Hes. Th. 949 has ἄγῃρω, as also Soph.: cf. Spitzn. Exc. iv ad Il. (a priv., γῆρας):—*free from old age, not waxing old, undecaying*, of the gods, Hom., and Hes.; also of the Aegis, Il. 2, 447; ἄγ. κῦδος, Pind. P. 2, 96:—freq. in Att.

Ἀγῃρατον, ον, τό, an aromatic plant, perh. yarrow or milfoil, Achillea ageratum, Diosc. 4, 59.

Ἀγῃρατος, ον,=ἄγῃραος, κλέος, Eur. I. A. 567; also in Xen. Mem. 4, 3, 13, Plat. Ax. 370 D.

Ἀγῃρατος, ον, ὁ, a kind of stone used by shoemakers to polish women's shoes, Galen.

Ἀγῃρος, ον, contr. for ἄγῃραος, q. v.

Ἀγῃς, or ἄγῃς, ἐς, (ἄγος) guilty, accused, Hippon. 4.—II. but also in good sense, *sacred, holy, pure*, Emped. ap. A. B. p. 337, cf. Nāke Choer. 179, sq.: cf. εὐαγῆς B. [α]

Ἀγῃσανδρος, ον, ὁ, epith. of Pluto, =Ἀγεσίλαος.

Ἄγῃσανδρος, ον, ὁ, Dor.=Ἥγῃσανδρος, a Lacedaemonian, Thuc. 8, 91.—Others in Polyb.; etc.

Ἄγῃσιναῖς, ακτος, ὁ, Dor.=Ἥγῃσιναῖς, Plut.

Ἀγῃσίας, ον, ὁ, Dor. for Ἥγῃσίας, Agesias, a conqueror in the Olympic games, Pind. O. 6, 19.—Others in Polyb.; etc.

Ἀγῃσιδιᾶμος, ον, ὁ, (ἡγέομαι, δη-υος) Agesiadamas, a conqueror in the Olympic games, Pind. O. 10, 12.

Ἀγῃσίλαος, ον, ὁ,=Ἀγεσίλαος, Ἰδῶς, Aesch. Fr. 307.

Ἀγῃσίλαος, ον, ὁ, Ion. Ἥγῃσί-λεως, ον, Dor. Ἀγῃσίλας, α. (v. Ἀγε-σίλαος) Agesiilaus, name of several kings of Sparta, Hdt. 7, 204; 8, 131; esp. the celebrated one, who led the Spartans against Persia, Xen. Ag. and Hell.

Ἀγῃσιμάχος, ον, ὁ, (ἡγέομαι, Νέ-γη) Agesiimachus, a victor in the Ne-emean games, Pind. N. 6, 37.

Ἀγῃσίπολις, ἰδος, ὁ, (ἡγέομαι, πόλις) Agesiopolis, a Spartan, son of Pausanias, Xen. Hell. 4, 2.—2. another, son of Cleombiotus, Plut.; Paus. 3, 6, 2.

Ἀγῃσιππίδας, α, ὁ, Agesippidas, a Spartan, Thuc. 5, 56.

Ἀγῃσίστρατος, ον, ὁ, (ἡγέομαι, στρατός) Agesistratus, a Spartan ephor, Xen. Hell. 2, 3, 10.

Ἀγῃσίχορος, ον, (ἡγέομαι, Dor. for ἡγ., χορός):—*leading the chorus or dance, προοίμια*, Pind. P. 1, 6.

Ἀγῃστας, ον, ὁ, (ἡγέομαι) Agetas, a leader of the Aetolians, Polyb. 5, 91, 1.

Ἀγῃτήρ, ἥρος, ὁ, Dor. for ἡγῃτήρ, Pind. 1P. 1, 134f. [α]

Ἀγῃτός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἡγῃμαι) admired, wonderful, famous, Hom., freq., and always c. acc. rei, ἡγῃτός φόνν, δέμας, εἶδος, Il. 22, 370; 24, 376; 5, 787; φρένας only in Od. 14, 177, where now δέμας καὶ εἶδος ἄγ.: fem. εἶδος ἡγῃτή, H. Ap. 198f; also c. dat., χρήμασι, Solon 20, 3. Only poet. [α]

Ἀγῃτος, ον, ὁ, Agetus, a Spartan, Hdt. 6, 61.

Ἀγῃτωρ, ορος, ὁ, Dor. for ἡγῃτωρ, Eur. †Med. 426.

Ἀγῃδαί, ὄν, οἰ,=Ἀγῃδαί, Plut. Lys. 24.

Ἀγῃζῶ, (ἄγιος) to hallow, purify, consecrate, †of persons, LXX. Ex. 19, 22, in pass.; N. T. Joh. 10, 36; of things, Matth. 23, 17.—2. to cleanse from pollution, purify, LXX. Levit. 16, 19; N. T. Hebr. 9, 13.

Ἀγῃας, ον, ὁ, Agias, an Arcadian commander in the army of Cyrus the younger, Xen. An. 2, 6, 30.—Others in Ath.: Plut.; etc.

Ἀγῃασμα, ατος, τό, (ἡγῃζῶ) that which is hallowed, a holy place, sanctuary, LXX.

Ἀγῃασμός, οὔ, ὁ, (ἡγῃζῶ) consecration, sanctification, N. T. †Rom. 6, 19.

Ἀγῃαστήριον, ον, τό,=ἡγῃασμα, LXX. †Levit. 12, 4.

Ἀγῃατίς, ἰδος, ἡ, Agiatis, wife of king Agis, Plut. Cleom. 1.

Ἀγῃαφόρος, ον,=ἱεραφόρος, Böckh Inscr. 1, p. 470.

Ἀγῃαρτος, ον, (a priv., γῃαρτον) of grapes, etc., without seed or stone, Theophr. [ζ]

Ἀγῃαταί, ὄν, οἰ, (patron. from Ἄγις) the Agidae, descendants of Agis, Paus. 3, 2, 1.

Ἀγῃζῶ, f. -ῖω Att. -ῖω, (ἄγιος) to hallow, make sacred, Lat. dedicare, βωμὸν πατρὶ ἡγῃσθέντες, Pind. O. 3, 34, Soph. O. C. 1495, esp. by burning a sacrifice:—πόπανα ἡγῃζεν ἐς σῆκην, a joke παρ' ὑπόνοιαν for ἐς βωμόν, Ar. Plut. 681. Cf. ἐναγῖζω, καθάγῖζω.

Ἀγῃνῶ, ὦ, lengthd. Ion. form of ἄγω: mostly used in pres. and impf., but fut. ἡγῃνῶσω in H. Hom. Ap. 57, etc.—we have also an inf. pres. ἡγῃνέμεναι (Od. 20, 213), impf. ἡγῃνέσκον (Od. 17, 294), as if from a pres. ἡγῃνω. To lead, bring, carry, tc. acc., νύμφας ἄγ., Il. 18, 493f, also of things, ὄλην, 24, 784, ἰδῶρα ἄγ., Hdt. 3, 89, 97:—mid., to cause to be brought, to have brought for one, γυναικας ἐς τὸ λρόν ἄγ., Hdt. 7, 33.—It also occurs in Arr. Ind. 8, 9.

Ἀγῃόγραφος, ον, (ἄγιος, γράφω) written by inspiration: τὰ ἡγῃόγραφα (sc. βιβλία), the holy, inspired writings, i. e. the books of the Old Testament, textcept the Pentateuch and Prophets, Eccl.

Ἀγῃοπρετής, ἐς, (ἄγιος, πρέπω) befitting the holy, holy. Adv. -πῶς, Eccl.

Ἀγῃος, α, ον, devoted to the gods, Lat. sacer (cf. ἄγος), and so,—I. in good sense, *sacred, holy*.—1. of things,

ιερόν ἄγιον, Xen. Heli. 3, 2, 19: gen., sacred to a god, ἄγ. Ἀφροδίτης Ἡρακλῆος, Hdt. 2, 41, 44, etc.—2. o persons, *holy, pious, pure*, Ar. Av. 522: τὸ ἄγιον, a sanctuary, ἱδῖα ἄγιον, holy of holies, N. T. Hebr. 9, 3f.—II. in bad sense, *accursed, execrable*, Lat. sacer, Cratin. Incert. 35.—The word is rare in Att., and never found in Trag., who use ἄνός (q. v.) instead, cf. Pors. Med. 752: for ἄγιος in Aesch. Supp. 858, should prob. be read ἄγειος (q. v.). Adv. -ῖως. Hence

Ἀγῃότης, ἥτος, ἡ, sanctity, holiness, N. T. †Hebr. 12, 10.

Ἀγῃός, ὦ, f. -ῖωσ, (ἄγιος) to make holy, hallow.

Ἀγῃς, ἰδος, ὁ, Ion. Ἥγῃς, Agas name of several kings of Sparta, Hdt. 7, 204; Thuc. 3, 89; etc.

Ἀγῃσμός, οὔ, ὁ, (ἡγῖζω) pref. read ing in Diod. 4, 39 for ἡγῃσμός=ἐναγῃσμός.

Ἀγῃστέα, ας, ἡ, usu. in plur., *holy rites, temple-worship or service*, Isocr. 227 A, Plat. Ax. 371 D.—II. *holiness* Strab. p. 417: from

Ἀγῃστέω, f. -εύσω, to perform sacred rites, Plat. Legg. 759 D.—2. to be holy or pious, live piously, chastely ἄγ. βιοτῶν, Eur. Bacch. 74.—Pass. to be held holy, Strab.—II. act., to purify, Orac. ap. Paus. 10, 6, 7.

Ἀγῃστών, ἡς, ἡ,=ἡγῃότης, N. T. †2 Cor. 7, 1.

Ἀγκ., poet. (esp. Ep.) abbrev. for ἄνακ, in compds. of ἀνά with words beginning with κ, as, ἡγῃεῖσθαι for ἡναγεῖσθαι.

Ἀγκῃζομαι, f. -ἄσσομαι, (ἄγκας; dep. mid., to take or lift up in the arms, νεκρόν, Il. 17, 722.

Ἀγκῃθεν, adv., †from between the bended arms, Aesch. Ag. 3, Dunbar's Lex. s. v., the termin. -θεν retaining its proper signif. from, as in Eum. 80, ἡγῃθεν λαβὼν βρέτας, having taken the image in the arms, so that it depended therefrom. Others explain ἡγῃ in Ag. 3 as for ἡγῃκς, on the arm, i. e. resting on it, Lat. cubito presso.—II. said to be put for ἡνακεν, in Aesch. Eum. 369: but here the metre requires ἡνακεν and in all other cases ἡγῃ- stands for ἡνακ-, not for ἡνεκ-.

Ἀγκῃκος, ον, ὁ, Ancaeus; son of Lycurgus and Astynome, Il. 2, 609.—2. an Aetolian from Pleuron, Il. 23, 635.—3. son of Neptune, one of the Argonauts, Call. Del. 50.

Ἀγκῃλέω, poet. for ἡνακ-, Aesch.

Ἀγκῃλή, ἡς, ἡ, the bent arm, usu. in plur.: ἡγκῃλαι, ἐν ἡγκῃλαις or ἐπ' ἡγκῃλαις ἔχειν, λαμβάνειν, etc. Aesch. †Ag. 723, Supp. 481f, Eur. †Aie 351, 190f, etc., ἡγκῃκαίσι περὶ φέρειν Id. Or. 464f.—II. metaph., any thing closely enfolding, e. g. πετρεῖα ἡγκῃλή, Aesch. Fr. 1019, πόντινα ἡγκῃλάι, Id. Cho. 587; cf. Ar. Ran. 716. Also cf. ἡγκοῖνη. (A lengthd. form of ἡγκη. q. v.)

Ἀγκῃλιδάγωγός, ὦν, to carry an arm ful or bundle: from

Ἀγκῃλιδάγωγός, ὄν, (ἡγκῃλῖς, ἄγω) carrying an armful or bundle: of beasts of burden, ἡγκῃλιδόφορος being used of men.

Ἀγκῃλιδόφορος, and ὁ γκαλιδόφο- ρός, ὦν,=ἡγκῃλιδάγωγός, from

Ἀγκῃλιδόφορος, ον, (φερω)=ἡγκῃ λιδάγωγός, q. v.

Ἀγκῃλίσσομαι, f. -ῖσσομαι Att. ἱδῖ- μαι, dep. mid.=ἡγκῃζομαι, Simon Amorg. 77, Mel. 23.

Ἀγκῃλῖς, ἰδος, ἡ, in plur.—ἡγκῃ- λαι, arms, tonly in dat ἡγκῃλῖδες σιντ, Il. 18, 555; 22, 503.—II. an

armful, bundle, Nicostr. Syr. 1, and Plut. Rom. 8.

Ἀγκαλίωμα, ατος, τό, (ἀγκαλίζω) that which is embraced or carried in the arms, Luc. Amor. 14.—II. *an embrace*, Lyc. 308.

Ἀγκαλος, ου, ὁ, an *armful, bundle*, H. Hom. Merc. 82.

Ἀγκάς, adv., into or in the arms, ἄγκ. ἐλεῖν, λαβεῖν, μάρπτειν, ἔχειν, Od. 7, 252, Il. 14, 353, etc. (Prob. for ἀγκάζε, from ἀγκή-).

Ἀγκεμαι, poet. for ἀνέκειμαι, Pind.

ἈΓΚΗ, ἥς, ἡ,=ἀγκάλη, like κόβη-ζη, κοχλήζω, Coray Heliod. 2, 113, 372; cf. ἄγκος.

Ἀγκρησσω, poet. for ἀνακ., Soph. f. Fr. 68.

Ἀγκιον, ου, τό, dim. from ἄγκος, a small valley, prob. I. Arist. H. A. 8, 16, 2, for ἀγγεῖος.

Ἀγκιστρία, ας, ἡ, (ἀγκιστρεύω) angling, Plat. Legg. 823 D.

Ἀγκιστρεντικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to or fit for angling: τὸ -κόν, angling, like ἄγκιστρεῖα, Plat. Soph. 220 D: from

Ἀγκιστρέω, f. -εύσω, tand dep. mid. -ενομαί, (ἀγκιστρών) to angle for, entice, Philo.

Ἀγκιστριον, ου, τό, dim. from ἄγκιστρον, Theocr. 21, 57.

Ἀγκιστροδέτης, ου, (ἀγκιστρον, δέω) bound on a hook, Anth. f. P. 6, 27.

Ἀγκιστροειδής, ἐς, (ἀγκιστρον, εἶδος) hook-shaped, barbed, Diod. 5, 34.

Ἀγκιστρον, ου, τό, (akin to ἄγκος, ἄγκυλος, ἄγκυρα) a fish-hook, Od. 4, 369, Hdt. f. 2, 707, etc.: the hook of a spindle, Plat. Rep. 616 C.

Ἀγκιστροπώλης, ου, ὁ, (ἀγκιστρον, πωλέω) a seller of fish-hooks.

Ἀγκιστροφάγος, ου, (ἀγκιστρον, φάγειν) biting the hook, Arist. H. A. 9, 37, 13.

Ἀγκιστρώω, ὦ, f. -ώσω, (ἀγκιστρον) to furnish with bars, Plut. Crass. 25.—II. to hook, catch, πόθω, Lyc. 67.

Ἀγκιστρώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος)=ἀγκιστροειδής, Polyb. 34, 3, 5.

Ἀγκιστρατός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. adj. from ἄγκιστρώω, barbed, Polyb. 6, 23, 10.

Ἀγκλίνω, and ἄγκλιμα, τό, poet. for ἀνακλ-.

Ἀγκλῶν, ἥς, ἡ, (ἀκλῶν) poet. for ἀγκάλη, the bent arm, used only in plur., Il. 14, 213, Od. 11, 261, etc.—II. metaph., any thing closely enfolding, χθονὸς ἀγκλῶναι, ἄγκ. πετραῖαι, ἄλ-υες, λίνιοι, Anth. f. P. 9, 398f, and Opp. t. H. 3, 34f; cf. Ἀγκύλη.

Ἀγκομίζω, poet. for ἀνακ-, Pind. f. P. 4, 15.

Ἀγκονίω, for ἀνακ-=διακονίω, to hasten, Ar. Lys. 1311.

ἈΓΚΟΣ, εος, τό, strictly a bend or hollow, esp. of the arm, tv. Herm. ad H. Hom. Merc. 159f: hence a mountain glen, winding dell, valley, Hom., talways in acc. pl. ἄγκαε, as Il. 20, 490, Hdt., etc. (Akin to ἄγγος, ἄγ-χω, Germ. eng. Hence come ἀγκάλη, ἀγκοῖνη; ἄγκύλη, ἄγκυλος; ἄγκιστρον, Lat. uncinus, uncinus: ἄγκυρα: angulus.)

Ἀγκρεμάννυι, poet. for ἀνακρ-, ἀγκρεμάσασα, Od. 1, 440.

Ἀγκρίσις, poet. for ἀνάκρισις, Aesch. f. Eum. 364.

Ἀγκροῖομαι, poet. for ἀνακροῖομαι, Theocr. f. 4, 31.

Ἀγκτήρ, ἥρος, ὁ, (ἄγχω) that which binds tight, Lat. fibula: a means of closing wounds, Galen. Hence

Ἀγκ-πριζώω, or -ίζω, to bind with an ἄγκτήρ, Id.; and

Ἀγκτηρίζω, οὔ, ὁ, a binding with an ἄγκτήρ, Id.

Ἀγκυλίωμα, f. -ομαι, dep. mid., to hurl by means of the ἄγκύλη, q. v. II.; hence in genl., to hurl, only Ath. 534 E, κερυνὸν ἄγκυλημένον: Ἐρωσ: from

Ἀγκύλη, ἥς, ἡ, (ἄγκος) strictly, any thing bent, hence the bent or hollow hand, the right hand bent for the purpose of throwing the wine in the game of the cottabus, v. Bergk ad Anacr. Fr. 52, and A. B. pp. 327, 19; 337, 30f; ἀπ' ἀγκύλης λέναι, to throw from the bent or hollow hand, Lat. cottabum projicere, Bacchyl. Fr. 23 (whence, seemingly, came the sign. of a cup, given by Ath. 667 C, etc.).—2, a knee bent by disease, Medic.—II. f. Lat. ansa, the handle, any bent object for the hand to rest on, esp., a bent poise or rest fitted to the middle of a javelin, by which it was hurled, differing from the Lat. amentum, which was a thong, though others so render it, v. Dict. Antiq. s. v. ansa: cf. Xen. An. 4, 2, 28f.—also the javelin itself, Eur. Or. 1476.—III. a loop or noose in a cord, Herm. Eur. I. T. 1377 (1408):—also a loop or ring for the hand, at the end of the leash of a hound, ἱμάντες ἄγκυλας χειρὶ ἔχοντες, Xen. Cyn. 6, 1.—2. any thong or string: as a boustroph, Soph. O. T. 203 f (but ἄγκ. here also has more prob. its usual signf., and means the bending bow itself): ἄγκύλη ἐμβάδος, a sandal-thong, Alex. Ach. 2.

Ἀγκυλῆτος, ἡ, ὄν, verb. adj. from ἄγκυλέομαι, thrown from the bent for hollow hand, of the cottabus, Aesch. Fr. 165; cf. ἄγκύλη I.—II. as subst., τὸ ἄγκυλῆτόν, a javelin, Id. Fr. 14.

Ἀγκυλιδωτός, ὄν, having a loop for a handle, Hipp.

Ἀγκυλίζω, (ἀγκύλη) to throw from the ἄγκύλη, κότταβον, Anacr. ap. Ath. 427 D, but v. Bergk Anacr. Fr. 52.

Ἀγκύλη, ου, τό, dim. from ἄγκύλη.—II. τὰ ἄγκύλια, the Roman ancilia, Plut. Num. 13.

Ἀγκυλῆς, ιδος, ἡ, a hook, barb, Opp. C. 1, 155.

Ἀγκυλῶν, υνος, ὁ, Ancytion, masc. pr. n., Ar. Vesp. 1397.—2. title of a play of Eubulus, Meineke 1, p. 359.

Ἀγκυλοβλέφαρον, ου, τό, (ἀγκύλη, βλέφαρον) a cohesion of the eyelids, Medic.

Ἀγκυλόβουλος, ου, (ἀγκύλος, βουλή) crafty, f. Tzetz. Hom. 144.

Ἀγκυλόδεϊρος, ου, (ἀγκύλος, δειρή) crook-necked, Opp. H. 4, 630.

Ἀγκυλόδους, οντος, ὁ, ἡ, (ἀγκύλος, ὀδους) crook-toothed, f. with curved blade, ἄπρητ, Q. Sm. 6, 218: barbed, τσίγυρος, Anth. P. 6, 176.

Ἀγκυλόεις, εσσα, εν, poet. for ἀγκύλος, Nonn. f. D. 6, 21.

Ἀγκυλόκυκλος, ου, (ἀγκύλος, κύκλος) curving, curling, ούρη, Nonn. D. 35, 217.

Ἀγκυλόκωλος, ου, (ἀγκύλος, κῶλον) crooked-limbed, Arcestr. ap. Ath. 320 A.

Ἀγκυλόμητης, ου, Ep. ε. ω, ὁ, ἡ, (ἀγκύλος, μήτις) crooked of counsel, witty, regular epith. of Κρόνος in Hom. f. Il. 2, 205, 319; etc.—Od. 21, 415f, and Hes. f. Th. 19, 137: of Prometheus, Id. Op. 48.

Ἀγκυλόμητις, ιως, ὁ, ἡ, = ἰοργς, Nonn.

Ἀγκυλόπους, ὁ, ἡ, -πεν, 15, gen.

-ποδος, (ἀγκύλος, πους) with bent legs ἄγκ. ὀφρος, the Rom. sella curvis. Plut. Mar. 5.

Ἀγκύλος, ἡ, ον, (ἄγκος) crooked curved, rounded, e. g. τῶσα, Il. 5, 209 Od. 21, 264, ἄρμα, Il. 6, 39: also of the eagle, ἄγκυλον κέρα, his beak-head, Pind. P. 1, 15.—II. metaph.—1. of style, crooked, intricate, Luc. B. Acc. 21: but in good sense, terse, periodic, like στρογγύλος, Dion. H.—2. of character, witty, crafty, Lyc. 344 f. Adv. -ως, ἄγκ. εἰρημένην, Dion. H. de Thuc. jud. 31, 1f. [v]

Ἀγκυλότοφος, ου, (ἀγκύλος, τόφος) with crooked bow, Il. 2, 848; 10, 428 Pind. P. 1, 151.

Ἀγκυλόχευλος, ου, ὁ, (ἀγκύλος, χεῖλος) with hooked beak, αἰετός, Od. 19, 538, Il. 16, 428, etc.

Ἀγκυλόχηλος, ου, ὁ, (ἀγκύλος, χηλή) with crooked claws, Batr. 296.

Ἀγκυλόω, ὦ, f. -ώσω, (ἀγκύλος) to crook, hook, τὴν χεῖρα, Ath. 667 B: τὰς ὀνυχας ἄγκυλωμένους, with crooked claws, Ar. Av. 1180:—absol., in pass., to be stiffened in the joints.

Ἀγκυλῶννς, υχος, ὁ, ἡ, (ἀγκύλος, ὄνυς) with crooked claws.

Ἀγκυλώσις, εως, ἡ, (ἀγκυλώω) as medic. term, stiffening of the joints, Paul. Aeg.; or, of the eyelids, Galeu [v]

Ἀγκυλωτός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. adj. from ἄγκυλώω, of javelins, furnished with an ἄγκύλη (signf. II.), ἄγκ. στοχάσματα, Eur. Bacch. 1197.

Ἀγκύρα, ας, ἡ, Lat. ancōra, an anchor, first in Theogn. f. 459f, and Pind., for in Hom. we hear only ο' εἶναι: ἄγκυραν βάλλειν, καθίεναι, μεθίεναι, ἀφίεναι, to cast anchor Pind. I. 6, 18, Hdt. 7, 36 Aesch. C. 662, Xen.: ἄγκ. αἰρεσθαι, to weigh anchor, Plut. Pomp. 80: ἐπ' ἄγκυρας ἵπποαλεῖν or ὁρμῆν, to ride at anchor, Dem. 1213, 24; and metaph., ἐπὶ ὄνυι ἄγκυραν ὁρμῆν αὐτοῦς ἔατε, flet them ride at two anchors, i. e., have two alternatives to choose between, Dem. 1295, fin.; cf. Soph. Fr. 612; τοῖσιν ἄγκυρά τ' ἐμῶν, Eur. Hec. 80: ἡ ἐπὶ ἄγκ., the main anchor of a ship which was used in emergencies, Luc. Fug. 13f.—II. generally, any hook, Theophr.—III. in Epich. p. 110, = αἰδοῖον. f. (Root ἄγκ-, cf. ἄγκω, etc. Lat. uncinus, from the bend of the fluke.)

Ἀγκύρα, ας, ἡ, Ancyra, a city of Greater Phrygia, Strab.—2. the chief city of Galatia, rendered famous in modern times by the monumentum Ancyranum found there. It is now Angourie, Id.—3. a city of Illyricum, Polyb. 28, 8, 11.

Ἀγκυροβόλιον, ου, τό,=ἄγκυρα βόλιον, f. Democr. (ap. Plut. 2, 495 E) Fr. Phys. 10; v. Lob. ad Phryn. p. 644.

Ἀγκυρίζω, f. -ίσω Att. -ῶ, (ἀγκύρα) to hook, catch as with a fish-hook, Ar. Eq. 262; where, however, others explain it of a trick in wrestling, where one wrestler hooked the other behind the knee with his leg, cf. Il. 23, 730, Eupol. Tax. 6.

Ἀγκύριον, ου, τό, dim. from ἄγκυρα, Luc. f. Catapl. 1, Dial. Mort. 10, 10, Plut. 2, 564 D.—II. τὰ ἄγκυρια, (sc. πείσματα) anchor-cables, Diod. 14, 73. [v]

Ἀγκυροβόλῶ, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (ἄγκυρα, βόλλω) to cast anchor: in genl. to set hook fast in, fasten securely, Hipp.

Ἀγκυροβόλιον, ου, τό, an anchor age, Democr. ap. Plut. 2, 317 A: τὸ ἡβόλιον.

Ἄγκυροειδής, ἐς, (ἄγκυρα, εἶδος) like an anchor, Galen. Adv. -δός.

Ἄγκυρομήλη, ἡς, ἡ, a kind of probe, Hipp. ap. Galen.

Ἄγκυρονχία, ας, ἡ, (ἄγκυρα, ἔχω) a holding by the anchor, ἐν ἄγκυρονχίᾳς, when safe at anchor, Aesch. Suppl. 766.

Ἀγκυρωτός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. adj. as if from ἄγκυρος, anchored, Philo.

Ἄγκυρῶν, ορος, ὁ, Ankyrō, son of Lycaon, Apollod.

Ἀγκών, ὄνος, ὁ, the bend or hollow of the arm, the bent arm, like ἀγκύλη, fll. 5, 582, etc. f.; νίκας ἐν ἀγκώνεσσι πίπτεν, Pind. N. 5, 76; ἐς ἀγκῶνα ποσσὶς πύσσασθαι, Soph. Ant. 1237.—2. the elbow, Hom., τόρθαις ἐπ' ἀγκῶνος, supporting himself upon his elbow, Il. 10, 80; cf. Luc. Lex. 6, ἐπ' ἀγκῶνος δειπνεῖν; ἀγκῶνι νύττειν, to nudge, Od. 14, 485.—3. later, the bend in animals' legs, Xen. Cyn. 4, 1:—hence,—II. any bend, as the jutting angle of a wall, ἀγκῶν τεύχεος, Il. 16, 702, cf. Hdt. 1, 180; the bend of a river, Hdt. 2, 99; the windings of the shore or mountain, Soph. Aj. 805; a promontory or jutting rock, Ap. Rh. 2, 560, cf. Orph. Arg. 756 and Plut. Them. 327: a bay or creek of the sea? ἀγκῶνες κιβάρας, the bends at the ends of the horns of the cithara, Ath. 1637 Bf.—III. the proverb γλυκὺς ἀγκῶν is used to soften down something unpleasant, Plat. Phaedr. 257 D, Ath. 516 A; but its origin is unknown, v. Interp. ad l. c.: in Plat. (Com.) Pha. 4, however, it seems to be= παραγκάλισμα, a thing to be embraced, darling. (From same root as ἄγκω, q. v.) Hence

Ἄγκων, ὄνος, ἡ, Ancona, a city of Eastern Italy, deriving its name from the bend of the coast where it was built, Strab. p. 211.

Ἀγκωνίσκιον, ον, τό=sq. Math. Vett.

Ἀγκωνίσκος, ον, ὁ, dim. from ἄγκων, LXX.

Ἀγκωνισμός, οὔ, ὁ, a bending.

Ἀγκυροειδής, ἐς, (εἶδος) curve-shaped, curved.

Ἀγλαέθριος, ον, (ἄγλαός, εἵθεира) bright-haired, H. Hom. 18, 5.

Ἀγλαία, τας, Ion. -αῖη, ἡ, ἡ, (akin to αἰγλή and ἀγέλιμα)—splendour, state, beauty, brightness, adornment, Hom., who has it of anything splendid or showy, as opp. to what is useful, Od. 15, 78: hence in bad sense, pomp, show, vanity, Od. 17, 310, and in plur., vanities, Od. 17, 244: in Pind. festive joy, triumph, glory, O. 13, 18, etc.; and in plur., festivities, merriment, Hes. Sc. 272, 285.—The word is poet., but occurs in Xen. Eq. 5, 8, and in late prose, as Luc.

Ἀγλαίη, ἡς, ἡ, Aglaia, mother of Nireus, Il. 2, 672.—2. one of the Graces, Hes. Th. 909.—3. daughter of Thespius, Apollod.

Ἀγλαῖω: f. σω Att. ἰω: (ἄγλαός): o make splendid, adorn, τίνα τινί, Ael. TN. A. 8, 28: to honour, τίνα τινί, Plut. 2, 965 Cf.: also to produce or give as an ornament, Δελφίς πέτρα τοῦτό τοι ἀγλάισεν, Theocr. Ep. 1, 4: cf. Ath. 622 Cf.—But earlier only in pass., to be adorned with a thing, be proud of it, delight in it, hence inf. fut., ἀγλαίσεισθαι, Il. 10, 331 (the only example in Hom.): usu. c. dat., as Simor. Amorg. 70; but also, ἀγλαῖζεσθαι μουσικῆς ἐν ᾧ, Pind. O. 1, 22, τόκουα ἡγλαίσειναι, Lyc. 1133.

Ἀγλαίηφι, Ep. dat. for ἀγλαίᾳ, . 6, 510.

Ἄγλαις, ἰδος, ἡ, Aglais, fem. pr. n., Ath. 415 A.

Ἀγλαΐσμα, ατος, τό, (ἄγλαῖζω) an ornament, honor, Aesch. Ag. 1312: cf. an offering, Id. Cho. 193; cf. Eur. El. 325. [a]

Ἀγλαϊσμός, οὔ, ὁ, (ἄγλαῖζω) an adorning, an ornament, Plat. Ax. 369 D.

Ἀγλαϊστός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. adj. from ἀγλαῖζω, adorned, Eccl.

Ἀγλαϊτάδας, ας, ὁ, Aglaïtadas, a distinguished Persian, Xen. Cyr. 2, 2, 11.

Ἀγλαίων, ὄνος, ὁ, Aglaïon, an Athenian, Plat. Rep. 439 E.

Ἀγλαόβοτρυς, v, gen. vos, (ἄγλαός, βότρυς) with splendid bunches, Nonn.

Ἀγλαόγυις, ον, (ἄγλαός, γυῖον) beautiful-limbed, ἦβα, Pind. N. 7, 6.

Ἀγλαόδενδρος, ον, (ἄγλαός, δένδρον) with beautiful trees, Pind. O. 9, 32.

Ἀγλαόδωρος, ον, (ἄγλαός, δῶρον) with or bestowing splendid gifts, Δημήτηρ, H. Hom. Cer. 54, 192, 492.

Ἀγλαοεργός, ὄν, (ἄγλαός, ἔργω) ennobled by works, Eccl.

Ἀγλαόθρονος, ον, (ἄγλαός, θρόνος) with splendid throne, bright-throned, Μοῖσαι, Pind. O. 13, 136; cf. sq.

Ἀγλαόθωκος, ον, (ἄγλαός, θῶκος) with beautiful seat, v. l. for ἰθρεν, in Pind. N. 10, 1.

Ἀγλαόκαρπος, ον, (ἄγλαός, καρπός) bearing beautiful or goodly fruit, of fruit trees, Od. 7, 115; 11, 589.—This signif. may be retained also in H. Hom. Cer. 4, 23, where it is an epith. of Ceres and the Nymphs, as givers of the fruits of the earth: so in Pind. N. 3, 97, of Thetis, as blessing the fruit of women's womb, v. Böckh ad l. (56)—though in Ed. I. he wrote ἀγλαοκράνος (κρήνη).—The sense of with beautiful wrists or hands is quite spurious.

Ἀγλαόκοιτος, ον, (ἄγλαός, κοίτη) reclining on the couch of honour.

Ἀγλαόκουρος, ον, (ἄγλαός, κοῦρος) rich in fair youths, Κόρινθος, Pind. O. 13, 5.

Ἀγλαοκρέων, οντος, ὁ, (ἄγλαός, κρέων) Aglaocreon, a native of Tenedos, Aeschin.

Ἀγλαόκωμος, ον, (ἄγλαός, κῶμος) giving splendour to the feast, φωνή, Pind. O. 3, 10.

Ἀγλαόμητις, ιος, ὁ, ἡ, (ἄγλαός, μῆτις) of rare wisdom, Tryph. 183.

Ἀγλαόμορφος, ον, (ἄγλαός, μορφή) of beautiful form, v. l. H. Hom. Cer. 23, and freq. in late Ep.; †Orph. H. 14, 5, Anth. P. 7, 343, etc.

Ἀγλαόπαις, αἰδος, ὁ, ἡ=ἄγλαόκουρος, Orp. H. 2, 41.

Ἀγλαόπεπλος, ον, (ἄγλαός, πέπλος) beautifully veiled, Q. Sm. 11, 240.

Ἀγλαόπηχυς, v, gen. vos, (ἄγλαός, πῆχυς) with beautiful arms, Nonn. Id. 32, 60.

Ἀγλαόπιστος, ον, splendidly faithful, dub. in Hesych.

Ἀγλαοποιέω, ᾶ, to make famous, Hermap. ap. Ammian.

Ἀγλαόπυργος, ον, with stately towers, Tzetz. †Hom. 418.

ἈΓΛΑΟΨ, ἡ, ὄν, also ὅς, ὄν in Theogn. 979, Eur. Andr. 135:—splendid, stately, beautiful, brilliant, bright, oft. as epith. of beautiful objects, as, ἄλσος, γνῖα, etc., fll. 2, 506, Od. 6, 291, Il. 19, 385†; ὑπρία, Hes. †Op. 335†; ἦβρη, Theogn. l. c., Simon. 404, 1†, etc.; †clear, sparkling, ὕδωρ, Il. 2, 307†; of men, famous, noble, fll. 2, 736, 826, etc., Pind. O. 14, 9, I. 6, 90†: also c. dat. famous for a thing,

κέρα ἄγλαός, Il. 11, 385. so τοο of things, δῶρα, ἔργα, etc. fll. 1, 213, etc., Od. 10, 223†; and very freq. in Pind. Adv. -ῶς, Ar. Lys. 640.—It is an old Ep. and Lyr. word, being only found twice or thrice in Att. poets, tence only in Soph., O. T. 152, and once only in Eur., And. 135. (Roc'-γὰλ-, akin to αλ-γὰλ-, ἀγὰλ-λω, γὰλ-ῆνη, Germ. gl-anz, Eng. gleam etc.)

Ἄγλαός, οὔ, ὁ, Aglaus, masc. pr. n., Anth. P. 7, 78; etc.

Ἀγλαότενκτος, ον, (ἄγλαός, τεύχω) splendidly built, Or. Sib. 14, 125.

Ἀγλαότιμος, ον, (ἄγλαός, τιμή) splendidly honoured, Orph. †H. 12, 8.

Ἀγλαοτρίανης, ον, ὁ, (ἄγλαός, τρίανη) he of the bright trident, a name of Neptune, Pind. O. 1, 64, in acc.

Ἀγλαοτρίανυν, cf. Böckh Praef. p. 39.

Ἀγλαοφανής, ἐς, (ἄγλαός, φαίνομαι) of bright appearance, Eccl.

Ἀγλαοφάρις, ἐς, (ἄγλαός, φάρος, in a splendid robe, Or. Sib.

Ἀγλαοφεγγής, ἐς, (ἄγλαός, φέγγος) splendidly shining, Maxim.

Ἀγλαοφήμη, ἡς, ἡ, Aglaopheme one of the Sirens; fem. from

Ἀγλαόφημος, ον, (ἄγλαός, φῆμη) of splendid fame, Orph. †H. 31, 4.

Ἀγλαόφοιτος, ον, (ἄγλαός, φοιτάω) walking in splendour, Maxim.

Ἀγλαόφορος, ον, (ἄγλαός, φορτός) proud of one's burden, Nonn. Id. 7, 253.

Ἀγλαοφῶν, ὄντος, ὁ, Aglaophon the name of two distinguished painters, Simon. 78, 1, Plat. Ion 532 E. Gorg. 478 B.

Ἀγλαόφωνος, ον, (ἄγλαός, φωνή) with a splendid voice, Procl. H. Mus. 2: †ἡ, as pr. n.,=Ἀγλαόφῆμη, Schol. Ap. Rh. 4, 692.

Ἀγλαοφῶτις, ἰδος, ἡ, a plant, the same as γλυκυσίνη, Ael. TN. A. 4, 24.

Ἀγλαυρος, ον=ἄγλαός, Nic. Th. 441.—II. ἡ Ἀγλαυρος, Aglauros, a daughter of Cecrops, worshipped on the Acropolis at Athens, Hdt. 8, 53.

Ἀγλαφῶρος, adv., in unpurified manner, inelegantly, Ath. 431 D.

Ἀγλαῶπις, ἰδος, ἡ, pecul. poet. fem. of sq., Emped. 185.

Ἀγλαῶψ, ὀπος, ὁ, ἡ, (ἄγλαός, ὦψ) bright-eyed; in genl. flashing, πεύκη, Soph. O. T. 214.

Ἀγλεῦκός, ἐς, (a priv., γλεῦκος) not sweet, sour, τῖνος, Luc. Lex. 6†, harsh, unpleasant, Xen. ap. Suid., whence Zeune has received it for τᾱτερπής in Oec. 8, 3; superl. in 8, 4: and comp. in Hier. 1, 21† for ἀγλυκής, cf. Lob. Phryn. 536: metaph. of the style of Thucyd., harsh, crabbed, Hermog.—In Nic. Al. 171, ἀγλεῦκῃ θάλασσαν should prob. be read for ἀγλεῦκην θ.

Ἀγλῆνος, ον, (a priv., γλήνη) without γλήνη, i. e. blind, Nonn.

Ἀγλής, ἀγλήθος, not so well ἀγλήθος (Dind. Ar. Ach. 763)—only used in plur., a head of garlic, which is made up of several cloves, Ar. l. c. Vesp. 680: cf. γέλυγ.

Ἀγλήσχος, ον, not sticky, Hipp.

Ἀγλήκης, ἐς=ἀγλεῦκος, q. v.

Ἀγλήφος, ον, (a priv., γλήφος) unheum.

Ἀγλωμάχος, ον, ὁ, Dor. for Ἀγλαόμαχος (ἄγλαός, μάχη) Aglomachus, a Cyrenean, Hdt. 4, 164.

Ἀγλωσσία, ας, ἡ, Att. -ττία, dumbness, Eur. Alex. 13: from

Ἀγλωσσος, ον, Att. -ττος, ον, (a priv., γλωσσαι):—without tongue, "

the crocodile, Arist. Part. An. 4, 11, 2.—II. *tongueless*, not *glid* of tongue, Lat. *linguis*, Pind. N. 8, 41.—2. *speaking a strange tongue*,=βαρβαρος, Soph. Tr. 1060.

Ἄγμα, ατος, τό, (ἀγνυμι) a *fragment*, Plut. Philop. 6.

Ἀγμός, οῦ, ὁ, (ἀγνυμι) a *breakage*, fracture of a bone, Hipp.—II. in plur., broken cliffs, crags, Elmsl. Bacch. 1094: cf. Nic. Al. 391.

Ἀγμῆτος, ον, (α priv., γνῆπτω) *unbending*, inflexible, Aesch. Pr. 163.

Ἀγρῆτος, ον, (α priv., γνῆπτω) of cloth, not *fulled* or *carded*: hence, new, Plut. †2, 691 D†.—II. also, not *cleansed*, *unwashed*, Id. †2, 169 C.

Ἀγρός, ος, ἡ, (α priv., γνῆπτω)=*foreg.*, N. T. †Matth. 9, 16.

Ἀγνεία, ας, ἡ, (ἀγνέω) *purity*, chastity, Soph. O. T. 864, Antipho 116, 11: esp., *strict observance of religious duties*, Plat. Legg. 909 E, etc.—II. in plur., *purifications*, Isocr. 225 D, Pseudo-Phocyl. 215: a *purifying*, *cleansing*, Diosc.

Ἀγνευα, ατος, τό, (ἀγνέω) *chaste conduct*, chastity, Eur. El. 256.

Ἀγνευτήριον, ον, τό, a *place of purification* or *expiation*, Eccl.

Ἀγνευτικός, ἡ, ὄν, *preserving chastity*, opp. to ἀπορροδισιαστικός, Arist. H. A. 1, 1, 30.—II. act., *purificatory*, Philo: τὸ ἀγν., a *sin-offering*, Joseph.: from

Ἀγνεύω, f. -εύω, ἡ, ἡγνευκα, Dem. (ἀγνός)†, to *consider as part of purity*, make it a *point of conscience*, c. inf. ἀγνεύουσι ἐμψυχον μηδὲν κτείνειν, Hdt. 1, 140: hence usu. absol., to *be pure*, Aesch. Supp. 226, Eur., etc.: c. gen., ἡγνευμένοι τοιοῦτων ἐπιτηδεύματων, to *keep one's self pure* from Dem. 618, 10.—II. act.,=ἀγνίζω, to *purify*, Lat. *lustrare*, Antipho 119, 11.

Ἀγνεών, ὄντος, ὁ, a *place of purification*, Clearch. ap. Ath. 515 F.

†Ἀγνιδόης, ον, ὁ, (patronym.) *son of Agnius*, appell. of Tiphys the Argonaut, Ap. Rh. 1, 105.

†Ἀγνίας, ον, ὁ, Hagnias, masc. pr. n., Dem. 1050, sqq.; others in Dem., Isac., etc.

Ἀγνίζω, f. -ίζω Att. -ίζω (ἀγνός): —to *make pure*, to *purify*, *cleanse*, Soph. Aj. 655: chiefly by water, τὸ πῦρ καθαίρει ** τὸ ὕδωρ ἀγνίζει, Plut. 2, 263 E†.—II. to *consecrate*, *offer*, *burn as a sacrifice*, Musgr. Soph. Ant. 196: simply, to *burn* and *so destroy*, Soph. Fr. 119.

Ἀγνός, α, ον, *made of ἄγνος* or *withy*, Plut. †2, 693 F.

Ἀγνισμα, ατος, τό, (ἀγνίζω) a *means of purification*, an *atonement*, φόνον, Aesch. Eum. 325.

Ἀγνισμός, οῦ, ὁ, (ἀγνίζω) a *purifying*, *expiation*, ἀγν. ποιεῖσθαι, Dion. H. 13, 22.

Ἀγνιστήριον, ον, τό, a *place or means of purifying*:=περιθρῆντήριον, Math. Vett.

Ἀγνιστής, οῦ, ὁ, a *purifier*, like ἀγνίτης.

Ἀγνιστικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἀγνίζω)=ἀγνευτικός II.

Ἀγνίτης, ον, ὁ, (ἀγνίζω) a *purifier*, θεοὶ ἀγνίται, Paus. 3, 14, 7: the Schol. seems to have read ἀγνίτω for ἀγνείων in Il. 24, 492, cf. Müller Eumen. § 51. [‡]

†Ἀγνόδαρος, ον, ὁ, (ἀγνός, δῶρον) Hagnodarus, brother-in-law of Critias, Lys. 135, 1.

Ἀγνόω, ὦ, poet. esp. Ep. ἀγνοίω: f. -ήσομαι, but also -ήσω in Isocr., and Dem.: aor. ἡγνόησα, Ep. ἀγνοήσω. and in Od. 23, 95 we have 3

sing. ἡγνόησας, ἡγνόηκα, Plat. Soph. 221 D†:—(as if from *ἀγνοος=ἀνοος).

Not to *perceive* or *know*, Lat. *ignorare*: in Hom. usu. c. negat., οὐκ ἀγν., to *perceive* or *know well*, and always in Ep. aor. οὐκ ἀγνοίησεν.—Construct., usu. c. acc., to *be ignorant* of a thing, Hdt. 4, 156, Soph. Tr. 78, Plat., etc.; also *περὶ τίνος*, Plat. Phaedr. 277 D; ἀγν. τινός, not to *recognise* him, Thuc. 2, 49; also c. gen. pers., like *συνιέναι*, Plat. Gorg. 517 B: sometimes c. part., as Dem. 13, 17:—absol., to *mistake*, *be wrong*, Isocr. 167 C; hence freq. in part. ἀγνοῶν, by *mistake*, ἀγν. πράττειν, Xen. An. 7, 3, 38: †to *err*, *sin through ignorance*, N. T. Hebr. 5, 2†.—Pass. ἀγνοοῦμαι ὅτι..., or c. part., I *am not known* to be *doing a thing*, Plat. †Legg. 797 A, etc.† Hence

Ἀγνόημα, ατος, τό, a *fault of ignorance*, oversight, Theophr.

Ἀγνοήτειν, verb. adj. from ἀγνοέω, but only with negat. οὐκ ἀγν., one *must not fail* to *remark*, Diosc.

Ἀγνοητικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἀγνοέω) *errorneous*, *mistaken*, τὰ ἀγν. πράττειν, Arist. Eth. E. 7, 13, 3.

Ἀγνοήμι, ἰδος, ὁ, (ἀγνός, θέμις) Hagnothemis, masc. pr. n., Plut. Alex. 77.

†Ἀγνόθεος, ον, ὁ, (ἀγνός, θεός) Hagnotheus, masc. pr. n., Dion. H.

Ἀγνοῖά, ας, ἡ, *want of perception*, *ignorance*, freq. in Att. from Aesch., †Ag. 1596, Supp. 499†, downwds.; ἡγνοῖα, δι' ἡγνοῖαν, ὑπ' ἡγνοίας, etc., as adv., ἡμαρτάνειν, etc.†.—II. =ἀγνόημα, Dem. 1472, 5. [Poet. sometimes ἀγνοῖά, Soph. Tr. 350, Phil. 129; and this is old Att., acc. to Piers. Moer. 191, Lob. Phryn. 494. Cf. ἀνοία.]

Ἀγνοῖα, poet., esp. Ep., form for ἀγνόω (q. v.), Hom.

Ἀγνοῖσι, Od. 24, 218, is usu. written and taken as 3 sing. opt. aor. 2 act. of ἡγνοῖα: but Thiersch well alters it thus, αὶ κέ μ' ἐπὶ τῶν... ἡέ κεν ἀγνοῖσσι,—so that it is subj. pres.

Ἀγνόκοκος, ὁ,=ἀγνος.

Ἀγνοοῦντως, adv. part. pres. act. from ἀγνοέω, *ignorantly*, Arist. Top. †2, 9, 4.

Ἀγνοποιός, ὄν, (ποιέω) *making pure*, Eccl.

Ἀγνοπόλος, ον, (ἀγνός, πολέω) *being pure*, Orph. H. 18, 12.—II. act., *making pure*, Id. Arg. 38.

Ἀγνόρπτος, ον, (ἀγνός, ῥέω) *pure-flowing*, ποταμός, Aesch. Pr. 435.

Ἀγνός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἄζω, ἄγος):—strictly, *impressed with ἄγος* or *religious awe*, esp. of places, etc., sacred to the gods, *holy*, *sacred*, ἁγία, ὅς; ἄλλος, τέμενος, Pind., etc.; *χῆρος οὐχ ἄγνος* πατεῖν, a *spot unholy* to tread on, Soph. O. C. 37: of the gods, *undefiled*, *unsullied*, *chaste*, as epith. of Diana and Proserpina, Od.: hence also, ἀγνὸν ὕδωρ, πῦρ, Pind. I. 6, 109, P. 1, 41; αἰθήρ, Aesch. Pr. 281; φῶς, Eur., etc.: post-Hom. of men and their acts, *pure*, *upright*, *impartial*, κρίσις, Pind. O. 3, 37, and Trag.; and freq. in Att. prose.—II. later c. gen., *pure* from a thing, ἀγνός αἵματος, Eur.: φόνον, Plat. Legg. 759 C; ἄγν. λέχους, γάμων, Valck. Phoen. 953; also, ἀγνή ἀπ' ἀνδρός, Dem. 1371, 23. Adv. -ως, H. Hom. Ap. 121, and Hes. Op. 339.—Cf. ἄγιος sub fin.

Ἀγνος, ον, ἡ Att. ὁ (Heind. Plat. Phaedr. 230 A):=λύγος, a *tall tree* like the willow, the branches of which

were *strewed* by matrons or the beds at the Thesmophoria, *νίτεξ agnus-castus*, Chionid. Her. 2, ubi v. Meineke. (It was associated with the notion of chastity, from the likeness of its name to ἀγνός, ἡ, ὄν.)—II. ὁ ἄγνος, a *fish*, Ath. 356 A.—III. a *bad*, Suid.

Ἀγνόστροφος, ον, (ἀγνός, στρέφω) *winding sacredly*, Maneth.

Ἀγνοτέλης, ἐς, (ἀγνός, τελέω) *worshipped in holy rites*, Orph. Arg. 547.

Ἀγνότης, ητος, ἡ, (ἀγνός) *purity*, chastity, N. T. †2 Cor. 6, 6.

†Ἀγνοῦ κέρα, gen. ατος, τό, a *promontory* of Aegypt, Strab.

†Ἀγνοῦς, οἰντος, ὁ, Agnus an Attic deme of the tribe Acamantis hence adj. Ἀγνοῦσιος, Dem.; adv. Ἀγνοῦντι, in Agnus, Ἀγνοῦντάδε, to Agnus.

†Ἀγνόφιλος, ον, ὁ, (ἀγνός, φίλος) Hagnophilus, an Athenian, Dem.

Ἀγνυθεῖς, ων, αἱ, *stones hung* to the threads of the war to keep them straight, Plut. †2, 156 B†; cf. Poll. 7, 36, and v. sub λέα, κανών.

Ἀγνυμι, 3 dual ἄγνυτον, II. 12, 148: fut. ἄζω: aor. 1 ἔαξα, Ep. ἤξα, Hom. part. ἄξας, but also ἔαξας in Lys.: aor. pass. ἔαγην [v. sub fin.] perf. ἔαγα, Ion. ἔγηγα. To *break*, *snap*, *crush*, *shiver*; and pass. c. pf. act. ἔαγα, to *be broken*, to *snap* or *go in pieces*, both in Hom., τάγνυτον ὕλην II. 12, 148; ἀγὴ ἔγχοις, 16, 801†; esp. of ships and swords: ἄγνυτο ἡχώ, the sound *spread around*, Hes. Sc. 279; so, κέλαδος ἀγνύμενος διὰ στόματος, of the notes of song, Pind. Fr. 238. In Il. 4, 214, usu. taken in the sense of to *bend*, τοῦ δ' ἐξελέκομεναι, πάλιν ἀγνὸν δέξες ὄγκοι, the *bars bent back*; but if πάλιν be joined with ἐξελέκ., the usu. signif. may be kept, and so the Schol. explains it:—so in Hdt. 1, 185, ποταυὸς ἀγνύμενος, is merely a river with a *broken*, i. e. *winding course*.—Ἀγνυμι is an old Ep. word, and orig. had the digamma, which s. ll. remains in κανυῖας, v. sub κατάγνυμι: it rarely appears in prose, except in the compd. κατάγνυμι, of which the aor. oft. retains its augm. through all moods, as κατεύαξα, f. Lys. 100, 5, more usu. 2 aor., as κατέα, κατέγηναι, cf. Hipp. freq., c. ἔεαγαί, Ap. Rh. 4, 1686†. [α by nature, as appears from the perf. ἔαγα, Ion. ἔγηγα: but α in aor. pass. ἔαγην in Hom. and later Ep.: even Hom. however has ἔαγην, Il. 11, 559, fin. arsis, and so usu. in Att., v. κατάγνυμι. Cf. Butt. Catal. s. v. fand Heyne, ad Il. 3, 367, who prefers the form ἀγῃ or ἄγῃ with α.]

Ἀγνώδης, ἐς, (ἀγνος, εἶδος) *like a willow*, Theophr.

Ἀγνομονέω,=sq., Plut. de Frat. Am. 11=†2, 484 A.

Ἀγνομονέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, to *be ἄγνώμων*, to *act without judgment* or *right feeling*, *act ignorantly* or *unfairly*, Xen. Hell. 1, 7, 33: ἀγν. εἰς or πρὸς τινα, to *act unfeelingly* or *unfairly towards* one, Dem. 249, fin.; also, *περὶ τινα* or *τι*, Plut. Cam. 28, Alc. 19.

Ἀγνομονή, ης, ἡ, *want of sense*, *judgment*, or *right feeling*: *senselessness*, *ignorance*, Theogn. 892, †Plat. Theat. 199 D, Oratt. f. hence,—2. *thoughtless disregard* of consequences, producing *obstinate adherence to one's purpose*, Hdt. 6, 10, etc.; and *so senseless pride*, *headstrong arrogance*, Id. 2, 172; 4, 93, etc.—3. *unfairness*, *ingratitude*, Soph. Tr. 1266: ἀγν. τύχη

Lat. *impetitas fortunae*, Dem. 179, 25. —4. in plur., *misunderstandings*, Xen. An. 2, 5, 6: from

Ἀγνώμων, *ov*, *onoc*, (a priv., γνώμη) *without reason, irrational, ἐξέλα, liboi, σίδηρος, Aeschin. 88, 37f, wanting sense, judgment, or right feeling, tinconsiderate, Soph. Tr. 473†: ill-judging, senseless, Pind. O. 8, 79, ἡπερί τ, Plat. Legg. 700 Df, etc.*—Hence in various relations, —1. *headstrong, reckless, arrogant*, Hdt. 9, 41.—2. *unfeeling, unkind, τινί, Soph. O. C. 66†; ungrateful, Xen. Mem. 2, 10, 3; unjust, κριτής, lb. 2, 8, 5; ἡ ἀγν., i. e. fortune, Isocr. Epist. 10, 3. —3. pass., ill-judged of, unforeseen, Parthen.—Adv. —ονος, senselessly, inconsiderately, etc., Xen. Hell. 6, 3, 11, †Dem. 25, 18.*

Ἀγνώμων, *ov*, *onoc*, (a priv., γνώμων III) of horses, *without the teeth that tell the age*, Poll.

†Ἀγνων or Ἀγγων, *onoc*, *δ*, Hagnon, son of Nicias, founder of Amphipolis, Thuc. 1, 117, etc.—Others in Plut., Ath., etc. Hence

†Ἀγνωνικός, *a, ov*, of or belonging to Hagnon, Thuc. 5, 11.

†Ἀγνωνίδης, *ov*, *δ*, Agnonides, the accuser of Phocion, Plut. Phoc. 29.

Ἀγνώριστος, *ov*, (a priv., γνωρίζω) *unknown, unacquainted*, Theophr.

Ἀγνός, *ός*, *δ*, *ἡ*, (a priv., γινώσκω, γνῶναι).—I. *pass. unknown*, usu. of persons, *ἀγνώτες ἀλλήλοις*, Od. 5, 79; and freq. in Att.; but, *ἀγνός πατήρ, clam patre*, Eur. Ion 14: also of things, *dark, obscure, φωνή, φθόγγος, Aesch.*, and *Soph.*; *ἀγν. δόκησις*, *from which no certain meaning can be gathered, vague*, †Soph. O. T. 681.—2. *not known, obscure, ignoble*, Eur. I. A. 19; *οὐκ ἀγνώτα νίκαι, a victory not unknown to fame*, Pind. I. 2, 19.—II. *act., not knowing, ignorant*, Soph., etc.: *act. c. gen.*, *χθὼν οὐκ ἄγν. θηρῶν*, Pind. P. 9, 103; *ἀγνώτες ἀλλήλων*, Thuc. 3, 53. Hence

Ἀγνώσις, *ας, ἡ*, *a not knowing, ignorance, τινός* of a thing, Eur. Med. 1204; *ἡ δὲ τὴν ἀλλήλων ἄγν.*, from *not knowing one another*, Thuc. 8, 66.

—II. *a being unknown, obscurity*, Plat. Menex. 239 L.

Ἀγνώστωσε, *v. sq.*

Ἀγνώσσω, = ἀγνώω, a pres. only used in late poets, as Musae. 249, Coluth. 8, etc., and prob. formed backward from the Hom. ἀγνώσασκε (Od. 23, 95), on the analogy of λυώσσω, etc., cf. Lob. Phryn. 607 sq.: however Buttm. Ausf. Gr. § 95 fin. writes this form ἀγνώσσεκε (cf. ἀλλογνώσας), Ep. for ἡγνώσε, 3 sing. aor. I from ἀγνώω.

Ἀγνώστος, *ov*, (a priv., γινώσκω) also *ἀγνώτος* (q. v.), *unknown*, Hom., etc.; *ἀγν. τινί*, Od. 2, 175 (where some explain it *unexpected*): *unheard of, forgotten*, like *αἰδήςλος*, Minnrm. 5, 7; *v. sub σιωπῇ*.—2. *not to be known*, Od. 13, 191, 397: *ἀγν. γλώσσω*, an *unknown tongue*, Thuc. 3, 94.

—II. *act. not knowing, ignorant of, c. gen.*, *ψευδέων*, Pind. O. 6, 113. Adv. —τως.

Ἀγνώστος, *ov*, another form of foregoing, used by Soph. O. T. 58, Ar. Ran. 926, in signif. I.

Ἀγξίς, *ἡ*, (ἀγχώ) *a throbbing*.

Ἀγογγυσία, *ας, ἡ*, (a priv., γογγύζω) *a not murmuring, patience*, Eccl.

Ἀγόγγυστος, *ov*, (a priv., γογγύζω) *not murmuring*, Eccl.

Ἀγοήτευτος, *ov*, (a priv., γοητεύω) *not to be snared by magic, not to be be-*

guiled, Synes.—II. *act. without guile*: hence adv. —τως, Cic. Att. 12, 3.

†Ἀγοῖατο, Ion. for ἀγοῖντο from ἄγω.

Ἀγρόφιος, *ov*, (a priv., γομφίος) *without γομφίω or grinders, γομφίος αἰών*, i. e. *extreme old age*, Diocles Incert. 1.

Ἀγρόφωτος, *ov*, (a priv., γομφώω) *not nailed, unfastened*.

Ἀγρόντος, *ov*, (a priv., γόνυ) *without a knee*, Arist. Inc. An.: of plants, *without knots or joints*, Theophr.

Ἀγονέω, *ω, f. ἴσω*, to be ἀγονος or *unfruitful*, Theophr.; and

Ἀγονία, *ας, ἡ*, *unfruitfulness*, Plut. Rom. 24: from

Ἄγονος, *ov*, (a priv., γονή)—I. *pass. unborn*, Il. 3, 40, †Eur. Phoen. 1598 †—II. *act. not producing, unfruitful, barren*, of animals both male and female, Arist., and of plants, Theophr.: also *c. gen.*, *not productive of*, and so *being without, σοφίας*, Plat. Theat. 150 C, θηρίων, Menex. 237 D: τόκος ἀγονος, like βίος ἀβίωτος, *travail without a birth, † when the mother dies before the child is born*, Soph. O. T. 27: *ἄγ. ἡμέρα*, a day *unlucky for begetting children*, Hipp.; *ἄγ. ποιήτης*, opp. to γόνιμος, Plut. †2, 348 B†.—2. *left childless*, ἄγ. γένος, Eur. H. F. 887.

Ἄγοος, *ov*, (a priv., γόος) *unmourned*, Aesch. Theb. 1063.

Ἀγορά, *ας, ἡ*: Ep. and Ion. ἀγορή, freq. in Hom. and Hdt. (ἄγειρω):—*any assembly of many persons, esp. an assembly of the people, opp. to the council (βουλή)*, †Il. 2, 53–93†, Od. 3, 127:—at first not only for public debating, elections and trials, but also for buying and selling, etc., and in genl. as a place of public resort. In the old Athen. constitution, the assembly by ὅμοιοι and φυλαί, opp. to the promiscuous ἐκκλησία: *καθίζειν ἀγορίην*, (in Att. ἀγοράν ποιεῖν, συναγαγεῖν), to hold an assembly, opp. to λύνειν ἄγ., to dissolve it, Hom. †Od. 2, 69, cf. Il. 1, 305; 2, 808†. Phrases: *εἰς ἀγορήν (ἀγορήνδε) καλέειν*, Il. †1, 54; *κηρύσσειν ἀγορήνδε*, Il. 2, 51†; *ἀγορήν ποιεῖσθαι, τιθεσθαι, εἰς τὴν ἄγ. εἰσέναι, ἄγειρεσθαι, ἀγορήνδε καθέζεσθαι*, Hom., etc.—This signif. is more freq. in Ep. than Att.—II. the place of assembly or market-place, Lat. *forum*, Hom. †as Il. 11, 807, Od. 6, 266; *θεοὶ . . . ἀγορὰς ἐπισκόποιοι*, Aesch. Theb. 272; *πρὸς μέσην Τραχυνίαν ἀγοράν*, Soph. Tr. 372; *πόλις ναοὶς . . . καὶ ἀγοραῖς κατεσκευασμένην*, Xen. Hier. 11, 2; *ἡ ἄγ. ἦν ἐν τῷ βαρβ. στρατηματι*, Xen. An. 1, 3, 14; *οἱ ἐκ τῆς ἀγορᾶς, the market people*, Id. 1, 2, 18; cf. Ar. Eq. 181, 293†: *εἰς ἄγ. ἐμβάλλειν*, to go into the *forum*, i. e. to be a citizen, Lycurg. 148, 23; *ἐν τῇ ἄγ. ἐργάζεσθαι*, to trade in the market, Dem. 1308, 9: *εἰς τὴν ἀγοράν πλάττειν τι*, to make it for the market, Id. 47, 14;—also in plur., Od. 8, 16.—III. *all that is transacted there, a speech, speaking, gift of speaking*, Il. 2, 370; also in plur., Od. 4, 818.—IV. things sold in the ἀγορά, esp. provisions, Lat. *annonae*, from Thuc. downwards; *ταῖτον. οἶνον, καὶ τὴν ἄλλην ἀγοράν*, Arist. Oec. 2, 8†: *ἀγοράν παρσκευάζειν*, †Xen. An. 1, 14; Hell. 3, 4, 11; cf. *ἡ ἄγ. παρσκευάσθη*, Thuc. 7, 40†, ἀγοράν παρέχειν, ἄγειν, κομίζειν τινί, Lat. *commercium afferre*, to hold a market for sale, †Thuc. 6, 50, Xen. An. 2, 3, 13; Cyr. 2, 4, 19; Id. 6, 9, 3†; ἀγορὰ δέχεσθαι,

Thuc. 6, 44: opp. to ἀγοαῖν *εἶχε ἀγορὰ χρῆσθαι*, to have *markets*, †Xen. An. 7, 6, 17†.—V. *sale, τὰγ. (= τὴν ὥρην)*, Nicoch. Cent. 2; ἀγοράν ἂν προὔτιθεαι τῶν βιβλίων, Luc. Adv. Indoct. 19; ἀγ. αὐτῶν (παρθέων) *προκορρῦνται*, Ael. IV. H. 4, 1†.—VI. as a mark of time, ἀγορά *πλήθουσα, the forenoon*, when the market-place was full, and the ordinary business was going on, Heind. Plat. Gorg. 469 D; ἀγορῆς πλήθουσις, Hdt. 4, 181; *περὶ ἄγ. πληθούσαν*, Xen. An. 2, 1, 7, τὰμῶι ἄγ. πλ., lb. 1, 8, 1†; *ἐν ἄγ. πληθούσῃ*, Plat. Gorg. 469 D: also called ἀγορῆς *πληθώρα*, Hdt. 2, 173; 7, 223; opp. to ἀγορῆς *διάλυσις, the time just after mid-day*, when they went home from market, Hdt. 3, 104, cf. Xen. Oec. 12, 1.—VII. applied as name of a town, as *Forum* in Latin, Κεραιῶν ἀγορά, Xen. An. 1, 2, 10.—VIII. in A. B. 210, 9, Thessalian term for *λιμνὴν*. [ἄγ.]

†Ἀγορά, *ας*, and Ion. -ρή, ἡς, ἡ, *Agora*, a city of the Thracian Chersonese, Hdt. 8, 50.

Ἀγοράσσε, 2 pl. ind. pres. for ἀγοράσσε, from ἀγοράωμαι. [ἀγοράω σθε, Il. 2, 337.]

Ἀγοράω, *f. ἴσω*, to be in the ἀγορά, to attend it, have free use of it, Hdt. 2, 35, etc.: hence, to do business there, buy or sell, first in Ar. Plut. 984, †Xen. An. 1, 5, 10†, but later, the most freq. signif.; also in mid., to buy for one's self, lb. 1, 3, 14.—2. as a mark of idle fellows, to haunt the ἀγορά, lounge there, Ar. Eq. 1373; ἀγοράζειν εἰς πόλιν, Thuc. 6, 51; cf. sq. II. 2.

Ἀγοραῖος, *ov*, *falso os, a, ov*, Paus. 3, 11, 9†, *in, of, or belonging to the ἀγορά*, Ζεὺς Ἀγοραῖος, as guardian of popular assemblies, Hdt. 5, 46: Ἐρμῆς Ἀγ., as patron of traffic, Ar. Eq. 297; *τῇ Ἀθηνᾷ ἀγοραία*, Paus. I. c.†; and generally, *θεοὶ ἀγοραῖοι*, Aesch. Ag. 90.—II. of persons, frequenting the market, *δ ἄγ. ὄχλος*, Xen. Hell. 6, 2, 23, Arist. Pol. 6, 4, 14, etc., †and so τὸ ἀγοραῖον, sc. *πλῆθος*, as a class of citizens, lb. 4, 4, 10†:—οἱ ἀγοραῖοι (with or without ἀνθρώποι), those who frequented the ἀγορά: hence, —1. *hucksters, petty traffickers, retail dealers*, Hdt. 1, 93.—2. *idlers or loungers*, like Lat. *subrostrani*, and so generally, the common sort, low fellows, Ar. Ran. 1015, Plat. Prottag. 347 C: so too in compar. the baser sort, Ptolem. ap. Ath. 438 F:—hence,—III. of things, low, mean, vulgar, common, σκώμματα, Ar. Pac. 750; ἄγ. *φιλία*, Arist. Eth. N. 9, 13, 6.—IV. generally, proper to the ἀγορά, suited to forensic speaking, business-like, etc., Plut. Per. icl. 11:—ἡ ἀγοραῖος (sc. ἡμέρα), a court-day, Strab.; (in which signif. some Gramm. write *proparox. ἀγόραιος*, as in most edd. of N. T.)—2. to be bought in the market, ἄγρος, Ath. Adv. —ως, †Plut. C. Grac. 4, Anton. 24.

†Ἀγορακρίτος, *ov*, *δ*, (ἀγορά, κρίνω) Agoracritus, an Athenian demagogue, Ar. Eq. 1258.—2. a celebrated statuary and sculptor, Strab. 9; Paus. 9, 34, 1, etc.

†Ἀγοράναξ, *ακτος, δ*, (ἀγορά, ἀνάξ) Agoranax, a dramatic poet of Rhodes, Call. Ep. 53. [v. v.]

Ἀγοράνομέω, *ω, f. ἴσω*, to be ἀγοράνομος, Diod. †20, 36†, and Plut. †Caes. 5.

Ἀγοράνομία, *ας, ἡ*, the office of ἀγοράνομος, Arist. Pol. 7, 12, 7.

Ἀγοράνομικός, *ἡ, ὄν*, belonging to the ἀγοράνομος or his office, Plat. Rep.

423 1). — II. for Lat. *aedilicius*, Dion. H. 16, 95†, and Plut. +Pomp. 53.

Ἀγοράνομον, *ον*, τό, the court of the *ἀγοράνομος*, Plat. Legg. 917 E.

Ἀγοράνομος, *ον*, ὁ, (ἀγορά, νέμω) a clerk of the market, who regulated the buying and selling there, Ar. Ach. 723, etc.; †at Athens ten in number, five for the city, five for the Piraeus, who had the supervision of all things sold in the market except corn, Lys. 165, 34†, v. Böckh P. E. i, 67. — II. to translate Lat. *Aedilis*, who had similar duties, Dion. H. Antiqu. 6, 90, and Plut.

Ἀγοράομαι, fut. ἵσσομαι, †Ep. impf. 3 pl. ἡγορόωντο†, dep. mid., to meet in assembly, sit in debate, Il. 4, 1; also, to address an assembly, to speak, †harangue, Il. 1, 73†, and oft. in Hom. and Hdt.; very rare in Att., though Soph. Tr. 601 has it in signif. to speak or talk with, τινί. [ἀγ- in Il. 2, 337 metri grat.; otherwise ἀγ-]

Ἀγοράσσω, Dor. for ἀγοράζω, Theocr. 115, 16.

Ἀγοράσσειν, desid. from ἀγοράζω, o wish to buy, Lat. *empturio*.

Ἀγοράστα, *ας*, ἡ, (ἀγοράζω) a buying, purchase, Diog. L. 2, 78.

Ἀγοράστις, *εως*, ἡ, = foreg., Plat. Soph. 219 D, in plur.

Ἀγοράσμα, *ατος*, τό, (ἀγοράζω) that which is bought or sold: usu. in plur., goods, wares, merchandise, Dem. 909, 27, etc.

Ἀγοραστικός, *ον*, ὁ, a buying, purchasing, LXX. — †2. the thing purchased, the purchase, τὸν ἀγ. τῆς σιτοδοσίας, Id. Gen. 42, 19.

Ἀγοραστής, *ον*, ὁ, (ἀγοράζω) the slave who had to buy provisions for the house, the purveyor, Xen. Mem. 1, 5, 2: in later authors ὀψωνάτωρ, Lat. *obsonator*, Ath. 171 A.

Ἀγοραστήριον, *ον*, ὁ, (ἀγοράζω) belonging to, fit for trafficking or trade, commercial, Plat. Crat. 408 A: ἡ -κή (=c. τέχνη) commerce, trade, Id. †Soph. 223 Cf. Adv. κῶς.

Ἀγοραστός, *ης*, *ον*, verb. adj. bought, to be bought or sold.

Ἀγοράσιος, *ον*, ὁ, *Agoratus*, an Athenian against whom one of Lysias' extant orations is directed.

Ἀγοραστής, *ος*, = πωλαγός, Böckh Inscr. 1, p. 816.

Ἀγορευτήριον, *ον*, τό, a place for speaking, Inscr.: from

Ἀγορευτός, *ον*, utterable, to be spoken of, Eccl.: from

Ἀγορεύω, f. εὔσω (ἀγορά) : — to speak, esp. in public, in the assembly, †to harangue, absol., Il. 8, 542†; ἔπεα, ἀγορεύς ἀγορεύειν, Hom. †Il. 3, 155; 2, 788†; who constantly uses the word, as does Hdt.: ἀγ. τινί, †Il. 1, 571†, or πρὸς τινα, Il.; κακὸν τι ἀγ. τινά, to speak ill of one, Od. 18, 15; in Att., κακὸς ἀγ. τινά, e. g. Ar. Plut. 102: φόβονδ' ἀγ., to counsel to fight, Il. 5, 252. — 2. to proclaim, declare, Hom., †as ἡμὶν θεοπροπίας ἀγ., Il. 1, 385†, and so in aor. mid. ἀγορεύσασθαι τι, to have a thing proclaimed, Hdt. 9, 26; †also of inanimate objects, to proclaim, show forth, δέμα ἀγ. χειρῶν ἔργον, Theocr. 25, 175†: to say, usu. in phrase, ὁ νόμος ἀγορεύει, the law says, Antipho 123, 16, Lys. 115, 6: τὰγ. τινὶ μὴ ποιεῖν, Ar. Ran. 629.

Ἀγορή, *ος*, ἡ, Ep. and Ion. for ἀγορά, Hom., and Hdt. Hence

Ἀγορήθεν, *adv.*, from the assembly or market, Il. 2, 264, etc.

Ἀγορήνδε, *adv.*, to the assembly or market, †Il. 1, 54, etc.

Ἀγορήτης, *ος*, ὁ, (ἀγοράομαι) a speaker, in Hom. esp. of Nestor, λιγὺς Πυλίων ἀγορήτης, Il. 1, 248, etc.

Ἀγορήτις, *ος*, ἡ, the gift of speaking, eloquence, Od. 8, 168: an old Ep. or Ion. form.

Ἀγορός, *ος*, = ἀγορά, only found in lyrical passages of Eur., and always in plur., I. T. 1096, El. 723, Andr. 1037: — unless with Herm., and Dind. we read ἀγορόν in H. F. 412.

Ἀγός, *ος*, ὁ, (ἀγω) a leader, chief, oft. in Il., always c. gen. †Κροτῶν, 4, 265, etc.†; also in Pind. N. 1, 77, Aesch., etc. [ἀ]

ἌΤΟΣ, *εος*, τό: Ion. ἄτος (v. sub fin.): — any matter of religious awe: hence, — 1. †pious dread; reverence, H. Hom. Cer. 479 Wolf and Herm. for ἄτοσ† — II. usu. a curse, pollution, guilt, such as must be expiated, Lat. *piaculum* = μύσος, ἐν τῷ ἀγεί ἐνέχεσθαι, Hdt. 6, 56, ἄτος ἐκθυσσάσθαι 6, 91, τῆτος πατρῶν θεῶν, Aesch. Theb. 1017†; φεύγειν, Soph. Ant. 256. — 2. the person or thing accursed, an abomination, Soph. O. T. 1426; ἄτος ἐλαύνειν = ἀγῆλατεῖν, Thuc. 1, 126. — III. an expiatory sacrifice, †a means of purification, Soph. Fr. 613: †so the Schol. explains ἄτος in Soph. Ant. 775 by καθαρίσας, v. Herm. ad l.: — Cf. Ruhnke. Tim. s. v. (The root appears also in ἄζομαι. Hence ἄγιος, ἄγνός: though most edd. write ἄγος.)

Ἀγοστός, *ος*, the flat of the hand, Il. 11, 425, etc.; ἀγ. χειρός, Ar. Rh. 3, 120. — II. in late Ep. for the arm, = ἀγκύλη, Theocr. 17, 129, and Anth. (Akin to ἄκος, ἀγκάλη, etc.)

ἌΓΡΑ, *ας*, ἡ, a catching, hunting, the chase, ἄγρην ἐφέπειν, to follow the chase, Od. 12, 330; ἄγραις προκεισθαι, Soph. Aj. 407; ἰέναι ἐς ἄγρην, Eur. Supp. 885: — metaph., ἄγραι ἄπνοι, Soph. Aj. 880: also a way of catching, Hdt. 2, 70. — II. that which is taken in hunting, the booty, prey, Od. 22, 306, etc.: game, Hdt. 1, 73, etc.; also of fish, a draught, take, Xen. Cf. Butt. Lexil. — III. Ἄγρᾱ, ἡ, a name of Diana, like Ἀγροτέρα, Plat. (Prob. from same root as αἰρέω, q. v.)

ἌΓραδάτης, *ον*, ὁ, *Agradates*, earlier name of king Cyrus, Strab.

Ἄγραδᾶ, *adv.*, poet. collat. form of ἄγρονδε, Call. Fr. 26.

ἌΓραῖοι, *ων*, οἱ, the *Agraei*, a people of Aetolia, on the Achelous, Thuc. 3, 106. — 2. a people of Arabia, = Ἀγρηνοί, Strab.

ἌΓραιος, *αἰα*, c. acc. (ἄγρᾱ) : — of or belonging to the chase, esp. as epith. of certain gods, Paus. 1, 41, 6: cf. Ἀγορόρεα.

ἌΓραιος, *ον*, ὁ, *Agraeus*, son of Temenus, Paus. 3, 28, 3.

ἌΓραις, *ιδος*, ἡ, *Agrais*, the territory of the *Agraei*, Thuc. 3, 111.

Ἀγραμμία, *ας*, ἡ, want of learning, Ael. V. H. 8, 6: from

Ἀγραμμίτος, *ον*, (a priv., γράμμα) without learning (γράμματα), unlettered, Lat. *illiteratus*: esp. unable to read or write, Plat. †Tim. 23 B; cf. Crit. 109 D†, Xen. — II. = ἄγραφος, Plat. Polit. 295 A. — III. of animals, unable to utter articulate sounds, Arist. H. A. 1, 1, 29: of sounds, inarticulate, Id. Interpr. 2, 2.

Ἀγραμής, *ες*, (a priv., γραμμή) without line, not linear, Arist. de Lin.

Ἀγραμμος, *ον*, = foreg.: ἄγραμμα ἄρεται, it is a throw (at dice) without mark, counting nothing, Poll.

ἌΓραοί, *ων*, οἱ, = Ἀγραιοί 1, Polyb. 17, 5, 8.

ἌΓραπτος, *ον*, (a priv., γράφω) unwritten, ἄγρ. νομίμα, Soph. Ant. 454, cf. ἄγραφος.

Ἀγρὰνλεω, *ος*, f. -ήσω, to be an ἄγρηνλος, and so — 1. to live in the country, Arist. Mirab. 11. — II. to live out of doors, esp. to pass the night there, Strab. p. 197.

Ἀγρὰνλής, *ες*, = ἄγρηνλος, Nic. Th. 78.

Ἀγρὰνλία, *ας*, ἡ, the state of an ἄγρηνλος, Dion. H.

ἌΓραυλῖς, *ιδος*, ἡ, daughter or male descendant of *Agraulus*, Eur. Ion 23.

Ἀγρηνλος, *ον*, (ἀγρός, αὐλή) dwell in the fields, living out of doors epith. of shepherds, Il. 18, 162, Hes. Th. 26; of oxen, Od. 12, 253; troaming at large, wild, θήρ, Soph. Ant. 349†; of things, rural, rustic, Eur. El. 342.

Ἀγρηνλος, *ον*, ἡ, *Agraulus*, wife of Cecrops, Apollod. — 2. daughter of Cecrops and foreg., Dem., Plut., etc.

Ἀγρῶφιον γράφῃ, ἡ, an action against state-debtors, who had got their names cancelled before they had paid, Dem. 1378, 19.

Ἀγρόφος, *ον*, = ἄγραπτος, unwritten, μνήμη, Thuc. 2, 43; ἄγρ. διαθήκη, a verbal will, Plut.; ἄγραφα λέγειν, to speak without book, Id.: esp. ἄγραφοι νόμοι, unwritten laws, which are — 1. the laws of nature, moral law, Dem. 317, 23. — 2. laws of custom, our common law, Plat. Legg. 793 A, cf. omnino Arist. Rhet. 1, 10, 3 and 13, 2. — II. not registered or recorded, ἄγρ. πόλεις, cities whose names do not stand in a treaty, Thuc. 1, 40.

Ἀγρεῖ, v. sub ἄγρῳ II.

Ἀγρείος, *ας*, *ον*, (ἄγρός) of the field or country, hence, rural, rustic, Leon. Tar. 34: also clownish, boorish, like ἄγροικος, Ar. Nub. 655. Hence

Ἀγρειοσύνη, *ης*, ἡ, clownishness: or roaming wildly through the country Anth., cf. Jacobs Del. Epigr. 1, 6.

Ἀγρεῖφνα, *ης*, ἡ, a harrow, rake, Anth. †P. 6, 297.

Ἀγρειώτης, *ιδος*, ἡ, = ἄγροιώτης, dub.

ἌΓρεμα, τό = ἄγρευμα, poet.

Ἀγρέμιος, *ον*, taken in hunting, τό ἄγρ. = ἄγρᾱ II, Anth. †P. 6, 224.

Ἀγρεῖων, *ονος*, ὁ, Aesch. Fr. 131 acc. to Hesych. = λαμπρός or ὀρνυ.

Ἀγρεσία, *ας*, ἡ, = ἄγρᾱ, Leon Tar. 19.

Ἀγρετεύω, f. -σω, to be an ἄγρέτης, Böckh Inscr. i, p. 672.

Ἀγρέτης, *ον*, ὁ, a Lacedaemonian magistrate, cf. foreg.: acc. to Hesych. = ἡγεμῶν, whence Toup would read it for ἀγρόται, in Aesch. Pers. 1002.

Ἀγρευμα, *ατος*, τό, (ἄγρεω) that which is taken in hunting, booty, prey, whether game or fish, Eur. Bacch. 1241, Xen. Mem. 3, 11, 7: cf. ἄγρῳ II. — II. a net, toil, Aesch. Ag. 1048, Cho. 998, etc.

Ἀγρεῦς, *εως*, ὁ, (ἄγρεω) a hunter as epith. of various gods, Pind. P. 9, 115, Trag., etc.

Ἀγρεῖσμος, *ος*, *ον*, easy to catch.

Ἀγρεῖσις, *εως*, ἡ, a catching. — II

booty.

Ἀγρευτήρ, *ηρος*, ὁ = sq., Theocri. 21, 6, Call. Dian. 218.

Ἀγρευτής, *ον*, ὁ, (ἄγρεω) a hunter, like ἄγρεῦς, as epith. of Apollo, Soph. O. C. 1091; also as adj., ἄγρ. κύνες hounds, Solon 3, 2; ἄγρ. κάλμεαι Anth. †P. 7, 171†. Hence

Ἀγρευτικός, ἡ, *ον*, of, skilled in hunting, Xen. Hipparch. 4, 12.

the country, ἀγρ. βίος, Ar. Nub. 43, etc.: a countryman, clown, Id. 47.—In pl. as a division of the Athenian people, the husbandmen, opposed to the Εὐπατρίδοι, Dion. H. 2, 8, cf. γεωμῆροι and Dict. Antiqu. s. v. Geom.; hence—2. boorish, rude, rough, first in Ar. †Nub. 628; cf. Theophr. Ch. 8†: ἀγρ. σοφία, Lat. crassa Minerva, Plat. Phaedr. 229 E; hence also,—3. of fruits, grown in the country, common, opp. to γενναῖος, Plat. Legg. 844 D, 845 B; but also,—4. of land, rough, uncultivated, like ἄγριος, Thuc. 3, 106.—II. adv. -ως, †Plat. Phaedr. 268 D†, Compar. -κοτέρως, Id. Rep. 361 E; †Xen. Mem. 3, 13, 1†. (The accent ἀγροῖκος is now generally adopted, though some Gramm. confine this to signif. 2, and elsewhere write ἀγροῖκος.) Hence

Ἀγροικόντος, ον, (τόνος) of rustic tone, very dub. l. in Ar. Ach. 674.

Ἀγροῦτης, ον, †Dor. -τας, a, Ar. Thes. 58†, poet. for ἀγρότης, a countryman, clown, Hom., who always uses the plur., as Il. 11, 549: fem. ἀγροῦτις, ἰδος, ἦ, Sapph. 23.—In pl. = γεωμῆροι, q. v., and Schöm. Anth. Assenb. p. 4†.—II. as adj. rustic, Anth. P. 7, 411.

Ἀγροῦτικός, ἦ, ον, rustic, †dub. l. in Ath. 309 C, as title of a mine of Sophron.

Ἀγροκήπιον, ον, τό, (ἀγρός, κήπος) a field kept like a garden, Strab. 545. Ἀγροκόμης, ον, (ἀγρός, κομῆ) having the care of land: ὁ ἀγρ., a land-steward, Joseph.

Ἀγρόμενος, ἐν, ενον, syncomp. part. aor. mid. of ἀγείρω, assembled, Hom.

Ἀγρόνους, ἀδν, (ἀγρός) to the country, Od. 115, 370†: also ἀγροάδε.

Ἀγρονομία, ας, ἦ, the office of ἀγρονόμος.

Ἀγρόνομος, ον, and in Anth. η, ον: (ἀγρός, νέμομαι):—haunting the country, rural, Νύμφαι, Od. 6, 106; π. ἰδέες, αἰλῆαι, Soph. O. T. 1103, Ant. 785: also—ἀγρίος, wild, ἀγρ. θῆρες, Aesch. Ag. 142: ὅλην ἀγ., Opp. H. 1, 27†.—II. as subst., parox., ὁ ἀγρόνομος: (νέμο) —a magistrate at Athens, overseer of the public lands, freq. in Plat. Legg., cf. Arist. Pol. 6, 8, 6, Ruhnke. Tim. s. v., et v. sub ὕλαρος.

ἈΓΡΟΣ, οὐ, δ, Lat. AGER, Germ. ACKER, a field, land, Il. 23, 832†; an estate, the country residence, opposed to the town, Od. 24, 204†; Thuc. 2, 13: also, the country, opp. to the town, Od. 11, 188; †and in pl. collect., οἱ ἀγροί, Soph. O. T. 112, Eur., etc.†: ἐπ' ἀγρῶν, in the country, Od. 22, 47; Att. ἐν ἀγρῶ or ἀγροῖς, κατ' ἀγρὸν or ἀγρούς, etc.:—proverb., οὐδὲν ἐξ ἀγροῦ λέγεις, ἀγροῦ πλέως, i. e. boorish.

Ἀγροσύνη, ἡς, ἡ, (ἀγρὰ) a catching, dub. l. Ath. 284 A.

Ἀγρότερος, α, ον, poet. for ἀγρίος, in Hom. always of wild animals, ἡμίονοι, Il. 2, 852†, σῦες, †11, 293†, ἔλαφοι, †6, 133†, αἰγες, †Od. 17, 295†; so too Pind. Ἰλέων, N. 3, 81†: also, ἀγρότεροι, or -ρα alone, Theocr. 8, 58.—†2. dwelling in the country, a peasant, Anth. P. 9, 244, ἀγρότερον θεός, i. e. Pan, Anth. Plan. 235†.—3. later also of plants, Anth.—II. (ἀγροα) fond of the chase, huntress, of a nymph, Pind. P. 9, 10; metaph., μέριμνα ἀγρ., Id. O. 2, 100: hence,—2. as prop. n., ἡ Ἀγρότερα, Diana the huntress, like Ἀγρὰ, Ἀγραία, Il. 21, 471; esp. at Sparta, cf. Interpp. ad Ar. Eq. 660.

Ἀγροτήρ, ἥρος, ὁ, = ἀγρότης, Eur.

El. 463:—fem. ἀγρότερα, as adj., rustic, Id. 168.

Ἀγρότης, ον, ὁ, (ἀγρός) a countryman, Od. 16, 218, fem. ἀγρότις:—2. as adj., living in the country, rustic, rural, †ἀγρ. ἀνὴρ, Eur. Or. 1270†, νύμφη ἀγρότις, Ap. Rh. 2, 509; †Ἀρτεμις, Anth.—II. dub. l. in Aesch. Pers. 1002; cf. ἀγροτήρ.

Ἀγροτικός, ἦ, ον, (ἀγρός) suited to the country: fond of the chase, Lyc.

Ἀγροφύλαξ, ἄκος, ὁ, (ἀγρός, φύλαξ) a watcher of the country, Anth. †Plan. 243. [ῥ]

Ἀγρομένη, ἡς, ἡ, caught, Anth. P. 7, 702. (As if from ἀγροῦμι = ἀγρεύω).

Ἀγροῦσία, ας, ἡ, (a priv., γρούω) dead silence, Pind. Fr. 253.

Ἀγρυπνία, ὦ, f. -ῖσω, to be ἀγρυπνός, i. e. awake, Plat. Legg. 695 A; opp. to καθεύδων, Xen. Cyr. 8, 3, 42; ἀγρυπνεῖν τὴν νύκτα, to pass a sleepless night, Xen. Hell. 7, 2, 19; ἀγρ. τινί, to be watchful of or intent upon a thing, Lat. invigilare rei, Plut. 2, 337 C; so, ἀγρ. εἰς τι †and ὑπὲρ τινος†, N. T. Hence

Ἀγρυπνητήρ, ἥρος, ὁ, = sq., †Maneth. 1, 81.

Ἀγρυπνητής, οὔ, ὁ, a watcher. Hence

Ἀγρυπνητικός, ἦ, ον, wakeful, Diod., ἰχθύες, Plut. Cam. 27.

Ἀγρυπνία, ας, ἡ, sleeplessness, waking, watching, Plat. Crit. 43 B; also in plur., Hdt. 3, 129.—II. a time of watching, Plat. Ax. 368 B. [i once, Opp. Cyn. 3, 511.] From

Ἀγρυπνός, ον, sleepless, wakeful, Hipp., Plat. †Rep. 404 A†, etc.: metaph., ἀγρ. βέλους, Aesch. Pr. 358.—II. act., banishing sleep, keeping awake, Arist. Probl. 18, 7. [ἀγρυπνός as dactyl, Theocr. 24, 104.]

Ἀγρυπνώδης, ες, (ἀγρυπνός, εἰδος) of sleepless nature, making sleepless, Hipp.

Ἀγρων, ὠρος, ὁ, Agron, son of Ninus, king of Lydia, Hdt. 1, 7.—2. son of Pleuratus, king of the Illyrians, Polyb. 2, 2, 4.

Ἀγρώσω, = ἀγρεύω, ἀγρ. ἰχθύς, to fish, Od. 5, 53; later also ἀγρώσσομαι as dep., †in Opp. C. 1, 129 before Schneider, who maintains that the mid. is not used.

Ἀγρώτης, ον, ὁ, = ἀγρότης, Soph. Fr. 83, Eur. H. F. 377.—II. a hunter, †Ap. Rh. 4, 175†: hence fem. ἀγρότις, ἰδος, ἡ, as name of a hound, Simon. 185 Schneidew.—2. a kind of spider, Nic. Th. 734.

Ἀγρωστίνος, Syracus. for ἀγροῖκος, name of a play of Epicharm., †Ath. 120 C.

Ἀγρωστis, ιος and εως, ἡ, a grass that mules feed on, ἀγρ. μελιπλόης, Od. 6, 90; εἰλιπνῆς ἀγρ., Theocr. 13, 42: triticum repens, acc. to Interpp. ad Theophr.

Ἀγρωστρω, ορος, ὁ, = ἀγρώστης, Nic. Al. 473.

Ἀγρωτήρ, ἥρος, ὁ, f. ἀγρότερα, = ἀγρότης.

Ἀγρότης, ον, ὁ, = ἀγρότης, v. l. Thuc. 25, 51.—2. as adj., of the field, †ἰδ., ἥρες†, Eur. Bacch. 562.

Ἀγνία, ας, ἡ, a way, both in town and country, but usu., a street, Il. 5, 642; 6, 391†; etc.: also, a public place, Hom. †Il. 20, 254†; in plur., a city, town, Pind. P. 2, 107, Soph. O. C. 715.—2. a road, first in Pind. N. 7, 136. (A quasi-participial form from ἀγν, cf. ἀπνία, ὄρνυα, Donaldson, N. Crat. p. 499.) (ἀγνία, except in Il. 20, 254, where it is written proparox. ἀγνία.) Hence

Ἀγνιάος, αἶα, αἶον, of the streets Soph. Fr. 211.

Ἀγνιάτης, ον, ὁ, = Ἀγνιεύς, Aesch. Ag. 1081, in vocat. Ἀγνιάτα. [ἀγνία.]

Ἀγνιάτης, ἰδος, ἡ, fem. from foregoing. like κωμήτης, †dwelling in the same street, a neighbour, Pind. P. 11, 2.—II. as adj., ἀγνιάτιδες θεοπαῖδες, the worship of Apollo Agnēus, Eur. Ion 186.

Ἀγνιεύς, εως, ὁ, (ἀγνία) name of Apollo, as guardian of the streets and public places, Eur. Phoen. 631.—2. a pointed pillar, set up as his statue or altar at the street door, Ar. Vesp. 875, †at which sacrifices were burned in honour of the god, v. Müller Dor. 2, 6 § 5†: hence, κνισῶν Ἀγνιεύς (acc. pl. for Ἀγνιεύας), Ar. Av. 1233, †but rec. edd. have ἄγνιαις, v. κνισάω†: cf. Valck. Phoen. l. c.: also, Ἀγνιεύς βασιμός, Soph. Fr. 340.

Ἀγνισπαστεύς, ὦ, (πλάσσω) to build in streets or rows, Lyc. 601.

Ἀγνισός, ον, (a priv., γνῖον) without limbs, weak in limb, Hipp.

Ἀγνύλλα, ἡς, ἡ, Agylla, a city of Etruria called also Caere, Strab., hence

†Ἀγνύλλαιος, α, ον, of Agylla, Agyl leon, Hdt. 1, 167.

Ἀγνυνία, ας, ἡ, want of exercise or training, Ar. Ran. 1088: from

Ἀγνύναστος, ον, (a priv., γυμνάζω) without exercise, unexercised, Xen. Cyr. 8, 1, 38†, untrained, Xen.?, ἄγρ. τῷ σώματι, Plut. †Arat. 47†.—2. unpractised, τι νός, in a thing, Xen. Cyr. 1, 6, 29; also εἰς or πρὸς τι, Plat. †Rep. 816 A†.—3. unharassed, Soph. Tr. 1083; ἄγρ. πόνοις φρένας, Eur. Dict. 5.—II. adv. -τως, ἄγρ. ἔχειν πρὸς τι, Xen. Mem. 2, 1, 6.

Ἀγνυῖς, αἰκος, ὁ, (a priv., γυνή) wifeless, Soph. Fr. 5, in nom.

Ἀγνύναος, ον, ὁ, = foregoing, Dio C. 56, 1.

Ἀγνυός, ον, ὁ, = ἀγνυῖς, Ar. Fr. 571, Dio C. 56, 10.

Ἀγύριον, ον, τό, Agyrion, a city of Sicily, on the Symaethus, Diod. S. 1, 4; hence adj. Ἀγυρινάιος, α, ον, Id.

Ἀγύρις, ιος, ἡ, Aeol. collat. form of ἀγορά, also a gathering, crowd, ἀγρ. ἀνδρῶν, νεκρῶν, νηδῶν, Od. 3, 31, Il. 16, 661; 24, 141; also in Eur. I. A. 753. (Hence δμῆγυρις, πανήγυρις.) [ᾶ]

Ἀγνρμα, ατος, τό, a collection, A. B.

Ἀγνρμός, ον, ὁ, a collecting, begging, Ath. 360 D, ubi al. ἀγερμός: v. ἀγείρω, ἀγύρτης.—II. †an assemblage, council, τῶν ἀγρίων ἀγρ. ἐγεγόνει ζῶων, Babrius 102, 5.

Ἀγνρμσύνη, ἡς, ἡ, = ἀγυρίς, v. l. for ἀγερμσύνη.

Ἀγύριος, ον, ὁ, Agyrrius, an Athenian demagogue, Xen. Hell. 4, 8, 31; Ar. Ran. 368.

Ἀγνρτάζω, f. -άσω, (ἀγύρτης) to collect by begging, χρήματα, Od. 19 284.

Ἀγνρτεία, ας, ἡ, begging: from

Ἀγνρτέω, ὦ, to be an ἀγύρτης, to beg.

Ἀγνρτήρ, ἥρος, ὁ, = sq., †Maneth. 4, 218.

Ἀγύρτης, ον, ὁ, (ἀγείρω) orig., a gatherer, collector, tesp., a begging priest of Cybele, Μηχανὸς ἀγρ., Anth. P. 6, 218, Γάλλοις ἀγρ., Babrius Fr. 2 Lewis†, (cf. μητραγύρτης): hence usu., a beggar, vagabond, Eur. Rhes. 503, 715; a fortune-teller, juggler, quack, cheat, Soph. O. T. 388, Plat. Rep. 364 B: τῶν καὶ μάντιες, Plut. Mar. 42†. Hence

Ἀγνρτικός, ἦ, ον, fit for an ἀγύρτης

αγαθόν, αἰ. μάντις, Plut. Lyc. 23. ἔδν. -κῶς.
 Ἄγυρ-ος, ἡ, ὄν, verb. adj. of ἀγείρω, *pot. by begging*.
 Ἀγυρῶνα, αἰ, ἡ, fem. from ἀγυρῆ-ρος, Aesch. Ag. 1273; cf. ἀγύρτης.
 Ἀγυρτός, ὅς, ἐς, (είδος) like an ἀγύρτης, Eccl.
 Ἄγυ, poetic comp. for ἀναγ-; words not found under this head must be sought under the ordinary form.
 Ἀγάζω, poet. for ἀνααζόμεναι, to care, Soph. Fr. 800.
 Ἀγαλάω, poet. for ἀνααλάω, Ap. Rh. 2, 585.
 Ἀγαῖρος, οὗς, ὁ, Anchares, a Persian, Aesch. Pers. 995. [α]
 Ἀγαῖσκω, poet. for ἀνααῖσκω, Pherecr. Incert. 22.
 Ἀγαυρός, ὄν, (ἀγχι, αἶψα) near the morning air, ἄγχι. νύξ, the end of night, Ap. Rh. 4, 111.
 Ἀγέμαχος, ὄν, (ἀγχι, μάχομαι) fighting hand to hand, ἄγχι. Μουσῶν τ' ἀγέμαχος, Il. 13, 5; ἄγχι. ἐτάροισιν, 16, 248; Δοκροί, Hes. Sc. Herc. 257; ἄγχι. ὅπλα, arms for close fight, Xen. Cyr. 1, 2, 13. Adv. -ως.
 Ἀγχεσμός, οὗ, ὁ, Anchemus, a hill near Athens, whence Jupiter received the epith. Ἀγχεσμός, Paus. 1, 32, 2.
 Ἀγχιήρης, ἐς, (ἀγχι, ἄρῳ) close-fitted, near, Soph. Fr. 6.
 ἈΓΧΙ, = ἔγγυς, adv. of place, near, nigh, close by, in the neighbourhood, τίλ. 5, 185, Od. 3, 449; etc. f, freq. c. gen., which usu. follows ἄγχι, τίλ. 10, 161; Il. 666f, yet sometimes goes before, as in Il. 8, 117; †and so in comp., τεύχεος ἄσσον ἰσάν, Il. 22, 41; also freq. c. dat., which always goes before ἄγχι, and so should prob. be taken as dependent not on it but on the verb, cf. Il. 15, 570f, 6, 405; εἰς freq. in Trag., and always c. gen.—II. in Od. 19, 301, it is usu. taken of time, next, soon, but needlessly.—III. like ἄγχιστα, of near resemblance, c. dat., Pind. N. 6, 16.—IV. compar. ἄγγιον and ἄσσον, the latter in Hom.: superl. ἄγγιστα, Hom., later ἄγχιότατο; cf. ἀγγού, ἄγγιον, ἄγγιστος. [α]
 Ἀγχιᾶλεια, αἰ, ἡ, poet. = Ἀγχιᾶλη, Dion. P. 875.
 Ἀγχιᾶλη, ἡς, ἡ, (=sq.) Anchiale, a city of Cilicia, Strab. p. 671.—2. another in Thrace on the Pontus, Id. p. 319.—II. fem. pr. n., Ap. Rh. 1, 1130.
 Ἀγχιᾶλος, ὄν, also ἡ, ὄν in H. Hom. Ap. 32, (ἀγχι, ἄλς):—near the sea, of cities, τίλ. 2, 640, 697f: also of islands, near the mainland, as Lob. takes Soph. Aj. 135, where Salamis is meant; but it can hardly be so in H. Hom. Ap. 32, Aesch. Pers. 887, and so had better be explained near the sea on all sides, sea-girt, like ἀμφιάλος.
 Ἀγχιᾶλος, ὄν, poet. οἰο, ὁ, (from foreg.) Anchialus, a Greek, Il. 5, 609.—2. king of the Taphians, father of Mentes, Od. 1, 180.—3. a Phaeacian, Od. 8, 112.
 Ἀγχιβάθης, ἐς, (ἀγχι, βάθος) deep to the very edge or shore, θάλασσα, Od. 5, 413; cf. Plat. Criti. 111 A:—generally, deep, high, ἀκτῆρ, Arist. H. A. 5, 16, 8; ἴδων ἄγχι., Opp. H. 5, 61; αἰγαῖοι, Ath. 358 B.
 Ἀγχιβάτω, ὄν, to step up to, stand by: from
 Ἀγχιβάτης, ὄν, ὁ, (ἀγχι, βαίνω) one that comes near.
 Ἀγχιβαφής, ἐς, (ἀγχι, βάπτω) near

sinking, Nonn. †D. 15, 3, for vrh. Graefe reads ἀγχιβαφής.
 Ἀγχιγάμος, ὄν, (ἀγχι, γάμος) near marriage, Nonn. †D. 3, 572.
 Ἀγχιγίος, ὄν, (ἀγχι, γῆ) near land, v. l. for ἀγχιγίος in Dion. P. 215.
 Ἀγχιγείτων, ὄν, gen. οἶνος, (ἀγχι, γείτων) near, neighbouring, Aesch. Pers. 886.
 Ἀγχιγῶς, ὄν, (ἀγχι, γῶα) a neighbour, Ap. Rh. 1, 1222: †near land, ἄγχι. ναῦται, Nonn. D. 3, 44.
 Ἀγχιθάλασος, Att. -ττος, ὄν, (ἀγχι, θάλασσα) near the sea, †Poll. 9, 17.
 Ἀγχιθάνης, ἐς, (ἀγχι, θνήσκω, θανεῖν) near dying, Nonn.
 Ἀγχιθεός, ὄν, (ἀγχι, θεός) near the gods, i. e. like them in happiness and power, or living with them, Od. 5, 35; †also in prose, Luc. de dea Syr. 31.
 Ἀγχιθρόνος, ὄν, (ἀγχι, θρόνος) sitting near, Nonn.
 Ἀγχιθύρος, ὄν, (ἀγχι, θύρα) near the door, neighbouring, Theogn. 302; ἄγχι. ναῖσινα, Theocr. 2, 71.
 Ἀγχικλέυθος, ὄν, (ἀγχι, κέλευθος) near the way, Nonn. †D. 40, 328, 458.
 Ἀγχικρημνός, ὄν, (ἀγχι, κρημνός) near the cliffs or coast, Αἰγυπτος, Pind. Fr. 50.
 Ἀγχιλῶψ, ὤπος, ὁ, a sore at the inner corner of the eye, Galen.
 Ἀγχιμάχητης, ὄν, ὁ, = ἀγέμαχος, Il. 2, 604.
 Ἀγχιμάχος, ὄν, later form of ἀγέμαχος, Lob. Phryn. 685.
 Ἀγχιμῶλεω, ὤ, to come from nigh, Nonn. †D. 25, 426; and
 Ἀγχιμῶλιος, ὄν, ὁ, Anchimolius, a Spartan, Hdt. 5, 63: from
 Ἀγχιμῶλος, ὄν, (ἀγχι, μολεῖν) coming near, Hom., and Hes.; always in neut. as adv., ἄγγιμολον ἔλθειν, στήναι, to come or stand near, Il. 4, 529, Od. 8, 300, etc.; †Hes. Sc. Herc. 325; usu. c. dat., which, however, may be regarded as depending on the verb, Il. 4, 529; etc., cf. ἄγχι I. 1: ἐξ ἄγγιμῶλον ἐφράσατο, he perceived from nigh at hand, Il. 24, 352:—ἀγγιμολον δὲ μετ' αὐτόν, close behind him, Od. 17, 336 (where it is needlessly taken of time). Cf. ἄγχι II, and ἄγγιστος II.
 Ἀγχιμῶλος, ὄν, ὁ, Anchimolus, masc. pr. n., Ath. 44 C.
 Ἀγγμος, ὄν, (ἀγχι) = πλῆσιος, Eur. Incert. 188.
 Ἀγγνεφής, ἐς, (ἀγχι, νέφος) near the clouds, Antip. Sid. 27.
 Ἀγγινόη, ἡς, ἡ, Anchinoë, daughter of Nilus, and wife of Belus, Apollod., cf. Ἀγγιρόβη.
 Ἀγγινοῖα, αἰ, ἡ, readiness of mind, a ready wit, shrewdness, Plat. Charm. 160 A, cf. Arist. Eth. N. 6, 9, 3: from
 Ἀγγίνοος, ὄν, contr. νους, ὄν, (ἀγχι, νους):—ready of mind, Od. 13, 332, †Xen. Cyr. 1, 4, 3f: shrewd, clever, Plat. Legg. 747 B, etc. Adv. ἄγγινως, †Arist. Virt. et Vit. 4, 1.
 Ἀγγιος, ὄν, ὁ, Anchius, a centaur, Apollod. 2, 5, 4.
 Ἀγγίπλοος, ὄν, contr. πλοος, ὄν, (ἀγχι, πλοος):—near by sea, ἄγχι. πόρος, a short voyage, Eur. I. T. 1325.
 Ἀγγίπολις, εὖς, ὁ, ἡ, poet. ἀγγίπολις, (ἀγχι, πόλις) near the city, dwelling in the land, Ἀρης, Soph. Ant. 970.
 Ἀγγίπορος, ὄν, (ἀγχι, πορεύομαι) passing near, always near one, κόλακες.

Anth. P. 10, 64: fin. genl, near. ἀγγίστερος, Nonn.
 Ἀγγίπους, ὁ, ἡ, πουν, τό, (ἀγχι, πούς) near with the foot, near, Lyc. 318.
 Ἀγγίπολις, εὖς, ὁ, ἡ, poet. for ἀγγίπολις, Aesch. Theb. 501, Soph. Ant. 970.
 Ἀγγιρόβη, ἡς, ἡ, Anchirrhoe, sub stit. by Heyne for Ἀγγινόη in Apol. lod. 2, 1, 4.
 Ἀγγιρόβος, ὄν, contr. -βους, ὄν, (ἀγχι, βέω) flowing near, Ap. Rh. 2, 367.
 Ἀγγισις, Dor. -σας, ὄν, Ep. ac and εὖ, ὁ, Anchises, a Trojan prince father of Aeneas, Il. 2, 819; 5, 313 H. Ven. 53, etc.—2. a Greek of Sicyon, Il. 23, 296.—Others in Dion H.; etc. [α] Hence
 Ἀγγισιάδης, ὄν, ὁ, son or descend ant of Anchises (1), i. e. Aeneas, Il. 17, 754; of Anchises (2), Echepolus, Il. 23, 296. [αδ]
 Ἀγγιστορός, (ἀγχι, σπορά, σπείρω) near of kin, ἄγχι. τινός, one's kinsman, Aesch. Fr. 146.
 Ἀγγιστία, superl. of ἀγχι, very near. Hom.; v. sub ἄγγιστος.
 Ἀγγιστεία, αἰ, ἡ, (ἀγγιστεῖω) nearness of kin, Plat. Legg. 924 D.—II the rights of kin, right of inheritance, Ar. Av. 1661, Isae. 65, 26, Dem. 1067, 13, etc.
 Ἀγγιστεῖον, ὄν, τό, = foreg., in Soph. Ant. 174, in plur.
 Ἀγγιστεῖς, εὖς, ὁ, the neat of kin, Hdt. 5, 80; τσυνγενεῖς ἄγχι., in Luc. Tim. 51 f: the heir-at-law, oft. in Oratt.; cf. ἄγγιστεία. Hence
 Ἀγγιστεῖω, ἑ-εῖσω, (ἀγγιστεῖω) to be near, τινί, Eur. Tro. 225: esp., to be next of kin, and so heir to one, Isae. 84, 28; †also, to perform the part of a kinsman to, c. acc., whether to avenge the death, or marry the widow of a deceased kinsman, LXX. f: metaph. ἄγχι. τινός, to have to do with a thing, Hipp.
 Ἀγγιστήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, poet. for ἀγχι στεῖρ: metaph., an accessory or accomplice, τοῦ πάθοντος, Soph. Tr. 256.
 Ἀγγιστικίς, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to the ἄγγιστεία or rights of kin.
 Ἀγγιστινότην, adv., according to nearness of kin, Solon ap. Hesych.
 Ἀγγιστινός, ἡν, ἴνον, poet. length ened form of ἄγγιστος, near, close to, Hom.; thronged, in heaps, ἄγγιστινὸν ἐπιπτον νεκροί, Il. 17, 361: on the v. l. ἄγγιστινὸν, cf. Spitzn. Il. 5, 141.
 Ἀγγιστος, ὄν, superl. of ἀγχι, next or nearest: as adj. first in Pind. †P 9, 114f, and Trag., †as Aesch. Ag. 256, Soph. O. T. 919f, ἄγχι. γένει nearest of kin, †Eur. Tro. 48, and so without γένει, Soph. El. 1105f: for Hom. has only neut. ἄγγιστον (Od. 5, 280), or more usu. ἄγγιστα, as adv. (Il. 20, 18, etc.): the latter esp in the phrases, ἄγγιστα εἰκόως, Od. 13, 80; ἄγγιστα εἰσχω, Od. 6, 152, τῆς αἰσῆς εἰσχω, Il. 2, 58f, etc.: οἱ ἄγγιστοι, the next of kin, Hdt. 5, 79 freq. c. gen., as ἄγχι. οἰκείν τινος Hdt. 1, 134.—II. of time, ὁ ἄγχι ὑποθανών, he who died last, Hdt. 2, 143.
 Ἀγγίστροφος, ὄν, (ἀγχι, στρέφω) near in turning, hence quick changing, changeable, Hdt. 7, 13; ἄγγίστροφος μεταβολή, the sudden change, Thuc. 2, 53; ἄγγίστροφα βουλευέσθαι, to change one's mind suddenly, Wessel. Hdt. 7, 13, Schäf. Dion. Comp. p. 300.—II. in rhetor. writers, as Her. mog., closely connected with what

before or follows.—III. adv. φως, Longin. †22, 1.

Ἀγχιτέλειος, ον, (ἄγχι, τελέω) near ending, χρόνος, Nonn.

Ἀγχιτέλης, ἐς, (ἄγχι, τέλος) near an end, σελήνη, Nonn. †D. 40, 314.

Ἀγχιτέρμαν, ον, gen. ονος, (ἄγχι, τέρμα) near the borders, neighbouring, Soph. Fr. 349; τινί, Eur. Rhes. 426; τινός, Lyc. 1130†. Mostly poet., but also in Xen. Hier. 10, 7.

Ἀγχιτόκος, ον, (ἄγχι, τόκος) near the birth, Ὠδύς, Pind. Fr. 58; †Σατύριον, Anth. P. 7, 462.

Ἀγχιφάνης, ἐς, (ἄγχι, φαίνομαι) appearing near, Nonn. †D. 29, 29.

Ἀγχιφύτος, ον, (ἄγχι, φύω) planted near, Nonn. †D. 3, 152.

Ἀγχιών, ον, gen. ονος, nearer, compar. of ἄγχι, only in E. M.

Ἀγχιόσπην, adv. (ἔσομαι) bubbling up, poet. word in Hesych.

†Ἀγχιόν, ης, ἡ, (ἀναχέομαι) Anchoë, a swampy region in Boeotia, Strab. p. 406.

Ἀγχιόθεν, adv. (ἀγχοῦ) from near at hand, Hdt. 4, 31; Thuc. de dea Syr. 28†; opp. to πόρρωθεν.

Ἀγχιόθι, adv.—ἀγχοῦ, ἄγχι, near, c. gen., Il. 14, 412, Od. 13, 103.

Ἀγχιονάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (ἀγχόνη) to strangle.

Ἀγχιονεῖος, εἰα, εἰον, v. l. for ἄγχιονεος.

Ἀγχιόνη, ης, ἡ, (ἀγχοῦ) a throttling, strangling, adv.: Trag. phrases; —τέρμα ἀγχιόνης, Aesch. Eum. 746; ἔργα κρείσσον' ἀγχιόνης, worse than hanging, i. e. more heinous than can be atoned for by hanging; for which hanging would be too good†, Soph. O. T. 1374; τόδ' ἀγχιόνης πέλας, 'tis nigh as bad as hanging, Eur. Heracl. 246; so, ταῦτ' οὐκ ἀγχιόνη; Ar. Ach. 125: †so in pl. βραχίονος ἀγχιοναῖσιν, Eur. H. F. 154, ἐν ἀγχιοναῖς, Hel. 200: —also in prose, ἀγχιόνη καὶ λύπη, Aeschin. 33, 18; ἀγχι ἂν γένοιτο τὸ πρᾶγμα, Luc. Tim. 45†.—II. a cord for hanging, halter, Simon. Amorg. 18; βρόχος ἀγχιόνης, in Eur. Hipp. 802. Hence

Ἀγχιονίζω, to strangle.

Ἀγχιονμαῖος, α, ον, μῦθος, death by strangling, Euseb., c. Lob. Phryn. 559.

Ἀγχιόνιος, ἰα, ἰον, (ἀγχω) fit for strangling, βρόχος, Eur. Hel. 686; †δεσμός, Nonn. D. 21, 31.

Ἀγχορεύω, poet. for ἀναχορεύω, Anacreont.

Ἀγχορος, ον, (ἄγχι, ὄρος) bordering.

Ἀγχόσε, adv., coming near, †Apoll. Dysc.

Ἀγχότατος, ἀτή, ατον, superl. of ἄγχι, nearest, next, Eur. Pel. 2:—usu. as adv., ἀγχότατα, like ἀγχιότα, c. gen., H. Hom. Ar. 18, and Hdt. †2, 169; 4, 35†: οἱ ἄγχι προσήκοντες, the nearest of kin, Hdt. 4, 73: ἄγχιτινος, very near, i. e. very like, some one, Hdt. 7, 73, but also c. dat., Id. 7, 91:—so too ἀγχότατα, Hdt. 7, 64.

Ἀγχότερος, α, ον, compar. of ἄγχι or ἀγχοῦ, nearer, c. gen., Hdt. 7, 175.

ΛΓΧΟΥ = ἄγχι, near, freq. in Hom.; usu. absol., twice c. gen., Il. 24, 709, Od. 6, 5; c. dat., Pind. N. 9, 95, Hdt. 3, 85; but cf. ἄγχι. Later forms are ἀγχότερος, ἀγχότατος, and ἀγχότατα, q. v. (The form ἄγχος, which is found in Hesych., comes nearest the root: hence ἐναγχος, ἐγγύς.—cf. also ἄγχος, ἄγχω, Lat. angō, Germ. ewig, engen.)

†Ἀγχουρος, ον, ὁ, Anchurus, so: of Midas, Plut.

Ἀγχουρος, ον, Ion. for ἀγχορος, bordering, τάχ. μεγάλοι κόσμου χθονί, Anth. P. 9, 233, τινί, on one, Urph. Arg. 122, τινός†, Lyc. 418.

Ἀγχουσα, ἡ, Att. ἔγχουσα, (†this rests on an incorrect reading, v. Brunn ad Ar. Lys. 48†) Lat. anchusa, a plant, whose root yields a red dye, alkanet, Hipp.: †used as a rouge for the cheeks by Ath. ladies, Schol. ad Ar. l. c.† Hence

Ἀγχουσίζομαι, as mid., to use rouge.

ἈΓΧΩ, f. ἄγχω, Lat. ANGO, to press tight, esp. the throat, ἄγχε μιν ἱμάς ὅπο δειρην, Il. 3, 371: to strangle, throttle, hang, Pind. †N. 1, 69 in pass.; Ar. Vesp. 1039, Lys. 81; also in prose, ἀγχοντες καὶ τῶπτοντες τὴν γράνν, Dem. 1157, 8, cf. 406, 5†; metaph. †to torture, harass†, of pressing creditors, Ar. Eq. 775, cf. ad Thom. M. p. 8. (Prob. from the same root as ἀγχοῦ, q. v.)

Ἀγχομίλος, ον, (ἄγχι, ὁμιλός) nearly equal, ἄγχι ἐν χειροτονίᾳ, Thuc. 3, 49; ἄγχι μάχη, a doubtful battle, Id. 4, 134; τινίη ἄγχι, Plut. Oth. 13†. Adv. -λως, also -λα, ἀγχομίλα ναυμαχίᾳ, Thuc. 7, 71, fānd ἀγχομίλος ναυμαχίᾳ, Luc. Ver. Hist. 2, 37†, like Lat. aequo Marte pugnat, cf. Ruhn. Tim. s. v.

ἈΓΩ, f. ἄγω Dor. ἄεω: aor. 2 ἤγαγον, inf. ἀγαγεῖν: less freq. aor. 1 ἤσα, †Batr. 115†; inf. ἀξέμεν or -έμεναι in Il. †24, 663, part. ἄσας, Batr. 119†, very rare in Att., †though inf. ἄσαι, Antipho 134, 42: in compds., in Hdt. 1, 190, Thuc. 2, 97; 8, 25, dub. l. v. Dind. and Poppo ad l.; and cf. †Valek. Hdt. 5, 34; perf. ἤγα, tem. compos. with σύν, etc., Xen. Mem. 4, 2, 8, Dem., etc.†, later ἀγή-οχα, which, though rejected by Atticists, is found in Lys., cf. Butt. Lexil. ἀγνήσθε 30; †pf. pass. ἤγαμ, Hdt. 2, 158; 1 aor. pass. ἤχθην, Xen. An. 6, 3, 10†; fut. pass. ἀχθήσομαι, but Plat. Rep. 458 D has the fut. mid. ἄζομαι in pass. signif.: †on this usage cf. Jelf's Kühner §364, obs.†

I. to lead, lead along, take with one, usu. of persons, φέρειν being used of things, Hom., as τῷδε δ' ἄγειν ἐτάροις γυναικα, καὶ τρίποδα φέρειν, Il. 23, 512†; ἄγ. ἐταίρους, Od. 10, 405: to carry off, esp. as captives or booty, Il. 2, 834; 9, 594:—usu. in phrase ἄγειν καὶ φέρειν, to sweep a country of all its plunder (where strictly φέρειν refers to things, ἄγειν to men and cattle), first in Il. 5, 484, then freq. in Hdt. and Att. Prose; more rarely reversed, φέρειν καὶ ἄγειν, Hdt. 1, 88; 3, 39; c. acc. loci, φέρειν καὶ ἄγειν τὴν Βιβνίδα, Xen. Hell. 3, 2, 2; just like Lat. agere et ferre, Liv. 22, 3, etc.; but φέρειν καὶ ἄγειν sometimes means simply to bear and carry, bring together, Heind. Plat. Phaedr. 279 C, †(but here μῆτε φέρειν μῆτε ἄγειν)†, cf. Legg. 817 A, Xen. Cyr. 3, 3, 2; like portari atque agi in Caes. B. C. 2, 25:—esp., ἄγειν εἰς δίκην or δικαστήριον, ἄγ. ἐπὶ τοῦδε δικαστά, to carry one before a court of justice, Lat. rapere in jus, oft. in Att. prose; also absol. ἄγειν, Plat. Legg. 914 E, Gorg. 527 A, etc.—Part. ἄγων is used in genl. signif., taking, leading, στήσε δ' ἄγων, Il. 2, 558, cf. 1, 391, and freq. in Att.—2. also of things, to bring to or in, import, oft. in Hom., οἶνον νῆες ἄγουσι, cf. Hdt. 1, 70: ἄγ. τινί τε, Hom.—II. to lead to-

wards a point, αἰορα ἄγειν θανάτου τέλος, Il. 13, 602, also c. inf., ἄγει θανέειν, leads to death, Eur. Hec. 43: ὁδὸν ἄγειν τινά, to lead one on a way, ἴγχε (αὐτό, i. e. τὸ στρατεύμα) τὴν ἐπὶ Μεγάρᾳ, Xen. Hell. 4, 4, 13†; also, ὁδὸς ἄγει, the road leads, εἰς or ἐπὶ τόπον, †Soph. O. T. 734†, Plat. †Rep. 435 D†, and Xen. †Cyn. 8, 4†.—2. hence metaph. to lead, as a general, †λαόν, Il. 10, 79; Ἀνκίαν μέγα ἔθνος, 12, 330; ἄγ. λόχον, Aesch. Theb. 56, and freq. in prose, Xen. Cyr. 1, 4, 17; etc.†; to guide, as the gods, etc., Pind., Hdt., etc.: ἄγ. τὴν πολιτείαν, to conduct the government, Thuc. 1, 127: pass., to be led, guided, λογισμῷ, Plat. Rep. 431 C: hence to mislead, seduce.—3. to train up, train, educate, ὁρβή, καλῶς or κακῶς ἡχθῆναι, Plat. Legg. 782 D, etc.—III. to draw out in length, τεῖχος ἄγειν, to draw a line of wall, Thuc. 6, 99; so, ἡκται ἡ διώρυς, Hdt. 2, 158, cf. Thuc. 6, 100: in pass., κόλπον ἀγομένον τῆς γῆς, the land running round into a bay, Hdt. 4, 99.—IV. like agere, to hold, celebrate, εὐρτην, τὰ Ὀλύμπια, etc., Hdt. 1, 147, 183; though this is more freq. in Att., for Hdt. usu. has ἀνάγειν.—2. also to hold, keep, observe, ἐγ. εἰρήνην, σπονδάς, etc., Thuc. 6, 7, etc. hence very freq. c. acc., as a peri phasis for a neut. verb, ἄγ. βίον for βιών, to lead a life, live; ἄγ. πόλεμον, εἰρήνην, etc., bellum, pacem agere, etc.—V. like ἡγέομαι, Lat. ducere, to hold, consider, ἐν τῇ ἄγειν or ἀγεσθαί, περὶ τλείστον ἄγειν, ἐπὶ σὺδὲμῃ μοίρᾳ ἄγ., Hdt. 1, 134; 2, 172; 9, 7, etc.; θεῶν ἄγ. τινά, ἡ αἰδοῦς or διὰ τῆς ἄγ., etc., Heind. Plat. Theat. p. 384; παρ' οὐδὲν ἄγ., Soph. Ant. 35: also with adverbs, δυσφόρως ἄγ., to think insufferable, Soph. O. T. 783; so, ἐντίμως ἄγειν Plat., etc.—VI. to weigh so much ἄγειν μῶν, τριακοσίους δαρείκονας, etc., to weigh a mina, 300 darics, etc., Dem. 617, 21; 741, 7, where the acc. is the weight which the thing weighs or draws down; also, ἄγειν σταθμῶν, Plut., like ἔλκειν.

B. mid. ἄγεσθαι, very freq., esp. in Att., usu. in the sense of carrying away for one's self, taking to one's self, χρυσὸν τε καὶ ἀργυρὸν οἰκαδ' ἀγεσθαί, Od. 10, 35; ἀγεσθαί γυναικα, Lat. uxorē ducere, to take to one's self a wife, Od. 14, 211; in full, ἄγ. γυναικα ἐς οἶκον, Hdt. 1, 59, etc.; and simply ἀγεσθαί, to marry, Il. 2, 659, etc., and in Att., cf. Elmsl. Heracl. 808: and Aesch. Pr. 560 has the act. ἄγειν in same signif., though this is rare:—also of the father, to choose a wife for his son, Od. 4, 10, Valck. Hdt. 1, 34, etc.; ὠρῶν ἀγεσθαί, to take to one's self a gift, Valck. Theocr. 1, 11; διὰ στόμα ἀγεσθαί μῦθον, to let pass through the mouth, i. e., to utter, Il. 14, 91; ἀγεσθαί τε ἐς χεῖρας, to take a thing into one's hands, and so to take upon one's self, under take, Hdt. 1, 126; 4, 79.

†Ἀγὼ for ἄ ἐγώ.

Ἀγῳγῆος, ον, (ἀγῳγή) fit for leading by, of a dog's collar, Leon. Tar. 34. Ἀγῳγέος, ἐως, ὁ, (ἀγῳ) a leader one that draws or drags, Hdt. 2, 175.—2. one who brings to judgment, an accuser.—II. that by which one leads =

ἄντηρ, a leash, rein, Soph. Fr. 801, Xen. Equest. 6, 5.

Ἀγωγή, ἡς, ἡ, (ἀγώ) a leading, carrying from one place to another, esp. a carrying away or off, Soph. O. C. 662: also intrans., a going away, Thuc. 4, 29.—2. a bringing to or in, Aesch. Ag. 1263: ἡ ἱμῶν ἐς δόλιχον ἀγ., your bringing us before the council, Thuc. 5, 85.—II. a leading towards a point, conducting, guiding, e. g. ἱπποῦ, Xen. Eq. 6, 4: and intrans., the course or tendency of a thing, e. g. τοῦ λογισμοῦ, τοῦ νόμου, Plat. Legg. 645 A.—2. the leading of an army, lb. 746 D: guiding of a state or public business, Polyb. 3, 8, 5.—3. a training, educating, tending, Plat. tLegg. 819 A†, Arist., etc.: resp. the public education of the Spartan youth after their seventh year, Plut. Ages. 1, etc., in Müller Dor. 4, 5, § 1, n. f. Eng. Tr.†: and intrans., conduct, mode of life, Arist. Eth. N. 10, 7, 3:—also of plants, culture, Theophr., of diseases, treatment, Galen.: hence,—4. generally, a method, way, treatment of a subject, Arist. Rhet. 1, 15, 10.—5. a school or sect of philosophers, Sext. Emp.—III. as a term in music or metre, time, ποδὸς ἀγ., Plat. Rep. 400 C, Plut. 2, 1141 C:—generally, music, Polyb. 4, 20, 10 (†)

Ἀγώμιος, ον, (ἀγώ) capable of being led or carried, Eur. Cycl. 385: τὰ ἀγώμινα, things portable, a cargo of wares, Plat. Prot. 313 C, Xen. An. 5, 1, 16†, etc.—II. that may be led or carried away: of persons, outlawed, Schneid. Xen. Hell. 7, 3, 11: or delivered into bondage, Dem. 624, 12.—III. easily led away, complying, Plut. Alc. 6.

Ἀγώμιον, ον, τό, in Xen. Cy. 6, 1, 54, the load of a wagon or carriage.

Ἀγώγιος, ον, (ἀγώ) c. gen., leading, guiding: ὁ ἀγ., a guide, Hdt. 3, 26; οἱ ἀγώγιοι, an escort, Thuc. 2, 12; ἀγ. ὁδός, an aqueduct, Hdn. 17, 12, 71.—2. leading towards a point, πρὸς or ἐπὶ τι, Plat. Rep. 525 A: ἱπποθυσία ἔγ. εἰς μίμησιν, Plut. Per. 1†.—II. traveling forth, evoking, eliciting, c. gen., ῥοαὶ νεκρῶν ἀγώγιοι, Eur. Hec. 536; δακρυῶν ἀγ., Id. Tro. 1131: fin lit. sign., of the magnet, δύναμις ἔχει πάχους ἀγ., Diosc. 5, 148†: absol., attractive, ἱππορώπων χάρυν ἀγ., Plut. Crass. 7†, τὸ ἀγώγιον, attractiveness, Plut. 2, 25 B.

Ἀγών, ὄνος, ὁ: Aeol. also ἄγωνος, ον, ὁ, q. v.: (ἀγώ), v. esp. sign. IV:—an assembly, like ἀγορά, lb. 24, 1, cf. Eust. ad l. p. 1335, 57, Spitzn. II. 18, 376: esp. an assembly met to see games, oft. in II. 23; Ὑπερβορέων ἀγών, Pind. P. 10, 47.—2. later, a place of contest, the arena or stadium, Hes. Sc. 312, Pind. P. 9, 202, cf. esp. Thuc. 5, 50: hence proverb., ἔξω ἀγῶνος out of the lists or course, i. e. beside the mark, Pind. P. 1, 84, Luc. Gymnas. 21; cf. ἔξαγώνιος.—II. from Pind. downwards, esp. the assembly of the Greeks at their great national games, ἀγὼν Ὀλυμπιακός, etc.: hence the contest for a prize at their games, ἀγὼν ἱππικῆς, γυμνικῆς, etc., tHdt. 2, 91, cf. Xen. Hier. 9, 11; ἀγ. μουσικῆς, Thuc. 3, 104; Ar. Plat. 1163†; ἀγ. στεφανοφόρος or στεφανίτης, a contest where the prize is a crown, Hdt. 5, 192, Arist. Rhet. 1, 2, 13; ἀγ. χάλκεος, where it is a shield of brass, Pind. N. 10, 41, ubi v. Dissen: hence numberless phrases, ἀγῶνα ἀνέιν, τιέναι, προτιθέναι, ποιεῖν, etc., i. e. to hold or propose a contest; ἀγῶνα οἱ

ἐν ἀγῶνι νικᾶν, to win one or at one, etc.—2. in genl., any struggle, contest, contention, τῶν ὀπλῶν Ἀχιλλείων, for the arms of Achilles, Soph. Aj. 1240; ἀγ. μάχης, Tr. 20, λόγων, El. 1492, Plat. Prot. 335 A; and so†, trial, danger, ἀγὼν πρόκειται, c. inf., it is hard or dangerous to..., Hdt. 7, 11: τὸν τῷδε ἀγῶνι μέγιστος, in this consists the greatest risk, Eur. Med. 235†: ἀγὼν περὶ τῆς ψυχῆς, περὶ μεγίστων, etc., a struggle for life and death, for one's highest interests, etc., freq. in Attic prose, cf. Hdt. 8, 102.—3. a battle, action, τῆσι φέροντες ἀγῶνας, Aesch. Cho. 584†, so, Thuc. 2, 89, etc.—4. an action at law, trial, μένω δ' ἀκούσαι πῶς ἀγὼν κριθήσεται, Aesch. Eum. 677, cf. 744: Plat. Legg. 947 E; Rep. 494 E; and† freq. in Oratt.—5. metaph., ἐστὶν ἀγὼν λόγων, etc., now is the time for speaking, etc., Valck. Phoen. 588; so, οὐκ ἔδρας ἀγ., 'tis no time for sitting still, Id. Or. 1291, cf. Thuc. 3, 44, etc.: cf. ἀκμή.

Ἀγωνάλεϊς, ἑων, οἱ, the Agonales, priests at Rome, forming part of the Salii, Dion. H. 2, 70.

Ἀγωνόρχης, ον, ὁ, (ἀγών, ἄρχω) president or umpire of a contest, Soph. Aj. 571.

Ἀγωνες, ὧν, οἱ, the Agones, a Gallic people, Polyb. 2, 15, 8.

Ἀγωνία, ας, ἡ, (ἀγών) a contest, struggle for victory, ἀγὼν διὰ πάσης ἀγωνίης, Hdt. 2, 91; τσο, ἐν δημοτικῇ ἀγωνίᾳ, Xen. Cyr. 2, 3, 15†; esp. in the games, Pind. O. 2, 94, P. 5, 150, etc.: hence,—2. gymnastic exercise, wrestling, etc., Plat. Legg. 765 C, etc.: generally, exercise, Id. Gorg. 456 D sq., Rep. 618 B.—3. of the mind, agony, anguish, ἐν φόβῳ καὶ πολλῇ ἀγωνίᾳ, Dem. 236, 19: †and so, fear, terror, Polyb. 3, 43, 8.

Ἀγωνιάτης, ον, ὁ, a nervous person, Diog. L. 2, 131: from

Ἀγωνιάω, ὦ, f. -άσω, to be in an ἀγών, like ἀγωνίζομαι, Isocr. 59 B: but,—II. to strive eagerly, περὶ τινος, Arist. Rhet. 1, 9, 21; to be distressed or anxious about a thing, περὶ τινος, Polyb. 5, 34, 9†, fear it much, c. acc., Id. 1, 20, 6; 44, 5, etc.: †Holl. by μὴ, ἀγ. μὴ ταῦτα πιστευσθῇ, Id. 3, 9, 2†. [ἀσω]

Ἀγωνιδύται, Ion. for ἡγωνισμένοι εἰσὶ, 3 pl. pf. pass. from sq., Hdt. 9, 26.

Ἀγωνίζομαι: f. -ίσομαι or more usu. Att. -ισμαι, †Ion. -ιεύμαι†: dep. mid.: (ἀγών). To contend for a prize, esp. in the public games, Hdt. 15, 67†: c. acc., ἀγωνίζεσθαι στάδιον, Hdt. 5, 22: †and so—2. in genl., to struggle, contend, esp. in battle, absol., Thuc. 8, 27; cf. 4, 87†; ἀγ. πρὸς τινα, to contend with one, 1, 36; περὶ τινος, about something, Id. 6, 16: †c. acc. cogn., to fight a battle, ἀγ. μάχην, Plut. Pericl. 10†.—3. to contend for the prize on the stage, act, to† a poet, δρ' ἐνθαδὶ Θεόγγις ἡγωνίζετο†, Ar. Ach. 140, cf. tVesp. 1479†, and Arist. Prot. 7, 11: to† an actor, Μόλων (an actor) ἡγωνίζετο, Dem. 418, 5; ὁ μὲν (sc. δράματα) πολλὰκις ἡγωνίσσαο, 420, 4:—also, to contend, exert one's self in speaking, δταν...τις ἐν τοῦτοις ἀγωνίζεται, Plat. Menex. 235 D: opp. to διαλέγεσθαι, to contend publicly, before the people, ἀγ. ἐν τῷ πλῑθει, ιδία διαλέγεσθαι, Xen. Mem. 3, 7, 4†.—II. to contend or struggle against, as law-term, ἀγ. δίκην, γράσῃ, to fight a cause to the last, Lys. 98†, 14, Dem. 653, 26: hence also, ἀγ. ψευδομαρτυρίων, sc. γραφῇ, Dem. 741, 20: but

also ἀγ. φόνον, to fight against a charge of murder, Eur. Andr. 336: hence generally, to struggle, to exert one's self, c. inf., Thuc. 4, 87: hence also—2. in pass., to be won by a hard contest, but rarely save in perf., as, πολλοὶ ἀγῶνες ἀγωνίσασθαι (Ion. pf. for ἡγωνισμένοι εἰσὶ), many battles have been fought, Hdt. 9, 26: τὰ ἡγῶν νικημένα, prizes won, Eur. Suppl. 465, Dem. 745, 21: rarely in pres., ὁ ἀγωνιζόμενος νόμος, the law now under debate, Dem. 709, 7: or aor., as ἡγωνισθῆν, Lys. 194, 5.

Ἀγωνικός, ἡ, ὄν, v. r. 1. for Ἀγωνιοτικός, †Dion. H. Rh. 6.

Ἀγώνιος, ον, (ἀγών) of or belonging to the contest, ἀεθλος ἀγ., its prize, Pind. I. 5(4), 9; τάγ. εὖχος, O. 11, 75†; hence epith. of Mercury, as president of games, Id. I. 1, 85; also of Jupiter as decider of the contest, Soph. Tr. 26: the ἀγώνιοι θεοί, in Aesch. Ag. 513, Suppl. 189, are held by some to be all the 12 greater gods as protectors in danger; by others, the gods who presided over the great games (Jupiter, Neptune, Apollo, and Mercury); or, acc. to Eust., those worshipped on a common altar (κοινοβωμία), as in an ἀγών or assembly:—σχολῇ ἀγ., in Soph. Aj. 195, is prob. rest from combat.

Ἀγώνιος, ον, (a priv., γανία) with out angle, Theophr.

Ἀγωνίς, ἰδός, ἡ, v. Agonis, title of a play of Alexis, Ath. 339 C.

Ἀγωνίστις, εως, ἡ, (ἀγωνίζομαι) a contending for a prize, Thuc. 5, 50.

Ἀγωνίσμα, ατος, τό, (ἀγωνίζομαι) a contest, combat: in plur., deeds done in battle, brave deeds, Hdt. 8, 76; ἀγ. τινός, an achievement of his, feather in his cap, Thuc. 8, 12; an horseman ship, Xen. Hipparch. 3, 5†.—2. ἀγ. ποιεῖν, to act a play, Arist. Poet. 9, 11.—II. the object of contention; ἀγ. ποιεῖσθαι τι, to make an object to strive for, Hdt. 1, 140: παιδῶν φόνος ἄρης ἀγ. Οἰδῖπου, Eur. Phoen. 1355†.—2. =ἀθλον, the prize of contest, Thuc. 3, 82; 7, 86: generally, distinction, Lys 137, 8.—III. that with which one contends, a prize-essay, declamation, etc., Thuc. 1, 22.

Ἀγωνισμός, οὔ, ὁ, (ἀγωνίζομαι) rivalry, Thuc. 7, 70.

Ἀγωνιστέον, verb. adj. from ἀγωνίζομαι, one must contend, ὑπὲρ τινος Xen. Cyr. 1, 6, 9, etc.

Ἀγωνιστήριος, ἰα, ἰον, also ος, ον =ἀγωνιστικός, Anaxipr. ap. Ath. 169 C: τὸ ἀγωνιστήριον, the place of assembly, Aristid.

Ἀγωνιστής, οὔ, ὁ, (ἀγωνίζομαι) a combatant, rival, esp. at the games, Hdt. 2, 160; 5, 22, and freq. in Att. a pleader, an advocate, Plat. Phaedr 269 D, cf. Thuc. 3, 37:—an actor, Arist. tProbl. 19, 15, cf. Ath. 537 D†.—ἀγ. ἵπποιοι, race-horses, Plut. Them. 25:—c. gen., one who struggles for a thing, ἀγ. τῆς ἀρετῆς, τῆς ἀληθείας, a champion of virtue, of truth, Aeschir 79, 31, Plut. 2, 16 C: τὰ public disputant, Plat. Phaedr. 269 D†. Hence

Ἀγωνιστικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to, or fit for contest, Arist. Rhet. 3, 12, 1.—II. fit for winning the prize, masterly: ἡ -κῆ (sc. τέχνη), the art of winning or prevailing, Plat. Soph. 225 A: τὸ ἀγωνιστικόν, mastery, Hipp., and Plat. tSoph. 219 C†.—2. eager for applause, Plat. Meno 75 C.—III. adv. -κῶς, in masterly style, ἴδεναι, Arist. Probl. 119, 15.—2. -κῶς ἔχειν, to have a desire to fight, Plut. Sull. 16†.—3. boldly, decisively, in late Medic.

Ἀγωνιστοία, ας, ἡ, fem. of ἄγωνι-
της. Galen.
Ἀγωνοδίκης, ον, ὁ, (ἄγων, δίκη) =
judge of the contest. [L]
Ἀγωνοθεσία, ας, ἡ, the office of
ἄγωνοθέτης, Plut. Ages. 21.
Ἀγωνοθετεύω, ὦ, f. ἤσω, to be an
ἄγωνοθέτης, direct the games, Thuc.
3, 38; tc. acc., ἡδὲ ἄγ., σὺ δ' Ὀλύμ-
πια, Strat. Sard. 94f: hence c. acc.,
ἄγ. πόλεμον, στάσις, etc., to direct,
i. e. stir up, war, sedition, etc., in
later writers: as tPolyaen. 7, 16, Plut.
Cat. Min. 45: of persons, to excite to
war, etc., ἄγ. τινὰς καὶ συμβάλλειν,
Polyb. 9, 34, 3f.—II. in genl., to be
judge; and so to judge, decide, Dem.
119, 13.
Ἀγωνοθετήρ, ἦρος, ὅ, =sq., Welck.
Syll. Ep. p. 212.
Ἀγωνοθέτης, ον, ὁ, (ἄγων, τίθημι)
a president in the games, Hdt. 6, 127:
in genl., a judge, Xen. An. 3, 1, 21,
Aeschin. 79, 30. Hence
Ἀγωνοθητικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to
an ἄγωνοθέτης, Ossann. Auct. Inscr.
5.
Ἀγωνοθέτις ἰδος, ἡ, a female ἄγω-
νοθέτης, Inscr.—II. = ἄγωνοθεσία,
dub. in Soph. Fr. 802, where Dind.
would read ἄγωνοθήκη, others ἄγω-
νοθέσις, in the same signf.
Ἀγωνολογία, ας, ἡ, (ἄγων, λέγω)
tiresome discussion, Galen.
Ἄγωνος, ον, like ἄγωνος, without
angle, Theophr.
Ἄγωνος, ὁ, Aeol. for ἄγων, Alcae.
103, cf. Koen Greg. p. 592; though
Buttm. (Ausf. Gramm. § 56 Ann. 14
n) thinks it merely a metaph. form.
Ἄγώριος, ον, ὁ, Agorius, a de-
scendant of Orestes, Paus. 5, 4, 2.
Ἄδα, ας, ἡ, Adae, wife of Hidrieus
king of Caria, Arr. An. 1, 23, 7.
Ἀδαγμός, ὁ, ὁ, = ὁδαγμός, an it-
ching, sting, Soph. Tr. 770.
Ἄδαδα, ἡ, ἡ, ἡ, Adadata, a city of
Pisidia, Strab.
Ἄδαδος, ον, (a priv., δαίς, δάς)
without resin, Theophr.
Ἀδαδούχης, ον, (a priv., ὀδον-
χέω) not lighted by torches; of mar-
riage, clandestine, Apion ar. Eust.
Ἀδαμνία, ας, ἡ, ignorance, un-
skilfulness in doing, c. inf. Od. 24,
243; but v. sq.; and
Ἀδαμνισίνη, ἡ, ἡ, v. l. for foreg.
in Od. 24, 243, preferred by Buttm.
Lexil. s. v. ἄδσαι 13: from
Ἀδαμνίον, ον, (a priv., δαμνῶ)
unknowing, ignorant, absol. Pseudo-
Phoc. 81f, ignorant of, μάχης, Il. 5, 634,
etc.: but also, ὁ, κακῶν, beyond the
knowledge, i. e. reach of ill, Od. 12,
308. Ep. word used by Hdt. 8, 65.
Ἀδαῖς, ἑς, (a priv., *δάω, δαῖναι)
= foreg., f. absol. Simon. 49, f. c. gen.,
of persons, Hdt. 9, 46, cf. Xen. Cyr.
1, 6, 43, Call. Fr. 160, of things, etc. f.
Hdt. 2, 49, etc., Soph. Phil. 827: also c.
inf., unknowing how to..., κτῆ ἄδαῖς
ἔχειν, Ib. 1167.
Ἀδαῖτος, ον, (a priv., δαῖναι) un-
known, Hes. Th. 655. [δᾶ]
Ἄδα, ὤν, αἰ, Adae, a town in
Aeolis, Strab. p. 622.
Ἀδαίδαλος, ον, (a priv., δαῖδ-
αί) artless, Orph. Arg. 405.
Ἀδαίτος, ον, (a priv., δαίω) un-
divided, Ar. Rh. 3, 1033.
Ἀδαῖς, ἑς, (a priv., δαῖναι) poet.
for ἄδαῖς.
Ἀδαίκτης, ον, (a priv., δαίω) un-
destroyed, Q. Sm. 1, 196. [δᾶ]
Ἀδαίος, ον, Dor. for ἄδαῖος.
Ἀδαίος, ον, (ἄδην) abundant, So-
phron ap. Hesych.
Ἄδαος, v. ὁ, or Ἀδαῖος, Adaeus,

masc. pr. n., Polyb. 15, 27, 6; Plut.
Ages. 13; etc.
Ἀδαίτος, ον, (a priv., δαῖναι) not
to be eaten, of which none might eat,
θυρία, Aesch. Ag. 151.
Ἀδαίτρετος, ον, (a priv., δαι-
τρέω) =sq., Nonn. tD. 17, 51.
Ἀδαίτρετος, ον, (a priv., δαιτρέω)
undivided.
Ἀδακρῆς, v, gen. vos, (a priv., δά-
κρυ) = ἄδακρυτος I, Pind. O. 2, 120,
Eur. Alc. 1047: ὑπὸ τροφῇ ἄδακρυς,
of a healthy child, Theocr. 24, 31.—
†2. i. e. costing no tears, causing no tears
to be shed, νίκη, Plut. 2, 318 B; πό-
λεμος, Diod. S. 15, 72, v. Wess. ad l.†
—II. = ἄδακρυτος II, ἄδ. μοῖραν, Eur.
Med. 861.
Ἀδακρῆτι, adv., tearlessly, without
tears, Isocr. 305 E: from
Ἀδακρῆτος, ον, (a priv., δακρῶ)
without tears: hence, —I. act. tearless,
ὄσσε, Od. 4, 186: happy, Il. 1, 415
†(better here in lit. signf., ἄδακρ. καὶ
ἀπῆμν) εὐνάζειν ἄδακρῶν βλεφά-
ρων πόθον, to lull the desire of her
eyes so that they weep no more, Soph.
Tr. 106; cf. ἄδακρῆτος.—II. pass., un-
wept, unmourned, Soph. Ant. 881. In
the places of Soph. it has been ex-
plained very tearful (v. Valck. Adon.
223): but it never means this.
Lob. Aj. 515, Ellendt Lex. Soph. s. v.
Ἀδαῖς, ἑς, Dor. form, = ἄδαῖος.
Ἄδαμ, indecl., Ἄδαμος, ον, Jo-
seph, ὁ, Adam, N. T.; fig. ὁ ἐσχατός
A., i. e. Christ, Id. [ἄδ- Anth. p. 1,
46, 108, ad Or. Sib.: δᾶ and δᾶ Greg.
N.]
Ἀδαμάντιος, ον, (ἄδαμας) ada-
mantine, of steel, Pind. P. 4, 398,
Aesch. Pr. 6: metaph., very hard,
stubborn, steadfast, Plat. Gorg. 509 A.
Adv. -ως, Plat. Rep. 619 A.
Ἀδαμάντιος, ον, ὁ, Adamantius, a
late writer.
Ἀδαμάντοδος, ον, (ἄδαμας, δέω)
iron-bound, ἄδ. λῆμαι, Aesch. Pr. 418.
Ἀδαμαντοπέδιλος, ον, (ἄδαμας,
πέδιλον) on base of adamant, κίων,
Pind. Fr. 58.
Ἀδαμάντος, ον, = ἄδαμαστος, -μα-
τος, v. l. Aesch. Supp. 143.
Ἀδαμας, αντος, ὁ, (a priv., δάμας):
—first in Hes., (in Hom. only as prop.
n.), strictly the unconquerable: hence,
—I. usu. as subst., adamant, i. e. the
hardest metal, prob. steel: hence the
epithets χλωρός, πολίος, Hes. Sc.
231, Th. 161, also in Pind. tP. 4, 125,†
etc.: metaph., of any thing fixed, un-
alterable, ἔπος ἐρέω ἄδαμαντι πελάσ-
σας, having fixed it firm as adamant,
Orac. ap. Hdt. 7, 141; ἄδαμαντος ὅ-
σεν ἄλοις, fixed them with nails of
adamant, i. e. inevitably, Pind. P. 4,
125.—2. a compound of gold and steel,
Plat. Tim. 59 B.—3. the diamond,
Theophr. Lap. 19. tCf. Pres. Moore's
remarks on the ἄδαμας of the an-
cients as quoted Dict. Antiq. s. v.†
—II. as adj., unalterable, inexorable,
Valck. Theocr. 2, 34.
Ἄδαμας, αντος, ὁ, Adāmas, a Tro-
jan, son of Asius, Il. 12, 140; 13, 560.
Ἀδαμασί, adv., ungovernably. [L].
From
Ἀδαμαστος, ον, (a priv., δαμῶ)
strictly, unsubdued, unconquered, in
Trag. only in form ἄδαματος, v. sq.;
—of animalst, untamed, unbroken, πό-
λος, Xen. Eq. 1, 1.—2. tnot to be sub-
dued, metaph.† inexorable, epith. of
Ἄδης, Il. 9, 158.
Ἀδαμῆτος, ον, Trag. form of foreg.,
v. Elmsl. and Reisig Soph. O. T. 196:
tin lit. signf., Aesch. Cho. 54, Theb.
233, Soph. O. T. 205, etc.†:—of fe-

males, unwedded, Soph. Aj. 450. [ἄδ-
but ἄδ- as in ἀβάντος, Theocr. 15
4.]
Ἀδαμνίς, ἑς, and ἄδαμνος, ον, =
ἄδαμαστος.
Ἀδαμος, ον, = ἄδαμαστος, Ion ap.
Ath. 35 E.
Ἄδαν, Aeol. for ἄδην, Alcman 24.
Ἄδανα, ὤν, τά, Adana, a town of
Cilicia, Ptol.
Ἄδαξω, or, as dep. mid., ἀδάξομαι,
fut. -ῆσμαι:—to sting, causz in it-
ing, etc., the latter in Hipp. (Uss.)
called Ion. for ὁδάξω from ὁδαῖς, but
perh. better at once from δάκνω with
a euphon.)
Ἀδαπάνητος, ον, (a priv. οσπᾶ
νάω) inexhaustible, Eccl.
Ἀδαπάνος, ον, (a priv., δαπάνη)
without expense, and so,—costing noth-
ing, tcheap, Ar. Pac. 593f, Teles ap.
Stob. p. 60, 19, Plut. t2, 189 F, 230
Bt. Adv. -ως, Eur. Or. 1176.
Ἀδαρκῆς, ἡ, ὁ, ἄδαρκος, ον, ὁ,
ἄδαρκης, ον, ὁ, Diosc. 5, 137; and
Ἀδαρκιον, ον, τό, tthe efflores-
cence that gathers about reeds in cer-
tain salt lakes, ἐστὶ ὥσπερ ἐπίπαγος
ὕδαλμυρίζων, καθ' ὕγρην καὶ τελεμ-
τωδῶν τόπων..., καὶ περιτηγνύμενος
καλάμοις, κ. τ. λ.†, Diosc. I. c.
Ἄδαρβαλ, ἄλος, ὁ, Adarbal, masc.
pr. n., Strab.
Ἄδαρος, ον, ὁ, name of a Hebrew
month = Maced. ούστρος, Joseph
Ant. Jud. 4, 8, 49.
Ἄδαος, α, ὁ, Dor. for Ἀίδης, Eur.
Hec. 483.
Ἄδατος, ον, (a priv., δέρω) κα-
flayed; not caudged.
Ἄδαός, ἄδος, ἡ, Adas, a city of
Pisidia, Strab. p. 570.
Ἀδαμος, ον, (a priv., δασμός)
tribute-free, Aesch. t2 58.
Ἀδαστος, ον, (a priv., δαίω) undi-
vided, Soph. Aj. 54.
Ἀδαχέω, ὦ, = ἄδαξω, to scratch, Ar.
Fr. 360.
Ἄδαδαῖος, ον, ὁ, v. Ἄδαῖος.
Ἄδεές, poet. for ἄδεῖς, tll. 8, 423,
etc.
Ἀδδηκότες, poet. for ἄδδηκότες, Il.
10, 98.
Ἄδδην, poet. for ἄδην, Il. 5, 203:
yet some read ἄδην with ᾶ.
Ἄδδηγαγέω, ὦ, etc., v. sub ἄδδω.
Ἄδδῖ, indecl. ὁ, Adḏi, masc. pr. n.,
N. T.
Ἄδδῖς, ἔος, ἡ, a measure of four
χοῖνικες, Ar. Fr. 573.
Ἄδδονάος, ὁ, the Adḏaia, a tributary
of the Po, Strab. p. 204.
Ἄδε, 3 sing. aor. 2 of ἄνδάνω, Hom.:
inf. ἄδεῖν, Il. [ᾶ]
Ἄδεα, Dor. for ἡδεῖα, and also τοῖ
ἡδόν, v. sub ἡδός; also for ἡδέων,
Theocr. 20, 8.
Ἄδεας, α, ὁ, Adeas, masc. pr. n.,
Xen. Hell. 7, 1, 45.
Ἄδεῖς, ἑς, (a priv., δεός) fearless
shameless, Hom., but only in Ep. for
ἄδεῖς, Il. 7, 117, and in phrase κύν.
ἄδεῖς, Il. 8, 423, etc., (where Buttm.
would read ἄδεῖς, Lexil. s. v. θεουδής
5.)—2. fearless, without fear or care for
a thing, ἄδ. θανάτου, Plat. Alc. I, 122;
ἄδ. περὶ τινος, Plut.: τὸ ἄδεῖς,
security, Thuc. 3, 37: οὐκ ἄδεῖς, not
without cause for fear, Dem. 207, 23
—ἄδεῖς δεός δεδιέναι, to fear where
no fear is, Plat. Symp. 198 A.—II.
most freq. in adv. ἄδεως, without fear
or scruple, confidently, Hdt. 3, 65; 3,
109, and freq. in Att.
Ἄδεῖς, ἑς, (a priv., δέομαι) not in
want, Max. Tyr.
Ἄδδηντος, ον, (a priv., δέομαι), nei
wanting a thing, Antipho ap. Suid
19

Αδεια, ας, ἡ, Ion. ἀδείη, (ἀδείης) freedom from fear, Lat. securitas, esp. of the person, safety, amnesty, ἀδείην δίδοναι, Hdt. 2, 121, 6; so, τὸ σώμα τινος εἰς ἀδειαν καθίσταται, Lys. 192, 4; τῶν σωμάτων ἀδειαν ποιεῖν, Thuc. 3, 58; also, ἀδειαν παρέχειν, παρὰς κενάειν, ψηφίζεσθαι τι, etc.; opp. to ἀδειαν λαμβάνειν, ἔχειν, ἀδείας τυγχάνειν, to have an amnesty:—also c. gen., γῆς ἀδ. ἔχειν, to have free range of the land, Soph. O. C. 447, cf. Schäf. Mel. p. 81: ἐν ἀδείῃ εἶναι, Hdt. 8, 120: οὐκ ἐν ἀδ. ποιεῖσθαι τι, to hold it not safe, Id. 9, 42: μετ' ἀδείας, with promise of safety, Dem. 601, 13:—†in Athens, protection from injury, hence, permission to give information, or bring an accusation, in the case of strangers, ἄντιμοι etc., Dem. 715, 3, Plut. Pericl. 31, Phoc. 26; v. Dict. Antiqu., s. v.

†**Αδεία**, ὡ, to be in ἀδεία, be at ease, only in Eustath.

†**Αδείαντες**, ον, οί, a name of certain Seleucian magistrates in Polyb. 5, 54, 10; prob. an Eastern word.

†**Αδείης**, ἐς, Ep. for ἀδείης, Pl. 7, 117. †**Αδείκτος**, ον, (a priv., δεικνυμι) not shown, or to be shown, Philo.

†**Αδείλια**, ἡ, fearlessness: from †**Αδείλος**, ον, fearless, Physiogn.

†**Αδείμαντος**, ον, (a priv., δειμάνω) fearless, dauntless, Pind. N. 10, 30, tl. 1, 13†; etc.: also c. gen., ἐμάντης, without fear for myself, Aesch. Pers. 162. Adv. -τως, Id. Cho. 771.

†**Αδείμαντος**, ον, ὁ, Adimantus, a Corinthian commander, Hdt. 7, 137.—2. a general of the Athenians, Xen. Hell. 1, 4, 21, Ar. Ran. 1513.—3. brother of Plato, Plat. Rep.—Others in Plat., Plut., etc.

†**Αδείματος**, ον, and ἀδείμος, ον, (a priv., δέμα) fearless.

†**Αδείν**, inf. aor. 2 act. of ἀνδάνω. †**Αδείπων**, ον, (a priv., δειπνῶν) without having eaten, unfed, Xen. An. 1, 5, 21, etc.

†**Αδεισιδαιμονία**, ας, ἡ, freedom from superstition, Hipp. p. 23.

†**Αδεισιδαίμων**, ον, gen. ονος, (a priv., δεισιδαίμων) without superstition, Clem. Al. Adv.-μῶνος, Diod.

†**Αδεκαστος**, ον, (a priv., δεκάω) unbiassed, impartial, Arist. Eth. N. 2, 9, 6. Adv. -τως.

†**Αδεκέντερος**, ον, (a priv., δεκά-τεῦον) not tithe, Ar. Eq. 301.

†**Αδεκτος**, ον, (a priv., δέχομαι) not received, not believed, LXX.—II. act., not receiving or admitting, c. gen., κακού, Plut. 2, 881 B.

†**Αδελφεύ**, ας, ἡ, Dor. for ἀδελφή, Pind., and Lyr. passages of Trag., cf. Herm. Soph. O. C. 1059. [-φεύ as one syll., Pind. N. 7, 3.]

†**Αδελφεή**, ἡς, ἡ, Ion. for ἀδελφή, Hdt., and Hipp.

†**Αδελφεή**, ἡς, ἡ, poet. for ἀδελφή, Qu. Sm. 1, 30.

†**Αδελφεῖος**, ὁ, Ep. for ἀδελφεός, Hl. 5, 21.

†**Αδελφεοκτόνος**, ον, Ion. for ἀδελφοκτόνος, Hdt. t3, 65.

†**Αδελφεός**, οὐ, ὁ, Ep. and Ion. for ἀδελφός, Hom. tas Il. 2, 409, 586, Od. 4, 199; etc.†, Hdt. t3, 61, 62, 63, etc.†, and Pind. O. 2, 89, P. 10, 107; etc.†, also in Aes. Th. 974 (a lyrical passage; it can hardly be right in the senarian, Ib. 576).

†**Αδελφός**, ἡς, ἡ, fem. from ἀδελφός, a sister, Trag.

†**Αδελφίδεος**, οὐ, ὁ, contr. δοῦς, οὐ, 5, a brother's or sister's son, nephew, Hdt. 1, 65, Thuc., etc. †(On accent Göttl. Gr. accent, § 23, I, n. 5.)

†**Αδελφιδή**, ἡς, ἡ, Att. contr. for ἀδελφιδή, a brother's or sister's daughter, a niece, †Hipp. Lys., 97, 2†, Ar. Nub. 47, etc.

†**Αδελφίδιον**, ον, τό, dim. from ἀδελφός, a little brother, Ar. Ran. 60. [†]

†**Αδελφιδούς**, ὁ, contr. from ἀδελφιδεύς.

†**Αδελφίζω**, f. -ισω Att. εἰω, (ἀδελφός) to adopt as a brother, call brother, Isocr. 390 C. Pass., to be like, Hipp.

†**Αδελφικός**, ἡ, ὄν, (ἀδελφός) brotherly or sisterly, Arist. Eth. N. 8, 10, 8. Adv. -κῶς, LXX.

†**Αδελφίζεις**, ιος, ἡ, brotherhood, close resemblance, Hipp. 823.

†**Αδελφοκτονεύω**, ὦ, to be murderer of a brother or sister, Joseph. †Bell. Jud. 2, 11, 4†; and

†**Αδελφοκτονία**, ας, ἡ, murder of a brother or sister, Joseph. †Bell. Jud. 1, 31, 2†; from

†**Αδελφοκτόνος**, ον, (ἀδελφός, κτείνω) murdering a brother or sister, †Plut. 2, 256 F†, in Hdt. 3, 65, in Ion. form ἀδελφοεκτ-.

†**Αδελφοπαῖς**, παιδος, ὁ, ἡ, (ἀδελφός, ἀδελφή, παῖς) a brother's or sister's child, v. I. Dion. H. 4, 64.

†**Αδελφοπρεπῶς**, adv. (as if from ἀδελφοπρεπής, ἀδελφός, πρέτω) in a manner worthy of his brother, Joseph.

†**Αδελφός**, (a copul., δελφός)—I. as subst., ὁ ἀδελφός, Ion. ἀδελφεός, Ep.-φείος (one of which two forms Hom. always uses), tvoc. ἀδελφε, v. Göttl. Gr. accent., § 23, III., c. 1, 1†, a brother, or in genl., near kinsman: ἀδελφοί, brothers and sisters, like Lat. fratres, Seidl. Eur. El. 531.—II. adj.,

†**Αδελφός**, ἡ, ὄν, and ὅς, ὄν, brotherly or sisterly, Trag., as Aesch. Theb. 811:—hence,—2. in genl. like Lat. geminus, gemellus, of any thing double, in pairs, twin, Xen. Mem. 2, 3, 19: also, twin to a thing, answering to it, just like it, usu. c. gen., as Soph. Ant. 192, and very freq. in Plat.; but also c. dat., as Soph. O. C. 1262, cf. Schäf. Greg. p. 569, Valck. Call. p. 160.

†**Αδελφός**, οὐ, ὁ, Att. crasis for ὁ ἀδελφός, Ar. Pac. 808. [ἀ]

†**Αδελφότης**, ητος, ἡ, (ἀδελφός) brotherly kindness, LXX.—II. the brotherhood, N. T.

†**Αδέμνιος**, ον, (a priv., δέμνιον) unwedded to any one, τινός, Opp. C. 3, 358.

†**Αδένδροος**, ον,=sq., Opp. C. 4, 337.

†**Αδένδρον**, ον, (a priv., δένδρον) without trees, τὰ ἄκρα τῶν Ἀλπεων ἄδ., Polyb. 3, 55, 9.

†**Αδενοειδής**, ἐς, contr. ὄδης, like an ὄδην, glandular, ὄρχεις, Galen., τῷματα, Plut. 2, 664 F.

†**Αδέσιος**, ον, (a priv., δεσιός) awkward, Luc. Sat. 4.

†**Αδερκής**, ἐς=sq. II, Anth. P. 11, 372.

†**Αδερκτος**, ον, (a priv., δερκομαι) not seeing, ἀδερκτων ὀμμάτων τηγόμενος, rest of thine eyes so that they see not, Soph. O. C. 1200; cf. ἀδάκρυτος I. fin. Adv. -τως, without looking, Ib. 130.

†**Αδέρματος**, ον, (a priv., δέρμα) without skin.

†**Αδέσμιος**, ον=sq., Nonn. †D. 15, 138.

†**Αδέσμιος**, ον, (a priv., δεσμός) unfettered, unbound, ἄδ. φυλακή, Lat. libera custodia, our 'parole,' Thuc. 3, 34, †Dion. H. 1, 83, Arr. An. 2, 15, 5†:—δεσμός ἄδ., Eur. Supp. 32.

†**Αδέσποτος**, ον, (a priv., δεσπότης) without master or owner, of p-property,

Plat. Rep. 617 E: τῶν αὐτῶν οὐκ ὁρᾶν, Arist. Eth. N. 8, 10, 8: of persons, free, ἰσοῦλοι, Myro ap. Ath. 271 F, uncontrolled, without control of a superior, τοὺς θεούς, Plut. 2, 680†, later of reports or writings by unknown authors, anonymous, Plut. Cic. 15, etc.

†**Αδέτος**, ον, (a priv., δέω) unbound, loose, Hipp. p. 411: free, Dem. 753 1; also, unshod, like ἄνυπόδητος Philostr., cf. Lob. Phryn. 765.

†**Αδέυης**, ον, ὁ, Adeues, a Persian Aesch. Pers. 312.

†**Αδευκής**, ἐς, (a priv., δεύκος) not sweet, sour, harsh, bitter, Lat. acerbus ὀλεθρος, πότμος, etc., Od. 4, 489; 10 245 (never in Il.). Only Ep.

†**Αδέυτος**, ον, (a priv., δεύω) unwetted, cf. ὑπεγκτος.

†**Αδέψητος**, ον, (a priv., δέψω) untanned, of a raw hide, Od. 20, 2.

***ΑΔΕΨΩ**, to please, obsol. pres. whence ἀνάνω has its fut. ἄδῃω. aor. 2 ἄδον, ἀδύν [ἀ]: pf. ἄδῃκα [ἀ] Hippon. 83: and pf. 3 ἔαδῃ, Dcr ἔαδῃ.

***ΑΔΕΨΩ**, to satiate, obsol. pres., to which belong the Homeric aor. ἄρτ. ἄδῃσει, pf. part. ἄδῃκότες, or metri grat. ἄδῃσας, ἄδῃκα, [yet early Gramm. thinking ἄ by nature, and only ἄ sometimes in thesis, rejected the ὀδ, Heyne Il. T. 5, p. 173, sq.: in Hom. the verb has always ἄ (and Wolf writes ἄδδ-); but the adv. ἄδῃω has usu. ἄ]: for the other tenses v. sub ἄω. The orig. signif. comes from ἄδος [ἀ], (satiety, the loathing hence arising), μὴ δέϊνῃω ἄδῃσει, lest he should feel loathing at the repast, Od. 1, 134; καμῶτα ἄδῃκότες ἦδῃ καὶ ἔπνῃω, overwhelmed with toil and sleep, Il. 10, 98.—(Buttm. Lexil. v. ἄδῃσαι, thinks it is contr. from ἄρδῃω, and sc accounts for the ἄ; but such a compd. with a privat is against an alogy.—Hence ἄδος, ἄδῃω, ἄδῃμνέω ἄση, ἄσάομαι, ἄδός.)

†**Αδῃος**, contr. ἄδῃος, ον, (a priv. δῃος) unassailed, unravaged, Soph. O. C. 1533.

†**Αδηκτος**, ον, (a priv., δάκνω) unbitten, not gnawed or worm-eaten, Hes. Op. 418, in superl. ἀδῃκτοτάτη.—2 metaph., unmolested, not carped at, Plut. 2, 864 C.—II. act., not biting or pungent, Diosc. 1, 29, cf. Schäf. Eur. Hec. 1117.—III. adv. -τως, Plut. Pomp. 2.

†**Αδῃλέω**, ὦ, to be ἄδῃλος, be in the dark about a thing, τινός, Herm. Soph. O. C. 35. In pass., Hipp.

†**Αδῃλητος**, ον, (a priv., δῃλεομαι) unhurt, Ar. Rh. 2, 709.

†**Αδῃλία**, ας, ἡ, (ἀδῃλος)=ἀδῃλότης, Anth. P. 10, 96.

†**Αδῃλοποιός**, ὄν, (ποιέω) making unseen.

†**Αδῃλος**, ον (a priv., δῃλος) later also ὄν, (on Lob. Phryn. 106):—not seen or known: hence,—I. unknown, obscure, ignoble, Hes. Op. 6.—II. unknown, unseen, uncertain, secret, ἄδ. θάνατος, death by an unknown hand, Soph. O. T. 496; ἄδ. ἔχθρα, secret enmity, Thuc. 8, 108: ἄδῃλον ῥεῖν, to melt away to nothing, Soph. Tr. 698: ἄδ. τινι, unseen by one, unobserved by him, Xen. Cyr. 6, 3, 13, and Plat.: neut. ἀδῃλόν (ἐστι), foll. b. εἰ., ὅτι., etc., it is uncertain whether er., unknown that., freq. in Att prose; ἀδῃλον ὄν, it being uncertain, Thuc. 1, 2: also, ἀδῃλός ἐστι, c. part fut., Isocr. 256 D. In Eur. Or. 1318, it has a half act. sense, ὅρα ἀδῃλῶ τῶν δεδραμένων πέρι, giving no sign of what had been done. Adv. -λως

secretly, Thuc. 1, 92; superl. ἀδελότατα. Id. 7, 50. Hence

Ἀδελότης, ητος, ἡ, uncertainty, Polyb. 5, 2, 3, etc.

Ἀδελόφλεβος, ον, (ἀδελος, φλέψ) with inusible veins, Arist. Gen. An. 1, 19, 15, etc.

Ἀδελός, ὦ, to make ἀδελος: pass., to be or become so.

Ἀδημοσύνητος, ον, (α priv., δημουργέω) not wrought by workmen, rough, Diod. 3, 26.—†2. uncreated, Eccl. I.—Adv. -τως.

Ἀδημονέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, to be cast down, troubled, or in anguish, τινί, at a thing, Plat. Phaedr. 251 D; τὰς ψυχὰς, Xen. Hell. 4, 4, 3. (Cf. Buttm. Lexil. s. v. ἀδῆσαι 12, who derives it from ἀδῆμος, as if strictly not at home, ill at ease: for ἀδῆμων, he observes, is wholly invented by Eustath.: better perh. akin to ἄδω, ἀδῆν.) [ἀδ-, Nic. ap. Ath. 282 F]. Hence

Ἀδημονία, ας, ἡ, trouble, distress, Plut. Num. 4.

Ἀδημος, ον, (α priv., δημος)=ἀπόδημος, Soph. Fr. 566.

Ἀδημοσίετος, ον, (α priv., δημοσιεύω) not divulged, secret, Eccl.

Ἀδημοσύνη, ης, ἡ, rarer form for ἀδημονία, Democ. t. Fr. Moral. 91f, v. Buttm. Lexil. s. v. ἀδῆσαι 13, from

Ἀδῆμων, ον, gen. ονος. (ἀδέω) cast down; sed v. ἀδῆμωνέω.

Ἀδῆρ, adv., Ep. ἀδῆρ, Att. ἀδῆρ, (ἀδέω) Lat. satis, to one's fill, enough, like ἐς κόρον, Hom. off. c. gen., Τρῶας ἀδῆρ ἐλάσαι πολέμοιο, to give them enough of war, Il. 13, 315, ἀδῆρ ἐλειξεν αἱμάτων, licked his fill of blood, Aesch. Ag. 828: ἀδῆρ ἔχειν τῆνος, to have enough of a thing, be weary of it, Plat. Charm. 153 D; also c. part., ἀδῆρ εἶχον κτεινοντες, Hdt. 9, 39. [ἀ, except where Ep. ἀδῆρ is written metri grat., Il. 5, 203, cf. ἀδῆρ, ἀδέω.]

Ἀδῆρ or ἀδῆρ, ἔνος, ὁ, also ἡ, an acorn: and as medic. term, a gland, Hipp. passim. [ἄ]

Ἀδῆρεια, ας, ἡ, ignorance: from

Ἀδῆρῆς, ἐς, (α priv., ὄηρος) ignorant, inexperienced, Simon. Amorg. 53. Adv. -νέως: poet.

Ἀδῆρος, ον, contr. for ἀδῆριος.

Ἀδῆρις, εως, ὁ, ἡ, (α priv., ὄηρις) without strife, Leon. Tar. 85.

Ἀδῆριτος, ον, (α priv., ὄηριος) without strife or battle, Il. 17, 42, ubi v. Spitzn.—2. uncontested, undisputed, Polyb. 1, 2, 3:—so adv. -τως, Id. 3, 93, 1.—II. not to be striven against, unconquerable, ἀνιάκης σθένος, Aesch. Pr. 105.

Ἀΐδης, ᾄδης, ον, ὁ, Att.: but also Ἀΐδης, αο, and εω, the older and more Homeric form: (ἰσθ. deriv. from a privat. and ἰδῆν, hence rendered by Herm. *Nelucus*; but the asperate in Att. makes this very dub.).—in Hom. only as pr. n., f (except metaph. in form Ἀΐδι for ἐν δόμῳ Ἀΐδος in Il. 23, 244, ἐλκόεν αὐτὸς ἐγὼν Ἀΐδι κενθώμαι), Hades, Pluto, the god of the Nether World, acc. to Hes. Th. 455, son of Saturn and Rhea, next brother to Jupiter: εἶν, εἰς Ἀΐδαο (sc. δόμοις, δόμους), in, into the nether world, Hom.—hence also in Att., p. rose ἐν αἰτῇ Ἀΐδου (sc. οἴκῳ, αἰκόν).—II. after Hom. as appellat., the nether world, the grave, death, ἀΐδην λαμβάνειν, δέξασθαι, Pind. P. 5, 130, 1. 6 (5), 21; ᾄδης πόντιος, death by sea, Aesch. Ag. 667, cf. Eur. Alc. 13, Hipp. 1947. Cf. ἄϊς, Ἀιδωνεύς.

Ἀδῆφάγος, ὦ, f. -ήσω, to be greedy, Isocr. 127 C; and

Ἀδῆφάγια, ας, ἡ, gluttony, Call. Dian. 160, and Opp. t. H. 2, 218; also in Ael. V. H. 9, 13f: from

Ἀδῆφάγος, ον, (ἀδῆρ, φάγειν) eating one's fill and more, gluttonous, greedy, ἄδ. ἀνῆρ, of an athlete, Theocr. 22, 115; ἄδ. νόσος, Soph. Phil. 313; ἄδ. λύχνος, of a lamp that burns much oil, Alcae. (Com.) Com. 2.—2. metaph., devouring much money, costly, τριτήρης, Lys. ap. Harp., ἔπρος, ὄρμα, etc., Gramm.—The form ἀδῆφάγος which freq. occurs in MSS. is wrong, Buttm. Lexil. s. v. ἀδῆσαι 8.

Ἀδῆωτος, ον, (α priv., ὀρώ) not wasted, Xen. Hell. 3, 1, 5.

Ἀδιάβῆτος, ον, (α priv., διαβαίνω) not to be passed, ποταμός, νότος, Xen. An. 2, 1, 11; Hell. 5, 4, 44.—II. act., not stepping asunder, closed, σκέλη, A. B.

Ἀδιαβεβαίωτος, ον, unconfirmed, Ptolem.

Ἀδιαβρηνή, ἡς, ἡ, Adiabene, a region of Assyria, between the Lycus and Caprus, Strab. p. 503; hence

Ἀδιαβρηνός, ὅ, ὄν, of Adiabene; or Ἀδιαβρηνόι, the Adiabeni.

Ἀδιαβρίστος, ον, as Gramm. term, intransitive, Apoll. Dysc.

Ἀδιάβλητος, ον, (α priv., διαβάλλω) unblameable, †Plat. Def. 412 Cf. Arist. Eth. N. 8, 4, 4.—II. act., not open to receive calumnies, Plut. Brut. 8.—†Adv. -ως in signf. I., ὁρθῶς καὶ ἄδ., Clem. Al.

Ἀδιάβολος, ον, (α priv., διαβάλλω) =foreg., Stob. Eccl. 2, p. 240.

Ἀδιάβροχος, ον, (α priv., διάβροχος) not wetted through, †Eutechn. Paraphr. Opp. Ixeut. 2, 1.

Ἀδιάγλυπτος, ον, (α priv., διά, γλύπτω) not to be cut through, A. B.

Ἀδιάγνωστος, ον, (α priv., διαγνώσκω) undistinguishable, Diod. 1, 30.—†2. difficult to understand, Arist. Quint.

Ἀδιάγωγος, ον (α priv., διάγω) impossible to live with, Philo.

Ἀδιάδοχος, ον, (α priv., διαδοχή) without successor, perpetual, Eccl.

Ἀδιάδραστος, ον, (α priv., διαδράσκω) inevitable, Eccl.

Ἀδιάζευστος, ον, (α priv., διαζεύγνυμι) inseparable, Iamb.

Ἀδιάθετος, ον, (α priv., διατίθημι) act., not having disposed or set in order, Plut. Cat. Maj. 9, or acc. to Schaf., having made no will, intestate.

Ἀδιαίρετος, ον, (α priv., διαίρεω) undivided, Arist. Pol. 2, 3, 6: indivisible, Id. Metaph. 9, 1, 3.—†2. in Gramm., not affected by diaeresis. Adv. -τως.

Ἀδιακλείστος, ον, (α priv., διακλείω) not shut out, Joseph. †Bell. Jud. 5, 5, 4.

Ἀδιακόνητος, ον, (α priv., διακονέω) not executed, Joseph. †Ant. Jud. 19, 1, 1.

Ἀδιακόντιστος, ον, (α priv., διακοντίω) which no arrow can pierce, prob. I. in Ael. V. H. 13, 15, for ἀδιακόνιστος.

Ἀδιακόπος, ον, (α priv., διακόπτω) not cut asunder, Philo.

Ἀδιακόσμητος, ον, (α priv., διακοσμέω) unarranged, Dion. H. 3, 10.

Ἀδιακρίτος, ον, (α priv., διακρίνω) not to be parted, undistinguishable, mixed, Hipp. p. 213; αἷμα, Arist. Somn. 3, 29.—2. unintelligible, Polyb. 15, 12, 9, 3.—3. undecided, Luc. Jup. Trag. 25.—†Adv. -τως, promiscuously, Clem. Al.

Ἀδιαλείπτος, ον, (α priv., διαλεί-

πω) unintermittent, incessant, Tim. Locr. 98 E. Adv. -τως, Polyb. 9, 3, 8.

Ἀδιάλεκτος, ον, (α priv., διαλέγομαι) without conversation, ἄδ. βίος, a solitary life, A. R.

Ἀδιαλύπτως, (α priv., διαλυβαν) inseparably, Philodem.

Ἀδιάλλακτος, ον, (α priv., διαλίσσω) irreconcilable, τὰ πρὸς ὑμᾶς ἀδιάλλακτα, my relation to you admits no reconciliation, Dem. 1472, 23. Adv. -τως, ἄδ. ἔχειν πρὸς τινα, Dion H. 6, 56.

Ἀδιάλυτος, ον, (α priv., διαλύω) undissolved: indissoluble, Plat. Phaed. 80 B.—2. irreconcilable, as in adv., ἀδιάλυτος πολέμειν πρὸς τινα, Polyb. 18, 20, 4.

Ἀδιανέμητος, ον, (α priv., διανέμω) not to be divided, Longin. 22, 3.

Ἀδιανόητος, ον, (α priv., διανοέομαι) incomprehensible, Plat. Soph. 238 C.—II. act., not understanding, silly, Id. Hipp. Maj. 301 C. Adv. -τως, lb.

Ἀδιάντη, ης, ἡ, (ἀδιαντος) Adiante, a daughter of Danaus, Apollod. 2, 1, 4.

Ἀδιάντων, ον, τό, a water plant, maiden-hair, Theocr. 13, 41, and Theophr.: strictly neut. from

Ἀδιάντος, ον, also ἡ, ον, Simon. 7, 3, (α priv., διάνω) =unwetted, i. e.: not bathed in sweat, like ἀνιδρωσί, ἀκονίτι, Pind. N. 7, 107.—II. ἡ ἀδιαντος =foreg., Orph. †Arg. 917.

Ἀδιάνυτος, ον, (α priv., διανύω) not to be accomplished. [ἄν]

Ἀδιάζεστος, ον, (α priv., διαζέω) unpolished, Galen.

Ἀδιάπανστος, ον, (α priv., διαπνέω) not to be stilled, incessant, violent, Polyb. 4, 39, 10. Adv. -τως, Id. 1, 57, 1.

Ἀδιάπλαστος, ον, (α priv., διαπλάσσω) as yet unformed, Plat. Tim. 91 D.

Ἀδιανπνευτέω, ὦ, to have the pores closed, Galen; and

Ἀδιανπνευστία, ας, ἡ, want of evaporation, Galen: from

Ἀδιανπνευστος, ον, (α priv., διενπνέω) not blown through, not ventilated, Galen.—2. not volatized, Theophr.—II. act., without drawing breath: hence continual, Iamb.

Ἀδιάπνητος, ον, (α priv., διαπνέω) not worked out, undigested, Ath. 402 D.

Ἀδιάπταιστος, ον, (α priv., διαπταίω) not stumbling, Iamb.

Ἀδιάπταισία, ας, ἡ, infallibility, Hipp. p. 1282: from

Ἀδιάπτωτος, ον, (α priv., διαπύω) not liable to error, infallible, first in Hipp. p. 1282. Adv. -τως, Polyb. 6, 26, 4.

Ἀδιάρβητος, ον, (ἀρβρον) a faulty form for sq., Theophr.; cf. Lob. Paral. p. 39.

Ἀδιάρβητος, ον, (α priv., διαρβήω) not jointed or articulated, Arist. H. A. 2, 1, 5: of the voice, inarticulate, Plut. 2, 378 C. Adv. -ως, with out distinction, Galen.

Ἀδιάρρηκτος, ον, (α priv., διαρρήγνυμι) not torn in pieces.

Ἀδιάρροια, ας, ἡ, (α priv., διάρροια) constipation, Hipp.

Ἀδιασειστος, ον, (α priv., διασειώ) not shaken about, Galen.

Ἀδιασκέδαστος, ον, (α priv., διασκέδαννυμι) not scattered.

Ἀδιασκέπτως, adv., (α priv., διασκέπασθαι) inconsiderately, †Eccl.

Ἀδιόσπαστος, ον, (α priv., διασπάω) not torn asunder, uninterrupted, unbroken, Polyb. 1, 34, 5. Adv. -τως

ἔν. Ages. 1, 4.

Ἀδιαστασία, ας, ἡ, continuousness from

Ἀδιαστῆτος, ον, (α priv., διίσταται) without intervals, continuous, Heliod.—II. (α priv., διίσταται) without dimensions, Plut. 2, 601 C.

Ἀδιαστικός, ον, (α priv., διασπίζω) undistinguished, uniform, Philo.

Ἀδιαστόλος, ον, (α priv., διαστέλλω) not separated, confused, A. B.—II. ὑπαρέμφατος, Gramm. Adv. -τως.

Ἀδιαστρέπτως, adv., (α priv., διαστρέφω) without turning any way, Hipp.

Ἀδιαστροφος, ον, (α priv., διαστρέφω) not twisted, not distorted, Arist. Probl. 31, 7: metaph., unperverted, κρίσις, Dion. H. de Thuc. 2.

Ἀδιασχιστος, ον, (α priv., διασχίζω) not cleft, undivided, Eccl.

Ἀδιάτακτος, ον, (α priv., διατάσσω) unarranged, Dion. H. 3, 10.

Ἀδιάμητος, ον, and ἀδιάτομος, ον, (α priv., διατέμνω) not cut in pieces, indivisible, Eccl.

Ἀδιάτομος, ον, ὁ, Adiatomus, a king of the Celtae, Ath. 249 A.

Ἀδιατόρις, υγιος, ὁ, Adiatorix, a ruler in Pontus, Strab. p. 542.

Ἀδιάτρεπτος, ον, (α priv., διατρέπω) immovable, headstrong, LXX. Adv. -τως, LXX. Hence

Ἀδιατρεψία, ας, ἡ, immovableness, obstinacy, Suet. Calig. 29.

Ἀδιατύπτος, ον, (α priv., διατυπώω) unshapen, Diod. 1, 10. [ῥ]

Ἀδιανλός, ον, (α priv., διανλός) with no way through, without return, of the nether world, Eur. Incert. 189.

Ἀδιαφθαρσία, ας, ἡ, incorruption.—2. uprightness. From

Ἀδιαφθαρτος, ον, (α priv., διαφθείρω)=ἀδιάφθορος 1, Plat. Apol. 34 B, Legg. 951 C.—II.=ἀδιόφθορος II, Galen.

Ἀδιαφθορία, ας, ἡ=ἀδιαφθαρσία, N. T. Tit. 2, 7: from

Ἀδιόφθορος, ον, uncorrupted, incorrupt, Plat. Phaedr. 252 D: esp. of women, chaste, Diod. 1, 59, and Plut. Artax. 26f: of judges, incorruptible, Plat. Legg. 768 B.—II. imperishable, Id. Phaedr. 106 D.—Adv. -ως, without being corrupted, incorruptibly, ἀδ. ἐρῶσα, Aeschin. 19, 19; superl. -ώτατα, Plat. Legg. 768 B.

Ἀδιαφρόνως, ὡ, f. -ήσω, to be ἀδιόφορος or indifferent, πρὸς τι, M. Anton. 11, 16: ἀδιαφορεῖ, c. inf. Lat. nihil refert, Apoll. de Pron. 57. Hence

Ἀδιαφορητικός, ὅ, ὄν, belonging to indifference: τὸ ἀδ.=ἀδιαφορία, Epict. 2, 1, 14.

Ἀδιαφόρως, ον, not evaporating, Medic.

Ἀδιαφορία, ας, ἡ, indifference, Cic. Acad. Pr. 2, 42; cf. sq.—II. equivalence of signification, Gramm.: from

Ἀδιόφορος, ον, (α priv., διαφέρω) not different, Arist. Rhet. 1, 12, 35:—in his Logic, ἀδιόφορα are individual objects, as having no logical differentia, Anal. Post. 2, 13, 7, Top. 1, 7, 1.—II. indifferent, esp. in Stoic philosophy, τὰ ἀδιόφορα, res mediae, indifferentes, things neither good nor bad, Cic. de Fin. 3, 16, Epict. 32.—III. in metre, common, Lat. anceps, Gramm.—IV.

Adv. -ρως, without distinction, promiscuously, Dion. H.

Ἀδιαφρακτος, ον, (α priv., διαφράσσω) parted by no fence, Theophr. Adv. τως, Id.

Ἀδιάχυτος, ον, (α priv., διαχέω) not flowing out melting away, Hitt. signif. in Eccl.† not dissolved in luxury, moderate, Hipp. 22. of style, concise, Longin. 34, 3.

Ἀδιαχώριστος, ον, (α priv., διαχωρίζω) unseparated.

Ἀδιάνεστος, ον, (α priv., διανεύω) not deceitful, Diod. 5, 37, f. Adv. -ως, Sext. Emp. p. 410.

Ἀδιδακτος, ον, (α priv., διδάσκαω) of persons, untaught, ignorant of a thing: not practised, rude, Dem. 520, 13.—II. of things, not learnt, not understood, Hipp. p. 382:—αὐτοδιδάκτος, Luc. de Hist. Conscr. 34.—2. ἀδ. δράμα, not yet acted, Ath. 270 A. [f]

Ἀδιεκδίκητος, ον, (α priv., διεκδικέω) undefended. [f]

Ἀδιεκδόντος, ον, (α priv., διεκδύνω) not to be escaped. Adv. -τως.

Ἀδιεργαστος, ον, (α priv., διεργάζομαι) not to be wrought out or finished, Isocr. 104 C, with v. 1. ἀδιέργαστος.

Ἀδιεξέταστος, ον, (α priv., διεξετάζω) that will not stand inquiry, LXX.

Ἀδιεξήγητος, ον, (α priv., διεξέημι) not to be gone through, inexpressible, Arist. Phys. Ausc. 3, 7. [f]

Ἀδιέξοδος, ον, (α priv., διεξόδω) without a way through or out, and so—1. without outlet, χωρίον, App. Mith. 100.—2. act., unable to get out, πορθή, Anth. P. 11, 395, so πλοῦτος τρωλός καὶ ἀδ., Plut. 2, 679 B, etc.

Ἀδιεργαστος, ον, (α priv., διεργάζομαι) not wrought out, unfinished, Isocr. 289 B; cf. ἀδιεξεργαστος.

Ἀδιερεννήτος, ον, (α priv., διερευνώω) not thoroughly investigated, οὐδὲν ἀδ. ἀπολέλειπται, Philo.—2. of persons, unquestioned, unexamined, (Πλάτωνα) ἀδ. αὐτῷ πησιάζειν, Plut. Dio 19f.—II. inscrutable, Plat. Tim. 25 D.

Ἀδιευκρίνητος, ον, (α priv., διευκρίνω) indistinct.

Ἀδιήγητος, ον, (α priv., διηγέομαι) indescribable, Xen. Cyr. 8, 7, 22, Dem. 219, fin.—II. not related, Heliod.

Ἀδιήθητος, ον, (α priv., διηθέω) not filtered.

Ἀδικαίκαρος, ον,=ἄδικος ἄρχων, in Cic. Att. 2, 12, a pun on the name of the historian Dicaearchus, like Ἴπρος ἄριος, etc.

Ἀδικαιοδοτήτος, ον, (α priv., δικαιοδοτέω) Σικελία, where no justice can be got, Diod. Exc. 37.

Ἀδικαστος, ον, (α priv., δικάζω) without judgment given, Plat. Tim. 51 C: undecided, Luc. Bis Acc. 23. Adv. -τως, Aesop.

Ἀδικεμένος, in Ar. Ach. 914, Boeot. for ἡδίκημένος, unless it should be written ἀδικεμένος.

Ἀδικενσις, εως, ἡ, a doing wrong, Stob. Eccl. 2, p. 100.

Ἀδικέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, tpf. ἡδίκηκα, Soph. Phil. 1035f, to be ἄδικος, do wrong, first in H. Hom. Cer. 368, where it means to do wrong before the gods, to sin: then very freq. in Hdt., and Att. prose, to do wrong in the eye of the law, the particular case of wrong being added in participle, hence in indictments, as, Σωκράτης ἀδικεῖ...ποιῶν...καὶ διδάσκων, Plat. Apol. 19 B, tcf. beginning of Xen. Mem., ἀδικεῖ Σωκράτης...θεοῦ οὐ νομίζω, κ. τ. λ.†:—if an acc. re. be added, it must either be the cognate δίκαιαν, ἀδικήματα, etc., or some adj. implying the latter, as, ἀδικεῖν μέγιστα, πολλά, etc.: ἀδ. εἰς or περί τινα, cf. Bast. Ep. Cr. p. 15. The pres. oft. takes a perf. signif., I have done wrong, I am in the wrong, (the perf. being mostly, though not always, used in trans. signif.), as, εἰ μὴ ἀδικῶ—εἰ μὴ ἀδικῶ γε, if I am not doing wrong, implying certainty of being right, Heind. Plat. Charm. 156 A.—II. trans.

c. acc. pers., to do one wrong, to wrong injure, first in Hdt. 4, 119: also little more than βλάπτει or κακῶς ποιεῖν, as, ἀδ. γῆρ, Thuc. 2, 71, etc.; and animals, Xen. Eq. 6, 3:—c. dupl. acc. to wrong one in a thing, Ar. Plut. 460, cf. supr. signif. I, and Wolf Leptin. t494, 20, Reiske Dem. 467, 1f, but also, ἀδ. τινα περί τινα, Plat. Legg. 854 E; ἀδ. τινα εἰς τι, Arist. Rhet. —Pass., ἀδικοῦμαι, f. tmid. used passively†, ἀδικήσομαι (Eur. I. A. 1437, Thuc. 5, 56, etc., tcf. Reiske and Schäf. in Schäf. App. Crit. ad Dem. v. 3. p. 295†), to be wronged or injured, περί τι, Eur. Med. 265; also μεγάλη ἀδικεῖσθαι, Aeschin. 65, 35.

Ἀδικη, ἡς, ἡ, a nettle.

Ἀδικημα, ατος, τό, (ἀδικέω) a wrong done, a wrong, injury, first in Hdt. 1, 2; esp. a breach of law, a de liberate wrong, opp. to ἀμάρτημα and ἀτύχημα, Arist. Eth. N. 5, 8, 7, sq.: c. gen., ἀδ. τινα, a wrong done to one, ἀδ. τὸν νόμον, Dem. 586, 11: ἀδ. εἰς τι, Dem. 983, 25, περί τι, Plut. 2, 569 C:—ἐν ἀδικήματι θέσθαι, to consider as a wrong, Thuc. 1, 35; also ἀδικημα θείναι τι, Dem. 188, 19.—II. that which is got by wrong, ill-gotten goods, Plat. Rep. 365 E, Legg. 906 D.

Ἀδικησις, εως, ἡ, (ἀδικέω) a doing wrong.

Ἀδικητέον, verb. adj. from ἀδικέω. one ought to do wrong, Plat. Rep. 363 E.

Ἀδικητικός, ὅ, ὄν, (ἀδικέω) disposed to do wrong, injurious, Plut. 2, 562 D. Adv. -κώς, Stob.

Ἀδικῶ, Aeol. for ἀδικέω, Sapph. 1, 20, cf. Gaisf. Hephaest. p. 65.

Ἀδικία, ας, ἡ, (ἀδικός) a wrong, offence, ἀδικήμα, Hdt. 6, 136, and plur., Plat. tLegg. 649 E. 854 E, etc.—II. injustice, iniquity, Eur. tOr 28f, Plat. tGorg. 447 C†; etc.

Ἀδικία, Dor. for ἀδικέω, Tab Heracl.

Ἀδικιον, ον, τό=ἀδικημα, Hdt. 5, 89.

Ἀδικοδοξέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (ἀδικός δόξα) to seek fame by unworthy means Diod. t31, 1f. Hence

Ἀδικοδοξία, ας, ἡ, an unfair plan, evil design, Polyb. 23, 16, 2.

Ἀδικομαχέω, ὦ, to fight unfairly dub. in Alciph.

Ἀδικομάχια, ας, ἡ, (ἀδικός, μάχομαι) a fighting unfairly, Arist. E† Soph. 1, 10.

Ἀδικομήχανος, ον, (ἀδικός, μηχανάομαι) plotting injustice, Ar. Fr. 560

Ἀδικοπήμων, ον, gen. ονος, (ἀδικός, πῆμα) unjustly harming, A. B.

Ἀδικοπράγως, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (ἀδικε πράγῃς)=ἀδικέω, to act wrongly, Plut. 2, 501 A. Hence

Ἀδικοπράγματος, ατος, τό, a wrong action, Stob. Eccl. 2, p. 194.

Ἀδικοπράγῃς, ἐς, Htt. -πρηγῆς, Perityone ap. Stob.†f, (ἀδικός, πράγῃς) acting wrongly. Hence

Ἀδικοπράγια, ας, ἡ, a wrong course of action.

Ἀδικός, ον, (α priv., δίκη) of persons and things, doing wrong, unrighteous, unjust, first in Hes. Op. 258, 332; and in compar. ἀδικότερος, Op. 274; then in Hdt. 1, 96; but most freq. in Att.—ἀδ. εἰς τι, unjust in a thing, περί τινα, towards a person, Xen. Cyr. 8, 6, 27; also ill-gotten, unrighteous, πλοῦτος, Isocr. 10 D.—used in various phrases; ἀδ. λόγος freq. in Ar. Nub.; ἀδ. χειρὶν ἄρχειν to begin offensive operations, Xen. Cyr. 1, 5, 13; τὸ δίκαιον καὶ τὸ ἀδ., τὰ δὲ

κατα και ἄδικα, right and wrong, Plat. Gorg. 460 F, etc.—II. *wrong, improper, ill-matched*, Plat. Theat. 150 A; ἱπποί, Xen. Cyr. 2, 26 (or perhaps this is rather *obstinate, unmanageable*, like ἄδ. γνάθος, a horse's bad mouth, Id. Eq. 3 ὅ), cf. Herm. Opusc. 1, 77.—III. ἄδ. ἡμέρα, i. e. *ἀνευ δίκων*, a day on which the courts were shut, Lat. dies nefastus, Luc. Lexiphr. 6.—Adv. κως, H. Hom. Merc. 316: οὐκ ἄδικως, not without reason, Plat. Phaed. 12 A.

Ἀδικέτροπος, *ον*, (ἀδικος, τρόπος) of unjust disposition, Crates Incert. 7.

Ἀδικόχειρ, *ος, ἡ*, (ἀδικος, χεῖρ) with unrighteous hand, Soph. Fr. 603.

Ἀδιοχρήματος, *ον*, (ἀδικος, χρήμα) with ill-gotten wealth, Crates Incert. 7.

Ἀδικράν, *ανος, ὁ*, Adicran, a king of the Africans, Hdt. 4, 159.

Ἀδινός, *ῆ, ὄν*, (ἀδινῶ) radic. signif. close, thick, v. Butt. Lexil. s. v.: hence in Hom.—I. crowded or thronged, ἀδινὸν κῆρ, like πικνυαὶ φρένες, in physical sense, close-packed, Od. 19, 516: so too of bees, flies, sheep, Il. 2, 87, 469, Od. 1, 92.—2. vehement, loud, esp. of sounds, ἄδ. γόος, Il. 18, 316; Σειρήνες ἄδιναι, the loud-voiced Sirens, Od. 23, 236—but more freq. as adv. ἄδινῶς, Il. 19, 314; also ἀδινόν and ἄδινά, as adv., vehemently, loudly, ἀδινὸν γοῶν, κλαίειν, μυκάσθαι, στυγαχῆσαι, Hom.: compar. ἀδινώτερος, Od. 16, 216.—The word continued in use, though rare in Att. poets, ἄδ. δάκρος, a deep bite, Pind. P. 2, 98; ἄδ. δάκρυα, plentiful tears, Soph. Fr. 848; and very freq. in Ap. Rh., as, ἄδ. ὕπνος, κῶμα, abundant, refreshing sleep, 3, 616; ἄδ. εἰνή, frequent wedded joys, 3, 1206. (Buttm. connects it with ἄδρος, and some old Gramm. wrote it with the aspirate, Spitzn. II. 2, 87.) [α]

Ἀδιόδεντος, *ον*, (a priv., διόδεν) not to be travelled through, Chariton.

Ἀδιοίκητος, *ον*, (a priv., διοικέω) unarranged, Dem. 709, 5.

Ἀδιοίκτος, *ον*, (a priv., διοίκω) without overseer or ruler, Aesch. Fr. 245.

Ἀδιεχάτος, *ον*, (a priv., διοράω) not to be seen through.

Ἀδιοργανώτος, *ον*, (a priv., διοργανοῦ) not organised: having bad organs, Iamb. [α]

Ἀδιόρθωτος, *ον*, (a priv., διορθώω) not corrected, perverse, Dem. 50, 18.—II. incorrigible, Dion. H. 6, 20. Adv. τως, Diod. S.

Ἀδιοριστία, *ας, ἡ*, indefiniteness: from

Ἀδιόριστος, *ον*, (a priv., διορίζω) undefined, indefinite, Arist. Anal. Pr. 1, 1, 2; tEth. N. 10, 5, 6f, etc. Adv. τως, Id. tNat. Ausc. 1, 1, 3.

Ἀδίς, *ῆ, acc.* Ἀδιν, Adis, a city of Africa, Polyb. 1, 30, 5.

Ἀδιστακτος, *ον*, (a priv., διαστάω) unbound, Ptolem.—II. act., undoubting, Eccl. Adv. τως, tAnth. P. 12, 151.

Ἀδιύλιστος, *ον*, (a priv., διυλίζω) not strained, Galen.

Ἀδιχαστος, *ον*, (a priv., διχάζω) not to be cut in two, Math. Vett.

Ἀδιψέω, *ω* (ἀδιψος) to be free from thirst, Hipp. 218.

Ἀδιψήτος, *=sq.*, of dead wood, Or. Sib.

Ἀδιψος, *ον*, (a priv., δίψα) not thirsty, Eur. Cycl. 573.—II. act., quenching thirst, Hipp. ap. Plut. 2, 515 A. Adv. ψως, Id. p. 1089.

Ἀδμής, *ῆτος, ὁ, ἡ*, *=* Ἀδμητος.

Ἀδμητή, *ης, ἡ*, Admete an ocean

nymph, H. Hom. Cer. 121—2. daughter of Eurysthenes, Apollo. 2, 5, 2.

Ἀδμητος, *ῆ, on*, also Ἀδμής, ἥτις, ὁ, ἡ, (a priv., δαμάω)—poet. for Ἀδμῆστος, tunsubdued, untamed.—Hom. has both adjs., but only in fem., of cattle not yet broken to the yoke, Od. 3, 383; 4, 637; and of maidens yet unmarried, Od. 6, 109 (so too in Trag.): c. gen., νοῦσον Ἀδμητρες, unsubdued by disease, Bacchyl. 33: a fem. Ἀδμητις, ἡ, v. l. Il. 22, 655. [α, yet v. Elmsl. Bacch. 72.]

Ἀδμητος, *ον, ὁ*, (from foreg.) Admetus, king of Pherae in Thessaly, one of the Argonauts, Il. 5, 713, Pind., etc.—2. king of the Molossians, friend of Themistocles, Thuc. 1, 136.—3. a poet who flourished about 100 A. D., Luc. Dem. 44.—4. title of a comedy of Aristomenes, and of Theopompus, Meineke Com. Fr. 1, pp. 211, 239. Hence

Ἀδμητέος, *α, on*, of Admetus, Admetean, ὡ δαματ' Ἀδμητεία, Eur. Alc. 1.

Ἀδμολίη, *ης, ἡ*, uncertainty, Call. Fr. 338: also Ἀδμολή in Hesych.

Ἀδμωες, *ος, οἱ*, a kind of sea-fish, Opp. H. 3, 371.

Ἀδῶας, *α, ὁ*, *=* Ἀδδῶας.

Ἀδιοβάτης, *ον, ὁ*, (ἄδης, βαίνω) one who has gone to the nether world: as Passow ingeniously reads in Aesch. Pers. 924, for ἀδιοβάται. [α]

Ἀδιοβόγιον, *ωνος, ὁ*, Adobogion, masc. pr. n., Strab. 625.

Ἀδιόθεν, *adv.*, from the nether world, Hermes. 5, 3.

Ἀδιοίστως, *α* (a priv., διοιάω) without doubt, Anacr. 68 [where the 2d syll. is short].

Ἀδοκήτος, *ον*, (a priv., δοκέω) unexpected, Hes. Fr. 31, and freq. in Ait.—II. in Pind. N. 7, 45, ἀδοκῆτον καὶ δοκέοντα, may be either the inglorious and glorious, or the unexpected and the expectant.—III. adv. τως, Thuc. 4, 17; also ἀδοκῆτα, as adv., Eur. Phoen. 318; and ἀπὸ τοῦ ἀδοκῆτου, Thuc. 6, 47.

Ἀδοκίμαστος, *ον*, (a priv., δοκίμαζω) untried, unproved, esp. in regard to civic rights, Lys. 140, 14; 175, 45; cf. Harpoer. Adv. τως. [ζ]

Ἀδοκίμος, *ον*, (a priv., δοκίμος) unproved, spurious, of coin, base, Plat. Legg. 742 A; disreputable, Eur. Tro. 497: of persons, ignoble, mean, Plat. Rep. 618 B.—II. rejected as spurious, reprobate, N. T. t1 Cor. 9, 27; Rom. 1, 28.—2. useless, unprofitable, Id. Hebr. 6, 8.

Ἀδολεσχέω, *ω, f. ῥω*, to talk idly, to prate, Plat. Phaed. 70 C, Xen. tOec. 11, 3, Dem. 73, 21, Luc. V. H. 2, 17f. [α]: from

Ἀδολέσχης, *ον, ὁ*, a prating fellow, Ar. Nub. 1482, etc.—II. in good sense, a keen, subtle reasoner, Heind. Plat. Crat. 401 B. (Prob. from ἄδος, λέσχη, talking to satiety: Ar. l. c. has αῖ, but perhaps this is no objection, cf. sub ἄδην, ἄδος.) Hence

Ἀδολεσχία, *ας, ἡ*, prating, frivolity, Isocr. 292 D.—II. keenness, subtlety, Heind. Plat. Phaedr. 270 A. [α]

Ἀδολεσχικός, *ῆ, ὄν*, (ἀδολέσχης) prating, frivolous, Plat. Phaedr. 269 E. Adv. κως. [α]

Ἀδολέσχως, *ον*, *=* ἀδολέσχη, from Arist. downwards, tEth. N. 3, 10, 2?; Plut. 2, 509 B, etc.—Adv. ως, loquaciously, Philodem.

Ἀδολος, *ον*, (a priv., δόλος) guileless, without trick, σοφία, Pind. O. 7, 93: in Att. esp. of treaties, ἄδ. εἰρήνη,

Ar. Lys. 168; σπονδαὶ ἄδ. καὶ ἀβλῶ βεῖς, Thuc. 5, 18; so esp. in ἀδολῶς καὶ δικαίως, without fraud or covin, Lat. sine dolo malo, Thuc. 15, 23f; cf. Polyb. 22, 15, 2, with Liv. 38, 11, and v. sub δόλος.—II. of liquids unmixed, pure, Aesch. Ag. 95, Eccl. Supp. 1029.

Ἄδον, Ep. for ἔαδον, aor. 2 of ἀνδύω.

Ἄδοναίος, *α, on*, of or belonging to the lower world, Or. Sib. 2, 204. [αδ]

Ἄδονευτος, *ον*, (a priv., δυνεύω) or ἀδόνητος, *ον*, (a priv., δυνεύω) unshaken, Anth. P. 5, 268.

Ἄδονίς, *ίδος, ἡ*, poet. for ἄδονις, Mosch. 3, 47: fand by Meiske in Theocr. Ep. 4, 11f. [α]

Ἀδόξαστος, *ον*, (a priv., ἀδόξα), unexpected, Soph. Fr. 790.—2. not matter of opinion, i. e. certain, Plat. Phaed. 84 A.—II. act., not supposing, i. e. knowing with certainty, Diog. L. 7, 162: *forming no rash opinion*, Plut. 2, 1058 B; cf. δόξα.—tAdv. τως, Sext. Emp.

Ἀδοξέω, *ω, f. ῥω*, to be ἄδοξος, in no esteem, to stand in ill repute, Eur. Hec. 294.—II. trans., to hold in no esteem, in contempt, τινά, Plut. Lucull. 4: whence the pass. in signif. I, Xen. Oec. 4, 2. Hence

Ἀδόξημα, *ατος, τό*, disgrace, Plut. 2, 977 E.

Ἀδοξία, *ας, ἡ*, the state of an ἄδοξος ill-repute, Thuc. 1, 76, Plat. Phaed. 82 C: obscurity, Plut. Agis 2.—II. contempt, App. Syr. 41.

Ἀδοξοποίητος, *ον*, (a priv., δοξοποιέω) not led by opinion: unreasoning, of animals, Polyb. 6, 5, 8.

Ἀδοξος, *ον*, (a priv. δόξα) without δόξα, tuncrenowned, obscure, ἀνώνυμος καὶ ἀδοξος, Dem. 106, 7, Isocr. 286 A; tield in no esteem, despised, εἰνούχοι, Xen. Cyr. 7, 5, 61f; disgraceful, disreputable, Id. Symp. 4, 56.—Adv. ζως, Plut. Thes. 35.—II. *=* παράδοξος, Soph. Fr. 71.

Ἀδόρητος, *ον*, *=sq.*, Nonn. tD. 14, 380.

Ἄδορος, *ον*, (a priv., δέρω) not skinned: as subst., ὁ ἄδ., a leathern sack, Antimach., cf. Schellenb. ad Fr. 56.

Ἄδορπος, *ον*, (a priv., δόρπον) without food, fasting, Lyc. 638.

Ἀδορύλητος, *ον*, (a priv., δορύ, λαμβάνω) not taken by spear, i. e. in war, not to be taken, dub. l. ap. Philostr. [α]

Ἀδορυφόρητος, *ον*, (a priv., δορυφορέω) without body-guard, Arist. Pol. 5, 12, 4; tPlut. Aristid. 7.

ἌΔΟΣ, *εος, τό*, satiety, loathing, only in Il. 11, 88, ἄδος τέ μιν ἵκετο θυμόν. (Usu. deriv. from ἄδω: acc. to Butt. Lexil. s. v. ἄδωσαι II, from ἄδω, ἠδω, in which case it should be written ἄδος, and Heyne writes the line τῶν μιν ἐνδέρηται μάκρ', ἄδος τέ μιν ἵκετο θυμόν: if so, we may safely derive ἀδολέσχης (q. v.) from it however, cf. Spitzn. ad l. and ἄδω.)

Ἄδος, *εος, τό*, Dor. for ἡδος, joy.

Ἄδοτος, *ον*, (a priv., δίδωμι) without gifts, H. Hom. Merc. 673.

Ἄδούας, *α, ὁ*, *=* Ἀδούας.

Ἄδούλας, *α, ὁ*, Adulas, the highest ridge of the Alps, now Mt. St. Gothard, Strab. p. 192.

Ἀδούλευτος οἰκῆτης, *ος, ὁ*, (a priv., δούλεύω) a slave who has never changed his master, Arrian.

Ἀδουλία, *ας, ἡ*, a being without slaves, want of slaves, in genl. poverty, Arist. Pol. 6, 5, 13: from

Ἀδουλος, *ον*, without slaves, ti

having none, Plut. 2, 831 B, Arr. Epict. 3, 22, 47† in genl. poor, because in Greece few were so poor as not to have a slave, Ruhnk. Vell. P. 2, 19, 4.—†2. unguarded by slaves, without attendant, Eur. Andr. 594.

Ἀδούλωτος, ον, (α priv., δούλω) unenslaved, unsubdued, †(τὸ γένος τῶν βαρβάρων), Diod. S. 1, 53, of a husband, Plut. 2, 754 B†, ἄδ. ἡδονή, Crates Theb. ap. Clem. Al. Strom. p. 413

Ἀδούπητος, ον, (α priv., δουπέω) noiseless, Anth. P. 5, 294.

Ἀδουπος, ον, =foreg.

Ἀδοῦστος, ον, ὁ, Adusius, a Persian, made by Cyrus satrap of Caria, Xen. Cyr. 7, 4, 1.

Ἀδοῦστος, ον, ὁ, (Ἀδης, φοιτῶ) =Ἀδοῦστος, Ar. Fr. 198, 4.

Ἀδραϊσταί, ὧν, οἱ, the Adraistae, a people of India, Arr. An. 5, 22, 3:—in Diod. S. 17, 91 Ἀδραϊσταί.

Ἀδράκης, ἐς, (α priv., δέρομαι) = ἄδερκῆς.

Ἀδράλεστος, ον, (ἄδρος, ἕλῳ) coarsely ground.

Ἀδραμῆτιον, etc., v. Ἀτραμ.

Ἀδράνεια, ἀς, ἡ, listlessness, weakness, Hdn. 12, 10, 17†: Ep. ἄδρανῆ, Ar. Rh. 2, 200, etc. [δρά].

Ἀδράνεος, ἐν, εὐν.=ἄδρανῆς, q. v., Anth. P. 9, 135. [ἄν]

Ἀδράνῃ, ὧν, ἡ, =ἄδρανῆς, q. v., Opp. H. 1, 296, etc.

Ἀδράνῃς, ἐς, also ἄδράνεος, α, ον, (α priv., δρανῶ) inactive, listless, feeble, ἰδρανῆσται ζωὴν, of hares, Babrius 25, 3†, Anth. P. 9, 359, also in prose, Plut. 2, 373 D, etc.—2. not to be wrought, brittle, σιδῆρος, Id. Lyc. 9†.—II. act., enervating, Plut. 12, 987 E.

Ἀδράνῃ, ἡς, ἡ, poet. for ἄδρανεια, i. v.

Ἀδοῖνον, ον, Ἀδράνῳ, οὐ, τό, and Ἀδράνῳ, οὐ, ὁ, Adranum, or Adranus, α, ὡν† of Sicily near Mt. Aetna, on a river of same name, Diod. S. 14, 37.—II. ὁ, name of a Sicilian god, Plut. Timol. 12.

Ἀδράστεια, ἰον. Ἀδρήστεια, ἀς, ἡ, Adrasteia, a name of Nemesis, from an altar erected to her by Adrastus, first in Aesch. P. 936, ubi v. Blomf.: cf. προσκυνῶ.—later as adj. joined to Νέμεσις, not to be escaped, as if from διδράσκω, Valck. Hdt. 3, 40.—†2. a daughter of Melisseus, to whom Júpiter was given to rear, Call. Jov. 47, Apollod. 1, 1.—II. a city of Asia Minor, on the Propontis, Id. 2, 828.

Ἀδράστειος, α, ον, of or belonging to Adrastus, Pind. N. 10, 51; and

Ἀδραστίδης, ον, ὁ, son or descendant of Adrastus, Pind. O. 2, 80; and

Ἀδραστίνη, ἡς, ἡ, daughter of Adrastus, in Ion. form Ἀδρηστίνη, Il. 5, 412: from

Ἀδραστος, ον, ἰον. Ἀδρηστος, ον, ὁ, Adrastus, a king of Argos and of Sicyon, Il. 2, 572.—2. son of the seer Merops, slain by Agamemnon, Il. 2, 830; 6, 51.—3. a Trojan slain by Patroclus, Il. 16, 694.—4. father of Eurydice and founder of Adrasteia, Apollod.—5. son of Gordius, Hdt. 1, 35, etc.—6. a peripatetic philosopher of Aphrodisias.—7. in Plat. Phaedr. 269 A Antipho is styled μελίγηρος Ἀδραστος, v. Stallb. ad loc.

Ἀδοστος, ον, ἰον. ἄδρηστος, (α priv., διδράσκω) not running away, not inclined to do so, Hdt. 4, 142:—in Il. only as prop. n. tv. foreg.—II. pass., not to be escaped.

Ἀδραστῆς, ον, (α priv., δράω) as ἡδρατῆς, not done.

Ἀδράφαξ, ἡ, v. ἀτράφαξ.

Ἀδράχνη, ἡς, ἡ, a kind of tree, oft. confounded with ἀνδράχνη, Plin. 13, 22.

Ἀδρέπανος, ον, (α priv., δρέπανον) without sickle: unreaped, Soph. Fr. 808.

Ἀδρεπῆβολος, ον, (ἄδρος, ἐπῆβολος) attaining great things, Longin. 8, 1.

Ἀδρεπτος, ον, (α priv., δρέπω) unplucked, Aesch. Supp. 660.

Ἀδρέω, ὦ, f. ἡσω, tpf. ἡδρηκα, Diosc. t, to be ἄδρος, ripen, trans. and neut. f, Diosc.

Ἀδρήνη, ἡς, ἡ, Adrene, a town of Thrace, Polyb. 13, 10, 6.

Ἀδρηστος, ον, ἰον. for ἄδραστος, Hdt.; so too pr. n. Ἀδρηστος, etc., Ἀδρήστη, Od. 4, 123; Ἀδρηστίνη, Il. 5, 412.

Ἀδρία, ἀς, ἡ, Adria, a city of Picenum, Strab. p. 241. Hence adj.

Ἀδριανός, ἡ, ὄν, and Ἀδριάτης, ον, Strab. 1. c.

Ἀδριακός, ἡ, ὄν, Anth. P. 6, 257; and

Ἀδριανικός, ἡ, ὄν, Arist. H. A. 6, 1, 3, v. l. for sq.; and

Ἀδριανός, ἡ, ὄν, ἰον. Ἀδριηνός, Adriatic, Eur. Hipp. 736: from

Ἀδρία, ἰον. Ἀδρή, ον, ὁ, the Adriatic sea, Hdt. 4, 33; as fem. adj.

Ἀδριάς, ἄδος, ἡ, Adriatic, Dion. P. 92.

Ἀδριατικός, ἡ, ὄν, Adriatic, Diod. Sic. 4, 56.

Ἀδρῖμος, v, (α priv., δριμύς) not tart or pungent, Luc. Tragop. 323.

Ἀδρόβατικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἄδρος, βαίνω) treading on solid ground, opp. to ὑδροβατικός, v. l. for ξηροβατικός in Plat. Polit. 264 D.

Ἀδρόβαλος, ον, of strong firm soil, Diosc. 1, 80.

Ἀδρομερῆς, ἐς, (ἄδρος, μέρος) of strong, firm parts: strong, stout, opp. to λεπτομερῆς, Diod. 5, 26.

Ἀδρομσθος, ον, (ἄδρος, μισθός) getting or asking high pay, Scymn. 352.

Ἀδρός, ὁ, ὄν, (prob. akin to ἀνίος, as κυδρός to κυδνός: c. Butt. Lexil. s. v. ἰνίος 2, from ἰνῶ) strictly thick, χιών, Hdt. 4, 31:—but usu., full-grown, ripe, καρπός, Hdt. 1, 17; well-grown, παιδίον, Hdt. 4, 180: hence stout, large, fat, χοῖρος, Xen. Oec. 17, 10: in genl., strong, great in any way, ἄδρος πλέμος, Ar. Ran. 1099; ἄδρ. πῦρ, Plut. Sol. 1; ἄδρ. ἥχος, θῆγμα, a loud voice, Ath., and so ἄδρον γέλασαι, to laugh loud, Antiph. Lemn. 2, 8:—οἱ ἄδρότεροι, the stronger, abler sort, Isocr. 255 C:—of style, τὸ ἄδ., Lat. ubertas, grandiloquentia, opp. to ἰσχνόν, Schäf. Dion. Comp. 63.—†Adv. -ως, in comp., Hipp.

Ἀδρόσια, ἀς, ἡ, (α priv., δρόσος) want of dew, Joseph. Ant. Jud. 2, 5, 5.

Ἀδρόσινῃ, ἡς, ἡ, (ἄδρος) = ἄδροτῆς, of ears of corn, Hes. Op. 475.

Ἀδρόσφαιρος, ον, (ἄδρος, σφαῖρα) of, forming large balls, Ar. Peripl.

Ἀδρότης, ἡτος, ἡ, (ἄδρος) thickness: ripeness, fulness, esp. of body, Il. 16, 857; 24, 6: of plants, Theophr. t. H. P. 7, 4, 11; loudness, τὸ ἡχον, Amarant. ap. Ath. 415 A†.—II. abundance, N. T. 2 Cor. 8, 20.

Ἀδρόμαι, as pass., (ἄδρος) to grow ripe, come to one's strength, Plat. Rep. 498 B: to be stout, Myron ap. Ath. 657 D.

Ἀδρνα, ἡ, = ἀκρόδρνα, prob. 1. Pind. Fr. 126; said to be Sicilian, cf. Hesyeh., et Ath. 83 A.

Ἀδρνας, ἄδος, ἡ, (α copul., δρῆς, = Ἀμαδρνας, Anth. P. 9, 66† Nonn. Dion. 22, 14.

Ἀδρόμη, ἡς, ἡ, Strab., and Ἀδρόμης, πρὸς, ὁ, Polyb. 15, 5, 3, Diod. S. 20, 17, Adrumetum, a city in Africa Propria:—adj. Ἀδρουμετίνος, ἡ, ὄν, of Adrumetum.

Ἀδρυνσις, εως, ἡ, a ripening, bringing to maturity, Arist. Metaph. 11, 9: from

Ἀδρύνω, f. ἔνῳ, (ἄδρος) to make ripe, ripen, Xen. Mem. 4, 3, 10:—pass., to grow ripe, ripen, Hdt. 1, 193: v. ἄδρέω, ἄδρόω.

Ἀδρῦπτος, ον, (α priv., δρῦπτω) not scratching or tearing, Nonn. t. D. 11, 137.

Ἀδύγλωσσος, -επής, -μελής, Dor. for ἡδύν, Pind.

Ἀδυνάμειω, ὦ, f. ἡσω, to be unable. c. inf., dub. 1. Plat. Crit. 121 B, ubi Ast ἄδυνατέω: and

Ἀδυνάμια, ἀς, ἡ, want of strength, power, etc., debility, Hdt. 8, 111, Plat. Legg. 646 C, etc.; τῇ τοῦ λέγειν ἄδ., want of ability in public speaking, Antiph. 129, 33†: poverty, Xen. Oec. 20, 22: from

Ἀδυνάμιος, ον, (α priv., δύναμαι) = ἄδυνατος, Diosc. 5, 13. [ῥ]

Ἀδυνάστια, ἀς, ἡ, = ἄδυναμία, ἄδυναντία, Hdt. 3, 79; 7, 172.

Ἀδυνάστευτος, ον, (α priv., δύναστέω) not ruled over, Synes.

Ἀδυναστί, adv., impotently.

Ἀδυνάτω, ὦ, f. ἡσω, to be ἄδυνατος, to want strength, like ἄδυναμειω, Epich. p. 90, t. Xen. Mem. 1, 2, 23†, Plat. Rep. 366 D, etc.: c. inf., to be unable to do, Arist. Eth. N. 10, 4, 10 etc. Hence

Ἀδυνατία, ἀς, ἡ, = ἄδυναμία, only on auth. of Thom. M., cf. Lob. ad Phryn. p. 508.

Ἀδυνάτος, ον, (α priv., δυνατός) unable to do a thing, c. inf., Hdt. 3, 138, Epich. p. 105, etc.—2. absol., without strength, powerless, weakly, Hdt. 5, 9; οἱ ἄδυνατοι, men disabled for service, invalids, paupers, cf. Lys. ὑπὲρ τοῦ ἀδυνάτου, Bockh P. E. 1, 323, sq.; ἄδ. τοῖς χρήμασι, poor, Thuc. 7, 28; εἰς τὴν Plat. Hipp. Min. 366 B†.—also of things, disabled, νέος, Hdt. 5, 16:—τό ἄδ., want of strength, Plat. Hipp. Maj. 296 A.—II. pass., unable to be done, impossible, ἄδυνατον (ἐστὶ) c. inf., Hdt. 1, 32; or more freq. ἄδυνάτα (ἐστὶ), Id. 1, 91, and Thuc.: c. dat. et inf. c. ὥστε, Plat. Protag. 338 C†: τό ἄδ., impossibility, Hdt. 9, 60, cf. Valck. Hipp. 370. Adv. -τως, ἄδ. εἶναι, to be unwell, Antipho 122, 42, and Plat. t. Ax. 364 B†.—Little used in Poets, and of the Trag. only by Eur. t. Andr. 746, Or. 665, etc. f. [ῥ]

Ἀδύπνοος, Dor. for ἄδύπνῳ, Pind.

Ἀδύρμαχιδαι, ὧν, οἱ, the Adyrmachidae, an African people, Hdt. 4, 168.

Ἀδύρμαχος, ον, ὁ, Adyrmachus, a ruler of Machylene, Luc. Tox. 44.

Ἀδύς, ἐα, ὁ, Dor. for ἡδύς, t. fem. ἄδεια, Epicharm. ap. Ath. 321 B†; acc. sing. ἄδεια for ἡδύν, Theocr. 20, 44: and for ἡδεια, Id. 20, 8.

Ἀδυσώπητος, ον, (α priv., δυσώπτω) not to be put out of countenance, shameful, inexorable, Plut. 2, 64 F, etc. Adv. -τως.

Ἀδύτος, ον, (α priv., δύω) not to be entered, Pind. P. 11, 7.—II. usu. as subst., ἄδυτον, τό, the innermost sanctuary or shrine, Lat. adytum, Il. 5, 448 512; where however the gender is not determined; but it is τὸ ἄδυτον in Hdt. 5, 72, Eur., t. Ion 938†, Plat.

etc.; δ ἄδυντος only in H. Hom. Merc. 247.

*Αἶδω, ἔδω, Att. contr. for αἰείδω, q. v.

*Ἀδῶμπος, ον, (α priv., δαμάω) *unbuilt*, Nonn. f. D. 17, 40.

*Ἀδών, ὄνος, ῆ, Dor. for ἀφδών, Mosch. 3. 9. [α]

*Ἀδων, ὄνος, ὁ, = Ἀδωνίς, Nossis; v. Burm. Prop. 2, 10, 53. [α]

*Ἀδωνάια, ας, ῆ, epith. of Venus, Orph. f. Arg. 30.

*Ἀδωναῖος, α, ον, and *Ἀδωνείος, α, ον, of or belonging to Adonis, τό Ἀδ. = Ἀδωνίς, Plut. 2, 756 C.

*Ἀδωνία, ον, τά, the mourning for Adonis, celebrated yearly by Greek matrons, Cratin. Buc. 2, cf. Theocr. 15.

*Ἀδωνιάζω, f. -άζω, to keep the Adonia, Argum. Theocr. 15.

*Ἀδωνιάς, ἄδος, ῆ, = Ἀδωνάια, Nonn. f. D. 33, 25.

*Ἀδωνιασμός, ον, ὁ, (Ἀδωνιάζω) the mourning for Adonis, Ar. Lys. 390.

*Ἀδώνιον, ον, τό, a statue of Adonis borne in the Adonia.

*Ἀδώνιος, ον, ὁ, an unus. collat. form of Ἀδωνίς, Cratin. and Ar. in B. A. 1, p. 346: cf. Plaut. Menaeach. 1. 2, 35.—II. a species of verse composed of a dactyl and spondee.

*Ἀδωνίς, ἴδος, ὁ, Adonis, son of Cinyras and Myrrha, favorite of Venus. †Hence applied genl. to a favorite, a beloved object, Luc. Merc. Cond. 35, Alciph. 1, 39.—2. the title of a comedy of Plato, etc., Meineke, 1, 167†.—II. *Ἀδωνίδος κῆποι, pots for sowing cress and such like quick-growing herbs in, Plat. Phaedr. 276 B; hence proverbially of any short-lived pleasures, Heindorf and Stallbaum ad l.—III. a sea-fish, elsewhere ἐξώκοιτος, Clearch. ap. Ath. 332 C. [α]

*Ἀδωρήτος, ον, (α priv., δωρέομαι) = ἄδωρος, H. Hom. Merc. 168.

*Ἀδωρία, ας, ῆ, (ἄδωρος) a being incorruptible.

*Ἀδωροδόκητος, ον, (α priv., δωροδόςκω) = ἄδωροδόκος, Aeschin. 65, 21, etc. Adv. -τως, Dem. 310, 22.

*Ἀδωροδοκία, ας, ῆ, = ἄδωρία, Dio C. Fr. 37: from

*Ἀδωροδόκος, ον, (α priv., δῶρον, δέχομαι) incorruptible, Anth. P. 9, 779; †Nonn. D. 4, 33.

*Ἀδωρόληπτος, ον, (α priv., δῶρον, λαμβάνω) = foreg.

*Ἀδωρος, ον, (α priv., δῶρον) without gifts, taking none, incorruptible, c. gen., χρημάτων, Thuc. 2, 65.—2. without pay, Böckh Inscr. 1, p. 790.—II. giving no gifts, c. gen., ἄδ. τινος, not giving it, Plat. Symp. 197 D.—III. in Soph. Aj. 674, ἄδωρα δῶρα, gifts that are no gifts, like βίος ἀβιώτος: cf. δύσδωρος.

*Ἀδότης, ον, ὁ, one who gives nothing, Hes. Op. 353.

*Ἀέ, Dor. for αἰέ, Pind. P. 9, 154. [α]

*Ἀεδνος, ον, without ἔδνα, undowered.

*Ἀεδνώτος, ον, (α priv., ἐδνώω) = foreg.: hence unaffiliated, Lyc. 549.

*Ἀεθλέω, Ep. and Ion. for ἀθλέω, II. 14, 389†, and Hdt. 75, 22.

*Ἀεθλέω, Ep. and Ion. for ἀθλέω, Hdt. 11, 67.

*Ἀεθλήτηρ, ἀεθλήτης, poet. for ἀθλ., Pind., Theocr.

*Ἀεθλον, ον, τό, Ep. and Ion. for ἀθλον, Hom.: strictly neut. from

*Ἀεθλιος, ον, ἄος α, ον, (ἀεθλον) gaining the prize, or running for it, ἄ. ἵππος, a race-horse, Theogn. 257; ἀέθλ. μήλον, the apple of discord, Anth. P. 9, 637.

*Ἀέθλιος, ον, ὁ, Aethlius, son of Jupiter or Aeolus, king of Elis, Paus. 5, 1, 3.—Others in Ath.; etc.

*Ἀέθλον, ον, τό, Ep. and Ion. for ἀθλον, Hom., and Hdt.; sometimes also Att., at least Trag.

*Ἀέθλος, ον, ὁ, Ep. and Ion. for ἀθλος, q. v., freq. in Hom. (who has the common form only in Od. 8, 160), and Hdt. Hence

*Ἀεθλοσύνη, ης, ῆ, a contest, a struggle, Anth. P. 5, 294.

*Ἀεθλοφόρος, ον, Ep. and Ion. for ἀθλοφόρος, II., and Hdt.

*ΑΕΙ†, adv., ever, always, for ever, Hom., etc.: often with other specifications of time, as διαμπερές, συνεχές, ἐμμενές αἰεῖ, Hom.; αἰεὶ καὶ καθ' ἡμέραν, καθ' ἡμέραν αἰεῖ, αἰεὶ καὶ καθ' ἡμέραν, κατ' ἐνιαυτόν, διὰ βίου, ἐκαστοτε, etc., Heind. Plat. Phaedr. 75 D, Schöf. Greg. 169, Appar. ad Dem. 3, 265, Pors. Phoen. 1422; δεῦρ' αἰεῖ, until now, Pors. Orest. 1679; also εἰς αἰεὶ or εἰς αἰεῖ.—With the Artic., ὁ αἰεὶ χρόνος, eternity; οἱ αἰεὶ ὄντες, the immortals:—but, ὁ αἰεὶ κρατῶν, whoever is ruler, etc., Aesch. Pr. 937, v. Herm. Eur. Supp. p. ix., etc.—This word had twelve forms, Schaf. Greg. 348;—of which we may here notice,—1. αἰεῖ, strictly Att., but thrice in Hom.—2. αἰέ, Ion. and poet., and—3. to shorten the ult., αἰέν, very freq. in Hom.—4. αἰέξ and αἰέξ, Dor.—5. αἰέ, Pind. P. 9, 154.—6. αἰ, Aeol.—(Kühner, Ausf. Gramm. §. 363, forms αἰεῖ from a subst. αἰον, αἰφον, aevum: cf. ἄβεε, and the Dor. οἰκεῖ for οἰκω.) [Pors., Praef. Hec. p. iv., with most English scholars, hold the first syll. to be common; Herm. Soph. Aj. p. xix, and most Germans read αἰεῖ wherever the first must be long, v. Ellendt Lex. Soph.]

N. B. Some compds. of αἰεῖ, which are in no way altered by compos., are left out: for prob. they ought to be written divisim, and they can always be found under the simple form.

*Αειβλαστέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, to be ever budding: from

*Αειβλαστής, ἐς, (αἰεῖ, βλαστάνω, βλαστῆναι) ever-budding, Theophr. Hence

*Αειβλάστησις, εως, ῆ, a perpetual budding, Theophr.

*Αειβόλος, ον, (αἰεῖ, βάλλω) continually throwing, Anth. P. 6, 282.

*Αειβρότης, ἐς, (αἰεῖ, βρώω) ever sprouting, Nic. Th. 846.

*Αειγενεσία, ας, ῆ, perpetual generation, Julian.

*Αειγενετήρ, ἥρος, ὁ, = sq., Orph. H. 7, 5.

*Αειγενέτης, poet. αἰειγενέτης, ον, ὁ, (αἰεῖ, *γένω) epith. of the gods in Hom., like αἰέν ὄντες, everlasting, immortal.

*Αειγενής, ἐς, Att. for αἰειγενέτης, Plat. Legg. 773 E, acc. to Bekk.; ubi olim αἰειγενής.

*Αειγεννήτης, ον, ὁ, (αἰεῖ, γεννᾶω) a perpetual beggetter.

*Αειγενήτος, ον, = αἰειγενέτης, Orph. Arg. 15.

*Αειδέλιος, ον, = sq.

*Αειδέλος, ον, (α priv., *εἶδω) unseen, dark, Hes. Fr. 61.—II. not to be looked on, horrible, Opp. H. 1, 86, etc.: dazzling, Nic. Th. 20. (For αἰδής, like αἰδώς for αἰείδω, ἀπειρίσιος for ἀπειρέσιος, Buttm. Lexil. s. v. αἰδής, 7.)

*Αειδής, ἐς, (α priv., *Feiδω, Lat. video) unseen, without bodily form, immaterial, opp. to σωματικῆς, oft. in

Plat., as Phaed. 79 A.—II. (α priv., εἰδέναί) unknown, obscure, Plav. Alex. 365 C.—III. (εἰδός) = οὐκ εἰδός, un- sightly, Philaet. Cyn. 1.—Adv. -δώς, Theophr. Hence

*Αειδία, ας, ῆ, deformity, Joseph tBell. Jud. 7, 5, 5.

*Αειδίνης, ον, (αἰεῖ, δινέω) ever revolving, Leon. Tar. 9. [z]

*Αειδῖος, α, ον, τος, ον, Orac. ap. Didym. Alex. quoted by Lob. Agla. oph. p. 959†, adj. from αἰεῖ, as semper ternus from semper, everlasting. Hence

*Αειδουλεία, ας, ῆ, and αειδουλεία, ῆ, perpetual slavery: from

*Αειδούλος, ον, (αἰεῖ, δούλος) a perpetual slave, Plautus' (†Pers. 3, 3, 17†) perenniseruus, dub. in Ael. f. N. A. 6, 10.

*Αἰδω, Att. contr. ἄδω (also used by Alcae., Archil., and Theocr.): fut. αἰέσομαι, Att. ἄσομαι (also in H. Hom. 5, 2), rarely in act. form αἰέσσει (Epigr. Hom. 14, 1, Theogn. 4), Att ἄσω (Eur. H. F. 681), Dor. ἄσώ (Theocr. 1, 145).

To sing, f. 1, 604, etc.†: hence of all kinds of sounds of the voice, to crow as cocks, twitter as swallows, hoot as owls, croak as frogs, etc.:—also of other sounds, as the twanging of the bow-string, Od. 21, 411; the whistling of the wind through a tree, Mosch. 5, 8; the ringing of a stone when struck, Theocr. 7, 26. Construction:—αἰεῖδι. τινί, to sing to one, Od. 22, 346; but also to vie with one in singing, Theocr. 8, 6: ἄδ. πρὸς αὐλὸν or ὅπ' αὐλὸν, to sing to the flute, Plut.—II. trans.:—1. c. acc. rei, to sing, chant, αἰεῖδι. ἡμῖν Ἀχ., II. 1, 1, παίνονα, 1, 473†, κλέα ἀνδρῶν, νόστον, etc., f. 9, 189, Od. 8, 73; 1, 326†, etc., but also absol., ἔ. ἀμφὶ τινος, to sing in one's praise, Od. 8, 267; εἰς τινα, Ar. Lys. 1243:—later simply = καλεῖν, Ael. H. A. 2, 28.—2. c. acc. pers., to sing, praise, like Lat. canere, Pind. P. 5, 32 and Att.: hence in Pass., αἰεῖται ἡρώε φαισ' ἥρωας is celebrated as the nurse of heroes, Pind. P. 8, 35.—3. in pass. also, to resound with song, Pind. O. 10 (11), 92. [α, but α in arsis, Od. 17, 519, Theocr. 7, 41, etc.]

*Αειστώ, ὄος, ῆ, (αἰεῖ, ἐστώ) eternal being, Antipho ap. Harp., cf. εὐεστώ, ἀπεστώ.

*Αειζωία, ας, ῆ, (αἰεῖ, ζῶη) eternal life, Eccl.

*Αειζῶος, ον, Att. contr. αἰέζωος, ὦν, ever-living, everlasting, πόα, both in Aesch. Fr. 28; πένθος, Soph. Fr. 807.—II. τὸ αἰέζωον, an evergreen plant, houseleek, Lat. sempervivum, Theophr.

*Αειζώστος, ον, (αἰεῖ, ζώννυμι) ever girded, aye-ready.

*Αειζώτος, ον, = foreg.

*Αειζῶων, ὄντος, ὁ, ῆ, ever-living, Call. Del. 314.

*Αειζάλέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, to be ever green, Nonn.: from

*Αειθάλης, ἐς, (αἰεῖ, θάλλω, θαλεῖν) ever-green, Mel. 2, tmetaph., ever-blooming, ever-fair, Ὠραί, Orph. H. 43, 5, Χάρτιος, Id. 60, 5†: αἰεθαλλής, ἐς, and αἰεθλήης, ις, Jac. A. P. 545 sq.

*Αειθῶνής, ἐς, (αἰεῖ, θνήσκω) ever-dying, in constant fear of death, Man eth. 1, 166.

*Αειθεῖρ, ὁ, ever running through air, fanciful deriv. in Plat. Crat. 410 B, for αἰθέρ, ὅτι αἰεὶ θεῖ περὶ τὸν ἀέρα βέων.

*Αειθερής, ἐς, (αἰεῖ, θέρω) ever warning, Eratosth.

Ἀειθόρος, ον, (ἀεί, θούρος) ever warlike, Opp. C. 2, 189.

Ἀεικαρπός, ον, ever-fruifull.

Ἀεικίη, Att. contr. αἰκία (q. v.), outrage, insult, Il. 24, 19, Od. 20, 308: the MSS. of Hdt. also give αἰκίη, Gaisf. ad 1, 115.

Ἀεικέλιος, ἰα, ἰον, but also ες, ον, Od. 19, 341; collat. poet. form for αἰκίης, Hom.; contr. αἰκέλιος, Od. 13, 402, Il. 14, 84, Theogn. 1344: of persons, things, words, and actions: also in Hdt., and Att. (in contr. form).

Ἀεικής, ἐς, Att. contr. αἰκής, ἐς, (a priv., εἰός) unseemly, shabby, pitiful, mean, insulting, shameful, Il. 1, 456, etc. Adv. -κώς, Soph. †El. 102†, etc.; Ion. -κώς, Simon. 19 Schneidew.; Att. αἰκώς: αἰεκής as adv., Od. 17, 216.

Ἀεικία, ας, ἡ, v. sub αἰεκίη.

Ἀεικίζω, f. -ίζω, Att. contr. αἰκίζω, (αἰεκής)—to treat unseemly, insult, abuse, Hom., who also has Ep. aor. mid. αἰεκίσσασθαι, Il. 16, 559, in act. sign.; but also Ep. inf. aor. pass. αἰεκισθῆναι, Od. 18, 222.

Ἀεικίνησις, ας, ἡ, perpetual motion, Galen: from

Ἀεικίνητος, ον, (ἀεί, κινέω) ever-moving, in perpetual motion, Plat. Phaedr. 240 C. Adv. -τως, Arist. Mund. 6, 37.

Ἀειλάλος, ον, (ἀεί, λαλέω) ever-babbling, Mel. 95, 5.

Ἀειλαμπής, ἐς, (ἀεί, λάμπω) ever-shining, Stob. Ecl. 1, p. 494.

Ἀειλιβής, ἐς, (ἀεί, λειβώ) ever-flowing, Nonn.

Ἀειλινος, ον, ever eager, Philo.

Ἀειλογέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, to be always talking: and

Ἀειλογία, ας, ἡ, a continual talking.—II. as Att. law term, τὴν αἰελογίαν περτρίνεσθαι, παρέχειν, to court continual inquiry into one's conduct, Dem. 341, 16; 1306, 15. From

Ἀειλόγος, ον, (ἀεί, λέγω) always talking.

Ἀειλος, ον, (a priv., εἴλη) unsunned, Aesch. Fr. 411.

Ἀειμαργός, ον, (ἀεί, μάργος) ever greedily, Opp. Hal. 2, 213.

Ἀειμνημόνετος, ον, (ἀεί, μνημονεύω) ever-remembered, Joseph.

Ἀειμνήμων, ον, gen. ονος, (ἀεί, μνήμων) ever-remembering, of good memory, Arist. Physiogn. 3, 14.

Ἀειμνηστος, ον, also η, σν, Theogn. 1202 Bekk., and Anth.: (ἀεί, μνηνίσκομαι)—in everlasting remembrance, Thuc. 1, 33: ever-memorable, everlasting, Soph. Aj. 1166, Eur., and freq. in Oratt. Adv. -τως, Aeschin. 52, 22.

Ἀειμνηστος, ον, ὁ, Aimmnestus, masc. pr. n., Hdt. 9, 64; Thuc. 3, 52.

Ἀεινήσις, ἐς,=sq., Nic. ap. Ath. 61 A, in Ep. dat. pl. αἰνεάσει.

Ἀειναός, ον,=αἰναός, ποταμός, Hdt. 1, 93.

Ἀειναῦται, ὧν, οἱ, (ἀεί, ναῦς) a Milesian magistracy, which held its sittings on shipboard, Plut. 2, 298 C.

Ἀεινήστις, ιος, ὅ, ἡ, (ἀεί, νήστις) ever-fasting, Anth. P. 9, 409.

Ἀεινός, ὧν, Att. contr. for αἰεναός, Ar. Ran. 146.

Ἀειπάθεια, ας, ἡ, continual suffering or passion: [πα] from

Ἀειπάθης, ἐς, (ἀεί, παθεῖν) ever-suffering, Crito ap. Stob. p. 43, 42.

Ἀειπύλης, ἐς, (ἀεί, πύλλω) in constant vibration.

Ἀειπλάνης, ἐς,=sq.

Ἀειπλάνος, ον, (ἀεί, πλανάομαι) ever-wandering, Epigr.

Ἀειρεῖτη, ης, ἡ, (ἀεί, βῆω) the ever-flowing, a fanciful river for ἀρετή in Plat. Crat. 415 D.

Ἀειρός, ον, contr. -ρους, ον,=sq.

Ἀειρώμενος, ον, (ἀεί, βῆω) ever-flowing, Soph. O. C. 469.

ἈΕΙΡΩ, Ion. and poet. for Att. αἶρω, fut. ἀερώ [ᾶ], contr. ἄρω [ᾶ]: aor. act. ἔειρα and αἶερα, subj. αἶερος: aor. mid. ἡεῖράμην, ἡράμην, ὠράμην, the other moods usu. from εορ. 2 ἀρεσθαι: aor. pass. ἡέρην, poet. αἰέρην: pf. pass. part. ἡεμένος, 3 sing. plqpf. pass. Ep. ὠροτο.

To lift, heave, raise up, τύψωσ' αἰερεῖν, Il. 10, 465, and in pass., τύπωσ' αἰεθεῖς, Od. 12, 432†, hence to bear, carry, νόσφιν, ἐκ βελών αἰερεῖν, Il. 16, 678; 24, 583; ἄχθος αἰερεῖν, of ships of burden, Od. 3, 312; to carry off as plunder, Od. 21, 18: but, οἶνον αἰερεῖν τινί, to hand or offer one wine, Il. 6, 264: oft. in participle with verbs of motion, αἶερας ἐπεθήκατο, Il. 10, 30, cf. Od. 1, 141, Il. 6, 293, etc.—II. mid., to lift up for one's self, i. e. bear off, win, take, freq. c. acc. reit, esp. in Hom., e. g. Il. 23, 856: ἔλκος ἀρεσθαι, Il. 14, 130. Cf. αἶρω.—2. to raise or stir up, νεῖκος, Theogn. 90; αἶερ, πόλεμον, to undertake a long war, Hdt. 7, 132, 156—αἰερασθαι τὰ ἱστία, to hoist sail, Hdt. 8, 56, 94; also without ἱστία, Hdt. 1, 27: so Ap. Rh. has αἰερεῖν ἱστία in act., 2, 1229.—III. pass. (τυσω. aor. αἰέρην in mid. signif.) to raise one's self, to rise up, arise, τὰερθέντες ἐκ τῶν Οἰνοῦσσων ἔπλεον, they rose up and sailed away from the Oenussae, Hdt. 1, 165† αἰερθέντες πλέειν ἐς Σαρδίω, to rise up and sail to Sardinia, Id. 1, 170, of sea voyages, whence some explain αἰερθέντες having raised anchor; but also of land-journeys, as τὰερθέντες ἀπαλλάσσοντο, they rose up and departed, Id. 9, 52†: αἰεθεῖς, like Lat. elatus, rising above or exceeding due limits, Pind. N. 7, 111. The form αἶερος, being Ion., is always used by Hdt., as also by Hom., except Il. 17, 724: sometimes also in Pind. and Lyric places of Trag., never in Att. prose. [ᾶ when not augmented, yet ᾶ in arsis in later writers.]

Ἀεῖς, part. pres. from αἶμι.

Ἀεισώμην, Ion. 1 aor. mid. from αἰεῖω.

Ἀεισέβαστος, ον, (ἀεί, σεβαστός)=Lat. semper-augustus, Hdn.

Ἀείσοο, an irreg. imper. aor. 1 mid. from αἰεῖω, H. Hom. 17, 1.

Ἀεισθενής, ἐς, (ἀεί, σθένος) ever-strong.

Ἀεῖστος, ον, (ἀεί, σιτέω) always fed: esp. of those who lived at the public expense in the Prytaneum, v. Böckh Inscr. 1, p. 322: said of a parasite, Epich. p. 14. [ᾶ-, in Epich. l. c.]

Ἀεῖσκώψ, a kind of σκώψ, Arist. H. A. 9, 28, 1.

Ἀεῖσμος, ατος, τό, poet. and Ion. for ἄεσμα, as αἰεῖω for ἔδω, Hdt. 2, 79, but also in Eupol. Helot. 3.

Ἀεῖσός, ον, (ἀεί, σῶζω) ever-safe, Nonn.

Ἀεῖστροφής, ἐς, (ἀεί, στρέφω) ever-turning, Greg. Naz.

Ἀεῖστρος, ον, (ἀεί, σῶρω) ever-dragging, of ants (ἐοι trahit quodcumque potest, Hor.), v. l. for ἀήστρος in Aesch. Pr. 450.

Ἀεῖτας, α, ὁ, Boeot. for αἰετός, Lyc. 461.

Ἀεῖφάνης, ἐς, (ἀεί, φαίνωμαι) ever-shining, of stars, Ar. Ind 24, 6.—2.

always visible, of the pole, Sto. Eccl. 1, p. 900.

Ἀεῖφάτος, ον, (ἀεί, φημί) ever-famed, Or. Sib.

Ἀεῖφλεγής, ἐς, (ἀεί, φλέγω) ever burning, Greg. Naz., know read in Anth. P. 11, 409 for ἀεφείδης.

Ἀεῖφόρος, ον, (ἀεί, φέρω) ever-bearing, esp. fruits, Soph. Fr. 509, ubi al. αἰεφόρους, cf. Hesych. s. v., Meineke Cratin. Malth. 1, 7.

Ἀεῖφονήριος, ον, (ἀεί, φρονέω)=sq., Nonn.

Ἀεῖφρονος, ον, (ἀεί, φρονά) ever-watched, or ever-watching, ever-wakeful, of the nether world, Soph. Ant. 891; ἰπνός, Opp. H. 4, 189: a l. so ever-verdant, perennial, of the μελίλωτον, Cratin. Malth. 1, 7†: cf. αἰεφόρος.

Ἀεῖφυγία, ας, ἡ, (ἀεί, φυγή) exile for life, φονεύει ἀεῖφυγίαν, Plat. Legg. 877 C; αἰεφυγία ζημιούντινα, Dem. 528, 7.

Ἀεῖφυλλος, ας, ἡ, a being αἰεφυλλος, Theophr.

Ἀεῖφυλλος, ον, (ἀεί, φύλλον) ever-green, Theophr.

Ἀεῖχλωρος, ον, (ἀεί, χλωρός) ever green, Euphor. Fr. 64.

Ἀεῖχρόνιος, ον, (ἀεί, χρόνος) ever lasting, Anth. P. 12, 229.

Ἀεκαζόμενος, η, ον, (ἄεκων) unwilling, resisting, Od. 18, 135; πόλ' ἄεκαζόμενος, Virgil's multa reluctans, Od. 13, 277.

Ἀεκήλιος, ον, for αἰεκέλιος, Il. 18 77; cf. αἰεδολός.

Ἀέκητι, or αέκητί, Epic. adv., against the will, oft. in Hom., †Od. 4, 665, etc.†, c. gen., τάέκητι σέθεν, Od. 3, 213†, σὺν αέκητι, Lat. invito te, Od. 4, 504; θεῶν αέκητι, Lat. non propitius Diis, Il. 12, 8. [ᾶ, ῖ].

Ἀεκούσιος, ον, also ἰα, ἰον, Luc., Att. contr. ἀκούσιος, (a priv., ἐκούσιος)—against the will, forced, Hdt. 2, 162, also in Soph. Tr. 1263.

Ἄεκων, ουσα, ον. Att. contr. ἄκων [ᾶ]: (a priv., ἐκῶν)—against the will, unwilling, τῶν ἐκόντος ἐμείο, Il. 1, 310†: without design or purpose, Hom.: strengthd., πόλ' ἄεκων, Il. 11, 557:—Hom. uses the contr. form only in phrase τὸ δ' οὐκ ἄκοντε πετέσθην, Il. 5, 366, Od. 3, 484; otherwise it first occurs in H. Hom. Cer. 413: Hdt. also prefers the longer form.

Ἀέλικτος, ον, (a priv., ἐλίσσω) with coils relaxed, v. l. in Orac. ap. Hdt. 6, 77, for τριέλικτος.

Ἀέλιοι, ὧν, οἱ, brothers-in-law Hesych.: cf. εἰνότερος. [ᾶ?]

Ἀέλιος, ον, ὁ, Dor. for ἥλιος, ἥλιος. [ᾶ seemingly in Pind., and here and there in Trag., Herm. Soph. Tr. 832, but cf. Wunder Emend. in Soph. Tr. p. 70†: in these cases Böckh thinks that ᾶ- forms one long syll.]

Ἀέλλα, ης, ἡ, a stormy wind, esp. when opposing winds meet, a whirlwind, oft. in Hom., not rare also in plur.: ἀέλλα ὕραλθεν ἄνεμων, Il. 13, 795; ἀέλλαι παντοῖαν ἄνεμον, Od. 5, 292, 304.—2. metaph. of any whirling motion, ἄ. ἄστρον, Eur. Hel. 1498: but the word is mostly Ep. (Prob. from εἶλω, ἱλλω, like ἀόλλης, q. v.: acc. to others, akin to Αἰολός, ὦω, ἄημι, this seems preferable, cf. θυ-ελλα from θυ-εἶα: Grammer. quote also ἀέλλω, ἀέλλομαι.) [ᾶ] Hence

Ἀέλλαιος, ας, ον, storm-swift τε-λειός, Soph. O. C. 1081.

Ἀέλλας, ἄδος, ἡ=foreg., ἔππος Soph. O. T. 467; ἀέλλας φωνή, Soph. Fr. 611.

Ἀελλήεις, εσσα, εν, = Ἀελλαῖος, Nonn. tD. 5, 322.

Ἀελλῆς κονισαλος, ὁ, in Il. 3, 13, eddying dust, i. e. an eddy of dust, not found elsewhere: Butt., Ausf. Gr. § 41 Anm. 15 n., would write Ἀελλῆς, contr. from Ἀελλήεις: cf. Spitzn. ad l.

†Ἀελλόδρομος, ον, (Ἀελλα, δραμεῖν) running storm-swift, storm-swift, Ἀχιλλεύς, Tzet. Antehom. 189.

Ἀελλόθρις, τοῖχος, ὁ, ἡ, (Ἀελλα, θρίξ) twith hair floating in the wind, with dishevelled hair, Soph. Fr. 273.

Ἀελλομάχος, ον, (Ἀελλα, μάχουαι) struggling with the storm, Anth. P. 7, 586. [a]

Ἀελλοπόδης, ον, ὁ, = Ἀελλόπους, Opp. C. 1, 413.

Ἀελλόπος, for Ἀελλόπους, (like ἄριτος, Οἰδῖπος, πούλυπος, etc.) (Ἀελλα, πούς): storm-footed, storm-swift, Il. 8, 409, etc., (never in Od.): dat. pl. Ἀελλοπόδεσσιν, H. Hom. Ven. 218: pl. Ἀελλοπόδες, -πόδων, Simon., Pind., etc.:—very rare in Trag., though Eur. Hel. 1330 has it, cf. Br. Soph. O. T. 467.—Later Ἀελλοπόδης.

†Ἀελλόπους, οδος, ὁ, ἡ, (Ἀελλα, πούς) storm-footed, only as pr. n., ἡ, = Ἀελλά, Apollod. 1, 9, 21.

Ἀελλοπτερεύς, ὕγος, ὁ, ἡ, (Ἀελλα, πτερεῖν) with wings of the storm, v. 1, Ath. 617 A.

Ἀελλός, ὁ, a bird, perh. the stormy petrel.

Ἀελλά, ὄος contr. οὄος, ἡ, (Ἀελλα) Storm-swift, name of a Harpy, Hes. Th. 267; also of a hound, Ovid.

Ἀελλάωδης, ες, (Ἀελλα, εἶδος) storm-like, stormy.

Ἀελλπτος, ὦ, to be Ἀελλπτος, have no hope, despair, in part. Ἀελλπτεύς, c. inf., Il. 7, 310, Hdt. 7, 168:—the form Ἀελλπώ, etc., is defended by Lob. Phryn. 569.

Ἀελλπτης, ες, (a priv., ἔλπομαι) unhoped-for, unexpected, γαῖαν Ἀελλπτεύ δοκῶν ἰδῆσθαι, Od. 5, 408; ubi olim Ἀελλπεία, v. foreg. Hence

Ἀελλπτία, ας, ἡ, an unlooked-for event, ἐξ Ἀελλπτίας, Lat. ex insperato, unexpectedly, Archil. 13, 2: despair, Pind. P. 12, 55 [where? prob.]. From

Ἀελλπτος, ον, (a priv., ἔλπομαι) = Ἀελλπτός, H. Hom. Cer. 219: ἐξ Ἀελλπτων, Hdt. 1, 111; τὸν ἐξ Ἀελλπτων in Soph., Aj. 716, v. Lobeck ad l. p. 330†.—2. beyond hope, to be despaird of, Soph. Aj. 648.—II. act. hopeless, desperate, H. Hom. Ap. 91.—III. adv. τως, beyond all hope, Aesch. Pers. 261; and in bad sense, Id. Supp. 987:—also neut. pl. as adv., Ib. 900.

Ἀεμμα, ατος, τό, for ἄμμα, a bow-string; in genl., a bow, Call. Dian. 10, tApoll. 32.

Ἀεῖνός, ον, (Ἀεῖ, νάω) = Ἀεῖναος, contr. Ἀεῖνός (q. v.), ever-flowing, κρήνη, ποταμός, Hes. Op. 597, 739; πῖον, Pind. P. 1, 9; νεφέλαι, Ar. Nub. 275:—generally, everlasting, perpetual, never-fading, κλέος, Simon. 16, 11; ἄν. τρῦπεται, of the dinners in the Prytaneum, Pind. N. 11, 9: also in prose, ἄν. ὀλβος, τροφή, πρόσδος, Xen. Cyr. 4, 2, 44, etc.; οὐσία, Plat. Legg. 966 E. Often in adv. -ῶς.—The form Ἀεῖνναος, which is a constant v. l., has been shown by Herm., Ion 117, to be against analogy, and it is now generally given up in prose, as by Bekk. in Hdt. 1, 145, etc. But it is still retained in some poetic passages, where the second syll. must be long, as Pind. P. 6, 4, Theocr. 22, 37. Ἀεῖ!

Ἀεῖνάν, ουσά, ον, = foreg., Od. 13, 109, Hes. Op. 552. [a, ā]

Ἀεῖνναος, v. sub Ἀεῖναος, fin.

Ἀεῖννότος, ον, (a priv., ἐννοέω) unthought-of.

Ἀεῖνγυῖον, ον, (Ἀεῖω, γυῖον) strengthening the limbs, Ἀεθλα, Pind. N. 4, 120.

Ἀεῖκακος, ον, (Ἀεῖω, κακός) multiplying evil, Nonn. tD. 20, 84.

Ἀεῖκερας, ον, gen. ω, (Ἀεῖω, κέρας) making horns grow, Welck. Syll. Ep. 165.

Ἀεῖνοος, ον, contr. -νοος, ον, (Ἀεῖω, νοός) strengthening the mind, Procl. H. Mus. 16.

Ἀεῖτοκος, ον, (Ἀεῖω, τόκος) nourishing the fruit of the womb, ἰκόλπος μητέρος†, Nonn.: τὸς Cyprus, Id. D. 5, 614.

Ἀεῖτροφος, ον, (Ἀεῖω, τροφή) fostering growth, Orph. H. 51, 17.

Ἀεῖφυλλος, ον, (Ἀεῖω, φύλλον) nourishing leaves, leafy, Aesch. Ag. 697.

Ἀεῖφύτος, ον, (Ἀεῖω, φύτον) nourishing plants, Ἦως, Mel. 110, 5: τῆρας, Nonn. D. 7, 146.

ἈΕΨΩ, Ion. and poet. for αὖψω, αὖψων, Lat. augeo: used by the old poets only in pres. and impf., tact. and mid. but always without augm.† later poets (as those of Anth.) formed a fut. Ἀεῖψω, aor. ἤεψα. To increase, enlarge, foster, strengthen, θυμὸν Ἀεῖψεν, Il. 17, 226; πένθος ἄ., to cherish woe, Od. 17, 489: νῖον ἄ., to bring him to man's estate, Od. 13, 360; ἔργον Ἀεῖψον θεοί, they bless the work, Od. 14, 66: to exalt, make happy or famous, Pind. O. 8, fin., cf. Hdt. 3, 80: to heighten, multiply, Soph. Aj. 226; Ἀεῖψεν δυνάμιν φόνον (cf. αὖψανω I. fin.), Eur. Hipp. 537.—III. intrans., to grow, spring up, increase, in later poetst, as Qu. Sm. 1, 116, etc.—III. pass. and mid., to increase, wax great, swell, of a youth, Od. 22, 426; also, κύμα, tOd. 10, 93†, θυμός, χόλος Ἀεῖψεται, tIl. 18, 110, etc.†: ἔργον ἄ., it prospers, Od. 14, 66: ἡμαρ ἄ., the day gets on to noon, Il. 8, 66, etc.—Dind. Soph. Ant. 353, has received Döderlein's conl. Ἀεῖψεται in act. signf., exalts, adorns.

Ἀεπτος, ον, a very dub. epith. of young animals in Aesch. Ag. 145, meaning (if any thing) too weak to follow, from ἔπομαι: tWellauer corrects λεπτοῦ and explains very satisfactorily the origin of the false reading v. note Well. ad l.

†Ἀερ-, words thus beginning and derived from ἄηρ, have, as in ἄηρ, the a long.

Ἀεργεῖη, ης, ἡ, = Ἀεργία, Bion 6, 6.

Ἀεργηλός, ἡ, ὄν, Ar. Rh. 4, 1186, etc.; and Ἀεργής, ες, Nic. Fr. 4, = Ἀεργός.

Ἀεργία, ας, ἡ, tAtt. contr. Ἀργία†, a not-working, idleness, Od. 24, 251, Hes. Op. 313 [z]—2. of a field, a lying fallow or waste, Aeschin. 69, 1: from

Ἀεργός, ὄν, post-Hom. contr. Ἀργός: (a priv., *ἔργον):—like Ἀεργής, Ἀεργηλός, not-working, idle, Il. 9, 320, Od. 19, 27, and oft. in Hes., tOp. 301, etc.†—1. ἄ. δόμοι, idle houses, i. e. where people are idle, Theocr. 28, 25.—t2. not cultivated, fallow, of fields, Theophr. t-II. act. making idle, Nic. Th. 381.

Ἀερόην, contr. Ἀρόην, adv., (Ἀεῖρω) lifting up, Aesch. Ag. 240.

Ἀερέθμαι, Ion. ἡερέθμαι, (q. v.), lengthd. form of Ἀεῖρω, to hang, be suspended, hover, tfound only in Gramm., v. ἡερέθμαι.

Ἀερεῖς, aor. 1 pass. part. aor. Ἀεῖρω, Od. 112, 432.

Ἀερεθ, Dor. and Ep. for ἡερέθησαν, 3 pl. indic. aor. 1 pass. from Ἀεῖρω, Il. 8, 74: Ἀερεθ, 3 sing., Od. 19, 540.

Ἀερία, ας, ἡ, Ion. Ἡερίη, old name of Aegypt, ἡερία γᾶ, Aesch. Supp. 75, cf. Ar. Rh. 4, 267, 270†, prop. from ἄηρ, and so the land of mist, Gramm.: also of Crete, Plin.

Ἀερίω, f. -ῖω, (γῆρ) to be like air; and so,—1. to be thin as air, Diosc. 1, 83.—2. to be sky-blue, Id. 5, 100. [a]

Ἀερίνος, ἡ, ον, (ἄηρ) airy, like air, Arist. Metaph. 3, 7, 5.—2. sky-blue.

Ἀερίοικος, ον, (ἄηρ, οἰκέω) dwelling in air, Eubul. Incert. 16.

Ἀερίος, ον, also a. ον: Ion. ἡερίος, ἡ, ον: (ἄηρ, ἡρ, ἡρι)—in the mist or thick air of morning, Eur. Phoen. 1534. cf. ἡερίος.—II. in the air, high in air, Eur. Tro. 546: of the air, airy, opp. to χθόνιος, Id. Acol. 25: τῶαίμονας, Ἀερίον γένος, Plat. Epin. 984 D; cf. Luc. Prom. 6, Ἀερία ῥα, living in air.—III. wide as air, infinite, Diocl. 1, 33, etc.—Adv. -ῶς, famblt. 16. [a]

Ἀερίτις, ῖδος, ἡ, of the colour of air, sky-coloured, Diosc.

Ἀερίτης, ες, (a priv., ἔρκος) unpressible, γῶς, Q. Sm. 5, 607.

Ἀερατος, ον, (a priv., ἔργω, εἰργω) unfenced, open, Lys. 110, 40.

Ἀεροβάτεια, ὦ, f. -ῖω, to walk the air, of Socrates, Ar. Nub. 225: from

Ἀεροβάτης, ον, ὁ, (ἄηρ, βαῖνω) one who walks the air, Plut. 2, 952 F.

Ἀεροδίνη, ες, (ἄηρ, δύνειν) wheeling in air, αετός, Anth. tP. 9, 223 in Ion. form ἡερο.

Ἀεροδίντης, ον, (ἄηρ, δύνειν) = foreg., dub. l. for sq.

Ἀεροδόνητος, ον, (ἄηρ, δονέω) air tossed, soaring, Ar. Av. 1385.

Ἀεροδρόμει, ὦ, f. -ῖω, it traverses the air, Luc. Ver. Hist. 1, 10: from

Ἀεροδρόμος, ον, (ἄηρ, δρᾶμειν) traversing the air.

Ἀεροειδής, ες: Ep. and Ion. ἡεροειδής: (ἄηρ, εἶδος)—like the sky or air, Plat. Tim. 78 C: sky-coloured, Arist. Color. 3, 8.—For the Homeric usage of the word, v. ἡεροειδής. [a]

Ἀερούεις, hardly to be found save in the Ion. form ἡερούεις, q. v.

Ἀερόθεν, (ἄηρ) adv., out of the air, from on high. [a]

Ἀεροκόραξ, ἄκος, ὁ, (ἄηρ, κόραξ) an air-raven, Luc. Ver. Hist. 1, 16.

Ἀεροκάνωψ, ὦπος, (ἄηρ, κώνωψ) an air-gnat, Luc. V. Hist. 1, 16.

Ἀερολέσσης, ον, ὁ, (ἄηρ, λέσσης) a man of big empty words.

Ἀερομάχew, ὦ, (ἄηρ, μάχουαι) to fight in air. Hence

Ἀερομάχια, ας, ἡ, an air-battle, Luc. Ver. Hist. 1, 18.

Ἀερόμελι, ἱτος, τό, (ἄηρ, μέλι) honey-dew, cf. Virgil's aërium mel (some say manna) Ath. 500 D; also ὕον μέλι.

Ἀερομέτρεω, ὦ, (ἄηρ, μέτρεω) to measure the air; hence, to lose one's self in vague speculation, Xen. Oec. 11, 3; cf. Ἀεροβάτew.

Ἀερομήκης, ες, v. sub ἡερομήκης.

Ἀερομήτης, ες, (ἄηρ, μένω) compounded of air, tDios. L. 7, 145.

Ἀερόμορφος, ον, (ἄηρ, μορφή) formed of air, Orph. H. 14.

Ἀεροννηχτής, ες, (ἄηρ, νήχουαι) swimming, floating in air, of the clouds, Ar. Nub. 337.

Ἀερονόμεω, ὦ, (ἄηρ, νέμω) to move in air, Heliod. 10, 30; cf. χειρὸν μέω.

Ἄεροπετής, ἐς, (ἀήρ, πίπτω) *fallen from the sky.*

Ἀεροπέτης, ἐς, (ἀήρ, πέτομαι) *flying in air.*

†Ἀερόπη, ἡς, ἡ, *Aerope*, granddaughter of Minos, wife of Atreus, Eur. Or. 1009; acc. to Apollod. wife of Plisthenes, son of Atreus.—2. daughter of Cepheus, mother of Aëropus, Paus. 8, 44, 7.

Ἀερόπλανος, *on, wandering in air.*
Ἀεροπόρεω, ὦ, *to traverse the air*, Philo: from

Ἀεροπόρος, *on, (ἀήρ, πορεύομαι, πείρω) traversing the air*, Plat. Tim. 40 A.

†Ἀέροπος, *on, Ion. Ἡέροπος, on, δ, Aëropus*, son of Phegeus king of Tegea, Hdt. 9, 26.—2. son of Temenus, Hdt. 8, 137.—3. son of Philip, father of Alcetes, Hdt. 9, 139.—4. son of Mars and Aerope, Paus. 8, 44, 8.

Ἀεροσκοπία, ας, ἡ, (σκοπέω) *divination by observing the heavens.*

Ἀερότομος, *on, (ἀήρ, τέμνω) cleaving the air*, seems to have been coined by way of a derivation for Ἀρτεμει, Clem. Al.

Ἀερότονος, *on, (ἀήρ, τείνω) stretched or driven by air*, Math. Vett.

Ἀεροφογής, ἐς, (ἀήρ, φέγγος) *shining in air.*

Ἀεροφοίτης, *on, δ, =sq.; Ion. fem. ἡεροφοίτης, q. v.*

Ἀερόφοιτος, *on, (ἀήρ, φοιτάω) roaming in air*, Aesch. ap. Ar. Ran. 1291.

Ἀεροφόρητος, *on, (ἀήρ, φέρω) borne by air*, Eubul. Steph. 2, 2. [α]

Ἀερόφωνος, *on, Ion. ἡερόφωνος, q. v.*

Ἀερόχρους, *on, contr. -χρους, on, (ἀήρ, χροα) sky-blue*, dub. in Orph.

Ἀερόψ, *Ion. ἡερόψ, οπος, δ, Boeot. name for the bird μερόψ.*

Ἀερώ, ὦ, *to make into air*: pass., *to become air.*

Ἀέρωα, Aeol. for ἀέρω, Sapph. 73.

Ἀερωκάρηνος, *on, (ἀέρω, κάρηνω) carrying the head high*, Anth. f. Paul. S. Ecphr. 397.

Ἀερώλαφος, *on, (ἀέρω, λόφος) high-crested*, Ar. Rh. 2, 1061.

Ἀερίνοος, *on, contr. νους, on, (ἀέρω, νους) haughty*, Nonn.—II. act., cheering, Orph.: *τοίνος*, Casaub. conj. in Ion. ap. Ath. 35 E for ἀερίπινον.

Ἀερίπότης, ἐς, (πέτομαι) = ἀερισπότης, q. Sm. 3, 211.

Ἀερίπόδης, *on, δ, = ἀερίπους*, Nonn. f. D. 10, 401.

Ἀερίπόρος, *on, going on high*, Nonn. f. D. 1, 285.

Ἀερίσπότης, *on, δ, (ἀέρω, ποτάωμαι) hovering on high*, Hes. Sc. 316.

Ἀερίσπότητος, *on, (ἀέρω, ποτάωμαι) = foreg.*, Hes. Op. 775.

Ἀερίπους, *δ, ἡ, πονν, τό, (ἀέρω, πούς) lifting up the feet, brisk-trotting*, Ἡποκ., Il. 18, 532: contr. ἀρίσιπ., H. Hom. Ven. 212.

Ἀερίτω, f. -άσω, lengthd. poet. form of ἀέρω, *to lift up*, Ar. Rh. 1, 738, Leon. Al. 34: *tc. acc. and dat. χειράς τινη*, Anth. P. 9, 674.

Ἀερίτω, ὦ, = foreg., from which we have aor. 1 ἡέριτσα, and pf. pass. ἡέριτμαι, Antip. Sid. 14, Opp. C. 2, 99.

Ἀερίδης, ἐς, (ἀήρ, εἶδος) *airy, misty*, like ἀεροειδής, Arist. Part. An. 3, 6, 8.

Ἀέξ, Dor. for ἀέξ. [α]

Ἀεσα, ἀεσαμεν, ἀσαμεν, ἀεσαν, inf. ἀεσαι, aor. 1, prob. from the same root as εὔδο, *to sleep*, Hom. only in

Od. 13, 151, 490, etc. f.: no other tenses in use: akin to ἀμη. [α only by augment, α in inf.]

Ἀεσιφροσύνη, ἡς, ἡ, *silliness, folly*, in plur. ἀεσιφροσύναι, Od. 15, 470, Hes. Th. 502. From

Ἀεσίφρων, *on, gen. ονος, = φρεσὶν ἀασθείς, damaged in mind, witless, silly*, Hom., fas Il. 20, 183, Od. 21, 302†, and Hes. f. Op. 333†:—and therefore for ἀασίφρων, from ἀάω and φρήν, Buttin. Lexil. s. v. ἀάσαι.

Ἀέτειος, *on, (ἀετός) of the eagle.*

[α] Ἀετῖαιος, *on, of or belonging to the pediment (ἀετός III)*, Böckh Inscr. 1, p. 263.

Ἀετῖδης, ἐως, δ, *an eaglet*, Ael. H. A. 7, 47. [α]

Ἀέτιος, *on, δ, Aëtius*, a king of Troezen, Paus. 2, 30, 8.—2. a celebrated physician.

Ἀετῖτης, *on, δ, (ἀετός) λίθος, the eagle-stone*, said to be found in the eagle's nest, Ael. H. A. 1, 35. [α, ι]

Ἀετίων, *ωνος, δ, Aëtion*, a distinguished painter, Luc. Imag. 7, etc.—2. a Greek sculptor of Amphipolis, Theocr. Ep.

Ἀετός, or αετός (cf. sub fin.), *οῦ, δ, an eagle*, (from αἶτω, like Lat. avis, because of its rapid flight, cf. Bergk Anacr. 23), Hl. 8, 247†:—proverbs, αἰτός ἐν ποτανοῖς, Pind. N. 3, 138; αἰτός ἐν νεφέλαισι, of a thing quite out of reach, Ar. Eq. 1013; αἰτόν κἀνθαρὸς ματεῖσθαι, v. sub ματεῖσθαι.—II. *an eagle as a standard*, tof the Persianst, Xen. Cyr. 7, 1, 4; esp. among the Romans, Plut. f. Mar. 23, etc. f.—III. in architecture, like αἰέτωμα, the gable of a house, esp. the pediment of a temple, Lat. fastigium, Ar. Av. 1110, ubi v. Schol.; also called τύμπανον and δέλτα: cf. Valck. Diatr. p. 214. (Ἀετός is the only Homeric form, and is also recognised as true Att. by Elmsl. and Herm., against Pors. Praef. Hec., and so it is now read in most Edd.: but αετός was common in later Att.:—cf. Ellendt Lex. Soph. Another, only poet., form is αἰητός, now read in Pind. P. 4, 6, v. Arat. 522, 691.)

[α, Piers. Moer. 231; and in all derivs. and compds.]

†Ἀετός, *οῦ, δ, Aëtus*, an ancient name of the Nile, Diod. S. 1, 19.

Ἀετοφόρος, *on, (ἀετός, φέρω) eagle-bearing*, Or. Sibyll.: *δ αετ.*, the standard-bearer, Plut. [α]

Ἀετώδης, ἐς, (ἀετός, εἶδος) *eagle-like*, Luc. Icarom. 14. [α]

Ἀέτωμα, *ατος, τό, a gable*, Lat. fastigium, Hipp. p. 808; v. αετός III.

Ἀέτωσις, ἐως, ἡ, *the fanning of a gable, fastigatio*. [α]

*ἈΕΩ, *to sleep*, v. ἄεσα.

ἈΖΑ, ἡ, strictly dryness, ἥρως, Nic. Th. 304†, heat, Opp. ἡελίου, C. 1, 133†: but *use. dirt or mould* on things put by, because an old shield is said to be ἀζη πεπαλαγμένον, Od. 22, 184: also *dry sediment*, Schol. Theocr. 5, 109, (v. sub ἄζω.)

†Ἀζάνης, *on, δ, Azaëis*, a mythic king of Atlantis, Plat. Crit. 114 C.

Ἀζάνω, (ἄζω) *to dry, parch up*, Nic. Th. 367.

Ἀζάλεος, *α, on, (ἄζα) dry, parched, οὔρος*, Il. 20, 491; ὄληρ, Od. 9, 234, etc.: *βοῦς ἀζάληρ*, dry bull's-hide, Il. 7, 239: hence *harsh, cruel*, like ἀρεγκτος, Lob. Aj. 317.—II. act. *parching, scorching*, Σείριος, Hes. Sc. 153; ἡέλιος, Ap. Rh. 4, 679†: of love, *μανία*, Ibyc. 1.—Only poet.

†Ἀζών ἐς, *on, ol, the Azanians*, v. Ἀζανία Strab. p. 388.

†Ἀζάνης, *on, δ, Azanes*, a Persian, leader of the Sogdiani, Hdt. 7, 66.

Ἀζανία, ας, ἡ, an old name of Arcadia, *land of ζάν or Ζεύς*.—†Ἀζανία *geogr. name*, a portion of Arcadia from Orchomenus to the Alpheius Paus. 8, 4, 3; Polyb. 4, 70, 3.

†Ἀζάνιος, *α, on, of the Azanes, Azanian*; pecul. fem. Ἀζανίς, ἰδος, Ἀζανίς *κοῦρη*, H. Apoll. 209, i. e. Ὁρονis, where Herm. reads Ἀτλαντίδα.

†Ἀζάνοι, *ων, ol, or Ἀζάνιον, on, τό, Azani or Azanium*, a city of Phrygia, Strab.; hence, *δ Ἀζανίτης*, an inhab. of Azani; ἡ Ἀζανίτις, the territory of Azani, Id. p. 576.

Ἀζάνω, = ἀζάνω, H. Hom. Ven. 271, in pass.

†Ἀζαριτία, ας, ἡ, Azaritia, a spring at Chalcedon, Strab.

†Ἀζείδης, *on Ep. αο, δ, son of Azeus*, i. e. Actor, Il. 2, 513.

Ἀζεώται, *ων, ol, the Azeotae*, a Trojan tribe, Soph. Fr. 156.

†Ἀζέμιλκος, *on, δ, Azemilcus*, a king of Tyre, Arr. An. 2, 15, 7.

Ἀζευκτος, *on, (a priv., ζεύγνυμι) unyoked*, Dion. H. 2, 31.

†Ἀζεύς, ἐως, δ, Azeus, son of Clymenus, an Orchomenian king, Paus. 9, 37, 1.

Ἀζήνια, ας, ἡ, *freedom from jealousy*, f. Clem. Al.—2. *freedom from shrewdness, simplicity*, Plut. Lyc. f. 21.

Ἀζήλος, *on, (a priv., ζήλος) without envy*, hence,—I. like ἀζήλωτος, *unenvid, unenviable, miserable*, φρονόρα, Aesch. Fr. 143; ἔργον, Soph. Tr. 745: hence, in ill phyl., Orac. ap. Hdt. 7, 140 (si vera lectio), f. Lobeck emends ἀζήλωτα, cf. Schäf. Dion. de Comp. p. 35†: in genl., *sorry, inconsiderable*, Plut. Lyc. 10.—2. *not grudging, granted freely*, Soph. El. 1455.—II. act., *not envious*, Ath. 594 C.

Ἀζηλοτύπητος, *on, (a priv., ζηλοτυπέω) unenvied*, Plut. 2, 787 D. [ι]

Ἀζηλότυπος, *on, (a priv., ζήλοτεπος) free from envy*, Plut. Lyc. et Num. 3.

Ἀζήλωτος, *on, (a priv., ζηλώω) not to be envied*, Plat. Gorg. 469 B.

Ἀζήμιος, *on, (a priv., ζημία) without loss, scot-free, unharmed*, Hdt. 1, 212 *without punishment*, ἀζήμιον ἀρείσθω, Plat. Legg. 648 C, *so αζ, από τινο* Id. Rep. 366 A; ἐχθροῦς μετίεσα ἀζήμιους, Eur. Med. 1050†: *not deserving punishment*, Soph. El. 1102: *not amounting to punishment*, Thuc. 2, 37, *but better here as*—II. act., *not bringing punishment*, i. e. *not injuring, harmless*, Thuc. l. c. v. Arnold and Bloomf. ad l., and so in Joseph. Ant. Jud. 15, 5, 1†—Adv. -ίως, *with impunity*, Philom. p. 397; f. act., *with harmless intent*, Joseph. Ant. Jud. 15, 4, 4.

†Ἀζήν, *ονος, δ, Ion. for Ἀζάν, Azan son of Arcas*, Hdt. 6, 127, Paus. 8, 4, 2.

†Ἀζηνία, ας, ἡ, Azenia, a deme of Attica; hence adj., Ἀζηνιεύς, Strab.

†Ἀζηνία, ας, ἡ, Azenia, a surname of Ceres, Soph. Fr. 809: cf. Lob. Aglaoph. p. 822 n.: also of Proserpina, ἡ Ἀμία τήν Ἀζηνίαν μετήλθεν, prov. of those who undertook a long and fruitless search, Paroem. Zenob. 4, 20: (cf. Erasmi. Chil. 74)

Ἀζήται, 2 sing. subj. pres. pass. from ἀζώ, f. Th. 99.

Ἀζήτης, *on, (a priv., ζήτew) unexamined*, Aeschin. f. 57, 3†. Adv. -τως, αζ, *εχεν τινός*, Philo.

Ἀζήτης, ἐς, *unceasing, excessive, ὁδόνη*, Il. 15, 25, ὁρμηγός, Il. 17, 741: more freq. as adv., ἀζήτης ἴφα

γμ·ν καὶ πῆμιν, Od. 18, 3†, μεμα-
κῆται, tll. 4, 435†.—II. hard, tough,
κορύνῃ, Ap. Rh. 2, 99; θυμός, v. 1.
II. 15, 25, cf. Lob. Aj. 648. (Deriv.
uncertain: acc. to some from ἀζω,
άζα, in which case signif. II. would be
the strict one: acc. to others from
ἡγεω with an intens. prefix, α-, ζα-).

†Αζίλις, ἴδος, ἡ, Azilis, a city and
river of Africa, Call. Ap. 89.

†AZOMAI, dep., used only in pres.
and impf.; (an act. ἀζω only in Soph.
O. C. 134)—to stand in awe of, dread,
esp. the gods and one's parents, ἀζ-
'Απόλλωνα, μητέρα, II. 1, 21, Od. 17,
401, and Trag.: also followed by inf.
or μήν., II. 6, 267, Od. 9, 478: οὐχ
ἀζομαι θανεῖν, I fear not to die, Eur.
Or. 1116, ubi vulg. οὐχ ἡλάσσομαι: cf.
Elmsl. Heracl. 600, Monk Alcest.
336: also intr., to be awe-struck, ἀζό-
μενος, Od. 9, 200: ἀζεσθαι ὑμῶν τινα,
Soph. O. T. 155.—(On the connexion
between ἀζομαι and ἀγασμαι, v. Buttm.
Lexil. s. v. ἄγος 4.)

†Αζος, ον, ὁ, contr. from ἀζος, a
servant, Clitarch. ap. Ath. 267 C.

†Αζυγής, ἐς=ἀζυγῆς, Clem. Al.

†Αζυγία, ας, ἡ, the state of an ἀζυγῆς,
celibacy.

†Αζυγος, ον=ἀζυγῆς, unwedded, Luc.
Am. 44.—2. not a pair, σπανδάλια,
Strab. tp. 259.

†Αζυμος, ον, (a priv., ζυμη) unleav-
ened, τῆρος, Ath. 109 B; τὰ ἄζυμα,
unleavened cakes, or bread, LXX., but
usu. f., the feast of unleavened bread, N.
T.:—metaph., unfertilized, i. e. un-
agglutinated, ἐξ ὅστων καὶ σαρκοῦ ἀζύ-
μων κράσσει, Plat. Tim. 74 D.

†Αζυγῆς, ὄγος, ὁ, ἡ, (a priv., ζεύγνυ-
μι) unyoked, unpaired, and so usu. un-
married, Eur. Bacch. 694: more freq.
c. gen., ἀζυγῆς λέκτρων, γάμων, εἰνήης,
Lat. nuptiarum expers, Eur. Hipp.
546, I. A. 805, Dem. 673.† (From the
gen. were formed the other adjs. ἀζύ-
γος and ἀζυγής.)

†ΑΖΩ, v. sub ἀζομαι.

†ΑΖΩ, to dry, dry up, parch, of the
heat of the dog star, Hes. Op. 585,
Sc. 397.—Pass., to become dry, II. 4,
487: to be parched up, pine away through
grief, ἀζῆται κραδίην ἀκαχήμενος,
Hes. Th. 99: so also, ἀσθεῖν τὴν ψυ-
χὴν, Hdt. 3, 41, ubi Gaisf. ἀσθηεῖν.
(ἀζα, ἀζαῖνον, αἶω, ἀβαῖνον, ἄτμος).

†Αζώλια, ας, ἡ, (ἀζωος I) the being
without life, lifelessness, Stob. Ec.
Phys. 52, 18.

†Αζωνος, ον, (a priv., ζώνη) confined
to no zone of the world, i. e. found ev-
erywhere.

†Αζωτος, ον, (a priv., ζωή) lifeless,
Eccl.—II. (a priv., ζῶων) without worms
in it, of wood, Theophr.

†Αζώρ, indecl., ὁ, Azor, masc. pr.
n., N. T.

†Αζόριον, ον, τό, Azorium, a town
of Perhaebia, Polyb. 28, 11, 1.

†Αζωρος, ον, ὁ, Azorus, a city of
Macedonia, Strab. p. 307.

†Αζωστος, ον, (a priv., ζώννυμι)
ungrit, from hurry, Hes. Op. 343: in
genl., not girded, Plat. Legg. 954 A.

†Αζώτιοι, ον, οἱ, the Azotii, a people
of Palestine, Strab.

†Αζωτος, ον, ἡ, Azotus, a city of
Palestine, Hdt. 2, 157; LXX., N. T.
freq., now Esdus.

†Αζωτος, ον=ἀζωστος.

†Αηδέω, ὦ, I. ἡσώ, to feel disgust at
a thing: from

†Αηδής, ἐς, (a priv., ἡδος) unpleas-
ant, annoying, first in Hdt. 7, 101, and
freq. in Plat. tPhaed. 84 B, Legg.
802 D, etc.: of persons, unfriendly,
morose, Dem. 1172.—Adv. -δῶς,

Plat. tPhaed. 88 C, etc.: ἀηδῶς
ἔχεν τινα, to be on bad terms with
him. Dem. 500, 15; so, ἀηδῶς δια-
κείσθαι πρὸς τινα, Lys. 145, 36.
Hence

†Αηδία, ας, ἡ, a being ill-pleased,
disgust, dislike, Plat. Legg. 802 D, and
Oratt.—II. unpleasantness, odiousness,
Dem. 564, 12, Aeschin. 64, 3, Theophr.
Char. 20. Hence

†Αηδία, to disgust one:—pass., to
be disgusted with, Eccl. Hence

†Αηδισμός, οὔ, ὁ, disgust, Sext.
Emp.

†Αηδόνειος, ον, dub. for ἀηδόνιος,
Herm. Op. 3, p. 306.

†Αηδονία, ας, ἡ, (a priv. ἡδονή) loss
of pleasure, Diog. L. 2, 89, 90.

†Αηδονιδεύς, εὖος, ὁ, (dim. from ἀη-
δών) a young nightingale, Theocr. 15,
121, in poet. plur. ἀηδονιδῆες, cf.
Valck. ad l. (p. 401 B.)

†Αηδόνιος, ον, (ἀηδών) of or belong-
ing to a nightingale, νόμος ὁ, the night-
ingale's dirge, Aesch. Fr. 412, cf. Ar.
Ran. 684.

†Αηδονία, ἴδος, ἡ=ἀηδών, a night-
ingale, Eur. Rhes. 550: dim. only in
form.

†Αηδῶ, said to be Aeol. for ἀηδών,
of which we have gen. ἀηδῶν, Soph.
Aj. 628, dat. ἀηδοί, Ar. Av. 679.

†Αηδών, ὄνος, ἡ, but in Att. ὁ, Schäf.
Mel. p. 65:—prob. at first a songstress
(from αἰδῶ), but as early as Hes.
†Op. 201†, the nightingale: Hom. has
it only of the daughter of Pandareus,
who was changed into a nightingale,
Od. 19, 518: its epiths. are χλωρῆς
Od. l. c.), χλωρανῆν (Simon. 158),
ζωνῶα (Aesch. Ag. 1142), which seem
to refer to its color; c. also ποικιλό-
δαιρος: freq. also λυγία, λυγρόνους,
etc., of its voice:—Μουσὸν ἀηδόνες,
periph. for poets, Valck. Phoen. 321:—
ταῖ ἀηδόνες, thy strains, Call. Ep. 47.

†Αἥθεια, ας, ἡ, Ion. ἀήθη, (ἀήθης),
unaccustomedness, novelty of a situa-
tion, Batr. 72: ἀήθ. τινας, inexperience
of a thing, Thuc. 4, 55.

†Αἥθεσσω, poet. for ἀηθέω, to be un-
accustomed, c. gen., ἀήθεσσον ἐτι νε-
κρῶν, II. 10, 493, the only place where
Hom. has it: Ap. Rh. shortened this
into ἀήθεσον (or -σαν), I. 1171.

†Αἥθης, ἐς, (a priv., ἡθος) unwonted,
unusual, strange, Aesch. Supp. 568,
Soph. Tr. 869.—2. unused to a thing,
c. gen., μάχη, Thuc. 4, 34.—II. with-
out ἡθος or character, Arist. Poet. 25.—
III. adv.-θος, unexpectedly, Thuc. 4, 17.

†Αἥθια, ας, ἡ=ἀήθεια, q. v.

†Αἥθίζομαι, dep., to be unaccustomed
to a thing, c. gen.; to find it strange
or unpleasant, Strab. p. 303, ubi al.
ἀηθίζεσθαι.

†Αημα, ατος, τό, a blast, wind, Aesch.
Eum. 905, Soph. Aj. 674: from

†ΑΗΜΙ, t3 sing. pres. ἄησι, Hes.
Op. 514, dual, ἄητον, II. 9, 5; pl.
ἄησι, Hes. Th. 875†, inf. ἄηται, tOd.
3, 183†, ἄημεται, t3, 176†, part. ἄεις,
tll. 5, 526†: impf. 3 sing. ἄη, tOd.
12, 325, ἄει from ἄω, Ap. Rh. 1, 605†.
Mid. and pass. ἄημαι, ἄημενος: 3
impf. ἄητο, tll. 21, 386†.

To breathe hard, blow, of the wind,
Hom., and Hes.: the mid. and pass.
forms are used sometimes in strictly
pass. signif. to be beaten by the wind,
βόμενος καὶ ἄημενος, Od. 6, 131; but
more usu. in a kind of intrans. signif.,
to toss or wave about as if by the wind,
δίχα θυμός ἄητο, his mind waved to
and fro, i. e. was in doubt or fear, II.
21, 386; so, θυμός ἄηται περὶ παίδων,
Ap. Rh. 3, 688: but, μαρτύρια ἄηται
ἐπ' ὤμῳ ὥμων, they are wafted to and

fro among me, one knows not h.w.
Pind. I. 4, 15; περὶ τ' ὠμῶν τε κάλλος
ἄητο, beauty breathed all around her
Ruhnk. H. Hom. Cer. 276; so, τοῖα
ἄητο ἀπὸ κρήνης, Hes. Sc. 8.

†Αἠνὸβαρβος, ον, ὁ, the Roman
Ahenobarbus, Strab.

†Αἠρ, ἑέρος, in Hom. ἄηρ, ἥερος
while Hipp. has the nom. ἡήρ: in
Hom., and Hes. ἡ, from Hdt. down-
wards ὁ, (II. 5, 776; 8, 50, H. Cer.
383, cannot be quoted for the masc
usage, since there πούλις and βαβύς
need not be masc.: so aer was fem.
in Enn., Gell. 13. 20).—in Hom., and
Hes., the lower air, atmosphere, the thick
air or haze that surrounds the earth
opp. to αἰθήρ, the pure upper air, (v.
esp. II. 14, 288): hence misty dark-
ness, mist, gloom; and so sometimes
in prose, Poes. Oecon. Hipp.: but
later usu. in genl., a tPlat. Legg.
889 B, 891 C, etc.; prov. αἶρα δέρεται,
to beat the air, N. T. 1 Cor. 9, 26†.—
Cf. Buttm. Lexil. s. v.—II. the open
space in baths, Galen. (From *ἄω,
ἄημι, as αἰθήρ from αἰθίω) [ἄ, but ἄ
Soph. El. 87, and in one or two later
poets, v. Herm. ad l.]

†Αἠσις, εως, ἡ, (ἄημι) = ἄημα, a
blowing, Eur. Rhes. 417.

†Αἠσσητος, ον, Att. ἀήτητος, (a
priv., ἡσάω) unconquered, not beaten,
Thuc. 6, 70.—2. unconquerable, Plat.
Rep. 375 B.

†Αἠσύλος, for αἰσυλος, wicked, II.
5, 876.

†Αἠσύρος, ον, (ἄω, ἄημι) light as
air, hence little, Aesch. Fr. 461, ubi
Blomf.: aloft, Ap. Rh. 2, 1101.

†Αἠτέομαι, dep. (ἄητης) to fly, Arat.
523.

†Αἠτή, ης, ἡ=sq. Hes. Op. 643, 673

†Αἠτης, ον, ὁ, (ἄω, ἄημι) a blast
gale, ἀνέμοιο, ἀνέμων, Ζεφύροιο ἄη-
ται, II. 14, 254, etc., Hes. Op. 619
Plat., Crat. 410 B, says οἱ ποιηταὶ
τὰ πνεύματα ἄητας καλοῦσι†: absol.
a wind, Theocr. 2, 38.

†Αἠτης, ον, ὁ, Aëtes, an Athenian
polemarch, Dem. 1358, 23.

†Αἠτῆροος, ον, contr. -ροος, ον
(ῥέω) creating ἄηται, a word coined by
Plat. Crat. 410 B.

†Αἠτος, ον, an old word, only found
in phrase, βάρος ἄητον, II. 21, 395:
but quoted also from Aesch. (Fr. 2)
by Hesych., ἄητον μεγάλας:—prob.
from ἄημι, hence orig. stormy, and so
violent, terrible, like αἰήτος: but cf.
Buttm. Lexil. s. v.

†Αἠτός, ὁ, poet. for ἀετός, an eagle,
cf. αἰητός, Arat. Phaen. 315.

†Αἠττητος, ον, later Att. for ἄηση-
τος, q. v.

†Αἠτος, ον, without sound.

†Αἠτάσσειντος, ον, Att. -ττειντος
(a priv., θαλάσσειντος)=ἀθαλάσσειντος
†Αθαλασία, ας, ἡ, Att. -τία, igno-
rance of the sea, Gal.: from

†Αθαλάσσιος, ον, Att. -ττος, (a priv.,
θάλασσα) without sea, far from it, in-
land, Menand. p. 160.—II. not mixed
with sea-water, οἶνος, Democ. ap.
Gal., Horace's vinum maris expers
[ἄῤῥα].

†Αθαλάσσιος, ον, Att. -ττωτος
(a priv., θαλάσσειντος) unused to the sea
never having been at sea, Ar. Ran. 204

†Αθαλής, or ἀθαλλής, ἐς, (a priv.
θάλλω) of the bay, not verdant, Plut.
Pomp. 31.

†Αθαλήης, ἐς, (a priv., θάλλω) with-
out warmth, tNonn. D. 37, 15†. Adv.
-πῶς, Hipp.

†Αθαμῶν, ἄνως, ὁ, genl. in plur. ὁ
†Αθαμῶνες, the Athamenes, a Thessa-
lian race, expelled by the Lapithæ

wnikn settled in Epirus around Mt. Pindus, Strab., Pol., etc.

†*Ἀθαμάνια*, ας, ἡ, *Athamania*, a region in Epirus, the territory of the Athamenes, Strab., Pol.

†*Ἀθαμάντιος*, α, ον, of or belonging to *Athamas*; *πείδιον* Ἀθαμ., a plain in Phthiotis, Ar. Rh. 2, 514.

†*Ἀθαμαντίς*, ἰδος, ἡ, daughter of *Athamas*, i. e. *Helle*, Aesch. Pers. 70: as fem. adj., of *Athamas*.

†*Ἀθάως*, αντες, ὁ, *Athamas*, son of *Aeolus* king of *Orchomenus*, and father of *Phrixus* and *Helle*, Hes. Fr. 28, 4.—Others of this name in Paus., etc.

†*Ἀθαμβεί*, adv., fearlessly.

†*Ἀθαμβός*, ἐς, (a priv., *θάμβος*) fearless, Mel. 91: ἄθ. τινός, without fear of a thing, Phryn. ap. Hesych. τῆκότου, Plut. Lyc. 16. Hence

†*Ἀθαμβία*, ας, ἡ, fearlessness, Democrit. ap. Cic. Fin. 5, 29.

†*Ἀθάνᾱ*, ας, ἡ, Dor. for Ἀθήνη, Tragg.; acc. to Pors., Eur. Or. 26, the Tragic writers use only the Dor. form.

†*Ἀθᾱνά*, ἡ,=foreg., Theocr. 28, 1.

†*Ἀθανᾱσία*, ας, ἡ, (ἄθανατος) immortality, Plat. Phaedr. 246 A, etc.; v. Buttm. Lexil. s. v. ἀμβρόσιος 4.

†*Ἀθανᾱτίζω*, (ἄθανατος) to make immortal, Arist. ap. Ath. 697 B.—Pass., to become or be immortal, Polyb. 6, 54, 2.—II. to hold one's self immortal, Hdt. 4, 93, etc. Hence

†*Ἀθανᾱτισμός*, οὔ, ὁ, the gift of or belief in immortality, Diod. 1, 1.

†*Ἀθάνατος*, ον, also η, ον (as always in Hom. but seldom in Att. poets, Elmsl. Med. 807f) (a priv., *θάνατος*)—undying, immortal, freq. in Hom., and Hes., opp. to *θνητός* and *βροτός*: hence *ἄθανατοι*, oi, the immortals, Hom.: hence of things, etc., everlasting, ἄθ. κακόν, Od. 12, 118; so, ἄθ. κλέος, μνήμη, δόξα, ὄρη, etc.—also, oi ἄθανατοι, the immortals, a body of troops in which every vacancy was filled up by successors appointed beforehand, Hdt. 7, 83, 211; so, ἄθ. ἄνθρω, one whose successor in case of death is appointed, Ib. 31 (as we say, the king never dies):—ἄθ. ὁ θάνατος, death is a never-ending, unchanging state, Amphis Gynaecocr. 1. Adv. τως, †Anth. P. 9, 570f. [ἄθανᾱτος in Ep. and sometimes so in Trag., Pors. M². 139; yet only as an exception, Elmsl. Ar. Ach. 47.]

†*Ἀθανατώω*, ῶ, f. -ώσω, to make immortal, Tzetz.

†*Ἀθᾱνής*, ἐς,=ἄθανατος, M ix. Tyr. †*Ἀθᾱπτος*, ον, (a priv., *θάπτω*) unburied, Il. 22, 386, etc.—II. unworthy of burial, Anth. †P. 9, 498.

†*Ἀθάρα*, ας, ἡ, Att. ἄθᾱρη, Piers. Moer. 184; also ἄθᾱρη—groats or meal, a porridge thereof, Ar. Plut. 673, Pherecr. Metall. 1, 3. (An Egypt. word, acc. to Plin. 22, 25.) [ἄθᾱ]

†*Ἀθαρσής*, ἐς, (a priv., *θάρσος*) discouraged, downhearted, Plut. Cic. 35: †ῥό ἄθαρσος, the want of boldness, cowardice, Id. Nic. 4.—Adv. -ως, Id. Pomp. 50.

†*Ἀθᾱρώδης*, ἐς, (εἶδος) like ἄθᾱρη.

†*Ἀθανασία*, ας, ἡ, dub. collat. form of ἄθανασία, Lob. Phryn. 509.

†*Ἀθᾱμαστέ*, and -τι, adv., without wonder.

†*Ἀθανασία*, ας, ἡ, the character of an ἄθαναστος, Horace's nil admirari, Strab.: from

†*Ἀθαναστος*, ον, (a priv., *θανεῖν*) not wondering at anything (cf. foreg.), hence adv. -τως, Soph. Fr. 810.—II.

not wondered at or admired, Luc. Amor. 13.

†*Ἀθεάμων*, ον, gen. ονος, (a priv., *θεάομαι*) not beholding. Adv. -ως, [ἄμ]

†*Ἀθεάτος*, ον, (a priv., *θεάομαι*) unseen, invisible, Plut. Num. 9, etc.; secret, Pseudo-Phocyl. 94.—II. act., not seeing, blind to, τινός, Xen. Mem. 2, 1, 31.

†*Ἀθεεί*, adv., (a priv., *θεός*) without the aid of God, usu. c. negat., οὐκ ἄθεεί, Horace's non sine Dis, Od. 18, 353.

†*Ἀθεραίν*, ης, ἡ, Ion. for unusus. ἄθεασία, (ἄθεατος) the being without sight, blindness, Aretae.

†*Ἀθεία*, ας, ἡ,=ἄθεότης, Eccel.

†*Ἀθεϊστος*, ον, (a priv., *θειάω*) unspirited, οὐκ ἄθ., Plut. Cor. 33.

†*Ἀθελάω* and ἄθελῶ, to filter, Hesych.

†*Ἀθελγής*, ἐς, (a priv., *θελγῶ*) unappressed, Nonn. †D. 33, 200.

†*Ἀθελγῶ*,=ἄμελγῶ, Hipp.

†*Ἀθελος*, ον, (a priv., *θελω*)=sq., dub. I. Aesch. Suppl. 862.

†*Ἀθελτος*, ον, (a priv., *θελω*) unwilling:—adv. -τως, Aspas. ap. Ath. 219 D.

†*Ἀθελκτος*, ον, (a priv., *θελγῶ*) †not to be soothed, implacable, Aesch. Supp. 1056.

†*Ἀθεμέλιος*, ον, and -ίως, ον, (a priv., *θεμέλιον*) without foundation.

†*Ἀθεμηλος*, ον, dub. for foreg.

†*Ἀθεμι*, ιτος, ὁ, ἡ, (a priv., *θεμις*) lawless, Pind. P. 3, 56; 4, 193, and Eur. †Ion 1093f. Comp. -ίστερος, Opp. †H. 1, 756.

†*Ἀθεμιστία*, ας, ἡ, lawlessness, App. Civ. 2, 77: and

†*Ἀθεμιστός*, ον, lawless, godless, Hom. (only in Od., 118, 141, etc.): usu. in phrase ἄθεμιστία εἰδός, versed in wickedness, †9, 189, etc.: from

†*Ἀθεμιστος*, ον, (a priv., *θεμις*) lawless, without law or government, godless, Lat. nefarius, of the Cyclopes, Il. 9, 63, Od. 9, 106; of things, Hdt. 7, 33, etc.: in compar. Xen. Cyr. 8, 8, 5f. Adv. -τως, †Phaenias ap. Paus. 10, 15, 3.

†*Ἀθεμισουργία*, ας, ἡ,=ἄθεμιστία.

†*Ἀθεμισουργός*, ον, (ἄθεμιστος, *ἔργον) doing lawless deeds.

†*Ἀθεμίτος*, ον,=ἄθεμιστος, v. 1. Hdt. 7, 33, Antipho 113, 39, Bekk., Plut. Aem. 19. Adv. -τως, †App. Bell. Pun. 53.

†*Ἀθεος*, ον, (a priv., *θεός*) without God, denying the gods, esp. those recognised by the state, Plat. Apol. 26 C, etc.: hence several philosophers were named ἄθεοι, Cic. N. D. 1, 23.—II. in genl., goddess, ungodly, Pind. P. 4, 298, and Trag.—III. abandoned of the gods, Soph. O. T. 661; and so in adv. -ως, Ib. 254, El. 1181.—On the word v. Sturz in Comm. Soc. Phil. Lips. 2, p. 64. Hence

†*Ἀθεότης*, ητος, ἡ, ungodliness, Plat. Polit. 308 E: atheism, Philo.

†*Ἀθεραπεία*, ας, ἡ,=sq., neglect of medical care, Antipho 127, 38.

†*Ἀθεράπνευσία*, ας, ἡ, want of attendance or care: usu. c. genl., neglect of a thing, θεῶν, Iερᾶν, Plat. Rep. 443 A; σώματος, Theophr.: from

†*Ἀθεράπνευτος*, ον, (a priv., *θεραπεύω*) not attended to or cared for, neglected, Xen. Mem. 2, 4, 3; τὸ σώμα, Dion. H. †3, 22f, etc.—II. unhealed, incurable, Luc. Ocypr. 27. Adv. -τως, Philo. [ῥᾱ]

†*Ἀθερηγής*, ἰδος, ἡ, having ἄθερες or spikes, Nic. Th. 848.

†*Ἀθερίω*, ον, f. -ίσω, in Ap. Rh. also -ίξω:—to slight, make light of, La'

nilhil curare, in Hom. always c. acc. pers., as Il. 1, 261, Od. 8, 212: also c. gen. like ἄμελεῖν, oft. in Ap. Rh. †2, 477, etc.†:—mid. in Dion. P. 997 (Better from θέρω, θεραπεύω, εἰ μὴ from ἄθῃρη.)

†*Ἀθῃρην*, ης, ἡ, a poor bony fish, Arist. H. A. 6, 17, 6. [ᾱ, i Opp. †H. 1, 108.]

†*Ἀθῃριστος*, ον, (ἄθῃρίζω) unhealed.—II. (a priv., *θερίω*) not reaped.

†*Ἀθεόμαντος*, ον, (a priv., *θερμαινῶ*) not heated: in Aesch. Cho. 629, ἄθ. ἐστία, prob. a household not heated by strife or passion.

†*Ἀθερμος*, ον, (a priv., *θερμός*) without warmth, τὸ ἄθερμον, Plat. Phaed. 106 A.

†*Ἀθεροθλόγιον*, ον, τό, (ἄθῃρη, λέγω) a forceps for extracting thorns, splinters, etc., Medic.

†*Ἀθερολόγος*, ον, (ἄθῃρη, λέγω) gathering ears of corn.

†*Ἀθερώδης*, ἐς, (ἄθῃρη, εἶδος) like ears of corn, full of them.—2.=ἄθᾱρώδης, Gal.

†*Ἀθεσία*, ας, ἡ, faithlessness, fickleness, Polyb. 3, 17, 2, etc.

†*Ἀθεσία*, ας, ἡ, (ἄθεσμος) lawless ness, Eccel.

†*Ἀθέσμιος*, ον, (a priv., *θεσμός*) lawless, Nonn.: also ἄθεσμος.

†*Ἀθεσμβόσιος*, ον, (ἄθεσμος, βίος) living a lawless life, Nonn.

†*Ἀθεσμβόλεκτος*, ον, (ἄθεσμος, λῆκτρον) joined in lawless love, Luc. 1143.

†*Ἀθεσμος*, ον,=ἄθεσμος, Plut. Caes. 10, etc. Adv. -ως.

†*Ἀθεσφάτος*, ον, in Ap. Rh. also η, ον (a priv., *θεσφάτος*):—beyond even a god's power to express: hence inexpressible, unutterable, ineffable, of horrible or awful things, ὄμβρος, θάλασσα, νύξ, Il. 3, 4, Od. 7, 273; 11, 373; but also simply of vast quantities or size, ἄθ. οἶνος, σῖτος, Od. 11, 61; 13, 244; βόες, 20, 211: then wondrous in point of beauty, ὕμνος, Hes. O. 660:—very rare in Trag., ἄθ. θέα, Eur. I. A. 232. Cf. Buttm. Lexil. s. v. θεσκέλος 7.

†*Ἀθετέω*, ῶ, f. -ήσω: (ἄθετος):—to set aside, disregard a treaty, oath, promise, etc., ἄθ. πιστῶν, etc., Polyb. 8, 2, 5, etc.; also c. dat., to refuse one's assent to a thing, Id. 12, 14, 6.—II. in Gramm., to reject as spurious,=ἰβελίζω. Hence

†*Ἀθετήμα*, ατος, τό, a breach of faith, transgression, Dion. H. †4, 27.

†*Ἀθετήσις*, ἡ, (ἄθετος) abolition, rejection, Cic. Att. 6, 9.

†*Ἀθετητέον*, verb. adj., one must set aside, Polyb. 3, 29, 2.

†*Ἀθετος*, ον, (a priv., *τίθημι*) without position or place; a unit (μονάς) set aside εἰς ἄθετος as opp. to a point (στιγμή), which is οὐσία θετός, Arist. Anal. Post. 1, 27.—II. set aside, invalid, Polyb. 17, 9, 10: hence useless, unfit, Diod. 11, 15. Adv. -τως,=ἄθεσμος, lawlessly, despotically, Aesch. Fr. 150

†*Ἀθεωρησία*, ας, ἡ, (ἄθεωρητος) want of observation, Diod. 1, 37.

†*Ἀθεωρητί*, adv., inconsiderately, Antipho ap. Harp.: from

†*Ἀθεώρητος*, ον, (a priv., *θεωρέω*) not seen, not to be seen, Arist. Mund. 6, 26.—2. unexamined, Plut. †Diod. S. 3, 36f.—II. actively, not having observed, tinober servant, Plut. 2, 405 A† without technical knowledge. Hence adv. -τως, Plut. †Num. 18.

†*Ἀθήητος*, ον, Ion. for ἄθεατος Nonn.

†*Ἀθηλήγης*, ἐς, (a priv., *θηλή*) not having suckled, καζός Nonn. D 48 361 Tryph. 34.

Ἀ*ηλος, *ov*, (a priv., θηλη) *unsuckled*, Ar. Lys. 881: *just weaned*, Horace's *jam lacte depulsus*, Simon. 146.

Ἀθλήντος, *ov*, (a priv., θηλύνω) *not made womanish*, Anth.?

Ἀθλῆς, *v*, (a priv., θήλυς) *not womanish*, Plut. 2, 285 C: *indelicate*, Id. Lyc. et Num. 3.

Ἀθηνᾶ, *ἄς*, *ῥ*, contr. from Ἀθηνᾶ, Ἀθηνᾶ, in Hom. Ἀθήνη, Ἀθηνᾶι: Dor. Ἀθᾶνα, which is also in Att. poets: Aeol. Ἀθανᾶ:—*Athena*, called *Minerva* by the Romans, the tutelary goddess of Athens: Boeckh P. E. says that Ἀθηνᾶ was not used for Ἀθηνᾶ before the time of Euclides.

Ἀθηνագόρας, *ov* and *α*, *δ*, *Athenagoras*, a Samian ambassador, Hdt. 9, 90.—2. a Syracusan magistrate, Thuc. 6, 35.—Others in Diod., Polyb., etc.

Ἀθηνάδας, *ov* and *α*, *δ*, *Athenadas*, a Trachinian, Hdt. 7, 213.—2. a Sicyonian, Xen. Hell. 3, 1, 15.

Ἀθηνάζε, *adv.*, = Ἀθηνάζε, *v*, sub sq.

Ἀθῆναι, *ῶν*, *αἱ*, the city of Athens, Hom.; like ὀψῆσαι, etc., in plur., because it consisted of several parts: the older sing. form Ἀθήνη occurs in Od. 7, 80: Ἀθήνη in genl. = Ἀττική, of the whole country, Hdt. 9, 17: Ἀθῆναις, to or towards Athens: Ἀθήνηθεν, poet. Ἀθήνηθε and Ἀθήνηθεν, from Athens: Ἀθηνῆσαι, fArr. An. 1, 1, 11, at Athens, which forms were more Att. than εἰς Ἀθῆνας, ἐξ Ἀθηνῶν, and ἐν Ἀθῆναις, Greg. Cor. p. 165, cf. Heind. Plat. Hipp. Maj. 281 A.—Other cities of this name in Boeotia, Paus. 9, 24, 2, and in Euboea, called αἱ Διῶδες, near Diium, Strab. 4, 446.

Ἀθηνᾶ, *ων*, *τά*, older name of the Παναθηναῖα, Paus. 8, 2, 1.

Ἀθηνᾶϊς, (Ἀθῆναι) to be an Athenian, Just. M.

Ἀθηνᾶϊκός, *ή*, *όν*, (Ἀθηνᾶ) of or belonging to Minerva, resembling Minerva, Procl.

Ἀθηνᾶϊον, *ον*, *τό*, (Ἀθηνᾶ) the temple of Minerva, Hdt. 5, 95.—II. as pr. n., from containing her temple.—1. a promontory of Campania, Strab.—2. a town of Arcadia, Polyb. 2, 46, 5.—3. a place in Sicily near Himera, Diod. 5, 3, 3.

Ἀθηνᾶϊος, *α*, *ον*, Athenian, of or from Athens, Il. 12, 551; fem. Ἀθηνᾶϊα, seldom occurs, in place of it usu. Ἀττικὴ or Ἀττική.

Ἀθηνᾶιος, *ον*, *δ*, *Athenaeus*, a Lacedaemonian, Thuc. 4, 119.—2. a celebrated writer, of Naucratis.—Others in Plut., etc.

Ἀθηνᾶϊς, *ἰδός*, *ή*, *Athenais*, a priestess of Erythrae, Strab. p. 645.

Ἀθῆνηθεν, Ἀθῆνησι, *v*, sub Ἀθῆναι.

Ἀθηνῖαν, *ῶ*, to long to be at Athens, Luc. Pseudol. 24.

Ἀθηνῖον, *ον*, *ή*, *Athenium*, fem. pr. n., Anth. P. 5, 138.

Ἀθηνῖων, *ωνος*, *δ*, *Athenion*, masc. pr. n., Ath. 211 D, etc.

Ἀθηνόγενες, *ους*, *δ*, *Athenogenes*, masc. pr. n., Ath. 399 A.

Ἀθηνόδορος, *ον*, *δ*, (Ἀθηνᾶ, δῶρον) *Athenodorus*, a stoic philosopher, son of Sandon, surnamed Κανανίτης, Strab. p. 674, Luc. Macrob. 21.—2. another, surnamed Κορόδουλον, friend of Cato the younger, Id., Plut. Cat. Min. 10, etc.—Others in Dem., Strab., etc.

Ἀθηνόκλης, *εὐος*, *δ*, *Athenocles*, an Athenian, Strab. p. 547.

Ἀθηνόκριτος, *ον*, *δ*, *Athenocritus*, father of Democritus, acc. to some accounts, Diog. L. 7, 34.

Ἀθηνόφειρος, *ους*, *δ*, *Athenophanes*, masc. pr. n., Plut. Alex. 35.

Ἀθηνῶν, *οῦς*, *ή*, *Athens*, daughter of Lycomedes, Leon. Tar. 8.

Ἀθῆρ, *ερος*, *δ*, the beard or spike of an ear of corn, an ear of corn itself, Lat. *spica*, Hes. Fr. 2, 2.—12. *chaff*, metaph. οὐ γὰρ καλὰ καὶ ἀθέρες ὑμεῖς ἐστέ, Luc. Anach. 311.—II. the point or barb of a weapon, Aesch. Fr. 145, and Hipp.; tcf. Plut. Cat. Min. 70, [ῶ]

Ἀθῆρῆτος, *ον*, (a priv., θηράω) *not to be caught*, Ael. N. A. 1, 4:—*tmct*. unattainable, Clem. Al., Philo.—2. *not caught*, in Ion. form, ἀθῆρῆτοισι λαχοῖς, Opp. C. 1, 514 Lehrs.—Cf. Mehlhorn Anacreont. p. 242.

Ἀθῆρηντος, *ον*, (a priv., θηρέω) *tmcaught*, unskilled, Xen. Cyr. 1, 4, 16.

Ἀθῆρη, *ης*, *ή*, = Ἀθήρη, Diosc.

Ἀθῆρηλοιγός, *οῦ*, *δ*, (Ἀθήρη, λοιγός) *consumer of ears of corn*, epith. of a winnowing-fan (πτύον), Od. 11, 128; 23, 275: cf. ἀθῆρόβρωτος.

Ἀθῆρητος, *ον*, Ion. for Ἀθήρητος, *v*, 2.

Ἀθῆρη, *ας*, *ή*, (Ἀθήρης) *want of game*, Ael. N. A. 7, 2.

Ἀθῆρόβρωτος, *ον*, (Ἀθήρη, βιβρώσκω) *devouring ears of corn*, ἀθ. ὄργανον, i. e. a winnowing-fan, Soph. Fr. 404: cf. ἀθῆρηλοιγός.

Ἀθῆρος, *ον*, (a priv., θῆρη) *without wild beasts or game*, Hdt. 4, 185: τὸ Ἀθῆρον = Ἀθῆρία, Plut. 2, 981 C.—II. (a priv., θῆρα) *without the chase*, ἀθ. ἡμέρα, a blank day, Aesch. Fr. 225.

Ἀθῆρώδης, *ες*, (εἶδος) = ἀθερώδης.

Ἀθῆρώμα, *ατος*, *τό*, a tumor full of matter like Ἀθήρη, Galen.

Ἀθῆσαυρίστος, *ον*, (a priv., θησανρίζω) *not treasured up, not to be treasured up*, Plat. Legg. 844 D.

Ἀθῆγῆς, *ες*, (a priv., θιγγάνω, θιγύνω) *untouched*; *tmwedded*, Anth. Append. 248.

Ἀθῆκτος, *ον*, (a priv., θιγγάνω, θιγύνω) *untouched*, usu. c. gen., *untouched by a thing*, ἄκτινος, Soph. Tr. 686; ἡγητήρος, O. C. 1521, etc.; also c. dat., νόστος Ἀθῆ, Aesch. Suppl. 561.—2. *not to be touched*, *holy*, *sacred*, Aesch. Ag. 371, Soph. O. T. 891.—II. *act. not touching*, c. gen., κερδῶν, Aesch. Eum. 704.

Ἀθλαστος, *ον*, (a priv., θλάω) *not crushed*, Arist. Meteor. 4, 8.

Ἀθλέων, contr. from Ep. ἀθλέων: f. εἰσώ: (ἀθλέω): — to contend for a prize, combat, wrestle, Il. (but always in the longer form ἀθλέω).—II. rarely, to struggle, endure, suffer, Il. 24, 374 (the only place where Hom. uses the contr. form, v. Spitzn. ad l.), Aesch. Pr. 95.—The common form in Att. is ἀθλέω.

Ἀθλέω, *ῶ*, *f*, -ήσω, in Hom. = ἀθλέω, Il. 7, 453; 15, 30; (he has not the form ἀθλέω at all.) But the Att. use ἀθλέω in both signs. of ἀθλέω, to contend, κατὰ ἡγίονιαν, Plat. Tim. 19 B; ἀθλέειν κινδύνεμα, πόνον, to endure danger, toil, Soph. O. C. 564, Eur. Suppl. 317.—II. to be an athlete, Plut. 2, 795 E.

Ἀθλημα, *ατος*, *τό*, (ἀθλέω) *a contest, struggle*, Plat. Legg. 833 C: *toil*.—II. that which is won by toil or exertion.—III. an implement of labor, Theocrit. 21, 9.

Ἀθλησις, *εως*, *ή*, (ἀθλέω) *a contest, combat*, esp. of athletes, Polyb. 15, 64; 6; Plut. Thes. 10.

Ἀθλητήρ, ἥρος, *δ*, Od. 8, 164; *alder* form of sq.

Ἀθλητής, contr. from ἀεθλητής *οῦ*, *δ*: (ἀθλέω): — a combatant, champion; esp. a prize-fighter, Lat. *athleta* Pind. in both forms, fN. 5, 90; 10, 95; I. 6, 1061: also as adj., ἀθλ. ἱππος, a race-horse, Plat. Parm. 137 A.—I. in genl., one practised or skilful in, master of a thing, c. gen. πολέμιον Plat. Rep. 543 B; τῶν καλῶν ἔργων, Dem. 799, 16; ἀθλ. τῆς ἀληθινῆς λέξεως, Schäf. Dion. Comp. p. 415, ἀθλ. γῆς, a skilful farmer, Philostr. Hence

Ἀθλητικός, *ή*, *όν*, belonging to an athlete, athletic, ῥούστω, ἔξις, Arist. Pol. 8, 3; τῶμα, Plut. Fab. 197: ὠγῶνες ἀθλ., Plut. 12, 724 Ft. Adv. -κός, Id. 12, 192 C.

Ἀθλιβής, *ες*, (a priv., θλιβω) *not pressed*, τμαῖοι, Nonn. D. 9, 31.—2. *not pressing*, slackened, χαλινός, Id. 37, 220.

Ἀθλιβος, *ον*, = foreg. 1, Galen.

Ἀθλιον, *ον*, *τό*, contr. from Ep. ἀέθλιον = Ἀθλον, the prize of contest, Hom.: but also = ἀθλος, contest, Od. 24, 169, and later Ep.—Hom. always uses Ep. form.

Ἀθλιος, *ια*, *ιον*, also *ος*, *ον*, Eur. Alc. 1038, etc.; contr. from ἀέθλιος (ἀέθλον, Ἀθλον): — *toilsome*, *painful*, hence in genl., *unhappy*, *wretched*, very freq. in Att. from Aesch. downwards:—hence also to denote imperfection of any kind, *miserable*, *wretched*, in a moral sense, Dem. 142, 18; also of ability, ἀθλ. ζώμαρος, a wretched painter, Plut. 2, 6 F.—Adv. ἱος, ἀθλ. ἔχειν, Eur. H. F. 707, etc.—II. of or belonging to contest, only in form ἀέθλιος (q. v.) Hence

Ἀθλιότης, *ητος*, *ή*, suffering, wretchedness, Plat. Rep. 545 A, etc.

Ἀθλιπτος, *ον*, (a priv., θλιβω) = ἀθλιβής, Galen.

Ἀθλοθεσία, *ο*, -θεσία, *ας*, *ή*, the office of ἀθλοθετής, Ar. Fr. 585, ubi v. Dind.

Ἀθλοθετέω, *ῶ*, *f*, -ίσω, (ἀθλον, τίθμι) to propose a prize, in genl., to offer rewards, τινί, Ath. 539 B.—II. to manage, direct, Heliod.

Ἀθλοθετήρ, ἥρος, *δ*, = sq., Anth. fAppend. 130.

Ἀθλοθέτης, *ον*, *δ*, (ἀθλον, τίθμι) one who gives, awards the prize, the judge or steward in the games, also βραβεύς, Plat. Legg. 764 D, etc.

Ἀθλοθετία, *ας*, *ή*, = ἀθλοθεσία *q. v*.

ἈΘΛΟΝ, *ον*, *τό*, contr. from Ep. ἀέθλον, which alone is used by Hom., Pind., and Hdt., and is sometimes found in Trag.: the prize of contest, in genl., a gift, present, Il. 23, 413, 620, etc.: in Od. only 11, 548 a reward, recompense, freq. in Pind., and Trag.: also in prose, ἀθ. ἀρετής Thuc. 2, 46, ἀμάρτηματων, Lys. 96 8. Phrases: ἄθλα κείται or πρόκειται, prizes are proposed, Hdt. 8, 26; 9, 101; ἄθλα προφαίνειν, to propose them, Xen. Cyr. 2, 1, 23; ἀθλα λαμβάνειν or φέρειναι, to win prizes, Plat. etc.; cf. Thuc. 6, 80: ἀθ. ποιεῖσθαι, τὰ κοινά, Thuc. 3, 82.—II. in plur. also = ἀθλος, a contest, combat, Od. 24, 89, Soph. Phil. 508: also in sing., Xenophon. ap. Ath. 414 A.—III. in plur. also, the place of combat, Lat. arena, Plat. Legg. 868 A.—Cf. sq.

Ἀθλονικία, *ας*, *ή*, (ἀθλον, νίκη) victory in the games, Pind. N. 3, 11.

ἈΘΛΟΣ, *ον*, *δ*, contr. from Ep. ἀέθλος, which is always used by Hom. (except in Od. 8, 160), Pind.

and Hdt.:—a contest either in war or sport, esp., contest for a prize, toil, trouble, like πόνος, Lat. labor, Hom.: ἄθλος πρόκειται, a task is set one, Hdt. 1, 126; ἄθλον προτιθέναι, to set it, Id. 7, 197.—On the difference of ἄθλον and ἄθλος, v. Coray Isocr. Paneg. 37.

Ἀθλοσύνη, ης, ἡ=ἄθλος, Anth. P. 6, 54.

Ἀθλοφόρος, ον, (ἄθλον, φέρω) bearing away the prize, victorious, ἵππος, Il. 9, 124, ἄνδρες, Pind. O. 7, 13, etc.: in Ep. form ἀεθλ-, Il. 22, 22, and Hdt.

†Ἀθμονή, ῆς, ἡ, Athmonē, a deme of Ἄα Aiac tribe Cecropis; hence Ἀθμονεύς, ὧς, ὁ, one of (the deme) Athmonē, Ar. Pae. 190.

†Ἀθολός, ον, (α priv., θολός) not muddy, clear, Luc. de Hist. Conscr. 51.

†Ἀθόλωτος, ον, (α priv., θόλω) undisturbed, of water, Hes. Op. 593.

†Ἀθορος, ον, (α priv., θρόσσω, θορεῖν) of animals, veneris experts, tact., Anton. Lib. 13.

†Ἀθορίβητος, ον, (α priv., θυρυβέω) undisturbed: τὸ ἀθ., tranquillity of mind, Xen. Ages. 6, 7.

†Ἀθόριβος, ον, (α priv., θόρυβος) without uproar, undisturbed, tranquil, Plat. Legg. 640 C. Adv. -βως, Eur. Or. 630.

†Ἀθος, Dor. for ἥθος.

†Ἀθώος, ὦ, ὁ, Ep. for Ἀθως, q. v.

†Ἀθραγένη, ης, ἡ, a tree, the wood of which made tinder, Theophr.

†Ἀθρακτός, ον, (α priv., θράσσω)=ἀτάρακτος, Soph. Fr. 812.

†Ἀθράνεντος, ον, (α priv., θρανέω) not stretched or spread, Eur. ap. Hesych.

Ἀθρανστός, ον, (α priv., θραύω) undestroyed, undestroyed, whirled, sound, Eur. Hec. 17, etc.: not to be broken, Plut., etc.—†Adv. -ως, Geop.

†Ἀθρεπτός, ον, (α priv., τρέφω) uncultured, dub. I. Mel. 95, 5.

†ἈΘΡΕΨΩ, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (v. Elmsl. Med. 519): Att. ἀθρέω:—to look earnestly, to gaze at, c. acc., Il. 12, 391; 14, 334: also absol., to gaze, (though an acc. can easily be supplied), Od. 12, 232; 19, 478; ἀθρεῖν εἰς τι, to look into a thing, Il. 10, 11.—2. later, of the mind, to look at or into a thing, examine, consider, regard, Pind. P. 2, 129, and Att.: ἀθρεῖν εἰς, πότερον, μή, to consider whether., Soph. Ant. 1077, and Plat.: ἀθρει, ἀθρησον, consider, take notice, see, Eur., and Plat.—Later poets have an aor. mid. ἀθρήσασθαι, e. g. Timon 6. (Prob. from the same root as θέρω, with a copul. or euphon.) Hence

†Ἀθρήματα, τά,=ὀπτήρια, Hesych. Ἀθρήν, adv., (α priv., θρήνος) without mourning.

†Ἀθρητέον, verb. adj. from ἀθρέω, one must consider, Eur. Hipp. 379.

†Ἀθριάμηντος, ον, (α priv., θριμψέω) without triumph, Eccl.

†Ἀθριβίς, ιος, ἡ, Athribis, a city of the Aegyptian Delta, Strab. p. 813. Hence

†Ἀθριβίτης, ον, ὁ, of Athribis; νομός Ἀθρ., the Athribitic nome, Hdt. 2, 166, 17.

†Ἀθρίξ, τρήκος, ὁ, ἡ, (α priv., θρίξ) without hair, Matro ap. Ath. 656 F: cf. θήριξ.

†Ἀθριπῆδεστος, ον, (α priv., θρίψ, ἔδεστος) not worm-eaten, Theophr., in iteg. superl. ἀθριπῆδεστατος cf. ἀκοσφότατος.

†Ἀθροίω, f. -οῖσω: (ἀθρόος) — to gather together, collect, esp., to levy forces, ἄθρ. στρατεύμα, δύνανται, etc.

Thuc., and Xen. ἄν. 1, 2, 1; Id. 1, 1, 1†: Τροίαν ἄθρ., to gather the Trojans together, Eur. Hec. 1139: πνεῦμα ἄθρ., to collect breath, Id. Phoen. 851.—Pass., to be gathered or crowded together, ἐς τὴν ἀγορὴν, Hdt. 5, 101: to unite into one mass, Plat. Theaet. 157 B; of armies, to muster; of the mind, ἀθροίζεσθαι εἰς ἑαυτόν, to collect one's self, Plat. Phaed. 83 A, cf. 67 C. φόβος ἡθροίσταται, fear has formed itself, arisen, Xen. Cyr. 5, 2, 34. Mid., to gather for one's self, Xen.: much like the act. in Eur. Heracl. 122.—Late poets also write it ἀθροίζω, ἀθροίζομαι, Jac. A. P. 877, but not Att., Lob. Phryn. 616.—Others write ἄθρ-, v. Ellendt Lex. Soph.; which form Bekk. has introduced into the Oratt.: cf. Lehrs de Stud. Arist. Hom. p. 346† Hence

†Ἀθροίσμος, ον, ἡμέρα, day of assembling, Eccl.

†Ἀθροῖσις, ὧς, ἡ, (ἀθροίζω) a gathering, collecting, levying, στρατοῦ, Eur. Hec. 314, χρημάτων, Thuc. 6, 26.

†Ἀθροῖσμα, ατος, τό, (ἀθροίζω) that which is gathered, a gathering, λαοῦ, Eur. Or. 874: a heap, mass, Plat. Theaet. 157 B:—in Epicur. philos., esp. the concourse of atoms, Diog. L. 8, 66.

†Ἀθροῖσμός, οὔ, ὁ=ἄθροῖσις, Theophr.: also condensation, Id.

†Ἀθροῖστέον, verb. adj. from ἀθροίζω, one must collect, Xen. Lac. 7, 4.

†Ἀθροιστής, οὔ, ὁ, (ἀθροίζω) a collector. Hence

†Ἀθροιστικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to, fit for collecting, like ἀθροῖσις, Eccl.—II. in Gramm., collective, ὄνοματα, †Apoll. Dysc.†: copulative, σύνδεσμοι, Id. Adv. -κῶς.

†Ἀθρόος, α, ον, very rarely ος, ον (as ap. Ath. 120 D): contr. ἄθρους, in later Gr., as Polyb.: old Att. ἄθρους, ον, but Bekk. has ἄθρόος in Plat. Tim. 64 C, 65 A, cf. Buttm. Asul. Gr. § 60, 9, Spitzn. Il. 14, 38:—assembled in crowds, heaps or masses, crowded together, freq. in Hom. but only in plur., Il. 2, 439; 14, 38, etc.†, oft. joined πάντες (ἀπαντες) ἀθρόοι, †Od. 3, 34, etc.†: the sing. first in Pind. P. 2, 65–6†: ἀθρόοι, of soldiers, in dense masses, Hdt. 6, 112; τὸ ἄθρόον, the army in close order, but also the main body, Xen. Cyr. 4, 2, 20†.—II. all at once, once for all, ἄθρόα πάντ' ἀπέτισεν, he paid for all at once, Od. 1, 43: (hence adv. ἀθρόον and ἄθρόως, at once, suddenly): ἀθρόα πόλις, the citizens as a whole, opp. to ἕκαστοι, Thuc. 2, 60; so, ἄθρ. δύναμις, Id. 2, 39, cf. 1, 141: ἄθρόους κρίνειν, to condemn all by a single vote, Plat. Apol. 324 B: ἄθρους ὥσθη, was seen with all his forces, Plut. Themist. § 12, cf. Id. Syll. 12: καθήριπεν ἄθρ., he fell all at once, Theocr. 13, 49, cf. 25, 252: ἀθρόαι πέντε νύκτες, five whole nights, Pind. P. 4, 231.—III. multitudinous, immense, also continuous, incessant, ἄθρ. κακότης, Pind. P. 2, 65; δάκρυ, Eur. H. F. 489; λόγος, Plat.; etc.—IV. adv. -ῶς, all at once, in the mass: ἄθρόως λέγειν, to speak generally, Rhet.—V. compar. ἀθρόωτερος, Thuc. 6, 34; later ἀθρόωστερος, Plut. Caes. 20, cf. Lob. Phryn. 143. (From a copul., θρός: or perh. from ἀθρέω.)

†Ἀθρόος, ον, (α priv., θρός) noiseless, only in Gramm.

†Ἀθρόότης, ητος, ἡ, (ἀθρόος) the whole mass, Diog. L. 10, 106.

†Ἀθροῦλλα, ὡν, τά, Athrulla, a city of Arabia, Strab. p. 782.

†Ἀθροῦλατος, ον, ὁ, Athrylatus, a physician of Thasus, Plut.

†Ἀθρυντός, ον, (α priv., θρέπτω) unbroken, imperishable, Plut. 12, 1055 A Ἀθήρατος καὶ ἀθρυντός.—II. esp. not enervated, Pythag. Carm. Aur. 35, and oft. in Plut.: ἀθρυντός εἰς γέλωτα, never breaking into laughter, Plut. Pericl. 5. Adv. -τως, Id. Fab. 3.

†Ἀθρυνς, υος, ὁ, Athrys, a Thracian stream flowing into the Danube, Hdt. 4, 49.

†Ἀθρυνία, ας, ἡ, (ἀθρυντός) a simile way of life, Plut. 2, 609 C.

†Ἀθρυνβρα, ὡν, τά, Athymbra, a city of Lydia, Strab.

†Ἀθρυνβραδός, ον, ὁ, Athymbriadus brother of sq., Strab. p. 650.

†Ἀθρυνβρος, ον, ὁ, Athymbrus, †Spartan, founder of Ἀθρυνβρα, Strab. p. 650.

†Ἀθρυνέω, ὦ, f. ἥσω:—to be ἄθυμος be disheartened, downhearted, Aesch. Pr. 474, Soph., etc.: esp., to waver heart, despond at or for a thing, τινί Soph. El. 769, etc.; ἐπὶ τινί, Isocr. 41 B; πρὸς τι, Thuc. 2, 88; τι, Id. 5, 91:—also ἄθ. ὅτι... ὧς..., or εἰ... μή... †Soph. Tr. 666, O. T. 747†. Hence

†Ἀθρυνήτεον, verb. adj., one must lose heart, Xen. An. 3, 2, 23; τοῖς παροῦσι πράγμασιν οὐκ ἀθρυνήτεον (ἡμῖν) we must not despond at, Dem. 40, 1:

†Ἀθρυνία, ας, ἡ, (ἀθρυνός) want of heart, faintheartedness, despondency, Hdt. 1, 37, and freq. in Att.

†Ἀθρυνιάτος, ον, (α priv., θρυνία) not exhaling, Arist. Meteor. 4, 8.

†Ἀθρυνός, ον, (α priv., θρυνός) with out heart or spirit, spiritless, fainthearted, Od. 10, 463, Hdt. 7, 11: downhearted, desponding, ἄθυμον εἶναι ποδὲς τι, to have no heart for a thing, Xen. An. 1, 4, 9: so, ἄθυμος ἔχειν πρὸς τι, Id. Hell. 4, 5, 4; ἄθυμός διακείσθαι=ἀθυμεῖν, Isocr.: ἄθυμος πονεῖν, to work without heart or spirit, Xen. Oec. 21, 5.—II. without anger or passion, Plat. Rep. 411 B.

†Ἀθρυν, Athryn, an Egypt. appell. of Isis, Plut. 2, 374 B.

†Ἀθρυνόωτος, ον, (α priv., ἔνυρις) without door or window, †Eccl.

†Ἀθρυνία, ατος, τό, (ἀθρυν) a playing, toy, like παίγνιον, Il. 15, 363, Od. 18, 323: like ἀγαλμα, a delight, joy, Ἀπολλώνιον ἄθρ., of the Pythian games, Pind. P. 5, 29; ἄθρυνματα Μοισῶν, i. e. songs, †Bacchyl. Fr. 28† cf. Hemst. Luc. 1, 291.

†Ἀθρυνάτιον, ον, τό, dim. of foreg., a little game or toy, Philox. ap. Ath. 643 D: a pet, Luc. Dial. Mar. 1, 5.

†Ἀθρυνολωτῶς, ὦ, to be ἄνυρό-λωττος, v. Suicer, s. v.; and

†Ἀθρυνολωττία, ας, ἡ, impudent loquacity, Polyb. 8, 12, 1: from

†Ἀθρυνόλωτος, ον, (α priv., θύρα, γλωττα) one that cannot keep his mouth shut, (ὥ γλώσση θύραι οὐκ ἐπικεῖνται, Theogn. 421), a ceaseless babbler, Eur. Or. 903.

†Ἀθρυνόμομος, ον, making game of the laus.

†Ἀθρυνός, ον, (α priv., θύρα) without door or lock, Plut. 2, 503 C.—II. me taph., open, unchecked, γλωττα, Clem. Al.

†Ἀθρυνοστόμω, ὦ, to be ἄνυρό-λωττος, v. Suicer, s. v.; and

†Ἀθρυνοστόμία, ας, ἡ=ἄνυρό-λωττία, Anth. P. 5, 252: from

†Ἀθρυνόστομος, ον, (α priv., θύρα, στόμα)=ἄνυρό-λωττος, ἄθρ. ἀχώ, ever-babbling Echo, Soph. Phil. 199 Adv. -μως.

†Ἀθρυνός, ον, (α priv., θήρως) without thyrus, Eur. Or. 1342

***ἈΨΥΨΩ**, *to play, amuse one's self*, II. 6, 364; with a thing, *τινί*, Ap. Rh.: *to play on an instrument*, *κατὰ πικρίδων*, Anacreont.—II. c. acc. to *play a thing*, *δο in play*, *παῖς ἔων ἄνθρωπε μεγάλα ἔργα*, *great deeds were the sports of his childhood*, Pind. N. 3, 78; also *ἀβ. μολπῶν*, *to sing a sportive song*, H. Hom. 18, 15; *ἀβ. ἄστειν*, *to sing, or celebrate virtue*, Pind. I. 4, 67:—also *ἔργα φωτῶν ἀβ. to play the deeds of men*, of an actor, Anth. Also in mid., H. Hom. Merc. 485. The word is almost exclusively Epic, and from Ep. passed into Lyric; very rare in Att. Eur. Ion 53. [*ἀβι-*]

***Ἀθῦρος**, *ov*, (a priv., *θυρώ*) = *ἄθυρος*, *στόμα*, Ar. Ran. 838. [*ῥ*]

***Ἀθυστος**, *ov*, v. l. = *sq. ἱρά*, Simon. Amorg. 56.

***Ἀθῦτος**, *ov*, (a priv., *θύω*) *not offered, not to be offered*, *ἱερά*, Lys.; also *not successfully offered*, Lat. *inauspiciata*, Dem. 75, 12: in gen. *unhallowed*, *ἀνίερος θύτων πελάνων*, *impure in that they were not duly offered*, Eur. Hipp. 147; also of illegitimate children, Plat. Legg. 141 D, cf. Suid. *ov* *ἄθυροι γάμοι*.—II. act. *not offering, without sacrificing*, *ἄντρον ὑπελθεῖν*, Xen. Hell. 3, 2, 23.

***Ἀθαίτης**, *contr.* ***Ἀθώτης**, *ov*, *δ*, an inhabitant of Mount Athos, Luc. Macrob. 5.

***Ἀθαν**, *ονος*, *δ*, = *Ἀθος*, Strab.

***Ἀθῶος**, *ov*, *not ἄθως*, Elmsl. Med. 1267, whom Herm. and Bekk. follow, (a priv., *θῶς*) *unpunished, scot-free*, Eur., and freq. in Oratt.: *ἄθῶον ἔαν, ὀφείλου, καθίσταται*, *to let off, acquit one*; *ἄθῶος ἀπαλλάττειν, φεύγειν*, *to get off, be acquitted*.—2. c. gen., *free from a thing*, *τιμωρίας, πληγῶν*, Ar. Nub. 1413: also *ἄθ. ἀσκημάτων*, *unpunished for offences*, Lycurg. 157, 38.—II. *not deserving punishment, guiltless*, Heliod. —III. act. *causing no harm, harmless*, Dem. 1437, 9.

***Ἀθῶος**, *η*, *ov*, of Mount Athos, Aesch. Ag. 285.

***Ἀθῶωω**, *ᾧ, ἰ, ὠω*, (*ἄθῶος*) *to let go unpunished, absolve*, LXX.

***Ἀθῶπνεος**, *ov*, (a priv., *θωπεύω*) *unflattered, without flattery*, *τῆς ἐπιγῆς γλώσσης*, *from my tongue*, Eur. Andr. 460.—II. act. *not flattering*, Teles ap. Stob. p. 524 fin.: hence *rough, harsh*, Anth. Adv. -*τως*.

***Ἀθωράκιστος**, *ov*, (a priv., *θωράκίζω*) *without breastplate, or body armour*, Xen. Cyr. 4, 2, 31 [*ἄθ*]

***Ἀθώρηκτος**, *ov*, (a priv., *θωρήσσω*) *not drunken*, Hipp.

***Ἀθῶς**, *ω*, *δ*, (in Il. 14, 229, ***Ἀθῶος**, *ᾧ*) acc. ***Ἀθῶ**, Ion. and old Att. **Ἀθων**, Hdt., Thuc. 5, 3; *Mount Athos*: in Strab. ***Ἀθων**, *ωνος*, *δ*.

***Ἀθώτης**, *v.* **Ἀθώτης**,

***Ἀθώσιος**, *εως*, *η*, (*ἄθῶω*) *acquit*, Att. Ep. and Dor. for *εἰ*, if: in Hom. only *αἰ κε* and *αἰ κεν*, Dor. *αἰκῶ*, if only, so that, Lat. *dummodo*, always c. subjunct., except in orat. obliq. as Il. 7, 387: *foreven* in Il. 5, 279, Wolf writes *αἰ κε τῶντοι*, for *τῶντοι*, and so in Od. 24, 217 *ἐπιγυῖον* should be written *ἢ ἐπιγυῖον*, cf. Spitzn. Il. 24, 688.

Αἰ, exclam. of strong desire, *O that! would that!* Lat. *utinam*, in Hom. always *αἰ γάρ* or *αἰ γὰρ ὅγ*, Att. *εἰ γάρ* or *ἦ γάρ*, only Aeol. and Dor. *αἰ* by itself:—c. opt., for when c. inf., as *αἰ γὰρ ἔχμεν*, Od. 7, 313, there is an ellipse: cf. *αἰθε*.

Αἰ, exclam. of astonishment and grief, *ah! woe!* Lat. *vae*: like *εἰ* it is usu. repeated. *αἰ, αἰ*, esp. in Trag.: whence Dind in Att. poets writes

αἰαἰ as one word: usu. c. gen., but sometimes c. acc., *αἰαἰ Ἀδωνιν*, Ar. Lys. 393, cf. Bion I, 28. (on the accent v. Ellendt Lex. Soph.)

***Αἰ**, Aeol. for *αἰε*.

***Αἰα**, *η*, gen. *αἰης*, poet. collat. form for *γαῖα*, *earth, land*, Hom.: never in plur.—II. **Αἰα**, *η*, orig. name of Colchis, Hdt. I, 2. etc. (with *αἰα*, *γαῖα* Döderlein well compares the German *Au*, *Gau*.)

Αἰαγμα, *ατος*, *τό*, *wailing, lamentation*, Eur. Alc. 873, etc.: from

Αἰάζω, *to cry αἰ or αἰ!* *to wail, to mourn*, c. acc. to bewail, Aesch. Pers. 922. (The fut. *αἰάσω* is now read in Eur. H. F. 1054, on the conj. of Hermann, but not found elsewhere.)

Αἰαῖ, *v.* sub *αἰ*.

***Αἰαῖος**, *η*, *ov*, (*Αἰα*) *Aeaeon*, epith. of Circe, Od. 9, 42; of Medea, Ap. Rh. 2, 1136; *ἡ Αἰαῖη νῆσος*, *the island of Aeaea or Circe*, Od. 10, 135, made by later Greeks the promontory of Circeii in Italy, Strab.

***Αἰάκειος**, *α*, *ov*, of Aeacus, descended from Aeacus, Soph. Fr. 424: *τὸ Αἰάκειον*, *the temple of Aeacus*, Plut. Dem. 28, Paus.: *τὰ Αἰάκεια*, *the festival of Aeacus*.

***Αἰάκης**, *εος*, *δ*, Aeaces, father of Syloson and Polycrates, Hdt. 3, 39.—2. son of Syloson and tyrant of Samos, Hdt. 4, 138.

***Αἰακίδης**, *ov* Ep. *α*, *δ*, *son or descendant of Aeacus*, i. e. Peleus, Il. 16, 15; Achilles, Il. 11, 801; *οἱ Αἰακίδαι*, *the Aecidae, the statues of Aeacus and his descendants*, preserved at Aegina, Hdt. 5, 75, 80; 8, 64, Pind., Plut. Them.—2. *Aeacides*, king of Epirus and father of the celebrated Pyrrhus, Plut. Pyrr. 1, etc.

***Αἰάκος**, *ov*, *δ*, Aeacus, son of Jupiter and Aegina, king of Aegina, and father of Peleus and Telamon, Il. 21, 189, Hes. (According to Hermann from *αἰ* and *ἄκος*, *Malivortus, avorter of evil*.)

Αἰακτός, *η*, *δν*, verb. adj. from *αἰάζω*, *beuailed, lamentable*, Aesch. Theb. 847, and Ar. Ach. 1195.—II. perhaps act. *wailing*, Aesch. Pers. 1068.

Αἰανής, *ἐς*, Ion. *αἰανης*, an old poetic word, first in Pind. as epith. of *κόρος*, *κέντρον*, *λῆμος*, P. 1, 161; 4, 420, I. 3, 4, then, in Aesch. and Soph. as epith. of *νόσος*, etc., like Pind., but esp. of *νῆς*, as Aesch. Eum. 416, Soph. Aj. 672, El. 506, so of *χρόνος*, Aesch. Eum. 572: prob. from *αἰεῖ*, and so orig. *everlasting*, as with *χρόνος*, and in adv. *αἰανῶς*, *forever*, Aesch. Eum. 672: then *wearisome, gloomy*, as with *νῆς*: then in gen. (like *αἰνός*, to which it seems akin), *dreadful, painful, distressing*, as in Pind. and the other places: (in the last signf. some derive it from *αἰ*, *αἰ*).—In Aesch. Eum. 416, Soph. El. I. c. we have the collat. form, *αἰανός*, cf. Hesych.—v. Herm. and Lob. Aj. 672.—II. as pr. n. **Αἰανής**, *εος*, *δ*, *Aeanes*, a Locrian, Strab.

***Αἰάνης**, *ιδος*, *η*, *Aeānis*, a fountain in the country of the Locri Opuntii, Strab.

Αἰανός, *η*, *δν*, = *αἰανής*.

Αἰαντεος, *α*, *ov*, of Ajax, Philostr.: also *the tomb and temple of Ajax* on the promontory Rhoeteum in Troas, Strab.: *τὰ Αἰαντεία*, sc. *ἱερά*, *festivals in honour of Ajax*.

***Αἰάντεος**, *α*, *ov*, = *Αἰάντειος*, Pind. O. 9, 166.

Αἰαντίδης, *ov*, *δ*, *son or descendant of Ajax*, patron: hence, *one of the*

tribe *Αἰαντίς*, at Athens, Dem. A pr. n. *Aeanrides*, a tyrant of Lampscus, Thuc. 6, 59.

***Αἰαντίς**, *ιδος*, *η*, (prop. fem. adj. from *Αἰας*) the Attic tribe *Aeanis* with and without *φυλή*, Plut. Arist. 19.

***Αἰαντόδωρος**, *ov*, *δ*, (*Αἰας*, *δῶρον*) *Aeanodorus*, an Athenian, a pupil of Socrates, Plat. Apol. 34 A.

Αἰας, *αντος*, *δ*, vocat. *Αἰαν*, *ἡ*, *masculine*, pr. n., in Hom. borne by two heroes, the Greater, son of Telamon, and the Less, son of Oileus. Pind. Fr. 179, has the pecul. acc. *Αἰαν*. [*Αἰας*, with short final syllable, is quoted by Choerob. in B. A. p. 1182 from Alcmān.]

Αἰαστός, *η*, *δν*, = *αἰακτός*, *sad*, epith. of the hyacinth, Nic. ap. Ath. 683 E, Dind., ubi al. *Αἰαστή*, dat. from *Αἰαστής*, *ov*, *δ*, of or belonging to *Aias*, i. e. sprung from the blood of Ajax.

Αἰβοῖ, exclam. of disgust or astonishment; *αἰβοῖ, βοῖ, ha, ha*, of laughter, Ar. Pac. 1066.

Αἰγᾶ, *η*, a late form for *αἰξ*, Valck Ammon. 230.

***Αἰγᾶ**, = *Αἰγαί*, Strab.—2. *Aegæ*, a promontory in Aeolis, Strab.

Αἰγάριος, *ov*, *δ* and *η*, a wild goat, *chamois* = *αἰξ ἄγριος*, Opp. C. 1, 71, as in Hom. *σύαγρος*, for *σὺς ἄγριος*.

***Αἰγᾶθεν**, *adv.*, Dor. for *Αἰγῆθεν*, from *Aegæ*, Pind. N. 5, 68.

***Αἰγαί**, *ων*, *al*, *Aegæ*, a small town of Achaia, on the Crathis, with a temple to Neptune, Il. 8, 203, Hdt., etc.—2. an island near, or a city in Euboea, sacred to Neptune, Od. 5, 381, v. Nitzsch ad loc.—3. one of the Aeolian cities of Asia Minor, Hdt. I, 149.—4. a city in Cilicia, = *Αἰγία*, Strab., and *Αἰγία*, Ath.—5. a city of Emathia in Macedonia, Diod. S. Arr., etc.

***Αἰγᾶται**, = *Αἰγαί* 4.

Αἰγαῖος, *α*, *ov*, *Aegæan*, *πέλαγος*, Aesch. Ag. 659: *ὄρος*, *Mount Ida*, Hes. Th. 484, v. Gaisf.—II. **Αἰγᾶιος**, *ov*, *δ*, *Aegæus*, a river in the island of the Phaeacians, Ar. Rh. 4, 542.

Αἰγᾶων, *ονος*, *δ*, *Aegæon*, the name given by men to the hundred-armed giant, called by gods *Briareos*, Il. 1, 404, Hes. Th. 714, 817, cf. *Βριάρεος*. (Prob. akin to *αἰσσω*.)—II. adj. **Αἰγᾶων**, *ov*, = *Αἰγᾶιος*, Eur. Alc. 595.

***Αἰγᾶλεον**, *ov*, *τό*, *Aegaleum*, a mountain in Messenia, near Pylos, Strab.

***Αἰγᾶλεως**, *ω*, *δ*, Hdt. 8 90, and *τὸ Αἰγᾶλεον ὄρος*, Thuc. 2, 9, *Mount Aegaleus*, in Attica, opposit. heisland of Salamis.

***Αἰγᾶν**, *ανος*, and *Αἰγᾶ* *ις*, *η*, *Aegan* or *Aegæ*, a promontory of Aeolis in Asia Minor, Strab.

Αἰγᾶνής, *ης*, *η*, a hunting spear, *jav elin*, Il. 2, 774, etc., and Ep. (Acc. to Passow, from *αἰξ*, and so strictly a goat or chamois-spear: at all events akin to *αἰσσω*.)

***Αἰγᾶνν**, *adv.*, (*αἰσσω*) *rushing swiftly*, *impetuously*, Ar. Rh. 2, 826. [*ᾤ*]

Αἰγῆ, *ης*, *η*, a goat's skin, Hdt. 4, 189: v. sub *αἰγεός*.

***Αἰγεῖος**, *ov*, *δ*, *son or descendant of Aegeus*, i. e. Theseus, Il. 1, 265 *οἱ Αἰγεῖδαι*, *the Aegidae, or descendants of Aegeus*, i. e. the Athenians, Dem.; the Theban Aegidae, Pind P. 5, 100; the Aegidae of Sparta Hdt. 4, 149.

***Αἰγίεος**, *ov*, of or belonging to *Aegeus*, descended from *Aegeus*, i. e. Athenian, *στοατός*, Aesch. Eum. 68,

Dind. reads Αἰγέως; τὸ Αἰγείον, the temple of Aegus.

Αἰγείος, ἱα. Ion. εἰν, εἰον, (αἰς) lengthd. form for αἰγεός, of a goat, or goats; Lat. *caprius*, *caprus*, R. 11, 639: cf. *εἰσκήν*, *ἀσκήν*, *κνήν*, Il. 3, 247, Od. 24, 231, *διφθήρη*, Hdt. 5, 58: also as subst. ἡ αἰγίη (Hdt. αἰγίη), sub. *δορά*, a goat's skin, Id. 4, 189.

—Hom. uses this form except in Od. 9, 196: so too Att.: but Hdt. αἰγεός.

†Αἰγείρα, ας, ἡ, Aegira, a city of Achaia on the Corinthian Gulf, Hdt. 1, 145, etc.: adj. Αἰγειράτης, Polyb.

Αἰγειρένος, η, ον, of black poplar wood: from

Αἰγειρος, ον, ἡ, the black poplar, Od. 9, 141, cf. *λευκή*: as a tree of the nether world, Od. 10, 510.—II. as pr. n. Aegirus, a city of Lesbos, Strab.

†Αἰγεῖρουσα, more correctly Αἰγεῖροῦσσα, ης, ἡ, Aegirussa, a small town in Megaris, Strab.

†Αἰγειροφόρος, ον, (αἰγειρος, φέρω) producing black poplar, Max. Tyr.

Αἰγειράω, ὄνος, ὁ, (αἰγειρος) a black poplar grove, Strab.

Αἰγελάτης, ον, ὁ, (αἰς, ἐλαύνω) a goat-driver, goatherd, Plut. Pomp. 4, Anth. [α]

Αἰγεός, ἑα, εον, = αἰγεός, q. v.

†Αἰγεστα, ης, ἡ, Aegesta, later form for Έγεστα, Thuc. 6, 2; Egesta, or Segesta, in Sicily, Strab.: adj. Αἰγεσταιός and Αἰγεστεύς.

†Αἰγέστης, ον, ὁ, Aegestes, founder of Aegesta, according to Strabo.

†Αἰγέως, ἑως, ὁ, Aegews, son of Pan-jon, king of Athens, and father of Theseus, Hdt. 1, 173.—2. a descendant of Cadmus, son of Oeolycus, Hdt. 4, 149.

†Αἰγεωνεύς, ἑως, ὁ, Aegéoneus, son of Priam, Apollod.

Αἰγί, ης, ἡ, the Macedonian city Αἰγαί, Hdt. 7, 123.

†Αἰγιάλεια, ας, ἡ, Ep. = Αἰγιάλη, Aegialea, wife of Diomedes, Il. 5, 412.

—2. the more ancient name of Achaia and Sicyon, Strab.: adj. Αἰγιάλεύς, Hdt. 7, 94.

Αἰγιάλειος, ον, of or on the shore.

†Αἰγιάλεύς, ἑως, ὁ, Aegialeus, son of Inachus king of Argos, Apollod. 2, 1, 1.—2. son of Adrastus, Eur. Suppl. 1216.

Αἰγιάλεύς, ἑως, ὁ, = αἰγιάλιτης, Nic. Ther. 786.

†Αἰγιάλη, = Αἰγιάλεια.

†Αἰγιάλις, ἰδος, ἡ, fem. to Αἰγιάλεύς, Alcm.

Αἰγιάλιτης, ον, ὁ, fem. -ίτις, ἰδος, on the shore or coast, Strab., and Anth.: from

Αἰγιάλος, οὐδ, ὁ, the sea-shore, flat beach, Hom., Hdt., and sometimes in Att. prose: proverb. αἰγιάλῳ λαλεῖς, of deaf persons, Suid. (Acc. to some from ἀγνυμ, ἄλς, and so like ἀκτῆ, that on which the sea breaks: better acc. to others from αἰσσω, ἄλς, like αἰγίς, that over which the sea rushes.)

—II. as pr. n. Aegialus, an early name of Achaia, Il. 2, 575. As a city, the later Sicyon, founded by Aegialeus, also Αἰγιάλοι, Strab.—2. a city in Paphlagonia, Il. 2, 855, also Αἰγιάλοι, Luc. Alex. 57.

Αἰγιάλῳδης, ἐς, (αἰγιάλός, εἶδος) found on or near the shore, Arist. H. A.

Αἰγιάς, ἰδος, ἡ, a white spot on the eye, Hipp.

Αἰγιάτης, ον, ὁ, (αἰς, βαῖνω) goat-mounting, epith. of he-goats, etc., Pind. Fr. 215. and of Pan, Anth. [α]

Αἰγίατορ, ον, (αἰγίς, ἔχω) Aegias-

Αἰγίατορ, ἑως, ἡ, (αἰς, βόσκει) a goat-pasture, Leon. Tar. 56.

Αἰγιάτορ, ον, ὁ, (αἰς, βοτῆς) feeding goats, browsed by goats, Leon. Tar. 35.—II. as subst. ὁ αἰγί, a goatherd, dub. l. Theocr. Ep. 5.

Αἰγιάτορος, ον, (αἰς, βόσκω) browsed by goats, λεμῶν, Od. 4, 606; so in Od. 13, 246, γαῖα must be supplied from v. 238.

Αἰγιάδιον, ον, τό, dim. from αἰς a little goat, kid, Pherecr. Autom. 7. [i]

Αἰγιάλης, οὐδ, ὁ, dub. form of αἰγιάλος.

Αἰγιάλλος, ον, ὁ, =sq., Ar. Av. 887.—II. as pr. n. Aegithallus, a promontory of Sicily, Diod. S.

Αἰγιάλος, ον, ὁ, the tit, Lat. *parus*, Arist. H. A.

†Αἰγιάλας, = Αἰγιοθήλης, Ael. N. A.

Αἰγίθος, also αἰγιοθός, ον, ὁ, perh. the hedge-sparrow, Arist. H. A. in Opp. also αἰγινθός, ὁ, ἡ.

Αἰγικνημος, ον, (αἰς, κνήμη) goat-shanked, Anth.

Αἰγικροεῖς, ἑων, οἱ, (αἰς, κορέννω) satishers, i. e. feeders of goats, goatherds, Plut. Sol. 23: name of one of the four old Attic tribes, Hdt. 5, 66 (who derives it from Αἰγικόρης a son of Ion), Eur. Ion 1581.—On the question whether these tribes were *castes*, v. Thirlw. Hist. of Greece, 2, p. 4 sq.; Clinton F. H. 1, p. 53; Herm. Pol. Ant. § 94.

†Αἰγίλεια, ας, ἡ, Aegilea, a small island near Euboea, Hdt. 6, 107.

†Αἰγίλια, ας, ἡ, Aegilia, a demus of the Attic tribe Antiochis; also Αἰγίλος, ἡ, Theocr. 1, 147, and Αἰγίλα: adj. Αἰγίλιεύς, Dem.—2. a small island between Crete and Cythera, Scyl.—II. Αἰγίλια, ον, τό, Aegilia, a place in Euboea, near Eretria, Hdt. 6, 101.

Αἰγίλη, ἱπος, ὁ, ἡ, (αἰς, εἰλω) strictly, destitute, even of goats, hence inaccessible, steep, sheer, πέτρῃ, Il. 9, 15, also in Aesch. Suppl. 784. [γ]

—II. as pr. n. Aegilips, an island near Epirus, or a city on the peninsula Leucas, according to Strabo.

Αἰγίλος, ον, ὁ, an herb of which goats are fond, Theocr. 5, 128.

Αἰγίλωπιον, ἑν, τό = αἰγίλωψ II., Diosc.

Αἰγίλωψ, ὦπος, poet. ὦπος, ὁ, a kind of oats, wild oats, Lat. *avena sterilis*, Theophr.—II. a kind of oak with sweet fruit, v. l. ap. Theophr.—III. an ulcer in the eye, lachrymal fistula, Diosc. [i]

†Αἰγίμουρος, ον, ἡ, Aegimurus, an island on the Lybian coast, Strab.

†Αἰγίνα [later also Αἰγίνα], Αἰγίνη, ης, ἡ, Aegina, daughter of the river-god Asopus, and mother of Aeacus, Pind., Hdt., Apollod.—II. the well known island, named after the foreg., in the Saronic gulf, Il. 2, 562, etc.: also the city on the island, Strab.: adj. Αἰγιναιός and Αἰγινητικός; Αἰγινήτης, ον, ὁ, and Αἰγινήτης, ἰδος, ἡ, an inhabitant of Aegina, an Aeginetan, Hdt., etc.

Αἰγινθός, ὁ, v. sub. αἰγίθος.

†Αἰγίνιον, ον, τό, Aeginium, a city in Thessaly, Strab.

Αἰγινόμευς, ἑως, ὁ, =sq., 2, Anth.

Αἰγινόμος, ον, (αἰς, νέμω) feeding goats, browsed by goats, Anth.—2. ὁ αἰγί, a goatherd, lb.

Αἰγίοδος, ὁ, v. sub. αἰγίθος.

†Αἰγιον, ον, τό, Aegium, a city of Achaia, Il. 2, 574: adj. Αἰγιεύς.

†Αἰγιος, ον, ὁ, Aegius, son of Aegyptus, Apollod.

Αἰγιονορ, ον, (αἰγίς, ἔχω) Aegias-

bearing, epith. of Jupiter, Hom., later also of Minerva.

Αἰγίπῳ, ἄνος, ὁ, (αἰς, Πάν) *goat Pan*, the goat-footed Pan, used as a Rom. *Silvanus*, Plut. [γ]

Αἰγίπλαγκτος, ον, (αἰς, πλάσμαι) as pr. n. sub. ὄρος, Mt. Aegiplanctus in Megaris, Aesch. Ag. 303.

Αἰγίπόδης, ον, ὁ, (αἰς, πούς) goat-footed, H. Hom. 18, 2, 37.

Αἰγίπουν, ὁ, ἡ, πουν, τό, gen. ποδός, =foreg., Hdt. 4, 25.

Αἰγίπυρος, ον, ὁ, a plant with a red flower, of which goats were fond. (From αἰς and πυρ, fire, from the colour of its flower, not from πυρός, for v is short in Theocr. 4, 25.)

†Αἰγιορῶσσα, contr. Αἰγιορῶσσα, ης, ἡ, Aegiorossa, one of the twelve Aegolian cities in Asia Minor, Hdt. 1, 149.

Αἰγίς, ἰδος, ἡ, —I. the aegis, or shield of Jove, flashing forth terror and amazement, as described at length in Il. 5, 739 sq., and so prob. from αἰσσω, to rush or move violently hence—2. later, a rushing storm, hurricane, terrible as the shaken aegis, Aesch. Cho. 592, cf. καταγίς.—In works of art the aegis appears on the statues of Minerva, not as a shield, but a sort of short cloak, covered with scales, set with the Gorgon's head, and fringed with snakes (θυσσανόεσσα): the artists no doubt took the word to come from αἰς, and to mean a goatskin, v. Hdt. 4, 189, v. l. Dict. Antiq. in voc.: hence—3. a goatskin coat, Eur. Cycl. 360.—II. a yellow kernel in the pith of the pine Theophr.—III. a speck in the eye Hipp. [The Att. are said to have used the ult. also long, Sporn: de extr. Od. parte, 175.]

†Αἰγισθος, ον, ὁ, Aegisthus, son of Thyestes, murderer of Agamemnon, Od. 1, 35, etc.

Αἰγίσκος, ον, ὁ, dim. from αἰς.

†Αἰγίτιον, ον, τό, Aegitium, a town in Aetolia, Thuc. 3, 97.

†Αἰγίλᾱ, Dor. for αἰγίλη.

Αἰγιάεις, Dor. for αἰγίλῃς, Pind. contr. αἰγιάλῃς, ἀντρος.

Αἰγίλη, ης, ἡ, glitter, lustræ, glare, of the sun and moon, Hom.: λευκὴ αἰγίλη, clear daylight, Od. 6, 45: and of metal, πυρφόροι αἰγίλαι, fiery lustres, i. e. torches, Soph. O. T. 208.—2. metaph. splendour, glory, e. g. π. ὀν, of swiftness, Pind. O. 13, 49.—II. = πῶλη, a band, Epich. p. 8, and in Soph. Phil. 831 Welcker translates a band; v. his dissert. transl. in Phil. Mus. 1, p. 468 sqq., and Donalds. New Crat. p. 553 sqq., who opposes it. (Akin to λάω, ἀγλαός, γλαύσσω, γλανκός; γλῆνη; λεύσσω, λευκός—cf. Donalds. N. Cratyl. p. 552.)—II. as pr. n. Aegle, one of the Hesperides, Apollod.—2. mother of the Graces, Paus.—3. wife of Theseus, Hes. Fr. 51. Hence

Αἰγλήεις, εσσα, εν, glittering, beaming, radiant, in Hom. always epith. of Olympus: but in Pind., etc., in gen. splendid, bright.

Αἰγλήτιος, ον, ὁ, (αἰγίλη) a shedder of light, beaming, radiant, epith. of Apollo, Ar. Rh. 4, 1714.

†Αἰγίλο, ὄν, ὁ, the Aegii, a people of Persia on the Median border, Hdt. 3, 92.

Αἰγλοφάνης, ἐς, (αἰγίλη, φαίνωμαι) beaming, Anth.

Αἰγιοβάτης, ον, ὁ, = the older αἰγιοβάτης, Anth. [α]

Αἰγιοβοσκός, ὁ, a goatherd, Valck. Hdt. 1, 113.

Αίγοςβύτης, ον, ὁ, = αἰγύβυτης.
Αἰγόδορος, ον, (αἰξ, δορά) of goat-
skin, Opp. H. 5, 356.

Αἰγὸθῆλης, ον, ὁ, (αἰξ, θηλή) the
goatsucker, caprimulgus, Arist. H. A.
†Αἰγὸθῆρας, ον, ὁ, (αἰξ, θηρά) the
goat-hunter, Ael. H. A. 14, 16, accord-
ing to Jacobs' emend.

Αἰγόκερας, ὅτος, τό, goatshorn,
fennugreek, foenum Graecum, Gal.

Αἰγοκερεὺς, ἔως, ὁ, = sq., Arat.
Αἰγόκερος, ὢν, gen. ὦ, also αἰγο-
κέρω; ὅτος, ὁ, (αἰξ, κέρας) goat-
headed, Anth.—II. as subst. ὁ αἰγ.,
Capricorn in the Zodiac, Luc.

Αἰγοκέφαλος, ον, (αἰξ, κεφαλὴ)
goat-headed.—II. ὁ αἰγ., strictly goat-
head, a kind of bird, Arist. H. A.

Αἰγὸλεθρος, ον, ὁ, (αἰξ, ὀλεθρος)
strictly goat's-death, prob. the azalea
pontica, a poisonous herb, Plin.

Αἰγομελής, ἐς, (αἰξ, μέλος) goat-
limbed, Orph., like αἰγὸσκελής.

Αἰγονομεύς, ἔως, ὁ, = αἰγινομεύς,
a goatherd, Nic.

Αἰγοκόμιον, ον, τό, (αἰξ, νέμωμαι)
a herd of goats.

Αἰγινόμοι, ον, = αἰγινόμοι, Anth.
Αἰγώνυς, υἱος, ὁ, ἦ, = αἰγώνυς,
Jac. A. P. p. 760.

Αἰγὸπλάστος, ον, (αἰξ, πλάσσω)
goat-shaped.

Αἰγοπόδης, ον, ὁ, = αἰγιπόδης,
Anth.

Αἰγοπρόσωπος, ον, (αἰξ, πρόσω-
πον) goat-faced, Hdt. 2, 46.

†Αἰγὸσθενά, ὢν, τά, Aegosthena, a
city of Megaris, Xen. Hell. 6, 4, 26:
hence adj. Αἰγὸσθενεῖος; ὁ Αἰγὸσ-
θενεύς or Αἰγὸσθενεὺς, an inhabitant
of Aegosthena.

Αἰγὸσκελὴς, ἐς, (αἰξ, σκέλος) goat-
limbed.

†Αἰγὸς ποταμοί, (prop. the goat's
river) Aegos potami, a small river and
a town in the Thracian Chersonese,
Hdt. 9, 119, Xen. Hell. 2, 1, 21.

†Αἰγότριψ, ἱδός, ὁ, ἦ, (αἰξ, τρίβω)
trodden by goats, Dion. H.

Αἰγοτρίχης, (αἰξ, θρίξ) to have
goat's hair, Strab.

†Αἰγούνα, ας, ἦ, Aegua, a city of
Spain, Strab.

†Αἰγούσσα, ης, ἦ, Aegussa, an island
on the western coast of Sicily, Polyb.;
in pl. αἰ Αἰγούσσας, Aegusae, three
small islands near Sicily, called by
Rom. Aegates.

Αἰγοφάγος, ον, (αἰξ, φαγεῖν) goat-
eating, epith. of Juno at Sparta, Paus.
3, 15, 7. [αἰ]

Αἰγὸφθαλμος, ον, (αἰξ, ὀφθαλμός)
goat-eyed: ὁ αἰγ., a kind of precious
stone, Plin.

Αἰγυπῖος, οὗ, ὁ, a vulture, Il. 7, 59,
and freq. in poets from Hom. down-
wards: also in Hdt. 3, 76, though
γυψί is the usu. prose form.

Αἰγυπτίως, ἢ, ἴσα, to be like an
Egyptian,—I. in word or deed, i. e.
to be sly and crafty, Cratin. Incert. 32,
Ar. Thesm. 922, cf. Valck. Adon. p.
357.—2. in tongue, to speak Egyptian,
Luc.—3. in person, to be swarthy,
Com. zp. Eust. Od. p. 1484, 28.—
II. to be like Egypt, i. e. be under water,
Philost. Hence

†Αἰγυπτίως, ἦ, ὢν, Egyptian;
adv.—κῶς, Ath., etc.

Αἰγυπτιστί, = Αἰγυπτιστί, Jos.

Αἰγυπτίος, ἰα, ἰον, Egyptian, Il. 9,
382: Αἰγυπτίον, ὢν, οἱ, the Egypt-
ians, Od. 4, 83; ἡ Αἰγυπτία, (χώρα)
Egypt, Hdt. 1, 193. [Often poet., in
Hom. and Ep. always as trisyll.]—2.
ὁ Αἰγυπτίος, Aegyptius, Od. 2, 15.

Αἰγυπτιστὶ, adv., in the Egyptian
tongue, Hdt. 2, 46.—III. in the Egypt

ian fashion, i. e. craftily, Theocr. 15,
48.

Αἰγυπτογενής, ἐς, (Αἰγυπτος, *γέ-
νω) born in Egypt, of Aegyptian race,
Aesch. Pers. 35.

†Αἰγυπτόνδε, adv., to Egypt, Od.
17, 426.

Αἰγυπτος, ον, ὁ, the river Nile, Od.
4, 477, while even Hes. Th. 338, calls it
Νεῖλος.—II. ἡ, Egypt, Od. 17, 448,
etc.—2. Aegyrtus, son of Belus and
brother of Danaus, Aesch. Suppl. 10.

Αἰγυπτῶδης, ἐς, (Αἰγυπτος, εἶδος)
Aegyptian-like, Crat. ap. Hesych.

†Αἶγυρ, υἱος, ἦ, Aegyus, a city of La-
conia, Strab., Paus.: ὁ Αἶγυρς, and
Αἶγυρς, fem. ἦ, Αἶγυρς, ἱδός.

Αἰγώλιος, αἰτῶλιος and ἐγῶλιος,
ον, ὁ, a night-bird of prey, Arist. H. A.:
cf. αἰπώλιος.

†Αἰγῶν, υἱος, ὁ, (αἰξ) Aegon, name
of a herdsman, Thuc. 4, 2.—2. a
king of Argos, Plut.—3. Αἰγῶν, ὁ, a
river of Libya, Arist.

Αἰγῶνυς, υἱος, ἦ, (αἰξ, ὄνυξ)
goat-hoofed, Anth.

Αἰγῶνυχον, οὗ, τό, strictly goat's-
hoof, a plant, the same as λιθόσπερ-
μον, Diosc.

Αἰγώπος, ὢν, (αἰξ, ὦψ) goat-eyed,
ὀφθαλμοί, Arist. H. A.

†Αἶδς, Dor. for Αἰδης, *Αἰδης.

Αἰδεῖα, imperat. pres. from sq., for
αἰδέομαι, Il. 24, 503, also αἰδέο.

†ΑἰΔΕΨΟΜΑΙ, f. -έσομαι, poet. -έ-
σομαι, also -ήσομαι, dep. c. fut. mid.
et aor. pass. ἤδεσθην, (for the aor.
mid. ᾗδεσάμην is little used except
by poets, v. infr.): Ep. pres. αἰδομαι.

To feel shame, be ashamed or fear, oft.
in Hom., always of a moral feeling,
opp. to bodily fear, φοβεῖσθαι, δεδιέν-
αι, cf. Il. 7, 93: esp. towards gods
or august persons, αἰδ. τινα, to stand
in awe of any one, reverence, Il. 1, 23,
fear his bad opinion of one, Od. 2, 65,
etc.: also of things, αἰδεσσαι μέλα-
θρον, respect the house, i. e. the rights
of hospitality, Il. 9, 640; αἰδεσθεν-
τες ὤκλάν, fearing the strength, Pind.
P. 4, 308: to have regard to, to be moved
by, to respect, Hdt. 7, 141, τὰς ἱερῶν
τάφους: later also ἐπὶ τινι and ὑπέρ
τινος, Anth., Plut., but rarely: c. inf.
to be ashamed or afraid to do a thing,
Il. 7, 93: more rarely c. part. to be
ashamed of doing it or having done it,
Soph. Aj. 506: rarely foll. by εἰς... or
μή...: part pf. ᾗδεσμένος in pass.
signif., reconciled, Dem. 645, fin. As
Att. law term, to respect a person's
misfortunes, and so to pardon him, or
obtain his pardon, esp. of a homicide,
mostly in aor. 1 αἰδέσασθαι, which
is the signif. this tense has in prose,
Dem. 644, 1; 983, 19, also in pres.,
Plat. Legg. 877 A.

†Αἰδεσθην, for ᾗδεσθησαν, 3 pl. 1
aor. pass. of foreg.

Αἰδεσίμος, ον, exciting shame or re-
spect, venerable, Luc. Nigr. 26: holy,
Paus. Adv. -μως, Ael.

Αἰδεις, ἔως, ἦ, (αἰδέομαι) awe,
reverence, esp. a feeling of compassion,
and so pardoning, Dem. 528, 8.

Αἰδιστός, ἦ, ὢν, verb. adj. revered,
venerable, Plut.

†Αἰδεῶ, Ion. gen. of Αἰδης = Αἰδης.

†Αἰδῆλος, ον, (a priv., ἰδεῖν) mak-
ing unseen: hence annihilating, de-
stroying: so always in Hom., as
epith. of Mars, Minerva, of the suit-
ors, Od. 16, 29, of fire, Il. 2, 455, etc.
—II. pass. unseen, unknown, obscure,
Hes. Op. 754, Parmenid. ap. Clem.
Al. p. 614: as epith. of Hades, either
in the Hom. signif., or dark, gloomy,
Soph. Aj. 608. Adv. -λως, = ὀλεθ-

ρῶς, Hom. A poet. word, on which
v. Buttm. Lexil. in v. p. 50. [ἴ]

Αἰδομῶν, ὦ, -ήσω, to be αἰδῶμαι
to be ashamed.

Αἰδομοσύνη, ης, ἦ, bashfulness, mod-
esty, Zeno ap. Stob. Ecl. 2, p. 106:
from

Αἰδῶμαι, ον, gen. -ονος, bashful
modest, Xen. Lac. 2, 10, etc. Adv.
-μῶν, Id. Symp. 4, 58.

†Αἰδῶς, ἐς, (a priv., ἰδεῖν) unseen,
annihilated, Hes. Sc. 477.—II. act. no-
seeing, Bacchyl. ap. Cran. Anecd. 1
p. 65. [αἰ-]

†Αἰδῶς, ὦ and εἰς, ὁ, poet. for
Αἰδῶς in Hom. the usu. form. [Hom.
αἰδ-]. Trag. also αἰδ-, and so, acc. to
Herm. H. Hom. Cer. 348: gen. αἰδέω,
in Hom. trisyll., later also αἰδέω,
Pors. Hec. 1018, Jac. A. P. p. 374.]

Αἰδοσῆμος, ον, poet. for αἰδέσῆμος
Orph.

†Αἰδῆψός, οὗ, ἦ, Aedepsus, a city of
Euboea, Strab.: ὁ Αἰδῆψιος, an in-
habitant of Aedepsus, Id.

Αἰδῶς, ἰον, in Orph. also ἰη, τον,
(29) everlasting, for αἰεῖδιος, H. Hom.
29, 3, Hes. Sc. 310: also in prose
from Thuc. downwards: ἐς αἰδῶν,
for ever, Thuc. 4, 63; ἡ αἰδῶν, οὐσία,
eternity, Plat. Tim. 37 E. [αἰδ] Hence

†Αἰδίστης, ητος, ἦ, eternity, Arist.
Coel. [αἰ]

Αἰδῆνεις, εσσα, εν, Euphor. 60:
and

†Αἰδῆνς, ἐς, Opp., later forms of sq.
Αἰδῶς, ἦ, ὢν, (a priv., ἰδεῖν) poet.
for αἰδῶς, αἰδῆς, unseen, hidden, dark,
Hes. Th. 860.

†Αἰδοῖεστέρος, -έστατος, comp. and
superl. of αἰδέοις.

Αἰδοικός, ἦ, ὢν, of or belonging to
the αἰδῶια.

Αἰδοῖον, ον, τό, mostly in plur. τὰ
αἰδῶια, the genitals, pudenda, both of
men and women, Il. 13, 568, Hes.
Op. 731, etc.: αἰδοῖον θαλάσσιον, a
sea-monster, Nic. ap. Ath. 105 C:
strictly neut. from

Αἰδοῖος, οἴα, οἶον, also ος, ον, Plat.
Legg. 943 E: (αἰδομαι) regarded with
awe or reverence, august, venerable, in
Hom. and Hes. only of persons, as
superiors or elders, persons under
divine protection, esp. of the wife or
mistress of the house, and so in genl.
of women, deserving respect, tender, as
παρθένος αἰδοῖα, Il. 2, 514, rarely of
the gods, as Il. 18, 394, 425: of guests
and suppliants, freq. joined with
φίλος and δεινός in Hom.: also αἰ-
δοῖος absol. for ἱερής, Od. 15, 373,
ubi Schol. In Pind. and Aesch. also
of things, valuable, excellent, γέρας,
χάρις, Pind.: but also αἰδ. πνεύμα,
λόγος, a spirit, words of reverence,
Aesch. Suppl. 29, 455.—II. act. bash-
ful, modest, Od. 17, 578, Plat. I. c.—
2. reverent, respectful, ἐπη, Aesch.
Supp. 194: whence adv. -ως, reve-
rently, Od. 19, 243. A poet. word
for the few places, where Plato has
it, seem to be from poets. Comp.
αἰδοῖεστέρος, Hom., αἰδοῖεστέρος, su-
perl. -έστατος, Pind. Hence

Αἰδοῖωδης, ἐς, (αἰδῶια, εἶδος) like
the αἰδῶια, Arist. H. A.

†ΑἰΔΟΜΑΙ, αἰδοῦμαι, Ep. for αἰδέο-
μαι, oft. in Hom., and occasionally in
Trag., esp. in participle, as Aesch.
Suppl. 364, Eur. Phoen. 1489.

†Αἰδονεύς, ὅς, ὁ, poet. for Αἰδῶ-
νεύς, Anth. [αἰ-]

†Αἰδός, Αἰδῶ, Ep. gen. and dat. of
Αἰδῶς, from an absol. nom. Αἰς, oft.
in Hom., who has also Αἰδῶδός as
adv.; to Hades, so too εἰς Αἰδῶδός
and εἰν Αἰδός sc. εἰκῶ, At. ἐν ᾧδου
35

* *Hades, in the nether world.* [αἰδ- out ε in the phrases 'Αἰδός εἶσα, and 'Αἰδός εἰσαφίκηται, II. 20, 336.] 'Αἰδουῖοι, (or Αἰδοῖοι), ων, οἱ, the Aeduai, in Gaul, Strab.

Αἰδοφρων, ων, gen. ονος, (αἰδός, φρων) *regardful of mind, compassionate*, Soph. O. C. 237, Eur. Alc. 659.

'Αἰδρεῖν, and αἰδρεῖν, ης, ἡ, (αἰδ-ος) *want of knowledge, ignorance*, Hom., also in plur., Od. 10, 231; 11, 372: Ep. word, used by Hdt. 6, 69 in 3rd form αἰδρεῖν.

'Αἰδρήεις, εσσα, εν, later collat. form of αἰδοῖς, Nic. Al. 415.

'Αἰδρία, ας, ἡ, = αἰδρεῖν.

'Αἰδρις, ι, gen. ιος and εος, (α priv., ἰδρις) *unknowing, ignorant*, II. 3, 49 freq. c. gen., as Od. 10, 282.

'Αἰδροδίκης, ων, ὁ, Dor. αἰδροδίκας, (αἰδρις, δίκη) *unknowing of right or law, lawless, savage*, Pind. Nem. 1, 26. [δ.]

'Αἰδρῦτος, ων, = ἀνδρῦτος, *unsettled, unsteady*, Ar. Lys. 809: ἰδρ-ο-κακόν, Cratin. Seriph. 3, expl. by E. M., ὁ οὐκ ἔν τις αὐτῷ ἰδρῶσαιτο. On the form v. Lob. Phryn. 730.

'Αἰδων, ωνος, ὁ, = sq.

'Αἰδωνεύς, εως, Ion. ἥος, ὁ, lengthened poet. form from 'Αἰδης, Hom. Later authors, as Mosch., used the forms 'Αἰδωνῆος, ἡ, ἡ, for the sake of the verse with 'Α. In Soph. O. C. 1560, according to Hermann αἰδωνεῖ is to be read as trisyll.]

'Αἰδῶς, ὅς, contr. οὗς, ἡ, as a moral feeling, *sense of shame, bashfulness, modesty*, II. 24, 44, etc.: *a sense of shame or honour, awe, αἰδῶ θέσθ' ἐν τῇ στήθεϊ*, cherish a sense of shame within your breast, II. 15, 561: *regard for others, respect, reverence*, Trag.; δακρῶν πένθυμον αἰδῶ, tears of sorrow and pity, Aesch. Suppl. 577; hence also *mercy, pardon*, Plat. Legg. 867 E.—II. that which causes shame or respect, as so—1. *a shame, scandal, αἰδῶς*, 'Αργεῖοι, II. 5, 787.—2. = τῷ αἰδοῖα, II. 2, 262.—3. *dignity, majesty, αἰδῶς καὶ χάρις*, H. Hom. Cer. 214.

Αἰεῖ, Ion. and poet. for αἰεῖ. when the ult. is to be short, αἰεῖ, Herm. praef. Orph. p. ix. H. Hom. Ven. 202. At the end of a hexam., to round off the verse, αἰεῖ is preferred to αἰέν. [Cf. αἰεῖ, sub fin.]

Αἰεγενέτης, ὁ, II. 2, 400, poet. for αἰεγενέτης. (For compds. of αἰεῖ here omitted, v. sub. αἰεῖ.)

Αἰεγενής, ἐς, = foreg., Opp. C. 2, 397.

†Αἰεμνηστος, ων, = αἰεμνηστος, Aesch. Pers. 760. (Dind. αἰεμ.)

Αἰελουρος, ὁ, ἡ, Ion. for αἰλουρος, Hdt. 2, 66.

†Αἰεῖν, poet. for αἰεῖ, q. v., cf. αἰεῖ.

Αἰένυτος, ων, (αἰέν, ὕπνος) *hulling in eternal sleep, epith. of death*, Soph. O. C. 1578, acc. to Herm. conj.

Αἰεῖ, Dor. for αἰεῖ, αἰεῖ, Schäf. Bion 11, 1.

Αἰετηρόν, adv. (αἰετός) *like an eagle*, Schol. Ven. 11.

Αἰεταῖος, αἰα, αἰόν, (αἰετός III.) *belonging to, or placed in the pediment*, Inser. ap. Müller de Min. Pol. p. 54.

Αἰετέεις, εσσα, εν, of eagle-kind, Zpp. C. 3, 117: from

Αἰετός, οὗ, ὁ, II. 12, 201, etc., fuller form for αἰετός, q. v. sub fin.

Αἰζήεις, εσσα, εν, later form for αἰζήος, Theopomp. Coloph. ap. Ath. 183 B.

Αἰζήιος, ὁ, lengthd. form of αἰζήος, Jd. 12, 83.

'Αἰζήλος, ων, v. 1. of the Gramm. in II. 2, 318, for ἀρῖζήλος, in signif. of αἰθήλος, cf. Butt. Lexil. p. 53, seqq., Spitzn. ad loc.

Αἰζήος, lengthd. αἰζήιος, ὁ, *lively, active*, in Hom. always of youths fit for war and the chase: of a lusty slave, in the full vigour of manhood, Hes. Op. 439, Th. 863. Later as Subst., a warrior, Cratin. Lac. 1: in gen. a youth, a man, Ap. Rh. 4, 268; Anth. (usu. taken as akin to αἰώ, ζέω: but acc. to Döderl., akin to αἰδω, ἡβέσθαι).

Αἰζήης, Ion. for αἰανής, Archil. 94.

†Αἰήτης, ων Ep. αο, ὁ, Αἰήτες, brother of Circe, king of Colchis and father of Medea, Od. 10, 136; later kings of Colchis also bore this name, Xen. An. 5, 6, 37; Strab.

†Αἰητινῆ, ης, and Αἰητίς, ἰδος, ἡ, fem. patron. of Αἰήτης, as appell. of Medea his daughter.

Αἰήτος, in II. 18, 410, Vulcan is called πέλωρ αἰήτων, prob. = ἄπυτον, mighty monster, Butt. Lexil. p. 46.

Αἰήτός, οὗ, ὁ, Dor. for αἰετός, αἰετός, an eagle, Pind. P. 4, 4, Böckh; Bergk Anacr. 70: also αἰήτος.

†Αἰθαία, ας, ἡ, Aethaea, a city of Laconia; adj. Αἰθαεῖος, of Αἰθαῖς, the Aethaeans, Thuc. 1, 101.

†Αἰθάλεια, ἡ, = Αἰθάλη.

Αἰθάλεος, α, ων, (αἰθάλη) *smoky*, Ap. Rh. 4, 777.—II. of ants, *fire-coloured*, like αἰθαλόεις II. 2, Nic. Ther. 750.

Αἰθάλη, ἡ, (αἰθω) = αἰθαλος, esp. soot, Luc. Dial. D. 15, 1, †—II. As pr. n. Aethale, a small island in the Etrurian sea now Elba; also Αἰθαλία, Strab., Ap. Rh. 4, 654.

'Αἰθαλής, ἐς, = αἰεθαλής, Orph., cf. Rubnk. Tim. [αἰ.]

†Αἰθῶλιδος, ων, ὁ Aethalides, son of Mercury and herald of the Argonauts, Ap. Rh. 1, 54.

Αἰθῶλιων, ωνος, epith. of the τέρ-τισ, prob. = αἰθαλόεις II. 2, *fire-coloured*, Theocr. 7, 138; Mel. 111: acc. to others, *heat-loving*, and so *swarthy, dusky*.

Αἰθαλόεις, εσσα, εν, contr. οὗς, οὗς-σα, σὺν, (αἰθαλος) *smoky, blackened with smoke, sooty, black*, II. 2, 415; κό-νις, black ashes that are burnt out, II. 18, 23.—II. (αἰθω) *burning, blazing, κεραυνός*, Hes. Th. 72: in gen., epith. of fire, Aesch. Pr. 992.—2. *fire-coloured*, Nic.

†Αἰθαλοῖς, ὀεντος, ὁ, Aethalois, a river of Mysia, Strab.

Αἰθαλος, ων, ὁ, like λιγνός, a smoky flame, the thick smoke of fire, soot, Hipp., and Eur. Hec. 911: also αἰθά-λη, but less correct than αἰθαλος, Lob. Phryn. p. 114.—II. as adj. ὁ, ἡ, *fire-coloured*, like αἰθαλόεις II. 2, Nic.

Αἰθαλώω, ὤ, ῥ-ωω, to make smoky or sooty, Eur. El. 1140, burn to soot or ashes, Diosc.

Αἰθαλῶδες, ἐς, (αἰθαλος, εἶδος) *sooty, black*, Arist. Mund. 4.

Αἰθαλώσις, εως, ἡ, (αἰθαλώ) *a rising of smoke or vapour*, Max. Tyr. Αἰθαλωτός, ἡ, ὅν, verb. adj. from αἰθαλώ, burnt to soot or ashes, Lyc. 338.

Αἰθε, Dor. and Ep. for εἰθε, O that! would that! Lat. utinam, very freq. in Hom. αἰθ' ὀφελος, c. inf., or αἰθε, c. opt.

Αἰθερεμβάτεω, ὤ, (αἰθήρ, ἐμβάτεω) *to walk in ether*, Anth. Ep. Ad. 546.

Αἰθήριος, ἰα, ἰον, also ος, ων, Eur. Chrys. 6, 9, of belonging to αἰθήρ, or the upper air, and so—1. *high in air, on high*, Aesch. P. V. 158; Soph. O. C. 1082 etc.: αἰθερία ἀνέπται, flew up

into the air, Eur. Med. 440, cf. Andr. 830.—2. *etheral, heavenly, γονή*, Eur. Chrys. 6, 9.

Αἰθερώδης, ἐς, (αἰθήριος, εἰδῶς) *1* for αἰθερώδης.

Αἰθεροβάτεω, = αἰθερεμβάτεω, Luc. Philop. 25.

Αἰθεροβόσκας, ων, ὁ, (αἰθήρ, βόσκαω) *feeding or living in ether*, Cercid. ap. Diog. L. 6, 76.

Αἰθεροδρουέω, ὤ, to skim the ether, Welck. Syll. Ep. p. 36: from

Αἰθεροδρόμος, ων, (αἰθήρ, δραμεῖν) *skimming the ether*, Ar. Av. 1393.

Αἰθεροεἰδής, ἐς, (αἰθήρ, εἶδος) = αἰθερώδης, Plut. 2, 430 E.

†Αἰθερολαμπής, ἐς, (αἰθήρ, λαμπω shining in ether, Maneth.

Αἰθερολογέω, ὤ, to talk of ether, and the like, Anaximen. ap. Diog. L. 2, 5 from

Αἰθερολόγος, ων, (αἰθήρ, λέγω) *talk ing of ether*, and the like, Diog. L. 2, 4.

Αἰθερονόμος, ων, (αἰθήρ, νέμωμαι) = αἰθεροβόσκας.

Αἰθεροπταγκτος, ων, (αἰθήρ, πλά ζομαι) *roaming in ether*, Orph.

Αἰθερώδης, ἐς, (αἰθήρ, εἶδος) *like ether*, Plut.

Αἰθρ, ης, ἡ, Aethæ, name of a race horse of Agamemnon, strict: γ fiery, i. e. bright-bay, II. 23, 295.

Αἰθρεῖς, εσσα, εν, (αἰθω) = αἰθερς, Nic. Al. 394.

Αἰθήρ, ἔρος, in Hom. always ἡ, in Att. prose always ὁ, and in Aesch., in Soph. once only fem. O. R. 866, in Pind., Eur., and Ar. common, (αἰθω): —ether, the upper, purer air, opp. to ἀήρ, II. 14, 288: *hence heaven*, as the abode of the gods, II. 15, 192: Ζεὺς αἰθέρι ναίων, 2, 412: also *the clear sky or heaven*, II. 8, 556: but in II. 15, 395, a cloud is said to come αἰθήρος ἐκ ὀφθς, cf. αἰθηρηγής, and v. Spitzn. ad 1: later it certainly is confounded with ἡρ, e. g. αἰθήρ ζοφός, ἀχ- λυόεις, 1, Ap. Rh., and Eur. Cycl. 409, even has it for the *fume* from the Cyclops' mouth.—II. in Eur. Alc. 594, a *clime, region*.—III. Aether, the name of a dog, Xen. Cyn. 7, 5.

Αἰθής, ἐς, (αἰθω) *burning*: αἰθής πέπλος, the robe of Hercules, hence proverb. of a demagogue, Meineke Cratin. Cleob. 4.

†Αἰθίκες, ων, οἱ, the Aethices, a Thes salian tribe dwelling on Mt. Pindus, II. 2, 744; according to Strabo on the borders of Epirus; their country ἡ Αἰθικία, Strab.

†Αἰθικός, ων, ὁ, Aethicus, masc. pr. n. Qu. Sm. 6, 318.

Αἰθίνος, η, ων, *burning*.

†Αἰθιοπεία, ἡ, = Αἰθιοπία, Qu. Sin 2, 32.

†Αἰθιοπίος, = Αἰθιοπικός, Luc.

†Αἰθιοπεύς, εως, Ion. ἥος, ὁ, an assumed nom. from which to form acc pl. Αἰθιοπῆας, II. 1, 423; the only nom. in early use Αἰθιωφ, q. v.

†Αἰθιοπία, ας, ἡ, Aethiopia, Hdt. hence adj. Αἰθιοπίος, α, ων; Αἰθιο πῆ χώρη, Hdt. 3, 114.

Αἰθιοπίζω, to speak, or be like an Aethiop, Heliod.

†Αἰθιοπικός, ἡ, ὅν, (Αἰθιωφ) Aethio pian; λίθος Αἰθ. i. e. granite, v. Baehr: ad Hdt. 2, 127: Αἰθιοπικά, τὰ, writings respecting Aethiopia, Heliod.

†Αἰθιοπίος, v. Αἰθιοπία.

†Αἰθιοπίς, ἰδος, ἡ, peculiar fem. to Αἰθιωφ, Αἰθιοπῆαν, Αἰθ. γῆ, Aesch. Fr. 290, 2; γλῶσσσα, Hdt. 3, 19: ἡ Αἰθ. Hdt. 2, 106; also an Aethiop female.

Αἰθιωφ, ὀτος, ὁ, Hom. fem. Αἰθιω πῆς, ἰδος, more rarely ἡ Αἰθιωφ, Iota Aj. 323, (αἰθω, ὤν) an Aethiop, Hom

—II. also as adj., *swarthy*, Anth.: cf. αἰθρῶς: ὁ ποταμὸς Αἰθρῶς, probably the Niger, Aesch. P. V 809. As early as Il. 1, 423, is found the irreg. plur. Αἰθροπῆας, to which later author., as Call., formed a nom. Αἰθροπῆς.

Αἰθρολίξ, ἵκος, ἦ, a pustule, pimple, Hipp.

†Αἰθροπία, ας, ἦ, (αἰθρῶς) Aethropia, an appell. of Diana, Sapph.

Αἶδος, εος, τό, a burning heat, fire, Ap. Rh. 3, 1304; also αἶθος, ου, ὁ, Eur. Suppl. 208, Rhcs. 95.

Αἶδος, ἦ, ὄν, burnt, Ar. Thesm. 246.

—II. of a burnt colour, black, or rather fire-coloured, fiery, Pind. P. 8, 65, Bacchyl. 12.

Αἰθουσα, ἡς, ἦ, sc. στοά, (αἶθω) the corridor, open in front, which led from the court, αὐλή, into the πρόδομος: usu. looking east or south, to catch the sun, whence the name. Hom. makes it the sleeping-place of travellers who wish to start early, Od. 3, 399: in Od. 4, 392, he says the same of the πρόδομος, prob. as including the αἰθουσα.—As pr. n. Aethusa, daughter of Neptune, Apollon.

Αἶθωψ, οπος, (αἶδος, ὦψ) fiery-looking, in Hom. as epith. of metal, flashing; and of wine sparkling, (not fiery-hot, or strong, as others); of fire of smoke, Od. 10, 152, where it prob. means dark-red smoke, smoke mixed with flame, like αἶθαλος: later αἶθωψ φλογμός, Eur. Supp. 1019, λαμπάς, Id. Bacch. 594.—II. metaph. fiery, hot, keen, λυμός, Hes. Op. 361: hot, furious, ἀνῆρ, Soph. Aj. 224.

†Αἶθρα, later form for αἶθρῶν.

Αἰθρέω, (αἶθρα) like χειμάζω, to live in the open air, dub., v. Lob. Aj. p. 342.

Αἶθρῶν, ἦ, in Att. as well as Hom., later αἶθρα, Piets. Moer. p. 184, (αἶθρῶν, as γαστήρ from γαστήρ): —a clear bright sky, fair weather, Hom.: rare in Att. poets, as Eur. Phaeth. 74, Ar. Av. 778, cf. αἶθρῶν.—II. As pr. n. Aethra, mother of Theseus, Il. 3, 144.

Αἰθρηγενέτης, ου, ὁ, =sq., Od. 5, 296.

Αἰθρηγενής, ἐς, (αἶθρῶν, γένω) epith. of Boreas in Il. 15, 171, born in ether, sprung from ether, (not act. making a clear cold sky, Spitzn. Il. 1. c.)

Αἰθρηίης, ἐσσα, εν, =αἶθριος, Opp. Cyn. 4, 73.

Αἶθρία, ας, ἦ, prose form for αἶθρῶν, first in Hdt., (αἶθρία, sub. ὀσγῆς, in fine weather, Lat. per purum, Hdt. 7, 37; Ar. Nub. 371.—II. the open sky, ὑπὸ τῆς αἶθρίας, in the open air, Lat. sub dio, Xen. An. 4, 4, 14; hence also the cold air of night, Hdt. 2, 68, [z, Ar. Plut. 1129, Meineke Com. Fragm. 2, p. 34; z Solon 5, 22; Ar. Nub. 371, v. Herm. ad loc.] Hence

Αἰθριάζω, to expose to the open air, cool, Hipp.—II. to make a clear sky, Arist. Probl.—III. intr. to be in the open air.

Αἰθριάω, =foreg. I., Hipp.

Αἰθρίνος, ου, =αἶθριος.

Αἰθροκουτέω, ὦν, ἦσω, (αἶθρία, κόλρη) to sleep in the open air, Theoc. 8, 78.

Αἶθριος, ου, clear, bright, fair, of weather, H. Hom. Ar. 433; also as epith. of Ζεύς, Theoc.—II. in the open air, kept there, Cratin. Del. 5: hence cold, chill, Soph. Ant. 357.—III. τὸ αἶθρον, the Lat. atrium, Joseph.

Αἰθρώδης, ἐς, (αἶθρία, εἶδος) like the clear sky.

Αἰθροβάτης, ου, ὁ, (αἶθρῶν, βαίνω) walking through ether, Porph.—2. a tight-rope dancer, Maneth. [α]

†Αἰθοροβόλῳ, ὦ, (αἶθρῶν, βάλλω) to cast brightness upon, to render brilliant, Maneth.

†Αἰθροδόντης, ου, (αἶθρῶν, δονέω), hastening through the ether, Maneth.

†Αἰθροπλάνης, ἐς, (αἶθρῶν, πλανέωμαι) wandering in the ether, Maneth.

Αἶθρος, ου, ὁ, =αἶθρῶν, the clear chill air of morn, Od. 14, 318.

Αἶθρυμα, ατος, τό, (αἰθύσσω) a lighting, kindling: hence—II. a spark: metaph. the last spark of an attachment, Polyb.—III. the flickering of a bright body in motion, =μαρμαρυγή.

Αἶθρυα, ας, ἦ, a water-bird, diver, shag, Lat. mergus, Od. 5, 337.—II. metaph. a ship, Lyc. 230.—As pr. n. an appell. of Minerva as protectress of commerce, Paus.

Αἰθιυδρεπτος, ου, (αἶθρυα, τρέφω), feeding with αἶθρυα, Lyc. 237.

Αἰθυκτῆρ, ἥρος, ὁ, that which darts or flies through the air, swift-darting, of wild animals, arrows, etc., Opp. H. 1, 368, Cyn. 2, 332: from

Αἰθύσσω, f. -ύω, (akin to αἶθω and θύω) transit. to put in rapid motion, stir up, kindle, ἐπὶ αἰθύσσει φρένας, Bacchyl. 26. Mid. to move rapidly, quiver, flicker, of leaves, Sapph. 40: too too act. in intr. signif., Arat. Cf. the compds. with ἀνά, διά, κατά, παρά, (There was no Att. form αἰθύτω.)

ΑἶΨΟ, only found in pres. and impf., to light up, kindle, to keep burning, αἶψεν πῦρ, Hdt. 4, 145, Aesch. Ag. 1435, Ierá, Soph. Phil. 1033, Eur. Rhcs. 95.—2. rarely intr. to burn or blaze, Pind. O. 7, 87; Soph. Aj. 286: —in this signif. usu. in Pass. αἶψομαι, Hom., Hes., etc., though rarely save in part. αἰθόμενος: the inf. αἰθεσθαι, Hdt. 4, 61, and Eur. Bacch. 624; impf. αἶψτο, Ap. Rh. 3, 296: —also like Lat. ui, ἐρωτι αἰθεσθαι, Xen. Cyr. 5, 1, 15.

Αἶψων, ὁ, ἦ, αἶψον, τό, gen. ὀνος and ὀνος, v. Dindorf. pref. ad Poet. Scen. p. xi., (αἶψω) strictly fiery, burning, of lightning, fire, etc., Pind.: also of fiery smoke, Pind. P. 1, 44, cf. αἶψων.—II. of metal, and the like, flashing, glittering, like αἶθωψ, σιδῆρος, Hom., also Soph. Aj. 147: αἶψωνες λέβητες, τρῖποδες, Hom. (where others take it of their having fire under them).—III. of various animals, as in Hom. of the horse, lion, bull, eagle, in Pind. of the fox, where some take it to be fiery, fierce; others of the colour, like Lat. fulvus, rufus; others of their bright, fiery eyes: but αἶψων, of a man, Hermipp. Moer. 1, and so αἶψωνες θῆρες, Plat. Rep. 559 D, λυμός αἶψων, Plut., cf. αἶθωψ, fin.—As pr. n. Aethon, a name assumed by Ulysses, Od. 19, 183.—A horse of Hector, Il. 8, 185.

Αἶκᾶ, Dor. for εἶ κε, =ἐάν, c. subj., Valck. Theoc. 1, 10. But Kühner Gr. Gr. § 818, Anm. 2, says αἶκα is joined by the Aeol. and Dor. to the indic.

†Αἶκαί, ὦν, αἶ, Aecae, a city of the Hirpini on the borders of Apulia, Polyb.

Αἶκαλλω, f. -ἄλω, to flatter, wheedle, fondle, c. acc., Eur. Andr. 630, Ar. Eq. 48: αἰκάλλει καρδίαν ἐμὴν, it does my heart good, Ar. Thesm. 869.

Αἶκαλος, ου, ὁ, a flatterer, Hesyeh.

Αἶκε, αἶκεν, poet. and Dor. for ἐάν, Hom.

Αἶκεία, ας, ἦ, =αἶκία, q. v.

Αἶκελιος, εν, =αἰκελίος, Theogn. 1344, Bekk.

†Αἶκεν, v. αἶκε, Il. 4, 98.

Αἶκῆ, ἡς, ἦ, (αἶσσω) rapid motion, flight, Lat. impetus, τόζων αἶκαί, Il.

15, 709, ἐρετμῶν, Opp.: cf. ρεπη, [α]

Αἶκῆς, ἐς, poet. for ἀεικής, εἰν. ἀεικῶς, Il. 22, 336: in Trag. also αἶκῆς, ἐς, like αἶκία, Herm. Soph. El. 102 [α]

Αἶκία, ας, ἦ, Att. for the Ion. ἀεικείη, q. v., injurious, insulting treatment, an affront, outrage, Aesch. P. V 93; Soph. O. C. 748; etc.: oft. also in plur. blows, stripes, etc., Trag.: —in prose usu. as law-phrase αἰκίας δίκη, an action for assault, less serious than that for ὕβρις (which was a γραφή), esp. freq. in Oratt., cf. Att. Process p. 547 sq., Böckh P. T. 2, p. 102; in gen. suffering, disgrace, Thuc. 7, 75. [κτ., wherefore Dawes, Pors., etc., would write αἰκεία, in Trag., and so certainly analogy would require, but v. Herm. Soph. O. C. 752, Ellendt Lex. Soph.]

Αἰκίζω, to treat injuriously, to affront outrage, esp. by blows, to plague, torment, the act. only in Soph.: usu. as dep. mid. αἰκίζομαι, f. -ιζομαι, Aesch. Pr. 195, etc.: c. dupl. acc. pers. et rei, αἰκίζεσθαι τινα τὰ αἰσχίστα, Xen. An. 3, 1, 18: cf. the Ep. ἀεικίζω.—The aor. ἠκίσθην is only used in pass. signif., as Soph. Ant. 206, Xen. An. 2, 6, 29: pres. αἰκίζομαι, in pass. signif., Aesch. Pr. 168; perf. ἠκίσμαι, Eur. Med. 1130. Hence

Αἰκισμα, ατος, τό, an outrage, torture, Aesch. Pr. 989: in plur. Eur. Phoen. 1529.

Αἰκισμός, ου, ὁ, =foreg., Dem. 102, 20.

Αἰκιστής, ου, ὁ, fem. αἰκίστρια, ας, ἦ, one who outrages.

Αἰκιστικός, ἦ, ὄν, prone to outrage. Adv. -κῶς.

Αἰκιστός, ἦ, ὄν, outraged, v. l. Soph. Ant. 206.

Αἰκλον, ου, τό, or αἰκλον, an evening meal at Sparta, Epich. p. 18, Alcm. 20, cf. Ath. 139 B: —also αἰκλον.

†Αἰκλος, ου, ὁ, Aeclos, the founder of Eretria, Strab.—In pl. οἱ Αἰκλοί, the Aequi, in Italy, Diod. S. 12, 64.

†Αἰκούλανον, ου, τό, the Lat. Aeculanum; a city of the Hirpini in Italy, App. B. C. 1, 51.

†Αἰκονοι, ου, οἱ, the Lat. Aequi, in Italy, Strab.

†Αἰκτῆρ, ἥρος, ὁ, (αἶσσω) the swift-rushing, darting, Opp. H. 1, 171. [α]

*Αἰκος, ου, (a priv., ἰκνέομαι) un approachable, Herm. H. Hom. Merc. 346.

†Αἰκῶς, v. αἰκής.

†Αἰάνα, ἡς, ἦ, Aelana, a city on the Arabian Gulf, Strab.

†Αἰληπανοί, ὦν, οἱ, the Aeletani, an Iberian tribe, Strab.

†Αἰλία, ας, ἦ, the Lat. Aelia, a name which Jerusalem received from its restorer Aelius Hadrianus, Dio Cass.

†Αἰλιανός, ου, ὁ, Aeliamus, ὁ, Τακτικός, the writer of a work on military tactics.—2. ὁ Σοφιστής, of Praeneste, the author of several works.

Αἰλινος, ου, ὁ, a mournful dirge, Aesch. Ag. 121, Soph. Aj. 627: (said to be from αἶ λινος, ah me for Linus! Paus. 9, 29, 8. v. λινός).—2. Also adj. ας, ου, plaintive, mournful, Eur. Or. 1395, Hel. 171. As Adv. αἰλινά, Call. and Mosch.

†Αἰλιος, ου, ὁ, the Roman Aelius, Strab., Plut.

Αἰλοστριος, ου, ὁ, cat-mint: from

Αἰλουρος, ου, ὁ, ἦ, a cat, Hdt.—II. later, a weasel, (acc. to Buttmi Lexil. p. 67, from αἰόλος and αἰόλου

as expressive, not of colour, but of the wavy motion of the tail peculiar to cats.)

ΑΙΜΑ, ατος, τό, blood, in Hom. oft. φόνος τε καὶ αἷμα, joined; also in plur. streams of blood, Aesch. Ag. 1293, Soph. Ant. 121.—II. bloodshed, murder, Trag., cf. Elmsl. Bacch. 139: θύματον αἷμα γίγνεται, a kinsman's murder is done, Aesch. Suppl. 449, so εἰργαστὶς κητῶν αἷμα, Eur. Or. 284: also αἷμα δρῶν or πράττειν, Eur., and even αἷμα κτανεῖν, as if αἷμα were a cognate acc., Soph. Fr. 153: —esp. ἐπ' αἵματι φεύγειν, to avoid trial for murder by going into exile, Dem. 548, fin., wh. in Eur. Suppl. 148 is αἷμα φεύγειν, v. Müller Eumen. § 50 sq.: —the plur. is freq. in this signif. in Aesch. and Eur. never in Soph.—2. in Soph. El. 1394, usu. taken as the instrument of bloodshed, sword, but v. νεοκλήτος, and Herm. ad. I.—III. like Lat. sanguis, blood-relation-ship, kin, αἷμα τε καὶ γένος, Od. 8, 583: αἱματος εἶναι, γενεῆς τε καὶ αἱματος εἶναι, Od. 4, 611, Il. 19, 111: in Trag. and prose usu., ὁ πρὸς αἷμα-τος and ἐν αἵματι, one of the blood or race, Soph. Aj. 1305, Aesch. Eum. 606: ὁδ' αἱματος, from the race, Soph. O. C. 245.—IV. the blood-red juice, πο-τῖον, Achill. Tat. 2, 2; the purple colour, κοχλίδιον, Luc. Catop. 16, cf. Mehlhorn Lyr. p. 100 (perh. from αἴσω, Lat. saho, Herm. Eur. Hec. 88.)

Αἱμαγωγός, ὄν, (αἷμα ἄγω) drawing off blood, Diosc.:

Αἱμακορία, or αἱμακονρία, ὄν, αἷ, (αἷμα, κορέννυμι) offerings of blood, made upon the grave to appease the manes, Pind. O. 1, 146, v. Dissen. (90.) Dor. and Boeot.

Αἱμακτός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. adj. from αἱμάσσω, mingled with blood, of blood, Eur. I. T. 644.

Αἱμαλέος, ἔα, ἔον, (αἷμα) bloody, blood-red, Anth.

Αἱμαλωπής, ἰδος, ἡ, a clot of blood, Diosc.; and

Αἱμαλωπος, ὄν, looking like clotted blood, Aretae.: from

Αἱμάλωψ, ὥπος, ὁ, (αἱμαλέος) a mass of blood, a bloodshot place, Hipp.—II. as adj. = αἱμαλωτός, Aretae.

Αἱμαίς, εως ἡ, (αἱμάσσω) a letting of blood, Aretae.

Αἱμάς, ἰδος, ἡ, a gush or stream of blood, Soph. Phil. 697, αἱματος ῥύ-τις, as the Schol. has it, cf. Herm. Trach. 778.

Αἱμαῖα, ἄς, ἡ, (αἱμός) a thorn, thorn-bush, αἱμασίως λέγειν, Od. 18, 359; 24, 224: hence a thorn-hedge, Theocr.: and so any fence, a wall, Lat. maceria, Hdt. 1, 180; and freq. in Att.—Buttm. Lexil. p. 402 adopts the signif. fence, even in Od., interpreting αἱμασίως λέγειν, to make a fence of staves; he thinks that if αἱμαῖα originally meant a thorn hedge, this meaning was obsolete even in Homer's time.—II. αἱμαῖα=λιθολογία, Piers. Moer. p. 53.

Αἱμαῖσθός, ἑς, (αἱμαῖα, ἰδος) like αἱμαῖα, Plat. Legg. 681 A.

Αἱμαῖα, Att. αἱμῖα, f. ἄζω, to make bloody, stain with blood; πέθαν, 5 μόν, χέρας, etc., Pind. and Trag.: vence to wound, smite so as to make bloody, κράτα αἷμ. πέτρα, to dash one's head against a rock, Soph. Phil. 1002: αἷμ. πέσεια δαῖτα, to put enemies to a bloody death, Eur. Phoen. 1229. Pass. to wetter in blood, be slain, Soph. Ant. 1175: metaph., αἷμ. ῥιδαί, to end songs by dying, Eur. Ion 168.—II. as medic.

terin to scarify.—III. later intr. to be bloody, blood-red, Nic.

Αἱματεκχυσία, ας, ἡ, (αἷμα ἐκχέω) shedding of blood, N. T. Hebr. 9, 22.

Αἱματῆρος, ἄ, ὄν, in Eur. Or. 962, also ὄς, ὄν, bloody, blood-stained, chief-ly used by Trag. αἷμ. χεῖρες, ξίφος, etc.: αἷμ. φλόξ, the blood-consuming flame, the flame that licks up the blood of a sacrifice, Soph. Tr. 766: esp. bloody, murderous, φόνος, διαφθο-ρά, πνεῦμα, ὅμμα, etc.—II. also of blood, consisting thereof, σταγόνες αἷμ. gouty of blood, Eur. Phoen. 1415: αἷμ. ῥοις, a bloody flux, discharge of blood, Hipp.

Αἱματῆφορος, ὄν, (αἷμα, φέρω) bring- ing blood: murderous, μύθος, Aesch. Theb. 419.

Αἱματρία, ας, ἡ, blood-broth, the Spartan blood broth made with blood, Manso Sparta 1, 2, p. 192.

Αἱματίζω, f. -ισω, to stain with blood, Aesch. Suppl. 662.—II. to draw blood, sting, Arist. H. A.

Αἱματικός, ἡ, ὄν, consisting of or charged with blood, Arist. H. A.: τὰ αἷμ. animals which have blood, Id. Part. An.—II. bloody, like blood: τὸ αἱματι-κόν, a plant of a blood-red colour.

Αἱματίνος, ἑν, ἰων, rare collat. form of αἱματικός, Arist. H. A.

Αἱματίον, ὄν, τό, dim. from αἷμα, a little blood, Epict.

Αἱματίς, ἰδος, ἡ, a blood-red cloak, Arist. Color.

Αἱματῖτης, ὄν, ὁ, αἱματίτης, ἰδος, ἡ, blood-like; λίθος, the blood-stone, Diosc.: εἰλέος, a disease, Lat. convulsus sanguineus, Hipp.: αἱματίτης φλέψ, a vein, Id.: χορδή, a black pud- ding, Sophil. Phyl. 2.

Αἱματοδόχος, ὄν, (αἷμα, δέχομαι) holding blood.

Αἱματοειδής, ἑς, (αἷμα, εἶδος) like blood, blood-red, Diosc.

Αἱματόεις, ἔσσσα, δέν, contr. αἱμα- τοῦς, ὀσσσα, ὀν, Soph. O. T. 1279, (αἷμα), of blood, ψάδες, Il. 16, 459, blood-sprinkled, bloody, χεῖρ, Il. 5, 82, σωρῆς, Il. 2, 267.—2. blood-red, flush- ed, ῥέθος, Soph. Ant. 528.—3. bloody, murderous, πόλεμος, etc., Il. 9, 650, Aesch. Ag. 698.

Αἱματολοχός, ὄν, (αἷμα, λείχω) licking blood, ἔρωα αἷμ., thirst for blood, Aesch. Ag. 1478.

Αἱματοποιέω, ὦ, to make into blood. Pass. to become blood, Medic. Hence

Αἱματοποιητικός, ἡ, ὄν, calculated for making into blood, promoting the formation of blood, Gal.

Αἱματοποσία, also αἱμοποσία, ας, ἡ, a drinking of blood, Porphy.

Αἱματοποτέω, ὦ, to drink blood: from

Αἱματοπότης, ὄν, ὁ, (αἷμα, πίνω), and

Αἱματοπότης, ὄν, ὁ, a blood-drinker, blood-sucker, Ar. Eq. 198.

Αἱματορρόφος, ὄν, (αἷμα, ροφέω) supping up blood, blood-lapping, Aesch. Eum. 193, Soph. Fr. 813.

Αἱματορρύτος, ὄν, (αἷμα, ρέω) blood- streaming, αἱματ. βανίδες, showering drops of blood, Eur. I. A. 1515.

Αἱματοστᾶγῆς, ἑς, (αἷμα, στάζω) blood-dripping, Aesch. Pers. 816, and Eum. 365.

Αἱματοσφύγης, ἑς, (αἷμα, σφάζω) reeking with the blood of the slaughtered, v. σφάζω.

Αἱματοσφλεβοστάσις, εως, ἡ, (αἷμα, φλέψ, ἰσχημ) a stopping of blood, Diosc.

Αἱματοσφόρτος, ὄν, (αἷμα, σφύρω) blood-stained, Anth.

Αἱματῆ χάρης, also αἱμοχαρής, ἑς (αἷμα, χαίρω) delighting in blood.

Αἱματοχάρμης, ὄν, =foreg., Anth., cf. Lob. Phryn. 486.

Αἱματώα, ὦ, f. -ώσω, to make bloody, stain with blood, Eur. And. 260, etc.: to slay, Soph. Fr. 914 from A. A. Mid μηδὲν αἱματομέβα, let us shed no more blood, Aesch. Ag. 1656. Pass. perf. ἡματώμαι, to be stained or discoloured with blood, Thuc. 7, 84.—II. to make into blood, Medic.

Αἱματώδης, ἑς, (αἷμα, εἶδος) looking like blood, blood-red, Thuc. 2, 49.—2. of blood, consisting thereof, like αἱματικός, Hipp.

Αἱματώπός, ὄν, (αἷμα, ὥψ) bloody to behold, blood-stained, κόρατ, Eur. Orest. 256; but also bloody, murderous, Eur. Phoen. 870.

Αἱματώως, εως, ἡ, (αἱματώω) a changing into blood, Gal.

Αἱματώψ, ὥπος, ὁ, ἡ, =αἱματοπό-τις, Apoll. Dysc.

Αἱματότης, ὁ, Ion. for αἱματοπό-τις, Apoll. Dysc.

Αἱμυρός, ἄ, ὄν, =αἱματικός, Gal.

†Αἱμιλία, ας, ἡ, the Lat. Aemilia. Polyb.: ἡ Αἱμιλία δόδος, via Aemilia. Strab.

†Αἱμιλιανός, οὔ, ὁ, Aemilianus, Strab.

†Αἱμιλιος, ὄν, ὁ, Aemilius, Polyb.

Αἱμιον, ὄν, τό, a basin for blood, v. 1. Od. 3, 444, for αἱμιον.

Αἱμοβάρης, ἑς, (αἷμα, βάρος) heavy with blood, Opp. Hal. 2, 603.

Αἱμοβάφης, ἑς, (αἷμα, βάπτω) bathed in blood, Soph. Aj. 219.

Αἱμοβόρος, ὄν, (αἷμα, βιβρώσκω) blood-sucking, Arist. H. A.: greedy of blood, Theocr. 24, 18. Adv. -τως.

Αἱμοδαίτω, ὦ, (αἷμα, δαίνωμαι) to revel in blood, Theopr.

Αἱμοδιψος, ὄν, (αἷμα, δίψα) blood- thirsty, Luc. Oeyp. 97.

Αἱμοειδής, ἑς, (αἷμα, εἶδος) =αἱμα- τοειδής, Philo.

Αἱμοεργχον, ὄν, τό, (αἷμα, κέρχ-νος) a slight cough with blood-spitting, Hipp.

Αἱμομήκτης, ὄν, ὁ, (αἷμα, μέγνυμι) incestuous.

†Αἱμομῆξις, ας, ἡ, (αἷμα, μέγνυμι) incest.

†Αἱμονες, ὡν, οἱ, the Haemonians, inhabitants of Haemonia 1, Pind. N. 5, 91.

†Αἱμονία, ας, ἡ, Haemonia, an ear-lier name of Thessaly, Strab.; adv.

Αἱμονιῆθεν, from Haemonia, Callim.

—2. a region of Macedonia, Ar. Rh. 2, 504; adj. Αἱμων, Αἱμονιεύς.

†Αἱμονιῆς, ὄν, ὁ, son of Aemon, Il. 17, 467; but Αἱμονιῆς, son of Hae- mon, Il. 4, 394.

†Αἱμονιῆθεν, v. Αἱμονία.

†Αἱμονίως, ὄν, ὁ, Haemonius, father of Amalthaea, Apollod.—As adj., of or belonging to Haemon.

Αἱμοποσία, ας, ἡ, =αἱματοποσία.

Αἱμοπότης, ὄν, ὁ, =αἱματοπότης, Or. Sib.

†Αἱμοπνυτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (αἷμα, πνύω) spitting blood, Medic.

Αἱμοπότης, ὄν, ὁ, =αἱμοπότης, Lyc.

Αἱμόρρος, ὄν, poet. for αἱμορρός, Nic.

Αἱμορράγγω, ὦ, to have a haemor- rhage, bleed violently, Hipp.: from

Αἱμορράγῃς, ἑς, (αἷμα, ῥήγνυμι) bleeding violently, Hipp., and Soph. Phil. 825.

Αἱμορράγῃς, ας, ἡ, a haemorrhage: a bloody flux, or any violent bleeding, Hipp. Hence

Αἱμορράγνικός, ἡ, ὄν, liable to αι-μορραγία, Hipp. Adv. -κως Gal.

Αιμορράγῳς, *ἐς*, (αἱμορραγία, *εἶδος*) like αἱμορραγία, σημεία αἱμ., symptoms of hemorrhage, Hipp.

Αιμορραντος, *ον*, (αἷμα, *βαίνω*) blood sprinkled, besmeared with blood, *θυσία*, Eur. Alc. 135, *ζέιναι*, Id. I. T. 225.

Αιμορροῦς, *ω*, (αἱμορροός) to lose blood, Hipp.: to have a *αἱμόρροια*, N. T. Matth. 9, 20.

Αιμόρροια, *ας*, *ή*, (αἱμορροός) a discharge of blood, bloody flux, Hipp.

Αιμορρῳδικαύστης, *ον*, *δ*, an instrument for stopping hemorrhage.

Αιμορροϊκός, *ή*, *ον*, belonging to a *αἱμόρροια*, indicating or causing it, Hipp.

Αιμόρροϊς, *ιδος*, *ή*, usu. in plur. *αἱμόρροϊδες* sc. *φλέβες*, veins liable to discharge blood, esp. the piles, hemorrhoids, Hipp.: also of any flow or discharge of blood from the gums, nostrils, etc., Arist. H. A.—II. a shell-fish. Arist. H. A.—III. a kind of serpent = *αἱμόρροος* II., v. Lucan 9, 708.

Αιμόρροος, *ον*, contr. *αἱμόρρος*, *ον*, (αἷμα, *ρέω*) flowing with blood, suffering from hemorrhage, Hipp.—II. subst. *ο*, a serpent, whose bite makes blood flow from all parts of the body, Diosc., and Nic. Th. 282.

Αιμορροῶδης, *ες*, (αἱμόρρος, *ειδος*) = *αἱμορραγώδης*, Hipp.

Αιμορρῳς, *ες*, = *αἱμόρροτος*.

Αιμορρῳστις, *εως*, *ή*, = *αἱμόρροια*.

Αιμορρῳτος, also *αἱμορρῳτος*, *ον*, (αἷμα, *ρέω*) blood-streaming, Aesch. Fr. 216.

Αιμορρῳχιάω, *ω*, (αἷμα, *ρύγχος*) to have a bloody snout, i. e. nose, Her-mipp. Incert. 3.

Αἶμος or **αἰμός**, *οὔ*, *δ*, = *δρυμός*, prob. any scratching point, as of thorns, cf. Aesch. Fr. 8. (αἷμα, *αἰμασιῶ*: *αἰμῶς* *ον*, *ω*.)

Ἰαίμος, *ον*, *δ*, *Haemus*, a mountain range in the north of Thrace, Hdt. 4, 49, also τὸ *Ἄλμον* or *Ἄλμον ὄρος*, Strab.—2. son of Boreas and king of Thrace, Luc. Salt. 57.

Αἰμοστάτης, *δ*, a Samian stone used in burnishing gold, Diosc.

Αἰμοσταγής, *ες*, = *αἱματοσταγής*, Eur. Thes. 1.

Αἰμοστάσις, *εως*, *ή*, (αἷμα, *ἵσθημι*) means of stopping blood, Gal.: also a plant used as a styptic, Diosc.

Ἀἰμοστακτικός, *ή*, *ον*, (αἷμα, *ἵσθημι*) stanching blood.

Αἰμοφόβος, *ον*, (αἷμα, *φοβέομαι*) afraid of blood, i. e. of bleeding, Gal.

Αἰμοφόρονκτος, *ον*, (αἷμα, *φορῶσσω*) defiled with blood, Od. 20, 348.

Αἰμόφυρτος, *ον*, = *αἱματοφύρτος*, Polyb.

Αἰμοχλής, *ες*, = *αἱματοχαρής*, Oī. Sib.

Αἰμόχρους, *ον*, contr. *αἰμόχρους*, *ον*, (αἷμα, *χρᾶς*) blood-red.

Αἰμορροῶς, *ες*, = *foreg.*, Hipp.

Αἰμῶς, = *αἱματώ*, from which we have *Ion. part. pass. αἰμῶμενα* in Hipp. p. 1139: and Dind. reads *αἰμῶσσα* for *αἰμῶσσαν* in Eur. I. T. 226, rejected by Herm., but approved by Wunder in his review of Lobbeck's Ajax, p. 73.

Αἰμῶλια, *ας*, *ή*, (αἰμῶλος) winning, wily manners, Plut. Num. 8.

Αἰμῶλος, *ων*, *αἰμῶλος*, winning, wily, esp. of words, Od. I, 56, more usu. *αἰμῶλος*.

Αἰμῶλετης, *ων*, *δ*, (αἰμῶλος, *μῆτις*) of winning wiles, Lat. *blande deprensus*, H. Hom. Merc. 13, where Ruhnck. conj. *αἰμῶλενδος*, Ilgen *αἰμῶλετης*.

Αἰμῶλοπλόκος *ων*. (αἰμῶλος, *πλέ-*

κω) weaving or plotting wiles, Cratin. Incert. 39, cf. *δολοπλόκος*.

Αἰμῶλος, *ή*, *ον*, in Anth. also *ος*, *ον*, flattering, wheedling, winning, wily, usu. of words, Hes. Op. 372: also of persons, in superl., Soph. Aj. 389, and Eur. Rhes. 498: also *αἰμῶλαι μηχαναί*, wily arts, Aesch. Pr. 206. (If from *αἶμος*, the strict signif. is sharp, acute, subtle: the Lat. *Aemilius* prob. comes from the same root.)

Αἰμῶλόφρων, *ον*, gen. *ονος*, (αἰμῶλος, *φρήν*) wily-minded, Cratin. Incert. 39.

Αἰμῶδέω, *ω*, *-ήσω*, to be *αἰμῶδης*. —2. (αἶμος, *ὁδός*) in Hipp. to have the teeth on edge.

Αἰμῶδης, *ες*, (αἷμα, *ειδος*) bloody, bloodshot, scorbutic, Diosc.

Αἰμῶδια, *ας*, *ή*, (αἰμῶδες 2) a having the teeth on edge, Hipp.

Αἰμῶδιασμός, *οὔ*, *δ*, = *foreg.*

Αἰμῶδιᾶω, *ω*, = *αἰμῶδεω* 2, Arist. Probl.: metaph. of one whose mouth waters at the sight of dainties, Timocl. Epichæer. I.—II. trans. *αἶμ. τοῦν ὀδόντας*, to set the teeth on edge, Hipp.

Αἶμων, *ονος*, *δ*, = *δαίμων*, *δαίμων*, knowing skilful, Il. 5, 49.—II. (αἷμα) bloody, Aesch. Supp. 847, Eur. I. A. 1514, Hec. 90, though here as in Il. Herm. I. c. takes it to mean eager, from *αἶσσω*.

Ἰαίμων, *ονος*, *δ*, *Haemon*, a hero from Pylos, Il. 4, 296.—2. son of Creon king of Thebes, lover of Antigone, Soph. Ant.—3. son of Pelasgus, an ancient king of Thessaly, from whom the country was called *Haemonia*, Strab.—4. a rivulet in Boeotia falling into the Cephissus, Plut. Thes. 27.

Αἰμῶπός, *ον*, = *αἱματοπῶς*, Anth.

Αἰμῶρετής, *ον*, *δ*, (αἰμός, *ῥετή*) terribly brave, Il. 16, 31.

Ἰαίναρις, *ας*, *ή*, *Aenaria*, an island off the coast of Campania, now *Ischia*, Plut. Mar. 37.

Ἀἰνεῶδης, *ον*, *δ*, son or descendant of *Aeneas*, οἱ *Ἀινεῶδαι*, the Romans, Anth. [α]

Ἀἰνεάς, *ον*, *δ*, poet. for *Ἀλνεάς*, Soph. Fr. 342.—2. *Aenēas*, a Theban or Symphalian, Pind. O. 6, 150.—2. a Corinthian leader, Thuc. 4, 119.

Ἰαἰνεα, *ας*, *ή*, *Aenēa*, a Macedonian city on the Thermaic gulf, Hdt. 7, 123.—2. a city of Troas, Strab.

Ἀλνεάς, *ον*, *δ*, *Aenēas*, son of Anchises and Venus, a Trojan chieftain, Ep. gen. *Ἀλνεῶς*, but in Il. 5, 534, *Ἀλνεῶ*.—2. a Symphalian captain in the army of Cyrus the younger, Xen. An. 4, 7, 13.—3. *ὁ Τακτικός*, a writer on military tactics, Polyb. 10, 44, 1.

Ἀλνεῶνυς, *ης*, *ή*, female descendant of *Aeneas*.

Ἀλνεσιόδημος, *ον*, *δ*, *Aenesidemus*, a sceptical philosopher, Diog. L.

Ἀλνεσις, *εως*, *ή*, (αἰνέω) a praising, praise, N. T. Hebr. 13, 15.

Ἀλνετής, *οὔ*, *δ*, one that praises, Hipp.

Ἀλνετός, *ή*, *ον*, verb. adj. from *αἰνέω*, praised, praiseworthy, Anth.

Ἰαἰνεός, *εως*, *δ*, *Aeneus*, son of Apollo and Stilbe, Orph.

Ἀινέω, *ω*, *ι*, *-έσω* Ep. *-ήσω*, (Pind. has both forms): aor. *ἤνεα*: perf. pass. *ἤννημι*: aor. pass. *ἤνθημι*, strictly to tell or speak of (cf. *αἶνος*), but in this signification first in Aesch. Ag. 98, 1482, Soph. Phil. 1380.—II. in Hom. and usu. to speak in praise of, praise, approve, c. acc.:—cf. Lat. *laudare*.—2. to allow, recommend, Od. 16,

380, 403: c. inf. to recommend: Lat. a thing, Aesch. Cho. 555, *ἐπαινεῖς* is used 581; also c. part., *αἰνεῖν ἄντα*, to commend one's going, Id. Pers. 612.—3. like *ἀπαπᾶν*, to be content with, acquiesce in, Pind. N. 1, 112, Aesch. Eum. 469, cf. Monk Alcest. 2.—4. to decline courteously, Hes. Op. 641, i. e. to praise or recommend to others, like Lat. *laudare* in Virg. G. 2, 412.—III. to promise or vow, *τινὶ τι* or *τινὶ ποιεῖν*, Soph. Phil. 1398, and Eur.—The word is rare in prose: Hdt. has it, but in Att. only Plat. Rep. 404 D, Legg. 953 C, *ἐπαινεῖω* being used instead.

Ἀλνῆ, *ης*, *ή*, = *αἶνος*, praise, fame, Hdt. 3, 74; 8, 112.

Ἰαἰνήγιος, *ον*, *δ*, son or descendant of *Aeneas*, Ap. Rh. I, 948.—2. an appell. of Jupiter, derived from Mt. Aenos in Cephalonia, Hes. Fr. 24.

Ἀλνημυ, Acol. and Ep. for *αἰνέω* Hes. Op. 681: also *ἐπαινῆμι*, Simon 139.

Ἰαἰνήσιος, *ον*, *δ*, *Aenesias*, a Spartan ephor, Thuc. 2, 2.

Ἰαἰνήσιδμος, *ον*, *δ*, (αἰνέω, *δήμος*) *Aenesidemus*, father of Theron of Agriguntum, Pind. O. 2, 83, Hdt.

Ἰαἰνήσιος, *ον*, *δ*, *Aenesian*, appell. of Jupiter, from Mt. Aenos, Strab. cf. *Ἀλνήσιος*.

Ἰαἰνήσιπαστα, *ς*, *ή*, *Aenesipasta*, an island near Marmarica, Strab.

Ἰαἰνήτη, *ης*, *ή*, *Aenete*, wife of *Aeneas*, Ap. Rh. I, 950.

Ἀλνητός, *ή*, *ον*, poet. for *αἰνέτος*, Pind. N. 8, 66.—Pr. n. *Aenetus*.

Ἰαἰνία, *ας*, *ή*, *Aenia*, a city in Thessaly, Strab. Hence *Ἀλνιάν*, *ανος*, *δ*, an *Aenean*, Soph. El. 706, *Ἀλνιανικός*, Thuc.

Ἰαἰνίανες, *ον*, *ων*, the *Aeniānes*, a Grecian tribe dwelling around Mt. Ossa, Il. 2, 749: in Hdt. 7, 22 *Ἰαἰνίαν* Thessaly on the Spercheus.

Ἀλνία.

Ἰαἰνιτικός, *ον*, *δ*, fem. *Ἀλνιτικός*, *ιδος*, *ή*, inhabitant of *Aenus*.

Ἀλνιγμα, *ατος*, *τό*, (αἰνίσσομαι) a dark saying, riddle, Aesch. Pr. 610, etc.: oft. in plur., as *οὐα* or *ἐξ ἄνυ μᾶτων*, in riddles, darkly, also *ἐν ἀλνίγμασιν*: *αλνιγμα λύνειν*, εὐρίσκειν, etc., to guess a riddle.—II. a taunt, Aristaen. Hence

Ἀλνιγματίας, *ον*, *δ*, = *αλνιγματιστής*, Diol.

Ἀλνιγματίκοι, *ι*, *φοι*, *αἰ*, dep. mid. to speak in riddles.

Ἀλνιγματικός, *ή*, *ον*, = *αλνικτήριος*. Adv. *-κῶς*.

Ἀλνιγματιστής, *οὔ*, *δ*, one who speaks riddles, LXX.

Ἀλνιμᾶτῳδης, *ες*, (αἰνιγμα, *ειδος*) like a riddle, riddling, dark, Plat. Adv. *-δως*, Diol.

Ἀλνιμῶς, *οὔ*, *δ*, a speaking in riddles: usu. in plur. like *αλνιγμα*, e. g. *οὐ αλνιμῶν*, Ar. Ran. 61.

Ἀλνιμῶς, dep. mid. = *αἰνέω*, Il. 13 374, Od. 8, 487: in Anth. also *αἰνίω*.

Ἀλνικτήρ, *ήρος*, and *αλνικτής*, *οὔ*, *δ* one who speaks darkly, *αλν. θεσφάτων* Soph. Fr. 707.

Ἀλνικτήριος, *ον*, riddling. Adv. *-ως*, riddlingly, enigmatically, Aesch. Pr. 949.

Ἀλνικτής, *οὔ*, *δ*, = *αλνικτήρ*, of *Heracles*, Timon ap. Diog. L. 9, 6.

Ἀλνικός, *ή*, *ον*, expressed in riddles, riddling, Soph. O. T. 439.

Ἰαἰνίος, *ον*, *δ*, *Aenius*, masc. pr. n. Il. 21, 210.—2. a river in Troas, Strab.

Ἰαἰνίπη, *ης*, *ή*, (αἰνός, *ἱππες*) *Aemippe*, mother of *Busiris*, Plut.

Ἀλνίσσομαι, Att. *αἰνίσσομαι*, *ι*, *φοι*, *αἰ*, dep. mid. (αἶνος) to speak

darkly or *in riddles*, Soph. Aj. 1158, *ἔπειτα αἰν.*, to speak riddling words, Hdt. 5, 56: to hint at, *πρὸς τι*, Ar. Av. 970: to hint a thing, give to understand, Plat.—II. also as pass., to be spoken riddlingly, to be wrapt up in riddles, but hardly except in *αἰν.* *ἡνίκθην*, perf. *ἡνικμαι*, Theogn. 681, Ar. Eq. 196, Plat. Gorg. 495 B.

Αἰνοβάκχευτος, *ον*, (*αἰνός*, *Βακχένιος*) furiously Bacchic, Lyc.

†*Αἰνοβάρβος*, *ον*, *ὁ*, the Lat. *Ahenobarbus*, Strab.

Αἰνοβίαις, *Ion.* *αἰνοβίης*, *ον*, *ὁ*, (*αἰνός*, *βία*) dreadfully strong, Anth. [2]

Αἰνογάμος, *ον*, (*αἰνός*, *γαμέω*) fatally wedded, Eur. Hel. 1120.

Αἰνογενέειον, *ον*, (*αἰνός*, *γένειον*) with dreadful jaws, Call.

Αἰνογίγας, *αντος*, *ὁ*, (*αἰνός*, *γίγας*) a terrible giant, Nonn. Dion. 4, 447.

Αἰνοδουρής, *ος*, (*αἰνός*, *δουρῆτω*) sadly torn, in sign of mourning, Epich. p. 113.

Αἰνοθεν, adv. from *αἰνός*=*ἐξ αἰνον*, but only found in the phrase *αἰνοθεν αἰνός*, from horror to horror, right horribly, Il. 7, 97: cf. *οἰόθεν*.

Αἰνοθρυπτος, *ον*, (*αἰνός*, *θρύπτομαι*) sadly enervated, rendered saucy by delicate living, of a domestic, Theocr. 15, 27, ubi Wüstem. *οἰνοθρυπτος*.

Αἰνολαμπής, *ές*, (*αἰνός*, *λάμπω*) horrid-gleaming, Aesch. Ag. 389.

Αἰνολέκτρον, *ον*, (*αἰνός*, *λέκτρον*) fatally wedded, Aesch. Ag. 713.—II. with a frightful bed, of the cave of Echidna, Lyc.

Αἰνολέτης, *ον*, *ὁ*, (*αἰνός*, *ὀλλυμι*) dire destroyer, Orph.

Αἰνολέχης, *ές*, *αἰνός*, *λέχος*=*αἰνολέκτρον*, Orph.

Αἰνολέων, *οντος*, *ὁ*, (*αἰνός*, *λέων*) a dreadful lion, Theocr. 25, 168.

Αἰνολίνος, *ον*, (*αἰνός*, *λίνον*) unfortunate in life's thread, in allusion to the Parcae, Anth.

Αἰνολύκος, *ον*, *ὁ*, (*αἰνός*, *λύκος*) a horrible wolf, Anth.

Αἰνομάνης, *ές*, (*αἰνός*, *μαίνομαι*) raving horribly, Nonn. Dion. 20, 152.

Αἰνομόρος, *ον*, (*αἰνός*, *μόρος*) doomed to a sad end, Od. 9, 53: come to a dreadful end, Aesch. Theb. 904.

Αἰνοπαῖς, *ές*, (*αἰνός*, *παθεῖν*) suffering dire ills, Od. 18, 201.

Αἰνοπαρίς, *ιδος*, *ὁ*, (*αἰνός*, *Πάρις*) like *Δρύπαρις*, unlucky Paris, Paris the author of ill, Alc. 50.

Αἰνοπατήρ, *έρος*, *ὁ*, (*αἰνός*, *πατήρ*) unhappy father, Aesch. Cho. 315.

Αἰνοπέλωρ, *ον*, (*αἰνός*, *πέλωρ*) fearfully portentous, Orp.

Αἰνοπλήξ, *ἡγος*, *ὁ*, *ἡ*, (*αἰνός*, *πλήσσω*) with dire sting, Nic.

Αἰνοποτμος, *ον*=*αἰνομορος*, Orph.

ΑἰΝΟΣ, *ον*, *ὁ*, a tale, story, elsewhere *μῦθος*, Od. 14, 508, *αἰνεῖν αἰνον*, to tell a tale, Aesch. Ag. 1482, Soph. Phil. 1380: hence a *fable*, like Aesop's, Hes. Op. 200: in gen. a saying, proverb, Eur. Melan. 23.—II. that which is said to one's praise, praise, Il. 23, 652, Od. 21, 110, freq. in Pind. An old poet. word, also used by Hdt. 7, 107: (cf. Buttm. Lexil. p. 59, who compares Lat. *aio*, *aïsa*, Lat. *fatum*).

Αἰνός, *ἡ*, *ὄν*, Ep. word=δενός, used also by Pind. and now and then by Trag., prob. from *αι*, *ah!* or perh. akin to *εἰάνης*, (but v. Buttm. Lexil. p. 46): *dread*, *dire*, *fearful*, *horrible*, freq. in Hom., of feelings, as *ἄχος*, *χόλος*, *τρίμος κάματος*, *διζύς*: of states and actions, as *δηϊότης*, *πόλεμος*, *μόρος*, etc.: of persons, *dread*, *terrible*, esp. of *Ζῆυς*, *αἰνὸς τε Κρο-*

νίδη, Il. 4, 25, etc., of Minerva, Il. 8, 423. Adv. *-νός*, terribly, i.e. *very much*, exceedingly, Hom.: also with an adj., *αἰνός* *πικρός*, terribly bitter, Hdt. 4, 52, cf. 61: also *αἰνά* as adv., freq. in Hom.

†*Αἰνός*, *ον*, *ἡ*, *Aenus*, a city of Thrace at the mouth of the Hebrus, Il. 4, 520.—2. a city in Aetolia, Hdt. 4, 90.—3. *ὁ*, a mountain in Cephalenia, with a temple to Jupiter on it, Strab.—4. a Trojan, Qu. Sm. 11, 79.

†*Αἶνος*, *ον*, (*α* priv., *ἵς*) without vessels or fibres, Theophr.

Αἰνοτάλεις, *ἄνος*, *ὁ*, most miserable, Antim. ap. A. B. 1422.

Αἰνότης, *ητος*, *ἡ*, (*αἰνός*) *Ion.* and poet. for *δυσνότης*.

Αἰνοτόκη, *ας*, *ἡ*, unhappy in being a mother, Mosch.: pecul. fem. of

Αἰνοτόκος, *οντος*, (*αἰνός*, *τίκτω*) miserable in being a parent, Anth.

Αἰνοτυράνος, *ον*, *ὁ*, (*αἰνός*, *τύραννος*) a dreadful tyrant, Anth. [ῥ]

Αἰνύμαι, defect. dep., used only in pres., and impf. without augm., (*αἰρω*, *ἀρυνμαι*) to take, lay hold of, grasp, *πυκνὰ*, *τι* *ἀπὸ* *τινος*, Il. 11, 580, Od. 21, 53: also c. gen., *τυρῶν αἰνύνεω*, taking of the cheeses, helping one's self to them, Od. 9, 225: metaph., *πόθος αἰνύται* *με*, a longing seizes me, Od. 14, 144, Hes. Sc. 41: also to enjoy, feed on, *καρπὸν*, Simon. 139. Only poet.

†*Αἰνύρα*, *ον*, *τά*, *Aenura*, a region in the island of Thasus, Hdt. 6, 47.

**ΑἴΝΩ*, acc. to Gramm., the root of *αἰνός*.

ΑἴΝΩ=*πείσσω*, to sift, to winnow, Pherecr. Incert. 18, (ap. Eust. Il. 801, 56, q. v.) hence proverb. *μολγὸν αἰνεω*, of any impossibilities, v. Bergk ap. Fr. (ap. Mein. Com. Fr. 2, p. 988, 1066, sq.), Dind. ar. p. 504.

Αἶψ, *αἰγός*, *ὁ*, *ἡ*, dat. pl. *αἶγσιν*, Il. 10, 486, (from *αἶσσω*, and so strictly a darter or springer), a goat, in Hom. usu. *ἡ* *αἶψ*, though he also has *ὁ*, Od. 14, 106: *αἶψ ἄγρια* or *ἄγριος*, the chamois, Hom.—2. the constellation so called, Arat.—II. a water-bird, Arist. H. A.—III. a fiery meteor, Arist. Meteor.—IV. *αἶγες*, high waves, Artemid.

†*Αἶψ*, *αἰκος*, *ἡ*, (*αἶσσω*)=αἶψ, *ἀνέμων αἶκες*, Ar. Rh. 4, 820. [αἶκος]. (Hence *πολυαἶψ*, *κορυβαἶψ*, cf. *αἶγος*, *ἐπαγῖς*.)

†*Αἶζασκε*, Ep. freq. aor. from *αἶσσω*, Il. 23, 369.

†*Αἶζωνῆ*, *ἡς*, and *Αἶζωνῆς*, *ιδος*, *ἡ*, *Aezone* or *Aezoneis*, a demus of the Attic tribe Cecropis: hence *Αἶζωνεύς*, a resident of *Aezone*, Xen. Hell. 2, 4, 26; famed as calumniators, hence *αἶζωνεύς*, a slanderer; *ἡ* *αἶζωνεῖα*, calumny, slander; and *αἶζωνεῖομαι*, to slander. Adj. *Αἶζωνικός*, as pecul. fem. *Αἶζωνίς*.

†*Αἰολάδης*, *ον*, *ὁ*, *Aeolades*, a Theban, Thuc. 4, 91.

Αἰολάομαι, dep. mid. (*αἰόλος*) to shift about, be restless, Hipp.

†*Αἰολεῖα*, *ὦν*, *αι*, the daughters of Minyas, Plut.

†*Αἰολεῦς*, *έως*, *ὁ*, an Aeolian, Hdt., etc.

†*Αἰοληῖς*, *ιδος*, contr. *Αἰολῆς*, *ἡδος*, *ἡ*, pecul. fem. to *Αἰολικός*, Pind. O. 1, 164, etc.

†*Αἰολία*, *Ion.* *ἡ* (*νῆσος*), *ἡ*, *Aeolia*, the dwelling place of Aeolus, ruler of the winds, Od. 10, 1.

Αἰολέω,=ποικίλλω, Plat. Crat. 409 A: on *ἐόλητω*, v. sub voc.

Αἰολίαις, *ον*, *ὁ*, a speckled fish, Philox. ap. Ath. 5 C.

†*Αἰολίδη*, *ον*, *ὁ*, son of Aeolus, Sisy-

phus, Il. 6, 154; Cretheus, Od. i. 257; descendant of Aeolus, Glaucus, Pind. O. 13, 94.

Αἰολίζω, *-ισα*,=αἰόλλειν, dub. 1 Soph. Fr. 815.—II. (*Αἰολεῦς*) to imitate the Aeolians, *αἰολ.* *τῷ μέλει*, Pratin. ap. Ath. 624 F: to speak Aeolian, Strab.—2. to be sly as an Aeolian, Hierocl.

†*Αἰολικός*, *ἡ*, *ὄν*, Aeolian, Thuc.

†*Αἰόλιος*, *α*, *ον*, Aeolian, Plut.

†*Αἰόλις*, *ιδος*, *ἡ*, pecul. fem. to *Αἰολικός*, Aeolian, *Κύμη*, Hes. Op. 634, Pind., Hdt. As subst. *Aeolis*, a region in Asia Minor, Thuc., etc.—2. a region around Calydon, Thuc. 3, 102.—3. also an early name of Thessaly, Hdt. 7, 176.

Αἰολιστί, (*Αἰολίζω*) in the Aeolian dialect, Strab.

†*Αἰολίαν*, *ανος*, *ὁ*, son of Aeolus, H. Hom. ap. 37.

Αἰόλλησις, *εως*, *ἡ*, rapid motion, better poet. *αἰόλλισις*.

Αἰόλλα, to shift rapidly to and fro, Od. 20, 27: (for Pind. P. 4, 414, v. sub voc. *ἐόλει*).—II. to variegate, Nic. Mid. to shift colour, Hes. Sc. 399, cf. *ὄμφακες αἰόλλονται*, the grapes begin to colour, Lat. *variegantur*, Buttm. Lex. p. 71, sq.; cf. *αἰόλαια*, *αἰόλος*.

Αἰολόβουλος, *ον*, (*αἰόλος*, *βουλή*) full of various counsels, wily, Orp.

Αἰολοβρόντης, *ον*, *ὁ*, (*αἰόλος*, *βροντή*) wielder of quivering lightning, epith. of Jupiter, Pind. O. 9, 64.

Αἰολοεικτής, *ς*, *ὁ*, or *αἰολόδεικτος*, *ον*, (*αἰόλος*, *δείκνυμι*) showing himself in various forms, epith. of Phoebus, acc. to Herm. Orph. Hymn. 7, 12.

Αἰολόδειρος, *ον*, (*αἰόλος*, *δειρῆς*) with changeful neck, Ibyc. 13, cf. ποικίλοειρος.

Αἰολόδεμος, *ον*, (*αἰόλος*, *δέμα*) with variegated skin.

Αἰολόδωρος, *ον*, (*αἰόλος*, *δῶρεν*) bestowing various gifts, Epimenid. ap. Schol. Soph. O. C. 42.

Αἰολοθύρηξ, *ηκος*, *ὁ*, (*αἰόλος*, *θύραξ*) with glittering mail, or, acc. to Buttm., swift, active in mail, Il. v. Lexil. p. 66.

Αἰολομήτης, *ον*, *ὁ*,=sq., Hes. Fr. 28.

Αἰολομητις, *ος*, *ἡ*, (*αἰόλος*, *μήτις*) full of various wiles, like *αἰόλος* *βουλος*, Hes. Th. 511, Aesch. Suppl. 1037.

Αἰολομήτης, *ον*, *ὁ*, (*αἰόλος*, *μίτρα*) with variegated girdle, Il. 5, 707: acc. to Buttm., with moveable girdle, or moving freely in the girdle, cf. *αἰόλος* *θύρηξ*.—II. with variegated turban, Theocr. 17, 19.

Αἰολομορφός, *ον*, (*αἰόλος*, *μορφή*) of changeful form, Orph.

Αἰολόνωτος, *ον*, (*αἰόλος*, *νώτον*) with speckled back, Orp.

Αἰολόπτελος, *ον*, (*αἰόλος*, *πέπλος*) with spangled robe, Nonn.

Αἰολοπτέρυγος, *ον*, or *αἰολοπτέρυξ*, (*αἰόλος*, *πτέρυξ*) quick-fluttering, Telest. ap. Ath. 617 A.

Αἰολόπυλος, *ον*, (*αἰόλος*, *πῶλος*) turning or managing steeds, Il. 3, 185: acc. to others with dappled or swift steeds.

Αἰόλος, *ἡ*, *ον*, easily turning, quickly moving, and so nimble, πόδας *αἰόλος ἔπτος*, Il. 19, 404; *αἰόλαι* *εὐλαί*, wriggling worms, Il. 22, 509; so too, σφῆκες μέσον *αἰόλοι*, Il. 12, 167, *αἰ. οἰστρος*, Od. 22, 300: lastly in Hom. as freq. epith. of *τεῖχεα*, *σάκος*, where most interpret it in signif. Il., but Buttm. Lexil. in voc., to be easily wielded, manageable: Aesch. Theb.

694, calls rolling smoke αἰόλη πυρὸς κάπνις; cf. πορεία, a quick journey, Ar. Thesm. 1054; cf. αἰ. χορεία, Id. Ran. 248.—II. changeful of hue, glistering, glancing, sheeny (like shot silk), δράκων, Soph. Tr. 12, κνώδων, Ib. Aj. 1025, νύξ, spangled night, Id. Tr. 94, cf. αἰολόχρους: hence variegated, speckled, κύων, Callim., etc.; also αἰόλα σάρξ, discoloured from disease, Soph. Phil. 1157: hence—III. metaph. 1. changeful, shifting, varied, αἰόλ' ἄνθρωπον κακά, Aesch. Suppl. 327; also of sounds, ἰάχη, Eur. Ion 499: αἰόλοι ἡμέραι, changeable days, Ar. Probl. 26, (the only place it is known to occur in Att. prose, or to have the fem. in oc).—2. subtle, wily, slippery, ψεύδος, Pind. N. 8, 43, μηχανήμα, Poet. ap. Plut. 2, 16 D: cf. ποικίλος, which is used in all these signs.—B. as prop. n. proparoxy. Αἰόλος, ου, ὁ, the god of the winds, strictly the Changeable, Od. 10, 2.—2. son of Helios, king of Thessaly, and founder of the Aeolian branch of the Grecian race, Pind. P. 4, 191. (Acc. to Buttm. from αἰ, ὄρημ, so strictly moving with the wind, fluttering.) [In Od. 10, 36, 60, Αἰόλος with the short vowel in the thesis lengthened by reason of the succeeding liquid; Spitzner, Greek Pros. § 12, 3.]

Αἰολόστομος, ου, (αἰόλος, στόμα) speaking things of various import, riddling, of an oracle, Aesch. Pr. 661.

Αἰολόθυλος, ου, (αἰόλος, θυλον) of divers kinds, Opp. H. 1, 617.

Αἰολόφωνος, ου, (αἰόλος, φωνή) with changeful notes, of the nightingale, Opp. H. 1, 728.

Αἰολοχάτης, ου, ὁ, (αἰόλος, χάιτη) with wavy hair.

Αἰολόχρους, ωτος, ὁ, (αἰόλος, χροά) spangled, νύξ, Eur. Pirith. Fr. 2, Crit. 15, 4.

Αἰονάω, ὤ, f.-ῆσω, to moisten, foment, Hipp., v. Piers. Moer. 73. Hence Αἰονήμα, ατος, τό, a fomentation, Dio C. 55, 17; and

Αἰονήσις, εως, ἡ, a fomenting, Hipp. Ἰατρικό, ου, ὁ, Aepulius, a king of Doris, Strab.

Ἀἰπείσιον, ου, τό, (πέδιον) Aepasium, the Aepasian plain, Strab.

Ἀἰπεία, ας, ἡ, Aepēa, a city of Mesenia, afterwards Thuria, according to Strabo, but according to Pausanias, Corone.—2. a city in the island of Cyprus, later Soli, Plut. Sol. 26.

Αἰπεινός, ἡ, ὄν, (αἰπύς) high, lofty, high seated, in Hom. usu. of cities on heights: of mountain tops, Il. 2, 869, Od. 6, 123: metaph. lofty, high-flown, or (acc. to Dissen) rash, λόγοι, Pind. N. 5, 59.—2. steep, hard to climb, difficult of ascent, Eur. Ion 739: hard to win or reach, Pind. O. 9, 161.

Ἀἰπέρ, Dor. for εἰπερ, Theocr. 8, 37.

Αἰπείης, εσσα, εν, poet. for αἰπεινός, Il. 21, 87.

Ἀἰπτιον, ου, τό, Aepitum, a city of Elis, Polyb. 4, 77, 9.

Ἀἰπτοκα, Dor. for εἰπτοε.

Αἰπτόλεω, ὤ, f.-ῆσω, (αἰπτόλος) to be a goatherd, to pasture goats, Theocr. 8, 85; αἰπ. τὰς αἰζῶν, Lys. Fr. 13. Pass. to feed as herds do, Aesch. Eum. 196.

Αἰπτολικός, ἡ, ὄν, (αἰπτόλος) of or belonging to goatherds, Mel. 27.

Αἰπτόλιον, ου, τό, a herd of goats, αἰπτόλια αἰζῶν, Il. 2, 474; also in Hdt. 1, 126.—II. a goat-pasture, Anth.

Αἰπτόλος, ου, ὁ, for αἰγοτόλος, like νοσοπόλος (αἰς, πόλεω) pasturing goats, αἰτ. ἄνδρες, Il. 2, 474; 4, 275; ὁ αἰπτόλος, a goatherd, αἰπτόλοι αἰζῶν, Od. 17, 247: freq. in Theocr.

Ἀἶπος, εος, τό, a height, a steep, a hill, Aesch. Ag. 285, etc.: πρὸς αἶπος ἕναίαι, δοιοποιεῖν, to toil up hill, Hipp., hence metaph., Eur. Alc. 500.

Αἶπός, ἡ, ὄν, Ep. for αἰπύς, high, lofty, usu. of cities, Il. 13, 625: also αἶπα βέεθρα, streams falling sheer down, Il. 8, 369; 21, 9.

Ἀἶπν, εος, τό, Aepyn, a city of Elis, Il. 2, 592.

Αἰπυδόλητος, ου, (αἰπύς, δέμω) high-built, Nonn. Dion. 4, 13.

Αἰπυδόλητος, ου, ὁ, (αἰπύς, δολόω) an arch knave, Timon ap. Sext. Emp.

Αἰπύκτερος, ων, gen. ω, (αἰπύς, κέρας) high-horned.

Αἰπύλοφος, ου, (αἰπύς, λόφος) high-crested, Nonn. Dion. 26, 158.

Αἰπυμήτης, ου, ὁ, (αἰπύς, μήτις) with high thoughts or aims, aspiring, Aesch. Pr. 18.

Αἰπύνωτος, ου, (αἰπύς, νῶτον) high-backed, on a high mountain-ridge, Aesch. Pr. 830.

Αἰπύς, εἰς, ὅ, high and steep, lofty, in Hom. esp. of cities on steep rocks: in Soph. Aj. 845 also αἰπύς οὐρανός: βρόγος αἰπύς, a noose hanging straight down, Od. 11, 278.—2. headlong, sudden, of that into which one falls headlong, and cannot escape, ὀλεθρος, freq. in Hom.; so φύρος, Od., θάνατος, Pind.: also of passions, αἰπύς χόλος, towering wrath, Il. 15, 223; δόλος, H. Hom. and Hes.—3. toilsome, difficult, painful, πόνος, Il. 11, 601; αἰπύ οἱ ἐσσεῖται, it will be hard work for him, Il. 13, 317.—4. deep, σκότος αἰπύς, Pind. Fr. Inc. 46; αἰ. σοφία, Anth.; αἰπεία ἰωή, a hollow sound, Hes. Th. 682.

Ἀἰπύτιος, η, ου, of Aepyti, τύμβος, Il. 2, 604.

Ἀἰπύτιος, ου, ὁ, Aepyti, son of Elatus and king of Phaesania, Pind. O. 6, 60.—2. son of Cresphontes and Merope, and king of Messenia.—3. son of Neleus, and founder of Priene, Strab.

Αἶρα, ας, ἡ, a hammer, αἰράων ἐργον, smith's work, Call. Fr. 120.—II. a weed in wheat, darnel, Lat. lolium, Ar. Fr. 364.

Αἰρεσταρχέω, ὤ, to be an αἰρεσταρχης, Eccl.

Αἰρεσταρχής, ου, ὁ, Gal., and

Αἰρεσταρχος, ου, ὁ, (αἰρεσις, ἄρχω) the leader of a sect, Eccl.

Αἰρεσμος, ου, (αἰρέω) that can be taken, Xen. Cyr. 5, 2, 2.

Αἰρεσμομάχος, ου, (αἰρεσις, μάχομαι) fighting for a sect, Philo.

Αἰρεσις, εως, ἡ, (αἰρέω) a taking, conquering, esp. of a town, Hdt. 4, 1, Thuc. 2, 75, etc.: ἡ βασιλεύς αἶρ., the capture by the king, Hdt. 9, 3.—B. (αἰρέομαι) a taking for one's self, choosing, choice, αἰρέσιν τινα διδόναι, to give one the choice, Hdt. 1, 11, c. inf., or c. el., etc., Hdt., etc., also προτιθέναι, προβάλλειν, Plat.: αἰρέσιν λαμβάνειν, to have the choice given, Dem., etc.—2. choice or election of magistrates, Thuc. 8, 89.—3. a striving after, αἶρ. δυνάμειος, Lat. affectatio imperii, Plat. Gorg. 513 A: attachment, inclination, πρὸς τινα, Dem., hence choice, preference, —προαίρεσις, freq. in Polyb.

—II. the thing chosen, and so a plan, purpose: a course of action or thought, Plat. Phaedr. 256 C.: later, a philosophic principle or set of principles, a sect, school, Dion. H.; αἶρ. Ἑλληνική, study of Greek literature, Polyb. and in Eccl. a heresy.—2. a chosen body, committee, Plat. Ar. 367 A.—3. a proposed condition, Dio I. H.

Αἰρεστέϊχος, ου, ὁ, (ἰρεσις, τεῖ-

χος) taker of cities, name of a play of Diphilus.

Αἰρεσιώτης, ου, ὁ, fem. αἰρεσιώτις, ἰός, (αἰρεσις) a heretic, Eccl.

Αἰρετέον, verb. adj. one must take, choose, Plat.—II. αἰρετέος, α, ου, to be taken, desirable, Xen. Mem. 1, 1, 7, and Plat.

Αἰρέτης, ου, ὁ, tem. αἰράτις ἰός, LXX., one who chooses.

Αἰρετίω, f.-ίσω=αἰρέω, to choose, select, Hipp.—II. to belong to a sect, Eccl.—Hence

Αἰρετικός, ἡ, ὄν, (αἰρέω) able to choose, Plat. Def. 412 A: able to understand, Arist. Magn. Mor.—2. causing heresies, heretical, N. T. Tit. 3, 10.—3. conditional. Adv.—κῶς, Diog. L

Ἀἰρέτις, ἰός, ἡ, v. sub αἰρέτης

Αἰρετιστής, ου, ὁ, (αἰρετίω) one who joins a party, Diog. L. 9, 6.

Αἰρετός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. adj. from αἰρέω, that may be taken or conquered, Hdt. 4, 201: to be grasped by the mind, to be understood, Plat. Phaed. 81 B.—II. (αἰρέομαι) to be chosen, preferable, desirable, Hdt., etc.—2. chosen, elected, δικασταί, Plat., elective; οἱ αἰρετοί, those elected for the purpose the deputation, Xen. An. 1, 3, 21, αἰρετὴ ἀρχή, an office that goes by election, freq. in Att. Adv.—τῶς.

ΑἶΠΕΐΩ, fut. αἰρήσω (in late poets also ἐλώ): πρ. ἡρῆκα, Thuc. 1, 103, Ion. ἀραῖρηκα, Hdt. 5, 102, pass ἀραῖρημαι, Id. 4, 66: aor. pass. ἡρέθην: fut. pass. αἰρεθήσομαι; 1 aor. act. only in late wr. ἡρῆσα, mid. ἡρῆσάμην, (ἐξερ.) Ar. Thesm. 761 and from the root *ΕΛΩ, aor. 2 εἶλον, inf. ἐλεῖν: mid. ἐλόμην, Hom., late ἐλόμεν, Simon. 16, 9, v. Lēb. Phryn. 183.

A. Act. to take with the hand, εἰπερ, seize, αἶρ. τι ἐν χερσίν, μετὰ χερσίν, to take a thing in hand Hec., αἶρ. τινὰ χειρός, to take one by the hand, Id.: also αἶρ. χερσὶ ὄρνιν, etc., Id. the part. ἐλών is sometimes used as adv., like λαβών, by force, Soph. Ant. 497.—2. to take away, τι ὑπό τινος, Hom.; but also τινά τι, like ἄφαρ-εῖσθαι, Il. 16, 805.—II. to take or get into one's power, conquer, πόλιν, ναῦς, χωρίον, etc., Hom. and Att.: to over power, τινά, Simon. 36: to kill, freq. in Hom.: freq. of passions, etc., to come upon, seize, as χόλος, θυμός, δόος, ἡμερος, οἰκτος, ἔρως, ὕπνος, λήθη αἰρεῖ με, Hom., and Att. poets.—2. to catch, take, esp. ζῶον ἐλεῖν. II.; to take in hunting, Hom.: also to catch, win, seduce, entrap, Soph. O. C. 764, etc.; and c. part. to catch or detect one doing a thing, Soph. Ant. 385, 655; ἐπ' αὐτοφώρῳ ἐλεῖν, to catch in the very act, Eur. Ion 1214.—3. in gen. to win, gain, κῆδος, Il. 17, 321, στε φάνους, ἄβλα, εὔχος, Pind., etc.; esp. of the public games, ἰσθμία ἐλεῖν, etc.: hence ὁ ἀγὼν ἡρέθῃ, the game was won, Soph. O. C. 1148.—4. as Att. law term, to convict a person of a thing, τινά τινος, Ar. Nub. 591; also c. part. αἰρέιν τινα κλέπτοντα, to convict of theft, Ar. Eq. 829; also with a subst., ἡρῆσθαι κλοπῆς, Soph. Ant. 493: αἰρεῖν δίκην or γραφὴν, to get a verdict for conviction, freq. in Oratt.; but also, δίκην ἐλεῖν τινα, to convict one on trial, Isae. 64, 19; ἐλεῖν τὰ διαμαρτυρηθέντα, to convict the evidence of falsehood, Isocr. 374 B; also simply ἐλεῖν, to get a conviction, Plat. Legg. 762 B, etc. Hence—5. ὁ λόγος αἰρεῖται, Lat. ratio evincit, reason, the reason of the thing, proves, Hdt. 2, 33; also c. 2 cc. pers., γενοῖται

persuades one, Id. 1, 132; 7, 41, also in Plat.: so too *ὥς ἐνὶ γνώμῃ αἰρείει*, Hdt. 2, 43.—III. *to grasp with the mind, take in, understand*, Plat. and Xen.

B. Mid. αἰρέομαι, *to take for one's self*. Hence τόξα, δόρυ ἐλέσθαι, *to take one's bow, one's spear*, Hom.: δόρποι, δειπνόν, *to take one's supper*, Id., and so on in most signs. of the act., with the reflexive force added.—II. esp. *to take to one's self, choose*, Il. 10, 235, Od. 16, 149: hence *to take in preference, prefer one thing to another*, τι πρὸ τινος, Hdt., τι ἀντὶ τινος, Xen., but also τί τινος, Soph. Phil. 1100: τι μᾶλλον ἢ τι οὐ μᾶλλον τινός, freq. in Att.: c. inf., *to prefer to do*, freq. in Att., also μᾶλλον αἰρεσθαι, c. inf., like Cicero's *potius malle*, Plat. Apol. 38 E, etc.: αἰρεσθαί τι... *to be content if...*, Mel. 14: αἰρεσθαί τὰ τινος or τινά, *to take another's part, join his party*, Hdt. 1, 108, etc.: αἰρ. γνώμην, *to adopt an opinion*, Hdt. 4, 137.—2. *to choose by vote, elect to an office, αἰρεσθαί τινα ἄρχοντα*, etc., freq. in Att., also αἰρ. τινα ἐπ' ἄρχην and αἰρ. τινα ἄρχειν, Plat., cf. Il. 2, 127: but more freq. in pass. αἰρ. ἡρέσθην, and πρὶ ἡρημαί, *to be chosen or elected*, Hdt. and Att. (from same root as ἄρχα, χεῖρ, Engl. grip, ὑπάχω, etc., Donalds. N. Crat. 200).

Αἰρκός, ἦ, ὄν, also αἰρινός, η, ον, (αἶρα) like darnel.

Αἰρινός, ἰνῆ, ἰων,=foreg., Diosc. *Αἶρος, ὁ, Od. 18, 73, Ἴρος *Αἶρος, *Irus unhappy Irus*, a play upon his name, like δῶρα ἄδωρα, cf. Δυσπαρις, κακοῖλον. [L]

Αἶρῶ, lengthd. Ep. and poet. αἶρῶ; f. αἶρῶ; α. ἡρα; perf. ἡρκα, Dem. 786, 4; perf. pass. ἡρμαι, Thuc. 4, 1; 1 aor. ἡρήην, Thuc. 1, 49: 1 aor. mid. ἡρήμην, and in Hom. 2 aor. ἡρόμην without augm.: Aeol. αἰέρω: for poet. forms, v. αἰέρω.—A. Act. *to raise, raise or lift up*, Hom., etc.: *to take up to carry, and so to carry, bear, bring*, τινί τι, Ar. Ran. 1339.—Phrases: αἰρεῖν πόδα, βῆμα, *to step, walk*, Eur.; αἰρ. σημείον, *to give signal*, Xen.; μηχανήν, *to make a coup or unexpected scene in the theatre*, Antiph. Poës. 1, 15; *so θεούς, to make the gods appear*, Plat. Crat. 425 D.—Esp. of armies and ships, αἰρ. τὰς ναῦς, *to get the fleet under sail*, Thuc. 1, 52, αἰρ. στόλον, Aesch. Pers. 795, etc.: hence usu. seemingly intrans., *to get under way, start, set out*, Thuc., also ἄραι τῷ στρατῷ, ταῖς ναυσὶν, Thuc. 2, 12, etc.: Hdt. usu. has pass. αἰεσθῆναι in this signf., cf. αἰέρω: also in mid. Soph. Tr. 1255. Pass. *to mount up, ascend*, Ar. Eq. 1362, Xen. Hell. 5, 2, 5.—II. *to raise, exalt, make great*, of persons, Aesch. Cho. 262: esp. of pride and passion, *to exalt, excite*, αἰρ. ὄγκον, *to be puffed up*, Soph. Aj. 129, *so θυμόν, θάρσος, δειλάν, Σοφ.*, and Eur.—2. *to raise by words, and so, to praise, extol*, Eur. Heracl. 322, etc.; but also *to exaggerate*, Dem. 537, 13. Pass. *to rise to a height, increase*, Thuc. 1, 118, etc.—III. *to lift and take away*, and so in gen. *to take away, put an end to*, τὰ κακά, Eur. El. 942: αἰρ. πρᾶπέας, *to end dinner*, Meineke Menand. p. 95: also *to take away from a thing*, c. gen., Aesch. Eum. 846: later *to kill*, N. T.

B. Mid. (which alone Hom. uses in this form) *to lift, raise for one's self, or what is one's own*: hence *to carry off, win, gain*, ἀέθλια, κῦδος, τιμὴν, κλέος ἀρέσθαι, Hom.: so too freq. in

Att.: also ἔλκος ἀρέσθαι, I. 14, 130.—II. *to take upon one's self, undergo*, Od. 4, 107, Soph. Ant. 907, etc.: in gen. *to carry, bear, ἄχθος*, Il. 20, 247, βάρος, Eur. Cycl. 473: like act. *to take away*, Eur. I. T. 1201.—2. *to undertake, begin, πόλεμον, φυγήν*, Aesch.: νεῖκος, ἐχθραν, etc., Eur.—III. of sound, αἰρεσθαί φωνήν, *to raise, lift up one's voice*, Ar. Eq. 546: also in act.

[α except in aor. 1: in fut. αἶρῶ, ἄ or ᾶ, acc. as it is taken to be from αἶρω or from αἰέρω, being in the latter case contr. from ἠέρω, cf. Pors. Med. 848, Elmsl. Heracl. 323; S. v. αἶρω.]

Αἰρώδης, ες, (αἶρα, εἶδ.)=αἰρκός, Theophr.

*Αἶς, obsol. nominat. v. *Αἶδος.

Αἶσα, ἡς, ἦ, like Μοῖρα, the divinity who dispenses to every one his fate, goddess of fate, Lat. Parca, Od. 7, 197, Il. 20, 127.—II. as appellat.—1. the fatal decree of a god, Διὸς αἶσα, δαίμονος αἶσα, Hom.—2. one's appointed lot, fate, destiny, also like μοῖρα, Od. 5, 113, 114: in gen. share in a thing, λήδος, Il. 18, 327, Od. 5, 40: hence *a measure and term*, as ἡμῶτος αἶσα, *that which is due to, befits one*, elsewhere τὸ καθήκον, esp. κατ' αἶσαν, like κατὰ μοῖραν, fittingly, rightly, opp. to ὑπὲρ αἶσαν, Hom.; αἶσα τινι, c. inf. it is allotted or permitted one, Od. 13, 306; ἐτι ἐλπιδος αἶσα, it is still permitted to hope, Od. 16, 101: also used in Trag. (Akin to αἶνος, αἰένω, Lat. aio, as fatum to fari, Butt. Lexil. p. 59, n. 2.)

†Αἶσαγῆς, ἡς, ἦ, Aesagea, ὄρος Αἶσα, a mountain in Asia Minor, unknown; Ilgen proposes Αἶγαγῆ instead, H. Hom. Ap. 40.

Αἰσάκος, ὄν, ὁ, a branch of myrtle or laurel, handed by one to another at table as a challenge to sing, v. 1. in Plut. Symp. 1, 1. (Acc. to some from ἀδεῖν, others from αἶσα.)—II. Aesacus, a son of Priam, Apollod.: hence adj. Αἰσάκειος, Lyc. 224.

Αἰσάων, ὄν, ὁ, aesalon, a small kind of hawk, prob. the sparrow-hawk, Arist. H. A.

†Αἰσάνιος, ὄν, ὁ, Aesanius, father of Grinus, of Thera, Hdt. 4, 150.

†Αἶσαρ, ἄρος, and Αἰσάρος, ὄν, ὁ, Aesar, a river of Italy near Crotona, Strab., Theocr. 4, 17.

†Αἰσερνία, ας, ἦ, Aesernia, a city of the Samnites, Strab.

†Αἰσηπος, ὄν, ὁ, Aesepus, a river of Mysia falling into the Propontis near Cyzicus, Il. 2, 825.—2. son of Oceanus and Tethys, a river-god, Hes. Th. 342.—3. son of Bucolion, Il. 6, 21.

Αἰσθάνομαι, dep. mid., impf. ἡσθάνομην; fut. αἰσθήσομαι; perf. ἡσθημαί, Thuc. 1, 50; aor. ἡσθόμην, later ἡσθηόμην, and in pass. form αἰσθηθήναι, LXX., (αἰώ, αἰσθώ) *to perceive, apprehend or notice by the senses, be sensible of*, esp. *to feel, to see*: metaph. of mental perception, *to perceive, understand*: also *to hear, learn*: first in Hdt. 3, 87, and freq. in Att. Construct.: usu. c. gen. or acc., *to take notice of or notice a thing*, more rarely περί τινος, Thuc. 1, 70: αἰσθ. ὑπό τινος, *to learn from one*, Id. 5, 2, διὰ τινος, *by means of some one*, oft. in Plat.: dependent clauses are usu. added in part. agreeing with the subject, αἰσθανόμεθα κῆρυον, Thuc. 2, 51, αἰσθανόμεθα γελοιοὶ ὄντες, Plat. Theag. 122 C; or with object,

Thuc. 1, 47 etc.: more rarely c. acc., and in., as Thuc. 6, 59: also with ὅτι... or ὡς..., Xen. An. 1, 2, 21, 3, 1, 40. The pass. is supplied by αἰσθήσθαι παρέχ., cf. αἰσθῆναι.

Αἰσθημα, ἄτος, τό, the thing perceived, Arist. Org.—II. a perception, sensation, sense, κακῶν, Eur. I. A. 1243.

Αἰσθησία, ας, ἦ,=sq., Aretae.

Αἰσθῆσις, εως, ἦ, perception by the senses, esp. by feeling, but also by seeing, hearing, etc., a sensation sense of a thing, πημάτων, Eur. El. 291: αἰσθῆσις θεῶν, visions of the gods, Plat. Phaed. 111 C: also of the mind, observation, knowledge: αἰσθῆσιν ἔχειν, —1. of persons,=αἰσθάνεσθαι, *to have a perception of a thing, perceive it*, usu. τινός, as Plat. Theat. 192 B: also αἰσθῆσιν αἰσθάνεσθαι, Phaedr. 240 C, λαμβάνειν. Isocr.—2. of things, *to give a perception*, i. e. be perceived, become perceptible, and so serving as a pass. *to αἰσθάνομαι τινι*, *to or by a person*, Thuc. 2, 61: more freq. αἰσθῆσιν παρέχει or παρέχεται, Thuc., Plat. etc.: also αἰσθῆσιν ποιεῖν, Antiph. 134, 29: αἰσθῆσιν παρέχειν τινός, *to give the means of observing a thing, furnish an instance*, Thuc. 2, 50.—II. in plur. the senses themselves, Plat.—III. that which is perceived, and so in hunting, the scent, track, slat, Xen. Cyn. 3, 5.—Only in Att. prose, except Eur. I. c.

Αἰσθητήριον, ὄν, τό, the seat of the senses, organ of sense, Plat. Ax. 366 A, Arist., the faculty of perception, N. T. Hebr. 5, 14.

Αἰσθητής, οὔ, ὁ, one who perceives. Plat. Theat. 160 D.

Αἰσθητικός, ἦ, ὄν, (αἰσθάνομαι) of belonging to, fitted for perception, perceptive, esp. by feeling, Plat.: in gen. quick, sharp, Alex. εἰς τὸ Φρ. 1.—2. pass. that which is perceived, perceptible, Plut.: ὀδύνη, a keen, sharp pang, Gal. Adv. κακῶς, Ael. V. H.

Αἰσθητός, ἦ, ὄν, verb. adj. perceived by the senses, sensible, Plat.: τὸ αἰσθητόν, an object of perception, Id. Adv. τὸς, Plut.

Αἰσθόμαι, collat. form for αἰσθάνομαι, only found in late writers, unless it be retained in Plat. Rep. 608 A, wh. Stallb. εἰσέμθεα from two MSS.

Αἰσθώ, (ἰώ) *to breathe out*,=ἀποπνέω: hence θυμόν αἰσθε he gave up the ghost, Il. 20, 403, cf. 16, 468. [α]

Αἰσμία, ας, ἦ, (αἰσμός) happiness, a blessing, πλοῦτον, prob. I. Aesch. Eum. 996.

†Αἰσιμίδης, ὄν, ὁ, Aesimides, a Corycraean naval commander, Thuc. 1, 47.

Αἰσμός, ὄν, also η, ον, Hom., (αἰσα) Lat. fatalis, appointed by fate, fated, destined, αἰσμον ἡμᾶρ, the dying day, Hom.: αἰσιμόν ἐστι, 'tis fate, Il. 21, 291.—II. agreeable to the decree of fate, meet, right, fitting,=τὸ καθήκον, αἰσμα εἰπεῖν, εἰδώς, freq. in Hom.; αἰσμός ἐρέας, right-minded, well-disposed, Od. 23, 14; αἰσμα πίνευ, *to drink in decent measure, in moderation*, Od. 21, 294.—II. as pr. n. Aesimus, an Athenian, Ar. Eccles. 208.

Αἰσιμόω, only used in compd. ὡν αἰσιμόω, q. v.

†Αἰσιον, ὄν, τό, Aesium, a city of Umbria, Strab.

*Αἰσός, ὄν, also α, ον, Pind. N. 9, 43, Eur. Ion 424; boding well, auspicious, coming at a good time, lucky, happy, αἰσός, ὄντις, Hom., Pind., and Att.: opportune, ὀδοιπόρος, Il. 24, 376, cf. Soph. O. C. 34, ζῆεσα.

ΕΒΙ. i. c. — II. meet, right, αἰσος ὀλέχῃ, Lat. *justum pons*, Nic. Adv. -ιος, —III. as pr. n. Aesius, an Athenian, brother of Apolobus, Dem. 933, 11. —2. the Aesis, a river of Umbria, Strab. Hence

Αἰσιόω, ὦ, only used in mid. αἰσιόδομαι, to take as a good omen for one's self, Plut.

†Αἰσίς, ἰδος, ὁ, the Aesis, a river of Umbria, Strab.

†Αἰσινίδης, ον, ὁ, son of Aeson, i. e. Jason, Hes. Th. 991.

†Αἰσος, ον, (a priv., ἴσος) = αἰσισος, unlike, unequal, Pind. l. 7, 60.

†Αἰσσο, Att. αἰσσο or αἰτσο, (but in Trag. also αἰσσο, Pors. Hec. 31); fut. αἰσσο, Att. αἰσσο; aor. ἤσσο, Att. ἤσσο: (perhaps akin to *ἄω, ἄημι) to move with a quick, shooting motion, to shoot, dart, glance, as light, αὐγή, Il. 18, 212, etc.; so of the mind, νόος ἄνερως, Il. 15, 80; of shooting pain, Eur. Hipp. 1352:—hence of any rapid motion, freq., in Hom., e. g. of one rushing or darting upon his enemy, αἰσσο. ἐγχεί, φαγάων, ἵπποις, Lat. *ruere, impetu ferri*: of the rapid flight of birds, Il. 23, 861, etc.; of ghosts, gliding about, Od. 10, 495; of darts, freq. in Il. —so also once in aor. mid., ἀντιον αἰσσοῦμαι, Il. 22, 195, more freq. in pass., ἐκ οὐρανὸν αἰσσομένην, Il. 24, 97; ἐκ χειρὶν ἡνία ἤλθησαν, skipped from his hands, Il. 16, 404; ὅμοι δὲ χαῖται δωσις αἰσσοῦνται, tossed over his shoulders, Il. 6, 510, cf. Soph. O. C. 1261:—c. acc. cognat. αἰσσο. δρόμῳ, Eur. Phoen. 1394:—2. later, to turn eagerly to a thing, be eager after, εἰς τι, Eur. Ion 331, cf. 574, also c. inf., to be in haste to do, Plat. Legg. 709 A; and freq. in later prose, —II. transit. to move a thing quickly, to send shooting or rushing along, αἰσσο, Pors. Or. 1428, χέρα, Lob. and Herm. Aj. 40: which usage is borne out by the use of the pass., τ. supr.—The word is chiefly Ep., but occurs in Pind., and Trag.: rare in prose. [αἰ in Hom. always, except in compound ὑπαῖσι, Il. 21, 126: in Trag. αἰ when trisyll., but this is very rare, v. Pors. Hec. 31, Ellendt Lex. Soph.]

†Αἰστός, adv. of sq.

αἰστός, ον, Att. αἰστός, Aesch. Eum. 563, (a priv., ἰδέν) unseen, unknown, not to be seen and heard, Hom.: hence vanished, destroyed, Il. 14, 258, cf. Buttm. Lexil. p. 51, n. 2.—II. act. not seeing or knowing, unconscious, ignorant, c. gen., Eur. Tro. 1313, 1321.—2. in Stesich. Fr. 97 as epith. of Minerva, prob. = αἰστοῦσα, exterminating. Hence

†Αἰστώ, Att. αἰστώω, ὦ, Soph. Aj. 515, f. -ῶω, to make unseen or unknown, to destroy, Od. 10, 259, Pind., and Trag.: to slay, kill, Hdt. 3, 69.

†Αἰστωρ, ορος, ὁ, (a priv., ἴστωρ) unknown, inexperienced, Plat. Legg. 845 B; in a thing, ὁπλῶν καὶ μάχης, Eur. Andr. 682.

†Αἰστωτήριος, ον, (αἰστώω) destructive, Lyc. 71.

†Αἰσθητήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, a word found in all the MSS., Il. 24, 347, as epith. of κούρος, explained variously by Gramm.: Heyne and Spitzn. follow Aristarch. in restoring αἰσθητήρι, a princely youth: yet the other form occurs in the pr. n. Αἰσθητής.

†Αἰσθητής, ον Ep. αο, ὁ, Aesyetes, a Trojan leader, Il. 2, 793.

†Αἰσθητοργός, ον, = αἰσθλα βέζων, ill-doing, ap. Clem. Al.

†Αἰσθλος, ον, opp. to αἰσμος, Od. 2,

232, unseemly, evil, godless, αἰσθλα βέζων, Il. 5, 403, μυθήσασθαι, to do, speak evil, Hom. (Some from αἰσθ, others from αἰσθ, ἀτῆ: Pott Etym. Forsch. I, 272, for αἰσθλός, = αἰσος, cf. αἰσέλης, αἰσέλης.)

†Αἰσθητήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, Aesymte, a city in Thrace; adv. Αἰσθητήθεν, from Aesymte, Il. 8, 304.

†Αἰσθητιώω, ὦ, f. -ῶω, (αἰσθ) to give each his due, αἰσθ νέμειν: hence in gen. to rule, c. gen., χθόνος, Eur. Med. 19. Hence

†Αἰσθητιότης, ας, ἡ, (αἰσθητήτης) rule; esp. an elective monarchy, Arist. Pol.

†Αἰσθητήρι, ἦρος, ὁ, = sq., cf. αἰσθητήρ.

†Αἰσθητήτης, ον, ὁ, (αἰσθητιώω) a regulator of games, chosen by the people, judge or umpire, Od. 8, 258.—II. a ruler, esp. one chosen by the people, an elective prince, Arist. Pol. 3, 14, 8: an officer invested with supreme power for a period, like the Roman Dictator, Dion. Hal., v. Dict. Antiqu. s. v.: in gen. an overseer, manager, Theoc. 25, 48.

†Αἰσθητιότης, ας, ἡ, = αἰσθητιότης, Diog. L.

†Αἰσθητιότης, ἰδος, ἡ, fem. from αἰσθητιότης.

†Αἰσθητιός, ον, ὁ, Aesymnos, masc. pr. n. Il. 11, 303.

†Αἰσθητιώω, ον, v. αἰσθητιώω.

†Αἰσθητιώτης, ον, ὁ, Aeschiniades, masc. pr. n. Ar. Pac. 1154.

†Αἰσθητιός, ον, ὁ, Aeschines, an Eretrian, Hdt. 6, 100.—2. a pupil of Socrates, Plat., etc.—3. a celebrated Athenian orator, the rival of Demosthenes.—Many others of this name in Xen., Ar., Strab., etc.

†Αἰσθητιός, ον, gen. ονος, comp., and αἰσθησιός, η, ον, superl. of αἰσθητός, but formed from αἰσθος, Hom.

†Αἰσθητός, ος, τό, shame, disgrace, a reproach, Hom., who often has it in plur.—II. ugliness or deformity, whether of mind or body, Plat., Xen. Cyr. 2, 29: a disgrace, infamy, Plat. (Root Αἰδ-, as in αἰδώς.)

†Αἰσθητός, (αἰσθος) to disgrace, dub., v. Meineke Eupol. Hel. 7.

†Αἰσθητός, ον, ὁ, Aeschreas, an Athenian, Hdt. 8, 11.

†Αἰσθητοκερδής, ἔς, η, αἰσθητομύθος, ον; and αἰσθητορῆμων, ον, lengthd. forms, for αἰσθητός, etc.

†Αἰσθητήρ, ἦρος, ἡ, Aeschre, fem. pr. n., Callim.

†Αἰσθητής, ἰδος, ἡ, Aeschreis, daughter of Thespius, Apollod.

†Αἰσθητιώω, ον, gen. ονος, (αἰσθητός) shameful, base, in Anth. al. αἰσθητιώω: but Pors. Phoen. 1622 reads αἰσθητιώω.

†Αἰσθητιώω, ονος, ὁ, Aeschrión, a poet of Samos, Anth.—2. a physician, instructor of Galen, Gal.—Others of this name in Dem., Diog. L., etc.

†Αἰσθητιώω, ἦρος, ἡ, (φυλή), or Αἰσθητιώω, Aeschrión, a tribe of the Samians, Hdt. 3, 26.

†Αἰσθητιώω, ον, (αἰσθητός, βίος) living filthily, Or. Sib.

†Αἰσθητιώω, to use foul language, Ephipp. Phil. 3: from

†Αἰσθητιώω, ἔς, (αἰσθητός, ἔπος) foul-mouthed.

†Αἰσθητιώω, (αἰσθητός, * ἔργω) v. αἰσθητιώω.

†Αἰσθητιώω, ας, ἡ, (αἰσθητοκερδής) sordid love of gain, covetousness, Soph. Ant. 1056, Plat., etc.

†Αἰσθητιώω, ὦ, to be αἰσθητοκερδής, Hyperid. ap. Poll. 3, 113.

†Αἰσθητοκερδής, ἔς, (αἰσθητός, κέρδος) sordidly greedy of gain, Plautus *turpilicicupidus*, first in Hdt. 1, 187. Adv. -ῶω, for the sake of sordid gain, N. T. 1 Pet. 5, 2.

†Αἰσθητιώω, ας, ἡ, = αἰσθητοκερδής, Diphil. ap. Stob. p. 124, 15.

†Αἰσθητιώω, = αἰσθητιώω, Plat., and

†Αἰσθητιώω, ας, ἡ, foul language, Xen. Lac. 5, 6: abuse, κατά τινα, Polyb. 8, 13, 8: from

†Αἰσθητιώω, ον, (αἰσθητός, λέγω) foul-mouthed.

†Αἰσθητιώω, εος, ὁ, ἡ, (αἰσθητός, μῆτις) giving, fostering, forming base designs, Aesch. Ag. 222.

†Αἰσθητιώω, ὦ, (αἰσθητός, μῆθος) = αἰσθητιώω, Hipp.

†Αἰσθητιώω, ἔς, (αἰσθητός, πάσχω) allowing impurities, Phil.

†Αἰσθητιώω, ὦ, to act shamefully, Ath.—II. act. to degrade, dishonour, Hipp., and

†Αἰσθητιώω, ας, ἡ, fellatio: from

†Αἰσθητιώω, ον, (αἰσθητός, ποιέω) acting shamefully, base, Eur. Med. 1346: esp. fellatio, Macho ap. Ath. 582 D.

†Αἰσθητιώω, ὦ, (αἰσθητός, πράγος) = αἰσθητιώω: hence

†Αἰσθητιώω, ας, ἡ, = αἰσθητιώω.

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of women, Lat. *stupratio*, Plat., and Oratt.—II. *shame* for an ill deed, Lat. *puor*: *hen* in gen. *shame*, the sense of *shame*, modesty, personified, Aesch. Theb. 409; *δὲ αἰσχύνῃς* or *ἐν αἰσχύνῃ* ἔχειν τι, to be ashamed of a thing, Eur.: but also *αἰσχύνῃς* τινός *ἔχει* με, Soph. El. 20: *αἰσχ.* ἐπὶ τινι, Plat., ὑπὲρ τινος, Dem.—III. in late authors,—αἰδοῖον. [v]

†*Αἰσχυνθῆναι* and *αἰσχυνθήμεναι*, for *αἰσχυθῆναι*, from *αἰσχύνω*.

Αἰσχυνόμενης, *ἡς*, *ῆ*, a kind of *Mimosa* or sensitive plant, Plin.

Αἰσχυνόμενος, adv. part. pres. mid. from *αἰσχύνω*, with *shame*, Dion. H.

Αἰσχυντέον, verb. adj. from *αἰσχύνωμαι*, one must be ashamed, Xen. Cyr. 4, 2, 40.

Αἰσχυντλήα, *ας*, *ῆ*, bashfulness, Plut.: from

Αἰσχυντλής, *ῆς*, *όν*, bashful, modest, Plat. 160 E; τὸ *αἰσχυντλήον*, bashfulness, Plat. 158 C.—II. *that of which one ought to be ashamed*, shameful, Arist. 2, 6, 27. Adv.—*λῶς*, Plat. 665 E.

Αἰσχυντήρ, *ἦρος*, *ὁ*, a dishonourer, esp. seducer, Aesch. Cho. 990.

Αἰσχυντήρος, *ῆς*, *όν*, = *αἰσχυντηλός*, Plat. Gorg. 487 B. (It is disputed which is the more Att. form, v. Piers. Moer. p. 28.)

†*Αἰσχυντικός*, *ῆς*, *όν*, v. l. for *αἰσχυντλής*, Arist. Rhet.

Αἰσχυντός, *ῆς*, *όν*, verb. adj. from sq., shameful, Pseudo-Phocyl. 176.

Αἰσχύνη, *ῆς*, *ῆς*, perf. *ἡσχυνκα*, Dio Cass., *ἡσχύνκα*, Drac. (*αἰσχύω*) to make ugly, disfigure, ill-use, πρόσ-ωπον, Il. 18, 24, κόμην, Il. 18, 27; so νέκυνς ἡσχυνμένος, Il. 18, 180; rare in prose, αἰσχ. τὸν ἔκπον, to give the horse a bad form, Xen. Eq. 1, 12.—II. to shame, disgrace, dishonour, bring to shame, Il. 23, 571, freq. in Att., e. g. αἰσχ. εὐνήν, τράπεζαν, Aesch.: esp. to dishonour a woman, Eur. El. 44, etc.—B. Mid. αἰσχύνομαι, *ῆς* αἰσχύνησμαι, or more freq. αἰσχύνομαι; perf. ἡσχυνμαι: to be ashamed, feel shame, absol. Od. 7, 305; but more freq. to be ashamed at a thing, c. acc. rei, αἰσχυνέσθαι τι, Od. 21, 323, and freq. in Att., also τινί, Ar. N. b. 979, etc., ἐπὶ τινι, Isocr. 87 A, ἐν τινι, Thuc. 2, 43; also c. acc. pers. to feel shame before one, Plat., etc.: c. part. to be ashamed at doing a thing (which however one is doing), Soph. Ant. 540; but c. inf. to be ashamed to do a thing, (and therefore not to do it), Hdt. 1, 82, Aesch. Ag. 856: αἰσχυνέσθαι εἰ or ἦν ..., to be ashamed that ..., Plat., cf. Kühner Gr. Gr. § 771, 7, also αἰσχ. μή ..., Plat. Theaet. 183 E. Hence

Αἰσχυνόμενος, *ατος*, *τό*, a disgraceful act, LXX.

†*Αἰσών*, *ωνος*, (acc. to Choer. in B. 1) *αἰσώνος*, *ὁ*, Aeson, son of Cretheus and Tyro, king of Iolcos and father of Jason, Od. 11, 259.—2. an argive, Thuc. 5, 40.—3. a river in Macedonia, Plut. Aem. 16.—4. *Αἰσώνος*, *ῆς*, or *Αἰσωνία*, *ῆς*, a city of Magnesia: adj. *Αἰσωνικός*, *ας*, *ον*, and fem. *Αἰσωνίς*, *ῆς*, Ap. Rh.

Αἰσωποποίητος, *ον*, (*Αἰσωπος*, ποιέω) made by Aesop, Quintil.

†*Αἰσωπος*, *ον*, *ὁ*, Aesop, the celebrated fabulist, Hdt. 2, 134; adj. *Αἰσωπείος*, *Αἰσώπειος*, *Αἰσώπικος*.—2. a tragic actor in Cicero's time, Plut. Cic. 5.

ΑἴΤΕ, *ῆς*, *ῆς*, perf. *ἤτηκα*; impt. in Hdt. without augm. αἰτέω: *ω* ask, beg, absol. Od. 18, 49, but usu.

c. acc. rei, to ask, crave, demand something, Hom.; δδὸν αἰτ., to beg one's departure, i. e. leave to depart, Od. 10, 17: c. acc. pers. to ask a person, hence freq. c. dupl. acc. to ask a person for a thing, Il. 22, 295, Od. 2, 387, and freq. in prose, but αἰτέω τινί τι, to implore something for one; also αἰτ. τι πρὸς τινος, Theogn. 556, παρὰ τινος, Plat., and Xen.: c. inf. to ask one to do, Od. 3, 173, αἰτέω δὲ λαβεῖν, Eur. Hec. 40, etc.—B. Mid. to ask for one's self, for one's own use or purpose, to claim, and so oft. almost acc., and with the same construct., first in Hdt. 1, 90; 9, 34; hence also to borrow, Menand. p. 163, Thuc. 6, 46; αἰτεῖσθαι ὑπὲρ τινος, to beg for one, Lys. 141, 35.—C. Pass. to have a thing begged of one, αἰτεῖσθαι τι, Thuc. 2, 97, etc.: also c. inf. Pind. I. 8 (7), 10. Hence

Αἴτημα, *ατος*, *τό*, that which is asked, a request, demand, Dion. H.; as mathemat. term, a postulate, Arist. Rhet. Hence

Αἰτηματώδης, *ες*, (*αἴτημα*, *εἶδος*) like a postulate, Plut.

Αἴτημι, Aeol. for αἰτέω, Pind.

Αἴτης, *ον*, *ὁ*, a beggar, usu. προσ-αίτης.

Αἴτης, *ον*, *ὁ*, Dor. *ἄιτας*, a beloved youth, Ar. Fr. 576, Theocr. 12, 14; Thessalian word, cf. εἰςπηλός. [αἴ]

Αἴτησις, *εως*, *ῆς*, a request, demand, Hdt. 7, 32, etc.

Αἰτῆρον, verb. adj. from αἰτέω, one must ask, Xen. de Mag. Eq. 5, 11.

Αἰτητής, *οῦ*, *ὁ*, one that asks, a petitioner, Dio C.

Αἰτητικός, *ῆς*, *όν*, fond of asking, τινός, Arist. Eth. N. Adv.—*κώς*, hence αἰτ. ἔχειν πρὸς τινα, Diog. L.

Αἰτητός, *ῆς*, *όν*, verb. adj. from αἰτέω, asked for, begged, Soph. O. T. 384.

Αἰτία, *ας*, *ῆς*, a cause, origin, ground, first in Pind., and Hdt.: hence the subject for a poem, Pind. N. 7, 16; and αἱ αἰτίαι, the elements, Diog. L.: in gen. occasion, αἰτίαν παρέχειν, to give occasion, Luc.—II. esp. the occasion of something bad, and so fault, guilt, laid to one's charge, and so in gen. a charge, accusation, Lat. crimen, Hdt., etc., but in Thuc. 1, 69, reproof, remonstrance of a friend, opp. to κατηγορία.—Phrases: αἰτίαν ἔχειν, Lat. crimen habere, to be accused, τινός, of a thing, Hdt. 5, 70; also c. inf., Ar. Vesp. 506; foll. by ὥς ... c. indic., Plat. Apol. 38 C, c. part., Id. Phaedr. 249 E; ὑπὸ τινος, by some one, Aesch. Eum. 99: reversely, αἰτία ἔχει με, Hdt. 5, 70, 71; but more freq. in Att., ἐν αἰτία εἶναι or γίγνεσθαι: also αἰτίαν ὑπέχειν, to lie under a charge, Xen., also ὑπομένειν, Aeschin., φέρεσθαι, Thuc.: αἰτίας περιπίπτειν, εἰς αἰτίαν εἵλθειν or ἐμπίπτειν, αἰτίας τυγχάνειν, Plat., and Oratt.—Opp. to these are ἐν αἰτία ἔχειν, Hdt. 5, 106, τιθέναι or ποιεῖσθαι, to hold one guilty, accuse, Hdt. 8, 99, also δὲ αἰτίας ἔχειν, Thuc.; and ἐν αἰτία βάλλειν, Erf. Soph. O. T. 655: τὴν αἰτίαν ἐπιφέρειν τινί, to impute the fault to one, Hdt. 1, 26, also ἀναιτιθέναι, προστιθέναι, προσβάλλειν, etc., freq. in Att.: ὑπολύνειν τινά τῃς αἰτίας, to acquit one of guilt, Oratt.—Hence αἰτία like Lat. causa, a ground of accusation, prosecution, c. gen. rei: but also in good sense, αἰτίαν ἀγαθὴν ἔχειν and ἐπιτιθεῖναι τινι, αἰτία βελτίους γεγονέναι, Heind. Plat. Gorg. 503 B, cf. αἰτιόμαι, κατηγοροῦμαι.—Dat. αἰτία, like Lat. *zab* causa, for the sake of,

c. gen., Thuc. 4, 87.—III. the head category under which a thing comes, Dem. 645, 7. Hence

Αἰτιώμαι, *ας*, *pass.*, to be charged or accused, Xen. Hell. 1, 6, 5: the act. is not found.

Αἰτιάμα, *ατος*, *τό*, a charge, accusation, guilt imputed, Aesch. Pr. 194, and Eur.

Αἰτιόμαι, *ῶμαι*, *ῆς*, *ῆς*, αἰτιόμαι, *ῆς*, *ῆς*, mid., to give as the cause or occasion, Plat.: esp. of a fault, hence *αἰτιόμαι*, charge, accuse, blame, τινά, Hom., who has it only in bad signif.: usu. αἰτ. τινά τινος, to accuse of a thing, also c. acc. rei, but hardly except when a neut. pron. as ταῦτα stands for the subst., e. g. Ar. Ach. 514, Xen. Cyr. 3, 1, 39: also c. inf., αἰτ. τινά ποιεῖν, to accuse one of doing, Hdt. 5, 27; foll. by ὅτι ... or ὡς ... Thuc. 1, 120, Xen. An. 3, 1, 7; αἰτ. τινα περὶ τινος, Xen. Hell. 1, 7, 6; αἰτ. τι κατὰ τινος, to bring a charge against one, Antipho 144, 32.—II. as pass. to be accused, in aor. ἠτιώην, Thuc. 6, 53, perf. ἠτιάμαι, Id. 3, 61, fut. αἰτιάβομαι, Dio C. [αἰ in fut. and other deriv. tenses.] Hence

Αἰτιάσις, *εως*, *ῆς*, a complaint, accusation, Antipho: and

Αἰτιάτεον, verb. adj. from αἰτιόμαι, one must accuse, one must attribute, Plat.

Αἰτιάτικός, *ῆς*, *όν*, (*αἰτιόμαι*) de longing to accusation.—II. αἰτιατική, *ῆς*, sc. πτώσις, casus accusativus. Adv.—*κώς*, in the accusative.

Αἰτιάτος, *ῆς*, *όν*, verb. adj. from αἰτιόμαι, caused, effected, Lat. causatus; τὸ αἰτ., the effect, Arist. Crg., cf. αἰτιον.

Αἰτίζω, *-ισω*, (*αἰτέω*) *τε* ask, beg, c. acc. rei, Od. 17, 222, 558: c. acc. pers. to beg, solicit, Od. 17, 346: also absol., Od. 17, 228, etc.

Αἰτιολόγέω, *ῶ*, (*αἰτιολόγος*) to inquire into and assign the cause, Plut.: also 'as dep. mid., αἰτιολογέομαι. Hence

Αἰτιολογήτεον, verb. adj. one must investigate causes, Diog. L.

Αἰτιολογία, *ας*, *ῆς*, a giving the cause, the cause or proof itself, Strab.

Αἰτιολογικός, *ῆς*, *όν*, ready at giving the cause, Strab.: as subst., *ῆς*, *κῆς*, or τὸ *-κόν*, readiness at giving it, Gal Adv.—*κῶς*.

Αἰτιολόγος, *ος*, (*αἰτία*, λέγω) giving the cause.

Αἰτιον, *ον*, *τό*, strictly neut. from αἰτιος, like αἰτία, a cause, Plat.; in M. Anton. form without matter.

Αἰτιος, *ῆς*, *όν*, more rarely *ος*, *ον* Ar. Plat. 547, causing, occasioning, but in Hom. always in bad sense, causing ill, bearing the blame, guilty, reprehensible; in good sense, Pind. P. 5, 33, etc.: *ὁ αἰτιος*, the author, originator, Thuc. 3, 22, etc., but more usu. the accused, defendant, culprit, Lat. reus, Aesch. Ch. 68, etc.; *οἱ αἰτιοὶ τοῦ πατρός*, they who have sinned against my father, Ib. 273.—Construct. usu. c. gen. rei, also αἰτιός τινός τινι, being the cause of a thing to a person, Isocr. 179 C, also c. inf., with and without the art. τοῦ, Hdt. 2, 20, 26; 3, 12, etc., cf. Schäf. Mel. p. 23; Heind. Plat. Crat. 416 C; Gorg. 452 D: τοῦ τοῦ αἰτιον ὅτι ..., Plat.—Compar. αἰτιώτερος, superl. αἰτιώτατος, Thuc. 1, 74: 4, 20.

Αἴτις, *ῆς*, *ῆς*, *ῆς*, fem. to αἴτης Alc.

Αἰτιώδης, *ες*, (*αἰτία*, εἶδος) like the cause, of the cause, ἀγνοία, Clem. A.—II. causal, original hence τὸ αἰ

τιώδες, form without matter, opp. to ὕλη, M. Anton., cf. αἰτιον.

Αἰτναίος, αἰά, αἰον, of or belonging to Aetna, Aesch. P. 365; Ζεὺς Αἰτν., because worshipped there, Pind. Ol. 6, 162; of a horse, in Soph. O. C. 312, acc. to some, fiery, acc. to others, huge, but rather, Aetnaean, Sicilian (for the Sicilian horses were a famous breed); so jestingly of the beetle, Ar. Pac. 73, ubi Schol. et Ar. Ach. 347; cf. Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 73.—*ἰ. αἰτναῖος*, a sea-fish, Opp.

†Αἰτνη, ἡς, (Dor. Αἰτνα) ἡ, Aetna, the famous volcano of Sicily, Pind. P. 1, 38.—2. a city on the southern declivity of Mt. Aetna, Pind. N. 9, 3.—3. a shepherdess, Theoc. 9, 15.

Αἰτρία, for αἰθρία, barbarism in Ar. Thesm. 1001.

†Αἰτωλία, ας, ἡ, Aetolia, a country of Greece lying east of Acarnania, Soph. El. 704; hence adj. Αἰτωλικός, ἡ, ὄν, Aetolian, Thuc. 4, 30.

†Αἰτωλός, ου, ὁ, collat. form of Αἰτωλός, an Aetolian, Pl. 4, 399; as adj. Aetolian, Arist., Paus.

†Αἰτωλῆς, ἰδος, ἡ, fem. to foreg., as Αἰτ. χώρα, Aesch. Hdt. 6, 127; Αἰτ. γῆ, Eur. Phoen. 982.

†Αἰτωλός, ου, ὁ, an Aetolian, Pl. 2, 638; also as adj. Aetolian, Pind. Ol. 3, 22.—The Aetolians were said to derive their name from—2. Aetolus, son of Endymion, king of Elis, who, when banished, settled on the Achei-ron, Apollod. 1, 7, 6, Paus.

Αἰώνης, adv.,=αἰών, αἰώνως, on a sudden, Eur. I. A. 1581.

Αἰωνίδιος, ου, unforeseen, sudden, quick, Aesch. P. 680, Thuc. 2, 61. Adv.—δῖος, Id. 2, 53, also—διον, Plut.

†Αἰμαγοράς, ου, ὁ, (αἰμῆ, αἰεῖω) Aechmagoras, a son of Hercules, Paus.

Αἰμαῶν, f.—αῶν, (αἰμῆ) to throw the αἰμῆ or spear, αἰμαῶν αἰμαῶν, Il. 4, 324; to fight with the spear, Aesch. Pers. 756; αἰμαῶν χεῖρα πρὸς τινι, to arm the hand against one, Soph. Aj. 97, cf. Soph. Trach. 353, ubi al. ἡμαζας.

Αἰμαλωσία, ας, ἡ, (αἰμῆ, ἄλωσις) a being prisoner of war, captivity, Diod. 20, 61; N. T. Ephes. 4, 8.—II. a body of captives, Diod. 17, 70.

Αἰμαλωτεύω, f.—εῦω, to make prisoner of war, to lead captive, N. T. Ephes. 4, 8.

Αἰμαλωτίζω,—foreg., Diod. 14, 37.

Αἰμαλωτικός, ἡ, ὄν, befitting a prisoner, Eur. Tro. 871.

Αἰμαλωτὶς, ἰδος, ἡ, a captive, Soph., and Eur.: also as pecul. fem. of αἰμαλωτός, e. g. φείρ, Soph. Aj. 71.

Αἰμαλωτισμός, ου, ὁ, (αἰμαλωτίζω) captivity.

Αἰμαλωτός, ου, (αἰμῆ, ἄλίσκομαι) taken by the spear, or in war, first in Hdt. 9, 76: οἱ αἰμαλωτοὶ, prisoners of war, Thuc. 3, 70: τὰ αἰμαλωτά, booty, Xen.: αἰμαλωτὸν λαμβάνειν, αἰρεῖν, αἰεῖν, to take prisoner, Eur. and Xen.: αἰμ. γίνεσθαι, to be taken prisoner, Xen.—II.—αἰμαλωτικός, εὐνὸν αἰμ., the couch of a captive, Aesch. Theb. 364; cf. δορυ-άλωτος, Aesch.

Αἰμῆ, ἡς, ἡ, the point of a spear, δορυς, ἔγχος, Hom.: also any point, e. g. ἀγκίστρον, κεράτιον, Opp.—II. hence a spear, freq. in Hom., also in Hdt., and Trag., but rare in Att. prose, in as Xen. Cyr. 4, 6, 4: also a dart, javelin, Aesch. Pers. 239; on Soph. Tr. 884 v. Herm.: a sceptre, Aesch. P. 405 v. 2.—2. a body of spear-bearers, like ἄσπις, Pind. P. 8.

58, Eur. Heracl. 276.—3. war, battle, Hdt. 5, 94: αἰμῆ θηρῶν, battle with wild beasts, Eur. H. F. 158; esp. in compds., as αἰμαλώτος, μεταίμιος, etc., like δόρυ.—4. in Aesch. Ag. 483, Cho. 625, γυναικὸς or γυναικεία αἰμῆ seems to be a woman's spirit, or (acc. to others) authority, rule, cf. supr. Il. 1, fin. (Akin to αἰσώω, as δραχμὴ to δράσσω, Donalds. N. Crat. 224: also perh. to ἀκῆ, ἀκμή.)

Αἰμῆς, εσσα, εν, armed with the spear, Aesch. Pers. 136.

Αἰμῆτά, ὁ, Ep. collat. form for αἰμῆτης, Il. 5, 197. [α]

Αἰμῆτήρ, ἡρος, ὁ,—αἰμῆτης, Opp. C. 3, 211. Hence

Αἰμῆτήριος, ἰα, ἰον, warlike, Lyc.

Αἰμῆτης, ου, ὁ, (αἰμῆ) a spearman, warrior, esp. as opp. to archers, oft. in Il.—II. in Pind. as adj., warlike, brave; seldom in prose, Plut. Rom. 2. Fem. αἰμῆτις, ἰδος.

Αἰμῆδοτος, ου, (αἰμῆ, δέω) bound in war,—αἰμαλώτος, Soph. Fr. 41.

Αἰμοφόρος, ου, (αἰμῆ, φέρω) who trails a pike, spear-bearing; ὁ, a spearman: freq. in Hdt., used esp. of bodyguards,—δορυφόρος, 1, 8; 7, 40.

ΑἰΨα, adv., quick, with speed, forthwith, on a sudden, oft. in Hom., who also joins αἰψα μάλα, and αἰψα δ' ἔπειτα, straight thereupon: rare in other poets, and never in prose. (ἀπαρ, ἄνωγος, αἰψως: hence αἰψηρός, λαψήριος, q. v.)

Αἰηροκέλευθος, ου, (αἰηρός, κέλευθος) swift-speeding, epith. of Bo-reas, Hes. Th. 379.

Αἰηρός, ὅ, ὄν, (αἰψα) quick, speedy, sudden, κόρος γόον αἰηρός, satiety in grief comes soon, Od. 4, 103: λίσεν ἀγορήν αἰηρήν, he dismissed the assembly, so that it quickly broke up, i. e. suddenly dismissed it, Il. 19, 276, Od. 2, 257: so δορὴν ἀλεγεινὴν δαῖτα, Od. 8, 38: not Att.; cf. λαψήριος.

ΑἰΨά, used only in Pres. and impf.: to perceive, become aware of, esp. to hear, but also to see, Od. 18, 11, Soph. O. C. 182: also of mental perception, to observe, know, Il. 10, 189, 160. Construct.: always c. gen. pers. and usu. c. gen. rei, but also c. acc. rei, as Il. 10, 532: and so usu. in Pind., and Trag. Only poet., and mostly Ep. and Lyric. [αἰ—mostly in Hom., but α sometimes in arsis, as Il. 10, 532: αἰ—in Pind. and Trag., v. Seidl. Eur. Tro. 156, Ellendt Lex. Soph.: i rarely, Heyne Il. 15, 252, Spohn Hes. Op. 215.]

Αἰώ,* αἰώ, ἡμι to breathe, found only once in the impf., αἰῶν αἰῶν ἦτορ, I breathed out my life, Il. 15, 252, like θυμὸν αἰσθε, Il. 20, 403: others refer it to the foreg.; translating, I knew it in my heart, Spitzn. ad l. [α]

†Αἰώ, poet. for αἰῶνα, v. αἰών.

Αἰών, ὄνος, ἡ, Dor. for ἡῖών, Pind. and Aesch. [αἰ]

Αἰών, ὄνος, ὁ, also ἡ, Ion., Ep., and Eur. Phoen. 1484; acc. apocop. αἰώ, Aesch. Fr. 413:—a space or period of time, esp. a lifetime, life, Lat. aevum, Hom., who joins ψυχῇ καὶ αἰῶν, and so freq. in Hdt., and Att., αἰὼν πέφαται, Il. 19, 27, φθίνει, Od. 5, 160, λείπει τινά, Il. 5, 685, τελευτῶν τὸν αἰῶνα, Hdt. 1, 32, etc., ἀπέπνευσεν αἰῶνα, Eur. Phil. 14: also one's time of life, age: the age of man, νέος ὑπ' αἰῶνος, young in age, Il. 24, 725: δι' αἰῶνος, for one's life long, Aesch. Ag. 554: an age, generation, Aesch. Theb. 744: also one's lot in life, Soph. Eur. And. 1215.—2. a

long space of time, eternity, like Lat. aevum, τὸς αἰῶνα, forever, Plat. Tim. 38 C; εἰς ὑπάρταν τὸν αἰῶνα, Lycour. 162, 24: and in plur. εἰς τοὺς αἰῶνας τῶν αἰῶνων, unto ages of ages, for ever and ever, N. T. Gal. 1, 5.—3. later, a space of time clearly defined and marked out, an era, age, period of a dispensation: ὁ αἰὼν οὗτος, this present life, this world, N. T. Luc. 16, 8, opposed to ὁ αἰὼν ὁ μέλλον or ἐρ χόμενος, Marc. 10, 30; and the world, Hebr. 1, 2.—II. the marrow, spinal marrow, H. Hom. Merc. 42, Ruhnke Ep. Cr. 29. Hence

Αἰώνιος, ου, also ἰα, ἰον, Plat. Tim. 38 B, lasting, eternal, e. g. δόξα, Plat. N. T.; αἰώνιοι θεοὶ=Lat. laei saeculares, Herodian 3, 8, 18. Adv.—ἰως Αἰωνόβιος, ου, (αἰών, βίος) immortal, Inscr. Rosetti.

Αἰωνοτόκος, ου, (αἰών, τεκεῖν) parent of eternity, Synes.

Αἰωνοχάρης, ἐς, (αἰών, χαίρω) re-joicing in eternity, Clem. Al.

Αἰώρα, ας, ἡ, (αἰεῖω) a machine for suspending bodies, a swinging-basket, bed, or mat, hammock, Plut.: a chariot on springs, Plat.: a swing, v. Millingen used. anc. Monum. I, 77, pl. 30.—II. a flying, being suspended or hovering in the air, osculation, Plat. Phaed. 111 E. (v. Buttm. Lexil. v. ἀνέμωθεν 27, p. 136.)

Αλωρέω, ὦ, f.—ῥω (from αλωρά, Buttm. Lexil. p. 136,) to lift up, raise, rear, αλωρεῖν τὸ νύκτον, of the eagle raising his back, Pind. P. 1, 17: to hang up, let hang, and so to wave, or set waving, Hipp. More freq. press. αλωρέωμαι, c. fut. mid. to be raised or high, Eur. Hec. 32: to be expended, to hang, Hdt. 7, 92: to vibrate, P. at. Phaed. 112 B: in gen. to wave or float in air, hover or sit about, of the hair, Asius Fr. 2, of a dream, Soph. El. 1390: to be tossed about on the open sea, to be out at sea, Il. at. Alcib. 28.—2. metaph. to be in expense, Lat. suspensus esse, ἐν κινδύνῳ τι τρωεῖσθαι, to hang in doubt, to be involved, Thuc. 7, 77: but αλωρ. ἐν τινι, to depend upon a person, Lat. pendere ab aliquo, Plat. Menex. 249 A; also to be in a state of high excitement, τρωεῖσθαι ὑπὲρ μεγάλων, to play for a high stake, Hdt. 8, 100; αλωρ. τὴν ψυχῇ, Xen. Cyn. 4, 4.

Αλωρῶμα, ατος, τό, that which is hung up or hovers, Lyc.—II.—εσ., a being hung up, hovering, Eur. Or. 981. suspense.—2. a hanging, φονὴν αλωρῶμα, the noose of death, Id. Hel. 353

Αλωρῆσις, εως, ἡ, a hovering: suspense, Plat. Tim. 89 A.

Αλωρήτος, ου, hanging, hovering, Mel. 77.

Αλωρίζω,—the more usu. αλωρέω 'AKA' or 'AKAI', adv.,=αἰκνῶ softly, gently, Pind. P. 4, 277: v. ἀκέω, ἰον, ἀκασκα, ἡκα, cf. Buttm. Lexil. v. ἀκέω.

†Ακαδημαϊκός, ἡ, ὄν, Academic Platonic, Cic. Att. 13, 12, Plut., Luc. From

†Ακαδημία and 'Ακαδημία, ας, ἡ, the Academy, a gymnasium in the suburbs of Athens (so named from the hero Academus), where Plato taught; hence the Platonic school of philosophers were called Academic, οἱ ὑπὸ τῆς 'Ακαδημίας. [Ἀκᾷ δμητῶ, Herm. Ar. Nub. 1003, Buttm. Ausf. Gr. p. 37, 38, n., so that it should be 'Ακαδημία, or at least 'Ακαδημία.]

†Ακαδημαϊκός, ἡ, ὄν,—ακαδημαϊκός, Plut.

† Ἀκαδημιος, οὐ, ὁ, *Academy*, an Athenian hero, from whom the Academy derived its name, Theogn. 987.

Ἀκάω, obsol. pres., whence the part. ἀκαχόμενος, q. v.

Ἀκαῖος, ἔς, (a priv., καίω) *unburnt*.
Ἀκαθαίρετος, (a priv., καθαίρω) *not to be put down*, Philo.

Ἀκαθάρσις, ας, ἡ, (ἡκαθαρός) *want of cleansing*, Hipp.: *uncleanliness*, *filth*, Plat.: also *moral foulness*, *filthy vice*, *impurity*, Dem., N. T. Rom. 6, 10, etc.

Ἀκαθάριος, ητος, ἡ, *dub l.* for *foreg.*, N. T. Apoc. 17, 4.

Ἀκάθαρτος, ον, (a priv., καθαίρω) *uncleaned*, Hipp.: *unclean*, *filthy*, in body or mind, Plat., and Xen.: *unpurified*, *untuned*, Soph. O. T. 256.—II. act. *not fit for cleansing*, Aetnae. Adv. -τως.

Ἀκαθεκτός, = οὐ κατέχω, *I do not occupy or fill*, Sext. Emp.

Ἀκαθεκτος, ον, (a priv., κατέχω) *ungovernable*, Pseudo-Phocyl. 180. Adv. -τως.

Ἀκανά, ης, ἡ, = ἄκῃ, ἄκίς, *a thorn*, prick, god, Lat. *stimulus*, Ap. Rh.—II. *a ten-foot rod* used in land surveying, Lat. *acuna*, *acna*; Schneid. *Iud. Script. R. R.* [α]

Ἀκαρεῖσθαι, dep. *to behave unseasonably*, Philo.

Ἀκαίρεω, opp. *to εὐκαίρεω*, *to be opportune*, without an opportunity, Diod.

Ἀκαιρία, ας, ἡ, *an unseasonable time*, Plat., etc.—II. opp. *to καίρος*, *want of opportunity*, a bad situation, Dem. 16, 4: also *want of time*, Plut.—III. the character of an ἄκαιρος, *want of tact*, *impertinence*, Plat. Symp. 182 A, Theophr. Char. 12.

Ἀκαίριος, η, ον, (a priv., καίριος, *καίριος*) *ill-timed*, *unseasonable*, hence proverb., ὁ τι κεν ἐπ' ἀκαίριον γλώσσαν ἔλθῃ, Lat. *quicquid in incertum venerit, whatever chanced to come unprompted*, Schaf. Dion. Comp. 12.

Ἀκαίριος, ον, poet. for ἀκαίριος, Welck. Syll. Ep. 54.

Ἀκαροβόας, ον, ὁ, (ἀκαίριος, βοάω) *an unseasonable brawler*, Eccl.

† Ἀκαρολογέω, ὦ, *to talk unseasonably*; and

† Ἀκαρολογία, ας, ἡ, *unseasonable talking*. From

† Ἀκαρολόγος, ον, (ἀκαίριος, λέγω) *talking unseasonably*, Philo.

Ἀκαίριος, ον, (a priv., καίριος) *ill-timed*, *unseasonable*, Aesch. Pr. 1036, etc.: ἔς ἀκαίρια ποιεῖν, Lat. *operam perdere*, *to bestow labour in vain*, unprofitably, Theogn. 915: *unfortunate*, *troublesome*, Lat. *molestus* or *ineptus*, Theophr. Char. 12: *ill-suited to do a thing*, c. inf., Xen.—II. *not observing due bounds*, *excessive*, γνώμα ἀκαίριος ὀβριον, Eur. I. T. 419. Adv. -ρος, Hipp.

† Ἀκάκλις or Ἀκῆκαλλίς, ιδος, ἡ, *the seed of an Aegyptian shrub*, Diosc.—II. as pr. n. *Acacallis*, daughter of Minos, Ap. Rh. 4, 1490.—2. a nymph, Paus.

Ἀκῆκέφατος, ον, (a priv., κακέφατος) *not ill reputed*.

Ἀκῆρης, ον, ὁ, only in Aesch. Pers. 852, poet. for ἄκακος, *guileless*, Lat. *innocens*.

† Ἀκακήσιον, ον, τό, *Acacesium*, a city of Arcadia, Paus.

Ἀκακήσιος, ον, ὁ, epith. of Mercury in Arcadia, from the city Acacesium; or rather = sq., Call. Dian. 143.

Ἀκάκητα, Ep. for ἀκακήτης, II. 16, 185, Od. 24, 10, epith. of Mercury: in Hes. Theog. 614 of Prometheus.

= ἄκακος, *guileless*, *gracious*, like ἀγαθός, πρᾶνός, ἐρίονιος.

Ἀκακήτης, ον, ὁ, v. foreg.

Ἀκάκία, ας, ἡ, (ἄκῃ) *an Egyptian tree*, the thorny acacia, elsewh. ἄκανθα, Diosc.

Ἀκάκία, ας, ἡ, (ἄκακος) *guileless*, *innocence*, Dem. 1372, 23.

Ἀκακοήτης, ες, (a priv., κακοήτης) *guileless*.

Ἀκῆκος, ον, (a priv., κακός) *unknowing of ill*, *guileless*, Aesch. Pers. 664, and Plat.: esp. *without malice*, Lat. *non malus*, ἀπλοῦς, Ruhnk. Tim., Schaf. Greg. 342. Adv. -κος, cf. ὀδῶλος.—II. as pr. n. *Acacus*, son of Lycan, founder of Acacesium, Paus.

Ἀκῆκούρητος, ον, (a priv., κακούρητος) *uncorrupted*, *unhurt*. Adv. -τως.

Ἀκύνυτος, ον, (a priv., κακύνω) = sq., Hierocl. Adv. -τως.

Ἀκάκωτος, ον, (a priv., κακῶς) *unharmful*, Dio C.

† Ἀκάλανδρος, ον, ὁ, *Acalandrus*, a river of Italy near Thurii, Strab.

Ἀκῆανθίς, ιδος, ἡ, = ἀκάνθις, *a goldfinch*, an epith. applied to Ἄρτεμις in Ar. Av. 872, explained by some in Ar. Pac. 1079 as a species of dog.

Ἀκῆλάρρεϊτης, ον, ὁ, (ἄκαλος, ῥέω) *soft-flowing*, epith. of Ocean, II. 7, 422.

Ἀκῆλάρρεος, ον, post-Hom. for ἀκῆλάρρεϊτης, Orph.

Ἀκαλήφη, ης, ἡ, *a nettle*, Ar. Eq. 422: hence the sting as of a nettle, ἀπὸ τῆς ὀργῆς, Id. Vesp. 844.—II. a sea-fish, Lat. *urtica*, which stings like a nettle, Arist. H. A.

† Ἀκάλλη, ης, ἡ, *Acalie*, = Ἀκακαλῆς, Apollod.

Ἀκαλλῆς, ες, gen. ἑός, (a priv., κάλλος) *without charms*, Luc., Plut.

Ἀκαλλέρητος, ον, (a priv., καλλίερῶς) esp. *ιερά*, *not accepted by the gods*, *ill-omened*, Aeschin. Adv. -τως.

Ἀκαλλώπιστος, ον, (a priv., καλλώπιστος) *unadorned*, Plut., κόμη, Luc. Pisc. 12.

Ἀκαλός, ἡ, ὅν, (ἄκῃν) like ἡκαλός, *peaceful*, still. Adv. -λως.

Ἀκαλύπτος, ον, (a priv., καλύπτω) *uncovered*, *unveiled*, Soph. O. T. 1427. Adv. -τως.

Ἀκῆλόφης, ες, = ἀκάλυπτος, Soph. Phil. 1327: also ἀκῆλῶφος, ον, Diog. L. 8, 72.

† Ἀκαμαντιδης, ον, ὁ, son or descendant of Acamas, Dem. 1398, 11.

† Ἀκαμαντίς, ιδος, ἡ (ὀνλή.) the Attic tribe Acamantis, Thuc. 4, 118.

Ἀκαμαντολόγχις, ον, ὁ, (ἄκάμας, λόγχι) *unwearied at the spear*, Pind. I. 7, 13.

Ἀκαμαντομάχης, ον, ὁ, (ἄκάμας, μάχη) *unwearied in fight*, Pind. P. 4, 304.

† Ἀκαμαντοπόδης, ον, ὁ, = sq., Synes.

Ἀκαμαντόπους, ὁ, ἡ, ὄν, τὸ, gen. ποδός, (ἄκάμας, ποῦς) *untiring of foot*, ἔπιτος, Pind. O. 3, 5: also ἄκ. ἀπῆνη, βροντή, Id. 5, 6; 4, 2.

Ἀκαμαντοχάρμας, ὁ, (ἄκάμας, χάρις) *unwearied in fight*, Pind. Fr. 179, in voc. ἀκαμαντοχάρμαν, wh. makes it probable that the gen. would be -μαντος, Lob. Paral. 1, p. 172; although the analogy of μενεχάρμας would favour -μης, ον.

Ἀκάμας, ατος, ὁ, (a priv., κάμνω) *untiring*, *unresting*, ἡέλιος, II. 18, 239, Σπερχείος, etc., II. 16, 176, and Pind.—II. as pr. n. *Acamas*, son of Theseus, Dem., Diod. Sic., etc.—2. son of Antenor, II. 2, 823.—3. son of Asius, II. 12, 140.—4. a leader of the Thra-

cians, II. 2, 844.—5. a promontory of Cyprus, Strab., Luc. Nav. 7.

Ἀκάματος, ον, also ἡ, ον, Hes. Th. 747, Soph. Ant. 339, *without sense of toil*, hence—1. like foreg., *untiring*, *unresting*, in Hom. always epith. of fire: ἄκ. μένος, σθένος, Aesch., etc. γῆ, Soph. I. c., *earth that never tires from tillage*, or *that never tires of yielding fruits*, i. e. *inexhaustible*.—2. *not tired or weary*, Hipp.—II. act. *not tiring*, Aetnae. Adv. -τως, also ἀκάματα, Soph. El. 164. [Ep. ἀκάματος, cf. a sub fin.]

Ἀκάμυστος, ον, (a priv., κάμνω) *for καταμνω*, *without winning*.

Ἀκαμπής, ες, = ἀκαμπτος, Orph. Hence

† Ἀκαμπία, ας, ἡ, = ἀκαμπία, Hipp. † Ἀκαμπτόπους, ὁ, ἡ, πονν, τό, gen. ποδός, (ἀκαμπτος, πούς) *with unbending feet or legs*, Nonn.

Ἀκαμπτός, ον, (a priv., κάμπτω) *unbent*, *stiff*, Plat.: *without curve* *straight*, ὁρόσιος, Hipp.—II. *unbending*, *inevitable*, Pind., and Aesch.: τὸ ἀκαμπτον, *firmness*, *steadfastness* Plut. Hence

Ἀκαμπία, ας, ἡ, *inflexibility*, Arist. Gen. An.

Ἀκανθα, ης, ἡ, (ἄκῃ) *a thorn*, prickly, Theocr. 7, 140: hence—1. a prickly plant, thistle, or perh. the same as ἀκάνθος, Od. 5, 328: also *a thorny tree*, prob. a kind of acacia, found in Aegypt, Hdt. 2, 96; several kinds are mentioned by Theophr.:—proverb., οὐ γὰρ ἀκάνθαι, *no thistles*, i. e. *no thing useless*, Ar. Fr. 407.—2. the prickles or spines of the porcupine, etc., Arist. H. A.—3. the pointed bones of the back, and so the back-bone or spine itself, esp. of fish, Hdt. 2, 75, cf. 4, 72; also of serpents, Theocr. 24, 32.—4. metaph. ἀκάνθαι τῶν ζητήσεων, Cicero's *spinae disserendi* *thorny questions*, *knotty points*, Jac. Anth. 2, 2, p. 123.

Ἀκανθεῖον, ὄνος, ὁ, *a thorny brake*, Lat. *dumetum*; late.

Ἀκανθήεις, εσσα, εν, (ἀκάνθα) *thorny*, prickly, Nic. Th. 638.

Ἀκανθήριος, ὁ, ὄν, (ἀκάνθα) *with spines*, Arist. H. A. 9, 37, 16.

Ἀκανθίας, ον, ὁ, (ἀκάνθα) *a prickly thing*, and so—1. a kind of fish, perh. the *squalus acanthias*, Linn., Arist. H. A.—2. a kind of cicada, Ael.—3. a prickly asparagus.

Ἀκανθικός, ὁ, ὄν, (ἀκάνθα) *thorny* Theophr.

Ἀκανθίνος, η, ο, *thorny*, of thorns στέφανος, N. T. Marc. 15, 17.—II. of the tree ἀκάνθα, Hdt. 2, 96.—III. of the down of thistles, Strab.

Ἀκανθιον, ον, τό, dim. from ἀκάνθα, Arist. H. A.—II. a kind of thistle, Lat. *onopordium acanthium*, Diosc.

Ἀκανθίς, ιδος, ἡ, *a thistle*, *goldfinch*, Arist. H. A.—II. a plant like ἀκάνθα, Diosc.—III. as fem. adj., prickly, Anth.

Ἀκανθίων, ονος, ὁ, *a hedgehog*, porcupine, Galen.

Ἀκανθοβάτης, ον, ὁ, fem. -βάτις, ιδος, ἡ, (ἀκάνθα, βαίνω) *going on thorns*, Leon. Tar. 65: metaph. = ἀκάνθολόγος, Anth. [α]

Ἀκανθοβόλος, ον, (ἀκάνθα, βάλλω) *shooting thorns*, *pricking*, ῥόδον, Nic.—II. ὁ ἀκ., a surgical instrument for extracting bones.

Ἀκανθολόγος, ον, (ἀκάνθα, λέγω) *gathering thorns*: esp. metaph. of quibbling arguers, Anth. cf. ἄκάνθα 4.

Ἀκανθόνωτος, ον, (ἀκάνθα, νῶτον) *prickle-backed*.

Ἀκανθοπλήξ, ητος, ὁ, ἡ, (ἀκάνθα

· λήσσω) scratched with thorns or sharp bones, Ὀδυσσεὺς ἄκ., name of a play of Sophocles.

Ἀκανθός, οὐ, ἡ, Lat. *acanthus*, bear's-breech, a plant much used in works of art, esp. Corinth. capitals, with the epith. ὄφρος, Lat. *mollis*, flexus, Theocr. 1, 55; also ἄκανθα, Voss Virg. Ecl. 3, 45.—II. a prickly Aegyptian tree, also ἀκακία, Voss Virg. Georg. 2, 119. More rarely ὁ ἄκ., Schol. Nic. Ther. 645. (Passow suggests a deriv. from ἀκή and ἄνθος, thorn-flower.)

† Ἀκανθός, οὐ, ὁ, *Acanthus*, masc. pr. n. Thuc. 5, 19.—2. ἡ, a city of Chalcidice, on the Strymonian gulf, Hdt. 6, 44; ὁ Ἀκάνθιος, Hdt. 7, 116.—3. a city of Aegypt with a temple of Osiris, Strab.; Ἀκανθῶν πόλις, Diod. Sic. 1, 97; hence ὁ Ἀκανθοπολίτης.

Ἀκανθοστεφής, ἐς, gen. ἐός, (ἄκανθα, στέφα) crowned with thorns; of a fish, prickly-backed, Arist. ap. Ath. 319 C.

Ἀκανθοφάγος, οὐ, (ἄκανθα, φαγεῖν) eating thorns, Arist. H. A. [α].

Ἀκανθοφορέω, to bear thorns: from Ἀκανθοφόρος, οὐ, (ἄκανθα, φέρω) bearing thorns or thistles, Nonn.

Ἀκανθοφύα, (ἄκανθα, φύω) to bear thorns or thistles, Diosc.

Ἀκανθόφυλλος, οὐ, (ἄκανθα, φύλλω) prickly-leaved.

Ἀκανθοχοῖρος, οὐ, ὁ, (ἄκανθα, χοῖρος) a porcupine; or a hedgehog.

Ἀκανθώ, (ἄκανθα) to make prickly, Theophr., in pass.

Ἀκανθυλλίς, ἰδός, ἡ, Arist. H. A.; dim. from ἄκανθις.

Ἀκανθώδης, ἐς, gen. ἐός, (ἄκανθα, εἶδος) full of thorns, thorny, Hdt. 1, 126; μεταφ. βίος ἄκ., Strab.—2. prickly, Arist. H. A.: λόγοι ἄκ., sharp speeches, Luc. D. Mort. 10, 8.

Ἀκυνθῶν, ὄνος, ὁ,=ἄκανθεῖν.

† Ἀκανίας, οὐ, ὁ, *Acanias*, a harbour of Rhodes, Arist.

Ἀκύνιζω, (ἄκανος) to bear or be like ἄκανος, Theophr.

Ἀκυνικός, like the ἄκανος, Theophr.

Ἀκύνιον, οὐ, τό, dim. from ἄκανος.

Ἀκύνος, οὐ, ὁ,=ἄκανθα: hence—II. a kind of thistle, Theophr.—III. the prickly head of some fruits, like the pine-apple; v. Schneid. Ind. Theophr.

Ἀκῆπλεντος, οὐ, (a priv., κατηλεῖω) free from the tricks of trade, sincere, Synes.

Ἀκῆπλος, οὐ,=foreg.: βίος a life without guile, Strab.

Ἀκάπνιστος, οὐ, (a priv., καπνίζω) unsmoked: μέλι, honey taken without smoking the bees, Strab.

Ἀκαπνος, οὐ, (a priv., καπνός) without smoke, free from it, οἰκία, Hipp.—II. not smoking, making no smoke, πῦρ, Theophr.: θυσία ἀκαπνος, an offering though no burnt offering, such as a poem, Jac. Ant. 2, 1, p. 96: θύειν ἀκαπνα, to live without a hearth of one's own, i. e. at others' expense, Ath. 8 E.—III.=foreg., Plin.

Ἀκάπνωτος, οὐ, (a priv., καπνώω) free from vapour, Eur. Phæd. 2, 54.

Ἀκάρδιος, οὐ, (a priv., καρδία) wanting the heart, Plut. Caes. 63: metaph. heartless; weak, Lat. excors, Galen.—II. of wood, without heart or pith, and so solid, Theophr.

Ἀκαρεί, adv., v. ἀκαρής.

Ἀκάρηρος, οὐ, (a priv., κάρηνον) headless, Anth.

Ἀκάρης, ἐς, (a priv., κέρω) strictly of hair, too short to be cut, hence in gen. short, small, tiny, not usu. of

time, hence—1. ἀκαρής, a moment, ἐν ἀκαρεί χρόνον, Ar. Plut. 244; also ἐν ἀκαρεί χρόνω, Diod., and ἐν ἀκαρεί, Luc. Asin. 37: ἐπ' ἀκαρείς, for a moment, Aretae.: ἀκαρή διάλιπών, sc. χρόνον, having waited a moment, Ar. Nub. 496; and ἀκαρή, Alciphr.: but—2. also ἀκαρές, a morsel, Ar. Vesp. 701, and oft. with negat., οὐδ' ἀκαρή, not even a morsel, not a bit, Ar. Vesp. 541, etc.: παρ' ἀκαρή, within a hair's breadth, very nearly, Plat. Ax. 366 C.—II. τὸ ἀκαρές, the ring of the little finger, Poll.

Ἀκαρί, τό, a mite, or maggot in cheese, etc., also in the skin of animals, Arist. H. A.

Ἀκαριαίος, αἶα, αἶον, (ἄκαρής) short, small, tiny, πλοῦς, Dem. 1292, 2: also of time, Dion. H.

Ἀκαρια, ἡς, ἡ, a kind of thistle, Theophr.

† Ἀκαρινάν, ἄνος, ὁ, *Acarnan*, son of Alcmaeon and Callirrhoe, progenitor of the Acarnanians, Thuc. 2, 102.—2. an Acarnanian, Hdt. 1, 62; 7, 221; fem. Ἀκαρινάνις.

† Ἀκαρινία, ας, ἡ, *Acarnania*, a country of Greece, between Epirus and Aetolia, Hdt. 2, 10.

† Ἀκαρινικός, ἡ, ὅν, *Acarnanian*, Thuc. 2, 102; ἡ Ἀκαρινική sc. χώρα, Acarnania, Strab.

Ἀκατέω, to be ἀκαρπος, or barren, Theophr. Hence

Ἀκατέια, ας, ἡ, unfruitfulness, Aesch. Eum. 801.

Ἀκάριστος, οὐ, (a priv., καρπίζω)=ἀκάρπωτος, where nothing is to be reaped, unfruitful, of the sea, like ἀτρυγέτος, Eur. Phoen. 210.

Ἀκαρπος, οὐ, (a priv., καρπός) without fruit, barren, Eur., etc., c. gen., λίμνη ἡ ἑχθύν, Paus.—II. metaph. fruitless, unprofitable, πόνος, Bacchyl. 18.—III. act. in Aesch. Eum. 942, making barren, blasting. Adv. —ως, Soph.

Ἀκάρπωτος, οὐ, (a priv., καρπώω) not made fruitful, without fruit, Theophr.: metaph., νίκης ἀκάρπωτος χάρις, a fruitless victory, Soph. Aj. 176 ubi Herm.: χρησμός ἄκ., an unfulfilled oracle, Aesch. Eum. 714.

Ἀκατέρητος, οὐ, (a priv., καρτερέω) insuperable, Plut.

Ἀκαρτός, οὐ, (a priv., κείρω) unshorn, uncut, Ath. 211 E.

Ἀκαρφής, ἐς, (a priv., κάρφω) not dried or withered, Nic.

Ἀκασκῶ, adv., gently, Cratin. Nom. 5, cf. ἄκᾶ, ἄκέων. Hence

Ἀκασκαῖος, αἶα, αἶον, gentle, ἀγαλμα πλοῦτος, Aesch. Ag. 741.

† Ἀκάστη, ἡς, ἡ, *Acaste*, a daughter of Oceanus, H. Hom. Cer. 421.

† Ἀκάστος, οὐ, ὁ, *Acastus*, son of Pelias king of Iolcos, Pind. N. 4, 93.—2. king of Dulichium, Od. 14, 336.

Ἀκατάβαστος, οὐ, (a priv., καταβάζομαι) uncontrolled.

Ἀκατάβλητος, οὐ, (a priv., καταβάλλω) not to be thrown down, irrefragable, λόγος, Ar. Nub. 1229.

Ἀκατάγγελτος, οὐ, (a priv., καταγγέλλω) unproclaimed, πόλεμος, Dion H.

Ἀκατάγνωστος, οὐ, (a priv., καταγινώσκω) not to be condemned, blameless, N. T. Tit. 2, 8. Adv. —ως.

Ἀκατάγνιστος, οὐ, (a priv., καταγινώσκω) unconquerable, Diod.

Ἀκαταδικαστος, οὐ, (a priv., καταδικάζω) not condemned.

Ἀκαταθύμιος, οὐ, (a priv., καταθύμιος) against one's wish, disagreeable, post-Hom. for ἀποθύμιος, Artemid. [v]

Ἀκαταιτίωτος, οὐ, (a priv., αἰεταῖομαι) not to be accused, Joseph.

Ἀκατακάλυπτος, οὐ, (a priv., κατακαλύπτω) uncovered, Polyb.; stripped of covering. [—άλ—]

Ἀκατάκτιστος, οὐ, (a priv., κατακλῶω) that cannot be broken.

Ἀκατακόσμητος, οὐ, (a priv., κατακοσμέω) undorned, unarranged, Plut.

Ἀκατάκριτος, οὐ, (a priv., κατακρίνω) not condemned, N. T. Act. 16, 37. Adv. —τως.

Ἀκάτακτος, οὐ, (a priv., κατάγυνμι) not to be broken, Arist. Meteor.

Ἀκαταληκτικός, ἡ, ὅν, dual. for ἀκατάληκτος II.

Ἀκατάληκτος, οὐ, (a priv., καταλήγω) incessant, Epict.—II. *acatalectic*, in prosody, Hephaest. Adv. —τως.

Ἀκατάληπτος, οὐ, λαμβάνω, not to understand, Sext. Emp.

Ἀκατάληπτος, οὐ, (a priv., καταλαμβάνω) not seized or touched, Arist. Probl.: not held fast, M. Anton.—II. not to be seized or conquered, Joseph. metaph. incomprehensible, Cic. Acad. 2, 9, 18; Plut. Adv. —τως. Hence

Ἀκαταληψία, ας, ἡ, incomprehensibleness: hence the Academic tenet, that "nothing can be comprehended," Cic. Att. 13, 19, 3.

Ἀκατάληκτος, οὐ, (a priv., καταλήπτω) irreconcilable, Zaleuc. ap. Stob. p. 280, 12. Adv. —τως, ἄκ. ἐχειν or διακείσθαι τι, Polyb. 12, 7, 5.

Ἀκατάλληλος, οὐ, (a priv., κατά, ἄλληλων) not fitting together, heterogeneous, Arist. Mund.

Ἀκατάλυτος, οὐ, (a priv., καταλύω) indissoluble, indestructible, Dion. H.

Ἀκαταμάθητος, οὐ, (a priv., καταμανθάνω) not learnt or known, Hipp.

Ἀκαταμάχητος, οὐ, (a priv., καταμάχμαι) not to be subdued, unconquerable, Luc. Philop. 8.

Ἀκαταμέτρητος, οὐ, (a priv., καταμετρέω) unmeasured, immense, Strab.

Ἀκατανόητος, οὐ, (a priv., κατανοέω) not to be conceived of, Luc. Philop. 13. Adv. —τως.

Ἀκατάσσετος, οὐ, (a priv., καταξέω) not polished or heven, Böckh. Inscr. 1, 279.

Ἀκαταπάλαιστος, οὐ, (a priv., καταπάλαιω) unconquerable in boxing.

Ἀκατάπαυστος, οὐ, (a priv., καταπαύω) not to be set at rest, incessant, Polyb., perpetual, ἀρχή, Plut. Arat. 26: that cannot cease, c. gen. N. T. 9 Pet. 2, 14. Adv. —τως.

Ἀκατάπληκτος, οὐ, (a priv., καταπλήσσω) undanted, Dior. H. 1, 81 Adv. —τως, Diod. Hence

Ἀκαταπληξία, ας, ἡ, undauntedness, Clem. Al.

Ἀκαταπόνητος, οὐ, (a priv., καταπονέω) not to be worn out, κόσμος, Philolaus ap. Stob. Ecl. 1, 420.

Ἀκατάποτος, οὐ, (a priv., καταπίνω) not to be swallowed, LXX. Job 20, 18.

Ἄκα: ἀρδεντος, οὐ, (a priv., καταρδένω) unmoistened, Eccl.

Ἀκατάσβεστος, οὐ, (a priv., κατασβέννυμι) unquenchable, Galen.

Ἀκατάσειστος, οὐ, (a priv., κατασειώω) not to be shaken.

Ἀκατασήμαντος, οὐ, (a priv., κατασημαίνω) unsealed; hence ἄκ. ἐν ταλμα, a commission not given in writing, i. e. verbal, Hdn. 3, 11, 19.

Ἀκατασκεύαστος, οὐ, (a priv., κατασκευάζω) unthought, unformed, rough, inartificial, Philostr., LXX. Gen. 1, 2.—II. not admitting of high finish, Plut. Adv. —τως.

Ἀκατάσκευος, οὐ, (a priv., κατασκευή) without preparation, inartificial

temple, Dion. H. Thuc. 2.—II. without regular establishment, without a dwelling, *3ios*, Diod. Adv. —*ως*, Polyb.

**Ακαταστάσια*, *ας, ή*, a being *ἀκατάστατος*, a state of disorder, anarchy, tumult, Polyb. 1, 70, N. T. Luc. 21, 9: confusion, N. T. 1 Cor. 14, 33.—II. *inconstancy*, Polyb. 7, 4, 8.

**Ακαταστάτως*, *ω*, to be *ἀκατάστατος*, Epict. from

**Ακατάστατος*, *ον*, (a priv., *καθίστημι*) unstable, unsettled, Hipp. *πνεύμα*, Dem. 383, 7: *unsteady*, *fickle*, Polyb.—II. *not making any deposit*, thick, *σώρα*, Hipp. Adv. —*τως*, Isocr. 401 B.

**Ακατάστροφος*, *ον*, (a priv., *καταστροφή*) without end: of style, *not rounded*, Dion. H.

**Ακατάσχετος*, *ον*, (a priv., *κατέχειν*) *not to be checked or restrained*, Diod., Plut. Mar. 44: Adv. —*τως*, Plut.

**Ακατάτρητος*, *ον*, (a priv., *κατατρέπειν*) *not pierced*, Gal.

**Ακατάτρητος*, *ον*, (a priv., *κατατρίβω*) *not to be worn out*, Polyb. 3, 89, 9.

**Ακαταφρόνητος*, *ον*, (a priv., *καταφρονέω*) *not to be despised*, hence *important*, Lat. *hauud spernendus*, *dreaded*, Xen. Ages. 6, 8.

**Ακαταχόριστος*, *ον*, (a priv., *καταχωρίζω*) *undivided*, *όλη*, Arist. Probl.

**Ακατάψαυστος*, *ον*, (a priv., *καταψάω*) *not to be touched*, v. I. Hdt. 4, 191.

**Ακατάψεκτος*, *ον*, (a priv., *καταψέγω*) *blameless*, Eccl. Adv. —*τως*.

**Ακατάψενστος*, *ον*, (a priv., *καταψεύδομαι*) *not feigned*, *real*, Hdt. 4, 191.

**Ακατέρηστος*, *ον*, (a priv., *κατεργάζομαι*) *unthought*, *rough*, Longin.: *undigested*, *τροφή*, Arist. Part. An.

**Ακάτη*, *ή*=*ακατος*, acc. to the MSS. in Aesch. Ag. 985: cf. Klausen, not. crit. ad v. 916.

**Ακατηγόρητος*, *ον*, (a priv., *κατηγορέω*) *not to be accused*, *blameless*, Diod. 11, 46. Adv. —*τως*.

**Ακατίσος*, *ον, ό*, *Acalides*, masc. pr. n. Polyb.

**Ακάτιον*, *ον, τό*, dim. from *ακατος*, a light boat, esp. of pirates, Lat. *acturaria*, Thuc. 4, 67.—II. the mainsail, Xen. Hell. 6, 2, 27; or, acc. to others, a light sail hoisted in fair winds, v. Sturz. Lex.; Schneider epimet. 1, ad lib. 6: a sail in gen., Luc. Jup. Trag. 46.—III. a boat-shaped cup, like κύφος, *κύβη*, Lat. *cymba*, Epict. Incert. 2.

**Ακατονόματος*, *ον*, (a priv., *κατονομάζω*) *unnamed*, *not to be named*, *nameless*, Epict. ap. Plut. 2, 898 D.

**Ακύτος*, *ον, ή*, also *ό* in Hdt. 7, 186, a light vessel, boat, Lat. *acturaria*, Theogn. 458, and Pind.: esp. a transport vessel, Hdt. 1. c.: in gen. a ship, Eur. Hel. 446, etc.: of Charon's boat, Anth.—II. a boat-shaped cup, Theomp. (Com.) Alth. 2; cf. *ακύτιον*, and Pors. Med. 139. (Klausen regards *ακατος* and the v. I. *ακάτη* in Ag. 985 as adj. with *ναύς* sub., from *ακάω* referring to the figure of the vessel, ad Aesch. Ag. 916.) * [ακ-]

**Ακατούλωτος*, *ον*, (a priv., *κατονύλω*) *not scarred over*.

**Ακατύτος*, *ον*, (a priv., *κατύτω*) *unsoled*, Teles ap. Stob. p. 523, 49.

**Ακανλος*, *ον*, (a priv., *κανλός*) *without stalk*, Diosc.: *without tail*, Arist. Part. An.

**Ακανοστρίβιστος*, *ον*, *not branded*, of aorses, Strab.: v. *κανοστρίβω*.

**Ακαυστος*, *ον*, (a priv., *καίω*) *unburnt*, Xen. Mem. 3, 5, 8: *incombustible*, Arist. Meteor.

**Ακαντος*, *ον*=*foreg.*, Gal.

**Ακανχησία*, *ας, ή*, (a priv., *καύχης*) *humility*, Eccl.

**Ακαχέιατο*, Ep. for *ήκάχητο*, v. *αχέω*.

**Ακάχημαι*, *ακάχημεθα*, *ακάχηδαται*, Ep. 1 sing., 1 and 3 pl. perf. pass. of *αχέω*: *ακάχημένος*, part. of same tense.

**Ακαχσω*, *ακάχησα*, Ep. fut. and aor. 1 of * *αχέω*.

**Ακαχίζω*, to trouble, grieve, Od. 16, 432. Pass. to be troubled, only in imp., II. 6, 486: c. part., *μήτε θανών ακαχίσει*, be not at all grieved at having died, Od. 11, 486, (from the root AX-, cf. * *αχέω*, *αχος*).

**Ακαχμένος*, *ένη, ένον*, (*ακή*) *pointed, sharpened*, Hom. part. pass., a peculiar form which implies a pres. * *ακάω*.

* *Ακάω*, v. sub * *αχέω*.

* *Ακάστος*, *ον*, (a priv., *κεάζω*) *not to be split or parted*, Eccl.

* *Ακείωμα*, Ep. for *αέκωμα*, hence *ακείόμενος*, Od. 14, 383, II. 16, 29, where *ακείόμενος* is f. I.

* *Ακείρατος*, *ον*, (a priv., *κείρω*) *unshorn*, v. Nake Choeril. p. 107.

* *Ακείρεκός*, *ον, ό*=the more usu. *ακέρσεκός*, Pind. I. 1, 8.

* *Ακέλυνθος*, *ον*, (a priv., *κέλυθος*) *pathless*.

* *Ακέλυστος*, *ον*, (a priv., *κελύω*) *unbidden*, Trag., and Plat. Leg. 953 D.

* *Ακέλλων*, *ον, τό*, *Acellum*, a later name of Aegithallus, Diod. S.

* *Ακέλυφος*, *ον*, (a priv., *κέλυφος*) *without shell or husk*.

* *Ακενοδόξια*, *ας, ή*, *freedom from conceit*: from

* *Ακενοδόξος*, *ον*, (a priv., *κενός, δόξα*) *not vain*, *without conceit*, M. Anton.

* *Ακενος*, *ον*, (a priv., *κενός*) *not empty*, *without a vacuum*, Diog. I. 10, 89.

* *Ακενοδοποιός*, *ον*, (a priv., *κενός, σπουδή*) *shunning vain pursuits*, Cic. Fain. 15, 17, 4.

* *Ακέντηος*, *ον*, (a priv., *κεντέω*) *needing no goad or spur*, Pind. O. 1, 33.

* *Ακεντρος*, *ον*, (a priv., *κέντρον*) *without a sting*, *κρήνη*, Plat. 564 B; *φύτλον*, Philo.—2. *without spur*, of a cock, Clyt. ap. Ath. 655 E.—3. *without force or energy*, Longin.

* *Ακένωτος*, *ον*, (a priv., *κενώ*) *unemptied*, Eccl.

* *Αέκομαι*, f. —*έσομαι*, Att. *αέκομαι* (Plat. Rep. 364 C), *dép. mid.*, (*αέων, αήνη*) *to heal, cure*, c. acc. of thing healed, as *έλκεα*, II. 16, 29, *ψόρον*, Hdt. 4, 90; or of part healed, *βλέφαρον*, Eur. Hec. 1067: also c. acc. pers., II. 5, 448: absol. II. 5, 402, 901 (though an acc. rei may be supplied).—2. *to stanch, quench, δάψαι*, II. 22, 2, Pind. P. 9, 180.—3. in gen. to cure, amend, repair, make good, to atone for, *νῆας*, Lat. *naves reficere*, Od. 14, 383: *αμαρτάδα*, Hdt. 1, 167, *τὰ έπιθερόμενα*, Id. 3, 16; *κακόν, αχος*, Soph. Ant. 1027, Tr. 1035, *ζόικμα*, Plat. The act. *αέκω* only in Hipp. 412, 34: the aor. *αέσθηναι* in pass. signif., Paus. 2, 27, 3, etc.

* *Αέκραιος*, *ον*, (a priv., *κεράννυμι*) *unmixed, pure*: *pure in blood*, Eur. Phoen. 943: *guileless*, Lat. *integer*, Id. Or. 922: *incorrupt, impartial*, Polyb.—II. *entire, unharmed, unavaged*, of countries, Hdt. and Thuc. (perh. with allusion to *κεράω*): *δύναμις, in full force, fresh*, Thuc. 3, 3: *λέγος, inviolate*, Eur. Hel. 48: *οὐσία, untouched*, Dem. 1087, 24: *έλπίδες, όρμή*, fresh, Polyb.: *έξ ήκεραίων*, while yet

fresh, Polyb., *anew, afresh*, Lat. *ex integro*, 24, 4, 10, but also with *pure intentions*, Ath.: *έν ήκεραίω έάν*, to leave alone, Polyb. Adv. —*ως*, Cic. Att. 13, 21. Cf. *ήκίρατος*. Hence

* *Αεκαίωδης*, *ητος, ή*, *purity, integrity*, Eccl.—II. *freshness*, Polyb.

* *Αέκραστος*, *ον*, (a priv., *κεράννυμι*) *unmixed, pure, free, τινός*, from a thing Plat. Polit. 310 D.—II. *not to be mixed, incompatible*, Dion. H.

* *Αέκράτος*, *ον*, (a priv., *κέρας*) *with out horns*, Plat. Polit. 265 C.

* *Αέκραννος*, *ον*=sq., of Capaneus Aesch. Fr. 15.

* *Αεκραννώτος*, *ον*, (a priv., *κεραννώ*) *not struck by lightning*, Luc. Jup. Trag. 25.

* *Αέκρδεια*, *ας, ή*, *want of gain, loss*, Pind. O. 1, 84: from

* *Αεκρδής*, *ές*, (a priv., *κέρδος*) *with out gain, bringing loss, χάρις*, Soph. O. C. 1484.—II. *bringing no gain*, Di on. H. Adv. —*δως*, in vain, Plut.—III. *not greedy of gain*, Plut. Arist. 1.

* *Αεκριστός*, *ον*, (a priv., *κερκίζω*) *unswollen*, Anth.

* *Αεκρος*, *ον*, (a priv., *κέρκος*) *with out a tail*, Arist. Part. An.

* *Αεκραμία*, *ας, ή*, (a priv., *κέρμα*) *want of money*, Ar. Fr. 119.

* *Αερος*, *ον*=*αέκραστος*, Arist. H. A.

* *Αερεκόμης*, *ον, ό*, (a priv., *κείρω, ζώμι*) *with unshorn hair*, epith. of Apollo, II. 20, 39: hence *ever young*, as the Greek youths wore their hair long, till they reached manhood.

* *Αερχνος*, *ον*, (a priv., *κέρχνος*) *without hoarseness*, Aretae.—II. *curing hoarseness*, Id.

* *Αερος*, *ον*, gen. *ω*, Plat. Polit. 265 B, and

* *Αέρωτος*, *ον*, (a priv., *κέρας*) *without horns*, Anth., as *αέρος, έκέρατος*.

* *Αεσσαμενός*, poet. *Αεσσαμενός* *ον, ό*, *Acesamenes*, a king of Thrace II. 21, 142.

* *Αέσανδρος*, *ον, ό*, (*αέκομαι, άνήρ*) *Acesandrus*, a Grecian historian, Plut. Symp. 5, 2.

* *Αέσκιας*, *ον, ό*, (*αέκομαι*) *Acesias*, properly the healer, masc. pr. n., Plut., etc.

* *Αεσίμβροτος*, *ον*, (*αέκομαι, βροτός*) *healing mortals*, epith. of Aesculapius, Orph.—II. as pr. n. *Aesim-brotus*, a physician, Plat. Crat. 394 C.—2. a naval commander of the Rhodians, Pol. 17, 1, 4.

* *Αέσιμος*, poet. *αέεσιμος*, *ον*, (*αέκομαι*) *wholesome, healing*, Plut.—II. *curable*.

* *Αεσίνης*, *ον, ό*, *Acesines*, a river of Sicily, Thuc. 4, 25.—2. a river of India, Strab., Arr. An. 5, 20, 13, also *Αεσίνος*, Diod. S.

* *Αεσίονιστος*, *ον*, poet. *αέεσίν.*, (*αέκομαι, νόσος*) *healing disease*, Anth.

* *Αέσιος*, *ον*, (*αέκομαι*) *healing, saving*, epith. of Apollo, Lat. *οψifer*, Paus.

* *Αεσίπονος*, *ον*, poet. *αέεσίπ.*, (*αέκομαι, πόνος*) *assuaging pain or toil*, Nonn.

* *Αεσις*, *εως, ή*, (*αέκομαι*) a *heal ing, cure, remedy*, Hdt. 4, 90.

* *Αεσιμα*, *ατος, τό*, (*αέκομαι*) a *remedy, cure*, Pind. P. 5, 86, Aesch. Pr. 482.

* *Αεσίμοτος*, *ον*, (*αέκομαι*) *curable*.

* *Αεεσ-*, for words so beginning v. sub *αεσ-*.

* *Αεστήρ*, *ηρος, ό*, (*αέκομαι*) a *healer, restorer, physician*: *ακ. χαλινός*, the rein that tames the steed, Sopl. O. C. 714. Hence

* *Αεστήριος*, *ον*=*αεεετικός*, *ακ. ακ. α tailor's shop*

Ἄκεσθής, οὐ, ὅ, = ἄκεσθής; ἄκ. ἱματίων βαγέντων, a mender of clothes, Xen. Cyr. I, 6, 16, with v. l. ἡπῆται.

Ἀκεστικός, ἡ, ὄν, fitted for healing or repairing: ἡ—κῆ. sub. τέχνη, clothes-mending, Plat. Polit. 281 B.

Ἄκεστοδωρος, οὐ, ὅ, Acestorides, a Grecian historian, Plut. Them. 13.

Ἄκεστοριόης, οὐ, ὅ, son or descendant of Acestor, of Ἄκεσ., the Acestoridae, a distinguished family at Argos from which the priestesses of Minerva were chosen, Callim. lav. Pall. 34.—2. Acestorides, an Athenian archon, Dion. H., etc.—Others of this name in Diod. S., etc.

Ἀκεστορία, ας, ἡ, healing, the art of healing, Ar. Rh. 2, 512.—II. a corrective, Anth. Hence

Ἀκεστορικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἄκεομαι) of or belonging to the healing art.

Ἀκεστορίς, ἰδος, ἡ, fem. from ἄκεστωρ, Hipp.

Ἀκεστός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἄκεομαι) curable, Hipp.: in Il. 13, 115, of one that can be easily cheered up.

Ἀκέστρα, ας, ἡ, a darning-needle, Luc. D. Mort. 4, 1.

Ἀκέστρια, ας, ἡ, = sq., Luc., Plut. Aemil. 8.

Ἀκεστρίς, ἰδος, ἡ, fem. from ἄκεστρος, esp., a midwife, Hipp.—II. a sempstress, Luc.

Ἀκεστρον, οὐ, τό, a remedy, Soph. Fr. 427.

Ἀκετύς, υός, ἡ, Ion. for ἄκεσις.

Ἀκέστωρ, ορος, ὅ, (ἄκεομαι) a healer, saviour, Φοῖβος, Eur. Andr. 900.—II. As pr. n. Acestor, a wretched tragic poet at Athens, Ar. Ves. 1221.—others of this name in Ath., Plut., etc.

Ἄκεσφορία, ας, ἡ, healing, preservation, Max. From

Ἀκεσφόρος, οὐ, (ἄκεσις, φέρω) bringing a cure, healing, c. gen. rei Eur. Ion 1005.

Ἀκεσώδυνος, οὐ, (ἄκεομαι, ὀδύνη) allaying pain, Anth.

Ἀκέφαλος, οὐ, (a priv., κεφαλή) without a head: ὁ ἀκέφαλος, fabulous creatures in Libya, Hdt. 4, 191.—2. without beginning, λόγος ἀκέφαλος, a speech or tale without beginning, Plat. Phaedr. 264 C: incomplete, imperfect, Plat. Legg. 752 A: στίχοι ἀκέφ., hexameters which begin with a short syllable, Plut.—3. ἀκέφαλος, Eccl., certain schismatics.—II. = ἄτιμος, Horace's capitis minor, Artemid.

Ἀκέως = ἄκεομαι, once in Hipp.

Ἀέων, ἄκεονσα, (ἄκην) in form a part., used by Hom. as adv., stilly, softly, silently: usu. in sing. nom. even with a plur. verb, ἄκων δαίνυσθε, Od. 21, 89, H. Hom. Ar. 404: the dual ἄκωντε, Od. 14, 195, the plur. form never. Although ἄκεονσα occurs in Il. and Od., yet ἄέων stands also with fem., Il. 4, 22:—Ap. Rh. 1, 765, has an opt. ἄέουσι, cf. Butt. Lexil. p. 72, seqq. [ῶ] (Acc. to Damm, like ἄκην, the acc. of a lost adj. ἄκάς, from the root χάω, χάσκω: akin to Lat. taceo.)

* AKH', ἡ, a subst. quoted by Gramm. in three signs.—I. a point, edge, (whence ἄκς ἀκούη, ἄκμή, αἰκμή, ἀκονή, ἄκρης, the termin.-ήκης, and Lat. acies, acuo).—II. silence, (whence ἄκην, ἄέων, cf. ἄέων, sub fin. and ἄκῶ),—III. healing, hence ἄκεομαι).

Ἄκη, ἡς, ἡ, Ace, the earlier name of the city Ptolemais in Phoenicia, Strab., etc.—2. a region of Arcadia, Paus. 8, 14, 2.

Ἀκηδεια, ας, ἡ, (ἄκηδής) careless

ness indifference, Emped. 383: used also in the plur., Ap. Rh.

Ἀκηδόμενυτος, οὐ, (a priv., κηδόμεν) neglected, slighted, Eccl.

Ἀκηδυστος, οὐ, (a priv., κηδύς) uncared for, esp. unburied, Il. 6, 60. Adv.—τως, act. without concern; remorselessly, Il. 22, 465; carelessly, πίπειν, Anth.

Ἀκήδεντος, οὐ, (a priv., κηδύνω) unburied, Plut. Peric. 28.

Ἀκηδέω, f.-έσω, later -ήσω, to be ἄκηδής, to neglect, slight, to be careless of, c. gen., Il. 14, 427; 23, 70.

Ἀκηδής, ἐς, (a priv., κηδος) pass. uncared for, unheeded, slighted, esp. unburied, Od. 20, 130: 24, 187.—II. act. without care or sorrow, Lat. securus, Il. 21, 123; 24, 526, Hes. Th. 489.—2. heedless, careless, Od. 17, 319. Adv.—ῶς.

Ἀκηδία, ας, ἡ = ἄκηδεια, Hipp.

Ἀκηδία, ὦ, f.-άσω = ἀκηδέω, Eccl., to be neglected, LXX.

Ἀκήλητος, οὐ, (a priv., κηλέω) to be won by no charms, proof against enchantment, Plat. Phaedr. 259 B, unconquerable, inextinguishable, in Hom. only once, ἄκῆλητος νόσος, Od. 10, 329, (a line susp. even by old Gramm.): also of persons, Theocr. 22, 169: μάνα ἄκ., madness that cannot be assuaged, Soph. Tr. 999.

Ἀκηλίδωτος, οὐ, (a priv., κηλιδώω) spotless, pure, LXX.

Ἀκημα, ατος, τό, a cure, relief, = ἄκεμα; ὀδύναι, Il. 15, 394.

* Ἀκην, orig. acc. from ἄκῃ, only found as adv., stilly, softly, silently, Hom. only in phrase, ἀκην ἐγένοντο σιωπῇ, Il. 3, 95, etc.: Pind. P. 4, 277, has a Dor. dat. ἀκῇ, or as adv. ἄκῶ, in signif., quietly, gently, without passion: cf. ἀκασκα and ἄκων.

Ἀκήπεντος, οὐ, (a priv., κηπέω) not made into a garden: wild, of trees, Posid. ap. Ath. 369 D.

Ἀκηπος, οὐ, (a priv., κῆπος) without a garden: κῆπος ἄκ., a garden that is no garden, cf. ἄδωρος.

Ἀκρασία, ας, ἡ, purity: from

Ἀκρασία, οὐ, (a priv., κεράννυμι) unmixed, pure, οἶνος, Od. 9, 205: hence uncorrupted, untouched, Lat. integer; ἄκ. λειμῶνες, meadows not yet grazed or mown, H. Hom. Merc. 72: in gen., pure, guileless, sincere, noble, Anth.: cf. sq. [ῶ]

Ἀκράτως, οὐ, (a priv., κεράννυμι) unmixed, pure, clear, ὕδωρ, Il. 24, 303, ποτὶν, Aesch. Pers. 614, ὄμβρος, Soph. O. C. 690, χρυσός, Hdt. 7, 10, 1, etc.; cf. Ruhnk. Tim.: hence of persons, incorrupt, etc., παρθένος, an undefiled virgin, Eur. Tro. 670, hence also ἄκ. λέχος, Eur. Or. 575; and c. dat., ἄκρητος ἀνδράσι, ἄλγεσι, untouched by men, by woes, Valck. Hipp. 1114: usu. c. gen., ἄκ. κακῶν, pure from evil, guiltless, Eur. Hipp. 949, and so simply ἄρχων ἄκ., an upright judge, Plat.: ἄκ. ὠδίνων, free from throes of child-birth, and the like, Ap. Rh.—II. untouched, unhurt, in full power or vigour, fresh, κτήματα, ὀλοος καὶ κῆλπος, Il. 15, 498, Od. 17, 532, σκάφος, Aesch. Ag. 661; κόμη, λεύκων, ὑπνοῦν, ὑπὸ ἄκῃ, Eur., φίλας, κόσμος, τῆς, unbroken, Xen. Cyr. 8, 7, 22: φάρμακα, spells that have all their power, Ap. Rh. 4, 157:—in Hdt. 4, 152, it may be taken for either untouched, unvisited (like ἄκ. ἀνδράσι supr.), or in full force and freshness. Cf. ἀκράτος, ἀκρηάσιος. Sup. ἀκρηότατος, shortened from ἀκρηατώτατος, Anth.

Ἄκρηάτος, οὐ, ὅ, Aceratus, a priest

of Delphi, Hdt. 8, 37.—2. a poet of the Anthology.

Ἀκήριος, οὐ, (a priv., κῆρ) unharmful by the Fates, in gen., unharmful, Od. 12, 99; 23, 328 (never in Il.) ψυχὰς ἀκήριος = ἀβάναιος, free from the power of the Fates, Pseudo-Phocyl. 99.—II. act. unharmed, harmless, ῥάβδος, H. Hom. Merc., 530, ἡμέρα, Hes. Op. 821. Ep. word.

Ἀκήριος, οὐ, (a priv., κῆρ) without heart or soul, i. e. lifeless, dead, Il. 11, 392; 21, 466.—II. without heart or courage, faint-hearted, ἄκ. δέος, heartless fear, Il. 5, 812 (never in Od.)

Ἀκρηότατος, poet. shortened superl. for ἀκρηατώτατος, from ἀκρηάτος, Anth. Strat. 88.

Ἀκρηυκτεῖ and ἀκρηυκτί, adv., without proclamation, Diod.—2. without a flag of truce, Thuc. 2, 1: from

Ἀκρηυκτος, οὐ, (a priv., κηρύσσω) unannounced, unproclaimed: ἄκ. πόλεμος, a sudden war, without previous declaration, Hdt. 5, 81: but also a war in which no herald was admitted, implacable, Xen. An. 3, 3, 5, Plat. Legg. 626 A; so too ἔχθρα, Plut. Peric. 30.—2. inglorious, unknown, Eur. Herac. 89, Aeschin. 86, 37.—3. unheard of, without sending any tidings, Soph. Tr. 45. Adv.—τως, esp. = ἀκρηυκτί, Thuc. 1, 146.

Ἀκῆρωτος, οὐ, (a priv., κηρώω) not covered with wax, unwaxed, Luc. Icar. 3.

Ἄκης, οὐ Ion. εἰω, ὅ, Aces, a river of Hyrcania, Hdt. 3, 117.

* Ἀκηχέδαται, Ep. for ἡκήχηται, 3 pl. pf. pass. from * ἄχω.

Ἀκισθίλευτος, οὐ, (a priv., κισθηλεύω) = sq. Eccl.

Ἀκισθόλης, οὐ, (a priv., κισθόλης) unadulterate, unalloyed, pure, ἀπὸ τιος, Hdt. 5, 81: also guileless, honest, Id. 9, 7, 1. Adv.—τως, Isocr. 2 C.

Ἄκιδας, ατος, ὁ, Acidas, a river of Elis, Paus.

Ἀκιδνός, ἡ, ὄν, weak, feeble, faint, Hom., always in the compar. εἰδός ἀκιδνότερος, Od. 8, 169, cf. 5, 217; 18, 130. In prose, the word occurs in Hipp., κινδύναι αἱ μητραι.

Ἀκιδώδης, ἐς, (ἄκς, εἰδος) pointed Theophr.

Ἄκιδων, υνος, ὅ, = Ἀκίδας, Stran.

Ἀκιδώτης, ἡ, ὄν, (ἄκς) = ἀκιδέος.—II. τό ἄκ., a plant, = ποτήριον Diosc.

Ἀκιδῆρις, ι, gen. υος, (a priv., κίθαρις) without the harp, Aesch. Suppl. 681.

Ἀκίκως, υός, ὁ, ἡ, (a priv., κικές) powerless, feeble, Od. 9, 515; 21, 131.—II. act. weakening, νοῦσος, Orph.

Ἄκίλα, ἡς, ἡ, Acila, a promontory of Arabia, Strab.

Ἄκισληνῆ, ἡς, ἡ, Acilene, a region of Armenia between Taurus and the Euphrates, Strab.

Ἀκινάκης, οὐ, ὅ, Lat. acinaces, Persian word, a short sword, oft. in Hdt., who also declines it ἡς, εος, etc.: v. Dict. Antiqq. [ῶ]

Ἀκινδύνι, adv., without danger [ῶ]

Ἀκινδύνος, οὐ, (a priv., κινδύνος) without danger. Eur., Thuc., cf. 5: ἀρεταὶ ἀκινδύ, virtues that do not court danger, and so vile, Pind. O. 6, 14. Adv.—ως, ἡ ἄκ. δουλεία, Thuc. 6, 80: but τό ἄκ. ἀπελθεῖν αὐτοῦς, perh., without harming us, Id. 7, 68.—II. as pr. n. ὁ, Acindynus, Anth. Hence Ἀκινδυνότης, ἡτος, ἡ, freedom from danger, Gal.

Ἀκινδυνώδης, ἐς, (ἄκινδύνος, εἰδος) appearing free from danger, Hipp.

Ἀκίνηεις, ἐσσα, ἐν, = ἀκίνητος Nic.

Ἀκλυσία, ας, ἡ, (ἀκλύστος) *quiescence, rest*, Arist. Probl.

Ἀκίνητῳ, to be ἀκίνητος, Hipp.

Ἀκίνητῃ, or ἀκίνητῃ, adv., *immovably*.

Ἀκίνητῳ, = ἀκίνητῳ, Arist. H. A.—II. to wish to rest.

Ἀκίνητῳ, adv., ἀκ. παίζειν, to play a game wherein the object was to resist all temptations to move, Poll. 9, 110: so βασιλῖδα and other advs relating to games.

Ἀκίνητος, ον, also η, ον, Pind. O. 9, 51, (a priv., κινέω) *unmoved, motionless, motionless*, Pind., etc.: ἐξ ἀκίνητου ποδός, without stirring a step, Soph. Tr. 875: hence—2. *idle, sluggish*, ἐπ' ἀκίνητοις καθέζην, to sit in idleness, Hes. Op. 748 (where others explain ἀκίνητα, graves, cf. infr. II. 2: ἀκ. φρένες, a sluggish mind, Ar. Ran. 899.—3. *unmolested, settled, steady*, freq. in Att., esp. ἀκ. νόμα, Thuc. I. 71, etc.—II. *immovable, hard to move*, Plat.—2. *not to be stirred or touched*, as Lat. *non movendus*, τάφος, Hdt. I, 187: esp. of sacred things, τὰ ἀκίνητα, Hdt. 6, 134, freq. in Plat. (and so some take ἀκίνητα in Hes., v. supr.): hence that must be kept secret, Soph. O. C. 624, Ant. 1060.—3. of the mind, not to be shaken, steadfast, stubborn, Soph. t. 1027. Adv.—τως, Isocr. [ζ]

Ἀκίνος, ὁ, a chaplet of ἀκίνος, Ath.

Ἀκίνος, ον, ὁ, basil-thyme, Diosc.—I. *acinus, a grape*. [α]

Ἀκίος, ον, (a priv., κίς) *without worms, not worm-eaten*, superl. ἀκιώτατος, Hes. Op. 433.

Ἀκίρις, ιος, ὁ, Aciris, a river of Magna Graecia, Strab.

Ἀκίρως, ὄν, Theocr. 28, 15, and v. in Hes. Op. 433, prob. = ἀκίρως.

Ἀκίς, ιδός, ἡ, (ἀκί, Lat. *acies*) a point, barb, Plut. Demetr. 20: a splinter, Hipp.: the pointed extremity of a ship's beak.—II. any pointed instrument, a weapon, Diod.: a hunting spear, a harpoon, Opp.—III. metaph. πόθων ιδός, the stings of desire, Mel. 17.—V. *to accuse bodily pain*, Aretae.—V. *surgical bandage*, Gal.—VI. as pr. n. *Acis*, a female slave, Luc.

Ἀκίς, ιδός, ὁ, the *Acis*, a river of Sicily, Theocr. I, 69.

Ἀκίχρητος, ον, (a priv., κίχρη) *not to be reached, unattainable*, ἀκίχρη διόκω, Il. 17, 75: *not to be reached by prayer*, inexorable, Aesch. Pr. 184. Adv.—τως.

Ἀκίχρητος, ον, ὁ, Acichorius, a leader of the Gauls, Paus.

Ἀκκα, ης (Λαυρεντία), ἡ, Acca (Laurentia), Plut. Rom. 4.

Ἀκκίζομαι, dep. mid., (ἀκκώ) to pretend indifference to a thing one desires, esp. of coy girls, to coquet: in gen. to feign, dissemble, Plat. Gorg. 497 A. cf. Ruhn. Tim. in voc.—The act. ἀκκίζω in Ael. Ep. 9.

Ἀκκίσιος, ον, ὁ, the sturgeon, Lat. *acipenser*, Athen. 294 F.

Ἀκκισμα, ατος, τό, =sq.

Ἀκκισμός, οὔ, ὁ, (ἀκκίζομαι) affected refusal, coyness, affectation, Philem. p. 358, v. Piers. Moer. 48.

Ἀκκώ, ὡς, ἡ, like μωμόω, a bugbear that nurses used to frighten children with: acc. to others, a vain woman.

Ἀκλαγγί, (a priv., κλαγγή) adv., *without clang or noise*, Longus, I, 5; for which ἀκλαγγί is used in rec. edd.

Ἀκλάδεντος, ον, (a priv., κλαδέω) *uncut, unpruned*, Eccl.

Ἀκλαστος, ον, (a priv., κλάω) *unripe, unripe*, Theophr.

Ἀκλαστέι, ἀκλαστέι, ἀκλαστέι or

ἀκλαντί, (a priv., κλαίω) adv., *without weeping*, Call. [ζ, Draco p. 37, 96.]

Ἀκλαστος, ον, the prevailing form in Trag. for sq., q. v.

Ἀκλαυτος, ον, (a priv., κλαίω) the Ep. form of foreg.—I. pass. *unwept*, esp. without funeral lamentation, Il. 22, 386: c. gen. φίλων ἀκλ., Soph. Ant. 847.—II. act. *not weeping, tearless*, Od. 4, 494, Aesch. Theb. 696.

Ἀκλεής, ἐς, gen. ἐός, acc. ἀκλεῖ, Ion. ἀκλεῖ, poet. ἀκλεῖ, Od. 4, 728, (a priv., κλέος) *without fame, inglorious, unsung*, Hom., Hdt., etc. Adv. ἀκλεῖς αὐτως, Il. 7, 100=ἀκλεῖς, Butt. Lexil. 296, 297. Hence

Ἀκλετα, ας, poet. η, ης, ἡ, *ingloriousness*, Leon. Tar. 2.

Ἀκλεῖς, ἐς, poet. for ἀκλεῖς, Ap. Rh. 3, 932. Adv.—ώς, Il. 22, 304.

Ἀκλειστος, ον, Ion. ἀκλήιστος, (Call.) contr. ἀκλῆστος, Eur. Iph. A. 340, and Thuc. (a priv., κλείω) *not shut, closed or fastened*, Thuc. 2, 93.

Ἀκλεπτος, ον, (a priv., κλέπτω) *not stealing, not deceiving*, Soph. Fr. 615.

Ἀκλήρης, ἐς, poet. for ἀκλεῖς, Il. 12, 318; cf. Spitzner, Exc. 22 ad Il.

Ἀκλήιστος, contr. ἀκλῆστος, ον, Ion. for ἀκλειστος, Call.—II. (a priv., κληῖς) *nameless*, Eccl.

Ἀκλήρεω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, perf. ἡκλήρηκα, Polyb. I, 7, 4, to be ἀκλήρος, to be unfortunate, Polyb. Hence

Ἀκλήρημα, ατος, τό, a mishap, Diod.

Ἀκλήρια, ας, ἡ, poverty, misfortune, Soph. Fr. 816, Diod.

Ἀκλήρος, ον, (a priv., κλήρος) *without lot, portion, or property*, hence poor, needy, Od. 11, 490.—II. *unallotted, without an owner*, H. Hom. Ven. 123.

Ἀκλήρωτε, and -τί, adv., *without casting lots*, Lys. 147, 19: from

Ἀκλήρωτος, ον, (a priv., κλήρω) *without portion or possession*, c. gen. χώρας, Pind. O. 7, 108.—2. that has not cast lots; not having obtained by lot, Dio Cass.—II. *not distributed in lots*, Plut.

Ἀκλήστος, ον, Att. for ἀκλειστος, Eur. Iph. A. 340, v. Koen. Greg. 100.

Ἀκλήτι, adv., *uncalled, unbidden*: from

Ἀκλήτος, ον, (a priv., καλέω) *uncalled, unbidden*, Aesch. Pr. 1024, Soph. Aj. 289.

Ἀκλύνῃς, ἐς, (a priv., κλύνω) *bending to neither side*, Plat.: later, *inflexible, inexorable*, Clem. Al. Adv.—ώς, Philo.

Ἀκλυσία, ας, ἡ, *indeclinableness*, Gramm.: from

Ἀκλύτος, ον, (a priv., κλύνω) *undeclined, indeclinable*, Gramm. Adv.—τως.

Ἀκλόνητος, ον, (a priv., κλονέω), and

Ἀκλονος, ον, *unshaken, unmoved*, Gal.

Ἀκλωπος, ον, (a priv., κλοπῇ) *not stolen or to be stolen*—II. *not furtively concealed*, Opp.

Ἀκλύδανιστος, ον, (a priv., κλυδωνίζομαι) *not lashed by waves, sheltered from ...*, τῶν πνευμάτων, Polyb. 10, 10, 4. Adv.—τως.

Ἀκλυστος, ον, also η, ον, Eur. I. T. 121, (a priv., κλύω)=foreg.

Ἀκλύτος, ον, (a priv., κλύω) *unheard, noiseless*, Plut.

Ἀκλύνητος, ον, (a priv., κλύνω) *without twig or branch*, Theophr.

Ἀκλωστος, ον, (a priv., κλώω) *unspun, stήμονες*, Plat. (Com.) Incert. 53.

Ἀκμίζω, f. -άσω, (ἀκμή) to be at the highest point, to be at the most flourishing period, to be in full bloom, to be at the prime, esp. of man, ἀκμ. σώματι, ῥομῇ, etc., Plat. and Xen.: hence also of cities and states, Hdt. 6, 127, 3, 57: in gen. to be at the height, flourish, abound in a thing, πλούτῳ, Hdt. 1, 29, παρασκευῇ πάσῃ, νεότητι, Thuc. 1, 1, 2, 20; also ἐν τινι, Aeschin. 46, 23, of things, ἀκμάζει ὁ πόλεμος, ἡ νόσος is at its height, Thuc. 3, 3; 2, 49: ἐκ μύσου θέρος, midsummer, Id. 2, 19: οἱ κόρν, to be just ripe, lb.: νῦν ἀκμάζει Πειθώ, now is Persuasion at her van tage, i. e. now is the time for Persuasion, Aesch. Cho. 726, cf. Xen. Cyr. 4, 2, 40: and impers. c. inf., now is the time to do, Aesch. Theb. 96: also c. inf., to be strong enough to do, Xen. An. 3, 1, 25.

Ἀκμαῖος, αἶα, αἶον, (ἀκμή) in full bloom, at the prime, blooming, vigorous, πόλιν, Aesch. Eum. 405: ἀκμ. φύσιν in the prime of strength, Id. Pers. 441—in gen. of things, at the height, μάχῃ, Diod., χερσίν, Arr., etc.: ἀκμαῖος ὅτατος καὶρός τῆς ἡμέρας, Polyb. 3, 102; (in Att. prose ἀκμαῖος is usu.)—II. *just in time*, ἀκμ. μολεῖν, Soph. Aj. 921. Adv.—ώς, ἀκμαῖως ἔχειν κατὰ τὴν ἡλικίαν, to be in the full vigour of years, Polyb. 32, 15, 7.

Ἀκμαστής, οὔ, ὁ, =foreg., Hdn.

Ἀκμαστικός, ἡ, ὄν, = ἀκμαῖος, Procl.

Ἀκμή, ἡς, ἡ, (ἀκμή, Lat. *acies*) a point, edge: proverb. ἐπὶ ξυροῦ ἀκμή, on the razor's edge, i. e. yet undecided, at the critical moment, Il. 10, 173, Theogn. 557, Hdt. 6, 11, etc.; φασγάνων, ὀδόντων, Pind., etc. Soph. uses it of the extremities, ἀμφιδέοις ἀκμαί, both hands, Erf. O. T. 1243; ποδοῖν ἀκμαί lb. 1034: ἐμπνροὶ ἀκμαί, the pointed flames, Eur. Phoen. 1255, cf. Epicr. Emp. 1.—2. the highest point of any thing, the culminating point, the period of greatest development, the bloom, flower, prime, esp. of man's age, Lat. *flor aetatis*, ἀκμή ἥβης, Soph. O. T. 741, βίον, Xen. Cyr. 7, 2, 20, etc.: ἀκμὴν ἔχειν, ἐν ἀκμῇ εἶναι=ἀκμαῖν, Thuc. 4, 2, Plat. Phaedr. 230 B: then in various relations, as ἀκμή ἥρος, the spring prime, Pind. P. 4, 114, θέρος, mid summer, Xen.: πληρώματος, the high est condition, prime of a crew, Id. 7, 14; νοσήματος, the crisis of a disease, Hipp.—in gen. strength, vigour, χερός, Pind. O. 2, 113, ποδός, Aesch. Eum. 370, φρενῶν, Pind. N. 3, 68; so too ἀκμή Ἰησοῦδαν, Soph. O. C. 1066.—2. esp. of time, like καίρος, the time, i. e. the best, most fitting time, esp. in Trag., as ἔργων, λόγων, ἔδρας ἀκμή, the time for doing, speaking, sitting still, Soph. Phil. 12, El. 22, Aj. 811 ἀκμή (ἐστὶ) c. inf., 'tis high time to do, Aesch. Pers. 407; τὸ μὴ μέλλειν ἀκμή, a time for no delay, Aesch. Ag. 1353: ἐπ' ἀκμῆς εἶναι, c. inf., to be on the point of doing, Eur. Hel. 903, cf. Ar. Plut. 256: εἰς ἀκμήν, Valck Phoen. 591. Cf. also sq.

Ἀκμὴν, strictly acc. from foreg., adv., in a moment, directly, Xen. An. 4, 3, 26.—II. even now, still, like ἐτι, only in later writers, as Theocr. 4, 60, cf. Piers. Moer. 79, Lob. Phrya. 123.

Ἀκμνήρος, ἡ, ὄν, (ἀκμή) full-grown, θάμνος ἐλαῖος, Od. 23, 191; νύμφαι ἀκμνῆαι, Paus. 5, 15, 4.

Ἀκμνός, ον, fasting, without meat and drink, σίτοιο, Il. 19, 163; absol. Ib. 346. (ἀκμή is said to have been Aeol.=νεγς 'εία',

Ἀκμής, ἤτος, ὁ, ἡ, (α priv., κάμνω) = *akmas*, for *akmēs*, untiring, unwearied, fresh, Il. 11, 802, and in late prose, as Plut. Cim. 13, Luc. Hermet. 40.

Ἀκμητεῖ and ἀκμητέ, adv., without toil, easily, Joseph.: from

Ἀκμητος, ον, (α priv., κάμνω) unwearied, untiring, ποδῖν, H. Hom. Ap. 520: without toil or pain, like ἀκμής, Nic. Ther. 737.—II. as pr. n. *Aemetus*, Polyb.

Ἀκμοθέτης, ον, ὁ, =sq.

Ἀκμόβητον, ον, τό, (ἀκμω, τίθημι) the anvil-block, Il. 18, 410, Od. 8, 274.

Ἀκμόνιον, ον, τό, dim. from sq., Aesop.—II. Ἀκμόνιον (ἄλσος), τό, the Aetolian grove, near the Thermopylae, Ar. Rh. 2, 992.

Ἀκμων, ονος, ὁ, (quasi ἀκάμων) an anvil, Hom., Hdt., etc.: λόγῃς ἔκμωες, very anvils to bear blows, i. e. bearing the thrusts of the spear as an anvil does the blows of the hammer, Aesch. Pers. 51, or (acc. to etymol.) as adj., unwearied by the spear; as Τυρῖνδρος ἄκμων, Call. Dian. 146.—II. a kind of wolf, Opp.—III. = οὐρανός, Lob. Aj. 814.—As pr. n. *Acmion*, father of Uranus; also elsewhere as masc. pr. n. Strab., etc.

Ἀκναμπτος, ἀκναπτος, ἀκνῆτος, = ἄγν.

Ἀκνημος, ον, (α priv., κνήμη) without leg or calf of the leg, Plut.

Ἀκνηστis, ιος, ἡ, (ἀκανος) the spine or backbone of animals, Od. 10, 161.—II. a plant, Nic.

Ἀκνιστος, ον, or rather ἀκνίστος, (α priv., κνίσω) without fat, and so without the savour of fat burned in sacrifice, Anth.—2. lean, meager, Plut. 2, 661 B.—3. not fatty, Theophr.

Ἀκνισσωτος, ον, or rather ἀκνίσωτος, (α priv., κνίσω) without the steam and fat of sacrifices, Aesch. Fr. 414.

Ἀκοή, ἤς, ἡ, Epic, ἀκοῦν, q. v., (ἀκούω) hearing, and so—I. the sense of hearing, Hdt. 1, 38, etc.: hence the ear, Aesch., etc.; esp. in plur., ἀκοαί δέχσασθαι, εἰς ἀκοάς ἐρχεται τι, Eur.; also δι' ἀκοῆς αἰσθάνεσθαι, Plat., ἀκοὴν διδόναι τινί, Soph. El. 30; τὴν ἀκ. δέχεσθαι μὲν πάσας φωνάς, Xen. Mem. 1, 4, 6, etc.—II. hearing, listening to, ἀκοῆς ἄξιος, worth hearing, Plat. Theat. 142 D.—III. the thing heard, a report, saying, fame, tradition, Pind. P. 1, 162, 174; also in plur. ἀκοαί λόγων, hearsay reports, Thuc. 1, 73; ἀκοή φέρεται, Valck. Phoen. 826; ἀκοή εἰδέναι τι, μανθάνειν, ἐπιστάσθαι, δέχεσθαι, etc., to know by hearsay, Hdt. 2, 148, Thuc. 1, 4, etc.: ἀκοὴν μαρτυρεῖν, to give evidence on hearsay, Dem. 1300, 16; so too, ἀκοὴν προσάγειν, to bring hearsay evidence, Ib. [ᾧ]

Ἀκόησις, εως, ἡ, =foreg. III, Hipp.

Ἀκοῖλος, ον, (α priv., κοῖλος) without hollows, Hipp.

Ἀκοίμητος, ον, (α priv., κοιμάομαι) sleepless, unresting, δειῖμα of Ocean, Aesch. Fr. 139; in prose, Plut. and Ael.

Ἀκοίμωτος, ον, (α priv., κοιμίζω) =foreg., Diod.

Ἀκοινος, ον, (α priv., κοινός) not common.

Ἀκοινωνησία, ας, ἡ, the non-existence of a community of goods, Arist. Pol.—II. unsociality, Stob. Eccl. 2, p. 320.—III. excommunication, Eccl.: from

Ἀκοινώνητος, ον, (α priv., κοινώνω) not shared in, not common, εὐνή, Eur. And. 470—2 excommunicated,

Ecce.—I. act. not sharing in, not partaking of, τινός, Plat. Legg. 914 C.—2. having no intercourse with, τινί, Arist. Org.: hence unsocial, Plat., *inhuman*.—Adv.—twice, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 7.

Ἀκοινωνία, ας, ἡ, (α priv., κοινωνία) want of harmony, discord, Plat. Ep. 3, 318 E.

Ἀκοίτης, ον, ὁ, (α copul., κοίτη) a bed-fellow, spouse, husband, Hom.: fem. ἀκοίτις, ιος, ἡ, a wife, Hom.: also in Pind., Soph., etc., but only poet.

Ἀκοίτος, ον, (α priv., κοίτη) without bed.—2. of honey, not settling, Plin.

Ἀκόλκευτος, ον, (α priv., κολεκεῖν) not flattered, not won by flattery, not to be won by flattery, Plat. Legg. 729 A, Plut.—II. act. not flattering, Teles. ap. Stob. p. 524 fin. Adv.—τως, Cic. Att. 13, 51, 1.

Ἀκόλακος, ον, (α priv., κόλας) not flattering, Diog. L.

Ἀκόλασία, ας, ἡ, (ἀκόλαστος) licentiousness, intemperance, any excess or extravagance, Thuc. 3, 37, etc.: opp. to σωφροσύνη, Arist. Eth. N. 2, 7, etc.

Ἀκόλασταίνω, f. ἄνω, to be licentious or intemperate: to live licentiously, Ar. Av. 1226, and Plat. 555 D.

Ἀκόλαστημα, ατος, τό, an act of ἀκόλασία, Ar. ap. A. B. 367: Dor. ἀκόλασταμα, Epicur. Ib.

Ἀκόλαστηνός, verb. adj., as if from ἀκόλαστέω, one must behave licentiously, Clem. Al.

Ἀκόλαστία, ας, ἡ, =ἀκόλασία, Alex. ap. A. B. 367: from

Ἀκόλαστος, ον, (α priv., κολάζω) Lat. non castigatus, unchastised, undisciplined, unbridled, Hdt. 3, 81, Eur. Hec. 607: also uneducated, Plat. Gorg. 507 A.—2. esp. unbridled in sensual pleasures, licentious: hence intemperate, opp. to σώφρων, Arist. Eth. N., περί τ. Id. H. A. Adv.—τως, Plat. Com.—τοτέρως ἔχειν πρὸς τι, to be too intemperate in a thing, Xen. Mem. 2, 1, 1.

Ἀκόλλητι, adv., of sq., Herm. ap. Stob. Eccl. 1, p. 1078.

Ἀκόλλητος, ον, (α priv., κολλᾶω) not glued or fastened to a thing, τινί, Gal.—2. not to be so fastened, incompatible, Dion. H.

Ἀκόλλητος, ον, (α priv., κόλλα) without glue, that cannot be stuck together, Theophr.

Ἀκόλος, ον, ὁ, (α priv., κόλον) a bit, morsel, like ψῆμος, Od. 17, 222: Boeot. for ἐνθεσος, Stratt. Phoen. 3, 7.

Ἀκολουθεῖ, ὦ, f. ἡσω, to be an ἀκόλουθος, to follow one, go after or with one, esp. of soldiers, servants, etc., Thuc., etc.: usu. c. dat. pers., but also ἀκ. μετὰ τινος, Plat., and Oratt., σύν τινι, Xen. An. 7, 5, 3, also καθόπιν τινός, Ar. Plat. 13: very rarely c. acc., as Menand. p. 208, cf. Lob. Phryn. 354.—II. metaph. to follow one in a thing, let one's self be led by him, τὴν γνώμην τινός, Thuc. 3, 38: τοῖς καιροῖς, ἡγισμοῖς, etc., Dem.: to obey, M. Anton.—2. to imitate, Arist. H. A.—3. esp. to follow the thread of a discourse, oft. in Plat.—4. also of things, to follow or result from one another, Theophr.: to resemble, agree with, Plat.: ἀκολουθεῖ, it follows, Lat. sequitur, Arist. Org.—The word is only found in Att. Com. and prose: cf. ἀκόλουθος. Hence

Ἀκόλουθημα, ατος, τό, a consequence.

Ἀκολουθήσις, εως, ἡ, a following, sequence, Arist. Rhet.—2. a consequence, conclusion, Id. Org.—3. obedience, Plat. Def. 412 B.

Ἀκολουθεῖν, verb. adj. fro. ἀκόλουθεῖ, one must follow, Xei. Oec. 21, 7.

Ἀκολουθητικός, ἡ, ὅν, disposed to follow, Ar. Rhet. 2, 12, 3, etc.

Ἀκολουθία, ας, ἡ, a following, attendance, train, Plat. Alc. 1, 122 C: a series, connexion, Dion. H.—II. agreement or conformity with a thing, c. dat., Plat. Crat. 437 C: hence obedience, M. Anton.—III. a consequence result, Philo.

Ἀκολουθίσκος, ον, ὁ, dim. from ἀκόλουθος, a foot-boy, Ptol. ap. Ath. 550 A.

Ἀκόλουθος, ον, (α copul. κέλευθος, acc. to Plat. Crat. 405 C) following, attending on, hence usu. as subst., ἀκόλουθος, ὁ, a follower, attendant, footman, freq. in Att. prose, cf. Heind. Plat. Charm. 155 B: οἱ ἀκόλουθοι, the camp-followers, Xen. Cyr. 5, 2, 36: later also ἡ ἀκ., Plut.—II. following after, c. gen. Soph. O. C. 719: hence agreeing with, suitable to, like c. gen., Ar. Ach. 438, Plat. Phaed. 111 C: but also c. dat., Plat. Legg. 716 C, Tim. 48 E. Hence

Ἀκολουθῶ, adv., consequently, in consequence, Dioc.: in accordance with, νόμοις, Dem. 1100, 14.

Ἀκολουτέω, for ἀκόλουθεῖ, a barbarism in Ar. Thesm. 1198.

Ἀκόλπος, ον, (α priv., κόλπος) without bay or gulf, Ael.

Ἀκόλυμβος, ον, (α priv., κόλυμβος) unable to swim, Batr. 157.

Ἀκομιστία, ας, ἡ, want of tending or care, Od. 21, 284: from

Ἀκομιστος, ον, (α priv., κομίζω) untended, Nonn.

Ἀκόμωτος, ον, (α priv., κομῶω) unpainted, undissembling, Themist.

Ἀκομος, ον, (α priv., κόμη) without hair, bald, Luc. Ver. Hist. 1, 23: of trees, leafless, bare.

Ἀκομπαστος, ον, (α priv., κομπάζω) unboastful, Aesch. Theb. 538.

Ἀκομπος, ον, (α priv., κόμπος) =foreg., Aesch. Theb. 554.

Ἀκομψεντος, ον, (α priv., κομψέομαι) undorned, unartificial, Dion. H.

Ἀκομψος, ον, (α priv., κομψός) undorned, simple, plain, Lat. simplex, Diog. L.—II. awkward, esp. inelegant, ἐγὼ δ' ἀκομψός, 'rude am I in speech,' Eur. Hipp. 986. Adv. ἄκομψος, Plut.

Ἄκον, neut. of ἄκων.

Ἄκοναι, ὦν, αἱ, Aconae, a small city of Bithynia, Athen.

Ἀκονάω, ὦ, f. ἡσω, (ἀκόνη) to sharpen, whet, Xen. Cyr. 6, 2, 33: Mid. ἀκονᾶσθαι μαχαίρας, to sharpen one's sword, Xen. Hell. 7, 5, 20: metaph. like θῆγειν, δύνειν, παρακονᾶν, Lat. acuire, to provoke, inflame, Poët ap. Plut. Lysand. et Syll. 4; Xen. O. 21, 3.

Ἀκονῦλος, ον, (α priv., κονδύλη) without knuckles.—II. without blows, Luc. Char. 2.

Ἀκόνη, ἤς, ἡ (ἄκῃ) a whetstone hone (the best were from Νεσος) Pind. I. 6, fin.: ἀκόναι, p'ses of the size of whetstones, Strab.: ἰόξαν ἔχω ἀκ. λιγυράς ἐπὶ γλῶσσῃ, I have the feeling of a whetstone on my tongue, i. e. am sharpened or roused to song, Pind. O. 6, 141.

Ἀκόνησις, εως, ἡ, a sharpening, E. M.

Ἀκονιάτος, ον, (α priv., κονιάω) unplastered, not whitewashed, Theophr.

Ἀκόνιον, ον, τό, in medicine, a specific for the eyes, prob. a fine powder made from certain stones (ἀκόναι), Diosc.

Ἀκονίτι, adv. of ἀκόνιτος, without.

dust, sp. without the dust of the arena: hence without combat, toil, or effort, Lat. *sine pulvere*, usu. of the conqueror, Thuc. 4, 73, Xen., etc.: but also ἄκ. ποιεῖσθαι τι, without a struggle, Dem. 295, 7. [τῇ]

†*Ἀκόνιτες*, ὧν, οἱ, the Aconites, a people of Sardinia, Strab.

†*Ἀκονίτικος*, ἡ, ὅν, made of ἄκόνιτον, Xen. Cyn. 11, 2.

†*Ἀκόνιτον*, οὐ, τό,=sq., Lat. *aconitum*, a poisonous plant, like monkshood, growing ἐν ἄκονασι, on sharp, steep rocks, or in a place called ἄκοναί, Theophr. and Plin.

†*Ἀκόνιτος*, οὐ, ἡ,=foreg., Schneid. Nic. A. 13.

†*Ἀκόνιτος*, οὐ, (a priv., *κονίω*) without dust, combat, or struggle (Q. Sm. 4, 319.—II. = ἄκονιστος. Adv. -τως, Diosc.

†*Ἀκόντης*, οὐ, or Ἀκόντιος, οὐ, ὁ, Aconites or Acontius, a son of Lycæon, Apollod.

†*Ἀκοντί*, adv., of ἄκων, unwillingly, for ἄκοντι, but not in good Att., Lob. Phryn. 5. [Ἀκοντί]

†*Ἀκοντία*, ας, ἡ, Acontia, a city of Hispania on the Duris, Strab.

†*Ἀκοντίας*, οὐ, ὁ, (ἄκων) a quick-darting serpent, Lat. *jaculus*, Luc. Dips. 3, Nic. Th. 491.—II. a meteor, usu. in plur., Plin.

†*Ἀκοντίω*, f. ἰσῶ Att. -ῖω, (ἄκων) to hurl a javelin: also to throw, fling, dart, hence δοῦναι καὶ δοῖρα ἄκοντιζεν τινός, to throw at one, Hom., also εἰς καὶ κατά τινα: so too ἐγγεῖ, αἰχμὰς ἄκ., Hom., just like βάλλειν: whence later c. acc. pers., to hit or strike with a javelin, to wound, Hdt. 1, 43, etc., and pass. ἄκοντιζεσθαι, to be hit or wounded with a javelin, Eur. Iph. T. 1370.—2. in gen. to throw, shoot, or send darting forth, Pind. I. 2, 51: absol. to shoot forth rays, of the moon, Eur. Ion 1155.—II. intrans. to dart or pierce, εἰσὼ γῆς, Eur. Or. 1241.

†*Ἀκόντιον*, οὐ, τό, dim. from ἄκων, a dart, javelin, H. Hom. Merc. 460, Hdt. 1, 34, etc.: the javelin exercise, Plat. Legg. 794 C.

†*Ἀκόντιον*, οὐ, τό, Acontium, a city of Arcadia, Paus. 8, 27, 4.—2. ὄρος, Mount Acontius, in Boeotia, Strab., Plut. Sylla, 19.

†*Ἀκόντιος*, v. Ἀκόντης.

†*Ἀκόντις*, εως, ἡ, (ἄκοντιζω) the throwing a javelin, Xen. An. 1, 9, 5.

†*Ἀκόντισμα*, ατος, τό, (ἄκοντιζω) that which is thrown, ἐντός ἄκοντισματος, within a dart's throw, Xen. Hell. 4, 4, 16.—2. a dart, javelin, Plut. Alex. 43.—3. in plur.=the concrete ἄκονιστά, Plut. Pyrrh. 21.

†*Ἀκοντισμός*, οὐ, ὁ, = ἄκοντισις, hence ἄκοντισμοὶ ὑστέρων, shooting tars, Procl.

†*Ἀκοντιστήρ*, ἥρος, ὁ, (ἄκων, βάλλω) hurler, Thoen. 142.—II. as adj., hurled, thrown, Nonn. Dion. 25, 295.

†*Ἀκοντιστής*, οὐ, ὁ, (ἄκοντιζω) a javelin-man, a hurler of javelins, Hom., and Hdt.

†*Ἀκοντιστικός*, ἡ, ὅν, of or skilled in throwing the dart, Xen. Cyr. 7, 5, 43: and in superl. 6, 2, 4. Plat. Theag. 126 B.

†*Ἀκοντιστός*, ὅς, ἡ, Ion. for ἄκονιστός, Il. 23, 622, ἄκοντιστὴν ἐξούσεαι, the game of the dart (like the Eastern *djerid*).

†*Ἀκοντοβόλος*, οὐ, (ἄκων, βάλλω) spear-throwing, Ar. Rh. 2, 1000.

†*Ἀκοντοδόκος*, οὐ, (ἄκων, δέχομαι) receiving and so hit by the dart, Simon. 45.—II. watching, and so shunning the dart.

†*Ἀκοντοφόρος*, οὐ, (ἄκων, φέρω) carrying a dart, Nonn.

†*Ἀκόντως*, adv. from ἄκων,=ἄκοντι, Plat. [ᾧ]

†*Ἀκοπητή*, adv., (ἄκοπος) without toil.

†*Ἀκοπία*, ας, ἡ, (ἄκοπος) freedom from fatigue, Cic. Fam. 16, 18.

†*Ἀκοπιαστί*, adv. from

†*Ἀκοπία*, οὐ, (a priv., *κοπία*) without wearying, ὁδός, Arist. Mund.—II. untiring, unwearied, Stob. Ecl. 1, p. 952. Adv. -τως.

†*Ἀκοπος*, οὐ, (a priv., *κόπος*) without weariness, and so—I. unwearied, untiring, Plat. Legg. 789 D.—II. act. not wearying, easy, of a chierot, Plat. Tim. 89 A, of a horse, Xen. Eq. 1, 6.—2. removing weariness, refreshing, Stallb. Plat. Phaedr. 227 A: hence τὸ ἄκοπον, sub. φάρμακον, a restorative, Medic., in Galen also ἡ ἄκοπος. Adv. -πως, Theophr.—III. (from κόπτα) not worm-eaten, Arist. Probl.

—2. not broken, not ground, whole, Alex. Aph.

†*Ἀκοπρίστος*, οὐ, (a priv., *κοπρίζω*) not matured, Theophr.

†*Ἀκορής*, οὐ,=foreg., Theophr.—II. act. not maturing, Hipp.

†*Ἀκορῶδης*, ες, (ἄκορος, εἶδος)=foreg.

†*Ἀκορεστίτος*, in Soph. O. C. 120, most ill to satisfy, most capricious, a superl. either from ἀκορής (which however only occurs in very late authors), or from ἄκορεστος, syncop.

from ἀκορεστότατος, like μέσσατος, νέατος.

†*Ἀκορεστος*, οὐ, (a priv., *κορέννυμι*) Att. for ἀκόρητος, Hipp., insatiate, insatiable, never ending, freq. in Trag. Adv. -τως.—II. act. not satiating, Aesch. Ag. 1331, Xen. Symp. 8, 15.

†*Ἀκορετος*, οὐ,=foreg. I. Aesch. Ag. 1114, 1143, Soph. El. 122.

†*Ἀκορής*, ες, v. sub ἀκορεστότατος.

†*Ἀκόρητος*, οὐ, (a priv., *κορέννυμι*) insatiate, unsated, c. gen., πόλεμον μάχης, ἀπειλῶν, Il. 12, 335; 20, 2; 14, 479.—II. (a priv., *κορέω*) unswept, untrimmed, Ar. Nub. 44.

†*Ἀκορία*, ας, ἡ, (ἄκορος) a ravenous appetite, Hipp.

†*Ἀκορίς*, ιος, ὁ, Acoris, a king of Egypt, Diod. S. 15, 2.

†*Ἀκορίτης*, οὐ, ὁ, οἶνος, wine flavoured with ἄκορος, Diosc. [ζ]

†*Ἀκορνα*, ἡς, ἡ, a prickly plant, Theophr.

†*Ἀκορον*, οὐ, τό, the aromatic root of the plant ἄκορος, Diosc.

†*Ἀκορος*, οὐ, ἡ, Lat. *acorum*, a plant, prob. our sweetgale, galanga, Theophr.

†*Ἀκορος*, οὐ,=ἄκορητος, insatiate: hence metaph. untiring, ceaseless, Lat. *improbus*, Pind. P. 4, 360.

†*Ἀκορύφος*, οὐ, (a priv., *κορυφή*) without top, without beginning, Dion. H.—II.=sq.

†*Ἀκορύφωτος*, οὐ, (a priv., *κορυφώω*) not to be summed up, countless.

†*Ἀκος*, εος, τό, (ἄκομα) a cure, relief, remedy, help, resource for a thing, c. gen., κακῶν, Hom., Hdt., etc.: ἄκος εὐρέν, Il. 9, 250, also ἐξευρέν, λαβεῖν, etc., esp. ἄκος τέμνειν or ἐντέμνειν, Aesch. Ag. 17, Cho. 534, Eur. Andr. 121: a means of obtaining a thing, e.g. σωτηρίας, Eur. Hel. 1055: ἄκος οὐδὲν θρηνησθαι, it is of no use, it avails not to mourn for him, Aesch. Pr. 43.

†*Ἀκομέω*, ᾤ, f.-ῃσω, to be ἄκομος, be disorderly, unmannerly, neglect one's duty, offend, esp. in pres. part. Soph. Phil. 387, Dem. 1226, 12: ἄκ. περί

τι, is offend in a point, Plat. Legg. 764 B.

†*Ἀκοσμεῖς*, ἰσσα, εν,=ἄκοσμος Nic. A. 175.

†*Ἀκοσμία*, οὐ, (a priv., *κοσμεῖν*) unmannered, disorderly, Plat. Gorg. 506 E.—2. unmannered, unfurnished with...

τινί, Xen. Oec. 11, 9; of style, Dion H. Adv. -τως.

†*Ἀκοσμία*, ας, ἡ, disorder, confusion, Plat. Gorg. 508 A: extravagance, λόγῳ, Eur. I. A. 317: in moral sense disorderly conduct, indecency, offence.

Soph. Fr. 726: περί τινα, against some one, Plat. Symp. 188 B.

†*Ἀκόμος*, οὐ,=sq., prob. I. Lys 100, 25.

†*Ἀκόμος*, οὐ, (a priv., *κόμος*) without order, disorderly, confused, φυγή, Aesch. Pers. 470: ἄκομος καὶ παραχώδης ναυμαχία, Plut. Mar. 10, disobedient, Soph. Ant. 660: in Hom only in moral signif. unseemly, indecorous, of Thersites, Il. 2, 213; shameless, abandoned, Anth. Adv. -μῶς, Hdt. 7, 220.—II. κόσμος ἄκομος, a world that is no world, Anth.

†*Ἀκοσῶν* or ἄκοσῶν, only used in aor. part. ἵππος ἀκοσῆσας ἐπὶ φάνη, Il. 6, 506; 15, 263, a horse well fed at rack and manger (prob. from sq.), and so, overfed, waxed wanton: cf. κριθῶν, and Butt. Lexil. p. 75, seq.

†*Ἀκοστή*, ἡ, (ἄκη) barley, Nic. (said to be a Cyprian word, cf. Butt. Lexil. ubi sup.)

†*Ἀκοστής*, οὐ, ὁ, (akin to ἄκος) a physician, Phrygian word, Etym. Gud., where it must not be altered into ἀκεστής, Butt. Lexil. p. 77, n.

†*Ἀκοτος*, οὐ, (a priv., *κότος*) without grudge.

†*Ἀκουάζομαι*, dep. mid.,=ἰκούω to hear, hearken or listen to, c. gen., Od. 9, 7.—II. δαῖτός ἀκουάζεσθον, ye are bidden to the feast, like καλεῖσθαι.

Lat. *vocari*, Il. 4, 343: in H. Merc 423, also ἀκούζω.

†*Ἀκούαι*, ὧν, αἱ, (Στατίελλαι) Aquae Statiellae, a city of Liguria, Strab.

†*Ἀκούη*, ἡς, ἡ, Ep. for ἀκοή, Hom.—II. the thing heard; and in Il. 16, 634, only a sound, noise, but in Od. a rumour, report; μετὰ πατρός ἀκούην ἰκέσθαι, βῆναι, for a hearing of his father, i.e. in quest of intelligence concerning his father, 2, 308; 4, 701.

†*Ἀκούινον*, οὐ, τό, Aquinum, a city of Latium, Strab.

†*Ἀκουινάνια*, ας, ἡ, Aquinania, a province of Gaul, Strab.; hence οἱ Ἀκουινανοί, the Aquinani, Strab.

†*Ἀκονμενός*, οὐ, ὁ, Acumenus, a celebrated physician of Athens, Plat. Phaed. 268 A.

†*Ἀκοφέντος*, οὐ, (a priv., *κοφένω*) unshaven.

†*Ἀκοφος*, οὐ, (a priv., *κοῦρος* for *κόρος*) childless, without male heir Od. 7, 64.—II. (a priv., *κουρά*) unshaven, unshorn, Ar. Vesp. 477.

†*Ἀκοφῶς*, desiderat. from ἀκούω, to long to hear, Soph. Fr. 820.

†*Ἀκονσία*, ας, ἡ, a being ἀκούσιος constraint, Soph. Fr. 822. [ἀκ]

†*Ἀκονσιόμαι*, as mid., to do a thing unwillingly, LXX. Num. 15, 28. [ᾶ]

†*Ἀκονσίθεος*, οὐ, (ἄκων, θεός) heard of God, Anth. P. 6, 249.

†*Ἀκουσίλαος*, οὐ, Att. Ἀκουσίτλαος, ὁ, (ἄκων, λαός) Acusilaus, a Greek writer of Argos, Plat. Conv. 178 B.—Others in Paus., etc.

†*Ἀκούσιμος*, ἡ, οὐ, (ἄκούω) audible, Soph. Fr. 823.

†*Ἀκούσιος*, οὐ, contr. for ἀκούσιος.

unwilling, involuntary, under constraint, forced, Aesch. Ag. 803; Xen. Cyr. 3, 1, 38; also *unwelcome*, hence adv. *ἡς, ἢ ἀνέκδοκον τινι*, Thuc. 3, 31; but adv. also *unwillingly*, Id. 2, 8, etc.; superl. *ἀκούσιωτατα* as adv., Plat. Tim. 62 C.

**Ἀκουσίς, εως, ἡ, (ἀκούω) hearing*, Arist. de Anima.

**Ἀκουσμα, ατος, τό, (ἀκούω) a thing heard, whether music, song, etc.*, as *ἡδίστον ἀκουσμα*, the sweetest strain the ear takes in, Xen. Mem. 2, 1, 31; a rumour, report, tale, Soph. O. C. 517.

**Ἀκουσματικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἀκούω) ready or willing to hear, οἱ ἀκουσματικοί, the hearers, the probationers in the school of Pythagoras*, Iambli.

**Ἀκουσμίτιον, ον, τό, dim. from ἀκουσμα, a little story*, Luc. Philop. 18.

**Ἀκουστέον, also plur. ἀκουστέα*, verb. adj. from ἀκούω, *one must hear, hearken to*, c. gen., Hdt. 3, 61.

**Ἀκουστής, οὐ, ὁ, (ἀκούω) a hearer, listener*, Menand. p. 290.

**Ἀκουστικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἀκούω) of, belonging to the sense of hearing, αἰσθησις ἡ, Plut. : πόρος ἡ, the office of the ear*, Gal.—II. = *ἀκουσματικός*, c. gen., Arist. Eth. N. Adv. — κῶς.

**Ἀκουστός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. adj. from ἀκούω, heard, audible*, H. Hom. Merc. 512; *that should be heard*, Soph. O. C. 1312.

**Ἀκουτίς, ω, f. -ισω Att. -ῖω, to make or cause to hear, to make known to*, LXX.

**Ἀκουφίς, ιος, ὁ, Acuphis*, a chieftain of the Nysaei, Arr. An. 5, 1, 3.

**ἈΚΟΥΪΩ, fut. ἀκούσμαι, the act. form ἀκούσσι first occurs in Alexandr. Greek*, Winer's Gramm. of N. T. p. 78, and then in Dion. H., Luc., etc., Schäf. Appar. Dem. 2, p. 232; perf. Att. *ἤκουσα*, Dor. *ἄκουκα*, later *ἡκουκα*: plpf. *ἤκουκεν* (Hdt. 2, 52, Lycurg.) *ἤκηκεν*, Xen. Hell. 5, 1, 26; pf. pass. *ἡκουσμαι*, not in pure writers: aor. *ἡκούσθην*. *To hear*, Hom., etc. Construct. strictly c. acc. of thing heard, gen. of pers. from whom it is heard, e. g. *ταῦτα Καλυψίδος ἤκουσα*, Od. 12, 389; however very freq. also c. gen. rei, and so even in Hom. as *ἡκούσθης, φθογγῆς, κτύπου*, etc.: but c. gen. oft. also *to hear of, hear tell of*, *ἡκ. παρὸς*, Od. 4, 114, freq. c. part. *ἡκ. παρὸς τεθνηῶτος*, Od. 1, 289, etc., in same signif. c. acc., Od. 1, 297, Aesch. Pr. 272; this in prose is usu. *ἡκ. περί τινος*, and so first in Od. 19, 270; in prose there is oft. a prep. of pers. from whom the thing is heard, as *ἡκ. ἀπό, ἐκ, παρά, πρὸς τινος*, and so first Il. 6, 524, Hdt. 3, 62, Soph. O. T. 95, Thuc. 1, 125; rarely c. dat. pers., as Il. 16, 515, Soph. El. 227; in Att. c. gen. pers., *to hear a teacher, attend his lectures*: rarely c. dupl. gen. pers. et rei, *to hear of a thing from a person*, as Od. 17, 115, Dem. 228, 12: the act or state of a person or thing is added in part. or inf.; in part. when certainty or present time is to be strongly marked, otherwise in inf., as *ἐλ πτόσσονας ὄψ' Ἐκτορι πάντα ἀκούσαι, should he hear that all are now crouching under Hector*, Il. 7, 129, cf. Hdt. 7, 10, 8; and freq. in Att. *ἡκ. τινὸς λέγοντος, διαλεγόμενου*, etc.; but *ἡκ. αὐτὸν ἀγαθὸν εἶναι*, *to hear (generally) that he is good*, Xen., etc.: this is oft. changed for *οὐ* or *ὥς* with finite verb, as Od. 3, 193, Xen. Mem. 4, 2, 33.—2. *to know by hearsay*, Od. 3, 193, cf. Heind. Plat. Gorg. 503 C, Rep. 407 A.—3. absol. *to hear, give ear* esp.

to begin a proclamation *ἀκούετε λέω* hear, O people, Ar. Ach. 1000.—II. *to listen, give ear to*, usu. c. gen., more rarely c. dat., Heyne Il. 16, 515; hence *to obey*, *βασιλῆος, θεοῦ*, Il. 19, 256, Od. 7, 11.—III. only post-Hom., *to hear one's self called, to be called, pass for*, like Lat. *audire*, either with adj. or subst., as *ἡκ. ἐσθλός, κακός, κόλαξ*, Soph., and Plat., or with adv. *εὖ, κακός, ἄριστα ἡκ.*, Lat. *bene, male audire*, Hdt., etc.; sometimes c. inf., *ἡκονον εἶναι πρότωι, were said or held to be the first*, Hdt. 3, 131; also *ἀκούσμαι ὥς ἔφην*, Soph. Phil. 1074: *κακὸς ἡκ. ὑπὸ τινος*, *to be ill spoken of by one*, also *πρὸς τινος*, Hdt. 7, 16, 1: *κακὸς ἡκ. παρά τινι*, *to have ill credit with one*, Plut.; *πρὶν τινος*, *for a thing*, Hdt., also *ἐπὶ τινι*, Plut.—2. *ἡκ. κακά*, *to have evil spoken of one*, Ar. Thesm. 388, cf. Soph. Phil. 607: *so too ἡκ. λόγον ἐσθλόν*, Pind. I. 5, 17.—3. *οὕτως ἡκ.*, *to hear it so said*, i. e. *at first hearing*, Wolf Dem. Lept. 235, Schäf. Mel. 80.

**Ἀκρα, ας, ἡ, Ion. ἄκρη, ης*, (strictly fem. from ἀκρὸς) *the end, point, esp. the highest point, the top of a hill, peak, high headland*, Od. 9, 285, and in plur. Il. 4, 425, etc.: elsewhere he uses the sing. only in phrase *κατ' ἄκρης πέρθειν, ἔλειν, σμύχειν πόλιν*, Att. *κατ' ἄκρας*, strictly *to destroy from top to bottom*, i. e. utterly, Lat. *funditus evertere*, Il. 15, 557, Hdt. 6, 18: *so ἔλασε κύμα κατ' ἄκρης*, a billow struck from above, Od. 5, 313, cf. *ἄκρηθεν* and *κατὰκρηθεν*.—2. later usu., like *ἀκρόπολις*, of the castle or citadel built on a steep rock overhanging a town, Lat. *arx*, Xen., etc., cf. Nieb. R. H. 3, n. 311.

**ἈΚΡΑ, ας, ἡ, Acra* a region on the Cimmerian Bosphorus, Strab.—2. a city and promontory of Scythia Minor. Others in Diod. S., Arr., etc.

**Ἀκράαντος, ον, (α priv., κραίνειν) = ἀκράντος, without result, unfulfilled, fruitless*, Lat. *irritus*, Hom. [κρά] **Ἀκραγαλλίδα, ὄν, οἱ, the Acragallidae, a people inhabiting the Cirtæan plain in Phocis*, Aeschin.

**Ἀκράγας, αντος, ὁ, Agrigentum*, a city and river of Sicily; the name of the river is only masc. Thuc. 6, 4, etc.; the city usu. masc. Thuc. 7, 50; Xen. Hell. 2, 2, etc.; but also fem. Pind. P. 6, 6: **Ἀκραγαντίνος, ὁ*, Hdt. 7, 170.

**Ἀκράγῃς, ἐς, (α priv., κρίζω) not yelling, voiceless, dumb, knees*, Aesch. Pr. 803.

**Ἀκράδαντος, ον, (α priv., κραδαίνουμι) unshaken*, Philo.

**Ἀκράετ, adv. from sq. ἡ πλεῖν, with a fresh breeze*, Arr.

**Ἀκράγῃς, ἐς, (ἡκρος, ἤμει) blowing strongly, of the north and west wind, and so brisk, fresh, fair*, Od., and Hes.

**Ἀκράθωσι, ὄν, οἱ, Acrathœa* a city on Actæus, Thuc. 4, 109, Strab.

**Ἀκράθως, ἡκρον (ἡκρος, ἄθως) Acrathos*, a promontory of Acte, Strab.

**Ἀκραι, ὄν, αἱ, Acræa*, a city of Sicily, Thuc. 6, 5; hence adj. **Ἀκραῖος, α, ον*.—2. a region in Acarnania, Polyb.

**Ἀκραῖος, α, ον, = ἡκρος*, Gal.—II. *dwelling on the heights*: epith. of Juno, Eur. Med. 1379; of Venus, Paus. 2, 32, 6.—II. *Acræa*, a Nereid, Hes. Theog. 249.—2. daughter of the river-god Asterion, Paus. 2, 17, 2.

**Ἀκραπίλος, ον, (α priv., κραπίλη) without nausea from drunken-*

ness, Arist. Probl.—II. act *prevent drunkenness*, Diosc.

**Ἀκραφία, ας, ἡ, Acraephia*, Hdt. 7, 135, **Ἀκραφία, ὄν, αἱ*, and **Ἀκραφίον, ον, τό*, Strab., a city of Boeotia near lake Copais.

**Ἀκραφνῆς, ἐς, synecp. from ἀκραφιοφάνης, = ἀκραιος, unmixed, pure*, Eur. Hec. 537: *πενία, sheer, utter poverty*, Anth.: hence—II. *unhurt, unharmed*, Lat. *integer*, Eur. Alc. 1052; c. gen., *untouched by a thing*, Soph. O. C. 1147. Adv. — ῶς.

**Ἀκραφνιον, ον, τό, = Ἀκραφία*,

**Ἀκραντος, ον, (α priv., κραίνω) unaccomplished, unfulfilled, fruitless, idle, εἴπα, ἐλπίδες*, Pind., τέχνη, Aesch.: *οὐκ ἄκραντα, the truth*, Eur. Bacch. 435.—II. *endless, νύξ*, Aesch. Ch. 65; where others explain the dead of night. Only poet.

**Ἀκραζόνιον, ον, τό, (ἡκρος, ἄζων) the point or end of the axle*.

**Ἀκράσια, ας, ἡ, (ἡκράτης) ill mixture, ἡκρος, an unwholesome temperature, or climate*, Theophr., opp. τὴν εὐκρασίαν.

**Ἀκράσια, ας, ἡ, like ἡκράτεια, the character of an ἡκράτης, incontinence*, Lat. *impotentia*, Xen., opp. τὴν ἐγκράτεια, Arist. Eth. N.

**Ἀκράτιστος, ον, Bergk's reading in Theocr. 1, 51, for ἡκράτιστος, q. v.*

**Ἀκράτεια, ας, ἡ, (ἡκράτης) = ἡκράσια, Xen.—II. want of power of sto mach*, Hipp. [αἰ]

**Ἀκράτευσμα, dep. mid., to be ἡκράτης, Arist. Eth. N. The act. occurs in Plut. ap. Stob. p. 81, 40.*

**Ἀκράτευστικός, ἡ, ὄν, connected with incontinence*, Arist. Rhet. 2, 16, 4.

**Ἀκράτεω, ὦ, to be ἡκράτης*, Hipp. from

**Ἀκράτης, ἐς, (α priv., κράτος) powerless, ἡγρας*, Soph. O. C. 1236; *not having power or command over a thing*, Lat. *impotens*, c. gen., *ἡλώσσης*, Aesch. Pr. 884, ὄρηγῃς, Thuc. 3, 84: *ἡκρ. χειρὶς*, of a thief, Dion. H.: also *ἡκρ. κέρους, τιμῆς, intemperate in the pursuit of*, Arist. Eth. N.: esp. in moral sense *without power or command over one's self or one's passions, incontinent, unbridled, licentious*, Arist. Eth. N.; *στόμα*, Ar. Ran. 838: *ἡκρ δαπάνη, immoderate expense*, Anth. Adv. — τῶς, Plat.

**Ἀκράτῃος, ον, (α priv., κρατέω) ungoverned, uncontrolled*, Arist. Meteor.: *not to be controlled*, Hdn.

**Ἀκράτῃ, adv. of ἡκράτης, = ἀκρα τῶς, Aretæa*.

**Ἀκράτῃα, ας, ἡ, = ἀκράτεια*.

**Ἀκράτῖσμαι, dep. mid., fut. -ιούμαι (ἡκράτος) to drink pure wine, (merum) hence—II. to breakfast*, because this meal consisted of bread dipped in wine, v. Br. Ar. Plut. 295: c. acc., *ἡκρ. κοκκύμηλα, to breakfast on plums*, Ar. Fr. 505.

**Ἀκράτισμα, ατος, τό, a breakfast*.

Arist. H. A. [κρά]

**Ἀκράτισμός, οὐ, ὁ, breakfasting*,

Ath. 11 D.

**Ἀκράτιστος, ον, the MSS. reading in Theocr. 1, 51, defended by Herm., who takes only ἡκράτιστον ἐπὶ ξηροῖσι together, in the signif. having made a dry breakfast, i. e. none at all, but it is very dub. : Wüstem. takes Tout's emend. ἀνάριστον: Bergk conj. πρὶν ἀκράτιστον (from κρασ τῶς), without food. [κρά]*

**Ἀκρατοκόθων, ὄν, ὁ, (ἡκράτος κῶθων) a hard top*, Eur. 483 E.

**Ἀκράποσις, ας, ἡ, Ion. ἡκρητο ποσίη, a drinking of unmixed wine*, Hdt. 6, 84, and

Ἀκραῦτοποτόν, ὦ, to drink unmixed wine, Arist. Probl.: from

Ἀκρατότης, ον, ὁ, Ion. ἀκρατοπότης, (ἀκρατος, πίνω) a drinker of unmixed wine, Hdt. 6, 84. Fem. -πότις, ἰδος, ἦ.

Ἀκράτος, ον, Ion. ἀκρητος, q. v., (a priv., κεράννυμι) unmixed, pure, sheer, adulterate: esp. of wine, ἀκρητοι σπονδαί, drink-offerings of pure wine, Il. 4, 59; ὁ ἀκράτος sub. οἶνος, wine without water, unmixed wine, sheer wine, Lat. merum, Ar. Eq. 105: also τὸ ἀκράτον, Plut.: but also of solids, etc., ἀκρ. σώματα, Plat., ἀκρ. μέλαν, sure black, Theophr.; ἀκρ. νοῦς, pure intellect, Xen.—2. of the temper or state, untempered, unrestrained, absolute, ἐλευθερία, δημοκρατία, etc., Plat.: ἀκρ. νόμος, absolute law, Id. Legg. 723 A; ψεύδης, a sheer lie, Id. Rep. 382 C.—3. strong, hot, strictly of sheer wine, as Xen. An. 4, 5, 27: then in gen., intemperate, excessive, violent, ἀκρ. ὀργήν, Aesch. Pr. 678: ἀκρ. διάβροια, Thuc. 2, 49; ἀκράτος ἐλθέ, come with all thy power, Eur. Cycl. 602. A syncop. comp. ἀκράτεστέρος, in Hyperid. ap. Ath. 424 D, superl. ἀκράτεστατος, Plat. Phil. 53 A.

Ἀκράτοτομος, ον, (ἀκρατής, στόμα) unbridled of tongue.

Ἀκράτοτης, ητος, ἦ, (ἀκράτος) repugnance to mix, οἶνον καὶ μέλιτος, Hipp.

Ἀκρατόφορος, ον, ὁ, and ἀκράτοφόρον, ον, τό, (ἀκράτος, φέρω) a vessel for pure wine, elsewhere ψυκτήρ, Lat. acratophorus, Cic. Fin. 3, 4, 15.

Ἀκράτωρ, ὄρος, ὁ,=ἀκρατής, Soph. Phil. 486. [κρά]

Ἀκράχολός, ὦ, to be passionate, Plat. Legg. 731 D. Hence

Ἀκράχολία, ας, ἦ, Ion. ἀκρηχολή, passionateness, a burst of passion, Hipp.: from

Ἀκράχολος, ον, Ion. ἀκρήχολος, quick or sudden to anger, passionate, Ar. Eq. 41: κύων ἀκρ., an ill-tempered dog, Ar. Ran. 535, μέλισσα, Epinic. ap. Ath. 432 C, and even ἄχρεος ἀκρ., a wild pear that pricks on the least touch, Pherecr. Incert. 32.—II. in gen. in passionate distress, Theocr. 24, 60: ἀκρόχολος is a later and worse form. (the deriv. uncertain, either from ἀκρος, χόλος, or from ἀκράτος, χόλος for ἀκράτοχόλος.) [κρά]

Ἀκρεμονικός, ἦ, ὄν, like an ἀκρέμων or twig, Theophr.

Ἀκρέμων, ονος, ὁ, (ἀκρος) strictly a bough or branch, which ends in smaller branches and twigs, Theophr. H. P. 1, 1, 9: but usu. in gen. a branch, twig, shoot, Simon. 51, Eur. Cycl. 455.

Ἀκρεός, ον, (a priv., κρέας) without flesh, not fleshy, Hipp.

Ἀκρέσπερος, ον, (ἀκρος, ἐσπέρα) at the beginning of evening, at even tide: ἀκρέσπερον, as adv., Theocr. 24, 75: Hipp.

Ἀκρήβης, ες,=sq., Anth.

Ἀκρήβιος, ον, (ἀκρος, ἥβη) in earliest youth, very young, Theocr. 8, 93.

Ἀκρήδεμος, ον, (a priv., κρήδεμον) without head-band or chaplet, Opp.

Ἀκρητος, ον, Ion. for ἀκράτος, from.

Ἀκρητόχολος, ον, of or from sheer bile, πυρετός, Hipp.

Ἀκρηχολία, ἀκρήχολος, Ion. for ἀκράχολια, etc.

Ἀκόια, ας, ἦ, epith. of Minerva, but prob. should be ἀκρία.—II. ἀκία, τά=ἀκρια, Opp.

Ἀκριαί, or Ἀκοίαι, ὦν, αἰ, Acriae, city of Laconia, Polyb., Strab.

†Ἀκριας, ον, ὁ, Acrias, masc. pr. n. Paus.

Ἀκριβάω,=ἀκριβόω, LXX. Hence

Ἀκριβασμα, ατος, τό=ἀκριβωμα, LXX. [ῖ]

Ἀκριβασμός, οῦ, ὁ=ἀκριβωσις, LXX.

Ἀκριβεία, ας, ἦ, exactness, literal accuracy, precision, Thuc. 1, 22, τῶν πραγμάτων, Antipho 127, 12; δι' ἀκριβείας,=ἀκριβῶς, freq. in Plat.: perfection, ἀκρ. τοῦ ναυτικοῦ, its fine state, exact discipline, Thuc. 7, 13: strictness, severity, νόμον, Isocr. 147 E, εἰς ἀκρ. φιλοσοφείν, to investigate clearly or strictly, Plat. Gorg. 487 C: niceness, punctuality, also over-niceness, pedantic precision, Polyb.: parsimony, frugality, Plut.; hence δι' ἀκριβείας εἶναι, to be scarce, Plat. Legg. 844 B. Only in Att. prose. [ῖ]

Ἀκριβής, ης, Ion. for foreg., Hipp.

Ἀκριβής, ἔς, exact, accurate, precise, nice, strict, true, perfect in its kind, Lat. absolutus, Eur. El. 367, Thuc., etc.: in all sorts of relations, of arguments, close, subtle, Ar. Nub. 130; of thoughts and notions, clear, definite, Eur., etc.: very freq. in adv. —βῶς, ἀκριβῶς εἰδέναι, ἐπίστασθαι, καθορᾶν, μαθεῖν, etc., Hdt. 7, 32, etc.: τὸ ἀκριβές=ἀκριβεία, Thuc. 6, 18.

—II. of persons, exact, strict, ἀκαστής, Thuc. 3, 46; severe, scrupulous, punctual, Plat., etc.: ἀκρ. τοῖς ὁμῶσι, sharp-sighted, Theocr. 22, 194: also frugal, stingy, ἀκρ. τοὺς τρόπους, Menand. ap. Stob. 387, 45, v. Gaisf. ad l.: ἀκριβῶς καὶ μόλις, Lat. vix ac ne vix quidem, with the greatest difficulty, Plut. Only in Att. poetry and prose. (usu. deriv. from ἀκρος.)

Ἀκριβοδικαίος, ον, (ἀκριβής, δίκαιος) severely judging, ἐπὶ τὸ χεῖρον, extreme to mark what is amiss, Arist. Eth. N.

Ἀκριβολογέομαι, οὔμαι, f. -ήσομαι, as dep., to be exact, accurate, precise in language, investigation, etc., usu. absol., Plat.; but also c. acc. rei, to weigh accurately, Id., also ἀκρ. περί τινος, Dem. 307, 9. The act. is found later, as in Dion. H. Hence

Ἀκριβολογῆτέον, verb. adj., one must weigh accurately, Arist. Rhet.

Ἀκριβολογία, ας, ἦ, exactness, precision in speech, investigation, etc., Arist. Rhet.; also in money matters, Id. Eth. N.

Ἀκριβολόγος, ον, (ἀκριβής, λέγω) exact, accurate, precise in speech, investigation, etc., Timon ap. Diog. L. 2, 19.

Ἀκριβόω, ὦ, f. -ώσω, perf. ἤκριβωκα, (ἀκριβής) to make exact or accurate, Eur. Hipp. 469: to arrange precisely, Arr. Eccl. 274: but usu. to examine or investigate accurately; to understand thoroughly, Eur. Hec. 1192, and Xen.: also περί τι, Arist. Gen. An.: —to know accurately, Xen. Cyr. 2, 1, 26. Pass. to be perfect, Ar. Ran. 1483; ἤκριβᾶν πρός τι, in a thing, Arist. Pol.

Ἀκριβωμα, ατος, τό, exact knowledge, Epicur. ap. Diog. L. [ῖ]

Ἀκριβωσις, εως, ἦ, exactness: strict observance, νόμου, Joseph. [κρῖ]

Ἀκριβώτεον, verb. adj., one must examine accurately, Philo.

Ἀκριδίων, ον, τό, dim. from ἀκρίς, Diosc.

Ἀκριδοθήκη, ἦ, (ἀκρίς, θήκη) a locust-cage: received by Meineke in Theocr. 1, 52, and Seiler in Long. 1, 10, instead of seq.

Ἀκριδοθήρα, ας, ἦ, (ἀκρίς, θηράω) a locust-trap, Valck. Theocr. 1, 52,

Long. 1, 10, v. foreg. (by ἀταργη must be a locust-hunt.)

Ἀκριδοφάγος, ον, (ἀκρίς, φαγεῖν) a locust-eater, Strab. [φᾶ]

Ἀκρίζω, f. -ίζω, (ἀκρος) to climb heights.—II. to go on tiptoe, Eur. Oen. 11.—III. to cut off the extremities. v. ἐξακρίζω.

Ἀκρις, ας, α, ον, v. ἀκρία.

Ἀκρις, ιος, ἦ, Ion. for ἄκρα, the extremity, in Hom. only in Od., a ways in plur., ἀκριες ἠνεμέουσαι, the windy mountain-tops, Od. 9, 400: in gen. a hill-country is called ἄκρις, Od. 10, 281, and just above, 275, βῆσσαι.—II. Acris, a city of Libya, Diod. 3, 20, 57.

ἈΚΡΙΣ, ἰδος, ἦ, a locust, Il. 21, 12.

Ἀκρισία, ας, ἦ, (ἀκριτος) want of distinctness and order, confusion, Xen. Hell. 7, 5, 27.—II. want of judgment, bad judgment or choice, perversion, Polyb. 2, 35, 3.—III. undecided character of a disease, Hipp.

Ἀκρισίος, ον, ὁ, Acrisius, son of Abas and father of Danaë, Hdt. 6, 53.

—2. a Sicyonian, Xen. Hell. 7, 1, 33.

Ἀκρισιώνη, ης, ἦ, (fem. patron.) daughter of Acrisius, i. e. Danaë, Il. 14, 319.

Ἀκρισίχιον, ον, τό, (ἀκρος, ἰσχύον) the end of the ἰσχύον or hip, Hipp.

Ἀκριτᾶ, neut. pl. of ἀκριτος, adv., indiscriminately, H. Hom. Pan. 26.

Ἀκριτας, α, ὁ, Acritas, a promontory of Messenia, Strab.

Ἀκριτί, adv. of ἀκριτος, without inquiry, trial, choice or judgment, Lys. Fr. 56. [z but also z, Drag.]

Ἀκριτόβουλος, ον, (ἀκριτος, βουλή) indiscreet of counsel, Or. Sib.

Ἀκριτόδακρυς, v. gen. νος, (ἀκρως, δάκρυ) shedding floods of tears, Anth.

Ἀκριτοεπής, ἔς, (ἀκριτος, ἔπος)=ἀκριτόμυθος.

Ἀκριτόμυθος, ον, (ἀκριτος, μῦθος) recklessly or confusedly babbling, Il. 2, 246.—II. δειροί, confused dreams, and so hard to interpret, Od. 19, 560.

Ἀκρίτος, ον, (a priv., κρίνω) unarranged, undistinguishable, confused, disorderly, μῦθος, Il. 2, 796, so ἀκριτα πόλλ' ἄγορεύειν, Od. 8, 505: τύμβος one common undistinguished grave, Il. 7, 337: ἀκρ. πάγος, a confused mass, Hipp.—2. not to be separated, lasting, unceasing, πενήθμεναι ἀκριτον αἰεὶ, Od. 18, 174; 19, 120, ὄρνον καὶ ἀκριτον, H. Hom. Merc. 126: ἀκριτα ἄχα, griefs not to be assuaged, Il. 3, 412:—ὄρος ἀκρ., a continuous chain of mountains, Anth.—3. in late poets, countless, Opp.—II. undecided, doubtful, νεῖκα, ἀέθλος, Il. 14, 205, Hes. Sc. 311: ἀκριτον ὄντον, Thuc. 4, 20: so too adv. —τως, without decisive issue, Id. 7, 71:—πυρετός, a fever that will not come to a crisis, Hipp.:—uncertain as to time, Arist. Meteor.—2. unjudged, untried, of persons and things, e. g. ἀκριτόν τινα κτείνειν, ἀναίρειν, ἀπολλύναι, to put to death without trial, Lat. indicta causa, Hdt. 3, 80, Thuc. 2, 67, cf. 8, 48, Dem. 212, 23:—πράμα ἀκρ., a cause not yet tried, Isocr. 385 A; cf. Plat. Tim. 51 C:—also not subject to trial, irresponsible, Aesch. Suppl. 374.—III. act. not giving a judgment, without adjudging, Hdt. 8, 124: not capable of judging, rash, headstrong, Polyb., etc.—2. not exercising judgment, undistinguishing, of the Fates, Anth., v. Jac. 2, p. 221. Adv. —τως.

Ἀκριτόφυλλος, ον, (ἀκριτος, φύλλον) of undistinguishable, that is, close by blending leafage, δοός Il. 2 865

**Ἀκχρόφυτος*, ον, (ἄκριτος, δύει) *undistinguishably mixed*, Aesch. Theb. 360.

**Ἀκρίτῳφονος*, ον, (ἄκριτος, φωνή) *of indistinct or language*.

†*Ἀκρίριος*, ον, ὁ, Acirphius, masc. pr. n. Paus.

**Ἀκροῶμαι*, = *ἀκροῶμαι*, Mehand. p. 56.

**Ἀκρόαμα*, ατος, τό, (ἄκροῶμαι) Lat. *acroama*, any thing heard, Xen. Symp. 2, 2, esp. heard with pleasure, any thing read, recited, played or sung, a feast to the ear, τ. ἄκουσμα: a play, musical piece, etc., Xen. Hier. 1, 14, and freq. from Polyb. downwards.—II. in plur. for the concrete, lecturers, singers or players, esp. during meals, Polyb., etc. Hence

**Ἀκροαυτικός*, ἡ, ὄν, to be heard, designed for hearing only, ἀκρ. διδασκαλίας, the esoteric doctrines of philosophers, which were not committed to writing, Plut. Alex. 7, opp. to ἐποπτικαί.

**Ἀκροῶμαι*, fut. -ᾶσθαι [ᾶ]: pf. ἤκρόαμαι, dep. mid., to hear, hearken or listen to, usu. like ἀκούω, c. gen. pers. et acc. rei, Thuc., etc.: but sometimes also c. gen. rei, Plat. Hipp. Maj. 285 D: esp. to hear or attend lectures, hence ὁ ἀκροῦμαι, a hearer, pupil, Plat., and Xen.—II. to obey, τινός, Thuc. 3, 27. (Prob. connected with ἀκούω, cf. Hesych.)

**Ἀκρόσις*, εως, ἡ, a hearing, hearkening or listening to, Thuc. 1, 21, etc., κλέπτειν τὴν ἀκρόσιν τῶν, to cheat you into hearing, Aeschin. 58, 37.—2. obedience, submission, τινός, Thuc. 3, 37.—II. the thing listened to, a discourse, lecture, Hipp.—III. = *ἀκροατήριον*, Plut. 2, 58 C.

**Ἀκροῦτέον*, verb. adj. one must listen to, obey, τῶν κρείττονων, Ar. Av. 1228.

**Ἀκροῦτήριον*, ον, τό, (ἄκροῶμαι) a place of audience, Lat. *auditorium*, Plut.—II. an audience, Id. Cat. 22.

**Ἀκροῦτής*, οὔ, ὁ, (ἄκροῦμαι) a hearer, listener, ἔργων, Thuc. 3, 38: a pupil, Plat.—II. a reader, Plut. Thes. 1.

**Ἀκροῦτικός*, ἡ, ὄν, (ἄκροῶμαι) belonging to, proper to hearing, μισθός, a lecturer's salary, Lat. *honorarium*, Luc. Enc. Dem. 25. Adv. -κῶς, ἀκρ. ἔχειν, to be fond of hearing, Philo.

**Ἀκροβαμονέω*, = *ἀκροβατέω*, Hipp.: from

**Ἀκροβάμων*, ον, (ἄκρος, βαίνω) walking on tiptoe or erect. (βᾶ)

**Ἀκροβατέω*, ὦ, (ἄκρος, βαίνω) to walk or run on tiptoe or erect, Anth. v. Lob. Aj. 1217.—II. to climb aloft, Polyaen. 4, 3, 23.

**Ἀκροβατικός*, ἡ, ὄν, fit for mounting, Lat. *scansorius*, Vitruv.

**Ἀκροβάσις*, ον, = *ἀκροβάμων*, Nonn. Dion. 47, 235.

**Ἀκροβόησις*, ἐς, (ἄκρος, βάπτω) with the extremities immersed, Nonn.—II. tinged at the point, or slightly, Anth.

**Ἀκροβελής*, ἐς, (ἄκρος, βέλος) with a point at the end, Anth.

**Ἀκροβελής*, ἰδος, ἡ, the point of an arrow, epit, etc., Archipp. ap. A. B. 371.

**Ἀκροβλαστός*, ον, (ἄκρος, βλαστᾶν) budding or sprouting at the end, Theophr.

**Ἀκροβολέω*, ὦ, to be an ἀκροβόλος, throw from afar, to sling, skirmish, Anth. Hence

**Ἀκροβόλια*, ας, ἡ, a throwing from afar, slinging, skirmishing, App.

**Ἀκροβόλιζομαι*, f. -ίζομαι, dep. mid., to throw or strike from afar: to provoke the enemy to attack, skirmish, πρὸς

τινα, Thuc. 4, 34: ἔπesci, Hdt. 8, 64. Act. only in Anth. Ep. Ad. 667. Hence

**Ἀκροβόλις*, εως, ἡ, a throwing from afar, skirmishing, Xen. An. 3, 4, 18.

**Ἀκροβόλισμα*, ατος, τό, App., and **Ἀκροβολισμός*, οὔ, ὁ, Thuc. 7, 25, = *ἀκροβόλις*.

**Ἀκροβολιστής*, οὔ, ὁ, = sq. Xen. Cyr. 6, 1, 28.

**Ἀκροβόλος*, ον, ὁ, (ἄκρος, βάλλω) one that throws from afar, a skirmisher: but—II. proparox. ἀκρόβολος, ον, struck from afar, or acc. to Schütz, struck upon the summit, Aesch. Theb. 158.

**Ἀκροβυστός*, to be uncircumcised, LXX., and

**Ἀκροβυστία*, ας, ἡ, the prepure or foreskin, LXX. Gen. 17, 11.—II. uncircumcision, the state or class of the uncircumcised, N. T. Rom. 4, 10; Id. 2, 26. From

**Ἀκρόβυστος*, ον, (ἄκρος, βύω) uncircumcised, LXX.

**Ἀκρογένης*, ον, (ἄκρος, γένειον) with prominent chin, Arist. Physiogn.

**Ἀκρογωνιαίος*, αία, αἶον, (ἄκρος, γωνία) at the extreme angle, ἀκρ. λίθος, the corner foundation stone, N. T. 1 Pet. 2, 6.

**Ἀκροδάκτυλον*, ον, τό, (ἄκρος, δάκτυλος) the finger-tip.

**Ἀκρόδετος*, ον, (ἄκρος, δέω) bound at the end, at the top, Anth.

**Ἀκροδικαίος*, ον, (ἄκρος, δίκαιος) strictly just, Stob. Ecl. 2, 320.

**Ἀκρόδρυα*, ον, τᾶ, (ἄκρος, δρῦς) fruit-trees, strictly, bearing fruit at the extremities of the branches, Xen. Oec. 19, 12, Plat. Crit. 115 B.—II. fruits that grow at the end of the branches: usu. of hard-shelled fruits, as nuts, chestnuts, etc., Arist. H. A.: in gen. fruit, Theophr. The sing. ἀκρόδρυνον seldom used:

**Ἀκροἐλικτός*, ον, (ἄκρος, ἐλίσσω) twisted at the end, Anth.

**Ἀκρόεστος*, ον, (ἄκρος, ζέω) boiled, or heated slightly, Diosc.

**Ἀκρόζυμος*, ον, (ἄκρος, ζύμη) slightly leavened, Galen.

**Ἀκροθεν*, adv. from ἄκρος, from the end or top, Arist. Physiogn. 6, 20.

**Ἀκρόθεμος*, ον, (ἄκρος, θερμός) very hot, late.

**Ἀκροθι*, adv. from ἄκρος, at the beginning, c. gen., νυκτός, Arat.

**Ἀκροθιγής*, ἐς, (ἄκρος, θιγεῖν) touching on the surface or lightly: φέλημα, Mel. 14. Adv. -γῶς, ἀκρ. ἐμβάπτειν, just to dip in, so that it is hardly wetted, Diosc.

**Ἀκροθίνα*, ον, τᾶ, Pind. v. ἀκροθίνον.

**Ἀκροθινιάζω*, (ἄκρος, θίς) to take an offering for the gods from the top of a heap of booty, etc., usu. in mid. to take of the best, pick out for one's self, Eur. H. F. 476.

**Ἀκροθίνιον*, ον, τό, (ἄκρος, θίς) usu. in plur., but in sing. also Eur. Phoen. 282, Thuc. 1, 132, in Pind. also ἀκροθίνη:—strictly the top of the heap, i. e. the best or choice parts: hence usu. the first-fruits of the field, of booty, etc., esp. to be offered to the gods, like ἀπαρχαί, oft. in Hdt., Pind., and Att.: ἀκροθίνα πολέμου, in Pind. O. 2, 7, the Olympic games, as being founded from spoils taken in war:—strictly a neut. adj., and so in Aesch. Eum. 834, θῆη ἀκροθίνια, offerings of first-fruits. [θ]

†*Ἀκρόθων*, ον, τό, Acrothoum, and

†*Ἀκρόθωι*, ον, οἶ, Acrothoi, a city on Mt. Athos, Hdt. 7, 22, Thuc. 4, 109.

**Ἀκροθώραξ*, ἄκος, ὁ, ἡ (ἄκος, θωρήσσω) superficially, i. e. εἰς τὴν γυμνότητα, Arist. Probl.

**Ἀκοόκαρτος*, ον, (ἄκος, καρπός) bearing fruit at the top, e. g. φοῖνιξ Theophr.

**Ἀκροκελαινίω*, (ἄκος, κελαινός) only used in part. ἀκροκελαινίω, growing black, darkening on the surface, of a swollen stream, Il. 21, 249.

**Ἀκροκείραια*, τᾶ, (ἄκος, κέρας) the ends of sail-yards, like Lat. *cornua*.

†*Ἀκροκεραυνία*, ον, τᾶ, (ἄκος, κεραυνός) *Acroceraunia*, a chain of mountains in Epirus, forming a bold promontory near Oricum.

**Ἀκροκίονον*, ον, τό, (ἄκος, κίων) the capital of a pillar, Philo.

**Ἀκροκνέφαιος*, ον, (ἄκος, κνέφας) at the beginning or end of night, in twilight, Hes. Op. 565.

**Ἀκροκνεφής*, ἐς, = foreg. Luc. Lex. i. ph. 11.

**Ἀκρόκουσς*, ον, ὁ, = sq.

**Ἀκρόκομος*, ον, (ἄκος, κόμη) with hair on the crown, epith. of the Thracians, who either tied up their hair in a top-knot, or shaved all their head except the crown, Il. 4, 533: with hair at the end, Strab.—II. with leaves at the top, Eur. Phoen. 1516, esp. of the palm; κυνάρισσοι, Theocr. 22, 41.

†*Ἀκροκόρινθος*, ον, ὁ also ἡ, Xen. Hell. 4, 4, 4, (ἄκος, Κόρινθος) the *Acrocorinthus*, the citadel of Corinth.

**Ἀκροκυματός*, (ἄκος, κύμα) to float on the topmost waves, a bombastic word ridiculed by Luc. Lexiph. 15.

**Ἀκροκωλία*, ας, ἡ, (ἄκος, κωλία) the shoulder-blade.

**Ἀκροκόλιον*, ον, τό, (ἄκος, κῶλον) usu. in plur., but sing. also Anth. Corinth. 1, Eubul. Amal. 1, the extremities of the body, esp. of animals, the snout, ears, trotters, pettiottes, Lat. *trunculi*, Hipp., etc.

**Ἀκρόλειον*, ον, τό, (ἄκος, λεία) = ἀκροβίνιον, the first fruits of the spoil.

**Ἀκρόλιθος*, ον, (ἄκος, λίθος) with the ends made of stone: ξάνον, a statue with the head, arms, and legs marble, the rest wood, Anth. cf. Müller Archäol. d. Kunst, § 84, 1.

**Ἀκρολίονον*, ον, τό, the edge of a net, Xen. Cyn. 2, 6. [ζ] from

**Ἀκρόλιον*, ον, (ἄκος, λίνον) at the edge of the net, Opp.

**Ἀκρολίπαρος*, ον, (ἄκος, λίπος) fat on the surface, Alex. Poon. 7. [ζ]

†*Ἀκρολίσσος*, ον, ὁ, (ἄκος, λίσσος) the *Acroliissus*, the citadel of Lissus, Strab.

**Ἀκρολογέω*, ὦ, to gather at top, pick ears of corn, Anth.: from

**Ἀκρολόγος*, ον, (ἄκος, λέγω) gathering from the top, Lat. *decrepens*, μέλισσα, Epinic. in Ath. 10, 432 C.

**Ἀκρολοφία*, ας, ἡ, (ἄκος, λόφος) a mountain crest, hilly country, Polyb. 2, 27, 5.

**Ἀκρολοφίτης*, ον, ὁ, a mountaineer Anth. [ζ]

**Ἀκρολόφος*, ον, (ἄκος, λόφος) high crested, peaked, πῶνες, πέτραι, Opp.—II. ὁ ἄκρος, = ἀκρολοφία, a mountain crest, Plut. Popl. 22.

**Ἀκρολύτew*, (ἄκος, λύω) to untie, only at the end, not entirely, Anth.

**Ἀκρομαλλος*, ον, (ἄκος, μαλλός) Strab. The meaning can only be having long wool, and Coray therefore reads μακρομαλλός.

**Ἀκρομάνης*, ἐς, (ἄκος, μάνομαι) at the point of madness, or at the height of madness, raving mad, Hdt. 5, 42.

**Ἀκρομήθοος*, ον, (ἄκος, μεθύω) = ἀκροθώραξ.

Ἀκρομήλιδος, ον, (ἄκρος, μόλις-
ος) *headed at the edge, λίνον, Anth.*
Ἀκρομήλιον, ον, τό, (ἄκρος, ὁμφα-
λος) *the middle of the navel.*

Ἀκρόμφαλον, ον, τό, =foreg.
Ἄκρον, ον, τό, neut. from ἄκρος,
the highest, *τοῖοντι, last, hence as*
Subst.—I. *a point, top, height, peak,*
ἄκρον Ἀκρων, ἴσος, Hom.: τὰ ἄ-
κροα, Hdt. 6, 100. 2. *the highest pitch,*
the height, *πυλῶσις ἄκρον, Pind. N.*
1, 14: εἰς ἄκρον, ἐπ' ἄκρον, *to the*
highest pitch, Simon, 15, Plat. Tim.
20 A: ἄκρα φέρεσθαι, *to win the prize,*
Theocr.—II. *the end, edge, border,* Polyb.

†Ἀκρόνεως, ω, ὁ, (ἄκρος, ναῦς)
Acronius, a Phaeacian, Od. 8, 111.
Ἀκρονύχως, (ἄκρος, ὑψώω) adv.,
touching at the edge, Galen.

Ἀκρονύκτιος, ον, (ἄκρος, νύξ) *at*
th.: beginning of night, at even.

Ἀκρονύκτος, ον, =foreg.
Ἀκρόνυξ, gen. -νυκτος, ἡ, also ἄκ-
ρονυχία, ας, *night-fall, Schaf. Schol.*
Ap. Rh. p. 233.

Ἀκρονύχι, adv., (ἄκρος, ὄνυξ) *with*
the tip of the nail, for ακρωνύχι, Jac.
A. P. p. 760. [Z]

Ἀκρονυχία, ας, ἡ, ν. ἄκρονύξ.
Ἀκρόνυχον, ον, (ἄκρος, νύξ) *at*
nightfall, at even, Arist., Theocr.

Ἀκρόνυχος, ον, (ἄκρος, ὄνυξ) =ἄκ-
ρόνυχος, Q. Sm. 8, 157.

Ἀκροπῆγος, ἑς, (ἄκρος, πήγνυμι)
fastened or nailed at the end or on high,
Nonn.

Ἀκροπαθος, ον, *affected on the sur-*
face, Hipp.—but the word is contrary
to analogy.

Ἀκρόπαστος, ον, (ἄκρος, πᾶσσω)*
sprinkled on the surface, c. g. with salt,
hence ἄγχιτυς, Sopat. ap. Ath.
119 A.

Ἀκροπενθής, ἑς, (ἄκρος, πένθος)
exceeding sad, Aesch. Pers. 135.

Ἀκρόπτερος, ον, (ἄκρος, πτερός)
muddy on the surface, Polyb.

Ἀκροτις, *maimed, γλώσσα, Hipp.*
also as subst., *a maimed tongue, Id.:*
—but the readings vary.

Ἀκρότλος, ον, contr. ἄκρότλου,
ον, (ἄκρος, πλέω) *swimming at the*
top, skimming the surface, Plut.: me-
taph. superficial, Hipp.

Ἀκροποδῆτι, or ἀκροποδιτί, adv.,
(ἄκρος, ποδῖς) *on tiptoe, stealthily, Luc.*
Dial. Mort. 27, 5, etc.

†Ἀκροπόλεως, f.-εῖσσω, (ἄκροπόλος)
to move on high.

Ἀκρόπολις, εως, ἡ, *the upper or*
higher city, hence the citadel, castle,
Od., and Hdt.: in Att. esp. the Acropolis
of Athens, which served as the
treasury, hence γεγράφει ἐν τῇ ἀκ-
ροπόλει, ἀνερχέσθαι εἰς ἀκρόπολιν,
to be entered as a debtor to the state,
Dem. 1337, 24; 1337, 25 (in this signif.
the art. is oft. omitted).—II. *metaph.,*
a tower of defence, Theogn. 733.—2.
the highest point, Plat. Tim. 20 A.
Ἀκρόπόλος, ον, (ἄκρος, πόλος)
high-ranging, in gen. high, ὄρη, Il. 5,
523.

Ἀκροπόρος, ον, (ἄκρος, πείρω)
boring through, piercing with the point,
ὀσβελέ, Od. 3, 463.—II. *propagator,*
ἀκρόπορος, ον, pierced at the end, with
an opening at the end, Nonn. Dion. 2,
21.—III. (ἄκρος, πορεύομαι) *high-ste-*
pping, Nonn.

Ἀκροπόροιστος, ον, (ἄκρος, πορφύ-
ρα) *purple-edged.*

Ἀκροπρόσιος, ας, ἡ, (ἄκρος, πρόσθι)
the foreskin, Lat. praerupium, Hipp.

Ἀκροπρόστιον, ον, τό, =foreg.
Ἀκροπότηρ, ν. ὁ, (ἄκρος, τίνω) *a*
hard drinker, Nonn.

Ἀκρόπους, -ποδος, ὁ, (ἄκρος, ποῦς)
the point of the foot.

Ἀκρόπρωρον, ον, τό, (ἄκρος, πρῶ-
ρα) *the end of a ship's prow, Strab.*

Ἀκρόπτερον, ον, τό, (ἄκρος, πτε-
ρόν) *the tip of the wing, Anth.: ἀκρόπ-*
τερα φατῶν, in an army, the men at
the end of the wings, Opp.

Ἀκρόπολις, ἡ, poet. for ἀκρόπο-
λις, Aesch. Theb. 240.

Ἀκρόρριζος, ον, (ἄκρος, ρίζα) *hav-*
ing the root high up, i. e. not striking
deep root.

Ἀκρόρρινιον, ον, τό, (ἄκρος, ρίς) *the*
tip of the nose. [ρ]

Ἀκρόρρυνιον, τό, (ἄκρος, ῥνμός)
the fore-end of the pole. [ῥ]

Ἀκρος, α, ον, (ἀκῆ) *outermost, at*
the end or edge, Lat. extremus, esp. at
the top, Lat. summus, and so pointed,
sharp, high: Hom. has it only in this
signif., ἄκρα χεῖρ, ἀκροὶ πόδες, ἄκρος
ῶμος, the end of the hand or feet, the
top of the shoulder, etc., so too πόλις
ἄκρη=ἀκρόπολις, Il. 6, 257: ὕδωρ
ἄκρον, the surface of the water, Il. 16,
162, etc.: hence οὐκ ἂν ἄκρας φρε-
νός, not from the surface of the heart, i.
e. from the inmost heart, Aesch. Ag.
805, cf. Eur. Hec. 242: but also ἄκ-
ρος μυελός, *the inmost marrow, Eur.*
Hipp. 255.—II. *of time, ἄκρα ἑσπέρα,*
the end of the evening, nightfall, Pind.
P. 11, 18; νύξ, *the beginning of night,*
Schaf. Soph. Aj. 285.—III. *of degree,*
the highest in its kind, first, exceeding
good, excellent, Hdt. 5, 112; 6, 122,
Aesch. Ag. 628, and freq. in Att.,
esp. Plat.: ἄκροι Δαναῶν, ποιητῶν,
the first among the Greeks, the poets,
Valck. Ad. p. 414: Ἀργεὺς ἄκρα Πε-

λασσοί, the oldest rulers of Argos,
Theocr. 15, 142: ψυχὴν οὐκ ἄκρος,
not strong of mind, Hdt. 5, 124: ἄκροι
τὰ πολέμια, Hdt. 7, 111; ἄκρος ὄρ-
γῆν, quick to anger, very passionate,
Hdt. 1, 73; also ἄκρος εἰς or περὶ τι,
Plat.—IV. as subst., v. sub ἄκρα and
ἄκρον.—V. as adv., ἄκρος and ἄκρον,
very, exceedingly, highly, so ἄκρα,
also εἰς and ἐπ' ἄκρον, Schaf. Dion.
Comp. 873: superlative, ἀκροτάτως,
Ael.

Ἀκροσῆψις, ἑς, (ἄκρος, σῆψομαι)
rotten at the end, Hipp.

Ἀκροσίδηρος, ον, (ἄκρος, σίδηρος)
pointed or shod with iron, Anth.

Ἀκροσόφος, ον, (ἄκρος, σόφος) *high*
in wisdom, Pind. O. 11, 19.

Ἀκροσσός, ον, (α priv., κροσσός)
without tassels, fringed.

Ἀκροστήθιον, ον, τό, (ἄκρος, στή-
θος) *the upper part of the breast; the*
chest, Arist. Physiogn.

Ἀκροστιχίς, ἴδος, ἡ, =sq., Cic. Di-
vin. 2, 54.

Ἀκροστίχον, ον, τό, (ἄκρος, στί-
χος) *the beginning of a verse.—II. an*
acrostic poem, late word, also παρα-
στιχίς: Epicharmus is said to have
invented them.

Ἀκροστόλιον, ον, τό, (ἄκρος, στό-
λος) *the uppermost part of a ship,*
hence—1. the gunwale, Plut. Demetr.
43.—2. *the projecting prow and its or-*
naments, =ῥάλαστον, Diod.

Ἀκροστόμιον, τό, (ἄκρος, στόμα)
the edge of the lips, Dion. H.—II. =ἀκ-
ροστόμιον.

Ἀκροσφάλις, ἑς, (ἄκρος, σφάλλω)
easily falling, apt to trip, unsteady,
Plut.: ἀκρ. πρὸς ὑγίειαν, of precarious
health, Plat. Rep. 404 B: ἀκρ.
πρὸς ὄργην, inclined to anger, Plut.,
so, too, πρὸς πάθος, Id. Symp. 1, 4.
—II. act., apt to throw down, slippery,
dangerous, Polyb. Adv., -λῶς ἀκρ.
ἐχέιν or διακείσθαι, Plut.

Ἀκροσχιδής, ἑς, (ἄκρος, σχίζω)
cloven at the end, Theophr.

†Ἀκροστίτης, ον, ὁ, Acrotatus, son
of Cleomenes king of Sparta, Diod.
S., Paus.—2. grandson of the preced-
ing and king of Sparta, Plut. Pyrrh.
26, etc.

Ἀκροτελείτιον, ον, τό, (ἄκρος, τε-
λευτή) *the end of anything, esp. the*
fag-end, of a verse, Thuc. 2, 17
hence the burden, chorus, Dio C.

Ἀκροτενής, ἑς, (ἄκρος, τείνω)
stretching high, Nonn. Dion. 7, 309.

Ἀκρότης, ητος, ἡ, (ἄκρος) *an end,*
height, highest point, Hipp., and Aris'
Eth. N.: excellence, Dion. H.

Ἀκρότητος, ον, (α priv., κρῆνω)
not struck, not beaten together: κύμ-
βαλα, cymbals that are not in unison,
Ath.

Ἀκροτομέω, ῶ, -ήσω, *to lop off,*
shave the surface, Xen. Oec. 18, 2:
from

Ἀκρότομος, ον, (ἄκρος, τέμνω) *cut*
off sharp, of a stone, squared, Joseph.;
of a precipice, abrupt, Polyb. 9, 27, 4.

Ἀκροτόνος, ον, (ἄκρος, τείνω)
straining the extremities, muscular in
the arms and legs, Ath.

Ἀκροτος, ον, (α priv., κρότος) *un*
applauded.

Ἀκρονόλος, ον, (ἄκρος, οὔλος) *curled*
at the end, Arist. Physiogn.

†Ἀκροραυρία, ας, ἡ, (ἄκρος, οὐρανός)
the summit or pinnacle of heaven, Luc.
Lexiph. 15.

Ἀκρουχέω, (ἄκρον, ἔχω) *to possess*
or inhabit the heights, Anth.

Ἀκροφής, ἑς, (ἄκρον, φάος) =ἀκ-
ροφανής, Nonn.

Ἀκροφαιήριον, ὅ, (ἄκρος, φαίνομαι)
to be white above, Nonn.

Ἀκροφῆνης, ἑς, (ἄκρον, φαίνομαι)
appearing over the hills, or just down
the hill, ἥος, Nonn.: bright-shining, Id.

Ἀκροφύγῆς, ἑς, (ἄκρος, φύγῃ) *of high*
birth, high-minded, Synes.

Ἀκροφύλαξ, ἄκος, ὁ, (ἄκρα, φύλαξ)
the governor of a citadel, Polyb. 5, 50,
10.

Ἀκρόφυλλος, ον, (ἄκρος, φύλλον)
with leaves at top, Theophr.

Ἀκροφύσιον, ον, τό, (ἄκρος, φύσα)
the snout or pipe of a pair of bellows,
Soph. Fr. 824, Thuc. 4, 100: ἀπ' ἀκ-
ροφυσίων, fresh from the bellows, or (as
we say) from the anvil, Ar. Fr. 561.—
II. *a comet's tail, Dio C.*

Ἀκροχάλις or ἀκροχάλις, ὁ, ἡ, =
ἀκροβάρης, drunken, Ap. Rh.

Ἀκροχύνῃς, ἑς, (ἄκρος, χεῖνω)
wide-yawning, Anth.

Ἀκρόχειρ, ειρος, ἡ, (ἄκρος, χεῖρ)
the lower part of the arm, Lat. ulna,
Hipp.

Ἀκροχειρία, ας, ἡ, =ἀκροχειρισμός,
Hipp.

Ἀκροχειρισμός, οὐ, ὁ, v. l. for
ἀκροχειρισμός, Luc.

Ἀκροχειρίω, f.-ίσω, *to seize with the*
tips of the fingers, Aristaeen.—II. more
freq. in mid. to struggle at arm's
length; esp. of a kind of wrestling,
in which they grasped one another's
hands, without clasping the body
(the latter being called συμποκλή),
absol. Arist. Eth. N., but also ἄκρ.
ἑνὸς or πρὸς τινα, Plat. Alc. 1, 107 E,
Posidon. ap. Ath. 154 B.: cf. Ruhnk.
Tim. Hence

Ἀκροχειρίσις, εως, ἡ, =sq. Hipp.;
and
Ἀκροχειρισμός, οὐ, ὁ, wrestling with
the hands, Hipp.

Ἀκροχειριστής, οὐ, ὁ, *a hand-wrest-*
ler (cf. ἀκροχειρίω), Paus.

Ἀκροχειριστός, οὐ, ὁ, =foreg.

Ἀκροχέλιος, ον, Ion. ὁ νονχέλιος.

ον, (ἄκρος, χλιαρός) warm at the surface, Luke 24, Hipp. [ε]

*Ἀκροχολέω, ἀκροχολία, ἦ, (Plut.), and ἀκροχολος, on, (Arist. Eth. N.), later forms for ἀκραχολέω, etc., q. v. *Ἀκροχορδονάδης, ες, (ἀκροχορδόνες, εἶδος) like or full of ἀκροχορδόνες, Dio C.

*Ἀκροχορδών, ὄνος, ἦ, (ἄκρος, χορδή) a wart with a thin neck, Hipp.

*Ἀκρόφιλος, on, (ἄκρος, ψιλός) bare or bald at top, Gal.

*Ἀκρόψωλος, on, ψωλός at the end. *Ἀκρυπτος, on, (a priv., κρύπτω) unhidden, Eur. Andr. 836.

*Ἀκρυσταλλός, on, (a priv., κρυσταλλός) without ice, unfrozen, Hdt. 2, 22.

*Ἀκρωλένιον, on, τό, (ἄκρος, ὠλήνη) the point of the elbow: in Xen. Cyn. 2, 6, leg. ἀκρωλήνιον.

*Ἀκρωμία, ας, ἦ, (ἄκρος, ὤμος) the upper arm, shoulder, acromion process, Hipp.: in a horse, the withers, Xen. Eq. 1, 11; etc.

*Ἀκρώμιον, τό, =foreg.

*Ἀκρωμῖς, ἰδός, ἦ, =ἀκρωμία, Alciph.

*Ἀκρων, ὠνος, ὀ, =ἀκροκόλιον.

*Ἀκρων, ὠνος, ὀ, Acron, father of Psauis, Pind. O. 5, 18.—2. a celebrated physician of Agrigentum, Diog. L., etc.

*Ἀκρωνία, ας, ἦ, in Aesch. Eum. 188 usu. taken as =ἀκροτηριασμός, a cutting off the extremities, mutilation, which Herm., Opusc. 6, 2, p. 41, denies to be possible: the Schol. interprets κακοῦ ἀκρ. by κακῶν ἄθροισις, the height of woe: but the passage is prob. corrupt, cf. χλοῦνις.

*Ἀκρωνύχος, ὄχος, ὀ, (ἄκρος, ὄνυξ) = ἀκρώνυχος.

*Ἀκρωνύχια, ἦ, (ἄκρος, ὄνυξ) the tip of the nail: hence any extremity, the top of a mountain, =ἀκρώρεια, Xen. An. 3, 4, 37.

*Ἀκρώνυχος, on, (ἄκρος, ὄνυξ) with ut having nails, claws, hoofs, etc.; χερὸς ἀκρώνυχια, the tips of the fingers, Mel. 79; ἰχθυή ἀκρ., the traces of one walking on his toes, Plut.

*Ἀκρώρεια, ας, ἦ, (ἄκρος, ὄρος) a mountain ridge, Xen. Hell. 7, 2, 10, and Polyb.—II. as pr. n. Acrorēa, the territory of the city Acrorēi, on the Alpheus, Xen. Hell. 3, 2, 30; hence Ἀκρώρειοι, οἱ, the inhabitants of Acrorēi, Id. 7, 4, 14.

*Ἀκρώρια, ας, ἦ, (ἄκρος, ὥρα) day-break, Theophr.

*Ἀκρωτηρίαζω, f. ἄσω, to cut off the ακρωτηρία or extremities, esp. the hands and feet, to mutilate, like μασχαλίζειν: in the strict signif. first in Polyb.: but of ships, ἀκρ. τὰς πρώρας, Hdt. 3, 59, so too in mid., Xen. Hell. 6, 2, 36; and Dem. 324, 22, has pf. pass. in mid. signif. ἡκρωτηριασμένοι τὰς πατρίδας, having ruined their countries.—II. intr. to form a promontory, to jut out like one, Polyb. 4, 43, 2, and Strab. Hence

*Ἀκρωτηριασμός, on, ὀ, a cutting off the extremities, mutilation, Diosc.

*Ἀκρωτήριον, on, τό, (ἄκρος) any topmost or prominent part, e. g. οὐρεός, a mountain-peak, Hdt. 7, 217: νηός, a ship's beak, Lat. rostrum, Hdt. 8, 121: also ἀκρωτήρια πρύμνη, H. Hom. 33, 10: absol.—1. in plur. the extremities of the body, hands and feet, fingers and toes: Thuc. 2, 49, etc.—2. in sing. a promontory, Pind. Ol. 9, 12.—3. the end of a gable or pediment, i. e. the top, and ends of the base on which stood statues, P. at. C. i. 116 D. Hence

*Ἀκρωτηριάδης, ες, (ἄκρωτήριον, εἶδος) like an ἀκρωτήριον.

*Ἀκτώω, f. ἄσω, (ἄκτῃ) to banquet on the cool shore, to enjoy one's self, Lat. in actis esse, convivari, Plut. 2, 668 B.—II. =ἀκταίνω.

*Ἀκταία, ας, ἦ, a fine Persian state robe, Democr. ap. Ath. 525 D, cf. Lob. Aglaoph. 1022, n.—II. a marble ball, Clearch. ap. Ath. 648 F.—III. =ἀκτέα.

—IV. as pr. n. Actaea, name of a Nereid, Il. 18, 41.—2. daughter of Danaus, Apollod.—3. also =Ἀττική, v. sub Ἀκταίος.

*Ἀκταίνω, =sq., Plat. Legg. 672 C, v. Bergk Anacr. Fr. 110.

*Ἀκταίνω, seems to be a strengthd. form from ἀγω, to put in motion, raise, =μετεωρίζω (acc. to Hesych.), ἀκτ. στάνιν or βάσιν, Aesch. Eum. 36: but acc. to Suid the word is intr. to move rapidly, be strong and active, v. Ruhnk. Tim.; and Passow derives it from ἀκτίς: cf. also ἀκταίνω, ἀκταίζω, ὑπερικταίνομαι.

*Ἀκταῖος, α, on, (ἄκτῃ) on the shore or coast, as epith. of Ionian cities, Thuc. 4, 52: dwelling on the coast, belonging thereto, θεοί, Orph.—II. Ἀκταία, ἦ, sc. γῆ, Actaea, i. e. Coast-land, an old name of Attica, also Ἀκτῆ, Callim. Fr. 348.—III. Ἀκταῖον ὄρος, Mount Actaeum, in Scythia, Lyc.—IV. Ἀκταῖος, on, ὀ, Actaeus, masc. pr. n. Paus., Apollod.

*Ἀκταῖον, ὄνος and ὠνος, ὀ, Actaeon, son of Aristaeus and Autonoe, grandson of Cadmus, Eur. Bacch. 230.

*Ἀκτέα, ας, ἦ, contr. ἀκτῆ, the elder-tree, sambucus nigra, Hipp.

*Ἀκτέωνος, on, (a priv., κτέανον) without property, poor, Anth.

*Ἀκτεῖστος, on, (a priv., κτενίζω) uncombed, unkempt, Soph. O. C. 1261.

*Ἀκτέον, verb. adj. from ἀγω, one must lead, Plat. Xen.: εἰρήνην ἀκτέον, one must keep peace, Dem.—II. one must go or march, Xen.

*Ἀκτερίστος, on, (a priv., κτερεῖζω) without funeral rites, Anth.

*Ἀκτερής, ες, =foreg., Or. Sib.

*Ἀκτερίστος, (a priv., κτερίζω) = ἀκτερίστος, Soph. Ant. 1071.

*Ἀκτῆ, ἦς, ἦ, (ἄγνυμι) the sea-beach, strand, Hom.: strictly the place where the waves break, opp. to λιμήν, like ῥηγμῖν from ῥήγνυμι, hence, usu. with epithets denoting a high rugged coast, τροχέια, ὑψηλή, Hom.: and in plur. ἀκταὶ προβλήτες, Od. 5, 405, 10, 89: also a tract by the sea, Hdt. 4, 38: even of rivers, Νεῖλον, Pind. I. 2, 62, Σιμόεντος, Aesch. Ag. 697, Ἀχέροντος, Soph. Ant. 813.—The word seldom occurs in Att. prose, but v. Xen. An. 6, 2, 1, Lycurg. 149, sq.—II. in gen. any raised place, edge, like the sea-coast, Lat. ora, χώματος, of a sepulchral mound, Aesch. Cho. 722, βώμιος, of an altar, Soph. O. T. 183, cf. Aesch. Ag. 493.—III. as pr. n. Acte, old name of Attica, Coast-land, like Ἀκταία, Soph. Fr. 19.—2. the east coast of the Peloponnese, between Troezen and Epidaurus, Diod. S.—3. the peninsula on which Mount Athos rises, Thuc. 4, 109.—4. καλή, a region in Sicily, Hdt. 6, 22.—5. λευκή, an island in the Euxine, Eur. And. 1262.

*Ἀκτῆ, ἦς, ἦ, (ἄγνυμι) strictly fem. from ἀκτός, broken, bruised, and so as subst. ground, bruised corn, Lat. mola, groats, meal, bread made thereof, ἄλφιτον ἱεροῦ ἀκτῆ, μνησφότον ἀλόφικτον ἀκτῆ, Δημήτριος ἀκτῆ, Il. 11, 630; 13, 322, Od. 2, 355: some supply ὠρεά: in Hes. O. 464, and later,

Δημήτριος ἀκτῆ, occurs for seed-corn.

*Ἀκτῆ, ἦς, ἦ, contr. for ἀκτέα, q. v. *Ἀκτῆμοσύνη, ἦς, ἦ, poverty, Eccl.: from

*Ἀκτῆμον, on, ger. ὄνος, (a priv. κτῆμα) without property, needy, poor c. gen. χρυσοῖο, poor in gold, Il. 9, 126.

*Ἀκτῆρ, ἦρος, =ἀκτῖν, dub. 1. H. Hom. 32, 6.

*Ἀκτῆσια, ας, ἦ, =ἀκτῆμοσύνη.

*Ἀκτῆτος, on, (a priv., κτάομαι) not to be got, not worth getting, Plat. 374 E.

*Ἀκτια, ὦν, τά, Actian games, celebrated at Actium, Strab., v. Dict. Antiqq. s. v.

*Ἀκτιακός, ἦ, ὦν, of Actium, Actian, πόλεμος, the battle of Actium, Strab.

*Ἀκτιάς, ἰδός, ἦ, peculiar fem. to foreg., Anth.

*Ἀκτική = Ἀττική, Strab.

*Ἀκτῖν, ἴνος, assumed by Gramm. as the orig. form of ἀκτίς, but hardly to be found in use.

*Ἀκτῖνδόν, adv., like a ray, Luc. Salt. 18.

*Ἀκτινοβολέω, ὤ, f. ἄσω, (ἀκτινοβόλος) to send forth rays, radiate, Philo. Pass. to be irradiated, Ath.: and hence

*Ἀκτινοβολία, ας, ἦ, the shooting of rays, Plut.

*Ἀκτινοβόλος, on, (ἀκτίς, βάλλω) radiating.

*Ἀκτινορᾶβία, ας, ἦ, (ἀκτίς, γράφω) a treatise on radiation, by Democr. ap. Diog. L. 9, 48.

*Ἀκτινοειδής, ες, (ἀκτίς, εἶδος) like rays, Philostr.

*Ἀκτινοεῖς, εσσα, εν, (ἀκτίς) emitting rays, Or. Sib. 8, 376, where the ε is incorrectly made short.

*Ἀκτῖνος, ἦ, on, (ἄκτῃ) of ελεστ-wood, Theophr.

*Ἀκτινοφόρος, on, (ἀκτίς, φέρω) bearing rays.—2. as subst. a radiated shell-fish, Lat. pecten, Xenocr.

*Ἀκτινώτης, ἦ, ὦν, furnished with rays, Lat. radiatus, Philo.

*Ἀκτιον, on, τό, =ἀκτῆ, Ael.—II. as pr. n. Actium, a promontory of Acarnania, famed for the victory of Augustus over Antony; also a town on the same; Thuc. 1, 29; Strab.—strictly neut. from

*Ἀκτίος, on, (ἄκτῃ) of or on the sea beach, epith. of Pan as god of the coast, Theocr. 5, 14, cf. ὑλίπλαγκτος and λυμενίτης; and of Apollo, Ap. Rh. 1, 402.

*Ἀκτίς, ἴνος, ὀ, Actis, founder of Heliopolis, Diod. S.

*Ἀκτίς, ἴνος, ἦ, (cf. ἄκτιν) a ray, beam, esp. of the sun, freq. from Hom. downwards: hence μέσσα ἀκτίς, midday, Soph. O. C. 1247: but also of fire and lightning, Pind. P. 4, 352, Soph. Tr. 1086; of the eyes, Pind. Fr. 88: hence metaph. brightness, splendour, καλὸν ἐργμάτων, ὄλβον, Pind.—II. like Lat. radius, the spoke of a wheel, Anth. (usu. deriv. from ἄγνυμι: others refer it to the same root as ἄσσω.)

*Ἀκτισάνης, ὀ, Actisanes, a king of Aethiopia, Diod. S.

*Ἀκτιστος, on, (a priv., κτίζω) unbuilt; uncreate, Eccl.

*Ἀκτίτης, on, ὀ, (ἄκτῃ) a dweller on the coast: ἀκτ. λίθος, stone from Ἀκτῆ, i. e. Pentelic marble, Soph. Fr. 72. [ε]

*Ἀκτίτιος, on, poet. for ἀκτιστός, uncultivated, H. Hom. Ven. 123.

*Ἀκτορίδης, on, ὀ, son or descendant of Actor, Il. 16, 189, and in later poets.

*Ἀκ οἰς, ἰδός, ἦ, Actoria, female

■ *ave* of Penelope, prob. fem. patr. from Ἀκτωρ.

† *Ἀκτωρίων*, *α*νος, *ὁ*, = Ἀκτορίδης, Il. 11, 750.

† *Ἀκτός*, *ῆ*, *ὄν*, verb. from ἄγω, brought, collected, Plut. C. Gracc. 7.

† *Ἀκτωρ*, *ο*ρος, *ὁ*, (*ἄγω*) a leader, chief, Aesch. Pers. 557.—II. a leash, = ἄγωγός.—III. as pr. n. Actor, son of Myrtaidon, king of Phthia, Apollod. 1, 7, 3.—2. son of Dion in Phocis, Pind. O. 9, 104.—3. son of Phorbas, Paus., Apollod.—4. son of Azeus in Orchomenus, Il. 2, 513.—5. son of Hippasus, an Argonaut, Apollod.

† *Ἀκτωρέω*, *ω*, to be an *Ἀκτωρός*.

† *Ἀκτωρός*, *οὔ*, *ὁ*, (*ἰκτῆ*, ὄρα) a guard of the coast.

† *Ἀκυβέρητος*, *ον*, (*α* priv., *κυβερέω*) without pilot, not steered, Plut. Caes. 28, Luc.

† *Ἀκυβευτος*, *ον*, (*α* priv., *κυβεύω*) risking nothing upon a die: venturing nothing, prudent, M. Anton. 57.

† *Ἀκυθήρος*, *ον*, (*α* priv., *Κυθήρη*) like ἀναφρόδιτος, Lat. *invenustus*, without charms, Cic. Fam. 7, 32, 2. [ῶ]

† *Ἀκυθος*, *ον*, (*α* priv., *κῶν*) unfruitful, Call. H. Apoll. 52: also ἄκυτος.

† *Ἀκύκλιος*, *ον*, (*α* priv., *κύκλος*) one who has not gone the round of studies, opp. to *ἐγκύκλιος*, Plat. (Com.) Incert. 62.

† *Ἀκυληία*, *ας*, *ῆ*, *Aquileia*, a city of Cisalpine Gaul, Strab.; hence οἱ Ἀκυληῖοι, Hdn.

† *Ἀκύλιστος*, *ον*, (*α* priv., *κυλίω*) not to be rolled about, or carried along, immovable.—II. also metaph. κραδίη, an unwavering heart, Timon ap. Ath. 162 F: but οὐκ ἀκύλιστος, voluble in speech, Id. ap. Sext. Emp. [ῶ]

† *Ἀκύλλιος*, *ον*, *ὁ*, the Lat. *Aquillus*, Strab.

† *Ἀκύλος*, *ῆ*, an esculent acorn, fruit of the *πρίνος*, Lat. *ilex*, or of the *ἄρια*, Od. 10, 242.—II. the beech-mast, Nic.

† *Ἀκυάματος*, *ον*, (*α* priv., *κυμάλω*) not washed by the waves, waveless, calm; ψάμαθοι, above water-mark, Eur. Hipp. 235; πέλαγος, Luc. Adv. —τος. [ῶ]

† *Ἀκυάματος*, *ον*, = foreg., Eur. Incert. 146. [ῶ]

† *Ἀκύμος*, *ον*, = ἄκυμαντος, Eur. H. F. 698.

† *Ἀκύμων*, *ον*, gen. *ονος*, (*α* priv., *κύμα*) = ἄκυμαντος, Pind. Fr. 259, Aesch. Ag. 566: metaph. freq. in later prose, Wytenb. Plut. 8 B. [ῶ]

† *Ἀκύμων*, *ον*, gen. *ονος*, (*α* priv., *κύω*) without fruit or offspring, barren, of women, Eur. Andr. 158; of the earth, Moschion ap. Stob. Ecl. 1, 242. [ἄκυ—]

† *Ἀκυρῆς*, *ἐς*, Ion. and poet. for ἀτυρῆς.

† *Ἀκυρία*, *ας*, *ῆ*, (*ἄκυρος*) impropriety of language, Gramm.

† *Ἀκυρίετος*, *ον*, (*α* priv., *κυρεῖν*) not ruled, suffering no master, late.

† *Ἀκυρολογέω*, *ω*, ἄ-ῆσω, to speak incorrectly, Philo; and

† *Ἀκυρολογία*, *ας*, *ῆ*, an improper phrase, Dion. H.: from

† *Ἀκυρολόγος*, *ον*, (*ἄκυρος*, λέγω) speaking incorrectly.

† *Ἀκύρος*, *ον*, (*α* priv., *κύρος*) without κύρος or authority.—I. of laws, sentences, etc., no longer in force, cancelled, not enforced, set aside, νόμος, Thuc., δίκη, Plat.: ἄκυρον ποιεῖν, to set aside, like ἀκυρώ, Xen., and Oratt.; ἄκυρος γίνεσθαι, Plat., εἶναι, Dem., to have no force, be set aside.—II. of persons, having no right or power, τινός, over a thing, Plat. Theaet. 169 E, or c. inf., Id. Legg. 929 E.—2. so too of things ἄκυρος ἕμφο-

ρεύς, the voting urn into which the neutral votes are said to have been thrown, Poll.: τὰ ἄκυρα, the unimportant parts of the body, Galen.—III. of words and phrases, used in an improper sense, Lat. *improprius*, Cic. Fam. 16, 17. 1. Adv. —ρός. Hence

† *Ἀκυρώω*, *ω*, f. -ώσω, to make of no effect, to cancel, set aside, Dion. H.; N. T. Matt. 15, 6. Hence

† *Ἀκυρώσις*, *εως*, *ῆ*, a cancelling, Dion. H. [ῶ]

† *Ἀκυρωτέον*, verb. adj., one must cancel, Clem. Al.

† *Ἀκυρώτος*, *ον*, verb. adj., unconfirmed, Eur. Ion 800. [ῶ]

† *Ἀκυτήριον*, *ον*, τό, sc. φάρμακον, a drug to cause abortion, dub. I. Hipp.

† *Ἀκύτος*, *ον*, (*α* priv., *κῶν*) = ἄκυθος.

† *Ἀκύφας*, *αντος*, *ὁ*, *Acyrhas*, a town of Doris usu. called Pindus, Strab.

† *Ἀκωδώνιστος*, *ον*, (*α* priv., *κωδωνίζω*) untied, unexamined, Ar. Lys. 485.

† *Ἀκωκή*, *ῆ*, (*ἰκτῆ*) a point, edge, Lat. *acies*, δοῦρος, Il. 10, 373, βέλεος, Id. 13, 251, etc., in prose in Arr. and Luc.

† *Ἀκώλιστος*, *ον*, (*α* priv., *κωλίζω*) not divided into clauses or members, Dion. H., like sq.

† *Ἀκωλος*, *ον*, (*α* priv., *κῶλον*) without limbs or members, Paus.—2. περίοδος, not divided into clauses.

† *Ἀκώλυτος*, *ον*, (*α* priv., *κωλύω*) unhindered, free, Luc. Tim. 18. Adv. —τως, Plat.

† *Ἀκωμάστος*, *ον*, (*α* priv., *κομᾶζω*) not having feasted or eaten, Liban.

† *Ἀκωμώδης*, *ον*, (*α* priv., *κωμωδέω*) not made the subject of comedy: in gen. not ridiculed, only as adv. —τως, Luc. V. H. 1, 2.

† *Ἀκων*, *οντος*, *ὁ*, (*ἰκτῆ*) a javelin, dart, smaller and lighter than the *ἐγχος*, Hom.

† *Ἀκων*, *ἄκουσα*, *ἄκων*, gen. *ἄκοντος*, etc., Att. contr. for ἄέκων, against one's will, perforce, even in Hom., v. ἄέκων.—II. = ἀκούσιος, Trag.: rarely of deeds, as Soph. O. T. 1230, O. C. 240, 987. [α]

† *Ἀκωνίστος*, *ον*, (*α* priv., *κωνίζω*) unpitched, dub. I. Diosc.

† *Ἀκωνος*, *ον*, (*α* priv., *κῶνος*) without a conical top, πῖλος, Joseph.

† *Ἀκώπητος*, *ον*, (*α* priv., *κωπέω*) not having oars: in gen. unequipped.

† *Ἀκωπος*, *ον*, (*α* priv., *κώπη*) without oars, Anth.

† *Ἀλάβα*, v. ἄλάβη, ῆ.

† *Ἀλάβανδα*, *ων*, τά, a city of Caria, Hdt. 7, 195, but v. 8, 136, Strab.: hence Ἀλάβανδος, *ὁ*, Hdt. 7, 195.

† *Ἀλαβαρχία*, *ας*, *ῆ*, = ἀλαβαρχία, Anth.

† *Ἀλαβαρχέω*, *ω*, f. -ήσω, to be ἀλαβάρχη, Joseph.

† *Ἀλαβάρχη*, *ον*, *ὁ*, a word of dub. origin, the title of the chief magistrate of the Jews at Alexandria, prob. a chief tax-gatherer, Joseph., cf. Sturz de Dial. Maced. p. 65 sq.: Cicero calls Pompey *Alabarches*, from his raising the taxes.

† *Ἀλαβαρχία*, *ας*, *ῆ*, the office or residence of the ἀλαβάρχη, Joseph.

† *Ἀλαβαρχος*, *ὁ*, less usu. form for ἀλαβάρχη.

† *Ἀλάβαστος*, *ον*, *ὁ*, ἀλαβαστίτης, *ὁ*, acc. to Gramm., Att. for ἀλάβαστρος, etc., cf. Br. Ar. Ach. 1053, Schweigh. Ath. T. 3, 151.

† *Ἀλαβάστιον*, *ον*, τό, dim. from ἀλάβαστρος, Att. for ἀλαβάστιον, Eubul. Steph. 7.

† *Ἀλαβαστρίτης*, *ὁ*, also fem. ἀλα-

βαστρίτης, ἰδος, *ῆ*, *ευδ* λίθος, *ala baster*, Theophr.

† *Ἀλαβαστροθήκη*, *ης*, *ῆ*, (*ἄλάβαστρος*, *θήκη*) a case for alabaster ornaments: in gen. a small box, esp. for ointment, Ar. Fr. 463.

† *Ἀλάβαστρον*, *ον*, τό, = sq., only in N. T., for plur. ἀλάβαστρα, belongs to sq.

† *Ἀλάβαστρος*, *ὁ*, also *ῆ*, *alabaster*, ἀλαβαστρίτης λίθος, not however the same as ours, but a calcareous spar, Hdt. 3, 15.—II. that which is wrought or made of it, a box, casket, case, esp. for unguents, Ar. Ach. 1053 (ubi Dind. ἀλάβαστρον): and because these were made pointed at top, Pliny gives this name to rosebuds: heterog. plur. ἀλάβαστρα, Theocr. 15, 114, Agath. Ep. 61.

† *Ἀλαβαστροφόρος*, *ον*, (*ἄλάβαστρος*, φέρω) carrying alabaster vases, Aesch. Fr. 358.

† *Ἀλάβη*, *ης*, *ῆ*, coal-dust, soot, ink made therefrom.—II. a kind of fish.

† *Ἀλάβη*, or Ἀλλάβη, *ητος*, *ὁ*, a fish of the Nile, Ath.: in Plin. also *alabates*.

† *Ἀλαβών*, *ωνος*, *ὁ*, *Alahon*, a river and city of Sicily, Diod. S.

† *Ἀλαγονία*, *ας*, *ῆ*, *Alagonia*, a city of Messenia, Paus.

† *Ἀλάδω*, *adv.*, (*ἄλω*) towards, to, into the sea: Hom. says εἰς ἄλαδω.—II. ἄλαδω μύσται, name of the second day of the Eleusinian mysteries, the 16th of Boedromion, Polyae.

† *Ἀλάδρομος*, *ον*, dithyrambic word in Ar. Av. 1395, by some derived from ἄλλομαι, the bounding race, by others from ἄλς and δραμεῖν, a race over the sea.

† *Ἀλαζία*, *ας*, *ῆ*, *Alazia*, a city of Pontus, Strab.

† *Ἀλαζίρ*, *ητος*, *ὁ*, *Alazir*, a king of Libya, Hdt. 4, 164.

† *Ἀλαζονεία*, *ας*, *ῆ*, the character of an ἄλαζων, vain-boasting, Plat., etc.

† *Ἀλαζονέμια*, *ατος*, τό, an impudent lie, Ar. Ach. 87: from

† *Ἀλαζονέομαι*, f. -εῖσθαι, dep mid.: to be ἄλαζων, to brag, swagger lie, Xen., etc.: c. acc. rei, to pretend, Arist. Oec.

† *Ἀλαζονίας*, *ον*, *ὁ*, a boaster, braggart

† *Ἀλαζονίη*, *ης*, *ῆ*, poet. for ἄλαζονεία, Or. Sib.

† *Ἀλαζονικός*, *ῆ*, *ὄν*, disposed to swagger, lie, Hipp. Adv. —κός, Diod.

† *Ἀλαζών*, *ονος*, *ὁ*, *ῆ*, (*ἄλη*) orig. a wanderer about the country, vagabond, the Scottish landlubber, Alcae, ap. Suid.: hence like ἄγροτης, a quack juggler, liar, impostor, Ar. Ach., etc. esp. of false prophets, and sophists Hipp., Plat., etc., cf. Ruhnck. Tim. Theophr. Char. 23.—II. as adj. swaggering, boastful, braggart, Lat. *gloriosus*, Hdt. 6, 12: ἄλ. λόγοι, Plat. Rep. 560 C: superl. ἀλαζονέστατος or -ίστατος, Plat. Phil. 65 C.

† *Ἀλάζωνες*, *ον*, οἱ, the *Alazones*, a people of Scythia, Hdt. 4, 17.

† *Ἀλαζώνιος*, *ον*, *ὁ*, *Alazonius*, a river of Albania, Strab.

† *Ἀλάθεια*, *ἄλαθῆς*, Dor. for ἄληθεια, ἄληθης.

† *Ἀλάθεις*, Dor. for ἄληθεις, part. aor. 1 pass. from ἀλάομαι.

† *Ἀλάθητος*, *ον*, (*α* priv., *λαθεῖν*) = ἄληστος: not to be deceived, Aesop. [λα]

† *Ἀλαθινός* Dor. for ἄληθινός.

† *Ἀλαί*, *ων*, and *Ἀλαι*, *αι*, *Halae*, 2 Attic demi.—1. Ἀλαί Ἀσσηνίδες, *Halae Asaphenides*, between Marathon and Brauron, Eur. I. T. 1452, Strab. Ἀλησι in *Halae*, Plut. Ant.

10.—2. Ἀλαί Αἰζωνίδες, *Halae Aezoniades*, belonging to the tribe Cecropis, Xen. Hell. 2, 3, 34; hence Ἀλαεῖς, *ēos*, *ō*, in pl. of Ἀλαεῖς, Den., Strab.—II. a city of Boeotia on the borders of Locris, Strab.

Ἀλαῖνι, = Ἀλάομαι, *to wander about*, Aesch. Ag. 82, and Eur.

Ἀλαός, *όν*, = ἄφρων, Aesch. Fr. 399. (cf. Ἀλαός.)

Ἀλαῖος, *α*, *ον*, = ἄλαος, Hipp.

Ἀλαῖσα, *α*, *ον*, Ἀλαῖσα, a city of Sicily, Strab., Diod. S.

Ἀλακάτη, *ῆ*, Dor. for ἡλακάτη, Theocr. 28, 1.

Ἀλαλά, *ᾶ*, *ῆ*, *α*, *αλαλά*! a war-cry, esp. at the beginning of the fight, Pind. Fr. 255: hence the onset or fight itself, Id. N. 3, 109: in gen. a loud cry or shout, Soph. Tr. 206.

Ἀλαλαγή, *ῆ*, (Ἀλαλάω) a shouting, v. l. for foreg., Soph. l. c.

Ἀλάλαγμα, *ατος*, *τό*, = sq., Call. Fr. 310.

Ἀλαλαγμός, *οῦ*, *δ*, = Ἀλαλαγή, Hdt. 8, 37; τυμπάνων, αἰλοῦ, Eur. Cycl. 65, Hel. 1352.

Ἀλαλάω, *ῆ*, -ἄω, also -ἄξομαι (Eur. Bacch. 593): *to raise the Ἀλαλά or war-cry*, τῷ Ἐνναλίῳ ἄλ., Xen. An. 5, 2, 14: in gen. *to cry or shout aloud*, Pind. O. 7, 68, etc., usu. in sign of joy, but also of pain, Eur. El. 843 (si vera lect.), Plut. Luc. 28, *to wail*, N. T. Marc. 5, 38; *to utter an inharmonious sound, to tinkle, to clank*, 1 Cor. 13, 1: c. acc. νίκην ἄλ., *to shout the shout of victory*, Soph. Ant. 133. Hence

Ἀλαλάξιος, *δ*, epith. of Mars, *to whom the battle-cry is raised*.

Ἀλαλάτος, *δ*, Dor. for Ἀλαλητός, Pind.

Ἀλαλή, later form for Ἀλαλά, needlessly questioned by Buttm. Ausf. Gr. § 34, 2.

Ἀλάλημαι, a perf. form from Ἀλάομαι, but only used in pres. signf., *to wander or roam about, without object or purpose, or like a beggar*, Il. 23, 74, etc.: also of things, μυρία λυγρὰ κατ' ἀνθρώπους Ἀλάληται, Hes. Op. 100. Cf. Ἀλαλήτῃται.

Ἀλάλητος, *ον*, (a priv., λαλέω), *unexpressed, unutterable*, N. T. Rom. 8, 26. [α]

Ἀλαλητός, *οῦ*, *δ*, (Ἀλαλά) the war-cry, shout of victory, Il. 16, 78, and Pind.; a loud or tumultuous shout, Il. 2, 149: also a cry of woe, wailing, Il. 21, 10.

Ἀλαλητός, *ος*, *ῆ*, Ion. for Ἀλαλητός, dtr. in Anth.

Ἀλαλε, 3 sing. aor. 2, always without augment, optat. Ἀλάλοισι, -κοι -κοιεν, subj. Ἀλάλῃσι, infin. Ἀλαλῆναι, -κέναι -κέναι, partic. Ἀλαλῶν, (formed from root ἄλκω = ἄλεξω with poet. reduplicat.) *To ward or keep off, τινί τι, τινός τι*, Hom., also τινί τι κρατός, Od. 10, 288. No other tenses are in use, for Wolf has altered the fut. Ἀλαλήσει (Od. 10, 288) into subj. aor. Ἀλάλησι. (On its deriv. from a root ἄλκω and its affinity to Ἀλκή, v. Buttm. Lexil. pp. 132 and 548.)

Ἀλαλακομεναί, *ων*, *αι*, Alalcomenae, a city of Boeotia, containing a temple of Minerva, Strab., etc.—2. a city of Ithaca, Plut. 2, 301 D, according to Strab. on the island Asteria, near Ithaca.

Ἀλαλακομένειον, *ον*, *τό*, = foreg. 1, P. ut.

Ἀλαλοκομένης, *ιδος*, epith. of Minerva, Il. 4, 8; 5, 908, according to Aristarch. from Alalcomenae: ac-

cording to others the guardian goddess, from Ἀλαλκείν: cf. Ἀδράστεια. Ἀλαλακομένης, *ος*, *δ*, Alalcomenes, a Boeotian hero, Paus.

Ἀλαλακομενία, *ας*, *ῆ*, Alalcomenia, the territory of Alalcomenae, Diod. S. 19, 53.—2. daughter of Ogyges, Paus.

Ἀλαλοκομένος, *ον*, *δ*, a Boeotian month, answering to the Att. μαμακτηρίων.

Ἀλαλκτήριον, *ον*, *τό*, a remedy.

Ἀλάλος, *ον*, (a priv., λάλος), *not speaking, speechless, dumb*, Aesch. Fr. 52.

Ἀλάλνυξ, *νγγο*, *ῆ* = λνγμός, a swallowing, Nic.: according to others = ἄλκη, anguish.

Ἀλαλνύκῃται, a perf. form as if from Ἀλνύκτω, (ἄλνυ) but like Ἀλνύμαι, only used in pres. signf., *to wander about in anguish, to wander in mind from grief*, Il. 10, 94.

Ἀλάλνυκτο, Qu. Sm. 14, 24, assigned by Buttm. as plpf. 3 sing. to Ἀλνύκτω.

Ἀλάμπτετος, *ον*, (a priv., λάμπω) without light, darksome, H. Hom. 32, 5, where however Herm. reads Ἀπολάμπτετος, metri grat.: freq. of the nether world, as v. l. Soph. O. C. 1662; cf. Welcker, Syll. epigr. p. 55.

Ἀλαμπής, *ἑς*, = foreg., ἄλ. ἥλιον, without light of sun, Soph. Tr. 691; met. Ἀλαμπής δόξα, Plut. Phoc. 1. Hence

Ἀλαμπία, *ας*, *ῆ*, want of light.

Ἀλάνοι, *ων*, *οἱ*, the Alani; ἡ Ἀλάνια, the country of the Alani, Luc. Tox. 51; Dion. P.

Ἀλάομαι, impf. ἡλώμην; fut. Ἀλήσομαι (in comp. with ἄπο, Hes. Scut. 409); aor. ἡλήθην, poet. Ἀλήθην, dep. mid., or perh. simply mid., *to wander, stray, or roam about*, Hom., etc.: usu. c. prep., as ἄλ. κατὰ πτόλον, ἐπ' ἄστεα, Il. 6, 201, Od. 15, 492, also c. acc. ἄλ. γῆν, *to wander through or over the land*, Soph. O. C. 1686, πορθμούς, Eur. Hel. 532: c. gen. *to wander away from, miss or be without a thing*, Pind. O. 1, 94, cf. Eur. Tro. 635: also *to wander from home, be banished, like φεύγειν*, Soph. O. C. 444, also with ἐκ c. gen., 1363.—II. metaph. *to wander in mind, to be in utter uncertainty*, Soph. Aj. 23.—The more usu. prose form is πλανᾶσθαι. [αλ sometimes poet.]

Ἀλαός, *όν*, *not seeing, blind*, Od. 8, 195; 10, 493: Ἀλαός (as opp. to δειδορόκτες) the dead, Aesch. Eum. 322: Ἀλαόν ἔλκος ὀμμάτων, a wound that brings blindness, Soph. Ant. 974.—II. like Lat. caecus, dark, obscure, Ap. Rh. [Ἀλᾶος, but Od. 10, 493; 12, 267, Ἀλαός, where however Herm. and Döderl. read Μάνηρος Ἀλᾶοῦ.] (the usu. deriv. from λαά, λένσσω, will not agree with the accent: Döderl. refers it to Ἀλάομαι, orig. with gen. signf. of not having, missing, afterwards limited by custom to privation of sight.)

Ἀλαοσκοπία, *ῆς*, *ῆ*, (Ἀλαός, σκοπέω), a blind, i. e. useless, careless watch, Il. 10, 515; 13, 10, Od. 8, 285, and Hes. [ἄλ.—]

Ἀλαοτόκος, *ον*, (Ἀλαός, τεκείν) bringing forth young blind.

Ἀλαός, *ῆ*, -ᾶω, *to make blind*, Hom. c. gen., ὀφθαλμοῦ, Od. 1, 69; 9, 516.

Ἀλαπαδνός, *ῆ*, *ον*, (Ἀπατάω) easily mastered, weakened: powerless, feeble, Nireus, Il. 2, 675; στίχες, σθένος, μῦθος, Il. 5, 783; comp. Il. 4, 305. Hence

Ἀλαπαδνός *βη*, *ης*, *ῆ*, feebleness, Q. Sm. 7, 12.

Ἀλαπάω, *ῆ*, -ᾶω, (a euphon., λαπάω) *to empty, drain, make poor*, Od. 17, 424: esp. *to drain of power and strength, overcome, slay, waste, στίχας ἀνδρῶν, φάλαγγας νέων, πόλεις*, Hom.:—an ep. word used by Aesch. Ag. 130.

Ἀλαρόδιοι, *ων*, *οἱ*, the Alarodii, a people on the Euxine sea, Hdt. 3, 94.

Ἄλας, ἄτος, *τό*, (ἄλς) salt, accord. to Suid. only used in the proverb ἄλασιν ὕει, hence prob. c. y the language of common life: but frequent ly in N. T., and Eccl.; cf. Buttm. Ausf. Sprach. § 58.

Ἄλαστῆναι = sq.

Ἄλαστέω, *ῶ*, (ἄλαστος) strictly, *to be not forgetful of, esp. an injury, and so to be wrathful, bear hate*, Il. 12, 163.

Ἀλαστορία, *ας*, *ῆ* (ἄλίστωρ) wick edness, Joseph.

Ἀλαστοριόης, *ον*, *δ*, son or descendant of Alastor, Il. 20, 462.

Ἄλαστρος, *ον*, under the influence of an avenging deity, accused of a deity, Soph. Ant. 974, in dat. plur. ἄλαστροίσι, accord. to Buttm. Ausf. Gr. § 56, 14, who holds it to be merely by Aeol. metaplasm for ἄλαστρος: but Aesch. Fr. 416 has ἄλαστρον, in acc.

Ἄλαστρος, *ον*, *not to be brooked or forgotten, insufferable, unceasing, πένθος, ἄχος*, Hom.; ἄλαστον ὀδυρομαι incessantly, Od. 14, 174: abominable, horrible, shocking, accused, first in Il. 22, 261, where Hector is called ἄλαστε, accused! then in Soph., and Eur., cf. ἄλίστωρ. (Usu. deriv. a priv., λαθεῖν, λήθη: but rather perh. from ἄλη, ἄλαομαι, cf. Lob. Para. 450, n.)

Ἄλᾶστωρ, *ορος*, *δ*, the Avenging Deity, Lat. Deus Vindex, with o. without δαίμων, Trag. passim: hence in gen. an avenger, persecutor, torment or, so βουκόλιον ἄλᾶστωρ, the herds men's plague, of the Nemean lion, Soph. Tr. 1092.—II. pass. he who suffers from such vengeance; hence the sinner, evil-doer, accused and polluted man, Aesch. Eum. 236, Dem. 438, 28. †III. As pr. n. *δ*, Alastor, different men of this name, Il. 4, 295; 5, 677, etc., (from the same root with ἄλαστος, a. v.)

Ἀλάτας, *δ*, Dor. for Ἀλήτης, Soph. [ἄλᾶ]

Ἀλάτεια, *ας*, *ῆ*, Dor. for Ἀλητεία, Aesch.

Ἀλάτινος, *ον*, (ἄλας) made of salt, Clem. Al. [ἄλᾶ]

Ἀλάτιον, *ον*, *τό*, dim. from ἄλας, [α]

Ἀλατόμητος, *αν*, (a priv., λατο μέω) not quarried or hewn, Clem. Al.

Ἀλατοπωλία, *ας*, *ῆ* (ἄλας, πωλέω) the sale of salt, the trade or right of vending salt, Arist. Oec.

Ἀλαχίνος, *ον*, (a priv., λάχανον) without pot-herbs or greens. [ἄλᾶ]

Ἀλαῶπις, *ιδος*, *ῆ*, peculiar fem. of sq.

Ἀλαῶπτος, *όν*, (Ἀλαός ὦψ) blind eyed: dark, Lat. caecus, Nonn.

Ἀλαωτός, *ος*, *ῆ* (Ἀλαός) a being blinded, blinding, blindness, ὀφθαλμοῦ, Od. 9, 503.

Ἀλᾶωψ, ὦπος, *δ*, *ῆ*, = Ἀλαωπός.

Ἀλᾶβα, *ης*, *ῆ*, Alba, a city of Latium, Polyb., Strab.; hence adj. Ἀλᾶβνός, *ῆ*, *όν*, and fem. also Ἀλᾶβάνης, Plut. Cam. 3.

Ἀλᾶβάνια *ας*, *ῆ*, Albania, a region

f Asia, adja ent to the Caspian sea, Strab.

†*Ἀλβανολί, ὧν, οἱ, the inhabitants of Alba.—2. the inhabitants of Albania, Strab., Plut. Pomp. 34.*

†*Ἀλβάρ, ἄ, ὁ, Alban, an early name of the Tiber, Diod. S.*

†*Ἀλβίγγανον, ου, τό, Albinganum, or Albium Ingaunum, a city of Liguria, Strab.*

†*Ἀλβιεῖς, ὧν, οἱ, the Albies, a people of Gaul, Strab.*

†*Ἀλβιοκοί, ου, οἱ,=foreg., Strab.*

†*Ἀλβιον Ἰντεμέλιον, τό, Albium Intemelium, a city of Liguria, Strab.*

†*Ἀλβιον ὄρος, Mons Albium, the continuation of the Alps towards Illyrium, Strab.*

†*Ἀλβιος, ου, Dio Cass. and Ἀλβεις, ιος, Strab., ὁ, the Elbe.*

†*Ἀλβουλα ὕδατα, τά, the Albulae Aquae, mephitic springs near Tibur, Strab.*

†*Ἀλβουλος, ου, ὁ, the Albula, the earlier name of the Tiber.*

†*Ἀλγεῖνός, ῆ, ὅν, (ἄλγος) giving pain, painful, grievous, Trag., etc.—II. act. feeling pain, suffering, Soph. O. C. 1664. Adv. -νός.*

†*Ἀλγεσθῶρος, ου, (ἄλγος, ὄρων) bringing pain, Sapph. 97.*

†*Ἀλγεσθῦμος, ου, (ἄλγος, θυμός) grieving the heart, Orph.*

†*Ἀλγέω, f. -ήσω, (ἄλγος) to feel bodily pain, suffer pain, Hom., etc.: to be sick, Hdt.: ἄλγ. δόννησι, Il. 12, 206: ἄ suffering part in acc., as ἄλγ. ἦπαρ, Aesch. Eum. 135, τὰς γνάθους, Ar. Pac. 237, etc.—II. metaph. to feel pain of mind, to grieve, be troubled or distressed, Od. 12, 27, and freq. in Att.: in full ἄλγ. ψυχῇν, φέρειν, Hdt. 1, 43, Eur. Or. 607: to suffer pain at or about a thing, ἄλγ. τινί or ἐπὶ τινί, Soph., etc., also διά τι, Hdt. 4, 63, περί τι or τινος, Thuc. 2, 65, Eur. Andr. 240, but also ἄλγ. τινός, Aesch. Ag. 571, and τῆ, Soph. Aj. 790; c. part. ἡλγος ἰκούσας, Aesch. Pers. 844.—III. =ἄλγυνος, only late, as Clem. Al.*

†*Ἀλγθδών, ὄνος, ῆ, a sense of pain, pain, grief, very freq. in Att. poetry and prose, also in Hdt. 5, 18: usu. bodily pain, but also of the mind, Eur. Med. 56, etc.*

†*Ἀλγῆμα, ατος, τό, pain felt or caused, Soph. Phil. 340, and Hipp.*

†*Ἀλγρηός, ἄ, ὅν, painful, v. l. in Hipp.*

†*Ἀλγρησι, εως, ῆ, sense of pain, Soph. Phil. 792, Ar. Thesm. 147.*

†*Ἀλγιδον, ου, τό, Algidum, a city of Latium, Strab., written by Dion. Hal. Ἀλγιδών, ῆ.—2. a mountain range in Latium, Dion. Hal.*

†*Ἀλγινδεις, εσσα, εν, (ἄλγος) painful, grievous, δίζυς, Hes. Th. 214, πό-ρος, 226.*

†*Ἀλγιων, ου, gen. ονος, irreg. compar., and Ἀλγιστος, η, ου, superl. of ἄλγεινός, as καλλίων, κάλλιστος, formed from subst. ἄλγος, more painful, grievous or distressing. Of the compar. Hom. has only neut. ἄλγιον, which some made neut. from a posit. ἄλγιος, usu. in signf. so much the worse, Od. 4, 292, cf. γλῶκκος: he has superl. only in Il. 23, 655. [ἴ Ep., ἴ Att.]*

†*Ἀλγος, εος, τό, in Hom. any pain, whether of body or mind; trouble, grief, distress, woe: he uses the plur. much oftener than sing.; in Att. prose not often used, ἄλγῃδων taking its place.—II. later, any thing that causes pain, Jac. Anth. 1, 2, p. 38, ἄκιν to ἄλγῳ.—III. as pr. n. Ἀλ-*

γus, a river of Thessaly, Aescn. Supp. 254. Hence

†*Ἀλγύνω, f. -ῶν, to pain, grieve, distress, ἐμὴν ἡλγυνεν φέρειν, Aesch. Ch. 746; freq. in Trag., but rare in prose: c. dupl. acc. ἄλγ. τινά τι, to give one pain in a thing, v. Herm. Soph. Phil. 66.—Pass. to feel or suffer pain, be grieved or distressed at a thing, τινί, also ἐπὶ τινί, Eur. Tro. 172, also τι, Soph. Phil. 1021. [ἴ]*

†*Ἀλδαίνω, f. -ῶν, to make to grow, to increase the size of, nourish, strengthen, ἡλδανε μέλεα, she filled out his limbs, Od. 18, 70; 24, 368: θυμὸν ἄλδ., Aesch. Pr. 540: to increase, multiply, ἄλδ. κακά, Id. Theb. 557. Only poet. (root Ἀλ-, cf. Sanscrit al, to fill up, and *ἄλω, Lat. alo, oleo, *ἄλω, ἄλθαίνω, and akin to ἄρδω.)*

†*Ἀλδέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω,=foreg.*

†*Ἀλδήςει, εσσα, εν, growing, wax-*

ing, increasing, Max. Tyr.

†*Ἀλδῆσασκε, lengthened aorist of ἄλδαίνω, Orph.*

†*Ἀλδῆσκα, to grow, wax, increase, thrive, Il. 23, 599.—II. trans.=ἄλδαίνω, Schäf. Theocr. 17, 78: the form ἄλδίσκα is dub.*

†*Ἀλδύνω,=ἄλδαίνω, Q. Sm. 9, 473, dub.*

†*Ἀλέα, ας, ῆ, Ion. ἄλη, (ἄλη, ἄλευν) an avoiding, escaping, flight, Il. 22, 301: c. gen. shelter from a thing, νεοῦ, Hes. Op. 543. [ἄλ-]*

†*Ἀλέα, ας, ῆ, Ion. ἄλη, Att. ἄλεε, warmth, heat, esp. of the sun, Od. 17, 23, cf. ἔλη, εἰλη, Buttm. Lexil. p. 225, n. Hence*

†*Ἀλέα, ας, ῆ, Alea, a city of Arcadia, Paus. 8, 21, 2.—2. an epithet of Minerva in Arcadia, esp. at Tegea, Hdt. 1, 66; derived by some from Aleus, who built her temple, by Herm. from ἄλεα, escaping.*

†*Ἀλεάζω, f. -άσω, Att. ἄλ., to be warm, Arist. Probl.*

†*Ἀλεαίνω, Att. ἄλεαίνω, to warm, make warm, sun, Arist. Probl.—II. intr. to grow warm, be warm, Ar. Eccl. 540, and so in pass., Menand. p. 261.*

†*Ἀλεαίνω,=ἄλεεῖν, dub.*

†*Ἀλεαντικός, ῆ, ὅν, verb. from ἄλεαίνω, fit for warming, affording warmth, Sext. Emp.*

†*Ἀλέασθαι, ἄλεασθε, Ep. forms of the aor. 1 of ἄλεομαι, Hom., Hes., σ in the termin. being left out, cf. ἡλεν-ἀμην.*

†*Ἀλεβιον, υνος, ὁ, Alebion, a son of Neptune, Apollod. 2, 5, 10. Heyne reads Ἀλβίον.*

†*Ἀλεγεινός, ῆ, ὅν, (ἄλέγω, cf. ἄλγεινός) grievous, sad, troublesome, troublesome, ἐπιπρὶ ἄλεγεινὸν δαμῆμεναι, horses hard to break, Il. 10, 402.—II. act. bringing pain, grief, trouble, danger, Hom.*

†*Ἀλεγγνυρίδης, ου, ὁ, son of Alegenor, Il. 14, 503.*

†*Ἀλεγῆνωρ, ορος, ὁ, (ἄλέγω, ἀνήρ) Alegenor, masc. pr. n. Il., Diod. S.*

†*Ἀλεγῖω, f. -ίσω, (ἄλέγω) to trouble one's self about a thing, to care for, mind, heed: in Hom. always with the negat., οὐκ ἄλεγῖεν τινός, to have no care for a thing, also absol. Il. 15, 106: in later Ep. without the negat.: c. acc. rei in Q. Sm. 2, 428. Only Ep.*

†*Ἀλεγῖων, (ἄλέγω) Hom. only in Od., always with δαῖτα and δαΐρας, to care for a meal, and so like μνησθ-εσθαι δόρπον, to take the meal: the general signf., to prepare a meal for guests, only Od. 11, 186: after Ap. Rh. this signf. prevails; δολοφροσύνην ἄλεγῖων, H. Merc. 361; absol. Ap. Rh. 4, 1203. Only Ep.*

†*Ἀλέω, ω, only used in pres., to trouble one's self, have a care, mind, heed, when absol. usu. with the negat. οὐκ ἄλ., to have no care, heed not, Il. 11, 389, Od. 17, 390; κύνες οὐκ ἄλέγον σαι, careless, reckless dogs, Od. 19 154; rarely absol. without negat., as Il. 9, 504, Ἀταλὴ ἄλέγουσι κιοῦσαι, walk heedfully, also c. acc. vel gen., to care for, wind, heed a person or thing, ἄλ. ἀλλήλων, Διός, Od. 6, 268; 9, 115, 275, ἄλ. ὅπιν θεῶν, Il. 16, 388; rarely ὑπὲρ τινος, Ap. Rh. 2, 634: to honour, Pind. O. 11 (10), 15. Pass. ἄλέγεσθαι ἐν τισι, to be regarded or counted among, Pind. O. 2, 142.—Ep. word used also by Pind., and once in Trag., sc. Aesch. Suppl. 752.—(Usu. deriv. from a copul., λέγω, to count with; which signf. appears in Pind., l. c.: hence Ἀλεγῖω, ἄλεγῖνω; Kalt schmidt derives it from a copul., and the root λ-κ, comparing Sans. lauc, Germ. lügen, Lat. lueo, Engl. look; hence prim. signf. to look to, to have a care for, perh. also akin to ἄλγος, ἄλγειν, through the common notion of cura, cure.)*

†*Ἀλεεινός, ῆ, ὅν, (ἄλεα, ἄλω) warm, hot, Hdt. 2, 25, and Xen. Cyr. 8, 6, 22.*

†*Ἀλεεινω, = ἄλεομαι, ἄλεομαι, (ἄλεα, ἄλη) to flee, fly, give ground, Od. 4, 251, H. Merc. 239; ἄν ἄλ., Ap. Rh. 3, 650: but usu. c. acc. rei, to shun, avoid, escape, Hom., rarely c. acc. pers., as Od. 16, 477: some times also c. inf. ἄλ. κτείνει, ἄλιξέ μεναι, Il. 6, 167; 13, 356. Ep. word, used also by Luc.*

†*Ἀλέη, ῆ, Ion. for ἄλεα.*

†*Ἀλέης, ες, (ἄλεα, ἄλω) warming or warm, ὅπνιος ἄλ., sleep in the warmth, Soph. Phil. 859: for Hes. Op. 491, cf. ἄλις.*

†*Ἀλεῖα, ας, ῆ, (ἄλη) a wandering about.*

†*Ἀλεῖα, ας, ῆ,=ἄλεῖα, fishing, like ὕγεια for ὕγεια, Arist. Oec. 2, 4, 2, cf. Lob. Phryn. 493.*

†*Ἀλεῖα, ων, τά, also wr. ἄλια, a festival of the Rhodians, Ath. 561 E.*

†*Ἀλείαντος, ου, (a priv., λείανω) unpolished: not to be polished.*

†*Ἀλειαρ, ὅτος, τό, (ἄλέω) wheaten flour,=the later ἄλευρον, Od. 20, 108, in plur.*

†*Ἀλειμμα, ατος, τό, (ἄλεῖω) any thing used to anoint with, unguent, fat, oil, Plat., cf. χρίσμα.—II. an anointing, Arist. Probl.*

†*Ἀλειμάτιον, ου, τό, dim. from foreg., Diog. L.*

†*Ἀλειματώδης, ες, (ἄλειμμα, εἰδος) like ointment, unctuous, Hipp.*

†*Ἀλειπτήρ, ῆρος=ἄλειπτης, Maneth.*

†*Ἀλειπτήριον, ου, τό, (ἄλειψω) a place for anointing in gymnastic schools, or among the Romans at the baths, used also as a saturday, Theophr.; v. Schneid. Vitruv. 5, 10, 1.*

†*Ἀλείπτης, ου, ὁ, (ἄλειψω) strict, an anointer: but usu. the trainer and teacher in gymnastic schools, Lat. aliptes, lanista, Arist. Eth. N., cf. Wytt. Plut. 133 B: hence in gen. a trainer, teacher, τῶν πολιτικῶν, Plut. Peric. 4, τῆς κακίας, Sext. Emj. Hence*

†*Ἀλειπτικός, ῆ, ὅν, belonging to the ἄλειπτης, trained under him, Plut.: ῆ-κῆ, sub. τέχνη, the art of training, Tim. Locr. Advn. -κῶς, after the manner of an ἄλειπτης.*

†*Ἀλειπτω, ου, verb. adj. from ἄλειψω, anointed, Clem. Al.*

†*Ἀλείπτω, ου, (a priv., λείπω) not left behind, not vanquished, Eccl.*

†*Ἀλείπτρια, ας, ῆ, fem. of ἄλειπτης, name of a play of Diphilus*

Ἀλεῖπτρον, *ov, τό, a box of ointment*, dub. 1. Ath. 202 E.

Ἀλεῖς, *εἶσα εν, drawn together*, hence either *crouching, shrinking*, Il. 16, 403, or *collected, standing ready*, Il. 21, 571, etc.: part. aor. 2 pass. from *ἐλάνη*, and belonging, not to *ἀλῆμι*, but to *εἰλῶ*, *εἰλῶ*. [ῶ]

†Ἀλεῖς, *εντος, δ, also Ἀλης, Hales*, a river of Lucania, Theocr. 5, 123; cf. Cic. Att. 16, 7, 5.—2. a demus of the island Cos, Theocr. 7, 1.

†Ἀλεῖσιον, *ov, τό, Aleisium*, a city of Elis, Il. 2, 617, called by Strab. Ἀλεσιαιόν.

†Ἀλεῖσιος, *ov, δ, Aleisius*, a river of Elis, Strab.

Ἀλεισον, *ov, τό, (a priv., λειός) an embossed cup*: in gen.—δέστας, Hom., usu. χρύσειον.—II. the hip-socket, Ath.

Ἀλεισος, *δ,=foreg.*, Ar. Fr. 521.

Ἀλειτεία, *ας, ἡ, (ἀλη)=ἀλτήμα*.

Ἀλείτης, *ov, δ, (ἀλη) one who leads or goes astray, a sinner, a wicked person*, in Hom. of Paris, and the suitors: *ἀλείτης τινός, an offender against one, an injurer*, Ap. Rh. 1, 1338, cf. ἀλτήρος, ἀλοιτός.

Ἀλειτουργία, *ας, ἡ, (a priv., λειτουργία) exemption from λειτουργίαι and other public burdens*, Strab.: more usu. ἀτέλεια.

Ἀλειτοφύγτος, *ov, free from λειτουργίαι*, Decret. ap. Dem. 256, 10.

Ἀλειφα, *τό, collat. form of sq.*, found in Hipp. p. 620, Aesch. Ag. 322, and late Ep. also in prose, v. Jacobs ad. Ael. 12, 41, p. 433; Göttl. would also restore it in Hes. Th. 553, cf. Butt. An. Sup. Gr. 1, p. 166 n.

Ἀλειφαρ, *ατος, τό, (ἀλείφω) unguent, anointing-oil, oil, fat*, used in funeral sacrifices, Hom.; ἄλειφαρ ἀπὸ κέδρων, ἀπὸ σιλλικοπτήριον, Hdt. 2, 87, 94.—II. in gen. any thing for smearing with, hence in Theocr. 7, 147, *pitch*, to seal wine jars.—Aeol. ἀλιπτα. [—]

Ἀλειφάτις, *ov, δ, ἄρτος, bread baked with oil or fat*, Epich. p. 37. [τῖ]

Ἀλειφάφ, *ψω, usu. aor. pass. ἡλείφθην*, but aor. 2 ἐξηλόων is read from MSS. by Bekk. in Plat. Phaedr. 258 B: cf. ἡλείφα, Att. ἀλήφιφα: pass. ἀλήφιμα: though ἀλήφιπται occurs in Luc. Pisc. 24, 36; in LXX. ἡλειμμαί, *(a copul., λίπος)*. In Hom. to anoint with oil, oil the skin, as was done esp. after bathing: he joins ἀλείφαι or ἀλείψασθαι λίπα ἐλαίω with another acc., as *χρόα καλόν*: λίπα ἄλ. without ἐλαίω, Od. 6, 227, (cf. λίπα): but οὐατα ἀλείφαι, to smear or stop up the ears, Od. 12, 47, 177, 200.—II. later in gen. like ἐπαλείφω in Hom., to anoint, daub, plaster, grease, besmear, dye, αἰμαῖσι, Hdt. 3, 8, μίλτω, Xen., ψυμνῶ, Plat.: esp. to anoint for gymnastic contests, hence=γυμνάζεσθαι, Plut., οἱ ἀλειφόμενοι, the pupils of the gymnastic school, Böckh. Inscr. 1, p. 364: hence—2. metaph. to encourage, stimulate, prepare, Demad. 180, 29, and freq. in late prose, cf. ἀλείπτῃς.—II. to wipe out, blot out, extinguish, efface, like *linere*, also ἀλοιφή, λίτρα.

Ἀλειψίς, *εως, ἡ, an anointing, dyeing*, Hdt. 3, 22.

Ἀλεκταῖον, *to strut like a cock*, Hesych.

Ἀλεκτήρ, *ἦρος, δ, (ἀλέξω) a defender, helper*, dub.

Ἀλεκτροεῖος, *ov, (ἀλέκτωρ) of a fowl, ὠά, Synes.*

†Ἀλεκτρορίδης, *εως, δ, dim. of ἀλέκτωρ*, Ael. N. A. 7, 47.

†Ἀλεκτορίδης, *ov, δ, son or descendant of Alektor*, Orph.

Ἀλεκτορίς, *ίδος, ἡ, fem. from ἀλέκτωρ, a hen*, Epich. p. 80.—II. the crest of a helmet, dub. in Alcae. 3.

Ἀλεκτροκόκος, *ov, δ, dim. from ἀλέκτωρ, a cock-chicken*, Aesop.

Ἀλεκτοκόφος, *ov, (ἀλέκτωρ, λῶ-φορ) with a cock's comb*, Plin.

Ἀλεκτοροφωγία, *ας, ἡ, (ἀλέκτωρ, φωνή) the crowing of a cock: hence cock-crow*, i. e. the third watch of the night, from twelve o'clock to three, Aesop.

Ἀλεκτος, *ov, (a priv., λέγω) that cannot or must not be told*, Polyb.

Ἄλεκτρα, *ἡ, Dor. for Ἥλεκτρα*, Pind.

Ἀλεκτροπόδιον, *τό, (ἀλέκτωρ, πούς) the constellation Orion*.

Ἀλεκτρος, *ov, (a priv., λέκτρον) unbedded: unwedded*, Trag.: ἄλεκτρα γάμων ἀμύλληματα, strivings in a marriage that is no marriage, i. e. a lawless marriage, Soph. El. 492: ἄλεκτρα as adv., Ib. 962.—II. sleepless, Lyc. 353.

Ἀλεκτρούαινα, *ης, ἡ, a hen*, comic fem. of ἀλεκτρῶν for ἀλεκτορίς, by analogy of λέαινα, Ar. Nub. 667. [ῶ]

Ἀλεκτρονύειος, *ov, of a fowl, κρέας, Hipp.*

Ἀλεκτρονύιον, *ov, τό, dim. from ἀλέκτωρ*, Ephipp. Obel. 1, 8.

Ἀλεκτρονοπώλης, *ov, δ, (ἀλεκτρῶν, πωλέω) a roulterer*.

Ἀλεκτρονοπώλητριον, *ov, τό, v. 1. for ἀλεκτροπώλ, q. v.*

Ἀλεκτρονοτόφος, *δ, a cock-feeder, (ἀλεκτρῶν, τρέφω) Aeschin. ap. Poll. 7, 135.*

Ἀλεκτρονόωδης, *ες, (ἀλεκτρῶν, εἶδος) like fowls*, Eunap.

Ἀλεκτρονόωλης, *ov, δ,=ἀλεκτρο-νοπώλης*, Lob. Phryn. 669.

Ἀλεκτρονόωλητριον, *ov, τό, a poultry-market*, Phryn. (Com.) Cron. 4.

Ἀλεκτρῶν, *όνος, δ, ἡ, a cock, hen*, Theogn. 862, Ar. Nub. 663: ὁ ἄλ. ἄδει, 'tis cock-crow, Plat. Symp. 223 C.—II. as masc. pr. n. Alectryon, Il. 17, 602, Athen.

Ἀλέκτωρ, *ορος, δ, a cock, house-cock*, Hom. Batr. 193, Pind. O. 12, 20, Simon. 130, etc. (akin to ἀλεκτρος, the sleepless.)

Ἀλέκτωρ, *ορος, ἡ, (a priv., λέγω)=ἀλεκτρος*.

†Ἀλέκτωρ, *ορος, δ, Alektor*, son of Pelops, Od. 4, 10.—2. father of Iphix, king of Argos, Apollod., Paus.

ἈΔΕΚΩ, less usu. form for ἀλέξω, to ward off, avert, τινί τι, Anth.: hence comes the Homeric aor. mid. ἀλέεσθαι, to ward off from one's self, repel, ἀλέξω, and ἄλκω.

Ἀέλαιον, *ov, τό, (ἄλς) salted oil*, Hipp.

Ἀλέματος, *Dor. for ἡλέματος*, Synes. Adv.—τωρ, Call. Cr. 91.

Ἄλεν, *Dor. and Ep. 3 pl. aor. 2 pass. from εἰλω, for ἐάλησαν, they crowded together*, i. e. they drew back, retired, Il. 22, 12.

Ἄλεν, *v. ἄλεις*, Il. 23, 420.

Ἀλεξαιήριος, *ov, (ἀλέξω, αἶθηρ) screening from the chill air*, Soph. Fr. 120.

†Ἀλεξαμενός, *ov, δ, Alexamenus*, masc. pr. n. Polyb., etc.

Ἀλεξάνδρα, *ας, ἡ, Alexandra*, another name of Cassandra, Anth., Paus.

†Ἀλεξάνδρεια, *ας, ἡ, Alexandrea*, a city of Egypt near the Canopic mouth of the Nile, Arr., Strab., etc. The name of many other cities founded by Alexander or named in honour of him, in Arr., Strab., etc.

†Ἀλεξάνδρειον, *ov, τό, Alexantheum*, a grove dedicated to Alexandros in Teos, Strab.

†Ἀλεξάνδρειος, *a, ov, of or belonging to Alexander*.

Ἀλεξανδρέως, *εως, ἡ, an Alexandrian*, Strab., etc.

Ἀλεξανδρεωτικός, *ἡ, ὅν, Alexandrian*, Ath., Luc.

†Ἀλεξανδρίδης, *ov, δ, Alexandrides*, a historian of Delphi, Plut. Lys. 19

Ἀλεξανδρίζω, *to be like Alexander* Ath.

†Ἀλεξανδρίνιος, *ἡ, ὅν, Alexandrian* Diog. L.

†Ἀλεξάνδριος, *collat. form of Ἀλεξάνδρειος*; Ἀλεξάνδιον, *ov, τό, Alexandrium*, a fortress of Judea, Strab.

Ἀλεξανδρίστης, *ov, δ, a partisan of Alexander*, Plut. Al. 24.

Ἀλεξανδροκόλαξ, *ακος, δ, (Ἀλέξ ανδρος, κόλας) a flatterer of Alexander*, Ath.

Ἀλεξάνδρος, *ov, (ἀλέξω, ἀνὴρ) defending men, πόλεμος*, Epigr. ap. Di. od. 11, 4.—II. Alexander, the usual name of Paris in Il. as 3, 15, etc.—2. the famous king of Macedonia, son of Philip, Plut. Alex., Arr., etc. A name common to many other kings of Macedonia, Hdt. 5, 17; Thuc. 1, 57, etc.—3. tyrant of Phraea, Xen. Hell. 6, 4, 34. Others of this name in Plut., Diod. Sic., etc.

Ἀλεξανδρόδης, *ες, (Ἀλέξανδρος, εἶδος) Alexander-like*, Menand. p. 211.

Ἀλεξανεία, *ας, ἡ, shelter from wind*, Polyb. Maii 2, 451: from

Ἀλεξάνεμος, *ov, (ἀλέξω, ἄνεμος) keeping off the wind, sheltering from it* Od. 14, 529. [ῶ]

†Ἀλεξάνωρ, *ορος, δ, Alexanor*, son of Machaon, Paus.

†Ἀλεξάρχος, *ov, δ, Alexarches*, a commander of the Corinthians, Tac. 7, 19.—2. a historian, Plut.

Ἀλεξέω, *=ἀλέξω*, in pres. only Pind. O. 13, 12: for several tenses from it v. sub ἀλέξω.

Ἀλέξημα, *ατος, τό, a defence, guard, help*, Aesch. Pr. 479: ἄλ. τινός οἱ πρὸς τι, defence against..., Plut., and Dion. H.

Ἀλεξήνωρ, *ορος, δ, ἡ, (ἀλέξω, ἀνὴρ) aiding man*, esp. as epith. of Vulcan and Aesculapius.

Ἀλέξησις, *εως, ἡ, (ἀλέξω) a keeping off, resistance*, Hdt. 9, 18: a helping, Hipp.

Ἀλεξήτειρα, *ας, ἡ, Anth., Nonn., fem. from*

Ἀλεξήτήρ, *ἦρος, δ, (ἀλέξω, ἡρώ) one who keeps off, a helper, guardian, ἄλ. μίχης, one who keeps the fight off the rest, a champion*, Il. 20, 396: *λοιμοῦ, a protector from plague*, Ap. Rh. 2, 519: as adj., ἄλ. θυμός, Opp. Hal. 4, 42. Ep. word, used, however, by Xen. Oec. 4, 3. Hence

Ἀλεξήτηριος, *ia, ov, fit or able to keep off, defend or help*, esp. as epith. of the gods, like Lat. *Averticus*, Aesch. Theb. 8, Eur. H. F. 464: *τὸ ἀλεξήτηριον*, sc. *φάρμακον*, a *help, remedy, medicine*, Hipp.: *a protection* Xen.: an amulet, Theophr.

Ἀλεξητικός, *ἡ, ὄν,=ἀλεξητήριος*.

Ἀλεξητωρ, *ορος, δ,=ἀλεξητής οἱ Jove*, Soph. O. C. 143.

Ἀλεξιάτης, *ης, η, (ἀλέξω, ἑρά) she that keeps off a curse, or (from Ἀρης) she that guards from death and ruin*, Hes. Op. 462, ἄλ. ῥάμνος, a wand that served as an amulet, Nic. [ῶ]

†Ἀλεξιάτης, *ov, δ, Alexiades*, son of Hercules and Hebe, Apollod.

†Ἀλεξίας, *ov, δ, Alexias*, an Athenian archon, Xen. Hell. 2, 1, 10.

†*Ἀλεξιβιάδας*, α, ὁ, *Alexibiadas*, masc. pr. n. Pind. P. 5, 59.

†*Ἀλεξιβέλεμος*, ον, ὁ, (*ἄλεξω*, βέλεμον) *keeping off darts*, Anth.

†*Ἀλεξιβίος*, ον, ὁ, *Alexibios*, masc. pr. n. Paus.

†*Ἀλεξιγῆμος*, ον, (*ἄλεξω*, γῆμος) *keeping off, shunning marriage*, Βάκχαι, Nonn.

†*Ἀλεξίδα*, ας, ἡ, *Alexida*, daughter of Amphiaras, Plut. Qu. Gr. 23.

†*Ἀλεξίδημος*, ον, ὁ, (*ἄλεξω*, δῆμος) *Alexidemus*, a Thessalian, father of Menon, Pind., Plat. Men.

†*Ἀλεξικάκος*, ον, (*ἄλεξω*, κακόν) *keeping off ill or mischief*, Il. 10, 20.

†*Ἀλεξικλής*, εἰος, ὁ, *Alexicles*, masc. pr. n. Thuc. 8, 92.

†*Ἀλεξικράτης*, ον, ὁ, *Alexicrates*, masc. pr. n. Plut. Pyrrh. 5.

†*Ἀλεξίλογος*, ον, (*ἄλεξω*, λόγος) *promoting or supporting discourse*, γράμματα, Critias Fr. 1, 9, dub.

†*Ἀλεξιμάχος*, ον, ὁ, *Aleximachus*, masc. pr. n. Aeschin., etc.

†*Ἀλεξιμβροτός*, ον, (*ἄλεξω*, βροτός) *protecting mortals*, λόγῃ, Pind. N. 8, 51, πομπαί, *sacred processions to shield men from ill*, Pind. P. 5, 122.

†*Ἀλεξιμύρος*, ον, (*ἄλεξω*, μόρος) *warding off fate or death*, Soph. O. T. 164.

†*Ἀλέξιμος*, ον,=*ἄλεξητήριος*, Nic.

†*Ἀλεξίνικος*, ον, ὁ, *Alexinikos*, masc. pr. n. Paus.

†*Ἀλεξινόμος*, ον, ὁ, *Alexinomos*, masc. pr. n. Qu. Sm. 8, 78.

†*Ἀλεξίνος*, ον, ὁ, *Alexinos*, a sophist of Elis, Plut., Diog. L.

†*Ἀλεξίον*, τό,=*ἄλεξητήριον*, Nic.

†*Ἀλεξίπιδας*, α, ὁ, *Alexipidas*, a Spartan ephor, Thuc. 8, 58.

†*Ἀλεξίππος*, ον, ὁ, *Alexippos*, masc. pr. n. Andoc.

†*Ἀλεξίς*, εως, ἡ, *help*, Aristid.

†*Ἀλέξιν*, ἰδος, ὁ, *Alexis*, a comic poet of Thurii, Ath. Others of this name in Ath., Paus., etc.

†*Ἀλεξίφάρμακος*, ον, (*ἄλεξω*, φάρμακον) *keeping off poison, acting as an antidote*, Hipp.: τὸ ἀλεξίφάρμακον, *an antidote*, Lat. *remedium*, Plat.: in gen. a remedy.

†*Ἀλεξίων*, υνος, ὁ, *Alexion*, masc. pr. n. Plut.

†*ἈΛΕΞΩ*, or *ἄλεξω*, q. v., fut. *ἄλεξῃσθαι*, fut. mid. *ἄλεξήσομαι*; aor. ect. opt. *ἄλεξῃσσε*, Od. 3, 346, aor. inf. mid. *ἄλεξασθαι*, part. *ἄλεξάμενος*, subj. *ἄλεξώμεθα*, as if from *ἄλεω*, Hom.:—to this must be referred the poet. aor. 2 *ἤλαλκον*, rarely *ἄλαλκον*, inf. *ἄλαλκεῖν*, as if from *ἄλκω*, Hom. *To ward or keep off, turn away or aside, hence to defend, assist, aid*.—Construct., c. dat. pers. et acc. rei, separately or together, as *ἄλ. τινί*, *to help one*, Il. 3, 9, Ζεὺς τὸν ἄλεξήσει, Od. 3, 346, but most freq. *ἄλ. Δαναοὺς κακὸν ἦμαρ*, *ἀλλῆλῃσι πόνον ἄλλεῖν*, Il.: in Hdt. of. absol.: cf. *ἄλαλκε*. Mid. *ἄλεξασθαι* *τινα*, *to keep some one off from one's self*, defend one's self against one, Lat. *defendere*, Il. 13, 475, Hdt. 7, 207, also *ἄλεξασθαι περὶ τινι* or *τινος*, Ar. Rh. 4, 551 and 1458: also c. dat. instrum. Soph. O. T. 171, where Buttm. holds *ἄλεξετα* for fut., Ellendt for pres.: *to retaliate, to return like for like, to requite*, Xen. An. 1, 9, 11. Soph. is the only one of Trag. who has the word, and Xen. the chief authority in Att. prose.

†*Ἀλέξων*, υνος, ὁ, *Alexon*, masc. pr. n. Polyb., etc.

†*Ἀλόμαι*, contr. *ἄλεμαι* (Theogn. 575), a defect. mid., whose act. is

only found in the form *ἄλεω*: hence opt. *ἄλείτο*, Il. 20, 147, part. *ἄλέυμενος*, Simon. Amorg. 61: but chiefly used by Hom. in aor., as 3 sing. *ἤλεντο* or *ἄλεντο*, Il., inf. *ἄλεσθαι*, Il., *ἄλευσθαι*, Hes.; subj. *ἄλῃται*, Od., also *ἄλεύεται*, Od. 14, 400: opt. *ἄλειτο*, Od. 20, 368: imperat. *ἄλευαι*, Il., *ἄλεσθε*, Od., etc. *To avoid, shun*, usu. c. acc. rei, *ἄλ. βέλος*, *θάνατον*, etc., Hom., rarely c. acc. pers. as Od. 9, 274: also c. inf. *to avoid doing, omit to do*, Il. 23, 340, Od. 14, 400: absol. *to escape, flee*, Il. 5, 28, Od. 20, 305: *to neglect*, Hes. Op. 732: cf. *ἄλεῖ*.

†*Ἀεός*, ον, Dor. for *ἡλεός*, Orph.

†*Ἀλεος*, ον, ὁ, *Aleus*, a king of Arcadia, Ar. Rh. 1, 170.

†*Ἀεότης*, ητος, ἡ, (*ἄλης*) *an assemblage, assembly*, like *ἀθροῖσις*, Gal.

†*Ἀεόφρων*, ον, gen. *ονος*,=Homer's *φρένας ἡλεός*, *foolish of mind*.

†*Ἀεπίδατος*, ον, (α priv., *λεπίδω-τός*) *without scales*, Opp. [I]

†*Ἀεπίστος*, ον, (α priv., *λεπίω*) *without scales*, Archestr. ap. Ath. 311 B.—II. *unpeeled*: of flax, *not hatched*.

†*Ἀλερία*, ας, ἡ, *Aleria*, a city of Corsica, Diod. S. 5, 13.

†*Ἀλεσία*, ας, ἡ, *Alesia*, a city of Gallia Aquitania, Strab.

†*Ἀλεσις*, εως, ἡ, (*ἄλεω*) *a grinding*.

†*Ἀλεσιός*, ον, ὁ,=foreg.

†*Ἀλεστέον*, verb. adj. from *ἄλεω*, one must grind, Diosc.

†*Ἀλεστής*, ον, ὁ, (*ἄλεω*) *a miller*, dub. in Joseph.

†*Ἀλεται*, Ep. for *ἄλγαι*, subj. aor. 2 of *ἄλλομαι*, *to leap*, Spitzn. Il. 11, 192.

†*Ἀλέτης*, ον, ὁ, *a grinder*, ἄλ. ὄνος, *a mill-stone*, Xen. An. 1, 5, 5; *a miller*, dub. 1. in Ath. 618 D.

†*Ἀλετος*, ὁ, *a grinding, bruising, poundings*, Plut.—II. =*ἄλγτον*, *ἄλευρον*, late.

†*Ἀλετρεύω*, f. *έσω*, strengthd. from *ἄλεω*, *to grind*, Od. 7, 104.

†*Ἀλετριβάνος*, ὁ, (*ἄλεω*, *τριβω*) *that which grinds or pounds, a pestle*, Ar. Pac. 259, etc. [ἄλ, ἱ]

†*Ἀλέτριον*, ον, τό, *Alatrium*, a city of Latium, Strab.

†*Ἀλετρίς*, ἰδος, ἡ, *a female slave who grinds corn*, Lat. *molitrix*, γυνὴ *ἄλετρίς*, Od. 20, 105.—2. at Athens, one of the noble maidens who prepared the meal for the offering-cakes.—II. *an insect found in mills*.

†*Ἀλετών*, υνος, ὁ, *a grinding place, mill*, Ath.

†*Ἀλεῦ*, or *ἄλεν*, prob. shortened from *ἄλεον*, imper. from *ἄλόμαι*, *avoid*! cease! Aesch. Fr. 568.

†*Ἀλεύμενος*, part. of *ἄλόμαι*.

†*Ἀλευάδαι*, ὧν, οἱ, the *Aleuades*, the noblest family of Thessaly, Hdt. 7, 6; patron. of

†*Ἀλευάς*, α, ὁ, *Aleuas*, Pind. P. 10, 8.

†*Ἀλευρίτης*, ον, ὁ, of *wheaten flour* (*ἄλευρον*), Diph. Siphn. ap. Ath. 115 C. [I]

†*Ἀλευρομαντίων*, ον, τό, (*ἄλευρον*, *μαντίων*) *divination from flour*, Oenom. ap. Euseb.

†*Ἀλευρόμαντις*, εως, ὁ, (*ἄλευρον*, *μάντις*) *one that divines from flour*, epith. of Apollo, Lob. Aglaoph. 2, 815.

†*Ἀλευρον*, ον, τό, (*ἄλεω*) *wheaten flour*, in gen. *fine meal or flour*, usu. in plur., distinguished from *ἄλφιτα*, Hdt. 7, 119, Plat., etc.

†*Ἀλευροποιῶ*, ᾶ, (*ἄλευρον*, *ποιῶ*) *to make wheaten flour*.

†*Ἀλευροπίστις*, εως, ἡ, (*ἄλευρον*) *a flour sieve*.—II. *the flour sifted*, Gramm.

†*Ἀλευρώδης*, ες, (*ἄλευρον*, *εἶδος*) *like flour*, Gal.

†*Ἀλεῖω*, (*ἄλγ*, *ἄλεα*) *act. very rare: to remove, keep far away*, Aesch. Suppl. 528, Theb. 87, 141; fut. *αλέσω*, Soph. Fr. 825: the mid. *ἄλευόμαι*,=ἄλόμαι, in pres., Hes. Op. 533, the other forms v. sub *ἄλόμαι*.

†*ἈΛΕΨΩ*, f. *έσω*, imperf. *ἄλουν*: perf. act. Att. *ἄληλεκα*, per. pass. *ἄλελεσμαι*, Thuc. 4, 26 (where how ever Bekk. *ἄληλεμαι*), Hdt. 7, 23, later *ἤλεσμαι*, Diosc. *To grind, bruise, pound, like ἄλεθω* and *ἄλθω*, κατὰ πυρὸν ἄλεσαν, Od. 20, 109: βίος *ἄληλεμένος*, *a civilized life*, in which one uses ground corn and not raw fruits, v. Meineke ad Amph. Gynaecom. 1. (Perh. akin to *έλω*, *δαί*, *ούλαι*, Lat. *mola*, *molere*, Buttm. Lexil. p. 259.)

†*Ἀλέω*,=ἄλεῖω, only used in mid. *ἄλόμαι*, q. v.

†*Ἀλευρή*, ἡς, ἡ, Att. *ἄλευρά*, ἤς, (*ἄλεα*, *ἄλόμαι*) *an avoiding, shunning, escaping*, Il. 24, 216: hence *a means of escape, defence, shelter*, from a person or thing, e. g. *ὀνίων ἀνδρῶν*, Il. 12, 57, of a breastplate, Il. 15, 533: absol. *a defence against an enemy, help, succour*, Hdt. 9, 6: *shelter*, Opp.

†*Ἀλέως*, adv. from *ἄλης*, Hipp.

†*ἈΑΗ*, ης, ἡ, (*ἄλόμαι*) *a wandering or roaming without home or hope of rest*, Od. 15, 342: also of the motion of ghosts, Soph. Fr. 693.—2. metaph. *a wandering of mind, distraction*, Lat. *error mentis*, Plat. Crat. 421 B.—II. act. *ἄλαι* *βορῶν*, *things which lead men astray*, of storms, Aesch. Ag. 195.

†*Ἀληγός*, ον, (*ἄλς*, *ἄγω*) *carrying salt*, Plut.

†*Ἀληβάργητος*, ον, (α priv., *λήθαρος*) *free from drowsiness*.

†*Ἀληθεια*, ας, ἡ, Ion. *ἄληθειν*, also *ἄληθῆν*, ης, Hdt., (*ἄληθής*) *truth*, opp. to a lie, or to mere appearance.—1. in Hom. and Pind., only as opp. to a lie, and Hom. usu. has it in phrase, *ἄληθειν καταλέξαι*, also *ἀποικεῖν*, Il. 23, 361, and *παῖδος πᾶσαν ἄληθειν μυθεῖσθαι*, *to tell the whole truth about the lad*, Od. 11, 507: so too in Att., *εἰπεῖν τὴν ἄληθειαν*, *χρησθαι τῇ ἄληθείᾳ*, also in Isocr. p. 190 A, Menand. p. 410.—2. but in Att. also opp. to appearance, *truth, reality, ἔργον*, Thuc. 2, 41; *τῇ ἄληθείᾳ*, *in very truth*, rarely *ἄληθεια*, as Plat. Prot. 343 D: ἐπ' *ἄληθείας*, *in truth and reality*, Dem.; but ἐπ' *ἄληθείᾳ*, *for the end or sake of truth*, Aesch. Suppl. 628, Ar. Plut. 891, also *according to truth and nature*, Theocr. 7, 44: μετ' *ἄληθείας*, Xen., and Dem.: κατ' *ἄληθειαν*, Isocr.: *ἐν ἄληθείᾳ*, Aesch. Ag. 1567; *πρὸς ἄληθειαν*, Diod.: ἡ ἄλ. *περὶ τινος*, Thuc. 4, 122:—*excellence, perfection, τῆς λατρικῆς*, Plat. in Polyb. also *real war* as opp. to exercise or parade: *realization*, as of a dream or omen, Ruhnck. Tim. v. ἐξηγηται, fin.—II. the character of the *ἄληθής*, *truthfulness, sincerity*, Hdt. 1, 55: *φρενὺν*, Aesch. Ag. 1550: *frankness, candour*, Arist. Eth. N.—III. the symbol of truth, a sapphire ornament worn by the Egyptian highpriest, Diod., and Ael.

†*Ἀληθεύεις*, εως, ἡ,=*ἄλῃθεια*, II., Sext. Emp.

†*Ἀληθευτής*, ον, ὁ, (*ἄληθεύω*) *a speaker of truth*, Max. Tyr.

†*Ἀληθεντικός*, ἡ, ον, (*ἄληθεύω*) *truthful, frank, candid*, Arist. Eth. N. Adv. κ-ῶς.

†*Ἀληθεῖω*, *to be ἄληθής*, *to speak truth*, Aesch., etc.; also in mid

Arist. Eta N.: of things, to be true, λόγοι ἀληθεύουσι, Hipp.: of divinations, to foretell the true event: but also in pass. to come true, be fulfilled, Schneid. Xen. Cyr. 4, 6, 10.—II. c. acc. rei, to speak as truth, as real and true, ἀλθόντων πάντα, speak nought but truth, Batr. 14: hence to keep one's word, Xen.

Ἀληθινή, ης, ἡ, Ion. for ἀλήθεια, Hdt.

Ἀληθής, ἐς, (α priv., * λήθω, λαθεῖν) unconcealed, and so open, true, as opp. to false, or to apparent.—I. in Hom. only as opp. to false, and that usu. in phrase ἀληθέα μυθήσασθαι, εἰπεῖν, ἀγορεύειν, except ἀληθὲς ἐνιστεῖν: in Hdt., and Att. τὸ ἀληθές, τὰ ληθές or τὰ ἀληθῆ (ἡ), τὰ ληθῆ.—2. of persons, open, truthful, frank, honest, in Hom. only once ἀληθὲς γυνή, Il. 12, 433, so ἄλ. νόος, Pind. O. 2, 167; οἶνος ἄλ. ἐστι, in vino veritas, Plat. Symp. 217 E: ἄλ. κρίτης, Thuc. 3, 56.—II. opp. to apparent, true, really this or that, real, actual, freq. in Att.: also realizing itself, coming to fulfilment, ἀρά, Aesch. Theb. 946, cf. ἀληθινός.—III. adv. ἀληθῶς, Ion. ἀληθῶς, Hdt., truly, really, actually, Thuc. 1, 22: also ὡς ἀληθῶς, Plat.—2. also neut. as adv., προπαρῶς, ὡς; itane? indeed? in sooth? with ironical expression, Br. Soph. O. T. 350, Ar. Ran. 840: but τὸ ἀληθές, in very truth, really and truly, Lat. revera, Plat., etc.

Ἀληθίζομαι, dep. mid.=ἀληθεύω, Hdt. 1, 136: later also ἀληθίζω, Nic., and Plut.

Ἀληθιολογία, ας, ἡ, (ἀληθινός, λόγος) a speaking truth, truthfulness, Polyb.

Ἀληθινός, ἡ, ὅν, (ἀληθής) agreeable to truth, truthful, honest, Dem.: but usu.—2. real and true, actual, genuine, opp. to apparent or sham, freq. in Plat.: cf. Donalds. N. Crat. 335. Adv.—νῶς, Isocr.

Ἀληθινογνώσις, ἡ, (ἀληθής, γνῶσις) a knowledge of truth.

Ἀληθοπείθης, ἐς, (ἀληθής, ἔπος) speaking truth.

Ἀληθόμαντις, εως, ὁ, ἡ, (ἀληθής, μάντις) a prophet of truth, Aesch.—Ag. 1342.

Ἀληθομυθεύω, (ἀληθής, μυθεύω) to speak truth, Democ. ap. Stob. p. 140, 26.

Ἀληθόμυθος, ον, (ἀληθής, μύθος) speaking truth or truly, Id. ap. Gal.

Ἀληθορκέω, (ἀληθής, ὅρκος) to swear truth, Chrysipp. ap. Stob. p. 196, 29.

Ἀληθοσύνη, ἡ, poet. for ἀλήθεια, Theogn. 1224.

Ἀληθότης, ητος, ἡ=ἀλήθεια, Joseph.

Ἀληθορρήγης, ἐς, (ἀληθής, * ἔργω) acting truly.

Ἀλῖθω, f.—ήσω, common Greek for the Att. ἄλω, first in Theophr., cf. Meineke Pherecr. Coriann. 9.

Ἀλῖον πεδῖον, τό, (ἄλη) Aleian plain, land of wandering, in Lycia or Cilicia, Il. 6, 201, Hdt. 6, 95.

Ἀλῖος, ον, (α priv., λήγω) without corn land or fields, poor, Il. 9, 125, 267, opp. to πολυλῆγος.

Ἀλῆκτος, ον, (α priv., λήγω) unceasing, incessant, Hom. always in poet. form ἄλλεκτος, so too Soph. Tr. 985, and late Ep.: ἄλλ. χόλον, abating not from wrath, Il. 9, 636. Adv.—τῶς, also ἄλλεκτον, Il.

Ἀλῆκτώ, ὅς contr. οὗς, ἡ, Alecto, also wr. Ἀλῆκτώ, Alecto, one of the Furies, Orph., Apollo 1.

Ἀλῆλεκα, ἄλῆλεσμαι, Att. pf. act. and pass. from ἄλέω.

Ἀλῆλῖφα, ἄλῆλῖμμαι, Att. pf. act. and pass. from ἀλείφω.

Ἀλῆμα, ατος, τό, (ἄλέω) strictly that which is ground, fine flour: hence metaph. a subtle, wily fellow, like παι-πύλῆμα, τρίμμα, of Ulysses in Soph. Aj. 381, 390 (the deriv. from ἄλη is wrong).

Ἀλῆμεναι, for ἄλῆναι, Ep. inf. of ἔλῆν, aor. 2 pass. of εἰλω, Il. 5, 823; 18, 76, to recoil, retire.

* ἈΛΗΜΙ, root assumed for some tenses of εἰλω, viz., aor. 2 pass. ἐ-ἔλῆν, inf. ἄλῆναι, Ep. ἄλῆμεναι, Buttm. Lexil. p. 256, sq.

Ἀλῆμοσύνη, ης, ἡ, (ἄλη) a wandering or roaming, Ap. Rh.

Ἀλῆμων, ονος, ὁ, ἡ, (ἄλῶμαι) a wanderer, rover, ἄλῆμονες ἄνδρες, Od. 19, 74, and without ἄνδρες, 17, 376. Ep. word.

Ἀλῆναι, Il. 16, 714, v. ἄλῆμεναι.

Ἀλῆς, ηκος, ὁ, Halex, a river in lower Italy, Thuc. 3, 99.

Ἀλῆπῆδον, τό, v. Ἀλῖπεδον.

Ἀλῆπτος, ον, (α priv., λαμβάνω) not to be laid hold of or caught, hard to catch, ἄλῆπτότερος, less amenable, Thuc. 1, 37.—II. incomprehensible, Plut.—III. Stoic., ἄλῆπτα are things not to be made matter of choice, opp. to λῆπτά. Adv.—τῶς.

Ἀλῆς, ἐς, also ἄλῆς, Ep. and Ion. =Att. ὄδρος, thronged, crowded, in a mass, Lat. confertus, freq. in Hdt., and Hipp.: hence prob. also ἄλεα λέσχω, the crowded hall, Göttl. Hes. Op. 491 (akin to ὠλόλῆς, ὠλῆς: hence ἄλιζω, ἄλια), [ᾱ, as appears from Hes. l. c., if rightly referred to this word, but at all events from Callim. Fr. 86, and ἄλιζω.]

Ἀλῆς, εντος, ὁ, Hales, a river near Colophon, Paus.

Ἀλῆσιον, ον, τό, πεδῖον, Alesian plain, a plain in Troas, Strab.—2. Alesium, a mountain of Mantinea, Paus.

Ἀλῆσις, εως, ἡ=ἄλη, of the course of the sun, Arat.—II. (ἄλέω) a grinding.

Ἀλῆστευτος, ον, (α priv., ληστεύω) unpiplaged, not plundered, Arr.

Ἀλῆστος, ον, (α priv., * λήθω, λαθεῖν) Ion. for ἄλαστος, not to be forgotten, very grievous, Philo.—II. act. unforgetting, Euphor. Fr. 50, where however Meineke ἄλλιστος, cf. Jac. A. P. 7, 643.

Ἀλῆται, subjunct. aor. 2 mid. of ἄλλομαι, to leap, Il. 21, 536.

Ἀλῆτῆς, ας, ἡ, a wandering, roaming, Eur. Hel. 934: from

Ἀλῆτεύω, to be an ἄλῆτης, to wander, roam about, Hom. only in Od., usu. of beggars, but also of hunters, Od. 12, 330: in Eur. of exiles.

Ἀλῆτης, ον, ὁ, (ἄλῶμαι) a wanderer, stroller, rover, vagabond, Hom. only in Od., and always of beggars; in Aesch. and Eur. also of exiles.—2. as adj. βίος ἄλῆτης, Hdt. 3, 52. Fem. ἄλῆτις, ἰδος, ἡ, as adj. ἄλ. ἑορτή, an Athenian festival in honour of Erigone, elsewhere ἰδώρα, Ath. 1, ἄλ. ἡμέρα, the fleeting day, dub. in Plat. (Com.) ap. Hesych.—II. as pr. n. Aletes, son of Icarus, Apollod.—2. son of Hippotas, one of the Heraclidae, king of Corinth, Pind. Ol. 13, 17.—3. worshipped as a hero in Spain, Polyb.

Ἀλῆτῖα, ας, ἡ, Aletium, a city of Calabria, Strab.

Ἀλῆτριάδα, ὧν, οἱ, the descendants of Aletes, i. e. the Corinthians so called from Aletes, Callim. Fr. 103.

Ἀλῆτοιδής, ἐς, (ἄλῆτον, εἶδος) like meal, meal-coloured, Hipp.

Ἀλῆτον, ον, τό, (ἄλέω) that which is ground,=ἄλευρον, Hipp.

Ἀλῆτῶς, ὅς, ἡ, Ion. for ἄλῆ, Cal.

Ἀλθαία, ας, ἡ, wild mallow, marsé mallow, Theophr.

Ἀλθαία, ας, ἡ, Althaea, daughter of Thestius, wife of Oeneus, Il. 9, 555.—2. title of a comedy of Theopompus, Mein. 1, p. 238.—3. a city of Spain, Polyb. 3, 13, 5.

Ἀλθαίμενης, ονς, ὁ, Althameas son of the Cretan king Catreus, Diod. S. 5, 59.—2. one of the Heraclidae, Strab.

Ἀλθαῖνος, ον, ὁ, Althaeus, a river of Italy, Lyc. 1053.

Ἀλθαῖνω, f.—ἄνω, to heal, Lyc. pass. to heal over, get well, Hipp.

Ἀλθεῖς, εως, ἡ, a healing, cure Hipp. From

Ἀλθέσσω, to heal, Aretae.

Ἀλθεῖς, εως, ὁ, a healer, physician

ἈλθῆΨ,=ἄλθω, from which we have the fut. ἄλθῃω in Nic.

Ἀλθεῖς, εσσα, εν, healing, whole-some, Nic.

Ἀλθῆμενης, ονς, ὁ=Ἀλθαίμενης, Apollod. 3, 2, 1.

Ἀλθηπία, ας, ἡ, (γῆ) Altheia, near Scyion, so named from Altheus, son of Neptune, Paus.

Ἀλθησκω,=ἄλθαίνω, prob. l. in Hipp.

Ἀλθστηριος, ον, healing, wholesome, τὰ ἄλθστηρια sc. φάρμακα, remedies, Nic.

Ἀλθος, εως, τό, a healing, cure.

ἈΛΘΩ, Lat. alo, to make to grow, fill, heal, restore, only found in impf. pass. ἄλθετο χεῖρ, the hand became whole or sound, Il. 5, 417, and pert. ἄλθομένη, Q. Sm. 9, 475 (where perh. ὀλδομένη is better, v. Spitzn.). Cf. the collat. forms ἄλθαίνω, ἄλθεω, ἄλθεσσω, ἄλθησκω, all rare.

Ἀλῖα, ας, Ion. Ἀλῆη, ης, ἡ, Halia, a Nereid, Il. 18, 40.—2. =Ἀλῖαι.

Ἀλῖα, τῶ, v. Ἀλῖαι.

Ἀλία, ας, ἡ, Ion. Ἀλίη, (ἄλῆς) an assembly, gathering of the people, e. g. of the Milesians, ἄλῆην ποιεῖσθαι and συλλέγεσθαι, Hdt. 1, 125; 7, 134, etc.; the word is rare in Att., but quoted in Dem. 255, 21, from a Byzantine decree, and is freq. in Doric Inscr. ap. Böckh, in genl. in the Doric states =Attic ἐκκλησία, Dorv [ᾱ-, cf. ἄλῆς.]

Ἀλῖά, ἄς, ἡ, (ἄλς) a salt-cellar, Ar. chipp. Heracl. 6; ἄλῖαν τρυπᾶν, to clear out the salt-cellar, empty it of the last grain, a mark of extreme poverty, cf. Pers., digito terebrare salinum, Call. Ep. 51, 1, where however it is writ ten parox. ἄλίη.

Ἀλῖαδα, ὧν, οἱ, (ἄλς) seamen, Lob. Aj. 879; acc. to others, fishermen.

Ἀλῖαιετος, poet. ἄλῖαιετος, ον, ὁ, (ἄλς, ἀετός) sea-eagle, osprey, Eur. Pol. 1, Ar. Av. 891. [ᾱλ, ᾱ]

Ἀλῖαῖς, ἐς, (ἄλς, ἄνῃ) blowing on the sea, blowing sea-ward, only in Od. 4, 361; cf. 9, 285, and Nitsch ad l.

Ἀλῖαί, ὧν, αἱ, Haliae, a town in Argolis, Thuc. 1, 105, (where Poppo edits Ἀλῖαῖς) and so Diod. S. 11, 78, οἱ Ἀλῖεῖς, for the town itself; hence, ὁ Ἀλῖεῖς, and in pl. οἱ Ἀλῖεῖς, the inhabitants of Haliae, Xen. Hell. 4, 2, 16.

Ἀλῖαῖκμων, ονος, ὁ, a river of Aetolia, Hes. Th. 341.

Ἀλῖανθής, ἐς, (ἄλς, ἄνθος) strictly sea-blooming, hence =ἄλῖατρουρος, a bright purple, v. l. Orph.

Ἀλῖαρός, ὧν, (ᾱλς) salted.

†**Ἀλιάρτος**, *ον, ὁ* and *ἡ*, *Haliartus*, a city of Boeotia, on the lake Copais, II. 2, 563; hence adj. *Ἀλιάρτιος*, *α, ον*; *ἡ* *Ἀλιάρτια*, (*ῆ*) the territory of *Haliartus*, Strab.

†**Ἀλιάς**, *ἄδος, ἡ*, (prop. fem. adj. *ῆ* sub.) the territory of *Haliae*, Thuc. 2, 56.

†**Ἀλλίας**, *ὄν, ὁ*, the *Allia*, a river of Italy, Plut.

†**Ἀλιάς**, *ἄδος, ἡ*, (*ἄλς*) of *οὐ δεικνύουσα* to the sea: *ἡ Ἀλιάς*, sub. *κύμβα*, a fishing boat or bark, Moschion ap. Ath. 208 F.

†**Ἀλλας**, or *ἄλλας*, adv. collat. form of *ἄλλος*, Eur. Ion. 723, v. Dind. praef. ad Poet. Scen. Gr. p. xxv.

†**Ἀλίστατος**, *ον*, (a priv., *λιάζομαι*) unbending, unyielding, unbating, unceasing, not to be stayed or turned, Hom., only in Il. as epith. of *μάχη*, πόλεμος, ῥαδός, γόος, 14, 57, etc.: neut. as adv. *Ἀλίστατον δούρεσθαι*, to mounn incessantly, Il. 24, 549: *ἄλιν ἡν*, Hes. Th. 611: used also in late Ep., and twice in Eur., viz., Orest. 1479, and in *Hecuba* 85, οὐπὸτ' ἐμὰ φρήν ὦδ' Ἀλίστατος φρίσσει, never does my mind thus incessantly shudder. Cf. Butt. Lexil. p. 406. Only poet.

†**Ἀλίσβαντίς**, *ἰδος, ἡ*, *φυλή*, the tribe *Alibantis*, a name applied by Lucian, Nec. 20, to the regions of the dead, v. *Ἀλίσας*.

†**Ἀλίσβαντος**, *ον*, (a priv., *λιβανωτός*) not hounded with incense, Plat. (Com.) Poet. 1.

†**Ἀλίβαπτος**, *ον*, (*ἄλς*, *βάπτω*) dipped in the sea, drowned therein, Nic. Al. 618. [*ἄλ-*, but in Nic. l. c. *ἄλ-*, metri grat.]

†**Ἀλίβας**, *αντος, ὁ*, (a priv., *λιβάς*) sapless, lifeless, dead, opp. to *διερός*, Plat. Rep. 387 C: hence *ἄλ. οἶνος* of vinegar, Call. Fr. 88: *οἱ Ἀλίβαντες*=νεκροί, Bentl. ad l.—II. as subst., of the Styx, the Dead River, Soph. F. 751. [*ἄλ*]

†**Ἀλίβατος**, *ον*, Dor. for *ἡλίβατος*, Pind., and Eur.

†**Ἀλίβδω**, *φ. ὄσω*, Acol. for *Ἀλιδόω*, to sink in the sea, in gen. to sink, Call.: to hide, Lyc. 351.

†**Ἀλίβρεκτος**, *ον*, (*ἔλς*, *βρέχω*) washed by the sea, Anth.

†**Ἀλίβρομος**, *ον*, (*ἄλς*, *βρέμω*) murmuring like the sea, σύριγξ, Nonn.

†**Ἀλίβροχος**, *ον*,=Ἀλίβρεκτος, Ar. Rh. 2, 731.

†**Ἀλίβρωτος**, *ωνος, ὁ, ἡ*, and

†**Ἀλίβρώσκω**, *ον*, (*ἄλς*, *βιβρώσκω*) swallowed by the sea, both in Lyc.

†**Ἀλιδούπος**, *ον*, poet. for *Ἀλιδούπος*, Opp. Hal. 3, 423.

†**Ἀλιγείτων**, *ον*, gen. *ονος*, (*ἄλς*, *γείτων*) near the sea, Ep. Hom. 4.

†**Ἀλιγής**, *ἔς*, (*ἄλς*, **γένω*) sea-born, epith. of *Venus*, Plut.

†**Ἀλιγκός**, *ία, ἰον*, resembling *ἵνα*, τινί, II. 6, 401, but the compd. *ἐναλίγκιος* is more freq. Ep. word, used also by Aesch. Fr. 449. (of uncertain deriv.: perh. akin to *ἡλίζε* *ἡλικος*.)

†**Ἀλιγύλωστος**, *ον*, (a priv., *λιγύς*, *γλώσσα*) with no clear-toned voice, Timon ap. Sext. Emp. 9, 57.

†**Ἀλιδίνης**, *ἔς*, (*ἄλς*, *δίνω*) sea-tossed, Dion. P.

†**Ἀλιδονος**, *ον*, (*ἄλς*, *δονέω*) sea-tossed, σμάτα, Aesch. Pers. 275.

†**Ἀλιδόντος**, *ον*, (*ἄλς*, *δούπος*) sea-resounding, epith. of *Neptune*, Orph.

†**Ἀλιδρομος**, *ον*, (*ἄλς*, *δραμεῖν*) running over the sea, Nonn.

†**Ἀλιδώ**, *φ. ὄσω*, (*ἄλς*, *δύω*) to sink into the sea, in gen. to sink, dive or

plunge down, Call. [in pres. *ῶ*, in fut. *ῶ*.]

†**Ἀλιεία**, *ας, ἡ*, (*ἄλιεύς*) fishing, Arist. Pol.

†**Ἀλιειότης**, *ἔς*, (*ἄλς*, *εἶδος*) sea coloured, Numen. ap. Ath. 395 C.

†**Ἀλιερῆς**, *ἔς*, (*ἄλς*, **ἔργω*) working in the sea, fishing, Opp.—II. =*ἀλουργής*, purple.

†**Ἀλιερός**, *ὄν*,=foreg., Nonn.

†**Ἀλιερκής**, *ἔς*, (*ἄλς*, *ἔρκος*) sea-girt, surrounded by the sea, Pind. O. 8, 34; and *οὐ ὄχθαι*, P. 1, 34, where some give it an act. signif., but v. Dissen.

†**Ἀλιεῖν**, *ατος, τό*, (*ἄλιεῖν*) that which is caught, a draught, Strab.

†**Ἀλιεύς**, *ἔως* Ion. *ῆος*, and contr. *ἄλιως*, Pherecr. Incert. 27, ὁ (*ἄλς*, *ἄλιος*) one who has to do with the sea, and so—I. a fisher, Od. 12, 251.—II. a seaman, sailor, Od. 24, 419: as adj. *ἐρέτας ἄλιγας*, rowers at sea, Od. 16, 349, so *ἄλιεύς στρατός*, Opp. Hal. 5, 121; *βάτραχος ἄλ.*, Arist. H. A.—II. a kind of fish, Plut.

†**Ἀλιεντής**, *οῦ, ὁ*,=foreg. I.

†**Ἀλιεντικός**, *ἡ, ὄν*, (*ἄλιεῖν*) of or belonging to fishing, *ἄλ. πλοῖον*, a fishing-boat, Xen., *ἄλ. βίος*, a fisher's life, Arist. Pol.: *ἡ ἄλ.* (with or without *τέχνη*), the art of fishing, Plat. Ion 538 D; Soph. 220 B: *ἄλιεντικά, τά*, *ἡλιευτικά*, i. e. instruction in the art of fishing, a didactic poem of Oppian. Adv.—*κῶς*, after the manner of fishermen.

†**Ἀλιεῖν**, *φ. ἔσω*, (*ἄλς*) to fish for, τι, Epicharm. p. 24: to be a fisher, live on the sea: also in mid., Plat. (Com.) Europ. 2.

†**Ἀλιζω**, *φ. ἔσω*, perf. pass. *ἡλίσμαι*, (*ἄλῃς*) to gather together, assemble, Hdt. 1, 77, etc. Mid. to assemble, to meet together, Hdt. 1, 63, etc. [*ἄ* Elmsl. Heracl. 404.]

†**Ἀλιζω**, *φ. ἔσω*, (*ἄλς*) to salt.—II. to feed with salt: Pass. to feed on or lick salt, Arist. H. A.: to be salted, to be seasoned, LXX. Lev. 2, 13; N. T. Matt. 5, 13; Marc. 9, 49.

†**Ἀλιζόνιον**, *ον, τό*, *Halizonium*, a city on the Aesepus, Strab.

†**Ἀλιζόνιοι**, or *Ἀλιζῶνες*, *ων, οἱ*, the *Halizoni* or *Halizones*, a people of Bithynia, II. 2, 856.

†**Ἀλιζωνος**, *ον*, (*ἄλς*, *ζώνη*) sea-girt, Anth.

†**Ἀλιζωνος**, *ον*, (*ἄλς*, *ζωή*) living on the sea, Pancrat. ap. Ath. 321 F.

†**Ἀλιή**, *ἡ*, Ion. for *ἄλια*.

†**Ἀλιηγής**, *ἔς*, (*ἄλς*, *ἄγνυμι*) broken on by the sea, πέτρα, Opp.

†**Ἀλιήρης**, *ἔς*, (*ἄλς*, *ἐρέσσω*) sweeping the sea, κόπη, Eur. Hec. 455.

†**Ἀλιήτωρ**, *ορος, ὁ*, poet. for *ἄλιεύς*, Hom. Ep. 16.

†**Ἀλιηχής**, *ἔς*, (*ἄλς*, *ἦχος*) sea-resounding, Musae., cf. *Ἀλίοηρος*.

†**Ἀλιθήρηος**, *ον, ὁ*, *Halitheros*, an inhabitant of Ithaca, Od. 2, 157.—2. son of Ancaeus, Paus.

†**Ἀλιθιος**, Dor. for *ἡλιθιος*, Pind.

†**Ἀλιθος**, *ον*, (a priv., *ἄλιθος*) without stones, not stony, of lands, Xen. An. 6, 4, 5.—II. without a stone set in it, of a ring, Poll.—III. without the stone, as a disease, Aretae.

†**Ἀλικαβῶνον**, *ον, τό*, a plant, in Diosc., *physalis Alkekengi*, Sprengel.

†**Ἀλικαρνασσός**, or *Ἀλικαρνασός*, *οῦ, ἡ*, Ion. *Ἀλικαρνησσός*, *Halicarnassus*, a Dorian city of Caria, Hdt. 2, 178; hence *οἱ Ἀλικαρνησσεύς*, a native or inhabitant of *Hal.*, Hdt. Praef.

†**Ἀλικία**, *ἡ*, Dor. for *ἡλικία*, Pind.

†**Ἀλικύστος**, *ον*, (*ἄλς*, *κλύω*) sea-beaten, of a coast, Soph. Aj. 1219;

also *δέμας*, A. A. Th., *high turgings*, πῶντος, Orph.

†**Ἀλίκμητος**, *ον*, (*ἄλς*, *κίμνω*) labouring on the sea, concerning maritime affairs, *ἄλ. μέριμνα*, the care and toil of a sea life, Anth.

†**Ἀλίκημις**, *ἰδος, ὁ, ἡ*, ἄπῆνη, a car that goes upon the sea, Nonn. Dion. 43, 199.

†**Ἀλίκος**, *ἱκα, ἱκον*, Dor. for *ἡλίκος*, Theocr.

†**Ἀλίκος**, *Ἀλίκότης*, worse forms for *ἄλκος*, *Ἀλνκότης*.

†**Ἀλίκρας**, *ἄτος, ὁ, ἡ*, (*ἄλς*, *κεράν νημι*) mixed with sea or salt water.

†**Ἀλίκρατῶρ**, *ορος, ὁ*,=sq.

†**Ἀλίκρεῖων**, *οντος, ὁ*, (*ἄλς*, *κρεῖων*) lord of the sea.

†**Ἀλίκρηπτις**, *ἰδος, ὁ, ἡ*, (*ἄλς*, *κρη πῖς*) founded on or by the sea, Nonn. Dion. 1, 289.

†**Ἀλίκροκύλη**, *ον*, (*ἄλς*, *κροκύλη*) shingly, pebbly, Orph.

†**Ἀλίκροτος**, *ον*, (*ἄλς*, *κρότω*) prob. l. in Alcæe for *Ἀλίκτορος*.

†**Ἀλίκτῶπος**, *ον*, (*ἄλς*, *κτυπέω*) sea-beaten, of ships, Soph. Ant. 953.—II. act. roaring on the sea, κύμα, Eur. Hipp. 754.

†**Ἀλίκυαί**, *ων, αἱ*, *Halicypæ*, a city of Sicily; hence *οἱ Ἀλίκυαῖοι*, the *Halicypæans*, Thuc. 7, 32.

†**Ἀλίκυνον**, *ον*, gen. *ονος*, (*ἄλς*, *κύμα*) surrounded by waves, Anth.

†**Ἀλίκυρνα**, *ης, ἡ*, *Halicyrna*, a region of Aetolia, Scyl.

†**Ἀλίκωδης**, *ἔς*, (*Ἀλίκός*, *εἶδος*) in ferior form for *Ἀλνκόδης*.

†**Ἀλίσαιοι**, *ων, οἱ*, the *Alisæi*, a people of Arabia, Diod. S. 3, 45.

†**Ἀλίσάτ**, *ἡ*, an Arab. word=*οὐρα νία*, Hdt. 3, 8.

†**Ἀλίσμδων**, *οντος, ὁ*, (*ἄλς*, *μέδων*) lord of the sea, like *ποντομέδων*, Ar. Thesm. 323.

†**Ἀλίσμενία**, *ας, ἡ*, want of harbours, Hyperid. ap. A. B.: from

†**Ἀλίσμενος**, *ον*, (a priv., *λιμήν*) with out harbour, harbourless, Lat. *import tuosus*, Aesch., Eur., Thuc. 4, 8, etc. in gen. giving no shelter, inhospitable, ὄρεα, ἄντλος, Eur. Hel. 1132, Hec. 1025: metaph. *ἄλ. καρδία*, Eur. Cycl. 349. [*ῖ*] Hence

†**Ἀλίσμενότης**, *ῆτος, ἡ*,=Ἀλίσμενία, Xen. Hell. 4, 8, 7.

†**Ἀλίσμῶνη**, *ης, ἡ*, *Halimede*, a Nereid, Hes. Th. 255.

†**Ἀλίσμῶνης**, *ἔς*, (*ἄλς*, *μῶδης*) devoted to the sea, ἐμπορία, Dion. P. 908, v. l.

†**Ἀλίκμητος**, *ον*, (*ἄλς*, *μῖννυμι*)=Ἀλίκρας.

†**Ἀλίκμος**, *ον*, (*ἄλς*) of or belonging to the sea, Lat. *marinus*, hence as subst. τὸ ἄλ-μον, also written *ἄλμιον*, a shrubby plant growing on the seashore, *Atriplex Halimus*, Linn., Antiph. Mnem. 1, and Theophr.: in Diosc. also *ὁ ἄλμος*.

†**Ἀλίκμος**, *ον*, (a priv., *λίκμός*) without hunger, i. e. relieving hunger, Plut.

†**Ἀλίκμοις** or *Ἀλίκμοις*, *σύντος, ὁ*, *Halimus*, a deme of the Attic tribe *Leontis*; hence *Ἀλίκμοῖστος*, of *Halimus*, Dem., Plut., etc.: adv. *Ἀλίκμοις*, to *Alimus*, Ar. Av. 496.

†**Ἀλίκμῶνεις**, *εσσα, εν*, (*ἄλς*, *μῶν*) ποταμοί, flowing or murmuring into the sea, II. 21, 190, Od. 5, 460, cf. sq.

†**Ἀλίκμῶνεις**, *ἔς*,=foreg., Phanocl. 1, 17, ap. Rh.—II. =ἄλμος, Anth.

†**Ἀλίνδα**, *ων, τὰ*, *Alinda*, a city of Caria, Strab.

†**Ἀλινδέω**, *αορ. ἄλινσαι*, cf. *ἐξαλινδέω*, (like *κυνλινδέω*, *κνλίσαι*), to make to roll, set a rolling; but prob. only used in Pass. *ἄλινδέωμαι*, poet. *ἄλιν δόμαι*, Nic. and Leon. Tar.: *αορ.*

part. ἀλ' ὀρηθείς, Nic.: pf. part. ἑλνυόμενος, Dinarch. ap. Suid.: to roll like a horse: about to wander up and down, roam about. [α]

Ἀλυνθήρα, ας, ἡ, a place for horses to roll in, Lat. volutabrum, elsewhere κοιτάρα, cf. Ar. Nub. 32: metaph. of long rolling verses or words, ἀλυνθήρα ἐπών, Ar. Ran. 904.

Ἀλυνθήσις, εως, ἡ (ἀλυνθεῶ) a rolling in the dust, an exercise in which the wrestlers rolled on the ground, Hipp.

Ἀλυνδομαι, as pass., v. sub ἀλυνθεῶ.

Ἄλ' ἔω, = ἀλείφω, Lat. lino, Gramm.

Ἀλυνήκτειρα, ἡ, (ἄλς, νήχω) fem. as if from ἀλυνήκτηρ, swimming in the sea, Anth. [7 but i in arsis, A. P. 6, 190.]

Ἀλυνήχης, ἐς, (ἄλς, νήχω) swimming in the sea, Anth.

Ἀλυνός, ἡ, ον, (ἄλς) made of or from salt, Hdt. 4, 185.

Ἀλυνός, ον, (a priv., λύνω) without a net, without hunting toils, ἄλ. θήρα, a chase in which no net is used, Anth.

Ἄλυνω, to pound, Soph. Fr. 826, v. Ellendt in voc.

Ἄλινξ, Dor. for ἡλινξ, Pind.

†Ἄλινξ, ἱκος, ὁ, alica, spelt, Ath. 647D.

Ἀλίζαντος, ον, (ἄλς, εἶνω) worn by the sea, χοιράδες, Anth.: ἄλ. μύρος, Ib.

†Ἄλιον, ον, τό, Alium, a town of Elis, Diod. S. 14, 17.

Ἄλιος, ὁ, Dor. for ἡλιος.

Ἄλιος, ἰα, ἰον, also ος, ον, Soph. Aj. 357, Eur. Heracl. 82, (A) (ἄλς) of, from γ: belonging to the sea, Lat. marinus, esp. as epith. of sea-gods, nymphs, etc., ἄλιος γέρον, the aged sea deity, Il. 1, 556; ἄλιαι θεαί, Il. 18, 86, and without θεαί, ἄλιαι, sea-goddesses, Nereids, Il. 18, 432: ἄλ. ψυμαθοί, the sea-sand, the sand of the sea shore, Od. 3, 38, πρῶν, Aesch. Pers. 131: ναῖς, πλάτα, πρύμνη, etc., Ind. and Trag.

Ἄλιος, ἰα, ἰον, (B) = μάταιος, fruitless, unprofitable, idle, erring, πόνος, ἔπος, μῆθος, βέλος, ἄκον, ὁδός, ὄρκιον, σκόπος, Hom.: also in neut. as adv. in vain, Il. 13, 505, and so best taken, Il. 4, 179. Adv. -ίως, Soph. Phil. 840. (acc. to some the same word with foreg., and so strictly like the sea, faithless, useless, but this is too artificial for so early a word: acc. to others akin to ἄλη, ἡλός, ἡλιθίος.) [ἀλῖ]

†Ἄλιος, ον, ὁ, Halius, a Lycian, Il. 5, 678.—2. son of Alcinoos, Od. 8, 119.

Ἀλιотреφής, ἐς, (ἄλς, τρέφω) feeding in the sea, φώκαι, Od. 4, 442.

†Ἀλιούς, οντος, ὁ, Halus, another name of Ἄλος, in Phthiotis, Strab.

†Ἀλιούσα, ης, ἡ, Haliusa, an island, Paus.

Ἀλιόω, ὦ, f.-ώσω, (ἄλιος B) to make fruitless, disappoint, νόον Διός, Od. 5, 104; βέλος, to hurl the spear in vain, Il. 16, 737: and so in later Ep.: ἄλ. ἔπος, to speak a word in vain, Soph. Tr. 258.—2. = ἀλστώ, to bring to nought, Soph. O. C. 704. Ep. word.

Ἀλιπάρης, ἐς, not fit for a suppliant, ἄλ. θρίξ, neglected, squalid hair, v. Heinr. Soph. El. 451: but Schäf. Mel p. 129, suspects it. (If right, from a priv., λιπαρής, not from λιπαρός, as the quantity shows.)

Ἀλίπαστος, ον, (ἄλς, πάσσω) sprinkled with salt, salted, Archrstr. ap. Ath. 399 E.

Ἀλίπεδον, ον, τό, or, as Ar. Fr. 40, acc. ο Harp., ἄλ. (ἄλς, πεδῖον)

orig. a plain near the sea, sandy plain, Theophr.: esp. a plain in Attica near the Piraeus, Xen. Hell. 2, 4, 30, v. Ruhnke. Tim.: also written ἀλίπεδον and ἀλίηπον, Bast Greg. 917. [ἀλῖ, Lyc. 681.]

Ἀλίπης, ἐς, (a priv., λίπος) without fat, meagre, Ath.: without any fatty substance, Strab.: in Medic. not thick and fatty, of lotions, as opp. to salves.

Ἀλίπιστος, ον, = foreg., Theophr.

Ἀλίπλαγκτος, ον, (ἄλς, πλάζω) roaming in or by the sea, epith. of Pan as god of the shore, Soph. Aj. 695.—II. formerly read as epith. of islands, Pind. P. 4, 24, Soph. Aj. 596, but Böckh and Herm. respectively read ἀλίπλακτος, v. sq.

Ἀλίπλακτος, Dor. for ἀλίπληκτος, q. v.

Ἀλιπκῆνής, ἐς, (ἄλς, πλάνη) sea-wandering, Anth. Hence

Ἀλιπλῶνία, ας, ἡ, a wandering on the sea, wandering voyage, Anth.

Ἀλίπλῶνος, ον, = ἀλιπλῆνής, Opp.

Ἀλιπλεύμων, ονος, ὁ, (ἄλς, πλεύμων) lit. sea-lungs, a kind of fish.

Ἀλίπληκτος, ον, (ἄλς, πλῆσσω) lashed by the sea, like ἀλιπλῆς and θαλασσοπληκτος, cf. ἀλίπλαγκτος II.

Ἀλιπλῆς, ἡγος, ὁ, ἡ, = foreg., Call.

Ἀλιπλόος, ον, contr. ἀλίπλους, ονν, (ἄλς, πλέω) covered with water, τεύχεα, Il. 12, 26.—II. later act., sailing on the sea, Call.: as subst. ὁ ἀλίπλ., a seaman, fisher.

Ἀλιπντος, ον, (ἄλς, πνέω) redolent of the sea, Musae.

Ἀλίπορος, ον, (ἄλς, πείρω) ploughing the sea, Luc. Tragop. 24.

Ἀλιποφρήνης, ἰδος, ἡ, strictly peculiar fem. from sq., a kind of sea-bird, prob. I. Byc. 13.

Ἀλιτοφόρος, ον, (ἄλς, ποφόρα) of sea-purple, of true purple dye, dark red, ἡλακάτα, ἄραρα, Od. 6, 53; 13, 108, ὄρις, Alcim. 12.

Ἀλιπτοίητος, ον, (ἄλς, ποίειω) scared by the roar of the sea, Nonn.

Ἀλιβράγης, ἐς, (ἄλς, ῥήγνυμι) breaking the waves: or rather pass., against which the tide breaks, σκόπελος, Anth.

Ἀλιβράιστης, ον, ὁ, (ἄλς, βράω) δράκων, a tenebrous sea-monster, Nic.

Ἀλιβράντος, ον, (ἄλς, βράνω) sea-surgings, πόντος, Anth.

Ἀλιβρήκτος, ον, = ἀλιβράγης, Anth.

Ἀλιβρόθος, ον, also ἰη, ἰον, Anth. (ἄλς, ῥόθος) sea-roaring, sea-beat, νῆς, κόνις, Anth.—II. roaring, θάλασσα, Orph.—III. as pr. n. ὁ, Halirrhothios, son of Neptune and the nymph Euryle, Dem., Eur. El. 1260.

Ἀλιβρόθος, ον, = foreg., πόροι, Aesch. Pers. 367, ἕκτη, Eur. Hipp. 1205, cf. ἀλίκλυστος and ἀλίκλυτος.

Ἀλιβρόσιος, ον, = ἀλιβρόθος, Nonn. Dion. 13, 322.

Ἀλιβρόος, ον, contr. ἀλιβρόος, ονν, (ἄλς, βέω) washed by the sea, ἀκται ἄλ. dub. I. Mosch., for ἀλιβρόθοι.

Ἀλιβρύτος, ον, (ἄλς, βέω) washed by the sea, Anth.—II. ἄλ. ἄλσος, the surging sea itself, Aesch. Supp. 868.

Ἄλις, adv. (ἄλς) in heaps, in crowds, in swarms, in abundance, μέλισσαι ἄλις πεποτήσεται, Τρωαὶ ἄλις ἦσαν, κόπρος ἄλις κέχυτο, etc., Hom., who always makes the case depend on the verb, for in Il. 9, 137, χρυσὸς belongs not to ἄλις but to νηστράσθω, and Il. 21, 319, we should read χεράδος as acc., not χεράδος as gen., v. Spitzn. Excurs. 32 ad Il.: hence enough, Lat. satis, ἄλις ἄρουραι; ἄλις χαλκὸν χρυσὸν τε δέδεξο; ἄλις ἔλαι-

ον, corn-fields enough, etc., Hom.: also with verbs οὐχ ἄλις, ὅτι...; is it not enough? Il., so οὐχ ἄλις, ὥς..., Od. 2, 312. Later authors, from Hdt. down wards, oft. add a gen. as with Lat. satis, ἄλις ἐστί μοι τινός, I have enough of a thing, Hdt. 9, 27, ἄλις ἔχω τινός, Eur. Or. 240: also ἄλις ἐστί μοι, c. inf., 'tis enough for me to..., Aesch. Theb. 664, etc.; more rarely c. part. ἄλις (εἶμι) νοσούσῃ ἐγώ, 'tis enow that I suffer, Soph. O. T. 1061, cf. Eur. H. F. 1339: the Att rarely use the Homeric construct., as in ἄλις βίοντον εὐρον, Eur. Med. 1097: also εἰς ἄλις = ἄλις, Theocr.: rarely just enough, = μετρίως, Eur. Alc. 910: ἄλις εἰπεῖν, Lat. verbū dicere, to say all at once, Hipp. [α]

Ἄλις, ἰδος, ἡ, (ἄλς) saltiness.

†Ἄλις, ἰδος, ἡ, Dor. for Ἥλις, Pind.

†Ἄλίσσαρνα, ης, ἡ, Halisarna, a city of Mysia, Xen. Hell. 3, 1, 6.—2. a district in the island of Cos, Strab.

Ἀλιόγῳ, ὧ, to pollute, LXX. Mal. 1, 7.

Ἀλίσγημα, ατος, τό, a pollution, N. T. Act. 15, 20.

Ἀλίσκομαι, a defect. pass., the act. being supplied by αἰρέω: impf. ἡλίσκομην: fut. ἁλίσσομαι: aor. syn. cop. ἤλων, Hdt. 3, 15, Xen. An. 4, 4, 21, Att. usu. ἔαλων, inf. ἁλῶνα.—part. ἁλούς, subj. ἁλῶν, in Hom. ἁλώω, opt. ἁλοίην, in Hom. ἁλόων, Il. 9, 592: perf. ἤλωκα, ἔαλωκα, the latter form always in Thuc., and Dem.: all in pass. signif.: Hom. uses only the aor. To be taken, to be conquered, to fall into the enemy's hand, of persons and places, Hom., Hdt., etc.: ἁλίσκεσθαι εἰς πολεμίους, to let one's self be taken prisoner by the enemy, Stallb. Plat. Rep. 468 A.—2. to be caught, seized, of persons and things, θανάτω ἁλῶναι, to be seized by death, to die, Il. 21, 281, Od. 5, 312, also without θανάτω, Il. 12, 172, Od. 18, 265, etc.: ἔαλωσαν εἰς Ἀθήνας γράμματα, letters were seized and taken to Athens, Xen. Hell. 1, 1, 23.—3. to be taken or caught in hunting, Il. 5, 487, and Xen.: hence—4. metaphor. ἄλ. ὕπνω, Aesch. Eum. 67; ὑπάται, μανία, Soph. El. 125, Aj. 216, ἔρωτι Xen., etc.: also absol. to be overpowered, Soph. Aj. 649: so too ἁλῶν ἐθόνεσσα, on compulsion, Herm.; or being entrapped, circumvented, Soph. O. C. 553.—5. rarely in good sense, to be won, achieved, Soph. O. T. 543.—II. to be caught, detected in a thing, or doing a thing, freq. c. part., e.g. Hdt. 1, 112, 209, etc.: also with a subst. or adj., the part ὦν being omitted, ἁλῶσομαι φόνους, Soph. O. T. 576, νοίχοις, Ar. Nub. 1079, and so prob. must be taken Soph. O. C. 1065, Ἄρης ἁλῶσεται δεινός, will be found terrible: also ἄλ. ἐν κακοίσι, Soph. Ant. 496: esp. as Att. law term, to be convicted, and so condemned with or without δίκη, Plat. Legg. 937 C, Dem. 632, 12; but more freq. c. part. Plat., and Oratt.: freq. also c. gen. criminis, ἁλῶναι ὑπεβείας παρανομίας, etc., sub. γραφή or δίκη, Dem., and Plut.: also ἄλ. γραφόν, Plut.: ἄλ. θανάτου, to be convicted of a capital crime, Id. [α], except in Il. 5, 487, where it is made long in the thesis.]

Ἄλισμα, ατος, τό, a water-plant, Alisma Parnassifolia, Diosc.

Ἀλίσμαρῶγος, ον, (ἄλς, σμαρῶγῃ) sea-resounding, Nonn. Dion. 39, 362

Ἀλίσμηκτος, ον, (ἄλς, σμῆχω) washed by the sea, Lyc. 994.

†*Ἀλίσσος*, ον, ὁ, *Halissodemus*, a poet of Troezen, Luc. Dem. enc. 21.
Ἀλίσπαρτος, ον, (ἄλς, σπείρω) sprinkled with salt, Valck. Ammon.
Ἀλίσπεδον, τό, ν. ἄλπεδον.
†*Ἀλίσσωμα*, -ωσις, ν. ἡ. for *ἄλίσσωμα*, -ωσις.
Ἀλίστεφάνος, ον, (ἄλς, στέφανος) =sq., H. Hom. Ar. 410, though for ἄλιος. *πτολίεθρον* is ingeniously proposed "Ἐλος τ' ἔφαλον πτ." from Il. 2, 584.
Ἀλίστεφής, ἐς, (ἄλς, στέφω) sea-
 εἶπ. Orph.
Ἀλίστανος, ον, (ἄλς, στένω) sea-
 bounding, *παχίαι*, Aesch. Pr. 712.—
 Π. grooming on the sea, epith. of fish-
 ers, Opp.
Ἀλίστος, ἡ, ὄν, (ἄλίζω) salted,
 pickled, Anth.
Ἀλίστος, ον, only found in poet.
 ὄρνις ἄλίστος, q. v.
Ἀλίστρα, ας, ἡ, =*ἄλινδθρα*.
Ἀλίστρεπτος, ον, (ἄλς, στρέφω)
 whirled or rolled to and fro in the sea,
ναυόστ, νάυς, Anth.
Ἀλίστρεφής, ἐς, dub. l. Orph. for
ἄλίστεφής.
Ἀλιταία, δς, ἡ, *Halitaea*, a found-
 ain in the territory of Ephesus,
 Paus.
Ἀλιταίνω, -ήσω, a verb of which
 the pres. only occurs in mid., Hes.
 Op. 328: elsewhere only in aor. act.
ἤλιπον, Il. 9, 375, and more freq. aor.
 mid. *ἤλιποντο*, *ἤλιπτομαι*, Hom.:
 later also an aor. *ἤλιπησα*: part.
ἤλιπήμενος, with accent and signif.
 of pres., Od. 4, 807. To sin, offend
 against, c. acc. pers. Il. 9, 375; 19,
 265, Od. 4, 378; 5, 108, also in Hes.
 Op., Aesch. Eum. 269: the part.
ἤλιπήμενος, c. dat. pers., Od. l. c.:
 c. acc. rei, to transgress, *ἔθετμας Διός*,
 Il. 24, 570, ὅρκον, σπονδίας, Ar. Rh.,
 and Opp.: to stray, *ἄλιπυσεν ἄταρ-
 ποῦ*, Orph.: also absol., Call.—Ep.
 word —(akin to ἄλη: the simple
 forms *ἄλειτω*, *ἄλειτω* no where oc-
 cur: hence *ἄλειτης*, *ἄλειτός*, etc.)
Ἀλιτάνευτος, ον, (α priv., *λιτα-
 νέω*) inextinguishable, Ἰδώς, poet. ἄλ-
Ἀλιτενής, ἐς, (ἄλς, τείνω) stretch-
 ing to or along the sea, Diod.: hence—
 II. flat, low, of lands, hence *ambulatio
 ἄλ.*, a walk on a flat place, or over a plain,
 Cic. Att. 14, 131: of boats, flat, shal-
 low, Plut. Them. 14: of the sea, shal-
 low, Polyb. 4, 39, 3.
Ἀλιτέρμων, ον, gen. ονος, (ἄλς,
 τέρμα) bounded by the sea, bordering
 on it, Anth.
 **Ἀλιτέω*, assumed as pres. whence
 to form ἄλιτήσα, aor. l of ἄλιταίνω:
 in Aesch. Eum. 316 for ἄλιτρῶν or
 ἄλιτρῶν, should be read ἄλιτῶν, part.
 aor. 2 of ἄλιταίνω, v.
 **Ἀλιτήμα*, ατος, τό, a sin, offence,
 Anth.
 **Ἀλιτήμενος*, a part. of ἄλιταίνω,
 q. v. with accent and signif. of pres.,
 as if formed from ἄλιτῆμα, ἄλιτῆμαι,
 **Ἀλιτήμερος*, ον, (ἄλιτειν, ἡμέρα)
 piecing the right day: hence untimely
 born, like *ἡλιτόμηνος*, Hes. Sc. 91,
 cf. Schäf. Greg. 879, and Buttman,
 Ausf. Gr. Spr. 2, p. 103, who consid-
 ers it an error for ἄλιτήμερος; Lob.
 **Ἀλιτῆμοσύνη*, ης, ἡ, = ἄλιτήμα,
 Orph.: from
 **Ἀλιτῆμων*, ον, gen. ονος, (ἄλιτειν)
 =sq., l. 24, 157.
Ἀλιτῆριος, ον, (ἄλιτειν) sinful,
 wicked, laden with guilt, esp. against
 the gods, hence in full θεῶν ἄλιτῆρι-
 ος, A. E. Eq. 445, Thuc. 1, 126, so too
 ἄλλοι ἄλιτῆριος, i. e. doing evil to others.

Dem. 280, 26: also absol., I. at. homo
riacularis, Lys., and Dem.: in Soph. O.
 C. 371, *καλιτῆριον φρονέω* is the prob.
 l. for *κάς ἄλιτῆριον*, which will not
 scan, since *λι* is short, but cf. ἄλι-
 τῆριος.—II. ἄλιτῆριος δαίμων, = ἄλίσ-
 τῆριος, an avenging spirit, Ruhnck. Tim.
Ἀλιτῆριώδης, ἐς, (ἄλιτῆριος, εἶδος)
 belonging to or befalling a sinner: hence
 accused, pernicious, ruinous, οἰστρός,
 τύχη, Plat. 854 B, 881 E.
Ἀλιτῆριός, ὄν, ν. ἄλιτῆριος sub fin.
Ἀλιτῆς, ὁ, = ἄλιτῆς, Gramm., and
 so Herm. reads in Eur. Heracl. 614
 for ἄλιταν, which is against the me-
 tre. [i]
 **Ἀλιτῆξενος*, ον, (ἄλιτειν, ξένος)
 sinning against a guest, Pind. O. 10, 7.
 **Ἀλιτῆροσύνη*, ης, ἡ, (ἄλιτειν,
 φῆν) a wicked mind, Leon. Tar. 64.
Ἀλιτῆρῶν, = ἄλιταίνω, dub. in
 Hes. Op. 328, but found in Anth.
Ἀλιτρεφής, ἐς, (ἄλς, τρέφω) sea-
 bred, Qu. Sm. 3, 272.
Ἀλιτρεῶς, = ἄλιταίνω, dub. ν. ἄλι-
 τεῶ.
Ἀλιτρία, ας, ἡ, (ἄλιτρός) sinful-
 ness, mischief, Soph. Fr. 42, Ar. Ach.
 907.
Ἀλιτρόβιος, ον, (ἄλιτρός, βίος)
 living wickedly, Nonn. Dion. 12, 72.
Ἀλιτρόνοος, ον, (ἄλιτρός, νόος)
 wicked-minded, Anth.
Ἀλιτρόπος, ον, for ἄλιτρόπους,
 (ἄλιτρός, πούς) of wandering foot, un-
 stable, prob. l. in Pseudo-Phocyl. 133,
 for ἄλιτρός, seafaring.
Ἀλιτρός, ὄν, syncop. for ἄλιτῆρός,
 and ὄς, ἡ, ὄν, Simon. Amorg. 7,
 361, Theog., and Pind.: but in Hom.
 usu. as subst. ὁ ἄλς, a sinner, δαίμονιν
 ἄλιτρός, a sinner against the gods, Il.
 23, 595: also in milder signif., a knave,
 rogue, Od. 18, 182. Hence
 **Ἀλιτροσύνη*, ης, ἡ, = ἄλιτρία, Ar.
 Rh. 4, 699.
Ἀλιτρός, ον, (ἄλς, τρέφω) living
 by the sea, or bred thereon, of fishers,
 Opp.—II. = ἄλιτρεφής.
Ἀλιτρυτός, ον, also η, αν, Nonn.,
 (ἄλς, τρύω) sea-beaten, sea-worn, γέ-
 ρον, Theocr. 1, 45.
 **Ἀλιττα*, ἡ, = ἄφοροδίτη among the
 Arabians, Hdt. 1, 131.
Ἀλιτύπος, ον, (ἄλς, τύπτω) sea-
 beaten, sea-tost, Aesch. Pers. 945: as
 subst., a seaman, Eur. Or. 373.
Ἀλιτύρος, ον, ὁ, (ἄλς, τυρός) a sort
 of salt cheese, Anth.
 **Ἀλιφείρα*, ας, ἡ, *Alipheira*, or **Ἀλί-
 φρα*, Paus., a mountain-city in Ar-
 cadia, Polyb. 4, 78, 2.
 **Ἀλιφῆρος*, ον, ὁ, *Alipherus*, son of
 Lycan, founder of the above city,
 Paus., Apollod.
 **Ἀλιφθόρα*, ας, ἡ, a disaster at sea,
 shipwreck, Anth.: from
 **Ἀλιφθόρος*, ον, (ἄλς, φθείρω) de-
 stroying on the sea: as subst., ὁ ἄλς, a
 pirate, Leon. Tar. 82.
 **Ἀλιφλόιος*, ον, ὁ, ἡ, (ἄλς, φλοῖός)
 sea-bark, a kind of oak, Theophr.
 **Ἀλιφροσύνη*, ης, ἡ, vanity, folly:
 from
 **Ἀλιφρός*, ον, gen. ονος, (ἄλιος,
 φῆν) vain, foolish, Naumach.
 **Ἀλιφλαῖος*, ον, (ἄλς, χλαῖνα) pur-
 ple-clad, Nonn. Dion. 20, 105, cf. ἄλι-
 πόφυρος.
 **Ἀλιφῆν*, poet. aor. form from
 **Ἀλκῆ*, Aesch. Fr. 417, like *διωκα-
 θεῖν*, etc.
 **Ἀλκάβιος*, contr. Ἀλκάβιος, ον, ὁ,
Alcathous, son of Pelops and Hippo-
 damia, Pind. I. 8, 148.—2. son of Por-
 thaon and Eurycle, Paus., Apollod.—
 3. a Trojan. son of Aesyetes, Il. 12, 93.

**Ἀλκαία*, ας, ἡ, a tail, esp. a lion's
 tail, dub. l. Ap. Rh. (Prob. from ἄλ-
 κῆ, the fury with which he lashes in
 about: and so strictly) fem. from
 ἄλκαϊος.
 **Ἀλκαῖος*, ον, ὁ, son of *Alcaeus*,
 Pind. Ol. 6, 115.
 **Ἀλκαῖος*, αἶα, αἶον, (ἄλκῆ) strong
 mightily, Eur. Hel. 1152.
 **Ἀλκαῖος*, ον, ὁ, *Alcaeus*, son of Pe-
 seus, father of Amphitryon, Hes. Sc.
 26.—2. son of Hercules, Hdt. 1, 7.—
 3. son of Androgæus, Apollod.—4. a
 lyric poet of Mytilene in Lesbos
 Hdt. 5, 95; hence Ἀλκαῖικός and Ἀλ-
 καῖκος, *Alcaic*, cf. Lob. ad Phryn. p.
 39.—Other persons of this name in
 Thuc. 5, 19, Diod. Sc. 5, etc.
 **Ἀλκαμένης*, ον, ὁ, *Alcamenes* son
 of Teleclus, king of Sparta, Hdt. 7,
 204; another Spartan, son of Sthen-
 elaidas, Thuc. 8, 5.—2. a renowned
 Athenian statuary, Paus., Luc.
 **Ἀλκανόρη*, ης, ἡ, *Alcandra*, wife of
 Polybus, Od. 4, 126.
 **Ἀλκανόρος*, ον, ὁ, (ἄλκῆ, ἀνὴρ)
 Alcander, a Lycian, Il. 5, 678.—2. a
 Spartan who struck out an eye of
 Lycurgus, Plut. Lyc. 11, etc.
 **Ἀλκαρ*, τό, only used in this form,
 a safeguard, bulwark, defence, help, aid,
 c. dat., Τρώεσσι, to the Trojans, Il.
 5, 644; c. gen., Ἀχαιοῖν, against the
 Achaeans, Il. 11, 823, cf. H. Apoll. 193,
 Pind. P. 10, 80. (Akin to ἄλκῆ.)
 **Ἀλκᾶς*, ἀντος, ὁ, ἡ, Dor. cont.
 from ἄλκαίς, ἄλκῆς, Pind.
 **Ἀλκάς*, ας, ἡ, a kind of wild mal-
 low, Diosc.
 **Ἀλκαε*, τά, a poisonous plant
 Orph.
 **Ἀλκαίδης*, ον, ὁ, son or descendant
 of *Alcaeus*, Alcides, Hes. Sc. 112, etc.
 —2. Alcides, a Spartan, Hdt. 6, 61.
 **Ἀλκετας*, ἰον. -της, α, and ον, ὁ,
Alceus, son of Aëropus, Hdt. 8, 139
 —2. brother of Perdicas II. of Ma-
 cedonia, Plat. Gorg. 471 A.—3. bro-
 ther of Perdicas, Arr. An. 4, 27.—4.
 son of Arybæas, king of the Molos-
 sians, Xen. Hell. 6, 1, 4.—Others in
 Plut., etc.
 **Ἀλκεῖνας*, α and ον, ὁ, *Alceias*,
 leader of the Cadusians, Xen. Cyr. 3,
 3, 42.
 **Ἀλκέω*, a pres. assumed by Gramm.
 for ἄλκαλιν.
 **Ἀλκῆ*, ης, ἡ, bodily strength,
 force, esp. in action, and so distin-
 guished from *βίω*, mere strength;
 in Hom. joined with μένος, σθένος,
 βίη, ἡνροῦσα: *ἡνροῦσα ἄλκῃ*, Hdt. 3,
 110: in gen. force, power,
 might, *Βελέων*, Soph., λόγων, Polyb.:
 in plur. ἄλκαῖ, feats of strength, bold
 deeds, Pind. N. 7, 18.—II. spirit, cour-
 age, boldness, freq. in Il.—esp. in phrase
 εἰμειμένους ἄλκῃν, so too φρεσὶν εἰ-
 μένους ἄλκῃν, Il. 20, 381, and δύσεσθαι
 ἄλκῃν, Il. 9, 231.—III. a safeguard,
 defence, and so help, succour, aid
 Hom., etc.: ἄλκῃ τινος, defence or
 aid against a thing, Hes. Op. 199,
 Soph. O. T. 218, cf. ἄλκαρ: ἄλκῃν
 ποιεῖσθαι or τιθέναι, to give aid,
 Soph. O. C. 459, 1524: πρὸς ἄλκῃν
 τρέπεσθαι, to put one's self on one's
 guard, Hdt. 3, 78, etc., also ἐς ἄλκῃν
 τρέπεσθαι, Thuc. 2, 84, and ἐς ἄλκῃν
 ἔλθειν, Eur. Phoen. 417.—IV. battle,
 fight, Aesch. Theb. 483, 861. (**ἄλ-
 κω*, ἄλκαλιν, prob. akin to ἄρκεω,
 ἄρρωγ.)
 **Ἀλκή*, ης, ἡ, an elk, Pliny's *alcea*
 or *achlis*, Plin., Paus.: strictly strong
 beast, v. Pott, Forschungen, I, 85.
 **Ἀλκη*, ης, ἡ, *Alce*, daughter of
 Olympus and Cybele, Diod. S. 5, 99

Ἀλκῆεις, εσσα, 28, valiant, brave, warlike, H. Hom. 23, and Pind. O. 9, 110, in Dor. contr. form ἄλκας, ἀντορ.
† Ἀλκηνόρ, ορος, ὁ, Alcenor, an Argive, Hdt. 1, 82.

† Ἀλκιστῆς, οὐ, ὁ, a champion, Opp. † Ἀλκιστῆς, ἰδὸρ and ιος, ἡ, Alcestis, daughter of Pelias and wife of Admetus, in whose stead she died, Il. 2, 715, Eur. Alce.

† Ἀλκί, an irreg. poet. dat. of ἄλκῃ, formed as if from ἄλξ, esp. of bodily strength: Hom. five times has it in phrase ἄλκι πεποιθώς, always of wild beasts, except Il. 18, 158.

† Ἀλκία, ας, ἡ, Alcía, wife of Agathocles, Diod. S. 20, 33.

† Ἀλκίος, ον, ὁ, Alcias, masc. pr. n. Arr. I.ys.

† Ἀλκιδάειον, ον, το, = ἄλκιδος, Diosc.

† Ἀλκιδε, α or η, ης, ἡ, Alcibia, fem. pr. n. Qu. Sm. 1, 45.

† Ἀλκιδάδης, ον, ὁ, Alcibiades, father of Clinias, Hdt. 8, 17.—2. son of Clinias, the celebrated Athenian commander, Thuc., etc.—3. a cousin of the latter, Xen. Hell. 1, 2, 13.

† Ἀλκιδίος, ἡ, with and without ἔχει, a kind of Anchusa, used as an antidote to the bite of serpents, Nic. Ther. 541.—II. as pr. n. Alcibiis, Lys.

† Ἀλκιδάμας, αντος, ὁ, Alcidas, a pupil of Gorgias, Luc. Dem. enc. 12.—2. a Cynic philosopher, Luc. Conv. 11.

† Ἀλκιδας, Dor. = Ἀλκείδης.—2. Alcidas, Thuc. 3, 16, etc.

† Ἀλκιδίκη, ης, ἡ, Alcideia, wife of Salmooneus, Diod. S. 4, 68.

† Ἀλκιδόη, ης, ἡ, Alcithoe, daughter of Minyas, Ael.

† Ἀλκιδάος, ον, also η, ον, Anth., ἄλκῃ, μάχουσαι bravely fighting, epith. of Minerva.—II. as masc. pr. n. Alcimachus, Hdt. 6, 101, Dem., etc.

† Ἀλκιδέη, ης, ἡ, Alcimedea, wife of Aeson and mother of Jason, Ap. Rh. 1, 47.

† Ἀλκιδέδης, ον, ὁ, Alcimedea, a companion of the Oilean Ajax before Troy, Qu. Sm. 6, 557.

† Ἀλκιδέων, οντος, ὁ, Alcimedon, son of Laertes, Il. 16, 197.—2. an Arcadian hero, Paus.—3. an Olympian conqueror, of Aegina, Pind. O. 8.

† Ἀλκιδένος, ον, ὁ, Alcimenes, son of Glaucus, Apollod.—2. son of Jason and Medea, Apollod. S. 4, 54.—Others in Xen. Hell. 4, 4, 7, Anth., etc.

† Ἀλκιδιόνης, ον, ὁ, Alcimides, son or descendant of Alcimus, Od. 21, 235.—2. victor in the Nemean games, from Aegina, Pind. N. 6.

† Ἀλκιμος, ον, also η, ον, Soph. Aj. 401, (ἄλκῃ) strong, stout, of men and things, as ἔγχος, δοῦρα, Hom.: warlike, brave, Hom., Hdt., etc.: ἄλκιμος τὰ πολεμικά, Hdt. 3, 4, ἐς ἄλκην ἄλκιμα, Hdt. 3, 110: rarity of battle, as ἄλκ. μάχη, Eur. Heracl. 683.—Proverb., πάλαι ποτ' ἦσαν ἄλκιμοι Μιλήσιοι, like *fuitus Troes*, times are changed, Anacr. 86, etc.—II. as pr. n. Alcimus, a Myrmidon, Il. 19, 392.—2. son of Hippocoon, a Spartan, Paus.—3. a promontory near the Piræus, Plut. Them. 32.

† Ἀλκινίδας, α, ὁ, Alcidas, masc. pr. n. Thuc. 5, 19.

† Ἀλκινόη, ης, ἡ, Alcinoe, fem. pr. n. in Ap. Rhod., Paus., etc.

† Ἀλκινόος, contr. Ἀλκίνους, ον, ὁ, Alcinoos, king of the Phaeacians, Od.—Others of this name in Apollod., Paus., etc.; hence Ἀλκινόων ὑπόλογοι, proverb., of a long fabulous enumeration, Plat. Rep. 614 B.

† Ἀλκίοπος, ον, ὁ, Alciorus, masc. pr. n. Plut. Qu. 58.

† Ἀλκίππη, ης, ἡ, Alcippe, an attendant of Helen, Od. 4, 124.—2. a daughter of Mars and Agraulus, Apollod.—Others in Apollod., Diod. S. 4, 16.

† Ἀλκίππος, ον, ὁ, (ἄλκῃ, ἵππος) Alcippus, masc. pr. n. Plut., Paus., etc.

† Ἀλκίς, ἰδὸρ, ὁ, Alcís, son of Egyptus, Apollod. 2, 1, 4.

† Ἀλκισθένης, ον, ὁ, (ἄλκῃ, σθένης) Alcisthenes, an Athenian archon, Dem.—2. father of the commander Demosthenes, Thuc. 3, 91.

† Ἀλκίφρων, ον, gen. ονος, (ἄλκῃ, φρῶν) stout-hearted, Aesch. Pers. 90.—II. masc. pr. n. Alciphron, Thuc. 5, 59; also a distinguished writer, probably of Athens.

† Ἀλκμαίων, υνος, ὁ, Alcmaeon, son of Amphiaraus and Eriphyle, Od. 15, 248.—2. father of Megacles, the last of the archons who held this office for life, Hdt. 1, 59.—3. son of Megacles, Hdt. 6, 125.—4. a Pythagorean philosopher and medical writer of Crotona, Arist., Diog. L.—5. son of Sillus, Paus.

† Ἀλκμαιωνίδαι, ὦν, οἱ, the Alcmaeonidae, descendants of Alcmaeon, an illustrious noble Athenian family, Hdt. 6, 121.

† Ἀλκμαιωνίς, ἰδὸς, ἡ, an epic poem respecting Alcmaeon, Strab.

† Ἀλκμάν, υνος, ὁ, Dor. for Ἀλκμαίων, Pind. P. 8, 66.—2. Alcman, an early lyric poet, Diod. S. 4, 7, Plut., etc.

† Ἀλκμαῖνιδαι, οἱ, Dor. for Ἀλκμαιωνίδαι, Pind. P. 7, 2.

† Ἀλκμάνικος, ἡ, ὄν, after the manner of Alcman, Plut.

† Ἀλκμάνος, υνος and ονος, ὁ, = Ἀλκμαίων.—2. Alcmaon, son of Thestor, Il. 12, 394.

† Ἀλκμέων, υνος, ὁ, Att. for Ἀλκμαίων, Dio Cass.

† Ἀλκμεωνίδαι, οἱ, = Ἀλκμαιωνίδαι, Dem.

† Ἀλκμενῆ, ης, ἡ, Alcmena, mother of Hercules, Il. 14, 323.

† Ἀλκμήνωρ, ορος, ὁ, Alcmenor, son of Aegyptus, Apollod.

† Ἀλκομεναί, ὦν, αἱ, Alcomenae, a city of Macedonia, Strab.

† Ἀλκτῆρ, ῥος, ὁ, (* ἄλκω, ἄλκτῃ) one who wards off, a protector from a thing, c. gen., as ἄρξ, κινῶν, Il. 18, 100, Od. 14, 531, so too Hes. Th. 657, where the dat. depends on γένεο.

† Ἀλκτῆριον, ον, τό, a help, antidote, Nic., and so prob. Eur. Tel. 2.

† Ἀλκύνειον and Ἀλκύνιον, ον, τό, a kind of zoophyte, so called from being like the kingfisher's (ἄλκυν) nest, Diosc.

† Ἀλκυνεύς, εως, ὁ, Alcynoeus, one of the giants, Apollod.; another in Pind. N. 4, 44.—2. son of Antigonus Gonatas, Plut. Pyrrh. 34.

† Ἀλκυνή, ης, ἡ, Alcynoe, spouse of Meleager, Il. 9, 562.—2. daughter of Aeolus, wife of Ceyx, Apollod.—3. a Pleiad, Apollod.—4. mother of Diocles, Arist.

† Ἀλκυνίδες, ὦν, αἱ, daughters of Alcynoe, changed into kingfishers, cf. sq.

† Ἀλκύνιδες, ὦν, αἱ, with or without ἡμέραι, the fourteen winter days during which the kingfisher builds its nest, and the sea is always calm, hence halcyon days, proverb. of undisturbed tranquillity, Ar. Av. 1594, cf. Alb. Hesyeh. in voc.

† Ἀλκύνιον, ον, τό, v. ἄλκυνιον.

† Ἀλκύνος, ἰδὸς, ἡ, dim. from ἄλκυν, a young kingfisher, in genl. a kingfisher, halcyon, Ap. Rh.—II. as adj., cf. Ἀλκυνονίδες.—III. Ἀλκ. θάλασσα, the Alcyonian bay, the eastern part of the Corinthian gulf, Strab.

† Ἀλκύν, υνος, ἡ, the kingfisher, halcyon, alcedo hispida, Voss Virg. Georg. 1, 339, cf. κηρύλος, first in Il. 9, 562 where Spitzn. maintains that ἄλκυν, etc., become ἄλκ. in Ion., but v. Schäf. Plut. 6, 92. (Usu. deriv. from ἄλξ, κύν, cf. ἄλκυνονίδες.)

* ἈΑΚΩ, assumed root of ἀλαλ

κεῖν, cf. ἀλέξω.

† Ἀλκων, υνος, ὁ, Alcon, son of Hippocoon, one of the Calydonian hunters, Apollod.—2. son of Erechtheus, Ap. Rh. 1, 97.—3. a Molossian, one of the suitors of Agariste, Hdt. 6, 127.—4. a statuary, Ath.

† ἈΔΔΑ', conjunct., neut. pl. from ἄλλος, though with changed accent, and so strictly in another way, other wise: ἄλλὰ therefore introduces something different from what was before said, and serves to limit or oppose whole sentences or single clauses.—I. in opposing single clauses, but, Lat. *autem*, freq. from Hom downwards; in this case it always stands first except in late poets, as Call. Ep. 5, 11, Κλεινίον ἄλλὰ θυγατρὶ δίδου χάριν.—When two clauses are strongly opposed ἄλλὰ is preceded by μέν if affirmative, by οὐ μόνον if negative, ἐνθ' ἄλλοι μὲν πάντες ἐπενοήμηνσαν Ἀχαιοὶ, ἄλλὰ οὐκ Ἀτρεΐδῃ Ἀγαμέμνονι, ἦνδανε θυμῷ, Il. 1, 24; οὐ μόνον ὕπας ἄλλὰ πολλῶν, Plat. Phaedr. 228 A: but in the latter case, to heighten the opposition καὶ usu. follows ἄλλὰ, as Xen. Mem. 1, 4, 13; 2, 7, 6: ἄλλὰ καὶ is also found after οὐδέ, οὐδέεις, etc., without μόνον, Wolf Leptin. 460, 2: so too οὐχ (μή) ὅτι, οὐχ (μή) ὅπως, are followed by ἄλλὰ, ἄλλὰ καί, not only, but, etc.—The first clause is also oft. strengthened by various particles, as τοί, ἡ, τοι, etc., and ἄλλὰ by the addition of γέ or ὁμως—Special usages of ἄλλὰ with single clauses.—I. in hypothet. sentences, the apodosis is oft. opp. to the protasis by ἄλλὰ, ἄλλὰ καί, ἄλλὰ περ, yet, still, at least, Il. 1, 281; 8, 154; 12, 349, etc.: so after εἴπερ τε, ..., ἄλλὰ τε, ..., Il. 10, 226, ἄλλὰ τε καί, ..., Il. 1, 81: also in prose after εἰ, ..., ἄλλὰ, or ἢ, ..., γέ, Plat. Phaed. 91 B, Gorg. 470 D, etc. Sometimes also after conjunctions of time, as after ἐπειδὴ, Od. 14, 151, after ἐπεὶ, Soph. O. C. 241.—2. in post-Hom. authors, ἄλλὰ is sometimes attached to a single word, when it may be rendered at least, but in fact the usage is elliptic, and may be explained from the foregoing, as in Soph. El. 411, ὁ θεοὶ πα τρωῶν, συγγένεσθ' ὃ ἄλλὰ νῦν, i. e. εἰ μὴ πρότερον συγγένεσθαι, ἄλλὰ νῦν γε συγγένεσθαι, cf. Id. O. C. 1276: this usage is very freq. in Trag.: γε is usu. added to the emphatic wd., but not always, as Soph. Ant. 552.—3. also post-Hom. is the usage of ἄλλ' ἢ, but as this is in full not ἄλλὰ ἢ, but ἄλλο ἢ, v. sub ἄλλ' ἢ.—II. to oppose whole sentences, but, yet, Lat. *at*.—1. freq. in quick transitions from one subject to another, as in Il. 1, 134, 140, etc.: so too ἄλλ' οὐδ' ὥς, ..., Od. 1, 6.—Post-Hom. also in quick answers and objections, nay but, well but, ..., mostly in negation, as Ar. Ach. 402, but not always, as e.g. Plat. Protag. 330 B, Gorg. 449 A: the ob

jection also takes the form of a question, and is sometimes repeated, as *πότερον ἔχουν τί σε...; ἄλλ' ἀπὸ τῶν; ἄλλὰ περὶ παιδικῶν μαχόμενοι; ἄλλὰ μεθύνοντες ἐπαρῶντες;* Xen. An. 5, 8, 4, where all after the first may be rendered by *or*: in such questions ἄλλὰ is oft. strengthd. and becomes ἄλλ' ἢ; Lat. *ergo*? Elmsl. Heracl. 426: Hom. also has ἄλλὰ at the beginning of a speech, to introduce some general objection, Od. 4, 472, cf. Xen. Symp. init.—2. ἄλλὰ is used, esp. by Hom., c. imperat., to *εἰσαγγεῖν*, persuade, etc., like Lat. *itaque*, esp. ἄλλ' ἴθι, ἄλλ' ἄγε, ἄλλὰ ἴωμεν, ἄλλὰ πίθεσθε, Hom.: the vocat. sometimes goes before ἄλλὰ, as ὦ Φίντις, ἄλλὰ εὖζων, Pind. O. 6, 37.—3. a number of Attic phrases may be referred to this head, as elliptic, οὐ μὴν ἄλλὰ, οὐ μέντοι ἄλλὰ..., *it is not (so) but...*, e. g. Xen. Cyr. 1, 4, 8, ὁ ἵππος πίπτει καὶ μικροῦ αὐτὸν ἐξετραχίλisen· οὐ μὴν (sc. ἐξετραχίλisen) ἄλλ' ἐπέμεινεν ὁ Κύρως, *it did not, however (throw him), but...*, on the contrary.—III. joined with other particles, ἄλλὰ and the other particles retain their proper force, as—1. ἄλλ' ἄρα, much like ἄλλὰ in quick transition, Il. 6, 418; 12, 320, but in Att. to introduce an objection founded on something foregone, Plat. Apol. 25 A, also ἄλλ' ἄρα, Id. Rep. 381 B.—2. ἄλλ' οὖν, but then, however, Hdt. 3, 140, etc.; also in apodosis, yet at any rate, ἄλλ' οὖν γε, Plat. Phaed. 91 B.—3. ἄλλὰ γάρ, Lat. *enimvero*, but really, certainly, but this phrase is really irregular, as Eur. Phoen. 1307, ἄλλὰ γάρ Κρέοντα λεύσσω... παύσω γόνους, should strictly be ἄλλὰ, Κρέοντα γάρ λεύσσω, παύσω γόνους, and so we find the collocation in Soph. Phil. 81, cf. Elmsl. Heracl. 481; so that usu. ἄλλὰ γάρ stands for ἄλλ' ἔπει: this phrase is opp. to οὐ γάρ ἄλλὰ: also ἄλλὰ γὰρ ὅτ', ἄλλὰ γὰρ τοι, Soph. Aj. 167 Phil. 81—4. ἄλλὰ is followed by many words that merely strengthen it, as ἄλλ' ἦτοι, Hom., ἔλλά τοι, Soph., etc.

Ἀλλὰγῆ, ἡς, ἡ, (ἀλλάσσω) a change, Aesch. Ag. 482.—II. interchange, exchange, barter, traffic, whether buying or selling, Plat. Rep. 371 B, etc., and Arist.—III. a change of horses, a fresh stage.

Ἀλλάγμα, ατος τό, (ἀλλάσσω) that which is changed or interchanged, —1. the price to be paid, Mel. 58.—2. wares bought, LXX.

Ἀλλάγμος, οὗ, ὁ,=foreg.

Ἀλλακτέον, verb. adj. from ἀλλάσσω, one must change, Plat.

Ἀλλακτικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to traffic or barter, Plat. Soph. 223 C.

Ἀλλαλοφόνος, on, Dor. for ἀλληλοφόνος, Aesch. Theb. 932.

Ἀλλαντοειδής, ἐς, (ἄλλας, εἶδος) shaped like an ἄλλας, Gal.

Ἀλλαντοποιός, οὗ, ὁ, (ἄλλας, ποιέω) a maker of ἄλλαντες, Diog. L.

Ἀλλαντοπλέω, ὦ, to deal in ἄλλαντες, Ar. Eq. 1242: from

Ἀλλαντοπῶλης, on, ὁ, (ἄλλας, πῶλέω) a dealer in ἄλλαντες, Ar. Eq. 143, etc.

Ἀλλάξ, adv., (ἀλλάσσω) by changes or turns, alternately.

Ἀλλάξας, εως, ἡ, (ἀλλάσσω) a changing, interchange.

Ἀλλ' ἄντος, ὁ, forced-meat, something between our sausage and black-pudding Ar. Eq. 161, etc.

Ἀλλάσσω, Att. ἀλλάττω, f. -άζω; pref. ἡλλάσσω in comp with ἀπό, etc.

Xen. Mem. 3, 13, 6): perf. pass. ἡλάλαμαι, Callim. Ep. 7, 2, Hdt. 2, 26; aor. 1 pass. ἡλλάχθην, always in Hdt., usu. in Trag., and sometimes in Ar.; but aor. 2 pass. ἡλλάγην, most freq. in Att. prose, (ἄλλος). To make otherwise, change, alter, χροῖαν, Eur. Med. 1168: hence—I. to give in exchange, requite, repay, φόνον φονεῖσι, Eur. El. 89: πόνον πόνον ἄλλ., to exchange one toil with another, Soph. Fr. 400.—2. to change, and so leave, quit, οὐράνιον φῶς, Soph. Ant. 944, χῶραν, πόλιν, Plat., v. παραλλάσσω I. 3.—II. to take in exchange, exchange one thing for another (though this more usu. in mid.), τί τινας, Aesch. Pr. 967, τι ἀντί τινας, Eur. Alc. 664: ἄλλ. θνητὸν εἶδος, of a god, to put on a mortal form, Eur. Bacch. 53.—2. to go to, c. acc. loci, like Lat. *mutare*, Eur. Hec. 483, cf. supr. I. 2.—3. absol. ἀλλάσσω ἐχειν, to have in turn, alternately, Eur. Phoen. 74.—B. Mid. to change or alter one's own, ἔχρος, Eur. El. 103: but usu.—II. to exchange for one's self, exchange, interchange, τί τινας or ἀντί τινας, freq. in Att., as Eur. Med. 968, Thuc. 8, 82: hence to barter, traffic, τινί, with a person, Hdt. 7, 152, also πρὸς τινα, Plat.: and so—I. to buy, in full, ἀλλάττεσθαι τι ἀντί ἀργυρίου, Plat. Rep. 371 C.—2. to sell, Plat., who in Legg. 915 D, has both these signs. combined. Cf. ἀμείβω.

Ἀλλαχῇ, adv., (ἄλλος) elsewhere, in another place, ἄλλος ἄλλαχῇ, one here, another there, Xen. An. 7, 3, 47; ἄλλοτε ἄλλαχῇ, now here, now there, Id.

Ἀλλαχόθεν, adv., from another place, Ael. H. A. 7, 10.

Ἀλλαχόθι, adv., elsewhere, somewhere else, Xen. Mem. 4, 3, 8.

Ἀλλαχόσε, adv., elsewhere, to another place, Xen. Cyr. 7, 4, 7, and Plat.

Ἀλλαχοῦ, adv., = ἄλλαχῇ, elsewhere, somewhere else, Soph. O. C. 43, and Xen. Hell. 2, 3, 20.

Ἀλλεγον, ἀλλέξαι, Hom. for ἀνέλεγον, ἀναλέξαι, v. ἀναλέγω.

Ἀλλεταλληλία, ας, ἡ, a piling one upon another: from

Ἀλλεταλληλος, on, (ἄλλος, ἐπί, ἀλλήλων) piled one upon another, Paus.

Ἀλλῃ, adv., strictly dat. fem. from ἄλλος—I. adv. of place.—1. in another place, elsewhere, Il. 13, 49, and Att.: c. gen. loci, ἄλλος ἄλλῃ τῆς πόλεως, one in one quarter of the city, another in another, in different parts of the city, Thuc. 2, 4, so ἄλλοτε ἄλλῃ, as in ἄλλαχῇ, q. v., Xen.: ἄλλῃ καὶ ἄλλῃ, here and there, Id.—2. to another place, elsewhere, Il. 5, 187, Od. 13, 288: ἐρχεται ἄλλῃ, is going in another direction, Il. 1, 120: in prose also τῇ ἄλλῃ, which is usu. in Hdt.—II. adv. of manner, in another way, somehow else, otherwise, Il. 15, 61; ἄλλῃ πολλῇ, Hdt. 6, 21, ἄλλῃ ποῦ, Xen.

Ἀλλ' ἢ, i. e. ἄλλο ἢ, though the accent seems to refer it to ἄλλὰ, other than..., except, after negat. words, esp. οὐδέεις or μηδέεις, which are often joined with ἄλλος or ἕτερος, οὐδέεις ἄλλ' ἡ ἐκεῖνη, no one except she, Hdt. 9, 109; μηδὲν ἄλλο δοκεῖ εἶναι ἀληθές ἢ τὸ σωματοειδές, Plat. Rep. 429 B: Hom. uses ἄλλὰ in the same way, as Od. 8, 312; 12, 404, so too Soph. O. T. 1331. Cf. Kühner Gr. § 741, 5.

Ἀλλ' ἢ, in questions, v. ἄλλὰ II. 1.

Ἀλληγορέω, ὦ, (ἄλλος, ἀγορεύω) to speak so as to imply something other than what is said, to express or interpret

allegorically, to allegorize, Plut. and N. T. Galat. 4, 24. Hence

Ἀλληγόρημα, ατος τό, an allegorical saying; and

Ἀλληγορητής, οὗ, ὁ, an allegorical expounder.

Ἀλληγορία, ας, ἡ, (ἀλληγορέω) an allegory, i. e. description of one thing under the image of another, Cic. Att. 2, 20, 3.—II. an allegorical exposition, esp. of mythical legends, Plut.—III. allegorical language, Cic. Orat.

Ἀλληγορικός, ἡ, ὄν, allegorical Longin. Adv.—κῶς, Dem. Phal.

Ἀλληκτος, on, poet. for ἄληκτος Hom.

Ἀλληλοβόρος, on, (ἀλλήλων, βιβρώσκω, βορά) in pl., devouring one another.

Ἀλληλοκτονέω, ὦ, to slay each other, Hipp., and

Ἀλληλοκτονία, ας, ἡ, mutual slaughter, Dion. H.: from

Ἀλληλοκτόνος, on, (ἀλλήλων κτείνω) in plur., slaying each other: of things, producing mutual slaughter, δαίτες, Moschion ap. Stob. Ecl. 1, p. 242; φθόρος, ζηλος, Dion. H. 1, 52; 2, 24.

Ἀλληλομῆχέω, ὦ, to fight with each other; and

Ἀλληλομῆχία, ας, ἡ, a mutual fight from

Ἀλληλομάχος, on, (ἀλλήλων, μάχομαι) in plur., fighting one with another, v. I. Arist. H. A. for ἀλληλοφάγος.

Ἀλληλοτομέω, ὦ, (ἀλλήλων, τέμνω) to cut through one another.

Ἀλληλοτόπος, on, (ἀλλήλων, τρέπω) in plur., exchanging forms with each other, Linus ap. Stob. Ecl. 1, p. 282.

Ἀλληλοτυπέω, ὦ, (ἀλλήλων, τύπτω) to strike, wound each other, Lob Phryn. p. 593. Hence

Ἀλληλοτυτία, ας, ἡ, mutual striking or wounding, Democrit. ap. Stob. Ecl. 1, p. 348.

Ἀλληλοῦχέω, (ἀλλήλοῦχος) to hold, hang together, Philo: and

Ἀλληλοῦχία, ας, ἡ, a holding together, connexion, Dion. H.: from

Ἀλληλοῦχος, on, (ἀλλήλων, ἔχω) in plur., holding together, mutual.

Ἀλληλοφάγέω, ὦ, to eat one another, Arist. H. A.: and

Ἀλληλοφάγος, ας, ἡ, an eating one another, Hdt. 3, 25 from

Ἀλληλοφάγος, on, (ἀλλήλων, φάγειν) in plur., eating each other, Aris. H. A.

Ἀλληλοφθονία, ας, ἡ, (ἀλλήλων, φθόνος) mutual envy, Dion. H. 4, 26.

Ἀλληλοφθορέω, ὦ, to destroy one another, Eccl.; and

Ἀλληλοφθορία, ας, ἡ, mutual slaughter, Plat. Protag. 321 A: from

Ἀλληλοφθόρος, on, (ἀλλήλων φθείρω) destroying one another, Max Tyr.

Ἀλληλοφίλος, on, (ἀλλήλων, φίλέω) in plur., dear to each other. [Z]

Ἀλληλοφονία, ας, ἡ, mutual slaughter or murder, Pind. O. 2, 74: from

Ἀλληλοφόνος, on, (ἀλλήλων, φονέω) in plur., murdering one another λόγχα, Pind. Fr. 137, χεῖρες, μανία, Aesch. Theb. 932, Ag. 1575, ἀδελφοί, Xen. Hier. 3, 8.

Ἀλληλοφόντης, on, ὁ,=foreg., Just Mart.

Ἀλληλοφονής, ἐς, (ἀλλήλων, φνέω) in plur., grown out of one another, Plat.

Ἀλλήλων, gen. plur., which from the nature of the word can have no nom.: dat. ἀλλήλοισι, αἰς, οἰς: acc. ἀλλήλοισι, ας, α. Of one another to

one another, *one another*, Lat. *alter alterius*, etc., hence mutually, reciprocally, used of all the three persons, Il. 4, 62, Od. 1, 209; in Od. 12, 102, by the common punctuation *ἀλλήλων* must be taken for *τοῦ ἑτέρου*, but if the stop be put after *πλησίον* (as the Schol. advises), there is no difficulty: of the dual, Hom. uses the dual. *ἀλλήλοισιν* for *ἀλλήλοις*, perh. also as gen. Il. 10, 65; in prose the dual is rare. Adv. *-λως*, mutually, (from *ἄλλοι ἄλλων*, etc., united into one word *ἀλλᾶλλων*, v. Kühner, Gr. § 338.)

**Ἀλλην*, acc. fem. from *ἄλλος*, used as adv., *elsewhither*, *to another place*, sub. ἐφ' ὁδόν; sometimes more fully *ἀλλην ὁδόν*: *ἀλλην καὶ ἄλλην*, now *hither*, now *thither*, Plat. Euth. 273 B.

**Ἀλλης*, ἡκος, ἦ, = seq.

**Ἀλλης*, ἡκος, ἦ, Lat. *ascula*, a man's upper garment, coat, Euphor. Fr. 112, Call. Fr. 149, v. Müll. Archæol. d. Kunst § 337, 6

**Ἀλλιτάνευτος*, = *ἀλ.-άνευτος*, Anth.

**Ἀλλίφαι*, ὦν, αἱ, *Alliphae*, a city of Samnium, S. rab.

**Ἀλλόβρογες* ἢ Ἀλλόβρυγες, ὠν, οἰ, = seq., Polyb., Apollod.

**Ἀλλόβρογες*, ὠν, οἰ, the *Allobroges*, a people of Gaul, Strab.

**Ἀλλογενής*, ἑς, (ἄλλος, γένος) of another race, a stranger, LXX.

**Ἀλλογλωσσία*, ας, ἡ, the use of a strange tongue, difference of tongue, Joseph: from

**Ἀλλογλωσσος*, ὠν, (ἄλλος, γλῶσσα) of a strange or foreign tongue, foreign, Hdt. 2, 154.

**Ἀλλογνώω*, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (ἄλλος, γνώω) to take one person or thing for another, mistake for another, not know, ἀλλογνώσας, Ion. for ἀλλογνοήσας, Hdt. 1, 85.—II. to be deranged, Hipp.

**Ἀλλογνώω*, ὠτος, ὁ, ἦ, = seq.

**Ἀλλογνώω*, ὠτος, ὁ, ἦ, = seq. ἀλλογνώω, ὠτος, ὁ, ἦ, = seq. ἀλλογνώω, ὠτος, ὁ, ἦ, = seq.

**Ἀλλοδοπία*, ας, ἡ, (ἄλλος, ὁμοίος) = ἀποδοπία, stay in a foreign land, travel, Hipp.: ἐν ἀλλοδοπία for ἐν ἄλλω ὁμῳ, abroad, Plat. Legg. 954 E.

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ther place, Hom. who usu. says ἄλλοθεν ἄλλος, one from one place or quarter, another from another, Valck. Phoen. 1254; ἄλλοθεν εἰσέλθουθε, he came from abroad, Od. 3, 318; ἄλλοθεν ποθεν, from some place else, Od. 7, 52; also ἄλλοθεν ὁθενον or ὁποθενον, from what other place soever, Plat. Gorg. 512 A: c. gen. loci, ἄλλοθεν τῶν Ἑλλήνων, Plat. Legg. 707 E.

**Ἀλλοθι*, adv. elsewhere in another place, esp. in a strange or foreign land, Od. 14, 130, and Hdt.: sometimes c. gen. ἄλλοθι γαίης, elsewhere on earth, i. e. in another or strange land, Od. 2, 131, ἄλλοθι πάτρου, elsewhere than in one's native land, i. e. away from home, 17, 318, ἄλλοθι οὐδαμοῦ, πανταχοῦ, πανταχοῦ, etc., Plat.: in Plat. Lach. 181 E, followed by relat. ἐν οἷς, as if it had been ἐν ἄλλοις τόποις.—II. in another way, in another case, otherwise, Thuc. 1, 16, and Plat.—III. sometimes also with verbs of motion, where strictly ἄλλοσε is required, Hdt. 3, 73, Xen. Hell. 2, 2, 1, Dem. 918, 5

**Ἀλλόθροος*, ὠν, contr. -θρους, ὠν, (ἄλλος, θρόος) speaking another or foreign tongue, hence in gen. foreign, Od. 1, 183; 3, 302, etc., and Hdt.: strange, alien, γνώμη, Soph. Tr. 844.—Not in good Att. prose.

**Ἀλλοινία*, ας, ἡ, (ἄλλος, οἶνος) the changing of wines at a feast, drinking several wines, Plat. 2, 661 C.

**Ἀλλοιομορφος*, ὠν, (ἄλλοιός μορφή) strangely formed, Hanno Peripl.

**Ἀλλοιός*, οἷα, οἷον, (ἄλλος) of another sort or kind, different, other, always with notion of comparison, Il. 4, 258, Od. 16, 181; esp. in the connexion ἄλλοτε ἄλλοιός, at one time in one way, at another in another, i. e. mutable, ever varying, Hes., Pind., Xen., etc.; ἄλλος ἄλλοιόν, one one thing, another another; ἄλλοιόν τι, in bad sense, other than what is good, i. e. κακόν τι, Hdt. 5, 40.—a comp. ἄλλοιότερος, different, occurs Hdt. 7, 212, Thuc. 4, 106. Adv. -ως, otherwise, Plat.: comp. -ότερον, Xen. Mem. 4, 8, 2.

**Ἀλλοιοστροφος*, ὠν, (ἄλλοιός, στροφή) of different strophes, i. e. not consisting of alternate strophe and antistrophe, Gramm.

**Ἀλλοιοσχημων*, ὠν, gen. ὠνος, (ἄλλοιός σχῆμα) of changed or different form, Diog. L.

**Ἀλλοιοτήτης*, ἡτος, ἡ, (ἄλλοιός) difference, Hipp., Plat.

**Ἀλλοιοτροπία*, = ἄλλοτροπία.

**Ἀλλοιότροπος*, ὠν, = ἄλλοτροπος, Eccl.

**Ἀλλοιόχρους*, ὠν, contr. ἄλλοιόχρους, ὠν, (ἄλλοιός χρῶς) of changed or different colour, Sext. Emp.

**Ἀλλοιῶω*, ὦ, f. -ώσω, (ἄλλοιός) to make different, to change, alter, Hipp., and Plat. Crat. 418 A: more freq. in pass. to become different, be changed, freq. in Att. prose, as τὴν γνώμην, Thuc. 2, 59, τὴν ψυχήν, Xen. Cyn. 9, 4; but rare in poetry, as Eur. Suppl. 944, ἡλλοιωμένην: esp.—I. to be estranged, Dio. C.—2. to be altered for the worse, to become worse, Xen. Cyr. 3, 3, 9.—3. to be deranged in mind, Lat. *mente alienari*, Polyb. Hence

**Ἀλλοιῶμα*, ατος, τό, = seq., Dammox. ap. Ath. 102 C.

**Ἀλλοιῶσις*, εως, ἡ, a change, alteration, freq. in Plat.—2. esp. derangement of mind, Polyb. 3, 81, 5.

**Ἀλλοιοτικός*, ἡ, ὠν, (ἄλλοιῶω) belonging to or fit for change, Tim. Locr.

**Ἀλλοιωτός*, ἡ, ὠν, changed, chargeable, Plut.

**Ἀλλοκα*, Dor. and Aeol. for ἄλλοτε, Theocr. 4, 43.

**Ἀλλόκοτος*, ὠν, of an unusual kind, nature or form, hence strange, monstrous, mis-create, portentous, first in Hipp. in compar. ἄλλοκοτώτερος, also in Ar. Vesp. 71, Thuc. 3, 49, and freq. in Plat.: also c. gen. γνώμη ἄλλόκοτος τῶν πάρος, utterly changed from, directly the reverse of, Soph. Phil. 1191. Cf. Ruhnck. Tim Adv -τως. (Some take it as compd. with κότος as if, like ὄργη, = ἡθος: others assume a transposition of letters for: ἄλλότοκος, differently produced.)

**ἈΛΛΟΜΑΙ*, fut. ἄλλομαι, Dor. ἄλλεμαι; aor. 1 ἡλᾶμην, inf. ἄλλεσθαι [αῖ]: aor. 2 ἡλᾶμην, inf. ἄλλεσθαι (though Herm. Soph. O. T. 1311 rejects the indic. aor. 2): syncope 2 and 3 pers. ἄλλο, ἄλτο; and the part. ἄλμενος only in compds., (the only part of the verb that takes a smooth breathing): subj. ἄλῃται and ἄλεται Il. 11, 192 [with αῖ]. To spring, leap, bound, strictly of living beings, Hom., εἰς ἄλα, Il. 1, 532; less often ἡλατο πόντον for εἰς πόντον, Callim. Dian. 195: to leap, rush upon or against, Il. 20, 353; 21, 174: in H. Hom. Cer. 390 ἄλτο θέενν as βῆ θέενν in Il. 2, 183; so ἄλτο πέτεσθαι, H. Hom. Ar. 448.—2. but also of things, ἄλτο οἱ στός, Il. 4, 125: of sound, Heind Plat. Phaedr. 255 C: of the eye, ἄλ λεται ὀφθαλμός, it twinkles, throbs Theocr. 3, 37, cf. ἄλμα. (root 'AA-, as in Lat. SAL-.)

**Ἀλλόμορφος*, ὠν, (ἄλλος, μορφή) of strange shape, Hipp.

**Ἀλλοπάθεια*, ας, ἡ, the state of an ἄλλοπαθής, foreign or external influence, Diod: from

**Ἀλλοπάθης*, ἑς, (ἄλλος, πάσχω, παθεῖν) suffering influence from another. The Gramm. called the transeit. verb ῥήμα ἄλλοπαθές, opp. to ῥήμα αὐτοπαθές, a neuter or intrans. verb.

**Ἀλλοπρόκαλλος*, ὁ, i. e. ἄλλοτε πρὸς ἄλλον, one who turns now one way now another, who inclines first to one side then to the other, epith. of Mars, Il. 5, 831, 889: acc. to others from ἄλλομαι, cf. Lat. *Salisubisuius*, v. Nake Opusc. p. 107.

**ἈΛΛΟΞ*, ἡ, ο, Lat. *ALIUS*, another, i. e. one besides what has been mentioned: when joined with a subst., that subst. is either in same case, or in gen., so ἄλλος Ἀχαιός or Ἀχαιοί, ἄνδρων ἄλλος, or βρότος ἄλλος, Hom., etc.: ἄλλος μέν., ἄλλος δέ., one., another., or the one., the other., Il. 22, 493, and Att.; but also ο μέν., ἄλλος δέ., Il. 6, 147 and Att.; ἕτερος μέν., ἄλλος δέ., Il. 9, 313, ἄλλος μέν., ἕτερος δέ., Hdt. 1, 32, ο μέν ἕτερος., ο δ' ἄλλος, Eur. I. T. 962; but ἄλλοι in plur. only stands in the second clause, Spitzn. Il. 9, 594. The following usages may be distinguished:—1. ἄλλος τις, or τις ἄλλος, any other, some other, Hom.: οὐδείς ἄλλος, no other, ἄλλοι πολλοί or πολλοὶ ἄλλοι, or πολλοὶ καὶ ἄλλοι, many others, Att.: εἰ τις ἄλλος, Lat. *si quis alius*, Thuc. 6, 32, also εἰ τις καὶ ἄλλος, Xen.: oft. followed by τις, with a compar. force οὐδὲν ἄλλο (or ἄλλο οὐδὲν) ἤ., nothing else than., Xen.; esp. in questions τί ἄλλο ἡ.; what else (is it) than.? i. e. it can be nothing else, Thuc. 3, 39, etc., cf. ἄλλοτι.—2. ἄλλος is oft. joined with other of its own cases or adverbs derived from

It, as ἄλλος ἄλλο λέγει, one man says one thing, one another, i. e. different men say different things; so too ἄλλος ἄλλοι, one here, another there, II. 2, 804; νέμει γέρα ἄλλοισιν ἄλλα, distributes one reward to one, another to another, i. e. different rewards to different persons, Aesch. Pr. 230; ἄλλος ἄλλῃ, ἄλλοθεν, ἄλλοσε, ἄλλοτε, etc., Hom., and Att.: the plur. ἄλλοι is used in the same way: ἄλλος is also joined with ἕτερος, as Soph. El. 739, Plat. Legg. 849 E, Theocr. 7, 36: ἄλλος καὶ ἄλλος, another and then another, Xen. An. 1, 5, 12; ἄλλος ἀνέστη ὁμοίως καὶ ἄλλος, Id. 7, 6, 10; ἄλλην καὶ ἄλλην ἥδονην δύνειν, to pursue one pleasure after another, Xen. Cyr. 4, 1, 15; ἄλλος ἄλλος τρόπος, quite another sort, Eur. Phoen. 132.—3. joined with the art, ὁ ἄλλος, the other, the rest, all besides what has been mentioned, in plur. of ἄλλοι, in Hdt. contr. ὥλλοι, all the others, the rest, Lat. ceteri, freq. from Hom. downwards, who has ἄλλοι sometimes in same signf., Spitzn. II. 2, 1: τὰ ἄλλα, contr. τῶλλα or (as Wolf, Anal. 2, p. 431 would have it) τῶλλα, Lat. cetera reliqua, never alia, Hom., etc., in Att. oft. used adv. for the rest, sometimes also of time—τὸν ἄλλον χρόνον, Xen. Hell. 3, 2, 2; where observe that ὁ ἄλλος χρόνος is usu. said of past time, ὁ λοιπὸς χρ. of future, Wolf Leptin. 462, 1, but ὁ ἄλλος χρ. is sometimes said of future, as Lys. 139, 45: οἱ τε ἄλλοι καί, τὰ τε ἄλλα καί, all others and especially, Hdt. 1, 1, etc.: τὸ ἄλλο is much less freq. than τὰ ἄλλα.—4. ἄλλος is used with numerals, when it must be rendered by yet, still, further, etc., πέμπτος ποταμὸς ἄλλος, yet a fifth river, Hdt. 4, 54, cf. Aesch. Theb. 486, Soph. Ant. 1295; so too ἄλλος ἕτερος, yet a second one more, Eur. Or. 345; so too in enumerating several objects, where it is often seemingly pleonast., as ἡμᾶ τῆγε καὶ ὑφιπόλοιο κίον ἄλλα, with her mistress came attendants also, Od. 6, 84, cf. 9, 367; 13, 266; so freq. in Att. οὐ γὰρ ἦν χροῖτος οὐδὲ ἄλλο δένδρον οὐδὲν, there was no grass nor besides was there a single tree, Xen. An. 1, 5, 5, cf. Herm. Soph. Phil. 38, Heind. Plat. Gorg. 473 D, Stallb. Plat. Apol. 36 B: Hom. also oft. has it almost pleonast. with compar., οὕτως σείο νεώτερος ἄλλος Ἀχαιῶν, II. 15, 569, cf. 22, 106, etc.; also with πλεονέξιος, II. 4, 81, etc., with εἰς or μόνος, Eur. Med. 945, Plat. Charm. 166 E.—On the other hand ἄλλος is said to be omitted in phrases like ὁ Ζεὺ καὶ θεοί, Ar. Plut. 1, cf. Schäf. Bos Elips. p. 847.—II. much more rarely like ἄλλοιος, of other sort, different, II. 13, 64; 21, 22: in this signf. it is oft. used like a compar., c. gen., as ἄλλα τῶν δικαίων, other than what is just, Xen. Mem. 4, 4, 25; so also followed by ἦ, Hdt. 1, 49, etc., by πλὴν, Soph. Aj. 125, Ar. Ach. 39; also by prepositions, as ἀντί, Aesch. Pr. 467, παρὰ, Plat. Phaed. 80 B, etc.: and when joined with a negat., sometimes by ἄλλά, II. 18, 403; 21, 275; 24, 697: hence come several secondary signfs.—1. other than what is common, strange, foreign, ἄλλος οδότης, Od. 23, 274.—2. other than what is, i. e. untrue, unreal, Od. 4, 348; 17, 139.—3. other than what is right, wrong, bad, like ἕτερος, and Lat. alius, secus, sequior, Plut., cf. ἄλλος.

Ἄλλοτε, adv., to another place, else-

whither, Od. 23, 184, and Att.: to foreign lands, ἄλλ. ἐκπέμπειν, to export, Xen. Hell. 6, 1, 4: joined with another adv., ἄλλοσε οὐδόμοσε, to no other place, ἄλλ. πολλαχόσε, to many other places, Plat.; ποῖ ἄλλοσε; to what other place? Plat.: freq. also c. gen., ἄλλοσέ ποι τῆς Σικελίας, to some other part of Sicily, Thuc. 7, 51; ἄλλοσε τοῦ σώματος, Plat. Legg. 841 A: ἄλλος ἄλλοσε, one one way, another another, cf. ἄλλος 1. 2.—II. said to be put for ἄλλαχού, in another place, but only in phrase ἄλλοσε οἶποι ἂν ὑφίκη, Plat. Crit. 45 B, where it may be explained by attraction, Kühner Gr. Gr. § 789, Obs. 2.

Ἄλλοτα, Ael. for ἄλλοτε.
Ἄλλοτε, adv., (ἄλλος, ὅτε) another time, at another time, at other times, first in Hom., who usu. has in oppos. ἄλλοτε.. ἄλλοτε.., at one time, at another, now.. now..: for which also ὅτε μὲν, ἄλλοτε δέ, II. 11, 65, ἄλλοτε μὲν, ἄλλοτε δὲ αὐτε, Hes. Fr. 22, τότε ἄλλοτε, Soph. El. 739, ποτὲ μὲν, ἄλλοτε, Soph. Ant. 367: also ἄλλοτε μὲν, τότε δέ, Xen. An. 4, 1, 17: sometimes the former ἄλλοτε is omitted, as Eur. Hec. 28, (ἄλλοτ') ἐπ' ἡκαῖς, ἄλλοτ' ἐν πόντον σάλῃ.—ἄλλοτε καὶ ἄλλοτε, now and then, from time to time, Xen. An. 2, 4, 26: very oft. joined with ἄλλος, etc., ἄλλοτε ἄλλος, sometimes this, sometimes that, Trag., Plat., etc., now and then, Xen.: so too with ἄλλῃ, ἄλλως, ἄλλοθι, ἄλλοσε, Att., cf. ἄλλος 1. 2.

Ἄλλοτέμων, ον, (ἄλλος, τέμων) having other boundaries, foreign, γῆ, Euseb.

Ἄλλοτι, or rather ἄλλο τι, adv., (ἄλλος τίς) what else? is it any thing else that? Lat. numquid aliud? when used alone implying an affirm. answer, Heind. Plat. Charm. 173 A: but most usu. from Hdt. downwards, followed by ἦ, in which case the sentence is elliptic, e. g. ἄλλο τι ἢ πενήσουσι; i. e. ἄλλο τι πείσονται, ἦ πενήσουσι; (which implies that they will suffer nothing else), Hdt. 2, 14; ἄλλο τί ἢ οὐδὲν καλῶν; does nothing else prevent? i. e. is there any thing else, or does nothing prevent? Xen. An. 4, 7, 5: also ἄλλο τι οὐν, ἦ. Plat. Crit. 50 A, 52 D.—II. ἦ is sometimes omitted, Stallb. Plat. Euthyphr. 15 C: sometimes πλὴν is put instead, Plat. Soph. 228 A: lastly, sometimes without a question, ἀπόγνωι τοῦ ἄλλο τι ἦ., Thuc. 3, 85.

Ἄλλοτριάζω, (ἄλλοτριος) to be unfavourably disposed, Lat. alieno animo esse, Polyb. 15, 22, 1.

Ἄλλοτριγες, ον, οἱ, Allotriges, an Iberian nation, Strab.

Ἄλλοτριονωμος, ον, (ἄλλοτριος, χωρὶν) thinking of other things, absent, Cratin. Panopt. 3.

Ἄλλοτριοεπίσκοπος, ον, ὁ, (ἄλλοτριος ἐπίσκοπος) a busy-body in other men's matters, N. T. 1 Pet. 4, 15.

Ἄλλοτριολόγῳ, ῶ, (ἄλλοτριος, λέγω) to speak of things foreign to the subject, Strab.

Ἄλλοτριομορφόδιατος, ον, (ἄλλοτριος, μορφή, διάτα) ever-changing in form, epith. of nature, Orph.

Ἄλλοτριονομέω, ῶ, (ἄλλοτριος, νέμω) to assign to an improper place, opp. to ἑκάστα ἀπονέμειν ἑκάστοις, Plat. Theaet. 195 A, cf. Ruhnk. Tim. in v.—II. to adopt foreign customs, Dio C. 52, 36.

Ἄλλοι νοποῶνέω, ῶ, (ἄλλοτριος πρῶτος) to meddle with other folk's

business, Dion. H.: to export, computations, Polyb. 5, 41, 8; hence

Ἄλλοτριοπράγεια, ας, ἡ, a meddling with other folk's business, Plut.

Ἄλλοτριπραγμοσύνη, ης, ἡ, foreg., Plat.: from

Ἄλλοτριοπράγμων, ον, gen. ονος, (ἄλλοτριος, πρῶτος) busy about other folk's business, meddlesome, A. B.

Ἄλλοτριος, α, ον, (ἄλλος) of or be longing to another, Lat. alienus, (opp. τοῖς ἰδίοις) βίσιος, νῆος, ἄχες, Hom.; ἄλλοτριῶν χαρίσασθαι, to be bountiful of what is another's, Od. 17, 452; ἄλλοτριόεις γυαθμοῖς γελᾶν, to laugh with a face unlike one's own, i. e. to laugh a forced, unnatural laugh, (cf. Val. Flacc. 8, 164), or (as Eustath.) to laugh where laughing's out of place, to laugh unseasonably, Od. 20, 347, (Horace has borrowed the phrase, malis ridere alienis, but applied it differently): proverb., ἄλλοτριε ἢ ἄλλοτριε θέρους, to put one's sickle into one's neighbour's corn, Ar. Eq. 392: ἄλλοτριωτέτοις τοῖς σώμασιν χρῆσθαι, to use one's body as if it were quite another's, Thuc. 1, 70; cf. ὅσπερ ἐν ἄλλοτριαῖς ψυχαῖς μέλλοντες κινῶμεν, Isocr.—II. foreign, Lat. peregrinus, Od. 18, 219, and freq. in Att. as Lys. and Isocr., ἡ ἄλλοτρια, with and without χώρα, a foreign land, also an enemy's territory, Isocr., Xen.: hence strange, alien, Hdt. 3, 119, c. dat. pers., Isocr. 306 C: hence also estranged, hostile, II. 5, 214, Od. 16, 102, and c. gen., estranged from one, Polyb.: so too adv. ἄλλοτριῶς ἐξεῖν διακείσθαι πρὸς τινα, Isocr.—2. foreign to the subject, not to the purposes Plat. and Dem. Hence

Ἄλλοτριότης, ητος, ἡ, a being ἄλλοτριος: foreignness, strangeness, estrangement, opp. to οικειότης, Plat.: distike, πρὸς τινα, Dem.

Ἄλλοτριόφάγῳ, ῶ, to eat another's bread: from

Ἄλλοτριόφαγος, ον, (ἄλλοτριος φάγειν) eating another's bread, Soph. Fr. 309.

Ἄλλοτριόφρονος, ῶ, (ἄλλοτριος φρήν) to be estranged, be ill-disposed, Diod. S. 17, 4.

Ἄλλοτριόχρος, ωτος, ὁ, ἡ, (ἄλλοτριος, χρῶς) changing colour, Anth.

Ἄλλοτριόχωρος, ον, (ἄλλοτριος χώρα) of a strange land, foreign, Joseph.

Ἄλλοτριῶ, ῶ, f. -ῶω, (ἄλλοτριος) to make strange, estrange from a person, make hostile or ill-disposed to one, τὴν χώραν τοῖς πολεμίοις, c. ace. rei et dat. pers. Xen. Cyr. 6, 1, 16, but more usu. c. gen., τὴν πόλιν των συμμάχων οὐκ ἄλλ., not depriving the city of the services of its citizens by banishment, etc., Goel. Thuc. 3, 65, also ἀπὸ τινος, Dem. 1233, 11. Pass. to become estranged, be made an enemy, τινί, Thuc. 8, 73; πρὸς τι, to be prejudiced against a thing, Dion. H.—II. to bring into another's hands, give up to strangers, Pass. to fall into strange hands, Hdt. 1, 120. Hence

Ἄλλοτριῶς, εως, ἡ, estrangement and so—I. a giving up to the enemy Thuc. 1, 35.—II. dislike, τινός or εἰς τινα, App.

Ἄλλοτροπέω, ῶ, to be changeable, to change: from

Ἄλλοτροπος, ον, (ἄλλος, τρόπος) in use only in adv. ἄλλοτρόπως, in another manner, otherwise.

Ἄλλον, adv., strictly gen. from ἄλλος, sub. τόπου, like ἄλλοθι, else where, in another place: ἄλλον γέ ταν or ἄλλοθενγέτταν, any where else but

170 13, where however Bekk. ἀμού γέ που, *some where or other*.

Ἀλλοφάνης, ἐς, (ἄλλος, φαίνονται) appearing otherwise, Nonn.

Ἀλλοσάσσω, to be ill at ease, Hipp. cf. Lob. Phryn. 607.

Ἀλλοφάτος, ον, (ἄλλος, * φένω) slain by others.—II. (ἄλλος, * φάω, φαίνονται)=ἄλλοφάνης, Nic. Th. 148.

Ἀλλοσος, ον, Ep. for ἄλοφος, Il. 10, 258.

Ἀλλοφρονέω, ὦ, f.-ήσω, to be ἄλλοφρων, and so—I. to think otherwise than as one should, be absent or unheeding, Od. 10, 374.—2. to be senseless, lose one's wits, Il. 23, 698, Hdt. 5, 85.—II. to be of another mind, have other views, Hdt. 7, 205. Hence

Ἀλλοφροσύνη, ης, ἡ, absence or derangement of mind.

Ἀλλόφρων, ον, gen. ονος, (ἄλλος, φρῖν) thinking of something else.

Ἀλλοφύης, ἐς, (ἄλλος, φύη) changeful in nature, Nonn. Dion. 2, 148.

Ἀλλοφυλίεω, to be ἄλλοφύλος, adopt foreign customs or religion, LXX., for which Schleusn. reads ἄλλοφυλίζω. Hence

Ἀλλοφυλία, ας, ἡ, a being stranger or foreign, foreign, foreign matter, Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10, 106; and

Ἀλλοφυλισμός, οὔ, ὁ, adoption of foreign manners, LXX., cf. Sturz, Dial. Maced. et Alex. p. 145: from Ἀλλοφύλος, ον, (ἄλλος, φύη) of another tribe, foreign, strange, Aesch. Eum. 851; ἄνθρωποι, Thuc. 1, 102, etc.: πόλεμος ἄλλόδ', a war with a foreign nation, a foreign war, Plut. Cam. 23.—2. of a different kind, ζῶα, Diod.

Ἀλλοφωνία, ας, ἡ, the speaking a foreign tongue, confusion of tongues, Joseph.: from

Ἀλλόφωνος, ον, (ἄλλος, φωνή) sounding differently, speaking a foreign tongue, LXX., like ἀλλόγλωσσος.

Ἀλλοχροῖω, ὦ, to change colour, Arist. Probl.: and

Ἀλλόχροια, ας, ἡ, a change of colour: from

Ἀλλόχρους, ον, contr. χρους, ον, (ἄλλος, χροῖα) changed in colour, Eur. Hipp. 174.

Ἀλλόχρους, ωτος, ὁ, ἡ, = foreg., hence looking strange or foreign, Eur. Phoen. 138, Andr. 879.

Ἀλλόθις, adv., (ἄλλος) = ἄλλοσε, elsewhere: a poet. and mostly Ep. word: Hom. has it only with ἄλλος, e. g. ἄλλυδις ἄλλος, one hither another thither, Il. 11, 486: τρέπεται χρῶς ἄλλυδις ἄλλῃ, the colour changes now in this way now in that, i. e. in every possible way, Il. 13, 279.

Ἀλλύσκεε, ἀλλύουσα, [v], Ep. for ἀνέλυε, ἀνάλυνουσα, Hom.

Ἄλλως, adv. from ἄλλος, in another way or manner, otherwise, Hom., etc., for other reasons, on other business, ἄλλως εἰς Ἄργος κίεις, Aesch. Ch. 680: in Att. oft joined with other adv., ἄλλως πως, in some other way, ἄλλως οὐδαμῶς, in no other way, etc.: καὶ ἄλλως, besides, in all other respects, at any rate, Il. 9, 699, Hdt. 1, 60, and Att.: in prose esp. freq. in phrase ἄλλως τε καὶ. . ., both otherwise and also. . ., i. e. especially, above all, Thuc. 1, 70, 81, etc.: also ἄλλως τε, much like καὶ ἄλλως, Xen. Mem. 1, 2, 59, Cyr. 1, 6, 43: strengthd. ἄλλως τε πάντως καὶ. . ., both on all other accounts and. . ., Aesch. Pr. 636: ἄλλως τε καὶ. . ., is mostly followed by εἰ, ἐπειδὴ, or the like, Thuc. 2, 3 or by a part., as Thuc. 4, 104; 7, 80.—II. otherwise than something impli- l,

differently, οὐκ ἄλλως λέγω, I say not otherwise, i. e. I say so, Eur. Hec. 302: ἄλλως ἔχειν, to be of a different opinion, Dion. H.: hence several special usages.—1. in far other manner, i. e. better, Il. 14, 53, Od. 8, 176, etc.—2. more freq. otherwise than as should be, and so heedlessly, at random, without aim or purpose, Od. 14, 124; 20, 211: without reason, Hdt. 3, 16; 4, 77, etc.; also fruitlessly, in vain, like μάτην, Il. 23, 144, and freq. in Att. who also use τὴν ἄλλως (sub. ὁδόν) Plat. Legg. 650 A: for nothing, like προίκα, Lat. gratis, Hdt. 3, 139: hence=μόνον, only, merely, simply, Soph. Phil. 947, Eur. Hec. 489, Plat. Theat. 176 D, etc., cf. Ruhnk. Tim. voc. οὐκ ἄλλως: also otherwise than is right, wrongly, perversely, Dem. 1466, 5, and later.

Ἄλμα, ατος, τό, (ἄλλομαι) a spring, leap, bound, first in Od. 8, 103, and later mostly poet., πῆδημα being the prose word: ἄλμα πέτρας or πετραίων, a leap or fall from the rock, Eur. H. F. 1148, Ion 1268; ἄλμα κυνῆς, the leap of the lot from the helmet, Soph. Aj. 1287.—2. in Eur. El. 439 Achilles is called κοῦφον ἄλμα ποδῶν,—the abstract being ἄλμα for the concrete.—II. in Medic., a pulsation, palpitation, esp. of the heart, Hipp., and so Plat. Tim. 70 D must be taken, v. Stallb.

Ἄλμα, ατος, τό, (ἄλδω)=ἄλσος Lyc. 318.

Ἀλμαία, ας, ἡ, brine, Ar. Fr. 366.—II.—τὰ ἄλμαϊα, v. ἄλμαϊος.

Ἀλμαίνουμαι, (ἄλμη) as pass., to become salt, Theophr.

Ἀλμαῖος, ας, ον, (ἄλμη) salted: hence τὰ ἄλμαϊα, Lat. salgama, fruits, roots, or herbs preserved in brine, as olives, Diosc.

Ἀλμῆς, ὠδος, ἡ, salted, steeped in brine, ἔλαα, Ar. Fr. 190.

† Ἀλμῖα, ὦ, (ἄλμη) to be salt, Eccl. † ἄλμενος, v. ἄλλομαι.

Ἀλμενσις, εως, ἡ, (ἄλμενῶ) a pickling: brine, Diosc.

Ἀλμεντίς, οὔ, ὁ, Lat. salgamarius, a seller of pickled fruit, Diosc.: from Ἀλμενῶ, (ἄλμη) to steep in brine, Diosc.

Ἀλμη, ης, ἡ, (ἄλς) sea-water, Od. 5, 53, Pind., and Att., spray that has dried on the skin, Od. 6, 219; and a salt incrustation on soil, Hdt. 2, 12: in later poets also, the sea, Pind. P. 4, 69, Aesch. Pers., 397, etc.—2. salt-water, brine used for pickling, Hdt. 2, 77, Ar. Vesp. 1515.—II. saltiness, esp. as a bad quality of soil, Plat., and Xen.

Ἀλμήεις, εσσα, εν, (ἄλμη) salt, briny, πόρος ἄλμ., the sea, Aesch. Suppl. 824.

Ἀλμια, ων, τά, salted provisions, Menand. p. 160.

Ἀλμοπότης, ον, ὁ, (ἄλμη, πίνω) drinking salt-water: fem. —πότις, ἰδος, ἡ, Ath.

† Ἀλμός, ον, ὁ, Halmus, son of Sisypheus, Paus. 9, 34, 10.

Ἀλμυρίζω, (ἄλμυρός) to be salt or saltish, Arist. ap. Ath. 394 F.

Ἀλμυρίς, ἰδος, ἡ, saltiness, Diod.—II. any thing salt, and so—I. a salt incrustation on the skin, Hipp.—2 salt-pickle, Plut.—3. salt soil or land, Theophr.

Ἀλμυρόγεωρος, ων, (ἄλμυρός, γῆ) with salt soil, Philo.

Ἀλμυρός, ὁ, ὄν, (ἄλμη) salt, brine, Hom. only in Od., and always in phrase ἄλμυρόν ὕδωρ, the salt sea-water; ἄλμ. πόντος, Hes. Th. 107, ἄλμ. βένθεα, Pind. O. 7, 105, ἄλμ. ποτα-

μός, as the Hellespont is called in Hdt. 7, 35: of water for drinking, brackish, Thuc. 4, 26.—2. in Att. prose, salted, pickled, Plat., etc.—3. metaph. bitter, distasteful, unwelcome, like Lat. amarus, ἀκόη, γειτῶνμα Plat. Phaed. 243 D, Legg. 705 A: ἄλμυρὰ κλαίνειν, to weep bitterly, Theocr.: also piquant, κάλλος Plut. Hence

Ἀλμυρότης, ητος, ἡ, saltiness, Hipp. Ἀλμυρόσης, ἐς, (ἄλμυρός, εἶδος) like salt, saltish, Hipp.

Ἀλμώδης, ἐς, (ἄλμη, εἶδος) saltish, Hipp.

† Ἀλμώπες, ων, οἱ, the Almopes, a tribe of Macedonia; their territory Ἀλμωπία, ας, ἡ, Almopia, Thuc. 2, 99.

Ἀλξ, obsol. nom. to which is referred dat. ἀλκι, q. v.

Ἀλξίς, εων, αἱ, (ἀλέξω)=ἐπάλξις, dub. in Polyb. 5, 68, 1, for which ἄλις is the prob. l.

† Ἀλξίων, ωνος, ὁ, Alcion, father of Oenomaus, Paus. 5, 1, 6.

Ἀλούω, ὦ, f.-ήσω, in old Att. also ἀλούω [ᾶσ], poet. ἀλουῖα, Il.: to thresh, thresh out, Plat., and Xen. Oec. 18, 2: to cudgel, Ar. Ran. 149, Thesm. 2. Pass. ἀλούομαι, αορ. γήλοισιν, to be trampled under foot, Polyb. 10, 12, 9.—II. to tread round, like cattle when treading out the corn, v. Schol. Ar. Thesm. 2.

Ἀλοβος, ον, with a lobe wanting, of the livers of victims, and thence ominous: ἄλ. ιερὰ, Xen. Hell. 3, 4, 15.

Ἀλογεύομαι, dep. mid., to behave like an ἄλογος, like a fool, Cic. Att. 6, 4, 3.

Ἀλογέω, ὦ, f.-ήσω, to be ἄλογος, to pay no regard to, take no heed of, slight, despise, like Lat. rationem non habere, and contemnere, absol. Il. 15, 162: but usu. c. gen., as Hdt. 3, 125, etc.—II. mid. to reckon without one's host, to miscalculate, Polyb. 8, 2, 4.—2. to be out of one's senses, Luc. Ocep. 143.—3. to offend against the laws of language, Gramm. Hence

Ἀλόγημα, ατος, τό, a mishap, misfortune, Polyb. 9, 16, 5: and

Ἀλογητέον, verb. adj., one must slight, Philo.

Ἀλογία, ας, poet. —γίη, ης, ἡ, a being ἄλογος, want of respect or esteem, disrespect, contempt, ἐν ἀλογίᾳ ἔχειν or ποιεῖσθαι τι, to pay no regard to a thing, Lat. nullam ejus rationem habere, Hdt. 6, 75; 7, 226; also ἐν ἀλογίᾳ ἔχειν τῶν ἀγεντιῶν, Hdt. 2, 141 (where the Gen. is an anacoluthon, as if he had said ἀλογίην): ἀλογίης ἐγκυρεῖν, to be disregarded, Hdt. 7, 208.—II. want of reason or thought, senselessness, folly, διανοία, Thuc. 5, 111, and Plat.—2. a folly, an absurdity, Plat. Lys. 213 A: an unreasonableness method, Id. Theat. 207 C confusion, disorder, Polyb. 5, 53.—III. indecision, doubt, Pausan.—IV. speechlessness, amazement, Polyb. 36, 5, 4, Luc. Lexiph. 15.

Ἀλογίου γραφή, or δίκη, Att. law term, a prosecution of a public officer, who had not passed his accounts Eupol. Incert. 24 cf. Att. Process, p. 363, v. λογιστής.

Ἀλογίστενος, ον, not calculating. Ἀλογιστέω, ὦ, to be ἀλόγιστος, be thoughtless or silly, Plut.

Ἀλογιστέ, adv. of ἀλόγιστος, thoughtlessly.

Ἀλογιστία, ας, ἡ, thoughtlessness Polyb.: from

Ἀλόγιστος, ον, (a priv., λογιζομαι) unreasoning, thoughtless, silly, τόμα

Thuc. 3, 82, etc.; τὸ ἀλόγιστον, = ἀλογιστία, Plat. Rep. 439 D: rash, Thuc. 5, 99.—II. not to be reckoned or counted up, Soph. O. C. 1675, cf. Elendt.—2. not to be named, vile, Eur. Or. 1156. Adv. -τως, imprudently, thoughtlessly, Thuc. 3, 45 ποιεῖν, Lys. 109, 20.

Ἀλογος, ον, (α priv., λόγος) without λόγος, and so—I. without speech, speechless, Plat. Legg. 696 D, also Soph. O. C. 131, in adv. -ως.—2. not to be told in words, Plat.: hence unutterable, inexpressive, Lat. infandus, Soph. Fr. 241.—II. without reason, unreasoning, irrational, τὰ ἀλογα, brutes, Xen. Hier. 7, 3: hence also of passion θυμός, ὀργή, etc., Polyb., and so usu. in adv. -ως.—2. not according to reason, not guided thereby, or springing thence, ἀλόησις, ὄδα, Stallb. Plat. Theat. 201 C: ἄλ. τριβή, mere routine, mechanical skill without knowledge, Stallb. Plat. Gorg. 501 A.—3. contrary to reason, absurd, Thuc. 6, 85: unfit, unsuited to its end, Id. 1, 32: groundless, Polyb.—III. without reckoning.—1. not reckoned upon, unexpected, Thuc. 6, 46.—2. act. not having paid one's reckonings, of ἐρανιστής, Gramm.—IV. of quantities, irrational, surd, Mathem.

Ἀλογχος, ον, (α priv., λόγχη) without lances or weapons, ἄλ. ἀνέων στρατός, Chaerem. ap. Ath. 608 E.

Ἀλογώδης, ἐς, (ἄλογος, εἶδος) like something irrational, Anst. Spir.

Ἀλόη, ἡς, ἡ, the aloe, Plut.

Ἀλοιδόριον, ον, τό, a purgative prepared from aloes, Medic.

Ἀλόησις, εως, ἡ, (ἄλοῶν) a threshing.

Ἀλοητός, οὔ, ὁ, (ἄλοῶν) threshing, or threshing-time, Xen. Oec. 18, 5, cf. ἄμνητος.

Ἀλόθεν, adv., (ἄλς) from or out of the sea, also ἐξ ἀλόθεν, Il. 21, 335.

Ἀλοῖα, Att. αλοῖα, poet. for ἄλοῶν, q. v., γῆν χειρὶν αλοῖα, she smote the earth with her hands, Il. 9, 568.

Ἀλοιδόρητος, ον, (α priv., λοιδορέω) unreviled, not railed at: not to be reviled, Soph. Fr. 731. Adv. -τως.

Ἀλοιδόρος, ον, (α priv., λοιδορός) not reviling or railing, Aesch. Ag. 412.

Ἀλοῖον, 2d. aor. opt. of ἄλίσκομαι.

Ἀλοήτης, ἡ, ὁ, (αλοῖα) a threshing, grinder, σιδηρός, Nonn.: ἄλ. ὀδόντες, the grinders, Lat. molares, also called γόμφιοι, Anth.

Ἀλοῖμα, ατος, τό, = ἄλειμμα, ἐπάλειψις, Soph. Fr. 73.

Ἀλοῖμος οὔ, ὁ, = foreg., Soph. Fr. 83C.

Ἀλολήτρος, ὄν, = ἄλολήτριος Soph. O. C. 371, acc. to Herm.

Ἀλοῖτης, ον, ὁ, Aeol for ἄλειτης, Emped. ap. Plut.

Ἀλοῖτις, ἰδός, ἡ, (ἄλειταιν) Avenger of crime, of Minerva, Lyc. 936.

Ἀλοῖτος, οὔ, ὁ, (ἄλειταιν) = ἄλειτης, Lyc. 136.

Ἀλοῖφατος, α, ον, for anointing, Lyc. 579: from

Ἀλοφῆ, ἡς, ἡ, (ἀλείφω) any thing with which one can smear or anoint: in Hom. usu. hogs' lard, grease, both while in the carcass, Il. 9, 208, and when melted for use, Il. 17, 390: but also of an unguent for suppling the limbs and softening the skin, as early as Od. 6, 220; 21, 179: then in gen. ointment, pitch, varnish, paint, etc., Plat.—II. an anointing, smearing, varnishing, etc., Plut. Thes. 23.—III. an effacing, blotting out: also an assure, La. ἔτιμα, Plut.

Ἀλοῖω, poet. for ἄλοῶ, ἔλοῶ, Epigr. ap. Diog. L. 7, 31.

Ἀλοκίζω, (ἄλος) to trace furrows, esp. like Lat. arare, in waxen tablets, to write, draw, Ar. Vesp. 850: also to scratch, tear, Lyc.

Ἀλοκράτης, ον, ὁ, Halocrates, son of Hercules, Apollod. 2, 7, 8.

Ἀλόνησος, ον, ὁ, also wr. Ἀλόνησος, Halonnesus, an island in the Aegean sea, with a city in it of the same name, Dem., Strab., etc.—2. an island not far from Mount Corycus in Ionia, Strab.

Ἀλόντε, [ᾶ] dual part. aor. of ἄλίσκομαι, Hom.

Ἀλός, οκος, ἡ, a poet. form of αὔλας, never used in nom. sing., a furrow ploughed in a field, Aesch. Ag. 1016; hence ploughed land, corn land: metaph. βαθεῖαν ἄλοκα διὰ φρονέος καρποῦμενος, reaping the produce of the deep soil of his soul, Aesch. Theb. 593, cf. Ruhnk. Tim.: also metaph. of a wife as the fruitful mother of children, σπεῖρειν τέκνον ἄλοκα, Eur. Phoen. 18; and in pl. met. of the nuptial bed, πατρῷαι ἄλοκες, Soph. O. T. 1210, cf. ἄρω.—2. a furrow in the skin, a gash, wound, ὄνυχος, Aesch. Cho. 25, ὁρόρος, Eur. H. F. 164.—3. a hollow way, gutter, Emped. 251. (Prob. like αὔλας, Dor. ὄλας in Hom. ὄλας, from ἔλκω, Butt. Lexil. p. 537.)

Ἀλόπη, ἡς, ἡ, Alope, daughter of Cercyon, beloved by Neptune, Ar. Ag. 559.—2. a city in Locris, opposite Euboea, Thuc. 2, 26.—3. a city in Phthiotis, Il. 2, 682: hence ὁ Ἀλοπεῖς, and Ἀλοπίτης.

Ἀλοπήγνια, ἰων, τά, salt-works, salt-pits, Strab.: from

Ἀλοπήγος, ὄν, (ἄλς, πήγνυμι), one who prepares salt, works in a salt-pit, Nic. Al. 518.

Ἀλόπιος, ον, ὁ, Aloprius, son of Hercules, Apollod. 2, 7, 8.

Ἀλόπιστος, ον, (α priv., λέπω) not barked or peeled, Theophr.

Ἀλόπος, ον, (α priv. λέπω) not hatched, of flax, Ar. Lys. 736.

Ἄλος, ον, ὁ and ἡ, Alus, a city of Phthiotis, Il. 2, 682; in Strab. Ἄλος, who also speaks of a city of this name in Locris. Hence ὁ Ἀλεύς or Ἀλεύς, an inh. of Alus.

Ἀλογάνθινος, ἡ, ον, (ἄλς, ἄνθος) prepared with brine, Diosc.

Ἀλογᾶνη, ἡς, ἡ, a zoophyte belonging to the class of ἄλκυνδια, strictly ἄλός ἄνη, foam of the sea, Hom.

Ἀλοσκόροdon, ον, τό, a name for the caper-tree, Diosc.

Ἀλοσύνδη, ἡς, ἡ, (ἄλς, ὕδνη), unless it be merely a poet. form ἄλοσυνή = ἄλῖα the sea-born, epith. of Amphitrite, Od. 4, 404, where the seals are called children of Halosydne. As appellat., Il. 20, 207, where Thetis is named ἐνπλόκαμος ἄλοσύνδη, fair-haired child of the sea.

Ἀλότριψ, ἱρός, ὁ, (ἄλς, τρίβω) = ἄλἐτριβανος, a pestle to pound salt, Anth.

Ἀλόνυντιον, ον, τό, Haluntium, (also wr. Ἀλόντιον) a city of Sicily, Dion H. 1, 51.

Ἀλουργημα, ατος, τό, = αλουργίς, Liban.

Ἀλουργίς, v. αλουργός.

Ἀλουργία, α, ἡ, = αλουργίς, Philost.

Ἀλουργιάτος, αἶα, αἶον, = αλουργός, Ar. ap. A. B. 380.

Ἀλουργίδον, ον, τό, dim. from αλουργίς, Boeckh Inscr. 1, p. 246.

Ἀλουργίς, ἰδός, ἡ, a purple robe, Ar. Eq. 967.

Ἀλουργοβύβης, ἐς, (Ἀλουργό βαπτόν) purple-dyed, Clem. Al.

Ἀλουργοπώλης, ον, ὁ, (Ἀλουργό πωλέω) a dealer in purple, Arist. Met. E. Hence

Ἀλουργοπωλική, ἡς, ἡ, sub. τέχνη the trade of an Ἀλουργοπώλης.

Ἀλουργός, ὄν, later also ἡ, ὅν, ἄν, ἄν, and in better Att. αλουργή, ἐς (ἄλς, * ἐργω) strictly, wrought in or from the sea, hence dyed with sea-purple, i. e. of a genuine purple, as distinguished from imitations, strict in Aesch. Ag. 946, αλουργῇ, purple robes Plat. has both forms, Phaedr. 110 C; Rep. 429 D: on the colour itself, v. Arist. Col. 5.

Ἀλουργός, οῦν, = foreg., hence neut. in Plat. Tim. 68 B. Bekk.

Ἀλουνσία, ας, ἡ, (ἄλουντος) a being unwashed, want of the bath, Hdt. 3, 52.

Ἀλυντέω, to be ἄλυντος, not to bathe, Hipp.: from

Ἀλυντος, ον, (α priv., λύνω) unwashed, not bathing, Philby, Eur., and A.

Ἀλόφος, ον, Hom. ἄλοφος, (α priv., λῶφος) without a crest, Il. 10, 258: opp. to εὐλόφος, Anst.

Ἀλόχευτος, ον, (α priv., λοχεύω) unborn: born not in the natural way, as Minerva, Coluth. 180.—Il. that has not given birth, virgin, Nonn. Dion. 41, 53.

Ἀλόχος, ον, ἡ, (α copul., λέχος) the partner of one's bed, bedfellow, spouse, Hom. like ἄκοιτις, also a leman, concubine, Il. 9, 336, Od. 4, 623.—Ep. word, also used by Trag.—II. (α priv.), free from the throes of child birth, a maid, Plat. Theat. 149 B.

Ἄλω, Ep. for Ἀλῶν, ἄλῶ, imperat. from ἄλῶμαι, Od. 5, 377.

ἌΛΟ Ω, assumed as pres., from wh. to form some tenses of ἄλίσκομαι.

Ἄλπεις, εων, αἱ, the Alps, Strab. etc.; also τὰ Ἄλπεια ὄρη, Strab.; τὰ Ἄλπεινὰ ὄρη, Polyb. 2, 14, 8; τὰ Ἄλπια, Posidon. ap. Ath.; ἡ Ἄλπις, ior, Dion. P. 295; τὰ Ἀλβιόνια, Strab.: hence ὁ Ἄλπειος, the inhab. bitants of the Alps, Strab.

Ἄλπηνος, οὔ, ἡ, and Ἀπληνός, Alpinus or Alpeini, a city near Thermopylae, Hdt. 7, 176, 216.

Ἄλπις, ἰός, ὁ, Alpiss, a river of Italy, a tributary of the Danube, Hdt. 4, 49.—2, ἡ, v. Ἄλπεις.

Ἄλπιστος, ον, ὁ, Alipistus, a Persian leader, Aesch. Pers. 982.

Ἄλπιστος, ἡ, ον, superl. from ἄλπνος, which however is only found in the compd. ἑσπάλπνος, q. v., sweetest, loveliest, Pind. I. 5, 14 (acc. to some from ἔλπω, others from ἄλφος; but perh. rather akin to θάλπω).

Ἄλπινος, ον, ὁ, Alpinus, a mountain and city in Macedonia, Aeschin., Strab.

ἌΛΣ, ἄλός, ὁ, (cf. Lat. S. AL, our SALT) A. in sing. mostly to denote a grain or lump of salt, and then usu. ἄλός χόνδρος, ἄλς χόνδρος or χονδρίτης, Elmsl. Ar. Ach. 526, in plur. to denote salt as prepared for use, Od. 11, 123, Hdt., and Att.; poets however sometimes use sing. for plur., as Il. 9, 214. Proverb. phrases: ὀδὸν ἄλα ὀρί, not even a grain of salt, Od. 17, 451. ἄλς συναναλώσαι, Arist. Eth. N. 8, 3; and τὸν ἄλῶν συγκατεσθόκηδεναι μέδμενον, to have eaten a bushel of salt together, i. e. to be old friends, Plut. 2, 94 A: hence ποῦ ἄλς; ποῦ τράπεζα; Dem. 400, 16: τοὺς ἄλς παραβαίνειν, to violate the rights of hospitality, Id. 401, 3: further, ἄλδι δὲ φόρτος ἐνθεν ἄλῶν ἐνθ' ἐβη said

of men who had lost what they had got, Paroemiogr.—II.—*άλμη*, brine, *Lat. miria*, Call.: also *άλος ένθος*, cf. *άλοςάινθος*.—III. *άλες*, salt-works, *Lat. salinae*. Dion H. 2, 55.—IV. *άλες*, also metaph. like *Lat. sales*, witciness, wit, Plut.—B. *ή Thesea*, oft. in Hom., and poets, rare in prose: *άλος*, at sea, by sea, Od. 12, 27: sometimes seemingly pleonast. *πόντος άλος*, Il. 21, 59, *άλος πελάγη* or *πέλαγος*, Theogn. 10, Eur. Tro. 88, but also *πελάγων άλες*, Soph. Ant. 966, and *πελαγία άλες*, Aesch. Pers. 427.

Άλσηίδες *ων*, αλ, (άλσος) grove- *nymphs*, Ar. Rh. 1, 1066.

Άλσινη, *ης*, *ή*, an unknown plant, perh. a kind of *cerastium*, Plin.

Άλσιον, *ον*, τό, *Alsium*, a town of Etruria, Strab.

Άλσις, *εως*, *ή*, (άλλομαι) a spring- *ing*, leaping, Arist. Eth. N.

Άλσο, Ep. syncop. 2 sing. aor. 2 of *άλλομαι*, Hom.

Άλσος, *εως*, τό, a place grown with trees and grass, a grove, esp. a sacred grove, Hom., and Hdt.: but also any grove or wood, Il. 20, 8, Od. 10, 350: lastly—*τέμενος*, any hallowed place or lawn, even without trees, Il. 2, 506, Böckh *Ind. O.* 3, 19: hence also *πόντιον άλσος*, *Lat. Neptunia prata*, the ocean-plain, Aesch. Pers. 111, cf. *Suppl.* 868. (Prob. from **άλδω*, *άλδαινω*, and so strictly a fresh, green place: acc. to Döderl. from *άλλομαι*, as *saltus* from *salio*.) Hence

Άλωδής, *εως*, (άλσος, είδος) like a grove, woodland, Eur. 1. A. 141.—II. *growing* in woods, of plants, Theophr.

Άλπηρες, *ων*, οί, (έλλομαι) weights held in the hand to give an impetus in leaping, Arist. Probl.: something like dumb-bells, v. Juv. 6, 241, Martial, 7, 6, cf. Müller, Archäol. d. Kunst, § 423, 3, and Dict. Antiqq. s. v. *Halteres*. Hence

Άλπηρία, *ας*, *ή*, a leaping with the *άλπηρες*, Artemid.

Άλτης, *ον* Ep. *ao* and *εω*, *ό*, *Altes*, king of the Leleges, Il. 21, 85.

Άλτικός, *ή*, *όν*, (άλλομαι) belonging to, or good at leaping, Xen. Cyr. 8, 4, 20: *άλτικα μόρια*, the parts used in leaping, Arist. Part. An.

Άλτινον, *ον*, τό, *Altinum*, a city in Upper Italy, Strab.

Άλτις, *ιος*, *ό*, the sacred grove of Jove at Olympia, Pind. O. 10, 55. (Pausan. says it is Eleian for *άλσος*.)

Άλτο, Ep. syncop. 3 sing. aor. 2 of *άλλομαι*, Hom.

Άλνάττης, *ον* Ion. *εω*, acc. *εα*, *ό*, *Allyattes*, a king of Lydia, Hdt. 1, 16. *Άλνύβας*, *αντος*, *έ*, *Allybas*, a city mentioned in Od. 24, 304, acc. to some—later Metapontum, to others—*Άλνύβη*. [*άλν*—]

Άλνύβη, *ης*, *ή*, *Allybe*, a city on the Pontus Euxinus, Il. 2, 857.

Άλνύζια, *ας*, and *Άλνύζεια*, *ας*, *ή*, *Allyzia*, a city of Acarnania, Thuc. 7, 31: hence *ό Άλνύζιος*, an inhabitant of *Al*, Diod. S. 18, 11.

Άλνύζεος, *εως*, *ό*, *Allyzeus*, son of Icarus, founder of the city Allyzia, Strab.

Άλνκη, *ης*, *ή*, (άλνώ) = *άλνσις*, *έλνσμός*, Hipp. [*άλν*]

Άλνκίς, *ίδος*, *ή*, (άλες) a salt-spring, Strab.—II. saltiness, Plut.

Άλνκός, *ή*, *όν*, salt, like *άλνκρός*, Ar. Fr. 65.

Άλνκος, *ον*, *ό*, *Halycus*, a river of Sicily near Agrigentum, Diod. S. 15, 7.—2 a statuaty of Sicyon, Paus. 6, 1, 3

Άλνκος, *ον*, *ό*, *Allycus*, son of Sciron Plut. Thes. 32.

Άλνκόσμηνα, *ης*, *ή*, (άλνκός, *σμήνα*) a kind of myrrh, Hipp.

Άλνκότης, *ητος*, *ή*, saltiness, Theophr.

Άλνκρός, *ά*, *όν*, = *θαλνκρός*, warm, lukewarm, Nic.

Άλνκτάζω, *-άσω*, (άλνώ) to be in trouble or distress, Hdt. 9, 70. So too in Gramm. *άλνκταινω*, *άλνκτέω*, *άλνκτῆμαι*, *άλνλκτῆμαι*: cf. *άλνσ-κω*, *άλνσκάζω*, and *Lat. allucino*.

Άλνκτοπέδη, *ή*, (a priv., *λνώ*, *πέδη*) indissoluble bonds or fetters, usu. in plur., Hes. Th. 521, Ap. Rh., and Anth.

Άλνκτος, *ον*, (άλνώ) troubled.

Άλνκτσννη, *ης*, *ή*, a state of distress.

Άλνκώδης, *ες*, (άλνκός, είδος) like salt, saltish, Hipp.

Άλνύμαντος, *ον*, (a priv., *λνμáινω*) unhurt, unimpaired, Plut. [v]

Άλνύνομος, *ον*, *ό*, *Allynomus*, masc. pr. n. Plut.

Άλνύς, *εως*, *ή*, (άλνσκω) a shunning, avoiding, Aesch. Ag. 1300.

Άλνύπητος, *ον*, (a priv., *λνπέω*) not pained or grieved, Soph. Tr. 168.—II. act. not paining or distressing, Soph. O. C. 1662. Adv.—*τως*, in latter signif., Plat. Legg. 958 E.—III. as pr. n. *Allypetus*, a Spartan, Xen. Hell. 5, 4, 52. [v]

Άλνύτία, *ας*, *ή*, freedom from pain or grief, cheerfulness, Arist. Rhet.—II. act. harmless, Theophr.: and

Άλνύτις, *άδος*, *ή*, a herb that stills pain, Medic.: from

Άλνύτος, *ον*, (a priv., *λνπη*) without pain, grief, or sorrow, unpaired, unhurt, freq. in Att. from Soph. downwards: c. gen. *άλ. γήρως*, without the pains of age, Soph. O. C. 1519, *άτης*, El. 1002: *τό άλνπον* = *άλνπια*, Plat.: adv.—*πως*, *άλ. ζην*, *διάγειν*, etc., to live free from pain and sorrow, Plat., Isocr., etc.—II. act. not paining or troubling, causing no pain or grief, harmless, Plat., etc.: *όλνος*, Hermipp. Phorm. 2, 5, cf. Eur. Bacch. 425: *άλνπως τοίς άλλοίς ζην*, to live without offence to others, Isocr. 233 D.—III. *άλνπον*, τό, = *άλνπιάς*, Diosc.—IV. as masc. pr. n. *Allypus*, Polyb. Paus.

Άλνρος, *ον*, (a priv., *λνρα*) without the lyre, unaccompanied by it, *ήμνοι άλνροι*, perh. of the wild sad strains of the flute, as opp. to the lyre, Eur. Alc. 461, cf. Müller Eumen. 918, Eur. Hel. 185, etc.: of death, Soph. O. C. 1223.—2. *unpoetic*, Plat. Legg. 810 B.

Άλνς, *νος*, *ό*, (άλνώ, *άλη*) listlessness, ennui, Hipp., and Plut.

Άλνς, *ος*, *ό*, *Halys*, a river of Asia Minor, flowing into the Euxine, Hdt. 1, 6.

Άλνσηδόν, adv., in chains.

Άλνσθαίνω, (άλνώ) to be sick or weak, Hipp., also *άλνσθαινω*, Call. H. Del. 212: *άλνσταινω* also occurs Hesych.

Άλνσιδετος, *ον*, (άλνσις, *δέω*) bound in chains, fettered.

Άλνσιδιον, *ον*, τό, dim. from *άλν-σις*.

Άλνσιδωτός, *ή*, *όν*, (as if from a verb *άλνσιδώνω*) wrought or linked like a chain, *άλ. θώρας*, chain armour, a mail shirt, Polyb. 6, 23, 15.

Άλνσιον, *ον*, τό, dim. from sq., Menand. p. 92.

Άλνσις, *εως*, *ή*, sometimes wrongly written *Άλνσις*, a chain, bond, Hdt. 9, 74, and Att.: sometimes also for or-

nament, Ar. Fr. 309, 12. (usi. *deriv* from *λνώ*, but dub.)

Άλνσις, *εως*, *ή*, (άλνώ) distress, anguish, Hipp.

Άλνσιτέλης, *ας*, *ή*, damage, pre- *judice*, Polyb.: from

Άλνσιτέλης, *ές*, (a priv., *λνώ*, *τέ-λος*) unprofitable, bringing in nothing Hipp.: hence hurtful, prejudicial, Xen. Adv.—*λως*, Xen. Mem. 1, 7, 3.

Άλνσκάζω, *ι*, *-άσω* strengthd. *τογ* *άλνσκα*, Hom. has pres. and impf., but forms the other tenses from *άλνσκα*: Nonn. has the aor. *άλνσ-κάσει*, cf. sq.

Άλνσκάνω, lengthd. form from *άλνσκα*, restored by Wolf in Od. 22, 330, for *άλνσκασε*, from Apoll. Lex., and the Harl. MS.

Άλνσκα, fut. *άλνξω*, Hom., and Soph., *άλνξομαι*, Hes. Op. 363: aor. *ήλνξα* (*άλννομαι*) To flee from, shun, avoid, forsake, c. acc, i. freq. in Hom., e.g. Il. 10, 371, Od. 12, 335: rarely like *θεύω*, c. gen., Soph. Ant. 488, El. 627: absol. to escape, get off, *όθεν ούτως ήεν άλνξαι*, Od. 22, 460, *ποτι άστυ άλνξαι*, Il. 10, 348: *έν Γερώνη άλνξεν*, he escaped by staying in G., Hes. Fr. 22.—II. intrans. to wander about, like *άλνώ*, Ap. Rh. 4, 57. A poet., and chiefly Ep. word, mostly used in pres. and aor. [*α*]

Άλνσμός, *ον*, *ό*, (άλνώ) distress, anguish: esp. of the tossing about of sick persons, Hipp.

Άλνσμώδης, *ες*, (άλνσμός, είδος) uneasy, troubled, Hipp.

Άλνσσον, *ον*, τό, (a priv., *λνζω*) a plant used to check the hiccup, Diosc.

Άλνσσος, *ον*, (a priv., *λνσσα*) *πηγή*, *Allysus*, a fountain in Arcadia curing canine madness, Paus. 8, 19, 3.

Άλνσσω, *ι*, *-άσω*, Hipp., (άλνώ) to be uneasy, the pres. only in Il. 22, 70, *άλνσσοντες περι θυμώ*: Q. Sm. 14, 24, has a plqpf. pass. *άλνλνκτε*, was disquieted (Sometimes wrongly *de iv* from *λνσσα*.)

Άλνσταινω, v. *άλνσθαίνω*.

Άλντάρης, *ον*, *ό*, (*Άλντης*, *άρχω*) a chief of the *Άλνται*, Luc. Hermot 40.

Άλντης, *ον*, *ό*, a police-officer, Lat. *Lictor*.

Άλντος, *ον*, (a priv., *λνώ*) not to be loosed or broken, indissoluble, *πέδα*, Hom., *δεσμά*, Aesch., etc.: hence imperishable, Pind. P. 4, 383; continuous, ceaseless, Soph. El. 230: also of substances, indissoluble, Arist. Meteor.—2. inexplicable, late.—II. not loosed or dissolved, Plat. Tim. 60 E. Adv.—*τως*, Plat.

Άλνχνος, *ον*, (a priv., *λνχνος*) without lamp or light, Eur. Ino 17.

Άλνώ, sometimes written *άλνω*, used only in pres. and impf., (*άλη*, *άλννμαι*) to wander, but in older and better authors, where the word is solely poet., only of the mind, to be ill at ease, be troubled, distracted, frantic, be beside one's self, Il. 5, 352, Od. 9, 398, etc.: to be at a loss, not know what to do, like *άπορείν*, Soph. Phil. 174, cf. Heyne, Il. 5, 352: to be weary, *εννυγί*, Ael.: more rarely to be beside one's self for joy, or pride, Od. 18, 333, cf. *γαυριάν*, and Jac. A. P. p. 760.—II. in late authors, as Plut., Luc., etc., to wander or roam about. There are many collat. forms, *άλνσσω*, *άλνκτέω*, *άλνκτάζω*, *άλνκταινω*, *άλνκτῆμαι*, *άλνσθαίνω*: whereas *άλνσκάω*, *άλνσκάω*, are more akin to *άλννομαι*. [v] in Hom., except once at the end of the verse, Od. 9, 398: *α* in later Ep., *υ* in Att., Gräfe

Med. 25, Meineke Cur. Crit. Ath. p. 54.]

†*Ἀλυνδής*, *ες*, (ἄλυν, εἶδος) *fit for wandering in*, *τόλιν*, dub. in Hipp.

†*Ἀλφα*, *τό*, indecl. v. a. imit.

†*ἈΛΦΑΝΩ*, aor. ἤλφον, opt. ἔλφοι: Hom. uses the aor. only, but the pres. occurs in Eur. Med. 298, and Fr. Comm., v. Elmsl. ad l.—*To bring in, yield*, βίονον, ἐκατόμβιον, κυρίον ὄνον, ἄζιον ἄλφειν, Od. 17, 250, II. 21, 79, Od. 15, 452; 20, 383: metaph. φθόνον ἄλφαινε, *to incur envy*, Eur. i. c. The forms ἄλφῶ, Dor. ἄλφάδω, ἄλφαινα, ἄλφαινα, ἄλφω, ἄλφω, with the signf. *to find, get, win*, are found only in Gramm. (the root ἄλφ is prob. akin to λαβ-, λαβ- = λαμβάνω, λαβεῖν.)

†*Ἀλφραία*, Ἀλφειονία, *ας*, and Ἀλφειούσσα, *ς*, ἡ, appell. of Diana in Elis, Paus. 6, 22, 5, Strab.

†*Ἀλφειός*, οὐ, ὁ, *Alpheus*, a river of Elis, II. 7, 15, Pind., etc., also the river-god, cf. Luc. Dial. M. 3.—2. masc. pr. n. Hdt. 7, 227, etc.

†*Ἀλφειώσα*, *ης*,=Ἀλφραία.

†*Ἀλφειός*, οὐ, ὁ,=Ἀλφειός, Pind.

†*Ἀλφειοβία*, *ας*, ἡ, (v. sq.) *Alphesiboea*, daughter of Phoenix, mother of Adonis, Apollod. 3, 14, 4.—2. wife of Alcmaeon, Paus. 8, 21, 8.—3. daughter of Bias and Pero, Theocr. 3, 45.

†*Ἀλφειοβίος*, οἶα, οἶον, (ἄλφειν, βοῦς) strictly *bringing in oxen*: hence παρθένου ἄλφειοβίαι, II. 18, 593, maidens who yield their parents many oxen as presents from their suitors: hence in genl. *wooded with rich presents*: but ὕδωρ ἄλφ. of the Nile, water that yields fat oxen by enriching the pastures, Aesch. Suppl. 855.

†*ἈΛΦΗ*, ἡς, ἡ, (ἰλφάινω) *produce*, *γαῖα*, Lyc. 549.

†*Ἀλφημ*, ατος, τό,=foreg., esp. the sum for which a contract is made by a builder, etc., Bxsh Inscr. 2, p. 221.

†*Ἀλφισσώω*, *τι* be worth much, *to sell well*, Hippion. Fr. 30.

†*Ἀλφιστήρ*, ἡρος, ὁ,=sq., Or. Sib.

†*Ἀλφιστής*, οὐ, ὁ, (ἄλφειν) an old word used by Hom. only in Od., and always in phrase ἄνδρες ἄλφισταί, acc. to Eustath. *inventive, reasoning men*, as distinguished from brutes, but rather (acc. to Homeric usage of the verb) *gain-seeking, enterprising, industrious men*, ἄνδρες *not ἄνθρωποι*, and in Hes. Op. 82, even greedy, covetous: hence esp. applied to trading, sea-faring people, Or. 13, 261, H. Apoll. 458, and so the Phaeacians are said to be *εἰς ἄνδρες ἄλφισταί*, Od. 6, 8. Cf. Nitsch. Od. 1, 349. Eur., but also used once or twice by Trag.—II. a kind of fish that went in pairs, Epich. p. 27: hence of *lewd men*, Ath. 281 F.

†*Ἀλφιστικός*, οὐ, ὁ,=ἄλφιστής II, Arist. ap. Ath. 281 F.

†*Ἀλφί*, τό, poet. indecl. abbrev. form from ἄλφιστον, Epich. p. 111, cf. Ruhnk. H. Hom. Cer. 208.

†*Ἀλφίνος*, οὐ, ὁ, *Alphinus*, i. nase. pr. n. Plut.

†*Ἀλφισταμβός*, ὁ, (ἄλφιστα, ἰμειβω) a dealer in ἄλφιστα, Ar. Av. 491, etc.

†*Ἀλφίται*, or ἄλφιστία, *ας*, ἡ, a preparing of ἄλφιστα.

†*Ἀλφίτειον*, οὐ, τό, a mill for grinding ἄλφιστα, dub.

†*Ἀλφίτευς*, εὐς, ὁ, a barley miller, Hyperid. ap. Poll. 7, 18.

†*Ἀλφιστῶν*, adv., like ἄλφιστα, Disc. : esp. of fractures, where the bone is much shivered, Gal.

†*Ἀλφιστήριος*, ἰα, *ικν*, also *ρός*, ἄ, ὄν of, belonging to ἄλφιστα, ἄγγειον, a meal-tub, Antiph. Bomb. 1.

†*Ἀλφιστοδής*, *ες*, (ἄλφιστον, εἶδος) like ἄλφιστα, Poet. de Vir. Herb. 77.

†*Ἀλφιστόμηκος*, *ης*, ἡ, (ἄλφιστον, θήκη) a vessel for holding ἄλφιστα.

†*Ἀλφιστομαντις*, *εως*, ὁ, ἡ, (ἄλφιστον, μάντις) one who divines from ἄλφιστα, v. ἄλφιστομαντις.

†*ἈΛΦΙΤΟΝ*, οὐ, τό, *peeled or pearl-barley*, Lat. *polenta*: in sing. only in Hom. in phrase ἄλφιστον ἀκτῆ, *barley-meal, barley cakes*, II. 11, 631, Od. 2, 355, and in Medic. (v. inf.): elsewhere in plur. ἄλφιστα, *barley-groats*, and the cakes or porridge made thereof, as early as Od. 19, 197: Hom. calls it *μυελὸν ἄνδρῶν*, *man's marrow*, not unlike our staff of life: of this meal was made also a kind of barley-water, Hipp., and poultice, Diosc.: it was used too as powder by the Κανφρόροι, cf. Ar. Eccl. 732, Hermipp. The. 2.—II. in genl. any meal or groats, as of wheat or pulse, Hipp.: even λιθοῖο ἄλφιστα, Orph.—III. metaph. *one's bread, daily bread*, Ar. Plut. 219: and so πατρώα ἄλφ., *one's patrimony*, Id. Nub. 107.

†*Ἀλφιστοπιτα*, *ας*, ἡ,=ἄλφιστία, Xen. Mem. 2, 7, 6.

†*Ἀλφιστοπός*, οὐ, ὁ, (ἄλφιστον, ποιεῖν) a preparer of ἄλφιστα, Oenom. ap. Euseb.

†*Ἀλφιστοπῶλης*, οὐ, ὁ, (ἄλφιστον, πωλεῖν)=ἄλφιστομωβός, Nicoph. Chir. 1: fem. ἄλφιστοπῶλης, ἰδος, ἡ, ἄλφ. στοῦ, the flour-market at Athens, Ar. Eccl. 682.

†*Ἀλφιστοπλητήριον*, οὐ, τό, a market for ἄλφιστα.

†*Ἀλφισσιτέω*, ὦ, (ἄλφιστον, σίτος) *to eat, live on* ἄλφιστα, or bread made thereof, Xen. Cyr. 6, 2, 28.

†*Ἀλφιστοσκῶπος*, οὐ, ὁ, (ἄλφιστον, σκοπεῖν)=ἄλφιστομαντις.

†*Ἀλφιστοφάγος*, οὐ, (ἄλφιστον, φαγεῖν) eating ἄλφιστα, Ael. [ῶ]

†*Ἀλφιστοχρῶς*, *ωτος*, ὁ, ἡ, (ἄλφιστον, χρῶς) of the colour of ἄλφιστα, κεφαλή, a powdered, i. e. hoary head, Ar. Fr. 453.

†*Ἀλφίτω*, ὅς contr. οὐς, ἡ, like Ἰακίω, a spectre or bugbear with which nurses frighten children, Plut.

†*Ἀλφί*, opt. aor. of ἄλφάνω, Hom.

†*Ἀλφισπροσῶπος*, οὐ, (ἄλφος, πρόσ-ωπον) white faced, Hippiastr.

†*Ἀλφισρύγχος*, οὐ, (ἄλφος, ρύγχος) with white snout or mouth, Id.

†*Ἀλφός*, οὐ, ὁ, a kind of leprosy, esp. on the face, Lat. *vitiligo*, Hes. Fr. 5: later *λευκή*, (akin to *albus*, as ὀρόφος, ὀρφανός, to orphan.)

**ἈΛΦΩ*, assumed pres. from which to form the aor. of ἄλφάω.

†*Ἀλφώδης*, *ες*, (ἄλφός, εἶδος) *leprous*, Gal.

†*Ἀλφαῖδαμος*, οὐ, ὁ, *Alchaedamus*, king of the Rhambaei, in Syria, Strab.

**ἈΛΩ*, assumed as root of ἄλδω, ἄλδαινα, ἄλθω, ἄλθεω, ἄλθαινα, ἄλῃω, ἄλεινω, *alo, halo, olo, adolesco*.

†*Ἀλωά*, Dor. for ἄλωγ, Theocr.

†*Ἀλῶα*, οὐ, τό, (ἄλωγ) a festival of Ceres as inventress of agriculture, like Lat. *Cerealia*, *harvest-home*, Dem. 1385, 2.

†*Ἀλῶα*, ὁδος, or Ἀλῶαδαι, οἶ, Diod. S. 4, 85, Euseb.,=Ἀλῶειδαι.

†*Ἀλῶατος*, *ας*, οὐ, (ἄλωγ) belonging to the threshing-floor: hence Ἀλῶατα, as epith. of Ceres, Orph.

†*Ἀλῶγ*, ὁδος, ἡ=Ἀλῶατα, Theocr. 7, 155, ubi al. Ἀλῶγ.

†*Ἀλῶβητος*, οὐ, (a priv., λῶβάομαι) unhurt: unblamed, Themist.

†*Ἀλῶδης*, *ες*, (ἄλδς, εἶδος) like *αλτ* Plut.

†*Ἀλῶειδαι*, ὦν, οἱ, the *Alويدαι*, i. e. Otus and Ephialtes, sons of Neptunus and Iphimedia the wife of Aloeus, from whom they derive the appell. Apollod. 1, 7, 4.

†*Ἀλῶεινός*, ἡ, ὄν, (ἄλωγ) of or used in a threshing-floor, Anth.

†*Ἀλῶεις*, *εως*, ὁ, one who works on a threshing-floor or a field: a thresher, husbandman, gardener, vine-dresser, etc., Ar. Rh.—II. in Hom. only as prop. n. Aloeus, II. 5, 306.—2. son of Helius, king of Alopia, Paus. 2, 38.

†*Ἀλῶγ*, ἡς, ἡ, sometimes written ἄλωγ, a poet. word used in Ep. and Anth. for Att. ἄλωγ: Dor. ἄλῶα—I. a threshing-floor, II. 5, 499, etc., Hes. Op. 597.—II. any levelled plot of ground sown or planted, a garden, orchard, vineyard, etc., II. 9, 534, etc.: but Ποσειδάωνος ἄλ., like ἄλσος, the sea, Lat. *Neptunia prata*, Opp.—III. a halo of the sun or moon, Arat.

†*Ἀλῶγ*, Ep. for ἄλῶ, 3 sing. subj. aor. 2 of ἄλίσκομαι, II. 14, 81: but—II. ἄλῶγ, Ep. for ἄλῶγ, 3 sing. opt., Hom.

†*Ἀλῶιδαι*, οἶ,=Ἀλῶειδαι, Ar. Rh. 1, 484.

†*Ἀλῶιος*, *ας*, οὐ,=ἄλῶεινός, Nic.

†*Ἀλῶις*, ἰδος, ἡ, v. Ἀλῶγ.

†*Ἀλῶιτης*, οὐ, ὁ,=ἄλῶγ, Anth.

†*Ἀλῶκанти*, Dor. for ἄλῶκασι, 3 pl. perf. of ἄλίσκομαι, Plut.

†*Ἀλῶμεναι*, Ep. for ἄλῶναι, inf. aor. 2 of ἄλίσκομαι, Hom.

†*Ἀλῶμενος*, *ης*, οὐ, part. from ἄλῶμαι, Hom.

†*Ἀλῶν*, *ωνος*, ἡ,=ἄλῶς, but only found in oblique cases from Arist. downwards.

†*Ἀλῶναι*, inf. aor. of ἄλίσκομαι, Hom.

†*Ἀλῶνευμαι*, dep., *to work on a threshing-floor or a field*, Arp.

†*Ἀλῶνητος*, οὐ, (ἄλς, ὠνεῖμαι) bought with salt: ἄλῶνητα δουλάρια, worthless slaves, esp. those from Thrace, because the Thracians sold men for salt, as the Africans do for brandy.

†*Ἀλῶνια*, *ας*,=ἄλῶς, a threshing floor, Athen.

†*Ἀλῶνίζω*, *to be or work on a threshing-floor*.

†*Ἀλῶνιον*, οὐ, τό, dim. from ἄλῶν.

†*Ἀλῶνιστρίβω*, ὦ, (ἄλῶν, τρίβω) *to beat on a threshing-floor*, Longus.

†*Ἀλῶόφυτος*, οὐ, (ἄλωγ, φύω) vineyard-growth, Nonn. Dion. 13, 267.

†*Ἀλῶπекή*, *ης*, ἡ, Ion. for ἄλῶπекή, Hdt. 7, 75.

†*Ἀλῶπекιος*, *ας*, οὐ, (ἄλῶπекη) *be longing to a fox*, Gal.

†*Ἀλῶпекή*, ἡς, ἡ, Att. contr. from Ion. ἄλῶпекης, sub. ὀρά, a fox-skin, Hdt. 7, 75: proverb. ὅπου ἡ λεοντή μὴ ἐθικνεῖται, προσηγορίαν ἐκεί τῇν ἄλῶпекην, i. e. where force won't do, one must use cunning, Plut. Lys. 7.

†*Ἀλῶпекή*, ἡς, ἡ, and Ἀλῶпекαι ὁ-καί, ὦν, αἰ, *Alopece*, an Attic demus, hence Ἀλῶпекηθεν, from Alopece, Plat. Gorg. 495 D; Ἀλῶпекησι in Alopece, Hdt. 5, 63.

†*Ἀλῶпекία*, *ας*, ἡ, a disease, like the mange of foxes, in which the hair falls off, Soph. Fr. 369: in plur., places where the hair has fallen off, Arist. Probl.—II. the hole or earth of a fox.

†*Ἀλῶпекία*, *ας*, ἡ, *Alopece*, an isl. and in the Palus Maoticus, Strab.

†*Ἀλῶпекίος*, οὐ, ὁ, *fox*: branded with a fox, Luc. Pisc. 47.—II. a kind of shark, Lat. *squal* vulpes, Arist. ap. Ath. 294 I.

Ἄλω τεκίσαις, εως, ἡ, = ἄλω τεκία
I Gal.

Ἀλω τεκιδεύς, εως, ὁ, a fox's cub,
young fox, Ar. Pa. 1067.

Ἀλω τεκιδῶ, f. -ισω, (ἄλω τῆς) to be
a fox, play the fox, deal sily, Lat. vul-
pinari, Ar. Vesp. 1241: proverb. ἄλ-
τρός ἄλω τεκα, to cheat the cheater.—
II. act. to overreach.

Ἄλω τεκίον, ον, τό, dim. from ἄλ-
ω τῆς, a little fox, Ar. Eq. 1076.

Ἀλω τεκίς, ιδος, ἡ, a mongrel be-
tween fox and dog, = κυναλώ τῆς, Xen.
Cyn. 3, 1.—II. a fox-skin cap, Xen.
An. 7, 4, 4.—III. a kind of vine, the
cluster resembling a fox's brush,
Plin.

Ἄλω τεκικόννητος, ον, ἡ, Alorecon-
nesus, a city in the Thracian Cher-
sonese, Dem.

Ἄλω τεκος, ον, ὁ, Aloreus, masc.
pr. n. Paus. 3, 16, 9.—2. a hill near
Haliartus, Plat. Lys. 29.

Ἀλω τεκούρος, ον, ὁ, (ἄλω τῆς,
νύρα) fox-tail, a plant, prob. lagurus,
Theophr.

Ἀλω τεκούρης, ες, (ἄλω τῆς, εἶδος)
fox-like, sly.

Ἀλώ τῆς, εκος, ἡ, also ἄλώ τῆς,
in Anianus 1, acc. to Herm., dat. pl.
ἄλώ τῆς κεσι, Opp.: a fox, first in
Pind. and Hdt.; metaph. of men, a
sly fox, master Reynard, Horace's
anipi sub vulpe latentes. Proverb. τῇ
ἄλώ τεκα ἔλκει μετόπισθεν, he has a
fox's tail, i. e. is a fox in disguise,
Plat. Rep. 365 C: ἄλώ τῆς τὸν βοῦν
ἐλαύνει, i. e. cunning beats force, Pa-
roemiotr.—2. ἄλώ τεκῆ, a fox-skin,
Ruhnk. Tim.: so too λέων for λε-
οντῆ.—II. πτηνῶν δερμύττερα οἷον
ἄλώ τῆς, prob. a kind of flying squir-
rel, Arist. H. A.—III. a sea-fish, =
ἄλω τεκίας, lb.—IV. in plur. ἄλώ-
τεκες, the muscles of the loins, = νε-
ροσμήτορες, Hipp.—V. = ἄλω τεκία I,
Call. Dian. 7.—VI. a kind of dance.
(The fox's Sanscrit name lōṛa is
said to mean carion-eater.) [ᾶ]

Ἀλω τός, ον, = ἄλω τεκώδης, Soph.
Fr. 242.—II. = ἄλώ τῆς, Ignat. Ep. 9.
Cf. Coray Plat. 3, p. 107. Hence

Ἀλω τήροος, ον, contr. -χρους,
ον, (ἄλω τός, χροά) fox-coloured.

Ἄλω τριον, ον, τό, Alorium, a city of
Triphylia, Strab.

Ἄλω τρις, ιδος, Scyl., and Ἄλω τρος,
ον, ἡ, Alorus, a city of Macedonia,
Strab.; hence ὁ Ἄλω τρις, an inhab.
of Al., Polyb., 5, 63, 12.

ἈΛΩΞ, ω, ἡ, later also gen. ἄλωος,
Call., and ἄλωος, (cf. ἄλων) = poet.
ἄλω τῆς, a threshing-floor, Xen. Oec. 18,
6: and from its round shape, also—
II. the disk of the sun or moon; also
of a shield, explained by ἀσπίδος
κύκλον, Aesch. Theb. 489: but later,
as Arist. Mund. 4, 22, a halo round the
sun or moon.—2. a coiled snake, Nic.—
3. a bird's nest, Ael.—4. the pupil of
the eye.

Ἀλώσιμος, ον, (ἄλων) easy to
take, catch, win, or conquer, of places
or persons, πόλις, Hdt. 3, 153, Thuc.
4, 9, and Xen. Cyn. 5, 4, 4.—2. of
the mind, easy to make out or contrive,
Soph. Phil. 863: in law, exposed to
conviction, Aristid.—II. (ἄλωσις) of
or belonging to capture or conquest,
παῖαν ἄλ., a paean of conquest, a
song of triumph on taking a city,
Aesch. Theb. 635: βάσις ἄλ., tidings
of the capture, Id. Ag. 10.

Ἀλώσις, εως, ἡ, (ἄλίσκομαι) a
taking, capture, conquest, destruction,
Pind., Hdt., and Att.: δαίων ἄλ.,
conquest or capture by the enemy,
Aes. I. Theb. 119: means of conquest,

Soph. Phil. 81.—II. as law-term, de-
tection, conviction, Plat. Legg. 920 A.

Ἄλω τός, ἡ, ὄν, later also ὄς, ὄν,
verb adj. from ἄλωναί, to be taken or
conquered, Thuc. 6, 77: attainable,
Soph. O. T. 111.

Ἀλώ τῆτος, ον, (a priv., λωφάω)
unremitting, incessant, Plut. Fab. M.
23.

Ἄλω τῶ, Ep. for ἄλῶ, subj. aor. 2 of
ἄλίσκομαι, Hom.

Ἄμ, for ἀνά, before a word begin-
ning with the labials β, π, φ, or μ,
e. g. ἄμ βωμοῖσι, ἄμ μέσον, ἄμ πε-
δίον, ἄμ πέλαγος, ἄμ φυτά—this
form is mostly Dor., as in Pind., but
also in Hom., and sometimes in Att.
poets, even in Comic.—Buttm. Ausf.
Gr. § 117, Anm. 4, would write ἄμ-
joined with its substantive, as ἄμ πέ-
λαγος, etc.

ἌΜΑ.—I. as adv., at once, usu.
of time, serving to unite two dif-
ferent actions, etc., very oft. added
to τέ., καί, as ἄμ οἰμωγῇ τε καὶ
εὐχολῇ, Il. 8, 64, ἄμα ὠκύμορος
καὶ δίζυρος, Il. 1, 417, σέ θ' ἄμα
κλαῖω καὶ ἔμε, Il. 24, 773: also with
καὶ only, ἄμα πρόσω καὶ ὀπίσ-
σω, Il. 3, 109: with ὁ only, ἄμα μῦ-
θος ἔην, τετέλεστο δὲ ἔργον, Il. 19,
242, which was shortened into ἄμ
ἔπος ἄμ ἔργον, no sooner said than
done: ἄμα μὲν..., ἄμα δέ..., in Att.,
partly..., partly..., Plat. Phaed. 115 D,
Xen. Hell. 3, 1, 2. In prose ἄμα τε...,
καί, may oft. be translated by simul
ac, as soon as, the moment that, as ἄμα
ἠκηκόαμεν τε καὶ τριηράρχους κα-
θίσταμεν, as soon as we heard, we
appointed., Dem. 50, 18, ἄμα διαλ-
λάνονταί καὶ τῆς ἐχθρας ἐπιλυ-
θάνονται, Isocr.: in this case the
former verb oft. becomes a partic., as
ἄμα εἰπόντων ἠνέστη, as soon as he
spoke, he stood up, Xen. An. 3, 1,
47: ἄμα γινόμενοι λαμβάνομεν, at
the moment of our birth we receive, Plat.
Phaed. 76 C: τῆς ἀγγελίας ἄμα ρηθ-
εις ἐβόθουν, as soon as the news
was brought they assisted, Thuc. 2,
5, cf. Valck. Phoen. 1184, Kühner
Gr. Gr. § 666, Obs. 5.—ἄμα μὲν
followed by εἰ δέ, Xen. Cyn. 1, 4, 3;
ἄμα μὲν..., πρὸς δέ..., Hdt. 8, 51,
which are anacolutha. All instances
of the adv. have the notion of time,
though it sometimes involves that of
place, or quality, as ἄμα πάντες
or πάντες ἄμα, ἄμα ὕψος, ἄμα κρα-
τὸς καὶ ἀνύμων.—II. as prep. c. dat.,
at the same time with, together with,
ἄμ' ἡοι, at dawn, Il. 9, 682, etc., Att.
ἄμ' ἔω: so too ἄμ' ἡελίῳ ἀνιόντι
καταδύνει, at sun-rise or sun-set, Il.
18, 136, 210, etc.: ἄμ' ἡμέρῃ, or more
freq. τῇ ἡμέρῃ, Hdt., and Att.: ἄμ'
ἡρὶ ὀρχομένῳ or ἄμα τῷ ἡρὶ, at be-
ginning of spring, v. Thuc. 5, 20, etc.:
sometimes in genl., along with, to-
gether with, as ἄμα τινὶ ἐσθθαι,
ἐλθεῖν, ἀγεῖν, πέμπειν, so too Ἐλέ-
νην καὶ κτήματ' ἄμ' αὐτῇ, Il. 3, 458;
ἄμα πλοῖσι ἀνέμοιο, equally with the
blasts of the wind, Od. 1, 98; twice
repeated, ἄμα αὐτῷ ἄμ' ἔποντο, Od.
11, 371. (Of the same root as a copul.
μοῦθ' ὀμοῖος, Sansc. sa, sam, Lat. simul,
Germ. sannt, zusammen, v. Hartung,
Partikell. 1, p. 226.)

Ἄμῶ, and ἄμῶ, Dor. for ἄμα, Pind.

Ἄμυδοκος, ον, ὁ, Amadocus, a king
of the Odræsy Xen. Hell. 4, 8, 26.

Ἄμαδονάς, ἄδος, ἡ, (ἄμα, δῶς)
usu. in plur., the Hamadryades, nymphs
who came into being and died with
the trees to which they were attach-
ed, Ath.: also Ἀδράς.

Ἄμαζόνειον, ον, -ό, Amazonium,
place in or near Athens, where the
battle with the Amazons was said to
have taken place, Diod. S. 4, 58.

Ἄμαζονίδες, v. Ἀμαζών.

Ἄμαζονικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or be-
onging to the Amazons, Amazonian, Plut.
Pomp. 35; and

Ἄμαζόνιος, ον, = foreg., ὄρη, Ar.
Rh. 2, 977.—2. ὁ, epith. of Apollo in
Laconia, Paus. 3, 25, 2; from

Ἀμαζών, ὄνος, ἡ, usu. in plur., the
Amazons, a warlike nation of women
in Scythia, Il. 3, 189, and Hdt. 4, 110
dwelling on the banks of the Ther-
modon, in the plain of Themiscyra,
hence styled Ἀμαζόνων πεδίον,
Strab.; in Pind. Ol. 13, 124, also
Ἀμαζονίδες.—II. epith. of Diana,
Paus. (usu. derived from a priv.,
μαζός, from the fable that they either
took off or checked the growth of the
right breast, that it might not inter-
fere with the use of the bow; but
this is disproved by works of art in
which, though the right breast is con-
cealed by drapery, its form is plainly
discernible, cf. Anthon's Class. Dict.
s. v.)

Ἀμαθῶν, to be ἄμαθής, untaught,
stupid, Plat., usu. absol., but also c.
acc. or εἰς τι, to be ignorant in a thing,
Legg. 689 C, D.

Ἀμαθεῖ, adv. of ἄμαθής.

Ἀμαθεία, ας, worse form for ἄμα
θία, Buttm. Plat. Men. p. 50.

Ἄμαθείας, ας, ἡ, Amatheia, a Nereid,
Il. 18, 48.

Ἀμαθής, ες, (a priv., μαθεῖν) un-
taught, unlearned, ignorant, and so
stupid, dull, Hdt. 1, 33, and freq. in
Att. from Eur. downwards, of per-
sons and their actions: also coarsely,
boorish, rude, like ἄγροίκος, Wolf
Leptin. p. 339: ἄμαθῆς τὴν ἡμαθίαν
ἐκείνον, stupid with their stupidity,
Plat. Apol. 22 E: ἄμαθεστερον τῶν
νόμων υπερφροσύας παύεσθαι, to be
educated with too little learning to de-
spise the laws, Thuc. 1, 84: also c.
gen. rei, without knowledge of, un-
learned or unskilled in, Thuc. 4, 41,
etc.: more rarely ἄμα περί τιος,
Plat. Eryx. 394 E, τι, Id. Lach. 194
D, πρὸς τι, Plut.: so too ἄμαθώς
ἔχεν τιός, Ael.: also of things, ἄμα
ρώμη, rude force, Eur. Tem. 11, δύ-
νομος, Plut.—II. pass., not learnt,
unknow, Eur. Ion 916. Adv. -θώς,
ἄμαθώς χωρεῖν, of events, to take an
unforeseen course, Thuc. 1, 140.

Ἀμαθήτος, ον, = ἄμαθής, Phryn.
(Com.) Conn. 3.

Ἀμαθίς, ας, ἡ, the state of an ἄμα
θής, want of learning, knowledge,
etc., ignorance, dullness, coarseness,
τινός or περί τι, freq. in Att. prose,
but also in Soph. Fr. 633, and Eur.

Ἀμαθίτις, ιδος, ἡ, (ἄμαθος) dwel-
ling in the sand: ἄμαθίτιδες κόγχαι,
sand-snails, cowries, Epich. p. 22.

Ἀμαθίως, εσσα, εν, contr. ἄμα
θούς, οσσα, ον, = Ep. ἄμαθεις.

ἈΜΑΘΟΣ, ον, ἡ, = ἄμος, ἄμμος
ψάμαθος, Lat. sabulum, sand, a sandy
spot, opp. to sea-sand (ψάμαθος),
Hom.: in plur., the links or dunes by
the sea, H. Hom. Ap. 439. [ᾤμα.]

Ἄμαθος, ον, ὁ, Amathus, a river of
Elis, Strab.

Ἄμαθοῖς, οντος, ἡ, Amathus, a
city of Cyprus, in which Venus had
a famous temple, and was hence
called Ἀμαθοῖσσις, Hdt. 5, 105: hence
adj. Ἀμαθοῖσις, α, ον, of Amathus,
Amathusian, Hdt. 5, 114.

Ἀμύλῳ, (ἄμαθος) to make into
dust utterly destroy, πῶλιν, Il. 9, 593

ἄνδρῳ, Aesch. Pr. 938, ἄμ. ε. φλογὶ σάρκα, Theocr. 2, 26.—2. to hide in the sand, H. Hom. Merc. 140. Only poet.

Ἀμαῶδης, ες, (ἄμαθος, εἶδος) like sand, sandy.

Ἀμαι, Ion. for ἄμα, Call. Lav. Pall. 75.

Ἀμαίετος, ον, (a priv., κατεύομαι) that has never needed a midwife, i. e. virgin, maiden, Nonn. Dion. 41, 133.—II. without aid of midwife, λοχεία, Id.

Ἀμαίμακτος, ἔτη, ετον, irresistible, insupportable, huge, enormous : an old poet. word, first in Hom., of the Chimaera, Il. 6, 179, Od. 14, 311 ; of a mast, of fire, and sea, Hes. ; of the trident, Pind., who also has ἄμ. μένος and κινήμος ; of the Furies, Soph. ; and in late Ep. poets, as Orph. and Q. Sm., of Mars, kings, warriors and weapons. (Acc. to Gramm. from μακρός, or μαμάω, but better from ἄμαχος, μαίμαχος, by a kind of redupl., Göttl. Hes. Th. 319, Lucas Quaest. Lexil. 1, p. 360.)

Ἀμαϊόκριτος, ον, ὁ, Amaeocritus, nasc. pr. n. Polyb. 20, 4, 2.

Ἀμαίλικτος, ας, ἡ, (a priv., μαλακίω) incapability of being softened, hardness, Diod.

Ἀμαλάκτος, ον, (a priv., μαλάσσω) unsoftened, unmitigated, τό ψυχρόν, Plut. : of leather, untanned : metaph. of expressions, harsh, Longin.—II. not to be softened, unfeeling.

Ἀμαλάπτω,=ἄμαλδύνω, Soph. Fr. 413.

Ἀμαλδύνω, f. ἔνδω, poet. for ἄμαλδω, (ἄμαλός) strictly to soften, weaken : hence to crush, destroy, ruin, τεῖχος ἄμαλδύναι, Il. 12, 18, and in pass. 7, 463 : hence in genl. to efface, wipe out, στίβον, Ap. Rh.—2. metaph. to hide, conceal, disguise, εἶδος, H. Hom. Cer. 94 : to keep in the shade, and so to eclipse, excel, Leon. Tar., ἵκε ἄμαλδύω. Poet. word, used also by Hipp.

Ἀμαλή, ἡ,=ἄμαλλα, Lyc.

Ἀμαληνθός, ον, (ἄμαλλα, τέμνω) cutting sheaves, a reaper, Opp. Cyn. 1, 522.

Ἀμαλθακός, ον, (a priv., μαλθάσσω)=ἄμαλτακός, Anth.

Ἀμαλθεία, ας, ἡ, the goat Amalthea which suckled Jupiter, Call. : from its horn flowed nectar, hence κέρας Ἀμαλθείας, the horn of plenty, Anacr. 8, Phocyl. 1 : and in allusion thereto Cicero calls the estate of Atticus Ἀμαλθεῖον, Att. 1, 16 ; 2, 1.

Ἀμαλίζω, later form of ἄμαλλίζω.

Ἀμαλλα, ης, ἡ, (ἄμαλ) a bundle of ears of corn, sheaf, Soph. Fr. 540 : later, ἄμαλ, q. v.—2. the sheaf-band, Philostr.—3. like δράγμα, the standing corn that is to be cut, Q. Sm. 11, 156, 171. Hence

Ἀμαλῶω and ἄμαλλίζω, to bind into sheaves : to bind, tie.

Ἀμαλλών, ον, τό, a sheaf-band.

Ἀμαλδοετήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, (ἄμαλλα, δέω) a binder of sheaves, Il. 18, 553.

Ἀμαλδοετής, οὔ, ὁ,=foreg., Theocr. 10, 44.

Ἀμαλτοόκεα, ας, ἡ, producer of sheaves, Nonn., pecul. fem. of

Ἀμαλτοόκος, ον, (ἄμαλλα, τίκτω) producing sheaves, Nonn. Dion. 7, 84.

Ἀμαλλοφόρος, ον, (ἄμαλλα, φέρω) bringing sheaves, epith. of Ceres.

Ἀμαλός, ἡ, ὅν, Att. ἄμαλός,=ἄπαλός, soft, slight, tender, Lat. tener, in Hom. of young animals, Il. 22, 310, Od. 20, 14 : hence—2. weak, feeble, γέρον, Eur. Hercl. 75 Adv. -λως,

slightly, moderately, Hipp. (from a euphon., μαλακός, acc. to Buttm. Lexil. p. 194 : but Rost derives it from ἄμαλ, in signf. laid low, and so low, small, which connects it with ἄμαλός, and this certainly agrees well with the signf. of its derivs. ἄμαλδύνω, ἄμαλῶ.)

Ἀμαλῶ,=ἄμαλδύνω.

Ἀμάμαζος, voz, also Sapph. 112, νδός, ἡ, a vine trained on two poles, Epich. p. 12.

Ἀμαμήλις, ἰδος, ἡ, (ἄμα, μήλων) a sort of tree with sweet fruit like the pear, prob. a kind of medlar, Hipp. : like ἐμμηλίς.

Ἀμάνδολος,=ἄφανής, as if ἄμαλδανος from ἄμαλδύνω, Alcae. 97.

Ἀμάνιδες, ον, πύλαι, or Ἀμάνικαι, αἱ, the passes of Ἀμάνus, a pass or defile in Mount Amanus, between Cilicia and Syria, Polyb. 6, 57, 5 : Arr. An. 2, 7, 1.

Ἀμάνιται, ὧν, οἱ, a sort of fungi, Diosc.

Ἀμάνων, οὔ, τό, and Ἀμανός, οὔ, ὁ, Mount Amanus, a branch of Taurus, between Cilicia and Syria, Strab.

Ἀμάντιος, ον, (a priv., μαντεύομαι) not prophesied or foretold, Charito.—2. act. not prophesying.

Ἀμαξα, ης, ἡ, Ion. ἄμαξαία, Att. ἄμαξα, (ἄγω) a carriage, esp. a heavy wagon or wain, opp. to the war-chariot (ἄρμα) and in Hom. synon. with ἄπηνη, Lat. plaustrum, four-wheeled, Od. 9, 241, drawn by oxen or mules, for carrying goods, (but also corpses, Il. 7, 426), Il. 24, 782, Od. 6, 37 : βοῦς ὑδ' ἄμαξής, draught-oxen, Xen. An. 6, 4, 22 : ἄμαξα λίθων, σίτων, a wagon-load of stones, of corn, Id. : τρισσῶν ἄμαξων βάρος, a weight of three wagon-loads, Eur. Cycl. 385, cf. 473. Proverbs, ἡ ἄμαξα τὸν βούν (sc. ἔλκει), our "cart before the horse," Luc. Dial. Mort. 6, 2 : ἐξ ἄμαξῆς ὑβρίστις, of gross ribaldrous abuse, Bentr. Phal. p. 180.—2. the carriage of the plough, Lat. currus, Hes. Op. 424, 451 : Charles' wain in the heavens, the great bear (ἄρκτος), Il. 18, 487, Od. 5, 273.—3. a high-road, carriage-road, Anth. (acc. to Pott, from ἄμα, ἄζω, of two axles, i. e. four wheels.)

Ἀμαξίη, Ion. for ἄμαξα, Arat.

Ἀμαξίος, α, ον,=ἄμαξιαός, Nonn.

Ἀμαξάριον, ον, τό, dim. from ἄμαξα.

Ἀμαξεία, ας, ἡ, the loading of a wagon.

Ἀμαξεύς, ἑως, ὁ, a wagner : βοῦς ἄ, a draught-ox, Plut.

Ἀμαξεῖω, (ἄμαξα) to go with a wagon, be a wagner, Arr.—II. in Pass. to be traversed by wagons, have wagon-roads through it, Hdt. 2, 108.—III. metaph. ἄμ. βίοντον, to drag on a weary life, Anth.—IV. to live on a wagon, to be an ἄμαξόβιος, of the Scythians, Philostr.

Ἀμαξήλτος, ον, (ἄμαξα, ἐλάνω) traversed by wagons : ἡ ἄμαξήλατος, sub. ὁδός, a carriage-road.

Ἀμαξήποδες, οἱ, v. ἄμαξόποιν.

Ἀμαξήρης, ες, (ἄμαξα, ἄρω) attached to a wagon or carriage, of, on, or belonging to a wagon or carriage, ἄμ. θρόνος,=δίφορος, Aesch. Ag. 1054 : ἄμ. τρίβος, a high-road, Eur. Or. 1251.

Ἀμαξιά, ας, ἡ, the track of a carriage, dub.

Ἀμαξία, ας, ἡ, Hamaxia, a small city of Cilicia, Strab.

Ἀμαξιαός, αἰα, αἰον, (ἄμαξα) fit for a wagon : large enough to load one, λίθοι, Xen. An. 4, 2, 3.

Ἀμαξεύς, ἑως, ὁ,=ἄμαξεύς.

Ἀμαξικός, ἡ, ον, (ἄμαξα) belonging to a wagon, Theophr.—2. lying towards Charles' wain, or the great northern bear

Ἀμαξίον, ον, τό,=sq., Arist. Mot. An.

Ἀμαξίς, ἰδος, ἡ, dim. from ἄμαξα a little wagon, Lat. plustellum, Hdt. 3 113 : as a toy for children, a go-cart Ar. Nub. 864.

Ἀμαξίτης, ον, ὁ, of a wagon, carried on a wagon, φόρτος, Anth. [ε]

Ἀμαξίτος, ον, Ep. and Lyr. ἄμαξι τός, (ἄμαξα, εἰμι) traversed by wagons ἡ ἄμαξίτος, or ἄμαξίτος, with and without ὁδός, a high-road for wagons, carriage-road, Hom., Theogn., Hdt., etc. : metaph. περὶ τοῦ ἄμαξίτος, Emp. ped. 304.

Ἀμαξίτος, οὔ, ἡ, Hamaxitus, a city on the coast of Troas, Thuc. 8, 101 ; hence ὁ Ἀμαξίτης, an inhabitant of Ham., and ἡ Ἀμαξίτις, the territory of Ham., Strab.

Ἀμαξόβιος, ον, (ἄμαξα, βίος) living in wagons, as nomad tribes do, Strab., cf. Hor. Carm. 3, 24, 10.

Ἀμαξοίκος, ον, (ἄμαξα, οἶκος) dwelling in wagons, of a Scythian nomad tribe, Strab.

Ἀμαξοκύλιστής, οὔ, ὁ, (ἄμαξα, κυλίνδα) a wheelbarrow trundler : the Ἀμαξοκύλισται were a Megarean family, Plut. Qu. Gr. 59.

Ἀμαξοπηγέω, ᾶ, to build wagons, and

Ἀμαξοπηγία, ας, ἡ, wagon-building, Theophr. : from

Ἀμαξοπηγίς, ον, (ἄμαξα, πήγνυμι) building ἄμαξαι, a wainwright, Plut. Per. 12.

Ἀμαξοπληθής, ες, (ἄμαξα, πληθός) filling a wagon, large enough to fill a wagon, like ἄμαξιαός, Eur. Phoen. 1158, cf. χειροπληθής.

Ἀμαξόποδες, οἱ, (ἄμαξα, πός, the pins or bolts of a wagon, used only 1 : plur., also ἄμαξήποδες, Vitruv. 10.

Ἀμαξοροχία, ας, ἡ, (ἄμαξα, τοσχος) the track of a wagon or carriage Callias Cycl. 9, ubi v. Meineke.

Ἀμαξοργία, ας, ἡ,=ἄμαξορηγία, Theophr. : from

Ἀμαξοργός, ον, (ἄμαξα, ἔργω) like ἄμαξοπηγός, making wagons or carriages, ἐξ ἄμαξοργου, to talk cart wrights' slang, Ar. Eq. 464.

Ἀμαξοφόρητος, ον, (ἄμαξα, φέρω) carried in wagons.

Ἀμαρ, ατος, τό, Dor. for. ἡμαρ, Pind.

Ἀμάρα, ας, ἡ, a trench, conduit, Il. 21, 259 : a sewer, drain, Theocr. 27, 52 : also a spring or stream, Ap. Rh. 3, 1392. [ἄμω]

Ἀμαράκινος, ἡ, ον, of amarus or marjoram, Antiph. Thoric.

Ἀμαράκεις, εσσα, εν, like amarus, Nic.

Ἀμαράκον, ον, τό, and ἄμαράκος, ον, ὁ, Lat. amarus, amarus, first in Pherecr. Pers. 2, where the gender is uncertain, but Theophr. has both forms : the Greek species was prob. a bulbous plant : the foreign, called Persian or Aegyptian, answers to our marjoram, strictly σάμφυχον, Diosc., Plin. [μῶ]

Ἀμαράντιος, ἡ, ον, (ἄμαραντος) of amaranth, amaranthine, Philostr.

Ἀμαραντος, ον, (a priv., μαοαίνω) unfading, undecaying, Diosc.—II. as subst. ὁ ἄμ., a never-fading flower, amaranth, Plin.—III. τὰ Ἀμαραντὰ, ὄρη, the montes Amaranthi or Amaranth mountains, a range in Colchis, in which the Phasis rises, hence called ὁ Ἀμαράντιος, Ap. Rh. 2, 399

Ἀμαρῦτος, *ov*,=foreg., Anth., ubi Schneid. ἡμαρῶν. [μῦ]

Ἀμαργῶρος, *ov*, (a priv., ἡμαργον) without pearls.

† Ἀμαρδίοι, *ov*, *ol*, Amardi, a people of Media, on the Caspian sea, Strab.

Ἀμαρνεμα, *ατος*, τό, foul water carried off by a drain: from

Ἀμαρνεύω, *f*, -εύσω, (ἡμαρά) to flow off.—II. transit. to let flow off.—2. to water, Aristaeon.

Ἀμαρία, *ας*, ἡ=ἡμαρία.

Ἀμαριαῖος, *αia*, αἶον, drained off in an ἡμαρία, or sewer, ὕδωρ, Theophr.

† Ἀμαρσνάδας, *ov* and *α*, ὁ, son or descendant of Amarsyas, Plut. Thes. 17.

Ἀμαρτάνω, *futur*. ἡμαρτήσσομαι, (ἡμαρτῶ only in Alexandr. Greek): *σορ*. ἡμαρτον, *inf*. ἡμαρτεῖν, for which Hom. has also ἡμροτον, (only in later auth.), *aor*. 1. ἡμαρτῆσα, Lob. Phryn. 732): *perf*. ἡμαρτήκα. To miss, miss the mark, esp. of a spear thrown, either absol. II. 5, 287, or c. gen. as φῶτός, II. 10, 372: so too Ion., and Att., ἡμ. τῆς ὁδοῦ, to miss the road, Ar. Plut. 961, etc.: hence—

2. in genl. to fail of doing, fail of one's purpose, to miss one's point, fail, go wrong, either absol. as Od. 21, 155, or c. gen. οὔτε νοήματος ἡμροτεν ἐσθλόη, he hit upon the happy thought, Od. 7, 292, cf. II, 511: so too in prose, and Att., γνώμης, ἐλπίδων, βουλῆσεως ἡμ., Hdt. 1, 207, Eur. Med. 498, Thuc. 1, 92: but ἡμ. γνώμῃ, to be wrong in judgment (*v*. signf. II.), Thuc. 6, 78: once also c. acc. ἡμ. τὸ ἄληθές, Hdt. 7, 139.—3. in Hom. and the poets, to fail of having, i. e. to be deprived of a thing, lose it, usu. c. gen. χειρῶν ἐξ Ὀδυσῆος ἡμαρτήσεσθαι ὁπωπῆς, that I should lose this at your hands, i. e. ask this of you in vain, Soph. Phil. 231.—4. very rarely to fail to do, neglect, φίλων ἡμάρτανε δόρων, II. 24, 68.—II. to fail, do wrong, err, sin, either absol. as II. 9, 501, etc., or with some word added to define the nature of the fault, as ἐκούσιος or ἐκούσιος ἡμ., to sin unwittingly, ἀκούσιος or ἀκούσιος ἡμ., to sin unwittingly: also c. part. πρόθυμος ὦν ἡμαρτες, Eur. Or. 1630: or with the case of a noun λόγῳ, ἔργῳ ἡμ., also ἐν λόγοις, Plat. Rep. 396 A: lastly with a cognate acc. ἡμαρτῖαν ἡμ., Soph. Phil. 1249: and in like manner ἡμ. ἐπηρ, to speak wrong words, sin in word, Id. Aj. 1096: but most freq. c. acc. neut. pron., first in Od. 22, 154, αὐτὸς ἐγὼ τὸδε γ' ἡμροτον: but in prose usu. ἡμ. περί τι or τινος, to do wrong in a matter, Plat. Legg. 691 E, and Xen. An. 3, 2, 20: ἡμ. εἰς τινα, to sin against a person, Soph. Fr. 419, etc. Pass. either ἡμαρτῶναι τί, Soph. O. T. 621, etc., or less usu. ἡμαρτάνεταί περί τι, Plat. Legg. 759 D, a sin is committed: τὰ ἡμαρτανόμενα, ἡμαρτημένα, ἡμαρτηθέντα, the sins committed, freq. in Plat. Cf. ἡμροτάω. (Buttm. Lexil. p. 85, not., refers ἡμαρτάνειν with ἡμείρειν to the root μερῶν, μέρος, and assumes as the orig. signf. to be without share.)

Ἀμαριάς, ἄδος, ἡ, Ion. for ἡμαρία, Hdt. 1, 91, and Hipp.

Ἀμαρτή, *adv*, together, at the same time, at once, Hom., and Solon 25, 4.

(The forms ἡμαρτῆ or ἡμαρτῆ, and ἡμαρτῆ occur, *v*. Spitzn. Excurs. 12 ad II.: Wolf writes ἡμαρτῆ: as to its deriv. the ἡμ- is plainly, with ἡμα, akin to ὁμοῦ, and the latter part is usu. referred to ἡραρεῖν, ἡρ-τάω.)

Ἀμαρτήμα, *ατος*, τό, (ἡμαρτάνω) like ἡμαρία, a failure, fault, sin, freq. in Att. from Aesch. downwards; midway between ἡδίκημα and ἡτύχημα, Arist. Eth. N.: ἡμ. περί τι, a fault in a matter, εἰς τινα, towards a person, Plat. Legg. 729 E.—2. a bodily defect, malady, Plat. Gorg. 479 A.

Ἀμαρτητικός, ἡ, ὄν, prone to failure or sin, Arist. Eth. N.

Ἀμαρία, *ας*, ἡ, a failure, fault, sin, freq. in Att. from Aesch. downwards: ἡμ. τινός, a fault committed by one, Aesch. Ag. 1198: ἡμ. δόξης, fault of judgment, Thuc. 1, 32.

Ἀμαρτίγamos, *ov*, (ἡμαρτάνω, γάμος) failing in being married, unwedded, Nonn. Dion. 48, 94.

Ἀμαρτινός, *ov*, (ἡμαρτάνω, νόος) erring in mind, distracted, Hes. Th. 511, Aesch. Suppl. 542.

Ἀμαρτιόν, *ov*, τό, = ἡμαρτήμα, Aesch. Pers. 676, Ag. 537: on the form cf. ἀμπαλκίον.

Ἀμαρτιοπῆς, ἔς, (ἡμαρτάνω, ἔπος) failing in words, speaking at random or idly, II. 13, 824: οἶνος ἡμ., wine that makes men talk at random, Poet. ap. Clem. Al. p. 183.

Ἀμαρτιολόγος, *ov*, (ἡμαρτάνω, λόγος) speaking faultily, Ath.

Ἀμαρτιότης, *ov*, (a priv., μαρτυρώ) without witness, needing no witness, Eur. H. F. 290.

Ἀμαρτυρός, *ov*, (a priv., μάρτυς) without witness, unattested by fact, unaccredited, Thuc. 2, 41, Dem. Adv. ρωξ, Dem. 869, 22.

* ἈΜΑΡΤΩ, assumed as radic. form of ἡμαρτάνω.

Ἀμαρτωλή, ἡς, ἡ=ἡμαρτία, Theogn. 325, 327, Ar. Thesm. 1111.

Ἀμαρτωλία, *ας*, ἡ=ἡμαρτωλή, Euclid. Mar. 10, ubi *v*. Meineke.

Ἀμαρτωλός, ὄν, sinful, hardened in sin, Plut., LXX., N. T.

Ἀμαρνήγῃ, ἡ=μαρμυρνήγῃ, a sparkling, twinkling, glancing, of objects in motion, as of the eye, H. Hom. Merc. 45: of stars, Ap. Rh. 2, 42: and so of any quick motion, ἵππον ἡμ., galloping, Ar. Av. 925: cf. ἡμαρτῶσσω, fin. [ῶ, but in Ep. ῶ]

† Ἀμαρνηκέδος, *ov*, ὁ, son of Amarynceus, i. e. Dioces, II. 2, 622.

† Ἀμαρνηκεύς, ἔως, ὁ, Amarynceus, a leader of the Epeans, II. 23, 630.—2. a Thessalian, Paus. 5, 1, 8.

Ἀμαρνή, *ατος*, τό, a sparkle, twinkle, of the eye, Ap. Rh. 3, 288, of changing color, and light, Anth.: hence of any quick, light motion, Χαρίτων ἡμαρνήματ' ἔχοντα, with the light steps of the Graces, Hes. Fr. 35; χεῖλεος, quivering of the lip, Theocr. 23, 7.

† Ἀμαρνήλλης, ἴδος, ἡ, Amarylhis, a shepherdess, Theocr. 5, 1, etc.

† Ἀμαρνήθος, *ov*, ἡ, Amarynthus, a city of Euboea, with a temple of Diana, Strab., Paus.: hence fem. adj. Ἀμαρνήθις, Amarynthian, Anth.; and Ἀμαρνήθια or Ἀμαρνήθια Ἀρεμῆς, Paus.—2. a dog of Actaeon, Apollod. 3, 4, 4.—3. also a river of Elis, a tributary of the Alpheus.

Ἀμαρτῶσσω *f*, -ύσω to sparkle, twinkle, glance, esp. of the eye, πῦρ ἡμαρτῶσσει ἐξ ὀσσω, Hes. Th. 827: πικρὸν or πικρὸν ἡμαρτῶσσω, darting quick glances, H. Hom. Merc. 278, 415: so

too in mid., of light, colour, etc. Ap. Rh. 4, 1146.—II. act. to shoot forth, dart, πῦρ, Q. Sm. 8, 29.—2. to dazzle. Nonn. (akin to μαρμαίρω, μαρμαίρω γῆ, cf. Lucas Quaest. Lexil. 1, p. 96, 104, 183.)

Ἀμας, ἄδος, ἡ, *v*. sub ἡμῆς, *v*. i. Aesch. Supp. 842.

† Ἀμασσία, *ας*, ἡ, Amasea, a city of Pontus on the Isis, Strab.; hence ὁ Ἀμασεύς, an inhabitant of Amasea, Id.

Ἀμαστίος, *ov*, (a priv., μαστούμαι) unchewed.

† Ἀμασία, *ov*, ὁ, the Lat. Amisia, now the Ēms, a river of Germany Strab.

† Ἀμασίς, ἴος, ὁ, Amasis, a king of Aegypt, Hdt. 1, 30.—2. a Persian commander, Hdt. 4, 167.

Ἀμαστίνωτος, *ov*, (a priv., μαστι γώ) unscourged, Synes. [ζ]

Ἀμαστικός, *ov*, (a priv., μαστίω) =foreg.

Ἀμαστός, *ov*, (a priv., μαστός) without breasts.

† Ἀμαστίνη, ἡς, ἡ, Amastrine, a priestess, Arr. An. 7, 4, 5, in Strab. also Ἀμαστρίς.

† Ἀμαστρίς, ἴδος and ἔως, Ion. Ἀμαστρίς, ἴος, ἡ, Amastris, wife of Xerxes, Hdt. 7, 61, called by Ctesiae Ἀμαστρίς.—2. a city of Paphlagonia, the earlier Sesamus, Strab.; hence ὁ Ἀμαστριανός, an inhabitant of Amas tris, and ἡ Ἀμαστριανή, the territory of Am. Strab.

Ἀμαστικός, ἄδος, ἡ=sq.

Ἀμασίκον, *ov*, τό, with or without ὄν, a fruit like the fig, or ripening at the same time with the fig, Paus.

Ἀματαιότης, ἡτος, ἡ, (a priv., μάταιος) freedom from vanity, Diog. L.

Ἀματροχάω, ὦ, (ἡμα, τρέχω) to run together, run along with, only used in Ep. part. ἡματροχῶν, Od. 15, 451.

Ἀματροχιά, ἄς, ἡ, a running together, jostling of wheels, II. 23, 422, in plur.—2. a chariot-race, Call. Fr. 135, as if for ἡματρ., cf. ἡματροχία.

Ἀμάτωρ, Dor. for ἡμῆτωρ, Eur. Phoen. 666.

Ἀμαρνήσκω=ἡμαρνήσκω, Stob.

Ἀμαρνήσιος, *ov*, (ἡμαρνή, βίος; living in physical or mental darkness, darkling, ἡμδρες, Ar. Av. 685.

Ἀμαρνήκατος, *ov*, (ἡμαρνή, κατ πός) with dark, black frat, Theophr.

Ἀμαρνής, ὁ, ὄν, dark, i. e.—1. hardly seen, dim, faint, baffling sight, εἰδούλον, a dark shadowy spectre, Od. 4, 824 ἔχοντος, a faint footstep, Eur. H. F. 125.—2. having no light, darkling, dusk, νύξ, Luc.: hence blind, sightless, like Lat. caecus, ἡμ. κῶλον, χεῖρες, blind foot, hands, i. e. foot, hands of the blind, Soph. O. C. 183, 1639, *v*. Herm.

ad 1022, and cf. τυφλός: gloomy, troubled, φόνιν, Aesch. Ag. 546, ἡμαρνή βλέπειν, Anth.—II. metaph.—I. dim, faint, weak, uncertain, κληρόν, Aesch. Cho. 853: σθένος, Eur. H. F. 231; δόξα, ἡδοναί, etc., Plut.—2. obscure, mean, unknown, γενεή, Hes. Or. 282; ἡμ. φός, γυνή, Soph. O. C. 1018, Eur. Andr. 203.—III. act. rendering invisible, making dim; weakening, νοσθός, Anth. Adv.—ρως, (prob. a euphon. (not priv.), and μαῖρω, μαρμαίρω, and so strictly glimmering, flickering, and hence dim, Lucas Quaest. Lexil. 1, p. 94 sq.: cf. ἡμνδρός.)

Ἀμαρνήτης, ἡτος, ἡ, dimness, obscurity.

Ἀμαρνήθης, ἔς, (ἡμαρνή, φαίνομαι) dimly gleaming, of the moon, Stob.

Ἀμαρνώω, ὦ, *f*, -ύσω, to make ἡμνρός, q. *v*., to make dark, dim, faint, *ov*

of cure, ἔγρη, Xen. Cyn. 5.4. 18u. in Pass. to become dark or dim, ὁ ἥλιος ἐκπαρόθη, Hdt. 9, 10; ἀφανροῦσθαι σκότῳ, to disappear in darkness, Aesch. Pers. 291: also to come to nothing, to perish utterly, φορτία ἀφανροῦσθαι, Hes. Op. 691, cf. ἀφανίζω.—II. metaph. in same signifi., esp. to eclipse, cast into shade, τὴν δόξαν, Polyb. 20, 4, 3, and so also τὰς ἄλλας κακίας, Plut.; to weaken, dull, impair, ἡδονήν, Arist. Eth., ὀργήν, ἔρωτα, Plut.: also to detract from, lower, Plut. Cf. μαυρώω. Hence

Ἀμαύρωμα, ατος, τό, a darkness, obscuration, of the sun, Plut. Caes. 69.

Ἀμαύρωσις, εως, ἡ, a darkening, esp. διμυάντων ὤν, a becoming dull of sight, Hipp.: later a name for a kind of catarract, Lat. *suffusio nigra*, Foës. Oecon. Hipp., Lucas Quaest. Lexil. 1, p. 105.—II. a lowering, detraction, Plut. Anton. 71.

Ἀμανρωτικός, ἡ, ὄν, apt to darken or obscure.

Ἀμάκιστρος, ον, (a priv., μάκιστρον) without a knife, Pherecr. Crap. 13.

Ἀμαῦνία, ἀμαῦνος, Dor. for ἀμνηχανία, etc., Pind.

Ἀμαῖξι, adv. of ἀμαχος, without stroke of sword, without resistance, freq. in Thuc.: also ἀμαχί.

Ἀμάχητος, ον, poet. for ἀμάχητος, Aesch. Sept. 85.

Ἀμάχητι, adv.,=sq.

Ἀμάχητῆ, adv. of ἀμάχητος, without battle, without stroke of sword, Il. 21, 437, and oft. in Hdt.

Ἀμάχητος, ον, (a priv., μάχουμαι) not to be fought with, unconquerable, Soph. Phil. 198.—II. never having fought, never having been in battle, Xen. Cyr. 6, 4, 14. Cf. ἀμαχος.

Ἀμαῖξι, adv. of ἀμαχος,=αμαχί.

Ἀμάχος, ον, (a priv., μάχη) without battle, and so—I. with whom no one fights, unfought, unconquered: hence also not to be withstood, unconquerable, irresistible, of persons, Hdt. 5, 3, Pind., and Trag.: of places, impregnable, Hdt. 1, 84: also of things, κακόν, Pind., κύμα, Aesch.: of feelings, ἄλγος, Aesch., φθόνος, Eur.: κάλλος Wytt. Ep. Cr. p. 259: hence ἀμαχόν ἐστι c. inf., like ἀμύχανον, 'tis impossible to do . . . , Pind. O. 13, 16.—II. act., not having fought, taking no part in the battle, Xen. Cyr. 4, 1, 16.—2. disinclined to fight, peaceful, Aesch. Pers. 855: not contentious or quarrelsome, N. T. 1 Tim. 3, 3.

ἈΜΑΨΩ, ὦ, f.-ῆσω, if from the same root as ἀμα, strictly to gather together, as the reaper does the stalks of corn, and so usu. to reap, cut corn, Il. 18, 551, Od. 9, 135, also in Hes., Theogn., etc., but v. at end: the notion of gathering together, appears only in Od. 9, 247, γὰρ ἀμαψασθαι, to collect milk or curds for one's self: later—I. to reap, i.e. to gather as harvest, σίτων, Hdt. 6, 28; ἀλλότριον ἑμῶν θερος, Ar. Eq. 392: also in mid., ἀμαψομαι εἰς τὴν γαστέρα, to gather into one's belly, Hes. Th. 599: hence metaph. καλῶς ἤμψαν, they have had a good harvest, Aesch. Ag. 1044; ἐλευθερίαν ἤμψαν, they have reaped the fruits of liberty, Plut.—2. to scrape together, ἀμ. γαῖαν or κόνιν, to pile a funeral-mound, Ap. Rh., and Anth.: but κόνιν καταμῶν νιν, the mound covers him, Soph. Ant. 597 (acc. to Herm.).—3. to mow down in battle, like Lat. *demetere*, Ap. Rh., though Hom. has ὑπαμῶν for ο cut off limbs from the body. (Don. ds. N. Cratyl. 294 takes the root to be the same as hat of ἀμαλός, and the orig. signif. to

be that of levelling, laying low.) [α in Hom., except in Od. 9, 247, and Il. 3, 359 in comp., in Att. prob. α: in late Ep. and Anth. common, e.g. Theocr. 10, 50; 11, 73, v. Spitzn. Pros. p. 83.]

Ἀμαψ-, Ep. and Ion., and hence poet. for ἀμαβ- at beginning of words: also prob. the form used in common life. Only the most important forms will be found in their place: for the rest v. sub ἀμαβ-.

Ἀμαβῖνεν, Ion. and Ep. for ἀναβαῖνεν, Hom.

Ἀμαβῶ, Ion. and Ep. for ἀναβαλλ-, Hom.

Ἀμαβασίς, ἡ, poet. for ἀνάβασίς, Soph.

Ἀμαβᾶτης, ον, ὁ, poet. for ἀναβ., Eur.; also in Xen.

Ἀμαβᾶτος, ὄν, Ion. and Ep. for ἀναβατός, Hom.

Ἀμαβῆ, ἡ, Ion. for ἀμβων, Hipp.

Ἀμαβιάνοι, ὄν, οἱ, the Ambians, a people of Gallia Belgica, Strab.

Ἀμαβίκος, ον, ὁ,=sq., Posidon. ap. Ath. 152 C.

Ἀμαβίξ, ἐκος, ὁ, a cup, beaker, Ath.—2. the cap of a still, Diosc. (from ἀμβη, or prob. better from ἀμφ-, amb-, and so=ἀμφορέϊς.)

Ἀμαβιόριξ, ἑκος, ὁ, Ambiorix, a Gallic leader, Dio C. 40, 5.

Ἀμαβλαδα, ὄν, τά, Amblada, a city of Psidia; hence Ἀμαβλαδέες, of or belonging to Amblada, οἶκος, Strab.

Ἀμαβλακεῖν, ἀμαβλάκημα, ἀμαβλακία, v. ὑπτακεῖν, etc.

Ἀμαβλήδην, Adv., Ion. and Ep. for ἀναβλήδην, Hom.

Ἀμαβλίσκω, fut. ἀμβλίσσω, perf. ἤμβλωκα, Ar. Nub. 137 in comp. and perf. pass. in comp. ἤμβλωμαι, Ar. Nub. 139, (better from βλίσσω than from ἀμβλύνω) to have an abortion, miscarry, Plat. Theat. 149 D: βρέφος ἀμβλωθέν an abortive babe, Hipp. cf. ἐξαμβλίσσω.

Ἀμαβλῶ,=foreg., Longin., in pass. ἀμβλῶσθαι.—II. =ἀμβλύνω, Theophr., also in pass.

Ἀμαβλῶνιος, ον, (ἀμβλύνω, γωνία) obtuse-angled, Polyb. 34, 6, 7.

Ἀμαβλῶζω, poet. for ἀναβλῶζω, Anth.

Ἀμαβλυντήρ, ἥρος, ὁ, (ἀμβλύνω) blunting, weakening, Poet. de Herb. 65.

Ἀμαβλυντικός, ἡ, ὄν, apt to blunt, Diosc.

Ἀμαβλύνω, f. ὠνῶ, (ἀμβλύνω) to blunt, dull, take the edge off, Lat. *hebetare*, strictly of a sharp instrument, but usu. metaph.:—freq. in pass. to become blunt or dull, lose its edge, ὀργήν γεροντος ὥστε μαλθακὴν κοπίς . . . ἀμβλύνεται, Soph. Fr. 762: of an oracle, to lose its edge or force, Aesch. Theb. 844: of the mind, to be damped, Thuc. 2, 87: ἀμβλύνειν ἄλγος, to dull or allay pain, Aetiae.; also, ἀμβλ. οἶνον, Plut., etc.; cf. ἀμαβλύνω.

ἈΜΒΑΨΩ, εἰα, ὦ, blunt, dulled, with the edge or point taken off, strictly of a sharp instrument, εἴφορ, Plut., but usu. metaph.: hence ἀμβλ. γωνία an obtuse angle, Plat. Tim. 55 A:—metaph. dull, dim, faint, weak, of sight: also of passion, ὀργή, Thuc. 3, 38, of words, etc.: in Aesch. Eum. 238, of Orestes as now purified, having lost the edge of guilt: but of persons usu. dull, cold, spiritless, slack, sluggish, Thuc. 2, 40, Xen. Mem. 3, 9, 3: ἀμβλ. πρὸς, not energetic enough in, Plat. Syll. 4, so εἰς or περὶ τι, dull or sluggish in a thing, Plut. Cat. Maj. 24, etc.—II. act. making blunt or dull: darkening, of a cloud, Anth.

Ἀμαβλίσκω,=ἀμβλίσκω, Soph. Fr. 134.

Ἀμβλυνσῶς, ὁ,=ἀμβλῶσω, Aetiae. Id. ὀφθαλμοῦ, ἥτος, ἡ, bluntness, dullness, ὀφθαλμοῦ, διανοίας, Plut.: faintness, weakness, slowness, sluggishness, Id.

Ἀμβλυνσῶς, οὔ, ὁ, (ἀμβλύνωτω) dull or dim sight, Hipp.

Ἀμβλυνσῶς, to be ἀμβλυνσῶς, Hipp., Xen., etc.: from

Ἀμβλυνσῶς, ἐς, (ἀμβλύνω) dim sighted, weak-sighted, Theophr. Hence

Ἀμβλυνσῶς, ας, ἡ, dim-sightedness, short or weak sight, Hipp.

Ἀμβλυνσῶς, ὄν, =ἀμβλυνσῶς, Hipp.—II. act. weakening the sight, Diosc.

Ἀμβλυνσῶς, οὔ, ὁ,=ἀμβλυνσῶς, Hipp.: from

Ἀμβλυνσῶς, Att. -τω, f. -ῶς, (ἀμβλύνω) to be dim-sighted or short-sighted, have weak sight, Hipp. and Plat. Rep. 508 D: ἀμβλ. πρὸς τι, to be blind to a thing, Luc.: τὸ ἀμβλυνσῶς=ἀμβλυνσῶς, Plut.

Ἀμβλυνσῶς, ον, τό, sub. παιδίον, an abortive child.—II. act., sub φάρμακον, a drug to cause abortion strictly neut. from

Ἀμβλυνσῶς, ον, (ἀμβλύνω) causing abortion, prob. 1 Aetiae. Caus. Morb. Ac. 2, 11.

Ἀμβλυνσῶς, ατος, τό, (ἀμβλύνω) an abortion, Antipho ap. Poll. 2, 7.

Ἀμβλυνσῶς, ἐς,=ἀμβλυνσῶς, Theophr.

Ἀμβλυνσῶς, ὄν,=foreg., dim, be dimmed, βίος, Aesch. Eum. 955: dark ἄχλως, Crit. 2, 11.

Ἀμβλυνσῶς, ον, (ἀμβλύνω) belonging to abortion.

Ἀμβλυνσῶς, εος, ἡ,=ἀμβλυνσῶς, Lys. ap. Poll. 2, 7.—II. the failure of the eyes or buds in the vine, Theophr.

Ἀμβλυνσῶς,=ἀμβλυνσῶς, Gal.

Ἀμβλυνσῶς, οὔ, ὁ,=ἀμβλυνσῶς, Gal.

Ἀμβλυνσῶς,=ἀμβλυνσῶς, Nic.—2. =ἀμβλίσκω, Diosc.

Ἀμβλυνσῶς, ἡ, ὄν, =ἀμβλυνσῶς, Gal.

Ἀμβλυνσῶς, ὄπος, ὁ, ἡ,=ἀμβλυνσῶς, Pors. Med. 1363.

Ἀμβλυνσῶς, poet. for ἀναβλαμα, Aesch. Choeph. 34.

Ἀμβλυνσῶς, poet. for ἀναβλάω, Aesch. Pers. 572.

Ἀμβλυνσῶς, ἡ, Lyri. for ἀναβλή, Pind.

Ἀμβλυνσῶς, adv., poet. for ἀναβλάω, bubbling up, of boiling water, Il. 21, 364, whence Hdt. 1, 181 borrowed it.—II. like an ἀναβλή, or prelude in solemn song, H. Hom. Merc. 426, Pind. N. 10, 62.

Ἀμβλυνσῶς, adv., poet. for ἀναβλάω, Call. Dian. 61.

Ἀμβλυνσῶς, ὄδος, ἡ, for ἀναβλάω, ἡ, γῆ, earth thrown up, Xen. Cyr. 7, 5, 2.

Ἀμβλυνσῶς, ἡ, poet. for ἀναβλή.

Ἀμβλυνσῶς, ὄν, (ἀναβλάω, ἐργον) poet. for ἀναβλή, putting off a work, loitering, lazy, ἀνὴρ, Hes. Op. 411: ἀμβλ. τινός or ἐν τινι, slow to do anything, Plut.

Ἀμβλυνσῶς, ἡ, poet. for ἀναβλή, Ap. Rh. 3, 143, etc., and late Epp.

Ἀμβλυνσῶς, ας, ἡ, (ἀναβλάω, γῆρας) putting off or retarding old age, appell. of Venus, Paus. 3, 18, 1.

Ἀμβλυνσῶς, ας, ἡ, Ambracia, Xen., Strab. etc., but earlier Ἀμπρακία, Hdt. and Thuc., a city of Acarnania, a colony of the Corinthians; hence ὁ Ἀμπρακίωτης, an Ambracian, Hdt. 8, 45, also Ἀμπρακίη, Thuc. 1, 48 in Ap. Rh. 4 1228, Ἀμπρακίης: αὐτῇ

Ἀμπρικίνος, Ambracian, Thuc. 1, 56, and **Ἀμβρακικός**, Polyb.

Ἀμβρακίδες, ων, αἱ, Ambracian shoes.

Ἀμβρακος, ον, δ, Ambracus, a fortress in Epirus, Polyb. 4, 61, 7.

Ἀμβροσία, ας, ἡ, Ep. and Ion. ἄμβροσις, strictly fem. from **ἄμβρόσιος**, sub. **ἔδωθή, φορέθῃ**, which are added by Tryph., and Nonn., though Buttm. Lexil. p. 81 would make it a subst. = **ἄθανασία**,—**ambrosia**, in Hom., etc., the food of the gods, as nectar was their drink; and like this withheld from mortals, as containing the principle of immortality, Od. 5, 93: Sappho and Alcman however make ambrosia the drink of the gods, Ath. 39 A.—2. sometimes used as an unguent, Il. 14, 170, etc.—3. any divine restorative: thus the Sinois causes ambrosia to grow up for the horses of Juno, Il. 5, 777: and Od. 4, 445 Eidothea perfumes Menelaus with ambrosia to counteract the stench of the phœacæ.—4. in religious rites a mixture of water, oil, and various fruits, Ath. and so some understand it, Il. 14, 170.—5. in Medic., a perfumed draught or salve. (In Sanscr. *a-mrita* is the elixir of immortality, from *mri*,—Lat. *mori*: cf. *μωρός, βορρός*, Buttm. Lexil. ubi supr., and Pott, Forsch. 1, 113.)

Ἀμβροσιόμοδος, ον, (ἄμβρόσιος, ὀσμῇ) smelling of ambrosia, Philox. ap. Ath. 409 E.

Ἀμβρόσιος, ἰα, ἰον, rarely ἰος, ἰον Eur. Med. 983, lengthened form of **ἄμβροτος**, immortal, divine, of divine nature, rarely of persons, as **νύμφη**, H. Hom. Merc. 230:—in Hom. night and sleep are called **ambrosial**, divine, as gifts of the gods, as **ἰερὸν ἡμαρ, ἰερὸν κνέφας**, cf. Hes. Op. 728, (so that it need not be rendered still recurring, or as act. refreshing, immortalising): so too **ἄμβρ. ὕδωρ**, Ep. Hom. 1, 4: **ἄμβρ. κρήνη**, Eur. Hipp. 748.—II. again every thing belonging to the gods is called **ambrosial**, divinely beautiful, hence of their hair, Il. 1, 529, their robes, 5, 338, etc., sandals, 24, 341, anointing oil, 14, 172, their voice and song, H. Hom. 27, 18, Hes. Th. 69: lastly the fodder and the maners of their horses, Il. 5, 369; 8, 431:—also of all things that appear more than mortal in greatness or beauty, like our *godlike, divine, κάλλος*, Od. 18, 193, of verses Pind. P. 4, 532, friendship, Id. N. 8, 2, etc., cf. **ἄμβροσία, ἄμβροτος, ἄβροτος**, and Buttm. Lexil. in v. p. 79, seq. Only poet.

Ἀμβροτεῖν, Ep. for ἁμαρτεῖν, inf. aor. 2 of **ἁμαρτάνω**, Hom.

Ἀμβροτόπωλος, ον, (ἄμβροτος, πῶλος) with coursers of immortal strain, epith. of Diana, Eur. Tro. 536.

Ἀμβρόσιος, ον, rarely ἰος, ἰον, as Pind. Fr. 3, 15, Timothe. ap. Ath. 465 C, immortal, divine, of divine nature, like its lengthened form **ἄμβρόσιος**, only that it is used of persons as well as things, **θεὸς ἄμβροτος**, Il. 20, 358, Od. 24, 444, so too Pind., and Trag.: next **ἄμβρ. νύξ**, like **ἄμβροσίη νύξ**, Od. 11, 330:—then of all belonging to the gods, just like **ἄμβρόσιος, αἶμα**, Il. 5, 339, **κρήδεμνον**, Od. 5, 347, etc. Only poet. (from a priv., **βρότος** though *a* also is part of the root, cf. **μωρός**, Lat. *mori*, *mors*, Sanscr. *mri*, to die; Pers. *merd*, a mortal man, our murder, *murder*, cf. **ἄμβροσία**.)

Ἀμβρόσιος, ον, ἡ, Ambrysus, a fortress in Phocis, Polyb. 4, 25, 2: hence **Ἄ Ἀμβροσίης, an inhabitant of Ambrysus**. Strab.

Ἀμβρόνιες, ον, οἱ, the Ambrones, a Celtic tribe, Strab., Plut. Mar. 19.

Ἀμβύς, υκος, ὁ, v. l. for ἄμβις.

Ἀμβών, υνος, ὁ, Ion. ἄμβη, strictly any rising, hence usu. the edge of a dish that rises above the centre, Dion. H., etc.: in a cup, prob. the raised bottom, as in our common wine-bottles, Crit.—of a hill, the round top, Aesch. Fr. 93:—later also a raised stage, pulpit or reading-desk, as in the poem of Paul. Silentiar. called **Ἀμβών**. (akin to *umbo*, prob. from **ἄμβωιν**, **ἄναβ.**, Lob. Paral. 138.)

Ἀμβώσις, Ion. for ἀνοβοήσας, part. aor. 1, Hdt.

Ἀμέ, Dor. for ἡμῖς, Ar. Ach. 759, Lys. 95, etc.

Ἀμέγατος, ον, (a priv., μεγάληρ) unenvied, unenviable.—1. usu. of conditions, unhappy, sad, miserable, πόνοσ, Il. 2, 420, μάχη, Hes. Th. 666, ἀντὶν ἀνέμων, Od. 11, 400: so too in Att. poets, κακά, Eur. Hec. 193, πάθος, Ar. Thesm. 1049.—2. of persons, ἄμεγατε συνῶτα, as a reproach, unhappy wretch of a swineherd, Od. 17, 219: **ἄμεγάτων φύλ' ἀνθρώπων**, H. Hom. Merc. 542:—also *ἄμ. ποῖνα*, a miserable band, Aesch. Suppl. 641.—3. of things, horrible, κρέα, Anst. (The other interp. of the word, abundant, large, etc., like **ἄφθορος**, is refuted by Buttm. Lex. p. 409, seq.)

Ἀμεγέτης, ες, (a priv., μέγεθος) not great, small, trifling, Dion. H.

Ἀμέθεκτος, ον, (a priv., μετέχω) not sharing, without share, Orph. Adv. —τος. Hence

Ἀμεθεΐας, ας, ἡ, want of participation, Cornut.

Ἀμεθόδευτος, ον, (a priv., μεθοδεύω) not to be managed or deceived, κριτής, Stob. Ecl. 1, p. 976.

Ἀμεθοδος, ον, (a priv., μέθοδος) unguided, without plan, Longin. Adv. —δος, Gal.

Ἀμέθυτος, ον,=ἄμεθυτος I., Diosc.—II. τὸ ἄμεθυσον, cf. ἄμεθυτος, fin.

Ἀμεθύστινος, η, ον, amethystine, made of amethyst, Luc. V. H. 2, 11.

Ἀμεθύστος, ον, (a priv., μέθος) not drunken, without drunkenness, Plut.—II. act. preventing drunkenness: hence as subst. **ἄμεθυστος, ἡ, a remedy against drunkenness**, and hence—1. a kind of herb, Plut.—2. the precious stone *amethyst*, supposed to have this power, Dion. P., cf. Coray Heliod. p. 178: in Theophr. τὸ ἄμεθυστον or ἄμεθυσον.

Ἀμειβοντες, οἱ, v. sub ἄμειβω A. II.

ἈΜΕΙΒΩ, f. -ω: aor. ἡμειψα: (akin to ἄμφι, Lat. amb-, Buttm. Lexil. p. 300, seq.) A. act., to change, exchange, τεῖχεα, ἐντε, II. πρὸς τινα, with one, Il. 6, 235, χρύσεια χαλκείων, golden for brazen, Ib., so γόνυ γονυὺς ἄμειβων changing one knee for the other, crossing one with the other (alternately, i. e. walking slowly, Il. 11, 547: but also ἄμ. τι ἐντί τινας, Pind. P. 4, 30, Eur. Hel. 1392: esp. of place, to change, and so to pass, cross, πορθέμεν, πόρον Aesch. Pers. 63, Eur. I. A. 144: is hence either to go out of, leave a house, ἄμ. στέγας, δόματα, Soph. Phil. 1262, Eur. El. 750, or to go into, enter it, ἄμ. θύρας, Hdt. 5, 72 (ubi Wessel.), Aesch. Cho. 571: and in genl. either to leave, quit, or to go to a place, like Lat. *mutare*, cf. Horat. Od. 1, 17, l. Carm. Secul. 39: so too in mid., cf. B. II.: πόλιν ἐκ πόλεως ἄμ., Plat., and so μορφήν ἄμ. ἐκ θεοῦ βοοθησίαν,

Eur. Bacch. 4: but also *ἀμαρτ' ἄμ.*, to give a wife in exchange, Eur. Alc. 46, cf. sup. and **ἀλλάσσω**:—simply to change, alter, χροῖμα, Aesch. Pers. 317.—2. to make others change, Il. 14, 381.—3. very rarely like mid., to repay, return ἄμ. χάριν, Aesch. Ag. 729.—II. intrans. only in part., ἐν ἄμειβοντι=ἄμοιβάδι, sometimes so and sometimes not, Pind. N. 11, 53:—οἱ ἄμειβοντες, the interchangers, i. e. the rafters that meet and cross each other, Il. 23, 712. B. Mid. to change one with another, do in turn or alternately, freq. absol. ἄμειβόμενοι φονακῶς ἔχον, Il. 9, 471, cf. 1, 604, ἄμειβόμενοι κατὰ οἶκον, at every house in turn, Od. 1, 375: so too ἀρουραὶ ἄμειβόμεναι, ploughed and fallow in turn, Pind. N. 6, 17: ἄλλα ἄλλοτ' ἄμειβεται, *you comes one thing, now another in turn*, Eur. Hipp. 1108:—ἄμειβεσθαι ὅπλαῖς of a horse, like Virgil's *sinuat alterna volumina crurum*, Pind. P. 4, 403: ἄμ. στενότητι, to vary in narrowness, Xen. Cyn. 9, 14.—2. esp. of dialogues, ἄμειβεσθαι ἐπέεσι, to interchange words, to talk together, Od. 3, 148, etc.: but also c. acc. pers. et dat. rei ἄμ. τινα μῦθον, μῦθος, ἐπέεσι, also ἄμειβεσθαι τινα alone, to answer, to reply to one, Hom., etc., who also oft. uses the part. absol. in reply, ἄμειβόμενος προσέφη, προσεῖπεν, προσέειπε: τὸν λόγον ἡμειφῆθι (in aor. pass. used as mid.), Pind. P. 4, 180: later also c. acc. rei, though usu. only of neut. pron., ἡμειψάτο ταῦτα, Hdt. 1, 37 (though he more usu. says *τοῖσδε*), and even c. dupl. acc. pers. et rei, ταῦτα τοῖς φίλοις ἡμειψάτο, Hdt. 2, 173, cf. 3, 52, Pind. P. 9, 68:—ἄμ. πρὸς τι, to reply to a thing, Hdt. 8, 58, Eur. Tro. 903: hence also—3. to repay, requite, c. acc. pers. et dat. rei, δώροισιν ἄμ. τινά, Od. 24, 285, χρηστοῖσι, Hdt. 1, 41, ὁμοίοις, Dem. 459 fin.: also c. acc. et dat. rei, ἄμ. ἐνεργεσίας χάρισιν, Xen. Mem. 4, 3, 11. or c. acc. rei only, χάριν φιλόπονη, Soph. El. 134, ἀρετήν, Plut., etc.: rarely c. dat. pers., as Eur. Cycl. 311:—rarely too c. gen. rei, ἄμ. τινα τῆς δικαιοσύνης, Luc.—N. B., in this signif. usu. to return good for good, but also bad for bad, repay, avenge, Aesch. Ag. 1267, Eur. El. 1093.

II. like act., to change, esp. of place, to pass either out or in, ψυχῇ ἄμειβεται ἔρκος δόδωνται, Il. 9, 409, and reversely φάρμακα ἄμ. ἐρκ. δόδ., Od. 10, 328: so πόλιν ἄμ., Eur. Alc. 752, πόλιν, Plat. Apol. 37 D: βίοντον ἄμ., to pass through life, Aesch. Cho. 1019 ὑπὲρ οὐδὸν ἄμειβόμενον, passing over the threshold, Theocr. 2, 104: γῆν οὐρανὸν, to change earth for heaven, Plut., and so in genl. ἄμειβεσθαι τί τινας Diod.—Metaph. to pass, surpass, out do, Pind. P. 6, 54; 7, 19: cf. **ἄμειω** **Ἀμειδῆς, ἐς, (a priv., μειδῶ) not smiling, i. e. gloomy, βίος**, Plut., and freq. in Opp.

Ἀμειδῆτος, ον, (a priv., μειδῶ) = foreg., νύξ, Ap. Rh., etc.

Ἀμειδιάστος, ον, (a priv., μειδιά) = ἀμειδιότης, Eccl.

Ἀμειλικτος, ον, (a priv., μείλισσω) unsoothed, harsh, cruel, of words, Il. 11, 137, of fetters, Hes. Th. 659: = sq., Ζεύς, Ap. Rh. 3, 337.

Ἀμειλίχτος, ον, (a priv., μείλισσω) unsoothed, relentless, Ἰδιδρ, Il. 9, 159 ἥτορ, Ib. 572, βία, Sol. 27, στρατός κότης, Pind., πόνοι, Aes. h.

Ἀμεινιάδης, ον, ὁ, Ameinias strictly son of Ameinias Thuc. 2, 67

Ἀμεινίας, α and ον, ὁ, Ameinias.

αἰσχος of Aeschylus, Hdt. 8, 84.—
 a Lacedaemonian, Thuc. 4, 132.—
 an Athenian archon, Diod. S. 12, 72.
 †*Ἀμεινοκλής*, εὐός, *o*, Ameinocles,
 masc. pr. n., Hdt. 7, 190, Thuc. 1, 13.
 †*Ἀμεινών*, *ov*, gen. *ovos*, irregular
 compar. of *ἀγαθός*, better. In Hom.
 of persons, abler, stouter, stronger,
 braver: in genl. of things, better, fitter,
 Il. 1, 116, 274; 3, 11.—from Homer
 downwards, *ἄμεινον*, with or without
 εὐός, 'tis better so, or as we say 'tis
 good or well, either absol., as Hdt. 1,
 187, or c. inf. in Att.: *ἄμεινον* ἐστί
 or γίγνεται *τινι* c. part., e. g. εἰ σφί
ἄμεινον γίγνεται *τιμωρόνσιν*, if it is
 good for them to assist, Hdt. 7, 169, ct.
 Thuc. 1, 118; 6, 9: *ἄμ. πράσσειν*,
 Hdt. 4, 157, etc.: *οἱ ἄμεινονες*, Lat.
optimates, opposed to *πλήθος*, Plat.
 Legg. 627 A, cf. *ἀγαθός*.—The usual
 adv. is *ἄμεινον*, rarely *ἄμεινόπως*.—A
 new comparat. *ἄμεινότερος*, *a*, *ov*,
 formed from this comparat., occurs
 Mimn. 11, 9. ('The original root has
 perh. been preserved in *amoenus*.)
 †*Ἀμείρω*, *fut. ἄμειρώ*, (a priv., *μοῖρα*,
μέρος) to rob of one's share, deprive,
 bereave, c. gen. rei, Pind. P. 6, 27.
 Pass. *ἀμειρόμεναι τινος*, to be bereaved
 of a thing, Il. 22, 58.
 †*Ἀμειρίας*, *ov*, *o*, Ameipsias, an
 Athenian comic poet, Ar. Ran. 14.
 †*Ἀμειψιρρυσμός*, (*ἀμειψομαι*, *ρυσ-*
μός) to change form. Hence
 †*Ἀμειψιρρυσμία*, *ας*, *ἡ*, change of
 form, Democrit. ap. Diog. L. 9, 47.
 †*Ἀμειψίς*, *εως*, *ἡ*, (*ἀμειψω*) exchange,
 interchange, Polyb. 10, 1, 5; alternation,
 Plut. Arist. 16, Syll. 7.—II. a requit-
 ing, repaying, *ἄμ. ἀπογυμνική*, a repay-
 ment in silver, Diod. S. 3, 46; and so
 an answer, Plut. Moral. 2, 803 C.
 †*Ἀμείστος*, *ov*, (a priv., *μείω*) un-
 lessened, still entire: not to be lessened.
 †*Ἀμέλαστρον*, *ov*, (a priv., *μέλαστρον*)
 without a roof-tree, without a house or
 house, Man.
 †*Ἀμέλγειν*, Dor. for *ἀμέλγειν*.
 †*AMEΛΓΩ*, f. -*ω*, to MILK, Lat.
MULGERE, Od.: *διες ἀμολγομεναι*
γῆλα, sheep that are milked, milch
 ewes, Il. 4, 434: in mid. to let suck,
 Opp.—II. in gen. to press out, νέκταρ,
δπόρος ἄμ., Nonn. 12, 320, γάλακτος
ἐκ βοτρυών, Anth.: mid. to squeeze out
 for one's self, to suck, to imbibe, to sip, Nic.
 A. 506; of bees, Nonn. 5, 246; of the
 moon, Id. 5, 166: hence metaph. to
 drain a man of all his goods, Ar. Eq.
 325.—III. to sip, drink, Bion 1, 48.
 (from the same root as *lac*, Donald.
 N. Cratyl. 284: oft. confounded with
ἀμείρω and *ἀμέργω*, v. *Νάκε* Choer-
 ril p. 154.)
 †*Ἀμέλει*, strictly imperative from
ἀμέλειω, never mind, do not trouble
 yourself, esp. at the beginning of an
 answer, Xen. Cyr. 5, 2, 13, Ar. Ach.
 368. Hence, as adv., by all means,
 yes, surely, of course, freq. in Ar.,
 Plat., etc.; oft. ironically, as Ar. Ran.
 533.
 †*Ἀμείλεια*, *ας*, *ἡ*, the character of an
ἀμέλης, indifference, Thuc. 1, 122, etc.:
 also in plur., Plat. Rep. 443 A.
 †*Ἀμελητσία*, *ας*, *ἡ*, (a priv., *μελε-*
τάω) want of practice: negligence,
 Plat. Phaed. 275 A.
 †*Ἀμελητός*, *ov*, (a priv., *μελετάω*)
 unpractised, unprepared in a thing,
περὶ τινος or *ἐν τινι*, Plat. Symp. 172
 A. *τινός*, *πρός τι*, Luc. Char. 7, Tox.
 29. Adv.—*τως*, *ἄμ. ἔχειν*, to be un-
 prepared, Plat.
 †*Ἀμέλειω*, *ω*, f. -*ῆσω* :—to be *ἀμέλης*,
 i. e. careless, heedless, negligent, not to do
 one's duty, absol., first in Att., and

usu. c. negat. *οὐκ ἄμ.*, to be careful,
 attentive, etc., τὸ μὴ ἀμελεῖν μάθε,
 learn not to be neglectful, i. e. learn care-
 fulness, Aesch. Eum. 86.—2. in Hom.
 (only in Il.) always c. gen., to neglect,
 have no care for, heed not, slight, over-
 look, leave undone, but always c. negat.,
οὐκ ἀμέλησε, c. gen. rei, Il. 17,
 697; pers. Il. 8, 330, where protection
 is implied: but 17, 9, *οὐκ ἀμέλησε*
Πατρόκλου πεπόντος, he lost not sight
 of the fallen Patroclus (in order to
 plunder him): so too freq. later, with
 and without neg.:—rare construct.,
ἄμ. ἐπὶ θμύμενους, to neglect one's duty
 in the case of the dead, Soph. El. 237.
 —3. c. acc. et part., to overlook, and
 so to let suffer, like *περιόραν*, e. g.
παῖδας λάθρα θνήσκοντας ἀμέλει, he
 lets them die, Eur. Ion 439.—Xen. has
 the gen. in same signif., Hell. 5, 2, 16.
 —4. c. inf. to neglect to do, Heind.
 Plat. Phaed. 98 D: also with *τοῦ*, so
 that the inf. becomes a gen. rei, *ἄμ.*
τοῦ ὀργίζεσθαι, Xen. Mem. 2, 3, 9.—
 5. in Lycurg. 149, 36, c. dat. *τοῦτω*
ἄμ., acc. to MSS.—Pass. to be slighted,
 overlooked, Thuc. 1, 68. Adv.
ἡμελημένως, carelessly, Xen. An. 1, 7,
 19.—For *ἀμέλει*, v. sub voc.
 †*Ἀμέλης*, *ες*, (a priv., *μέλει*) careless,
 heedless, negligent, Thuc. etc.: joined
 with *ἀργός*, Plat., *ῥάθυμος*, Plut.:
 freq. c. gen. careless of, unconcerned
 about a thing, Plat. etc.: later c. inf.,
οὐκ ἄμ. ποιεῖν, diligent in doing, Plut.
 Adv.—*ᾧς*, Thuc. 6, 100: comparat.
ἀμελέστερον, with less care and order,
 Thuc. 2, 11: *ἄμ. ἔχειν περὶ τινα*, to
 be negligent in one's duty towards, Xen.
 Cyr. 1, 2, 7; *ἀμελῶς ἔχειν πρὸς τι*,
 Xen. Oec. 2, 7.—II. pass. uncared for,
 unheeded, Xen. Hell. 6, 5, 41: *οὐκ*
ἀμελῆς ἐστί μοι, c. inf., I am anxious
 to., Luc.
 †*Ἀμέλης*, *ητος*, *o*, (*ἀμελής*) strictly
 the free from care, the Ameles, a river
 of the lower world, Plat. Rep. 621
 A.
 †*Ἀμελησαγόρας*, *ov*, *o*, Amelesagoras,
 a historian of Chalceldon, Dion. H.
 †*Ἀμελησία*, *ας*, *ἡ*=*ἀμελεια*, Stob.
 †*Ἀμελησις*, *εως*, *ἡ*=*ἀμελεια*, Anth.
 †*Ἀμελητέον*, verb. adj. from *ἀμέλω*,
 one must neglect *τινός*, Isocr. 190 C:
 also *ἀμελητέα ἐστί τινος*, Arr.—II.
ἀμεληπτέος, *εα*, *έον*, to be neglected,
 Luc.
 †*Ἀμελητί*, adv. of sq., like *ἀμελῶς*,
 carelessly, Luc. Tim. 12.
 †*Ἀμέλητος*, *ov*, (*ἀμέλειω*) like *ἀμέ-*
λης, not cared for: unworthy of care,
 Theogn. 422.
 †*Ἀμείλια*, *ας*, *ἡ*, poet. for *ἀμέλεια*,
 Eur. I. A. 850.
 †*Ἀμέλληγτί*, without delay, forthwith:
 adv. of
 †*Ἀμέλλητος*, *ov*, (a priv., *μέλλω*)
 not delayed: not to be delayed or put
 off, Luc. Nigr. 27. Adv.—*τως*, Polyb.
 4, 71, 10.
 †*Ἀμελις*, *εως*, *ἡ*, (*ἀμέλω*) a milk-
 ing, Pind. Fr. 73.
 †*Ἀμελόδοτος*, *ov*, (a priv., *μελωδέω*)
 without melody, Aristox.
 †*Ἀμειπτος*, *ov*, (a priv., *μέμφομαι*)
 not to be blamed, blameless, without re-
 proach, χρόνον, in regard of time,
 Aesch. Pers. 692: *ἄμ. τι* or *περὶ τι*,
 blameless in a thing, Plut.: of things,
 perfect in its kind, δειπνον, Xen., *δι-*
κη, Plat., etc.: compar. *ἄμειπτότε-*
ρος, less blameworthy, Plut. Adv.—
τως, so as to merit no blame, so that
 nothing can be said against, right, well,
 Soph. Phil. 1465, Xen.—II. act. not
 blaming well content, *ἄμειπτον τινα*
ποιεῖσθαι, Xen. Cyr. 4, 5, 52; 8, 4,

28. Adv.—*τως*, to a person's satisfac-
 tion, Ib. 4, 2, 37.
 †*Ἀμεμής*, *ες*=*ἀμειπτος* I, Find.
 O. 6, 78, Aesch. Pers. 168 :—a poet.
 form, used also in late prose, Schaff.
 Plut. 4, p. 410. Adv.—*ὥς*, Ion=—
φώς, Emped., and Orp.
 †*Ἀμεμής*, *ας*, *ἡ*, a being *ἀμεμής*
 blamelessness, freedom from blame, δι
 ἀλλακτῆρι οὐκ ἀμεμής φίλοις, free
 dom from blame on the part of friends,
 Aesch. Theb. 909.—II. contentment
 Soph. Fr. 259.
 †*Ἀμεμύμοιρος*, *ov*, (a priv., *μέμφο-*
μαι, *μοῖρα*) not complaining of one's
 lot, Marc. Ant.
 †*Ἀμεναι*, Ep. for *ἀμέναι*, *ἔιν*, inf.
 pres. from *ἄω*, to satisfy, Il. 21, 20, cf.
 Buttm. Lexil. p. 25.
 †*Ἀμενανός*, *ov*, *o*, Amenanus, a river
 of Sicily, Stob.
 †*Ἀμέναις*, *a*, *o*, Dor. for *foreg.*, Pind.
 P. 1, 130.
 †*Ἀμενητός*, *ov*, also *ἡ*, *όν*, Opp., a
 poet. word, used by Hom. chiefly of
 ghosts or shades of the dead, Od. 10,
 521, etc., also of dreams, Od. 19, 562,
 and of a wounded man, Il. 5, 887 :—
 usu. derived from *μένος*, and so with-
 out strength, faint, feeble, but Döder-
 lein assumes *μένω* as the root, and
 explains it, not abiding, fleeting, pass-
 ing :—later, it is used of mortal men
 in genl., *ἀμενηνὰ οὐλ' ἀνδρώπων*, H.
 Hom. Cer. 352, cf. Ar. Av. 686; by
 Soph., and Eur., only in Homeric
 signif.; and in the prose of Theophr.
 of anything become weakly or sickly,
κλήμα, *φύλλον*, *σπέρμα*. In neut. as
 adv., *ἀμενηνὰ φαίνεται*, Arat., *ἀμένη*
νὸν ὄραν, Philostr. Also adv.—*νῶς*
 Gal. Hence
 †*Ἀμενηνός*, *ω*, f. -*ώσω*, to make weak,
 weaken or deaden the force of *ε* thing,
αἰμῆν, Il. 13, 562.
 †*Ἀμενής*, *ες*, (a priv., *μένος*)=*ἀμενην*
νός, Eur. Suppl. 1116.
 †*Ἀμέρα*, Dor. for *ἡμέρα*, Pind.
 †*AMEPΩ*, -*ω*, to pluck or pull,
 Lat. *decerpere*, distringere: *ἀνθη*,
 Sapph. 92, *κάρπον*, Eur., *φύλλα*,
 Theocr.—In mid., Theocr. 26, 3, Ar.
 Rh. 4, 1144, and Nic.—II. the signif.
 to press, squeeze, or suck out is dub.,
 for except in Ar. Rh. 1, 882 where
 there is a v. l. *ἀμέλγουσα*, it never
 occurs. (Often confounded with
ἀμέλω and *ἀμέρω*, to both of which
 it is prob. akin.)
 †*AMEPΩ*, f. -*ω*, to deprive of one's
 share, bereave one of, *αμερε* one in,
τινὰ ὀθαλμῶν, *φίλης αἰῶνος*, Od. 8,
 64, Hes. C. 331: also c. dupl. acc.
 pers. et rei, *τιμὴν ... ἡμερσον* 'Ὀλὺμ-
πια δόματ' *ἐχόντας*, H. Hom. Cer.
 312: always of things one has a right
 to, one's own, hence when only c.
 acc. pers. to bereave of one's natural
 rights, *τὸν ὅμοιον ἐμέραια*, Il. 16, 53;
 hence also *ὅσσε ἀμερῶν ἀνγῆ*, the glare
 bereft his eyes of their power, i. e. blind-
 ed them, Il. 13, 340, Hes. Th. 698;
καπνὸς ἀμερδοὶ τεύχεα, the smoke
 robs the arms of their lustre, i. e. tar-
 nishes them, Od. 19, 18. Pass. to be
 robbed or bereft of, to lose a thing, c.
 gen. rei, *φίλης αἰῶνος*, Il. 22, 58, *δαί-*
της, Od. 21, 290 :—later the act. seems
 to be used in same signif., c. acc. rei,
βίον, Eur. Hec. 1029, *κάρπον*, (of
 trees) Theophr. H. P. 9, 8, 2.—II.
 like *ἀμέρω*, to pluck, Leon. Tar. 98,
 Nic. Th. 686. (Akinto *μειρομαι*, *αμείρω*,
 prob. also to *ἀμέρω*, and *πειθ.* to
ἀμέλω: v. Buttm. Lexil. p. 85, n.)
 †*Ἀμερής*, *ες*, (a priv., *μέρος*) without
 parts, indivisible, Plat. Parm. 138 A.
 Adv.—*ρῶς*. Hence

Ἀμερία, ας, ἡ, indivisibility.
 Ἀμερία, ας, ἡ, America, a city of Umbria, now Amelia, Strab.: hence adj. Ἀμερίνος, η, ου, of America.—2. a small town of Pontus, Strab.
 Ἀμερίατος, αία, αἰον, too small to be divided, atomic, = ἀκαταίτος, Chrysipp. ap. Plut. 2, 1046 D.
 Ἀμερίαός, ου, ὁ, Amerias of Macedonia, a grammarian, Ath.
 Ἀμεριμνέω, ᾧ, to be ἀμεριμνος, ambl.:—others, —μνῶ; but v. Lob. Phryn. 629. Hence
 Ἀμεριμνησία, ας, ἡ, =sq.
 Ἀμεριμνία, ας, ἡ, freedom from care, security, Plut.: αἰ. τῆς δεσποτείας, Hdn. 2, 4, 13: from
 Ἀμεριμνος, ου, (a priv., μέριμνα) free from care, unconcerned, Menand. p. 204. Adv. —ως.—II. pass. uncared for, unheeded, Soph. Aj. 1207.—III. driving away care, Anth.: hence τὸ ἀμεριμνον, the name of a plant, Plin.
 Ἀμερίος, Dor. for ἡμέριος, Eur.
 Ἀμερίστος, ου, (a priv., μερίζω) undivided, indivisible, individual, Plat. Tim. 35 A. Adv. —τως, Clem. Al.
 Ἀμεριμνεί, adv., (a priv., μέριμνα) carelessly.
 Ἀμερόκοιτος, Dor. for ἡμερόκοιτος, Eur.
 Ἀμερος, Dor. for ἡμερος, Pind.
 Ἀμερσε, ἀμερσαι, aor. I from ἀμέρδω, Hom.
 Ἀμερσίγamos, ου, (ἀμέρδω, γάμος) robbing of wedlock, Nonn. Dion. 7, 226.
 Ἀμερσίνοος, ου, =sq., Nonn. Dion. 7, 388.
 Ἀμερίσφωρ, ου, gen. ονος, (ἀμέρδω, φέρω) depriving of mind.
 Ἀμεσίτεντος, ου, (a priv., μεσιτεύω) without a mediator, Eccl.
 Ἀμεσος, ου, (a priv., μέσος) immediate, direct, Arist. Org. Adv. —σος.
 Ἀμετάβυστος, ου, (a priv., μεταβαίνω) not to be transferred.—2. not passing over: ἀμετάβατον ῥήμα, Lat. verbum intransitivum, Gramm. Adv. —τως, intransitively.
 Ἀμεταβλησία, ας, ἡ, unchangeableness, Theophr.: from
 Ἀμετάβλητος, ου, (a priv., μεταβάλλω) unchanged, unchangeable, Hipp.: τὸ ἀμετάβλητον = foreg., Dion. H.
 Ἀμεταβολος, ου, (a priv., μεταβολή) = foreg., Dion. H.
 Ἀμεταγνώστος, ου, (a priv., μεταγινώσκω) unalterable, implacable, μισος, Joseph.—2. not to be repented of, ἡδονή, Max. Tyr.
 Ἀμετάδοτος, ου, (a priv., μεταδίδωμι) not imparting, stingy. Adv. —τως, ἡμ. ζῆν, to live without giving to any one, Plut.
 Ἀμετάθετος, ου, (a priv., μετατίθημι) not to be transposed: fixed, unalterable, freq. in later prose, as Polyb., Dion. H., etc. Adv. —τως.
 Ἀμετακίνητος, ου, (a priv., μετακινέω) not to be moved from place to place, immovable, unchangeable, Plat. Ep. 343 A. Adv. —τως, ἡμ. ἔχειν, to stand unmoved, Arist. Eth. [z]
 Ἀμετάκλαστος, ου, (a priv., μετά, κλάω) not to be bent or broken, unchangeable: τὸ ἀμετάκλ. τῆς γνώμης, firmness of mind, (Xen.) Ep. 1, 2.
 Ἀμετάκλητος, ου, (a priv., μετακαλέω) irrevocable, Polyb. 37, 2, 7.
 Ἀμετακλινής, ἐς, (a priv., μετά, κλίνω) inflexible.
 Ἀμετάληπτος, ου, (a priv., μεταλαμβάνω) not to be understood.
 Ἀμετάλλακτος, ου, (a priv., μεταλλάσσω) unchanging, Joseph.
 Ἀμεταμέλητος, ου, (a priv., μεταμεύει) unrepented of, not to be repented

of or regretted, ἡδονή, τὸ πεπραγμένον, Plat. Legg. 866 E: ἀμεταμέλητον ἐστὶ τί μοι, I have nothing to repent of, Polyb.—II. act. not repenting, firm, sure, N. T. Rom. 11, 29. Adv. —τως.
 Ἀμετανόητος, ου, (a priv., μετανοέω) = foreg. I, Luc. Abd. 11.—II. act. unrepentant, N. T. Rom. 2, 5. Adv. —τως.
 Ἀμετάπειστος, ου, (a priv., μεταπειθω) not to be brought to another opinion, not to be moved from his purpose, Plut. Thes. 17, etc.: of things, unchangeable, steadfast, συμμαχία, Diod. Adv. —τως, Epicur. ap. Plut. 2, 1117 F.
 Ἀμετάπλαστος, ου, (a priv., μεταπλάσσω) not to be transformed, Stob.
 Ἀμεταποίητος, ου, (a priv., μεταποιέω) unchanging, Xenocr.
 Ἀμετάπιςτος, ου, (a priv., μεταπταίο) infallible, Gal.
 Ἀμεταπτωσία, ας, ἡ, unchangeableness, Hierocl.: from
 Ἀμετάπτωτος, ου, (a priv., μεταπίπτω) not to be overthrown, irrefragable, λόγος, Plat. Tim. 29 B: ἐξίς, ὁδός, Plut. Adv. —τως, Plat. Dion. 14.
 Ἀμετασάλευτος, ου, (a priv., μετασαλεύω) not to be shaken about, Clem. Al.
 Ἀμετάστατος, ου, (a priv., μεθίστημι) not to be transposed or changed, unchanging, fixed, like ἀμετάθετος, Plat. Rep. 361 C: τὸ ἀμετάστατον, uniformity, Plut. Adv. —τως.—2. not to be got rid of or put away, Plat. Rep. 378 E.
 Ἀμεταστρεπτεῖ and ἀμεταστρεπτί, adv., =without turning round, straight forward, ἔναι, φεύγειν, Plat. Pol. 620 E, Legg. 854 C: from
 Ἀμετάστρεπτος, ου, (a priv., μεταστρέφω) without turning round, without regarding, Max. Tyr.
 Ἀμετάστροφος, ου, (a priv., μεταστρέφω) not to be turned round, unalterable, Plat. Rep. 620 E, etc., comp. Plat. Epin. 982 C. Adv. —φος.
 Ἀμετάτρεπτος, ου, (a priv., μετατρέπω) = foreg., Plut. Adv. —τως.
 Ἀμεταροπία, ας, ἡ, immovableness: from
 Ἀμετάροπος, ου, (a priv., μετατρέπω) = ἀμετάστροφος, Orph.
 Ἀμετάροφος, ου, (a priv., μεταφέρω) not to be transferred or changed.—II. without metaphor.
 Ἀμετάροστος, ου, (a priv., μεταφράσσω) untranslatable.
 Ἀμεταχείριστος, ου, (a priv., μεταχειρίζω) not handled, new.—II. not to be taken in hand, difficult to handle.
 Ἀμετέρος, Dor. for ἡμέτερος, Trag.
 Ἀμετέριος, ου, (a priv., μετέωρίζω) not lightminded, Eccl.
 Ἀμέτοχος, ου, (a priv., μετέχω) having no share of, not partaking in a thing, ἐγκλημάτων, ἀμετ., (Thuc.) 1, 39: v. Bloomf. ad f.
 Ἀμετήρης, ἐς, poet. for sq., Orac. ap. Diod. 12, 10, where however Schäf. ἀμετρι δέ for ἀμετρή.
 Ἀμετήρης, ου, also η, ου, Pind. I. 1, 53, (a priv., μετρέω) unmeasured, immeasurable, immense, Lat. immensus, ingens, πένθος, πόνος, Od. 19, 512; 23, 249, ἄλς, Pind. I. c., ἄρ, Ar. Nub. 264: also unnumbered, countless, ἐρεμιοί, Eur. El. 433, exhaustless, Anth.: cf. Jac. A. P. p. 10. Adv. —τως.
 Ἀμετρέ, adv. of ἀμετρος: cf. ἀμετρής.
 Ἀμετρία, ας, ἡ, (ἀμετρος) excess, immoderateness, disproportion, κακόν, Plat.: infinity, countless number, Id.: exaggeration, Id.

Ἀμετροβύθης, ἐς, (ἀμετρος, βάθος) immensely deep, Opp.
 Ἀμετροβίος, ου, (ἀμετρος, βίος) of an immensely long life, Anth.
 Ἀμετροεπής, ἐς, (ἀμετρος, ἔπος) immoderate in words, interpretation of speech, unbridled of tongue; c. see to Döderlein, not measuring his words, II. 2, 212.
 Ἀμετροκάκος, ου, (ἀμετρος, κακός) immensely bad.
 Ἀμετροπότης, ου, ὁ (ἀμετρος, πίνω) drinking to excess, Anth.
 Ἀμετρος, ου (a priv., μέτρον) without measure, immense, excessive, boundless, Simon. 7, 17, Plat., etc., esp. in Adv. —τως.—2. immoderate in moral sense, Plat. Legg. 690 E.—3. never ceasing, τέττιγες, Simon. 129: crr to μέτρος.—4. disproportionate, Plat. Tim. 87 E.—II. without metre, prosaic, opp. to ἔμμετρος, Arist., etc. Adv. —τως.
 Ἀμενσιεπής, ἐς, (ἀμενός, ἔπος) φρονetic, a thought that answers to the word, or surpasses words, Pind. ap. Eust. Opusc. p. 56, 86.
 Ἀμενσίμος, ου, (ἀμενός) that can be passed, passable, Ap. Rh. 4, 297.
 Ἀμενσίπορος, ου, (ἀμενός, πόρος) τρίδος, Lat. trivium, where three paths interchange or cross, Pind. P. 11, 58.
 Ἀμενός, poet., or rather Dor., fo ἀμείζω. In Pind. P. 1, 86, aor. I mio ἀμενύσασθαι, to surpass, excel, conquer. c. acc.: cf. also a Fragn. ap. Eust. Opusc. p. 56, 86.
 ἈΜΗ, ης, ἡ, a shovel or mattoe Ar. Av. 1145, Pac. 426, Xen. Cyr. 1, 2, 34: (the deriv. from ἀμάω is dub and the signif. sickle, scythe, deduces therefrom, without example).—2. water-bucket, pail, Lat. hama, ἡμαί καὶ σκιάφαι ὑπόσασθαι, proverb. a great abundance, Plut. 2, 963 C.—3. a harrow, rake, Geop.—4. Ion. for ἀμνη q. v.—The reading ἀμη has the best Gramm. against it, Bremi Aeschin 70. fin. [u]
 Ἀμῆ, or ἀμῆ, adv., Att. ἀμῆ, strictly det. fem. from ἀμός=τις, in a certain way: esp. in compds. ἀμῆγερῶ, ἀμῆγέτοι, ἀμῆγέπον, ἀμῆγέτοι, in some way, somehow or other, etc., =ὁπωςοῦν Ruhnck. Tim., Elmsl. Aesch. 608; v. ἡμός and ἡμός.
 Ἀμῆν, (Hebr.) Ἀμῆν, verily, of a truth: so be it: also as noun, τὸ ἀμῆν, certainty, N. T.: applied to Christ, δ Ἀμῆν, Apoc. 3, 14.
 Ἀμῆνιον, ου, τό, Lat. minium, vermillion, Diosc.
 Ἀμηνος, ἰος, ὁ, ἡ, (a priv., μῆνις) =sq., Joseph.
 Ἀμῆνιτος, ου, (a priv., μῆνῶ) not angry or wrathful, Hdt. 9, 94: χει μὲν οὐκ ἀμῆνιτος θεός, a storm excited in anger by the gods, Aesch. Ag. 649. Adv. —τως, Ib. 1034.
 Ἀμῆνυτος, ου, (a priv., μῆνῶ) not informed of, Heliod.
 Ἀμῆρῦτος, ου, (a priv., μῆρῶ) not spun out, not to be spun out: hence endless, tedious, γῆρας, Ap. Rh. 2, 221.
 Ἀμῆς, ὡμῆν, etc., v. sub ἀμός.
 Ἀμης, ητος, ὁ, a kind of milk cake, Ar. Plut. 999, Bergk Anacr. p. 249.
 Ἀμῆστοριος, ου, ὁ, Amestris, a son of Hercules, Apollod. 2, 7, 8.
 Ἀμῆστρις, ἰδος, ὁ, ἡ, Amestris, a Persian leader, Aesch. Pers. 320; another in Diod. S. 20, 109.—2. η, = Ἀμαστρίς.
 Ἀμῆτειρα, ας, ἡ, fem. of sq. [u]
 Ἀμῆτήρ, ητος, ὁ, (ἀμάω) a τῶρε, II. 11, 67: metaph. one that mows down, a destroyer, Anth.: av adj.

ἀμῆτηρι τύπῳ, in form like a sickle, Nonn. [α]

Ἀμῆτηριον, ον, τό, a sickle, Max. Tyr.

Ἀμῆτικος, ἡ, ὄν, (ἄμῆτος) belonging to reaping, δρέπανον ἄμ., a reaping hook, sickle, Ael. [α]

Ἀμῆτικός, ον, ὁ, dim. from ἄμῆς, Ath.

Ἀμῆτος, ον, ὁ, (ἀμῶ) a reaping, harvesting, harvest, harvest-time, Il. 19, 223, Hdt. 2, 14, and in late prose.—II. the harvest gathered in: also the field from which it is gathered, Dion. P., also as adj. λῆτοις ἀμῆτοις, Opp. Cy. 1, 527. The more accurate Gramm. vary the accent, writing ἀμῆτος, signf. I, ἀμῆτός, for signf. II., as in τρύγητος and τρυγητός, σπόρητος and σπορητός: Rost remarks that the distinction is good, for that in signf. I. each word is subst., in signf. II. adj., sub. καρπός: on the whole question v. Spitzn. Excurs. 30 ad Il. [α]

Ἀμῆτρίς, ἰδος, ἡ, fem. of ἀμῆτηρ. [α]
Ἀμῆτωρ, op, gen. opος, (a priv., μῆτηρ) without mother, motherless, Hdt. 4, 154—2, born of a mean mother, Eur. Ion 109.—II. unlike a mother, destitute of a mother's feelings, unmotherly, μήτηρ ἀμῆτωρ, Soph. El. 1154.

Ἀμῆτανῶς, ὤ, f. ἥσω, to be ἀμῆχανος, not to know what to do, be at a loss or in want, τινός, of a thing, Hdt. 1, 35; περί τινος, about a thing, Eur. I. T. 734, also τι, Aesch. Ag. 1178, and in Ap. Rh. τινί: oft. followed by a conjunction; ἢ, ὅ, πότερον . . . ἢ, with subj., Soph. Phil. 337: ἄμ. ὅποι τράπωμαι or τραποῦμαι, Eur. Or. 634, Aesch. Pers. 458: absol. ἀμῆχανῶν ζωοτένω, I live in want of the necessities of life, Xen. Cyr. 2, 19. Cf. ἀπορέω, which is similar, but less strong, v. Thuc. 7, 48.

Ἀμῆχῆς, ἑς, poet. for ἀμῆχανος, H. Hom. Merc. 447.

Ἀμῆχάνητος, ον, = ἀμῆχανος II., Joseph.

Ἀμῆχάνια, ας, ἡ, (ἀμῆχανος) like ἀπορία, want of means, helplessness, distress, Od. 9, 295; freq. in Hdt., Pind., and Att.—II. of things, hardship, trouble, χειμῶνος ἀμῆχανίη, Hes. Op. 494.

Ἀμῆχάνεργος, ον, (ἀμῆχανος, * ἔργα) unfit for work, Hes. Fr. 13.

Ἀμῆχάνοιέμαι, dep. mid., (ἀμῆχανος, ποιεῖμαι) to go awkwardly to work, Hipp.

Ἀμῆχάνος, ον, (a priv., μαχανή) without means, not knowing what to do, at a loss, in distress or trouble, helpless, ἀμῆχανός τινος, in distress about one, Od. 19, 363: hence, where the ἀμῆχανος is the cause of his own situation, awkward, simple, Eur. Hipp. 643, εἰς τι, awkward at a thing, Id. Med. 408: c. inf., at a loss how to do, unable to do, Soph. Ant. 79, and Plat. Adv.—πος, ἀμῆχάνος ἔχειν=ἀμῆχανεῖν, Aesch. Cho. 405, Eur. Oenon. 3.—II. more freq. in pass., allowing of no means, hence—1. things impracticable, impossible, hard, ἀμῆχάνος ἐσσι πιθέσθαι, thou art hard to persuade, i. e. to be persuaded, Il. 13, 726, cf. 14, 262: (δόδε) ἀμῆχανος εἰσελθεῖν στρατεύματι, impossible for an army to enter, Xen. An. 1, 2, 21; but also with neut., ἀμῆχανόν ἐστι, it is hard, impossible, usu. c. inf., Hdt., and Att., but also ἀμῆχανον ἐρᾶν, to desire impossibilities, Soph. Ant. 90; cf. 92: so ἀμῆχάνα ζητεῖν, Eur. Alc. 202.—2. of persons and things, against whom or

which nothing can be done, irresistible, in Hom. the comm. usage: applied to Jupiter, Juno, Achilles, so too ἀμῆχανός ἐσσι, Il. 10, 167: but ἀμῆχάνα ἔργα, mischief without resource, help, or remedy, Il. 8, 130: so too ἄμ. κακόν, δύν, ἄλγος, ἐνφορά, νόσος, irremediable, inextricable, Trag., and Att.; so in neut. plur. ἐξ ἀμῆχάνων, Aesch. Pr. 59: ἀμῆχανον κάλλος, irresistible beauty, against which all arts are vain, Plat. Symp. 218 E.—Specially also of dreams, δνειροὶ ἄμ., inexplicable, not to be interpreted, Od. 19, 560: in Att. indescribable, inexpressible, inconceivable, ἐλπῆς, ἡδοναί, Plat., ἀμῆχανον εὐδαιμονίας, an inconceivable amount of happiness, Plat. Apol. 41 C; oft. too c. acc. ἄμ. τὸ κάλλος, τὸ πᾶθος, indescribable on the score of beauty, etc., i. e. of indescribable beauty, Plat. Rep. 615 A., and Xen. Cyr. 7, 5, 38, but also ἄμ. τῷ πᾶθει, Plat. Phil. 47 D.—Plat. also is fond of joining the word with the relatives οἷος, ὅσος, and the adv. with ὥς, as ἀμῆχανον ὅσον χρόνον, an inconceivable length of time, Phaed. 95 C, ἀμῆχῶν ὅσω πλέονι, by it is impossible to say how much more, Rep. 588 A: ἀμῆχανόν τι οἶον, quite indescribably, Heind. Charmid. 155 D, so too ἀμῆχῶν ὥς εἶ, ὥς σφόδρα, Rep. 527 E, Phaedr. 263 D; cf. Kühner Gr. Gr. § 788, Obs. 6.

Ἀμῆωος, ὥν, ὦν, (ἄμα, ἥως) with the dawn of day, at daybreak, Herm. Orph. Arg. 486.

Ἀμῖα, ας, ἡ, f. pich. p. 29, Arist. H. A., and ἄμιας, ἡ, ὁ, Matro ap. Ath. 135 F, a kind of thunny.

Ἀμῖαντος, ον, (a priv., μῖανω) undefiled, pure, ὅδωρ, Theogn. 447, ὁός, Pind. Fr. 106: and Aesch. Pers. 578 calls the sea simply ἡ ἀμῖαντος, cf. Göttling, pface to Hes. p. 15, sq.: ἄμ. τοῦ ἀνοσίτου, free from the stain of ungodliness, Plat. Legg. 777 E.—2. not to be defiled or violated, Dion. H.—II. ὁ ἀμῖαντος, a greenish stone like asbestos, Diosc.

Ἀμῖαντος, ον, ὁ, Amiantus, masc. pr. n. Hdt. 6, 127.

Ἀμῖος, ον, ὁ, = ἄμια, q. v.

Ἀμῖγῆς, ἑς, (a priv., μῖγνυμι) unmixed, pure, τινός, without mixture of a thing, Plat. Men. 245 D; πρὸς ἄλληλα, Id. Polit. 265 E, also τινί, Strab. Adv.—ῶς.

Ἀμῖδης, ον, ὁ, Amides, masc. pr. n. Qu. Sm. 9, 186.

Ἀμῖζκης, ον, ὁ, Amizoces, a Scythian, Luc. Tox. 40.

Ἀμῖρέω, poet. by metath. for ἀνθρέμω, Call. Fr. 339, Ruhnk. Ep. Cr. p. 172, and

Ἀμῖθρος, poet. for ἀνθρῖμός, Simon. 210.

Ἀμῖκος, ον, (a priv., μῖγνυμι) unmixed, pure, freq. in Plat.: ἄμ. τινί, more rarely, πρὸς τι, unmixed with a thing, Id. Polit. 310 D; etc.; ἀμῖκα κατὰ στίχον, poems in which the same measure occurs in every line, as in Epic, Hephaest.—II. not mingling with others, as μῖγναι is used of intercourse, unsociable, shy, surly, savage, of Centaurs and Cyclopes, Soph. Tr. 1095, Eur. Cycl. 428; ἄμ. τινί, having no intercourse with any one, Thuc. 1, 77, also πρὸς τινα, Plat. Soph. 254 D: also of places, ἄμ. ἄλα, an inhospitable land, Eur. I. T. 402, τόπος, Isocr. 202 C.—2. without sexual intercourse, Plat. Polit. 276 A.—III. not to be mingled, ἄμ. βῆσι, discordant cries, Aesch. Ag. 321. Adv.—τως, Plat.

Ἀμῖλκας, α, ὁ, Hamulcar, a name common to many illustrious Carthaginians, Hdt. 7, 165; Polyt., esp. δ Βάρκας, father of Hannibal, Polyb. 1, 56.

Ἀμῖλκων, ὠνος, ὁ, prob. = foreg., Diod. S. 11, 20.

Ἀμῖλλα, ης, ἡ, a contest, trial or strife for superiority, rivalry, and in gen. a struggle, conflict, first in Pind., and freq. in Att.: the genit. wit. ἄμῖλλα is either that in which the contest is, as ἄμ. ἰσχύος, a trial of strength, Pind.: ποδοῖν, χειρῶν, λόγων, Eur.; or that for which it is, as ἄμ. λέκτρον, Eur. Hipp. 1141, or the persons between whom it is, as ἄμ. ἀγαθῶν ἀνδρῶν, Dem. 490, 1; instead of the first we also have ἄμ. περί τινος or τι, Isocr., ἐπὶ τινι, Dem.; instead of the two latter an adj. in the poets, as ἄμ. φιλόπολντος, πολυτέκνος, a striving after wealth or children, Eur. I. T. 412, Med. 557; and χαλαργαίς ἐν ἀμῖλλαις, ῥυμφοραῖς ἀμῖλλαις, in the racing of swift horses or chariots, Soph. El. 861, O. C. 1063: the person with whom another contends in dat., Eur. Tro. 617, or πρὸς τινα Plat. Legg. 830 E:—ἀμῖλλαν τιθέναι, προτιθέναι, to propose a contest, like ἀγὼν, Eur., ἀμῖλλαν ποιεῖσθαι, to engage in a contest, Thuc. 6, 32, etc.: also εἰς ἄμ. ἐλθεῖν, ἐξελθεῖν, Eur.; ἀμῖλλα γίγνεται, a struggle arises, Thuc.: ἐξ ἀμῖλλης, in emulation, Plut. (from ἄμα, nothing to do with ἄλλη, akin to ὁμῖλος, ὁμῖλεῖν.) Hence

Ἀμῖλλῶμαι, ὠμαι, f. ἥσομαι, dep. c. fut. mid., et aor. pass. (later also aor. mid., Plut., and Aristid.): to compete, vie, Lat. aemulari, first in Hdt., and Pind.; in gen. to contend, strive with one, Eur., etc.—Construction, c. dat. pers., to vie or strive with one, Hdt., also πρὸς τινα, Thuc. 6, 31; c. dat. rei, to contend in or with a thing, λόγοις, Eur., τόποις, ἱπποῖς, Thuc.; περί τινος, about or for a thing, Valck. Hdt. 5, 49, but also περί τινι, Pind. N. 10, 58, ἐπὶ or πρὸς τι, Plat. Legg. 830 E, 968 B, ὑπέρ τινος, Polyb.: foll. by ὥς or ὅπως, Plat., and Xen.:—the kind of contest is usu. in acc., which is a cognate acc., for ἄμ. στάδιον, διάπλουν (Plat. Legg. 833 A)=ἄμ. ἀμῖλλαν στάδιον: hence met. ποῖον ἀμῖλλᾶς γόνος: i. e. ποῖαν ἀμῖλλαν γόνον ἀμῖλλᾶς; now shall I groan loud enough? Eur. Hel. 164, cf. Hec. 271: hence in pass. τὸ πείζον . . . πρὸς ἀλλήλους ἀμῖλλῆσθαι, being matched or backed one against another, Thuc. 6, 31, where others take it act., vying with each other.—II. in gen. to strive, struggle, esp. to hasten, ἐπὶ τι, to a point, Xen. An. 3, 4, 44: δεῦρ' ἀμῖλλᾶται ποδῖ, Eur. Or. 456, also δρεγμα ἄμ., to hasten eagerly, Id. Hel. 546 (where δρεγμα is a cognate acc., ut sup.).—III. Hesyech. has the act. ἀμῖλλᾶω=ru χυγραφέω. Hence

Ἀμῖλλημα, ατος, τό, a contest, conflict, struggle, striving: ἀμῖλληματα γάμων, poet. periph. for γάμοι, Soph. El. 493.

Ἀμῖλλητέον, verb. adj. from ἀμῖλληῖν, one must vie, πρὸς τι, Isocr. 154 E.

Ἀμῖλλητήρ, ἥρος, ὁ, (ἀμῖλληῖν) a competitor: τροχοὶ ἀμῖλλητήρης ἥλιον, the racing wheels of the sun, i. e. the flying horses, Soph. Ant. 1065.

Ἀμῖλλητήριον, ον, τό, a place of contest: strictly neut. from

Ἀμῖλλητήρως, ἰα σον (ἀμῖλλᾶ

ματ) belonging to a contest, ἀμ. ἵπποι, race-horses, Aristid.

Ἀμιλλήτης, ον, ὁ=ἀμιλλήτῃρ.
Ἀμιλλήτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἀμιλλήσομαι)
fit or inclining for rivalry, Plat. Soph.
225 A.

Ἀμιμητόβιος, ον, (ἀμιμητος, βίος)
imitable in one's life, Plut. Ant. 28,
71.

Ἀμιμητος, ον, (α priv., μιμῶμαι)
imitable, τιμή, in a thing, Plut. Adv.
-τος, Id.—II. not imitated, Id. [I]

Ἀμιξία, ας, ἡ, α being ἀμικτος, and
αο—1. unmixedness, purity, Theophr.
-2. want of intercourse, ἄλλήλων,
Thuc. 1, 3, πρόσ τινα, Luc. Tim. 42:
unsociableness, savageness, Isocr. 130
A: hence ἀμικτή χρημάτων, want of
money dealings and commerce, Hdt. 2,
136.

Ἀμικπος, ον, (ἄμα, ἵππος) along
with horses, i. e. fleet as a horse, Bore-
as ἄμικπος, Soph. Ant. 985.—2.
ἄμικποι, ol, infantry mixed with cav-
alry, Thuc. 5, 57, and Xen. Hell. 7,
5, 23.

ἈΜΙΣ, ἰδος, ἡ, α chamber-pot, also
ἄμης, Ar. Vesp. 935, Thesm. 633.—II.
α ship, boat, Aesch. Suppl. 842, cf.
ἄμης and Dindorf ad loc. [ἄ in
signif. I, but ἄ in signif. II, acc. to
Herm. ap. Seidl. Doehm. p. 414.]

Ἀμισγής, ἐς, poet. for ἀμυγής, Nic.
Ἀμισγής, ας, (α priv., μισος) without
hatred, not hateful: in Xen. Eq. 8, 9.
Comp. ἀμισστερος, less disagreeable
or troublesome.

Ἀμισθί, ἄν, adv. of ἀμισθος, Eur., and
Dem.: οὐ μόνον χρημάτων ἀλλὰ καὶ
δόξης πρόκα καὶ ἀμισθί, gratuitously
and without recompense not only as re-
garded money but also preferment in the
state, Plut. Arist. 3.

Ἀμισθία, ας, ἡ, the state of an ἀμισ-
θος, App.: from

Ἀμισθος, ον, (α priv., μισθός) with-
out hire or pay, and so—1. pass. un-
paid, unhired, Aesch., and Soph. Fr.
832, cf. ἀμισθί.—2. giving no pay, Luc.
Opp. to ἐμισθιστος.

Ἀμισθῶτος, ον, (α priv., μισθῶ)
not let out on hire, bringing in no return,
Dem. 865, 20.—II. unhired, Diod.

Ἀμισία, ας, ἡ, (ἀμισής) freedom
from hatred, Clem. Al.

Ἀμισός, ὄν, ἡ, Amisus, a city of
Pontus, Strab.: hence adj. Ἀμισο-
νός, ἡ, ὄν, of Amisus, Strab.; ἡ Ἀμι-
σινή, the territory of Am., Ib.

Ἀμιστήρ, ον, ὁ, Amistres, a Per-
sian, Aesch. Pers. 21.

Ἀμιστρις, v. Ἀμιστρις.

Ἀμιστῆλλοντος, ον,=sq.

Ἀμιστῆλλος, ον, (α priv., μιστῶ-
λω) not cut into small pieces.

Ἀμιοχος, ον, (α priv., μισχος) with-
out stem or stalk.

Ἀμισοδάρος, ον, ὁ, Amisodarus, a
king of Lycia, Il. 16, 317, Hes. Th. 319.

Ἀμπερνον, ον, τό, Amiternum, a
city of the Sabines, Strab.; ἡ Ἀμ-
περνινή, the territory of Am., Strab.

Ἀμτρος, ον, (α priv., μίτρα) with-
out head-band; without girdle, παῖδες
ἄμτροι, girls who have not yet put
on their woman's girdle, i. e. unmar-
riageable, Spanh. Call. Dian. 14, cf.
ἄζωτος.

Ἀμτροχίταινες, ὡν, ol, epith. of
Lycian warriors, Il. 16, 419, either
(from α priv., μίτρα, χιτών) wearing
no girdle over or under their coat of
mail; or (α copul., μίτρα, χιτών) hav-
ing the girdle joined to the coat of mail:
αμτροχίτων, in Ath. 523 D makes the
first more probable. Cf. Spitzn. ad l.

Ἀμτρωτος, ον, (α priv., μίτρώ)

not bound with a head-band, Nonn.
Dion. 35, 220.

Ἀμυχθαλεις, εσσα, εν, (α priv.,
μύνημι, μυχθῆναι) epith. of Lemnos,
Il. 24, 753, H. Hom. Ap. 36, inaccessi-
ble, inhospitable, like ἀμικτος II., of
which word it seems to be a lengthd.
form: not ἀμικτος κατὰ τὴν ἅλα,
for -αλόεις is nothing but an adj.
termin.: others wrongly make it=
ὀμυχθόλης.

Ἀμυ-, poet. for ἀναμ-, e. g. ἀμυγ-
δην for ἀναμύγδην.

Ἀμμος, ατος, τό, (ἄπτω) any thing
tied or made to tie, and so—1. a knot,
Hdt. 4, 98.—2. a noose, halter, Eur.
Hipp. 781.—3. a cord, band, Eur.:
ἄμμος παρθενίας, the maiden girdle,
Mel. 125.—4. the link of a chain, The-
mist.—5. in plur. ἄμματα, huggings in
wrestling, Plut., also the wrestler's
arms, Id.—6. a measure of length, like
our chain,=40 πήχεις, Math. Vett.
Hence

Ἀμματίζω, (ἄμμος) to tie, bind, Gal.

Ἀμμε, old Aeol., Dor., and Ep. for
ἡμῶς, Hom.

Ἀμμέας, ον, ὁ, Ammeas, masc. pr.
n. Thuc. 3, 22.

Ἀμμεγα, more correctly ἄμ μέγα,
poet. for ἄνὰ μέγα, Ap. Rh. 1, 127.

Ἀμμένω, poet. for ἀναμένω, Eur.

Ἀμμες, old Aeol., Dor., and Ep.
for ἡμεῖς, Hom.

Ἀμμέσον, poet. for ἄνὰ μέσον, Hes.

Ἀμμι, ἄμμι, old Aeol., Dor., and
Ep. for ἡμῖν, Hom.

Ἀμμίχα, adv. poet. for ἄνὰ μίχα,
Soph., etc.: in later auth.=σύν, c.
dat., Ap. Rh., and Anth., also c. gen.,
Anth.

Ἀμμύγδην, adv. poet. for ἀναμύγ-
δην, ἀνάμυχα, Nic.

Ἀμμύνημι, poet. for ἀναμ-, Bac-
chyl. 26.

Ἀμμινάτης, ον, ὁ, Amminapes, a
satrap of Alexander, Arr. Anab. 3,
22, 1.

Ἀμμιον, ον, τό, (ἄμμος) cinnabar in
its sandy state, Lat. minium, Diosc.

Ἀμμισαγ, poet. for ἀναμίσγα, Emp-
ed. 47.

Ἀμμίτης, ον, ὁ, also ἀμμίτης, ἰδος,
ἡ, (ἄμμος) sub. λίθος, sandstone, Plin.

Ἀμμινάσει, ἀμμινάσειεν, Dor. for
ἀναμνήσει, ἀναμνήσειεν, Pind.

Ἀμμοβάτης, ὁ, (ἄμμος, βαίνω)=
ἄμμοδότης, Ael.

Ἀμμοδόμος, ον, ὁ, (ἄμμος, δρόμος)
a sandy place for riding, driving, and
racing.

Ἀμμοδόότης, ον, ὁ, poet. lengthd.
for sq., Anth.

Ἀμμοδότης, ον, ὁ, (ἄμμος, δύνω)
a kind of serpent that burrows in the sand,
more generally called διψάς, Strab.:
also ἀμμοβάτης. [δύν, perh. also ὕ,
cf. χηραμοδότης, Leon. Al. 91, 3, and
σιουροδότης.]

Ἀμμοκονία, ας, ἡ, (ἄμμος, κονία) α
calcareous sand, esp. Pozzuolana, Strab.

Ἀμμοσίτρον, ον, τό, (ἄμμος, ῖτρον)
potash mixed with sand, a coarse glass
fused therefrom, Plin.

Ἀμμοσίτσια, ας, ἡ, (ἄμμος, πλύνω)
sand-washing.

Ἀμμορία, ας, ἡ, (α priv., μόρος)
poet. for ἄμμορία, which is not found
in use, Od. 20, 76, Ζεὺς οἶδε μοῖραν
τ' ἀμμορίην τ' ἀνθρώπων, what is
man's fate and what is not, or their
good fortune and their bad, cf. A. P.
9, 284.

Ἀμμορία, ας, ἡ=ἄμμορία, ὁμορία,
Epigr. ap. Dem. 86, 23, and Anth.

Ἀμμορος, ον, poet. for ἄμμος, ἄμ-
ορος, (α priv., μόρος) without lot or
share in a thing, esp. in something

good, c. gen., as λοστράων ἀμκετοιο
Il. 18, 489, Od. 5, 275, πάν-ων, Soph.
Phil. 182, τέκνων ἄμ., bereft of chil-
dren, Eur. Hec. 421: hence absol
unhappy, Il. 6, 408:—later ἄμ. κακό
τῆτος, Q. Sm., δόδιων, Anth.

ἈΜΜΟΣ, ον, ἡ, also ἄμμος, sand
Plat. Phaed. 110 A, etc.: also a sandy
place, race-course, Xen. Mem. 3, 3, 6.
—2.=ἄμμοκονία, Theophr. (ἄμματος,
ψάμμος, ψάματος).

Ἀμμοτρόφος, ον, (ἄμμος, τρέφομαι)
growing in sand, Mel. 1, 20.

Ἀμμοῦς, ὁ, an Egyptian name of
Jupiter, Hdt. 2, 42.=Ἄμμων.

Ἀμμοχρῶτος, ον, ὁ, (ἄμμος, χρῶ-
σός) a gem, like sand veined with gold,
Plin.

Ἀμμοχωσία, ἡ, (ἄμμος, χῶν) α
sanding or silting up.

Ἀμμόδης, ἐς, (ἄμμος, εἶδος) sandy,
gravelly, Diod.

Ἀμμων, ὄνος, ὁ, the Libyan Jupi-
ter-Ammon: said to be an Egyptian
word, Hdt. 2, 32, v. Bähr.—Also the
temple and oracle of Jupiter-Ammon,
Strab.

Ἀμμωνία, ας, ἡ, Ammonia, a region
of Africa, Ptol.: hence adj. Ἀμμωνι-
ακός, ἡ, ὄν.—2. another name of the
city Paraetonium, Strab.—3. an ap-
pell. of Juno in Elis, Paus. 5, 15, 7.

Ἀμμωνιακόν, οὔ, τό, sal ammoniac
cus, rock-salt, Diosc.—2. the gum of
an umbellated plant, gum-ammoniac.

Ἀμμωνιάς, ἰδος, ὁ, Libyan

Ἀμμωνίς, ἰδος, ἡ, Libyan, Ἄ. ἑδρε
the seat of Ammon, Libya, Eur.

Ἀμμωνιοί, ον, ol, the Ammonians,
inh. of Ammonia, in Africa, Hdt. 3, 26

Ἀμμωνίος, ον, ὁ, Ammonius, a per-
ipatetic philosopher of Alexandria,
teacher of Plutarch, Plut. Symp. 3,
1.—2. a poet of the Anthology, Anth.
Jac. 3, p. 154.

Ἀμναῖος, ον, ὁ, Amnaeus, masc. pr.
n. Plut. Cat. Min. 19.

Ἀμνῆμος, ον, ὁ, (ἀμνός) a descend-
ant, son, grandson, oft. in Lyc.: in
Poll. also ἀμνῆμων, ὄνος, ὁ. [ἄ-μν.]

Ἀμνός, ἰδος, ἡ, fem. of ἀμνός, α
lamb, v. l. for ἀμνός, Theocr. 5, 3.
Alexandr. word, acc. to Ruhnk. Ep.
Crit. p. 187.

Ἀμνοστέω, ἀμναστος, Dor. for ἄμ-
νηστ-, Soph., Theocr.

Ἀμνεῖος, εἷα, εἶον, of a lamb, The-
ocr.

Ἀμνή, ἡς, ἡ, fem. from ἀμνός, α
lamb, Orph.

Ἀμνημόνευτος, ον, (α priv., μνη-
μονεύω) unmentioned, Polyb.: in Eur.
I. T. 1419, it seems to be unthought
of, unheeded.—II. acc.=ἀμνήμων, un-
mindful, Diog. L. 1, 86.

Ἀμνημονεύω,=sq., Luc.

Ἀμνημονέω, ὦ, ἡ-ήσω, to be ἀμνήμων,
be unmindful, absol. Aesch. Eum. 24,
etc.: to make no mention of, not speak
of, pass over, mostly c. gen., as Eur.
I. T. 361, Thuc. 3, 40, but also τι
περί τινος, Thuc. 5, 18:—a depend-
ent clause is added either in partic.
as ἀμνημονεῖς σαυτὸν δρῶντα. ; do
you forget your doing.? Plat. Theat.
207 D, or with ὅτι and verb, Id. Rep.
474 D.

Ἀμνημοσύνη, ἡς, ἡ, forgetfulness
Eur. Ion 1100; from

Ἀμνήμων, ον, gen. ὄνος, adv. -νως
(α priv., μνήμη) unmindful, forgetting,
forgetful, Pind. I. 7 (6), 24, and Plat.,
τινός, of a thing, Aesch. Theb. 606.
—2. pass. forgotten, not mentioned,
Eu. Phoen. 64.

Ἀμνησία, ας, ἡ=λήθη, forgetful-
ness, LXX.

Ἀμνηστικῆέω, to be ἀμνηστικός

pass to enjoy an amnesty, Diod. Hence

Ἀμνηστικάκητος, *on, not maliciously remembered, ἀμνηστικῶς κητῶν ποιεῖσθαι τι, to forget an injury suffered*, Polyb.

Ἀμνηστικότητα, *as, ἡ, forgetfulness of a wrong, forgivingness*, Clem. Al.

Ἀμνηστικός, *on, (a priv., μνάωμαι) not remembering wrong, forgiving*, Eccl. Adv. -κως.

Ἀμνηστευτός, *on, (a priv., μνησ-ζω) unwooed, not sought in marriage*, Eur. Phoen. Fr. 13.—II. act. not wooing, in neut. plur. as adv., Pseudo-Phocyl. 186.

Ἀμνηστῶ, = ἀμνημονῶ, to be forgotten, Soph. El. 482. Pass. to be forgotten, Thuc. 1, 20.

Ἀμνηστία, *as, ἡ, a being forgotten, a forgetting, esp. wrong done one: hence an amnesty, Plut., in better authors ἄδεια*.

Ἀμνηστικός, *ἡ, ὅν, easily forgetting*, v. l. in Plut. Cat. Min. 1, for which ἀναληπτικός is now read.

Ἀμνηστός, *on, (a priv., μνάωμαι) forgotten, no longer remembered*, Theocr. 16, 42.—2. act. unmindful, forgetful, A. B.

Ἀμνίας, *on, ὁ, Amnias, a river of Paphlagonia*, Strab.—2. Ἀμνιάς, ἴδος, *ἡ, an appell. of Ilithyia*.

Ἀμνιον, *on, τό, (not so well ἄμνιον, a bowl in which the blood of victims was caught, Od. 3, 444. Some write ἄμνιον, as if ἄμνιον, from ἄλμα.—2. the membrane round the foetus, the caul, Gal., cf. ἄμνός)*.

Ἀμνίς, ἴδος, *ἡ, = ἀμνή, fem. from ἄμνός, a lamb*, Theocr. 5, 3.

Ἀμνισός, *on, ὁ, Amnisus, a city of Crete, Od. 19, 188.—2. a river of Crete, Ar. Rh. 3, 877; hence Ἀμνισιάς, Ἀμνισίς, fem. adj. of Amnisus, Nympha. Am. Callim. Dian. 15, 162.*

Ἀμνικόν, *ὁ, only used in nom., ζῳόνος, κοῶν, κοῶν) sheep-minded, i. e. simpleton, as we say a calf's head, Ar. Eq. 264.*

ΑΜΝΟΣ, *on, ὁ, a lamb*, Ar. Av. 1559: ἄμνοι τοὺς τρόπους, lambs in temper, Ar. Pac. 935: fem. ἡ ἄμνος, Theocr. 5, 144, but also ἄμνή, ἄμνιάς, or ἄμνίς.—The oblique cases are seldom found, ἄμνός, ἄμνι, ἄμνα, etc., being used instead.

Ἀμνοφόρος, *on, (ἄμνός, φέρω) bearing lambs, with lamb, in genl. pregnant*, Theocr. 11, 41, Gaisf., ubi al. uanροφόρος.

Ἀμνογῆ, *adv. of sq., without toil or effort*, Il. 11, 637.

Ἀμνογῆτος, *on, (a priv., μογέω) without toil, unwearied, untiring*, H. Hom. 7, 3.

Ἀμθεν, Att. ἄμθεν, *adv., (ἄμός) from some place or other, τῶν ἄμθεν. εἰπε καὶ ἄμνι, of which, from what source soever, tell us also, Od. 1, 10: ἄμθεν γὰρ ποθέν, from somewhere or other*, Plat. Gorg. 492 D, Legg. 798 B, cf. ἄμν, οὐδ' ἄμθεν and Ruhnck. Tim.

Ἀμθι, *as (as Bekker) ἄμθι, adv., (ἄμός) somewhere*, Thuc. 5, 77, from a Laced. state-paper: but Schneid. proposes ἄμθις=οἴσως, and Buttm. A. isf. Gr. § 116. Ann. 22, n. 1, ἄμθις.

Ἀμοῖ, *adv., (ἄμός) somewhere*.

Ἀμοιβάδιος, *ία, ιον, = ἀμοιβαῖος, Att. H., Opp. Cyn. 4, 349.*

Ἀμοιβάδης, *adv., (ἀμοιβή) by turns, alternately, ἄμ, ἄλλοθεν ἄλλος, alternately one from one side, the other from the other*, Theocr. 1, 34, so ἄμ, ἄνερως ἐνῆρ, A. R. 4, 199: cf. sq., and ἀμοιβήδης.

Ἀμοιβάδον, *adv. = foreg. Ar. Rh. 2, 1226, Tim. Locr. 98 E.*

Ἀμοιβάος, *on, also ἡ or α, on, (ἀμοιβή) interchanging, alternate, mutual, answering one another, esp. in song, ἀμοιβαία βιβλία, interchanged letters*, Hdt. 6, 4; ἄσμα ἀμοιβαῖον, Lat. carmen amoebeum, an amoebean ode, an alternate song, also τὰ ἀμοιβαῖα, Plat. Rep. 394 B, or ἀμοιβαῖη αὐοῖα, Theocr.—II. fitted for changing or exchanging, Anth.—III. giving like for like, retributive, δειπνα, Pind. O. 1, 63, νέμεις, φόνος, Anth. Adv. -ως.

Ἀμοιβάς, ἄδος, *ἡ, pecul. fem. of ἀμοιβαῖος, χλαῖνα ἀμοιβάς, a cloak for a change*, Od. 14, 521. Those who read παρεχέσκει ἀμοιβάς take it as acc. from ἀμοιβή, but Hom. and Hes. never use ἀμοιβή in this signf.

Ἀμοιβάας, *on, and Ἀμοιβεύς, ἑως, ὁ, Amoebeas or Amoebeus, an Athenian harper*, Ath., Ael.

Ἀμοιβή, ἡς, *(ἀμείβω) a requital, recompense, return*, in Hom., Hes., and Pind., always in this signf., and so mostly in Eur., and Plat.: hence specially a compensation, repayment, amends, Od. (v. inf.); atonement, punishment, Hes. Op. 332; revenge, Eur. Or. 841; reward, pay, Ib. 467. Construct. usu. τινός, for a thing, but ἀντί τινος, Hes. l. c.: ἀμοιβήν δοῦναι τινός, to make return for a thing, Od. 3, 58, later ἀποδοῖναι, Eur.; also τίνειν, Od. 12, 382; ἀμοιβή τινα τίνεσθαι, to pay one by a like return, Pind. P. 2, 43: ἀμοιβήν καρποῖσθαι, ἀμοιβήν κυρεῖν, to receive repayment, Eur. Oed. 4, Med. 23.—2. an answer, Hdt. 7, 160.—II. change, barter; τὰς ἀμοιβάς ποιῆσθαι, Strab.: espec. change of money, Plut.; that which is received in exchange, δέκα μνῶν ἀμοιβήν, the value in money of ten minae, Plut. Lyc. 9.—2. alternation, ἐορτῶν ἀμοιβαί, Plat. Legg. 653 D.

Ἀμοιβηδόν, *adv. = sq., Ar. Rh. 2, 1071.*

Ἀμοιβηδός, *adv., (ἀμοιβή) alternately, in succession*, Il. 18, 506, Od. 18, 310, cf. ἀμοιβαδός.

Ἀμοιβηδόν, *adv. = foreg., Hipp., and so Aristarch. in Il. l. c.*

Ἀμοιβάς, *on, ὁ, (ἀμείβω) a successor, follower*, Il. 13, 793: ἀμοιβαί, soldiers that relieve others, elsewhere διάδοχοι. As adj. in requital or in exchange for, νέκυν νεκρῶν ἄμ, Soph. Ant. 1067.

Ἀμοιρέω, *ω, to be ἀμοιρος, have no lot or share in a thing, c. gen. Plut.: to be free from, Philo. Hence*

Ἀμοιρέμα, *ατος, τό, a loss, mishap.*

Ἀμοιρίς, *on, (a priv., μοῖρα) like ἀμοιρος, without lot or share in a thing, usu. some advantage, and so.—1. shut out from, bereft of, destitute of, c. gen., freq. in Trag., and Plat.: more rarely freed from some evil, as ὕβρεως, μεταβόλη, Plat. Symp. 181 C, Polit. 269 E.—II. absol. unfortunate*, Eur. Phoen. 613: in Pind. N. 6, 26 ἀμμορός is now read.

Ἀμολγῆος, *αἶα, αἶον, (ἀμέλγω) of milk, made with milk, μῆζα, Hes. Op. 588, or (as others) = ἀμολγαῖα, shepherd's bread, country bread, or = ἀκάμια, since ἀμολγός is said to be Achaean for ἀκμή, and so bread that is perfectly baked, a cake raised by yeast or the like, which last interpr. is adopted by Buttm. Lexil. p. 90, 91, who also in Leon. Tar. 98 takes ἀμολγαῖον μαστόν to be an udder in its ἀκμή, i. e. a distended udder. But in Or. Sib. 4, 214 ἀμολγῆος is certainly dark, gloomy. Cf. ἀμολγός.*

Ἀμολγέας, *ἑως, ὁ, (ἀμέλγω) a milk pail*, Lat. mulctra, Theocr. 8, 87.

Ἀμολγόν, *on, τό, dim. from foreg., Theocr. 25, 106.*

Ἀμολγός, *on, ὁ, acc. to the usual deriv. from ἀμέλγω, the milk at-time, i. e. morning and evening twilight*, Hom. always joins νυκτός ἀμολγῶ meaning thereby the four hours either before daybreak, (the time of true dreams, Od. 4, 841, the autumnal rising of the dogstar, Il. 22, 28), or after sunset, Il. 22, 317: and so in genl. night-time, the dark of night, Il. 11, 173: 15, 324, H. Hom. Merc. 7: ἄμολγός, and so later, as in Orph. Hymn. 33, 12, ἀμολγ. without νυκτός:—νυκτός ἀμολγόν also occurs in Aesch. Fr. 64, and Eur. is said by Hesych. to have used ἄμ. as an adj., νυκτα ἀμολγόν = οφθαλμοσκοτεινόν, but in Eur. Phaeth. 2, 2, 6 (where it stands alone) Herm. explains it by quicquid turbidum est.—From this last passage Herm. infers the orig. signf. to be the thick part of milk, and so thickness, darkness, etc., Opusc. 3, p. 137 sq.—Buttm. Lexil. in v. rejects all deriv. from ἀμέλγω as childish, and follows Eustath. Il. 15, 324, who says that ἀμολγός is an old Achaean word for ἀκμή, and so νυκτός ἄμ. would be the depth or dead of night, though not necessarily midnight, cf. ἀμολγῆος. Cf. also ἀμολγός.

Ἀμολώντος, *on, (a priv., μολύνω) undefiled, pure, LXX.—II. not defiling not leaving any mark or stain*, Medic.

Ἀμολφάρετος, *on, ὁ, Amompharetus, a Spartan commander*, Hdt. 9, 71, 85; Plut. Arist. 17.

Ἀμολφῆτος, *on, = ἀμολφός, dub. 1 Aesch. Cho. 510, where Herm. reads ἀμολφῆ τόνδ' ἐτίετανον (—ἄτην Bl.) λόγον.*

Ἀμολφος, *on, (a γ. π. μωφή) = ἀμειπτός, unblamed, blameless, πρὸς ὑμῶν, from you, i. e. in your sight*, Aesch. Eum. 678; also c. dat. ἄμολφῳ, Id. 475.—II. act. not blaming or reproaching, having nought to complain of, prol. 1. Ib. 413, for ἀμωφον.

Ἀμολφῶν, *on, ὁ, Amolphon, a Trojan*, Il. 8, 276. [—].

Ἀμόρα, *as, ἡ, a sweet cake*, Phillet 34.

Ἀμοραῖος, *on, ὁ, Amoraeus, king of the Derbices*, Ctes.

Ἀμορβῆτος, *on, only in Nic. Ther. 28, 489, acc. to the Schol. rustic, pastoral; or dark, cf. sq. and ἀμολγῆος*.

Ἀμορβάς, ἄδος, *ἡ, fem. of ἀμορβῆτος, ἀμολγῆος Νυμφαί, Ar. Rh. 3, 881 (acc. to Schol. = ἀκόλουθα) rural, or attendant Nymphs.*

Ἀμορβεύς, ἦος and ἑως, *ὁ, = ἀμορβός, Opp. Cyn. 3, 295.*

Ἀμορβεῖω, *f. -ενσώ, to follow, attend, c. dat., Nic. Fr. 35: mid. to let follow, make to follow*, Id. Ther. 349.

Ἀμορβεῖω, = foreg., Antim.

Ἀμορβίτης, *ὁ, ἄτος, = ἀμώρα, Ath. 646 F, and so prob. f. l. for ἀμορβίτης*.

Ἀμορβός, *on, ὁ, a follower, attendant*, Spanh. Call. Dian. 45: esp. on herds, and so—2. a herdsman, shepherd, swain, Antim. 15, Opp., and Nic.: pecul. fem. ἀμορβῆς as adj., q. v.—II. as adj. dark, Schol. Nic. Ther. 28, but this very dub., though ἀμορβῶ is also a v. l. for ἀμολγῶ in Hom. (The whole family of words is of uncertain origin, and only found in Alex. poets.)

Ἀμοργεύς, *ἑως, ὁ, one who presses out the ἀμώρη.*

Ἀμώρη, *ἡς, ἡ, = sq., Plut.*

Ἀμώρηγος, *on, ὁ, (ἐμώρηγος) the wa*

part of olives, olive-leaves, Lat. *amurca*, *amurca*, Arist. Color.

† *Ἀμόργος*, *ov* and *ew*, *δ*, *Amorges* a Persian commander, Hdt. 5, 121; another, Thuc. 8, 5; also a king of the Saeae, Ctes.

† *Ἀμοργίδιον*, *ov*, τό, dlm. from *ἀμοργίς*.

† *Ἀμοργικός*, *ή*, *όν*, =sq.
† *Ἀμοργίνος*, *ov*, epith. of rich cloths and stuffs, either made of *ἀμοργίς* (q. v.), of fine linen; or (from *ἀμοργή*) red, purple, like the dregs of olives, *ἀμοργίνα χιτώνια*, Ar. Lys. 150; *ἀμ. κάλυμμα*, Clearch. ap. Atta 255 E; also τὰ *ἀμοργίνα*, sc. *μάτια*, Aesch. in. 14, 3, cf. Böckh P. E. 1, p. 141.

† *Ἀμοργίς*, *ιδος*, *ή*, fine flax, from the *isle of Amorgos*: *ἀλοπος ἀμ.*, *unwhitened flax*, Ar. Lys. 736: in pl. *αὶ ἀμοργίδες*, = *ἀμοργίνα χιτώνια*. Cf. foreg.

—II. *proparox. ἀμοργίς*, *ew*, *ή*, = *ἀμοργή*, Meineke Cratin. Malth. 4.

† *Ἀμοργμός*, *ov*, *δ*, (*ἀμέργω*) a gathering, culling, Mel. 129.

† *Ἀμοργός*, *ή*, *όν*, (*ἀμέργω*) squeezing out, sucking out, draining.

† *Ἀμοργός*, *ού*, *ή*, *Amorgus*, one of the Sporades famed for the culture of flax, and as the birth-place of Simonides, Strab.

† *Ἀμορία*, *ας*, *ή*, (*ἄμα*, *δρος*) a contiguous boundary, poet. *ἄμορία*, q. v.

† *Ἀμόριον*, *ov*, τό, *Amorium*, a city of Greater Phrygia, Strab.

† *Ἀμορίτης*, *ov*, *δ*, (*ἄμορα*) a honey cake, LXX. Cf. *ἀμορίτης*. [L]

† *Ἀμορος*, *ov*, = *ἄμοιρος*, c. gen. Eur. Med. 1395: absol. *unlucky*, wretched, Soph. O. T. 248.

† *Ἀμορφία*, *ας*, *ή*, (*ἄμορφος*) shapelessness, want of shape, Hermes ap. Stob. Eccl. 1, 318.—II. *unshapeliness*, ill shape, deformity, Eur. Or. 391.

† *Ἀμορφος*, *ov*, (a priv., *μορφή*) misshapen, ugly, hideous, Hdt. 1, 196, Eur., etc.: cf. *ἄμορφος*.—II. *without form*, shapeless, rough, Plat. Tim. 51 A: c. gen. *ἄμορφός τινος*, without partaking of the shape of, Ib. 50 D.—III. metaph. *unseemly*, *unbefitting*, Plat. Legg. 752 A: *degrading*, Ib. 855 C. Adv. —*φωσ*. Superl. *ἄμορφότατος*, Hdt. 1, c., but a reg. compar. *ἄμορφότερος*, Xen. Symp. 8, 17, and superl. —*φάτατος*, Plut.

† *Ἀμορφώω*, to make misshapen, disfigure, Antim. ap. Cramer Anecd. 1, p. 55, 30.

† *Ἀμορφωτός*, *ov*, (a priv., *μορφή*) not formed, unwrought, Soph. Fr. 243.

† *Ἄμος*, *ή*, = the lengthd. *ἄμμος*, *ἄμβος*. [L]

† *Ἄμος*, *ή*, *όν*, Acol and Ep. for *ἡμός*, *ἡμέτερος*, *our*, *ours*, oft. in Hom., also in Pind., and Trag. chorus: but in Att. poets also for *ἐμός*, *my*, *mine*. It has been proposed to write *ἡμός* in the former sense, *ἡμός* in the latter, but without authority; cf. Buttm. Ausf. Gr. § 12, Anm. 23, Spitzn. II. 6, 414. [L]

† *Ἄμος*, *Ἄτ*, *ἄμός*, an old form for *ἔλε*, and so = *τίς*, but only used in the adv. forms *ἄμοῦ*, *ἄμῃ*, *ἄμῶς*, *ἄμθεν*.

† *Ἄμος*, Dor. for *ἡμος*, *as*, *when*, Theocr.

† *Ἀμοτον*, adv. from *ἄμοτος* (v. inf. II.), *insatiably*, *incessantly*, *restlessly*, in Hom. always joined with verbs expressing passion, desire, etc., esp. with *μεμᾶσσι*, *μεμᾶς*, *μεμᾶντα*, *striving incessantly*, full of *insatiable longing*; so *ἄ. κλαίειν*, *χολοῖσθαι*, to *weep*, *be angry continually*, Pl. 19, 300; 23, 567, *μεμᾶναιεν*, Hes. Sc. 361; *ἡμίνον ἄμοτον τανύοντες*, *they strugg-*

led restlessly forwards, Od. 6, 83: later *vehemently*, *violently*, Ap. Rh.—II. as adj. *ἄμοτος*, *ov*, *furious*, *savage*, *θῆρ*, Theocr. 25, 42, *λίς*, Ib. 202 (acc. to Meineke), *πῆρ*, Mosch. 4, 104.—Ep. word, (the deriv. from *μότον*, *shredded linen*, *lint*, is very unlikely: acc. to Rost from same root as *μέμας* with a intens. or euphor.)

† *Ἀμοῦ*, adv., Att. *ἄμοῦ*, of *ἄμός*, = *τίς*, *somehow*, *ἄμοῦ γέ που*, or *ἄμου γέπου*, Lys. 170, 13, where however before Bekk. *ἄλλου γέ που*, cf. *ἄμβεν* and *ἄμῃ*.

† *Ἀμουσίλος*, *ov*, *δ*, the Lat. *Amulius*, Plut. Rom. 3.

† *Ἀμουσία*, *ας*, *ή*, the character of the *ἄμουσος*, want of education, taste; or refinement; rudeness, grossness, oft. in Plat.: want of harmony, discord, Eur. Cf. *ἁρμοσύνη*.

† *Ἀμουσολογία*, *ας*, *ή*, = *ἄμουσοι λόγοι*, vulgar expressions, Ath.

† *Ἀμουσος*, *ov*, (a priv., *Μοῦσα*) without the Muses, without taste for the arts sacred to the Muses: and so of persons, without taste or refinement, unpurified, rude, gross, without knowledge of music, unmusical, Eur. Ion 526, Ar. Vesp. 1074, and freq. in Plat.: *Ἀεβηθρίων ἄμουσότερος*, proverb, for the lowest degree of mental cultivation, Bast. Ep. Cr. p. 266.—2. of things, rude, coarse, esp. unmusical, discordant, *ἄμουσ' ὑλακτεῖν*, Eur. Alc. 760, *ἄμουσάται ὑδαί*, Phoen. 807: *ἄμ. ἥδοναι*, *ἄμουσάματα*, gross pleasures, faults, Plat. Adv. —*σως*, Plat. Hipp. Maj. 292 C.

† *Ἀμουσότης*, *ητος*, *ή*, = *ἄμουσία*.

† *Ἀμοχθεῖ*, adv. of *ἄμοχθος*, without toil or trouble, Aesch. Pr. 208.

† *Ἀμοχθης*, *ov*, (a priv., *μοχθεῖω*) = *ἄμοχθος*, Opp. Cyn. 1, 456.

† *Ἀμοχθί*, = *ἄμοχθεῖ*.

† *Ἀμοχθος*, *ov*, (a priv., *μόχθος*) without toil or trouble, not toiling or having toiled, Soph. Fr. 359, Eur. Archel. 9; shrinking from toil, Pind. N. 10, 55.—II. not toilsome, *βίος*, Soph. Tr. 147. Adv. —*σως*.

† *Ἀμτ*, poet., esp. Ep. and Lyr. abbrev. for *ἄνατ*, under which will be found all words beginning with *ἄμτ*.

† *Ἀμαλινόρρος*, *ov*, strengthd. for *παλινόρρος*, Meineke Philaet. Mel. 1.

† *Ἀμᾶλλομαι* for *ἄναπᾶλλομαι*.

† *Ἀμᾶλος*, poet. for *ἄνάπαλος*, dub. in Pind.: but in Theocr. 28, 4 (acc. to Herm.) Dor. for *ἄμφαλος*.

† *Ἀμᾶννα*, *ἄμᾶνω*, etc., v. *ἄνᾶ-παννα*, etc.

† *Ἀμπεδών*, *ἄμπεδῆρις*, *ἄμπελα-γος*, should be written *divisim ἄμ πεδίων*, i. e. *ἄνᾶ πεδίων*, etc.

† *Ἀμπερα*, *ἄμπερος*, etc., for *ἄνᾶ-περα*, etc., Strab., Hom.

† *Ἀμπελάνθη*, *ης*, *ή*, (*ἄμπελος*, *ἄνθος*) = *οἰνάνθη*, Luc. V. H. 2, 5.

† *Ἀμπελεῖον*, *ov*, τό, a vineyard.

† *Ἀμπελεῖω*, *ov*, *δ*, a vine or vine yard.

† *Ἀμπελεών*, *ωνος*, *δ*, poet. for *ἄμπε-λῶν*, a vineyard, Theocr. 25, 157.

† *Ἀμπελίδας*, a and *ov*, *δ*, *Ampelidas*, masc. pr. n. Thuc. 5, 22.

† *Ἀμπελίδιον*, *ov*, *ή*, (dim. of *Ἀμπελίδας*) my dear *Ampelis*, or my little *Ampelis*, Luc. Dial. Mer. 8.

† *Ἀμπελλικός*, *ή*, *όν*, of or belonging to the vine. Adv. —*κώς*, in the manner of a vine, Arr.

† *Ἀμπελινος*, *ov*, also *η*, *ov*, = *foreg.*, of the vine, *καρπός*, Hdt. 1, 212; *οἶνος ἄμπε*, *grape-wine*, opp. to *οἶνος κριθι-νος*, etc., Hdt. 2, 37, 60: metaph.

γραῖς ἄμπελινῃ, a drunken old woman, Lat. *anus vinosus*, Anth.

† *Ἀμπελίνος*, *ov*, *δ*, *Ampelinus*, masc. pr. n. Antiphr.

† *Ἀμπελίον*, *ov*, τό, dim. from *ἄμπε-λος*, Ar. Ach. 512.

† *Ἀμπελῖς*, *ιδος*, *ή*, dim. from *ἄμπε-λος*, a young vine, vine-plant, Ar. Ach. 995.—II. the bird *ἄμπελίον*, Ar. Av. 304.—III. a sea-plant, Opp.—IV. as pr. n. *Ampelis*, a courtesan, Luc. Dial. Mer. 8.

† *Ἀμπελίτις*, *ιδος*, *ή*, of or belonging to the vine, *γῆ ἄμπε*, earth for covering the vine, Diosc.

† *Ἀμπελίον*, *ωνος*, *δ*, a kind of singing bird, Opp.: elsewhere *ἄμπελῖς*.

† *Ἀμπελογνής*, *ες*, (*ἄμπελος* * *γέ-νω*) of the vine kind, bearing vines, Arist. Nat. Ausc.

† *Ἀμπελοδέσμος*, *ov*, *δ*, (*ἄμπελος*, *δεσμός*) a Sicilian plant used for tying up vines, Plin.

† *Ἀμπελῖος*, *εσσα*, *ev*, once *εις*, *ev* II. 2, 561, full of vines, rich or abounding in vines, of countries, II.—2, made of vines, taken therefrom, *ἄμπελον*, Nonn., *ἄμπε. κανλία*, vine-shoots, Nic.

† *Ἀμπελοεργός*, *όν*, = *contr.* *ἄμπε-λουργός*, Anth.

† *Ἀμπελόκαρπον*, *ov*, τό, (*ἄμπελος*, *καρπός*) a name of the plant *ὑπαρίνη*, Diosc.

† *Ἀμπελοεὐκή*, *ης*, *ή*, the wild vine elsewhere, *ἄμπελος*, Plin.

† *Ἀμπελομῖξία*, *ας*, *ή*, (*ἄμπελος*, *μῖξ-ις*) an intermixture of vines, Luc. V. H. 1, 9.

† *Ἀμπελοδρᾶσον*, *ov*, τό, (*ἄμπελος*, *πράσον*) vine-leek, i. e. a leek grown in vineyards, Diosc.

† *Ἀμπελος*, *ov*, *ή*, a vine, first in Od.: *δρόσος ἄμπελον*, the juice of the vine wine, Pind. O. 7, 3, also *ἄμπελον γά-νος*, Aesch. Pers. 614, and even *παῖς*, Pind. N. 9, 124: *ἄμπε. ἄγρια* or *λευκή*, the wild vine, Theophr.: also a sea-plant, *clematis maritima*, Id.—II. a vineyard, Ael. H. A. 11, 32.—III. an engine for protecting besiegers, Lat. *vinea*, Math. Vett.—IV. As. pr. n. *Ampelus*, a promontory in the gulf of Torone in Macedonia, Hdt. 7, 122.—2. a promontory on the west shore of Samos, Strab.—3. another in Crete, with a city of the same name, Ptol.—4. another in Libya, Scyl.

† *Ἀμπελοστάτω*, to plant vines from

† *Ἀμπελοστάτης*, *ov*, *δ*, (*ἄμπελος*, *ἵστημι*) a vine-planter.

† *Ἀμπελοργεῖον*, *ov*, τό, (*ἄμπελος*, * *εργω*) a nursery of vines, vineyard, v. I. Aeschin.

† *Ἀμπελοργεῖω*, *ω*, to be an *ἄμπε-λουργός*, to work in or cultivate a vine yard, Luc. V. H. 1, 39: esp. to dress or strip vines, Theophr.: *δ' ἄμπελον γὰρ*, the vine-dresser, Plut. Philop. 4 hence metaph. to strip, plunder, πόλιν Aeschin. 77, 25: hence

† *Ἀμπελοῦργημα*, *ατος*, τό, work in a vineyard.

† *Ἀμπελοργία*, *ας*, *ή*, vine-dressing, Theophr.

† *Ἀμπελοργικός*, *ή*, *όν*, of or belonging to the culture of vines, or to a vine-dresser, *ή* —*κῆ*, sub. *τέχνη*, the art of cultivating the vine, vine-dressing, Plat. Rep. 393 D.

† *Ἀμπελοργός*, *ού*, *δ*, (*ἄμπελος* * *εργω*) a vine-dresser, worker in a vine yard, Ar. Pac. 189: also as adj. *ἄμπε-λουργός*, *όν*, cultivating the vine.

† *Ἀμπελοφάγος*, *ov*, (*ἄμπελος*, *φαγεῖν*) eating or gnawing vines, Strab. [a]

† *Ἀμπελοφόρος*, *ov*, (*ἄμπελος*, *φέρω*) bearing vines.

Ἀμπελόφυλλον, τό, (ἄμπελος, φύλλον) a vine-leaf.

Ἀμπελοφύτης, ον, ὁ, (ἄμπελος, φύλλον) a vine-planter. [ῥ]

Ἀμπελόφυτος, ον, (ἄμπελος, φύλλον) planted with vines, growing vines, Diod.

Ἀμπελοφύτης, ὄρος, ὁ, (ἄμπελος, φύλλον) producer of the vine, epith. of Bacchus, Anth. [ῥ]

Ἀμπελώδης, ες, (ἄμπελος, εἶδος) rich & abounding in vines.

Ἀμπελῶν, ὄνος, ὁ, a vineyard, Aesch. 49, 13, acc. to Bekk.

Ἀμπεῖον, for ἀναπ, Aesch. Choeph. 382.

Ἀμπεῖον, ἔρ, for ἀναπεῖον, redupl. part. aor. 2 from ἀναπᾶλλω, Hom.

Ἀμπερές, adv., διὰ δ' ἄμπερές, by times for διαμπερές δέ, Od. 21, 422.

Ἀμπερόνη, ἡς, ἡ, (ἄμπερ) a robe, fine upper garment, worn by women and effeminate men, Plat. Charm. 173 B, etc., and Xen. Mem. 1, 2, 5.

Ἀμπερόνιον, ον, τό, dim. from sq. Ἀμπερόνιον, ον, τό, = ἄμπερῶνη, Ar. Fr. 309, 7.

Ἀμπερῶ, also ἄμπερῶ, cf. Elmsl. Med. 277; impf. ἄμπερῶ, epic. ἄμπερῶ; fut. ἄμπερῶ; aor. ἄμπερῶ, inf. ἄμπερῶν, part. ἄμπερῶν. Mid. ἄμπερῶμαι, also ἄμπερῶμαι (Eur. Hel. 422, Ar. Vesp. 1150), and ἄμπερῶμαι, (Ar. Av. 1090); impf. ἄμπερῶν; fut. ἄμπερῶμαι; aor. ἄμπερῶν; (ἄμπερ, ἔχω). To put round or over, Lat. circumdare, in full τινά τι, to put a thing round a person, Ar. Vesp. 1153, also τινά τινι, to surround a person with a thing, Plat. Prot. 320 B, and so of one person clothing another: but also of the clothes, etc., to surround, cover, τινά, Trag.: hence in Hom. ἄμπερ ὁ νότα ἄμπερῶν, the brine dashed around his back.—Mid. to put on one's self, to array one's self in, also to have on, wear, usu. c. acc. χιτῶνιον, etc., as Ar. Eccl. 374, also λευκὸν ἄμπερ, to wear a white cloak, Ar. Ach. 1023; καλῶς ἄμπερ, to be well dressed, Ar. Thesm. 165, περιττῶς ἄμπερ, to be gorgeously dressed, Plut.: also c. dat., to clothe or cover one's self with something, Eur. Hel. 422.

Ἀμπερ, ἡς, ἡ, Ampe, a city at the mouth of the Tigris, Hdt. 6, 20.

Ἀμπερῶς, for ἀνετῶρῶς, Il.

Ἀμπερ, Aeol. for the aspirated ἄμπερ, Koen. Greg. p. 344, like Lat. amb in ambio, etc.

Ἀμπερῶν, for ἀναπᾶρῶν, Pind.

Ἀμπερῶν, for ἀναπᾶρῶν, Aesch. Ag. 1599.

Ἀμπερῶν, ἄμπερῶν, v. sub ἄμπερῶν.

Ἀμπερῶν, v. sub ἄμπερῶν, Eur. Sapp. 165, Id. Hipp. 193.

*Ἀμπερῶν, a pres. assumed for the deriv. of fut. ἀμπερῶν, aor. ἄμπερῶν, subj. ἄμπερῶν, inf. ἄμπερῶν, part. ἄμπερῶν, the only pres. in use being ἄμπερῶν, and that only late.—precisely = ἄμπερῶν, and prob. akin to πλάω, to miss, fail or come short of, c. gen. ἀνὸρῶν Pind. O. 8, 89, cf. Soph. Ant. 554, 1234.—Il. also c. gen. to lose, be bereft of, παιδός, Soph. Ant. 910, γυναικός, ἀλόχου, etc., Eur.—III. to fail to do, sin, err, do wrong, Ibyc., Fr. 51, and Eur.: also c. neut. pron., ὥς τὰδ' ἡμπερῶν, when I committed these sins, Aesch. Ag. 1212, and hence also in Pass. τί δ' ἡμπερῶν ἐμοί, Id. Suppl. 916. Only poet.—When the first syll. is to be short, it is now usu. written ἀπλ.: nay Pors., and Elmsl. hold this to be the true form everywhere (ad Eur.

Med. 115), against them v. Herm. Opusc. 3, p. 146. Cf. Ellendt Lex. Soph. Hence

Ἀμπερῶν, ατος, τό, an error, fault, offence, freq. in Trag.

Ἀμπερῶν, ον, (ἄμπερῶν) sinful, loaded with guilt, Aesch. Ag. 345:—in Soph. Tr. 120 ἀμπερῶν, q. v., must be read.

Ἀμπερῶν, ας, ἡ, = ἄμπερῶν, the latter more freq. in Trag., the former in Lyr., as Pind.: ἄμπερῶν φρενῶν, distraction, Pind. P. 3, 24: ἄμπερῶν, offence against some one, Eur. Hipp. 832.

Ἀμπερῶν, ον, τό, = foreg., Pind. P. 11, 41, cf. ἄμπερῶν.

Ἀμπερῶν, v. sub *ἄμπερῶν.

Ἀμπερῶν, ἀμπερῶν, etc., poet. for ἀνάντεν, etc.

Ἀμπερῶν, for ἀνάντεν.

Ἀμπερῶν, Dor. and ἄμπερῶν, poet. for ἀνάντεν.

Ἀμπερῶν, Ep. for ἀνάντεν, imper. aor. 2 act. from ἀνάντεν, Il.

Ἀμπερῶν, Ep. for ἀνάντεν, 3 sing. aor. 1 pass. from ἀνάντεν, Il.

Ἀμπερῶν, Ep. for ἀνάντεν, sync. aor. 2 from ἀνάντεν, Hom.: others would refer the word to ἀνάντεν, v. Rost Lex. in v.

Ἀμπερῶν, Ἀμπερῶν, etc., older form for Ἀμπερῶν, etc., Hdt., Thuc.

Ἀμπερῶν, (ἄμπερ) to draw along, drag, Call. Fr. 234: metaph. λυγρὸν βίον ἄμπερῶν, to drag on a wretched life, like ἄμπερῶν, ἔλκειν, Lat. exanillare vitam, Lyc. 635.

Ἀμπερῶν, ον, τό, and

Ἀμπερῶν, ον, only in Gramm. as root of foreg., acc. to some a rope for drawing loads: acc. to others the trace or yoke of oxen.

Ἀμπερῶν, ἄμπερῶν, poet. for ἀνάντεν, Aesch. and Eur.

Ἀμπερῶν, -άσω, and ἄμπερῶν, -άσω, to bind the front hair with a band (ἄμπερ) in gen. to bind, wreath, κισσῶ, Anth.

Ἀμπερῶν, ον, ὁ, son or descendant of Ἀμπερῶν, i. e. Mopsus, Hes. Sc. 181: Idmon, Orph. Ag. 721.

Ἀμπερῶν, ἡρος, ὁ, = ἄμπερ: the frontal or head trappings of a horse, Aesch. Theb. 461, like ἄμπερῶν φάλαρα, Soph. O. C. 1069.

Ἀμπερῶν, ἰα, ἰον, belonging to an ἄμπερῶν, v. foreg.

Ἀμπερῶν, ἔκος, ὁ, ἡ, the latter esp. in Trag., (ἄμπερῶν) a band or fillet for binding up women's front hair, a head-band, snood, Il. 22, 469: also the hair braided round the head.—II. the frontal or head-band of horses: also a head-stall, a bridle, cf. χρυσάμπερ, and Dict. Antiq. s. v.—III. anything round or rounded, a wheel, Soph. Phil. 680: the cover of a cup, cf. λιπαράμπερ, Ar. Ach. 671.—IV. as pr. n. Ἀμπερῶν, one of the Lapithae, Paus. 5, 17, 10.—2. son of Pelias, Paus. 7, 18, 5.

Ἀμπερῶν, εως, ἡ, rare collat. form of ἄμπερῶν, Max. Tyr.

Ἀμπερῶν, to ebb, of the sea, Philo: from

Ἀμπερῶν, εως, Ion. ιος, later also ιδος, Lob. Phryn. 340, shortened from ἀνάντεν for ἀνάντεν (ἀνάντεν), a being drunk up, hence of the sea, the ebb, Hdt. 7, 198, and also in Att. from Arist. downwards: also the retiring of a stream, Call. Opposed to πλῆμν, πλημύρα, ῥαχία.—II. the return of humours inward from the surface of the body, Hipp.

Ἀμπερῶν, ας, Diosc., usu. contr. ἄμπερῶν, ἡς, oft. in Theophr., the almond-tree

*Ἀμπερῶν, εως, εως, or περῶν, belonging to almonds or the almond-tree, v. I. Nic.: from

Ἀμπερῶν, ἡς, ἡ, an almond, Corn. ap. Ath. 52 C, sq. [ῥ]

Ἀμπερῶν, ἡς, ἡ, contr. for ἄμπερῶν, q. v.

Ἀμπερῶν, ἡ, ον, of almonds ἔλαιον, Xen. An. 4, 4, 13.

Ἀμπερῶν, ον, τό, dim. from ἄμπερῶν, Hipp.

Ἀμπερῶν, ἰδος, ἡ, dim. from ἄμπερῶν, Philox. ap. Ath. 643 C.

Ἀμπερῶν, ον, ὁ, with almonds ἄρτος, almond-cake. [I]

Ἀμπερῶν, εως, (ἄμπερῶν) εἶδος like the almond or almond-tree, Diosc.

Ἀμπερῶν, εως, εως, = ἄμπερῶν, Nic.

Ἀμπερῶν, ον, τό, = ἄμπερῶν, Piers. Moer. p. 10.

Ἀμπερῶν, ον, ἡ, = ἄμπερῶν, an almond-tree, Luc.

Ἀμπερῶν, εως, (ἄμπερῶν) εἶδος = ἄμπερῶν, εως.

Ἀμπερῶν, ατος, τό, (ἄμπερῶν) that which has been torn: a scar, rent.—Il. = sq., ἡς, καίτης, Soph. Ag. 633, Eur. Andr. 827.

Ἀμπερῶν, ον, ὁ, (ἄμπερῶν) a tearing, mangling, Aesch. Ch. 24.

Ἀμπερῶν, adv. = its primitive ἄμπερ, of time, together, at the same time, Od. 12, 415; oftener of place, together, all together, ἄμπερ κικλήσκετο, he called together, Il. 10, 300, ὅστέα πάντα ἄμπερ, all the bones together, Il. 12, 385. ἄμπερ ἰστέον = συνιστέον, Il. 13, 336, φλόγα ἄμπερ ἐβαλλον, they threw the burning embers together, Il. 23, 217: freq. in late Ep., in Oratt. also as prep. c. dat. (The word is Aeol. like ἄμπερ, ἄλλυδις: hence ἄμ. not ἄμ., cf. Spitzn. II. 9, 6.)

Ἀμπερῶν, εως, εως, = sq. Nic.

Ἀμπερῶν, ὁ, ὄν, dark, dim, dull, faint, indistinct, γράμματα, illegible letters, Thuc. 6, 54: ἄμπερ, a faintly glimmering star, Hipp.; ἄμπερ, a shadowy form, Plat. Tim. 49 A, ἄμπερ, faintly, faint in comparison with truth, Id. Rep. 597 A, ἄμπερ, obscure oracles, Id. Tim. 72 B, etc.: ἄμπερ, a faint hope, Plut. Alc. 38: and so perh. ἄμπερ χοιράς a rock scarcely visible above water Archil. 55, though the Schol. on Nic. interprets this by χαλεπός, cf. Plat. Tim. 49 A. Adv. — ὄν, faintly, imperfectly, ἄμπερ μυσταί, Arist. H. A. (though so like ἀμπερῶν in signifi., Pott doubts the connexion.) Hence

Ἀμπερῶν, ἡς, ἡ, of the eye, want of power to distinguish, weakness, Gal.

Ἀμπερῶν, ὡς, ὡς, to darken, weaken, Philo: hence

Ἀμπερῶν, εως, ἡ, a darkening, weakening, like ἀμπερῶν, Gal.

Ἀμπερῶν, ὄνος, ὁ, Amydon, a: αὖ of Paconia, Il. 2, 849.

Ἀμπερῶν, ον, (a priv., μνέος) without marrow. [ῥ]

Ἀμπερῶν, a dub. form for μύζω with a copul., to suck with compressed lips, Xen. An. 4, 5, 27 ubi nunc μύζειν, cf. Butt. Catal. in v.

Ἀμπερῶν, ὄνος, ὁ, Amyzon, a city of Caria, Strab.

Ἀμπερῶν, ας, ἡ, a being-ἄμπερῶν, or uninitiated: from

Ἀμπερῶν, ον, (a priv., μνέος) uninitiated, profane, Plat. Phaed. 69 C: ε

gen. ζμ. Ἀφροδίτης, not admitted into the mysteries of Venus, Aristaeon. —in Plat. Gorg. 493 A, with a secondary sense, as if from μύω, and so=οὐ δύναμενος μνείν, unable to keep close, leaky.

† Ἀμυθάν, ὄν, Dor.=Ἀμυθάων, Pind. P. 4, 223.

† Ἀμυθαστοῖδαι, ὧν, οἱ, the Amythaonidae, descendants of Amythaon, Pind. Fr. 170. Froin

† Ἀμυθίων, ονος, ὄν, Amythaon, son of Cretheus and Tyro, and founder of Pylos, Od. 11, 235.

† Ἀμυθίων, ωνος, ὄν,=foreg., Hdt. 2, 49.

† Ἀμύθητος, ον, (a priv., μύθεομαι) unspeakable, unspeakably many or great, χρημάτων, κακά, Dem. 49, fin.; 520, 20.

† Ἀμύθος, ον, (a priv., μύθος) without legends, or mythic tales, ποίησις, Plut.

† Ἀμύκητος, ον, (a priv., μύκωμαι) without lowing: of places, where no herds low, Anth. [v]

† Ἀμύκλαθεν, adv., from Amyclae, Pind.

† Ἀμύκλα, ας, ἡ, Amycla, daughter of Niobe, Apollod.—2.=Ἀμύκλαι.

† Ἀμύκλαι, ὧν, αἱ, Amyclae, an ancient city of Laconia on the Eurotas famed for the worship of Apollo, Il. 2, 584; Ap. hence called Ἀμυκλαῖος, Paus. 3, 19, 6: Ἀμυκλαῖος and Ἀμυκλαεύς, Amyclaeans, of Amyclae, Xen. Hell. 4, 5, 11, etc.; fem. Ἀμυκλαῖς.—2. a city of Latium, Ath.

† Ἀμύκλαι, αἱ, a sort of shoes, named after the Laconian town Amyclae, Theocr. 10, 35: also Ἀμυκλαῖδες, αἱ.

† Ἀμυκλαῖζω, to speak in the Amyclae, i. e. Laconian dialect, Theocr. 10, 13.

† Ἀμυκλαῖον, ον, τό, (sub. λερόν) the temple of Apollo in Amyclae, Thuc. 5, 19, cf. Bloomf. ad l.

† Ἀμύκλας, α and ον, ὁ, Amyclas, son of Lacedaemon and Sparta, the mythic founder of Amyclae, Paus. 3, 1, 3: Apollod. 3, 10, 3, who mentions another of this name in 3, 9, 1.

† Ἀμυκλαῖος, ον, ὁ, Amyclaeus, a Corinthian sculptor, Paus. 10, 13, 4, etc.

† Ἀμύκος, ον, ὁ, Amycus, son of Neptune king of the Bebryces, Ap. Rh. 2, 48.

† Ἀμυκοφόρος, ον, ὁ, (Ἀμυκος, φέρω) slayer of Amycus, i. e. Pollux, Opp. Cyn. 1, 363.

† Ἀμύκτηρ, ηρος, ὁ, ἡ, (a priv., μύκ-τηρ) without nose, Strab.

† Ἀμυκτικός, ἡ, ὧν, (ἀμύσσω) fit for tearing, mangling, Plut. 2, 642 C: also of certain medicines, provocative, Caol. Aur. Adv.—κός.

† Ἀμύλιον, ον, τό, dim. from ἄμυλος II., a small or fine cake, Arist. Probl., Plut.—II.=ἄμυλον II. Hipp.

† Ἀμύλον, ον, τό,=sq. II., Ath.—II. sub. ἄλευρον, fine meal, prepared more carefully than by common grinding, cf. Diosc. 2, 123, Plin. H. N. 7, 18: from

† Ἀμύλος, ον, (a priv., μύλη) without a mill, not ground, hence of the finest meal, ἄριστος, etc., cf. foreg. II.—II. usu. as subst. ὁ ἄμυλος, a cake of fine meal, Ar. Pac. 1195: where Dind. has restored τοῦς for τὰς after Theocr. 9, 21, Teleclid. Ster. 2.

† Ἀμύμων, ον, gen. ονος, (a priv., μῶμος, by an Acol. change, like γελώνη into γελώνη), irreproachable, blameless, in Hom. epith. of all men and women distinguished by rank, exploits, or beauty, yet without any moral reference, so that in Od. 1, 29 ὅ is given even to Aegisthus; but

never applied to gods, for Aesculapius is called so as a physician (Il. 4, 194), and the blameless nymph (Il. 14, 444) was a mortal:—sometimes of things, οἶκος ἄμυ, a house in which there is nothing to blame, with which no fault can be found; and so μῆτις, τόξον, ὀρχηθῆς, τύμβος, rare in other Ep., as Hes. Theog. 654, once in Pind. O. 10 (11), 33, never in Att. poets. [ἄμυ]

† Ἀμυμώνη, ης, ἡ, Amymone, one of the Danaides, Apollod. 2, 1, 4.—2. a fountain and rivulet at Lerna, Strab., Paus.: hence Ἀμυμῳνίος, α, ον, of Amymone, Ἀμ. ὕδατα, Eur. Phoen. 188.

† Ἀμύνα, ης, ἡ, (ἀμύνω) the warding off an attack, defence, also requital, vengeance: also aid, succour, v. Ruhnk. Tim.; only in late writers, as Plut., cf. Lob. Phryn. 23.

† Ἀμύνθω, a pres. assumed as lengthd. form of ἀμύνω, but prob. the forms assigned to it all belong to an aor. ἠμύνθον, inf. ἠμύνθαι, (not -άθειν), Eur. I. A. 910, Andr. 1079, imper. mid. ἠμύνθω, (not -άθω) Aesch. Eum. 438, v. Elmsl. Med. 186, Ellendt Lex. Soph. in v.: to defend, assist, Soph. O. C. 1015, Ar. Nub. 1323, c. dat. pers., Eur. Il. cc. Mid. to ward off from one's self, repel, Aesch. l. c.: to take vengeance on, τινά, Eur. Andr. 721.

† Ἀμύνανδρος, ον, ὁ, (ἀμύνω, ἀνήρ) Amynandrus, masc. pr. n. Plat. Tim. 21 C.—2. a prince of the Athamenes, Polyb. 16, 27, 4. [v]

† Ἀμύνας, or Ἀμύνᾱς, ὁ,=foreg. Polyb. 4, 16, 9.

† Ἀμύνητι, adv., by way of defence.

† Ἀμύνιας, ον, ὁ, Amynias, masc. pr. n., also used as appellat., ὁ θυσιὸς εὐθὺς ἦν ἀμύνιας on its guard, Ar. Eq. 570: from ἀμύνω.

† Ἀμύντας, α and ον, ὁ, Amyntas, a name common to many kings of Macedonia, Hdt. 5, 17, etc., Xen. Hell. 5, 2, 12, etc.—2. son of Andromenes a general of Alexander, Arr. An. 3, 27.—3. son of Antiochus a Greek fugitive and enemy of Alexander, Arr. 1, 17. Others in Arr., Theocr., etc.

† Ἀμύντεια, ας, ἡ, fem. from ἀμύν-τηρ, a protectress.

† Ἀμύντης, verb. adj. from ἀμύνω, one must defend, c. dat. pers., Xen.; so too ἀμύντεια, Soph. Ant. 677.—II. one must repel, Ar. Lys. 661.

† Ἀμύντηρ, ηρος, ὁ, (ἀμύνω) a defender: ἀμύντηρες, in Arist. H. A. are the front points of a stag's antlers.

† Ἀμύντηριος, ον, (ἀμύνω) warding off, defending, avenging: fitted to ward off, etc., hence ἀμύντηρια ὅπλα, defensive armour, Plat. (cf. infra II.); ἄμ. τέχνη, Id. c. gen., preventing or remedying a thing, φάρμακον ἄμ. γήρως, a means for warding off old age, Ael. N. A. 6, 51.—II. as subst. τὸ ἀμύντηριον, a means of defence, Plat. Polit. 279 C, sq.: esp. a defence, bulwark, Polyb.: a weapon of defence, Plut., cf. also Wessel. Diod. 1, 194.

† Ἀμυντικός, ἡ, ὧν, (ἀμύνω) fit or able to ward off, defend or revenge: ἡ ἀμυντική, sub. δύναμις, the ability to keep off, c. gen. rei, Plat. Polit. 200 E: ἄμ. ὁρμη, the instinct of revenge, Plut.

† Ἀμύντιχος, ον, ὁ, (dim. of Ἀμύντας) Amyntichus, the little or dear Amyntas, as a word of endearment, Theocr. 7, 132.

† Ἀμυντορίδαι, ὧν, οἱ, Amyntoridae, descendants of Amyntor, Pind. O. 7, 40.

† Ἀμύντω, ορος, ὁ,=ἀμύντηρ, oft. in Hom., who never uses the latter,

—always in signif. a *hēlērōt*, aid. avenger, Eur. Or. 1588. Only poet.

II. as pr. n. Amyntor, son of Ormenus and father of Phoenix, Il. 10, 266.—2. an Athenian, Aeschin. 36, 23

† Ἀμύνο, f. -νῶ Ion. ἀμύνεω Hdt. 9, 60, 1 aor. ἤμυνα, cf. ἀμύνω, (euph., μύνω) to keep off, ward off, Hom. mostly in Il.: the full construct. is a acc. of the pers. or thing to be kept off, c. dat. of pers. from whom, δαναοῖσιν λογιὸν ἀμύνειν, to ward off destruction from the Danai, Il. 1, 456, etc., cf. Od. 8, 525: the dat. is oft. omitted as εἰς θεῶν ὅς λογιὸν ἀμύνει, Il. 5, 603: again the acc. is omitted (though λογιὸν or the like may easily be supplied), and then the verb may be rendered to defend, fight for, aid, succour, ἀμύνεμεναι ὥρεσσι, to fight for wives, i. e. to ward off destruction from, Il. 5, 486, cf. Od. 11, 500: for dat. we oft. have gen., as Τρῶας ἀμύνει νεῶν, he kept the Trojans off from the ships, Il. 15, 731, cf. 12, 402: in the passage δαναῶν ἀπὸ λογιὸν ἀμύναι, Il. 10, 75, Od. 17, 538, it is usu. written ἄπο, as if the prep. belonged to δαναῶν: but here as in Il. 1, 67, ἠμύν' ἀπὸ λογιὸν ἀμύναι, acc. to Hom. usage ἄπο is an adv. and denotes the direction of the action expressed by the verb with relation to the object which stands in the gen. or dat., cf. Jelf's Gr. Gr. § 614, seq., 640, Anthon's Homer, Exc. 2., and Spitzn. Il. 1, c.: here too the acc. may be omitted, as ἄμ. νηῶν, to defend the ships, Il. 13, 109:—absol., χεῖρες ἀμύνειν, hands to aid, Il. 13, 814, ἀμύνειν εἰσι καὶ ἄλλοι, Ib. 312: once with περί, ἀμύνεμεναι περί Πατρόκλοιο, like the mid. Il. 17, 182:—lastly c. dat. ἡστειν, σθένει, ἡμ. to defend with might, Il. 13, 678.—These constructions are all repeated in Pind., and Trag., also c. dat. pers. et pron. neut., τοιαῦτ' ἄμινετ' Ἡρακλεῖ, such aid did ye give to Hercules, Eur. H. F. 219: rarely like mid., to requite, repay, ἔργα κακά, Soph. Phil. 602, ἄμ. τινί τι, to repay one thing with another, Id. O. C. 1128: c. inf., to keep off, prevent from doing, Aesch. Ag. 102.—In prose mostly c. dat.: also c. dat. et inf., τοῖς μὲν οὐκ ἠμύνετε σωθῆναι, Thuc. 6, 80: also ἄμ. ὑπὲρ τῆς Ἐλλάδος, (as in Hom. περί) Plat. Legg. 692 D, ἄμ. πρὸ πάντων, Polyb.: absol., τὰ ἀμύνοντα, means of defence, Hdt. 3, 155.—B. Mid. to keep or ward off from one's sight, to guard, defend one's self, oft. with collat. notion of requital, revenge, either absol., as Il. 16, 556, or c. acc. rei, ἀμύνετο νηλεῖς ἥμαρ, Il. 13, 514, so too in Hdt. 1, 80; 3, 158, etc.: that from which danger is ward off in gen., as in act., ἀμύνοντο σφῶν αὐτῶν, Il. 12, 155, νῆων ἡμύνοντο, Ib. 179: also with περί, ἀμύνεσθαι περί πάτρης, Il. 12, 243, so too in prose, περί τῶν οἰκείων, Thuc. 2, 39, also ὑπὲρ τῶν, Xen. Cyn. 9, 9.—Post-Hom., ἀμύνεσθαι τινα, not only to keep off, repel an assailant, as Hdt. 3, 158, but (esp. in Thuc.) to avenge one's self on him, do vengeance on him, requite, repay, punish: freq. c. dat. in storm, ῥήμασιν ἀμύνεσθαι τινα, with verbs, Soph. O. C. 873, τοῖς ὁμοῖοις ταῖς νανοῖν, ὡρετῇ, Thuc. cf. Herm. Soph. Ant. 639: also ἀμύνεσθαι τινα ὑπὲρ τινος, to punish one for a thing, Thuc. 5, 69.—Very rarely in Pass., as ἀμύνεσθω, let him be punished, Plat. Legg. 845 C. [v]

† Ἀμύνων, ονος, ὁ, Amynon, masc. pr. n. Ar. Eccl. 365.

Ἀμνός, ἔλκος, ἥ=ἄμνις, ἄμνχῆ.
Ἀμνός, adv., (ἄμνσσω) *tearing, scratching, mangling*, v. I. Nic.

*Ἀμνός, εὖς, ἥ, (ἄμνσσω) *a tearing, scratching, mangling*, Orph.: *scarification*, Medic.

*Ἀμνός, ον, (α priv., μνός) *without muscles, not muscular*, σκέλος, Hipp.

*Ἀμνυγίοι, ω, οι, Ἀμνυγί, a Scythian race, Hdt. 7, 64.

*Ἀμνυρις, ιος, ὁ, Ἀμνυρίς, a sage of Sybaris surnamed the "wise," Hdt. 6, 127: hence the prov., *Ἀμνυρις μαίνεται, *the wise man is mad*.

*Ἀμνίστος, ον, (α priv., μνρίζω) *unappointed, unperformed*, Heracl. ap. P. ut. 2, 397 A.

*Ἀμύρος, ον, (α priv., μύρον) = *foreg.*: or (from α intens., μύρω) *very wet*, epith. of Lycia, Or. Sib.—II.

*Ἀμυρος, ὁ, the Amyrus, a river of Thessaly, Ar. Rh. 1, 596; on this lay the Ἀμυρικὸν πεδῖον, Polyb. 5, 99, 5.

*Ἀμυρταῖος, ον, ὁ, Ἀμυρταεύς, a king of Egypt, Hdt. 2, 140.

*ἈΜΥΣΣΩ, Att. ἄμνττω, fut. -ξω, *to tear, scratch, wound, sthēthea χερσὶ*, Il. 19, 284: *to tear in pieces, mangle*, Hdt. 3, 76, 108.—esp. of any slight surface-wound, from whatever cause: *to prick as a thorn, Long., sting as a fly, Luc., etc.*: in Medic., *to scarify*.—II. metaph. *θυμὸν ἄμνυεις χροόμενος*, *thou wilt wound, gnaw thy heart with rage*, Il. 1, 243: *καοδὶαν ἄμνυσσε φροντίς, care rends or gnaws my heart*, Aesch. Pers. 161. Pass. *φθῆν ἄμυσσεται* ὀβῶ, Aesch. Pers. 115: so in Lat. *animus pungere, animo pungi*.

*Ἀμυσταγῶγτος, ον, (α priv., μυσταγῶγ) *not initiated*, Clem. Al.

*Ἀμυστί, adv., (α priv., μύω) *strictly without closing the mouth*, i. e. *at one draught*, at a breath, ἄμυστί πίνευ, Anacreont., σπῶν, Ael.

*Ἀμυστίζω, *to drink, drink deep, tipple*, Eur. Cycl. 565.

*Ἀμυστις, ιος and ιδος, ἥ, *a long draught of drink*, ἄμυστιν προπιτεῖν, Anacr. 62, 2, ubi Bergk, ἐλκύνει, Eur. Cycl. 417; hence *deep drinking, tippling*, Rhcs.—II. *a large cup*, used by the Thracians, noted as toppers, ἄμυστιν ἐκάλειπεν, Ar. Ach. 1229, cf. Hor. Od. 1, 36, 14.—III. as pr. n. Ἀμυστις, an Indian river, Arr. Ind. 4, 5.

*Ἀμυστος, ον=ἄμυστος.

*Ἀμυχρός, ον, (α priv., μύσος) *undefiled*, Parthen. ap. Hephaest. p. 9.

*Ἀμυτις, ιος, ἥ, Ἀμυτις, a daughter of Astyages, Ctes.

*Ἀμύχῃ, ἥς, ἥ, (ἄμνσσω) *a tear, scratch, rent, crack*, Hipp.—II. =ἄμν-ξίς, in sign of sorrow, Plut. Sol. 21.

*Ἀμύχρδον, and
Ἀμύχῃ, adv.=ἄμνξ.

*Ἀμύχαιος, ἀα, αἶον, (ἄμνχῇ) *scratched, slightly hurt*: hence metaph. *superficial, slight*, Plat. Ax. 366 A, ubi al. μυχιαίος.

*Ἀμυχμός, οἰ, ὁ=ἄμνξίς, ἄμνχῇ, hence ἄμ. ξιφείων, *a sword wound*, Theocr. 24, 124.

*Ἀμυχνός, ὄν, or ἄμυχνός=ἄμυσ-ζός, Soph. Fr. 834.

*Ἀμυχόδης, ες, (ἄμνχῇ, εἶδος) *like a scratch: full of scratches, chapped*, ἔξάνθημα, Hipp.

*Ἀμφ-, old and poet. abbrev. for ἀμφο-; cf. ἀμψ-.

*Ἀμφῶπιδος, -άσω, (ἀμφί, ἀγαπάω) *to embrace with love, treat kindly, greet warmly*, Lat. *amare amplecti*, Od. 14, 381: so too in mid., Il. 16, 192, El. Hom. Cer. 290.

*Ἀμφῶγ' αὖ, ὡ, ἥ-ἴσω, = *foreg.* H.

Hom. Cer. 439: ἐὼν κακὸν ἀμφαγα-πῶντος, i. e. Pandora, Hes. Op. 58.

*Ἀμφαγείρω, (ἀμφί, ἀγείρω) *to collect around*: only in aor. mid. *beat him* ἄμφαγέροντο, *gathered round her*, Il. 18, 37: hence in later Ep. we have a pres. ἄμφαγέρομαι, v. I. Theocr. 17, 94.

*Ἀμφῶγερέθωμαι, = *foreg.*, ἀμφί ὃ ἡγερέοντο, (in tmesi) Od. 17, 34.

*Ἀμφαγέρομαι, v. sub ἄμφαγείρω.

Ἀμφαγνοέω, a pres. assumed for deriv. of ἡμψηγνόνουν, v. I. for ἡμψηγ-νόνουν, Xen. An. 2, 5, 33, cf. Valck. Amm. p. 69; the prob. I. is ἡμψεγ-νόνουν from ἡμψηγνοέω, Butt. Ausf. Gr. § 86, 6.

*Ἀμφάδᾱ, v. sub ἑμφάδων, Od. 19, 391.

*Ἀμφάδῃν=ἑμφάδων, Archil. 14, 4.

*Ἀμφάδος, ἰα, ἰον, (poet. shortd. for obsol. ἀναφάδιος, v. ἑμφάδων) *public, known*: Hom. only has ἀμφάδιος γάμος, Od. 6, 288, and the fem. ἑμφάδιν, as adv., *publicly, openly, aloud*, Lat. *palam*, Il. 13, 356, and so freq. in later Ep.: in Il. 1, c., ἑμφάδῃ, is a v. I., cf. Spitzn.

*Ἀμφάδων, adv., *publicly, openly, without disguise*; opp. to λάθρῃ, Il. 7, 243, to κρυφῆδον, Od. 14, 330, to δόλῳ, Od. 1, 296: ἀμφ. βαλέειν, *κτείνειν*, ἄγορεύειν, εἰπεῖν, Hom. Strictly neut. of an adj. ἑμφάδος, ἥ, ὅν, nay in Od. 19, 391, μὴ ἑμφάδᾱ ἔργα γένοιτο, ἑμφάδᾱ, seems to be an adj., *discovered, known*: cf. ἑμφάδῃν. The orig. form was ἀναφάδων, (ἀναφαί-ρομαι) but this, like ἀναφάδιος, is nowhere found; though ἀναφανδόν, -όδᾱ, are.

*Ἀμφαῖνω, poet. for ἀναφαῖνω, Hom., etc.

*Ἀμφάισσομαι, (ἀμφί, ἰσσω) as pass., *to rush on from all sides, flutter or float around*, Il. 6, 510; 11, 417, only with prep. separate, the actual comp. does not occur.

*Ἀμφαιυρέω, ὦ, ἥ-ἴσω, *to make float around*, prob. I. Aretae. 72 C.

*Ἀμφάκανθος, ον, (ἀμφί, ἄκανθα) *surrounded with prickles, ἔμας*, of the porcupine, Ion ap. Plut. 2, 971 F.

*Ἀμφαλάζω, (ἀμφί, ἁλαάζω) *to shout around*, Nonn.

*Ἀμφαλάλλημαι, (ἀμφί, ἀλάλλημαι) *to wander round about*, Ovid. Cvn. 3, 423.

*Ἀμφαλλάξ, adv., (ἑμφάλλσσω) *strengthened for ἁλλάξ, mutually*, poet. ap. Ath. 116 C.

*Ἀμφαλλάσσω, -ξω, (ἀμφί, ἁλλάσσω) *to change entirely*, Opp. Cyn. 3, 13.

*Ἀμφαμῶται, ὦν, οἱ, collat. form of Ἀφάμωται, q. v., a class in Crete answering to the Helots in Laconia, Ath. 263 E, v. Dict. Antiqq. p. 316, b.

*Ἀμφαναί, ὦν, αἱ, Ἀμφαναί, a town of Thessaly, on Mount Oeta; hence adj. *Ἀμφαναίος, α, ον; ἥ Ἀμφαναία (χώρα), the territory of Amphanae, Eur. Herc. F. 392.

*Ἀμφανδόν, adv. poet. for ἀναφαν-δόν, Pind., cf. ἑμφάδων.

*Ἀμφῶνέειν, poet. for ἀναφανέειν, inf. fut. from ἀναφαίνω, H. Hom. Merc. 16.

*Ἀμφαξίτις, ιδος, ἥ, (ἀμφί, Ἀξίος) Ἀμφαξίτις, a region of Macedonia lying along the Axios, Polyb. 5, 97, 4.

*Ἀμφαξονέω, (ἀμφί, ἄξω) *to waver and fro, totter*: orig. of axles, which turned to both sides, A. B.

*Ἀμφῶπιδος, ὦ, ἥ-ἴσω, (ἀμφί, ἀρα-βέω) *to rattle about, ring about, τεύχεα* ἡμπαράβησεν, Il. 21, 408.

*Ἀμφοῦβίζω, = *foreg.* Hes. Sc. 64.

*Ἀμφῶρίστρος, ον, (ἀμφί, ἄριστε-ός) *with two left hands*, and so *thoroughly awkward, clumsy*, Lat. *ambilaus*, vus, formed on the analogy of ἄμφο-δέξις, Ar. Fr. 432.

*Ἀμφασίη, ἥς, ἥ, poet. for ἀφασία, *speechlessness*, always with collat. notion of fear, amazement, or rage, which deprives of speech, ἑμφασίῃ ἐπέων, Il. 17, 695, Od. 4, 704. (μ is inserted as in ἑμπαλάκω.)

*Ἀμφανξίς, εὖς, ἥ, (ἀμφί, αὐξάνω) *the growth of suckers round a tree*, also ἑμφάφῃς, Theophr.

*Ἀμφαυτέω, ὦ, ἥ-ἴσω *to resound, ring around*, Il. 12, 160, with prep. sep. not in comp. [-ῶ]

*Ἀμφάφω, and mid. ἑμφάφωμαι, (ἀμφί, ἀφάω) *to touch all round, feel or touch on all sides*, Od.: *χερσὶν ἀμφ.*, *to turn around in the hands*, to handle, Od. 15, 462: *τόξον*, Od. 19, 586, also, like Lat. *tractare*, of persons, *μαλακώτερος ἑμφάφισσθαι*, poet. for ἑμφάφισθαι, *he is easier to deal with*, Il. 22, 373: Hom. uses act. and mid. indifferently.

*Ἀμφείρα, ας, ἥ, Amphēra, a town of Messenia, Paus. 4, 5, 8.

*Ἀμφείων, ον, τό, or Ἀμφειον, less correct form of Ἀμφειών, q. v. and Lob. ad Phryn. 372.

*Ἀμφείρα, ας, ἥ, Amphira, appell. of Minerva, Lyc. 1163.

*Ἀμφελεῖσθαι, (ἀμφί, ἐλελίω) as pass., *to swing or wave to and fro*, Orph., and Q. Sm.

*Ἀμφελικτός, ον, poet. for ἑμφελ., *coiled round, δράκον*, Eur. H. F. 399.

*Ἀμφελίσσω, Att. ἑμφελίστω, 1. -ξω, poet. for ἑμφελ., *to wrap, fold, or twine round*, Eur. Andr. 425. Mid. ἑμφελίσσασθαι γνάθους τέκνοις, *to close their jaws upon the children*, Pind. N. 1, 62.

*Ἀμφέλω, ἥ-ἴσω, *to draw around*; mid. ἑμφελεσθαι τι, *to draw a thing round one's self*, i. e. *be surrounded by it*, Dion. P. 268.

*Ἀμφελυτρόω, ὦ, ἥ-ἴσω, (ἀμφί, ἐλυ-τρον) *to wrap round*, Lyc. Hence

*Ἀμφελυτρωσις, εὖς, ἥ, *a wrapping round*, Lyc. 845.—2. *a veil*.

*Ἀμφενέω, strengthd. for ἐνέπω, Nic.

*Ἀμφέπω, poet. for ἑμφίεπω, Hom., etc.

*Ἀμφερείω, (ἀμφί, ἐρείδω) *to fix around*, γυγὼν ἀμφ. τινί, Lyc. 504.

*Ἀμφερέφω, (ἀμφί, ἐρέφω) *to cover up*, Anth.

*Ἀμφερκής, ἐς, (ἀμφί, ἐρκος) *fenced round*.

*Ἀμφερῶναι, (ἀμφί, ἐρῶναι) *to reddens, make red all over*, Q. Sm. 1, 60.

*Ἀμφέρχωμα, (ἀμφί, ἐρχομαι) *dep. mid. c. aor. 2, and perf. act., to come round one, surround*, Hom. only in aor., once c. acc. ἑμφίχλυβέ με, Od. 6, 122: once c. dat., Od. 12, 369.

*Ἀμφόρω, poet. for ἀναφόρω, Aesch. *Ἀμφόρσταν, for ἀμφορσσησαν from ἀμφορσσημι.

*Ἀμφεύγω, poet. for ἀναφεύγω, Eur.

*Ἀμφέγανς, 3 sing. aor. 2 from ἀμ-φίγαναι, Hom.

*Ἀμφέγυθῃ, ἀμφέγυθω, forms of aor. pass. of ἀμφίγω, with intrans. signf., Hom.

*Ἀμφέγω, the form used by Q. Sm. for ἀμπεγω, always c. acc., Spitzn. Obs. in Q. Sm. p. 15.

*Ἀμφήκη, ες, (ἀμφί, ἀκή) *two-edged, double-biting, γένος, πάσαναν*, Hom., δόρυ, ἔγχος, ἔγχος, Aesch., and Soph.: of lightning, *forked*, πυρὸς βόστρυ-χος, Aesch. Pr. 1044: metaph. ἄμω, γλῶσσῃ, *a tongue that will cut both*

ways, i. e. maintain either right or wrong, Ar. Nub. 1160; so too of an oracle, cutting both ways, ambiguous, Luc. Jup. Trag. 43.

Ἀμφήλις, ἰκος, ὅ, ἡ, dub. l. for ἀφῆλις, Lob. Phryn. 84.

Ἀμφήλυθε, aor. from ἀμφέρχουμαι, Hom.

Ἀμφομερίδος, ἡ, ὄν, (ἀμφί, ἡμέρα) πυρετός, quotidian, opp. to διήκτιρος and τεταρταῖονσα, Hipp., cf. Piers. Moer. p. 46.

Ἀμφομερος, ὄν, (ἀμφί, ἡμέρα) = oreg., ὁ ἄμψ, sub. πυρετός, a quotidian fever, Soph. Fr. 448.

Ἀμφορεφής, ἐς, (ἀμφί, ἐρέω) covered on all sides, close-covered, epith. of Apollo's quiver, Il. 1, 45.

Ἀμφήρης, ἐς, (ἀμφί, ἥρω; v. τριηρης) rowed or having oars on both sides, δόρυ, Eur. Cycl. 15.—2. fitted or joined on all sides, ὅλα ἄμψ, the wood of the funeral pile regularly piled all round, Eur. H. F. 243: σκηναί, dwellings well fastened or secured, Eur. Ion 1128. (Prob. however ἥρης is simply a termin., and the word is at once derived from ἀμφί.)

Ἀμφήρης, οὐς, ὁ, Amphères, son of Neptune and Clito, ruler in Atlantis, Plat. Crit. 114 B.

Ἀμφήρικος, ἡ, ὄν, (ἀμφί, ἐρέσω) ἄμψ, ἁκάτων, rowed (by each man) on both sides, a pirate's boat, wherein each man pulled two oars, or a boat worked by sculls, Thuc. 4, 67.

Ἀμφήριστος, ὄν, (ἀμφί, ἐρίζω) contested on both sides, doubtful, disputed, γένος, Call., νίκη, Anth.—2. equal in the contest, ἀμφήριστον ἔθηκεν, made him equal to himself, i. e. no better off than himself, Il. 23, 382.

ἈΜΦΙ, prep. c. gen., dat., et acc.—radic. signf. on both sides, and so around, akin to Sans. ari, Lat. amb- in compos., as in amb-io, amb-igo, Germ. um, old Germ. umb, cf. περί:—joined with the gen., dat., or acc., and more used in poets and Ion., than in Att. prose.

A. C. GEN., rare in prose. I. Causal, like ἐνεκα, about, for, for the sake of a thing, ἀμφί πίδακος μάχεσθαι, to fight for the possession of a spring, Il. 16, 825. Pleonast., ἀμφί σούνεκα, v. Herm. Soph. Phil. 550, where however others ἀμφί σου νέα (cf. Wunder, not crit. ad v. 546).—2. about, i. e. concerning a thing, of it, like περί, c. gen. and circa for de, only once in Hom.: ἀμφί φιλότῳσι αἰεῖν, to sing of love, Od. 8, 267, once too in Hdt. 6, 131, more freq. in Pind.—II. of place, about, around, round about, is a post-Hom. usage, ἀμφί ταύτης τῆς πόλεως, Hdt. 8, 104, cf. Schäf. Diou. Comp. p. 351.

B. C. DAT. I. of place, about, around round about, ἀμφί κεφαλῇ, ὥμοις, στήθεσσι, about the head, etc., Hom., ἀμφί οἱ, around him, Il. 12, 396, μοι ἄμψ' αὐτόν, around me, Il. 9, 470, likewise ἀμφί περί στήθεσσι, Od. 11, 609.—all round, as κρέα ἀμφί ὀβελοῖς ἔπειραν, they fixed the meat on the spits, so that these were in the middle of it, Hom. Hence—2. the more general relation of place, at, by, near, with, like ἐπί, ἀμφί φάλῳ, on the helmet, Il. 3, 362: ἀμφί πυοί, on or by the fire, Il. 18, 344: ἀμψ' ἐμοί, by my side, Od. 11, 423, cf. Il. 4, 493, Soph. Aj. 562.—II. in Pind. of connexion or association in genl. without any distinct notion of place, ἀμφί σοῖσι, Pind. P. 1, 22, σου ἀμφί τρώπῳ, Pind. N. 1, 42, ἀμψ' Νεμέα.—III. as with su. signf. I. about, for, on account of,

for the sake of, ἀμψ' Ἑλένη μάχεσθαι, to fight for Helen, Il. 3, 70, ἀμψί γυναικί ἄλγεα πάσχειν, to suffer woes on account of a woman, Il. 3, 157: about, of, regarding, concerning, Il. 7, 408, Od. 1, 48, also freq. in Hdt.: also ἀμφί τινι λέγεσθαι, for the usu. περί τινος, e. g. θανάτῳ αὐτῆς λέγεται, of her death it is reported, Hdt. 3, 32.—2. hence the dat. denotes also the means, manner, or cause of a thing, ἀμφί θυμῷ, Soph., τάρβει, Aesch., prae ira, prae pavore, ἀμψ' ὀνύχουσι, by means of the talons, Hes. Op. 205, Jac. A. P. p. 664.

C. C. ACC., which is the most usu. in prose.—I. as with dat., about, around, on, at, mostly however with collat. notion of moving towards, Od. 10, 365.—2. of general relations of place, ἀμψ' ὕλα, by the sea, Il. 1, 409, ἀμψί δέσπρα, somewhere by the banks, Il. 2, 461, also ἀμφί περί κρήνην, somewhere about the fountain, Il. 2, 305, and περί πίδακος ἀμφί, Theocr. 7, 142, ἀμψί ὕστν, all about in the city, Il. 11, 706, ἀμψί τὰ μέσα, somewhere in the middle, so in Lat. circa Campaniam mittere, Liv.: οἱ ἀμφί Πρίαμον, Priam and his train, Il. 3, 146, cf. Hdt. 8, 25: but οἱ ἀμψί Μεγαρέας καὶ Φιλίστιον, Hdt. 9, 69, are the same as immediately afterwards οἱ Μεγαρέες καὶ Φιλίστιοι. Hence the peculiar Att. usage, οἱ ἀμφί Κρίτωνα, Crito (and no one else), less however as an individual than as the specimen of a class: so οἱ ἀμφί Πλάτωνα are, Plato and his followers, οἱ ἀμφί Εὐθύφωνα, Euthyphro and all his class, Heind. Plat. Crat. 399 E: later auth. use it for the mere individual, Herm. Vig. 6, so περί. But τὰ ἀμφί τι, that which concerns a thing, τὰ ἀμφί τὸν πόλεμον, war and all that belongs to it: very seldom κλαίειν ἀμφί τινα, to weep about or for one, Il. 18, 339, μήσασθαι ἀμφί τινα, to make mention of one, H. Hom. 6, 1.—II. a loose definition of time, space or magnitude, ἀμφί βίοντα, ἀμψ' ὅλον χρόνον, his life long, through the whole time, Pind., ἀμφί Πλειάδων ὀσίν, Aesch., ἀμφί δόρπιστον, Xen., ἀμφί τὰ τετταράκοντα ἔτη εἶναι, to be about forty years old, ἀμψί τῶς δώδεκα μυριάδων, about 120,000, circiter, Xen., just like εἰς except that the article follows ἀμφί, but not εἰς.—4. Att. phrase ἀμφί τι ἔχειν, with an adv., to set a value upon a thing, take care about a thing, take pains about it, be occupied about or with it. so εἶναι, διατρίβειν, στρατεύεσθαι ἀμφί τι: cf. περί.

D. WITHOUT CASE, as adv., about, around, round about, on all sides, very often in Hom., who often so places it that it may be either an independent adv., or separated by tmesis from a verb: e. g. Il. 5, 310: freq. the foreg. verb must be repeated, e. g. Od. 10, 218 from 217. Also ἀμφί περί as adv., Il. 21, 10.—2. = ἀμφίς 3, by one's self, apart, as χωρίς, δίχα, H. Hom. Cer. 85: but v. Butt. Lexil. p. 104.

E. IN COMPOS., about, on all sides, on both sides, so that it sometimes seems to stand for δύο, and reminds one of ambo, ἀμφω, e. g. ἀμφόστομος = δίστομος, cf. ἀμφιάλος. Sometimes also a causal idea is expressed by this compos., e. g. in ἀμφιυάγουμαι, Il. 18, 20, and ἀμφιτρομέω, Od. 4, 820.—Ἀμψί never suffers anastrophe. Ἀμφιάλῳ, (ἀμφί, as ἀντιάσω from ἀντί) to put round c. on. of garments,

τινί τε, only in late Gr., as The mist.

Ἀμφιάλη, ἡς, ἡ, (ἀμφί, ἄλς) Amphiale, a promontory of Attica, Strab. Ἀμφιάλεις, ὄν, (ἀμφί, ἄλς) sea-girl, constant epith. of Ithaca in Od.: e. g. having the sea on both sides, between two seas, as Corinth, Horace's bimaria Corinthus, Schneid. Xen. Hell. 4, 2 13; so Pind. O. 13, 57, calls the Isthmian games ἀμφιάλοιο Ποτειδῶνος τεθμοί.

Ἀμφιάλος, ὄν, ὁ, Amphialus, a noble Phaeacian, Od. 8, 114.

Ἀμφιάνκτες, ὄν, οἱ, (ἀμφί, ἀνὰ) a nickname of the dithyrambic poets because they oft began their odes, ἀμψί μοι αὐτῆς ἄνακτα or ἀμψί μοι αὐτε, Φοῖβε ἄναξ, v. Ar. Nub. 595, and Schol. Hence

Ἀμφιανακτίζω, to sing dithyrambic hymns, Ar. Fr. 151, v. foreg.

Ἀμφιάναξ, ακτος, ὁ, Amphianax, a king of Lycia, Apollod. 2, 2, 1.—2. a son of Antimachus, Paus. 3, 25, 10.

Ἀμφιάριος, ὄν, Dor., Ἀμφιάριος, lat. Ep., Ἀμφιάρεως, ew, Ion., and Att., ὁ, Amphiarus, son of Oicles, a renowned soothsayer, and king of Argos, Od. 15, 244, Pind., Aesch. etc. Hence

Ἀμφιαρεῖον, ὄν, τό, the Amphiarēum, temple and oracle of Amphiarus at Oropus, Strab.

Ἀμφίας, ἄμωρ, or ἀμψίς, ὁ, a bad Sicilian wine, the first in Nicostri Olivon.

Ἀμφίας, ὄν, ὁ, Amphias, masc. pi n. in Thuc. 4, 119, Dem., Plut., etc.

Ἀμφιάσις, εως, ὁ, (ἀμφιάζω) a putting on a garment.—2. the garment, late word.

Ἀμφιάσμα, ατος, τό, (ἀμφιάζω) a garment, dress, Luc. Cyn. 17.

Ἀμφιασμός, οἱ, ὁ, = ἀμφιάσις.

Ἀμφιάχω, to sound on all sides: of a bird, to fly about with a loud cry, to utter a loud cry around, Il. 2, 316 in irreg. part. perf. ἀμφιγνια.

Ἀμφιβαῖνω, fut. -βησμαι, to go walk about or around, ἥλιος μέσων οὐρανὸν ἀμφιβεβήκει, the sun in his course had reached mid-heaven, Hom. oft. of tutelary deities, Κίλλαν ἀμφί βέβηκας, thou hast ever gone around Cilla protecting it, i. e. thou guardest or protectest Cilla, Il. 1, 37: more rarely of men, as ἀμφί κασιγνήτῳ θεσβῶς, Il. 14, 477, the image is borrowed from a wild beast pacing round and round its young, as Opp. Cyn. 3, 218, or round its prey, as Xen. Venat. 10, 13 gives it: ἀμψ' ἐνὶ δοῦρατι βαινέ, he bestrode a beam, Od. 5, 371, so ἔπνον ἄμψ, Call. Del. 113.—II. to surround, encompass, wrap round, c. acc., νεφέλη σκόπελον ἀμφιβεβήκει, Od. 12, 74 σὲ πόντος φρένας ἀμφιβεβήκεν, Il. 6, 355, Od. 8, 541; also c. dat., τρώες νέφος ἀμφιβεβήκει νηυσίν, Il. 16, 66: metaph., ἀμφιβαίνει μοι θράσος, courage comes over me, Eur. Suppl. 609: also ἀμφιβᾶσα φλόξ εἶνον, the fiery glow of wine having heated me, Id. Alo 758.

Ἀμφιβαῖτος, ὄν, ὁ, epith. of Neptune at Cyrene, = ἀμφιγαιος, γαιήχος, Tzetz. on Lycophr. 749.

Ἀμφιβαλεῖναι, Ion. for ἀμφίβαλῶμαι, fut. mid. from ἀμφιβάλλω Hom.

Ἀμφιβάλλω, f. -ἄλῳ, (ἀμφί, βάλλω) to throw or put round, esp. of c. the person etc., to put something on a person like Lat. circumdare, c. dupl. acc. pers. et rei, χλαῖναν, φάρος, βάκος ἀμψ. τινά, Hom. Ar.: also c. dat. pers. but in Hom. never except with prep

εραταί, as Il. 18, 204, etc. a later however, *στολήν αμφ. τινί*, Eur. H. F. 465, *ζέρας κόμας*, Pind. P. 5, 42; *κο τοο ζυγόν* 'Ελλάδι, Aesch. Pers. 50: also *αμφ. θάλαμον τινι*, to build a chamber over one, Od. 23, 192. Metaph. *κρατήρ ὅπνον ἀμφιβάλλει ἀνδράσι*, Eur. Bacch. 384.—Mid. to put on one's self, put round one, put on, Lat. accingi, Od. 6, 178; 22, 103; *λευκήν ἀμφιβάλλεσθαι τρίχα*, to wear or get white hair, Soph. Ant. 1093: the act., like the mid., *κρατερὸν μένος ἀμφιβαλόντες*, like ἐπιεμμένοι ἄλκην, Il. 17, 742, cf. Eur. Andr. 110.—2. esp. *ἀμφιβάλλον χειράς τινι*, to throw one's arms round one, embrace one, Od. 21, 223, also πῆγες, Od. 24, 347: but the same phrase also means to seize, grasp, Od. 4, 454: later *αμφ. τινὰ χερσὶ*, ὠλένας, Eur. Bacch. 1363, Phoen. 306: also simply *αμφ. τινὰ*, Il. 23, 97.—3. to surround, encompass, *αμφὶ κτύπος οὐατα βάλλει*, Il. 10, 535: esp. with nets, Soph. Ant. 344: to strike or hit on all sides, *τινὰ βέλει*, Eur. H. F. 422.—On Pind. O. 1, 14(8), v. Dissen.—II. to throw to and fro, and to change, alter, Hipp.—2. later to doubt that a thing is, foll. by inf., ὥς, or εἰ, Ael. and Clem. Al.—III. intrans. to turn out differently, Alciph.—2. *αμφ. εἰς τόπον*, to go into another place, Eur. Cycl. 60.

Ἀμφιβάσια, ας, ἡ, v. l. for *ἀμφισβ.*, Hdt. 4, 14.

Ἀμφιβάσις, εως, ἡ, (*ἀμφιβαίνω*) a going round, esp. with view of sheltering or defending, hence a protection, defence, Il. 5, 623, cf. *ἀμφιβαίνω*.

Ἀμφιβατέω, ὦ, f. -ῖσω, v. l. for *ἀμφιβατέω*.

Ἀμφιβατήρ, ἥρος, ὁ, (*ἀμφιβαίνω*) a defender, late.

Ἀμφιβίος, ον, (*αμφί, βίος*) living a double life, i. e. both on land and in water: amphibious, of frogs, Batr. 59: said by Theophr. Fr. 12, 12, to have been first used by Democritus.

Ἀμφιβλήμα, ατος, τό, (*ἀμφιβάλλω*) something thrown around, an enclosure, Eur. Hel. 70.—II. a garment, clothing, Ib. 423; *πάνοπλ' ἀμφιβάλλει*, coats of panoply, Eur. Phoen. 779.

Ἀμφιβληστρευτικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to net-fishing, -κή, ἡ, net-fishery, from

Ἀμφιβληστρεῦς, f. -εύς, (*ἀμφιβληστρον*) to fish with a net, v. l. LXX.

Ἀμφιβληστροικός, ἡ, ὄν, serving for a net, catching as in a net, Plat. Soph. 235 B.

Ἀμφιβληστροειδής, ἐς, (*ἀμφιβληστρον*, είδος) net-like, Medic.

Ἀμφιβληστρον, ον, τό, (*ἀμφιβάλλω*) any thing thrown round or put on: a garment, covering, esp. a large fishing-net, as *ἀμφιβλή*, Hes. Sc. 215, Hdt. 1, 141: a garment, covering, Aesch. Ag. 1382, Cho. 492 (but not without a play on the former signf.) also *ἀμφιβλήστρα ῥάκη*, Eur. Hel. 1079, as adj., but cf. *ἀμφιβλήτος*, and Herm. ad l.: a fetter, bond, Aesch. Pr. 81: *ἀμφιβλήστρ' τοίχων*, surrounding walls, Eur. I. T. 96.

Ἀμφιβόητος, ον, (*αμφί, βοάω*) shouted or roared around, Musae.—2. cried or proclaimed all round, far-famed, Anth.

Ἀμφιβλήτος, ον, (*ἀμφιβάλλω*) put or thrown round, ῥάκη, Eur. Tel. 2, and so perh. should be read in Hel. 1079 for *ἀμφιβλήστρα*.

Ἀμφιβολεύς, εως, ὁ, (*ἀμφιβάλλω*) who uses nets, a fisherman.

Ἀμφιβλή, ἡς, ἡ,= *ἀμφιβληστρον*, a fishing-net, Opp. Hal. 4, 149.

Ἀμφιβόλια, ας, ἡ, the state of being attacked on both sides, *ἀμφιβόλην ἔχειν*, to be attacked on both sides, Hdt. 5, 74.—II. ambiguity, uncertainty, doubt, εἰς αμφ. θέσθαι, to make doubtful, Plut., but αμφ. ἀναρρεῖν, to remove doubt, Id.: from

Ἀμφίβολος, ον, (*ἀμφιβάλλω*) thrown, put round or on, Eur. Tro. 537: τὸ αμφ., a garment, Id. Ion 1490.—II. struck, hit, attacked on both or all sides, Aesch. Theb. 298; αμφ. εἶναι, to be exposed to shots on all sides, to be between two fires, Thuc. 4, 32.—2. act. hitting from both sides, κῶμαρες, Leon. Tar. 24, or perh. double-headed, like ἄγκυρα αμφ. in Strab.—III. tossed to and fro, wavering, doubtful, ambiguous, Plat., and Xen.; ἐς ἀμφίβολον θέσθαι τι, to stake a thing on a hazard, Thuc. 4, 18: but adv. -λως in this signf., Aesch. Theb. 863, and v. l. Pers. 905.

Ἀμφιβόσκομαι, dep., to feed, eat, consume all about, Luc. Tragor. 303.

Ἀμφίβουλος, ον, (*αμφί, βουλή*) double-minded, halting between two opinions, Aesch. Eum. 733.

Ἀμφιβράγχια, ον, τά, (*αμφί, βράγχιον*) the parts about the tonsils, Hipp.

Ἀμφιβράχιονσάντες, having armlets on each arm, read in Asius ap. Ath., by Nake Choeril. p. 76.

Ἀμφιβράχης, εια, v, (*αμφί, βραχὺς*) short at both ends: hence ὁ αμφ., the metrical foot --- amphibrach, e. g. ἄμεινον.

Ἀμφίβροτος, η, ον, also ος, ον, (*αμφί, βροτός*) covering the whole man, pan-protecting, in Hom. always as epith. of ἀσπίς, e. g. Il. 2, 389: αμφ. χθών, of the body, as surrounding the soul, Emped.

Ἀμφίβροχος, ον, (*αμφί, βρέχω*) thoroughly soaked, Anth.: drunken, vino madidus.

Ἀμφιβώμος, ον, (*αμφί, βώμος*) round the altar, surrounding the altar, Seidl. Eur. Tro. 578.

Ἀμφιβώτος, ον, contr. from *ἀμφιβότος*, Ion ap. Hesych.

Ἀμφιγάννυμαι,= *αμφιγυθῆω*, Q. Sm. 1, 62.

Ἀμφιγένηια, ας, ἡ, Amphigenia, a city of Triphylia, Il. 2, 593.

Ἀμφίγευς, v. gen. voc. (*αμφί, γένυς*) with a double jaw, hence two-edged, like ἀμφήκης.

Ἀμφιγυθῆω, (*αμφί, γυθῆω*) to rejoice around or exceedingly, H. Hom. Ap. 273.

Ἀμφίγλωστος, ον, (*αμφί, γλῶσσα*) double-tongued, ambiguous.—II. speaking two tongues, Lat. bilinguis, Synes.

Ἀμφιγνώω, ὦ, f. -ῖσω, imp. ἡμφιγνόνων and ἡμφιγνόουν, on which form v. Buttm. Ausf. Gr. § 86, anm. 6, n. (*αμφί, γνώω*, Aeol. γνῶω) to be doubtful about a thing, not to know or understand a thing, τῇ, Plat. Soph. 228 E, also περί τινας, Isocr. 20 C, ἐπὶ τινας, Plat. Gorg. 466 C; c. acc. and part. in a dep. clause, οὐ δῆπου σ' ἐγὼ γεγυῶντα συστρατιώτην ἐμὸν ἀμφιγνώω, I do not surely err in recognizing you as having once been a fellow soldier of mine, Plut. Pomp. 79: ἡμφιγνόουν ὃ τι ἐποιοῦν, they knew not what they were about, Xen. An. 2, 5, 33. Pass. to be not known, or unknown, Xen. Hell. 6, 5, 26.

Ἀμφιγόητος, ον, (*αμφί, γοάω*) bewailed all round, Anth.

Ἀμφίγονος, ον, (*αμφί, γονή*) a step-child.

Ἀμφιγῆεις, ὁ, (*αμφί*, and γυῖς,

not from γυῖον), Hom., τῖ πῃ εἰ Vul can, he that halts in both feet, the lame one, Il. 1, 607, etc.

Ἀμφίγυος, ον, (*αμφί, γυῖον*) strictly having limbs on both sides or at both ends. In Hom. always as ejth. of ἔγχος, perh. shod with iron at both ends (cf. σαρωτήρ), or to be hung with both hands: but ἀμφίγυοι, in Soph. Tr. 504, are acc. to Herm. arms arm capitibus pugnautes, acc. to Ellendt: ἀμφιγῆστοι, well practised combat ants.

Ἀμφιδάω, (*αμφί, δαίω*) to light up or kindle around: in perf. and plupl., intr. to burn or blaze around, hence ἀμφιδέωρε πόλεμος, μάχη, the battle burns around, Il. 6, 329; 12, 35, cf. Hes. Sc. 62.

Ἀμφιδάκνω f. -δήσομαι, (*αμφί, δάκνω*) to bite all round, grasp, grip, Anth.

Ἀμφιδάκρυτος, ον, (*αμφί, δακρύνω*) causing tears on all sides, all-tearful, πόθος, Eur. Phoen. 330.

Ἀμφιδάμας, ατος, ὁ, (*αμφί, δαμάω*) Amphidamas, a hero of Cythera, Il. 10, 269.—2. father of Clytemnestra, Il. 23, 87, Apollod. 3, 13, 8.—3. a king of Chalcis, in Euboea, Hes. Op. 652. Others of this name in Apollod., Paus., etc.

Ἀμφιδάσους, εια, v, (*αμφί, δασύς*) shaggy or fringed all round, epith. of the Aegis, as hung round with θύσανοι, Il. 15, 309; also of the head of Marsyas, Poet. ap. Plut. 2, 456 B.

Ἀμφιδέα, τά, cf. sq. 4.

Ἀμφιδέαι, ὦν, αἱ, (*αμφί, δέω*) any thing that binds or is bound around, bracelets, necklace, anklets, Hdt. 2, 69 Ar. Fr. 309, 11.—2. the iron rings, Lat. armillae, by which folding-doors were secured in the hinges, Lys. ap. Har. poer., cf. Juv. 3, 304.—3. rings round a bow, Clem. Al.—4. τὰ ἀμφιδέα, the edge of the womb, Hipp. A masc. acc. ἀμφιδέα in A. B., cf. Lob. Paral. 236.

Ἀμφιδέδω, v. sub ἀμφιδάω.

Ἀμφιδέης, ἐς, (*αμφί, δέος*) afraid on all sides.

Ἀμφιδέω, (*αμφί, δέω*) to build round about, Joseph.

Ἀμφιδέξιος, ον, (*αμφί, δεξιός*) with two right hands, very dexterous, like περιδέξιος, Lat. amidectus, opp. to ἀμφοστερός, Hipp., Arist. Eth. N.—2. ready to take with either hand, and so taking either of two things, indifferent, Poet. ap. Plut. 2, 34 A, so too ἀμφιδέξιως έχει, is indifferent, Aesch. Fr. 243.—3. like ἀμφήκης, two-sided, ambiguous, Lat. anceps, χρηστήριον, Hdt. 5, 92, 5: also two-edged, σίδηρος, Valer. Eur. Hipp. 780.—4. = ἀμφοτέρω, Lat. uterque, of hands, Soph. O. T. 1243, πλεῖρον, O. C. 1112.

Ἀμφιδέρκομαι, (*αμφί, δέρκομαι*) dep. mid., to look round about one, Anth.

Ἀμφιδέτης, ον, ὁ, (*αμφί, δέω*) a collar for oxen, Artemid.

Ἀμφιδέτος, ον, (*αμφί, δέω*) bound or set all round, Anth.

Ἀμφιδεύματα, dub. l. in Pind. Cl. 1, 80, where Böckh and Dissen ἀμφιδεύματα from the Schol.

Ἀμφιδέω, f. -δήσω, (*αμφί, δέω*) to bind round, Ar. Rh. 2, 64.

Ἀμφιδήριαι, dep. mid. (*αμφί, δήριαι*) to fight or contend for, c. dat rei, Simon. Amorg. de Mul. 118.

Ἀμφιδήριτος, ον, (*αμφί, δήριον*) contested, disputed, doubtful, νίκη Thuc. 4, 134, μάχη, Polyb.

Ἀμφιδάινω, (*αμφί, δαίνω*) to water around, Anth.

Ἀμφιδίκος, εν, ὁ, (*αμφί, δίκη*)

Ἀμφιδίαιος, masc. pr. n. Apollod. 3, 6, 8.

Ἀμφιδινεύω, =sq.

Ἀμφιδινέω, ὦ, ἡ-ῶω (ἀμφί, δινέω) to wind or roll a thing all round, ἀμφιδινέαι χεῖμα κασσιτέρων, a stream of tin rolls round, Il. 23, 562; κολεῶν ἀμφιδινέηται, sc. ὥρα, a scabbard is fitted close round it, Od. 8, 405.

Ἀμφιδοκεύω, (ἀμφί, δοκεύω) to lie in wait or spy all round, lay an ambush around, Bion 2, 6.

Ἀμφιδόλοιο, ὡν, οἱ, Amphidoli, a city in Triphylia Elis, Xen. Hell. 3, 2, 30; ἡ Ἀμφιδόλος, ἰδός, and Ἀμφιδόλια, as, the territory of Amphidoli, Strab.

Ἀμφιδόμοιο, ὡν, (ἀμφί, δέμοιο) built around, Opp. Hal. 2, 351.

Ἀμφιδονέω, ὦ, ἡ-ῶω, (ἀμφί, δονέω) to whirl round, make giddy, distract, ἔρω φρένας ἀμφιδόνησε, Theocr. 13, 48; to murmur round, of the wind, Anth.

Ἀμφιδόξω, ὦ, to be irresolute, doubtful, περί τινας, Polyb. 32, 26, 5: in pass. to be disputed, Plut.: from

Ἀμφιδόξος, ὡν, (ἀμφί, δόξα) of double meaning: undecided, doubtful, Pseud-Eurip. Dan. 52, νίκη, ἑλπίς, Polyb. 11, 1, 8.—2. in prosody, of doubtful quantity, Lat. anceps.—II. act. undecided, having no fixed opinion, πρόσ or περί τι, Plut.

Ἀμφιδόρος, ὡν, (ἀμφί, δέρα) skinned all round, quite flayed, Anth.

Ἀμφιδούλος, ὡν, (ἀμφί, δοῦλος) a slave both by father and mother, a born slave.

Ἀμφίδοχος, ὡν, (ἀμφί, δοχή) filling the whole hand, as large as can be grasped, λίθος, like χειροπληθής, Xen. Eq. 4, 4.

Ἀμφιδρόμια, ἰών, τά, the Amphidromia, an Att. festival at the naming of a child, so called because the parents' friends carried it round the hearth, and then gave it its name, Ar. Lys. 757; the exact day is not fixed, cf. Heind. Plat. Theaet. 160 E; and Dict. Antiqq. s. v.: from

Ἀμφιδρόμος, ὡν, (ἀμφί, δρομεῖν) running round, eddyng, Strab.—2. encompassing, inclosing, Soph. Aj. 352.—II. pass. that one can run round, v. l. Xen. Cyn. 6, 5.

Ἀμφιδρόπτος, ὡν, =sq., Anth.

Ἀμφιδρύφης, ἐς, (ἀμφί, δρύπτω, δέδρυφα) scratched or torn all round, ἄλοχος, a wife who from grief had torn both cheeks, Il. 2, 700, Orac. ap. Hdt. 6, 77.

Ἀμφιδρύφος, ὡν, =foreg., παρειά, II. 11, 393.

Ἀμφιδύμος, ὡν, (ἀμφί, δύομαι) approachable on both sides, λιμὴν, a harbour that can be entered on two sides, Od. 4, 847.—2. later=δισός, double, Hipp. Cyn. 3, 483: so that—δύμος, became merely a termin., as in διδύμος, τρίδύμος, f.

Ἀμφιδύω, ἡ-δύω, (ἀμφί, δύω) to put round or on. Mid. ἀμφιδύομαι, to put on one's self, dress, χρῶι, Soph. Tr. 605. [ῶ in fut., but ῶ in pres.]

Ἀμφιδύωρος, ὡν, ὁ, (ἀμφί, δῶρον) Amphidonus, masc. pr. n. Thuc. 4, 119.

Ἀμφιέζομαι, dep. mid., (ἀμφί, ἐζομαι) to sit round.

Ἀμφιέζω, =ἀμφιέννυμι, to clothe, Plut. C. 11acch. 2.

Ἀμφιεῖον, ὡν, τό, the Amphieion, or tomb of Amphion at Thebes, Xen. Hell. 5, 4, 8, v. Schn. ad l., and Lob. Phryn. 372, cf. Ἀμφεῖον.

Ἀμφιέκτεν, ὡν, τό, (ἀμφί, ἔκτος) a

measure between the ἡμέκτων and ἀμφορέν, Themist.

Ἀμφιελικός, ὡν, (ἀμφιελίσσω) turned round and round, circling, revolving, as a wheel, the moon, the planets: cf. ἀμφελικός.

Ἀμφιελίς, ἴκος, ὁ, ἡ, =ἀμφιελικός, Anth.

Ἀμφιέλισσα, (ἀμφί, ἐλίσσω) an Ep. adj. only used in this fem. form, in Hom. always of ships, and usu. interp. rowed on both sides: but (as Rost remarks) the signif. of ἐλίσσω, and the usage of later Ep. may lead to another interpr.: for they use it in the signif. twisting in all ways, λιάσθη, Nonn. 48, 328; wavering, doubtful, ἄνοιή, Tryph. μαινῶν, Anth., and so in Hom. perhaps ναῦς ἀμφιέλισσα, is the ship swaying to and fro, the rocking ship. On the form cf. Wernicke Tryph. 667, Lob. Paral. 472.

Ἀμφιελίσσω, ἡ-ἔζω, to wind round, cf. ἀμφελίω.

Ἀμφιέννυμι and ἀμφιέννυμι: fut. ἀμφιένω, Att. ἀμφίω; imp. ἡμφιέννυ; aor. ἡμφιέσα, poet. ἀμφιέσα, to put round or on, like Lat. circumdare, mostly c. dupl. acc. pers. et rei, εἰματα ἀμφ. τινά, to put garments on a person, Od., and Att.; rarely ἀμφ. τινά τι, to clothe one with a garment, Plat. Prot. 321 E: so too pass. pf. ἡμφιέσμαι, poet. also ἀμφιέσμαι, esp. in part. ἡμφιέσμενος τι, clothed in..., wearing, Ar. Eccl. 870, etc. Mid. ἀμφιέννυμαι: aor. ἡμφιέσασθην, in Hom. ἀμφιέσαντο, imperat. ἀμφιέσασθε, to put on one's self, dress one's self in, εἰματα, χιτῶνας, Od.: also νεφέλην ἡμιοῖσιν ἀμφιέσαντο, they put a cloud round their shoulders, Il. 20, 150; so γυῖους κόνην ἀμφ., Anth.: λευκὴν κόνην ἀμφ., Anth., cf. ἀμφιβάλ-λομαι.

Ἀμφιέπω, poet. also ἀμφέπω (the only form used by Trag.): aor. ἀμφιέπεον and ἀμφεπον, both in Hom.: to go about, be all round, γάστρην τρίποδος πῦρ ἀμφεπε, Il. 18, 348: ἔσσεα ἀμφέπει, the dew hangs round (the grass), Pind. N. 3, 135: hence usu.—II. to be busy about or with, to wait on, take care of, look after, c. acc. τάφον Ἑκτόρος, Il. 24, 804; Σαρπηδόνα, Il. 5, 667; Στίχας Φοκίων, to arrange the Phocians' ranks, Il. 2, 525: ἀμφ. κρέα, to dress meat, Il. 11, 776, also βούν, δύν ἀμφ., Hom.: to do honour or reverence to, Δημήτριά, Pind. O. 6, 160: ἀμφ. σκήπτρον, to sway the sceptre, Id. O. 1, 18: esp. to guard, protect, like ἀμφιβαίνειν, Id. P. 5, 91: ἀμφ. κῆδος, to court an alliance, Lat. ambire, Eur. Phoen. 340: ἀμφ. μόχθον, to go through toil and trouble, θυμὸν, ὄλβον, to foster wrath, enjoy happiness, all in Pind.—2. absol. in partic. ἵππους ἀμφιέποντες ζεύγνυσαν, they harnessed the horses with all care, Il. 19, 392, so κακὰ ῥάπτουεν ἀμφιέποντες, Od. 3, 118: ἀμφέπων δαίμων, the fate that attends one, Pind. P. 3, 192.—3. in mid. to follow and crowd round, τινά, Il. 11, 473, ubi v. Spitzn., τινί, Q. Sm. In prose the usu. word is περιέπω.

Ἀμφιέρω, ὡν, (ἀμφί, ἔργω) worked on both sides, Theophr., of a soil that is one half wetted by the rain, the other half scorched by the sun.

Ἀμφιέρχομαι, v. ἀμφέρχομαι.

Ἀμφιέσασθην, 1 aor. mid. of ἀμφιέννυμι.

Ἀμφιέσας, εως, ἡ, =sq.

Ἀμφιέσμαι, ατος, τό, (ἀμφιέννυμι) a garment, clothing, Plat. Gor. 523 D.

Ἀμφιέστρη, ἰδός, ἡ, (ἀμφιέννυμι) a little cloak or gown, esp. a night gown.

Ἀμφιέτει, adv., =sq.

Ἀμφιέτες, adv. (ἀμφί, ἔτος) yearly, year by year, Piers. Moer. p. 45.

Ἀμφιέτρις, ἰδός, ἡ, (ἀμφί, ἔτος) a yearly festival, formed like τριετ.

Ἀμφιέτηρος, ὡν, (ἀμφί, ἔτος) yearly, Orph.

Ἀμφιέτης, ἐς, =foreg., Orph.

Ἀμφιέτιζομαι, (ἀμφί, ἔτος) as pass., to return yearly, as festivals.

Ἀμφιέζανω, (ἀμφί, ἔζανω) to sit near or on a thing, stick thereto, c. dat. χιτῶνι ἀμφιέζανε τέφρην, the ashes set tied upon or stuck to the tunic, Il. 18, 25.

Ἀμφιέκντος, ὡν, (ἀμφί, ζεύγνυμι) joined from both sides, Aesch. Pers. 130.

Ἀμφιέζω, ἡ-ζέσω, (ἀμφί, ζέω) to boil or bubble around, Q. Sm. 6, 164.

Ἀμφιέζωτος, ὡν, (ἀμφί, ζώννυμι) girt round, Nonn. Dion. 32, 159.

Ἀμφιήκης, ἐς, (ἀμφί, ἄκη) =ἀμφήκης.

Ἀμφιθάλαμος, ὡν, (ἀμφί, θάλαμος) having chambers on both sides, v. l. Vitruv. for ἀντιθάλ.

Ἀμφιθάλασσοι, ὡν, Att. ἀμφιθάλαττοι, ὡν, (ἀμφί, θάλασσα) sea-girt, like ἀμφιάλος, Pind. O. 7, 61: near the sea, Xen. Vect. 1, 7.

Ἀμφιθάλης, ἐς, (ἀμφί, θαλεῖν) strictly blooming on both sides, esp. of children who have both parents alive, Lat. patrum et matrum, Il. 22, 496, cf. Alb. Hesych. 1, p. 300: but also ἀμφ. κακοῖς, abounding on all sides in evils, Aesch. Ag. 1144.—II. flourishing, abounding, rich, powerful, epith. of the gods, Aesch. Cho. 394, cf. Ruhnk. Tim.: ἀμφ. ἀλήθεια, the full truth, Plat. Ax. 370 D.

Ἀμφιβάλλω, (ἀμφί, βάλλω) perf. with pres. signif. ἀμφιτέθηλα, to bloom all round, to be in full bloom, Anth.

Ἀμφιβάλλω, (ἀμφί, βάλλω) to warm on all sides, to cherish, Luc. Tragop. 28.

Ἀμφιθέα, ας, Ep. Ἀμφιθέη, ης, ἡ, (ἀμφί, θεά) Amphithea, wife of Autolycus, Od. 19, 416.—2. wife of Adrastus, Apollod. 1, 9, 14.—3. wife of Lycurgus, Id.—4. wife of Aeolus Stob.

Ἀμφιθέατρον, ὡν, τό, (ἀμφί, θεάομαι) an amphitheatre, space wholly surrounded by seats rising one behind another, so as to command a view of the whole arena, Hdn.: strictly neut. from

Ἀμφιθέατρος, ὡν, (ἀμφί, θεάομαι) presenting a view from all sides.—2. in the form of or resembling an amphitheatre, Dion. H. 4, 44.

Ἀμφιθέμις, ἰδός, ὁ, (ἀμφί, θέμις) Amphithemis, son of Apollo and Aca-callis, Ar. Rh. 4, 1494.—2. a Theban, Paus.

Ἀμφιθέος, ὡν, ὁ, (ἀμφί, θεός) Amphitheus, a comic character in Ar. Ach. 46, etc.—2. =Ἀμφιθέμις 2 Plut. Lys. 27.

Ἀμφιθέτος, ὡν, (ἀμφί, θέτω, τίθημι) φιάλη, Il. 23, 270, 616, acc. to Aristarch., a cup that will stand on both ends, cf. ἀμφικύπελλος: acc. to Eust., with handles on both sides, that may be taken up by both sides, like ἀμφιφορεύς.

Ἀμφιθέω, fut. ἀμφιθέσομαι, (ἀμφί, θέω) to run round about, ἀμφιθέσει μητέρα, Od. 10, 413: also c. dat. νόος δέ οἱ αἰσῶτος ἀμφιθέει, a right mind surrounds him, i. e. he has a right sound mind, Mosch. 2, 107.

Ἀμφιθηγής, ἔς, Anth., =sq.
Ἀμφιθηκτός, ὄν, (ἀμφί, θήγω)
sharpened on both sides, two-edged, Ξι-
φορ, Soph. Ant. 1309.

Ἀμφιθλάσις, ἔως, ἡ, a crushing all
round, Aretae.: from

Ἀμφιθλάω, ἱ-άσω, (ἀμφί, θλάω)
to crush all round, to shiver, Hipp.
[ἀσω]

†Ἀμφιθοάζω, (ἀμφί, θοάζω) to hasten
around, Man. 4, 84.

†Ἀμφιθόη, ἡς, ἡ, (ἀμφιθέω) Amph-
thoe, a Nereid, Il. 18, 42.

Ἀμφιθορεῖν, part. ἀμφιθορόν, to
leap about, aor. 2 of ἀμφιθρόσκω, Ar-
Rh. 3, 1373.

Ἀμφιθρεπτός, ὄν, (ἀμφί, τρέφω)
clotted around, coagulated, αἷμα, Soph.
Tr. 572.

Ἀμφιθρυπτός, ὄν, (ἀμφί, θρύπτω)
crushed all round, bruised small, v. l.
Aretae.

Ἀμφιθύρος, ὄν, (ἀμφί, θύρα) with a
door or opening on both sides, with
double entrance, Soph. Phil. 159, Lys.
121, 23.

Ἀμφίστημι, v. ἀμίστημι.

†Ἀμφικαία, ἡς, ἡ, Amphicaea, a city
of Phocis, Hdt. 8, 33.

Ἀμφικάλυπτος, ἱ-ψω, (ἀμφί, κα-
λύπτω) to cover all round, wrap close
up, enfold, hide, esp. of wrapping
round with garments, Il. 2, 262: of a
coffin, ἀμφικ. ὅστω, Il. 23, 91: πό-
λις ἵππον δοῦράτεον ἀμφί, received
within it, Od. 8, 511, cf. 4, 618: hence
also ἔρως ἀμφεκ. με φρένας, love has
entirely enveloped my senses, Il. 3, 442;
ἀνάστος, μοῖρα, θανάτον νέφος μιν,
eath wrapped, shrouded him around, Il.
5, 68; 12, 116; 16, 350; νῆξ ὅσσε,
night veiled the eyes, Il. 11, 356, so
ὄνυκος βλέφαρα, Od. 5, 493.—II. to
wrap a thing round any one as a veil,
cover, or shelter, τινί τι, Hom., as
ἀμφ. σάκος τινί, Il. 8, 331, νέφος τινί,
Il. 14, 343: νύκτα μάχῃ, to throw the
mantle of night over the battle, Il. 5, 506:
δρως πόλει, to throw a mountain round
the town, Od. 8, 569: later also τινά
τινι, v. Spitzn., Il. 8, 331: pass. ἀμ-
φεκάλυψή κράτα λέοντος χροματί,
he had his head covered with a lion's
jaws, Eur. H. F. 361.

Ἀμφικάρητος, ὄν, (ἀμφί, κάρηνον)
two-headed, many-headed, of the hydra,
Nic.

Ἀμφικαρής, ἔς, (ἀμφί, κάρη)=:foreg.,
Nic. Th. 812.

Ἀμφικαρπός, ὄν, (ἀμφί, καρπός)
with fruit all round.

Ἀμφικανστικός or ἀμφικαντικός, ἔως,
ἡ, (ἀμφί, καίω) half-tire roasted barley,
which was bruised for ἄλφιστα, Schol.
Ar. Eq. 1236, E. M. p. 90, 32.

Ἀμφικέαζω, ἱ-άσω Ion. -άσω, (ἀμ-
φί, κέαζω) to cleave on both sides, cleave
asunder, Od. 14, 12.

Ἀμφικείμεαι, (ἀμφί, κείμεαι) to lie
round, lean on, ἐπί τινι, Soph. O. C.
1620; ἐπ' ὀλέθρῳ ἀμφ. φόνος, one
murder lies or follows close upon an-
other, Id. Ant. 1292.

Ἀμφικείρω, ἱ-κερῶ, (ἀμφί, κείρω)
to shear or clip all round, Anth.

Ἀμφικέρως, ὄν, gen. ὡ, (ἱμφί, κέ-
ρας) two-horned.

Ἀμφικεῦθω, (ἀμφί, κεύθω) to cover
all round.

Ἀμφικεφάλος, ὄν, (ἀμφί, κεφαλῇ)
two-headed, Eubul. Sping. 1, 10, in
poet. form ἀμφικέφαλος.—II. of a
couch, having two places for the head,
e. e. two ends.

Ἀμφικινύρομαι, (ἀμφί, κινύρομαι)
der. mid., to go wailing about, moan
around or incessantly, Ar. Rh. 1, 883.

[1]

Ἀμφικίω, ὄν, gen. ὄνος, (ἀμφί,
κίω) with pillars all round, like πε-
ρίστυλος, Soph. Ant. 285. [κί]

Ἀμφικλαστός, ὄν, (ἀμφί, κλάω)
broken all round, Anth.

Ἀμφικλανστός or -κλαντός, ὄν,
(ἀμφί, κλαίω) bewailed all around,
much lamented, Opp. Hal. 1, 257.

Ἀμφικλάω, ἱ-άσω, (ἀμφί, κλάω)
to break all in pieces, crush utterly, Q.
Sm. 8, 345. [ᾱ]

Ἀμφικλεία, ἄς, ἡ, Amphiclea, = Ἀμ-
φικαία, Paus. 10, 33, 9.—2. fem. pr. n.

†Ἀμφικλείδης, ὄν, ὁ, Amphicledes,
masc. pr. n. Diog. L.

†Ἀμφικλῆς, ἔους, ὁ, Amphicles, masc.
pr. n. Theocr., Paus., etc.

†Ἀμφικλος, ὄν, ὁ, Amphiclus, a
Trojan, Il. 16, 313.—2. an Euboean,
Paus. 7, 4, 9.

Ἀμφικλύω, (ἀμφί, κλύω) to wash
or flood around, Orph. Hence

Ἀμφικλυστός, ὄν, washed or flooded
around, Soph. Tr. 752.

Ἀμφικνήφης, ἔς, (ἀμφί, κνέφας) dark
all round.

Ἀμφικόιλος, ὄν, (ἀμφί, κοῖλος) hol-
lowed all round, quite hollow.

Ἀμφικόλλος, ὄν, (ἀμφί, κολλάω)
glued all round, κλίνη ἀμφ., perh. a
couch with two ends fixed on, Plat.
(Com.) Eor. 10.

Ἀμφικομέω, (ἀμφί, κομέω) to tend
on all sides, or carefully, Anth.

Ἀμφικομός, ὄν, (ἀμφί, κόμη) with
hair all round, thick-haired, Anth.:
hence thick-leaved, Il. 17, 677.

Ἀμφικόπος, ὄν, (ἀμφί, κόπτω,
κοπήναι) two-edged.

Ἀμφικουρός, ὄν, v. περίκουρος.

Ἀμφικραδίνω, and -κραδίω, (ἀμ-
φί, κραδίνω) to brandish, shake all
round.

Ἀμφικράνος, ὄν, (ἀμφί, κράνον)=
ἀμφικράτης, Eur. H. F. 1274.

†Ἀμφικράτης, ὄν, ὁ, (ἀμφί, κράτος)
Amphicrates, an ancient king of Sa-
mos, Hdt. 3, 59.—2. an Athenian,
Xen. An. 4, 2, 17.—3. a historian,
Ath.—4. a rhetorician, Plut. Lucull.
22.

Ἀμφικρέμμαι, (ἀμφί, κρεμάννυμι)
as pass., to hover, flutter round, φρένας
ἀμφικρέμμανται ἐλπίδες, Pind. I. 2,
64. Hence

Ἀμφικρεμής, ἔς, hanging round or
on, Lat. suspensus, φερέτηρ, γλαυῖς,
Anth.

Ἀμφικρημνός, ὄν, (ἀμφί, κρημνός)
steep on all sides, with cliffs all round,
ἄγκος, Eur. Bacch. 1049.—II. metaph.
ἀπάτη ἀμφ., deceit which is always on
the edge of the precipice, Luc. Philop.
16: ἐρώτημα ἀμφ., a capricious ques-
tion, Eccl.

Ἀμφικρηνός, ὄν, Ion. for ἀμφικρα-
νός.—2. surrounding the head, τίλος,
Anth.

Ἀμφικρίτος, ὄν, ὁ, (ἀμφί, κρίνω)
Amphicritus, masc. pr. n. Diog. L. 4,
43.

Ἀμφικτίονες, ὄν, οἱ, (κτιζω) they
that dwell round or near, next neigh-
bours, also περικτίονες, Valck. Hdt.
8, 104, Böckh. Pind. N. 6, 40, and
cf. sq.

Ἀμφικτύνες, ὄν, οἱ, the Amphic-
tyones, deputies of the state associated
in an ἀμφικτυονία.—2. = ἀμφικτυο-
νία, an Amphictyonic League: there
were several in Greece, but the one
which almost appropriated the name
was that which met twice a year, at
Delphi, and at Anthela near Ther-
mopylae: instituted, acc. to Parian
Chron., B. C. 1522, but acc. to others
post-Hom. Its twelve members in-
cluded the principal Hellenic states

which sent to it deputies of two
classes, πύλαγοροι and ἱερομνημονες
(qq. v.): its objects were to maintain
the common interests of Greece, v.
esp. Aeschin. p. 43, Paus. 10, 8, but
afterwards it became a mere machine
in the hands of powerful states, ἡ ἐν
Δελφῶσι σκία, Dem. 63, ult. The
ancients derived the name from a
hero Amphictyon: but the word
doubtless was orig. ἀμφικτίονες=
περικτίονες, cf. Timae. in v., Anaxi-
men. ap. Harp. in v., Paus. 1. c., etc.
and so it is sometimes spelt in Inscr.,
Böckh. I. p. 805. Cf. Tittmann,
über d. Amphiktyonenbund, 1812,
Herm. Pol. Ant. §§ 11, 14.—II. the
presidents of the Pythian games.
Hence.

Ἀμφικτυονεύω, to be a member of
the Amphictyonic Council.

Ἀμφικτυονία, ἄς, ἡ, the Amphic-
tyonic League or Council, Isocr., and
Dem. 153, 14, etc.

Ἀμφικτυονικός, ἡ, ὄν, Amphic-
tyonic, belonging to the Amphictyons or
their League, Ἀμφ. δίκαι, trials in the
court of the Amphictyons, Dem. 331.
29: ἱερά, offerings made at their
meeting, law quoted, Dem. 632, 1.

Ἀμφικτυνός, ἴδος, ἡ, fern from
foreg., sub. πόλις, a city or state in
the Amphictyonic League, Aeschin.—
II. a name of Diana at Anthela, the
meeting-place of the Amphictyonic Coun-
cil, Hdt. 7, 200.

†Ἀμφικτυόν, ὄνος, ὁ, Amphictyon,
son of Deucalion and Pyrrha, Hdt. 7,
200.

Ἀμφικτικῶ, ὤ, ἡ-ῶσα, (ἀμφί, κνκῶ)
to stir up, Nic. Th. 602.

Ἀμφικύλιω, ἱ-ίσω, (ἀμφί, κυλίω)
to roll about: φασγάνῳ ἀμφικυλίῳ
having made him writhe upon his sword,
Pind. N. 8, 40. [i always.]

Ἀμφικύπελλος, ὄν, (ἀμφί, κύπελ-
λον) in Hom. always with ὀέπας, a
double cup, such as forms a κύπελλον
both at top and bottom, Buttir.
Lexil. in voc.: cf. ἀμφίθετος.

Ἀμφικυρτός, ὄν, also ἡ, ὄν, (ἀμφί,
κυρτός) curved on each side, like the
moon in its third quarter, gibbous,
Plut.: cf. μνησιεύς, and ὀχοτόμος.

Ἀμφιγλήω, ὄν, (ἀμφί, γλήω)
chattering everywhere, incessantly, Ai.
Ran. 678.

Ἀμφιγαμβάνω, fut. -λήνομαι, (ἀμ-
φί, λαμβάνω) to take in on all sides.

Ἀμφιγλῆφεια, ἄς, ἡ, compass, fullness
wealth, Cic. ad Q. Fr. 2, 6, 3. From

Ἀμφιγλήω, ἔς, (acc. to the old
Gramm. from ἀμφί, λαβεῖν, and so)
strictly taking in on all sides, far
spreading, of large trees, Hdt. 4, 172,
Plat. Phaedr. 230 B; hence thickly
grown, thick, ἀμφ. ἕλκος δένδρεσιν,
Call. Cer. 27; also of hair, Philostr.:
hence in genl. wide, large, vast, ἐλέ-
φαντες, Hdt. 3, 114, νῆσος, Ar. Rh. 4,
983, λευμῶν, Plut.: also great, exces-
sive, violent, δύναις, Pind. O. 9, 122:
βρονταί, χιών, Hdt. 4, 28, 50; ὀδύς,
a large dounteous gift, Aesch. Ag.
1015; γόος, a universal wail, Id. Cho.
331: rarely of persons, as Call.
Apoll. 42. Adv. -φως, Plut. Eum. 6.
Cf. Ruhnk. Tim., Blomf. Aesch. Ag.
985.

†Ἀμφιλαφία, ἄς, ἡ, = ἀμφιγλήφεια.

Ἀμφιλαχάω, (ἀμφί, λαχάω) to dig,
delve, or hoe round, φυτόν, Od.
24, 242.

Ἀμφιλέγω, ἱ-ἔω, (ἀμφί, λέγω) to
speak on both sides, dispute, to have a
quarrel, Xen. An. 1, 5, 11: foll. by
μή, to dispute that a thing is, Xen.
Apol. 12.

Ἀμφιλείπῳ (ἀμφί, λείπω) to for-
sake utterly, Q. Sm. 12, 106.

Ἀμφιλεκτός, ον, (ἀμφιλέγω) dis-
cussed on all hands, doubtful, Lat. an-
cers, πηματα, Aesch. Ag. 881: so too
adv. -τως, Id. Theb. 809.—II. act.
disputing, cautious, εἰς, Eur. Phoen.
500: ἀμφ. εἶναι τι, to quarrel for
a thing, Aesch. Ag. 1585.

Ἀμφίλιος, ον,=λινδότεος, Soph.
Fr. 43.

Ἀμφιλιπής, ἐς, (ἀμφί, λείπω) want-
ing on both sides, defective at both ends,
applied to a verse which appears to
want the beginning and ending, cf.
Näke, Choer. p. 265.

Ἀμφιλογέομαι, dep. mid., to dis-
pute, doubt, περί τινος, like ἀμφι-
λέγω, Plut. Lys. 22: and

Ἀμφιλογία, ἀς, ἡ, dispute, debate,
doubt, Hes. Th. 229: ἀμφ. ἔχειν, δια-
λύειν, Plut. [φι metri grat., Hes. l. c.]
From

Ἀμφίλογος, ον, (ἀμφί, λέγω) dis-
puted, disputable, questionable, doubtful,
ἀγασθά, Xen.: τὰ ἀμφίλογα, disputed
points, Thuc. 4, 118: ἀμφίλογον γίγ-
νεται τίς πρὸς τινα, a dispute on a
point takes place with some one, Xen.
Hell. 5, 2, 10.—2. uncertain, wavering,
ἀμφίλογα as adv., Eur. I. T. 655.—
II. act. disputing, cautious, νείκη,
Soph. Ant. 111, ὀργαί, Eur. Med.
636.

Ἀμφίλοχος, ον, (ἀμφί, λοξός)
slanting all ways, hence metaph. like
Lst. obliquus, ἀμφίλοχα μαντεύσθαι,
to divine all ambiguously, Luc.

Ἀμφίλοφος, ον, (ἀμφί, λόφος) en-
compassing the neck, ζυγόν, Soph.
Ant. 351.

Ἀμφιλοχία, ἀς, ἡ, Amphilochia, a
region of Acarnania, Thuc. 2, 68;
hence οἱ Ἀμφιλοχοί, ον, the Amphilo-
chians, Thuc., Strab.: adj. Ἀμφι-
λοχικός, ἡ, ὄν, Amphilochian, Thuc.
2, 68.

Ἀμφίλοχος, ον, ὁ, Amphilocheus, son
of Amphiarus, a celebrated seer, Od.
15, 248, Hdt. 7, 91.—2. son of
Alcmaeon, grandson of Amphiarus,
Apollod. 3, 7, 7.—3. a Macedonian,
Dem.

Ἀμφιλύκη, νύξ, ἡ, in Il. 7, 433, the
morning-twilight, gray of morning, else-
where λυκόφως: in Ap. Rh. 2, 671,
without νύξ: the msc. ἀμφίλυκος
is not found. (λευκός, Lat. lux, etc.,
cf. *λύκη.)

Ἀμφίλυτος, ον, ὁ, (ἀμφί, λύω) Am-
philytus, a renowned seer in the time
of Pisistratus, Hdt. 1, 62; Plut.
Theag. 124 D.—2. a Bacchiad, Paus.
2, 1, 1.

Ἀμφιμακρός, ον, (ἀμφί, μακρός)
long both ways.—2. ὁ ἀμφ., the me-
trical foot amphimacer, —, also Creti-
cus, e. g. Οἰδίπους.

Ἀμφιμάλλα, ὡν, τὰ, Amphimalla,
a city of Crete, Strab.

Ἀμφιμαλλός, ον, (ἀμφί, μαλλός)
woolly, shaggy on both sides, Ael. V. H.
3, 40.

Ἀμφιμύομαι, pres. assumed for
deriv. of aor. ἀμφιμύσσω, Od. 20,
152, τραπέζας σπόγγους ἀμφ., to wipe
or rub the tables all round with
sponges, δέμας, Qu. Sm. 9, 428, (ἀμφί,
μάω, μύσσομαι, υαίομαι.)

Ἀμφιμαρτος, ον, ὁ, Amphimartus,
son of Neptune, Paus. 9, 29, 6.

Ἀμφιμάρπτω, (ἀμφί, μάρπτω) to
seize or grasp all round, feel, or handle,
Ap. Rh., and Opp. in perf. ἀμφιμέ-
μαρπα, Ap. Rh. 3, 147.

Ἀμφιμάσχαλος, ον, (ἀμφί, μασ-
χάλη) covering both shoulders, two-
shouldered, ἀμφ. χιτών, Ar. Eq. 882.

Ἀμφιμάτορες, Dor. for ἀμφιμή-
τορες, Eur.

Ἀμφιμάχτος, ον, (ἀμφί, μάχομαι)
contended for, contested on both hands,
for whom or which a battle has been
fought, Anth. [ῶ]

Ἀμφιμάχομαι, f. -μαχοῦμαι, (ἀμφί,
μάχομαι) dep. mid., to fight round,
and that—1. c. acc. to assail, attack,
besiege, ἴλιον, πόλιν, στρατόν, Il. 6,
461, etc. 2. c. gen. to fight for, as for
a prize, both of defendants and as-
sailants, τέλεος, Il. 15, 391, νέκρος,
Il. 18, 20. [ῶ]

Ἀμφιμάχος, ον, ὁ, (ἀμφί, μάχη)
Amphimachus, brother of Alcmena,
Apollod. 2, 4, 5.—2. son of Cteatus,
leader of the Epeii against Troy, Il.
2, 620.—3. son of Nomion, leader of
the Carians, Il. 2, 870.—4. son of
Polyxenus, Paus. 5, 3, 4.

Ἀμφιμέδων, οντος, ὁ, (ἀμφί, μέ-
δω) Amphimedon, one of the suitors
of Penelope, Od. 22, 284.

Ἀμφιμέλας, μέλαινα, μέλιν, (ἀμφί,
μέλας) black all round: in Hom.
always φόνες ἀμφιμέλαιναί, which
cannot always be taken to mean
darkened by sorrow (e. g. Il. 17, 499,
573), so that it probably always re-
fers to the position of the φόνες, or
midriff, as being in the inside, and
so wrapt in darkness, dark-seated:
ἀμφ. κόνης, coal-black dust, Anth.

Ἀμφιμέλει, (ἀμφί, μέλει) only ἀμ-
φιμέλει σοι, it concerns thee much,
Q. Sm. 5, 190.

Ἀμφιμένης, ονς, ὁ, Amphimenes,
masc. pr. n. Diog. L. 2, 46, Anth.

Ἀμφιμερίζω, (ἀμφί, μερίζω) to di-
vide on all sides. Pass. to be completely
parted, Anth.

Ἀμφιμήτορες, ὡν, οἱ, αἱ, (ἀμφί,
μήτηρ) brothers or sisters by different
mothers, —, but the same fathers, Aesch.
Fr. 68, Eur. Andr. 465, cf. ἀμφιπά-
τορες.

Ἀμφιμήτριος, ον, (ἀμφί, μήτρα)
round the womb, concerning it, Hipp.—
2. τὰ ἀμφιμήτρια, a ship's bottom or
beams near the keel, elsewhere ἔγκοι-
λια, Artemid.—II. (ἀμφί, μήτηρ)=
foreg., Lyc.

Ἀμφιμήγης, ἐς, (ἀμφί, μεγείν) mix-
ed on all sides, well mixed.

Ἀμφιμίγνυμι, f. -μιζω, (ἀμφί, μίγ-
νυμι) to mix on all sides, mix up well.

Ἀμφιμίτος, ον, (ἀμφί, μίτος) with
double woof, double-threaded, our dimity.

Ἀμφιμνήστος, ον, ὁ, (ἀμφί, μνάο-
μαι) Amphimnestus, masc. pr. n. Hdt.
6, 127.

Ἀμφιμυκάομαι, (ἀμφί, μυκάομαι)
dep. mid., to bellow around, strictly of
cattle: δάπεδον ἀμφιμυκῆς, the floor
echoed all around to the song of Circe,
Od. 19, 227.

Ἀμφιμύω, (ἀμφί, μύω) to flow round
about, ἔδωρ ἀμφιμύων, of the eye,
Emped. 282.

Ἀμφινεΐκής, ἐς, (ἀμφί, νεΐκος)
made an object of contest, worthy to be
contested, eagerly wooed, of Helen,
Aesch. Ag. 686, of Deianira, Soph.
Tr. 104.

Ἀμφινεΐκτητος, ον, (ἀμφί, νεϊκέω)
=foreg., Soph. Tr. 527.

Ἀμφινεΐκος, ον, dub. l. for ἀμφι-
νεϊκής, in Soph. l. c.

Ἀμφινεύομαι, (ἀμφί, νέμωμαι) as
mid., to dwell round about, inhabit,
Ὀλυμπόν, Ἰθάκην, πόλιν, Hom.,
ὄλος σε αἶψα, encompasses thee,
Pind. P. 5, 18: orig. of cattle, re-
tained from the old pastoral times,
and meaning strictly to graze round
about.

Ἀμφινούω, (ἀμφί, νοέω) to think

both ways, δοῦναι, εἰς τι, Soph. Ant.
376.

Ἀμφινόμῃ, ἡς, ἡ, Amphinome, a
Nereid, Il. 18, 44.

Ἀμφινόμομος, ον, ὁ, Amphinomus, one
of the suitors of Penelope, Od. 16,
394.—2. a Trojan, Qu. Sm. 10, 88.—
3. a Sicilian of Catania, Strab.—4. a
mathematician, Procl. ad Euclid.

Ἀμφινόσος, ον, (ἀμφί, νόσος) looking
at on both sides, reflecting, Democ.

Ἀμφινόωμαι, (ἀμφί, νομάω) to move
round about, dub. l. H. Hom. Cē.
374.

Ἀμφιξέω, f. -έσω, (ἀμφί, ξέω) to
scrape, smooth all round, Od. 23, 196
Hence

Ἀμφιξοός, ον, contr. ἀμφίζους, ον
polishing all round, Anth.

Ἀμφίον, ον, τό,=ἀμφίσημα, Soph.
Fr. 370: (from ἀμφί, as ἀντίος from
ἀντί.)

Ἀμφίος, ον, ὁ, Amphius, an ally of
the Trojans, Il. 5, 612.—2. son of
Merops, Il. 2, 830.

Ἀμφιορκία, ἀς, ἡ, (ἀμφί, ὄρκος) a
mutual oath, i. e. taken by each party
in a law-suit.

Ἀμφιπᾶγής, ἐς, (ἀμφί, πᾶγνυμι)
fixed all round, Nonn.

Ἀμφιπάλιννοστος, ον, (ἀμφί, πᾶ-
λιν, νόστος) returning back again,
Nonn.

Ἀμφιπαλτός, ον, (ἀμφί, πᾶλλω)
swung from all round, re-echoing, Anth.

Ἀμφιπάλνω, (ἀμφί, παλινω) to
scatter around, Ap. Rh. 3, 1247.

Ἀμφιπατάσσω, (ἀμφί, πατάσσω)
to strike on all sides, Anth.

Ἀμφιπάτορες, οἱ, αἱ, (ἀμφί, πατήρ)
brothers or sisters by different fathers;
cf. ἀμφιμήτορες.

Ἀμφιπέδω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (ἀμφί, πε-
δάω) to fether all round, Opp.

Ἀμφιπέδος, ον, (ἀμφί, πέδον) sur-
rounded by a plain, Pind. P. 9, 94.

Ἀμφιπέλομαι, (ἀμφί, πέλομαι) dep.
mid., used only in pres. and impf., to
be about, hover, or float around, c. dat.,
Od. 1, 352.

Ἀμφιτένομαι, dep. mid., used only
in pres. and impf.,=πένωμαι ἀμφί
τινι, to be busied about a person or
thing, have the care of, mind, tend,
Lat. curare, esp. of people tending a
wounded man, Il. 4, 220, Od. 19, 455:

ἀμφ. ὄδωρ, took charge of the presents,
Il. 19, 278: mostly in good sense,
but also τὸν οὐ κύνες ἀμφιτένοιο, the
dogs fell not to work with him, Il.
23, 184, cf. 21, 203: also of dead
bodies, Lat. funera curare.

Ἀμφιπερίσσημι, (ἀμφί, περί, ἰσ-
τημι) to stand round, Q. Sm. in mid.

Ἀμφιπερικλάω, f. -κλάω, (ἀμφί,
περί, κλάω) to break all in pieces.
[ῶω]

Ἀμφιπερικτίονες, ὡν, οἱ, (ἀμφί,
περικτίονες) the dwellers all around,
Theogn. 1054.

Ἀμφιπεριπλάσσομαι, (ἀμφί, περι-
πλάσσω) to be put round like a mould,
Orph. Lith. 80.

Ἀμφιπεριπλέω, adv. (ἀμφί, πε-
ρί, πλέω) twined round about, Anth.

Ἀμφιπεριπτύσσω, (ἀμφί, περί,
πτύσσω) to tremble all over, Q. Sm.

Ἀμφιπερισκαίρω, (ἀμφί, περι-
σκαίρω) to skip all about, Opp.

Ἀμφιπεριστένομαι, (ἀμφί, περι-
στενός, στενός) as pass., to be pressed
or crowded all round, be pressed in
the full, Call.

Ἀμφιπεριστέρω, (ἀμφί, περί, στέ-
ρω) to put round as a crown: pass.
χάρις ἀμφιπεριστέφεται ἑπέεσσι,
grace crowns all his words, Od. 8, 175.

Ἀμφιπεριστρέφω, (ἀμφί, περί,
στρέφω) to turn round, Q. Sm.

στρέφω) to turn round about, turn or guide on all sides.

Ἀμφιπεριστοιχάω, ὦ, f. ἤσω, = foreg., ἔππους, II. 8, 348.

Ἀμφιπεριτρέξω, (ἀμφί, περί, τοῖζω) to chirp twitter all around.

Ἀμφιπεριτρομέω, (ἀμφί, περί, τρομέω) to tremble all over, Opp.

Ἀμφιπεριτρέξω, = ἀμφιπεριτρέξω, Anth.

Ἀμφιπεριφθινύθω, (ἀμφί, περί, φθίνω) to decay, wither, die all around, H. Hoin. Ven. 272: poet.

Ἀμφιπεριφρίσσω, (ἀμφί, περί, φρίσσω) to bristle all round, all over, Opp.

Ἀμφιπεσοῦσα, part. aor. 2 of ἀμφιπέτω, Hom.

Ἀμφιπετάννυμι, f. -πετάσω (ᾶ), (ἀμφί, πετάννυμι) to spread out or around, Orph.

Ἀμφιπέτῃλος, ὄν, = πετῃλος, Incert. ap. Plut. 2, 515 D, ubi Wyttien. ἀμφί πετ.

Ἀμφιπέτομαι, (ἀμφί, πέτομαι) dep. mid.: to flutter or fly around, c. acc., Opp.

Ἀμφιπήγνυμι, f. -πήξω, (ἀμφί, πήγνυμι) to fix or fasten around, Opp.

Ἀμφιπιάζω, f. -ιάξω, (ἀμφί, πιάζω, Dor. for πιάζω) to press all round or close together, Theocr. Ep. 6, 4.

Ἀμφιπίπτω, f. -πεσοῦμαι, (ἀμφί, πίπτω) to fall upon and lie around, embrace eagerly, c. acc. φίλον πόσιν, Od. 8, 523: metaph., like Lat. amplecti, Pind. O. 10 (11), 118.

Ἀμφιπίτνω, = ἀμφιπέπτω, Eur. Suppl. 278.

Ἀμφιπλεκῆς, ἐς, = ἀμφίπλεκτος, Orph.

Ἀμφίπλεκτος, ὄν, (ἀμφί, πλέκω) twisted on both sides, intertwining, Soph. Tr. 520, cf. κλίμαξ.

Ἀμφίπλεκω, (ἀμφί, πλέκω) to twine, twist all round, Eur. Erechth. 13, 1. Russ. to embrace, hug, c. acc.

Ἀμφιπλήκτος, ὄν, (ἀμφί, πλήσσω) beaten on all sides.—II. act. beating, dashing on all sides, ῥόβια, Soph. Phil. 688.

Ἀμφιπλήξω, ἦγος, ὅ, ἡ, (ἀμφί, πλήσσω) striking with both sides, double-biting, φύσανον, Soph. Tr. 930, ὁρά, O. T. 417.

Ἀμφοιπλῆς, adv., (ἀμφί, πλίσσω) at full stride, long striding, Soph. Fr. 538.

Ἀμφιπλίσσω, (ἀμφί, πλίσσω) to fold round, entangle.—II. to stride out.

Ἀμφιπλύνω, (ἀμφί, πλύνω) to wash all over, Hipp.

Ἀμφοιπλοῖον, ὄν, τό, = περιπόλιον, Inscr. ap. Müll. Aegin. p. 160.

Ἀμφοιπλόω, to be an ἀμφοιπλόος or attendant, Od. 20, 78: to be at work, be busy, Hes. Op. 801: more freq. c. acc., to be busied about, take care of, mind, tend, βίον, δοχατον, ἔππους καὶ ἡμύνον, Od. and Hymn. Hom.: esp. of slaves, hence to serve, have the care of, τι, as ἰδὼν Διός, Hdt. 2, 56, also c. dat., to serve a God, as priest, Q. Sm.: cf. sq.

Ἀμφοιπλόω, ὦ, f. ἤσω, = foreg., to attend, follow, Pind. O. 12, 3, P. 4, 280: also τρώων ἔλκεος ἀμφοιπλόει, as θεραπεύων, Pind. P. 4, 483: c. dat., like συνέπessθαι, Soph. O. C. 686, also ἀμφ. φρονέι, Bacchyl. 18.

Ἀμφοιπλόα, ας, ἡ, the office of ἀμφοιπλόος or attendant priest, Diod.

Ἀμφοιπλόος, ἰος Att. εως, ὅ, ἡ, poet. ἀμφιπτόλις, (ἀμφί, πτόλις) around a city, pressing a city on all sides, ἀνάγκη, Aesch. Ch. 72.—II. ἡ ἀμφί, a city between two seas or rivers, v. Thuc. 4, 102: ἡ Ἀμφιρόλις, a city in Macedonia, nearly surrounded by the Strymon.

earlier Ἐννέα ὁδοί, a colony of the Athenians, Hdt., Strab., etc.

Ἀμφοιπλόος, ὄν, (ἀμφί, πέλω, πλέω) strictly being about, busied about: but in Hom., and Hdt., only as fem. subst., ἡ ἀμφί, a handmaid, waiting-woman, confidential attendant, like θεράπεινα, opp. to the maids and female slaves, δμῳαί and δοῦλαι: sometimes in Hom. joined with another subst., ἀμφί. ταμίη, γραῖς, the house-keeper, the old woman in waiting: the ἀμφοιπλόοι, took care of the household affairs and formed the train of the mistress. Later, a handmaid of the gods, priestess, θεῖα, Eur. I. T. 1114. The masc. ὁ ἀμφί, an attendant, follower, occurs in Pind. O. 6, 53, Eur. Incert. 73: Pind. also, O. 1, 149, uses it as adj., ἀμφί. τύμβος, the much frequented tomb.

Ἀμφοιπνέομαι, dep. mid., (ἀμφί, πνέω) to attend to, take care of, provide for, c. acc. rei, II. 23, 159: also in bad sense, like ἀμφιπνέομαι, Archil. 6, in aor. pass. ἀμφοιπνέθη.

Ἀμφοιπτόσσομαι, (ἀμφί, ποττόσσομαι) dep. mid., to fly or flutter around, c. acc., II. 2, 315: poet.

Ἀμφοιπτοί, ὄν, οἱ, (ἀμφί, ἵππος) horsemen who in riding vaulted from one horse to another, Lat. desultores, Ael.

Ἀμφοιπτοζόβηται, ὄν, οἱ, (ἀμφί, ἵππος, τοζόβης) light cavalry, the same as ἀμφοιπτοί, but also armed with bows, Dioid., and Plut., ubi al. ἀμφοιπτοί. Others read ἀμφοιπτοζόβης or ἐμφοιπτοζόβης.

Ἀμφοιπρονέω, (ἀμφί, προνέω) to bend forwards from all sides, Emped. 214.

Ἀμφοιπρόστυλος, ὄν, (ἀμφί, πρόστυλος) having a double prostyle, Vitruv.

Ἀμφοιπρόσσω, ὄν, (ἀμφί, πρόσσω) with a face before and behind, double-faced, Lat. bifrons, Emped., and Plut.

Ἀμφοιπρύνος, ὄν, (ἀμφί, πρύμνα) ναῦς, a ship with two sterns, i.e. with a rudder behind and before, Soph. Fr. 135; cf. διπρωρος.

Ἀμφιπταίμαι, dep. mid., = ἀμφοιπτόμαι.

Ἀμφοιπτομητομητοιστράτους, ὄν, Com. word of Eupolis in A. B. 2, p. 702.

Ἀμφοιπτόλεμος, ὄν, ὁ, Amphiptolemus, father of Asius, Paus. 7, 4, 1.

Ἀμφοιπτόσσω, f. -ῶ, (ἀμφί, πτύσσω) to clasp around, embrace. Hence

Ἀμφοιπτόχῃ, ἥς, ἡ, a folding, or clasping round, embrace, Eur. Ion 519.

Ἀμφοιπτόλος, ὄν, (ἀμφί, πτόλις) with two doors or entrances, like ἀμφίθυρος, Eur. Med. 135.

Ἀμφοιπύρος, ὄν, (ἀμφί, πῦρ) surrounded by fire, with fire all round, τρίποδες, Soph. Aj. 1405, cf. ἀμφίβαλιν init.—II. in Soph. Tr. 214, epith. of Diana as torch-bearer.

Ἀμφοιπρετός, ὄν, ὁ, Amphipretus, masc. pr. n. Polyae. 6, 54.

Ἀμφοιρρέπης, ἐς, (ἀμφί, ῥέπω) inclining both ways, wavering, esp. of a balance.

Ἀμφοιρρήγνυμι, (ἀμφί, ῥήγνυμι) to rend all in pieces.

Ἀμφοιρρόδης, ἐς, (ἀμφί, ῥέω) sinking down, v. περιρρόδης.

Ἀμφοιρρόπος, ὄν, (ἀμφί, ῥοπή) = ἀμφοιρρέπης.

Ἀμφοιρύτος, cf. ἀμφοιρύτος.

Ἀμφοιρύβας, ὄγος, ὅ, ἡ, split around, full of clefts, Ap. Rh. 1, 995.

Ἀμφοιρύτος, ὄν, ὄν, (ἀμφί, ῥέω) flowed around: in Od. always in fem. as

epith. of islands, e.g. Od. 50, a. v. ἀμφοιρύτος, ὄν, Hes. Th. 983, Orac. ap. Hdt. 4, 163.

Ἀμφοῖρα, οὖς, ἡ, Amphiro, daughter of Oceanus, Hes. Th. 360.

ἈΜΦΙ΄, strictly the same with ἀμφί, like μεχρίος, μεχρί, but mostly used as adv.—I. on or at both sides ἀμφίς ἀρωγῶι, helpers on either hand, to each party, II. 18, 502; ἀμάρη δούρασιν ἀμφίς (sc. βάλεν), threw with spears from both hands at once, II. 21, 162: hence—2. in genl. around, round about, ἀμφίς ἐόντες, II. 24, 488: ἀμφίς ἰδών, having looked about, taken care, Hes. Op. 699: ἀμφίς ἔχειν, to surround, encompass, Od. 8, 340; but also to have or carry on both sides, Od. 3, 486, and also to keep apart, ut mox inf.—II. from the notion of on both sides, comes that of apart, asunder, like χωρίς and δίχα, γαίαν καὶ οὐρανὸν ἀμφίς ἔχειν, to keep heaven and earth asunder, part them, Od. 1, 54, ἀμφίς ἐέργειν, to keep apart, II. 13, 706, ἀμφίς ἀγγαίαν, to break in twain, II. 11, 559, ἀμφίς μένον=ἰδίᾳ μένον, II. 15, 709: hence ἀμφίς φράζεσθαι to think separately, each think for him self, i.e. be of a different mind, Lat. dissentire, II. 2, 13, so ἀμφίς φρονέειν, II. 13, 345, and ἀμφίς ἕκαστα εἰρεσθαι, to ask each by itself, i.e. one after another, Od. 19, 46. In this signf. ἀμφί is used, but rarely.—III. the signf. between, usu. ascribed to ἀμφίς in II. 3, 115; 7, 342, is rejected by Buttm. Lexil. p. 100, sq., who in both places interp. it about, all round.

B. more rarely as prep.—I. c. gen. around, ἄρματος ἀμφίς ἰδεῖν, to look all round his chariot, II. 2, 384.—2. apart from, far from, ἀμφίς ἐκείνων ἐλπει, Od. 14, 352, ἀμφίς τινος ἵσθαι, II. 8, 444. ἀμφίς φυλότιδος, Od. 16, 267, also ἀμφίς ὁδοῦ, out of the road, II. 23, 393: ἐσθλατος ἀμφίς, Pind. P. 4, 450, acc. to Buttm. far from, i.e. without garments, acc. to Böckh.=ἀμφοί, for a prize of a robe: c. gen. it sometimes follows and sometimes goes before its case.—II. very rarely c. dat., like ἀμφί, σιδηρῶν ἔξωσιν ἀμφίς, II. 5, 723.—2. c. acc., like ἀμφί, about, around, always after its case, as Κρόνον ἀμφίς, II. 14, 274, Πουσιόηον ἀμφίς, Od. 6, 266. The word is Ep. and Lyr., but most freq. in Hom.: quite un-Att., v. Buttm. Lexil. in voc.

Ἀμφοί, ἰος, ὅ, = Ἀμφιάραος, Aesch. Fr. 367.—2. a celebrated comic poet, Ath., Meineke 1, p. 403, sq.

Ἀμφισαλεύω, (ἀμφί, σαλεύω) to toss about, Anth.

Ἀμφίςβαινα, ἥς, ἡ, (ἀμφίς, βαῖνω) a kind of serpent, that can go either forwards or backwards, Aesch. Ag. 1206.

Ἀμφισβασίη, ἥς, ἡ, Ion. for ἀμφίς βήτησις: ἐς ἀμφίςβασίως ἀμφοικνεῖσθαι τι, to come to controversy or dispute with one, Hdt. 4, 14.

Ἀμφίςβασις, εως, ἡ, = ἀμφισβήτησις.

Ἀμφίςβατέω, = ἀμφισβητέω, cf. vv II. Hdt. 9, 74.

Ἀμφίςβήτος, ὄν, = ἀμφίςβητος, dub.

Ἀμφίςβήτησις, ἥς, ἡ, Ion. for ἀμφίς βήτησις, dub., Wessel. Hdt. 4, 14.

Ἀμφίςβητέω, ὦ, f. ἤσω: impf. ἡμφοῖςβήτον, or ἡμφοῖςβήτων, aor. ἡμφοῖςβήτησα or ἡμφοῖςβήτησα, Buttm. Aust. Gr. § 86, 6. To go asunder, stand apart, and sq. to differ in opinion, dispute, argue, Lat. altercare, but opp. to ἐρίειν, to wrangle, Plat. Prot. 33. A Construct. either absol. as Hdt.

4, 14, or c. dat. pers. to *dispute with* one, Hdt. 9, 74, also *πρὸς τινα*, Plat. Soph. 246 B: c. gen. rei, to *dispute for* a thing, Isocr. 44 D, and Dem., or more freq. *περὶ τινος*, Plat.: c. acc. rei, to *argue or uphold* a point, Plat. Gorg. 472 D: *ἀμφ. ὥς...* or *ὡς οὐ...*, to *argue that* a thing is or is not, freq. in Plat.; also *ὅτι...*, Id. Symp. 215 B; also c. inf., *ἀμφ. μὴ εἶναι τι*, Dem. 899, 11. Pass. to be the *subject of dispute*, *ἀμφισβητεῖται τι* or *περὶ τινος*, Plat.: *τὰ ἀμφισβητούμενα*, = *ἀμφισβητήματα*, Thuc., and Plat. Mostly in Att. prose. Hence

†*ἀμφισβήτημα*, ατος, τό, a *point in dispute, question*, Plat. Theat. 158 B: an argument, Id. Phileb. init.

†*ἀμφισβήτησιμος*, ον, *disputed, questioned, τὰ ἀμφισβήτησιμα*, disputed points, Plat. Legg. 954 C.—II. *disputable, questionable, doubtful*, Plat., and Xen.

†*ἀμφισβήτησις*, εως, ἡ, (*ἀμφισβητέω*) a *dispute, controversy, argument, περί τινος*, freq. in Plat.

†*ἀμφισβητητικός*, ἡ, ὄν, *fond of disputing, disputatious, περί τι*, Plat. Polit. 306 A: *ἡ-κή*, sub. τέχνη, the *art of disputing*, Id. Soph. 226 A: *τὸ κόν*, argumentation, Ib. 225 A.

†*ἀμφισβητήτος*, ον, *disputed, debatable, γῆ*, Thuc. 6, 6.

†*ἀμφισβητικός*, ἡ, ὄν, v. l. for *ἀμφισβητητικός*, in Plat.

†*ἀμφισβητος*, ον, = *ἀμφισβήτητος*, dub.

†*ἀμφισθένης*, ονς, ὁ, (*ἀμφί, σθένης*) *Amphisthenes*, masc. pr. n. Aeschin.; Paus. 3, 16, 9.

†*ἀμφίσκος*, ον, (*ἀμφί, σκιά*) *casting a shadow two ways*, i. e. sometimes north, sometimes south, according to the position of the sun; of the inhabitants of the torrid zone, Strab.; cf. *ἐτερόσκιος*, *περίσκιος*.

†*ἀμφίσσα*, ης, ἡ, *Amphissa*, granddaughter of Aeolus, Paus. 10, 18, 4, after whom the city of the Locri Ozolae on the borders of Phocis was named, Hdt. 8, 32; etc.

†*ἀμφισπῆνη*, ης, ἡ, *Amphissene*, a region of Armenia, Strab.

†*ἀμφιστάμι*, v. *ἀμφίστημι*.

†*ἀμφιστάμν*, ηρος, ὁ, = *sq.*

†*ἀμφιστάτης*, ον, ὁ, (*ἀμφίστημι*) an *examiner*.

†*ἀμφιστέλλω*, (*ἀμφί, στέλλω*) to *fold about one*, to *deck or clothe one with*. Mid. to *fold round one's self*, *deck one's self in*, c. acc. *ξυστίδα ἀμφιστεταμένην*, Theocr. 2, 74.

†*ἀμφιστένω*, (*ἀμφί, στένω*) to *sigh or groan around*, Q. Sm. 9, 440.

†*ἀμφιστερνός*, ον, (*ἀμφί, στέρνων*) *double breasted*, Emped. 214.

†*ἀμφιστεφάνω*, ᾧ, (*ἀμφί, στεφανῶ*) to *wind round like a crown*: hence Pass., *ὁμίλος ἀμφιστεφανῶντο*, an assembly (Lat. *corona*) stood all around, H. Hom. Ven. 120.

†*ἀμφιστεφής*, ἐς, (*ἀμφί, στέφω*) placed round like a *crown*, of the three heads of a dragon, Il. 11, 40, where however Wolf *ἀμφιστεφές*.—II. *entwined, crowned*: *κρητήρ ἀμφιστ.*, a bowl all crowned with wine, i. e. full to the brim, v. *ἐπιστεφής*.

†*ἀμφίστημι*, f. *ἀμφίστηκα*, pf. *ἀμφέστηκα*, (*ἀμφί, ἵστημι*) to *place round*: Hom. uses only the mid. *ἀμφίσταμαι*, with the intr. act. tenses, sc. aor. *ἀμφέστην*, pf. *ἀμφέστηκα*, to *stand around*, to *surround*.—II. to *examine, investigate*.

†*ἀμφίστομος*, ον, (*ἀμφί, στόμα*) with *double mouth* or *opening*, *ὄρυγμα ἀμφ.*, a tunnel. Hdt. 3, 60: *ἀμφ. θοοίδες*,

Arist. H. A.: *ἀμφ. λαβαὶ κρατῶν*, double handles of bowls, Soph. O. C. 473.—2. *two edged, πέλεκυς*, Diosc.; esp. of a body of soldiers formed so as to front both ways, with a *double front, δύναμις, τάξις*, Polyb., *πλάσιον*, Plut.—3. = *ἀμφίγλωσσος*, *double-tongued, false*.

†*ἀμφιστράτουμεν*, (*ἀμφί, στρατός*) dep. mid.:—to *besiege, besiege, πόλιν*, Il. 11, 713.

†*ἀμφιστράτος*, ον, ὁ, *Amphistratus*, charioteer of the Dioscuri, Strab.

†*ἀμφιστρέψ*, εως, ὁ, *Amphistreus*, a leader of the Persians, Aesch. Pers. 320.

†*ἀμφιστρέφης*, ἐς, (*ἀμφί, στρέφω*) *twisting round, turning all ways*, v. l. Il. 11, 40, for *ἀμφιστρέφης*.

†*ἀμφιστρογγύλος*, ον, (*ἀμφί, στρογγύλος*) *quite round*, Luc. Hipp. 6.

†*ἀμφιστροφός*, ον, (*ἀμφί, στρέφω*) *turning to and fro, quickly turning*, Lat. *versatilis*, *βαρίς ἀμφ.*, = *ἀμφιέλισσα*, Aesch. Suppl. 882.

†*ἀμφισφάλλω*, (*ἀμφί, σφάλλω*) to *throw round*: Pass. to *fall round*, Hipp. Hence

†*ἀμφισφαλσις*, εως, ἡ, a *throwing or turning round*.—2. pass. a *falling or coming round*, Hipp.

†*ἀμφισφύρον*, ον, τό, (*ἀμφί, σφύρον*) a kind of *shoe*, prob. reaching to the ankle and fastened there, Poll.

†*ἀμφίςωπος*, ον, (*ἀμφίς, ὤψ*) *open on all sides*, Aesch. Fr. 32, cf. *περιῶπῃ*.

†*ἀμφιτάλαντέω*, (*ἀμφί, ταλαντέω*) to *weigh on all sides*, Nonn. Dion. 1, 183.

†*ἀμφιτάμνω*, said to be Ion. for *ἀμφιτέμνω*, Il. 18, 528, but the comp. does not occur; the prep. sep. as adv.

†*ἀμφιτανύω*, = *ἀμφιτένω*, H. Hom. Merc. 49; v. foreg.

†*ἀμφιτάπης*, ητος, ὁ, and *ἀμφιτάπις*, ιδος, ἡ, (*ἀμφί, τάπης, τάπις*) a *carpet or coverlet shaggy on both sides*.

†*ἀμφιτατός*, ον, *hairy or shaggy on both sides, κοίται*, LXX.—2. ὁ *ἀμφ.*, = *foreg.*, Ath.

†*ἀμφιτύρασσω*, f. *ἄζω*, (*ἀμφί, τυράσσω*) to *disturb or trouble all around*: Pass. to be *agitated or tossed to and fro on every side*, of the sea, Simon. 125.

†*ἀμφιταρβής*, ἐς, (*ἀμφί, τάρβος*) encompassed with *terrors*, Aesch. Ch. 547, where is now read *ἀμφί τάρβει*.

†*ἀμφιτένω*, (*ἀμφί, τένω*) to *stretch round, χέρας ὀρῶν*, Eur. Or. 1042.

†*ἀμφιτειχής*, ἐς, (*ἀμφί, τεῖχος*) encompassing the *walls*, *λέως*, Aesch. Theb. 290.

†*ἀμφιτέμνω*, (*ἀμφί, τέμνω*) to *cut, clip around, lop off, curtail*, v. *περιτέμνω*.

†*ἀμφίτεμος*, ον, (*ἀμφί, τέμα*) bounded on *all sides, marked out, limited*. Adv. *-μως*, Soph. Fr. 125.

†*ἀμφιτεύχω*, (*ἀμφί, τεύχω*) to *make or build round about*, only in plupf. pass. *ἀμφιτέτυκτο*, Q. Sm. 5, 14.

†*ἀμφιτίθημι*, (*ἀμφί, τίθημι*) to *lay or put round*, in Hom. like *ἀμφιβάλλω*, of pieces of dress, to *put on, κόσμον χροῖ*, Eur. Med. 787, etc.: *ἀμφ. πέδας τοῖς ὀπίκοις*, Solon 15, 33:—but also reversely, to *cover or deck with* a thing, *πέπλους κάρα*, Eur. Hec. 432; with acc. alone, Theogn. 846, Theocr. 15, 40. Mid. to *put on one's self, put on, στέφανον*, Plut. Pass. to be *put on or round, κνῆνη ἀμφιτεθεισα*, Il. 10, 271.

†*ἀμφιτινάσσω*, f. *ἄζω*, (*ἀμφί, τινάσσω*) to *shake around*, Anth.

†*ἀμφιτιτυβίζω*, (*ἀμφί, τιτυβίζω*)

to *twitter* π *chirp around*, Ar. A. 235.

†*ἀμφιτόμος*, ον, (*ἀμφί, τέμνω, ταμῖν*) *cutting on both sides, two-edged, βέλεμον*, Aesch., *λέγγαι, ξίφος*, Eur. Hipp. 1375; El. 164: but—II. *proparox. ἀμφίτομος*, ον, *cut on both sides*, v. l. Xen. Hipp. 4, 4.

†*ἀμφίτορνος*, ον, (*ἀμφί, *τρνώ*) *turned quite round, well-rounded*, *ὑστῆς* Eur. Tro. 1156.

†*ἀμφιτόρνωτος*, ον, (*ἀμφί, τορνῶ*) = *foreg.*, Lyc. 704.

†*ἀμφίτος*, ον, ὁ, *Amphitus*, a river of Messenia, Paus. 4, 33, 3.

†*ἀμφιτράχηλος*, ον, (*ἀμφί, τράχηλος*) *surrounding the neck*.

†*ἀμφιτρέμω*, to *tremble all over*, Il. 21, 507, comp. does not occur.

†*ἀμφιτρέχω*, (*ἀμφί, τρέχω*) pf. *ἀμφιδέδρομα*, Archil. 109. aor. *ἀμφέδρομα*, Nonn. Pind.; to *run round, surround, encompass*, c. acc., Archil. l. c., Pind. P. 3, 69.

†*ἀμφιτρήξ*, ητος, ὁ, ἡ, (*ἀμφί, *τράω*) = *sq.*: ἡ *ἀμφιτρήξ*, a *rock pierced through, a cave with a double entrance*, Eur. Cycl. 707; also neut., *ἀμφιτρήξ αἶλλον*, Soph. Phil. 19, cf. Lob. Aj. 323.

†*ἀμφιτρήτος*, ον, (*ἀμφί, *τράω*) *bored or pierced through, open on both sides*, Anth.

†*ἀμφιτρίβης*, ἐς, (*ἀμφί, τρίβω, τριβεῖν*) *rubbed all round*: *metaph. practised, witty*, v. *περίτριμμα*.

†*ἀμφιτρίτη*, ης, ἡ, *Amphitrite*, Neptune's wife, Hom.: poet. also for *the sea*. [I]

†*ἀμφιτρομέω*, (*ἀμφί, τρέμω*) to *tremble for*, c. gen., Od., 4, 820.

†*ἀμφιτρόπη*, ης, ἡ, *Amphitrope*, an Attic demus; hence *ἀμφιτροπήσιν*, in *Amphitrope*, Aeschin.; ὁ *ἀμφιτροπαεύς*, an inhabitant of *Amph.*, Lys.

†*ἀμφιτροχάω*, = *ἀμφιτρέχω*, Ar. Rh.

†*ἀμφιτροχῶω*, ᾧ, f. *-ῶσω*, = *ἀμν.* *τρέχω*, to *extend around, ἀμφιτροχῶσας*, Apollod. 1, 9, 12.

†*ἀμφιτρούχης*, ἐς, (*ἀμφί, τρύχω*) expl. by Hesych. = *κατερβῶγως*, *round all around*, Eur. Phoen. 325, Dind. writes *ἀμφί τρύχη*, but v. Klotz not crit. ad loc.

†*ἀμφιτρύων*, υνος, ὁ, *Amphitryon*, son of Alcaeus, husband of Alcmena the mother of Hercules, and king of Tiryns, afterward of Thebes, Il. 5, 392, etc.; hence

†*ἀμφιτρωνιάδης*, ον, ὁ, *son of Amphitryon*, i. e. Hercules, Pind. I. 5, 56.

†*ἀμφιτόπος*, ον, (*ἀμφί, τόπος, τπῖν*) *two-edged*, Q. Sm. 1, 159; but—II. *proparox.*, *ἀμφίτοπος*, ον, (*τύπος*) *embossed all round*. [v]

†*ἀμφιφαῖνω*, (*ἀμφί, φαῖνω*) to *shine or beam around*, c. acc., H. Hom. Ar. 202.

†*ἀμφιφᾶης*, ἐς, (*ἀμφί, φάος*) *every where or ever visible*, Arist. Mund., cf. *ἀμφιφανής*.

†*ἀμφιφάλος*, (*ἀμφί, φάλος*) *κνῆνη* Il. 5, 743; 11, 41, a *helmet with φάλοι*, i. e. *studs, or bosses all round*: or, acc. to Buttm. Lexil., s. v. *φάλος* a *helmet whose φάλος stretched from the forehead to the back of the neck*: cf. *τετραφάληρος*.

†*ἀμφιφάνης*, ἐς, (*ἀμφί, φαίνομαι, φανῆναι*) *visible all round, seen by all, κνῆνη* v. l. Eur. Andr. 835: esp. of stars *visible morning and evening*, or (acc. to others) *rising and setting just before and after the sun*, Arr. ap. Stob. Ecl. 1, 588.

†*ἀμφιφάω*, (*ἀμφί, φάω*) to *shine all round*, Synes.

Ἀμφιέρω, (ἀμφί, φέρω) : *b r*
round, Q. Sm. 5, 10.

Ἀμφίφλος, ὄρος, ὁ, ἡ (ἀμφί, φλόξ)
shining as in twilight.

Ἀμφιφροβαίαι, (ἀμφί, φροβέω)
pass., to fear, tremble or quake all round,
ἐταροί μιν ἀμφεφροβήθεν, Il. 16, 290,
ubi al. ἀμφί φ.: the comp. occurs in
Q. Sm. 2, 546; 11, 117.

Ἀμφιφορεύς, ἕως Ion. ἦος, ὁ, (ἀμφί,
φέρω, φορέω) a large jar or pitcher with
two handles. In Hom. of gold or stone,
chiefly for keeping wine in: so in
Simon. 75, 4: also a cinerary urn, Il.
23, 92: hence prob. the shortened
form ἀμφορεύς, used in prose, while
ἀμφιφορέως, occurs only in Ep. and
Epigramm.; v. ἀμφορεύς.

Ἀμφιφράζομαι, (ἀμφί, φράζω) dep.
mid., to consider on all sides, to weigh
well, Il. 18, 254.

Ἀμφιφύα, ἡ (ἀμφί, φύω) = ἀμφαν-
ξίς, Theophr.

Ἀμφιφών, ὄντος, ὁ, strictly part.
from ἀμφίφω, shining around: hence
a kind of cake, so called because offered
by torch-light to the Munychian
Diana, Pherecr. Incert. 6, cf. Ath.
645 A.

† Ἀμφιφῶς, (ἀμφί, φῶς) giving light
on both sides, Ath.

Ἀμφιχαῖνον, only in late writers
usu. pres. ἀμφιχάσκω, (ἀμφί, χαίνω)
to yawn or gape round, gape for, ἐμὲ
Κῆρ ἀμφέχανε, Il. 23, 79: to open the
mouth about, μαστὸν ἀμφέχασκ' ἐμὸν
θρεπτήριον, applied his mouth to the
breast that gave me nourishment, Aesch.
Ch. 545: absol. to yawn wide, Soph.
Ant. 118.

Ἀμφιχαῖτος, ὄν, (ἀμφί, χαίτη) with
hair or leaves all round, Diod.

Ἀμφιχαλκοφάλαρος, ὄν, (ἀμφί,
χαλκός, φάλαρα) covered all over with
brass, Com. word in Ar. Ach. 1072,
where however Dind. and most Editors
divide the words ἀμφί χαλ.

Ἀμφιχάνης, ἐς, (ἀμφί, χαίνω, χα-
ρεύω) yawning around, gaping wide.

Ἀμφιχάσκω, the more usual pres.
for ἀμφιχαῖνω, Aesch. Ch. 545.

Ἀμφιχέω, f. χεύσω, (ἀμφί, χέω)
to pour or shed around, Lat. circumfun-
dere: to pour, spread over, δέματα
ἐρμίσιν, Od. 8, 278, with prep. separ.
as adv. Hom. mostly uses mid., to
pour or shed itself, to diffuse itself
around or over, c. acc., θεῖν ὑν ἀμφέ-
χυτο ὀμφή, Il. 2, 41, τὴν ἄχος ἀμφέ-
χυθη, Od. 4, 716:—absol. ἀμφιχεύ-
σθαι, like circumfundī, to embrace, Od.
22, 498, but also c. acc., ἀμφιχυθεὶς
πατέρα, Od. 16, 214; later poets join
it c. dat. as Qu. Sm. 7, 78, and Anth.

Ἀμφιχορεύω, (ἀμφί, χορεύω) to
dance around, Crit. 15, 5.

Ἀμφίχρους, ὄν, also ἀμφίχρους,
ὄν, (ἀμφί, χρῶς) coloured both ways,
i. e. of two colours.

Ἀμφίχρυτος, ὄν, (ἀμφί, χρυσός)
gilded all over, φάσανον, Eur. Hec.
543.

Ἀμφίχυτος, ὄν, (ἀμφιχέω) poured,
shed around, thrown or heaped up
around, esp. of mounds or banks, so
τεῖχος ἀμφίχυτον, Il. 20, 145.

Ἀμφιχῶλος, ὄν, (ἀμφί, χῶλος) lame
in both feet, Anth.

† Ἀμφίων, ὄνος, ὁ, Amphion, son of
Iasius, king of the Boeotian Orchome-
nus, Od. 11, 283.—2. son of Jupi-
ter and Antiope, who raised the walls of
Thebes by the tones of his lyre, Od.
11, 262, Apollod. 3, 10, 1; hence
adj. Ἀμφιόνιος, α, ὄν, of Amphion,
Eur. Phoen. 824.—3. son of the foreg.
and Niobe, Apollod.—4. a leader of
the Epei against Troy, Il. 13, 692—5

king (cf. Corinth, Hdt. 5, 92.—Others
in Ap. Rh. 1, 176, Paus., etc. [z])

Ἀμφοδόν, ὄν, τό, dim. from sq.
Ἀμφοδός, ἡ, (ἀμφί, ὁδός) any road
that leads round a place, esp. a street, =
ἄγνυα, Ar. Fr. 304; N. T. Marc. 11,
4.—2. = ἄγνυα, Lat. platea, vicus, a
street with the houses forming it, quarter
of a town.

Ἀμφοδούς, ὄντος, ὁ, ἡ, (ἀμφί,
ὁδός) with teeth above and below,
Arist. H. A.

Ἀμφορεύφορέω, ὦ, to carry water-
pitchers, Ar. Fr. 285: from

Ἀμφορεύφορος, ὄν, (ἀμφορεύς, φέ-
ρω) carrying water-pitchers.

Ἀμφορείδιον, ὄν, τό, dim. from
sq., Ar. Pac. 202.

Ἀμφορεύς, ἕως, ὁ, (ἀμφί, φέρω) a
jar, used for various purposes, esp.
for wine or water, Ar. Fr. 285: for
pickling, Xen. An. 5, 4, 28: also a
cinerary urn, Soph. Fr. 303.—II. a
liquid measure, = 1½ Roman ampho-
rae, or nearly nine gallons, Hdt. 1,
51. (shortened form of ἀμφοιφωρέως,
from its having two handles; or perh.
for ἀναφορέως.)

Ἀμφοριδόν, ὄν, τό, dim. from ἀμ-
φορέως; cf. Butt. Ausf. Gramm.
§ 119, Anm. 32.

Ἀμφορισκος, ὄν, ὁ, dim. from ἀμ-
φορέως, Dem. 617, 19.

Ἀμφοτεράκις, adv., (ἀμφοτέρος) in
both ways, Arist. Mechan.

Ἀμφοτέρω, as adv., in both ways,
Lat. utrinque, Hdt. 1, 75; 7, 10, 2.

Ἀμφοτερίζω, f. -ισω Att. -ῶ, (ἀμ-
φότερος) to encompass, enclose, Strab.

Ἀμφοτερόβλεπτος, ὄν, (ἀμφοτέρος,
βλέπω) looking both ways, undecided,
Timon ap. Sext. Emp.

Ἀμφοτερόγλωσσος, ὄν, Att. ἀμφο-
τερόγλωττος, ὄν, (ἀμφοτέρος, γλῶσ-
σα) speaking both ways, double-tongued,
Id. ap. Plut.

Ἀμφοτεροδέξις, ὄν, = ἀμφιδέξις,
LXX.

Ἀμφοτερόπλοος, ὄν, contr. -πλους,
ὄν, (ἀμφοτέρος, πλοῦς) navigable on
both sides, i. e. with two ports, γῆ, Poll.
9, 17.—2. τὸ ἀμφοτερόπλοον, sub.
ἐργήριον or δάνειον, money lent on
bottomry, ἐδάνεισα Φορμίδην ἐκίσκι
μνάς ἀμφοτερόπλοον εἰς τὸν Πόντον,
Dem. 908, 20, etc.: the terms were,
that the lender bore the risk both of
the outward and homeward voyage;
when only of the outward, ἐτερόπ-
λοον, was the word, v. Böckh P.
E. 1, 176 sq., cf. ναυτικόν.

Ἀμφοτέρος, ἑρα, ἑρον, (ἀμφί) Lat.
utroque, both:—the sing. is very rare.
Hom. uses it only in neut., as adv.,
ἀμφοτέρον, foll. by τε... καί, as ἀμ-
φότερον βασιλεύς τ' ἀγαθός, κρατε-
ρός τ' αἰχμητής, both together, as well
a wise king as a valiant warrior, Il. 3,
179; and so without change for all
cases, as ἀμφ. γενεή, etc., Il. 4, 60:
also ἀμφοτέρον, foll. by τε... ὅς,
Pind. P. 4, 140: in like manner also
ἀμφοτέρα, is used, foll. by καί... καί,
Plat., but by τε... ἡ, Pind. O. 1, 166.
The dual is more freq. in Hom., and
the plur. still more. Phrases: κατ'
ἀμφοτέρα on both sides, Lat. utrinque,
Hdt. 7, 10, 2, and Plat., also ἀμφο-
τέρω or ἀμφοτέρωτι, q. v.: ἐπ' ἀμφο-
τέρα, towards both sides, both ways,
Lat. in utramque partem, Hdt. 3, 87,
etc., and Plat.; ὑπ' ἀμφοτέρων, from
both sides, Lat. ex utraque parte, Hdt.
7, 97, also ἀμφοτέρωθεν, q. v.; παρ'
ἀμφοτέρων and παρ' ἀμφοτέρων =
ἀμφοτέρωθεν, Schaf. Dion. Comp. p.
118; ἀμφοτέροις βλέπειν. sub. δι-
μασι, Gall.; ἀμφοτέρας, Ev. -ῆσι,

sub. χερσὶ, Od. 10, 264, cf. Koenig
Greg. p. 35. In Theocr. 12, 12, ἀμφί
is considered = ἀλλήλοις, but as no
instance of this occurs elsewhere
Meineke reads μετὰ προτέρωτι in
stead of μετ' ἀμφί.

† Ἀμφοτέρος, ὄν, ὁ, Amphoterus, a
Trojan, Il. 16, 415.—2. son of Ale-
maeon, Paus. 8, 24, 9.—3. a son of
Alexander the Great, Arr. Ar. 1, 25
9; (some accent Ἀμφοτέρος, to dis-
tinguish it from pron.)

Ἀμφοτερόχολος, ὄν, = ἀμφίχολος.

Ἀμφοτέρωθεν, adv., (ἀμφοτέρος)
from or on both sides, Lat. ex utraque
parte, Hom.: from both ends, Od. 10,
167: also in Hdt. 2, 29, and Pind.,
Thuc., and Plat.

Ἀμφοτέρωτι, adv., (ἀμφοτέρος) on
both sides, Xen. Mem. 3, 4, 12.

Ἀμφοτέρως, adv., in both ways,
Plat. Gorg. 469 A, etc.

Ἀμφοτέρωσε, adv., to or on both
sides, Il. 8, 233.

Ἀμφονδῖς, adv., from the ground,
only in Od. 17, 237, κάρη ἀμφονδῖς
ἄειρας, lifting up an enemy's head from
the ground to dash it down again.
(Prob. from ἀμφίς III. and οἰδας,
hardly from ἀμφί.)

Ἀμφόρσσαιτο, poet. for ἀναφράσ-
σαιτο, opt. aor. 1, from ἀναφράζομαι,
Od.

† Ἀμφυρῶς, οὗ, ὁ, Amphyrus, a
river of Thessaly, Ap. Rh. 1, 54.

Ἀμφυλάω, (ἀμφί, ἑλάω) to bark
around or at, Eccl.

Ἀμφύω, poet. for ἀναφύω, Pind.

Ἀμφώ, τῷ, τῆ, τῷ, also οἱ, αἱ, τὰ,
gen. and dat. ἀμφώ, Lat. ambo, both,
not only of individuals, but also of
two armies or nations, Il. 1, 363; 2,
124. Hom. uses only nom., and acc.,
ἀμφά. From Hom. downwards. freq.
joined with a plur. noun or verb. In
Soph. O. C. 1425 in sense of ἀλλή-
λοις: θάνατον ἐξ ἀμφῶν, death by
each other's hand. Sometimes the
word is indecl., like δύο, Ruhnke. H.
Hom. Cer. 15: on the connexion be-
tween ἀμφά and ἀμφί, v. Butt. Lexil.
p. 96.

Ἀμφώβολος, ὄν, ὁ, (ἀμφί, ὀβολός) a
kind of javelin, prob. with double
point, Eur. And. 1133. In Soph. Fr.
835 a neut. pl. τὰ ἀμφώβολα, expl. by
Eust. = αἱ διὰ πλάγχθων μαντεῖαι.
Ἀμφώδων, ὄντος, ὁ, ἡ, = ἀμφοδόν;
in Lyc. 1401, the ass.

Ἀμφώδης, ἐς, (ἀμφί, οἶς) two-eared,
two-handed, Theocr. 1, 28.

Ἀμφωλένιος, ὄν, (ἀμφί, ὠλένη)
about the elbow or arm, Aristaen.: τὸ
ἀμφωλένιον, a bracelet.

Ἀμφωμος, ὄν, (ἀμφί, ὦμος) round
or on the shoulders,

Ἀμφωμοσία, ας, ἡ, (ἀμφί, ὀμνυμ-
θισία) = ἀμφιορκία.

Ἀμφωτίς, ἰδός, ἡ, also oxyt. ἀμφ-
ωτίς, ἰδός, (ἀμφί, οὐς), like ἀμφώγ-
η, a two-eared or two-handed vessel, esp.
a milk-pail, Phil. 35.—II. a covering
for the ears, worn by young boxers, to
prevent their ears becoming swollen,
Plut., cf. Λακωνίζω.—III. = ἐπωτίς.

Ἀμφωτός, ὄν, (ἀμφί, οὐς) two-eared,
two-handed, Od. 22, 10.

Ἀμψεν, 3 plur. opt. pres. act. for
ἀμψεν, from ἀμψά, Od. 9, 135, [z]

† Ἀμψίλος, ὄν, ὁ, Amphilus, Strab.

Ἀμώμητος, ὄν, (a priv., μωμέομαι)
unblamed, blameless, Il. 12, 109, Archil.
3, 2. Adv. —τως, Hdt. 3, 82.

Ἀμωμίτης, ὄν, ὁ, οἶνος, wine sa-
voured with amomum: [z] from

Ἀμωμον, ὄν, τό, Lat. amomum, a
well-known Indian spice-plant, Th.
ophr., cf. Voss Virg. Ecl. 3, 89; 4, 5

ἄμωμος, *ov*, (απρίν., μῶμος) without blame, blameless, Hdt. 2, 177.

ἄμωσ, Att. ἄμωσ, adv. from the absol. ἄμωσ=τις, esp. in the compd. ἄμωσγέπως, in a certain manner, in some way or other, Ar. Thesm. 429, and Plat., cf. ἄμω.

ἄμωτον, *ov*, τῶ, = καστάνειον, Ageloch. ap. Ath. 54 D

AN, a particle which cannot be exactly rendered by any word in our language, though in particular cases it answers to Lat. *forte*, our *probably*, *perchance*, in all likelihood.—It always implies a condition, and therefore requires a verb either expressed or understood.—The Ep. and Lyr. particle *κε*, *κεν*, Dor. *κα*, are used in the same way: v. sub *κε*.

A. WITH INDICAT. *ἄν* makes a positive assertion conditional, or dependent on circumstances: hence—1. *ἄν* cannot be joined with *pres.* or *perf.*, because that which *is*, or *has been*, cannot be made conditional: the passages where this appears to have been so, either have been corrected, or need correction, v. Elmsl. Med. 911.

—II. with fut. *ἄν* expresses that which certainly will happen, if something else happens first; this is freq. in old Ep., e. g. Il. 22, 66, but is rare, if not suspicious, in Att.: v. however Stallb. Plat. Rep. 615 D, Kühner Ausf. Gr. § 454, a, Schaff. Gregor. p. 66.—III. with imperf. and aorists, esp. imperf., *ἄν* stands—1. in independent propositions, to express a condition fulfilled as opportunity offered, conseq. repetition or frequency of an action in time past, e. g. ἔλεγεν *ἄν*, he was in the habit of saying, he would say.—2. with the same tenses and plapt., in apodosis to hypotheticals, when the condition is not yet fulfilled, nor likely to be so, as εἰ τι εἶχεν, εἶδον *ἄν*, εἰ τι ἔσχεν, ἔδοκεν *ἄν*, v. Buttm. Gr. § 139, 9. This condition is often expressed by a part., as Soph. Ant. 909, πόσις μὲν ἄν μοι καθανύοντος ἄλλος ἦν, for εἰ κατέθανεν. On *ἄν* after *ἵνα* with indic. v. sub *ἵνα*.

B. WITH OPTAT., with which *ἄν* is most common, it turns the wish, which the mood expresses, when alone, into a conditional assertion.—I. in propositions, where the antecedent is not expressed,—1. it implies general uncertainty, e. g. τοῦτο γένοιτο *ἄν*, this might be, it is possible:—this signif. becomes sometimes almost=fut., as οὐκ ἄν ἀποφεύγοις, you are not like to escape.—2. it marks prayers or commands, less strongly worded than by imperat., λέγοις *ἄν*, Soph., speak, if you will.—II. in apodosis to hypotheticals, as, εἰ τοῦτο ἔπραξεν, μέγα με ὠφελήσεν *ἄν*, if he had done this, he would have done me great service.—III. in dependent propositions, assigning time or cause, as Od. 4, 64, γένος ἐστὶ διοτρεφέων βασιλῶν—εἴπει οὐ κε κακοὶ τοιοῦνδε τέκοιεν.—IV. with the particles *ὅπως*, rarely *ἵνα*, Ion. *ὅς* and *ὅσρα*, to make the object indefinite, Hdt. 1, 75, διώρων ὅπως ὄρσεν, ὅπως ἄν λάβοι cf. Thuc. 7, 65. So Hom. uses *εἰ* *κε* in hypotheticals, e. g. Il. 5, 273, εἰ κε λάβοιμην, but εἰ ἄν Att. is very dub. v. Schn. Xen. An. 4, 1, 8, de Vect. 6, 2.

C. WITH SUBJUNCT. *ἄν* is not so much to be referred to the verb itself in this mood, as to the particle on which the verb depends, with which it often forms one word, as ἐπεῖν, ὅταν, ὅπταν, so πρὶν *ἄν*, εἰς *ἄν* δε

ἄν *quicunque*, etc. The Homeric use of the subj. with *ἄν* nearly in a fut. sense must be excepted, as ἥς ὑπεροπλήσει τάχ' *ἄν* ποτε θυμὸν ὀλέσσει, he will quickly at some time in all likelihood lose his life through his overbearing insolence, Il. 1, 205.

D. Where *ἄν* appears to be joined with IMPERAT., it must be referred to some other word in the sentence, as Xen. An. 1, 4, 8, ἀλλ' *ἴοντων* ἄν εἰδότες ὅτι, where, acc. to Hermann, *ἄν* belongs to εἰδότες, as if for *ἴοντων*, καὶ εἰδέναι *ἄν*, i. e. εἰ ἴοιεν, εἰδέναι *ἄν*, but is om. by Porson and Dind.

E. WITH INFINIT. *ἄν* is used in cases where in recta oratione the indic. or optat. would appear with it, but not where they would reject it, e. g. ἐποίησ' *ἄν*, ἡμῖν ἐποίησαι, and ποιοῖμ' *ἄν*, οἶμαι *ἄν* ποιῆσαι.

F. WITH PARTICIPLE the same general observation holds good as with *infinit.* That of the aor. has a sort of future signif., and can only be rendered in Latin by that tense, as Xen. An. 5, 2, 8, ἐσκοπεῖτο... πότερον εἴη κρείττον ὑπάγειν... ὥς ἄλυντος ἄν τοῦ χωρίου: v. Matth. Eur. Hipp. 518.

G. GENERAL OBSS.—I. when the verb is wanting with *ἄν*, it can easily be supplied from the context, e. g. Soph. Phil. 947, οὐ γὰρ *ἄν* σθένοντα γε εἶλέν μ'· ἐπεὶ οὐδ' *ἄν* ὧδ' ἔχοντ', sc. εἶλέν.

II. *ἄν* is often doubled,—. when separated from its verb by several intervening words, as Soph. El. 333, ὥς τ' *ἄν*, εἰ σθένος λάβοιμι, δηλώσωμ' *ἄν*, or—2. where one *ἄν* belongs to the verb, and the other to some other word, e. g. Plat. Apol. 31 A, ἵμεῖς δ' ἴσως τάχ' *ἄν* ἀχθόμενοι, ὥσπερ οἱ νυστάζοντες ἐγερόμενοι, κρούσαντες ἄν μ., πειθόμενοι Ἄνθρω, ῥαδίως *ἄν* ἀποκτείναιτε, v. Kühn. Gr. Gr. § 458. This is most frequently the case with the neg. *οὐκ* and the particles compounded with it, which even when they stand in close connection with the verb, allow this repetition, as οὐκ' *ἄν* ἐφθάνω *ἄν*, Eur. Tro. 456, lb. Heracl. 721.—But still it is often found repeated without any such reason: even thrice, Soph. Fr. 789, πῶς ἄν οὐκ ἄν ἐν δίκῃ θάνομ' *ἄν*. So Hom. without particular reason, ἄν *κεν*, Il. 13, 127.—III. *ἄν* omitted,—1. in the Protasis, where it is necessarily implied by the Apodosis, as Plat. Symp. 198 C, ὀλίγον ἀποδράς, ὥχουμην εἰ πῦρ εἶχον, I had run away had I had anywhere to run.—2. in the Apodosis after a part., Plat. Rep. 450 D, πιστεύοντος μὲν γὰρ ἐμοῦ ἐμοὶ εἰδέναι ὁ λέγων, καλῶς εἶχεν ἡ παραμυθία.—3. after *ἔως*, *ἄχρι*, *μέχρι*, *πρὶν*, to make the time more indefinite, and in genl. after relat. pronouns and adverbs, chiefly poet., Pors. Med. 222, Or. 141, but also in prose, esp. in the earlier writers, v. Stallb. Plat. Phaed. 62 C.

H. POSITION OF *ἄν*.—It never begins a sentence, and regularly follows the word whose signif. it limits, as εἶχον *ἄν*, ἔχομ' *ἄν*, etc.: but when words dependent on the verb precede it in the sentence, *ἄν* may follow any of them, because in sense they follow the verb, as πρόσθεν *ἄν* εἶχον, =εἶχον ἄν πρόσθεν. The subjunct. indeed usu. follows *ἄν*, but there we have seen that *ἄν* limits not the verb but its particle.—In such cases as τί οὖν *ἄν* φαίη ὁ λόγος ἐτι ἰπιστεῖς for τί οὖν ἐτι ἀπιστεῖς, ὡμῇ *ἄν* ὁ

λόγος, Plat. Phaed. 87 A, the sentence should be written without a comma: so also οὐκ οἶδ' ἄν ἐκείναι μί, Eur. Alc. 48 Monk. (On the etym of *ἄν*, and the distinctions between it and *κε*, cf. Kühner Ausf. Gr. § 453.) [*ἄ* always, v. Herm. Opusc. 4, p. 373, against Dindorf, Praef. Poet. Scen. Gr. p. vii. sqq.]

'*Ἀν*, conj., =εἰ with subjunctive, Trag. always use *ἦν*, and so usu. in Att., except Plato. [Herm. Opusc. 4, p. 273, holds *ἄ*, but Schäfer znō Franke Callin. p. 186, "ἄ"]

'*Ἀν*, or better *ἄν* (v. Buttm. Ausf. Gr. § 117, Anm. 4.) shortd. Ep. form of *ἀνά*, q. v., before *ν* and *τ*, Il. 12, 298; 20, 319.

'*Ἀν*, apocop. from *ἀνά*, for *ἀνέστη* like *ἐν* for *ἐνεστί*, he stood up, a. ose, Il. 3, 268: and here note that *ἄν* always represents past tenses of the Indic., *ἀνά* Imperat. pres., but v. *ἀνά* †'*Ἀν* by crasis for *ἄν*.

'*Ἀν*, sometimes for a priv. before a vowel: the *ν* prob. belongs to the root of the negative, as in other instances a stands immediately before the vowel (ἄ-έκων, ἄ-ελπίτης): perh the negat. in full was *ἀνά* (cf. *ἀνευ*, Lat. *in*, Engl. *un*).—which is still retained in *ἀνάδεδος*, *ἀνάελλπος*, Buttm. Lexil. p. 118, Lob. Phryn. 728. Cf. also νη—

ANA', prep. c. dat. et acc., but c. dat. only in Ep. and Dor. poetry: by apocope *ἄν* or rather *ἄν*, before a palatal *ἄ*, before a labial *ἄ*, or rather *ἄν* (v. sub *ἄν*), but this too only in Ion. and Dor. poetry. Radic. signif. up, upon, opp. to *κάτα*.

In Od. in phrase *ἀνά νηὸς βαίνειν* to go on board ship, 2, 416; 9, 177; 15, 284, it is said to govern the gen., but it is better to regard it as the adv., and the gen. to be used of the part affected, v. Jelf. Gr. Gr. § 624, obs.

A. C. DAT., on, upon, without any notion of motion, only in Ep. and Lyr. poetry, and so used by Trag only in Lyrics: *ἀνά σκήπτρῳ*, upon the sceptre, Il. 1, 15, Pind. P. 1, 10, *ἀνά ὤμῳ*, upon the shoulder, Od. 11, 127, *ἀνά Γαργάρω ἄκρῳ*, Il. 15, 152.

2.—*σύν*, seems to rest on mistake passages, as Eur. I. A. 1058.

B. C. ACC., the common usage, implying motion upwards, directly opposed to *κατά*—I. of place, up, *ἀνά κλίνα*, Od. 22, 176, *ἀνά ποταμόν*, Hdt. 2, 96. Hence—2. from bottom to top, throughout, [ὄλην] *ἀνά νῦτα θέουσιν διαμπερὲς ἀνέχ' ἱκάνει*, Il. 13, 547, so *ἀνά ὄμιον*, ὅσιν, ὄμιλον, through all the people, throughout the city, throng; hither may be referred *ἀνά στόμα ἔχεν*, Hom., to have continually in the mouth, on the tongue; *ἀνά θυμὸν φρονέειν*, to revolve up and down in one's mind, i. e. frequently, Il. 2, 36. *ἀνά τὸν πρῶτον εἶναι*, to be among the first, Hdt. 9, 86. And so—II. of time throughout, in Hom. only *ἀνά νῦκτα*, all night through, Il. 14, 80: Hdt. has it often *ἀνά πᾶσαν τὴν ἡμέραν*, all the day long (not *ἀνά πᾶσαν ἡμ.*, of which below), *ἀνά τὸν πόλεμον*, etc.—III. in numbers, up to, *ἀνά ἐλκοσι μέτρα χεῖς*, he poured full twenty measures, Od. 9, 209: and so—IV. of mode and manner; the action being conceived of as moving along to some higher point, as *ἀνά κράτος*, from weakness up to the full measure of strength, i. e. strongly, vigorously, much like *κατὰ κράτος* φεύγειν, ἀπομάχουσθαι, Xen

Cyr. 4, 2, 30; 5, 3, 12; so *ἀνὰ μέρος*, in turn; hence arises its distributive force, πέμπεσκε δὲ ἀνὰ πᾶν ἔτος, as he was accustomed to send every year. Hdt. 7, 106; *ἀνὰ πᾶσαν ἡμέραν* day by day, Hdt. 2, 37; at the rate of, *ἀνὰ πέντε παρσάγγας τῆς ἡμέρας*, Xen. An. 4, 6, 4.

C. WITHOUT CASE, as adv., Hom. and poet., thereon, thereupon, and with the notion of distribution through a space, throughout, all over: *ἀνὰ βότρυες ἦσαν*, all over there were clusters, Il. 18, 562; but *ἀνὰ* oft. is an adv. in Hom., where acc. to some it is only parted from its verb by tmesis, *ἀνὰ δ' ὄρτο for ἀνὰρτο δέ, ἀνὰ τεύχε' ἔειρας for τεύχεα ἡνείκας*, etc.

D. IN COMPOS.—1. as in B. I.—*ἀνὰ, up to, upwards*, *up*, opp. to *κατά*, as *ἀναβαίνω, ἀνίστημι, ἀναβόαι, ἀναπνεύω*: poet. sometimes doubled, *ἀνὰ δροσὸν ἄν' ἀναβαίνειν*, Od. 22, 132.—2. hence flows the signif. of increase or strengthening, as in *ἀνακρίνω*, although it cannot always be translated, as in the Hom. *ἀνέρομαι*: in this case opp. to *ὑπό*. sub.—3. from the notion, throughout, C., comes that of repetition and improvement, as in *ἀναβλαστάνω, ἀναγινώσκω*.—4. the notion of back, backwards, in *ἀναχωρέω, ἀνανεύω*, etc., seems to come from such phrases as *ἀνὰ ῥέον, up, i. e. against, the stream*,—Lat. *re-, retro-*. When used as prep. *ἀνὰ* never suffers anastrophe, though Heim. ad Elmsl. Med. 1143 maintains the contrary, cf. sq. [ἀνὰ]

Ἀνα, the prep. *ἀνὰ* written with anastroph., usu. expl. for *ἀνστήθι, up! arise!* usu. *ἄλλ' ἀνα*, Il. 6, 331, Od. 18, 13, but it is better, and more in accordance with Homeric usage to regard it as simple *ἀν*, *up!*—in this signif. the ult. is never elided, Herm. Soph. Aj. 194: the apocop. *ἀν* is always for *ἀνέστη*. [ἀνὰ]

Ἀνα, vocat. of *ἄναξ*, king, only in the phrases *ὦ ἄνα, contr. ἄνα, and Ζεῦ ἄνα*, and only as an address to gods, Hom.: Sappho is said to have used it also for *ὦ ἄνασσα*.—Rare in Trag. Herm. Bacch. 546: the ult. is never elided, Herm. H. Ap. 526. [ἀνὰ]

Ἀνάβα, Att. for ἀναβῆθι, imperat. aor. 2 from *ἀναβαίνω*.

Ἀναβάδην, adv., (*ἀναβαίνω*) going up, mounting: also sitting or being up on high, aloft, hence in Ar. Ach. 399, Plut. 1123, opp. to *καταβάδην*, either upstairs, in the garret, or with the legs up, lying on a couch, cf. Interr. ad Il. cc., and Alb. Hesych. 1, p. 313. [βῆ]

Ἀναβάδον, adv., (*ἀναβαίνω*) mounting or going up, *ἀν. ὀχέειν*, Arist. H. A.

Ἀναβαθμικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἀναβαθμός) fitted for going up, rising in steps.

Ἀναβαθμῖς, ἰδός, ἡ, (ἀναβαίνω) a step, stair.—II. an ascent.

Ἀναβαθμός, οὐ, ὁ, (ἀναβαίνω) a means of going up, a flight of steps a stair, Hdt. 2, 125.—2. an ascent.

Ἀναβάτης, ας, ἡ, (ἀναβαίνω)= foreg., a ladder, Luc.

Ἀνάβαθρον, οὐ, τό, = ἀναβαθμός, a seat on steps, e. g. a professor's chair, v. Ruperti ad Juv. 7, 46: metaph. a gradation: from

Ἀναβάσιον, A. in fut. ἀναβήσω: aor. ἀνεβησα, transit., to make to go up or mount, esp. to make mount on shipboard, Il. 1, 144, 308, Pind. P. 4, 340; also in aor. mid. ἀνεβήσατο, Od. 15, 475: ἄνδρας ἐπὶ καμηλοῦν ἀνέβησε, he mounted men on camels, Hdt. 1, 80.—B. in pres. with f. ἀναβήσονται: aor. ἀνέβηθον and ἀνεβησάμην,

intrans., (the common, and in Att. the only usage): *to go up, climb, mount*, in Hom. usu. absol. of seamen, *to go on shipboard, or to put out into the high sea, put to sea*: c. acc., *οὐρανόν, ὑπερῶνα ἀναβ.*, *to go up to heaven, to the upper rooms*, Il. 1, 497, Od. 18, 301; more freq. c. *εἰς, ἀναβ. εἰς ἑλάνην, εἰς δόρυον*, Il. 14, 287; 16, 657, (but *ἐς Τροίην ἀναβ.* (sc. *νῆα*), to embark, i. e. sail for Troy, Od. 1, 210, opp. to *ἐκ Κρήτης, to sail from Crete*, Od. 14, 252): rarely c. *ἀνά*, as Od. 22, 132: post-Hom. most freq. with *ἐπὶ τι* or *τινος*, as *ἀναβ. ἐπὶ οὐραῖ*, Hdt. 1, 131, esp. *ἀναβ. ἐφ' ἵππων* of ἵππων, *to mount on horseback*, Xen., hence absol. *ἀναβεβηκός, mounted*, Id., cf. inf. 4: rarely c. dat., as *νεκροῖς ἀναβ.*, *to trample on the dead*, Lat. *mortuis insultare*, Il. 10, 493: with cognate acc., *ἀν. ἀνάβασιν*, Plat. Rep. 519 D; so too *ἀν. στόλον, to go up on an expedition*, Dissen Pind. P. 2, 62 (114).—Special usages:—1. of land journeys, *to go up from the coast into Central Asia*, Hdt., and Xen.: *ἀναβ. παρὰ βασιλέα*, Plat. Alc. 1, 123 B.—2. of rivers, *to rise*, Hdt. 2, 13; *ἀν. ἐς τὰς ὑποῤῃσας, to overflow the fields*, Hdt. 1, 193.—3. of plants, *to shoot up, grow*, Xen.; also of hair, Id.—4. in Att. *ἀν. ἐπὶ τὸ βῆμα, or absol., to mount the tribune, rise to speak*, Lat. in *conciomem escendere*, Wolf Leptin. p. 373: hence also *ἀν. ἐπὶ or εἰς τὸ πλῆθος, τὸ δικαστήριον, to come before the people, before the court*, Plat.: *ἀν. ἐπὶ τὸν ὀκρίβαντα, to mount the stage*, Plat. Symp. 194 B, also absol. to enter, Ar. Eq. 149.—5. of the male, *to mount, cover, Lat. inire, ἄν. τὰς θηλέας*, Hdt. 1, 192.—II. *to go through, c. acc. ἀντὶς ἀνθρώπων ἀναβαίνει*, Od. 6, 29, nisi leg. ἀνθρώπων ἀνα β., v. Nitzsch.—III. *to come to an end, turn out, like ἀποβαίνειν, ἐκβαίνειν*, Lat. *evenire*, Valck. Hdt. 7, 10, 8; *ἀπὸ τινος, to result from*, Xen. Rep. Ath. 2, 17: hence also—2. *to come round, like περιελθεῖν, ἐς Διονύσιον ἀνέβαινεν ἡ βασιλῆη*, Hdt. 7, 205, cf. 1, 109.—IV. *to go upwards or onwards, and so to proceed, esp. to speak of a thing, πρὸς τι*, Xen. Hipp. 1, 4, cf. Plat. Rep. 445 C.

Ἀναβακχεῖω, (ἀνά, Βάκχος) to rouse to Bacchic phrenzy, to madden, Eur. H. F. 1086, cf. sq.—II. *to break forth in Bacchic phrenzy, to rage, exult*, Eur. Bacch. 864.

Ἀναβακχίω, = foreg., Eur. Or. 332, Pors.

Ἀναβάλλω, f. -βῶλῶ, to throw or toss up, χοῦν ἐξ ὀρύγματος, Thuc. 4, 90: *ἀν. ἐπὶ τὸν ἵππον, to put on horseback*, Xen. An. 4, 4, 4: but also of the horse, *ἀν. τὸν ἀναβάτην, to throw his rider up or back, i. e. off*, Id. Eq. 8, 7.—II. *to put back, put off, ἀεθλον*, Od. 19, 584 (the only place where Hom. uses the act.): also *ἀναβ. τινά, to put one off, sc. with excuses*, Dem. 102, 27: also in pass. *ἀνεβλήθη ἡ ἐκκλησία, was adjourned*, Thuc. 5, 45: cf. inf. B. II.—III. *ἀν. κίνδυνον, like ἀναρρίπτειν, to run a risk* (prob. metaph. from dice), Aesch. Theb. 1028, in tmesis.—B. much more freq. in mid., *to lift up, esp. one's voice, ἀναβάλλετο αἰδεῖν, he lifted up his voice to sing*, Od. 1, 155, etc.; later without *αἰδεῖν, to make a prelude, begin a song*, Pind. N. 7, 114, Ar. Pac. 1269, cf. *ἀναβολή*, and Valck. Theocr. 6, 20: hence in genl. to begin, c. acc. rei, Philostr.: but *μέλος ἀναβεβλη μένον, a slow tune, opp. to ἐπίτροχον*

Synes.—II. like act. II., *to put off, delay*, Il. 2, 436, also in Pind., Hdt., and freq. in Att. prose.—III. *to throw one's cloak up and round one, like περιβάλλεσθαι, throw it over the right shoulder, so as to draw it round one, and let it hang in graceful folds*, Plat. Theaet. 175 E, cf. Ar. Av. 1568: *ἀναβάλλεσθαι χλαῖναν*, Ar. Vesp. 1132; but also without subst., Ar. Eccl. 97, cf. Heind. and Stallb. Plat. 1. c.—IV. act. III., *ἀναβάλλεσθαι μάχην, to rise a battle*, dub. in Hdt. 5, 49 for *ἀναλαβεσθαι*, v. Schweigh.

Ἀναβαπτίζω, (ἀνά, βαπτίζω) to dip repeatedly, Plut. Marcell. 15.—II. *to re-baptize*, Eccl.

Ἀναβάτω, = foreg. I, Theophr. *Ἀναβάσις, εως, ἡ, (ἀναβαίνω) a going up, an ascending, an ascent*, Plat. Polit. 517 B; *mounting, esp. on horse back*, freq. in Xen. Hipparch.: *way of mounting*, Ib. 7, 4: *πᾶσα ἱππῶν ἄμβασις for πάντες ἀναβάται*, Soph. O. C. 1070.—2. *a journey, expedition up from the coast, esp. into central Asia, like that of the younger Cyrus*, related by Xen.—3. *the rising of a river*, Xen., and Plut.—II. *a way up, the ascent, of a tower, mountain, etc.*, Hdt. 1, 181; 7, 223.

Ἀνάβασμα, ατος, τό, ascent.

Ἀναβασμός, οὐ, ὁ, = ἀναβαθμός, Paus.

Ἀναβασσάρεω, ῶ, f. -ῆσω, (ἀνά, Βασσαρέω)= ἀναβακχεῖω, Anacr. 62, 6.

Ἀναβαστάω, f. -άσω, (ἀνά, βαστάω) to raise or lift up, carry, Luc. Gymn. 24.

Ἀναβατήριον, οὐ, τό, sub. ἱερὸν ἀναβάτης for a fair voyage, Plut. (from *ἀναβάτης* on ὁ, put to sea.)

Ἀναβάτης, οὐ, ὁ, poet. shortd. ἄν. βατής, (ἀναβαίνω) one who is mounted, Eur. Bacch. 1107: esp. *a horseman, rider*, Plat. Crit. 119 A, and Xen. Hell. 5, 3, 1.—2. *a stallion*, [α]

Ἀναβατικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἀναβαίνω) skilled in mounting, ἀναβατικώτεροι ἐπὶ τὸν ἵππον, readier at mounting and riding, Xen. Mem. 3, 3, 5.

Ἀναβῆτός, ὄν, Hom. ἄμβῆτός, (ἀναβαίνω) that may be mounted on scaled, easy to be scaled, Il. 6, 434, Od. 11, 315.

Ἀναβεβλημένος, perf. part. pass. from ἀναβάλλω, q. v. Hence

Ἀναβεβλημένος, adv., with delay slowly, Dion. H.

Ἀναβεβρῶν, perf. from an absol. ἀναβρῶν or -βρῶω, to boil or bubble up, of a fountain, Il. 17, 54. (N. doubt radically akin to βλῶω, βλῶω βρῶω, v. Butt. Lexil. p. 204, sqq.)

Ἀναβηστίνεως, ω, ὁ, (ἀναβαίνω ναῦ) Anabesineus, a Phaeacian, Od. 8, 1, 13, strictly *a navigator*.

Ἀναβήσω, f. -βῆσω, to cough up expectorate, Hipp.

Ἀναβήζω, f. -άσω, fut. mid. -βῆβάσομαι, Att. contr. -βῆβῶμαι, (Dem. 404, 18); (ἀνά, βιβάζω) to make to go up, to cause to ascend, to take up to a higher place and station, ἐπὶ τῷ ἵππῳ, ἐπὶ λόφῳ, Hdt., and Xen. esp.—*ἀν. ἐπὶ ἵππον, to mount one on horseback*, Hdt. 1, 63, and Xen.: also *ἐφ' ἄρμα*, Hdt. 4, 180.—2. *ἀν. ναῦν, to draw a ship up on land*, Xen. Hell. 1, 2: but also—3. in mid. *to put on board ship, to embark for sea*, Thuc. 7, 33, 35: and so prob. Xen. Hell. 3, 4, 10.—4. *ἀναβ. ἐπὶ τὸ βῆμα, usu. absol., at Athens esp. to bring up to the bar of a court of justice*, Lys. 122, 17: but more freq. in mid. *for one's advantage, in one's own behalf, esp. of a prisoner bringing up his wife, children, etc., to raise compassion*, Plat.

Apol. 18, D, and Oratt.—5. metaph. *ἀν. εἰς τιμὴν, δύναμιν, to raise to honour or dignity, to advance in power*, Plut. Cat. Maj. 16; *τὰς τιμὰς, τὰς ἀποδοῦναι ἀνάβ.*, to raise the price, to advance in price, Diod. S.—In Gramm. *to throw back τὸν τόνον*, the accent, v. Schaf. Greg. Cor. p. 411. Hence *Ἀναβίωστέον*, verb. adj., *one must set on or mount*, Xen. Hipparch. 1, 2, Plat. Rep. 467 A.

Ἀναβιβρώσκω, f. *ἀναβρώσω* (ἀνά, βιβρώσκω) *to eat up*, Nic. Th. 134. *Ἀναβιώω*, ᾧ, f. *ᾠσομαι*: aor. *ἀνεβίωον*, inf. *ἀναβίωσαι*, rarely *ἀνεβίωσα* (Meineke Com. Fragm. 2, p. 660): *to come to life again, return to life*, Hipp. 113, Ar. Ran. 177, Plat.—II. mid. *ἀναβιώσασθαι*, *to bring back to life*, Plat. Phaed. 89 C.

Ἀναβίωαις, εως, ἡ, (ἀνά, βιώω) *a reviving*, LXX.

Ἀναβιώσκειαι, f. *ᾠσομαι*, dep. mid., *to bring to life again, revivify*, Plat. Crito 48 C.—2. intr.=*ἀναβιωω* *to revive*, Id. Phaed. 72 C.

Ἀναβλάστάνω, f. *σῆσω* (ἀνά, βλάστανω) *to make shoot or spring up*.—2. intr. *to shoot, spring, or grow up*, properly of plants, Plat. Legg. 845 D; metaph. of a city, *to spring or shoot up again, to flourish again*, Hdt. 7, 156; also of misfortunes *springing up*, Hdt. 5, 92, 4, cf. 3, 62. Hence

Ἀναβλάστημα, ατος, τό, *a shooting, springing, or growing up again*.

Ἀναβλάσσις, εως, ἡ,=foreg.

Ἀναβλεμμα, ατος, τό, *a look cast upwards, a looking up or back*, as of dogs when called, Xen. Cyn. 4, 4. From

Ἀναβλέπω, f. *ψω* (ἀνά, βλέπω) *to look up*, Plat., and Xen.: esp. as a mark of confidence, *ἀν. ὁρῶσις ὁμασιν*, Xen. Hell. 7, 1, 30: *ἀν. πρὸς τινα*, *to look one in the face*, like *ἀντιβλέπειν*, Id. Cyr. 1, 4, 12.—2. *to look up at, ἡeliōn δ' ἀν. λαμπρῶν*, Eur. Ion 1467.—3. *ἀν. πλὴν, to cast up a glance of fire*, Eur. Ion 1263, cf. βλέπω.—II. *to see again, recover one's sight*, Hdt. 2, 111, and Plat. Phaedr. 243 B: *to open the eyes again*, Xen. Cyr. 8, 3, 29. Hence

Ἀναβλέψις, εως, ἡ, *a looking up, upwards, or at*.—2. *a seeing again, recovery of sight*, Ael.

Ἀναβλήθην, adv., poet. shortened *ἀναβλήθην*, Hom., (*ἀναβάλλομαι*) *boiling up*, and so with sudden bursts, *ἀναβλήθην γοῶν*, Il. 22, 476, cf. *ἀναβολήων*.

Ἀναβλήθον, adv., (*ἀναβάλλομαι*) *thrown round*, esp. of clothes.

Ἀναβλήσις, εως, ἡ, (*ἀναβάλλω*) *a putting off, delay*, Il. 2, 380.

Ἀναβλητικῶς, adv.,=*ἀναβλήθην*, —2. *with delay, slowly*.

Ἀναβλύζω, f. *ύσω* (ἀνά, βλύζω) *to make to gush forth*, Arist. Mir. Ausc., and Anth.—2. intr. *to gush or spout forth*, Arist. Mund.: *Νεῖλος ἀναβλύζων*, Theocr. 17, 80. Hence

Ἀνάβλυσις, εως, ἡ, *a gushing or vouting up πηγῶν*.

Ἀναβλυσταίνω,=*ἀναβλύζω*, dub., yet v. Bast. Ep. Cr. Append. p. 55.

Ἀναβλύω,=*ἀναβλύζω*, intr., Hipp. [v]

Ἀναβόημα, ατος, τό, poet. *ἄμβ.*,=*ἀναβόησις*, Aesch. Cho. 34.

Ἀναβόω, ᾧ, f. *ῥσομαι*: Ion. aor. *ἀμβόωσα*, Hdt.: (ἀνά, βοάω) *to cry or shout aloud, utter a loud cry*, esp. in sign of grief or astonishment, *ἄν. μέγα*, Hdt. 1, 8, etc.: of the war-cry, Xen. Cyr. 7, 1, 38: *to shout*, in sign of applause, Lat. *acclamare*, Xen.—

II. c. acc. rei, *to cry out something*, Eur. Bacch. 525: but *ἄχη, συμφορὰν ἄν.*, *to wail aloud over a misfortune*, lament it aloud, Aesch. Pers. 572, Eur. Hel. 1108.—2. c. acc. pers., *to call on, συμβάλλω*, Eur. Hel. 1592, Ἀσκληπιόν, Ar. Plut. 639.—3. also *to cry up, praise aloud*, Alex. Isos. 1, 12. Hence

Ἀναβόησις, εως, ἡ, *a crying or shouting aloud, calling out*, Dion. H. 9, 10.

Ἀναβολάδην, adv., poet. shortd. *ἄμβολάδην*, (*ἀναβολή*) *bubbling up*, λέβης *ζει ἄμβολάδην*, the caldron boils bubbling up, Il. 21, 364, Hdt. 4, 181.—

II. as a prelude or beginning of song, Pind. N. 10, 62.—III. *with delay*.

Ἀναβολῶδης, poet. *ἄμβολ.*,=*ἀναβλήθην*.

Ἀναβάλαιον, ου, τό, (*ἀναβάλλω*) *something thrown round, a mantle, garment*.

Ἀναβολάς, ἄδος, ἡ, γῆ, earth *thrown up*, in Xen. Cyr. 7, 5, 12, in the shortened form *ἄμβολάς*.

Ἀναβολῆσις, εως, ὁ, (*ἀναβάλλω*) *a groom who helps to mount*, App. Punic. 106, Plut. C. Gracc. 7, cf. Schneid. Xen. An. 4, 4, 4.—II. in Medic. *a forceps for extracting any thing*.

Ἀναβολή, ἡς, ἡ, poet. shortened *ἄμβολή*, (*ἀναβάλλω*) *that which is thrown up, a mound of earth, bank*, Xen. An. 5, 2, 5, cf. *ἀναβολάς*.—2. *that which is thrown back and round one, a mantle, cloak*, Plat. Prot. 342 C: *dress, attire*, Luc. Som. 6.—II. *a throwing or lifting up*, esp. of the voice to sing, *a prelude*, Pind. P. 1, 7, Ar. Pac. 830; and so *a rambling dithyrambic ode*, Arist. Rhet. 3, 9, 6.—2. *a putting off, delaying*, *ἐς ἀναβολὰς ποιεῖσθαι τι*, *to keep putting off*, Hdt. 8, 21, also *ἐς ἀναβολὰς πράσσειν τι*, Thuc. 7, 15, *ἀναβολὴν τινας ποιεῖσθαι*, Thuc. 2, 42, *ἀναβ.* *ποιεῖν τινας*, Plat. Conv. 201 D, *ἐπὶ ἀναβολῇ πρῶτον ποιεῖσθαι*, *to make a purchase on credit or time*, Id. Legg. 915 D.—3. *a carrying up and over, transporting, conveyance*, Polyb.; more usu. intrans. *a going up and over, an ascent*, Polyb.; also *an ascending path*, a route by which one goes up and over, Polyb.—4. *as law-term, a throwing back, an appeal*. Cf. *ἀναβάλλομαι*.

Ἀναβολή, ης, ἡ, poet. shortd. *ἄμβολή*,=*ἀναβολή*, Tryph.

Ἀναβολικός, ἡ, ὄν, whence adv. *ἄκως*,=*ἀναβολήν*.

Ἀναβοροῦν, f. *ύζω* (ἀνά, βοροροῦν) *to mutter, grumble aloud*, Ar. Eccl. 433.

† *Ἀνάβορρα*, ον, τά, *Anabura*, a city of Psidia, Strab.

Ἀναβράζω, f. *ύσω*,=sq.—2. intr. *to froth or boil up*, dub.

Ἀναβράσω, Att. *ἀναβράττω*, f. *ξω*, *to make froth, foam or boil up*, *to boil, seethe*, Ar. Ach. 1005, Ran. 510: *κίχλας*, *to boil thrushes*, Ar. Pac. 1192: *—to throw up, eject*, τὰ ἐν τοῖς λίκωνι ἀναβραττόμενα *the scum left in sieves*, Arist. Meteor. 2, 8, 42. Hence

† *Ἀναβρασμός*, οῦ, ὁ, *a bubbling or foaming up*, Synes.; and

Ἀναβραστος, ον, boiled, κρέα, Ar. Ran. 553.

Ἀναβράχειν, an Ep. aor. form from sq.

* *Ἀναβράχω*, of which only *ἀνεβραχεν* occurs, *to crash, clash, rattle or clank loudly of armour*, Il. 19, 13, of folding doors that burst open with a noise, Od. 21, 48, of water bubbling up, Ar. Rh. 1, 1147: v. Butt. Lexil. p. 206, sq.

Ἀναβρέχω, f. *βρέζω*, *to moisten*

again; pass. *to become wet again*, v. i. Arist. Probl.

Ἀναβρομέω, ὤ, (ἀνά, βρέμω) *to roar out or aloud*, Ath.

Ἀναβροντάω, ᾧ, f. *ῥσω* (ἀνά, βροντάω) *to thunder aloud*, Tryph.

Ἀναβροχίζω, (ἀνά, βροχός) *to drizzle up or out by a loop*, Medic.

Ἀναβρόζει, 3 sing. opt. aor. act from obsol. * *ἀναβρόχω*, *ὅτε ἀναβρόζει ὕδωρ*, as oft as Charybdis swallowed again, gulped down the water, Od. 12, 240: also the part. aor. pass. *ὕδωρ ἀναβροχέν*, the water swallowed back, swallowed down again, Lat. *aqua regluta*, Od. 11, 585; in Ap. Rh. 4, 826 the part. is used *ἀναβρόζα*; cf. Butt. Lexil. p. 201.

Ἀναβρνάζω, fut. *ᾰζω* (ἀνά, βρνάζω) *to shout aloud for joy*, Ar. Eq. 602.

Ἀναβρῦχόμαι, (ἀνά, βρονχόμαι) *dep. mid., to roar aloud, esp. from pain or grief*, Plat. Phaed. 117 D.

Ἀναβρύχω, v. *ἀναβέβρυχε*.

Ἀναβρῦω,=*ἀναβλῶ*, Ael. [v]

Ἀναβρῦσις, εως, ἡ, (*ἀναβιβρώσκω*, *ἀναβρώσομαι*) *an eating up, gnawing away*, Medic.

Ἀναβρωτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (*ἀναβιβρώσκω*) *ready at eating up, corrosive*, Medic.

Ἀναβρώσι, Ion. for *ἀναβροῖσι*, Hdt.

Ἀναγαλλίς, ἰδος, ἡ, *anagallis*, a plant, our pimpernel, Diosc., cf. *ἀγαλλίς*.

Ἀναγαργύριζω, (ἀνά, γαργαρίζω) *to gargle, rinse the throat*, Hipp. Hence

Ἀναγαργύριστος, ον, τό, *a gargle*, Hipp.

Ἀναγγελλία, ας, ἡ, *a public proclamation*, Isler.: from

Ἀναγγέλλω, f. *ελῶ* (ἀνά, ἀγγέλλω) *to carry back tidings of a thing, report*, Lat. *renunciare*, ti, Aesch. Pr. 661, τινί τε, Thuc. 4, 122, *τι πρὸς τινα*, Polyb.: c. part. *to tell of a person doing*, Xen. Ages. 5, 6: *to in form, advise or give notice*, Plat. Pass. *to be publicly announced*, Plut. Peric. 18.

Ἀνάγγελος, ον, (a priv., ἄγγελος) *not announced or proclaimed*, e. g. *μὲν χη*, Anth.

Ἀναγείρω, (ἀνά, ἀγείρω) *to reasssemble*, Q. Sm. 2, 577.

Ἀναγέλω, ᾧ, f. *ᾰώω* (ἀνά, γελῶω) *to laugh aloud*, Xen. Cyr. 5, 1, 9: *ἐπὶ τινα*, *at a thing*, Id. 6, 1, 34. [ᾰώω]

Ἀναγεννάω, ᾧ, f. *ῥσω* (ἀνά, γεννάω) *to regenerate*, N. T. 1 Pet. 1, 3. Hence

† *Ἀναγέννησις*, εως, ἡ, *new birth, regeneration*, Philo.

Ἀναγέομαι, Dor. for *ἀνηγέομαι*, Pind.

Ἀναγεύω, (ἀνά, γεύω) *to let taste, to give to taste*, Ar. Nub. 523.

Ἀναγνῶμαι, dep. mid., (ἀνά, γνῶω) *to cry aloud*, Ael. [v]

Ἀναγῆς, ἐς, (a priv., ἄγος)=*ἀναγος*, [ᾰν]

Ἀναγινώσκω, later in common Greek *ἀναγινώσκω*: f. *ἀναγινώσομαι*, pf. *ἀνέγνωκα*, 2 aor. *ἀνέγνω*, Ion. also 1 aor. *ἀνέγνωσα*, (ἀνά, γινώσκω) *to know accurately, precisely, strengthd. for γινώσκω*: so in Hom., who only uses aor. *ἀνέγνω*: hence

—2. the later signif. *to know again, recognize, own*, Lat. *agnoscere*, Hdt. 2, 91, *agnoscere*, Eur. Hel. 290.—3. *to distinguish, discern*, τι *ἀπό τίνος*, and hence specially *to read, to read aloud*, γράμματα, βιβλία, as in Lat. *cognoscere*, first in Ar. Eq. 118, Ran. 52, and Thuc. 3, 49, etc., the common signif. in Att., for which Hdt. says *ἐπιλέγεσθαι*, esp. in Oratt. whe

ἀναγκῶν freq. occurs as a direction to the γραμματεῖς, to read to the people the laws and enactments that any occasion required.—absol. οἱ ἀναγκυρόσκιοντες, students, Plat.—II. in Ion. Greek the aor. 1 ἀνέγκωσα, is used in signif. to persuade, c. acc. et inf. to persuade one to do, Hdt. 1, 68, 87, etc.: so too in aor. pass. ἀνεγνώσθη, Hdt. 7, 7, etc., and once in perf. pass., Id. 8, 110.

Ἀναγκάζω, f. -ῶω, (ἀνάγκη) to force, compel, usu. c. acc. pers. et inf., ἀν. τινά ὁρᾶν, ποιεῖν, etc., to do a thing, freq. from Soph. downwards; on Soph. O. C. 589, v. Herm.: c. acc. pers. only, to constrain a person, esp. by force of argument, opp. to πείθειν, Plat. Gorg. 472 B, cf. Valck. Hipp. 921, to require: also to force by torture, and so to vex, harass, annoy, Soph. El. 221, Xen. Hier. 9, 2.—2. to carry through by force, esp. by force of argument, to demonstrate, prove, τι, Heind. Plat. Theat. 153 C; also to prove that a thing is, c. inf., or with ὥς., Plat. Theat. 196 B, Rep. 611 B: also to seek to prove, contend that a thing is, c. inf., Id. Symp. 202 A etc.

3. c. dupl. acc. pers. et rei, to force a person to a thing, where ὁρᾶν, etc. may be supplied, Soph. Phil. 1366: hence in pass. ἀναγκάζεσθαι τι, to be forced to a thing, Plat. Phaedr. 242 A, ubi v. Heind.

Ἀναγκαῖν, ης, ἡ, Ep. and Ion. for ἀνάγκη, Hom., and Hdt.

Ἀναγκαῖοι, αἶα, αἶον, also Att. ος, ον, (Thuc. 1, 2, Plat. Rep. 554 A, etc.) (ἀνάγκη) of or with force:—I. act. constraining, applying force, pressing, ὠθοῖς, a word of force, a compulsory mandate, Od. 17, 399; χρεῖω, urgent necessity, Il. 8, 57; ἡμᾶρ ἀναγκαῖον, like δούλιον ἡμᾶρ, the day of constraint, i. e. a life of slavery (not, as some, of death) Il. 16, 836, so too ῥύχην ἀναγκαῖα, the lot of slavery, Soph. Aj. 485: τὸ ἀναγκαῖον, a prison, Xen. Hell. 5, 4, 8, and 14, cf. Ἀνέκειον.—2. forcible, cogent, convincing, πειθῶ, Plat. Soph. 265 D.—3. of things, c. inf. requiring to be done, or that one should do them in a certain way, ἀν. ποιεῖσθαι, Plat. Gorg. 449 B, μαθήματα ἀν. προμεμαθηκέναι, Id. Legg. 643 C.—II. pass. forced, persecuted, soldiers perforce, pressed, Od. 24, 498, so too ὁμῶς ἀναγκαῖοι, Il. 209, not pass. elsewh. in Hom.: hence—2. painful, troublous, Br. Theogn. 291, 464.—3. necessary (physically or morally), and οὐκ ἀν., unnecessary, freq. in Att.: ἀναγκαῖον ἐστί, like ἀνάγκη ἐστί, it is necessary to., Plat., and Xen.: τὰ ἀναγκαῖα, necessities, as food, sleep, etc., in genl. natural wants, desires or instincts, Plat., and Xen.: but also with certain or necessary results, Xen. Mem. 1, 1, 6 as also τὰ ἐκ θεοῦ ἀν., the oriz of things appointed by God, laws of nature, Id. Hell. 1, 7, 36.—also absolutely necessary, indispensable, barely sufficient, ἀν. τροφή=ἡ καθ' ἡμέραν, Thuc. 1, 2: τὸ ἀναγκαῖότατον ἡὸς the least height that was absolutely necessary, Id. 1, 90, cf. Plat. Rep. 369 D: τὸ ἀν.=αἰδοῖον, Artem., cf. Meineke Com. Fragm. 3, p. 309.—4. connected by necessary or natural ties, i. e. related by blood, Plat.: οἱ ἀναγκαῖοι, Lat. necessary, kinsfolk, relations, Xen. Adv.—ως, necessarily, of necessity, perforce, as ἀνάγκη was used: ἀναγκαῖος ἔχει, it must be so, Hdt. 1, 89, Trag.:—ως φέρεται, i. e. φ. ὡς ἀναγκαῖον, Thuc. 2, 64. Hence

Ἀναγκαῖότης, ητος, ἡ, blood relationship, Lat. necessitudo, Lys. 209, 13.

Ἀνάγκασμα, ατος, τό, (ἀναγκάζω) force, Joseph.

Ἀναγκαστέον, verb. adj., one must force or compel, Plat. Rep. 378 D; also in masc. ἀναγκαστέος, Id. 539 E.

Ἀναγκαστήριος, ια, ιον, cor.pulsory, coercive: τὰ ἀν., means of compulsion, Dion. H. 2, 75.

Ἀναγκαστικός, ἡ, ὄν,=foreg., Plat. Legg. 930 B, ἀν. δύναμις, Arist. Eth. N.

Ἀναγκαστός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. adj., forced, constrained, Hdt. 6, 58. Adv.—τῶς, Plat. Ax. 366 A.

Ἀνάγκη, ης, ἡ, Ion. and Hom. ἀναγκῆν, force, constraint, necessity, first in Hom., who usu. has it in dat. joined with verbs, as an adv., ἀνάγκη, perforce, of necessity, so ἀνάγκη αἰδεῖν, ἀν. ἡμεν, πολυεῖζειν, φεγγεῖν, etc.: also act. forcibly, by force, ἀνάγκη ἴσχειν, ἀγειν, κελεῖναι: the dat. is strengthd. by καί, Od. 10, 434: so too ὅτ' ἀνάγκης, Id. 19, 156; later σὺν ἀνάγκη, Pind. P. 1, 98; πρὸς ἀνάγκην, Aesch. Pers. 569: δὲ ἀνάγκης, Soph. Phil. 73, Xen.: ὅτ' ἀνάγκης, Plat. Tim. 47 E; κατ' ἀνάγκην, Xen., and Plat.:—ἀνάγκη ἐστί, c. inf., it must be that., it is necessary that., freq. in Att.; in Trag. also very freq. in answers and arguments, πολλὰ γ' ἀνάγκη, πολλὰ σ' ἀνάγκη or πολλὰ μ' ἀνάγκη, with which an inf. may easily be supplied, Elmsl. and Herm. Med. 981; also πᾶς ἀνάγκη, c. inf., Soph. El. 1497, and oft. in Plat., cf. Wolf. Leptin. p. 244.—2. necessity, as a law of nature, natural want or desire, e. g. γαστήρ ἀνάγκαις, Aesch. Ag. 725, cf. Xen. Mem. 1, 1, 11, Id. Cyn. 7, 1: also ἀνάγκη δαῖμονων, αἱ ἐκ θεῶν ἀνάγκαι, fate, a decree of the gods, destiny, Eur. Phoen. 1000, 1763, ἀνάγκη οὐδὲ θεοὶ μάχονται, against the decree of fate not even the gods contend, Simon., v. Heind. Plat. iv. p. 593.—poet. also oft. personified, as Soph. Fr. 234, cf. Voss H. Hom. Cer. 216.—3. actual force, violence, punishment, bonds, etc., usu. in plur. Wessel. Hdt. 1, 116, Diod. 3, 14, ἀν. ἐπιφέρειν, to apply compulsion, to coerce, ἀν. προστιθέναι, Xen. Hier. 9, 4, ἐπιτινᾶν, Lac. 10, 7: hence poet. bodily pain, anguish, suffering, distress, ὅτ' ἀνάγκης βοῶν, Soph. Phil. 215, cf. Herm. ib. 206; ὥδων ἀνάγκαι, Eur. Bacch. 89, etc.—II. like Lat. necessitudo, the tie of blood, relationship, kindred, Andoc. 32, 14. (usu. derived from ἀνάγω, Lat. adduco, others from ἀνάσσω, but better from ἀγχ-, root of ἄγχω, angō, angustus, etc.)

Ἀναγκόδακρυς, υ, gen. νος, (ἀνάγκη, δάκρυ) squeezing out tears, shedding false tears, Aesch. Fr. 407.

Ἀναγκοστρέω, ὤ, to force to eat, fatten, feed by force, from

Ἀναγκοστρός, ον, (ἀνάγκη, σιτέω) eating perforce: to eat by regimen, not after one's own appetite, like the athletes, Epict.

Ἀναγκοφάγιον, = ἀναγκοτροφέω, Longin.: and

Ἀναγκοφάγια, ας, ἡ, compulsory eating, strict prescribed diet of athletes, Arist. Pol. 8, 4, 9: from

Ἀναγκοφάγος, ον, (ἀνάγκη, φαγεῖν)=ἀναγκοστρός

Ἀναγκοφορέω, ὤ, (ἀνάγκη φέρω) to bear on compulsion, as unavoidable Dion. H. 10, 16.

Ἀναγκύλος, ον, (a priv., ἀγκύλη) without ἀγκύλη, without a poise or rest, of a javelin, Diod., v. ἀγκύλη II.

Ἀναγλῆκαινω, f. -ῶω, (ἀνά, γλῆκαινω), to sweeten, Theophr.

Ἀνὰ γλυπτός, ον, (ἀνά, γλύφω)=ἀνὰ γλύφος.

Ἀναγλύψῃ, ης, ἡ, embossed work, work in low relief, Strab.

Ἀνὰ γλύφος, ον, wrought in low relief: τὸ ἀνὰ γλ.=ἀναγλύψῃ. From

Ἀναγλύφω, f. -ψω, (ἀνά, γλύφω) to carve in relief, opp. to διαγλύφω.

Ἀναγνᾶπτω, -ψω, (ἐνά, γνᾶπτω) to bend back or round, to crook: hence in pass. αἰχμή ἀνεγνᾶμφοθῇ, the spear-point was bent back, Il. 3, 348.—2. to undo, loose, δεσμών, Od. 14, 348

Ἀναγνᾶπτος,=ἀνακνᾶπτος, q. v.

Ἀναγνεία, ας, ἡ, (ἀναγνος) impurity, pollution by crime.

Ἀναγνείαι, ὄν, αἱ, Polyb.; and

Ἀναγνεία, ας, ἡ, Strab., Anagnia, a city of Latium in Italy.

Ἀνὰ γνῶστος, ον, (a priv., ἀγνίζω) unpurified, not expiated, Orph.

Ἀναγνος, ον, (a priv., ἄγνος) impure, unclean, unchaste, Eur. Hipp. 1448: in genl. unholy, guilty, Aesch., and Soph.

Ἀνὰ γνῶμα, ατος, τό, dub. for ἀνά γνῶσμα, Lob. Aj. 704.

Ἀναγνώριζω, f. -ῶω Att. -ῶω, (ἀνά, γνωρίζω) to know again, recognize, Plat. Hence

Ἀναγνώρισις, εως, ἡ, a knowing again, recognition, Plat. Theat. 193 C: esp. in a drama, the denouement, Arist. Poët.

Ἀναγνώρισμα, ατος, τό, (ἀναγνώριζω) a mark or token for recognition in plur. ornaments or toys, by which children exposed and found again are recognized, Lat. crepundia.

Ἀναγνώρισμός, οῦ, δ.=ἀναγνώρισις.

Ἀναγνώσειω, desiderat. of ἀναγνώσκω, to wish to read.

Ἀναγνώσις, εως, ἡ, (ἀναγινώσκω) a knowing again, like ἀναγνώρισις, owning, Hdt. 1, 116.—2. a reading, Plat. Euthyd. 279 E: fondness for reading, study, Plat.—III. as Att. law-term, a preliminary investigation, =ἀνέκρισις, Dem. 1253, 25, Att. Process, p. 623, not.

Ἀνάγνωσμα, ατος, τό, (ἀναγινώσκω) any thing read,=ἀκονσμα, ἀκρόμα, a passage read aloud, a lecture, Dion. H., cf. ἀνάγνωμα.—II. a reading, like foreg.

Ἀναγνώστέον, verb. adj. from ἀναγινώσκω, one must read, Ath.

Ἀναγνώστηριον, ον, τό, (ἀναγινώσκω) a lecture-room or reading desk,=ἀναλογεῖον.

Ἀναγνώστης, ον, ὁ, a reader, Plat.

Ἀναγνώστικος, ἡ, ὄν, fond of reading, reading well, Plat.

Ἀναγνώστος, ον, (ἀναγινώσκω) read—that can be read, legible, Dio C. 40, 9.

Ἀνὰ γόρευσις, εως, ἡ, a crying aloud, proclamation, public nomination of a thing, c. genl., Decret. ap. Dem. 253 fin. Plat. Marcell. 4, Coriol. 20: from

Ἀναγορεύω, f. -εύω, (ἀνά, ἀγορεύω) to cry aloud, to proclaim publicly, Dem. 70, ult., etc.: ἀν. κήρυγμα, to make public proclamation, Polyb. 18, 29. Pass. to be proclaimed, named publicly, ἀναγορευέσθαι νικηφόρος, Plat. Legg. 730 D: to be generally called or surnamed, φιλοπάτωρ, Xen. Cyn. 1, 14.

Ἀνάγραμμα, ατος, τό, (ἀναγράφω) a transposition of the letters of one word so as to form another, an anagram, z. g. Ἡρα, ἄνω: ἄρετή ἐρατή, Ἄρσι- νόη, ἰον Ἡρας. Hence

Ἀναγραμμᾶτιζω, f. -ισω, to make an anagram. Hence

Ἀναγραμμᾶτισμός, οῦ, ὁ, a making an anagram.

Ἀναγράφος, ον, (ἀναγράφω) written up or out, registered, Thuc. 1, 129. Ἀναγράφος, εως, ὁ, (ἀναγράφω) a writer, copier, public notary, secretary of a magistrate, Lat. scriba publicus, τῶν νόμων, τῶν ἐπεὶν καὶ δόλων, Lys. 183, 11; 185, 33.

Ἀναγράφῃ, ἧς, ἡ, a writing out.—II. that which is written out, a public record, register, Plat. Legg. 850 A, Xen., etc.; a narrative, delineation, Plut.: from

Ἀναγράφω, f. -ψω, to write up, esp. on a tablet placed in some public place, to register, ἄν. ἐν στήλῃ or ἐς στήλῃν, εἰς λεύκωμα, etc., Thuc., and Oratt.: esp. ἄν. νόμον, etc.:—in genl. to enter in a public register or record, and pass, to be so entered, ἀναγραφῆναι παρόνθω, Hdt. 6, 14; 8, 90:—hence ἀναγράφεσθαι εὐεργέτης, to be recorded as a benefactor, as was the custom of the Persians, Valek. Hdt. 8, 85, cf. Thuc. 1, 129: and so the phrase came into general use, Plat. Gorg. 506 C, Xen. Vectig. 3, 11: opp. to ἐχθρόν τινα ἄν., Dem. 122, 10:—ἄν. στήλῃν, to raise a pillar with an inscription on it.—II. to write out, describe, Xen. Ep. 1, 6, and Plut., and in mid. to describe mathematical figures, Plat. Men. 83 A.—III. to fill up, finish a painting, Arist. Eth. N. [γράφ]

Ἀναγρία, ας, ἡ, (a priv., ἄγρα) prohibition of hunting: close-time: in genl. prohibition of hunting.

Ἀναγρύξω, f. -ξω, (ἀνά, γρύζω) to grumble, to grumble or mumble aloud, Ar. Nub. 945, usu. c. negat. οὐδ' ἀναγρύξω, not to mutter so much as γρύξω, Xen. Oec. 2, 11.

Ἀναγυρνῶ, ὦ, f. -ώσω, (ἀνά, γυρνῶ) to strip naked, unveil.

Ἀναγύρις, εως, ἡ, =sq.

Ἀναγύρος, ον, ὁ, and ἡ, a strong-smelling shrub that bears pods, Diosc. (prob. cf. ὀνόγυρος.)

Ἀναγύρος, ον, ὁ, Anagyrus, an Athenian hero.—2. a title of a comedy of Aristophanes, v. Dind. Fr. 135. Hence

Ἀναγυροῦς, οὔντος, ὁ, Anagyrus, an Attic demus; hence adj. Ἀναγυροῦς ὁστος, α, ον, of Anag., Hdt., Dem.; adv. Ἀναγυρονυτέδεν, from Anagyrus. Ar. Lys. 67.

Ἀναγκηπέτης, (ἀνάγκη, ἱππέως) to be forced to serve as a knight, Eupol. ap. Suid.

Ἀνάγκω, (ἀνά, ἄγκω) to hang up, choke, strangle, Nic.

Ἀνάγω, f. ἀνάγω, aor. ἀνήγαγον, —I. to lead up from a lower place to a higher: hence into the high sea: Hom. uses it of carrying by sea, λαὸν ἐς Τροίην, Il. 9, 338, γυναικα ἐξ Ἀπίης γαίης, 3, 48, but he usu. makes it= simple ἄγω, to conduct, carry to a place, e. g. Il. 8, 203, Od. 3, 272. The phrase ἄν. ναῖν, to put out to sea, first in Hdt., who also has ἀνάγειν, absol. in same sense, but this more usu. in mid.—2. to lead up into the interior of a country, esp. into Upper Asia, ἄν. παρὰ βασιλεῖα, Xer. Hell. 1, 4, 6.—3. to bring up or ἔρῃ, εἰς φάος, to light and life, Hes. Th. 626; so κλέ- νει κένδυι παλιν carries down and

brings up again, Soph. Aj. 131—4 to lead up, conduct, χορόν, Hes. Sc. 280: hence to celebrate, ἄν. θυσίαν, ἐύρηνην, freq. in Hdt.—5. to raise, lift up, φώ- νην; also παῖδνα, to lift up the pæan, Soph. Tr. 210; εἰς τιμὴν, to raise to honour.—6. to bring up, educate.—II. to bring back, λόγον εἰς τὴν ἀρχήν, to carry back to its principles, Lat. altius repetere, Plat. Legg. 626 D.—2. to refer a thing to another, εἰς ἄρχον- τας, like ad senatum referre.—3. to make legal restitution, Lat. redhibere. Plat. Legg. 916 A, cf. ἀναγωγή, Il. 2.—4. intrans. to withdraw, retreat, sub. ἐαυτὸν οὐ πόδα, Lat. referre pedem, Xen. Cyr. 1, 4, 24, etc. B. Mid. and (in Plut.) pass., ἀνάγωμαι, to put out to sea, to set sail, Hdt., Thuc., etc.: hence—2. to begin a thing, prepare for it, like ἀναβάλλεσθαι, ἄν. ὡς ποιή- σων, Plat. Charm. 155 D:—opp. to κατὰγω. Hence

Ἀναγωγέως, εως, ὁ, strictly one that leads up: hence usu. any thing by which one draws or leads up, a line, rein, thong of a shield, shoestring: also the hind quarter of a shoe, Ath. 543 F.

Ἀναγωγή, ἧς, ἡ, a leading or taking up, esp. taking a ship into the high sea, a putting to sea, ἄν. γίγνεται, Thuc. 6, 30, Xen., etc.—2. a bringing up, rearing, φύτων, Theophr.: education, discipline, Polyb.—3. a lifting up of the mind to abstract speculation.—II. a leading back, referring, esp. of individuals to a class, Arist. Metaph. 3, 2, 22,—restitution by law, Lat. redhibeo, ἄν. ἐστὶ, restitution is made, ἀνα- γωγὴν ποιεῖσθαι, to make restitution, Plat. Legg. 916 A.

Ἀναγωγία, ὠν, τά, sub. ἱερὰ, (ἀνά- γω)=ἀναβάτηρια, offerings made by persons going to sea, Ael.

Ἀναγωγία, ας, ἡ, (ἀναγωγός) want of education, clownishness, Polyb. 7, 10, 5.

Ἀναγωγικός, ἡ, ὄν, fitted for lifting up or exalting the mind. Adv. -κῶς.

Ἀναγώγιος, ον, (ἀνάγω) leading up or on high.—II. leading or bringing back, Anth.

Ἀναγώγος, ὄν, (ἀνάγω)=foreg.

Ἀναγώγος, ον, (a priv., ἀγωγή) without guidance or education, ill-bred, unbred: of horses and dogs, unbroken, unmanageable, Xen. Mem. 3, 3, 4; 4, 1, 3. Adv. -γῶς.

Ἀναγώνιστος, ον, (a priv., ἀγωνί- ζομαι) without contest, never having contended for a prize, Xen. Cyr. 1, 5, 10: ἄν. περὶ ἀρετῆς, making no exertion in the cause of virtue, Plat. Legg. 845 C.

Ἀναδαίω, f. -δάσσομαι, (ἀνά, δαίω) to divide anew, re-distribute a country among its inhabitants, Thuc. 5, 4: in genl. to divide, apportion a conquered land, Orac. ap. Hdt. 4, 159, cf. Ruhnk. Tim.

Ἀναδαίω, poet. ἀνδαίω, =ἀνακαίω, to light up, Aesch. Ag. 305. In pass. to be kindled up, to arise, Ap. Rh. 4, 1726.

Ἀναδάκνω, f. -δήξω, to bite again, to bite all round.

Ἀναδάσασθαι, aor. 1 mid. inf. of ἀναδαίω.

Ἀναδάσμός, οὔ, ὁ, (ἀναδαίω, -δάσσο- θαι) a re-distribution, in genl. a distribution, division, Hdt. 4, 159, 163.

Ἀναδάστος, ον, (ἀναδαίω, -δάσσο- θαι) divided anew, re-distributed, γῆν ἄν. ποιεῖν, Plat. Legg. 843 B, and Der.: in genl. distributed.—II. later, ἄν. *οἰεῖν τι, to undo, rescind, Luc. Abd. 11, Dio C. 54, 28—cf. R. hnk. Tim.

Ἀναδέδρουε, 3 sing. perf. 2 to ἀνατρέχω, Od.

Ἀναδείγμα, ατος, τό, (ἀναδείκνυμι an image for show, pattern.—2. a mouth piece worn by public criers to serve the purpose of our speaking-trumpets, cf. φορβεύα, Jac. Anth. 3, 2, p. 62.

Ἀναδείκνυμι and ἀναδείκνυα, fut. -δείξω, to lift up and shew, show forth, exhibit, display: πύλας ἀναδείκνυται, to display by opening the gates, i. e. throw wide the gates, Soph. El. 1459, so ἀναδείκνυται ὁμός, Ar. Nub. 304: ἀναδεῖαι ἄσπίδα, to hold up a shield as signal, Hdt. 6, 115: ἄν. σημειῶν τινα ἀνάγειν, to make signal for putting to sea, Hdt. 7, 128, also in pass.—II. to make public, declare, notify, Xen. Hell. 3, 5, 16: esp. to proclaim any one as elected to an office, ἄν. τινα βασιλεῖα, Polyb.: hence also ἀναδ. τινα δυναστῆν, to make a person powerful, Lat. reddere, Id.—III. to consecrate, Lat. dedicare. Hence

Ἀναδείξις, εως, ἡ, a shewing forth exhibition, display.—2. a making known, proclaiming, nominating, Lat. reunitia- tio, Plut.: ἄν. τοῦ διαδοῦστος, the solemn appointment to the crown, Polyb.

Ἀναδέκομαι, Ion. for ἀναδέχομαι.

Ἀναδεκτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἀναδέχομαι) fitted for receiving, Sext. Emp.

Ἀνάδελφος, ον, (a priv., ἀδελφός, ἀδελφῇ) without brother or sister, Eur.

Ἀνάδεμα, ατος, τό, (ἀνά, δέω)= ἀνιδόημα.

Ἀναδέομαι, (ἀνά, δέω) as mid., to build up again.

Ἀναδενδρῖος, ἄδος, ἡ, (ἀνά, δέν- δρον) a vine that climbs up trees, or is trained up them, Lat. arbutum, vitis arbutiva, Theophr.: in gen. a vine, Pherecr. Metall. 2. Hence

Ἀναδενδρίτης, ον, ὁ, οἶνος, wine from the ἀναδενδρῖος vine, Polyb.

ἄν. ἀναδενδρίτης, ἰδος, ἡ, [?] Ἀναδέξαι, Ion. for ἀναδείξαι, inf. aor. 1 act. from ἀναδείκνυμι.

Ἀναδέκω, (ἀνά, δέκω) to look up, ἀνάδ. ὀφθαλμοῖσιν, to open the eyes again after fainting, Il. 14, 436, cf. ἀναβλέπω.

Ἀναδέρω, f. -δερώ, (ἀνά, δέρω) to flay, draw off the skin, esp. to strip off the scar of a wound just healing, Lat. refricare ulcus, Ar. Ran. 1106: hence to rip up old sores, to revive painful feelings.—2. to uncover, reveal, Luc. Pseudol. 20.

Ἀναδέσις, εως, ἡ, (ἀναδέω) a tying up or on, κόμης, στεφάνων, Plut.

Ἀναδεσμεῖω, =sq., Diod.

Ἀναδεσμεῖω, ὦ, (ἀνά, δεσμεύω) to bind up, on, or to.

Ἀναδέσμη, ἧς, ἡ, a band or fillet for women's hair, a headband, like μίτρα, Il. 22, 469, where it is described as πλεκτή, cf. sq.

Ἀνάδεσμος, ον, ὁ, =foreg., in Eur. Med. 978 act. to the MSS., but ἀνα δεσμῶν from ἀναδέσμη is now usu. read, v. Elmsl. (948).

Ἀνάδετος, ον, (ἀναδέω) bound up or back, bound to.—2. act. binding up, μίτραι, Eur. Hec. 923.

Ἀναδένω, (ἀνά, δένω) to moisten wet, steep, dye, Theophr.: ἡθεσι ἄν. τοὺς νόμους, to imbue them with moral principle, Plut. Lyc. et Num. 4.—2. intr. to be moistened or soaked, of one intoxicated, dub. Anacreont.

Ἀναδέχομαι, f. -δέχομαι, (ἀνά, δέ- χομαι, dep. mid. c. pass. perf. ἀνάδε- χομαι. To take up, catch, receive, σίκκος ἀνεδέξατο δούρατα, Il. 5, 619; so ἀνάδ. πῆλγας εἰς τὸ σῶμα, Plut. Timol. 4, and βέλῃ τῷ σώματι, Id. Marcell. 10.—II. to take upon one's

self, submit to, endure. ἀνδέμεθ' ὁδόν, Od. 17, 563, so αἰτίαν ἄν., Plat.: also ἄν. τι ἐφ' ἑαυτόν, Dem. 613, 5; absol. to own a fact, allow it, Id. 1131, 2.—2. to undertake, promise to do, c. inf. fut., Hdt. 5, 91, and Xen. Cyr. 6, 1, 17.—3. to be surety to one, τινί, Thuc. 8, 81; also τινί τι, to one for a thing, Polyb. 11, 25; 9: but ἄν. τινὰ τὸν χρημάτων, to bail a person for the sum required, Id. 5, 16, 8.—4. to take back, Dem. 1365, 1.—III. to wait for, Polyb. 1, 52, 8.

'Ανάδω, poet. shortd. ἀνῶ, f. -ῶσω; perf. pass. -δέσμεται, (ἀνά, δέω) : to bind or tie up, bind round, τινὰ στεφάνους, δάφνη, to wreath with crowns, bay, Pind. P. 2, 10, ὑλοτρίαν, Hdt.: also στεφάνου ἀνέδωσαν ἔθειραν, Pind. I. 5 (4), 11: ἄν. τινὰ εὐαγγέλια, to crown one for one's good news, Ar. Plut. 764; ἀνάδω τὴν κεφαλὴν τινος, Plat. Symp. 213 E:—mid. ἀνῶσθαι κόμην, χαίτας, having wreathed one's hair, Pind.: κρόβυλον ἀνάδωσθαι τὸν τριχῶν, to bind one's hair into a knot, Thuc. 1, 6: ἀνάδωσθαι δόξαν, πίστιν, to crown one's self with renown, credit, i. e. to gain honour, credit for one's self, Plut. Pass. to be crowned, i. e. to be honoured, to be adorned, Plat. Polit. 465 D.—II. to attach or bind to, πρὸς τι, Plut., hence to link, to trace from link to link, esp. ἀνάδωσαι τὴν πατρίην or ἐαυτόν ἐς τινα, to trace up one's family to a founder, Hdt. 2, 143; in mid. to attach to one's self, hence to make dependant on one's self, Plut. de Fort. Rom. 2.—III. in mid. to fasten with a rope to one's self, esp. ἀναδούμενος ἔλκειν (sc. ναῦς), to take in tow, tow along, Thuc. 1, 50; 2, 90, etc. Hence 'Ανάδωμα, στος, τό, poet. shortd. ἄνδωμα,=ἀνάδωμη, Eur. Hipp. 83.—2. a wreath or garland of victory, Xen. Symp. 5, 9.

'Ανάδωξις, εως, ἡ, (ἀναδύνω) a biting, bite.—2. an itching. 'Αναδιάρθρω, ὤ, -ῶσω, strengthd. for διάρθρω, Theophr. 'Αναδιόσκω, f. -ῶσω, (ἀνά, διόσκω) to teach otherwise or better, Lat. docere, ἄν. ὧς., Hdt. 4, 95, cf. Thuc. 8, 86; also simply=διόσκω, Thuc. 1, 32;—pass. to learn better, Valck. Hdt. 8, 63.—II. to teach again: ἀνάδ. ὄραμα, to alter, a play and bring it on the stage again: Blomf. praeft. Aesch. Pers. p. xxii.—3. to expound, interpret, λόγια, Ar. Eq. 1045.

'Αναδιόρασκω, f. -δράσκω, (ἀνά, διόρασκω) to run away again, Polyb. 29, 7, 1.

'Αναδίδωμι, poet. shortd. ἀνιδίδωμι f. ἀναδίδω, pf. ἀναδέδωκα, (ἀνά, δίδωμι) to give up, hold up and give, Pind. I. 6 (5), 57, Xen.—II. to give forth, send up, esp. of the earth, to yield, καρπὸν, Hdt. 7, 15, ὠρεῖα, Thuc. 3, 58, etc.: of springs, ἄν. ἀσφαλτον, Hdt. 1, 179; of a volcano, ἄν. πῦρ καὶ καπνὸν, Thuc. 3, 88, etc.—2. intr., of springs, fire, etc., to burst or issue forth, Hdt. 7, 26: of plants, to grow up, Theophr. in pass.—III. to give round, deal round, distribute, τὴν ψήφον, the voting-shells, and so to put to the vote, Plut., and Luc.: pass. to be dispensed, Hipp. and so of food, τροφὴ ἀναδίδουται εἰς τὸ σῶμα, i. e. is digested, Id.—2. also intr., in same signf. as pass., Id.—IV. to give back, restore, Pind. Fr. 4, in 3 sing. ἀνιδίδω.—2. intr. to go back or backwards, retire, opp. to ἐπιδίδωμι, Arist. Rhet.

'Αναδικάζωμαι, f. ἴσομαι, mid. 102

(ἀνά, δικάζω) to recommence a suit, Isae. ap. Harpocr.—II. the act. only in Agath., of a judge, to alter his sentence.

'Αναδίκειν, (ἀνά, δίκειν) defect. aor., to throw back, overturn, hence ἀνδίκη, Ep. for ἀνέδικε, A. B. 1, 394.

'Αναδικία, ας, ἡ, (ἀνά, δίκη) an action (δίκη) brought on again, a new trial, Lys. ap. Poll. 8, 13.

'Αναδίκος, ον, (ἀνά, δίκη) tried over again, δίκη, Andoc. 12, 7: also ψήφον ἄν. καθιστάναί, to put a thing to a second vote, to bring a cause before the tribunal for a second trial, Dem. 760, 3, Plat. Legg. 937 D.

'Αναδινεύω, (ἀνά, δινεύω) to whirl aloft, Opp.

'Αναδινέω,=foreg.

'Αναδιπλασιάζω, -ῶσω,=ἀναδιπλώω: hence

'Αναδιπλασιασμός, οὔ, ὁ,=ἀναδιπλώσις.

'Αναδιπλώω, ᾧ, f. -ῶσω, (ἀνά, διπλώω) to make double: pass. φάλαγξ βαθυτέρα ἀναδιπλουμένη, being made twice as deep, Xen. Cyr. 7, 5, 15.

'Αναδιπλώσις, εως, ἡ, a doubling back, ἐντέρω, Arist. H. A.

'Αναδιπλώω, ᾧ, (ἀνά, διπλώω) to search out, Cratin. Maj. Arch. 2.

'Αναδοθεῖς, εἶσα, ἐν, 1 aor. pass. part. from ἀναδίδωμι.

'Αναδοιυκάω, or -ίζω, fut. -ῶσω or -ῶσω, to stir up, Gramm.

'Αναδορί, ας, ἡ, (ἀναδέρω) a stripping off the skin, Aetiae.

'Αναδόσις, εως, ἡ, (ἀναδίδωμι) a sending, giving forth: but usu. intrans.—I. a growing up, growth, as of plants, Theophr.: a bursting or issuing forth, as of fire, wind, water, Arist. Mund., Plut.—II. a giving round, distributing, and of food, digestion, Plut.

'Αναδοτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἀναδίδωμι) giving up or forth.—II. distributive, digestive, c. gen.

'Αναδότος, ον, (ἀναδίδωμι) given up, or to be given up, Thuc. 3, 52.

'Αναδού, Att. for ἀναδόσο, imperat. aor. 2 from ἀναδίδωμι.

'Αναδουλόω, ᾧ, f. -ῶσω, (ἀνά, δουλόω) to reduce to slavery again, App. Hence

'Αναδούλωσις, εως, ἡ, repeated slavery.

'Αναδοχή, ἡς, ἡ, (ἀναδέχομαι) a taking up, reception, acceptance; ἀναδοχή πόνων, the receiving of a burden or labour from another, i. e. a succession of labours, Herm. Soph. Tr. 225.—II. an undertaking, engagement: and so bail, security, Polyb. 5, 27, 4.

'Αναδόχος, ον, (ἀναδέχομαι) receiving or accepting, τὸν χρημάτων, Menand. p. 178.—II. undertaking, engaging, giving bail, and as subst., ὁ ἄν., a bail or surety, Plut. Dio 18.

'Ανδρομειν, inf. aor. 2 of ἀνατρέχω.

'Αναδρομέω,=ἀνατρέχω.

'Αναδρομή, ἡς, ἡ, (ἀνατρέχω, -δραμεῖν) a running up, rising, as of the sap, Theophr.; hence growth, improvement.—2. a sudden shoot or throb of pain, Hipp.—II. a running back.

†'Αναδρομος, ον, (ἀνά, τρέχω, δραμεῖν) running up, i. e. from the sea into rivers, Ἰχθύες, Alex. Trall.

'Αναδύνω, (ἀνά, δύνω) to come out of, or to the top of water, (Hom.) Batr. 90.

'Αναδύομαι, f. -δύσομαι, dep. mid., c. act. aor. ἀνέδυν, and pf. ἀναδέδωκα, (ἀνά, δύω) to come up, rise, esp. from the sea, c. gen. ἁλός, ἡλμυγῆς, Il. 1, 359, Od. 5, 337; also c. acc. κύμα θαλάσσης, Il. 1, 496: but most

frequ. absol., esp. of the sun, to rise of springs, to gush or issue forth: Ἀφροδίτη ἀναδυσμένη, Venus rising out of the sea, a famous subject for works of art.—2. to draw back, with draw, retire, Od. 9, 377; ἐς ὄμιλον, Il. 7, 217: to hold back, shirk, Lat. tergiversari, Dem. 109, 12, etc.: also c. acc., ἀνῶνται πόλεμον, he shuns the conflict, Id. 13, 225, in imitation of which Plato said ἀναδύεσθαι τὰ ὁμολογημένα, to retract one's admissions, Theaet. 145 C: also c. inf., to delay to do, avoid doing, e. g. ὀάκνειν, Ar. Ran. 860. In act. aor. to draw back to dry up, to disappear, ὁ ποταμὸς ἀνέδυσεν, Plut. Thes. 15; the act form is only used in late writers, as Plut. [only in ἀνῶνται.] Hence 'Αναδύσις, εως, ἡ, a rising up, coming forth, LXX.—2. a drawing back, returning, retreat, escape, Plat. Eu. thyd. 302 E: a holding back, shunning, esp. to serve as a soldier, Plut.

'Αναέσθω, ἡ, (a priv., ἔδων) with out presents from the bridegroom, with out bridal gifts, Il. 9, 146, ubi v. Spitzner.

'Αναείρω, (ἀνά, αἰέρω) to lift or raise up, Hom.; ἄν. χεῖρας ἀθανάτοισι, Il. 7, 130, Virgil's palmas ad sidera tendit.—Mid. to raise up to one's self, Ar. Rh. 4, 94.

'Ανέλεπτος, ον, (a priv., ἐλπομαι) like ἄελπος, unhopd, unlookd for, ἀνέλεπτα παρόντες, Hes. Th. 660.

'Ανέξω, f. -εξήσω, (ἀνά, ἔξω) to enlarge, Nonn.

'Αναεργά, lengthd. for ἀναείρω Anth.

†'Ανάε, v. ἄναε, Aesch. Pers. 680 'Ανάεω, inf. ἀνάην, f. -ήσω, (ἀνά, ζάω) to revive, to come to life again, N. T. Luc. 15, 24, etc.

'Αναέω, Ep. for ἀναέξω, Anth.

'Αναέμα, ας, τό, (ἀναέω) a boiling or bubbling up.

'Αναέσις, εως, ἡ, (ἀναέω) a boiling up, as of fire, blazing up, Arist. Mirab.

'Αναεγγυμι, ἀναεγγύνω, fut. -εξέω, (ἀνά, εγγυμι) to yoke or harness again: hence to prepare to go away again, esp. with an army, to break up, move off, ἀναεγγύναι τὸν στρατόν, τὸ στρατόπεδον, Hdt. 9, 41, 58; and even νῆας ἄν., to set sail again, Hdt. 8, 60, 1: also absol., sub. στρατόν, etc., to march off, Lat. castra movere, Thuc. 8, 108, and Xen. Cyr. 8, 5, 1; in genl. to return home, often ἐπ' οἶκον, ἐπ' οἶκον, Plut. Pomp. 42, etc. Hence

'Αναέυξις, εως, ἡ, a breaking up one's quarters, marching off or forth; a return home, Plut.

'Αναέω, f. -ξέω, (ἀνά, ξέω) to boil up, or bubble up, Soph. Tr. 702:—ἀναξ, εἰλᾶς, to boil or swarm with worms, a kind of disease, Plut. (where εἰλᾶς is a cognate acc.)—II. act. to make to boil, to exhale, ὑμνῆται, Anthol., hence metaph. to arouse, to stir up, ἄν. χόλον, Ar. Rh. 4, 391.

'Αναζητέω, ᾧ, f. -ήσω, (ἀνά, ζητέω) to seek or search into, examine, Lat. an quire, τὰς αἰτίαι, Plat. Legg. 693 A; and in pass., Hdt. 1, 137, Thuc. 2, 8: to investigate philosophically, Plat. Apol. 18 B: to search out, discover, τοὺς ὁράσαντας, Dem. 1331, 1. Hence

'Αναζητήσις, εως, ἡ, a seeking into, investigation, Plat. Crit. 110 A.

'Αναζυγῆ, ἡς, ἡ,=ἀναζεύξις, Polyb.—2. an opening of doors, v. sq.

'Αναζύνω, ᾧ, f. -ῶσω, to unyoke, undo: esp. to push back the bolt (ζυγόν, ζυγοθρόν), which fastened doors or

rusts to unbolt, open : hence ἀν-
στῶμα, to open the mouth : opp. to ἐπι-
ζυγόν.

Ἀναζωμός, (ἀνά, ζυμός) to *leaven*
thoroughly, cause to ferment, γῆν χυόν,
Theophr.

Ἀναζωγράφω, (ἀνά, ζωγράφω) to
paint throughout, give a design, Strabo.

Ἀναζωγρέω, (ἀνά, ζωγρέω) to re-
call to life, Anth.

Ἀναζώννυμι and ἀναζώννυ, fut.
ζώσω, (ἀνά, ζώννυμι) to gird up, gird
on or round, N. T. 1 Pet. 1, 13.

Ἀναζωπύρέω, ὦ, (ἀνά, ζωπύρέω) to
rekindle, light up again, νεῖκη, Eur.
El. 1121 Dind. : hence in pass. to be
rekindled, gain fresh life, strength, and
courage, Plat. Rep. 527 D, and Xen.
Hell. 5, 4, 46 ; so too intr. in act.,
Plut. Timol. 24. Cf. Piets. Moer. p.
170. Hence

Ἀναζωπύρησις, εως, ἡ, a rekindling,
gaining fresh strength or courage.

Ἀναζωτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἀνά, ζώω) re-
viving, encouraging.

Ἀναζώω, to live again, revive, Nic. :
poet. for ἀναΐω.

Ἀναθάλλω, fut. θάλλω and -θάλλη-
σω, aor. ἀνέθηλα, (ἀνά, θάλλω) to
shoot up again, come into fresh leaf or
blossom : hence to get fresh life or
strength, Ael. — II. trans. to cause to
flourish or bloom again, LXX.

Ἀναθάλπω, -ψω (ἀνά, θάλλω) to
warm up, warm again.

Ἀναθαρσέω, Att. -θαρρέω, ὦ, (ἀνά,
θαρσέω) to regain one's courage, Thuc.
7, 71.

Ἀναθαρσύνω, Att. -θαρρύνω, (ἀνά,
θαρσύνω) to fill with fresh courage, en-
courage, Xen. Cyr. 5, 4, 23. — II. in-
trans. to regain one's courage, Plut.
Lucull. 14.

Ἀναθυμιάζω, (ἀνά, θυμιάζω) to
admire again, dub. I., Soph. Fr. 319.

Ἀνάθεμα, ατος, τό, (ἀνατίθημι)
any thing devoted or dedicated, = ἀνά-
θημα : in Eccl. writers always devoted
to evil, accursed, N. T. Hence

Ἀναθεματίζω, to make ἀνάθεμα, in
I. sign., to devote or consecrate, LXX. ;
usu. to make accursed, to curse, excom-
municate, N. T. freq. ; also to bind by
a curse, ἀν. ἐαυτοῦς, N. T. Act. 23,
12.

Ἀναθεματικός, ἡ, ὄν, inferior form
to ἀναθηματικός.

Ἀναθεματισμός, οὔ, ὁ, a cursing,
excommunication, Eccl.

Ἀναθέμεναι, poet. for ἀναθεῖναι
from ἀνατίθημι.

Ἀναθεράπνεω, (ἀνά, θεράπνεω) to
cherish up, to make grow, τὸς βλασ-
σούς, Theophr.

Ἀναθερμαίνω, (ἀνά, θερμαίνω) to
warm up, heat again. Pass. to become
warm again, recover one's heat, oft. in
Hipp.

Ἀναθεσις, εως, ἡ, (ἀνατίθημι) a
setting up, laying out in public, esp. a
setting up, dedicating of gifts in tem-
ples, σκευή, τρίποδος, Lys. 161, 38 ;
162, 3.—2. a fixing, establishing, order-
ing.—3. a referring, attributing to a
first principle.—4. a putting off, ad-
journment, M. Anton.

Ἀναθεῖναι, verb. adj. from ἀνατί-
θημι, one must put off, Plat. Legg.
935 E.

Ἀναθεύω, f. -θεύομαι and -θευσού-
μαι, (ἀνά, θεύω) to run up, to run up hill ;
of plants, to shoot or grow up, Ael.—
II. to run back, return, Plat. Tim. 60 C.

Ἀναθεωρέω, (ἀνά, θεωρέω) to look
at, observe carefully ; to view or observe
again Theophr., and Plut. Hence

Ἀναθεωρήσις, εως, ἡ, close observa-
tion investigation, Plut.

Ἀναθεωρισμός, οὔ, ὁ, repeated ob-
servation.

Ἀναθήκη, ης, ἡ, = ἀνάθεσις.

Ἀναθήλας, f. -άσω, (ἀνά, θηλάω)
to rear by suckling, Philo.

Ἀναθήλεω, ὦ, l. -ήσω, like ἀναθά-
λω, to grow green, bloom or sprout
afresh, Il. 1, 236.

Ἀνάθημα, ατος, τό, (ἀνατίθημι)
that which is set up, esp. of votive offer-
ings set up in temples, such as tripods,
statues, etc., like ἀγαλα, ἀνα-
θήματα δαιτός, delights, ornaments of
the feast, i. e. music and dancing, Od.
1, 152 ; 21, 430 ; so too children are
called τοῖς τεκοῦσι ἀν. βιότον, Eur.
Meag. 12, and fame ἀν. σοφίας,
Plat. Hipp. Min. 364 B : but also a
slave in a temple is called ἀν. πόλε-
ως, devoted to this service by the city,
Eur. Ion 310. Cf. ἀνάθεμα.

Ἀναθηματικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to
or fit for an ἀνάθημα, Polyb. 27, 15, 3.

Ἀνάθλασις, εως, ἡ, a squeezing out,
Hipp. : from

Ἀναθλάω, f. -άσω, (ἀνά, θλάω)
to squeeze hard, Q. Sm. 8, 94. [άσω]

Ἀναθλίβω, f. -ψω, (ἀνά, θλίβω)
to press strongly, compress, express, Anth.
[ι]

Ἀναθλος, οι, (a priv., ἄλλος) with-
out contest, not fighting, not warlike.

Ἀναθλόω, (ἀνά, θλόω, θολός) to
make muddy, Arist. H. A. : and so
metaph., in pass., to be troubled, agi-
tated, ὅπο τῆς ἀνίας, Pherecr. Myrm.
8. Hence

Ἀναθλόωσις, εως, ἡ, a making mud-
dy, ἀν. ὅπῳ, a mixture of the juices
of herbs, Plat. Legg. 824.

Ἀναθροεῖν, inf. aor. 2 of ἀναθρό-
σσω.

Ἀναθρόνυμαι, (ἀνά, θρόνυμαι) =
ἀναθρόσσω, Ael.

Ἀναθορύβω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (ἀνά, θορυ-
βέω) to make a noise, cry out, toll, by
ὧς, Plat. Prot. 334 C : but usu. c.
acc., to cry out either for or against a
person, to applaud or hoot, but like
Lat. acclamare, mostly in good sense,
Heind. Plat. Euthyd. 276 B.

Ἀναθρέμμα, ατος, τό, (ἀνατρέφω)
a nursing, Theocr. 23, 19.

Ἀναθρεπτός, ον, (ἀνατρέφω) reared
or brought up, App.

Ἀναθρεννύς, εως, ἡ, (ἀνατρέφω) a
rearing.—II. fresh growth, Hipp.

Ἀναθρέω, f. -ήσω, (ἀνά, θρέω) to
look up at : to view narrowly, observe
closely, like ἀναθεωρέω, Eur. Hec.
808.—Pass. τὰ ἔργα ἐκ τῶν λόγων
ἀναθ., Thuc. 4, 87.

Ἀναθρηνέω, (ἀνά, θρηνέω) to be-
wail, lament.

Ἀναθρήσις, εως, ἡ, (ἀναθρέω) close
observation, Timo. Fr. 24.

Ἀναθρύπτωμαι, (ἀνά, θρύπτω) as
mid., to return to one's affections.

Ἀναθρόσσω, fut. ἀναθροομαι :
aor. ἀνέθροον, inf. ἀναθροεῖν, (ἀνά,
θρόσσω) to spring up, bound up, re-
bound, as a stone, ὅπῃ ἀναθρόσκειν,
Il. 13, 140, of men, Hdt. 7, 18 : to
spring upon, ἐπὶ τὸν ἔπρον, Hdt. 3,
64. A poet. aor. 1 ἀνέθρωξα occurs
in Opp.

Ἀναθύω, (ἀνά, θύω) to be again
at heat or rut, strictly of swine, Arist.
H. A.

Ἀναθυμία, ας, ἡ, a rising vapour.
Ἀναθυμιάμα, ατος, τό, (ἀναθυ-
μιάω) incense burnt and rising in va-
pour, the fume of incense.

Ἀναθυμιάσις, εως, ἡ, a rising up in
fume or vapour, Arist. Meteor. : from

Ἀναθυμιάω, f. -άσω, (ἀνά, θυ-
μιάω) to make to rise in fume or vapour,
to burn as incense, Theophr.—II. to

kindle or light up again, μὴ γός, Pelyb
15, 25, 7. Pass. to ascend as smoke o
vapour, Arist. Meteor. : οἶνος ἀναθυ-
μιαθεῖς, wine whose fumes mount to the
head, Plut. Mid. to draw up vapours,
of the sun, Arist. Probl.—2. intr. to
smoke, rise as smoke, Luc. [ἴω, ἴσω].

Ἀναθύω, f. -ύσω, (ἀνά, θύω) to dart
up, burst forth ἴδωρ, Call. Cer. 30.
[ῦ]

Ἀναθοῦσαι, f. -ήξω, (ἀνά, θωῖ
σω) to call upon, shout aloud, esp. in
battle.

Ἀναΐα, ον, τὰ, Anaea, a city of
Ionia, opposite Samos, Thuc. 3, 32
hence ὁ Ἀναΐτης, ον, ἡ Ἀναΐτις.
ἴδος, of Anaea, Anaeon, Thuc. 8, 61.

Ἀναΐδεια, ας, ἡ, Ep., and Ion
ἀναΐδεια, ης, and also in Att. ἀναΐ-
δεΐα, Ar. Fr. 29, (ἀναΐδης) : shame
lessness, impudence, assurance, Hom.
ἀναΐδην ἐπιειμένους, clad with im-
pudence, Il. 1, 149 ; ἀναΐδεις ἐπὶ
βῆναι, to give one's self over to impu-
dence, Od. 22, 424.

Ἀναΐδομαι, dep. mid., = sq., Py-
thag. ap. Diog. L. 8, 8.

Ἀναΐδομαι, dep. mid., to be ἄν
αΐδης, behave impudently, Ar. Eq. 397.

Ἀναΐδημον, ον, gen. ονος, (a priv.,
αΐδημον) unabashed, irreverent. Adv.
-μόνος.

Ἀναΐδην, supposed adv. from sq.,
but really f. l. for ἀνέδην, v. Stallb.
Plat. Gorg. 494 E.

Ἀναΐδης, ες, (a priv., αΐδῆσαι)
shameless, unabashed, bold, reckless, of
Agamemnon, Il. 1, 158 ; of Penelope's
suits, freq. in Od. : also as epith. of
Κυδομῶς, the reckless, remorseless
battle-rout, Il. 5, 593. So in Od. 11,
598, the stone of Sisyphus is called
λίθος ἀναΐδης, because it heeded not
his sufferings, cf. L. 4, 521 ; 13, 139,
Pind. O. 10, 123, where others ex-
plain it as unmanageable, monstrous :
also ἐργ' ἀναΐδης, Soph. O. C. 516 :
τὸ ἀναΐδης = ἀναΐδεια, Soph., and
Eur. : ἐπὶ τὸ ἀναΐδιστερον τραπῆ-
ναι, Hdt. 7, 39 : the word is used
also in Att. prose, as Plat., Xen.
Adv. -ῶς, Soph. O. T. 354, and freq.
in Att.

Ἀναΐδητος, ον, = foreg., Ap. Rh. 3,
92.

Ἀναΐδισμαι, = ἀναΐδομαι.

Ἀναΐδης, ἡ, poet. for ἀναΐδεια, v. l
in Archil. 87.

Ἀναΐδισσω, (ἀνά, αΐδισσω) to stn
up, rouse, kindle, Soph. Fr. 486, φλόγα,
Eur. Tro. 344.—2. intr. to burst forth.

Ἀναΐδω, (ἀνά, αΐδω) to light up, set
on fire, to inflame, Eur. Cycl. 331.—2.
intr. to burn, blaze forth, Valck. Hdt.
4, 145.

Ἀναϊμακτί, adv. of sq., bloodlessly,
without bloodshed.

Ἀναϊμακτος, ον, (a priv., αΐμαστω)
bloodless, uncriminated with blood or mur-
der, Lat. incruentus, ἀν. φοναί, Aesch
Suppl. 196.

Ἀναΐμωτος, ον, = ἀναϊμος, drained
of blood, Aesch. Eum. 302.

Ἀναΐμια, ας, ἡ, want of blood, Arist.
Part. An. : from

Ἀναϊμος, ον, (a priv., αΐμα) blood
less, having no blood, Plat. Tim. 70 C,
etc.

Ἀναϊμόσκαρος, ον, (ἀναϊμος, σάος)
having flesh without blood, of the cicada
Anacreont.

Ἀναϊμότης, ητος, ἡ, = ἀναΐμια,
Arist. Part. An.

Ἀναϊμων, ον, gen. ονος, = ἀναϊμος,
without blood, bloodless, epith. of the
gods, Il. 5, 342 ; also of fish, Ion ap.
Ath. 318 E ; of the colour of wine,
οὐδ' ἀν., Plut. 2, 692 E.

† *Ἀναιμακτεῖ*, adv., later form of sq.
Ἄ *αἰμακτῇ*, adv., like *ἀναιμακτῇ*,
 without shedding blood, Il. 17, 363, Od.
 18, 149. [τῇ]

Ἀναινομαι, impf. *ἤναινομην*, Aesch.
 poet. *ἀναινομην*, in later auth., as
 Agath. not seldom *ἀναινομην*. aor.
ἤναιναμην, inf. *ἀναινασθαι*, subj. *ἀνί-
 νηται*, Hom. (no other tenses in use):
 dep. mid. To refuse, reject, spurn, *ἐρ-
 γον ἀεικέλως, δόσαν*, Od. 3, 265; 4, 651;
 with collat. notion of contempt, *τῶν
 ἡλλων οὐτινα ἀναινομαι*, on no one
 of the rest do I turn my back, Od. 8,
 212, cf. Il. 9, 679; also c. inf. *refuse*,
decline to do, as *ἤναινετο λοίγον ἄνω-
 ναι*, Il. 18, 450; and with pleon. negat.
ἀναινετο μηδὲν ἐλέσθαι, he said no,
 he had received nothing, Il. 18, 500:
 so too in Theogn., Aesch., etc.: also
 without inf., freq. in Hom.—2. later,
 to excuse one's self from a thing, re-
 nounce, disown, *γυναικας*, Eur. El.
 311, *πῶσιν, λέκτρα*, Id. Med. 237,
 Hipp. 14: c. part., to repent, be ashamed
 of doing or having done, *οὐκ ἀναινο-
 νται νικήμερος*, I am not ashamed at
 being conquered, Valck. Call. p. 250;
ἀναινομαι τὸ γῆρας ὑμῶν ἐξορώ, I
 am ashamed to look on thine old age,
 Herm. Eur. Bacch. 251, I. A. 1502,
 H. F. 1124. Chiefly in poets, but
 now and then even in the best prose,
 as Plat. Phil. 57 E, Xen. Cyr. 2, 1,
 3. (acc. to Damm, and Pott, Etym.
 Forsch. 2, 152, from *αἰνός*, *αἰνέ-
 σμαι* with a priv.: acc. to Buttm.,
 Lexil. v. *ἀνέσθην* 10, p. 118, formed
 by redupl. from the negative root
ἀν-, so that *αἰνομαι* is a mere verbal
 termination.)

Ἀναίρεμα, ατος, τό, (*ἀναιρέω*)=
ἑλῶριον, plunder, booty, spoil.

Ἀναιρέσει, εως, ἥ, (*ἀναιρέω*) a
taking up or away, esp. of dead bodies
 for burial, *δστέων*, Eur. Or. 404, *νε-
 κρῶν*, Thuc. 3, 114, but also absol. for
eternal, as Thuc. 2, 34, and freq. in
 Att. from Thuc. downwards.—2. a
taking up, a seizing upon, *ἄν. καὶ θέσις
 δπλων*, Plat. Legg. 814 A.—3. an un-
 dertaking, *ἔργων*, Ib. 847 B.—II. a
destroying, destruction, Xen. Hell. 6,
 3, 5; murder, N. T. Act. 8, 1; abroga-
 tion of laws, Plut.

Ἀναιρέτης, ου, ὁ, (*ἀναιρέω*) a de-
 stroyer, murderer.

Ἀναιρετικός, ἥ, ὄν, (*ἀναιρέω*) de-
 structive: in argument, refutative,
 Arist. Rhet. 2, 8. Adv. *-κῶς*, nega-
 tively, Diog. L.

† *Ἀναιρέτος*, ου, (a priv., *αἰρέομαι*)
 not having power to choose, incapable of
 choosing, Sext. Emp.

Ἀναείρω, f. *-ήσω*, pf. *ἀνήρηκα*, Ion.
ἀναράρηκα, (a priv., *αἰρέω*) to take
 up, Lat. *tollere*, and so—I. to lift up
 from the ground, to take or raise up,
 Il. 1, 449, Od. 3, 453, esp. in part.
ἀνέλων, Il. 1, 301, etc.; usu. to take
 up and carry off, to bear away, esp.
 of hard-won prizes, Il. 23, 736: so *ἄν.
 ἀγῶνα*, Ὀλύμπια, to win in a contest,
 in the Olympic games; but this more
 freq. in mid., as Hdt. 6, 70, 103, etc.;
 also simply, to take up, lift, Pind. P.
 9, 105.—II. to take away, make away
 with, destroy, of men, to kill, like
ἐλεῖν in Hom., also *θανάτοις ἄν.*,
 Plat. Legg. 870 D: of laws and cus-
 toms, to abolish, annul, νόμῳ, νό-
 μου, Dem., ὀλιγαρχίαν, Xen.: of
 objections, to confute, Plat. Rep. 533
 C, and Arist.: also *ἐκ μέσου ἄν.*,
 Dem. 141, 1: of an encampment, to
 break up, to strike, σκηνήν, Xen.—III.
 to appoint, *πρᾶξι*, esp. of an oracle's
 answer to an inquiry made, *ὅτε ἄν ὁ*

θεὸς ἀνέλῃ, Plat. Legg. 865 D, cf.
 642 D; *ἀνείλεν θεοῖς οἷς ἔδει θῆναι*,
 Xen. An. 3, 1, 6; also c. acc. et inf.,
ἀνείλε μιν βασιλέα εἶναι, Hdt. 1, 13:
 but more usu. absol. to answer, give a
 response, *ἀνείλε ἡ Πυθίη*, etc., oft. in
 Hdt., sr too freq. in Att.; *ἄν. τι περὶ
 τινος*, to give an oracle about a thing,
 Plat. Legg. 914 A; *μαντείας ἄν.*, to
 deliver oracles, Dem. 1466, fin.—B.
 Mid., to take up for one's self, to catch
 up, *ἐχγος*, Il. 13, 296, etc.: hence—
 I. to gain, win, Ὀλυμπιάδα, etc., Hdt.
 6, 70, etc., as in act.: hence in genl.
ἄν. ἐπιφροσύνας, Od. 19, 22, v. sub
ἐπιφροσύνην, cf. Theogn. 281; *φίλο-
 ψυχίην*, to entertain a love for life,
 Hdt. 6, 29: *εἰ σ' ἀνελόμην*, if I
 should receive thee, i.e. into my ser-
 vice, Od. 18, 357: *σῖτα ἄν.*, to take
 food, Hdt. 4, 128: *πῶντιν τινος ἄν.*,
 to take, exact, punishment from one,
 i.e. revenge one's self on him, Hdt. 2,
 134: *ὄνομα*, to assume a name, Hdt.
 2, 52.—2. esp. to take up dead bodies
 for burial, freq. in Hdt., Thuc., etc.:
 rarely in act., as Xen. An. 6, 4, 9, and
 Dem. 1069, 12.—3. to take up new-
 born children, own them, Lat. *tollere*,
suscipere liberos.—4. to conceive in the
 womb, like *συλλαμβάνειν*, Hdt. 3,
 108; 6, 69.—5. to take up money at
 interest, Dem. 1212, 3.—II. to take
 upon one's self, undertake, Lat. *susci-
 pere*, *πολέμῳ τινι*, war against one,
 Hdt. 5, 36; also *ἄν. ἐχθρῶν*, Plat.
 Phaedr. 233 C, *ἐχθρῶν πρὸς τινα*,
 Dem. 71, 2: *ἄν. ἔργον*, to undertake,
 contract for the execution of a work,
 Plat. Legg. 921 D.—III. to take back
 to one's self, undo what one has done,
 cancel, τὴν συγγραφήν, τὰς συνθήκας,
 etc., Dem.

Ἀναίρω, fut. *ἀναρώ*, (ἀνός, αἰρώ)
 to lift or raise up, Eur. El. 102: to take
 away.

Ἀναίσθησία, ας, ἥ, a being *ἀναί-
 σθητος*, want of feeling or perception,
 Plat. Tim. 52 B: *stupor*, Ib. 74 E:
 also loss of presence of mind, distraction,
 Id. Ax. 365 D.

Ἀναίσθητοι, dep. mid., to be-
 have like or be *ἀναίσθητος*, Diosc.,
 who also has act. *ἀναίσθητεύω*, v.
 Lob. Phryn. 349.

Ἀναίσθητός,=foreg., Dem. 302, 3.

Ἀναίσθητος, ου, (a priv., *αἰσθάν-
 ομαι*, *αἰσθῆσθαι*) unfeeling, without
 feeling, insensate, Plat., and Xen.:
ἄν. τινός, without sense or knowledge
 of a thing, Plat. Legg. 843 A.—2.
 without common sense, senseless, Thuc.
 6, 86: τὸ *ἀναίσθητον*=*ἀναίσθησία*,
 Id. 1, 69.—II. pass. *unfelt, θάνατος*,
 Thuc. 2, 43: not subject to the senses,
 insensible, Plat. Tim. 52 A. Adv.
-τως, *ἄν. ἔχειν*, to be indifferent or in-
 sensible, Isocr. 256 A.

Ἀναίσχυός, ὡ, (*ἀνά, αἰσ*): the simple
αἰσχύω being never used.) An
 Ion. word.=Att. *ἀναίσκω* or *δαπα-
 νῶ*, to use up, use; of time, to spend;
 of food or drink, to consume, Hdt. 1,
 72, 185; 2, 60; 3, 150, etc.: *ἄν. τι
 ἐς τι*, to use something for a purpose,
spend upon a thing, as *ἐς τὴν ἵππον
 ἐκᾶτον τάλαντα ἀναίσχυονταί*, Hdt.
 3, 90, *ὅσα ἐς σωματὶ ἄναισχύω*, 2,
 125: also *ποῦ* (i.e. *ἐς τι*) *ταῦτα ἄν-
 αίσχυονταί*; on what is this spent? 3, 6,
 so *δεῖ ἐπιτόρᾶσαι τινα* (i.e. *ἐς τι*) *ἡ γῆ
 ἀναίσχυώ*, 1, 179. Cf. the compds.
καταίσχυω, *προαἰσχυ*, etc.

Ἀναίσχυμα, ατος, τό, that which
 is used up,=Att. *ἱσπάνη*, *ἀναίσχυ-
 ματα τῇ ἐροατῇ*, war-expenses, Hdt.
 5, 31.

Ἀναίσσω, f. *-ξω*, Att. *ἀνάττω*, also
ἀνάσσω, aor. *ἀνήξα*, Att. *ἀνήξα*,
(ἀνά, ἄσσω) to start up, rise, or stand
 up quickly, spring forth, Hom., and
 Trag.: also νόος *ἀνέρος ἀναίσσει*, Il.
 15, 80, *πῶγα ἀναίσσοισι*, burst forth,
gush up, Il. 22, 148: *μυελὸς στέρνων
 ἐντός ἀνέσσαν*, springing fresh within
 the breast, Aesch. Ag. 77, also in Eur.:
 c. acc., *ἄν. ἄρμα*, to leap upon a
 chariot, Il. 24, 440: c. inf., to begin
 eagerly to do, Opp. The word is
 poet., though Xen. has it, Cyn. 6, 17
 [ἀνά].

Ἀναίσχυντός, ὡ, to be *ἀναίσχυντος*,
 to be shameless, to behave impudently,
 Thuc. 1, 37, and Plat.: also c. part.
ἀναίσχυντέ *πολὺν*, he is impudent
 enough to do, Ar. Thesm. 708, so *ἄν.
 διαλεγόμενος*, Plat. Crit. 53 C. Pass.
 to be treated shamelessly, Arist. Rhet.
 3, 11.

Ἀναίσχυντημα, ατος, τό, an impu-
 dent act.

Ἀναίσχυντία, ας, ἥ, shamelessness,
 impudence, Lys. 169, 22, and Plat.

Ἀναίσχυντογράφος, ὁ, (*ἀναίσχυν-
 τος*, *γράφω*) an obscene writer, Polyb.
 12, 13, 1. [ᾶ]

Ἀναίσχυντος, ου, (a priv., *αἰσ-
 χύνω*) shameless, impudent, Eur.,
 Plat., etc.: of things, abominable,
de testable, revolting, *βορά*, Eur. Cycl.
 415, cf. Thuc. 1, 52: τὸ *ἀναίσχυν-
 τον*,=foreg., Eur. I. A. 1144. Adv.
-τως, Plat. Apol. 31 B.

Ἀναίτητος, ἥ, ου, (a priv., *αἰτέω*)
 unasked, Pind. Fr. 151, 8.

Ἀναίτια, ας, ἥ, guiltlessness, inno-
 cence, Hipp.

Ἀναίτιος, ου, also α, ου, Aesch.
 Cho. 873, (a priv., *αἷτια*) without rea-
 son or motive, groundless; of persons,
guiltless, not in fault, not the cause of,
 Hom., who usu. joins *ἀναίτιον αἷτι-
 ὄνθαι*: *ἀναίτιος ἀθανάτοις*, *guiltless
 before the gods*, Hes. Op. 825, cf. Eur.
 Med. 730; free from blame, Xen. Cyr.
 1, 6, 10: later freq. c. gen. rei, *guilt-
 less of a thing*, Hdt. 1, 129; 7, 233,
 so too *ἄν. φόνον, κακόν*, Aesch. 1505,
ἀφροσύνη, Xen. Cyr. 1, 5, 1^r, etc.:
οὐκ ἀναίτιόν ἐστι, c. inf., it is blame-
 able to do, Xen. Cyr. 5, 5, 22. Adv.
-ίως.

† *Ἀναίτιος*, ου, ὁ, *Anaetius*, one of
 the thirty tyrants at Athens, Xen.
 Hell. 2, 3, 2.

† *Ἀναίτις*, ιδος, ἥ, *Anaitis*, a Per-
 sian and Armenian goddess, corres-
 ponding to Venus, Strab.—2. an ap-
 pellation of Diana among the Lyd-
 ians, Paus. 3, 16, 8.

Ἀναίρω, ὡ, *-ήσω*, (*ἀνά, αἰρώω*)
 to lift up, hold suspended, Nonn.

Ἀνακαγγάω, f. *-άσω*, (*ἀνά, καγ-
 γᾶω*) to burst out laughing, *μέγα
 πᾶν ἄν.*, Plat. Euthyd. 300 D: *ἄν.
 μάλα σαρδόνιον*, Id. Rep. 337 A.

Ἀνακαθαίρω, (*ἀνά, καθαίρω*) and
 mid. *ἀνακαθαίρομαι*, used indiffer-
 ently, to cleanse or clean out again,
 clear, or sweep away, τὸ *βαρβαρον
 ἀνακαθαίρεσθαι ἐκ τῆς βαλίσσης*,
 Plat. Men. 241 D; τὴν *παραλίαν
 ἀνακ.*, thoroughly to free the coast of
 enemies, Plut. Alex. 17.—II. to cleanse,
 purify, as metals, Id. Leg. 678 D.—
 III. *ἄν. λόγον*, to make clear or enu-
 cleate a subject, Ib. 642 A.—IV. Me-
 dic. term, to cleanse upwards, i.e. by
 vomiting,=ἄνω *καθαίρω*, Hipp. Pass.
 to be made clear, to become clear, to
 clear up, of the air, Plut. Flamin. 8, cf.
 Timol. 27. Hence

Ἀνακάθασις, εως, ἥ, a cleansing
 or clearing out again, Polyb. 5, 100, 6
 —II. a clearing up an obscure passage

explanation.—III. as medic. term, a cleansing upwards, i.e. vomiting.

Ἀνακαθάρτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἀνακαθαίρω) fit for cleansing or clearing out.—II. medic. promoting vomiting.

Ἀνακάθηται, (ἀνά, κάθημι) to sit upright.—2. to sit down again, Alex. Trall.

Ἀνακαθίζω, (ἀνα, καθίζω) to set up or upright. Mid. to sit up, ἐπὶ τὴν ἄλυσιν, Plat. Phaed. 60 B.—II. intr. to sit up, Plut. Philop. 20; N. T. Luc. 7, 15.—2. to sit down again, of a hare, to squat, Xen. Cyn. 5, 7: also in mid.

Ἀνακαίνιζω, (ἀνά, καίνιζω) to renew, refresh, restore, to re-establish: νόμον, App.: in pass., ἐχθρα ἄν, Isocr. 141 D. Hence

Ἀνακαινίστις, εως, ἡ, a renewal, restoration.

Ἀνακαινισμός, οὔ, ὅ,=foreg.

Ἀνακαινουργέω = ἀνακαινίζω, Anth.

Ἀνακαινώω, = ἀνακαινίζω, N. T. Hence

Ἀνακαινώσις, εως, ἡ,=ἀνακαινίσις, Ib.

Ἀνακαίων, ον, τό, a prison, corrupted from ἀναγκαῖον, which is to be preferred in Isae. Fr., v. Schoem. ad l. p. 493, and Xen. Hell. 5, 4, 8, cf. Ἀνάκειω.

Ἀνακάω, f. -καύω, (ἀνά, καίω) to kindle, light up, πυρ, Od., Hdt., etc.; also in mid., to light one's self a fire, Hdt. 1, 202; 8, 19: metaph. to fire, rouse, encourage: in pass., to kindle up with anger, Hdt. 5, 19.

Ἀνακάλω, ὦ, poet. ἀγκαλέω: fut. -έσω, (ἀνά, καλέω) to call up, esp. the dead, Aesch. Pers. 621, Eur. Hel. 966, in mid.—II. to call upon or call again and again, and so—I. to invoke again and again, appeal to, esp. to the gods, both in act and mid., Hdt. 9, 90, Eur., etc.: also ἄν. θεούς ἐλθεῖν, Soph. O. C. 1376: hence also, to repeat aloud, Plat. Rep. 471 D: also, to lament often, Pind. Fr. 101.—2. to summon, Hdt. 3, 127: to cite, Lys. 144, 34: esp. in mid., to call to one's self, send for, Hdt. 2, 121, 1, Thuc. 7, 73, etc.: εἰς τοὺς μύριους ἀνακαλεῖσθαι, to summon before, Xen. Hell. 7, 4, 33, and so freq. in Polyb.—3. to call by a name, to name, to enumerate, ἀνακ. Δαναοὺς καὶ Ἀργεῖους, etc., to name separately or individually the Danaei and Argivi, etc., Thuc. 1, 3; so in pass. Ἀργεῖος ἀνακαλούνμενος, Soph. El. 693: so too prob. τῷ Δημῖν τῷδ' ἀνακαλούνμεν πυρὶ, the far-famed Lemnian fire, Id. Phil. 800.—4. to call on, call to, esp. for encouragement, ἀλλήλῳ, Xen. Cyr. 7, 1, 35, etc.: also in mid., ἀνακαλεῖσθαι τὰς κύνας ζητεῖν ἄλλον, to cheer on the hounds, to seek another (hare), Id. Cyn. 6, 18.—III. to call back, recall, mostly in mid., Aesch. Ag. 1021, etc.: esp. to recall from exile, Plat. Phaedr. 89 A: to recall a general from his command, Thuc. 1, 131: to call back from battle, ἀνακαλεῖσθαι τῇ σάλπιγγι, to sound a retreat, Xen. An. 4, 4, 22: to call back hounds, call them off, Plat. Rep. 440 D.

Ἀνακαλινδέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, = ἀνακινώ.

Ἀνακαλλύνω, (ἀνά, καλλύνω) to beautify.

Ἀνακαλύπτρια, ὡν, τό, (ἀνακαλύπτω) the festival of unveiling, when the bride first took off her maiden veil, and offering presents from the bridegroom.—II. the presents themselves, Lys., Fr. 8, elsewhere τρακάλυπτρα and θεώρητοα.

Ἀνακάλυπτρα, ὡν, τό,=foreg. II. Diod.

Ἀνακάλυπτο, f. -ψω, (ἀνά, καλύπτω) to uncover, unveil.—II. intr. to unveil, Eur. Or. 294, ubi v. Pors. (288.) Hence

Ἀνακάλυσψις, εως, ἡ, an uncovering, unveiling.

Ἀνακαμπής, ἐς, bending round, Phil.

Ἀνακαμπτήριον, ον, τό, the place of turning back, Euseb.: from

Ἀνακάμπτο, f. -ψω, (ἀνά, κάμπτω) to bend upwards or back: usu. intrans., sub. εαυτὸν, to bend back, return, ἐς τόπον, Hdt. 2, 8: ἐπὶ τι, Plat. Phaed. 72 B, strictly the chariot turning round the last pillar in the race-course, Stallb. Plat. 1. c.: also, to turn often, walk up and down, Diog. L.

Ἀνακαμπήρεως, ὡτος, ὁ, η, (ἀνακάμπτο, ἔρος) bringing back love: ὁ ἀνακ., an herb whose touch was said to bring back love, a kind of sedum, Plut., and Plin.

Ἀνακαμπήριον, ον, (ἀνακάμπτο, πνοή) ἀνεμος, a changing wind, a kind of whirlwind, Arist. Mund.

Ἀνακαμπής, εως, ἡ, (ἀνακάμπτο) a bending back, Hipp.: intr. a turning round, return, Arist. Gen. et Corr.

Ἀνακαθόν, ον, (a priv., ἀκαθθα) without thorns or bones, without a spine, of certain fish, Hdt. 4, 53.

Ἀνακάπτο, f. -ψω, (ἀνά, κάπτω) to snap up, swallow, gulp down, Hdt. 2, 93, Ar. Av. 579.

Ἀνάκαρ, adv., (ἀνά, κάρα) up to or towards the head, upwards, Hipp., unless ἀνά κάρ is to be read: cf. ἐπικάρ, κατώκαρ.

Ἀνακάταξις, εως, ἡ, (ἀνά, κατὰ γυννυ) a breaking in pieces again, Medic.

Ἀνάκασις, εως, ἡ, (ἀνακαίω) a setting on fire, kindling.

Ἀνακαχλάζω, -άσω, (ἀνά, καχλάζω) to dash or boil up, to shoot up, Opp. Cyn. 1, 275. Hence

Ἀνακαχλάσις, εως, ἡ, a dashing or boiling up.

Ἀνάκαρις, εως, ἡ, (ἀνακάπτο) a snapping up, gulping down.

Ἀνακεάζω, -άσω, (ἀνά, κεάζω) to spit up.

Ἀνακέαται, Ion. for ἀνάκεινται, Hdt.

Ἀνάκεια, ὡν, τό, the festival of the Dioscuri, v. Ἀνακεῖ.

Ἀνάκειμαι, poet. ἄγκειμαι, f. -κέσμαι, (ἀνά, κείμαι) to be laid up, as a votive offering in a temple; and so, to be dedicated, τινί, to a god, Hdt. 1, 14, and Att.: metaph. ἀνός τινι ἄγκειται, is offered, devoted, to one, Pind. O. 11 (10), 8, cf. 13, 48: also, to be set up, as a statue in public, Dem. 420, 8, cf. Plat. Rep. 592 B; ὁ Σόλων ἀνακεῖται, the statue of Solon stands in the forum, Aeschin.: so that ἀνάκειμαι seems as a pass. to ἀνατίθην.—II. πᾶν or πάντα ἀνάκειται ἐς τινα, every thing is referred to a person, depends on his will, Hdt. 1, 97; 3, 31; so πάντων ἀνακειμένων τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις ἐς τὰς ναῖς, Thuc. 7, 71: also ἀνάκειται ἐπὶ σοι πάντα, Ar. Av. 638, and σοὶ ἀνακειμεσθα, Eur. Bacch. 934.—2. to be entrusted to, to devolve upon, ἡ ἡγεμὶα ἐπὶ ἀνακ. τινί, Plut. Arist. 15.—III. illa, to lie at table, Lat. accumbere, Ath.

Ἀνάκειον, ον, τό, (Ἀνακεῖ) the temple of the Ἀνακεῖ or Dioscuri, Andoc. 7, 10.—II. seemingly=ἀνακαίον, or ἀναγκαῖον, in Lys. F. 45, Dem. 1125, 24.

Ἀνακείρω, f. -κεοῦ, (ἀνά, κερῶ) to sheer or cut off, cut in pieces.

Ἀνακέλομαι, poet. for ἀνακαλέω to call out, H. Hom. 18, 5.

Ἀνακελάδω, (ἀνά, κελαδέω) α shout aloud.

Ἀνακέλαδος, ον, ὁ, (ἀνά, κελάδος) a loud shout or din, Eur. Or. 185.

Ἀναέκομαι, fut. -έσομαι (ἀνά, ἔκομαι) dep. mid., to mend up, patch, restore, Ael.

Ἀναέκομαι, Ion. for ἀνακείμαι.

Ἀνακεράννυμι and ἀνακεραννύω, f. -κεράσω, Att. -κερῶ, (ἀνά, κεράννυμι) to mix again, Od. 3, 390: in genl. to mix up, mix well, οἶνον, Ar. Ran. 511.

Ἀνάκερμα, ατος, τό, (ἀνακείρω) a piece cut off.

Ἀνακεῖ, ὡν, οἱ, the Dioscuri, Castor and Pollux, Cic. N. D. 3, 21: (an old plur. from ἀναξ, and so strictly the Kings.)

Ἀνάκεστος, ον, (a priv., ἄκεομαι) incurable, like ἀνῆκεστος.

Ἀνακεφαλαῖος, ὦ, f. -ώσω, (ἀνά, κεφαλαῖος) to sum up, to close by summing up, conclude. Pass. to be summed up, to be comprehended, N. T. Rom. 13, 9. Mid. to gather together in one, to comprehend in a whole (κεφαλῇ): N. T. Eph. 1, 10. Hence

Ἀνακεφαλαῖσις, εως, ἡ, a summary, completion, Dion. H.

Ἀνακεφαλαῖωτικός, ἡ, ὄν, fit for ἀνακεφαλαῖσις, Dion. H.

Ἀνακρίω, (ἀνά, κηκίω) to sprout up, gush forth, ἀνεκρήναι αἷμα, ιδρώς II.: also to bubble up, throb violently Plat. Phaedr. 251 B.—II. act. to make to sprout out, freq. in late Ep., We. auer Ap. Rh. 4, 600. [I Ep., cf. κηκίω]

Ἀνακήρυκτος, ον, proclaimed: and

Ἀνακήρυξις, εως, ἡ, a proclamation from

Ἀνακηρύσσω, Att. -κηρύττω, fut. -ύξω, (ἀνά, κηρύσσω) to proclaim by voice of herald, hence to publish, to announce as if a herald, Soph. O. T. 450: esp. to proclaim as conqueror, Ar. Plut. 585, also Hdt. 6, 103, in pass.—II. to put up to auction, Hdt. 1, 196.—III. to offer by voice of herald, ἐν ᾧ σὺ τρά τινος, Xen. Mem. 2, 10, 2.

Ἀνακικύω, = ἀνακικύω, Böckh Pind. Fr. 184.

Ἀνακινδυνεύω, f. -έσω, (ἀνά, κινδυνεύω) to rush into danger again, to run a fresh risk, absol. Hdt. 8, 100: c. dat. ναυμαχίῃ, Id. 8, 68, 1: c. part. ἄν. συμβάλλοντα, 9, 26.

Ἀνακινέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (ἀνά, κινέω) to move upwards or sway to and fro, Hdt. 4, 94.—2. to rouse or stir up, ex cite aneu, awaken, Lat. suscitare, νόσον, Soph. Trach. 1259; δόξαι ἀνακεκίνηται, Plat. Meno 85 C.—II. ἄν. χεῖρας, to exercise the arms, of pugilists, Cicero's brachia concalfacere, Plat. Legg. 789 C, cf. ἀνακίνησις. Hence

Ἀνακίνημα, ατος, τό, motion upwards; in plur. motion of the arms as an exercise, Hipp., cf. sq. [I]

Ἀνακίνησις, εως, ἡ, (ἀνακινέω) a moving upwards, swinging to and fro, esp. of the arms as a preparatory exercise of pugilists, a swinging of the arms to and fro: hence in genl. a preparation, prelude, Plat. Legg. 723 D, in plur.—2. excitement, excitation, perturbation, φρενὸν, Soph. O. T. 727 [κῆ]

Ἀνακίρνημι.=ἀνακεράννυμι, mid. to mix, ἀνακίρναται ποτόν, Soph. Fr. 239: metaph. ἀνακίρνασθαι φίλους to join in closest friendship, Lat. jun

esse amicitias, Eur. Hipp. 254, v. Pors. Med. 138, cf. νεοκράς.

¹Ανακλάω, f. -κλάω, 1 aor. ἀνεκλάω, Ael., 2 aor. ἀνέκλαγον, Eur. I. A. 1062, (ἀνά, κλάω) to cry aloud, scream out, Eur. I. A. 1062: of a dog, to bark, bay, Xen. Cyr. 1, 4, 15.

²Ανακλαίω, f. -κλαύσμαι, (ἀνά, κλαίω) to weep aloud, burst into tears; also c. acc. to weep for, to bewail, both in Hdt. 3, 14: also in mid., Soph. Phil. 939.

³Ανακλάσις, εως, ἡ, (ἀνά, κλάω) a breaking upwards or back, fracture, Hipp.—II. a bending back, esp. refraction of light, Arist. Org.: also of water, Polyb. 4, 43, 9.

⁴Ανακλασμός, οὐ, ὁ, =foreg.
⁵Ανακλαστός, ον, (ἀνακλάω) bent upwards or back, reflected.—II. in Gramm. declinable, Plut.

⁶Ανακλαυθμός, οὐ, ὁ, (ἀνακλαίω) loud wailing.

⁷Ανακλανσις, εως, ἡ, and
⁸Ανακλανσμός, οὐ, ὁ, =ἀνακλανθμός, Dion. H.

⁹Ανακλάω, f. -άσω, (ἀνά, κλάω) to break upwards or back, to break in pieces, Thuc. 2, 76; 7, 25.—II. to bend back; in pass. esp. of light, to be reflected. Arist. Meteor.: of sound, to re-echo: also in pass. to come back, return, Polyb. 18, 22, 4: ἀνακεκλασμένη τὸν τράχηλον, with one's neck bent double or back, Theopomp. (Com.) Strat. 1. In late wr. to cause to recline at table, as act. to ἀνακείμαι, Ach. Tat. [ᾶ in all tenses.]

¹⁰Ανακλήμα, ατος, τό, (ἀνακαλέω) that which is called on or out: also = ἀνακλασις.

¹¹Ανακληρωτέι, adv., (ἀνά, κληρόω) by lot, Inscr.

¹²Ανακλησις, εως, ἡ, (ἀνακαλέω) a calling on, invocation, θεῶν, Thuc. 7, 71.—2. a calling out to, exhorting, Plut.—3. a summoning.—II. a calling back, retreat, τῇ πάλπγγι σημαίνει ἀνάκ., to cause the trumpet to sound a retreat, Plut. Fab. Max. 12; a recalling, esp. from banishment.

¹³Ανακλητήρια, ων, τά, (ἀνακαλέω) a festival on a king's proclamation, Polyb. 18, 38, 3.

¹⁴Ανακλητικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἀνακαλέω) calling up or forth, summoning.—II. a recalling; τὸ ἀνακλητικόν (sub. σημείον) σημαίνει or σαλπίζειν, to sound the retreat, Dion. H.

¹⁵Ανακλήτωρ, ον, (ἀνακαλέω) called back to service, Lat. evocatus.

¹⁶Ανακλήτωρ, ορος, ὁ, (ἀνακαλέω) a plaintiff, Lat. qui in jus vocat, Eubul. in Br. Gnom. v. 9.

¹⁷Ανακλίμα, ατος, τό, (ἀνακλίνω) a leaning towards: hence a slope, ascent, Lat. acclivitas, Math. Vett.

¹⁸Ανακλιπτάλη, ης, ἡ, =παγκράτιον, Salm. Solin. p. 206 A: cf. Boettig. Amalth. 1, p. 361.

¹⁹Ανακλιντήριον, ου, τό, (ἀνακλίνω) a recumbent chair, couch, Erotian.

²⁰Ανακλιντρον, ου, τό, =foreg.

²¹Ανακλίνω poet. ἀγκλίνω, f. -ινῶ, (ἀνά, κλίνω) to make to lie back, to lean or press one thing against another, to let rest upon, τόξα ποτὶ γαίῃ, Il. 4, 113, but mostly in mid. with 1 aor. pass., to lie, sink or lean back, Lat. recumbere, ἀνακλινθεὶς πέσεν ὕπτιος, Od. 9, 371: of persons asleep, 18, 159; of rowers, 13, 78.—II. to push or put back, and so to open, θύρην ἀγκλινάς, Od. 22, 156, esp. of a trap-door, 12, 5, 16, so too νεφός ἀνακλινάγαι, to put back the cloud at heaven's gate, and thus, open the gate of heaven, Il. 5, 751; opp. in this signif. to

ἐπιτίθειμι, to put on or to, and so to shut, Valck. Schol. Phoen. 115.—III. to throw the head back, and so to lift up, Plat. Rep. 540 A. [i in pres.]

²²Ανακλίσσις, εως, ἡ, a lying or leaning back, Hipp.

²³Ανακλισμός, οὐ, ὁ, =foreg.—II. a recumbent chair or couch.

²⁴Ανακλιτικός, ἡ, ὄν, fitted for leaning upon.

²⁵Ανακλίτος, ον, (ἀνακλίνω) leant upon, θρόνος ἀνακλίτος, also τὸ ἀνακλίτον, =ἀνακλιντήριον, Plut.

²⁶Ανακλονέω, ᾶ, (ἀνά, κλονέω) to move up and down, Opp. Hal. 3, 478.

²⁷Ανακλώω, f. -ύσω, (ἀνά, κλώω) to wash up against, Ap. Rh. 2, 551.

²⁸Ανακλώω, f. -ύσω, (ἀνά, κλώω) of the Fates, to unravel, a thread of life, and spin it otherwise, hence to change one's destiny, Anth., Luc. Quom. Hist. Scr. 38.

²⁹Ανακνάπτω, f. -ψω, (ἀνά, κνάπτω) to make old clothes fresh by fulling, hence to vamp up as new, Meineke Com. Fragm. 2, p. 745.

³⁰Ανακνισσώω, (ἀνά, κνισσώω) to perfume thoroughly, fill with vapour, Tryph.

³¹Ανακογχύω, (ἀνά, κόγχη) to fill with a κόγχη, opp. to ἀποκογχύω.

³²Ανακογχυλιάω, (ἀνά, κόγχη) διαθῆκην, to open and counterfeits a seal, Ar. Vesp. 589.—2. =ἀναγαργαλίζω, ὕδατι sc., Plat. Symp. 185 D, cf. Ruhnk. Tim. Hence

³³Ανακογχυλιασμός, οὐ, ὁ, the counterfeiting of a seal, Aretae.

³⁴Ανακογχυλίω, =ἀνακογχυλιάω. Hence

³⁵Ανακογχυλισμός, οὐ, ὁ, =ἀνακογχυλιασμός.

³⁶Ανακοί, ων, οί, =Ἀνακες, Koen. Greg. p. 592, cf. Hesych.

³⁷Ανακοίλος, ον, (ἀνά, κοίλος) hollowed out, hollow.

³⁸Ανακοίμομαι, pass. c. fut. mid., poet. also c. aor. mid., to lie down to sleep, lie asleep, v. l. Xer. Cyr. 2, 4, 30, for ἀποκοιμώμαι.

³⁹Ανακοινῶ, ᾶ, f. -ῶσω, (ἀνά, κοινῶ) to communicate or impart something to another, τινὶ τι, Lat. communicare aliquid cum aliquo, Plat. Crat. init.: and acc. rei omitted, to communicate with another, hold counsel with, consult him, Ar. Lys. 1177: esp. of oracles, ἀνακοινοῦν, τοῖς μάντεσι, τοῖς θεοῖς περὶ τινος, Plat. Legg. 913 B, Xen. An. 3, 1, 5.—II. Mid. c. pf. pass. (Xen. An. 5, 6, 36), to communicate what is one's own to another, so of a river, ἀνακοινοῦται τῷ Ἰστροῦ τὸ ὕδωρ, Hdt. 4, 48: but usu. much like act. to impart, τινὶ τι, Theogn. 73, and Xen.: and ἀνακοινοῦσθαι τινι, to consult one, Ar. Nub. 360, Plat. Prot. 314 B. Cf. act., Piers. Moer. p. 20, and συμβουλεύω.

⁴⁰Ανακοινῶμαι, dep. mid., (ἀνά, κοινῶνέω) to communicate, Plut.

⁴¹Ανακοινῶσις, εως, ἡ, (ἀνακοινῶ) communication, an agreement.

⁴²Ανακοιρανέω, ᾶ, (ἀνά, κοιρανέω) to rule over, to hold sway over, Anth.

⁴³Ανακοκκῶ, (ἀνά, κοκκῶ) to crow aloud, begin to crow, late.

⁴⁴Ανακολλάω, (ἀνά, κολλάω) to glue on or to, glue together.

⁴⁵Ανακόλλημα, ατος, τό, that which is glued on.

⁴⁶Ανακόλλησις, εως, ἡ, a gluing on.
⁴⁷Ανακολοβία, ας, ἡ, want of sequence; esp. in Gramm. an anacoluthon, where the construction of the sentence changes and becomes ungrammatical: also τὸ ἀνακόλοθον: from

⁴⁸Ἀνακλῶθος, ον, (a priv., ἀκολουθεῖω) wanting sequence, without connection, v. foreg. Adv. -θως, Dion. H.

⁴⁹Ανακολπάζω, (ἀνά, κόλπος) to gird or tuck up into a fold, (Lat. sinus).—II. intr. to gird one's self up, Ar. Thesm. 1174, ubi olim ἀνακόλπισον.

⁵⁰Ανακόλπω, =foreg.

⁵¹Ανακολυμβάω, ᾶ, f. -ήσω, (ἀνά, κολυμβάω) to come up after diving, to swim on the top.—II. transit. to bring a thing up from the bottom, Theophr.

⁵²Ανακομῶ, (ἀνά, κομῶ) to get hair or leaves again, Luc. Dial. Meretr. 12, 5.

⁵³Ανακομιδή, ης, ἡ, (ἀνακομιζέω) a carrying away again, recovery, Decret. ap. Dem. 250, 13.—II. a coming back, return, esp. from property, income, revenue, Lat. reditus, Arist. H. A.

⁵⁴Ανακομιζέω, poet. ἀγκομιζέω, f. -ίσω Att. -ῶ, (ἀνά, κομιζέω) to carry up, Xen. Hell. 2, 3, 20: esp. to carry up or against stream, and pass: to go up Hdt. 2, 115.—II. to bring back, recover Xen. Mem. 2, 10, 1. Mid. with perf. pass. (Xen. An. 4, 7, 1), to bring back for one's self, to collect for one's self, to bring or take back with one, Hdt. 5, 85: to recover one's own, regain, Eur. Hipp. 831: to bring to pass again, Pind. P. 4, 15: ἐάντιν ἀνακομιζέσθαι ἐκ τινος, to break one's self loose from a thing, to withdraw from, Plut. Arat. 51. Pass. to return, to come or go back, Hdt. 2, 107; 3, 129: also to escape, rally, Polyb.: οἱ ἐκ τῆς ναυαγίας ἀνακομισθέντες, those brought back, i. e. preserved from shipwreck, Polyb. 1, 38, 5.—III. esp. to restore to health, and mid. to recover one's health, Polyb.

⁵⁵Ανακοντίζω, f. -ίσω, (ἀνά, ἀκοντίζω) to dart, hurl, or fling up, sprout up.—II. intr. to dart or shoot up, as blood from a wound, Il. 5, 113; so too of water, Hdt. 4, 181.

⁵⁶Ανακοπή, ης, ἡ, a beating or forcing back, a checking, hindrance, Lat. retusio.—II. the recoil of the waves, Plut.—III. water left after flood-tide, stagnant water, Strab., and Plut.: from

⁵⁷Ανακόπτω, f. -ψω, (ἀνά, κόπτω) to beat, drive, or force back, e. g. the bolt of a door, Od. 21, 47: also of driving back an assailant, Thuc. 4, 12, in mid.: ἀν. ναῦν, to change a ship's course, Casaub. Theophr. Char. 25.—2. later, to check, hinder, Plut. Caes. 38.—3. to break off, ἀοιδὴν, Coluth. 123. Pass. to stop short, stick fast, esp. in a speech, Luc. Nigr. 35.

⁵⁸Ανακορέω, (ἀνά, κορέω) to sweep again or out, A. B.

⁵⁹Ανακος, ὁ, =ἀναξ, heterocl. like φύλακος for φύλαξ, Koen. Greg. p. 592.

⁶⁰Ανακοσμέω, ᾶ, (ἀνά, κοσμέω) to order or adorn anew, Aristid.

⁶¹Ανακοστος, ον, =ἐπάκοστος.

⁶²Ανακοφίω, f. -ίσω, (ἀνά, κοφίω) to lift or raise up, Soph. Fr. 24; esp. of a ship, ἡν κἄρα βυθῶν, Soph. O. T. 23. Pass. to hover.—2. to make light, lighten. Pass. to feel lightened or lifted up, raise one's spirits, like ἀναπτεροῦσθαι, Xen. Hell. 5, 2, 28. Hence

⁶³Ανακοφισις, εως, ἡ, a lifting up.—2. a lightening, relief from a thing, as κακόν, Soph. O. T. 218.

⁶⁴Ανακοφίωμα, ματος, τό, (ἀνακοφίω) any thing lifted up.—2. a lifting up, Hipp.

⁶⁵Ανακράδαινω, (ἀνά, κραδαίνω) to swing upwards, brandish.

⁶⁶Ανακράδῶ, =ἀνακράδαινω.

⁶⁷Ανακράω, f. -άσομαι, aor. ἀνέκραγον, (ἀνά, κράω) to cry out, lift up the voice, Od. 14, 467: ἀν. ἐξ ἐνός

στόμαχος, Ar. Eq. 670; ἄν. ὥς... δτι..., Id. Eccl. 431, and Xen.

Ἀνακράσεις, εως, ἡ, ἄνακράννυμι) a mixing up, Plut. Alex. 47.

Ἀνακραγάω, f.-σω, (ἀνά, κραν-γάω) to cry aloud. Hence

Ἀνακραγασμα, ατος, τό, a loud outcry, Epicur., v. Lob. Phryn. p. 337.

Ἀνακρέω, (ἀνά, κρέω) strictly, to begin to strike a stringed instrument: hence as mid., εἰς σὲ ἅπας ὄρνις ἀνακρέεται, each bird tunes its voice for thee, Anth.

Ἀνακρέμαμαι, as pass., to hang (left, hover).

Ἀνακρεμάννυμι (Plat.), ἀνακρεμάω (Aeschin.), poet. ἀγκρεμάννυμι, fut. -κρεμῶ, Att. -κρεμῶ, (ἀνά, κρεμάννυμι): to hang up upon a thing, e. g. πασσάλῳ, on a peg, Od. i. 440, also εἰς ὀρός τι, Hdt. 5, 77, 95, ἔκ τινος, Plat. Ion 536 A; to cause to be suspended, i. e. to undermine, λόφους ἀνάκ. ὀρύμασι, Plut. Lucull. 39:—intr. to hang one's self, Diod. 2, 6. Pass. to hang or be hanging up, Hdt. 2, 121, 3; metaph. to be in suspense or doubt, Lat. suspensus esse. Hence Ἀνακρεμασμός, οὔ, ὁ, a hanging up, A. B.

Ἀνακρέων, οντος, ὁ, Anacreon, a lyric poet of Teos, Hdt. 3, 121.

Ἀνακρίνω, fut. -ῶν, (ἀνά, κρίνω) to examine well, to search out, to prove, Pind. P. 4, 111, in mid.—II. to examine beforehand, and that esp. at Athens in two signs.—1. to examine the Archons, so as to prove their qualification, Dem. 1320, 18.—2. as law-term, to examine persons concerned in a suit, so as to see whether the action would lie, freq. in Dem. v. ἀνάκρισις.—B. In mid. ἀνακρίνεσθαι πρὸς ἑαυτοῖς, to question or wrangle one with another, Hdt. 9, 56. Hence

Ἀνακρίσις, εως, ἡ, poet. ἀγκρίσις, an examination, inquiry, Hdt. 3, 53, but with v. l. ἀπόκρισις.—II. esp. at Athens.—1. the examination of the Archons to prove their qualification.—2. the previous examination of parties concerned in a suit, to see whether an action should be allowed: this was the business of the Archons, who were said ἀνάκρισιν δίδοναι or παραδίδοναι (Plat. Charm. 176 C, Legg. 855 E), while the parties were said εἰς ἀνάκρισιν ἦκειν (Isae. 57, 26, etc.): hence in genl. εἰς ἀγκρίσιν ἔλθειν, to come to trial, Aesch. Eum. 364: v. Dict. Antiqu.

Ἀνακριτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἀνακρίνω) belonging to or fit for examination.

Ἀνακροτήλιζω, (ἀνά, κροταλίζω) = ἀνακροτέω, Ath.

Ἀνακροτέω, ᾧ, f.-σω (ἀνά, κροτέω) to lift up and strike together, τῷ χεῖρει, Ar. Plut. 739, τὰ χεῖρας, Aeschin. 33, 36: hence absol. to clap with uplifted hands, to applaud vehemently, Ar. Eq. 651. Poet. also prob. ἀνακροτέω, Meinek. Com. Fragm. 3, p. 188.

Ἀνακρουσις, εως, ἡ, (ἀνακρούω) a pushing back, stopping, checking, esp. pushing a ship back, backing water, Thuc. 7, 36; also ἡ πάλιν ἄν., lb. 62: ἀνάκ. τοῦ ἵππου, a sudden checking of a horse with the bit, Plut.; met. τοῦ φρονήματος, Id.—II. in music, the first touching of an instrument, beginning of a tune: cf. ἀναβόλῃ.—2. in metre ἀνακρουσις, Herm. Elem. Metr. p. 11.

Ἀνακρουστέον, verb. adj. from ἀνακρούω, one must drive back or check, Xen. Eq. 15, 12.

Ἀνακρουστικός, ἡ, ὄν, fitted for

beating back, or checking, πλῆγῃ, Plut.: from

Ἀνακρούω, f.-σω, (ἀνά, κρούω) to thrust back, stop short, check, ἵππου χαλινῷ, Xen. Hipparch. 11, 3, cf. ἀνακρουστέον; to flog back, to drive back, ὅπως ἀνάκ. τὸ ζεύγος, Plut. Alcib. 2. In mid. esp. of a ship, ἀνακρούεσθαι ἐπὶ πρύμνῃ, to put her back sternwards, i. e. without turning her, by backing water, Hdt. 8, 84; in Att. ἄν. πρύμνῃ, Ar. Vesp. 399, or ἀνακρούεσθαι alone, Thuc. 7, 38, 40; also κρούεσθαι πρύμνῃ, cf. κρούω:—hence metaph., ἄν. λόγον πάλιν, to check an argument, Plat. Phil. 13 D.—II. in music, to strike the strings, prelude, like ἀναβάλλεσθαι, Theoc. 4, 31, and so to begin a song, to begin; freq. later, cf. Schweigh. Lex. Polyb.

Ἀνακρούπτω, -ψω, (ἀνά, κρύπτω) to hide carefully.

Ἀνακτάομαι, f.-ήσομαι (ἀνά, κτάομαι) dep. mid. to regain for one's self, to get back again, to recover, to retrieve, with ὅπως, Hdt. 1, 61; 3, 73; also εἰς ἐαυτὸν ἄν. τι, Hdt. 6, 83.—2. to refresh, revive, σώματα, ψυχάς, ἀρχήν, ττανανδία, Polyb.: ἀνάκτ. ἐαυτὸν, Lat. recolligere vires, Valck. Adon. 365 B.—3. to restore, reinstate, e. g. an exile, Lat. restituere in integrum, Dio C.—II. c. acc. pers. to win a person over, gain the favour or friendship of, conciliate, Hdt. 1, 50, and Xen.: also φίλον ἄν. τινά, Xen. Cyr. 2, 2, 10. Ἀνακτέον, verb. adj. from ἀνάσσω, one must refer, Arist. Gen. An.

Ἀνάκτησις, εως, ἡ, (ἀνακτάομαι) a regaining; gaining, Hdn.—2. recovery of strength, Hipp.

Ἀνακτητικός, ἡ, ὄν, fit for regaining or gaining.

Ἀνακτίω, f.-σω, (ἀνά, κτίω) to rebuild, to make anew, Strab.

Ἀνάκτισις, εως, ἡ, a rebuilding, new creation, Eccl.

Ἀνακτίτης, οὔ, ὁ, a precious stone, in Orph. also γαλακτίτης. [i]

Ἀνακτόρειον, ον, τό, = Ἀνακτόριον, Soph. Fr. 775.

Ἀνακτορία, ας, ἡ, (ἀνάκτωρ) lordship, rule, management, e. g. of horses, H. Hom. Ar. 234.

Ἀνακτόριον, ον, τό, Anactorium, a promontory of Acarnania, on the Ambracian gulf, with a city of the same name on it, Thuc. 1, 55. Hence

Ἀνακτόριος, α, ον, of Anactorium; ἡ Ἀνάκ., the territory of Anac., Thuc., also the earlier name of Miletus, Paus. 7, 2, 5.

Ἀνακτόριος, ἰα, ἰον, (ἀνάκτωρ) belonging to a lord or king, royal, θεο, Od. 15, 397.—II. τὸ ἀνακτόριον, = sq., a temple, Hdt. 9, 65, but with v. l. ἀνακτορον.

Ἀνακτορον, ον, τό, (ἀνάκτωρ) a king's dwelling, palace: more freq. of the dwelling of the gods, a temple, Simon. 59, a shrine, freq. in Eur., also of the altar, Eur. And. 43; of the innermost part of the temple, where the statue of the deity stood, v. Lob. Aeglaoph. 1, p. 59, sq.: in Eur. esp. as τό Ἀνάκειον, the temple of the Ἀνακες or Dioscuri, or the temple of Ceres: cf. foreg.

Ἀνακτοτέλεσται, ον, οἱ, (ἀναξ, τελέω) the presidents of the mysteries of the Corybantes, Paus.

Ἀνάκτωρ, ορος, ὁ, a lord, king, like ἀναξ, Aesch., and Eur.

Ἀνάκτωρ, ορος, ὁ, Anactor, son of Electryon and Anaxo, Apollod. 2, 4.

Ἀνακνίσκω, = κνίσκω, Arist. H. A.

Ἀνακνώω, ᾧ, f.-ήσω (ἀνά, κνώω)

to sur up, stir in, mix, Ar. Act. 671: to mingle confuse.

Ἀνο σκλέω, ᾧ, f.-ήσω, (ἀνά, κυκλέω) to turn round and round, to bring back again and again in the same course, to repeat. Pass. to revolve, come round again, Plat., and Arist. in Eur. Or. 231, ἀνακύκλει ὁμάς, turn me over to the other side. Hence

Ἀνακύκλησις, εως, ἡ, a turning round and round, a circuit, revolution, Plat. Polit. 269 E.

Ἀνακυκλικός, ἡ, ὄν, easy to turn round, esp. of verses that will read either backwards or forwards, as Leon. Alex. 33.

Ἀνακυκλισμός, οὔ, ὁ, = ἀνακύκλησις, Diod.

Ἀνακυκλώω, = ἀνασκλέω to turn round and round, whirl round. Mid. to repeat. Hence

Ἀνακύκλησις, εως, ἡ, = ἀνακύκλησις, ἀνάκ. των πολιτειῶν, a revolution of states, Polyb. 6, 9, 10.

Ἀνακύλινδω, = ἀνακυκλώω.

Ἀνακύλισμός, οὔ, ὁ, a rolling up wards or back: from

Ἀνακύλλω, f.-ίσω, (ἀνά, κυλλῶ) to roll up, roll back or away, Alex. Κυβερν. 1, 7. [i]

Ἀνακυβαλιάζω, (ἀνά, κύβαλον) only in Il. 16, 379, ὀφροὶ ἐνεκυμβαλιάζον, the chariots were overturned with a rattling noise, like that of κύβαλα, cf. Il. 160:—others read ἄν. ἐκυμβαχιάζον, from κύμβαχος, they fell over, fell headlong, v. Spitzn.

Ἀνακυνδαράης, οὔ, ὁ, Anacynada, razes, father of Sardanapalus, Arr. An. 2, 5.

Ἀνακύπτοω, ᾧ, f.-ώσω, (ἀνά, κυπτόω) to overturn, turn upside down, Lyc. 137.

Ἀνακύπτω, f.-ψω, (ἀνά, κύπτω) to lift up the head, Hdt. 5, 51.—2. esp. to come up out of the water, per up, Ar. Ran. 1068, and freq. in Plat.: ἐν. ἐξ. to spring up or arise from, Plat. Eu. thyd 302 A: hence to rise out of diffi culties, to recover, breathe again, Xen. Oec. 11, 5.—II. to put back the head as in drinking, Arist. H. A., cf. Eur. Cycl. 212.

Ἀνέκρυτος, ον, (ἀνά, κυρτός) curved upwards or backwards.

Ἀνακωδονίζω, (ἀνά, κωδωνίζω) to sound, try by the sound, ring, Ar. Fr. 288.

Ἀνακωκώω, f.-ώσω, (ἀνά, κωκώω) to wail aloud, Aesch. Pers. 468, Soph. Ant. 1227; but ἄν. ὀξύν ὀφύγγον, to utter a loud, shrill, wailing cry, lb. 423. [v]

Ἀνάκωλος, ον, (ἀνά, κῶλον) docked, curtailed, of a camel, short-legged, Diod. S. 2, 54: ἄν. χιτωνίσκος, a short garment, like a shirt, elsewhere ἐπιγονατίς, Plut.

Ἀνάκωμα, ατος, τό, a district, Pythag. word, Böckh Philolaos, p. 174.

Ἀνακωμωδέω, (ἀνά, κωμωδέω) to ridicule, satirize, dub. l. in Plut.

Ἀνακώς, adv., = ἐπιμελώς, careful ly, ἀνακώς ἔχειν τινός, to look well to a thing, give good heed to, Hdt. 1, 24: 8, 109, Thuc. 8, 102: on the dialect v. Piers. Moer. p. 43, Meineke Com. Fragm. 2, p. 688, (from ἀναξ, ἀνακός, a manager, one who has the care.)

Ἀνακαχεύω, f.-εύσω, (ἀνέχω, ἀνοχῇ) to hold back, stay, hinder, esp. o ships, to keep the ships riding at anchor, τὰς νέας, Hdt. 6, 11f. etc.: so metaph. of a chariot, ἔφρη. El. 732: but ἄν. τὸν τόνον τῶν ὀπλων, to keep up the tension of the ropes, keep them taut, Hdt. 7, 36.—II. also intr. sub. εἰσὶν ἄν. to keep back, keep still Hdt. 9, 13.

Ανακωχέα, *ess usu.* form of *foreg.*
Ανακοχή, *ης, ἡ*, a stay, cessation,
ακάω, Thuc. 4, 117: but esp. a ces-
sation of arms, truce, freq. in Thuc.,
δι' ἀνακοχῆς γίνεσθαι τι, to have
a truce with one, Thuc. 1, 40; ἀνακο-
χὴ γίνεσθαι τι πρὸς τινα, one party
has a truce with another, Id. 5, 32.—2.
a hindrance, Thuc. 8, 87. Some
Gramm. write it ἀνοκωχὴ, which is
rob. the more correct form, Valck.
Ammon. 1, 5, p. 24, cf. Dind. Steph-
an. Thes. v. διακοχῆ.

†**Ανακώχης**, *εως, ἡ*, = *foreg.*, App.
†**Αναλαβεῖν**, 2 aor. inf. of ἀναλαμβάνω.

Αναλάζομαι, (ἀνά, λάζομαι) to take
again, μορῶν, Mosch. 2, 159.

Αναλατίζω (ἀνά, λατίζω) to kick
out behind, Lat. recalcitro, late.

Αναλάλζω, f. -ζω, (ἀνά, ἀλαλ-
ζω) to raise a war-cry, shout the battle-
shout, Eur. Phoen. 1395, and Xen.
An. 4, 3, 19: in genl. to cry aloud, Eur.
Suppl. 719, and Xen.

Αναλαμβάνω, f. -λῆψομαι, (ἀνά,
λαμβάνω) to take up, take into one's
hands, τὰ ὅπλα, τὰ τόξα, etc., Hdt.:
take on board ship, Id. 1, 166, etc.:
and so in genl. to take, get, receive,
freq. in Att. prose: hence the part.
ἀναλαβάν, having taken along with
one, may be oft. rendered simply by
our prep. with, ἡνδρας ἀναλαβὼν ἡγή-
τοισι, Xen. An. 7, 3, 36, like λαβών.
—2. to take into one's care or service,
Thuc., and Xen.: to adopt as a child,
to engage or hire as a servant.—3. like
Lat. recipere, to take upon one, accept,
undertake, τὴν προεσίαν, Thuc. 6,
69, τὸ πρόσωπον, Coray Plut. Ages.
20: in mid. to take upon one's self, to
incur, to encounter, ἀναλαβεσθαι κίν-
δυνον, Hdt. 3, 69, and so prob. μάχος
ἀναλαβεσθαι, 5, 49.—4. to take up
again, resume, τὸν λόγον, Hdt. 5, 62,
cf. Stallb. Plat. Rep. 544 B.—II. to
take back, regain, τὴν ἀρχήν, Hdt. 3,
73, and Xen.: hence—2. to recover,
retrieve, make good, αἰτίην, Hdt. 7,
231, ἀμαρτίαν, Soph. Phil. 1249, Eur.
Ion 426, cf. Dem. 550, 14.—3. to re-
store to health and strength, repair, Lat.
reficere, κακίστην, πρῶμα, Hdt. 5,
121; 8, 109: ἑν. εἰνόν, to recover
one's self, regain strength, revive, Thuc.
6, 26, etc., but also ἀναλαβεῖν with-
out εἰνόν, Stallb. Plat. Rep. 467 B.

—III. to pull short up, of a horse, to
check, Xen. Hipparch. 3, 5, Plat.
Legg. 701 C.—IV. to gain quite over, at-
tach to one's self, Ar. Eq. 682, Dinarch.
93, 43; ἄν. τὸν ἄκροατὴν, to win the
ear of the auditor, Arist. Rhet.

Αναλάμπω, f. -λᾶμψω, (ἀνά, λάμ-
πω) to flame up, take fire, Xen. Cyr. 5,
1, 15: metaph. to blaze forth, break out
anew, as war, Plut. Syll. 6; love, Id.
Anton. 36.—II. metaph. to come to
one's self again, recover, Plut.

†**Ανάλαμψις**, *εως, ἡ*, (ἀναλάμπω)
a shining forth, brilliancy, effulgence,
Plut. Moral. 419 F.

†**Αναλήγεις**, *ες, α* (priv., ἄλγος) = *ἀν-
άλγτος*.

Αναλήγος, *ας, ἡ*, the character of
an ἀνάλγητος, want of feeling, like
ἀναισθησία, Dem. 237, 14, and Arist.
Eth. N.

Αναλήγτος, *ον, α* (priv., ἄλγος)
without pain, and so,—I. of persons,
unfeeling, hard-hearted, ruthless, Soph.
Aj. 946: ἀναλήγτοτερος εἶναι, to be
less sensible, feel less grieved, Thuc. 3,
10: c. gen. unmoved by, insensible to,
τοῦ πάθους ἀνάγ., Plut. Paul. Aem.
35 Adv.—τως, unfeelingly, Soph. Aj.
333; with indifference, ἀναγ. ἀκού-

ειν τινός, Plut. Moral. 46 C.—II. of
things, not painful, i. e. enjoyable,
Soph. Tr. 126.

†**Αναλδαίνω**, (ἀνά, ἀλδαίνω) to cause
to grow up, bring forth, Nonn. Dion.
40, 390.

Αναλδής, *ες, α* (priv., ἄλδεῖν) not
growing, not thriving, feeble, Ar. Vesp.
1045: small, Arat.—2. act. checking
growth, Arat.

Αναλδῆσκω, (ἀνά ἀλδῆσκω) to
grow up, Ar. Rh. 3, 1363: to spring
up afresh, Opp.

†**Αναλεαίνω**, (ἀνά, λεαίνω) to smooth
anew.—2. to bruise fine.

†**Αναλέγω**, f. -λέξω, (poet. ἄλλέγω,
-έξω) (ἀνά, λέγω) to pick up, gather
up, ὅστέα ἀλλέξαι, Il. 21, 321. Mid.
to pick up for one's self, Hdt. 3, 130;
ἀναλέγεσθαι πνεῦμα, to collect one's
breath, Mel. 58, f.—2. to recount, com-
memorate, Poppo Xen. An. 2, 1, 17.

—3. to reckon up, consider, Dion. H.—
II. to read aloud, Call. Ep. 24, and
Luc.

Αναλείφια, *ας, ἡ*, (α priv., ἀλείφω)
neglect of anointing, Hipp.

Αναλείχω, f. -ξω, (ἀνά, λείχω) to
lick up, Hdt. 1, 74.

Αναλεκτός, *ον, α* (ἀναλέγω) picked
up, chosen: τὰ ἀνάλεκτα, fragments
or crumbs picked up, late.

†**Αναλήθης**, *ες, α* (priv., ἀληθής)
untrue, false, Dion. H. Adv.—ως.

Αναλήμμα, *ατος, τό*, (ἀναλαμβάνω)
an erection, an elevated structure,
Diod. S.—2. that which is used for
restoring or repairing: hence plur.,
walls for underpropping, Lat. substructiones,
basements, etc., e. g. in Vitruv.,
columns to serve as sun-dials.

Αναληπτέον, verb. adj. of ἀναλαμβάνω,
one must resume, Plat.

Αναληπτήρ, *ἦρος, ὁ*, (ἀναλαμβάνω)
a bucket for drawing water, else-
where ἀναρυστήρ, Joseph.

Αναληπτικός, *ἡ, ὄν*, (ἀναλαμβάνω)
fit for restoring or strengthening,
ἀγωγῇ, Gal. Adv.—κῶς.

Αναλήψις, *εως, ἡ*, (ἀναλαμβάνω)
a taking up, acceptance, adoption, e. g. of
an office, of a child, Luc.—2. a taking
into the mind, comprehension, acquisition,
ἐπιστήμη, Plat. Tim. Loc. 100
C.—3. a taking up, ascension, N. T.
Luc. 9, 51.—II. a taking again or back,
a means of regaining, Plat. Tim. 83
E.: recovery of health, Luc.—2. a re-
pairing, refreshing, esp. of soldiers af-
ter labour, Polyb.: making amends for
a fault, Thuc. 5, 65.

†**Αναλθής**, *ες, α* (priv., ἄλθω) incur-
able, not to be healed, Hipp.—2. act.
not healing, unwholesome, Bion 7, 4.

†**Ανάλθτος**, *ον*, = *foreg.*, incurable,
Nonn.

Αναλίκιος, *ον, α* (priv., ἀλίκιος)
unlike.

†**Αναλικμάω**, (ἀνά, λικμάω) to win-
now out, thresh out, of grain, Plat.
Tim. 52 E, in pass.

†**Αναλικνῶω**, v. l. for *foreg.* in Plat.
Tim. cf. Stallb. ad loc.

†**Ανάλιος**, *ον, Dor.* for ἀνήλιος,
Trag. [ἀλ]

Ανάλιος, *ον, Dor.* for ἀνήλιος,
barefoot, Theocr. 4, 56. [ἀλ]

Ανάλισκω, f. ἀνάλίσσω; aor. ἀνή-
λωσα, (which Atticists reject, yet it
seems to be the genuine Att. form, v.
Ellendt Lex. Soph., Herm. Aj. 1028,
who consider ἀνάλωσα as not Att.): perf.
ἀνήλωκα, ἀνάλωκα, ἠνάλωκα, pass.
ἀνάλωμαι, Valck. Phoen. 591, and
ἀνήλωμαι: aor. pass. ἀνάλωθην
and ἀνήλωθην—the pres. ἀνάλῶ is
rare, though found in Att.: as Aesch.
Theb. 813, Eur. Med. 325, also in

Thuc., and Xen., cf. Schäf. Greg. p.
706, 916. To use up, spend, esp. in a
bad sense, to lavish, squander, esp. of
money, freq. in Thuc.; εἰς τι or ἐπὶ
τι, to spend upon a thing, freq. in
Plat.: hence metaph. ἄν. σώματα το
λέμω, Thuc. 2, 64: also ἄν. ὕπνον, to
use to the full, i. e. enjoy sleep, Pind.
P. 9, 44.—II. of persons, to kill, de-
stroy, Aesch., etc.: hence in genl. to
annihilate, Plat.—III. in Plat. Politi-
289 C, ἀνῆλωσθαι τι, to be dis-
charged or hindered from a thing.

†**Ανάλιστος**, *ον, α* (priv., ἀλίσσω) un-
salted, Plut.: silly, Diog. L. [ἀλ]

†**Αναλιχμάομαι**, = ἀναλείχω, Jo-
seph.

Ανάλκεια, *ας, ἡ*, (α priv., ἀλκή)
want of strength, feebleness, weakness,
cowardice, Il. always in plur.; Theo-
gn. 887, in sing.

†**Αναλκία**, *ας, ἡ*, = ἀνάλκεια.

†**Ανάλκις**, *ιδος, ὁ, ἡ*, acc.—*ιδα*, but
—*ιν*, Od. 3, 375, (α priv., ἀλκή) feeble,
impotent, weak, cowardly, in Hom. oft.
joined with ἀπτόλεμος or κακός, as
Il. 2, 201, etc.

†**Ανάλλακτος**, *ον, α* (priv., ἀλλᾶσ-
σω) unchangeable, Orph.

†**Αναλληγόρητος**, *ον, α* (priv., ἀλ-
ληγορέω) without allegory.

†**Αναλλοιόω**, *ω, α* (ἀνά, ἀλλοιόω) to
change quite, Theophr. with v. l. ἀνα-
λνῶ.

†**Αναλλοιώτος**, *ον, α* (priv., ἀλ-
λοιόω) unchangeable, Arist. Metaph.
Adv.—ως, Diog. L.

†**Ανάλλομαι**, (ἀνά, ἄλλομαι) dep.
mid., to spring or leap up, Ar. Ach.
669.

†**Ανάλμος**, *ον, α* (priv., ἄλμη) not
salted, Xen. Oec. 20, 12.

†**Ανάμῦρος**, *ον*, = *foreg.*, Gal.

†**Αναλογάων**, (ἀνάλογος) adv., *pro-
portionably*.

†**Αναλογεῖον**, *ον, τό*, a place for lay-
ing books upon, reading-desk, Lat. pul-
pitum, elsewhere ἀναγνωστήριον.

†**Αναλογέω**, *το* *be* ἀνάλογος, *to be*
proportionate to a thing, to be like or
conformable, τινὶ or πρὸς τι, Plut.
Hence

†**Αναλογητέον**, verb. adj., one must
sum up, Arist. Rhet. Al. 37, 26, un-
less ἀναλογιστέον is to be read.

†**Αναλογητικός**, *ἡ, ὄν*, (ἀναλογέω)
proceeding on analogy, Diog. L.

†**Αναλογία**, *ας, ἡ*, (ἀνάλογος) right
proportion, analogy, Plat., and Arist.

†**Αναλογίζομαι**, (ἀνά, λογίζομαι)
dep. mid., to count up, sum up, Lat.
enumerare, τὰ ἐμολογημένα, Plat.
Prot. 332 C: to think over, calculate,
consider, τι, Thuc. 5, 7: but usu. foll.
by a conj., ἀναλ. ὥς, to consider that,
Thuc. 8, 83, ὅτι, Xen., etc.

†**Αναλογικός**, *ἡ, ὄν*, (ἀνάλογος)
proportional, analogous.

†**Αναλόγιον**, *ον, τό*, = ἀναλογεῖον.
†**Αναλόγισμα**, *ατος, τό*, (ἀναλογί-
ζομαι) a calculation of proportions, com-
parison of one thing with another.
Plat. Theat. 186 C.

†**Αναλογισμός**, *οῦ, ὁ*, (ἀναλογίζο-
μαι) a counting up, calculation, consid-
eration, reasoning with one's self, Thuc.
3, 36: a fair proportion, Dem. 262, 5
—2. a course of reasoning, Xen. Hel.
5, 1, 19.

†**Αναλογιστικός**, *ἡ, ὄν*, fit for judg-
ing by analogy, teaching by analogy
Adv.—κῶς.

†**Ανάλογος**, *ον, α* (ἀνά, λόγος) accord-
ing to a due λόγος or ratio, proportio-
nate, conformable, Plat. Tim. 69 B
analogous to, τινὶ, Theophr., also τι
νόσ. Adv.—ως, also ἀνάλογον
Arist. Eth. N., ubi al. ἀνὰ λόγον.

'Αναλος, ον, (a priv., ἄλς) without salt, not salt, Arist. Probl.

'Αναλόα, another form of ἀναλίσκω, found in the early Att., and furnishing its tenses, v. sub ἀναλίσκω.

'Αναλοτο, ον, (a priv., ἄλτω) not to be filled, insatiate, Lat. inexplēbilis, γαστήρ, Od. 17, 238.

'Αναλτος, ον, (a priv., ἄλς)=ἀναλος, Hipp.

'Αναλύω, (ἀνά, λῶω) to sob aloud, Q. Sm. 14, 281, ἀνωλύεσκε, for which now stands ἀνωμάεσκε.

'Αναλύεις, εως, ἡ, (ἀναλύω) a loosening, releasing, κακῶν, from evils, Soph. El. 142.—2. a dissolving, dissolution; death, destruction, Plut.; the repeal of a law, and the like.—3. the solution or unravelling of a difficulty.—4. analytical inquiry, analysis, opp. to γένεσις, Arist. Eth. N.—II. a breaking up, departure, return, Plut.

'Αναλύτῃρ, ἦρος, ὁ, (ἀναλύω) a deliverer: one that ends strife, Aesch. Cho. 159.

'Αναλύτης, ον, ὁ, (ἀναλύω) a deliverer, esp. from a magic spell.

'Αναλύτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἀναλύω) fit for loosing: analytical, Arist. Eth. N.

'Αναλύω, f. -ύω, Ion. and Ep. ἀλάω, (ἀνά, λύω) to unloose, undo again, usu. of Penelope's web, Od. 2, 105, 109, etc.: also to set free, release, ἐμὲ δ' ἐκ δεσμών ἀνέλευσαν, Od. 12, 200; (never in Il.)—II. post-Hom., to undo in various senses.—1. to dissolve matter into its elements, Tim. Locr.; dissolve snow, etc., Plut.—2. to do away, get rid of, esp. of blame, faults, etc. Iem. 584, 16; but usu. in mid., as Xen. Hell. 7, 5, 18, Dem. 187, 24.—3. to stop, to put an end to, as frost stops sowing, Xen. Cyn. 5, 34.—4. to solve a difficulty, a problem, etc., Plut.: also to break a spell, Alb. Hiesych. 1, p. 330.—5. to investigate a subject analytically, analyse, Arist. Eth. N.—III. intr. to loose for departure, weigh anchor, like Lat. solvere, and so in genl. to depart, return, Polyb. [ὑ by nature, and remains so except before σ and κ in ἀναλύσω, ἀνέλυσσα, ἀναέλυσκα, and in Hom. forms ἀλλύεσκε, ἀλλύονσα.]

'Αναλύβητος, ον, (a priv., ἀλύβητος) not knowing even the alphabet, utterly ignorant, Philyl. Aeg. 2.

†'Ανάλοκα, ἀνάλωμαι, v. ἀναλίσκω.

'Ανάλωμα, ατος, τό, (ἀναλῶ) that which is used or spent: expense, cost, loss, Aesch. Suppl. 476; opp. to λῆμα, Plat. Legg. 920 C: also in plur., expenses, Thuc. 7, 28, etc. [ἄλ]

'Ανάλωσις, εως, ἡ, (ἀναλῶ) outlay, expenditure, Theogn. 899, Thuc. 6, 31. [ἄλ]

'Αναλωτός, έα, έον, verb. adj. from ἀναλῶ, to be spent, Plat. Legg. 847 E.

'Αναλωτής, οῦ, ὁ, (ἀναλῶ) a spender, waster, Plat. Rep. 552 B.

'Αναλωτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἀναλῶ) leading to expense, expensive, costly, ἥδοναί, ἐπιθυμία, Plat. 558 D, 559 C.

'Ανάλωτος, ον, (a priv., *ἄλω, ἄλσκομαι) not taken, Thuc. 4, 70: not to be taken, invincible, impregnable, esp. of strong cities, forts, etc., Hdt. 1, 84; 8, 51: hence proof against all argument, not convincible, Plat. Theaet. 179 C: ἀνάλ. ὑπὸ χρημάτων, not to be bribed by money, incorruptible, Xen. Ag. 8, 8. [ἀνά]

†'Αναλώω, (ἀνά, λῶω) to return to rest take rest.

'Αναυμαίω, ὦ, f. -ῶω, (ἀνά, μαίω) to rage through or throughout, πῦρ ἀναυμαίει ἄγκρα, Il. 20, 490, where the penult. is long.

'Αναυῶλῶ, f. -ῶω, (ἀνά, μαλῶω) to soften again, Gal.

'Αναμανθάνω, f. -μᾶθῃσμαι, (ἀνά, μανθάνω) to learn again or anew, learn differently.—II. to inquire closely, Hdt. 9, 101.

'Αναμανθόμαι, (ἀνά, μανθόμαι) dep. mid., to do away an oracle, make it invalid, v. Valck. Hipp. 890.

'Αναμάζετος, ον, (a priv., ἄμαζεύω) impassable for wagons, Hdt. 2, 108.

'Αναμαρμαίρω, strengthd. for μαρμαίρω, Ar. Rh. 3, 1300, ubi Ruhnk. ἀναμορμύρω.

'Αναμαρτησία, ας, ἡ, faultlessness, innocence: from

'Αναμάρτητος, ον, (a priv., ἀμαρτάνω, ἀμαρτεῖν) without missing or failing, unswerving, unerring, Xen. Cyr. 8, 7, 22.—2. esp. in a moral sense, faultless, blameless, Xen., and Plat.: ἄν. πρὸς τινα or τινί, having done no wrong to a person, having given one no offence, Hdt. 1, 117; 5, 39: ἄν. τινός, guiltless of a thing, Hdt. 1, 155. Adv. -τως, without fail, unerringly, Xen. Mem. 2, 8, 5: inoffensively, Dem. 1407, 22.—II. of things, not done by fault, unavoidably, συμφορά, Antipho 122, 18.

'Αναμᾶσάομαι, (ἀνά, μασάομαι) dep. mid., to chew over again, Lat. ruminari; hence metaph. to ruminate upon a thing, consider over again, Ar. Vesp. 783.

'Αναμασάομαι, inferior form for ἀναμασάομαι, Jacob Luc. Alex. 12.

'Αναμάσσω, -ξω, Att. ἀναμάττω, (ἀνά, μᾶττω) to rub, wipe off, ἔργον ὃ σὴ κεφαλῇ ἀναμάξεις, a deed (as if a stain) which thou wilt wipe off on thine own head, i. e. for which thou wilt become responsible, Lat. capite lueri, Od. 19, 92, Hdt. 1, 155: hence to defile by contact, pollute, also in mid.—B. mid. to knead one's bread, Ar. Nub. 676.—2. in genl. to mould or shape anew, Tim. Locr.: cf. ἐκμάσσω.

'Αναμαστύνω, (ἀνά, μαστεύω) to search out, inquire into, Lat. anquire.

'Αναμασχάλοιστῆρ, ἦρος, ὁ, (ἀνά, μασχάλλω) a shoulder-strap, an article of female dress, Philippi. ap. Poll. 5, 100.

'Αναμᾶτος, ον, (a priv., νᾶμα) wanting water, Epigr. ap. Plut. 2, 870 E.

'Αναμάχομαι, f. -χέσμαι and -χῆσμαι, or more usu. -χοίμαι, (ἀνά, μάχομαι) dep. mid., to renew the fight, and so to retrieve a defeat, Hdt. 5, 121; 8, 109: later also c. acc., ἄν. ἤταν, σφάλματα, θορόν, to make a loss good, Wyt. Ep. Cr. p. 182: so too ἄν. τὸν λόγον, to fight the argument over again, Plat. Hipp. Maj. 286 D, cf. Phaed. 89 C. [μά]

'Ανάμᾶτος, ον, (a priv., ἀναβαίνω) not to be climbed, inaccessible: of a horse that one cannot mount, unbroke, Xen. Cyr. 4, 5, 46.

'Ανάμελκτος, ον, (a priv., ἀμέλγω) not to be milked, unmilked. The form ἀνάμελγτος is dub.

'Αναμέλω, f. -ψω, (ἀνά, μέλω) to begin to sing, αἰδοῖαι, Theocr. 17, 113.—II. trans. to praise in song, Anacreont.

'Αναμειγμένως, adv. part. perf. pass. from ἀναμίγνυμι, mixed up promiscuously.

†'Αναμεινῆτον, verb. adj. from ἀναμένω, one must await, Ach. Tat.

'Αναμένω, f. -μενώ, (ἀνά, μένω) to wait for, await, abide, c. acc. ἥδ' ὅταν, Od. 19, 342, νύκτα, Hdt. 7, 42, and so freq. in Eur., and Att. prose: also

c. acc. et int. ἄν. τινὰ ποιεῖν, to await one's doing, Hdt. 8, 15; τι γίνεσθαι a thing happening, Hdt. 5, 35, c. Thuc. 4, 120, 135: also foll. by ἐξ ἡ, ἄν., ἔως ἄν., to wait till., Plat., and Xen.:—absol. to wait, stay, Ar. Ran. 175, etc.—2. to await, endure, τῆ, Xen. Mem. 2, 1, 30, Symp. 4, 41.—3. to put off, delay, Xen. Cyr. 1, 6, 10, Dem. 411, 5.

'Ανάμεσος, ον, (ἀνά, μέσος) in the middle, ἄν. πόλεις, cities in the heart of a country, Lat. mediterraneus, Hdt. 2, 108.

'Ανάμεστος, ον, (ἀνά, μεστός) filled full, τινός, of a thing, Dem. 779, 25.

'Αναμεστός, ὦ, f. -ῶω, (ἀνά, μεστός) to fill up, fill full, Ar. Ran. 1084.

'Αναμετρέω, ὦ, f. -ῶω, (ἀνά, μετρέω) to measure back, measure over again, esp. to remeasure (i. e. return) the same road one came by, hence ἄν. Χάρυβδιν, Od. 12, 428, cf. Hdt. 2, 109: in genl. to do or say over again, repeat, recall, Eur. Or. 14, Ion 1271, in mid.—II. in genl. to measure, τινί τι, one thing by another, Plat. Rep. 531 A: more freq. in mid. as Eur. El. 52, Ar. Nub. 205:—ἀναμετρεῖσθαι δόκρυ εἰς τινα, to measure out to him (pay him) the tribute of a tear, Eur. I. T. 346. Hence

'Αναμέτρησις, εως, ἡ, remeasurement, in general measurement, γῆς, Strab.: consideration, an estimate Plut.

'Αναμῆλῶ, (ἀνά, μῆλῶ) to examine with a probe, v. Wolf, and Ruhnk. H. Hom. Merc. 41.

'Αναμηνυκῶμαι, (ἀνά, μηνυκῶμαι) dep. mid., to chew the cud, Alex. Mynd. ap. Ath. 390 F.

'Αναμῆρῶμαι, (ἀνά, μῆρῶμαι) dep. mid., to wind up, draw back, as woolen thread, Plut. [ῶ]

'Αναμηνύομαι, (ἀνά, μῆχανόςμαι) dep. mid., to make fresh attempts

'Ανάμειγ, adv.=ἀναμίξ, Ar. Rh.: sometimes also like ἄμα, c. dat Wunderl. Obs. Cr. p. 24.

'Ανάμειγδα, adv.,=foreg., Soph. Tr. 519.

'Αναμειδῶν, poet. ἀμειδῶν, adv.,=ἀναμίξ.

'Αναμειγνύμι and ἀναμειγνύω, f. -μίξω, (ἀνά, μίγνυμι) to mix up, mix together, ἀμείξας for ἀναμίξας, Il. 24, 529; also in Hdt. 4, 26, and Att.: esp. in pass. to be mixed with others, τισί, Hdt. 1, 146, etc. Hence

'Ανάμικτος, ον, mixed up.

'Αναμίλλητος, ον, (a priv., ἀμιλλάομαι) undisputed.

'Αναμνήσκω, f. ἀναμνήσκω, poet. ὀμνήσκω, (ἀνά, μνήσκω) to remind one of a thing, c. dupl. acc., ἀνέμνησας με ταῦτα, Od. 3, 211, Soph. O. T. 1133: but also c. gen. rei, ἄν. τινά τινος, Eur. Alc. 1045, and Plat.: c. acc. pers. et inf., to remind one to do, Pind. P. 4, 96: c. acc. rei only, to recall to memory, make mention of, Antipho 120, 26. Pass. to remember, τινός, Hdt. 2, 151, Thuc. 2, 54, etc.; more rarely τί, Plat. Phaed. 72 E, etc.; also περί τι, in Xen. An. 6, 1, 23, acc. c. part.:—oft. foli. by a relat., ἄν. ὅτι., etc., Thuc. 2, 89, etc. Cf. ἀνάμνησις.

'Αναμνέω, poet. for ἀναμνήσκω, c. acc., Il. 11, 171; absol., Il. 16, 363.

'Αναμνήτῳ, to sing languishingly, Prot. ap. Ath. 176 B.

'Αναμίξ, adv., mixed up, all together, pell-mell, Hdt. 1, 103, Thuc. 3, 107, etc.

'Αναμίξις, εως, ἡ, (ἀνά, μίγνυμι) a mixture, mingling, Theophr.

†'Αναμῖς, ἰδος, ὁ, Anamis, a river of India, Arr. Ind. 33, 2.

Ἀναμίσγω, poet. and Ion for ἀναμύνημι, ἄν. σίτω. φάρμακα, Od. 10, 235, and oft. in Hdt.: used only in pres. and impf.

Ἀναμισθαρνέω, (ἀνά, μισθαρνέω) > hire one's self again, serve again for pay, Plut. Nic. 2, 9, Moral. 801 A.

Ἀναμια, ατος, τό, (ἀνάπτω) anything kindled, Plut.

Ἀναμίστος, ον, (α priv., ἕμμα) without knots, Xen. Cyn. 2, 4.

* Ἀναμνάω, assumed as pres. from which to form the tenses of ἀναμνήσκω.

Ἀναμνήσις, εως, ἡ, (ἀναμνήσκω) α calling to mind, recollection, Plat., and Arist., who distinguish it from ἀνήμνη, memory, v. sub. voc.: a reminding, admonition, ἀναμνήσις θυσιῶν, recollection of vows to pay sacrifices, Lys. 194, 22.

Ἀναμνηστικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἀναμνήσκω) belonging to recollection, easily recalling to mind, having a good memory, Arist. Memor.

Ἀναμνηστός, ὄν, that which one can recollect, Plat. Meno 87 B.

Ἀναμολεῖν, ἀνέμολον, (ἀνά, μολεῖν) aor. 2 with no pres. in use (cf. 3ῶσσκω), to go up, go back.

Ἀναμολύνω, strength, for μολύνω, (ἀνά, μολύνω) to defile thoroughly, Pherecr. Incert. 4, in Pass.

Ἀναμονή, ἡς, ἡ, (ἀναμένω) a waiting, abiding a thing: endurance, patience: a staying behind, delay.

Ἀναμоргνυμι, ἡ, -ξομαι, (ἀνά, μόργνυμι) to rub off: hence in mid. metaph. to rub off on one's self, hence ἄν. τὰ τῶν πολλῶν πάθη, to enter into the passions of the many, Plut.

Ἀναμορμύρω, (ἀνά, μορμύρω) to roar loudly foam or boil up, like ἀναέω, Lat. aestuare, of the sea, Od. 12, 238, cf. sub ἀναμωαίρω. [ῶ]

Ἀναμορφῶω, ῶ, -ῶσω, (ἀνά, μορφῶ) to form anew, renovate, Eccl. Hence Ἀναμορφῶσις, εως, ἡ, forming anew, Eccl.

Ἀναμοχθίζομαι, (ἀνά, μοχθίζω) to groan aloud, sob, v. I. Aesch. Pr. 743, for ἀναμυθίζομαι.

Ἀναμοχλεύω, f. -εῦσω, (ἀνά, μοχλεύω) to lift with a lever, force with levers: hence to force from concealment, drag to light, v. Pors. Met. 1314.

Ἀναμπεχόνος, ον, (α priv., ἄμπεχόν) without upper garment, of a woman, v. Meineke Euphor. p. 23.

Ἀναμπλάκῃος, ον, (α priv., ἀμπλάκειν) unperplexing, unfulfilling, κήρες, Soph. O. T. 472, where however (as the metre requires) ἀναπλάκῃος, is now read: without wandering or straying, δόμων, Herm. Soph. Tr. 120: cf. ἀμπλάκῃος. [ῶ]

Ἀναπτύξ, ὅκος, ὁ, ἡ, (α priv., ἀπτύξ) without head-band or fillet, Call. Cer. 125.

Ἀναμυθίζομαι, dep. (ἀνά, μυθίζω) to breathe hard, to sigh, groan deeply, Aesch. Pr. 743.—II. also to snort or mock at.

Ἀναμύηριστος, ον, (α priv., ἀμύηριστος) undisputed, undoubted, prob. I. in Timo ap. Sext. Emp. 1, p. 224. Adv. -τως.

Ἀναμύηβολος, ον, (α priv., ἀμύηβολος) unambiguous, positive, νίκη, Dion. H. 3, 57. Adv. -λως, Luc. Gym. 24.

Ἀναμύδοτος, ον, (α priv., ἀμύδοτος) not doubtful or wavering. Adv. ξας.

Ἀναμύεστος, ον, (α priv. ἀμύεν-νυμι) undressed, not clad. Adv. -τως.

Ἀναμύλεκτος, ον, (α priv., ἀμύλεκτος)=sq. Dion. H. Adv. -τως.

Ἀναμύλιγος, ον, (α priv., ἀμύλιγος)

γος) undisputed, undoubted, Xen. Symp. 3, 4. Adv. -ως, without dispute, readily, willingly, Id. Cyr. 8, 1, 44.

Ἀναμύεβητήσιμος, ον, (α priv., ἀμύεβητήσιμος) indisputable.

Ἀναμύεβηττος, ον, (α priv., ἀμύεβηττος) undisputed, indisputable, τεκμήρια, Thuc. 1, 132: ἄν. χώρα, a place about which there is no dispute, i. e. well known, Xen. Cyr. 8, 5, 6.—II. act. without dispute or controversy, ἄν. διετελέσμεν, Isae. 74, 5. Adv. -τως, Plat., etc.

Ἀναμυκόμαι, (ἀνά, μυκόμαι) dep. mid., to mock.

Ἀνανάγκαστος, ον, (α priv., ἀναγκάω) unconstrained, Arr.

Ἀνανάδοτος, ον, ὁ, Anandatus, a Persian divinity, Strab.

Ἀνανδρεία, ας, ἡ, rarer form of sq., Schaf. Mel. p. 41: in the Ion. form ἀνδρητή, in Luc. Dea Syr. 26.

Ἀνανδρία, ας, ἡ, the character of the ἀνανδρός, unmanliness, mean conduct, cowardice, Thuc. 1, 82, Plat., etc.—II. a not being marriageable, Luc.—2. want of a husband, Plut.

Ἀνανδρεῖς, ὦν, οἱ, (α priv., ἀνήρ) eunuchs, Hipp.

Ἀνανδρός, ον, (α priv., ἀνήρ)—I. = ἄν. ἀνδρός, without a man, without a husband, of virgins and widows, Trag., Plat., etc.—2. = ἄν. ἀνδρῶν, χρήματα ἄν., money without men, Aesch. Pers. 166, πόλις, desolate, empty, Soph. O. C. 939.—II. unmanly, cowardly, Hdt. 4, 142, Thuc., etc.: unworthy of a man, Plat. Adv. -δρος, opp. to ἀνδρικῶς, Plat. Theaet. 177 B. Hence *

Ἀνανδρόω, to unman, enfeeble: hence

Ἀνανδρωτός, ον, unmanned, enfeebled.—2. widowed, εἶναι, Soph. Tr. 110.

Ἀνανεάζω, f. -άσω, (ἀνά, νεάζω) to renew, make young again, Ar. Ran. 593.

Ἀνανέμω, poet. ἀνέμω, (ἀνά, νέμω) to divide or distribute anew, like ἀναδίδωμαι.—II. to count up, recount, only in mid., Valck. Hdt. 1, 173.—2. to recite, rehearse, lecture, like ἀναγυγνῶσκω, mostly Dor., as Epich. p. 111, but also found in Att. poets, Toup Theor. 18, 48.

Ἀνανέομαι, poet. ἀννέομαι, (ἀνά, νέομαι) dep. mid., to mount up, rise: contr. ἀννεῖται ἥελιός, Od. 10, 192.—II. to go back.

Ἀνανεῶω, ῶ, ἰ-ῶσω, (ἀνά, νεῶω) but usu. as dep. mid., to renew, ἀνανεοῦσθαι ὄρκον, Thuc. 5, 18, προξένων, 5, 43, σπονδῶς, 5, 80, φίλων, Dem. 660, 17: ἀνανεώσασθαι λόγους, to recall them to mind, Soph. Tr. 396, e conj. Herm.

† Ἀνανέες, ον, οἱ, the Ananes, a people of Gallia Cispadana, Polyb., 2, 17, 7.

Ἀνανέτος, ον, (α priv., ἀνετος) never relaxed.

Ἀνανένεσις, εως, ἡ, (ἀνανεύω) a refusal, denial.

Ἀνανεστικός, ἡ, ὄν, disposed to refuse. Adv. -κῶς, Arr.

Ἀνανεύω, f. -εῦσω, (ἀνά, νέω) strictly to throw the head back in token of denial, which we express by shaking the head, opp. to κατανεύω, also to ἐκτινέω, in full. ἄν. καρήναι, Il. 22, 205, also ὀφρύσι, Od. 9, 468: hence to deny, refuse, c. acc. rei. Il. 16, 250: c. inf., Ib. 252; absol., Il. 6, 311: also in Hdt. 5, 51, and Att.: pf. part. ἀνανευνέκως, with the head up, i. e. standing upright. Polyb. 1, 23, 5.

† νεύσομαι, (ἀνά, νέω)

to swim to the top, come to the surface, Lat. emergere, Ael.: hence to rise from a difficulty.

Ἀνανεῶσις, εως, ἡ, (ἀνανεῶω) a renewal, ἐνμαχίας, Thuc. 6, 82.

Ἀνανεωτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἀνά, νεῶω) making young again, renewing, Joseph.

Ἀνανηπτεῖσθαι, (ἀνά, νήπιος) to become a child again, Lat. repuerascere.

Ἀνανήφω, f. ψω, (ἀνά, νήφω) to become sober again, Plut.: in gen. it come to one's sober senses.—2. transit. to make sober again, Luc.

Ἀνανήχομαι, -ξομαι, (ἀνά, νήχομαι) dep. mid., = ἀνανεῶω, Plut.

Ἀνανθεῶ, (ἀνά, ἄνθεω) to blossom again, continue blossoming, Theophr.

Ἀνανθής, ες, (α priv., ἄνθος) with out bloom or blossom, Qu. Sm. 2, 638. weak, feeble, Plat. Symp. 196 A.

Ἀνανίος, ον, (α priv., ἄνία) with out pain or sorrow.—2. act. not harming or distressing. Adv. -ως.

Ἀνανίος, ον, Dor. for ἀνήγιος.

Ἀνανίσσομαι, dep. = ἀνανεῶμαι.

Ἀνανομή, ἡς, ἡ, (ἀνανέω) a redist. tribution, Eur. Tem. 20.

Ἀνανοσέω, ῶ, -ήσω, (ἀνά, νοσέω) to be sick again, to relapse, Joseph.

Ἀναντα, adv. of ἀνάντης, up hill, opp. to κάτωτα, Il. 23, 116.

Ἀνανταγώνιστος, ον, (α priv., ἀνταγωνίζομαι) without a rival, without a struggle, Thuc. 4, 92: ἀναντ. εἰννοια, pure, unalloyed, good will, Id. 2, 45. Adv. -τως, Plut.

Ἀνανταπόδοτος, ον, (α priv., ἀνταποδίδωμι) in Gramm. without apodosis: τὸ ἀνανταπόδοτον, an hypothetical proposition wanting the consequent clause, Greg. Cor. Dial. Att. 13, p. 47.

Ἀνάντης, ες, (ἀνά, ἀντάω) up-hill, steep, opp. to κάτωτης, χωρίον, Hdt. 2, 29, Plat., etc.: and so like Lat. arduus, difficult.

Ἀναντιβλεπτός, ον, (α priv., ἀντιβλέπω) to be to be looked in the face, what one does not face, Plut.

Ἀναντιλέκτος, ον, (α priv., ἀντιλέγω) without contradiction, incontestable, Cic. ad Quinct. Frat. 2, 10, Strab. Adv. -τως, Luc.

Ἀναντιήρητος, ον, (α priv., ἀντερεῖν)=foreg., Plut. Adv. -τως.

Ἀναντιπτότης, ον, (α priv., ἀντιτύπτω) not striking in turn, not rebounding, not elastic, Sext. Emp.

Ἀναντιφωνησία, ας, ἡ, (α priv., ἀντιφωνέω) a not answering, Cic. Att. 15, 13, 2.

Ἀναντιφώνητος, ον, (α priv., ἀντιφώνεω) unanswered, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 23.

Ἀναντλέω, (ἀνά, ἀντλέω) to draw up or out, as water: metaph. to draw out to the last drop, go patiently through, πόνονος, like Lat. exanillare labores, Strab.

ἌΝΑΞ, ἄνακτος, ὁ, a lord, prince, king, applied to all the gods, esp. to Apollo, oft. in Hom.: later also esp. to the Dioscuri, cf. also Ἄνακες and Ἄνακοι.—The irreg. vocat. ἄνα, is never addressed save to gods, v. sub voc.—II. any earthly lord, prince, chief Hom. calls all his heroes so, but esp. Agamemnon as general in chief, ἄναξ ἀνδρῶν: while Orsilochois is called ἄναξ ἀνδρῶσιν in Il. 5, 546:—also as a title given to all men of rank or note, as e. g. Tiresias, Od. 11, 144: so to the sons or kinsmen of kings, and in gen. the chief persons of a state, esp. in Pind. and Trag., v. Musgr. Soph. O. T. 85, 911; pleon. ἄναξ βασιλεύς, v. Pors. Or. 342.—2. so too the master of the house, Lat. herus, dominus, of

κοιο ἀναξ, Od. 1, 397: esp. as denoting the relation of master to slave, oft. in Od.; also in Od. 9, 440, of the Cyclops as owner of his flocks.—3. in genl. κόπης, ναῶν ἀνακτες, lords of the oar, of ships, Aesch. Pers. 378, 383, ψευδών, Eur. And. 447, and so Com. ὡ. ὑπ' ἡνός; cf. ἀνάσσα.—ἡ ἀνάξ for ἀνάσσα is very rare, as in Pind. P. 12, 6. cf. Herm. H. Hom. Cer. 58 (cf., ἀνάσσα.) [ἀνάξ]

†Αναξαγόρας, α. and ον, ὁ, Anaxagoras, son of Megapenthes, king of Argos, Paus. 2, 18, 4.—2. a celebrated philosopher of Clazomenae in Ionia, Plat. Phaed. 270 A.—3. an Athenian orator, scholar of Isocrates, Ael., Diog. L.—Others in Paus., etc. †Αναξαγορίδαι, ὧν, οἱ, the Anaxagoridae, descendants of Anaxagoras, kings of Argos, Paus. 2, 18, 5.

†Αναξαῖνα, f. -ἄνω, (ἀνά, ξαῖνω) to scratch or scrape up, tear open, e. g. ἔλκος, Lat. vulnus ieficare: hence, to renew, stir afresh, λυπηρ, Babrius 12, 23; and so in pass. to break open anew, Polyb.

†Αναξανδρά, ας, ἡ, Anaxandra, daughter of Thersander, Paus. 3, 13, 6.

†Αναξανδρίδης, ον, ὁ, Anaxandrides, son of Leon, king of Sparta, Hdt. 5, 39.—2. son of Theopompus, also king of Sparta, Hdt. 8, 131.—3. a poet of the old comedy, Ath.

†Αναξανδρος, ον, ὁ, Anaxandrus, son of Euryclates, king of Sparta, Hdt. 7, 204.—2. a Theban, Thuc. 8, 100, v. l. for Ἀναξάρχος.

†Αναξάρχος, ον, ὁ, Anaxarchus, a philosopher of Abdera, a disciple of Democritus, Strab., Plut.

†Αναξήνωρ, ορος, ὁ, Anaxenor, masc. pr. n., Ath.

†Αναξηραίνω, f. -ἄνω, (ἀνά, ξηραίνω) to dry up, ανξηραίνω, Ep. subj. aor. 1 for ανξηράνω, Ht. 21, 347; αν-αξ. ποταμόν, Hdt. 7, 109.

†Αναξηραναις, εως, ἡ, a drying up, drying, Theophr.

†Αναξηραντικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἀναξηραίνω) fit for drying, Plut.

†Αναξηραΐα, ας, ἡ, = ἀναξηρανσις.

†Αναξία, ας, ἡ, (ἀνάσσω) a command, behest, charge, Dissem. Pind. N. 8, 10 (18).—2. = βασιλεία, Aesch. Fr. 9.

†Αναξία, ας, ἡ, (α priv., ξία) worthlessness, ἀναξίαν ἔχειν, to be worthless, Zero^a ap. Diog. L. 7, 105: cf. Lob. Phryn. 106.

†Αναξιβία, ας, ἡ, Anaxibia, daughter of Bias, wife of Pelias, Apollod. 1, 9, 10.—2. wife of Nestor, Id. 1, 9, 10.—3. sister of Agamemnon, wife of Strophius, Paus. 2, 29, 4.

†Αναξιβιος, ον, ὁ, Anaxibius, a naval commander of the Spartans, Xen. An. 5, 1, 4.

†Αναξιδότος, ον, ὁ, Anaxidōtus, masc. pr. n., Arr. Ind. 18, 3.

†Αναξικλῆς, ον, ὁ, Anaxicles, masc. pr. n., Luc. Phil. 14.

†Αναξικράτης, ον, ὁ, Anaxicrates, an Athenian archon, Diog. S. 20, 45.—2. another, Paus. 10, 23, 4.—3. a Byzantine, Xen. Hell. 1, 3, 12.

†Αναξίλαος, ον, ὁ, Anaxilaus, (Ion. Ἀναξίλεως, Dor. Ἀναξίλας) son of Archidamus in Sparta, Hdt. 8, 131.—2. a tyrant of Rhgium in Magna Graecia, Hdt. 6, 23.—3. a comic poet, Ael., Ath.

†Αναξιμανδρος, ον, ὁ, Anaximander, a philosopher of Miletus, disciple of Thales, Plut.—2. an historian, Diog. L.

†Αναξιμένης, ον, ὁ, Anaximenes, a

philosopher of Miletus pupil of Anaximander, Plut.—2. rhetorician of Lampsacus, but now regarded same as—3. an historian of Lampsacus, who wrote a history of Alexander the Great, Paus. 6, 18, 2, Diog. L.

†Αναξίνος, ον, ὁ, Anaxinus, a spy of Philip of Macedon, Dem., etc.

†Αναξιόλογος, ον, (ἀνάξιος, λόγος) not worth speaking of, inconsiderable, Diog.

†Αναξιπάθεια, ας, ἡ, unworthy treatment, just indignation thereat, Joseph.: from

†Αναξιπάθεω, ὦ, f. -ῆσω, (ἀνάξιος, παθεῖν) to suffer unworthily, be indignant thereat, Dion. H.

†Αναξίος, ον, also often in Att. a, ον, (α priv., ἄξιος) unworthy, not deemed or held worthy, c. gen., ἄν. σθένος αὐτόν, ἐωυτοῦ, Hdt. 1, 73, 114; ἀνάξιος σου, too good for thee, Soph. Phil. 1009: also c. inf., as Eur. Her. 526; Soph. O. C. 1446 ubi v. Herm.: absol. unworthy, worthless, of persons, Hdt. 7, 9, etc., and things, esp. ὀράσαι, παθεῖν ἀνάξια, Trag.—2. undeserving of evil, Thuc. 3, 59. Adv. -ίως, Hdt. 7, 10, 5, etc.

†Αναξίος, ον, (ἀνάξ) kingly, royal, late.

†Αναξίππος, ον, ὁ, Anaxippus, a commander of Alexander the Great, Arr. An. 3, 25, 2.—2. a poet of the new comedy, Mein. 1, 469.

†Αναξίς, ον, ὁ, Anaxis, an historian, Diog. S. 15, 95.

†Αναξίφορμυξ, ιγγος, ὁ, ἡ, (ἀνάσσω, φόρμυξ) lord of the lyre, ῥήτωρ, Pind. O. 2, 1.

†Αναξνύω, (ἀνά, ξυνύω) = ἀνακοινώ, Xen. Hell. 1, 1, 30.

†Αναξηρίδες, ἰδών, αἱ, only used in plur., the trowsers worn by eastern nations, Hdt., and Xen.: acc. to Bähr Hdt. 1, 71. not the loose trowsers (θυλακοὶ) but a tighter kind like the Gallic braccæ or trews. (The deriv. of Eustath. from ἀνασύρμαι is wrong, for the word is Persian, v. Bähr l. c.)

†Αναξύω, -ύσω, (ἀνά, ξύω) to scrape up or away, and so obliterate, τὰ ἔγνη, Antipho 134, 35: also to polish, Plut. [ῥ]

†Αναζώ, ὄος contr. οῦς, ἡ, Anazo, daughter of Alcaeus, wife of Electryon, Apollod. 2, 4. Others in Anth., etc.

†Αναοίγω, -ξω, poet. for ἀνοίγω, Ht. 24, 455.

†Αναπαιδεύω, (ἀνά, παιδεύω) to educate afresh, Soph. Fr. 434, Ar. Eq. 1099.

†Αναπαιστικός, ἡ, ὄν, anapaestic, Dion. H.: from

†Αναπαιστος, ον, (ἀναπαῖω) struck back, rebounding.—2. mostly as subst., ὁ ἀναπ., an anapaest, i. e. a dactyl reversed or as it were struck back by Ar. Eq. 504, etc.; on ἀνάπαιστοι σύμπικτοι, v. Meineke Com. Fragm. 2, p. 283: hence τὰ ἀνάπαιστα, anapaestic poems, usu. satirical, hence in gen. a satire, libel, Alciph.

†Αναπαῖω, (ἀνά, παῖω) to strike again, strike back.

†Αναπαλαίω, f. -αῖσω, (ἀνά, παλαίω) to contend again, renew the contest, like ἀναμάχομαι.

†Αναπάλητος, ον, (α priv., ἀπαλεῖψω) indelible.

†Αναπάλη, ης, ἡ, (ἀνά, πάλη) a renewed contest.—2. a dance which imitated the five contests of the πένταθλον, Ath.

†Αναπαλιν, (ἀνά, πάλιν) adv., back again, ἰέναι, Plat. Polit. 269 D.—II. over again, = ἐμπαλιν, Plat., also ἀνά-

παλιν αὖ, Id. Rep. 451 B.—III. contrariwise, reversely, ἀνάπαλιν ἐστὶ ἡμῖν ἡ τοῖς ἄλλοις, with us it is not as with the rest, Theophr.

†Αναπάλλη, f. -ἄλω, (ἀνά, πάλλω) to swing to and fro, ἔγχοις ὑπεπαλὼν, poised and drawing back the spear, in order to throw it with greater force, Hom.: to put in motion, excite, τινὰ ἐπὶ τινι, Eur. Bacch. 1190.—Mid. of pass. to dart, spring or bound up, Hom. in syncope. aor. ἀνέπαλτο, which is sometimes wrongly referred to ἀνρ φάλλομαι, Spitzn. Excurs. xvi. ad II

†Αναπαλίσς, εως, ἡ, (ἀναπάλλω) a swinging on high, hurling, throwing or flinging up, Arist. Mund.

†Αναπάνητος, ον, (α priv., ἀπαν τῶν) not met with, that meets with no one, Cic. Att. 9, 1, 3.

†Αναπαρίω, to change sides like the Parians, to rat, proverb. in Corn. Nep. Milt. 7, 4.

†Αναπάρτιστος, ον, (α priv., ἀπαρ τίς) incomplete, not ready, Diog. L.

†Αναπάσσω, f. -άσω, (ἀνά, πάσσω) to scatter upon: metaph. χάριν τινι, to shed grace upon one, Pind. O. 10 (11), 115.

†Αναπατέω, (ἀνά, πατέω) to go up, go back.

†Αναπαυα, ης, ἡ, (ἀναπαύω) rest, repose, ease from a thing, κατ' ἄνωθον, Soph., and Eur.: κατ' ἀναπαύλας διηρησθαι, to be divided into reefs, Thuc. 2, 75.—II. a resting place, Ar. Ran. 113, etc.

†Αναπαυα, ατος, τό, poet. ἄμπ., a resting-place, rest, Hes. Th. 55.

†Αναπαυσίς, εως, ἡ, poet. ἄμπ., (ἀναπαύω) rest, repose, ease, Minn. 8, 2, and Xen.: esp. relaxation, recreation, Plat., and Xen.—II. rest from a thing, cessation, Pind. N. 7, 76: ἀν. κακῶν, Thuc. 4, 20, πολέμων, Xen. Hier. 2, 11.

†Αναπανστήριος, ον, Ion. and ἄμπ., (ἀναπαύω) belonging to resting or est, fit or intended for it, ὄρεος, a seat to rest in, Hdt. 1, 181.—II. as subst. τὸ ἀνάμπ., a resting place: the time or hour of rest, Xen. Mem. 4, 3, 3, in form ἀναπαντήριον, cf. Lob. Soph. Aj. 704, p. 321: also, sub. σημείον, the sound of trumpet for all to go to rest, opp. to τὸ ἀνακλητικόν, the reveille.

†Αναπατήριος, ον, v. foreg.

†Αναπαύω, f. -παύω, poet. and Ion. ἄμπ., (ἀνά, παύω) to make, cease, stop or hinder from a thing, χειμῶν ἀνέπαισεν ἀνθρώπους ἔργων, Id. 17, 550: later to give rest, relieve from a thing, πλάνον, Soph. O. C. 1113: also c. part., ἄν. τινὰ λειτουργοῦντα, Dem. 1046, 21.—II. c. acc. only, to keep at rest, keep still, halt, esp. for rest, freq. in Xen.: hence—2. to refresh, Aesch. Fr. 178.—3. to make an end of, kill, Plut.—B. in mid. to cease, leave off, desist from a thing, ἀπὸ ναυμαχίας, Thuc. 7, 73:—but usu. absol. to take one's rest, sleep, Hdt. 1, 12, etc.: also to die, Valck. Theocr. 1, 138.—2. to stop, halt, rest, freq. in Xen.—3. to regain strength, Xen. Cyr. 6, 1, 11.—The act. is rarely used intr. in signif. of mid., as Thuc. 4, 11.

†Αναπειθω, f. -πειθω, (ἀνά, πείθω) to bring over to another opinion, bu usu. simply to persuade, move to do a thing, c. inf., Hdt. 1, 124, etc., ἄν. ὡς χροί., Id. 1, 123, also ἄν. λόγῳ ὅκως., 1, 37: c. dupl. acc. to persuade one of a thing, Ar. Nub. 77: ἄν. τινὰ, to seduce, mislead, Hdt., 3, 148; 5, 66 so too Att. in all usages.

†Αναπεινάω, (ἀνά, πεινῶ) to be hungry again, Ath. [ᾶω]

Ἄ: ἀπειρά, ας, ἡ, (ἀνά, κείρα) a trial, attempt, exercise of soldiers, Polyb. Hence

Ἀναπειράω, f. -άσω Ion. -ήσω, but mostly as dep. mid. ἀναπειράομαι, to try or attempt again, in genl. to make a trial, essay, Polyb.: ἀναπειράσθαι ναῦν, to make trial of a new ship, prove her Dem. 1229, 19.—II. as a military art: caval term, to exercise, practice, Hdt. 6, 12, Thuc. 7, 7. [ῥάω]

Ἀναπειρώ, f. -περῶ, (ἀνά, πείρω) to pierce through, spit, Il. 2, 426, in Ep. pert. aor. 1, ἀμπεριαντες: ἀναπ. ἐπὶ ζυλῶν, Hdt. 4, 103; also ἀνά τι, Ar. Ach. 796, cf. 1007.

Ἀνάπειμα, ατος, τό, (ἀναπειθω) trust, reliance, assurance, ἀναπειστήριος, ον, and sometimes ἰα, ιον, (ἀναπειθω) persuasive, seductive, γαῦνωσις, Ar. Nub. 875.

Ἀνάπειστος, ον, (ἀναπειθω) persuaded, seduced, misled

Ἀναπεμπάομαι, f. -άσομαι, (ἀνά, πεμπάω) strictly to count over again, to count over, sum up, Plat. Lys. 222 E: to think over, ponder upon, Id. Legg. 724 B: not till late in act., Ruhnk. Tim.

Ἀναπέμω, -ψω, poet. ἀμπ., (ἀνά, πέμω) to send, send up, send forth, Pind. P. 1, 48: esp. of any thing strong-scented, like ἀνάγω, ἀναφέρω: in mid. to send up from one's self.—II. to send back, Pind. I. 7 (6), 16.

Ἀναπατέμενος, η, ον, part. perf. pass. of ἀναπατέννυμι, II.

Ἀναπέπτω, later form for ἀναπέσσω.

Ἀναπατέκωτος, adv. part. perf. ἀναπέπτωκα of ἀναπέπτω, despondingly, feebly.

Ἀναπέσσω, Att. ἀναπέττω, fut. -πέψω, (ἀνά, πέσσω) to cook again, Arist. H. A.

Ἀναπατέννυμι and ἀναπατενάω, f. -πετίσω and -πετώ: poet. ἀμπετ., (ἀνά πετάννυμι):=in Pind. also ἀναπατέννυμι. To spread out or open, expand, ἀνέλω, unroll, ἀν. ἱστία, to spread the sail, Il. 1, 480, etc., with prep. sep.: ἀνα πετάσαι τὰς πύλας, to throw wide the gates, Hdt. 3, 146, so ἀναπεπταμέναι τινέος, Il. 12, 122: ἀλόπηξ ἀναπινάμενη, a fox lying on its back to defend itself against the eagle, Pind. I. 4, 80: ἀμπέτασον χάριν ἐπ' ὄσσοι, to shed grace over the eyes, Sapph. 62: βόστρυχον ἀναπ., to let the hair flow down, Eur. Hipp. 202: freq. in part. pf. pass. ἀναπεπταμένος, η, ον, open, πελάγοις, Hdt. 8, 60, 1; ὄμματα, Xen. Mem. 2, 1, 22; οἰκία πρὸς μεσημβρίαν ὄν., having a south exposure, Id. Oec. 9, 4: metaph. ἀναπεπταμένη παρρησία, open, bare-faced impudence, Plat. Phaedr. 240 E. [ᾠσω]

Ἀναπετής, ἐς, (ἀναπατέννυμι) opened wide, open, ὀφθαλμοί, Med.

Ἀναπέτοιμα, (ἀνά, πέτοιμα) f. πτήσομαι (Aesch. in. 83, fin.): aor. ἀνεπτόμην, or ἀνεπατήμην, and in Trag. also ἀνέπητην (as if from * ἀν-άπημι), cf. ἱπταίμαι. To fly up, fly up and away, Hdt. 4, 132, metaph. ἀναπέσθαι ἔρωτι, ἀναπατήναι φόβῳ, Soph. Ai. 693, Ant. 1307, like ἀναπτεροῦσθαι, μετεωρίζεσθαι.

Ἀναπεφλάμενος, adv. part. perf. pass. from ἀναφλέω, Ar. Lys. 1099.

Ἀναπηγάω, f. -άσω, (ἀνά, πηγῇ) to make spring or gush up.

Ἀναπηγνυμι or -πηγνύω, f. -πῆξω, (ἀνά, πηγνυμι) to transfuse, spit, Ar. Eccl. 843.

Ἀναπηδῶ, ᾧ, f. -ήσω, poet. ἀμπ., ἀνά, πηδῶ) to leap, spring up or forth, start up, esp. in haste or fear,

ἐκ λόχου, Il. 11, 379, cf. Hdt. 3, 155; ἀν. ἐπ' ἔργον, to jump up (from bed) to work, Ar. Av. 490: ἐπὶ τὸν ἵππον ἀν., to leap on horseback, Xen. Hell. 4, 1, 18: of springs, etc., to leap or gush forth.—II. to leap or bound back, Ar. Kan. 566. [ᾠω] Hence

Ἀναπήρσις, εως, ἡ, a leaping up, ἀν. καρδίας, pulsation, Arist. de Respiration.

Ἀναπηρίζομαι, (ἀνά, πηρίζομαι) dep. mid., to wind up, reel off, e. g. the threads of a silkworm's cocoon, Arist. H. A.

Ἀναπηρία, ας, ἡ, a being ἀνάπηρος, lameness, Cratin. Plut. 9: from

Ἀνάπηρος, ον, (ἀνά, πηρός) maimed, crippled, Plat. Rep. 460 C, etc.: lame, Valck. Ad. p. 317 A. Hence

Ἀναπήρῳ, ᾧ, f. -ώσω, to make ἀνάπηρος, to maim, cripple: pass. to be or become maimed, Plat. Polit. 310 E.

Ἀναπίης, ον, ὁ, Anapias, brother of Amphinomus of Catana, Strab.

Ἀναπιδύω, (ἀνά, πιδύω) to make spring up, Plut. Aem. 14. Mid. to spring up, swell, grow, Theophr. [ῶ]

Ἀναπίεω, f. -εσω, (ἀνά, πιέω) to press upwards or back. Hence

Ἀναπίεσμα, ατος, τό, a kind of trap-door, used on the Attic stage.

Ἀναπινύμαι, (ἀνά, πίννυμι) as pass. to spring up or forth, Mosch. 2, 109, ubi al. ἀνεπήλατο and ἀνεπιδύατο in same signf.

Ἀναπινύλημι, f. ἀναπλήσω, (ἀνά, πινύλημι) to fill up, Lat. exple, and so—I. to accomplish what is destined, so always in Hom., who joins μοῖραν, πότμον, οἶτον, κακά, ἄλγεα, κήδεα ἀναπλήσαι, to fill up the full measure of destiny, of woe, misery, etc.; so too in Hdt. 5, 4, etc., like τελέω, ἐκ-τελέω.—II. to fill up, appease, satiate, also of the passions, θυμὸν, Hdt. 6, 12.—III. to fill full of a thing, τινός, esp. with collat. notion of defiling, infecting, etc., Ar. Nub. 1023, Plat. Apol. 32 D: πόλιν αἰσχύνης ἀν., Dem. 466, 1: so in pass., like Lat. impleri (Liv. 3, 6; 4, 30), to be infected with disease, Thuc. 2, 51, and oft. in Plat., cf. Ruhnk. Tim. v. ἀναπλήρω.

Ἀναπινύρημι, (ἀνά, πινύρημι) to blow up, swell up, Nic. cf. ἀναπρή-θω.

Ἀναπίνω, (ἀνά, πίνω) to drink up, suck in, Hipp. [ῖ]

Ἀναπινύσκειω, f. -πράσω, (ἀνά, πινύσκειω) to sell again.

Ἀναπίπτω, f. -πessοῦμαι, (ἀνά, πίπτω) poet. ἀμπίπτω, Aesch. Ag. 1599: to fall back, Aesch. l. c., Eur. Cycl. 410: to lay one's self back, like rowers, Cratin. Incert. 8, and Xen.: to lie down, recline, at table, like ἀνέκειμαι: but this only late, as in Luc., nay Phryn. p. 216, rejects it altogether.—2. to fall back, give ground, Thuc. 1, 70: hence to slacken, flag, lose heart, Lat. concidere animo, Dem. 411, 3.—III. of a plan, to be given up, fail, Id. 567, 12.—IV. ἀν. ἐξ οἴκου, to be banished from one's house. Eur. Incert. 127, 5.

Ἀναπιστεύω, (ἀνά, πιστεύω) to trust again, gain new confidence.

Ἀναπίτνω, poet. for ἀναπίπτω.

Ἀναπινύμη, poet. for ἀναπετά-ννυμι.

Ἀναπλάκτης, ον,= ἀναμπλάκτη-τος, q. v.

Ἀναπλάσις, εως, ἡ, (ἀναπλάσσω) a remodelling, new formation, Hipp.—2. a representation, illusion, fiction.

Ἀνάπλασμα, ατος, τό, (ἀναπλάσ-σω) that which is remodelled or copied:

a copy, representation, Strab.: a figure shape, Diod.

Ἀναπλασμός, οὔ, ὁ,=ἀνάπλους, ἀν. ματαῖον ἑλλιδῶν, building castles in the air, Plut. 2, 113 D.

Ἀναπλάσσω, Att. -πλάττω, fut. -πλάσω, (ἀνά, πλάσσω) to form anew, remodel, ἀναπλάσασθα. οἰκίην, to rebuild one's house, Hdt. 8, 109: in genl. to mould, shape, Plat. Alc. 1, 121 D: to represent, feign, invent, κακά, Phi. lemon Inc. 71; esp. in mid., Anth.

Ἀναπλείω, Ep. for ἀναπλέω, Nic.

Ἀναπλέω, -ξω, (ἀνά, πλέω) to fasten up with a plait or braid to weaken, ὁμοῖσι χέρας, Pind. O. 2, 135; in mid. τὴν κόμην ἀναπλέεσθαι, to bind up one's hair, Luc.: metaph. ἀν. οἰδοῖν, Anth., like φράννειν.

Ἀνάπλευς, εα, εον,=ἀνάπλευς, Arist. Anim.

Ἀνάπλευσις, εως, ἡ, (ἀναπλέω) a sailing upwards, esp. up stream.—II. the dropping out of teeth, etc., Hipp. cf. sq. III.

Ἀναπλέω, f. -πλεύσομαι or -πλευσοῦμαι, Ion. ἀναπλάω, (ἀνά, πλέω) to sail upwards, and so go up stream, στενωπὸν ἀναπλέω, to pass up the strait, Od. 12, 234, cf. Hdt. 2, 97; 4, 89: also to put out to sea, leave harbour, like ἀνάγομαι, ἐς Τροίην, Il. 11, 22: pass. to be sailed up, be navigable, of rivers, Polyb.—II. to sail the same way back again, sail back, Hdt. 1, 73, and Xen.: also of fish, to swim back, Hdt. 2, 93.—III. ὀδόντων ἀναπλέουσι, the teeth fall out, Hipp.—IV. to break up from the stomach, to rise up in the throat, as food, τροφῇ ἀν., Ael.—V. to overflow, as a river, Ael.

Ἀνάπλευς, ον, gen. ω, also fem. ἀναπλέα, Plat. Phaed. 83 D, ubi v. Heind., Ion. and Att. for ἀνάπλευς filled up, quite full of a thing, c. ger., Hdt. 4, 31.—II. defile, infected with a thing, Plat. Phaed. 83 D. Symp. 211 E, cf. ἀναμύλημι, fin.

Ἀναπλήθω, (ἀνά, πλήθω) poet. for ἀναπινύλημι, used only in pres. and impf., for the fut. ἀναπλήσω belongs to ἀναπινύλημι, Coray Heliod. 2, p. 123, Bast. Ep. Cr. p. 138.—2. intr. to be full, q. Sm. 13, 22.

Ἀναπλημύρῳ, (ἀνά, πλημυρῳ) to overflow.

Ἀναπλημύρῳ,=foreg., Q. Sm. [ῶ]

Ἀναπληρώω, ᾧ, -ώσω, (ἀνά, πληρώω) to fill up, fill full, Eur. Hel. 906, in mid.: to fill up a void, make up, supply, Plat., both in act. and mid.: to discharge a debt, App.—II. to fill up again, in pass., to return to one's full size, of the sun, after an eclipse, Thuc. 2, 28. Hence

Ἀναπληρώμα, ατος, τό, a supplement, Arist. Mirab. Hence

Ἀναπληρωματικός, η, ὄν, fit for filling up or supplying.

Ἀναπληρώσις, εως, ἡ, (ἀναπληρώω) a filling up, supplying, Arist. Eth. N.—2. a being full, hence of men, satiation, τινός, Plut.—3. a being raised to honour, elevation, Plut.

Ἀναπλήσσω, -ξω, (ἀνά, πλήσσω) to kick with the feet, as in leaping up, Arat.

Ἀναπληστικός, η, ὄν, (ἀναπινύλημι) fit for filling up, Arist. Part. An.—II. infectious.

Ἀναπλοκή, ἡς, ἡ, (ἀναπλέω) in music, a combination of notes ascending in the scale, opp. to καταπλοκή.

Ἀνάπλους, ον, ὁ, contr. ἀνάπλους, ον, (ἀναπλέω) a sailing upwards, esp. up stream, Hdt. 2, 4, and 8: αἰὸ α putting out to sea, freq. in Polyb.—II. a sailing back, return, Theophr.—2. a

piece where ships put in after a voy age, Plat. Criti. 117 E.

Ἀναπλῶς, (ἀνά, ἀπλῶς) to unfold, expand, Diosc.

Ἀναπλύνω, f. -ῦν, (ἀνά, πλύνω) to wash or rinse out. [v.] Hence

Ἀναπλῦσις εως, ἥ, a washing or rinsing out.

Ἀναπλῶσις, εως, ἥ, (ἀναπλῶς) an unfolding, explanation, Lat. explicatio, Erotian.

Ἀναπλῶω, Ion. for ἀναπλέω, Hdt.

Ἀναπνέω, Ion. ἀμπνέω, Ep. for ἀναπνέω.

Ἀνάπνευμα, ατος, τό, Ion. ἀμπνευμα, (ἀναπνέω) recovery of health, revival.—II. a resting-place, Pind. N. 1, 1.

Ἀναπνεύσις, εως, ἥ, (ἀναπνέω) a breathing again, recovery of breath, and so a respite, rest from a thing, πολέμοιο, Il. 12, 900, etc.—II. a drawing breath, respiration, Plat. Tim. 92 B.

Ἀναπνευστικός, ἥ, ὄν, belonging to respiration, ὁ ἀν. τόπος, the lungs, Theophr., and so τὰ ἀναπνευστικά, Alex. Trall.: ἀν. δύναμις, the power of breathings, M. Anton.

Ἀνάπνευστος, ὄν, (ἀναπνέω) without drawing breath, breathless, poet. for ἀπνευστος, Hes. Th. 797, ubi Herm. Opusc. 6, 164, ἄμ' ἀπνευστος, but cf. ἀπνευστος I.

Ἀναπνέω, f. -πνεύσω, poet. ἀμπνέω (ἀνά, πνέω) to breathe again, recover breath, have a respite, recover or rest one's self from a thing, e. g. κακότητος, πόνοιο, Hom. (who also uses the poet. forms ἀμπνέω, ἀμπνύτω, and ἀμπνύθῃ, v. sub vocc.): also ἐκ τῆς ναυηγίης, Hdt. 8, 12: but ἀνέπνευσα ἐς σέθεν, by thy help have I recovered, Soph. O. T. 1220: absol. to breathe, revive, Xen.: hence πῦρ ἀναπνέει, the fire recovers, burns up, Theophr.—II. to draw breath, breathe, Lat. respiro, Plat. Phaed. 112 B, etc.—2. esp. to breathe hard, esp. from desire, and so to pant after a thing, ἐπὶ τι, Pind. N. 7, 7.—III. to breathe forth, send forth, c. acc. cognato καπνῶν, Pind. O. 8, 47.—2. absol. to send forth a vapour or odour, exhale, Theophr., cf. ἀναπνοή.—IV. act. to let breathe or rest, ἱππών, Heliod.

Ἀναπνοή, ἥς, ἥ, (ἀναπνέω) poet. also ἀμπνοή, recovery of breath, rest, revival, Plat. Phaed. 251 E.—II. a drawing breath, breathings, Lat. respiratio, ἀμπνός ἐχοντα=ἀναπνεόντα, Soph. Aj. 416: Ar. Nub. 627, v. Arist. Resp. 21, 1.—III. a blowing up, a freshening breeze, ἀπὸ τῆς θαλάσσης, Theophr.—IV. an air-hole, vent, Plut.

Ἀνάπνοια, ας, ἥ, (ἀναπνέω)=foreg., Plat. Tim. Locr. 101 D.

Ἀνάπνυε, poet. imperat. pres. of ἀναπνέω, Hom.

Ἀναποβλέπω, strengthd. for ἀναβλέπω, Iamblich.

Ἀναποβλήτος, ὄν, (a priv., ἀποβᾶλλω) not to be cast away or despised, Diog. L.

Ἀναπογράφος, ὄν, (a priv., ἀπογράφω) not registered, esp. in the custom-house books, hence contraband, Böckh P. E. 2, 55.

Ἀναποδέκτος, ὄν, (a priv., ἀποδέκνυμι) not proved, undemonstrated, Lycurg. 166, 18, and Arist. Eth. N.—II. undemonstrable, ἀρχή, Plat. Def. 415 A, cf. Schäf. Dion. Comp. p. 29. Adv. -τως.

Ἀναποδέκτος, ὄν, (a priv., ἀποδέχομαι) not to be received.

Ἀναποδίζω, f. -ίσω Att. -ίζω; in Plut. the forms ἀναποδοῖσιν and ἀναποδῶν, occur as ἀναποδοῖς; ἀνά, πός; to draw back the foot, step

back, retire, εἰς τοῦπίσω, Hdn. 5, 6, 17, Luc.—2. transit. to make to step back, call back and question, cross-examine, Wess. Hdt. 5, 92, 6, cf. Aeschin. 81, 26: ἀναποδίζει ἐαυτόν, to correct or contradict one's self, Schweigh. Hdt. 2, 116. Hence

Ἀναποδίσαις, εως, ἥ, a stepping back.—2. a calling back, cross-examination.

Ἀναποδίσμος, οὔ, ὁ,=foreg.

Ἀναπόδοτος, ὄν, (a priv., ἀποδίδωμι) not given back or returned, Arist. Org.: not to be compensated.—II. τὸ ἀναπόδοτον=ἀνανταπόδοτον, Schäf. Greg. p. 48, 958.

Ἀναπόδροστος, ὄν, (a priv., ἀποδιδρᾶσκει) unavoidable, Arist. Mund.—2. act. unable to run away.

Ἀναποιέω, (ἀνά, ποιέω) to make up, prepare, Xenocr.

Ἀναποινος, ὄν, (a priv., ἀποινα) without ransom, recompense or reward, in neut. sing. as adv., Il. 1, 99: later adv. -ως.

Ἀναποκρίτος, ὄν, (a priv., ἀποκρίνομαι) unanswered, Polyb.—2. act. not answering, Id. Adv. -τως, Antipho, 122, 34.

Ἀναπόλανστος, ὄν, (a priv., ἀπολαῶν) not to be enjoyed.—2. act. not enjoying.

Ἀναπολεμέω, (ἀνά, πολεμέω) to renew the war, Strab. Hence

Ἀναπολήμησις, εως, ἥ, renewal of war, Strab.

Ἀναπολεμῶ, ὦ, f. -ώσω, (ἀνά, πολεμῶ) to incite to a renewal of war.

Ἀναπολέω, poet. ἀμπολέω, (ἀνά, πολέω) strictly to turn up the ground again, plough up, cf. πολέω and ἀναπολίζω: hence to go over again in thought or word, to repeat, reconsider, like Lat.olvere or versare (animo), ἄν. ταῦτά τρίς τετράκις τε, Pind. N. 7, 153, ἄν. ἔτη, Soph. Phil. 1238, cf. Plat. Phil. 34 B. Hence

Ἀναπολήσις, εως, ἥ, (ἀναπολέω) a ruminating, thinking over again, repetition, v. I. Arist. Spir.: and

Ἀναπολήτικός, ἥ, ὄν, fit for doing over again.

Ἀναπολιζώ,=ἀναπολέω, of a field, Pind. P. 6, 2.

Ἀναπολόγητος, ὄν, (a priv., ἀπολογέομαι) without defence or excuse: inexcusable, Polyb. 12, 21, 10.—2. act. unable to defend one's self.

Ἀναπόλητος, ὄν, (a priv., ἀπόλῳ) not loosed, not freed or discharged: indissoluble, Arist. H. A.

Ἀναπομπή, ἥς, ἥ, (ἀναπέμπω) a sending up, e. g. to the metropolis, Polyb. 30, 9, 10: θησαυρῶν, a digging up of treasures, Luc. Alex. 5.—II. a sending back, delivery.

Ἀναπομπήσις, ὄν, (ἀναπέμπω) sending back.—II. sent back, Luc. Lucr. 10.

Ἀναπομπός, οὔ, ὁ, (ἀναπέμπω) one that sends up or back, epith. of Hades, as sending up the shade of Darius, Aesch. Pers. 650.

Ἀναπύριτος, ὄν, (a priv., ἀπορίπτω) unwashed, Ar. Eq. 357.

Ἀναπορεύομαι, (ἀνά, πορεύομαι) pass. c. fut. mid., to go up or forth, ascend.

†Ἀνάπτος, ὄν, ὁ, Anapus, a river of Sicily near Syracuse, Thuc. 6, 96.—2. a river of Acarnania, a tributary of the Achelous, Thuc. 2, 82.

Ἀναπόσβεστος, ὄν, (a priv., ἀποσβέννυμι) inextinguishable, Joseph.

Ἀναπόστᾶτος, ὄν, (a priv., ἀφίστημι) not to be moved to revolt.—2. not to be removed or set aside.—II. from which there is no release; δεσπότης, Plut.

Ἀναποτόμαι, dep. mid.,=ἀναπαύομαι.

Ἀναπότεκτος, ὄν, (a priv., ἀποτεγγάνω) not going wrong, Arr.

†Ἀναποτῆσιμος, οὔ, ὁ, (ἀνά, ποτῆσιμος) loud or earnest invocation of divine aid in severe sufferings, Eccl.

Ἀναπότρητος, ὄν, (a priv. ἀποτρίβω) not to be rubbed off or out.

†Ἀναποφάνω, strengthd. form τὸ ἀποφάνω, Ael.

Ἀνάπραξις, εως, ἥ, (ἀναπράσσω) the exaction of a debt or penalty, δίκης Dion. H.

Ἀνάπρᾶσις, εως, ἥ, (ἀναπράσκει) a second sale, re-sale of a thing purchased.

Ἀνάπράσσω, Att. -πράττω, fut. -πράξω, (ἀνά, πράσσω) to exact, levy, as money or debts, Ar. Av. 1621, Thuc. 8, 107; also ἀν. ὁπόμεν, to exact the fulfilment of a promise, Thuc. 2, 95. Mid., to exact for one's self gather, collect, Plut.: also to bring about, accomplish.

Ἀναπράτης, οὔ, ὁ, (ἀναπράσκει) one who sells again, a retailer. [πρᾶ]

Ἀναπρεπής, ἐς, (ἀνά, πρέπω) distinguished.

Ἀναπρεσβέω, (ἀνά, πρεσβέω) to send up ambassadors, esp. to Rome, Joseph.

Ἀναπρήθω, f. -σω, (ἀνά, πρήθω) strictly, to set on fire, light up. Hom. says, ὅκρυν ἀναπρήσας, letting hot tears burst forth, cf. Il. 16, 350, and Buttm. Lexil. v. πρήθεν 4, p. 485, sq., and Od. 2, 81, Il. 9, 433.

Ἀναπρίζω, -ίσω, rare,=ἀναπρίω. [ῖσω] Hence

Ἀνάπρισις, εως, ἥ, a saving up.

Ἀναπρίω, (ἀνά, πρίω) to saw up. [ῖ]

Ἀνάπρᾶσις, ὄν,=ἀπρᾶσις cf. ἀνέπρᾶσις.

Ἀναπτερόω, ὦ, f. -ώσω, (ἀνά, πτερόω) to furnish with wings or to raise the wings for flight: in genl. to raise set up, ὀρθίους ἐθέρας ἀναπτέρωκα Eur. Hel. 639: hence esp. of the mind, to set on the wing, put on the tip toe of expectation, excite vehemently Hdt. 2, 115: so φόβος μ' ἀναπτέροι Eur. Supp. 89: cf. omnino Ar. Av. 143' sq.: to arouse, to agitate, Eur. Or. 876 pass. to be on the wing, long to fly hence to be in a state of eager expectation or excitement, Aesch. Cho. 229: c part. ἀνεπτέρωμαι κλύων, Ar. Av. 433, also in Xen.: cf. ἀναπτέροι μετεωρίζομαι.—II. to furnish with new wings, make light and active again, Ar. Lys. 669. Pass. to get new wings Plat. Phaedr. 249 D.

Ἀναπτερυγίζω, (ἀνά, πτερυγίζω) to raise the wings to fly, fly away, Ael.

Ἀναπτήναι, ἀναπτᾶσθαι, ἀναπτέσθαι, inf. from ἀνεπτῆν, ἀνεπτᾶν, ἀνεπτῶν, aor. of ἀναπτέομαι

†Ἀνάπτῃς, οὔ, ὁ, (ἀνάπτω) an enkindler, an exciter, Eccl.

Ἀναπτοέομαι, (ἀνά, πτοέω) as pass., to be scared: hence to be in great fear or excitement, Plut.

Ἀναπτοίω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (ἀνά, ποιέω) to scare exceedingly, Opp. and Nonn.

Ἀναπτος, ὄν, (a priv., ἀπτομαι) untouched.—II. (a priv., ἄπτω) not fastened on or to.—2. not kindled.

Ἀναπτύκτος, ὄν, (ἀναπτύσσω) unfolded, developed, opened, explained, Arist. Part. An.

Ἀναπτύξις, εως, ἥ, an unfolding, explanation, like ἀναπλῶσις, Arist. Rhet. Al.

Ἀναπτύσις, εως, ἥ, (ἀναπτύω) a spitting out, Gal.

Ἀναπτύσσω, fut. -ώσω, (ἀνά, πτύσσω) to unfold, undo, esp. of rolls of

books, and so like *Lat. envolvere*, to *unroll, open for reading*, Hdt. 1, 48, 125: also *ἄν. πύλας, κύτος*, to *undo*, to *open*, Eur., ἀναπτύξας χέρας, with *outstretched hands*, *Lat. passis manibus*, Eur. Hipp. 1190: hence to *unfold, bring to light, reveal, relate*, *Lat. explicare*, Trag.; ἄν. τι πρὸς τινα, Eur. Tro. 657.—II. as military term, τὴν φάλαγγα ἀναπτ., to *fold back the phalanx*, i. e. *deepen it by wheeling men from either flank into rear*, like the French *réprier*, Xen. Cyr. 7, 5, 3; but conversely to *fold out*, to *open out the wing*, i. e. *extend the front*, like Fr. *déployer*, *Lat. explicare*, (Virg. G. 2, 280), Xen. An. 1, 10, 9, v. Krüger ad l.

Ἀναπτύχῃ, ἥς, ἥ, = ἀναπτύξις: esp. ἀναπτύχῃ οὐρανοῦ, the *wide expanse of heaven*, Soph. Fr. 655; also ἡλίου, αἰθέρος ἀναπτύχῃ, Eur. Hipp. 601, Ion 1445, cf. πτυχῇ, περιπτυχῇ. Ἀναπτύχος, ον, = ἀναπτύκτος. Ἀναπτύω, f. -ύω, (ἀνά, πτώ) to *split up or out, east up*: absol. to *split and sputter*, Soph. Ant. 996. [ῥ Ep., but v Att., cf. Ellendt.]

Ἀνάπτω, f. -ψω, (ἀνά, ἔπτω) to *hang up or on, tie, bind, fasten on or to a thing*, Hom. only in Od., mostly of the tying of a ship's cable; but ἀγέλαστα ἀνάπτειν, = ἀνατίθεναι, to *hang up, put up votive gifts*, Od. 3, 274; so too later prose, as Plut.:—hence also μῶρον ἀνάπτειν, to *fasten disgrace upon one*, Od. 2, 86: αἶμα ἄν. εἰς τινα, to *fasten a charge of blood upon some one*, i. e. to *impute to*, Eur. Andr. 1197, and so in later prose, as Plut. Mid. to *fasten for one's self*, and so in genl. like act., Eur. Med. 770, etc.; θεοὶσι κῆδος ἀνάψασθαι, to *form connexion with the gods*, Eur. Tro. 845: εὐχάριτας εἰς τινα ἄν., to *confer a favour on one*, Eur. Phoen. 69; but also to *fasten to one's self*, and so to *carry off, snatch*, etc. Pass. to be *fastened or fasten one's self on, cling to*, c. gen., e. g. πέπλῳ, Eur. H. F. 629: also ἀμφί τινας, Ht. 1038: esp. in perf., ἀνῆλθαι τι, to *have a thing fastened on one*, like Horace's *pensavi loculos*, lb. 549, Ap. Rh. 6, 11.—II. to *light up, light, kindle, λάμνα*, Hdt. 2, 133; ἄν. πῦρ, etc., Eur.; also πυρὶ ἄν. δόμον, Eur. Or. 1594: metaph., ἄν. τινα, to *inflammate, excite one*, Eur. Med. 107.

Ἀνάπτωσις, εως, ἥ, (ἀναπέπτω) a *falling or lying down*; a *reclining at table*.—2. metaph. a *sinking of courage*.

Ἀνυνθάνομαι, f. -πύσσομαι, (ἀνά, πυνθάνομαι) dep. mid., to *search out, inquire into*, c. acc., Hdt. 6, 128; ἄν. τὸν ποιήσαντα, to *ask who did it*, Id. 8, 90: also to *learn by inquiry*, ἄν. ταῦτα πράττομενα, Xen. An. 5, 7, 1; also ἄν. περὶ τινας, Plat. Hipp. Min. 363 B: ἄν. τί τινας, to *ask of a person*, learn from him, Ar. Pac. 677.

Ἀναπυρῶ, ὧ, f. -ῶω, (ἀνά, πυρῶ) to *light up, set on fire*, Arist. Mund.

Ἀναπυρῶναι, (ἀνά, πυρῶναι) to *hold up pyres*, to *raise a light*: hence ἄν. βαθύν, to *make a colour more fiery or glaring*, Poll. 1, 49.

Ἀνάπυστος, ον, (ἀνυνθάνομαι) *sought out, publicly known, notorious*, Od. 11, 274, Hdt. 6, 64, 66, etc.

Ἀναπτύξω, f. -ίσω, (ἀνά, πτύξω) to *split up, spout up*.

Ἀναπαλέω, (ἀνά, πάλω) to *sell again*.

Ἀναπομάζω, (ἀνά, πῶμα) to *lift up the cover of lid*, Math. Vett.

Ἀνάπτωσις, εως, ἥ, (ἀναπίνω) a *trinking up*: esp. the *ebb tide, return*.

ing of the waters, Pind. O. 9, 78: cf. ἄνπτωσις.

Ἀναρ-, in compounds of ἀνά with words beginning with ρ the ρ is usually doubled, as in ἀναρράβω, etc., though in poets and Ion. Greek it is sometimes single, as in sq.

Ἀναρῶμαι, Ion. and poet. for ἀναρράβωμαι.

Ἀναρῶμαι, Ion. for ἀναρῶμαι, part. perf. from ἀναρῶ.

Ἀναρῶμαι, (ἀνά, ἀρῶμαι) dep. mid., to *withdraw or recall a curse*.

Ἀναρῶμαι, ον, (ἀ priv., ἀρῶμαι) without shoes, unshod, Eur. Mel. 4.

Ἀναρῶμαι, ον, (ἀ priv., ἀρῶμαι) without silver: usu. without money, Lys. Fr. 19, Plat. Legg. 679 B.—II. costing no money.—III. accepting no money, incorruptible.

Ἀναρῶμαι, ον, (ἀ priv., ἀρῶμαι) unwetted, dry.

Ἀναρῶμαι, ον, (ἀ priv., ἀρῶμαι) slothful, Soph. Fr. 146. [ἀ?]]

Ἀναρῶμαι, ον, (ἀ priv., ἀρῶμαι) = ἀναρῶμαι, Plut.

Ἀναρῶμαι, ον, (ἀ priv., ἀρῶμαι) without limbs or joints, Plat. Tim. 75 A: and so—I. without strength of limb, nerveless, Soph. Tr. 1103.—2. without visible joints, like fat men, Hipp.—II. of sound, inarticulate, Plut. Mar. 19, freq. in Moral.: ὥσθ' ἄν. a wild, unmeasured song, Diod. S.—III. without the article, Gramm.

Ἀναρῶμαι, ὧν, ol, the Anariacae, a people of Asia, between Hyrcania and Atropatene, on the Caspian sea, Strab.: their chief city Ἀναρῶμαι.

Ἀναρῶμαι, ὧ, f. -ῶμαι, (ἀνά, ἀρῶμαι) to *count up*. Mid. to *think over with one's self*, reconsider, Plat. Ax. 372 A: to *recount* Dem. 346, 20.

Ἀναρῶμαι, ον, (ἀ priv., ἀρῶμαι) not to be counted, like sq., Hdt. 1, 126; 9, 79, etc.: of time, endless, Soph. Aj. 646: immense, λεία ἄν., Plut. Lucull.—2. = sq. 2, Eur. Ion 837.—II. act. not counting, unable to count.

Ἀναρῶμαι, ον, (ἀ priv., ἀρῶμαι) without number, countless, numberless, Pind. I. 4, 64: poet. sometimes c. gen. without bounds or measure in a thing, Soph. El. 232, cf. Herm. ad Aj. 597.—2. not counted, not taken into account, unregarded, Lat. qui in numero numero est: cf. ἀνῆλθαι, which is used in Soph. without distinction, v. Lob. Phryn. 711. [ἀνῆλθαι, Dor. also ἀνῆλθαι for ἀνῆλθαι.]

Ἀναρῶμαι, ὧ, f. -ῶμαι, (ἀ priv., ἀρῶμαι) to *take no breakfast*. Hence

Ἀναρῶμαι, εως, ἥ, want of breakfast, Hipp.

Ἀναρῶμαι, ον, (ἀ priv., ἀρῶμαι) without breakfast, not having breakfasted, fasting, Ar. Fr. 391.

Ἀναρῶμαι, ας, ἥ, = ἀναρῶμαι, Hipp.

Ἀναρῶμαι, ον, (ἀ priv., ἀρῶμαι) without breakfast, without having taken food, fasting, Xen. An. 1, 10, 19; Id. Hell. 7, 5, 15, where it is also used of horses that have not received their fodder.

Ἀναρῶμαι, ον, ὅ, a sea-snail, Epicharm. p. 22: cf. νηρῶν, [ῶ]

Ἀναρῶμαι, ον, (ἀναρῶμαι, τρέφω) v. l. for νηρῶν, q. v.

Ἀναρῶμαι, ας, ἥ, Anarcia, another name of Penelope, Schol. Od. 4, 797.

Ἀναρῶμαι, ον, (ἀ priv., ἀρῶμαι) not governed or subject, Thuc. 5, 99: not submitting to be governed, βίος, Aesch. Eum. 596

Ἀναρῶμαι, ον, (ἀ priv., ἀρῶμαι) equipped, Anth.

Ἀναρῶμαι, ον, (ἀ priv., ἀρῶμαι) unfit. Adv. -ίως.

Ἀναρῶμαι, f. -ῶω, (ἀ priv., ἀρῶμαι) to *fit or suit exactly*.

Ἀναρῶμαι, ὧ, to *be unsuited*: of musical instruments, to *be out of tune, not in harmony*, Heind. Plat. Gorg. 482 B.

Ἀναρῶμαι, ας, ἥ, unsuitableness, discord, disorder, Plat. Phaed. 93 E from

Ἀναρῶμαι, ον, (ἀ priv., ἀρῶμαι) unfit, unsuitable, incongruous, Hdt. 3, 80: of sound, out of tune, inharmonious, Plat. Tim. 80 A: of persons, silly, absurd, like Lat. ineptus, Ar. Nub. 908.—2. unfitted, unprepared, πρὸς τι, Thuc. 7, 67.—Adv. -ίως, Plat. Rep. 590 B.

Ἀναρῶμαι, = ἀναρῶμαι.

Ἀναρῶμαι, ον, poet. for ἀναρῶμαι, βδω, Od. 12, 105.

Ἀναρῶμαι, adv., (ἀναρῶμαι) snatching upwards, snatched upwards, Ap. Rh.

Ἀναρῶμαι, ἥς, ἥ, a carrying off, seizure, Eur. Hel. 50, in plur.

Ἀναρῶμαι, fut. -ῶω, and -ῶω, (ἀνά, ἀρῶμαι) to *tear up, snatch up, snatch away*, Eur. Hel. 50, in plur. Hom.: to *carry off*, Il. 9, 564, τὴν εἰς..., Eur. Hipp. 454: in prose to *drag by force*, esp. before a magistrate, Lat. *raperé in jus*, v. Butt. Dem. Mid. in Ind.—2. to *rescue from danger*.—III. to *take by storm*, and so to *plunder, sack*; in genl. to *treat with violence*, πόλει, Valck. Phoen. 1079: so too Hdt. in mid. ἀναρῶμαι οὐκ οὐδὲ Φοκάς to *take the Phoc. by storm or at once*, 8, 28; 9, 59: to *carry off, steal*, τρία τά λαντα, Dem. 822, 27.

Ἀναρῶμαι, ον, i. e. ἀναρῶμαι, ας ἄνθρωπος, snatching away men, e. g. the Sphinx, Aesch. Tr. 776.

Ἀναρῶμαι, ον, also ἥ, ὧν, Eur. Hec. 206, (ἀναρῶμαι) torn or snatched away, carried off, ἀναρῶμαι οὐκ οὐδὲ Φοκάς, to be carried off, Plat. Phaedr. 229 C, cf. Dorv. Char. p. 416; ἀναρῶμαι τοὺς γίνεσθαι πρὸς βασιλέα, to be seized and sold as slaves into Persia, Xen. Mem. 4, 2, 33: treated with violence, Valck. Hdt. 4, 205. Others write ἀναρῶμαι, v. Lob. Paral. 491.

Ἀναρῶμαι, (ἀνά, ῥαίω) as pass., to *recover from a bad illness*.

Ἀναρῶμαι, (ἀνά, ῥαίω) to *shed forth, make gush forth*, πέτρα κρουνοῦ ἄν., Arist. Mirab.

Ἀναρῶμαι, f. -ψω, (ἀνά, ῥαίω) to *patch up or on, sew together*, Plut.

Ἀναρῶμαι, ἥς, ἥ, (ἀναρῶμαι) the name of a surgical instrument, Paul. Aeg.

Ἀναρῶμαι, (ἀνά, ῥαίω) to *begin to sing like a rhapsodist*: in genl. to *begin singing*, Luc.

Ἀναρῶμαι, (ἀνά, ῥέπω) to *fly up of scales*.

* Ἀναρῶμαι, to *speak aloud*, only used in aor. pass. ἀναρῶμαι, to be proclaimed, elected, Xen. Hell. 1, 4, 20, Aeschin. 60, 9.

Ἀναρῶμαι, f. -ῶω, (ἀνά, ῥέπω) to *flow back or up hill*, Plat. Tim. 78 D.

Ἀναρῶμαι, (ἀνά, ῥήννυμι) to *break up, break in pieces*, e. g. γαίαν, Il. αἰλλῶν, Hdt. 2, 14; ἄν. τάφον, to *dig a grave*, Eur. Tro. 1153.—2. to *break through, tear*, Il. 7, 461: to *break open, οἰκὸν ἄνθρωπος*, Eur. Hel. 1040.—3. to *tear ungodly, to rend in pieces*, βοδὸς βοεῖν Il. 18 582: cf. Xen. Cyn. 7, 9: also

or opening a slaughtered animal, Soph. Aj. 236.—II. to make break forth, λόγος, Pind. Fr. 172, ἐπη, Ar. Eq. 626: also ἀν. νεῖκος, Theocr. 22, 172, cf. ῥήγνυμι: pass. to burst forth, break, of sores, Hipp.: so also—III. seemingly intr., to burst forth, Soph. O. T. 1075: esp. in part. pf. ἀνεβρώγας, open wide, στόμα, Arist. H. A.: πρὸς ὀργήν ἄν., to break forth into passion, Plut.

Ἀναβρήκτως, adv., = ὑβρήκτως, without rent or breach, not to be broken: on the form cf. ἀνάεδος.

Ἀναβρόμα, ατος, τό, (* ἀναβρέω) that which is said aloud, a proclamation, Lat. edictum.

Ἀναβρόχτης, εως, ἡ, (ἀναβρόχνημι) a breaking up, a rent, breach, Plut.

Ἀναβρόχτης, εως, ἡ, (* ἀναβρέω) a speaking aloud, a proclamation, esp. of an election, Lat. renuntiatio, Dem. 244, 21, Aeschin. 58, 20: praise publicly bestowed, praecognition, Dion. H.

Ἀναβρίνον, ον, τό, a pungent herb, nasturtium, Arist. Probl.

Ἀναβρίπιζω, (ἀνά, ῥίπιζω) to fan again, re-kill; metaph. of re-kindling passions, Antiph. Strat. 2, 16.

Ἀναβρίπτειν, used only in pres. and imperf., Od., Hdt., etc., cf. sq.

Ἀναβρίπτειν, f. -ω, also ἀναβρίπτειν, which form of the pres. is found in Hdt. 7, 50, and Thuc., (ἀνά, ῥίπτω) to throw up, ἀναβρίπτειν ἄλα πηδῶ, to throw up the sea with the oar, i. e. to row with might and main, Od. 7, 328; also simply ἀναβρίπτειν, to row, οἱ δ' ἅμα πάντες ἀναβρίπταν, Od. 10, 130, where however Wolf has ἅλα.—II. ἀναβρίπτειν κινδύνον, a phrase from the game of dice, to stand the hazard of a thing, run a risk, Valck. Hdt. 7, 50, Thuc. 4, 85, 95, Elmsl. Heracl. 149: also μάχην ἀναβρί, set all upon the chance of a battle, as Lat. pugnae aleam jactare, Plut.: the full expression occurs in Plut. Brut. 40: τὸν κῶβον περὶ τινος διὰ μάχης ἀναβρί, but even κινδύνον came to be omitted, as εἰς ἅπαν τὸ ὑπάρχον ἀναβρί, to throw for one's all, stake one's all, Thuc., 5, 103, and so usu. in late prose, cf. ῥίπτειν: also τὸ πᾶν πρὸς ἓνα κινδύνον ἄν., Plut.—III. to set in motion, stir up, τσάσιν, Dion. H.

Ἀναβρίχόμαι, -ώμαι, f. -ήσομαι, dep. mid., to clamber up with the hands and feet, scramble up, an Ion. word, used also in Att., e. g. Ar. Pac. 70, Arist. H. A.: mostly in pres. and impf. The Gramm. prefer the form ἀναριχάομαι, Hemst. Thom. M. p. 61. Hence

Ἀναβρίχτης, εως, ἡ, a clambering up.

Ἀναβρίνις, εως, ἡ, (ἀναβρίπτω) a throwing up, Plut.

Ἀναβροδιάζω, (ἀνά, βροδιάζω) to dash up, of the sea, Eupol. Incert. 32.

Ἀναβροία, ας, ἡ, (ἀναβρέω) a flowing back, ebb, Arist. Mirab.

Ἀναβροῖσθαι, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (ἀνά, βροῖσθαι) to swallow back, gulp down again, ἄν. ὕδωρ, of Charybdis, Od. 12, 104. Hence

Ἀναβροῖσθης, εως, ἡ, a gulping down again.

Ἀναβροῖζω, (ἀνά, βροῖζω) to rush up, rush back, Plut.

Ἀναβροτιά, ας, ἡ, an inclination or motion upwards, esp. of the scales, Hipp.: from

Ἀναβρότος, ον, (ἀναβρέπω) inclining or moving upwards, flying up, like we side of a balance; and so recoiling.

Ἀναβρότης, ον, = ἀναβρότια.

Ἀναβροφάω, ἀναβροφέω, (ἀνά, βροφάω, βροφέω) = ἀναβροῖσθαι, to swallow up again, Luc. Hence

Ἀναβροφῆσις, εως, ἡ, = ἀναβροῖσθης, εως, ἡ.

Ἀναβροχθεῖω, (ἀνά, βροχθεῖω) to roar up or again, Orph.

Ἀναβροθυάζω, (ἀνά, βροθυάζω) to arrange in order again, to reduce to order, to regulate, Philostr.

Ἀναβρώσις, εως, ἡ, a snatching away, rescuing.—2. the third day of the festival Ἀπατούρια, Ar. Pac. 890, ubi Schol.: from

Ἀναβρώω, f. -ήσω, (ἀνά, βρώω, ἐρύω) to draw back: esp. to draw the victim's head back, so as to cut the throat: hence to sacrifice, slay, like the Hom. αἰερώ, Eupol. Incert. 136.—2. mid. to rescue, and so ἀναβρώεσθαι ἦταν, to repair a defeat, Dion. H.

Ἀναβρόννυμι and ἀναβρόννυνώ, fut. -ήσω, (ἀνά, βρόννυμι) to strengthen again, restore. Pass. to regain strength or spirit, revive, Thuc. 7, 46.

Ἀναβρώομαι, f. -ώσομαι, (ἀνά, βρώομαι) dep. mid., to rush upwards or back, Ep. word; the act. is very dub., Herm. Orph. Ar. 1209.

Ἀναβρώσις, εως, ἡ, (ἀναβρόννυμι) a regaining of strength.

Ἀναρώσις, ον, also ἰα, ἰον, Soph. Trach. 642, (a priv., ἄρω, ἄριστος) not fitting together, incongruous, at odds: hence, hostile, unpropitious, implacable usu. joined with θυμηνός, Il. 24, 365, and more freq. in Od.; also without it, Od. 11, 401, and this became the common signif. in Trag., etc.: of things, untoward, strange, monstrous, Hdt. 3, 10; 5, 89, 90.

Ἀναράω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (ἀνά, ἀράω) to hang up or upon, to attach or refer to, make dependent upon, τινί τι, as δήμῳ πᾶν ἄν. κράτος, Eur. Plith. 2, 1; also ἐς θεούς ἄν. τι, Id. Phoen. 705, ἐάντων εἰς ἄνθρωπον, Dem. 1480, 5. Mid. c. pf. pass. ἀνήρτημαι, to attach to one's self, make dependent on one, Xen. Cyr. 1, 4, 1; also to subdue, Ib. 1, 1, 5: but in Hdt. ἀνήρτημαι c. inf., to be prepared to do, Hdt. 1, 90; 6, 88; 7, 8, 3. Pass. also c. pf. ἀνήρτημαι, to hang, depend upon, ἄν. ἐλπίσιν ἐξ ἐλπίδων, to depend on one hope after another, Dem. 346, 27; also εἰς τινα, Plat., etc., ἐκ τινος, like Lat. pendere ex alio, Id. Ion 533 E: ὅτω πάντα εἰς ἐάντων ἀνήρτηται, who has every thing dependent on himself, Id. Menex. 247 E; ἀνηρτημένοι ταῖς ὕδασι πρὸς τινα, hanging on one with their eyes, Plut.

Ἀναράτης, ον, ὁ, a poet. shortd. form for ἀναράτης, Ath. 86 B.

Ἀναράτης, εως, ἡ, a hanging up: an attaching or being attached to another, hence mutual dependence, Theophr.

Ἀναράτιος, ον, (a priv., ἀρτιος) uneven, odd, opp. to ἀρτιος, Plat. Phaed. 104 E.

Ἀναράτιος, ον, = ἀναράτιος.

Ἀναράττος, ον, (a priv., ἀρτῶς) unarranged, unprepared: of food, unseasoned, ill dressed.

Ἀναράτω and ἀναράω, f. -σω, (ἀνά, ἀράτω) to draw up, draw water from a well, Hipp.: hence ἄν. θριάμβον, Cratin. Didasc. 1, ubi v. Meineke. [v]

Ἀναρχαῖζω, (ἀνά, αρχαῖζω) to make old again, Anth.

Ἀναρχία, ας, ἡ, a being ἀναρχος, ἀναρχίης εὐστῆς since there was no commander, Hdt. 9, 23: esp. the state of a people without government, or without lawful government lawlessness, anarchy, Thuc. 6, 72, and Plat.: at Athens this name was given to the

year of the thirty tyrants, which there was no archon, Xea. Hell. 2, 3, 1, cf. Wolf Dem. Lett. p. cxlviii.

Ἀναρχομαί, strengthd. for ἀρχομαί, to begin, etc., Plut. Syll. 50, where Coray reads ἐνῆρχετο.

Ἀναρχος, ον, (a priv., ἀρχή) without out head or chief, Il. 2, 703.—2. without beginning. Adv. -χωρ.

Ἀνας, α, ὁ, the Anas, now the Gaudiana, a river of Spain, Strab.

Ἀνασαλέω, (ἀνά, σάλεω) to shake up, stir up, Luc.

Ἀνασάξιμον, ον, τό, a mine that is re-opened and worked after having been closed, Böckh Inscr. 1, p. 289: from

Ἀνασάτω, f. -ζω, (ἀνά, σάπτω) to re-open a mine that has been closed.

Ἀνασβέννυμι, f. -σβέσω, (ἀνά, σβέννυμι) to extinguish again or utterly, to destroy entirely, Plut. 2, 617 C.

Ἀνασειράω, -άσω, (ἀνά, σείρω) to draw or pull back with a rein, draw aside, draw off the right road, Valck. Hipp. 238. Hence

Ἀνασειρασμός, ὅ, ὁ, a drawing back, esp. with a rein.

Ἀνασεισμός, ατος, τό, = sq.

Ἀνασεισμός, ὅ, ὁ, (ἀνασειώ) a shaking up and down, esp. of the hand, and so threatening gesture, Dion. H.

Ἀνασειώ, poet. ἀνασειώ, (ἀνά, σείω) to shake up or back, Fur. Bacch. 240: to swing to and fro, bawdsh, αἰ γίδα Hes. Sc. 344, cf. Lys. 107, 40: τὰς χεῖρας, to move the hands up and down, Thuc. 4, 38, hence also βοῆν ἀνασειέν, Ar. Ach. 347.—2. esp. to make threatening gestures, and so c. acc. rei, to threaten with a thing, εἰς ἀγγελίαν, Dem. 784, 22.—II. to shake or stir up, persuade, Meineke Com. Fragm. 2, p. 836: to stir up, to arouse, Diod. S.—The irr. imperf. ἀνασειέσκε for -εσκε, H. Hom. Ar. 403.

Ἀνασελγανω, (ἀνά, σελγανω) to banter, abuse wantonly, Ar. Vesp. 61, where however Dind. et al. ἐνασ.

Ἀνασεύω, (ἀνά, σεύω) to move up wards. Mid., c. syncope. 2 aor., to move one's self upwards, i. e. to spring up or forth, σπῶντι up, αἶμα ἀνέσσυτο, Il. 11, 458.

Ἀνασηκῶ, ὦ, f. -ώσω, (ἀνά, σηκῶ) to weigh up, i. e. make up what is wanting by adding weight, Ar. Fr. 583: hence in genl. to compensate for, like ἀντισηκῶ, Lat. rependere, Hipp.

Ἀνασημάλω, (ἀνά, σήμαινω) to breathe with difficulty, Q. Sm. 4, 244.

Ἀνασιλλάομαι, (ἀνάσιλλος) dep. mid., to wear the hair bristling up, esp. to have thick bristly hair over the fore head.

Ἀνασιλλοκομάω, = foreg., dub. 1. Plut. Crass. 24.

Ἀνάσιλλος, ὁ, also ἀνάσιλος, bristling hair, esp. on the forehead as the Parthians wore it: also of the hair on the head of a lion, dub. 1. Arist. Physion.—2. a slave's mask in comedy, prob. from the fashion of its hair. (The word is rare, and neither its form nor origin settled.)

Ἀνασιμάλωμαι, dep. mid., = ἀνασιμῶ, Poll. 2, 73.

Ἀνάσιμος, ὦ, (ἀνά, σιμός) Lat. re simus, with a turned up nose, snub nosed, Ar. Eccl. 940: hence in genl. turned up at end, ὀδόντες, Arist. Probl. Hence

Ἀνασιμῶ, ὦ, f. ὥσω, (ἀνά, σιμός) to turn up the nose, snuff, esp. cf. male animals following the females, Lat. pasum supinari.

Ἀνασκαίρω, to hop or skip up, Q. Sm. 8, 321.

Ἀναστῆναι, (ἀνά, σκαλέω) to scratch, hoe, or dig up, seek out, discover.

Ἀνασκάπτω, f. -ἄψω, (ἀνά, σκάπτω) to dig out, dig up again: hence to extirpate, destroy utterly, raze to the ground, of plants, Theophr., of cities, Polyb.

Ἀνασκαδάννυμι, -σκεδάσω [ᾶ], Att. δῶ, (ἀνά, σκαδάννυμι) to scatter abroad, Plut.

Ἀνασκεπτόν, verb. adj., one must consider, Theophr.: from

Ἀνασκέπτομαι, dep. mid., collat. form of ἀνασκοπέω, q. v., Plat.

Ἀνασκευάζω, f. -ἴσω, opp. to κατασκευάζω; strictly to pack up the baggage (τὸ σκευή), Lat. *vasa colligere*, and so to carry away, Xen. An. 6, 2, 9: usu. in mid., Xen. Cyr. 8, 5, 2, etc.: hence to break up, march away.—2. to disfigure, dismantle a place, Thuc. 4, 116: and in mid. to dismantle one's house, city, etc., Id. 1, 18.—3. to waste, ravage, destroy, Xen. Cyr. 6, 2, 25: ἄν. τὰς συνθήκας, to break contracts, Polyb.: hence ἀνεσκευάσμεθα, we are ruined, undone, Eur. El. 602.—4. in pass. to be bankrupt, break, ἡ τράπεζα ἀνεσκευάζεται; the bank is broken, Dem. 1205, 2; οἱ ἀνεσκευασμένοι τῶν τραπέζων, broken bankers, Id. 1204, 26.—5. of rhetoricians, to undo, refute the opponent's arguments.—II. to build again, rebuild, Strab.: hence to repair, heal, ἔλκη, Diosc.

Ἀνασκευαστικός, ἡ, ὄν, fitted for undoing, Rhet.—2. adapted to building up again.

Ἀνασκευή, ἡς, ἡ, opp. to κατασκευή, a pulling down: suppression of desires, Epict.—2. esp. ἀνασκευή τραπέζης, the breakage of a bank.—3. a refuting of arguments, Quintil.

Ἀνασκῆσις, ας, ἡ, want of practice, neglect of exercise: from

Ἀνάσκητος, ὄν, (a priv., ἄσκέω) unpractised, unexercised, Xen. Cyr. 8, 8, 24. Adv. -τως.

Ἀνασκίδνυμι, (ἀνά, σκίδνυμι) pass. ἀνασκιδνάμαι,=ἀνασκαδάννυμι.

Ἀνασκιδάλειν and ἀνασκιδνύλειν, later forms for the Att. ἀνασχιδνύλειν.

Ἀνασκιρτάω, ᾧ, f. -ῖσω, (ἀνά, σκιρτάω) to leap or skip up.—II. to leap back.

Ἀνασκολοπιζέω, -ῖσω, (ἀνά, σκολοπιζέω) to fix on a pole or stake, impale, Hdt. 1, 128, cf. 9, 78, where it is used almost as ἀνασταυροῦν: a fut. mid. ἀνασκολοπιεῖσθαι in pass. signf. occurs, Hdt. 3, 132; the word occurs freq. in later writers, Luc., Diod., etc.

Ἀνασκολοπίσις, εως, ἡ, an impaling.

Ἀνασκολοπισμός, οὔ, ὁ,=foreg.

Ἀνασκοπέω, fut. -σκέψομαι, 1 aor. ἀνεσκεψάμην, (ἀνά, σκοπέω) to look at, view attentively, inquire into, Ar. Thesm. 666, and freq. in Att.: also in mid., Ar. Ecl. 827: usu. c. acc., also περί τινος, Dion. H.: to look back at, reckon up, like ἀναλογίζεσθαι, Xen. Vect. 5, 11. Hence

Ἀνασκοπή, ἡς, ἡ, examination.

Ἀνασκήνω, (ἀνά, σκῆνω) to consume by a slow fire, Aretae. [v]

Ἀνασβεῖν, (ἀνά, σβεῖν) to scare and make stand up, in genl. to rouse, Plat. Lys. 206 A: ἀνασσεοβημένος ἦν κόμην, with hair on end through fright, Luc. Tim. 54.

Ἀνασταράσσω, f. -ἄζω, (ἀνά, σταράσσω) to tear up, Eur. Bacch. 1104.

Ἀνασπάσις, εως, ἡ, (ἀνασπάω) a drawing up, contraction, Hipp.: a tearing up, τῆς γῆς Theophr.

Ἀνασπαστήριος, ὄν, (ἀνασπάω) fitted for drawing up or upwards, App.

Ἀνασπαστός, ὄν, drawn or dragged up, esp. carried from their country up into central Asia, hence ἀνασπαστούς ποιεῖν τινας, Hdt. 4, 204, etc., cf. Valck. ad 7, 80: later, in genl. leaving home, emigrating, Polyb.—2. of a door, drawn back, i. e. opened, πόλη, Soph. Ant. 1186, where however the accent is ἀνασπαστός, v. Herm.—II. as subst. οἱ ἀνασπαστοί, shoe-strings, dub. ap. Ath., and Ael. From

Ἀνασπάω, poet. ἀνσπάω, f. -ἄσω, pf. ἀνέσπακα, (ἀνά, σπάω) to draw or pull up, Hdt. 4, 154, τὴν βύβλον ἐκ τῶν ἐλέων, Hdt. 2, 92; so too in mid., ἐκ χροῦς ἐγγὺς ἀνεσπάσαστο, he drew his spear forth, Il. 13, 574: to draw a ship up, i. e. on land, like ἀνέλκω, Pind. P. 4, 48: ὕδωρ ἄν., to draw water, Thuc. 4, 97: to tear or break up, τὰς σανίδας τῆς γεφύρας, the planks of a bridge, Polyb. 2, 5, 5: also τὰς γεφύρας, Id. 2, 32, 9.—2. to draw or suck up, αἷμα, Aesch. Eum. 647.—3. to draw back, Ar. Plut. 691.—II. τὰς ὀφρύς, τὸ μέτωπον ἀνασπᾶν, to draw up the eyebrows, and so put on a grave, important air, e. g. τὰς ὀφρύς ἀνεσπᾶκός ὥσπερ τι δεινὸν ἀγγέλλων, Ar. Ach. 1069, ἐβλέπε νῆπυ καὶ μέτωπον ἀνέσπασεν, Eq. 631, cf. L. Dind. Xen. Symp. 3, 10; hence λόγους ἀνασπᾶν, to utter boastful words, Lob. Soph. Aj. 290; where others explain it drawing forth words with labour or care, cf. Plat. Theaet. 180 A.—III. to carry away from home: in mid. to depart, [ᾶ]

Ἀνασπογγίζω, -ῖσω, (ἀνά, σπογγίζω) to wipe up with a sponge, expunge, Hipp.

Ἀνασπα, ἡς, ἡ, fem. from ἀναΐα, a queen, lady, mistress, addressed to goddesses, Od. 3, 380: 6, 175, to a mortal, Od. 6, 149: the word becomes common from Pind. downwards, in poetry, but unus. in prose:—ἀνασπα πρᾶγους καὶ βουλευματος, authoress, adviser of this deed, Eur. Tel. 4.

Ἀνάσπατος, Dor. for ἀνίστητος, Theocr.

Ἀνασπείσκε, or -εσκε, Ep. for ἀνέσειε, 3 sing. impf. from ἀνασείω.

Ἀνασπύτος, ὄν, (ἀνασπύω) rushing up or back, put back, Hipp.

ἈΝΑΣΣΩ, f. -ῖω, to be ἀναΐα, to be lord, master, owner, to rule, sway, as well of earthly lords as of tutelary deities; in Hom. mostly c. dat. Ἀργεῖ, νῆσοισι, δόμασι, κτήμασιν οἷσιν ἄν., to be lord, hold sway in Argos, etc.; but also c. gen. Τενεδοῖο, Ἀργεῖων, πεδίοιο ἀνάσσειν, to be lord of Tenedos, etc., i. e. to rule over Tenedos, etc., Il. 1, 38, etc.; c. gen. and dat. at once, Τρώεσσιν ἀνάσσειν τιμῆς, Il. 20, 180, cf. Od. 24, 30; οὐ γῆς ἀνάσσει βαρβάρους, where he is lord of the land over barbarians, Eur. I. T. 31: also μετ' ἀθανάτοισιν ἀνάσσειν, to hold sway, to be first among the immortals, Il. 4, 61, μετ' Ἀργείοισιν, Il. 23, 471; ἐν Οἴῃ ἄν., to reign in Thebe, Il. and Od. Often strengthd. by ἰοί, ἰοί ἄν. δόμασι, κτήμασι, etc., Od. 11, 275; so with gen. ἰοί ἄν. Τενεδοῖο, Il. 1, c., etc.—Mid. once in Hom., τρεῖς ἀνάσθαι γένεα ἄνδρῶν, to be king for three generations, i. e. to be thrice king, and each time through one generation, Od. 3, 245. Pass. to be ruled, ἐμοὶ ἀνάσσονται, Od. 4, 177.—Common also in Pind., and Att. poets, who also use it in the signf. to sway, wield, manage, ἄν. κόπτης, Eur. Tel. 80; παρ' ὧν σκῆπτρον ἀνάσ-

σεται, Soph. Phil. 143, cf. Arist. Rhet. 3, 2, 10, and ἀναΐ fin. (The root is prob. ἀνά, ἄνω.)

Ἀνάσσω, Att. for ἀναίσσω, also in Pind.

Ἀνάστα, imperat. aor. 2 for ἀνάστη, from ἀνίστημι.

Ἀναστάδων, adv., (ἀνίστημι) up right, Il. 9, 671; 23, 469.

Ἀναστάλας, (ἀνά, σταλάω) to make trickle forth, Opp.

Ἀνασταλτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἀναστέλλω) fitted for putting back.

Ἀνασταλῶς, strengthd. for σταλῶς, ἀσταλῶς, Anacr. 41, 4.

Ἀναστάλας, ἄδος, ἡ,=παστάς, v. L. in Ap. Rh. 1, 789.

Ἀναστᾶσία,=sq., a destroying, Or Sib.

Ἀναστασίη, ἡς, ἡ, Anastasia, fem. pr. n. Anth.

Ἀναστασιος, ὄν, Anastasius, a Greek emperor, Anth.

Ἀνάστασις, εως Ion. ιος, ἡ,=I. act. (ἀνίστημι) a making to stand or rise up, awakening, a restoration, e. g. of the dead, Aesch. Eum. 648, cf. Pors. Phoen. 581.—2. esp. a making to rise and leave their place, removal, as of suppliants, ἄν. ἐκ τοῦ ἱεροῦ, Thuc. 1, 133; ἄν. τῆς Ἰωνίας, the removal of all the Greeks from Ionia (for safety), Hdt. 9, 106, cf. Thuc. 2, 14: but usu. in bad sense, a laying waste, overthrow, destruction, ruin, ἴλιον πόλεων, οἴκων, Aesch., and Eur. τῆς πατρὸς δόξ, Dem. 10, 17.—3. a setting up again, rebuilding, τεῖχος, Dem. 478, 24.—II. pass. (ἀνίσταμαι) a standing or rising up, esp. in token of respect, Ast Plat. Rep. 4, 4: ἄν. ἐξ ὕπνου, an awaking, Soph. Phil. 276: freq. in N. T. and Eccl., the resurrection.

Ἀναστᾶτή, ἡρος, ὁ, (ἀνίστημι) a destroyer, waster, Aesch. Theb. 1015, Cho. 303.

Ἀναστᾶτήριος, ὄν, belonging to rising up: θυσία, a sacrifice on one's recovery.

Ἀναστάτης, ὄν, ὁ,=ἀναστατήρ, Aesch. Ag. 1227.

Ἀναστᾶτος, ὄν, (ἀνίσταμαι) made to rise up, and depart, driven from one's house and home, esp. of conquerors ἀναστᾶτους ποιεῖν τινας, and of the conquered, ἀνάστατοι γίνεσθαι, freq. in Hdt., Thuc., etc.: hence also ruined, destroyed, laid waste, ravaged, of cities, Hdt. 1, 155, 177, 178, etc.—2. engaged in revolt or sedition, Plat. Soph. 252 A.—II. as subst., ὁ ἀνάστας, a kind of light bread at Athens, Valck. Adon. 398 B. Hence

Ἀναστᾶτῶς, ᾧ, f. -ῖσω, late word for ἀνάστατον ποιεῖν, to ruin, upset, put in confusion, N. T. Act. 17, 6.—2. intr. to make an uproar, to excite a tumult, N. T. Act. 21, 38. Hence

Ἀναστάτωσις, εως, ἡ, a revolt, a ruining, destruction.

Ἀνασταυρόω, (ἀνά, σταυρόω) to impale or crucify, Hdt. 3, 125, etc., cf. ἀνασκολοπιζέω. Hence

Ἀνασταυρώσις, εως, ἡ, an impaling, crucifixion.

Ἀνασταχῶς,=sq., Or. Sib.

Ἀνασταχῶς, (ἀνά, στάχνω) to shoot up like blades of corn, spring up with ears, Ar. Rh. 3, 1054.

Ἀναστεῖναι, strengthd. for στεῖναι, Anth.

Ἀναστειός, ὄν, (a priv., ἄστειος) not town-like, unwomanly, Lat. *inurbanus*, Ath.

Ἀναστήριος, ὄν, (ἀνά, στήρι) with a high prow, ναῦς, Polyb. 16, 3, 8.

Ἀναστεῖναι, (ἀνά, στεῖναι) to step up, walk up, Opp. Hal. 4, 65

Ἀναστέλλω, f. -εἶλω, (ἀνά, στέλλω) to send up, raise up, *ὅπως*, Anth. Mid. to *gird* or *tuck* up one's clothes, *νεβρίδας*, Eur. Bacch. 696, *χιτώνια*, Ar. Eccl. 268; also absol. *ἀναστellaσθαι*, Artem.: hence in pass. *ἀνασταλμένος χιτών*, a *girt up frock*, Plut.: cf. *ἀναστρώ*.—II. to send back, draw back, e.g. the flesh of a wound, Hipp.—2. to keep back, check, mostly used of the assault of light troops, Thuc. 8, 70. Pass. to go back, retire, keep back, Thuc. 3, 98: also to make as if one would retire, in genl. to feign, dissemble, Lat. *tergersari*, Polyb.—3. seemingly intr., sub. *ἐαυτὸν*, to withdraw, as in pass., Eur. Iph. Taur. 378.—III. in mid., to renounce, deny one's self, e.g. *ἀναστellaσθαι τροφήν*, Ael.

Ἀνασπενάζω, -άζω, (ἀνά, σπενάζω) = *ἀνασπένω*, Hdt. 1, 86; 6, 80, Soph. Aj. 930.

Ἀνασπενύχίζω, (ἀνά, σπενάχίζω) to groan oft and loudly, wail aloud, Il. 10, 9.

Ἀνασπενάχω, (ἀνά, σπενάχω) to groan aloud over, bemoan, bewail aloud, e. acc., Il. 23, 211: so too in mid., Il. 18, 315.

Ἀνασπένω, (ἀνά, σπένω) to groan aloud, Trag.—II. = *ἀνασπενάχω*, c. acc., Eur. I. T. 551.

Ἀνασπερος, *ον*, poet. for *ἀναστρος*, Arat. 228.

Ἀνασπερῶν, (ἀνά, στεφανῶν) = sq., Anth.

Ἀνασπέρω, f. -ψω, (ἀνά, στέφω) to crown, wreath, Eur. Arch. 16. Pass. *ἀνασπέρμαι* *κῆρα φύλλοις*, I have my head wreathed with leaves, Id. Hipp. 936.

Ἀνασπέρω, ὦ, f. -ώσω, (ἀνά, στήλω) to place on, or set up as a pillar, Lyc. Hence

Ἀναστήλῃσις, *εως*, *ἡ*, a setting up of a statue.

Ἀνάστημα, *ατος*, τό, (ἀνίστημι) a setting up, raising.—II. (ἀνίσταμαι) height, tallness, as of a mountain, plant, etc., i. heorch: also height, stature, Diod. S.: *ἀνάστ. βασιλικόν*, the royal majesty, Diod. S.

Ἀναστηρίζω, f. -ίζω, (ἀνά, στηρίζω) to set up on a firm base, Anth.

Ἀναστήσειν, desiderat. from *ἀνίστημι*, to wish to set up.

Ἀναστίζω, f. -ίζω, (ἀνά, στίζω) to mark with a hot iron, brand.

Ἀναστολή, *ἡς*, *ἡ*, (ἀναστέλλω) a putting back, e.g. *κόμης*, Plut., cf. Winckelm. 5, 5, 11.—2. the baring of a wound by pulling back the flesh, Medic.

Ἀναστομία, ὦ, f. -ώσω, (ἀνά, στομίω) to furnish with a mouth: hence to open wider, enlarge, esp. *ἀν. τάφρον*, to open, clear out a trench, Xen. Cyr. 7, 5, 15, so *Νεῖλον διωρύνει*, Polyb.—15. *χέλος φάρυγγος ἀναστόμουν*, open your mouth wide, Eur. Cycl. 357. Pass. *ἀναστομούνται ποταμοί*, the rivers empty themselves, disembogue.—2. to contract into a narrow mouth, straiten, Arist. Mund.: hence—III. to bring to a point or edge (στόμαμα), to sharpen, whet, of the appetite, Ath. Hence

Ἀναστόμωσις, *εως*, *ἡ*, an opening, outlet, discharge, Plut.—II. a contracting, straitening.—III. a bringing to a point, sharpening, whetting, of the appetite, Ath.

Ἀναστομώτης, *ον*, = sq.

Ἀναστομωτικός, *ἡ*, *όν*, (ἀναστομία) opening.—II. sharpening, whetting, esp. of the appetite, Diosc.

Ἀναστονάζω, f. -ήσω, Orph. and

Ἀναστονάζω, = *ἀναστένω*, Q. Sm.

Ἀναστράγγος, *ον*, (α priv., ἀστράγγος) without dice.

Ἀναστρέβουμαι, (ἀνά, στρατεύουμαι) dep. mid., to go to war again, take the field again. Act. *ἀναστρέβω*, to enlist again, only in late writers, as App.

Ἀναστράποδεΐα, *ας*, *ἡ*, the shifting an encampment, breaking up, departure, Polyb. 6, 40, 1: from

Ἀναστράποδεύω, -εύω, (ἀνά, στραποτεύω) to shift or draw back an encampment, Dion. H.

Ἀναστρέφω, f. -ψω, pf. ἀνέστροφω, Theognet. ap. Ath. 104 C, (ἀνά, στρέφω) to turn up, turn upside down, *δέρους*, to upset the chariots, Il. 23, 436: esp. to turn up by digging or ploughing, Xen. Oec. 16, 11, *ὅρος ἀναστραμμένον ἐν τῇ ζητήσει*, Hdt. 6, 47: *ἀν. καρδίαν*, to upset, turn the stomach, cause sickness, Thuc. 2, 49.—II. to turn back, around or about, *τινὰ ἐξ* Ἀιδόν, Soph. Phil. 449, strengthd. *ἀναστρ. πάλιν*, to turn back again, sub. *λόγον*, to repeat, Aesch. Pers. 325: to rally soldiers, Xen. Hell. 6, 2, 21.—2. seemingly intr., sub. *ἐαυτὸν*, to turn back, round or about, return, Hdt. 1, 80, and freq. in Att.: *ἀναστρέφον*, τό, part., a poem that will read backwards or forwards, v. *ἀνακυκλικός*.—B. pass. with fut. mid., to turn one's self about in a place, be or dwell in a place, tarry there, like Lat. *versari*, γαῖαν *ἀναστρέφουμαι*, to go to a place and dwell there, Od. 13, 326: *ἀναστρέφεται ἐν τόπῳ*, freq. in Att. (also *ἀναστρέφειν πόδα ἐν γῇ*, Eur. Hipp. 1176): *ἀν. ἐν ζυμναχίῳ*, to continue in an alliance, Xen. Hell. 7, 3, 2: to be busied or engaged in a thing, ἐν *γεωργίᾳ*, Xen. Oec. 5, 13: to revolve, like the sun in the heavens:—of soldiers, to face about; but also, to turn and flee: *ἐμοὶ τοῦτ' ἀναστραπτται*, with me that is reversed, Xen. Hier. 4, 5.—2. to return, Plat. Polit. 271 A.

Ἀναστρόλογτος, *ον*, (α priv., ἀστρόλογος) ignorant of astrology, Strab.

Ἀναστρος, *ον*, (α priv., ἀστρον) without stars, Theophr.

Ἀναστρόφην, adv., (ἀναστρέφω) turned about, reversely.

Ἀναστρόφη, *ἡς*, *ἡ*, (ἀναστρέφω) a turning back or about, a return, Soph. Ant. 226:—a turning about in battle, whether to flee or rally, Xen. Cyr. 5, 4, 8, Hell. 4, 3, 6: of a ship, Thuc. 2, 89: *μοῖραν εἰς ἀναστ. δίδωσι*, = *ἀναστρέφει*, Eur. And. 1007, v. Pflugk ad l.—2. a turning about in a place, dwelling in a place, or occupation in a thing:—hence the place where one tarries, an abode, Aesch. Eum. 23: also a mode of life, behaviour, Polyb.: delay, like *διατριβή*, Id.—II. in Gramm. a throwing back of the accent to the former syllable, as in prepos., when they stand after their case, e.g. *ἄπο* for *ἀπό*.

Ἀναστροφίη, *ἡς*, *ἡ*, = *ἀναστροφή*.

Ἀναστροφος, *ον*, (ἀναστρέφω) turned or turning round. Adv. -*φως*, Sext. Emp.

Ἀναστροφῆ, *ἡς*, *ἡ*, Plat. Crat. 409 C, as a fanciful derivation for *ἀστροπῆ*.

Ἀναστροφώω, poet. for *ἀναστρέφω*, to turn every way, Od. 21, 394. Mid. to wander about, Soph. Fr. 682.

Ἀναστροφελίζω, strengthened for *συνεφελίζω*, Nonn.

Ἀναστυφάω, (ἀνά, στύφω) = *στυνάζω*, to look sad or gloomy, Soph. Fr. 371.—2. = *ἀναστύω*, Com. [v]

Ἀναστύω, (ἀνά, στίω) strengthd for *στύω*. [v]

Ἀνασύνταξις, *εως*, *ἡ*, α + *τάξις* in *τῇ σύνταξι* or *war-tax* levied on property on the nature of which v. Boeckh P. E. 2, p. 280.

Ἀνασυντάσσω, f. -ξω, (ἀνά, συντάσσω) to change the *war-tax*, v. foreg.

Ἀνάστυμα, *ατος*, τό, the effect of *ἀνασυντάσσειν*: and so παρὸν *ἀν.*, a clandestine birth, Eubul. Incert. 29 from

Ἀνάστυρα, f. -στυρῶ, (ἀνά, στυρῶ) to draw or pull up, hence in mid. to pull up one's clothes, expose one's person, Hdt. 2, 60, Theophr. Char. 11: hence part. pf. pass. *ἀναστυρμένη κομῶδις*, an obscene comedy, Synes. [v pres., v fut.]

Ἀναστυδάω, -άσω, (ἀνά, σφασάω) to kick, struggle, start with pain or anger.

Ἀνασφάλλω, (ἀνά, σφάλλω) intr., to rise up from a fall or illness, to recover, c. gen., or *ἐκ τίνος*, Plat. Ax. 364 C, and Plut.—2. to fall back.

Ἀνασφηνῶ, (ἀνά, σφηνῶ) v. pin or fasten with wedges, Mat. Ven.

Ἀνασφράγιζω, (ἀνά, σφραγίζω) to unseal, Lat. *resignare*.

Ἀνασχεθεῖν, or ἀνάσχεθαι, v. π.

* Ἀνασχεθῶ, a pres. assumed for the deriv. of the Ep. aor. ἀνέσχετο, ἀνέσχεθαι, which is really but a lengthd. form of ἀνεσχον, cf. ἀνέχω.

Ἀνασχεῖν, inf. aor 2 act. of ἀνέχω.

Ἀνασχεῖν, Ep. for ἀνασχεῖν aor. inf. of ἀνέχω.

Ἀνάσχω, Ep. for ἀνάσχον 2 aor. imper. mid. of ἀνέχω.

Ἀνασχεσθαί, 2 aor. inf. mid. of ἀνέχω.

Ἀνάσχεσις, *εως*, *ἡ*, (ἀνασχεομαι) taking upon one's self, sufferance, τῶ δεινῶν, Plut.—2. ἀνάσχεσις *ἡλίου* the rising of the sun, Arist. Mund. cf. ἀνατολή, ἀνοχή.

Ἀνασχετικός, *ἡ*, *όν*, (ἐνέχομαι) for or capable of enduring, enduring Plat. 2, 31 A.

Ἀνασχετός, *όν*, Ep. ἀνασχετός, (ἐνέχομαι) to be undergone, borne or suffered, sufferable, but usu. with negat. οὐκ, οὐκέτι, οὐδαμῶς *ἀν.*, unbearable, insufferable, as Od. 2, 63, Hdt. 1, 207, and freq. in Att.

Ἀνασχίζω, f. -ίω, (ἀνά, σχίζω) to split up, rip up, usu. of opening a dead body, Hdt. 1, 123: 3, 35.

Ἀνασχινοδύλειον, in later Greek ἀνασχινοδύλειον, = ἀνασκολοπιζέω, Plat. Rep. 362 A, cf. Piers. Moer. p. 360, Ruhnke. Tim.

Ἀνασχών, 2 aor. part. of ἀνέχω.

Ἀνασῶω, f. -ώσω, (ἀνά, σώω) to recover what is lost, rescue, Soph. O. T. 1351: freq. in mid. to regain for one's self, ἀνασῶσθαι *ἀρχήν*, Hdt. 1, 82, etc.; in 3, 65 he joins both act. and mid.—2. to bring back, restore, Plat. Phileb. 32 E. Pass. to return safe, ἐς τὰς πατρίδας, Xen. Hell. 4, 8, 28; ἐκ τῆς φωνῆς *ἀν.*, to be restored to one's rights, 1. e. to be rescued back from exile, Polyb. 18, 10, 2.—3. to preserve in mind, remember, Hdt. 6, 65, but more usu. in mid.

Ἀνασωρεύω, (ἀνά, σωρεύω) to heap up, Polyb. 8, 35, 5.

Ἀνατάνω, -άσω, = ἀνατείνω, Call.

Ἀνατάρσσω, Att. -ταράττω, fut. -ταράξω, (ἀνά, τάρσσω) to stir up and trouble, Hipp.: hence to excite, rouse to frenzy, Soph. Tr. 218: to confound, disorder, Plat. and Xen.: ἀναταράτταμενον πορεύεσθαι, to march in disorder, Xen. An. 1, 7, 20.

Ἀνάτῃσις, *εως*, *ἡ*, (ἀνατείνω)

stretching out, extension in length and height: a stretching forth of the hands against any one, threatening, Polyb. 4, 4, 7: φρονήματος ἄν., tension of spirit, i. e. unbending resolution, firmness, Plut. Mar. 6.—II. endurance of hunger, fasting, Plut.

Ἀνατάσσω, Att. -τάττω, fut. -τάξω, 'to set in order again. Mid. to go regularly through again, esp. to re-examine scientific principles, Plut.

Ἀνατῆτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἀνατείνω) 'stretching up, esp. with the hands, threatening, Polyb. 5, 43, 5.—II. high-flown, haughty. Adv. -κῶς, threateningly, Polyb. 4, 4, 7.

Ἀνατέ, also ἀνατί, adv. of ἀνατος, without harm, with impunity, Trag., and Plat.: cf. Ruhnk. Tim., also Ellendt Lex. Soph.

Ἀνατείνω, fut. -τενώ, poet. ἀντείνω, (ἀνά, τείνω) to stretch up, lift or hold up, Xen.; e.g. χεῖρα ἄν., to lift up the hand and swear, Pind. O. 7, 120; also in prayer, Id. I. 6 (5), 60; and as token of assent in voting, Xen. An. 5, 6, 33, etc.:—to stretch forth, hold forth, τὴν μάχαιραν ἀνατεταμένως, having his sword stretched out to threaten, Xen. Cyr. 4, 1, 3. Mid. ἀνατείνεσθαι τι, to threaten one, Polyb. 5, 55, 1: τι νί τι, to threaten one with a thing, Dem. 389, 1.—2. to hold up, propose as a prize, Pind. N. 8, 43.—3. to exalt, increase, Ib. 58.—4. to lift up to higher objects: and in pass. to strain upwards, as the soul, freq. in later Platonists, Ruhnk. Tim. etc.—II. intrans., to reach up, stretch up, Hdt. 7, 67: to stretch out, to extend, ἐς τὸ πέλαιος, Polyb. 1, 27, 4.—III. to stretch or spread out, expand, τὰ κέρατα, the wings of an army, Xen. Cyr. 7, 1, 6: ἀετός ἀνατεταμένος, a spread eagle, Ib. 7, 1, 4.—IV. to hold out, persevere, esp. in abstinence Epict.

Ἀνατερίζω, fut. -ίσω Att. -ῖω, (ἀνά, τερίζω) to repair or rebuild walls, to raise new walls, Xen. Hell. 4, 4, 18. Hence

Ἀνατερισμός, οὐ, ὁ, a rebuilding, building of new walls, Xen. Hell. 4, 8, 9.

Ἀνατέλλω, fut. -τελῶ, (ἀνά, τέλλω) to make or let rise up, ἡμῶσιν ἀνέειλεν ἵππους, he made ambrosia grow for the horses, Il. 5, 777: ὅδωρ ἀνέτελλεν, to sprout up water, Pind. I. 6, 111: hence to bring forth, give birth to, bring to light, Διονύσιον ἄν., thou gavest birth to Dionysos (Bacchus), Ib. 5: μὲρ ἂπ' ἀσυχρῶν ἀνατέλλειν, to bring numberless issues forth from shameful acts, Soph. Phil. 1139: τὸν ἥλιον ἄν., to cause the sun to rise, N. T. Matth. 5, 45.—II. intr. to rise up, come to light, rise, esp. of the sun and moon, Hdt. 4, 40, etc., like ἀνίσχω I. (though in Hdt. 2, 142 it takes in both rising and setting), and Att.: ἐπιτέλλω is more usual of stars, Schaf. Schol. Par. ap. Rh. 4, 263, cf. ἀνατολή: of the rising or source of a river, Hdt. 4, 52: and so in mid., πλὸς ἀνατελλομένη, a flame mounting and blazing up, Pind. I. 4, 111; to grow, of hair, Aesch. Theb. 520: of teeth, Arist. H. A.

Ἀνατείνω, f. -τεμῶ, (ἀνά, τέμνω) to cut up, cut open, Hdt. 2, 87, to tear open: to cut off, lop, Aeschin. 77, 26.

Ἀνατεταμένος, adv. part. perf. ass. from ἀνατείνω, stretched or strained to the utmost.

Ἀνατῆκω, f. -ξω, (ἀνά, τῆκω) to melt: metaph. to slacken, relax, Lat. liquefacere. Pass. to melt away, thaw, Polyb. 2, 16, 9. Hence

Ἀνατῆξις, εὖς, ἡ, a melting, thawing, Polyb. 9, 43, 5.

Ἀνατί, adv.,=ἀνατέ.

Ἀνατίθημι, f. ἀνατίθεω, (ἀνά, τίθημι) to set up upon, in Hom. only once, ἐλεγεῖν ἀναθήσει μοι, he will put a reproach upon me, Il. 22, 100, like μῶμον ἀνάπτειν: to put or place on, to lay on as a burden, ἄχθος, Ar. Eq. 1056: ἀναθέντας τὰ σκεύη, Xen. An. 3, 1, 30: but also in good sense, ἄν. κῶδος τι, Pind. O. 5, 17: in prose most usu. to refer, attribute, ascribe a thing to a person, τι νί τι, Hdt. 2, 134: freq. in Att.; ἄν. τι πάντα πράγματα, to entrust all things to one, Ar. Nub. 1453, Thuc. 8, 82: also ἄν. τι ἐπὶ τι, Ar. Plut. 69: so too in mid., ἀνατίθεσθαι τὰ σκεύη ἐπὶ, to put one's baggage on, Xen. An. 2, 2, 4.—II. to set up as a votive gift, dedicate, consecrate, τι νί τι, first in Hes. Op. 656, and freq. in Hdt., etc.: hence the votive gift itself was ἀνάθημα, also ἀνάθημα ἀνατίθεναι, Hdt. 2, 182: they usu. said ἄν. τι εἰς Δελφούς, etc., as Hdt. 2, 135, seldom ἐν Δελφοῖς: very rare in mid.—III. to put back, remove, cf. ἀναθεόν: c. gen. to remove from, ἡμέρα—προθεῖσα κ' ἀναθεῖσα τοῦ γε καθθανεῖν, Soph. Aj. 476, adding to or taking away from the necessity of death, cf. Ellendt, or, placing (us) near, or removing (us) from death.

B. mid., to take upon one's self, undergo, and oft. much like act.: but—II. esp. to place differently, change about, e.g. the men on a draught-board, v. l. 1? Orac. ap. Hdt. 8, 77? but in Att. usu. to take back a move, retract one's opinion, Xen. Mem. 1, 2, 44, and freq. in Plat., e.g. ἀνατίθεσθαι ὅ τι δοκεῖ, Plat. Gorg. 462 A: ἀνατ. μὴ οὐ τοῦτο εἶναι, to retract and say this is not so, Id. Phaed. 87 A.

Ἀνατίκτω, f. -τέξω, (ἀνά, τίκτω) to bring forth again, Ael.

Ἀνατιμάω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (ἀνά, τιμάω) to raise in price, Valck. Hdt. 9, 33: esp. to raise the price of corn by false reports, etc., like ἐπιτιμάω.

Ἀνατιναγμός, οὐ, ὁ, a swinging and throwing up, LXX.: from

Ἀνατινάσσω, f. -ξω, (ἀνά, τινάσσω) to shake up and down, brandish, θύρσον, Eur. Bacch. 80: also of the wind shaking about a sail, Id. Or. 341.

Ἀνατίναω=ἀνατείνω.

Ἀνατιτραῖνω, Att. collat. form of Ἀνατιτρώω, f. ἀνατρήσω, (ἀνά, τιτρώω) to bore through, bore, Trypho ap. Ath. 182 E, in aor. pass.

Ἀνάτλημα, ατος, τό, sufferance: from

Ἀνατλήναι, inf. of 2 aor. ἀνέτλην, besides which only fut. ἀνατλήσμαι is used, (ἀνά, τλήναι, v. sub τῶω) to bear, suffer, undergo, with body or mind, Od.: φάρμακα ἀνέτλη, he bore, i. e. resisted the strength of the magic drink, Od. 10, 327.

Ἀνατμέσμαι, (ἀνά, ἀτμέω) to evaporate, Democrit.

Ἀνατοίχω, (ἀνά, τοίχος) to reel from wall to wall or from side to side, esp. of sailors in a storm: Gramm. prefer διατοίχew, cf. Lob. Phryn. 161.

Ἀνατοκίζω, f. -ίσω, (ἀνά, τοκίζω) to take compound interest. Hence

Ἀνατοκισμός, οὐ, ὁ, compound interest, Lat. anatocismus, cf. Ernesti Clav. Cic.

Ἀνατολή, ἡς, ἡ, (ἀνατέλλω) poet. ἀντολή, a rising, rise, esp. of the sun and moon, ἀντολαὶ ἡμέρας, Od. 12,

4, Hdt. 4, 8: in Trag. also of the stars, Valck. Phoen. 506. ποταμοὶ ἀνατολῆς, the sources of a river, Polyb. 2, 17, 4.—2. the quarter of sunrise, East, Lat. Oriens, Opp. in plur.—II. a growing, as of the teeth, Arist. H. A. Hence

Ἀνατολικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to sun rise, eastern, Joseph.

Ἀνατολμάω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (ἀνά, τολμάω) to regain one's courage, take courage, only in late writers as Plut., cf. Pers. Med. 325.

Ἀνατομή, ἡς, ἡ, (ἀνατέμνω) a cutting up, esp. of an animal's body anatomy, Theophr. Hence

Ἀνατομικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to anatomy, anatomical, ἡ ἀνατομικὴ sub. τέχνη, anatomy.

Ἀνατόνω, ὄν, (ἀνατείνω) stretching up or upwards.

Ἀνατοπόμαι, f. -ώσωμαι, (ἀνά, τόπος) to put in place of any one, in sert, Philostr.

Ἄνατος, ὄν, (a priv., ἄτη) without harm, unpunished, Aesch. Ag. 1211 c. gen. κακῶν ἀνατος, harmed by no ills, Soph. O. C. 786, ubi v. Herm.—II. act. not harming, harmless, Aesch. Suppl. 356, 359: ἀνατον φυγάν, i. e. a flight caused by no crime.

Ἀνατρεπτικός, ἡ, ὄν, turning up or over, overthrowing, ruinous, Plat. Rep. 389 D: from

Ἀνατρέπω, f. -τρέψω, pf. -τέτρεφα, later also -τέτρεφα, Dinarch., and Aeschin., Buttm. Ausf. Gr. § 97, Anm. 2, n. (ἀνά, τρέπω) To turn up or over, overturn, upset, throw down, like ἀναστρέφω, the act. first in Ar. chil. 15, 3: in mid. ἀνεστρέψω,=ὑπὸ τῶς ἐπέσεν, he tumbled headlong, Il. 6, 64: hence—2. to overthrow, ruin, Lat. evertere, like ἀπόλλυμι, opp. to σώω, so πρόβριον ἀνατρέπον τινά, Hdt. 1, 32, cf. 8, 62: freq. also in Att. ἀνατρέω. ὀδόν, πλοῦτον, πολιτείαν, etc.: Plat. also has aor. mid. ἀνατρέπετο as Pass., Crat. 395 D.—3. τράπεζαν ἀνατρέ, to upset a banker's table, i. e. make him bankrupt, Andoc. 17, 10.—4. to upset in argument, refute, Ar.—II. Pass. c. fut. mid., poet. also c. aor. mid., to be cast down, disheartened, ἀνατρέπετο φρένα λύπη, Theoc. 8, 90, also ταῖς ψυχαῖς ἄν., Diod. S.

Ἀνατρέφω, fut. ἀνατρέψω, (ἀνά, τρέφω) to restore by nourishment.—II. to bring up, rear, nurse up, educate, Ar. Ran. 944: ἄν. τὸ φρόνημα, to raise the spirit, Xen. Cyr. 5, 2, 34, Jac. A. P. p. 85. Pass. to be reared up, to grow up, ἐν τινι, Plut.

Ἀνατρέχω, fut. ἀναβρέξομαι, as well as ἀναδραμοῦμαι, also ἀναδράμωμαι, Anth., (ἀνά, τρέχω) to run back, draw back, withdraw, flee, αὐθις, ὀπίσω ἀνέδραμε, he drew back in the conflict, Il. 5, 599; 16, 813: hence later, to go back from a design, change one's mind, esp. for the better: to mend, make up, Plut.—2. to jump up and run, start up, of men, Hdt. 3, 36, etc.; but also ἀναδεδρόμε πέτρην, perf. with pres. signf., the rock runs sheer up, Od. 5, 412: ἐγκέφαλος ἐνέδρ., the brains spurted up from the wound, Il. 17, 297: σμῶδι γες ἐνέδραμον, the weals rose under the blow, Il. 23, 717.—2. to run up, shoot up, strictly of plants, Il. 18, 56, Hdt. 8, 55: hence of cities and peoples, Hdt. 1, 66; 7, 156.—III. c. acc., to run back over, retract, Lat. repetere, κῆδος, Dissen. Pind. O. 8, 54 (72).

Ἀνατρέψις, εὖς, ἡ, (ἀνατρέπω) a being turned up, Arist. Meteor

Ἀνατρήσις, εως, ἡ, (ἀνατρίω) a boring through.—2. a hole bored, Plut.

Ἀνατρήτος, ον, (ἀνατρίω) bored through.

Ἀνατρίανόν, ὦ, (ἀνά, τρίς) to shake as with a trident, Amphis Dithyr. 1, 8, cf. συντρίανόν.

Ἀνατρίω, f. φω, (ἀνά, τρίς) to rub well, rub clean, Xen. Cyn. 6, 26.—II. to rub in pieces: pass. to be worn away, Hdt. 3, 113. [I]

Ἀνατρίω, (ἀνά, τρίς) to chirp aloud, Q. Sm.

Ἀνατρίπτος, ον, (ἀνατρίω) rubbed up: ἄν. ἱμάτιον, a cloth with rough, raised pile, like plush or velvet, Diosc.

Ἀνατριχόμαι, to get hair again, from

Ἀνατρίχος, ον, (ἀνά, θρίξ) with hair bristling backward.

Ἀνατρίψις, εως, ἡ, (ἀνατρίω) a rubbing well or anointing with oil, etc., Arist. Probl.—2. an itching or scratching.

Ἀνατροπεύς, εως, ὁ, (ἀνατρέπω) an overturner, destroyer, τοῦ οἴκου, Antipho 116, 28: ἀνατρ. τοῦ νεότητος, a corrupter of the youth, Plut.

Ἀνατροπή, ἡς, ἡ, (ἀνατρέπω) an overturning, overthrow, Aesch. Eum. 355: an overthrow, upset, τοῦ πλοίου, Arist. Metaph.: in genl. destruction, Plat.

Ἀνατροφεύς, εως, ὁ, (ἀνατρέφω) a foster-father.

Ἀνατροφή, ἡς, ἡ, (ἀνατρέφω) a rearing up: education, Plut.

Ἀνατροχάω, -άω, and Ἀνατροχάω, late and rather dubious forms of Ἀνατρέχω, Philo.

Ἀνατυλίσσω, Att. -λίττω, f. -ξω, (ἀνά, τυλίσσω) to wind back or off again, Lat. revolve: metaph. λόγους πρὸς ἐαυτὸν, to recall and reconsider words, Luc. Nigr. 7.

Ἀνατυρόω, ὦ, f. -ώσω, (ἀνά, τυπώ) to form again or anew, Luc. Alex. 21: mid., to form or fashion a thing to one's mind, to depict to one's mind, to imagine, Plut. Moral. 329 B, Id. 331 D. Hence

Ἀνατύρον, ατος, τό, an image formed, Diog. L.

Ἀνατύπσις, εως, ἡ, a forming again, imagination.

Ἀνατυπτικός, ἡ, ὄν, giving an image, τινός, Simp.

Ἀνατυβάω, f. -άω, (ἀνά, τυρβάω) to stir up, confound, disorder, Ar. Eq. 310.

Ἀναυα, ον, τά, Anaava, a city of Greater Phrygia, between the Mar-syas and Maeander, Hdt. 7, 30.

Ἀναυήγτος, (α priv., ναυῆγέω) unshipwrecked, Eccl. [α]

Ἀναυήγτος, ον, (α priv., ναυῆγέω) rayless, Ἀιδής, Aesch. Pr. 1028.

Ἀναυδαίος, ον, Dor. for ἀναυδήτος, Aesch. Thuc. 896.

Ἀναυδής, ες, (α priv., αὐδή) speechless.—II. =sq.

Ἀναυδήτος, ον, (α priv., αὐδάω) unexpressive, unutterable, Lat. infandus, Soph. Aj. 715.—2. speechless, Soph. Tr. 964, Herm.: depriving of the power of speech, μένος, Aesch. Thuc. 996, in Dor. form.

Ἀναυδία, ας, ἡ, speechlessness, Hipp.: from

Ἀναυδός, ον, speechless, voiceless, Od. 5, 456; 10, 378: ἄν. ὕπνος, still, calm sleep, Hipp.—II. secret, treachery, Soph. Aj. 947, where some explain it unutterable: μέλη βοῶν ἀναυδὰ, harsh, unmusical strains, Id. Fr. 631.—2. preventing speech, silencing, γαλινῶν ἄν. μένος, Aesch. Ag. 238. ἴνιν -άω.

Ἀναυλεί, adv., (α priv., ναύλος) without fare or passage-money.

Ἀναυλος, ον, (α priv., αὐλός) without pipe or pipe-playing, κάμος ἀναυλος, a procession unaccompanied by pipes, i. e. joyless, sad, Eur. Phoen. 791: ἀναυλά θύειν, to offer sacrifices unaccompanied by the music of the pipe, Plut. Moral. 277 F.—2. unskilled in pipe-playing, Luc. Halc. 7.

Ἀναυλόχητος, ον, (α priv., ναυλόχῃ) not brought into harbour or to anchor, Lyc. 745; but others explain it without a ship's crew, deriving it from ναὺς and λόχος.

Ἀναυμάχτος, ον, (α priv., ναυμάχῃ) without sea-fight, ὄλεθρος, loss of a fleet without striking a blow, Lys. Fr. [α]

Ἀναυμάχιον, γραφή, ἡ, an indictment of a triarch for keeping his ship out of action, Andoc., cf. Att. Process, p. 364: cf. λειποστρατίον, λειποταξίου δική.

Ἀναυξής, ες, (α priv., αὖξω) not increasing.—II. intr. not waxing or growing, Arist. H. A. Hence

Ἀναυξιστία, ας, ἡ, want of growth: in Gramm., omission of the augment.

Ἀναυξήσις, εως, ἡ, =foreg.

Ἀναυξήτος, ον, also η ον, =ἀναυξής, Arist. Coel.—2. without augment, Gramm. Adv. -τως.

Ἀναυξος, ον, =ἀναυξής, Plut. Moral. 981 F.

Ἀναυος, ον, (α priv., αὖω) thought to be the adj., from which comes the Hom. ἀνεω, ν. ἀνεως.

Ἀναυρος, ον, (α priv., αὔρα) without air, windless, still, Lyc. 1424.

Ἀναυρος, ὄ, the Anauros, a river in Thessaly, Hes. Sc. 477: hence in later poets, any mountain torrent, Ap. Rh. cf. Ἀχελῷος.—2. a river of Phoenicia, Mosch. 2, 31.

*Ἀναυς, gen. ἀνῶος, ὁ, ἡ, (α priv., ναῦς) without ships, only used by Aesch. Pers. 680 in nom. pl., νῆες ἀναες, ships that are ships no more, Lat. naues nenaves, Catull., Schäf. Eur. Hec. 612: cf. Ἄϊρος.

Ἀναυτέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (ἀνά, αὐτέω) to shout aloud, call out, Opp. [αῦ]

Ἀναύχην, ενος, ὁ, ἡ, (α priv., αὐχὴν) without neck or throat, Emped. 219.

Ἀναυχίδας, α, ὁ, Anauchidas, masc. pr. n. Paus. 5, 27, 12.

Ἀναῦχος, (ἀνά, αὖω, to dry) to light up, set on fire.

Ἀναῦω, (ἀνά, αὖω, to cry) =ἀναῦ-τέω.

Ἀναφαίνα, poet. ἰμφ., f. -φανῶ; aor. ἔφην, (ἀνά, φαίνω) to make shine or blaze up, Od. 18, 310: hence usu. to bring to light, show forth, make known, display, θεοπροπίας, ἐπεσοχῆτας, ἀρετῆν, Hom., and freq. in Att.: to proclaim, declare, βασιλέα ἄν. τινά, Pind. P. 4, 110: c. inf., ἀναφαίνω σε τὸδε ὀνομάζειν, I proclaim that they call thee by this name, i. e. that thou be so named, Eur. Bacch. 529. (Pind. also uses mid. in act. signif., I. 4 (3), 119. Pass. c. fut. mid., ἀναφανήσομαι (Ar. Eq. 950), et perf. act. ἀναπέσθην, to be shown forth, come to light or into sight, appear plainly, ἀναφαίνεται ἄστρον, Il. 11. 62: hence also ἀναφαίνεται ὄλεθρος, Ib. 174, etc.; freq. in Hdt., and Att.; also to reappear, Hdt. 7, 30: ἀναφανῆναι μόνναρχον, to be declared king, Hdt. 3, 82; so ἄν. λογογράφος ἐκ τριηραρχοῦ, to come out a romancer instead of a sea captain, Aeschin. 78, 26: hence in genl. to become or be thought so and so, in Plat., and Xen.; also

c. part. ἀναφαίνεσθαι ἔχω, =εἶπω μένος, etc., to be seen to have, to b plainly in safety, etc., Ib. The act aor. ἀναφήναι is used as pass. once in Hdt. 1, 165 (unless ἀναφανῆναι is to be read), and in late authors, Coray Hel. 2, p. 187.

Ἀναφαίρετος, ον, (α priv., ἀφαίρέω) not to be taken or torn away, Dion. H.

Ἀναφαίλακρος, ον, =ἀναφαίλαντος, bald-headed, Procl.

Ἀναφαλαντίας, ον, ὁ, =ἀνισφα-λαντος, Luc. Tim. 47.

Ἀναφαλαντίαςις, εως, ἡ, loss of the eyebrows: in genl. baldness, Arist. H. A.

Ἀναφάλαντος, ον, without eye brows: in genl. bald-headed, LXX.

Ἀναφάλαντωμα, ατος, τό, =ἀν-αφαλαντίας.

Ἀναφανός, adv., (ἀναφαίνω) vis-ibly, openly, before the eyes of all, opp. to κρύβδην, Od. 3, 221; 11, 455: in Ap. Rh. also as neut. adv.

Ἀναφανόν, adv., =foreg., Il. 16, 178, Hdt., and Plat.

Ἀναφαντάω, -άω, (ἀνά, φαντάω) =ἀναφαίνα: the mid. often in Plat. for ἀναφαίνομαι.

Ἀναφέρω, poet. ἰμφ., (ἀνά, φέρω): f. ἀνόισα: aor. ἀνήνεκα, Ion. ἀνήνεκα, also ἀνωσα, (Hdt. 1, 157).—I. to bring or carry up, Ἰέρβερων ἐξ Ἀἰδοῦ, Od. 11, 624: later esp. to carry up into central Asia, Hdt. 6, 30. Pass. to rise up, Pind. N. 11, 49. Mid., to carry up for one's self or what is one's own, take with one, Hdt. 3, 148, 8, 36, etc.: esp. ἀναφέρεισθαι absol., to fetch up a deep-drawn breath, heave a deep sigh, Il. 19, 314, cf. Schweigh., Hdt. 1, 86, Butt. Lexil. in v., (where others interpret to have recovered one's self, come to one's self); but in Alexandr. poets, to utter, ἀνείκατο οἶον ἄν, Theocr. 23, 18.—2. to lift up, extol, praise.—3. to uphold, take upon one, Lat. sustinere, ἄχθος, Aesch. Cho. 841, κινδύνους, Thuc. 3, 38.—4. intr. to rise, as stars.—II. to bring or carry back, freq. in prose: ἄν. κώπην, to recover one's oar (after pulling it through the water), Thuc. 2, 84: esp.—1. to bring back tidings, report, Lat. renuntiare, like ἀπαγγέλλειν, ἄν. λόγους, etc., παρά τινα, ἐς τινα, Hdt., etc.—2. to bring back from exile, Thuc. 5, 16.—3. to carry back, trace up, refer one's family to an ancestor, γένος εἰς Περσέα ἄν., Plat. Alc. 1, 120 E, but also without γένος, ἄν. εἰς Ἡρακλέα, Id. Theat. 175 A.—4. to throw back upon another, refer something to one, usu. ἄν. τι εἰς τινα, ας βουλευματα ἐς τὸ κοινόν, Hdt. 3, 80: ἄν. ἀμαρτίαν εἰς τινα, freq. in Eur., so ἄν. αἰτίαν εἰς τινα, Dem.; but also ἄν. τινί τι, Eur. Or. 432, and ἐπὶ τινα, Aeschin. 84, 36: hence absol. to refer to a person, make reference to him, i. e. consult him, ἄν. ἐς τινα περί τινος, Hdt. 1, 157; 7, 149; also simply ἄν. εἰς τινα, like Lat. referre ad senatum, Hdt. 3, 71; but ἄν. εἰς τινα, also to refer, i. e. appeal to another, Plat. Apol. 20 E, to refer to an author, Plut.: ἄν. εἰς τι, also to have reference to a thing, be related to it, Plat. Rep. 484 C.—5. to bring back to one's self, restore, recover πόλιν ἐκ πονηρῶν πραγμάτων, Thuc. 8, 97: hence pass. to recover one's self, come to one's self, Hdt. 1, 116, (v. sup. I. 1): also intrans., to refresh one's self, recover, Hdt. 3, 22, Dem. 210. 15.—6. to call back to memory, ἄν. πρὸς ἐαυτὸν, Plut.: and so intr. =remember, Wytt. Plut. 2, 126 E.—7. to recall a likeness, and so to repre-

sent, pourtray, Ib 2, 65 B: intr. to be ike, Plut.

¹Αναφεύγω, f. -ζομαι, (ἀνά, φεύγω) to flee back or away, Xen. An. 6, 2, 24. Hence

²Αναφευκτικός, ἡ, ὄν, fit for fleeing to flight, Strab.

³Αναφεύζεις, εως, ἡ, a fleeing away, Dio C.

⁴Ἀνάφη, ης, ὅ, Anaphe, a small island in the Aegean sea, near Thera, Ap. Rh. 4, 1717, Strab.

⁵Ανάφης, ἐς, (a priv., ἀφή) untouched, not to be touched, impalpable, Plat. Phaedr. 247 C.—2. giving to the touch, yielding, Plut. 2, 721 C.

⁶Ἀνάφης, εω, ὁ, Anaphes, son of Otanes, leader of the Cissians, Hdt. 7, 62.

⁷Ἀναφθέγγομαι, f. -γζομαι, dep. mid., (ἀνά, φθέγγομαι) to call out aloud, Polyb.—2. to call out again, answer.

⁸Ἀναφθείρομαι, pass., (ἀνά, φθείρω) to destroy one's self, perish utterly: but, κατὰ τὴ δούρ' ἀνεφθάρης, by what ill luck came you hither? Ar. Av. 916, cf. φθείρομαι.

⁹Ἀναφλάσμος, οὔ, ὁ, Lat. masturbatio, Eupol. Autol. 21.

¹⁰Ἀναφλάω, -άσω, (ἀνά, φλάω) Lat. masturbare, Ar. Lys. [ἄω, ἄσω]

¹¹Ἀναφλεγμάνω, f. -μάνω, (ἀνά, φλεγμάνω) to inflame and swell up, Plut.

¹²Ἀναφλέγω, f. -ξω, (ἀνά, φλέγω) to light up, rekindle, Eur.: hence to inflame, excite. Pass. to glow with anger, Plat. Ep. 349 A. Hence

¹³Ἀνάφλεξις, εως, ἡ, a lighting up, inflammation, Plut. Lys. 12.

¹⁴Ἀναφλογίζω,=ἀναφλέγω, λύχρον, Call. Ep. 76.

¹⁵Ἀναφλόξω, -ύσω,=sq.

¹⁶Ἀναφλόκτος, ον, ὁ, Anaphlostus, an Attic demus of the tribe Antiochia, according to Paus. 2, 30, 9, so named from a son of Neptune, Hdt. 4, 99. Hence ¹⁷Ἀναφλόκτιος, ὁ, an inhabitant of An., Ar. Ran. 427.

¹⁸Ἀναφλόω, f. -φύω, (ἀνά, φύω) to bubble up like boiling water, Il. 21, 361. [v]

¹⁹Ἀναφοβέω, ὦ, -ήσω, (ἀνά, φοβέω) to frighten away, Ar. Vesp. 670.

²⁰Ἀναφοιτῶν, ὦ, -ήσω, (ἀνά, φοιτῶ) to go up, go back, Nic.

²¹Ἀναφορά, ἡ, (ἀναφέρω) a bringing or carrying up, raising: also intr. a coming up, rising.—II. a carrying back, and so—1. a reporting.—2. a referring, a reference, esp. to a class, standard or principle, Arist. Eth. N., and Plut. ἀναφορὰν ποιέισθαι=ἀναφέρειν II., 3, Id. H. A.: esp. an imputing, laying to one's charge, Id.—3. a giving back, giving way, a respite, Lat. missio, Eur. Or. 414.—4. intr. a going back, recurrence, recovery, εἰς τι, Aeschin. 41, 42: a means of recovery, Dem. 301, 24: also recovery from illness, etc., Plut.

²²Ἀναφορέας, εως, ὁ, a bearer, anything for carrying with, e. g. strap, pole, etc., esp. the yoke or beam, such as milkmen, etc., use for carrying their pails.

²³Ἀναφορέω=ἀναφέρω I., Hdt. 3, 102, and Att.

²⁴Ἀναφορικός, ἡ, ὄν, standing in relation, referring: in Gramm. relative.—II. in Medic. bringing up blood, phlegm, etc.—III. in Astronom., belonging to the rising of the stars: v. ἀναφέρω I. 4. Adv., -κῶ.

²⁵Ἀνάφορον, ον, τό,=ἀναφορέας, Ar. Ran. 8.

²⁶Ἀναφορύσσω, fut. -ύξω, (ἀνά, φο-

ρύσσω) poet. and Ion. for ἀναφύρω.

²⁷Ἀναφράγγνυμι,=ἀναφράσσω, Themist.

²⁸Ἀναφράζομαι, f. -άσομαι, (ἀνά, φράζομαι) mid., to observe again, recognise, Od. 19, 391.

²⁹Ἀναφράσσω, f. -άξω, (ἀνά, φράσσω) to open anything blocked up, remove barriers: also ἀναφράγγνυμι.

³⁰Ἀναφρίσσω, Att. -φρίττω, fut. -φρίξω, to shudder, thrill, Arist.; ἀκάνθαις, to bristle up.

³¹Ἀναφροδίσια, ας, ἡ, a being without ³²Ἀφροδίτη, and so—I. act. want of the power of inspiring love.—II. pass. insensibility to love: from

³³Ἀναφρόδότης, ον, (a priv., Ἀφροδίτη) without ³⁴Ἀφροδίτη, not enjoying her favours, Luc.—2. without charms, Lat. invenustus.—3. without love, not amorous, Plut.

³⁵Ἀναφρονέω ὦ, f. -ήσω, (ἀνά, φρονέω) to come back to one's senses, come to one's self, Xen. An. 4, 8, 21.

³⁶Ἀναφροντίζω, f. -ίσω Att. -ιῶ, (ἀνά, φροντίζω) to think over, c. inf. ἀν. σκεθέν, to meditate how to get, Pind. O. 1, 111.

³⁷Ἀναφρός, ον, (a priv., ὄφρος) without froth or foam, not foaming, Hipp.

³⁸Ἀναφύγῃ, ἡς, ἡ, (ἀναφεύγω) a fleeing back, escape, release from, ἀναφυγαὶ κακῶν, Aesch. Cho. 943.—II. a retreat, Plut.

³⁹Ἀναφύξις, εως, ἡ,=foreg., Plat. Legg. 713 E.

⁴⁰Ἀναφύρῳ, ὦ, f. -ήσω,=sq.: also to mix or moisten anew, Theophr.: so too ἀναφούρσσω.

⁴¹Ἀναφύρω, f. -ύρῳ, (ἀνά, φύρω) to mix up, confound, Hdt. 1, 103, in pass.: to soil, defile, μάστιγι καὶ αἵματι ἀναφύρμενος, Id. 3, 157. [v]

⁴²Ἀναφυσάω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (ἀνά, φυσάω) to breathe up or forth, puff out, Plat. Phaed. 113 B.—II. act. to blow up, puff up. Pass. to be puffed up or arrogant, Xen. Cyr. 7, 2, 23.—III. to blow the flute, begin to blow, Ath. 351 E. Hence

⁴³Ἀναφύσσημα, ατος, τό, the effect of blowing up, a blast, eruption of wind, fire, etc., Arist. Mirab.—II. metaph. conceit, arrogance, Luc. [v]

⁴⁴Ἀναφύσσις, εως, ἡ, a blowing up, puffing up.—2. the prelude in flute-playing. [v]

⁴⁵Ἀναφύσσητικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to the prelude in flute-playing.

⁴⁶Ἀναφυσία, (ἀνά, φυσία) to fetch up a deep-drawn breath, breathe hard, blow, of a dolphin, Hes. Sc. 211: hence to gasp, pant, Ap. Rh. 2, 431.

⁴⁷Ἀναφύτεύω, (ἀνά, φύτεύω) to plant or sow again.

⁴⁸Ἀναφύω, f. -φύω, (ἀνά, φύω) to make to grow up, to produce, beget. Mid. with pf. ἀναπέφυκα, plpf. ἀνεπέφικεν, and aor. 2 ἀνέφυν, of act. used intrans., to grow up, grow, of grass, Hdt. 4, 58; to spring up, to arise, τινί, against one, διαβολαὶ ἂν, Plut.; so δικαί, Plut.: to grow again, of the hair, Hdt. 5, 35, and so (acc. to Hemst. ap. Valck. Phoen. 647) always of things that grow from a root, while ἀναφύω, is used of such as come clear out. [vsw]

⁴⁹Ἀναφώνεω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (ἀνά, φωνέω) to call up or aloud, exclaim, Arist. Mund., in pass.; to proclaim, τινὶ βασιλεῖα, Plut.—2. to declaim, to exercise the voice in declamation, Plut., hence τὰ ἀναπεφωνήμενα, declamations, Plut.—3. to reclaim, to demand again, ἐλευθερίαν, of a slave, late.

⁵⁰Ἀναφώνημα, ατος, τό, a loud call, proclamation, Plut.

⁵¹Ἀναφώνησις, εως, ἡ, a calling up or aloud: declamation as an exercise of the lungs, Cael. Aur.

⁵²Ἀναφωτὶς, ἰδος, ἡ, a window, late.

⁵³Ἀναχάζω, -άσω, (ἀνά, χάζω) very rare in act., to make recoil or give way, drive back, Pind. N. 10, 129 (69), ubi v. Böckh: whereas Xen. Ar. 4, 1, 16, has it in signif. of mid.:—usu. as dep. mid., ἀναχάζομαι, f. -άσομαι Ep. aor. ἀνεχασάμην, to recoil, retire, draw back, freq. in Hom.: in genl. to turn back or about, Od. 7, 280; 11, 97.

⁵⁴Ἀναχαίνω, f. -αῖνώ, (ἀνά, χαίνω) to open the mouth, gape wide, Ar. Eq. 641: in genl. to open like a wound, Lat. refricari, prob. l. Hipp.

⁵⁵Ἀναχαίτιζω, f. -ίσω, (ἀνά, χαίτη) of a horse, to throw the mane back, rear up, turn restive, φόβω, Eur. Rhcs. 786. but—2. usu. c. acc., to rear up and throw the rider, hence in genl. to throw off, throw back, Eur. Bacch. 1072, Hipp. 1232: metaph. to overthrow, upset, Dem. 20, 27. Cf. ἐκτραχηλίζω.—3. c. genl. to get rid of, τινός, Wyttenb. Plut. 2, 150 A.—II. to hold back by the hair, in genl. to hold back, Luc. Hence

⁵⁶Ἀναχαίτισμα, ατος, τό, a drawing back, restraint, Plut.

⁵⁷Ἀναχάλασμος, οὔ, ὁ, a relaxation, loosening, easing, Plut.; and

⁵⁸Ἀναχάλαστικός, ἡ, ὄν, relaxing, loosening, easing: from

⁵⁹Ἀναχάλω, ὦ, -άσω, (ἀνά, χαλάω) to relax, loosen, ease, Polyb. [ἄσω]

⁶⁰Ἀναχάραξις, εως, ἡ, a tearing up again, τῆς λεπίδος, Plut.: metaph. an exciting: from

⁶¹Ἀναχάρισσα, Att. -άττω, f. -άξω, (ἀνά, χάρισσα) to scrape up, make rough: hence ἀπὸ ἀναχαράσσει λὼν air causes the roughness of rust, Plut. ⁶²Ἀναχαρισίς, ἰδος, ἡ, ὁ, Ana charsis, a Scythian of royal birth, who visited Athens in the time of Solon to acquire wisdom, Hdt. 4, 46.

⁶³Ἀναχάσσω,=ἀναχαίνω, Ar. Av. 502: also in pres. and impf.

⁶⁴Ἀναχειρίζομαι, dep. mid., (ἀνά χειρίζω) to hold back, hinder.

⁶⁵Ἀναχελίσσομαι, dep. mid., (ἀνά, χελύσσω) to cough up, Hipp.

⁶⁶Ἀναχέω, f. -χέσω, (ἀνά, χέω) to pour on or over. Pass. to empty itself, of a river, Att.: to be spread abroad, of fire, φλόγες ἀναεχυμέναι, Ath. φήμης ἂν ἐς τὸ πλῆθος, Plut.—II. to pour back.

⁶⁷Ἀναχλαίνω, ὦ, f. -ώσω, (ἀνά, χλαίνω) to clothe with a mantle (χλαῖνα), Nonn.

⁶⁸Ἀναχλαίνω, (ἀνά, χλαίνω) to warm again, make warm again, Arist. Probl.

⁶⁹Ἀναχνοαίνω, (ἀνά, χνόος) to make the first down grow. Pass. to get the first down, Ar. Ach. 791.

⁷⁰Ἀναχνόω,=foreg.

⁷¹Ἀναχοή, ἡς, ἡ, (ἀναχέω) a pouring out, eruption, Longin.

⁷²Ἀναχορεύω, f. -εύσω, (ἀνά, χορεύω) to begin a choral dance, Ar. Thesm. 994, Eur. Or. 582: and c. acc. cogn. ἂν θιάσον, ὄργια, Eur.: to scare away Id. Or. 582.—II. intr. to dance on high, dance with joy, Eur. Ion 1079.

⁷³Ἀναχόω, older regul. pres. for the usu. irreg. ἀναχάννυμι, q. v.

⁷⁴Ἀναχράομαι, (ἀνά, χράομαι) dep. mid., to use up, make away with, dispatch, destroy, acc. to Gramm. in Thuc., v. Arnold ad 3, 81.

⁷⁵Ἀναχρέπτομαι, (ἀνά, χρέμτομαι) dep. midl. to congeal up, bring up

more rarely in act. ἀναχρέπτω. Hence

†Αναχρέμεις, εως, ἡ, a coughing up, bringing up, Hipp.

†Αναχρονίζω (ἀνά, χρονίζω) to refer to a wrong time, to confound times. Hence

†Αναχρονισμός, οὔ, ὁ, an anachronism, Valck. Phoen. 861.

†Αναχροννύμι, f. χρώσω, (ἀνά, χρώννυμι) to colour anew, discolour, Plut. Hence

†Αναχρωσις, εως, ἡ, a discolouring, Plut.

†Αναχῦμα, ατος, τό, (ἀναχέω) that which is poured out: any place where water stands, esp. an estuary.

†Αναχύρωτος, ον, (α priv., ἄχυρῶ) without chaff or husks, Ar. Fr. 152.

†Αναχύσις, εως, ἡ, (ἀναχέω) a pouring out, spending, excess, N. T.—II. = ἀνάχνημα, Strab.

†Αναχῶμα, ατος, τό, (ἀναχόω, ἀναχώννυμι) earth thrown up, a mound, dam, dyke.

†Αναχωματισμός, οὔ, ὁ, (as from a verb ἀναχώννυμι, see above by Eust.) the throwing up a mound or dyke.

†Αναχωνεύω, (ἀνά, χωνεύω) to cast or melt over again, Strab.

†Αναχώννυμι, f. χώσω, (ἀνά, χώννυμι) to heap up and form a mound, ἄν. ὁδόν, to raise a road by throwing down rubbish, Dem. 1279, 20.

†Αναχωρέω, ὦ, f. ἵσσω, (ἀνά, χωρέω) to go back, give way, draw back, retire, withdraw, oft. in Hom., who sometimes adds ἄψ, as in prose ὀπίσω, Hdt. 4, 183, etc.; mostly ἐκ, but also c. gen. only, ἀνεχώρησαν μέγαρον, Od. 22, 270: to recoil from, give way to any one: freq. in prose with all preps. denoting motion to or from.

—II. to come back to the former possessor, revert to or devolve on the right owner, ἡ βασιλῆϊ ἀνεχώρησε ἐς τὸν παῖδα, Hdt. 7, 5: cf. ἀναβαίνειν.—III. to retire from public life or from the world, Cic. Att. 9, 4; ἐκ τῶν πραγμάτων, Polyb. 29, 10, 5: hence ἀνατεχωρηκὶς τόπος, a retired spot, a retreat, Lat. locus in secessu, Theophr.: ἀνατεχωρηκὸς ὅρμη, an obsolete phrase, Dion. H. Hence

†Αναχώρημα, ατος, τό, a stepping back, retiring: a retired place, Lat. secessus.

†Αναχώρησις, εως Ion. ιος, ἡ, (ἀναχωρέω) a going or drawing back, retiring, retreating, Hdt. 9, 22, and freq. in Thuc.: also a means or place of retreat, refuge, Lat. recessus, Dem. 354, 11.—II. a turning back, return.

†Αναχωρητέον, verb. adj. from ἀναχωρέω, one must retire, etc., Plat. Crit. 51 B.

†Αναχωρητής, οὔ, ὁ, (ἀναχωρέω III.) one who has retired or withdrawn from the world, a hermit, anchorite, Eccl.

†Αναχωρητικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἀναχωρέω) disposed to give way or retire, Arr.

†Αναχωρίζω, fut. -ίσω Att. -ῖω, (ἀνά, χωρίζω) to make to go back or retire, Tab. Heracl.

†Αναψάλλω, (ἀνά, ψάλλω) to touch on the upper side, A. B.

†Αναψάλασσω, (ἀνά, ψάλασσω) to tear up, open, Luc. 343.

†Αναψάω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (ἀνά, ψάω) to rub or wipe up, like ἀνασπογγίζω, Ctes.

†Αναψηφίζω, fut. -ίσω Att. -ῖω, (ἀνά, ψηφίζω) to put to the vote again, Thuc. 6, 14: to take up anew, do over again, alter, Lat. retractare. Mid. to vote anew, Pherecr. Doulosd. 6. Hence

†Αναψηφίζει, εως, ἡ, putting to the

vote again: in genl. a doing over again, alteration.

†Αναψήχω, -ξω, = ἀναψάω.

†Αναψίς, εως, ἡ, (ἀναπτω) a lighting up, kindling, Dion. H.

†Αναψυκτήρ, ἥρος, ὁ, (ἀναψύχω) a cooler, refresher, Eur. Andromed. 30, 3.

†Αναψυκτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἀναψύχω) cooling, refreshing.

†Αναψύξω, εως, ἡ, a cooling, refreshing, recreation, Strab.

†Αναψύχῃ, ἥς, ἡ, = foreg., Plat. Legg. 919 A.—II. relief, recovery from, κακῶν, πόνων, Eur.: respire, rest, Plat. Symp. 176 A.—2. a drawing of breath, inhalation, Ath.

†Αναψύχω, fut. -ψύξω, (ἀνά, ψύχω) to revive by fresh air, to cool, refresh. Od. 4, 568: in genl. to cheer, and so ἄν. φίλον ἦτορ, to take courage, Il. 13, 84: also ἄν. ἔλκος, to get a wound healed, Il. 5, 795; ναὺς ἄν., to let the ships rest and get dry, relieve them, Hdt. 7, 59, Xen. Hell. 1, 5, 10: later c. gen., ἄν. πόνου, to recover from toil, Opp. Mid. to breathe fresh air again, recover breath, revive, Plat. Tim. 70 D. [ῶ]

†Αναόα, poet. for ἀναδαία, Aesch.

†Αναόακα, ὦν, τά, Andaca, a city of India, Arr. An. 4, 23, 5.

†Αναδάνια, ας, ἡ, Andania, a city of Messenia, Strab.

†Αναδάνω, (ἥδος, ἥδομαι) imperf. ἥρδανον, in Hom. also ἥρνδανον, in Hdt., and Att. sometimes ἥρνδανον: fut. ἥρδῶσσι: aor. ἥρδον, besides which Hom. has aor. ἑρῶδον, which like ἥρδον [ῶ] is merely poet.: perf. ἥρδα, Dor. ἑρδα. To please, delight, gratify, mostly Ion. and poet., used generally just as the comm. ἥδομαι, except as to construction: in Hom. always c. dat. pers., ἠνδάνει μοι, so too Hdt.: also c. dupl. dat., Ἀγαμέμνονι ἥρδανε θυμῷ, Il. 1, 24 also ἠνδ. τινί, to do one a kindness, Hdt. 5, 39: impers. ἠνδάνει μοι ποιεῖν, like Lat. placet, Hdt. 4, 145, etc.: in Eur. Med. 12, c. gen., πολιτῶν ἠνδ., for which Pors. reads πολιταίς, Dind. after Br. πολιτάς, but v. Pors. Or. 1623, and Dind. Or. 1607: formerly Theogn. 26 was quoted as authority for the acc. after ἠνδ., but Gaisf. after Pors. Or. 1623, reads οὐδ' ὁ Ζεὺς ὕπν πάντεσσ' (for πάντας) ἠνδάνει.—The mid. ἠνδάνεσθαι, occurs in Anth.

†Αναδρα, ὦν, τά, Andra, a city of Mysia, Strab.

†Αναδρα, ἠνδρα, a city of Mysia, Strab.

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†Ανδοκίδης, adv. for ἀναδοκίδης (ἀναδοχή) alternately.

†Ανδοκίδης, ον, ὁ, Andocides, son of Leogoras, a celebrated Athenian orator, Thuc. 1, 51.

†Ανδραγαθός, fut. ἀνδραγαθήσομαι, (ἄνθρω, ἀγαθός) to be a brave, good man, prove so, behave as such, Polyb. Hence

†Ανδραγύθημα, ατος, τό, brave, honest conduct, Plut.

†Ανδραγυθία, ας, ἡ, the character of a brave good man, bravery, manly virtue, oft. in Hdt. and Thuc.

†Ανδραγυθίζομαι, f. -ίσομαι Att. -ισμαι, (ἄνθρω, ἀγαθός) dep. mid., to act bravely, honestly, εἰ τις ἀπραγμοσύνη ἀνδραγαθίζεται, if any one thinks to sit at home and play the honest man, Thuc. 2, 63, ἐκ τοῦ ἀκινδύνου, Id. 3, 40.

†Ανδραγυθικός, ἡ, ὄν, befitting a brave good man, Hipp.

†Ανδραγρία, ὦν, τά, (ἄνθρω, ἄγρια) the spoils of a slain enemy, Il. 14, 509.

†Ανδραγελφῆ, ἥς, ἡ, (ἄνθρω, ἀδελφῆ) a husband's sister.

†Ανδραδέλφος, οὔ, ὁ, (ἄνθρω, ἀδελφός) a husband's brother, brother-in-law, (not ἀνδράδελφος, Lob. Phryn. 304.)

†Ανδραμονίδης, ον, ὁ, son of Andraemon, Il. 2, 638.

†Ανδραμον, ονος, ὁ, Andraemon, father of Thoas and king of Calydon, Paus. 5, 3, 7; Apollod.—2. son of Codrus, Paus. 7, 3, 5.—3. a Pylian, founder of Colophon, Strab.

†Ανδράκις, adv., (ἄνθρω) man by man, like κατ' ἄνδρα, Lat. viritum, Od. 13, 14: in genl. separately, apart, Aesch. Ag. 1595.

†Ανδρακίς, ἄδος, ἡ, (ἄνθρω) a man's portion, equal share, Nic.

†Ανδραμίας, ον, ὁ, -μίας, ον, ὁ, Andramias, a Median ζωντανδεῖ, Xen. Cyr. 5, 3, 38.

†Ανδραπόδισις, metap. ckt. of ἔνδραποδον, for ἀνδραπόδος, Il. 7, 473.

†Ανδραποδία, ας, ἡ, = ἀνδραποδισμός.

†Ανδραποδίζω, fut. -ίσω Att. -ῖω, and as dep. mid. ἀνδραποδίζομαι, f. -ισμαι, (ἀνδραπόδω) to reduce to slavery, enslave, esp. to sell the freemen of a conquered place into slavery, (and so something worse than δουλεύω, καταδουλεύω, to subjugate or subdue.) Lat. vendere sub corona, freq. in Hdt. who mostly uses the mid., as do the Att. Pass. to be sold into slavery, oft. in Hdt., who also has fut. mid. in pass. signif. 6, 17; such selling was usu. a public act: but also of individuals, to kidnap free men or other people's slaves, Plat., and Xen.; cf. ἀνδραποδιστής. Hence

†Ανδραποδιστής, εως, ἡ, = sq. Xen. Apol. 25.

†Ανδραποδισμός, οὔ, ὁ, a selling a freeman into slavery, enslaving, Thuc. 2, 68, cf. ἀνδραποδισμός: of individuals, kidnapping, whether of free men or other people's slaves, hence ἐπίδοκος ἀνδραποδισμοῦ, liable to action for kidnapping, Plat. Legg. 879 A.

†Ανδραποδιστήριος, ἰα, ἰον, belonging to, fitted for enslaving or kidnapping.

†Ανδραποδιστής, οὔ, ὁ, a slave dealer, one who kidnaps free men or slaves to sell them again, Ar. Plut. 525, cf. Heind. Plat. Gorg. 508 E: metaph. ἄνθρω. ἐνυπνοῦ, one who sells his own independence, Xen. Mem. 1, 2, 6.

†Ανδραποδιστικός, ἡ, ὄν, = ἰνδραποδιστήριος: ἡ, -κή, σὺν, τέχνη, kidnapping, Plat. Soph. 222 C.

†Ανδραποδοκάπηλος, εν, ὁ, (ἀνδρά

12)

ποδον, καπηλος) a trafficker in slaves, Luc. [κῆ]

Ἀνδράποδον, ου, τό a slave, esp. one made in war and sold, first in Hom., but only Il. 7, 475, in metaplast. dat. Ἀνδραπόδοισι as if from Ἀνδράπου, (but the use of the word has made the verse suspected, Thiersch Gr. Gr. § 197, 60.) then in Hdt., etc.: a slavish low fellow, Plat. Theag. 130 B, Xen. Mem. 4, 2, 39. (usu. deriv. from Ἀνδρός, πούς, from the notion of the captive falling at his conqueror's feet, which seems to have suggested the form Ἀνδραπόδοισι: others from Ἀνδρα ἀποδόσθαι, v. Pott, Forsch. 1, 211.) [δρῶ]

Ἀνδράποδός, ες, (Ἀνδράποδον, εἶδος) slavish, Lat. servilis: in genl. opp. to ἑλευθερός, servile, low minded, brutal, Plat., and Xen.: θηριώδης καὶ ἀνδ., Rep. 430 B; ἀνδ. πῶσαι, low sensual pleasures, Arist. Eth. N.: cf. Ruhn. Tim. Adv. -δως, Plat.

Ἀνδράποδωδία, ας, ἡ, slavery, slavishness, servility, Plut.

Ἀνδράποδώνες, ου, δ, (Ἀνδράποδον, ὄνομα) a slave-dealer, Ar. Fr. 295.

Ἀνδράριον, ου, τό, dim. from ἄνθρωπος, manikin, Ar. Ach. 517. [δρῶ]

Ἀνδράσαι, dat. plur. from ἄνθρωπος.

Ἀνδράραξις, ἡ, v. l. for ἀνδράραξις.

Ἀνδραχθής, ες, (ἄνθρωπος, ἄχθος) loading a man, as much as a man can carry, xerμάδια, Od. 10, 121.

Ἀνδράχλη or ἀνδράχνη, ἡ, also ἀνδραχλος and ἀνδραχνος, purslane, Theophr.—II. a wild strawberry-tree, also κόμυρος, Id.—III. a coal-pan, chafing-dish, only however in the form ἀνδράχλη, in this signf. plainly akin to ἀνδράς.

Ἀνδράεις, α and ου, Ion. εω, δ, Ἀνδρεας, masc. pr. n. Hdt. 6, 126. Others in Plut., Paus., etc.

Ἀνδρεία, ας, ἡ, disputed form for ἀνδρία, out justified by the Ion. ἀνδρητή, and shewn to be the older Att. form by Stallb. Plat. Gorg. 492 A, Meno 88 A; against him however v. Butt. Ausf. Gr. § 119, 38.

Ἀνδρείκελον, ου, τό, (ἄνθρωπος, εἰκελος) an image or likeness of a man, esp. a statue, = ἀνδρία, Theophr.—II. a flesh-coloured pigment, Plat. Rep. 501 B, cf. Ruhn. Tim. Strictly neut. from

Ἀνδρείκελος, ου, (ἄνθρωπος, εἰκελος) like a man, Dion. H.

Ἀνδρείος, εἰα, εἶον, Ion. ἀνδρηϊός, (ἄνθρωπος) of or belonging to a man, manly, masculine, courageous, Hdt. 7, 153, and freq. in Att. Neut. τὸ ἀνδρείον, manliness, manhood, Plat.—II. τὰ ἀνδρεία, the public meals of the Cretans, also the older name for the Spartan φειδιτία, Alc. 37, cf. Müller Dor. 4, 3, 3: sometimes wrongly written ἀνδρία. Adv. -ως.

Ἀνδρείότης, ητος, ἡ, = ἀνδρία, Xen. An. 6, 5, 14.

Ἀνδρείφοντος, ου, δ, (ἄνθρωπος, φονεύω) man-slaying, Il., always as epith. of the god of war, cf. ἀνδροφόνος.

Ἀνδρείων, ὄνος, ὁ, poet. for ἀνδρεῶν, ἀνδρών.

Ἀνδρεῖστρια, ας, ἡ, a lover of men, woman that is fond of men, Ar. Thesm. 392.

Ἀνδρεῖται, Ep. for ἀνδράσει, dat. plur. from ἄνθρωπος.

Ἀνδρεῖμενος, ης, ου, Ion. for ἀνδρήμενος.

Ἀνδρεῖσθαι, = ἀνδρίζεσθαι.

Ἀνδρεῖον, ὄνος, ὁ, Ion. for ἀνδρών, Hdt.

Ἀνδρητή, ης, ἡ, Ion. for ἀνδρεία, ἀνδρία, Hdt.

Ἀνδρηϊός, ἡ, ἰον, Ion. for ἀνδρείος, Hdt.

Ἀνδρηλαῖω, (ἄνθρωπος, ἐλαῖω), to drive away, banish from home, Aesch., and Soph.

Ἀνδρηλάτης, ου, ὁ, (ἄνθρωπος, ἐλαῖω) he that drives one from his home, esp. the avenger of blood in cases of murder, Aesch. Theb. 637, cf. Ruhn. Tim., Müller Eum. § 44. [ᾶ]

Ἀνδρία, ας, ἡ, also ἀνδρεία, q. v., Ion. ἀνδρητή, manliness, manhood, manly strength or spirit, courage, Lat. virtus, opp. to δειλία, first in Hdt. 7, 99, Soph., etc.: in bad sense, insolence, = ἀναιδεία, Wytt. Ep. Cr. p. 233, 275.

Ἀνδρία, ὠν, τά, f. l. for ἀνδρεία, v. under ἀνδρείος.

Ἀνδριακή, ης, ἡ, Andriace, a city of Thrace, Strab.

Ἀνδριαντάριον, ου, τό, dim. from ἀνδρία.

Ἀνδριαντίσκος, ου, ὁ, dim. from ἀνδρία, a small statue, puppet, Plut.

Ἀνδριαντογλύφος, ου, ὁ, (ἀνδριάς, γλύφω) a carver of statues, statuary. [ῶ]

Ἀνδριαντοειδής, ες, (ἀνδριάς, εἶδος) like a statue, Eccl.

Ἀνδριαντοπλάστης, ου, ὁ, (ἀνδριάς, πλάσσω) a modeller of statues, in clay, wax, etc. Hence

Ἀνδριαντοπλαστική, ης, ἡ, sub. τέχνη, the art of modelling in clay, wax, etc.

Ἀνδριαντοποιέω, ὦ, to be an Ἀνδριαντοποιός, to make statues, Xen. Mem. 3, 1, 2. Hence

Ἀνδριαντοποιητική, ης, ἡ, sub. τέχνη, statuary, sculpture.

Ἀνδριαντοποιία, ας, ἡ, = foregoing, Plat., and Xen.

Ἀνδριαντοποιική, ης, ἡ, = Ἀνδριαντοποιητική, Sext. Emp.

Ἀνδριαντοποιός, οῦ, ὁ, (ἀνδριάς, ποιέω) a statue-maker, statuary, sculptor, Plat., and Xen.

Ἀνδριαντουργέω, = Ἀνδριαντοποιέω: from

Ἀνδριαντουργός, ὁ, (ἀνδριάς, *ἐργα) = Ἀνδριαντοποιός, Philostr.

Ἀνδριάς, ἄντος, ὁ, (ἄνθρωπος) the image of a man, a statue, oft. in Hdt.: in Plat. Rep. 420 C, usu. taken as a picture, but wrongly, v. Ast, and Stallb.: ironically a puppet, Dem. 270, 11.

Ἀνδρίζω, f. -ίσω, (ἄνθρωπος) to make a man of, make manly, Xen. Oec. 5, 4. Pass. to be or become a man, come to manhood, Ar. Fr. 653: hence to think and act like a man, play the man, Plat. Theat. 151 D.: opp. to βλακεύω, μαλθακίζομαι.

Ἀνδρικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἄνθρωπος) befitting a man, masculine, manly, stout, brave, Plat., and Xen.: also of things, strong, stout; violent, σεισιμός, Ael. Adv. -κῶς, like a man, oft. in Ar.: superl. -τάτα, Ar. Eq. 81.—II. composed of men, χορός, Xen. Hell. 6, 4, 16, cf. ἀνδρείος.

Ἀνδρίον, ου, τό, dim. from ἄνθρωπος, Ar. Pac. 51.

Ἀνδρίος, ου, ὁ, Andrius, a tributary of the Scamander in Troas, Strab.—2. v. sub Ἀνδρός.

Ἀνδρίσκος, ου, ὁ, Andricus, son of Perseus, Paus. 7, 13, 1.

Ἀνδρισμός, οῦ, δ, = ἀνδρία.

Ἀνδριστέον, verb. adj. from ἀνδρίζω, one must play the man, Plat. Phaed. 90 E.

Ἀνδριστί, adv., after the manner of men, Ar. Eccl. 149. [τῷ]

Ἀ. δριφίλος, ου, (ἄνθρωπος, φίλος) friendly to men.

Ἀνδροβᾶτέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (ἄνθρωπος, βαλῶ) paedico, Mel. 48, 2.

Ἀνδροβόρος, ου, (ἄνθρωπος, βιβρώσκω) man-devouring, Anth.

Ἀνδροβούλος, ου, (ἄνθρωπος, βουλή) of manly counsel, masculine, κέαρ. Aesch. Ag. 11: opp. to γυναικόβουλος.—II. as pr. n. Androbulus, father of Timon, Hdt. 7, 141.

Ἀνδροβρώς, ὄτος, ὁ, ἡ, (ἄνθρωπος, βρώσκω) giant-devouring, cannibal, γνάθος, Eur. Cycl. 93, χαρμοναί, Id. H. F. 385.

Ἀνδρογένεια, ας, ἡ, (ἄνθρωπος, γένος) a manly race.—II. the generation of males, κατ' ἀνδρογένειαν, descent by the man's side, Hipp.

Ἀνδρογεωσ, ὠ, ὁ, Androgeus, son of Minos, Plut. Thes. 15.

Ἀνδρογίγας, ἄντος, ὁ, (ἄνθρωπος, γίγας) a giant-man, Call.

Ἀνδρογόνος, ου, (ἄνθρωπος, *γένον) be getting men, ἡμέρα ἀνδρ., a day favourable to the birth or generation of boys, Hes. Op. 781, 786.

Ἀνδρογόννης, ου, δ, = sq.—II. pathicus, cinædus, Jac. Anth. 2, 1, p. 280. [ῶ]

Ἀνδρογύνος, ου, (ἄνθρωπος, γύνη) a man-woman, both male and female, her naphrodite, Plat. Symp. 189 E.: also γυνάνδρος and Ἐρμαφρόδιτος.—II. ὁ ἀνδρ., a eunuch: also a womanish man, weak, effeminate person, Hdt. 4, 67; also ἡμίανδρος, ἡμιγύναις.—III. common to men and women, λουτρόα, baths used by both sexes at once Anth.

Ἀνδροδαίκτης, ου, (ἄνθρωπος, δαίζω) slain by men.—2. act. murderous, Aesch. Cho. 860.

Ἀνδροδάμας, ἄντος, ὁ, ἡ, (ἄνθρωπος, δαμάω) taming men, φόβος, οἶνος Pind. N. 3, 67: man-slaying, Id. N. 9 37. [ῶ]—II. as pr. n. Androdamas, Hdt. 8, 85; others in Arist., Paus. etc.

Ἀνδροδόχος, ου, receiving men.

Ἀνδροδέα, ἡ, the man-goddess, Anth.

Ἀνδρόθεν, adv., (ἄνθρωπος) from a man or men, Anth.

Ἀνδρόθηλος, ὁ, ἡ, (ἄνθρωπος, θήλος) = ἀνδρόγυνος I., Philostr.

Ἀνδροθήνη, ητος, ἡ, (ἄνθρωπος, θνήσκω) murderous, bringing many deaths Aesch. Ag. 814.

Ἀνδροκάπηλος, ου, ὁ, (ἄνθρωπος, κάπηλος) a slave-dealer, Galen. Id.

Ἀνδροκλείδης, ου, Dor. -ᾶς, α, ὁ, Androclides, masc. pr. n. Xen. Hell. 3, 5, 1, etc.

Ἀνδροκλείων, ὄνος, ὁ, Androcliton, masc. pr. n. Plut. Pyrrh. 2.

Ἀνδροκλής, ὄνος, ὁ, Androcles, an Athenian demagogue, Thuc. 8, 65; others in Ar., Dem., etc.

Ἀνδροκλος, ου, ὁ, Androclus, son of Codrus, founder of Ephesus, Strab.—2. a Macedonian. Arr. An. 3, 29, 1.

Ἀνδροκμής, ητος, ὁ, ἡ, (ἄνθρωπος, κμῆναι, struggling toil and pain to man, ἀνδρ. λογός, μόγθος = λογός, μόγθος ἀνδρῶν καμνόντων, Lob. Aj. 323: hence also, oppressive, deadly, destructive.

Ἀνδρόκμητος, ου, (ἄνθρωπος, κμῆναι) wrought by men or men's hands, τύμβος, Il. 11, 371; acc. to others raised to man's memory, but cf. θεοδμήτος.

Ἀνδροκοιτέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (ἄνθρωπος, κοιτέω) to sleep with a man, Aëtius.

Ἀνδροκράτης, ου, ὁ, (ἄνθρωπος, κρατέω) Androcates, a hero honoured at Plataea, Hdt. 9, 25.

Ἀνδροκτασία, ας, ἡ, (ἄνθρωπος, κτείνω) slaughter of men, esp. in battle, and

hen mostly in plur., Hom.: but in
Π 23. 86, *man's*.

Ἀνδροκτονέω, to slay men, Aesch.
Eum. 602; and

Ἀνδροκτονία, ας, ἡ, = ἀνδροκτα-
σια: from

Ἀνδροκτόνος, ον, (ἄνθρωπος, κτείνω)
man-slaying, murdering, Hdt. 4. 110.

† Ἀνδροκύδης, ον, ὁ, (ἄνθρωπος, κύδος)
Androclydes, a distinguished painter
of Cyzicus, Plut. Symp. 4, 2, 3. [v]

Ἀνδρόλαγος, ον, (ἄνθρωπος, λάνος)
tasting after men, Theophr.

Ἀνδρολέτειρα, ας, ἡ, (ἄνθρωπος, ὀλέ-
τειρα) a murderess, Aesch. Ag. 1465,
poet.

Ἀνδρολήψια, ας, ἡ, (ἄνθρωπος, λαμβά-
νω, λήψωμαι) seizure of men: an Athe-
nian law which, in case of a citizen's
murder abroad remaining unatoned,
authorized the seizure of three citi-
zens of the offending state, Lex ap.
Dem. 647, 24 sq.: also ἀνδρολήψιον,
τό.

Ἀνδρολήψιον, ον, τό, = foreg.

Ἀνδρόλογεω, (ἄνθρωπος, λέγω) to pick
out men, levy for war-service, Luc.
Hence

Ἀνδρόλογία, ας, ἡ, a levying men
for war-service.

Ἀνδρόλογίζω, = ἀνδρόλογεω.

Ἀνδρόλογος, ον, (ἄνθρωπος, λέγω),
picking out men, levying them for war-
service.

Ἀνδρομάχης, ἐς, (ἄνθρωπος, μαίνομαι)
mad after men, lustful, Eur. ap. Plut.
Lyc. et N. 3: cf. γυναικαμανής. Hence

Ἀνδρομάχεια, ας, ἡ, lust after men.

† Ἀνδρομάχη, ης, ἡ, Andromache,
daughter of Eëtion and wife of Hector,
Il. 6, 405, etc. From

Ἀνδρομάχος, ον, (ἄνθρωπος, μάχομαι)
fighting with men: through the well-
known prop. n. Andromache, Il., we
find a fem. Ἀνδρομάχη in Anth. [α]

—II. as pr. n. Andromachus, Xen.
Hell. 7, 4, 19, etc.

† Ἀνδρομέδα, ας, Ion. -έδη, ης, ἡ,
Andromeda, daughter of Cepheus and
Cassiope, Hdt.

† Ἀνδρομέδης, ον, ὁ, Andromedes, a
Lacedaemonian, v. I. Thuc. 5, 42;
for sq.

† Ἀνδρομένης, ον, ὁ, Andromenes,
masc. pr. n. Dem. etc.

Ἀνδρόμομος, ἑα, εον, (ἄνθρωπος) of man
or men, human: αἷμα, κρέας, χόρος
ἄνδρ., man's blood, flesh, skin, Hom.;
ψυμοὶ ἄνδρ., gobbets of man's flesh,
Od. 9, 374; ὄμλος ἄνδρ., a press or
throne of men, Il. 11, 538.

Ἀνδρομήκης, ἐς, (ἄνθρωπος, μέκος)
of a man's height, σταύρωμα, Xen. Hell.
3, 2, 3.

Ἀνδρομηρόν, οὔ, or ἀνδρομητόν
εχειρίδιον, τό, (ἀνδρομή) a dag-
ger with a blade slipping back into the
hilt, used for stage-murders,
Hesych., cf. Ach. Tat. 3, 20, 21.

† Ἀνδρόνικος, ον, ὁ, (ἄνθρωπος, νικάω)
Andronicus, a commander of the
Greek mercenaries of Darius, Arr.
An. 3, 23, 9.—2. a peripatetic philo-
sopher of Rhodes, Strab.—3. a poet
of the Anthology.

Ἀνδρόποις, αἶδος, ὁ, (ἄνθρωπος, παῖς)
a man-boy, youth near manhood, Aesch.
Theb. 533: a youth of manly temper,
Soph. Fr. 551.

Ἀνδρόπλαστία, ας, ἡ, (ἄνθρωπος, πλάσ-
σω), a modelling, moulding of men.

Ἀνδρόπληθια, ας, ἡ, (ἄνθρωπος, πλῆ-
θος) a multitude of men, ἄνδρ. στοα-
τῶν, Aesch. Pers. 235.

Ἀνδρόποιός, ὄν, (ἄνθρωπος, ποιέω)
making a man of, making manly,
Plut.

† Ἀνδρόπομος, ον, ὁ, (ἄνθρωπος, πέμπω)

Andropompus, founder of Lebedus,
Strab.

Ἀνδρόπορος, ὁ, (ἄνθρωπος, πόρος) ci-
naedus, Theopomp. ap. Polyb.

Ἀνδροπρετής, ἐς, (ἄνθρωπος, πρέπω)
befitting men.

Ἀνδροπρόσωπος, ον, (ἄνθρωπος, πρόσω-
πον) with a man's face.

Ἀνδρόπρωρος, ον, (ἄνθρωπος, πῶρος)
= foreg., Emped. 215, v. πῶρος.

† Ἀνδρος, ον, ἡ, Andrus, one of the
Cyclades islands with a city of the
same name, Hdt., Aesch., etc. Hence

Ἄνδριος, an inhabitant of Andrus, an
Andrian, Arist.

Ἀνδρόραινον, τό, (ἄνθρωπος, αἶμα)
a kind of St. John's wort with blood-red
juice, tutsan, androsaeum, Diosc.

† Ἀνδροσθένης, ον, ὁ, (ἄνθρωπος, σθένος)
Androsthene, an Arcadian, Thuc.
5, 49.—2. an admiral of Alexander, a
native of Thasus, sent to explore the
southern coast of Asia, Arr. An. 7,
20, 7.—3. an Athenian statuary,
Paus.

Ἀνδρόστινις, ἰδος, ὁ, ἡ, (ἄνθρωπος, σί-
νις) hurtful to men, mischievous,
Anth.

Ἀνδροσύνη, ἡ, = ἀνδρία, Oenom.
ap. Euseb.

Ἀνδρόσφιγξ, ιγος, ὁ, (ἄνθρωπος, σφίγξ)
a man-sphinx, sphinx with the bust
not (as usually) of a woman, but a
man, Hdt. 2, 175: acc. to others,
merely a human sphinx, as opp. to the
ram-sphinx, etc.

Ἀνδρότης, ητος, ἡ, = ἀνδρία, man-
hood, v. Spitz. II. 22, 363.

† Ἀνδρότιον, ὠνος, ὁ, (ἄνθρωπος, τίω)
Androtion, an Athen. pr. n. Plat.,
Dem., etc.

Ἀνδροτομέω, (ἄνθρωπος, τέμνω) to geld,
Sext. Emp.

Ἀνδροτρίχης, ἐς, (ἄνθρωπος, τριχῶν,
τρίχης) getting a man or husband,
ἄνδρ. βίσιτος, wedded life, Aesch.
Eum. 960.

Ἀνδρότρεφέω, to eat men, v. I. in
Hdt. 4, 106: from

Ἀνδρόφάγος, ον, (ἄνθρωπος, φάγειν)
eating men or man's flesh, epith. of
the Cyclops, Od. 10, 200: of Ἄνδρ.,
the Androphagi, a people of Sarmatia,
Hdt. 4, 18. [α]

Ἀνδροφθόρος, ον, (ἄνθρωπος, φθείρω)
man-destroying, murderous, μοῖρα, Pind.
Fr. 164, ἔχιδνα, Soph. Phil. 266.—
II. proparox. ἀνδροφθορος, ον, hence
in Soph. Ant. 1022 αἶμα ἄνδρ., the
blood of slain men, cf. τραγόκτονος.

Ἀνδροφονέω, to slay men; and

Ἀνδροφονία, ας, ἡ, slaughter of
men, Plut.: from

Ἀνδροφόνος, ον, (ἄνθρωπος, φονεύω)
man-slaying, Hom., mostly as epith.
of Hector, and so (like ἀνδροκτασία)
of slaughter in battle: but also φάρ-
μακον ἄνδρ., Od. 1, 261.—2. fem. ἡ
ἄνδρ., murderess of her husband, like
Clytaemnestra.—II. as law term,
convicted of manslaughter, Lys. 116, 38.

Ἀνδροφόντης, ον, ὁ, = ἀνδροφόνος.

Ἀνδρόφρων, gen. ονος, ὁ, ἡ, manly-
minded, Soph. Fr. 690.

Ἀνδρόφωρος, ἐς, (ἄνθρωπος, φως)
of man's shape or nature, Emped. 216.

Ἀνδρόφωνος, ον, (ἄνθρωπος, φωνή) with
a man's voice.

Ἀνδρῶ, ὤ, f. ὤσω, (ἄνθρωπος) to make a
man of, strengthen: hence also to
change into a man or into man's shape,
Müller Lyc. 176.—II. pass. to become
a man, become manly, reach manhood,
freq. in Hdt. to fulfil the duties of a
man, Hipp.: of women, to know a man,
ἀνδρόθεσσα, Lat. virum experta, Valck.
Hipp. 490.

Ἀνδρῶ, = ἀνδρόω, dub.

Ἀνδρώδης, ἐς, (ἄνθρωπος, εἶδος) like a
man, manly, Isocr. 97 C. Adv. -δης,
ἄνδρ. διακείσθαι, Id. 239 B: superl.
ἀνδρώδεστα, Xen. Mem. 4, 8, 1.

Ἀνδρών, ὠνος, ὁ, Ion. ἀνδρεῶν, a
man's apartment, Hdt. 1, 34, etc.
Aesch., and Eur.: also ἀνδρώνιτις
ἰδος, ἡ, opp. to γυναικῶν, γυναικῶν.
τις.—II. among the Romans, a pas-
sage between two courts of a house, Vi-
truv.

† Ἀνδρῶνις, ον, ὁ, Andron, an Athe-
nian, contemporary of Socrates, Plat.
Gorg. 487 B.—2. an historian of Ha-
licarnassus, Plut. Theb. 24.

† Ἀδρονιδίης, ον, Dor. -δας, α, ὁ
Andronides masc. pr. n. Aeschin.

† Ἀνδρόνικος, ον, ὁ, = Ἀνδρόνικος
Anth.

Ἀνδρωνίτις, ἰδος, ἡ, = ἀνδρών, Xen.

Ἀνδρωνύμιος, to have a man's name
from

Ἀνδρωνύμιος, ον, (ἄνθρωπος, ὄνομα)
with a man's name. Hence

Ἀνδρωνυμικός, ἡ, ὄν, espec. in
Gramm. το ἀνδρ., sub. ὄνομα, a name
transferred from an animal to a man.
e.g. σκύμνος, πῶλος.

Ἀνδρόφος, ῶα, ῶον, = ἀνδρείος,
Hipp.

Ἀνδύεται, poet. for ἀναδύεται, Il.

Ἀνδωκε, poet. for ἀνέδωκε, from
ἀναδίδωμι, Pind.

† Ἀνδωμάτις, ὁ, the Andomatia, a
river of India, Arr. Ind. 4, 4.

† Ἀνέβην, 2 aor. of ἀναβαίνειν.

† Ἀνέβραχον, def. aor., v. ἀναβρα-
χεῖν.

Ἀνέβωσε, Ion. for ἀνέβησε.

Ἀνέγγος, ον, (a priv., ἐγγος) not
vouched for, not accredited, of an illegi-
timate child, νόθος καὶ ἀνέγγ., Plat.
Symp. 461 B: of a woman, not law-
fully wedded, Plut.

Ἀνεγείρω, f. ἐρῶ, (ἀνά, ἐγείρω) to
wake up, rouse, wake from sleep, ἐξ
ὑπνου, ἐκ λήξεων, Hom.: ἄν. κῶμος,
Pind., μολπῇ, Ar. Ran. 370: metaph.
to rouse, cheer up, encourage, Od. 10,
172; cf. ἀναγείρω. of buildings, to
raise, build. Pass. to be waked up,
awaken, aor. pass. ἀνγέρθη, he awoke,
Poppo Xen. An. 3, 1, 12; sync. 2
aor. mid. ἀνγέρωμαι. Hence

Ἀνεγέμων, ον, gen. ονος, waked
up, wakeful, Anth.

Ἀνεγέρσις, εως, ἡ, a waking up,
awakening: a building up, Plut.

Ἀνεγρότος, ον, (a priv., ἐγείρω)
not to be awakened, ἄν. ὑπνος, a sleep
that knows no waking, Arist. Eth. E.
1, 5, 6. Adv. -τως.

Ἀνεγκλητί, adv. of sq.

Ἀνεγκλητος, ον, (a priv., ἐγκαλέω)
not accused or charged: without re-
proach, blameless, Plat. and Arist.

Adv. -τως, ἄν. ἔχειν, Arist. Pol.

Ἀνεγκυος, ον, (a priv., ἐγκυος) not
pregnant.

Ἀνεγκομίαςτος, ον, (a priv., ἐγκο-
μιάω) not praised.

Ἀνέγνω, ἀνέγνων, irreg. aor. 2 act.
of ἀναγιγνώσκω, Hom.

Ἀνεγώρητος, ον, (a priv., ἐγώ-
ρῶ) inadmissible, impossible.

Ἀνεδοφίσιτος, ον, (a priv., ἐδοφί-
ζω) not levelled to a smooth surface, vñ,
Arist. Probl.—II. not thrown to the
ground.

Ἀνεδέμεθα, Ep. syncop. act. of
ἀναδέχομαι, Od. 17, 563.

Ἀνέθην, adv. (ἀνέθην) let loose, free-
ly, without restraint. Plat. Prot. 342 C.
ἄν. φένειν, Lat. effugere, Aesch.
Supp. 14: remissly, carelessly, Soph.
Phil. 1153: freq. also licentiously, pro-
fusely, Polyb. etc.—II. without mor-
als

ἀσφ. simply, absolutely, Plat. Gorg. 494 E. (The form ἀναΐδην seems merely to be a wrong deriv. of the word from ἀναΐδης.)

Ἀνεδράμω, ἀνεδράμον, irreg. aor. 2 of ἀνατρέχω, II.

Ἀνέδραστον, ον, (a priv., ἐδράζω) without firm seat, unsteady, Dion. H.

Ἀνέργω, imperf. ἀνέργων, old Ep. form for ἀνέργω, ἀνεύργω, II.

Ἀνέζω, to set up, used only in 1στ. ἐς δόφρον ἀνέσαντες, II. 13, 657. In form it might be from ἀνέω, ἀνίημι, v. II. 21, 537, and the sense would admit this, but the best Gramm. are for ἀνέζω.

Ἀνεθελήσια, ας, ἡ, unwillingness: from

Ἀνεθέλητος, ον, (a priv., ἐθέλω) against the will, compulsory: melancholy, συμφορά, Valck. Hdt. 7, 88, 133: cf. ἀναγκαῖος. Adv. -τος.

Ἀνεθίζομαι, (ἀνά, ἐθίζομαι) as pass., to be or become used to a thing, Diog. L. 2, 96.

Ἀνεθίστος, ον, (a priv., ἐθίζω) unaccustomed, strange, ἱερὰ, Dion. H.

Ἀνεΐδος, ον, (a priv., εἶδος) shapeless, rough, Plut.

Ἀνεδωλοποιέω, = εἰδωλοποιέω, Plut. Hence

Ἀνεδωλοποιία, ας, ἡ, and

Ἀνεδωλοποιήσις, εως, ἡ, = εἰδωλοποιία, Sext. Emp.

Ἀνεΐκα, perf. act. of ἀνίημι.

Ἀνεΐην, opt. 2 aor. act. of ἀνίημι.

Ἀνεκαιοτής, ητος, ἡ, (a priv., ἐκαιοτής) discretion, foresight, Diog. L. 46.

Ἀνεκαστος, ον, (a priv., ἐκάζω) incomparable.—2. not to be guessed.

Ἀνεκής, ἐς, (a priv., νεῖκος) uncontested: proposed by some in II. 12, 435 for ἀνέκτα.

Ἀνεκόνειψα, ον, (a priv., εἰκόνιζω) not portrayed, not to be portrayed, Eccl.

Ἀνελεΐθια, ας, ἡ, (a priv., Εἰλεΐθια) without the aid of Eileithyia: hence ἀν. δῶδιν λοχῶν, never having invoked Eileithyia in the pangs of childbirth, Eur. Ion 453.

Ἀνελεῖω, ᾧ, (ἀνά, εἰλέω) to wind up, roll together: but acc. to Butt. Lexil.

voc. εἰλεῖν 10, p. 260, to press close together. Mid. to crowd or throng together, ἀνελεῖσθαι ἐς τὴν χωρίον, Thuc. 7, 81, cf. Arist. H. A. 9, 40, 57, Audib. 65, and ἀνέλλω: but certainly in later authors, to unroll, unfold, Lob. Phryn. 29. Hence

Ἀνεΐλημα, ατος, τό, that which is wound up or close pressed: hence in plur. wind in the bowels, flatulence, Lat. tormina, Hipp.; elsewhere. στρόφος.

Ἀνεΐλησις, εως, ἡ, = foreg., Hipp.

Ἀνεΐλιξις, εως, ἡ, (ἀνέλισσω) a revolution, unwinding, such as all things go through after coming to their climax, Plat. Polit. 270 D, 286 B.

Ἀνεΐλισσω, -ξω, poet. for ἀνέλισσω.

Ἀνεΐλλω, = ἀνέιλω, in pass. to shrink up or back, Plat. Symp. 206 D. Some write ἀνέιλω.

Ἀνέειλον, 2 aor. act. of ἀναίρειω.

Ἀνέειλῃην, 2 aor. mid. of ἀναίρειω.

Ἀνέμαι, part. ἀναιμένος, perf. pass. of ἀνίημι.

Ἀνέμαρτα, 3 sing. perf. pass. (a priv., ἐμαρμαι) it is not decreed by fate, for οὐχ ἐμαρμαι, dub. I. in Plut., cf. ἐμαρται, μεῖρομαι.

Ἀναιμένος, adv. from ἀναιμένος, part. perf. pass. from ἀνίημι, let loose, slackly, carelessly, Xen. Mem. 2, 4, 7: without restraint, freely, διατῆσθαι, Thuc. 2, 39, ἀν. ἤν, Arist. Eth., cf. ἀνέδην.

Ἀνεῖμι, (ἀνά, εἰμι) to go up, ἡμεῖς ἡγείω ἀνίστημι, at sun-rise, Hom., and Hdt.: to go up, mount, ἀνίστην ἐς περιαπῆν, Od. 10, 146: to sail up, i. e. out to sea, like ἀναπλέω, Od. 10, 332: but also to go up inland, Od. 10, 274, 446, esp. into central Asia, Hdt. 5, 108.—II. to approach, esp. in suppliant guise or for succour, ἀνέισι ἐς πατρός ἐταίρους, II. 22, 492, 499.—III. to go back, go home, return, oft. in Od.: ἀν. ἐπὶ τὸν πρότερον λόγον, Hdt. 1, 140.

Ἀνείμων, ον, gen. ονος, (a priv., εἶμα) without clothing, unclad, uncovered, Od. 3, 348.

Ἀνείναι, 2 aor. inf. act. of ἀνίημι.

Ἀνεῖπειν, (ἀνά, εἰπεῖν) to say aloud, proclaim, esp. by herald, ἀν. τινά, to proclaim conqueror, Pind. P. 1, 61, etc.: c. inf., to make proclamation that, Ar. Pac. 550, and Xen.: absol. to proclaim, give notice, ὁ κήρυξ, esp. in the Athen. assemblies, law-courts, theatres, etc., usu. ὁ κήρυξ ἀνείπε, but also simply ὁ ἀνείπε, Ar. Ach. 11.

Ἀνεΐρω, f.-ξω, (ἀνά, εἰρω) to force or keep back, ward off, II. 3, 77, etc., always in poet. impf. ἀνέειρον.

Ἀνείρειαι, poet. for ἀνείρη, from ἀνείρομαι.

Ἀνείρηκα, def. perf. act. assigned to ἀναγορεύω.

Ἀνείριξ, εως, ἡ, (ἀνείρω) a forcing back, keeping off, Plut.

Ἀνείρομαι, Ep. and Ion. ἀνέρομαι, to ask, question, inquire, c. acc. pers., Hom.: also c. dupl. acc. ὁ με ἀνείρειαι, what thou inquirest of me, II. 3, 177. He uses only the pres. and impf.

Ἀνείρῳ, f.-ύσω, poet. and Ion. for ἀνερῶν, Hdt.

Ἀνείρω, fut. ἀνερῶ, (ἀνά, εἰρω) to fasten on or to, ἀν. τὴν περὶ τὴν string one thing on another, Hdt. 3, 118: to ureathe together, e. g. στεφάνους.

Ἀνείρις, 2 aor. part. of ἀνίημι.

Ἀνεῖρατος, ον, (a priv., εἰράγω) not introduced, uninitiated, elsewhere ἄμνητος, Iambl.

Ἀνεῖσιδωρος, ον, = ἀνησιδωρος, Alciph.

Ἀνεῖσδος, ον, (a priv., εἰσδος) without entrance or access, Plut.

Ἀνεῖσφορία, ας, ἡ, exemption from the εἰσφορά, q. v., Plut.: from

Ἀνεῖσφορος, ον, (a priv., εἰσφορά) exempt from the εἰσφορά, Dion. H.

Ἀνέκαθεν, adv. of place, from above, like ἄνωθεν, Aesch. Cho. 427: cf. ἀγκαθεν.—II. of time, from the first, esp. εἶναι ἀνέκαθεν Πύλοι, etc., to be Pylians by origin, Hdt. 5, 65; so too τὸ ἀνέκ. εἶναι, τὸ ἀνέκ. γένος, Bähr Hdt. 1, 170; τὰ ἀνέκ. λαμπροῦ, of ancestral renown, Hdt. 6, 125.

Ἀνεκάς, adv., (ἀνω, ἐκάς) upwards, on high, Lat. sursum, Pind. O. 2, 38 (23), Ar. Vesp. 18: it was never used of stay in a place, or of time, Böckh Pind. I. c.

Ἀνεκάβητος, ον, (a priv., ἐκβαίνω) without outlet, Thuc. 3, 98.

Ἀνεκβίαστος, ον, (a priv., ἐκβιάζομαι) not to be forced out, impregnable. Adv. -τος.

Ἀνεκδημῆτος, ον, (a priv., ἐκδημέω) unsuitable for going abroad: ἡμέρη: a day on which no journey, no campaign is undertaken, Plut.

Ἀνεκδιήγητος, ον, (a priv., ἐκδιηγέομαι) indescribable, extraordinary, N. T. Adv. -τος.

Ἀνεκδικήτος, ον, (a priv., ἐκδικέω) unpunishable, unavenged, Joseph.

Ἀνεκδοτος, ον, (a priv., ἐκδίδωμι) not given out or published, kept secret.—

2. of a maiden, un affianced ἡμεῖς ἀνέκδοτος, Lys. 134, 1.

Ἀνεκόρομος, ον, (a priv., ἐκτρέχω) without escape, inevitable, Anth.

Ἀνεκθέρμαντος, ον, (a priv., ἐκθεμαίνω) not warmed or to be warmed.

Ἀνεκθύτος, ον, (a priv., ἐκθύομαι) not to be appraised by sacrifice.

Ἀνεκκλησίαστος, ον, (a priv., ἐκ κλησιῶν) without an assembly of the people, Ath.

Ἀνεκκλίτος, ον, (a priv., ἐκκλίνω) not to be evaded.

Ἀνεκκλήτος, ον, (a priv., ἐκκλήω) unutterable, immense, Diosc. [α]

Ἀνεκλείπτος, ον, (a priv., ἐκλείπω) uninterrupted, incessant, endless, Diod. Adv. -τος.

Ἀνεκλέκτος, ον, (a priv., ἐκλέγω) not picked out, Dion. H.

Ἀνεκλειπής, ἐς, = ἀνεκλείπτος.

Ἀνεκλόγηστος, ον, (a priv., ἐκ λογιζομαι) not liable to give account, irresponsible. Adv. -τως, without reckoning, measure, or thought, Pherecr. Tyr. 1, 7.

Ἀνεκνίπτος, ον, (a priv., ἐκνίπτω) not to be washed out, hard to wash out.

Ἀνεκτίμπλημι, fut. ἀνεκπλήσω, (ἀνά, ἐκτίμπλημι) to fill up again, Xen. Anab. 3, 4, 22, though Krüger doubts the word.

Ἀνεκτληκτος, ον, (a priv., ἐκπλήσσω) not fear-stricken, undaunted unshaken, Plat. Rep. 619 A.—II. act. not striking with fear, making no impression, λέξις, Plut.

Ἀνεκπληξία, ας, ἡ, (a priv., ἐκπλήσσω) intrepidity, Plat. Def. 412 C.

Ἀνεκπλήρωτος, ον, (a priv., ἐκπλήρωω) not filled or to be filled up.

Ἀνεκπλύτος, ον, (a priv., ἐκπλύω) not to be washed out, indelible, Plat. Tim. 26 C.

Ἀνεκποιέω, strengthd. for ἐκποιέω, Anth.

Ἀνεκπύητος, ον, (a priv., ἐκπνέω) not suppurating.—II. preventing suppurating, Hipp. [v]

Ἀνεκπύστος, ον, (a priv., ἐκπυνθάνομαι) not found out by inquiry, Joseph.

Ἀνεκρίζωτος, ον, (a priv., ἐκρίζω) not rooted out or up, Eccl.

Ἀνεκτέος, ον, verb. adj. from ἀνέχομαι, to be borne, Soph. O. C. 883 unless it be neut. plur., οὐκ ἀνεκτέα (ἐστί), one must not bear it.

Ἀνεκτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἀνέχομαι) enduring, patient, Anton.

Ἀνεκτός, ὄν, later ἡ, ὄν, (ἀνέχομαι) bearable, sufferable, Hom., who usu. joins it (like ἀνασχετός) with a neg.: but also ἀνεκτὰ παθεῖν, Thuc. 7, 77, παντὶ τρόπῳ ὅστις καὶ ὁποῦν ἀνεκτός, in any tolerable manner with soever, Id. 8, 90: οὐκ ἀνεκτόν (ἐστί), foll. by inf. or μὴ οὐ c. inf., one cannot but do, cannot help doing, Plat. Theat. 154 C, 181 B. Adv. -τως, in Hom. always οὐκέτ' ἀνεκτός, ἀνεκτός ἔχει, it is to be borne, Xen. Hell. 7, 3, 1.

Ἀνεκτριπτος, ον, (a priv., ἐκτρίβω) not to be rubbed out or off, indelible.

Ἀνεκφεκτος, ον, (a priv., ἐκφέγω) not to be avoided.—II. act. unab. to flee away or escape, like ἀναπόρτα στος, Plut.

Ἀνεκφλογόμοι, (a priv., ἐκφλογώω) dep., to inflame, Gal.

Ἀνεκφοιήτος, ον, (a priv., ἐκφοτάω) not going out or abroad, unsocial

Ἀνεκφορος, ον, (a priv., ἐκφέρω) not to be brought out, that ought not to be brought to light, elsew. ἀνεξοίστος,

Ἀνεκφορστος, ον, (a priv., ἐκφέρω)

ζω) unutterable, indescribable, Xen. Mem. 4, 3, 8.

† Ἀνεκφυκτος, ον, (a priv., ἐκφεύγω) not to be avoided, App.

Ἀνεκφώνητος, ον, (a priv., ἐκφωνέω) = foreg.—2. in Gramm, ἀνεκφώνητα are unpronounced letters, e. g. theiota subscriptum.

Ἀνελαιος, ον, (a priv., ἐλαία, ἐλαιον) without olive-trees, olives, or oil, Theophr.

Ἀνελᾶτος, ον, (a priv., ἐλαύνω) not wrought or to be wrought with the hammer, Aristot.

Ἀνελεγκτος, ον, (a priv., ἐλέγγω) safe from being questioned, proved, or tried, Thuc. 5, 85: not to be convicted or refuted, irrefutable, also unconvicted, unpurged, both in Plat. Adv.—τως.

Ἀνελεγξία, ας, ἡ, a being irrefutable, Diog. L. 7, 47.

Ἀνελεγχω, -γξω, (ἀνά, ἐλέγγω) to search into or examine anew, to prove fully, convict, convince, Eur.

Ἀνελεμωσιν, ης, ἡ, mercilessness: from

Ἀνελεῖμων, ον, gen. ονος, Att. ἀνελεῖμων, (a priv., ἐλεῖμων) merciless: also ἀνηλεῖμων. Adv.—μόνως, Antipho 114, 10.

Ἀνελεής, ἐς, (a priv., ἔλεος) pitiless, merciless. Adv.—εως: rejected by Böckh and others: but it is found in Gramm, though ἀνηλεής is the better form, v. Schäf. Schol. Par. Ap. Rh. 4, 1047.

Ἀνελεήτος, ον, (a priv., ἐλεῶ) unpitied, unworthy of pity. Adv.—τως.

Ἀνελελίζω, -ίξω, (ἀνά, ἐλελίζω) to shake and rouse, Opp.

Ἀνελευθερία, ας, ἡ, the conduct and character of an ἀνελεύθερος, a slavish temper, servility, Plat.: esp. in money matters, stinginess, Arist. Eth. N.; and Ἀνελευθεριότης, ητος, ἡ, = foreg.: from

Ἀνελεύθερος, ον, (a priv., ἐλεύθερος) not free, illiberal, slavish, servile, Lat. illiberalis, Plat.: esp. in money matters, niggardly, stingy, Ar. Plut. 591. Adv.—τως, meanly, Xen.

Ἀνελευσις, εως, ἡ, (ἀνά, ἐρχομαι, ἐλεύσομαι) a going up or back, returning, Eccl.

Ἀνελήμων, ον, gen. ονος, Att. for ἀνελήμων.

Ἀνελήμω, ατος, τό, (ἀνελίσσω) any thing rolled up, ἄν. χαλῆς, a ringlet, Anth.

Ἀνελίσξω, εως, ἡ, also ἀνελίσξω, ἀνελίσσω) a rolling or winding up.—2. a rolling round, revolution of the heavens.—3. a winding about, maze, intricate dance, Plut.

Ἀνελίσσω, Att. ἀνελίστω, fut. -ίξω, also ἀνελίσσω, to roll or wind up wind round. Pass. to twist about, Ar. Ran. 827.—2. to unroll, unwind, esp. like Lat. evolvere, of books in rolls, and so to read and explain, Xen. Mem. I, 6, 14, cf. Wytenb. Plut. 2, 83 D.—II. metaph. ἀν. βίον, Lat. versare vitam.

Ἀνελκω, ῶ, (ἀνά, ἐλκώ) to suppurate, Medic.

Ἀνελκτος, ον, (a priv., ἐλκω) not to be drawn, not to be drawn along.

Ἀνελκτός, ὄν, (ἀνέλκω) up-drawn, ὀφρύς, Cratin. Incert. 123, cf. ἀνασπάω.

Ἀνελκω, f.-ύσω, = sq., to drag up or forth, εἰς φῶς, Ar. Pac. 307: to drag up into open court, Ar. Ach. 637, ἀν. ναῦς, to haul up ships high and dry, Hd., and Thuc.

Ἀνέλκω, fut. -ξω, (ἀνά, ἐλκω) to draw up or upwards, Hom., e. g. ἀν. ῥάλε ν-τ, Il. 12, 434: esp. to draw up

a bow, i. e. draw it to full stretch, Il. 11, 375, Od. 21, 128: cf. foreg. Mid. to draw to one's self, Od. 22, 97: ἀν-ἐλκεσθαι, to tear one's own hair, τρίχα, Il. 22, 77.—II. to draw back, Hdt.

Ἀνέλκωσις, εως, ἡ, (ἀνέλκω) a suppurating, Medic.

Ἀνέλκωτος, ον, (a priv., ἐλκώ) without wounds, unhurt.

Ἀνέλλην, ητος, ὁ, ἡ, (a priv., Ἑλλη) un-Greek, outlandish, στόλος, Aesch. Supp. 234.

Ἀνέλληνιστος, ον, (a priv., ἐλληνίζω) not Grecian, Sext. Eimp.

Ἀνέλλησις, ἐς, (a priv., ἐλλείπω) unfailling, unceasing, Ael.

Ἀνέλις, ιδος, ὁ, ἡ, (a priv., ἐλπς) without hope, hopeless, Eur. I. T. 487.

Ἀνελπιστός, to be ἀνελπιστός: and

Ἀνελπιστία, ας, ἡ, hopelessness: from

Ἀνελπιστός, ον, (a priv., ἐλπίζω) unhopd for, unlooked for, Aesch., τὸ ἀνελπιστον τοῦ βεβαλον, the hopelessness of certainty, Thuc. 3, 83, etc.—II. act.—1. of persons, having no hope, hopeless, Thuc. 6, 17: despairing of a thing, σκηθῆσθαι, Thuc. 8, 1, τοὺς ἐλῆιν, Xen.—2. of things or conditions, giving or leaving no hope, hopeless, desperate, Thuc. 5, 102: πρὸς τὸ ἀνελπιστον τρέπεσθαι, Id. 2, 51.

Adv.—ταῦς, ἀν. ἐχει, he is in despair, Plat. Phil. 36 B.

Ἀνέλυτρος, ὦν, (a priv., ἐλύτρον) without sheath or covering, Arist. H. A.

Ἀνεμύβατος, ον, (a priv., ἐμυβαίνω) inaccessible, of a sacred place, Plut.—2. act. not going to or into, Anth.

Ἀνεμύσσητος, ον, (a priv., νευμάω) free from blame, without offence, Plat. Crat. 401 A: ἀνεμύσητόν ἐστιν αὐτῷ, he can do it without offence, Plat. Symp. 195 A, Aeschin. 63, 8. Adv.—τως, Plat. Legg. 684 E.

Ἀνεμῆτος, ον (a priv., ἐμετος) without vomiting, Hipp.

Ἀνεμέω, f.-έσω, (ἀνά, ἐμέω) to vomit up, spit up, Hipp.

Ἀνεμῆτος, ον, (a priv., νέμω) not divided, not distributed, οὐσία, Dem. 1083, 16.—2. act. having no share, Plut.

Ἀνεμία, ας, ἡ, (ἀνεμος)=ἐμπνευμάτωσις, flatulency, Hipp.

Ἀνεμιατός, ον, also α, ον, (ἀνεμος) windy, ὧν ἀνεμιασόν, strictly a wind-egg, also ὀπρημένον, which is less Att. acc. to Piers. Moer. p. 73: metaph. light as air, empty, vain, cf. Heind. Plat. Theaet. 151 E.

Ἀνεμίζομαι, as pass., to be driven with the wind, N. T.

Ἀνεμίος, fα, ιον, =ἀνεμιατός.

Ἀνεμόδρομος, ον, (ἀνεμος, τρέχω, δραμεῖν) swift as the wind, Luc.

Ἀνεμόεις, εσσα, εν, (ἀνεμος) windy, full of wind, filled by the wind, ἱστίον, Pind. P. 1, 177.—II. windy, of a mountain or hill, Pind. O. 4, 11, and Eur.: αἰγιόεις, αἶραι ἀνεμοέσσαι, storms, breezes of wind, Aesch., and Soph.—III. like wind, swift as wind, airy, φρόνημα, Soph. Ant. 354. [α in Pind., and Trag.; so the word must be taken as Dor. for ἡνεμόεις.]

Ἀνεμόζαλη, ης, ἡ, (ἀνεμος, ζάλη) a stormy surging sea, Jo. Lyd. [α]

Ἀνεμόθροος, ον, (ἀνεμος θρόος) rustling with the wind.

Ἀνεμοίτας, α, ὁ, Anemoetas, masc. pr. n., Dem.

Ἀνεμοκοῖται, (ἀνεμος, κοῖτη) wind-hullers, people at Corinth who practiced the same arts as Lapland wizards, A. B.

Ἀνεμος, ον, ὁ, a breath or stream of air, wind, breeze, gale, storm, Hom.,

who also joins θύελλα ἀνέμου, a whirlwind, so ἀήτης ἀνέμοιο, αἰτήη and ἀέλλα ἀνέμου, πνοιαὶ ἀνέμοιο so too ἀνέμον ῥιπαί, Pind., and Soph. ἄσματα, Aesch., πνεύματα, Eur., ἀνέμον φλόγγοι, Simon. 7, 12: πρὸς ἀνέμον, against the wind, τὴν ἀνέμω with the wind: ἀνέμον κατ'ὧν αὖθις a sudden storm having come on, Thuc. 2 25: ἀνεμος κατὰ βορέαν ἐστὶν ὥς the wind being in the north, Id. 6, 104: δοῦναι τι ἀνέμοιο, to cast a thing to the winds, ventis tradere, Ar. Rh. Pro verb. ἀνέμους θηρᾶν ἐν δικτύοις: to try and catch the wind, ἀνέμω διαλέγ εσθαι, to talk to the wind, i. e. in vain. Hom. and Hes. only mention four winds, Boreas, Eurus, Notus (in Hes Argestes), and Zephyrus: Arist. Meteor. 2, 6, gives twelve, which served as points of the compass; cf. Göttl. Hes. Th. 379. (From *άω, ἀημι, like Lat. anima, cf. Horat. Od. 4, 12, Cic. Tusc. 1, 9.)

Ἀνεμοσκέπης, ἐς, (ἀνεμος, σκέπη) sheltering from the wind, keeping it off, Il. 16, 224.

Ἀνεμοστροφός, ον, (ἀνεμος, στρέφω) turned, with a wind: but —2. parox. ἀνεμοστροφός, ον, whirling the wind, Anacreont. 41, but the reading varies.

Ἀνεμοσφάραγος, ον, (ἀνεμος, σφάραγος) echoing to the wind, Pind. P 9, 6. [σφᾶ]

Ἀνεμοτρήφης, ἐς, =sq.

Ἀνεμοτρέφης, ἐς, (ἀνεμος, τρέφω) twice in Hom., κύμα ἀνεμοτρ., a wave fed, i. e. reared, raised by the wind, Il. 15, 625: ἔγχεος ἀνεμ., a spear: from a tree made tough and strong by the beating of the wind, Il. 11, 256, ubi al. ἀνεμοτρεπές or ἀνεμοστρεφές, turned, shaken by the wind, v. Spitzn.

Ἀνεμότροφος, ον, (ἀνεμος, τρέφω), v. l. for ἀνεμόστροφος.

Ἀνεμούριον, ον, τό, (ἀνεμος, οὐρος) a vane, the sail of a windmill, late.

† Ἀνεμούριον, ον, τό, Anemurion, a promontory of Cilicia, Strab.

Ἀνεμοφθορία, ας, ἡ, damage or havoc made by the wind: from

Ἀνεμόφθορος, ον, (ἀνεμος, φθείρω) demolished, damaged by the wind.

Ἀνεμοφόρητος, ον, (ἀνεμος, φερέω) borne or carried away by the wind, Luc.

Ἀνεμῶς, ὧ, f.-ύς, (ἀνεμος) to air, expose to the wind. Pass. to be blown upon, moved, or shaken by the wind, Plat. Tim. 83 D: perf. pass. oft. c. acc., ἡνεμώμενος τὴν τρίχα, having his hair floating to the wind, Callistr.: of the sea, to be raised by the wind, Anth.—II. to puff up, swell, Hipp.

Ἀνεμύληκτος, ον, (a priv., ἐμύλησσω) unshaken, unmoved. Adv.—τως, Plut.

Ἀνεμύλητος, ον, (a priv., ἐμύλησσω) not to be made full, insatiable.

—2. of which one is never tired, θέαμα, Themist.

Ἀνεμύλος, ον, (a priv., ἐμύλω) not sailing: useless for sailing, ναῦς, Nonn.

Ἀνεμόδοτος, ον, (a priv., ἐμποδίζω) unhindered, Arist. Eth. N. Adv.—τως, Id. Part. An.

Ἀνεμολήγτος, ον, (a priv., ἐμπολάω) unsold.

Ἀνεμπτώτος, ον, (a priv., ἐμπίπτω) not getting or falling into a thing, εἰς λύπας, Plat. Def. 412 C.

Ἀνεμύβτος, ον, (a priv., ἐμφατός, not announced: without expression, unmeaning, πρόσπονος, Plut. Adv.—τως

Ἀνεμώδης, ἐς, (ἀνεμος, ἔλδος) windy, airy.—2. metaph. vain, idle Plut.

Ἀνευώκης, *ες*, (ἄνεμος, ὥκος) swift as the wind, Eur. Phoen. 163, Ar. Av. 697: formed like ποδώκης.

Ἀνεμώλεια, *ας, ἡ*, (earlier Ἀνεμώρεια) Anemolia, a city of Phocis, Il. 2. 521, Strab.

Ἀνεμώλης, *ον*, windy, Hom., but only metaph., vain, idle, fruitless: ἀνεμώλια βάλλειν, to talk windy, idle trash, talk to the winds, Il. 4. 355. (Deriv. simply from ἄνεμος, for -ώλος as an adj. termin., cf. μεταμώριος.)

Ἀνεμώνη, *ης, ἡ* the wind-flower, anemone, Cratin. Malth. 1, Pherecr. Metall. 1, 25, cf. Jac. Mel. 1, 46: ἀνεμώναι λόγων, flowers of speech, Luc.

Ἀνεμώνις, *ιδος, ἡ*, =foreg., Nic. †Ἀνεμώρεια, *ας, ἡ*, Anemoria, Il. 2, 621, afterwards called Ἀνεμώλεια, 1. v., Strab.

Ἀνεμώσος, *ης, ἡ*, Anemosia, a region in Arcadia, Paus.

Ἀνεμώτις, *ιδος, ἡ*, she that stills the wind, epith of Minerva, Paus. 4, 35, 8.

Ἀνευδής, *ες*, (a priv., ἐνδής) not scanty, abundant.—2. act. not wanting, not needy. Adv.—ως.

Ἀνεύδετος, *ον*, (a priv., ἐνδέχομαι) inadmissible, impossible.

Ἀνευδοίαστος, *ον*, (a priv., ἐνδοίαστος) undoubted, indubitable, Luc. Adv.—ως.

Ἀνεύδοτος, *ον*, (a priv., ἐνδίδωμι) not giving in, unyielding. Adv.—ως.

Ἀνεύδυτος, *ον*, (a priv., ἐνδύω) not put on.

Ἀνευκεια, poet. for ἀνήνεικα, aor. act. of ἀναφέρειν, Od. 11, 625; ἀνευέλκω, aor. mid., Il. 19, 314: ἀνευελχθεῖς, Hdt. 1, 116. No pres. ἀνευεῖω appears in use.

Ἀνευεργής, *ες*, (a priv., ενεργής) inefficacious, Theophr.

Ἀνευεργήςια, *ας, ἡ*, inefficacy, Sext. Emp.: from

Ἀνευεργήτος, *ον*, (a priv., ενεργῆς) inefficacious, Id.

Ἀνεήροθε, *ε*, ἐνήροθε.

Ἀνευνοσίαστος, *ον*, (a priv., ἐνθουσιάζω) not extravagant or impassioned, eros, Plut. Adv.—ως.

Ἀνευνοήτος, *ον*, (a priv., ἐννοεῖω) without thought or conception of a thing, ενός Polyb.—II. inconceivable. Adv.—ως.

Ἀνευόχλητος, *ον*, (a priv., ἐνοχλεῖω) undisturbed, Heliod. Adv.—ως.

Ἀνεύτῳτος, *ον*, (a priv., ἐντένω) not strained, without force, Theopomp. (Com.) Incert. 9.

Ἀνεύτευκτος, *ον*, (a priv., ἐντυγχάνω) not to be met or conversed with, unsociable, Plut.—2. in good sense, inaccessible to persuasion or bribery, incorruptible, Id.

Ἀνεύτροπος, *ον*, (a priv., ἐντρέπομαι) not minding or heeding a thing.

Ἀνεζάκουστος, *ον*, (a priv., ἐξακούω) not well heard, not quite audible.

Ἀνεζάλειπτος, *ον*, (a priv., ἐξαιλέω) inextinguishable, indelible, Isocr. 96 C. Adv.—ως.

Ἀνεζάλλακτος, *ον*, (a priv., ἐξαλλάσσω) unchangeable.

Ἀνεζάνητος, *ον*, (a priv., ἐξαντλέω) inexhaustible.

Ἀνεζήτησις, *ας, ἡ*, infallibility, Arr.: from

Ἀνεζήτητος, *ον*, (a priv., ἐξαπατάω) infallible, Arist. Org.; ἀνεπρό τι, in a thing, Id. Pol. Adv.—ως.

Ἀνεζήτητος, *ον*, (a priv., ἐξαπρήμιω) not to be counted or told.

Ἀνεζάνητος, *ον*, (a priv., ἐξαρνήσμαι) not denying, without denying.

Ἀνεζέλεγκτος, *ον*, (a priv., ἐζελέγω) not put to the proof, not questioned, convicted, or refuted, Thuc. 4, 126: safe from question, impossible to be questioned or refuted, Id. 1, 21: not to be blamed, Xen. Cyn. 13, 7, like ἀνελεγκτος. Adv.—ως, Xen.

Ἀνεζέλικτος, *ον*, (a priv., ἐξελέισσω) not unfolded, Sext. Emp.

Ἀνεζεργαστος, *ον*, (a priv., ἐξεργάζομαι) not wrought out, unfinished, Luc.

Ἀνεζερεύνητος, *ον*, (a priv., ἐξερευνᾶν) not to be searched out, Arist. Eth. N.

Ἀνεζέταστος, *ον*, (a priv., ἐξετάζω) not searched out, not inquired into or examined, Dem. 50, 16.—II. βίος ἀν., a life without inquiry, Plat. Apol. 38 A. Adv.—ως.

Ἀνεζερετος, *ον*, (a priv., ἐξευρίσκω) not to be found out, Thuc. 3, 87.

Ἀνεζήγητος, *ον*, (a priv., ἐξηγήομαι) not to be told, countless, Gal.—II. not to be explained.

Ἀνεζία, *ας, ἡ* (ἀνέχω) patient endurance, forbearance, Cic. Att. 5, 11.

Ἀνεζιβή, *ης, ἡ*, ἀνεζιβία, a Danaid, unless Ἀναζιβ. is to be read, Apollod.

Ἀνεζικῆα, *ος, ἡ* to be ανεζικακος; and Ἀνεζικῆα, *ας, ἡ*, forbearance, Plut.: from

Ἀνεζικῆος, *ον*, (ἀνέχομαι, κακός) enduring evil, Luc.; forbearing. Adv.—κος.

Ἀνεζικμαστος, *ον*, (a priv., ἐξικμάζω) not dried up, not to be dried up, Arist. Probl.

Ἀνεζικώμη, *ἡ, ἡ* οὐκ ἂν ἀνάσχοιτο ὅλη κόμη, Cratin. (Incert. 54) ap. Hesyeh.: but this is evidently a wrong interpretation.

Ἀνεζίλαστος, *ον*, (a priv., ἐξιλίσσεται, implacable.

Ἀνεζίτηλος, *ον*, (a priv., ἐξίτηλος) imperishable.

Ἀνεζίτητος, *ον*, (a priv., ἐξεῖμι) with no outlet: inevitable.

Ἀνεζιχνίαστος, *ον*, (a priv., ἐξιχνιάζω) not traced out.

Ἀνεζοδίαστος, *ον*, (a priv., ἐξοδιάζω) not alienated, not to be alienated.

Ἀνεζοδος, *ον*, (a priv., ἐξοδος) with no outlet, without return, Theocr.: without practical result, Plut.

Ἀνεζοιστος, *ον*, (a priv., ἐκφέρω, ἐξοίσω)=ἀνεφόρος, Plut.

Ἀνεοι or ἀνεοί, v. sub ἀνεως.

Ἀνεορτάζω, *ον*, (a priv., ἐορτή) to be without holidays, Dio C. Hence

Ἀνεορταστος, *ον*, not festive, without holidays or festive joy, βίος, Democ. ap. Stob. 16, 21, p. 154.

Ἀνεορτος, *ον*, (a priv., ἐορτή) without festival, ἀν. ἱερῶν, without share in festival rites, Eur. El. 310.

Ἀνεοσσύσις, *ης, ἡ*, (ἀνεως, ἰσθμῖ) =ἐνεοσασίη, Ruhnke. Ep. Cr. p. 212.

Ἀνεπαγγελλος, *ον*, (a priv., ἐπαγγέλλω) not announced, πόλεμος, a war begun without formal declaration, Polyb., cf. ἀκήρυκτος.—2. uninvited, unbidden, Cratin. Dionys. 4.

Ἀνεπαίσθητος, *ον*, (ἀνεπαίσθανομαι) not felt, imperceptible, Tim. Locr.—2. act. not feeling or perceiving, c. gen., Longin. 4, 1. Adv.—ως.

Ἀνεπαίστος, *ον*, (a priv., ἐπαίστος) not heard, inaudible, Ath. 376 A.

Ἀνεπαίσχυντος, *ον*, (a priv., ἐπαίσχυνομαι) =ἀναίσχυντος. Adv.—ως.

Ἀνεπαυίατος, *ον*, (a priv., ἐπαυίατος) unimpeached, innocent, Joseph.

Ἀνεπαλλάκτος, *ον*, (a priv., ἐπαλλάσσω) not interchanging or alternat-

ing, ἀν. ζῶα, animals which have their upper and lower teeth meeting flat together, Arist. H. A. 2, 1, 51.

Ἀνεπαλμένος, part. sync. 2 aor. mid. of ἀνεπάλλομαι, Ar. Rh. 2, 825.

Ἀνεπαλτο, Ep. for ἀνεπάλετο, syncop. 3 sing. aor. 2 mid. from ἀναπάλλω, with pass. signf., he was thrown up, rushed up, Il.; cf. Spitzn. Exc. XVI. ad Il.: if from ἀνεπάλλομαι, it must have been written ἀνεπάλλτο, like ἐπάλλτο.

Ἀνεπανόρθωτος, *ον*, (a priv., ἐπανορθόω) not to be amended, incorrigible, Plut.

Ἀνεπαφός, *ον*, (a priv., ἐπαφή) untouched, unharmed, ap. Dem. 926, 20; c. gen. rei, unharmed by a thing, ὕβρεως, Anton.

Ἀνεπαφρόδιτος, *ον*, =ἀναφρόδιτος, Xen. Symp. 8, 15, v. Schn. and Born. ad 1; Alciph. 3, 80.

Ἀνεπαχθής, *ες*, (a priv., ἐπαχθής) not burdensome, without offence, Phalar. Adv.—ως, Thuc. 2, 37: ἀν. φέρειν, not to take ill, haud gravatē ferre.

Ἀνεπεκτάτος, *ον*, (a priv., ἐπεκτείνω) not extended: α. declensions, parasyllabic, Gramm.

Ἀνεπέλευστος, *ον*, (a priv., ἐπέρχομαι) not coming back.

Ἀνεπρέαστος, *ον*, (a priv., ἐπηρεάζω) not despitely treated, Diod.

Ἀνεπίς, *ες*, (a priv., ἐπος) without a word, speechless.

Ἀνεπιβάτος, *ον*, (a priv., ἐπιβαίνω) not to be climbed, impassable, Diod.

Ἀνεπιβούλευτος, *ον*, (a priv., ἐπιβουλεύω) without plots, and so—1. act. not plotting, τὸ ἀνεπιβούλευτον, the absence of intrigue, Thuc. 3, 37.—2. not plotted against, Ael.: free from or secure against plots, Polyb. 7, 8, 4.

Ἀνεπιγνώστος, *ον*, (a priv., ἐπιγινώσκω) not distinctly known, Adv.—ως, Polyb. 18, 1, 16.

Ἀνεπιγρόφος, *ον*, (a priv., ἐπιγραφῆ) without a title, without author's name, unauthentic, Diod.

Ἀνεπιδής, *ες*, (a priv., ἐπιδέης) =ἀνευδής, Plat. Legg. 947 E.

Ἀνεπιδεικτός, *ον*, (a priv., ἐπιδείκνυμι) without ostentation or display.

Ἀνεπιδεκτος, *ον*, (a priv., ἐπιδέχομαι) not accepting or admitting, c. gen. λόγων ἀν., listening to no reasons.—2. inadmissible, impossible, c. ἀνεγχώρητος.

Ἀνεπίδοτος, *ον*, (a priv., ἐπιδίδωμι) not bound or bandaged, ἔλκος, Galen.

Ἀνεπίδικος, *ον*, (a priv., ἐπίδικος) without a lawsuit, not subject to dispute, undisputed, Isae. 44, 1: ἡ ἀνεπίδ., an heiress about whose marriage there was no dispute, Dem. 1135, fin., cf. Att. Process, p. 470.

Ἀνεπίδοκτος, *ον*, (a priv., ἐπίδοκέω) unexpected, unforeseen, Simon 223.

Ἀνεπίδοτος, *ον*, (a priv., ἐπιδίδωμι) not increasing or growing, Theophr.

Ἀνεπιείκεια, *ας, ἡ*, unreasonableness, unkindness, Dem. 845, 22: from

Ἀνεπιείκης, *ες*, (a priv., ἐπιείκης) unreasonable, unfair, Thuc. 3, 66 Adv.—κος.

Ἀνεπίθετος, *ον*, (a priv., ἐπιτίθημι) allowing of no addition, Dicae arch. ap. Creuz. Mel. 3, 185.

Ἀνεπιθόλωτος, *ον*, (a priv., ἐπιθόλω) untroubled, unpolluted, Set. Emp.

Ἀνεπιθύμητος, *ον*, (a priv., ἐπιθυμέω) without desire, Eccl. [ῶ].

Ἀνεπικάλυπτος, *ον*, (a priv., ἐπι-

καλύπτω) unconcealed, Diod. Adv. -τος [α].
 Ἀνεπίκαυστος, ον, (α priv., ἐπι-
 καίω) not set on fire, not burnt.
 Ἀνεπίκαυτος, ον,=foreg.
 Ἀνεπικρύκευτος, ον, (α priv.,
 ἐπικρύκειν) = ἀνεπικρύκτος. [α]
 Ἀνεπίκλητος, ον, (α priv. ἐπικα-
 λέω) unblamed, Xen. Cyr. 2, 1, 22.
 Adv. -τως, Thuc. 1, 92.
 Ἀνεπικοινωνήτος, ον, (α priv.,
 ἐπικοινωνέω) not to be communicated,
 not communicable.—2. act. not com-
 municating.
 Ἀνεπικουρήτος, ον, (α priv., ἐπι-
 κουρέω) without aid or succour, Phi-
 lem. p. 390.
 Ἀνεπιστάσις, ας, ἡ, impossibility of
 judging: a reservation of judgment,
 Sext. Emp.: from
 Ἀνεπίκριτος, ον, (α priv., ἐπι-
 κρίνω) not giving judgment about a
 thing, Sext. Emp.—2. pass. not judged.
 Adv. -τως.
 Ἀνεπίκρυπτος, ον, (α priv., ἐπι-
 κρύπτω) unconcealed, Anton.
 Ἀνεπικόλυτος, ον, (α priv., ἐπι-
 καλύω) unhindered, Joseph. Adv.
 -τος, Diod.
 Ἀνεπίληπτος, ον, (α priv., ἐπι-
 λαμβάνωμαι) not to be laid hold of,
 attacked, τινί, Thuc. 5, 17; blameless,
 βίος, Eur. Or. 922. Adv. -τως, Xen.
 An. 7, 6, 37.
 Ἀνεπίληστος, ον, (α priv., ἐπιλά-
 θανω) not concealed.—II. (α priv., ἐπι-
 λήθωμαι) not to be forgotten.—2. not
 forgetting.
 Ἀνεπίλογιστος, ον, (α priv., ἐπι-
 λογίζομαι) inconsiderate, thoughtless.
 Adv. -τως, Plat. Ax. 365 D.
 Ἀνεπιμέλητος, ον, (α priv., ἐπιμε-
 λέομαι) uncared for, unheeded.
 Ἀνεμίχτος, ον, (α priv., ἐπιμί-
 χνυμι) unmixed with a thing, τινί,
 Arist. Spirit.: pure from, τινός, Dioc.
 —2. not mixing with others, c. gen.
 ἀνθρόπων, Strab.: of a country,
 without intercourse, unfrequented, Diod.
 Adv. -τως. Hence
 Ἀνεμιχία, ας, ἡ, unmixedness,
 purity.—2. want of intercourse or traffic,
 Polyb.
 Ἀνεπίμονος, ον, (α priv., ἐπιμένω)
 not holding out, inconstant.—2. insuffer-
 able, Plut.
 Ἀνεπινοήσις, ας, ἡ, inconceivable-
 ness, Sext. Emp.: from
 Ἀνεπίνοητος, ον, (α priv., ἐπινοέω)
 without conception of a thing, incapable
 of conceiving, Diod.—2. inconceivable,
 unknown, Id.
 Ἀνεπίξεστος, ον, (α priv., ἐπιξέω)
 not polished over, not finished off, δόμος,
 Hes. Opp. 744: cf. Göttl. ad l.
 Ἀνεπίπλαστος, ον, (α priv., ἐπι-
 πλάσσω) not plastered or painted.
 Ἀνεπίπλεκτος, ον, (α priv., ἐπι-
 πλέκω), unentwined, without alliance or
 communion with others, Strab.
 Ἀνεπίπληκτος, ον, (α priv., ἐπι-
 πλίσσω) not struck or punished: un-
 blamed, faultless, v. l. Xen. Cyr. 2, 1,
 9: in bad sense, incorrigible, licentious,
 Plat. Legg. 695 B.—2. act. not striking,
 punishing or blaming, Anton. Adv.
 -τως. Hence
 Ἀνεπιπλήξια, ας, ἡ, impurity, licen-
 tiousness, Plat. Legg. 695 B.
 Ἀνεπίρρεκτος, ον, (α priv., ἐπιρ-
 βέω) not used for sacrifices, χυτρό-
 ποδες ἀνεπέρβ. (like ἄθυτοι), sacri-
 ficial implements as yet unused, Hes.
 Op. 746.
 Ἀνεπισήμαντος, ον, (α priv., ἐπιση-
 μαίνω) not marked or distinguished by
 praise or blame: not striking the eye,
 Polyb.

Ἀνεπισημέσιος, ον, (α priv.,
 ἐπισημέω) furnished with no note,
 unexplained, Eccl.
 Ἀνεπισκεπτος, ον, (α priv., ἐπι-
 σκέπτομαι) not examining, inattentive,
 inconsiderate, Xen. Adv. -τως, Hdt.
 2, 45.—II. pass. not considered, not ex-
 plored, not judged, Xen. Mem. 2, 4, 3.
 Ἀνεπισκενιάστος, ον, (α priv., ἐπι-
 σκενιάω) irreparable.
 Ἀνεπισκεψία, ας, ἡ, (ἀνεπίσκει-
 τος) want of observation, Arist. Org.
 Ἀνεπιστάθμευτος, ον, (α priv.,
 ἐπιστάθμεν) without billeting (of
 soldiers), exempt therefrom, Polyb.
 Ἀνεπίσταθμος, ον,=foreg.
 Ἀνεπιστάσις, ας, ἡ, (ἀνεπίστατος)
 inattention, thoughtlessness, Plat. Ax.
 365 D.
 Ἀνεπιστάτης, ον, (α priv., ἐπι-
 στατέω) without an inspector.
 Ἀνεπιστάτος, ον, (α priv., ἐφ-
 ίστημι) inattentive, careless, Polyb.
 Adv. -τως, Polyb.
 Ἀνεπιστημονικός, ἡ, ὄν, not fitted
 for scientific pursuits, Arist. Eth. N.:
 and
 Ἀνεπιστημοσύνη, ης, ἡ, ignorance,
 inexperience, Thuc. 5, 7: want of sci-
 ence, Plat., and Arist.: from
 Ἀνεπιστήμων, ον, gen. ονος,
 unknowing, ignorant, unskilful, of per-
 sons, Hdt. 9, 62, Thuc. 5, 111: un-
 scientific, Hdt. 2, 21, and freq. in
 Plat.: ὡν. τινός or περί τινος,
 unskilled in a thing, Plat.: ὡν., c. inf.,
 not knowing how to do a thing, Xen.
 Mem. 2, 3, 7: rarely of things, ναῦς
 ἀνεπιστήμονες, unskilfully arranged
 or managed, Thuc. 2, 89. Adv. -μό-
 νος, Plat., and Xen.: also -μοσύνης.
 Ἀνεπιστρέπτει, and ἀνεπιστρεπ-
 τί, adv. of ἀνεπίστρεπτος, Plut.
 Ἀνεπιστρέπτειν, not to turn one's
 self round, to be inattentive or negligent,
 Epict.: from
 Ἀνεπιστρέπτος, ον, (α priv., ἐπι-
 στρέφωμαι) without turning round,
 Plut.: metaph. inattentive, heedless:
 inexorable. Adv. ἀνεπιστρέπτως, heed-
 lessly.
 Ἀνεπιστρεφής, ἑξ,=foreg., ὡν. τι-
 νός, careless of a thing, Plut.
 Ἀνεπιστρεψία, ας, ἡ, (ἀνεπιστρέ-
 φομαι) inattention, heedlessness, Epict.
 Ἀνεπίστροφος, ον,=ἀνεπίστρεπ-
 τος, Hdn. Adv. -φως.
 Ἀνεπισφάλλης, ἑξ, (α priv., ἐπί,
 σφάλω)=ἀσφάλης, Themist.
 Ἀνεπίσχετος, ον, (α priv., ἐπέχω)
 not stopped, not to be stopped or checked,
 Plut. Adv. -τως.
 Ἀνεπίτακτος, ον, (α priv., ἐπιτάσ-
 σω) not commanded, subject to no one,
 independent, ἐξουσία εἰς τι, Thuc. 7,
 69. Adv. -τως.
 Ἀνεπίτρυτος, ον, (α priv., ἐπιτείνω)
 not strained or stretched: not to be
 stretched.
 Ἀνεπίτευκτος, ον, (α priv., ἐπιτυ-
 χάνω) not hitting the mark.
 Ἀνεπιτρέχητος, ον, (α priv., ἐπι-
 τεχνάομαι) inartificial: without design
 or reflection. Adv. -τως.
 Ἀνεπιτήδεος, ον, also fem. α, Geop.,
 Ion. ἀνεπιτήδεος, ἑρ, εον, (α priv.,
 ἐπιτήδεος) unfit, disadvantageous, in-
 convenient, Plat.: prejudicial, hurtful,
 Hdt. 1, 175. Adv. -ως, comp. -ότε-
 ρον, Plat. Legg. 813 B: of persons,
 hostile, unfriendly, Xen. Hence
 Ἀνεπιτηδείτης, ητος, ἡ, unfitness,
 inconvenience.
 Ἀνεπιτηδέυτος, ον, (α priv., ἐπι-
 τηδέω) made without care or design,
 inartificial, Plut. Adv. -τως.
 Ἀνεπιτίμητος, ον, (α priv., ἐπιτι-
 μάω) not to be reproached or censured.

Arist. Eth. N.: τινός, for a thing,
 Dem. 1417, 12.—2. unpunished, Polvb.
 —II. untaxed, Inscr. [τι].
 Ἀνεπίτροπος, ον, (α priv., ἐπίτρο-
 πος) without guardian.—2. (α priv.,
 ἐπιτρέπω)=ἀνεπίστρεπτος.
 Ἀνεπιτήχης, ἑξ, (α priv., ἐπί, τε-
 χνέω)=ἀνεπίτευκτος Artem.
 Ἀνεπίφαντος, ον, (α priv., ἐπιφα-
 νομαι) not made visible or conspicuous,
 unadorned. Adv. -τως.
 Ἀνεπίφύτος, ον, unexpected, un-
 known.
 Ἀνεπίφθορος, ον, (α priv., ἐπι-
 φθονος) unenvied, not invidious, without
 reproach, ἔγχος, Soph. Trach. 1033:
 ὡν. ἐστὶ πᾶσιν, it is no reproach to
 any one, Thuc. 6, 83, cf. ἀνεμέσητος.
 Adv. -φως, Thuc. 6, 54.
 Ἀνεπίφραστος, ον, (α priv., ἐπι-
 φράσσομαι) unannounced, unobserved,
 Simon. 231, 21.
 Ἀνεπιχείρητος, ον, (α priv., ἐπι-
 χειρέω) not to be attacked or overcome.
 Ἀνεπίπτεντος, ον, (α priv., ἐπι-
 σπέννω) not admitted among the ἐπ-
 όπται.
 Ἀνεπόψιος, ον, not in sight.
 Ἀνεραμαί, poet. for sq.
 Ἀνεράμοιαι, aor. ἀνηράσθην, (ἀνά,
 ἐράω) to love again, love anew, c. gen.,
 Xen. Mem. 3, 5, 7, Andoc. 16, 37:
 rare word.
 Ἀνεραστιά, ας, ἡ, life without love,
 ignorance of love, Themist.: from
 Ἀνεραστος, ον, (α priv., ἐράω) not
 worthy of love, unlovely, Plut.—2. act.
 not loving, unkind, Luc.
 Ἀνεργάζομαι, fut. -ῶμαι, to finish,
 complete.
 Ἀνεργαστος, ον, (α priv., ἐργάζο-
 μαι) not thoroughly wrought, imperfect,
 incomplete, Arist. Metaph.
 Ἀνεργος, ον, (α priv., *ἐργω) not
 done, ἐργα ἀνεργα, Lat. facta infecta,
 Eur. Hel. 363.
 Ἀνέργω, old poet. form of ἀνεργω,
 to keep back, keep off, poet. whence
 lengthd. impf., ἀνέργε, ἀνέεργον,
 II.
 Ἀνερεθίζω, f. -ίσω, (ἀνά, ἐρεθίζω)
 to provoke or anger again. Pass. to be
 stirred up, in a state of excitement,
 Thuc. 2, 21.
 Ἀνερέκτος, ον, (α priv., ἐρέκω)
 not crushed or bruised, unground.
 *Ἀνερέπτομαι, dep. mid., but only
 found in aor. ἀνερήψαμην, to snatch
 up and carry off, of the harpies carry-
 ing off their prey, Hom., who only
 uses 3 pers. pl. ἀνερήφαντο: later,
 to take upon one's self, πόνον, Orph.
 Only Ep. (the aor. cannot be formed
 from ἀνερήπω, though no doubt it
 was from the same root.)
 Ἀνερέπω, to tear up, draw up
 pass. στόμαχος ἀνερεπόμενος, the
 stomach drawn up spasmodically so as
 to cause vomiting, Nic.
 Ἀνερεύω, f. -ῶ, (ἀνά, ἐρεύω) to
 throw up. Mid. to discharge itself o
 a river, Arist. Mund., Ar. Rh.
 Ἀνερευνάω, ὦ, f. -ήσω (ἀνά, ἐρ-
 εννάω) to search out, examine, Plat.
 Phaed. 63 A: also in mid., Id. Legg
 816 C. Hence
 Ἀνερευνήτης, εως, ἡ, a tracing out,
 search for a thing.
 Ἀνερευνήτος, α, (α priv., ἐρευνάω) not
 searched out, unexamined, Plat. Hipp.
 Maj. 298 C: not to be searched or found
 out, Id. Crat. 421 D. Adv. -τως, also
 neut. pl. as adv., inscrutably, Eur.
 Ion 255.
 Ἀνερίβητος, ον, (α priv., ἐρίβη-
 ναι) unripened, uncorrupted, Philo. [7]
 Ἀνερίναςτος, ον, (α priv., ἐρίνας-
 τω) not ripened by art, of figs, Theophr.

Ἀνέριστος, ον, (a priv., ἐρίζω) *un-solicited*.

Ἀνερκής, ἐς, (a priv., ἐρκος) *not fenced around, unprotected*, Cf. Sm.

Ἀνεμίστος, ον, (a priv., ἐμιαίω) *without ballast, not loaded, strictly of ships*, Plat. Theat. 144 A.—2. *metaph. without stay or base, tottering, unsteady*, Ruhnke. Longin. 2, 2.

Ἀνερμίνετος, ον, (a priv., ἐρμινεύω) *not explained, inexplicable*.

Ἀνερωμαι aor. ἀνερῶμην, (ἀνά, ῥωμαι) *to question, ask, τινά τι, something of a person*, Soph. O. C. 210, and freq. in Plat. Scarcely used but in aor.: the other tenses are supplied by ἀνερωτάω: the Ep. had also a pres. ἀνερῶμαι, q. v.

Ἀνερπύω, =sq., Ar. Pac. 584.

Ἀνερπύω, (ἀνά, ῥπω) *to creep upwards or up*, Eur. Phoen. 1178.

†Ἀνερρόθην, def. aor. pass. assigned to pres. ἀναγορεύω, v. ἀνερῶ.

Ἀνέρρω, f. -ρήσω: aor. ἀνέρρησα, (ἀνά, ῥρω) *to come or get up, with notion of bad luck*, Eupol. Pol. 27: ἀνέρρηε, like ἔρρηε, *away with you*, Lat. *abi in malam rem*, Valck. Hipp. 793.

Ἀνερρυγία, =ἀνερρύγω.

†Ἀνερρυθιάστω, adv. *without blushing, unblushingly*; from

Ἀνερρυθιάω, ᾧ, -άσω, (ἀνά, ῥρυθιάω) *to begin to blush, blush up*, Plat. Charm. 158 C. [ἄσω]

Ἀνερρύω, f. -ύσω, Ion. ἀνερρύω (ἀνά, ῥύω) *to draw up*, Od. 9, 77, in tmesis: ἀνερρύσαι, ἡγας=ἀνελκύσαι, Hdt. 9, 96. Often as v. l. for ἀνερύω. [ῥω, ῥσω]

Ἀνέρχομαι, fut. ἀνελύσομαι: aor. ἀνῆλθον, or usu. ἀνῆλθον, (ἀνά, ἔλχωμαι) *to go up, go upwards, climb or mount up, ἀνελθὼν ἐς σκοπίην*, Od. 10, 97: of trees, *to grow up, shoot up*, Od. 6, 163, 167, of the sun, *to rise*, Aesch. Ag. 558, of fire, *to blaze up*, Id. Cho. 536.—II. *to go or come back, go or come home again, return*, Hom., who ἄσω strengthens it by ἄν or αὐθις: *also to come back to a point, recur to it, recount*, Eur. Phoen. 1207, Ion 933.—2. *εἰς τινα, to come back to one, be referred to or made dependent upon one*, Id. Hec. 802, [ἄν in ἀνερχομένῳ, Il. 4, 392, the more strange because of Il. 6, 187.]

†Ἀνερῶ, def. fut. act., from which pf. ἀνέρηκη, assigned to pres. ἀναγορεύω.

Ἀνερωτιάω, ᾧ, f. -ήσω, (ἀνά, ῥρω) *to ask again or repeatedly, like ἀνέρωμαι*, Od. 4, 251: ἄν. περί τινας, Hdt. 9, 69.

Ἀνερωτιάω, =foreg., Teleclid. Incert. 14.

†Ἀνεξ, 2 aor. imp. of ἀνίημι.

Ἀνέσαιμι, Ep. opt. aor. 1 act. of ἀνίημι, only Il. 14, 209, cf. ἀνέσει.

Ἀνεσαν, 3 plur. aor. 2 of ἀνίημι, Il. 21, 537.

Ἀνεσαντες, part. aor. 1 act. from ἀνέσω, q. v., Il. 13, 657.

Ἀνέσει, Ep. for ἀνίησει, 3 sing. fut. from ἀνίημι, Od. 18, 265. Hom. has traces also of a regul. aor., formed from this fut., v. ἀνέσω, ἀνέσαιμι, ἀνεσαν.

Ἀνεσία, ας, ἡ, =ἀνεσις, Cratin. Buc. 6.

Ἀνεσίω, ον, (ἀνίημι) *let loose, idle*, Lat. *remissus*.

Ἀνεσις, εως Ion. ιος, ἡ, (ἀνίημι) *a loosening, relaxing, i. e. χορδῶν of the strings*, Plat.: but ἀνεσις κακῶν, *an abating of misery*, Hdt. 5, 28: hence *relaxation, recreation*, opp. to σπουδή, Plat. Legg. 724 A.; and in bad sense, *listlessness*.—2. *a letting*

loose, esp. of the passions, license, licentiousness, Plat. Rep. 561 A, Legg. 637 C.

Ἀνέσπερος, ον, (a priv., ἔσπερος) *without evening*.

Ἀνέστυον, Ep. syncop. 3 sing. aor. pass. of ἀναστῆναι, Il. 11, 458.

†Ἀνέστην, for ἀνέστησαν, 2 aor. of ἀνίστημι, Il. 1, 533.

†Ἀνέστειλα, -άμην, 1 aor. act. and mid. of ἀναστῆλλω.

†Ἀνέστηκα and -έστην, pf. and 2 aor. act. of ἀνίστημι.

Ἀνέστιος, ον, (a priv., ἔστια) *without hearth of one's own; and therefore not respecting its sanctity*, Il. 9, 63.—2. *without home, homeless*, Soph. Fr. 5.

Ἀνεστρομίνως, adv. part. perf. pass. from ἀναστρέφω, *turned about, perversely*.

†Ἀνεστός, sync. part. pf. for ἀνεστορκός, of ἀνίστημι.

Ἀνέσχεθε, ἀνεσχόμεν, poet. lengthd. for ἀνέσχε, ἀνέσχομεν, aor. 2 of ἀνέχω, cf. ἀνασχεῖω, Hom.

†Ἀνέσχοι, -όμεν, 2 aor. act. and mid. of ἀνέχω.

Ἀντάζω, f. -άσω, (ἀνά, ἐτάζω) *to search thoroughly, prove well*.

†Ἀντάθην, 1 aor. pass. of ἀνατείνω.

Ἀνέταιρος, ον, (a priv., ἐταίρος) *without companions, friends or fellows*, Plut.

Ἀνετέον, verb. adj. from ἀνίημι, *one must relax*, Plat.

Ἀνετερίωτος, ον, (a priv., ἑτεροτέω) *unchanged, unchangeable*, Arist. Mund.

Ἀνετικός, ἡ, ὅν, (ἀνετός) *fit for relaxing, relaxing: in Gramm. ἀνετικά, as opp. to ἐπιτατικά, words denoting relaxation*.

Ἀνέτλην, ἡς, ἡ, etc., aor. 2 from *ἀνάτλημι.

Ἀνετόμος, ον, (a priv., ἔτοιμος) *not ready, not fitted out*, Polyb.: of persons, *not ready or willing*.

Ἀνετός, ὅν, (ἀνίημι) *loosened, relaxed, slack; strictly of a bow, then esp. of men's bodily and mental powers*, Arist. Gen. An.: ἀνετός τὴν κόμην, *with the hair loose*, Luc. Adv. -τός, Soph. Fr. 567.—2. *let loose, licentious, wanton*.—3. *let free, freed, free from labour, esp. of men and animals dedicated to a god, and so free from all work*, Tacitus' *nullo mortali opere contacti*, Plut. 2, 12 A.

Ἀνετυμολόγητος, ον, (a priv., ἐτυμολόγος) *of unknown derivation*, Sext. Emp.

Ἀνέτυμος, ον, (a priv., ἔτυμον) = *foreg.*, Sext. Emp. Adv. -μως.

Ἀνευ, adv., and prep. c. gen., *without*, opp. to σύν, *used both of persons and things*, ἀνευ ἔθεν, οὐδὲ σύν αὐτῷ, Il. 17, 407: ἀνευ κέντροισι, *without spurring, i. e. without the application of the spur*, Il. 23, 387: *with persons in a pregnant sense*, ἀνευ θεῶν, Lat. *sine Diis*, *without divine aid or countenance* Od. 2, 372: ἀνευ ἐμθέην, *without my knowledge and will*, Il. 15, 213: ἀνευ τοῦ κραίνοντος, Lat. *injussu regis, without the sanction of the monarch*, Soph. O. C. 926: so ἀνευ τοῦ ὕπνεϊνός, *without reference to health*, Plat. Gorg. 518 D.—II. *away from, far from or parted from a thing*; ἀνευ ὀρίων, Il. 13, 556, cf. Od. 16, 239.

—III. *in prose, except, besides, like χωρὶς*, Plat. Crit. 112 C. It was sometimes by Att. authors put after its case, as ὁμήγητος ὃν ἀνευ, Soph. O. C. 502; Xen. Cyr. 6, 1, 14, but never by Hom. By the Boeot. and some Alexandr. written ἀνεις. (Ἄνευ

is closely akin to ἀν- or ἰνα- priv. to which also belong the Lat. *in*-Engl. *un-*, Germ. *un-* and *ohn-*, cf. sub a. — and from it again sprung ἀνευθε, ἀπ'ἀνευθε, &c., v., just as from ἀτερ, ἀτερεθ and ἀπάτερθε.)

Ἀνευάζω, (ἀνά, εὐάζω) *to honour with loud cries of εὐά, ἄν. Βάκχον* Lyc. *to celebrate with loud shouts, ὄη ριν*, Nonn.

Ἄνευθε, before a vowel ἀνευθεῖν, (ἀνευ, as ἀτερεθ from ἀτεο). — I. prep. c. gen., *without, like ἀνευ, of persons and things, μόνῳ ἀνευτ' ἄλλων*, Od. 16, 239, like οἶος ἀπ' ἄλ' ὧν in later authors; ἀνευθε πόνοι, Od. 7, 192: so too ἀνευθε θεοῦ=ἀνευ θεού, q. v., Il. 5, 185.—2. *apart, from, far from*, Il. 21, 78.—Hom. al ways puts it before its case, though sometimes parted from it, Il. 22, 88 later it often follows, as πατρί, ἀνευθε, Ar. Rh. 4, 746.—II. adv., *far away, distant, opp. to ἐγγύς or ἐγγύθι*, Il. 22, 300; 23, 378: *out of the way, away*, Il. 23, 241, Od. 9, 26; and so most freq. with part. ὦν, οὖσα, ὄν.—Only poet., and never Att.

Ἄνευθετος, ον, (a priv., εὐθετος) *not well placed or arranged, ill-suiting*.

Ἄνευθύνια, ας, ἡ, *the state of an ἀνευθύνος, irresponsibility: from*

Ἄνευθυνος, ον, (a priv., εὐθύνη) *not having to render an account, not accountable, irresponsible, opp. to ὑπεύθυνος*, Hdt. 3, 80, ἀκράσις, Thuc. 3, 43; also *guiltless, innocent, because such a one is not liable to trial*, Arist. Pol.: so ἄν. τινός, *guiltless of a thing*, Luc. Adv. -νως.

Ἄνευθυντος, ον, (a priv., εὐθύνω) *not made straight, not going in a straight line*, Arist. Meteor. 4, 9, 8.

Ἄνευκτος, ον, (a priv., εὐχόμεν) *unwished for*.—II. act. *not wishing, not praying*, Poet. ap. Plat. Alcib. 2, 143 A.

Ἄνευλάβής, ἐς, (a priv., εὐλάβης) *incautious*.—2. *fearing nothing: esp. without fear of the gods, impious*.

Ἄνευρεσις, εως, ἡ, (ἀνευρίσκω) *a finding out, discovery*, Eur. Ion 569.

Ἀνευρετόν, verb. adj. from ἀνευρίσκω, *one must find out*, Plat. Polit. 294 C.

Ἄνευρετος, ον, (a priv., εὐρίσκω) *not found out, not to be found out*, Plat. Legg. 874 A.

Ἀνευρίσκω, f. -ρήσω, 2 aor. ἀνεύρον, un-Att. 1 aor. mid. ἀνευράμην, pass. ἀνευρέθη, *to find out, make out, to trace out, discover*, Hdt. 1, 67: 2, 54, and Att. Pass. *to be found out or discovered to be*, c. part., Hdt. 1, 137; 4, 44: seldom with augm.

Ἄνευρος, ον, (a priv., νεύρον) *without sinews: unelastic, slack, feeble*, Hipp., and Theopomp. (Com.) In cert. 9.

Ἀνευρίνω, fut. -ήνω, (ἀνά, εὐρίνω) *to widen, open*, Hipp. Hence

Ἀνευρίνωμα, ατος, τό, and

Ἀνευρίνωμιός, ὄν, ὁ, *a widening*.

Ἀνευφήμιός, ᾧ, f. -ήσω, (ἀνά, εὐφήμιός) *to shout aloud with joy; and, acc. to some, as euphemism, to cry aloud, make an outcry, even in grief*, ἀνευφ. οἰμωγῇ, Soph. Tr. 783, Eur. Or. 1335, Plat. Phaed. 60 A: but Herm. Soph. 1. c. explains it *to cry out εὐφήμι, without any euphemism*, cf. Heind. and Stallb. Plat. 1. c.

Ἀνευφρόντος, ον, (a priv., εὐφραίνω) *not rejoicing, joyless*.

Ἀνευχόμεν, dep. mid., (ἀνά, εὐχόμεν) *to ask or pray again: to take back a prayer, recall it*, Plat. Alc. 2, 142 D 148 B, v. Valck. Hipp. 890, cf. ἀναμάχομαι.

Ἀνεπάλλομαι, (ἀνά, ἐπὶ ἄλλω) dep. mid., to leap up at, rush upon; only used in sync. part. ἀνεπάλλμενος, q. v.: cf. ἀνεπαλτο.

Ἀνέφαπτος, on, (a priv., ἐφάπτο) = ἀνέπαφος, esp. not to be carried away as a slave, Inscr.

Ἀνέφελος, on, (a priv., νεφέλη) unclouded, cloudless, αἰθήρ, Od. 6, 45: unveiled, Soph. El. 1246. [α Ἐρ., as in ὑβάνατος.]

Ἀνέφθορος, on, (a priv., ἐφθός) unboiled, Geop.

Ἀνέφικτος, on, (a priv., ἐφικνέομαι) not to be reached, out of reach, impossible, Luc.

Ἀνεχέγγυος, on, (a priv., ἐχέγγυος) unwarantable: διὰ τὰ τὴν γυνῶν ἀνεχέγγυον γεγενῆσθαι, because they had no sure confidence in themselves, Thuc. 4, 55.

Ἀνέχω, impf. ἀνέχων: also ἀνίσχω, ἀνίσχον: f. ἀνέξω, also ἀνασχῶ: aor. ἀνέσχον, and poet. lengthd. ἀνέσχεον, Hom., and Eur. Med. 1027 (cf. ἀνασχέβα): pf. ἀνέσχηκα, aor. pass. ἀνέσχεθην:—we also find in Od. 19, 11, a 3 sing. ind. pres. ἀνέχῃσι, as if from ἀνέχημι, like παυμένησι, πρόφροισι, Buttm. Ausf. Gr. § 95, a, Anm. 5: to hold up, lift up, Hom., esp. χεῖρας ἄν. θεοῖς, to raise one's hands to the gods in prayer (but in Od. 18, 89, χεῖρας ἄν., to hold out, raise one's hands to fight, like mid.), hence ἄν. εὐχάς, to offer prayers, Soph. El. 636: ἄν. τινί, to hold up and shew to one, to raise admiration, pity, etc., Il. 10, 461; 22, 80: ἄν. φάος, φλόγα, to hold up a light, Eur.; esp. to hold up the nuptial-torch, hence the phrase ἀνέχε, παρέχε φῶς, or simply ἀνέχε, παρέχε, hold up and lend the light to lead the procession, and so in genl. make ready, go on, Herm. Eur. Cycl. 203: to lift up, exalt, τινά, Pind. P. 2, 163; also to lift up by words, extol, praise.—2. of land, ἀνέχων τὴν ἄκρον, putting out a headland, Hdt. 4, 99, cf. Il. 2.—3. to hold up, uphold, maintain, support, εὐδικίας, Od. 19, 111, πολέμου, Thuc. 1, 141: ἄν. σὲ λέχος στέρθεα ἀνέχει, maintains, is attached to thee, Soph. Aj. 212, cf. Eur. Hec. 23:—so prob. the nightingale is said, ἄν. κισσόν, to keep constant to the ivy, Soph. O. C. 674, ubi v. Herm.—II. to hold back, hold in, keep in, ἵππων, Il. 23, 426; ἑμᾶντων ἀνίσχον, Hdt. 1, 12; ἄν. Σικελίαν, to maintain it free, ὑπὸ τινά εἶναι, Thuc. 6, 86.—2. in Theogn. 26, Ζεὺς ἀνέχων, opp. to ἰών, holding up, stopping the rain.—II. intrans. to rise up, rise, as out of the sea, Od. 5, 320: later esp. in form ἀνίσχω, of the sun, πρὸς ἥλιον ἀνίσχοντα, Hdt. 3, 98, etc.: to arise, appear, Hdt. 5, 106; 7, 14:—in Soph. J. T. 174, to cease from suffering, to obtain rest, v. Schol. ad l.—2. to come forth, stick out, ἀνέσχεν αἰχμή, Il. 17, 10: esp. of a headland, to jut out into the sea, Hdt. 7, 123, Thuc. 1, 46, etc.—3. to hold on, keep doing, c. part. v. διασκοπῶν, Thuc. 7, 48; also absol., Xen. Hell. 2, 2, 10. Hom. ses no tense intrans., but the aor.

B. Mid. ἀνέχομαι, f. ἀνέξομαι or νασχίσσομαι: Att. impf. and aor. c. upl. augm., ἵνεχόμεν, ἵνεσχόμεν:—strictly 'to hold one's self up or upright, and so to hold or bear up against thing, endure, suffer, allow; either acc., ἄν. κῆδεα, κακά, etc., Hom., [dt., and Att.; or c. gen., once in Iom., δουλοσύνη, Od. 22, 423, and eq. in Plat., e.g. Adel. 31 B:—the epandent clause is usu. (always in

Hom.) added in part., as οὐκ ἀνέξομαι σε ἄλγε' ἔχοντα, I will not suffer thee to have . . . , Il. 5, 895; ἀνέχουμαι ἡμενος, Od. 4, 595, and this is the common constr. in prose, e.g. Hdt. 1, 80, Thuc. 2, 74, etc.; but in signif. to dare to do, c. inf., ἀνέσχοντο τὸν ἐπιόντα δέξασθαι, Hdt. 7, 139, cf. Kühner Gr. Gr. § 160, Obs. 1:—absol. to hold out, last, Il.; esp. in imperat. aor. ἀνάσχεο, ἀνέχεο=τέτλαθι, be of good courage, Hom.; so too ἐνυφοραῖς ἵνεσχόμεν, I was patient in calamities (not I bore up against them) Eur. Andr. 981 (where however Dind. ἐνυφοράς), cf. Herm. Bacch. 790: in part. ἀνέχόμενοι φέρονται, they bear with patience, Hdt. 4, 28.—2. ἀνέχεσθαι ζεῖνους, to allow the presence of guests, Od. 7, 32; and so to receive, entertain them, Od. 17, 13.—II. to hold up what is one's own, hence ἀνέχεσθαι δόρυ, ἔγχος, etc., Hom.: esp. ἄν. χεῖρας, to hold up one's hands to fight (never to pray, as in act.), Hom.: hence without χεῖρας, πᾶλιν ἀνασχόμενος, Il. 3, 362, Od. 14, 425.—III. rarely, to hold on by one another, hang together, Od. 24, 8. Cf. ἀνίσχω.

Ἀνέψινος, on, (a priv., ἐψών) hard to boil or to make boil.

Ἀνέπνέω, (ἀνά, ἐπῶ) to boil again.

Ἀνέψητος, on, (a priv., ἐψήτος) unboiled.

Ἀνεψιά, ἄς, ἡ, fem. from ἀνεψιός, Xen. Mem. 2, 7, 2. Hence

Ἀνεψιάδης, contr. ἀνεψιάδῃ, ἡ, a first-cousin's daughter, Dind. Ar. Fr. 584: Xen. Mem. 2, 7, 2.

Ἀνεψιαδέος, οὔ, ὁ, = ἀνεψιάδης. For the accentuation, v. Kühner, Gr. Gr. § 266, 2.

Ἀνεψιάδης, on, ὁ, a first-cousin's son.

Ἀνεψιαδοῦς, οὔ, ὁ, = foreg., Pherecr. Inscr. 28.

Ἀνεψιός, οὔ, ὁ, a first-cousin, but also in wider sense any cousin, a kinsman, Hom., and Hdt.: fem. ἀνεψιά (cf. Lat. nepos, neptis, Sans. naptri). [When the ult. is long, Hom. lengthens also the penult, as ἀνεψιού κταμένοιο, Il. 15, 554.] Hence

Ἀνεψιότης, ητος, ἡ, relationship, strictly in the degree of first-cousins, Plat. Legg. 871 B: cf. Dem. 1068, fin.

Ἀνέψομαι, f. ἀνέψομαι, (ἀνά, ἐπῶ) to boil up or out of.

Ἀνέω, an old pres. from which are formed some tenses of ἀνίημι: Hdt. has a 3 plur. pres. pass., ἀνέονται ἐκ τῷ μίχμῳ, for ἀνίενται, 2, 165, but v. ἀνέωνται.

Ἀνεώ, v. ἀνέω, in ἀνεώς.

Ἀνεώγα, Att. perf. 2 from ἀνοίγω, always intr.

Ἀνεώγων, imperf. from ἀνοίγω, Hom.

Ἀνεωγός, ad. part. perf. ἀνεωγός, from ἀνοίγω, openly.

Ἀνέωνται, for ἀνείνται, a 3 plur. perf. pass. of ἀνίημι, the reading of Flor. MS. in Hdt. 2, 165, for ἀνέωνται preferred by Buttmann, Ausf. Gr. § 108, 4, n.

Ἀνέωζα, 1 aor. act. of ἀνοίγω.

Ἀνεώς, gen. ω, ὁ, ἡ, is considered as Att. form of an absol. adj. ἀνανος, ἀνάος (a priv., ἀνώ, * ἄνω, to cry), without a sound, voiceless, mute:—from it are found ἀνεώ, aor. plur., six times in Hom., and ἀνεώ, fem. nom. sing., Od. 23, 93. But this latter form is against analogy: hence Aristarch. always writes ἀνεώ as adv., in silence, and he is followed by Buttm. Lexil. in voc., Spitz. Il. 2, 323.

Hom. only joins it with γεῖνται εἶναι, ἡσθαί.

Ἀνη, ης, ἡ, (ἀνά) an accomplishment, fulfilment, Aesch. Theb. 713

Ἀνηβάσκει, = sq., Dion. H.

Ἀνηβάω, ὦ, f. ἡσώ, (ἀνά, ἡβάω) to grow young again, Lat. repuerascere, Theogn. 1003, Eur., and Xen. Cyr. 4, 6, 7.—II. to grow up, attain to ἡβή, Call. Jov. 55. The form ἀνηβάσκει, acc. to Gramm., is not so good, Thoma. M. p. 415. Hence

Ἀνηβητήριος, ἰα, τον, making young again, ἄν. ῥώμη, the returning strength of youth, Eur. Andr. 552.

Ἀνηβος, on, (a priv., ἡβη) not having yet reached ἡβή, or puberty, not come to man's estate, beardless, opp. to ἔφηρος, Plat. Legg. 833 C.

Ἀνηγαγον, aor. 2 from ἀνάγω.

Ἀνηγεμόντος, on, (a priv., ἡγεμονεύω) without leader or commander Luc.

Ἀνηγέομαι, f. ἡσσομαι, (ἀνά, ἡγεύομαι) dep. mid., to tell as in a narrative, relate, recount, Pind. N. 10, 35, Hdt. 5, 4: like διηγ., and ἐξηγ.—2. to go along in a chariot, Böckh Expl. Pind. O. 9, 86.

Ἀνηγρόην, 1 aor. ind. pass. from ἀνεγείρω.

Ἀνηγρόμη, sync. 2 aor. mid. from ἀνεγείρω.

Ἀνηγρετος, on, = νήγρετος, Nonn.

Ἀνηδέω, adv., collat. form of ἀνδρός, ἀνδρός, from ἀνδρός, Hipp.

Ἀνῆδομαι, as pass., to withdraw or recall one's enjoyment of a thing, no longer enjoy it, like ἀνεύχομαι, c. acc., Hermipp. Inscr. 5. (Compd. not with ἀν- priv., but with adv. ἀνέ, back.)

Ἀνῆδονος, on, (a priv., ἡδονή) without pleasure, disagreeable.

Ἀνῆδυνος, on, (a priv., ἡδύνω) not sweetened or seasoned, Lat. inconditus, Arist. Probl.: metaph. unpleasant, repulsive, ἡλικία, Arist. H. A., γυνή, Plut.

Ἀνῆδυστος, on, = foreg., Plut.

Ἀνήη, Ep. for ἀνῆ, 3 sing. 'suby aor. 2 of ἀνίημι, Il. 2, 34.

Ἀνῆθελαιον, on, τό, (ἀνῆθον, ἐλαιον) oil from the seed of ἀνῆθον, oil of anise seed, Galen.

Ἀνῆθινος, η, on, (ἀνῆθον) made of dill, στέφανος, Theocr. 7, 63.

Ἀνῆθίτης οἶνος, ὁ, wine mixed with dill, Geop. [δ]

Ἀνηθον, on, τό, dill, anise, Lat. anethum, Ar. Nub. 982: also ἀνηθον, Ar. Thesm. 486; Ion. ἀννησον or ἀνησον, Hdt. 4, 71; poet. ἀννησον or ἀνητον, Alcæa, and Anacr.: later Att., Dor., and Aeol., ἀνισον or ἀννισον, Alex. Leb. 2, 7: v. Dind. Ar. Nub. 982, Bergk Anacr. 138.

Ἀνηθοπαίητος, on, (a priv., ἡθοποιέω) not giving exact delineation of character, Dion. H.—2. without fixed character, immoral, Cic. Att. 10, 10.

Ἀνῆξαν, aor. 1 from ἀνείσσω, Hom.

Ἀνῆζιον, ες, ε, Ep. for ἀνῆζιον, imperf. of ἀνείμι, Od.

Ἀνῆκα, 1 aor. act. of ἀνίημι.

Ἀνηκεστος, on, (a priv., ἀκέματος) not to be healed, incurable, desperate, χόλος, ἄλγος, Il. 5, 394, 15, 217; πάθος λώβη, λῆμα, Hdt. 1, 137, etc.; κακά, συμφοραί, etc., Archil. 1, 5, and freq in Att.: ἀνῆκεστα ποιεῖν τινα, to ruin, destroy utterly, Xen.; ἀνῆκεστα πᾶσχειν, to be utterly ruined or destroyed ed. Thuc. 3, 39, etc.—II. act. damaging beyond remedy, most destructive or pernicious, πῦρ, Soph. El. 888: χαρά, Id. Aj. 52. Adv. —τως: ἄν. διατίθε

rut, to treat with barbarous cruelty, Hdt. 3, 155, cf. 8, 28. ἄν. λέγειν, to chatter incorrigibly, ap. Aeschin. 5, 34.

Ἀνηκής, ἐς (a priv., ἄκος)=foreg., Soph. Fr. 44, v. Ellendt in voc.

Ἀνηκίδωτος, ὄν (a priv., ἀκίδωτος) without point, Aesch. Fr. 262.

Ἀνηκοία, ἀς, ἡ, a not hearing, deafness.—2. unwillingness to hear, disobedience.—3. a not having heard, ignorance, Plut.: from

Ἀνηκοος, ὄν (a priv., ἀκοή) without hearing, deaf, Arist. Probl.—II. c. gen., 1, not hearing, never having heard or learnt, Plat. Phaedr. 261 C, Xen. Memn. 2, 1, 31: hence unknowing, ignorant of, Dem. 44, 15, Aeschin. 19, 11.—2. not willing to hear, disobedient, τὸ ἀνηκοον, disobedience, Dion. H.—III. pass., not heard or to be heard. Adv.—ῶς, ἄν. ἔχω τινός, to be ignorant of a thing, Plut.

Ἀνηκούστος, f.-ήσω, to be ἀνηκούστος, unwilling to hear or listen, to disobey, c. gen. πατρός οὐκ ἀνηκούσσης, Il. 15, 236; c. dat. Hdt. 6, 14: also absol., Hdt. 1, 115; and

Ἀνηκουστία, ἀς, ἡ, want of hearing, leafness, Hipp.—2. disobedience, Plat. Legg. 671 A: from

Ἀνηκούστος, ὄν (a priv., ἀκούω) not heard, inaudible, Arist. Probl.: unheard of, too horrible to listen to, Soph. El. 1408.—II. act. not hearing, or having heard: not obeying, disobedient, τὸ ἀνηκούστων, disobedience, Xen. Cyn. 3, 8. Adv.—τως.

Ἀνήκω, f.-ῶ, (ἀνά, ἦκω) to have come up, or reached to a point, εἰς τι, i. e. ἐς τὸν ὁμαλόν, Hdt. 7, 60: ἐς τὰ μέγιστα, reached to the highest point as a thing, Hdt. 5, 49; 7, 134; also ἐς τεσσέτις εὐνθείης, πρόσω ἀρετῆς ἔν, Il. 7, 16, 237; but ἐς οὐδὲν ἀνήκω, it amounts to nothing, Hdt. 2, 104: ἔσο ἄν. εἰς . . . to refer to or be connected with . . . Lat. pertinere ad . . . , Dem. 1390, 17.—II. to come back, return, Plat. Theaet. 196 B, cf. Antipho 123, 14.

Ἀνηλάκωτος, ὄν (a priv., ἡλακᾶτη) without a spindle, unable to spin, Maeron ap. Ath. 183 A.

Ἀνήλατος, 3 sing. aor. 1 mid. from ἀνάλλομαι.

Ἀνήλατος, ὄν (a priv., ἐλαύνω) not to be beaten out with the hammer, not ductile, Arist. Meteor.: hence hard, unamenable.

Ἀνηλεγής, ἐς, unconcerned, careless. Adv.—ῶς: cf. ἀπληγής, ἀπληγέως.

Ἀνηλεήμων, ὄν, gen. ὄνος=ἀνελεήμων, Nicoh. Incert. 5, cf. Schäf. l. Greg. p. 163.

Ἀνηλέης, ἐς, and ἀνηλέητος, ὄν, = ὤελ., q. v.

Ἀνηλεήτως, ἀνηλεΐως, and ἀνηλεῖος, ὄν (a priv., ἀλεΐω) unappointed, unprepared, unmeasured. Hence

Ἀνηλεΐα, ἀς, ἡ, the state of an ἡλεΐπτος, uncleanness, filth, like ἡλουσία, Polyb.

†Ἀνηλεῶς, adv. from ἀνηλεΐς, mercilessly, without pity, Aesch. Pr. 240, where Blomf. read ἀλλὰ νηλεῶς, v. ad . . .

Ἀνηλής, ἐς, poet. contr. for ἀνηλεΐς.

†Ἀνήλθον contr. for ἀνήλθον, 2 aor. of ἀνέρχομαι.

Ἀνήλιδω, fut. -ῶσω, (ἀνά, ἡλιδῶ) to expose to the sun.

Ἀνήλιος, ὄν (a priv., ἡλις) not yet arrived at ἡλικία or man's estate.

Ἀνήλιος, ὄν (a priv., ἡλιος) without sun, unsunned, sunless, gloomy, esp. of the nether world. Trag.

Ἀνήλιος, ὄν, Dor. ἀνάλ., unsod, barefoot, Theoc. 4, 56, cf. νήλιος, νηλίδων. (Said to be from ἡλιν, a Dorian shoe: others from ἐλίσσειν πόδα, which gives a wrong sense; at all events the termin.—πος has nothing to do with ποῖς.)

Ἀνηλιφής, ἐς, and ἀνηλιφής, ὄν, = ἀνηλεΐπτος.

†Ἀνήλυθον, v. ἀνέλθον.

Ἀνήλυσις, ἐως, ἡ, (ἀνέρχομαι) a going up.—2. a coming back, return: also ἀνέλευσις.

Ἀνημελκτος, ὄν (a priv., ἀμελγω) un milked, Od. 9, 439.

Ἀνημερος, ὄν (a priv., ἡμερος) not tame, wild, savage, of persons, Aesch. Pr. 716, of a country, Eum. 14: of plants, wild: of land, untitled. Adv.—τως. Hence

Ἀνημερότης, ητος, ἡ, wildness, savageness.

Ἀνημερόω, (ἀνά, ἡμερόω) to tame, Soph. Fr. 233.

†Ἀνήμμαι, perf. pass. from ἀνάπτω, Eur. H. F. 549.

†Ἀνην, 2 aor. ind. of ἀνίημι.

Ἀνησθαί, inf. aor. from ἀναίνομαι, of which tense Hom. has also ἀνινατο and ἀνινηται.

Ἀνημεύω, to be without wind, calm, Strab.; and

Ἀνημεμία, ἀς, ἡ, a calm, Anth.: from

Ἀνήνεμος, ὄν, without wind, calm, ἀνίμενος χειμῶνων for ἄνευ ἀνέμου χειμῶνων, without the blast of storms, Soph. O. C. 677. (a priv., ἀνεμος: cf. νήνεμος and νημεμία, but the η belongs to the root, cf. ἡνεμέει, and ἄνηρ, ἡνιόρη, ἡνιωνορ.)

†Ἀνήνεγκον, 2 aor. of ἀναφέρω.

Ἀνήνιος, ὄν (a priv., ἡνία) Dor. ἀνάνιος, without bridle, unbridled, insolent.

Ἀνήνιος, ὄν (a priv., ἀνία) Ion. for ἀνάνιος, without pain or grief.

Ἀνήνθε, Ep. perf. 2 c. intr. pres. signf., the 3 pers. also used as aor.: Hom. has it twice αἶμα ἀνήνθεν ἐξ ὤτειλῃς, gushed forth from the old wound, Il. 11, 266; and κνίσθ ἀνήνθεν, mounted up, Od. 17, 270. (Buttm. Lexil. in voc. assumes a pres. form *ἀνήνω, ἄνω, akin to ἀνέθω, to shoot up into flower; and prob. the prep. ἀνά is the root, cf. ἀντί, ἀντομαι: the word ἀνήνθε comes very near it in form, though prob. from a different root.)

Ἀνήνυστος, ὄν (a priv., ἀνύω) like ἀτέλεστος, not to be accomplished, endless, aimless, ἔργον, Od. 16, 11: uncompleted.

Ἀνήνυτος, ὄν, = foreg., freq. in Plat., ἄν. οἶτος, endless woe, Soph. El. 167, cf. Valck. Adon. 379 C. Adv.—τως, Soph. Fr. 501.

Ἀνήνωρ, ορος, ὁ (a priv., ἀνήρ) unmanly, dastardly, like ἀνανδρος, Od. 10, 301: ἀνήρ ἀνήνωρ, a man of no manhood, Hes. Op. 749.

Ἀνήνυστος, ὄν, Ion. and poet. for ἀνάν., Lob. Phryn. 701.

Ἀνηπύω, f.-σω,=ἀναφώνέω, to cry aloud, roar, Mosch. 2, 98. [On quantity, cf. ἡπύω.]

Ἀνύρ, ὁ, gen. ἀνδρός, δρι, δρα, voc. ἀνερ, plur. ἀνδρες, ἀνδράν, ἀνδράσι, ἀνδρός. The Ep. have also the regul. decl. ἀνέρος, etc., dat. pl. ἀνδρεσσι: a man, as opp. to woman, Lat. vir, (ἀνδρωπος, Lat. homo, being man, as opp. to beast), Il. 17, 435: though Hom. as an Ep. poet mostly uses it of princes, leaders, etc., yet he extends it to all free men: ἀνὴρ ὄμηον, one of the people. Il. 2, 198. Od. 17,

352; and to mark a man of val., a qualifying word is usu. added, as βουλευφόρος, ἀρχός, βασιλεύς, ἀγός, ἡγήτωρ, ἐξοχός ἀνὴρ.—II. a man, as opp. to a god, πατὴρ ἀνδρῶν τε, θεῶν τε, Hom., Διὸς ἀγγεῖοι ἦδὲ καὶ ἀνδρῶν, Il. 1, 334, 403: most freq. in plur., yet sometimes in sing., e. g. Il. 18, 432, Herm. Vig. § 66: oft. with βροτὸς or θνητὸς added; also ἀνδρὲς ἡμίθεοι, Il. 12, 23, and freq. ἀνδρὲς ἥρωες.—III. a man, as opp. to a youth, though the latter is also called in Hom. νέος, νεώτερος, κοινότερος, ὁπλότερος, νεηνίης ἀνὴρ: so again ἀνὴρ γέρον or προγενέστερος, Od. 4, 205: 18, 53; but ἀνὴρ alone always means a man in the prime of life, esp. a warrior.—IV. a man, emphatically so, a man indeed; ἀνέρες ἔστε, φίλοι, Il. 5, 529, and freq. in Hdt. esp. πολλοὶ μὲν ἀνθρωποὶ, ὀλίγοι δὲ ἀνδρες, Hdt. 7, 210; so too in Att., who also use it of moral worth, a man, a brave, honest man, Valck. Hdt. l. c. Weiss. Hdt. 9, 39, Heind. Plat. Phaedr. 239 B.—V. a husband, Hom., Hdt., and Att.: ἐς ἀνδρὸς ἵναί, ὃς ἐλθεῖν, to be married, Schäf. Greg. p. 45: though not necessarily implying marriage, indeed in Soph. Trach. 551 it is opp. to πόσις, a paramour, cf. Valck. Hipp. 491, Toup Theoc. 15, 131. Almost all these signf. belong to Lat. vir.—VI. later usages, esp. in Att.—1. ἀνὴρ was commonly joined with titles, professions, and the like, as in Hom., as ἀνὴρ δικαστής, ὄρχων, φιλόσοφος, etc.: also with names of nations as ἀνδρες Κίλικες, Θρηῆες, etc.: esp. in addresses, ἀνδρες δικασταί, βουλευταί, ἔφοροι, and so in the well-known ἀνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι: hence in Com. ἀνδρες κύνες, ἰχθύες, Meineke Archipp. Ichth. 14.—2. ὁ ἀνὴρ, by crasis, Att. ἀνὴρ, Ion. ἀνὴρ, is very freq. used as emphatically for αὐτός, ἐκεῖνος, Trag., and Plat.: and so in oblique cases without the article, Trag., but not in prose: very rare in this signf. without the article, v. Stallb. Excurs. ad Plat. Phaedr., cf. ἀνὴρω ποσ.—3. ἀνὴρ ὅδε, ὅδ' ἀνὴρ, freq. in Trag. in all cases=ἐγώ, ἐμάντω, etc.—4. πᾶς ἀνὴρ, every man, every one freq. in Plat. (Of one root with ἄνῃρ are ἀρήν, Ἀρης, ἀρείω, ἀριστος ἀρετή: on the same root in kindred languages, v. Lassen in the Rhein. isches Museum, 2, p. 160.) [In Ep. usu. ἄ in arsis, ᾱ in thesis; but in trisyll. cases (ἀνέρος, etc., always ᾱ Att. always ᾱ; for when it is long, i must be written ἀνὴρ (by crasis) ὁ δ' ἀνὴρ), Pors. Phoen. 1670; but in Lyr. parts of Tragedy it sometimes follows the Ep. rule, as Soph. O. T. 869, cf. Lob. Aj. 1183.]

†Ἀνὴρ, by crasis, Att. for ὁ ἀνὴρ. [ᾱ Ἀνῆρεκτος, ὄν, poet. and Ion. for ἀνέρεκτος.]

Ἀνῆρέμτος, ὄν (a priv., ἡρέμω) restless, uneasy. Adv.—τως, Sext. Emp.

Ἀνῆρεστος, ὄν (a priv. ἀρεστός) unpleasing, displeasing.

Ἀνῆρεφής, ἐς (a priv., ἀρεφώ) uncovered, without roof, Ap. Rh. 2, 1171.

†Ἀνήρηκα, perf. ind. act. from ἀνι-ἀρεῶ.

Ἀνήρης, ἐς (a priv., ἀρῶ) unmarried hence unmarried.—II. (a priv., ἀνῆρ=ἀνδρότης, Aesch. Fr. 204.)

Ἀνῆριμος, ὄν, poet. and Ion. for ἀνῆριμος, Aesch. Pr. 90: ἀνῆρι μὲν χρόνον βεβῶς for ἡμέρας ἄν Soph. Tr. 246, ἡμῶν ἀνῆριμος τῶν

χόμενος, *υπερ* out months out of him-ber, Aj. 598, ubi v. Herm.

† *Ἀνῆριστος*, *ον*, δ, *Aneristus*, a Spartan ambassador to Persia, Hdt. 7, 137.—2. grandfather of the preceding, Hdt. 7, 134.

† *Ἀνυροέστης* or *-έστος*, *ον*, δ, *Anerestes*, a Gallic prince, Polyb. 2, 22, 2.

† *Ἀνῆροτος*, *ον*, (a priv., *ἄρῳ*) *unploughed*, Thuc. 1, 109. Also in Aesch. Fr. 703, there being no Att. form *ἀνάρτος*: *γυνή*, Luc. Lex. 19.

† *Ἀνθρωτέων*, Dor. for *ἀνθρώπων*, from *ἀνερστέω*, Theocr. 1, 81.

† *Ἀνησίδωρος*, *ον*, (*ἀνίμω*, *δῶρον*) *sending forth gifts*, i. e. *making them grow up*, epith. of Earth and Ceres, like *ζεύδωρος*: also *ἀνεσιδωρός*, Wagner Alcip. 1, 3.

† *Ἀνησον*, *ον*, τῶ, or *ἄννησον*, Ion. for *ἄνησον*, but later Edd. prefer *ἄννησον*, cf. *ἄνητον*.

† *Ἀνήστητος*, *ον*, Att. *ἀνήττης*, or *-ήττης*, Xen. (a priv., *ῆσάω*) *unconquered, unconquerable*.

† *Ἀνηστῖς*, *εως*, ὅ, ἡ (a priv. *ἔδω*, *ἐσθῖω*)—*πῆστις*, *fasting*, Cratin. Dion. 3; like *ἰώνυμος*, *ἀνώνυμος*; *νῆμεως*, *ἀνήμεος*; *νῆριμος*, *ἀνῆριμος*.

† *Ἀνήτινος*, *ον*, *ον*, Dor. for *ἀνήτῃ*.

† *Ἀνῆσθ*, fut. of *ἀνίμει*.

† *Ἀνητον* or *ἄννητον*, *ον*, τῶ, Dor. and Aeol. for *ἄνητον*.

† *Ἀνήττηςτος*, *ον*, Att. for *ἀνήσσητος*.

† *Ἀνῆφαιστος*, *ον*, (a priv., *Ἥφαιστος*) *without Ἥφαιστος*, *ἄν. πῦρ*, with no material fire, Eur. Or. 621.

† *Ἀνῆφθω*, 3 sing. imperat. perf. pass. from *ἀνάπτω*, Od. 12, 51.

† *Ἀνηχέω*, (*ἄνῶ*, *ἤχέω*) *to sound aloud, resound*.—2. *to sound back, echo*.

† *Ἀνθαίρεσμαι*, f. *-ῆσμαι*, (*ἀντί*, *ζιόσμαι*) *dep. mid.*; *to choose a thing instead of another, prefer one to another, τί or τινά τινας*, Eur. Cycl. 311: c. acc. only, *to prefer, choose instead*, Eur., etc.—II. *to dispute, lay claim to*, Eur. Hec. 660.

† *Ἀνθάλλισσμαι*, f. *-άλλωμαι*, (*ἀντί*, *ἀλλίσσμαι*) *pass. c. fut. mid., aor. and perf. act.*, *to be caught, overthrown in turn*, i. e. *after one has overthrown others*, Aesch. Ag. 340.

† *Ἀνθάμλλησμαι*, (*ἀντί*, *ἀμλλησμαι*) *dep. c. fut. mid., and usu. c. aor. pass.*, but also c. aor. mid., *to vie with another, or one another, be rivals*, Plat. Legg. 731 A: *to race one another*, Xen. Hell. 6, 2, 28.

† *Ἀνθάμλλησ*, *ον*, (*ἀντί*, *ἀμλλησ*) *vying with, rivaling*, Eur. Ion 606.

† *Ἀνθάπτομαι*, f. *-ἄπομαι*, Ion. *ἀνταπτομαι*, (*ἀντί*, *ἄπτομαι*) *dep. mid.*, *to lay hold of, meddle with, engage in*, c. gen., *πολέμω*, Hdt. 7, 138, *ἀνθ. τῶν πραγμάτων*, *to take part in state affairs, capessere remp.*, Thuc. 8, 97, cf. Plat. Rep. 525 C.—2. *to lay hold of, seize, attack*, esp. of pain, etc., Soph. Tr. 778, Eur. Med. 55.—II. *to lay hold of in return*, Eur. Hec. 275: always c. gen.

† *Ἀνθάς*, a and *ον*, δ, *Anthas*, son of Neptune and Alcyone, Paus.

† *Ἀνθεία*, *ας*, ἡ, *Anthēa*, a city of Messenia, Il. 9, 151, acc. to Strab.=the later *Thuria*, cf. Paus. 4, 31, 2.—2. a city of Troezen, Paus. 2, 30, 7.—3. a district of Achaëa, named from Antheus, Paus. 7, 18, 3.—4. a place in Thessaly, Hes. Sc. 381, who also calls it *Ἀνθῆ*, Id. 474.

† *Ἀνθεινός*, *ος*, ὄν,= *ἀνθινός*, Luc.

† *Ἀνθειον*, *ον*, τῶ, (*ἄνθος*) *a flower*, *Alasom*, Ar. Ach. 869.

† *Ἀνθεος*, *α*, *ον*, (*ἄνθος*) *flowery*, *erth.* of Ceres, Paus.

† *Ἀνθεκτέον*, verb. adj. from *ἀντέχω*, *one must hold to, cleave to*, τινός, Plat. Rep. 424 B, so too *ἀνθεκτέα ἐστί τῆς θαλάσσης*, Thuc. 1, 93.—2. *one must resist*.

† *Ἀνθελκύνος*, *οὔ*, ὁ, (*ἀντί*, *ἐλίσσω*) *a counter-winding*.

† *Ἀνθελίς*, *ἰκος*, ἡ, (*ἀντί*, *ἐλίσ*) *the part of the outer ear which surrounds the passage (ἐλίσ)*.

† *Ἀνθελκύνος*, adv. part. pres. from *ἀνθέλκω*, *drawing to one's self, or against another*, so that resistance is implied.

† *Ἀνθέλκω*, f. *-ξω*, (*ἀντί*, *ἐλκω*) *to draw or pull against*, Thuc. 4, 14, *ἀνθ. ἀλλήλας*, *against one another*, Plat. Legg. 644 E: hence *to draw in a contrary direction, draw away*, Id. Rep. 439 B.

† *Ἀνθεμα*, *ατος*, τό, poet for *ἀνάθεμα*, H. Hom. 5, 9, or *ἀνάθημα*, Mel. 114.

† *Ἀνθεμίζω*, *ον*, mid., (*ἄνθεμις*) *to pluck a flower or blossom*: hence in Aesch. Supp. 73, *γέδνα ἄνθ.*, acc. to Schol. for *τὸ ἄνθος τῶν γόνων ἀποδρέπονται*, like *ἀπανθίζω*.

† *Ἀνθεμίδης*, *ον*, δ, son of *Anthemion*, Il. 4, 488, for *Ἀνθεμινιάδης*.

† *Ἀνθεμιον*, *ον*, τῶ,= *ἄνθος*, Theophr. v. Schneid. in Ind.—II. the volute of Ionic columns; *a spiral line*, Lat. *spira*.—III. *ἄνθεμι* *ἐστιγμένως*, *tattooed with flowers or spiral lines*, like the *Mosynoeci*, Xen. An. 5, 4, 32, v. Sturz Lex. in voc.

† *Ἀνθεμῖς*, *ιδος*, ἡ,= *ἄνθος*, Anth.—2. an herb like our *chamomile*.

† *Ἀνθεμῖς*, *ιδος*, ἡ, *Anthemis*, the earlier name of *Samos*, Strab.

† *Ἀνθεμίον*, *ενος*, ὁ, *Anthemion*, a Trojan, Il. 4, 473.—2. father of *Anytus*, Plat. Men. 90 A.—Others in Dem., Alcip., etc.

† *Ἀνθεμοειδής*, *ες*, (*ἄνθεμον*, *εἶδος*) *like flowers, flowery, blooming, many-coloured*, Orph.

† *Ἀνθεμοεῖς*, *εσσα*, *εν*, also *εις*, *εν*, Hes. Fr. 22, *blooming, flowery*, of meadows, etc., Hom.: also of works in metal, *κητήρ*, *λέβης ἄνθεμοεῖς*, *chased or embossed with flowers*, Il. 23, 835, Od. 3, 440: from *ἄνθεμον*.

† *Ἀνθεμοεισῖς*, *ιδος*, ἡ, (*λίμνη*)= *Ἀνθεμοναῖς*, the *Anthemian lake*, in Bithynia, Ap. Rh. 2, 724.

† *Ἀνθεμοκριτος*, *ον*, δ, *Anthemocritus*, masc. pr. n., Dem., etc.

† *Ἀνθεμον*, *ον*, τῶ, (*ἄνθεω*)= *ἄνθος*, Pind. N. 7, 116: hence *ἄνθεμα χρυσοῦ*, i. e. *the costliest gold*, Pind. O. 2, 130, cf. *ἄνθος*.—II. in plur. the name of a dance, Ath. 629 E.

† *Ἀνθεμόρρητος*, *ον*, (*ἄνθεμον*, *ρέω*) *flowing from flowers*, *ἀνθ. γάνος μέλισσης*, i. e. *honey*, Eur. I. T. 634.

† *Ἀνθεμονοργός*, *ον*, (*ἄνθεμον* * *ἐργω*) *working in flowers*, esp. *ἡ ἄνθεμονοργός*, of the bee, Aesch. Pers. 612.

† *Ἀνθεμοῦς*, contr. from *ἄνθεμοεῖς*, q. v.

† *Ἀνθεμοῦς*, *οὔντος*, ὁ, *Anthemus*, a city of Macedonia, Hdt. 6, 94.—2. a river of Erythra, Apollod. 2, 5, 10.

† *Ἀνθεμοναῖα*, *ας*, ἡ, (*χώρα*) *Anthemusia*, a region of Mesopotamia, Strab., containing a city of the same name, Id.

† *Ἀνθεμουῖσσα*, *ης*, ἡ, *Anthemussa*, an island in the Tyrrhenian sea, the abode of the Sirens, Hes. Fr. 27.

† *Ἀνθεμοδής*, *ες*, = *ἄνθεμοειδής*, Aesch. Fr. 455.

† *Ἀνθεῖς*, *εως*, ἡ, (*ἄντέχω*) *a holding against, holding fast, or clinging to*, ἀλλήλων, Plat. Ep. 323 B.

† *Ἀνθεο*, Ep. for *ἀνάθεσο*, *ἀνάθου*, imperat. aor. 2 mid. from *ἀνατίθμι*.

† *Ἀνθερεῖν*, *ἄνος*, ὁ, *the chin*, esp. the under part, Lat. *mentum*, Il.; *χειρὶ ὑπ' ἀνθερεῖως ἔλκειν τινα*, *to take hold of a person under the chin*, like embracing the knees, in token of supplication, Il. 1, 501.—2. later, *the neck, throat*, Euphor. 51, in plur., and of a woman.—Also *the mouth*, Nocr. Dion. 3, 247. (Some derive it from *ἄνθεω*, others from *ἄνθη*, *ἄνθερις* the former more prob., as Hom. him self uses *ἄνθειν* of the sprouting of the beard, Od. 11, 320.)

† *Ἀνθερίκη*, *ης*, ἡ,= *ἄνθερκος*, ἡ, *θήρις*, Anth.

† *Ἀνθερίκος*, *ον*, δ,= *ἄνθεοις*, *a stalk of corn*, *halim*, Cratin. Incest. 135: *the stalk of the asphodel*, Theophr. H. P. 7, 13, 2.

† *Ἀνθερίκωδης*, *ες*, (ἡ, *θήρικος*, *εἰδος*) *like a stalk*, Theophr.

† *Ἀνθερίξ*, *ἰκος*, ὁ, (*ἄνθη*) *the beard of an ear of corn*, the ear itself, Lat. *spica*, Il. 20, 227.—2.= *ἄνθερικος*, *a stalk*, e. g. of asphodel, Hdt. 4, 190 cf. Föhs. Oecon. Hipp.

† *Ἀνθερίσκος*, *ον*, δ,= *ἄνθερκος*, A B. p. 403.

† *Ἀνθεσαν*, Ep. for *ἀνέθεσαν*, 3 plur aor. 2 act. from *ἀνατίθμι*.

† *Ἀνθεσιόττηςτος*, *ον*, (*ἄνθος*, *ποτάσμαι*) *fluttering, flying around flowers*, μέλεια, Antiph. Tritag. 1.

† *Ἀνθεσίχρως*, *ατος*, ὁ, ἡ, (*ἄνθος*, *χρῶς*) *flower-coloured, variegated*, Matron ap. Ath. 135 E.

† *Ἀνθεστῖρια*, *ῶν*, τῶ, strictly, *the Feast of Bacchus*, the three days' festival of Bacchus at Athens, in the month *Anthesterion*, v. Buttm. Exc. 1, ad Dem. Mid.

† *Ἀνθεστῖριον*, *ἄνος*, ὁ, the month *Anthesterion*, eighth of the Attic year answering to the end of February and beginning of March, in which the *Anthesteria* were celebrated.

† *Ἀνθεστιῶν*, *ῶν*, f. *-ῶν*, (*ἀντί*, *ἐστιῶν*) *to entertain in return or mutually*, Plut. [ισῶ]

† *Ἀνθεσφόρια*, *ῶν*, τῶ, *the Anthephoria*, a festival in honour of Proserpina, who was carried off while gathering flowers: festivals of this name also celebrated in honour of other deities, as Ceres, and Juno Strab., v. Dict. Antiqu. s. v.: from

† *Ἀνθεσφόρος*, *ον*, (*ἄνθος*, *φέρω*) *bearing flowers, flowery*, Eur. Bacch. 703: *αἱ ἄνθ.*, *women celebrating the Anthephoria*.

† *Ἀνθετο*, Ep. for *ἀνέθετο*, 3 sing aor. 2 mid. from *ἀνατίθμι*.

† *Ἀνθεύς*, *εως*, ὁ, *Antheus*, masc. pr. n., Ant. Lib., etc.

† *Ἀνθεῶν*, *ῶν*, f. *-ῶν*, (*ἄνθος*) *to shoot up, sprout*, of the youthful beard, in Od. 11, 320, (the only place in Hom.), cf. *ἀνθήσας*, but from Hes. downwds. esp. of flowers, *to bloom, blossom*: c. dat., *ἄνθ. ῥόδους*, Pind. I. 4, 31: hence *πέλαγος ἄνθων νεκροῖς*, as it were, *flowering, covered with them*, Aesch. Ag. 659: oft. metaph.—1. *to bloom*, *flourish, shine*, of colours, *ἡρώε φοι νίκισι*, Xen. Cyr. 6, 4, 1: then of wealth and prosperity, *ἄνθεσθαι τῇ Ἀσίῃ*, *Ἐρετρίας*, Hdt. 6, 127, cf. Thuc. 1, 19, etc.: so too of men, Ar. Eq. 530: c. dat. *ἄνθ. ἀνδράσι*, *it flourish, abound in men*, Hdt. 4, 1: so *πραπίεσσι, δόξῃ ἄνθ.*, Pind. O. 16 (11), 10, etc.—2. *to be at the height or pitch*, as a disease, Soph. Tr. 1089, cf. *βῆλῶν*.—II. trans. *to make to sprout forth or bloom*, only in late writers Lob. Soph. Aj. p. 93.

† *Ἀνθη*, *ης*, ἡ,= *ἄνθος* or *ἄνθησις*, *a blossom or bloom*, Plat. Phaedr. 230 B

■ *pecul. Att. form, Piers Moer. p. 6.* Thon. M. p. 127.

† *Ἀνθη*, ἡς, ἡ, *Anthe*, a city of the Myrmidons, Hes. Sc. Herc. 474.

† *Ἀνθηδών*, ὄνος, ἡ, (*ἀνθέω*) the *flowery one*, i. e. the *bee*, Ael. (Cf. *ἄλγηδών*, *ἀλγδών*, *Κηληδών* : others from *ἄνθος*, *ἔδος*, the *flower-eater*.)

† *Ἀνθηδών*, ὄνος, ἡ, *Anthedon*, a city in Boeotia, having a port, Il. 2, 508.

† *Ἀνθήεις*, ἔσσα, εν, = *ἄνθηρος*, *flowering*.

† *Ἀνθής*, ἰδος, ἡ, *Antheis*, sister of Aegleis, Apollod. 3, 15, 8.

† *Ἀνθηλεία*, ας, ἡ, *Anthelea*, one of the Danaides, Apollod. 2, 1.

† *Ἀνθήλη*, ἡς, ἡ, (*ἄνθηλος* for *ἄνθηρος*) a *blossom*, *flower* esp. the *downy* *blade* of the reed, Lat. *panicula*, Theophr.

† *Ἀνθήλη*, ἡς, ἡ, *Anthele* a town in Phocis, with a temple of Ceres, where the Amphictyonic council assembled, Hdt. 7, 176.

† *Ἀνθήλιον*, ου, τό, dim. from *ἄνθη-λη*, Diosc.

† *Ἀνθήλιος*, ου, later Att. form for *ἄνθηλιος*, q. v.

† *Ἀνθημα*, ατος, τό, (*ἄνθέω*) a *blooming*, *flowering* : *ἐξάνθημα* and other compounds are more common.

† *Ἀνθήμων*, ου, gen. *ονος*, = *ἄνθηρος*, Nic.

† *Ἀνθήνη*, ἡς, ἡ, *Anthene*, a town of Cynania in the Peloponnesus, Thuc. 3, 41.

† *Ἀνθηρογυῖα*, (*ἄνθηρος*, γράφω) to *write in a florid style*, Cic Att. 2, 6.

† *Ἀνθηρός*, ας, ὅν, (*ἄνθέω*) *flowery*, *blooming*, *ear*, Chaerem. ap. Ath. 608 E. *λεμῶν*, *δάπεδον*, Ar. : hence *fresh*, *young*, *χλόη*, Eur. Cycl. 541 : *α. so of music, etc.*, *fresh*, *new*, Xen. Cyr. 1, 6, 38, cf. Od. 1, 53, and *ἄνθος* Il. fin.—2. *metaph. ἄνθηρὸν μένος*, *rage bursting*, as it were, into *flower* : e. at its height, Soph. Ant. 960, cf. *ἔκθος* Il. fin.—3. *bright-coloured*, *party-coloured*, like *ἄνθινός*, *ἄνθ. σπολὴ*, Eur. I. A. 73.—4. of *style*, *flowery*, *florid*, Isocr. 294 E. Adv. —*ῥως*. Hence

† *Ἀνθηρότης*, ἡτος, ἡ, the *bloom of youth*, *freshness*, *loveliness* : a *flourishing state*.

† *Ἀνθηος*, ου, ὅ, *Anthes*, masc. pr. n., Strab., Plut.

† *Ἀνθησις*, εως, ἡ, = *ἄνθη*, Theophr., Att.

† *Ἀνθησάσμαι*, (*ἄντί*, *ἡσάσμαι*) as *pass.*, to be *beaten in turn*, *give way or yield in turn*, τινί, Thuc. 4, 19.

† *Ἀνθησυχάζω*, (*ἄντί*, *ἡσυχάζω*) to be *quiet or repose in turn*, App.

† *Ἀνθητικός*, ἡς, ὅν, (*ἄνθέω*) *flowering*, *blossoming*.

† *Ἀνθηφόρος*, ου, (*ἄνθος*, *φέρω*) = *ἄνθησφόρος*, Eur. I. A. 1544.

† *Ἀνθίας*, ὅ, Lat. *anthias*, a *sea-fish*, Anan. Fr. 1, 1.

† *Ἀνθερώς*, ὅς, (*ἄντί*, *τερώω*) to *consecrate one thing instead of another*, Plut.

† *Ἀνθίζω*, f. -ισω, (*ἄνθος*) to *strew with flowers*, Eur. Ion 890 : to *deck* *as with flowers* ; and so to *die* or *stain* with colours, Arist. H. A. Pass. to *bloom* : to be *died or painted*, *ἡνθισμένοι* *φαρμακίσαι*, Hdt. 1, 98 : *ἡνθισμένοι*, *metaph.*, a man whose hair is *sprinkled with white*, Soph. El. 43. *κρέα τρυφῆσι*, *ἡνθισμένα*, *browned*, Epic. Empor. 1, cf. Philen. p. 384.

† *Ἀνθικός*, ἡς, ὅν, = *ἄνθινός* of or *belonging to flowers*, Theophr.

† *Ἀνθιμος*, ου, = sq., Orph.

† *Ἀνθινός*, ἡς, ὅν, (*ἄνθος*) of *flowers*, *blooming*, *fresh*, like *ἄνθηρος* in Od.

9, 84 the *esculent lotus* is called *ἄνθινον εἶδος*, where prob. *vegetable* as opp. to *animal* food is simply meant : *ἄνθ. κικεύων*, *ἔλαιον*, a *drink*, oil *flavoured with flowers*, Hipp.—II. *flowered*, and so *party-coloured*, *bright-coloured*, Lat. *floridus*, hence τὰ *ἄνθινά*, sub. *ἡμῖνα*, dresses, such as at Athens the *ἑταῖραι* wore, (*ἄνθινά* *φορεῖν* = *ἄνθοφορεῖν*), also called *βάπτια*, *ποικίλα*, *κατάσκηκτα*, *ζωωτά*.—2. also of dresses worn by the priest of Bacchus at the Anthesteria, by the satyrs, etc., hence *ἄνθινά* *ἐνδύσαι*, to *put on motley*, said of Bion, who delivered his philosophic precepts in pithy sarcastic verses, like those used in the satyric dramas, Diog. L. 4, 52, cf. Strab. 1, p. 15.—Cf. Welcker, praef. Theogn. lxxvii. sq., and *ἄνθος* III.

† *Ἀνθιπάζομαι*, f. -ίσομαι, (*ἄντί*, *ἰπάζομαι*) to *ride to meet*, *ride up against*. Hence

† *Ἀνθιπάσια*, ας, ἡ, a *riding against*, a *sham-fight of horse*, Xen. Hipparch. 1, 20.

† *Ἀνθιπένω*, = *ἄνθιπάζομαι*, Xen. de Re Eq. 8, 12.

† *Ἀνθίπη*, ἡς, ἡ, (*ἄντί*, *ἵππος*) *Anthippe*, daughter of Thespius, Apollod. 2, 7, 8.

† *Ἀνθισμα*, ατος, τό, (*ἄνθιζω*) *that which is flowered or party-coloured* ; a *party-coloured dress*, Clem. Al.

† *Ἀνθίστημι*, f. *ἀντιστήσω*, (*ἄντί*, *ἵσταιμι*) to *set against*, esp. in battle : to *set over against* or *opposite* : to *set one against another*, and so to *compare*, Lat. *componere*, τινί *τι*, Plat. Legg. 834 A.—II. Hom. uses only *mid.* and *intrans.* aor. 2 act., to *stand against*, esp. in battle, to *withstand*, τινί, Il., and Hdt. ; later more usu. *πρός τινα*, Plat., rarely c. gen., as *ἔδος ἄνθιστάται* *φρονῶν*, Aesch. Pers. 703 (ubi Wakef. *ἄνθιπταται*), cf. Q. Sm. 1, 520 ; *absol.* Hdt. 5, 72, etc.

† *Ἀνθοβάφεια*, ας, ἡ, a *dyeing in many colours*. from

† *Ἀνθοβύβης*, ἑς, (*ἄνθος*, *βάπτω*) *died of many colours*, *party-coloured*, Luc. Hence

† *Ἀνθοβάφος*, ου, ὁ, a *dyeer in many or bright colours*, Plut.

† *Ἀνθοβόλεω*, ὤ, (*ἄνθοβόλος*) to *throw flowers at one*, *bestrew with flowers*. Pass. to be *strewn or covered with flowers*, as a mark of honour, Plut. Hence

† *Ἀνθοβόλησις*, εως, ἡ, a *casting or shedding of flowers*, Geop.

† *Ἀνθοβόλος*, ου, (*ἄνθος*, *βάλλω*) *throwing or strewing flowers* : *sending forth a smell of flowers*, or as of *flowers*, *θρίξ*, Anth.

† *Ἀνθοβοσκός*, ὅν, (*ἄνθος*, *βόσκειν*) *nourishing flowers*, Soph. Fr. 29.

† *Ἀνθοβόλαιος*, ου, (*ἄνθος*, *δίαται*) *living on flowers*, *μέλισσα*, Mel. 108.

† *Ἀνθοδμον*, ου, τό, (*ἄνθος*, *ὀδμή*) *the scent of flowers* : a *sweet flower*.

† *Ἀνθοδόκος*, ου, (*ἄνθος*, *δέχομαι*) *receiving flowers*, Mosch. 2, 34.

† *Ἀνθοκάρηνος*, ου, (*ἄνθος*, *κάρηνον*) *crowned with flowers*, Opp.

† *Ἀνθοκομέω*, (*ἄνθοκομος*) to *tend flowers* : *βοτάνας ἄνθοκ.*, to *tend plants* like a *flower-garden*, Anth.

† *Ἀνθοκόμης*, ος, ὁ, *Anthocomes*, masc. pr. n., Aristae.

† *Ἀνθοκόμος*, ου, (*ἄνθος*, *κομέω*) *tending or bearing flowers*, Anth.—II. *adorn- ing one's self with flowers*, *party-coloured*, Opp.

† *Ἀνθοκράτεω*, ὤ, (*ἄνθος*, *κρατέω*) to *govern flowers*, I ἡ

† *Ἀνθοκρόκος*, ον, (*ἄνθος*, *κρεκω*) *women or worked with flowers*, Eur. Hec. 471. (The deriv. from *κρόκος*, so as to mean *saffron-coloured*, is wrong.)

† *Ἀνθολκή*, ἡς, ἡ, (*ἄνθελκω*) a *draw- ing against* or to the other side, *count- ing*, Plut.

† *Ἀνθολκός*, ὅν, (*ἄντί*, *ἔλκω*) *braving against* or to the other side, like *ἄντί- ῥοτος*.

† *Ἀνθολογέω*, ὤ, to *pick*, *gather* *flow- ers*, Plut. ; and

† *Ἀνθολογία*, ας, ἡ, a *picking* or *gather- ing* *flowers* : *Ἀνθολογίαι* were collections of small Greek poems (esp. epigrams) by several authors, which one editor picked out, and made up, as it were, into a *nosegay*. The first was made by Meleager c. Gadara about 100 years B. C., next came Philippos of Thessalonica, then Agathias : we have also those of Constantinus Cephalas (called the Vatican), and of Maximus Planudes : from

† *Ἀνθολόγος*, ον, (*ἄνθος*, *λέγω*) *pick- ing*, *gathering* *flowers*, Anth. : *com- pil- ing* an *Anthology*.

† *Ἀνθόμοιος*, ον, (*ἄντί*, *ὁμοιος*) *ex- actly like*, *dub.*, v. Herm. Opusc. 7 203.

† *Ἀνθομολογέομαι*, (*ἄντί*, *ὁμολογέω*) *dep. mid.*, to *agree*, *make an agreement* or *compact with another*, *πρός τινα*, Dem. 594, 26, and Polyb., also *τινί*, Polyb. : *absol.* to *confess freely* and *openly*, Id. Hence

† *Ἀνθομολόγησις*, εως, ἡ, a *mutual agreement*, *compact*, treaty, Polyb.

† *Ἀνθομολογία*, ας, ἡ, = *foreg.*

† *Ἀνθονομέω*, ὤ, to *feed on flowers*, Aesch. Suppl. 44, acc. to Porson, from

† *Ἀνθονόμος*, ον, (*ἄνθος*, *νέμω*) *feeding on flowers*.—2. *προπαρὸν ἄνθονομος*, *affording flowery pasture*, Aesch. Supp. 539.

† *Ἀνθοπλίζω*, f. -ίσω, (*ἄντί*, *ὀπλίζω*) to *arm* or *equip against*. Pass. and *mid.*, to be *armed*, *arm one's self against*, *πρός τι*, Xen. Oec. 8, 12.

† *Ἀνθοπλίτης*, ου, ὁ, (*ἄντί*, *ὀπλίτης*) *an armed opponent*, Lyc. [i]

† *Ἀνθοποιός*, ὅν, (*ἄνθος*, *ποιέω*) *making*, *producing* *flowers*.

† *Ἀνθοπωλέω*, (*ἄνθος*, *πωλέω*) to *sell* *flowers*.

† *Ἀνθορε*, poet. for *ἄνεθορε*, 3 sing. aor. 2 of *ἄνθωρσκει*.

† *Ἀνθορίζω*, f. -ίσω, (*ἄντί*, *ὀρίζω*) to *define against another*, *make a counter definition*. Hence

† *Ἀνθοριετός*, οὔ, ὁ, a *counter-defini- tion*.

† *Ἀνθορμέω*, ὤ, f. -ήσω, (*ἄντί*, *ὀρμέω*) to *lie at anchor*, *be moored against* or *opposite one another* : esp. of two *hose* *tile squadrons* before fighting, *ἄλλη- λους*, Thuc. 2, 86, etc.

† *ἄνθος*, εως, τό : gen. plur. *ἄνθεων*, uncontr. even in Att., v. Aristag. Mamm. 1 : *that which buds or sprouts up*, a *young bud* or *sprout*, Il. 17, 56, Od. 9, 449 : but even in Hom. the prevailing sign. is a *flower*, whether a single blossom, a flower (i. e. *flower- ing plant*), or the *bloom* (i. e. *flower- ing time*) : and so *κούριον* and *ῥιον ἄνθος*, Kuhn. H. Hom. Cer. 108 : of things, *anything at top*, esp. *swim- ming at top* or *on the surface*, like the *foam* or *scum* on water, *ἄνθος οἶνον*, Lat. *flos vini*, the *crust* on *fine old wines*, Schneid. Colum. p. 627, 638.—II. *metaph.* the *bloom* or *flower* of a thing, *ἄνθος ἡθους*, Il. 13, 484 ; the *flower* of an army and the like Aesch.

Ag. 197, Thuc. 4, 133: ἄνθος ῥοιδῶν, the flower of bards, Simon. 107, 1: but ἄνθεα ῥῶνων νεωτέρων, the freshest, newest songs, Pind. O. 9, 74, cf. ἄνθηρος, and the flowers Pind. O. 3, 4: also ἄνθη, the flowers or choice passages, Cic. Att. 16, 11: in genl. ornament, grace, pride, honour, Pind. O. 2, 91; 7, 147: τὸ σὺν ἄνθος, πύρος σέλας, that ornament of thine, Aesch. Prom. 7: in genl. like ἄκμή, the height or highest pitch of anything, bad as well as good, e.g. μανίας, Soph. Tr. 1000, cf. ἄνθηρος I. fin.—3. esp. brightness of colour, brilliancy, e.g. of gold, Theogn. 452: hence esp. in plur., bright dye, gay colour, Meineke Com. Fr. 2, p. 382; esp. of red or purple, hence ἄλως ἄνθεα, Anth., cf. Welcker ad Philostr. Imag. p. 11, 14, and ἄνθινος, (Acc. to some from *ἄνω, ἄνω, to breathe, exhale, cf. ἄνωτος: but better from ἄνω, that which shoots up, cf. ἄνθεα, ἀνθηθεύ.)

† ἄνθος, ov, ὁ, Anthus, son of Autopous, Anton. Lib.

ἄνθοςμιάς, ov, ὁ, (ἄνθος, ὀσμὴ) redolent of flowers, smelling like them, in gen. sweet-scented: esp. οἶνος ἄνθι, fine old wine, with a high perfume and flavour, not owing to anything artificial, v. Interpp. Ar. Plut. 807, also without οἶνος.

ἄνθοςννη, ης, ἡ, a flowering, bloom, Anth.

ἄνθοτρόφος, ov, (ἄνθος, τρέφω)= ἄνθοβοσκός.

ἄνθοφορός, ὦ, to bear flowers, Anth.; and

ἄνθοφόρια, ἰων, τά, = ἄνθεσφόρια: from

ἄνθοφόρος, ov, (ἄνθος, φέρω) bearing flowers, flowery, Ar. Ran. 442: blooming, Mel. 2, 31.

ἄνθοϋής, ἐς, (ἄνθος, φνῆ) producing flowers, flowery, bright-coloured, party-coloured, πτέρυξ, Anth.

† ἄνθρακία, ας, ἡ, (ἄνθρακεύω) the burning of charcoal, Theophr.

ἄνθρακεύς, ἐως, ὁ, (ἄνθραξ) a coalman, maker or burner of charcoal.

ἄνθρακεύτης, ου, ὁ, = ἰοργ.

ἄνθρακέντος, ἡ, ὅν, turned into charcoal, charred, Arist. Meteor. 4, 9, 31: from

ἄνθρακένω, to be an ἄνθρακεύς, burn charcoal, Theophr.: to burn to a cinder, ἄνθρ. τινὶ πυρὶ, Ar. Lys. 340.

ἄνθρακῆρος, ὡ, ὅν, belonging to coal or charcoal, Alex. Spond. 1. Adv. -ῶς.

ἄνθράκιον, ὤς, Ep. -ίη, -ίης, ἡ, (ἄνθραξ) a heap of coal or charcoal, hot coals, Il. 9, 213: metaph. of lovers, Jac. Ep. Ad. 22.—II. for ἄνθρακία, a burning of charcoal, Theophr., where ἄνθρακία is to be read.—2. the blackness of coals, Anth.—III. as pr. n. Anthracia, an Arcadian nymph, Paus.

ἄνθράκιος, ov, ὁ, a coal-black man, Luc.

ἄνθράκιον, f. -ίσω, to turn into charcoal.—2. to roast or dry on coals, Ar. Pac. 1136.—II. intr. to look black as coal.—to be like an imposthume, (ἄνθος II. 2.)

ἄνθράκιον, ov, τό, dim. from ἄνθραξ, a small coal.—II. a small carbuncle or ruby.—III. a coal-pan, Philyll. Pol. 1.

ἄνθράκιος, ov, (ἄνθραξ) coal-black.

ἄνθράκις, ἰδος, ἡ, a coal fire, coal.—II. plur. anything broiled on coal, esp. a small fish, Ath.

ἄνθράκιτης, ov, ὁ, fem. ἄνθρακίτις, ἰδος, ἡ, like coals.

ἄνθρακείδης, ἐς, (ἄνθραξ εἶδος) like or burning like coal

ἄνθράκεις, ἐσσα, εν, (ἄνθραξ) like coal, made of coal.

ἄνθράκαυστης, ov, ὁ, (ἄνθραξ, καίω)=ἄνθρακεύς.

ἄνθρακοῦλης, ov, ὁ, (ἄνθραξ, πωλέω) a coal-merchant, Philyll. Pol. 5.

ἄνθράκω, ὦ, f. -ώσω, (ἄνθραξ) to turn into coal, burn to ashes, κεραννῶ ἡνθρακωμένους, Aesch. Fr. 372.

ἄνθράκωδης, ἐς, (ἄνθραξ, εἶδος)= ἄνθρακοειδής, Hipp.

ἄνθράκωμα, ατος, τό, = ἄνθραξ, Diosc.

ἄνθράκωσις, ἐως, ἡ, = ἄνθραξ II. 2.

ἄνθραξ, ὅκος, ὁ, coal or charcoal, usu. in plur. ἄνθρακες, Ar. Ach. 34, etc.: ἄνθραξ γαιώδης, or ἐκ τῆς γῆς, fossil-coal, pit-coal.—II. a precious stone of a dark red colour, a carbuncle, Arist. Meteor.—2. hence like Lat. carbunculus, a gathering, imposthume, carbuncle, Ath.: also ἄνθράκωσις.—III. cinnabar, Vitruv.

ἄνθραδών, ὄνος, ἡ, = sq. Diod.: also πεμφρόων and τευθηρόων.

ἄνθρήνη, ης, ἡ, a wild bee: poet. in genl. a bee, Ar. Nub. 947. Hence

ἄνθρήνιον, ov, τό, the honeycomb of an ἄνθρήνη: in Ar. Vesp. 1080, a wasps' nest. Hence

ἄνθρήνώδης, ἐς, (ἄνθρήνιον, εἶδος) honeycombed, Plut.

ἄνθρήνοειδής, ἐς, (ἄνθρήνη, εἶδος) like a wild-bee, Theophr.

ἄνθρουσκον, ov, τό, an umbelliferous plant, Cratin. Malth. 1, cf. Schneid. Theophr. H. P. 7, 7.

† ἄνθρουπαρασκεία, ας, ἡ, the seeking to please men, man-pleasing, Eccl.: from

† ἄνθρουπαρασκεύω, ὦ, to seek to please men, from

ἄνθρουπάρεσκος, ov, ὁ, (ἄνθρωπος, ἀρέσκω) a man-pleaser, N. T. Ephes. 6, 6.

ἄνθρουπάριον, ov, τό, dim. from ἄνθρωπος, a mannikin, pigmy, Ar. Plut. 416. [τῷ]

ἄνθρουπέη, contr. ἄνθρουπῆ, ἡς, ἡ, sub. ὀρόα, a man's skin, like ἄλωτεκῆ, λεοντῆ, etc.: Ion. ἄνθρουπητή, ἡ, Hdt. 5, 25.

ἄνθρωπέιος, α, ov, Ion. ἄνθρωπήϊος, ἡ, ἡ, of or belonging to a man, befitting man, his nature, lot, conduct, etc., human, first in Hdt. (in Ion. form), and freq. in Att.: τῷ ἄνθρωπείῳ, man's estate, humanity, Aesch. Fr. 146, etc. Adv. -ως, by human means, in all human probability, Thuc. 5, 103: ἄνθρ. φράζειν, to speak as befits a man, Ar. Ran. 1058. Cf. ἄνθρωπινος.

ἄνθρωπέομαι, as pass., to be a man, Plut.

ἄνθρωπέομαι, dep. mid., to become a man, act like one, as opp. both to the states of gods and beasts, Arist. Eth. N.

ἄνθρωπήϊος, ἡ, ἰων, Ion. for ἄνθρουπέιος, cf. ἄνθρωπέη.

ἄνθρωπιζω, f. -ίσω, (ἄνθρωπος) to act, behave like a man, Luc.: so too in mid., Ar. Fr. 100, to take human nature.—II. trans. to make into a man: pass. to become man, Eccl.

ἄνθρωπικός, ἡ, ὅν, = ἄνθρώπιος, Plat. Soph. 268 D, ubi Heind. ἄνθρῶπιος. Adv. -κώς, Luc.

ἄνθρῶπιος, ἡ, ov, of, from or belonging to man, men or mankind, human, first in Ar. Vesp. 1179: πᾶν τὸ ἄνθρῶπινον, all mankind, Hdt. 1, 86; but also τὰ ἄνθρῶπινα, man's estate, the lot of man, human misery, frailties, etc., Plat. etc.; ἄνθρῶπινη δόξα, fallible human understanding, Heind.

Plat. Soph. 229 A: οὐκ ἄνθρ. ἡμῶδια, a more than mortal ignorance, i. e. excessive, Plat. Legg. 737 B, etc. Adv. -ως, ἄνθ. ἁμαρτανεῖν, to commit human, i. e. venial errors, Thuc. This is the usu. prose form: the Trag. use only ἄνθρώπειος, and ἄνθρωπικός is rare.

ἄνθρῶπιον, ov, τό, = sq., Eccl. Cycl. 185.

ἄνθρῶπισκος, ov, ὁ, dim. from ἄνθρωπος, a little man, mannikin, Eur. Cycl. 316.

ἄνθρωπισμός, οὔ, ὁ, (ἄνθρωπιζω) a becoming man, taking man's nature, Eccl.

ἄνθρωποβορέω, ὦ, to eat men, be a cannibal: from

ἄνθρωποβόρος, ov, (ἄνθρωπος, βιβρώσκω) a man-eater, cannibal.

ἄνθρωπόγλωσσος, ov, Att. ἄνθρωπόγλωττος, (ἄνθρωπος, γλῶσσα) speaking man's language, speaking articulately, Arist. H. A.

† ἄνθρωπογυφείον, ov, τό, (ἄνθρωπος, γυφείον) a place for flogging men Comic appellation of the bath, Cleu. Al.

ἄνθρωπογονία, ας, ἡ, (ἄνθρωπος γονή) a begetting of men, Joseph.

ἄνθρωποδαίμων, ὄνος, ὁ, ἡ, (ἄνθρωπος, δαίμων) like ἥρωα, a man-god, i. e. a deified man, Eur. Rhes. 971.

ἄνθρωπόδηκτος, ov, (ἄνθρωπος, δάκνω) bitten by a man.

ἄνθρωποδιδάκτος, ov, (ἄνθρωπος, διδάσκω) taught by man, opp. το θεοῦ.

ἄνθρωποειδής, ἐς, (ἄνθρωπος, εἶδος) like or in the shape of a man, Hdt. 2, 142. Adv. -ῶς.

ἄνθρωποθηρία, ας, ἡ, (ἄνθρωπος θήρα) a hunting or catching of men.

ἄνθρωποθύμιος, ov, (ἄνθρωπος, θυμός) of manly courage, like λεοντέθυμος, Plut.

ἄνθρωποθύσια, ας, ἡ, (ἄνθρωπος θύω) a human sacrifice, Strab.

ἄνθρωποθύτω, to offer human sacrifices.

ἄνθρωποκομικός, ἡ, ὅν, (ἄνθρωπος, κομέω) belonging to or fit for the care of men.

ἄνθρωποκτονέω, (ἄνθρωποκτόνος) to murder men, Eur. Hec. 260, v. 1. for ἄνθρωποσφάγειν.

ἄνθρωποκτονία, ας, ἡ, the murder of men, Heliod.: from

ἄνθρωποκτόνος, ov, (ἄνθρωπος κτείνω) murdering men, a homicide Eur. I. T. 389.—II. proparox. ἄνθρωποκτόνος βορά, a feeding on slaughtered men, Id. Cycl. 127.

ἄνθρωπολατρεία, ας, ἡ, man-worship: from

ἄνθρωπολατρεύω, (ἄνθρωπος, λατρεύω) to worship man. Hence

ἄνθρωπολάτρης, ov, ὁ, a man-worshipper.

ἄνθρωπόληθος, ov, (ἄνθρωπος ὄλεθρος) plague of men, murderous.

ἄνθρωπολίχνος, ov, (ἄνθρωπος λίχνος) fond of men, haunting men, Stob.

ἄνθρωπολόγος, ov, (ἄνθρωπος λέγω) speaking or treating of man, Arist. Eth. N.

ἄνθρωπομάγειρος, ov, ὁ, (ἄνθρωπος, μάγειρος) one who cooks human flesh, Luc.

ἄνθρωπομίμιος, ov, ἄνθρωπος, μιμέομαι) imitating men, Plut.

ἄνθρωπομόρφος, ov, (ἄνθρωπος, μορφή) of human form, Strab. Hence

ἄνθρωπομορφόω, to form like a man, clothe in human shape.

ἄνθρωπονομικός, ἡ, ὅν, (ἄνθρωπος, νέμω) feeding, supporting men

ἡ ἄνθρωπος, τέχνη, the mode of supporting men, Plat. Polit. 266 E.

Ἀνθρωπίνους, ον, contr. ἄνθρωπίνους ον, (ἄνθρωπος, ποῖος) with human understanding, Strab.

Ἀνθρωπόμοι, οἶμαι, (ἄνθρωπος) mid., to form the conception of a man, opp. to really seeing one, Plut. 2, 1120 C, cf. ἑπτόμοι.

Ἀνθρωποπάθεια, ας, ἡ, man's passion or feeling, humanity, kindness, Alciph. ; and

Ἀνθρωποπάθειω, ὦ, to have man's passions or feelings: from

Ἀνθρωποπῆής, ἔς, (ἄνθρωπος, πάθος) with man's passions and feelings. Adv. —θῶς.

Ἀνθρωποποιία, ας, ἡ, a making of man, a creating, Luc.: from

Ἀνθρωποποιός, ον, (ἄνθρωπος, ποιός) making, creating man, Luc.: ὁ ἀνὴρ, a maker of men, a statuary, Luc. Philop. 18, 20.

Ἀνθρωποπρεπής, ἔς, (ἄνθρωπος, πρέπῃ) bestitting, suiting men.

Ἀνθρωπορροισάστη, ον, ὁ, (ἄνθρωπος, ροίω) a man destroyer, Draucansir, a comedy of Strattis.

Ἀνθρωπος, ον, ὁ, man, both as a generic term and of individuals, from Hom. downwards: he gives the name even to those who had died and been removed to the Isles of the Blest, Od. 4, 565: in plur. οἱ ἄνθρωποι, freq. whole nations, Od. 8, 29: all mankind, the whole world, hence μανθία μῦθον ἐν ἄνθρωποις, the only oracle in the world, Hdt. 1, 53, and with superl. ὁ ἀριστος ἐν ἄνθρωποις, the best quail in the world, Heind. Plat. Lys. 211 E: so ἐξ ἄνθρώπων, e. g. τὰ ἐξ ἄνθ. πράγματα, a world of trouble, Plat. Theat. 170 E. αἱ ἐξ ἄνθρώπων πηλαγίαι, Aeschin. 9, 12, and esp. ater, Coray Hec. 2, p. 54: so too μάλιστα, ἥκιστα ἀνθρώπων, most or least of all, κάλλιστα, ἡσθότατα, etc. ἄνθρώπων, freq. in Plat.: sometimes like ἀνὴρ, it is joined to another subst. ἀνθ. ὀδύτης, a wayfaring man, Il. 16, 263: also with names of nations F. Hom. Ap. 42. In Att. ἄνθρωπος usu. gives to its accompanying subst. a contemptuous signif., ἀνθ. δοῦλος, κόλας, ὑπογραμμάτης, etc., Valck. Oratt. p. 336, Heind. Plat. Phaed. 87 B, like homo histrio, Cic. de Orat. 2, 46; though they oft. used it exactly like ἀνὴρ: also standing alone with a contemptuous signif., esp. of slaves, ὦ ἄνθρωπε or ὦ ἄνθρωπε, as we say sirrah, sir, Wess. Hdt. 9, 39, and freq. in Plat.: with art. by Crasis ἄνθρωπος Ἴων, ἄνθρωπος Ἀττ. The fem. ἡ ἄνθρωπος, (like homo fem. in Lat.) a woman, first in Hdt. 1, 60, later esp. in Oratt., Valck. Adon. p. 395: acc. to Hesychn., Lacon. ἡ ἄνθρωπῶ. (Acc. to some akin to ἀνὴρ, ἀνδρός, others make the root ἀνά, ἀνα, cf. ἀνδρός.)

Ἀνθρωποσφάγῃ, (ἄνθρωπος, σφάγω) to slay or sacrifice men.

Ἀνθρωποσχημος, ον, (ἄνθρωπος, σχῆμα) of human shape or mien, Eccl.

Ἀνθρωποσότης, ητος, ἡ, (ἄνθρωπος) human nature, humanity, Clem. Al.

Ἀνθρωποσφύγια, ας, ἡ,=ἄνθρωποποιία: from

Ἀνθρωποσφύγῃ, ον, (ἄνθρωπος, σφύγω) =ἄνθρωποποιός.

Ἀνθρωποσφάγειω, (ἄνθρωπος, φάγειν) to eat men or man's flesh, Hdt. 4, 106. Hence

Ἀνθρωποσφάγῃς, ον, (ἄνθρωπος, φάγειν) cannibalism, Plut.

Ἀνθρωποσφάγῃς, ον, (ἄνθρωπος, φάγειν) eating men, cannibalism, Alciph.

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φαγεῖν) eating men, cannibalism, Alciph. Butal. 1, 12. [α]

Ἀνθρωποφάνης, ἔς, (ἄνθρωπος, φαίνομαι) in human form, Eccl.

Ἀνθρωποφθόρος, ον, (ἄνθρωπος, φθεῖρω) destroying men.

Ἀνθρωποφύης, ἔς, (ἄνθρωπος, φύη) of man's nature, like a man, Hdt. 1, 131.

Ἀνθρωπώδης, ἔς, (ἄνθρωπος, εἶδος) =ἄνθρωποειδής.

Ἀνθρωσκω, shortened for ἀναθρῶσκω, Hdt. 7, 18, and Soph. Fr. 372.

Ἀνθυβρίξω, f.-ισω, (ἀντί, ὑβρίξω) to abuse one another, abuse in turn, Eur. Phoen. 620, in pass.

Ἀνθυλακτέω, f.-ήσω, (ἀντί, ὑλακτέω) to bark or bay at, Ael.

Ἀνθυλλίς, ης, ἡ, Anthylla, a city in lower Egypt, Hdt. 2, 97.—2. fem. pr. n., Alciph.

Ἀνθύλλιον, ον, τό, dim. from ἀνθος, a floweret, like ἐπύλλιον from ἔπος, Anton.—II.=sq.

Ἀνθύλλις, ἰδος, ἡ, a kind of plant.

Ἀνθυτάω, (ἀντί, ὑπό, ἄγω) to bring to trial or indict in turn, Thuc. 3, 70.—II.=ἄνθυθώροω.

Ἀνθυπαλλάγῃ, ης, ἡ, an interchange: from

Ἀνθυπαλλάσσω, Att. —ττω, fut. -σω, (ἀντί, ὑπό, ἀλλάσσω) to exchange for, interchange, confound, Philo.

Ἀνθυπαντάω, (ἀντί, ὑπό, ἀντάω) to meet, go to meet, Longin.

Ἀνθυπάρχω, f.-έω, (ἀντί, ὑπάρχω) to have an opposite existence, Stoic. in Plut. 2, 960 B.

Ἀνθυπατεία, ας, ἡ, the pro-consulate: from

Ἀνθυπατεύω, f.-εῖσω, (ἀνθύπατος) to be pro-consul, Plut.

Ἀνθυπατικός, ἡ, ὁν, proconsular: from

Ἀνθύπατος, ον, ὁ, a proconsul, for ἀντί ὑπάτου, Lat. pro consule, Polyb.

Ἀνθυπέκω, f.-έω, (ἀντί, ὑπέκω) to yield to each other, Plut. Hence

Ἀνθυπέτεις, εως, ἡ, a mutual yielding or submission, Plut.

Ἀνθυπερβάλλω, (ἀντί, ὑπερβάλλω) to overthrow in turn, Jos.

Ἀνθυπεφρονέω, (ἀντί, ὑπεφρονέω) to be haughty towards.

Ἀνθυπρετέω, (ἀντί, ὑπηρετέω) to serve each other, return a favour, τινί τι, Arist. Eth. N.

Ἀνθυπυχνόμαι, fut. ἀνθυποσχύσομαι, (ἀντί, ὑπυχνόμαι) dep. mid., to promise in return or mutually.

Ἀνθυποβάλλω, fut. -βῶ, (ἀντί, ὑποβάλλω) to bring an objection against, Aeschin. 83, fin.

Ἀνθυποκαθίστημι, fut. —καταστήσω, (ἀντί, ὑποκαθίστημι) to substitute for another.

Ἀνθυποκρίνομαι, fut. —κρίνομαι, (ἀντί, ὑποκρίνω) to dissemble or make pretences instead, or in answer, Hdt. 6, 86, 2: to feign or pretend in turn, ὀργήν, Luc. [iv]

Ἀνθυπτόνμμι, fut. —ομοῦμαι, (ἀντί, ὑπτόνμμι) to make a counter-affidavit, Dem. 1174, 8.

Ἀνθυποπτεύω, (ἀντί, ὑποπτεύω) to suspect mutually, Thuc. 3, 43.

Ἀνθυπορίσσω, f.-ίξω, (ἀντί, ὑπορίσσω) to make counter-mimes, Polyaeen.

Ἀνθυποστρέφω, (ἀντί, ὑποστρέφω) to turn right round.

Ἀνθυποτιμάομαι, (ἀντί, ὑποτιμάω) as mid., to make a counter-estimate to the ὑποτίμησις, q. v.

Ἀνθυποτρέφω,=ἀνθυπηρετέω, to return a kindness, τινί τι, Hdt. 3, 133; χάριν τινί, Soph. Fr. 313. Hence

Ἀνθυποτρέφῃς, ον, (ἀντί, ὑποτρέφω) to return a kindness, τινί τι, Hdt. 3, 133; χάριν τινί, Soph. Fr. 313. Hence

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Ἀνίατρος, Ion. ἄνιοςτρος, *an, ó*, a priv., *iatros*) no-physician, i. e. a quack, Hipp.

Ἀνιάχω, f. -ήσω, (*ánia, íachō*) to cry aloud, shout, Ap. Rh. 2, 270: to praise loudly, Anth.

Ἀνιάω, fut. -άσω, Ion. -ήσω, 1 aor. ἤνιασα, Soph. Aj. 994, Xen. Hell. 5, 4, 33, (*ánia*) like *ániaō*, to grieve, distress, trouble, -νά, Hom., and Soph., but also c. dupl. acc. τί ταῦτ' ἤνιας με; Soph. Ant. 550.—Pass. c. fut. mid. -άσομαι, like *ániaō*, perf. ἤνιαμαι, 1 aor. ἤνιαθην, to be grieved, distressed, etc.: *ἀνιάται παρόντι*, he is vexed by one's presence, Od. 15, 335: also c. neut. adj., *ἀνιάσθαι τούτο*, to be vexed at this, Soph. Phil. 906. Hom. oft. has part. aor. pass. *ἀνιηθείς*, absol. for a joyless, melancholy man: *ἀνιάτορ*, Ion. 3 plur. opt. pres. pass., Hdt., 4, 130. This pass., = *ániaō*, intr., is the commoner prose form.—[i in Hom. always, later also ῖ: a penult. in pres., ā in fut., etc., hence Ion. it becomes ῆ.]

†**Ἀνιγρίδος**, *ídōs*, Paus. 5, 6, and **Ἀνιγριάς**, *ídōs*, ἡ, *Anigrian*, of *Anigras*, at *Aniy*, the *Anigrian* nymphs.

Ἀνιγρός, *ó*, *ón*=*ániaρός*, in later poets, as Opp.—II. as pr. n. *Anigrus*, a river of Triphylia Elis, Paus. 5, 5, 3.

Ἀνιδεῖν, inf. aor. from a pres. **ánēidō*, to look up, Aesch. Cho. 808; but Herm. proposes *ánēdōn*, which is better.

Ἀνιδιος, *ón*, (a priv. *ídios*) with nothing of one's own, without property, = *áptēmiōn*.

Ἀνιδίτῃ, adv., (a priv. *ídōi*) without sweat, without perspiring, Plat. Legg. 718 E: hence without toil or trouble.

Ἀνιδίω, (*ánia, ídiō*) to perspire, so that the sweat stands up on the surface, Plat. Tim. 74 C, Bekk.

Ἀνιδριτί, adv., (a priv. *ídrōs*) less correct than *ánidití*.

Ἀνιδρος, *ón*, (a priv., *ídrōs*) without sweating, Hipp.

Ἀνιδρόω, (*ánia, ídrōō*) to get into a sweat, Hipp.—II. (*ánidros*) not to sweat, Id.

Ἀνιδρότος, *ón*, (a priv., *ídrōō*) not fixed, unsettled, restless, Eur. I. T. 971: esp. having no fixed home, vagabond, like *ἀνέστροφος*, *ápoios*, Dem. 786, 10; so too *áidrotos* of Timon the misanthrope, Ar. Lys. 809.

Ἀνιδρύω, f. -ύσω, (*ánia, ídrōō*) to set up, set or place on, *fix*, Dio C. [On quant. v. *ídrōō*.]

Ἀνιδρώσις, *éōs*, ἡ, (*ánidrōō*) a sweating, Hipp.—II. want of sweat, Id.

Ἀνιδρωτί, adv., without sweat, without toil or trouble, Il. 15, 228: hence lazily, slowly, Xen. Cyr. 2, 2, 30: from

Ἀνιδρωτος, *ón*, (a priv., *ídrōō*) not thrown into a sweat, not exerting one's self, Xen. Cyr. 2, 1, 29.

†**Ἀνιεύς**, *eis, ei*, Ion. and Att. imp. of *ánēmi*.

†**Ἀνιεύς**, *eísa, én*, pres. part. from *ánēmi*.

Ἄν εμαι, pass. and mid. from *ánēmi*.

Ἀνιέρω, *ón*, (a priv., *ierós*) unholy, unhallowed, impious, Aesch., and Eur.: *án. áthōn pelánon*, neglectful of the due offerings, Eur. Hipp. 147. Adv. -ώς, [?]]

Ἀνιέρωω, f. -ώσω, pf. *ánierōka*, Plut., (*ánia, ierōō*) to hallow, consecrate, Arist. Oecon. *τινί τι*, something to one, Plut. Cor. 3. Hence

Ἀνιέρωσις, *éōs*, ἡ, a hallowing, consecration, sanctity, Dion. H.

Ἀνίσκε, lengthd. Ion. for *ánēte*, *ánēti*, impf. from *ánēmi*, Hes. Th. 157.

Ἀνιηθείς, Ion. for *ániaθείς*, part. aor. pass. from *ániaō*, Hom.

Ἀνιήμι, imperf. *ánēn*, Ion. and Att. *ánēn*, *eis, ei*, also in Hom. lengthd. 3 sing. *ánēske*, Hes. Th. 157: fut. *ánēσω*, in Hom. also *ánēσω*: aor. 1 *ánēka*, Ion. *ánēka*, Hom. also *ánēsa*, but this only in opt. *ánēsαιμι*, for the Hom. part. *ánēsantes* was even by the ancients referred to *ánēσω*: perf. *ánēka*: aor. 2 not used in sing. ind., inf. *ánēnēai*, but Hom. has 3 plur. *ánēsai*, subj. *ánēn* for *ánē*, opt. *ánēn*, part. *ánēntes*. Pass. *ánēmi*, perf. *ánēmai*.—1. to send up or forth, Ζεφύριοι ἄητας ἀνίσιν *Ἰκεανόθ*, Od. 4, 568: to send up, i. e. make spring or shoot up, produce, as the earth, H. Hom. Cer. 333, Aesch. Supp. 266; also of the gods, *án. áro-ton γῆς*, Soph. O. T. 270: esp. to send up from the nether world, Aesch. Pers. 650, Ar. Ran. 1462: to vomit up, Aesch. Eum. 183.—2. pass. c. *ápó*, to be sent forth from, to be traced back from, *ρίζμα ἀνείται ἀπό σπαρτός*, Aesch. Theb. 413.—II. to send back, let go home, Od. 18, 265, where Schol. refers it to next signif.—III. to send away, to let go, from Hom. downwds. the usu. signif.: *έπνος ἀνῆκεν ἐμέ*, sleep sent me away from under its influence, i. e. left me, off. in Hom.: more rarely c. gen. rei, *δεσμῶν ἀνίει*, loosed them from bonds, Od. 8, 359: of a state of mind, *ἐμὲ θυμὸν οὐκ ἀνίει δόνην*, Il. 15, 24; so too, *οἶνος ἀνῆκέ μιν*, Hdt. 1, 213: *πύλας ἀνεσάν*, they unlocked the gates, Il. 21, 537.—2. *án. tivl*, to let loose (as a dog) against one, slip at, set upon one, like Lat. *immittere aliquid*: σοὶ τούτῳ *ἀνῆκε θεά*, Il. 5, 405: hence in genl. to set on, excite to do a thing, c. inf. *Μούσα ὠδὸν ἀνῆκεν ἱελεῖν*, Od. 8, 73, cf. Il. 2, 276, Hdt. 4, 180: very freq. c. acc. pers. only, to let loose, excite, as Od. 2, 185, so too *θυμὸν ἀνῆκεν*, moved his wrath, etc.; also c. dat. commodi, *τοῖσιν Θρασυμήδῃ ἀνῆκεν*, urged *Thrasymedes* to their aid, Il. 17, 705.—3. *án. tivl próς τι*, to let go for any purpose, Hdt. 2, 129; *án. éavtón ἐς παίγνιον*, to give himself up to amusement, Hdt. 2, 173; but *án. tivn manías*, to set free from madness, Eur. Or. 227: to acquit, *τινά*, Lys. 138, 40.—4. to let alone, let, c. inf., *án. tríchα αὐξέσθαι*, Hdt. 2, 36; 4, 175. Mid. *ánēmai*, to loosen, undo, hence c. acc. *κόλπον ἀνιέμεν*, loosing, i. e. baring the breast, Il. 22, 80: *αἰγας ἀνιέμενοι*, stripping or flaying goats, Od. 2, 300, cf. Eur. El. 826.—Pass. to be let go, go free, *ἐς τὸ ἐλευθέρου*, Hdt. 7, 103: part. pf. pass. *going free, left to one's will and pleasure*, Soph. Ant. 579, El. 516: esp. of animals dedicated to a god, which are let range at large, Valck. Hdt. 2, 65, cf. *áneros*, and so prob. Soph. Aj. 1214.—hence in genl. *ánēmiōs eis τι*, devoted to a thing, wholly engaged in it, e. g. *ἐς τὸν πόλεμον*, Hdt. 2, 107, *ἐς τὸ κέρδος*, Eur. Heracl. 3: *ánēmiōs éplos*, unrestrained laughter, Wytt. Ep. Cr. p. 159, 5, cf. *ánēmiōs*: hence—5. like Lat. *remittere*, to slacken, relax, opp. to *épteinō*, strictly of a bow, to unstring, as Hdt. 3, 22; so *án. éppon*, to slack the horse's rein, to give the rein to, Soph. El. 721: hence to neglect, give over, *τι*, Soph. O. C. 1608; *φυλάκην, ὁσκήσιν*, etc., Thuc., Xen., etc.: *án. θανάτῳ τινι*, to remit sentence of death

to one, let one live, Eur. Andr. 535: so *κόλασιν τινι*, Plut. Pass. *ι δι slack or unstring, τὸ ἀνεμῖνον τῇ γλώσσῃ*, Thuc. 5, 9, *án. πρεσβυτῶν γένος*, Eur. Andr. 728: but much more freq.—IV. intrans. in act., to slacken, relax, be remiss, Lat. *remissi agere*, Hom. only in Il. 5, 880, but freq. in Hdt., and Att.: *τῇ ἡδονῇ, ὅρῳ, ἰσχυρῷ γέλωτι ἀνιέναι*, sc. *éan tón or θυμὸν*, Lob. Aj. 248: but usu. c. part. to give up, cease doing, Hdt. 4, 28, Eur. I. T. 318, etc.: also freq. c. gen. to cease from a thing, e. g. *μυρίαν*, Eur. Med. 456, *ὀργῆς*, Ar. Ran. 700: also absol. to give up, slack, e. g. of the wind, Hdt. 2, 113. [*ánē*—Ep., *ánē*—Att.: but even Hom. has *í* in *ánēte* and *ánēmiōs*, and Ar. sometimes has *í*, Seidl. Fragm. Ar. p. 27.]

†**Ἀνιηρέστερος**, irreg. compar. of *ánēnros*, Od. 2, 190.

Ἀνιηρός, ἡ, *ón*, Ion. for *ániaρός*, Hom. and Hdt.

†**Ἀνίης**, *pros, ó*, = *Ἄνιον*, Plut.

Ἄνικα, Dor. for *ánika*. [?]]

Ἀνικάνος, *ón*, (a priv., *ikanós*) discontented, dissatisfied with every thing, Epictet.: *insufficient, incapable*, Ho liod. [?]]

Ἀνικάτος, *ón*, Dor. for *ánikatos* Pind.

Ἀνικεί, adv., (a priv., *níkē*) without victory, Dio C.

Ἀνικέτευτος, *ón*, (a priv., *íketētyō*) not entreated.—II. act. not entreating, Eur. I. A. 1003.

Ἀνίκτος, *ón*, (a priv., *nikáō*) unconquered, unconquerable, Hes. Th. 489, and freq. in Soph.—II. as pr. n. *Anicetus*, son of Hercules and Hebe Apollo. 2, 7, 7.

Ἀνικμύω, (*ánikmō*) to dry, Diog. . **Ἀνικμύω**, v. l. for *ánikmō*, Plat.

Ἀνικμος, *ón*, (a priv., *íkmós*) *wet* out moisture, dry, Arist. Probl.

Ἀνίλαστος, *ón*, (a priv., *ílamai*) unappeased, merciless, Plut. [?]]

Ἀνίλεως, *ón*, gen. *ω*, Att. for *áníλαος* (which is not in use), *unmerciful*, N. T. Jac. 2, 13. [?]]

Ἀνίμωστος, *ón*, (a priv., *ímōssō*) unsolicited.

Ἀνίμωω, fut. -ήσω, usu. -ήσομαι, (*ánia, ímōō*) to draw up, raise, as water, strictly by leather straps (*μάς*), The ophr.: in genl. to draw out or up, Xen. An. 4, 2, 8: also seemingly intr. sub. *ἑαυτόν*, to get up, Id. Eq. 7, 1. Hence

Ἀνίμωσις, *éōs*, ἡ, a drawing up or raising.

Ἄνιος, *ón*, (*ánia*)= *ániaρός*, Aesch. Pers. 1061.

Ἄνιουλος, *ón*, (a priv., *íouλος*) with out down, beardless, Anth.

Ἀνιπένω, (*ánia, ípēnō*) to ride up or on high, e. g. *ἡλός ἄν*, Eur. Ion 41.

Ἀνιππος, *ón*, (a priv. *ípōs*) without a horse, not using horses, not serving on horseback, Hdt. 1, 215: of countries, unsuited for horses, unfit to ride in, Hdt. 2, 108.—II. not knowing how to ride, Plut.—III. as pr. n. *Anippos*, v. l. in Xen. Hell. 6, 2, 36.

Ἀνιπτάμαι, dep. mid., = *ánatēto* *mai*, q. v.

Ἀνιπτόπους, *ó*, ἡ, *poun*, *tv*, gen. *podos*, (*ánipitos, poús*) with unwashed feet, Il. 16, 235. Epith. of the Σελλοί, the Dodonaean priests of Jupiter, Heyne, Il. T. 7, p. 288.

Ἄνιπτος, *ón*, (a priv., *ípō*) unwashed, Il. 6, 266, Hes. Op. 723.—2. not to be washed out, *áima*, Aesch. Ag 1459.

Ἄνις, Boeot. for *ánēn*, also *Me*

jeau in Ar. Ach. 834, cf. Lyc. 359, Nic. Al. 419.

†*Ἀνισάζω*, f. -άσω, (*ἀνά*, *ισάζω*) to make even or equal, equalise, Arist. Eth. N.

†*Ἀνισάριθμος*, ον, (a priv., *ισάριθμος*) of an odd number.

†*Ἀνισασμός*, οὐ, ὁ, (*ἀνισάζω*) equalisation.

†*Ἀνίστατον*, ον, τό, (*ἄνιστον*) a decoction of anise, Medic.

†*Ἀνίστις*, ον, ὁ, fem. *ἴτις*, ἴδος, ἡ, flavoured with aniseed, Geop.

†*Ἀνισοειδής*, ἐς, (*ἄνισος*, *ειδός*) of uneven form, Porphy.

†*Ἀνισοκρατέω*, (*ἄνισος*, *κράτος*) to be too weak for a thing, Sext. Emp.

†*Ἀνισομετρος*, ον, (*ἄνισος*, *μέτρον*) incommensurate with a thing, *ἴνῃ*, Aretae.

†*Ἀνισομήκης*, ἐς, (a priv., *ἰσομήκης*) of unequal length, Gal.

†*Ἀνίσον*, ον, τό,= *ἄνηθον*, q. v. [prob. i.]

†*Ἀνισοπᾶχής*, ἐς, (a priv., *ἰσοπαχής*) of unequal thickness, Gal.

†*Ἀνισόπλευρος*, ον, (*ἄνισος*, *πλευρά*) with unequal sides, Tim. Loc.

†*Ἄνισος*, ον, also η, ον, (a priv., *ἴσος*) unequal, uneven, freq. in Plat.; τό *ἄν* inequality, Arist. Eth. N.—II. metaph. *unequally* divided, unfair.

Adv.—ος, ἄν. *ἔχειν παρά ἴσῃ*, to act unfairly towards, Dem. 752, 17. [i Ep., ζ Att.] Hence

†*Ἀνισότης*, ἡτος, ἡ, inequality, Plat. II. unfairness.

†*Ἀνισότης*, ον, (a priv., *ἰσότης*) of unequal value.

†*Ἀνισοτοιχέω*, (*ἄνισος*, *τοιχός* II.) to incline to one side, of a ship, Simpl.

†*Ἀνισοφύης*, ἐς, (*ἄνισος*, *φύη*) of unlike nature or disposition, Eccl.

†*Ἀνίσω*, (*ἀνά*, *ἰσώ*) to make equal, equalise, Plat. Polit. 289 E. Mid. and pass. to equal, be equal in a thing, *πλήθει ἄνισοθήναι*, Hdt. 7, 103.

†*Ἀνίστα* and *ἄνιστη*, for *ἀνίστημι*, imperat. from *ἀνίστημι*.

†*Ἀνίσταναι*, later form for sq.

†*Ἀνίστημι*, I. *ἀναστήσω*,—I. trans. in pres., impf., fut., and aor. I., to make to stand up, raise up, set up, *γέροντα χειρὸς ἄνιστη*, he raised the old man up by his hand, II. 24, 515, Od. 14, 319: esp. to raise from sleep, wake up, II. 14, 396, etc.; to raise from the dead, II. 24, 551, and Trag.: in Hom. only of persons: later to set up, build, *στήλῃν*, Hdt. 2, 102: *πύργον*, Xen., etc.: also to build up again, restore, *τείχεα*, Dem. 477, 23.—2. to rouse to action, cheer, stir up, II. 10, 176; *τινί*, against one, II. 7, 116: to stir up to rebellion, II. 1, 191.—3. to make people rise to leave their homes, to make them emigrate, transplant them, Od. 6, 7; though in pass., and intr. tenses, it usu. has a hostile sense, to be unpeopled, laid waste; *χώρα ἄνεστηκνία*, a wasted land, Valck. Hdt. 5, 29, cf. Eur. Hec. 494, and *ἀνάστατος*: also to make suppliants rise and leave sanctuary, Hdt. 5, 71, Soph. O. C. 276, Thuc. 1, 137, etc.: also *ἀν*: *στρατόπεδον*, to make an army decamp, Polyb.; *ἄν*: *ἐκκλησίαν*, to make an assembly rise, i. e. adjourn it, Xen. Hell. 2, 4, 42.—4. to raise men for war, levy, Thuc. 2, 68.—II. in aor. mid. also trans., *ἀναστήσασθαι πόλιν*, to raise a city for one's self, Hdt. 1, 165: *μύνηται ἀναστήσασθαι τινα*, to call one as a witness, Plat. Legg. 937 A.—III. intrans. in pres. and impf. pass., and in aor. 2, perf., and plqpf. act., to stand up, rise, esp. to speak, freq. from Hom. downwards: also to rise from one's seat as a

mark of respect, II. 1, 513: to rise from bed, rest or sleep, Aesch. Eum. 124, esp. to start up for action, *ἄν*: *τινί*, to rise up against one, II. 23, 635, Od. 18, 333, and now read in Aesch. Pr. 354: to rise from the dead, II. 21, 56, Aesch., etc.: to rise from an illness, recover, *ἐκ νόσου*, Plat. Lach. 195 C; absol., Thuc. 2, 49: to rise to go, set out, go away, *εἰς Ἄργος*, Eur. Heracl. 59, Heind. Plat. Phaed. 116 A.

†*Ἀνιστορέω*, (*ἀνά*, *ιστορέω*) to make inquiry, ask, c. acc. rei Soph. O. T. 578: c. acc. pers. et rei, to ask a thing of a person, Aesch. Pr. 963: also *ἄν*: *τινί* *περί* *τινος*, to ask a person about a thing, Eur. Hipp. 92.

†*Ἀνιστορησία*, ας, ἡ, ignorance of history, Cic. Att. 1, 7: from

†*Ἀνιστόρητος*, ον, (a priv., *ιστορέω*) ignorant of history.—2. not having inquired, incurious, Polyb.—II. not mentioned in history, unknown, Joseph. Adv.—τος, *ἄνισ*. *ἔχειν τινός*, to have no knowledge, i. e. to be ignorant of, Plut.

†*Ἀνίστω*, contr. for *ἀνίστασο*, imperat. pass. from *ἀνίσταμαι*, Aesch. Eum. 133. *

†*Ἀνισχάω*, poet. for *ἀνέχω*, Orph., cf. *ἀνίσχω*,

†*Ἀνίσχιος*, ον, (a priv., *ἰσχιόν*) without thighs or buttocks: without hips, esp. without high hips, Arist. H. A.

†*Ἀνίσχυρος*, ον, (a priv., *ἰσχυρός*) not strong, without strength, Strab.

†*Ἀνίσχυς*, v, gen. *νός*, without strength, LXX.

†*Ἀνίσχω*,= *ἀνέχω*, in Hom. only act., to raise, lift up: later also intr., *ἄνισχει ἥλιος*, the sun rises, Hdt., etc., cf. *ἀνέχω*: the form *ἀνισχάω* also occurs in Orph. Arg. 447.

†*Ἀνίσσωσις*, εως, ἡ, (*ἀνισσώ*) a making even or equal, equalisation, Plat. Legg. 740 E.

†*Ἀνιόζω*, (*ἀνά*, *ιόζω*) to howl aloud, Qu. Sm. 11, 177.

†*Ἀνιχθός*, v, gen. *νός*, (a priv., *ἰχθός*) without fish, with few fish in it, Strab.

†*Ἀνίχρευτος*, ον, (a priv., *ἰχνεύω*) not tracked, not to be tracked, Luc.

†*Ἀνίχρεω*, (*ἀνά*, *ἰχνεύω*) to track, search after, II. 22, 192.

†*Ἀνιχρίστος*, ον, (a priv., *ἰχινύζω*)= *ἄνιχρευτος*.

†*Ἀνίω*, *ἄνος*, ὁ, the Anio, now Teverone, a tributary of the Tiber, Strab.

†*Ἀνιώτος*, ον, (a priv., *ἰώω*) not rusted, not liable to rust, Arist. Mirab. [i]

†*Ἄννα*, ας, ἡ, Anna, fem. pr. n., Paroem.

†*Ἀννεῖται*, poet. for *ἀνανεῖται*, from *ἀνανέμαι*, Od.

†*Ἀνέφελος*, ον, in later Ep. for the Homeric *ἀνέφελος*.

†*Ἀνησθον* and *ἄνησθον*, τό, v. sub *ἄνησθον*.

†*Ἀννιβαϊκός*, ὅν, ὄν, of or belonging to Hannibal, cf. *Ἄν. καιροί*, the times of Hannibal, Diod. S. From

†*Ἀννίβας*, α, ὁ, Hannibal, the distinguished Carthaginian general, Polyb., etc.: adject. also *Ἀννίβειος*, α, ον.

†*Ἀννιβίζω*, (*Ἀννίβας*) to side with Hannibal, like *Φιλippiζω*, Plat.

†*Ἀννικερῖς*, εως and ἴδος, ὁ, *Anniceris*, a Cyrenian, who is said to have ransomed Plato, Luc.

†*Ἀννιος*, ον, ὁ, *Annius*, Polyb.

†*Ἄννιον*, *ἄνος*, ὁ, *Hanno*, the name of many distinguished Carthaginians, Hdt. 7, 165; etc.

†*Ἀναξηραίνω*, poet. for *ἀναξηραίνω*, II. 21, 347.

†*Ἀνόεντος*, ον, (a priv. *ὀδένω*) impassable Strab.

†*Ἀνοδία*, ας, ἡ, (*ἄνοδος*) a bad road, a difficult country, Polyb.

†*Ἀνόμος*, ον, (a priv., *ὀδμή*) without smell, having no smell, Hipp.

†*Ἀνόδοντος*, ον,= *ἄνόδους*, Phereci. Coriann. 9, Crapat. 13.

†*Ἀνόδος*, ον, (a priv., *ὀδός*) having no way or road, impassable, Eur. I. T. 889, Xen. An. 4, 8, 10.

†*Ἀνόδος*, ον, ἡ, (*ἀνά*, *ὀδός*) a way up, ascent, Hdt. 8, 53: esp. into central Asia, like *ἀνάβασις*, *ἄν*: *παρὰ* *βασίλεα*, Hdt. 5, 51, and *Χεζ*.—II. a way back, return.

†*Ἀνόδους*, οντος, ὁ, ἡ, (a priv., *ὀδοῦς*) without teeth, toothless, Arist. Part. An.

†*Ἀνοδύρομαι*, (*ἀνά*, *δύρομαι*) dep mid., to break out into weeping, Xen. Cyr. 5, 1, 6. [v]

†*Ἀνόδυρος*, ον, (a priv., *ὀδύρομαι*) unmourned.—II. act. not mourning, in-cert. ap. Anton.

†*Ἀνόζος*, ον, (a priv., *ὄζος*) without sucker or branch, Theophr.

†*Ἀνόημα*, ατος, τό, (a priv., *νόω*) a want of reflection, an act of folly, Stob.

†*Ἀνόημων*, ον, gen. *ονος*, (a priv., *νοέω*) senseless, without understanding, Od. 2, 270, 278.

†*Ἀνοησία*, ας, ἡ, the character of an *ἀνόητος*, want of sense.

†*Ἀνοηταῖον*, to be *ἀνόητος*, Plat. Phil. 12 D.

†*Ἀνοητεύω*,=foreg., dub.

†*Ἀνοητία*, ας, ἡ, Att. for *ἄνοησια* Ar. Fr. 585, cf. Moer. p. 28.

†*Ἀνόητος*, ον, (a priv. *νοέω*) not thought on, unheard of, H. Hom. Merc. 80.—2. not to be conceived, not within the province of the intellect, Plat. Phaed. 80 B.—II. act. not thinking, not capable of, or adapted to thinking, Plat. Parmen. 132 C.—2. not understanding foolishly, Hdt. 1, 87, Soph. Aj. 162: in Att. esp. as opp. to *σώφρων*, unreasonably, senseless, giving way to passion, Lat. *amens*, freq. in Plat.: *τῷ ἄν*, sensual pleasures, Ar. Nub. 417. Adv.—τως, Id. Lys. 518, Plat., etc.

†*Ἀνόθετος*, ον, (a priv., *νοθεύω*) unadulterated, genuine, Arist. Mirab.

†*Ἄνοια*, ας, ἡ, the character of an *ἄνοος*, want of understanding, folly, Hdt. 6, 69, and freq. in Att.: *ἄνοια πολλή* *χρησθαι*, to be a great fool, Antipho 122, 31; *ἄνοια* *ὀφλισκάνειν*, to be thought a fool, Dem. 16, 24. In old Att. it seems to have been *ἄνοια* [α], Aesch. Theb. 402 (though Dind. *ἐννοία*), Soph. Fr. 517, Eur. Andr. 520, cf. *ἄγνοια*.

†*Ἀνοίγμα*, ατος, τό, an opening: and so a door, etc. LXX: from

†*Ἀνοίγνυμι* and *ἄνοισα*, Ep. *ἄναοί γνῦμι*, i. *ἀνοίξω*: c. dupl. augm., as impf. *ἄνεωγον*; (Ep. *ἄνεωγον* and *ἄναοίγεσκον*, II. 14, 168; 24, 455); *ἡνοιον*, Xen. Hell. 1, 1, 2: aor. 1 *ἄνεωξα*, inf. *ἄνοίξαι*, also *ἄνωξα* (Hdt. 1, 68) and *ἡνοιξα*, (Xen. Hell. 1, 5, 13), *ἄνοίξα*, Hdt. 4, 143: pf. 1 *ἄνέωχα*, pf. 2 *ἄνέωχα*; perf. pass. *ἄνέωρμαι*, Thuc. 2, 4; 1 aor. *ἄνέωχθην*, Eur. Ion 1563; (aor. *ἡνοιξα* unus. in pure Greek, but occurs in Xen. l. c.: pass. *ἡνοιγην*, is late, cf. A. B. p. 399).—1. to open, undo, esp. of doors, chests, locks, etc., *κλεῖδα ἄναιοιγεσκον*, II. 24, 455, *ἀπὸ* *χρυσῷ* *πύμα* *ἄνέωγε*, to take off the cover and open it, II. 16, 221; oft. in Hdt. and Att.—2. metaph. to lay open, unfold, disclose, Aesch. Supp. 321, Soph. C. C. 515.—3. as nautical term, absol. to

get into the open sea, get clear of land, Xen. Hell. 1, 1, 2; 5, 13; 6, 21. Pass. to be open, stand open, lie open, so too perf. 2 act. ἀνεῳγα, but later, for Hdt. 1, 187, has it transit., and the Att. use pf. pass. ἀνεῳγμαι in this signif., Dem. 764, 22, cf. Lob. Phryn. 157 sq.

Ἀνοιγω, f. -ξω, v. foreg.

Ἀνοιδάω and ἀνοιδέω, f. -ήσω, (ἀνά, οἰδάω) to make to swell, blow up, inflate.—II. to be blown up, swell, of passions, like Lat. intumescere.

Ἀνοιδέω, Ep. for sq.

Ἀνοιδέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (ἀνά, οἰδέω) like ἀνοιδάω, to swell up, Hipp.: of a wave, Eur. Hipp. 1210: to swell with passion, like Lat. intumescere, Hdt. 7, 39: so too in mid. Hence

Ἀνοιδήσις, εως, ἡ, a swelling up: a tumor, Arist. H. A.

Ἀνοιδίσκω,=ἀνοιδάω.—II. pass. to swell up, like ἀνοιδέω, Hipp.

Ἀνοικεῖος, ov, also a, ov, not homely, not domestic or familiar.—II. not proper, unfitting, useless, τινός, τινί, and πρὸς τι, Polyb. Hence

Ἀνοικεῖότης, ητος, ἡ, the character of an ἀνοικεῖος, strangeness.—II. unfitness.

Ἀνοικητος, ov, (a priv., οἰκέω) uninhabited, uninhabitable.

Ἀνοικίζω, fut. -ίσω Att. -ίω, (ἀνά, οἰκίζω) to rebuild, though in this signif. the usu. word is ἀνοικοδομέω.—II. to shift another's dwelling, make him shift, migrate. Pass., and mid., to shift, migrate, Ar. Pac. 207, in aor. pass., Ar. Av. 1351, cf. Thuc. 8, 31: metaph. ἄν. τινὲ θρόνον, to remove seat of envy's way, Philostr.—2, esp. ἄν. πόλιν, to dispeople a city, lay it waste, Arist. Rhet. Al 2, 23: but also,—3. to bring back, restore to their former homes, Strab.—III. in pass., to be built up the country, away from the coast, Thuc. 1, 7.

Ἀνοικισίς, εως, ἡ, a shifting people inland, away from the coast, App.

Ἀνοικισμός, οῦ, δ, =foreg.—II. a rebuilding, Hdn. 3, 6, 20.

Ἀνοικοδομέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (ἀνά, οἰκοδομέω) to build up, Hdt. 1, 186.—II. to build again, rebuild, ap. Lycurg. 158, 7, and Xen.—III. to wall up, close by building, Ar. Pac. 100, Lycurg. 166, 8.

Ἀνοικοδόμητος, ov, (a priv., οἰκοδομέω) not built up, Or. Sib.

Ἀνοικονόμητος, ov, (a priv., οἰκονομέω) not well ordered, Machon ap. Ath. 341 B.—II. act. not economical?

Ἀνοικος, ov, (a priv., οἶκος) homeless, homeless, Hdt. 3, 145.

Ἀνοικτέον, verb. adj. from ἀνοίγω, one must open, Eur. Ion 1387.

Ἀνοικτίμων, ov, gen. ονος, (a priv., οἰκτίμων) pitiless, merciless, Soph. Fr. 587.

Ἀνοικτίστος, ov, (a priv., οἰκτίς) unmourned, Anth.—II. act.=ἀνοικτος: so adv.—τως, in Antipho 114, 10.

Ἀνοικτός, ἡ, ὅν, (ἀνοίγνυμι) opened, open: that can be opened.

Ἀνοικτος, ov, (a priv., οἶκος) pitiless, ruthless, Eur. Tro. 782. Adv.—τως, Soph., and Eur.

Ἀνοικτρος, ov, (a priv., οἰκτρος) finding no pity, unpitied: needing or deserving no pity, v. l. Eur. I. T. 227. Adv.—τρως.

Ἀνοιμῶζω, fut. -ζομαι, aor. ἀνώμωξα, (ἀνά, οἰμῶζω) to wail aloud, Aesch. Pers. 463.

Ἀνοιμωκτεῖ, and

Ἀνοιμωκτί, adv., without wailing: also without need to wail, i. e. with impunity: δεινὰ ἄν. χανεῖν, Soph. Aj. 1227 [i] From

Ἀνοίμωκτος, ov, (a priv., οἰμῶζω) unmourned, unlamented, Aesch. Cho. 433, 511.

Ἀνοίνια, ας, ἡ, less usu. form for ἀοινία, Euseb.; v. Lob. Phryn. 729.

Ἀνοίσις, εως, ἡ, (ἀνοίγνυμι) an opening, πύλιν, Thuc. 4, 67, 68.

Ἀνοίστις, εως, ἡ, (ἀναφέρω, ἀνοίσσω) a referring.

Ἀνοιστέον, verb. adj. of ἀναφέρω, one must carry back or report, Soph. Ant. 272, Eur. H. F. 1221.

Ἀνοιστός, ἡ, ὅν, Ion. ἀνώιστος, (ἀναφέρω) brought back, reported, ἄν. ἐς τινα, referred to some one for decision, Hdt. 6, 66.

Ἀνοιστρέω, (ἀνά, οἰστρέω) to goad, drive to madness, Eur. Bacch. 979.

Ἀνοίστο, fut. of ἀναφέρω, Hdt.

Ἄνοιτο, opt. pres. pass. from ἄνω, II.

Ἀνοκωχή, ης, ἡ, more correct way of writing ἀνακωχή, q. v.

Ἀνολβία, ας, ἡ, the state of an ἀνολβος, misery. [i in Hes. Op. 317.]

Ἀνολβος, ov, =sq., Hdt. 1, 32.

Ἀνολβος, ov, (a priv., ὀλβος) unblest, wretched, ἡμαρ, Orac. ap. Hdt. 1, 85: of a person, Aesch. Eum. 551, and Eur.—II. unblest, i. e. senseless, infatuated, Soph. Aj. 1156, Ant. 1265.

Ἀνολερος, ov, (a priv., ὀλερος) not ruined, having escaped ruin, II. 13, 761.—II. act. not ruining: cf. the more Att. ἀνώλερος.

Ἀνολκή, ης, ἡ, (ἀνέλκω) a drawing or hauling up, λίθων, Thuc. 4, 112.

Ἀνολολύω, fut. -έσω, (ἀνά, ὀλολύω) to cry aloud, esp. to shout with joy, Simon. 72: also, to scream from fear.—2. c. acc. to bewail loudly, Soph. El. 750.—II. act. to make one shout, set a shouting, Eur. Bacch. 24.

Ἀνολούρομαι, dep. mid., =ἀνούρομαι, to break into loud wailing, Thuc. 8, 81, Plat., and Xen. [v]

Ἀνολύω, poet. for ἀνολολύω, Qu. Sm. 14, 281, dub.

Ἀνολυμπία, ὁδος, ἡ, an Olympiad omitted in the list, Paus. 6, 22, 2.

Ἀνομαί, v. sub ἄνω.

Ἀνομαλίζω, (ἀνά, ὀμαλίζω) to make even, equalise, Arist. Rhet. Hence

Ἀνομάλωσις, εως, ἡ, equalisation, Arist. Pol.

Ἀνομβρέω, (ἀνά, ὀμβρέω) strengthened for ὀμβρέω, to wet or deluge with rain. Hence

Ἀνομβρήεις, εσσα, εν, wet through and through, Nic.

Ἀνομβρία, ας, ἡ, want of rain, drought, Arist. H. A.: from

Ἀνομβρος, ov, (a priv., ὀμβρος) wanting or without rain, Hdt. 2, 22, etc.

Ἀνομέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, to be ἄνομος, lead a lawless life, act lawlessly, περί τι, Hdt. 1, 144. Hence

Ἀνόμημα, ατος, τό, a transgression of the law, illegal act.

Ἀνομία, ας, ἡ, Ion. ἀνομία, (ἀνομέω) lawlessness, lawless or unjust conduct, opp. to δικαιοσύνη, Hdt. 1, 96, 97, Xen., etc.

Ἀνομιλητός, ov, (a priv., ὀμιλέω) having no intercourse or communion with others, shunning society, Plat. Legg. 951 A: having no acquaintance with, c. gen., ἄν. παιδείας, uneducated, Plat. Ep. 332 C.

Ἀνόμηλος, ov, (a priv., ὀμίχλη) without fog or mist, Arist. Mund.

Ἀνομήμιος, ov, (a priv., ὀμμα) without eyes, sightless, Soph. Phil. 857.

Ἀνομογενής, ἐς, (a priv., ὀμογενής) of different kind, Sext. Emp.

Ἀνομοειδής, ἐς, a priv. ἴμοε:δής unlike

Ἀνομοῦλος, ov, (a priv., ὀμοῦλος) having a different bent or taste, Sext. Emp.

Ἀνομοθέτης, ov, (a priv. νομοθετία) not well ordered, lawless, disorderly, freq. in Plat. Legg.

Ἀνομοισαρός, ἐς, (ἀνόμοιος, βάρος) of unequal weight, Arist. Coel.

Ἀνομοισγενής, ἐς, (ἀνόμοιος, γεγός) of different kind, Epicur. ep. Diog. L. 10, 32: esp. of different gender, Gramm. Adv.—τως.

Ἀνομοισιδής, (ἀνόμοιος, εἶδος) unlike, unequal, Arist. Eth. N.

Ἀνομοισμερής, ἐς, (ἀνόμοιος, μέρος) consisting of unlike parts, heterogeneous, Arist. H. A.

Ἀνομοισπτωτος, ov, (a priv., ὀμοῖς πτωτος) with unlike inflections, Gramm.

Ἀνόμοιος, ov, also a, ov, (a priv., ὀμοιος) unlike, Pind. N. 8, 48, and freq. in Plat. Adv.—ως, Plat., and Xen.

Ἀνομοιστρόφος, ov, (ἀνόμοιος, τροφή) consisting of unequal strophes, Gramm.

Ἀνομοιότης, ητος, ἡ, a being ἀνόμοιος, unlikeness, Plat.

Ἀνομοιόχρονος, ov, (ἀνόμοιος, χρόνος) of unequal time or quantity, Metric.

Ἀνομοῖω, ὦ, (ἀνόμοιος) to make, unlike or unequal, Plat. Rep. 546 B more freq. pass. to be so, Id. Hence

Ἀνομοῖωσις, εως, ἡ, a making unlike.—II. (from Pass.) unlikeness, Plat. Theat. 166 B.

Ἀνομολογέω, f. -ήσομαι, (ἀνά, ὀμολογέω) to agree upon a thing, τι, Plat. Legg. 737 C; more freq. περί τινος, Id.: ἄν. πρὸς ἄλλήλους, Id. Rep. 348 B.—II. to recapitulate, sum up, Id. Symp. 200 E.—III. to pay money by note of hand or order, Böckh. Inscr. 1, p. 222.—IV. for the εἰσῆς not to agree with, v. sub ὀμολογοῦμαι. The act. in no good author. Hence

Ἀνομολόγημα, ατος, τό, agreement.—II. an order for payment, promissory note: payment on order.

Ἀνομολογητέον, verb. adj. from ἀνομολογέωμαι, one must agree upon, τι or περί τινος, Plat.

Ἀνομολογία, ας, ἡ, (ἀνά, ὀμολογέωμαι) a mutual understanding, agreement.—II. (a priv., ὀμολογία) disagreement, Plut., cf. sq.

Ἀνομολογούμενος, η, ov, (a priv., ὀμολογέω) not agreeing, inconsistent, Plat. Gorg. 495 A: not admitted, not granted, Arist. Rhet.: better taken as adj., than as part. from ἀνομολογέωμαι, v. Stallb. Plat. l. c.

Ἀνομος, ov, (a priv., νόμος) without law, lawless, impious, Hdt. 1, 162, and Trag.: τὰ ἄνομα, lawless conduct, Hdt. 1, 8. Adv.—μως, Thuc. 4, 92.—II. (a priv., νόμος II.) unmusical, νόμος ὦ, Aesch. Ag. 1142.

Ἀνόνητος, ov, (a priv., ὀνήνυμι) unavailing, unprofitable, useless, Soph. Aj. 758, and Eur.: ἀνόνητα as adv., in vain, Eur. Hec. 766, etc., and Plat.—II. act. c. gen., ἄν. τῶν ἀγαθῶν, making no profit from a thing, Dem. 442, 26.

Ἀνονόηματος, ov, (a priv., ὀνομάζω) nameless, unknown.

Ἄνοος, ov, contr. ἄνοους, ουν, (a priv., νόος) without understanding, foolish, ἄνοος κραδί, II. 21, 441.

Ἀνοταία, only in Od. 2, 320, ὄντις ὡς ἀνοταία διέπτατο, where it is variously written and expl.; acc. to Herodian ap. Eust., an adv. from ὄψομαι. ὄψαίνω, she flew away unnoticed like a bird or from ἴνω,=

ἀνώφερες, upwards, up in the air, for which v. Sturz Emped. p. 308: some read ἀνόπαια or πανόπαια, taking it to be a kind of eagle: others again ἀν' ὀπάια, up to the hole in the roof, up the chimney: v. Nitzsch l. c.

† Ἀνόπαια, ας, ἡ, Anopaea, a summit of Oeta on the borders of Locris, Hdt. 7, 216.

Ἀνόπιν, adv. backwards, cf. κατόπι, v.

Ἀνοπλος, ον, (a priv., ὅπλον) strictly without the ὅπλον or large shield, Hdt. 9, 62, of the Persians, who only bore γέρβα: not heavy armed: in genl. unarmed, Plat. Euthyd. 299 B.

Ἀνοπτος, ον, (a priv., ὀράω, ὄψομαι) unseen.

Ἀνόρατος, ον, (a priv., ὀράω) = toreos, Plat. Tim. 51 A: also ὀράτορος.

Ἀνοργάνος, ον, (a priv., ὄργανον) without instruments, Plut.

Ἀνόρητος, ον, Hellen. for ἀνοργος, Moer. p. 12.

Ἀνορία, ας, ἡ, = ἡμνησία.

Ἀνοργιάστος, ον, (a priv., ὀργιάζω) attended by no orgies, Ar. Lys. 898.—II. in whose honour no orgies are held, Plat. Epin. 983 D.

Ἀνοργος, ον, (a priv., ὀργή) without anger, not unattractive, Cratin. Incert. 43: cf. ἀνογόρητος.

Ἀνορέα, ας, ἡ, more usu. Ion. ἡνορέη, manhood, courage, Pind. [α]

Ἀνορεκτέω, to have no desire, to be without appetite: from

Ἀνορέκτος, ον, (a priv., ὀρέγομαι) without desire or appetite, Plut. Adv. ~τος. Hence

Ἀνορέσις, ες, ἡ, want of appetite, Tim. Locr.

Ἀνέρεος, έα, εον, (ἀνήρ) manly, coarseness, like ἀνδρείος, Soph. Fr. 384. [α]

Ἀνορθιάζω, (ἀνά, ὀρθιάζω) to call out, shout aloud, Andoc. 5, 5.

Ἀνορθώω, (ἀνά, ὀρθώω) to set upright again, set up what has fallen, restore, Hdt. 1, 19, etc., Soph. O. T. 46: to set straight again, set right, amend, Plat. Rep. 346 E: oft. c. dupl. augm. ἡνὸρθουν, etc.

Ἀνορκος, ον, (a priv., ὄρκος) bound by no oath.

Ἀνορμάω, ᾧ, f.-ήσω, (ἀνά, ὀρμάω) to start eagerly up, feel a vehement desire, c. inf., Luc.

Ἀνορμιζώ, f.-ίσω, (ἀνά, ὀρμιζώ) to take out of harbour into the high sea, εἰς πέλαγος, Dio C.

Ἀνορμος, ον, (a priv., ὄρμος) without harbour, inhospitable, metaph. γάμον ἄν. εἰσπλεῖν, Soph. O. T. 423.

Ἀνορνύμι, f.-όρω, (ἀνά, ὀρνυμι) to rouse, stir up, Pind. N. 9, 16.

Ἀνοροῦω, f.-ούω, (ἀνά, ὀροῦω) to start up, leap up, freq. in Hom., esp. ἐκ ὀρόων and ἐξ ὀπνουν: so ἥλιος ἀνόρουσεν ἐς οὐρανόν, Helios went swiftly up the sky, Od. 3, 1.

Ἀνόροφος, ον, (a priv., ὀρόφος) roofless, unsheltered, πύρα, Eur. Bacch. 38.

Ἀνορρόπτυγος, ον, (a priv., ὀρρόπτεον) without tail, Arist. H. A. [v]

Ἀνορταλίζω, f.-ίσω, (ἀνά, ὀρταλίζω) to flap the wings and crow, like a cock: to strut, swagger, like περυσσομαι, Ar. Eq. 1344.

Ἀνορύομαι, to roar out, Mel. [v]

Ἀνορύσσω, Att. -ττω, fut. -ξω, (ἀνά, ὀρύσσω) to dig up what has been buried, ὁστέα, Hdt. 2, 41, Ar. Pac. 372, Av. 602; ἄν. τάφον, to dig up, break open, destroy, Hdt. 1, 68, Isocr. 351 E.

Ἀνορύομαι, f.-ήσομαι, (ἀνά, ὀρύομαι)

μαι) to jump up and dance about, dance merrily, Eur.

Ἀνορχος, ον, w. thout ἔχεις, gelded, Hipp.

* Ἀνώρω, suppos. pres. from which several tenses of ἀνώρνυμι, are formed, v. ὄρω.

Ἀνόστητος, ον, (a priv., νόστω) without sickness, not ailing, Soph. Fr. 838.

Ἀνοστία, ας, ἡ, the state of an ἀνοστος, freedom from sickness.

Ἀνόστιος, ον, more rarely ἰα, ἰον, (Aeschin.), (a priv., ὁσιος) unholy, wicked, Lat. profanus, of persons and things, ἄνερ, ἔργον, μόρος, etc., Hdt., and freq. in Att.: ἀνόστιος νέκυρ, a corpse with all the rites unpaid, Soph. Ant. 1071, Shaks. "unhousel'd", disappointed, unaneled." Adv. -ίως, Eur., etc.

Ἀνοστήτης, ητος, ἡ, unholiness, profaneness, Plat. Euthyd.

Ἀνοσιουργέω, to be ἀνοσιουργός, act profanely, Plat. Legg. 905 B; and

Ἀνοσιούργημα, ατος, τό, a profane act.

Ἀνοσιουργία, ας, ἡ, the character of an ἀνοσιουργός, unholiness, Plat. Ep. 335 B: from

Ἀνοσιουργός, ον, (ἀνόσιος, *ἔργω) acting profanely, unholy, Plat. Ep.

Ἀνοσμος, ον, (a priv., ὀσμη) = ἀνοδμος, without smell, Hipp.

Ἀνοσος, ον, (a priv., νόσος) Ion. and Hom. ἀνοσος, without sickness, healthy, sound, of persons, Od. 14, 255, Pind. Fr. 107, etc.: of things, free from all defect, λοιπή, Eur. Ion 1201: of a season, free from sickness, healthy, ἄν. ἔτος, Thuc. 2, 49: also c. gen. ἀνοσος κακῶν, untouched with ill, Eur. I. A. 982. Adv. -ως.

Ἀνόστεος, ον, (a priv., ὀστέον) the boneless one, of the polypus, Hes.

Ἀνόστητος, ον, (a priv., νόστω) unreturning, Orph.

Ἀνόστιμος, ον, (a priv., νόστιμος) κείνον ἄν. ἔθηκεν, cut off his return, Od. 4, 182.—II. not to be retraced, κέλευθος, Eur. H. F. 431.

Ἀνοστος, ον, (a priv., νόστος) unreturning, without return, Od. 24, 528: Superl. ἀνοστότατος, never, never to return, Anth.

Ἀνόστροφος, ον, that cannot be smelt, Arist. de Anim.

Ἀνόστιχος, ον, (a priv., νοτίχ) unmoistened.

Ἀνοστούω, (ἀνά, ὀστούω) to break out into wailing, Aesch. Ag. 1074.

Ἀνοῦατος, ον, (a priv., οὐς) without ear: without handle, Theocr. Ep. 4, 3.

† Ἀνουβείδιον, ον, τό, temple of Anubis, Luc. Tox. 28: from

† Ἀνουβις, ἰδος, ὁ, Anubis, an Egyptian dog-headed deity, Luc. Tox. 32, Strab.

Ἀνουθέτης, ον, (a priv., νουθετέω) unwarned, Isocr. 15 C: that will not be warned, Dem. 1477, 14.

Ἄνους, ον, contr. for ἄνοος, q. v.

Ἀνούσιος, ον, (a priv., οὔσια) without essence, unsubstantial.

Ἄνουσος, ον, Ion. for ἄνοος, un diseased, unhurt, Od. 14, 255, Hdt. 1, 32.

Ἀνοῦπτος, ον, (a priv., οὔτως) unwounded, esp. by the sword, Il. 4, 540.

Ἀνοῦπη, adv., without wound, Il. 22, 371. [f]: from

Ἀνοῦπητος, ον, = ἀνοῦπτος.

† Ἀνοῦτις, ἰος, ἡ, Anutis, sister of Xerxes, Ath.

Ἀνοφθαλμίατος, ον, (a priv., ὀφθαλμία) without the ophthalmia, Diosc.

Ἀνοφύομαι, (ἀνά, ὀφύω)

dep., to raise one's eyebrows, = ἀνίστασθαι τὰς ὀφρύς, and so to look big, be pompous, A. B.

Ἀνοχεντος, ον, (a priv., ὀχέω) without sexual intercourse, Arist. H. A.

Ἀνοχή, ης, ἡ, (ἀνέχω) a holding back, stopping, esp. of hostilities, an armistice, mostly in plur. like induciae, Xen. Mem. 4, 4, 17, ap. Dem. 282, 20 for which ἀνακοχή or ἀνοκοχή is said to be the more Att. form.—II.

(ἀνέχομαι) long-suffering, forbearance N. T.—III. = ἀνατολή, v. ἀνίσχω.

Ἀνοχλῆω, = ἀνοχλίζω, Sext. Emp.

Ἀνοχλήσια, ας, ἡ = ὀχλήσια Diog. L.

Ἀνοχλητικός, ἡ, ὅν, (ἀνοχλῆω) heaving upwards, Sext. Emp.

Ἀνοχλῆω, (ἀνά, ὀχλῆω) to heave upwards or out of the way, Ap. Rh.

Ἀνοχλος, ον, (a priv., ὀχλος) = beset or annoyed by throngs: in genl. not annoyed or importuned.—II. act not annoying or importuning, Arist. Part. An.

Ἀνοχμάζω, f.-άσω, (ἀνά, ὀχμάζω) to hold up, lift up, Anth.

Ἀνοχύρος, ον, (a priv., ὀχυρός) not firm, not secured, unfortified, v. I. Xen. Ages. 6, 6.

Ἀνοψία, ας, ἡ, want of ὄψον, want of fish, etc., to eat with bread, Antiph. Πλουσ. 1, 8; from

Ἀνοψος, ον, (a priv., ὄψον) wanting in ὄψον, fish, etc., Plut.

Ἄνοπερ, = ἡνπερ, provided that, Dem.

Ἄνοστα, Ep. shortd. imperat. for ἀνάστα, i. e. ἀνάστηθι.

Ἄνοσάς, ἀνστήμεναι, ἀνστήσεις, ἀνστήσω, ἀνστήτην, Ep. shortd. forms for ἀνάστας, etc., Hom.

Ἀνοστρέφειαν, for ἀναστρέφειαν, I.

Ἀνοσχεῖν, ἀνοσχεο, for ἀνίσχεθαι, ἀνάσχειν, Hom.

Ἀνοσχετός, for ἀνάσχει, Od., sometimes written ἀνοσχετος.

Ἄντα, (ἀντι, ἀντην, like κρούδην κρούδα) adv. over against, face to face, Lat. coram. Hom. mostly in the phrases, ἄντα μάχεσθαι, to fight man to man; ἄντα ἰδεῖν, to look in the face, and ἄντα ἔρκει, as θεοὶ ἄντα ἔρκει, he was like the gods to look at, Il. 24, 630, (whence the mistaken notion, that ἄντα governed the dat.); ἄντα τιτύσκεσθαι, to aim straight at them, Od. 22, 266, cf. Pind. N. 6, 46.—II. as prep. c. gen., like ἀντί, over against, Ἡλίου, Il. 2, 626; ἄντα παρειάων, before the cheeks, of a veil, Od. 1, 334: also of persons, ἄντα σέβειν, before thee, to thy face, Od. 4, 160; so too Il. 21, 331, with notion of comparison.

confronted with thee, like ἀν-άτιος but most freq. in hostile sense against, ἄντα Διὸς πολεμίσεν, Διὸς ἄντα ἔγχεω ἄερα, Il. 8, 424, 428, etc.: cf. Spitzn. Ex. xvii. ad. 30.

Ἀνταγοράζω, f.-άσω, (ἀντί, ἀγοράζω) to buy in return, Xen. An. 1, 5, 5.

Ἀνταγώρας, α, ὁ, Antagoras, a Coan, Hdt. 9, 76.—2. a poet of Rhodes, Plut. Symp. 4, 4, 2. Others in Paus., Ath., etc.

Ἀνταγορεῖω, (ἀντί, ἀγορεῖω) to speak against, reply, Pind. P. 4, 273.—II. to contradict, τινί, Ar. Ran. 1072.

Ἀντάγωνία, ας, ἡ, = ἀνταγώνισμα ἁ βίου, the struggle of life, Inscr. at Welck. Syll. 79, 6.

Ἀνταγωνίζομαι, fut. -ίσομαι Att. -ιῶμαι, (ἀντί, ἀγωνίζομαι) dep. mid. to struggle against, vie with, rival, esp. in war, c. dat. pers. Hdt. 5, 109, Thuc., etc.; also ὑποκρινόμενος τραγῳδίας ἀντὶ τινί, to contend with one in the representation of a tragedy, Plut. Dem. 20: also to dispute with, τινί, Thuc.

2, 38; οἱ ἀνταγωνίζόμενοι, the parties in a law-suit, Xen. Cyr. 8, 2, 27: also as pass. to be set against, τινί, Xen. Oec. 10, 12.

Ἀνταγώνισμα, ατος, τό, a struggle with another, Clem. Al.

Ἀνταγωνιστής, οὔ, ὁ, (ἀνταγωνίζομαι) an adversary, rival, Arist. Rhet.; an enemy, in war, Xen. Cyr. I, 6, 8: ἔρωτος ἀντ., a rival in love, Eur. Tro. 1006.

Ἀνταγωνιστός, ον, fought, contended for us by rivals. Adv. -τως.

Ἀντάδελφος, ὁ, (ἀντί, ἀδελφός) in a brother's stead. [αῦ]

Ἀντάδικέω, (ἀντί, ἀδικέω) to do a man wrong in return, retaliate on, ἀλλήλους, Plat. Theat. 173 A.

Ἀντάδω, fut. -άσω, and more Att. ἄδωμαι, to sing in answer, sing against another, Arist. Mir.: ταῖς Μουσαῖς ἀντ., to vie or contend with the Muses in singing, Luc. Pisc. 6.

Ἀνταίρω = ἀνταίρω. Mid. ἀνταίρεσθαι χεῖρας τινι, to raise one's hands against one, make war upon him, freq. in Hdt.; also ἀνταίρεσθαι τινι πόλεμον, Hdt. 8, 140, 1, to take up, i. e. undertake a war against one.

Ἀνταίς, εσσα, εν, Dor. for ἀντήεις.

Ἀνταβλος, ον, (ἀντί, ἄβλος) contending against, rivalling, Mel. 14.

Ἀνταίδεομαι, f. -έσομαι, (ἀντί, αἰδέομαι) as mid., to honour, respect one another, Xen. Cyr. 8, 1, 28.

Ἀνταῖος, αῖα, αῖον, (ἀντα) set over against, right opposite, Lat. adversus: ἀνταῖα, with or without πλῆγῃ, a wound in front, right in the breast, Valck. Eur. Phoen. 1440, Erf. Soph. Ant. 1308: hence—2. opposed to, hostile, haieful, Lat. adversarius, Aesch. Cho. 588.—II. besought with prayers, hence τὰ ἀνταῖα θεῶν is explained prayers to the gods, Aesch. Pers. 604: cf. ἀντιάω.—2. hence Ἀνταῖα as a name of Hecate, Orph.

Ἀνταῖος, ον, ὁ, Antaeus, son of Neptune and Terra, slain by Hercules, Pind. I. 3, 87.—2. a Libyan of Cyrene, father of Barce, Pind. P. 9, 183.—3. a comedy of Antiphanes, Meineke I, p. 312.

Ἀνταίρω, f. -ῶν, (ἀντί, αἶρω) to raise against: mid., ἀνταίρεσθαι χεῖρας, ὅπλα, Thuc. 3, 32; I, 53, cf. ἀνταίρω.—II. seemingly intr. sub. χεῖρας, or the like, to raise up against, withstand, Lat. contra assurgere, τινί, Plat. Euthyd. 272 A; πρὸς τι, Dem. 66, 24: in Strab. of a cliff, to rise right opposite, rise abruptly: of the Alps, Plut.

Ἀνταίσχυνομαι, (ἀντί, ἀσχύνομαι) pass. c. fut. mid., to be ashamed before another.

Ἀνταίτew, (ἀντί, αἰ-έω) to demand, exact in return, Thuc. 4, 19; τι τινός, App.

Ἀνταϊτιόμαι, f. -ύσομαι, (ἀντί, αἰτιόμαι) to retort on.

Ἀντακαῖος, ον, ὁ, a sort of sturgeon, Hdt. 4, 53.—2. as adj., ος, ον, ἀντ. τάρυχος, caviare, Antiph. Paras. 3.

Ἀντάκολουθεῶ, to follow in turn, accompany, Plut.; and

Ἀντάκολουθία, ας, ἡ, an accompanying: from

Ἀντάκολουθος, ὁ, (ἀντί, ἀκόλουθος) v. l. for ἀντ' ἀκόλουθου, Isae. 51, 31.

Ἀντάκοντιζέω, f. -ίσω Att. -ῶ, (ἀντί, ἀκοντίζω) to hurl against, Dio C.

Ἀντάκούω, f. -ούσομαι, (ἀντί, ἀκούω) to hear in turn, τι ἀντί τινος, Soph. O. T. 544: absol. to listen in return, Aesch. Eum. 198: cf. Lob. Aj. 1130.

Ἀντακρούομαι, f. -ύσομαι, (ἀντί, ἀκρούομαι) dep. mid., = foreg., Ar. Lys. 527.

Ἀντακρωτήριον, ον, τό, (ἀντί, ἀκρωτήριον) an opposite headland, Strab.

Ἀνταλαλάω, f. -άξω, (ἀντί, ἀλαλάω) to return a shout, ἡχώ, Aesch. Pers. 390.

Ἀνταλκίδας, α, ὁ, Antalcidas, a Spartan who concluded with the Persians the truce which bears his name, Xen. Hell. 4, 8, 12.

Ἀνταλλάγή, ἡς, ἡ, an exchanging, exchange, barter: and

Ἀντάλλαγμα, ατος, τό, that which is given or taken in exchange; an exchange, ἀντ. φίλου, Eur. Or. 1157: and

Ἀντάλλαχος, ον, exchanged, in exchange, Menand. p. 90: from

Ἀνταλλάσσω, Att. -ττω, fut. -ξω, (ἀντί, ἀλλάσσω) to give or take in exchange, ἀντ. τινί τι, to exchange one thing with another, Eur. Tro. 351: also in mid., τι τινός, to take one thing in exchange for another, Id. Hel. 1088: also ἀντί τινος, Dem.

Ἀντάμειβω, f. -ψω, (ἀντί, ἀμείβω) to give or take in exchange: mid. to exchange, τινί τι, a thing with another, Archil. 16, 7.—2. esp. to give back bad treatment, to requite, punish, ἀνταμειβεσθαι τινα κακοῖς, Archil. 118, Aesch. Cho. 123, τινι ἀθέοις ἔργοις ἀντί τινος, Ar. Them. 722: also to give words in exchange, answer again, ἀνταμειβεσθαι τοῖςδε, Hdt. 9, 79, also ἀντ. τι πρὸς τινα, Soph. O. C. 814, τινὰ οὐδέν, Ib. 1273. Hence

Ἀντάμειψις, εως, ἡ, an exchanging; and

Ἀνταμοιβή, ἡς, ἡ, = foreg.; and

Ἀνταμοιβός, ον, requiting, repaying.

Ἀντάμυνω, ἡς, ἡ, a defending against, late word: from

Ἀντάμυνομαι, (ἀντί, ἀμύνομαι) as mid., to defend one's self against another, resist, Thuc. 4, 19.—2. to requite, late κακοῖς, Soph. Ant. 643.

Ἀνταναβιβάζω, f. -άσω, (ἀντί, ἀναβιβάζω) to make go up in turn, Xen. Hell. 3, 2, 15.

Ἀνταναγινώσκω, (ἀντί, ἀναγινώσκω) to read and compare with, Cratin. Incert. 44, ubi v. Meineke. Hence

Ἀνταναγνόςτης, ον, ὁ, one who reads and compares, a collator.

Ἀντανάγω, (ἀντί, ἀνάγω) to lead up against, esp. ἀντ. νέας, to put out to sea against, sail against, Hdt. 6, 14; so Thuc. 7, 37, but νανσί, 7, 52; but more freq. absol., whether in act., as 8, 38, and Xen., or in mid., as Thuc. 4, 13: in genl. to attack, Siebels Pausan. 10, 16, 4.

Ἀνταναδίδωμι, (ἀντί, ἀναδίδωμι) to give way in turn.—II. to give up, restore.

Ἀνταναίρεισις, εως, ἡ, a taking away in turn, subtracting, Arist. Org.: an abolishing: from

Ἀνταναίρω, (ἀντί, ἀναιρέω) to take away in turn, to abolish, cancel in turn, Dem. 304, 19.

Ἀντανάιρω, f. -ῶν, (ἀντί, ἀναιρέω) to raise, lift up in turn.

Ἀντανεκλάσις, εως, ἡ, (ἀντί, ἀνεκλάω) reflection of light or sound, an echo, Plut.—II. the use of a word in another sense, Lat. contraria significatio, Quintil. 9, 3, 68.

Ἀντανεκλασμός, οὔ, ὁ, = foreg.

Ἀντανεκλαστικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to ἀντανεκλάσις: ἡ ἀν. ἀντωνυμία, a reflexive pronoun, Gramm.

Ἀντανεκλάω, f. -άσω, (ἀντί, ἀνεκλάω) to reflect light or sound. [ἀν]

Ἀντανακοπή, ἡς, ἡ mutual reflection, recoiling, alternation, Arist. Mune From

Ἀντανεκίπτω, f. -ψω, (ἀντί, ἀνακίπτω) to throw back again, reflect.

Ἀντανεκράω, (ἀντί, ἀνακράω) to cry out in turn, App.

Ἀντανάλισκω, f. -άσω, (ἀντί, ἀναλίσκω) to use up, waste, destroy in turn, Eur. Or. 1165.

Ἀντανάμενω, (ἀντί, ἀναμένω) to wait in turn or instead, c. inf., Thuc. 3, 12.

Ἀντανάπαυομαι, (ἀντί, ἀναπαύομαι) as mid., to rest in turn, Polyae.

Ἀντανάπληπλημι, (ἀντί, ἀναπληπλημι) to fill in turn or in opposition, Xen. Hell. 2, 4, 12.

Ἀντανάπλέκω, f. -ξω, (ἀντί, ἀναπλέκω) to twist or plait in rivalry with, τινί, Anth.

Ἀντανάπληρώ, = ἀντανάπληπλημι, Dem. 182, 22. Hence

Ἀντανάπληρωσις, εως, ἡ, a filling up again, Epicur. ap. Ding. L. 10, 48.

Ἀντανάφερω, fut. -ανοίσω, (ἀντί, ἀναφέρω) to bring or carry back again ἀντ. τήν πίστιν, Lat. fidem aequare, Wytt. Plut. 2, 20 C.

Ἀνταναχωρέω, (ἀντί, ἀναχωρέω) to give ground in turn, Aristid.

Ἀντανόρη, ἡς, ἡ, (ἀντί, ἀνὴρ) Antandria, an Amazon, Qu. Sm. 1, 43.

Ἀντανόρος, ον, (ἀντί, ἀνὴρ) instead of a man, ἀντί ἀνδρός, Luc.

Ἀντανόρος, ον, ἡ, Antandrus, a city of Troas at the foot of Mount Ida, Hdt. 5, 26: adj., Ἀντανόρος, α, ον, of Antandrus, Thuc., Xen., etc.: ἡ Ἀντανόρεια, the territory of Antandria, Strab.

Ἀντανέμει, (ἀντί, ἀν, εἶμι) to go up against, Thuc. 2, 75.

Ἀντανέχω, (ἀντί, ἀνέχω) to hold up against, Polyae.

Ἀντανισόω, (ἀντί, ἀνισόω) to make equal, Synes.

Ἀντανίστημι, (ἀντί, ἀνίστημι) to set up against or instead of, τινός, Plut. Mid. to rise up against, τινί, Soph. Tr. 441.

Ἀντανίσχω, = ἀντανέχω.—II. intr. to go up against.

Ἀντανόσω, f. -ξω, (ἀντί, ἀνοίγω) to open against, τὸ ὁματὰ τινι, to look straight at a thing, Longin.

Ἀντανόροισι, ὡν, οἱ, Dor. for Ἀντ ηρορίαι, epith. of Trojans, Pind. P. 5, 110.

Ἀντανύω, poet. for ἀντανάνω, Call.

Ἀντάξιος, ἰα, ἰον, (ἀντί, ἕξις) worth just as much as, fully equal to, c. gen., ψυχῆς ἀντάξιος, worth life itself, Il. 9, 401; πολλὰν ἀντάξιος ἄλλων Il. 11, 514; so too Hdt. 7, 103. Adv. -ως. Hence

Ἀνταξίω, ὦ, f. -ώσω, to demand as an equivalent, or in turn, Thuc. 6, 16

Ἀνταπειτέω, ὦ, (ἀντί, ἀπαιτέω) to demand in return, Thuc. 3, 58.

Ἀνταπύμειδομαι, strengthened for ἀπαμειβομαι, Tyr. 8, 6.

Ἀνταπαστρέπτω, -ψω, (ἀντί, ἐπαστρέπτω) to lighten in turn.

Ἀνταπειλέω, ὦ, (ἀντί, ἀπειλέω) to threaten in turn, πρὸς τινα, Thumist.

Ἀνταπερέκω, (ἀντί, ἀπερέκω) to keep back or answer in turn, Anth.

Ἀνταποδεκνῆμι, f. -δεῖξω, (ἀντί, ἀποδεκνῆμι) to give in return or answer, Xen. Symp. 2, 22, Arist. Rhet.

Ἀνταποδίδωμι, fut. δώσω, (ἀντί, ἀποδίδωμι) to give back, requite, render, repay, Batr. 187; ἀνταποδίδονας τὸ ὅμοιον, τὸ ἴσον, Hdt. 1, 18, Thuc.

ι. 43.—II. to render, i.e. make so and so, Plat. Rep. 563 E: esp. to make correspondent, Id. Phaedr. 71 E: and —2. intrans. to answer, correspond with, Ib. 72 A, B.—III. to give back words, answer, τινί, Id. Phaedr. 236 C.—IV. to deliver in turn, τὸ σύνθημα, Xen. Cyr. 3, 3, 58: to set forth, explain in turn, Plat. Tim. 87 C. Hence

†Ανταπόδομα, ατος, τό, a repaying; a recompense of good or evil, N. T. Luc. 14, 12, Rom. 11, 9: and

Ανταπόδοσις, εως, ἡ, a giving back in turn, opp. to ἀποδοχή, Thuc. 4, 81: a rendering, requiting, repayment, Arist. Eth. N.: reward, N. T. Cor. 3, 24.—II. an opposite direction, course, or path, Polyb.—III. a reflection, echo.—IV. correspondence, opposition, Gramm. Ἀνταποδοτέον, verb. adj. from ἀνταποδίδωμι, one must give back; ἄντ. ξένῳ, one must make a corresponding habit, Plat. Phil. 40 D.

Ανταποδοτικός, ἡ, ὅν, (ἀνταποδίδωμι) requiting.—II. belonging to, or marking ἀνταπόδοσις, Gramm. Adv. -κός.

Ανταποδύομαι, (ἀντί ἀποδύομαι) mid. c. aor. et perf. act., to pull off clothes or strip against another: hence, to prepare for battle.

Ανταποθνήσκει, (ἀντί ἀποθνήσκω) to die in turn, Antipho 130, 26.

Αντάποινα, ὡν, τῶν, (ἀντί ἀποινα) repayment, compensation, Eur. H. F. 755.

Ανταποκρίνομαι, (ἀντί ἀποκρίνωμαι) to answer again, N. T.

Ανταποκτείνω, f. -κτενῶ, (ἀντί ἀποκτείνω) to kill in return, Hdt. 7, 136, Aesch., etc.

Ανταπολαμβάνω, f. -λήψομαι, (ἀντί ἀπολαμβάνω) to receive or accept in return, Plat. Tim. 27 B, and Dem.

Ανταποδίδωμι, -ολέσω, (ἀντί ἀποδίδωμι) to destroy in return or mutually, Eur. Ion 1328. Pass. and mid., c. perf. 2 act., to perish in turn, Eur.: ἄντ. ὑπὲρ τινος, to put to death for or in revenge for another, Hdt. 3, 14.

Ανταπολογέομαι, (ἀντί ἀπολογέομαι) dep. mid., to speak for the defence, Isae. 52, 23.

Ανταποπαίζω, (ἀντί ἀποπαίζω) to lose what one has won at play.

Ανταπέμψω, (ἀντί ἀποπέμψω) to send away mutually.

Ανταπερόδω, (ἀντί ἀποπέροδω) Lat. oppedere, Ar. Nub. 293.

Ανταποστέλλω, (ἀντί ἀποστέλλω) to send away in return, Polyb. 22, 26.

Ανταπροσφύ, ἡς, ἡ, (ἀντί ἀποσφρέβομαι) a mutual sending away, Strab.

Ανταποταφρεύω, (ἀντί ἀποταφρεύω) to part from one another by trenches, App.

Ανταποτειρίζω, f. -ίσω, (ἀντί ἀποτειρίζω) to wall off from one another, Dion. H.

Ανταποτίνω, f. -ίσω, (ἀντί ἀποτίνω) a requite, LXX. [ἴ]

Ανταποφάνω, (ἀντί ἀποφάνω) to how, prove on the other hand, Thuc. 3, 68. Mid. to state a contrary opinion as one's own, with or without γνῶμην.

Ανταποφέρω, (ἀντί ἀποφέρω) to carry away in turn.

Ανταποχή, ἡς, ἡ, (ἀντί ἀποχή) the debtor's acknowledgment of his debt.—2. the creditor's acknowledgment of payment, quitance, receipt.

Αντάπτομαι, Ion. for ἀνθάπτομαι, Hdt.

Ανταπώθεω, -ήσω, (ἀντί ἀπωθέω) to repel mutually, Arist. Probl. Hence

Ανταπώθησις, εως, ἡ, mutual repulsion.

Αντάπωσης, εως, ἡ,=foreg., Plut. Ἀντίρθημι, ὦ, (ἀντί ἀρθημι) to count against, compare number for number, Paus.

Ανταρκέω, f. -έσω, (ἀντί ἀρκέω) to be a match for or hold out against; τινί, Plat. Ep. 317 C: absol. to hold out, Ar. Eq. 540.

Ανταρκτικός, ὅν, (ἀντί ἀρκτος) opposite to the north, antarctic, Arist. Mund.

Αντασπάζομαι, f. -ύσομαι, (ἀντί ἀσπάζομαι) dep. mid., to welcome, greet in turn, Xen. Cyr. 1, 3, 3: to receive kindly, Ib. 5, 5, 42.

†Αντασσοσ, ὡν, ὁ, Antassus, grandfather of Cypselus, Paus. 2, 4, 4.

Ανταστραπτω, (ἀντί ἀστράπτω) to lighten against, Luc.

Αντανύζω, -ύσω,=αντανύω, Heliod.

Αντανυγσία, ας, ἡ, reflection of light.

Ανταυγία, ἡ,=ανταυγασία; and

Ανταυγέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, to reflect light, Chaearem. ap. Ath. 608 B: hence φάσγανον ἀνταυγεί φόνον, Eur. Or. 1519: absol. to gleam, glitter, Eubul. Κυβερν. 1: from

Ανταυγής, ἐς, (ἀντί ἀυγή) reflecting light, gleaming, sparkling, κόραι, A. Thesm. 902.

Αντανύω, f. -ήσω, (ἀντί ἀνύω) to speak against, answer, τινί, Soph. El. 1478.

Αντάνω -ύσω, (ἀντί ἀνώ) to sound in turn, answer, ἀντ. βροντῆς φθέγμα, Pind. P. 4, 350. [ῶ]

Ανταφαιρέω, (ἀντί ἀφαιρέω) to take away instead, Antipho 125, 46, in mid.

Ανταφεστιάω, v. sub ἀνταφεστιάω.

Ανταφήμι, fut. -αφήσω, (ἀντί ἀφήμι) to let go instead or in return, ὀδκρυ ἄν., to let the tear fall in turn, Eur.

Αντάω, Ion. ἀντέω, f. -ήσω, (ἀντα, ἀντί) to come opposite to, meet face to face, meet with, in Hom. c. gen. or dat. pers.; also in hostile sense, to meet in battle, fight with, c. gen. pers. Od. 16, 254: of things always c. gen., to meet with, take part in, partake in or of, μάχης, ὁπωπής, so freq. in Hdt.; also ἀντ. τινός ὑπὸ τινος, to meet with treatment from another, Hdt. 1, 114: also c. acc. rei, like ἀντιώω, Soph. Ant. 982, v. Herm. O. C. 1446.

†Αντιάς, α and ον, ὁ, Antaeus, a Macedonian, Arr. An. 2, 1, 4.—2. a king of the Scythians, Luc. Macrob. 10.

Αντεγγράφω, -ψω, (ἀντί ἐγγράφω) to insert one man's name instead of another's, Dem. 792, 3. [ᾱ]

Αντεγειρώ, (ἀντί ἐγειρώ) to raise or build over against, Heliod.

Αντεκαλέω, f. -έσω, (ἀντί ἐγκαλέω) to accuse in turn, recriminate, Isocr. 361 A. Hence

Αντεγκλήμα, ατος, τό, a counter accusation. Hence

Αντεγκλημτικός, ὅν, ὅν, belonging to a counter accusation.

Αντεχειρίζω, fut. -ίσω Att. -ῶν, (ἀντί ἐχειρίζω) to put in one's hands in return, Dio C.

†Αντεία, ας, ἡ, Antea, daughter of Iobates and wife of Proetus, Il. 6, 160.

Αντείας, or Αντίας, α and ον, ὁ, Antias, son of Circe and Ulysses, Dion. H. 1, 72.

Αντεικάω, f. -ύσω, also -ύσομαι, Plat. Meno 80 C, (ἀντί εικάω) to compare in turn, τινί τι, Ar. Vesp. 1311, absol. Plat. l. c.

Αντείνω, poet. for ἀνατείνω.

Αντεῖπον, aor. 2 without any pres. in use, (ἀντί ἐπον) to speak against, or in answer, gainsay, usc. c. dat. οὐδὲν τινί ἀντ., Aesch. Soph., etc. also c. acc., Soph. Ant. 1053; ἀντ. πρὸς τινα or τι, to say in answer to Plat., and Xen.: ἀντ. τινί τι, to set one thing against another, Plat. Apoi. 28 B: ὑπὲρ τινος, to speak in one's defence, Ar. Thesm. 545. Only used in aor., the other tenses being formed from ἀντερῖν.

Αντεῖρομαι, Ion. for ἀντέρωμαι, Hdt.

Αντεῖράω, -ῶ, (ἀντί εἰράω) to introduce instead, substitute, Dem. 121, 6, in pass. Hence

Αντεῖράωγῃ, ἡς, ἡ, a bringing in instead of another: and

Αντεῖρακος, ὡν, brought as an objection against, Cic. ad Quint. 2, 10.

Αντεῖβάλλω, f. -βάλλω, (ἀντί εἰς βάλλω) to throw into in return,—II. intr. to make an inroad by way of reprisals, Dio C.

Αντεῖεμι, (ἀντί εἰεμι) to go into in return, Synes.

Αντεῖερχομαι, f. -ελεῖσσομαι, (ἀντί εἰσερχομαι) to come into in return or instead of.

Αντεῖσφόω, f. -οῖσω, (ἀντί εἰσφέρω) to pay, contribute for another, Ar. Lys. 654, cf. εἰσφορά.—II. νόμον, to substitute a new law for an old one, Dem. 486, 24.

Αντεκθίβω, (ἀντί ἐκθίβω) to press out in turn, Hipp. [ῆ]

Αντεκκλέπω, f. -ήω, (ἀντί ἐκκλέπω) to steal away in return, Ar. Ach. 527.

Αντεκκομίζω, fut. -ίσω, Att. -ῶ, (ἀντί ἐκκομίζω) to carry out or away in return.

Αντεκκόπτω, f. -ψω, (ἀντί ἐκκόπτω) to knock out, etc., in return, ὀρθήλ μόν, Dem. 744, 13.

Αντεκπέμψω, (ἀντί ἐκπέμψω) to send out or away in return.

Αντεκπλέω, (ἀντί ἐκπλέω) to sail out against, τινί, Thuc. 4, 13.

Αντεκπλήσσω, -ξω, (ἀντί ἐκπλήσσω) to frighten in return, Ael.

Αντέκτασις, εως, ἡ, an extending side by side: from

Αντεκτείνω, (ἀντί ἐκτείνω) to hold out against: hence to compare one with another, measure with or by another, ἄν. αὐτὸν τινί, Ar. Ran. 1042.

Αντεκτίθω, f. -θήσω, (ἀντί ἐκτίθω) to set forth, state instead, Plut.

Αντεκτίνω, (ἀντί ἐκτίνω) to repay [ῆ] Hence

Αντέκτισις, εως, ἡ, a requital.

Αντεκτίω,=αντεκτίνω. [ῆ]

Αντεκτρέφω, f. -θρέψω, (ἀντί ἐκτρέφω) to bring up in return, Arist. H. A.

Αντεκτρέχω, f. -δραμούμαι, (ἀντί ἐκτρέχω) to sally out against, Xen. Hell. 4, 3, 17.

Αντεκφέρω, f. -οῖσω, (ἀντί ἐκφέρω) to carry forth against, set against, τινί, Plut.

Αντελαττοῖμαι, (ἀντί ἐλαττώω) as pass., to be worsted in turn.

†Αντελαύνω, f. -ελάσω Att. -ελάω, (ἀντί ἐλαύνω) to go out against or to meet, τρήσει, Plut. Nic. 24.

Αντελγυός, οἰ, ὁ, Ion. for ἀνθελ., a winding the other way, Plut.

Αντελλω, poet. for ἀνατελλω.

Αντελπίζω, fut. -ίσω, Att. -ῶ, (ἀντί ἐλπίζω) to hope instead, τι, Thuc. 1, 70.

Αντεμβαίνω, (ἀντί ἐμβαίνω) to enter or embark instead.

Αντεββάλλω, f. -βάλλω, (ἀντί ἐμβάλλω) to throw in against.—2. intr.

to make an inroad in turn, Xen. Hell. 3, 5, 4: to attack in turn, Plut.

Ἀντεβάζις, εως, ἡ, (ἀντεβαίνω) an entering, embarking instead, Galen.

Ἀντεβιβάζω, f. -ίσω, (ἀντί, ἐμβιβάζω) to put on board instead, Thuc. 7, 13.

Ἀντεμβολή, ἡς, ἡ, (ἀντεμβάλλω) a mutual inroad.

Ἀντεμναι, ὧν, αἱ, Antennae, a city of the Sabines in Italy, Strab.

Ἀντεμπαίζω, -ξομαι, (ἀντί, ἐμπαιζω) to mock at in return, τινί.

Ἀντεμπήγνυμι, f. -πῆξω, (ἀντί, ἐμπήγνυμι) to stick right in, Ar. Ach. 230.

Ἀντεμπίπλημι, f. -πλήσω, (ἀντί, ἐμπίπλημι) to fill in turn, Plat. Legg. 705 B.

Ἀντεμπίπρημι, f. -πρήσω, (ἀντί, ἐμπίπρημι) to set on fire in return.

Ἀντεμπλέκω, f. -ξω, (ἀντί, ἐμπλέκω) to entwine mutually. Mid. to embrace each other. Hence

Ἀντεμπλοκή, ἡς, ἡ, a mutual entwining, embrace, Anton.

Ἀντεμπαίνω, f. -παίνω, (ἀντί, ἐμπαίνω) to oppose by a counter statement, Polyb. Hence

Ἀντεμπαίσ, εως, ἡ, a counter statement, Strab.

Ἀντενυγώγῃ, ἡς, ἡ, a cross-suit at law, f. l. for ἀντεισαγωγή, in Aquil. Rom.

Ἀντενδείκνυμι, f. -δείξω, (ἀντί, ἐνδείκνυμι) to express an opinion against. Hence

Ἀντενδείξις, εως, ἡ, an adverse statement.

Ἀντενδίδωμι, f. -δῶσω, (ἀντί, ἐνδίδωμι) to give way in turn, Ar. Vesp. 694, Dind.

Ἀντενδύομαι, (ἀντί, ἐνδύομαι) to put on instead, Plut.

Ἀντενδύρα, ας, ἡ, a counter-ambuscade, Polyb.

Ἀντενεδρύνω, (ἀντί, ἐνεδρεύω) to lie in wait against to lay a counter-ambuscade, Hipp.

Ἀντενεργέω, (ἀντί, ἐνεργέω) to operate against.

Ἀντενεχράζομαι, dep., to take a counter-pledge: from

Ἀντενεχρῶν, ου, τό, (ἀντί, ἀνέχρῶν) a counter-pledge.

Ἀντεξάγω, f. -άξω, (ἀντί, ἔξ, ἄγω) to export in turn or instead, Xen. Vectig. 3, 2.—2. to lead out against, Polyb. 2, 18, 6.—II. intr. to march out against, τινί, Polyb. 3, 66, 11.

Ἀντεξαιτέω, ὧν, (ἀντί, ἔξ, αἰτέω) to demand in return, Plut. Alex. 11.

Ἀντεξανίστημι, (ἀντί, ἐξανίστημι) to set up against.—2. pass. and intr. tenses of act., to rise up against, Heliod.

Ἀντεξαπτάω, (ἀντί, ἐξαπατάω) to deceive in return.

Ἀντέξιμι, (ἀντί, ἔξιμι) to go or march out against, freq. in Xen.

Ἀντεξελάνω, f. -ελάσω, Att. -ελῶ, (ἀντί, ἐξελεῖν) = foreg., Plut., cf. ἔλάνω.

Ἀντεξέρχομαι, (ἀντί, ἐξέρχομαι) = ἀντέξιμι, Xen.

Ἀντεξετάζω, f. -ίσω, (ἀντί, ἐξετάζω) to try one against another, Aeschin. 6, 2. Mid. to measure one's strength against another, esp. to dispute with aim at law, like ἀντιδικέω. Hence

Ἀντεξετάσις, εως, ἡ, a trying one against another: the form ἀντεξετασιός, ὅ, is dub.

Ἀντεξίπασσω, f. -εύσω, (ἀντί, ἐξίπτω) to advance on horse-back against, Plut. Pomp. 7, where Reiske conj. ἀντεξίπασσαντο from ἀντεξίπασσοι.

Ἀντεξίσταμαι, with intrans. tenses of act., to rise up and depart before, to give way before or against, Plut.

Ἀντεξορμάω, ὧν, f. -ήσω, to march out, or sail against, Dio C. Hence

Ἀντεξορμήσις, εως, ἡ, a sailing against, Thuc. 2, 91.

Ἀντεξώσιν, εως, ἡ, (ἀντί, ἐξωθέω) a mutual thrusting out, Epicur. ap. Diog. L.

Ἀντεξάγω, f. -ξω, (ἀντί, ἐπάγω) to lead against: also to lead back to battle, Diod., and Arr.—II. intr. to advance against or to meet, Thuc. 4, 124.

Ἀντεταινέω, f. -έσω, (ἀντί, ἐπαινέω) to praise in return, Xen. Cyr. 8, 3, 49.

Ἀντεπανάγω, (ἀντί, ἐπανάγω) to put to sea against, πρὸς τινα, Thuc. 4, 25, in mid.

Ἀντεπαφίημι, (ἀντί, ἐπαφίημι) to let go, to let slip against, Luc.

Ἀντεπείμω, (ἀντί, ἐπειμι) to rush upon, assault one, τινί, Thuc. 4, 33.

Ἀντεπειγύνω, -ξω, (ἀντί, ἐπειγύνω) to bring in instead, Tim. Locr.

Ἀντεπεισοδος, ου, ἡ, (ἀντί, ἐπείσοδος) an entrance instead, opposite entrance, Plut.

Ἀντεπεισφέρω, fut. -οίσω, (ἀντί, ἐπεισφέρω) to bring in instead, Plut.

Ἀντεπεσάγω, -ξω, (ἀντί, ἐπεσάγω) to go out against, Thuc. 8, 104.

Ἀντεπέξιμι, (ἀντί, ἐπέξιμι) to march out against, Thuc. 7, 37.

Ἀντεπεξελάνω, (ἀντί, ἐπεξελεῖν) = foreg., Thuc. 4, 72, cf. ἔλάνω.

Ἀντεπεξέρχομαι, (ἀντί, ἐπεξέρχομαι) = ἀντεπέξιμι, Thuc. 4, 131.

Ἀντεπέξοδος, ου, ἡ, (ἀντί, ἐπέξοδος) a sally in turn, Dio C.

Ἀντεπεριδύομαι, (ἀντί, ἐπερείδω) as mid., to hold on by.

Ἀντεπέρχομαι, (ἀντί, ἐπέρχομαι) to march against, Dio C.

Ἀντεπερωτάω, (ἀντί, ἐπερωτάω) to question in turn. Hence

Ἀντεπερώτησις, εως, ἡ, a mutual questioning, demand.

Ἀντεπηγέω, (ἀντί, ἐπηγέω) to reach.

Ἀντεπιβαίνω, (ἀντί, ἐπιβαίνω) to go on against.

Ἀντεπιβουλεύω, (ἀντί, ἐπιβουλεύω) to form counter designs, Thuc. 3, 12, etc.

Ἀντεπιγράφω, -ψω, (ἀντί, ἐπιγράφω) to write something instead, to change an inscription to, τι, Dem. 615, fin., ἀντεπιγράφεσθαι ἐπὶ τὸ νίκημα, to put their own names instead of the other party to the victory, i. e. claim it, Polyb. 18, 17, 2. [α]

Ἀντεπιδείκνυμι, f. -δείξω, (ἀντί, ἐπιδείκνυμι) to shew forth in turn, Plat. Theaet. 162 B: ἐαυτὸν ἀντ., c. part., to shew forth or exhibit one's self in turn as doing, Xen. Ages. 1, 12.

Ἀντεπιθεῖς, εως, ἡ, (ἀντεπιτίθημι) a mutual attack, Philo.

Ἀντεπιθυμέω, (ἀντί, ἐπιθυμέω) to desire in turn or in rivalry, τινός, Andoc. 32, 42. Pass. ἀντεπιθυμῆσθαι τῆς ξυνοισίας, to have one's company desired in turn, Xen. Mem. 2, 6, 28.

Ἀντεπικαλέω, ὧν, f. -έσω, (ἀντί, ἐπικαλέω) to call on in return, App.

Ἀντεπικηρύσσω, f. -ξω, (ἀντί, ἐπικηρύσσω) to have announced or proclaimed in return.

Ἀντεπικουρέω, (ἀντί, ἐπικουρέω) to help in return, τινί, Xen. Hell. 4, 6, 3.

Ἀντεπικρατέω, (ἀντί, ἐπικρατέω) to gain the upper hand in turn, Dio C.

Ἀντεπικαμβάνομαι, (ἀντί, ἐπικαμβάνω) as mid., to take hold on the other side, resist, Luc.

Ἀντεπιμελέομαι, (ἀντί, ἐπιμελέομαι) dep., c. fut. mid. et act. pass., to attend or give heed in turn, Xen. Cyn. 5, 1, 18, An. 3, 1, 16.

Ἀντεπιμέλλω, to be always making counter-demonstrations, v. l. Thuc. 3, 12; where now is read ἀντιμελλῆσαι.

Ἀντεμετρέω, (ἀντί, ἐπιμετρέω, to measure to in return.

Ἀντεπινόω, (ἀντί, ἐπινόω) to advise in turn, Joseph.

Ἀντεπιπλέω, (ἀντί, ἐπιπλέω) to sail against in turn, v. l. Thuc. 1, 56.

Ἀντεπιπύρρω, f. -πύρρωμαι, (ἀντί, ἐπιπύρρω) to flow to in return, Hipp.

Ἀντεπισκόπτω, f. -ψω, (ἀντί, ἐπισκόπτω) to mock in return, τινά, Polyb.

Ἀντεπιστέλλω, (ἀντί, ἐπιστέλλω), to send a message back, write an answer Luc.

Ἀντεπιστρατεύω, (ἀντί, ἐπιστρατεύω) to take the field against, Xen. Hell. 4, 8, 33.

Ἀντεπιστρέφω, (ἀντί, ἐπιστρέφω) to turn against, retort, Plut.: intr. to turn one's self towards some one. Hence

Ἀντεπιστροφή, ἡς, ἡ, a turning against, Plut.

Ἀντεπιτάσσω, -ξω, (ἀντί, ἐπιτάσσω) to enjoin in turn, τινί, Thuc. 1, 135.

Ἀντεπτείνω, (ἀντί, ἐπτείνω) to turn upon something else instead, Plut.

Ἀντεπιτερίζω, (ἀντί, ἐπιτερίζω) dep. mid., c. perf. pass., to occupy ground with a fort in turn, Thuc. 1, 142.

Ἀντεπιτίθημι, fut. -θήσω, (ἀντί, ἐπιτίθημι) to appoint, commission in turn, ἐπιστολὴν ἀντ. πρὸς τινα, to give a letter in answer, Thuc. 1, 129, cf. ἐπιτίθημι. Mid. to make a counter-attack: in genl. to throw one's self upon, τινί, Strab.

Ἀντεπύφω, fut. -οίσω, (ἀντί, ἐπύφω) to bring to in turn, Tim. Locr.: to lead against.

Ἀντεπιφιλοτιμέομαι, as mid., to rival one another in a thing: dub. for ἀντιφιλοτιμέομαι.

Ἀντεπιχειρέω, (ἀντί, ἐπιχειρέω) to undertake in turn, Strab.: to bring contrary proofs, Arist. Top., cf. ἐπιχειρήμα. Hence

Ἀντεπιχειρήσις, εως, ἡ, a counter attack, Strab.; an opposing proof.

Ἀντερώνω, f. -ίσω, (ἀντί, ἐρανίζω) to contribute one's share in turn, Anth.

Ἀντεραστής, οἶ, ὁ, a rival in love, Ar. Eq. 733, and Plat.: fem., dub. ἀντεράστρια, ἡ: from

Ἀντεράω, (ἀντί, ἐράω) to repay love with love, love in return, Aesch. Ag. 544: c. gen. vel. acc.—II. to rival in love, τινί, Eur. Rhes. 184: τὸ ἀντερῶν, jealousy, Plut.

Ἀντερρολύβω, (ἀντί, ἐργολυβέω) to compete in work with another.

Ἀντερῖδω, f. -σω, (ἀντί, ἐρεῖδω) to fix or prop against, χεῖρι χεῖρα, Pind. P. 4, 65; ἀντ. βύσιν, to plant firm, Soph. Phil. 1403.—II. intr. to set one's self against, stand firm, Xen. Cyr. 8, 8, 16, Cyn. 10, 16.

Ἀντερῖν, inf. from ἀντερῶ, q. v.

Ἀντέρεισις, εως, ἡ, (ἀντερῖδω) a fixing against: striving against, Plut.—2. a pushing back, repulse, Id.—II. the fulcrum, or resistance, as in stepping, Arist. Inc. An. 3, 2.

Ἀντέρεισμα, ατος, τό, (ἀντερῖδω) that which is set as a prop against: a prop.

Ἀντέρῖζω, f. -ίσω, (ἀντ. ἐρίζω) to contend with, τινί, Plut.

Ἀντέρωμαι, Ion. -είρωμαι, to ask in turn, Hdt. 1, 129; 3, 23.

Ἀντερώνω, (ἀντί, ἐρόω) to make equal in weight with: hence to value

equally with, c. gen., χρυσού τε καὶ ἀργύρου ἀντεπύσασθαι ἄξιον, Theogn. 77, cf. ἀντιστηκῶν and ἐρίω, [v] use; perf., ἀντήρηκα; cf. ἀντίειπον, to speak against, gainsay, Soph. Ant. 47; ἀντ. τινί τι, to refuse one a thing, Aesch. Ag. 539:—pass. οὐδὲν ἀντεπύσεται, no denial shall be given, Soph. Tr. 1184.

Ἀντέριος, ὠτος, ὁ, (ἀντί, ἐρός) strictly return-love, love-for-love, Plat. Phaedr. 255 D, Bekk.—II. usu. as a god who avenged slighted love, Paus. 1, 30, 1, the Deus ultor of Ovid. Met. 14, 757:—but also (as it seems) a god who struggled against love, Paus. 6, 23, 5.—For representations of Anteros in works of art. v. Müller Archaeol. d. Kunst, § 391, 8.

Ἀντερωτάω, ὤφ. ἥσω, (ἀντί, ἐρωτάω) to ask in turn, Plat. Euthyd. 295 B: hence

Ἀντερωτήσις, εως, ἡ, a question asked in turn.

Ἀντεστραπένως, adv. part. perf. pass. from ἀντιστρέφω, reversely, Arist. Part. An.: in logic, by conversion, Id. Org.

Ἀνταγαγών, poet. for ἀναταγαγών, τν. ταγαγών (for deriv.) raising on high, Ap. Rh. 2, 119.

Ἀντετάται, poet. for ἀνατάταται from ἀνατείνειν, Pind. N. 8, 43.

Ἀντενεργετέω, ᾶ, (ἀντί, ενεργετέω) to return a kindness, Xen. Mem. 2, 6, 1, etc. Hence

Ἀντενεργέτημα, ατος, τό, a kindness returned.

Ἀντενεργέτης, ον, ὁ, (ἀντενεργετέω) one who returns kindnesses. Hence

Ἀντενεργητικός, ἦ, ὄν, disposed to return kindnesses, Arist. Eth. N.

Ἀντενοέω, (ἀντί, εἰδένω) to wish well in return, Xen. Cyr. 8, 3, 49.

Ἀντενόσχω, (ἀντί, εὐπίσχω) to 'seize good in return, v. l. for ἀντ' εὖ π., Plat. Gorg. 520 E, ubi v. Stallb.

Ἀντενοσιέω, (ἀντί, εὐποσιέω) to do good in return, v. l. Plat. Gorg., v. foreg.: ἀντ. τινί, to do one a kindness in return, Arist. Rhet. I, 13, 12.

† Ἀντενοφήμεω, ᾶ, ἥσω, (ἀντί, εὐφημέω) to praise in return, Synes.

Ἀντεφροστιάω, f. ᾶσω, (ἀντί, ἐφροστιάω) to entertain in return, acc. to the vulg. in Plat. Tim. 17 B, retained by Bekk.; but Böckh and Stallb. follow Procl. and Schol. in reading ἀνταφροστιάω: the former however occurs in Philostr., and Ael.

Ἀντεφροστικός, (ἀντί, ἐφροστικός) to find out, invent against, Joseph.

Ἀντεφοδιάζω, (ἀντί, ἐφοδιάζω) to victual for a journey against, Joseph.

Ἀντεφορμάω, (ἀντί, ἐφορμάω) to rush against, to attack, Heliod.

Ἀντεφορμέω, (ἀντί, ἐφορμέω) to lie at anchor over against the enemy.

† Ἀντεφορμήσις, εως, ἡ, (ἀντεφορμάω) a marching out against a foe, Heliod.

Ἀντέχω, or ἀντίσχω, f. ἀντέξω, (ἀντί, ἔχω) to hold against, c. acc. et gen., χεῖρα κρατὸς ἀντ., to hold one's hand against one's head, so as to shade the eyes, Soph. O. C. 1651: also c. acc. et dat., ἀντ. τῇ ὀμῳα, to hold a thing before his eyes, Herm. Phil. 830.—II. intrans. to hold out or stand firm against, withstand, τινί, Hdt., and Thuc.: also πρὸς τινα, Thuc.: absol. to hold out, Hdt., and Thuc.: hence esp. of the rivers drunk by the Persian army, to hold out, suffice, be enough, Hdt.: in full ἀντ. ῥέθρον, Hdt. 7, 58, and ἀντ. ὕδωρ παρέχων, 7, 108. Mid. ἰντέχεσθαι, to hold before one against

something, c. acc. et gen. ἀντίσχεσθε τραπεζὰς ἰῶν, hold out the tables against the arrows, Od. 22, 74:—later, c. gen. only, to hold on by, hold to, cling to, cleave to, keep close to, τὼν ὄχλων, Hdt. 9, 56; πέπλον, etc., Eur.:—ἀντ. Ἡρακλέους, to cleave to, i. e. worship Hercules above all, Pind. N. 1, 50: also ἀντ. τῆς ἀρετῆς, Lat. adhaerere virtuti, Hdt. 1, 134, so ἀντ. τοῦ κέρδους, Soph. Fr. 325, τοῦ πολέμου, Hdt. 7, 53, τῆς θαλάσσης, Thuc. 1, 13.

Ἀντέω, Ion. form from ἀντάω, also in Il. 7, 423.

Ἀντή, ης, ἡ, (ἀντομαι II.) prayer, entreaty: a word formed by Herm., and received into the text of Soph. El. 139, by him and Dind.

Ἀντήεις, εσσα, εν, Dor. ἀνταίεις, (ἀντα) set against, hostile.

Ἀντήλιος, ον, (ἀντί, ἥλιος) opposite the sun, i. e. looking east, eastern, Soph. Aj., cf. πρόχειλος:—hence δαίμονες ἀντήλιοι, statues of gods which stood in the sun before the house door, Aesch. Ag. 519, Eur. Meleag. 24.—II. like the sun, formed like ἀντίθεος, Eur. Ion 1550.—III. ἀντήλια=παρήλια, parhelie.—Though in form strictly Ion. for ἀνθῆλιος, it prevails also in the best Att. poets, Lob. Aj. 805. The strict Att. ἀνθῆλιος is only in late prose.

Ἀντημοιβός, ὄν, Ion. for ἀνταμοιβός, Call.

Ἀντην, adv., (ἀντί) against, over against, ἀντην στήσῳ, I will confront him, opp. to φεύξομαι, Il. 18, 307, cf. Il. 590: straight on, forwards, ἀντην ἔρχεσθαι, opp. to πάλιν τρέπεσθαι, Il. 8, 399: in front, ἀντην βαλλόμενοι, Il. 12, 152: face to face, openly, like Lat. coram, ἀντην εἰσιδένειν, to look in the face, Il. 19, 15; 24, 223, ἀντην λοέσσομαι, to bathe openly, Od. 6, 221, cf. 8, 158; ἀντην ἀναπάζειν, to love without disguise, Il. 24, 464.—Freq. joined, εἰκελὸς ἀντην, ἐναλίγκιος ἀντην, ομοιωθῆναι ἀντην, to denote exact likeness on close comparison, Hom., cf. ἀντα.—Not used with a case.

† Ἀντηρορίδης, ον, ὁ, son or descendant of Antenor, Il. 3, 123.

Ἀντήνωρ, ορος, ὁ, ἡ, (ἀντί, ἀνῆρ) instead of a man, σποδὸς ἀντ., dust for men, Aesch. Ag. 442.

† Ἀντήνωρ, ορος, ὁ, Antenor, a Trojan prince, freq. in Il.—2. a statuary, Paus. 1, 8, 5.

Ἀντηρήσις, ον, ὁ, (ἀντί, ἐρέτης) one who rous against another: in genl. an opponent, rival, for ἀντιστάτης, Aesch. Theb. 283, 595: ἀντ. δορός τινα, Ib. 993.

Ἀντήρης, ες, set over against, opposite, χώρα, Eur. Tro. 221; λαβεῖν τινα ἀντήρη, to meet face to face (in battle), Eur. Phoen. 754, cf. 1367: πληγαὶ στέρνων ἀντήρης, blows taken on the breast, Soph. El. 89:—ἀντ. τινί, opposite to a thing, Eur. I. A. 224. (Usu. taken as a compd. of ἀντί, ἔρω, cf. εἰήρης: but prob. formed immediately from ἀντί, as ἀγχήρης from ἀγχι.)

Ἀντηρίδιον, ον, τό, dim from ἀντηρίς, Vitruv.

Ἀντηρίς, ἰδος, ἡ, a stay, prop: in Thuc. 7, 36, a beam to stay the outer timbers of a ship's bow, in case of a severe shock. (Prob. immed. from ἀντί, cf. ἀντήρης.) [ἴδος, Eur. Inc. 150.]

Ἀντησις, εως, ἡ, (ἀντάω) a meeting or coming towards.—II. in plur earnest prayers.

Ἀντηχέω, Dor. ἀχέω, (ἀντί, χέω) to re-echo, παῖδνα, Eur. Alc. 423, ὄρνον, Id. Med. 426. Hence

Ἀντήχησις, εως, ἡ, a re-echoing, Plut.

ἈΝΤΙ, (prep. c. gen.): orig. signifi. over against.—I. of place only, oppo site, before, Lat. ante; but in Il. 21, 481, Od. 4, 115, late editors have ἀντία, ἀντα; against, in hostile sense, Il. 15, 415, where also ἀντα is read v. Spitzn. Exc. 17 ad Il.—II. usu. to denote worth, value, etc., set against, put for, for, Lat. pro, instar, ἀντί πολλῶν λαῶν ἐστὶ, he is for, i. e. worth many people, Il. 9, 116; ξένος ἐστὶν ἀντί κασιγνήτου, a guest is as much as a brother, Od. 8, 546; ἀντί ἱκετοῦ εἶμι, I am as a suppliant, Il. 21, 75, cf. Il. 8, 163, Od. 8, 405.—This usage was further carried out—I. to denote exchange, at the price of, in return for, ἀντί φωτὶν σποδός, Aesch. Ag. 434: and here must be placed the phrases ἀντ' οὐ, ἀντ' ὄντι, ἀντ' ὅντι, wherefore, because: but ὅντ' ὄν also for ἀντί τούτων ὅτι . . . in order that, ὅντι τού; wherefore? why? cf. ἀντί πάντων, Il. 23, 650, Wess. Hdt. 3, 59.—2. for the sake of, Soph. El. 537.—3. in stead of, for, ἀντί ἡμέρης νύξ ἐγένετο, Hdt. 7, 37; cf. Valck. ad 6, 32:—ἀντ' ἡνι ὦν ἡνία, grief for grief, i. e. grief upon, after grief, Theogn. 344, cf. Interpp. ad Evang. Joh. 1, 16:—for this genit. we sometimes find an inf. sine artic., but only in Ion. writers, as ἀντ' ἄρχεσθαι ὑπ' ἄλλων, Hdt. 1, 210.—4. to mark comparison, ἐν ἀντ' ἐνός, one set against the other, compared with it, Plat. Rep. 331 B, Legg. 705 B, cf. πρὸς C. III. 3:—but also even after comparatives, πλεόν ἡνι σοῦ, μείζων ἀντί τῆς πάτρας, Soph. Tr. 577, Ant. 182; so too ἄλλος ἀντ' ἐμοῦ, Aesch. Pr. 467, Soph. Aj. 444. Ar. Nub. 653: αἰρεῖσθαι τί ἀντί τι νος, where τί τι νος is more usu., Xen. An. 1, 7, 3, cf. πρὸ II. 2, πρὸς C. II. 2, παρὰ C. VII. 4.—5. with verbs of entreaty, like πρὸς c. gen., by ἀντί παίδων τῶνδε ἱκετεύομαι, Soph. O. C. 1326.—Though ἀντί sometimes follows its case, as Il. 23, 650, most critics agree in saying that it never suffers anastrophe.

B. in compos. it signifies.—1. over against, opposite, as ἀντιβαίνω, ἀντιμέτωπος, ἀντιπορος.—2. against, in opposition to, as ἀντιπολεμέω, ἀντιλέγω, ἀντιβίος.—3. one against another, mutually, as ἀντιεξιόμοροι.—4. in return, as ἀντιβοθήρη.—5. instead, as ἀντιβασίλευς, ἀντιπατορ, ἀντιταμίας.—6. equal to, like, as ἀντιθεός, ἀντίπαις, ἀντίδουλος.—7. correspond ing, counter, ἀντιμωρός, ἀντιπρός, ἀντιπυκτος. (Akin to German ant-, in antworten, Antliz. From it come advs. ἀντα, ἀντην: and adjs. ἀντήλιος, like ἡλιος from ἥλιος.)

Ἀντία, only used as adv.,=ἀντην, though strictly neut. plur. from ἀντίος, q. v., Hom., and Hdt.

† Ἀντία, ας, ἡ, Antia, fem. pr. n., Dem. 1351, 14.

† Ἀντιάδης, ον, ὁ, Antiades, son of Hercules and Aglaia, Apollod. 2, 7, 8.

Ἀν' αἰῶ, f. ᾶσω Dor. ᾶω, (ἀντί) to come or go towards, to meet, whether as friend or foe, c. acc., Hdt. 2, 141, etc.; ἀντ. τινὰ δάροισ, Hdt. 1, 105:—but ἀντιάζειν μάχην τινί, to join battle with one, Pind. N. 1, 102.—2. of things, to meet with, obtain, Soph. El. 869.—II. to approach with prayer, entreat, τινά, Soph. Aj. 492, absol. El. 1009, and Eur. Cf. ἀντιάω.

Ἀντιᾱμοιβός, ὄν, poet. for ἀνταμοιβός.

Ἀντιάνειρά, ἡ, (ἀντί, ἀνήρ) like βωτιάνειρά, κυανειρά, a fem. form of a masc. in -άνωρ or ἥνωρ (for the ᾱ shows that it cannot come from a nom. in -ος), cf. δώτειρα, σώτειρα, δράστειρα, etc.:—in Il. always as epith. of the Amazons, a match for men, like Ἰσάνδρος: but Pind. O. 12, 23, στάσις ἀντιάνειρα, faction where-in man is set against man. Hence

†Ἀντιάνειρα, ας, ἡ, Antianira, daughter of Menetus, Ap. Rh. 1, 56.

Ἀντιάων, ονος, ὁ, (ἀντί, ἄζων) the opposite pole of the earth.

Ἀντιάς, ὡός, ἡ, the glands of the throat, esp. when swollen.

†Ἀντίας, α and ου, ὁ, Antias, an Argive, Pind.

Ἀντιᾱχέω, (ἀντί, ἰαχέω) to cry or all against, Theocr.

Ἀντιᾱχω, (ἀντί, ἰαχέω)=foreg.

Ἀντιάω, ὦ, f. -ᾱω: Hom. uses the pres. only in the lengthd. forms ἀντιάων, ἀντιάσθαι, also ἀντιῶω, ἀντιῶων, ὥσας, ὥστε, cf. Thiersch Gr. Gr. § 220 (ἀντί, ἀντίος), of persons, like ἀντιῶω, to meet, whether as friend or foe: to match, measure one's self with, c. gen., Il. 7, 231: more rarely in signf. of coming to aid, also c. gen., because an aim is expressed, Od. 24, 56.—2. more usu. of things, to go to meet, go in quest of, c. gen. rei, when an aim at or design on it is implied, so ἀντ πολέμοιο, πόνοιο, μάχης, ἔργων, αἰθλον, Hom.: so too of an arrow, to hit, στέρνων ἀντ., Il. 13, 290; but esp. of the gods, to come (as it were) to meet an offering, i. e. accept graciously of it, ἀντ. ἑκατόμβης, κνήσης αἰγῶν, Od. 1, 25, Il. 1, 67: so in genl. to partake of a thing, enjoy, τίνος, Od. 6, 193, etc.: also once in mid., ἀντιάσθαι γάμον, Il. 24, 62.—

II. c. dat., to meet with, light upon, as by chance, μηδ' ἀντιάσειας ἐκείνω, may you never come within his reach, Od. 18, 147; ἐμῷ μένει ἀντιῶσσι, they come in the way of, encounter my wrath, Il. 21, 151.—2. oft. also absol., as Il. 10, 551; and so ἀντιάσας,=ὁ τυχόν, any one, a common mortal, Od. 13, 312.—III. c. acc., to busy one's self with, arrange, prepare, only in ἐξὼν λέχος ἀντιῶσθα, euphem. for sharing it, Il. 1, 31, cf. πορύνω.—2. to approach as a suppliant, supplicable, like ἀντιῶω II. only in late Ep., as Ap. Rh. 3, 694. [ᾱ, so that fut. and aor. belong equally to this word and ἀντιῶω.]

Ἀντιᾱδῶν, adv., going against, withstanding.—II. going the contrary way, backwards, Plut. From

Ἀντιβαίνω, f. -βήσομαι, (ἀντί, βαίνω) to go against, withstand, resist, c. dat., or absol., Hdt. 5, 40; 8, 3, etc.: to stand in the gap, Ar. Eq. 767:—ἀντιβάζειν, to pull stoutly against the oar, going well back, Id. Ran. 202.

Ἀντιβᾶλλω, f. -βάλλω, (ἀντί, βάλλω) to throw against, or in turn, to return the shots, Thuc. 7, 25.—II. to put one against the other, compare, collate, Strab.: λόγων αὐτ., to parley, converse, Luc.: hence absol., to hold conference, tivl.

Ἀντιβασίλευς, εως, ὁ, (ἀντί, βασίλευς) a vice-king, Lat. interrex, Dion. H.—2. a rival-king. Hence

Ἀντιβασίλειω, f. -εῖω, to be a rival-king, Joseph.

Ἀντιβᾶσις, εως, ἡ, (ἀντί, βαίνω) a going against or resisting, contention, Plut.—2. a counter-prop or support, Citruv.

Ἀντιβάτης, ου, ὁ, (ἀντί, βαίνω) an opponent.—II. the bolt drawn across a door. [βᾶ] Hence

Ἀντιβατικός, ἡ, ὄν, inclined to resist, Plut.

Ἀντιβία, dat. used as adv. from ἀντιβίος,=αντιβίην.

†Ἀντιβία, ας, ἡ, Antibia, fem. pr. n., Anth.

Ἀντιβιάζομαι, -ᾰσμαι, (ἀντί, βιάζομαι) dep. mid., to use force against, retort violence, Anth.

Ἀντιβιβρώσκω, fut. βρώσω, (ἀντί, βιβρώσκω) to eat in turn, Ath.

Ἀντιβίην, adv., against, in the way of resistance, ἀντ. ἐρίζειν, to strive against; ἀντ. ἐλθεῖν, πειρηθῆναι, to rush upon, prove in close fight, tivl., Il. 21, 226; so also ἀντιβίον and in prose ἀντιβία were used. Strictly acc. fem. from

Ἀντιβίος, ἰα, ἰον, also ος, ον, (ἀντί, βία) opposing force to force: as adj. in Hom. only in the phrase ἀντιβίους ἐπέεσσιν, with wrangling words: much more freq. as adv. ἀντιβίην and ἀντιβίον, q. v.

Ἀντιβλάπτω, -ψω, (ἀντί, βλέπω) to harm in return, Arist. Eth. N.

†Ἀντιβλεπτήν, verb. adj. from ἀντιβλέπω, one must look straight or steadily at, Luc.

Ἀντιβλέπω, -ψω, (ἀντί, βλέπω) to look straight at, look in the face, tivl. and εἰς τι, Xen., πρόσ τι, Dem. Hence

Ἀντιβλεψίς, εως, ἡ, a looking in the face, a gazing on, Xen. Hier. 1, 35.

Ἀντιβόα, ὦ, f. -ήσομαι, (ἀντί, βοᾶν) to return a cry, Bion.

Ἀντιβοηέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (ἀντί, βοηέω) to help in turn or mutually, tivl., Thuc. 6, 18; 7, 58.

Ἀντιβόος, ον, (ἀντί, βοῦς) instead of an ox, worth an ox, Soph. Fr. 353.

Ἀντιβόλεω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (ἀντιβάλλω) to meet by chance, hit upon, esp. in battle, c. dat. pers., or absol., freq. in Hom.; also c. gen. pers., Od. 18, 272; rarely c. dat. rei, as ὄνῳ ἡνδρῶν, τάφω, Od. 11, 416; 24, 87.—II. to meet with, partake of, always c. gen. rei, μάχης, τάφου, ἐπητύος, Hom., γάμου, Hes.—III. to meet as a suppliant, entreat, c. acc. pers., Ar. Nub. 110, Xen. Ath. Rep. 1, 18; absol. Ar. Eq. 667.—It does not seem ever to be used in the strict signf. of the double augment, e. g. ἡντεβόλησα, Ar. Fr. 101, Buttm. Ausf. Gr. § 86, Anm. 5. Hence

Ἀντιβολή, ἡς, ἡ, a throwing against, confronting, comparing.—II. a going towards or meeting.—III.=ἀντιβολία.

Ἀντιβολήσις, εως, ἡ, Plat. Apol. 37 A, and

Ἀντιβολία, ας, ἡ, (ἀντιβολέω) Thuc. 7, 75, an entreaty, prayer.

Ἀντιβομβέω, (ἀντί, βομβέω) to return a humming sound.

Ἀντιβουλεύω, -εῖσω, (ἀντί, βουλεύω) to give contrary advice, Polyæn.

Ἀντιβροντάω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (ἀντί, βροντάω) to rival in thundering, tivl., Luc.

Ἀντιβρότη, ἡς, ἡ, (ἀντί, βροτέω) Antibrote, an Amazon, Qu. Sm. 1, 45.

Ἀντιγέγωνα, (ἀντί, γέγονα) c. pres. signf., to return a cry. No pres. in use.

Ἀντιγενεαλογέω, (ἀντί, γενεαλογέω) to rival in pedigree, Hdt. 2, 143.

Ἀντιγενειδης, ου, ὁ, prop. son of Antigenes, as masc. pr. n. Antigénides, Anth.

Ἀντιγένης, ους, ὁ, Antigenes, an Athenian Archon, Xen. Hell. 1, 3, 1.—2. father of the commander So-

crates, Thuc. 2, 23.—3. a general of Alexander the Great, Arr. An. 5, 16.

†Ἀντιγενίδας, α and ου, ὁ, Antigénidas, a famous flute player, Plut., hence of Ἀντιγενειδοί, the pupils of Antig., Plut.

Ἀντιγεννώω, ὦ, (ἀντί, γεννώω) to beget in turn, Ath. 285 F.

Ἀντιγεραίρω, (ἀντί, γεραίρω) to reward or honour in turn, App.

Ἀντιγηροτροφέω, (ἀντί, γηροτροφέω) to support in old age in turn.

Ἀντιγνομένω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, to be of a different opinion, ἀντ. τι ἡ οὐκ εἶναι, to think that a thing is otherwise, Xen. Cyr. 4, 3, 8. From

Ἀντιγνώμων, ον, gen. ονος, (ἀντί, γνῶμη) of a different opinion, holding different sentiments.

Ἀντιγόνεια, and Ἀντιγονία, ας, ἡ, Antigonia, the name of several cities founded by or in honour of Antigonus,—1. in Bithynia, afterwards Nicæa, Strab.—2. in Troas, afterwards Alexandria Troas, Strab.—3. in Epirus, Polyb. 2, 5, 6.—4. in Syria on the Orontes, Strab.

Ἀντιγονή, ἡς, ἡ, Antigone, daughter of Oedipus and Jocasta, freq. in Aesch., Soph. etc.—2. wife of Pelæus, Apollod. 3, 13, 1.—3. daughter of Berenice, Plut. Pyrr. 4.

Ἀντιγονος, ου, ὁ, Antigonus, a general of Alexander the Great, surnamed μονόφθαλμος, or Κύκλωψ, Arr., etc.—2. ὁ Γονατῆς, son of Demetrius Polioretetes, king of Macedonia, Plut., Luc.—Others in Plut., Polyb., etc.

Ἀντιγραμμα, αττε τό, (ἀντιγράφω) a transcript, counterpart, Luc.

Ἀντιγραφένς, εως, ὁ, (ἀντί, γραφένς) one who keeps a counter-reckoning, a check-clerk, Lat. contrarotulator, Aeschin. 57, 23: in genl. ἄντ. τίνος, one who keeps a check upon accounts, Dem. 615, 14.

Ἀντιγράφῃ, ἡς, ἡ, (ἀντί, γραφῇ) reply in writing, like Caesar's Anticæ against Cicero's Cato, Plut.—II. as law-term, strictly the answer put in by the defendant, his plea, v. l. Lys. 167, 21; but also of the plaintiff, an indictment, impeachment, Ar. Nub. 471, Plat. Apol. 27 C; and so in genl. like διαμωσία, of both parties, cf. Dict. of Antiq.—III. a transcribing, Dion. H.

Ἀντιγράφος, ον, copied, duplicate, στήλαι, διαθήκαι, etc., Dem. 469, 9; 1104, 23:—hence as subst. τὰ ἀντιγραφα, copies, duplicates, Andoc. 10, 31, etc.

Ἀντιγράφω, f. -ψω, (ἀντί, γράφω) to write against or in answer, write back, Thuc. 1, 129 in pass. Mjcl. c. pass. perf. (Dem. 1115, 16), as law term, put in as an ἀντιγραφῇ, or plea, to plead against, τι περί τινος, Isae. 85, 19; also ἀντ. τιῶν or τιῶν, c. inf. to plead against another that such is the case, Lys. 166, 45, Dem. 1092, 10. [ᾱ] hence

Ἀντιγραφίς, εως, ἡ, the preferring an ἀντιγραφῇ, also=ἀντιγραφῇ, Bre mi Lys. in Pancl. 10.

Ἀντιδάκνω, f. -δήσομαι, (ἀντί, δάκνω) to bite in turn, Hdt. 4, 168: to bite at.

Ἀντιδανειστέον, (ἀντί, δανείζω) verb. adj., one must lend in return, Arist. Eth. N.

Ἀντιδειπνος, ον, (ἀντὶ δειπνῶν) taking another's place at dinner, Luc.

Ἀντιδεξιόμοι, (ἀντί, δεξιόμοι) to give one another the right hand, to return a salute, Xen. Cyr. 4, 2, 19.

Ἀντιδέομαι, -δεήσομαι, (ἀντί, δέομαι) to be in want of, to desire, Xen. Cyr. 4, 2, 19.

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Ἀντιδέομαι, -δεήσομαι, (ἀντί, δέομαι) to be in want of, to desire, Xen. Cyr. 4, 2, 19.

μαι) to entreat in return, Plat. Lach. 186 D.

Ἀντιδέρκμαι, (ἀντί, δέρκω) Eur. H. F. 163;=ἀντιβλέπω.

Ἀντιδέχομαι, f. -ξομαι, (ἀντί, δέχομαι) to receive in return, accept, Aesch. Cho. 916.

Ἀντιδημίγωγέω, (ἀντί, δημαγωγέω) to counteract the plans of a demagogue, Plut.

Ἀντιδιουργέω, (ἀντί, διουργέω) to make or work in rivalry, Clem. a.

Ἀντιδιαβαίνα, f. -βήσομαι, (ἀντί διαβαίνα) to go over again or in turn, cross in turn, Xen. Ages. 1, 8.

Ἀντιδιαβάλλω, f. -βάλλω, (ἀντί, διαβάλλω) to slander or attack in return, Arist. Rhet.

Ἀντιδιαίρεσις, εως, ἡ, a counter-division, opposition, Diog. L.: from Ἀντιδιαίρεω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (ἀντί, διαίρεω) to divide so as to oppose. Pass. to be opposed as the members of a logical division, Arist. Org.

Ἀντιδιακονέω, ον, (ἀντί, διακονέω) serving in return, Strab.

Ἀντιδιακομέω, (ἀντί, διακομέω) to arrange or array against, App.

Ἀντιδιαλέγομαι, (ἀντί, διαλέγομαι) to except or object, Chrysipp. ap. Diog. L. 7, 202.

Ἀντιδιαλλάσσομαι, f. -ξομαι, (ἀντί, διαλλάσσομαι) dep. mid., to interchange, exchange, e. g. prisoners.—II. to alter or vary contrariwise.

Ἀντιδιανυκτερεύω, (ἀντί, διανυκτερεύω) to bivouac against, App.

Ἀντιδιαπλέκω, (ἀντί, διαπλέκω) to twist or entangle in return: ἀντιδιαπλέκει ὧς . . ., he makes this tortuous reply, Aeschin. 57, 41.

Ἀντιδιαστέλλω, f. -στελλῶ, (ἀντί, διαστέλλω) to oppose so as to distinguish, τινί, Dion. H. Hence

Ἀντιδιαστολή, ἡς, ἡ, opposition and distinction.

Ἀντιδιατάσσω, f. -τάζω, (ἀντί, διατάσσω) to order, establish in return.

Ἀντιδιατίθημι, f. -θήσω, (ἀντί, διατίθημι) to place in any situation or relation in return: κακῶς παθόντα ἀντιώ, to retaliate for wrong suffered.

Ἀντιδιόσκω, ον, ὁ, usu. in plur., the poets who bring rival plays on the stage, Casaub. Ar. Eq. 525, cf. sq.

Ἀντιδιόσκω, f. -διόδω, (ἀντί, διόδω) to teach in turn or against: of dramat. poets, to bring rival plays on the stage, Ar. Vesp. 1410.

Ἀντιδίδομι, f. -δῶσω, (ἀντί, δίδωμι) to give in return, repay, τινί τι, Hdt., and freq. in Att.—II. as law term, to offer to change fortunes with one, sub. οὐσίαν, Lys. 169, 4, Dem. 496, 21; also ἀντ. τριπραρχίαν, Dem. 539, fin.: cf. ἀντιδίδω.

Ἀντιδιέξεμι, (ἀντί, διέξεμι) to go through or recount in turn or again, Aeschin. 22, 17.

Ἀντιδιεξέρομαι, (ἀντί, διεξέρομαι)=foreg., Plat. Theaet. 167 D.

Ἀντιδίστημι, f. -διαστήσω, (ἀντί, διάστημι)=ἀντιδιαστέλλω.

Ἀντιδικάζω, f. -άζω, (ἀντί, δικάζω) to bring an action against, implead. Mid. in plur., to implead one another, Lys. ap. Poll. 8, 5, 24. Hence

Ἀντιδικασία, ας, ἡ, litigation.

Ἀντιδίκεω, ὦ, f. -ήσω: impf. ἡντιδίκουν, Lys. 104, 16: aor. ἡντιδίκησα, Dem., (ἀντιδίκος), to be an ἀντιδίκος, defendant, or in genl. party in a suit, cf. ἀντιδίκοντες, the parties, Plat. Legg. 948 D.—ἀντ. πρὸς τι or πρὸς τινα, to oppose a point or person, Dem. 1030, fin., Isae. 84, 21: to join issue, Lys. 1, c.

Ἀντιδίκησις, εως, ἡ, and

Ἀντιδικία, ας, ἡ=ἀντιδικασία.

Ἀντιδίκος, ον, (ἀντί, δίκη) an opponent in a suit, strictly the defendant, but also the plaintiff, Plat., Ar. Nub. 776, etc.; hence of ἀντιδίκου, the parties to a suit, Id. Hence in genl. an opponent, adversary, Aesch. Ag. 41.

Ἀντιδίκος, ον, ὁ, Antidicus, masc. pr. n., Diog. L.

Ἀντιδιουρσσω, Att. -ύττω, f. -ύξω, (ἀντί, διουρσσω) to countermine, Strab.

Ἀντιδογματίζω, f. -ίζω, (ἀντί, δογματίζω) to hold or maintain contrary principles, Luc.

Ἀντιδοκέω, (ἀντί, δοκέω) to be of a contrary opinion, to differ in opinion.

Ἀντιδόξω, (ἀντί, δόξα) =foreg. Plat. Theaet. 170 D.—II. to extol in return.

Ἀντιδόξω,=ἀντιδοκέω, πρὸς τινα and τινί, Polyb.: from

Ἀντιδόξος, ον, (ἀντί, δόξα) of a different opinion, Luc.

Ἀντιδόρος, ον, (ἀντί, δорά) clothed as with a skin, κάρυον χλωρῆς ἅ. λεπίδος, Jac. Del. Epigr. 1, 90, 4.

Ἀντιδosis, εως, ἡ, (ἀντιδίδωμι) a giving in return or in exchange, an exchange, compensation.—2. at Athens, it was a form, by which a citizen charged with a λειτουργία or εἰσφορά called upon any other citizen, who had been passed over, and whom he thought richer than himself, either to exchange properties, or submit to the charge himself, Isocr. περὶ Ἀντιδόσεως, cf. Dem. in Phaenipp., Wolf Lept. p. cxxiii., Böckh. P. E. 2, 368.

Ἀντιδosis, ον, (ἀντιδίδωμι) given in return or remedy, Anth.—II. as subst. ἀντιδosis, ἡ, and ἀντιδosis, τό, sub. δosis and φάρμακον, a remedy, antidote, Diosc.

Ἀντιδosis, ον, ὁ, Antidotus, an Athenian archon, Diod. S. 11, 91.—2. a poet of the middle comedy, Meineke 1, p. 450.

Ἀντιδουλεύω, f. -εύσω, to be ἀντιδουλος, be no better than a slave to another, τινί, Eur. Supp. 362: from

Ἀντιδουλος, ον, (ἀντί, δουλος) instead of a slave, Aesch. Fr. 180: of persons, being as a slave, no better than a slave, Aesch. Cho. 135.

Ἀντιδουπος, ον, (ἀντί, δουπέω) resounding, re-echoing, Aesch. Pers. 121.

Ἀντιδράω, f. -ίσω, (ἀντί, δράω) to do in return, repay, requite, absol. Soph., and Eur.; also ἀντ. τινά κακῶς, Soph. O. C. 1191. [ἄσω]

Ἀντιδρομέω, (ἀντί, δρόμος) to run against, Luc.

Ἀντιδυσχεραίνω, f. -αίνω, (ἀντί, δυσχεραίνω) to be angry in turn, Anton.

Ἀντιδωρεά, ας, ἡ, a return-gift, recompense.

Ἀντιδωρέομαι, (ἀντί, δωρέομαι) dep. mid., to present in return or recompense with a thing, τινά τινι, Hdt. 2, 30.

Ἀντιδωρίδης, ον, ὁ, prop. son of Antidorus, as masc. pr. n. Antidorides, Dem. 1386, 10.

Ἀντιδωρος, ον, τό=ἀντιδωρεά.

Ἀντιδωρος, ον, ὁ, Antidorus, masc. pr. n., Hdt. 8, 11, Andoc., Dem., etc.

Ἀντιζητέω, ὦ, (ἀντί, ζητέω) to seek in return, seek one who is seeking us, Xen. Oec. 8, 23.

Ἀντιζομαι, Ion. for ἀντιζομαι, to sit before or opposite.

Ἀντιζών, ον, (ἀντί, ζυγόν) holding the scale, like ἀντιρόπος.—II. pas. put in the opposite scale, correspondent, Arist. Part. An. Hence

Ἀντιζυγία, (ἀντί, ζυγόν) to hold the scale, keep the balance

Ἀντιβάλλω, (ἀντί, βάλλω) in plur., to warn one another, Joseph.

Ἀντιβάπτω, -ψω, (ἀντί, βάπτω) to bury opposite, Anth.

Ἀντιθεός, ἐν, εον, (ἀντί, θεός) god like, equal to the gods, like ἰσοθεός in Hom. usu. epith. of heroes, as distinguished for strength, beauty, etc. also of whole nations, Il. 12, 408, Od. 6, 241: of women only in Od. 11, 117

—no moral quality is implied, as it is applied even to Polyphemus and the suitors.—II. ὁ ἀντιθεός, a hostile deity, Heliod.

Ἀντιθεός, ον, ὁ, Antitheus, masc. pr. n., Ar. Thes. 898, etc.

Ἀντιθεραπεύω, f. -εύσω, (ἀντί, θεραπεύω) to take care of in return, Xen. Mem. 1, 4, 18.

Ἀντιθερμαίνω, (ἀντί, θερμαίνω) to warm in return.

Ἀντιθέσις, εως, ἡ, (ἀντί, τίθημι) opposition, Plat.: antithesis, Arist. Rhet.—II. resistance.

Ἀντιθετέον, (ἀντιτίθημι) verb. adj., one must oppose, Arist. Pol.

Ἀντιθέτος, ον, (ἀντιτίθημι) opposed, antithetic: τὸ ἀντ., an antithesis, Arist. Rhet. Al. 27, 1.

Ἀντιθέω, f. -θεύσομαι, (ἀντί, θέω) to run against: to run a race with, τινί, Hdt. 5, 22.

Ἀντιθήγω, (ἀντί, θήγω) to wheel against one another, Luc.

Ἀντιθλίβω, -ψω, (ἀντί, θλίβω) to press in turn, press against. [θλίβω]

Ἀντιθνήσκω, f. -θνήσκει, (ἀντί, θνήσκω) to die in return or for one.

Ἀντιθροέω, (ἀντί, θροέω) to return a noise, Emped. 315, in Ep. gen. of part. ἀντιθροέοντος.

Ἀντιθρόνος, ον, (ἀντί, θρόνος) sitting opposite.

Ἀντιθροός, ον, (ἀντί, θρόος) resounding, Anth.

Ἀντιθύρετρον, ον, (ἀντί, θύρετρον) instead of a door.

Ἀντιθύρος, ον, (ἀντί, θύρα) opposite the door, κατ' ἀντιθύρον κλισίης opposite the door of the house, Od. 16, 159, where others take it as subst., the inner part of the house opposite the door; and so certainly in plur., Soph. El. 1433, ubi v. Herm.

Ἀντικαθαίρεω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (ἀντί, καθαιρέω) to pull down or destroy in turn.

Ἀντικαθέσομαι, (ἀντί, καθεσέομαι) to sit over against: freq. of armies or fleets, lying opposite one another, Thuc. 1, 30; 4, 124.

Ἀντικαθεύδω, f. -ευδήσω, (ἀντί, καθεύδω) to sleep opposite to, Anth.

Ἀντικαθήμαι, (ἀντί, κάθημαι) Ion. ἀντικατ.,=ἀντικαθέσομαι, Hdt. 9, 39

Ἀντικαθιδρύω, (ἀντί, καθιδρύω) to substitute for another, late.

Ἀντικαθίζω, (ἀντί, καθίζω) Ion. ἀντικατ., fut. -καθίσω and -καθίσω, to set opposite. Mid.=ἀντικαθέσομαι, Hdt. 5, 1.

Ἀντικαθίστημι, f. ἀντικαταστήσω, (ἀντί, καθίστημι) to lay down or establish instead, substitute, Hdt. 9, 93: to set against, oppose, τινά πρὸς τινα, Thuc. 4, 93, τινί τι, Plat.: to set up against, Thuc. 2, 65.—II. pass., c. aor. 2 and perf. act., to be put in another's place, succeed, Hdt. 2, 37.—2. to stand against, resist, τινί, freq. in Thuc., etc.

Ἀντικαίω, Att. -κάω, fut. -κανω (ἀντί, καίω) to set on fire or burn in turn, Plat. Tim. 65 E.

Ἀντικακουργέω, (ἀντί, κακουργέω), to damage in turn, τινά, Plat. Crito 49 C.

Ἀντικαλέω, ὦ, f. -έσω, (ἀντί, καλέω) to call, invite in turn, Xen. Symo 1, 15.

Ἀντικαλλυπίζομαι, (ἀντί, καλλῶ, πίζω) to adorn one's self in rivalry.

Ἀντικαρτέρω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (ἀντί, καρτέρω) to hold out against, Dio C.

Ἀντικασίον, ον, τό, Anticasium, a mountain in Syria, Strab.

Ἀντικατάγω, (ἀντί, κατάγω) to bring in instead. Mid. to come into the place of another, Tim. Locr. 101 D.

Ἀντικαταδύομαι, (ἀντί, καταδύομαι) to go under, to conceal one's self in turn, Ach. Tat. 6, 18.

Ἀντικαταθνήσκω, αο, 2 -εθάνω, (ἀντί, καταθνήσκω) to die in turn, Ant. dīkpn, to suffer punishment of death in turn, Aesch. Cho. 144, ubi Herm. ἀντικατακένει δικήν, from sq.

Ἀντικατακάνω, (ἀντί, κατακάνω) to kill in return, v. foreg.

Ἀντικατακτείνω, (ἀντί, κατακτείνω) = foreg.

Ἀντικαταλαμβάνω, f. -λήψομαι, (ἀντί, καταλαμβάνω) to take possession of in turn, Tim. Locr.

Ἀντικαταλέγω, (ἀντί, καταλέγω) to enrol, enlist against, Id.

Ἀντικαταλείπω, (ἀντί, καταλείπω) to leave in the place of another, Plat. Rep. 540 B.

Ἀντικαταλλάττω, ἤς, ἡ, (ἀντικαταλλάσσω) exchange, trade, Plut.

Ἀντικατάλλαγμα, ατος, τό, = sq., Joseph.

Ἀντικατάλλαξις, εως, ἡ, the proceeds, profits of trade, Diog. L.: from

Ἀντικαταλλάσσω, f. -ξω, (ἀντί, καταλλάσσω) to exchange one thing for another: usu. in mid., τί τινος, Dem., also τι ὑπέρ τινος, Isocr. 109 C, τι ἄντι τινος, Id. 138 B: also to set off, balance one against another, εὐεργεσίας κρίσεις, Dinarch. 92, 1.—2. to reconcile, in pass., Polyb.

Ἀντικαταπλήσσω, -ξω, (ἀντί, καταπλήσσω) to fight in turn, App.

Ἀντικατασκευάζω, f. -άσω, (ἀντί, κατασκευάζω) to prepare, arrange in turn, Dion. H.

Ἀντικατάστυσις, εως, ἡ, (ἀντικαθίστημι) a being confronted with one another, Polyb.: a placing in the stead of another.—II. (from pass.) resistance, contradiction.

Ἀντικαταστρατοπεδεύω, (ἀντί, κατεστρατοπεδεύω) to encamp opposite, Dion. H.

Ἀντικατάσχεσις, εως, ἡ, (ἀντί, κατάσχεσις) a holding in by force, stopping, resisting, Arist. Probl.

Ἀντικαταστίνω, (ἀντί, καταστίνω) to stretch against, -τείναντες λέγομεν αὐτῷ, let us speak, setting our words against his, Stallb. Plat. Rep. 348 A.

Ἀντικατατρέχω, (ἀντί, κατατρέχω) to overtake in turn, Dio C.

Ἀντικαταφρόνω, (ἀντί, καταφρόνω) to despise in turn, Id.

Ἀντικατηγορέω, (ἀντί, κατηγορέω) to accuse in turn, to recriminate upon, τινός, Lys.—II. in logic, to predicate universally, Arist. Org. in pass.

Ἀντικατηγορία, ας, ἡ, a counter-charge.

Ἀντικατήμαι, ἀντικατίζομαι, ἀντικατίστημι, Ion. for ἀντικαίω.

Ἀντικείμει, f. κείσομαι, (ἀντί, κείω) to be opposite to, τινί, Pind. I. 7, 6), 36: to be opposed, προς ἄλληλα, Plat. Soph. 258 B: in logic, to be contradictory, τινί, Arist. Org.

Ἀντικίεττις, ον, ὅ, Anticities, a river the same as the Hypanis, Strab.

Ἀντικέλευθος, ον, (ἀντί, κέλευθος) y an opposite road, opposite, Nonn.

Ἀντικελεύω, (ἀντί, κελεύω) to command in turn, Thuc. 1, 128.

Ἀντίκεντρος, ον, (ἀντί, κέντρον)

ναγ as = goad, Aesch. Eum. 36, 166.

Ἀντικηδεύω, (ἀντί, κηδεύω) to take care of instead of another, τινός, Eur. Ion 734.

Ἀντικήδομαι, (ἀντί, κήδομαι) = foreg.

Ἀντικηρύσσω, -ύσω, (ἀντί, κηρύσσω) to proclaim in answer to, τινί, Eur. Supp. 673.

Ἀντικινέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (ἀντί, κινέω) to move in turn: pass., to make counter-movements, move against the enemy, Polyb.: so too seemingly intr. in act., sub. στρατών. Hence

Ἀντικίνησις, εως, ἡ, counter-movement.

Ἀντικίνωλις, ιδος, ἡ, Anticinolis, an anchorage on the coast of Paphlagonia, Strab.

Ἀντικίρρα, ας, ἡ, Anticirra, a city of Phthiotis, near Mount Oeta, Hdt. 7, 198.—2. a maritime city of Phocis, Strab.—Both were famed for the production of hellebore, and hence the prov., Ἀντικίρρας σε δεῖ, of one who was deranged in mind.

Ἀντικίρημι, = ἀντεχρώω.

Ἀντικλάω, fut. -κλάξω, (ἀντί, κλάω) to ring back, Eur. Andr. 1145.

—II. c. acc. cognat., μέλος τινί, to sing against one, Id. Bacch. 1057.

Ἀντικλαίω, fut. -κλαύσομαι, (ἀντί, κλαίω) to weep in turn, v. I. Hdt. 3, 14: Att. -κλάω. [ῶ]

Ἀντικλάω, f. -κλάσω, (ἀντί, κλάω) to refract, as rays of light.—II. intr. and pass. to be refracted. [ῶ]

Ἀντικλεία, ας, ἡ, Anticlea, daughter of Anticleus, and wife of Laertes, Od. 11, 85.—2. daughter of Aristoteles, Anth.—Others in Paus., Apollod., etc.

Ἀντικλείδης, ον, ὅ, Anticlides, masc. pr. n., Plut. Strab., etc.

Ἀντικλείθρον, ον, τό, = sq.

Ἀντικλείς, εidos, (ἀντί, κλείς) a false key, Clem. Al.

Ἀντικλῆς, εους, ὅ, Anticles, an Athenian commander, Thuc. 1, 117.—Others in Plut., etc.

Ἀντικλος, ον, ὅ, Anticlus, a Greek, Od. 4, 286.

Ἀντικλίνω, (ἀντί, κλίνω) to incline in turn, lean on one another.

Ἀντικνημίζω, (ἀντί, κνημίζω) to strike on the shin, Sext. Emp.; not ἀντικνημίζω, Lob. Phryn. 95: from

Ἀντικνημιον, ον, τό, (ἀντί, κνήμη) the shin, leg, Ar. Ach. 219, cf. Arist. H. A. 1, 15, 5.

Ἀντικολλάω, -ύσω, (ἀντί, κολλάω) to punish in turn or for a thing, Luc.

Ἀντικολλάεω, (ἀντί, κολλαεύνω) to flatter in turn, Plut.

Ἀντικομίζομαι, fut. -ίσομαι Att. -ιζομαι, (ἀντί, κομίζω) to receive in return, carry off again, Plut.

Ἀντικομπάζω, -ύσω, (ἀντί, κομπάζω) to boast in turn, Plut. Ant. 62.

Ἀντικοπνέω, -κοντώ, or -κονταίνω, (ἀντί, κοντός) to support with a pole or rod, Hipp. Hence

Ἀντικοπνέσις, εως, ἡ, a supporting with a pole or rod, Hipp.

Ἀντικοπή: ἤς, ἡ, a beating back, Plut.—2. a beating or dashing against one another, Philo: from

Ἀντικόπτω, -ψω, (ἀντί, κόπτω) to beat against or back.—II. intr. to resist, oppose, like ἀντικρούω, Xen. Hell. 2, 3, 31.

Ἀντικορρυσσομαι, (ἀντί, κορρύσσω) as mid., to take arms against, Anth.

Ἀντισκομέω, (ἀντί, κοσμέω) to arrange or adorn in turn, Arist.

Ἀντίκοψις, εως, ἡ, (ἀντικόπτω) resistance, opposition, Theophr.

Ἀντικράτος, ον, ἡ, Anticragus, mountain in Lycia, Strab.

Ἀντικράζω, f. -κεκράζομαι, (ἐντί κράζω) to shout in return, Joseph.

Ἀντικρένω, fut. -ίνω, (ἀντί, κρίνω) to adjudge in turn, to compare in turn

Mid. to contend against, LXX. [ῖνω] Hence

Ἀντίκρισις, εως, ἡ, = ἀνέκρισις Anaxil. Incert. 11.

Ἀντίκρουσις, εως, ἡ, a striking against, pushing back, stopping, Arist. Rhet.: from

Ἀντικρούω, f. -ούσω, (ἀντί, κρούω) to strike or push back, stop, check, Plat. Legg. 857 B.—II. intr. to set one's self against, resist, cf. ἀντικόπτω.—2

to clash with, to run counter to one's expectations, αὐτοῖς, Thuc. 6, 46: to turn out unfortunately, Dem. 294, 20

Ἀντικρῶν and ἀντικρῶν, or better ἀντικρῶν. The old Gramm. distinguish the two forms by their signs, making ἀντικρῶν and καταντικρῶν: εἰ ἐναντίας, ἀντικρῶν = φανερώς, διαβήρη, v. ap. Herm. Orph. p. 745: and the usage of the best authors agrees with this account: cf. Buttin Ausf. Gr. § 117, 1.

I. ἀντικρῶν, over against, like ἄντην, right opposite, ἀντικρῶν μάχεσθαι Il. 5, 130, ἃ, μεμαῶς, Il. 13, 137: to the face, Il. 7, 362: sometimes also c. gen., as Ἐκτορος ἀντικρῶν, Il. 8, 301: so also very freq. in Plat., v. Ruhnk. Tim.; though the Att. generally prefer καταντικρῶν in this sign: later as in Pausan., Plut., Arr., and App.

We find ἀντικρῶν and καταντικρῶν also in this sign, Lob. Phryn. 441

—2. in Hom. also = ἀντικρῶν, straight right on, usu. joined with a prep., ἄντικρῶν δι' ὤμων, right through the shoulder, Il. 4, 481, cf. Od. 22, 16

ἀντικρῶν κατὰ μέσον, right in the middle, Il. 16, 285: hence also—3

outright, thoroughly, quite, entirely, ἀντικρῶν ὑπάρασσειν, Il. 16, 116; 17, 49, Od. 10, 162, where Att. usage would require ἀντικρῶν: ἀντικρῶν μακάρεσιν ἐκτο, = ἄντα and ἄντην, quite, exactly like, Ap. Rh. 4, 1612.

II. ἀντικρῶν, straight, right, ἐπ' εὐθείας, never in Hom., oil. in Att

ἀντικρῶν ὡν παρεκαθέτο ἐκ δεξιῶς, he came straight up and,., Plat. Euthyd. 273 B, cf. Ar. Lys. 1069.

Thuc. 2, 4: hence—2. outright, thoroughly, quite, without reserve, openly, plainly, without disguise, αἰεὶς ἄντ., Aesch. Cho. 192, εὐχεσθαι, Ai. Plut. 134, etc.: ἀντικρῶν δουλεία downright slavery, Thuc. 1, 122, cf. 8

64.—3. sometimes of time, straight way, forthwith, Plat. Ax. 367 A: si too εἰ ὅν ἀντικρῶν, Plat. Symp. 222 B. [ῖ Ep., ῖ Att.: in Hom. ὅ in arsis ὅ in thesis, but the latter rare, as Il. 5, 130; in Att. ὅ.]

Ἀντικρῶν or ἀντικρῶν, v. ἀντεκρῶν

Ἀντικτάσμαι, f. -κτῆσμαι, (ἀντί, κτάσμαι) to gain in return, or instead

Hence

Ἀντίκτησις, εως, ἡ, acquisition of one thing for another, Plut.

Ἀντικτόνος, ον, (ἀντί, κτείνω) killing in return, Aesch. Eum. 464.

Ἀντικτύπεως, (ἀντί, κτυπέω) to sound, ring, clash against, An'h Hence

Ἀντίκτυπος, ον, resounding, re-echoing, Nonn.

Ἀντικυδαίνω, (ἀντί, κυδαίνω) to praise in turn, Themist.

Ἀντικυμαίνομαι, (ἀντί, κυμαίνω) as pass., to boil with conflicting waves

Plut.

Ἀντικύρα, ας, ἡ, Anticyra, Ion

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Ἀντικύρῳ, Hdt. 7, 198, v. Ἀντικίρρα: hence adj. Ἀντικυρεὺς, of Anticyra, Hdt. 7, 214.

Ἀντίκυρος, f. -κύρος, (ἀντί, κύρος) to hit upon something, meet, τίνα, Pind. O. 12, 16, Soph. O. C. 99, etc.: poet. word. [v]

Ἀντικάλω, (ἀντί, κᾶλώ) to hinder in return, Hipp. [v]

Ἀντικομῶδεω, (ἀντί, κομῶδεω) to write a comedy against another: in genl. to libel or ridicule in turn, Plut.

Ἀντιλάβεύς, εὖς, ὁ, =sq.

Ἀντιλάβη, ἥς, ἡ (ἀντιλαμβάνω) a handle, Lat. ansa: ἀντιλαμβάνειν, to get a hold, Thuc. 7, 65: metaph., like λαβή, a handle, point of attack, Plat. Phaed. 84 C.

Ἀντιλάβω, 2 aor. part. act. of ἀντιλαμβάνω.

Ἀντιλαγχάνω, fut. -λήξωμαι, (ἀντί, λαγχάνω) to draw lots for, obtain in turn: as law term, ἀντ. διαίταν, to get a decree against the sentence, get it set aside, Dem. 542, 12: also ἀντ. τῇ μὴ οὖσαν or ἔρρημον, sub. διαίταν or ὀκνην, to get the judgment set aside as false or groundless, Id. 543, 14; 889, 23, v. Herm. Pol. Ant. § 145, 1.

Ἀντιλάζομαι and ἀντιλάζομαι, poet. for ἀντιλαμβάνομαι, to take hold of, hold by, c. gen., Eur. I. A. 1227: to take a share of, partake in, πόνον, Id. Or. 452, etc.: cf. λάζομαι.

Ἀντιλακτίζω, -ίσω, (ἀντί, λακτίζω) to kick against, Ar. Pac. 613.

Ἀντιλαμβάνω, f. -λήψομαι, (ἀντί, λαμβάνω) to receive instead of, τί τινος, Eur. H. F. 646: to receive in turn, Theog. 108, Eur., etc.—II. but usu. in mid., always c. gen., like ἀντέχεσθαι, to lay hold of, take hold of, Plat., etc.: hence in various relations.—1. to cling to, take part with, defend, assist, τῆς ἐλευθερίας, τῆς σωτηρίας, Thuc. 7, 70.—2. to lay claim to, τοῦ θρόνου, Ar. Ran. 777.—3. to take part or share in a thing, take it in hand, Lat. capessere, Thuc. 2, 8, Plat., etc.—4. to take hold of for the purpose of finding fault, Plat. Gorg. 506 A, etc.: also to object ἀντὶ ὡς ἄδύνατον..., Id. Soph. 251 B.—5. to take hold of so as to captivate, charm, of a speech, Id. Phaed. 88 D, Parm. 130 E.—6. of plants, to take hold, take root, like Lat. comprehendere, Theophr.—7. to grasp with the mind, perceive, apprehend, Plat. Ax. 370 A.—III. to hold against, hold back, check, e. g. ἵππου, Xen.

Ἀντιλάμπω, f. φω, (ἀντί, λάμπω) to light up in turn, Aesch. Ag. 294.—II. intr. to reflect light, shine, Xen. Cyn. 5, 18.—2. to dazzle, τινί, Plut. Hence

Ἀντιλαμψίς, εὖς, ἡ, resplendency.

Ἀντίλας, α, ὁ, Antilas, father of the poet Damostratus, Anth.

Ἀντιλέγω, f. -λέξω, (ἀντί, λέγω) for which also we have ἀντεῖρα, to speak against, gainsay, ἀντ. ὡς οὐκ ἔστι, to deny that it is so, Hdt. 8, 77: also ἀντ. τινί πρὸς τινα or τι μὴ, c. inf., Thuc. 3, 41, Xen. Cyr. 2, 2, 20; also sine negat., ἀντ. ὅς..., Thuc. 8, 45, or c. inf.: to speak against a person or thing, Plat., etc.: c. acc. rei, ἵσ' ἀντ., Soph. O. T. 409: ἀντ. τινί, to allege something against..., Thuc. 5, 30: freq. also absol., Hdt. 9, 42, Eur., etc. Hence

Ἀντιλέκτρον, verb. adj., one must gainsay, Eur. Herac. 975: and

Ἀντιλέκτρος, ον, questionable, to be disputed, Thuc. 4, 92.

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Ἀντίλεξις, εὖς, ἡ, (ἀντιλέγω) contradiction.—II. conversation.

Ἀντιλέων, οντος, ὁ, lion-like, Ar. Eq. 1044, formed like ἀντίθεος.

Ἀντίλεων, οντος, ὁ, Antileon, son of Hercules and Procris, Apollod. 2, 7, 8. Others in Xen. An. 5, 1, 2, Plut., etc.

Ἀντιλήξις, εὖς, ἡ, (ἀντιλαγχάνω) a counter-charge.

Ἀντιληπτέον, verb. adj. of ἀντιλαμβάνω, one must take the part of, assist, Ar. Pac. 485.—II. one must hold in, check, Xen. Equestr. 8, 8.

Ἀντιληπτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἀντιλαμβάνω) grasping, able to grasp, perceptive, Tim. Locr.

Ἀντιλήπτωρ, ορος, ὁ, (ἀντιλαμβάνω) a protector, LXX, Ps. 3, 3.

Ἀντίληψις, εὖς, ἡ, (ἀντιλαμβάνω) a receiving in turn, Thuc. 1, 120.—II. (from mid.), a laying hold of, seizure, as by a disease, Id. 2, 49: also = ἀντιλαβή, a hold, supprot, Xen. Equestr. 5, 7, ἀντ. παρέχειν τινί, to give one a hold, Plut.: hence—1. a taking part with, defending.—2. a claim to a thing, Xen. Hell. 3, 5, 5.—3. an attacking, attack, objection, Plat. Phaed. 87 A, etc.—4. of plants, a taking root, Theophr.—5. a grasping with the mind, perception, Tim. Locr. 100 B.

Ἀντιλήβανος, ον, ὁ, Antilibanus, a mountain-range of Syria, Strab.

Ἀντιλτανεύω, (ἀντί, λιτανεύω) to entreat, beg, in return, Plut.

Ἀντιλογέω, ὦ, -ήσω, = ἀντιλέγω, Soph. Ant. 377.

Ἀντιλογία, ας, ἡ, (ἀντιλέγω) contradiction, controversy, disputation, discussion, Lat. disceptatio, Hdt. 9, 87, 88: a plea or defence, Thuc. 2, 87: in genl. opposition, resistance.

Ἀντιλογίζομαι, (ἀντί, λογίζομαι) dep. mid., to count up or calculate on the other hand, Xen. Hell. 6, 5, 24.

Ἀντιλογικός, ἡ, ὄν, given to contradiction, disputatious, Ar. Nub. 1173: ἡ -κῆ, with or without τέχνη, the art of contradiction, sophistry, Plat.—II. λόγοι ἀντ., contrary, opposite words, Plat. Phaed. 90 B. Adv. -κώς, Id. Theaet. 164 C.

Ἀντιλόγος, ον, (ἀντιλέγω) contradictory, reverse, Eur.

Ἀντιλοιδόρεω, (ἀντί, λοιδορέω) to rail at, abuse in turn, Plut.

Ἀντιλοχίδης, ον, ὁ, Antilochides, more correct Ἀντιοχίδης, q. v.

Ἀντιλόχος, ον, ὁ, Antilochus, son of Nestor, Il. 4, 457.—2. an historian, Clem. Al.

Ἀντιλύπεω, (ἀντί, λυπέω) to vex, grieve in return, Luc. Hence

Ἀντιλύπησις, εὖς, ἡ, a grieving or injuring in turn, Plut. Moral. 442 B.

Ἀντιλύρος, ον, (ἀντί, λύρα) in harmony with the lyre, Soph. Tr. 643.

Ἀντιλύτρον, ον, τό, a ransom, N. T.: from

Ἀντιλυτρόω, to release for ransom.—II. mid. to ransom, redeem one's self, have one's self redeemed. Hence

Ἀντιλυτρώτεον, verb. adj., one must ransom in turn, Arist. Eth. N.

Ἀντιμαίνομαι, as pass., c. fut. -μνήσσομαι, not -μανοίμαι, (ἀντί, μαίνομαι) to rage, bluster against, Luc.

Ἀντιμανθάνω, f. -μᾶθῃσιν, (ἀντί, μανθάνω) to learn in turn or instead, Ar. Vesp. 1453.

Ἀντιμαρτύρεω, (ἀντί, μαρτυρέω) to appear as witness against, Ar. Fr. 382; solemnly to contradict a person or thing, τινός, τινί, and πρὸς τι, Plut. Hence

Ἀντιμασπύρησις, εὖς, ἡ, counter-testimony, Sext. Emp. [v]

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Ἀντιμαρτύρομαι, = ἀντιμαρτυρέω, Luc. [v]

Ἀντιμάχος, ἥς, ἡ, Antimache, daughter of Amphidamas, Apollod. 3, 9, 2.

Ἀντιμάχησις, εὖς, ἡ, battle against, opposition, Dion. H. [u] and

Ἀντιμάχησις, οὖ, ὁ, an antagonist, Or. Sib.: from

Ἀντιμάχομαι, f. -μάχῃσιν, (ἀντί, μάχομαι) to fight against, Thuc. 4, 63, [u] Hence

Ἀντιμάχος, ον, fighting against the enemy, Ath.

Ἀντιμάχος, ον, ὁ, Antimachus, son of Hercules, Apollod. 2, 7, 8.—2. a Trojan, Il. 11, 122.—3. a poet of Colophon, Paus. 8, 25, 4. Others in Ar. Plut., etc.

Ἀντιμεθέλω, -ξω, (ἀντί, μεθέλω) to drag to the opposite side, pull away, Anth.

Ἀντιμεθίστημι, fut. -στήσω, (ἀντί, μεθίστημι) to remove from one side to the other: to revolutionise, ψηφίσματα καὶ νόμον, Ar. Thesm. 362. Mid., c. aor. 2 and perf. act., to put one's self in the place of another, pass to the other side, give way.

Ἀντιμεριμνέομαι, (ἀντί, μεριμνέομαι) dep. mid., to behave like a boy to a person, πρὸς τινα, Plut. Syll. 6.

Ἀντιμερίζω, (ἀντί, μερίζω) to compete with one in singing or playing, τινί, Jac. Del. Epigr. 4, 90, 2.

Ἀντιμέλλω, f. -μελλήσω, (ἀντί, μέλλω) to wait and watch against one, Thuc. 12, 12.

Ἀντιμεφόμαι, -φομαι, (ἀντί, μέφομαι) dep. mid., to blame in turn, rector upon, Hdt. 2, 133.

Ἀντιμενίδας, α and ον, ὁ, Antimenidas, masc. pr. n., Thuc. 5, 42.

Ἀντιμενίδης, ον, ὁ, Antimenides, masc. pr. n., Arist.

Ἀντιμενής, ον, ὁ, Antimenes, son of Deiphon, Paus. 2, 28, 6.

Ἀντιμερίζομαι, (ἀντί, μερίζομαι) dep. mid., to impart in turn, χάριν, Anth.

Ἀντιμεσουρανέω, (ἀντί, μεσουρανέω) to be opposite in the meridian, to culminate, Plut. Hence

Ἀντιμεσουράνημα, ατος, τό, a being in the meridian, Sext. Emp.

Ἀντιμεταβάλλω, f. -βάλω, (ἀντί, μεταβάλλω) to overturn, change in turn, Hipp. Hence

Ἀντιμεταβολή, ἥς, ἡ, transformation, revolution.

Ἀντιμεταλαμβάνω, f. -λήψομαι, (ἀντί, μεταλαμβάνω) to partake or share in turn, τί, Plut. Pass. to be transformed, Ar. B. 540, 21. Hence

Ἀντιμετάληψις, εὖς, ἡ, a partaking mutually.—II. ἀντ. τῶν βίων, experience of divers kinds of life, Plut.: in genl. a taking the opposite.—III. retribution.

Ἀντιμεταλένω, (ἀντί, μεταλένω) to countermine, Polyb.

Ἀντιμεταρέβω, fut. -ρέυσσομαι, (ἀντί, μεταρέβω) to flow off in turn or back, Plut.

Ἀντιμετασπάω, f. -σπάσω, = ἀντι μετέλω, Joseph. [u]σω

Ἀντιμετάσπαισις, εὖς, ἡ, (ἀντιμεθίστημι) transposition, inversion, change.—II. (from pass.) a passing over to the other side.

Ἀντιμετάταξις, εὖς, ἡ, an inter change of position, e. g. in the order of battle, Dion. H.: from

Ἀντιμετάτασσω, f. -ξω, (ἀντί, μετατάσσω) to change one's position in turn, esp. the order of battle, just as the enemy does.

Ἀντιμεταχωρέω, ὦ, (ἀντί, μεταχω

πεω) to go away to the other side, ἀντι-μετα- ταῖς ἐλπίσι, to make room for new hope, Joseph.

†Αντιμέτειμι, (ἀντί, μέτειμι) to compete with one for a thing, Plut.

†Αντιμετέρχομαι=foreg.

†Αντιμετρέω, ὦ, (ἀντί, μετρέω) to measure out in turn, recompense, N. T. Hence

†Αντιμέτρησης, εως, ἡ, a measuring out in turn, recompense.

†Αντιμέτωπος, ον, (ἀντί, μέτωπον) facing, front to front, like ἀντιπρόσωπος, Heliod.

†Αντιμηνία, (ἀντί, μηνία) to rage, be wrathful against. [νι]

†Αντιμυχανόμαι, (ἀντί, μυχανόμαι) dep. mid., to contrive against another, τι, Hdt. 8, 52, Thuc. 7, 53: absol. to counteract, Eur. Bacch. 291.

†Αντιμυχανήμα, ατος, τό, a counterplot, Joseph. [α]

†Αντιμυσης, εως, ἡ, (ἀντί, μύσης) close imitation, apings, c. dupl. gen., Thuc. 7, 67. [μ]

†Αντιμύσος, ον, (ἀντί, μύεομαι) closely imitating, apings, τινός, Arist. Rhet.—2. modelled after, counterpart, τινί, Ar. Thesm. 17.

†Αντιμύσος, (ἀντί, μύσος) to hate in return, Ar. Lys. 818.

†Αντιμισθία, ας, ἡ, a reward, requital, N. T.

†Αντιμισθος, ον, (ἀντί, μισθος) for a reward, serving instead of it, Aesch. Supp. 270.

†Αντιμνηστεύω, (ἀντί, μνηστεύω) to rival in love, Diod.

†Αντιμνηστος, ον, δ, Antimnestus, masc. pr. n., Thuc. 3, 105

†Αντιμοιρεῖω, (ἀντί, μοῖρα) to share in turn, receive a proportionate share. Hence

†Αντιμοιρία, ας, ἡ, a share given in return, compensation, Dem. 946, 28. Bekk.

†Αντιμοῖρος, ον, δ, Antimoerus, a pupil of Protagoras, Plat. Prot. 315 A.

†Αντιμολεῖν, (ἀντί, μολεῖν) to go to meet.

†Αντιμολία, ας, ἡ, v. sub ἀντιμωλία.

†Αντιμολπος, ον, (ἀντί, μολπή) sounding against or opposite to, hence of far other sound than, ἀντ. ὀλολγῆς κωκυτός, Eur. Med. 1176: but ἀντιμολπον ὅκος ὄπνον song, sleep's substitute, Aesch. Ag. 17.

†Αντιμορφός, ον, (ἀντί, μορφή) forming after, copying.—II. pass. copied after, like ἰσομορφός, Plut.

†Αντιμυκάομαι, (ἀντί, μυκάομαι) to bellow against, Dion. H.

†Αντιμυκηρίζω, (ἀντί, μυκηρίζω) to mock in turn.

†Αντιμωλία δίκη, ἡ, a law-suit, where both parties appear personally, also ἀντιμωλία, as if from ἀντιμολεῖν, cf. ἑτερομολόγος.

†Αντιναυπηγέω, (ἀντί, ναυπηγέω) to build ships against, fit out a navy against, Thuc. 7, 36.

†Αντινήχομαι, f. -νήξομαι, (ἀντί, νήχομαι) dep. mid., to swim against, Plut.

†Αντινικάω, (ἀντί, νικάω) to conquer in turn, Aesch. Cho. 499.

†Αντινόω, (ἀντί, νοέω) to be of a different opinion.

†Αντινόεια, ας, ἡ, Antinoëa, a city of Aegyptus=Antinöon πόλις.

†Αντινόη, ης, ἡ, Antinoë, fem. pr. n., Paus.

†Αντινομία, ας, ἡ, (ἀν-ι, νόμος) an ambiguity in the law, Plut. Hence

†Αντινομικός, ἡ, ὄν, relating to an ambiguity in the laws: τὸ ἀντ.=foreg., Plut.

†Αντινομοθετέω, f. -ήσω, (ἀντί, νομοθετέω) to make laws against, τινί, Plut.

†Αντινοός, ον, of different mind or character, Hipp.: in Hom. only as prop. n.: v. sq.

†Αντινόος, contr. †Αντινοῖος, ον, δ, Antinöus, one of the suitors of Penelope, freq. in Od.—2. a handsome Bithynian youth, a favourite of Adrian, Paus. 8, 9, 7.

†Αντινουθετέω, -ήσω, (ἀντί, νουθετέω) to warn in return, Plut.

†Αντινότος, ον, (ἀντί, νῶτον) back to back, Diod.

†Αντιζεύω, to set one's self against, oppose to, Pind. O. 13, 47: from

†Αντιζεύς, ον, Ion. ἀντιζεύς, ον, (ἀντί, ζεύω) strictly scraped against; but usu. turned against, opposed to, hostile, τινί, Hdt. 7, 218, etc.: τὸ ἀντιζεύον, opposition, Hdt. 1, 174: the strict Ion. form is ἀντιζεύς, ον, though Hdt. does not use it.

†Αντιζεύω, (ἀντί, ζεύω) to scrape in turn, Aristid. [ῶ]

†Αντιόλοχος, ον, δ, Antiochus, masc. pr. n., Diog. L.

†Αντιον, ον, τό, Antium, a city of the Volsci in Latium, Strab.

†Αντίον, as adv., = ἄντην, against, Hom., and Hdt.: v. sub ἀντιός.

†Αντίον, ον, τό, a part of the loom, Ar. Thesm. 822; called by Poll. ἱστοῦ ἀντίον.

†Αντιόδομαι, dep. c. fut. mid. -ώσομαι: aor. pass. ἠντιόθην=ἀντιώω, to meet, esp. in battle, to resist, oppose, τινί, freq. in Hdt.; also ἀντ. τινί ἐς μάχην, Hdt. 7, 9; τινὰ ἐς τόπον, only 9, 7, 2, ubi v. Schweigh.: absol. οἱ ἀντιώμενοι=οἱ ἐναντίοι, Hdt. 1, 207. The Hom. forms ἀντιός, etc., belong to ἀντιώω, q. v.

†Αντιόπη, ης, ἡ, Antiope, mother of Amphion and Zethus, Od. 11, 260.—2. daughter of Thespius, Apollod. 2, 7, 8.—3. an Amazon, wife of Theseus, Eur.

†Αντιός, Ια, ἰόν, (ἀντί) set against, and so,—I. local, over against, opposite: in Hom. of any meeting, etc., hostile or friendly: ἀντιός ἦλθεν, ἀντιός ἔστη, etc.: c. gen., before one, in one's presence, Lat. coram, e. g. Ἀγαμέμνωνος, Ἐκτορος ἀντιός; also before the gen., ἀντιός ἦλθ' Ἄρκτος, Od. 16, 14; much more rarely c. dat., as Il. 7, 20, Hdt. 5, 18, Pind. N. 10, 149.—II. opposite, contrary, τούτοις ἀντία γνώμη, an opinion opposed to these, Herm. Eur. Suppl. p. XIV.: οἱ ἀντιός=οἱ ἐναντίοι, Hdt. 9, 62: ἐκ τῆς ἀντίης, the contrary way, Hdt. 8, 6: Xen. has the unusu. construct. λόγοι ἀντίοι ἢ οὐς ἤκουον, very different from those I have heard, An. 6, 6, 34.—III. as adv. Hom. and Hdt. esp. use neut. ἀντία and ἀντίον, like ἄντην and ἄντα, against, straight at, right against: against one's will, c. gen.: in ἀντίον αὐδᾶν τινά, the acc. is governed by the verb; and we find σθέν ἀντ. εἰπεῖν, Il. 1, 230, also ἀντίον αὐτῶν φωνῆν ἵεναι, Hdt. 2, 2.

†Αντιοστᾶτέω, poet. for ἀντίσταμαι, to stand against, oppose, as contrary winds, Soph. Phil. 640.

†Αντιόχεια, ας, ἡ, Antiochia, the chief city of Syria, on the Orontes, Strab.—2. in Caria on the Maeander, Strab.—3. in Phrygia on the borders of Pisidia, Strab. Others mentioned in Strab., etc.: hence adj. Ἀντιοχικός, ἡ, ὄν, Strab.

†Αντιοχεύω, (ἀντί, ὀχεύω) to drive toward or against. Pass. to be so carried, Anth

†Αντιόχης, ον, δ, Antioches, son of Melas, Apollod. 1, 8, 8.

†Αντιόχης, ἰδός, ἡ, Antiochia, an Attic tribe, Plat., etc.—2. the territory of Antiochia in Syria, Strab.

†Αντιόχος, ον, δ, Antiochus, the name of many kings of Syria, in Strab. Others in Hdt. 9, 33, etc.

†Αντιώω, v. sub ἀντιώω, ἀντιόομαι

†Αντιπάθεα, ας, ἡ, an opposite feeling, antipathy, Plut.: counteraction.—II. a suffering for something done, e. g. κακῶν, Plat. Ax. 370 A. [ῶ]: from

†Αντιπαθεῖω, to be ἀντιπαθής, have an aversion, Polyb.

†Αντιπαθής, ἐς, (ἀντί, πάθος) in return for suffering, Aesch. Eum. 782.—II. of opposite feelings or properties, Plut.: τὸ ἀντ.=ἀντιπάθεια.

†Αντιπαίζω, (ἀντί, παίζω) to play one with another, Xen. Cyn. 3, 4.

†Αντίπαις, παιδός, ὁ, ἡ, (ἀντί, παῖς) like a child, no better than a child, Aesch. Eum. 38: formed like ἀντιθεός.—II. a big boy, like βούπαις and πρόσρηθος, Soph. Fr. 148.

†Αντιπαῖω, (ἀντί, παῖω) to strike in return, strike again.—II.=ἀντιν πτω, Arist. Probl.

†Αντιπᾶλιστής, οὔ, δ, one who wrestles against, an antagonist, Ael. from

†Αντιπᾶλῖος, (ἀντί, παλῖω) to wrestle against.

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παράδιδωμι) to give up or deliver over in turn, Joseph.

'Αντιπαράθεσις, εως, ἡ, (ἀντιπαράτιθμι) a placing one against the other, comparison, Dion. H.

'Αντιπαράθεω, f. -θεύσομαι, (ἀντί, παράθεω) to run against and get round: hence to outflank, Xen. An. 4, 8, 17.

'Αντιπαραινέω, ᾧ, fut. -έσω, (ἀντί, παραινέω) to advise in turn, Dio C.

'Αντιπαρακαλέω, ᾧ, fut. -έσω, (ἀντί, παρακαλέω) to invite, summon in turn or contrariwise, Thuc. 6, 86.

†'Αντιπαράκειμαι, (ἀντί, παρακείμεαι) to be situated opposite, to lie near on the opposite side, Polyb. 3, 37, 7.

'Αντιπαρκαλεύομαι, (ἀντί, παρακαλεύω) as dep., to exhort in turn or contrariwise, c. inf., Thuc. 6, 13, and Xen.

'Αντιπαρалаμβάνω, fut. -λήψομαι, (ἀντί, παραλαμβάνω) to take and put just opposite, compare closely, τι πρὸς τι, Isocr. 111 B.

'Αντιπαράπλέω, (ἀντί, παραπλέω) to annoy in turn, Thuc. 4, 80.

'Αντιπαράπλέω, fut. -πλεύσομαι, (ἀντί, παραπλέω) to sail along on the other side, Thuc. 2, 83.

'Αντιπαρασκεύομαι, as pass., = ἀντιπάρειμι, Polyb.

'Αντιπαρασκευάζομαι, fut. -άσομαι, (ἀντί, παρασκευάζω) as dep., to prepare one's self in turn, arm on both sides, Thuc. 1, 80, etc.

'Αντιπαρασκευή, ἡς, ἡ, (ἀντί, παρασκευή) mutual preparation, Thuc. 1, 141.

'Αντιπαραστρατοπεδεύω, * (ἀντί, παραστ., αποπεδεύω) to encamp opposite, Dion. H.

'Αντιπαράταξις, εως, ἡ, (ἀντιπαράτασσω) a drawing up against, esp. of an army: resistance, Joseph.: victory, Dion. H.

'Αντιπαράτις, εως, ἡ, (ἀντιπαράτεινω) a stretching out against: opposition; comparison.

'Αντιπαράττω, Att. -ττω, fut. -ξω, (ἀντί, παρατάσσω) to draw out against, esp. in order of battle. Pass. to stand in array against, Thuc. 1, 63: ἀπὸ τοῦ ἀντιπαράταχθέντος, in battle array, Thuc. 5, 9.

'Αντιπαράτεινω, f. -τενώ, (ἀντί, παρατείνω) to stretch side by side over against: hence to compare one with another, τι πρὸς τι, Plat. Phaedr. 257 C.

'Αντιπαράτιθμι, (ἀντί, παρτίθμι) to set out against, to compare one to another, τινί τι, Plat. Apol. 40 D.

'Αντιπαρχωρέω, ᾧ, (ἀντί, παρχωρέω) to give way in turn or mutually.

'Αντιπάρειμι, (ἀντί, πάρεμι) to march over against or along side of, like armies on opposite banks of a river, Xen. An. 4, 3, 17.

'Αντιπαρέκτισις, εως, ἡ, = ἀντιπαράταξις: from

'Αντιπαρεκτείνω, (ἀντί, παρεκτείνω) = ἀντιπαράτεινω, Diog. L.

'Αντιπαρεξάγω, (ἀντί, παρεξάγω) to lead out against, oppose to: to lead on an army, always in sight of the enemy, like ἀντιπαράγω, Philipp. ap. Dem. 239, 6: also intr., to march against, Plut.—II. to compare, Id.

'Αντιπαρέξομαι, (ἀντί, παρέξομαι) to march out against, Plut.—II. to give way in turn.

'Αντιπαρέρχομαι, (ἀντί, παρέρχομαι) = foreg., Dio C.

'Αντιπαρεξτάζω, -άσω, (ἀντί, παρεξτάζω) to examine in turn, confront with, Dion. H.

'Αντιπαρέρχομαι, (ἀντί, παρέρχομαι) = ἀντιπάρειμι.

'Αντιπαρέχω, (ἀντί, παρέχω) to 'urnish or supply in turn, Thuc. 6, 21: to replace.

'Αντιπαρηγορέω, (ἀντί, παρηγορέω) to persuade, comfort in turn, Plut.

'Αντιπαρήκω, (ἀντί, παρήκω) to stretch along, Arist. Mund.

'Αντιπαρίπτω, (ἀντί, παρίπτω) to ride or lead cavalry along opposite, Arr.

'Αντιπαρίστημι, fut. -στήσω, (ἀντί, παρίστημι) to place opposite.

'Αντιπαρήσσιζομαι, (ἀντί, παρήσσιζομαι) dep. mid., to speak freely in turn, Plut.

'Αντιπαρώδω, (ἀντί, παρώδω) to write a parody in competition, Strab.

'Αντιπάσχω, f. -πέσομαι, (ἀντί, πάσχω) to suffer or endure in turn, κακῶ, also with adv., κακῶς ἀντίπ., to suffer evil for evil, Xen., opp. to χρηστὸν or εὐ ἀντίπ., to receive good for good, Soph. Phil. 584, so ἀντ' εὐ πάσχω, Plat. Gorg. 520 E, cf. ἀντίποιεν: also ἀντ. ἀντί τινος, Thuc. 3, 61: τὸ ἀντιπεπονθός, neut. part. perf. retaliation, reciprocity, Arist. Eth. N.—II. to counteract, τινί, Dioc.—III. to be of opposite nature, Polyb. 34, 9, 5.

'Αντιπαῦγέω, (ἀντί, παταγέω) to clatter or make a noise against, like the wind, Thuc. 3, 22.

†'Αντιπατρία, ας, ἡ, Antipatria, a city of Elymiotis on the borders of Phryia, Strab.

†'Αντιπατρίδης, ου, ὁ, Antipatrides, masc. pr. n., Plut. Amat. 16; prop. son of Antipater. From

†'Αντίπατρος, ου, ὁ, Antipater, a general of Alexander the Great, and father of Cassander, Dem. 362, fin.—2. grandson of foreg., king of Macedonia.—3. a Thasian, Hdt. 7, 118.—4. an Athenian archon, Diod. S. 14, 103.—Others in Strab., Paus., etc.

'Αντιπελαργέω, (ἀντί, πελαργός) to love, cherish in turn. Hence

'Αντιπελάργησις, εως, ἡ, and -γία, ας, ἡ, love in return, esp. the mutual love of parents and children, cf. στοργή.

'Αντιπέμπω, (ἀντί, πέμπω) to send back an answer, Hdt. 2, 114: to send in return, Soph.

'Αντιπευθής, ἐς, (ἀντί, πένθος) causing grief in turn, v. I. Aesch. Eum. 782; for ἀντιπαθής.

'Αντιπεπονθός, ὅτος, τό, v. sub ἀντιπάσχω. Adv. -θότως.

'Αντιπερᾶ, adv. for ἀντιπερᾶν, Polyb.

'Αντιπεραίνω f. -ἄνω, (ἀντί, περαίνω) to pierce through in turn, Anth.

'Αντιπεραίος, αία, αιον, lying over against, esp. beyond sea, Il. 2, 635: from

'Αντιπερᾶν, Ion. ἀντιπερᾶν, (ἀντί, περᾶν) adv. = sq., Xen.: also as adj., 'Ἀσίαδ' ἀντιπερᾶν τε, Asia and the opposite coast, Mosch. 2, 6.

'Αντιπερᾶς, adv., over against, on the other side of, c. gen., Thuc. 2, 66, etc.: in late writers also c. dat.: also absol., ἡ ἀντ. Θράκη, Thuc. 1, 100, cf. 4, 92.

'Αντιπερῆθεν, from the opposite side, c. gen., Ap. 2, 1030: from

'Αντιπερῆν, Ion. for ἀντιπερᾶν, q. v.

'Αντιπεριάγω, (ἀντί, περιάγω) to turn or bring round against the enemy, Polyb. 1, 22, 8. Hence

'Αντιπεριάγωγῃ, ἡς, ἡ, opposite motion.

'Αντιπεριβάλλω, (ἀντί, περιβάλλω) to surround, encompass, LXX.

'Αντιπεριέλκω, (ἀντί, περιέλκω)

to draw round to the other side, Sext. Emp.

'Αντιπεριχέω, (ἀντί, περιχέω) to echo around.

'Αντιπερίσθημι, f. -στήσω, (ἀντί, περισίθημι) to bring round, τινί τι, Polyb.: to surround and enclose, Arist. Probl. and Meteor. Pass. c. aor. 3 and perf. act., to turn round, to be enclosed, lb.

'Αντιπεριλαμβάνω, fut. -λήψομαι, (ἀντί, περιλαμβάνω) to embrace in turn, Xen. Symp. 9, 4.

'Αντιπερίπλέω, fut. -πλεύσομαι, (ἀντί, περιπλέω) to sail round on the other side, Strab.

'Αντιπερίσπασμα, ατος, τό, a drawing off, diverting from an object, ἀντ' ποιεῖν τινί, to draw one away, Polyb. and

'Αντιπερίσπασμός, οὔ, ὁ, = ιστέγ., Diod.: from

'Αντιπερίσπᾶω, f. -άσω, (ἀντί, περισπᾶω) to draw off the enemy, make a diversion, Polyb. Pass. to be drawn off all round, Arist. Part. An. [ἄσω]

'Αντιπερίστασις, εως, ἡ, (ἀντιπερίστημι) a placing around, encompassing; a shutting in closely, Arist. Probl.: an opposing pressure, counteraction

'Αντιπεριστρέφω, f. ψω, (ἀντί, περιστρέφω) to turn round to the other side Hence

'Αντιπεριστροφή, ἡς, ἡ, a turning round to the other side, Plut.

'Αντιπεριχωρέω, ᾧ, (ἀντί, περιχωρέω) to go round to the other side, encompass in turn, Plut.

'Αντιψύχω, fut. -ψύξω, (ἀντί, περιψύχω) to cool, refresh in turn, Plut. [ψ]

'Αντιπεριωθέω, ᾧ, (ἀντί, περιωθέω) to push round to the other side, press round in turn, Plut. Hence

'Αντιπεριώσις, εως, ἡ, a pushing or pressing back of any surrounding body Plut.

'Αντιπέσσω, Att. -ττω, (ἀντί, πέσσω) to cook or digest in turn. Pass. of food, to be quite digested, Arist. Probl.

'Αντίπετρος, ου, (ἀντί, πέτρα) in stead of stone, stone-like, rocky, Soph. O. C. 192; formed like ἀντίθεος ἀντίταις, etc.

'Αντιπιδάω, ᾧ, f. -ήσω, (ἀντί, πιδάω) to leap in turn or against.

'Αντιπῆξ, ἡγος, ἡ, (ἀντί, πήγνυμι) a wooden chest, Eur. Ion 19. (Said to be a Lesbian word.)

'Αντιπρόω, (ἀντί, πρῶω) to main in turn.

'Αντιπιέω, -έσω, (ἀντί, πιέζω) to press against or in turn.

'Αντιπίμπλημι, f. -πλήσω, (ἀντί, πίμπλημι) to fill in return.

'Αντιπύρημι, f. -πρήσω, (ἀντί, πύρημι) to kindle, burn in return.

'Αντιπίπτω, f. -πεσοῖμαι, (ἀντί, πίπτω) to fall against, Arist. Probl.: to fall upon as an enemy, Polyb.: to be adverse, τινί and πρὸς τι, Polyb.: to strive against, resist, N. T.—II. of things, to fall out in an adverse manner or ill, Polyb.

'Αντίπλαστος, ου, (ἀντί, πλάσσω, formed like, like, = ισόπλαστος, Soph. Fr. 268.

'Αντιπλέκω, (ἀντί, πλέκω) to plait, twist in turn.

'Αντιπλευρός, ου, (ἀντί, πλευρά) with its side opposite: in genl. opposite, Soph. Fr. 19.

'Αντιπλέω, f. -πλεύσομαι, (ἀντί, πλέω) to sail against, Thuc. 1, 50—II. to sail against the wind, Lob. Aj. 1072.

Αν-π' ἡς, ἡγος, ὁ, ἡ, ἀντι

πλήσσω) striking against.—II. Pass. stricken, beaten by the storm, ἁκταί, Soph. Ant. 592.

Ἀντιπλήρω, (ἀντί, πλήρω) to fill in turn or against, ἀντιπλ. ναῦς, to man the ships against the enemy, Thuc. 7, 69, etc.—II. to fill up by new members, ἀντ. ἐκ πολλῶν, Xen. Cyr. 2, 2, 26.

Ἀντιπλήσσω, fut. -ξω, (ἀντί, πλήρω) to strike in turn, Arist. M. Mor. 1.

Ἀντιπλοία, ας, ἡ, (ἀντιπλέω) a sailing with contrary winds, Polyb.: metaph. resistance.

Ἀντιπνέω, fut. -πνεύσω, (ἀντί, πνέω) to blow against, of winds, ἀντιπνέοις, Hipp.—II. to hinder by foul winds, Plut.: metaph. of adverse fortune, Polyb., cf. οὐρίζω, Ruhnck. Rut. Lup. p. 123. Hence

Ἀντιπνοή, ἥς, ἡ=sq.

Ἀντιπνοία, ας, ἡ, a contrary wind: rom

Ἀντιπνοος, on, contr. ἀντιπνοος, ὡν, (ἀντί, πνέω) blowing against, caused by adverse winds, ἁπλοῖαι, Aesch. Ag. 149; στάσις ἀντ., Id. Pr. 1088. Adv. -νός.

Ἀντιπόδες, οἱ, v. ἀντίπους.

Ἀντιπῶς, ὦ, (ἀντί, πῶς) to long for in turn, Xen. Mem. 2, 6, 28.

Ἀντιποῖω, (ἀντί, ποίω) to do in return, opp. to ἀντιτάσχειν, Plat.; ἀντ. τινα εὖ or κακῶς, to do one good or ill in return: also τι ἀντ. τινα, Xen. An. 3, 3, 7, and ἀντ. εὖ ποιεῖν, Plat. Gorg. 520 E. Mid. usu. c. gen., to exert one's self about, to seek after a thing, Isocr. 1 B: esp. to lay claim to, Lat. sibi arrogare, τῆς πόλεως, Thuc. 4 122, ἀρετῆς, Isocr., τέχνης, νικητηρίου, Plat.: to pretend to, c. inf., Plat. Meno 91 C: to contend with one for a thing, τινί τινος, more rarely τινί περί τινος, Xen. An. 2, 3, 23; 5, 2, 11.—II. in Polyb., to stand firm. Hence

Ἀντιποίσεις, εως, ἡ, a laying claim to a thing, undue assumption, Dion. H.

Ἀντιποῖνος, on, (ἀντί, ποιῶ) in requital or repayment, usu. for ill, Aesch. Eum. 268: as subst., τὰ ἀντιποῖνα=ἴπινα, requital, retribution, ἀντ. τινός παύσσειν, λαμβάνειν, to exact retribution for a thing, Aesch. Pers. 476, Soph. El. 592; πάσχειν, to suffer retribution, Soph. Phil. 316.—II. as pr. n. Antipoenus, a Boeotian, Paus. 9, 17, 1.

Ἀντιπολεμῶ, ὦ, (ἀντί, πολεμῶ) to wage war against one, Thuc. 3, 39, Plat., etc.

Ἀντιπολέμος, on,=sq., Hdt. 4, 134, 140, Thuc. 3, 90.

Ἀντιπόλεμος, on, (ἀντί, πόλεμος) warring against, esp. οἱ ἀντιπόλεμοι, enemies, Hdt. 7, 236; 8, 68, 2.

Ἀντιπολέω, f. -ίσω, (ἀντί, πολέω) to build in turn or over against, Joseph.

Ἀντιπολιορκέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (ἀντί, πολιορκέω) to besiege in turn, Thuc. 7, 28.

Ἀντιπολίς, εως, ἡ, (ἀντί, πόλις) a rival city, Strab.—2. as pr. n. Antipolis, a city of Gallia Narbonensis, now Antibes, Strab.

Ἀντιπολιτεία, ας, ἡ, the adverse party in the state, Polyb.—II. an opposite policy: party-spirit, Id.: from

Ἀντιπολιτεύομαι, (ἀντί, πολιτεύομαι) to conduct the government on an opposite policy, be a political opponent, πρόσ τινα, Plut.: in genl. to oppose by divers arts and devices.

Ἀντιπῶν, ὦ, to exert one's self against, Appr.: from

Ἀντιπῶνος v. (α τί, πῶνος) like

toil, toilsome, Aesch. Eum. 268, acc. to Lachm.: formed like ἀντίθεος.

Ἀντιπροσένομαι, mid., c. aor. pass., (ἀντί, προσένω) to advance against, march to meet another, Xen. Hell. 7, 3, 5.

Ἀντιπροσθῆω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (ἀντί, πέρθω) to ravage, lay waste in return, Eur. Tro. 359.

Ἀντιπροσθῆος, on, (ἀντί, προσθῆος) over the Straits; ἐν ἀντιπροσθῆος, Πελοπίας χθονός, in the parts opposite Peloponnesus, Eur. Mel. 1.

Ἀντιπροσθόσκος, on, ὁ, (ἀντί, προσθόσκος) title of a comedy of Dioxippus.

Ἀντιπρός, on, (ἀντί, πρόσ) like ἀντιπροσῆος, on the opposite coast, over against, Aesch. Pers. 66, Supp. 544.

Ἀντίπους, ὁ, ἡ, πουν, τό, gen. ποδός, (ἀντί, πούς) with the feet opposite, Plat. Tim. 63 A: οἱ ἀντ., the Antipodes, Strab. 15 A, and Plut.

Ἀντίππος, on, ὁ, Antippos, masc. pr. n., Thuc. 5, 19, v. l. Ἀνθίππος.

Ἀντιπρακτικός, ἡ, ὄν, counteracting, Anton.; and

Ἀντιπράξις, εως, ἡ, counteraction, opposition, Dion. H.: from

Ἀντιπράσσω, Att.-ττω, Ion. -πρήσσω, fut. -ξω, (ἀντί, πράσσω) to act against, seek to counteract, oppose, ὁ ἀντιπρήσσω,=ἀντιστασιώτης, Hdt. 1, 92.

Ἀντιπρεσβένομαι, (ἀντί, πρεσβέω) as mid., to send counter-ambassadors, Thuc. 6, 75.

Ἀντιπρεσβευτής, οὔ, ὁ, (ἀντί, πρεσβευτής) an ambassador's substitute.

Ἀντιπρήσσω, Ion. for ἀντιπράσσω, Hdt.

Ἀντιπροαίρεσις, εως, ἡ, (ἀντί, προαίρεσις) mutual preference or choice, Arist. Eth. E.

Ἀντιπροβάλλομαι, fut. -βαλῶμαι, (ἀντί, προβάλλω) to put forward or propose instead of another, Plat. Legg. 755 D: to use as a shield or defence. Hence

Ἀντιπροβολή, ἥς, ἡ, a putting forward or proposing instead of another, Plat. Legg. 755 D.

Ἀντιπρόειμι, (ἀντί, πρόειμι) to come forward against, τινί, Thuc. 6, 66.

Ἀντιπρόικα, (ἀντί, προῖκα) adv., for next to nothing, cheap, Xen. Ages. 1, 18.

Ἀντιπροκῆλλομαι, (ἀντί, προκαλέω) as mid., to retort a legal challenge (πρόκλησις, q. v.), Dem. 979, 9.

Ἀντιπροκαταληπτέον, verb. adj. of ἀντιπροκαταλαμβάνω, one must anticipate in turn, Arist. Rhet. Al.

Ἀντιπρόκλησις, εως, ἡ, (ἀντί, πρόκλησις) a retorting of a πρόκλησις.

Ἀντιπρόπινω, (ἀντί, προπίνω) to drink to in turn, Dionys. ap. Ath. 669 E.

Ἀντιπροσάγορεύω, (ἀντί, προσάγορεύω) to address in turn, salute again, Plut.

Ἀντιπροσάμωμαι, (ἀντί, προσάμω) as mid., to heap in turn: ἀντ. τὴν γῆν, to scrape up new soil upon, Xen. Oec. 17, 13.

Ἀντιπρόσειμι, (ἀντί, πρόσειμι) to go against, Xen. Cyr. 3, 3, 24.

Ἀντιπροσείπον, (ἀντί, προσείπον) aor. 2, no pres. in use, to accost in turn, Aristid.

Ἀντιπροσελάυνω, f. -ελάσω Att. -ελῶ, (ἀντί, προσελάυνω) to march or ride against, sub. στρατόν, ἵπκον, Dio C.

Ἀντιπροσεργεῖν, fut. of ἀντιπροσεργεῖν, Xen. Mem. 3, 13, 1.

Ἀντιπροσερχομαι, (ἀντί, προσέρ-

χομαι) dep. mid.,=ἀντιπροδέρμι, Di C.

Ἀντιπροσκαλέομαι, (ἀντί, προσκαλέομαι) to summon in turn, Dem. 1153, 3.

Ἀντιπροσκύνεω, (ἀντί, προσκύνεω) to fall down before and worship in turn, Plut.

Ἀντιπροσφέρα, f. -προσφέρω, (ἀντί, προσφέρω) to bring in turn, Ἀλχρον τινί, Xen. Symp. 5, 9.

Ἀντιπρόσωπος, on, (ἀντί, πρόσωπον) with the face towards, face to face, Xen. Cyr. 7, 1, 25. Adv. -πῶς, Arist. Mir.

Ἀντιπρότάσις, εως, ἡ, a counter proposal: from

Ἀντιπροτείνω, f. -τενῶ, (ἀντί, προτείνω) to hold out in turn, Xen. Hell. 4, 1, 31.

Ἀντιπροτίθημι, fut. -θήσω, (ἀντί, προτίθημι) to put out, propose in turn, Dio C.

Ἀντιπρώρος, on, (ἀντί, πρόρος) with the prow towards, τινί, Hdt. 8, 11 and Thuc.: in genl. like ἀντιπρός-ωπος, fronting, face to face, open, Soph. Tr. 223.

Ἀντιπτῶμα, ατος, τό, (ἀντιπίπτω) a stumbling against, LXX.

Ἀντιπτῶσις, εως, ἡ, (ἀντιπίπτω) a falling against, resistance, Hipp.—II. in Gramm. an interchange of cases. Hence

Ἀντιπτωτικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to ἀντιπτῶσις. Adv. -κῶς, with such interchange, Gramm.

Ἀντίπυγος, on, (ἀντί, πυγή) with the rump toward, rump to rump, Arist. H. A.

Ἀντίπυλος, on, (ἀντί, πύλη) opposite to the door or gate, with the gates opposite, Hdt. 2, 148.

Ἀντιπυνθάνομαι, fut. -πυνθάνομαι, (ἀντί, πυνθάνομαι) to ask after, inquire in return, v. l. Xen. Hell. 3, 4, 10, for ἀναπ.

Ἀντίπυργος, on, (ἀντί, πύργος) like a tower or fort, Eur. Bacch. 109: formed like ἀντίθεος, etc. Hence

Ἀντιπυργῶ, ὦ, f. -ώσω, to build a tower over against, c. acc. cognat. πόλιν, to rear up a rival towered city Aesch. Eum. 688.

Ἀντιπυρσεῖω, (ἀντί, πυρσεῖω) to return signals by beacons (πυρσοί) Polyb.

Ἀντιρητορένω, (ἀντί, ρητορένω) to speak against, Joseph.

Ἀντιρῆψω, (ἀντί, ῥέπω) to counterpoise, balance, Aesch. Ag. 574, cf. ἀντίρροπος.

Ἀντιρῆω, f. -ρέψομαι, (ἀντί, ῥέω) to flow towards.

*Ἀντιρῆω, assumed pres. for deriv. of ἀντιρήσις.

Ἀντιρήγγνυμι, (ἀντί, ῥήγγνυμι) to break opposite ways, Plut.

Ἀντιρήσις, εως, ἡ, a gainsaying, altercation, Polyb.: and

Ἀντιρήττειν, verb. adj. 'as if from *ἀντιρῆω, one must speak against, Plat. Polit. 297 B.

Ἀντιρήτικός, ἡ, ὄν, inclined to gainsay, disputations.

Ἀντιρῖον, on, τό, (ἀντί, ῖον) sub. ἄκρον, Antirrhium, a promontory of Aetolia opposite Rhium in Achaea, Strab.

Ἀντιρῖδος, on, ἡ, (ἀντί, ῖος) Antirrhodus, an island before Aleandrea, Strab.

Ἀντιρῖοια, ας, ἡ, (ἀντιρῖω) a flowing back, back current, Theophr.

Ἀντιρῖοπία, ας, ἡ, a counterpoise, Hipp.: from

Ἀντιρῖσπος, on, (ἀντιρῖω) counterpoising, counterbalancing, τινός

Dem. 12, 6: ἀγὲν λύτης ἀντ' ἄλθος, to dear up (against) the grief that weighs down the other scale, Soph. El. 119: hence in genl. equivalent to, like ἀντίζυγος, Xen. Oec. 3, 15. Adv.—πως, Id. Hell. 5, 1, 36.

Ἀντιστάζω, (ἀντί, ἰσάζω)=ἀντιστάω.

Ἀντισέβομαι, (ἀντί, σέβομαι) dep., to revere in turn, Plut.

Ἀντισεμνύομαι, f. ἰνούμαι, (ἀντί, σεμνύομαι) to return pride with bride, Arist. Pol.

Ἀντισηκῶ, ὤ. f. ὥσω, (ἀντί, σηκῶ) to weigh against: ἀντισηκῶσαι τῆς παρόψ' εὐπραξίας, having counterbalanced your former happiness (by present woe), Eur. Hec. 57.—2. to restore the balance, compensate, amend.—II. intr. to be equal in weight, to counterpoise, δις ἀντισηκῶσαι ῥοπή, to be twice as heavy, Aesch. Pers. 437. Hence

Ἀντισηκῶμα, ατος, τό, equipoise, compensation.

Ἀντισηκῶσις, εως Ion. ιος, ἡ, a restoring the balance: hence compensation, retribution, Hdt. 4, 50.

Ἀντισημαίνο, f. ἄνω, (ἀντί, σημαίνο) to signify, command in turn, Joseph. : to interpret against one.

Ἀντισθένης, ους, ὁ, (ἀντί, σθένης) Antisthenes, a pupil of Socrates, and founder of the cynic school, Plat. Phaed. 59 B.—2. a disciple of Heraclitus, Diog. L.—3. of Rhodes, a Greek historian, Polyb.—4. a Spartan admiral, Thuc. 8, 39, Xen. Hell. 3, 2, 6.

Ἀντισιγμα, τό, (ἀντί, σίγμα) Sigma reversed, as a critical mark, Diog. L.

Ἀντισιωπάω, ὤ. f. ἤσω, (ἀντί, σιωπάω) to be silent in turn, Ar. Lys. 528.

Ἀντισκενάζομαι, f. ἄσσομαι, (ἀντί, σκενάζομαι) dep. mid., to furnish, arrange, in turn, Xen. Ages. 8, 6.

Ἀντισκῶπτω, f. ψω, (ἀντί, σκῶπτω) to mock in turn, Dion. H.

Ἀντισοφίζομαι, fut. ἴσομαι Att. ἴομαι, (ἀντί, σοφίζομαι) to use tricks or intrigues in turn, Arist. Pol. Hence

Ἀντισοφιστής, ους, ὁ, one who seeks to refute by sophistry or trick, Luc.

Ἀντισῶω, (ἀντί, ἰσῶω) to make even or equal in turn. Pass. to stand against one on equal terms, Thuc. 3, 11.

Ἀντισπῶσις, εως, ἡ, (ἀντισπῶσις) a drawing back, esp. of the humours of the body, Hipp.

Ἀντισπασμα, ατος, τό, (ἀντισπῶσις) a drawing away from an object, a diversion, like ἀντιπερίσπασμα, Polyb.—II. contradiction, quarrel, Joseph.—2. an occasion of quarrel.

Ἀντισπασμός, ους, ὁ=σπασμός, a convulsion, Ar. Lys. 967.

Ἀντισπαστικός, ἡ, ὄν, able to draw away or divert.—II. in metre, antispastic, v. sq.

Ἀντισπαστος, ον, (ἀντισπῶσις) drawn over or in the contrary direction.—II. act. drawing over, counteracting: but also like a spasm, convulsive, δαγυρός=ἰσος σπασμῷ, Soph. Tr. 770, like ἀντίθεος, etc.—III. as subst. ὁ ἀντ., in prosody, an antispastus, ---, a foot made up of an iambus and trochee, e. g. Ἀλέξανδρος.

Ἀντισπῶ, f. ἄσω, (ἀντί, σπῶ) to draw in turn, draw to itself, Xen. Cyn. 5, 1. Pass. to be drawn back, suffer a check, Arist. Rhet.—II. to slander, Lat. traducere.—III.=ἀντιέχρημαι, to cling to, c. gen., Ap. Rh.—V. intr. to be against, resist. [ἴσω]

Ἀντισπένδω, (ἀντί, σπένδω) to

hasten in turn: to oppose eagerly πρὸς τινα, Antiphon 112, 16.

Ἀντισπόδιον, ον, τό, (ἀντί, σποδός) a substitute for (mineral) ashes, e. g. vegetable ashes.

Ἀντισποδος, ον, (ἀντί, σποδός) serving instead of ashes, Diosc.—II. as subst., ἡ ἀντισποδος=foreg.

Ἀντισπονδάω, f. ἄσω, (ἀντί, σπονδάω)=ἀντισπένδω, Dio C.

Ἀντισσα, ης, ἡ, Antissa, a city of Lesbos, Strab.: hence adj. Ἀντισσαίος, α, ον, of Antissa, Antissaeae, Thuc. 3, 18.

Ἀντισταθμέω, ὤ, ἤσω, (ἀντισταθμός)=ἀντισηκῶ. Hence

Ἀντισταθμησις, εως, ἡ=ἀντισηκῶσις.

Ἀντισταθμίζω, ἴσω=ἀντισηκῶ.

Ἀντισταθμός, ον, (ἀντί, σταθμός) balancing: and so equivalent to, in compensation for, τινός, Soph. El. 571.

Ἀντιστάσιάζω, f. ἄσω, (ἀντί, στασιάζω) to stir or form a party against, oppose, τινί, Xen. An. 4, 1, 27. Hence

Ἀντιστάσιастής, ους, ὁ=ἀντιστασιότης, Dio C.

Ἀντιστάσις, εως, ἡ, (ἀντί, στάσις) an opposite στάσις or party, στάσις καὶ ἀντ., Plat. Rep. 560 A.—II. a standing against, opposition, Plut.: ἴση ἀντ., equipoise, Arist. Mund.

Ἀντιστάσιωτής, ους, ὁ, one of the opposite faction or party, Hdt. 1, 92, etc.

Ἀντιστῆτέω,=ἀντιστάμαι, to stand against, resist, Plat.: esp. to be a political opponent, Hdt. 3, 52: from

Ἀντιστήτης, ους, ὁ, (ἀντιστάμαι) an opponent, adversary, Aesch. Theb. 518. [ἄ] Hence

Ἀντιστήτικός, ἡ, ὄν, fit, disposed for resisting. Adv.—κός.

Ἀντιστερον, ον, τό, (ἀντί, στέρον) the part of the back opposite the breast.

Ἀντιστήμι, Ion. for ἀντίστημι.

Ἀντιστήριγμα, ατος, τό, a prop or support, Hipp.: and

Ἀντιστήριμος, ους, ὁ, a propping, supporting.—2. a resisting: in pronouns, the clashing of consonants, Schäf. Dion. Comp. p. 209: from

Ἀντιστήριζω, f. ἴζω, (ἀντί, στήριζω) to support, Arist. Probl.: to resist, τινί, Hipp. Pass. to be supported or lean against, Hipp.

Ἀντιστοιχεία, ας, ἡ, and

Ἀντιστοιχείσις, εως, ἡ=ἀντιστοιχία: from

Ἀντιστοιχέω, (ἀντί, στοίχος) to stand opposite in rows or pairs, χοροὶ ἀντιστοιχοῦντες ἑλληλοῖς, Xen. An. 5, 4, 12: to dance opposite, ἀντ. τινί, to be one's partner in a dance, Id. Symp. 2, 20: in genl. to be opposed to: and

Ἀντιστοιχία, ας, ἡ, a standing opposite in pairs, ποδῶν, Arist. Probl.—II. a putting one letter in the place of another, Ath.: from

Ἀντιστοίχος, ον, (ἀντί, στοίχος) ranged opposite in rows or pairs, Arist. Inc. An.: in genl. standing over against, σκιὰ ἀντ. ὧς, like a man's shadow, Eur. Andr. 745, ubi αὖ σκιὰ ἀντ. ὧν, just like a shadow. Adv.—χως. Hence

Ἀντιστομος, ον, (ἀντί, στόμα) having the mouth or orifice opposite.

Ἀντιστρέφωμαι, (ἀντί, στρατέω) dep., to take the field, make war against, τινί, Xen. Cyr. 8, 8, 26.—II. the act. first occurs in App. in signif., to levy or enlist again.

Ἀντιστράτηγέω, to be ἀντιστράτηγος: in genl. to act against as an enemy, τινί, Dion. H.—II. to be the

general's ἀντιστράτηγος, or lieutenant at Rome to be Proprietor: from

Ἀντιστράτηγος, ους, ὁ, (ἀντί, στρατήγος) a commander against another, the enemy's general, Thuc. 7, 86.—II. the lieutenant of the στρατήγος, esp. at Rome, the Proprietor or Legatus Praetoris, Polyb.

Ἀντιστρατιώτης, ον, ὁ, (ἀντί, στρατιώτης) a soldier of the enemy, Joseph.

Ἀντιστράτοπεδεία, ας, ἡ=sq., Polyb.

Ἀντιστράτοπέδευσις, εως, ἡ, an encamping opposite, the position of two armies in sight of one another, Dio C.: from

Ἀντιστράτοπεδεύω, (ἀντί, στρατοπεδεύω) to encamp over against, τινί, Isocr. 130 D: more usu. in mid., Hdt. 1, 76, Thuc. 1, 30, and Xen.

Ἀντιστρέπτεις, α, ον, verb. adj. from ἀντιστρέφω, that may be converted, convertible, logical term in Arist. Org.

Ἀντιστρέπτος, ον, turned about, able to be so turned: τὰ ἀντιστρ., machines that move on a pivot or swivel, Diod.: from

Ἀντιστρέφω, f. ψω, pf. ἔστροφω, (ἀντί, στρέφω) to turn to the other side. turn back or about: hence to retort an argument, Arist. Org.: as logical term, to convert the terms of a syllogism, lb.; and so in pass. to be convertible, lb.: so too in pass., ἀντιστρέφεται, the case is reversed.—II. seemingly intr., sub. ἐάντων, στρατῶν, ναυῶν, etc., to turn about, fact about, Xen.—2. in logic, τὰ ἀντιστρέφοντα, convertible terms: αὐτὰ correlatives, Arist. Org.: ὁ ἀντιστρέφων, a retorted argument, Gell. 5, 11. Hence

Ἀντιστροφή, ης, ἡ, a turning back or about.—II. in choruses and dances, the antistrophe or returning of the Chorus, exactly answering to a previous στροφή, except that they now danced from left to right instead of from right to left: hence the name given to the words of this part of the choral song, v. Pind., and Trag. passim.—III. in Rhet., the figure or retortion, Dion. H.—IV. in Gramm., an inverted construction, as ἔκαμε τεύχων, ληρείς ἔχων, for ἔτευξε καμὸν, ἔχεις ληρών.

Ἀντιστροφικά, ὡν, τὰ, the lyrical parts of Greek dramas, consisting of strophes and antistrophes, Gramm.: from

Ἀντιστροφός, ον, (ἀντιστρέφω) turned and put opposite, set over against, the opposite of a thing: but also the correlative or counterpart of it, τινός and τινί, Plat., cf. Gorg. 464 B, 465 D. Adv.—φως, contrariwise to, τινί, Plat. Rep. 539 D.—II. ἡ ἀντιστροφός=ἀντιστροφή, Schäf. Dion. Comp. 225, 260, 430. Adv.—φως.

Ἀντισυγκλητος, ον, ἡ, (ἀντί, σύγκλητος) a counter-senate, name given by Marius to his body-guard, Plut. Syll. 8.

Ἀντισυγκρίνω, (ἀντί, συγκρίνω) to compare one with another. [κρί]

Ἀντισυλλογίζομαι, (ἀντί, συλλογίζομαι) to answer by regular argument, Arist. Rhet. Hence

Ἀντισυλλογισμός, ους, ἑ, a counter-argument, Arist. Rhet.

Ἀντισυμμάχω, (ἀντί, συμμαχέω) to succour in turn, Longin.

Ἀντισυμπίστια, f. ἄσω, (ἀντί, συμπίστιον) τὸν Πλάτωνα ἀντ., to write a Symposium in rivalry of Plato, Luc.

Ἀντισυμφανέω, (ἀντί, συμφανέω)

chime in with in turn, answer in song, Plut.

Ἀντισυναντάω, (ἀντί, συναντάω) to meet face to face, or in turn, Anth.

Ἀντισφαιρίζω, f. -ίσω Att. -ῖω, (ἀντί, σφαιρίζω) to play at ball against, or ἀντ., the parties in a match at ball, Xen. Rep. Lac. 9, 5.

Ἀντισφάττω, f. -άσω, (ἀντί, σφάττω) to slaughter in turn, Dio C.

Ἀντισχεσθε, 2 plur. imperat. aor. 2 mid. of ἀντέχω, Od.

Ἀντισχηματίζω, fut. -ίσω Att. -ῖω, v rival in gestures or rhetorical tricks, Dion. H. Hence

Ἀντισχηματισμός, οὐ, ὁ, rivalry in rhetorical tricks, Dion. H.

Ἀντισχυρίζω, fut. -ίσω Att. -ῖω, (ἀντί, ισχυρίζω) to strengthen, secure against in turn. Mid., to maintain a contrary opinion, Thuc. 3, 44.

Ἀντισχύω, f. ὕσω, (ἀντί, ισχύω) to repel by force, Dio C. [in fut. ῖ]

Ἀντίσχω, collat. form of ἀντέχω, Thuc. 1, 7, etc.

Ἀντίσῴζω, (ἀντί, σῴζω) to preserve in turn.

Ἀντίταγμα, ατος, τό, (ἀντιτάσσω) a counter-disposition: an opposing army, Diod.

Ἀντιτακτέον, verb. adj. from ἀντιτάσσω, one must make resistance, πρόσ τινα, Arist. Top.

Ἀντιτακτικός, ἥ, ὄν, fit for a defence, Plut.

Ἀντιτάλαντεω, (ἀντί, ταλαντεύω) to weigh against, to preserve a balance, like ἀντιστοικός, Anth.

Ἀντιτάλαντος, ον,=ισοτάλαντος.

Ἀντιτάμις, ον, ὁ, (ἀντί, ταμίας) the Roman Proquaestor, Dio C.

Ἀντιτάξις, εως, ἡ, (ἀντιτάσσω) a setting in array against another, ἀντ. τῶν τριηρῶν, ships ranged for battle, Thuc. 7, 17: ἀντιτάξιν ποιεῖσθαι in genl. opposition, Plut.

Ἀντιτάσις, εως, ἡ, (ἀντιτείνω) a stretching against: the setting of a dislocated limb, Hipp.—2. opposition, resistance, πᾶσαν ἀντίτασιν ἀντιτείνειν, Plat. Legg. 781 C.

Ἀντιτάσσω, Att. -τάττω, fut. -τάξω, (ἀντί, τάσσω) to range in battle against another, or against one another, στρατόν, etc., τινί τινα, Hdt. 5, 110, Aesch. Theb. 395, etc.: so too Thuc. in aor. mid., e. g. 2, 87, ἀρετήν τινι, 3, 56, cf. Xen. Hell. 6, 4, 10. Pass. to be ranged or drawn out against, πρόσ τινα, Hdt. 7, 103, Xen., etc.: also τινί, freq. in Xen.: τὸ ἀντιτεταχθαί γνώμῃ ἀλλήλοις, Thuc. 3, 83: in genl. to oppose, resist, Polyb.

Ἀντίταυρος, ον, ὁ, (ἀντί, ταύρος) Antitaurus, a northern branch of Taurus, Strab.

Ἀντιτείνω, f. -τενῶ, (ἀντί, τείνω) to stretch, direct against.—2. to stretch out or offer in return, repay, τι ἀντί τινος, Eur. Med. 891.—II. intr. and mid., to act or strive against, counteract, resist, c. dat. and absol., freq. in Hdt.: also in Plat. N. 4, 60, Eur., etc.—III. of countries and places, to lie over against, τινί, Plut.

Ἀντιτειχίζω, fut. -ίσω Att. -ῖω, (ἀντί, τευχίζω) to build a wall or fort against.

Ἀντιτειχισμα, ατος, τό, a counter-fortification, Thuc. 2, 77.

Ἀντιτέμνω, f. -τέμῶ, (ἀντί, τέμνω) to cut against, i. e. as a remedy or antidote, Eur. Alc. 972: cf. ἀντιτόμος.

Ἀντιτέρπω, f. -ψω, (ἀντί, τέρω) to delight in return.

Ἀντιτέχω, f. -τεύω, (ἀντί, τέχω) to make in turn or in opposition.

Ἀντιτεχνάζω, (ἀντί, τεχνάζω) to form a counter plan or stratagem.

Ἀντιτεχνάομαι, (ἀντί, τεχνάομαι) dep. mid.,=foreg., Hdt. 5, 70.

Ἀντιτεχνέω, (ἀντίτεχνος) to be a rival in an art.—II. =ἀντιτεχνάζω. Hence

Ἀντιτεχνήσις, εως, ἡ, the use of a counter-stratagem, counter-manoeuvering, Thuc. 7, 70.

Ἀντιτεχνος, ον, (ἀντί, τέχνη) a rival in an art or craft, Ar. Ran. 816.

Ἀντιτίθημι, f. -θήσω, (ἀντί, τίθημι) to set against one another, compare, oppose, τινί τι, Simon. 11, 7, Hdt. 1, 207; 8, 66, and Eur.: ἀντ. τινί τινα, to match one against the other in battle, like ξυνίημι in Hom., Lat. committere, Eur. Phoen. 750. Pass. to be compared or matched one against another, Hdt. 4, 50; 8, 83.—II. to place in return, Eur. Hipp. 620: give one thing for another, τι τινός, Id. I. T. 358.

Ἀντιτιμάω, ᾧ, f. -ήσω, (ἀντί, τιμάω) to do honour to in return, τινί, freq. in Xen. Mid., as law term, to fix a counter-estimate of damages, Plat., v. ἀντιτιμήσις.

Ἀντιτιμία, ατος, τό, the sum of money fixed by the ἀντιτιμήσις, v. sq. [τιμή].

Ἀντιτιμήσις, εως, ἡ, (ἀντιτιμία) a counter-estimate, esp. as Att. law-term, a counter-estimate of the penalty, etc. put in by the defendant in answer to the τιμήσις of the plaintiff, much the same as ὑποτίμησις, v. Att. Process, p. 725, Herm. Pol. Ant. § 143, 10. [τιμή]

Ἀντιτίμος, ον, (ἀντί, τιμή) estimating in turn, requiting.—II. equivalent to, c. gen.

Ἀντιτιμωρέω, ᾧ, (ἀντί, τιμωρέω) to punish in return. Mid. to revenge one's self on in turn, τινά, Eur. I. T. 357.

Ἀντιτίω, f. -τίσω, (ἀντί, τίνω) to pay or suffer punishment for a thing, τι, Theogn. 738, Soph. Aj. 1086. Mid. to exact or inflict in turn, φόνον ἀγωγῆς ἀντιτάσθαι, to exact death as a punishment for bringing, Aesch. Ag. 1263: ἀντ. οἰκνῆν τινά τινος, to inflict punishment on, i. e. punish one for a thing, Elmsl. Med. 256, cf. τίω II. [On quantity v. τίνω.] Hence

Ἀντιτίσις, εως, ἡ, repayment, requital.

Ἀντιτίσις, ον, punished for of things, expiated.

Ἀντιτιτρώσκω, (ἀντί, τιτρώσκω) to wound in turn, Heliod. 7, 27.

Ἀντιτίω, (ἀντί, τίω) to honour in return. [On quantity v. τίω.]

Ἀντιτολμάω, ᾧ, -ήσω, (ἀντί, τολμάω) to dare to stand against another, Thuc. 2, 89.

Ἀντιτολμος, ον, (ἀντί, τόλμα) daring against all dangers, over-bold, Aesch. Eum. 553.

Ἀντιτόμος, ον, (ἀντιτέμνω) cut as a remedy for, τὸ ἀντίτομον, a remedy, antidote, esp. cut from roots or herbs, H. Hom. Cer. 229, Pind. P. 4, 394.

Ἀντιτονέομαι, as pass., to strain every nerve against, resist stubbornly, Plat. Tim.: from

Ἀντίτονος, ον, (ἀντιτείνω) strained against, resisting, Plat. Tim. 62 C.—II. as subst. τὰ ἀντίτονα, cords to manage an engine used in sieges, Plut.

Ἀντιτοξέω, (ἀντί, τοξέω) to shoot arrows in turn, Xen. An. 3, 3, 15.

Ἀντιτορέω, (ἀντί, τορέω) to bore right through, c. gen., II. 5, 337: also c. acc., ἀντ. ὅμιον, to break through or open, II. 10, 267, cf. Herm. H. Hom. Merc. 86, 178.

Ἀντίτος, ον, (poet. for ἀνάτεος which is not in use, from ἀνατίω) requited, revenged, ἀντίτα ἔργα, the work of revenge, Od. 17, 51, 60: ἀντίτα ἔργα παιδός, revenge for her son, II. 24, 213.

Ἀντιτρέφω, f. -θρέψω, (ἀντί, τρέφω) to rear in turn.

Ἀντιτρέχω, fut. -θρέσομαι, (ἀντί, τρέχω) to run in turn, Anth.

Ἀντιτυγχάνω, f. -τεύσομαι, (ἀντί, τυγχάνω) to meet with in return, τινός, Simon. 56, Theogn. 642; ἀντ. ἐπικουρίας ἀπὸ τινος, Thuc. 6, 87: to hit exactly upon, τινός, Hipp.

Ἀντιτύπεω, ᾧ, f. -ήσω, (ἀντιτύπος) to strike against, esp. of a hard body, to repel, τινί, Hipp., absol., Plat., and Arist. Hence

Ἀντιτύπη, ἐς, striking back, repelling: in genl. hard, solid, like ἀντί τυπος.

Ἀντιτύπια, ας, ἡ, a striking against or back, repelling: the resistance of a hard body: metaph., hardness, ruggedness, Dion. H.—II. repercussion, Hermes ap. Stob. Ecl. 1, 400.

Ἀντιτύπον, τό, cf. sq. B.

Ἀντιτύπος, ον, (ἀντί, τύπτω) struck back, repelled, esp. by a hard body, thrown back, echoed, echoing, στόνος, Soph. Phil. 695, 1460: ἀντίτυπα, as adv., backwards, Soph. Ant. 134: τύπος ἀντ., blow against blow, of the hammer and anvil, Orac. ap. Hdt. 1, 67.—II. act. striking back, repelling, as a hard body does: hence resisting, hard, Plat. Tim. 62 C, cf. Ruhnk. Tim.—2. metaph. stubborn, obstinate Id. Theaet. 156 A; μάχη ἀντ. Xen. Ages. 6, 2: adverse, of events, Id. Hell. 6, 3, 11; ἀντ. Διός, the adversary, enemy of Jupiter, Aesch. Theb. 521: ἀντ. τινί, opposite to, Polyb. Adv. -πώς. B. (ἀντί, τύπος) formed after, copied: hence τὸ ἀντ., an anti type, copy, also ὁ ἀντίτυπος.

Ἀντιτύπτα, f. ψω, (ἀντί, τύπτω) to beat in turn, Ar. Nub. 1424.

Ἀντιφαίνο, (ἀντί, φαίνο) to reflect light, Theophr. Hence

Ἀντιφάνεια, ας, ἡ, a reflection, image, elsewh. ἐμφασία, [ᾧ]

Ἀντιφάνης, ον, ὁ, Antiphanes, a poet of the middle comedy, Meineke, 1, p. 304, sq.—2. a statue of Argos, Paus. 10, 9, 6.

Ἀντιφάρμακον, ον, τό, (ἀντί, φάρμακον) an antidote, Heliod.

Ἀντιφάσις, εως, ἡ, (ἀντίφημι) a speech in reply: in logic, opposition, Arist. Org.

Ἀντιφάτης, ον, ὁ, Antiphates, son of Melampus and father of Oecles, Od. 15, 242.—2. a king of the Laestrygonians (gen. Ἀντιφάτας, acc. -φάτης), Od. 10, 106, 114.—3. an Athenian archon, Dion. H.

Ἀντιφάτικός, ἥ, ὄν, (ἀντιφάσις) belonging to, disposed for reply: in logic, opposed. Adv. -κώς, Arist. Org. †

Ἀντιφέλλος, ον, ἡ, Aniphellus, the port of Phellus in Lycia, Strab.

Ἀντιφερίζω, (ἀντιφέρω) to set one's self against, match or measure one's self with another, τινί, II. 21, 35" Ar. Eq. 813; also μένος τινί ὄντ., II. 21, 498: to fight with one for a prize, Hes. Th. 609; like ἰσοφαρίζω, cf. ἀντ. φέρομαι:—more rarely, ἀντιφάτης παρὰ τινα, Pind. P. 9, 88.

Ἀντιφερνα, ον, τό, a return-present from the bridegroom: from

Ἀντιφερνός, ον, (ἀντί, φερνῇ) instead of or for a dowry, Aesch. Ag. 406.

Ἀντιφέρω, f. -οίω, (ἀντί, φέρω) to carry or set against. II. mid. ■ J

pass. ἀντιφύρομαι, to set one's self against, O. I. 16, 238; μάχη ἀντ. II. 5, 701; ἀργυλλός, ἀντιφύρεσθαι, hard to oppose, Il. 1, 589; also c. acc. cognat., μένος ἀντιφ. τινί, to match one's self with another in strength, Il. 21, 482; like ἀντιφύριζω.

Ἀντιφένω, i. -φεύζομαι, (ἀντί, φεύγω) to flee or go into exile in turn, ἀντί τιμος, Eur. El. 1091.

Ἀντιφίω, f. -φίσω, (ἀντί, φημί) to speak against, deny, Plat.: to answer.

† Ἀντιφίημος, ου, ὁ, Antiphemus, a Rhodian, founder of Gela in Sicily, Hdt. 7, 153.

Ἀντιφθέγγομαι, f. -φθέγγεαι, (ἀντί, φθέγγω) to return a sound, echo, Pind. O. 6, 105; to repeat, imitate, Arist. Gen. An.—II. to speak against, contradict, Luc. Hence

Ἀντιφθέγμαι, ατος, τό, an echo.

Ἀντιφθόγγος, ου, (ἀντιφθέγγομαι) returning a sound, echoing, responsive, Pind. Fr. 91.—II. dissonant, discordant.

Ἀντιφιλέω, ὤ, f. -ήσω, (ἀντί, φιλέω) to love in return.—2. to kiss in return, Anth. Hence

Ἀντιφιλήσις, εως, ἡ, a return of love, Arist. Eth. N.; and

Ἀντιφιλία, ας, ἡ, mutual love, Arist. Eth. E.

Ἀντιφιλοδοξέω, (ἀντί, φιλοδοξέω) to vie with in ambition, πρὸς τινα, Polyb. 1, 40, 11.

Ἀντιφιλονεικέω, (ἀντί, φιλονεικέω) to strive jealously against, resist stubbornly, τινί, Polyb.

† Ἀντιφίλος, ου, ὁ, Antiphilus, a poet of Byzantium, Anth.—2. a painter of Alexandra, Luc.—Others in Dem. 349, 22, etc.

Ἀντιφιλοσοφέω, to hold contrary philosophical tenets, Luc.; and

Ἀντιφιλοσοφία, ας, ἡ, a rival system in philosophy: from

Ἀντιφιλόσοφος, ου, (ἀντί, φιλόσοφος) of another sect in philosophy.

† Ἀντιφίλων λιμὴν, ὁ, the harbour of Antiphilus in Troglodytica, Strab.

Ἀντιφίλοτιμέομαι, (ἀντί, φιλοτιμέομαι) dep. pass. c. fut. mid., to vie with from ambition, Plat.

Ἀντιφίλοφρονέομαι, (ἀντί, φιλοφρονέομαι) to receive kindly in turn, Plat.

Ἀντιφλέγω, fut. -έξω, (ἀντί, φλέγω) to light up again or to meet one, ἀντὶ ὅλου ὀρθαλάμου ἀντέφλεξε Μῆνα, Pind. O. 3, 36.

Ἀντιφρόνημι, to murder in return: from

Ἀντιφρόνος, ου, (ἀντί, φόνος) in return for slaughter, in revenge for blood, τοῖναί, ἴται, δίκαι, Aesch. Eum. 982, Soph. El. 248; also ἀντιφρόνος as adv., Soph. Phil. 1156.—II. θάνατοι ἀντ., deaths by mutual slaughter, Aesch. Theb. 893. Only in lyric passages of Trag.—III. as masc. pr. n. Antiphronus, a son of Priam, Il. 24, 250.

Ἀντιφορά, ᾤ, η, (ἀντιφύζω) a setting against, opposition.

Ἀντιφορτίζομαι, f. -ίσομαι, (ἀντί, φορτίζομαι) dep. mid., to take in a cargo instead: to import in exchange for exports, Xen. Vectig. 3, 2: also in pass. aor., to be so imported, ap. Dem. 926, 11.

Ἀντιφορτος, ου, ὁ, a return-freight.

† Ἀντιφός, ου, ὁ, Antiphos, a son of Priam, Il. 4, 489.—2. son of Pyaemenes, an ally of the Trojans, Il. 2, 864.—3. son of Thessalus, one of the Heracleidae, Il. 2, 678.—4. son of Aegyptius in Ithaca, Od. 2, 19.—Others in Val. 17, 68, Apollod., etc

Ἀντιφράγμα, ατος, τό, (ἀντιφράσσω) a fence, bulwark, Plat.

Ἀντιφράζω, f. -άσω, (ἀντί, φράζω) to express by antithesis or negation.

† Ἀντιφράει, ὦν, αἰ, Antiphras, in Ptol.

Ἀντιφρά, a city of Marmarica, Strab.

Ἀντιφραξίς, εως, ἡ, (ἀντιφράσσω) a barricading, closing up: γῆς ἀντιφράς, the earth's coming between the sun and the moon, Arist. Org.

Ἀντιφράσις, εως, ἡ, (ἀντιφράζω) contradiction, objection.—II. Rhet. and Gramm., antiphrasis, i. e. the use of words the reverse of what one means, e. g. an euphemism, Εὐμεινίδες for Ἐμινίδες, πόντος εὐζείνης for ἄνεμος.

Ἀντιφράσσω, Att. -φράπτω, fut. -φράξω, (ἀντί, φράσσω) to barricade, block up, Xen. Symp. 5, 6.

Ἀντιφραστικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to, like ἀντιφρασσίς. Adv. -κώς, by way of ἀντιφρασσίς, Gramm.

Ἀντιφρίσσω, f. -ξω, (ἀντί, φρίσσω) to bristle up against, Arist. H. A.

Ἀντιφρόρους, ου, ὁ, (ἀντί, φρορεύω) a deputy-sentinel.

Ἀντιφρών, ου, gen. ονος, (ἀντί, φρῶν) disaffected towards.

Ἀντιφύλακή, ἡς, ἡ, a watching against one, πρὸς τινα, Thuc. 2, 84: from

Ἀντιφύλας, ακος, ὁ, a watch posted to observe another, v. l. Luc. [ῥ]

Ἀντιφύλλασσω, Att. -ττω, fut. -ξω, (ἀντί, φύλλασσω) to watch in turn, Plat. Legg. 705 E. Mid. to be on one's guard against, τινά, Xen. An. 2, 5, 3.

Ἀντιφύπτω, (ἀντί, φύπτω) to plant, beget in turn, Pseud-Phoc. 73.

Ἀντιφύω, f. ύσω, (ἀντί, φύω) to produce in return. Pass. c. aor. 2 and perf. act., to be of a contrary nature. [ῥσω]

Ἀντιφών, ὦντος, ὁ, Antipho an Athenian archon, O. I. 90, 3, Diod. S. 12, 80.—2. an Athenian orator, born at Rhamnus in Attica, B. C. 480, Thuc. 8, 68, etc.—3. a Sophist in the time of Socrates, Xen. Mem. 1, 6.—4. the youngest brother of Plato, acc. to Plut. Frat. Am. 12.—Others in Plat., Xen., etc.

Ἀντιφώνεω, ὤ, f. -ήσω, (ἀντί, φωνέω) to sound in answer, reply, usu. absol., as Aesch. Eum. 303; so c. acc. cognat., ἀντ. ἔπος, to utter a word in reply, Soph. Aj. 773; but c. acc. pers., to reply to, answer, Id. Phil. 1065.—II. in music, to accompany, play on several instruments so as to produce a harmony; also μαγαδίω. Hence

Ἀντιφώνησις, εως, ἡ, a returning of a sound, echoing: a reply, answer.

Ἀντιφωνία, ας, ἡ,=foreg.: from

Ἀντιφώνος, ου, (ἀντί, φωνή) returning a sound, echoing, responsive to, τινός, Eur. Sup. 800.—2. disagreeing with, out of harmony with, τινί, Plat. Legg. 717 B, 812 D.—II. in music, accompanying on an instrument.—2. as subst., τὸ ἀντίφ., an accord in the octave, Arist. Probl.: also in Eccl. an antiphon, anthem.

Ἀντιφωτισμός, οῦ, ὁ, (ἀντί, φωτίζω) reflexion of light, Plut.

Ἀντιχαίρω, (ἀντί, χαίρω) to rejoice in turn or answer, Νίκα ἀντιχαίρεῖσα Θῆβα, Soph. Ant. 149, where perh. ἀντιχαίρεῖσα is not aor. 2 pass., but as if from χάρις, Mehlhorn in Jahrb. 1831.

Ἀντιχάλεπαίνω, (ἀντί, χαλεπαίνω) to be embittered against, Dion. H.

† Ἀντιχάρης, εως, ὁ, Antichares, masc. pr. n. Hdt. 5, 43.

Ἀντιχάριζομαι, fut. -ίσομαι, Att. -ιζομαι, (ἀντί, χαρίζομαι) dep. mid.,

to show kindness to in turn, τὰ ἑ, Hdt. 7, 114.

Ἀντιχασμάομαι, (ἀντί, χασμάομαι) to yawn before or at, τινί, Arist. Probl.

Ἀντιχειρ, εἰρος, ὁ, (ἀντί, χεῖρ) the thumb, as being opposite, to the fingers, Arist. H. A.

Ἀντιχειροτονέω, (ἀντί, χειροτονέω) to vote against, absol. in Thuc. 6, 13; but ἀντ. μὴ παρέχειν, Ar. Eccl. 423. Hence

Ἀντιχειροτονία, ας, ἡ, a contra vote.

Ἀντιχών, ονος, ἡ, sc. γῆ, (ἀντ. χθών) the land of the antipodes, Arist. Coel. 2, 13, 2, and Plut.: hence ο' ἀντιχθονες=ἀντιπόδες.

Ἀντιχορδος, ου, (ἀντί, χορδή) played on different strings: in harmony.

Ἀντιχορηγέω, to be ἀντιχορηγός, Andoc. 34, 30: ἀντ. τινί, to rival one in the choregia, Dem. 534, 25.

Ἀντιχορηγός, ου, ὁ, (ἀντί, χορηγός) a rival choregus, Andoc. 31, 36, cf. Wolf Dem. Lept. p. XCI.

Ἀντιχορία, ας, ἡ, (ἀντί, χορός) a chorus that sings alternately with another, the song of such chorus.

Ἀντιχρη, un-Att. ἀντιχρά, aor. 1 ἀντέχρησις: impers., it is sufficient for τινί, Hdt. (formed like the more freq. ἀπέρχρη.)

Ἀντιχρησις, εως, ἡ, (ἀντί, χρῆσις) reciprocal usage.

Ἀντιχρησμοδοτέω, (ἀντί, χρησμοδοτέω) to deliver oracles in turn.

Ἀντιχρόνισμα, ατος, τό, and

Ἀντιχρονισμός, οῦ, ὁ, the use of one tense for another, Gramm.

Ἀντιψάλλω, (ἀντί, ψάλλω) to play a stringed instrument in accompaniment of song, ἐλέγους φόρμιγγα, Ar. Av. 217. Hence

Ἀντιψάλλμος, ου, responsive, like ἀντίστροφος, Eur. I. T. 179.

Ἀντιψέγω, (ἀντί, ψέγω) to blame in turn.

Ἀντιψηφίζομαι, fut. -ίσομαι Att. -ιζομαι, (ἀντί, ψηφίζομαι) to vote against, Plat.

Ἀντιψήφος, ου, (ἀντί, ψῆφος) voting against, opposing, τινί, Plat. Alc. 2, 150 B.

Ἀντιψύχω, ου, (ἀντί, ψυχή) instead of life, given for life, Luc.

Ἀντιψύχω, f. -ξω, (ἀντί, ψύχω) to cool or refresh in return. [ῥ]

Ἀντιπεία, ἡ,=ἀντίπια.

Ἀντιπείω, ὤ, f. -ήσω, (ἀντλος) strictly, to bale out bilge-water, bale the ship, Theogn. 673, and Alcae., cf. Elmsl. Heracl. 169: in genl. to draw water, Hdt. 6, 119: ἀντλ. ἐπὶ or ἐς τι, to draw and pour into a vessel, I'lat. Tim. 79 A, Xen. Oec. 7, 40.—II. metaph. to draw for, i. e. seek after, search for, ἀντλ. μηχανάν, Pind. P. 3, 110; but more usu.—2. of toil, suffering, etc., to drain dry, i. e. bear to the last, πόνον, τὸν, βίον ἀντλῆν, like Lat. exanillare, exhaustire labores, etc., Monk Hippol. 902.—3. ἀντλῆν κτῆσιν, to drain, i. e. squander, Soph. El. 1291.

Ἀντλη, ἡ,=ἀντλος.

Ἀντλημα, ατος, ὁ, (ἀντλέω) that which is emptied, a bucket, παῖ, Plut.—II. an emptying.

Ἀντλησις, εως, ἡ, a drawing: χρ. or emptying, Ael.

Ἀντλητῆρ, ἥρος, ὁ,=sq.

Ἀντλητῆς, οῦ, ὁ, one who drains up.—II. a vessel to draw water, a bucket.

Ἀντλητήριος, ἰα, ου, belonging to drawing up, τὸ ἀντλῆ, sub. ἄγγειον, a bucket.

Ἀντλία, ας, ἡ, also ἀντλεία, ἡ, a baling out of bilge-water, cf. ἀντλος=

II = *ἀντλος* *bilge-water*. in gen *mud, dirt*, Ar. Pac. 17: also *the hold* itself, Soph. Phil. 482.

Ἀντλῶν, *ον, τό, a bucket*, Ar. Fr. 82. Menand. p. 17, but v. Meineke.

Ἀντλῶν, *ον, τό, a bucket*, Ar. Fr. 82. ἈΝΤΛΩΝ, *ον, τό, =sq.*

ἈΝΤΛΩΣ, *ον, ό, in Hom. the hold of a ship, where the bilge-water settles*, Lat. *sentina*, Od. 12, 411; 15, 479: also *the bilge-water in the hold*, ἄντλον δέχεσθαι, *to let in water, leak*, Aesch. Theb. 796; ἄντλον εἰργεν νάος, *to pump out water from a ship*, Lat. *sentina exhaure*, Eur. Tro. 686: ἐν ἄντλῳ τιθεῖναι, *to put in the lowest, dirtiest part of the ship, i. e. treat despitefully*, Pind. P. 8, 14, cf. Lob. Aj. 804: εἰς ἄντλον ἐμβαίνειν πόδα, *to slip into the mud, i. e. get into a difficulty*, Elmsl. Eur. Heracl. 168.—2. poet. in genl. the sea, Pind. O. 9, 79, Eur. Hec. 1025.—II. a bucket, ship's pump.—III. a heap of corn, thrashed but not yet cleansed, later, Nic., v. Jac. Anth. 2, 2, p. 227. (Perh. from ἀνά: Pott from ἀνά, ἄλγαι, cf. τελαμῶν, ἄλγαντον, from Sans. तुल, Lat. tuli, totlere, Forsch. 1, 265.)

Ἀντοδύρομαι, f. -ὑροῦμαι, (ἄντι, δόδρομαι) *to lament in return*. [v]

Ἀντοικοδομέω, (ἄντι, οἰκοδομέω) *to build, fortify against*, Polyb. Hence Ἀντοικοδομία, *ας, ή, a building against*, Id.

Ἀντοικός, *ον, (ἄντι, οἶκος) living opposite*, Plut.

Ἀντοικτεῖρω, (ἄντι, οἰκτεῖρω) *to pity in return*, τινά, Eur. Ion 312.

Ἀντοικτῖω, (ἄντι, οἰκτῖω) = *τορε*, Thuc. 3, 40.

Ἀντοίμαι, (ἄντι, οἶμαι) dep. c. aor. pass. ἀντισθῆναι, *to be of contrary opinion*, Plat. Theat. 178 C.

Ἀντολή, *ης, ή, poet. contr. for ἀνατολή, a rising*, usu. in plur. ἀντολαὶ ἡέλιου, Od. 12, 4, and Trag.

Ἀντολίη, *ης, ή, poet. for ἀνατολίη*, Nonn.: ἀντολίηδε, adv. poet. for ἀνατολίηδε, *from the east*, Opp.

Ἀντομαι, defect. dep., only used in pres. and impf., (ἀντα, ἄντι) like ἄντω and ἀντίω, *to meet, light upon*, s. dat., ἀλλήλοις, Il. 15, 698; but also c. gen., first in Pind. P. 2, 130: ἄβσολ, διπλόος ἦντερο θωρήξ, *the lowly breastplate stood in the way, opposed*, Il. 4, 133, but acc. to Döderlein, the breastplate met, lapped over, so as to be double.—II. c. acc. pers., = ἀντάω, *to approach with prayers, treat*, Ερμῆν, Ar. Thesm. 977: also s. acc. rei, ἀντ. τι ὑπέρ τινος, *to beg n. another's behalf*, Soph. O. C. 243. Only poet.

Ἀντομνυμι, fut. -ομῶσω and -ομῶμαι, (ἄντι, ὀμνυμι) *to swear in turn*, s. inf., Xen. Hell. 3, 4, 6.—II. as Att. aw-term, *to swear, one against the other*, take an ἄντομοσία (q. v.), freq. n. Oratt.: also in mid., Isaac. 50, 17.

Ἀντονίημι, fut. -ονήσω, (ἄντι, νίημι) *to serve mutually*.

Ἀντονομία, f. -ῖωσα, (ἄντι, ὀνομάω) *to name instead, call by a new name*, Thuc. 6, 5.—II. *to speak in tropes*, Ar. Thesm. 55: in Gramm. *to use ἀντονομασία*, Rhet.—2. *to use the pronoun*, Gramm.; cf. sq. Hence

Ἀντονομία, *ας, ή, a different name*: hence antonomasia, i. e. the using an epith., patronym., or appellat. for a proper name, and vice versa, 'it. Hom.: also in Gramm. the pronoun, or the use of it, Lat. pronominatio, Bast. Greg. p. 399.

Ἀντῶνρις, *εως, ή, a 'digging in'*, from

Ἀντορῶσσω, f. -ῖωσα, (ἄντι, ὀρύσσω) *to dig against, dig a counter-mine*, Hdt. 4, 200.

Ἀντορχέομαι, (ἄντι, ὀρχέομαι) dep., *to dance against, imitate in dancing*, Arist. H. A.

Ἀντοφείλω, f. -λήσω, (ἄντι, ὀφείλω) *to owe another a good turn*, Thuc. 2, 40.

Ἀντοφθαλμέω, (ἄντι, ὀφθαλμέω) *to look in the face, meet face to face, defy, withstand*, τινί and πρὸς τινά, Polyb.: from

Ἀντόφθαλμος, *ον, (ἄντι, ὀφθαλμός) looking in the face, defying*.

Ἀντοχεύς, *εως, ό, =ἀντιλαβεύς*: from

Ἀντοχή, *ης, ή, (ἀντέχομαι) a holding against, holding fast*.

Ἀντοχύρῳ, (ἄντι, ὀχυρῶ) *to fortify in turn*.

Ἀντραῖος, αἶα, αἶον, (ἄντρον) *belonging to or like a cave: haunting caves*, orgrots, Eur. ap. Steph. Byz. v. ἄντρον, cf. Meineke Com. Frag. 2, 1, p. 434.

Ἀντρέπω, poet. for ἀντρέπω.

Ἀντριάς, ἄδος, ή, (ἄντρον) *pecul. fem. of ἀντραῖος, hence Νύμφαι ἄντ., grot Nymphs*, Anth.

Ἀντροδαίτος, *ον, (ἄντρον, δαίτα) living in caves*, Orph.

Ἀντροειδής, *ές, (ἄντρον εἶδος) like or full of caves*, Plut.

Ἀντροβε, adv., *formed 'like οικοθεν, from a cave*, Pind. P. 4, 181.

ἈΝΤΡΟΝ, *ον, τό, Lat. antrum, a cave, grot, cavern, hole*: Hom. only in Od., mostly as a haunt of the nymphs and woodland gods, for which σπέος is more usu.: also in Pind., and Trag. (Deriv. uncertain, perh. from ἄντρον, ἄνεμος, through which the wind blows, Pott.)

Ἀντροφθής, *ές, (ἄντρον, φύω) born in caves*; *αντ. πέτραι*, cavernous rocks, Orph.

Ἀντροχαρής, *ές, (ἄντρον, χαίρω) cave-haunting, epith. of nymphs and Pan*, Id.

Ἀντρώδης, *ές, =ἀντροειδής, full of caves*, πέτρα, Xen. Ar. 4, 3, 11.

Ἀντρών, ὄνος, ό and ή, and pl. οἱ Ἀντρώρες, *Antron, a city of Thessaly*, Il. 2, 697; hence adj. Ἀντρώριος, *α, ον, of Antron, Antroonian*, Strab.

Ἀντυλλα, *ης, ή, Antylla, a city not far from Alexandria*, Ath. p. 33 E.

Ἀντύλλος, *ον, ό, Antyllus, invsc. pr. n.*, Plut., etc.—2. as title of a comedy of Nicostatus, Meineke 1, p. 347.

Ἀντύς, ὄνος, ή, strictly, *any rounded or curved body*, and so—I. in Hom. (only in Il.), —1. the rim of the round shield, with or without σάκος or ὤσιδος, Il. 6, 118; 18, 479.—2. the rail or high rim of the chariot, sometimes made double, δοῖαι δὲ περὶδρομοὶ ἀντύνες εἰσι, Il. 5, 728; it rose in front to a point on which the reins might be hung, lb. 262, 322, cf. ἵντι: later also in plur., the chariot itself, Soph. El. 746, Eur. Phoen. 1193.—II. post-Hom., —1. the frame of the lyre, Valckn. Hippol. 1131.—2. the disc of the moon, Mosch. 2, 88.—3. the orbit of the planets, H. Hom. 7, 8.—4. in Nonnus, the rounded parts of the body, δὲ ρυγες μαστῶν, μηρῶν, the breasts, hips.

Ἀντυποκρίνομαι, Ion. for ἀνθυποκρίνομαι, Hdt. [I]

Ἀντυποργέω, Ion. for ἀνθυποργέω, Hdt.

Ἀντυδῆ, *ης, ή, (ἄντι, ὠδή) responsive singing*: hence

Ἀντυδός, *όν, singing in answer to, λόγαν*, Ar. Thesm. 1059.—II. act. *answ. in answer, ἁρμονία*, Anth.

Ἀντωθέω, *ω, f. -ώσω, (ἄντι, ὠθεα) to push against or back*, Arist. Mech.

Ἀντωμός, *ον, (ἄντι, ὤμος) shoulder to shoulder, side by side*: hence a next door neighbour, Cleomed. 4.

Ἀντωμοσία, *ας, ή, (ἀντομνυμι) an oath taken by one against another*: and so as Att. law-term, the oath taken on one side by the plaintiff, on the other by the defendant, that their cause was just, also called *δωμοσία*, cf. Ruhek. Tim., Stallb. Plat. Apol. 19 B: it formed part of the ἀνάκρισις: hence the form or words of this oath, Plat. ibid.; also ἄντ. τῆς οἴκης, Lys. 169, 38.

Ἀντων, *ωνος, ό, Anton, masc. pr. n.*, Plut.

Ἀντωνέομαι, (ἄντι, ἄνέομαι) dep., *to buy instead*, Xen. Oec. 20, 26: *to bid against*, ἀλλήλοις, Lys. 165, 5, and Dem.

Ἀντανία, *ας, ή, the Lat. Antonia*, Anth.

Ἀντανίνος, *ον, ό, the Lat. Antoninus*, Hdn.

Ἀντάνιος, *ον, ό, Antonius*.

Ἀντανμία, *ας, ή, (ἄντι, ὄνμα) a word used instead of a noun, pronoun*, Lat. pronomen, Dion. H.: the use of such a word. Hence

Ἀντανμικός, *ή, όν, belonging to ἀντανμία, pronominal*, Dion. H. Ἀντ-κός, like a pronoun.

Ἀντωπέω, = ἀντοφθαλμέω, *to look straight at*, Clem. Al.: from

Ἀντωπής, *ές, and*

Ἀντώπιος, *ον, Ap. Rh., =sq.*

Ἀντωπός, *όν, (ἄντι, ὤψ) with the eyes towards, looking straight at, facing*, ἀντωπὰ βλέψασα, Eur. I. A. 585: before the eyes, in front, Luc.: in genl. straight opposite: manifest: also like, Opp. Neut. ἀντωπών, as adv., = ἄντικρῶ.

Ἀντωσις, *εως, ή, (ἀντωθέω) a pushing against or back*, Arist. Respr.

Ἀντωτίς, ἴδος, ή, = ἄμφωτίς, Clem. Al.

Ἀντωφέλλω, (ἄντι, ὠφέλλω) *to assist, benefit in turn*, τινά, Xen. Mem. 2, 10, 3. Pass. *to derive profit in turn*, lb. 2, 8, 3.

Ἀνυβριστί adv. of sq. II., Anacr. 62.

Ἀνυβριστος, *ον, (α priv., ὕβρις) not insulted, not ill-treated, not outraged*. II. act., *without insulting, not outrageous*, παιδιαί, Plut., cf. foreg.

Ἀνυγλαστος, *ον, (α priv., ὑγιάζω) = ἀναλθής, incurable*.

Ἀνυγραίνω, (ἀνά, ὑγραίνω) *to moisten, soften, and mix again*, Hipp. Hence

Ἀνυγρασμός, *όν, ό, a moistening, softening*, Archig. ap. Orib.

Ἀνυδάτος, *ον, (α priv., ὑδωρ) without water*.

Ἀνυδρέομαι, (ἀνά, ὑδρέομαι) dep., *to draw up water*, Theroer. Conian. 11.

Ἀνυδρεντος, *ον, (α priv., ὑδρεύω) unwatered*.

Ἀνυδρία, *ας, ή, want of water*, drought, Thuc. 3, 88: from

Ἀνυδρός, *ον, (α priv., ὑδωρ) wanting water, waterless*, freq. in Hdt.: ἡ ἀνυδρός, sub. γῆ, or τὸ ἀνυδρὸν, sub. χωρίον, Hdt. 3, 4, 9.

Ἀνύλος, *ον, (α priv., ὕλη) without wood*.—II. immaterial, incorporeal.

Ἀνυμέναιος, *ον, (α priv., ὑμέναιος) without the nuptial song, unwedded*, Soph. and Eur.

Ἀνύμεν, Dor. for ἄννυμεν, from ἄννυμι, Theoc. 7, 10. [v]

Ἄννυι, ἄννυμαι, = ἄννυω, ἦντοτο ἔργον, *the work was finished*, Od. 5, 213

Ἀνυμῶ, (ἀνά, ὑμνέω) to praise in song, Eur. El. 1190.

Ἀνυμῶντος, ον, (a priv., νυμφεύω) unwedded, Soph. El. 165: ἄν. γοῶν ἔχειν, to be born of an evil marriage, Id. Ant. 980, ubi v. Schol.

Ἀνυμφος, ον, (a priv., νόμῳ) not bridal, unwedded, ἄν. τροφῇ, Soph. El. 1183: νύμφη ἄνυμφος, a bride that is no bride, unhappy bride, Eur. Hec. 612: ἄνυμφα γάμων ἀμύλληματα, unhallowed embraces, Soph. El. 492.—II. without bride or mistress, μέλαθρα, Eur. Hel. 1125.

Ἀνυπαίτιος, ον, (a priv., ὑπαίτιος) innocent, Heliod.

Ἀνυπαρκτος, ον, (a priv., ὑπάρχω) not existing, unreal, Plut. Hence

Ἀνυπαρξία, ας, ἡ, non-existence, nomenclature, Sext. Emp.

Ἀνυπεικτος, ον, (a priv., ὑπείκω) unyielding, hard.

Ἀνυεξαίρετος, ον, (a priv., ὑπεξαίρεσις) not excepted, Adv. —τως, without exception, Anton.

Ἀνυπερβῆτος, ον, (a priv., ὑπερβῆναι) not passed or overcome, Diog. L. 7, 93.

Ἀνυπερβλητος, ον, (a priv., ὑπερβάλλω) not to be excelled, unconquerable, Lys., and Dem. Adv. —τως, Arist. Rhet.

Ἀνυπερβητος, ον, (a priv., ὑπερβῆμι) not delayed, immediate.—II. act. not delaying. Adv. —τως.

Ἀνυπερβητος, ον, = ἄνυπερβλητος, strictly lengthd. collat. form of ἄνυπερβητος.

Ἀνυπερησία, ας, ἡ, (a priv., ὑπερησία) want of haughtiness or vanity.

Ἀνυπεύθυνος, ον, (a priv., ὑπεύθυνος) not liable to the εὐθύνη, not accountable, irresponsible, absolute, Ar. Vesp. 587, and Plat. Adv. —τως.

Ἀνυπήκοος, ον, (a priv., ὑπήκοος) not obeying, τινός, Plat. Tim. 73 A.

Ἀνυπήνη, ον, (a priv., ὑπήνη) beardless.

Ἀνυπῆρτης, ον, (a priv., ὑπῆρπ-πῆω) without attendance, Eurypham. ap. Stob.

Ἀνυπνῶ, (ἀνά, ὑπνῶ) to rouse from sleep.

Ἀνυποδῆσια, ας, ἡ, ἄνυποδῆτω, ἄνυποδῆτος, ον, are later forms of ἄνυποδησία, —ῆτῶ, —ῆτος, only found in late prose, as Plut., Luc. etc., Lob. Phryn. 445.

Ἀνυποδῆσις, ας, ἡ, a going barefoot, Plat. Legg. 633 C, and

Ἀνυποδῆτω, ὤ, ἡ, ἴσω, to go barefoot, Luc.: from

Ἀνυπόδητος, ον, (a priv., ὑποδῆω) unshod, barefoot, as the philosophers and Spartans, Epicharm. p. 60, Plat., etc., cf. Becker Charicles 2, p. 364, sq.: also with old shoes, ill-shod, Ern. Ar. Nub. 103.

Ἀνυπόδικος, ον, (a priv., ὑπόδικος) at liable to action, Plut.

Ἀνυπόθετος, ον, (a priv., ὑποτίθημι) not supposititious: not hypothetical, absolute, Plat. Rep. 510 B, 511 B.—II. without a subject.

Ἀνυπόστοτος, ον, (a priv., ὑποφέρω) unsupportable, Dion. H. Adv. —στος.

Ἀνυπόκριτος, ον, (a priv., ὑποκρίσμαι) undisguised, without dissimulation, N. T. Adv. —τως.

Ἀνυπομένετος, ον, (a priv., ὑπομένω) unsupportable.—II. act., unable to bear. The form ἄνυπομένητος is dub.

Ἀνυπομνήτης, ον, = foreg., Arist. Mir.

Ἀνυπονόητος, ον, (a priv., ὑπονοῶ) unsuspected, πρὸς τι, in a thing, Dem 1404, 22.—2. unexpected, Polyb.

—II. act. unsuspecting, τινός, Id. Adv. —τως.

Ἀνυπόπτετος, ον, (a priv., ὑποπτεύω) unsuspicious.

Ἀνυπόπτος, ον, without suspicion, unsuspicious, 1. e.—I. pass. unsuspected, Thuc. 3, 43, and Xen.—2. act., unsuspecting, τινός, Polyb. Adv. —τως.

Ἀνυπόστατος, ον, (a priv., ὑφίστημι) not to be withstood, irresistible, unconquerable, δύναμις, Plat. Legg. 686 B; φρόνημα, πόλις, Xen.—II. without subsistence or consistence, Are tae.

Ἀνυπόστολος, ον, (a priv., ὑποστέλλομαι) using no concealment, frank, fearless, Alciph. Adv. —λως.

Ἀνυπόστρεπτος, ον, (a priv., ὑποστρέφω) unreturning.

Ἀνυπόστροφος, ον, (a priv., ὑποστροφή) from which none return, Orph.

Ἀνυπότακτος, ον, (a priv., ὑποτάσσω) not subdued, turbulent.—II. not to be classified under heads, perplexed, ἄν. διήγησις, a confused narrative, Polyb.

Ἀνυποτίμητος, ον, (a priv., ὑποτίμάω) not valued, not enrolled in the censor's books, Lat. non census.—II. ἄν. δική, a suit, in which the defendant has put in no estimate of damages.—III. unpunished, like ἀνεπιτίμητος, Joseph. Adv. —τως.

Ἀνυπούλος, ον, (a priv., ὑπούλος) without guile.

Ἀνύπους, ὁ, ἡ, gen. ποδός, (ἀνύω, πούς) for ἀνυσίπους, = ταχύπους, formed like τανύπους.

Ἀνυπόφορος, ον, (a priv., ὑποφέρω) insufferable.

Ἀνύπτιος, ον, (a priv., ὑπτιος) not leaning back, Diog. L.

Ἀνυσιεργός, ον, (ἀνύω, ἔργον) finishing work, industrious, Theocr.

Ἀνυσίμος, ον, (ἀνύω) = ἀνυστικός, ἀνυστικός, efficacious, effectual, πρὸς τι, Plat. Legg. 716 D, εἰς τι, Xen. Cyr. 1, 6, 22. Adv. —μως, Plat. [ῥ]

Ἀνύσις, εως, ἡ, (ἀνύω) accomplishment, end, Il. 2, 347: οὐκ ἀνύσιν τινα δόμεν, we find no end, accomplish nothing, Od. 4, 544: hence cessation, Theocr. 25, 93.

Ἀνυσίς, ιος, ὁ, Anysis, an early king of Aegypt, Hdt. 2, 137.

Ἀνυσίς, ιος and εως, ἡ, Anysis, a city of Aegypt, Hdt. 2, 137: hence Ἀνύσιος, α, ον, of Anysis, Anysian, Id. 2, 166.

Ἀνύσιος, ον, ὁ, Anysus, masc. pr. n., Hdt. 7, 98.

Ἀνυστέον, verb. adj. from ἀνύω, one must accomplish.

Ἀνυστικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἀνύω) fit for accomplishing, efficacious, effectual, Arist. Physiogn.: cf. ἀνυστικός.

Ἀνυστός, ὄν, (ἀνύω) accomplished, fulfilled: to be, that can be accomplished, possible, Eur. Heracl. 961: σιγῇ ὥς ἀνυστόν, as still as possible (like ὥς δυνατόν), Schneid. Xen. An. 1, 8, 11; so too ἡ ἀνυστόν μετριωτάτω, Id. Oec. 20, 22.

Ἀνύτη, ης, ἡ, Anyte, a poetess of Tegea in Arcadia, Paus. 10, 38, 13.

Ἀνυστικός, ἡ, ὄν, = ἀνυστικός, Xen. Hipparch. 2, 6: condemned by Lob. Paral. 431.

Ἀνύτο, Dor. for ἡνυτο, 3 impf. of ἄνυμι, Theocr. [ᾶ]

Ἀνύτος, ον, ὁ, Anytus, a Titan, Paus. 8, 37, 5.—2. son of Anthemion, and one of the accusers of Socrates, Xen., Plat.

Ἀνύτω, or better ἀνύτω, Att. form of ἀνύω, only used in pres. and impf., Pors. Phoen. 463: but ἀνύτω is barbarous, Schäf. Greg. p. 70. [ᾶν]

Ἀνυφαίω, (ἀνά, ὑφαίω) to un-

weave.—II. to weave anew, Pict. Phaez. 87 D.

Ἀνυφάντος, ον, (a priv., ὑφίω) unweaved.

Ἀνυφῶ, (ἀνά, ὑφῶ) to raise on high, Anth. Hence

Ἀνυφῶς, ατος, ᾗς a raised place, Aesop.

Ἀνύω, f. ὕω, A. ἄνυω, or better ἀνύτω, q. v., and poet. ἔνυμι, (ἀνύω) to accomplish, complete, effect, Lat. conficere, strictly to finish, make complete by upward growth (v. Thuc. 2, 75, 76): hence—1. to complete, finish a work, ἔργον, Od. 5, 243: absol. οὐδὲν ἔνυμι, he did no good, Hdt. 9, 66.—2. to make an end of, destroy, φλόξ ες ἡνυσεν, Od. 24, 71: also to kill, for which Hom. uses ἔξανω.—3. to come to the end of a journey, ὅσον ἡνυσεν νηῖς, as much as a ship gets over (sub. ὁδοῦ), Od. 4, 357, and without this acc., ὅρα τάχιστα νηῖς ἀνύσειε (sub. ὁδοῦ), Od. 15, 294, cf. Theogn. 511, Soph. Ant. 231: in Att. freq. ἀνύειν or τελεῖν εἰς..., to make one's way to a place, Br. Soph. O. C. 1562; so too πρὸς πόλιν, Soph. Tr. 657, ἐπὶ ἁκτὶν Ar. Hipp. 743; and without prep. ἀνύειν δάλλαν for ὁδοῦ εἰς δάλλαν, to reach, arrive at the bridal chamber, Soph. Ant. 805; so ἄν. ἔθην, Eur. Supp. 1142.—4. to attain to, get, procure, γαστρί φορβάν, Soph. Phil. 713; c. gen. χρεῖας ἄν., Soph. O. C. 1755, like τυγχάνω.—II. c. partic. ὄνκ. ἀνύω φρονέουσα, I gain nothing by grudging, Il. 4, 56, in Att. also like φθάνω, with signif. of doing a thing speedily, ἄνε πρώτων, make haste about it, Ar. Plut. 413; ἄνυσον ὑποδράμενος, make haste and get your shoes on, Ar. Vesp. 1168, cf. Av. 241; but Ar. more freq. has ἀνύσας, or ἀνύσας τι, c. imperat., make haste and ..., e. g. ἀνύσας ἀνοιγε, ἀνάβαινε etc., Nub. 181, Vesp. 398; so too ἄν. ὕσας βοηθῆσάτω, Ach. 571; so too ἀκολουθήσεις ἀνύσας τι, Nub. 506, cf. 1253; also ἄνε alone, make haste! dispatch! so too σκόνην ἀνύσεις, Ran. 649.—III. much less freq. c. inf., στρατὸς ἡνυσε περὶν, the army succeeded in crossing, Aesch. Pers. 721.—B. Mid. to accomplish for one's own advantage, ἔργα ἀνύσασθαι, Od. 16, 373; so too in Att., Heind. Plat. Phaed. 69 D: but in Hdt. 1, 91, it is used just like act.—C. Pass., to be finished, and of persons, to grow up, ἡνυόμεν τοὺ φαῖς, Aesch. Ag. 1159. [ᾶν]: but E. fut. and aor., σ is sometimes doubled. [Cf. sq. sub fin.]

ἈΝΩ, imperf. ἡνών, radic. form of ἀνύω and ἀνύτω, to accomplish, finish the act. only in Hom., ἡνόν ὁδοῦ, Od. 3, 496; (ἐπισπένδων ἀνούς acc. to Dobree's conj.), Aesch. Fr. 147; ἄνω (acc. to Herm.), Soph. O. C. 526 ἀνοῦτος εἰς σωτηρίαν (like ἀνύω I 3), Ar. Vesp. 369. Pass. to come to an end, be finished, Hom.: also in Hdt., ἡνέτο τὸ ἔργον, 8, 71, and Aesch. Cho. 799, ubi v. Blomf.: most ly of the conclusion of a period of time, νύξ ἀνέται, the night draws to i. end, Il. 10, 251; ἔτος ἀνόμενον, th. waning year, Valck. Hdt. 7, 20, cf. 1 189: cf. ἀνώομαι. (Prob. akin to the adv. ἄνω, v. Butt. Lex. v. ἐνῆρθε: 7.) [ᾶ, except once in ἀνοῖτο, Il. 18 473.]

Ἄνω, adv. (ἀνά) up, upwards, ἄν. πρὸς λόφον, Od. 11, 596: c. gen. αἰθέρος ἄνω, up to ether, Eur. Or. 1542: usu. above, on high, ἄνω ἡσθα οὐρανῷ κρεῖν ἄνω, ἐν Θεοῖς ἄνω etc., Trag.—2 of the quarters of th

ἀ. *aven*, northwards, II. 24, 544, Hdt. 1, 72, opp. to *κάτω*, southwards.—3. of countries, inland, up from the coast, Valck. Hdt. 4, 18.—4. of time, formerly, of old, εἰς τὸ ἄνω, reckoning upwards or backwards, Plat. Theaet. 175 B: also οἱ ἄνω τοῦ γένους or τοῦ χρόνου, the forefathers, ancestors, Plat., etc.: but οἱ ἄνω θεοί, the gods above, Lat. *superi*, Soph. Ant. 1072: but οἱ ἄνω, the living, opp. to οἱ κάτω, the dead, Ib. 1068.—5. ἄνω καὶ κάτω, up and down, upside down, topsy-turvy, hence Hdt. 3, 3, τὰ μὲν ἄνω κάτω θῆσω, τὰ δὲ κάτω ἄνω, cf. Aesch. Eum. 650; so in Att. ἄνω καὶ κάτω στρέφειν, μεταστρέφειν, μεταλαμβάνειν, etc., Plat., and ἄνω καὶ κάτω μεταπίπτειν, γίγνεται, to be turned upside down, prob. metaph. from the sea, Dissen Pind. O. 12, 7: but ἄνω καὶ κάτω μεταβάλλειν or μεταβάλλεσθαι, to turn a thing all ways in one's mind, and so to be quite at a loss, Plat. cf. Heind. Phaed. 96 A, Prot. 356 D: also ἄνω τε καὶ κάτω, and κάτω τε καὶ ἄνω, Plat. Phil. 43 A; and sometimes ἄνω κάτω, like Lat. *hic illic*, Ar. Av. 3, cf. Heind. Gorg. 493 A; also up and down, to and fro, always in the same place, Luc. Tim. 24.—II. as prep. c. gen., above, ἢ ἄνω Ἄλως Ἀσίῃ, Hdt. 1, 130: also Ἄλως ἄνω, 1, 103; but so mostly in late authors, ἄνω γένους, etc., Schaf. Schol. Ar. Rh. Par. 4, 825. Compar. ἀνωτέρω, absol. and c. gen., ἀνωτέρω Σαμου, beyond Samos, Hdt. 8, 130, 132: superl. ἀνωτάτω, Hdt., cf. ἀνωτάτος.

* ἈΝΩ, supposed root of διαίνω in Gramm.

Ἀνώ, subjunct. aor. 2 from ἀνίημι.

[ᾶ] Ἀνωγα, old Ep. perf. c. pres. signif., I command, bid, order, Lat. *jubeo*, esp. of kings and masters: but also of equals or inferiors, to advise, urge one to do, II. 5, 899, Od. 2, 195: full construct. c. acc. pers. et inf., e.g. ἀνώγει πάσας εὐχεσθαι, he bade all pray, Soph. Tr. 1247; also c. dat. pers., Od. 10, 531; 20, 139, sq.: Hom. oft. has *θυμὸς ἀνώγει* me, my spirit bids, prompts me, and joins ἐποτρύνω καὶ ἀνωγα, κέλομαι καὶ ἀνωγα. The tenses are very irreg.: from the perf. (which never takes the augment) we have 1 plur. ind. ἀνωγμεν, H. Hom. Ap. 528, imperat. ἀνώχθι, ἀνώγέτω, ἀνώγετε, and irreg. ἀνώχθω, ἀνώχθε, as if from ἀνώγημι: plqpf. ἡνώγειν, and without augm. ἀνώγειν, Ion. ἡνώγεα (c. impf. signif.): but ἀνώγει in Od. 5, 139, Hdt. 7, 104, must not be referred to this plqpf., for by signif. it is pres.: whence we have further forms in impf. ἀνώγων, ἀνώγων, fut. ἀνώξω, ar. 1 ἡνώξα, all in II. or Od. (Deriv. uncertain. Buttm. derives it from an old root *ἄγω, thus connecting it with ἀγγέλλω: Pott, Forsch. 1, 183, tries other ways.)

Ἀνώγειον, ον, τό, (ἄνω, γαῖα) strictly any thing above ground: but only used for a raised building, the upper floor of a house, used as a granary Xen. An. 5, 4, 29: also as a dining-room, like Lat. *coenaculum*, N. T. Marc. 14, 15. We find in Gramm. the forms ἀνώγειον, τό, ἀνώγειον, εἰ, τό, and ἀνώγεω, εἰ, τό, Lob. Phryn. 297.

Ἀνώγεν, 3 sing. imperf. act. Ep. or ἀνέφωγεν, from ἀνοίγνυμι, II. 14, 168.

Ἀνώγειον, ω, τό, and ἀνώγειω, ω, δ, ἢ=ἀνώγειον, q. v.

Ἀνωγή, ἡς, ἢ, (ἀνωγα) a command, exhortation, advice, Ar. Rh.

Ἀνωγεν, Ep. syncor. 1 plur. ind. from ἀνωγα, like εἰσγμεν from εἰκα, H. Hom. Ap. 528.

Ἀνώγων, old pres., only found in 3 sing. ἀνώγει, cf. ἀνωγα, fin.

Ἀνώγων, ὄνος, ὁ, Anogon, son of Castor and Hilaria, Apollod.

Ἀνώδης, ες, (a priv., ὄζω, ὀδῶδα) scentless, without smell, Plat. Tim. 50 E: formed like εὐδότης.

Ἀνώδος, ον, (a priv., ὠδῆ) songless, not singing, Arist. H. A.

Ἀνωδότης, ες, (a priv., ὀδύνη)=ἀνώδυνος.

Ἀνωδύνια, ας, ἢ, freedom from pain, Protag. ap. Plut. 2, 118 E: from

Ἀνωδύνος, ον, (a priv., ὀδύνη) free from pain, ἄνθρωπος, Soph. Phil. 883: also of things, τὸ μὴ φρονεῖν κατ' ἄν, Id. Aj. 555.—II. act. allaying pain; φάρμακον ἄν., an anodyne, Plut. Adv. -νός.

Ἀνωθεν, Dor. ἄνωθα, adv., (ἄνω) of place, from above, from heaven, Pind. Fr. 87.—2. much like ἄνω, above, on high, Aesch., and so, οἱ ἀνωθεν, the living, Aesch. Ch. 834: also in Plat., etc.: c. gen., ἀνωθεν γῆς, Id. Ag. 1579: cf. Lob. Phryn. 128.—II. from the beginning, ἀρχεσθαι ἐπιχειρεῖν, Plat., ἐξετάζειν, Dem., like Lat. *ex alto* repetere.

Ἀνωθεῖ, fut. -ωθήσω and -ώσω, (ἄνά, ὀθέω) to push up or forth, ἀνίσταντες πλεόν, sc. ναῦν, they pushed off from shore and sailed, Od. 15, 553, like protrudere in altum. Mid., to put away from one's self, like ἀπωθεῖσθαι, Hdt. 7, 139; 8, 109. Hence

Ἀνωθήσις, εως, ἢ, a pushing upwards, pushing back.

Ἀνωσίτι, adv. of sq.,=ἀνωίστος, unlooked for, unforeseen, Od. 4, 92.

[τι] Ἀνώιστος, ον, (a priv., ὀλομαι) unlooked for, unforeseen, II. 21, 39.—II. not to be guessed or made out, like ἄφροιστος, Ep. Hom. 5. Adv. -τως.

—III.=ἀνωιστός, (ἀναφέρω) referred, submitted to a person, ἐς τὴν Πυθίαν, Hdt. 6, 66, where some read ἀνωιστός.

Ἀνώλεθρος, ον, (a priv., ὀλεθρος) indestructible, ἀθάνατος καὶ ἀνώλ, Plat. Phaed. 88 B, etc.—II. act. not deadly, harmless, Paus.

Ἀνωμαλῆς, ες, (a priv., ὁμαλός)=ἀνόμαλος, Arist. Probl. Comp. -λέστερος, Id. H. A.

Ἀνωμαλία, ας, ἢ, unevenness, irregularity, Aeschin. 29, 11; 35, 7: in Gramm. deviation from the general rule, anomaly.—II. indisposition, Heliod.

Ἀνωμαλίστα, inf. pl. pass. from ἀνομαλίζω, Arist. Rhet. 3, 11, 5.

Ἀνωμάλος, ον, (a priv., ὁμαλός) uneven, unequal, irregular, inconsistent, Eur. Scyr. 2: τὸ ἄν., unevenness of ground, Thuc. 7, 71.—2. in Gramm. of words which deviate from a general rule, anomalous. Adv. -λως, Plat. Hence

Ἀνωμαλότης, ητος, ἢ=ἀνωμαλία, Plat.

Ἀνωμάλουςι, εως, ἢ, (ἄνά, ὁμαλός) a making even, τῶν οὐσιῶν, equalisation of property.

Ἀνωμος, ον, (a priv., ὤμος) without shoulder.

Ἀνώμοσι, adv. of sq., without oath, Hdt. 2, 118.

Ἀνώμοτος, ον, (a priv., δυνμι) unsworn, not bound by oath, Eur. Hipp. 612, ubi Valck., cf. Ar. Ran.

Ἀνωσις, ιδός, ἢ=δυνασις.

Ἀωνόμαστος, ον, (a priv., ὄνο-

μάζω) without name, not to be named indescrivable, Eur. Hec. 14; ἄν. ὄσμῃ, Ar. Av. 1715.—II. nameless, inglorious.

Ἀνωτος, ον, ὁ, Anotus, a fountain in Laconia, Paus. 2, 20, 7.

Ἀνωτμή, εἰδ ἀνωτμή, adv. c. ἀνώνυμος, without name.

Ἀνωτμία, ας, ἢ, namelessness. from

Ἀνώνυμος, ον, (a priv., δυνμι, Ael. of ὄνομα) without name, not named, Od. 8, 552, Hdt. 4, 45.—II. nameless, unknown, inglorious, γῆρας, Pind. O. 1, 132: so γῆ, πατρίς, βίος, etc., Eur., Ar., etc.

Ἀνώξις, εως, ἢ=ἀνωγή.

Ἀνώξω, irreg. fut. of ἀνωγα, Hom.

Ἀνώμασι=ἄνω, ἄνω, corrupt reading H. Hom. Ap., ubi al. μνώσι

μενος, al. ἀγαθόμενος. [ἄν]

Ἀνώσιον, ον, τό (ἄνά, ὀπή) th. part above the door, or like προνώσιον, the part before it.

Ἀνωρία, ας, ἢ, untimeliness: ἄν. τοῦ ἔτους, the bad season of the year, i. e. winter, Valck. Hdt. 8, 113; opp. to ὥρα ἔτους: from

Ἀνωρος, ον, (a priv., ὥρα) like ὥρος, untimely, unripe, Lat. *immaurus*, ἄν. ἀποθανέν, Hdt. 2, 79.

Ἀνωροφος, ον, (a priv., ὄροφος) without roof, uncovered, Lyc.

Ἀνωρόβια, ας, ἢ, (ἄνω, βοθίω) th dashing up of the waves.

Ἀνωρόπος, ον, (ἄνω, ῥέπω) in cined upwards.

Ἀνωρόμαι, (ἄνά, ὠρόμαι) dap. to howl aloud, Anth. [ῥ]

Ἀνώσαι, Ion. for ἀνοῖσαι,=At. ἀνεγέγκαι, Inf. aor. 1 act. of ἀναφέρειν, A. 1, 157.

Ἀνώσαντες, part. aor. 1 of ἀνωθέω, Od.

Ἀνώτατος, η, ον, superl. formed from ἄνω, topmost, τὰ ἀνώτατα, Hdt. 2, 125.

Ἀνωτάτω, superl. adv. from ἄνω, at top, Hdt. 7, 23.

Ἀνωτερικός ὁς, ὄν, upper or higher, N. T.: from

Ἀνώτερος, α, ον, compar. adj. from ἄνω, upper, Dion. H.

Ἀνώτερος, compar. adv. from ἄνω, higher, above, Hdt.

Ἀνωφέλεια, ας, ἢ, uselessness, Diog. L.: from

Ἀνωφελῆς, ες, (a priv., ὀφέλω) useless, Aesch. Pr. 33, Eur., etc.: in Att. use, hurtful, prejudicial, Thuc. 6, 33, τινί, Plat., and Xen., cf. Heind. Plat. Prot. 334 A. Adv. -λως.

Ἀνωφέλητος, ον, (a priv., ὀφέλω) not turned to profit, fruitless, unprofitable, τινί, to one, Aesch. Cho. 752: absol. ἄν. γῆ, Xen. Cyr. 1, 6, 11.—2. useless, worthless, Soph. Ant. 645.—3. whom no assistance can avail, hopelessly lost, Euclid. Inscr. 87.

Ἀνωφέλος, ον,=ἀνωφελής.

Ἀνωφέρεια, ας, ἢ, motion upwards, opp. to καταφέρεια: from

Ἀνωφέρης, ες, (ἄνω, φέρωμαι) borne upwards, ascending, Arist. Probl. rugged, steep, Diod., opp. to καταφέρης.

Ἀνώφλιον, ον, τό, (ἄνω, φλιά) the lintel of a door.

Ἀνώφοιτος, ον, (ἄνω, φεῖται) mounting upwards.

Ἀνώφορος, ον,=ἀνωφερής.

Ἀνωχθί, ἀνωχθω, ἀνωχθ', Ep syncor. imperat. perf. from ἀνωγα, q. v., Hom.

Ἀνώχυρος, ον,=ἀνόχυρος, Xen. Ages. 6, 6, if reading correct.

Ἀξέως, ον, Ion. for ἄξενος, (α ριν, ξένος) first in Hes.—II. ἄξει-

ρος, ὁ, sc. πόντος, *The Asine*, usu. called the *Euasine*, Pind. P. 4, 362.

†*Ἀξέμεν* and *ἀξέμεναι*, Ep. for *ἀξέιν*, fut. inf. of *ἀγῶ*, Il. 23, 668; also as aor. inf., Il. 24, 663, v. Buttm. Catal. p. 7.

†*Ἀξενάγῳτος*, ον, (a priv., *ξενάγῳ*) not received as a guest.

†*Ἀξενία*, ας, ἡ, inhospitality, Strab.: of places, a being uninhabitable: from

†*Ἀξενος*, ον, (a priv., *ξενος*) inhospitable, Plat. Soph. 217 E: of places, uninhabitable, desolate, ὁρος, Soph. Phil. 217, πόντος, γῆ, στέρη, etc., Eur.

†*Ἀξεστος*, ον, (a priv., *ξέω*) unhewn, unwrought, λίθος, Soph. O. C. 19.

†*Ἀξία*, ας, ἡ, (strictly fem. from *ἄξιος*) the worth or value of a thing, τινός, Hdt. 4, 196, etc.: of persons, worth, rank, honour; thus οἱ ἐπ' *ἄξιας*, those in honour or office, the magistrates, Luc.: in genl. a man's due or deserts, ὑποτελεῖν *ἄξιν* βασιλείᾳ, Hdt. 4, 201; τῆς *ἄξιας* τυγχάνειν, to get one's due, Ar. Av. 1223: κατ' *ἄξια*, according to desert, duly, Eur. Hec. 374, and Plat.; also πρὸς τὴν *ἄξια*, Plat. Legg. 945 B, and Xen.; πᾶρ τὴν *ἄξια*, beyond desert, unduly, Eur. H. F. 146; also παρὰ τὴν *ἄξια*, undeservedly, Wytt. Ep. Cr. p. 204: in the technical language of the Stoics, the honestum, Heyne Epict. 36: τιμὴ is supplied.—II. will, desire, Diod., v. *ἄξιο*.

†*Ἀξία*, ας, ἡ, *Asia*, a city in Locris.—2. a city of Italy.

†*Ἀξιαπάτης*, ον, (*ἄξιος*, ἀγαπάω) worthy of love, Clem. Al.

†*Ἀξιάστος*, ον, (*ἄξιος*, ἀγαμαι) worth admiring, admirable, Xen. Rep. Lac. 10, 2.

†*Ἀξιακονστος*, ον, (*ἄξιος*, ἀκούω) worth hearing, Xen. Symp. 4, 44.

†*Ἀξιακράτος*, ον, (*ἄξιος*, ἀκροάομαι) worth listening to, Xen. Lac. Rep. 4, 2.

†*Ἀξιαφήγης*, ον, Ion. for *ἄξιαφήγης*, Hdt. 1, 16, etc.

†*Ἀξιαπλανστος*, ον, (*ἄξιος*, ἀπολαύω) worth enjoying, Strab.

†*Ἀξιαφήγητος*, ον, Ion. *ἄξιαφήγης*, (*ἄξιος*, ἀφήγεομαι) worth telling, Hdt. 1, 16, etc.

†*Ἀξιεπαίνετος*, ον, = sq., v. 1. in Xen. Hell. 4, 4, 6.

†*Ἀξιεπαῖνος*, ον, (*ἄξιος*, ἐπαίνω) praiseworthy, Xen., and Dem.

†*Ἀξιεπιθύμητος*, ον, (*ἄξιος*, ἐπιθυμῶ) worth desiring. [v]

†*Ἀξιεραστος*, ον, (*ἄξιος*, ἐραμαι) worthy of love, Xen. Symp. 8, 14.

†*Ἀξήκοος*, ον, (*ἄξιος*, ἀκοή) = *ἄξιακονστος*, Ep. Socr.

†*Ἀξινάριον*, ον, τό, dim. from sq., Joseph.

†*Ἀξίνη*, ης, ἡ, an axe: in Hom. a battle-axe, Il. 13, 612, Hdt. 7, 64. (Passow from ἄγνυμι: Pott, better, from ξῶ, with a euphon.) [z]

†*Ἀξινίδιον*, ον, τό, dim. from foreg., Joseph.

†*Ἀξινωμαντεία*, ας, ἡ, (*ἄξιν*, ναυτεία) divination by means of axes, Plin. H. N. 36, 19.

†*Ἀξιοβίωτος*, ον, (*ἄξιος*, βιώω) worth living for, οὐκ *ἄξιοβίωτος* ἐστίν, cf. ἄβυσσος, Xen. Hell. 4, 4, 6.

†*Ἀξιοδάκρυτος*, ον, (*ἄξιος*, δακρύω) worthy of tears.

†*Ἀξιοεργός*, ὄν, (*ἄξιος*, ἐργον) worthy of work, equal to or capable of work, Xen. Oec. 7, 34.

†*Ἀξιοζήλος*, ον, (*ἄξιος*, ζηλος) envious, Ael. Adv. -λως.

†*Ἀξιοζήλωτος*, ον, (*ἄξιος*, ζηλῶ) = foreg., Plut.

†*Ἀξιόθάνυτος*, ον, (*ἄξιος*, θάνατος) worthy of death. [ū]

†*Ἀξιοθαύμαστος*, ον, (*ἄξιος*, θαυμάζω) wonder-worthy, worthy of admiration, Xen. Mem. 1, 4, 4, in compar. -ότερος.

†*Ἀξιοθεύατος*, ον, Ion. -ητος, (*ἄξιος*, θεάομαι) well worth seeing, freq. in Hdt., and Xen.

†*Ἀξιοθός*, ον, (*ἄξιος*, θεός) worthy of God, holy, Eccl.

†*Ἀξιοθέος*, ον, (*ἄξιος*, θέα) worth seeing, Alciph.

†*Ἀξιοθρηνος*, ον, (*ἄξιος*, θρήνος) worthy of lamentation, Eur. Alc. 904.

†*Ἀξιοθρύμβεντος*, ον, (*ἄξιος*, θριαμβέω) worth a triumph, Sueton.

†*Ἀξιοκαταφρόνητος*, ον, (*ἄξιος*, καταφρόνέω) deserving contempt.

†*Ἀξιοκοινωνήτος*, ον, (*ἄξιος*, κοινωνέω) worthy of one's society, Plat. Legg. 961 A.

†*Ἀξιοκτήτος*, ον, (*ἄξιος*, κτάομαι) worth getting, Xen. Cyr. 5, 2, 10.—II. bought cheap.

†*Ἀξιολήπτος*, ον, (*ἄξιος*, λαμβάνω) worth acceptance, late.

†*Ἀξιόλογος*, ον, (*ἄξιος*, λόγος) worthy of mention, remarkable, Hdt. 2, 148, and freq. in Thuc., Xen., etc. Adv. -ως, Xen.

†*Ἀξιομκάριστος*, ον, (*ἄξιος*, μακαρίζω) worthy to be deemed happy, Xen. Apol. 34.

†*Ἀξιομάχητος*, ον, = sq.

†*Ἀξιομάχος*, ον, (*ἄξιος*, μάχομαι) a match in battle or war for, τινί, Hdt. 7, 157, etc.; also c. inf. νέες *ἄξιομαχοί* τῆσι Αἰγυπτέων συμβαλέειν, Hdt. 6, 89, cf. 7, 138; but also absol., Hdt. 8, 63: freq. also in Thuc. Adv. -ως, Plut.

†*Ἀξιομίσής*, ἐς, (*ἄξιος*, μισέω) hateful, Dio C.

†*Ἀξιομισήτος*, ον, = foreg., Plut. [ui]

†*Ἀξιομίσιος*, ον, = *ἄξιομίσής*, Aesch. Eum. 366.

†*Ἀξιομνημόνευτος*, ον, (*ἄξιος*, μνημονεύω) worthy of mention, Plat., and Xen.

†*Ἀξιονίκος*, ον, (*ἄξιος*, νίκη) worthy of victory, worthy of being preferred, Xen. Cyr. 1, 5, 10: c. inf., *ἄξιονικότερος* ἔχειν, more worthy of success in obtaining, Hdt. 7, 187, cf. 9, 26.

†*Ἀξιονίκος*, ον, ὁ, *Azioticus*, a poet of the middle comedy, Ath.—Others in Paus., etc.

†*Ἀξιοπαθέω*, (*ἄξιος*, παθεῖν) to receive one's due.

†*Ἀξιοπενθής*, ἐς, (*ἄξιος*, πένθος) lamentable, Eur. Hipp. 1465.

†*Ἀξιοπιστία*, ας, ἡ, trustworthiness, Strab.: from

†*Ἀξιοπίστος*, ον, (*ἄξιος*, πιστός) trustworthy, Plat., and Xen.: but—II. plausible, in bad sense. Adv. -τως, Timae. ap. Polyb. 12, 8, 9.—III. as masc. pr. n. *Aziopistus*, Ath. Hence

†*Ἀξιοπιστοσύνη*, ης, ἡ, = *ἄξιοπιστία*, poet.

†*Ἀξιοποιός*, ον, (*ἄξιος*, ποιῶ) deserving punishment.

†*Ἀξιοπρέπεια*, ας, ἡ, propriety, decorum: from

†*Ἀξιοπρεπής*, ἐς, (*ἄξιος*, πρέπω) proper, becoming, goodly, Lat. decorus, σώμα, Xen. Adv. -πῶς.

†*Ἀξιοπροσάτεντος*, ον, (*ἄξιος*, προστατεύω) worthy of a patron. [ū]

†*Ἀξιοράτος*, ον, (*ἄξιος*, ὀράω) worth seeing, Luc.

†*Ἀξιος*, ἰα, ἰον, of like value, worth as much as, c. gen., βοῶς *ἄξιος* worth an ox, Il. 23, 855, cf. Hdt. 1, 32: οὐδ' ἐνὸς ἄξιοι εἰμὲν Ἐκτορος, we are not, all together, worth Hector by himself,

Pl. 8, 234: *ἄξιον* ἔσται ἀμοιβῆς, it is worth a return, i. e. will bring in a return, Od. 1, 318: hence πολέος *οἱ ἄξιον* ἐστί, it is worth much to him, Hom.; so Att. πολλῷ *ἄξιον*, dear valuable; πολλοῦ *ἄξιον* ἐστί μοι, it is of great consequence to me; but also often πλείστον *ἄξιον*, quantitas pretii, also παντός and τοῦ παντός *ἄξιον* Heind. Plat. Soph. 216 C; so too *ἄξ. λόγος* = *ἄξιόλογος*, very freq. in Plat., opp. to these are ὀλίγον, μικρόν, βραχύος, οὐδένος *ἄξ.*, Plat., and Xen.—2. c. inf., and ἀντί, Προσθήκη, ἀντί περᾶσθαι *ἄξιος*, worthy to be killed instead of Pr., Il. 14, 412; also c. inf. alone, Hdt. 1, 14—3. absol. worthy, goodly, so *ἄξια* δῶρα, etc.; *ἄξιος* ὄνος, a goodly price, Od. 15, 429; *ἄξιον* σοι ἄλλος, may it bring thee a good price, Od. 20, 383; in Hom. the word always has a collat. notion of high price: but in Att. it has also an exactly opp. sense, of a proper value, not over-priced, cheap, as in Ar. Eq. 645, 672.

II. post-Hom., esp. in moral relation, worthy, estimable, of persons and things, Hdt. 7, 224, etc.: hence *συνεῖται* to, bestitting, deserving, usu. also c. gen. rei, *ἄξιον* φυγῆς, *ἄξια* στεναγμάτων, γέλωτος, etc., Eur., Plat., etc.—2. *ἄξιος* (ἐστί) c. dat. pers. et inf., as, τῇ πόλει γὰρ *ἄξιον* εὐλλὰ βεῖν τὸν ἀνδρα, 'tis meet for the city, worthy of it, to seize him, Ar. Ach. 205; *σοὶ ἄξιον* γὰρ πᾶσι ἐπολοῦσθαι, Id. Eq. 616; and freq. in Xen., cf. Poppo ad Anab. 2, 3, 25, Sturz Lex. s. v. 10: rarely c. dat. only (omitting the inf.), *ἄξιον* γὰρ Ἑλλάδι, Ar. Ach. 8—3. *ἄξιος* εἰμι, c. inf., like *δικαίως* εἰμι, I deserve to do, etc., as, *ἄξιος* εἰμι πληγὰς λαβεῖν, I deserve to receive stripes, Ar. Eccl. 324.—4. c. gen. rei et dat. pers., ἡμῖν Ἀχιλλεύς *ἄξιος* τιμῆς, Achilles is worthy of, i. e. deserves honour at our hands, (from us, Pers. Hec. 309, Elmsl. Heracl. 316; so *ἄξιος* θανάτου τῇ πόλει, worthy or deserving of death (unto, i. e.) at the hands of the state, Xen. Mem. 1, 1, 1, cf. 1, 2, 62. Adv. *ἄξιος*, Hdt. (From ἄγω ἄξω IV., to weigh, and so strictly weighing as much.)

†*Ἀξιος*, οὐ, ὁ, *Axius*, a river of Thrace, which empties into the Thermaicus Sinus, Il. 2, 849.—2. the god of the Axius, Il. 21, 157.

†*Ἀξιοσκεπτος*, ον, (*ἄξιος*, σκέπτομαι) worth considering, Xen. Hell. 6, 1, 4.

†*Ἀξιοσπουδαστος*, ον, (*ἄξιος*, σπουδάζω) worthy of zealous endeavours, Xen. Rep. Lac. 10, 3.

†*Ἀξιοστράτηγικός*, ἡ, ὄν, Att., and -τήγητος, ον, Dio C., = sq.

†*Ἀξιοστράτηγος*, ον, (*ἄξιος*, στρατηγός) worthy of a general.—II. worthy of being general, Xen. An. 3, 1, 24, in compar.

†*Ἀξιοτέκμαρτος*, ον, (*ἄξιος*, τεκμαίρω) worthy of being brought in evidence, credible, *ἄξιοτεκμαρτότερον* τοῦ λόγου τὸ ἔργον, deeds are a stronger proof than words, Xen. Mem. 4, 4, 10.

†*Ἀξιώτης*, ητος, ἡ, (*ἄξιος*) worthiness, worth.

†*Ἀξιώτιμος*, ον, (*ἄξιος*, τιμάω) worthy to be honoured.

†*Ἀξιώτιμος*, ον, (*ἄξιος*, τιμή) worthy of honour, App.

†*Ἀξιοφίλητος*, ον, (*ἄξιος*, ἐφίλειω) worth loving, Xen. Oec. 10, 2.

†*Ἀξιοχρῆς*, ον, ὁ, *Aziochus*, an Athenian, son of Alcibiades, Plat.

†*Ἀξιοχρεος*, ον, Ion. for sq. Hdt. who also has the usu.

Ἀξιόχρεως, εὖν, gen. ω, (ἄξιος, ἴσος) worthy of a thing, and so—I. absol. like ἄξιόλογος, worth considering, note-worthy, considerable, notable—πράγματα, Hdt. 5, 65, πόλις, Thuc. 1, 10.—2. serviceable, trusty, trustworthy, sufficient, πρόφασις, αἰτία, Hdt. 1, 156; 3, 35.—II. c. inf. able, sufficient to do..., Hdt. 4, 120, Thuc. 5, 13.—III. like ἄξιος, c. gen., worthy, deserving of a thing, Hdt. 5, 65. Rare in poets, as Eur. Or. 598, in signif. II.

Ἀξιώω, ὦ, f. -ώσω, (ἄξιος) to think or deem worthy of a thing, τίνα τινας, freq. from Hdt. downwards; whether in good sense to think worthy of a reward, or in bad of a punishment, as Hdt. 9, 111; of things ἄξ. τί τινας, to value at a certain price, Plat. Legg. 917 D; also c. acc. pers. only, to esteem, honour, Soph. Aj. 1114; ἄξ. τινα προσθήμεσθαι, to honour one with words, Aesch. Ag. 903; hence also in pass., καλοῖς ὑμεναίοις ἄξι-οῖσθαι, Eur. Or. 1210; cf. Pers. et Herm. Hec. 319.—II. but most usu. c. inf., in full c. acc. pers. et inf., to think one worthy to do or be, σέ τοι ἤξιον ναλεῖν, Eur. Alc. 572; and freq. ἄξιώ or οὐκ ἄξιώ ἐμαυτὸν, c. inf., Ar. Eq. 182: hence—I. in regard of others, to think fit, expect, require, demand, desire, Lat. postulare, ἄξ. τινα ἔλθειν, Hdt. 2, 162; and c. inf. only, ἄξ. κομίζεσθαι, τυγχάνειν, to expect, think one has a right to receive, Thuc. 1, 42; 7, 15: οὐκ ἄξιοῦν, to require not to..., to think one does not deserve..., like οὐ φημί, e.g. οὐκ ἄξιώ ὑποπτεῖν, Thuc. 4, 86, cf. 1, 102; 3, 44: absol. to make a claim, Thuc. 1, 58: so too in Plat., Dem., etc.—2. of one's self, to think fit to do or be, and so in various senses, ἄξιώ θανεῖν, I consent to die, Tr. 4; ἄξ. πράσσειν, etc., I dare, determine to do, Aesch. Pers. 335, etc.; esp. to deign to do, Soph. O. T. 1413, and so ἄξιώ λαμβάνειν, I do not hesitate to receive, Plat. Hipp. Ma. 364 D, etc.; οὐκ ἄξιοῦν, not to deign, to disdain to do, Aesch. Pr. 215, etc.; also in mid., ἄξιοῦσθαι μέλειν, to deign to care for, Aesch. Ag. 370; so οὐκ ἄξιοῦσθαι ἰατροῦσθαι τῷ ἄλλῳ, Hdt. 1, 99; but also, οὐκ ἄξιον εἶναι ἐν θρόνῳ κατεῖσθαι, thinking myself unworthy to sit on the throne, Hdt. 7, 6: so too in Plat., etc.—3. to think, suppose, ἄξιοῦντες ἀδικεῖσθαι, Hdt. 1, 87, cf. Soph. O. C. 579: esp. in hilos. language, to lay down, take for granted, maintain, Plat. Legg. 885 C, etc. Cf. Buttm. Ind. ad Dem. Mid.

Ἀξίφος, ον, (a priv., ξίφος) without word, Lyc.

Ἀξίωμα, ατος, τό, (ἄξιος) that of which one is thought worthy, and so stem, honour, reputation, Lat. dignitas, Eur. Thuc. 2, 34, etc.; εἶναι ἐν ἔξιωματι ὑπὸ αὐτῶν, Thuc. 6, 15: sp. rank, ἄξιωματος ἀφάνεια, Id. 2, 7: οὐ τὸ πλῆθει ἀλλὰ τὸ ἄξιωματι, not by quantity, but quality, Id. 5, 8.—I. that which is thought fit, a resolve, ecicisn, Soph. O. C. 1452; a purpose, b. 1459: a request, petition, Plut.—2. a science, and philosophy, a self-evident proposition, an axiom, Plut. lence

Ἀξιωματικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or belonging to honour or rank, Po.yb.: honourable.—II. belonging to entreaty, supplicatory, ἰ.—2. belonging to, consisting of an axiom, speaking in axioms, Diog. L.

Ἀξίων, ονος, ὁ, Ἀξίον, a son of Ariam, Paus. 10, 27, 2.—2. a son of Aegeus, Id. 8, 24, 10.

Ἀξιώσις, εως, Ion. ιος, ἡ, (ἄξιος) a thinking worthy: and so honour done one, Interpp. Hdt. 6, 130: reputation, character, Thuc. 1, 138; 2, 61; actual worth of a thing, excellence, Schaf. Dion. Comp. p. 54.—II. (from mid.) a thinking one's self worthy, a demand, claim, esp. of merit, opp. to χρεῖα, Thuc. 1, 37.—III. a thinking fit, an opinion, rule, maxim, Thuc. 2, 88, Aesch. 85, 17.—IV. ἄξ. τῶν ὀνομάτων ἐς τὰ ἔργα, the established meaning of words, Thuc. 3, 82.

Ἀξόανος, ον, (a priv., ξόανον) without carved images, Luc.

Ἀξογλήλατος, ον, (ἄξων, ἐλαύνω) whirling on the axle, σύριγγες, Aesch. Supp. 181.

Ἀξόνιος, ἰα, ιων, (ἄξων) belonging to the axle, Anth.

Ἀξοος, ον,=ἄξεστος.

Ἀξος, ὁ, Cretan word for ἄγμος, Wessell. Hdt. 4, 154.

Ἀξός οὐ, ἡ, Axus, the capital of a small kingdom in Crete, Hdt. 4, 154.

Ἀξυκρότητος, ον, for ἄσυγκ., (a priv., συγκροτῶ) not welded together by the hammer, not well joined: of rowers, not rowing in time, not well trained, Thuc. 8, 95; of writing, loose, not in periods, Dion. H.

Ἀξύλητος, ον, (a priv., ξυλεύω) unfelled, unthinned, Lat. incædus.

Ἀξύλια, ας, ἡ, (ἄξύλος) want of wood, Hes. ap. Schol. Ven. Il. 11, 155.

Ἀξύλιστος, ον,=ἄξύλευτος.

Ἀξύλος, ον, (a priv., ξύλον) unfelled, unthinned, like ἄξύλευτος, ὄλη, Il. 11, 155, hence by implication, thickly wooded, i.e. from which no timber has been cut, (which. signif. is usu. got at by means of a intens., very woody: but ξύλον is timber, not growing wood.)—II. without wood, illwooded, Hdt. 4, 61, 185.

Ἀξύλος, ον, ὁ, Ἀξύλος, a Thracian prince, Il. 6, 12.

Ἀξυν-, ἄξυν-: for all such compounds, v. ἄσυν-, ἄσυν-.

Ἀξύνος, ον, (a priv., ξυνός) unsocial: also acc. to Gramm very sociable, Valck. Adon. p. 226 C.

Ἀξυρής, ἔς,=sq.

Ἀξυρός, ον, (a priv., ξύρω) unshorn, unshaven.—II. act., that will not shave, blunt.

Ἀξυστάτος, ον, v. ἄυσστ.

Ἀξυστος, ον, (a priv., ξύω) not scraped, unpolished.

Ἄξων, ονος, ὁ, an axle, either of metal or beech-wood, Il., etc.: also the whole wheel, Il. 16, 378: later also, the supposed axis of the heavens, the pole.—2. in pl. a course of conduct or life, LXX.—II. οἱ ἄξωνες, the wooden tablets of the laws in Athens, made to turn upon an axis, Plut. Sol. 25, I. 78 E. cf. Herm. Pol. Ant. § 107, 1, and κύρβεις. (cf. Lat. axis, Sanscr. achsha, ἄμαξα: perh. from ἄξων, ἄξω.)

Ἀοδμος, ον, (a priv., ὀδμή) without smell.

Ἀοξέω, to serve, wait on, Aesch. Fr. 47: from

Ἀοξός, ον, ὁ=θεράπων, a servant, attendant, esp. belonging to a temple, Aesch. Ag. 231, cf. ἄοστέω. (Acc. to Doderl. and Pott, from a copul. ἔπομαι, cf. νίω, πίπτω.)

Ἀοξός, ον, (a priv., ὄξος)=ἄνοξος, without branches.

Ἀοιδή, ἡς, ἡ, contr. ὠδή, ἡς, (ἄειδω) song, a singing, whether the art, the act, or the thing sung, Hom., etc., esp. freq. in Pind.: also the person sung of, Od. 8, 580, and so in Od. 24, 200, it is said of Clytaemnestra that

she will be a στυγερά ὠοιδή among men: hence a legend, tale, story, Jac. Del. Ep. 9, 12. Hence

Ἀοιδάω, poet. for ἀείδω, Od. 5, 61

Ἀοιδμος, ον, (αοιδή) sung of, famous in song or story, Hdt. 2, 79, 135; from Pind. downwards, favourite epith. of Athens, like λιπαρά, Wytt. Ep. Cr. p. 144: only once in Hom., and in bad sense, infamous, notorious, Il. 6, 358.—II. that can be sung.

Ἀοιδοθέτης, ον, ὁ, (αοιδή, τίθημι) a lyric poet, Anth.; formed like θεομοθέτης, νομοθέτης.

Ἀοιδμάχος, ον, (αοιδή, μάχομαι) fighting with verses, quoting poetry at one another, Anth.

Ἀοιδόπολος, ον, (αοιδή, πόλεω) busied with song, a poet, like μουσοπόλος, Anth.

Ἀοιδός, οὐ, ὁ, (ἀείδω) a singer, minstrel, bard, Lat. vates, Hom.: also αοιδός ἄνθρωπος, Od. 3, 267: in the heroic age they are represented as inspired and under divine protection, Horace's sacri vates. Also as fem. ἡ αοιδός, a songstress, of the Sphinx, Soph. O. T. 36, Eur. Phoen. 1507.—2.=ἐρωδός, one who heals by magic incantations Soph. Trach. 1001.—II. as adj. tmesal musical, ὄρνις, αοιδοτάτα, Eur. He. 1109.—2. pass. famous, =αοιδίμος Diog. L. 4, 30, in compar.

Ἀοιδόσση, ἡς, ἡ, poet. for αοιδή.

Ἀοιδότοκος, ον, (αοιδή, τεκεῖν) producing, inspiring song, Anth.

Ἀοίκητος, ον, (a priv., οἶκος) uninhabited, ὁσκι. καὶ ἐρήμος, Hdt. 2, 34.—II. houseless, without a home ποιεῖν τινα αοικητόν, to banish one from home, Dem. 1123, 2. On the form. cf. Lob. Phryn. 731.

Ἀοικος, ον, (a priv., οἶκος) houseless, homeless, without home or country, Hes. Op. 600, Soph. Tr. 300: αοικος εἰσοικήσις, a homeless, i.e. miserabilis home, Soph. Phil. 534.

Ἀοιμος, ον, (a priv., οἶμος) impassable, pathless.—II. (a priv., οἶμη)=ἀπορρητος, not to be divulged, secret.

Ἀοινέω, to be αοινος, drink no wine Hipp.

Ἀοινία, ας, ἡ, abstinence from wine, Strab.: from

Ἀοινος, ον, (a priv., οἶνος) without wine, χαοί, θυνώματα, such as were offered to the Erinyes, Aesch. Eum. 107, 860: whence they are themselves called αοινοί, Soph. O. C. 100, cf. νηφάλιος: drinking no wine, sober, Xen. Cyr. 6, 2, 27: also of a piece, having no wine, Ib. 26.

Ἀοκνία, ας, ἡ, resolution, Hipp.: from

Ἀοκνος, ον, (a priv., ὀκνος) without fear or hesitation, resolute, untiring, restless, Hes. Op. 493, Soph. Aj. 562, Thuc., etc.: αοκνος βλάβη, a pressing, present mischief, Soph. Tr. 841. Adv. -ως, Dem.

Ἀολλήθην, adv. of sq., in a body, together, Opp.: of two only, Mosch. 2, 49, cf. sq.: from

Ἀολλής, ἔς, all together, like ἄθροος in throngs, shoals or crowds, freq. in Hom., esp. of warlike hordes, always in plur.: also in Att. χωρόμεν πάντες ὁλολλεύς, Soph. Phil. 1469: also of two only, together, Id. Tr. 513, cf. foreg. (Prob. from a copul., εἰλω, ἐόλωμαι, allied to ἄλλος.) Hence

Ἀολλήω, f. -ίσω, to bring together, gather together, like ὁρροῖω, always of men, Il. 6, 270. Mid. to come together, assemble, Il. 15, 588: sometimes also strengthened by εἰς ἐν ὁλλῶ. Later of things, to gather, heap up, Anth.

†*Ἀουμβρία*, ας, ἡ,=*ἀνομβρία*, Arist. H. A. 8, 27, cf. Lob. Phryn. p. 729.

†*Ἀουες*, ων, οί, the *Aones*, the earliest inhabitants of Boeotia, Strab. Hence

†*Ἀονία*, ας, ἡ, *Aonia*, an early name of Boeotia, Call. Del. 75: and

†*Ἀόνιος*, α, ον, of *Ἀονία*, *Aonian*, e. *Boeotian*, Ap. Rh. 3, 1178; etc.

**Ἀσπλος*, ον, (a priv., *δπλον*) *unarmed*, Thuc. 4, 9; *ἄρμα ἄσπ.*, a chariot without scythes, Xen. Cyr. 6, 4, 16.

**Ἀσπος*, ον, (a priv., *δψ*) *speechless*. —II. =sq., *sightless*.

**Ἀσπος*, ον, (a priv., *δψομαι*) *sightless*, *unseen*.

**Ἄορ* and *ἄορ*, *ἄορος*, τό, cf. Lob. Paral. 204, (*ἄειρω*) a sword, strictly a *hanger*, whence the name, cf. *ἄορτης*, freq. in Hom.: it must have been broad and stout, as Ulysses dug a trench with his *ἄορ*, Od. 11, 24. Od. 10, 294, 321, shews that it is oft. synon. with *ξίφος*. Later, any weapon, as a trident, Call. Cf. also *δπλον*, *χρυσάωρ*. [Hom. has *ἄ* in dissyll. cases; in trisyll., *ἄ* in arsis, *ᾶ* in thesis, Il. 10, 484; 11, 240: *ἄορ* as one long syll. in Hes. Th. 283. From Hes. Sc. 221 downwards, *ἄ* in arsis, in dissyll. also, which must then be written *ᾶορ*.]

**Ἀοῦς*, acc. without nom. in use, only found in Od. 17, 222, *οὐκ ἄορας*, *οὐδὲ λέβητας*, whence some Gramm. take them to be a kind of *λέβητες*; others make it=*δαρας*, by transpos.: but prob. it is only heterog. for *ἄορα*, acc. plur. from τὸ *ἄορ*, a sword, (*ξίον*, Hesych.) cf. Mehlhorn Anacr. p. 196. The nom. sing., if any, would prob. be *ἄορ*, not *ᾶορ*.

**Ἀοράσια*, ας, ἡ, *blindness*: a being *invisible*: from

**Ἀοράτος*, ὄν, (a priv., *οράω*) *unseen*, not to be seen, *invisible*, Plat.: rarely seen, scarce.—II. act. not seeing, *ἄορ*, *τύφος*, unacquainted with a thing, Poryb. Adv. -τως.

**Ἀορησία*, ας, ἡ, a defect in the passion of anger, lack of gall, Arist. Eth. N.: from

**Ἀορηγτος*, ον, (a priv., *οργάω*) *inappable* of anger, Arist. Eth. N.

†*Ἀορίς*, ιος and εως, ὁ, *Aoris*, son of Mars, Paus. 2, 12, 5.

**Ἀορισταίνω*,=sq.

**Ἀοριστέω*, ᾧ, f. ἥσω, to be *ἄοριστος*, *indeterminate*, Arist. Probl.; and

**Ἀοριστία*, ας, ἡ, *unsettledness*, Arist. Probl.: *indeterminate*, Id. Meteor., pp. to *ορισμός*; and

**Ἀοριστικός*, ἡ, ὄν, *indeterminate*, like an *aorist*, Gramm.: from

**Ἀορίστος*, ον, (a priv., *ορίζω*) *without boundaries*, γῆ, Thuc. 1, 139: *unsettled*, *indefinite*, *indeterminate*, Plat. Legg. 916 D, and Dem. 50, 16, 18.—II. ὁ *ἄοριστος*, sub. *χρόνος*, the *aorist*, Gramm. Adv. -τως, Plat. Legg. 916 D.

**Ἀοριστώδης*, ες, (*ἄοριστος* εἶδος) *indefinite in nature*, Gramm.

**Ἀορνός*, ον, (a priv., *δρνός*) *without birds*, *ἄλμυρ*, Soph. R. 840: *ἄορνα* *τύνη*, heights no bird can reach, Plut.—II. ὁ *Ἀορνός*, lake *Avernus*, in Campania, Strab.—2. *Ἀορνός*, ἡ, (*πέτρα*) a mountain fastness in India, Arr. Ind. 5, 10.

**Ἀορός*, ὁ,=*ῥορός* contr. *ῥορός* sleep, Jac. Del. Ep. 7, 21, 2.

†*Ἀορσοί*, ων, οί, *Aorsi*, a people between the Maeotis and the Caspian sea, Strab.

**Ἀορτέω*, lengthd. collat. form from *ἄειω*, of which only part. aor. I pass.

ἄορτηθεῖς occurs, *hanging*, *hung up*, Anth.

**Ἀορτή*, ἡς, ἡ, (*ἄειρω*) in Hipp., the lower extremity of the windpipe, elsewh. *βρόγχια*.—II. later, the *aorta* or great artery, which proceeds from the left ventricle of the heart, Arist. H. A.

**Ἀορτήρ*, ἥρος, ὁ, (*ἄειρω*) a strap over the shoulder to hang any thing to, Hom., a belt, and usu. like *τελαμών*, a sword-belt, baldrick, La. *talteus*; but also a *knapsack*, strap for a *knapsack*, Od. 13, 438: in Od. always in phrase *στρόφος Ἀορτήρ*, except in the dub. I. Od. 11, 609: in plur., II. 11, 31.—II. *Ἀορτήρες* ἱπποί,=*σειραῖοι* or *παράσειροι*, Dio Chrys.

**Ἀορτής*, οὔ, ὁ, a *knapsack* which *hung* from the shoulders.

**Ἀορτο*, Ion. for *ἡορτο*, 3 sing. plqpf. pass. from *ἄειρω*, cf. *ἄωρτο*.

**Ἀορτρα*, ὧν, τὰ, the two lobes of the lungs, Hipp.

**Ἀορχης*, ες, (a priv., *ορχίς*) *without ορχίς*, gelded, Dio C.

**Ἀοσμία*, ας, ἡ, *want of smell*.—II. an ill smell: from

**Ἀοσμος*, ον, (a priv., *οσμή*) *without smell*, like *ἄοσμος*, Arist. Sens.—II. of an ill smell.

**Ἀοσσεῖω*, ᾧ, f. ἥσω, to *help*, *aid*, τινί, Ap. Rh., cf. Spitzn. II. 15, 254. (Acc. to some from *ᾠσσα*, others=*ᾠσεῖω*.) Hence

**Ἀοσσητήρ*, ἥρος, ὁ, a *helper*, *aider*, Hom.

**Ἀουτος*, ον, (a priv., *οὔτως*) *not wounded*, unhurt, II. 18, 536.

**Ἀουτος*, ον, (a priv., *οὐς*) *without ears* or *hearing*.

**Ἀοχλσία*, ας, ἡ, *undisturbedness*, *stillness*: from

**Ἀοχλητος*, ον, (a priv., *οχλέω*) *undisturbed*, still, calm, Dion. H.

**Ἀοψ*, οπος, ὁ, ἡ, (a priv., *δψ*) *without sight*, blind.

**Ἀπαγγελία*, ας, ἡ, a report, as of an ambassador, Dem. 342, 20, ἄπ. ποιέισθαι, Lyeurg. 149, 29: a narrative, recital, Thuc. 3, 67.—II. in Rhet. =*ἐφημερία*, expression, pronunciation, Schaf. Dion. Comp. p. 11, 281: from

**Ἀπαγγέλλω*, f. -έλω, also -έλω, Simon. 139: (*ἄπό*, *ἀγγέλλω*) to bring tidings, report, announce, τινί τι, Hom., and freq. in Att.: also τι *πρός τινα*, Aesch. Cho. 266: hence to relate, tell, Hdt. 1, 210; so also in mid., *πάλιν ἄπ.*, to bring back tidings, report in answer, Od. 9, 95.—II. to nominate, appoint, like *ἀποδείκνυμι*, Lat. *renunciare*.—III. =*ἐρμηνεύω*, to express. Hence

**Ἀπαγγελητήρ*, ἥρος, ὁ, a messenger: a narrator, Anth.

**Ἀπαγγελητικός*, ἡ, ὄν, reporting, relating.—II. in Rhet., belonging to expression, expressive, like *ἐρμηνευτικός*.—III. τὸ *ἄπαγγ.*=*ἀπαγγελία*, expression. Adv. -κώς, Sext. Emp.

**Ἀπάγῃ*, adv. away! be gone! Lat. *apage!* ἄπ. ἐς μακαρίαν, Ar. Eq. 1151: *ἀπό* *ἄπο* *τύνος*, hands off! Ar. Pac. 1018: strictly imperat. from *ἀπάγω*, so that *σεαυτὸν* must be supplied, if not expressed, as it is Ar. Ran. 853.

**Ἀπάγῃς*, ἐς, (a priv., *πῆγνυμι*) *not firmly fixed*, not firm or stiff: of loose texture, *πίλος*, Hdt. 7, 61, ubi v. Bähr: *flabby*, of flesh, Diog. L.

**Ἀπάγνέω*, Ion. for *ἀπάγω*, Hdt., esp. of paying tribute, ἄπ. φόρον, 3, 89, 94, cf. *ἀπαγωγῇ*.

**Ἀπαγκλώω*, ᾧ, f. ὤσω, (*ἄπό*, *ἀγκυλόω*) to make crooked, Ath., pf. pass. *ἐπηγκλωμένος*, B. A. 327, 19.

**Ἀπαγκνίζομαι*, -ίζομαι, (*ἄπό*, *ἀγκνίζω*) to push away with the elbows,

ἰσώω, hence *γλῶττα ἀπαγκνισμένη* καὶ *γυμνή*, a pushing, unscrupulous tongue.

**Ἀπαγκυλίζω*, (*ἄπό*, *ἀγκυλίζω*) to deprive of ornament, τινά *τύνος*, Auth.

**Ἀπαγνίζω*, Ion. for *ἀφαγνίζω*, Hipp

**Ἀπαγνυμι*, f. -ᾶω, (*ἄπό*, *ἀγνυμι*) to break off.

**Ἀπαγόρευμα*, ατος, τό, an interdiction, prohibition, Plut.; and

**Ἀπάγορεσις*, εως, ἡ, a prohibition.—II. the making a report.—III. failure of strength, exhaustion, Luc.: and

**Ἀπαγορευτικός*, ἡ, ὄν, forbidding, Plut.: from

**Ἀπαγορεύω*, f. -εύσω, (*ἄπό*, *ἀγορεύω*) to forbid, *μὴ ποιεῖν τι*, Hdt. 1, 183; 3, 51, Ar. Ach. 169, Plat., etc.: also to dissuade, Hdt. 3, 124, etc.; also to refuse, deny, Plat.—II. intr. to bid farewell to, c. dat., e.g. *ἄπαγ. τῷ πλέμῳ*, to give up, renounce war, Plat. Men. 245 B: also c. part., to give up doing, e.g. *οὔτε λέγων, οὔτε ἀκούων ἔπαγ.*, Xen. Cyn. 1, 16: also to grow weary of, ἄπ. *θεόμενος*, Xen. Eq. 11, 9: absol. to give up, Plat. Rep. 368 C: hence—2. like *ἀπείρηκα*, *ἀπείπυον*, to fail, sink, as strength, etc., Plat. Rep. 568 C, Theat. 200 D, and Xen. also of things, τὰ *ἀπαγορεύοντα*, worn out and useless, Xen. Cyr. 6, 2, 33.

**Ἀπαγρεύω*, (*ἄπό*, *ἀγρεύω*) to carry off, take away.

**Ἀπαγορία*, Dor. for *ἀπηγορία*, Pind.

**Ἀπαγρίδι*, (*ἄπό*, *ἀγρίδι*) to make wild or savage. Pass. to become wild or savage, Soph. Phil. 226. Hence

**Ἀπαγρίσσις*, εως, ἡ, a growing wild or savage, Theophr.

**Ἀπαγορική*, f. -ίσα, (*ἄπό*, *ἀγορικός*) to make rustic or boorish. Pass. to grow rustic, behave like a clown.

**Ἀπαγρονίζω*, -ίζω, (*ἄπό*, *ἀγρονίζω*) =sq., Anth.—II. to let loose from a noose, Luc.

**Ἀπάγχο*, fut. -ᾶγξω, (*ἄπό*, *ἄγχο*) to strangle, throttle, *ἔχει*, Od. 19, 230, Ar., etc.: hence, to choke one choke with spite, Ar. Vesp. 936. Mid. to hang one's self, Hdt. 2, 131: to be ready to choke, Ar. Nub. 988.

**Ἀπάγω*, fut. -ᾶγω, (*ἄπό*, *ᾶγω*) to lead away, carry off, Hom., sometimes almost—the simple *ᾶγω*, as Od. 16, 370: 18, 278. Mid. to take away for or with one's self, Hdt. 1, 196; 4, 80.—II. to bring back, bring home, Il. 18, 326, ἄπ. *ὁπίσω*, Hdt. 9, 117.—III. to return what one owes, pay, e.g. tribute, like *ἀποδίδωμι*, *ἀποφέρειν*, Xen. Cyr. 2, 4, 12, cf. Thuc. 5, 53, and *ἀπαγινέω*.—IV. as Att. law term, to bring before a magistrate and accuse, in cases of summary jurisdiction, ἄπ. *ἀσεβείας*, for impiety, Dem. 601, 26, ἄπ. *ὡς θεομωβίας*, Id. 630, 16: hence, as the result of such process, to carry off to prison, Plat. Gorg. 486 A, Emi., etc., and cf. *ἀπαγωγῇ*.—3. *τὴν ἐπὶ θανάτῳ ᾤγῃ*, sub. *ὁδόν*, to lead to death, ἄπ. τοῖς *εὐδεκα*, Dem. 736, 2, cf. *ἀπαγωγῇ*.—V. to lead away or astray, perplex, esp. by sophistry, Plat. Phaedr. 262 B: also to draw off, turn aside, divert, τὸ *ὀργιζόμενον τῆς γνώμης*, Thuc. 2, 59.—VI. as if intr., sub. *ἐαυτὸν*, to make off, go away, esp. in imperat. *ἀπαγε*, q. v. Hence

**Ἀπάγωγῃ*, ἡς, ἡ, a leading away, Xen.: a taking, dragging away.—II. a taking back or home.—III. payment, esp. of a tribute, φόρον, Hdt. 1, 6, 27 cf. *ἀπαγινέω*.—IV. as Att. law term.—1. a bringing before the magistrate esp. when a man was caught in the fact, in cases of summary jurisdiction

with penalty of not more than fifty drachmæ, Casaub. Theophr. Char. 6: hence—2. the summary process itself, and its results, Oratt.: ὑπάγειν τὴν ἀπ., to lay such accusation, ἀπ. παραδέχεσθαι, of the Eleven, Lys. 138, 5, v. Dict. Antiqu.—V. a kind of argument described by Arist. Anal. Pr. 2, 25.

Ἀπαγωγός, ὄν, (ὑπάγω) leading, dragging away.

Ἀπαδεύειν, —δέειν, Ion. for ὑφαδ., inf. aor. 2 of ἀφανδάνω, Hdt.

Ἀπάδος, ἄ, [ἀπᾶ] read by most MSS. in Pind. P. 1, 161; but some good ones give ἑλλῖδας, which Böckh adopts: Doderlein, Rhein. Museum 3, p. 12 defends the word, as=πραπίδες, cf. ἡπαρ.

Ἀπάδος, f. ᾠσμαι, (ἀπό, ᾠδή) to sing out of tune, be out of tune, ὅλη τῇ ἁρμονίᾳ, Plat. Legg. 802 E; absol., Hipp. Min. 374 C: metaph. to dissent from, ἀπ' ἀλλήλων, Legg. 662 B: to wander away from, ἀπὸ τοῦ ἐρωτήματος, Hipp. Maj. 292 C.

Ἀπαίρειν, (ἀπό, αἶρω) for contr. ἀπαίρω, q. v., to depart, withdraw.

Ἀπαύξνομαι, (ἀπό, αὔξω) to grow out of, poet. for ἀπαυξάνομαι, Simon. Muiher. 85.

Ἀπαθανάτιζω, f. ἰσω, (ἀπό, ἀθανάτιζω) to place among the gods, deify, Heind. Plat. Charm. 156 D. Hence Ἀπαθανάτισις, εως, ἡ, deification, Dio C.

Ἀπάθεια, ας, ἡ, the state of an ἀπαθής, want of passion, insensibility, apathy, Arist. Eth. N.: but among the Stoics, calmness, dispassionateness, the state of their true σοφός, Horace's nil admirari. cf. Heyne Epict. 12, 29.

[πῶ] Ἀπαθηναῖοι, ὡν, οἱ, (ἀπό, Ἀθηναῖοι) degenerate Athenians, Theopomp.

Ἀπάθης, ἐς, (a priv., πάθος) without πάθος or suffering, not suffering, not having suffered,—I. c. gen., esp. ἀπ. κακῶν, Hdt. 1, 32; 2, 119, Xen., etc.: αἰετλής, Hdt. 3, 160, σεισμῶν, Plat., νόσων, Dem., etc.; but also, ἀπ. μεγάλων καλῶν, Hdt. 1, 207: c. gen. also, impatient of, πόνων, Hdt. 6, 12.—2. absol. not having suffered, unharmed, Thuc. 1, 26, πρὸς τινος, Pind. P. 4, 529.—II. without passion or feeling, insensible, apathetic, esp. in Stoic philos., calm, dispassionate, freq. in Plut.—III. act. causing no suffering.—IV. τὰ ἀπαθῆ, intrans. or pass. verbs, Gramm. Adv. —θῶς.

Ἀπάθηςτος, ὄν, =foreg.

Ἀπαί, poet. for ἀπό, ἥκε διαί, παρὰ, ὑπαί, for διά, etc., Hes. Sc. 409, and, before Wolf, Il. 11, 664.

Ἀπαγειρόω, (ἀπό, αἶγειρος) to change into a poplar, Strab.

Ἀπαδῶγγιτος, ὄν, (a priv., παιδαγωγέω) without teacher or guide, Arist. Eth. N.: uneducated, untaught, τινός, in a thing, Id. Pol.: undisciplined, unruly. Adv. —τως.

Ἀπαδῶγγιτος, ὄν, =foreg. [ῶ]

Ἀπαδευσις, ας, ἡ, want of teaching, education, or instruction, ignorance, Thuc. 3, 42, Plat., ὀργῆς, want of self-control, Thuc. 3, 84: grossness, coarseness, Aeschin. 18, 36, etc. From

Ἀπαδευτός, ὄν, (a priv., παιδεύω) untaught, uneducated, ignorant, Eur. Or. 410, Plat.: coarse, rude, Soph. Fr. 779: also ἀπ. μαρτυρία, clumsy evidence, Aeschin. 7, 12. Adv. —τως, Plat. Rep. 559 D.

Ἀπαῖδια, ας, ἡ, (ἄπαις) childlessness, Hdt. 6, 139, and Att.

Ἀπαδοτριβήτης, ὄν, (a priv., παι-

δοτριβέω) not taught by a παιδοτριβῆς.

Ἀπαθάλω, (ἀπό, αἰθαλόω) to burn to cinders or ashes, Theophr.

Ἀπαθνομαι, as pass., only in pres. or impf., (ἀπό, αἶνω) to take fire.

Ἀπαθριάζω, f. ἰσω, (ἀπό, αἰθριάζω) to expose to the air, refresh, Hipp.—2. ἀπ. τὰς νεφέλας, to drive away the clouds, and make fair weather, Ar. Av. 1502.

Ἀπαθύσσω, (ἀπό, αἰθύσσω) to move away. Pass. λαμπρὰ ἀπαθυσσομένη, a torch with the flame blown on one side, flaring, Diod.

Ἀπαίνυμαι, (ἀπό, αἰνυμαι) dep., to take away, withdraw, Hom.: τί τινος, Od. 17, 322; to pluck off, Mosch. 2, 66; only poet.

Ἀπαϊολῶ and ἀπαϊολέω, (ἀπό, αἰολῶ) to blind, perplex, confound, Eur. Ion 549: to cheat one out of, τινά τινος. Hence

Ἀπαϊόλη, ης, ἡ, cheating, duping, any means of cheating or plundering, hence=ἀποσπέρησις, Aesch. Fr. 172, Ar. Nub. 1150.

Ἀπαϊόλημα, ατος, τό, =foreg., Aesch. Cho. 1002, Soph. Fr. 841, Ar. Nub. 729.

Ἀπαϊόλησις, εως, ἡ, =ἀπαϊόλω.

Ἀπαϊρεθῶ, Ion. for ἀφαίρεθῶ, subj. aor. I pass., and

Ἀπαϊρεσκον, Ion. for ἀφαιρεσκέ- νος, part. perf. pass. from ἀφαίρεω.

Ἀπαίρεω, Ion. for ἀφαίρεω, Hdt.

Ἀπαίρω, f. ἀπαρῶ, (ἀπό, αἶρω) Ep. lengthd. ἀπαίρω, Hom.; frequent. impf. ἀπαίρεσκον, Hdt., to lift off, and so to carry, take away, ζῶλα, Hdt. 1, 186.—II. esp. to lead or carry away a sea or land force, ἀπ. τὰς νῆας ἀπὸ Σαλαμῖνος, Hdt. 8, 57: hence usu. as if intr., sub. τὰς ναῦς, τὸν στρατόν, etc., to sail away, march away: in genl. to set out, depart, e. g. ἀπαίρειν ἀπὸ Σαλαμῖνος, Hdt. 8, 60, so too freq. in Thuc., Xen.; also c. gen.; ἀπαίρειν χθονός, to depart from the land, Eur. Cycl. 131; ἀπ. πρεσβείαν, to set out on an embassy, Dem. 392, 14: Hom. has mid. in same signif., ἀπαίρεσθαι πόλιος, Il. 21, 563, cf. ὑπάγω.

Ἀπαίς, ἀπαῖδος, ὁ, ἡ, (a priv., παῖς) childless, Hdt. 5, 48, Trag., etc.: freq. also c. gen., ἀπ. ἐρσενος, γόνων, without male heirs, Hdt. 1, 109, etc.; ἀπ. ἄρρεων παίδων, Xen. Cyr. 4, 6, 2: Νυκτὸς παῖδες ἀπαῖδες, children of Night, yet children none! Aesch. Eum. 1034.

Ἀπαῖστος, ὄν, (ἀπό, αἶσιος) ill-omened, Lat. inauspicatus. Adv. —ως.

Ἀπαῖσιος, οῦ, ἡ, Apæsius, a city in Mysia Minor, Il. 2, 828, also written Παισιός.

Ἀπαῖσσω, f. -ξω, Att. ἀπάσσω, (ἀπό, αἶσσω) to jump from, rush down, esp. from a height, κρημνῶ, Il. 21, 234: in genl. to dart away, Soph. Tr. 190, Aj. 448. [ῶ], Hom.; cf. ὑἰσσω.]

Ἀπαῖσχυνομαι, fut. -χυνθήσομαι, (ἀπό, αἰσχύνομαι) as pass., sometimes c. fut. mid., to lay aside shame.—II. to abstain from a thing through shame, Plat. Gorg. 494 C, like ἀποδεδιλάω.

Ἀπαῖτω, ὤ, f. -ήσω, (ἀπό, αἰτέω) to demand back, demand to have returned, esp. of things forcibly taken or rightfully belonging to one, τι, Hdt. 1, 2, 3, etc., and Att., cf. esp. Andoc. 22, 29: freq. also to demand of one, ἀπ. τινά τι, Hdt. 8, 122, Ar. Av. 554, and Xen.; esp. χάριν ἀπ. τινά, Plat. Phaedr. 241 A, Dem., etc.: also ἀπ. δίκην ἐκ τινος, Aesch. Cho. 398. esp.

to demand back an office: in genl. to demand urgently, esp. to demand of one, i. e. deprive one of his office or rank, like Lat. abrogare, Plut. Pass. to have demanded of one, ἀπαίτεσθαι ἐν ὄντι σίλῃ, Xen. Apol. 17. Hence

Ἀπαίτησις, εως, ἡ, a demanding from or back, Hdt. 5, 85: esp. ἀπ. ποιεῖσθαι, to make a formal demand, before legal proceedings, Dem. 901, 1.

Ἀπαίτητέον, verb. adj. from ἀπαίτεω, one must require, Arist. Eth. N.

Ἀπαίτητικός, ἡ, ὄν, ἀπαίτεώ) for or disposed for demanding, exacting, Joseph.

Ἀπαίτιζω, f. ἰσω, =ἀπαίτεω, to demand back, esp. of things forcibly taken away, χρήματα. Od. 2, 78.

Ἀπαίρειν, ὤ, f. -ήσω, (ἀπό, αἰρέω) to make to hang down, suspend. Pass. c. fut. mid., ἀπαίρουμαι, to hang down, hover, Hes. Sc. 234. Hence

Ἀπαίρωμα, ατος, τό, that which hangs down, Hipp.

Ἀπακμή, ης, ἡ, (ἀπό, ἀκμή) a going out of bloom, decay, Longin.

Ἀπάκοντιζω, fut. -ίσω Att. -ίω, (ἀπό, ἀκοντιζω) to throw away like a javelin.—II. to drive away by darting, Nonn.

Ἀπακρίβω, (ἀπό, ἀκριβώ) to finish carefully off: esp. in part. pass. pf. ἀπηκριβώμενος, highly wrought or finished. Pass. to be highly wrought, finished, λόγοι, Isocr. 43 A, and Plat.; also accurately versed, ἐπὶ τινι, in a thing, Isocr. 238 D: ἀκριβοῦσθαι χαλκῷ, to be highly wrought in bronze, Anth.: cf. ἀπηκριβώμενος.

Ἀπακταῖον, (ἀπό, ἀκταῖον) to be unequal to violent exercise.—II. trans. to tire by violent exercise, as must be read in Plat. Legg. 672 C, cf. Rubink. Tim. v. ἀκταίνειν.

Ἀπακτος, ὄν, (ἀπάγω) led, carried away.

Ἀπάλαιστος, ὄν, (a priv., παλαίω) not thrown in wrestling, not to be so thrown: in genl. unconquerable, Pind. N. 4, 154. [ῶ]

Ἀπάλαιστρος, ὄν, (a priv., παλαίστρα) without a palaestra or place for gymnastics: of persons, not trained in them, hence awkward, clumsy.—II. not customary on the palaestra, contrary to its rules, Mel. 97.—III. =foreg. [ῶ]

Ἀπάλαλκε, 3 sing. aor. 2, opt. ἀπαλάλκοι, from a suppos. pres. * ἀπαλάλκω, =ἀπαλέξω, to ward off, keep off something from one, τί τινος, Il. 22, 348, cf. Od. 4, 766. The other tenses are supplied by ἀπαλέξω.

Ἀπάλαμνος, ὄν, =sq., ἄνηρ ἀπαλαμνος, strictly a man without hands i. e. helpless, silly, Il. 5, 597.—II. in Lyr. and Eleg. poets, like ἀμήχανος, impracticable, Theogn. 281: unmanageable, and so wicked, scandalous, lawless, opp. to καλός, Sol. 14, Theogn. 481, Pind. O. 2, 105. (Formed metri grat. from ἀπάλαμος, like νώνυμοι from νώνυμος.) [πῶ]

Ἀπάλαμος, ὄν, (a priv., παλάμη) strictly without hands or without the use of them: hence helpless, lazy, ὑβίος, Lat. vita inertia, Pind. O. 1, 95.—II. =foreg. II., Hes. Op. 20 [ἄ. μοτρί grat., Hes. 1. c.] which cannot be helped, unmanageable.

Ἀπάλαμοι, (ἀπό, ἀλάμοι) as pass., to go astray, wander, ἀπ. ἄλλου, to wander elsewhere, Hes. Sc. 409

Ἀπαλγέω, ὤ, f. -ήσω, (ἀπό, ἀλγέω) to put off sorrow, cease to sorrow for a thing, τι, Tauc. 2, 61, like ἀπολοφύρομαι.—II. in genl. to be without sense of pain, to be apathetic, ὅν. ἐν ἐλπί

σιν, to lose the excitement of hopes, Polyb. Hence

Ἀπαλῆγσις, εως, ἡ, a ceasing to feel sorrow or pain, Heliod.

Ἀπαλῆγω, f. -ψω, (ἀπό, ἀλείφω) to wipe off, expunge, from a record or register, Dem. 1115, 5; τινά ἀπό σφλήματος, to give one his quitance, Id. 1338, 8: ἀπ. τι, to cancel a thing, Aeschin. 49, 36.

Ἀπαλέγσις, εως, ἡ, (ἀπαλέξω) a defence.

Ἀπαλέξικακος, ον, = ἀλεξικακος, Orph.

Ἀπαλέξω, f. -ξήσω, (ἀπό, ἀλέξω) to ward off from another, c. acc. rei et gen. pers., II. 24, 371, also reverse, c. acc. pers. et gen. rei, τινά κακώσας, to keep one from mischief, like defendere aliquem ab aliqua re, Od. 17, 364; also τινί τι, Aesch. Supp. 1053. Mid. to defend one's self against, πρόσ τι, Soph. Aj. 166: to this verb belongs the poet. αρ. ἀπαλάλκε.

Ἀπαλένομαι, dep. mid., (ἀπό, ἀλένω) to keep one's self aloof from, shun, Nic.

Ἀπαληθεύω, (ἀπό, ἀληθεύω) to speak the whole truth, πρόσ τινα, Xen. —II. to verify, confirm. —III. to search out the truth.

Ἀπαλθαίνουμαι, = sq., Qu. Sm.

Ἀπαλθέομαι, f. -θῆσομαι, dep. mid., (ἀπό, ἀλθεῖν) to cure, heal thoroughly, ἔλκεα, II. 8, 419.

Ἀπαλθομαι, = foreg.

Ἀπαλία, ας, ἡ, (ἀπαλός) tenderness, softness.

Ἀπαλιός, ον, ὁ, a sucking pig, Diog. L.

Ἀπαλλᾶγῃ, ἡς, ἡ, (ἀπαλλᾶσσω) deliverance, release, relief from a thing, πόνων, πνιμάτων, συμφορᾶς, Trag.; so in plur., Aesch. Pr. 316, and Eur.: ἀπ. τοῦ πολέμου, a putting an end to the war, Thuc. 7, 2.—II. a removal, Plat. Legg. 736 A: esp. a divorce, Eur. Med. 236.—III. (from pass.) a going away, escape, retreat, Hdt. 1, 12, etc.: τέλος τῆς ἀπαλλαγῆς, the final departure, Hdt. 2, 139: ἀπ. τοῦ βίου, departure from life, Xen. Cyr. 5, 1, 13; also by itself, death, Diog. L.

Ἀπαλλακτέον, verb. adj. from ἀπαλλᾶσσω, one must deliver from, τινά τινος, Plut. Coriol. 32.—2. (mid.) one must deliver one's self from, τινός, Plat. Phaed. 66 D.

Ἀπαλλακτιῶν, = ἀπαλλαξίω, Ant. on.

Ἀπαλλακτικός, ἡ, ὄν, delivering, fit for delivering. Adv. -κός, hence -κός ἔχειν, to wish to be delivered.

Ἀπαλλάξ, adv., = ἐναλλάξ, v. I. Xen. de Re Eq. 1, 7.

Ἀπαλλάξω, desiderat. from ἀπαλλᾶσσω, to wish to be delivered, to wish to go away from, τινός, Thuc. 1, 95; 3, 84.

Ἀπαλλαξίς, εως, ἡ, = ἀπαλλαγῇ, Hdt. 9, 13.

Ἀπαλλᾶσσω, Att. -ττω, fut. -ξω, (ἀπό, ἀλλάσσω) to set free, release, deliver from a thing, τινά τινος, e. g. κακῶν, πόνων, φόβου, etc., Trag., Plat., etc.: c. acc. only, to set free, release, let go, Soph. Ant. 597, etc.—2. to put away from, remove from, τί τινος, e. g. γῆς πρόσωπον, φρενῶν ἔρστα, Eur. Med. 27, Hipp. 774: c. acc. only, to put away, remove, τί, Id. Hec. 1068, Plat., etc.: κακὰ τι μύθοις, to do away ill by words, Eur. Autol. 1, 26: also to get rid of, τοὺς χρηστας, creditors, Isae. 53, 36: hence—II. intrans. to get off free, escape, esp. with an adv. or adj. added, e. g. ἐν, κικῶς, καλῶς ἀπ. Plat., καταγελά-

στώς ἀπ., Dem.; so too οὐκ ὥς ἤθελε ἀπῆλλαξεν, Hdt. 1, 16: χαίρων ἀπ., Hdt. 3, 69; ἀθῶς, ἀξίμιος ἀπ., Plat., etc.—2. to go away, remove, depart, Plat.: ἀπ. βίου, to depart from life, Eur. Hel. 302: so also—B. In pass., c. fut. and aor. mid., ἀπαλλάξομαι, ἀπῆλλαξάμην; but also c. fut. and aor. pass., ἀπαλλαχθήσομαι, ἀπῆλλαχθην or ἀπῆλλαγην (the former most usu. in Trag., Pors. Phoen. 986), to be set free, released from a thing, get rid of it, e. g. κακῶν, δουλοσύνης, etc., Hdt., etc.—2. to get off, escape, usu. with some adj. or adv. added, as in act. II. 1, so ἄντατος ἀπ., Soph. O. C. 786; ἄγωνος ἀπ. καλῶς, Eur. Heracl. 346; ἀξίμιος ἀπ., Ar. Plut. 271, and freq. in Plat.: hence alone, to be let off, acquitted, Plat., and Oratt.—II. to remove, depart from, ἐκ or ἀπὸ γῆς, Hdt., also γῆς, χθονός, Eur.: sometimes also trans., γῆς ἀπαλλάσσεσθαι πόδα, Eur. Med. 729: to depart, go away, εἰς, πρόσ, or ἐπὶ, Hdt., etc.: hence in various relations, as—1. ἀπαλλάσσεσθαι τοῦ βίου, to depart from life, Thuc. 2, 42; also freq. without τοῦ βίου, Plat., Xen., etc.—2. ἀπ. λέχους, to be divorced, Eur. Andr. 592: also γυνὴ ἀπαλλάσσεται ἀπὸ τοῦ ἀνδρός, Plat. Legg. 868 B.—3. ἀπ. τοῦ διδασκάλου, to leave school, Plat. Gorg. 514 C, cf. Xen. Men. 1, 2, 24.—4. ἀπ. ἐκ παίδων, like Lat. e pueris excedere, to become a man, Aeschin. 6, 16.—5. to be removed, i. e. far from, ἀπῆλλαγμένους εὐνήρης, many removes from Jolly, Hdt. 1, 60, ἐνυφορῶν, Thuc. 1, 122: hence πολλὸν ἀπῆλλαγμένους τινός, far inferior to him, Hdt. 2, 144: c. inf., κρίναι ἱκανῶς ἀπ., to be far from judging, Thuc. 1, 138.—6. to depart from, i. e. leave off from, τῶν μακρῶν λόγων, Soph. El. 1335, σκωμμάτων, Ar. Plut. 316: hence absol. to have done, give over, cease, Soph. Ant. 422, Plat. Apol. 39 D: esp. c. part., ἀπαλλάγῃσι εἰπὼν, speak and have done, etc., Plat.: so ἀπαλλάχῃσι πυρόσας, Eur. Cycl. 600, like ἄνυσον πράξας, etc.: but also like ἄνυσας with a verb, οὐκὼν ἀπαλαχθεῖς ὑπεῖ: make haste and be off, Soph. Ant. 244.—7. to depart from enmity, and so to be reconciled, like καταλλάσσεσθαι, absol. or πρόσ ἀλλήλους, Plat. Legg. 768 C, 915 C.

Ἀπαλλοτρίος, α, ον, (ἀπό, ἀλλοτρίος) given over to foreigners, in the hands of others, v. I. Diod. S. 11, 76.

Ἀπαλλοτριῶ, ὦ, f. -ώσω, (ἀπό, ἀλλοτριῶ) to estrange, alienate, Lat. abalienare, Plat. Tim. 65 A: ἀπ. τι ἀπὸ τινος, to estrange or detach from, Aeschin. 29, 20. Hence

Ἀλλοτριώσις, εως, ἡ, an estranging, alienating.

Ἀπαλόω, poet. -λοιῶν, f. -ήσω, (ἀπό, ἀλόω) strictly, to thresh out, σίτος ἀπληροημένος, Dem. 1040, 22: hence to round, bruise, crush, δστέα, II. 4, 522.

Ἀπαλόβριξ, τρίχος, ὁ, ἡ, (ἀπαλός, βριξ) soft hair, Eur. Bacch. 1185.

Ἀπαλόειψ, ἡς, ἡ, (ἀπαλείφω) an effacing, expunging.

Ἀπαλόκουρίς, ἰδος, ἡ, = ἀπαλή κούρη, Epich. p. 42.

Ἀπαλοπλόκαμος, ον, (ἀπαλός, πλόκαμος) with soft curls, Philox. ap. Ath. 147 B.

Ἀπαλός, ἡ, ὄν, (perh. from ἄπτω, ἀπῇ) soft to the touch, tender: in Hom. mostly of human body, δευρή, ἀνὴρ, παρείαι, πόδες, ἦτορ; so παρείαι, χεῖρες, Aesch., βλεφάρων, Eur.: but rare in Trag.: more freq. in Plat.:

in Xen. also of tender meat.—II. metaph. soft, gentle: ἀπαλὸν γελᾶν, like ἰδὸν γελᾶν, to laugh gently, slight ly, Od. 14, 465: and so very freq. in later prose.—2. soft, delicate, like τρυφερός, διαίτα, Plat. Phaedr. 239 C. Adv. -λῶς, ὅτι ὀπτᾶν, to roast moderately, Stod. Eycl. 1, 16, cf. Wess. Diod. 1, p. 192. [ἀπ]

Ἀπαλόσαρκος, ον, (ἀπαλός, σάρξ) with soft or tender flesh, Hipp.

Ἀπαλότης, ητος, ἡ, (ἀπαλός) softness, tenderness, Plat. Symp. 195 D. Xen. Mem. 2, 1, 22.

Ἀπαλοτρεφής, ἐς, (ἀπαλός, τρέφω) well-fed, plump, fat, σιάλος, II. 21, 363; λειμῶνες, rich pastures, Herod. Att.

Ἀπαλόφορος, ον, (ἀπαλός, φέρω) wearing soft raiment.

Ἀπαλόφρων, ον, gen. ονος, (ἀπαλός, φρῆν) soft-hearted, innocent, Anth.

Ἀπαλόχρους, ον, contr. ἀπαλόχρονος, χροῦν, (ἀπαλός, χρώς) soft on fine skinned; also with heterocl. gen. ἀπαλόχρους, dat. χροῖ, etc., H. Hom. Ven. 14, Hes. Op. 517, Eur. He. 373.

Ἀπαλόχρως, ωτος, ὁ, ἡ, = foreg.

Ἀπαλόνω, fut. -νῶ, (ἀπαλός) to soften, Xen. Eq. 5, 5: to make plump and soft, Hipp.: but also to make tender or delicate, Id.: metaph. to soften, make gentle, LXX. Hence

Ἀπαλόνωός, ον, ὁ, a making soft or plump, Hipp.

Ἀπαλόνωος, -ώω, = ἀπαλένομαι.

Ἀπαλόδης, ἐς, (ἀπαλός, εἶδος) soft of nature, Gal.

Ἀπάμα or Ἀπάμη, ης, ἡ, Arama, wife of Seleucus Nicator, Strab.

Ἀπαμᾶδνῶν, (ἀπό, ἀμαδόνν) to overpower, bring to nought, Leon. Tar.

Ἀπαμανρόα, (ἀπό, ἀμανρόα) to drive away darkness, illumine, Orph.

Ἀπαμῶω, f. -ήσω, (ἀπό, ἀμῶω) to cut off, ἀπ' οὐατα χαλκῶς ρινίας τ' ἀμῶσαντες, Od. 21, 300, ἀμῶσιν πόδα, Soph. Phil. 749. [α, but in Soph. α]

Ἀπαμβλίσκο, (ἀπό, ἀμβλίσκο) to make abortive, hence ἀπ. καρπούς, Plut.

Ἀπαμβλῶν, to miscarry, Plut.

Ἀπαμβλῖνω, f. -νῶ, (ἀπό, ἀμβλῖνω) to blunt, dull the edge of a thing, τι, Pind. P. 1, 160, Aesch. Theb. 715: more freq. in pass. to be dulled or blunted, lose its edge or force, Hom. Ep. 12, Hdt. 3, 134, Plat. Rep. 442 D.

Ἀπαμύροτειν, inf. aor. 2 ἀπύμυροτον of ἀπαμύραντων.

Ἀπάμεια, ας, ἡ, Arameia, ἡ Κυβωτός, a city in Phrygia Major, on the Marsyas, Strab.—2. a city of Syria, on the Orontes, Strab.—3. ἡ πρὸς Ῥαγαῖς, in Parthia, Strab.—4. a city of Bithynia, the earlier Μύρλεια, Strab.

Ἀπαμείβομαι, f. -ψομαι, dep. mid. c. aor. 1 pass. (ἀπό, ἀμείβο) to reply, usu. in words, to answer: but Hom. always adds a second more definite verb, e. g. ἀπαμείβεμνος προσέφη, or ἀπαμείβετο φωνήσεν τε: aor. pass. ἀπαμειβόην c. act. signif. Xen. An. ab. 2, 5, 15.

Ἀπαμείρω, (ἀπό, ἀμείρω) to deprive of a share in a thing, τινά τινος. Pass. to be bereft, τινός as was once read Od. 17, 322, for ἄπομ., and is still defended by some, as Spohn who has introduced it into Hes. Th. 801, Op. 576.

Ἀπαμείτην, ἰδος, ἡ, (λίμνη), ο λίμνη ἡ πρὸς Ἀπαμεία, the lake of Aramea near Aramea in Syria, Strab.

Ἀπαμῆλω, (ἀπό, ἀμῆλω) to neglect utterly, Hdt. 3, 129, 132, in pass.

*'Απαυέρομαι, as mid., only used in pres. and imperf., (ἀπό, ἀμέργω) to take, carry off for one's self, Nic.
 *'Απαμέρδω, (ἀπό, ἀμέρδω) = ἀπαμέρρω.
 *'Απαμένος, η, ον part. perf. pass. Ion. for ἀφηνάμενος, from ἀφάπτω.
 *'Απαμπίχω, assumed pres. of the aor. 2 ἀπαμπίχην, to undress.
 *'Απαμπλακέω, assumed pres. of the aor. ἀπμπλακον, ἀπαμπλακεῖν, = ἀραμαστάνω, to fail utterly, Soph. Tr. 1139.
 *'Απαμύνω, fut. -ῶν, (ἀπό, ἀμύνω) o keep off, ward off, with collat. notion of defence, in full ἀπ. τί τινος, to ward off a thing from one, also τί τινη, as κακὸν ἡμᾶρ Αἰτωλοῖς Il. 9, 597; also c. acc. only, to repulse, τὸν βάρβαρον, Hdt. 9, 90.—B. Mid. to keep off from one's self, and so to drive back, repel, ἄνδρα ἀπαμύνασθαι, Hom., so also in Hdt., who also has ἀπ. τι ἀπὸ ὀφθαλμῶν, 3, 110.—2. to defend, protect one's self, Od. 11, 579; but πόλις ἣ ἀπαμύναιμεθα, by which we may protect ourselves, Il. 15, 738.
 *'Απαμφίζω, (ἀπό, ἀμφίζω) to lay aside a garment, strip off, Plut. Hence
 *'Απαμφιασμός, οὐ, ὁ, an undressing.
 *'Απαμνέννυμι, fut. ἀπαμνέσω, (ἀπό, ἀμνέννυμι) to take off, lay aside.
 *'Απαφίξω, = ἀπαμφίζω, to strip off, Menand. p. 119.
 *'Απαναγκάζω, -άσω, (ἀπό, ἀναγκάζω) to force, compel, Hipp.
 *'Απανάγω, (ἀπό, ἀνάγω) to lead away: usu. as if intr., sub. ναῖς, στρατὸν, etc., to go away, march or sail away.
 *'Απαναίνομαι, (ἀπό, ἀναίνομαι) dep., to refuse or reject utterly, τι, Od. 10, 297, Pind. N. 5, 60, and Aesch. Eum. 972, in aor. mid. ἀπαναίνομην, but aor. pass. ἀπαναίσθημι in Ep. Hom. 4, 10.
 *'Απαναίσμιώω, (ἀπό, ἀναίσμιώω) to use quite up, like ἀπαναλίσκω, Hipp.
 *'Απαναίσχυντέω, (ἀπό, ἀναίσχυντέω) to be utterly shameless, Dem. 850, 17: to be shameless enough to do or say, τι, Plat. Apol. 31 C.
 *'Απαναλίσκω, f. -λίσσω, (ἀπό, ἀνλίσκω) to use quite up, utterly consume, Thuc. 2, 13. Hence
 *'Απανάλωσις, εως, ἡ, a using quite up, Diod. [vā]
 *'Απανύσσειν, εως, ἡ, (ἀπανίστημι) a removing from one place to another.
 *'Απαναστάτης, ου ὁ, an emigrant.
 *'Απαναστομόω, = ἀναστομόω, Dion.
 *'Απανατέλλω, (ἀπό, ἀνατέλλω) to rise up from a place, Opp.—II. intr. rise up from, Id.
 *'Απαναχωρέω, (ἀπό, ἀναχωρέω) strengthd. for ἀναχωρέω. Hence
 *'Απαναχώρησις, εως, ἡ, strengthd. ἀναχώρησις, Diod.
 *'Απανόκευτος, ον, (a priv., παν-ρεός) without an inn to rest at, ὁδὸς π., Democ. ar. Stob.
 *'Απανορίζομαι, f. -ίζομαι, (ἀπό, ἀνρίζομαι) dep. mid., to be a real man, ay the man, πρόσ τι, Callistr.
 *'Απανρόω, ὦ, (ἀπό, ἀνρόω) to take one a man. Pass. to become a man, be grown up, Eur. Ion 53.
 *'Απάνεμω, (ἀπό, ἀνεμος) to blow upon, only in Hesch.
 *'Απάνευθε, and before consonants τάνευθεν, strengthd. for ἀνευθε, iv., afar off, far away, Hom.—II. as ep. c. gen. far from, away from, om.; alsof from them, Il. 14, 189; 20, : ἀπάνευθε θεῶν, without their knowledge. Il. 1, 549; so ἀπάνευθε τοκῶν,

Od. 9, 36; but also τοῦ ἀπάνευθε σέλας ἐγένετο, out from it light beamed, Il. 19, 374: oft. placed after its gen.
 *'Απανθεῖω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (ἀπό, ἀνθεῖω) to leave off blooming, fade wither, Ar. Eccl. 1121; ἀπνηθήκός σῶμα, Plat. Symp. 196 A. Hence
 *'Απανθήσις, εως, ἡ, a fading, withering, decaying.
 *'Απανθίζω, f. -ίσω, (ἀπό, ἀνθίζω) to pluck off flowers. Metaph. ματαῖαν γλῶσσαν ἀπ., to cull the flowers of idle talk, i. e. talk as boldly as they please, Aesch. Ag. 1662. Mid. c. acc., to pluck the flower oneself, to pick out the best of a thing, Plut.: cf. λωτίζομαι. Hence
 *'Απάνθισμα, ατος, τό, something plucked, a flower culled.—II. = sq.
 *'Απανθισμός, οὐ, ὁ, a plucking of flowers.—II. a culling of flowers, choice collection.
 *'Απανθροῖκίζω, f. -ίσω Att. -ῶν (ἀπό, ἀνθροῖκίζω) to broil on the coals, roast, Ar. Av. 1546.—II. to eat broiled fish, v. sq.
 *'Απανθρακίς, ἰδος, ἡ, a small fish for broiling, also ἐπανθρακίς.—II. a cake baked on coals.
 *'Απανθράκισμα, ατος τό, (ἐπανθρακίζω) anything broiled on coals.
 *'Απανθρακόω, strengthd. for ἀνθρακόω, to burn to a cinder, Luc.
 *'Απανθρωπεία, ας, ἡ, the nature of an ἀπάνθρωπος; inhumanity.
 *'Απανθρώπεομαι, dep., to be ἀπάνθρωπος.—II. c. acc., to shun like a misanthrope, Hipp.
 *'Απανθρώπενομαι, = foreg.
 *'Απανθρωπία, ας, ἡ, = ἀπάνθρωπεία, Luc.
 *'Απανθρωπίζω, f. -ίσω, (ἀπό, ἀνθρωπίζω) to turn into a man, humanise, Stob. Pass. to become a man, Stob.
 *'Απάνθρωπος, ον, (ἀπό, ἀνθρώπος) far from man, and so—I. inhuman, savage, Soph. Fr. 842.—II. unsocial, misanthropic, Plat. Ep. 309 B.—2. of countries, uninhabited, Aesch. Pr. 20.—III. inconsistent with human nature. Adv. -πως.
 *'Απάνιστημι, fut. -στήσω, (ἀπό, ἀνίστημι, to make rise up and depart, take or send away, στρατὸν, Hdt. 3, 156; 6, 133. Mid. c. aor. 2 et perf. act., to arise and go away, depart again, Hdt. 9, 87, ἀπὸ τῆς πόλεως, Hdt. 9, 86, also c. gen. loci, Thuc. 1, 139: esp. to leave one's country, emigrate, Thuc. 1, 2.
 *'Απάνουργος, ον, (a priv., πανοῦργος) guileless, Plut.
 *'Απαντῆχῃ, adv., (ἅπας) everywhere, Eur. Ant. 12.
 *'Απαντῆθεν, adv., (ἅπας) from all sides, Luc.
 *'Απαντᾶχθῃ, adv., = ἀπανταχοῦ, Luc.
 *'Απαντᾶχόσε, adv., (ἅπας) in all directions, to every side, Plut.
 *'Απαντᾶχῃ, adv., (ἅπας) everywhere, v. l. Eur. Hipp. 431, etc.
 *'Απαντάω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, or more usu. -ήσομαι (Thuc. 4, 77, Xen., and Dem.): aor. ἀπντήσα, (ἀπό, ἀντάω) to come or go from a place towards, and so to come or go to meet, encounter, whether as friend or foe, τινί, Hdt. 8, 9, etc.: hence oft. to resist, withstand, Plat., Xen., etc.: also ἀπ. δορί, ὄπλοις, Eur.—2. esp. to meet with, light or fall upon τινί, as ἀπ. ταῖς ὁμοῖαις φύσεσι, Dem. 1395, 5: absol., ὁ αἰεὶ ἀπαντῶν any one you meet, any one, Plat. Rep. 563 C, so οἱ ἀπαντῶντες, Dem. 958, 16: hence—3. of things, to happen, come upon one, ἀντὰ δακρύα μοι, Eur. Ion 940:

ἀπαντῆ μοι κραυγὴ παρὰ τῶν δεικαστῶν, Aesch. in. 23, 31: absol., ἔσονται, τούτων ἀπαντῶντων, in this concurrence, Hdt. 8, 142: also ἐξ ταῶν ἀπ., Hdt. 6, 84: also to turn out well, prosper.—4. foll. by a prep., ἀπ. τινί εἰς or ἐπὶ τόπον, Hdt. 2, 75, Thuc. 4, 70, 89, etc.: but oft. little more than to go or come to, arrive or be present at a place: so ἀπ. ἐνθάδῃ, δεῦρο, Ar. Lys. 13, Plat. Theat. 210 D: also ἀπ. πρὸς δίκην or be present at a trial, Plat. Legg. 936 E: πρὸς τοὺς δαιτυγὰς, θεσμοθέτας, etc., to come before them, Dem.; but ἀπ. ἐπὶ δαίταν, to agree to an arbitration, ap. Dem. 544, 20: also ἀπ. πρὸς, ἐπὶ, οἱ εἰς τι, to approach or attempt a thing, πρὸς τὰς μαθήσεις, Plat. Theat. 144 B, εἰς τὸν ἄγωνα, Legg. 830 A; ἀπ. εἰς τὴν τίμησιν, to come to the question of rating, Aeschin. 82, 21; but also to have recourse to a thing, ἐπὶ ταῖτα, Dem. 760, 24, etc.: ἀπ. ἄλλοτριος ἀγῶσι, to be present at other people's suits, meddle in them, Id. 580, 20, c. 133, 15. The mid., except fut., is late, Lob. Phryn. 288.
 *'Απαντέλλω, poet. for ἀπανατέλλω.
 *'Απαντή, ἥς, ἡ, = ἀπαντήσας, LXX.
 *'Απάντη, adv., (ἅπας) everywhere, in all places, κύκλῳ ἀπάντη, all round about, Od. 2, 278.—II. every way, in all directions. Il. 7, 183.—III. in all ways.
 *'Απάντημα, ατος, τό, (ἀπαντάω a meeting, encountering.—II. a reply answer.
 *'Απάντησις, εως, ἡ, = foreg., Polyb.
 *'Απαντήτεον, verb. adj. from ἀπανταω, one must meet or go, εἰς τόπον Plat. Theat. 210 D.
 *'Απαντιζέω, -άσω, = ἀπαντάω.
 *'Απαντικρῷ, adv., strengthd. for ἀντικρῷ, right opposite, ὁ ἀπ. λόφος Xen. Hell. 6, 4, 4.
 *'Απαντίον, adv., strengthd. for ἀντίον, like ἀπεναντίον, right opposite, Hdt. 7, 34.
 *'Απαντλέω, ὦ, (ἀπό, ἀντλέω) to draw off from, ὑπὸ χθονὸς ὕδρωμα θνήσκον, Eur. Or. 641: to draw off, πένους τινί, Aesch. Pr. 84, and c. acc. only, to lighten, lessen, βάρος ψυχῆς, Eur. Alc. 354. Hence
 *'Απάντλησις, εως, ἡ, a pumping or drawing off of water, Arist. Probl.
 *'Απάντομαι, (ἀπό, ἀντομαι) = ἀπαντάω, Eur. Rhcs. 901.
 *'Απάντοτε, adv., (ἅπας) always, Lob. Phryn. 103.
 *'Απανόω, f. -ύσω, (ἀπό, ἀνύω) to accomplish, finish entirely, νῆες ἀπνήσαν οἰκάδε, sc. τὴν ὁδόν, the ships performed the voyage home, Od. 7, 326 [ὑώ, ὕσω]
 *'Απαξ, adv. first in Od. 12, 22, 350 once, once only, once for all, like Lat. semel, Benth. Hor. Sat. 2, 8, 24: hence πολλάκις καὶ οὐχὶ ἀπ., Hdt. 7, 46, so πολλά οὐχ ἀπ. ἀλλὰ πολλάκις: c. gen., ἀπ. τοῦ ἐναντιοῦ, ἑτεος ἑκάστον, Hdt. 2, 59, 4, 105; also ἀπ. ἐν τῷ ἐναντιῷ, Hdt. 2, 132.—II. without any notion of number, after ἐτεί, ἐάν, ὥς, ὅταν, etc., like Lat. ut semel, ὥς ἀπαξ ἤρξατο, when once he be. an, Xen. Hell. 5, 4, 58, ἐπεὶ ἀπὰς αὐτοῖς φίλος ἐγένετο, Id. An. 1, 9, 10, cf. 3, 2 25. (From ἀ, ἅμα, copul., and acc. to Pott, παγ-, πῆγνυμι, cf. ἐπιμύξω.)
 *'Απαξιάς, ἄσα, ἄν, (ἅπας, ἅπας) and such words used in plur., all at once, all together, Ar. Plut. 111, 206; but also in sing., every one, Xewarch Porph. 1, 16, Stratt. Myrm. 1.
 *'Απαξάπλως, (ἅπας, ἀπλῶς) ad

strengthened for ἀπλῶς, in general, upon the whole, Luc.

Ἀπαξία, ας, ἡ, (ἀπό, ἀξία) unworthiness : in the language of the Stoics, moral worthlessness, opp. to ἀξία.

Ἀπαξιος, ον,=ἀνάξιος, unworthy of, τιός, Plat. Legg. 645 C.

Ἀπαξιώω, ὦ, (ἀπό, ἀξιώω) to deem a thing unworthy of one, τί τινας, Plut.: to disclaim as unworthy, disown, Lat. *designari*, Thuc. 1, 5: also ἀπ. μί, c. inf., Schäf. Dion. Comp. p. 38: in evid., ἔδνος ἧς λέσχης ἀπηξιώσατο, hath banished them from his hall, Aesch. Eum. 367. Hence

Ἀπαξίσις, εως, ἡ, a deeming unworthy: contempt, contemptuousness, Polyb.

Ἀπαρος, ον, Dor. for ἀπόρος, Pind.

Ἀπαπαί,=ἀπαπαί.

Ἀπαππος, ον, (α priv., πάππος) with no grandfather or ancestors: metaph. φῶς οὐκ ἀπ. Ἰδαίου πυρός, not unfathered by th' Idaean flame, Aesch. Ag. 311.

Ἀπάπτω, Ion. for ἀόπτω, Hdt. 2, 121.

Ἀπαράβητος, ον, (α priv., παραβαίνω) not passed or transgressed: not to be transgressed or infringed, Plut.—II. act. not passing over to another, esp. of state-offices: hence, not passing away, unchangeable, N. T.—2. not transgressing, Joseph. Adv.—τως.

Ἀπαράβλαστος, ον, (α priv., παραβλάστω) not putting forth shoots or suckers, Theophr.

Ἀπαράβλητος, ον, (α priv., παραβάλλω) not to be confronted or compared, unlike: not to be united.

Ἀπαράγγελτος, ον, (α priv., παραγγέλλω) not ordered, Adv.—τως, without the sign of battle, Polyb.

Ἀπαράγραφος, ον, (α priv., παραγράφω) not limited: not to be marked out by boundaries, Polyb.

Ἀπαράγωγος, ον, (α priv., παράγω) not to be turned from his path or purpose, Hierocl. Aur. Carm.

Ἀπαράδεκτος, ον, (α priv., παραδέχομαι) not to be received, not acceptable.—II. act. not receiving.

Ἀπαράθετος, ον, (α priv., παρατίθημι) not placed beside or compared.—II. in Gramm. ἀπαράθετα, words or phrases without quoted authority, Bast. Greg. p. 348.

Ἀπαραιρημένος, part. pf. pass. Ion. for ἀρηρη-, from ἀραιρέω.

Ἀπαράτητος, ον, (α priv., παραιτέω) not to be turned away by prayers: hence inevitable, extreme, like ἀνήκεστος.—II. of persons, not to be entreated, implacable, inexorable, Plat., Lys., inflexible, Δίκη, Dem. 772, 25. Adv.—τως, implacably, inexorably, Thuc. 3, 84.

Ἀπαρακάλυπτος, ον, (α priv., παρακαλύπτω) uncovered: hence adv.—τως, undisguisedly, openly, Plat. Rep. 538 C, Euthyd. 294 D. [κῶ]

Ἀπαράκλητος, ον, (α priv., παρακαλέω) not called in, without summons, as a volunteer, Thuc. 2, 93.—II. not to be confuted.

Ἀπακαλούθητος, ον, (α priv., παρακαλοῦνθω) not to be followed, unintelligible, inconsistent: hence adv.—τως, Anton.

Ἀπαράλειπτος, ον, (α priv., παραλείπω) not omitted, continual.

Ἀπαράλλατος, ον, (α priv., παραλλάσσω) unchanged, unchangeable: hence c. dat., exactly like, Adv.—τως, 4th. Hence

Ἀπαράλλαξία ας, ἡ, unchangeableness, Plut.

Ἀπαράλδοιςτος, ον, (α priv., παραλογίζομαι) not to be deceived, Aesop.—II. act. not deceiving. Adv.—τως.

Ἀπαράλογος, ον, (α priv., παράλογος) not unreasonable, Iamb.

Ἀπαράμιλλητος, ον, (α priv., παραμιλλῶμαι) not to be emulated or excelled, Joseph.

Ἀπαράμιλλος, ον, (α priv., παράμιλλος)=foreg.

Ἀπαρμήθητος, ον, (α priv., παραμυθεῖσθαι) not to be persuaded: hence incorrigible, and adv.—τως, incorrigibly, Plat. Legg. 731 D: also inconsolable, Plut.—II. not to be entreated, inexorable, Plat. Epin. 980 D. Adv.—τως, not to be guided or advised, Plat. [ῶ]

Ἀπαρμήθος, ον,=foreg., inexorable, κέαρ, Aesch. Pr. 185: unbending, stubborn, wild, shy, Eur. I. A. 620. [Aesch. ἀπάρῃ, like ἀνάπαρῃ.]

Ἀπαρπίεστος, ον, (α priv., παραπίεω) not to be seduced, Dion H.

Ἀπαρπόδιοςτος, ον, (α priv., παραποδίζω) not entangled, clear, διάνοια, Hices. ap. Ath. 689 C. Adv.—τως.

Ἀπαρποήτος, ον, (α priv., παραποιέω) not imitated or counterfeited.

Ἀπαρσάλευτος, ον, (α priv., παρασαλεύω) unshaken. Adv.—τως.

Ἀπαρσημαντος, ον, (α priv., παρασημαίνω) not noted, unmarked, undistinguished, LXX.

Ἀπαρσημειωτος, ον,=foreg.

Ἀπαρσημος, ον, (α priv., παράσημος) not falsely stamped, not counterfeit.

Ἀπαρσκευασία, ας, ἡ, want of preparation: from

Ἀπαρσκευάστος, ον, (α priv., παρασκευάζω)=sq., freq. in Xen.

Ἀπαρσκενος, ον, (α priv., παρασκευή) without preparation, unprepared, Antipho 131, 28, Thuc. 2, 87: ἀπαρσκευόν τινα λαβεῖν, Xen. Cyr. 7, 5, 25; and ἀπ. ληθῆναι, Dem. 1017, 17.—II. without great preparation, without expense. Adv.—ως, Polyb.

Ἀπῆρσσω, Att.—τως, fut. -ξω, (ἀπό, ἁρῶσσω) to dash, strike off, II. 16, 116, Hdt. 5, 112, etc.: χαμάζε ἔπ., to smite to the earth, II. 14, 497: to knock or sweep off, Lat. *decutere*, τοὺς ἐπιβάτας ἀπὸ τῆς νῆος, Valck. Hdt. 8, 90, cf. Thuc. 7, 63.

Ἀπαρσχημάτιστος, ον, (α priv., παραρσχηματίζω) not to be changed in form: ἀπ. τῷ οὐδετέρῳ ὀνομα, that does not take the form of the neuter, Gramm. Adv.—τως.

Ἀπαρτηρητος, ον, (α priv., παρατηρέω) unobserved, not watched. Adv.—τως, Polyb.

Ἀπαρτίλτος, ον, (α priv., παρατίλλω) with one's hair not pulled out, Ar. Lys. 279.

Ἀπαρῆτος, ον, (ἀπό, ἁρῶμαι) wished away, accursed, Lat. *nefandus*, Plut.

Ἀπαράτρεπτος, ον, (α priv., παρατρέπω) not to be turned aside, inevitable: of persons, inexorable. Adv.—τως, Anton.

Ἀπαράφθαρτος, ον, and

Ἀπαράφθορος, ον, (α priv., παραφθείρω) not spoiled.

Ἀπαράφύλακτος, ον, (α priv., παραφύλασσω) not watched.—II. (from mid.) careless. Adv.—τως.

Ἀπαράφακτος, ον, (α priv., παραφάρασσω) not falsely marked, not counterfeit.

Ἀπαρήχυντος, ον, (α priv., παραρῶ) without any thing poured into it, unmixed, esp. of wine without water, Gal.

Ἀπαρὰχῳρος, ον, (α priv., παραχωρέω) not giving ground, staunch Polyb. Adv.—τως.

Ἀπαργία, ας, ἡ, an herb, prob. a kind of succory, Theophr.

Ἀπαργμα, ατος, τό, (ἀπάργμα=ἀπαρχή, q. v., and like it in plur., Ar. Pac. 1056.

Ἀπαργυρία, -ισω, (ἀπό, ἀργυρίζω) to silver over: to turn into money, The mist. Hence

Ἀπαργυρισμός, οὗ, ὁ, a silvering over: a selling for ready money.

Ἀπαργυρώω,=ἀπαργυρίζω, Arte mid.

Ἀπαρέγκλιτος, ον, (α priv., περ εγκλίνω) not to be bent aside.

Ἀπαρεχειρητος, ον, (α priv., παρεχειρέω) not to be attacked, inviolable, Epict.: unblamable, perfect, Tim. Locr. Adv.—τως, exactly, Diod.

Ἀπαρέχυντος, ον, (α priv., παρερῶ)=ἀπαράχυντος, Ath.

Ἀπαρεμποδιστος, ον, (α priv., παρεμποδίζω)=ἀπαρμποδιστος, Plut.

Ἀπαρέμφατος, ον, (α priv., παρεμφαίνω) not determining a thing, c. gen., τινός, Schäf. Dion. Comp. p. 83.—II. ἡ ἀπαρέμφατος, sub. ἔγκλισις, modus infinitivus. Adv.—τως, in the infin. mood, Dion. H.

Ἀπαρνήθητος, ον, (α priv., παρηνθῆναι) not lightly considered.—II. act. not considering carefully, Anton Adv.—τως, Id. [ῶ]

Ἀπαρνήχλητος, ον, (α priv., παρηνόχλω) not troubled, Plut.

Ἀπαρέσκω, f.—ρέσω, (ἀπό, ἄρεσκω) to displease, be disagreeable to, τινί, Thuc. 1, 38: also τινά, Plat.—2, mid. οὐ νεμεσητὸν βασιλῆα ἄνδρα ἀπαρέσασθαι, one must not take it ill that a king should be displeased, II. 19, 183.—3. later, to displease one's self, be dissatisfied with a thing. Hence

Ἀπαρέστος, ον, unpleasant.

Ἀπαρήρητος, ον, (α priv., παρηγορέω)=ἀπαρμήθητος, not comforted.—II. insatiable, Plut. Adv.—τως.

Ἀπαρήγγω, (ἀπό, ἁρήγγω) to ward off.

Ἀπαρθένευτος, ον, (α priv., παρθευνέω) unmaidenly, unfitting a maiden, Eur. Phoen. 1740, in neut. pl. as adv.—II. (a copul.) maidenly, pure, Soph. Fr. 287.

Ἀπαρθενος, ον, (α priv. παρθενος) no more a maid, Theocr.: νύμφην ἀνύμφον παρθεῖον τ' ἀπαρθεῖον, "virgin wife and widow'd maid," Eur. Hec. 612.

Ἀπαρθρός, (ἀπό, ἀρθρώ) to dismember, dissect, Hipp.

Ἀπαρίθμεω, (ἀπό, ἀριθμέω) to count over, take an inventory of, Xen. Ec. 9, 10: to reckon up, Id. Cyr. 5, 2, 35.—II. to reckon or pay back, Ib. 3, 1, 42. Hence

Ἀπαρίθμησις, εως, ἡ, a counting over, Thuc. 5, 20.

Ἀπαρίνη, ης, ἡ, a kind of bed-straw prob. *Galium aparine*, goose-grass Sprengel Diosc. 3, 94. [Γ]

Ἀπαρκέω, ὦ, fut. -έσω, (ἀπό, ἄρκω) to suffice, be sufficient, Aesch. Pers. 474, Soph. O. C. 1769, Eur. In cert. 12, 3.—II. intr. to be contented acquiesce, Aesch. Ag. 379: so too it pass., Lyc.

Ἀπαρκύντως, adv. part. pres. act. from ἀπαρκέω, sufficiently.

Ἀπαρκτίας, ον, ὁ, a north wind, like βορέας, Arist. Meteor.: from

Ἀπάρκτιος, (α, ιον, ἀπό, ἄρκτος, from the north, northerly, πνοαί Lyc.

Ἀπαρνεόμαι, (ἀπό, ἀρνεόμαι) dep. c. fut. mid. and aor. pass. (Thuc. f. 56), to deny utterly, deny, absol. Hdt. 6, 69; ἀπ. τι, Thuc. I. c.; ἀπ. τ μί, sc. δόξααι, Soph. Ant. 442, A. 96. Also fut. ἀπαρνηθήσεται in pass.

neg., it shall be denied or refused, Sop. I. Phil. 527. Hence

Ἀπαρνήσις, εως, ἡ, utter denial, and Ἀπαρνήτης, οὐ, ὁ, one who denies utterly.

† Ἀπαρνοί, ὧν, οἱ, the *Aparnoi*, a people on the Caspian sea, Strab.

Ἀπαρνος, ον, (ἀπαρνεομαι) denying utterly, ἀπαρνος ἐστί μὴ νοσεῖν, Hdt. 3, 99; also c. gen., ἀπαρνος οὐδένος καθίστατο, she denied nothing, Soph. Ant. 435.—II. pass. denied, refused, tiví, to any one, Aesch. Suppl. 1040.

Ἀπαρνύμαι, (ἀπό, ἀρνύμαι) dep., to take or carry away from, τί τινας.

Ἀπαρόδεντος, ον, (a priv., παρόδεν) without approach, inaccessible, Diod.

Ἀπαρόρητος, ον, (a priv., παρορή) not excited or excitable, dull, sluggish.

Ἀπαρρένω,=ἀπανδρώ, Theophr.

Ἀπαρρησίαστος, ον, (a priv., ἀπαρρησίαζομαι) deprived of freedom of speech, Polyb.—II. not speaking freely, not frank, Cic. Att. 9, 2.

Ἀπαρσις, εως, ἡ, (ἀπαίρω) a setting out on a march, department, LXX.

Ἀπαράω, ὦ, f. ἥσω, (ἀπό, ἀράω) strictly, to hang up from, ἄτ. δέσρν, to hang, strangle, Eur. And. 412.—2. to make dependent upon a person or thing, Plut.: pass. to depend upon, tiví, Wytt. Plut. 2, 113 B.—II. to take away and hang up: hence in genl. to separate, remove, part, τί τινας, Dem. 244, 27: pass., of time, to be distant, Polyb.—2. seemingly intr., sub. εαυτῶν, to remove one's self, go away, Thuc. 6, 21, unless τῶς κοιμῶς be supplied from the foreg. clause. Hence

Ἀπάρτης, εως, ἡ, a hanging from or upon.—II. dependence.

Ἀπαρτί, (ἀπό, ἀρτί) adv., completely, wholly: in numbers, exactly, just, Hdt. 5, 53.—II. just the reverse, quite the contrary, Ar. Plut. 388, Pherecr. Coriann. 6, also ἀπαρτί μάλλον, Id. Crap. 7, ubi v. Meineke.—III. in N. T., for ἰσὺ τοῦ νῦν, from now, from this time, and so to be written ἀπαρτί, cf. Lob. Phryn. 21. [72]

Ἀπαρτία, ας, ἡ,=ἀπαρτίσις, accomplishment, perfection.—II. later, a putting up to public sale, cf. ἀπαρτίον.—III.=ἀποσκευή, household utensils, novaeles, Hippon. 54.

Ἀπαρτίζωντας,=ἀπαρτί, adv. part. pres. act. from ἀπαρτίζω, completely, perfectly, Diog. L.

Ἀπαρτίζω, f. ἴσω, (ἀπό, ἀρτίζω) to be ready, complete, Polyb.: (in Aesch. Theb. 374, Herm. would read καταρτίζει.) Pass. to be completed, be exactly made up, Hipp.: so more freq.—2. intr., as ἀπαρτίζουσι τῆς ὀκταηρίας, Id.: ἄτ. πρὸς τῇ, like Lat. quadrare ad, Arist. Pol.: also, ἀπαρτίζουσα ὥρα, the fitting season, Id. H. 1, cf. Lob. Phryn. 447.

Ἀπαρτίλογία, ας, ἡ, (ἀπαρτί, λέω) a round, full, even number or sum, 'alck. Hdt. 7, 29.

Ἀπαρτίον προγράψεν, (ἀπαρτία) at auctionem bonorum proscribere, to set up goods to public sale, Plut. Cic. 7.

Ἀπαρτίσις, εως, ἡ, (ἀπαρτίζω) completion, perfection.

Ἀπαρτίστος, οὐ, ὁ,=foreg., N. T.

Ἀπαρτιστικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἀπαρτίζω) completing, belonging to completion.

Ἀπαρτίτοκος, ον,=ἀρτίτοκος, having just brought forth, Inscr.

Ἀπαρτίως, adv., (ἄτῳ, ἄρτιος)=παρτί

Ἀπαρυστέον, vert. adj., one must draw off, esp. water, Ar. Eq. 921: from ἀπαρύω.

† Ἀπαρύται, ὧν, οἱ, the *Aparytæ*, a people of Persia, Hdt. 3, 91.

Ἀπαρύτω,=sq., Plut. [ῶ]

Ἀπαρύω, ὥσω, (ἀπό, ἀρύω) to draw off, skim off, Hdt. 4, 2; metaph. to exhaust, enfeeble, like ἀπαντλέω. [ῶ in all tenses.]

Ἀπαρχαῖω, ἴσω, (ἀπό, ἰρχαῖω) to compare to something ancient, tiví τι, Ath. Pass. to be antiquated.

Ἀπαρχαῖός,=foreg., ἀπαρχαῖομένα, old fashioned songs, Antiph. Diaplas. 1.

Ἀπαρχή, ἥς, ἡ, and more usu. in plur. ἀπαρχαί, the beginning of a sacrifice, the first part of offerings, as the hair from the forehead, ears, etc., ἀπαρχαί κόμης, Eur. Or. 96, cf. ἀπαρχομαι: but usu.—2. the firstlings for sacrifice or offering, first-fruits, ἀπαρχὴς ἄγειν θεοῖσι, Soph. Tr. 183: ἀπαρχὰς θύειν, Eur. Meleag. 3, ἐπιφέρειν, Thuc. 3, 58: ἀπαρχή τῶν παρῶν χρημάτων, Hdt. 1, 92, etc.: also ἄτ. ἀπὸ τινος, Hdt. 4, 88: hence freq. metaph. ἄτ. τῶν ἐμῶν προσφθεγμάτων, Eur. Ion 402, ἄτ. σοφίας, etc., Plat.

Ἀπάχημα, ατος, τό,=foreg.

Ἀπάχομαι, ξομαι, (ἀπό, ἀρχομαι) dep. mid., to make a beginning, esp. in sacrifice, in Hom. always c. acc., τρήχας ἀπάγεσθαι, to begin the sacrifice with the hair, i. e. by cutting off the hair from the forehead and throwing it into the fire, Il. 19, 254, Od. 3, 446, etc.—II. later c. genl., to cut off part of a thing to offer it, ἄτ. κόμης, Eur. El. 91, τοῦ ὠτός, Hdt. 4, 188: c. genl., to offer part of, τῶν κρεῶν καὶ σπλάγχνων, Hdt. 4, 61: hence—2. esp. to offer the firstlings or first-fruits of a thing, πάντων, Hdt. 3, 24: absol. to begin a sacrifice or offer the firstlings, Ar. Ach. 244, Pac. 1056: ἄτ. τοῖς θεοῖς, Xen. Hier. 4, 2.—3. metaph. to take as the first-fruits, take as the choice or best, Plat. Legg. 767 C.—III. in late prose, just like ἀρχομαι, to begin, c. inf., Luc. Cf. κατάρχομαι.

Ἀπαρχος, ον, ὁ,=ἐπαρχος, dub. I. Aesch. Pers.

Ἀπαρχώ, f. ξω, ἀπὸ, ἀρχω) to be the first, to lead, ὁ ἀπαρχὼν τῶν ὀρχηστῶν, the leader of the dance, Dion. H.: to make a beginning, Anth.—II. in Pind. N. 4, 76, to hold rule afar off, v. Dissem. 46.]

Ἀπᾶς, ἀπάσα, ἅπαν, (ἅμα, πᾶς) strength, for πᾶς, quite all, all together, very freq. from Hom. downwards: sometimes also ἅμα πᾶς, altogether: ἐν ἅπασι and εἰς ἅπαντα, entirely, Valck. Phoen. 622: with adj. ἀργυρεὸς ἅπας, all silver, i. e. of massive silver, Od. 4, 616: ἡ ἐναντία ἅπασα ὁδός, the exactly contrary way, Plat. Prot. 317 B: the Att. also used it like πᾶς in signif. every one, Lat. unusquisque, Heind. Plat. Phaed. 108 B: τὸ ἅπαν, as adv., altogether, Plat. [ῶ] τῶν ὁμῶν, but ἅπαν, Att., Drac. p. 24, 29, 86, cf. Butt. Ausf. Gramm. § 53, Ann. 5.]

Ἀπασβολόμαι, as pass., (ἀπό, ἀσβολώω) to turn to soot, become sooty, Diosc.

† Ἀπασιακαί, ὧν, οἱ, the *Apasiacae*, a Scythian race, Strab.: cf. Ἀπασιακαί.

Ἀπασκαρίζω, f. ἴσω, (ἀπό, ἀσκαρίζω) to leap, bound away, struggle, Ar. Fr. 416: to be convulsed, γέλωτι, prob. in Menand. p. 263.

Ἀπασάζομαι, (ἀπό, ἀσπάζομαι) to take leave of, tiví, Himer.

Ἀπασπαίρω, (ἀπό, ἀσπαίρω) to go on struggling or paining: in genera. strengthened, for ἀσπαίρω, to struggle convulsively, Eur. Ion 1207.

Ἀπαστί, adv. of ἀπαστος, fasting.

Ἀπαστία, ας, ἡ, an abstaining from food, fasting, fac' ἄπ. ἄγειν, Ar. Nut. 621: from

Ἀπαστος, ον, (a priv., πατέομαι πέσασμαι) not having eaten, fasting, Hom.; c. gen., ἀπαστος ἐδότης ἢ δὲ ποτήτος, without having tasted meat or drink, Od. 4, 788.

Ἀπαστράπτω, f. ἴσω, (ἀπό, ἀσπράπτω) to flash forth, beam forth, αἰγλήν, Orph., like ἀπολάμπω.

Ἀπασχολέω, ὦ, (ἀπό, ἀσχολέω) to hinder through business, cf. ἀπασχυνομαι: in genl. to detain, prevent, Luc. Pass. and mid., to have no leisure, Hence

Ἀπασχολία, ας, ἡ, detention by business, Strab.

Ἀπασχάγ, adv., (a priv., πάταγος) noiselessly.

Ἀπάτῳ, ὦ, f. ἴσω, to cheat, trick, outwit, beguile, Lat. decipere, Hom.: hence like Lat. fallere tempus, to beguile the time. Pass. to be deceived esp. to be self-deceived, mistaken, Soph. O. T. 594, Eur., ἡγέλιαι ἀπατωμένη; a disappointed, vain message, Soph. El. 170: but ἀπάτῳσθαί ὡς..., to be led by deception to do anything, Heind. and Stallb. Plat. Prot. 323 A. [The old deriv. from ἀπὸ and πάτος cannot stand: better with Buttman from ἄπτω, ὀρή, Lat. palpare, cf. ἀπάφω ἀπαφίσκο.)

Ἀπάτερθε, and before a conson. ἀπάτερθεν, adv., (ἀπὸ, ἀτέρ) strengthened for ἀτέρθε, far apart, altogether, all alone, II.—II. also as prep. c. gen., far from, away from, Il. 5, 445.

Ἀπάτεω, Ion. for ἀπατάω, Xenophon. ap. Sext. Emp. 9, 193.

Ἀπάτῳ, Ion. for ἀπατάω.

Ἀπάτεω, ὧτος, ὁ, a cheat, rogue

Plat. Rep. 451 A, and Xen.: from

Ἀπάτη, ἥς, ἡ, cheating, trickery, fraud, guile, deceit, Dem., etc., σκολιαὶ ἀπάται, crooked wiles, Pind. Fr. 232, 2: ἄτ. λέχεων, a being cheated out of the marriage, Soph. Ant. 630: in a less bad signif., cunning, craft, Od. 13, 294; esp. of the gods, ὡς θεοκαία, Aesch. Fr. 273, cf. Od. 13, 294: a stratagem in war, Thuc. 2, 39; also craft for one's own good, etc., cf. Aesch. Pers. 93: ἀνευ δόλου καὶ ἀπάτης, cf. δόλος.—2. Ἀπάτη is personified in Hes. Th. 224.—II. a be guiling of time, enjoyment.—III. a plant, acc. to Sprengel the leontodon taraxacum, or dandelion, v. I. Theophr. [ἄπῃ] Hence

Ἀπάτηλιος, ον, deceitful, guileful, wily, ἄτ. εἰδώς, skilled in wiles, Od. 14, 288.

Ἀπάτηλός, ἡ, ὄν,=foreg., ἔπος, II 1, 526.

Ἀπάτημα, ατος, τό, (ἀπατάω)=ἀπάτη, Mel. 112.

Ἀπατήμων, ον, gen. ονος,=ἀπατήλιος.

Ἀπάτημος, ορος, ὁ, ἡ, (ἀπατάω, ἀνήρ) cheating, beguiling men.

Ἀπάτησις, εως, ἡ, (ἀπατάω) a beguiling, misleading, LXX. [ἄπῃ]

Ἀπάτητικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἀπατάω) able or inclined to cheat, fraudulent, Plat.—II. fit to beguile the time, agreeable.

Ἀπάτρητος, ον, (a priv., πατέω) untrodden, Anth.—II. not trodden down not worn, new. [ῶ]

Ἀπάτῳ, f. ἴσω, (ἀπό, ἀπατάω)

later form for sq., Aesch. Eur. 95, n pass.

Ἀποτιμία, ὦ, f. -ήσω (ἀπό, τιμία) *to dishonour, disgrace*, Il. 13, 113.

Ἀπαυμία, f. -ίω, (ἀπό, τιμία) *to send forth vapour, exhale*, Arist. P. A.

Ἀποτουρέων, ὄνος, ὁ, Cyclic name for the third month, answering to the Attic Pyanepsion: from

Ἀπατούρια, ὤν, τά, the *Apaturia*, a festival at Athens in the month Pyanepsion, lasting three days, Schol. Ar. Pac. 890: but also held by all the Ionic race, except at Ephesus and Colophon, Hdt. 1, 147: at it the Athenians had their grown up sons enrolled among the citizens. (Hence prob. from a copul., and πατρία, φρατρία, v. Dict. Antiqu.)

†Ἀπατούρια, ας, ἡ, *Apaturia*, prop. the *deceitful one*, a surname of Minerva, given by Aethra, Paus. 2, 33, 1.—2. an appellation of Venus, worshipped in the Tauric Chersonese, Strab.

†Ἀπατούριος, ὢν, ὁ, *Apaturius*, an inhabitant of Byzantium, against whom Demosthenes spoke, Dem.

†Ἀπάτυρον, οὐ, τό, *Apaturum*, a place on the Bosphorus, containing a temple of Venus Apaturus, Strab.

Ἀπάτωρ, ὄρος, ὁ, ἡ, (α priv., πατήρ) *fatherless, orphan*, Soph., etc.: also in neut. pl., ἀπάτορα τέκνα, Eur. H. F. 114: *disowned by the father*, Plat. Legg. 929 A: also c. gen., ἀπ. ἐμοῦ, *not having me for a father*, Soph. O. C. 1383.—2. *born after the father's death*, Lat. *posthumus*.—3. of unknown father, like σκότιος, Lat. *spurius*.—II. *not fatherly, not like a father*. [ᾶ]

Ἀπαναίνω, f. -αίνω, (ἀπό, ἀναίνω) *to wither*, Theophr. Pass. *to be withered*, Theophr.

Ἀπαυγάω, f. -άσω, (ἀπό, αὐγάω) *to flash forth, like ἀπαστράττω*. Mid. *to shine, beam forth*, Call.—2. *to see from far*, Id. Del. 125.

Ἀπαυγιάμαι, dep., *to behold from far*, Call.

Ἀπαύρασμα, ατος, τό, *reflected light, reflection*, LXX., and N. T.

Ἀπαυρασμός, οὐ, ὁ, a *reflecting of light, reflection*, Plut.

Ἀπαυρή, ἡς, ἡ,=foreg.

Ἀπαυδός, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (ἀπό, αὐδός) *to forbid, absol.*, Soph. Phil. 1293: esp. foll. by μὴ c. inf., Soph. O. T. 236, Aj. 741: also ἀπ. τινά τωρος, like Lat. *interdicere re*.—II. *to tell or bid plainly*, Lat. *edicere*, c. inf., Ar. Ran. 369.—III. *to deny*, Anth.—IV. *to say No to, to be wanting towards, fail, φλοιόσι*, Eur. Andr. 87: *hence to fail, sink, to die*, Theophr.: *to become speechless*, Luc. cf. ἀπειπον, ἀπαγορεύω.

†Ἀπαυθαδέω, ὦ, = ἀπαυθαδίζομαι. Hence

Ἀπαυθαδῆμα, ατος, τό, *sublimity*, Dio Chr. [ᾶ]

Ἀπαυθαδίζομαι, dep. mid.,=sq.

Ἀπαυθαδίζομαι, (ἀπό, αυθαδίζομαι) *dep. mid., to speak or act boldly, speak out*, Plat. Apol. 37 A, and freq. in late prose, Lob. Phryn. 66.

Ἀπαυθηρίζω, f. -ίζω Att. -ίζω, (ἀπό, αὐθηρίζω) *to do a thing on the same day: esp. to go or return the same day*, Xen. An. 5, 2, 1, ἐκ Πίσης εἰς Αἰγίαν, Ael.

Ἀπαύλια, ὤν, τά, (ἀπό, αὐλή) *a sleeping alone, esp. the night before the wedding, when the bridegroom slept alone in his father-in-law's house: also the presents made to the bride on the same day*, both in Poll.

Ἀπαυλίζομαι, f. -ίζομαι, (ἀπό, αὐλίζομαι) *mid. c. aor. pass., to sleep or lie away from, like πόλεω*, Dion. H.

Ἀπαυλιστήριος, ἰα, ἰον, *belonging to the αὐλία, ἀπ. χλανίς a garment presented on the day of the ἀπαβλία*, Poll.

Ἀπαυλος, ὢν, (ἀπό, αὐλή) *away from the αὐλή*.

Ἀπαυλυντος, ὢν,=foreg., Anth.

Ἀπαυξήσις, εως, ἡ, (ἀπό, αὐξήσις) *decrease, decline*, Longin.

Ἀπαυράω, never found in pres.; for the early writers mostly follow Hom. in using only the impf. c. aor. signif., ἀπύρουν, ἀπύρως, ἀπύρως, (ἀπύρως is f. l. in Od. 4, 646): *to take, wrest away from, rob of*, usu. c. dupl. acc. pers. et rei, αὐτὸν ἀπύρως θυμόν, *he robbed him of life*, so γυχόν, ἦτορ ἀπύρως τινά: but also c. dat. pers. Il. 17, 236, Od. 3, 192; and in passages like Il. 19, 89, c. gen. pers., which last was usu. later: to these must be added the aor. forms ἀπύρως and ἀπυράμενος, which are found with same construct. in Hom., Il. 9, 107, Od. 13, 270, v. Buttm. Lexil. p. 144, sq.—II. *to receive, get, whether good or ill, and so to enjoy or suffer*; so first Hes. Op. 238, where some read ἐπαυρεῖ, but Eur. Andr. 1029, has ἀπ. τι πρὸς τινος, *to receive at another's hands, without v. l.*; and Aesch. Prom. 28, has mid. in same signif., τοιαύτ' ἀπύρως, ubi Elmsl., Dind., ἐπύρουν, and so Passow would alter ἀπ.—in all such places, cf. ἐπαυρεῖν, but v. Buttm. Lexil. p. 152. (Some take αἰρέω for the root, others, as Buttm., εὐρέω, εὐρίσκεν; for the simple αἰρῶ is not found.)

Ἀπαυρίσκομαι, = ἀναυρίσκομαι, dub. l. in Hipp., v. Buttm. Lexil. p. 147.

Ἀπαυστί, adv. of sq., *unceasing, incessant*, Dio C.

Ἀπαυστος, ὢν, (α priv., παύω) *not to be stopped, quieted or assuaged, ὄψεαι, Thuc. 2, 49: never-ending, αἶσα, Soph. Aj. 1186, and Plat.—II. c. gen., never ceasing from, γόων, Eur. Suppl. 82. Adv. -τως, Arist. Mund.*

Ἀπαυτικά, adv., (ἀπό, αὐτικά) *forthwith, on the spot*.

Ἀπαυτοματίζω, fut. -ίσω Att. -ίω, (ἀπό, αὐτοματίζω) *to do or offer of one's self*, Plut.

Ἀπαυτομολέω, ὦ, (ἀπό, αὐτομολέω) *to go of one's own accord, desert*, Thuc. 7, 75.

Ἀπαυηνερίζω, fut. -ίσω Att. -ίω, (ἀπό, αὐηνερίζω) *to break the neck: ταῦρον ἀπ., to tame a bull by forcing back his neck*, Philostr.—II. *to shake off from the neck, get free by struggling*.

*Ἀπαφάω, pres. assumed as root of ἀπαφίσω, fut. of sq.

Ἀπαφίσκω, fut. ἀπαφίσω: aor. ἤπαφον, part. ἀπαφών, mostly found in compos.: of the simple word Hom. has only ἀπαφίσκει and ἤπαφε, and opt. aor. mid. ἀπαφίσκοτο in act. signif., all in Od.,=ἀπατάω, *to cheat, beguile*, (ἄπτω, ἀφή, παύρε, v. ἀπατάω.)

Ἀπαφρίζω f. -ίω, (ἀπό, ἀφρίζω) *to skim off the froth*.

Ἀπαφρός, p. es. assumed as root of ἤπαφον aor. f. ἀπαφίσκω.

Ἀπαφής, ἐς, (α priv., πάχος) *without thickness*.

†Ἀπαφθής, 1: or. pass. p. ut. from ἀπάγω

Ἀπαφθομαί, (ἀπό, ἄφθομαί) *dep., to be hateful or grievous, τινί, Sapph. 37: to become disliked, incur odium*, Thuc. 1, 75, ἐν τῇ ἀρχῇ, Id. 6, 33.

Ἀπαχλῦδω,=sq., Aretae.

Ἀπαχλύω, (ἀπό, ἄχλυν) *to free from darkness*, Qu. Sm. 1, 78. [ᾶ]

Ἀπαχρεῖομαι, (ἀπό, ἀχρεῖω) *a pass., to fall into disuse, grow useless*.

Ἀπαγγλωττίζομαι, (ἀπό, ἐν, γλῶττα) *as pass., to be tongueless*, Luc. Lexiph. 15.

Ἀπᾶγγονος, ὁ, ἡ, (ἀπό, ἔγγονος) *a great-grandson or daughter*, Lat. *pronepos*, cf. ἔγγονος.

Ἀπᾶγγυαλίζω, f. -άσω and -ίω, (ἀπᾶ ἐγγυαλίζω) *to give up, deliver again*.

Ἀπεργνωκός, adv. part. perf. ac. from ἀπογινώσκω, *desperately, like desperate man*.

Ἀπεδανός, ὢν, Dor. for ἡπεδανός.

Ἀπεδίω, (ἀπεδος) *to make even, to level*.

Ἀπέδιλος, ὢν, (α priv., πέδιλον) *unshod, barefoot*, Aesch. Pr. 135.

Ἀπέδιλωτος, ὢν, (α priv., πέδιλῶν, =foreg., Call. [ᾶ])

Ἀπέδος, ὢν, (α copul., πέδον) *even, level, flat*, Lat. *planus, campestris*, Hdt., and Thuc.: τὸ ἀπέδον, *a plain, flat surface*, Hdt. 4, 62.

Ἀπέδω, only in late Greek, v. sup. ἀπεσθῶ.

Ἀπέειπε, Ep. for ἀπέπει 3 sing. indic. from ἀπειπεῖν, Hom.

Ἀπέεργε, 3 sing. imperf. act. from ἀπέργω, Il.

Ἀπέριος, ὢν, (α priv., πέρις) *footless*, Lyc.

Ἀπεθίζω, f. -ίω, (ἀπό, ἐθίζω) *to disuse, disaccustom: ἐθ. μὴ ποιεῖν, to use or teach not to do something*, Lat. *dedocere*, Aeschin. 21, 31, τινὲς τιμωρίας, Id. 5, 27.

Ἀπεῖδον, inf. ἀπιδεῖν, aor. 2 without pres. in use, serving as aor. to ἀφοράω, *to look away from other things at, and so simply to look at, ἐς or πρὸς τι*, Thuc.—II. *to look away from, and so to despise*, Plut.

Ἀπειθαρχία, ας, ἡ, (α priv., πείθω) *disobedience to command*.

Ἀπειθεία, ας, ἡ, *the conduct of an ἀπειθεῖς, disobedience, contumacy*, Plut.

Ἀπειθέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, *to be ἀπειθεῖς, to refuse compliance*, Aesch. Ag. 1049: *to disobey, τινί*, Eur. Or. 31.—II. *no to let one's self be persuaded, to disobey, mistrust*, Plat.: *not to abide by*, ἀπ. ἐνεγκροσίας, Id. Legg. 949 D.

Ἀπειθή, ἀπειθήσαν, Ion. for ἀπειθήν, ἀπειθήσαν, 3 sing. and plur. aor. 1 pass. from ἀφίημι, Hdt.

Ἀπειθεῖς, ἐς, (α priv., πείθομαι) *disobedient*, Soph. Fr. 45: ἀπ. τοῦ νόμου, Plat.: *unmanageable, of ships*, Thuc. 2, 84; *so of countries, impracticable, difficult*, Hermes. ap. Ath. 597 B.—II. act., *not persuading or convincing*. Adv. -θῶς, ἀπ. ἔχεν, Plat. Rep. 391 B.

Ἀπειθία, ας, ἡ,=ἀπειθεία.

Ἀπεικάω, f. -άσω, (ἀπό, εἰκάω) *to form from or after, copy, represent, express*, Plat.: esp. to express by a comparison, Soph. Fr. 162, and Plat. hence most usu., *to compare with, like to, τινί τι*, Plat., etc.—II. ὥς εἰκαίμην, *as if I were to conjecture*, Soph. Tr. 141, cf. Eur. Or. 1298, *unless εἰκαίμην is to be read*, v. Herm. Soph. 1. c. Hence

Ἀπεικάσια, ας, ἡ, *a copying, representation, μίμησις καὶ ἄπ.*, Plat. Legi. 668 B.

Ἀπεικάσμα, ατος, τό, (ἀπεικάω) *a copy, image, imitation*,=foreg., Plat. Crat. 402 D.

Ἀπεικαστός, verb. adj. from ἀπεικάω, *one must represent or express*, Plat. Phaedr. 270 E.

Ἀπεικονίζω, f. -ίω, (ἀπό, εἰκόν) *=εἰπεῖν*, Philo. Hence

Ἀπεικόνισμα, ατος, τό,=ἄπεικαμα, Epist. Socr.

Ἀπεικός, adv. from sq., usu. ὅς, but in 6, 55, he has ἰστικώς, 2, 8: but in 6, 55, he has ἰστικώς.

Ἀπεικός, vba, ὅς, part. perf. Att. for ἀπεικός, q. v., unlike, unseemly: but usu. in neut. of things, unreasonable, unfair, Antipho 117, 1, and freq. in late prose, v. Wyttenb. Ind. Plut. cf. ἀπεικός.

Ἀπεικός, poet. for ἀπεικός, to threaten.

Ἀπεικός, ὡ, f. ἡσώ, (ἀπό, εἰλέω) = ἀπεικός, to press hard: usu. in pass., ἀπεικθῆς, ἀπεικθῆναι ἐς ὑπορίην, ἐς ἀναγκήν, brought into great straits, Hdt. 1, 24; 8, 109; also ἐς στενόν, forced into narrow compass, Hdt. 9, 34. Cf. εἰλέω, εἰλώ, ἰλλώ.

Ἀπεικός, ὡ, f. ἡσώ: Hom. has a form ἀπεικθῆναι, Ep. for ἡπεικθῆναι, 3 dual. impf. act., Od. 11, 312: to threaten, Lat. minor, in Hom. always c. dat. pers., sometimes c. acc. rei, ἄπ. τινί τι, sometimes c. inf. pres. or fut., to threaten to do; so too freq. in Att.: also ὅπ. ὅτι..., ὡς..., Xen.: and often absol.—II. to assist in a threatening way, to make boastful threats, Il. 6, 150: in genl. to boast, brag, Lat. gloriari, Od. 8, 383: hence also—III. to assure, promise, vow, Il. 23, 863, 872. B pass. ἀπεικθῆναι, to be terrified by threats, Xen. Symp. 4, 31: but later ἀπεικθῆναι is found as dep., Polyaeon., and N. T. (the common notion is that of speaking loud, whence, with ἀπελάλῳ, it is referred to ἡπύω). Hence

Ἀπεικός, ἡς, ἡ, mostly in plur., threats, Hom., etc.: also boasts, bragging words, Il. 20, 83: in sing., a threatening, threat of punishment, Soph. Ant. 753, Plat. Legg. 668 B.

Ἀπεικός, ατος, τό, = foreg., Soph. O. C. 660, in plur.

Ἀπεικός, ατος, perf. pass. from ἀπεικθῆναι.

Ἀπεικός, εως, ἡ, a threatening, Polyb.

Ἀπεικός, ἡρος, ὁ, a threaten, roaster, Il. 7, 96. Hence

Ἀπεικός, ἡρος, ἡ, ὄν, (ἀπεικός) belonging to or disposed for threatening, ἡ. λόγος, threatening language, Hdt. 1, 112.

Ἀπεικός, οὔ, ὁ, = ἀπεικός.

Ἀπεικός, ἡς, ὄν, = ἀπεικός.

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fut. signif., I will go, Od. 17, 593: Imperat. ἀπείθι, part. ἀπείθων.

Ἀπείθων, inf. ἀπείθειν, Ep. ἀπείθειν: later also aor. I ἀπείθα, and ἀπείθων: fut. ἀπείθω, perf. ἀπείθηκα, mostly used in signif. IV. 2: other tenses supplied by ἀπόθνημι, ἀπαγορεύω:—To speak, say, or tell out, μύθον, ἀλγέειν, ἐφημοσύνην, ὕψιλλην ἀπείθειν, Hom.: also κρατερῶς ὁ ἀπείθων ἀπείθειν to speak, say, or tell out boldly, bluntly, Il.: to declare, so too Arist. Mirab. in aor. mid.—II. to deny, refuse, opp. to κατανεῖν, Il. 1, 515; 9, 675.—III. to forbid, like ἀπαγορεύω, (very freq. in prose, esp. c. μή et inf.) ἄπ. τινί μὴ ποιεῖν, etc., to forbid one to do, tell him not to do, Hdt. 1, 155, Thuc., etc.: τὸ ἀπείρμητον, a forbidden thing, Hdt. 3, 5, 2.—IV. like ἀπαγορεύω, ἀπαύδων, to renounce, disown, give up, c. acc. rei, e. g. μῦθον, Il. 19, 35, cf. 3, 406; and not seldom in prose, as ἀπείθειν τὸν νῆον ὑπὸ κήρυκος, Plat. Legg. 928 D, ἄπ. προξενίαν, Thuc. 6, 89: (dub. whether ever c. gen. rei, for Il. 3, 406 is now read, with Aristarch., θεῶν δ' ὑπόκειε κελύθον, v. Spitzn. ad l.): so Hdt. uses mid., ἀπείτασθαι τὸν νῆον, to disown his son, 1, 59; ἄπ. ὄφιν, to avert a vision by offerings, 5, 56: hence—2. intrans. to give up, be worn out, fail, flag, sink, Trag., etc.: c. dat. pers., to fail or be wanting to one, οὐκ ἀπείρως φίλος, Eur. Med. 460, cf. Andr. 87; but c. dat. rei, to fail, fall short in a thing, χρημασί, Dem. 30, fin., σώμασι, Lycrurg. 153, 4: ἄπ. ὑπὸ τινος, to sink under..., Xen. Hell. 6, 3, 15; but also c. dat., ἄπ. κακοῖς, ἄλγει, Pors. Or. 91: also c. part., ἄπ. καθήμενος, to be quite tired of sitting, Plat. Phaedr. 228 B, ἄπ. λέγων, to give over speaking, Id. Legg. 769 E. [ἀπείθειν once in Hom., Il. 19, 35.]

Ἀπείρως, adv. to act without knowledge of good and right: and

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and so to bound, skirt, ὁ ἄβας ἀπὸ rivers, etc., e. g. ἄβας ἀπὸ Καπταδόκα ἀπείρει, ἐνθεν δὲ Παφλαγόνος, Hdt. 1, 72, cf. 174, 204: so too of a person, ἐκ δεξιῶν οὐρὸς ἀπείρων, keeping the hill on the right hand, Hdt. 7, 43, 112, much like λαμβάνων.—III. to shut up, confine, ἐντός ἄπ., Hdt. 3, 116; ἄπ. ἐν τόπῳ, Id. 1, 154, etc.

Ἀπείρεσις, ἰα, ἰον, and later ἰα, ἰον, lengthd. form for ἀπείρος, in signif. I.: boundless, endless, in size or quantity, endless, countless, γαῖα, ἰα, ἰος, ἄνθρωποι, Hom.; ἄνθρωποι, Hes. Fr. 39, 4: also intensive, ἄπ. εἶδος, untold beauty, Hes. Fr. 75, 3. Also ἀπείρετος, and in Att. ἀπείρετος, q. v. The neut. -σιον as adv., Qu. Sm. 2, 179.

Ἀπείρεθεν, adv., from Ἀπείρε, acc. to others, from the mainland, or from Epirus, Od. 7, 9, v. su. Ἀπείρεται, and cf. Nitsch ad l.

Ἀπείρετος, inf. ἀπείρεσθαι, part. ἀπείρετος, pass. ἀπείρεσθαι, perf. ἀπείρεται.

Ἀπείρετος, ἀπείρετος, ὄν, also ἡ, ὄν, H. Hom. Ven. 133, and Pind., (a priv., πείρασι) without trial, and so—1. act. without making trial of, not having tried or attempted a thing, τινός, Il. 12, 304: absol. making no attempt or venture, Pind. I. 4, 50.—2. without trial or experience of, τινός, Il. 17, 41 where ἡτ' ἄλκῃς ἡτε φόβος must be joined with ἀπείρ., v. Spitzn. ad l.: hence inexperienced, unskilled in a thing, unknowing of it, φιλόπτος, H. Hom. Ven. 133, καλῶν, Pind. O. 16 (11), 18: also inexperienced, unknowing, opp. to εὖ εἰδός, Od. 2, 170.—II pass. untried, unattempted, Hdt. 7, 9, 3.

Ἀπείρετος, ας, ἡ, (ἀπείρετος) opp. to ἐμπείρετος, want of skill, inexperience, ignorance, Thuc. 1, 80, etc.—II. (a priv., πείρας, πείρας) infinity, either of space or number, infinitude, χρόνον, Plat. Legg. 676 A: τὸν κόσμον, Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10, 45: absol., opp. to πείρας, Plat. Phil. 16 C.

Ἀπείρετος, ὄν, = ἀπείρετος, Od. 10, 195.

Ἀπείρετος, εως, ἡ, (ἀπείρετος) a keeping off.

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Ἀπείρετος, εως, ἡ, (ἀπείρετος) a keeping off.

Γ: in plur vulgarities, Xen. Cyr. I, 2, 3: from

Ἀπειροκάλος, ον, (ἄπειρος, καλός) ignorant of the beautiful: without taste, tasteless, coarse: in most cases it answers to Lat. *ineptus*, Plat. Legg. 75 B: τὸ ἀπειροκάλον = fores, Xen. Mem. 3, 10, 5. Adv. -λως, Plat. Phaedr. 244 C

Ἀπειρολεχής, ἐς (ἄπειρος, λέχος) = ἀπειρογάμος, Ar. Thesm. 119.

Ἀπειρολογία, ἀς, ἡ, (α priv., πείρας, λόγος) boundless loquacity, Sext. Emp.

Ἀπειρομάχη, ον, ὁ, Dor. -μάχας (ἄπειρος, μάχη) unused to battle, untired in war, Pind. N. 4, 49. [ἄν.]

Ἀπειρομεγέθης, ἐς, (α priv., πείρας, μέγεθος) immensely large.

Ἀπειρομόθος, ον, = ἀπειρομάχης, Nonn.

Ἀπειροπάθεια, ἀς, ἡ, freedom from passion or suffering.—II. infinite suffering: [ἄ] from

Ἀπειροπάθης, ἐς, (ἄπειρος, πάθος) free from passions or suffering, LXX.—II. (α priv., πείρας, πάθος) of endless, infinite suffering.

Ἀπειροπλάσιος, ον, (ἄπειρος II.) infinitely more, many thousand fold, Ion. ἀπειροπλήσιος, in later writers also ἀπειροπλάσιον, ον. [πλά]

Ἀπειροπλόη, ον, gen. ον, (ἄπειρος, πλόη) ignorant of navigation, Luc.

Ἀπειροπόλεμος, ον, (ἄπειρος, πόλεμος) ignorant of war. Adv. -μως, in an unsoldier-like way, Dion. H.

Ἀπειροπόντος, ον, (ἄπειρος, πόντος) unused to toil, Liban.

Ἀπειρος, ον, —I. (α priv., πείρα, πείρασμα) first in Theogn. 1007, like the Hom. ἀπειρητος, without trial or experience, *unused or new to a thing, ἄθλων, Theogn. l. c., καλῶν, Pind., τρυφάνων, ναυτικῆς, Hdt., κακῶν, πόρων, νόσων, etc., Trag.: ignorant of, unacquainted with, τινός, Hdt., Thuc., e. c.: esp. ἄπ. ἐνδρόος, not having known a man, Hdt. 2, 111; ἄπ. λέχους, unwedded, Eur. Med. 672: also without λέχους, Ib. 1091.—2. absol. unexperienced, ignorant, freq. in Att., e. g. as prov., διδάσκ' ἀπειρον, Aesch. Cho. 118. Adv. -ρως; ἀπειρως ἔγεν, to be unacquainted with, τινός, Hdt. 2, 45; also πρόσ τι, Xen. Mem. 2, 6, 29: comp. ἀπειρότερον, Thuc., but also ἀπειροτέρως, Isocr. 240 C.—II. (α priv., πείρας, πείρας) first in Pind. and Hdt., like the Hom. ἄπειρον, ἀπειρέσιος, boundless in size or number, infinite, endless, countless, σκότος, Pind. Fr. 95, 8, πλῆθος, Hdt. l. 204, αἰθέρ, ἡπειρος, Eur.: ἄπ. πλῆθει or τὸ πλῆθος, infinite in number, Plat.—2. in Trag. esp. garments, etc., in which one is entangled past escape, endless, i. e. without end or outlet, ἀμφίλοστον, Aesch. Ag. 1382, χίτων, Soph. Fr. 473, ὄψασμα, Eur. Or. 25, cf. δεσμοὶ ἀπειρέων, Od. 8, 340, αἰτέρων πέπλος, Aesch. Eum. 634. Both words appear in the deriv. ἄπειρία, and in some late compds., as ἀπειροπαθής, cf. ἀπειρόν.)

Ἀπειροσύνη, ἡς, ἡ, = ἀπειρία, inexperience, want of skill, Eur.

†Ἀπειροτέρως, irreg. comp. to ἀπειρος, adv. of ἀπειρος I.

Ἀπειροτέχνος, ον, (ἄπειρος, τέχνη) unskilled in an art.

Ἀπ᾽ αὐτόκος, ον, (ἄπειρος, τόκος) act having yet brought forth, Anth.

Ἀπειρωδίν, ἴνος, ἡ, (ἄπειρος, ὀδίν) act having felt the pains of childbirth.

Ἀπειρων, ον, gen. ον, (α priv., πείρας, πείρας) boundless, endless, in Hom. mostly of vast plains, γαῖα, ἐλλήσποντος, but also ὅμιος, a

countless people, Il. 24, 776: ὕπνο, endless sleep, Od. 7, 286: δεῖμοι ἀπείρονοι, Od. 8, 340: hence also having no end, circular, Aesch. Fr. 395. The forms ἄπειρος, ἀπείραντος, ἀπείραντος, ἀπείρεσιος, ἀπείρεσιος, ἀπείρετος, ἀπείριδος, ἀπείραστος, ἀπείρατος, are quite synon.—II. (α priv., πείρα) = ἀπειρος I., unexperienced, unknown, Br. and Erf. Soph. O. T. 1088.

Ἀπειρ, Ion. for ἀφείρ, part. aor. 2 act. from ἀφίρμι, Hdt.

Ἀπειστέω, to be ἀπειστος = ἀπειθέω: from

Ἀπειστος, ον, (α priv., πείθω) = ἀπειθήν, hence τὸ ἄπ., disobedience.

Ἀπέκ, prep. c. gen., away out of, H. Hom. Ap. 110: but better separately, ἄπ' ἐκ, like δι' ἐκ, π' ἐκ, Spitzn. Exc. xviii. ad ll.

Ἀπέγονος, ον, ὁ, (ἀπό, ἐκγονος) a great-great-grandson, Lat. *abnepos*, also ἡ ἄπ., Simon. 87.

Ἀπεδέχομαι, f. -ζομαι, (ἀπό, ἐκδέχομαι) dep. mid., to expect, Heliod.—II. to gather, i. e. infer from. Hence

Ἀπεδοχή, ἡς, ἡ, expectation.—II. an inference.

Ἀπεκδύομαι, f. -δύομαι, [ῶ]: aor. -έδυν, perf. -δέδυνκα, (ἀπό, ἐκδύν, irr.) as mid., to strip one's self, and so to prepare for single combat, Joseph. : to strip off for one's self, to despoil, ὀρχάς, N. T. Col. 2, 15: to put off, as clothes, met. N. T. Col. 3, 9. Hence

Ἀπεκδύσις, εως, ἡ, a putting off, as of clothes, N. T. Col. 2, 11.

Ἀπεκλανθάνω, f. -λῶσω, (ἀπό, ἐκλανθάνω) to make quite forgotten, c. gen. Mid. to forget entirely, but only found in imperat. aor. 2 mid., ἀπεκλελάθεσθε θάμβεος, Od. 24, 394.

Ἀπεκλέγομαι, (ἀπό, ἐκλέγομαι) to reject in sorting out, to sift, Diosc.

Ἀπεκλελάθεσθε, v. ἀπεκλανθάνω.

Ἀπεκλογή, ἡς, ἡ, (ἀπεκλέγομαι) a rejection, Sext. Emp.

Ἀπεκλούω, (ἀπό, ἐκλούω) to wash off or out, rinse.

Ἀπεκλύω, f. -ύσω, (ἀπό, ἐκλύω) to dissolve: to set free: to relax, weaken. [ῶσω]

Ἀπεκρύψω, εως, ἡ, (ἀπό, ἐκρύομαι) deliverance from an evil, Strab.

Ἀπεκτέταγκα and ἀπεκτέτακα, perf. act. of ἀπεκτείνω.

Ἀπεκτύνω, ες, ε, aor. 2 act. of ἀποκτείνω, Hom.

Ἀπέκτῳσις, εως, ἡ, an extending, spreading out, LXX.: from

Ἀπεκτείνω, f. -τενῶ, (ἀπό, ἐκτείνω) to stretch far out, spread out, Arist. Pol.

Ἀπέκτητος, ον, (α priv., πεκτέω) uncombed, unkempt, Anth.

Ἀπεκτος, ον, (α priv., πέκω) = foreg., Ath.

Ἀπεκέρω, f. -οίσω, (ἀπό, ἐκφέρω) to carry out and away.

Ἀπελάζω, v. l. for ἀπελλάζω.

Ἀπελασία, ἀς, ἡ, (ἀπελαύνω) a driving away.

Ἀπελασις, εως, ἡ, = foreg.

Ἀπελάστος, ον, (α priv., πελάζω) unapproachable, Poet. ap. Plut. 2, 748 B.

Ἀπελάτης, ον, ὁ, one who drives away, Lat. *abactor*. [ἄ]; from

Ἀπελάνω, fut. ἀπελάσω, Att. ἀπελῶ, but also ἀπέλα as imperat. from simple pres. ἀπελάω once in Xen. Cyr. 8, 3, 32, and Dor. ἀπ᾽ ἀπῆλσιν, Ar. Lys. 1001 (ἀπό, ἐλάνω): to drive away, expel from a place, τῆς γῆς, πόλεως, etc., Soph. and Eur.: also ἀπὸ τοῦ λόφου, etc., Xen.: to remove, φόβον τινί, Xen.—U. esp. ἀπ. στρα

τήν, to lead away an army, Hdt. 92: hence usu. as if intr. like ἀπ᾽ ἀγῶ, to march, go away, depart, Hdt. l. 77, etc.: also sub. ἵππων; to ride away, freq. in Xen. Pass. to be driven away, ἀπ. ἐνθεύτην, Hdt. 5, 94.—2. to be driven out or excluded from a thing, τινός, Id. 7, 161, Xen. Cyr. l. 2, 15: in genl. to be far from, Hdt. 7, 205

Ἀπελαφρύνω, (ἀπό, ἐλαφρύνω) = ἀποκομφίζω, to make a thing easy.

Ἀπελάω, = ἀπελαύνω, q. v.

Ἀπέλεγμα, ατος, τό, and ἀπελεγμός, οῦ ὁ, N. T. = sq.

Ἀπέλεγξις, εως, ἡ, conviction, refutation: from

Ἀπελέγω, f. -έξω, (ἀπό, ἐλέγω) strength, for ἐλέγω, to convince, refute thoroughly, Antipho 131, 35.

Ἀπέλεθρος, ον, (α priv., πέλεθρον) immeasurable, ἀπ. ἰς, Hom., ἀπέλεθρον ἀνέδρομε, he sprang back immeasurably far, Il. 11, 354.

Ἀπελέκτος, ον, (α priv., πελεκάω) unhealed, in genl. unthought.

Ἀπελῆσθα, ἀπελόμενος, Ion. for ἀφέλ-, inf. and part. aor. 2 mid. of ἀφαίρω.

Ἀπελευθερία, ἀς, ἡ, (ἀπελευθερος) the emancipation of a slave, Aesch. 59, 25.—II. the state of a freedman, Lat. *libertinitas*. Hence

Ἀπελευθεριάζω, f. -ῶσω, to be free, act. freely.

Ἀπελευθερικός, ἡ, ὄν, = sq. Plut.

Ἀπελευθεριος, ον, of, from, or becoming a freedman: from

Ἀπελευθερος, ον, ὁ, (ἀπό, ἐλευθερος) an emancipated slave, a freedman, Lat. *libertus, libertinus*, Plat.: opp. το δούλου and μέτοικος, Xen. Rep. Ath. l. 10; ἀπ. αἰέναι τινα, Aesch. 59, 25: also ἀπελευθερία, ἡ, Lat. *liberta*, Isae. 58, 13, cf. Lob. Paral. 470. Hence

Ἀπελευθεριώω, ὧ, f. -ῶσω, to set free, emancipate, Plat. Legg. 915 A, sq. Hence

Ἀπελευθερώσις, εως, ἡ, emancipation, Dem. 215, 25.

Ἀπελευθερωτής, οῦ, ὁ, one who sets free.

Ἀπελευσις, εως, ἡ, (ἀπέρχομαι -ελευσομαι) a going away.

Ἀπελήλυθα, ἀς, ες, etc., perf. of ἀπέρχομαι, Hom.

Ἀπελίσσω, = ἀπειλίσσω, to unwind, unwind.

Ἀπέλω, Ion. for ἀφέλω, Hdt.

Ἀπελλάω, Lacon. = ἐκκλησιάζω, Plut. Lyc. 6. (Hesych. has ἀπελλάω = ἐκκλησιάζω, prob. akin to ἀελλῆς ὠλλῆς.)

Ἀπελλαῖος, ον, ὁ, the Macedonian month which answered to the Roman December, perh. from ἀέλλα, the windy month.

†Ἀπελλῆς, οῦ, ὁ, *Apelles*, a distinguished painter in the time of Alexander the Great, Plut.—2. a statutory Paus.—3. a philosopher, Strab.—Hence adj. Ἀπελλεῖος, α, ον, of *Apelles*, *Apellean*, Anth.

†Ἀπελλίκων, οντος and οντος, acc. in Ath. 214 D, -κῶν, ὄντος, ὁ, *Apellicon*, a Peripatetic philosopher, and great book-collector, Strab., etc.

†Ἀπελλίς, ἴδος, ἡ, *Apellis*, fem. pr. n., Callim.

†Ἀπελλίχως, ον, ὁ, *Apellichus*, masc. pr. n., Anth.

Ἀπελος, τό, (α priv., πέλος, Lat. *pellis*) a wound not yet skinned over, Callim.

Ἀπεπιζώ, f. -ίω, Att. -ίω, (ἀπό ἐλπίζω) to give up hope of, despair of, τινός, Polyb.: to give up as lost, τι, Diod. Pass. to be given up, Polyb.—II. to drive to despair, τινά.—III.

ἐλπίζειν ἀπό τινος, to hope from one, N. T. Hence
'Ἀπελπίσμός, οὐ, ὁ, hopelessness, despair, Polyb.

'Ἀπεμῶ, ᾧ, f.-έσω, (ἀπό, ἐμέω) to spit up, throw out, vomit, Il. 14, 437.

'Ἀπειμήσαντο, 3 plur. aor. 1 mid. of ἀπειμήσκειν, Il.

'Ἀπειπολάω, ᾧ, ἥσω, perf. ἀπῆμπολα (Kühner Gr. Gr. § 106, 6), (ἀπό, ἐμ-πολάω) to sell to another, τινί τι, Eur.: to sell for a thing τι τινός, Xen. Symp. 8, 21: to betray, Eur. Tro. 973, so ἀπειπολόμενοι, as we say) bought and sold, Ar. Ach. 374: ἀπ. ψυχῇν, to barter one's life, Eur. Phoen. 1228, cf. ἐξ-εμπολάω: in late writers also ἀπειπο-λέω, Lob. Phryn. 584. Hence

'Ἀπειπόλη, ἥς, ἡ, and ἀπειπόλη-σις, εως, ἡ, a selling, a sale.

'Ἀπειπολητής, οὐ, ὁ, a seller, dealer, Lyc.

'Ἀπειφαίνω, f.-φῶνᾶ, (ἀπό, ἐμ-φαίνω) to represent as unlikely.—II. usu. neut., to be unlikely, absurd, incongruous, Polyb. Hence

'Ἀπεμῶσις, εως, ἡ, unlikelyness, absurdity, contradiction, obscurity, Strab.

'Ἀπεμφορής, ἐς, (ἀπό, ἐμφορής) un- like, Theophr.

'Ἀπέναντι, adv., (ἀπό, ἐναντί) over against, opposite, c. gen., Polyb.: also 'Ἀπεναντίον, adv., (ἀπό, ἐναντίον) =foreg., ἡ ἄπ., sc. χώρα, the opposite shore, Hdt. 7, 55.

'Ἀπεναντίως, adv., contrariwise, Luc. 'Ἀπενάριζω, f.-ίζω, (ἀπό, ἐναρίζω) like σκυλεύω, to strip of arms, de- spoil one of a thing, τινά τι, with prep. sep. τοὺς ἐνάριζον ἀπ' ἔντα, Il. 12, 195; 15, 343.

'Ἀπένεικα, ας, ε, Ep. for ἀπῆνεϊκα, or ἄπηνεϊκα, aor. of ἀποφέρω, Hom. 'Ἀπενεχθήναι, aor. inf. pass. of ἀποφέρω.

'Ἀπενέω, (ἀπό, ἐνέος) to make dumb.

'Ἀπενέπω, v. ἀπεννέπω.

'Ἀπενός, ἐς, (a priv., πένθος) free from grief, Aesch. Prom. 956.

'Ἀπένθητος, ον, (a priv., πένθω) not subject to grief, free from it, φρήν, Aesch. Ag. 895.

'Ἀπενιαντέω, (ἀπό, ἐνιαντός) to go into banishment for a year, Plat. Legg. 966 C, 968 C, as all the MSS. give it, but in Xen. Mem. 1, 3, 13, ἀπενιαν-τίζω. On the thing, cf. Müller Eumen. § 44.—II. to survive by a year, Dio C. Hence

'Ἀπενιατήσις, εως, ἡ, banishment for a year, Plat. Legg. 868 D, where only one MS. ἀπενιατίσις.

'Ἀπενιατίω, fut. -ίσω Att. -ῶ, =ἀπενιαντέω, q. v.

'Ἀπενιαύτις, εως, ἡ, and

'Ἀπενιαυσιμός, οὐ, ὁ, =ἀπενιαύ- τησις, q. v.

'Ἀπεννέω, (ἀπό, ἐννέω) Trag. word, also ἀπενέω, but only in a lyr. passage of Eur. I. A. 553, and so Herm. Soph. O. C. 209, =ἀπαυδῶ to for- bid, ἀπ. τινά ποιεῖν, or μὴ ποιεῖν, Eur. Med. 813, Ion 1282: also absol., Trag.—II. to order away from, ἀπ. τι- νὴ θαλάμῳ, to deny one entrance, to forbid him the chamber, Eur. I. A. 553, also c. acc. only, to bid keep away, Aesch. Eum. 957.

†'Ἀπεννίος, ον, ὁ, in Strab. also Ἀπεννίων, ον, τό, in Dion. P. 'Ἀπ- εννιον, the Appennines, a range of mountains in Italy, Polyb. Adj. 'Ἀπεννίος, ἡ, ον, of the Appennines, Appennine.

'Ἀπέξ, v. ἀπέκ.

'Ἀπεξαρτώνω, strengthd. for ἐξ- αμαρτώνω.

'Ἀπεξεργάζομαι, -άσομαι, (ἀπό, ἐξ- εργάζομαι, to work out completely, to finish off.

'Ἀπεξηγέομαι, -ήσομαι, (ἀπό, ἐξή- γέομαι) to tell to the end, Xen. Ephes. 'Ἀπεικός, Att. ἀπεικός, q. v., perf. part. of ἀπεικία, which will hardly be found in use, ἀπεικός πρὸς τὰ καλὰ, unfitted, indisposed for noble deeds, Polyb.: οὐκ ἀπεικός, not unlikely, Id. Adv. -κός, Thuc. 6, 55.

'Ἀπέπαντος, ον, (a priv., πεπαίνω) not ripened, unripe.

'Ἀπέπειρος, ον, (a priv., πέπειρος) unripe, untimely.

'Ἀπέπλος, ον, (a priv., πέπλος) without a πέπλος, unrobed, unclad, Pind. N. 1, 74: φάρεων ἀπέπλος, Eur. Phoen. 324, cf. a as prefix, I.

'Ἀπέπτω, not to digest, to suffer from indigestion, Luc.: from

'Ἀπειπτός, ον, (a priv., πέπτω) un- boiled, undigested, Hipp.: unripe, Plut.: χώραι ἄπ., countries where fruits ripen ill, Theophr. Adv. -τως.

'Ἀτερ, neut. pl. from ὄσπερ, q. v. In Att. oft. used as adv., =ὥσπερ, as, so as, Aesch. Eum. 660, Soph. O. T. 176.

'Ἀπεράντεια, ας, ἡ, Aperaṇtia, a small state of Aetolia on the borders of the Amphilochoi, Polyb. Hence

'Ἀπεραντοί, ὧν, οἱ, Plut. Flam. 15.

'Ἀπεραντολόγω, (ἀπεραντολόγος) to talk without end, Strab. Hence

'Ἀπεραντολογία, ας, ἡ, =ἀπειρολο- γία, endless loquacity, Luc.

'Ἀπεραντολόγος, ον, (ἀπεραντος, λέγω) talking without end.

'Ἀπεραντός, ον, (a priv., περαίνω) boundless, in size or number, infinite, endless, πεδίον, Pind., πόντος, Eur., and freq. in Plat.; τὸ χρήμα τῶν νύκτων, Ar. Nub. 3: ἀπεραντον ᾤν, there was no end to it, Thuc. 4, 36.—II. allowing no escape, that none can pass, Τάταρος, δίκτυον, Aesch. Prom. 153, 1068. Adv. -τως.

'Ἀπεράσις, εως, ἡ, (ἀπεράω) a spit- ting out, Plut.: a carrying off mois- ture, Theophr.

'Ἀπεράτος, ον, =ἀπειράτος, ἀπεί- ρατος, Aesch. Supp. 1049.

'Ἀπεράτως, ον, (a priv., περατώ) unbounded, Plut.

'Ἀπεράω, f.-άσω, (ἀπό, *ἐράω) to spit out, carry off moisture, Strab. 9, p. 139, Siebenk. [άσω]

'Ἀπεργάζομαι, f.-άσομαι, dep. mid., (ἀπό, ἐργάζομαι) to work, finish off, turn out, complete, freq. in Plat.; ὑπ- ειργασμένος, complete, finished, τύ- ραννος, τέχνη ἄπ., etc., Plat.; ἄνθρ ἀπ. καλὸς κἀναθός, Xen. Oec. 11, 3: esp. of a painter, to fill up with colour, opp. to ὑπογράφαι, to sketch, Plat. Rep. 548 D, cf. 504 D: hence to re- present or express perfectly in any way, as in words, by illustration, etc., freq. in Plat.: in genl. to make, build, form, cause, Ar. Av. 1154, Plat., etc., esp. to make by education, Plat.—2. to finish a contract, Xen. Mem. 1, 6, 5, cf. ἀπο- δίδωμι.—II. c. dupl. acc., ἄπ. τινά τι, to do something to one, Plat. Rep. 135 C: but also to make one thing into another, ἄπ. ὕδωρ γῆν, πῦρ ἕρα, to make earth water, air fire, Id. Tim. 61 B. The perf. ἀπεργάσμαι is used both as act. and pass., cf. Plat. Legg. 704 C, 710 D.

'Ἀπεργάβω, poet. for ἀπείργω, ἀπ- ἐργω.

'Ἀπεργασία, ας, ἡ, (ὑπεργάζομαι) a finishing off, completing, esp. of painters, Plat., cf. ὑπεργάζομαι: a making, causing, procuring, ἄπ. χύρι- τος καὶ ἡδονῆς, Id. Gorg. 462 C.—II.

a way of treating, treatment, νόσων Id. Alc. 2, 140 B.

'Ἀπεργαστός, ἐα, ἐόν, verb. adj. ο ἀπεργάζομαι, to be finished off, or made

'Ἀπεργαστικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ὑπεργάζο- μαι) fit for finishing off, or making causing a thing, c. gen., Plat. Rep. 527 B: ἡ -κῆ, sc. τέχνη, the art of making, τινός, Id. Epin. 375 B.

'Ἀπεργοί, ον, (ἀπό, ἐργον) =ἀερ- γος, ἀργός, away from work, idle, Ar. temid.

'Ἀπέργω, Ion. for ἀπείργω.

'Ἀπέρδω, f.-ξω, (ἀπό, ἐρδω) to bring to an end, finish, ἱρῆτα, Hdt. 4, 62.

'Ἀπερεί, adv., =ὥσπερ, from ἀπερ Soph. El. 189.

'Ἀπερίδω, f.-είσω, (ἀπό, ἐρείδω) strengthd. for ἐρείδω, just as Lat. defigi for figo, to fix fast or firmly: usu. ir mid. ἀπερίδομαι, to fix one's self fast upon, i. e. to support one's self upon a thing, τινί, Plat. Symp. 190 A; of a horse, ἀπ. ἐν χαλινῷ to lean upon the bridle, Xen. Eq. 10, 7: ἄπ. εἰς τι, to dwell, insist, rely upon, Plat. Rep. 508 D, 581 A; also πρὸς or ἐπὶ τι, Polyb.: also of diseases, to settle in a particular part, e. g. εἰς βου- βῶνα, cf. ἀποσκήπτω: absol. to lean or bend away, Xen. Cyn. 5, 32.—II. later, mid., in act. signif., like Lat. intendere aliquid, e. g. ἄπ. ἐλπίδα εἰς τινα, to fix one's hope upon one: also ἄπ. ὀργὴν εἰς τινα, χάριν ἐπὶ τινα, to direct one's anger, one's gratitude towards one; also ἄπ. ἄνοιαν ἐπὶ τινα, to throw one's ignorance upon another, all in Polyb., and so freq. in Plut.: ἄπ. τι εἰς τόπον, to carry safely to a place, Polyb.—2. to force from out one's self, produce with effort, Cal- lim.—III. intr. in act., like pass., Luc.

'Ἀπερίσις, ον, poet., =ἀπειρίσις, like αἰείδωλος for αἰδῆλος, in Hom. almost always with ὕπναινα, a count- less ransom.

'Ἀπείρεισις, εως, ἡ, (ὑπερείδω) fixing firmly, pressing fast, propping

'Ἀπερευγίω, f.-ξω, (ἀπό, ἐρευγίω) to belch or vomit forth: esp. of a river, to empty itself: also in mid. c. act. sigif., Ruhnk. Ep. Cr. p. 150, hence

'Ἀπερευξίς, εως, ἡ, a belching or pouring forth.

'Ἀπερέω, Ion. for ἀπεράω, q. v.

'Ἀπερμμος, ον, strengthened for ἐρμμος.

'Ἀπερμύω, ᾧ, f.-ώσω, (ἀπό, ἐρμύω) to make utterly desolate. Pass. to be left destitute, deprived of a thing, τινός, Plat. Polit. 274 B; ἀπό τινος, Id. Soph. 237 D.

'Ἀπερπῶ, f.-ώσω, (ἀπό, ἐρπῶ) to keep back, hinder, Ap. Rh. [ῶ pres., ῶ fut.]

'Ἀπερίβλητος, ον, (a priv., περι- βλεπω) not looked at on all sides; not well considered: not to be guarded against, not altogether known.—II. not considerate.—III. not renowned.

'Ἀπερίβλητος, ον, (a priv., περι- βάλλω) without covering, unclad.

'Ἀπεριγένητος, ον, (a priv., περι- γίνομαι) not overpowered, not to be overpowered, Diod.

'Ἀπεριγραπτός, ον, (a priv., περι- γράφω) not circumscribed, i. e. bound- less, endless: undetermined. Adv. -τως.

'Ἀπεριγράψος, ον, (a priv., περι- γράφω) =foreg., Philo. Adv. -φως.

'Ἀπεριέργαστος, ον, (a priv., περιερ- γάζομαι) not wrought carefully and round, Hierocl.

'Ἀπεριεργία, ας, ἡ, 'he character of an ἀπεριεργός, artlessness: from

'Ἀπεριεργος, ον, (a priv., περιε-

not over-busy, artless, unaffected, Hipp. Adv. -ως.

Ἀπερήγητος, ον, (a priv., περιηγήσεται) not traced out or explained, Plat. Legg. 770 B: indescribable.

Ἀπερήγητος, ον, (a priv., περιηγήω) not encompassed by sound.

Ἀπερικάβατος, ον, (a priv., περικβαίρω) not purified all round, uncircumcised, LXX.

Ἀπερικάλυπτος, ον, (a priv., περικαλύπτω) undisguised, open, free, Heliod. Adv. -τως, Nonn. [ῶ]

Ἀπερίκοπος, ον, (a priv., περικόπτω) unwearied.

Ἀπερίκοπος, adv. (a priv., περικοπή) without hinderance.—II. without show or pomp.

Ἀπερίκοσμητος, ον, (a priv., περικοσμέω) not decked overmuch.

Ἀπερικτύπητος, ον, (a priv., περικτύπω) not surrounded with noise.

Ἀπεριλάλητος, ον, (a priv., περιλάλῃω) not to be over-talked or out-done in talking, Ar. Ran. 839: Aesch. Fr. 340 is dub. [ῶ]

Ἀπερίληπτος, ον, (a priv., περιλαμβάνω) not circumscribed, ἐξουσία ἄπ., absolute power, Plut.

Ἀπεριμέριμνος, ον, (a priv., περιμέριμνα) without anxiety, careless, Dion. H. Adv. -ως, Ar. Nub. 136.

Ἀπερινόητος, ον, (a priv., περινοέω) incomprehensible, Sext. Emp. Adv. -τως, unawares, Polyb.

Ἀπερίοδος, ον, (a priv., περίοδος) not periodic, Dion. H.

Ἀπερίοτος, ον, (a priv., περιόφουαι) not looking round about, careless, reckless of, πάντων, Thuc. 1, 41. Adv. -τως.

Ἀπερίοριστος, ον, (a priv., περιορίζω) unbounded, indeterminate, Long.

Ἀπερίπτκτος, ον, (a priv., περιπτύσσω) not folded around: not embraced.

Ἀπερίπτκτος, ον, (a priv., περιπίπτω) not falling into or liable to, τινός, Diosc.

Ἀπερισάλπικτος, ον, (a priv., περισάλπικτος) not surrounded by the sound of trumpets: in Synes. ἄπερισάλπιστος.

Ἀπερίσκεπτος, ον, (a priv., περισκεπτομαι) inconsiderate, thoughtless, heedless, Thuc. 4, 108. Adv. -τως, Id. 4, 10. Hence

Ἀπερισεψία, ας, ἡ, want of reflection, thoughtlessness.

Ἀπερισκόπητος, ον, and Ἀπερίσκοπος, ον, (a priv., περισκοπέω)=ἀπερίσκεπτος.

Ἀπερίσπαστος, ον, (a priv., περισπῶ) not drawn hither and thither, not distracted, esp. by business, like Lat. negotiis non distractus, Polyb. Adv. -τως, Id.

Ἀπερίσσευτος,=ἀπέρριτος, Philin. ap. Stob. p. 74, 61.

Ἀπέριστος, ον, v. ἀπέρριτος.

Ἀπέριστος, ον, (a priv., περιίστημι) strictly not stood around, i. e. not surrounded or guarded: hence—I. without need of guards, safe, Lat. securus, Polyb.—II. defenceless, helpless, alone, Ps.-Phoc. 24, Hemst. Ar. Plut. p. 333.

Ἀπερίστρεπτος, ον, (a priv., περιστρέφω) not to be turned round: not turning round.

Ἀπερίστρεπτος, ον, (a priv., περιεγύρω) unrevolved, LXX.

Ἀπερίστρεπτος, ον, (a priv., περιεγύρω) not to be turned round or back, immutable, LXX.—2. not returning.—II. not caring about anything, heedless. Adv. -τως, Sext. Emp.

Ἀπερίστρεπτος, ον,=foreg., not returning, Soph. E. 182, but also with

collat. notion of unheeding, careless, v. Herm.

Ἀπέριπτος, and Ἀπέριστος, ον, (a priv., περιπτός) without anything over and above, without pomp or show, unadorned, plain, simple Dion. H. Adv. -τως. Hence

Ἀπεριπτότης, ητος, ἡ, freedom from superfluous ornament, plainness, Sext. Emp.

Ἀπέριπτος, ον,=ἀπέρριτος: esp. without περιπτώματα, Theophr.

Ἀπεριφερός, ἐς, (a priv., περιφέρω) not going round, not moving round: not rounded, Theophr.

Ἀπεριφόρος, ον, (a priv., περιφορέω)=foreg.

Ἀπεριψύκτος, ον, (a priv., περιψύχω) not cooled down, Gal.

Ἀπεροπία, ας, ἡ, Aperopia, an island and opposite Buporthinus, now Hydron, Paus. 2, 34, 9.

Ἀπερίργασι, 3 plur. perf. 2 from ἀπορήγαι, Od. [ῖ]

Ἀπεριρμμένος, adv. part. perf. pass. from ἀπορίπτω.

Ἀπερρώ, (ἀπό, ἔρρω) to go away, be gone, Eur. H. F. 260: esp. to go to one's own loss, hence ἀπερρώ, away, begone, Lat. abi in malam rem, Ar. Nub. 783.

Ἀπερυγάνω, (ἀπό, ἐρυγάνω) to ie sick from a debauch, and so become sober, Diod.

Ἀπερυθρία, ὤ, fut. -ίσω, (ἀπό, ἐρυθρία) to put away blushes, lose all sense of shame, act shamelessly, Ar. Nub. 1216. [ῶ]

Ἀπερύκω, f.-έω, (ἀπό, ἐρύκω) to keep back, keep off or away, hinder, scare away, Hom., and Soph. Aj. 186: mid., to abstain, desist, Soph. O. C. 169: mostly poet., but also ἄπ. τινί τι, to keep off from one, Hdt. 1, 32, ἄπ. τι ἄπ. τινος, Xen. Mem. 2, 9, 2, Oec. 5, 6.

Ἀπερύσιβω, f.-ώσω, (ἀπό, ἐρυσίβη) to destroy by mildew, Theophr.: to produce mildew, Id.

Ἀπερύω, -ώσω, (ἀπό, ἐρύω) to draw or tear off from, τινός. [On quantity, v. ἐρύω.]

Ἀπέροχομαι, fut. -ελεύσομαι, (ἀπό, ἔρχομαι) to go away, depart from, ἐκ or ἀπό τόπου: in poets also c. gen. only, as ἀπελήλυθε πάτρη, Hom.: when used with εἰς, departure from one place and arrival at another is implied, so ἄπ. ἐς Σάρδις, Hdt. 1, 22, cf. Soph. Ant. 818: hence—II. to go back, return, Plat. Symp. 193 C.—III. to depart from life, die, ὁ ἀπελθών, the deceased, Plut.

Ἀπερῶ, Ion. ἀπερέω, fut. without pres. in use; perf. ἀπέειρα, fut. mid. ἀπεροῖμαι, cf. ἀπειπον: (ἀπό, ἐρῶ) to speak plainly out, ῥῆσιν ἀπερείν, to deliver a verbal message, Hdt. 1, 152.—II. to deny, to renounce, τί, Hdt. 7, 205.—III. to forbid, c. inf. Hdt. 6, 61.—IV. intr. to give up, flag, sink, fail, Plat., etc.: the act. perf. ἀπέειρα seems to be used only in this signif., cf. ἀπειπον IV. 2.

Ἀπερωεύς, ἐως, ὁ, one who hinders or thwarts, ἐμῶν μενῶν ἀπερωεύς, thwarting of my plans, Il. 8, 361, from.

Ἀπερωεύς, ὤ, f.-ήσω, (ἀπό, ἐρωεύω) strictly to ebb: hence to go back or away, to retire, withdraw from, πολέμου, Il. 16, 723.—II. trans. to keep back, hinder. Hence

Ἀπερωή, ἡς, ἡ, a going back or away, withdrawing.—II. a keeping back, hindrance.

Ἀπέρωτος, ον, (ἀπό, ἔρω) without love, unloving, ἐρως ἀπέρωτος, like γάμος ἄγαμος, Aesch. Cho. 600, where

some Gramm. proposed ἀπέρωτος, =ἀπάνθρωπος.

Ἀπες, Ion. for ἄρες, imperat. aor. 2 act. from ἀφίημι.

Ἀπείσας, αντος, ὁ, Apeasas, a mountain in Argolis, between Cleonae and Mycenae, with a temple of Jupiter, Hes. Th. 331. Hence adj. Ἀπείσαντος, α, ον, of Apeasas, Ar. santian, Paus. 2, 15, 3.

Ἀπεσθέομαι, (ἀπό, ἐσθής) as mid. to undress one's self, Luc. Lexiph. 5 in part. perf. ἀπὸσθήμενοι.

Ἀπεσθίω, f. ἀπέδομαι, (ἀπό, ἐσθίω) to eat off, τὴν βίνα, Dem. 788, 25: u eat up, devour, Hermipp. Strat. 7.—II. to leave off eating, Theopomp. (Com.) Phin. 1, ubi v. Meineke.

Ἀπέσκη, ἐς, (a priv., πέσκος) uncovered, Soph. Fr. 532.

Ἀπέσσω, he is gone off, i. e. dead, Lacon. for ἀπέσσω, aor. pass. of ἀποσέναι, Xen. Hell. 1, 1, 23.

Ἀπεσσύμεθα, -σντο, Ep. sync. aor. pass. of ἀποσέναι, Hom.

Ἀπεστυς, vos, ἡ,=sq., Gramm.

Ἀπεστώ, οὖς, ἡ, (ἀπειμι) Ion., a being away, absence, τῆς μάχης, Hdt. 9, 85: formed like εἰσεστώ.

Ἀπέτηλος, ον, (a priv., πέτηλον) leafless, Anth.

Ἀπευδίασμός, ὁ, (ἀπό, εὐδίαω) a clearing off, making calm and fair, Iamb.

Ἀπευδοκίμεω, (ἀπό, εὐδοκίμεω) to be disapproved.

Ἀπευδυνάτις, f.-ίω, (ἀπό, εὐδυνάτις) to die happy, LXX.

Ἀπευθής, ἐς, (a priv., πυνθίνομαι, not inquired into, not well known, unknown, Lat. ignotus, Od. 3, 88.—II. act. ignorant, unskilled, Lat. ignarus, Od. 3, 184.

Ἀπευθός, ον,=foreg., Gramm.

Ἀπευθύω, (ἀπό, εὐθύω) to make straight or even again, Polyb.: to set up again: sometimes metaph. to restore, make happy: to guide, direct, δεῦρ' ἄπ. μολεῖν, Aesch. Ag. 1667: to rule, Soph. O. T. 104: but χεῖρας δεσμοῖς ἄπ., to guide the hands with chains, i. e. bind his arms, Id. Aj. 72.

Ἀπευκος, ον, (a priv., πεύκη) without resin, Theophr.

Ἀπευκταῖος, ον, =sq., Plat. Ax. 369 B.

Ἀπευκτός, ον, not ἀνευκτός, Lob. Paral. 498, (ἀπευχομαι) to be deprecate, abominable, πῆματα, Aesch. Ag. 638.

Ἀπενύζω, f.-άσω, (ἀπό, ἐνύζω) to lull to sleep, put to rest: metaph. κακοῦ ἀπενύσθεντος, when the pain was at rest, Soph. Tr. 1242.

Ἀπενυτός, ον,=ἀπενυθής, Gramm.

Ἀπεντρακτέω, ὤ, (ἀπό, εὐτρακτός) to pay off or discharge duly and regularly, Strab.—II. to depart from good order.

Ἀπενυθίω, ὤ, f.-ήσω, (ἀπό, εὐθυμέω) to deprecate, Lat. abominari, Philostr.

Ἀπευχαιριστέω, to thank heartily.

Ἀπευχέτος, ον,=ἀνευκτός, Aesch. Cho. 155.

Ἀπευχόμαι, f.-έσμαι, (ἀπό, εὐχόμαι) dep. mid., to wish away, to deprecate a thing, wish that it may not happen, τι, Eur. Hipp. 891, ubi v. Monk: ἄπ. τι τοῖς θεοῖς, to pray the gods it may not be, Plat. Legg. 687 D: ἄπ. τι μὴ γενέσθαι, Dem., also without τί, Id. 489, 15.—II. to reject, despise, τι, Aesch. Eum. 408.

Ἀπεύω, to scorch off, v. ἀφύω.

Ἀπενωνίζω, fut. -ίσω Att. -ῶ (ἀπό, ἐνωνίζω) to make cheap, sell cheap, like ἐπενωνίζω, dub. in Luc.

Ἀπεόθλιω, v. sub ἱποσθίω

Ἀπεφθορ, *ov*, strictly ἀφεφθορ, ἀφένω) boiled down, ἀπ. χρυσός, refined gold, like Lat. *aurum coctum*, Theogn. 449, Hdt. 1, 50; ὕδωρ ἀπεφθορον, water purified by boiling, Alex. Pythag. 1.

Ἀπεχθαίρω, *f. -ῶρδ* : *aor. ἀπῆχθηρα*, (ἀπό, ἐχθαίρω) to hate with all one's heart, hate utterly, τινά, Il. 3, 415.—II. to make utterly hateful, τινί τι, Od. 4, 105.

Ἀπεχθάνομαι, *f. -χθίσομαι*, Hdt. 1, 89 : *aor. ἀπῆχθην*, Hom., etc. : *pf. ἀπῆχθημαι*, Thuc. 1, 75; 2, 63, (ἀπό, ἐχθάνομαι) :—the pres. is used by Hom. only in Od. 2, 202, but also by Plat. Xen., etc. : *cf. ἀνέχθομαι* : *der.* :—ἀπέχθομαι, to be hated or treated as an enemy, Hom. : οὐτε τί μοι πᾶς ὄμιος ἀπεχθόμενος χυλεπαίνει, nor does the people roused to hate against me distress me, Od. 16, 114 : *c. dat. pers.*, to be or become hateful to one, incur his hate or enmity, Hdt. 1, 89, Thuc. 1, 136; *c. dat. rei*, to be hated for a thing, Plat. Apol. 24 A, cf. Thuc. 2, 63.—II. act. λόγος ἀπεχθάνομενος, language that causes hatred, opp. to οἱ πρὸς φίλιαν ἄγουσι, Xen. Symp. 4, 58.

Ἀπέχθεια, *as, ἡ*, (ἀπεχθής) enmity, hatred, freq. in Att. prose : also in plur. enmities, Plat., and Dem. :—δὲ ἀπέχθειας τινὶ ἐλθεῖν, to be hated by one, Aesch. Pr. 121; δὲ ἄπ. γίνεσθαι τι, it becomes hateful, Xen. Hier. 9, 2; *cf. διά*, A. III. 2.

Ἀπέχθημα, *atos*, τό, that which is hated, the object of hate, Eur. Tro. 425.

Ἀπεχθῆμων, *on*, gen. *onos* :—*sq.*

Ἀπεχθής, *és*, (ἀπό, ἐχθρός) hateful, hostile, Soph. Ant. 50. Adv. —θῶς. Dem.

Ἀπεχθητικός, *ή, όν*, making hated : in Arist. Eth. E., opp. to κόλαξ, fault-finding, snarling.

Ἀπέχθομαι, like ἀπεχθάνομαι, ἀπό, ἐχθρομαι) to be hated or hateful :—the indic. pres. not till Theoc. 7, 45, for in Eur. Hipp. 1260, ἀπῆχθῃσθαι is now read : the inf. ἀπῆχθῆσθαι s found in Il. 21, 83, Eur. Med. 290, Thuc. 1, 136, etc., but many take this to be from ἀπεχθόμενος, *aor. of ἀπεχθάνομαι*, and so it is written ἀπεχθῆσθαι by Elmsl. Med. I. c., cf. Buttm. Catal. in v.

Ἀπεχθρόω, (ἀπό, ἐχθρόω) to make quite secure, represent as secure.

Ἀπέχω, *f. ἀφέξω* : *aor. ἀπεσχον*, ἀπί, ἐχω) to hold off, keep off, away from a person or thing, τινός, *v. g.* ἄπ. νῆα νήσων, Od. 15, 33 : χεῖρας πάντων ἀφέξω σοι, Od. 20, 263, *f. Spitzn.* Il. 1, 97;—so too Hdt., and Att. : also ἀπό τινος, as κληίδες ἤχηνα ἄπ. ὤμων, the collar-bone parted the neck from the shoulders, Il. 22, 24, so too Att. :—also παρά τινος, Eur. Bacch. 427.—Mid. ἀπέχεσθαι : εἰρᾶς τινος, to hold one's hands off a person or thing, Od. 22, 316, which Aesch. Eum. 350 is ἀπέχεσθαι χειρᾶς :—but usu. ἀπέχεσθαι τινος, to *oid one's self off* a thing, withhold, abstain, desist from it, *e. g.* εὐνῆς, πολέου, Hom., and freq. in Hdt., and Att. : *esp. to spare* a man, Od. 19, 89, cf. Hdt. 9, 73, Thuc. 1, 20, etc. : *iso ἀπέχεσθαι μὴ στρατεύσαι*, to abstain from marching, Thuc. 5, 25, more su. τοῦ, *c. inf.*, as ἄπ. τοῦ συμβουλεύειν, Xen. Mem. 4, 2, 3; but also *pf. τὸ μὴ c. inf.*, Xen. Cyr. 1, 6, 32, *lat. Rep.* 354 B.—II. intrins. to be away or far from, *c. gen. loci*, τῆς πόλεως οὐ πολλὴν ὁδὸν ἀπέχει, Thuc. 1, 97; more freq. ἀπὸ Βαβυλῶνος,

etc., Hdt. 1, 179, etc. :—also like mid. to abstain or desist from a thing, τινός, Hdt. 1, 67 : πλείστον ἄπ. τοῦ ποιεῖν, to be as far as possible from doing, Xen. Mem. 1, 2, 62.—III. to have or receive in full, τὴν ὑπόκρισιν, Aeschin. 34, 35 : ἄπ. μισθόν, χάριν, etc., to have a full reward, due thanks, etc., Jac. Anth. 2, 3, p. 243 :—ἄπ. ἀπὸ τινος, to get one's due from a person or thing.

Ἀπεψία, *as, ἡ*, (ἀπεπτος) indigestibility, Arist. Meteor.

Ἀπέψω, *Ion.* for ἀφέψω, Hdt.

Ἀπέωσε, *c. sing. aor. 1 act.* from ἀποβάω, Od.

Ἀπηγόμαι, ἀπήγημα, τό, ἀπήγησις, *ή, Ion.* for ἀφήγη, Hdt.

Ἀπηγόρευμα, *atos*, τό, = ἀπηγόρημα.

Ἀπηγορεύω, = ἀπαγορεύω, mid., to answer for one's self, πρὸς τι, like ἀπολογέομαι, Arist. Probl. Hence

Ἀπηγορέω, *atos*, τό, an answer given, plea, defence, Plat. Legg. 765 B.

Ἀπηγορία, *as, ἡ*, Dor. ἀπαγ., = foreg., Pind. Fr. 87, 4, in plur.

Ἀπήδαλος, *on*, (a priv., πρῶδάλιον) without rudder, Arist. Inc. Anim.

Ἀπῆθω, *ω*, (ἀπό, ἡθῶ) to strain through, filter, Ar. Ran. 943. Hence

Ἀπῆθημα, *atos*, τό, that which is strained or filtered off.

Ἀπήκοος, *on*, (ἀπό, ἀκοή) disobedient, opp. to ὑπήκοος.

Ἀπηκριβόμενος, *adv. part. perf. pass.* from ἀπακριβῶ, exactly : sparingly, Alex. Syntr. 1, 4, ubi v. Meineke.

Ἀπηκτος, *on*, (a priv., πήγνυμι) like ἀπαγής, not fastened, not compact : not congealed or frozen, Arist. Gen. An.

Ἀπηλεγέω, (ἀπό, ἀλέγω) like ἀνῆλεγέω, to neglect.

Ἀπηλεγέως, *adv.* from ἀπηλεγής, *és*, without caring for any thing, recklessly, Hom., but only in phrase μῦθον ἀπηλεγέως ἀποειπεῖν, to speak out reckless of consequences, i. e. bluntly, fearlessly.—II. in Alexandr. writers, very exactly, carefully, or considerably : the adj. only in late writers. (The prob. deriv. from ἀλέγω, like νηλεγής, ἀνηλεγής.)

Ἀπῆλθον, *aor. 2 of ἀπέρχομαι*.

Ἀπηλυσασθης, *ov, ό*, one who keeps away from the Ἡλία, and so an enemy to law, Ar. Av. 110, with play on ἥλιος, not fond of basking in the sun : opp. to φιληλιαστής. (Like ἀνῆλιος, ἀπηλιώτης, *Ion.* for ἀφῆλ-, but always used in Att.)

Ἀπηλιθιώ, (ἀπό, ἡλιθιώ) to make stupid, stultify.

Ἀπῆλιξ, *Ion.* for ἀφῆλιξ, Hdt.

Ἀπηλιώτης, *on, ό*, (ἀπό, ἥλιος) sub. *avenues*, the east wind, Lat. *subsolanus*, Wessel. Hdt. 7, 188, Thuc. 3, 23. (Of *Ion.* form, cf. ἀπηλιαστής.)

Ἀπηλιωτικός, *ή, όν*, from the quarter of or towards the ἀπηλιώτης, Arist. Meteor.

Ἀπῆμαντος, *on*, (a priv., πημáινω) unharmed, unhurt, Od. 19, 282.—II. act. : ἔστω δ' ἀπῆμαντον, be misery far away, Aesch. Ag. 378 :—ἄπ. βίωτος, a life free from misery, Pind. O. 8, fin.

Ἀπῆμαντος, *on, ό*, *Apemantus*, an Athenian, father of Eudiclus, Plat. Hipp. Maj. 286 B.—2. father of Polycritus, Dem.

Ἀπῆμυροτον, *Ep. aor. 2 of ἀπαυάρταω*, Hom.

Ἀπῆμελημένος, *adv. part. perf. pass.* from ἀπαμελέω, wholly neglected.

Ἀπῆμονία, *as, ἡ* :—*sq.*, Callim.

† Ἀπῆμοσύνη, *ης, ἡ*, *Apemomena* daughter of Catreus, Apollod.

Ἀπῆμοσύνη, *ης, ἡ*, a being free from harm, health, safety, Theogn. 756.—II. act. harmlessness : from

Ἀπῆμων, *on*, gen. *onos*, (a priv. πῆμα) unharmed, unhurt, like ἀπῆμαντος, Hom. : without sorrow or care ἡμῶι τι, about a thing, Pind. N. 1, 83.—II. act. doing no harm, harmless, without danger, οὖρος, μῦθος, λοιμοί, Hom. : hence kindly, ὑπνος, Il. 14, 164; of the gods, propitious, ἀπῆμων κέαρ, Pind. P. 10, 33.

Ἀπῆνεια, *as, ἡ*, the character of an ἀπῆνης, harshness, roughness, Ar. Rh. 2, 1204.

Ἀπῆνεμος, *on*, (ἀπό, ἀνεμος) without wind, calm.

Ἀπῆνη, *ης, ἡ*, a four-wheeled wagon, sometimes used to carry persons mostly drawn by mules, but sometimes by oxen, Hom., cf. ἡμαξα : later, any carriage, a car, chariot, Pind., and Trag. : ναῖα ἄπ., a ship, Eur. Med. 1123.—II. like ζεύγος, a yoke, pair, *e. g.* of brothers, Valck. Phoen. 331 (Deriv. unknown).

Ἀπῆνης, *és*, harsh, rough, hard Hom. : μηδὲν ἀπῆνης, Ar. Nub. 974, opp. to ἐνῆης and προσῆνης. (Perh. from ἀπό and ἐνς, ἐγός, but cf. Pott Etymol. Forsch. 1, 255.)

Ἀπῆνχο, Dor. *aor. 2 of ἀπέρχομαι*, for ἀπῆλθον.

† Ἀπῆξα, *1 aor. act.* from ἀπαίσσω.

Ἀπῆριος, *on*, = *sq.*

Ἀπῆρος, *on*, (ἀπό, αἰσρέω) hanging, hovering on high : hence metaph., Lat. *suspensus*, ἀπῆρος ἐχθρῶν, hanging in fear of the enemy (or, as others) far from them, Pind. P. 8, 124 : orig. ἀπῆρος, *q. v.*

Ἀπῆρης, *és*, (a priv., πῆρος) maimed, Ar. Rh. 1, 888.

Ἀπῆρος, *on*, (a priv., πῆρς) without a scrip.—II. (a priv., πῆρος) = foreg., Hdt. 1, 32.

† Ἀπῆρημένος, *adv. part. perf. pass.* from ἀπαρτάνω, in dependence upon, in connection with, τοῖς, Plut. Moral. 105 E.

Ἀπῆρτισμένος, *adv. part. perf. pass.* from ἀπαρτίζω, fully, completely, Dion. H.

Ἀπῆρθησιασμένος, *adv. part. perf. pass.* from ἀπερθησάω, impudently.

Ἀπῆρωτος, *on*, (a priv., πῆρως) naimed.

Ἀπῆρων, ἀπῆρρα, 1 and 3 *sing. imperf.* from ἀπαυράω, Hom.

Ἀπῆρχεια, *as, ἡ*, discord, dissorance enmity, Lys. ap. Harp. : from

Ἀπῆρχέω, (ἀπῆρχει) to sound back, echo, Arist. Probl.—II. to be out of tune, like ἀπάδω. Hence

Ἀπῆρχημα, *atos*, τό, an after-sound, echo : metaph. of repetitions, Plat. Ax. 366 C.—II. discord.

Ἀπῆρχής, *és*, (ἀπό, ἤρε) jarring, discordant, Luc. : quarrelsome, Alciph. : hostile. Adv. —χῶς.

Ἀπῆρχσις, *ως, ἡ*, (ἀπῆρχέω) a sound ing after, echoing.—II. discordance.

Ἀπῆρωος, *on*, (ἀπό, αἰσρέω) hanging or hovering on high, Od. 12, 435 : later ἀπῆρορος.

Ἀπία γῆ, *v. ἄπιος*.

Ἀπιάλλω, (ἀπό, ἰάλλω) Dor. or Lacon. word for ἀποπέμπω, Thuc. 5, 77.

† Ἀπιδανεύς, *ως*, *Ion.* ἥος, *ό*, an inhabitant of Apria, i. e. of the Peloponnesus; in pl. οἱ Ἀπιδανῆες, Ar. Rh. 4, 363.

† Ἀπιδανός, *ov, ό*, *Ion.* Ἡπιδανός, *Apidanus*, a river of Thessaly flowing into the Peneus, Hdt. 7, 129.

† Ἀπιδιον, *on*, τό, dim from ἄπιον

† *Ἀπιδόνει*, *ων, οί*, = *Ἀπιδανεί*, Strab.

† *Ἀπέναι*, pres. inf. of *ἄπειμι*, (*εἶμι*) Hdt.: also Ion. for *ἀφέναι*, Hdt.

† *Ἀπέναι*, Ion. for *ἀφέναι*.

† *Ἀπείστος*, *ον*, (*a priv.*, *πίεω*) not pressed, not to be pressed, Arist. Meteor. 4, 9, 15, cf. Lob. Paral. 460.

† *Ἀπῆμι*, Ion. for *ἀφῆμι*.

† *Ἀπιθάνος*, *ον*, (*a priv.*, *πιθάνος*) incredible, unlikely, Plat.—II. act. not ready to believe, incredulous, Heind. Plat. Parm. 133 B.—III. not persuasive, λόγος *ἀπ.*, Plat. Phaedr. 265 B: *ἀπ. πρὸς τι*, not to be trusted or believed in a thing, Aeschin. 28, 12. Adv. *-ως*, not persuasively, coarsely, rudely, Isocr. 87 D. Hence

† *Ἀπιθάνότης*, *ητος, ἡ*, unlikelyness, αἰτίας, Aeschin. 36, 23: want of persuasiveness, Joseph.

† *Ἀπιθέω*, *ω, ἱ-ήσω*, (*a priv.*, *πιθεώ*) poet. for *ἀπειθέω*, *τινί*, oft. in Hom., but always with *οὐκ*, in the phrase, *οὐκ ἀπιθέω μύθος*, he disobeyed not the words: once c. gen., H. Hom. Cer. 448.

† *Ἀπιθής*, *ες*, poet. for *ἀπειθής*, Anth.

† *Ἀπιθύντρο*, *ήρος, ὁ*, a restorer, reformer, Anth.: from

† *Ἀπιθύνω*, = *εὐπιθύνω*, Anth.

† *Ἀπικμάω*, *ω, ἱ-ήσω*, (*ἀπό*, *ικμάω*) *το* *ὠπνῶναι*, *ὠπνῶ*, *τίον*, Theophr.

† *Ἀπικνέομαι*, Ion. for *ἀφκνέ*, Hdt.

† *Ἀπικρος*, *ον*, (*a priv.*, *πικρός*) not bitter, Arist. Virt. et Vit.

† *Ἀπικρόχολος*, *ον*, (*ἄπικρος*, *χολή*) without bitter gall, not easily provoked.

† *Ἀπιλήτος*, *όν*, (*a priv.*, *πιλέω*) not to be pressed close, i.e. either incompressible or elastic, Arist. Meteor. 4, 9, 23, cf. Lob. Paral. 460.

† *Ἀπιλλω*, *ν*, *ἄπειλλω*.

† *Ἀπιμελής*, *ες*, (*a priv.*, *πιμελή*) without fat, not fat.

† *Ἀπιμελος*, *ον*, = *foreg.*, Arist. H. A.

[J] † *Ἀπίνης*, *ες*, (*a priv.*, *πίνος*) without dirt, clean.

† *Ἀπινύσσω*, (*a priv.*, *πινυτός*) to be without understanding, work folly, Od.: *κῆρ Ἀπινύσσω*, one who has lost his wits, II. 15, 10.

† *Ἀπίρις*, *εως, ἡ*, Ion. for *ἀφίρις*, Hdt. 1, 69.

† *Ἀπίολα*, *ης, ἡ*, *Apiola*, a city of the Volsci, Strab.

† *Ἀπιον*, *ον, τό*, (*ἄπιος*) a pear, Plat. Legg. 845 B.—II. like Lat. *apium*, parsley.

† *Ἀπιος*, *ον, ἡ*, a pear-tree, Theophr.: also a pear itself, Ar. Fr. 476, 3, cf. Meineke ad Alex. Brett. 1.—II. a kind of Euphorbia, perh. the sun-spurge, Theophr.

† *Ἀπιος*, *ιν, ἰον*, (from *ἀπό*, as *ἄντιος*, from *ἀντί*) far away, far off, far, *ἐξ Ἀπίης γαίης*, from a far land, II. 1, 270, Od. 16, 18, and Soph. O. C. 1685.

—II. † *Ἀπιος*, *ία, ἰον*, *Apian*, i.e. *Perloronnesian*, said to be so called from *Apia*, a mythical king of Argos, hence *Ἀπία γῆ*, *ἡβῶν*, or *Ἀπία* alone, the *Perloronnesian*, esp. *Argolis*, Aesch., cf. esp., Suppl. 262, sq.: also *Ἀπίς*, *ἰδος, ἡ*, Theocr. 25, 183. [The former word has *ἄ*, the latter *ἰ*, yet Soph. l. c. uses it in signif. I. with *ἄ*: late Ep. poets have it in signif. II. with *ἄ*. Buttman. Lexil. v. *Ἀπὴ γαῖα*.]

† *Ἀπιτόω*, *ω, ἀπό*, (*ἰπώω*) to press, squeeze out, Hdt. 2, 94.

† *Ἀπιτος*, *ος, ὁ*, *Apis*, a bull worshipped in Egypt, the Greek *Epaphos*, Hdt. 2, 153.—2. son of Phoroneus, an ancient king of Argos, v. *Ἀπιος* II.—3. son of Apollo, Aesch. Suppl. 262.—4. a son of Jason, Paus. 5, 1, 8.

—5. a city of Egypt, Hdt. 2, 18.—II. *Ἀπίς*, cf. *ἄπιος* II. [*ἄπις*, Jac. A. P. p. 673.]

† *Ἀπισάων*, *ονος, ὁ*, *Apisaon*, son of Phaulus, II. 11, 578.—2. a Paeanian, son of Hippasus, II. 17, 348. [α]

† *Ἀπίσσω*, *ω, ἀπό*, (*ἰσώω*) to make equal or even, Hdt. 4, 196.

† *Ἀπιστός*, *ον*, (*a priv.*, *πιστός*) unperished.

† *Ἀπιστέω*, *ω, ἱ-ήσω*, to be *ἄπιστος*, and so—I. to disbelieve, distrust, doubt a person or thing, *τι*, Od. 13, 339: later usu. *τινί*, as Hdt. 1, 158, and Att. *ἄπ. τινί τι*, to disbelieve one in a thing, Hdt. 3, 122, *περί τινος*, 4, 96: c. inf., *οὐκ ἄπιστῶ σ' οἰμῶσαι*, I doubt not thou hast bewailed, Soph. Aj. 940; *ἀπ. μὴ εἶναι*, not to believe that it is, Thuc. 4, 40; *ἀπ. μὴ γενέσθαι τι*, to doubt that it will be, Thuc. 1, 10, cf. Plat. Polit. 301 C: but, *ἀπ. μὴ* or *μὴ οὐ γένηται τι*, to suspect it will happen, Plat. Rep. 555 A, Meno 89 D: *ἀπ. πῶς*, Id. Phaedr. 73 B: absol. to be unbelieving or distrustful or incredulous, Hdt. 8, 82, etc. Pass. to be distrusted or doubted, Thuc., etc.: esp. foll. by *μή* c. inf., *τὸ ἐπιτήδευμα ἄπιστεῖται μὴ δυνατὸν εἶναι*, is not believed to be possible, is believed to be impossible, Plat. Legg. 839 C, cf. Charm. 168 E; and so acc. to some in Hdt. 3, 15, *εἰ ἡπιστήθη μὴ πολυπληροῦναι*, if he had not been believed to be meddling, i.e. unless he had been, where others take it to be from *ἐπιστάμαι*, v. Interpp.—II. = *ἀπειθέω*, to disobey, *τινί*, Hdt. 6, 108, ubi Valck., Soph. Ant. 219, etc.: absol. to be disobedient, Plat. Legg. 941 C.

† *Ἀπίστημι*, Ion. for *ἀόριστημι*, Hdt.

† *Ἀπιστήτεον*, verb. adj. from *ἄπιστέω*, one must mistrust, Polyb.

† *Ἀπιστηκός*, *ἡ, ὄν*, (*ἄπιστέω*) unbelieving, incredulous, Anton.

† *Ἀπιστία*, *ας, ἡ*, (*ἄπιστος*) disbelief; distrust. Hes. Op. 370 in plur., Theogn. 829, etc.: *ἄπιστιαν ἔχειν*, to be in doubt, *εἰς ἄπ. καταβαλεῖν*, to make doubtful, Plat.: also of things, *πολλὰς ἄπιστίας ἔχει*, it admits of many doubts, Id. Rep. 450 C; *εἰς ἄπ. καταπίπτειν*, to fall into doubt, Id. Phaedr. 88 D: *ἄπιστιαν βλέπειν*, Eupol. Incert. 22.—II. want of faith, faithlessness, unbelief, Soph. O. C. 611, Plat. Gorg. 493 C: *treachery*, Xen. An. 2, 5, 21. [*ἄπιστήν* in Theogn. l. c., otherwise *ἰά*.]

† *Ἀπιστόκορος*, unbelieving, Or. Sib.

† *Ἀπιστός*, *ον*, (*a priv.*, *πίστις*)—I. pass., not to be trusted, and so—I. of persons, not trusty, faithless, II., and Att.: also, distrusted, suspected, Hdt. 8, 22.—2. of things, not credible, improbable, first in Archil. 16, 5, Hdt. 3, 80, and freq. in Att.: *τὸ ἐλπίδον ἄπιστον*—*τὸ ὑπὸ τῶν ἐλπίδων ἄπιστήν*, what one cannot believe even in hope, Soph. Phil. 868: also uncertain, changeful, Plat. Legg. 705 A, 775 D.—II. act. not believing or trusting, mistrustful, Od., Hdt. 1, 8, etc., cf. Valck. Hdt. 6, 108: *ἄπιστος εἰ σπῶν*, you do not believe what you say, Plat. Apol. 26 E.—2. not obeying, disobeying, *τινός*, Aesch. Theb. 875, *τινί*, Ib. 1030, Eur. I. T. 1476. Adv. *-τως*—1. act. suspiciously, jealously, Thuc. 3, 83.—2. pass. beyond belief, Thuc. 1, 21.

† *Ἀπιστοσύνη*, *ης, ἡ*, = *ἄπιστία*, Eur. Med. 423.

† *Ἀπισχνάινω*, (*ἀπό*, *ισχνάινω*) to make lean or thin, Arist. Probl. Hence

† *Ἀπισχναντέον*, verb. adj., one must make lean, Arist. Probl.

† *Ἀπισχνῶ*, = *ἄπισχνάινω*, Hipp.

† *Ἀπισχυρίζομαι*, fut. *-ίσσμαι*, Att. *ἰοῦμαι*, dep. mid., (*ἀπό*, *ισχυρίζομαι* to oppose firmly, give a flat denial, *πρὸς τινα*, Thuc. 1, 140.—II. to hold fast to a thing, keep to or persist in, *τινός*).

† *Ἀτίσχω*, poet. form of *ἄτεχω*, *εἰ* keep far away, Od. 11, 95.

† *Ἀτίσωσις*, *εως, ἡ*, (*ἄτισώω*) a making equal.

† *Ἀπίτεον*, verb. adj. of *ἄπειμι*, *ον* must go away, Xen. An. 5, 3, 1.

† *Ἀπίτης*, *ος, ὁ*, (*ἄπιον*) sub. οἶνον, petty. [J]

† *Ἀπιτητέον*, plur. *α*, verb. adj. from *ἄπειμι*, = *ἄπίτεον*, Luc.

† *Ἀπίττωτος*, *ον*, Att. for *ἄπισσῶτος*.

† *Ἀπιχθῶω*, *ω, ἱ-ώσω*, (*ἀπό*, *ιχθός*) to make into fish; as pass. to become a fish, Stob.

† *Ἀπιχθός*, *ός, ὁ*, gen. *ός*, (*ἀπό*, *ιχθός*) without fish, eating no fish, like *ἄπισσιος*, Ar. Fr. 480.

† *Ἀπίων*, *ον*, gen. *ονος*, (*a priv.*, *πίων*) not fat. [J]

† *Ἀπλαγκτός*, *ον*, = *ἄπλανής*.

† *Ἀπλαῖ*, *ων, αἱ*, (strictly fem. from *ἄπλος*) Laconian single-soled shoes, Dem. 1267, 25.

† *Ἀπλακῶς*, *ἄπλακία*, etc., v. sub *ἄπλακῶς*.

† *Ἀπλάκοντος*, *ον*, (*a priv.*, *πλάκου*) without cakes, Plat. (Com.) Poet. 1.

† *Ἀπλάνεια*, *ας, ἡ*, constancy, unchangeableness [α]: from

† *Ἀπλάνης*, *ες, ὁ*, (*a priv.*, *πλάνη*) not wandering or changeable, fixed, Plat.: in astron. opp. to *πλανήτης*—II. not erring, without mistake.

† *Ἀπλανησία*, *ας, ἡ*, a not wandering or erring, security, certainty, Sext. Emp.: from

† *Ἀπλάντης*, *ον*, (*a priv.*, *πλανάω*) not gone astray, without mistake. [J]

† *Ἀπλοασία*, *ας, ἡ*, sincerity, Plat. Def. 412 E: from

† *Ἀπλάστος*, *ον*, (*a priv.*, *πλάσσω*) not moulded, unshapen: hence in its natural state, genuine, sincere. Adv.

-τως, Plat. Ep. 319 B.—II. also usu. taken as = *ἄπλωτος*, monstrous, huge, v. l. Hes. Op. 147, Th. 151, Soph. Fr. 350: if in this signif. also it be not better referred to *πλάσσω*, shapeless, monstrous, like Lat. *informis*: cf. *ἄπλωτος*, *ἄπλωτος*. Only poet.

† *Ἀπλάτης*, *ες, ὁ*, (*a priv.*, *πλάτης*) without breadth, γραμμή, Arist. Org.

† *Ἀπλάτος*, *ον*, Ion. *ἄπλωτος*, (*a priv.*, *πλάω*) for *ἄπλωτος*, unapproachable, but always like *ἄσπτος*, with collat. notion of terrible: hence monstrous, huge, Hes. Op. 147, Th. 151, where Götting takes the v. l. *ἄπλωτος*, observing that *ἄπλωτος* would be in Ep. *ἄπλωτος*, but v. Buttman. Catal. voc. *πλάω*: *ἄπλ. πῶρ, ὄφις*, *Τύφων*, Pind.; *λέων, αἶσα* Soph. c. cf. Elmsl. and Herm. Dem. 149, also v. *ἄπλωτος*, *ἄπλωτος* *ἄπλωτος*. Only poet.

† *Ἀπλεκτός*, *ον*, (*a priv.*, *πλέκω*) unwoven, unplaited, χαίτη, Anth.

† *Ἀπλετομεγέθης*, *ες, ὁ*, (*ἄπλετος, μέγεθος*) unapproachably great, also *ἄπ. λατομεγέθης*.

† *Ἀπλετός*, *ον*, collat. form of *ἄπλωτος*, *ἄπλωτος*, unapproachable, and so huge, monstrous, frightful, Pind.

mostly in poets, when the penult it is to be short, but also in Ion. and Att. prose, Hdt. 1, 215, cf. Heind. Plat. Soph. 246 C.

† *Ἀπλευρός*, *ον*, (*a priv.*, *πλευρά*) without sides or ribs, *ἄπλ. στήθος*, narrow chest, Arist. Physiogn.

† *Ἀπλευστες*, *ον*, (*a priv.*, *πλευρά*) no

navigable, not navigated: τὸ ἄπλ., a part of the sea not yet navigated, Xen. Cyr. 6, 1, 16.

Ἀπλήγιος, ὄν, in a single garment: in genl.=ἄπλοος, Europol. Pol. 27 B: from

Ἀπληγίς, ἑδος, ἡ, sub. χλαῖνα, (ἄπλοος) a single upper garment or cloak, like ἄπλοος, opp. to διπληγίς, Ar. Fr. 149.

Ἀπληθής, ἐς, (α priv., πλήθος) not full, opp. to εὐπληθής.

Ἀπληγός, ὄν, (α priv., πλήσσω) unstricken: of a horse, needing no whip or spur, Europol. Pol. 2, Plat. Phaedr. 253 D, cf. Pind. O. 1, 33.

Ἀπληγός, ἡτος, ὁ, ἡ=foreg, Luc.

Ἀπληρώτος, ὄν, (α priv., πληρῶ) not to be filled, not filled, insatiable, Luc. Adv. -τως.

Ἀπληρώστος, ὄν, (α priv., πλησιάζω)=ἄπλοτος.

Ἀπληστεύομαι, dep., τὸ ἔῃ ἄπλη-
τος.

Ἀπληστία, ας, ἡ, insatiate desire, Pherecr. Incert. 6, and Plat.

Ἀπληστόνιος, ὄν, (ἄπληστος, ὁ-
νος) insatiate in wine, Timon ap. Ath. 424 B.

Ἀπληστόκορος, ὄν, insatiate, Or. Sib.

Ἀπληστος, ὄν, (α priv., τίμπλημι) not to be filled up, insatiate, immense, huge, and so oft. confounded with ἄπλοτος, ἄπλοτος, Elmsl. and Herm. Med. 149: c. gen., ἄπλ. χρημάτων, αἵματος, insatiate of money, blood, Hdt. 1, 187, 212, and so in Trag. Adv. -τως.

Ἀπλητος, ὄν, Ion. for ἄπλοτος, Ruhnk. H. Hom. Cer. 83, Hes.

Ἀπλόη, ἡς, ἡ=ἄπλότης.

Ἀπλόηρις, τριγός, ὁ, ἡ, (ἄπλοος, θρίξ) of or with plain, untrimmed hair.

Ἀπλοία, ἡ, Ion. ἄπλοῖη, (ἄπλοος) bad time for sailing, difficulty or impossibility of sailing, Aesch. Ag. 188, Eur. I. A. 88: also in plur., contrary winds, stress of weather, Hdt. 2, 119.

Ἀπλοῖσθαι, dep. mid., (ἄπλοος) to behave simply, deal openly or frankly, πρὸς τοὺς φίλους, Xen. Mem. 4, 2, 18.

Ἀπλοῖκος, ἡ, ὄν, like an ἄπλοος, fit or proper for him.—II.=ἄπλοος, simple, natural, plain, Phintys ap. Stob. p. 444. Adv. -κῶς.

Ἀπλοῖς, ἑδος, ἡ, simple: esp. as subst., a single garment: Hom. combines ἄπλοῖδες χλαῖναι,=ἄπληγίδες.

Ἀπλόκιμος, ὄν, (α priv., πλόκαμος) without braids or tresses, with unbraided hair, Anth. (ἄπλόκιμος is not Greek.)

Ἀπλόκος, ὄν, (α priv., πλέκος)=ἄπλεκτος, unworked, unplaited, Orp.

Ἀπλόκιων, gen. κυνός, ὁ, nickname of Antisthenes, plain, blunt Cynic, downright dog in manners, etc., Diog. L. 6, 13. [v]

Ἀπλόος, ὅγ, ὄν, contr. ἄπλοος, ἡ, ὄν, like Lat. simplex, one-fold, opp. to διπλόος, Lat. duplex, two-fold, and so —I. single, οἶμος, Aesch. Fr. 222, τεῖχος, Thuc., etc.: hence simple, plain, ἁπλῶ τῆς ἀληθείας ἐξη, ἄπλοος ὁ μῦθος, etc., Aesch., etc.: κέλαιθοι ζωάς, Pind. N. 8, 61: ἁπλῶ λόγῳ, in plain language, speaking plainly, Plat., etc.: so too of men, simple, open, frank, sincere, Plat., etc., cf. Ruhnk. Tim. v. διπλόος: also simple, silly.—3. simple, opp. to compound or mixed, Plat. Rep. 547 D, etc.: hence, simple, downright, absolute, sheer, δημοκρατία, Plat., συμφροσύνη, Lys., etc. Adv. -τῶς, q. v., freq. in all these signifcs. Compar. and super. ἁπλοῦ-
-τος.

ος ἄπλοστας, Plat. (Prob. from ἅμα, all together, in the way, just as Lat. simplex, from simul: always opp. to διπλόος, duplex, in two ways.)

Ἀπλοος, ὄν, contr. ἄπλοος, ὄν, (α priv., πλέω) not sailing, and so—I. act., of ships, unfit for sea, not seaworthy, ναὺς ἄπλοος ποιεῖν, Thuc. 7, 34: νῆες ἄπλοοι ἐγένοντο, lb. Compar., less fit for sea, Id. 7, 60—2. of men, never having been at sea.—II. pass., of rivers, etc., not navigable.

Ἀπλοτάθεια, ας, ἡ, a simply passive state, Sext. Emp.: from

Ἀπλοτῆς, ἐς, (ἄπλοος, πάθος) being simply passive, Sext. Emp.

Ἀπλός, ἡ, ὄν, poet. for ἄπλόος, like διπλός for διπλόος.

Ἀπλοσύνη, ἡς, ἡ=ἄπλότης.

Ἀπλοσχημῶν, ὄν, genit. ὄνος, (ἄπλοος, σχῆμα) of simple form, figure, or manners, Strab.

Ἀπλότης, ἡτος, ἡ, (ἄπλοος) like Lat. simplicitas, simplicity, Plat. Rep. 404 E.—2. plainness, frankness, Xen. Cyr. 1, 4, 3: stupidity, silliness.

Ἀπλότος, ἡ, ὄν, contr. for ἄπλόος, q. v.

Ἀπλοῦστος, ὄν, contr. for ἄπλοος, q. v. and superl. from ἄπλοος.

Ἀπλούτος, ὄν, (α priv., πλούτος) without riches, Soph. Fr. 718.

Ἀπλόω, (ἄπλοος) to make single, to unfold, ἰστιά, Herm. Orph. 814.

Ἀπλύσια, ας, ἡ, (ἄπλυτος) the state of an ἄπλυτος, filthiness, Anth.

Ἀπλύσιας, οὐ, ὁ, σπόγγος, a sponge, so called from its dirty gray colour, Arist. H. N.

Ἀπλύτος, ὄν, (α priv., πλύνω) unwashed, filthy, like ἄλυντος, Pherecr. Incert. 3.

Ἀπλώμα, ατος, τό, (ἄπλώ) that which is unfolded.—II. an unfolding.

Ἀπλῶς, adv. from ἄπλοος, Lat. simpliciter, simply, plainly, openly, Plat.: usu. simply, absolutely, ἄπλως ἀδύνατον, Thuc. 3, 45, τῶν νέων κατέδον οὐδέμια ἄπλως, Id. 7, 34: but esp. ἄπλως λέγειν and εἰπεῖν, Plat.: also strengthd. ἄπλως οὐτως, Heind. Gorg. 468 B: in bad sense, opp. to κρυφίως, loosely, superficially, Wytt. Ep. Cr. p. 169.

Ἀπλώτος, ὄν, (α priv., πλώ) not navigated.

Ἀπνέης, ἐς, (α priv., πνέω)=ἄπνοος; said to mean violently blowing, in Antip. Sid. 5.

Ἀπνεύματος, ὄν, (α priv., πνεῦμα) not blown through, without wind or current of air, Arist. Probl.

Ἀπνευστί, adv. of ἄπνευστος, without breathing, Arist. Probl.: without fetching breath, at one breath, Dem. 328, 12.

Ἀπνευστία, ας, ἡ, (ἄπνευστος) a holding of the breath, not breathing, Arist. Probl.

Ἀπνευστιάζω, f. -άσω, to hold the breath, Arist. Probl.

Ἀπνευστος, ὄν, (α priv., πνέω) without breath, breathless, Od. 5, 456: hence lifeless.—II. act. stopping the breath, stifling, τόπος, Theophr. Adv. -τως, Plut.: also ἄπνευστί, q. v.

Ἀπνοια, ας, ἡ, a calm, Polyb.: from

Ἀπνοος, ὄν, contr. ἄπνοος, ὄν, (α priv., πνέω) without wind or breath: hence —I. breathless, Theopomp. (Com.) Incert. 9: and so lifeless, dead.—II. without air, stifling, opp. to εὐπνοος.

ἈΠΟ, PREP. C. GEN. ONLY,=LAT. AB, ABS, Sanscr. APA; orig. sense, from, whether a place, or a time or any object, from which a

thing goes forth, is derived, or parted —I. of place, the first, and in Hom. the prevailing signif., —I. implying motion from, away from, as ἀγείν ἐκ ἁκτῆς, Od.: pleonast. ἀπὸ Τροίης ἐκ οὐρανὸν, Hom., stronger, ἐκ τὸς ἀπὸ, Il. 10, 151: oft. with signif. of down from, ἀφαιμένη βρόχῳ ἀπὸ μελάρθρου, so that it hangs down from, Od. 11, 278: so οἱ μὲν ἀφ' ἑπτα, οἱ δ' ἀπὸ ἠγῶν ἐπιβάντες, Il. 15, 386, and Att., ἀπὸ νεῶν περὶομαχέιν, Thuc. 7, 62, θηρεῖν ἀφ' ἱππῶν, Xen.: in Il. 24, 725, ἀπ' αἰῶνος νέος ὤλεος implies leaving, going away from life.—2. without motion implied, far from, as μένων ἀπὸ τῆς ὀλόχιοιο, Il. 2, 292, κεκρυμμένος ἀπ' ἄλλων, Od. 23, 116: ἀπ' ὀφθαλμῶν, οὐατος, out of sight hearing, Hom.: hence ἀπὸ θεοῦ σκοποῦ, ὁδῆς, ἐλπίδων, different from, at variance with, ἀπὸ ἀνθρώπων τρόπου, Thuc. 1, 76: hence perh. a.s.o. σπένδειν ἀπὸ βυτίρος, far from, i. e. without bridle, Soph. O. C. 900: strengthd. τῆλε ἀπὸ, νόσων ἀπὸ. Hom.—II. of time, a rarer usage, from, after, since, Hom. only in Il. 8, 54, ἀπὸ δειπνῶν θαρσύνονται, and seldom in Ep., v. Spitzn. l. c.: sometimes in Trag., most freq. in prose, as ἀπὸ δειπνῶν γενέσθαι, Hdt. 1, 126, 2, 78, cf. cf. Il. 2: also ἀπὸ δειπνῶν alone, I, 133: τὸ ἀπὸ τούτου, πέμπτῃ ἡμέρᾳ ἀπὸ τούτων, etc., Hdt.: ἀφ' ἡμέρας, Lat. de die, ἀπὸ νυκτός, Lat. de nocte, immediately from the beginning of it, Xen., cf. Lat. ab hoc sermone profectus Paulus, Liv. 22, 40.—III. of origin of all kinds, as,—1. of descent, birth, οὐκ ἀπὸ ὄνους οὐδ' ἀπὸ πέτρης, not sprung from oak or rock, Od. 19, 163; ἀπὸ πατρός, by the father etc.: hence of the place one springs from, one's home, as ἱπποὶ ποταμῷ ἀπὸ Σελλήεντος, Il.: εἰς ἀπὸ Σπάρτης, a Spartan, Soph.: and so also of things, κάλλος ἀπὸ Χαρίτων, beauty such as the Graces give, Od. 6, 18: μῆδεα ἀπὸ θεῶν, counsels devised by the gods, ὁ ἀπὸ τῶν πολεμίων φόβος, fear which the enemy inspires, stronger than ὁ πολεμίων φόβος, Xen., etc.—2. of the means or instrument, as ἀπὸ βιοτοῦ πέφην, with arrow from his bow, Il. 24, 605, and ἀπὸ χειρὸς ἐβλήτο, Il. 11, 675: so ἀπὸ γλώσσης, by word of mouth, Thuc. 7, 10; so ἀπὸ στόματος, Plat. Theat. 142 D; ἀπὸ γόνυ, like Lat. ex animo, Aesch. Eum. 674; sometimes with a verb, where ὑπὸ might stand, as τὰ ἀπὸ τινος γενόμενα, the things done on his part, Schw. Hdt. 7, 130; so ἐπράχθη ἀπ' αὐτοῦ οὐδέν, Thuc. 1, 17.—3. of the cause or occasion, as ἀπὸ δικαιοσύνης, on account, by reason of, Hdt.: τλήμων ἀπ' εὐτόλμου φρενός, in consequence of, Aesch. Ag. 1302; sometimes strengthd. by ἔνεκα, as ὅσον ἀπὸ βοῆς ἔνεκα, as far as shouting went, Thuc. 8, 92, cf. Xen. Hel. 2, 4, 31, Kühner Gr. Gr. § 618, fin.—4. of the material of which a thing is made, as ἀπὸ ξύλου πεποιημένα, made of wood, Hdt. 7, 65: hence of weight, στέφανος ἀπὸ τάλαντων ἐξήκοντα, Dem. 256, 24; or measure, ἀπὸ σταδίων τετταράκοντα, forty stadia long, etc.: hence periph. for the genit., αἱ ἱπποὶ αἰ ἀπὸ τοῦ ἄρματος, Hdt. 4, 8.—5. of dependence on a chief, as οἱ ἀπὸ Πλάτωνος: hence οἱ ἀπὸ Ἀκαδημίας, στωίς, and still more loosely, οἱ ἀπὸ τῆς σκηπῆς, τοῦ λόγου. Perhaps to this may be referred the partitive use of ἀπὸ, as αἰς ἀπὸ ληίδος, a share of the spoil, 171

Od 5, 40, ἀπαίρει ἀπὸ τῶν καλλί-
δων, Ar. Lys. 539. Also the phrases
ὑπὸ σπουδῆς=σπουδαίως, Il.; ὑπὸ
φαντροῦ=φανερῶς, ἀπὸ τοῦ αὐτομά-
του, etc.—B As ADVERB, without
case: *far away*; but almost always
with verbs in *thesis*, as Hdt. 8, 89.—
C. In compos.—1. *from, asunder*, as
ἀπολύω, ἀποτέμνω: and hence *away*
from, as ἀποβάλλω, ἀποβαίνω.—2.
ceasing from, leaving off, as ἀπαλγέω,
ἀποκηδέω, ἀποβρίζω: and hence,
finishing, completing, making from
unformed materials, or from some other
state into a thing, ἀπεργάζομαι, ἀπαν-
δρόω.—3. *back again*, as ἀποδίδωμι,
ἀπόπλου, though it often only
strengthens the signf. of the simple,
v. Herm. Soph. Aj. 216.—4. *by way*
of abuse, as in ἀποκαλέω.—5. *almost*
=*a priv.*, yet not precisely, v. Herm.
I. T. 925: sometimes with verbs, as
ἀπανδρώω, ἀπαγορεύω: more freq.
with adjectives, ἀποχρημάττω, ἀπό-
σιτος. [ἀπό, but sometimes in the
old Ep. o in *arsis* was lengthd., when
followed by a liquid, by δ, or the di-
gamma: so Att. before ρ: later poets
in these cases wrote ἀπαί, Spitzner
Vers. Her. p. 52. The first syllable
long only in certain polysyllabic com-
pounds, as ἀπονεύσεσθαι.]

*Απο, anastrophe, for ἀπό, when it
follows its noun. Some Gramm. ac-
centuate it so in signf. I. 2, *far from*,
Scaef. Greg. p. 210.

*Αποαιννυμαι, poet. for ἀπαίννυμαι,
to take away, take off, Hom. 13, 262.

*Αποαιρέομαι, poet. for ἀφαιρέομαι,
Il. 1, 230.

*Αποφύσσω, f. -ύσω, aor. 1 ἀπο-
φύσα, (ὑπό, ἀφύσσω) *to draw off*, Eu-
phor. 72.

*Απόβα, Att. imperat. aor. 2 act.
for ἀποβῆθι, *to go away*.

*Αποβάδιζω, fut. Att. -ιῶ, (ὑπό, βα-
δίζω) *to go away*, Ar. Fr. 400.

*Αποβάθμοι, ων, οί, *Apobathmi*, a
spot in Argolis, near Lerna, Paus. 2,
38, 4.

*Αποβάθρα, ας, ἡ, *a way for coming*
down from, esp. *steps or a ladder for*
descending from a ship, the gangway,
Soph. Fr. 364.—II. as pr. n. *Apobathra*,
a place near Sestus, Strab.

*Αποβαίνω, fut. -βήσομαι: aor. 2
ἔπεβην: aor. mid. ἔπεβησθε, Hom.:
pf. ἀποβέβηκα, (ὑπό, βαίνω), in these
tenses intrans. (though the pres. is
not used by Hom.), *to go away, to de-
part*, the genl. sign. in Homer: partly
absol., Il. 1, 428; 5, 133; ὡς εἰ-
ποῦς ἔπεβην; so Eur. Bacch. 909,
ἐλπίδες ἔπεβησαν, *have disappeared*,
vanished: partly with designation of
the place from which one departs,
ἀποβῆναι ἑβάτω, Soph. O. C. 167;
πεδῶν ἐπ., Eur. Hec. 142.—2. *to step*
off, dismount, alight or disembark
from, ἵππῳ, ἑπών, ἀπο εἰς ἵππων,
Hom.: ἀπὸ νεῶν, ἀφ' ἑπών, Hdt.:
also absol. *to dismount, disembark*,
Hdt., etc.; in full, ἀπ. ἐς χώρην,
Hdt., εἰς τὴν γῆν, Thuc.—II. of
events, *to issue or result from*, τὰ
ἐμμελέα ἀποβήσονται ἀπὸ τῆς μά-
χης, Hdt. 9, 66: usu. absol. *to turn*
out, end or issue in a certain way,
Lat. *evenire*, usu. with some qualify-
ing word or words, as ἀπέβη τῇ περ
εἶπε, *it turned out as he said*, Hdt. 1,
86; ἀπ. οὕτως, παρὰ δόξαν, etc.,
Hdt.; τὰ ἀποβαίνον, *the issue, event*,
Hdt., etc.; τὰ ἀποβαινόντα, ἀπο-
βάντα, *the results*, Thuc. 1, 83; 2,
87, etc.; τὰ ἀποβησόμενα, *the proba-
ble results*, Id. 3, 38: but also ἀποβ.
alone, *to turn out well, succeed*, Thuc.

3, 26.—2. also of persons and things,
with an adj., *to turn out, prove, or be*
so and so, Lat. *evadere*, ἀπ. κοινοί, *to*
prove impartial, Thuc. 3, 53; ἀπ.
χείρων, ἰσμίον, *to prove worse, un-
cavable*, Plat.—3. of conditions, etc., ἀπ.
εἰς τι, *to come at last to, end in*, e. g.
ἐξ μοναρχίης, Hdt. 3, 82; εἰς ἐν
τέλειον, Plat. Rep. 425 C: but also
of persons, ἀπ. εἰς τὰ πολιτικά, *to*
prove fit for public affairs, Id. Symp.
192 A.—B. Trans. only in aor. 1 ἀ-
έβησα, *to make to dismount, disembark*,
land, like ἀποβιβάζω, ἀπ. στρατὸν,
Hdt. 5, 63; 6, 107.

*Αποβάλλω, f. -βάλω, *to throw off*
from, τί τινας, Eur. Bacch. 692: c.
acc. only, *to throw away*, H. Hom.
Merc. 388, Hdt. 3, 40, etc.—2. *to throw*
away, reject, Eur., Plat., etc.—3. *to*
throw away, sell too cheap, Xen. Oec.
20, 28.—4. usu. *to lose*, Lat. *jacturam*
facere, τὰ πατρώα, τὸν στρατὸν, τὴν
κεφαλὴν, etc., Hdt., and so freq. in
Att.—5. *to drive away, overpower, put*
down, Xen. Hell.

*Αποβάπτω, (ὑπό, βίπτω) *to dip*
quite or entirely, Hdt. 2, 47.

*Αποβάς, 2 aor. part. act. of ἀπο-
βαίνω.

*Αποβάσις, εως, ἡ, (ἀποβαίνω) *a*
*stepping off, dismounting, ἀπὸ τῶν νε-
ων*, Thuc.; hence usu. alone, *a dis-
embarking, landing, ποιεῖσθαι ἀπόβα-
σιν εἰς τόπον*, Thuc. 3, 115; but, *a*
place one has disembarked, does not
*admit of landing, or has no landing-
place*, Id. 4, 8: in 6, 75, certainly *a*
landing-place.—II. *a departure*.

*Αποβαστάω, f. -ίσω, (ὑπό, βασ-
τάω) *to carry down, away, or off, bring*
away.

*Αποβάτῃρια, ων, τά, sub. *lerá*, *of-*
ferings made on reaching land: *from*

*Αποβάτης, ων, ὁ, (ἀποβαίνω) *one*
that gets off or dismounts, esp. *from a*
horse or chariot: also *one who rode*
several horses or chariots, leaping
from one to the other, Lat. *desultor*,
hence ἀποβάτην ἀγωνίσασθαι, see
the description in H. Hom. Ar. 231,
sq., cf. Meineke Fragm. Com. 3, p.
571. [ῶ] Hence

*Αποβατικός, ὁ, ὄν, *belonging to an*
ἀποβάτης, e. g. ἄγων, τρόχος.

*Αποβηματικός, f. -ισω, (ὑπό, βῆμα)
to cast from one's rank or station, de-
grade, Lat. *dejacere de gradu*, Plut.

*Αποβῆναι, 2 aor. inf. act. of ἀπο-
βαίνω.

*Αποβήσσω, f. -ξω, (ὑπό, βῆσσω)
to cough up, cough away, Hipp.

*Αποβιάζομαι, f. -όσομαι, (ὑπό, βι-
άζομαι) *dep. mid., to force away*: *to*
use force towards, τινά, Polyb.: *we*
also have the aor. ἀποβιασθῆναι used
as pass., to be forced away, Xen. Cyr.
4, 2, 24.—II. *to force one's self to, to*
win by striving, Lat. *emiti*.

*Αποβιβάζω, f. -ίσω, fut. Att. ἀπο-
βιβῶ=ἀποβαίνω B, (ὑπό, βιβάζω)
to make to get off, esp. from a ship, to
disembark, set on land, τινά εἰς τόπον,
Hdt. 8, 76, where he has both act.
and mid.: in full, ἀποβιβ. ἀπὸ τῶν
νεῶν, Id. 9, 32. Hence

*Αποβιβασμός, οὔ, ὁ, *a bringing out*,
discharging.

*Αποβιβρώσκω, fut. -βρώσω, (ὑπό,
βιβρώσκω) *strengthened for simple, to*
eat up, devour.

*Αποβιώω, ὦ, f. -ώσομαι, (ὑπό, βιώω)
to cease living, die. Hence

*Αποβίσις, εως, ἡ, *departure from*
life, death, Plut.

*Αποβλάπτω, f. -ψω, (ὑπό, βλάπτω)
to ruin utterly, Pind. N. 7, 87, as
Herm. rightly reads it, Plat. Legg.

795 D. Paus. ἀποβλαφθῆναι τινα
to be robbed of a thing, Soph. Aj. 941,
cf. βλάπτω.

*Αποβλαστάνω, fut. -στήσω (ὑπό
βλαστάνω) *to shoot forth from, spring*
from, τινός, Soph. O. C. 533. Hence

*Αποβλάστημα, ατος, τό, *a shoot*,
scion, Plat. Symp. 208 B.

*Αποβλάστησις, εως, ἡ, *a shooting*
forth, descent.

*Αποβλέμμα, ατος, τό, (ἀποβλέπω)
a steadfast gaze.

*Αποβλέπτος, ων, *looked at, gazed*
on by all, hence admired, like περί-
βλεπτος, Eur. Hec. 835, cf. Valck
Phoen. 554: *from*

*Αποβλέπω, f. -ψω, (ὑπό, βλέπω) *to*
look away from all other objects at
one, hence to look steadfastly at, look
or gaze at or upon, εἰς, πρὸς τινα
or τι, Hdt. 7, 135; 9, 61, freq. in Att.:
to look upon with love or wonder,
to look up to, look at as a model, pat-
tern; authority, etc. v. esp. Xen. Hell.
6, 1, 8, Mem. 4, 2, 30, An. 3, 1, 36;
so of a dog *watching its master's eye*,
lb. 7, 2, 33: also with εἰς or πρὸς,
to have regard to, to direct the attention
towards, to take into consideration, Plat.

*Απόβλημα, ατος, τό, (ἀποβάλλω)
anything cast away, Luc.

*Αποβλητικός, ὁ, ὄν, (ἀποβάλλω)
apt to lose ☉ *throw away*.

*Αποβλήτος, ων, *to be thrown or cast*
away as worthless, to be rejected, Il. 2,
361; 3, 65.

*Αποβλίσσω, Att. -βλίττω, f. -ίσω,
(ὑπό, βλίσσω) *to cut out the comb from*
the hive, take the honey: metaph.
to bereave or rot of a thing, θοιμάτιόν
τινος, Ar. Av. 498, cf. Ruhnk. Tim.
v. βλίττειν.

*Αποβλύω, f. -σω, (ὑπό, βλύω)
to spirt out, ἀπ. οἴνου to spirt out some
wine, Il. 9, 491: intr., in Philostr.

*Αποβλύω=foreg., Orph. [ῶ]

*Αποβλώσκω, (ὑπό, βλώσκω) *to go*
away, Ar. Rh. 3, 1143.

*Αποβόλεις, εως, ὁ, (ἀποβάλλω)
one who throws away, e. g. ὅπλων,
Plat. Legg. 944 B.

*Αποβολή, ἡς, ἡ, (ἀποβάλλω)
a throwing away, e. g. ὅπλων, Plat.
Legg. 943 E sq.—2. *a throwing away*,
losing, χρημάτων, πτερῶν, ἐπιστήμ-
ης, Plat.

*Αποβουκλῆμαίος, ων, (ἀποβάλλω)
apt to throw away, c. gen., ὅπλων, Ar.
Pac. 678.—2. *pass. usually thrown*
away, set aside.

*Αποβόσκομαι, f. -σκήσομαι, *dep.*
mid., (ὑπό, βόσκειν, irr.) to feed or eat
off, eat up, καρπὸν.

*Αποβουκόλειω, ὦ, (ὑπό, βουκόλειω)
to let cattle stray, and so lose them:
hence in genl. *to lose*.—2. *to decoy*
from another's herd, entice away,
Schäf. Long. p. 343: hence *to beguile*,
wheddle, soothe, Wyt. Sel. Hist. p.
380. Hence

*Αποβουκλήμα, ατος, τό, *a decoy*
ing away, wheedling.

*Αποβουκολίζω, f. -ίσω,=ἀποβου-
κόλειω.

*Αποβράζω, f. -ίσω, (ὑπό, βράζω)
to throw out froth or foam, esp. of boiling
water, volcanoes, etc.: pass. to boil
or bubble out, Hipp.: also of metal that
is being sifted, cf. Ruhnk. Tim. v.
βράζω.—II. *to cease to boil, abate*,
Lat. *deserevere*, Alciph. Hence

*Αποβρασμία, ατος, τό, *that which is*
thrown out, froth, scum, bran.

*Αποβρασμός, οὔ, ὁ, *a throwing out*
like water boiling, Sext. Emp.

*Αποβράσσω, Att. ἀποβράττω=
ἀποβράζω, Hipp.

*Αποβρεγμα, ατος, τό, *any liquid in*

which things are soaked, an infusion, Diosc.: from

Ἀποβρέχω, f. -ξω, (ἀπό, βρέχω) to steep well, soak, Theophr.

Ἀποβρίω, f. -ξω, (ἀπό, βρίω) to sleep without waking, go sound asleep, Od. 9, 151; 12, 7.

Ἀποβρίθω, f. -ίω, (ἀπό, βρίθω) to press out or down by its weight, Theophr.

Ἀποβροχή, ἥς, ἡ, (ἀποβρέχω) a soaking out, distillation by infusion, Diosc.

Ἀποβροχθίζω, f. -ίω, (ἀπό, βροχθίζω) to gulp down, Ar. Fr. 31.

Ἀποβροχίζω, f. -ίω, (ἀπό, βροχίζω) to untie, unwind.—2. to strangle, Anth.

Ἀποβρούκω, f. -ξω, (ἀπό, βρούκω) to pile off from, τῶν κρεῶν, Eubul. Κερμυλ. 4. [v]

Ἀποβύω, f. -ύω, (ἀπό, βύω) to stop quite up.—II. to open what was stopped up. [v]

Ἀποβώμιος, ον, (ἀπό, βώμιος) far from an altar, goddess, Κυκλώη, Eur. Cycl. 365.

Ἀπόβωμος, ον=foreign.

Ἀπόγαιος, later ἀπόγειος, ον, or ἀπόγειος, ον, (ἀπό, γῆ) from land, coming off land, ἀνεμοί, Arist. Meteor. πνεύμα, Id. Mund.: also ἡ ἀπογεία, αἱ ἀπόγαι (sc. αἶραι), τὰ ἀπογεία (sc. πνεύματα) Id. Probl., cf. Lob. Paral. 473; τὸ ἀπόγειον or ἀπόγειον, a mooring cable, Polyb.—2. in astronomy, a planet's greatest distance from the earth, ἀργεῖ, sub. διάστημα, Arist. Probl. Hence

Ἀπογαιόω, to τῶνγε into earth, make into land.

Ἀπογᾶλαστίζω, f. -ίω Att. -ίζω, (ἀπό, γάλα) to wean from the mother's milk, Diphil. ar. Ath. 247 C.

Ἀπογᾶλακτισμός, οὗ, ὁ, a weaning, Hipp.

Ἀπογᾶλακτόμαι, pass., strengthened form of γαλακτόμαι.

Ἀπογεία, ας, ἡ, v. sub ἀπόγαιος.

Ἀπόγειος, ον=ἀπόγαιος, q. v.

Ἀπογεισός, ὦ, (ἀπό, γεισός) to make jut out like a cornice or coping, ὀφρύνει ἂν τὸ ὑπὲρ τῶν ὀμμάτων, Xen. Mem. 1, 4, 6. Pass. to jut out like a cornice, Arist. Gen. An. Hence

Ἀπογεισώμα, ατος, τό, a cornice, coping, v. l. in Arist. Part. An.

Ἀπογεμίζω, ίω, Dion. H., and

* Ἀπογεμώω, ὦ, f. -ώω, =sq.

Ἀπογέμω, (ἀπό, γέμω) to unburden, discharge.

Ἀπογεννάω, (ἀπό, γεννάω) to engender, Arist. Org.; also ἀπογ. δυσγένειαν, Demad. 180, 18. Hence

Ἀπογέννημα, ατος, τό, that which is begotten: a scion, offspring, Tim. Locr.

Ἀπογέννησις, εως, ἡ, =ἀπογέννημα, Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10, 105.

Ἀπογενομαι, (ἀπό, γενομαι) as mid., to take a taste of a thing, τινός, Plat. Rep. 354 A: the act. ἀπογεῖν ὡς name signf., Agath. Proem. 39.

Ἀπογευρόω, ὦ, (ἀπό, γεφυρόω) to furnish with a bridge or with dykes, Id. 2, 99.

Ἀπογρᾶρσσω, f. -ώω, (ἀπό, γρᾶρσσω) to grow old, Theogn. 819.

Ἀπογρᾶω, ὦ, f. -ώω, =foreg.

Ἀπογίνομαι, in late Att. ἀπογίνομαι, fut. -γενήσομαι, (ἀπό, γίνομαι) to be away from, have no part in, gen. τῆς μάχης, Hdt. 9, 69, τῶν μαρτυμάτων, Thuc. 1, 39.—II. absol. to be taken away, and so to depart, cf. die, Hdt., Thuc., etc.: οἱ ἀπογεόμενοι, the dead, Hdt. 2, 136, Thuc. 5, 51.

Ἀπογιγνώσκω, in late Att. ἀπογι-

γνώσκω, fut. -γνώσομαι, (ἀπό, γιγνώσκω) to depart from a judgment, give up a design or intention of doing, c. gen., τοῦ μαχεῖσθαι, Xen. An. 1, 7, 19: also c. μή et inf. ἀπ. μή βοηθεῖν, to resolve not to help, Dem. 193, 5.—2. to despair of, τῆς ἐλευθερίας, Lys. 195, 7.—II. c. acc., to give up, dismiss from one's mind as useless, ἀπ. τὸ πορεύεσθαι, Xen. Hell. 7, 5, 7; hence to give up in despair, τινά, Dem. 69, fin.: hence in pass. to be so given up, Id. 358, 13; ὁ ἀπεγνωσμένος, a desperate man, Lat. perditus, Plut.—III. as law-term, to refuse to receive an accusation, reject it, ἀπ. γραφήν, ἐνδείξειν, Dem. 605, 16; 1327, 8: hence ἀπ. τινός (sc. δίκην vel γραφήν) to reject the accusation brought against a man, i. e. acquit him, οὐκ ἀκαταγινώσκειν τινός, Dem. 1020, 14, etc.: but also ἀπ. τινά (sc. τῆς δίκης or γραφῆς) to judge him free from the accusation, to acquit him, Id. 539, 3: also ἀπ. τινός μὴ ὑδikeῖν, to acquit one of wrong, Lys. 95, 4.

Ἀπογέω, f. -ήω, (ἀπό, ὄγκος) to decrease in size, Hipp.

Ἀπογλανκίζω, as pass., to get the γλάνκημα in the eye, Plut. Ἀπγλανκισμός, a play of Alexia, (Com. Graec. 3, p. 389.) Hence

Ἀπογλανκισίς, εως, ἡ, the growing of a γλάνκημα in the eye.

Ἀπογλουτός, ον, (ἀπό, γλουτός) with a small lump, Lat. depygis.

Ἀπογλύκαινω, f. -ύνω, (ἀπό, γλυκαίνω) to sweeten, Diod.

Ἀπογλύφω, f. -ψω, (ἀπό, γλύφω) to scratch off, peel off, Alciph. [v]

Ἀπογλωττίζω, fut. -ίω Att. -ίζω, (ἀπό, γλωττίζω) to deprive of tongue or speech, Luc.

Ἀπόγνοια, ας, ἡ, (ἀπογινώσκω) despair, Thuc. 3, 85.

Ἀπογνώμων, ον, gen. ονος, (ἀπό, γνώμων) without γνώμονες or teeth that mark the age.

Ἀπογνώσιμα, εως, ἡ, =ἀπόγνοια, Dion. H.

Ἀπογνώστης, ον, ὁ, =ἀπογινώσκων, a desperate man.

Ἀπογομώω, f. -ώω, =ἀπογεμίζω.

Ἀπογομώω, f. -ώω, (ἀπό, γομώω) to loosen by drawing out nails, take to pieces.

Ἀπογονή, ἥς, ἡ, =ἀπογέννημα, issue, posterity: from

Ἀτόνος, ον, (ἀπογίνομαι) descended, sprung, Hdt., mostly as subst., a descendant, usu. in plur., descendants, Hdt. 7, 134, etc.: esp. a grandson: the following degrees are marked by numbers, ἀπὸγ. τρίτος, τέταρτος, etc.

Ἀπογράφῃ, ἥς, ἡ, (ἀπογράφω) a writing off, copy, esp. a copy of a γραφή or indictment, a public notice served on any one: also the copy of a declaration made before a magistrate, a deposition, Lys. 114, 30; 181, 23, cf. Att. Process. p. 254, sq.—II. usu. a list, register, inventory, esp. of property alleged to belong to the state, but held by a private person, freq. in Plat. Legg., Oratt., cf. Dict. Antiqu. s. v.

Ἀπόγραφον, ον, τό, a copy, a register, inventory: strictly neut.: from

Ἀπογράφος, ον, written off, copied: as subst. ἡ; ἀπ., Diog. L. 6, 84: from

Ἀπογράφω, f. -ψω, (ἀπό, γράφω) to write off, copy, esp. to enter in a list, register, Hdt. 7, 100, and Xen. Mid. to have registered by others, lb.: but also to register for one's own use, Hdt.

2, 145: and also to give in one's name enlist one's self, Lys. 172, 1.—II. a Att. law-term,—1. ἀπ. τινά, to enter a person's name for the purpose of accusing him, to give in a copy of the charge against him: esp. to give in a list or inventory of property alleged to belong to the state, but held by a private person, freq. in Oratt.: hence —2. ἀπ. τὰ ὑπάρχοντα, τὴν οὐσίαν, to give in such list of property, lb.: so in mid. to have such list given in, see it done, Lys. 120, 44, Dem. 1043, fin., etc. Cf. ἀπογραφῇ.

Ἀπογυῖω, (ἀπό, γυῖω) to make quite lame or weak, Il. 6, 265.

Ἀπογυμνάζω, f. -ύω, (ἀπό, γυμνάζω) to bring into hard exercise, ἀπογυμνάζω, to ply one's tongue hard, Aesch. Theb. 441. Mid. to take hard exercise.

Ἀπογυμνῶ, ὦ, f. -ώω, (ἀπό, γυμνῶ) to strip quite bare; esp. to strip of arms, disarm, Od. 10, 301: pass. to be stripped bare, have the person exposed, Hes. Op. 728: mid. to strip one's self, Xen.: ἀπογυμνοῦσθαι, ἱμάτια, to strip off one's clothes, Arist. Protr. Hence

Ἀπογυμνωσίς, εως, ἡ, a stripping bare, Plut.

Ἀπογυναικώω, ὦ, f. -ώω, (ἀπό, γυναικώω) to make a woman of. Hence

Ἀπογυναικισίς, εως, ἡ, a making womanish, Plut.

Ἀπογυνῶω, ὦ, f. -ώω, (ἀπό, γυνῶω) to make angular, Theophr.

* Ἀποδάσσειν, assumed form of pres., v. sq.

Ἀποδαῖω, f. ἀποδύσσειν, to portion out to others, τινί τι, Il. 22, 118: to give others a share of τινί τινος, Il. 24, 595.—II. to part off, separate ἀποδασάμενος μύριον ὅσον ὅρ τῇ στρατιῇ, Hdt. 2, 103. [ῥομαι.]

Ἀποδάκνω, f. -δήξω, (ἀπό, δάκνω) to bite off a piece of, c. gen., ἔρπεν, Aristom. Incert. 1; absol. to bite Cratin. Plut. 1, Xen. Symp. 5, 7.

Ἀποδακρύντικός, ἡ, ὄν, calling forth tears, κολλύρια, Arist. Probl.: from

Ἀποδακρύνω, (ἀπό, δακρύνω) to weep much, shed many tears, Ar. Vesp. 983. c. acc., ἀπ. τινά, to weep much for, lament, Plat. Phaedr. 116 D.—II. to cause a flow of tears by the use of collyrium, and so to purge the eyes Arist. Probl. 31, 9, Luc.—III. to cease to weep. [v]

Ἀποδάπτω, f. -ψω, (ἀπό, δάπτω) to gnaw from, eat off.

Ἀποδαρθένω, f. -δαρθήσομαι, (ἀπό, δαρθένω) to have sleep or rest enough: to wake up again, Ael.—II. to sleep a little, Plut.

Ἀποδάσμιος, ον, parted off, Φωκῆς ἀποδάσμιος, parted from the rest, Hdt. 1, 146: from

Ἀποδάσμιος, οὗ, ὁ, (ἀποδαίω) a division, part of a whole, Thuc. 1, 12. on accent, v. Lob. Paral. 385.

Ἀπόδαστος, ον, (ἀποδαίω) divided off.

Ἀποδαστός, ὅος, ἡ, Ion. for ἀποδασμός.

Ἀποδεδέγμαι, perf. of ἀποδέχομαι; also Ion. form of perf. pass. of ἀποδεῖκναι, Hdt. 1, 153.

Ἀποδεδειλάκτωρ, adv. part. perf. act. from ἀποδεῖλαι, in a cowardly way.

Ἀποδεδέχεται, Ion. for ἀποδέχεται, cf. ἀποδέχεται.

Ἀποδεδράκα, perf. from ἀποδιδράσκω.

Ἀποδεής, ἐς, (ἀπό, δέω) wanting much, incomplete, like ὑπόδεής, Polyb. in compar.

Ἀποδέ, ἰον. ἀποδέει, impers. of ἀποδέω, q. v.

Ἀποδειδίσκομαι, (ἀπό, δειδίσκομαι) dep., to frighten away, *Il.* 12, 52, with prep. separate as adv.

Ἀποδείκνυμι, and ἀποδεικνύω: f. -δείξω, *Ion.* -δέξω, (ἀπό, δείκνυμι) to point away from other objects at one, and so—*I.* to point out, show forth, display, make known, whether by deed or word, *τινί τι*: first in *Hdt.*: hence in various relations,—*1.* to bring forward, show, produce, furnish, *Lat. praestare*, πολλοὺς παῖδας, *Hdt.* 1, 136, cf. *Xen. Cyr.* 1, 2, 5; 8, 1, 35.—*2.* to show or deliver in accounts, etc., λόγον, *Hdt.* 7, 119, cf. *Thuc.* 2, 72.—*3.* to publish a law, *Lat. promulgare*, *Xen. Hell.* 2, 3, 11.—*4.* to appoint or assign, ἐν βουλευτήριον, *Thuc.* 2, 15; χάρος ἀποδείκνυμένος, an appointed place, *Hdt.* 1, 153.—*5.* to show by argument, prove, *τι, Plat.*, and *Arist.*—*II.* to show forth a person or thing as so and so, hence—*1.* to appoint, name, create, ἀπ. τινά βασιλέα, στρατηγόν, ἱππάρχον, etc., freq. in *Hdt.*, and *Att.*: also in pass. to be so created, *Id.*—*2.* to make, render, ἀπ. τινά μοχθηρόν, to make one a rascal, *Ar. Ran.* 1011: so κράτιστον, etc., *Plat.*, *Xen.*, etc.; γοργόν ἀπ. τὸν ἱππον, *Xen. Eq.* 1, 10: also c. part., ἀπ. τινά βλέποντα, to restore one to sight, *Ar. Plut.* 210: also γέλωτα ἀπ. τινά, to make one a laughing-stock, *Plat. Theaet.* 166 A.—*3.* to represent as, ἀπ. τινά προδότην, *Eur. Ion.* 879; τὸν Εὐνυμίανα ἡῶρον ἀπ., to represent the story of *Eudymion* as nonsense, *Plat. Phaedr.* 72 B.—*4.* to prove that a thing is, etc., ἀπ. τινὲν γενόμενον, etc.: *Plat. Xen.*, etc.: also freq. ἀπ. ὧς..., ὅτι..., etc., *lb.*—*5.* c. inf., to ordain a thing to be, *Xen. Oec.* 7, 30, *Rep. Lac.* 10, 7.—*B.* Mid. to show forth something of one's own, esp. ἀποδέξασθαι γνώμην, to deliver one's opinion, freq. in *Hdt.*: ἄτοδ' ἀρετὰς, to display high qualities, *Pind. N.* 6, 80, so ἀπόδ' ἔργα μεγάλα, λαμπρά, etc., *Hdt.*: so too in *Plat.*, and *Xen.*, though it is oft. used just like act. The aor. ἀπεδείχθην, is always pass., but part. pass. perf. is sometimes also act., as *Xen. An.* 5, 2, 9. Hence

Ἀποδεκτέον, verb. adj., one must show forth or prove, *Plat. Phaedr.* 245 B.

Ἀποδεικτικός, ἡ, ὄν, fit for showing forth or demonstrating, demonstrative, *Arist. Eth. N.*, etc.: ἀπ. ἱστορίῃ, in which the facts are regularly set forth and explained, *Polyb. Adv.* -κῶς.

Ἀποδεκτός, ὄν, (ἀποδεκνύμι) demonstrable: demonstrating, *Arist. Org.* on accent, v. *Lob. Paral.* 498.

Ἀποδειλιάσει, εως, ἡ, (ἀποδειλιάω) a leaving off through fear, great cowardice, *Polyb.*

Ἀποδειλιάτῃον, verb. adj., one must flinch, *Plat. Rep.* 374 E: from

Ἀποδειλιάω, ὦ, f. -άσω, (ἀπό, δειλιάω) intr. to be very fearful, play the coward, flinch or shrink from danger or toil, freq. in *Plat.*: c. gen., to shrink back from, *τινός*, *Xen. Rep. Lac.* 10, 7: c. acc., to be afraid of, *shum*, *Polyb.*

Ἀποδείξει, εως, ἡ, *Ion.* ἀποδέξει, (ἀποδείκνυμι) a showing forth, whether by word or deed: hence—*1.* a setting forth, delivery, publication: so *Herodotus* calls his work ἱστορίας ἀπ., cf. ἀρχήs ἀπ.: an exposition, sketch, *Thuc.* 1, 97: hence an exposition, treatise, περί τιν, *Plat.*—*2.* a showing, proving, proof, *Hdt.* 8, 101: esp. by words, ἀπ. ποιέσθαι, f. eq. in *Att.*;

and so in logical writers, a proof by strict argument, a demonstration, *Arist. Org.*, cf. *Cic. Acad.* 2, 8.—*II.* (from mid.) ἀπ. ἔργων, ἔργων μεγάλων, display, achievement of mighty works, etc., *Hdt.* 1, 207, etc.

Ἀποδειπνέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (ἀπό, δειπνέω) to have done supper, *Ath.*

Ἀποδειπνίδιος, ὄν, =sq., *Anth.*

Ἀποδείπνος, ὄν, (ἀπό, δειπνόν) coming from a meal, left after it.—*II.* =ἀδειπνος.

Ἀποδειροτομέω, (ἀπό, δειροτομέω) to cut off by the neck, behead, τινά, *Hom.*

Ἀποδείρω, *Ion.* for ἀποδέρω, *Hdt.*

Ἀποδεκάτευσς, εως, ἡ, a punishing of every tenth man, decimation: from

Ἀποδεκάτεω, (ἀπό, δεκάτεω) to take out a tenth part, and so—*I.* of things, to tithe, *Ath.*—*2.* of men, to decimate.

Ἀποδεκάτω, ὦ, f. -ώσω, (ἀπό, δεκάτος) to take a tenth part, tithe.—*2.* to pay tithe, *N. T.* Hence

Ἀποδεκάτωσις, εως, ἡ, the taking a tenth part.—*II.* =ἀποδεκάτευσς.

Ἀποδέχομαι, *Ion.* for ἀποδέχομαι, *Hdt.*

Ἀποδεκτέον, verb. adj. from ἀποδέχομαι, one must accept, allow, admit, etc., freq. in *Plat.*

Ἀποδεκτήρ, ἦρος, ὅ, =sq., *Xen. Cyr.* 8, 1, 9.

Ἀποδεκτης, ὄν, ὁ, (ἀποδέχομαι) a taker from, receiver: from the time of *Cleisthenes* ἀποδέκται were magistrates at Athens who succeeded the κωλακρέται, and looked to the pay of the dicasts, *Dem.* 750, 24, *Arist. Pol.* 6, 8, 1, cf. *Böckh. P. E.* 1, p. 214.

Ἀποδεκτός, ὄν, (ἀποδέχομαι) accepted, acceptable, welcome, *Lat. acceptus*, *Plut. Adv.* -τῶς. On accent, v. *Lob. Paral.* 490, 498.

Ἀποδενδρώ, ὦ, (ἀπό, δενδρώω) to make a tree of, change into a tree, *Luc. Pass.* to become a tree, *Theophr.*

Ἀποδέξασθαι, not only aor. *I.* from ἀποδέχομαι, but also *Ion.* for ἀποδείξασθαι from ἀποδείκνυμι, *Hdt.*

Ἀποδέξει, εως, ἡ, *Ion.* for ἀποδείξει.

Ἀποδέρμα, ατος, τό, (ἀποδέρω) a hide stripped off, *Hdt.* Hence

Ἀποδερμάτω, to strip off the hide or skin. Pass. to lose the skin, *Polyb.* 6, 25.

Ἀποδέρω, *Ion.* -δέρω, f. -δερῶ, (ἀπό, δέρω) to flay or skin completely, τινά, *Hdt.* etc.: ἀπ. τήν κεφαλάν, to scalp, *Hdt.* 4, 64: also c. acc. cognat., ἀπ. δορήν, to strip off the skin, *Hdt.* 5, 25.—*II.* to flay by flogging, fetch the skin off one's back, *Ar. Lys.* 739.

Ἀποδέσει, εως, ἡ, (ἀποδέω) a binding fast on, *Iamb.*

Ἀποδεσμέω, (ἀπό, δεσμέω) =sq.

Ἀποδεσμέω, f. -ήσω, (ἀπό, δεσμέω) to bind fast.

Ἀποδεσμός, ὄν, ὁ, (ἀποδέω) a band, fillet, esp. a breastband, girdle, *Ar. Fr.* 309, 13.—*II.* a bundle, bunch, truss. Hence

Ἀποδεσμός, =ἀποδεσμέω.

Ἀποδέχομαι, *Ion.* -δέκομαι, f. -δέχομαι, aor. -έξην: pf. -δέδεγμαι, (ἀπό, δέχομαι) dep. mid., to accept in full payment, accept gladly, be content with, ἵπποινα, *Il.* 1, 95: γνώμην παρά τινος, accept advice from one, *Hdt.* 4, 97: also ἀπ. τί τινος, *Plat. Crat.* 430 D.—*2.* esp. to accept as a proof, ἀνδραγαθίῃ αὐτῇ ἀποδέδεκται, this is taken as a proof of manhood, *Hdt.* 1, 136.—*3.* to accept as a teacher, follow, *Xen. Mem.* 4, 1, 1, etc.: hence—*4.* to admit, allow, approve, esp. an opinion

freq. in *Plat.*: οὐκ ἀπόδ., not to receive to disbelieve, *Hdt.* 6, 43: hence also—*5.* ἀπ. τινός, to receive (opinions) from another, agree with him, *Plat. Phaedr.* 92 A, *Rep.* 329 E, cf. *Stallb.* ad *Euthyph.* 9 E: also ἀπ. τινός, c. adv., to understand, *Plat. Legg.* 634 C, *Xen. Cyr.* 8, 7, 10.—*II.* to receive back, a cover, *Hdt.* 4, 33.

Ἀποδέω, f. -δήσω, (ἀπό, δέω) like ἀποδεσμέω, to bind or tie fast, *Plat. Symp.* 190 E.

Ἀποδέω, f. -δήσω, (ἀπό, δέω) to be in want of, lack, τριακοσίων ἀποδέοντα μύρια, 10,000 lacking or save 300, *Thuc.* 2, 13. Impers. ἀποδέει, there lacks, there wants, *τινός*, *Plat.*

Ἀποδηλώω, ὦ, (ἀπό, δηλώω) to make manifest, clear or evident, *Aesch. Fr.* 291.

Ἀποδημᾶν, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (ἀπό, δημαγωγέω) to delude as a demagogue lead astray from a thing, *τινός*, *Clem. Al.*

Ἀποδημέω, to be ἀποδήμος, be away from home, be abroad or on one's travels, *Hdt.* 1, 29, etc.: also to go abroad, *Hdt.* 3, 124: sometimes c. gen., ἀποδημῆν οἰκίαν, *Plat. Legg.* 954 B: also ἐκ πόλεως, *Id. Crit.* 53 A: ἀποδ. εἰς Ἑλλάτιαν, to go abroad to live in *Thessaly*, *lb.* 53, fin. Hence

Ἀποδημητής, οὔ, ὁ, one who is abroad (not in exile), *Thuc.* 1, 70. Hence

Ἀποδημητικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to or fond of travelling: ἀπ. παραστάσεις, dwelling in a foreign country, *Arist. Pol.* 5, 8, 12.

Ἀποδημία, ας, ἡ, a being from home, a going or being abroad, ἀπ. ἐξ οἴκου, *Hdt.* 6, 139: ἐξῆς τῆς χώρας, *Plat. Legg.* 949 E: also ἐς ἄλλας χώρας, *lb.* 950 A: from

Ἀπόδημος, ὄν, (ἀπό, δήμος) away from one's own people or country, from home, abroad, *Plut.*

Ἀποδία, ας, ἡ, (a priv., πόνος) want of feet, loss of feet or the use of them, opp. to εὐποδία.

Ἀποδιαίρειω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (ἀπό, διαίρειω) to take from and divide, i. e. to divide again, to make a subdivision, *Clem. Al.*

Ἀποδιατάω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (ἀπό, διατάω) δικνῶ, διαίταν, to reject the claim of the other party in an arbitration, i. e. decide in one's favour, opp. to καταδιατάω, *Dem.* 542, 6: cf. 544, 24: hence ἀπ. (sc. δίκην) τινός, to decide for one, *Id.* 1013, 14.

Ἀποδιαστέλλω, f. -στελῶ, (ἀπό, διαστέλλω) to sever one from another, separate.

Ἀποδιατρίβω, (ἀπό, διατρίβω) to wear quite away, ἀπ. τὸν χρόνον, to waste the time utterly, *Aeschin.* 34, 29. [I]

Ἀποδιδάσκω, f. -διδάξω (ἀπό, διδάσκω) to teach, teach not to do. *Lat. dedocere*: to dissuade.

Ἀποδιδράσκω, *Ion.* -δρήσκω, f. -δρήσκει, *Ion.* -δρήσκει, aor. ἀπ. ὄρη, part. ἀποδράς, this part. only found in *Hom.*, the other tenses in *Hdt.*, etc., (ἀπό, διδράσκω) to run away or off, escape or flee from, esp. ἐκ stealth, *Hom.*, only in *Od.*: νηὸς ἀπ. νηὸς, *Od.*—*2.* in prose also c. acc. to flee, *shun*, *Hdt.* 2, 182, *Xen.*, etc. also in *Soph. Aj.* 167, v. *Elms.* *Fr.* 14: absol. ἄν. ἐς, ἐπί, or ἐκ *Hdt.*, etc. (ἀποδράναι is to escape by not being found, ἀποφύγειν, by not being caught, acc. to *Ammon*, *Xen. An.* 1, 4, 8, and v. ὑποφύγειν.)

Ἀποδιδοῦμαι, f. -δίδωμι, (ἀπό, δίδωμι)

to give back, restore, return, τινί τι, freq. in Hom.: esp. to give back, give what is due, as debts, penalties, submission, honour, etc., to pay, θεῶν τ' αἰσός, II. 4, 478; so freq. in Att., ἀπ. χάρων, χρεός, τιμὴν, τιμωρίαν, etc.: ἀπ. τινὶ λωβῶν, to give one back his insult, i. e. make atonement for it, II. 9, 387; ἀπ. τὸ μῶρον, to pay the debt of fate, Pind. N. 7, 64. How completely this first and strict signif. remained the popular one at Athens appears from the whole speech of Dem. de Haloneso.—2. to give freely, render, yield, of land, ἐπὶ δικήσσια ἀπ. (sc. καρπὸν), to yield fruit two hundred fold, Hdt. 1, 193.—3. to grant, allow, ἀπολογίαν τινί, to grant one liberty to make a defence, Andoc. 29, 16; so ὁ λόγος ἀπεδόθη αὐτοῖς, right of speech was allowed them, Aesch. 61, 16; also c. inf., ἀπ. κολάζειν, to allow, suffer to punish, Dem. 638, 6, cf. Lys. 94, 32.—4. ἀπ. τινά, c. adj., to render or make so, as, or like ἀποδείκνυμι, as ἀπ. τὴν τέρψιν βεβαιοτέρως, Isocr. 12 B.—5. to deliver over, give up, e. g. as a slave, Eur. Cyl. 239: hence absol. ἀπ. εἰς βουλὴν περὶ αὐτῶν, to refer their case to the council, Isocr. 372 B, cf. Lys. 164, 17.—6. ἀπ. ἐπιστολήν, to deliver a letter, Thuc. 7, 10.—7. ἀπ. τὴν ἄγωνα, to put an end to the contest, Lysurg. 169, 8.—II. intr., εἰ τὸ ὅμιον ὑποιδίδω εἰς αὐξήσιν, sc. ἡ Διὸν Πτοσ, where it seems to be= ἐπιιδίδω.—2. to return, regain, Arist. Gen. An. 1, 18, 2.—B. Mid. to give away of one's own, sell, first in Hdt. 1, 70, etc.; ἀπ. ἐς Ἑλλάδα, to take to Greece, and sell there, Id. 2, 56: ἀπ. τῆς ἀξίας, τοῦ εὐρίσκοντος, to sell for its worth, for what it will fetch, Aesch. 13, 40, 41: ἀπ. εἰσαγγελίαν, to sell, i. e. take a bribe to forego the information, Dem. 784, 16: at Athens, esp. to farm out the public taxes, opp. τὸ ὠφεῖσθαι, Wolf. Dem. Lept. p. 281: Thuc. 6, 62 has the act. ὑπέδωσαν= ζῆτέοντο; the distinction is very clearly marked ap. Andoc. 13, 16: τὰ πάντα ὑποδόμενοι, τὰ ἡμισυὰ ὑποδῶσα τὸ ὑποκτείναντι, cf. Bekk. Praef. Thuc., fin.

Ἀποδίστημι, fut. -στησω, ἀπό, δίστημι, to separate from, pace asunder. Mid. to go apart, step asunder: in aor. 2, perf., and plqpf., to stand off or aloof.

Ἀποδιδάσκω, f. -ῶσω, (ἀπό, δικάζω) to adjudge, acquit, opp. to καταδικάζειν, Antipho 147, 5.

Ἀποδίδωμι, inf. from ἀπέδικον, poet. aor. without pres. in use, to throw off, Eur. H. F. 1204: to throw down, Aesch. Ag. 1410.

Ἀποδίδεω, (ἀπό, δίκη) to defend one's self on trial, Xen. Hell. 1, 7, 21.

Ἀποδίνεω, (ἀπό, δινέω) to turn or whirl violently about: hence of threshing corn, Valck. Hdt. 2, 14.

Ἀποδίδωμι, (ἀπό, δίδω) dep., poet. for ἀποδίδω, II. 5, 763 [where it is ἀποδίδωμι].

Ἀποδοποιέωμαι, f. -ήσομαι, dep. mid., (ἀπό, δῶς, ποιῶ) to avert threatened evil by offerings to Jupiter: hence in genl., to conjure away, Plat. Cratyl. 396 E, Lys. 108, 4: hence later, to reject with abhorrence, Plut.—ἔπ. οἶκον, to purify, Plat. Legg. 877 E, cf. Ruhnk. Tim. Hence

Ἀποδοσιότητις, εως, ἡ, the offering an expiatory sacrifice, Plat. Legg. 854 B.

Ἀποδιόρίζω, f. -ῶσω, (ἀπό, διορίζω) to mark off, distinguish, to separate,

Ἀποδισκύνω, (ἀπὸ δισκύνω) to hurl a discus, throw like a discus.

Ἀποδιφθερόω, ᾠ, (ἀπό, διφθερόω) to strip off the hide.

Ἀποδιώθεω, fut. -διώσω, (ἀπό, διώθεω) to thrust away, Ath.

Ἀποδιώκω, fut. -διώξομαι, (ἀπό, διώκω) to chase away, Thuc. 3, 108: ἀποδιώκε σαυτὸν, take yourself off, Ar. Nub. 1296. Hence

Ἀποδιώξις, εως, ἡ, a chasing away, Arist. Probl.

Ἀποδοκεῖ, impers. (ἀπό, δοκέω) usu. c. μή et inf., ἀπέδοξε σφί μή, it seemed good to them not to do, they resolved not., Hdt. 1, 152; 8, 111, also without μή, Xen. An. 2, 3, 9: absol. ὡς σφί ἀπέδοξε, when they resolved not, Hdt. 1, 172: also in Xen.

Ἀποδοκιμάζω, f. -ῶσω, (ἀπό, δοκιμάζω) to reject on proof or trial, in genl. to reject, Hdt. 1, 199 (in 3 sing. ἀποδοκιμᾷ, as if from ἀποδοκιμάω), 6, 130: esp. to reject a candidate from want of qualification, Lys. 130, 33: ἀπ. νόμον, to reject a law, Xen. Mem. 4, 4, 14. Hence

Ἀποδοκιμασία, ας, ἡ, a rejection after trial, non-admission to office, etc.

Ἀποδοκιμαστέον, verb. adj. from ἀποδοκιμάζω, one must reject, Xen. Eq. 3, 8.

Ἀποδοκιμάω, a pres. presupposed by 3 sing. ἀποδοκιμᾷ, Hdt. 1, 199, v. ἀποδοκιμάω.

Ἀποδοκίμος, ον, (ἀπό, δοκίμος) rejected, lightly esteemed, spurious.

Ἀποδομεναι, 2 aor. inf. poet. for ἀποδοῖναι, from ἀποδίδωμι.

Ἀποδοντῶω, (ἀπό, δόνος) to clean the teeth. Hence

Ἀποδόντωσις, εως, ἡ, a cleaning of the teeth.

Ἀποδος, ἡ, Ion. for ἄποδος, Hdt.

Ἀποδός, 2 aor. imper. from ἀποδίδωμι.

Ἀποδοῖσθαι, 2 aor. inf. mid. from ἀποδίδωμι.

Ἀποδοσέω, ον, that should be restored: from

Ἀποδόσκει, εως, ἡ, (ἀποδίδωμι) a giving back, restoration, restitution, return, τινός, Hdt. 4, 9, Thuc. 5, 35, etc.: esp. repayment, compensation, and in genl. payment. Plat.—2. a giving away, presenting.—3. in Gramin. the consequent proposition, opp. to πρότασις.

Ἀποδοτέον, verb. adj. from ἀποδίδωμι, one must give back or restore, Plat. Rep. 379 A.

Ἀποδοτήρ, ἥρος, ὁ, (ἀποδίδωμι) a giver back, repayer, Epich. p. 66.

Ἀποδόθλος, ον, (ἀπό, δούλος) son of a slave.

Ἀποδοχεῖον, ον, τό, a house or place for receiving: from

Ἀποδοχεύς, εως, ὁ, = ὑποδεκτήρ, from ἀποδεχέσθαι, Themist. Hence

Ἀποδοχεύω, to be an αποδοχεύς, take in people, Joseph.

Ἀποδοχῆς, ἥς, ἡ, (ἀποδέχομαι) a receiving back, having restored to one, opp. to ὑπόδοσις, Thuc. 4, 81: acceptance, reception, Hipp.: esp. hospitable reception.—III. a receipt, income.

Ἀποδοχμός, ὦ, f. -ῶσω, (ἀπό, δοχμός) to bend backwards or sideways, Od. 9, 372.

Ἀποδράγμαι, ατος, τό, (ἀποδράττω) a part taken off.

Ἀποδράβειν, inf. aor. 2 from ἀποδράβω.

Ἀποδραμοῦμαι, fut. of ἀποτρέχω.

Ἀποδράς, part. aor. 2 of ind. ἀπέρδαν of ἀποδιδράσκω, Od.

Ἀποδράσις, εως, ἡ, Ion. ἀπόδρησις,

(ἀποδιωράσκω) a running away, εσαγ, απ. ποιείσθαι, Hdt. 4, 140.

Ἀποδράττω, (ἀπό, δράττω) to take a part of, usu. in mid.

Ἀποδρέπτομαι, dep.=sq., Anth.

Ἀποδρέπω, f. -ῶσω, (ἀπό, δρέπω) to pluck off, ἀποδρέπετε οἰκάς θότρους, pluck and take home the clusters of grapes, Hes. Op. 608: ἡ καρπὸν ἤβας, Pind. P. 9, 193; so too in mid., Pind. Fr. 87, 6. Mid. to gather for one's self, Anth.

Ἀποδρῆναι, Ion. for ἀποδρᾶναι inf. aor. 2 act. of ἀποδιδράσκω, Hdt.

Ἀποδρησις, ιος, ἡ, Ion. for ἀπόδρησις, Hdt.

Ἀποδρομή, ἥς, ἡ, (ἀποτρέχω, ἀποδραμεῖν) a running away, refuge, Att.

Ἀποδρομος, ον, (ἀποτρέχω, ἀποδραμεῖν) left behind in the race; i. perh. not yet running, Soph. Fr. 75.

Ἀποδρῶπτω, f. -ψω, (ἀπό, δρῶπτω) to scratch off, graze off the skin by a slight wound, τί τινος, Hom.—2. to pluck off. Mid. to scrape one's self, to grow thin, Alc.

Ἀποδρῶν=ἀποδύω, = foreg., hence ἀποδρῶφι, II. 23, 187; 24, 21, though some take it as opt. aor. from ἀποδρῶπτω, but cf. Buttm. Ausf. Gr. § 92, 8.

Ἀποδρῶν=ἀποδύω, to pull or strip off, Od. 22, 364. [ῶ]

Ἀποδρῶμις, οὐ, ὁ, a bewailing, lamenting: from

Ἀποδρῶμαι, f. -ῶρμι, (ἀπό, δδρῶμαι) to lament bitterly, τι πρὸς τινα, Hdt. 2, 141: absol. Aesch., and Soph. [ῶ in pres.]

Ἀποδύσις, εως, ἡ, (ἀποδύω) a strip ping, undressing.

Ἀποδυεπέτew, (ἀπό, δυεπέτew) to desert through impatience, disgust or despair, to be vexed or ill-treated, Arist. Org. Hence

Ἀποδυεπέτης, εως, ἡ, discouragement, disgust, despair.

Ἀποδύνειν, verb. adj. from ἀποδύω, one must strip, Plat. Rep. 457 A.

Ἀποδύντηρον, ον, τό, (ἀποδύω) a place for undressing in the bath, Plat. Lys. 206 E.

Ἀποδύντρον, ον, τό, = foreg.

Ἀποδύω, f. -δύσω, (ἀπό, δύω) to strip off, Hom. (esp. in Il.), c. dupl. acc., of stripping armour from the slain, τεύχεα ἀπ. Mid. c. aor. 2 et perf. act., to strip one's self, undress, Od. 5, 349: metaph. usu. c. acc., to put away, lay aside, e. g. φόβον: c. gen., ἱματίων ἀποδύσαι, Ar. Thesm. 656: c. gen. and acc., μελεων ἀπὸ πέπλων, he drew the robe from his limbs, Mus. 251. With πρὸς τι, ἐπὶ τι or ἐπὶ τινι, τί τινος, Plat. Charm. 154 E, to strip for a thing, strictly for gymnastic exercises, and so in genl., to strip and get ready for, Ar. Lys. 615, without prep., Ar. Ach. 627: hence also οἱ ἀποδύνοντο εἰς τὸ γυμνασίον, those who practise in the gymnasium; the perf. act. seldom occurs in trans. signif.; Xen. An. 5, 8, 23 it is so used. [ῶ]

Ἀποδωρέομαι, (ἀπό, δωρέομαι) dep., to give away, Critias 2, 3.

Ἀποδωρεῖω, desider. from ἀποδίδωμι, to desire to give away.

Ἀποδώτω, αν, οἱ, the Apodoti, a people of Aetolia, Thuc. 3, 94.

Ἀποεῖκο, f. -ξω, (ἀπό, εἶκω) to withdraw from, and so make room, give way, θεῶν ἀπέεικε κελεύθον, II. 3, 406, as Wolf and Spitz. read with Aristarch., cf. ἀπειπον.

Ἀποειπεῖν, ἀκείπον, ες, ε, Ep for ἀπειπεῖν, ἀπειπον, etc. Hom [ἀπείπων in Il. 19, 35].

Ἀποέννυμι, -αποσύω, poet., to strip of clothing.

Ἀποεργάω, poet. for ἀπεργάω, ἀπείργω, to keep far away, keep off, part from, τί τινος, Hom.; βάκα οὐλῆς, he pushed back the rags from the scar, Od. 21, 221.

Ἀποέργω, poet. for ἀπεργάω, ἀπείργω, Hom.: partic. ἀποεργμένη, ἰοῖ ἀπεργομένη, H. Hom. Ven. 47.

Ἀπόερσις, subj. -έρος, opt. -έροισι, an old Ep. aor. found only in 3 pers., Il. 6, 348; 21, 283, 329, to hurry, sweep away, of running water. (Of uncertain deriv.: Butt. Lexil. p. 157, supposes it to come from ἔρδω, as Ion. collat. form of ἄρδω.)

Ἀπόζωα, f. -ζήσω, (ἀπό, ζῶ) to live off, ὅσον ἀποζῆν, enough to live off, Thuc. 1, 2.—2. to live poorly, Ael.

Ἀπόζεμα, ατος, τό, (ἀποζέω) a decoction, potion, apozem, Diosc.

Ἀποζέννυμι, -ἀποζέω.

Ἀπόζεσμα, ατος, τό, = ἀπόζεμα.

Ἀποζεύγω, collat. form from sq., Hipp.

Ἀποζεύγνυμι, and ἀποζεύγνυω, f. ζεύζω, (ἀπό, ζεύγνυμι) to unyoke, part. Pass. to be parted from, τέκνων, γυναικός, etc. Eur., but δειρό ἀποζεύγνυ πόδας, on foot did I start and come hither, Aesch. Cho. 676, πόδας being added as usu. with verbs of motion, cf. Kühner Gr. Gr. §552.

Ἀπόζωα, f. -ζέσω, (ἀπό, ζέω) to boil off, throw off by fermenting.—2. intr. to cease boiling, fretting, or fermenting, Alex. Dem. 6.

Ἀποζύω, = ἀποζεύγνυμι.

Ἀπόζωα, f. ἀπόζήσω, (ἀπό, ὀζω) to smell of something, τίνος, Ibyc. 42 C.—II. impers., ἀπόζει τῆς Ἀραβίης, there comes a smell from Arabia, Hdt. 3, 113.

Ἀποζωγράφω, (ἀπό, ζωγράφω) to paint a live thing: in genl. to paint, ζωγράφω, Plat. Tim. 71 C.

Ἀποζώννυμι, and ἀποζώννυω, fut. -ζώσω, (ἀπό, ζώννυμι) to take off or loose the girdle, disarm, Hdn: hence to discharge one from service.

Ἀποβάλλω, f. θάλλω, (ἀπό, θάλλω) to lose the bloom, cease flowering.

Ἀποβάνειν, inf. aor. 2, and ἀποβάνομαι, fut. of ἀποθνήσκω.

Ἀποβανέτω, verb. adj. of ἀποθνήσκω, one must die, Arist. Eth. N. 3, 1, 8, Bekk., ubi al. -θανάτεον or -θνητέον.

Ἀποβαρῶ, and ἀποβαρῶω, fut. -ήσω, (ἀπό, βαρῶω) to take courage, have full confidence, Xen. Oec. 16, 6.—II. ἄτ. τι, to venture a thing, Polyb.

Ἀποβαρύνω, (ἀπό, βαρύνω) to encourage, App.

Ἀποθαυμάζω, f. -άσω, Ion. ἀποθαυμνν, (ἀπό, θαυμάζω) to wonder at a thing, τι, Od. 6, 49, Hdt., etc.: also absol. to wonder much, Hdt. 1, 68, etc.

Ἀποθεάμαι, fut. -άσομαι, (ἀπό, θεάομαι) dep. mid., to contemplate attentively, [ἄσομαι]

Ἀποθειάζω, (ἀπό, θειάζω) strengthened for θειάζω.

Ἀποθεῖω, poet. for ἀποθεόω, Anth.

Ἀποθεμελίω, (ἀπό, θεμελίω) to destroy from the foundations.

Ἀποθεν, adv., (ἀπό) from afar, θεῖσθαι, ἀκούειν, Xen.: c. gen., ἔκποθεν τοῦ τέκνου, Aeschin. 14, 12.—II. ἄφ. ἡ, ἡ ἢ ἀποθεν, Xen. Cyneg. 9, 2, 16.

Ἀπόθεος, ον, -ῖς, (θεός) far from the gods: hence goddess, like ἄθεος, Soph. Fr. 246.

Ἀποθεός, (ἀπό, θεός) to make into a god, deify, Arist. ap. Ath.

Ἀποθεραπεύω, ας, ἡ, strengthened

for θεραπεύω, regular service, θεῶν, Arist. Pol.—II. Medic. a being rubbed and anointed after exercise, Gal.

Ἀποθεράπευσις, εως, ἡ, = θεράπευσις.

Ἀποθεράπεντική, ἡς, ἡ, sub. τέχνη, the application of ἀποθεραπεία II.

Ἀποθεράπενω, (ἀπό, θεράπενω) to serve attentively, Dion. H.—2. to apply ἀποθεραπεία, Gal.

Ἀποθερίζω, fut. -ίσω Att. -ῶ, (ἀπό, θερίζω) to reap or cut off, τὰς τρίχας, κόμας, Eur. Or. 128, Hel. 1188, in contr. aor. ἀπέθρισα.

Ἀποθερμός, ον, = ἄθερος, Aret.

Ἀποθέσιμος, ον, (ἀποτίθημι) for laying away or by.

Ἀποθέσις, εως, ἡ, (ἀποτίθημι) a laying away or by, laying up in store, Plat.—II. an exposing of children, Arist. Pol.—III. ἄπ. κώλου, περιόδου, a pause or rest of the voice in speaking, Rhet.—IV. the running out of the abacus of a column, Vitruv.—V. = ἀποδυτήριον, Luc.

Ἀποθεσίζω, fut. -ίσω Att. -ῶ, (ἀπό, θεσπίζω) to declare by oracle, proclaim, Plut. Hence

Ἀποθέσις, εως, ἡ, an oracle given, Strab.

Ἀπόθεστος, ον, despised, abhorred, Od. 17, 296. (Acc. to some from ἀποτίθημι for ἀποθέτος, others better from ἀπό, θέσσαντας, undesired, i. e. despised, opp. to πολυθέστος.)

Ἀποθεταί, ὦν, αἱ, a place in Lacedaemon into which all misshapen children were thrown on birth, Plut.: from

Ἀπόθετος, ον, (ἀποτίθημι) laid by: hence hidden, mysterious, ἔτηρ, Plat. Phaedr. 262 A, cf. Lob. Aglaoph. p. 861: ἄπ. φίλος, a special, intimate friend, Lys. 113, 44: τὰ ἄπ., preserved meats, etc.—2. put aside as useless, rejected, Plut., cf. foreg.

Ἀποθέω, f. -θεύομαι, (ἀπό, θέω) to run off or away: of seamen, Hdt. 8, 5f

Ἀποθεωρέω, (ἀπό, θεωρέω) = ἀποθεάμαι, Plut. Hence

Ἀποθεωρησις, εως, ἡ, a distant view or survey, Diod.—II. serious contemplation, Plut.

Ἀποθεώσις, εως, ἡ, (ἀποθεός) deification, Strab.

Ἀποθήκη, ἡς, ἡ, (ἀποτίθημι) any place wherein to lay up a thing, a barn, granary: a magazine, warehouse, storehouse, Thuc. 6, 97.—II. anything laid by or stored up, ἀποθήκην ποιεῖσθαι εἰς τινα, to lay up a store of favour with another, Hdt. 8, 109, though Valck. tries to keep to the usu. signif.

Ἀποθηλασμός, οὔ, ὁ, (ἀπό, θηλάζω) a suckling, sucking out.

Ἀποθηνύω, (ἀπό, θηνύω) to make womanish or weak, of plants, Theophr.

Ἀποθνήσκω, (ἀπό, θνήσκω) to make quite savage, Polyb. Pass. to become or be quite savage, Id.: esp. of wounds, to become malignant or ulcerous, Schweigh. Polyb. 1, 81, 5.—II. to be full of savage beasts, Alciph. Hence

Ἀποθνήσκεις, εως, ἡ, a changing into a wild beast, Plut.—II. (from pass.) a being savage: hence rage against any one, πρὸς τινα, Diod.

Ἀποθησαυρίζω, fut. -ίσω Att. -ῶ, (ἀπό, θησαυρίζω) to treasure or hoard up, Luc. Alex. 23. Hence

Ἀποθησαυρισμός, οὔ, ὁ, a treasuring or hoarding up.

Ἀποθής, ον, (a priv., ποθέω) un- wished for, Lyc.

Ἀποθινύω, (ἀπό, θινύω) to fill up with sand or mud, silt quite up, Polyb., in pass.

Ἀποθλασμός, οὔ, ὁ, a crushing, from

Ἀποθλάω, f. -άσω, (ἀπό, θλάω) to crush quite.

Ἀποθλίβω, f. -ψω, (ἀπό, θλίβω) to squeeze or press out, Theophr.—II. to press hard, oppress much, N. T. Luc. 8, 45, [ζ] Hence

Ἀποθλίμμα, ατος, τό, that which is pressed out.

Ἀποθλίψις, εως, ἡ, (ἀποθλίβω) pressing out.—II. a pressing hard, and so compulsion, Luc.: also oppression.

Ἀποθνήσκω, fut. -θνήσκειν, (ἀπό, θνήσκω), to die off, die away, in genl. to die, be dying, die, Hom. only in pres. to be dying of fear, of laughter, etc. Ar. Ach. 15, like ἐκθνήσκω, q. v. very freq. in aor. ἀπέθανον, to die, be put to death, Plat. Apol. 32 D, etc. ἀποθανεῖν ὑπὸ τῆς πόλεως, to be put to death by public sentence, Lys. 159, 29: perf. ἀποτέθνηκα, to be dead. In prose more usual than the simple verb.

Ἀποθροεῖν, inf. aor. 2. act. of ἀποθρόσκειν, Hdt.

Ἀποθρανύνω, fut. -θρούναι, (ἀπό, θρανύνω) to cheer up. Mid. and pass. to be very courageous or bold, dare all things, Dem. 1407, 14. [ω]

Ἀποθρανύω, εως, ἡ, (ἀποθρανύνω) a breaking off or from, crushing.

Ἀποθρανύμα, ατος, τό, that which is broken off, a fragment: from

Ἀποθρανύω, (ἀπό, θρανύνω) to break off or from, ἀποθρανέσθαι τῆς εὐκλείας, to be broken off from, i. e. lose all one's fair fame, Ar. Nub. 997.—II. to break in pieces, Arist. Probl., in pass.

Ἀποθρηνέω, (ἀπό, θρηνέω) to lament much, like ἀποθροῦμαι, Plut.

Ἀποθρίω, (ἀπό, θρίω) strictly, to cut off fig-leaves: in genl. to cut off, dock, cf. Elmsl. Ar. Ach. 158.

Ἀποθρίω, cf. ἀποθριεύω.

Ἀποθρίξ, τρήξ, ὁ, ἡ, = ἄθριξ, Call.

Ἀπόθρισμα, ατος, τό, (ἀποθρίω) that which is cut off, Orph.

Ἀπόθρονος, ον, (ἀπό, θρόνος) coming or rising from a throne.

Ἀποθρύπτω, f. -ψω, (ἀπό, θρύπτω) to crush in pieces: hence to break in spirit, enervate, pamper, τὰς ψυχὰς ἐνυγκελασμένους τε καὶ ἀποθρυπνόμενους, Plat. Rep. 495 E, cf. Hemst., and Ruhnk. Tim.

Ἀποθρόσκειν, fut. -θροσκέω: aor. ἀπέθορον, (ἀπό, θρόσκειν) to spring or leap off from, ὑπὸς, Il. 2, 702, so ἀφ' ἵππου, νεός, Hdt. 1, 80; 7, 182.—II. to leap up from, rise from, καπνὸν ἀποθρόσκοντα γαίης, Od. 1, 58: also absol. to rise sheer up, of steep rocks Hes. Sc. 375.

Ἀποθρῦμῖσις, εως, ἡ, a rising of smoke or vapour, Plut.: from

Ἀποθρῦμιώ, ὦ, f. -άσω, (ἀπό, θρῦμιώ) to rise in smoke or vapour. [ἄσω]

Ἀποθῦμος, ον, (ἀπό, θυμός) not according to the mind, unpleasant, hate ful, Hes. Op. 708, ἀποθῦμα ἐρδεν τινα, to do what is displeasing to one, to do one a disservice, Il. 14, 261. [ω]

Ἀποθῦμος, ον, (ἀπό, θυμός) = ἄθυμος, spiritless: indifferent, careless, dub. Plut.

Ἀποθυννίζω, (ἀπό, θυννίζω) to send to the tunnies, i. e. dismiss as incorrigibly dull, Luc. Jug. Trag. 25.

Ἀποθύρω, ὦ, (ἀπό, θύρω) to put out of doors, shut out.—2. to furnish with doors.

Ἀποθυσιάνιον or ἀποθυσιάνιον ον, τό, a sort of drinking-vessel, Polemo ap. Ath. 479 F.

Ἀποθύω, f. -ύσω, (ἀπό, θυώ) to offer up, esp. as a votive sacrifice, Ἀσίσαι

εὐχὴν, δεκάτην, Krüger Xen. An. 3, 2, 12; 4, 8, 25. [ῥ]

Ἀποθρακίζομαι, (ἀπό, θρακίζω) as pass. = to put off one's coat of mail.

Ἀποθωνίζω, Ion. for ἀποθανιμάζω.

Ἀποιδέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (ἀπό, αἰδέω) to swell from, to extend a swelling, Hipp. —2. to swell down, i. e. to decrease, of swelling. Hence

Ἀποιδήσις, εως, ἡ, abatement of a swelling.

Ἀποίητος, ον, (α priv., ποιέω) not done, undone, ἀπ' ἧτον θέμεν, Lat. infectum reddere, Pind. O. 2, 50: not to be done, impossible, Plut.—II. not yet made: also slightly made, rudely made, simple, Dion. H.—III. of persons, clumsy, awkward, Geop.—IV. not poetical, prosaic. Adv. —τως.

Ἀποικεσία, ας, ἡ,=ἀποικία, Anth.

Ἀποικέω, (ἀπό, οἰκέω) to go away from home, esp. as a colonist, to settle in a foreign country, emigrate, εἰς ἄλλην γῆν, Plat. Euthyd. 271 C, cf. Schäf. Greg. p. 961.—II. to dwell afar off, in genl. to live or be far away, μακρὰν ἀπ', Thuc. 3, 55, cf. Valck. Ad. p. 238. In pass. ἡ Κόρινθος ἐξ ἐμοῦ μακρὰν ἀπικεῖται, Corinth was inhabited far away from me, i. e. I settled far from Corinth, Soph. O. T. 998.—III. c. acc.,=ἀποικίζω, to colonise, Pind. P. 4, 460.

Ἀποικισίς, εως, ἡ,=sq., emigration.

Ἀποικία, ας, ἡ, (ἀποικος) a settling away from home, a colony, settlement, Hdt., etc.: εἰς ἀποικίην στέλλειν, ἕνεκεν, to send, lead to form a settlement, Hdt.; ἀπ' ἐκπέρτειν, Thuc. 1, 12: ἀπ' κηρύσσειν εἰς τόπον, Thuc. 1, 27.

Ἀποικίζω, fut. -ίσω Att. ἰῶ, (ἀπό, οἰκίζω) to send away from home, transplant, ἐς ἄλλην γῆν, Od. 12, 135: ἀπ' ὁδῶν τινα, Eur. El. 1008: hence in genl. to send or carry away, Soph. C. J. 1390, Tr. 955. Pass. to be settled * far land, ἐν μακάρων νήσοις, Plat. R. 519 C: to emigrate, Id. Euthyd. 302 C.—II. to colonise a place, Hdt. 1, 94, Thuc. 1, 24.

Ἀποικίλος, ον, (α priv., ποικίλος) not variegated, simple, lambl.

Ἀποικίλλος, ον, (α priv., ποικίλλω) not variegated.

Ἀποικίος, ον, (ἀποικία) belonging to a colony, colonial, Polyb.

Ἀποικίς, ἰδος, ἡ, fem. of ἀποικος, with or without πόλις, a colony, Hdt. 1, 167.

Ἀποικισίς, εως, ἡ, (ἀποικίζω) the leading out a colony, Dion. H.

Ἀποικισμός, οῦ, ὁ,=foreg., Arist. Pol.—II. also=ἀποικία.

Ἀποικοδομέω, (ἀπό, οἰκοδομέω) to set out by building, to wall up, barricade, ἄς θύρας, τὰς ὁδοῦς, Thuc. 1, 134: ἄς, 73, so too Dem. 1273, 6, 8.—II. to pull down.

Ἀποικονομέω, (ἀπό, οἰκονομέω) to upband.—2. to take off, take away, distribute. Hence

Ἀποικονομία, εως, ἡ, a husband-g.—2. a getting rid of, keeping away, Arist. Probl.

Ἀποικος, ον, (ἀπό, οἶκος) away from home, abroad, on travel, ἀποικον ἔμπειν γῆς, to send from one's native land, Soph. O. T. 1518: usu. as subst. 1. of persons a settler, colonist, Thuc. 7, 57, etc.: hence Aesch. calls π, Χάλυβος Σκυθῶν ἀποικος, Theb. 9.—2. of cities, sub. πόλις, a colony, en. An. 5, 3, 2; 6, 2, 1, like ἀποικία, ἀποικίς.—II. as pr. n. Aroecus, Athenian who enlarged Teos, rab

Ἀποικτίζομαι, fut. -ίσομαι, (ἀπό, οἰκτίζομαι) dep. mid., to complain loudly, πρόσ τινα, Hdt. 1, 114.

Ἀποίμαινος, ον, (α priv., ποιμαίνω) unpaid, untended, Anth.

Ἀποιμάζω, fut. -ξω, (ἀπό, οἰμάζω) to bewail loudly, c. acc., Trag.; ἀπ. τι πρόσ τινα, Eur. Med. 31.

Ἀποινα, ον, τά, only used in plur., (acc. to Passow, from a copul., ποι-νῆ, and so strictly things all one with a ποινή or penalty, i. v. taken for or instead thereof; acc. to Pott, from ἀπό, penalty in full, like Germ. Abbusse) hence—I. in Hom. (only in Il.), a ransom, or price paid, whether to recover one's freedom when taken prisoner,=λύτρα, as in Il. 1, 13, 111, cf. Hdt. 6, 79, or to save one's life,=ζωόγρια, as Il. 2, 230; 6, 49; usu. c. gen., ἀποινα κοῦρης, νόος, ransom for a maiden, etc., Il.: ἀποινα δίδοναι, to pay ransom, δέχεσθαι, to accept ransom.—II. in genl. compensation, repayment, Il. 9, 120: esp. by Solon's laws the fine paid by the murderer to the next of kin, like the Saxon weregild: Pind. oft. has it in good sense, a recompense, reward, and usu. absol. c. gen., in recompense or reward for..., cf. Eur. Alc. 7, Bacch. 516. Hence

Ἀποινάω, ὦ, to demand a ransom or price from a murderer: also in mid. to exact this price from one, requite or punish, τινα, Eur. Rhes. 177, cf. Böckh v. 1. Pind. N. 5, 16, p. 527.

Ἀποινέ, adv., (α priv., ποινῆ) unpunished.

Ἀποινίζω, (ἀπό, οἶνος) to scum, of new wine.

Ἀποινόδικος, ον, (ἀποινα, δίκη) exacting penalty, atoning, δίκαι, Eur. H. F. 838.

Ἀποινόδορος, ον, (ἀποινα, δορ-πέω) ransom-denouncing, Lyc.

Ἀποινον, ον, τό, v. ἀποινα.

Ἀποινῶ,=ἀποινάω, q. v., very dub.

Ἀποιος, ον, (α priv., ποῖος) without any peculiar quality, Arist. Probl., ὕδωρ, pure water, Ath.

Ἀποιστέω, verb. adj. of ἀποφέρειν, one must carry away or off.

Ἀποίστεω, (ἀπό, οἰστέω) to kill with arrows, Anth.

Ἀποίστω, fut. of ἀποφέρειν, Hom.

Ἀποίχομαι, fut. -ιχθήσομαι, (ἀπό, οἰχόμεναι) dep. mid., to be gone away, to be far from, keep aloof from a thing, c. gen. Hom., e. g. πολέμοιο, Il. 11, 408, and so mostly in Att.: freq. also absol. to be gone, to have departed, Hdt. 3, 30; ἀποίχεται χάρις, Eur. H. F. 134: hence to be dead and gone, Ar. Ran. 83; οἱ ἀποιχόμενοι = οἱ τελευτήσαντες, Pind. P. 1, 181.—II. more rarely, to go away, withdraw from, Hom.

Ἀποινίζομαι, fut. -ίσομαι, (ἀπό, οἰαννίζομαι) dep. mid., to abhor or shun as an ill omen, Lat. abominari.

Ἀποκαθαίρω, fut. -αῖρῶ, (ἀπό, καθ-αίρω) to clear off, cleanse, clean, Ar. Pac. 1184. Pass. to be removed by cleansing, Plat. Tim. 72 C. Mid. ἀποκαθάρσασθαι τι, to get rid of a thing, Tim. Locr.—II. to refine metal by smelting, Strab. Hence

Ἀποκάθαρμα, ατος, τό, that which is washed off, dirt, filth, refuse, Arist. H. A.: esp. that which has been used as an expiation and then thrown away: hence a thorough reprobate, an outcast.

Ἀποκάθεσις, εως, ἡ, a lustration, expiation, Xen.: a purging off, χολῆς, Thuc. 2, 49.

Ἀποκαθαρκτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἀποκαθαίρω) good for cleansing, expiatory.

Ἀποκαθίζομαι, f. -εδοῦμαι, (ἀπό, καθίζομαι) to sit down, sit.

Ἀποκαθεύδω, f. -ευδήσω: in aor. ἀποκαθεύδων, ἀποκαθεύδων, ἀπεκαθ-εύδων, (ἀπό, καθεύδω) to sleep away from home, Philostr.—II. to fall asleep over a thing.

Ἀποκαθηλώω, ὦ, (ἀπό, καθηλώω) to unmail, tear loose. Hence

Ἀποκαθηλώσις, εως, ἡ, an unmailing, tearing loose.

Ἀποκαθίμαι, (ἀπό, καθίμαι) to sit apart, Hdt. 4, 66: to sit idle, Arist. H. A.

Ἀποκαθίζω, f. -ίσω, (ἀπό, καθίζω) to set down. Mostly in mid., to sit down, Polyb.: to sit still.

Ἀποκαθιστάνω,=sq., ap. Dem. 256, 3.

Ἀποκαθίστημι, f. -στήσω, (ἀπό, καθίστημι) to reestablish, restore, reinstate, Xen. Rep. Lac. 6, 3: ἀποκ. τινα τι, and τινα εἰς τι, Polyb., Plut.: ἀποκ. τινα στρατηγέτην, to appoint one from another rank to the office of general, Luc. Pass. ἀποκαθίσταμαι εἰς τι, to be restored to..., turn to another shape, Theophr.

Ἀποκαίννυμι, (ἀπό, καίννυμι) to surpass, excel, vanquish one in a thing. τινα τι, Od. 8, 127, 219.

Ἀποκαίρις, ον,=ἀκαιρος, Soph. Phil. 155.

Ἀποκαισύρω, (ἀπό, καῖσαρ) to proclaim as Caesar, Anton.

Ἀποκαίω, fut. -καύσω, (ἀπό, καίω) to burn off, Xen. Mem. 1, 2, 54: also of intense cold, like Lat. frigore adurere, Xen. An. 4, 5, 3, and freq. in Theophr. Pass. ἀποκαίοντο αἱ ρίνες, their noses were frozen off, Xen. An. 7, 4, 3.

Ἀποκαῦκέω, (ἀπό, κάκη) to sink under a weight of misery.—II. to behave as a coward, run away. Hence

Ἀποκάκησις, εως, ἡ, cowardice.

Ἀποκάκίζω, f. -ίσω strengthd. for κακίζω.

Ἀποκαλέω, ὦ, f. -έσω, (ἀπό, καλέω) to call back, recall, from exile, Hdt. 3, 53, Xen., etc.—2. to call away or aside, Xen. An. 7, 3, 35.—II. to call by a name, esp. by way of abuse, Soph. Aj. 727, ὥς ἐν δυνείδῃ ἀποκ μηχανοποιῶν, Plat. Gorg. 512 C: to call in disparagement, to stigmatize as, ἄργον, σοφιστὴν ἀποκ. τινα, to stigmatize as idle, etc., Xen. Mem. 1, 2, 57; 6, 13; χαριεντισμὸν τινα ἀπ', to call it a sorry jest, Plat. Theaet. 168 D, cf. Donalds. New Cratyl. p. 240.—III. to warn off, Ar. Av. 1262 ubi Diind. ἀποκεκλήκαμεν, from ἀπο κλέω.

Ἀποκαλλυπίζω, f. -ίσω, (ἀπό, καλ-λυπίζω) to strip of ornament.

Ἀποκάλυπτικός, ἡ, ὄν, fitted for disclosure: from

Ἀποκάλυπτω, fut. -ψω, (ἀπό, κα-λύπτω) to disclose, uncover, Hdt. 1, 119, and Xen. Mid. to reveal one's self: c. acc., to disclose something of one's self, ἀποκαλύπτεσθαι πρὸς τι, to let one's designs upon a thing become known, Diod.: also in pass., λό-γοι ἀποκαλυμμένοι, obscene words, Plut. Hence

Ἀποκάλυψις, εως, ἡ, an uncovering, revelation, N. T. [α]

Ἀποκάμνω, f. -κάμνομαι, (ἀπό, κάμνω) to grow quite weary, to fail or flag utterly, usu. absol., Plat.: also c. part., ἀπ. μηχανόμενος, to be quite weary of contriving, Xen. Mem. 2, 6, 35: c. inf., to cease to do, Plat. Crit. 45 B.—II. c. acc., ἀπ. πόνου, to flinch from toil, Lat. detractare laborem, Xen. Hel. 7, 5, 19

Ἀποκάμπτω, f. -ψω, (ἀπό, κάμπτω) to bend off, turn off or aside.—2. intr. to go off the road, turn aside, Xen. Eq. 7, 14: c. inf., ἀπ. μοχθεῖν, to turn aside from, snail labour, Eur. Ion 135. Hence

Ἀποκάμψις, εως, ἡ, a turning off or away: a going off the road.

Ἀποκαπνίζω, fut. -ίσω Att. -ῖω, (ἀπό, καπνίζω) to smoke, fumigate, Hence

Ἀποκαπνισμός, οὔ, ὁ, fumigation.

Ἀποκάπνυω, fut. -ύσω Ep. -ύσσω, (ἀπό, καπνύω) to breathe out, ψύχην, to give up the ghost, II. 22, 467. [v]

Ἀποκἀρᾶοκέω, (ἀπό, καραδοκέω) to expect earnestly, Polyb. Hence

Ἀποκἀρᾶοκία, ας, ἡ, earnest expectation.

Ἀποκῆρᾶτομέω, (ἀπό, καρατομέω) to behead.

Ἀποκάρμα, ατος, τό, (ἀποκείρω) that which is shorn, clipped off.

Ἀποκαρπίζω, f. -ίσω, (ἀπό, καρπίζω) to strip of fruit: in genl. to deprive of an advantage, Clem. Al.

Ἀροκαρπῶ, (ἀπό, καρπῶ) to produce fruit: in genl. to produce, Hipp.

Ἀποκαρσις, εως, ἡ, (ἀποκείρω) a shearing or clipping off.

Ἀποκαρτέος, ἑα, ἔον, verb. adj. from ἀποκείρω, to be shorn or clipped off.

Ἀποκαρτέρω, ῶ, (ἀπό, καρτέρω) not to bear, to endure no longer.—2. to kill one's self by abstinence, starve one's self to death. Hipp., cf. Cic. Tusc. 1, 35. Hence

Ἀποκαρτέρησις, εως, ἡ, loss of patience.—2. suicide by starvation.

Ἀποκαρφολόγω, = καρφολόγω, Hipp.

Ἀποκαταβαίνω, f. -βήσομαι, (ἀπό, καταβαίνω) to descend from, Dion. H. Ἀποκαταλλάσσω, Att. -ττω, f. -ξω, (ἀπό, καταλλάσσω) to reconcile again, N. T. Ephes. 2, 16.

Ἀποκαταβῶ, (ἀπό, καταβῶ) to blow down from.

Ἀποκατάρρηγνυμι, f. -ρήξω, (ἀπό, κατατάρρηγνυμι) to break quite down, ruin utterly, Eur. H. F. 1057, in tmesis.

Ἀποκαταστάσις, εως, ἡ, (ἀπό, καθίστημι) a complete restoration, reestablishment, restitution, Polyb.: ἀποκα. ἄστρον, the return of the stars to the same place in the heavens as in the former year, Plat. Ax. 370 B. and Plut. Hence

Ἀποκαταστατικός, ὅ, ὄν, restorative, Synes.

Ἀποκατάσχισις, εως, ἡ, ἀποκατέχω) a holding off or back.

Ἀποκατατίθωμι, f. -θήσω, (ἀπό, κατατίθωμι) to lay down or aside, Ar. Rh., in mid.

Ἀποκαταφαίνω, fut. -φάνω, (ἀπό, καταφαίνω) to make visible by reflection. Pass. to be reflected, Aristae.

Ἀποκαταψύχω, (ἀπό, καταψύχω) to cool, Gal.

Ἀποκατέχω, (ἀπό, κατέχω) to hold off or back.

Ἀποκάτῃμαι, Ion. for ἀποκάθῃμαι, Hdt. 4, 66.

Ἀποκατορθῶ, = κατορθῶ, to set upright again, Arist. Eth. E.

Ἀποκάτωθεν, (ἀπό, κάτωθεν) adv. from below, Olymp., cf. Lob. Phryn. p. 46, n.

Ἀποκαυλέω, (ἀπό, καυλέω) to lose the stalk. Hence

Ἀποκαύλησις, εως, ἡ, loss of the stalk.

Ἀποκαυλίζω, fut. -ίσω Att. -ῖω, (ἀπό, καυλίζω) to break off by the stalk, break short off, Eur. Supp. 717, Thuc. 2, 76. Pass. to be so broken, be shattered or shivered, Hipp. Hence

Ἀποκαύλλισις, εως, ἡ, a breaking off by the stalk: a breaking quite across, snapping, πηδάλιον, Luc.

Ἀποκαυλος, ον, = ἀκαυλος, without stalk, Schneid. Theophr. H. P. 7, 2, 4.

Ἀποκαυσίς, εως, ἡ, (ἀποκαίω) a burning off, Strab.

Ἀποκειμαι, fut. -κείσομαι, (ἀπό, κείμαι) dep. mid., to lie away, be laid by or up, to be laid up in store, first in Pind. N. 11, 61: τιμὴ, for one's use, Xen. An. 2, 3, 15: hence to be kept in secret, be in reserve, Id. Cyr. 3, 1, 19: πολλὸς σοι (γέλως) ἐστὶν ἀποκείμενος, you have great store of laughter in reserve, Ib. 2, 2, 15: ἀπ. εἰς..., to be reserved for an occasion, Plat. Legg. 952 D: impers. ἀποκεῖται τι, it is in store, is reserved for one, Dem. 633, 26: c. inf., ἀποκεῖται τι παθεῖν, Dion. H.: hence τὸ ἀποκείμενον, that which is in store for one, one's fate, Schäf. Greg. p. 477.—II. to be laid aside, and so, neglected, Cratin. ap. Plut.

Ἀποκείρω, fut. -κερῶ Ep. -κέρσω, (ἀπό, κείρω) to shear, clip or cut off, strictly, of hair, as II. 23, 141: ἀποκεκαρμένος μοιχόν, σκάφον, of a peculiar fashion of hair-cutting, Ar. Ach. 849, Thesm. 838. Mid. ἀποκείρασθαι τὰς κεφαλὰς, to cut the hair close, Hdt. 2, 21: in genl. to cut in pieces, cut through, τέοντε, φλέβα, II.: metaph. to cut off, ἀνδρας, Aesch. Pers. 921, cf. Eur. H. F. 875. Pass. c. acc., ἀπὸ στεφάνου κέκαρσαι πύργων, thou hast been shorn of thy crown of towers, Eur. Hec. 910.

Ἀποκεκλῦμμένος, adv. part. perf. pass. from ἀποκαλύπτω, openly.

Ἀποκεκινδυνεμένως, adv. part. perf. pass. from ἀποκινδυνεύω, venturously, Themist.

Ἀποκεκληρωμένος, adv. part. perf. pass. from ἀποκληρόω, by lot.

Ἀποκεκρυμμένος, adv. part. perf. pass. from ἀποκρύπτω, by stealth.

Ἀποκέλλω, (ἀπό, οκέλλω) to turn out of the course or track.—2. intrans. to get out of the course or track.

Ἀποκένο, ον, (ἀπό, κενός) quite emptied, Diosc. cf. ὑπέρημος. Hence

Ἀποκενῶ, ῶ, to empty quite.

Ἀποκεντέω, (ἀπό, κεντέω) to pierce or stab quite through. Hence

Ἀποκεντήσις, εως, ἡ, a stabbing, LXX.

Ἀποκεντρος, ον, (ἀπό, κέντρον) remote from the centre, Maneth.

Ἀποκένωσις, εως, ἡ, (ἀποκενῶ) an emptying.

Ἀποκερδαίνω, f. -δήσω and -δᾶνῶ, (ἀπό, κερδαίνω) to have benefit, enjoyment from or of a thing, c. gen., ποτὺ, Eur. Cycl. 432: ἀπ. βραχέα, to make some small gain of a thing, Andoc. 17, 32.

Ἀποκερματίζω, fut. -ίσω Att. -ῖω, (ἀπό, κερματίζω) to change for small coin, hence to reduce a large property to a small one, Anth.

Ἀποκεφᾶλίζω, f. -ίσω Att. -ῖω, (ἀπό, κεφαλῇ) to behead, Epict. Hence

Ἀποκεφᾶλισμός, οὔ, ὁ, a beheading, Plut.; and

Ἀποκεφᾶλιστής, οὔ, ὁ, a headsman, Strab.

Ἀποκηδεύω, (ἀπό, κηδεύω) to cease to mourn for, τινά, Valck. Hdt. 9, 31.

Ἀποκηδέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, = ἀκηδέω, to put away care, be careless, II. 23, 413: from

Ἀποκηδής, ἑς, = ἀκηδής, negligent, Hipp.

Ἀπόκηρος, (ἀπό, κῆρ) free from fate or death, Emped. 411.

Ἀτσαρνῆμα, ατος, τό, (ἀποκηρύσσω) a thing publicly announced, esp. for sale, a thing offered for sale.—2. also = ἀποκήρυξις.

Ἀποκήρυκτος, ον, (ἀποκηρύσσω) publicly renounced, and so of a son, disinherited: in Eccl., excommunicated.

Ἀποκήρυξις, εως, ἡ, a public proclamation, announcement, esp. of a sale, a public sale.—II. a public renouncement, esp. of a son, a disinheriting, Plut.: from

Ἀποκηρύσσω, Att. -ττω, fut. -ξω, (ἀπό, κηρύσσω) to have a thing cried, to announce publicly, esp. to offer for public sale, Hdt. 1, 194, Plat. (Com.) Presb. 4.—II. to renounce publicly, disinherit a son, Plat. Legg. 928 E, sq., Dem. 1006, 21: also to declare outlawed, banish, Valck. Hdt. 1, c.—III. to forbid by proclamation, ἀποκεκήρυκται μὴ στρατεύειν, Xen. Hell. 5, 2, 27.

Ἀποκιδάρω, (ἀπό. κίδaris) to strip the head of the kидaris or head-dress, LXX.

Ἀποκιδνῆμι, poet. for ὑποσκεδᾶννυμι, Ar. Rh.

Ἀποκικλῶ, = ἀποκαλέω, poet.

† Ἀποκίκω, cf. ἀποκίχω.

Ἀποκινδυνεσις, εως, ἡ, the making a venture, a venturesome attempt, τύχης

Thuc. 7, 67: [v] from

Ἀποκινδυνέω, (ἀπό, κινδυνέω) to make a bold attempt, make a venture or hazard, πρὸς τινα, against another, Thuc. 7, 81: ἐν τινι, to make trial in his case, upon him, Xen. Mem. 4, 2, 5: also c. adj. neut., ἀπ. τοῦτο, to make this venture. Pass. to be put to the uttermost hazard, Thuc. 3, 39.—II. to shrink from the dangers of another, abandon him in danger, τινός, Philostr.

Ἀποκινέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (ἀπό, κινέω) to remove or put away from, c. gen. τραπέζης, θυράων, Hom. Hence

Ἀποκινῆσις, εως, ἡ, a removing, from. [κλ]

Ἀποκίνομ, ον, ὁ, (ἀπό, κινέω) a comic dance, of an indecent nature, Cratin. Nemes. 13, Ar. Fr. 269: hence ἀπόκινον εὐρέ, find some way of dancing off, escaping, Ar. Eq. 20.

Ἀποκισσῶ, ῶ, (ἀπό, κισσός) change into ivy, Theophr., in pass.

* Ἀποκίχω, supposed pres. of Δοαορ. ἀπέκλιξε, ἀπέβαλε, he lost, A. Ach. 869: Buttin. however, Scho. Od. 4, 579, prefers * κίχω as the radical form.

Ἀποκλαδέω, (ἀπό, κλαδέω) to take away the branches.

Ἀποκλάζω, f. -κλύξω, (ἀπό, κλάζω) to ring or shout forth, Aesch. A. 156.

Ἀποκλάζω, f. -ίσω, (ἀπό, οκλάζω) to bend one's knees, and so rest, Ar. F. 163, like κάμπτειν γόνυ, cf. Soph. C. 196.

Ἀποκλάζω, fut. -ξω, Dor. for ἀπ κληίζω, ἀποκλέω.

Ἀποκλάω, Att. ἀποκλάω [αω], f. -κλαύσομαι, (ἀπό, κλαίω) to we aloud, Hdt. 2, 121, 3: c. acc., to bewail much, μωρὴν deeply for, τινά, Hdt. 64. Mid., ἀποκλαίεσθαι κακά, πέναν, to bewail one's woes, one's poverty, Soph. O. T. 1467, Ar. Vesp.—II. cease to wail.

Ἀποκλᾶρος, ον, Dor. for ἀπόκληρος, Pind.

† Ἀποκλᾶς, τό, poet. shortnd. for ἀπόκλασμα, Anacr. 16, 1.

Ἀποκλάσμα, ατος, τό, (ἀποκλάω) that which is broken off, a fragment, Hipp.

Ἀπόκλανμα, and ἀπόκλανσμο

ατος, τό, (ἀποκλαίω) loud wailing, Artem.

Ἀποκλάω, f. -άσω, (ἀπό, κλάω) to break off, Theocr. [κλάω]

Ἀποκλάω, Att. for ἀποκλαίω. [αῦ]
Ἀποκλείεις or ἀποκλήσεις, εως, ἡ, (ἀποκλείω) a shutting off or out, complete hindrance, Thuc. 6, 99; ἀποκλήσων τῶν πυλῶν, a shutting the gates against me, Thuc. 4, 85.

Ἀποκλείσμα, ατος, τό, that which is shut off or up, a guard-house, prison, LXX.; and

Ἀποκλείστος, on, shut off, enclosed: from

Ἀποκλείω, f. -κλείσω, Ion. -κλήϊω, f. -κλήϊω (Hdt.), and in Att. also freq. -κλήω, f. -κλήσω (cf. κλείω), (ἀπό, κλείω) to shut off from or out of, τὰ ἡ πυλῶν, Hdt. 5, 104.—2. to cut off, hinder from a thing, τινός, Hdt. 1, 37, etc., ἀπό τινος, Ar. Vesp. 601: so too in mid., τινός, Thuc. 6, 101. Pass. to be cut off or hindered from, ἐξόδοι, Hdt. 3, 17, etc., σιτίων, Dem. 1260, 23.—II. c. acc. only, to shut up, close, τὰς πόλεις, τό ἰσά, Hdt. 1, 150; 2, 133: to shut up a person, Soph. O. T. 1388: to cut off, prevent, hinder, τὴν δὴν, Hdt. 4, 7, cf. Plat. Phaedr. 251 D: also ἀπ. τινὰ μὴ ποιεῖν, to prevent from doing, Dind. Ar. Av. 1263.—III. absol. to make an exception, Dem. 841, 5.

Ἀποκλέπτω, f. -ψω, (ἀπό, κλέπτω) to steal away, H. Hom. Merc. 522.

Ἀποκλήϊζω, wrongly assumed as Ion. for ἀποκλείω, cf. κληϊζω.

Ἀποκλήϊω, Ion. for ἀποκλείω, Hdt.

Ἀποκληρονόμος, on, =sq., disinherited, Arrian.

Ἀπόκληρος, on, Dor. ἀπόκλῆρος, (ἀπό, κλήρος) away from, i. e. without lot or share of, πόνων, Pind. P. 5, 71.

—II. absol. disinherited, Arist. Org.

Ἀποκληρώω, ὦ, (ἀπό, κληρώω) to choose by lot from a number, Hdt. 2, 32; ἀπ. ἐνα ἐκ δεκάδος, Hdt. 3, 25, ἀπὸ πάντων τῶν λόγων, Thuc. 4, 8: esp. at Athens, to choose, elect by lot, Oratt.—II. to deprive of a share, exclude from casting lots, or by lot, Arist. Pol. 4, 14, 13. Hence

Ἀποκληρώσις, εως, ἡ, election by lot, Plut.

Ἀποκληρωτέον, verb. adj. from ἀποκληρώω, one must choose by lot, Arist. Pol.

Ἀποκληρωτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἀποκληρώω) choosing by lot: choosing at random, Sext. Emp.

Ἀπόκλητος, on, (ἀποκαλέω) called off or away.—2. Ἀπόκλητοι, among the Aetolians, members of the select council, Polyb., v. Herm. Polit. Ant. § 184, 10.

Ἀποκληΐω, old Att. for ἀποκλείω, Thuc.

Ἀποκλίμα, ατος, τό, (ἀποκλίνω) a slope downwards: as astron. term, declination, Sext. Emp.

Ἀποκλίνω, f. -ινῶ, (ἀπό, κλίνω) to turn off or aside, τ. Od. 19, 556: to turn back, H. Hom. Ven. 169.—2. Att. usu. intr., to turn aside or off the road, Xen. An. 2, 2, 16: esp. metaph. to turn off to something worse, fall away, decline. Soph. O. T. 1192; also ἀπ. πρὸς θηριώδη οὖσιν, Plat. Polit., πρὸς τὰ ἥττω, Arist. Eth. N.: but also simply ἀπ. εἰς τ. to incline, have a bent towards a thing, Plat. Legg. 847 A.—II. to turn over, upset, Plut. Hence

Ἀποκλίσις, εως, ἡ, a turning aside or away, declension, as of fortune, Plut.—II. a getting off from, dismounting, disembarking Id.

Ἀποκλῖτος, on, (ἀποκλίνω) inclined downwards, sinking, Plut.

Ἀποκλύζω, fut. -ύσω (ἀπό, κλύζω) to wash away, avert by purifications, Dineoron, Ar. Ran. 1340. Hence

Ἀποκλύσις, εως, ἡ, a washing off, Themist.

Ἀποκμητέον, verb. adj. from ἀποκμῖνω, one must grow weary, Plat. Rep. 445 B.

Ἀποκναίσις, εως, ἡ, affliction, oppression: from

Ἀποκναίω, Att. -κνάω, (ἀπό, κναίω) to scrape, rub off, τι, Antiph. Incert. 9: hence ἀποκν. τινά, to wear one out, weary to death, Ar. Eccles. 1087, Plat. Rep. 406 B; esp. by importunity and chattering, Theoph. Char. 7: also in mid., to wear away, diminish, Xen. Hell. 6, 2, 1, Ruhnck. Tim.

Ἀποκνῖω, Att. for foreg., inf. ἀποκνῖναι, Plat. Phil. 26 B. [αῦ]

Ἀποκνέω, (ἀπό, δκνέω) to shrink from, abandon, hesitate about a thing, c. acc., τὸν πλοῦν, τὴν στρατείαν, τὸν κίνδυνον, Thuc.: absol. to shrink back, hesitate, Thuc. 4, 11, etc.: c. inf., to shrink from doing, Plat. Phaed. 84 C. Hence

Ἀποκνήσις, εως, ἡ, a shrinking from, στρατείαν, Thuc. 1, 99.

Ἀποκνητέον, verb. adj. from ἀποκνέω, one must delay through indolence or fear, Plat. Rep. 349 A; 372 A.

Ἀποκνίω, f. -ίσω, (ἀπό, δκνίω) to nip, snare, or cut off, Sotad. Ἐγκλει., 1, 23. Hence

Ἀποκνίσις, εως, ἡ, a nipping off, Theophr.

Ἀποκνίμα, ατος, τό, that which is nipped off, a little bit, Ar. Pac. 769.

Ἀποκογχίζω, f. -ύσω, (ἀπό, κόγχη) to draw out with a shell or shell-like vessel, Diosc.

Ἀποκοιμάομαι, pass. c. f. mid. -ήσομαι, (ἀπό, κοιμάομαι) to sleep away from home, Plat. Legg. 762 C.—2. to lie down, to get a little sleep, Hdt. 8, 76, Ar. Vesp. 213, Xen. Cyr. 2, 4, 22, sq.

Ἀποκοιμίζω, f. -ίσω, (ἀπό, κοιμίζω) to carry off to bed, put to bed, Alciph. Mid. to fall asleep.

Ἀποκοιτέω, to sleep, pass the night away from one's post, ap. Dem. 238, 10: from

Ἀτόκοιτος, on, (ἀπό, κοίτη) sleeping away from, τῶν συσσίτων, Aeschin. 45, 2: esp. sleeping away from one's wife, οὐκ ἀπ. παρὰ Πέας, Luc.—2. ἀτόκοιτοι, outposts.

Ἀποκολάπτω, f. -ψω, (ἀπό, κολάπτω) to hew out of the rough.

Ἀποκολλῶ, f. -ήσω, (ἀπό, κολλῶ) to unglue, disunite.

Ἀποκοκοκύντωσις, εως, (ἀπό, κολόκυνθα) a translation into the society of gourd: a travesty on the ὑποθέσεις of the emperor Claudius attributed to Seneca, Dio C. 60, 35.

Ἀποκολοῦω, (ἀπό, κολούω) to cut short, mutilate: metaph. to curtail much.

Ἀποκολπῶ, ὦ, (ἀπό, κολπῶ) to make a κόλπος or fold: also to form a bay, Arist. Mund.

Ἀποκοιμίζω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (ἀπό, κοιμίζω) to dive and swim away, Thuc. 4, 25.

Ἀποκομάω, (ἀπό, κομάω) to lose one's hair, Luc.

Ἀποκομιδῇ, ἡς, ἡ, a carrying away.—II. (from mid.) a getting away or back, return, Thuc. 1, 137: from

Ἀποκομίζω, fut. -ίσω Att. -ῶ, (ἀπό, κομίζω) to carry away, to escort, Xen. Cyr. 8, 3, 12. Mid. to carry off with one, get possession of. Pass. to take one's self off, get away, ἐς τόπον, Thuc. 5, 10, etc.

Ἀπόκομμα, ατος, τό, (ἀποκόπτω) that which is cut or struck off, a splinter, Theocr. 10, 7.

Ἀποκοιμᾶζω, f. -άσω, (ἀπό, κοιμᾶζω) to boast, brag, Eur. H. F. 981.—2. of lyre strings, to break off, snap, Anth.

Ἀποκονίω, (ἀπό, κονίω) to turn, Aetol. word, acc. to Hygin. Astr. 3, 11. [αῦ]

Ἀποκοπή, ἡς, ἡ, (ἀπέκοπτα) a cutting off, Aesch. Supp. 841: at Athens, esp. ἀπ. χρεῶν, tabulae novae, a cancelling of all debts, Plat. Rep. 566 A, Legg. 736 C, and Oratt.—II. in Gramm. apocope, the throwing away of one or more letters, esp. at the end of a word, Fisch. Well. 2, p. 190.

Ἀπόκοπος, on, cut off: esp. gelded from

Ἀποκόπτω, f. -ψω, to cut off, hew off, freq. in Hom., though mostly of men's limbs, ἀπ. κάρη, ἀχένα, τένοντα, Hom., and so in prose: also παρήγορον ἀπέκοψε, he cut loose the trace-horse, Il. 16, 474.—II. in Xen., ἀποκόπτειν τινὰ ἀπὸ τόπου, to beat off from a strong place, of soldiers, An. 3, 4, 39; 4, 2, 10.—III. mid. to smite the breast in mourning, hence to mourn for, νεκρόν, Eur. Tro. 623, ubi v. Seidl.—2. to break off with a thing in speaking, Arist. Rhet. 3, 8, 6.

Ἀποκορῖννυμι, f. -κορῖσω, (ἀπό, κορῖννυμι) to make quite satisfied.

Ἀποκορέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (ἀπό, κορέω) to wire off.

Ἀποκορῶσω, (ἀπό, κόρσω) poet. ἀποκείρω, Aesch. Fr. 227.

Ἀποκορυφῶ, ὦ, (ἀπό, κορυφῶ) to bring to a point: metaph. to sum up briefly, give a short answer, Hdt. 5, 73. Pass. to run to a point, Theophr.

Ἀποκος, on, (α priv., πόκος) with out wool: not short.

Ἀποκοσμέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (ἀπό, κοσμέω) to clear off, so as to set in order as a table after dinner, ἐνταε διατός, Od. 7, 232.—2. to strip of ornament. Mid., to put off one's ornaments, Paus.

Ἀποκόσμιος, on, (ἀπό, κόσμος) away from the world, solitary, late.

Ἀποκοτταβίζω, f. -ίσω, (ἀπό, κοτταβίζω) to dash out the last drops of wine, as in playing at the cottabus Xen. Hell. 2, 3, 56, translated by Cicero reliquit a poculo ejicere, ci. κότταβος. Hence

Ἀποκοτταβισμός, οὔ, ὃ, a dashing out the last drops of wine.

Ἀποκουφίζω, fut. -ίσω Att. -ῶ, (ἀπό, κουφίζω) to lighten, set free from, τινὰ κακῶν, παθεῶν, Eur. Or. 1341, Hec. 106, ἐκ τινος, Anth.

Ἀπόκοψις, εως, ἡ, (ἀπό, κόπτω) a cutting off, Hipp.

Ἀποκόψιμος, on, (ἀποκόπτω) that can be cut off.

Ἀποκράδιος, on, (ἀπό, κράδη) taken from the fig-tree or its branches, Leon. Tar. 13.

Ἀποκραυπῶ, =sq., Theognet. ap. Ath. 616 A.

Ἀποκραυπᾶλιζομαι, f. -ίσομαι, dep mid., (ἀπό, κραυπᾶλη) to sleep off or wake after a debauch. Hence

Ἀποκραυπᾶλισμός, οὔ, ὃ, the sleeping off or waking after a debauch.

Ἀποκρανίω, (ἀπό, κρᾶνον) to tear from the head, Anth.—2. to cut the head off.

Ἀποκορῶτέω, (ἀπό, κρατέω) to hold off, hold back or tight, Plut.—2. to over come, surpass, τινά, Hdt. 4, 50, 75.

Ἀποκρέμαται, (ἀπό, κρέμαται) to hang down from, Q. Sm.

Ἀποκρεμῖννυμι, f. -κοεμάσω Att

κρεμῶ, (ἀπό, κρεμάννυμι) to let a thing hang down, let hang, αὐχένα, to drop the neck, Il. 23, 879; χορδὴν τλήκτρον ὑπεκρέμασε, the plectrum broke the string and made it hang down, Jac. Anth. 3, 1, p. 388.—II. to hang up, Hdt. 1, 216.

Ἀποκρεμῶ, pres., except in Att. for ἀποκρεμάννυμι.

Ἀποκρῆθεν, adv., = κατακρῆθεν, from the head downwards, dub. l. Hes. Sc. 7.

Ἀποκρημνίζω, f. -ίζω, (ἀπό, κρημνίζω) to throw from a cliff's edge, Heliod.

Ἀπόκρημνος, ον, (ἀπό, κρημνός) broken sheer off, precipitous, craggy, ὄρος, χάρος, Hdt. 3, 111; 8, 53: metaphor of a case to be defended, ἀπόκρημνα πάντα ὁρῶ, Dem. 793, 6.

Ἀποκρίδόν, adv., (ἀποκρίνω) apart from, c. gen., Ap. Rh.

Ἀπόκριμα, ατος, τό, (ἀποκρίνω) equittal: in genl. a judicial sentence.—2. (from mid.) an answer.

Ἀποκρίνω, fut. -ῖνῶ, (ἀπό, κρίνω) to part, sever, separate, one from another, Plat.: to distinguish, make different, Hdt. 1, 194. Pass. to be parted, separated one from another, to go different ways, part. aor. ἀποκρινθεῖς, parted, separated, Il. 5, 12 (only once in Hom.); ἀποκριθῆναι ἐκ τινος, Hdt. 1, 60; χωρὶς, to be kept separate, be quite distinct, Id. 2, 36: ἀποκρίσθαι εἰς ἓν ὄνομα, to be separated and brought under one name, Thuc. 1, 3: also, like διακριθῆναι, of combatants, to be parted before the fight is decided, Id. 4, 72: as Medic. term, to be secreted, Hipp.; but ἐς τοῦτο πάντα ἀπεκρίθη, all illnesses determined or ended in this alone, Thuc. 2, 49, cf. Foëss. Oecon. Hipp.—II. to choose out, choose, ἐνα ὑπ. ἐξάλετον, Hdt. 6, 130; ἅπ. τοῦ περὶ, τοῦ στρατοῦ, to choose from, Id.: but δύοιν κακοῖν, choose one of two, Soph. O. T. 640.—III. to reject on inquiry, Plat.: hence τινὰ νίκης, to decide that one has lost the victory, decide it against one, Arist. Pol. 5, 12: also in mid., Plat. Legg. 966 D, opp. to ἐγκρίνω.—IV. most usu. in mid. ἀποκρίνομαι, to give sentence on a thing, give answer, reply to a question, first in Att., for Hdt. uses ὑποκρίνεσθαι in this signif., though ἅπ. is used in one or two places: ἅπ. πρὸς τινα or πρὸς τι, to a questioner or question, Thuc. 5, 42, etc. Heind. Plat. Hipp. Maj. 287 A; esp. to answer charges, like ἀπολογεῖσθαι, Elmsl. Ar. Ach. 632: also ἀποκρίνεσθαι τὸ ἐρωτηθέν, to answer the question, Thuc. 3, 61, cf. Plat. Crito 49 A: but also ἀποκρίνεσθαι τι, to give an answer, Thuc. 8, 71, etc.; rarely in pass. used impers., ἀποκρίνεται μοι, it is answered me, Heind. Plat. Gorg. 453 D: the aor. pass. ἀπεκρίθη=ἀπεκρίνατο, he answered, is very freq., but only in Alex. Greek: it occurs in Plat. Alc. 2, 149 B, which is one argument against the genuineness of that dialogue, v. Stallb. ad l. Hence

Ἀπόκρισις, εως, ἡ, a separating: as medic. term, secretion, Lat. secretio, excretio, Hipp., cf. Foëss. Oec.—II. (fro a mid.) a decision, answer, first in Hdt., 49: 5, 50 (though he usu. has ὑπόκρι.), Thuc., etc.; ἅπ. πρὸς τὸ ἐρώτημα, Thuc. 3, 60.

Ἀποκρίτεον, verb. adj. from ἀποκρίνω, one must part off, must reject, Plat. Rep. 414 A.—II. from ἀποκρίνομαι, one must answer, Id. A. c. 1, 4 E.

Ἀποκριτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἀποκρίνω) disposed, able to separate or decide.

Ἀποκρίτος, ον, (ἀποκρίνω) separated, chosen.

Ἀποκροτέω, (ἀπό, κροτέω) to knock or fillip away. Hence

Ἀποκρότημα, ατος, τό, a snap of the finger, Ath.

Ἀπόκροτος, ον, (ἀπό, κρότος) beaten or trodden hard, esp. of earth, Thuc. 7, 27, cf. ἐπικροτος.—II. = ἀποκρημνος, Coray Heliod. p. 288.

Ἀποκρουνίζω, f. -ίζω, (ἀπό, κρουνίζω) to spout or gush out, Plut.

Ἀποκρουσις, εως, ἡ, (ἀποκρούω) a beating off, driving away.—II. (from pass.) ὑπ. τῆς σελήνης, the wane of the moon.

Ἀποκρουστικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἀποκρούω) able to drive off.—II. (from pass.) ὑποκρ. σελήνη, the moon in its wane.

Ἀποκρουστος, ον, driven back, Nic.: from

Ἀποκρούω, (ἀπό, κρούω) to beat off, drive back, from a place, c. gen., Xen. Mid. to beat off from one's self, beat off, Hdt. 4, 200; 8, 61: also in act., cf. Schäf. Dion. Comp. p. 404. Pass. to be beaten or knocked off, κοτυλίσκιον τὸ χεῖλος ἀποκεκρουμένον, a cup with its rim knocked off, Ar. Ach. 459: to be thrown from horseback, Xen. Hipparch. 3, 14.

Ἀποκρύπτασκε, Ep. imperf. of sq., Hes.

Ἀποκρύπτω, f. -ψω, (ἀπό, κρύπτω) to hide from, keep hidden from, τινὰ θανάτοιο, Il. 18, 465: also ὑπ. τινὶ τι, to hide a thing from a person, Il. 11, 717 (Hom. only uses aor. 1 act.): also c. dupl. acc., ἅπ. τινὰ τι, like Lat. celare aliquem aliquid, to hide, keep back from one, Hdt. 7, 28; so too freq. in mid., Plat., and Xen.: also ἀποκρύπτεσθαι μὴ ποιεῖν τι, to conceal one's doing, Thuc. 2, 53; but the mid. is also used just like the act., Xen.—2. to hide close, keep hidden, bury, Od. 17, 286, Archil. 16, 3, etc.: to bedim, obscure, Plat. Apol. 22 D. Mid. to hide something of one's own, τέχνην, δόνημαίαν, etc., Plat.—II. to lose from sight, get out of sight of, e. g. ἡρῶ, esp. of ships at sea, like Virgil's Phaeacum abscondimus arcem, Stallb. Plat. Prot. 338 A; and so prob. αὐτοῦς must be supplied in Thuc. 5, 63, cf. ἰνδογνυμι 3.

Ἀποκρυσταλλῶ, (ἀπό, κρυσταλλῶ) to make all ice. Pass. to become all ice.

Ἀποκρύψῃ, ἡς, ἡ, (ἀποκρύπτω) concealment: a hiding-place, LXX.

Ἀπόκρυφος, ον, (ἀποκρύπτω) hidden, Eur. H. F. 1070: ἐν ἀποκρύφῳ, in secret, Hdt. 2, 35: c. gen., ἀπόκρυφον πατρός, unknown to one's father, Xen. Symp. 8, 11.—II. obscure, hard to understand, Xen. Mem. 3, 5, 14.—III. spurious, forged.

Ἀπόκρυψις, εως, ἡ, (ἀποκρύπτω) a concealing, concealment, Plut.

Ἀποκταμέν, -κτάμεναι, Ep. for ὑποκτανεῖν, inf. aor. 2 act. of ἀποκτείνω, Il.

Ἀποκτάμενος, Ep. part. aor. pass. of ἀποκτείνω, Il.

Ἀποκτάομαι, (ἀπό, κτάομαι) to lose possession of: late word.

Ἀποκτείνω, f. -κτενώ, aor. 1 ἀπέκτανε aor. 2 ἀπέκτανον, poet. ἀπέκταν, as, a, mid. ἀπέκτανον; perf. ἀπέκτανε, more rarely ἀπέκτανεκα, and, though not Att., ἀπέκταγκα, (ἀπό, κτείνω) to kill, slay, smile to death, Hom., who uses pres., imperf., both forms of aor. 2, and aor. pass.: of judges, to condemn to death, freq. in

Xen.; also of the accuser, Id. He. 2, 3, 21; of the executioner, to put to death, Hdt. 6, 4: metaph. like ἀποκταίνεω, to weary to death, torment, Lat. enecare, Valck. Hipp. 1064. (The other assumed radical forms ἀποκτείνω, -κτενύω, -κτονέω, -κτείνω, -κτῆμι, are partly dub., partly proved false.)

Ἀποκτῆσις, εως, ἡ, (ἀποκτάομαι) loss, late word.

Ἀποκτῆτος, ον, (ἀποκτάομαι) lost, alienated, late word.

Ἀποκτίννυμι = ἀποκτείνω, also, though not Att., ἀποκτινύω: the form ἀποκτινύμι is without sure analogy, though Phryn. and all old Gramm. prefer it, v. Buttm. Catal. in voc. κτείνω.

Ἀπόκτησις, εως, ἡ, (ἀπό, κτίζω) the planting a colony, a colony, like ἀποίκησις, Call.

Ἀποκτύειν, (ἀπό, κτυέω) to raise a loud cry.

Ἀποκτύμεναι, (ἀπό, κναμεῖν) to choose by the bean, i. e. by lot.

Ἀποκυβέω, (ἀπό, κυβέω) to set or hazard upon the dice, in genl., to run risk, περί βασιλείας, Diod.—II. to choose by dice.

Ἀποκυβιστάω, ὦ, f. -ῖσω, (ἀπό, κυβιστάω) to tumble off head over heels, Ath.

Ἀποκυθάνω, (ἀπό, κυθάνω) strengthened for κυθάνω, Hierocl. ap. Stob.

Ἀποκύνεω, ὦ, (ἀπό, κνέω) to bear young, bring forth. Hence

Ἀποκύνσις, εως, ἡ, a bringing forth, the birth, Plut.

Ἀποκύνσκω, (ἀπό, κνύσκω) to make to bring forth, Philostr. Mid. = ἀποκύνεω, to bring forth.—II. to cause abortion.

Ἀποκύνδνέω, ὦ, f. -ῖσω, and Ἀποκύνδνω, = ἀποκύνλι.

Ἀποκύνλιμα, ατος, τό, a thing rolled away: a rolling machine, Longin. From

Ἀποκύνλιω, (ἀπό, κνύλιω) to roll off or away, Luc. [ω]

Ἀποκυματίω, (ἀπό, κυματίω) to wash away as a wave, sweep away, clear.—II. intr. to be wavy, like the face of the moon, Plut.

Ἀποκύνων, ον, τό, (ἀπό, κύνω) dogbane, a plant, Diosc.

Ἀποκύπτω, f. -ψω, (ἀπό, κύπτω) to stoop or turn away from the wind, Ar. Lys. 1003, in perf. 2 ἀποκέκνυθα c. pres. signf.

Ἀποκύνρω, (ἀπό, κύνρω) to annul, cancel, Lat. abrogare.—II. to choose one out of an assembly, to invest him with power, Inscr. ap. Grut.

Ἀποκυντῶω, (ἀπό, κυντῶω) = κυντῶω, Hipp.

Ἀποκυνρως, εως, ἡ, (ἀποκύνρω) annulling, Lat. abrogatio. [ω]

Ἀποκύνω, = ἀποκύνεω, not found in pres.

Ἀποκύνω, (ἀπό, κοκύνω) to mourn loudly over, τινά, Aesch. Ag. 1544.

Ἀποκώλυσις, εως, ἡ, a hinderance, Xen. Eq. 3, 11: from

Ἀποκώλυω, f. -ύσω, (ἀπό, κώλυω) to hinder, prevent from a thing τινά τινος, Xen. An. 3, 3, 3: more req. c. inf., to prevent from doing, forbū, to do, Eur. Med. 1411, Plat., etc.; also c. μή et. inf., Xen. An. 6, 4, 24: abso. to keep off, Orac. ap. Hdt. 1, 66, Thuc. 3, 28. [ω, ύσω]

Ἀποκωφῶω, (ἀπό, κωφῶω) to make quite deaf.

Ἀπολαγχάνω, f. -λῃζομαι, (ἀπό, λαγχάνω) to obtain a portion of a thing by lot, in full ἅπ. μέρος τινός, Hdt. 4

114, cf. 115: hence also c. acc. only, *απ. μοῖραν*, Hdt. 5, 57; and so in genl to obtain, Eur. H. F. 331: in Eur. Ion 609, *ἀπολαχούσα* is usu. interp. = *ἀποτιχούσα*, having lost all share, but it more prob. means having a separate lot.

Ἀπολάζνυμαι, (ἀπό, λάζνυμαι) poet. for *ἀπολαμβάνω*, Eur. Hel. 917, cf. Pors. Med. 1213.

Ἀπολαίμω, =sq., Nic. *Ἀπολαίμοτομέω*, to cut the throat, like *ἀποδεῖροτομέω*: from

Ἀπολαίμοτος, ον, (ἀπό, λαίμοτος) with the throat cut, Eur. Nec. 207.

Ἀπολάκω, (ἀπό, λακέω) to make a loud noise, *ἀπ. δακτύλοις*, to snap with the fingers, Lat. *digitis crepare*. Hence

Ἀπολάκημα, ατος, τό, and *Ἀπολάκναις*, εως, ἡ, a snapping of the fingers, fillip. [λα]

Ἀπολακτίζω, f. -ίζω, (ἀπό, λακτίζω) to kick off or away, shake off, *ὑπὸν*, Aesch. Eum. 141; in genl. to spurn, Id. Prom. 651.—II. absol. to kick hard, kick up, *ἄμφοτερός*, with both legs, Luc. Hence

Ἀπολάκτισμα, ατος, τό, and *Ἀπολακτισμός*, ον, ὁ, a kicking away, *ἀπ. βίου*, self-murder, Aesch. Supp. 937, cf. Plat. 2, 517 E.

Ἀπολάλειω, (ἀπό, λαλέω) to chatter much.

Ἀπολαμβάνω, fut. *λήψομαι*, in Hdt. *λάμβανω*: perf. Att. *ἡμείλαφα*, perf. pass. *ἡμείλημαι*: in act. only aor. 2 *ἡμέλαβον*, but in pass. only aor. 1 *ἡμέληθην*, in Hdt. *ἡμέλαβην*, (ἀπό, λαμβάνω) to take or receive from another, *παρά τινος*, Thuc. 5, 30: absol. to receive what is one's due, *μισθόν*, Hdt. 8, 137, *τιμὴν*, *χάριν*, etc., Dem., etc.—2. to carry off, Xen. Hell.—3. to take of, take a part of a thing, Thuc. 6, 87, Plat. Hipp. Min. 369 B.—4. to hear or learn, like Lat. *accipio*, Plat. Rep. 614 A, Aeschin. 27, 36.—II. to take back, regain, recover, *τὴν ἄρχην*, *τυραννίδα*, etc., Hdt.: *ἀπ. χρέα*, to recover debts, get them paid, Andoc. 25, 20: *ἀπολαβὴν ἑμάντων*, having recovered myself, Isocr.—2. to have a thing rendered to one, e. g. λόγον, to demand to have an account, Aeschin. 57, 40: *ἀπ. ὅρκου*, to require to have oaths taken, tender them, Dem. 59, 11, etc., opp. to *ἀποδιδόναι*.—III. to take apart or aside, *ἀπ. τινὰ μόνον*, Hdt. 1, 209: hence Plat. in part., e. g. *ἀπολαβὴν σκόπει*, consider it separately, Gorg. 495 E, cf. Rep. 420 C.—IV. to cut off, *ἀπ. τείχει*, to wall off, Thuc. 4, 102, cf. 1, 7, etc.: *ἀπ. εἰσῶ*, to shut up inside, Id. 1, 134: to stop in one's course, arrest, Lat. *deprehendere*, esp. of contrary winds, and so esp. in pass., to be arrested or stopped, Wessl. Hdt. 2, 115, Heind. and Stallb. Plat. Phaed. 53 B: *ἀπολαμφθεὶς ἐν ὀλίγῳ*, Hdt. 8, 11: *ἀπολαμφθεὶς*, *ἡμειλημένος ἐν τινι* or *εἰς τινά*, driven into a corner, reduced to straits, Valck. Hdt. 9, 70, Heind. and Stallb. Plat. Gorg. 522 A. A prose word, to used once or twice by Eur.

Ἀπολάμπεται, ον, v. sub *ἀλάμπεται*.

Ἀπολαμπρύνω, (ἀπό, λαμπρύνω) to make bright or famous. Pass. to become so, *ἐγχοῖσι*, by one's deeds, Hdt. 1, 41, cf. 6, 70.

Ἀπολάμψω, f. -ψω, (ἀπό, λάμψω) to shine out, to reflect light, to flash, Hom. *αἰχμὴς ἑπέλαμψε* sc. *φῶς*, light beamed from the spear-head, Il. 2, 319:

also mid., *χάρις ἑπέλαμπτο*, grace beamed from her, Il. 14, 183, cf. Od. 18, 298.—II. later, transit. *αὐγὴν ὑπόλ.*

Ἀπολανθάνομαι, f. -λήσσομαι, (ἀπό, λανθάνω) = *ἐπιλανθάνομαι*, Schaaf. Long. p. 377.

Ἀπολάπτω, f. -ψω, (ἀπό, λάπτω) to lap up like a dog, swallow greedily, Ar. Nub. 811, with v. l. *ἀπολαύσκει*.

Ἀπολαύσκει, εως, ἡ, (ἀπολαύω) enjoyment, pleasure, Eur. H. F. 1370, Thuc. 2, 38: c. gen., the advantage got from a thing, e. g. *σίτων καὶ ποτῶν*, Xen. Mem. 2, 1, 33.

Ἀπολάυσμα, ατος, τό, (ἀπολαύω) = foreg., that which is enjoyed, Plut.

Ἀπολαυστικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to enjoyment, devoted to pleasure, *βίος*, Arist. Eth. N. Adv. -κός, ἀπολ. ἡν, to lead a life devoted to pleasure, Arist. Pol.—2. affording pleasure, pleasant, Ath. 87 E.

Ἀπολαυστός, ὄν, enjoyed, enjoyable, Diog. L.: from

Ἀπολαύω, fut. *λαύσω*, Dion. H., and Luc., usu. *λαύσομαι*: pf. *ἡμέλαυκα*, Xen. Mem. 1, 6, 2: in augmented tenses, *ἡμέλαυον*, *ἡμέλαυσα*, sometimes also *ἡμέλαυνον*, *ἡμέλαυσά*, (Buttm. Ausf. Gr. § 86, Ann. 2) to take of a thing, have a portion of, enjoy, *τινός*, Hdt. 6, 86, 1, Eur., etc.: but also freq. *ἀπ. τι τινός*, to get something from or by another, e. g. *ἡγαθὸν ἀπ. τινός*, Ar. Nub. 1231, Plat., etc.; so too *ἀπ. τι ἐκ* or *ὑπὸ τινος*, Plat. Apol. 31 B, etc., though sometimes the *τι* is omitted, as *ἀπ. ὑπὸ τῶν ἄλλοτρίων*, Id. Rep. 606 B; more rarely, *ἀπ. τι ὑπὲρ τινος*, Id. Phaedr. 255 E: sometimes even c. acc. only, *ἀπ. τι φλαῦρον*, Isocr. 175 B: absol. ironical, to come finely off, Ar. Av. 1358, whence also in bad sense, to get harm or loss by a thing, *ὑπὸ or ἐκ τινος*, Bornem. Xen. Symp. 3, 3, Stallb. Plat. Crit. 54 A, cf. for like usages Kühner Gr. Gr. § 126.—II. to make sport of, c. gen. pers., Plut., also c. acc. (No simple *λανω* occurs: prob. from root *ΛΑΕ*, as in *λαμβάνω*, *λαβ-εἶν*, *λάβω*, *λαβ-εἶν*, cf. *λαώ*, and Donald. New Crat. p. 547.)

Ἀπολαΐνει, inf. aor. 2 *ἡμέλαχον* of *ὑπολαγχάνω*.

Ἀπολεαίνει, (ἀπό, λεαίνω) to smooth or polish off, Diod.

Ἀπολέγω, f. -ζω, (ἀπό, λέγω) to pick out from a number, and so—1. to pick out, choose, *τό ἄριστον*, Hdt. 5, 110: freq. also in mid., to pick out for one's self, *τοῦ στρατοῦ*, from the army, Hdt. 8, 101, also *ἐκ πάντων*, Thuc. 4, 9: *ἀπολεγεμένοι*, picked men, Hdt. 7, 40, Att. *ἡμειλεγμένοι*, Xen.—2. to pick out and throw away, reject, refuse, Polyb. Mid. to decline something offered to one, Id.; to give up, *βίον*, Plut.: absol. to give away, yield, Id.

Ἀπολεῖα, ας, ἡ, (ἀπόλλυμι) a loss, losing, destruction, Hipp.

Ἀπολείβω, f. -ψω, (ἀπό, λείβω) to let drop off, pour a libation, like *ἀποσπένδω*, Hes. Th. 793. Pass. to drop or run down from, *τινός*, Od. 7, 107.

Ἀπολείμμα, ατος, τό, (ἀπολείπω) that which is left or remains, deficiency, Diod.

Ἀπολείπτειν, verb. adj., one must stay behind, Xen. Oec. 7, 38: from

Ἀπολείπω, f. -ψω: aor. *ἡμέλειπον*, (for the aor. 1 *ἡπέλειψα* is dub., Lob. Phryn. 713) (ἀπό, λείπω) to leave over or behind, e. g. meats not wholly eaten, *οὐδ' ἡπέλειπεν ἔγκατα*, Od. 9, 292.—II. to leave behind one, i. e. lose, *ψυχάν*, Pind. P. 3, 180, and Att.—3.

to leave behind, as in the race, to distance, and in gen. to surpass, Xen. Cyr. 8, 3, 25: more usu. in mid. and pass., v. inf.—III. to leave quite, forsake, abandon, esp. u. places one ought to defend, u. 12, 169, Hdt., etc.: of persons, to leave in the lurch, Hdt., etc.: esp. *ἀπολείπων οἶχεται*, Hdt. 3, 48, etc.: of a wife for-saking her husband Dem. 865, 6: of sailors, to desert, Id. 1211, 2.—2. of things, to leave alone, leave undone or unsaid Thuc. 8, 22, Plat., etc.—3. in genl. to leave, quit, Hdt., etc.—IV. to leave open, leave a space, *ἀπ. μεταίχιον μέγα*, Hdt. 6, 77, cf. Xen. An. 6, 5, 11.—V. intrans. to be wanting or lacking, to be away or absent, Hdt. 2, 22, and freq. in Att.: esp. of rivers, to fail, sink, Hdt. 2, 14, 93, though in 2, 19, he says *ἀπ. ῥέεθρον*, to quit its bed: of flowers, to begin to wither, Xen. Symp. 8, 14: also like *ἡμειρηκέναι* to fail, flag, lose heart, Id. Cyr. 4, 2, 3.—2. to be wanting of or in a thing, lack it, *ἀπὸ τινος*, e. g. *ἀπὸ τεσσάρων πηχέων ἀπ. τρεῖς δακτύλοι*, wanting three fingers of four cubits, Hdt. 1, 60, cf. 7, 117: also c. inf., *ὀλίγον ἀπὲ λίπε ὠκεῖσθαι*, he wanted little of coming, Hdt. 7, 9, 1, so *βραχὺ ἀπ. γενέσθαι*, Thuc. 7, 70.—3. c. part., to leave off doing, *ἀπ. λέγων*, Xen. Oec. 6, 1.—4. to depart from, *ἐκ τινος*, Xen. Hell. 2, 3, 56; cf. Plat. Phaed. 78 B.—B. mid., like act. I. 3, to leave behind, distance, Hdt. 2, 134, and freq. in Xen.: cf. *ὑπολείπομαι*.—2. to for sake, etc., Plat.—C. pass., to be left behind, be distanced by, inferior *ε. τινός*, Dem. 51, 24.—2. to be parted from, be absent or far from, c. gen., *πολὺν τῆς ἀλλήτῃς ὑπολειμμένον*, Hdt. 2, 106, cf. Plat. Symp. 192 D Rep. 475 D: to be deprived of, *τάφον*, Soph. El. 1169, cf. Elmsl. Med. 35.—3. to be wanting in a thing, also c. gen., *τοῦ σκόπειν*, Ar. Eq. 525: *καίρου ἀπ.*, to miss the opportunity, Dem. 918, 19.

Ἀπολειτουργέω, (ἀπό, λειτουργέω) to complete the service required of one.

Ἀπολείχω, f. -ζω, (ἀπό, λείχω) to kick off, kick up, Ar. Rh.

Ἀπολείψας, part. aor. 1 from *ἀπό λείβω*, Lob. Phryn. 713.

Ἀπολείψω, εως, ἡ, (ἀπολείπω) a leaving behind, forsaking, esp. of a wife Dem. 868, 1: hence of the husband, *ἀπολείψην γράφεσθαι*, to apply for legal separation on the ground of one's wife having forsaken one, Ibid., cf. *ἀπόπεμψις*: also desertion of seamen, Dem. 1209, 26.—II. intr. a failing, deficiency, Thuc. 4, 126: and so of the moon, waning, Arist. Gen. An.: also death, decay, opp. to *γένεσις*, Emped. 36.

Ἀπόλεκτος, ον, (ἀπολέγω) chosen out, picked, Thuc. 6, 68, Xen. An. 2, 15, cf. Lob. Paral. 495.

Ἀπολελύμενος, adv. part. perf. pass. from *ἀπολύω*, freely.

Ἀπολήματος, ον, (a priv., *πολεμέω*) not warred on, Polyb.

Ἀπολέμμα, α-ος, τό, (ἀπολέπω) that which is peeled off, a husk, shell.

Ἀπόλεμος, ον, poet. espec. Epic *ἡπόλεμος*, Hom. (a priv., *πόλεμος*) without war, unwarlike, *ἠψιτ for war ἀπτ. καὶ ἀναλκας*, Il.: peaceful, *εἰνὸ μέγα*, Pind. P. 5, 89.—II. not to be hurt red on, invincible, Aesch. Ag. 169 Cho. 54.—III. πόλεμος ἀπόλεμος, war that is no war, a hopeless struggle Id. Prom. 904 Adv. -μος, *ἄτ. ἐρεῖα* to be unwar-like, Plat. Polit. 307 F.

Ἀπολεοντόω, (ἀπό, λέων) to change into a lion, Heracl.

Ἀπολείπω=ἀπολέπω, to peel off.

Ἀπολείψιμα, ατος, τό=ἀπόλειμμα.

Ἀπολεπτόνω, f. -νῶ, (ἀπό, λεπτόνω) to make quite thin, fine, Arist. M. A., in pass.: to diminish, Plat. Tim. 83 B, also in pass.

Ἀπολέπω, f. -ψω, (ἀπό, λέπω) to peel off, take off the skin, ατ. μάστιγι τοῦ νῶτον, Eur. Cycl. 237: ἀπολεπμένον τὸν κανῶνα, with the stalk seized, Epich. p. 102.

Ἀπολέσκειτο, Ep. for ἀπώλετο, 3 sing. aor. 2 mid. of ἀπόλλυμι, Od.

Ἀπολεκαίνω, f. -αίνω, (ἀπό, λευκαίνω) to make all white, Lat. dealbare, Ath.

Ἀπολλήγω, f. -ζω, poet. ἀπολλήγω, (ἀπό, λήγω) to leave off, desist from a thing, ἄλκης, μάχης, ποιμπής, Hom.: c. part., to cease doing, Il. 17, 565, Od. 19, 166.—2. ἀπολ. εἰς, to terminate in, Luc. Imag. 6, Plut. 2, 496 A.—II. transit.=ἀποπαύω, Ar. Rh.

Ἀπολλήκειο, Ion. for ἀπολακεῖο.

Ἀποληκνύβω, f. -ισω, (ἀπό, λήκνυθω) strictly to rob of a λήκνυθος: son to strip a speech of its λήκνυθοι or flourishes.

Ἀπολήξω, εως, ἡ, (ἀπολήγω) a leaving off, ceasing: the decline of life, Hipp.

Ἀπολήξις, ιος, ὁ, Ἀπώλεξις, masc. pr. n., Dem. 1120, 27.—2. -ξίς, ιδος, ἡ, mother of Macartatus, Dem. 1066, 1.

Ἀποληρέω, (ἀπό, ληρέω) to do a folly, chatter at random, Lat. delirare, Dem. 398, 20.

Ἀποληρίζω, εως, ἡ, (ἀπολαμβάνω) a taking from: taking back, recovery.—II an intercepting, cutting off, ὀπλιτῶν, Thuc. 7, 54: a stopping, τοῦ πνεύματος, etc., Hipp., v. Foës. Oecon.

Ἀπολιβαίνω, f. -ζω, (ἀπό, λιβαίνω) to make drop off, throw away, Pherecr. Doulod. 8.—II. intr. to drop off, slip away, vanish, Ar. Av. 1467.

Ἀπολλυγάνω, (ἀπό, λυγάνω) to make a great noise or din, to talk loud and loud, Ar. Ach. 968: ἀπ. αὐλῶ, to play on the flute, Plut.

Ἀπολιθώω, (ἀπό, λιθώω) to turn into stone, petrify, Arist. Probl.—II. to leave a mineral deposit. Hence

Ἀπολιθώσις, εως, ἡ, a being turned into stone, petrification, Strab.

Ἀπολιμπάνω, Ion. for ἀπολείπω.

Ἀπολινώω, (ἀπό, λινώω) to bind with a thread. Hence

Ἀπολινώσις, εως, ἡ=λινώσις, a binding fast.

Ἀπολιόρητος, ον, (a priv., πολιόρκω) impregnable, Strab.

Ἀπολις, neut. ι, gen. ιδος, also εως, Ion. ιος, dat. ἀπόλι, Hdt. 8, 61, (a priv., πόλις) one without city, state, or country, Hdt., l. c.; an outlaw, banished man, ἀπ. τινὰ τιθέναι, Soph. O. C. 1357: also opp. to τῆνύπολις, Soph. Ant. 370.—II. πόλις ἀπολις, a city that is no city, a ruined city, Aesch. Eum. 457, cf. Eur. Tro. 1292: also one that has no constitution, Plat. Legg. 766 D.

Ἀπολιθαίνω, and Att. ἀπολιθαίνω, f. -σθῆσω, (ἀπό, ὀλισθαίνω) to slip off or away, escape from, τινός, Ar. Lys. 678.

Ἀπολίστος, ον=ἄπολις, poet.

Ἀπολιταργίζω, f. -ισω, (ἀπό, λιταργίζω) to slip off, rack off, Ar. Nub. 1253.

Ἀπολίτευτος, ον, (a priv., πολιτεύομαι) taking no part in matters of state, no statesman, βίος ἀπ., a retired, private life, Plut.: ἔθνη, people that

form no regular state, Arist. Pol.: λῆγος, λέξις, unpopular language. [i]

Ἀπολιτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (a priv., πολιτικός, unfit for public business, Cic. Att. 8, 16, 1.—II. unconstitutional, esp. in a democracy.

Ἀπολιχμάω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (ἀπό, λιχμάω)=ἀπολείχω, to lick off, Il. 21, 123, in mid.

Ἀπολλήγω, Ep. for ἀπολλήγω, Hom.

Ἀπολλόδοτος, ον, ὁ, Apollodotus, masc. pr. n., Plut.

Ἀπολλόδορος, ον, ὁ, Apollodorus, one of the pupils of Socrates, Plat. Symp. 172 A.—2. an Athenian archon, Diod. S.: also name of several archons and other distinguished Athenians, Dem., etc.—3. a grammarian of Athens about B. C. 140, whose Βιβλιοθήκη is still extant.—The name also of many other distinguished Greeks, v. Meineke Hist. Crit. Com., Arr., etc.

Ἀπολλόθεμις, ιος, ὁ, Apollothemis, an historian, Plut. Lyc. 31.

Ἀπολλοκράτης, ον, ὁ, Apollocrates, son of the younger Dionysius of Sicily, Strab., Plut. Dion. 56.

Ἀπολλοφάνης, ον, ὁ, Apollorphanes, a name common to many distinguished Greeks, etc., Hdt. 6, 26, Xen. Hell. 4, 1, 29, etc.

Ἀπολλύμι, also ἀπολλύνω, f. ἀπολέσω, poet. esp. Ep. ἀπολέσσα, Att. ἀπολόω, Ion. ἀπολέω: aor. ἀπόλεσα, poet. ἀπόλεσσα; perf. ἀπώλεκα, Att. ἀπολώλεκα: plqpf. in Att. prose, written sometimes ἀπολώλειν, sometimes ἀπωλώλειν, as Thuc. 4, 133; 7, 27, (ἀπό, ὀλλύνω) to destroy utterly, kill, slay, murder, Hom., who uses it chiefly of death in battle: also of things, to demolish, to lay waste, Ἴλιον, Il. 5, 648: and thence very freq. in all sorts of relations, to destroy, ruin, spoil, waste, squander, etc.: ἵπ. τί τινος, for the sake of a thing, Dem. 107, 9.—II. to lose, νόστιμον ἡμᾶρ, Hom., also of persons, esp. lost by death, though he usu. has ἀπὸ θνῆτον ὀλέσσαι, to lose one's life by violence: freq. also in all writers. B. mid. ἀπολλύμαι: f. ἀπολύομαι, Ion. ἀπολύομαι: aor. 2 ἀπόλυμην: also c. perf. 2 ἀπόλωλα, to perish, die, fall, Hom., sometimes c. acc., ἀπ. ὀλεθρον, μόρον, Od. 1, 166: oftener c. dat., ὀλέθρῳ, also ἀπ' αἰῶνος ὀλέσθαι, Il. 24, 725: also simply to fall into ruin, to be undone, Od. 10, 27; so too freq. in Att., esp. in perf. ἀπόλωλα, I am undone, ruined.—II. to be lost, slip away, vanish, Hom.: ἔδωρ ἀπολέσκειτο, Od. 11, 586: καρπὸς ἀλλοτνται, like ἀπολείπει, fails, comes to nought, Od. 7, 117: ἔπνορ ἀπόλωλεν, Il. 10, 186.—III. in genl. to be wretched or miserable, Ar. Pac. 355. The tmesis in Hom. is in this word very freq.; the prep. even follows, Od. 9, 534.

Ἀπολλῶ, collat. form of ἀπόλλυμι, Thuc. 8, 10, Xen., etc.

Ἀπόλλων, υνος, ὁ, Apollo, son of Jupiter and Latona, brother of Diana; born, acc. to Il. 4, 101, in Lycia, acc. to Hymn. Hom. and later auth., in Delos; portrayed with flowing hair, as being ever young, Od. 19, 86: in Hom. he presides over soothsaying, so too he gives minstrels knowledge of the past, and is himself master of music and song, Il. 1, 603: also he is the god of archery, and hence called ἀργυρότοξος, κλυτότοξος, ἑκατος, ἑκατὶ βόλος, etc. Sudden deaths of men were ascribed to his ἀγανά

βέλεα, as those of women to Diana. Cf. Φοῖβος and Σμινθεῖς. He was not identified with the Sun till later, certainly not before Aeschylus. (Usu. deriv. from ἀπόλλυμι Aesch. Ag. 1082: v. Müll. Dor. 2, 6, § 6.) [a] though, in oblique cases, Hom. oft. has a in arsis.] Hence Ἀπολλωνεῖον, ον, τό, and Ἀπολλώνιον, ον, τό, a temple of Apollo 20, 91.

Ἀπολλωνία, ας, ἡ, Apollonia, a city of Thrace on the Euxine, Hdt. 4, 90.—2. a city of Macedonia near Olynthus, Xen. Hell. 5, 2, 11.—3. a celebrated city of Illyricum near the mouth of the Aous, now Pollina, Arist. Pol.—Several other cities in Epirus, Syria, etc., Strab.

Ἀπολλωνιάς, ιδος, ἡ, Apolloniās, harbour of Cyrene, Strab.

Ἀπολλωνιάτις, ιδος, ἡ, (prop. fem. adj. from Ἀπολλωνία) γῆ, the territory of Apollonia, in Babylonia, Strab.

Ἀπολλωνίδης, ον, and -δας, α, ὁ, Apollonides, masc. pr. n. in Xen. An. 3, 1, 26, Dem., etc.

Ἀπολλώνιον, ον, τό=Ἀπολλώνειον.—2. Apollonium, a promontory of Africa, near Utica, Strab.

Ἀπολλώνιος, α, ον, of or belonging to Apollo, Pind.

Ἀπολλώνιος, ον, ὁ, Apollonius, ὁ Ῥόδιος, of Rhodes, an Alexandrian poet, 194 B. C., author of Ἀργοναυτικά, Strab., etc.—Other distinguished persons of this name in Strab., Plut., etc.

Ἀπολλωνίς, ιδος, ἡ, Apollonis, or Cyzicus, wife of Attalus and mother of king Eumenes, Plut.—2. a city on the borders of Lydia and Mysia named after her, Strab.

Ἀπολλωνίσκος, ον, ὁ, dim. from Ἀπόλλων.

Ἀπολλωνος πόλις, ἡ, Apollinopolis, the name of two cities in Thebais in Aegypt, Strab.

Ἀπολλῶς, ὦ, ὁ, Apollon, masc. pr. n., N. T. Act. 18, 24.

Ἀπολογέομαι, c. fut. mid. -ήσομαι, and usu. aor. mid. ἀπελογησάμην, but also aor. pass. ἀπελογήθην (Antiphon and Polyb., cf. Elmsl. Bacch. 41), (ἀπό, λόγος) to talk one's self out of a difficulty, to speak in defence, τι περί τινος, about a thing, Thuc. 1, 72: or πρός τι, in reference or answer to a thing, Id. 6, 29: but ἵπ. ὑπέρ τινος, to speak in another's behalf, Hdt. 7, 161, Eur. Bacch. 41, also to speak in defence of a fact, Plat. Gorg. 480 B: absol., Hdt. 6, 136.—2. ἵπ. τι, to defend one's self against a charge, Thuc. 3, 62: but also ἵπ. πράξιν, to defend what one has done, Aeschin. 10, 28: ἵπ. τι, to allege in one's defence, ταῦτα ἵπ. ὥς..., Plat. Phaed. 69 D; so, ἵπ. ὅτι οὐδένα ἄδικα, Xen. Oec. 11, 22.—3. ἵπ. δίκην θανάτου, to speak against sentence of death passing on one, Thuc. 8, 68. Hence

Ἀπολόγημα, ατος, τό, a plea alleged in defence, a defence, Plat. Crat. 436 C. Ἀπολογητέον, vert. adj. from ἀπολογέομαι, one must defend, Plat. Apol. 18 E.

Ἀπολογητικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἀπολογία) of or fit for a defence. apologetic, Eccl.

Ἀπολογία, ας, ἡ, (ἀπό, λόγος) a defence, speech in defence, Thuc. 3, 61, etc.: ἵπ. ποιείσθαι, to make a defence, Xen.

Ἀπολογίζομαι, f. -ίσομαι Att. ἰσῶμαι, (ἀπό, λογίζομαι) dep. mio to reckon up, give in an account, Lat. re-

stones reddere, Xen. Hell. 6, 1, 3: also ἀπ. τὰς προσόδους, to give in an account of the receipts, Aeschin. 57, 23: τὰ ἀπολογισμένα, the estimates, Xen. Oec. 9, 8.—2. ἀπ. εἰς τι, to refer to a head or class, Plat. Phil. 25 B: hence—II. to give a full account of, recount fully, τι, Dem. 347, 15.—2. to calculate or consider well, ἀπ. πότερον, Plat. Soph. 261 C: τι περί τιος, Dorv. Char. p. 597: ἀπολογία is found Ar. Fr. 185, Antiph. Kour. 2, but in both places ἀπολοπίζω should be read, cf. Fritzsche de Ar. Daet. p. 106, Bergk ap. Meineke Fragm. Com. 2, p. 1000. Hence

‘Απολογισμός, οὐ, ὁ, a giving account, and so statement of reasons, etc., Aeschin. 89, 8.—2. the accounts given in, an account-book.—3. a distinct account, narration, Polyb.

‘Απόλογος, οὐ, ὁ, (ἀπό, λόγος) a story, tale, ἀπ. Ἀλκίνοῦ, proverb. of long stories, from that told by Ulysses to Alcinoüs in Od. 9–12, Interpp. ad Plat. Rep. 614 A.—II. a fable, like those of Aesop, an apologue, allegory, Cic.—III. an account, account-book.

‘Απολοῖαστο, Ion. for ἀπόλοιτο, 3 plur. opt. aor. 2 mid. from ἀπόλλυμι, Od.

†‘Απολοιδορέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (ἀπό, λοιδορέω) to revile, Polyb. 15, 33, 4.

‘Απολοιπός, οὐ, (ἀπό, λοιπός) left from any thing, remaining over, left behind, LXX.

‘Απολολύω, f. -ξω, strengthened for ὀλολύω, Aesch. Theb. 825.

‘Απολοπίζω, f. -ίσω,=ἀπολεπίζω, v. sub ἀπολογίζομαι, fin.

‘Απολος, οὐ,=ἄκιντος, ἄστροφος, ἄνιμιναβλ.

‘Απόλουμα, στος, τό, (ἀπολούω) water which has been used for washing: the dirt in it, like-κάθαρμα.

‘Απολουσις, εως, ἡ, (ἀπολούω) a washing off, ablation, Plat. Crat. 405 B.

‘Απολούτριος, οὐ, washed off, τὸ ἀπολούτριοι, sub. ὕδατα, water which has been used for washing, Ael.: from

‘Απολούω, f. -λούσω, (ἀπό, λούω) to wash off, with prep. sep. λουεῖν ἀπο βρότον, Il. 14, 7; also c. dupl. acc., ὅρα Πάτροκλον λουεῖσθαι ἀπο βρότον, wash the gore off Patroclus, Il. 18, 345. Mid., ἄλμην ὥμωιν ἀπολούσομαι, I will wash the brine from my shoulders, Od. 6, 219.—II. c. acc. pers., to wash clean, Ar. Vesp. 118 (where is ἀπὲλυνε for ἀπέλυνε), Plat. Crat. 405 B.

‘Απολοφύρομαι, f. -φύρομαι, (ἀπό, φλοφύρομαι) to bewail loudly, Andoc. 21, 35, 2, more usu. to cease from wailing, like ἀπαλγέω, c. acc., Thuc. 2, 46. [ὑ]

‘Απολοχμόμαι, (ἀπό, λοχμώω) dep. to grow to stalk, become bushy, Theophr.

‘Απολυμαίνομαι, f. -μύνομαι, (ἀπό, λυμαίνομαι) dep. mid., to cleanse one's self by bathing, esp. from an ἄγος, to purify one's self by bathing or washing, Il. 1, 313, 314.—2. strengthened for λυμαίνομαι, to damage, destroy; hence

‘Απολύμαντήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, a destroyer, waster. δαῖτὸν ἀπόλ., one who destroys the pleasure of others at dinner, a kill-joy, or, acc. to others, a devourer of remnants, lick-plate, Od. 17, 220, 377.

‘Απολυπραγμόντος, οὐ, (a priv., πολυπραγμόνως) averse from meddling, not over curious. Adv.—τως.

‘Απολυπράγμων, οὐ, gen. ονος,=foreg., M. Anton.

‘Απολύσιμος, οὐ, (ἀπολύω) deserv-

ing acquittal, Antipho, 129, 4.—II. act. able to deliver. [ὑ]

‘Απόλυσις, εως, ἡ, (ἀπολύω) release, acquittal, Plat. Crat. 405 B: c. gen., κατὰ τὴν ἀπόλυσιν τοῦ θανάτου, as far as acquittal from a capital charge went, Hdt. 6, 136.—2. a departure: a getting rid of a disease, Hipp.

‘Απολύτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἀπολύω) disposed to free or acquit. Adv.—κως, ἀπ. ἔχειν τινός, to be minded to acquit one, Xen. Hell. 5, 4, 25.

‘Απόλυτος, οὐ, (ἀπολύω) loosed, freed, acquitted: separated: in late philosophical writers, absolute, unconditional.—II. τὸ ἀπόλυτον, the positive, degree of comparison, Gramm. Adv.—τως.

‘Απολύτρώω, (ἀπό, λυτρώω) to release on payment of ransom, c. gen. pretit, τινὰ τῶν λυτρῶν, Plat. Legg. 919 A, cf. Phil. ap. Dem. 159, 15. Mid. to redeem for money. Hence

‘Απολύτρωσις, εως, ἡ, a releasing on payment of ransom, a ransoming, Plut., in genl. deliverance, redemption, N. T. [ὑ]

‘Απολύω, f. -λύσω, (ἀπό, λύω) to loose or part one thing from another, τίς τιος, Od. 12, 420; 21, 46; hence —2. to set free or release from, ἀπ. τινὰ τῆς φρονύτης, Hdt. 2, 30, τῆς κοινῆς, δουλείας, κακῶν, etc., Plat., and Xen.: esp., ἀπ. αἰτίας, to acquit of a charge, Hdt. 9, 88; also c. inf., ἀπ. τινὰ μὴ φῶρα εἶναι, to acquit of being a thief, 2, 174, so ἀπελύθη μὴ ἀδικεῖν, Thuc. 1, 128: hence absol. to acquit, Plat., Xen., etc.—II. in Il. always=ἀπολυτρώω, to release a prisoner for ransom, and in mid. to ransom, redeem him, χρυσοῦ, for gold, Il. 22, 50; so too in Att., ἀπολύεσθαι πολλῶν χρημάτων, Xen. Hell. 4, 8, 21.—III. to disband an army, Ib. 6, 5, 21.—IV. to discharge, pay a debt, Plat. Crat. 417 B.—V. ἀπ. οἰκίαν τινί, to sell a mortgaged house outright, Isae. 59, 32.—B. mid. to release for one's self, redeem, v. sup. II.—II. ἀπολύεσθαι διαβολάς, etc., to do away with calumnies against one, like Lat. diuere, Thuc. 8, 87: so τὰ κατηγορημένα, τὰς αἰτίας, Dem.: hence absol. to defend one's self, Hdt. 8, 59.

—III. like act., to acquit of, τινός, Antipho 119, 12.—IV. like pass., to get free, depart, Soph. Ant. 1314, cf. C. II.—C. pass. to be released, let off, or get free from, τινός, Hdt. 4, 84, Thuc. 1, 70.—II. of combatants, to get clear, part, Thuc. 1, 49, etc.; also to depart, go away, ἔθανε, ἀπελύθη, Soph. Ant. 1268, cf. sup. B. III.—III. τὸ ἀπολεμνέον,=τὸ ἀπόλυνον, Bast. Ep. Cr. p. 131. [ὑ] in pres.; ὦ in fut. and aor.]

†‘Απολύωρος, οὐ, (a priv., πολυωρῶ) not highly esteemed, slighted.

‘Απολωβῶω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (ἀπό, λωβῶω) to insult, misuse, make nought of, Soph. Aj. 217, in aor. pass. ἀπελώβηθη.

†‘Απόλωλα, 2 perf. act. from ἀπόλλυμι.

†‘Απολώλεκα, perf. act. with Att. redupl. from ἀπόλλυμι.

‘Απολωπίζω, f. -ίσω, (ἀπό, λῶπος) =λωποδυνέω, Soph. Fr. 844.

‘Απολωπίζω, f. -ίσω, (ἀπό, λωπίζω) =ἀπανθίζω, to pluck off flowers: hence in genl. to pluck off, κόμας, Eur. I. A. 793: ἀπ. νέους, to cut off the young, Id. Supr. 449.

‘Απολωφῶω, Ion. ἀπολωφέω, (ἀπό, λωφῶω) to appease, still, soothe like ὑποπαύω, Hipp., Ar. Rh.

‘Απομαγδάλια, ας, ἡ, (ἀπομασσω the crumb or insid. of the loaf, on which the Greeks wiped their hands at dinner, and then threw it to the dogs hence like κυνάς, dog's meat, Ar. Eq. 415. (Others write απομαγαλιά.)

‘Απόμαγμα, στος, τό, (ἀπομάσσω) anything to wipe with, or used in washing or purifying, Hipp.: also like καθαῖμα, the dirt washed off, Soph. Fr. 32.—II. the impression, as of a seal, Theophr.

‘Απομάδωω, strengthd. for μαδῶω, to fall off, of the hair, Arist. Mirab.

‘Απομάδίζω, fut. -ίσω, (ἀπό, μαδῶω) to make quite bald.

‘Απομάζωος, (ἀπό, μαζός) taken from the breast, Opp.

‘Απομάθημα, στος, τό, (ἀπομανθῶω) a thing unlearned.—2.=sq., Hipp.

‘Απομάθησις, εως, ἡ, (ἀπομανθῶω) the unlearning a thing.

‘Απομαίνομαι, c. fut. -μύνησομαι, pass., pl. 2 act. ἀπομύνηνα, (ἀπό, μαίνομαι) to rave out and be done with it, Luc.—II. to rage violently.

‘Απομακρύνω, (ἀπό, μακρύνω)=ἀπομυκύνω, Arist. de Plat.

‘Απομακτῆρ, ἦρος, ὁ,=sq.

‘Απομακτῆρ, οὐ, ὁ, (ἀπομάσσω) one who wipes, rubs, or cleans, Soph. Fr. 32.

‘Απομακτρα, ας, ἡ, a strickle, At. Fr. 586.

‘Απομάκτρια, ας, ἡ, fem. from ἀπομακτῆρ.

‘Απομακτρον, οὐ, τό,=ἀπόμαγμα.

‘Απομαλῆκίζομαι, as pass., (ἀπό, μαλῆκίζω) to be weak or cowardly, like ἀποδειλιάω, πρὸς τι, in a thing, Plut.

‘Απομαλθακίζομαι, f. -ίζομαι, (ἀπό, μαλθακίζω, and

‘Απομαλθακόμαι, (ἀπό, μαλθακόω)=ἀπομαλῆκίζομαι, Plut.

‘Απομανθάνω, f. -μᾶθησομαι, (ἀπό, μανθῶω) to unlearn, Lat. deducere Plat., and Xen.

‘Απομαντεύομαι, f. -σομαι (ἀπό, μαντεύομαι) dep. mid., to announce as a prophet: hence to divine, guess πρὸς sage, τι, Plat. Rep. 516 D, etc.

‘Απόμαξις, εως, ἡ, (ἀπομάσσω) a wiping off, Plat.—II. a taking an impression, copying.

‘Απομαραίνω, f. -νῶ. (ἀπό, μαραίνω) to make dry, wither up, blast. Pass., to dry up, wither away, languish, Heind Plat. Theaet. 177 B: to die away, of a tranquil death, Xen. Apol. 7. Hence

‘Απομαράνσις, εως, ἡ, a wasting or dying away, disappearance, opp. to φάσις, Theophr.

‘Απομαρτύρομαι, (ἀπό, μαρτυρέω) to testify, bear witness, Polyb.

‘Απομαρτύρομαι, (ἀπό, μαρτύρομαι) dep. mid., to confirm by witnesses, maintain stoutly, τι, Plat. Soph. 237 A. [ὑ]

‘Απομάσσω, Att. -ττω, fut. -ξω, (ἀπό, μάσσω) to wipe, rub off dirt: to wipe clean, Dem. 313, 17. Mid. to wipe off from one's self, c. acc. rei, λόβωτα, κοινοτόν, and usu. c. dat. instrumenti, but also c. gen., ἀπ. Ἀχιλλείων, to wipe one's hands on, Ar. Eq. 819: also absol. ἀπομάσσειν, to wipe one's self clean.—2. to wipe off or level corn in a measure, level with a strickle, hence χοῖνικα ἀπ., to give scant measure, Luc.: κενεῖν ἀπομάζει (sc. χοῖνικα), to level scant empty measure, i. e. to give no allowance at all, proverb. of masters leveling with the strickle, and thus reducing the allowance given to slaves, Theocr. 15, 95.—II. to make or take an impression of, τι, as ἐν τισι τῶν μαλακῶν σχήματα ἔσ., Plat. Tim. 50 E. Mid. to stamp or impress something

in one's self, copy from another, *τινός*, Ar. Ran. 1040: *παρ' ἀλλήλων*, one from another, Arist. Eth. N: c. acc. only, to adopt, take to one's self, e. g. *αἰσχρογνήν*.

Ἀπομαστιγίζω, (ἀπό, μαστιγίζω) to scourge severely, Hdt. 3, 29.

Ἀποματίζω, f. -ίσω, (ἀπό, ματαί-ζω) to behave idly or unseemly, hence as euphem. for ἀποπέρδω, Hdt. 2, 162.

Ἀπομαχομαι, f. -μαχέσσομαι, contr. *-μαχομαι*, (ἀπό, μάχομαι) to fight from, as from the walls of a fort or town, Thuc. 1, 90; *τείχεα ἱκανὰ ἀπομα.*, strong enough to fight from, Xen. Cyr. 3, 1, 1.—II. ἀπ. τι, to fight off a thing, to decline, Hdt. 7, 136; and absol., 1, 9: also ἀπ. μή ποιεῖν.—III. ἀπ. τινά, to drive off in battle, Xen. Hell. 6, 5, 34.—IV. ἀπ. τινί, to fight against, resist.—V. to finish a battle, fight it out, Lys. 98, 32. [ζ]

Ἀπομάχος, ον, (ἀπό, μάχην) not fighting: unfit for service, disabled, Xen. An. 3, 4, 32.

Ἀπομεθίημι, (ἀπό, μεθίημι) to let go, give up the ghost, Ar. Rh., in tmesis.

Ἀπομείλίσσομαι, (ἀπό, μελλίσσομαι) dep., to soften or win over again, Dion H.

Ἀπομειδῶ, (ἀπό, μειδῶ) to diminish, Alex. Tral.

Ἀπομερίζομαι, f. -μεροῦμαι, (ἀπό, μερίζω) dep. mid., to distribute, Hes. Op. 576.—2. as pass., to be parted from another, Hes. Th. 801: but in both places with v. 1. ἀπαμερίζομαι, q. v.

Ἀπομείωσις, εως, ἡ, (ἀπό, μειδῶ) diminution.

Ἀπομελαινάω, f. -ἄνω, (ἀπό, μελαινάω) to make quite black, Theophr.

Ἀπομέλις, γος, τό, (ἀπό, μέλι) honey-water, εἰς kind of mead, Gal.

Ἀπομυέομαι, fut. -ύομαι, (ἀπό, ἐμύεομαι) dep. mid., to rebuke harshly, τινά, Plut.

Ἀπομένω, f. -μένω, (ἀπό, μένω) to remain over.—II. to persevere.

Ἀπομερίζω, f. -ίω, (ἀπό, μερίζω) to give a share of, distribute.—II. to part or distinguish from a number, Plat. Polit. 280 B: ἀπομερισθῆναι ἰσχυρίσθην, to be selected by merit, Id. Legg. 855 B.

Ἀπομερισμός, οὔ, δ=ἀπομονή.

Ἀπομεριμίζω, fut. -ίω and -έω, (ἀπό, μεριμνίζω) to slumber or get a nap after or from care, Ar. Vesp. 5.

Ἀπομεστόω, (ἀπό, μεστόω) to fill to the brim, Plat. Phaedr. 255 C.

Ἀπομετρέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (ἀπό, μετρέω) to measure out, distribute, Xen. Dec. 10, 10. Hence

Ἀπομέτρημα, ατος, τό, the thing measured out.

Ἀπομηνύω, f. -ῖνω, (ἀπό, μηνύω) to prolong, draw out, λόγον, Plat. Soph. 217 D.

Ἀπομηνύω, f. -ίω, (ἀπό, μηνύω) to be very wroth, τινί, with one, Hom., who also joins it with χόλον οὐ μεθιέναι. [τ in pres., t in fut. and aor. 1.]

Ἀπομνησθαι, dep. mid., (ἀπό, μνήω), to draw upwards, Opp. [ῖ]

Ἀπομυέομαι, f. -ήσομαι, (ἀπό, μυέομαι) dep. mid., to copy after, to express by imitating, or copying, represent faithfully, Plat., and Xen.: τὸ ἱεσθαὶ διὰ τοῦ τῷ ἀπομ., to endeavour to express perfectly by the sound, Plat. Crat. 127 A. Hence

Ἀπομίμνησις, ατος, τό, a copy, imitation, Diod. [ζ]: and

Ἀπομίμησις, εως, ἡ, a copying, imitation, Hipp. [μ]

Ἀπομνήσσομαι, pass., usu. c. fut. mid. *-μνήσομαι*, as if from ἀπομνήσκει, the aor. mid. only poet. *ἰνά*,

μνήσῃ (κῶ) To recollect, remember, τινί, sub. χάριν, to remember that one owes him a favour, Il. 24, 428; also c. gen., ἀπεμνήσαντο χάριν ἐνέργειάν, for benefits, Hes. Th. 503, also in Thuc. 1, 137, cf. ἀπομνήσκειν.

Ἀπομινύθω,=μινύθω, Orph.

Ἀπομίσσω,=μίσσω.

Ἀπομισθός, ον, (ἀπό, μισθός) like ἄμισθος, away from, i. e. without pay, unpaid, Xen. Hell. 6, 2, 16: defrauded of pay, Lys. ap. Harp.—II. paid off, discharged, ἀπ. γίγνεται παρὰ Τιμοθέου, Dem. 671, 1: hence past service, Lat. emeritus, Menand. p. 303.

Ἀπομισθῶ, (ἀπό, μισθῶ) to let out for hire, let, γῆν ἐπὶ δέκα ἔτη, Thuc. 3, 68: c. inf., ἀπ. ποιεῖν τι, to contract for the doing of a thing, Lat. locare aliquid faciendum, Lex ap. Dem. 1069, 20. Hence

Ἀπομισθωμά, ατος, τό, the thing let or farmed out.

Ἀπομινώμαι, Ion. for ἀπομνήσκω.

Ἀπομνημόνευμα, ατος, τό, (ἀπομνημόνευω) esp. in plur., a narrative of sayings and doings, memoirs, as those of Socrates by Xen.: like the French *Anna*.

Ἀπομνημόνευσις, εως, ἡ, a recounting, narrating, τῶν λόγων, Arist. Org.: from

Ἀπομνημόνευω, (ἀπό, μνημόνευω) to remind, Plat. Phaed. 103 A.—II. to relate from memory, relate, recount, Plat., etc.: hence to remember, call to mind, bear in mind, Plat.: ἀπ. τὸντὸ ὄνομα τῷ παιδί θέσθαι, remembered to give his son the same name, or, gave it him in memory of..., Hdt. 5, 65.—2. ἀπ. τινί τι, to bear something in mind against another, owe him a grudge, Xen. Mem. 1, 2, 31: to quote, state against him, Aeschin. 33, 39: also in good sense, to remember something in another's favour, Id. 15, fin.

Ἀπομνησικακέω, ὦ, (ἀπό, μνησικακέω) to bear in mind a wrong suffered, bear a grudge against, τινί, Hdt. 3, 49.

Ἀπομνύμι, also ἀπομνύω, Pind. N. 7, 102, f. -ομύομαι: 3 impf. ἀπομνύω, Od. 2, 377 (ἀπό, ὀμνύμι). To take an oath away from, i. e. against doing a thing, swear that one will not do, Od. 10, 345, also ὅρκον ἀπομνύω, Od. 1. c.—2. to swear one has not done, or that it is not so: to deny with an oath, swear 'nay,' Hdt. 2, 179: 6, 63, ἀπ. Ζήνων, Soph. Phil. 1289, τοὺς θεούς, Ar. Nub. 1232: freq. also c. μή et inf., μὴ ὄρσαι, Pind. 1. c., so too Eur. Cycl. 266; ἀπ. ἡ μὴν μή..., Plat. Legg. 936 E, Xen. Cyr. 6, 1, 2: ἀπ. μηδὲ ὀβολόν, sc. ἔχειν, Id. Symp. 3, 8.—II. strengthen for ὀμνύμι, to take a solemn oath, ἡ μὴν..., Thuc. 5, 50.

Ἀπομνύω, v. foreg.

Ἀπομύορα, ας, ἡ, (ἀπό, μύορα) a division, portion, M. Anton. Hence

Ἀπομυορῶμαι, -ομαι, to give a portion to, to distribute, Joseph: and

Ἀπομυοίριος, ον, in neut. pl., τά, a share, portion, ἄλιον, Anth. P. 6, 187.

Ἀπομονάω, (ἀπό, μονάω) to leave quite alone, forsake: τινά τινος, to exclude one from a thing: in pass., Thuc. 3, 28.

Ἀπομοργνύμι, also ἀπομοργνῶ, f. ἀπομόρξω: 3 impf. ἀπομοργνύω, Il. (ἀπό, ὀμοργνύμι). To wipe off or away from, ἰχὼ χεῖρας, Il. 5, 416: to wipe clean, πρόσωπα, Il. 18, 414. Mid. to wipe off from one's self, κοινήν, Il. 23, 739; ἀπ. παρειάς, to wipe one's cheeks, Od. 18, 200; ἀπ. δάκρυ, to wipe away one's tears, Od. 17, 304, but also without δάκρυ or δάκρυα, Ar.

Ach. 706.—II. to take an impression like ἀπομάσσω. Hence

Ἀπόμορξίς, εως, ἡ, a wiping away.—II. a taking an impression.

Ἀπομορφός, ον, (ἀπό, μορφή) of strange form, in genl. strange, Soph. Fr. 845. Hence

Ἀπομορφῶω, ὦ, to change the form, Theophr.

Ἀπόμοσις, εως ἡ, (ἀπομύνω) denial with an oath. Hence

Ἀπομοσιτικός, ὦ, ὄν, ready to deny with an oath. Adv. -κός.

Ἀπομόστος, ον, (ἀπό, Μοῦσαι) like ἄμοστος, away from the Muses, unaccomplished, rude, Eur. Med. 1089 Adv. -σως, ἀπομ. γράφεσθαι, to be unfavourably, unfairly painted, Aesch. Ag. 801.

Ἀπομοχλεύω, (ἀπό, μοχλεύω) to raise with a lever, heave up, Mathem.

Ἀπομυάω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (ἀπό, μυάω) to suck out or away, Themist.

Ἀπομυθέομαι, f. -ήσομαι, (ἀπό, μυθέομαι) dep. mid., to dissuade, τινί, Il. 9, 109.

Ἀπόμυνάω, ὦ, (ἀπό, μυνάω) Averter of flies, epith. of Jupiter, Paus.

Ἀπομυκῶμαι, f. -ήσομαι, (ἀπό, μυκῶμαι) dep. mid., to bellow loud, Anth.

Ἀπομυκτέον, verb. adj. from ἀπομύσσω, one must wipe one's nose, Eur. Cycl. 561.

Ἀπομυκτηρίζω, f. -ίω, (ἀπό, μυκτρίζω) to turn up the nose at, mock at.

Ἀπομυκτίζω, f. -ίω, (ἀπό, μυκτίζω) to dismiss with scorn, mock at, Luc. Hence

Ἀπομυκτισμός, οὔ, δ, mockery.

Ἀπομυλλαινάω, (ἀπό, μυλλαινάω) to make mouths at, mock at.

Ἀπομυξία, ας, ἡ, dirt from the nose from

Ἀπομύσσω, Att. -ττω, f. -ζω, (ἀπό, μύσσω) to wipe a person's nose: hence to make him sharp, sharpen his wits, Plat. Rep. 343 A, and freq. in Luc.: like Horace's *vir emunctae naris*, cf. κορυζάω. Mid. to blow one's nose, Ar. Eq. 910.

Ἀπομύω, f. -ύω, (ἀπό, μύω) to shut close, esp. the eyes; hence, to die, Call. [ῖ] in pres., but usu. ῖ; in fut. and aor. always ῖ.]

Ἀπομυφλύνωτος, ον, (a priv., πομ φλυνγῶ) making no bubbles, Hipp.

Ἀπομωλύνω, strengthd. for μολύνω, Hipp.

Ἀπομωρόω, (ἀπό, μωρόω) to make a fool of: mid. to be crazy, late word.

Ἀπόναιο, 2 sing. opt. aor. 2 mid. of ἀποναινέω, Il.: ἀποναιάτο, 3 pl. for ἀπόναιντο, H. Hom. Cer. 132.

Ἀποναιώ,=ἀποικέω, cf. also ἀπονώ.

Ἀπόναια, v. ἀπονέμω.

Ἀπονάρκα, (ἀπό, ναρκῶ) to be quite torpid or stupid, Plut.

Ἀπονάρκωω, (ἀπό, ναρκῶ) to make quite torpid, benumb, stupify, Hipp. Pass. in Plat. Rep. 503 D. Hence

Ἀπονάρκωσις, εως, ἡ, torpor, insensibility, Hipp.

Ἀπονάω, obsol. pres., whence aor. act. ἀπενάσσα, in Hom. ἀπένασσα: to remove one to another place, like ἀποικίζω: also to send back, Il. 16, 86, ubi v. Spitzn.; an. mid. 3 aor. ἀπένασσας, in Hom., ἀπένάσσα, to remove one's self to another place, depart, like ἀποικέω, Δουλιχίονδε Il. 2, 629, Od. 15, 254: but also ἀπένασσας παῖδα, sent away her child, Eur. I. T. 1260: also aor. pass. ἀπενάσθηται, to be taken away, depart from a place, τῆς πατρίδος, Ib. 175. cf. Med. 166

Ἀπονεκρῶ, (ἀπό, νεκρῶ) to kill outright; also of limbs, the effects of cold, to make dead, cause to mortify, Diod. Pass. to die. Hence

Ἀπονεκρῶσις, εως, ἡ, a becoming quite dead, Epict. 1.3.

Ἀπονεμητικός, ἡ, ὄν, = Ἀπονεμητικός, M. Anton.

Ἀπονεμῶσις, εως, ἡ, (ἀπονεμῶ) distribution.

Ἀπονεμητόν, verb. adj. from ἀπονεμῶ, Arist. Eth. N.

Ἀπονεμητής, οὗ, ὁ, a distributor.

Ἀπονεμητικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to, disposed to, fit for distributing, τὸ ἄπον., εὐθ. ἥθος, a disposition to give every one his due, M. Anton.: it may also be Ἀπονεμητικός, like μενετικός, etc. Adv. -κῶς, Diog. L.: from

Ἀπονεμῶ, fut. νεμῶ and later νεμῶσις, (ἀπό, νέμω) to portion out, distribute, assign, τινί τι, Hdt. 2, 54, Plat., etc.: imperat. ἀπονεμῶν, impart, tell, Pind. I. 2, 68, Soph. Fr. 150: mid. to assign to one's self, take, τι, Plat.: esp. to feed on, τι, Ar. Av. 1289: also τινός, to help one's self to part of a thing, Plat. Rep. 574 A.—II. to part off, separate, divide, Plat. Polit. 276 D: hence ἄπ. ὑνόμασι, to classify, Ib. 307 B.—III. to take away, subtract, Id. Legg. 771 C.

Ἀπονεμονμένος, adv. part. perf. pass. from ἀπονεμῶμαι, without care for life, desperately, Xen. Hell. 7, 2, 3: ἄπον. διακείσθαι πρὸς τὸ ζῆν, Isocr. 131 D.

Ἀπονεόμαι, (ἀπό, νέομαι) dep., to go away, retire: to go back, return, off. som., though only in pres. (sometimes with fut. sign.) and impf. [ᾤ ἔρ.]

Ἀπονεοττεύω, (ἀπό, νεοττεύω) to ring out or hatch the young, Arist. I. A.

Ἀπονεύμα, ατος, τό, (ἀπονεύω) a rope.

Ἀπονεύμαι, Dor. for ἀπονεόμαι.

Ἀπονευρῶ, (ἀπό, νευρῶ) to change to a tendon. Hence

Ἀπονευρῶσις, εως, ἡ, the end of the muscle, where it becomes tendon, Hipp.

Ἀπονεύω, (ἀπό, νέω) to bend away from other objects towards one, hence to incline towards, πρὸς τι, Plat. heat. 165 A: πρὸς τινα, Polyb.: turn aside or away, ἐπὶ τι, Id.: absol. to bend on one side, hang the head, Theophr.—II. to refuse by shaking the ad., I. at. abnere.

Ἀπονεύω, fut. νεύσομαι and νευνύμαι, old Att. for ἀπονήχομαι: τόνευσος occurs in Anth.

Ἀπονεύω, f. νήσω, (ἀπό, νέω) to unload. Mid. to throw off a load from, γεν., στέρνων, Eur. Ion 875, ubi v. erm.

Ἀπονήμενος, part. aor. 2 mid. of τόνιμην, Od.

Ἀπονηρενσία, ας, ἡ, (a priv., πονεύομαι) innocence.

Ἀπόνηρος, ον, (a priv., πονηρός) gle-minded, without malice or cunning, Dion. H.

Ἀπονητή, adv. of ἀπόνητος, without tigue, Hdt. 3, 146, etc.

Ἀπόνητος, Ion. for ἀπόνητος, 3 sing. c. 2 mid. of ἀπονήμι.

Ἀπόνητος, ον, (a priv., πονέω) not -ked or wrought.—II. without toil or ouble, easy: hence adv. ἀπονητί, v.: superl. ἀπονητότατα, with least ouble or toil, Hdt. 2, 14.—2. without erings, Soph. El. 1065.

Ἀπονήχομαι, fut. ῥομαι, (ἀπό, νή- μαι) dep. mid., to swim away, escape swimming Polyb

Ἀπονία, ας, ἡ, (ἄπονος) freedom from toil, trouble: also from bodily pain, Aretae.—II. laziness, Xen. Cyr. 2, 2, 25.

Ἀπονίζω, collat. form of ἀπονίπτω, only in pres. and impf., to wash clean, τινά, Od. 23, 75, Ar. Vesp. 608, Plat. Symp. 175 A. Mid. to wash off from one's self, wash off, ἰδρῶ, Il. 10, 572.

Ἀπονικάω, (ἀπό, νικάω) to conquer quite, overpower, Arist. Mol. An., in pass.

Ἀπόνιμμα, ατος, τό, (ἀπονίπτω) water for washing the hands, feet, etc.: esp. holy water to cleanse the dead, or the unclean, Ath.

Ἀπονίμην, f. νήσω, (ἀπό, δύνιμην) to give enjoyment. Usu. in mid., ἀπο- νίμηναι or ἀπονίμηναι (though the pres. will hardly be 'und in use), f. ἀπο- νήσομαι, Hom.: aor. 2 ἀπονήμην, ἦσο, ἦτο, without augm. ἀπονήμην, 2 sing. opt. ἀπόνατο, part. ἀπονήμε- νος, Hom. To have the use or enjoy- ment of a thing, τινός, e. g. ἀρετής, τιμῆς, Hom.: so τάνδ' ἀπόνατο, may- est thou have joy of them, Il. 24, 556; but the gen. is oft. omitted, as ἦγε μὲν οὐδ' ἀπόνητο, married her but had no joy (of it), Od. 11, 324, θρέψε μὲν οὐδ' ἀπόνητο, Od. 17, 293.

Ἀπόνιπτρον, ον, τό, = ἀπόνιμμα, Ar. Ach. 616.

Ἀπονίπτω, f. ψω, (ἀπό, νίπτω) to wash off, θρόνον ἐξ ὕειλιν, Od. 24, 189: to wash clean, τινά, Od. 19, 317. Mid. also c. acc., ἀπονίψασθαι χρώ- τα, χείρας, πόδας, to wash one's body, hands, feet clean, Od.: also absol. to wash one's self, Ar. Av. 1163.

Ἀπονίσσομαι, (ἀπό, νίσσομαι) dep., to go away, v. I. Theogn. 528.

Ἀπονιτρώω, (ἀπό, νιτρώω) to rub off with or in nitre, Hipp.

Ἀπονεόμαι, dep. pass. c. fut. mid. -ήσομαι, (ἀπό, νέω) to be out of one's mind, to have lost all sense,—1. of fear, hence to be desperate, ἀπονηρεντας διαμάχεσθαι. Xen. Hell. 6, 4, 23, ἄ- θρωστοι ἀπονηρενόμενοι, Lat. perditii, desperate men, Thuc. 7, 81: so too ὁ ἀπονηρενόμενος, Xen. Hell. 7, 5, 12.—2. of shame or duty, hence also ὁ ἀπονεύ-, an abandoned fellow, Theophr. Char. 6, cf. Isocr. 177 E, Dem. 363, 7. Hence

Ἀπόνοια, ας, ἡ, (ἀπό, νοῖς) loss of all sense, folly, madness, Dem. 79, fin.: esp. loss of fear and hope, desperation, εἰς ἄπ. καταστήσασθαι, to make one desperate, Thuc. 1, 82.

Ἀπονομή, ἡς, ἡ, = ἀπονέμεσις, distribution, a portion, Hipp.

Ἀπονομίζω, f. -ισω, (ἀπό, νομίζω) to forbid by law, Mnas. ap. Ath. 346 D.

Ἀπονος, ον, (a priv., πόνος) without toil or trouble, βίος, Simon. 1, 3, νόστος, Aesch.: free from care or sorrow, untroubled: gentle, easy, χύρ- μα, Pind. O. 10 (11), 26, τύχη, θύνα- τος, Plat.—2. of persons, not toiling or working, lazy, μαλακὸς καὶ ἄπ., Xen. Hell. 3, 4, 19: ἄπ. πρὸς τι, Plat. Rep. 556 B.—3. of things, pass. done without trouble, easy, χωρίς, Andoc. 22, 26. Adv. -νως, Hdt. 9, 2, etc. Irreg. comp. ἀπονεστέρος, Pind. O. 2, 112: but regul. superl. ἀπονό- τατος, Plat. Tim. 81 E. Cf. ἀπό- νητος.

Ἀπονοσέω, (ἀπό, νοσέω) to recover from sickness, Hipp.

Ἀπονοστέω, (ἀπό, νοστέω) to re- turn, come home, Hom., in phrase ἀπ' ἀπονοστήσας: also in Hdt., ἄπ. ὅπῃ σω, σώς, ἄπ. ἐς τόπον, Hence

Ἀπονόστησις, εως, ἡ, a return, Arr.

Ἀπονόσφι, before a vowel ἀπο νόσφιν, adv., far apart or aloof, Il. 2, 233, Od. 5, 350.—II. as prep. c. gen., far away from, Il. 1, 541, Od. 5, 113 usu. following its case: but before it, Od. 12, 33.

Ἀπονοσφίζω, f. -ισω, (ἀπό, νοσφί- ζω) to put asunder, keep aloof from, τινά τινος, H. Hom. Cer. 158: to be- leave or rob of, Soph. Phr. 1579. Pass. to be robbed of, c. acc., ἰδαθῆν, Il. Hom. Merc. 562.—II. c. acc. only, to flee from, shun, Soph. O. T. 490.

Ἀπονουθεύω, (ἀπό, νουθεύω) to dissuade. Pass. to have one's head turned, ὑπὸ τύχης, Polyb.

Ἀπόνουσος, ον, Ion. for ἀπόνουσος (ἀπό, νόσος) free from sickness, Synes.

Ἀπονυκτερεύω, (ἀπό, νυκ-τερεύω: to pass a night away from, τινός, Plut.

Ἀπονύμφης, ον, ὁ, and

Ἀπονύμφος, ον, (ἀπό, νύμφη) a wo- man-hater, = μισογύνη.

Ἀπονυστάζω, f. -άσω and -άζω (ἀπό, νυστάζω) to fall asleep over a thing: hence to be sleepy, sluggish, Plut.

Ἀπονύχίζω, f. -ισω, fut. Att. -ίω, to pare the nails, hence mid. ἀπονύχισ- ασθαι τὰς χείρας, Hipp., c. Lob. Phryn. 289.—II. to tear away with the nails, Ar. Eq. 709.—III. = ὀνυχίζω III., to try or examine by the nail, ἀκρῶς ἀπονυχισμένος, Horace's ad unguem factus, Theophr. Char. 26. Hence

Ἀπονύχισμα, ατος, τό, a nail-par- ing. [ῥ]

Ἀπονυτίζω, f. -ισω, (ἀπό, νυτίζω) to make turn his back and flee, τινέ Soph. Fr. 638: also ἄπ. τινά σφυγῇ, Eur. Bacch. 763. Mid. to turn the back and flee.

Ἀποξενίζω, fut. -ισω, = ποξενίζω dub.

Ἀποξενιτεύω, = ἀποξενίζω.

Ἀποξένος, ον, (ἀπό, ξένος) like ἄξενος, inhospitable, Aesch. O. T. 196.—II. ἀποξένος γῆς far from a coun- try, like ἀπόδημος, Aesch. Ag. 1282 cf. Eum. 884.

Ἀποξένω, (ἀπό, ξενῶ) to drive from house and home, in genl. to es- trange or banish from, τινά τῆς ἑλ- λάδος, Plut. Pass. to live away from home, be banished, Soph. El. 777: al- so γῆς ἀποξενουσῆσαι, Eur. Hec. 1221: ἔξω τῆς οἰκίας, Arist. Pol. ἐτέρωσεν ἀπὸς, to migrate to some other place, Plat. Legg. 708 B: hence to adopt foreign customs, etc., ἀπεξ- ενόμενα μαθήματα, strange learning, Iambli.—II. to pronounce a thing or word foreign or not genuine, Ath. Hence

Ἀποξένωσις, εως, ἡ, a living away from home, Plut.: the adoption of for- eign manners.

Ἀποξέω, fut. -ξέσω, (ἀπό, ξέω) to shave off, in Il. 5, 81, like ἀποκόπτω to cut off, ἀπὸ δ' ἔξεσε χεῖρα.—II. to scrape small, λίσσανον, Theophr.

Ἀποξηραίνω, f. -ανῶ, (ἀπό, ξηραί- νω) to dry up, drain off a river, Hdt. 2, 99: to make a thing dry, dry quite, τινός, Thuc. 7, 12. Pass. to be dried up, to become dry, of rivers, Hdt. 75: hence Ion. part. pf. ἀποξηρα- μένος, Hdt. 1, 186.

Ἀποξίφω, f. -ισω, (ἀπό, ξιφίω) to cut off with the sword, hew off. Paus.

Ἀποξύλλω, f. -ισω, (ἀπό, ξυλλί- μαι) to clear of wood, strip off the stalk, κράμην, Arist. Probl. 3, 17 with v. i. ἀποξύλλω.

Ἀποξύνω, f. -υνῶ, (ἀπό, δύνω) to bring to a point, make taper, ἀπὸ ξύνουσιν ἐρετμά, Od. 6, 269: but ἡ

Od. 9, 326, Nitzsch follows Buttm Lexil. in τ, p. 158, sq., in reading ἀποΰσαι, to smooth off, as appears necessary from the next line, οἱ δ' ὁμαλὸν ποίησαν ἐγὼ δ' ἐθόσσα παραστάς ἄκρον, so they made it even, but I sharpened it: Buttm. would even read ἀποΰουσιν in the former place; and Damm assumes ἀπο-ξύνω to be a collat. form of ἀποΰω: Eur. Cycl. 456 certainly has ἐξαποΰνας in signif. of making quite sharp, but this is not conclusive, Buttm. l. c.: in Polyb. we have a par. pass. perf. ἀποξυμένους. [v]

Ἀποξυράω, Ion. -ξυρέω, (ἀπό, ξυράω) like ἀποΰρω, to shave clean, τινά τῇ κεφαλῇ, Hdt. 5, 35.

Ἀποξύνω, ov, (ἀπό, ξυρόν) cut sharp off, steep, abrupt, Luc.: contract-el, narrow, Hipp., though the MSS. give ἀπόξηρος, from ἀποξέω, contrary to analogy.

Ἀποξύνω,=ἀποξυράω, Ar. Thesm. 252, 1043. Mid. to have one's self clean shaved. [v]

Ἀποξύς, v, gen. εὐς, (ἀπό, ὄξύς) sharpened off, pointed, Diosc.: cf. Lob. Phryn. 539.

Ἀπόξυμα, ατος, τό, (ἀποξύνω) that which is shaved or scraped off: shavings, filings.

Ἀποξυστρώω, (ἀπό, ξυστράω) to rub off: to blunt, Polyb.

Ἀποξύω, f. -ύσω, (ἀπό, ξύω)=ἀποξέω, to shave or scrape off: and so to strip off as it were a skin, γῆρας ἀποξύσας θήσει νέον, Il. 9, 446; and so snakes are said τὸ γῆρας ἀποξύσθαι: cf. ἀποξύνω, and Butt. Lexil. p. 158, sq. [v]

Ἀποπαιδῶγωγέω, (ἀπό, παιδαγωγέω) to teach amiss, misguide, lambl.

Ἀποπαίζω, f. -ζομαι, (ἀπό, παίζω) to have done playing or jesting.—II. to speak in joke.

Ἀποπαλαιόω, (ἀπό, παλαιόω) to be grown old, abrogate, Lat. antiquare.

Ἀποπαλῃσις, εως, ἡ,=ἀποπαλῶς, Gal.: from

Ἀποπάλλω, (ἀπό, πᾶλλω) to swing or cast away, Arist. Probl. Hence mid. to dart away, rebound, Plut.

Ἀποπαλμός, οὔ, ὁ, a rebounding, Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10, 44.

Ἀποπαλσις, ιος and εως, ἡ,=ἀποπαλῶς, Gal.

Ἀποπαλτικός, ἡ, ὅν, (ἀποπάλλω) rebounding. Adv. -κῶς, Sext. Emp.

Ἀποπάππος, ov, ὁ, (ἀπό, πάππος) great-grandfather, Lat. abavus.

Ἀποπαππός, ὦ, (ἀπό, πάππος) to change into rappus or down, of flowers, Theophr.

Ἀποπαπταίνω, (ἀπό, παπταίνω) to look about one, to look round, as if to flee: hence Ion. fut. ἀποπαπτανέουσιν, Il. 14, 101.

Ἀποπαρῶω,=ἀποπέρω.

Ἀποπαρθενεύω,=sq., Hipp.

Ἀποπαρθενῶ, (ἀπό, παρθένο) to deflower. Pass. to be no more a maid, to marry.

Ἀποπαστος, ov,=ἄπαστος, c. gen., Opp.

Ἀποπάσχω, f. -πείσομαι, (ἀπό, πάσχω) opp. to πᾶσχω, a Stoic term, to imagine a thing is not, which is, e. g. ὑπόπαθε, ὅτι ἡμέρα ἐστὶ, imagine it is not day, Epict. 1, 28, 3.

Ἀποπάτνω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, Ar. Eccl. 354, -ήσομαι, Plut. 1184, (ἀπό, πατέω) to retire from the way, to go aside to ease one's self, C-atin. Drap. 8: cf. ἀφοδεύω. Hence

Ἀποπάτημα, ατος, τό, ordure, Eurol. Χρυσ. 15. [v]

Ἀποπατήτεον, verb. adj. from ἀπο-

πατέω, one must ease one's self, Ar. Eccl. 326.

Ἀποπάτος, ov, ὁ, also ἡ, ordure, Hipp.: εἰς ἀπόπατον, to ease one's self, Ar. Ach. 81, unless it be here=ἄφοδος, a privy.

Ἀποπαύσις, εως, ἡ, (ἀποπαύω) a stopping, checking, hindrance.—II. (from mid.) a ceasing, end.

Ἀποπαύστωρ, ορος, ὁ,=ἀποπαύων, Orph.

Ἀποπαύω, (ἀπό, παύω) to stop, hinder one from a thing, τινά τινος, e. g. πολέμον, Il. 11, 323, πένθεος, Hdt. 1, 46: also c. inf., to hinder from doing, τινά ἀλητεύν, ὀρηθῆναι, Od. 18, 114; 12, 126: c. acc. only, to stop, check, Il., etc. Mid. to leave off, cease from a thing, τινός, Il.; in which intrans. signif. the act. is used in Od. 1, 340, and here others read ἀποπαύει ἀοιδῆς.

Ἀποπείρα, ας, ἡ, (ἀπό, πείρα) a trial, venture, ἀπ. ποιεῖσθαι τινος τῆς μάχης, to make trial of one's way of fighting, Hdt. 8, 9: ἀπ. ναυμαχίας λαμβάνειν, to try or venture a sea-fight, Thuc. 7, 21.

Ἀποπειράω, f. -ύσω, [v] rarer form of sq.

Ἀποπειράομαι, dep. c. fut. mid. -ίσομαι, [v] aor. pass. ἀποπειρήθη, Ion. -ήθη, Hdt. 2, 73, (ἀπό, πειράομαι) to make trial, essay, or proof of a person or thing, τινός, Lat. specimen facere alicuius, e. g. ἀπ. τῶν μαντηρίων, τῶν δορυφόρων, Hdt. 1, 46; 3, 128; so too Ar., Plat., and Xen., who also has ἀπ. τινός εἰ δύναται, Cyr. 7, 2, 17, cf. 2, 3, 5: ναυμαχίας ἀποπειράσθαι, to venture a naval engagement, Thuc. 4, 24: but Thuc. more freq. uses act., as ναυμαχίας ἀποπειράσαι, 7, 17: also ἀποπειράσαι τοῦ Πειραιῶς, to make an attempt on the Piræus, etc., 2, 93, etc.

Ἀποπειράτεον, verb. adj. from ἀποπειράομαι, one must make an attempt, Isocr. 191 B.

Ἀποπείρω, f. -ξω, (ἀπό, πέρω) to shear off wool.

Ἀποπλεκάω, (ἀπό, πλεκάω) to hew off with an axe, to hew, Ar. Av. 1156.

Ἀποπελιόω, (ἀπό, πελιός) to make pale.

Ἀποπέμπος, ov, (ἀποπέμπω) sent forth, dismissed.

Ἀποπεμπτός, (ἀπό, πέμπτος) to give a fifth part, LXX.

Ἀποπέμνω, f. -ψω, (ἀπό, πέμνω) to send off or away, to despatch, dismiss, Hom., etc.: ἐπὶ τι, for a purpose, Hdt. 1, 38: also in bad sense, to hunt away, drive off, Od. 23, 23: to escort, τινά, Pind. O. 8, 66: of things, to return, give back, Hom. only in Od. 17, 76. Mid. to remove from one's self, get rid of, Hdt., etc.: of a wife, to divorce her, Hdt. 6, 63: also to drive off, avert by sacrifice, etc., like ἀποδοιπορούμαι, Eur. Hec. 72. Hence

Ἀποπέμψις, εως, ἡ, a sending away, despatching, Hdt. 7, 148: a dismissal, divorcing, Dem. 1365, 12.

Ἀποπενθέω, (ἀπό, πενθέω) to cease mourning.—II. trans. to mourn for, Plut.

Ἀποπεραίνω, fut. -ανῶ, (ἀπό, περαίνω) to bring to an end, complete.

Ἀποπεράτιζω, f. -ιζω, and

Ἀποπεράττω,=περαίνω. Hence

Ἀποπεράτωσις, εως, ἡ, a completing, end.

Ἀποπεράω, ὦ, f. -άσω Ion. -ήσω, (ἀπό, περάω) to carry over, Plut.

Ἀποπέρω, usu. -πέρομαι, fut. -παρόω and -παρήσομαι, (ἀπό, πέρ-

ω) to break wind, Lat. pedo, Ar. Eq. 639.

Ἀποπεριστάω, ὦ, f. -άσω, [v] (ἀπο περιστάω) to draw off, divert.

Ἀποπερίκομαι, (ἀπό, πέκοι) as pass., to become dark, of ripening grapes, Soph. Fr. 239.

Ἀποπέσσει, 3 sing. subj. aor. 2 of ἀποπίπτω, Od. 24, 7. [απ-]

Ἀποπετάννυμι, f. -πετάω, (ἀπὲ πετάννυμι) to spread out all ways, Diog. L.

Ἀποπέτομαι, fut. -πήσομαι, (ἀπὲ πέτομαι) to fly off or away, Il. 2, 71. Od. 11, 222, in aor. part. ἀποπτόμενος (as if from *ἀποπτήμι); so too ἀπέπτομαι, Ar. Av. 90.

Ἀποπεφασμένως, adv. part. perf. pass. from ἀποφάινω, openly, clearly, plainly, Dem. 1367, 27.

Ἀποπήννυμι, f. -πήξω, (ἀπό, πήννυμι) to make to freeze or curdle, Ai. Ran. 126. Pass. of men, to be frozen, Xen. Mem. 4, 3, 8: of blood, to curdle, Id. An. 5, 8, 15.

Ἀποπρήσσω, f. -ήσω, (ἀπό, πρήσσω) to leap off from: hence to start off from, turn away from, τινός, Xen. Mem. 1, 2, 16: ἀπό τιος, Plat. Theat. 164 C, opp. to ἀπ. πρὸς τινα. Plat. Legg. 720 C.

Ἀποπιέξω, f. -έσω, (ἀπό, πιέξω) to squeeze out, squeeze tight, Hipp.

Ἀποπιέσις, εως, ἡ, a squeezing or wringing out, Theophr.

Ἀποπίεσις, ατος, τό, that which is squeezed out and dried, Hipp.

Ἀποπιμπλάνω, rare collat. form of sq., Anth.

Ἀποπίμπλημι, and, though no Att., -πιμπλάω, poet. also πίμπλημι, -πιπλάω, f. -πλήσω, (ἀπό, πίμπλημι) to fill up, fill to the brim: to fill up a number, Hdt. 7, 29: hence—II. to satisfy, fulfil, τὸν χρηρόν, Hdt. 8, 96: hence to satisfy, appease, Lat. ex plere, τὸν θυμὸν τιος, Hdt., etc., cf. Valck. Hipp. 1327: also τινά, Plat. Crat. 413 B.

Ἀποπινώω, (ἀπό, πινώω) to cleanse from dirt.—2. to dirty, soil.

Ἀποπίνω, f. -πίομαι, (ἀπό, πίομαι) to drink up, drink off, Hdt. 4, 70, where either κύλικα or οἶνον must be supplied.

Ἀποπίπτω, fut. -πεσοῦμαι, aor. -έπεσον, (ἀπό, πίπτω) to fall off from ἐκ πέτρης, Od. 24, 7, τινός or ἀπ. τιος, Hdt. 3, 64, 130: absol. to fall off, Il. 14, 351.—II. hence to miss fail in obtaining, Lat. spe excidere Polyb.—III. to lose one's way. [απ-]. Od. 24, 7.]

Ἀποπιστεύω, (ἀπό, πιστεύω) to trust fully, rely on, τινί, Polyb.

Ἀποπλάζω, fut. -πλάγξω, (ἀπὲ πλάζω) to lead astray, lead away from deprived of, τινός. Pass. to go astray, be driven off or away. Hom. uses only aor. pass. ἀπεπλάγχθη, to stray, i. driven away from, be deprived of, πείριδος, σάκεος, etc.: the phrase τριφάλεα ἀποπλάγχεδισα, a helm struck off, Il. 13, 578, is singular.

Ἀποπλάνω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, ἀπό, πλάνω)=foreg., to lead astray, Hipp. Hence

Ἀποπλάνησις, εως, ἡ, a leading away, leading astray.—2. from pass., going astray, digression, Plat. Pol. 263 C. [α]

Ἀποπλάνιας, ov, ὁ, a wanderer, fugitive, Anth.

Ἀποπλάνιος, ov, strengthened f. πλάνιος, Cratin. Jun. Tar. 1.

Ἀποπλάσις, εως, ἡ, a shaping off, form, Epicur. ap. Diog. L.: from

Ἀποπλάσσω, fut. -πλάσω, (ἀπ-

πλάσσω) to shape after, mould from a thing, τινός. Mid. to borrow form or figure from anything, copy, Jac. A. P. p. 499. Hence

Ἀποπλῶσταρ, ορος, ὁ, a copier.

Ἀποπλῆω, poet. for ἀποπλέω, Hom.

Ἀποπλευστέον, verb. adj., one must sail away, Ar. Fr. 192: from

Ἀποπλέω, Ep. -πλέω (Hom.), Ion. πλώω (Hdt.), f. -πλεύσονται, (ἀπό, πλέω) to sail away, sail off, Hom., Hdt., etc.: to sail back, Xen., which is ἀπίσω πλέω in Hdt. 4, 156.

Ἀποπλήθω, = ἀπομιπλήμι.

Ἀποπληκτικός, ἡ, ὄν, stupified, confused.—II. apoplectic, Hipp.: from

Ἀπόπληκτος, ον, (ἀποπλήσσω) stricken or disabled by a stroke.—I. in mind., like Lat. attonitus, struck dumb, astounded, senseless, Hdt. 2, 173; ὄφρον καὶ ἀπ., ἀπ. καὶ μαίνόμενος, Dem. 561, 10; 912, 10.—2. crippled, planet-struck, Hdt. 1, 167, Plat. (Com.) Σκεν. 1. Adv. -τως.

Ἀποπλήσις, ας, ἡ, a being disabled, 1. in mind, stupor, amazement.—2. in body, a stroke, apoplexy, Lat. sideratio, Hipp., v. Foes. Oecon.

Ἀπόπλησις, ας, ἡ, =foreg., Eutrop. 8, 10.

Ἀποπληρώω, (ἀπό, πληρώω) = ἀπομιπλήμι, to fill quite full, satisfy, Lat. explere, τὰς βουλήσεις, τὰς ἐπιθυμίας, Plat.: also τούτω μοι ἀποπληρώσω, Id. Prot. 329 C.—II. to fulfill. Hence

Ἀποπληρώσις, ας, ἡ, a satisfying, Plut.—II. fulfilment.

Ἀποπληρωτής, οὔ, ὁ, a fulfiller, τινός, Plat. Rep. 620. E.

Ἀποπλήσσω, Att. -τω, fut. -ξω, (ἀπό, πλῆσσω) to strike to earth, cripple by a stroke, disable in body or mind. Pass. to lose one's senses, become dizzy or astounded, Soph. Ant. 1189.—2. to drive back, repulse. Mid. to push off from one's self, Arist. Probl.

Ἀποπλίσσονται, Att. -ττομαι, fut. -ξομαι, (ἀπό, πλίσσω) dep. mid. (ἀπό, πλίσσω) to trip off, hop off, Ar. Ach. 218, cf. Koen. Greg. p. 548.

Ἀπόπλωος, ον, ὁ, contr. ἀπόπλωος, ον, (ἀποπλέω) sailing away: an outward-bound voyage, Hdt. 8, 79.

Ἀπόπλωος, ον, contr. ἀπόπλωος, ον, (ἀπό, πλέω) = ἀπλωος, unfit for sea-service, Polyb.

Ἀποπλουτέω, (ἀπό, πλουτέω) to be rich no longer, strip one's self of wealth.

Ἀποπλῦμα, ατος, τό, that which is washed off, dirty water, Diog.: from Ἀποπλύνω, f. -υνά, (ἀπό, πλύνω) to wash off or away, Od. 6, 95, ubi v. Nitzsch.

Ἀποπλώω, Ion. for ἀποπλέω, Hdt.

Ἀποπνεύω, Ion. for ἀποπνέω, Hom.

Ἀποπνευματίζω, f. -ίσω, (ἀπό, πνευματίζω) to breathe out: also = ἀποπνέω.

Ἀποπνεύματος, (ἀπό, πνεύμα) away from the wind, sheltered, Theophr.

Ἀποπνεύσις, ας, ἡ, a breathing out, steaming, ἐκδύς: from

Ἀποπνέω, Ep. -πνεω (as always in Hom.), f. -πνεύω, (ἀπό, πνέω) to breathe forth, πῦρ, of the Chimaera, Il. 6, 182, ὁμήν. Od. 4, 406; ἔπος τόματος, Pind. P. 4, 18; θυμόν, Il. 5, 524: also without θυμόν, to die, Iatr. 99; so too ἄπ. ψυχῇ, Simon. 27, ἡλικίαν, Pind. I. 7, (6), 48: but in Nem. 1, 70, he has it causal, χρόνος ἀπέπνευσεν ψυχάς, made them die up the ghost.—2. in Com. = ἀποπνέω.—II. to smell of a thing, c. gen.,

Luc. de Conscr. Hist. 15.—III. to blow from a particular quarter, ἀπὸ θερμῶν χωρέων, Hdt. 2, 27.—IV. to blow out, as a light; pass., met. to be blown out or extinguished, Plut. Moral. 281 B.

Ἀποπνίγω, f. -πνιζομαι, (ἀπό, πνίγω) to choke, smother, throttle, Hdt. 2, 169, etc. Pass. c. fut. mid., -πνιγέσμαι (Ar. Nub. 1504), to be choked, etc.: also to be drowned, Dem. 883, fin.: to be choked with rage, ἐπὶ τινι, at a thing, Id. 403, 17: hence metaph. of pressing creditors, like ἄγχω. [I]

Ἀποπνοή, ἡς, ἡ, Theophr., and ἀπόπνοια, ἡ, Hipp. = ἀπόπνευστις.

Ἀπόπνοος, ον, = ἄπνοος.

Ἀποπνοέμαι, f. -ήσμαι, dep. mid., (ἀπό, ποίω) to put away from one's self, reject, Plut. Hence

Ἀποποίησης, ας, ἡ, a rejection.

Ἀποπολέμειω, ὦ, (ἀπό, πολεμέω) to fight off or from, e. g. τοῦ ὄνου, from ass-back, Plat. Phaedr. 260 B.

Ἀπόπολις, ι, poet. ἀπόπολις, gen. ιδός, ας, (ἀπό, πόλις) far from the city, banished, like ἄπολις, ἀπόπολις ἔσει, Aesch. Ag. 1410: ἀπόπολιν ἔχειν τινά, Soph. Tr. 647.

Ἀποπομπή, αἶα, αἶον, (ἀποπομπή) averting, esp. evil, like ἀλεξίκακος, ἀποτροπαῖος, LXX.

Ἀποπομπή, = ἀποπέμπομαι.

Ἀποπομπή, ἡς, ἡ, (ἀποπέμπω) a sending away, banishment.—2. (from mid.), the averting an ill omen, misfortune, etc., ἡ ποιεῖσθαι, Isocr. 106 B.

Ἀποπόμπμος, ον, ἡμέρα, = ἀποφράς.

Ἀποπονέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (ἀπό, πονέω) to finish a work, Ar. Thesm. 245.—2. intr. to stop working.

Ἀποποντώ, (ἀπό, πόντος) to cast into the sea.

Ἀποπορδή, ἡς, ἡ, subst. from ἀποπέρδω = πορδή.

Ἀποπορεύα, ας, ἡ, a departure, return: from

Ἀποπορεύομαι, pass. c. fut. mid., and aor. pass. (ἀπό, πορεύω) to depart, go away, Xen. An. 7, 6, 33. Hence

Ἀποπορεύετον, verb. adj., one must go away.

Ἀποπορφύρος, ον, = ἀπορφύρος.

Ἀποπράσσω, f. -ξομαι, mid. (ἀπό, πρᾶσσω) to exact to the uttermost, τὸν μισθόν, like ἀναπράσσω, Themist.

Ἀποπρατίζομαι, (ἀπό, πρατίζομαι) to sell, LXX., Tob. 1, 7.

Ἀποπραῖνω, (ἀπό, πρᾶνω) to soften down, Plut. Sert. 25.

Ἀποπροσβεία, ας, ἡ, an ambassador's report, Polyb.: from

Ἀποπροσβέω, (ἀπό, προσβέω) to report one's doings as ambassador, give in one's accounts, Plat. Legg. 941 A.

*Ἀποπρίαμα, obsol. pres., from which we have only ἀπεπριάμην, as aor. of ἀπώνομαι, to buy of one, Ar. Ran. 1227.

Ἀπόπρισμα, ατος, τό, that which is saved or filed off, saw-dust, filings: from

Ἀποπρίω, f. -ίω, (ἀπό, πρίω) to saw off or through, file off, Hdt. 4, 65. [I]

Ἀποπρό, adv. ἡ 16, 669.—2. as prep. c. gen., far from, away from, Il. 7, 334, cf. διαπρό. In compos. it is only a stronger form of ἀπό. (It is also written ἀπόπρο, but see Spitzn. Excurs. xviii. ad Il. sub fin.)

Ἀποπρόα, v. sub προηγμένα.

Ἀποπροαίρω, (ἀπό, προαίρω) to like away from, τινός: σίτου ἀπο-

προελών, having taken some of the bread, to give it away, Od. 17, 457.

Ἀποπροβαίνο, f. -βήσομαι, (ἀπό, προβαίνο) to go far away from, Dion. H.

Ἀποπροβάλλω, f. -βῶμαι, (ἀπό, προβάλλω) to throw far away from. Ap. Rh.

Ἀποπροέηκε, 3 sing. aor. 1 ἴσα, from ἀποπροΐημι, Od.

Ἀποπροέρω, part. aor. 2 of ἀπεπροαίρω, Od.

Ἀποπροηγμένα, τά, v. sub προηγμένα.

Ἀπόπροθε, before a vowel ἀπόπροθεν, adv., (ἀποπρό) from afar: but usu. much like ἀπόπροθι, far off, far away, ἄπ. μένειν, κείσθαι, Il. 10, 209, Od. 7, 244; etc.

Ἀποπροθέω, f. -θέσομαι and -θεν σοῦμαι, (ἀπό, προθέω) to run away from, Anth.

Ἀπόπροθι, adv., (ἀποπρό) far off, far away, Hom.

Ἀποπροθορεῖν, inf. aor. 2 of ἀποπροθώω, to spring far from, Orph.

Ἀποπροΐεις, part. pres. from sq., Od.

Ἀποπροΐημι, f. -πρῶσω, (ἀπό, προΐημι) to send forth, and so—1. to throw away, Od. 14, 26.—2. to shoot forth, Id., Od. 22, 82.—3. to let fall, Od. 22, 327. [ἀποπρόημι Ep., ἀποπρῆμι, Att.]

Ἀποπρολείπω, (ἀπό, προλείπω) to leave far behind, Ar. Rh.

Ἀποπρονοσφίζω, fut. -ίω Att. -ῶ, (ἀπό, προνοσφίζω) to remove afar off, carry far away, Eur. I. A. 1286: here Dind. separately ἀποπρό νοσφ.

Ἀπόπροσθεν, adv., = ἀπόπρθε, Plat. Epin. 987 A.

Ἀποπροσποιέομαι, (ἀπό, προσποιέομαι) as mid., to disclaim, Ath.

Ἀποπροσπίζομαι, (ἀπό, πρόσπων) as mid., to clear one's face, Pherecr. Agr. 9.

Ἀποπροτέμνω, (ἀπό, προτέμνω) to cut off from, wátov ἀποπροταμών, after he had cut a slice from the chine, Od. 8, 475.

Ἀποπροφεύγω, (ἀπό, προφεύγω) to flee far away, Mel. 10.

Ἀποπράμενος, ἐν, ενον, part. aor. 2 of ἀπρίττω, Hom.

Ἀποπρινίζω, fut. -ίω Att. -ῶ, (ἀπό, πτερνίζω) to thrust off with the heel, trample on.

Ἀποπτερνγίζομαι, (ἀπό, πτερνγίζομαι) dep., to fluster away, Theophr.

Ἀποπτερύσσομαι, f. -ύσομαι, dep., = foreg.

Ἀπόπτης, ὁ, (ἀπόψομαι) one that looks from above.

Ἀποπτήσσω, strengthened for πτήσσω.

Ἀπόπτισμα, ατος, τό, (ἀπό, πτίσσω) chaff, husks, etc., Lat. quisquiliae dub. 1. for ἀπόπρισμα, Arist. Mirab. 113.

Ἀποπτοέω, (ἀπό, πτοέω) to frighten away, Plut. Pass. to be startled, to shy, Polyb.

Ἀποπτοιέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, poet. for foreg., to frighten or chase away, Emped. ap. Plut. 2, 1129 E.

Ἀπόπολις, ι, ἡ, gen. ιδός, poet, for ἀπόπολις, q. v.

Ἀποπτος, ον, (ἀπόψομαι) seen, to be seen from a place, e. g. ἀπὸ τοῦ χώματος, Arist. Pol. 2, 12, 9: τὸ ἀποπτον, a look-out place, watch-tower, Plat. Ax. 369 A. hence—2. far away from, far from, τινός, Soph. O. T. 762; El. 1489: absol. far away, Id. Aj. 17; ἐξ ἀπόπτου, from afar, opp. to ἐγγύθεν, Phil. 467: ἐν ἀπόπτῳ, afar off: hence—II. dimly seen, and so in ἡλίου

writers, unseen, = ἄνοπτος, I. ob. A. J. 17.

* Ἀπόπτυσμα, ατος, τό, (ἀπό, πτύω) a falling fold, Inscr.

* Ἀπόπτυσμα, ατος, τό, (ἀποπτύω) that which is spit out.

* Ἀποπτύστωρ, ἥρος, ὁ, (ἀποπτύω) one that spits out: ἀποπτ. χαλινῶν, of a horse that will not bear the bit, like respuere, Opp.

* Ἀπόπτυστος, ον, spit out: hence abominable, detested, θεοῦ, Aesch. Eur. 191: absol., Soph. O. C. 1383: from

* Ἀποπτύω f. -ύσω, (ἀπό, πτύω) to spit out or up, II. 23, 781, esp. of the sea, ἀποπτύει ἄλως ἄγνην, it vomits forth its foam, II. 4, 426, cf. Schäf. Long. p. 386: hence to abominate, spurn, Lat. respuere, Hes. Op. 724 in which signif. the aor. ἰπέπτυσθα is most freq., v. Monk Hippol. 610, Inscr. ad Ar. Av. 531. [ῥ in pres., ῥ in fut. and aor.]

* Ἀπόπτω, obsol. pres., whence fut. ἀποπτομαι, v. ἀφοράω.

* Ἀπόπτωμαι, ατος, τό, (ἀποπίπτω) an unlucky chance, Polyb.: an overthrow, loss, Ath.

* Ἀπόπτωσις, εως, ἡ, a falling off or away, Gal.

* Ἀποπυδάρizω, v. sub πυδάρizω.

* Ἀποπυρρίκτος, ἡ, ὄν, (ἀπό, πνέω) promoting supuration, Hipp.

* Ἀποπυρίσκω, (ἀπό, πνέω) to promote supuration, Id.

* Ἀποπυρῖσθαι, fut. -πύσσομαι, (ἀπό, πυρῖσθαι) dep. mid., to inquire or ask of, ἀπ. (αὐτοῦ) εἰ..., asked of him whether..., Hdt. 3, 154; also ἀπ. ἀπό τινος, Epict.

* Ἀποπυρρίζω, fut. -ίσω, (ἀπό, πύρριζω) to defend by towers, fortify.

* Ἀποπύριος, ον, ὁ, dressed on the fire, roasted, esp. a kind of bread, Cratin. Malth. 3.

* Ἀποπύριζω, fut. -ίσω, (ἀπό, πύρ) to roast on the fire, Epich. p. 67. Hence

* Ἀποπύρις, ἰδος, ἡ, a small fish, usu. fried, like ἄνθρακis.—2. = ἀποπυρίος, Ath.

* Ἀποπύριος, (ἀπό, πυρῶ) to make burning hot, burn up.

* Ἀποπύριζω, f. -ίσω, = πυρίζω, Ar. Lys. 205.

* Ἀποπυμαρίζω, (ἀπό, πῦμα) to take off the cover, Galen.

* Ἀπορράβανιδωσις, εως, ἡ, v. sub βαρανιδῶ, [v]

* Ἀπορῶ, ἰον. for ἀφοράω, Hdt.

* Ἀπορῆς, εἰς, = sq.

* Ἀπορήγος, ον, (ἀπό, ὀργή) without wrath, peaceful, calm, Hipp.

* Ἀπορίζω, f. -ίσω Att. -ῖω, (ἀπό, ὀρίζω) to make angry, anger. Pass. to be angry.

* Ἀπορήγω, f. -ρέγω, (ἀπό, ῥέγω) to be done snoring, Anth.

* Ἀπορέω, fut. -ψω, (ἀπό, ῥέπω) to turn away: sink away, Anth., but dub.

* Ἀπορεύστος, ον, (α priv., πορεύομαι) pathless, inaccessible, Plut.

* Ἀπορέω, ἰον. for ἀφοράω.

* Ἀπορέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (ἀπορος) to be without means or resource, and so—1. to be at a loss, not know what to do, or which way to turn, be in doubt, usu. followed by a conjunct, as ἀπ. ὅπως διαβήσεται, Hdt. 1, 75, ὅτω τρόπῳ διασωθήσεται, Thuc.; so ἀπ. ὁγῆ, δισοί, etc., Plat., and Xen.; ἀπ. πῶς χρῆ, ὅ τι χρῆ ποιεῖν, ὅ τι ποιεῖν, Xen.; ἀπ. εἰ..., ἀπ. πότερον... ἢ..., ἀπ. ὅποτέρων τῶν ὁδῶν τράπηται, Id.; ἀπ. μῆ..., to fear lest..., Plat. Alc. 2, 142 D: also ἀπ. τὴν ἑλπίσιν

ὅπως διεκπερᾶ, to be at a loss about his march, viz. how to cross, Hdt. 3, 4: (also c. acc. only, ἀπ. τὴν ἐξαγωγήν sc. ὁκός ποιοῖτο), 4, 179: sometimes also c. inf., to be at a loss how to do, Plat. Polit. 262 E, Lys. 115, 2: also ἀπ. περί τινος, freq. in Plat.: absol., Hdt. 6, 134, etc.: freq. also c. negat., οὐκ ἀπ., to have no doubt, Hdt. 1, 159, etc. The mid. is also used like the act. Hdt. 2, 121, 3, and freq. in Xen. Pass. to be made matter of question, τὸ ἀπορούμενον, τὸ ἀπορηθέν, the question just started, Plat.: ἀπορεῖται δέ..., but there is a question or objection, Arist.: also to be left unanswered, left unprovided for, οὐδὲν ἂν τῶν δεομένων γενέσθαι, Xen. Rep. Lac. 13, 7, cf. Oec. 8, 10: to fail, opp. to ἐντορεῖσθαι, Hipp. p. 814 E.—II. c. gen. rei, to be at a loss for, in want of, τροφῆς, Thuc. 8, 81, χρημάτων, ἐπιτηδείων, ἑνμάχων, Xen., λόγων, Plat.—III. but ἀπ. τινί, to be at a loss because of, by means of something, Xen. An. 1, 3, 8; cf. ἀμηχανέω. Hence

* Ἀπόρημα, ατος, τό, a matter of doubt, disputed point, question, Plat. Phil. 36 E: a kind of syllogism, Arist. Top. 8, 11, 12.

* Ἀπορηματικός, ἡ, ον, = ἀπορητικός.

* Ἀπορησία, ας, ἡ, = ἀπορία, Evbul. Incert. 22.

* Ἀπορήσις, εως, ἡ, (ἀπορέω) doubt, Theoph.

* Ἀπορητικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἀπορέω) inclined to doubt, sceptical, Plut.

* Ἀπόρητος, ον, also perh. η, ον, Pors. Med. 826, (α priv., πορέω) not sacked or taken, of cities, II. 12, 11, Hdt. 6, 28.

* Ἀπορβῶ, ὦ, (ἀπό, ὀρβῶ) to make straight again, restore, guide aright, τινά, Soph. Ant. 632: πρόσ τι, according to a standard, Plat. Legg. 757 E. Hence

* Ἀπορβῶμαι, ατος, τό, = sq.; and

* Ἀπορβῶσις, εως, ἡ, a setting upright, restoring.

* Ἀπορία, ας, ἡ, (ἀπορος) a being ἀπορος, and so—I. of places, difficulty of passing, Xen. An. 5, 6, 10.—II. of things, difficulty, straits, in sing. and plur., as ἐξ ἀπορίῃν ἀπὶχθαι, ἐν ἀπορίῃ οὐ ἐν ἀπορίῃσι ἔχουσθαι, Hdt.; ἀπ. τελέθει c. inf., Pind. N. 7, 154; ἀπ. τοῦ μὴ συχάζειν, the impossibility of keeping quiet, Thuc. 2, 49.—III. of persons, difficulty of dealing with, getting at, or finding out, τῶν Σκυθῶν, Hdt. 4, 83, τοῦ ἀποκτείναντος, Antipho 119, 27.—2. want of means, of resource, and so, embarrassment, doubt, hesitation, Ar. Ran. 806 Plat., etc.: ἀπ. ἐν τῷ λόγῳ, Aeschin. 33, 30.—3. ἀπ. τινός, want of a thing, e. g. χρημάτων, τροφῆς, etc., Thuc., λόγων, Plat., etc.: hence absol. need, poverty, Thuc., etc.

* Ἀπορινῶ, f. -ήσω, (ἀπό, ῥινῶ) to file off, Strab. Hence

* Ἀπορινῆμα, ατος, τό, filings. [f]

* Ἀπορίπτω, poet. for ἀπορήπτω, Pind. P. 6, 37.

* Ἀπορνεύω, = sq., Stob.

* Ἀπορινθῶ, ὦ, (ἀπό, ὀρινθῶ) to change into a bird. Pass. to be changed into a bird, Strab. Hence

* Ἀπορινθῶσις, εως, ἡ, a change into a bird. [f]

* Ἀπορνύμι, f. -όρω, (ἀπό, ὀρνυμι) poet. for ἀφορῶμαι, to set in motion from a place, to arouse from. Mid. to set one's self in motion, start from a place, ἀπορνύμενος Λυκίηθεν, II. 5, 105.

* Ἀποροποίησης, ον, (α priv., πορεύομαι) without pores, Sext. Emp.

* Ἀπορος, ον, (α priv., πόρος) without passage, having no way in, out, through, and so—I. of places, impassable, pathless, trackless, πέλαγος, πῆλος, Plat.: ὁδός, ποταμός, ὄρος, Xen.—II. of things, hard to see one's way through, impracticable, very difficult, like ἀμηχανός, first in Pind., and Hdt.: esp. τὰ ἀπορα, difficulties, straits, Hdt. 8, 53: ἐν ἀποροῖς εἶναι to be in great straits, Xen. An. 7, 6, 11 so εἰς ἀπορον ἦκεν, Eur. Hel. 813 ἐξ ἀπορον, unexpectedly, Plaut. Legg. 699 B: τὸ ἀπορον = ἀπορία, Thuc. 3, 82: ἀπορον ἐστι c. inf., Xen., etc.—2. hard to get, scarce, opp. to εὐπόροςτος, Stallb. Plat. Rep. 378 A: ἀπ. (ὀλέγματα), bad debts, Dem. 1209, 7.—III. of persons, hard to deal with, unmanageable, Hdt. 3, 52, etc.: c. inf., ἀπ. προσιεσθαι, προσφύρεσθαι, persons impossible to have any dealings with, Hdt. 4, 46; 9, 49: against whom nothing will avail, which there is no opposing, ἄνεμος, Hdt. 6, 44.—2. with out means or resources, and so, at a loss, not knowing what to do, Lat. con silii experti, Soph. Ant. 360, etc.: ἐν ἀπορίῃ ἦσαν c. inf., they were at a loss how to..., Thuc. 3, 22.—3. poor, needy, Lat. inops, Thuc. 1, 9, etc.: also of states of life, scanty, ἀπ. διαίτα, Plat. Legg. 762 E. Adv. -πως, ἀπ. ἐχει μοι περί τινος, Antipho 111, 35. Cf. ἀμηχανός.

* Ἀπορούω, (ἀπό, ὀρούω) to leap off, spring, hurry away, Hom.: to spring back, Od. 22, 95.

* Ἀπορῶ, ρ is doubled Att. in all compds. after ἀπό, but Ion. it remains single.

* Ἀπορᾶθνύω, (ἀπό, ῥαθνύω) to neglect from carelessness or cowardice to leave off in despair, τινός, Xen. Mem. 3, 7, 9; absol., Plat. Rep. 449 C: cf. ἀποδελλῶ.

* Ἀπορᾶνω, (ἀπό, ῥαίνω) to spirit out, shed about, Hdt. 2, 93.

* Ἀπορᾶσις, ἰδος, ἡ, a kind of shell-fish, v. I. Arist. H. A.

* Ἀπορᾶω, (ἀπό, ῥαίω) to bereave one of a thing, τινί τι, Od. 1, 404. τινά ἥτορ, one of life, Od. 16, 428: also τινά τινος, Hes. Th. 393.—2. to lay waste or prostrate, destroy.

* Ἀπορᾶντήριον, ον, τό, (ἀπορᾶνω) a place or vessel for holy water, Eur. Ion 435.—2. a brush, etc., for sprinkling.

* Ἀπορᾶς, ἄγος, ὁ, ἡ, = ἀπορᾶς.

* Ἀπορᾶσις, εως, ἡ, (ἀπορᾶσιν) a game at ball, bounce-ball.

* Ἀπορᾶπίζω, fut. -ίσω Att. -ῖω, (ἀπό, ῥαπίζω) to drive, to send forth with blows or impulses, as in the pronunciation of r, Dion. H.

* Ἀπορᾶπτο, f. -ψω, (ἀπό, ῥάπτω) to sew up again, Hdt. 1, 123.

* Ἀπορᾶψιδέω, (ἀπό, ῥαψιδέω) to utter like a rhapsodist: to speak in fragments of Epic poetry, Xen. Cyr. 3, 34.

* Ἀπορᾶζω, f. -ρέζω, (ἀπό, ῥέζω) to offer some of a thing, like ἀποθύω, Jac. A. P. p. 566.

* Ἀπορᾶρῖσθαι, dep. only in pres and impf., (ἀπό, ῥέμω) to wander from, hesitate, M. Anton.

* Ἀπορᾶρσις, εως, ἡ, a flowing from ἔχειν τὰς ἀπ., to be the source of streams, Polyb.: from

* Ἀπορᾶρῖς, f. -ρεύσσομαι, but mor usu. -ρήσσομαι: ἀρ. ἀπεβύον, (ἀπό ῥέω) to flow away from, run off from ἀπό τινος, and so τὸ ἀπορᾶρῖον, the juice that runs off, Hdt. 2, 94; 4, 27

α, 50 *ἐκ τινος*, Plat.:—absol. to stream forth, of blood, Aesch. Ag. 1294; also of fire, Plat. Tim. 67 C.—2. to fall off, as fruit, Hdt. 1, 193, feathers, Plat. Phaedr. 246 D, leaves, Dem. 615, 10; flesh, *σάρκες ἀπὸ πτεῶν*, Eur. Med. 1201:—*ἀπὸ ἀλλήλων*, to fall away or part one from another, Plat. Legg. 776 A.—3. to melt away, *ἀπὸ δαίμων, μνήστis, happiness, memory melts or dies away*, Soph. El. 999, Aj. 523.—The word became very freq. in late prose, v. Lob. Aj. 1 c., Wyttenb. Plut. 199 A.

* *Ἀπορρέω*, assumed as pres. from which to form aor. pass. *ἀπερρήθη*, and deriv. *ἀπορρήμα*, etc., v. *ἀπειπτον*, *ἀπειρήκα*, *ἀπερῶ*.

Ἀπορρήμα, ατος, τό, a thing torn off, Plut.: from

Ἀπορρήννυμι, also *νύω*, f. *-ρῆζω*, (*ἀπὸ, ῥήννυμι*) to break off, sever from, τί τινος, Od. 9, 481: *ἀπὸ εἰρήνης τὴν θυμὰς χιαν*, Dem. ap. Aeschin. 64, 3:—absol. to break off, snap asunder, δεσμών, Il. 6, 507: *ἀπορρήξει πνεύνα βίον*, to snap the thread of life, Aesch. Pers. 507, so *ἀπ. πνεύμα, βίον*, Eur. Or. 864, I. T. 974, cf. Tro. 751. Pass., esp. in aor. *ἀπερρήγην*, to be broken off, severed from, *ἀπὸ τινος*, Hdt. 8, 14: absol. to be broken off, severed, Hdt., etc.—The perf. act. *ἀπερρήγα* is also used in pass. signif., *φωνὴ ἀπερρήγυια*, a broken voice, Arist. Aud.; *ἀπερρώγας*, broken in constitution, Luc.

Ἀπορρήθηται, inf. aor. 1 pass. of *ἀπερῶ*, Plat.

Ἀπορρήκτος, ον, (*ἀπορρήννυμι*) broken off, broken loose, Anth.

Ἀπορρήμα, ατος, τό, (**ἀπορρῆω*) a thing forbidden: also=sq., Plat. Poit. 296 A.

Ἀπορρήσις, εως, ἡ, (**ἀπορρῆω*) a forbidding, prohibition, Plat. Soph. 258 A.—II. a refusal, Id. Rep. 357 C.—III. renouncing, esp. of a wife, a divorce, *ἐπε, p. 24*, § 36 Bekk.: also of a son, inheriting.—IV. failure of strength.

Ἀπορρήσω, Att. -τω, regul. but are form for *ἀπορρήννυμι*.

Ἀπορρήτος, ον, (**ἀπορρῆω*) forbidden, Soph. Ant. 44: *τὰ ἀπορρήτα*, forbidden exports, Ar. Eq. 282, Ran. 62, cf. Böckh P. E. 1, p. 74.—II. not to be spoken, that should not be spoken, *ἀπορρήτων*, a state-secret, Ar. Eq. 648, and freq. in Oratt.: hence mystical, sacred, as the *ἀπ. λόγοι* of the Pythagoreans, Stallb. Plat. Phaed. 62: *ἀπ. ποιεῖσθαι*, to keep secret, Hdt. 94; *ἐν ἀπορρήτοις ποιούμενον ἔγειν*, to speak under seal of secrecy, Vess. Hdt. 9, 45; so *ἐν ἀπορρήτοις ἐν ἀπορρήτῳ λέγειν*, Plat., etc.; *ἀπορρήτῳ ἐλλαμβάνειν*, to arrest secretly, without any noise, Andoc. 7; also *δὲ ἀπορρήτων*, Lycurg. 158, Plat. Rep. 378 A: *ῥητὰ καὶ ἀπορρήτα*, things profane and sacred, Dem. 10, 10: but also—2. things unfit to be spoken, foul abuse, Id. 268, 22; 1335, etc. cf. Dict. Antiqu., and *πλύνω*

Adv. -τως. Cf. *ἄρρητος*.

Ἀπορρῆζω, (*ἀπὸ, ῥέζω*) to shrink *from*, a thing, shrink from doing it, c. inf., *ἐπὶ ἐρῆγαι νέεσθαι*, Od. 52: strictly to shiver with cold.

Ἀπορρῆζός, ὤ, f. -ώσω, (*ἀπὸ, ῥέζω*) to shiver with cold, Arist. Probl. 29, 3.

Ἀπορρῆζός, (*ἀπὸ, ῥέζω*) to strike at, Hipp.—2. to root up, Alciph.

Ἀπορρῆννυμι, ὤ, f. -ήσω, (*ἀπὸ, ῥέζω*) to file off. Hence

Ἀπορρῆννυα, ατος, τό, filings, tab 17

Ἀπορρίπτω, f. -ίσω, (*ἀπὸ, ῥίπτω*) to winnow away, blow away, Arist. Probl.

Ἀπορρίπτω, f. -ψω, poet. *ἀπορίπτω* (Pind. P. 6, 37), later also *ἀπορρίπτω*, (*ἀπὸ, ῥίπτω*) to throw away, throw aside, put away, Il.:—hence *μήνιν, μνηστῆρ, Il. 9, 517; 16, 282*: to throw off a garment, Pind.—II. to cast forth, esp. from one's country, Aesch., and Soph.: to reject, renounce, Soph. El. 1006.—III. esp. of words, like Lat. *jacere*, to shoot forth bold, keen words, *ἐς τινα*, at one, Hdt. 1, 153; 4, 142, cf. Blomf. Aesch. Pr. 320, Böckh Pind. P. 2, 81 (148):—but *ἔπος οὐκ ἀπέριψεν αὐτόν*, he shot forth a word which missed him not, Pind. P. 6, 37. Hence

Ἀπορρήννυς, ον, that should be thrown away, Artem.

Ἀπορρήνις, εως, ἡ, a throwing off, of clothes, Hipp.

Ἀπορρῆς, ἡς, and *ἀπορρῆοια*, ας, ἡ, (*ἀπορρῆω*) a flowing off, stream, *ἀμάρω*, Eur. Hel. 1587.—II. an off-stream, emanation, *τοῦ κάλλους*, Plat. Phaedr. 251 B:—esp. in the philosophy of Empedocles, *ἀπορρῆοια* were the means by which outward things made themselves perceptible to the mind, cf. Sturz Emped. p. 349, 416, sq.

Ἀπορρῆοιδέω, ὤ, f. -ήσω, (*ἀπὸ, ῥοιδέω*)=ἀπορρῆόω.—2. βοῆς *ἀπορρῆοιδεῖν*, to shriek or scream like birds of prey, Soph. Ant. 1021, cf. *ροιδέω*.

Ἀπορρῆος, ον, contr. *ἀπορρῆους*, ονν, (*ἀπορρῆω*) flowing off or away: streaming out of, *τινός*, Antiph. Aphrodis. 1, 8.

Ἀπορρῆόω, ὤ, also *ἀπορρῆφέω*, ὤ, f. -ήσω, to gulp down, swallow a part of, *τοῦ οἴνου*, Xen. Cyr. 1, 3, 10.

Ἀπορρῆπτω, f. -ψω, (*ἀπὸ, ῥῆπτω*) to cleanse thoroughly, Ruhnck. Ep. Cr. 275.

Ἀπορρῆστις, εως, ἡ, (*ἀπορρῆω*)=ἀπορρῆσθ, Polyb.

Ἀπορρῆστος, ον=ἀπορρῆστος, flowing from, *κρήνης*, Hes. Op. 593.—II. having a discharge, subject to efflux, opp. to *ἐπιρρῆστος*, Plat. Tim. 43 A.—III. *ἀπ. σταθία*, stables with drains or a sloping floor, Xen. Eq. 4, 3.

Ἀπορρῆσις, εως, ἡ, (*ἀπορρῆπτω*) cleansing, lamb.

Ἀπορρῆς, poet. for *ἀπορρῆω*.

Ἀπορρῆγός, ἄδος, pecul. fem. of sq., LXX.

Ἀπορρῆός, ὄγος, ὅ, ἡ, (*ἀπορρῆννυμι*) broken off, abrupt, steep, Od. 13, 98.—II. *ἡ*, as subst., a piece broken off or divided from anything, so *Στυγὸς ὕδατος ἀπορρῆός*, an arm, off-stream of the Styx, Il. 2, 755; and of fine wine, *ἀμброσια καὶ νέκταρος ἀπορρῆός*, as it were, a sample of ambrosia and nectar (like Germ. *Ausbruch*), Od. 9, 359:—*πέτρας ἀπορρῆγός*, fragments of rock, Diod.—2. later, esp. with collat. notion of descent, *ἀπ. Ἐρινύων*, a scion of the Furies, Ar. Lys. 813, cf. Valck. Aristobul. p. 16.

Ἀπορρῆσω, Att. -τω, f. -ξω, (*ἀπὸ, ῥῆσω*) to dig away, trench.

Ἀπορρῆννῶ, f. -ίσω, (*ἀπὸ, ῥῆννῶ*)=sq., Aesch. Cho. 249, in pass.

Ἀπορρῆννός, (*ἀπὸ, ῥῆννός*) to make orphan: in genl. to sever from one another.

Ἀπορρῆννός, ον, (a priv., *πορφύρα*) without purple: not clad in purple: without purple border, Plut.

Ἀπορρῆννός, (*ἀπὸ, ῥῆννῶ*) dep. mid., ἀπορρῆσασθαι τὸν γάμον, to dance away one's marriage, i. e. lose it by dancing, Hdt. 6, 129, v. Valck.

Ἄπος, εως, τό, in Eur. Phoen. 231 said to = *κάματος*, weariness: οὐκ *ἔστιν ἀλπος*; Valck., with some MSS. *κάπος*.

Ἀποσαλεύω, (*ἀπὸ, σαλεύω*) to be in the open sea, Thuc. 1, 137: *ἐπ' ἀγκύρας*, Dem. 1213, 24. Metaph. to keep aloof from, secure one's self from, *τινός* or *ἀπὸ τινος*, P'ut.; also in mid., Arr.

Ἀποσαρκῶ, (*ἀπὸ, σαρκῶ*) to bring flesh on. Pass. *σὰρξ ἀποσαρκούται*, flesh is formed, Arist. Prob.

Ἀποσαρώ, ὤ, f. -ώσω, (*ἀπὸ, σαρώ*) to sweep out. Hence

Ἀποσάρωμα, ατος, τό, the sweep ings, refuse.

Ἀποσάττω, f. -ξω, (*ἀπὸ, σάττω*) to unsaddle, unload, unsack, opp. to *ἐπὶ σάττω*, Diphil. ap. Ath.—II. to stop up, caulk, Dinarch. ap. A. B.

Ἀποσαφέω, ὤ, (*ἀπὸ, σαφέω*) to make clear, explain, Plat. Prot. 348 B.

Ἀποσαφηνίζω,=foreg., Luc. Jup. Trag. 27.

Ἀποσβέννυμι, also *νύω*, f. -σβέσω, (*ἀπὸ, σβέννυμι*) to put out, extinguish, quench: to destroy, blot out, freq. in Plat. Pass. c. fut. mid. *ἀποσβήσομαι* (Plat. Legg. 805 C), to go out, vanish, die, cease, Plat., and Xen., and so in perf. act., *ἀπέσβηκα*, and 2 aor. act. *ἀπέσβην*, Ib. Ruhnck. Tim. Hence

Ἀπόσβεσις, εως, ἡ, a putting out, quenching, Arist. Org.

Ἀπόσεισις, εως, ἡ, a shaking off.—2. a licentious dance: from

Ἀποσειάω, to shake or push off. Mid. to shake off from one's self, push away, throw away, Plat. Gorg. 484 A: of a horse, to throw his rider, Hdt. 9, 22, and Xen.

Ἀποσεμνῶ,=sq.

Ἀποσεμνῶ, (*ἀπὸ, σεμνῶ*) to make august, to exalt or extol highly Plat. Theat. 168 D. Pass. to give one's self airs, like *ἀβρύνομαι*, to plume one's self upon a thing, τί, Ar. Ran. 703, cf. 833.

Ἀποσειῶ, (*ἀπὸ, σεύω*) to chase away. Mid. to run away, flee, Hom., only in syncop. aor. 2 *ἀποσεύμην*, vto, etc. With the augment σ is usu. doubled.

Ἀποσθῆω, (*ἀπὸ, σθῆω*) to strain off, filter, vto, Hipp.

Ἀποσθῆζός, f. -ώσω, (*ἀπὸ, σθῆζω*) to shut out.

Ἀποσθῆκός, (*ἀπὸ, σθῆκός*) to shut up in a pen.

Ἀποσημαίνω, f. -ᾶνῶ, (*ἀπὸ, σημαίνω*) to announce, make known, esp. by signs or signals, to give a notice or explanation, *περὶ τινος*, Hdt. 5, 20: in genl. to give a sign, Plat. Euthyd. 276 B. Mid. to confirm, prove by a sign, Hdt. 9, 71: also to guess by signs, Ael.—II. *ἀπ. εἰς τινα*, to make signs towards a person, i. e. point at him, allude to him, Thuc. 4, 27.—III. to dissuade by signs, Philostr.—IV. in mid. to seal up as confiscated: hence to confiscate, Xen. Hell. 2, 3, 21: also of persons, to proscribe, Ib. 2, 4, 13: and freq. in Roman historians.

Ἀποσηρῶ, f. -ψω, (*ἀπὸ, σήρω*) to make rotten, spoil utterly. Pass. c. perf. act. *ἀποσηρῆπα*, to rot off, lose by mortification, Xen. An. 5, 8, 15, also οἱ τε ὑπο ψυχῶν τοὺς δακτύλους τῶν ποδῶν ἀποσηρῶτερες, and those who had lost their toes by the frost, i. e. whose toes had been frozen off, Ib. 4, 5, 12. Hence

Ἀπόσηρσις, εως, ἡ, a rotting, Plat.

Ἀποσιγήσις, εως, ἡ, (*ἀπὸ, σιγῶ*) a keeping secret, silence, Hipp. [σῖ]

Ἀποσιμῶ, ὤ, (*ἀπὸ, σιμῶ*) to *παθεῖν*

flat or pug nosed: pass. ὑποσσιμώ-
μεθα τὴν ρίνα, we are pug-nosed, Luc.
—II. ὑποσ. τὰς ναῖς, τὴν στρατίαν,
to turn the line of sailing or marching
aside, make a movement sideways, so
as to avoid the direct shock and to
attack at an advantage, Thuc. 4, 25,
Xen. Hell. 5, 4, 50. Hence

Ἀποσσιμῶν, εως, ἡ, the turning a
ship aside, App., cf. foreg.

Ἀποσιόμαι, Ion. for ἄφοσ., Hdt.
1, 199.

Ἀποσιτέω, (ὑπόσιτος) to cease to
eat, fast, Luc. Hence

Ἀποσίτλια, ας, ἡ, a distaste for food,
want of appetite, Hipp.: in genl.=
ὑσιτία.

Ἀποσιτίζομαι, dep., τι, to get some-
thing to eat, Aristaeon.

Ἀποσιτικός, ἡ, ὄν, exciting distaste
for food, Hipp.

Ἀπόσιτος, ὄν, (ὑπό, σίτος)=ἄσι-
τος, having eaten nothing, Philon. ap.
Ath. 247 E.—II. without appetite.

Ἀποσιπῶν, ὦ, f. -ῆσω, (ὑπό, σιω-
πῶ) to be silent after speaking, be
quite silent, Isocr. 277 D.—II. trans. to
keep secret, τι. Hence

Ἀποσιπῆσις, εως, ἡ, a becoming
silent, Plut.—2. aprosiopsis, a rhetori-
cal figure, when for emphasis or mod-
esty the sentence is broken off, as in
Virg. Ecl. 3, 8, Aen. 1, 139, cf. Quintil.

Ἀποσκάλλω, (ὑπό, σκάλλω) to
scratch or scrape off.

Ἀποσκάπτω, f. -ψω, (ὑπό, σκάπτω)
to dig off, cut off or intercept by trenches,
Xen. An. 2, 4, 4.—II. strengthd. for
σκάπτω, Plat. Legg. 760 E.

Ἀποσκάριζω, also ἵπασκαρίζω, f.
ῖω, (ὑπό, σκαρίζω) to hop away.—II.
to die struggling, Anth.

Ἀποσκέδάννυμι, f. -σκεδάσω, contr.
σκεδάω, Soph. O. T. 138, (ὑπό, σκε-
δάννυμι) to scatter abroad, disperse, Il.
19, 309, Od. 11, 385: to do away with,
εἶς, Soph. I. c., ὕβρις, Epigr. ap.
Dem. 322, 9. Pass. to be scattered,
straggle away from, τῆς φάλαγγος,
ἀπὸ τοῦ στρατοπέδου, Xen. An. 4, 4, 9.

† Ἀποσκέλλω, (ὑπό, σκέλλω) to cause
to dry up. Pass. Ἀποσκέλλομαι, with
fut. -σκέλλομαι, with aor. act. ἔπε-
σκλην, and perf. act. ἔπεσκληκα, to
dry up, to wither, to be benumbed, Ar.
Vesp. 160.

Ἀποσκεπάζω, f. -ῶσω, (ὑπό, σκε-
πάζω) to uncover, discover, like ἀπο-
καλύπτω.

Ἀποσκαπανισμός, ὄν, ὁ, (ὑπό,
σκέπαρον) a heaving off with an axe:
a wound in the head from a splinter,
Gal.

Ἀποσσεπτέον, verb. adj. from sq.,
one must look carefully, πρὸς τι, Arist.
Pol.

* Ἀποσκέπτομαι, obsolete present,
whence Ἀποσκέφωμαι, fut. of ὑπο-
σκοπέω, to look carefully at, εἰς τι,
Hipp.

Ἀποσκέπω=Ἀποσσεπάζω.

Ἀποσκενάζω, f. -ῶσω, (ὑπό, σκεναί-
ζω) to rack and carry away, to pull off
or down, τὴν ὀροφὴν, Lycurg. 166, 9:
also to reject, disdain, scorn: often in
mid., Emped., Luc., etc.—II.=ὑπο-
πατέω. Hence

Ἀποσκεινῆ, ἥς, ἡ, a removing, put-
ting away, dismissing, Plut.—II. bag-
gage, Polyb., in sing. and plur.—III.
a privy sewer, Strab.

Ἀπόσκημα, ατος, τό, (ὑποσκή-
πτω)=ὑποσκήψις, Aesch. Fr. 16, and
Hipp.

Ἀποσκήπτω=ὑποσκήπτω.

Ἀποσκηνέω, ὦ, to dwell away from,
to encamp apart from another τινός,
Xen. An. 3, 4, 35.

Ἀπόσκηνος, ὄν, (ὑπό, σκη-
νή) dwelling away from others, living and meas-
uring alone, opp. to σύσσιτος, Xen. Cyr.
8, 7, 14. Hence

Ἀποσκηνώω, to keep apart or away
from, τὰ ὅτα τῶν μουσῶν, Plut.—
II. intr. to shift one's tent, LXX.

Ἀποσκήπτω, f. -ψω, (ὑπό, σκήπτω)
to prop one thing upon another, to dash
one thing upon or against another,
esp. of the gods, ὑπ. βέλεα εἰς τι, to
hurl down thunderbolts upon or at a
thing, Hdt. 7, 10, 5: also ὑπ. ὀργὴν
εἰς τινα, to let loose rage at one, Dion.
H.: also without ὀργήν, to fall fur-
iously upon, Aeschin. 27, 20.—II. intr.
to burst or break forth, like thunder,
plague, fury, etc., Valck. Hipp. 438:
also ὑπ. ἐς φλαῖνον, to come to a sorry
ending, end in a trifle, Hdt. 1, 120: in
Medic. of humours, ὑπ. εἰς τι, to set-
tle in or determine to a particular part.
Hence

Ἀποσκήψις, εως, ἡ, a prop. stay.—
II. the determination of humour to some
one part of the body, Hipp.

Ἀποσκιάζω, f. -ῶσω, (ὑπό, σκιάζω)
to cast a shade or shadow, σκιαῖ ὑπο-
σκιαζόμεναι, shadows cast by a body,
Plat. Rep. 532 C.—II. to overshadow,
Longin.

Ἀποσκίασμα, ατος, τό, a shade or
shadow cast.—2. that which casts a
shadow.

Ἀποσκιασμός, ὄν, ὁ, a shading: the
casting a shadow: ὑποσκ. γνωμόνων,
measures of time by the shadow on the
sun-dial, Plut.

Ἀποσκιδναιμα, pass., collat. form
of ὑποσκειδάννυμαι, (ὑπό, σκιδνῶμαι)
to be scattered, Il. 23, 4; mostly poet.,
but also in Hdt. 4, 113, Thuc. 6,
98.

Ἀποσκιμπτω, f. -ψω, (ὑπό, σκίμ-
πτω)=ὑποσκήπτω: hence δύο ἄγκυ-
ραι ἀγαθαὶ ἐκ ναὸς Ἀποσκιμψοβαί,
it is good to have two anchors fastened
from the ship, Pind. O. 6, 172.

Ἀποσκιρῶω, (ὑπό, σκιρῶω) to
turn into a scirrhous lump: to harden
completely. Hence

Ἀποσκιρῶμα, ατος, τό, a scirrhous
lump.

Ἀποσκιρτάω, ὦ, f. -ῆσω, (ὑπό,
σκιρτάω) to leap, hop, or skip away,
Hellenic. ap. Dion. H.

* Ἀποσκέλω or ὑπόσφυμι, as-
sumed as pres. whence fut. -σκέλω-
μαι, aor. ἔπεσκλην, perf. ἔπεσκληκα,
of Ἀποσκέλλω.

Ἀπόσκληρος, ὄν, strengthd. for
σκληρός, very hard.

Ἀποσκληρώω, (ὑπό, σκληρώω)
to harden.

Ἀποσκληρύνω, (ὑπό, σκληρύνω)=
foreg., Theophr.

Ἀποσκιφῶω, (ὑπό, σκιφῶω) to
obscure, darken, Emped.

Ἀποσκολύπτω, f. -ψω, (ὑπό, σκολύ-
πτω) to skin, peel, strip, Archil. 26,
sensu obsceno: to mutilate, Soph.
Fr. 373.

Ἀποσκοπεύω, = sq., c. acc., v.
Hemst. Luc. Dial. Mar. 6, 2.

Ἀποσκοπεύω, ὦ, f. -σέφωμαι, (ὑπό,
σκοπέω) like ὑποβλέπω, to look away
from other objects at one, and so to
look steadily at, look at, πρὸς τινα
or τι, Soph. O. T. 746, and Plat.: εἰς
τι, Soph. O. C. 1195: c. acc. to look
to, regard, Eur. Hec. 939, Plat. Polit.
291 E.

Ἀποσκοπιῶω, (ὑπό, σκοπιῶω)=
foreg., Qu. Sm. 6, 114.

Ἀποσκόπος, ὄν, (ὑπό, σκοπός)=
sq.—2. far from the mark, Anth.

Ἀπόσκοπος, ὄν, (ὑπό, σκοπέω)
looking at, viewing from afar, Emped.

—2. (ὑπό, σκοπός) far from the mark,
out of place.

Ἀποσκορῖκίζω, f. -ῖσω, (ὑπό, σκο-
ρακίζω) to wish one far enough, cast off
utterly, Plut. Hence

Ἀποσκορῖκισμός, ὄν, ὁ, a casting
off utterly.

Ἀποσκορπίζω, f. -ῖσω, strengthd.
for σκορπίζω.

Ἀποσκοτέω, ὦ, (ὑπό, σκοτέω) to re-
move darkness, ὑποσκότῃσόν μου
stand out of my sunshine, said Diog-
nes to Alexander, Diog. L. 6, 38.

Ἀποσκοτιζώ, f. -ῖσω Att. -ῖω, (ὑπό,
σκοτιζώ)=foreg., Plut.

Ἀποσκοτόω, (ὑπό, σκοτόω) to dark-
en: in pass. to be darkened or blinded,
ὕπὸ λυγνός, Polyb. 1, 48, 6.—II. to
shade off in painting, Ar. Fr. 586.

Ἀποσκυβάλλω, f. -ῖσω, strengthd.
for σκυβάλλω, to cast out as dung,
Synes.: hence usu. met. to treat with
utter scorn, Stob. Hence

Ἀποσκυβάλλισις, εως, ἡ, scornful
treatment.

Ἀποσκυδναινω, (ὑπό, σκυδναινω)
to be enraged, to be furious with, τινί.
Il. 24, 65.

Ἀποσκούζω, usu. in mid. Ἀποσκού-
ζομαι, =foreg.

Ἀποσκυθίζω, f. -ῖσω, (ὑπό, Σκυθίζω)
to strip off the scalp, as the Scythians
do, to scalp, Ath. 524 F; metaph. to
shave bare, κρῦτ. Ἀποσκυθισμένη, Eur.
Tro. 1026.

Ἀποσκυλῶω, ὦ, f. -ῆσω, =sq. λάχ-
νιν, Nic.

Ἀποσκυλεύω, (ὑπό, σκυλεύω) to
carry off as spoil, τί τινος, something
from one, Theocr. 24, 5.

Ἀπόσκιωμα, ατος, τό, banter, rail-
lery: from

Ἀποσκιπῶω, f. -ψω, (ὑπό, σκιπῶω)
to banter, rally, τινα, Plat. Theaet.
174 A: also εἰς τινα, to jeer at one.

Ἀποσμάω, f. -σμήσω, (ὑπό, σμάω)
to wipe off: to wipe clean, Luc.: hence
Ἀπόσμηγμα, ατος, τό, that which is
wiped off, wirpings: from

Ἀποσμήχω, fut. -ξω, =Ἀποσμάω
Luc.

Ἀποσμικῶω, (ὑπό, σμικρός) to
diminish, lessen.

Ἀποσμικρύνω, (ὑπό, σμικρύνω)=
foreg., Luc.

Ἀποσμιλευμα, ατος, τό, that which
falls off in cutting, a chip, splinter
from

Ἀποσμιλένω, (ὑπό, σμιλένω) to cut
off, work or polish finely.

Ἀποσιώσω, Att. -ττω, f. -ῶω, =
ἀπομύττω, to deceive, hence Ἀποσιώ-
μεντες, Luc. Dial. Mort. 6, 3.

Ἀποσοβέω, ὦ, f. -ῆσω, (ὑπό, σοβέω)
to scare or drive away, as one does
birds, Ar. Vesp. 460, Eq. 60, an
Xen.—II. intr. to be off in a hurry, i.
phrase οὐκ ἀποσοβήσεις; be off! Ar.
Av. 1029, 1250. Mid. to be scared or
frightened, Polyb. Hence

Ἀποσοβήσις, εως, ἡ, a scaring or
chasing away; and

Ἀνοσοβητήρ, ἥρος, ὁ, one that scari-
away. Hence

Ἀποσοβητήριος, ὄν, for scorn
away.

Ἀποσοβητής, ὄν, ὁ, =ἀποσοβητήρ

Ἀποσος, ὄν, (α priv., πόσος) with-
out quantity, Eccl.

Ἀποσούμαι, Iacon. pres. pass. f.
ἀποσούμαι or ἀποσέουμαι, to pass
away, hurry away: hence aor. 2 pas
ἀπέσθην or ἀπέσθην, and Iacon
ἀπέσσενα, he is gone, like ἀπόλετ
Xen. Hell. 1, 1, 23.

Ἀποσοφῶω, (ὑπό, σοφῶω) to ma-
wise. Pass. to become wise, Epict.

Ἀποσπῶω, ὄν, (ὑποσπῶω) to

ff, torn away, Orph.: τὸ ἀποσπ., = ὑπόσπασμα, Anth.

Ἀποσπάδων, οντος, ὁ, = σπάδων.

Ἀποσπάραγμα, ατος, τό, = ἀπόσπασμα, a piece torn off, Anth.: from

Ἀποσπάρασσω, Att. -ττω, f. -ξω, (ἀπό, σπαράσσω) to tear off, Eur. Bacch. 1127.

Ἀποσπαργανόω, ὦ, f. -ώσω, (ἀπό, σπαργανόω) to take off the suadding clothes.

Ἀποσπᾶς, ἄδος, ἡ, subst., any thing torn off; esp. a branch or bunch of grapes plucked off, Leon. Tar. 13.

Ἀπόσπασμα, ατος, τό, (ἀποσπᾶω) that which is torn off, a piece, rag, shred, Plat. Phaed. 113 B.

Ἀποσπασμῆτιον, ον, τό, dim. from foregoing.

Ἀποσπασμός, ὄν, ὁ, a tearing away, severing, Plut.—II. a being torn away, separation from, Strab.: from

Ἀποσπᾶω, f. -ώσω, [ᾶ], (ἀπό, σπᾶω) to tear, drag away, sever, part from, τινά τινος, Hdt. etc., also τινά ἀπό τινος, Hdt. 3, 102: rarely τινά τινι, like ἀποστερέω, Soph. O. C. 866: metaph. ἀποσπ. τινά ἐλπίδας, Id. O. T. 1432, also φρενὸς ἐλπίδας, Id. El. 899. So too freq. in pass., ἀποσπασθῆναι τινος, to be torn away, severed from a thing: in mid. to tear one's self away, to remove, to withdraw; this signf. also given to act. ἀπέσπα by some in Xen. An. 1, 5, 3.—2. to drag away, τινά κόμης, by the hair, Aesch. Supp. 909: esp. ἀπ. πύλας, θύρας, to tear off the gates, doors, Hdt. 1, 17; 3, 159, and Att.: ἀπ. τὸ στρατόπεδον, to draw off the army, Xen. Hell. 1, 3, 17: ἀποσπᾶσας, having drawn off, Id. An. 7, 2, 11. Pass. of an army, to be separated or broken, Thuc. 7, 80.

Ἀποσπεῖρω, f. -περῶ, (ἀπό, σπείρω) to sow, scatter like seed, Luc.

Ἀποσπένδω, fut. -σπεῖω, (ἀπό, σπένδω) to pour from, pour out: esp. to pour out wine, as a drink-offering, Lat. libare, esp. at sacrifices, εὐχετο, ἔμορσε ἀποσπένδων, Od.

Ἀποσπερμαίνω, fut. -ᾠῶ, (ἀπό, σπερμαίνω) to shed seed.

Ἀποσπερμῆτιζω, fut. -ίσω, = foreg. Hence

Ἀποσπερμῆτισμός, οὔ, ὁ, a shedding of seed.

Ἀποσπένδω, f. -εύσω, (ἀπό, σπένδω) to be eager or zealous in preventing, to dissuade earnestly, Thuc. 6, 29: c. acc. et inf., ἀπ. τινά στρατευσθαι, Hdt. 7, 17: also c. acc. rei, Hdt. 6, 109

Ἀποσπινθηρίζω, fut. -ίσω, (ἀπό, σπινθηρίζω) to emit sparks, Arist. Meteor.

Ἀποσπογγίζω, f. -ίσω, (ἀπό, σπογγίζω) to wipe off with a sponge, Hipp. Hence

Ἀποσπογγισμα, ατος, τό, dirt wiped off with a sponge.

Ἀποσπογγίζω, οὔ, ὁ, a wiping off with a sponge.

Ἀποσποδέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (ἀπό, σποδέω) to rub off, knock off, τοὺς ὄνυχας, to wear off one's nails by walking, walk one's toes off, Ar. Av. 8.

Ἀποσπονδός, ον, (ἀπό, σπονδή) far from all treaty, and so like ἀσπονδός, a deadly enemy, opp. to ἐσπονδός, —2. excluded from a league.

Ἀπόσπορος, ον, (ἀποσπεῖρω) beotten by, descended from, τινός.

Ἀποσπονδίζω, f. -άσω, (ἀπό, σπονδίζω) to hinder eagerly, to dissuade, Philostr.—II. to slight, despise, c. gen., ὁ.

Ἀποσσεύω, poet. for ἀποσεύω.

Ἀποσσύτος, ον, (ἀποσεύω) driven away: escaping, Opp.

Ἀπόσῃ, imperat. aor. 2 for ἀπόσθησι of ἀφίστημι.

Ἀποσταγμα, ατος, τό, (ἀποστάζω) that which trickles down, a drop.

Ἀποσταῖα, adv. = sq., Od. 6, 143. [δῶ]

Ἀποσταδόν, adv., (ἀφίστημι) standing afar, far off, Il. 15, 556.

Ἀποστάζω, f. -ξω, (ἀπό, στάζω) to let fall drop by drop, ἀποστάζει αἰδῶ, she weeps away her shame, Aesch. Suppl. 579.—II. intr. to fall in drops, hence like ἀπορρέω, μανίας δεινὸν ἀποστ. μένος, the fury of madness trickles away, comes to nought; or (as others) a strange force comes forth from madness, Soph. Ant. 959.

Ἀποσταθμῖω, ὦ, fut. -ήσω, (ἀπό, σταθμῖω) to weigh off or out.

Ἀποστάλαγμα, ατος, τό, = ἀπόσταγμα: from

Ἀποσταλάζω, f. -άσω, = ἀποστάζω, Luc.

Ἀποσταλάω, = ἀποστάζω, Anth.

Ἀποσταλῆς, εως, ἡ, (ἀποστέλλω) a sending off or forth, v. l. Arist. H. A.

Ἀπόστανα, ον, τά, Apostana, a place in Persia, Arr. Ind. 38, 5.

Ἀποστάζει, εως, ἡ, (ἀποστάζω) a trickling down, Hipp.

Ἀποστάσια, ας, ἡ, (ἀφίσταμαι) later form for ἀποστάσις, defection, revolt, Dion. H., cf. Lob. Phryn. 528.

Ἀποστάσιον δίκη, ἡ, a charge against a freedman, for having forsaken or slighted his προστάτης, Dem. 790, 2; 940, 15.—II. ἀπ. βιβλίον, τό, a writing of divorce, LXX., and N. T. The nom. not in good authors.

Ἀποστάσις, εως, ἡ, a standing away from, and so—I. a defection, revolt, Hdt., etc.: ἀπ. ἀπὸ τινος, Hdt. 3, 128, ἐκ τῆς ἑγχεμαχίας, Thuc. 5, 81.—2. departure or removal from, βλου, Eur. Hipp. 277, τῶν κτημάτων, Dem. 386, 12.—3. distance, interval, ἀποστάσει ὑποστῆναι or ὑπόστασιν, to be a certain distance off, Plat. Phaed. 111 B, Rep. 587 D.—II. a place where something is put away, cellar, Strab.—III. in late writers, an imposthume, Thirlw. Hist. Greece, 3, 137.

Ἀποστέων, verb. adj. of ἀφίσταμαι, one must stand off or give up, Plat. Polit. 257 C.

Ἀποστέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (ἀφίσταμαι) to stand off, aloof from, τινός, Aesch. Cho. 826, Fr. 147: also to be different, differ from, τινός, Soph. O. T. 743: to fall off or away, revolt from, be wanting to, τινός, Ar. Av. 314, Plat., and Xen.—II. absol. to stand aloof, be absent, Aesch. Cho. 444: also ἐκάς, πρόω ἀπ., to stand afar off, Id.

Ἀποστῆρῃ, ἥρος, (ἀφίστημι) one who falls off or away, one who abandons his principles, a deserter, rebel, Βασιλεύς, to the king, Plut.—II. one who diverts another, or sets him right, Id.

Ἀποστάτης, ου, ὁ, = foreg.: an apostate, renegade, Eccl. Hence

Ἀποστάτικός, ἡ, ὄν, inclined to revolt, rebellious, Plut. Adv. -κός, hence ἀπ. ἔχειν, to be ready for revolt, Id.

Ἀποστάτις, ἰδος, ἡ, fem. of ἀποστάτης.

Ἀποστανρόω, (ἀπό, στανρόω) to fence off with stakes or a palisade, Thuc. 4, 69, and Xen.

Ἀποσῤῥήδω, = σταφιδώ, Theophr.

Ἀποσῤῥένω, (ἀπό, στάχυς) to form ears of corn, Geop.

Ἀποστεγάζω, f. -άσω, (ἀπό, στεγάζω) to uncover, unroof, Strab.: to

open, Sotad. Ma'm. ap. Ath. 621 B.—II. = ἀποστεγῶ, Emped. 262.

Ἀποστεγανός, (ἀπό, στεγανός) to cover, make water-tight, Ath.

Ἀποστεγάσμα, ατος, τό, (ἀπό στεγάζω) a roof for defence or shelter.

Ἀποστεγνύω, = ἀποστεγανώ, Hipp.

Ἀποστεγῶ, f. -ξω, (ἀπό, στεγῶ) to cover, shelter from, esp. from water: τὸν ὕγρον, Arist. Part. An.: c. acc. only, to shelter, keep safe, Theophr.

—II. to keep off, ὄχλον πύργος ἀποστέγει, Aesch. Theb. 234, and Theophr.: absol. to keep in water, etc., Plat. Legg. 844 B, cf. στεγῶ.

Ἀποστεῖβω, (ἀπό, στεῖβω) to walk off, depart.

Ἀποστενῶ, poet. for ἀποστερνῶ Theocr. 22, 101.

Ἀποστεῖχω, f. -ξω, (ἀπό, στεῖχω) to go away, esp. to go back, go home aor. 2 ἀπέστικον, Il. 1, 522, Hdt. 9, 56

Ἀποστέλλω, f. -έλω, (ἀπό, στέλλω) to send off or away from, γῆς, χθονός, Soph. El. 71, and freq. in Eur.: absol. to send away, banish, Soph. Phil. 450, and Plat.—II. to send off, despatch, on some mission or service, the usu. signf. in prose, esp. of messengers, ships, etc., Hdt. 1, 46, 123, Thuc., etc.—III. to drive back, θάλασσαν, Thuc. 3, 89.—B. pass., esp. in aor. 2 ἀπεστέλην, to be sent off, despatched, Hdt. 3, 26: also, to go away, depart Soph. O. T. 115.

Ἀποστερνῶ, (ἀπό, στερνῶ) to narrow, straiten, Theophr. Hence

Ἀποστενωτικός, ἡ, ὄν, narrowing.

Ἀποστεπτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἀπό, στέφω) of, belonging to discrediting.

Ἀποστεργῶ, f. -ξω, (ἀπό, στέργω) to love no more: hence to deprecate. Lat. abominari, Aesch. Ag. 499.

Ἀποστερέω, = στερεώ, Arist. Mirab.

Ἀποστερέω, ὦ, fut. -ήσω, (ἀπό στερέω) to rob, despoil, bereave or de

fraud one of a thing, usu. ἀπ. τινά τινος, Hdt. 5, 92, 5, and freq. in Att.: also τινά τι, Soph. El. 1276, Dem. 73, 46, etc.: also ἀπ. ἐαυτὸν τινος, to detach, withdraw one's self from a person or thing, Antipho 128, 28, Thuc. 1, 40, etc.: c. acc. rei only, to take away, withhold, refuse, Aesch. Pr. 777, Soph. Phil. 931, Dem. 528, 16: cf. ἀφαίρεμαί. Pass. c. fut. mid. (Eur. H. F. 137, Thuc. 6, 91), which also has a collat. form. ἀποστεροῦμαι, in Andoc. 19, 26: to be robbed of, to lack, be in want of, τινός, Hdt. 3, 130, etc., τι, freq. in Att.—II. impers., ἀποστερεῖ με, there fails me, i. e. I lack, τὸ σῶς μ' ἀποστερεῖ, Eur. Hel. 577. Hence

Ἀποστερήσις, εως, ἡ, a robbery, taking away, τινός, Plat. Legg. 936 D: in genl. deprivation, τῆς ἡσυχίας, Thuc. 7, 70.

Ἀποστερητής, οὔ, ὁ, (ἀποστερέω) a thief, cheat, Plat. Rep. 344 B: fem. ἀποστερητής or -τρίς, ἰδος, ἡ, as adj. = sq., Ar. Nub. 730, cf. 728.

Ἀποστερητικός, ἡ, ὄν, able to rob or deprive, γνώμη ἀπ. τόκου, a device for cheating one of his interest, Ar. Nub. 747.

Ἀποστερητρίς, ἰδος, ἡ, v. sub ἀποστερητής.

Ἀποστερίζω, = ἀποστερέω.—2. to purge.

Ἀποστερίσκω, = ἀποστερέω, Soph. O. C. 376.

Ἀποστερόμαι, v. sub ἀποστερέω.

Ἀποστεφανός, (ἀπό, στεφανός) a rod of the crown Luc. Mid. to lay the crown aside.

Ἀποστρηβίζω, f. -ίσω, (ἀπό, στήθος) to repeat by heart, Eccl.: to speak extemporaneously, cf. ἀποστοματίζω.

Ἀποστήμα, ατος, τό, (ἀφίσταμαι, ἀποστήναι) distance, interval, like ἀπόστασις, Arist. Eth. N.—2. an imposthume, abscess, Hipp. Hence

Ἀποστημάτιος, ου, ὅ, one who has an abscess, v. foreg.

Ἀποστημάτικός, ὅς, ὄν, (ἀπόστημα) abscess-like. Adv. -κώς.

Ἀποστημάτιον, ου, τό, dim. from ἀπόστημα.

Ἀποστημάτιος, ἰα, ἰον, = ἀποστηματικός.

Ἀποστημάτωσης, ες, (ἀπόστημα, εἶδος) of the nature of an abscess, Hipp.

Ἀποστήριγμα, ατος, τό, a prop, stay, support, Hipp.—2. a determination of humours, like ἀπόσκηψις, Id.: from

Ἀποστηρίζω, f. -ζω, (ἀπό, στήριζω) to prop, support.—2. in Medic. of humours, = ἀποσκήπτω, to determine towards a particular part of the body, settle there, Hipp. Hence

Ἀποστηρίζεις, εως, ἡ, a propping, supporting.—2. Medic. = ἀποσκήψις, Hipp.

Ἀποστήζης, ἐς, (ἀπό, στίβος) off the road, solitary, Soph. Fr. 502.

Ἀποστήλβω, (ἀπό, στήλβω) to make shine, Anth.

Ἀποστήλβω, -ψω, (ἀπό, στήλβω) to be bright with, τινός, Od. 3, 408. Hence

Ἀπόστίλψις, εως, ἡ, reflection of light.

Ἀποσπλεγγίζω, fut. -ίσω, (ἀπό, σπλεγγίζω) to scrape with a σπλεγγίς, or strigil, as in the bath after anointing. Mid. to scrape off sweat and dirt from one's self, Xen. Oec. 11, 18: part. pf. pass. ἀποσπλεγγισμένοι, scraped clean, sleek, Lat. lauti, nitidi, Ar. Eq. 580. Hence

Ἀποσπλεγγισμα, ατος, τό, that which is scraped off, sweat, dirt, etc., Strab.

Ἀποστολεύς, ἑως, ὁ, (ἀποστέλλω) one who sends off: at Athens, a magistrate who had to fit out a squadron for service, Dem. 262, 18, cf. Herm. Pol. Ant. § 161, 20.

Ἀποστολή, ἡς, ἡ, (ἀποστέλλω) a sending off or away, a mission, Eur. I. A. 688, Eur. Phoen. 1043, in plur.: i. despatching, τῶν νεῶν, Thuc. 8, 9.—II. (from pass.) a going away, an expedition, Thuc. 8, 8.

Ἀποστολικός, ὅς, ὄν, belonging to an ἀπόστολος, apostolic, Eccl.

Ἀποστολμαίος, αἰα, αἰον, (ἀποστέλλω) sent off or away.

Ἀπόστολος, ου, (ἀποστέλλω) sent off, forth, or away: as subst. ὁ ἀπόστολος, a messenger, ambassador, envoy, ἂν ἐς τὴν Μίλητον, Hdt. 1, 21; also ἐς Λακεδαιμόνα τῇρεται ἅπ. ἐγγίγεται, he went off on a mission to L., Hdt. 5, 38: later, the commander of a naval force.—2. = στόλος, a fleet ready for sea, a naval squadron or expedition, ἀπόστολον ἀφέναι, ποιεῖσθαι, Dem. 30, 5; 1208, 7.—3. τὸ ἀπόστολον, sub. πλοῖον, a merchant-vessel, Vit. Hom. 19, cf. Ruhnk. Tim.—II. an apostle, N. T., and Eccl.

Ἀποστομῆτις, f. -ίσω, (ἀπό, στόμα) = ἀπό στόματος εἰπεῖν, to speak from memory, dictate, the usual way of teaching at Athens, Plat. Euthyd. 276 C, sq., cf. Ruhnk. Tim.—II. to answer, Plut.—III. to put questions to, τινά, N. T.

Ἀποστομίζω, f. -ίσω, (ἀπό, στόμα) to deprive of an edge, blunt, Philostr.

Ἀποστομῶ, (ἀπό, στομῶ) to stop

the mouth: hence in genl. to stop, fill up, opp. to ἀναστομῶ.—II. = ἀποστομίζω, Dion. H. Hence

Ἀποστόμωσις, εως, ἡ, a stopping of the mouth, stopping up: but also—II. an opening, unloosing, τῶν πόρων, of the pores, Arist. Probl.

Ἀπόστοργος, ου = ἀστοργος, Plut.

Ἀποστραγγαλίζω, f. -ίσω, = στραγγαλίζω, to hang up, strangle, Strab.

Ἀποστράκω, f. -ίσω, (ἀπό, ὄστρακίζω) to banish by ostracism.

Ἀποστράκω, = ὄστρακω, Gal.

Ἀποστράτευμα, usu. in mid. ἀποστρατεύομαι, (ἀπό, στρατεύω) to be discharged from military service, Hipp.

Ἀποστράτης, ου, ὁ, (ἀπό, στρατήγος) an ex-general, ἀποστράτηγον ποιεῖν τινα, to put one on the superannuated list, Dem. 669, 7. [α]

Ἀποστράτοπεδύνω, (ἀπό, στρατοπεδύνω) more freq. as dep. mid. ἀποστρατοπεδεύομαι, Xen., to remove one's camp from, encamp away from, τινός, Xen. An. 3, 4, 34: ἄπ. πρόω, to encamp at a distance, Ib. 7, 7, 1.

Ἀποστρεβλῶ, (ἀπό, στρεβλῶ) to twist back, torture.

Ἀποστρέφω, fut. -ψω, length. Ep. aor. ἀποστρέψασκε, II. 22, 197, (ἀπό, στρέφω) to turn back, Hom., etc.: and so either to turn to flight, as II. 15, 62, etc.: or to turn back from flight, Xen. Cyr. 4, 3, 1: πόδας καὶ χεῖρας ἄπ., to twist back the hands and feet, so as to bind them, Od. 22, 173, 190, and so in Att.; to twist out of place, Ar. Eq. 264: but ἔχρνα ἀποστρ., to turn the steps backwards, H. Hom. Merc. 76: to bring back, recall one from a place, ἐξ ἰσθμοῦ, Xen. An. 2, 6, 3.—2. to turn away or aside, Thuc., etc.: hence to dissuade from a thing, τινά τινος, Xen. Hipparch. 1, 12.—II. as if intr., sub. ἐαυτὸν, ἵππον, ναῦν, etc., to turn one's self, turn back, Od. 3, 162; more fully, ἄπ. ὀπίω, Hdt. 4, 43.—2. to turn away or aside, Id. 4, 52.—B. pass., c. fut. mid. (Xen. Cyr. 5, 5, 36), to be turned back, ἀποστρέφεται τοὺς ἐμβόλους, of ships, to have their beaks bent back, Hdt. 1, 166, cf. 4, 188.—II. to turn one's self from or away, esp.—1. to turn one's face away from any one, abhor or detest, Lat. aversari, c. acc., μὴ μ' ἀποστρέφῃς, Soph. O. C. 1272, Eur. I. T. 801, so too Ar. Pac. 683, Xen. Cyr. I. c.: also absol., Soph. O. T. 326: ἀποστραμμένοι λόγοι, hostile words, Hdt. 7, 160.—2. to turn one's self about, turn back, Xen. Cyr. 1, 4, 25: to get away, escape, Plat. Rep. 405 C: also to turn and flee, Ib. 6, 2, 17.—3. ἀποστραφῆναι τινα, to fall off from one, desert him, Id. Hell. 4, 8, 4; cf. ἀποτρέπω. Hence

Ἀποστρεφῆς, ἡς, ἡ, a turning away, averting, esp. of evil, v. ἀποστρέφω.—II. (from pass.) a turning one's self, a turning round or back, Xen. Eq. 9, 6.—2. a turning away, escaping, or more freq. a place of refuge from a thing, a resort, resource, Hdt. 8, 109, Eur. Med. 603: c. gen., ἄπ. κακῶν, a refuge, escape from evil, Soph. Fr. 684, ζημίας, Eur. Med. 1223: but ὄδους ἀποστρεφῆ, a resource against the want of water, a means of getting it, Hdt. 2, 13.—III. in Rhet., apostrophe, when one turns away from all others to one, and addresses him specially, Quintil. 9, 2, 38.

Ἀποστρεφία, ας, ἡ, she that turns away, epith. of Venus.

Ἀποστρόφος, ου, (ἀποστρέφω) turned away, averting, of the eyes, Soph. Aj. 69.—2. turning one's self away,

shunning.—3. to be turned from, δεισῆ, ful, epith. of the Erinyes, Orph.—II. as subst. ἡ ἀποστρόφος, an apostrophe. Adv. -φως.

Ἀποστρόννυμι, f. -στρώσω, (ἀπό, στρόννυμι) to unpack, take off the saddle or luggage.

Ἀποστρέγω, ὦ, f. -τρέξω, aor. 1 -έστρεξα, aor. 2 -έστρεγον, perf. c. pres. signif. -έστρεγγα, Hdt. 2, 47, (ἀπό, στρέγω) to hate violently, abhor, reject utterly, Hdt. 2, 47, Soph., and Eur. c. inf., ἂν. γαμβρόν γενέσθαι, Hdt. 6, 129. Hence

Ἀποστρέγγεις, εως, ἡ, abhorrence.

Ἀποστρέπω, f. -ίσω, (ἀπό, στρέπω) to send away, drive off with blows, Archil. 102.

Ἀποστρέφω, f. -ζω, (ἀπό, στρέφω) to drive, chase away by force, τινά τινος, II. 18, 158.

Ἀποστέφω, fut. -ψω, (ἀπό, στέφω) to make to shrink up, contract, esp. of the effect of bitters, Hipp.: to dull the sense of taste, etc., Schäf. Greg. p. 42, who compares Germ. abstumpfen. [v Anth.]

Ἀποσυνκάζω, -άσω, (ἀπό, συνκάζω) to pull figs.—II. to squeeze figs, to try whether they are ripe: hence metaph. of extortioners and informers with a play on συκοφαντία, cf. Ar. Eq. 259.

Ἀποσύλλω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (ἀπό, συλλῶ) to strip off spoils from a person, hence in genl. to strip off from, τί τινος, Pind. P. 4, 195.—II. to rob, defraud one of a thing, τινά τινος, Soph. O. C. 1330, ubi v. Elmsl. et Herm.; also τινά τι, Eur. Alc. 870, Xen. An. 1, 4, 8: hence in pass., ἀποσύλλασθαι τι, Aesch. Pr. 174. Hence

Ἀποσύλληψις, εως, ἡ, a plundering, spoiling. [v]

Ἀποσυμβαίνο, = οὐ συμβαίνο, opp. to συμβαίνο, Sext. Emp.

Ἀποσυμβουλεύω, (ἀπό, συμβουλεύω) to advise from a thing, dissuade, Hipp.

Ἀποσυνάγω, (ἀπό, συνάγω) to gather up a man, to recover, heal him τῆς λέπρας, LXX.

Ἀποσυνάγωγος, ου, (ἀπό, συναγωγή) put out of the synagogue, N. T.

Ἀποσυνεργῶ, ὦ, f. -ήσω, = οὐ συνεργῶ, Sext. Emp.

Ἀποσυνίστημι, fut. ἀποσυνίστω, strengthened for συνίστημι, Ael.

Ἀποσυριγγῶ, ὦ, = συριγγῶ Hipp.

Ἀποσυρίζω, f. -ζω, (ἀπό, συρίζω) to pipe, whistle aloud, for want of thought or to show indifference, μάκρ' ἀποσυρίζων, H. Hom. Merc. 280. Pass. to sound like piping or whistling, Luc.

Ἀποσυρίσσω, Att. -ττω, f. -ζω, = foreg.

Ἀπόσυρμα, ατος, τό, that which is peeled off: from

Ἀποσύρω, f. -σύρω, (ἀπό, σύρω) to strip off, drag or tear away, Soph. Fr. 365: τὰς ἐπάλξεις, Thuc. 7, 43. [v in pres.]

Ἀποσυσσιτέω, (ἀπό, συσσιτέω) to absent one's self from the public table (συσσιτία), Plat. Legg. 762 C.

* Ἀπόσω, assumed as present, whence several tenses of ἀποσέω.

Ἀποσφάγμα, ατος, τό, = ὑπόσφάγμα, Ael.: from

Ἀποσφάζω, f. -ζω, (ἀπό, σφάζω) to cut the throat, ἅπ. τινὰ ἐς ἕγγος, so that the blood runs into a π. II., Hdt. 4, 62, cf. Aesch. Theb. 43: in genl. to slay, Thuc. 7, 86. Mid. to kill one's self, Xen.: later ἀποσφάττω, as X^o Hell. 6, 5, 25, Lys. 137 11

Ἀποσφαίρω, f. -ίσω, (ἀπό, σφαίρω) to strike away or back like a ball, Arist. Probl. Hence

Ἀποσφαίρισις, εως, ἡ, the striking a ball back.

Ἀποσφαίρω, (ἀπό, σφαῖρα) to round off, make spherical, Ath.

Ἀποσφακέλλω, -ίσω, (ἀπό, σφακέλλω) to have one's limbs frost-bitten or mortified, Hdt. 4, 28: to die of being frost-bitten, or of mortification, Ar. Fr. 369. Hence

Ἀποσφακέλις, εως, ἡ, Hipp.; and Ἀποσφακέλιμος, ον, ὁ, a dying from being frost-bitten or of mortification.

Ἀποσφάλλω, f. -ἄλω, aor. 1. -έσθηλα, (ἀπό, σάλλω) to lead astray, make to miss the way, Od. 3, 320: Ἀποσάλλειν τινὰ πόνον, to make one miss, cheat one of the fruits of toil, Il. 5, 567: hence pass., esp. in aor. 2 Ἀπεσάλην, to be led astray from, cheated or robbed of a thing, to miss or lose, c. gen., e. g. ὀρεῶν, Solon 25, 4. ἔλπιον, Hdt. 6, 5, γνώμης, Aesch. Pers. 392, οὐσίας, Plat. Legg. 950 B: absol. to be missing or lost, Dem. 801, 15.

Ἀποσφάλμω, or -ῶ, (ἀπό, σφαλμω) to fall headlong, Polyb.

Ἀποσφάξ, ἄγος, ὁ, ἡ, broken off, sheer, like ἀπορῶς, Nic.: also ἀποσφαγος, ον, A. B.: from

Ἀποσφάττω, f. -ξω, = ἀποσφάζω.

Ἀποσφενδονάω, ᾧ, f. -ήσω, (ἀπό, σφενδονάω) to sling or hurl away, Luc. Jup. Tr. 33. Hence

Ἀποσφενδόνητος, ον, slung away, Plut.

Ἀποσφενδονίζω, fut. -ίσω, = ἀποσφενδονάω, Joseph.

Ἀποσφηνόω, (ἀπό, σφηνόω) to un-
~~tie~~, loosen from a snare, Nonn.

Ἀποσφηνόω, ᾧ, (ἀπό, σφηνόω) to wedge tight in.—II. to make wedge-shaped, Paul. Aeg.

Ἀποσφίγγω, f. -γξω, (ἀπό, σφίγγω) to squeeze tight, compress, bind up, Lat. adstringere: τὰς φλέβας, Hipp.: metaph. λόγος ἀπεσφιγμένος, a close-packed, terse style, Lat. oratio adstricta. Hence

Ἀποσφίγγις, εως, ἡ, a squeezing tight, binding up, Hipp.

Ἀποσφραγίζω, f. -ίσω Att. -ίω, Ion. ἀποσφρηγ-, (ἀπό, σφραγίζω) to seal, close, shut up, Eur. Or. 1108, in pass.—II. to unseal. Hence

Ἀποσφράγισμα, ατος, τό, the impression of a seal, Ath. [σφράγ].

Ἀποσφραγιστής, οὐ, ὁ, one who seals up.

Ἀποσφραῖνομαι, fut. -φρήσομαι, (ἀπό, σφραῖνομαι) dep. mid., to smell of a thing, τινός.—II. the act., γλήχων αὐτὸν ἀποσφραῖνει, he refreshes himself with a smell at peonyroyal, Anth.

Ἀποσχύω, f. -άσω, strengthd. for σχάω, Hipp.; also ἀποσχάω, Lob. Phryn. 219.

Ἀποσχυλίδω, strengthd. for σχαλίδω, to prop nets on upright poles. Hence

Ἀποσχυλίδωμα, ατος, τό, a forked piece of wood for propping hunting-nets, Xen.

Ἀποσχεδιάζω, f. -άσω, = ἀντοσχελεύω, to repeat, do, or make off-hand, οὖον, Arist. Eth. N.: to perform a thing without preparation, and so superficially.

Ἀποσχεῖν, 2 aor. inf. act. of ἀπέχω. Ἀποσχεσθαι, 2 aor. inf. mid. of ἀπέχω.

Ἀποσχεσις, εως, ἡ, (ἀποσχεσις) absence, naderation, Plut.

Ἀποσχόμα fut.; ἀποσχεῖν, and ἀποσχεσθαι, inf. aor. act. and mid. of ἀπέχω.

Ἀποσχηματίζω, (ἀπό, σχηματίζω) to shape fashion off.

Ἀποσχιδές, ον, αἱ, ramifications, branches, esp. of the blood vessels, Hipp.: ὀστέων ἀπ., splinters of bones, Gal.: ὀρὸν ἀπ., Strab. The sing. is not used: from

Ἀποσχιζώ, f. -ίσω, (ἀπό, σχίζω) to split or cleave off, Eur. Alc. 172.—2. to cleave off from, sever, part or detach from, ἀπὸ τινος, esp. in pass., of a river being parted from, the main stream, a tribe detached from its parent stock, etc., Hdt. 1, 143; 2, 17, etc.: also τινός, Hdt. 7, 233: ἀπ. τινὸς τοῦ λόγου, to cut off, interrupt in his speech, Ar. Nub. 1408.—3. to divide, separate, Plat. Polit. 262 B. Pass. to keep separate, stand aloof, Id. Legg. 728 B.

Ἀπόσχις, εως ἡ, a cleaving: a cleft, rent.

Ἀπόσχισμα, ατος, τό, (ἀποσχιζώ) that which is split or severed, M. Anton.

Ἀποσχονίζω, f. -ίσω, (ἀπό, σχοιρίζω) to separate by a cord; to exclude, Dem. 778, 16: in genl. to separate, divide, Philo.

Ἀποσχολεύω, f. -άσω, (ἀπό, σχολάζω) to rest or amuse one's self, ἐν τινι, Arist. Eth. N.—2. to have leisure for, devote one's self to a thing, Lat. vacare rei, τινι, Ael.—3. to spend one's leisure with one, go to one for teaching, Vita Hom. 5, 34.

Ἀπόσχολος, ον, (ἀπό, σχολή) shunning the schools, Timon.

Ἀποσώζω, fut. -ώσω, (ἀπό, σώζω) to save, restore again, νόσων ἀπ., to heal of a disease, Soph. Phil. 1379: ἑλ. οἰκάδε, to bring safe home, Xen. Hell. 7, 2, 19. So oft. in pass., ἀποσώθηται ἔξ., to get safe to a place, Hdt. 7, 229, and Xen.: also ἐπεί., Xen. Hell. 3, 1, 2: absol. to get off safe, Hdt. 2, 107, etc.—II. intrans. to be saved, to be or remain safe, Plat. Ep. 336 B.

Ἀποσωρεύω, (ἀπό, σωρεύω) to unpack, Schaf. Long. p. 370.

Ἀποτάγη, ἡς, ἡ, (ἀποτάσσω) a renunciation, esp. of the world, Eccl.

Ἀποτάγμα, ατος, τό, a prohibition, Iamb.

Ἀποτάδην, adv., (ἀποτείνω) stretched out in length, metaph. diffusely, Philostr. [ᾧ]

Ἀπότακτος, ον, also ἀποτακτός, (ἀποτάσσω) set apart for a special use, specially appointed, στίβια, Hdt. 2, 69.—II. in genl. settled, appointed, ἡμέρα, Critias 2, 27.

Ἀποταμιεύομαι or -όμαι, (ἀπό, ταμιεύομαι) dep. mid., to lock up, keep, Ael.: rarely in act. ἀποταμιεύω.

Ἀποτάμω, Ion. for ἀποτέμνω, Hom., and Hdt., used only in pres. and impf.

Ἀποτάνω, (ἀπό, τανύω) = ἀποτείνω, Hipp.

Ἀποτάσις, εως, ἡ, (ἀποτάσσω) a setting apart, esp. a classing of persons for taxation. Antiphon ap. Harp., cf. Böckh P. E. 2, 156.—2. = ἀποταγή.

Ἀποτάσις, εως, ἡ, (ἀποτείνω) a stretching out, lengthening, prolongation.

Ἀποτάσσω, Att. -ττω, f. -ξω, (ἀπό, τάσσω) to set apart, assign specially, τινί τι, Plat. Theaet. 153 E: ἀπετάκτο πρὸς τὸ δεξιόν, had his appointed post on the right, Xen. Hell. 5, 2, 40: ἀρχὴ ἀποτελεμένη, a delegated office, Arist. Pol. Mid. ἀποτάσσομαι τινι, to part one's self and bid

adieu to a person or thing, to τανυ leave of, to abandon, N. T., cf. ἀποταγή; only late, esp. Alexandr., Lob. Phryn. 24.

Ἀπόταυρος, ον, = ἄταυρος, Arist. H. A.

Ἀποταυρόω, (ἀπό, ταυρόω) to make into a bull. Mid., δέγματα ἀπ., to cast fierce glances on, τινι, Eur. Med. 188

Ἀποτάφος, ον, = ἄταφος.

Ἀποτάφρυνσις, εως, ἡ, an intrenchment, Dion. H.: from

Ἀποτάφρυνω, (ἀπό, τάφρυνω) to fence with a ditch, intrench, mostly joined with ἀποταφρύνω, Xen. An. 6, 5, 1, Hell. 5, 4, 38.

Ἀποτέθνασαν, syncop. 3 pl. plerpt. from ἀποθνήσκω, they were dead.

Ἀποτεθνεύεις, part. perf. Ion. of ἀποθνήσκω, Il.

Ἀποτείνω, fut. -τενώ, (ἀπό, τεῖνω) to stretch out: and so—1. to lengthen prolong, ἀπ. μακρὸν λόγον, to make long speech, freq. in Plat.; so ἅπ μισθους, they talk at length of rewards, Stallb. Plat. Rep. 363 D: c. part., to continue doing, e. g. ἀπ. μαχόμενοι, Plut.—II. to strain, tighten: of works of art, to draw sharp, clear outlines, Luc. Mid. to strain, exert one's self, esp. to contend with might and main, ὑπὲρ τινος, about a thing, Luc.—2. intr., like Lat. contendere, of sounds, to continue, Plat. Prot. 329 A: ἀπ. πόρρω, to go too far, Id. Gorg. 458 C.

Ἀποτερίζω, f. -ίσω Att. -ίω, (ἀπό, τερίζω) to wall off,—1. by way of fortifying Hdt. 6, 36; 9, 8.—2. by way of blockade, Ar. Av. 1576, freq. in Thuc., and Xen.: in genl. to shut out, ἐάντῳ τὴν φύγην, Heliod.—II. to take away a fortress, rase fortifications, Polyæn. Hence

Ἀποτερίζις, εως, ἡ, the walling off of a town, blockading, Thuc. 1, 65.—2. a rasing of fortifications, Polyæn.

Ἀποτερίχμα, ατος, τό, walls twined to blockade, lines of blockade, Thuc. 6, 99; 7, 79.

Ἀποτειχισμός, οὐ, ὁ, = ἀποτειχισίς 1, Plut.

Ἀποτειχιστέον, verb. adj. from ἀποτειχίζω, one must wall off, fortify.

Ἀποτεκμαίρομαι, (ἀπό, τεκμαίρω) dep. mid., to draw signs or proofs from a thing, conclude, Ap. Rh.

Ἀποτεκνών, (ἀπό, τέκνον) to rob of children.

Ἀποτέλειοι, ων, οἱ, (ἀπό, τέλος) an Achaian magistracy, v. Schweigh. Polyb. 10, 21, 9.

Ἀποτελείω, = ἀποτελέω, poet.

Ἀποτέλεσις, εως, ἡ, (ἀποτελέω) a completion, Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10, 108.

Ἀποτέλεσμα, ατος, τό, (ἀποτελέω) that which is completed or accomplished, Plut.—II. the completion, accomplishment, issue of a thing.—III. as Astrolog. term, the influence of the stars on human destiny. Hence

Ἀποτελεσματικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to the completion or issue: having an issue.—2. belonging to astrology: ἡ -κή, sub. τέχνη, astrology; οἱ -κοί, astrologers, v. Eustath. Il. 12, 222. Adv. -κῶς.

Ἀποτελεστικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἀπό, τελέω) belonging to, apt at completing or accomplishing a thing, τινός, Plat. Def. 412 C.

Ἀποτελευτάω, ᾧ, f. -ήσω, (ἀπό, τελευτάω) to bring quite to an end or close.—2. intr. to end, cease, εἰς τι, in a thing, Plat. Prot. 353 E: ἀποτελεῖται, at last, Id. Polit. 310 E. Hence

Ἀποτελευτήσις, εως, ἡ, a finishing Plat. Soph. 264 C

Ἀποτελέω, ὦ, f. -έσω, (ἀπό, τέλειω) to bring quite to an end, complete a work, Hdt. 5, 92, 7, Thuc., etc.: hence part. perf. pass. ἀποτελεσμένος, perfect, Lat. omnibus numeris absolutus, Xen. Oec. 13, 3.—2. to fulfil an obligation or debt, pay, perform what one is bound to pay, etc.; ἀπ. εὐχός τινα, Hdt. 2, 65, and so freq. in Att.: also to pay or suffer, παθήματα, Plat. Legg. 695 E.—3. in genl. to accomplish, perform, do, freq. in Plat.—4. to render, make of a certain kind, like ἀποδεκνύμαι or παρέχειν, τὴν πόλιν ἀπ. εὐδαίμονα, to make the state quite happy, Plat. Legg. 718 B; so ἀεικύνους ἐκ χειρόνων ἀπ., Id. Polit. 297 B: so in mid., ἀεμπτὸν φίλον ἀποτελέσασθαι, to make a friend without blame towards himself, Xen. Rep. Lac. 2, 13. Pass., τῶνάνθρωποι ἀντί προστάτων ἀποτελεσμένους, Id. Rep. 566 D.—5. to fill up, satiate; ἐπιθυμίας, Id. Gorg. 503 D.—II. to worship, Id. Symp. 188 D, in pass.

Ἀποτέμνω, Ion. and Ep. -τάμνω, fut. -τεμῶ, (ἀπό, τέμνω) to cut off, τι, Hom., and Hdt.: ἀποτέμνεν τινός, to cut off part of a thing, Hdt. 4, 71.—2. to cut off, sever, or part from, H. Hom. Merc. 74.—3. to cut off from a country, in military sense, Xen. An. 3, 4, 29, in pass.—4. to cut off in argument, lay out of the question, Plat. Legg. 653 C, and Phil. 42 B, in mid.—5. to cut off, and so take away from, τινά τι, Plut.—B. mid. to cut off for one's self, Il. 22, 347; esp. with view of appropriating, Hdt. 1, 82: to cut off from common use, consecrate, ὕλας, Luc.: cut off much like act., as Hdt. 4, 3, 2. cut Plat.—2. ἐπ. ἀπό τινος ὥς μέγιστα, to reduce his power, Thuc. 8, 46.—C. pass., ἀποτέμνεσθαι τι, to have something cut off from one, Plat. Euthyd. 297 C, Luc. Navig. 33.

Ἀπότηεις, εως, ἡ, (ἀποτίκω) a running forth, birth.

Ἀποτερματίζω, f. -ίσω, (ἀπό, τερματίζω) to mark off by boundaries.—2. to drive out of the boundary, and so, like Lat. exterminare, to root out, destroy: also ἀποτερμαίζω, Lob. Phryn. 670. Hence

Ἀποτερματισμός, οὐ, ὁ, a marking off of boundaries, limitation.

Ἀπότευγμα, ατος, τό, (ἀποτυγχάνω) a miscarriage, failure, Diod.

Ἀποτεκνικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἀποτυγχάνω) missing, failing, causing miscarriage, Hippodam. Stob. p. 554, 36.

Ἀποτένεις, εως, ἡ, a miscarrying, failing: a repulse, disappointment, Plat. Ax. 368 C.

Ἀποτεφρώω, (ἀπό, τεφρώω) to reduce to ashes.

Ἀποτηγνίζω, fut. -ίσω, (ἀπό, τηγνίζω) to broil on a gridiron (τήγανον), to eat roasted, like ἀπανθρακίζω, Pherecr. Myrm. 1.

Ἀποτῆκω, fut. -ξω, (ἀπό, τῆκω) to make melt away from, Plat.: metaph. o dissolve gradually, to consume, of ice: to eat away.

Ἀποτῆλε, adv.,=ἀποτῆλου. Anth.

Ἀποτῆλοδι, adv.,=sq. Ap. Rh.

Ἀποτῆλου, adv., (ἀπό, τῆλου) far away, Od. 9, 117.

Ἀποτῆλεις, εως, ἡ, subst. of ἀποτῆκω, a melting away.

Ἀποτῆρως, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (ἀπό, τηρέω) to wait for, tarry for, Diod.

Ἀποτίβαςτος, ον., Dor. and poet. for ἀπόρβαςτος, Soph. Tr. 1030.

Ἀποτίβημι, f. -θίσω, (ἀπό, τίβημι) to put away, expose a child, Plat. Theaet. 161 A.—2. to stow away, like mid., Xen. An. 2, 3, 15.—ἀπ. εἰς δεσ-

μωτήριον, Lycurg. 104, 2.—B. in Hom. only in mid., to put from one's self, put off, τεύχεα, Il. 3, 89; to put away, lay aside, ἀποθέσθαι ἐνιπῆν, Il. 5, 492; ὄπλᾱ, to lay down one's arms, v. l. Xen. Cyr. 4, 4, 11; τὴν σολήν, to give up the expedition, Hdt. 4, 78: τὸν νόμον, to put aside, i. e. disregard the law, Thuc. 1, 77: τὴν Ἀφραδίαν, to quell desire, Eur. I. A. 558.—2. to put by for one's self, stow away, Ar. Eq. 1219, Xen. Cyr. 6, 1, 15: also ἀποτίθεσθαι τινα εἰς φυλάκην, Plut., cf. sup.—3. ἀποτίθεσθαι εἰς ἀδίσ, to put aside for another time, put off, Plat. Gorg. 449 B, Xen. Symp. 2, 7.—4. to reserve, keep back, Plat. Legg. 837 C, Dinarch. 94, 6.—5. ἀπ. κόλπον, of a woman, to lay down the burthen of her womb, i. e. to bear a child, Call. H. Dian. 25.

Ἀποτίκτω, f. -τέξω, usu. -τέξομαι, (ἀπό, τίκω) to bring forth, Plat.

Ἀποτίλλω, (ἀπό, τίλλω) to pluck or pull out, τὰς τρίχας, Hdt. 3, 16: οὐδὲν ἀποτίλλας, without pulling off any of the fur, Hdt. 1, 123: ἀποτετιλμένος σκάφιον, like ἀποκεκαρμένος, Ar. Av. 806, cf. ἀποκείρω. Hence

Ἀπότιλμα, ατος, τό, that which is plucked out, γραιὺν ἀποτίλματα πηρῶν, the pluckings of old maimed ewes, Theocr. 15, 19: a feather, quill.

Ἀποτιμῶ, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (ἀπό, τιμῶ) not to honour, to slight, H. Hom. Merc. 35.—II. to value, fix a price by valuation, in mid., ὁμνέως τιμωσάμενοι, having fixed their price at two minae a head, Hdt. 5, 77: hence as Att. law term,—1. in act., to mortgage a property according to valuation, borrow money on mortgage.—2. in mid., to receive in pledge or mortgage, lend on mortgage.—3. Pass., of the property, to be pledged or mortgaged, all in Dem., cf. Att. Process, p. 419. Hence

Ἀποτιμῶμα, ατος τό, any thing valued, a sum settled by valuation by way of security: a pledge given in security, Oratt. v. Böckh P. E. 1, p. 158. [τί]

Ἀποτιμήσις, εως, ἡ, (ἀποτιμῶ) a valuation, Lat. census, Plut.—II. the pledging of a property, Dem. 878, fin. [τί]

Ἀποτιμητής, οὐ, ὁ, (ἀποτιμῶ) one who receives a thing in pledge.

Ἀπότιμος, ον.=ἄτιμος, Hdt. 2, 167, Soph. O. T. 215.—II.=ἀποτετιμῆνός, given in pledge, mortgaged.

Ἀποτίναγμα, ατος, τό, that which is shaken or thrown off: [τί] from

Ἀποτίνασσω, Att. -ττω, fut. -ξω, (ἀπό, τινάσσω) to shake off, throw, or cast off, Eur. Bacch. 253.

Ἀποτινύμαι, poet. for ἀποτινέμαι, Hom.: but also in Hdt.

Ἀποτινύω,=sq.

Ἀποτινώ, fut. -ίσω, (ἀπό, τίνω) to pay back, repay what is owing, return, ἀπ. τινί τι, Il. 3, 286, Od. 22, 235: c. dat. rei, to pay with a thing, also σύν τινι, e. g. σύν κεφαλῇ, Il. 4, 161: c. gen. rei, to pay for a thing, Il. 18, 93, but also c. acc. in same signif., ὑπερβασιῇ, to pay for, atone for a fault, Od. 13, 193, (though in 3, 206 he had said τισάσθαι ὑπερβασιῆς); so ἀπ. αἶμα, Aesch. Ag. 1338: but c. acc. rei, usu. to pay, ζητεῖν, Hdt. 2, 65, and Att.: in Aesch. Ag. 1503 the act. seems to be used like mid., to pay, i. e. punish. Mid. ἀποτινύμαι, poet. ἀποτινύμαι, Hom., (but also in Hdt., where it is written -τινύμαι), f. -τίσομαι, to get paid one, exact, require, ποινὴν τινος, penalty from a man, Il. 16, 398 (ubi Spitzn.), etc.; so too δίκην, cf. Elmsl. Heracl. 852;

ἀποτίσασθαι τινα, to avenge one's self on another, punish him, Od. 5, 24, etc.: ἀποτ. τι, to take vengeance for a thing, punish it, Od. 3, 216. ἀπ. to take vengeance, Solon 15, 16. In pres. i. in Ep., ἴ τ Att.: in fut. α' ways L.] Hence

Ἀπότισις, εως, ἡ, the payment of a debt; and

Ἀποτιστέον, verb. adj., one must pay, Xen. Rep. Lac. 9, 5.

Ἀπότιτθος, ον, (ἀπό, τίτθω) μ. from the breast, weaned, Philo.

Ἀποτίω, poet. for ἀποτίνω, only used in pres. and impf.

Ἀποτίρηγμα, ατος, τό,=ἀποτιμήμα: from

Ἀποτῆργω, fut. -ξω, poet. for ἀποτέμνω, (ἀπό, τῆργω) to cut off from, τινά πόλιν, from the city, Il. 22, 456: κλιτύς ἀπ., to cut up or plough the hills, Il. 16, 390.

Ἀποτίρημα, ατος, τό, (ἀποτέμνω) any thing cut off, a piece.

Ἀποτιμήξ, ἡγος, ὁ, ἡ, cut off, steep like ἀπορρώξ, Ap. Rh.

Ἀποτιμήξις, εως, ἡ, (ἀποτιμήγω) a cutting off.

Ἀποτιμήτεον, verb. adj. from ἀποτέμνω, one must cut off, Plat. Rep. 373 D.

Ἀποτιμος, ον, (a priv., πότιμος) unhappy, ill-starred, like ὀυπότιμος, Il. 24, 388, Od. 1, 219, and Eur.

Ἀπότοκος, ον, (ἀποτίκτω) begotten by, born of any one: τὸ ἀπ.τ.,=ἀπογεννημα, Hipp.

Ἀποτολμῶ, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (ἀπό, τολμῶ) to make a bold venture, Thuc. 7, 67: also c. inf., ἀπ. λένειν, Aeschin. 72, 17: part. pass. perf. in act. signif., ἐλευθερία λαν ἀποτεολμμένη, too presumptuous liberty, Plat. Legg. 701 B; also in pass. signif., Rep. 503 B. Hence

Ἀποτολμήτεον, verb. adj., one must venture, Plut. 2, 11 D.

Ἀποτόλμος, ον.=ἄτολμος.

Ἀποτομάς, ἰδος, ἡ, (ἀποτέμνω) cut off, abrupt, steep, pecul. fem. of ἀπότομος, πέτρα, Diod.

Ἀποτομεύς, εως, ὁ,=ἀποτέμνων. one who cuts off.

Ἀποτομή, ἡς, ἡ, a cutting off, τὸν χειρῶν, Xen. Hell. 2, 1, 32.—II. a parting, separation, Plat. Tim. Loc. 97 D: hence a place where roads part, cross-roads, Polyb.

Ἀποτομία, ας, ἡ, steepness: severity, νόμιμα, Diod.: from

Ἀπότομος, ον, (ἀποτέμνω) cut off, abrupt, precipitous, Hdt. 1, 84: on Soph. O. T. 877, v. Herm.—2. metaph. severe, harsh, rough, λῆμα, Eur. Alc. 983.—II. definite, absolute: hence adv. -μως, absolutely, Lat. praeclis, Dem. 1402, 16.

Ἀποτοσένω, (ἀπό, τοσένω) to shoot off arrows, esp. from higher ground: to shoot at a thing, to aim or throw at a thing, c. acc., Luc.; to shoot off like an arrow, ρηματιστικά, Plat. Theaet. 180 A.

Ἀποτορνεύω, (ἀπό, τερνεύω) to round or polish off, Plat. Phaedr. 234 E.

Ἀποτος, ον, (a priv., πίνω) not drunk, not drinkable, ὄδωρ, Hdt. 4, 81.—II. act. never drinking, ὄνοι, Hdt. 4, 192: without drink, Soph. Aj. 324.

Ἀποτράγειν, inf. aor. 2 act. of ἀποτράγω. Hence

Ἀποτράγημα, ατος, τό, the remain of a desert. v. l. Eur. X. 15.

Ἀποτράχυνω, (ἀπό, τραχύνω) to make rough, rugged, or hard, to harden Lat. exasperare. Pass. to become rough rugged, or hard, Theophr.

Ἀποτρέω, for ὑποτρέχω, barbarism in Ar. Thesm. 1214.

Ἀποτρεπτικός, ἢ, ὄν, (ὑποτρέπω) fit for turning aside or dissuading from a thing, τινός, Luc.

Ἀποτρέπτος, ὄν, from which one turns away: abominable, Themist.: from

Ἀποτρέπω, f. -ψω, (ἄπό, τρέπω) to turn away, turn aside or back from a thing, τινά τινος, Il. 12, 249: so freq. in Att., to hinder, prevent, or dissuade from, τῆς κακουργίας, Thuc. 6, 38, etc.: but also ἄπ. ἐκ κινδύνου, Thuc. 2, 40, ἄπ. τὸ μὴ πορεύεσθαι, Hdt. 1, 105.—2. c. acc. only, to turn away or back, hinder, Il. 11, 758, etc.: ἀποτρ. τινὰ ὑβρίζοντα, Aesch. Suppl. 880: ἄπ. εἰρήνην, Xen. Hell. 6, 3, 12; esp. to prevent or avert evil, Hdt. 1, 207, etc., cf. ἀποτρόποιος, ἀποτρόπος.—3. ἄπ. ἐχθρὸς ἐπὶ τινι, to turn the spear against one, Herm. Soph. Tr. 1010, cf. ἀποβλέπω.—B. mid., and pass., to turn from or back from a thing, to desist from, τινός, Xen., but in Hom. only c. part., ἄπ. ὁλλύς, Il. 10, 220: also c. inf., Dem.—2. to turn away, Il. 12, 329: to turn back, return, Thuc., Xen., etc.—3. c. acc. rei, to turn one's face away, like Lat. *aversari*, Aesch. Theb. 1060. Cf. ἀποτρέφω.

Ἀποτρέφω, fut. -θρέψω, to nourish, support upon a thing.

Ἀποτρέχω, f. -θρέξω, Plat. (Com.) Incert. 65; -θρέξομαι, Ar. Nub. 1005: also -δραμοῦμαι, Xen. An. 7, 6, 5: aor. 2 ἀποτρέχον, (ἄπό, τρέχω) to run off or away, Hdt. 4, 203, and Att.—2. to run in a race, or in emulation, Ar. Nub. 1001.—II. metaph. to turn one's, happen, Lat. *exire*.

Ἀποτρέψις, εὖς, ἢ, (ὑποτρέπω) a turning away, averting.—2. (from mid.) version, Hipp.

Ἀποτριάζω, f. -ῖσω, (ἄπό, τριάζω) to vanquish, triumph over.—II. as pugil. term, —πληγὰς τρεῖς δοῦναι, A. B.

Ἀποτριάσσω, f. -ῖζω, =foreg.

Ἀποτρίβῃ, ἤς, ἢ, a rubbing away, wearing out, like Lat. *detrimere*, τῶν σκευῶν, Dem. 1215, 22.

Ἀποτρίβω, fut. -ψω, (ἄπό, τρίβω) to rub or scour clean, Od. 17, 232: ἄπ. ἵππου, to rub down a horse, Xen. Eq. 4, 2. Mid. to wipe off from one's self, get rid of, ἀδόξην, Dem. 12, 19, ἐγκλήματα, Aeschin. 25, 29: but also to refuse, decline, Plut.—II. to break off, to pluck, Lat. *decerpere*, Theocr. 16, 17; 24, 131. [i]

Ἀποτρίττω, ᾧ, fut. -ῶσω, (ἄπό, τρίτος) to boil down to a third part, Diosc.

Ἀποτρίχης, plur. of ἀπότριξ, Call.

Ἀποτρίχω, (ἄπό, τριχός) to deprive of hair.

Ἀποτροπάζειν, adv., (ὑποτροπή) turned away, Opp. [a]

Ἀποτρόποιος, ὄν, (ὑποτροπή) turning away, averting, κακῶν, Aesch. Pers. 217, and Plat.—2. a turning off of water, Plat. Legg. 945^D.—II. a hindering, means of prevention, Thuc. 3, 45, and Plat.—B. (from mid.) aversion.—II. a flinching, desertion of one's party, ralling, Thuc. 3, 89.

Ἀποτροπία, ας, ἢ, poet. for ὑποτροπή, Ar. Rh. 4, 1504.

Ἀποτροπιάζω, f. -ῖσω, later collat. form of ὑποτροπιάζω. Hence

Ἀποτροπίασμα, ατος, τό, a sacrifice to avert evil.

Ἀποτροπιασμός, οὔ, ὁ, an averting by expiatory sacrifice, Joseph.

Ἀποτρόποιος, =ἀποτρόποιος, Orph.

Ἀποτρόπος, ὄν, (ὑποτρέπω) turned away or far from men, Od. 14, 372.—2. from which one turns away, Ar. Eccl. 792: γνώμη ἄπ., a hostile, stern decree, Pind. P. 8, 133.—II. act. turning away, averting, like ἀποτρόποιος, I. Lat. *avertuncans*, κακῶν, Aesch. Cho. 42, Pers. 203.—2. hindering, foll. by μή..., Plat. Legg. 877 A.

Ἀποτροφή, ἤς, ἢ, (ὑποτρέφω) nourishment, support, Dion. H.

Ἀποτρόφος, ὄν, (ἄπό, τρέφω) reared away from one's parents, Hdt. 2, 64: in genl. reared apart, separated, Plut. 2, 917 C; estranged, Synes.

Ἀποτροχός, ὄν, ὁ, (ὑποτρέχω) a race-course, Ar. Fr. 541.

Ἀποτρογῶν, ᾧ, f. -ήσω, (ἄπό, τρυγῶ) to pluck grapes, or in genl. fruit, Philostr.

Ἀποτρύνω, strengthd. for ὀτρύνω, Aesch. Theb. 698, in mid.

Ἀποτρυχός, =ἀποτρύνω, Plut.

Ἀποτρυχά, f. -ξω, =sq., Plut. [v]

Ἀποτρυῖν, f. -ῖσω, (ἄπό, τρυῖν) to rub away, wear out, and so lose, ἑλπίδα, Soph. Tr. 124.—II. to vex, harass; so in mid., ἀποτρίνεσθαι γῆν, Soph. Ant. 339. [v]

Ἀποτρώγω, f. -τρώξομαι, aor. 2 ἀπέτρωγον, to bite or nibble off, μισθοῖς, Ar. Ran. 367. Hence

Ἀποτρώχτος, ὄν, bitten off.—II. shortened, abbreviated, Gramm.

Ἀποτροπάς, poet. and Ion. for ὑποτρέπω,* Hom., cf. Spitzn. Exc. xix. ad Il. § 2.

Ἀποτυγχάνω, f. -τεῖδωμαι, (ἄπό, τυγχάνω) to fail in hitting, miss, lose, τινός, Plat. Legg. 744 A, Xen., etc.—II. absol. to be unlucky, fail, Xen. Hell. 7, 5, 14: to miss the truth, be wrong, Plat. Legg. 898 E: also περί τινος, Xen. Eq. 1, 16.

Ἀποτικίζω, f. -ῖσω, =ἀποτυγχίζω.

Ἀποτιλῶ, (ἄπό, τιλῶ) to harden: =ἀναβλῆναι, Pherecr. Incert. 71, c.

Ἀποτυμπανίζω, f. -ῖσω, (ἄπό, τυμπανίζω) to beat or cudgel away, i. e. cudgel to death, cf. the Roman *fustuarium*, Lys. 135, 9, Dem. 126, 17.

Ἀποτιπῶ, (ἄπό, τυπῶ) to strike off an impression. Mid. to imitate faithfully, copy, like ὑποτάσσομαι, Plat. Tim. 39 E, Theaet. 191 D.

Ἀποτύπτω, (ἄπό, τύπτω) to cease beating. Mid. to cease beating one's self or mourning, Hdt. 2, 40.

Ἀποτύπωμα, ατος, τό, (ἄποτυπῶ) that which is struck off, an impression, copy, Plat. Theaet. 194 B. [v]

Ἀποτύπωσις, εὖς, ἢ, a striking off an impression, copying, Theophr. [v]

Ἀποτύρω, (ἄπό, τυρώ) to make quite *intra* cheese, Erotian.

Ἀποτυφλῶ, (ἄπό, τυφλῶ) to make quite blind: hence to stop up, obstruct the pores, Arist. Probl. Hence

Ἀποτυφλωδής, εὖς, ἢ, a making quite blind, LXX.

Ἀποτύχημα, ατος, τό, =ἀποτέγνυμα. [v]

Ἀποτυχίς, ἔς, (ἄπό, τυγχάνω, τυχεῖν) missing, Plat. Sisyph. 391 D.

Ἀποτύχις, ας, ἢ, a missing: a failure, *in* result, Dinarch. 94, 6.

Ἀποτυχίω, f. -ῖσω, (ἄπό, τυχίω) to *hew*, polish: also ἀποτυκίω.

Ἀπετυχόντως, adv. part. aor. 2 of

ἀποτυγχάνω, unsuccessfully, against one's wish.

Ἀπονλία, ας, ἢ, Apulia, a province of Italy in the south-east, Strab.

Ἀπονλώω, (ἄπό, οἰλώω) to make to scar over, Plut. Pass. to scar over. Hence

Ἀπούλωσις, εὖς, ἢ, a scarring over Ἀπονλωτικός, ἢ, ὄν, (ἀπονλώω) causing to scar over, healing, Diosc.

Ἀπονλώτιστος, ὄν, (ἄπό, οἰλῶω, as if from οἰλωτικός) free from scars, Plut., dub. in form and derivation.

Ἀπουράγῶ, (ἄπό, οὐραγέω) to lead the rear-guard, cover the rear, τινί, Polyb.

Ἀπούρας, Ep. part. aor. 1 act. of ἀπαράω, to take away, off in Il., τίνι, Il. 21, 296, τί τινα, Od. 13, 270, τί τινας, Pind. P. 4, 265:—the part aor. 1 mid. ἀπουράμενος in pass signf. occurs Hes. Sc. 173: no inf. ἀπούραι is found, Butt. Lexil. v ἀπαυράν 2, p. 145.

Ἀπουράν, (ἄπό, οὐράν) to pass with the urine, Luc. Hence

Ἀπουρήσις, εὖς, ἢ, a passing with the urine.

Ἀπουρίζω, f. -ῖσω, (ἄπό, οὐρίζω) hence Il. 22, 489, ἄλλοι γάρ οἱ ἀπονρίζουσιν οὐράρας, acc. to some Ion. for ἀφορίζω, will mark off, i. e. lessen the boundaries of his fields: others read ἀπουρήσονται, as if from *ἀπουρίω=ἀπαυρίω, will take them away. cf. Butt. Lexil. v ἀπαυράν 2, p. 146, and Spitzn. ad l.

Ἀπουρος, ὄν, (ἄπό, ὄρος, Ion. οἶρος) far from the boundaries, ἄπ. πάτρας, far away from one's father-land, Soph. O. T. 194.

Ἀπουρός, (ἄπό, οὐρός) to lose a fair wind, have contrary winds, Polyb.

Ἀπουός, ὁ, ἢ, ἀπουόν, τό, gen. ἀπόδος, (a priv. πούς) without foot or feet, Plat.: hence without the use of one's feet, Soph. Phil. 632: bad of foot, κύνης, Xen. Cyn. 3, 3: not going on foot, of bees, Luc.—II. as subst., the swift or sand-martin, elsewhere κύψελος, so called from its seldom lighting on the ground, Arist. H. A.

Ἀπουσία, ας, ἢ, (ἄπειναι) a being away, absence, Aesch., Eur., etc.—II. deficiency, want: that which is wanting. III.—ἀποσπερματισμός, Plut. Hence

Ἀπουσιάζω, f. -άσω, to lose or give away one's goods.—II.—ἀποσπερματίζω, Artemid.

Ἀποφάγειν, inf. aor. 2 of ἀπεσθίω, to eat off, eat up, Ar. Eq. 495.

Ἀποφαδόντω, strengthd. for φαί δόντω, esp. in mid., Anth.

Ἀποφαίνω, f. -φάνῶ, (ἄπό, φαίνω) to show forth, display, Solon 15, 32, etc.; ἄπ. ἐς θῆναι, Hdt. 4, 81: ἄπ. παῖδας ἐκ γυναικός, to show, i. e. have children by a woman, Isae. 58, 32.—II. esp. to show by word, make known, declare, Batr. 144; also λόγῳ ἄπ., Hdt. 5, 84, and so absol., Ar. Nu. 352, etc.: ἄπ. γνώμην, Hdt. 1, 40, more freq. ἀποφαινεσθαι, v. infr. ἄπ. τινά ἐχθρόν, to declare one an enemy, Dem. 160, 27.—2. to show by reasoning, show, prove, represent as being, c. part., ἄπ. τινά ὄντα, etc., Hdt. 1, 82, 129, and freq. in Att.: so too ἄπ. ὥς..., or δτι..., Thuc. 3, 63, Plat., etc.—3. to denounce, inform against, Antipho 142, 17.—III. to give an account of, τι, Hdt. 2, 177 Dem. 1042, 2: esp. to pay in money to the treasury according to accounts delivered, esp. of officers, Dem. 480, 1; 481, 9.—IV. like ἀποδείκνυμι, to show, display, and so to make so and so, ἄπ. τινά σοφόν, διδάσκαλον, etc., Plat. Legg. 718 E, Prot. 349 A so in mid.

ἀποφάνασθαι τινα ταμίαν, Pind. N. 6, 43.—B. mid. to show forth, display something of one's own, Μοῦσαν στύχεραν, Aescn. Eum. 309; ἐννοίαν, Xen.; ἔργα, like ἀποδείκνυσθαι, Plat.: absol. to make a display of one's self, show off, Xen. Cyr. 8, 8, 13.—II. esp. ἀποφάνεσθαι γνώμην, to declare one's opinion, Hdt. 1, 207; 2, 120, etc., and freq. in Att.; so too ἀπ. δόξαν, Plat.: also absol., ἀποφάνεσθαι περί τινος, Plat. Phaedr. 274 E, Lys. 214 A: esp. to give sentence, Dem. 999, 9; 1265, Hdt. 2, 120, etc., and oft. used just like the act, as Plat. Phaed. 97 E, Xen. Mem. 4, 2, 21.—C. pass. to be shown or declared, c. gen., εὐδοκίμουν στρατιάς, to be declared or appointed to be of a glorious army, Aesch. Pers. 857.—II. to appear, come to light.

Ἀποφάνω,=ἀποφαίνω, Soph. Fr. 346.

Ἀποφάνσις, εως, ἡ, (ἀποφαίνω) v. l. for ἀπόφασις 1, in Dem.—II.=ἀπόδειξις, proof, Arist. Org.

Ἀποφαντικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἀποφαίνω) declaratory, assertive, λόγος, Arist. Org. Adv. κῶς.

Ἀποφάντος, ὄν, (ἀποφαίνω) declared, asserted, Diog. L.

Ἀποφάσις, εως, ἡ, (ἀπόφθω) a denial, negation, opp. to κατάφασις, Plat., and Arist.: ἀπ. τινός, refusal to do a thing, Plat. Crat. 256 D.

Ἀποφάσις, εως, ἡ, (ἀποφαίνω)=ἀπόφασις, a sentence, decision, δίκη, Dem. 1153, 4: also absol., Id. 899, 14.—2. a catalogue, inventory, Id. 1039, 2.—II. an answer, Polyb.

Ἀποφάσκω, (ἀπό, φάσκω)=ἀπόφθω, used only in pres. inf. and part., and in impf.: to deny: in Soph. O. T. 495 the part. τὸ ἀποφάσκοντα is used in a quasi-pass. signf., v. Herm.

Ἀποφάτικος, ἡ, ὄν, (ἀπόφθω) denying, negative, Arist. Org. Adv. κῶς.

Ἀποφαιλίζω, f. -ίζω,=ἀποφλουρίζω.

Ἀποφέρβομαι, (ἀπό, φέρβομαι) 1er, to feed off or on, c. acc., σοφίαν, Eur. Med. 826.

Ἀποφέρω, in Hom. only in f. ἀπόφω, and Ion. aor. ἀπένεικα, (ἀπό, φέρω) to carry off or away, Lat. auferre; of a wind, Hdt. 4, 179; of a disease, 6, 27.—II. to carry or bring back, in Hom. only with αὐτίς, as Il. 5, 257: hence—2. to bring back, report, Hdt. 1, 66, etc., in pass.—3. to pay back, return, Hdt. 1, 196: hence in genl. to pay what is due, what one owes, as tribute, etc., Hdt. 4, 35, Thuc. 5, 31.—III. to deliver in, give in an accusation, accounts, etc., ἀπ. γραφήν πρὸς τὸν ἄρχοντα, ar. Dem. 243, 11, Aeschin. 56, fin.: ἀπ. τοὺς ἱππεύσαντας, to give in a list of... Lys. 146, 10: ἀν. ἐν τῷ λόγῳ, to enter in the account, Dem. 1189, 8: to deliver a letter, Id. 909, 14.—IV. to receive as pay, v. l. Aeschin. 14, 1.—V. intr., like ἵππευ, ἀποφθέρω ἐς κόρακος, Ar. Pac. 1221.—B. mid. to take away with one, Hdt. 1, 132, etc.: to take for one's self, gain, obtain, λέχην, μόνον, βίον, νόστον, Eur.: to have repaid one, Hdt. 7, 152.—C. pass. to be carried away or back, to return, Hdt., Thuc., etc.

Ἀποφεύγω, f. -φομαι, (ἀπό, φεύγω) to flee from, escape, c. acc., first in Bakr. 42, 47, and Hdt., strictly, to escape beyond the reach of pursuit, Xen. An. 1, 4, 8, cf. ὑποδιδράσκω.—II. esp. as law-term, ἀπ. τοὺς δίκαντας, Hdt. 6, 82: τὴν δίκην, Ar. Nub. 167: hence absol. to get clear off, be acquitted, Lat. fuggere iudicium, opp. to ἀλίσκο-

μαι, Hdt. 2, 174, and freq. in Att., cf. Valck. Hipp. 1034. Hence

Ἀποφευκτικός, ἡ, ὄν, ready for or useful in escaping, τὸ ἀποφευκτικόν, means of escape or acquittal, Xen. Apol. 8.

Ἀποφεύξις, εως, ἡ, (ἀποφεύγω) an escaping, getting off, δίκης, acquittal, Ar. Nub. 864; also written ἀποφύξις, Ar. Vesp. 558, etc., cf. Lob. Phryn. 727.

Ἀπόφθμι, f. -θήσω, (ἀπό, φθμι) to speak out, declare flatly or plainly, like ἀπολέγω, Il. 7, 362: so too in mid., ἀγγέλλην ἀπόφασθε, Il. 9, 422: iii this signf. only Ep.—2. to say no, Soph. O. C. 317: to deny, Plat., Xen., etc.: also to refuse.

Ἀπόφθμος, ὄν,=δύσφθμος, Ael.

Ἀπόφθσις, εως, ἡ=ἀπόφανσις, ἀπόφασις.

Ἀπόφθαρμα, ατος, τό, (ἀποφθεῖρω) a miscarriage, abortion.—II. a means of procuring abortion, Hipp.

Ἀποφθεγγομαι, f. -ξομαι, (ἀπό, φθεγγομαι) dep. mid., to speak one's opinion plainly, Luc.: esp. to utter an arophethegm, Plut.

Ἀποφθεγκτος, ὄν,=ἄφθεγκτος, Eur. I. T. 951.

Ἀποφθέγμα, ατος, τό, a thing uttered; esp. a sententious answer, a terse, pointed saying, an arophethegm, Xen. Hell. 2, 3, 56, and Plut. Hence

Ἀποφθεγματικός, ἡ, ὄν, dealing in arophethegms, sententious.

Ἀποφθεῖρω, f. -θέρω, (ἀπό, φθεῖρω) to destroy utterly, ruin, Aesch. Cho. 256, and Eur.—2. to have an abortion, miscarriage, Hipp. Pass. c. fut. mid., to be lost, perish, Eur., etc.: οὐκ εἰς κόρακος ἀποφθαίρει μόν; like ἵππευ, ἔρθε εἰς κ., wilt not be gone with a murrain? Ar. Eq. 892, Nub. 791, Lat. abi in malam rem.

Ἀποφθίνω,=ἀποφθίνω. To this is usu. referred the poet. form ἀπέφθιθον, in the phrase ἐνθ' ἄλλοι μὲν πάντες ἀπ. ἐσθλοὶ ἔταίροι, Od. 5, 110, 133; 7, 251: but as the impf. does not suit these places, Buttm., with E. M. 532, 43, reads ἀπέφθιθεν as 3 plur. aor. pass. from ἀποφθίνω, v. Catal. in voc. φθίνω.

Ἀποφθίνω, to perish, Il. 5, 643.—II. trans., ἀπ. θυμῷ, to lose one's life, Il. 16, 540. Only poet. Cf. ἀποφθίνω [vñ]

Ἀποφθίνω, (ἀπό, φθίνω) and ἀποφθίω, rare in act., in pres. always intr., to perish utterly, die away, Aesch. Ag. 857, Soph. Phil. 457: most freq. in pass., esp. in syncope. aor. ἀπέφθιμην, part. ἀποφθίμενος, Lat. mortuus, Hom., Pind., etc.—II. fut. ἀποφθίσω, aor. ἀπέφθισα, always trans., to destroy, Soph. Tr. 709, Aj. 1027. [i Ep., except in syncope. aor., and so even in the optat. of this tense, Od. 10, 51; 11, 330: ἔ Att.]

Ἀποφθίω, Ep. pres.=ἀποφθίνω, trans. and intrans.

Ἀποφθορά, ἄς, ἡ, (ἀποφθεῖρω)=φθορά, Aesch. Eum. 187: esp. an abortion, Hipp.

Ἀποφθιλοῦμαι, ἄς, ἡ, (ἀπό, φθιλοῦμαι) want of proper ambition, Theophr. Char.

Ἀποφθιμῶ, (ἀπό, φθιμῶ) to muzzle completely: in genl. to shut close up.

Ἀποφλουρίζω, f. -ίζω, (ἀπό, φλουρίζω) to treat very slightly, make no account of, τι, Pind. P. 3, 23, Hdt. 1, 86.

Ἀποφλεγμίνω, (ἀπό, φλεγμίνω) to cease to be inflamed, to burn no more, Plut.

Ἀποφλεγματίζω, f. -ίζω Att. -ῖω.

(ἀπό, φλεγματίζω) to purge away phlegm, or cleanse from it. Hence

Ἀποφλεγματικός, ἡ, ὄν, cleansing from phlegm, adapted to cleansing from phlegm, Gal.: and

Ἀποφλεγματισμός, ὄν, ὁ, a purging of phlegm.

Ἀποφλοιόω, (ἀπό, φλοιός) to take off the rind, strip off the dærum, Arth.

Ἀποφλύξω, f. -ξω, (ἀπό, φλύξω) to roar out or away, ὕδριν, Ar. Rh.

Ἀποφοιβάζω, f. -άζω, (ἀπό, φοιβάζω) to make quite clear or bright.—I. to foretell, Strab.

Ἀποφοιτάω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (ἀπό, φοιτάω) to go quite away, away from, esp. of scholars or pupils, ἀπ. παρὰ τινος to go away from, leave one's master Heind. Plat. Gorg. 489 D; ἀπ. πρὸς τινα, to go away to a new master Dinarch. ap. Suid. v. χριστοχρῖν: also to cease to go to school, Lys. ar. Eustath. II. absol. to depart, die Lat. decedere. Hence

Ἀποφοιτῆσις, εως, ἡ, a going away, departure.

Ἀποφόνος, ὄν, (ἀπό, φόνος); φόνος ἀπόφ., unnatural murder, Eur. Or. 163; so too ἀπόφ. αἷμα, Ib. 192

Ἀποφορά, ἄς, ἡ, (ἀποφέρω) a carrying away.—II. a bringing what is due, paying: also that which is brought or paid, tax, tribute, Hdt. 2, 109: esp. the money which slaves let out to hire paid to their master, ἀποφορίαι πράττειν, Xen. Rep. Ath. 1, 11; ἀποφορίαν κομίζεισθαι, Andoc. 6, 11, φέρειν, Aeschin. 14, 1, cf. Böckh P. E. 1, p. 99: in genl. income, profit, rent Arist. Pol.—III. that which proceeds from a thing, smoke, scent, Plut.

Ἀποφορέω,=ἀποφέρω. Hence

Ἀποφορήσις, εως, ἡ, a carrying away.—II.=ἀποφορά III., Sext. Emp.

Ἀποφορτίος, ὄν, (ἀποφορέω) carried away, τὰ ἀπ., presents which guests received at the table to take home, Ath.

Ἀποφόρος, ὄν, (ἀπό, φέρω) not to be borne or suffered, Phal.—II. act. not bearing, unfruitful.

Ἀποφορτίζομαι, f. -ίζομαι, (ἀπό, φορτίζω) dep. mid., to unload one's self, rid one's self of a burden, Diod. H.

Ἀποφράννμι, also -ννω, f. -φράζω (ἀπό, φράννμι) to fence off, block up τὰς οὐδύς, Thuc. 7, 74, so too in mid. ἀποφράζεσθαι αὐτοὺς, Id. 8, 104 metaph., ἀποφ. κύκλον τὸ πρῆγμα Soph. Ant. 241. Hence

Ἀποφράξις, εως, ἡ, a fencing off, blocking up, τῆς παροῦδος, Xen. An. 2, 25.

Ἀποφράς, ἄδος, ἡ, (ἀπό, φράζω) strictly not to be spoken of or mentioned, and so like Lat. nefandus, unwhisk ominous, hence ἀποφράδες ἡμέρα, Lat. dies nefasti, days on which r assembly or court was held, opp. καθαρά ἡμ., Plat. Legg. 800 D, Ly Fr. 31, cf. Att. Process, p. 152, Lo Aglaoph. p. 431: ἀποφράδες πύλα the gates, at Rome, through which condemned criminals were led to death, Plut. 2, 518 B: also viz masc., ἀπ. ἀνθρώπων, Eupol. Incei 22.

Ἀποφράσσω, Att. -ττω,=ἀποφράγγμι, Plat. Tim. 91 C.

Ἀποφρέω,=ἐκφρέω, C. iatin. Thrai 11.

Ἀποφροντίζω, (ἀπό, φροντίζω) cease caring for one, Nicet.

Ἀποφρύγω, f. -ξω, (ἀπό, φρύγω) dry away or up, bake. [v]

Ἀποφύδω, ἄδος, ἡ=ἀπόφυσις, sucker, Arist. H. A.

ἰσοφύγανω, = ἀποφεύγω, Dem. 6, 1. 5.
 Ἀποφύγη, ἥς, ἡ, (ἀποφεύγω) like ἰδένεις, an escape, flight, place of refuge, ἀποφυγὰς παρέχειν, Thuc. 8, 103: ἄπ. κακῶν, ἰπιδῶν, escape from ill, griefs, Plat.—II. in architecture, the curve with which the shaft escapes into the capital, Vitruv.
 Ἀποφύλλισις, ον, (ἀπό, φύλλον) of foreign race, Aesch. Fr. 364. [ῶ]
 Ἀποφύλλισις, f. -ισω, (ἀπό, φύλλω) to strip of leaves, Theophr. Hence
 Ἀποφύλλισις, εως, ἡ, a stripping of leaves.
 Ἀπόφυξις, εως, ἡ, v. sub ἀπόφυξις.
 Ἀποφύσας, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (ἀπό, φύσας) to blow away or out, Arist.—II. to breathe out, ψυχὴν, Lat. animam efflare. Hence
 Ἀποφύσας, εως, ἡ, a blowing away. [ῶ]
 Ἀπόφουςις, εως, ἡ, (ἀπόφύω) an offshoot, scion, πρέμιον, Polyb.
 Ἀποφύτελα, ας, ἡ, a planting off, transplanting, Theophr.: from
 Ἀποφύτεω, (ἀπό, φύτεω) to plant off or from, set slips or cuttings in a nursery: to transplant, Theophr.
 Ἀποφύω, f. -ύσω, (ἀπό, φύω) to put forth a shoot. Mid., c. aor. 2 et perf. act., to grow out or forth like a shoot.—2. to be of different nature.—3. to go asunder, separate. [ῶω]
 Ἀποφώλιος, ον, acc. to the ancients = ἀνεμώλιος, μάταιος, empty, vain, idle, Lat. vanus, irritus: Hom. only in Od., νόον ἀποφώλιος, 8, 177, and ἀποφώλια εἰδώς, 5, 182, empty-minded, also joined with φουροπόλεμος, braggart, vain-boasting, 14, 212; but in II, 249, οὐδ' ἄπ. εὐναὶ ὕδα- νάτων are not fruitless or without produce: the word also occurs in Eur. Thes. 6. (Prob. from ἀπό, ὄφελος, -ῆλιος, being a mere termin., as in ἀνεμώλιος: hence strictly, profitless, useless.)
 Ἀποχάζομαι, f. -άσομαι, (ἀπό, χά- ζομαι) dep. mid., to retire or withdraw from, βόθρου, Od. 11, 95. The act. is rare.
 Ἀποχάλασμός, οὔ, ὁ, a slackening: from
 Ἀποχάλω, ὦ, f. -άσω, (ἀπό, χα- λῶ) to slack or loose away, as one does a rope, Ar. Nub. 762. [ῶω]
 Ἀποχάλινός, ὦ, (ἀπό, χαλινός) to unbridle, Xen. Cyn. 11, 7, in pass.: metaph., ἄπ. τὴν αἰδῶ, Plat.
 Ἀποχαλκένω, ὦ, (ἀπό, χαλκένω) to forge of brass or copper, Xen. Cyn. 10, 3.
 Ἀποχαλκίζω, f. -ίσω, (ἀπό, χαλ- κίζω) to deprive of brass or money, a man in Anth.
 Ἀποχάρυκός, ὦ, f. -ώσω, (ἀπό, χαράκω) to surround with a palisade or wall, Dion. H., cf. Bast. Ep. Cr. p. 26.
 Ἀποχάραξις, εως, ἡ, an engraving or stamp, Plut.: from
 Ἀποχάρωσω, Att. -ττω, fut. -ξω, ἀπό, χαράσσω) to mark with lines en- taven or impressed: as medic. term, to heal by scarification.
 Ἀποχάρωζομαι, fut. -ίσομαι Att. -ῶμαι, (ἀπό, χαρίζομαι) dep. mid., to give a share of, τινός.
 Ἀποχειμίζει, (ἀπό, χειμῶζω) im- mers. it ceases to be winter or stormy, i.e. winter or storm ceases, Arist. Probl.
 Ἀποχειροβάτιος, ον, =sq.
 Ἀποχειροβάτιος, ον, (ἀπό, χειρο- βάτιος) living by one's hands, i.e. by manual labour, Cyn. 3, 42, and Xen.

Ἀποχείριος, ον, (ἀπό, χεῖρ) off- hand, unprepared, Polyb.
 Ἀποχειροτονέω, ὦ, (ἀπό, χειρο- τονέω) to vote by show of hands away from; and so—I. to vote a charge or accusation away from one, to acquit one, τινός, Dem. 583, 7.—II. to vote one away from an office, τινὰ ἀπό τινος, Dinarch. 110, 12: hence—I. of persons, to reject, i.e. to supersede, depose, τὸν στρατηγόν, Dem. 676, 10.—2. of things, to reject, vote against, εἰρήνην, Ar. Pac. 667, in pass.: to abrogate, annul, νόμους, ap. Dem. 706, 17, συν- θήκας, Id. 678, 1. —III. ἄπ. τι μὴ εἶναι..., to vote that a thing is not..., Dem. 703, 24. Cf. ἀποψηρίζομαι. Hence
 Ἀποχειροτόνησις, εως, ἡ, a rejection, abolition by a show of hands.
 Ἀποχειροτονία, ας, ἡ, = ἀποχειρο- τόνησις.
 Ἀποχειρώω, (ἀπό, χεῖρ) to take, snatch a thing out of one's hand, cf. ἀποχρῶω.
 Ἀποχετεύω, (ἀπό, ὀχετεύω) to draw off water by a canal, Plat. Rep. 485 D: metaph., ἄπ. θρόνον, Plut.
 Ἀποχέω, f. -χεύσω, (ἀπό, χέω) to pour out or off, spill, shed, Hom. only with prep. sep., as Od. 22, 20 in poet. form ἀπόχευεν: but II. 22, 468 in common form: mid. to cause to pour forth from itself, to send forth from it- self, Eur. Ion 148. Pass. to be poured out, to be spilt, to stream forth, of water, Polyb.: to fall from, of leaves, Plut.: to shoot into ears, of corn, Theophr.
 Ἀποχή, ἥς, ἡ, (ἀπέχω) distance.—II. abstinence, forbearance, Epict.—III. a receipt, quitance, Anth.
 Ἀποχρηθῶ, (ἀπό, χρηθῶ) to widow, bereave of a thing, τινὰ τι, prob. I. Ar. Pac. 1013, for ἀποχειροῦ.
 Ἀποχρανῶ, (ἀπό, χρανῶ) to gnaw, bite off or from.
 Ἀποχρόδος, ον, (ἀπό, χορδή) dis- cordant, inharmonious, Clem. Al.
 Ἀποχρῶ, ὦ, f. -άσω, older form of ἀποχρώννυμι, to dam or bank up.
 Ἀποχραίνω, (ἀπό, κραίνω) to soften away the colour; to shade off, shade, Plat. Legg. 769 A. Pass. to be shaded off, Id. Rep. 586 B. so too of fruit, to change colour, Arist. Color.
 Ἀποχρῶν, Ion. ἀποχρῶ, inf. ἀπο- χρῶν: impf. ἀπέχρην: fut. ἀπο- χρήσω: aor. ἀπέχρησα. To suffice, be sufficient, be enough, εἰς ἐγὼν ἀπο- χρῶ, Epich. p. 104; δὲ ἀποχρή- σουναι μὲν, Ar. Plut. 484: ἐκατόν νέες ἀποχρῶσι, Hdt. 5, 31: usu. only in 3 pers.: in part., ἀποχρῶν ἀνὴρ, a sufficient, satisfactory person, Pherecr. Chir. 1, 6, cf. Plat. Alc. 2, 145 C.—2. c. dat., as ποταμός οὐκ ἀπέχρησε τῇ στρατίᾳ, was not enough for the army, Hdt. 7, 43, 196; so freq. in the phrase, τοῦτο or ταῦτα ἀποχρᾶ μοι, Hdt., and Att.: hence with an infin. as nom., ἀποχρᾶ μοι ἄγειν, ποιεῖν, etc., 'tis sufficient for me to lead, to do, etc., Hdt. 1, 66; 9, 79, etc.: also c. part., ἄπ. σφί ἡγεμόενοισι, Hdt. 7, 149: and then strictly impers., ἄπ. τινός, there is enough of a thing, Hipp. p. 597, 7, 688, 49: in most places, where it is used impers., ταῦτα or an inf. may be easily supplied as nom., v. Schweigh. Lex. Hdt.: Hdt. also has the mid. ἀπέχρετο = ἀπέχρη, 8, 14.—3. but in pass., to be contented with a thing, τινὰ, as ἀποχρεμῶν τούτοις τῶν Μουσῶν, the Muses being satisfied therewith, Hdt. 1, 37.—II. to deliver an oracle, like χράω, Auct. ap. Suid.—B. ἀποχράομαι, to use to the full, make what use one can of, c. dat.,

Thuc. 7, 17; 7, 42: hence—2. ἰο ναὶ too much, abuse, misuse, Lat. abusi Dem. 215, 8.—3. to use up, waste, de- tro, Lat. conficere, Ar. Fr. 328.
 Ἀποχρέμα, ατος, τό, that which is coughed up; and
 Ἀποχρεπτικός, ὅς, ον, promoting expectoration.—II. frequent & coughing up: from
 Ἀποχρέπτομαι, f. -ψομαι, (ἀπο χρέπτομαι) dep. mid., to cough up expectorate, Hipp. Hence
 Ἀπόχρεμψις, εως, ἡ, a coughing up, expectoration.
 Ἀποχρέομαι, Ion. for ἀποχράομαι, Hdt.
 Ἀποχρέω, Ion. for ἀποχράω.
 Ἀπόχρη, impers., v. ἀποχράω.
 Ἀποχρήματος, ον, (ἀπό, χρήμα) = ἀχρήματος: ζημία ἀποχρ., a fine, but one not to be paid by money, Aesch. Cho. 275.
 Ἀποχρησις, εως, ἡ, (ἀποχράομαι) use, abuse, misuse: a using up: a get- ting rid of, Plut.—II. want, need, Dion. H.
 Ἀποχρίω, f. -ίσω, (ἀπό, κρίω) to strip or scrape off. [ῶ]
 Ἀποχρίσσω, ὦ, (ἀπό, χρύσω) to turn into gold or money, Artemid. 1, 52.
 Ἀποχρώτως, adv. part. pres. from ἀποχράω, ἀπόχρη, enough, sufficiently, Thuc. 1, 21; 7, 77.
 Ἀπόχρωσις, εως, ἡ, (ἀπό, χρών- νυμι) a losing of colour.—II. ἀπόχρωσις σκιάς, the distribution of light and shade, gradation of colours, Plut., cf. ἀποχραίνω.
 Ἀποχρῶνεις, 1 aor. pass. part. of ἀποχρῶ.
 Ἀποχρῦλός, (ἀπό, χυλός) to ex- press the juice from, Arist. Hence
 Ἀποχρῦλισμα, ατος, τό, expressed juice, Synes.
 Ἀποχρῦμα, ατος, τό, (ἀποχρῶ) that which is poured off or out, Tim. Locr. 100 A.
 Ἀποχρῦρός, (ἀπό, ὀχυρός) to secure or cover by fortifications, Plut.
 Ἀπόχῦσις, εως, ἡ, (ἀποχρῶ) a pour- ing off or out: of corn, a shooting into ear, Theophr.
 Ἀποχωλέω, =sq., Xen.
 Ἀποχωλῶ, ὦ, (ἀπό, χολῶ) make quite lame, Thuc. 7, 27.
 Ἀποχώννυμι, f. -άσω, (ἀπό, χών- νυμι) to dam up, bank or silt up the mouth of a river, etc., Xen. Hell. 2, 2, 4.
 Ἀποχωρέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, but also -ήσομαι, (ἀπό, χωρέω), Thuc. 3, 13, Dem. 793, 14, to go from or away from, c. gen., δόμων, Ar. Ach. 456.—2. ab- sol. to go away, depart, πάλιν ἄπ. Eur.: esp. after a defeat, to retire, re- treat, freq. in Thuc., and Xen.—3. ἄπ. ἐκ τινος, to withdraw from a thing i.e. give up possession of it, Xen. Hell. 5, 2, 13.—II. to pass off, esp. of the humours and secretions of the body, Xen. Cyr. 1, 2, 16: τὰ ἀποχωρούντα, excrements, Id. Mem. 1, 4, 6. Hence
 Ἀποχωρήμα, ατος, τό, that which goes off, excrement.
 Ἀποχωρήσις, εως, ἡ, (ἀποχωρέω) a going away or off, departure, retreat Thuc. 5, 73: a place or means of safety Id. 8, 76.—II. a passing off, becoming empty, opp. to πλήρωσις, Plat. Tim. 81 A: esp. = ἀπόπατος, Plat. Lyc. 20.
 Ἀποχωρίζω, f. -ίσω Att. -ῶ, (ἀπό, χωρίζω) to part or separate from, τὶ τινος or ἀπὸ τινος, Plat., also ἐκ τινος, Id.: absol. to separate, set apart, Lys. 147, 17: ἄπ. εἰς ἐν εἶδος, to se- parate and put into one class, Plut. Polit. 262 D. Hence

Ἀπυλῶρισις, εως, ἡ, a parting off separation: and
 Ἀπογυῶριστης, οὐ, ὁ, one who parts, a separatist.

Ἀπόχουσις, εως, ἡ, (ἀποχόννυμι) a damming up, embanking, Plut.

Ἀποψάλλω, -ίζω, (ἀπό, ψάλλω) to cut off with shears, Diosc.

Ἀποψάλλω, -ίζω, (ἀπό, ψάλλω) to pluck off or away.—II. βέλος, to shoot off an arrow, Lyc.: also πύλην, to spring a trap that is set, Id. Hence

Ἀποψάλλμα, ατος, τό, in music, the part of the string which is touched.

Ἀποψάω, f. -ήσω, (ἀπό, ψάω) to wipe off, ἰώρον, Eur. I. T. 311.—2. to wipe clean, τινά, Ar. Lys. 1035.—II. mid. to wipe or rub off from one's self, 71, Ar. Eq. 572.—2. to wipe one's self, wipe one's nose, etc., Ib. 909, Ran. 490: also ἀποψάσθαι τὴν χεῖρα, etc., Xen. Cyr. I, 3, 5.

Ἀποψεύδομαι, f. -ίσομαι, (ἀπό, ψεύδομαι) dep. mid., strengthened for ψεύδομαι, to cheat, Joseph. Pass. to be cheated of, c. gen., τῆς ἐλπίδος, Plut. Marc. 29.

Ἀποψήγμα, ατος, τό, (ἀποψήγω) that which is scraped off, Lat. ramentum, filings, sawdust, Diosc.

Ἀποψήμα, ατος, τό, (ἀποψάω) that which is wiped off, dirt, filth.

Ἀποψήστος, ον, (ἀποψάω) wiped off.

Ἀποψηφίζομαι, fut. -ίσομαι Att. -ίσωμαι, (ἀπό, ψηφίζομαι) dep. mid.: to vote away from.—I. c. gen., and so —1. to vote one free from a charge, acquit him, τινός, Dem. 407, 8, etc., in full, αἰτίαν, θάνατον, etc., ἀπ. τινός, cf. Lycurg. 169, 11: hence absol. to vote an acquittal, Plat. Apol. 34 D.—2. to vote an office, etc. away from one, and so to reject, esp. from a place in the tribe, demus, etc., also c. gen., Dem. 1365, 14, etc.—II. c. acc. rei, ἀπ. γραφῆν, to vote against receiving an indictment, Aeschin. 86, 31: ἀπ. νόμου, to reject the law, Plat. Legg. 900 D.—III. to decree otherwise, absol., Xen. An. I, 4, 15; c. inf., ἀπ. μὴ ποιεῖν, etc., to vote against doing, Xen., and Dem. Cf. ἀποχευρομένω, Hence

Ἀποψηφίσις, εως, ἡ, an acquittal, Antipho 130, 20.—II. a rejection by votes.

Ἀποψήγω, f. -έω, (ἀπό, ψήγω) to scrape, wipe off, Arist. H. A.

Ἀποψιλῶ, (ἀπό, ψιλῶ) to strip off hair, make bald, Ar. Thesm. 538: in genl. to strip bare, Hdt. 3, 32: ἀπ. τινά τινος, to strip, bereave of a thing, Aesch. Cho. 695. Hence

Ἀποψιλῶσις, εως, ἡ, a making bald, Theophr. [ψί]

Ἀποψις, εως, ἡ, (ἀπόψωμαι) a looking down from, a view, prospect, Hdt. 1, 204: hence a lofty spot or tower which commands such a view, a Belle-Vue, Belvidere, περιώπη, Strab.—II. look, aspect, appearance, Polyb.—III. a thing looked at.

Ἀπόψωμαι, fut. ὁ ψορώ.

Ἀποψοφέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (ἀπό, ψοφέω) to make a sound, Arist. H. A. Hence

Ἀποψοφήσις, εως, ἡ, the making a sound, Plut.

Ἀπόψυξις, εως, ἡ, a cooling, Theophr.: from

Ἀποψύχω, f. -έω, (ἀπό, ψύχω) to leave off breathing, to faint, swoon, Od. 24, 348.—2. c. acc., ἀπ. ψυχῆν, βίον, to breathe out life, Soph. Aj. 1031, hence absol. to expire, die, Thuc. 1, 34, Bion I, 9; so in pass. ἀπεψύχη, Aesch. Fr. 95: cf. ἀπ. τνέω: II. to 198

cool, refresh. Pass. to be refreshed, recover, revive, Hom. only in Il., and in phras. ἰδρώτα ἀπεψύχοντο, they got the sweat cooled or dried off, Il. 11, 621, so ἰδρῶ ἀποψύχθεις, Il. 21, 561: ἀπεψύχμενος πρὸς τι, cold, careless about a thing, Arist. Rhet.—III. impers. ἀποψύχει, it grows cool, the air cools, Plat. Phaedr. 242 A. [ψ]

Ἀποψωλέω, (ἀπό, ψωλόω) sensu obscuro, praepitium retraho, hence ἀπεψωλημένος, a lewd fellow, Ar. Ach. 161.

Ἀππα,=ἀπόφα, πάππα, ἄττα, Call. Dian. 6.

Ἀππαῖται, ὧν, οἱ, the Appaitae, a people dwelling on the Euxine, Strab.

Ἀππαῖα, an interjection in Ar. Vesp., cf. ἄτταται.

Ἀππέμει, rare poet. contr. for ἀποπέμνει, Od. 15, 83.

Ἀππιάνος, οὐ, ὁ, Appian, a historian, of Alexandria.

Ἀππιος, ον, ὁ, Appius, a Roman name: ἡ Ἀππία ὁδός, the Appian way, Strab.

Ἀπράγῳ, ὦ, (a priv., πρᾶγος) to do nothing, be a good for nothing fellow, Polyb. Hence

Ἀπράγία, ας, ἡ, idleness, Polyb.

Ἀπραγμάτευτος, ον, (a priv., πραγμάτευτος) doing nothing, unemployed, idle, taking no pains.—II. pass. treated without care and pains, left undone or unwrought.—III. πόλις ἀπρ., an unmanagable, i. e. impregnable city.—IV. χωρίον ἀπρ., a country which has little commerce, Polyb.

Ἀπραγμοσύνη, ης, ἡ, the condition of an ἀπράγμων, freedom from public business, lawsuits, etc., ease, rest, Lat. otium, Ar. Nub. 1007.—2. the character of an ἀπράγμων, easiness, quietness, Thuc. 2, 63: from

Ἀπράγμων, ον, gen. ονος, (a priv., πρᾶσσω, πρᾶγμα) without business, free from business, esp. from state-affairs (πράγματα), and so freq. in Att. writers, esp. of people who live in the country, without meddling in public business, law-suits, etc., a good, easy, quiet man; opp. to πολυπράγμων, a restless, meddlesome one, e. g. Nicias as opp. to Alcibiades, Ar. Eq. 261, and freq. in Thuc., v. esp. 2, 63: in Dem. we have ἀπρ. καὶ ἀδολόνεικος, ἄκακος καὶ ἀπρ., joined: peaceful, undisturbed, Thuc.—Plat., also τὸ ἀπραγμον, Bios=Lat. otium: σίταν καὶ ποτὴν ἀπόλαυσιν ἀπρ., Xen. Mem. 2, 1, 33: τόπος ἀπρ., a place free from law and strife, Ar. Av. 44.—2. of things, not troublesome or painful, Xen. Apol. 7.—II. pass. got or to be got without pains, Xen. Adv.—μόνος, easily, Thuc. 4, 61, σώζεσθαι, Id. 6, 87.

Ἀπράγπολις, εως, ἡ, city of rest, a name given by Augustus to his retreat on the coast of Campania, like Frederic's Sans souci, Suet. Aug. 98.

Ἀπρακτέω, ὦ, to be ἀπρακτος, to do nothing, to be idle, Arist. Eth. N.—2. to gain nothing, παρά τινος, Xen. Cyr. 1, 6, 8: from

Ἀπρακτος, ον, Ion. ἀπρηκτος, and so too in Pind. I. 8, 7, (a priv., πρᾶσσω)—I. act. doing, effecting nothing, hence unprofitable, fruitless, idle, πόλεμος, νεῖκος, Il. 2, 121, 376, ἐλπίς, Simon. 139: ἀπρηκτος νέεσθαι, to depart without success, Lat. re infecta, Il. 14, 221; and so in prose, ἀπρ. ἀπέναν, ἀπελθεῖν, Thuc.: also ἀπρακτον ἀποτέμνειν, Id. 1, 24: also of things, ἀπ. ποιεῖν τι, γένηται τι, Dem.: not producing, γὰ ἀπρ., unfruitfulland, Plut.—2. doing nothing,

idle, Tim. Locr. 104 E, Po yb., etc. ἀπρακτοὶ ἡμέραι, days when no business is done, holidays, Plut. Adv.—τως, unsuccessfully, Lat. re infecta, Thuc. 6, 48.—II. pass., like ἀμήχανος, ἄπορος, against which nothing can be done, unmanagable, incurable, δού ναι, ἀνίη, Od. 2, 79; 12 223, μελὴ δόνες, Simon. 14.—2. not to be done, impossible, πράγμα, ἔργα, Theogn. ἀρηκτα, impossibilities, Id. 461.—3. not done.—4. μαντικῆς ἀπρακτος ἡμῖν untried, unassailed by your divining arts, Soph. Ant. 1022 (1035) ubi v. Herm. Hence

Ἀπραξία, ας, ἡ, a not acting, Plat. Soph. 262 C: inactivity, rest from business, leisure; in plur. holidays, Plut.—II. want of success, Aeschin. 26, 38.—III. a being at a loss, ruin,=ἀμηνανία, Eur. Or. 426.

Ἀπράσια, ας, ἡ, want of purchasers, difficulty of selling, Dem. 820, 2; 909, 24: from

Ἀπράστος, ον, (a priv., πιπράσσω) unsold, unsaleable, Lys. 108, 44, Dem. 910, 1: unprostituted, Aeschin. 31, 19.

Ἀπράντος, ον, (a priv., πρᾶνω) not to be appeased, implacable, θάλασσα, Anth. in Ion. form. [πρᾶ]

Ἀπρέπεια, ας, ἡ, unseemliness, in decency, Plat.: ugliness, εἶδος, Anth.: from

Ἀπρέπης, ἐς, (a priv., πρέπω) unseemly, unbecoming, ἀπ. τι ἐπγυῖναι, πιάχειν, etc., Thuc.: ὁ ἀπ. ἀπ., disgrace, Id. 6, 11. Adv.—πῶς, poet.—πῶς, H. Hom. Merc. 272.

Ἀπρέπια, ας, ἡ, poet. for ἀπρέπεια.

Ἀπρηκτος, ον, Ion. for ἀπρακτος, Hom.

Ἀπρήντος, ον, Ion. for ἀπράντος.

Ἀπρίαν, adv. from a priv., πρίαμαι (ἡπρίω) would be more analagous, not fem. acc. from ἡπρίατος, at least not in Od. 14, 317, for there it is used of a man, and prob. not in Il. 1, 99, without purchase-money, without price or ransom. Cf. sq. [ἄρ]

Ἀπρίατος, ἡ, ον, (a priv., πρίαμαι) unbought, ἡπρίατην, H. Hom. Cer. 132, where it must be an adj., as also ἡπρίατος, Pind. Fr. 151, 8; cf. Lob. Paral. 458, and so old Gramm. take it. [ῖ]

Ἀπρίαδα, only in Aesch. Pers. 1057, 1063, prob.=ἀπρίς.

Ἀπρίης, ον Ion. εω, ὁ, Apries, son of Psammis, king of Aegypt, Hdt. 2, 161.

Ἀπρικτόπληκτος, ον, (ἀπρίς, πλήσσω) struck unceasingly, Aesch. Cho. 425, e. Lachmanni conj.

Ἀπρίξ, adv., (a copul., πρῶς, cf. δάξ, γνάξ, δικάξ, etc.), strictly with closed teeth, like δάξ; Lat. mordicus, hence in genl. ceaselessly, esp. ἀπρίξ ἔχειν, ἔχεσθαι and λαμβάνειν, Soph. Aj. 310, Plat. Theaet. 155 E, cf. Rubnk. Tim.

Ἀπριστος, ον, (a priv., πρῶς) unsaved, Q. Sm.

Ἀπροαίρεσία, ας, ἡ, inconsiderateness, Hipp.: from

Ἀπροαίρετος, ον, (a priv., προαίρεομαι) without set purpose: inconsiderate, Arist. Eth. N. Adv.—τως, Ib.

Ἀπροβούλευτος, ον, (a priv., προβούλευν) without previous design, unpremeditated, Arist. Eth. N.—2. not submitted to the βουλή, Dem. 594, 23 v. Herm. Pol. Ant. § 125, 8.—II. act imprudent. Adv.—τως, imprudently Plat. Legg. 866 E.

Ἀπροβούλια, ας, ἡ, want of design thoughtlessness, indiscretion, Plat. Legg. 867 B: from

Ἀπρόβουλος ον,=ἀπροβούλει

ιος. Adv. -ως, *rashly, thoughtlessly*, Aesch. Cho. 620.

ἄπροδιηγήτως, adv., (a priv., προδιηγέμαι) *without previous explanation*.

ἄπροβέτως, adv., (a priv., προτίθηναι) *undesignedly*, Polyb.

ἄπροθυμος, ov, (a priv., πρόθυμος) *not eager or ready, disinclined, backward*, Hdt. 7, 220, Thuc. 4, 86, etc. Adv. -ως, Plat.

Ἀπροϋίης, ες, (a priv., προϋεῖν) *not foreseeing*, Anth.—II. pass. *unforeseen, unexpected*, Nic.

Ἀπροικος, ov, (a priv., προῖς) *without portion or dowry*, Isac. 41, 2, sq., cf. Herm. Pol. Ant. § 122, 2.

Ἀπροκάλυπτος, ov, (a priv., προκαλύπτω) *undisguised*. Adv. -πτως. [α]

Ἀπροκατασκευάστος, ov, (a priv., προκατασκευάζω) *unprepared*, Dion. H.

Ἀπρόληπτος, ov, (a priv., προλαμβάνω) *not taken for granted, not ascertained*, Hierocl.

Ἀπρομήθεια, ες, ἡ, *want of forethought*, Plat. Lach. 197 B: from

Ἀπρομήτης, ες, (a priv., προμηθής) *without forethought, indiscreet*, Aesop.

Ἀπρομήθεια, ov, (a priv., προμηθεύω) *unforeseen*, Aesch. Supp. 357.

Ἀπρονοησία, ες, ἡ, *inconsiderateness*: from

Ἀπρονοήτος, ov, (a priv., προνοέω) *not thought of beforehand, χώρα ἄπρ., an ungarded country, Polyb.—II. act. not considering beforehand, heedless, imprudent*, Orph. Adv. -τως, *rashly, inconsiderately*, Xen. Cyr. I, 4, 21.

Ἀπρονώμεντος, ov, (a priv., προνομεῖν) *not ravaged for forage*.

Ἀπρόξενος, ov, *without πρόξενος*, Aesch. Suppl. 239.

Ἀπροομιάστος, ov, (a priv., προομιάζομαι) *without preface*, Luc.

Ἀπρόοπτος, ov, (a priv., προόψομαι) *unforeseen*, Aesch. R. 1074. Adv. -τως.

Ἀπροορύτος, ov, (a priv., προοράω) =foreg., Diod. Adv. -τως.

Ἀπροπτωσία, ες, ἡ, *the character of an ἀπρόπτωτος*, M. Anton.: from

Ἀπρόπτωτος, ov, (a priv., προπιπτω) *inclining to no side, not readily taking up an opinion*, Plut.

Ἀπρόρητος, ov, (a priv., πρόρητος) *not foretold*, Plat. Legg. 968 E, ex Astii conj.

Ἀπροσάνητος, ov, (a priv., προσανᾶω) *not accosted, not greeted*, Plut.

Ἀπρόσβατος, ov, (a priv., προσβαίνω) Dor. ἀποτίβαςτος, *inaccessible, νόσος, not to be dealt with or healed*, Soph. Trach. 1030.

Ἀπρόσβλητος, ov, (a priv., προσβάλλω) *unapproachable, unconquerable*.

Ἀπροσδεῖς, ες, (a priv., προσδέω) *without want of anything more, τινός*, Plut. 2, 122 F.

Ἀπροσδέητος, ov, =foreg., Polyb. 22, 6, 4.

Ἀπροσδεκτος, (a priv., προσδεῖν) *not pointed out, out of sight*, Diod. I. in Aesch. Supp. 794, where some read ἀπρόδεκτος, *inhospitable*.

Ἀπροσδιδόντος, ov, (a priv., πρόσ, δίδωμι) *strictly, not belonging to the festival of Bacchus: hence in genl. not to the point, out of place, proverb.*, like οὐδέν πρόσ Διόνυσον, Cic. Att. 16, 12, 1.

Ἀπροσδιόριστος, ov, (a priv., προσδιόρῃω) *without a definition added*. Adv. -τως.

Ἀπροσδοκῆτος, ov, (a priv., προσδοκάω) *unexpected, unlooked for*, Hdt. I. 191, Thuc. 3 39 etc.—II. act. not

expecting, Thuc. 7, 29, 36 etc. Adv. -τως, Thuc. 4, 29.

Ἀπροδοκία, ες, ἡ, (a priv., προσδοκέω) *the not expecting*, Plat. Def. 412 D.

Ἀπροσέγγιστος, ov, (a priv., προσεγγίζω) *unapproachable*.

Ἀπρόσειλος, ov, i. e. ὧ οὐδείς *προσειλεῖται, where no one suns himself*, Eur. Incer. 203.

Ἀπρόσεκτος, ov, (a priv., προσέχω) *heedless, careless*. Hence

Ἀπροσεξία, ες, ἡ, *heedlessness*.

Ἀπροσγηρότος, ov, (a priv., προσγηρόω) *unaccosted, neglected*. Hence

Ἀπροσγηρία, ες, ἡ, *a not accosting, not greeting*.—2. *want of intercourse or conversation*, Arist. Eth. N.—3. *silence*.

Ἀπροσγήγροτος, ov, (a priv., προσγήγροτος) *not to be spoken to, stern, savage, of a man*, Soph. O. C. 1277, of a lion, Id. Tr. 1093.—II. act. *not accosting, not greeting*.

Ἀπροσθετός, (a priv., πρόσθετος) *not to assent, like ἐπέχω*, Diog. L. 9, 76.

Ἀπρόσθικτος, ov, (a priv., προσθιγέιν) *untouched*.

Ἀπρόστικτος, ov, (a priv., προσκινέομαι) *not to be reached or won*, Pind. N. 11, fin.

Ἀπρότίτος, ov, (a priv., προστιέναι) =foreg., Strab. Adv. -τως.

Ἀπρόσκεπτος, ov, (a priv., προσκέπτομαι) *unforeseen, not thought of*, Xen. Rep. Lac. 13, 7.—II. act. *improvident*, Dem. 1232, 18. Adv. -τως, *without forethought*, Antiph. ap. Ath. 238 E.

Ἀπρόσκλητος, ov, (a priv., προσκαλέω) *not summoned to attend the trial*, cf. Dem. 544, 3: ἄπρ. δίκη, *a prosecution in support of which no πρόσκλησις has been issued*, Dem. 1251, 12.

Ἀπρόσκοπος, ov, (a priv., προσκόπτω) *not striking against, not stumbling, void of offence*, N. T. Adv. -τως.

Ἀπρόσκοπος, ov, (a priv., προσκέπτομαι) =ἀπρόσκεπτος, *not looking before one, without foresight*, v. l. Aesch. Eum. 105.

Ἀπρόσκορής, ες, (a priv., προσκορῇς) *not satiating or disgusting*, Heliod.

Ἀπρόσκρυστος, ov, (a priv., προσκρύω) *not stumbling or taking offence at others*.

Ἀπρόσκλητος, ov, (a priv., προσλαμβάνω) *not adding to*.—II. pass. *not added to*.

Ἀπρόσλογος, ov, (a priv., πρόσ λόγος) *not to the point*. Adv. -γως, Polyb.

Ἀπρόσματος, ov, poet. ἀπροτίματος, q. v.

Ἀπρόσμιχος, ov, (a priv., προσμύχομαι) *irresistible*, Soph. Tr. 1098.

Ἀπρομίγητος, ες, =sq.

Ἀπρόσμικτος, ov, (a priv., προσμύγνυμι) *holding no communion or commerce with others*, c. dat., ξένοισι, Hdt. I, 65.

Ἀπροσδένετος, ov, (a priv., προσοδένω) *inaccessible*, Diod.

Ἀπρόσοδος, ov, (a priv., πρόσσοδος) *without approach, inaccessible, βίος*, Phryn. (Com.) Monotr. 1, ubi v. Meineke.

Ἀπρόσιτος, ov, (a priv., προσφέρω, προσοίω) *not to be withstood, irresistible*, Aesch. Pers. 91. Adv. -τως.

Ἀπροσίμιλος, ov, (a priv., προσοιμῶ) *unsociable*, Soph. O. C. 1236.

Ἀπρόσρητος, ov, (a priv., προσήρομαι) =sq.

Ἀπροσρόατος, ov, (a priv., πρ' ε-

οράω) *not to be looked on, horrid, fragrant*, Pind. O. 2, 121.

Ἀπροσρμίστος, ov, (a priv., προσρμίζω) *where one cannot land*, Diod.

Ἀπροστέλαστος, ov, (a priv., προσπελάω) *unapproachable*, Strab.

Ἀπρόστλοκος, ov, (a priv., προσπλέκω) *not to be interwoven*.

Ἀπροσπόριστος, ov, (a priv., προσπορίζω) *not acquired or gained besides*.

Ἀπρόστειστος, ov, (a priv., προσπταίω) =ἀπρόσκοπος, Hipp.

Ἀπροσπρωσία, ες, ἡ, (a priv., προσπύπτω) *security from attack*.—II. *caution in taking up an opinion*, Diog. L.

Ἀπρόρητος, ov, (a priv., προσερεῖν) =ἀπροσγηρότος.

Ἀπροστάσιον γραφή, ἡ, (a priv., προστάτης) *an indictment of a μέτοικος at Athens, for not having chosen a προστάτης or patron from among the citizens*, Dem. 940, 15, v. Att. Process, p. 315.

Ἀπροστάτεντος, ov, (a priv. προσστατέω) *without a προστάτης or leader*, Ael.—II. act. *not being a προστάτης* [α]

Ἀπροστάτητος, ov, (a priv., προσστατέω) =foreg., Anton.

Ἀπρόστομος, ov, (a priv., πρόσστομος) *not pointed, blunt*, Magnes Incer. 1.

Ἀπρόφιλος, ov, (a priv., προσφίλῃς) *unfriendly, hostile*, Heliod.

Ἀπρόφορος, ov, (a priv., προσφέρω) *unsuitable, inconvenient, dangerous*, τινί, Eur. I. A. 287.

Ἀπρόφύλος, ov, (a priv., πρόσ φύλον) *not belonging to the tribe*, Heliod.

Ἀπροσφώνητος, ov, (a priv., προσφώνεω) *inexorable*, Plut.

Ἀπροσπολήπτως, (a priv., πρόσ ωπον, λαμβάνω) adv., *without respect of persons*, N. T.

Ἀπρόσωπος, ov, (a priv., πρόσωπον) *without a mask: without a face, i. e. without beauty of face, opp. to εὐπρόσωπος*, Plat. Charm. 154 D.—II. *impersonal*, Gramm. Adv. -τως.

Ἀπροτίελλος, ov, Dor. for ἀπρος ελλτος, *unhelped for*, Opp.

Ἀπροτίμαστος, ov, Dor. for the unused ἀπρόμαστος, (a priv., πρόσ μασω) *untouched, undefiled*, Il. 19 263: *unapproachable*, epith. of Homer, Euphor. 62.

Ἀπροτίωπτος, ες, Dor. for ἀπρόοπτος, *invisible*, Opp. H. 3, 159.

Ἀπροφάνης, ες, =ἀπρόφατος, *unforeseen, unexpected*, Orph.

Ἀπροφάσιτος, ov, (a priv., προσφασίζομαι) *offering no excuse, whistling, ready, προθυμία*, Thuc. 6, 83. Adv. -τως, *without disguise*, Id. I, 49, etc.: *without evasion, honestly*, Id. 6, 72.

Ἀπροφάτος, ov, (a priv., πρόσφημι) *unforetold, unexpected, like ἀπροφανής*, Ap. Rh.—II. *unutterable, terrific*, Id. I, 645.

Ἀπροφύλακτος, ov, (a priv. προσφυλάσσομαι) *unguarded*.—2. *not guarded against, unforeseen*, Thuc. 4, 55. Adv. -τως. [α]

Ἀπταισία, ες, ἡ, *a not stumbling or stopping: hence a not making the proper pauses in music*, dub. in Plat. Legg. 669 E, for ἀπταισία is the analogous form: Ast proposes ἀπταισία.

Ἀπταιστος, ov, (a priv., πταίω) *not stumbling, ἀπταιστώτερον παρέχειν τὸν ἵππον, to make a horse less apt to stumble*, Xe. Eq. I, 6: *metaph without slip or false step*. A. Iv.—τως Plat. Theat. 144 B.

Ἀπτέον verb. adj. from ἄπτομαι

me must cling to a thing, bestow pains upon it, τιγός, Plat. Rep. 377 A.

†*Ἀπτερά, ας, ἡ, Ἀπτερά, a city of Crete, Strab.: adj. Ἀπτεράιος, α, ον, of Aptera, Plut. Pyrrh. 30.*

†*Ἀπτερός, ον, (α priv., πτερόν) without wings, unwinged, Hom. only in Od., and always in phrase τῇ δ' Ἀπτερος ἔπλετο μῦθος, the speech was to her without wings, i.e. flew not away again, she kept it well in her mind, though elsewhere words are called πτερόεντα: ὑπτερα πωτήματα, wingless flight, Aesch. Eum. 254: ῥάτις ἄπτ., in Agam. 276 (acc. to Humboldt), is an unfledged, i.e. unconfirmed report, cf. Eur. H. F. 1033, though others interpret it winged, as if from a copul., and πτερόν; (at all events the signif. much winged, very swift, must be rejected here and elsewhere): of arrows, unfeathered, Hdt. 7, 92: of young birds, etc., unfledged, callow, Ἀπτερος ὠδὴν τέκνων, Eur. H. F. 1039. Adv. -έως, Ap. Rh.*

†*Ἀπτερύονος, ον, (α priv., πτερύς) without wings.*
Ἀπτερόμοι, = πτερόσσομαι, (α euphon.), to fly.
Ἀπτερώτος, ον, (α priv., πτερώ) unwinged.
Ἀπτήν, γεν. ἀπτήνος, ὁ, ἡ, (α priv., πτηνός) unfledged, callow, of young birds, Il. 9, 323: unwinged, Plat. Polit. 276 A, where it is with neut. ζώοις.

†*Ἀπτερός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἄπτομαι) fit for taking hold of things, γλώττα ἀπτερωτάτη, Arist. part. An.*

†*Ἀπτίλας, ον, (α priv., πτίλον) unfeathered.*

†*Ἀπτιότος, ον, (α priv., πτίσσω) not winnowing, of ground, Hipp.*

†*Ἀπτεσπής, ἐς, (α priv., πτοέω, ἔπος) undaunted in speech, Il. 8, 209, ubi ἡ ἀπτεσπής (from ἄπτομαι, ἔπος) attacking with words.*

†*Ἀπτότης, ον, poet. ἀπτοίητος, (α priv., πτοέω) undaunted.*

†*Ἀπτόλεμος, ον, poet. for ἀπόλεμος, Il.*

†*Ἀπτός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἄπτω) touched, handled: to be touched, subject to the sense of touch, Cicero's tractabiles, Plat., who usu. joins ὁράτος ἢ ἀπτός.*

†*Ἀπτρα, ας, ἡ, (ἄπτω Il.) the wick of a lamp.*

†*Ἀπτυστος, ον, (α priv., πτύω) not spit out, Hipp.—Il. act. not spitting out.*

†*ἈΠΤΩ, ἰ, ἄψω, to fasten, fasten to or on, bind to or on, fix upon a thing, in Hom. once in act., Od. 21, 408, and once in mid., in a half-act. signif., Od. 11, 278: ἄπτειν χορόν, to join the dance, Aesch. Eum. 307: πάλιν τινὶ ἄπτειν, to fasten a contest in wrestling on one, engage with one, Id. Cho. 868, cf. ὀψή: to fix, fasten one thing to another, βρόχῳ δέρνν, Eur. Hel. 136.—B. much more freq. as mid., ἄπτομαι, fut. ἄψομαι, to fasten one's self to, hence to cling fast, hold on, absol., Il. 8, 67, but mostly c. gen., to cling to, hang on by, lay hold of, grasp, handle, touch. Hom. uses esp. ἄψασθαι γόνυν, χειρός, ποδῶν, also c. acc. pers. and gen. of part touched, Ὀδυσσῆα γενεῖον ἄψασθαι, to take hold of Ulysses by the chin, Od. 19, 473; but v. versâ, κίων ἄπτεται σπός Ιαχία, Il. 8, 339; also ἠγῶν, βρώμεν ἡδὲ ποτήτος, to lay hand on the ships, on meat and drink: cf. also Ιάφθῃ, prob. belonging to ἄπτω. The Attics transferred this to every thing with which one can come in con-*

tact, esp.—1. to engage in, undertake, e.g. ἀγῶνος, Eur. Suppl. 317, πολέμου, to prosecute war vigorously, Thuc. 5, 61; and so very freq. λόγου or λόγων, Eur., etc., but ἄπτεσθαι τῶν λόγων, also to lay hold of, dispute the argument of another, cf. Stallb. Plat. Rep. 497 E, and Phaed. 86 D: absol. to begin, Ar. Eccl. 582.—2. to fasten upon, set upon, attack, assail, Pind. N. 8, 37, and Att.: esp. with words, Hdt. 5, 92, 3: also of diseases, Soph. Tr. 1009, Thuc. 2, 48.—3. to touch, affect, ἄλγος οὐδὲν ἄπτεται νεκρῶν, Aesch. Fr. 229, cf. Soph. O. C. 955, Plat. Ion 535 A: esp. ἄπτ. τι φρενός or φρενῶν, cf. ἀνθάπτομαι.—4. to grasp with the senses, apprehend, perceive, Plat. Phaed. 99 E; to see, Soph. O. C. 1550.—5. to have intercourse with a woman, Plat., and Xen.—6. to come up to, reach, overtake, Xen. Hell. 5, 4, 43: to gain, Lat. assequi, attingere, τῆς ἄληθείας, oft. in Plat.: always c. gen., except in Pind., who uses it in last signif. c. dat., as P. 10, 44, I. 4, 20 (3, 30), though he has it in same signif. c. gen., O. 3, 78, cf. Böckh Expl. p. 111. Plat. has part. pass. perf. in mid. signif., ἡμμένος ὄνον, engaged in murders, Phaed. 108 B.—II. to kindle, set on fire, as being done by contact of fire, Hdt. 8, 52: ἄπτ. τι πυρὶ, Aesch. Ag. 295; but ἡ πύρ, to light, kindle a fire, Eur. Hel. 503. Pass. to take fire, Od. 9, 379: to be set on fire, Hdt. 1, 19: ἀνθρακες ἡμμένοι, red-hot embers, Thuc. 4, 100. (Root prob. the same as Sanscr. ap=Lat. ar-iscor, with copul. prefix 'a, za: hence also capio, aplo Germ. haften, heften, Eng. haft.)

†*Ἀπτός, ὄτος, ὁ, ἡ, (α priv., πίπτω) not falling or failing, unfalling, δόλος, Pind. O. 9, 139.*

†*Ἀπτατος, ον, (α priv., πίπτω) = foreg., Longin.—2. Gramm. without case, indeclinable. Adv. -τως.*

†*Ἀπύγος, ον, (α priv., πυγή) without buttocks, Plat. (Com.) Incert. 2, e conj. Meinek.*

†*Ἀπύθμενος, ον, (α priv., πυθήν) without base or bottom, φύλην, Ath.*

†*Ἀπυκνος, ον, (α priv., πυκνός) not thick, not dense.*

†*Ἀπυλῆτος, ον, ὁ, the Roman Apuleius.*

†*Ἀπύλωτος, ον, (α priv., πυλῶ) not closed or secured by a door or gate, Xen. Hell. 5, 4, 20: also v. l. for ἀθύρωτος, Ar. Ran. 838. [ῶ]*

†*Ἀπυνδῶκος, ον, (α priv., πύνδαξ) = ἀπύθμενος, Soph. Fr. 541.*

†*Ἀπύος, ον, (α priv., πύον) without matter, not suppurating.*

†*Ἀπυργος, ον, (α priv., πύργος) without tower and wall, unfortified, Eur. Tem. 12.*

†*Ἀπυρώτος, ον, (α priv., πυργῶ) not girt with towers, Od. 11, 264.*

†*Ἀπυρέκτος, ον, (α priv., πυρέσσω) without fever. [ῶ] Hence*

†*Ἀπυρέξια, ας, ἡ, absence of fever, time or state free from fever.*

†*Ἀπυρέτος, ον, (α priv., πυρετός) without fever, Antiph. Incert. 1, 6. [ῶ]*

†*Ἀπύρηνος, ον, (α priv., πυρήν) without stone or kernel, said of stonefruits which have but a poot one, Arist. de Anim.: ἄπ. ρῶα, a pomegranate with a soft kernel. Lat. apyrinus, Ar. Fr. 165, and Theophr., cf. Arist. de Anim. 2, 10, 3. [ῶ]*

†*Ἀπύρος, ον, (α priv., πῦρ) without fire, in Hom. only of pots and tripods, that have not yet been on the fire, i. e. new, or (as others) that must not be set on the fire, Il. 9, 122; 23, 267: also of*

food, uncooked, undressed, or not hot cold, ἄριστον, διαίτα, τροφή, also ἄπ. οἶκος, a cold, cheerless house, Hes. Op. 523: χυρσός ἄπ., unmelted, opp. to Ἀπεφθός, Hdt. 3, 97: ἱερὰ ἄπ., a sacrifice in which fire was not used, Pind. O. 7, 88, cf. Valck. Diatr. p. 43: and the phrase was supposed to be used in Aesch. Ag. 70, of the Furies, because they had no burnt sacrifices; but Blomf. compares Eum. 108: it seems here to be=ἀβυτα, unoffered, neglected, cf. Soph. Fr. 366. Adv. -ως.—II. (α copul.) like fire, ἄπ. ἄρις, a sting burning like fire (which used to be rendered wrongly, very fiery), Aesch. Pr. 880:—as medic term, without fever heat.

†*Ἀπύρωτος, ον, (α priv., πυρώ) not yet exposed to fire: hence φύλην ἄπυρωτος=ἄπυρος I, Il. 23, 270.*

†*Ἀπυρτός, ον, (α priv., πυρνώμοι) of which nothing has been learnt or heard, unknown, Od. 1, 242.—II. act. having learnt or heard nothing, ignorant, Od. 5, 127: also c. gen. ignorant of, μύθων, Od. 4, 675.*

†*Ἀπύτης, ὁ, Dor. for ἡπύτης, [ἄπυ]*

†*Ἀπύω, Dor. for ἡπύω, Pind.; but also Trag., and even Ar. Eq. 1023. [On quantity v. Pors. ad Markl. Suppl. 813.]*

†*ἈΠΦΑ, more rarely παρῶς. ἄφα, a term of endearment, esp. among brothers and sisters, also of mistresses to their lovers, of like form with ἄφός, ἄππα, ἄττα, πάππα, τέττα.*

†*Ἀφάριον, ον, τό, dim. from ἄφά, Xenarch. Pent. 1, 15. [φά]*

†*Ἀφρίδιον, and ἀφρίων, ον, τό, dim. from ἄφρά, [φρί]*

†*ἈΠΦΥΨ, also perispom. ἀφός, gen. φός, ὁ, a term of endearment used by children to their father, παπα, Hebr. and Syriac Ab, Abba, Theocr. 15, 14: cf. ἄφρά, [φός]*

†*Ἀπώγων, ὠνος, ὁ, ἡ, (α priv., πώγων) beardless.*

†*Ἀπώδεω,=ἀπάδω, from*

†*Ἀπώδρος, ὄν, (ἀπό, ῥώη) sounding from or wrong, discordant, out of tune, Eur. Cycl. 490.*

†*Ἀπωθεν, ἀν.,=ἀποθεν, from afar, authenticated only in Soph., Eur., and Ar.: very dub. in prose, Lob. Phryn. 9, Bremi Aeschin. Ctes. 100.*

†*Ἀπωθέω, ὤψω, -ώθω and -ώσω, (ἀπό, ὄθεω) to thrust or push off, drive away, τινά τινος and ἐκ τινος, freq. in Hom., of the wind, to beat off, bea from one's course, Od. 9, 81; ὀμίχλην ἄπ., Il. 17, 649: so too ever more freq. in mid., to thrust from one's self, drive away, and so much like the act. Later chiefly in three signif., both act. and mid.—1. to drive away from the land, banish, also γῆς, χθονός ἄπ., Hdt. 1, 173, Soph. O. T. 641, etc.—2. to repel, drive back, Hdt. 8, 109, etc.—3. in mid. only, to reject, disdain, τὸ ἀργύριον, Hdt., τὰς σπονδὰς, Thuc., τὰ κέρη, Plat. Hence*

†*Ἀπώθητος, ον, thrust or driven away, rejected.*

†*Ἀπώλεια, ας, ἡ, (ἀπόλλυμι) a losing, destruction.—II. loss, Arist. Probl. ruin, misfortune.*

†*Ἀπώματος, ον, (α priv., παμάζω), Babrius 60, 1; and*

†*Ἀπώμων, ον, (α priv., πῶμα) without a lid or cover.*

†*Ἀπωμοσία, ας, ἡ, (ἀπόμεναι) a swearing from, denying upon oath, as Att. law-term, opp. to ἐξωμοσία, Att. Process, p. 696, n. 8.*

†*Ἀπώμοσις, εως, ἡ,=τορεω. Hence*

†*Ἀπωμοτικός, ὄν, ὁν, capi- of swearing or denying on oath. Adv. -κα*

**Ἀζύμετος*, *ον*, (ἀζόμεναι) *formless*, *undivided*, declared impossible with an oath, Archil. 16: βροτοῖσιν οὐδὲν ἐστ' ἀζόμετον, one should never make a vow against any thing, Soph. Ant. 388.—II. act. under oath not to do a thing, Ibid. 394.

**Ἀπῶνξ*, *υγος*, *ῆ*, (ἀπορύσσω) *a canal or drain from a place*.—II. *a layer of a vine*, Lat. *mergus*, Geop.

**Ἀπωσικύματός*, *ον*, (ἀπωθέω, κύμα) *driving along or repelling waves*, Anth. [7].

**Ἀπωσις*, *εως*, *ῆ*, (ἀπωθέω) *a thrusting or driving away*, διὰ τὴν τοῦ ἀνέμου ἀπωσιν αὐτῶν, Thuc. 7, 34.

**Ἀπωστός*, *οὔ*, *ο*,=foreg.

**Ἀπωστόν*, verb. adv. from ἀπωθέω, *one must thrust away, reject*, Eur. H. F. 294.

**Ἀπωστικός*, *ῆ*, *όν*, (ἀπωθέω) *fitted for, disposed to driving away*.

**Ἀπωστός*, *ῆ*, *όν*, (ἀπωθέω) *thrust or driven away from*, γῆς, Hdt. 6, 5, Soph. Aj. 1019.—II. *that can be driven away*, Hdt. 1, 71.

**Ἀπώτερος*, *ερα*, *ερον*, compar. (ἀπό), *further off*. Superl. ἀπώτατος, *utmost, farthest off*.

**Ἀπώτερω*, compar. adv. of foreg., Soph. O. T. 137. Superl. ἀπώτατο.

**Ἀποχρᾶνω*, = *ὠχρᾶνω*, *to make yellow or pale*, Theophr.

**Ἀρ*, Ep. before a consonant for *ἄρα*, Hom.

**ἈΡΑ*, Ep. *ρά*, which is enclitic, and before a consonant *ἄρ*, akin to *ἄρα*, and soimplying close connexion, with a force more or less illative. The Epic usages are not easily classified, the Att. much more precise.—A. EPIC USAGE. It denotes—I. simply immediate transition from one thing to another, then, straightway, ἴς φάτο, βῆ δ' ἄρ' οὐνερος, Il. 2, 16: usu. here with other particles, δέ, ἦ, ὥς, etc. and so after advs. of time, τότε δὲ ἄρ' αὖτις ἄρα: in *apodosis*, as ἔπειθ' οὐκ ἐπὶ ἡγήσατο... αὐτίκ' ἄρ' ἔλθεν, Od. 5, 77: oft. repeated from the protasis, as Il. 21, 426, etc.—2. in enumerating many particulars, e. g. in Homer's catalogue, then, next in order, as οἱ δ' ἄρ' Ἀθήνας εἶχον, etc.—II. actual connexion between one thing and another, such as—I. that of antecedent and consequent, as where Ἠφαίστος ὠνοχέει... ἄσβεστος δ' ἄρ' ἠνάρτα γέλοιο, Il. 1, 599, cf. 24, 507: οὐ τὸν κ' ἄρ' ἄλλεγ' ἔδωκε, for this *then*, Il. 1, 96; in which cases it is often also found with *οὐκ* in *prosis*. So where a question suggests itself, τίς τ' ἄρ' τῶν δ' ἄρ' ἄριστος ἐστίν; *who then*, it will be asked, was... Il. 7, 761: likewise in negative answers, *s' οὐτ' ἄρ' οὐδ' εὐχολῆς ἐπιμελέσθαι*, in which it may best be rendered by *It is not for a vow (neglected) that is worth*, Il. 1, 93: and thus with *emmonstr. pronoun* in *apodosis*, ἄλλ' ἰὼν Πριάμοιο... τὸν β' Ὀδυσσεὺς βάλε, *it was, whom*, Il. 4, 501. This usage is universal in Greek.—2. explanation of a thing going before, e. g. εἰ μὴ περὶ φάτον ἐπος ἐκβαλε, ... ὅτ' ἄρ' ἄντι θεῶν φάγετον, "had he not let all an impious word: for he said,"

Herm. H. Ven. 53: with *relat. pron.* *ἄρα* makes it more precise and definite, ἐκ δ' ἔθορε κλήρος, ὃν ἄρ' ἔλεον αὐτοῖς, *just the one, the very one which*... Il. 7, 182, v. Herm. H. 390: *ἄρα* cannot begin a sentence. [7]

B. ATTIC USAGE. Here it always is a regular illative for *et*, whether in direct conclusions *οὖν*, then,

therefore, so then, κάλλισ' οὖν... ἄρα ἢ ἀρετῇ, Arist. Eth. N., or more commonly—2. by way of oblique inference, μάτην ἄρ', ὥς εἴκεν, ἤκομεν, so, it seems then, Soph. El. 772: οὗτω κοινὸν ἄρα χαρά καὶ λύπη... so true is it that... Xen. Hell. 7, 1, 32; usu. expressing pain or sorrow, Herm. Aj. 1005, always slight surprise, Kühner, Gr. Gr. § 756, 4.—3. in questions, where it differs from *ἄρα* in referring only to a part of the clause, as Aesch. Theb. 92, τίς ἄρα ῥύσεται; *who is there to save?* while *ἄρα* τις ῥύσεται would be *will any one save*, Herm. praef. Soph. O. C.: connected with this is its use in exclamations, οἶαί ἄρ' ἤβην... ἀπόλεσεν, *what a bane was that which he has destroyed*, Aesch. Pers. 733: so ὡς οὕτως, πᾶν ἄρα, or without other particle, ἐξ ἡ ἄρα, Soph. Fr. 603.—4. for *τοι ἄρα*, contr. *τᾶρα*, v. *τοι*.—5. εἰ μὴ ἄρ' seems to be *unless perhaps*, v. Buttin ad Dem. Mid. n. 35, in which case *ἄρα* is often separated from εἰ μὴ. Stallb. Plat. Prot. 355 B.

**Ἀρά*; interrog. particle, = Lat. *num*; in accent and signf. a stronger form of *ἄρα*—1. it makes the question more doubtful, so that usu. a negat. answer is expected, which is sometimes more clearly shown by the use of *ἄρα* μὴ, = *μὴ*ν, followed by *indie*, *is it so? surely not so?* v. Herm. Vig. n. 295.—2. if an affirmative answer is confidently expected, *ἄρα* οὐ is used, = Lat. *nonne?* but *ἄρα* by itself, if the expectation be less confident, = Lat. *ne* enclitic, v. Herm. Vig. n. 294, Kühner Gr. Gr. § 834, 2, sq.—3. *ἄρα* οὐν; like *οὐκ οὐν*, was orig. always a negative question implying an affirmative, but afterwards was used both affirmatively and negatively, v. Herm. Soph. Ant. 268.—4. in *ἄρα* γε each particle retains its force, γε serving to make the question more definite.—5. *ἄρα* is used in exclamations, ὀδυνηρὸς ἄρ' ὁ πλοῦτος! Eur. Phoen. 575, where *ἄρ' οὐ* with the interrog. would be used, were it a question: *ἄρα* is never used convertibly with *ἄρα* *metr. grat.*, v. Herm. praef. Soph. O. C. In prose *ἄρα* always stands first in the sentence: in poetry emphatic words sometimes precede it, v. Herm. l. c.

**ἈΡΑ*, *ᾤς*, *ῆ*, Ion. *ἈΡΗ*, *ῆς*, *α*, *prayer*, in Hom. usu. as a *curse*, more rarely as a *blessing*, as in Hdt. 6, 63, ἄρην ἐποιήσαντο παῖδα γενέσθαι: in Att. poets mostly in plur.—II. hence the effect of the curse, mischief, ruin, Hom., cf. Heyne on Il. 12, 334.—III. Aesch. personified *Ἀρά* as the goddess of destruction and revenge, Lat. *Dira*, whose office is the same as that of the Erinyes in Soph. El. 111, ὃ πόντῃ 'Ἀρά, σέμναι τε θεῶν παῖδες ἔρυνεν, while in Aesch. Eum. 417, the Erinyes say that this is their own name γῆς ὑπαί, cf. Müll. Eumen. § 77. (The verb is *ἄραμαι*: Passow would connect these words with *ἄρης*, but the roots seem different.) [*ἄρ* Ep. in *arsis*, *ἄρ* in *thesis*, Att. always *ἄρ*.]

**Ἀράδος*, *ον*, (a priv., *ῥάβδος*) *without staff or rod*.

**Ἀράβειω*, *ῶ*, *ι*, *ῆ*-σω, (*ἄραβος*) *to rattle, ring*, Hom., mostly in Il., and always of arm ur, as ἤριπεν ἐξ ὀχέων, ἀράβηος δὲ τεύχε' ἐπ' αὐτῷ.—II. in Ar. Rh., c. acc. *ἄρ*. ὀδόντας, *to gnash or grind the teeth*.

**Ἀραβία*, *ας*, *ῆ*, *Arabia*, wife of Ae-

gyptus, Apollod. 2, 1, 5.—2. a country in south west of Asia, Hdt., Aesch. etc. [*ἄρᾱ*, but Dion. P. also *ἄρ*.] Hence

**Ἀράβιζω*, *to speak Arabic*: to take part with the Arabs.

**Ἀραβικός*, *ῆ*, *όν*, *Arabian*, Dion. P. 24.

**Ἀράβιος*, *α*, *ον*, *Arabian*, Hdt.: *ο*. *Ἀράβιοι*, the Arabians, Hdt.: *ο*. *Ἀράβιος*, ὁ κόπος, the Arabian gulf, Hdt.

**Ἀράβιος*, *ον*, *ὁ*, the Arabians, a river of Gedrosia, Arr. 6, 21, 3.

**Ἀραβιστί*, adv., in Arabic.

**Ἀραβίται*, *ῶν*, *οἱ*, the Arabitae, a people of Gedrosia, Diod. Sic.

**ἈΡΑΒΟΣ*, *ον*, *ὁ*, a rattling, clashing, the gnashing or grinding of teeth Il. 10, 375. (Prob. Sanscr. *raw*, so *nare*, with a euphon.: hence prob. *ἄραβω*, Pott Etymol. Forsch. 1 213.) [*ἄρᾱ*—II. as pr. n. *Arabus* Aesch. Pers. 318.

**Ἀράγη*, adv., (*ἄραβω*) *with a rattling noise*, Luc.

**Ἀραγία*, *ατος*, *τό*, =sq., *τυμπάων ἄρ*, a rattling of drums, Eur. Cycl. 205.

**Ἀραγμός*, *οὔ*, *ὁ*, (*ἄραβω*) *a striking so as to make a sound, a clashing, clattering, rattling*, Aesch. Theb. 249, πετρῶν, a crashing shower of stones, Eur. Phoen. 1143; στέρνων, beating of the breast in grief, Lat. *placatus*, Soph. O. C. 1609.

**Ἀραγός*, *ον*, *ὁ*, *Aragus*, a river o Iberia, Strab.

**Ἀραδέω*, v. sq.

**Ἀράδος*, *ον*, *ὁ*, violent disturbance, rumbling in the stomach, palpitation of the heart, Nic. (Hesych. quotes also *ἄραδέω*, κινέω: akin to *ἄραβω*, ἄραβος.)

**Ἀραδός*, *ον*, *ῆ*, *Aradus*, an island on the coast of Phoenicia, containing a city of the same name, Hdt. 7, 99: hence οἱ Ἀραδίοι, the Aradians, Hdt., Strab.—2. *an island on the west coast of the Persian gulf*, Strab.

**Ἀράξω* or *Ἀράξω*, (a euphon., *ῥάξω*) *to snarl, growl*, of dogs, Dion. H., Philo.

**Ἀραιά*, *ᾤς*, *ῆ*, the belly, v. sub *ἄραιός*.

**Ἀραιθυρέα*, *ας*, *ῆ*, *Arathyrea*, sister of Aoris, Paus. 2, 12, 5.—2. the city *Arathyrea*, so named from her, Il. 9, 571: hence adv. *Ἀραιθυρέθεν*, from *Arathyrea*, Ar. Rh. 1, 115.

**Ἀραιδόνος*, *οντος*, *ὁ*, *ῆ*, (*ῥαρός* ὀδόνος) *with weak, straggling teeth*, Arist. H. A.

**Ἀραιότρις*, *τρίχος*, *ὁ*, *ῆ*, (*ἄραιός*, *θρίξ*) *with weak, thin hair*.

**ἈΡΑΙΟΣ*, *ῆ*, *όν*, also *ός*, *όν*, Soph. Fr. 97, Att. *ἄραιός*, *thin, narrow, weak, slight*, Hom. of the legs of Vulcan, Il. 18, 411, the arm of Venus, Il. 5 425, the tongues of thirsty wolves Il. 16, 161, the entrance of a harbour Od. 10, 90; also of ships, Hes. Op. 807.—II. later, of the substance or bodies, frail, brittle, porous, spongy flabby, full of gaps or hollows, Lat. *rarus*, opp. to *πυκνός*, Anaxag. 8, and freq. in Hipp. as epith. of flesh and bone: also of time, with intervals.—III. as subnt. *ἄραια*, *ᾤς*, *ῆ*, with o without *γαστήρ*, the flank, loins, lower belly, Nic.

**Ἀραῖος*, *αἰα*, *αἰον*, also *ος*, *ον* (*ἄρᾱ*) *prayed to or entreated*, Ζεῦ, ἀραῖος, = *κῆστος*, Soph. Phil. 1181.—2. *prayed against, accursed, laden with a curse or curses*, Trag.—II. act. *cursing, bringing mischief upon*, c. dat. *φθόγος ἄρ*. οἰκοῖ, Aesch. Ag. 236 *so ἀραῖος γυνεὺς ἐκγόνοιο*, Plat.

Lexg. 931 C. absol., Soph. Tr. 1202, cf. Elmsl. Med. 595, where however the passive sense seems preferable. Adv. -ωσ. [Sometimes αλ.]

Ἀραιόσαρκος, ον, (ἀραιός, σάρξ) with spongy, flabby flesh, Hipp.

Ἀραιόστυλος, ον, (ἀραιός, στύλος) with columns standing far apart, arecstyle, Vitruv.

Ἀραιότης, ητος, ή, (ἀραιός) thinness, brittleness, porousness, flabbiness, opp. ἰσχυρότης, Hipp.

Ἀραιός, to make ἀραιός or flabby, τὴν σάρκα, Arist. Probl.

Ἀραιήκα, ἀραιήκως, ἀραιήμενος, ἀραιήτο, Ion. redupl. for ἥρηκα, ἥρηκός, ἥρημένος, ἥρητο, from αἰρέω, Hdt.

Ἀραιῶμα, στος, τό, (ἀραιῶ) a gap, interstice, interval, Diod.: a little bit, Lat. frustulum, Longin.

Ἀραιῶσις, εως, ή, a becoming or making ἀραιός, opp. τὸ πύκνωσις, Hipp.

Ἀραιωτικός, ή, όν, making ἀραιός, Diosc.

Ἀρακίς, ιδος, ή, Aeolian word, = φάλη, Ath.—2. ἀρακίδες, ων, αλ, = ἀρακος, Theophr.

Ἀρακος, ον, ό, later ἀραχος a leguminous weed growing among φακοί, Theophr.

Ἀραλος, ον, ό, Aracus, a Lacedaemonian, Xen. Hell. 2, 1, 7.

Ἀράκυνθος, ον, ό, Aracynthus, a mountain of Aetolia, Strab.

Ἀραμαιοί, ον, οι, Aramaei, a people of Syria, Strab.

Ἀραξινή, ης, ή, Araxene, a region of Armenia, Strab.

Ἀράξης, ον, ό, Araxes, a river of Armenia, flowing into the Caspian, now the Aras, Hdt. 1, 201.—2. a river of Persia, Strab.—3. a river of Mesopotamia, same as Chaboras, Xen. An. 1, 4, 13. Hence

Ἀραξήδος, ή, όν, of Araxes, Strab.

Ἀραξήχειρος, χειρός, ό, ή, and

Ἀραξίχειρος, ον, (ἀράσσω, χεῖρ) beaten or stricken with the hand, τιμπανα, Anth. The forms ἀραξόχειρ, and ἀραξόχειρος are rejected by Lob. Phryn. 770.

Ἀραξος, ον, ό, Araxus, a promontory of Achaea on the borders of Elis, Strab.

Ἀράσσειν, fut. mid., (ἀρά) to pray to a god, τινί, Hom., only once τινά, Od. 2, 135.—2. to pray that a thing may be or happen, c. inf., Hom.: to vow to do a thing, to vow, Il. 23, 144, and Att.: also foll. by εως c. optat., ἀρώμενος εως ἵκοιο, praying, that thou mightest come, Od. 19, 367, but v. Mehlh. Anacr. p. 121, sq.—3. to pray something for one, τινί τι, sometimes in good sense, as ἄρ. τινί ἀγαθά, Hdt. 1, 132, cf. 3, 65; but usu. in bad, to imprecate upon one, esp. ἄρ. ἄρ. τινί, Soph., and Eur.: also ἄρ. τινί παθεῖν, Soph. O. T. 251: to do so ἀράσσειν τινι to curse one, Eur. Alc. 714. The act. only occurs in Ep. inf. ὀρώμεναι=ἄρῶν, to pray; but Buttm., Catal. in voc., remarks that a past tense is needed there, as in Od. 14, 134, and thinks that ὀρώμεναι may be aor. 2 of pass. form ἔρ ἄρῶναι. The part. ὀρώμενος does not belong to ἀράσσειν, v. sub voc. [ἄρ Hom., ἄρ Att.]

Ἀραῶ, ἄρος, ό, the Arar, a river of Gaul now the Saône, Strab.

Ἀράρα, Dor. for ἄρρα, perf. 2 of ἄρῶ, hence ἄρῃς, ἔσρη, intr. it is fished, decreed.—Il. but ἄρῃς, ἥρῃς, 101 2 trans. to appease τῷσφι

† Ἀραρήν, ης, ή, Ararene, a region of Arabia, Strab.

Ἀραρίσκω, lengthd. form of pres. for ἄρῶ, to join, fit together, whereof Hom. has only the impf. Ion. ἀράρισκε, Od. 14, 23.

Ἀράρῶν, Ion. for ἥραρον, aor. 2 of ἄρῶ, to join, Il.: part. ἀραρών, Od.

† Ἀραρός, ον, ό, Ararus, a river of European Sarmatia, Hdt. 4, 48.

Ἀράρως, νια, ός, part. perf. of ἄρῶ. Adv. -ότως, Aesch. Supp.

940, Plat.: Themist. has a superl. ἀραρότατος, Lob. Paral. 48.

† Ἀραρός, ώ, ό, Araros, a comic poet, son of Aristophanes, Ath. 237 A.

Ἀράρῳμος, ον, (ἀράσσειν) cursed.—H. act. cursing [ῥά]

Ἀράσπας, α, ό, Araspas, a Mede, Xen. Cyr. 5, 1, 2.

Ἀράσσω, Att. -ττω, f. -ξω, (α euphon., ῥάσσω) to strike hard, smite, dash in pieces, (Hom. only has it in compds., συναράσσω, etc.) Of any violent impact, with collat. notion of rattling, clanging, as of horses, ὅπῃλα ἄρ. χθόνα, Pind. P. 4, 402, ὁπῃλας, πύλας ἄρ., to knock furiously at the door, Eur. Hec. 1044, Ar. Eccl. 978: esp. ἄρ. στέρνα, κράτα, to beat the breasts, etc., in mourning, Lat. plangere, Aesch. Pers. 1054, and Eur.: ἄρ. πέτρους τινά, to strike with a shower of stones, Eur. I. T. 327: hence metaph. ἀρασσεῖν διειδῆσαι, κακοῖς, to throw with reproaches or threats, i. e. fling them wildly about, Soph. Aj. 725, Phil. 374, cf. Ar. Nub. 1373: ἄρ. λύραν, to strike the lyre wildly, Orph.: hence also μέλος ἄρ., Lat. carmina lyra ferire. Pass. to dash against one another with a noise, to clash, rattle.

Ἀράτῃριον, ον, τό, v. ἄρητήριον.

Ἀρατικός, ή, όν, belonging to, disposed for praying or cursing, Diog.: L. from

Ἀράτος, ή, όν, Ion. ἀρητός, (ἀράσσειν) prayed for, won by prayer.—2. accursed, unblest, which seems to be the sense of ἀρητός γόος, Il. 17, 37, where some would read ἄρητος, v. Spitzn. on the various interpr.: ἄρατὸν ἔλκος, Soph. Ant. 972.—II. proparox. Ἀρητος as pr. n., Aratus, prob. from signf. 1, the Prayed-for, like the Hebrew Samuel, Hom.: later Ἀπατός [ἄρ. Ep., ἄρ. Att.]

† Ἀραυσίον, ὄνος, ή, Arausion, a city of Gaul, Strab.

† Ἀραφῆν, ητος, ό Ἀraphen, an Attic demus: οι Ἀραφῆνιοι, the Araphenians, Isae.: Ἀραφῆναιδε, to Araphen, Dem.

† Ἀραχθός, ον, ό, the Arachthos, a river of Epirus, Polyb.

Ἀράχιδνα, ης, ή, a leguminous plant, perh. lathyrus amphicarpos, Theophr.

† Ἀραχναῖον, ον, τό, Arachnaeus Mons, a mountain of Argolis, Aesch. Ag. 309, now Sophico.

Ἀραχναῖος, αἰα, αἰον, =sq.

Ἀραχνεῖος, εἰα, εἰον, of or belonging to a spider, Anth.: from

Ἀράχνη, ης, ή, a spider, Aesch. Ag. 1469, Blomf., q. v.—II. a spider's web, cobweb, Lat. aranea.—III. a sea-fish.—IV. as pr. n. Arachne, Luc.

Ἀραχνήεις, εσσα, εν,=ἀραχνεῖος, Nic.

Ἀράχνης, ον, ό, a spider, Lat. araneus, Hes. Op. 775, Pind. Fr. 268.

Ἀραχνικός, ή, όν,=ἀράχνεος.

Ἀραχνιον, ον, τό, a spider's web, cobweb, Od. 8, 280.—II. dim. from ἀράχνη, a small spider. Arist. H. A.

[ἀράχνη—Hom., ἄραχνη—Cratin. Pyt. 18.] Hence

Ἀραχνιῶς, ώ, f. -ώσω, to spin cobweb, Arist. H. A. Pass to be covered with cobwebs, Ib.—2. to spread like a cobweb, Hipp.

Ἀραχνιόδης, ες, (ἀραχνιον, εἶδος) like a cobweb, Arist. H. A.

Ἀραχνοειδής, ες, (ἀράχνη, εἶδος) like a spider, Hipp.

Ἀραχνός, οῦ, ό,=ἀράχνης, Aesch. Supp. 886.

Ἀραχνοφῆς, ες, (ἀράχνης, ὄφας) spun by spiders, Philo. [Ξ]

Ἀραχνώδης, ες,=ἀραχνοειδής.

Ἀραχος, ον, ό, later form for ἀρακος.

† Ἀραχωσία, ας, ή, Arachosia, a region of Persia, Polyb.: on the Indus, Strab.: hence οι Ἀραχῶται, Dion. P.—χῶτοί, ον, Strab., the inhabitants q. Arachosia.

Ἀραψ, αβος, ό, an Arab: also Ἀραβος, ον, ό, Aesch. Pers. 318.

ἈΡΑΩ, v. ἀράσσειν, fin.

* ἈΡΑΩ, supposed pres. of Ep part. ὀρώμενος, q. v.

† Ἀραβίης, ον, ό, Arbaces, the last king of Assyria, Strab.—2. a satrap of Media, Xen. An. 7, 8, 25.

† Ἀρβήλα, ων, τά, Arbēla, a city of Assyria on the Tigris, Strab.: hence ή Ἀρβηληνή (χώρα), the territory of Arbēla, Id.

† Ἀρβηλος, ον, ό, a 'sounded knife, such as shoemakers use, Nic.—II. as pr. n. Arbelus, a son of Aegyptus, Apollod.

† Ἀρβίες, ων, οι, the Arbies, a people of Gedrosia, Strab.

† Ἀρβίς, ιος, ό, the Arbis, a river of Gedrosia, Strab.

† Ἀρβουκάλη, ης, ή, Arbucala, a city of Spain, Polyb. 3, 14.

† Ἀρβοντάλης, ον, ό, Arbubates, son of Darius Codomannus, Arr. Ar. 1 16, 3.

† Ἀρβύλη, ης, ή, a strong shoe coming up to the ankle, a half-boot, used by country-people, hunters, travellers, Aesch. Ag. 944, and Eur., who call it Mycenaean, Or. 1470: also ἄρβυλι in Theocr.: these shoes were also called πηλοπατίδες, mudtreaders: ἄρβυλοι in Eur. Hipp. 1189, is taken by Eustath. for the stand of the ch. rioter, but v. Monk ad l. (Prob. akin to ἄρῶ, ἄρῳζω.) [ῥ]

† Ἀρβυλῆς, ιδος, ή,=foreg., Theocr.

† Ἀρβυλόπτερος, ον, (ἄρβυλη, πτερον) with winged shoes, Lyc.

† Ἀρβύον, ὄνος, ό, Arbon, a city of Illyria, Polyb. 2, 11, 15.

† Ἀργαεῖς, ἐων, οι, prob.=ἐργαεῖς name of one of the four old Attic tribes cf. Αἰγυκοεῖς.

† Ἀργαῖνα, (ἄργος) to be white, Et. Alcm. Psoph. 4.

† Ἀργαῖος, ον, ό, Argaeus, son of Philip I, king of Macedonia, Hdt. 139.—2. a mountain of Cappadoc. Strab.

† Ἀργαλέος, ἐα, ἐον, hard, painful, troublesome, ἀργ. λῆπη, ἄρ-λέας νύκτας ἄγειν: rare in prose, Xen. Hier. 6, 4, Aeschin. 9, 20. A.—εως. (from ἄλγος for ἀλγᾶλεος, 13 στωμαργος for στωμαλγος, λιπαρῆς, etc.: cf. Germ. Arg, Aeger.)

† Ἀργανθῖνος, ον, ό, Arganthei

king of Tartessus in Spain, Hdt. 1, 163.
 †*Ἀργανθώνιον* ὄρος, τό, *Mount Arganthonium*, in Bithynia, Strab.
 †*Ἀργᾶς*, neut. ἄργᾶν, gen. ἄντορος, Dor. contr. from ἄργαίς, white, μάστος, ταῦρος, Pind., cf. ἄργηϊς.—II. *ἄργας*,=ἄργης.
 †*Ἀργαῖος*, οὐ, ὅ, son of *Argeas*, Il. 18, 717.—2. descendant of *Argeas*, an epith. of the kings of Macedonia, Paus. 7, 8, 9.
 †*Ἀργεία*, ας, ἡ, *Argia*, daughter of *Adrastus*, *Apollod.*—2. wife of *Aristodemus*, king of Sparta, Hdt. 6, 52.—3. the country of *Argolis*, in *Peloponnesus*, Thuc. 2, 7.—4. =*Ἀμφιλοχία*, Thuc. 2, 68.
 †*Ἀργεῖλος*, οὐ, (ἄργος, λόφος) *white-crested, white-tipped, κολώνα*, Pind. Fr. 214.
 †*Ἀργεῖος*, εἰα, εἶον, (*Ἀργος*) of or from *Argos, Argive*: *Ἀργεῖοι* in Hom. like Ἀχαιοί, for the Greeks in general.
 †*Ἀργεῖος*, οὐ, ὅ, *Argaeus*, a companion of *Hercules*, *Apollod.*—2. an orator in Athens, Ar. Eccl. 201.—3. son of *Deiphon*, Paus. 2, 28, 6.—4. an Elean, Xen. Hell. 7, 1, 33.
 †*Ἀργεῖφόντης*, οὐ, ὅ, for Ἀργοφονεύς, (*Ἀργος, φονεύω*) *slayer of Argus*, epith. of *Mercury*, Hom., v. Nitzsch Od. 1, 38.—II. in E. M. (from ἰργής) *serpent-slayer*, epith. of *Apollo*.
 †*Ἀργέλη*, ης, ἡ, *Argele*, daughter of *Ghespius*, *Apollod.* 2, 7, 8.
 †*Ἀργέλοφοι*, οὐ, οἱ, the feet of a sheepskin: in genl. offal, refuse, Ar. esp. 672.
 †*Ἀργεμος*, ὅ, ὅ, ἄργεμον, οὐ, τό, Soph. Fr. 221, also Theophr. ἄργεμα, ιτος, τό, a hurt in the iris of the eye, elsewhere λευκωμα, Lat. albugo.
 †*Ἀργεννον*, οὐ, τό, *Argentum*, a promontory of Asia Minor, Strab.
 †*Ἀργεννός*, ἡ, ὅν, *Aeol.* and *Dor.* of ἄργος, white, Hom., almost always of sheep, also ἄργ. ὀδόναι, Il. 3, 141; also ἄργ. μάσχος, Eur. I. A. 575, ῥῖνη, Chaeerem. ap. Ath. 608 F.
 †*Ἀργεστήρ*, ἥρος, ὅ,=sq. I.
 †*Ἀργεστής*, οὐ, ὅ, white, also with a neut. subst., Nic. Ther. 592, in genit.—II. parox. ἄργεστής, οὐ, ὅ, epith. of the South wind, Νότος, Il. 11, 306, 1, 334, clearing, brightening, like *lorace's Notus albus, detergens nubila velo*, cf. λευκόντορος. In Hes. Theog. 79, 870, epith. of Ζέφυρος, and so—in the improved compass of Aristotle ἄργεστής was the north-west ind, the Athenian σκίρων, Genelli Wolf's Anal. 4, p. 474.
 †*Ἀργέτι*, ἄργετα, dat. and acc. for ὀγητί, ἄργητα, from ἄργης, white, I. in nom., ἄργετις, ἡ=ἄργησσα, rest in nom.
 †*Ἀργέω*, (ἄργος, ἄεργός) to be unemployed, do nothing, Xen.: of ἄργοντες, the idle, Soph. Fr. 288: of a field, lie fallow, Xen. Cyn. 1, 6, 11: to be out of sight, Arist. Probl.—2. in good sense, to rest, keep holiday.—II. trans. leave a thing undone: hence pass. be left undone, Xen. Cyn. 2, 3, 3: to be fruitless, Id. Hier. 9, 9.
 †*Ἀργη*, ης, ἡ, *Arge*, fem. pr. n., Hdt. 35.
 †*Ἀργης*, οὐ, ὅ, *Arges*, a Cyclops, Hes. Th. 140.
 †*Ἀργήεις*, εσσα, εν, Dor. ἄργαίς, intr. ἄργας, ἄντορος, white, shining, uttering, ταῦρον ἄργάντα, Pind. O. 3, 98: ἐν ἄργάντι μάστω, Id. P. 4, 1: and we prob. ought to read ἄργας ῥ' ἄργας in Aesch. Ag. 115, cf. uttm. Ausf. Gr. § 41, Ann. 15 n., and sub πυγαργός, cf. I. ob. Paral. 265.

†*Ἀργής*, ἥτος, ὅ, ἡ, also with poet. dat. and acc. ἄργετι, ἄργετα, Il. 11, 818; 21, 127, white, bright, Hom. mostly of the bright colour of lightning, (but acc. to Arist. of its rapid motion): also of the colour of fat, Il. 11, cc.; so too of a robe, Il. 3, 419: μαλλός, Aesch.; πέπλος (acc. to Ellendt) Soph. Tr. 675; Κολωνός, because of its chalky soil, Id. O. C. 670 with neut., ἄργητος ἐλαῖον, Nic.; cf. ἄργυρεῖς.
 †*Ἀργής*, ὅ, Dor. ἄργας, a kind of serpent, Hipp.: also an obscure nickname of *Demosthenes*, Aeschin. 41, 15, Plut. Dem. 4.
 †*Ἀργηστής*, οὐ, ὅ,=ἄργης, white, flickering, πτηνός ἄργ. ὄφεις, Aesch. Eum. 181.
 †*Ἀργία*, ας, ἡ=ἄεργία, want of employment, Soph. Fr. 380; idleness, laziness, Eur.—2. in good sense, leisure, Plat.
 †*Ἀργίας*, cf. sub ἄργηεις.
 †*Ἀργίβειος*, οὐ, (ἄργης, βοῦς) with white king, epith. of *Euboea*, Ael.
 †*Ἀργικέραννος*, οὐ, (ἄργης, κεραυνός) with white, bright, vivid lightning, epith. of *Jupiter*, Il. and Pind.
 †*Ἀργικέρος*, ωτος, ὅ, ἡ, (ἄργης, κέρας) white-horned, Welcker Syll. Ep. 205, 4.
 †*Ἀργικός*, ἡ, ὅν,=ἄργος, indolent, Eur. Phil. 6. Adv. -κός.
 †*Ἀργικλωνίς*, ἰδος, ἡ, *Argileomis*, mother of *Brasidas*, Plut. Lys. 25.
 †*Ἀργίλιψ*, ιπος, white, epith. of serpents, Archil. 56, cf. Lob. Paral. 290.
 †*Ἀργίλλα*, ης, ἡ, an underground dwelling, so called in *Magna Graecia*, Ephor. ap. Strab.
 †*Ἀργίλλος*, ὅ, ἄργιλος, οὐ, ἡ, white clay, potter's earth, Lat. argilla, Arist. Probl.
 †*Ἀργιλῶδης*, ὅ, ἄργιλῶδης, ες, (ἄργιλος, εἶδος) like clay, clayey, γῆ, Hdt. 2, 12.
 †*Ἀργίλος*, οὐ, ὅ, *Argilus*, a city on the *Strymonicus Sinus*, Hdt. 7, 115: ὁ Ἀργίλιος, an inhabitant of *Argilus*, Thuc. 4, 103.
 †*Ἀργεσφής*, ες, (ἄργης, νέφος) white with clouds, Soph. Fr. 479.
 †*Ἀργίνος*, εσσα, εν,=ἄργός, white, bright-shining, Il. 2, 647, 656: epith. of the cities *Cameiros* and *Lycastos*, from their lying on chalky hills, so *Horace Rhodos clara*, cf. ἄργης, fin.
 †*Ἀργίνον*, οὐ, τό,=Ἀργεννον, Thuc. 8, 34.
 †*Ἀργινούσαι*, ὅ, -ούσαι, ὧν, αἱ, *Arginae*, three small islands between *Lesbos* and *Aeolis*, Thuc. 8, 101.
 †*Ἀργιδόνος*, -όδοντος, ὅ, ἡ, (ἄργης, ὀδός) white-toothed, white-tusked, epith. of boars and dogs, Hom.
 †*Ἀργιόπη*, ης, ἡ, *Argiope*, a nymph, Paus., *Apollod.*
 †*Ἀργιόπιος*, οὐ, ὅ, (χῶρος) the district *Argiropolis*, in *Boeotia*, Hdt. 9, 57.
 †*Ἀργίος*, οὐ, ὅ, *Argius*, a son of *Aegyptus*, *Apollod.* 2, 1, 5.
 †*Ἀργιπόδης*, οὐ, ὅ,=sq., χίμαρος, Anth.
 †*Ἀργίπους*, ὅ, ἡ, πουν, τό, gen. ποδός, (ἄργης, ποῦς) swift-footed, epith. of dogs, Il. 24, 211: of rams, Soph. Aj. 237, where perh. it means white-footed, v. Ellendt, Lex. Soph., and cf. ἄργός.
 †*Ἀργιππαῖοι*, οὐ, οἱ, *Argippaei*, a Scythian tribe of Asiatic *Sarmatia*, Hdt. 4, 23.
 †*Ἀργισσα*, ης, ἡ, *Argissa*, a place in *Thessaly*, afterwards *Argura*, Il. 2, 737, Strab.
 †*Ἀργμα*, ατος, τό, (ἄρχω) used in

plur. ἄργματα=ἄπαργματα, ἀπαρχαί, the firstlings at a sacrifice or east, Od. 14, 446.
 †*Ἀργόθρις*, gen. ἱξος, ὅ, ἡ, τό, (ἄργός, θρίς) white-haired, Anth.
 †*Ἀργύλλας*, ὅ,=Ἀργεῖος, Eur. Rhes. 41.
 †*Ἀργολίω*, f. -ισα, (*Ἀργολίς*, to take the part of *Argos* or the *Argives* Xen. Hell. 4, 8, 34.
 †*Ἀργολικός*, ἡ, ὅν, *Argolicus*, of or belonging to *Argolis*; ὁ Ἀργ. κόλπος, the *Argolicus Sinus*, Strab.: ἡ Ἀργολική (χώρα),=Ἀργολίς, Id.: from Ἀργολίς, ἰδος, ἡ, *Argolis*, a district in *Peloponnesus*—2. as adj., ὅ, ἡ, of *Argolis*, *Argolic*, ἐσθής, Aesch. Supp. 233.
 †*Ἀργολιστί*, adv., like the *Argives* in *Argolic* fashion, Soph. Fr. 411.
 †*Ἀργολογέω*, (ἄργος, λόγος) to talk idly. Hence
 †*Ἀργολογία*, ας, ἡ, idle talking.
 †*Ἀργοναυτής*, οὐ, ὅ, (*Ἀργώ*, ναυτής) a sailor in the ship *Argo*, an *Argonaut*.
 †*Ἀργοποιός*, οὐ, (ἄργός, ποιέω) making idle, Plut.
 †*Ἀργος*, εος, τό, *Argos*, name of several Greek cities, of which the *Peloponnesian* is the best known: in Hom. it is also put for the district *Argolis*, or even for the whole *Peloponnesus*, Hom., Hdt., Thuc., etc.: adv. Ἀργόθεν, from *Argos*, Eur. Iph. Taur. 70.
 †*Ἀργος*, οὐ, ὅ, *Argus*, son of *Jupiter* and *Niobe*, and king of *Argos*, *Apollod.* 2, 1, 1.—2. son of *Agenor*, the hundred-eyed, slain by *Mercury*, Aesch. Pr. 568, etc., v. sq. Il. 2.—3. sor. of *Phrixus*, builder of the ship *Argo*, Ap. Rh. 1, 112.
 †*ΑΡΙΩΣ*, ἡ, ὅν, shining, bright, glistening, of a goose, like Pope's 'silver swan,' Od. 15, 161, and of a sleek, well-fed ox, Lat. nitidus, Il. 23, 30; but most freq. in Hom. πόδες ἄργοι, as epith. of dogs, so ἄργιποδες, Il. 24, 211, and ἄργοι alone, Il. 1, 50; 18, 283, swift-footed, because all swift motion causes a kind of glancing, flashing or flickering, which thus connects the notions of white and swift, cf. αἰόλος: the old interpr. of white footed has been long given up, as not applicable to all dogs; and that of running without trouble, and so light-footed,=sq., is forced, v. Nitzsch Od. 2, 11.—II. hence parox. Ἀργος, ὅ, the name of a dog *Swift-foot*, Od. 17, 292.—2. prob. also the herdsman *Argus*, was so called from his eyes being ever open and bright.
 †*Ἀργός*, ὅν, rarely ἡ, ὅν, Lob. Phryn. 105, (contr. from ἄεργός) strictly not working, esp. not working the ground, living without labour, Hdt. 5, 6, ubi Valck.: hence doing nothing idle, lazy, slow, Soph., etc.: c. gen. rei, idle at a thing, free from it, as τῶν οἰκοθεν, from domestic toils, Eur. I. A. 1000, πόνων, ταλαστίας, Plat. Legg. 835 D, 806 A, so ἄ. αἰσ. χράν, σκον το evil, Aesch. Theb. 411. also ἄ. περί τινας ὅ, τι, Plat.: hence of money, lying idle, yielding no return, opp. to ἐνεργός, Dem. 815, 15: of land, lying fallow, χώρα, Xen., and Isocr.—II. pass. unwrought, πηλός, Soph. Fr. 432, e Brunkii conj.: ἄργυρος, χρυσός, Paus.—2. not done, yet remaining to be done, Lat. infectus, Soph. O. T. 287, cf. Valck. Phoen. 773.—3. unattended, μάχη, Plat. Euthyd. 272 A.—III. without trouble, easy. Adv. -γός.
 †*Ἀργουρα*, ας, ἡ, *Argura*, the earlier Ἀργισσα, q. v.—2. a city of *Euboea*, Dem. 558, 3.

†**Ἀργινός**, οὐ, ὁ, *Argynius*, a youth beloved by Agamemnon, from whom Venus was called *Ἀργυρινός*, Ath.
†**Ἀργυροῦ**, ἄς, ἡ, *Argyra*, a city of Achaëa, near Patrae, Paus. 7, 18, 6.—2. a fountain near it, Id. 7, 23, 1.
†**Ἀργυροῦ**, ἄς, ἡ, (ἄργυρος, ἄγχι) *the silver quinsy*, which Demosthenes was said to have, when he was suspected of being bribed not to speak, and said that he had a sore throat, Plut. Demosth. 25.
†**Ἀργυραμοιβία**, ἄς, ἡ, *money-changing*, Plut.; and
†**Ἀργυράμοιβικός**, ἡ, ὅν, *of, belonging to a money-changer*; ἡ -κῆ sc. *τεχνήν*, *money-changing*, Luc. Adv. -κῶς: from
†**Ἀργυράμοιβός**, οὐ, ὁ, (ἄργυρος, ἀμειβῶ) *a money-changer, banker*, Plat. Polit. 289 E.
†**Ἀργυρασπὶς**, ἰδός, ὁ, ἡ, (ἄργυρος, ἀσπίς) *silver shielded*: οἱ ἄργ., a regiment of the Macedonian army, Polyb.
†**Ἀργυρεῖον**, οὐ, τό, *a silver-mine*, usu. in plur., cf. sc.—II. *a silver-smith's shop*, Aeschin. 14, 27: strictly neut. from
†**Ἀργυρεῖος**, or **ἀργυρεῖος**, οὐ,=ἄργυρεος, ἄργυρεῖα μέταλλα, *silver-mines*, Thuc. 2, 55; 6, 91: hence τὰ ἀργυρεῖα ἔργα in Xen. Vect. 4, 5, and τὰ ἀργυρεῖα alone in Aeschin. 14, 27.
†**Ἀργυρεός**, or **ἀργυρεός**, α, οὐ, contr. ἀργυρεῖος, ἄ, οὐν, (ἄργυρος) *silver, of silver, silvered, silver-shining*, Hom. esp. of the implements of the gods, the bowls, etc., of the rich, and so Pind., and Att.—2. ὁ ἀργυρεῖος, *a silver coin*.
†**Ἀργυρεῖα**, (ἄργυρος) *to dig for silver*, smelt silver, Diod.
†**Ἀργυρηλάτης**, οὐ, ὁ, (ἄργυρος, ἔλαυνω) *one who works in silver*. [α]
†**Ἀργυρηλάτος**, οὐ, (ἄργυρος, ἔλαυνω) *wrought of silver*, Eur. Ion 1181.
†**Ἀργυρία**, ἄς, ἡ, *Argyria*, a city of Troas, Strab.
†**Ἀργυρίδιον**, οὐ, τό, dim. from ἀργύριον, Ar. Av. 1609. [ρ], Meineke Menand. p. 160.]
†**Ἀργυρίζω**, f. ἰσώ, (ἄργυρος) *to make silver*. Mid. *to make silver for one's self*, extort money, Dinarch. 95, 21.
†**Ἀργυρικός**, ἡ, ὅν, (ἄργυρος) *belonging to silver or money*: -ζημία ἄργ., a fine, Plut.
†**Ἀργυριοθήκη**, ἡς, ἡ, (ἀργύριον, θήκη) *a money-chest*.
†**Ἀργυροκόπος**, ὁ, (ἀργύριον, κόπτω)=**αργυροκόπος**.
†**Ἀργύριον**, οὐ, τό, (ἄργυρος) *a piece of silver*, (whence the dimin. form.), Plat., etc.: also in genl. *silver*, and so money, Ar. Plut. 154, etc., so too in plur. τὰ ἀργύρια, Ar. Av. 600: ἀργυρίου ἄνθος, Lat. spuma argenti, Hipp.—II. in plur.=**ἀργυρεῖον**.
†**Ἀργύριος**, ἰα, οὐ,=ἄργυρεῖος, q.v.
†**Ἀργυρίπτα**, and -ἰπτη, ἡς, ἡ, *Argyria*, a city of Apulia=Ἀργος Ἰππιον, now Arpi, Strab.: οἱ Ἀργυρίπται, Polyb., and -ἰπται, Strab., the inhabitants of Argyripa.
†**Ἀργυρίς**, ἰδός, ἡ, *a silver vessel*, esp. a cup, Pind. O. 9, 137, cf. Ruhnke. l'im.
†**Ἀργυρισμός**, οὐ, ὁ, (ἀργυρίζω) *a silvering, turning into silver*: a getting money, Dion. H.
†**Ἀργυρίτης**, οὐ, ὁ, fem. ἀργυρίτις, ἰδός, ἡ, of or belonging to silver: a subst., *silver-ore*, φλέψ ἀργυρίτιδος, Xen. Vect. 1, 5, cf. 4, 4, and v. Böckh on Larian in P. E. 2, p. 427.—II. of or belonging to money, ἄγων, a contest in which the prize was money, on the analogy of σφεαυαντῆς, Plut.

†**Ἀργυρογυμνῶν**, ὤ, to try or assay silver: in genl. *to examine strictly*: from
†**Ἀργυρογνώμων**, οὐ, ὁ, ἡ, (ἄργυρος, γνῶμων) *one who tries money, an assayer*, Plat. de Virt. 378 E.
†**Ἀργυροδίνης**, οὐ, ὁ, (ἄργυρος, δίνη) *silver-eddying*, epith. of rivers, Hom.: later also ἀργυροδινής, ἔς. [I]
†**Ἀργυροειδής**, ἔς, (ἄργυρος, εἶδος) *like silver, silvery, dinal*, Eur. I. A. 752.
†**Ἀργυρόηλος**, οὐ, (ἄργυρος, ἥλος) *silver-studded*, ξίφος, θρόνος, Hom.
†**Ἀργυροθήκη**, ἡς, ἡ,=ἀργυριοθήκη, Antiph. Midon 1.
†**Ἀργυρόθρονος**, οὐ, (ἄργυρος, θρόνος) *silver-throned*.
†**Ἀργυροκοπεῖον**, οὐ, τό, *a silver-smith's or coiner's shop*, mint, Antiph. ap. Harp.: from
†**Ἀργυροκοπέω**, ὤ, to be an ἀργυροκόπος, to coin money.
†**Ἀργυροκοπέω**, f. -ίσω, = foreg. Hence
†**Ἀργυροκοπιστήρ**, ἥρος, ὁ, *a coiner*, λόγων, Cratin. Troph. 7.
†**Ἀργυρόκοπος**, οὐ, (ἄργυρος, κόπτω) *a worker in silver, coiner*, Plut.
†**Ἀργυρόκρανός**, οὐ, (ἄργυρος, κράνον) *silver-headed*, Or. Sib.
†**Ἀργυρόκυκλος**, οὐ, (ἄργυρος, κύκλος) *silver-wheeled*, Nonn.
†**Ἀργυρολογέω**, ὤ, to levy money; also c. acc., to levy money upon a country, lay it under contribution, Thuc. 2, 69; 8, 3; and
†**Ἀργυρολογία**, ἄς, ἡ, *a levying of money*, Xen. Hell. 1, 1, 8: from
†**Ἀργυρόλογος**, οὐ, (ἄργυρος, λέγω) *levying money*, ναῦς, Ar. Eq. 1071, and Thuc.; cf. Böckh P. E. 2, p. 375.
†**Ἀργυρομήγχις**, ἔς, (ἄργυρος, μέγχιμι, μέγχι) *mixed with silver*, Strab.
†**Ἀργυροπαστός**, οὐ, (ἄργυρος, πᾶσσω) *silver-lacquered*, v. Koen Greg. Cor. p. 454.
†**Ἀργυρόπεζα**, ἡς, ἡ, *silver-footed*, regular epith. of Thetis, Il.; of Venus, Pind. P. 9, 16: hence later was formed an adj. ἀργυρόπεζος, οὐ.
†**Ἀργυρόπληγος**, οὐ, (ἄργυρος, πηγνύω) *silver-armed*, Nonn. 42, 418.
†**Ἀργυροποιός**, ὁ, (ἄργυρος, ποιέω) *a worker in silver*, Anth.
†**Ἀργυρόπους**, ὁ, ἡ, πονν, τό, gen. ποδός, (ἄργυρος, ποῦς) *silver-footed*, κλῆνι, Xen. An. 4, 4, 21.
†**Ἀργυροπράκτης**, οὐ, ὁ, (ἄργυρος, πράττωμαι) *a money collector*. Hence
†**Ἀργυροπρακτικός**, ἡ, ὅν, *belonging to money-collecting*.
†**Ἀργυρόριζος**, οὐ, (ἄργυρος,ρίζω) *with a silver root*: πηγαί Ταρτήσσαν ἄργ., i.e. *having silver in the soil*, Stesich. 5.
†**Ἀργυρορρότης**, οὐ, ὁ, (ἄργυρος, ῥέω) *silver-flowing*, Eur. H. F. 385.
†**Ἀργύρος**, οὐ, ὁ, *silver*, first in Hom.: χρυτὸς ἄργ., quicksilver, v. ὑδράργυρος; ἀνθή ἀργύρου, Lat. spuma argenti, Hipp.—2. *silver-money*, and in genl. *money*: on its difference from ἀργύριον, v. Böckh P. E. 1, p. 35: ἄργυρος κοῖλος, *silver-plate*, cf. χρυσός. (Akin to ἀργός, ἀργής, the white metal.)
†**Ἀργυροστερής**, ἔς, (ἄργυρος, στερέω) *robbing of silver*, βίος ἄργ., a robber's life, Aesch. Cho. 1002.
†**Ἀργυροτάμις**, οὐ, ὁ, (ἄργυρος, ταμίς) *an officer in the tax department at Athens under the emperors*.
†**Ἀργυρότοιχος**, οὐ, (ἄργυρος, τοῖχος) *with silver sides, doroitē*, Aesch. Ag. 1539.
†**Ἀργυρότοξος**, οὐ, (ἄργυρος, τόξον) *with silver bow*, Hom. as epith. of

Apollo who is also called *σιμύρις* Ἀργυρὸς τοξός, *bearer of the silver bow*, Il. 1, 37.
†**Ἀργυροῦν**, οὐ, τό, ὄρος, prop. *Silver-mountain*, a mountain in Hispania Tarraconensis, Strab.
†**Ἀργυροβάλλας**, οὐ, (ἄργυρος, βάλαρα) *with silver trappings*, Polyb. [α]
†**Ἀργυροβεργής**, ἔς, (ἄργυρος, βεργός) *silver-shining*, Anth.
†**Ἀργυρόφλεψ**, εἶδος, ὁ, ἡ, (ἄργυρος, φλέψ) *with veins of silver ore*.
†**Ἀργυροφύλαξ**, ακός, ὁ, (ἄργυρος, φύλας) *a money-keeper*. [οὔ]
†**Ἀργυροχάλινος**, οὐ, (ἄργυρος, χαλινός) *with reins of silver*, Philostr.
†**Ἀργυροχοεῖω**, ὤ, to melt or cast silver: from
†**Ἀργυροχόος**, ὁ, (ἄργυρος, χέω) *a melter of silver*.
†**Ἀργυρόω**, ὤ, f. -ώσω, (ἄργυρος) *to turn into silver, to silver*.—2. to reward with silver: Pass. *to be rewarded with silver*, Pind. N. 10, 80, I. 2, 13.
†**Ἀργυρόδης**, ἔς, (ἄργυρος, εἶδος)=**ἀργυροειδής**.—2. *rich in silver*, τόπος, Xen. Vect. 4, 3.
†**Ἀργύριον**, ατος, τό, (ἀργύριον) *silver plate*, mostly in plur., Lys. Fr. 50, [v]
†**Ἀργυρόωντος**, οὐ, (ἄργυρος, ὠνέμαι) *bought with silver, therapion*, Hdt. 4, 72, ὅφαι, Aesch. Ag. 949.
†**Ἀργυρόφει**, ἡς, ἡ, *Argyphia*, a town of Elis, H. Hymn. Ap. 422.
†**Ἀργυφός**, ἔα, εἰς, *silver-white, silver-shining*, Hom. (ἀργύφιος related to ἀργυρο- as λιγύς to λιγυρός, Pott Etymol. Forsch. 1, 114. [v]
†**Ἀργυφής**, ἔς,=foreg., Orph.
†**Ἀργυρία**, ἄς, ἡ, *Argyria*, wife of Aegyptus, Apollod. 2, 1, 5.
†**Ἀργυφός**, οὐ,=ἄργυφός, epithet of sheep, Od. 10, 85, Il. 24, 621.
†**Ἀργώ**, ὄος contr. οὐς, ἡ, *the Argo* or ship in which Jason sailed to Colchis, from ἀργός, *swift*: first in Od. 12, 70. Hence
†**Ἀργώος**, α, οὐ, of or belonging to the Argo, σκάφος, Eur. Med. 477: Ἀργώος λιμὴν, Ar. Rh. 4, 658.
†**Ἀρδα**, ἡς, ἡ, (ἀρδω) *dirt, filth*, Pherecr. Epil. 7. [ἀρδύ, Lob. Phryn. 438.]
†**Ἀρδάλιον**, οὐ, τό, also ὀρδάνιον οὐ, (ἀρδω) *a water-pot or trough*.
†**Ἀρδαλος**, οὐ, ὁ, *Ardalus*, a celebrated pipe-player of Troezen, Plut. acc. to Paus. 2, 31, 3, a son of Vulcan
†**Ἀρδαλος**, οὐ, (ἀρδα) *dirtied, soiled* Hence
†**Ἀρδαλώω**, ὤ, to dirty, soil, mi. Hipp.
†**Ἀρδανᾶνης**, or Ἀρδανία, ἄς, ἡ, *Arдания*, a promontory of Marmarica Strab.
†**Ἀρδάνιον**, οὐ, τό,=Ἀρδάλιον.
†**Ἀρδέα**, ἄς, ἡ, *Ardea*, a city of the Rutuli in Latium, Strab.: οἱ Ἀρδεῖαι, ὧν, the inhabitants of Ardea, Diod. H. 5, 61.
†**Ἀρδέας**, ἄς, ὁ, *Ardeas*, son of Ulysses and Circe, Dion. H.
†**Ἀρδέα**, ἄς, ἡ, (ἀρδω) *a watering* either of cattle or fields, Strab.
†**Ἀρδερικκα**, ὡν, τὰ, *Ardericca*, town of Assyria on the Euphrate, Hdt. 1, 185.—2. a place near Susi, Hdt. 6, 119.
†**Ἀρδενσις**, εως, ἡ, (ἀρδεύω)=foreg. Ath.
†**Ἀρδεντις**, οὐ, ὁ, *a waterer*.
†**Ἀρδεντός**, ἡ, ὅν, verb. adj., *watered* from
†**Ἀρδεύω**,=ἀρδω, to water, Lat. irrogare, Aesch. P. 852.
†**Ἀρδῆθμιος**, οὐ, ὅς,=Ἀρδῆμιος, Lyc.
†**Ἀρδῆν**, adv. contr. for ἀρδῆντι

αιρω) lifted up, raised on high, Soph. Ant. 430.—II. taken away utterly, wholly, Aesch. Pr. 1051, and in prose, esp. ἄρῳν ἀνατρεῖν, ἀπολλύναι, διαφθεῖναι, Lat. penitus evertere, etc., Plat., Dem., and in late prose very freq., ἄ. ἀνατρεῖν, Lob. Paral. 532.

†*Ἀρδῆσκος*, ὄν, ὁ, Ardescus, a river in European Sarmatia, Hes. Th. 345.

†*Ἀρδητός*, οὐ, ὁ, Ardetus, a hill on the Ilissus, near Athens, Plut. Thes. 3.

†*Ἀρδία*, ας, ἡ, Ardia, a region of Illyria, Strab.: οἱ Ἀρδιαῖοι, the Ardians, Strab.

†*Ἀρδιαῖος*, ὄν, ὁ, Ardiaeus, a cruel tyrant of Pamphylia, Plat. Rep. 615 C.

†*Ἀρδίον*, ὄν, τό, ὄρος, Mons Ardius, a mountain of Dalmatia, Strab.

†*Ἀρδιε*, εως, ἡ, the point of any thing, as of an arrow, Hdt. 1, 215; a sting, Aesch. Pr. 880.

†*Ἀρδός*, οὐ, ὁ, (ἄρῳ) a watering: a watering-place, Il. 18, 521, Od. 13, 247.

†*Ἀρδουένα*, ης, ἡ, Arduenna (silva), the forest of Ardennes in Belgic Gaul, Strab.

†*Ἀρδύς*, υός, ὁ, Ardy's, son of Gyges king of Lydia, Hdt. 1, 15.

†*Ἀρδῶ*, f. ἄρῳ, to water, and so—1. of men, to water cattle, give them to drink, ἔκπουν, H. Hom. 8, 3, cf. Hdt. 5, 12; ἄρῳ. Συμμένοντες, to water them at or with the Simois, Meineke Euphor. 75: also to walk or swim cattle in water, Butt. Lexil. v. ὑπόρρῳ.

2. Pass. to drink, H. Hom. Ap. 263.

—2. of rivers and the like, to water and, Lat. rigare, irrigare, Hdt. 2, 13, 4, etc.: but also σίτος χειρὶ ἄρδοντες, watered by hand, Hdt. 1, 193.—1. metaph. to refresh, rear, foster, ὀλῶν ἄρδεν, Pind. O. 5, 55, cf. Ruhnk. Tr. Cr. p. 61. (Akin to *ἄλδω, ἄλ-ανῶ, ἀλῶσکو.)

†*Ἀρεθούσα*, ης, ἡ, Arethusa, name of several fountains, the earliest known in Ithaca, Od. 13, 408; the most famous at Syracuse, the Nymph of which became the Muse of Bucol. poetry. (A participial form prob. akin to ἄρῳ, as if ἄρδουσα, ie waterer.)

†*Ἀρεθούσιος*, ὄν, ὁ, Arethusius, asc. pr. n., Dem. 1246.

†*Ἀρεΐά*, ας, ἡ, Ion. and poet. ἀρεΐή, ῥά a curse, menace, threat, Il. 17, 431; 1, 109.—II. as pr. n. Aria, the mother of Miletus, Apollod. 3, 1, 2. [ἄρ]

†*Ἀρεΐθνακος*, ὄν, ὁ, tassel of Ares Mars, a bold word for a brave and ed warrior, Aesch. Fr. 186.

†*Ἀρεμίνης*, ἐς, (Ἀρης, μαίνουμαι) ill of warlike phrensy, Simyl. ap. ut. Rom. 17.

†*Ἀρεμίνιος*, ὄν, = foreg., madly nd of war, Plat. Hence

†*Ἀρεμίνιότης*, ητος, ἡ, martial rensy, Stob.

†*Ἀρεσιπύτης*, ὄν, ὁ Att. Ἀρεσιπ., b. Phryn. 698. (Ἀρεσιος, πάχος) an eorpagite, Aeschin. 11, fin. Hence

†*Ἀρεσιπυτικός*, ἡ, ὄν, Areopagite.

†*Ἀρεσιπύκος*, ὁ, v. Ἀρεσιος πάχος.

†*Ἀρεσιος*, ὄν, also a, ov, Eur. H. F. 3, (Ἀρης) devoted to Ares or Mars, rike, valiant, martial, Lat. mavoris, in Hom., who almost always s. Ion. form Ἀρηίος, epith. of warre, more rarely of weapons: later npar. Ἀρεσιότροπος, a, ov, = ἀρεΐ-ος, and prob. formed from it, like

ῥεΐτερος from χειρῶν. [ἄρ]

†*Ἀρεσιος πάγος*, ὁ, hill of Ares or Mars, against the Acropolis at Athens, the west side, Hdt. 8, 52: on it was d the highest judicial court, called the same name: though here

some take Ἀρεσιος as simply = φονικός, since capital crimes came specially under its jurisdiction, first in Aesch. Eum. 681, sq.: on its history cf. Dict. Antiqu., Thirlw. Hist. Gr. 2, p. 49; 3, p. 23. The form Ἀρεσιόπαγος or Ἀρεσιόπαγος occurs in no good author; Lob. Phryn. 599.

†*Ἀρεσιότολμος*, ὄν, (Ἀρεσιος τόλμα) warlike, bold, Anth.

†*Ἀρεσιόφαιτος*, ὄν, in Hom. Ἀρηιόφαιτος, (Ἀρης, *φάω, πέφαμαι, πέφαται) slain by Mars, i. e. slain in war, Hom.—2. later it seems in genl.= Ἀρεσιος, as in ἄρ. ἄλῳ, λῆμα, Aesch. Eum. 890, Fr. 139, φόνοι, Eur. Suppl. 603.

†*Ἀρεΐων*, ὁ, ἡ, ὄν, τό, gen. ονος, better, stouter, stronger braver, more excellent, in Hom. of all advantages of body, birth, and fortune: it serves as compar. of ἀγαθός, ἄριστος. (On the deriv. v. Ἀρης.) [ἄρ]

†*Ἀρεΐων*, ονος, ὁ, Arion, a horse of Adrastus, Il. 23, 346.

†*Ἀρεκομικοί*, ὄν, οἱ, the Arecomici, a people on the Rhone, Strab.

†*Ἀρεκτος*, ὄν, poet. for ἄρεκτος, undone, unaccomplished, Il. 19, 150.

†*Ἀρελαταί*, ὄν, αἱ, and Ἀρελάτων, ὄν, τό, Arelate, now Arles, a city of Gallia on the Rhone, Strab.

†*Ἀρεμαί*, Ion. for ἄρεσμαι, Hdt.

†*Ἀρεσιπαγίτης*, ὄν, ὁ, v. Ἀρεσιπαγίτης.

†*Ἀρεος*, έα, εον, collateral form of Ἀρεσιος, received by Böckh in Pind. N. 9, 97.

†*Ἀρεος ὕλος*, τό, the Grove of Mars, in Colchis, where the golden fleece was preserved, Apollod. 1, 9, 1.

†*Ἀρευνακοί*, ὄν, οἱ, the Arevaci, a tribe of the Celtiberi on the Tagus, Strab.

†*Ἀρεσαι*, ἄρεσασθαι, inf. aor. 1 act. and mid. of ἄρεσσω, Hom.

†*Ἀρεσανδρος*, ὄν, ὁ, Aresander, masc. pr. n., Lys.

†*Ἀρεσθαι*, inf. aor. 2 mid. of αἰρω, Hom.

†*Ἀρεσιας*, ὄν, ὁ, Aresias, one of the thirty tyrants in Athens, Xen. Hell. 2, 3, 2.

†*Ἀρεσκεία*, ας, ἡ, (ἄρεσκέω) the character of an ἄρεσιος, excessive complaisance, obsequiousness, cringing, cf. Theophr. Char. 5.

†*Ἀρεσκεῖα*, ατος, τό, obsequious, cringing conduct, Plut.; and

†*Ἀρεσκεντικός*, ἡ, ὄν, disposed to obsequiousness or cringing, M. Anton.: from

†*Ἀρεσκέω*, also as dep. mid., ἄρεσκεύομαι, to behave in a pleasing manner: ἄρεσκεύεσθαι τινα, to conciliate a person's favour, v. l. Plut.

†*Ἀρεσκόντος*, adv. part. pres. act. from ἄρεσσω, agreeably, Eur., and Plat.

†*Ἀρεσκος*, η, ὄν, pleasing, complaisant: but usu. in bad sense, obsequious, cringing, flattering, Arist. Eth. N., cf. Theophr. Char. 5: from

†*Ἀρεσσω*, fut. ἄρεσω, mid. ἄρεσσομαι, poet. ἄρεσσομαι: aor. 1 ἄρεσα, mid. ἄρεσάμην, poet. part. ἄρεσσάμενος, (*ἄρω, ἄρω), to make a thing good, make it up, Il. 9, 120; 19, 138: so in mid., ταῦτα δ' ἄρεσσόμεθα, this will we make up among ourselves, Il. 4, 362, Od. 22, 55; so σπονδὰς θεοῖς ἄρεσσαι, to make full drink-offerings to the gods, Theogn. 760: but c. acc. pers. et dat. rei, to content, satisfy, appease, conciliate, τινὰ ὀρόοισι, ἐπέσοι, Il. 9, 112, Od. 8, 396: so too θεοῖς, Aesch. Supp. 655: but c. gen. rei, ἄρεσαντο φόνων αἵματος they

sated their heart with blood, Hes. Sc. 255. Pass. c. aor. ἡρέσθη, perf. ἡρέσμαι, to be contented, satisfied, ceased, acquiesce, τινί, Hdt. 3, 34 Thuc., etc.—II. intr. to please, content, gratify, usu. ir. 3 pers. c. dat., ταῦτα ἄρεσκει μοι, Hdt. 1, 89, and freq. in Att.; c. inf. ἡρεσέσθαι ταῦτα ποιέειν, Hdt. 8, 19: so too in mid., Hdt. 6, 128; 9, 79: in Att. also usu. c. dat. as Soph. Ant. 211, Thuc. 5, 37, etc. though also c. acc. which is called by Gramm. the Att. construction), Koen. Greg. p. 66, Vaick. and Monk Hipp. 184, Heind. Plat. Crat. 391 C, cf. ἀνδάνω.—2. to flatter, τινί, Eur. Alcmen. 6; ἄρ. τρόπος τινός, to conform to one's ways, Dem. 1362, 11; 1406, fin.—3. part. ὁ ἄρεσκων grateful or acceptable: hence τὰ ἄρεσκοντα or ἄρεσαντα, Lat. placita, the favourite dogmas of philosophers, Plut., cf. *ἄρω.

†*Ἀρεστήρ*, ἡρος, ὁ, (ἄρεσκω) a propitiatory offering, esp. a kind of cake. Hence

†*Ἀρεστήριος*, ὄν, propitiatory.

†*Ἀρεστορίδης*, ὄν, ὁ, son or descendant of Arestor, e. g. Argus, Ap. Rh. 1 112.

†*Ἀρεστός*, ἡ, ὄν, verb. adj. from ἄρεσκω, that pleases, gratifies, Simon. Amorg.: agreeable, approved. Hence τό ἄρεστόν, a decree, like ἄρεσαν οἱ δόξαν. Adv. —τῶς, Hdt.

†*Ἀρεστώρ*, ὄρος, ὁ, Arestor, nasc pr. n., Apollod.

†*Ἀρεταῖνω*, Gramm. for ἄρεταῶ.

†*Ἀρεταλογία*, ας, ἡ, the practice of an ἄρεταλόγος, buffoonery: from

†*Ἀρεταλόγος*, ὄν, ὁ, (ἄρετή, λέγω) strictly, a prater about virtue: at Rome a kind of buffoon, Casaub. Suet. Aug. 74, Juven. 15, 16, cf. ἡθόλογος.

†*Ἀρέτας*, α and ὄν, ὁ, Aretas, a name common to several kings of the Nabathæan Arabs, Strab., etc.

†*Ἀρετῶ*, ᾧ, fut. ἴσω, (ἄρετή) to be fit or proper, to thrive, prosper, οὐκ ἄρ ἐτὰ κακά ἔργα, Od. 8, 329, λαοὶ ἄρετῶσι, Od. 19, 114.

†*Ἀρεταῶν*, ονος, ὁ, Aretæon, a Trojan, Il. 6, 31. [ῥᾶ]

†*Ἀρετή*, ης, ἡ, goodness, excellence, of any kind; but in Hom. esp. manly, warlike goodness, manhood, prowess, valour, Lat. virtus: also manly beauty, rank, dignity, and in genl. outward distinction, Theogn. 30, etc., cf. ἀγαθός and Welcker, praef. Theogn. p. 29 sqq.: so of horses, runners, etc.—2. in prose, freq. of the virtues or properties of land, fountains, plants, etc. Hdt. 4, 198, Thuc. 1, 2, etc.—3. the usu. sense of it is almost = Lat. virtus, of the active rather than the strictly moral virtues, cf. Xen. Mem. 2, 1, 21, sq.: hence—4. skill, ἄρετή τεκτονική, κυβερνητική, etc., Plat.—II. character or reputation for virtue, glory, Pind. P. 4, 331, Thuc. 1, 33; ἄρ. καὶ δόξα, Plat. Symp. 208 D: ἄρετή ἔργων, fame for noble deeds, Lys. 193, 12, cf. εἰσέβεια. [For deriv. v. sub Ἀρης.] [ἄ]

†*Ἀρετή*, ης, ἡ, Arête, daughter of Dionysius the elder, Plut.

†*Ἀρέτης*, ὄν, ὁ, Aretes, a commander of Alexander's, Arr. An. 3, 12, 3.—2. a Spartan, Diod. S. 14, 70.

†*Ἀρετις*, ιος, ὁ, Aretis, a Macedonian, Arr. An. 1, 15, 6.

†*Ἀρενς*, ὁ, Aeon, for Ἀρης, Alcae. cf. Koen. Greg. p. 194—2. Aresus, a king of Sparta, Plut. Pyrrh. 26: others in Diod. S., Paus., etc.

**Ἀρεω*, assumed as pres. whence fut. and aor. of ἄρεω

† *Ἀριανθίδης*, *ov, δ*, *Arianthides*, son of Lysimachus, Thuc. 4, 91.
† *Ἀριανός*, *ῆ, ὄν*, (*Ἀριανή*) of or belonging to Ariana; *οἱ Ἀριανοί*, the inhabitants of Ariana, Strab.—2. *ῥός*, *οῦ, ὁ*, *Arianus*, masc. pr. n., Polyb. 8, 18.
† *Ἀριάντας*, *α, δ*, *Ariantas*, a Scythian king, Hdt. 4, 81.
† *Ἀριαπειθής*, *ov, δ*, *Ariapeithes*, a Scythian king, Hdt. 4, 76.
† *Ἀριαράθης*, *ov, δ*, *Ariarāthes*, a name common to many kings of Cappadocia, Strab., etc. [*pā*].
† *Ἀριαράμνης*, *ov, δ*, *Ariaramnes*, masc. pr. n., Hdt. 8, 90.
† *Ἀριάσπαι*, *ὧν, οἱ*, the *Ariaspaē*, a people of Drangiana, Arr. An. 3, 27, 4.
† *Ἀριβαίος*, *ov, δ*, *Arivaeus*, a king of the Cappadocians, Xen. Cyr. 2, 1, 5.
† *Ἀριγαῖον*, *ov, τό*, *Arigaeum*, a city of India, Arr. An. 4, 24.
† *Ἀριγεύς*, *ὧς, ὁ*, *Arigeus*, masc. pr. n., Plut.
† *Ἀριγνός*, *ὦτος, ὁ*, *ῆ*,=sq., Pind. N. 5, 21, but only in nom. pl. *ἀριγνώτες*, cf. Lob. Paral. 181.
† *Ἀριγνώτης*, *ῆ, ov, Od.* 6, 108, also *ov, Pl.* 15, 490, (*ἀρι, γινώσκω*) easy to be known, well-known, far-famed, Hom.: also in bad sense, notorious, infamous, Lat. *nimium notus*, Od. 17, 375.
† *Ἀριγνώτος*, *ov, δ*, *Arignotus*, a citharoedus, Arr. Eq. 1278.—2. a Pythagorean philosopher, Luc.
† *Ἀριδαίος*, *ov, δ*, *Aridaeus*, son of Philip of Macedon, Strab.
† *Ἀριδάκρως*, *ov*,=sq., Arist. Probl. 1.
† *Ἀριδάκρης*, *v, gen. voc.* (*ἀρι, δάκρυ*) much weeping, very tearful, γόος, Aesch. Pers. 947: also in Arist. H. A. 9, 1, 7.
† *Ἀριδάκρως*, *ov, (ἀρι, δακρύνω)* much wept.—II.—*Ἀριδάκρης*.
† *Ἀριδάλος*, *ov, Dor.* for *ἀριδήςλος*, Simon.
† *Ἀριδείκετος*, *ov, (ἀρι, δείκνυμι)* much shown, Lat. *digito monstratus*: hence famous, renowned: Hom. uses it mostly as a superl. c. gen. *ἀριδείκετος ἀνδρῶν*.
† *Ἀριδήςλος*, *ov, (ἀρι, δῆλος)* very plain, clear, distinct, far seen, Ὅσσα, Simon. 62: also quite clear, manifest, Hdt. 8, 65: much known, ἔργα, Tyr. 2, 7, v. Butt. Lexil. v. *αἰδήςλος* 9, p. 55. Adv.—*ῶς*, cf. *ἄρις* ἦλος.
† *Ἀριδίκης*, *ov, δ*, *Aridices*, masc. pr. n., Plut.
† *Ἀριδολίς*, *ιος, ὁ*, *Aridolis*, a tyrant of Alabanda in Caria, Hdt. 7, 195.
† *Ἀριζαντοί*, *ὧν, οἱ*, *Arizanti*, a people of northern Media on the Choasæ, Hdt. 1, 101.
† *Ἀριζήλος*, *ov*, also *ῆ, ov*, II. 18, 219, 221, Ep. form for *ἀριδήςλος*, Butt. m. c.: of the light of a star, 13, 244, of the sound of a voice, 18, 219, of a strange phenomenon, 2, 318, of persons whom all admire, 18, 519. Adv. *ῶς*, Od. 12, 453: so in Pind. O. 2, 5 (101), acc. to Böckh.—II.—*ῶς*, Ies. Op. 6, and Call. Adv.—*ῶς*.
† *Ἀριζήλος*, *ov, δ*, *Arizelus*, an Athenian, Aeschin.
† *Ἀριζήλατος*, *ov, (ἀρι, ζηλώω)* much to be envied, very prosperous, Arr. Eq. 329.
† *Ἀριζος*, *ov, δ*, *Arizus*, masc. pr. n., Idt. 7, 82.
† *Ἀριζικός*, *ov, (ἀρι, ἀκούω)* much eard of, much renowned, Call.—II. act. or hearing, hearing readily, Ap. Rh.
† *Ἀριθμάτος*, *ov, Dor.* for *ἀριθμητός*.
† *Ἀριθμέω*, *ω, ἱ, ῥσω*, (*ἀριθμέω*) to number, count, reckon up, Od. Hdt., c. and in aor. pass. *ἀριθμηθήμεναι*

for *ἀριθμηθῆναι*, II. 2, 124: *διὰ ἀριθμεῖν*, to count, and so halve, Od. 10, 204: to reckon, calculate, also to count out or down, pay, τὸ ἀργύριον, Dem. 1192, fin.—2. to reckon, esteem, account, Anth. Pass. *ἀριθμεῖσθαι* Ev., to be reckoned among..., v. I. Eur. Supp. 969. [Impf. *ἠριθμεῖν* in Hom. always as trisyll.] Hence
† *Ἀριθμημα*, *ατος, τό*, that which is counted, a number, Aesch. Eum. 753.
† *Ἀριθμησις*, *εως, ῆ*, (*ἀριθμέω*) a counting, reckoning up, Hdt. 2, 143.
† *Ἀριθμητής*, *ov, δ*, (*ἀριθμέω*) a calculator, Plat. de Just. 373 B.
† *Ἀριθμητικός*, *ῆ, ὄν*, (*ἀριθμέω*) belonging to numbering or reckoning, skilled therein, Plat. Gorg. 453 E: *ῆ—κῆ*, with or without τέχνη, arithmetic, freq. in Plat. Adv.—*κός*.
† *Ἀριθμητός*, *ῆ, ὄν*, (*ἀριθμέω*) numbered, easily numbered, hence few in number, opp. to *ἀναριθμητός*, Theocr. 16, 87: *οὐκ ἄρ*, in no esteem, Lat. *nullo numero habitus*, Id. 14, 48.
† *Ἀριθμός*, *α, ov*,=foreg., poet.
† *Ἀριθμός*, *ov, δ*, number, a number, quantity, Lat. *numerus*, first in Od. 4, 451: oft. added, where hardly wanted, as πολλοὶ ἀριθμῶ, ἐν ἀριθμῶ, Hdt., etc.: so too *εἰς ἀριθμόν*, or ἀριθμόν, absol., Hdt. 1, 14, 50, etc.: proverb. λέγειν ἀριθμόν ποταμῶν ψάων, to count the sand on the sea-shore, Pind. O. 13, 66.—2. also amount, size, length, etc., as πολλὸς ἄρ. χρόνος, Aeschin. 7, 36; ἄρ. ὁδοῦ, Xen. An. 2, 2, 6; ἄρ. ἀργυρίου, a sum of money, Xen. Cyr. 8, 2, 15.—3. in dat. absol., in great, considerable numbers, Hdt. 6, 58, ubi Schweigh., cf. Thuc. 2, 72: in fti, proper numbers.—4. number, ὁ δεύτερος ἄρ.=ὁ δεύτερος ἀριθμῶ, Eur. Ion 1014: in genl. the whole system of numbers, Heind. Plat. Theat. 157 D.—5. number, as a mark of station, worth, rank, etc., μετ' ἀνδρῶν ἵεσθαι ἀριθμῶ, to take one's place among men; Od. 11, 449; also *εἰς ἀνδρῶν τελεῖν ἀριθμόν*, Eur. Melan. 29, 5: hence *ἐνίαυς ἀριθμῶ*, in regard of friendship, Id. Hec. 794: *ἔχειν ἀριθμόν*, to have account made of one, Id. Mel. 7: *οὐκ εἰς ἀριθμόν ἵκει λόγον*, you come not into my account, Id. El. 1054: so too *οὐκ ἐν ἀριθμῶ εἶναι*, like Lat. *nullo esse in numero*.—6. also mere number, quantity, opp. to quality, worth, λόγων ἄρ., a mere set of words, Soph. O. C. 382; so of men, οὐκ ἄρ. ἄλλως, not a mere lot, Eur. Tro. 476; so too *ἀριθμός* alone, like Horace's *nos numerus sumus*, Arr. Nub. 1203; sometimes even of a single man, Elmsl. Heracl. 997.—7. in some phrases as a mark of completeness, οἱ ἀριθμοὶ τοῦ σώματος, Plat. Legg. 668 D: πάντα τις τοὺς ἀριθμοὺς περιλαβὼν, having reached perfection, Lat. *omnis numerus absolutus*, so πάντες ἀριθμοὶ τοῦ καθήκοντος, the aggregate of duty, M. Anton.—II. a numbering, counting, μέσσαν ἀριθμοῦ, past counting, Pind. N. 2, 35: esp. in phrases, ἀριθμὸν ποιεῖσθαι τῆς στρατιῆς, τῶν νεῶν, to hold a muster, an enumeration of, review..., Hdt. 8, 7; so too ποιεῖν, Xen. An. 7, 1, 7, etc.—2. numeration, λογιζομὸς καὶ ἄρ., Plat. Phaedr. 274 C. (Usu. deriv. from ἄρω, ἄριθμός: a new and ingenious one has been proposed by Lepsius ap. Donalds. N. Cratyl. 203 n.) [*ar*].
† *Ἀρικία*, *ας, ῆ*, *Aricia*, a city of Latium, now Aricia, Strab.; οἱ Ἀρικηνοὶ and οἱ Ἀρικεῖες, the inhabitants of Aricia, Paus., Dion. H.
† *Ἀριμα*, *ων, τά*, *Arima*, a chain of

mountains in A ia, under which Ἰγ phon lay. II. 2, 783, etc., cf. Strab. 627.
† *Ἀριμάζον πέτρα*, v. *Ἀριμα*.
† *Ἀριμασπίς*, *ὧν, οἱ*, the *Arimaspi*, a Scythian people in northern Europe, Hdt. 4, 27, according to whom the word denotes one-eyed. In Aesch. Pr. 809 placed in Africa. Hence *Ἀριμάσπεια ἐπη*, a poem relating to the *Arimaspi*, Hdt. 4, 14.
† *Ἀριμένης*, *ov, δ*, *Arimenes*, same as *Ἀριαβήνης*, Plut.
† *Ἀριμινον*, *ov, τό*, *Ariminum*, a city of Umbria, now Rimini, Polyb.
† *Ἀριμινος*, *ov, δ*, the *Ariminus*, a river of Umbria, Strab.
† *Ἀριμίας*, *α, δ*, *Arimmas*, a satrap of Syria, Arr. An. 3, 6, 12.
† *Ἀριμνηστος*, *ov, δ*, *Arimnestus*, an Athenian archon, Ol. 91, 1, Isae. Others in Hdt. 9, 72, etc.
† *Ἀριμοί*, *ων, οἱ*, the *Arimi*, a mythic people of Asia, variously assigned to Cilicia, Lydia, Syria, etc., Strab.
† *Ἀριον ὁ ἄρις*, *ινος, ὁ*, ῆ, (*a priv.* βίν, βίς) without nose, without scent or sagacity, opp. to εὐριν, Xen. Cyn. 3, 2.
† *Ἀρινας*, *ov*,=foreg., Xen. Cyn. 3, 3.
† *Ἀριόβαζος*, *ov, δ*, *Ariobazus*, masc. pr. n., Polyb. 8, 23.
† *Ἀριόβαρζάνης*, *ov, δ*, *Ariobarzanes*, a Persian satrap, Xen. Cyr. 8, 8, 4. Others in Plut., Diod. S., etc.
† *Ἀριόβυστος*, *ov, δ*, *Ariovistus*, a German leader, Plut.
† *Ἀριομάνδης*, *ov, δ*, *Ariomandes*, masc. pr. n., Plut.
† *Ἀριομαρδός*, *ov, δ*, *Ariomardus*, an Egyptian leader, Aesch. Pers. 38.
2. son of Darius, Hdt. 7, 78.—3. a Persian leader of the Caspi, Hdt. 7, 67.
† *Ἀριος*, *ια, ἰον*, *Arian*, an inhabitant of Aria, also written Ἀριοίσι; but also=Μηδόκος, Aesch. Cho. 423, acc. to a most ingenious conj. of Herm., cf. Hdt. 7, 62, and Klausen ad l. c.—2. *δ*, *Arius*, a river of Aria, Strab.
† *Ἀριουσία*, *ας, ῆ* (*χώρα*), *Arusia*, a stony but productive wine-district of Chios, Strab.
† *Ἀριπρέτεια*, *ας, ῆ*, great statefulness: from
† *Ἀριπρεπής*, *ἑς, (ἀρι, πρέπω)* very stately or showy, very splendid or beautiful, of men and animals, Hom.: also of things, as ἄσπρα, ὄρος, αἰγίς, χηλός. Adv.—*ῶς*.
† *Ἀρίς*, *ινος, v. ἄριν*.
† *Ἀρίς*, *ιδος, ῆ*, a carpenter's tool, prob an auger, gimlet, Anth.: cf. φράκτης [ἄ, ῖ].
† *Ἀρίσαρον*, *ov, τό*, a kind of ἄρον *arisarum*, Diosc.
† *Ἀρίσβας*, *αντος, δ*, *Arisbas*, masc. pr. n., II. 17, 345.
† *Ἀρισβη*, *ης, ῆ*, *Arisbe*, daughter of Teucer and wife of Dardanus, Apol. Iud. 3, 12, 1.—II. a city of Troas, near Abydos, II. 2, 836.—2. a city of Lesbos, also wr. *Ἀρισβα*, Hdt. 1, 151.
† *Ἀρισβήθεν*, adv. (from *Ἀρίσβη*, II. 1), from *Arisbe*, II. 11, 96.
† *Ἀρισβος*, *ov, δ*, *Arisbus*, a tributary of the Hebrus, in Thrace, Strab.
† *Ἀρισμῶς*, *ov, (ἀρι, σῆμα)* very remarkable, notable, ἔργα, H. Hom. Merc. 12.
† *Ἀρισθάρματος*, *ov, (ἀριστος, ἄρμα)* best in the chariot-race, γέρας, the prize of the best, Pind. P. 5, 39.
† *Ἀρίσπαι*, *ὧν, οἱ*, *Arispaē*, an Indian tribe, Arr. Ind. 4, 9.
† *Ἀρισταγόρα*, *ας, ῆ*, *Aristagora*, fem. pr. n., Ath.
† *Ἀρισταγόρας*, *α, and αἰ*, Ion. —*ρης* *ω, δ*, *Aristagoras*, son of Heracleides

tyrant of Cyne, Hdt. 4, 138.—2. tyrant of Cyzicus, Hdt. 4, 138.—3. tyrant of Miletus, Hdt. 5, 30.—4. son of Hegesistratus, Hdt. 9, 90.—5. son of Arcesilaus of Tenedos, Pind. N. 11, 3.—6. a poet of the old comedy, Meineke 2, p. 761, sq.

†*Ἀριστάθλος*, *ov, ó*, (*ἄριστος*, *ἄθλος*) *victorious in the contest*, Anth.

†*Ἀρισταίνετος*, *ov, ó*, *Aristaenetus*, a philosopher, Luc.—2. a celebrated writer of Nicaea.

†*Ἀριστενός*, *ov, ó*, *Aristaenus*, masc. pr. n., Polyb. 17, 1, 4.

†*Ἀριστεύς*, *ov, ó*, *Aristaeus*, son of Apollo *ἄρι* Cyrene, Hes. Th. 974: esp. a *rural hero*, perh. connected with Lat. *arista*, Virg.—2. a governor of Cyprus, under king Antiochus, Ael.

†*Ἀρισταχμύς*, *ov, ó*, (*ἄριστος*, *αἰχμή*) *Aristaechnus*, masc. pr. n., prop. *brave warrior*, Dem. 324, 11, 984.

†*Ἀριστανδρός*, *ov, ó*, (*ἄριστος*, *ἀνὴρ*) *Aristander*, the most celebrated soothsayer of Alexander the Great, Arr. An.—2. a sculptor of Paros, Paus. 3, 18, 8.

Ἀρισταρχέω, (*ἄριστος*, *ἄρχω*) *to rule in the best way*, Arist. Pol. 2, 11, 12.

†*Ἀριστάρχη*, *ης, ἡ*, *Aristarche*, a priestess of Massalia, Strab.

†*Ἀριστάρχος*, *ov, ó*, (*ἄριστος*, *ἄρχω*) *Aristarchus*, masc. pr. n., prop. *excellent ruler*, Thuc. 8, 90, Xen., etc.

†*Ἀριστάφίλος*, *ov, ó*, (*ἄριστος*, *στάφυλή*) *rich in grapes*, Anth. [α]

†*Ἀριστάω*, *ω, ἰ-ῆσω*, (*ἄριστον*) *to take the ἄριστον*, *breakfast*, lunch, Lat. *prandere*, also *ἀκρατίζω*, Ar. Eq. 815: in genl. *to take any meal*, except dinner or supper (*δειπνῶν*), Xen., cf. *ἄριστος* *ν*: hence irreg. syncope. perf. forms *ἠρίσταναι* and *ἠρίσταμεν*, though only in common life, as Ar. Fr. 428, Buttin. Ausf. Gr. § 110, Aum. 10. [α, for the most part.]

†*Ἀρπτιάς*, *ov, Ion. -τής, ó*, *Aristeas*, or *Proconnesus*, an early Epic poet, Hdt. 4, 13.—2. a leader in the army of Cyrus the younger, Xen. An. 4, 1, 28.—3. son of Adimantus, Hdt. 7, 137, in Thuc. *Ἀριστεύς*, 1, 60. Others in Plut., Paus., etc.

†*Ἀριστεία*, *ας, ἡ*, (*ἀριστεύω*) *the deed of him that won the prize (ἀριστεῖον)* in genl. *any great, noble, heroic action*; *eminent merit*, Soph. Aj. 443. So were called those single rhapsodies of the Il., in which the deeds of some one hero are described, e. g. 5, 11, 17 are respectively *Διομήδους*, *Ἀγαμέμνονος*, *Μενελάου ἀριστεία*: also freq. in plur.

†*Ἀριστείδης*, *ov, ó*, *Aristides*, the illustrious son of Lysimachus, Hdt. 8, 79, archon B. C. 489, Plut. Arist. 5.—2. son of Archippus, a commander in the Peloponnesian war, Thuc. 4, 50.—3. grandson of the illustrious Aristides, Plat. Others in Dem., Paus., etc.

†*Ἀριστεῖον*, *ov, τό*, *the prize of the first victor, meed of valour*, Hdt. 8, 11; usu. in pl. id. 8, 122; Soph. Aj. 464.

†*Ἀριστεραί*, *ων, αἱ*, the *Aristerae*, islands near Argolis, Paus.

†*Ἀριστερεῦν*, *to be left-handed*, LXX.

†*Ἀριστερεὺν*, *ωνος, ἡ*, = *περιστερεῶν*, Orph.

†*Ἀριστερομάχος*, *ov, ó*, (*ἀριστερός*, *μάχουμαι*) *fighting with the left hand*, Stob.

†*Ἀριστερός*, *ἰ, ὄν*, *left*, on the left; *ἐπ' ἄριστερά*, *towards the left*, on the left, Pl.; also *ἐπ' ἄριστερά χειρός*, *on the left hand*, Od. 5, 277.—2. *ἡ ἄριστερά*, with or without *χείρ*, the *left hand*, *ἐξ ἄριστερῆς χειρός* = *τ'*

ἀριστερά, Hdt. 2, 30, also *ἐξ ἄριστερᾶς*, Soph. El. 7; so too *ἐξ ἄριστερῆν*, *ἐν ἄριστερῇ*, Hdt. 7, 42: cf. *ἐπαριστερος*.—3. metaph. *boding ill, ominous*, because to a Greek augur, looking northward, the unlucky, western signs came from the left, Od. 20, 242, sq.—4. of men, *left-handed, clumsy*, like French *gauche*, φρονόθεν ἐπ' ἄριστερά ἐβας, thou didst turn off leftwards from thy mind, i. e. didst act like one senseless, Soph. Aj. 183. (On the deriv. cf. Lepsius ap. Donalds. N. Cratyl. 203 n.)

†*Ἀριστεροστάτης*, *ov, ó*, (*ἀριστερός*, *ἵσταναι*) *standing on the left*, esp. in the Trag. chorus, Cratin. Seriph. 9.

†*Ἀριστερόχειρ*, *ρος, ὁ, ἡ*, (*ἀριστερός*, *χείρ*) *left-handed*, Synes.

†*Ἀριστενμα*, *ατος, τό*, = *ἀριστεία*.

†*Ἀριστεύς*, *έως, ὁ*, (*ἄριστος*) *the best*: in Hom. usu. in plur. *ἀριστεῖς*, Lat. *optimates*, *the best, noblest, chiefs, princes, lords*, v. Welcker Theogn. praef. p. xxii. Hence

†*Ἀριστεύς*, *έως, ὁ*, *Aristeus*, commander of the Corinthian fleet against the Corcyreans, Thuc. 1, 29.—2. another Corinthian commander, Thuc. 1, 60. Others in Thuc. 4, 132, Paus., etc.

†*Ἀριστευτικός*, *ἡ, ὄν*, *belonging to, fit for valiant deeds*, ὅπλα, Max. Tyr.: from

†*Ἀριστεύω*, *to be ἄριστος*, *be best or bravest*, freq. in Hom.; c. gen., Τρώων ἀριστεύεσκε, *he was the best of the Trojans*, Il. 6, 460, cf. 11, 627, 746, Valck. Hdt. 7, 106, and c. dat. rei, βουλῇ πάντων, *to be best of all in wisdom*, Il. 11, 627, cf. Pind. N. 10, 17; ἀριστεύουσα χθονὸς ἐνίκρπου, *the fairest of all fruitful lands*, Pind. N. 1, 20; also ἐν μάχῃ, Il. 11, 409, ἐν ἔθλοις, Pind. N. 11, 18; also ἀρ. τι, *to be best in a thing*, Pind. O. 10-(11), 76; and lastly c. inf., ἀριστεύεσκε μάχεσθαι, *he was best at fighting*, Il. 16, 292, etc.: absol. γνώμῃ ἀριστεύει, *an opinion prevails, is judged best*, Hdt. 7, 144.—2. trans. c. acc., ἀριστεύειν τι = *τὸ ἀριστεύσαι λαβεῖν τι*, *to gain as being the best*, Soph. Aj. 435, ubi v. Herm., and cf. 1300.

†*Ἀριστηῖον*, *Ion. for ἀριστεῖον*, Hdt.

†*Ἀριστηῖς*, *ov, ó*, (*ἀρισταῖω*) *one who breakfasts*, Hipp. [α mostly.]

†*Ἀριστητικός*, *ἡ, ὄν*, (*ἀριστερός*) *fond of one's breakfast*, Eupol. Dem. 43.

†*Ἀριστηζέω*, *ἰ-ῆσω*, *to give one breakfast*, τινά, Ar. Eq. 538, Av. 659. Mid. *to breakfast*, Hipp. [α mostly.]

†*Ἀριστηδὴν*, *adv. (ἄριστος) according to the goodness of one's family, by birth or rank*, opp. *to πλουτιδὴν*, Arist. Pol.: in genl. *in proportion to worth*, Isocr. 71 B.

†*Ἀριστηνός*, *ov, ó*, *Aristinus*, masc. pr. n., Plut.

†*Ἀριστίππος*, *ov, ó*, *Aristippus*, a pupil of Socrates, founder of the Cyrenaic school, Xen. Mem. 2, 1.—2. a Thessalian of Larissa, Xen. An. 1, 10.—3. a tyrant of Argos, Plut. Pyrrh. 30.

†*Ἀριστίας*, *ιος, ὁ*, *Aristis*, masc. pr. n., Theoc. 7, 99.

†*Ἀριστίαν*, *ωνος, ὁ*, *Aristion*, masc. pr. n., in Oratt., Plut., etc.

†*Ἀριστόβιος*, *ov, ó*, (*ἄριστος*, *βίος*) *living best*, Heliod.

†*Ἀριστόβουλος*, *ov, ó*, (*ἄριστος*, *βουλῇ*) *best advised*: or *best advising*.

†*Ἀριστόβουλος*, *ov, ó*, *Aristobulus*, of Cassandrea, an historian of Alexander the Great, Plut. Alex.—2. a Jewish king, Stra. Others in Aeschin., etc.

†*Ἀριστογέιτων*, *ωνος, ὁ*, (*ἄριστος*, *γείτων*) *Aristogiton*, an Athenian who slew Hipparchus, Hdt. 5, 55.—2. ar Athenian orator against whom Demosthenes and Dinarchus delivered orations.

†*Ἀριστογένης*, *ov, ó*, (*ἄριστος*, *γενέθλη*) *producing the best children* in genl. *very fruitful*, χάρος, Anth.

†*Ἀριστογένης*, *ov, ó*, (*ἄριστος*, *γενέω*) *Aristogenes*, masc. pr. n., Xen. Hell. 1, 5, 10, etc.

†*Ἀριστογόνος*, *ov, ó*, (*ἄριστος*, *γενέω*) *act. bearing the best children*, μάτηρ, Pind. P. 11, 5.—II. born of the best parents.

†*Ἀριστόδαμος*, *ὁ*, Dor. for *Ἀριστόδημος*.

†*Ἀριστόδειπνον*, *av, τό*, (*ἄριστον*, *δειπνῶν*) *a breakfast-dinner*, dejeuner, Alex. Incert. 25.

†*Ἀριστοδμήμη*, *ης, ἡ*, *Aristodeme* daughter of Priam, Apollod. 3, 12, 5 fem. of

†*Ἀριστόδημος*, *ov, ó*, (*ἄριστος*, *δήμος*) *Aristodemus*, son of Aristomachus, and father of Procles and Eurysthenes the Spartan kings, Hdt. 6, 52.—Other Spartans in Hdt. 7, 229, etc.—2. an Athenian archon, Ol. 107, 1, Diod. S.—3. an Athenian philosopher, styled ὁ μικρός, a pupil of Socrates, Xen. Mem. 1, 4.—Others of this name in Dem., Strab., etc.

†*Ἀριστόδικος*, *ov, ó*, *Aristodicus*, masc. pr. n., Hdt. 1, 158, etc.

†*Ἀριστόδαρος*, *ov, ó*, (*ἄριστος*, *δῶρον*) *Aristodarus*, Plat. Ep.

†*Ἀριστοπέω*, *to speak best*: from

†*Ἀριστοπέης*, *ές, ὁ*, (*ἄριστος*, *ἔπος*) *speaking best*.

†*Ἀριστόκλεια*, *ας, ἡ*, *Aristocleia*, fem pr. n., Dem. 1351, 15.

†*Ἀριστοκλείδας*, *α, ὁ*, *Aristoclidus*, Pind. N. 3, 25, Dor. form of sq.

†*Ἀριστοκλείδης*, *ov, ó*, *Aristocleides* masc. pr. n., Thuc. 2, 70.

†*Ἀριστόκλειτος*, *ov, ó*, *Aristoclitus*, father of the celebrated Lysander, Plut. Lys. 2.

†*Ἀριστοκλής*, *έους, ὁ*, *Aristocles*, masc. pr. n., Thuc. 5, 16, etc.: also the name of several philosophers and grammarians, whose works are now lost, Strab., Ath., etc.

†*Ἀριστοκρατία* = *ἀριστοκρατία* from

†*Ἀριστοκρατέωμαι*, *pass. c. f. mid.* (*ἄριστος*, *κρατέω*) *to be governed by the best-born or nobles*, have an aristocratic constitution, Plat. Rep. 338 D. Xen. Hell. 6, 4, 18.

†*Ἀριστοκράτης*, *ov, ó*, (*ἄριστος*, *κρατός*) *Aristocrates*, the last king of Arcadia, Paus. 8, 5, 11.—Others in Hdt. 6, 73, Thuc. 5, 19, etc.

†*Ἀριστοκρατία*, *ας, ἡ*, *the rule of the best-born or nobles*, an aristocracy, ὁ σόφρων, Thuc. 3, 82, Plat., etc.—II. *the rule of the Best*, opp. *to δολιχαρχία* an ideal constitution of Arist., and Polyb.

†*Ἀριστοκρατικός*, *ἡ, ὄν*, (*ἀριστοκρατέωμαι*) *aristocratical*, inclining to aristocracy, Plat. Rep. 587 D. Adv. κῶς.

†*Ἀριστοκρέων*, *ωντος, ὁ*, (*ἄριστος*, *κρέων*) *Aristocreon*, a pupil of Chrissippus, Plut.

†*Ἀριστόκριτος*, *ov, ó*, (*ἄριστος*, *κρίνω*) *Aristocritus*, masc. pr. n., Lys. Ath., etc.

†*Ἀριστόκνηπος*, *ov, ó*, *Aristocnippus*, a king of Soli, in Cyprus, Hdt. 6, 119.

†*Ἀριστολαίδης*, *ov, Ion. εω, ὁ*, *Aristolaides*, father of Lycurgus, Hdt. 1, 59.

† *Ἀριτολόεω*, ω, ὁ, *Aristolaeus*, masc. pr. n., *Dem.* 294, 10.

† *Ἀριστολοχία*, ας, ἡ, (*ἄριστος*, *λοχία*) an herb promoting child-birth, like our *birth-wort*, Lat. *aristolochia*, Diosc.

† *Ἀριστόλοχος*, ου, ὁ, *Aristolochus*, masc. pr. n., *Xer. Hell.* 5, 4, 22, etc.

† *Ἀριστόμαντις*, εως, ὁ, ἡ, (*ἄριστος*, *μάντις*) *best of prophets*, *Soph. Phil.* 1338, cf. *Lob. Phryn.* 600.

† *Ἀριστομάχη*, ης, ἡ, *Aristomache*, sister of *Dion*, and wife of the elder *Dionysius*, *Plut. Dion.*—2. daughter of *Priam*, *Paus.* 10, 26, 1: from

† *Ἀριστομάχος*, ου, (*ἄριστος*, *μάχη*) *fighting best*, *Pind. P.* 10, 3. Hence

† *Ἀριστομάχος*, ου, ὁ, *Aristomachus*, brother of *Adrastus*, *Apollod.* 1, 9.—2. leader of the *Heracleidae* in the invasion of the *Peloponnesus*, *Hdt.* 6, 52.—Others in *Polyb.*, etc.

† *Ἀριστομένης*, ους, ὁ, *Aristomenes*, leader of the *Messenians* in the second *Messenian* war, *Paus.*, etc.—2. an *Aeginetan*, victor in the *Pythian* games, *Pind. P.* 8.—Others in *Oratt.*, *Meineke Com. Fr.* 2, p. 730, etc.

† *Ἀριστομήδης*, ους, ὁ, *Aristomēdes*, a *Thessalian*, commander in the army of *Darius*, *Arr. An.* 2, 13, 2.—2. a *Theban*, *Paus.* 9, 25, 3.

† *Ἀριστον*, ου, τό, *a morning meal, breakfast*, twice in *Hom.*, *Il.* 24, 124, *Od.* 16, 2, where it is taken at sunrise, and so *Aesch.* *Ag.* 331: later, *breakfast*, was called *ἀκρότισμα*, and after it *ἄριστον*, was the midday meal, our *luncheon*, the *Roman prandium*, as may be seen from *Thuc.* 4, 90; 7, 81: *ἄριστον αἰρεῖσθαι, ποιῆσαι*, to be getting breakfast or luncheon, *Hdt.* 3, 26; 6, 78. (According to *Pott*, akin to *ἥρι*, and so perhaps to our *early*. [*ū* in *Hom.*, *ū* Att., as also in derivs., *Br. Ar. Nub.* 16.]

† *Ἀριστοναῦται*, ὧν, οἱ, *Aristonautae*, city of *Achaea*, port of *Pallene*, *Paus.* 7, 26, 14.

† *Ἀριστονίκη*, ης, ἡ, *Aristonice*, priestess in *Delphi*, *Hdt.* 7, 140: fem.

† *Ἀριστόνικος*, ου, ὁ, *Aristonicus*, an *Athenian* statesman and orator on *Marathon*, contemporary of *Demosthenes*, *Plut. Dem.* 28.—2. a tyrant of *Methymna*, *Arr.* 3, 2, 4.—Others in *Strab.*, etc.: from

† *Ἀριστόνικος*, ου, (*ἄριστος*, *νίκη*) *triumphing gloriously*.—2. *granting glorious victory*, *κράτος*, *Ath.*

† *Ἀριστόνδης*, ης, ἡ, *Aristonōde*, fem. pr. n., *Dem.* 1047, 6: fem. of

† *Ἀριστόνδης*, ου, (*ἄριστος*, *νδός*) of *best disposition*, *Anth.*

† *Ἀριστόξενος*, ου, ὁ, (*ἄριστος*, *ξένος*) *Aristoxenus*, a pupil of *Aristotle*, wrote a treatise on music, *Strab.* 11 *Anth.* on account of the metre *εἰνος*.]

† *Ἀριστοποιεῖω*, (*ἄριστον*, *ποιεῖω*) *to prepare breakfast*, τὰ *ἄριστοποιούμενα*, things prepared for breakfast, *Xen.* *Il.* 4, 3, 1. Mid. to get one's breakfast, *Thuc.* 4, 30, and *Xen.*

† *Ἀριστοπλίτηνης*, ου, ὁ, (*ἄριστος*, *πλίτην*) *one who has governed or administered best*, *Inscr.*

† *Ἀριστοπόνος*, ου, (*ἄριστος*, *πόνος*) *winning best*, *χειρὲς*, *Pind.* *O.* 7, 94.

† *Ἀριστοπόσεια*, ἡ, (*ἄριστες*, *πέσις*) *best wife*, *Opp.*

† *Ἀριστοπράγες*, (*ἄριστοι*, *πράγες*) = *ἄριστοὶ*.

† *Ἀριστός*, η, ου, *best in its kind*, and so in all sorts of relations, like *ἀγαθός*, to which it serves as superl.: in *Hom.* usu. *best, bravest, noblest*, though it is disputed whether *ἄριστοι* is ever used—*ἄριστῆες*, *chiefs, nobles*, cf. *Herm.* ad *Elmsl. Med.* 5, *Welcker Theogn.* praef. p. xxii: *ἄριστός τι, best in a thing*, also c. inf., *ἄριστοι μάχεσθαι*, hence ὁ. *ἁπατάσθαι*, *best*, i.e. *easiest to cheat*, *Thuc.* 3, 38: first transferred in *Att.* to *moral goodness*. *Neut.* τὰ *ἄριστα*, = *ἄριστεία*, *Soph. El.* 1097: but *ἄριστα* as adv., *best, most excellently*, etc.: contr. c. artic. *ἄριστος* *Hom.*, *ἄριστος* *Att.*, *ἄριστός* *Dor.* (On deriv. v. *Ἀρης*.)

† *Ἀριστος*, ου, ὁ, *Aristus*, of *Salamis* in *Cyprus*, an historian, *Arr. An.* 7, 15, 5.

† *Ἀριστοτέχνης*, ου, ὁ, (*ἄριστος*, *τέχνη*) *the best artificer*, *θεός*, *Pind. Fr.* 29.

† *Ἀριστοτέκεια*, ἡ, poet. fem. of sq., *Theocr.* 24, 72.

† *Ἀριστοτέλης*, ους, ὁ, *Aristotle*, earlier name of *Battus*, founder of *Cyrene*, *Pind. P.* 5, 117.—2. an *Athenian*, son of *Timocrates*, *Thuc.* 3, 105.—3. one of the 30 tyrants, *Xen. Hell.* 2, 3, 2.—4. son of *Nicomachus*, born at *Stagira*, *B. C.* 384, the celebrated philosopher, *Plut.*, etc. Others in *Dem.*, etc.

† *Ἀριστοτέλιω*, to be a follower of *Aristotle*, i.e. to pursue scientific investigations, *Strab.*

† *Ἀριστότιμος*, ου, ὁ, *Aristotimus*, a tyrant of *Elis*, *Plut.*

† *Ἀριστοτόκος*, ου, (*ἄριστος*, *τίκτω*) = *ἄριστογόνος*, *begetting or bearing the best children*, but—II. pass. *Ἀριστοτόκος*, ου, = *ἄριστογονός*, *born of the best parents*, *γέννα*, *Eur. Rhes.* 909.

† *Ἀριστοφάνης*, ους, ὁ, *Aristophanes*, father of *Aristocles*, *Pind. N.* 3, 34.—2. the celebrated comic poet of *Athens*, *Plat.*, etc.—Others in *Diod. S.*, etc.

† *Ἀριστόφαντος*, ου, ὁ, *Aristophantus*, masc. pr. n., *Hdt.* 6, 66.

† *Ἀριστοφιλίδης*, ου, ὁ, *Aristophilides*, ruler of *Tarentum*, *Hdt.* 3, 136.

† *Ἀριστοφύης*, ἐς, (*ἄριστος*, *φυή*) of *best nature*, *Epichantus ap. Stob.* p. 324.

† *Ἀριστοφών*, ὄντος, ὁ, *Aristophon*, a celebrated *Athenian* painter, *Plat. Gorg.*—2. an *Athenian* archon, *Ol.* 112, 3, *Plut. Dem.* 24.—3. an *Athenian* orator and statesman, *Thuc.* 8, 86.—Others in *Dem.*, etc.

† *Ἀριστόχειρ*, ειρος, ὁ, ἡ, (*ἄριστος*, *χείρ*) *with the best hand*, *ἡγών*, a contest won by the stoutest hand, *Soph. Aj.* 935.

† *Ἀρίστρατος*, ου, ὁ, *Aristratus*, masc. pr. n., *Dem.* 294, 10.

† *Ἀρίστυλλος*, ου, ὁ, *Aristyllus*, masc. pr. n., *Ar. Plut.* 314, etc.

† *Ἀρίστω*, ὄος contr. οὗς, ἡ, *Aristo*, fem. pr. n., *Sapph.*, *Anth.*

† *Ἀριστόδω*ν, ἱνός, ὁ, ἡ, (*ἄριστος*, *δωδών*) *bearing the best children*, *Anth.*

† *Ἀρίστων*, ὄνος, ὁ, *Ariston*, a tyrant of *Byzantium*, *Hdt.* 4, 138.—2. a king of *Sparta*, one of the *Proclidae*, *Hdt.* 1, 67.—Others of this name in *Thuc.* 7, 39, *Xen.*, etc.

† *Ἀριστόνυμος*, ου, ὁ, (*ἄριστος*, *ὄνομα*) *Aristonymus*, a naval commander of the *Athenians*, *Thuc.* 4, 122.—Others in *Hdt.* 6, 126, *Thuc.*, etc.

† *Ἀριφάλης*, ἐς, (*ἀρι*, *φάλλω*) *very slippery or treacherous*, *Od.* 17, 196.

† *Ἀριφάνης*, ἐς, (*ἀρι*, *φαίνωμαι*) *very famous*, *Anth.*

† *Ἀριφρόδης*, ἐς, (*ἀρι*, *φράζομαι*) *easily known, very clear or manifest*, like *ἀρίγνωτος*, *ἀριζήλος*, *σῆμα*, *Hom.* also ὅσπερ, *ἀριφραδέα τέτυκται*, *easy to know*, *Il.* 23, 240.—2. *clear to the sight, distinctly visible*, *Theocr.* 24, 39.—II. *act, quick at contriving, sharp-witted, cunning*, prob. 1. *Soph. An.* 347, where he MSS. *περιφραδής*. Adv. *-δέως*, contr. *-δώς*, *Hen. e*

† *Ἀριφρόδης*, ους, ὁ, *Ariphrodes*, son of *Automenus*, *Ar. Eccl.* 129.

† *Ἀρίφρων*, ου, gen. οὖνος, (*ἀρι*, *φρόν*) *very wise or prudent*. Hence

† *Ἀρίφρων*, οὖνος, ὁ, *Ariphron*, grand father of *Pericles*, *Hdt.* 6, 131.—2. *ἄσπν*, the commander *Hippocrates*, *Plat.* *Tim.* 66.—3. brother of *Pericles*, *Plat.* *Tim.*

† *Ἀρίων*, οὖνος, ὁ, *Arion*, a lyric poet of *Methymna* in *Lesbos*, *Hdt.* 1, 23: hence adj. *Ἀριόνιος*, α, ου. [2]

† *Ἀρκαδία*, ας, ἡ, *Arcadia*, a province of the *Peloponnesus*, *Hom. Adv.* *Ἀρκαδιήθεν*, from *Arcadia*, *Ar. Rh.* Hence.

† *Ἀρκαδικός*, ἡ, ὄν, *Arcadian*, *Xen.*

† *Ἀρκάλη* or *ἀρκάνη*, ης, ἡ, the bar on which the threads of the warp are fastened.

† *Ἀρκάς*, ἰδός, ὁ, an *Arcadian*, usu. in pi. *Ἀρκαῖος*, *Il.*: also as adj., and so fem., *Ἀ. κυνῆ*, *Anth.*—II. *Arcas*, son of *Jupiter* and *Callisto*, a king of *Arcadia*, *Apollod.* 3, 8, 2.—2. a comedy of *Antiphanes*, *Meineke* 1, p. 323.

† *Ἀρκασιδής*, ους, ὁ, son of *Arcas*, i.e. *Iasus*, *Callim.*

† *Ἀρκεῖος*, α, ου, = *ἄρκετος*, cf. a bear.

† *Ἀρκεῖσιδής*, ου, ὁ, son of *Arceisius*, i.e. *Laertes*, *Od.* 24, 270; descendant of *Arceisius*, as, *Ulysses* *Od.* 4, 755.

† *Ἀρκεῖσιος*, ου, ὁ, *Arceisius*, son of *Jupiter* and *Euryodia*, *Od.* 13, 182.

† *Ἀρκεόντως*, *Att.* contr. *ἀρκούντως* adv. part. pres. from *ἀρκέω*, *enough, abundantly*, *ἀρκούντως* *ἔχει*, *tis enough*, *Aesch. Cho.* 892: *ἀρκεόντως* *ἔχειν τοῦ βίου*, *Vit. Hom.*

† *Ἀρκεσῶς*, ἄντος, ὁ, *Arcesas*, masc. pr. n., *Dem.* 1250, 19.

† *Ἀρκεστίνιος*, ου, (*ἀρκέω*, *γνῖν*) *limb-strengthening*, *ὀίνος*, *Antiph. Tragy.* 1, 8.

† *Ἀρκεσίλαος*, ου, ὁ, *Ion.* *-σίλεως*, *Dor.* *-σίλας*, (*ἀρκέω*, *λαός*) *Arcesilaus*, leader of the *Boeotians* before *Troy*, *Il.* 2, 495.—2. name of several kings of *Cyrene*, of the family of the *Battidae*, *Hdt.* 4, 160, etc.—Others in *Strab.*, *Paus.*, etc.

† *Ἀρκεσίς*, εως, ἡ, (*ἀρκέω*) *help, aid, service*, *Soph. O. C.* 73.

† *Ἀρκετός*, ἡ, ὄν, (*ἀρκέω*) *sufficient* *Chrysipp. Tyan.* ap. *Ath.* 113 B Adv. *-τός*.

† *Ἀρκευτός*, ἰδός, ἡ, a *juniper-berry* *Theophr.*: from

† *Ἀρκευθος*, ου, ἡ, a *juniper-bush*, *Lat. juniperus*, *Theophr.*

† *Ἀρκευθος*, ου, ὁ, *Arceuthus*, a river of *Syria*, *Strab.*

† *Ἀρκεύς*, εως, ὁ, *Arceus*, a leader of the *Persians*, v. l. *Aesch. Pers.* 44.

† *ἈΡΚΕΩ*, ὦ, f. *-έσω*, *Lat. ARCEO*, to ward off, keep off, *τινί τι*, something from another, *Hom.*, and *Att.*, also *τι* *ἀπό τινος*, *Hom.*, also *ὁκεῖν τινί τι μη* *οὐ θανειν*, to keep one from death, *Soph. Aj.* 727: c. dat. only, to assist, aid, succour, *Il.* 21, 131, *Cd.* 16, 261 freq. in *Soph.*, and *Eur.*: the dat. pers. is omitted, *Il.* 13, 371, etc.: and from such places came the later *an* (in prose) only signifi.,—II. to be of

ase, avail, suffice, be strong enough usu. : inf. first in Pind. O. 9, 5 : also c. part. ἀρκέσω θνήσκουσα, my death will suffice, Soph. Ant. 547; ἐνδον ἀρκέτω μένων, let him be content to stay within, Id. Aj. 76, and so i. prose, as Thuc. 2, 47, and Xen. : also c. dat., to suffice, be enough for, satisfy, Hdt. 2, 115, Soph. Ant. 308, etc. : freq. also absol. to be enough, be strong enough, avail, βίος ἀρκέτω, Aesch. Ag. 1314, εὖκ' ἥκει τόξα, Id. Pers. 278 : hence oft. in part., ἀρκῶν, οὔσα, οὖν, sufficient, enough, βίος ἀρκέων, Hdt. 1, 31 : ἀρκούντα or τὰ ἀρκούντα ἔχειν, Xen. Mem. 1, 2, 1, Symp. 4, 35 : cf. ἀρκούντως.—II. impers., ἀρκέ μοι, 'tis enough for me, I am well content, c. acc. et. inf., as ἐμοί μὲν ἀρκεί τούτων ἐν δόμοις μένειν, Soph. Aj. 80; also ἀρκέ μοι εἰ... εὐν... (for εἶν), Xen. Cyr. 8, 1, 14, cf. Mem. 1, 4, 13 : also εἰ ἀρκεί βουλεύειν, 'tis enough that I..., Aesch. Theb. 248 : also absol., δὲ' οὐκέτ' ἀρκεί, since there is no help, Soph. Tr. 711 : ἀρκεῖν δοκεῖ, it seems enough, seems good, Soph. El. 1364 : ταῦτον ἀρκεί σκάμμα, a jest has the same meaning, Plat. Theat. 174 A, but cf. Stallb.—III. rarely c. acc. rei, as ἐργα ἀρκέσας, having accomplished deeds, Soph. Aj. 439.—B. pass. to be satisfied, contented with a thing, τινί, Hdt. 9, 33, and freq. in later prose, as Plut. (Akin to ἀρήγω, q. v., also to ἀλλάω, ἀλλάθω, Butt. Lexil. v. χραισμεῖν.)

*Αρκος, α, ov, also os, ov, (ἀρκέω) Ep. word, on which one may rely, safe, sure, οὐ οἱ ἔπειτα ἀρκιον ἐσσεῖται φύγειν, he shall have no hope to escape, Il. 2, 393; γυνὴ ἄρκιον ἡ ἀπολέσθαι ἢ σαυθῆναι, one of these is certain, to perish or be saved, Il. 15, 502; ὅκ. μισθός, a sure reward, Il. 10, 303, This meaning is affirmed by Butt. tc prevail throughout Hom. and Hes., while he confines to the later poets, as Ap. Rh., the sense of—II. enough, sufficient, ascribed by others to early Ep.

*Αρκιος, α, ov,=ἀρκίος.

*Αρκόννησος, ov, ἡ, Arcennensis, an island on the coast of Caria, opposite Halicarnassus, Strab.

*Αρκος, ov, ὁ, and ἡ,=ἀρκτος, a bear.

*Αρκος, εος, τό, (ἀρκέω) a defence against..., βελέων, Alcae. 1.

*Αρκούντως, contr. for ἀρκέοντως, q. v.

*Αρκτεία, ας, ἡ, (ἀρκτεῖω) an offering at the Brauronia.

*Αρκτεῖω, α, ov, (ἀρκτος) of a bear.

*Αρκτεῖν, verb. adj. from ἀρχομαι, one must begin, Soph. Aj. 840; ἀρχὴν ἀρκτεῖν, one must make a beginning, Plat. Tim. 48 B.—II. from ἀρχω, one must govern, Isocr. 298 D, and so Soph. O. T. 628, unless we can take ἀρκτεῖν for you must be ruled, i. e. obey, cf. οὐ καταπληκτεῖν, Di. arch. 103, 45, and Ellendt in v.

*Αρκτεῖς, εως, ὁ, Arcetes, a leader of the Aegyptians, Aesch. Pers. 312; also read in v. 44 for Ἀοκτεῖς.

*Αρκτεῖν, to appoint to the service of ἀρκτος (3).—II. to serve as one, Lys. ap. Harp. in v.

*Αρκτῇ, ἡς, ἡ, sub. δορά, a bearskin.

*Αρκτικός, ἡ, ὅν, (ἀρκτος 2) near the bear, i. e. northern, arctic, πόλος, Arist. Mund.

*Αρκτικός, ἡ, ὅν, (ἀρχομαι) beginning, Gramm.

*Αρκτινός, ov, ὁ, Arctinus, an Epic poet of Miletus, Ath.

*Αρκτιος, α, ov,=ἀρκτικός, Galen. 210.

*Αρκτος, ov, ὁ and ἡ, a bear, Od. —2, 7, the Great Bear, or Charles' Wain, elsewhere ἡμαξα, a constellation known by Hom. under both names: αἱ ἀρκτοι the greater and lesser bear, Cic. N. D. 2, 41 : hence the north-pole, or in genl. the North.—3. ἡ, at Athens, a girl appointed to the service of Diana Brauronia or Ἀρχηγέτις : she had to sacrifice in a saffron robe at the Brauronia, Ar. Lys. 645 : cf. ἀρκτεῖω and ἀρκτεῖα : on the mythol. connection of this office with ἀρκτος, a bear, cf. Müller Prolegom. zur Mythol. p. 73.—4. a kind of fish, Arist. H. A.

*Αρκτος, ov, ὁ, Arctus, a centaur, Hes. Sc. Herc. 186.

*Αρκτοῦρος, ov, ὁ, Arcturus, a bright star in the forehead of Boötes, Hes. : hence—II. the time of his rising, the middle of Sept., when cattle left the upland pastures, Soph. O. T. 1137. (From ἀρκτος, οὔρος, guard, and so=Ἀρκτηφύλαξ, not from οὐρά, tail.)

*Αρκτηρόφος, ov, (ἀρκτος, τρέφω) nourishing bears.

*Αρκτηφύλαξ, ακος, ὁ, (ἀρκτος, φύλαξ) the bear-keeper, Arctophylax, a constellation also called Boötes.

*Αρκτύλος, ov, ὁ, dim. of ἀρκτος, a young bear.

*Αρκτων ὄρος, Bears' mountain, in Mysia near Cyzicus, Strab.

*Αρκτῶς, ὡς, ὡν, (ἀρκτος 2)=ἀρκτικός, Anth.

*Αρκυῖος, contr. ov, ὁ, Arcythous, masc. pr. n., Qu. Sm. 3, 230.

*Αρκύνια ὄρη, the Hercynian mountains, i. e. the Hartz mountains in Germany, Arist.

*Αρκυς, voc. ἡ, Att. ἀρκυς, a net, hunter's net, Lat. cassis, Aesch., and Eur., who uses it mostly in plur.; also in Xen., ἀρκυς ἱστάναι, to set nets, εἰς τὰς ἀρκυς ἐμπέπτειν, to be caught in nets : metaph. ἀρκυς ἐξόντος, the toils, i. e. perils of the sword, Eur. Med. 1278. (Akin to ἔρκος.) Hence

*Αρκυμα, ατος, τό, a net, v. l. in Aesch. Eum. 112 Well.

*Αρκυστία, ας, ἡ, a placing of nets : a net, Xen. Cyn. 6, 6.

*Αρκυστίσιον, ov, τό, (ἀρκυς, ἱστῆμι) a place for spreading nets, the net itself, lb.

*Αρκυστάτος, η, ov, Eur. O. 1420, os, ov, Aesch. Ag. 1375, beset or surrounded with nets, τὸ ἀρκ=ἀρκυστίσιον, a net, Aesch. Pers. 99, Soph. El. 1468 :—ἀρκ. πημονή, death amid the toils, Aesch. Ag. 1 c.

*Αρκυρέω, ᾧ, f. ἴσω, to watch nets : to keep carefully, καλῶδια, Eupol. Incert. 18 : from

*Αρκυρός, οὔ, ὁ, (ἀρκυς, οὔρος) a watcher of nets, Xen. Cyn. 6, 5, etc.

*Αρμα, ατος, τό, a chariot, esp. a war-chariot, car, with two wheels, in Hom. very oft. in plur. for sing.; and so later, Voss Virg. Ecl. 3, 36.—2. chariot and horses, the yoked chariot, Hom.; ἄρμα τέθριππον, τετράορον, etc., Pind. and Trag. : also esp. the team, the horses; metaph. of persons, τριτάτων ἄρμα δαμόνων, Eur. Andr. 277 : ἄρματα τρέφειν, like ἀρματοτροφεῖν, to keep chariot horses, esp. chariot horses trained for racing, Xen. Hier. 11, 5; so too ἄρματος τροφεύς, Plat. Legz. 834 B.—3. a chariot race.—II. a mountain district in Attica, where omens from lightning were watched for : hence the proverb δὲ Ἀρματος, seldom, late, Strab. 619 B and Plut.—III.=ἀρμονία, Plut., cf. Lob. Aglaoph. 846. (Prob. like ἀρμός, from ἄ copul., ἄνω.)

*Αρμα, ατος, τό, (αἶρω) that which one lifts and bears, a burden; impost tribute,=φορά.—II. that which one takes, food, nourishment, Hipp.

*Αρμα, ατος, τό, Harma, a town of Boeotia, Il. 2, 499.—2. a town in Attica, Strab.

*Αρμα, ἡς, ἡ, (ἄρω) union, love, intercourse, a Delphic word, Plut., cf. ἀρμή and ἄρπυξ.

*Αρμαλιά, ἄς, ἡ, (ἀρμῶω) sustenance allotted, food, Hes. Op. 558, 765; provisions, stores in a ship, Ap. Rh. 1, 392.

*Αρμάμαξα, ἡς, ἡ, (ἄρμα, ἡμαξα) an eastern carriage with a cover, esp. for women and children, Wess. Hdt. 7, 41, often in Xen.

*Αρμαμήρης, ov, ὁ, Ion. εω, Harmamithras, son of Datis, leader of the Persians, Hdt. 7, 88.

*Αρμάτειος, εἰα, εἰον, (ἄρμα) of or belonging to a chariot, σύριγγες, Eur., δίρος, Xen. : μέλος ἄρμ., Eur. Or. 1385, a kind of drge, νόμος ἄρμ., in Plut., is a martial strain : v. Müll. Eum. § 19, 1.

*Αρμάτειος, εως, ὁ, Harmateus, masc. pr. n. Dem. 1104, 2.

*Αρματεῖω, (ἄρμα) to drive a chariot, go therein, Eur. Or. 994.

*Αρματηγός, ὄν, (ἄρμα, ἄγω) driving a chariot.

*Αρματηλάστια, ας, ἡ, (ἄρμα, ἐλαύνω) the driving of a chariot, going there in, Xen. Cyr. 6, 1, 27.

*Αρματηλάτω, ᾧ, (ἄρμα, ἐλαύνω) to go in a chariot or drive it, Xen. Symp. 4, 6. Hence

*Αρματηλάτης, ov, ὁ, a driver of chariots, charioteer, Pind. P. 5, 154. [λύ]

*Αρματηλάτος, ov, (ἄρμα, ἐλαύνω) driven round by a chariot or wheel, e. g. Ixion, Eur. H. F. 1297.

*Αρματίδης, ov, ὁ, Harmatides, father of Dithyrambus, a Thespian, Hdt. 7, 227.

*Αρματινός, ἡ, ὄν, and ἀρματίος, α, ov,=ἀρμάτειος.

*Αρματίον, ov, τό, dim. from ἄρμα.

*Αρματίτης, ov, ὁ, fem. ἀρματίτις, ιδος, ἡ, belonging to, or fond of chariots, Ἀνδοί, Philostr.

*Αρματοδρέμω, ᾧ, (ἄρμα δραμεῖν) to race in a chariot, Apollod. 3, 5, 5, where ἀρματοδρομεῖν has been proposed, v. Lob. Phryn. 617.

*Αρματοδρομία, ας, ἡ, a chariot-race, Strab. : from

*Αρματοδρόμος, ov, (ἄρμα, δραμεῖν) running a chariot-race.

*Αρματοῖς, εσσα, εν,=ἀρμάτειος.

*Αρματοκτύπος, ov, (ἄρμα, κτυπεῖν) rattling with chariots, ὀτοβος, Aesch. Theb. 204.

*Αρματομάχew, (ἄρμα, μάχομαι) to fight in or from a chariot.

*Αρματοπηγέw, to build, make a chariot : from

*Αρματοπηγός, ὄν, (ἄρμα, πήγνυμι) making chariots; ὁ ἄρμ., a wheel-wright chariot-maker, Il. 4, 485.

*Αρματοπήξ, ἡγος, ὁ, ἡ,=foreg Theognost. ap. A. B. p. 1340.

*Αρματοποιέw,=ἀρματοπηγέw from

*Αρματοποῖός, ὄν, (ἄρμα, ποιέw)=ἀρματοπηγός.

*Αρματος, ov, ὁ, Harmatus, a promontory of Aeolis, Strab.

*Αρματοῦς, οὔντος, ὁ, Harmatus, city of Troas, Thuc. 8, 101.

*Αρματοτροφέw, (ἄρμα, τρέφω) to keep chariot horses, esp. for racing, Xen. Ag. 9, 6, cf. ἀρμ. 2. Hence

*Αρματοτροφία, ας, ἡ, a keeping of chariot horses, Xen. Hier. 11, 5.

*Αρματοτροχία, ἄς, ἡ, (ἄρμα, τροχά

the course of a chariot, & wheel-track, Ael.

Ἀρματοροχίη, ἥς, poet. for foreg., II. 23, 505

Ἀρματολίαι, ας, ἥ=ἄρματλησσία, with a play on ἄρματλή, Ar. Pac. 415.

Ἀρματῶς, ῶα, ῶων=ἄρματεις.

Ἀρμελάτης, ου, ὁ=ἄρματληλάτης, Welcker Syll. Epigr. 212.

Ἀρμένη, ἥς, ἥ, Armenē, a town of Paphlagonia, Strab., in Xen. An. 5, 9, 15, Ἀρμένη.

Ἀρμενία, ας, ἥ, Armenia, a country of Asia, divided into Greater and Lesser Armenia, Hdt., etc.: adj. Ἀρμενίος, α, ου, and -ικός, ἥ, ὄν; adv. Ἀρμενιστί.

Ἀρμενίζω, f. -ίσω, (ἄρμενον) to sail.

Ἀρμενίου ὄρος, τό, the Armenian mountain, a branch of Taurus, Hdt. i, 72.

Ἀρμένιον, ου, τό, Armenium, a city of Thessaly, Strab.

Ἀρμένιος, ου, ὁ, an Armenian, v. sub Ἀρμενία, Hdt.—2.=Ἀρμίνιος, Arminius, Strab.

Ἀρμενιον, ου, τό, a sail, Ap. Rh.—II. any tool or instrument, Hipp.: strictly neut. from

Ἀρμενος, ἡ, ου, joined to, fitting close, fitting, ἄρμενον ἐν παλῶμῃσιν, II. 18, 600.—II. fit, proper, suitable, ἄρμενα πράξας, Pind. O. 8, 96; ἐν ἄρμενοισι θύμον αὖθων, Id. N. 3, 100: hence—2. pleasing, agreeable—3. prepared, ready. (Strictly syncop. part. aor. 2 mid. from ἄρω.)

Ἀρμενός, ου, ὁ, Armenus, a Thessalian after whom Armenia was said to have been named, Strab.

Ἀρμηγί, ἥς, ἥ, (ἄρω) junction, union, Q. Sm.

Ἀρμηλάτῳ, =ἄρματλητάῳ, Polyb.

Ἀρμηλάτης, ου, ὁ=ἄρματληλάτης.

Ἀρμηλήτης, ἡ, v. Ἀρμένη.

Ἀρμίνης, ου Ion. εἰω, ὁ, Armines, grandfather of Darius Hystaspis, Hdt. 7, 11.

Ἀρμογή, ἥς, ἥ, (ἄρμωζω) a joining, joint: arrangement, also=ἄρμονία.

Ἀρμόδιος, α, ου, also ος, ου, Theogn. 724, (ἄρμωζω) fitting together, θύραι, Theogn. 422: hence well-fitting, accordant, agreeable, ἡδῆ, Id. 724, δειπνον, Pind. N. 1, 31, like ἄρμωζων, cf. ἄρμωζω, II. 2.—II. obliging, complaisant. Adv. -ίως.

Ἀρμόδιος, ου, ὁ, Harmodius, an Athenian, who, in conjunction with Aristogiton, slew Hipparchus, Hdt. 5, 55.—2. a historian, Ar. 148 F.

Ἀρμόζεια, ας, ἥ, Harmozeia, a country of Asia, Ar. Ind. 33, 2.

Ἀρμόζικη, ἥς, ἥ, Harmozice, a city of Iberia, Strab.

Ἀρμόζοντως, adv. part. pres. from sq., suitably, properly, Diod.

Ἀρμώζω, f. -όσω, but in Att., except Trag., ἀρμόττω, Lob. Phryn. p. 241 (ἄρμωζω, ἄρω). To fit together, join, esp. of joinder's work, τινί τι, Od. 5, 247; and so in mid. to join for one's self, put together, Ib. 162: esp. also to fit on clothes, armour, etc., and reversely, ἄρω. χαίται στεφανοῦσι, Pind. cf. inf. II.: ἄρω. πόδα ἐπὶ γαίας, to plant foot on ground, Eur. Or. 233, also ἄρω. ποδὸς ἰχθύα, Simon. 23, 4: ἄρω. δίκην εἰς τὸν ναυ, to bring judgment upon one, Solon 28, 17: also ἄρω. τινὶ βίοντα, to grant one life, Pind. N. 7, 145: in genl. to prepare, make ready, Soph. Tr. 687.—2. esp. of marriage, ἀρμόζειν τινὶ τὴν θυγατέρα, to marry one's daughter to any one, Hdt. 9, 108; also ἄρω. κόρα ἄνδρα, Pind. P. 9, 207; ἄρω. γάμον,

γάμον, etc., Pind., and Eur. Mia. to marry, take to wife, Hdt. 5, 32. Pass. ἡρμοσάμιν τινα γυναῖκα, to be married to, Hdt. 3, 137, v. Wyttenb. Plut. 2, 138 C.—3. to bind fast, ἄρω. τινὰ ἐν ἄρκει, Eur. Bacch. 231.—4. to set in order, arrange, govern, στρατὸν, to command an army, Pind. N. 8, 20, στόμ' ἡρμοσον, Eur. Tro. 758: so in pass. κοινούλοισι ἡρμοστούμεν, I was taught, drilled with cuffs, Ar. Eq. 1236: esp. among the Lacedaemonians, to rule as ἡρμοστής, Xen. Rep. Lac. 14, 2.—5. to arrange according to the laws of harmony, compose; to tune instruments, hence Plat. Phileb. 56 A, Phaed. 85 E, etc.: also in mid., ἀρμόττεσθαι λύραν, ἄρμονίαν, Plat. Rep. 349 E, 591 D: and so λύραν ἀρμόττεσθαι ἄρμονίαν, to compose music for the lyre, Stallb. Plat. Lach. 188 C: hence absol. ἡρμοσμένος, in harmony or tune, Plat.; cf. Wyttenb. ut sup.—II. intrans. to fit, fit well, strictly of clothes, armour, etc., τινί, II. 3, 333, so ἡρμοσε τεύχε' ἐπὶ χροῖ. II. 17, 210; so ἐσθῆς ἡρμοσούσα γυνόεις, Pind. P. 4, 141, θώραξ περὶ τὰ στέρνα ἡρμόζων, Xen. Cyr. 2, 1, 16.—2. to fit, suit, be adapted, fit for, τινί, Soph. O. T. 902, ἐπὶ τινα, Id. Ant. 1318, also εἰς or πρὸς τι, Plat.: absol. in part., ἀρμόζοντα ξείνια, Pind. P. 4, 229, so too in pass., Soph. Ant. 570, cf. ἄρμόδιος.—3. impers. ἀρμόζει, it is fitting, Lat. decet, c. inf., σιγὰν ἂν ἄρμόζοι, Soph. Tr. 731, ἀρμόσει δὲ γενν, Dem. 240, 2, cf. 1025, 4.—4. part. ἄρμόζων, c. gen., Polyb. 1, 44.

Ἀρμόζων, οντος, ὁ, Harmozon, a promontory of Carmania in the Persian gulf, Strab.

Ἀρμοθῆς, ἥς, ἥ, Harmothoe, an Amazon, Qu. Sm. 1, 44.

Ἀρμοῖ, oft. wrongly written ἄρμοι (Lob. Phryn. 19), adv.=ἄρτι, ἄρτιως, just, newly, lately, Aesch. Prom. 615, ubi v. Blomf. (In fact, an old dat. from ἄρμός, cf. οἰκοί, πέδοι, etc.)

Ἀρμοκύνδης, ου Ion. εἰω, ὁ, Harmocycles, masc. pr. n., Hdt. 9, 17.

Ἀρμολογέω, to join together: from

Ἀρμολόγος, ου, (ἄρμός, λέγω) joining together.

Ἀρμονία, ας, ἥ, (ἄρμωζω) a fitting, joining together, joint, cramp, like ἄρμός, Od. 5, 248, 361, Ar. Eq. 533.—II. a union between persons, league, covenant, II. 22, 255, in plur.—III. an ordering, ordinance, decree, hence fate, destiny, ἡ Διὸς ἄρω., Aesch. Pr. 551.

—IV. proportion: hence as a term in music, the relation of sounds, harmony, concord, union; first as a mytholog. person, Harmonia, daughter of Mars and Venus, wife of Cadmus, H. Hom. Ap. 195, and then as appellat, ἄρω. λύρας, Soph. Fr. 232, and freq. in Plat.: also a special kind of music, measure, as ἄρμονία λυδία, Pind. N. 4, 73, cf. Plat. Rep. 443 D, sq., Arist. Pol. 8, fin.; the technical term in the musical writers was τόνος, q. v.—2. in Rhet. the intonation or modulation of the voice, Arist. Rhet. 3, 1, 4.—3. in genl. harmony, any harmonious arrangement, agreement, etc., Plat.: hence δούλοισι γυναικῶν ἄρω., women's perverse nature or temper, Eur. Hipp. 162.

Ἀρμονίδης, ου, ὁ, Harmonides, prop. son of Harmon, father of Pericles, II. 5, 60.—2. a musician, pupil of Timotheus, Luc. Harm. 1.

Ἀρμονικός, ἥ, ὄν, (ἄρμονία) harmonical, skilled in musical harmony, Plat.: τὰ ἄρμονικά, Plat. Phaedr. 268 E, or ἡ -κή, sub. τέχνη, Arist.

Metaph., the theory or science of music, music.

Ἀρμόνιος, ου, fitting, harmonious, LXX. Adv. -ίως.

Ἀρμός, οὔ, ὁ, a fitting or joining, a joint, ἀρμός χώματος λιθοσπάθης, a joint or opening in the tomb made by tearing away the stones, Soph. Ant. 1216; a cramp, peg, nail, Eur. Erechth. 17, 12: a limb, esp. the shoulder, Lat. armus: ἀρμός θύρας, a chink in the fastening of a door, Dion. H. (From ἄ for ἄμα copul., ἄρω, like ἄρμα; see too ἄρμωζω, -ττω, etc.)

Ἀρμοσία, ας, ἥ, (ἄρμωζω) arrangement: tuning of an instrument.

Ἀρμοσις, εως, ἥ, (ἄρμωζω) a joining together, fitting, adapting.

Ἀρμωσμα, ατος, τό, (ἄρμωζω) the which is joined together, joined work, Eur. Hel. 411.

Ἀρμωστής, ἡρος, ὁ, =sq.: poet. also ἄρμωστῶρ, a commander, πανβ. τῶν, Aesch. Eum. 456.

Ἀρμωστής, οὔ, ὁ, (ἄρμωζω) one who joins, arranges, governs, a governor joins, a harmost, the governor of the Greek islands and towns in Asia Minor sent out by the Lacedaemonians during their supremacy, Thuc. 8, 59, and Xen., cf. Herm. Pol. Ant. 6, 39: also the governor of a dependent colony, Xen. An. 5, 5, 19.

Ἀρμωστικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἄρμωζω) fitted for joining together.

Ἀρμωστός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. adj. from ἄρμωζω, joined, fitted, adapted, κατὰ τι, Pelyb.: betrothed, married: arranged, ordered, governed.

Ἀρμωστῶρ, ορος, ὁ, =ἄρμωστήρ, q. v.

Ἀρμόσυνος, ου, (ἄρμωζω) arranging, governing, ὁ ἀμόσος=ἄρμωστής.

Ἀρμωστώντως, adv. part. pres. from ἄρμωζω, fittingly.

Ἀρμωττω, Att. for ἄρμωζω, q. v.

Ἀρνα, acc. of *ἄρην, dual ἄρνε, plur. ἄρνες, etc., v. sub *ἄρην.

Ἀρναί, ὄν, αλ, Arnae, a city of Chalcidice, Thuc. 4, 103.

Ἀρναῖος, ου, ὁ, Arnaeus, proper name of the beggar Irus, Od. 6, 5.—2. father of Megamede, Apollod. 2, 4, 10.

Ἀρνώϊς, ἰδος, ἥ, a sheep's skin, Ar. Nub. 730, Plat. Symp. 220 B. (As if from *ἄρνας, a dim. of ἄρνος.)

Ἀρνώπις, ου, ὁ, Arnapius, a Persian, Xen. Hell. 1, 3, 8.

Ἀρνεα, ας, ἥ, =foreg.

Ἀρνεῖος, εἰα, εἰων, (ἄρην) of a lamb or sheep, κρέα, Orac. ap. Hdt. 1, 47: ἄ. φόνος, slaughtered sheep, Soph. Aj. 309.

Ἀρνεῖος, οὔ, ὁ, a young ram just full-grown, Hom. Orig. a masc. adj., as appears from ἄρνεϊος δῖς, a male sheep, Od. 10, 572.

Ἀρνεοθήνη, ου, ὁ, (*ἄρην, θεῖνη) feasting on lambs, Anth.

Ἀρνεόμαι, dep. c. fut. mid. ἡ-σσομαι and aor. pass. ἀρνήθημαι, but also aor. mid. ἀρνήσασθαι, Hdt. 3, 1. Opp. to εἰπεῖν, to deny, δισσύν, τεῖδεν ἔπος Hom.: opp. to δοῦναι, to refuse, δεῖν—Od. 21, 345: absol. to say no, decline, Hom.: construct in prose (where it is not very freq.) usu. c. inf., to refuse to do, Hdt.; and in Att. c. μή et inf., Antipho 123, 12. also ἄρν. ὅτι οὐ..., ὥς οὐ..., to deny that it is..., Xen. Rep. Att. 2, 17, Lys. 100 41: also c. part., οὐ γὰρ εὐτελέως ἀρνήσονται, Eur. Alc. 1158, cf. Or. 1582. (Acc. to Pott from α-, ἀνα, negat., and *ῥέω, ἔρεω.)

Ἀρνετήρ, ἡρος, ὁ, (ἄρνεῖος)=κυβιστήρ, a jumper, tumbler, II. 16

742: also a diver, Od. 12, 413. (Prob. from *ἀπὴν, strictly one that butts and frisks like a lamb.) Hence

Ἀρνευτήρια, αἱ, ἡ, the art of tumbling or diving.

Ἀρνευτής, οὗ, ὁ, = ἄρνευτήρ.

Ἀρνεύω, (ἀρνός) to frisk like a lamb, tumble, Lyc. 465, to plunge headlong into the water, to dive, Il. 1103.

Ἄρνη, ἡς, ἡ, Arne, a city of Boeotia, Il. 2, 507.—2. a city of Thessaly on the Maliacus Sinus, Thuc. 1, 12.

Ἀρνηίς, ἰδος, ἡ, v. ἄρνις.

Ἀρνησθεός, ον, (ἀρνεόμαι, θεός) denying God, atheistic, Eccl.

Ἀρνησμός, ἰμῃ, μιν, (ἀρνεόμαι) to be denied, Soph. Phil. 74.

Ἀρνησις, εως, ἡ, (ἀρνεόμαι) a denying, denial, τούτου δ' οὐτις ἀρνησις πέλει, Aesch. Eum. 598; also foll. by μή c. inf., Dem. 392, 12.

Ἀρνησχιριστός, ον, (ἀρνεόμαι, Χριστός) denying Christ, Eccl.

Ἀρνητικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἀρνεόμαι) refusing, denying, negative. Adv. —κῶς.

Ἀρνίον, ον, τό, dim. from *ἄρην, a little ram, lambkin, Lyc. 906, 2.—II. a sheep-skin, fleece, Luc.

Ἀρνίς, ἰδος, ἡ, a festival at Argos, in which dogs were slain, held in memory of Linus, who was said to have been torn to pieces by dogs, Conon 19: also called ἀρνηίς, ἰδος, ἡ, Ael. N. A. 12, 34, cf. κνοφόνητις.

Ἄρνισσα, ἡς, ἡ, Arnissa, a city of Macedonia, Thuc. 4, 128.—2. a city of Illyria, Ptol.

Ἀρνόγλωσσον, ον, τό, (ἀρνός, γλῶσσα) prob. a kind of plantago, Luc. Tragop. 150.

ἈΡΝΟΨ, τοῦ, τῆς, gen. without nom. ἄρς, the nom. in use being ἄρνός, q. v., (later, as Aesop, ἀρνός): early authors have ἄρνός, ἄρνι, ἄρνα: du. ἄουε, pl. ἄρνες, g. ἄρνων, d. ἄρνασι (Ep. ἀρνεσι), acc. ἄρνας, a. ἄρναθ Lat. agnus, agna, Hom., etc.: also a sheep, Od. 4, 85. (Hence ἄρνευω, ἀρνίον: akin to Lat. arries, and prob. to Engl. ram, cf. ὄρν, but not to ἄρην, ἄρηρ, Pott Etymol. Forsch. 1, 223: the Sancer. ἄρναῖον means woolly, lb. 2, 407.)

Ἄρνος, ον, ὁ, Arnus, a river of Etruria, now the Arno, Strab.

Ἀρνοφάγος, ον, (ἀρνός, φαγεῖν) lamb-devouring, Nonn. [α]

Ἀρνούμαι, defect. dep., used only in pres. and impf., lengthd. form of αἰρούμαι (cf. παῖρος, πᾶρυνναι), which supplies the fut. ἄρνούμαι and other tenses. To receive for one's self, reap, win, gain, earn, esp. of honour or reward, κλέος, τιμὴν, Il., βοείην, Il. 22, 160; so ψυχὴν ἀρνούσθαι, to carry off one's life a prize, i.e. rescue it from perils, Od. 1, 5: so too in Soph., Eur., and once or twice in the prose of Plat., e.g. μισθὸν ἄρν., like μισθαρνέω, Plat. Rep. 349 A, Rep. 346 C: μᾶλλον ἄρν., to choose rather, prefer, Legg. 944 C: also in bad sense ἄρν. λῶβαν, to earn shame, Eur. Hec. 1073. Cf. Ruhnke. Tim.

Ἀρνωδός, οὗ, ὁ, (ἀρνός, ὥδή) one who sings for a lamb, cf. τραγωδός.

Ἀροάνιος, ον, ὁ, Aroanius, a river of northern Arcadia, Strab.

Ἀρομα, ατος, τό, (ἀρώω) later and worse form for ἄρωμα, Lob. Phryn. 227.

Ἄρώματα, ὡν, τά, Aromata, a city of Lydia, Strab.

Ἀρόμη, Ion. aor. 2 mid. of αἰρω, Hom. ἄρωμεναι, v. l. for ἄρωμεναι, q. v.

Ἄρων, ον, ὁ Lat. arum, the wake-sobin.

*Ἄρος, εως, τό, use, profit, Aesch. Supp. 885. (Rare word, perh. akin to ἄρ-, Ἄρης, etc.) [α]

Ἄρόσιμος, ον, (ἀρώω) arable, fruitful, χώρα ἄρ., corn-land, Or. Sib.: also metaph. fit for engendering children, Soph. Ant. 569 in poet. form ἄρόσιμος, cf. Lob. Phryn. 227.

Ἄροσις, εως, ἡ, (ἀρώω) a ploughing, tillage.—II. arable land, corn-land, Lat. arum, Od. 9, 134.

Ἄροστήρ, ἥρος, ὁ, (ἀρώω) a plougher, husbandman, Il., and Hdt.: also βοὺς ἀροστήρ, a steer for ploughing, Hes. Op. 403.—II. metaph. a begetter, father, τέκνον, Eur. Tro. 135.

Ἄροστήριος, ον, = ἀροστήσιος, Lyc.

Ἄροτῆς, ον, ὁ, = ἀροτήρ, Pind. I. 1, 67, Hdt. 4, 2: Πιερίων ἀροταί, workmen of the Muses, i. e. poets, Pind. N. 6, 55.

Ἀροτῆσιος, ον, (ἀρώω) belonging to ploughing or sowing ὥρα, seed-time, Arat.

Ἀροτος, ον, ὁ, (ἀρώω) a tilling, tillage, ploughing: in genl. husbandry, so in Od. 9, 122, in plur.: ζῆν ἄρ' ἄρότου, to live by husbandry, Hdt. 4, 46: metaph. the procreation of children, ἐπὶ παίδων γνησίων ἄρότω was the customary phrase in Athen. marriage-contracts, Heind. *Plat. Crat. 406 B, cf. ἄρώω, ἄρουρα.—2. the crop, fruit of the field, Soph. O. T. 270, ubi Schol. καρπός: also corn-land, a field, Aesch. Suppl. 638: metaph. ἄρ. ἰδιόρην, τέκνον, as we say seed, Eur. Ion 1095, Med. 1281.—II. oxyt. ἄροτός, the season of tillage, seed-time, Hes. Op. 456, etc.: hence the year, Soph. Tr. 69, 825, where however Herm., as also the Edd. of Hes., retain the usual accent.

Ἀροτός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἀρώω) tilled, that can be tilled.

Ἀροτραίος, α, ον, of corn-land, Anth.

Ἀροτρεύς, εως, ὁ, = sq., v. l. Orac. Dem. 531, 19.

Ἀρορευτήρ, ἥρος, ὁ, = ἀροτήρ, a plougher, πόντου, Anth.

Ἀροτρεῖω, to till, plough, Orph.

Ἀροτρίτης, ον, ὁ, = ἀροτήρ: belonging to the plough, βίσιος, χαλκός, Anth.

Ἀροτρίω, = ἄρώω, Theophr., susp. by Lob. Phryn. 254.

Ἀρότριος, ον, of or belonging to husbandry, epith. of Apollo, Orph.

Ἀροτρίωμα, ατος, τό, ploughed land.

Ἀροτροδιάνλος, ον, ὁ, a plougher, who goes backwards and forwards as in the διάνλος, Anth.

Ἀροτροειδής, ἐς, (ἀροτρον, εἶδος) like a plough, Diod.: from

Ἀροτρον, ον, τό, (ἀρώω) a plough, Lat. aratrum, Hom., etc.: sometimes in plur. for sing., as in Mosch.

Ἀροτροπόνος, ον, (ἀροτρον, πονέω) working with the plough, ζεύγλη, Anth.

Ἀροτρόπους, ποδός, ὁ, (ἀροτρον, ποὺς) a plough-share, LXX.

Ἀροτροφορέω, ὦ, f. -ῆσω, (ἀροτρον, φορέω) to draw the plough, Anth.

Ἀροτρενοί, ὡν, οἱ, the Aruerni, a people of Gallia Aquitania, Strab.

Ἀροτρεῖνον, ον, τό, Arupitum, a city of Illyria, Strab.

Ἀρουρα, ας, ἡ, (ἀρώω) tilled or arable land, seed-land, corn-land, Lat. arum, Hom.: also in genl., like γῆ, ground, soil, land, hence πατρίς ἀρουρα, father-land, Hom., ἄρ. πατρία, πατρώα, Pind.: the whole earth, Od. 7, 322: metaph. of a woman as producing seed, Aesch. Theb. 754, Soph.

O. T. 1257; cf. ἄλωξ.—II. later a measure of land. Hence

Ἀρουραῖος, αἶα, αἶον, belonging a corn-land, rustic: μὺς ἀρ., a field-mouse, Hdt. 2, 141.

Ἀρουρήτης, ον, ὁ, = foreg, κνρ, Bahr. 108, 27.

Ἀρούριον, ον, τό, dim. from ἀρουρα Ἀρουροπόνος, ον, (ἀρουρα, πονέω) working in the field, Anth.

Ἀρώα, f. -όσα, poet. -όσω: aor. I. ἥροσα, pass. ἥροθην: Ion. inf. pres. ἀρώμεναι or ἀρούμεναι, Hes. Op. 22: Ion. part. pf. pass. ἀρρομένους, Hom., and Hdt., cf. Spitzn. Il. 18, 548, (perh from ἐρα), to plough, till, Lat. arare, Od. 9, 108, in lengthd. poet. form ἀρώσει for ἀρούσι: metaph. of poets, Pind. N. 10, 49, cf. ἀρότης.—II. to sow, trans., also intrans., ἀρούει εἰς κήπους, Heind. Plat. Phaedr. 276 B, cf. σπεύρω.—2. metaph., of the man, to get with child, τὴν τεκούσαν ἥροσεν, Soph. O. T. 1497, and in pass., of the child, ἥροθην, was begotten, lb. 1485.—B. mid. to enjoy the fruits of tillage, and so in genl., like καρποῦσθαι, to enjoy, δλβον, Soph. Fr. 298.

Ἀρπάγην, adv., (ἀρπάζω) by robbery or rapine, Ar. Rh.

Ἀρπάγεις, εως, ὁ, = ἀρπας, The mist.

Ἀρπάγῃ, ἡς, ἡ, (ἀρπάζω) seizure, rapine, robbery, rape, first in Solon 15, 13: ὀφλὼν ἀρπάγῃ δικήν, found guilty of rape, Aesch. Ag. 534: ἀρπάγῃ χρέεσθαι, to plunder, Hdt. 1, 5: also in plur., Hdt. 5, 94, Aesch., and Eur.—II. the thing seized, booty, prey, plunder, τοῦ φθάσαντος ἀρπάγῃ, Aesch. Pers. 752, so too ἀρπ. κνσί, θηροί, Aesch., and Eur.: also ἀρπάγην ποιεῖσθαι τι, to make booty of a thing, Thuc. 8, 62, cf. λεία.—III. greediness, rapacity, Xen. Cyr. 5, 2, 17.

Ἀρπάγη, ἡς, ἡ, a hook, esp. for drawing up a bucket.—2. a rake, Lat. harpago, Eur. Cycl. 33.

Ἀρπαγμαῖος, α, ον, = sq., Orph.

Ἀρπάγιμος, ἡ, ον, (ἀρπάγῃ) plundered, got by rapine, Call. Cer. 2. Adv. —μως.

Ἀρπάγιον, ον, τό, a vessel like the κλευνύρα.

Ἀρπάγιον, ον, τό, Harpagion, a place in Mysia, near Sidene, where Ganymede was carried off, Thuc. 8, 107; in Strab. Ἀρπαγία, ὡν, τό.

Ἀρπαγμα, ατος, τό, (ἀρπάζω) robbery: booty, plunder, Aeschin. 85, 27, cf. ἄρπασμα.—2. a catch, a windfall, Heliod.

Ἀρπαγμός, οὗ, ὁ, robbery, rape, Plut.—2. prob. = ἀρπαγῇ II, N. T., v. Schleusn.

Ἄρπαγος, ον, ὁ, Harpagus, minister of King Astyages of Media, Hdt. 1, 80.—2. a commander of Darius Hystaspis, Hdt. 6, 29.—3. v. Ἀρπασός.

ἈΡΠΑΨΩ, fut. ἄρψάω, but Att. always ἄρπάσσω (or ἄρπάσσωμαι, at Ar. Pac. 1118, Eccl. 866), Lob. Phryn. 241, Hom. has both forms in act.): to tear, snatch, ravish away, to carry off, hurry away, τινὲ ἐκ... Il. 3, 444, etc., also ποῖον ἐγέλην, Il. 17, 62: also c. acc. only, Hom.; so in part, ἄρπάσας ἔρπειν, Lat. raptim ferre, Od. 10, 48, cf. 5, 416.—2. to seize, grasp hastily, λαβὼν. Il. 12, 445: of a ball, to catch: also to grasp with the mind, catch, apprehend, Lob. Soph. Aj. 2.—3. to seize and overpower, overmaster, γλῶσσαν ἀρπ. φόβος, Aesch. Theb. 259: also to seize or occupy a post, Xen.—4. in Soph. Aj. 2, ὁρᾷ σε θηρώμενον ἄρπάσαι πείραν, I see thee always seeking to seize an oppor-

tunity of attempting, cf. Lob. ad. I.—II. to plunder, τούς φίλους τῶν Ἑλλάδα, etc., Xen., and Dem. (The root seems to have been ἀρπ-, akin to ἀρ-έω, q. v.; hence ἀρτη, ἀρπεδόνη, Ἀρπυια, and prob. ἄρπυιαι: v. further Lepsius ap. Donalds. New Cratyl. p. 200.) Hence

Ἀρπακτεῖρα, ας, ἡ, fem. of sq., Anth.

Ἀρπακτήρ, ἥρος, ὁ, (ἀρπάζω) a robber, II. Hence

Ἀρπακῆριος, ον, thievish, Lyc.

Ἀρπακτής, οὔ, ὁ, = ἀρπακτήρ, a robber.—2. as adj., thievish.

Ἀρπακτικός, ἡ, ὄν, = ἀρπακῆριος. Adv. -κός.

Ἀρπακτός, ἡ, ὄν, snatched, seized in haste, with hurry, Hes. Op. 682.

Ἀρπακτός, ὅς, ἡ, Ion. for ἀρπαγῆ, Call.

Ἀρπάλαγος, ον, ὁ, a hunting implement, Opp.

Ἀρπαλέος, α, ον, and sometimes ἡς, ον, (ἀρπάζω) grasping, greedy; drawing to one's self, attractive, alluring, κέρδεια, Od. 8, 164: hence delightful, charming, pleasant, opp. to ἀπῆνης, Theogn. 1353 Bekk., so ἄνθεα ἥβης, Minnrm. 1, 4, so too Pind. Fr. 8, 93; 10, 96. Adv., ἀρπαλέως ἦσθε, he ate greedily, Od. 6, 250: but ἀρπ. εὐδεν, to sleep pleasantly, Minnrm. 8, 8.

Ἀρπαλεῖς, εἰας, ὁ, Harpaleus, son of Lycæon, Apollod.

Ἀρπαλίζω, f. -ίζω, (ἀρπαλός) to catch at, receive, excipere, κωκυτοῖς, Aesch. Theb. 243.

Ἀρπαλῖμος, αἰῖ ἀρπαλός, v. ἀρπαλός.

Ἀρπαλίαν, υνος, ὁ, Harpalion, son of Pylæmenes, II. 13, 644.—2. son of Arizelus, Qu. Sm. 10, 75.

Ἀρπαλος, ον, ὁ, Harpalus, a governor of Babylon under Alexander the Great, Arr. An. 3, 6, 19.

Ἀρπαλῦκος, ον, ὁ, Harpalycus, son of Lycæon, Apollod.—2. teacher of Hercules in boxing, Theocr. 24, 114.

Ἀρπας, αγος, ὁ, ἡ, (ἀρπάζω) robbing, rapacious, Lat. rapax, Arr. Eq. 137, Ictin, Id. Fr. 525: also with a neuter, ἀρπαγὴ χεῖλει, Anth.—II. mostly as subst., a robber, peculator, τῶν δημοσίων, Ar. Nub. 350.—2. ὁ ἄρπ., a hooked dart, App., but v. Lob. Paral. 131.—3. ἡ, robbery, rapine, Hes. Op. 354.

Ἀρπαξίβιος, ον, (ἀρπαξ, βίος) living by rapine, Archestr. ap. Ath. 4 E.

Ἀρπαγμα, ατος, τό, = ἄρπαγμα, Plat. Legg. 906 D, the more Att. form acc. to Lob. Phryn. 241.

Ἀρπασμός, οὔ, = ἄρπασμός, Plut.

Ἀρπασός, ον, ὁ, Harpasus, a tributary of the Araxes in Pontus, Xen. An. 4, 7, 18: in Diod. S. called Ἀρπαγός.—2. tributary of the Maeander in Caria, Qu. Sm. 10, 144.

Ἀρπαστικός, ἡ, ὄν, = ἀρπακτικός, of birds of prey, Arist. Physiogn.

Ἀρπαστιόν, ον, τό, dim. from sq.

Ἀρπαστιόν, οὔ, τό, a kind of ball: also the game catch-ball, Lat. harpastus, v. ἐφετνίδα and φαννίδα, Hemst. Ar. Plut. p. 282. Strictly neut. from

Ἀρπαστός, ἡ, ὄν, robbed, to be robbed: to be caught.

Ἀρπεδῆς, ἐς, (πέδον) flat, level, Nic. (Perh. for ἀρπεδῆς).

Ἀρπεδόνη, ἡς, ἡ, a rope, cord, for binding or for snaring game, Xen. Tyr. 1, 6, 28: the twist or thread of which cloth is made, Hdt. 3, 47, Crit. 8: a bow-strings, Anth. Hence

Ἀρπεδονίζω, f. -ίζω, to catch or tie in ἀρπεδόνῃ

Ἀρπεδόν, υνος, ἡ, = ἀρπεδόνῃ, Anth.

Ἀρπέξα, ἡς, ἡ, also ἀρπεξος, ον, ὁ, a hedge, thorn-hedge, Nic.

Ἀρπη, ἡς, ἡ, (ἀρπάζω) a bird of prey, prob. a species of falcon, II. 19, 350.—II. a sickle, Hes. Op. 571: hence the scimitar of Perseus, Pherecyd. 10: also an elephant-goad: elsewh. δρέπανον, v. Jacobs Ael. 13, 22: also a harpoon.

Ἀρπῖνα, and -πῖνα, ον, τῶ, Harpina, a place in Elis, near the Alps, Strab.

Ἀρπῖνα, ον, τῶ, Arpinum, a city of Latium, the birth-place of Marius and Cicero, now Arpino, Plut. Cic. 8, Strab.

Ἀρπῖς or ἀρπῖς, ἰδος, ἡ, = κρηπῖς, akin to ἀρβύλλῃς, Call. Fr. 66.

Ἀρποκράτης, ονς, ὁ, Harpocrates, son of Isis, god of silence among the Egyptians, Anth.

Ἀρποκρατίων, υνος, ὁ, Harpocrati-on, a celebrated Grammarian, Ath.

Ἀρποζαῖς ιος, ὁ, Arpozaïs, son of Targitaus, Hdt. 4, 5.

Ἀρπυιαί, ὧν, αἱ, the Harpies, i. e. the spoilers, mythical beings, greedy after prey, and hideous of shape, first met with in Od., as carrying off any one who has utterly disappeared, I. 241; 20, 77. Later authors turned them into whirlwinds or water-spouts, and Hes. makes them sisters of Aello and Iris: but they are persons in Ar. Rh. 2, 188, sq., and Virgil. A singular, Ἀρπυια Πυδάργη, mother of the horses of Achilles by Zephyrus, occurs II. 16, 150, of course with notion of hurry, speed. (A quasi-participial form from *ἀρπω=ἀρπάζω, cf. ἀγυιά, ὄρυναι.)

Ἀρπυιόγυονος, ον, (Ἀρπυιαί, γόνυ) Harpy-legged, ἡρόδωες Ἀρπ., the Sirens, Lyc. (Passow from γονή, Harpy-sprung.)

Ἀρπυς, ὁ, Aeol. for ἀρτυς, union, love, Parthen. ap. E. M., cf. ὄρμα.

Ἀρπυς, υος, ὁ, Harpys, a fabled stream in the Peloponnesus, Apollod. 1, 9, 21.

Ἀρ-, in words beginning with ῥ, ῥ is doubled after a prefix.

Ἀρραβάσσω, = βαβάσσω, with a euphon., like ἀρίσσω=ἀρίσσω.

Ἀρράδωτος, ον, not striped, Arist. H. A.

Ἀρράβων, υνος, ὁ, earnest-money, caution-money, deposited in case of purchases, etc., Isae. 71, 20: in genl. a pledge, earnest, Lat. arrhabo, arrha, τὴν τέχνην ἔχοντες ἀρραβώνα τοῦ ζῆν, Antiph. Knaφ. 1: cf. Dict. Antiq. p. 107. Hence

Ἀρραβωνίζω, fut. -ίσω, to secure by earnest-money: in genl. to take into one's service, engage, Eccl.

Ἀρράρῃς, ἐς, (a priv., ῥήγνυμι) unbroken, continuous, Arist. Probl.: that cannot be rent or broken, Theophr.—II. ἀρρ. ὄμμα, an eye not bursting into tears, Soph. Fr. 847.

Ἀρραδιόρρηγτος, ον, (a priv. ῥαδι-ορρηγέ) not thoughtlessly made.

Ἀρράζω, f. -ίσω, = ἀράζω, Ael.

Ἀρραντος, ον, (a priv., ραῖνω) unwatered, unwei, Strab.

Ἀρράτος, ον, only found in Plat. Rep. 535 C, and Crat. 407 D, where it is explained by σκληρόν, ἀμετά-στροφόν, firm, solid, unchangeable. (Prob. from ραῖω, ῥήγνυμι, Ruhnck. Tim.: others take it as=ἀρρηγτος.)

Ἀρράφης, ἐς, = sq., Arat.

Ἀρράφως, ον, (a priv., ῥάπτω) unsewed, without seam, N. T.

Ἀρρεκτος, ον, poet. ἀρεκτος, (a

priv. ῥέζω) undone, II. 19, 150: unmade, unfinished.

Ἀρρηνίδης, ον, ὁ, Arrhenides, an Athenian archon, Diog. L. 7, 10.—2. father of Callicles, Plut. Dem. 25.

Ἀρρηνικόν, οὔ, τό, v. ἀρρηνικόν.

Ἀρρηνικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἀρρην) male, Theophr. Adv. -κός

Ἀρρηνγονία, ας, ἡ, a begetting or bearing of male children, Arist. H. A.: from

Ἀρρηνόγονος, ον, (ἀρρην, * γένω) begetting or bearing male children, Arist. H. A.

Ἀρρηνόθηλος, υ, gen. εος, (ἀρρην, θήλυς) hermaphrodite, of both sexes Ath.

Ἀρρηνοκίτης, ον, ὁ, (ἀρρην, κίτη) Lat. cinaedus, Anth.

Ἀρρηνοκύνεω, ᾧ, (ἀρρην, κύνεω) to bear male children, Strab.

Ἀρρηνόμορφος, ον, (ἀρρην ιερφή) masculine-looking, epith. of Diana Orph.

Ἀρρηνόπαις, παιδος, ὁ, ἡ, ἀρρην, παῖς) son of or of a boy, γόνος, Anth.

Ἀρρηνοποιός, ον, (ἀρρην, ποιέω) favouring the generation of males, Ael

Ἀρρηνότης, ητος, ἡ, (ἀρρην) manhood, Hierocl.

Ἀρρηντοκίω, to bear male children from

Ἀρρηντόκος, ον, (ἀρρην, τίκτω, τεκεῖν) bearing male children, Diosc.—II. (rarely) begetting male children

Ἀρρηνοφορία, ας, ἡ, (ἀρρην, φέρω) = παιδεραστία, late word.

Ἀρρένω, ᾧ, (ἀρρην) to make many Pass. to become a man, do the duties of a man, Luc.

Ἀρρηνόδωξ, ἐς, (ἀρρην, εἰδος) manly-looking. Adv. -δως.

Ἀρρηνωπία, ας, ἡ, a manly look: in genl. manliness, Plat. Symp. 192 A: from

Ἀρρηνωπός, ὄν, also ἡ, ὄν, Lob Phryn. 106, (ἀρρην, ὄν) manly looking, courageous, Plat. Legg. 802 E. Adv. -πώς.

Ἀρρηνῆς, ἐς, (a priv., ῥέπω) strictly of a balance, inclining to neither side, unwavering, even: hence without bias, without weight, imperceptible, Plut. Adv. -πώς. Hence

Ἀρρηνεία, ας, ἡ, an equilibrium, esp. of the soul, Diog. L. 9, 74.

Ἀρρηγῆς, ἐς=ἀρρηγτος, Aristid.

Ἀρρηκτος, ον, (a priv., ῥήγνυμι) unbroken, not to be broken or rent, τέχος, δεσμός, νεφέλη, Hom., so too σάκος, πέδα, Aesch.: metaph. never worn out, untiring, φάνη, II. 2, 490: also ἀρρ. πείρα πολέμου, an unending battle, II. 13, 360. Adv. -τως, ἀρρ. εχειν, Ar. Lys. 182.

Ἀρρημοσύνη, ἡς, ἡ, silence: from

Ἀρρημιον, ον, gen. υνος, (a priv., ῥημα) without speech, silent.

ΑΡΡΗΝ, ὁ, ἡ, ἀρρην, τῶ, gen. υνος, old Att. ἀρρην, Ion. ἐρρην, male, opp. to θήλυς: hence masculine, manly, strong: as subst., ὁ ἀρρην, of gender, the male: τὸ ἀρρην=παῖς ἀρρην, Bast. Ep. Cr. p. 144: the form ἀρρην only is found in Hom., and Att. till Plat., while Hdt. uses only the Ion. ἐρρην: the same may be said of all derivs. and compds. (Shortened ῥην: prob. akin to ἀρπ-, and perh. τ. Ἀρρη, etc.)

Ἀρρηνῆς, ἐς, fierce, savage, of dogs, Theocr. 25, 83. (Prob. a collat. form of ἀρρην from ῥην.)

Ἀρρησία, ας, ἡ, (ἀρρη-ος)=εἰ ῥη-μοσύνη, Nicoph. Incert. 3.

Ἀρρητιον, ον, τό, Ἀρρητιον city of Etruria, now Arezzo S. 22

ἄρρητα λεπτὸν πνεύστος, ον, (ἄρρη-
τος, λεπτός, πνέω) of ineffably deli-
cate odour, Anth.

ἄρρητοποιέω, (ἄρρητος, ποιέω) to
act infamously, Eccl.; and

ἄρρητοποιία, ας, ἡ, an infamous
course of action; from

ἄρρητοποιός, ον, (ἄρρητος, ποιέω)
acting infamously, Luc.

Ἀρρητος, ον, δ, Arrhetus, son of
Priam, Apollod. 3, 12, 5.

Ἀρρητος, ον, also ἡ, ον, Eur. Hec.
201, (a priv., ῥηθῆναι) unsaid, unspoke-
n, Lat. indicus, Od. 14, 466: not
made known or published, untaught,
Soph. O. T. 301.—II. not to be said or
told, and so—1. not to be divulged, for-
bidden, secret, mysterious, ῥορηγία,
Ierap. Hdt. 5, 83; 6, 135: hence ἄρρ-
κόρη, the maid whom none may name,
of Proserpine, Eur. Alex. 22, cf.
Hel. 1307: but also—2. unutterable,
inexpressible, horrible, Lat. nefandus,
freq. in Soph., and Eur.: ἄρρητ-
όητων, horrible, most horrible, Soph.
O. T. 465.—3. shameful to be spoken,
ῥητὰ καὶ ἄρρητα, dicenda tacenda,
Dem. 268, 13: cf. ἀπόρητος.—III. in
Mathem. ἄρρητα, like ἄλογα, irra-
tional quantities, surds, opp. to ῥητά,
Plat. Hipp. Maj. 303 B, cf. Ierap. 546
C. Adv. -τως.

Ἀρρητορέω, (ἄρρητα, φέρω) to
carry the peplos etc. of Minerva in
procession, Ar. Lys. 642. Hence

Ἀρρητορία, ας, ἡ, the recessions with
the peplos in honour of Minerva, Lys.

Ἀρρητοροί, ον, αἱ, (ἄρρητα, φέ-
ρω) at Athens, the maidens, chosen
from their seventh year, who carried
the peplos and other holy things (ἄρρη-
τα) of Minerva in the Scirophoria,
Plat. (Com.) Hell. 7, cf. Lob. Agla-
oph. 372: others wrote it Ἐρση-
or Ἐρρητορία, which points to Ἐρση,
a daughter of Cecrops, who was
worshipped along with Minerva. Cf.
Dict. Aetiol. s. v.

Ἀρρητοῦ, ον, δ, Arrhechi, a people
of the Maeotis, Strab.

Ἀρρητινοί, ον, οἱ, the Arrhiani, a
people of the Thracian Chersonese,
Thuc. 8, 104.

Ἀρριανός, ον, δ, Arrian, a philoso-
pher and historian of Nicomedia in
Bithynia, pupil of Epictetus, Luc., etc.

Ἀρρίας, ον, δ, Arrhias, leader of
the body-guard of Alexander the
Great, Ael. V. H. 14, 18.

Ἀρριβαίος, ον, δ, Arrhibaeus, leader
of the Macedonians of Lynceus, Thuc.
4, 79.

Ἀρρίγης, ον, (a priv., ῥιγέω) not
shivering from cold or shuddering from
fear, Anth. [I]

Ἀρρίγος, ον, (a priv., ῥιγέω) with-
out shivering from cold or shuddering
from fear, Arist. Sens.

Ἀρρίζος, ον, (a priv., ῥίζα) not root-
ed, Arist. H. A.

Ἀρρίζωτος, ον, (a priv., ῥιζώω) not
rooted, not having struck root, Arist.
H. A.

Ἀρρίν and ἄρρις, ἴνος, δ, ἡ, (a priv.,
ῥίη) like ἄριν, without nose, Strab.

Ἀρρίστος, ον, (a priv., ῥιπίζω)
not cooled or dried, Gal.

Ἀρρίχος, ον, δ, Att. ἡ, a basket, Ar.
Av. 1309.

Ἀρρύβας, a and ον, δ, Arrhybas,
masc. pr. n. Arr. An. 3, 5, 5.

Ἀρρύθμιος, ὦ, f. -ήσω, to be ἄρρυθ-
μος, Plat. Legg. 802 E. Hence

Ἀρρύθμια, ας, ἡ, want of rhythm or
proportion, Plat. Rep. 401 A.

Ἀρρύθμιστος, ον, not reduced to
rhythm, Arist. Metaph.

Ἀρρύθμιστος, ον, δ, (ἄρρυθμος,
214

πίνω) an immoderate drinker, Tiron
ap. Ath. 445 E.

Ἀρρύθμιος, ον, (a priv., ῥυθμός)
without rhythm, proportion, or order,
unsuitable, not fitting, Xen. Mem. 3,
10, 11: τὸ ἄρρ., = ἄρρυθμία, Plat.
Rep. 400 D. Adv. -μως, out of time,
Alex. Incert. 7.

Ἀρρύπαντος, ον, (a priv., ῥύπα-
ν) unsold.

Ἀρρύπος, ον, (a priv., ῥύπος) not
dirty.

Ἀρρυπτος, ον, (a priv., ῥύπτω) un-
washed, Nic.

Ἀρρύσιastos, ον, (a priv., ῥυσί-
α) not carried off as a hostage, pledge,
or booty, Aesch. Supp. 610: not to be
treated as such, Dion. H.

Ἀρρύτιδωτος, ον, (a priv., ῥυτιδών)
unwrinkled, Anth.

Ἀρρώδεω, ἄρρωδι, Ion. for ὀρρώ-
δεω, ὀρρώδια.

Ἀρρών, οντος, δ, Arrhon, masc. pr.
n. Paus.—2. the Latin Arins, Plut.
Popl. 9.

Ἀρρώξ, ὄγος, δ, ἡ, (a priv., ῥώξ)
without cleft or breach, unbroken, γῆ,
Soph. Ant. 251: also c. neut., ἄρρω-
ξιν ὄσλοι, like ἄρρωκτοις, Id. Fr.
168, cf. Lob. Paral. 287.

Ἀρρώστειω, to be ἄρρωστος, Xen.,
and Dem. Hence

Ἀρρώστημα, ατος, τό, weakness,
sickness, Dem. 24, 5: Stoicé, the im-
perfection of all but philosophers, Cic.
Tusc. 4, 10.

Ἀρρώστημων, ον, gen. ονος, = ἄρ-
ρωστος, name of a play of Eupolis.

Ἀρρώστια, ας, ἡ, (ἄρρωστέω) weak-
ness, faintness, sickness, disease, Thuc.
7, 47: ἄρρ. τοῦ στρατεύοντος, inability
to serve, Id. 3, 15: hence

Ἀρρώστιά, to be weakly, ill, Arist.
Eth. N.

Ἀρρώστος, ον, (a priv., ῥώννυμι)
weak, feeble, sickly, ἄρρ. τὴν ψυχὴν,
Xen. Apol. 30: ἄρρ. εἰς τι, remiss in
a thing, Thuc. 8, 83. Adv. -τως.

Ἀρσαι, ἄρσον, ἄρσαντες, and ἄρ-
σάμενος, Aeol. aor. 1 act. and mid.
from ἄρω, Hom.

Ἀρσάκης, ον, δ, Arsaces, a Persian
who perished in the expedition of
Xerxes against Greece, Aesch. Pers.
996.—2. the family name of the Par-
thian kings, Strab.; hence called Ar-
sacidae, from the founder of the line.

Ἀρσακία, ας, ἡ, Arsacia, a city of
Media, Strab.

Ἀρσαλος, ον, δ, Arsalus, masc. pr.
n. Plut.

Ἀρσαμένης, ον Ion. εω, δ, Arsamene-
s, son of Darius Hystaspis, Hdt. 7,
68.

Ἀρσάμης, ον Ion. εω, δ, Arsames,
father of Hystaspes, Hdt. 1, 209.—2.
son of Darius Hystaspis, leader of
the Aethiopians, Hdt. 7, 69.—3. lead-
er of the Egyptians from Memphis
in the army of Xerxes, Aesch. Pers.
37.—Other distinguished Persians in
Xen. Cyr. 7, 1, 3, etc.

Ἀρσείας, ον, δ, Arseas, masc. pr. n.
Arr. An. 4, 13.

Ἀρσενίκιον, ον, τό, Arist. Plant.

Ἀρσενικόν, ον, τό, the yellow sui-
phure of arsenic, orpiment, Gal. c.
σανδαράκη, and Dict. Antiqu. p. 108.

Ἀρσενγενής, ἐς, (ἄρσεν, *γένω)
male, Aesch. Supp. 818.

Ἀρσενοπληθής, ἐς, (ἄρσεν, πλη-
θής) ἐσμός, a swarm of men, Aesch.
Supp. 30.

Ἀρσελίς, ιος, δ, Arselis, masc. pr.
n. Plut.

ΑΡΣΗΝ, εν, Ion. and old Att. for
later ἄρρην, q. v.

Ἀρσινί, ἡς, ἡ, Arsene, a lake of

Armenia through which the Tigris
flows, Strab.

Ἀρσης, ον, δ, Arses, son and suc-
cessor of Artaxerxes III. of Persia
Arr. 2, 14, 2.

Ἀρσινόη, ἡς, ἡ, Arsinoë, daughter
of Ptolemy, Apollod. 3, 7, 5.—2.
daughter of Leucippus, and, acc. to
some, mother of Aesculapius, Apol-
lod. 3, 10, 3.—3. the nurse of Orestes,
who saved him, Pind. P. 11, 26.—4.
daughter of Ptolemy Lagus, Theocr.
15, 111.—5. daughter of Lysimachus
and wife of Ptolemy Philadelphus,
Paus., etc.—II. the name of several
cities: 1. in lower Egypt, on the
Arabian gulf, Strab.—2. in middle
Egypt, earlier Crocodiopolis, Strab.
—Others in Cyrenaica, Aethiopia,
etc., Strab., etc.

Ἀρσινόος, ον, δ, Arsinoüs, masc.
pr. n. Il. 11, 626.

Ἀρσιος, ον, (ἄρω) fitting, suiting to-
gether, agreeing, friendly, cf. the opp.
ἀνάρσιος.

Ἀρσιος, δ, ἡ, πουν, τό, gen. πο-
δος, contr. for ἀρσιπους, H. Hom.
Ven. 212.

Ἀρσις, εως, ἡ, (αἶρω) a raising or
lifting, as of the foot in walking,
Arist. Probl.: a putting up, building,
Polyb.—II. a lifting or taking away,
abolition, Arist. Metaphys.—III. a
raising, levying of taxes, customs,
tribute, LXX.—IV. in music and
metre, the rise of the voice on the first
syllable, arsis, ictus, Herm. Elem. Metr.
p. 6, opp. to θέσις: hence ἄρσιν καὶ
θέσιν ἀναινεῖν, to keep time.—V. a
late Rhet., a negation.

Ἀρσίτης, ον, δ, Arsttes, a Persian
satrap, Arr. An. 1, 12, 8.

Ἄρσο, Aeol. fut. of ἄρω for ἄρῶ.

Ἀρταβάζης, ον, δ, Artabazanes
son of Darius Hystaspis, Hdt. 2, 7.

Ἀρταβάζης, ον, δ, Artabazes, son
of Tigranes king of Armenia, Plu-
Crass.

Ἀρταβάζος, ον, δ, Artabazus, son
of Pharnaces, leader of the Parthians
and Chorasmians under Xerxes, Hdt.
7, 66.—Others in Xen. Cyr. 6, 1, 9;
etc.

Ἀρτάβανος, ον, δ, Artabānus, son
of Hystaspes, Hdt. 4, 83.—2. an Hyrcanian, murderer of Xerxes, Diod. S.
—3. the last king of the Parthians,
Hdn. 4, 10, etc.

Ἀρταβάτης, ον, δ, Artabates, masc.
pr. n. Hdt. 7, 65.

Ἀρτάβη, ἡς, ἡ, a Persian measure,
artaba, = 1 medimnus + 2 choenices
Wess. Hdt. 1, 192.

Ἀρταβροί, ον, οἱ, the Artabri, a
people of Spain, Strab.

Ἀρταγέρσης, ον, δ, Artagereses, a
Persian, Xen. Cyr. 6, 3, 31.—2. a
commander of Artaxerxes', Xen. An.
1, 7, 11.

Ἀρταγήραι, ον, αἱ, Artagērae, a
fortress of Armenia, Strab.

Ἀρταζώστης, ἡς, ἡ, Artazostre,
daughter of Darius Hystaspis, Hdt.
6, 43.

Ἀρταῖος, ον, δ, Artaius, a Persian,
Hdt. 7, 22, who, 7, 61, says the Per-
sians were called by the neighbour-
ing nations Ἀρταῖοι.

Ἀρτάκανα, ον, τό, Artacana, a
city of Aria, Strab.

Ἀρτάκαμα, ἡς, ἡ, Artacama, wife
of Ptolemy, Arr. 7, 4, 6.

Ἀρτάκάμας, ας, δ, Artacamas, masc.
pr. n., Xen. Cyr. 8, 6, 7.

Ἀρτάκη, ἡς, ἡ, Artāke, a city and
mountain of Cyzicus, Hdt. 4, 14;
hence Ἀρτάκιος, ας, ον, of Artāke; q.

Ἀρτακηνός, ον, an inhabit. of Artāke.

ἸΑρτακηγή, ἡς, ἡ, *Artiacene*, a district near Arbeia, Strab.

ἸΑρτακίη, ἡς, ἡ, κρήνη, *Artacia*, a fountain in the country of the Laestrygonians, Od. 10, 108.—2. a fountain in Cyzicus, App. Rh. 1, 957.

ἸΑρτάμας, α. and -μης, ον, ὁ, *Artamas*, masc. pr. n. Aesch. Pers. 318.

ἸΑρτάμεω, to cut in pieces, cut up, Fur. El. 816: also ἄρτ. γνάθοις, Id. Alc. 494: from

ἸΑρτάμος, ον, ὁ, a butcher, cook, Xen. Cyr. 2, 2, 4: a murderer, Soph.

ἸΑρτάνη, ἡς, ἡ, (ἄρτάω) that by which something is hung up, a rope, cord, halter, Aesch. Ag. 1091: also ἡ κρεμαστή, πλεκτή, Soph.

ἸΑρτάνης, ον, ὁ, *Artanes*, son of Hystaspes, Hdt. 7, 224.—2. a tributary of the Ister in Thrace, Hdt. 4, 49.—3. a river of Bithynia, Afr.

ἸΑρτάζατα, ὡν, τά, *Artazata*, the chief city of Greater Armenia, Strab.

ἸΑρταζέρξης, ον, ὁ, *Artaxerxes*, the name of three Persian kings, Hdt.: it signifies, acc. to Hdt. 6, 98, the great warrior, ὁ μέγας ἄρτιος. (Derived from *Art*, honoured, and *Xerxes*=Sancs. *kshatra*, a king.)

ἸΑρταζίας, ον, ὁ, *Artazias*, a king of Armenia, Strab.

ἸΑρταόζος, ον, ὁ, *Artaozus*, a friend of Cyrus the younger, Xen. An. 1, 4, 16.

ἸΑρταπάτας, α, ὁ, *Artapatas*, a friend of Cyrus the younger, Xen. An. 1, 6, 11.

ἸΑρτας, α and ον, ὁ, *Artas*, masc. pr. n. Thuc. 7, 33.

ἸΑρταύκτης, ον, ὁ, *Artayctes*, leader of the Mosynoeci under Xerxes, Hdt. 7, 23.

ἸΑρταύντη, ἡς, ἡ, *Artaynte*, fem. pr. n., Hdt. 9, 108.

ἸΑρταύντης, ον Ion. εω, ὁ, *Artayntes*, masc. pr. n. Hdt. 8, 130.

ἸΑρταφέρνης, ον, ὁ, *Artaphernes*, a brother of Darius Hystaspis, Hdt. 6, 94.—2. son of foreg., Id. ib.—Another mentioned in Thuc. 4, 50.

ἸΑρταχαίης, ον Ion. εω, ὁ, *Artachæes*, son of Artæus, commander under Xerxes, Hdt. 7, 22.

ἸΑρταχάιος, ον, ὁ, *Artachæus*, masc. pr. n., Hdt. 7, 63.

ἸΑρτάω, Ion. ἀρτέω, ὦ, f. ἦσω, (*ἄρω) to fasten to, hang one thing upon another, ἄρτ. τινὶ τι, τι εἰς τι or τι ἐκ τινος, and Thuc. 2, 76, ἄρτ. τινος: ἄρτ. δέσσειν, to hang, Eur. Andr. 811. Pass. to be hung upon, hang upon, ἐκ τινος, Eur. Hipp. 857: hence usu. to depend upon, Lat. *pendere ab aliquo*, Hdt. 3, 19; 6, 109, etc.; ἐξ ὧν ἅλλοι ἀρτέαται Πέρσαι, on whom the rest of the Persians depend, i. e. whom they acknowledge as their chiefs, Id. 1, 125; so παρήσσια ἐξ ἁλθείας ἡρτημένη, Dem. 1391, 1: ἄρτωμένη βροχῶν, having nooses hung on her, Eur. Tro. 1012.—II. in Hdt. in pass., to be fitted, prepared, made ready, like ἄρτωεσθαι, c. inf., ἄρτ. πολεμειν, Hdt. 5, 120: also ἄρτ. ἐς πόλεμον, Id. 8, 97; but in 7, 143, ναυμαχίην ἀρτέεσθαι, cf. ναυμαχίην παρεσκευασμένοι, Ib. 142.

ἸΑρτέαται, Ion. for ἡρτηνται or ἡρτημένοι εἰσι, 3 pl. perf. pass. from foreg.

ἸΑρτεμάρης, ον, ὁ, *Artembares*, a leader of the Persians, Aesch. Pers. 29. Others in Hdt. 1, 114, etc.

ἸΑρτεμέω, to be safe and sound, Nonn.: from

ἸΑρτεμής, ἐς, (ἄρτιος) safe and sound, (ὡν τε καὶ ἀρτεμεία, Il. 5, 515, φίλοις συν ἀρτεμείεσσι, Od. 13, 43: Hence

ἸΑρτεμία, ας, ἡ, *safety, soundness, recovery*, Anth.

ἸΑρτεμιδόβλητος, ἡ, (*Ἀρτεμεις, βάλω) stricken by *Diana*, diseased, Macrob. Sat. 1, 17.

ἸΑρτεμιδῶρος, ον, ὁ, (*Ἀρτεμεις, δῶρον) *Artemidorus*, a geographer of Ephesus, about B. C. 100, often cited by Strabo.—2. the composer of the *Oinecroitica*, surnamed *Δαλδιανός*, Luc.—3. of Cnidus, a rhetorician and teacher of Greek at Rome, Strab.—4. a grammarian of Tarsus, Strab.—5. a Megaric philosopher, Diog. L. 9, 53. Others in Paus., etc.

ἸΑρτεμης, gen. ἰδος, acc. iv, also ἰδα, H. Hom. Ven. 16, ἡ, *Artemis*, the Roman *Diana*, goddess of the chase, daughter of Jupiter and Latona, sister of Apollo: in Hom. women who die suddenly and without pain, are said to be slain by her ἡγανὰ βέλεα, as opp. to δολιχὴ νόσος, Od. 11, 172. Later the legends connect her with the mystical goddesses Selene, Hecate, Eileithya and others, (perh. akin to ἀρτεμής.)

Ἀρτεμισία, ας, ἡ, a herb like wormwood, Diosc.

ἸΑρτεμισία, ας, ἡ, *Artemisia*, daughter of Lygdamis, queen of Halicarnassus and other cities of Caria, Hdt. 7, 99.—2. queen of Mausolus king of Caria; she raised to his memory a splendid sepulchre, whence the term Mausoleum for any splendid tomb, Strab.

Ἀρτεμισιον, ον, τό, (*Ἀρτεμεις) a temple of *Artemis*, or *Diana*, place sacred to her, Hdt. As pr. n. *Artemisium*, —1. mountain and temple at Oenoe in Argolis, Apollod.—2. a promontory and city of Euboea, Hdt. 8, 9.—3. a promontory of Caria, Strab.

Ἀρτεμισιος, ον, ὁ, a Spartan month, answering to part of Att. *Elaphebolion*, Thuc. 5, 19.

Ἀρτεμίτρα, ἡς, ἡ, *Artemitra*, a city of Assyria, Strab.—2. one of the *Echinades insulae*, Strab.

Ἀρτέμων, ονος, ὁ, (ἄρτάω) the top-sail, Lat. *artemon*, *supparum*.—II. the principal pulley in a system, Vitruv.

Ἀρτέω, Ion. for ἄρτάω.

Ἀρτεια, ατος, τό, (ἄρτάω) that which hangs down, a hanging ornament, e. g. ear-ring, Hdt. 2, 69, cf. λιβνιος: also a weight or burden appended, the weight in the steelyard, Arist. Mechan.

ἸΑρτέμων, υνος, ὁ, *Artemon*, masc. pr. n., Ar. Ach. 850.

Ἀρτήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, a kind of felt shoe, Pherecr. Gra. 5, still called ἄρταριον.—II. that by which anything is carried, LXX.

Ἀρτηρία, ας, ἡ, sub. ὑορτή, in genl. an artery, blood-vessel, Soph. Tr. 1054.—2. the wind-pipe, Hipp., and Plat., called later ἄρτ. ἡ τραχεία, Plut., Lat. *aspera arteria*, Cic. N. D. 2, 54. Hence

Ἀρτηριακός, ἡ, ὅν, belonging to an artery, Plut.

Ἀρτηριοτομέω, (ἄρτηρία, τέμνω) to cut the wind-pipe or an artery. Hence

Ἀρτηριτομία, ας, ἡ, an incision in the wind-pipe or an artery, Gal.

Ἀρτηριδότης, ἐς, (ἄρτηρία, εἶδος) like an artery, Plut.

ἈΡΤΙ, adv., just, exactly, of coincidence of time, just now, this moment, even now, now first, oft. of the present, with pres. tense, as first in Pind. P. 4, 281, Aesch. Theb. 534: straightway, forthwith, Eur. Phoen. 1160: but also oft. of something just past, opp. to πάλαι, with past tenses, as βεβῆαι

ἄρτι, ἔσθηνκεν ἄρτι, Soph.: (my later of the future, soon, presently Lob. Phryn. 19, cf. however ἀρτί-δακρυς: ἄρτι..., ἄρτι..., πῶν..., πῶν..., at one time..., at another..., Luc. [7] In compos. it mostly denotes what has just happened: more rarely it has the notion of perfect, excellent, = ἄρτιος: but in Hom., who never uses the simple ἄρτι, the latter signat. always obtains: ἀρτίκολλος and ἄρτίπους have both. (Prob. from the root ἄρ-, ἄρω, with suffix -τι, as in νεωστί, etc.)

Ἀρτιάω, f. -άσω, (ἄρτιος) to play at odd and even, Lat. *par impar ludere*, Ar. Plut. 816.—II. to count, Anth.

Ἀρτιάκις, adv. (ἄρτιος) even times even, of numbers which divided by even numbers give an even quotient, as 4, 8, etc., Plat. Parm. 143 E., 144 A: opp. to περισσάκις.

Ἀρτιάλωτος, ον, (ἄρτι, ἄλίσκομαι) newly caught, Xenocr.

Ἀρτιασμός, οὔ, ὁ, (ἄρτιάω) the game of odd and even, Arist. Rhet.

Ἀρτιβύφης, ἐς, (ἄρτι, βῆπτω) newly dyed.

Ἀρτιβλαστής, ἐς, = sq., Theophr.

Ἀρτιβλαστός, ον, (ἄρτι, βλαστάω) newly budding, Ath.

Ἀρτιβόλης, ον, ὁ, *Artiboles*, masc. pr. n., Arr. An. 7, 6, 4.

Ἀρτιβρεχίς, ἐς, (ἄρτι, βρέχω) just steeped, Anth.

Ἀρτιγάμος, ον, (ἄρτι, γαμέω) just married.

Ἀρτιγένεθλος, ον, (ἄρτι, γενέθλη) just born, Orph.

Ἀρτιγένειος, ον, (ἄρτι, γένεσθαι) with the beard just sprouting, downy-chinned, Luc.

Ἀρτιγενής, ἐς, (ἄρτι, *γένω) newly-born or made, Nic.

Ἀρτιγέννητος, ον, (ἄρτι, γέννω) = foreg., Luc.

Ἀρτιγλύφής, ἐς, (ἄρτι, γλύφω) newly carved, Theocr. Ep. 4.

Ἀρτιγνωστός, ον, (ἄρτι, γνωστέω) lately become known, App., unless it should be written *divinus*.

Ἀρτιγονός, ον, (ἄρτι, γονή) = ἄρτι-γενής.

Ἀρτιγράφης, ἐς, (ἄρτι, γράφω) just written, Luc.

Ἀρτιδής, ἐς, (ἄρτι, δαῖναι) just instructed or taught, Anth.

Ἀρτιδάκρυς, υ, (ἄρτι, δάκρυ) on the point of weeping, ready to weep, Elmsl. Med. 873, ubi olim ἄρτιδάκρυς.

Ἀρτιδιδάκτος, ον, (ἄρτι, διδάσκω) just taught, App. [δῖ]

Ἀρτιδον, ον, τό, dim. from ἄρτος a small loaf, roll.

Ἀρτιδομος, ον, (ἄρτι, δέμω) just built, Nonn.

Ἀρτιδόρος, ον, (ἄρτι, δέρω) just stripped off or peeled, Anth.

Ἀρτιδρέπος, ον, (ἄρτι, δρέπω) just plucked, Heliod.

Ἀρτιπέπια, ας, ἡ, pecul. f. m. or sq., Hes. Th. 29.—II. as subst. free speaking, love of truth.

Ἀρτιπής, ἐς, (ἄρτιος, ἔπος) speaking perfectly or distinctly, ready in speech, Il. 22, 281.—II. speaking straight out, straight forward, ὅσσα, γλῶσσα, Pind. O. 6, 105; I. 4 (5), 58.

Ἀρτιϋνία, ας, ἡ, (ἄρτι, ζυγός) late union, ἀνδρῶν ἄρτ., newly-married husbands, Aesch. Pers. 542.

Ἀρτιάω, f. -άσω, (ἄρτιος) to get ready, perform: also in mid., Theocr. 13, 43.

Ἀρτιζωή, ον, (ἄρτι, ζωή) just alive, short-lived, Hipp.

Ἀρτιβλάης, ἐς, (ἄρτι, βάλλω) just budding or blooming, Mel. 55.

Ἀρτιυῖνός, ἑς, (ἄρτι, θνήσκω, θά-
σιν) just dead, Eur. Alc. 600.

Ἀρτίκατος, ον, (ἄρτι, καίω) just
burnt, Theophr.

Ἀρτίκολλος, ον, (ἄρτι, κολλᾶν)
close-glued, clinging close to, τιγί, Soph.
Tr. 768.—II. metaph. fitting well to-
gether, ἄρτ. συμβαίνειν, to turn out
exactly right, Aesch. Cho. 580: εἰς
ἀρτίκολλον, in the nick of time, opportu-
nely, Id. Theb. 373.

Ἀρτίκομης, εν, ὁ, (ἄρτι, κομᾶω)=
ἀρτίκομος, Mel. 26.

Ἀρτίκομυτος, ον, (ἄρτι, κομίζω)
brought, Nonn.

Ἀρτίκομος, ον, (ἄρτι, κομῇ) just
having got hair or leaves.

Ἀρτίλκπτος, ον, (ἄρτι, λαμβάνω)
just taken.

Ἀρτίλογία, ας, ἡ, a speaking readily
or distinctly: from

Ἀρτίλόγος, ον, (ἄρτι, λέγω) speak-
ing readily or distinctly. Adv.—γως.

Ἀρτίλοχέντος, ον, (ἄρτι, λοχεύω)
just born or produced, Anth.

Ἀρτιμάθης, ἑς, (ἄρτι, μαρθάνω,
αθεῖν)=ἀρτιμάθης, having just learnt,
κακῶν, Eur. Hec. 687.

Ἀρτίμας, α, ὁ, Artimas, a Persian
satrap in Lydia, Xen. An. 7, 8, 25.

Ἀρτιμελής, ἑς, (ἄρτιος, μέλος)
sound of limb, Plat. Rep. 536 B.

Ἀρτιμύσση, ης, ἡ, Artimusa, name
of Venus Urania among the Scythians,
Hdt. 4, 59.

Ἀρτινοός, ον, (ἄρτιος, νοῦς) sound
of understanding, Lat. integra mente.

Ἀρτιοπερίσσος, ον, (ἄρτιος, πε-
ρισσός) even-odd, of even numbers
which become odd when divided by
2, as 6, 10, etc., Plut.

Ἀρτιος, α, ον, (ἄρ, ἄρτι) complete,
perfect of its kind, suitable, exactly fitted,
πρός τι: ἄρτια βάζειν, to speak to
the purpose, Hom.: οἱ φρεσὶν ἄρτια
ῥῶν, thought things suited to, in ac-
cordance with him, was of the same
mind with him, Il. 5, 326: also ἄρτια
μῆδεσθαι, Pind. O. 6, 159.—2. full-
grown, sound of body and mind, hence
active, quick, able, ready, like ἐτοῖμος,
c. inf., ἄρτ. ποιεῖν, πείθεσθαι, Hdt.
9, 48, 53.—II. of numbers, perfect, i. e.
even, opp. to περισσός, odd, freq.
in Plat.—III. adv.—ἴως, just, newly, now
first, just like ἄρτι, first in Soph., cf.
Lob. Phryn. 18. Hence

Ἀρτιότης, ητος, ἡ, an entire state,
Lat. integritas, Diog. L.

Ἀρτιπύγης, ἑς, (ἄρτι, πῆγνυμι)
just fixed or set up, στόλικος, put to-
gether or made, Theocr.—II. freshly
coagulated, Lat. recens coactus, ἁλ-
γύρος, Anth.

Ἀρτίπλουτος, ον, (ἄρτι, πλοῦτος)
richly, newly acquired money, Eur.
Supp. 742, cf. ἀρχαιοπλοῦτος.

Ἀρτίπλεως, ον, (ἄρτι, πόλεμος)
having just tried war.

Ἀρτίπος, poet. shortnd. form for
sq., Hom.

Ἀρτίπους, ὁ, ἡ, πουν, τό, gen. πο-
δος, (ἄρτι, πόνε) sound of foot, good
afout, Hom., but only in poet. form,
ἀρτίπος: also opp. to χαλός, Hdt. 3,
130.—II. coming just in time, Soph.
Tr. 58.

Ἀρτίς, ιος, ἡ, Artis, the site on
which Lebedos was subsequently
built, Strab.

Ἀρτίσις, εως, ἡ, (ἀρτίζω) a prepar-
ing, adorning, dressing, ἡ περί τὸ
σῶμα α., Hdt. 1, 195.

Ἀρτίσκαπτος, ον, (ἄρτι, σκάπτω)
just dug, Anth.

Ἀρτίσκος, ον, ὁ, dim. from ἄρτος,
a little loaf, roll.

Ἀρτισκος, ον, ὁ, Artiscus, a tri-

butary of the Hebrus in Thrace, Hdt.
4, 92.

Ἀρτιστομέω, ὦ, (ἀρτίστομος) to
speak readily or distinctly: opp. to
βαρβαροφανεῖα, Strab. Hence

Ἀρτιστομία, ας, ἡ, readiness, dis-
tinctness in speech.

Ἀρτίστομος, ον, (ἄρτι, στόμα)
speaking readily or distinctly, Plut.—
2. with a good mouth or opening, λιμήν
v. l., Strab.

Ἀρτιστράτευτος, ον, (ἄρτι, στρα-
τεύομαι) young in military service,
App. tiro. [α]

Ἀρτιτέλεστος, ον, (ἄρτι, τελῶ)
just completed, Nonn.

Ἀρτιτελής, ἑς, (ἄρτι, τέλος) newly
initiated, Plat. Phaedr. 251 A.

Ἀρτίτοκος, ον, (ἄρτι, τίκτω, τε-
κεῖν) new-born, Anth.—II. but paroxyl.
ἀρτίτοκος, ον, act. having only just
given birth, μήτηρ, Ib.

Ἀρτίτομος, ον, (ἄρτι, τέμνω) just
cut, carved, heuon, Ap. Rh.—II. but
paroxyl. ἀρτίτομος, ον, act. having
just cut or heuon.

Ἀρτιτρεφής, ἑς, (ἄρτι, τρέφω) newly
nurtured or suckled, βρέφη, Aesch.
Theb. 350.

Ἀρτίτροπος, ον, (ἄρτι, τρέπω) in
Aesch. Theb. 333, just turned from
youth to maidenhood, just arrived at
maturity; some explain it as noble-
minded: but others read ἀρτίτροφός,
and the whole passage is dub.

Ἀρτίτυπος, ον, (ἄρτι, τύπτω) just
stamped or fashioned, Nonn.

Ἀρτίτυπωχος, ον, (ἄρτι, ὑπώχωρος)
very pale, Hipp.

Ἀρτίφάης, ἑς, (ἄρτι, φάος) just re-
covering sight, Nonn.

Ἀρτίφάνης, ἑς, (ἄρτι, φαίνομαι)
just become visible, Anth.

Ἀρτίφάτος, ον, (ἄρτι, φάω) just
killed, Opp.

Ἀρτίφρων, ον, gen. ονος, (ἄρτι, φρήν)
sound of mind, intelligent, Od. 24, 261:
with gen. ἀρτίφρων ἐγένετο γάμων,
he came to a knowledge of his marriage,
Aesch. Theb. 780.

Ἀρτιφύης, ἑς, and

Ἀρτίφυτος, ον, (ἄρτι, φύω) just born
or grown, in genl. new, Anth.

Ἀρτιφονία, ας, ἡ=ἀρτιλογία: from

Ἀρτίφωνος, ον, (ἄρτι, φωνή)=ἀρ-
τιλόγος.

Ἀρτιχῆνης, ἑς, (ἄρτι, χαίνω) just
yawning or opening, Anth.

Ἀρτιχάρακτος, ον, (ἄρτι, χαράσ-
σω) newly cut or graven, γράμμα,
Epigr. ap. Ath. 209 D. [χῆ]

Ἀρτίχειρ, gen. χειρός, ὁ, ἡ, (ἄρτι,
χείρ) with perfect, able hand, like ἀρτί-
πους, Plat. Legg. 795 D.

Ἀρτίχρους, ον, gen. ον, (ἄρτι,
χρoύς)=ἀρτιγένειος, with the first
bloom or down on, Philostr.

Ἀρτίχριστος, ον, (ἄρτι, χρίω) just
smeared over, ready spread, φάρμακον,
Soph. Tr. 687.

Ἀρτίχρutos, ον, (ἄρτι, χέω) just
poured or shed, φόνος, Opp.

Ἀρτιδοτέω, (ἄρτος, δίδωμι) to dis-
tribute bread.

Ἀρτιθήκη, ης, ἡ, (ἄρτος, θήκη) a
pantry: a bread-basket.

Ἀρτοκοπεῖον, ον, τό, a bake-house:
and

Ἀρτοκοπέω, ὦ, to bake bread, be a
baker: and

Ἀρτοκοπτικός, ἡ, ὅν, belonging to a
baker or baking: and

Ἀρτοκόπιον, ον, τό,=ἀρτοκοπεῖον:
all from

Ἀρτοκόπος, ον, (ἄρτος, κόπτω)
strictly cutting bread, hence baking
bread: and as subst., a baker, Hdt. 1,
51 as fem. 9. 82 as masc. Phrynich

p. 222, found fault with this form
and would write either ἀρτοκόπος
ἀρτοκοπέω, etc. (from πέπω), ο
ἀρτοκόπος, etc.; and Buttm. Cata.
in voc. πέσσω agrees with him: id
Xen. An. 4, 4, 21, however, where
we have ἀρτοκόπος, along with οἶνο
χόος, it seems to be a bread-cutter
pannier, which would also suit Hdt.
1, 51: or perh. it means strictly
kneading bread, cf. τρικεπάνιστος
also Lob. Phryn. l. c.

Ἀρτόκρεας, ατος, τό, (ἄρτος, κρέας)
bread-meat, a kind of pasty or pie
Persius 6, 50.

Ἀρτολάγανον, ον, τό, (ἄρτος, λά-
γανον) a savoury cake, Lat. artolaga-
nus, Ath. 113 D.

Ἀρτολάγνυος, (ἄρτος, λᾶγνυος)
πήρα, ἡ, a bag with bread and bottle,
Anth.

Ἀρτόντης, ον, ὁ, Artontes, son of
Mardonius, Hdt. 9, 84.

Ἀρτοποιεῖον, τό,=ἀρτοκοπεῖον.

Ἀρτοποιεῖω, ὦ, to make bread, bake,
App. Hence

Ἀρτοποιία, ας, ἡ, a baking, Ar. Fr.
295.

Ἀρτοποικός, ἡ, ὅν, of, belonging to
baking, Polyb.: from

Ἀρτοποιός, ὅν, (ἄρτος, ποιῶ)=
ἀρτοκόπος, baking: belonging to, re-
quisite for baking: as subst., a baker,
Xen. Cyr. 5, 5, 39, cf. ἀρτοκόπος
and Lob. Phryn. 222.

Ἀρτοποτέω and ἀρτοπόπος, v. sub
ἀρτοκόπος.

Ἀρτοπτεῖον, ον, τό, (ἄρτος, ὀπτᾶω)
a place or vessel for baking.

Ἀρτόπτης, ον, ὁ, a baker, αρτοπία,
Juvon.—2. a baking vessel.

Ἀρτοπάλειον, ον, τό, (ἄρτος, πα-
λέω)=ἀρτοπώλιον.

Ἀρτοπώλεω, ὦ, (ἄρτος, πωλέω) to
deal in bread. Hence

Ἀρτοπώλης, ον, ὁ, a dealer in bread
and

Ἀρτοπώλιον, ον, τό, a baker's shop
Ar. Ran. 112.

Ἀρτοπῶλις, ιδος, ἡ, fem. from ἀρ-
τοπῶλης, a bread-woman, Ar. Vesp
238, Ran. 858.

ἈΡΤΟΣ, ον, ὁ, bread, a loaf, esp.
of wheat, for barley-bread is μῆζα,
first in Od., ἄρτος οὔλος, soft bread,
Od. 17, 343, ἄρτος τρικεπάνιστος,
Batr. 35: when it means bread in
genl., use in plur. (Perh. from
Sanscr. r-ra, to cook.)

Ἄρτος, ον, ὁ, Artus, king of the
Messapians, Ath. 108 F.

Ἀρτοσιτέω, (ἄρτος, σιτέομαι) to eat
wheaten bread, opp. to ἀλφιτοσιτέω.
Xen. Cyr. 6, 2, 28. Hence

Ἀρτοστρία, ας, ἡ, a feeding on bread.
Hipp.

Ἀρτοῦχος, α, ὁ, Artuchas, an Hyr-
canian, Xen. Cyr. 5, 3, 38.—2. a Per-
sian satrap, Xen. An. 4, 3, 4.

Ἀρτοφάγος, to eat bread, Hdt. 2,
77, and Hipp.: from

Ἀρτοφάγος, ον, (ἄρτος, φαγεῖν)
bread-eater, name of a mouse in Batr.
209. [α]

Ἀρτοφορίς, ιδος, ἡ, a bread-basket,
Sext. Emp.: from

Ἀρτοφόρος, ον, (ἄρτος, φέρω) carry-
ing bread: τὸ ἀρτοφ. sc. σκεῦος,=
foreg., Ath.

Ἀρτοχῆμος, ον, ὁ, Artochmes, son
in-law of Darius, Hdt. 7, 73.

Ἀρτίβιος, ον, ὁ, Artibius, a Per-
sian general of Darius Hystaspis
Hdt. 5, 108.

Ἀρτιλία, ας, ἡ=ἀρτιρία,

Ἀρτιμα, ατος, τό, (ἄρτινῶ) sav-
soning, spice, like ἄρωμα, Batr. 41
Hence

Δοῦματικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to race.

Ἀρτύνας, ον, ὁ, (ἀρτύνω) a magistrate at Argos and Epidaurus, like Ἀρμωσίης, Thuc. 5, 47, Müll. Dor. 3, 9, § 1: cf. Ἀρτυτήρ.

Ἀρτυνής, ον, ὁ, Artynēs, leader of the Pactyes, Hdt. 7, 67.

Ἀρτύνω=ἄρτνω, oft in Hom.

Ἀρτύρια, ας, ἡ, the art of dressing, cookery, Ath.

Ἀρτύς, υός, ἡ, (ἄρω) Ion. for ἀρμός.

Ἀρτύσις, εως, ἡ, (ἀρτύω) a dressing, seasoning, Diod.

Ἀρτυστώνη, ης, ἡ, Artystone, a daughter of Cyrus, wife of Darius Hystaspis, Hdt. 3, 88.

Ἀρτυτήρ, ἥρος, ὁ, (ἀρτύω) Director, the name of a magistrate in some Greek cities, Inscr.

Ἀρτυτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἀρτύω) fit for dressing, seasoning.

Ἀρτύτος, ἡ, ὄν, (ἀρτύω) dressed, seasoned, Diod.

Ἀρτύπιος, ον, ὁ, Artypius, leader of the Gandarii in the army of Xerxes, Hdt. 7, 66.

*Ἀρτύω and ἀρτύνω, f. ὥσω, (ἄρω) to arrange, manage, contrive, Hom.: esp. of all things requiring art and cunning, hence δόλον, ὀλεθρον, λόγον, θάνατον, ψεύδεια ἄρτ., like Lat. *msidia* struere: in genl. to prepare, make ready, γάμον, θυμίνην, Hom.; σφέας αὐτοὺς ἄρτύναντες, putting themselves in order, dressing their ranks, Il.—Mid. ἤρτυνέτο βούλην, he prepared his counsel Il. 2, 55, while Hdt. 1, 12, has ἤρτυσαν τὴν ἐπιβούλην: so too in Od. 4, 782, much like act., ἤρτυναντο ἔρετμα.—II. in later writers ἄρτνω is a culinary word, to dress savoury meat, to season, Soph. Fr. 601, Pherecr. Metall. 4, 23: cf. ἐπαρτύνω. [ῥ in fut. and aor., in ἄρτνω, but ῥ in ἄρτνω.]

Ἀρτώριος, ον, ὁ, Artorius, a physician of Augustus, Dio Cass. 47, 41.

Ἀρυνάντης, ον, ὁ, Argyanēs, a Persian governor in Aegypt, under Cambyses, Hdt. 4, 166.

Ἀρυνάλις, ἰδος, ἡ,=sq.

Ἀρύνβαλος and ἀρύνβαλλος, ον, ὁ, (ἀρύνω) a pot for drawing water, bucket, larger than the ἀρύναινα, Ar. Eq. 1094.—2. a bag or purse, made so as to draw close, Stesich. 11. [ῥ]

Ἀρύνβας, αντός, ὁ, Arymbas, a noble Sidonian, Ant. 15, 426.—2. -βας, α, ὁ, son of Alcetas, king of the Molossians, Plut. Pyrrh. 1, etc.

Ἀρύνεις, ιός, ἡ, Arýēnis, daughter of the Lydian king Alyattes, Hdt. 1, 74.

Ἀρύνεμος, ον, poet. for ἀρύνθεμος.

Ἀρύνμβας, α, ὁ, Arymbas=Arýbas 2, king of the Molossi and uncle of Olympias the wife of Philip of Macedonia, Dem. 13, 5.

Ἀρυσάνη, ης, ἡ,=ἀρυντήρ, Timon ap. Ath. 445 E. [α]

Ἀρυσός, Ion. collat. form for ἄρνω, Hdt. 6, 119.

Ἀρυστάς, α, ὁ, Arystas, masc. pr. n., v. l., Xen. An. 7, 3, 23.

Ἀρυστήρ, ἥρος, ὁ,=ἀρυντήρ, Hdt. 2, 168, Simon. 206.

Ἀρυστις, ἰδος, ἡ,=ἀρυντήρ, Soph. Fr. 703, cf. Lob. Paral. 442.

Ἀρυστικός, ον, ὁ, dim. from ἀρυντήρ, At. Vesp. 855.

Ἀρυσπλις, ἰδος, ἡ,=ἀρυντήρ, Anth.

Ἀρυσώ or ἀρυσσώ (the MSS. vary), Hdt. 6, 119,=ἄρνω, ἄρτω.

Ἀρύναινα, ης, ἡ,=ἀρυντήρ, Ar. Eq. 1091, cf. ἀρυνβαλλός.

Ἀρυναινοειδής, ἐς, (ἀρύναινα, εἰδος) aneped like an ἀρύναινα, Gal.

Ἀρυντήρ, ἥρος, ὁ, (ἀρύνω) a vessel for taking up liquids, ladle, cup: also as a liquid measure, Diosc.

Ἀρυνήσιμος, ον, (ἀρύνω) that can be drawn, drinkable, Anth.

Ἀρνώ, Att. ἀρύνω, f. ὥσω, (like ἀρύνω, ἀνύνω) to draw, draw water for another, Xen. Cyr. 1, 3, 9: ἀρ. ἐκ Διός, Stallb. Plat. Phaedr. 253 A: more usu. in mid. to draw for one's self, Hes. Op. 548: also ἀρυνέσθαι Νεῖλου ὑδάτων, to draw from the waters of the Nile, Ar. Nub. 273, also ἀρ. ὑδάτων πῶμα, Eur. Hipp. 210, also ἀπὸ τοῦ ποταμοῦ, Xen. Cyr. 1, 2, 8, ἐκ τῶν ποταμῶν, Plat. Ion 534 A: hence metaph. to win, get, gain, μισθόν, χάριτας, Ael., and Anth.: but in Arat Dios. 14, ὤκεανόν ἀρύνονται, they draw themselves, i. e. rise from ocean, where Buttm. and Schneid. αἰρονται. (Akin to ῥύω, ἐρύνω, Lat. *haurio*.) [ῥ]

Ἀρχάγγελος, ον, ὁ, (ἀρχω, ἄγγελος) an archangel, N. T.

Ἀρχάγετης, ον, ὁ, Dor. for ἀρχηγέτης, chief leader, original title of the Laedaem. kings, Plut. Lycurg. 6.

*Ἀρχαγόρας, α, ὁ, Archagoras, masc. pr. n., Xen. An. 4, 2, 13.

Ἀρχάδης, ον, ὁ, Archades, son of Mnesonides, Dem. 929, 24.

Ἀρχαεαναικίδαι, ὄν, οἱ, Archaeanaidae, a race of kings who reigned in the Cimmerian Bosphorus 42 years, Diod. S. 12, 31.

Ἀρχαίναξ, αςτος, ὁ, Archaeanax, masc. pr. n., Strab.

Ἀρχαίναςσα, v. l., Ἀρχεάναςσα, v. l., Ath. 589 C.

Ἀρχαῖω, f. ὥσω, to be ἀρχαῖος, be old-fashioned, copy the ancients in manners, language, etc., Plut.

Ἀρχαίκαρος, ον, ὁ, Archaiacarus, masc. pr. n., Strab.

Ἀρχανόρος, ον, ὁ, Archander, son or grandson of Achaeus, son-in-law of Danaus, Hdt. 2, 98.

Ἀρχανόρου πόλις, ἡ, Archandropolis, a city of lower Aegypt on the Nile, Hdt. 2, 97.

Ἀρχαῖκος, ἡ, ὄν, (ἀρχαῖος) old-fashioned, antiquated, primitive, in dress, manners, language, etc., ἀρχαῖκά φρονεῖν, Ar. Nub. 821. Adv. -κός, Arist. Pol.

Ἀρχαιογονία, ας, ἡ, an ancient race: from

Ἀρχαιογόνος, ον, (ἀρχαῖος, γονή) of ancient race, of old descent, Soph. Ant. 981: αἰτία, the primal cause, Arist. Mund.

Ἀρχαιογράφος, ον, (ἀρχαῖος, γράφω) writing of antiquities, Lat. antiquarius.

Ἀρχαιοειδής, ἐς, (ἀρχαῖος, εἶδος) looking old, of antique look, Dem. Phal.

Ἀρχαιολογία, ὦ, (ἀρχαιολόγος) to discuss antiquities or things out of date, Thuc. 7, 69. Pass. ἱστορία ἀρ., a history treated in the manner of antiquities, Dion. H.—II. to use an old-fashioned style. Hence

Ἀρχαιολογία, ας, ἡ, antiquarian lore, archaeology, Plat. Hipp. Maj. 285 D.

Ἀρχαιολογικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to archaeologia or to an ἀρχαιολόγος, Strab.: from

Ἀρχαιολόγος, ον, (ἀρχαῖος, λέγω) an antiquary, esp. one who writes ancient history.

Ἀρχαιομελεσιδωνοφρονήχρηστος, ον, (ἀρχαῖος, μέλος, Σιδώνιος, Φρύγχιος, ἐρατός) μέλη, dear old songs from Phrynichus' Phoenissae, Ar. Vesp. 220.

Ἀρχαῖον, ον, τό, strictly neut. from ἀρχαῖος, sub. δάνειον, the original sum, the principal or capital, τὰρχαῖον or τὰρχαῖα ἀποδιδόναι, to repay the principal, Oratt.: ἀρχεῖον is different.

Ἀρχαῖονμος, ον, (ἀρχαῖος, νόμος) old-fashioned.

Ἀρχαιοπίνης, ἐς, (ἀρχαῖος, πίνος) with the dirt or rust of antiquity, Dion. H.

Ἀρχαιοπλουτος, ον, (ἀρχαῖος, πλούτος) rich from olden time, Aesch. Ag. 1043, Soph. El. 1393, cf. Arist. Rhet. 2, 9, 9, and ἀρτίπλουτος.

Ἀρχαιοπρεπής, ἐς, (ἀρχαῖος, πρέπω) distinguished from olden time, time honoured, Aesch. Pr. 409.—2. old looking, beseeeming old age, Plat. Soph. 229 E.

Ἀρχαῖος, α, ον, (ἀρχή I.) from the beginning or origin, Hdt. 4, 117, Sopn. Aj. 1292: hence—1. very ancient, primeval, σκότος, Id. O. C. 106: and then—2. simply ancient, olden, freq. from Pind. and Hdt. downwards: hence in good sense, ancient, time-honoured, Pind., etc.: but in bad sense, like ἀρχαῖκος, antiquated, gone by, Aesch. Fr. 317, Dem. 597, 18; also simple, silly, Heind. Plat. Euthyd. 295 C.—3. ancient, former, Hdt. 1, 75, Soph. O. C. 110. We sometimes have ἀρχαῖος and παλαιός joined, as in Soph. Tr. 555, Dem. I. c., like Lat. *priscus et vetustus*, *priscus et antiquus*, Ruhnk. Vellei. 1, 16, 3. Adv. -ως, of olden time, anciently, erst, also τὸ ἀρχαῖον, in Hdt. contr. τὰρχαῖον, in same signif., 1, 56, etc., Aesch. Supp. 325: for the subst. ἀρχαῖον, v. sub voc. Irreg. compar. ἀρχαῖεστερος, Pind. Fr. 20: on ἀρχεῖστερος, v. sub voc. Hence

Ἀρχαῖότης, ἥρος, ἡ, antiquity, old fashionedness, Plat. Legg. 657 B, simplicity, Alciph.

Ἀρχαιοτροπία, ας, ἡ, old fashions or customs, Plut.: from

Ἀρχαίотροπος, ον, (ἀρχαῖος, τρόπος) old-fashioned, ἐπιτηδευματά, Thuc. 1, 71. Adv. -τως.

Ἀρχαιρεσία, ας, ἡ, (ἀρχή, αἵρεσις) ἀρχ. συνίξει, an election is held, Hdt. 6, 58 (acc. to Schweigh., the *magis* *trates* meet): but usu. in plur., as Plat. Legg. 752 E, and so used to translate the Rom. *comitia*, Polyb. Hence

Ἀρχαιρεσιάζω, f. ὥσω, to hold the assembly for the election of magistrates, Plut.—2. to canvass for some *magis* *tracy*, Lat. *ambire magistratum*, *honores*, Id.; and

Ἀρχαιρεσιακός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to the ἀρχαιρεσία.

Ἀρχαιρέσιον, ον, τό,=ἀρχαιρεσία, mostly in plur., Polyb.

Ἀρχαῖσμός, οὔ, ὁ, (ἀρχαῖω) imitation of the ancients: hence in Gramm. an antiquated phrase, archaism.

Ἀρχε-, insepr. prefix from ἀρχω,=ἀρχι-, with which it is sometimes interchanged, Lob. Phryn. 769.

Ἀρχεανύσσα, ης, ἡ, Archeanassa a courtesan of Colophon, Anth.

Ἀρχεβάνης, ον, ὁ, Archabates, son of Lycaon, Apollod. 13, 8, 1.

Ἀρχεβιάδης, ον, ὁ, Archebiades, masc. pr. n., Oratt.

Ἀρχεβίος, ον, ὁ, Archibius, masc. pr. n., Dem. 475, 3.

Ἀρχεβούλος, ον, ὁ, Archeboulos, masc. pr. n., Ath. 502 D.

Ἀρχέγονος, ον, (ἀρχω, γονή) the first of a race, founder: hence the first author, beginning or cause, φύσις, Da mox. ap. Ath. 102 A.

Ἀρχεδάμας, αντός, ὁ, Archedamas, masc. pr. n., Dem.

Ἀρχέδημος, ον, ὁ, Dor. Ἀρχεῖδᾱ

υος, *Archedemus*, a common Athenian name, Xen. Hell. 1, 7, 1, Ar., Dem., etc.—2. a Stoic of Tarsus, Strab.

†*Ἀρχέδιρκη*, ης, ἡ, *Archedice*, daughter of Hippias of Athens, Simon. ap. Thuc. 6, 59.—2. a courtesan, Ath. 569 D.

†*Ἀρχέδικκος*, ου, ὁ, (*ἄρχω*, *δίκη*) the first, *rightful possessor*, Pind. P. 4, 196.

†*Ἀρχέδικκος*, ου, ὁ, *Archedicus*, son of Hercules, Apollod. 2, 7, 8.—2. a poet of the new comedy, Ath. 467 C: Meineke 1, 458.

†*Ἀρχεῖον*, ου, τό, Ion. *ἄρχιον*, strictly neut. from an adj. *ἄρχεῖος*, α, ου, (*ἄρχη* II.), a public building, senate-house, town-hall, residence of the chief magistrates, Lat. *curia*, Hdt. 4, 62, and Xén.—II. the college or board of magistrates, Arist. Pol. 4, 14, 14: but *ἄρχεῖα*, the several inferior boards, Ib. 4, 15, 8, v. Kluge Pol. Carthag. p. 161, sq.—*Ἀρχαῖον*, q. v., is different.

†*Ἀρχέκυκος*, ου, (*ἄρχω*, *κακός*) breeding mischief, source of ill, Il. 5, 63.

†*Ἀρχεκράτης*, ους, ὁ, (*ἄρχω*, *κράτος*) *Archecrates*, masc. pr. n. Diog. L. 4, 38.

†*Δοχέλαος*, ου, Att. *Ἀρχέλεος*, ου, (*ἄρχω*, *λαός*) leading the people, a chief, Aesch. Pers. 297, and contr. *Ἀρχέλαος*, Ar. Eq. 164.—In plur. as pr. n., *Ἀρχέλαοι*, οἱ, the *Archelaei*, a name of the Sicyonians, Hdt. 5, 68.

†*Ἀρχέλαος*, ου, ὁ, *Archelaus*, son of Aegyptus, Apollod. 2, 1, 5.—2. son of Electryon and Anaxo, Apollod. 2, 4, 5.—3. grandson of Orestes, Strab.—4. son of Agesilaus, king of Sparta, Hdt. 7, 204.—5. king of Macedonia, famed for his patronage of learned men, Thuc., Plat., etc.—6. king of Cappadocia, Strab.—7. priest at Comana, Strab.—8. philosopher of Miletus, pupil of Anaxagoras, Strab.—9. a famous actor, Luc. Quom. Hist. Scrib. 1.—Others in Plut., Ath., etc.

†*Ἀρχέλοχος*, ου, ὁ, (*ἄρχω*, *λόχος*) *Archelochus*, son of Antenor, Il. 2, 801.

†*Ἀρχεμύχος*, ου, ὁ, (*ἄρχω*, *μάχομαι*) *Archemachus*, son of Hercules, Apollod. 2, 7, 8.—2. son of Priam, Apollod.—3. an historian of Euboea, Strab.

†*Ἀρχέμορος*, ου, ὁ, (*ἄρχω*, *μóρος*) *Archemorus*, son of Lycurgus of Arcadia, Apollod. 3, 6, 4.

†*Ἀρχενοός*, ου, γεν. ω, (*ἄρχω*, *ναός*) commanding a ship.—II. as pr. n., *Archeneus*, Dem. 861, 25.

†*Ἀρχενομίδης*, ου, ὁ, *Archenomides*, masc. pr. n., Dem. 927, 15.

†*Ἀρχέννομος*, ου, ὁ, (*ἄρχω*, *νόμος*) *Archenomus*, Ar. Ran. 1507.

†*Ἀρχέπλουτος*, ου, ἄρχω, *πλούτος*) enjoying ancient wealth, like *Ἀρχαῖο-πλούτος*, Soph. El. 72, cf. Lob. Phryn. 769.

†*Ἀρχέπολις*, ι, γεν. εως, (*ἄρχω*, *πόλις*) ruling a city, Pind. P. 9, 92.

†*Ἀρχέπολις*, ιδος, ὁ, (*ἄρχω*, *πόλις*) *Archepolis*, masc. pr. n., Plat.

†*Ἀρχεπτόλεμος*, ου, ὁ, (*ἄρχω*, *πόλεμος*) *Archepolemus*, charioteer of Hector, Il. 8, 128.—2. a Lacedaemonian, Ar. Eq. 794.

†*Ἀρχεσμολπος*, ου, (*ἄρχω*, *μολπή*) leading off the song, beginning the strain, Stesich.

†*Ἀρχέστατος*, said to be irreg. superl. from *ἄρχη* I., most ancient, Aesch. Fr. 173: but v. Lob. Paral. 81.

†*Ἀρχεστράτης*, ης, ἡ, *Archestrate*, fem. pr. n.—2. title of a play of Antiphanes, Att. 232 C.

†*Ἀρχεστρατίδης*, ου, ὁ, *Archestratides*, masc. pr. n., Hdt. 9, 90.

†*Ἀρχέστρατος*, ου, ὁ, (*ἄρχω*, *στρατός*) *Archestratus*, father of Agesidamus, Pind. Ol. 10, 2.—2. a commander of the Athenians in the Peloponnesian war, Thuc. 1, 57.—3. a poet of Sicily who lived at Athens in the time of Alcibiades, Ath. 29 A.—4. another poet of this name, who flourished after the time of Alexander the Great, in Plut. Fort. Alex.—Others in Dem., etc.

†*Ἀρχέτας*, ὁ, Dor. for *ἄρχετης*, a leader, prince, Eur. El. 1149.—II. as adj., *ἄρχ. θρόνος*, a princely throne, Eur. Heracl. 753.

†*Ἀρχετίμος*, ου, ὁ, (*ἄρχω*, *τιμή*) *Archetimus*, a commander of the Corinthians, Thuc. 1, 29.

†*Ἀρχετίων*, ανος, ὁ, *Archetion*, masc. pr. n., Dem. 558, 21.

†*Ἀρχετύπος*, ου, (*ἄρχω*, *τύπτω*) stamped first and as a model: hence *τό Ἀρχετύπον*, an archetype, pattern, model, Arist.: in genl. an image, Anth.: cf. *πρωτότυπος*.

†*Ἀρχύνω*, (*ἄρχω*) to command, rule, lead, *τινί*, Il. 5, 200; *τινός*, Ar. Rh. 1.†*Ἀρχεφών*, *ωντός*, ὁ, *Archephon*, masc. pr. n., Ath. 44; Dion. H.

†*Ἀρχήρορος*, ου, (*ἄρχω*, *χορός*) leading the chorus or dance, *πούς*, Eur. Tro. 151.

†*ἈΡΧΗ* ἥς, ἡ, a beginning, first cause or occasion, origin, first in Hom., *ἄρχῃ νεῖκεος*, φόνου, etc.: *ἀ. γενέσθαι* *κακῶν*, Hdt.; *ἄρχῃν ποιεῖσθαι*, to make a beginning, Thuc. 1, 128; *ἄρχῃν καταβαλλεσθαι*, to lay a foundation, etc.: esp. in many adverbial usages, *ἐξ ἄρχῃς*=*ἄρχῃθεν*, from the beginning, from the first, from of old, Od. 1, 189, etc.; so *οἱ ἐξ ἄρχῃς φίλοι*, *ἡ ἐξ ἄρχῃς ἔχθρα*, etc. Xen. etc.: also *κατ' ἄρχῃς*, Hdt. 2, 104, Soph., etc.: *κατ' ἄρχῃς*, in the beginning, at first, Hdt. 3, 153, etc.: very freq. also absol. *ἄρχῃν*, at first, first in Hdt.; hence *ἄρχῃν*, c. negat., not at first, i. e. never at all, not at all, like Lat. *omnino non*, Hdt. 3, 39, Soph. Ant. 92, Plat. Gorg. 478 C, and many other Exx. ap. Schweigh. Lex. Hdt., Herm. Vig. 3, § 3, 8; but *ἄρχῃν* is not used positively=Lat. *omnino*, at all, v. Herm. Soph. l. c.; also *τὴν ἄρχῃν*, Hdt. 4, 25, 21.—2. a first principle, element, esp. in plur., Plat.—3. also in plur. =*ἄπαρχαί*, firstlings.—II. the first place or power, hence supreme power, sovereignty, dominion, first in Pind., *Διὸς ἄρχῃ*, θεῶν ἄρχαί, etc.: also c. gen. rei, *ἄρχῃ τῶν νήσων*, τῆς θαλάσσης, τῆς Ἀσίας, power over the islands, etc., Thuc., Xen., etc.: proverb., *ἄρχῃ ἄνδρα δεικνυσί*, Dem. 1455, 15: freq. also in plur., commands, authority, Trag.—2. a sovereignty, empire, realm, as *Κρόνῳ*, *Περδικκῶν ἄρχῃ*, i. e. Persia, Macedonia, Hdt., Thuc., etc.—3. esp. in Att. prose, a magistracy, office in the government, *ἄρχῃν ἄρχειν*, λαμβάνειν, to hold an office, Hdt. 3, 80; 4, 147; *εἰς ἄρχῃν καθίστασθαι*, *ἄρχῃν εἰσεῖναι*, to enter on an office, Thuc., etc.; *ἄρχῃν λαβεῖν*, to obtain an office, Dem.: they were usu. obtained in two ways, *χειροτονίῃ*, by election, *κληρωτῇ*, by lot, Aeschin. 3, 35, cf. 15, 11.—4. also a magistrate,=ὁ ἐν ἄρχῃ ὢν, as we say an authority, so αἱ ἐνόμοι ἄρχαί the authorities or magistrates of the country, Thuc. 5, 47: also ἡ ἄρχῃ, collectively, as we say the government, Dem. 1145, 26.

†*Ἀρχηγένης*, ἐς,=ἄρχεγονος, causing the first beginning of a thing, *τινός*, Aesch. Ag. 1628.

†*Ἀρχηγετεύω*, to be leader or of people, c. gen., Hdt. 2, 125; and *Ἀρχηγετέω*, ὦ, to make a beginning από τινος, from or with a thing Soph. El. 83: from

†*Ἀρχηγέτης*, ου, ὁ, fem. *ἄρχηγέτις*, ιδος, but dat. *ἄρχηγέτι* (Ar. Lys. 641: Dor. *ἀρχαγέτης*, (*ἄρχῃ*, *ἡγήομαι*) a leader, author, first cause, epithet of Apollo, Pind. P. 5, 80: esp. the founder of a city or family, elsewhere *κτιστῆς οἰκιστῆς*, Hdt. 9, 86, Pind. etc., cf. Böckh Explic. p. 288: at Athens the ἥρωες ἐπώνυμοι were so called, Ar. Fr. 186, ap. Dem. 1072, 25; cf. *μὲν ἀρχηγέτης*—II. a first leader, prince, chief, Aesch., and Soph.

†*Ἀρχηγικός*, ῆ, ὄν, belonging to an ἄρχηγός: from

†*Ἀρχηγός*, ὄν, (*ἄρχῃ*, *ἡγήομαι*)=ἄρχηγέτης, beginning, *κακῶν*, Eu. As subst. like *ἄρχηγέτης*, a leader founder, Lat. *auctor*; first father Soph. O. C. 60.—2. a prince, chief, Aesch. Ag. 259, general, Ἑλλήνων, Epigr. ap. Thuc. 1, 132.

†*Ἀρχῆθεν*, adv., (*ἄρχῃ*) from the beginning, from of old, from olden time, Pind., Hdt., and Trag., but never in good prose, Lob. Phryn. 93.

†*Ἀρχῆιον*, ου, τό, Ion. for *ἄρχεῖον*, Hdt.

†*Ἀρχήν*, adv., v. *ἄρχῃ* I, 1.

†*ΑΡΧΙ-*, inseparable prefix, from *ἄρχω*, ἄρχος. (So in Engl. *arch-*, Germ. *Erz-*.)

†*Ἀρχιάδης*, ου, ὁ, *Archiaides*, masc. pr. n., Dem. 1081, 2.

†*Ἀρχίας*, ου, ὁ, *Archias*, common pr. n., esp.—1. a Heraclid of Corinth, founder of Syracuse, Thuc. 6, 3.—2. a Spartan slain in the attack upon Samos, Hdt. 3, 55.—3. an Athenian archon, Diod. S.—4. a Theban polemarch, Xen. Hell. 5, 4, 2.—5. οἱ Thuri, originally an actor, sent to apprehend Demosthenes in the island of Calauria, Plut. Dem. 28.—Others in Dem., Anth., etc.

†*Ἀρχιάστρας*, ου, ὁ, (*ἄρχι*, *ίαστρος*) a chief physician, and so—1. a physician of eminence, Aretae.—2. later, the head of the medical faculty: and (since he usu. held the appointment) the court physician, v. Dict. Antiqq.

†*Ἀρχιβίβιος*, ου, ὁ, *Archibius*, a physician, Luc. Gall. 10.

†*Ἀρχιγενέθλος*, ου, (*ἄρχι*, *γενέθλη*)=ἄρχεγονος, Orph.

†*Ἀρχιγραμματεὺς*, *εως*, ὁ, (*ἄρχι*, *γραμματεὺς*) a chief scribe or clerk Polyb.

†*Ἀρχιδάμια*, ας, ἡ, *Archidamia*, fem. pr. n., Plut. Pyrr. 27.

†*Ἀρχιδάμιδας*, α, ὁ, *Archidamidas*, masc. pr. n., Plut.

†*Ἀρχιδάμης*, ιδος, ἡ, *Archidamus*, daughter of the Laconian Cleander, Polyae.

†*Ἀρχιδάμιος*, Ion. —δημιος, ου, ὁ, (*ἄρχω*, *δῆμιος*) *Archidamus*, name of several kings of Sparta, esp.—1. son of Anaxidamus, 13th Proclid.—2. son of Zeuxidamus, successor of Leotychides, Thuc. 1, 79.—3. son of Agesilaus, 21st Proclid, Xen. Hell. 5, 4, 25.—4. son of Eudemidas, 24th Proclid.—Others in Hdt. 8, 131, Xen. Hell. 7, 1, 33, etc.: hence adj. *Ἀρχιδάμιος*, α, ου, of or belonging to *Archidamus*, Thuc.

†*Ἀρχιδάμιδιος*, ου, ὁ, *Archidamides*, prop. son of *Archidamus*, an Athenian archon, Diod. S.

†*Ἀρχιδάμιδος*, ου, ὁ, an archdeacon, Eccl.

†*Ἀρχιδικαστής*, *εὺ*, ὁ, a chief judge, Diod.

α. ἀρώ : aor. 1 ἤρσα, Ion. ἄρσα, ἴ, ἄρσαι : aor. 2 ἤραρον, Ion. ἄρ-
ον, inf. ἀρᾶν, part. ἀρᾶν (but
ἰρᾶν is twice used intr. II. 16, 214,
Od. 4, 777; while ἀρῶν, which is
trans. in form and so intrans., has a
pers. signif. in Od. 5, 248.) Pass.
perf. ἀρέσκα, q. v., is akin in form
and signif. : plqpf. ἡρῆειμν. : aor. 1
ἡρην, of which Hom. has only 3
plur. ἄρην for ἡρῆσαν, II. 16, 211.
Mid., aor. 1 ἡρώμην, from which
we have part. aor. 1 ἀρώμενος, Hes.
Sc. 320.—To join, join together, fit,
fasten, bind fast, οἱ δ' ἐπεὶ ἀλλήλοισι
ἀραρον βεσσαν, when they had knitted
themselves one to another with their
shields, II. 12, 105, so too μάλλον δὲ
πρίχες ἄρην, II. 16, 211; ἄρῃσιν
ἔ, σον ἅπαντα, pack up every thing in
the vessels, Od. 2, 289; hence esp.—
II. to fit together, construct, make, build,
δτε τοίχων ἀνὴρ ἀρώρῃ πυκννοῖσι
λίθοισιν, II. 16, 212, and so in mid.,
Hes. Sc. 320 : hence metaph. νη-
στήσιν θάνατον καὶ Κῆρ ἀράρωτες,
like ἄρνωτες, contriving their death,
Od. 16, 169.—III. in genl. to fit, equip,
furnish with a thing, νῆα ἐρέσσει,
Od. 1, 280, so too ἄρσιν πώμασιν
ἅπαντας, fit all the vessels with covers,
Od. 2, 353, cf. 289; hence metaph.
θυοὺν ἐδωδῷ, to provide, i. e. satisfy
with food, Od. 5, 95; but ἐμὲ γ'
ἄσασεν φρένας (sive dat.), it satisfies,
pleases my mind, Soph. El. 147, and
so ἄρσαντες κατὰ θυμόν, II. 1, 136
(though some connect this with γέ-
ρας), having suited a reward to my de-
sires, like B. II.—IV. of perf. pass. the
part. is most in use, ἀρῶμενος, ἐνν,
ἔνυν, joined, closely pressed, fitted, fur-
nished with a thing, τινα, Ap. Rh. 1,
787, etc., just as Hom. uses the intr.
part. perf. ἀρῶρος.

B. Intrans. Act., pf. ἄρᾶρα, with
pres. signif., Ion. and Ep. ἄρῃρα, part.
ἄρῶρος, Ion. and Ep. ἀρῶρος, fem.
ἄρῶνῃα, but Ep. metri grat. ἀρῶ-
νῃα : plqpf. ἡρᾶν (ᾶ), Ion. and Ep.
ἡρῆν, also ἡρῆρεν, with impf.
signif. : of the mid. we only find part.
aor. 2 syncop. ἄρμενος, ἐνν, ενον,
also ος, on, Hes. Op. 784 : (cf. how-
ever ἀρρημενός) on ἡραρον, intrans.
v. sup. A. I. init. : to be joined together,
close pressed or compact, Τρῶες ἀρῶ-
ρες, the Trojans thronged together, in
close order, II. 13, 800, so ἄραρον κό-
ρυθες τε καὶ ἄσπεδον, II. 16, 214;
ποτι τοίχων ἀρῶρες πῖθοι οἶνον,
wine-casks piled close against the wall,
Od. 2, 342; hence—2. absol. to be
fixed, φρεσὶν ἦσιν ἀρῶρος, Od. 10,
553, and in Theocr. 25, 113, θυμὸς
ἀρῶρος : in Trag., ἄραρε, a thing is
fixed, either physically, as Aesch.
Pr. 60, or metaph., as θεῶν πίστις
οὐκ' ἄραρε, ταῦτ' ἄραρε, or ἄραρε
alone, Eur. Med. 414, 322, Or. 1330,
ubi v. Pors., and cf. Ellendt Lex.
Soph. voc. ἀρᾶρισκω.—II. to fit or
suit, fit well or closely, ζωστήρ ἀρῶρος,
a closely fitting belt, II. 4, 134; τιναί,
σανίδες εὐ (or στιβαρῶς) ἀραρῖται,
Hom. : to fit or be fitted to a thing,
usu. c. dat., as δοῦρα, ἔγχος, καλὰ-
ρῃν ἄρῃται, fitted the bands, oft. in
Hom. : so too κόρυθες κροτάφοις,
ἄρῃται ἐπισφύριδος ἀραρῖται, oft.
in Hom. : also κυνέη ἐπὶ κροτάφοις
ἀραρῖται, Hes. Sc. 137; κυνέη ἐκατὸν
πυλῆσσιν ἀραρῖται, fitting a hundred
champions, i. e. large enough for them,
II. 5, 744; so with ἐν, δοῦρ' ἐν ἀρ-
ωμίνισιν, Od. 5, 361; κερανὺν ἐν
ἐρᾷται ἀρ., oined with might and

victory, Pind. O. 10, 98 (11, 82).—III.
to be fitted, furnished with a thing, as
τάραρος σκολόπεσσιν ἄρῃται, II. 12,
56, πόλις πυργοῖς ἀραρῖται, II. 15,
737, ζώνη θυσανοῖς ἀρ., II. 14, 181;
hence later gifted, endowed with, χα-
ρίτεσσιν ἀραρῶς, Pind. I. 2, 29, κάλ-
λει ἀραρῶς, Eur. El. 948.—IV. to be
fitting, meet, or suitable, agreeable or
pleasing, like the kindred ἀρέσκα,
hence ἐν φρεσὶν ἡραρεν ἡνὺν, it fitted
our temper well, Od. 4, 777, not else-
where in Hom. : so ἀκοῖτιν ἀραρῖαν
πραπίδεσσιν, Hes. Th. 608 : so some
interpret ἄραρε, it pleases me, Eur.
Med. 745, but better there as sup. I.
2 : also ἄραρεν, 'tis fair or favourable,
Pind. N. 5, 81.—V. We must esp. re-
mark the syncop. part. aor. 2 mid.
ἄρμενος, ἐνν, ενον, fitting, fitted or
suited to (in Hom. just like perf. part.
ἄρῶρος), usu. c. dat. ἐπικρινον ἄρ-
μενον αὐτῷ (τῷ ἱσθῷ), fitted or fastened
to the mast, Od. 5, 254, and hence
later τὰ ἄρμενα, the tackling, rigging
of a ship, Hes. Op. 806, Theocr. 22,
13; ἄρμενα τέχνῃς, like ὅπλα, Anth.
also ἄρμ. ἐν., II. 18, 600, Od. 5, 234 :
metaph., fitting, fit, meet, favourable,
Hes. Sc. 116, rarely c. inf. added,
ἡμέρα κούρωι γενέσθαι ἄρμενος, a
day meet for girls to be born, Hes. Op.
784 (where the part. is used like an
adj. of two termin.).—2. prepared,
ready, χρήματα δ' εἰν οἴκῳ πάντ' ἄρ-
μενα ποιήσασθαι, Hes. Op. 405, ἄρ-
μενα πάντα παρασχεῖν, Hes. Sc. 84,
Theogn. 275.—3. in genl. agreeable, wel-
come, ἄρμενα πράξαις ἀνὴρ, Pind. O. 8,
96; ἐν ἄρμενις θυμὸν αὖσον, Pind. N.
3, 99 : so of men, εὐκόλος, ξείνους ἄρ-
μενος, Plat. Epigr. 28.—VI. from the
part. perf. act. ἀρῶρος, Ion. ἀρῶρος,
was formed the adv. ἀρῶρότως, Ion.
ἀρῶρότως, joined fast, firmly, unchange-
ably, Aesch. Supp. 945; v. Ruhnke Tim.

Ἀρωγῇ, ἥς, ἡ, (ἀρῆγω) help, aid,
succour, protection, Hom., etc. : Ζη-
νός, given by Jupiter, II. 4, 408, ἐπ'
ἀρωγῇ τινα, in one's favour, II. 23, 574 :
ἀρ. νῆσον, πόνον, help against., Plat.
Legg. 919 C. Menex. 238 A.—II. in
Aesch. Ag. 47, 73, it is usu. taken as an
adj. i. e. a body of helpers or defenders,
—perhaps needlessly. Rare in prose.

Ἀρωγοναυτής, οὐ, ὁ, (ἀρωγῇ, ναύ-
της) helper of sailors, Anth.

Ἀρωγός, ὄν, (ἀρῆγω) helping, aid-
ing, succouring, propitiating, τινα, Aesch.
c. gen., serviceable, useful in a thing,
ναῖας τέχνας, Soph. Aj. 357 : πρόσ
τι, against a thing, Thuc. 7, 62.—II. as
subst., as always in Hom., a helper,
aid, esp. in battle, also a defender be-
fore a tribunal, advocate, II. 18, 502,
cf. ἀρῆγων.

ἈΡΩΜΑ, ατος, τό, any seasoning,
spice, sweet herb, etc., Xen. An. 1, 5,
1. (Deriv. uncertain : Pott suspects
Sanscrit. ghrā, to smell.)

Ἀρωμα, ατος, τό, (ἀρώ) corn-land,
Lat. arvum, Soph. Fr. 77, Ar. Pac.
1158 : cf. ἀρομα.

Ἀρωματίζω, (ἀρωμα) to season, spice,
Diosc.—2. intr. to have a spicy smell
or taste.

Ἀρωματικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἄρωμα) spicy,
Plut.

Ἀρωματίτης, ον, ὁ, fem. ἀρωματί-
τις, ἰδος, ἡ=foreg., Diosc.

Ἀρωματοπώλης, ον, ὁ, (ἄρωμα,
παλέω) a dealer in spices.

Ἀρωματοφορέω, to bear spicy herbs :
from

Ἀρωματοφόρος, ον, (ἄρωμα, φέρω)
bearing spicy herbs, Plut.

Ἀρωματώδης, ες, (ἄρωμα, εἶδος)
like spice, spicy.

Ἀράμενα, Ep. inf. pres. from ἀράω
for ἀρόν, contr. from ἰροῦμενα, a
lengthd. for ἀρόμενα, v. l. for ἀρόμ-
μενα or ἀρόμενα, Hes. Op. 22, cf.
Lob. Phryn. 227, Buttm. Ausf. Gr.
§ 105, Anm. 16.

Ἀρωραῖος, Dor. for ἀρουραῖος, Ai.
Ach. 762.

Ἀρώσιμος, ον, poet. for ἀρόσιμος, q. v.

Ἀρωστος, ον, poet. for ἄρρωστος.

Ἄς, also ὤς and ὠς, Aeol. and Dor.
for ἑός, till, until, Pind. O. 10, 61,
Theocr. 14, 70, v. Kcen. Gieg. p. 188.

Ἄς, Dor. gen. for ἡς, from ὅς, ἡ, ὅ.

Ἀσῆγνητος, ον, (a priv., σαγή-
νεύω) not caught in a net, not to be
caught.

Ἄσαι, contr. inf. aor. 1 from ἄσαι
from ἄσω, to hurt, II.

Ἄσαι, inf. aor. 1 from ἄσω, to satiate.

Ἄσαι, ἄσας, inf. and part. aor. 1
from ἄσω, αείδω.

Ἀσάιωτης, ον, ὁ, Asaeates, son of
Lycanor, Paus. 8, 3, 4.

Ἀσαιμι, opt. aor. 1 from ἄσω, to sa-
tiate, II. [ᾶ]

Ἄσαϊος, ον, ὁ, Asaeus, masc. pr. n.,
a Greek, II. 11, 301.

Ἀσκατος, ον, (a priv., σάττω) noi
trodden down, loose, γῆ, Xen. Oec. 19,
11.

Ἀσάλαμνις, ον, (a priv., Σαλα-
μίς) not having been at Salamis, no
sailor, Ar. Ran. 204. [μῖ]

Ἀσάλεια, poet. ἀσάλια, ας, ἡ,
(ἀσάλης) carelessness, ease, Sophron.

Ἀσάλεντος, ον, (a priv., σαλεύω)
unmoved, unshaken, tranquil, calm, Eur.
Bacch. 390. Adv.—τως, Polyb.

Ἀσάλης, ἐς, (a priv., σάλος)=
foreg., Aesch. Fr. 351.

Ἀσάλια, ας, ἡ, poet. for ἀσάλεια.

Ἀσάλπικτος, ον, (a priv., σαλπί-
ξω) without sound of trumpet, ὥρα
ἀσάλπ., the hour when no trumpet
sounds, i. e. midnight, Soph. Fr. 351.

Ἀσάμβalos, Aeol. for ἀσάνδαλος,
Nonn.

Ἀσαιμεν, 1 plur. aor. 1 from ἄσω, to
sleep, Od. [ᾶσ]

Ἀσάμνις, ον, ἡ, a bathing-tub,
freq. in Hom., ὡς ἀργύρεαι, εὐδεσ-
ται (perh. from ἀσγ, ἄσιν). [ᾶσ]

Ἀσάνα, Ἀσάνα, Ἀσαναῖος, Lacon.
for Ἀθήνη, Ἀθῆναι, Ἀθηναῖος, Ar. Lys.

Ἀσανδαλος, ον, (a priv., σάνδαλον)
unsaddled, unsaddled, Bion.

Ἀσανδρος, ον, ὁ, Asander, a king of
the Bosphoran, Strab.—2. son of
Philotas, governor of Lydia, under
Alexander the Great, Arr. An. 1, 17, 7.

Ἀσαντος, ον, (a priv., σάινω) tho-
to be flattered or softened, ungentle, θυ-
μός, Aesch. Cho. 422.

Ἀσάομαι, v. ἄσω. [ᾶσ]

Ἀσάπης, ἐς, (a priv., σήπτοιμαι) not
liable to rot. Adv.—ως, Hipp.

Ἀσάρκω, to be ἄσαρκος or lean,
Hipp. Hence

Ἀσάρκας, ας, ἡ, leanness, Arist. H. A.

Ἀσάρκος, ον, (a priv., σάρξ) with
out flesh, lean, meagre, Arist. Probl.

Ἀσάρκωδης, ες, (ἄσαρκος, εἶδος)
lean, meagre-looking.

Ἀσaron, ον, τό, wild hard, asarum
Europaeum, Diosc.

Ἀσάρως, ἄ, ὄν, (ἄσαι) sad, sorrow-
ful, Sapph. Fr. 42 Neue, in compar.

[], since, acc. to the remark of the
schol. on Hephaest. p. 64 Gaisf., the
initial α is shortened Aeolice.]

Ἀσάρως, ον=sq., Plut.

Ἀσάρωτος, ον, (a priv., σάρω) un-
sweet, unclean : in Plin. H. N. 36

25, οἶκος ἀσάρωτος, a room paved in
Mosaic to look as if unswept, and

strewn with crumbs, etc., also τὰ
ἀσάρωτα

**Ἀσατο*, 3 sing. aor. mid., contr. for *ἄσατο*, from *ἄσω*. II. [ἄσ] *ἄσατο*, inf. aor. 1 mid. from *ἄσω*, *to satiate*, II. [ἄσ]

Ἀσάφεια, ας, ἡ, *want of clearness, uncertainty*, opp. to *σαφύνα*, Plat. Rep. 478 C; the *obscurer*, Emped.: from

Ἀσάφης, ἐς, ἡ (priv., *σάφης*) *indistinct* to the senses, *dim, faint*, ἄσ. *σημείω*, Thuc. 3, 22, *σκιαγραφία*, Plat. Crit. 107 C: hence *indistinct* to the mind, *dim, baffling, uncertain, obscure*, *πᾶντ' ἄσαφῃ λέγειν*, Soph. O. T. 439, Thuc., etc.: *νύξ ἄσαφεστέρα ἐστίν*, by night one sees less distinctly. Adv. *-ως*, *uncertainly*, Thuc. 4, 20.

**Ἀσαρία*, ας, ἡ=ἄσαφεια, Polyb. Ἀσάρια, f. -ήσω, (ἄση) *to surfeit, cloy, disgust*, prob. only used as dep. pass. ἄσάρομαι, in Hipp. also ἄσάομαι, c. aor. pass. ἄσῶθην, and aor. mid. ἄσάμην, *to feel loathing or nausea*, caused by surfeit, Hipp.: hence *to be disgusted or vexed* at a thing, c. dat., *μηδὲν ἄγαν χαλεποῖσιν ἰσθ' φρένα*, Theogn. 657: also ἄσῶθηναι ἐπὶ τινι, Hdt. 3, 41: absol., *to be disgusted, discomfited*, Alcæa. 29, *ὅταν θυμὸν ἄσῶθῃς*, Theogn. 983. [ἄσ]

**Ἀσβεστος*, ον, also *ην*, II. 16, 123, (a priv., *σβέννυμι*) *unquenched*: in Hom. usu. metaph. *inextinguishable, endless, ceaseless*, ἄσβ. κλέος, γέλως, μένος, βοή: also ἀκτίς ἡ ἀέλ, Pind. I. 4, 71 (3, 60); and hence *πύρος ὡκεανού*, *ocean's ceaseless flow*, Aesch. Fr. 532.—II. as subst. ἡ ἄσβεστος, sub. *πίπτας*, *unslacked, quicklime*, Plut.—2. *λίθος*, *asbestos*, a mineral indestructible by fire, Diosc., cf. Dict. Antiqu. s. v.

**Ἀσβετος*, ου, ὁ, *Asbetus*, Hom. Ep. 4, 9.

**Ἀσβολάω* and *ἄσβολάω*, *to cover with soot*: from

**Ἀσβόλη*, ης, ἡ=ἄσβολος, Simon. *ωσργ*. 61.

**Ἀσβόλοις*, ἐσσα, εν, *sooty*: from **Ἀσβολος*, ου, ἡ, (but masc., Hippon. 110) the more Att. form for *ἀσάλη*, Ar. Thesm. 245, cf. Lob. Phryn. 113, *soot*. (Acc. to Pott Etymol. Forsch. 2, 129, quasi ἀποσβόλος, *om ἀποσβέννυμι*; akin to *ψόλος*.)

**Ἀσβόλος*, ου, ὁ, *Asbolus*, a centaur, Hes. Scut. Herc. 185.

**Ἀσβόλω*=ἄσβόλω, Ath.

**Ἀσβόλωδης*, ἐς, (ἄσβόλος, εἶδος) *otv*.

**Ἀσβύσταί*, ὧν, οἱ, the *Asbystae*, a people in northern Cyrenaica, Hdt. 170: hence

**Ἀσβυστίς*, ἰδος, ἡ, *gaia*, the country the *Asbystae*, Callim.

**Ἀσδρούβας*, α, ὁ, *Asdrubal*, brother of Hannibal, Polyb. 3, 33, 6: name many distinguished Carthaginians, *ολυβ*, Strab.

**Ἀσε*, 3 sing. aor. 1 for *ἄσσε* from *ἴω*, *to hurt*, Od.

**Ἀσέα*, ας, ἡ, *Asea*, a town of Ardia near Megalopolis, Xen. Hell. 5, 11: ὁ Ἀσέατης, ου [ἄτ], *an inhabitant of Asea*, Xen. Hell. 7, 5, 5.

**Ἀσέβεια*, ας, ἡ, (ἀσεβής) *ungodliness, impiety, profaneness, sinfulness*, p. to *ἀδίκη*, Plat. Prot. 323 E: *ἐβείαν ἄσκειν*, Eur. Bacch. 476: *πρὶς εἰς θεούς*, Plat. Rep. 615 C: *περὶ οὗς*, Xen. Apol. 22; also *πρός*..., rs. 104, 13: in plur.=ἄσεβήματα, *act*, Legg. 890 A: ἄσ. *δίκη* or *γραφή*, *an action or indictment for profaneness*, cf. Dict. Antiqu.

**Ἀσέβω*, ὦ, f. -ήσω, *to be asebeis*, *act profanely or wickedly, sin* against a gods, opp. to *ἀδίκη*, Ar. Thesm. 7: ἄσ. *εἰς*..., Hdt. 8, 129, Eur.

Bacch. 490, *περί*..., Hdt. 2, 139, Plat., etc., *πρός*..., Xen. Cyn. 13, 16: also c. acc. cognate, ἄσ. ἀσεβήμα, Plat. Legg. 910 C, cf. 941 A; but rarely c. acc. pers. *to sin against*, ἡ θεὸν ἢ ξένον τιν' ἀσεβῶν, dub. in Aesch. Eum. 270. Pass. *to be affected with the consequences of sin*, ὅταν τις ἀσεβῇ τῶν οἴκων, Plat. Legg. 877 E: but also τὰ περὶ τινὰ ἡσεβήμενα, *impieties committed against one*, Aeschin. Hence

**Ἀσεβήμα*, ατος, τό, *an impious or profane act*, sin, opp. to *ἀδίκημα*, Thuc. 6, 27, Dem. 548, 11.

**Ἀσεβής*, ἐς, (a priv., *σέβω*) *ungodly, godless, unholy, profane, sinful*, opp. to *ἀδίκος*, and first in Pind. Fr. 97, 1. Adv. *-ως*.

**Ἀσεβήσις*, εως, ἡ, (ἀσεβέω) *impious conduct*, Plut.

**Ἀσεν*, inf. fut. from ἄω, *to satiate*, II. [ἄ]

**Ἀσειρος*, ον, (a priv., *σειρά*) *without cord or chain*: hence *unbridled, free*.

**Ἀσειρώτος*, ον, (a priv., *σειρώ*) *not drawing by a trace* (but by the yoke), of the two middle horses in a team of four abreast, the outer two being called *σευράφοροι*, hence *ἀσειρ*, *ὄχημα*, Eur. Ion 1150.

**Ἀσειστός*, ον, (a priv., *σειώ*) *unshaken, not to be shaken*. Adv. *-τως*, Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10, 87.

**Ἀσελγάω*, f. ἄσελγήσω, *to be ἀσελγής*, *behave intemperately*, absol., and εἰς τινα, Dem.

**Ἀσελγεία*, ας, ἡ, the character and conduct of an *ἀσελγής*, *excess in anything*, *intemperance, extravagance, insolence*, Oratt.: later esp. *lasciviousness, lewdness*.

**Ἀσελγέω*=ἄσελγαίνω.

**Ἀσελγής*, ἐς, *intemperate, extravagant, insolent*, Isae., and Dem.: later esp. *excessive in lusts and desires, lascivious, lewd*, esp. of women, Lob. Phryn. 184. Adv. *-ως*, ες. *πίστες*, *extravagantly fat*, Ar. Plat. 560: ἄσ. *ζήν*, *διακείσθαι*, Oratt.; ἄσ. *τινὶ χρῆσθαι*, *to treat with brutal insolence or violence*, Dem. 120, 10. (No doubt from *ἔθλω*, by the common change of θ into σ.)

**Ἀσελγοκέρας*, ατος, ὁ, ἡ, (ἀσελγής, *κέρας*) *with huge horns*.

**Ἀσελγομένω*, (ἀσελγής, *μαίνωμαι*) *to be madly dissolute*, Luc.

**Ἀσελήνιος*, ον, (a priv., *σελήνη*) *without moon, dark, νύξ*, Thuc. 3, 22.

**Ἀσεινός*, ον, (a priv., *σεινός*) *unhonoured, ignoble*, Arist. Mund. Adv. *-νως*.

**Ἀσπετῶ*, =ἄσπεῶ, Soph. Ant. 1350: from

**Ἀσπετος*, ον, (a priv., *σέβομαι*) *not to be revered, unholy, τὰ ἄσπετα*, Soph. O. T. 890.

**Ἀσπεσε*, 2 pl. fut. mid. from ἄω, *to satiate*, II. [ἄ]

**Ἀσπεμαι*, Dor. fut. from ἄω for ἄσσομαι.

**Ἀση*, ης, ἡ, a *surfeit, satiety, loathing, disgust, nausea* caused thereby, Hipp. =ence—2. in genl. *anguish, distress*, Hdt. 1, 136, Plat. Tim. 71 C: also in plur., Sapph. 1, 3. (From ἄω *to satiate*: akin also to ἄσση, ἔδω, as *ἴσσημι* to *ἰδέναι*, Pott. Forsch. 1, 242.) [ἄ]

**Ἀσηθής*, ἄσηθηναι, aor. 2 pass. subj. et inf. from ἄσω.

**Ἀσημαντός*, ον, (a priv., *σημαίνω*) *without leader, unprotected, unintended*, *μηλῆ*, II. 10, 485.—II. *unsealed, unmarked*, Hdt. 2, 38: c. gen., *σώματος ψυχῇ ἄσ*, *without the body by which it could be known*, Plat. Phae. 250 C.—III. act. *marking nothing*, Diog. L. 7, 57.

**Ἀσημείωτος*, ον, (a priv., *σημειώω*) *unmarked*.

**Ἀσημόγρυφος*, ον, (ἄσημος, *γρυφῶς* written indistinctly: but—II. *parox. act. writing indistinctly*).

**Ἀσημος*, ον, (a priv., *σημα*) *without sign, mark, or token*, ἄσ. *χρυσός*, *uncoined gold, bullion*, Hdt. 9, 41; ἄσ. *ὄπλᾶ*, *arms without device*, Eur. Phoen. 1112: hence—II. of sacrifices, oracles, etc., *giving no sign, obscure, unintelligible, χρηστήρια*, Hdt. 5, 92, 2, ὄργια, Soph. Ant. 1013.—III. in genl. *undistinguishable, indistinct to the senses, unseen, unheard, inaudible*, *πτερῶν βοῶδός*, Soph. Ant. 1004; esp. of sounds and voices, *mariculate*, ἄσσημα φράζειν, Hdt. 1, 86, cf. 2, 2; so ἄσσημα βοή=ἄσσημος βοή, Soph. Ant. 1209.—2. *unknown, unperceived*, Soph. Ant. 252.—3. of persons, *unknown, obscure, ignoble*, Eur. H. F. 849, cf. Ion 8. Hence

**Ἀσημότης*, ητος, ἡ, a *being unknown*.

**Ἀσημων*, ον, gen. *ονος*=ἄσσημος, φθόγγος, Soph. O. C. 1668.

**Ἀσηπτος*, ον, (a priv., *σήπαι*)=ἄσᾶπης, Hipp.

**Ἀσηρός*, ον, (ἄση) *causing nausea, disgusting, loathsome*, Hipp. Adv. *-ρώς*.

**Ἀσηστός*, ον, (a priv., *σῆσω*) *unsifted*, Diphil. Siphn. ap. Ath. 115 D.

**Ἀσθενεία*, ας, ἡ, Ion. ἄσθενείη *or ἄσθενή*, (ἄσθενής) *want of strength, weakness*, Thuc. 1, 3, etc.: esp. *feebleness, sickness*, Hdt. 4, 135, *σμάζαν*, Thuc. 4, 36, etc.—2. a *disease*, Thuc. 2, 49.—3. ἄσθ. *βίω*, *poverty* Hdt. 2, 47; 8, 51.

**Ἀσθενεστέρως*, adv. compar. from ἄσθενής.

**Ἀσθενέω*, ὦ, f. -ήσω, *to be ἄσθενής*, *weak, feeble, sickly*, ἄσθ. *μέλη*, *to be weak in limb*, Eur. Or. 228, 7, *τῇ χειρὶ*, Plat., absol. Thuc. 7, 47. Hence

**Ἀσθενήμα*, ατος, τό, a *weakness, sickness*.

**Ἀσθενής*, ἐς, (a priv., *σθένος*) *without strength, weak*: hence in various relations.—1. in body or frame, *feeble, sickly*, Pind., etc.: also ἄσθ. *εἰς ταλαιπωρίην*, *too weak for hardship*, Hdt. 4, 134, εἰς *ὥφελειαν*, Dem. 1471, 4: *ἄσθενέστερος πόνον ἐνεκείν*, *too weak to bear labour*, Id. 637, 18.—2. in mind, and the like, *too weak to grasp γνώμης*, Thuc. 2, 61.—3. in power, ἄσθ. *δύναμις*, Hdt. 7, 9, 1, etc.—4. in property, *poor*, ἄσθ. *χρήματα*, Hdt. 2, 89; so too absol., Lys. 92, 2, and οἱ ἄσθενέστεροι or ἄσθενέστατοι, the *weaker sort*, i. e. the *poor*, Xen. Cyr. 8, 1, 30 Mem.—5. *insignificant, οὐκ ἄσθενέστατος σοφιστής* Ἑλλήνων, Hdt. 4, 95: so of streams, *small*, Id. 2, 25, of water, of *small specific gravity*, 3, 23: of an event, *εἰς ἄσθενὲς ἐργεσθαι*, *to come to nothing*, Id. 1, 120. Adv. *-ως* Plat.

**Ἀσθενίη*, ης, ἡ, Ion. for ἄσθενεία, Hdt.

**Ἀσθενικός*, ἡ, ὅν, *belonging to an ἄσθενής*, *weakly*, Arist. H. A.

**Ἀσθενοποιέω*, (ἄσθενής, *ποιέω*) *to make weak*, App.

**Ἀσθενόριζος*, ον, (ἄσθενής, *ρίζα*) *with weak roots*, Theophr.

**Ἀσθενόψυχος*, ον, (ἄσθενής, *ψυχῇ*) *weak-minded*, Joseph.

**Ἀσθενόω*, ὦ, f. (ἄσθενής) *to weaken*, Xen. Cyr. 1, 5, 3. Hence

**Ἀσθενώσις*, εως, ἡ, *weakness, faintness*, Hipp.

**Ἀσθηα*, ατος, τό, (ἄω *to blow*) a *panting, gasping from toil*, ἄσθηα καὶ ἰδρώς, II. 15, 241; ἄσθηται ἄργαλέω, Ib. 10; ἴπ' ἄσθηματος κ' *ποῖ*, Aesch. Pers. 484: also of the *death ruckie*, ἄσθηται ὀφίσσοντα πνούς, Pind. N.

τα, II.: hence in genl. to work curiously, form by art. ἔργουρον κρητῆρα, ἐρύμνα, Hom.; ἀρτὸν πύσσειν καὶ ἄσκειν, to fold and clean a tunic, Od. I, 439; ἄρμα χρυσῷ εὖ ἥσκηται, the chariot is finely wrought with gold, II. 10, 438; so χορὸν ἥσκησεν, 18, 592, v. χορός: ὁρὸν τεύξει ἀσκήσας, χρυσὸν περιχεύειν ἀσκήσας, with skillful art will he make a throne, etc.: hence—2. simply to dress out, trick out, adorn, decorate, ἄσκειν τινα κόσμῳ, Hdt. 3, 1: freq. in pass. ἡσκημένοι πέπλοις, χλιδαίς, etc., v. Blomf. Aesch. Pers. 187; so too of buildings, στυλοί, Παρῶ λίθῳ ἥσκηται. Hdt.: metaph. σῶμα λόγῳ ἥσκηται, tricked out with words only, not real, Soph. El. 1217: also in mid. to adorn one's self, Eur.—3. in Pind., to honour a divinity, do him reverence, Lat. colere, daίμονα ἀσκ. θεραπεύω, P. 3, 193; ἀσκέεται Θέμῳ, O. 8, 29.—II. in Att. and prose, usu. to practise, exercise, Lat. exercere, strictly of athletic exercise, and the like: construct.—1. c. acc. of person or thing trained, to train, ἄσκειν τινα, ἢ τὸ σῶμα, etc., Plat., and Xen.; εἰς ὃν πρὸς τι, for an object or purpose, lb.: in Eccl., to discipline, mortify the body.—2. c. acc. of the thing practised, ἀσκ. τέχνην, πεντάθλον, Hdt. 3, 125; 9, 33, ἢ παγκράτιον, στάδιον, etc., Plat., and Xen.: hence very freq. metaph., ἀσκ. ἀληθινήν, δικαιοσύνην, Hdt., κακότητα, ἀρετήν, σοφίαν, λαλίαν, etc., Trag., Ar., etc., cf. Blomf. Aesch. Pr. 1102.—3. c. inf., ἀσκ. τοιαύτῃ μένειν, practise, endeavour to remain such, Soph. El. 1024; so ἀσκ. λέγειν, Id. Fr. 865, ἀσκ. κρείττους εἶναι, ἀγαθὰ ποιεῖν, Xen.: ἥσκει ἐξουλιγεῖν, he made a practice of associating with others, Id. Ages. 11, 4: the full construct. seems to be c. acc. pers., as we find it Eur. Hipp. 1080, ἀσκεῖ σεαντὸν σέβειν.—4. absol. to practise, go into training, train, take pains, Plat., and Xen., περί τι, Polyb. Cf. ἀσκήτος, ἀσκητέον. (Acc. to Pott, from σκεύος, or ξέω with a prefixed.)

Ἀσκη, ης, ἡ=ἀσκησις, Plat. (Com.) Incert. 48.

Ἀσκηθής, ἐς, unhurt, unharmed, oft. in Hom. of a safe return to one's country: ἀσκηθὲς μέλι, pure virgin honey, Antim. 9: and so too Wolf and Pors. in Od. 14, 255, ἀσκηθέες (to be pronounced as a trisyll.), where the MSS. ἀσκεθέες. (Acc. to Passow from ἀσκέω, and so strictly well cared for: but perh. rather from a privat., and the root which appears in our scathe, i. e. hurt, and perh. in the Greek σχάω, Germ. schaden, and so exactly=our unsathed.)

Ἀσκημα, ατος, τό, (ἀσκέω) an exercise, Xen. Cyr. 7, 5, 79.—II. preparation.—III. dress, ornament.

Ἀσκηρον, ον, (a priv., σκηνή) without tent, under the open sky, Plut.—2. without illusion, as on the stage, Symp. Adv.—ως, ἡ.

Ἀσκησις, εως, ἡ, (ἀσκέω) exercise, training, Thuc., esp. of the life and habits of an athlete, Thuc. 2, 39, Xen., etc.: c. gen., ἀσκ. τινός, practice of or in a thing, Thuc. 5, 67.—II. my course of life, trade, profession, Lat. ars, Luc.

Ἀσκητός, ἐα, ἐον, verb. adj. from ἀσκέω, to be practised, Xen. Cyr. 5, 3, 13.—II. ἀσκητέον, one must practise, exercise, τοὺς ἱππείας, Xen.: σοφίαν, μαθησισμένην, Plat.

Ἀσκητήριον, ον, τό, a place of exercise: a hermitage, Eccl.

Ἀσκητής, οὗ, ὁ, one who practises any art or trade, ἀσκ. τῶν πολεμικῶν, etc., opp. to ἰδιώτης, Xen. Cyr. 1, 5, 11: esp. an athlete, Plat. Rep. 403 E, with which word it is often confounded.

Ἀσκητικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to ἀσκησις, or to an ἀσκητής, industrious, βίος, Plat. Legg. 806 A: esp. belonging to an athlete, Ar. Lys. 1085. Adv.—κῶς.

Ἀσκητός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἀσκέω) curiously or carefully, wrought, νῆμα, λέχος, Od.—2. exercised, practised in a thing, τινί, Simon. 76, 3.—3. to be got or reached by exercise, opp. to διδακτός, Plat. Meno 70 A, Xen. Mem. 1, 2, 23.

Ἀσκήτρια, ας, ἡ, fem. of ἀσκητής: a nun, Eccl.

Ἀσκήδιον, ον, τό, Ar. Eccl. 307: and ἀσκήιον, τό, dim. from ἀσκός, Hipp.

Ἀσκήιον, ον, τό, dim. from ἀσκός, Plut.

Ἀσκιος, α, ον, (σκιᾷ with a copul. or intens., cf. sub a-) shady, shaded, ὄρεα, Pind. N. 6, 73.—II. (a priv., σκιᾷ) shadowless, casting no shadow, Theopomp. (Hist. ap. Polyb. 16, 12, 7.

Ἀσκήτων, ον, gen. ονος, (a priv., σκίπων) without staff or stick, Anth. [2]

Ἀσκήτης, ον, ὁ, (ἀσκός) νόστος, a kind of drowsy, Epicur. ap. Plut.

Ἀσκληπείον or Ἀσκληπείον, ον, τό,=Ἀσκληπείον.

Ἀσκληπιδής, ον, ὁ, son of Aesculapius, II. 4, 204: hence later in plur., as a name for physicians, Plat.—II. as pr. n., Asclepiades of Samos, a poet of the Anthology.—2. a grammarian of Myrlea, Strab.—Others in Plut., etc.

Ἀσκληπιδής, ον, ὁ, unus. form for foreg., Soph. Phil. 1333.

Ἀσκληπείον, or Ἀσκληπείον, ον, τό, the temple of Aesculapius, Luc.

Ἀσκληπείος, εια, ειν, of, belonging to Aesculapius: τῷ Ἀσκληπείῳ, sub. ἱερά, festival of Aesculapius, Plat.

Ἀσκληπιόδορος, ον, ὁ, (Ἀσκληπιός, δῶρον) Asclepiodorus, masc. pr. n., Arr. Ind. 18, 3.

Ἀσκληπιοκλείδης, ον, ὁ, Asclepiocleides, name of a comedy of Alexis, Ath.

Ἀσκληπιός, οὗ, ὁ, Asclepius, Lat. Aesculapius, in Hom. a Thessalian prince, famous as a physician, II. 2, 729: later, son of Apollo and Coronis, tutelary god of medicine, H. Hom. 15. [Ἀσκληπιῶν, II. 2, 731: Dem. made it proparox. Ἀσκληπίων, because he derived it from ἥπιος, cf. Böckh Pind. P. 3, 6.]

Ἀσκληπιῶν πέτρα, ας, ἡ, the rock of Aesculapius, on the Isthmus, Eur. Hipp. 1209.

Ἀσκληον, ον, τό, Asculum, a town of Picenum, Strab.—2. a town of Apulia, Plut. Pyrrh. 21.

Ἀσκολέτης, ον, ὁ, (ἀσκός, δέω) a string for tying up wine-skins, Nic.

Ἀσκολήλακος, ον, ὁ, (ἀσκός, θύλακος) a leathern bag, Ar. Fr. 217.

Ἀσκολήης, ον, ὁ, (ἀσκός, κήλη) having a bad rupture.

Ἀσκολήρα, ας, ἡ, (ἀσκός, πήρα)=πήρα, a portmanteau, scrip, Ar. Fr. 482.

Ἀσκοπος, ον, (a priv., σκοπέω) not seeing, imprudent, thoughtless, II. 24, 157; ἀσκοποι, unregardful of..., τινός, Aesch. Ag. 462.—II. pass. not seen, unseen, πλάκες ἀσκ., of the nether world, Soph. O. C. 1682.—2. not to be seen, obscure, dark, unintelligible, ἔπος, Aesch. Cho. 816; πράγος, Soph. Aj. 21; ἢ κτ. χρόνος, an unknown time, Soph. T. 246: inconceivable, incredi-

ble, Soph. El. 861, 1315.—B. (a priv. σκοπέω) without aim or end, random βέλος, Dion. H. Adv.—πως.

Ἀσκοπύτιν, ης, ἡ, (ἀσκός, πυτινῇ) a leathern canteen, Antiph. Meleag [1]

ἈΣΚΟΨ, οὗ, ὁ, a leathern bag mostly of goat-skin, in Hom. usu. wine-skin; ἀσκός βοός, the bag in which Aeolus bottled up the winds, Od. 10, 19: metaph. a pot-bellied fellow, Antiph., cf. Theophr. Char. 3 (3).—2. in genl. an animal's hide, Hdt. 3, 9: also of the skin of Marsyas, Hdt. 7, 26. Proverb., ἀσκὸν δέρεται, to flay alive, abuse or maltreat wantonly, Ar. Nub. 441, and in pass., ἀσκόδ' δεδάρθαι, Solon 25, 7, cf. Heind. Plat. Euthyd. 285 C. (Acc. to Pott, akin to σκύνω, with a prefixed,) Ἀσκοφορέα, to carry wine-skins at the feast of Bacchus: from

Ἀσκοφόρος, ον, (ἀσκός, φέρω) carrying wine-skins.

Ἀσκρα, ας, ἡ, Ascra, a town of Boeotia, where Hesiod was born, Strab.

Ἀσκύλευτος, ον, (a priv., σκυλεύω) not pillaged or strip. [v]

Ἀσκύλως, ον, (a priv., σκύλλω, not torn or mangled: not tortured. Adv.—τως.

Ἀσκυρον, ον, τό, a kind of St John's wort, Diosc.

Ἀσκόφος, ον, (a priv., σκόφος) with out cup, Ath.

Ἀσκόλια, ον, τά, (ἀσκού) the second day of the rural Dionysia, when they danced with one leg upon skins, uinctos saluere per utres, as Virg. G. 2, 384. Hence

Ἀσκολιάζω, f. -άσω, to dance as at the Ascolia: in genl. to hop, Ar. Plut. 1129: to stand upon one leg, Arist. Inc. An. Hence

Ἀσκολιασμός, οὗ, ὁ, a dancing as at the Ascolia.

Ἀσκολίω, f. -ίσω,=ἀσκολιάζω.

Ἀσκιωμα, ατος, τό, (ἀσκός) the leather padding or lining of the thole which served for the row-lock, put there to make the oar move easily Ar. Ach. 97.

Ἀσκωνδᾶς, α, ὁ, Ascondas, masc. pr. n., Ar. Vesp. 1191.

Ἄσμα, ατος, τό, (ᾄω) anything sung, a song, a lay, Plat., and Xen.

Ἀσμαράγος, ον, (a priv., σμαράγῃ) noiseless, Opp.

Ἀσμάτιον, ον, τό, dim. from ἄσμα, a little song.

Ἀσματοκίμπητης, ον, ὁ, (ἄσμα, κίμπη) twister of song: said by Ar. of the Trag. and Dithyramb. poets of his time, Nub. 333.

Ἀσματοποιός, οὗ, ὁ, (ἄσμα, ποίεω) a composer of songs, Ath.

Ἀσμεναίτατος and ἄσμενέστατος, v. ἄσμενος.

Ἀσμενέω, (ἄσμενος)=sq., only in Dinarch. 94, 34, ἄσμενέω μεταβολήν, to wish for a change.

Ἀσμενίω, f. -ίσω, (ἄσμενος) to take gladly or readily, τί, Polyb.: intr. to be satisfied with a thing, τινί or ἐπὶ τινί, Id.: also ἄσμι. el., Id. So too as dep. mid., Aesop. Hence

Ἀσμενισμός, οὗ, ὁ, a receiving gladly, Stob.: and

Ἀσμενιστός, ἡ, ὄν, acceptable, well come, Sext. Emp.

Ἀσμενος, η, ον, (ἡδομαι, part perf. ἡσμέμενος) well pleased, glad, always with a verb, where it may be rendered glad to, e. g. φύγεν ἄσμενος ἐκ θανάτου, he was glad to have escaped death, II. 20, 350, cf. Od. 9, 63, and freq. in Att., ἄσμι. αἰρεθεῖς, Thuc. 6

α: ερ. in such phrases as ἐμοὶ δὲ κεν ἀσμένω εἶν, glad should I be o' it, Il. 14. 108: just like σοὶ βουλευμένω ἐστί, Lat. *volentibus vobis est*, so ἀσμένω δὲ σοὶ...νύξ ἀποκρύψει φῶς, glad wilt thou be when night shuts out the light, Aesch. Fr. 23, cf. Soph. Tr. 13, Plat. Crat. 418 C. Adv. -ως, gladly, readily, joyfully, like ἀσπασίως, Thuc. 4. 21, Plat., etc.: superl. -ναιτάτα, νύστατα, Plat. Rep. 329 C, 616 A.

Ἀσμηκτος, ov, (a priv., σμήχω) not rubbed off, Pherecr. Incert. 16.

Ἀσμός, ov, ὁ=ἄσμα, Plat. (Com.) Incert. 50.

Ἀσολοικίστως, adv.,=ἰσολοικώς. Ἀσολοικός, ov, (a priv., σόλοικος) without solecism, not barbarous, Soph. Fr. 555, cf. σόλοικος: genuine, good, κρέας, Eubul. Amalth. 1, 8.

Ἀσομαί, fut. of ἄδω, Ar.

Ἀσοφία, ας, ἡ, folly, stupidity, Luc.: from

Ἀσφοός, ov, (a priv., σόφός) unwise, foolish, silly, Theogn. 370. Adv. -φώς.

Ἀσπάζομαι, f. -άσσομαι, dep. mid., to welcome kindly, bid welcome, greet, Lat. *salutare*, τινα, Hom. usu. c. dat., as δεξιῇ, χειρὶν, ἔπειτα, μειλίχους, so too φωνῇ ἄσπ., Pind.: in Att. usu. absol., esp. as the common form on meeting, ἰσπάζομαι σε, or ἰσπάζ. alone, Ar. Nub. 1145, Plut. 1042, cf. Schol.: ἄσπ. and δεξιουσθαι joined, Ar. Plut. 752, and Xen.: also to take leave of, Xen. Cyr. 1, 3, 2, etc.: also of the saluting of ships, ταῖς κόπαις, Plut.: ἄσπ. τινα βασιλέα, to hail as king: metaph., ἄσπ. συμφορὰν, to bid misfortune welcome, accept it, Eur. Ion 587.—2. from the modes of salutation in use, to embrace, kiss: in genl. to fondle, caress, Ar. Vesp. 607: hence of dogs, Lat. *blandiri*, Xen. Mem. 2, 3, 9.—3. to love, cling fondly to, ἵον σ', ὡς τεκοῦσ' ἄσπάζομαι, Eur. Ion 1363, and so Plat., and Xen.: hence to follow eagerly, cleave to, as a disciple his master, Plat.: c. acc. rei, like Lat. *amplecti*, ἄσπ. τὸ ὅμιον, τὸν οἶνον, Plat. Symp. 192 A, Rep. 475 A; and of dogs, ἄσπ. τὴν ἰχθυή, Xen. Cyn. 3, 7.—4. ἄσπ. ὅτι..., to be glad that..., Ar. Plut. 324. (Acc. to Pott Et. Forsch. 2, 129, quasi ἀμφι-σπάζομαι, cf. am-plexi.)

Ἀσπιδήτος, ov, (a priv., σπαθῶ) not struck close with the σπάθη: not closely woven, χλαῖνα, Soph. Fr. 849: hence in genl. not in close order, φάλαγξ, Dion. H.

Ἀσπαθίνης, ov, Ion. εω, ὁ, Aspathines, masc. pr. 2. Att. 3, 70.

Ἀσπαίρω, (a εἰρων, σπαίρω) to pant, gasp, struggle convulsively, in Hom. always of the dying, except κραδίη ἄσπαίρων, Il. 13. 443: so too Aesch. Pers. 976, Eur. I. A. 1587. also ἄσπ. ἄνω κάτω, Eur. El. 843: but Hdt. 8, 5 has Ἀδείμαντος μόνος ἡσπαίρε, Adeimantus was the only one who still made a struggle, resisted.—Ἀσπαίρω was held better Att. than σπαίρω, but the word is mostly Ep.

Ἀσπάλθος, ov, ὁ, also ἡ, *aspalathus*, a prickly shrub, yielding a fragrant oil, Theogn. 1193: used as an instrument of torture, ἐπ' ἄσπαλθον τινα κνάπτειν, in Plat. Rep. 616 A.

Ἀσπαλας, ακος, ὁ, elsewhere σπάλας, a mole, Babrius 108, 13. (Akin to scalpo, as σκεπ=to-specio, Pott Et. Forsch. 2, 153.)

Ἀσπάλειος, εως, ὁ, (ἄσπαλειός) an angler, fisherman, Ael.

Ἀσπαλιεντής, ov, ὁ=foreg., Plat. Soph. 218 E.

Ἀσπαλιεντικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to an angler, ἡ -κή, the art of angling, Plat. Soph. 219 D: from sq.

Ἀσπαλιεύω, or as dep. mid., ἄσπαλιεσθαι, to angle, catch fish by angling. (From ἄσπαλος, a fish, only in Hesych.)

Ἀσπανεύς, εως, ὁ, *Aspaneus*, a spot at the foot of Mt. Ida, Strab.

Ἀσπανιστεία, ας, ἡ, (a priv., σπάνις) redundancy, superfluity, Teles ap. Stob. p. 524, 52.

Ἀσπαργία, ας, ἡ, *asparagus*, Antiphr. Incert. 37.

Ἀσπάραγος, ov, ὁ, Att. ἰσφάραγος, *asparagus*, Cratin. Incert. 135: also the shoots of divers plants, like *asparagus* in form, Gal., cf. Lob. Phryn. 111. (Prob. from a euphon. and σπάραγος, akin to σπάρρη, σφάραγος, σφριγμός, Pott Forsch. 1, 238.)

Ἀσπαρωνία, ας, ἡ=ἄσπαριανία.

Ἀσπαρίζω, f. -ίσω, for σπαρίζω=ἄσπαρ, Arist. Part. An.

Ἀσπαρτος, ov, (a priv., σπείρω) of land, unsown, untitled, Od. 9, 123: of plants, not sown, growing wild, Ib. 109. Adv. -τως.

Ἀσπασία, ας, ἡ, *Aspasia*, a celebrated female of Miletus, renowned for her beauty and her high mental accomplishments, Plat., Xen., etc.—2. of Phocaea, the favourite concubine of the younger Cyrus, Xen. An. 1, 10, 2.

Ἀσπασιακάι, ὄν, οἱ, the *Aspasiacae*, a nomadic people between the Oxus and the Tanais, Polyb. 10, 48.

Ἀσπασιανός, ov, ὁ, *Aspasiannus*, a Median commander under Antiochus, Polyb. 5, 79, 7.

Ἀσπάσιοι, ὄν, οἱ, the *Aspasii*, a people of India, on the river Choës, Arr. An. 4, 23.

Ἀσπάσιος, ἰα, ἰον, also ας, ov, Od. 23, 233, (ἰσπάζομαι) welcome, seen or received with pleasure, well-pleasing, Hom.—II. well-pleased, glad, delighted, γαίης ἰσπάσιοι ἐπέβαν, Od. 23, 238, ἰσπάσιον τόνγε θεοὶ ἔλυσαν, the gods released him to his joy, Od. 5, 397. Adv. -ίως, readily, gladly, cheerfully, Hom. with a verb, to be glad to..., as φημί νῦν ἰσπασίως γόνυ κἀμψεν, Il. 7, 118, so 18, 232, Od. 4, 523, etc. Like ἰσπαστός, Ep. word, though we have the adv. -ίως in Aesch. Ag. 1555. Cf. ἰσμενος.

Ἀσπασίος, ov, ὁ, *Aspasius*, masc. pr. n., Polyb. 5, 94, 6; etc.

Ἀσπασμα, ατος, τό, (ἰσπάζομαι) a welcome, greeting: freq. in Eur., in plur. embraces, caresses: the thing embraced, dear one.

Ἀσπασμός, ov, ὁ, (ἰσπάζομαι) a greeting, embrace, Theogn. 858: affection, opp. to μίσος, Plat.

Ἀσπαστέον, verb. adj. from ἰσπάζομαι, one must greet, etc., Plat. Phil. 32 D.

Ἀσπαστικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἰσπάζομαι) disposed to welcome, greet, etc.: fit for greeting, kindly, friendly, Polyb.: τὸ ἄσπ., sub. οἶκημα, a reception-room.

Ἀσπαστός, ἡ, ὄν=ἰσπασίος, welcome, Hom. only in Od.: ἄσπ. τινη, Od. 5, 398; 13, 35. Adv. -τῶς.

Ἀσπαστός, υός, ἡ, Ion. for ἰσπασμός, Call.

Ἀσπειστος, ov, (a priv., σπένδομαι) to be appraised by no libations, implacable, inexorable, Dem. 786, 10: πῶ-λειος=ἰσπονδός.

Ἀσπενδία, ας, ἡ, *Aspendia*, a quarter of the city of Alexandria, Ath. 174 D.

Ἀσπενδός, ov, ἡ, *Aspendus*, a city of Pamphylia, now *Minugat*, Thuc. 8, 81: hence ὁ Ἀσπενδός, an inhabitant of *Aspendus*, an *Aspendian*, Polyb. 5, 73, 3.

Ἀσπεριος, ov, (a priv., σπέρμα without seed, i. e. without posterity, Il. 20, 303.)

Ἀσπερχές, (a euphon., σπερχαί) hastily, hotly, unceasingly, Hom., who uses only this neut. form as adv., esp. in phrase ἰσπερχές μενεαίνειν an κεχολῶσθαι.

Ἀσπετος, ov, (a priv., εἰπ=ἴν) unspeakable, unutterable, Hom., and Hes. mostly in sense of unspeakably great ἄσπ. αἰθρῇ, ῥόος Ὠκεανῷ, ὕλη, ἴδω κλέος, κινυδὸς, ἄλκη, κλαγγή, etc. More rarely of number, countless, see Hom. has ἰσπετα πολλά, so κρέα ἰσπετα, Od. 9, 162, τρεῖτε ἰσπετον, ye tremble unspeakably, Il. 17, 332, but φωνή ἰσπετος, a voice that can no longer be heard, indistinct, H. Hom. Ven. 238 (where Herm reads τρεῖτε ἰσπετον). As adv. ἰσπετον and ἰσπετα. The word is Ep., but found once in Soph., twice in Eur.

Ἀσπῆτος, ov, ὁ, *Aspētos*, the name under which Achilles was honoured in Epirus, Plut. Pyrrh. 1.

Ἀσπίδαποβλής, ἦτος, ὁ, (ἰσπίς, ἰσπάλω) one that throws away his shield, a runaway, coward, Ar. Vesp. 592.

Ἀσπίδης, ες, v. σπιδής. Ἀσπίδιστροφος, ov, (ἰσπίς, στρέφω) brandishing a shield by the thong, shield-armed, λεώς, Aesch. Ag. 825.

Ἀσπίδηφόρος, ov, (ἰσπίς, φέρω) bearing shield, under shield: a genl. a warrior, Aesch. Theb. 19, and Eur.

Ἀσπίδιον, ov, τό, dim. from ἰσπίς, a small shield, Strab.

Ἀσπιδισκάριον, ov, τό=foreg.

Ἀσπιδίσκη, ης, ἡ=ἰσπιδίσκος LXX.

Ἀσπιδίσκιον, ov, τό, a second dim. of ἰσπίς: from

Ἀσπιδίσκος, ov, ὁ, dim. from ἰσπίς.

Ἀσπιδίτης, ov, ὁ=ἰσπιδιώτης Soph. Fr. 376. [tr]

Ἀσπιδιώτης, ov, ὁ, (ἰσπίς) ἰσπιδίω, shield bearing, a warrior, Il. 2, 554; 16, 167.

Ἀσπιδόδηκτος, ov, (ἰσπίς, δάκνω) bitten by an adder or asp, Diosc.

Ἀσπιδόδοντος, ov, (ἰσπίς, δονπέω) clattering with shields, ὁρῶμαι, Pind. I. 1, 32.

Ἀσπιδοειδής, ες, ἡ, (ἰσπίς, εἶδος) like, shaped like a shield, Diod.

Ἀσπιδόεις, εσσα, εν=foreg., Opp.

Ἀσπιδοθρέμμων, ov, gen. ονος, (ἰσπίς, τρέφω)=ἰσπιδοθρέμωων, living by the shield, i. e. by war.

Ἀσπιδιοργεῖον, or Ἀσπιδιοργήιον, ov, τό, the workshop of an ἰσπιδιοργός, Dem. 945, 15: from

Ἀσπιδιοργός, ov, ὁ, (ἰσπίς, πῆ γνυμι) a shield-maker, Themist.

Ἀσπιδιοποίησις, ας, ἡ, the making of the shield: Gramm. name for Il. 18, from its subject: from

Ἀσπιδιοποίησις, ov, ὁ, (ἰσπίς, ποίεω) a shield-maker.

Ἀσπιδότροφος, ov, (ἰσπίς, τρέφω) living or feeding upon adders or asps. but—II. παροχ. Ἀσπιδότροφος, ov. act., feeding adders or asps.

Ἀσπιδούχος, ov, ὁ, (ἰσπίς, ἔχω) shield-holder, shield-bearer, Soph. Fr. 376, and Eur.

Ἀσπιδοφέρων, ov, gen. ονος, (ἰσπίς, φέρω) living by the shield, i. e. by war, a warrior by profession, Eur. Phoen. 796.

σπιδοφόρος, *to bear a shield*: from Ἀσπίδοφόρος, *ov*, (ἀσπίς, φέρω) *bearing a shield*, I.XX.

Ἀσπίλος, *ov*, (α priv., σπῖλος) = sq., *Anth.*

Ἀσπίλωτος, *ov*, (α priv., σπῖλω) *spotless, stainless.*

Ἀσπίθυον, *ov*, τό, sometimes used by Com. for ἀσπίθυον.

ΑΣΠΥΣ, *δος*, ἡ, *a round shield*: in Hom. large enough to cover the whole man, usu. of bull's hide, overlaid with metal plates, with a boss (ὀμφαλός) in the middle, and fringed with tassels (θύσανοι): later, it belonged to the Greek men-at-arms (ὀπλίται, cf. ὄπλον), as opp. to the Thracian πέλιτροι and Persian γέρβρον, cf. esp. Xen. An. 2, 1, 6, Mem. 3, 9, 2: to lose the shield (ἀσπίδα ἀποβάλλειν) was a soldier's greatest disgrace, Hdt. 5, 95, Ar. Vesp. 19, cf. Bergk Anacr. 26.—2. in common language, used for a *body of men-at-arms* (ὀπλίται), as ὀκτακισχίλη ὀσπίς, Hdt. 5, 30, cf. Xen. An. 1, 7, 10; as we say "a hundred lances, bayonets," etc., for *men*: so too to estimate a victory, ἀσπίδας ἔλαβον *de* διακοσί-
ας, Xen. Hell. 1, 2, 3.—3. military phrases: ἐπ' ἀσπίδας πέντε καὶ εἰκοσι τάζεσθαι, *to be drawn up twenty-five deep or in file*, Thuc. 4, 93, also ἐπ' ἀσπίδων ὀλίγων, Id. 7, 79; ἐπὶ μῆκος ἀσπίδος, *in single line*, Isocr. 136 C: ἐξ ἀσπίδος ἐπ' ἀσπίδα, *par' ὀσπίδα, from the left, on the left, towards or to the left*, because the shield was held with the left hand, Xen., cf. δόρυ: but *par' ὀσπίδα στήναι, to stand in battle*, Eur. Med. 250: ἀσπίδας γυγκλείειν, *to close ranks*, Xen.: ἐπει-
ὼν ἀσπίς ψοφῇ, *when the shields ring*, e. when two bodies of men meet in a charge, Xen. An. 4, 3, 29: a shield was sometimes put as a signal for battle, etc., Hdt. 6, 115, 121, cf. Xen. Hell. 2, 1, 27. Met. *protection, defence*; also *combat, battle*, Eur. Iph. 1326.—II. an asp, a kind of snake, Hdt. 4, 191, and Plut.

Ἀσπίς, ἰδος, ἡ, *Aspis*, an island near Ionia, = Arconessus, Strab.—2. city in the Carthaginian territory, e. Roman Clupea, Polyb. 1, 29, 2.—a city and port on the greater Syr., Strab.—4. a spot in Argos, Plut. Iph. 32.

Ἀσπιστήρ, ἥρος, ὅς, = sq., Soph.

Ἀσπιστής, ὄν, ὁ, *one armed with a shield, a warrior*, Il., always in gen. πρὸς ἀσπιστών: also ἀσπιστήρ and πῖστωρ, the latter as adj., κλέοντι πῖστωρες, *shin of shielded warriors*, sch. Ag. 404.

Ἀσπίστωρ, ὀρος, ὁ, v. foreg.

Ἀσπλάγχνος, *ov*, (α priv., σπλά-
να) *without bowels*: metaph. *heartless, spiritless*, Soph. Aj. 472: *merseless*.—II. *without eating* σπλάγχνα, it. (Com.) Poët. 1.

Ἀσπληδών, ὄνος, ἡ, *Aspledon*, a city of Boeotia, Id. 2, 511, acc. to ab. also Σπληδών.

Ἀσπλήνιος, *ov*, = sq., Diosc., cf. d. Paral. 197.

Ἀσπλήνιος, *ov*, (α priv., σπλήν) *without spleen*.—II. act. *reducing the spleen*, hence τὸ ἀσπλήνιον, *asplenium*, *enwort*, supposed to be a remedy the spleen, Diosc.

ἰσπονδεῖ, adv. of ἰσπονδος.

ἰσπονδῶ, *not to make or keep a pact or treaty*: from

ἰσπονδός, *ov*, (α priv., σπονδή) *not drink-offering*, and so—I. *to have no drink-offering* is poured, ἰσπ., i. e. death, Eur. Alc. 424.—II.

without a regular truce (which was ratified by σπονδαί), ἀναχωρή, Thuc. 5, 32: of persons, *without making a truce*, Id. 3, 113, ἀσπόνδους τοὺς νεκροὺς ἀνέλεσθαι, *to take up their dead without leave asked*, Id. 2, 22: τὸ ἀσπονδόν, *a keeping out of treaty or covenant with others*, Id. 1, 37.—III. *admitting of no truce, implacable*, ἰσπ. ἀρά, *an implacable, a deadly curse*, Aesch. Ag. 1235, ubi al. Ἀρης, so it would be=ἰσπ. πόλεμος, as in Dem. 314, 16: also ἀσπόνδοις νόμοις ἐχ-
θραν συμβάλλειν, Eur. El. 905.

Ἀσπορδῆνιον, *ov*, τό, (δρος) *Mount Aspordeus*, near Pergamus, Strab.

Ἀσπορος, *ov*, (α priv., σπείρω) = ἰσπατος, *not sown, untilled, χώρα*, Dem. 379, 4.

Ἀσπούδατος, *ov*, (α priv., σπον-
δάω) *not zealously pursued or courted, γυνή*, Eur. Melan. 15: *not said in earnest*.—II. *not worth zeal, useless, mischievous*, σπεύδιν ἀσπούδαστα, Eur. Bacch. 913, I. T. 202.

Ἀσπουνδεῖ, adv., and

Ἀσπουνδί, adv. = sq.

Ἀσπουνδί, adv. (α priv., σπονδή) *without zeal, effort, or trouble*, Il.: *without a struggle*, ignobly, Il. 22, 304. [δῖ]

Ἀσπουργανίος, ὦν, οἱ, *the Aspur-
giani*, a people on the Palus Maeotis, Strab.

Ἀσπρις, also ἰσπρις, ἡ, a kind of oak, Theophr.

Ἀσσα, *Ion*, for ἄτινα, neut. pl. from ὄστις, Att. ἄττα, *which, whichever, what, whatever*, Hom. Il. 10, 409, though the line is dub., and Hdt.

Ἀσσα, *Ion*, for τῖνα, Att. ἄττα, *something, some*, in Hom., only once in Od., ὅσποῖ ἄσσα, *what sort...*? 19, 218, as interrog. for τῖνα.

Ἀσσα, ἡς, ἡ, *Assa*, a city of Macedonia, on the Sinus Singiticus, Hdt. 7, 122.

Ἀσασγέτης, *ov*, ὁ, *Assagētes*, an Indian prince, Arr. An. 4, 28, 6.

Ἀσασκάνιοι, and -κρηοί, ὦν, οἱ, *the Assaceni*, a people in northern India, Arr. An. 4, 30.

Ἀσασκανός, *ov*, ὁ, *Assacenus*, masc. pr. n., Strab.

Ἀσασώμαι, v. ἰσάω.

Ἀσασάρακος, *ov*, ὁ, *Assaracus*, son of Tros, grandfather of Anchises, Il. 20, 232.

Ἀσάρδιον, *ov*, τό, dim. from Lat. *as*, a small *as*, N. T.—II. a sort of valve, Lat. *assarium*, Vitruv.

Ἀσσησός, *ov*, ὁ, *Assēsus*, a spot near Miletus, whence Minerva derived the appellation Ἀσσησίη, Hdt. 1, 19.

Ἀσσον, adv. compar. of ἄγχι, *nearer*, Hom., mostly with the verbs *λέγειν*, *λέσθαι*, and *σπῖναι*, *to draw near*, as a friend or enemy: sometimes c. gen., ἄσσον ἐμεῖο, *nearer to me*, Il. 24, 74: so too ἄσσον *λέγειν*, etc., c. gen., also in Hdt. 4, 3. Hence as a new compar. ἰσσότερος, also ἰσσύτερος, adv. ἰσσώτερα, with or without gen., Od. Superl. ἰσσώτατος, and Aesch. Fr. 61, ἰσσίσιος like ἄγχισιος, adv. ἰσσώτατο.

Ἀσσος, *ov*, ἡ, *Assus*, a city of Tros, Strab.: hence Ἀσσίος, α, *ov*, of Assus, Assian, Strab.

Ἀσσύτερος and ἰσσύτερος, v. sub. ἰσσον.

Ἀσσυρία, ας, ἡ, *Assyria*, a region of Asia between Media, Mesopotamia, and Babylonia; also, in a wider sense, the Assyrian empire, which included Babylonia and Media, Hdt. 1, 185: in lat. wr. for Συρία.

ἰ' Ἀσσύριος, α, *ov*, *Assyrian*, also *to* Syrian.

Ἀσσω, Att. contr. for ἰσσω, q. v.

Ἀσώδης, ες, = ἰσώδης.

Ἀστα, ἡς, ἡ, *Asta*, a city of Spain, Strab.

Ἀσταβόρας, α, ὁ, *Astaboras*, a river of Aethiopia, a branch of the Nile, Strab.

Ἀστώγης, ες, (α priv., στάω) *not trickling*, and so ἡ κρύσταλλος, *hard frozen*, Soph. Fr. 162.—II. *not merely trickling*, i. e. *gushing*, in a stream, Valck. Ad. p. 228.

Ἀστώβης, ες, (α priv., ἵσταμαι) *unsteady, unstable*, Anth.

Ἀστάβητος, *ov*, (α priv., σταθμά-
ομαι) *unsteady, unsettled, wandering*, ἰστέρες, Xen. Mem. 4, 7, 5: also of men, *unsteady, unstable, inconstant*, Ar. Av. 169: also of things, *uncertain*, αἰών, Eur. Or. 981, τὸ ἰσπ. τοῦ μέλλοντος, *uncertainty*, Thuc. 4, 62, cf. 3, 59; *indefinite, not to be weighed or decided*, Heind. Plat. Lys. 214 C.

Ἀσταί, ὦν, οἱ, *Astae*, a people of Thrace, Strab.

Ἀστακρηῖ, ὦν, οἱ, *the Astaceni*, a people of Bactria, Strab.

Ἀστακίος, *ov*, ὁ, *Astacides*, Anth.

Ἀστακός, *ov*, ὁ, a kind of crab, Epich. p. 12.

Ἀστακος, *ov*, ὁ, *Astacus*, a Theban father of Melanippus, Hdt. 5, 67.—2 a Persian, Thuc. 8, 108.

Ἀστακος, *ov*, or Ἀστακός, *ov*, ἡ *Astacus*, a city of Acarnania, on the Achelous, Thuc. 2, 30.—2. a city of Bithynia, Strab.: adj. Ἀστακρηῖς, ἡ *ov*, and Ἀστακίος, α, *ov*, of *Astacus*, Strab.

Ἀστακτί, adv. of sq., *not in drops*, i. e. *in floods*, Soph. [who has *ι*, O. C. 1646, *ι*, lb. 1251].

Ἀστακτος, *ov*, (α priv., στάω) = ἰσπαγής Il., Eur. I. T. 1242.

Ἀσταλάκτος, *ov*, (α priv., σταλά-
ω) *not dropping or trickling*, i. e. *gush-
ing forth*, like ἰσπαγής, Call.

Ἀστούλης, ες, (α priv., στέλλομαι) *unarmed, unclothed*, Call.

Ἀσταλύω, = σταλύω, dub.

Ἀστανός, *ov*, ὁ, a courier, a Persian word, Wyttienb. Plut. 2, 326 F: cf. ἄγγαρος.

Ἀσταῖς, ἄκος, ὁ, v. l. for Ἀστακός, Arist. Part. An. 4, 8, 1.

Ἀσάππους, *ov*, ὁ, *Astapus*, a river of Aethiopia, Strab.

Ἀσάτη, ἡς, ἡ, *Astare*, a Syro-Phoenician goddess, corresponding to the Venus of Greek and Roman mythology, Luc.

Ἀσασόβας, α, ὁ, *Astasobas*, a river of Aethiopia, Strab.

Ἀσάσια, ας, ἡ, subst. of ἰσάτος, *unsteadiness*.

Ἀσασίσιος, *ov*, (α priv., στασι-
άζω) *not disturbed by seditions*, γῆ, Thuc. 1, 2: *without party-spirit*, quiet Lys. 193, 38. Adv. -τως.

Ἀσάσπη, *ov*, ὁ, *Astaspes*, masc. pr. n., Aesch. Pers. 22.

Ἀσάτῃ, ὦ, *to be ἰσάτος*, *be unsteady*: also *to be homeless*, N. T.: from

Ἀσάτος, *ov*, (α priv., ἵσταμαι) *never standing still, trochōs*, Mesomed. H. Nemes. 7: *unsteady, uncertain*, Polyb.—II. *unweighed*, Nic. Adv. -τως

Ἀσάφιδιτης, ἰδος, ἡ, *made of raisins*, prepared therewith, Anth.: from

Ἀσάφης, ἰδος, ἡ, (α euphon. στα-
φίς) *a raisin*, Hdt. 2, 40, and Plat.

Ἀσάφύλιος, *ov*, (α priv. σταφύλη) *without grapes*. [α]

Ἀστύχης νος, ὁ, (a euph. n., στή-
cer. an ear of corn, ll., and H. Hom.

Ἀστεγαστος, ον, (a priv., στεγάω)
uncovered, of a ship, undecked, Anti-
pho 132, 8: διὰ τὸ ἀστεγαστον,
from their having no shelter, living in
the open air, Thuc. 7, 87.

Ἀστεγής, ἐς, =sq.

Ἀστεγος, ον, (a priv., στέγη) with-
out roof, houseless, Pseud-Phoc. 22.—II.
(a priv., στέγω) act. not holding or
containing, metaph. of a person's
mouth, prating, LXX. cf. ἀβυσσος-
μος.

Ἀστεϊνόμεαι, dep. mid., rare col-
at. form of sq.

Ἀστεϊσμαι, f. -ισμαι. dep. mid.,
(ἀστέος) to behave urbanely, be court-
eous or witty, Plut.

Ἀστεϊολογία, ας, ἡ, refined dis-
course, wit, Arist. Rhet. Al.: from

Ἀστεϊολόγος, ον, (ἀστέος, λέγω)
speaking wittily.

Ἀστέος, ον, also α, ον, (ἄστυ) of
the town, and so like Lat. urbanus,
courtous, polite, witty, amusing, opp.
to ἄγροικος, esp. ἀστέον τι λέγει,
to say a good thing, make a good joke,
Ar., cf. Heind. Plat. Lys. 204 C: of

persons, pretty, opp. to καλός, hand-
some, Arist. Rhet.: of wares, neat, well
made: but later also of natural pro-
ductions, just like ἀγαθός, good of its
kind, Strab., and Plut. Adv. -ως.

Ἀστέος, ον, ὁ, Astus, an Athe-
ian archon, Dem. 1357, 2.

Ἀστεϊσύνη, ης, ἡ, and

Ἀστεϊότης, ητος, ἡ, (ἀστέος) re-
fined, politeness, wit, Lat. urbanitas.

Ἀστεϊπτος, ον, (a priv., στείβω)
untrodden, ἀκή βροτοῖς ἄστ., Soph.

ἔλ. 2.

Ἀστέϊσμός, οὔ, ὁ, (ἀστέϊσμαι) a
city saying or doing, Philostr.

Ἀστεκτος, ον, (a priv., στέγω)=
ἀστεγος, v. sub ἀστερκτος. Adv.

-τως.

Ἀστελέχης, ἐς, (a priv., στέλεχος)
without stalk, Th. xhr.

Ἀστελέχος, ον, =foreg.

Ἀστεμβάκτος, ον, (a priv., στεμ-
βάζω) not insulted, Lyc.: also =ἀστεμ-
φής, Euphor. 106.

Ἀστεμής, ἐς, rare: collat. form of
sq.

Ἀστεμφής, ἐς, (a priv., στέμνω)
unmoved, unshaken, unchanging, Bonif.,
Pl. 2, 344; ἀστεμφές ἔχσκε, sc. τὸ
σκήπτρον, he held it unmoved, stiff, Il.
3, 219; but ἀστεμφέως ἔχειν νινά,
to hold one fast, Od. 4, 419, 459.—2.
later of persons, relentless, inexorable,
Theocr. 13, 37.—II. untrodden, and so
of grapes, unripe. Adv. -φώς. (Sanskrit.
stabh, niti, stambha, columna; cf. our
step, stamp, στείβω.)

Ἀστενάκτος, ον, (a priv., στενάω)
without sigh or groan, Soph. Tr. 1074,
1200: also ἄστ. ἡμέρα, free from
groans, Eur. Hec. 690. Adv. -τως,
also -τεί, or -τή, Aesch. Fr. 284.

Ἀστέον, verb. adj. from ἄστω, one
must sing, Ar. Nub. 1205, Plat. Rep.

390 E.

Ἀστεπτος, ον, (a priv., στέφος) un-
crowned: hence, unhonoured, τίς ἄστ.
θεῶν, Eur. Heracl. 440.

Ἀστεργάνω, ορος, ὁ, ἡ, (a priv.,
στεργω, ἀνὴρ) without love of man,
lating wellock: of Io in Aesch. Pr.

298, where perh. it is rather aspiring
above an union with a mortal. [γῶ]

Ἀστεργής, ἐς, (a priv., στεργω)
without love, unkind, hateful, dreadful,
δοτή, Soph. Aj. 776: ἄστ. τι παθεῖν,
id. O. T. 229.

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Ἀστέριος, ον, (ἀστήρ) = αστε-
ροεῖς.

Ἀστερία, ας, ἡ, Asteria, daughter of
Coelus and sister of Latona, Hes. Th.

109.—Also as fem. name, in Plut.
Cim. 4, etc.—II. an earlier name of
the island Delos, Callim. Del. 224.—

2. an island in the Ionian sea, near
Ithaca, Strab.

Ἀστεριαῖος, αἶα, αἶον, like a star,
Cleomed.

Ἀστερίας, ον, ὁ, (ἀστήρ) starred,
mottled, and hence—II. as subst.,
a kind of mottled heron, falcon, or shark,
Arist. H. A.

Ἀστερίω, f. -ισω, (ἀστήρ) to make
into a star, Plut. usu. καταστερίω,
also ἀστερόω, ἀστρόω.

Ἀστέριον, ον, τό, Asterium, a place
in Magnesia in Thessaly, Il. 2, 735.

Ἀστέριος, α, ον, also ος, ον, (ἀστήρ)
starred, starry, Ar. Rh.—II. like a star,
of a spider, Nic.

Ἀστέριος, ον, ὁ, Asterius, son of
Minos, slain by Theseus, Apollod.,
Paus.—2. an Argonaut, Ap. Rh. 1,
176.—3. son of Neleus, brother of
Nestor, Apollod.—Others in Anth.,
etc.

Ἀστερίς, ἰδος, ἡ, =Ἀστερία, Il. 1.

Ἀστερίσκος, ον, ὁ, dim. from ἀστρο,
a little star, Call.—II. esp. the mark ✱,
by which gramm. distinguished im-
passages in MSS., an asterisk.—II.
a plant, a kind of aster, Theophr.

Ἀστερίων, υνος, ὁ, Asterion, son of
Teutamus, king of Crete, Apollod.—

2. son of Cometes, an Argonaut, Ap.
Rh., in Apollod. 1, 9, 16, Ἀστέριος.

Ἀστερκτος, ον, =ἀστεργής, Aesch.
Fr. 206, ubi al. ἀστεκτα.

Ἀστεροδίνητος, ον, (ἀστήρ, δινέω)
brought by the revolution of the stars,
Anth. [I]

Ἀστεροειδής, ἐς, (ἀστήρ, εἶδος) star-
like, starry, full of stars, Ar. Thesm.

1067. Adv. -δώς.

Ἀστερρεῖς, ἐσσα, εν, (ἀστήρ) star-
red, starry, οὐρανός, Hom.: in genl.
sparkling, glittering, θώρηξ, Ἡφαίστου
δόμος, Il. 16, 134; 18, 370.

Ἀστερόμματος, ον, =ἀστερόμμα-
τος.

Ἀστερόνωτος, ον, (ἀστήρ, νῶτον)
with starry back, Nonn.

Ἀστερόρωματος, ον, (ἀστήρ, ῥωμα)
star-eyed, epith. of night, Orph.

Ἀστεροπαῖος, ον, ὁ, Asteropaes,
Il. 21, 137.

Ἀστερόπεια, ας, ἡ, Asteropia,
daughter of Deion in Phocis, Apol-
lod. 1, 9, 4.—2. daughter of Pelias,
Paus. 8, 11, 3.

Ἀστερόπη, ης, ἡ, Asterope, daugh-
ter of Cebren, wife of Aesacus, Apol-
lod. 3, 12.

Ἀστεροπή, ης, ἡ, poet. for ἀστροπή,
σπεροπή, lightning, Il. 10, 154: hence

Ἀστεροπήτης, οὔ, ὁ, the lightener,
epith. of Jupiter, Il.

Ἀστεροσκοπία, ας, ἡ, star-gazing,
Sext. Emp.: from

Ἀστεροσκοπός, ον, (ἀστήρ, σκο-
πέω) a star-gazer, astronomer, astro-
loger.

Ἀστεροφεγγής, ἐς, (ἀστήρ, φέγγος)
shining with stars, Orph.

Ἀστερόφοιτος, ον, (ἀστήρ, φοιτάω)
walking among the stars, Nonn.

Ἀστερώς, =ἀστερίω, Arat.

Ἀστερόδης, ἐς, =ἀστεροειδής.

Ἀστερωπός, ον, (ἀστήρ, ὤψ) star-
faced: and so starred, starry, αἰθήρ,
οὐρανός, Eur.—II. star-like, and so
bright, ὄμμα, Aesch. Fr. 158, σιλήνη,
Eur., cf. Valck. Phoen. 131.

Ἀστέρωπος, ον, ὁ, Asteropus masc.
pr. n., Plut. Clem. 10.

Ἀστέφανος, ον, (a priv., στέφανος)
without crown, ungarlanded, Eur. Hipp.
1137.—II. esp. without the crown of
victory, τιθέναι τινὰ ἀστέφανον, Id.
Andr. 1020.

Ἀστέφαντος, ον, (a priv., στέφα-
νός) not crowned, esp. in sign of vic-
tory, Sapph. 44, Plat. Rep. 613 C.

Ἀστή, ης, ἡ, fem. of ἀστός, Hdt. 1,
173, etc., Ar. Thesm. 541.

Ἀστήλος, ον, without στήλη, esp.
without tombstone, Anth.

Ἀστήν, ἦνος, ὁ, ἡ, =sq.

Ἀστηνος, ον, =δυστηνος, acc. to
old gramm. from a priv., στήνω,
without firm footing, but Lob. Phryn.

466, derives it from a root ἄστω, ἔστω.

ἈΣΤΗΡ, ὁ, gen. ἑστος, δέστω, δέστω
ἀστρασί, Il. 22, 28, 317, not ἀστράς
(v. Lob. Paral. 175), a star, Hom.,

in genl. any luminary, a meteor, Il. 4,
75.—2. metaph. like ἄστρον, of illus-
trious persons, etc., ἄστρον Μουσῶν

Ἀθήνης, Valck. Hipp. 1122.—3. a sea
animal of the mollusc-kind, a star
fish, Arist. H. A.—4. a kind of singing
bird, Opp.—5. a Samian clay used as
sealing-wax, Theophr. (The α is
euphon., as in ἄστρον, astrum, cf.
our star, Germ. Stern, cf. Pott Forsch.
1, 225.)

Ἀστήρ, ἑρος, ὁ, Aster, masc. pr. n.
Hdt. 5, 63, etc.

Ἀστήρικτος, ον, (a priv., στήρλω)
not propped or grounded, unstable, Anth.

Ἀστης, ον, ὁ, Astes, masc. pr. n.
Arr. An. 4, 22, 8.

Ἀστίβης, ἐς, (a priv., στείβω)
trodden by, τινί, Aesch. Theb. 859
hence—1. not to be trodden, holy, ἁ-
λός, Soph. O. C. 126.—2. untrodden,
desert, pathless, ὥρος, Id. Aj. 657.—

II. act. leaving no track, τροχός, Me-
somed. H. Nemes. 7.

Ἀστίβητος, ον, Lyc., and

Ἀστίβος, ον, =αστιβής, Anth.

Ἀστικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἄστω)—1. of a city
or town, opp. to country, λέως ἄ.
Aesch. Eum. 997, τὰ ἄ. Διονύσου
more usual. τὰ κατ' ἄστω, Thuc. 5, 2,
cf. sub Διονύσια II.: also home, opp.
to ξενικός, foreign, Aesch. Supp. 611.

—2. town-bred, witty, like ἀστέος.
Also ἀστυκός, q. v. Adv. -κός.

Ἀστικτος, ον, (a priv., στίω) n
marked with spots or dots, not tattooed
Hdt. 5, 6.—II. χωρίον, an estate n-
pledged or mortgaged: for those that
were so were marked by stones, (στ.
λαί, ὄροι), Menand. p. 277.

Ἀστίτης, ον, ὁ, (ἄστω) a townsma-
citizen, Soph. Fr. 81. [I]

Ἀστέγγιστος, ον, (a priv., στέγω)
not scraped or rubbed down, dirt
Anth.

Ἀστέλιγξ, ιγγος, ἡ, =δστέλιγξ, Pl.
let. 36.

Ἀστοχειώτος, ον, (a priv., στή-
χειώ) without even the elements, gross
ignorant.

Ἀστοιχος, ον, (a priv., στοιχ-
εῖν) not in rows or ranks, not planted
regular order, Theophr.

Ἀστολος, ον, (a priv., στήλω) wi-
out the stole, χιτών, Soph. Fr. 791.

Ἀστομάχης, ον, (a priv., στή-
μαχος) unweeded, Alciph.

Ἀστομος, ον, (a priv., στόμα) wi-
out mouth, speechless, Soph. Fr. 78.

II. of horses, hard-mouthed, unbit
unmanageable, Aesch. Fr. 336, Soph.

El. 724.—III. of dogs, bad-mouth
unable to bite, Xen. Cyn. 3, 3.—IV.
meat and drink, unpalatable, Ath.

Ἀστομωτος, ον, (a priv., στόμα)
unsharpened, untempered, as metal

Ἀστονάχης, ον, (a priv., στή-
ναχέω) =sq., Anth.

Ἀστονος, ον, (α copul. or intens., στενά) loudly sighing or wailing, mournful, Aesch. Theb. 857: or, as others, (α priv.), not merely sighing, i.e. wailing bitterly, cf. ἀσάτης.—Π. πόντος Ἀστονος, a potion to chase away sighs, Mehlhorn Anacr. 50, 6, p. 188, cf. ἐχολος 2.

Ἀστόνεος, ὁ, ἡ, (ἄστρ, ξένος) the public guest of a city, Aesch. Suppl. 356: one who has been made an honorary freeman.

Ἀστοργία, ας, ἡ, want of natural affection, Dion. H.: from

Ἀστοργος, ον, (α priv., στέργω) without natural affection, Theocr. 17, 43: cruel, θύνατος, Leon. Al.

Ἀστορής, ἐς, (α priv., σπορέννυμι) unbedded, Nonn.

Ἀστός εὐ, ὁ, (ἄστρ) a townsman, citizen, fellow-citizen, opp. to ξένος, Hom. Fem. δσθή, ἡ, q.v.

Ἀστούριοι, ον, οἱ, the Asturii, a people of Spain, Strab.

Ἀστοχάστος, ον, (α priv., στοχάζομαι) not aimed, Dion. H.

Ἀστοχέω, (ἀστοχος) to miss the mark, i.e. genl. to miss, τυνός, Polyb.: to fail, περί τυνός, Id. Hence

Ἀστοχῆμα, στος, τό, a failure, fault, i.e. ut. like ἀμάρτημα.

Ἀστοχία, ας, ἡ, a missing the mark, failing, Plut.—2. imprudence, thoughtlessness, Polyb.: from

Ἀστοχος, ον, (α priv., στοχάζομαι) missing the mark, aiming badly at, τυνός, Plat. Tim. 19 E: hence in genl., going or doing wrong, heedless, thoughtless, random. Adv. -χος.

Ἀστρα, ας, ἡ, Astra, an hetaera, Ath. 583 E.

Ἀστράβακος, ον, ὁ, Astrābākus, a Spartan hero, Hdt. 6, 69.

Ἀστράβη, ἡς, ἡ, (ἀστράβη) a wooden saddle, pack-saddle: hence—II. a mule with an easy saddle on, Lys. 169, 13, cf. Butt. Dem. Mid. Ex. 7.

Ἀστράβη, ἡς, ἡ, (ἀστράβη, εἰάνω) a muleteer, Luc. [λῆ]

Ἀστράβηλος, ὁ,=ἀστράβηλος, with euphon., Ath.

Ἀστράβης, ἐς,=ἀστροφής, immovable or not twisted, straight, κίων, Pind. O. 2, 146, πρίγανον, Plat. Tim. 73 B.

Ἀστράβω, (ἀστράβη) to carry a pack saddle, serve as a beast of burden, ἀστράβησσαι κμήλοι, Aesch. Supp. 285, but the passage is very dub.

Ἀστράγᾶλ, ἡς, ἡ, Ion. for ἀστράγᾶλος III., Anacr. 44.

Ἀστράγᾶλ, ἡς, ἡ, -ῖσω, to play with ἀστράγαλοι, Plat.: also ἄστρ. ὤτοις, Cratin. Plut. 4.

Ἀστραγάλλος, ον, ὁ, a gold-finch, elsewhere ποικίλις, Opp.

Ἀστραγάλλον, ον, τό, dim. from ἀστράγαλος.

Ἀστραγάλλισις, εως, ἡ, a playing with ἀστράγαλοι, Arist. Rhet.

Ἀστραγάλλισκος, ον, ὁ, dim. from ἀστράγαλος.

Ἀστρογαλισμός, οὔ, ὁ,=ἀστρογάλλισις.

Ἀστρογάλλης, ον, ὁ, fem. ἄστραγάλλης, ἰός, ἡ, of the nature or form of an ἀστράγαλος. [ῆ]

Ἀστρογαλῶναις, εως, ὁ, ἡ, (ἀστρογάλλω, μάντις) divining from ἀστρογάλλω, Artemid.

Ἀστρογάλλος, ον, ὁ, one of the vertebrae, esp. in the neck, Hom.—II. the idle bone, Lat. talus, Hdt. 3, 129: heocr. 10, 36, compares pretty feet

ἄστραγάλοι, perh. from their being ill-turned, or (as the Schol.) from eir whiteness.—III. usu. in plur. ἀστράγαλοι, dice, which at first were

made of the ankle bones, (often used

by boys in their simple state, as in a Marble in the Brit. Mus. Room 3, No. 31), but soon of other materials also, esp. of stone, Lat. tali: hence the game played therewith, Il. 23, 88, Hdt. 1, 94. The ἀστράγαλοι had only four flat sides, the two others being round: the flat were marked with pips, so that the side with one pip stood opposite to that with six, and that with three to that with four; the two and five were wanting: dice marked on all the six sides were called κύβοι. In playing they threw four ἀστράγαλοι out of the palm of the hand or from a box (πύργος): the best throw (βόλος), which was when each die came up differently, was called Ἀφροδίτη, Lat. jactus Veneris, also Μίδας and Ἡρακλῆς: the worst, when all the dice came up alike, κίων, Lat. cenis, canicula, the locus classicus on the subject is Eust. Od. 1, p. 1397, 34, sq. There was another game at dice called πενταβλίζειν, q.v.: cf. Becker. Gallus 1, p. 221, sq., Dict. Antiqu. voc. talus.—IV. a scourge of strung bones, used like the knout, Diod.: also ἀστραγαλωτός ἱμάς, Posidon. ap. Ath. 153 A.—V. a moulding in the capital of the Ionic column, Vitruv., cf. Dict. Antiqu.—VI. a leguminous plant.—VII. a measure used by physicians. (Deriv. unknown.)

Ἀστραγαλῶδης, ἐς, (ἀστράγαλος, εἶδος) shaped like an ἀστράγαλος.

Ἀστραγαλωτός, ἡ, ὅν, of ἀστράγαλοι, talaris, v. ἀστράγαλος IV.

Ἀστραία, ας, ἡ, Astraea, daughter of Themis and Jupiter, Apollod.: from

Ἀστραῖος, αἶα, αἶον, (ἄστρον) starry, starred. Hence

Ἀστραῖος, ον, ὁ, Astraeus, a Titan, husband of Eos, father of the winds and stars, Hes. Th. 367.

Ἀστραπαῖος, αἶα, αἶον, (ἀστραπή) of lightning, ἀνεμος ἄ, wind with thunderstorms, Arist. Meteor.: so too ἄστρ. ὕδατα, thunder-showers, Plut.

Ἀστραπεύς, εως, ὁ, a lightener, hurler of lightning, Orph.: from

Ἀστραπή, ἡς, ἡ, a flash of lightning, lightning, βροντή καὶ ἀστραπή, Hdt. 3, 86, etc.; also βροντή ἐβράχη δι' ἀστραπήν, Soph. Fr. 507: oft. also as plur., lightnings, as Aesch. Theb. 430.—2. metaph., ὁμμάτων, Soph. Fr. 421: so βλέπειν ἀστραπάς, Ar. Ach. 566. (Akin to ἄστροπῆ, στεροπή.)

Ἀστραπτοβόλῶ, ὦ, (ἀστραπή, βάλλω) to hurl lightnings.

Ἀστραπφορέω, ὦ, to carry lightnings, Ar. Pac. 722: from

Ἀστραπφόρος, ον, (ἀστραπή, φέρω) carrying lightnings, flashing, πῦρ, Eur. Bacch. 3.

Ἀστράπιος, ον,=ἀστραπαῖος, Orph.

Ἀστροποιδής, ἐς, (ἀστραπή, εἶδος) like lightning, forked, twisting.

Ἀστραπτικός, ὁ, ὅν, lightning.

Ἀστράπτο, ἡ, -ψω, (ἀστραπή) to lighten, hurl lightnings, Il.: hence imper., ἀστράπτει, it lightens, Soph. Fr. 507: trans. to flash forth, σέλας, Aesch. Fr. 356: but—II. intr. to flash, glance like lightning, ἀστράπτει πᾶς χαλινός, Soph. O. C. 1067: κατάχαλκον ἄ. πείδιον, gleams with brass, Eur. Phoen. 110.—III. ἀστράπτομαι, as dep. for ἀστράπτω, Aristid.

Ἀστράρχη, ἡς, ἡ, queen of stars, epith. of the moon, Orph.

Ἀστράτεια, ας, ἡ, (α priv., στρατεύω) exemption from service, Ar. Pac. 526.—2. a shunning of service, never ap-

pearing on duty, which at Athens was a heavy offence, liable to indictment (γραφή, but also δίκη, Plat. Legg. 943 D, Dem. 999, 6), hence φεύγειν γραφήν ἀστρατείας, to be accused of it, Ar. Eq. 443; ἀστρατείας ἄλῃναι to be convicted of it, Lys. 140, 10, Dem. 533, 10; cf. Dict. Antiqu.

Ἀστράτευστος, ον, (α priv., στρατεύω) without service, and so—1. exempt therefrom, Lys. 115, 26.—2. never having served, never appearing on duty, Aeschin. 78, 41. [ᾶ]

Ἀστράττηγῆσια, ας, ἡ, incapacity for command, Dion. H.: from

Ἀστράττηγτος, ον, (α priv., στρατῆγῶ) not led, badly led, without leader Joseph.—2. act. never having been general, Plat. Alc. 2, 142 A.—3. incapable of command, Arist. Adv. -τάς.

Ἀστράφης, ἐς,=sq., Soph. Fr. 367

Ἀστρεπτος, ον, (α priv., στρέφω) not to be bent, not bending or warping, of wood.—2.=ἀστροφος, Theocr. 24, 94.—3. of persons, unbending, inflexible, Anth.; cf. ἀστροφος.—II. whence none return, Ἀΐδης, Lyc. Adverb, ἀστρεπτεῖ.

Ἀστρίω, ἡ, -ῖσω, (ἄστρις)=ἀστραγαλίζω.

Ἀστροφικός, ἡ, ὅν, of or belonging to the stars.

Ἀστρις, ἰος, ἡ,=sq., Call.

Ἀστροχος, ὁ,=ἀστράγαλος, At. tiph. Epidaur. 1.

Ἀστροβλήτης, ἡτος, ὁ, ἡ, (ἄστρον, βάλλα) star-struck, esp. stricken by the sun, withered, Arist. Juvent.

Ἀστροβλήτος, ον,=foreg., Theophr.

Ἀστροβόλησις, ας, ἡ, the state of an ἀστροβλήτης, a stroke of the sun, Lat. sideratio, Theophr.

Ἀστροβόλεσμαι, ἡ, -ήσομαι, pass. to be struck by the sun, Lat. siderari, Theophr. Hence

Ἀστροβόλιζομαι, ἡ, -ῖσομαι, pass. =foreg.

Ἀστροβόλητος, ον,=ἀστροβλήτης.

Ἀστροβόλια, ας, ἡ,=ἀστροβόλησις, Theophr.

Ἀστροβολισμός, gen. οὔ, ὁ,=ἀστροβόλησις.

Ἀστρογεῖταν, ον, ονος, (ἄστρον, γείταν) near the stars, κορυφαί, Aesch. Fr. 721.

Ἀστροδιαίτος, ον, (ἄστρον, διαίτα) living under the stars, i.e. in the open air, Orph. [ῆ]

Ἀστροειδής, ἐς, (ἄστρον, εἶδος) starlike, starry, Strab.

Ἀστροθεάμων, gen. ονος, ὁ, ἡ, (ἄστρον, θεάομαι) watching the stars τέχνη ἄ, astronomy.

Ἀστροθεσία, ας, ἡ, (ἄστροθετος) the relative position of stars.—2. a constellation.

Ἀστροθετέω, ὦ, to class the stars in constellations, Strab.: from

Ἀστροθέτης, ον, ὁ, (ἄστρον, τίθεμι) one who classes the stars, Orph.

Ἀστροθετος, ον, (ἄστρον, τίθημι) for classing the stars, κανών, Anth.

Ἀστροθήτης, ον, ὁ, (ἄστρον, θέω) a star-worshipper, Diog. L. [ῆ]

Ἀστρολεσχέω, to prate of stars and astrology: from

Ἀστρολέσχης, ον, ὁ, (ἄστρον, λεσχη) prating of stars, nickname for an astrologer.

Ἀστρολογέω, ὦ, to be an ἀστρολόγος, study astronomy, Polyb. Hence

Ἀστρολόγημα, στος, τό, astronomy and

Ἀστρολογία, ας, ἡ, astronomy Polyb.: and so in Lat., astrologia.

Ἀστρολογικός, ἡ, ὅν, belonging to astronomy or astronomers: ἡ ἄστρο

ρικ, sub. τέχνη=ἀστρολογία, Arist. Orig. from

Ἀστρολόγος, ον, (ἀστρον, λεγώ) observing the stars, an astronomer, Lat. astrologus=ἀστρονόμος, Xen. Mem. 4, 2, 10: in later authors, an astrologer=ἀστροβάντης.

Ἀστρονομία, ας, ἡ=sq., Diod.

Ἀστρονομική, ἡς, ἡ, sub. τέχνη, divination by the stars, astrology, Sext. Emp. from

Ἀστροβάντης, εως, ὁ, (ἀστρον, βάντης) an astrologer.

ἈΣΤΡΟΝ, ον, τό, a star, constellation, Hom.: esp. the dog-star, poet. also the sun: metaph. the best and brightest of its kind, v. ὑσθήρ. Piv. verb. ἄστρον σημαίνει, τεκμαίρεσθαι, to gauge one's self by the stars, cf. ἐκμετρεῖν. (v. sub ὑσθήρ.)

Ἀστρονομέω, ὦ, to be an ἀστρονόμος, study astronomy, Ar. Nub. 194, and Plat. Hence

Ἀστρονόμημα, ατος, τό, an observation of the stars, Diog. L.

Ἀστρονομία, ας, ἡ, astronomy, Ar. Nub. 201, and Plat.

Ἀστρονομικός, ἡ, ὄν, given to astronomy, astronomical, Plat.: from

Ἀστρονόμος, ον, (ἀστρον, νέμω) classing the stars in constellations, astronomical; as subst., an astronomer, Plat.: cf. ἀστρολόγος.

Ἀστροπλήξ, ἡος, ὁ, ἡ, (ἀστρον, πλῆσσω)=ἀστροβλήξ.

Ἀστροπολέω, ὦ, to be busy with the stars.

Ἀστροφῆς, ἐς, (ἀστρον, φῶς) and Ἀστροφάνης, ἐς, (ἀστρον, φαίνω) shining like a star, Diod.

Ἀστροφόρος, ον, (ἀστρον, φέρω) bearing stars.

Ἀστροφός, ον, (a priv., στρέφω) without turning round or away, fixed, Lat. irretitus, ὄματα, Aesch. Cho. 99: so ἄστρ. ἐλθεῖν, to go without turning the back, Soph. O. C. 490: without turning or twisting, Plat. Polit. 282 D.

Ἀστροχίτων, ον, gen. υἱος, (ἀστρον, χιτών) star clad, epith. of night, Orph. [I]

Ἀστρυβαί, ὄν, οἱ, the Astrubae, a people of India, Arr. Ind. 4, 8.

Ἀστρώος, α, ον=ἀστρικός, of the stars, starry, oikos, Anth.

Ἀστράπος, ὄν=ἀστροπόρος, Eur. H. F. 406.

Ἀστράσια, ας, ἡ, a lying without a bed, on the bare ground, Plat. Legg. 333 C: from

Ἀσπράτος, ον, (a priv., στρώννμι) without a bed, εὔδειν, Epich. p. 15: unpatched, rugged, πέδον, Eur. H. F. 13: without horsecloth or saddle.

ἈΣΤΥ, τό, gen. εως contr. ονς, also εως (the latter form only in Trag., acc. to Schäf. ad Pors. Or. 719, Ellendt Lex. Soph.), a city, town, Hom.: the Athenians called their own city Ἀστν, as the Romans called theirs Urbis, cf. πόλις: though ἄστυ more usu. denoted the upper town, as opp. to the Ἰνέειον, more fully, ἄστυ τῆς πόλεως, Lysurg. 150, 9. Adv. ἄστυς, q. v. (Strictly ἄστυς, as in Hom., and so from Sanscr. vās, to dwell, akin to Vesta, ἑστία, Pot. Forsk. 1, 279.)

Ἄστυς, ονς, ὁ, Astyages, the last king of Media, Hdt. 1, 46, 127, etc.: in Xen. acc. sing. also Ἀστυάγην, Cyr. 1, 3, 4.

Ἄστυαλος, ον, ὁ, Astyalus, a Trojan, Il. 6, 29.

Ἀστυαναξ, ακτος, ὁ, (ἀστυ, ἄναξ) lord of the city, epith. of certain gods, Aesch. Supp. 1019: in Hom. only as pr. n.: v. sq.

Ἄστυαναξ, ακτος, ὁ, (= foreg.) Astyanax, a son of Hercules, Apollod.—2. the son of Hector, Il. 6, 403.—Others in Paus., Diog. L. etc.: adj. Ἀστανάκτειος, α, ον, of Astyanax, Anth.

Ἄστυβῆς, ον, ὁ, (ἀστυ, βία) Astybie, a son of Hercules, Apollod.

Ἀστυβώτης, ον, ὁ, (ἀστυ, βόω) crying or calling through the city, epith. of a herald, Il. 24, 701.

Ἀστυγειτόνέομαι, dep., to be an ἀστυγεῖτων, ἄ, χθῆνα, to dwell in a neighbouring land, Aesch. Supp. 286.

Ἀστυγεῖτονικός, ἡ, ὄν, of, belonging to an ἀστυγεῖτων, πόλεμος, a war with neighbours, Plut.: from

Ἀστυγεῖτων, ον, gen. ονος, (ἀστυ, γείτων) near or bordering on a city, σκοπαί, Aesch. Ag. 309, πόλεις, Eur. Hipp. 1161: but usu. as subst., a neighbour to the city, a neighbour, a borderer, Hdt. 2, 104, Thuc. 1, 15, etc.

Ἄστυγονος, ον, ὁ, (ἀστυ * γένω) Astygonos, son of Priam, Apollod.

Ἀστυδάμας, αντος, ὁ, (ἀστυ, δαμάω) Astydamas, a tragic poet, nephew of Aeschylus, Diod. S. 14, 43. Hence

Ἀστυδάμεια, ας, ἡ, Astydameia, daughter of Amyntor and mother of Tlepolemus, Pind. Ol. 7, 43.—2. wife of Acastus, Apollod. 3, 13, 1.

Ἀστυδε, adv., into the city, to or towards the city, Hom.

Ἀστυδίκης, ον, ὁ, the Rom. Praetor urbanus.

Ἀστυδρομέω, (ἀστυ, δραμεῖν) to overrun, invest, storm a city, πόλιν, Aesch. Theb. 221.

Ἀστυκός, ἡ, ὄν, = ἀστικός, for which perh. it is only a f. l., cf. Breni Lys. περί δημ. ἀδικ. 3.

Ἀστυκράτεια, ας, ἡ, Astycratia, daughter of Niobe, Apollod. 3, 5, 6.—2. daughter of Polydece, Paus.

Ἀστυκρατίδας, α and ον, ὁ, Astycratidas, masc. pr. n., Plut.

Ἀστυκρέων, οντος, ὁ, (ἀστυ, κρέων) Astycreon, masc. pr. n., Ath., etc.

Ἀστυλος, ον, (a priv., στέλος) without pillar or prop, Anth.

Ἄστυλος, ον, ὁ, Astylus, masc. pr. n., Plat., Dinarch., etc.

Ἀστυλωτος, ον=ἀστυλος. [v]

Ἀστυμίχης, ον, ὁ, (ἀστυ, μάχομαι) Astymachus, masc. pr. n., Thuc. 3, 52.

Ἀστυνικός πόλις, (ἀστυ, νίκη) Athens the victorious city, Aesch. Eum. 915: strictly city-conquering.

Ἀστυνομέω, to be an ἀστυνόμος, Dem.

Ἀστυνομία, ας, ἡ, the office or rank of an ἀστυνόμος, Arist. Pol.

Ἀστυνομικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to an ἀστυνόμος or his office, Plat. Rep. 425 D.

Ἀστυνόμιον, ον, τό, the court of the ἀστυνόμοι, Plat. Legg. 918 A.

Ἀστυνόμος, ον, ὁ, (ἀστυ, νέμω) a magistrate at Athens, who had the care of the police, streets, and public buildings, they were ten in number, five for the city, and five for the Peiraeus, Isae. 36, 40, Dem. 735, 10, and freq. in Plat. Legg., cf. Böckh P. E. 1, p. 272: the word was afterwards used to translate the Roman Aedilis, cf. ἡγοράνομος.—II. as adj., protecting or guiding cities, θεοί, Aesch.: also ἁγλαταί ἄ, public festivals, Pind. N. 9, 74: ὄργαι ἄ, the feelings of social life, Soph. Ant. 355.

Ἀστυνόος, ον, ὁ, (ἀστυ, νόος) Astynous, son of Phaethon, Apollod. 3, 14, 3.—2. a Trojan, Il. 5, 144; another in 15, 455.

Ἄστυόχη, ἡς, ἡ, Astyoche, daugh-

ter of Actoe, Il. 2, 514.—2. daughter of Phylus, mother of Tlepolemus Il. 2, 658.—3. daughter of the Simoia mother of Tros, Apollod. 3, 12, 2.—4. daughter of Laomedon, Apollod. 3, 12, 3.—5. daughter of Niobe, Apollod. 3, 5, 6.

Ἀστυόχος, ον, ὁ, (ἀστυ, ἔχω) Astyocheus, son of Aeolus, king of Lipara, Diod. S.—2. a Spartan naval commander, Thuc. 8, 20.—3. an Athenian, Aeschin.

Ἀστυόχος, ον, (ἀστυ, ἔχω) keeping, protecting the city, Ath.

Ἀστυπάλαια, ας, ἡ, Astypalaea, daughter of Phoenix, Apollod. 2, 7, 1.—II. one of the Sporades, near Crete, Strab.—2. a promontory of Attica near Sunium, Strab.; another in Caria, Id.—3. an ancient name of the city Cos, Strab.

Ἀστυπόλεις, (ἀστυ, πέλομαι) to go up and down in a city, live in it, lounge about the streets, Theopomp. (Hist.) ap. Ath. 526 C. Hence

Ἀστυπόλια, ας, ἡ, residence in a city, Hierocl.

Ἄστυπυλος, ον, ὁ, Astypylus, a Trojan, Il. 21, 209.

Ἀστυρα, ὄν, τά, Astyra, a place in Greater Mysia, Strab.—2. a city of Troas, Id.—3. a city of Latium, Plut. Hence

Ἀστυρίνη, ἡς, ἡ, of Astyra, an epithet of Diana, Xen. Hell. 4, 1, 41

Ἀστυρον, ον, τό, dim. from ἄστυ. a little city, Call.

Ἀστυς, ον, (a priv., στήω) incapable of the act of στέιν, Xenarch. But 1: hence ἀστυσίς, ἰδος, ἡ, Lat. lactuca, a lettuce, salad, so called from its refrigerant properties, Ath. 69 E.

Ἀστυτρίβη, ἰδος, ὁ, ἡ, (ἀστυ, τρίβω) always living in the city. Critias, 63: cf. οἰκότρίβη.

Ἀστυφέλικτος, ον, (a priv., σπινθερίζω) unshaken, undisturbed, βασιλεύς, Xen. Rep. Lac. 15, 7.

Ἀστυφέλιος, ον, also ἡ, ον, Theogr., not rugged or rocky.

Ἄστυφίλος, ον, ὁ, (ἀστυ, φίλος) Astyphilus, masc. pr. n., Isae.; etc.

Ἀστυγενής, ἐς, (a priv., συγγενής) not akin.

Ἀστυγέμων, ον, gen. ονος, a priv., συγγνώμην, not pardoning, relentless, merciless, Dem. 547, 8: irreg. superl. ἀστυγέμοτατος or ἀστυγέμονετατος, Phintys ap. Stob. p. 445, 38.

Ἀστυγνῆφος, ον, (a priv., συγγράφω) without acknowledgment or bond, Böckh P. E. 1, 171.

Ἀστυγύμναστος, ον, (a priv., συγγυμνάζω) unexercised, Luc.

Ἀστυκαταβέτω, ον, (a priv., τυγκαταβίημι) to withhold one's assent, Sext. Emp.

Ἀστυκράστος, ον, (a priv., τυγκράννμι) unmixed, not to be mixed.

Ἀστυκλειστός, ον, (a priv., συκλείω) not shut up together.

Ἀστυκλώστος, ον, (a priv., συκλώω) not joined or united by the threads of fate, Cic. Att. 6, 1.

Ἀστυκόμστος, ον, (a priv., συγκομίζω) not gathered, unwarped, καρπός, Xen. Cyr. 1, 5, 10.

Ἀστυκράτος, ον=ἀστυκράστος.

Ἀστυκρίτος, ον, (a priv., συγκρίνω) not to be compared, unlike.—II. unsociable, Polyb. Adv. τως.

Ἀστυκρότητος, ον, Thuc. 8, 93 Adv. τως, v. ἀστυκρότης.

Ἀστυχῶς, ον, (a priv., συγχέω) not poured together, not intermixed, unfounded, Adv. τως.

Ἀστυχώστος, ον, (a priv., συχω

εω) not allowed, not to be allowed, unpardonable, Diod.—II. act. unforgiving, relentless. Adv.—τως.
 'Ασυκοφάντης, ον, (α priv., συκοφαντέω) not accused by sycophants, not calumniated, Aeschin. 84, 44. Adv.—τως.
 'Ασυλατος, αία, αϊον, (ἀσυλον) belonging to an asylum, θεός, Plut.
 'Ασυλεί, adv. of ἀσυλος, inviolably.
 'Ασύλητος, ον, (α priv., συλᾶω)=ἀσύλος, Eur. Hel. 449. [ῥ]
 'Ασύλία, ας, ῆ, inviolability, safety to the person, esp. of a suppliant, ἀσ-βροτῶν, Aesch. Supp. 610: sanctity of a place of refuge, Polyb.—II. act. a paying respect to the sanctity of a place, etc.
 'Ασύλληπτος, ον, (α priv., συλλαμβάνω) not to be laid hold of or grasped, incomprehensible.—II. act. not laying hold of, not conceiving, Diosc. Hence
 'Ασύλληπτα, ας, ῆ, the state of an ἀσύλληπτος.
 'Ασυλόγητος, ον, (α priv., συλλογίζομαι) not concluded by just reasoning, inconclusive, illogical, Arist. Rhet.: in genl. unreasonable, Menand. p. 124.—II. act. unable to reason, Polyb. Adv.—τως, Plut.
 'Ασύλον, ον, τό, (strictly neut. from sq.) an asylum, sanctuary.
 'Ασυλος, ον, (α priv., σῦλη) free from plunder or robbery: esp. under divine protection, unharmed, inviolate, Eur. Med. 728: also c. gen., γάμων ὄψ. safe from marriage, Id. Hel. 61: γῆν ἀσύνον παρᾶσχειν, to make the land a refuge, Id. Med. 387.
 'Ασυμᾶμα, ατος, τό, not a σύμᾶμα, or complete predicate, Priscian, 18, 1, 4.
 'Ασύμᾶτος, ον, old Att. ἀζύμ3-, (α priv., συμβάινω) not coming to terms, Thuc. 3, 46: incompatible.—II. act. disagreeing, not uniting, bringing no union, Polyb. Adv.—τως.
 'Ασύμβλητος, ον, (α priv., συμβάλλω) not to be compared, unequal, incommensurate, Arist. Metaph.—II. not to be guessed, unintelligible, ἀζύμβλητόν τιμι μαθεῖν, Soph. Tr. 694.—III. not to be met with, unsocial, Id. Fr. 350.
 'Ασυμβολέω, to be ἀσύμβολος, pay no contribution to a thing, τινός: from
 'Ασύμβολος, ον, (α priv., συμβάλλω) without contribution, to which no one subscribes, esp. δειπνον ἄ, a feast where no one brings any thing, Alex., Φυγ., Amphis Incert. 3.—2. without social intercourse, solitary, βίος, Plut.—II. act. not contributing, not paying one's share, esp. at a feast, Aeschin. 11, 13: in genl. useless, unprofitable, Id. Adv.—λως.
 'Ασυμβούλευτος, ον, (α priv., συμβουλεύω) unadvised, without counsel.—II. act. not asking for advice.
 'Ασυμμετρία, ας, ῆ, want of symmetry, disproportion, Plat. Gorg. 525 A: from
 'Ασύμμετρος, ον, (α priv., σύμμετρος) incommensurate, τιμὴ with a thing, Plat. Tim. 87 D.—II. wanting symmetry, disproportionate, unequal, Xen. Cyn. 2, 7: unsuitable, improper, moderate, χρήματα, Plat. Legg. 918 B. Adv.—τως.
 'Ασυμμίγής, ἐς=sq.
 'Ασύμμικτος, ον, (α priv., συμμίγνυμι) unmixed, not to be united, Dion. 1.
 'Ασυμπάγής, ἐς, (α priv., συμπήγνυμι) not fitted together, not compact, uc.
 'Ασυμπάθεια, ας ῆ, want of sympathy (πάθ): from

'Ασυμπάθής, ἐς, (α priv., συμπαθής) without fellow-feeling or sympathy, Plut. Adv.—θως, Diod.
 'Ασυμπλεκτος, ον, (α priv., συμπλέκω) not woven or entwined together, incompatible, Theophr.
 'Ασυμπλήρωτος, ον, (α priv., συμπληρώω) not filled up, not fulfilled.
 'Ασύμπλεκτος, ον.=ἀσύμπλεκτος, Philo.
 'Ασύμππτως, ον, (α priv., συμπίπτω) not falling together or fitting, Hipp.
 'Ασυμπάρωτος, ον, (α priv., συμπαρώω) not become callous.
 'Ασυμνήτης, ἐς, (α priv., συμφαίνομαι) invisible, Arist. Mirab. Adv.—νως.
 'Ασύμφορος, ον, (α priv., σύμφορος) inexpedient, useless, Hes. Op. 780: inexpedient for..., τινί. Eur. Tro. 491: prejudicial, τῇ ἀρχῇ, Thuc. 3, 40. Adv.—ρως.
 'Ασύμφυγής, ἐς, (α priv., συμφύω) not grown together: incompatible, unsuitable, Plut.
 'Ασύμφυλος, ον, (α priv., σύμφυλος) not akin, strange, unlike, Luc.: incompatible, unsuitable, Plut.
 'Ασύμνητος, ον, (α priv., συμφύρω) not mingled together.
 'Ασύμνητος, ον.=ἀσύμνητης, Hipp.
 'Ασυμφωνία, ας, ῆ, want of harmony, discordance, dissension, Plat. Legg. 861 A: from
 'Ασύμφωνος, ον, (α priv., σύμφωνος) not agreeing in sound, discordant: in genl. disagreeing, τινί, with another, Plat. Gorg. 482 C.—II. speaking different languages, πρὸς τινα, Plat. Polit. 262 D. Adv.—νως.
 'Ασυναίρετος, ον, (α priv., συναίρεω) uncontracted, Gramm.
 'Ασυνακόλουθος, ον, (α priv., συνακόλουθος) without an attendant, unattended, Antiph.
 'Ασυνάλλακτος, ον, (α priv., συναλλάσσω) unsocial, or implacable, Plut.
 'Ασυναπτος, ον, (α priv., συναπτω) uncombined, unconnected, προς ἄλλῃ-λους, Arist. Org.; incompatible, incoherent, Epict.
 'Ασυναρμόστος, ον, (α priv., συναρμόζω)=sq., Plut.
 'Ασυνάρητος, ον, (α priv., συναρτάω) not knit together, not united, disagreeing, inconsistent, Dion. H.—II. in metre ἀσυνάρητοι are verses compounded of heterogeneous feet, Herm. El. Metr. p. 588. Adv.—τως.
 'Ασύνδετος, ον, (α priv., συνδέω) not bound together, unconnected, Xen. Cyn. 5, 30.—II. without a conjunction, Arist. Rhet. Adv.—τως.
 'Ασύνδηλος, ον, (α priv., σύνδηλος) strengthd. for ὀδηλος, Plut.
 'Ασυνδύαστος, ον, (α priv., συνδυάζω) unpaired, without union. Adv.—τως.
 'Ασυνείδητος, ον, (α priv., συνείδω) unconscious, not privy to a thing, τινί, hence adv. ἀσυνείδητος τοῖς ἄλλοις, Lat. clam ceteris, without the others' knowing thereof, Plut.
 'Ασύνεργος, ον, (α priv., σύνεργος) rendering no services, not affording help, Ael.
 'Ασυνεσία, ας, ῆ, (ἀσύνετος) want of understanding, willlessness, stupidity, Thuc. 1, 122, etc.
 'Ασυνετέω, ὦ, to be ἀσύνετος, be without understanding of a thing, τινός: from
 'Ασύνετος, ον, Att. ἀζύν., (α priv., συνετός) void of understanding, willless, stupid, Hdt. 3, 81, and freq. in Thuc.—II. unintelligible, Eur. Ion 1205, cf.

Valck. Phoen. 1510.—3. α. τινός, no understanding a thing, Porphy. Adv.—τως.
 'Ασυνηγόρητος, ον, (α priv., αὐνηγορέω) undefended.
 'Ασυνήθεια, ας, ῆ, want of use, Arist. Metaph.: inexperience of..., τινός, Polyb.: from
 'Ασυνήθης, ἐς, gen. εὐς, (α priv. συνήθης) unaccustomed, χῶρος, Emp. ped. 10: unexperienced in a thing, τινός, Polyb. Adv.—θως.
 'Ασυνήμων, ον, gen. ονος, Att. ἀζύν (α priv., συνήμι)=ἀσύνετος, Aesch. Ag. 1060.
 'Ασυνθεσία, ας, ῆ, (ἀσύνθετος) breaking covenant, faithlessness.
 'Ασυνθετός, ὦ, to break covenant, be faithless: from
 'Ασύνθετος, ον, Att. ἀζύνθ., (α priv., σύνθετος) uncompounded, Plat. Phaed. 78 C, Theat. 205 C: so later, esp. in Gramm.—II. (α priv., συντίθεμαι) bound by no covenant, breaking treaties faithless, Dem. 383, 6. Adv.—τως.
 'Ασύννοος, ον, contr. ἀσύννοος, ον, (α priv., σύννοος) inattentive, ad sent, Plat. Soph. 267 D.
 'Ασύνοπτος, ον, (α priv., συνόψομαι) not to be perceived, not manifest opp. to εὐνόσιος, Aeschin. 47, 31.
 'Ασυνουσίαστος, ον, (α priv., συνουσιάζω) without sexual intercourse.
 'Ασυντακτος, ον, (α priv., συντάσσω) not arranged together, esp. of soldiers, not in battle-order, opp. to συντεταγμένοι, Xen. Hell. 7, 1, 16: hence —2. undisciplined, disorderly, Id. Cyr. 7, 5, 21: so too ἀναρχία, Thuc. 6, 72.—II. not combined in society, opp. to ἄβρρος, Xen. Cyr. 3, 1, 45.—III. not put fully together, ill-proportioned, Xen. Cyn. 3, 3.—IV. not put on the tax-roll, and so free from public burdens, Dem. 170, 19. Adv.—τως. Hence
 'Ασυνταξία, ας, ῆ, want of arrangement or discipline.
 'Ασυντέλεστος, ον, (α priv., συντελέω) incomplete, imperfect, Dioa Adv.—τως.
 'Ασυντελής, ἐς, (α priv., συντελέω) not contributing to the common fund or common good: esp. like ἀτελής, ex empt from public burdens.—II.=foreg βίος, Anton. Adv.—λως.
 'Ασύντονος, ον, (α priv., συντείνω) not strained, slack, hence lazy, loitering. Adv.—νως, superl.—ώτατα, Xen. Cyr. 4, 2, 31.
 'Ασυντρίπτος, ον, (α priv., συντρίβω) not rubbed to pieces or bruised.
 'Ασύρής, ἐς, (α priv., σύρω) impure filthy, βίος, Polyb.
 'Ασυρίκτος, ον, (α priv., συρίσσω) not hissed off the stage, [ῥ]
 'Ασυσκευάστος, ον, (α priv., συσκευάζω) not well arranged, not ready at hand, Xen. Oec. 8, 13.
 'Αυστάσια, ας, ῆ, want of union, inconsistency, confusion: and
 'Αυστάτέω, ὦ, to be inconsistent: from
 'Αυστάτος, ον, Att. ἀζύστ., (α priv., συνίσταμαι) not existing or extant, impossible.—II. not holding or hanging together, having no consistency, e. g. ῆ, Plat. Tim. 61 A.—2. metaph. irregular, uneven, Lat. dispar sibi, or perh. uncouth, rugged, Ar. Nub. 1367, of Aeschylus: and in Aesch. himself, ἀζύστ. ἄλγος, Ag. 1467, may have this signif.: but perh. better a woe under which one cannot hang or hold together, i. e. a shattering, crushing woe cf. Xenarch. But. 1.
 'Αυστοσλος, ον, (α priv., συστολή) without contraction, Gramm. Adv.—λως.

ἄσυστροφος, ον, (α priv., συστρο-
φῆναι, Hipp.: also of style in writ-
ing, like ἀσυγκρότητος, not condensed,
Dion. H.

Ἀσύφηλον, ον, in Il. 9, 643, ὥς μὲν
ἀσύφηλον ἐν Ἀργείοισιν ἔρεζεν, ὡσεὶ
τῶν ἀτίμητων μετανάστην, he has
made me vile, of no account, among
the Greeks; and in Il. 24, 767, οὐτὸν
σεῦ ἄκουσα κεκόν ἔπος, οὐδ' ἀσύφη-
λον, never yet have I heard from thee
a vile or good for nothing word. Q.
Sm. uses it as act.: dishonouring, de-
grading. (Deriv. unknown.)

Ἀσυχία, ἀσυχμος, ἄσυχος, Dor.
for ἄσυχ, Pind.

† Ἀσυχίς, ἰος, ὅ, Asuchis, a king of
Aegypt, Hdt. 2, 136.

Ἀσφάδατος, ον, (α priv., σφαδά-
ζω) without convulsion or struggle, esp.
in dying, Aesch. Ag. 1293. Adv. -τως.

Ἀσφακέλιστος, ον, (α priv., σφακε-
λίζω) not gangrened or mortified, Me-
dic.

Ἀσφακτος, ον, (α priv., σφάττω)
unslaughtered, Eur. Ion 223.

Ἀσφάλεια, ας, ἡ, Ion. ἀσφαλείη or
ἀσφαλή, ης, as Hdt. 4, 33, (ἀσφαλής)
firmness, stability, ἀσφαλεία ἀνθρώ-
πων πόλιν, raise up the city so that it
stand fast, Soph. O. T. 51: hence
firmness of any kind, firmness of char-
acter, steadfastness, etc.—2. assurance
from danger, personal safety, Lat. se-
curitas, Hdt., etc.; ἡ ἰδία ἀσφ., opp.
to ὁ τῆς πόλεως κίνδυνος, Lys. 187,
20: also a safe-conduct, an assurance,
Hdt. 3, 7; οἰδόναι, κηρύττειν, ποιεῖν
τὴν ἀσφάλειαν, Xen.: διὸ καὶ μετ'
ἀσφαλείας, κατ' ἀσφάλειαν, in safety,
Thuc., etc.—3. certainty, surety, ἀσφ.
πολλὴ μὴ ἂν ἔλθῃν αὐτοῦς, Thuc. 2,
11.—4. ἀσφάλεια λόγου, the convin-
cing nature of an argument, Xen. Mem.
1, 6, 15, cf. ἀσφαλής, I. 4.

Ἀσφάλειος, ον, epith. of Neptune,
Ἰσὺς Secura, Ar. Ach. 682, ubi al.
Ἀσφάλειος; in Paus. also Ἀσφα-
λιος.

Ἀσφάλῃς, ἐς, (α priv., σφάλλομαι)
not liable to fall, firm, fast, steadfast,
in Hom. only once as adj., θεῶν ἔδος
ἀσφαλῆς, Od. 6, 42, cf. inf., then in
Pind., etc.: hence firm in any way,
steadfast, ἀσφ. νοῦς, Soph. Fr. 322.—
2. of persons, also unfailing, firm, as
friends, etc., sure, trusty, Lat. tutus,
cautus, Soph. Aj. 1251, Thuc. 1, 69,
cf. Heind. Plat. Soph. 231 A: c. inf.,
ἀσφ. φρονεῖν, unerring in wisdom, Soph.
O. T. 617; and of things, sure, cer-
tain, Thuc., etc.—3. mostly, assured
from danger, safe, Lat. tutus, secu-
rus, ἀσφ. αἰών, Pind., and freq. in
Att.: ἐν ἀσφαλείᾳ, in safety, Valck.
Hipp. 785; also ἐξ ἀσφαλοῦς, Xen.:
τὸ ἀσφάλειος=ἀσφάλεια, freq. in Thuc.
—4. ἀσφ. ῥήτωρ, a convincing speaker,
Xen. Mem. 4, 6, 15, cf. ἀσφάλεια 4.
—II. the adv. ἀσφαλῶς, ἀσφ. ἔχειν
or μένειν, to be, remain fast, firm,
steady, Hom.: but he also joins ἐμ-
πεδόν, without fail for ever, for ever
and aye, Il. 13, 141, Od. 13, 86: so
too still further strengthd., ἐμπέδον
ἀσφαλῶς αἰεὶ, Il. 15, 683: the Att. adv.
ἰλως is used in all signs. of the adj.
Hence

Ἀσφάλω, f. -ισω Att. -ῖω, to make
firm, fix, secure, Polyb.: to fortify, Ib.:
to assure, guarantee.

Ἀσφάλῃ, ἡ, Ion. collat. form of
ἀσφάλεια, q. v.

Ἀσφάλιος, ον, ὁ, v. sub Ἀσφαλείος.

Ἀσφαλίσις, εως, ἡ, (ἀσφαλίζω)
a making firm, securing, assurance.

Ἀσφάλισμα, ατος, τό, (ἀσφαλίζω)

security given, a guarantee, pledge: also
that which is secured: also= foreg.

† Ἀσφαλίων, ὠνος, ὁ, Asphalion, an
attendant of Menelaus, Od. 4, 216.

Ἀσφαλίτις, ον, ὁ, σπόνδυλος, the
last of the vertebrae, as if the sup-
porter.

Ἀσφαλίτης, ον, ὁ, fem. -ίτις, ἡ,
of asphalt, asphaltic, bituminous, Βά-
λος, Strab.: λίμνη Ἀ., the Dead Sea,
lacus Asphalites, in Palestine, Jo-
seph.: from

Ἀσφάλτος, ον, ἡ, asphalt, bitumen,
forming in lumps (θρομβοί) on the
surface of some waters, esp. near
Babylon, where it was used as mor-
tar, Hdt. 1, 179, cf. 6, 119: also a
kind of petroleum or rock-oil, Diosc.
(If of Gr. origin, the root is σφάλω.)
Hence

Ἀσφαλτόω, to smear with asphalt.

Ἀσφαλτώδης, ἐς, (ἀσφάλτος, εἶδος)
like asphalt, full of it, Arist. Sens.

Ἀσφαλτώσις, εως, ἡ, (ἀσφαλτόω)
a plastering with asphalt.

Ἀσφούγγω, (α euphon., σφαρα-
γέω) to roar, resound, Theocr.

Ἀσφαργία, ας, ἡ, = ἀσπαργία,
Theophr.

Ἀσφάραγος, ὁ, for σφάραγος, φά-
ρυς, φάρυγξ, the throat, gullet, wind-
pipe, Il. 22, 328. [φῶ]

Ἀσφάραγος, ον, ὁ, Att. for ἀσπά-
ραγος.

Ἀσφαργωνία, ας, ἡ, = ἀσπαρ-
γωνία.

Ἀσφῆ, ἀσφε, Aeol. for σφῆ, σφέ,
Alcae. 80.

Ἀσφίγκτος, ον, (α priv., σφίγγω)
not to be bound, loose.

Ἀσφοδελικός, ἡ, ὄν, =sq.

Ἀσφοδελίον, η, ον, of asphodel,
ναῦς ἄ., a ship built of asphodel stalks,
Luc.: from

Ἀσφόδελος, ον, ὁ, asphodel, a plant
of the lily kind, the roots of which
were eaten, Hes. Op. 41.—II. as adj.,
ἀσφόδελος λεῖμων, the asphodel mead-
ow, which the shades of heroes
haunted, Od. 11, 539; 24, 13: in genl.
of a flowery meadow, H. Hom. Merc.
221, 344. (Deriv. uncertain.)

Ἀσφοδελώδης, ἐς, (ἀσφόδελος, εἶ-
δος) like asphodel.

Ἀσφράγιτος, ον, (α priv., σφρα-
γίζω) unsealed, unsigned.

Ἀσφονκτώ, to be without pulsation,
have an intermitting pulse, Diosc.:
from

Ἀσφονκτος, ον, (α priv., σφύζω)
without pulsation, lifeless.—II. act.
causing no violent pulsation, causing no
fermentation in the blood, Plat. Hence

Ἀσφονξία, ας, ἡ, a stopping or inter-
mission of the pulse, Gal.

Ἀσφάλω, only used in pres., of
which Hom. has these irreg. forms,
3 sing. ἀσφαλῶ, 3 plur. ἀσφαλῶσι,
inf. ἀσφαλέω, part. ἀσφαλέων: he
also once has the form ἀσφάλω, Od.
2, 193: both forms occur now and
then in Trag.; ἀσφάλειν in Hdt. 3,
152, and late prose, and sometimes
even in Att. prose, as Xen. Eq. 10,
6, Dem. 555, 26. To be distressed,
vexed, grieved, in Hom. usu. c. part.,
ἀσχ. μένων, τίνων, to be vexed at
waiting, at paying: also absol., as Il.
2, 297: ἀσχ. τινός, to be vexed because
of..., Od. 19, 534: later, τινί, at a
thing, Aesch. Pr. 764, and ἐπὶ τινί,
Dem. I. c.: also c. acc., ἀσχάλλειν
θίνατον, Eur. Or. 785. (Acc. to
Dindorf and Grashof, akin to ἀσχος,
as ἰσχω to ἔχω.)

Ἀσχάλλω, =foreg., q. v.

Ἀσχάλλων, ἀσχάλλωσι, Ep. part.
and 3 plur. pres. of ἀσχάλλω

Ἀσχέδαρος, ον, ὁ, a boar, so called
in Magna Graecia, Aesch. I. r. 240.

Ἀσχετος, ον, (α priv., ἐχω, σchein)
not to be held in or checked, πένθος, Il.
16, 549; usu. in the phrase, μένος
ἀσχετος, resistless in might or spirit
Hom. (who in Il. also has the poet.
form ἀσχετοῦς). Adv. -τως, Plat.
Crat. 415 D.

Ἀσχημάτιστος, ον, (α priv., σχη-
ματίζω) unformed, Plat. Phaedr. 247
C: without figure of speech, Dion. H.
Adv. -τως.

Ἀσχηματος, ον, (α priv., σχῆμα)=
foreg.

Ἀσχημονέω, to be ἀσχημῶν: hence
to behave in unseemly guise, behave ill,
act indecorously, awkwardly, or basely,
disgrace one's self, Eur. Hec. 407,
Plat., etc.: also ἀσχ. ἄλλα, ἄμ., Dem.
609, 17.

Ἀσχημοσύνη, ης, ἡ, deformity, in-
decency, Plat. Symp. 196 A: ill-be-
haviour, awkwardness, Id. Rep. 401 A,
etc.: from

Ἀσχημῶν, ον, gen. ονος, (α priv.,
σχῆμα) shapeless, misshapen, ugly.
hence unseemly, shameful, base, Lat.
turpis, opp. to εὐσχημῶν, Eur., etc.
A superl. ἀσχημώτατος, from ἀσχη-
μῶς, in Diog. L. Adv. -τως.

Ἀσχιδής, ἐς, (α priv., σχίζω) un-
cloven, unseparated, ἰσχυάδες, Arist.
Probl.

Ἀσχιον, ον, τό, = ὕδνον, a truffle,
Theophr.

Ἀσχιστός, ον, (α priv., σχίζω) un-
cloven, opp. to σχιζόσπον, Arist. Me-
taph.—II. undivided, Plat. Soph. 221
E.

Ἀσχολεύω, to be ἀσχοςλος, be busy,
Arist. Pol.: also as dep., ἀσχολεῖομαι,
Polyb. Hence

Ἀσχόλημα, ατος, τό, business, a
hinderance.

Ἀσχολία, ας, ἡ, occupation, indus-
try, first in Pind. I. 1, 2: also= foreg.,
an occupation, business, Thuc. 8, 72,
etc.—II. want of time or leisure, and so
a hinderance from doing other things,
ἀσχ. ἔχειν περὶ τίνος, to be hindered
in respect to a thing, Plat. Phaed. 66
D: esp. in phrase, ἀσχ. παρέχειν
τινι, to be a perpetual hinderance to
one, Ib. B, and freq. in Xen.; also c.
inf., to hinder one from doing, Xen.
Cy. 8, 1, 13; to which the art. is
oft. prefixed, usu. in gen., as Mem. 1,
3, 11: rarely in dat., as Cy. 8, 7, 12;
also εἰς τὸ μὴ ποιεῖν, Heil. 6, 1, 4:
from

Ἀσχοςλος, ον, (α priv., σχολή) with-
out leisure, taking none, and so busy,
industrious, Plat. Legg. 832 A: ἀσχ.
εἰς τι, busy in or about a thing, Hdt.
4, 77; c. inf., busy about doing...,
Pind. P. 8, 40, Plat. Legg. 831 C:
ἀσχ. προσεδρία, unceasing attendance,
Eur. Or. 93. Adv. -τως.

Ἀσώδης, ἐς, (ἀσῆ) gutted, surfeited,
disgusted.—2. act. causing disgust,
nauseous, Hipp.—II. (ἄσις) slimy,
muddy, Aesch. Supp. 32.

Ἀσώματος, ον, (α priv., σῶμα) with-
out body, incorporeal, Plat. Phaed. 82
E, etc. Adv. -τως.

Ἀσωνίδης, ον, ὁ, Ἀσωνίδης, a naval
commander of Aegina, Hdt. 7, 181.

Ἀσωπία, ας, ἡ, γῆ=Boeotia, Eur.
Suppl. 571; cf. Ἀσωπίος.—2. a region
of Sicily, along the Asopus, Strab.

Ἀσώπιοι, ον, οἱ, the Asopians, who
dwelt along the Asopus in Boeotia,
Hdt. 9, 15: from

Ἀσώπιος, α, ον, (Ἀσωπός) of Asop-
us, Pind. N. 3, 6.—2. -ίος, ον, ὁ,
Asopius, an Athenian name; father
and son of Phormio, Thuc. 1, 64; 3, 7.

† *Ἀσωπιε, ἰδος, ἡ, daughter of Asopus, i. e. Thebe and Aegina, Pind. Isth. 8 (7), 39: κόραι, Eur. Herc. Fur. 785, Dind. Ἀσωπίαιδες.—2. Ἀσωπία, a daughter of Thespisus, Apollod. 2, 7, 8.*

† *Ἀσωπίχος, ου, ὁ, Asopichos, an Orchomenian, Pind. Ol. 14, 25.*

† *Ἀσωπόδωρος, ου, ὁ, Asopodorus, a Theban, sor. of Timanthes, Hdt. 9, 69, conqueror in the Isthmian games, Pind. I. 1, 50.—2. a Phliasian, Ath. 631 F.*

† *Ἀσωπόλαος, ου, ὁ, Asopolaios, a Plataean, father of Astymachus, Thuc. 3, 52.*

† *Ἀσωπός, ου, ὁ, Asopus, son of Oceanus and Tethys, Od. 11, 260: acc. to Paus. 2, 5, king of Phlius, and 9, 1, 2, king of the Plataeans.—II. a river of Boeotia, falling into the Euripus, now Asopo, Il. 2, 572.—2. a river of Sicily, now Basilico, Strab.—3. a river of Phthiotis, rising in Mt. Oeta, Hdt. 7, 200.—4. a river of Aegina, Pind. N. 9, 19.—5. a river of Paros, Strab.—III. a city of Laconia, Strab.*

† *Ἀσωστος, ου, (a priv., σῶζω) = ἄσωτος, in the literal signif. only, cf. Clem. Al. Paed. p. 143 Potter.*

† *Ἀσωτεία, ας, ἡ, (ἄσωτεῖσθαι) = ἄσωτία, Luc.*

† *Ἀσωτειον, ου, τό, the abode of an ἄσωτος, Ath.; also ἄσωτειον.*

† *Ἀσωτεῖσθαι, dep. mid., to be ἄσωτος, lead a profligate life, Arist. Pol.*

† *Ἀσωτία, ας, ἡ, the life and character of an ἄσωτος, profligacy, debauchery, Plat. Rep. 560 E.*

† *Ἀσωτειον, τό, = ἄσωτειον.*

† *Ἀσωτοδιδασκαλος, = ἄσωτίας διδασκαλος, name of a play of Alexis.*

† *Ἀσωτος, ου, (a priv., σῶζω) without salvation, past redemption, in genl. abandoned, profligate, debauched, Lat. perditus, Soph. Aj. 190, Plat. Legg. 743 B.—II. act. unwholesome, ἄσωτος γένει, bringing a curse on the race, Aesch. Ag. 1597. Adv. -τως.*

† *Ἀσωφρόνιστος, ου, (a priv., σωφρονίζω) not brought to sober sense, not amended.*

† *Ἀταβύριον, ου, τό, Atabyrium, the highest mountain in Rhodes, with a temple of Jupiter, hence called Ἀταβύριος, Pind. Ol. 7, 160.*

† *Ἀταβυρις, ιος, ὁ, = foreg., Strab.*

† *Ἀταγίς, ιος, ὁ, Atagis, a river of Rhætia, Strab.*

† *Ἀτακτέω, ὦ, to be ἄτακτος, esp. of a soldier, not to keep his post; and so to be undisciplined, disorderly, opp. to εὐτακτέω, Xen.—2. in genl. to lead a disorderly life, be disorderly, etc., Id. Hence*

† *Ἀτάκτημα, ατος, τό, a disorderly act, excess.*

† *Ἀτακτος, ου, (a priv., τάσσω) out of order, esp. not in battle order, Hdt. 6, 93, and Xen.; not in one's place in battle, hence in genl. taking no part in the war, Lycurg. 152, 42.—2. undisciplined, disorderly, θόρυβος, Thuc. 8, 10, and Xen.—3. esp. of sensual excess, irregular, licentious, ἡδοναί, δόαιρα, Plat.—4. uncivilized, lawless, βίος, Crit. Fr. 9, 1. Adv. -τως, Thuc.*

† *Ἀταλαίπωρος, ου, (a priv., ταλαίπωρος) not suffering or toiling patiently, hence careless, thoughtless, indifferent, sloverly, ζητῆσις τῆς ἀληθείας τινί, Thuc. 1, 20. Adv. -πως, Ar. Fr. 250.*

† *Ἀταλάντη, ης, ἡ, Atalanta, daughter of Iasus and Clymene, an Arcadian nymph, or acc. to others, daughter of Schoeneus, a Boeotian, a famous huntress and warrior, celebra-*

ted for her participation in the Argonautic expedition, Calydonian hunt, etc., Apollod. 3, 9, 2.—II. a small island in the Euripus, Thuc. 2, 32.—2. a small island near Attica, Strab.

—III. a city of Emathia, Thuc. 2, 100.

† *Ἀτάλαντος, ου, (a copul., τάλαντον) equal in weight, equivalent or equal to, like, τινί, Hom., of men, at, Ἀρηί, also Διὶ μῆτιν ἄτ., equal to Jupiter in wisdom.—2. in equivoise, Arat.*

† *Ἀταλόφρων, ου, gen. ονος, (ἄταλός, φρονέω) tender-minded, of a child in arms, Il. 6, 400, ubi al. ἀταλόφρων, but v. Spitzn.*

† *Ἀτάλλω, (ἄταλός) to skip in childish glee, gambol, f.isk about, Il. 13, 27.*

—II. act. to bring up a child, rear, foster, like ἀντιτάλλω, Ep. Hom. 4, 2; so νέαν ψυχὴν ἀτάλλων, Soph. Aj. 559; and metaph., ἐλπὶς ἀτάλλουσα καρδίαν, Pind. Fr. 233. Pass. to grow up, παῖς, H. Hom. Merc. 400: and so the act. is used intrans., Hes. Op. 130. Ep. word, though used once or twice by Pind., and Trag. [Hes. has ἄ.]

† *Ἀτάλός, ὅς, ὅν, (akin to ἄταλός) tender, delicate, esp. of youthful persons, as of maidens, Od. 11, 39; of fillies, Il. 20, 222; also of youths and maidens, ἀτάλλυ φρονέοντες, of young, gay spirit, Il. 18, 567, cf. Hes. Th. 989, H. Hom. Cer. 24, and ἀταλόφρων. Ep. word, though it is used by Pind. N. 7, 134, Eur. El. 699. [ἄτῃ]*

† *Ἀταλόφρων, ου, gen. ονος, v. ἀταλόφρων.*

† *Ἀταλόψυχος, ου, (ἄταλός, ψυχή) soft-hearted, Anth.*

† *Ἀταμειντος, ου, (a priv., ταμεινῶ) not husbanded.—II. act. not husbanding, prodigal, lavish, Plut. Adv. -τως, prodigally, Plat. Legg. 867 A.*

† *Ἀταξ, ατος, ὁ, Atax, a river of Gallia Narbonensis, now Aude, Strab.*

† *Ἀταξία, ας, ἡ, a being ἄτακτος, want of discipline, disorderliness, esp. among soldiers, Hdt. 6, 11, Thuc., etc.—2. in genl. disorder, confusion, licentiousness, much like ἀκολασία, Plat., and Xen.: ἐκ τῆς ἀταξίας, without any sort of order, Cicero's ex inordinato, Plat. Tim. 30 A: opp. to εὐταξία.*

† *Ἀταπεινωτος, ου, (a priv., ταπεινῶ) not lowered or humbled, Plut.*

† *Ἀτάρ, conjunct., but, yet, however, nevertheless: ἄτάρ, like Lat. at, introduces an objection or correction, esp. in form of a question, and always begins the sentence, ἄτάρ που ἔφη, still thou didst say, Il. 22, 331, except when it follows a vocat., like δέ, as 'Εκτορ, ἄτάρ... Il. 6, 429: it oft. stands for δέ after μέν, Il. 21, 41, Od. 3, 298, Hdt. 6, 133: sometimes in the apodosis after ἐπειδή, when it may be translated then, Il. 12, 133: γε is often added to it with a word between, as to ἄλλά, Elmsl. Med. 83. The word is more freq. in poetry (esp. Ep.) than in prose, though we find it in Xen. Cyr. 1, 6, 9, An. 4, 6, 14: the form αὐτάρ is only Ep.*

† *Ἀτάρακτος, ὦ, to be ἄταρακτος, keep cool or calm, Epicur. ap. Diog. L.*

† *Ἀτάρακτοποίησις, ας, ἡ, acting with perfect composure, Hipp.*

† *Ἀτάρακτος, ου, (a priv., ταρασσῶ) not disturbed by passion, fear, etc., without confusion, cool, steady, of soldiers, Xen. Cyr. 2, 1, 31, and so in adv., Id. Hipparch. 2, 1.—II. not to be disturbed, uniform, περιφόρα, Plat. Tim. 47 C. Adv. -τως, [τῷ]*

† *Ἀτάραντες, ου, οί, the Atarantes,*

a people of eastern Africa, Hdt. 4, 184.

† *Ἀτάραια, ας, ἡ, (Ἀτάραιος) freedom from passion, coolness, calmness, Plut.*

† *Ἀτάραιος, ου, = Ἀτάραιος, Arist. Eth. N. Adv. -ως, [τῷ]*

† *Ἀτάραιώδης, ες, (Ἀτάραιος, εἶδος) of an undisturbed, calm nature: the compar. in Arist. Divin. in Somn.*

† *Ἀτάρβακτος, ου, = εἰ, dub. 1. in Pind. P. 4, 149, defended by Böckh Expl. p. 271.*

† *Ἀτάρβας, αντος, ὁ, = Adherbal, a Carthaginian pr. n., Polyb. 1, 44, 1.*

† *Ἀταρβής, ἐς, (a priv., τάρβος) unfearing, fearless, Il. 13, 299: ἄ. τῇ: θέας, having no fear about the sight, Soph. Tr. 23.—II. as pr. n., Atarbes Ael.*

† *Ἀτάρβητος, ου, (a priv., ταρβέω) undaunted, Il. 3, 63, Aesch., and Soph.*

† *Ἀτάρβηχης, ιος, ἡ, Atarbechis, a city in the Egyptian Delta, Hdt. 2, 41.*

† *Ἀταργατις, ἰδος, ἡ, Atargatis, a Syrian goddess, Strab.*

† *Ἀταρίζεντος, ου, (a priv., τარიχέω) not salted, not pickled, Arist. Pol.*

† *Ἀτάρμνκτος, ου, (a priv., ταρμύσσω) unwincing, ὅμμα, Euphor. 103.*

† *Ἀταρνεῖς, ἐος, ὁ, Atarneus, a city and territory in Aeolis opposite Lesbos, Hdt. 6, 28: hence δ' Ἀταρνεῖτης, an inhabitant of Atarneus, Hdt. 6, 4 fem' Ἀταρνεῖτις, χώρα, the territory of At., Hdt.*

† *Ἀτάρνης, ου Ion. εω, ὁ, Aternes, a river of Thrace, Hdt. 4, 49.*

† *Ἀταρπίτος, ου, ἡ, Ion. for ἄτραπιτός, Hom., and*

† *Ἀταρπός, ου, ἡ, Ion. for ἄτραπός a path, Hom.*

† *Ἀταρτηρός, ὁ, ὄν, also ὅς, ὄν, strengthd. poet. form from ἀτηρός, mischievous, baneful, ἔπειτα, Il. 1, 223: of a person, Od. 2, 243: of wild beasts Q. Sm., old Ep. word. [ἄρ] Adv. -ρός.*

† *Ἀτάρχευτος and ὑτάρχευτος, ου, (a priv., τάρχεω) unburiy, Pseudo-Phocyl. 93.*

† *Ἀτασθάλια, ας, ἡ, (ἀτάσθαλος) blind folly, mad violence, presumptuous sin, arrogance, οὐκ ἦρθη νοῦν ἐς ἀτασθάλια, Simon. ap. Thuc. 6, 59.*

† *Ἀτασθάλω, to be ἀτάσθαλος, act. presumptuously, only used in part. pres., Od. 18, 57; 19, 88: from*

† *Ἀτάσθῦλος, ὄν, (ἄτάω, ἄτέω) blindly foolish, madly violent, presumptuous, arrogant, savage, of men and actions, Hom., and Hdt.; rare in Att., as in Aeschin. 49, 27; 73, 4. [ἄτ]*

† *Ἀταυρος, ου, and*

† *Ἀταυρωτος, ου, Aesch. Ag. 244, als η, ου, Ar. Lys. 217, (a priv., ταῦρος) unviolated, virgin, pure, Blomf. Aesch. l. c.*

† *Ἀτῳφία, ας, ἡ, want of burial, Luc.: from*

† *Ἀτῳφός, ου, (a priv., θάπτω) unburied, Hdt. 9, 27, Soph., etc.*

† *Ἀτάω, f. -ήσω, (ἄτῃ) to hurt, harm. prob. only used in pass., to suffer, be in distress, Soph., and Eur. [ἄρ]*

† *Ἄτε, (orig. acc. plur. neut. from ὄγτε, like ἄπερ and καθύ) just as, as if, so as, Hdt. 5, 85, Pind.: in Il. 22, 127 it may be merely the acc. pl. οἱ ὄγτε.—II. only in prose, inasmuch as, seeing that, Lat. quippe, utpote, esp. c. part., to give the actual reason of a thing, Hdt. 1, 154, etc.; also with absol. cases, Hdt. 1, 123, etc.; ἄτε δὲ is freq. in Hdt. Cf. Kühner Gr. Gr. § 672.*

† *Ἀτέας, a and ου, ὁ, Ateas, a king of the Scythians in Tauris, Strab.*

† *Ἀτεγκτος, ου, (a priv., τέγω) un-*

retal. unsoftened, not to be softened: hence like ἀδιάντος, ἀζαλέος, etc., not to be softened or touched, τινί, Aesch. Fr. 405; hard-hearted, relentless, Soph. O. T. 336, Eur. H. F. 833, Ar. Thesm. 1047, cf. Ruhnk. Tim. v. ἐγγεσθαι. Adv. -τως.

Ἀτερής, ἐς, (a priv., τεῖρω) not to be rubbed or worn away, indestructible. Hom. usu. strictly of brass or iron; met. of men, enduring, untiring, Il. 15, 697; so Ἡρακλῆς ἀτερής μένος, Od. 11, 270; of a voice, Il. 13, 45: but also stubborn, unbending, κροδίη, Pl. 3, 60.

Ἀτειχιστος, ον, (a priv., τειχίζω) without walls and towers, unfortified, Thuc. 1, 2.

Ἀτεκμαρτος, ον, (a priv., τεκμαίρομαι) without distinctive mark, not to be guessed or made out, obscure, vague, dark, χρηστήριον, Hdt. 5, 92, 3; μοῖρα, Aesch. Pers. 910: ἀτεκμαρτον προνοῖσαι, without a mark whereby to judge it, Pind. P. 10, 98: of men, uncertain, wavering, Ar. Av. 170. Adv. -ως, ἀτ. ἔχειν, to afford no sure indication Xen. Mem. 1, 4, 4: also neut. pl. as adv., Pind. O. 7, 83: also ἀτεκμαρτί.

Ἀτεκνέω, to be ἀτεκνος. Hence Ἀτεκνία, ας, ἡ, childlessness, Plut.: from

Ἀτεκνος, ον, (a priv., τέκνον) without children, childless, Hes. Op. 600, Trag., etc.: also c. gen., ἀτεκν. ὠσένων τέκνων, Eur. Bacch. 1306. Hence

Ἀτεκνώω, to make childless, Anth.

Ἀτέλεια, ας, ἡ, Ion. ἀτελείη and ἀτελήνη, ἡς, (ἀτελής) want of an end, incompleteness.—II. at Athens, exemption from some or all of the public burdens (τέλη) Lat. immunitas, Hdt. 1, 54, etc., v. Böckh P. E. 1, 116, sqq., ἀτέλειαν τινὶ δίδοναι, ψηφισσάσθαι, to grant such exemption, ἄγειν, to enjoy exemption, Dem. 1217, 23: and so prob. Aesch. Eum. 363, ἡ θεῶν ἐπικλοῖσιν, means to give the gods relief from a burdensome office, v. Herm. Opusc. vol. 6, 2, p. 70: ἐξ ἀτελείας, without paying, for nothing, Dem. 1358, 11.

Ἀτέλειος, ον,=ἀτελής, Bast. Ep. Cr. p. 19.

Ἀτελείωτος, ον, (a priv., τελειόω) uncompleted, not to be completed.

Ἀτέλειος, ον, (a priv., τελέω) without end or issue, without effect, Hom., who also adds μῦθον: unfinished, unaccomplished, incomplete, Od. 8, 571: not quite finished, not ready.—2. endless, infinite: hence ἀτέλειστα as adv., without end or purpose, in vain, λαλεῖν, Anth.—II. uninitiated imm., c. gen., βακχευμάτων, Eur. Bacch. 40.

Ἀτελεύτητος, ον, (a priv., τελυντάω, not coming to an end or issue, unaccomplished, Il. 1, 527; 4, 175.—II. in which one comes to no end, endless: impracticable, immovable, Soph. O. T. 336.

Ἀτέλευτος, ον, (a priv., τελευτή) endless, eternal, Aesch. Ag. 1451.

Ἀτελήνη, ἡς, ἡ, Ion. for ἀτέλεια, Hdt.

Ἀτελής, ἐς, (a priv., τέλος) without end, i. e.—II. not brought to an end, unaccomplished, Od. 17, 546, Soph., etc.: not coming to an issue, εἰρήνη ἐγένετο ἀτελής, the peace was not brought about, Xen. Hell. 4, 8, 15.—2. ineffectual, fruitless, Lat. irritus, Soph. El. 1012.—3. not complete, imperfect, unripe, νόσος καρπός, Pind., and Plat.—4. never ending, endless, Plat. Philib. 24 B.—II. act. not bringing to an end, not accomplishing a thing τινός, Plat.

Phaedr. 248 B, c. inf., unable to do effectually, Andoc. 30, 12.—2. not giving accomplishment to a thing, μαντεύμασι, Pind. P. 5, 83.—B. (a priv., τέλος IV.) free from public burdens or taxes, scot-free, either absol., as Hdt. 2, 168, etc., or c. gen., ἀτ. τῶν ἄλλων, καρπῶν, Hdt. 1, 192; 6, 46: in genl. without expenses, frugal.—2. of which nothing is spent, hence remaining as clear profit, nett, ὁβολός, an obolus clear gain, Xen. Vectig. 4, 14, sq.; τριάκοντα μῶας ἀτελεῖς ἐλάμβανε τοῦ ἐνιαυτοῦ, Dem. 816, 8.—C. (a priv., τέλος V.) uninitiated imm., c. gen., ἱερῶν, H. Hom. Cer. 481. Adv. -λως.

Ἀτέλλα, ἡς, ἡ, Ἀτελα, a city of Campania, Strab.: hence Ἀτελλανός, ἡ, ὅν, of Atella, Polyb.

Ἀτέμβω, only used in pres. to bring to harm, Od. 20, 294: to confound, perplex, θυμόν, Od. 2, 90. Pass. to be bereft or cheated of a thing, τινός, Hom.; also ἀτέμβοντα νεότητος, they are past youth, Il. 23, 445. But in mid. to blame, τινί, Ar. Rh. (Prob. from ἀτη.) [α]

Ἀτενής, ἐς, (a copul., τεῖνω) stretched, strained, tight, κισσός, Soph. Ant. 826: hence intent, attentive, νόω ἀτενεῖ, Hes. Th. 661, Pind. N. 7, 129: ἀτενέες βλεπεῖν=ἀτενίζειν, Polyb.—2. on the stretch, intense, unslacking, ὄργαι, Aesch. Ag. 71.—3. straight, direct, ἡκὼ δ' ἀτενής ἀπ' οἴκου, straight from home, Eur. Alc. 5.—4. straightforward, downright, παρήρσια, Eur. Tem. 2, cf. Plat. Rep. 547 E.—5. unbending, firm, stiff, harsh, obstinate, ἀτενής ἀεράμων τ', Ar. Vesp. 730. Cf. Ruhnk. Tim. Adv. ἀτενώος, or more freq. ἀτενέος, v. sup. 1. Hence

Ἀτενίζω, f. -ίσω, to look at intently, gaze at, πρὸς τι, Arist. Probl., εἰς τι, Polyb., τινί, N. T.: ἀτ. περί τινος, to be clear-sighted in a thing, Polyb. Hence

Ἀτενιμός, οὔ, ὁ, intent observation, Theophr.

Ἀτεπόρις, ἡ, ὁ, Ateporia, a Galatian prince on the Pontus, Strab.

Ἀτερ, prep. c. gen., without, except, besides, Hom.—II. aloof, apart, away from, Il. 1, 498: Hes. joins νόσφιν ἀτερ, Op. 91: ἀτερ Ζηνός, without the will of Jupiter, Il. 15, 292; so οὐ θεῶν ἀτερ, non sine diis, Pind. P. 5, 102: so too freq. in Trag., mostly after its case. Only poet.: cf. ἀνευ and χωρίς. [α]

Ἀτεραμνία, ας, ἡ=ἀτεραμνότης, Hipp.

Ἀτέραμνος, ον, (a priv., τεῖρω, τέραμνος) unsoftened, not to be softened, indigestible.—II. metaph. hard, stubborn, unbending, cruel, κῆρ, Od. 23, 167, ὄργη, βροντή, Aesch. Pr. 190, 1062. Hence

Ἀτεραμνότης, ἡ, hardness, stubbornness, Theophr.

Ἀτεραμνός, ἐς, (ἀτέραμνος, εἰδος) like an ἀτέραμνος, not to be softened.

Ἀτεραμνών, ον, gen. ονος, Att. for ἀτέραμνος, Ar. Ach. 181, cf. ἀτενής 5. [α-α]

Ἀτερμνος, ον,=ἀτέραμνος.

Ἀτερηδόνητος, ον, (a priv., τερηδομήω) not worm-eaten, Diosc.

Ἀτερθε, before a vowel ἀτερθεν,=ἀτερ, as ἀνευθε from ἀνευ, Pind., and Trag. Only poet.

Ἀτερματίστος, ον, (a priv., τερματίζω) unbounded, boundless, ἐπιθυμία, Diod.

Ἀτέρμων, ον, gen. ονος, (a priv., τέρω) without bounds or end; ἀτέρμωνες αὐγαί, the mirror's countless rays,

Eur. Hec. 926: ἡ πεπλοῦ, having no end or way out, inextricable, Aesch. Eum. 634, cf. ἀπειρος, ἀπέραντος.

Ἀτερνον, ον, τό, Aternum, a city of Samnium, Strab.

Ἀτερνος, ον, ὁ, the Aternus, a river of Samnium, Strab.

Ἀτερος, Dor. for ἔτερος [α]: also τὸ ἀτερον, Megaric in Ar. Ach. 813 [α]—2. ἀτερος, Att. contr. for ὁ ἑτερος, gen. θάτερον, dat. θάτερω, θάτερα, etc. [α], or with mark of crasis θάτερον, etc. Forms like θάτερος, θάτεροις are bad.

Ἀτερπής, ἐς, (a priv., τέρπω) not delightful, joyless, sad, Hom., etc.—II. act. not enjoying a thing, c. gen., κράτους, Aesch. Supp. 685. Hence

Ἀτερπία, ας, ἡ=ἀτερπία, Diog. L.

Ἀτερπος, ον,=ἀτερπής, Il. 6, 285

Ἀτερπτος, ον, quoted in E. M. from Ibyc. 9, and Stesich., as=ἀτερπντος, ἀγρπντος, sleepless, in the Rhegian dialect.

Ἀτερψία, ας, ἡ, (ἀτερπής) dissatisfaction, displeasure, Luc.

Ἀτέρινα, ον, τὰ, Ateria, a city of Spain, also Ἀττέρινα, Strab.

Ἀτευκτέω, to miss, not gain or obtain, τινός, Babrius 123, 6: from

Ἀτευκτος, ον, (a priv., τυγχάνω) not gaining or obtaining. Hence

Ἀτευξία, ας, ἡ, a not obtaining.

Ἀτευχής, ἐς, (a priv., τευχός) un equipped, unarmed, Eur. Andr. 119.

Ἀτευχήτος, ον,=foreg., Anth.

Ἀτέχναστος, ον, artless, Themist.

Ἀτέχνης, ἐς,=ἀτεχνος, cf. ἀτεχνός.

Ἀτεχνία, ας, ἡ, (ἀτεχνος) want of art, unskilfulness, Plat. Phaed. 90 D, etc.

Ἀτεχνίτεντος, ον, artless, simple, Dion. H.

Ἀτεχνος, ον, (a priv., τέχνη) without art, and so—I. opp. to ἐντεχνος unskilled, rude: of things, artificial, Plat., and Arist.—II. without art or cunning, guileless, artless, simple. Adv. -ως, q. v.

Ἀτεχνός and ἀτεχνός, adv. from ἀτεχνής and ἀτεχνος, without art or skill, rudely, Xen. Mem. 3, 11, 7.—2. artlessly, guilelessly, simply, Ruhnk. Tim.—II. naturally, i. e. really, also lutely, entirely, wholly, utterly, Lat. plane, prorsus, omnino, in which sense it is mostly written ἀτεχνός, Heind. Plat. Soph. 225 C; very freq. in Ar. and Plat., as ἀτεχνός ξένος ἔχω, I am an entire stranger, ἀτεχνός ὕπνῳ τινί, out of downright, sheer wantonness: very freq. in comparisons, ἀτεχνός ὥς περ, just like, etc.; c. neg., οὐδὲν ἀτεχνός, not in the least, not a whit, Plat. Polit. 288 A.

Ἀτέω, only found in Il. 20, 332, Hdt. 7, 223, both times in part. ἀτέων, fool-hardy, reckless, like one possessed [α]: from

Ἀτη, ἡς, ἡ, (ἄω) distraction, bewildering, ἀτη φρένας εἶλε, Il. 16, 805; folly, blindness, delusion, Il. 9, 115: esp. a judicial blindness, sent by the gods, Il. 19, 88; usu. ending in guilt, Il. 24, 480, Od. 4, 261 (yet less voluntary than ἔβρις, Müll. Eum. § 45), and always in misery, cf. Herm. Soph. El. 111.—2. hence in genl. ruin, bane, mischief, Il. 8, 237, and so usu. in Trag.; but opp. to πῆμα simple misery or destruction, Soph. Aj. 363, cf. Eust. 767, 63.—3. said of persons, a bane, mischief, pest, ὀκνῶν ἀτῆς λαθραῖον, Aesch. Ag. 1230, σὺν αὐτῇ, Soph. Ant. 533.—4. Ἀτη personified, Ate, daughter of Jupiter, the goddess of mischief, author of all blind, rage

actions, and their results, having power even over her own father Jupiter, Il. 19, 95: the *Ατράι* come slowly after her, undoing the evil she has worked, Il. 9, 500, sq., cf. Hes. Th. 230, who makes her the daughter of Eris. In Trag. her functions oft. coincide with those of *Ἀρά* and *Ἐρινός*, but v. Herm. Soph. l. c. The word is never found in Att. prose. [α]]

Ἀτηκτος, ον, (α priv., *τήκω*) not melted, χιών, Plat. Phaed. 106 A: not able to be melted, not soluble, Id. Soph. 265 C.—II. metaph. not to be softened or subdued, νόμοις, Id. Legg. 853 D, where prob. *ἄτεκτος* should be read.

Ἀτμελεία, ας, ἡ, carelessness.

Ἀτμελέω, to be careless, take no heed: from

Ἀτμελής, ἐς, careless, heedless, Plut. Adv. λῶς.

Ἀτμελλήτος, ον, (ἄτμελέω) unhedged, uncared for, Xen. Cyr. 5, 4, 18; 8, 1, 14.—2. baffled, disappointed, Aesch. Ag. 991.—II. act. taking no heed: hence in adv.—*τῶς ἔχειν τινος*, to take no heed of... Xen. Cyr. 8, 1, 15.

Ἀτμηλία, ας, ἡ, poet. for *ἄτμελεία*, Ap. Rh.

Ἀτμήρης, ἐς=sq., c. gen., Hipp. [α]

Ἀτμός, α, ὅν, (ἄτη) blinded by ἄτη, hurried to ruin, Theogn. 433, 634.—II. baneful, ruinous, mischievous, Trag.: τὸ ἄτμόν, bane, mischief, Aesch. Eum. 1007. Adv. ῥῶς. [α]

Ἀττηνός, ον, δ, *Aetivus*, a river of Rhaetia, now Eisch, Strab.

Ἀτθίς, ἰδος, ἡ, *Attis*, daughter of Cranaus, after whom Attica was called *Ἀτθίς*, cf. sq., Apollod. 3, 14, 5.

Ἀτθίς, ἰδος, ἡ, *Attic*.—2. as subat., sub. γλῶσσα, *Attica*, Eur. I. A. 247: or sub. γλῶσσα, the *Attic dialect*, Strab.—3. *Attic history*, Luc. Hist. Scrib. 32.

Ἀτίετος, ον, (α priv., *τίω*) unhonoured, Aesch. Eum. 385, 839.—II. act., not honouring or regarding, τινός, Eur. Ion 700. [α]

Ἀτιζής, ον, δ, *Atizēs*, a Persian satrap, Arr. An. 1, 25, 3.

Ἀτίω, f. -ίσω, not to honour, not to heed: hence part., *ἄτιον*, unheeding, l. 20, 166: but c. acc., like *ἄτιμα*, *ἄτιμάω*, to slight, treat lightly, *ἄτις*, *ἰσός*, etc., Trag., cf. Monk Alc. 1056: also c. gen., Ap. Rh. 1, 615: (α priv., nd *τίω*, *τίω*, which formation, like that of *ἄτιω*, is against analogy, cf. Butt. Ausf. Gr. § 121, Anm. 3 and 4.)

Ἀτιθάσεντος and *ἄτιθάσεντος*, v, (α priv., *τιθάσεν*) untamed, unmanageable, wild.

Ἀτίθαστος and *ἄτίθαστος*, ον, (α priv., *τιθάσος*)=foreg., Hdn.

Ἀτίλιος, ον, δ,=Lat. *Atilius*, Polyb.

Ἀτίμωγέλω, to forsake the herd or flock, Arist. H. A. 6, 18, 16; 9, 4: from

Ἀτίμωγέλης, ον, δ, (ἄτιμάω, ἄγέλη) spising the herd or flock, i. e. forsaking it, straying, feeding alone, Soph. l. 850, Theocr. 25, 132.

Ἀτίμωξ, f. -ίσω, (ἄτιμος) not to id in honour, to esteem or treat lightly, dishonour, insult, slight, Hom. c. in Il. 9, 450; oft. in Od.: so too Att.—II. *τινά τι*, Soph., to deem y one unworthy of a thing, *τινάρος*, Soph. Ant. 22; also c. inf., her simply, ας μὴ μ' ἄτιμώσης ἄσαι, deem me not too mean to tell ..., Id. O. C. 49, cf. Eur. H. F. 608; with τὸ μή., ας μήτοι μ' ἄτιμώσης μὴ οὐ θανεῖν σὺν σοί, deem me not too mean to die with thee, Soph. Ant.

544. Pass. to suffer dishonour, insult, etc., c. neut. pl., ἀνάξιν ἡτμασμένην, Eur. I. A. 943.—II.=ἄτιμός, in legal signif., Xen. Cyr. 1, 6, 20. Hence

Ἀτμασμός, οὐ, ὁ, dishonour, despite, LXX.

Ἀτμαστέος, ἐα, ἔον, verb. adj. from ἄτιμάω, to be despised, Plat. Phaedr. 266 D.—2. ἄτμαστέον, one must dishonour, Xen. Symp. 4, 17.

Ἀτμαστήρ, ἥρος, ὅς=sq., Aesch. Theb. 637.

Ἀτμαστής, οὐ, ὁ, (ἄτιμάω) a dishonourer.

Ἀτμαστος, ον, (ἄτιμάω) dishonoured, despised, Mimm. 1, 9. [i]

Ἀτιμάω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (ἄτιμος) like ἄτιμάω, to insult, slight, Hom., mostly in Il.; esp. to deem one unworthy of a favour, Il. 1, 11, Ep., and in Pind., and Soph., v. Herm. Soph. Aj. 1108. Hence

Ἀτίμητος, ον, unhonoured, lightly esteemed, despised, Il.—II. (α priv., *τιμή* II.) not valued or estimated, δική α., a cause in which the penalty is not assessed in court, but fixed by law before hand, Dem. 543, 16, etc.; so ἄτ. ἁγών, Aeschin. 84, 7: cf. Att. Process, p. 171.

Ἀτιμία, ας, ἡ, (ἄτιμος) disesteem, dishonour, disgrace, a slight, Od. 13, 142; ἐν ἄτιμῃ τινὰ ἔχειν, Hdt. 3, 3, and so Att.: ἄτ. τινός, dishonour done to one, Plat. Lucr. Cup. 229 C.—2. esp. at Athens, a public stigma, the loss of civil rights, either total or partial, infamy, Lat. *immunitus capitis*, first in Hdt. 7, 231, cf. esp. Andoc. 10, 14, and ἄτιμος, [Hom., and Tyrt. 1, 10, lengthen the penult., metri gr.]

Ἀτιμοπενθής, ἐς, (ἄτιμος, *πενθεῖω*) sor-rowing for dishonour incurred, Aesch. Eum. 792.

Ἀτιμοποιός, ὄν, (ἄτιμος, *ποιέω*) making dishonoured.

Ἀτίμος, ον, (α priv., *τιμή* I.) unhonoured, dishonoured, Il.: c. gen. without the honour of..., dishonoured in a thing, Aesch. Cho. 295; but also unworthy of..., Soph. El. 1215, sq., cf. Schaf. Mel. 137, sq.—2. esp. at Athens in legal signif., a citizen judicially deprived of his privileges either totally or in part, punished with ἄτιμία, Lat. *capite immunitus*, *aerarius*, opp. to *ἐπίτιμος*, Andoc. 10, 13, *τι* or *κατά τι*, lb. 10, 23, 25: also c. gen. ἄτ. γεγών, Thuc. 3, 58; τοῦ συμβουλεύοντος, deprived of the right of advising, Dem. 200, 15; so ἄτ. τινὰ τῆς πόλεως καθιστάναί, Lys. 122, 9. The various kinds of ἄτιμία at Athens are given by Andoc. l. c., at Sparta by Xen. Rep. Lac. 9, 4 and 5: cf. Valck. Adon. p. 232.—II. (α priv., *τιμή* II.) without price or value: hence τοῦ νῦν οἶκον ἄτιμον ἔδειξ, thou dearest his substance without payment made, Od. 16, 431: and so—2. unrevenge, unpunished, like ἄτιμώρητος, Valck. Hipp. 1416. Adv.—*μῶς*, Hence

Ἀτιμόω, ὦ, f. -ώσω, pl. ἡτμωκα, Plut. Cat. Maj. 15, to dishonour, make light of, like ἄτιμάω, Aesch. Supp. 644. Pass. to suffer dishonour or indignity, Aesch. Ag. 1068, Eur. Hel. 455.—2. bat usu. in legal and political sense to punish with ἄτιμία, to deprive of the rights of citizenship, Lat. *aerarium facere*, Hdt. 4, 66, etc., cf. ἄτιμος.

Ἀτιμωρητέ and *ἄτιμωρητέ*, adv. of sq.

Ἀτιμώρητος, ον, (α priv., *τιμωρέω*) unavenged, i. e.—I. on whom no vengeance has been taken, unpunished, ἄτιμώρητος γίγνεσθαι, to escape

punishment, Hdt. 2, 100, Thuc. 6, 6, ἄτ. τινός, unpunished for a thing, Plat. Legg. 959 C.—II. for whom no revenge has been taken, Aetivus 123, 18, ἄτιμωρητόν τινα ἴδαν, Aeschin. 20, 22.—2. undefended, unprotected, Thuc. 3, 57. Cf. Ruhnck. Tim

Ἀτίμωσις, εως, ἡ, (ἄτιμός) a dishonouring, τινός, Aesch. Ag. 702, Cho. 435.—2. a disgracing, punishment with ἄτιμία. [τι]

Ἀτίμωτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἄτιμός) inclined to dishonouring, bringing ἄτιμία, Adv.—*κῶς*.

Ἀτινάκτος, ον, (α priv., *τινάσσω*) unshaken, immovable, Opp. Hal. 2, 8. [i]

Ἀτινῶνες, ων, οἱ, the *Atintānes*, a people of Epirus, Thuc. 2, 80.

Ἄτις, Dor. for *ἡτις*, fem. of *ὅστις* Theocr.

Ἄτις, ιος, ὁ, *Atis*, king of the Boii, Polyb. 2, 21, 5.

Ἀτίσια, ας, ἡ, (α priv. *τίω*) inability to pay, Cic. Att. 14, 19.

Ἀτίτληα, αορ. 1, Ion. ὑτίτληα, (ἄταλος) like ἄτάλλω II., to bring up, rear, foster, tend, feed, Hom., esp. of children, but also of horses, dogs, etc.: in genl. to cherish, Theocr. 17, 58: also c. dat., σκυράοις ἄτ., Hippon. Fr. 82, καλοῖς, Theocr. 15, 111

Ἀτίττω=ἄτιω, Dion. P. 1158

Ἀτίτης, ον, δ, unpunished, usu. assumed in Aesch. Eum. 257, where however, ἄτιτας is acc. plur. from ἄτιτος: also—II. unhonoured, ἄτιτα σαρκή παλαιά, Aesch. Ag. 72, acc. tc Well., but Dind. and others read ἄτιτα, which may also come from ἄτιτος. Not that ἄτιτης should be objected to in a pass. usage, v. Lob. Paral. 428. [ατ]

Ἀτίτος, ον, also η, ον v. foreg (α priv., *τίω*) unhonoured, unavenged Il. 13, 414; dishonoured, Aesch. Eum. 257: but—II. unprayed, *ποινή*, Il. 1^a 484.

Ἀτίω, (α priv., *τίω*?) not to honour not to revenge, Theogn. 621, cf. ἐτίω. [i]

Ἀτλαγενής, ἐς, (ἄτλας, γένος) sprung from Atlas, Hes. Op. 381: in common Greek Ἀτλαντογενής.

Ἀτλαντεΐη, ης, ἡ, *Atlantēa*, a Hamadryad, Apollod. 2, 1.

Ἀτλάντειος, α, ον=Ἀτλαντικός Eur. Penth. 3, 5.

Ἀτλαντες, ων, οἱ, the *Atlantes*, a people of western Africa, Hdt. 4, 84.

Ἀτλαντιάς, ἰδος, ἡ, less usu. form for Ἀτλαντίας.

Ἀτλαντικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἄτλας) of or belonging to Atlas; *Ἀτλαντία*, ἡ Ἀτλαντική θάλασσα, Hdt. 1, 202; τὸ Ἀτλ. πέλαγος, Polyb. 16, 29, 6; the *Atlantic*.

Ἀτλαντίη, ἰδος, ἡ, daughter of Atlas, Hes. Th. 938.—II. *Atlantis*, a celebrated island supposed to have been situated in the western ocean, and whose description has given rise to the supposition that it was the name under which America was known to the ancients, Plat. Tim. 24 F, Strab. p. 102.

Ἄτλας, ατος, ὁ, Atlas, one of the older family of gods, who bears up the pillars of heaven, Od. 1, 52: hence—2. later, one of the Titans, Aesch. Pr. 348, 427.—3. later still, the pillar of heaven, Mount Atlas in West Africa: and so—4. any prop or supporter: esp. in architecture Ἀτλαντες are colossal statues of men serving for columns to support the entablature, called by Roman architects *τελαμώνες*, Vitruv. 6, 10, cf

Dict. Antiqu. (Prob. from a euphon., *τλήναι*).—5. the Atlantic, in Dion. P. 30.—6. a tributary of the Ister in Thracia, Hdt. 4, 49.

Ἀτλας, αντος, ὁ, (a priv., *τλήναι*) *not enduring or daring*.

Ἀτλητέω, ὦ, to be unable to bear, be impatient, spiritless or desponding, Soph. C. T. 515: from

Ἀτλητος, ov, Dor. Ἀτλατος, (2 priv., *τλήναι*) *not to be borne, insufferable, ἀχος, πένθος*, Il., Pind., etc.—II. *not to be dared, ἀτλητα τλήσα*, Aesch. Ag. 408.

Ἀτμενία, ας, ἡ, (Ἀτμήν) *slavery, servitude*, Anth.

Ἀτμενός, ov, *toilsome, prepared with trouble*, Nic.

Ἀτμενίς, ιδός, ἡ, fem. from Ἀτμήν.

Ἀτμενος, ov, ὁ,=Ἀτμήν.

Ἀτμενύω, for Ἀτμενέω, to be a slave, serve, Nic.

Ἀτμή, ἡς, ἡ,=Ἀτμός, *smoke, heat*, Hes. Th. 862.

Ἀτμήν, ενος, ὁ, fem. Ἀτμενίς, ιδός, ἡ, a slave, serpent. (Gramm. have also Ἀτμή, which is etymologically correct, if like ὁμός it be deriv. from δαμάω.)

Ἀτμήντος, ov, (a priv., *τέμνω*) *uncut, unincised*: *unfelled, unheum*.—II. *not cut in pieces, not laid waste, unravaged*, γῆ, Thuc. 1, 82: but Ἀτμήντος, silver-mines as yet unopened, Xen. Vect. 4, 27.—III. *not to be cut or divided, indivisible*, Plat. Phaedr. 277 B.

Ἀτμιάω, (Ἀτμή) to steam, emit vapour, Hipp.

Ἀτμίδουχος, ov, (Ἀτμίς, ἔχω) *containing vapour, damp*.

Ἀτμίδωξ, (Ἀτμίς) to change into steam, Arist. Meteor.

Ἀτμίδωδης, ες, (Ἀτμίς, εἶδος) *steaming, damp, full of vapour*, Arist. Meteor.

Ἀτμίξω, f. -ισω,=Ἀτμιάω, to smoke, βωρίδς Ἀτμίξων πυρί, Soph. Fr. 349; οἰ water, to steam, Xen. An. 4, 5, 15; οἰ of hot meat, ἡδιστον ἄτμ., Pherecr. Metall. 4, 15.

Ἀτμίς, ιδός, ἡ,=Ἀτμός, Ἀτμή, Hdt. 4, 75, Plat. Tim. 86 E. [ῖ]

Ἀτμιστός, ἡ, ὅν, (Ἀτμίξω) *evaporated, turned into vapour*, Arist. Meteor.

Ἀτμοειδής, ες,=Ἀτμίδωδης, like vapour, steaming, Adv. -δός.

Ἀτμονοί, ov, οἰ, the Atmoni, a tribe of the Bastarnae, Strab.

Ἀτμός, οὔ, ὁ, smoke, Lat. vapor, Aesch. Ag. 1311: in plur., vapours, Id. Fr. 181. (From ἄω, ἡμι, ἄξω.)

Ἀτμώδης, ες, (Ἀτμός, εἶδος)=Ἀτμίδωδης, Theophr.

Ἀτοιχος, ov, (a priv., *τοίχος*) *unwalled*, Eur. Ion 1133.

Ἀτοκέ, adv. of ἀτοκος.

Ἀτόκος, ov, (ἀτοκος) *causing barrenness*, Diosc.: τὸ ἀτόκ., sub. φάρμακον, a medicine for causing barrenness.

Ἀτοκος, ov, (a priv., *τόκος*) *having never yet brought forth, never having had a child*, Hdt. 5, 41, Eur. El. 1127.—2. in genl. *not bearing, barren*.—II. *without interest, χρήματα*, Plat. Legg. 921 C, Dem. 1250, 12. Adv. -κως, also -κεί.

Ἀτολμέω, or ἀτολμάω, ὦ, to be without courage, or disheartened, Thuc. 1, 124, ubi Bekk. οἰ *τολμώντες*.

Ἀτόλητος, ov, *not to be dared: also not to be endured, insufferable, ὀλέθος*, Pind. I. 8, 23: and so prob. of wicked men, *not to be borne with*, Aesch. Ag. 375, unless with Hermann Ἀτόλητον Ἀρη is read.

Ἀτολμία, ας, ἡ, (ἀτολμέω) *want of daring or courage*.—1. usu. in bad sense, cowardice, Thuc. 2, 89.—2. but also simply, backwardness, Dem. 1407, 14.

Ἀτολμός, ov, (a priv., *τόλμα*) *daring nothing*.—1. usu. in bad sense, wanting courage, spiritless, cowardly, Pind. N. 11, 42, Thuc., etc.—2. but also *not overdaring*, and of women, retiring, Aesch. Cho. 630: also c. inf., ἄτ. ὀῆσαι, *not daring to bind*, Id. Pr. 14. Adv. -μως.

Ἀτομος, ov, (a priv., *τομή*) *uncut, λειμών*, a meadow *unmown*, Soph. Tr. 200.—II. *not able to be cut, indivisible*, Plat. Soph. 229 D: hence of any thing very small.—III. ὁ ἀτομος, acc. to Democritus, an atom or indivisible particle of matter, the first element of the universe: also of time, ἐν ἀτόμῳ, in a moment, N. T. Adv. -μος, Arist. Org.

Ἀτονεύω, to be ἄτονος, slack, relaxed, languid, Arist. Probl.

Ἀτονία, ας, ἡ, slackness, languidness, Plut.: from

Ἀτονος, ov, (a priv., *τείνω*) *not stretched or strained, slack, relaxed*, Hipp.: *languid, feeble, lazy*.—II. (a priv., *τόνος* III. 2) *without accent*, Gramm. Adv. -νως.

Ἀτόζεντος, ov, (a priv., *τοζένω*) *not hit with an arrow: out of bow-shot*, Plut.

Ἀτοζος, ov, (a priv., *τόζω*) *without bow or arrow*, Luc.

Ἀτόπαστος, ov, (a priv., *τοπάζω*) *not to be guessed*, Aesch. Fr. 108.

Ἀτόπημα, ατος, τό, (ἀτοπος) a misplaced, absurd word or deed.

Ἀτοπηματοποιός, ὁ, (ἀτόπημα, ποίω) one who does things out of place or absurd.

Ἀτοπία, ας, ἡ, a being out of the way, and so—1. strangeness, marvellousness, oddness, Ar. Ran. 1372, and Plat.: *unusual nature, νοσήματος*, Thuc. 2, 51.—2. *unnaturalness*, and so of persons, *unnatural conduct*, Ar. Ach. 349; of things, ἄτ. τῶν τιμωριῶν, Thuc. 3, 82: from

Ἀτοπος, ov, (a priv., *τόπος*) *out of place, out of the way, and so—1. strange, unwonted, marvellous, odd, ἡδονή*, Eur. I. T. 842, ὄρνις, Ar. Av. 276, πτόδος, Ar. Eccl. 956, and freq. in Plat.: δοῦλοι τῶν ὑπὲρ ἀτόπων, slaves to every new paradox, Thuc. 3, 38: of persons, odd, eccentric, Dem.—2. *strange, absurd, Lat. ineptus*, Plat., and Xen.—3. *unnatural, disgusting, foul, πνέυμα*, Thuc. 2, 49. Adv. -πως, marvellously or absurdly, οὐκ ἄτ., Thuc. 7, 30.

Ἀτόρευτος, ov, (a priv., *τορεύω*) *without graven or embossed work*.

Ἀτόρητος, ov, (a priv., *τορέω*) *not to be pierced, invulnerable*, Nonn.

Ἀτόρευτος, ov, (a priv., *τορευέω*) *not turned in the lathe, not rounded*.

Ἄτος, ov, contr. for ἄατος, insatiate, c. gen., ἄτ. πολέμοιο, μάχης, etc., insatiate of war, etc., Hom.

Ἀτοσσα, ας, ἡ, Atossa, daughter of Cyrus, queen of Cambyses, and afterwards of Darius Hystaspis, by whom she had Xerxes, Hdt. 3, 68, etc.—2. wife of Artaxerxes II, Plut. Artax. 23.

Ἀτουατικοί, ov, οἰ, the Adiatiei, a people of Gallia Belgica, Dio Cass.

Ἀτουρία, ας, ἡ, Aturia, a region of Assyria, Strab.; also in Arr. An. 3, 7, 7. Ἀτυρία.

Ἀτραγώδης, ov, (a priv., *τραγώδω*) *not treated tragically, not exaggerated*, Luc.

Ἀτράγδος, ov, (a priv., *τραγω-*

δός) *untragic, unsuitable to tragedy*, Arist. Poet. Adv. -δως, *with not nois or fuss*, Anton.

Ἀτραί, ὧν, ἡ, Atræ, a city Mesopotamia, Hdn. 3, 9: οἱ Ἀτρηνοί, the people of Atræ, Id.

Ἀτράκτιον, ov, τό, dim. from ἄτρακτος.

Ἀτρακτοειδής, ες, (ἄτρακτος, εἰδός) *spindle-shaped*.

Ἀτρακτος, ov, ὁ and ἡ, a spindle, Hdt. 4, 162.—II. ἄτρ. τοξικός, Aesch. Fr. 123, ἄτρ. without τοξ., Sopra. Phil. 290, an arrow, as ἡλακότη also has both signs, because both were made of reed, and had nearly the same shape; in this sense it appears to have been specially a Lacon. word, v. Thuc. 4, 40.—III. the upper part of a sailyard, which was also called ἡλακότη. (Acc. to Pott, from same root as *torquere*, to twist or turn.)

Ἀτρακτύλις, ιδός, ἡ, also ἄτρακτυλλίς, a thistle-like plant, used for making spindles, a kind of *Carthamus Cristicus*, acc. to Sprengel: we call the *Euponymus Euporaeus* the Spindle-tree, Arist. H. A., Kiessl Theocr. 4, 52, hence—II. a spindle.

Ἀτραμύντειον, ov, τό,=Ἀδραμύντειον.

Ἀτράνωτος, ov, (a priv., *τράνω*) *not made clear*.

Ἀτραξ, ακος, ὁ, the Atrax, a tributary of the Peneus in Thessaly, Strab.—2. a city of Thessaly, on the Peneus, Id.

Ἀτράπελος, ov,=δυστράπελος.

Ἀτραπίζω, to walk, to go, pass, Pherocr. Autom. 3.

Ἀτράπιτος, οὔ, ἡ,=sq., Od. 13, 195.

Ἀτράπος, οὔ, ἡ, Ep. ἄταρπος, (a euphon., *τρέπω*) strictly a path that does not turn, hence in genl. a path way, road, Hdt. etc.: Hom. only in Ep. form: metaph. a walk of life ἡ πολιτικὴ ἄτρ., Plat. Polit. 258 C.

Ἀτρανμήτιστος, ov, (a priv., *τρανμήτις*) *invulnerable*, Luc.

Ἀτράφαξις, εως, and Ἀτράφαξιν, voc. ἡ, a pot-herb like spinach, orach, Lat. atriplex, Diosc.: also Ἀτράφαξις and Ἀνδράφαξις.

Ἀτράχηλος, ov, (a priv., *τράχηλος*) *without neck*, Teles ap. Stob. p. 575, 46. [ῖ]

Ἀτρεβάτοι and Ἀτρεβάτιοι, ov, οἰ, the Atrabates or Atrabati, a people of Gallia Belgica, Strab.

Ἀτρείδης, ov Ep. and Ion. αο and εω, ὁ, (patron. from Ἀτρεΐς) son or descendant of Atreus, of Ἀτρεΐδαι or τῶ Ἀτρεΐδῃ, the Atreidae, Agamemnon and Menelaus, Hom.

Ἀτρεΐων, onος, ὁ,=foreg., Hom.

Ἀτρέκεια, ας, ἡ, Ion. ἀτρεκίη, but also ἀτρεκίη, (ἀτρεκής) *reality, strict truth*, Pind. Fr. 232, 4: ἀτρεκίην τινὸς εἰδέναι, to know the strict truth, exact state of a thing, Hdt. 4, 152; 6, 1.—II. *strictness, justice, uprightness*, Pind. O. 10, 17.

Ἀτρεκέως,=ἡκριβώς, Eur. Bus. 3: from ἀτρεκίς.

Ἀτρεκίη, ας, ἡ, Ion. ἀτρεκίη, but also ἀτρεκίη, (ἀτρεκής) *reality, strict truth*, Pind. Fr. 232, 4: ἀτρεκίην τινὸς εἰδέναι, to know the strict truth, exact state of a thing, Hdt. 4, 152; 6, 1.—II. *strictness, justice, uprightness*, Pind. O. 10, 17.

Ἀτρεκέως,=ἡκριβώς, Eur. Bus. 3: from ἀτρεκίς.

Ἀτρεκίς, ες, strictly true, real, certain: strict, exact, ἀλήθεια, καλὸς Pind.: τὸ ἀτρεκέως=ἀτρεκίη, Hdt. 5, 9, etc.—II. *strict, just, upright*, Pind. O. 3, 21. Hom. only uses the adv. ἀτρεκέως with the verbs ἀγορεύω and μαντεύομαι, truly, as truth requires: but δεκὸς ἀτρεκίς, just in of them, Od. 16, 245. The word and its derivs. are rare in Att., though Eur. has it once or twice. ἡκριβής etc., being used instead

Ἀτρεκλή, ης, ἡ, Ion. for Ἀτρέκεια, Hdt.

Ἀτρεμῆ, and before a vowel Ἀτρέμης, adv., (a priv., τρέμω) without trembling, and so moveless, fixed, ἐστάται, Hom., v. esp. Od. 19, 212, where it is used of the eyes.—2. still, quiet, ἡσθαί, Hom., and so ἄτρε, with or without εἰσόντων, etc., to keep still or quiet, Hdt. 5, 19; 9, 54, and Att.—3. quietly, calmly, εὐδεν, Hom.: ἄτρε πορεύεσθαι, to go gently or softly, Xen. Cyn. 5, 31. [ῶ]

Ἀτρεμῖος, α, on, poet. for Ἀτρεμῖς, calm, still, gentle, ἄτρε βοῶ, a whisper, Eur. Or. 147.

Ἀτρεμῖς, adv., v. sub Ἀτρέμια.

Ἀτρεμότης, ητος, ἡ, = Ἀτρεμῖα, Hipp.

Ἀτρεμῶ, ὦ, not to tremble or move, to keep still or quiet, Hes. Op. 537, to keep peace, Hdt. 7, 8, 1: so also in pass., Theogn. 47: from

Ἀτρεμῖς, ἐς, (a priv., τρέμω) not trembling, unmoved, calm, Plat. Phaedr. 250 C, ὅμια, Xen. Symp. 8, 3: the neut. ὁ Ἀτρέμης, as subst., calmness, Xen. Ages. 6, 7.

Ἀτρεμῖ, adv. of Ἀτρεμῖς, Ar. Nub. 261. [ῖ]

Ἀτρεμῖα, ας, ἡ, a keeping still: calmness, intrepidity, Pind. N. 11, 15: Ἀτρεμῖαν ἔχω, ἄγω, = Ἀτρεμῖω, Xen.

Ἀτρεμῖω, f. -ῖω Att. -ῖω = Ἀτρεμῖω, esp. to keep peace, Theogn. 303, and freq. in Hdt., but always c. negat., οὐκ Ἀτρεμῖω, to be restless or unquiet, 1, 185, 190, etc.

Ἀτρεπτος, ον, (a priv., τρέπω) unmoved, immovable, τὴν ἄλκην, Luc.: unchanging, Plut.: πρὸς τι, not caring for a thing. Adv. -πτως.

Ἀτρεστιδᾶς, α and ον, δ, Ἀτρεστιδᾶς, masc. pr. n., Dem. 439, 3.

Ἀτρεστος, ον, (a priv., τρέω) not terrified, unfeared, fearless, Lat. intrepidus, Trag., and Plat. Crat. 395 B: c. gen., ἄτρε μάχης, fearless of fight, Aesch. Pr. 416. Adv. -τως, Aesch. Supp. 240: also neut. pl. Ἀτρεστα, as adv., Eur. Ion 1198. (Cf. sq.)

Ἀτρεύς, ἑως, ὁ, (a priv., τρέω) = ἄτρετος, as adj., only in Euphor. 94, and in Anth., Ἀτρεῖς (sic leg. pro τρεῖς) ἀνάγκαι, immutable necessity: but the prop. n. Atreus no doubt had his signifi., the Unfeared.

Ἀτρεῖς, ἑως Ep. ἑός, ὁ, (v. foreg.) Atreus, son of Pelops and Hippodamia, brother of Thyestes, Hom.

Ἀτρητος, ον, (a priv., τρώω) not pierced through, without hole or aperture, Plat. Polit. 279 E.—II. act. not burning holes, hence of animals, Ἀτρηα, opp. to τρηματώδης, such as ants, Arist. H. A. Adv. -τως.

Ἀτρήχυντος, ον, (a priv., τρήχυνω, n. for τραχ.) not made rough or hard, ret.

Ἀτρία, ας, ἡ, = Ἀδρία, Strab.

Ἀτριάκος, ον, (a priv., τριάω) unconquered, Aesch. Cho. 338.

Ἀτρίβαστος, ον, = sq., II. Xen. Hipparch. 8, 3.

Ἀτρίβης, ἐς, (a priv., τρίζω, ἔτριψεν) not rubbed, and so—1. of places, traversed, pathless, Thuc. 4, 8; of seas, not worn or used, opp. to φανεῖς ὁδοί, Xen. An. 4, 2, 8.—2. of others, not much worn, new, Lat. integer, Id. Mem. 4, 3, 13.—3. of the dy, not galled, Plat. Rival. 134 B.—not versed or practised in a thing, νό.

Ἀτρίβι, adv. of Ἀτρίβης, esp. without loss of time, without delay.

Ἀτρίβων, ον, gen. ἄνος, poet. for

Ἀτρίβης, Eur. Lic. 1.—II. (a priv., τρίζω) without cloak. [ῖτρι]

Ἀτρίον, ον, τό, Dor. for ἡτρίον.

Ἀτρίπος, ον, (a priv., τρίζω) = Ἀτρίβης, hence χεῖρες Ἀτρίποι, hands not worn hard by work, Od. 21, 151.—2. of corn, not threshed, Xen. Oec. 18, 5.—3. of bread, not kneaded, Arist. Probl.—4. ἄτρε ἄκανθαί, thorns on which one cannot tread or walk, Theocr.—5. untrod, and so strange, Ἰστωρία, Artemid.

Ἀτρίχες, plur. from ἄτριξ.

Ἀτρίχος, ον, poet. for ἄτριξ, without hair.

Ἀτρίχης, ἑως, ὁ, = Ἀτρίβης II. Hence Ἀτρίχια, ας, ἡ, want of practice, inexperience, Cic. Att. 13, 16.

Ἀτρίμεω, (ἄτρομος) = Ἀτρεμῖω, to be fearless, Opp.

Ἀτρίμωτος, ον, (ἄτρομέω) = ἄτρομος, Anth.

Ἀτρίμωτος, ον, ὁ, Atrometus, an Athenian, father of the orator Aeschines, Dem. 270, 24; Aeschin.

Ἀτρίμος, ον, (a priv., τρέμω) unfearing, fearless, Lat. intrepidus, θυμός, μένος, II.

Ἀτρίμος, ον, ὁ, Atromus, son of Hercules, Apollod. 2, 7, 8.

Ἀτρίπατην, ης, ἡ, Atropatēnē, the northern part of Media, Strab.: hence Ἀτρίπατηνός, ἡ, ὄν, of Atropatene, Strab.

Ἀτρίπάτης, ον, ὁ, Atropates, a satrap of Media, Arr. An. 3, 8.

Ἀτρίπάτιος, α, ον, of Atropatene, Strab.

Ἀτρίπια, ας, ἡ, a being ἄτρετος: hence obstinacy, inflexibility, Theogn. 218: folly, Ap. Rh.—II. clumsiness, indiscretion.

Ἀτρίπος, ον, (a priv., τρέπω) not to be turned, unchangeable, and so eternal, ἔπνος, Theocr.—2. of persons, inflexible, unalterable, Anth.: hence ἡ Ἀτρίπος, Atropos, the name of one of the Μοῖραι or Parcae, first in Hes. Th. 218, 905, Sc. 259.—II. not easily turning, awkward, unseemly, ἔπεια, Pind. N. 7, 151.

Ἀτρίφω, (ἄτρεφος) to have or get no food, to starve, Plut.: ἄτρε πῦρ, to have no fuel, Philo.—2. to have an atrophy.

Ἀτρίφια, ας, ἡ, want of food, hunger.—2. an atrophy: from

Ἀτρίφος, ον, (a priv., τρέφω) not fed, ill fed, decayed.—2. ill of an atrophy, pining away, ἵπποι, Xen. Mem. 3, 3, 4.—II. act. not feeding, not nutritious.

Ἀτρίνγετος, ον, later also η, ον, A. P. 234, (a priv., τρυγῶ) yielding no harvest, unfruitful, barren, freq. in Hom. as epith. of the sea, also of ether, Il. 17, 425, H. Cer. 67, 457. So Eur. speaks of the sea's ἀκάριστα πείδια: and τραφερόν, fruitful land, is in Hom. opp. to the sea, v. Heyne Il. 1, 316: later, in genl. waste, desert. [ῖτρυ]

Ἀτρίνητος, ἐς, Anth., and

Ἀτρίνητος, ον, (a priv., τρυγῶ) unharvested, not gathered, Arist. Probl.

Ἀτρίνως, ον, (a priv., τρώς) without lees, clarified, pure, LXX.

Ἀτρίων, ον, gen. ὀνος, = ἄτρετος, c. gen., ἄτρε κακῶν, not worn out by ills, Aesch. Theb. 875. [ῖτρυ]

Ἀτρίπτος, ον, (a priv., τρυπῶ) = ἄτρετος, Plut. [ῖ]

Ἀτρίτος, ον, (a priv., τρώω) not rubbed away or worn down, hence of things unabating, e. g. πόνος, Pind. P. 4, 317, κακά, Soph. Aj. 788: of a road, wearisome, never-ending, Theocr. 15, 7: of persons, indefatigable, Joseph: of ants, Pseudo-Phoc. 158.

Ἀτρί τῷ νῇ, ης, ἡ, (a priv., ἰσχυρῶς) Unwearied, Tameless, Hom., as epith. of Minerva. (Lengthd. form from Ἀτρίνη, as Ἀιδωνεύει from Ἀΐδης.)

Ἀτρίφερος, ον, (a priv., τρυφερός) not delicate or luxurious, Eupol. Bap. 10: not costly, στολῇ, Cebes. [ῖ]

Ἀτρίφτης, ον, (a priv., τρυφῶ) = foreg., Plut.

Ἀτρίφος, ον, = ἄτρετος, Alec. 25.

Ἀτρίως, ὅσος, ὁ, ἡ, = ἄτρετος.

Ἀτρώσια, ας, ἡ, invulnerableness from

Ἀτρώτος, ον, (a priv., τιτρώσκει) invulnerable, Trag., and Plat.

Ἀττα, Att. for τινά, ἔττα for ἄττα, v. ἄσσα, ἄσσα: it seldom stands without an adj. or subst., Heimd. Plat. Theat. 148 C.

Ἀττα, a salutation used to eldes, father, Hom., cf. ἄππα, ἄπφα, and πάππα. [ῖ]

Ἀττάγας, α and Ἀττάγας, ἄ, ὁ, Lat. attagen, a bird living in marshes, prob. the moor-hen, water-hen, esteemed a great delicacy, Ar. Ach. 875, etc.: also Ἀττάγην, ἦν, ὁ, Arist., and Ἀττάγης, ἑός, ὁ, Opp. Cf. Lob Phryn. 117, sq.

Ἀττάγην, and Ἀττάγης, v. foreg.

Ἀτταγίνος, ον, ὁ, Attagēnos, a Theban, who betrayed Thebes to Xerxes on his invasion of Greece, Hdt. 4, 148, e.

Ἀττάλεια, ας, ἡ, Attaleia, a city of Pamphylia, now Antali, Strab.: hence ὁ Ἀττάλεως, an Attalean.—2. a city of Maecia, Ptol., in Strab. Ἀτταε, also called Σάτταλα.

Ἀττάλικός, ἡ, ὄν, (Ἀτταλός) of or belonging to Attalus, sprung or descended from Attalus, Attalic, Strab.

Ἀττάλις, ἑός, ἡ, Attalis, one of the later Attic phylae, Paus., etc.

Ἀττάλος, ον, ὁ, Attalus, a Macedonian proper name—1. a general or Philip, uncle of Cleopatra whom Philip married, Diod. S.—2. a general of Alexander the great, Arr. An. 2, 9, 2.—Others mentioned in Arrian.—II. founder of the kingdom of Pergamus, Strab.—2. second son of foreg., surnamed Philadelphus, Strab.—3. son of Eumenes II., and nephew of foreg., surnamed Philometor, the last king of Pergamus, having at his death willed his kingdom to the Romans, Polyb. 33, 16, Strab.—Other persons of this name in Paus., etc.

Ἀττανίτης, ον, ὁ, a kind of cake, distinguished from τηγαλίτης, in Hippon. 26: from

Ἀττανον, ον, τό, Ion. for τηγανον.

Ἀττάραχος, or Ἀττάραχος, ον, ὁ, a crumb or paring of bread, Ath.: metaph. the least crumb or bit, Call. Ep. 48, 9. (Deriv. unknown.)

Ἀττάσιος, ον, ὁ, the Attasii, stem race of the Massagetae, Strab.

Ἀττάται, a cry of pain or grief, Trag.: sometimes prolonged, ἄτατταται, etc., Dind. Ar. Ran. 57: also used ironically, Ar. Ach. 1198.

Ἀτταε, ας, ἡ, = Ἀτταλεια 2, Strab.

Ἀττέλαβος, ον, ὁ, Ion. Ἀττέλεδος, a kind of locust without wings, Hdt. 4, 172.

Ἀττέλεβόφθαλμος, ον, (Ἀττέλαβος, φθαλμός) with the eyes of a locust, i. e. with prominent, staring eyes, Eubul. Sphing. 1, 10.

Ἀττηγος, ον, ὁ, a he-goat, Ion. word.

Ἀττης, ἑω, ὁ, Ἀττης; Ἀττης Ὑγης, a mystic form of exorcism, used by the priests of Cybele, Dem. 313, 26.

Ἀττικῇ, ης, ἡ, Attica, a province of Greece, Hdt.

Ἀττικηρός, ἄ, ὄν, in adv. Ἀττικῇ

οδῶ, in Attic fashion, Alex. ap. Ath. 137 D.

* Ἀττικίζω, f. -ίζω Att. Φω to side with the Athenians, Atticize, Thuc. 3, 62.—II later to live like an Athenian, esp. to speak Attic, Galen. Hence

* Ἀττικισμός, εὖς, ἡ, an Attic expression, Atticism, Philostr.: and

* Ἀττικισμός, οὖ, ὁ, a siding with Athens, attachment to Athens, Thuc. 4, 133.—II. an Attic expression, Atticism: and

* Ἀττικιστής, οὖ, ὁ, a gatherer of Attic expressions, Atticist, Gramin.

* Ἀττικιστί, adv., after the Attic fashion, in the Attic dialect, Alex. Protoph. 1.

* Ἀττικικός, a prop. n. formed like a dim., my little Athenian, Ar. Pac. 214.

* Ἀττικοπερίδος, ἰκος, ὁ, (Ἀττικός, περίδος) the Attic partridge, Ath. 115 B.

* Ἀττικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἁκτῇ) Attic, Athenian: cf. Ἀττικῆ, sub. γῆ, Attica, Hdt., etc., cf. Ἀτθίς.

* Ἀττικογῆγῆς, εἰς, (Ἀττικός, * ἔργω) wrought in the Attic fashion, Menand. p. 294.

* Ἀττικωνικός, ἡ, ὄν, a comic alteration of Ἀττικός, after the form of Λακωνικός, Ar. Pac. 215.

* Ἀττις, εὖς and ἰδος, ὁ, also Ἀττης, εὖ, and Ἀττης, Ἀττις, voc, Attis, or Atys, a Phrygian youth beloved by Cybele, Luc.

* Ἀττω, Att. for ἄσσω, ἄσσω: in Plat.: and later also ἄττω, without a subser., Valck. Phoen. 1388.

* Ἀτυχῆλος, ἡ, ὄν, frightful, Ap. Rh.: from

* Ἀτόζομαι, aor. part. -χθεῖς (v. inf.), as pass. (ἀτάω) to be distraught from fear, amazed, bewildered, Hom. mostly in part. pres., in phrase ἀτόζομενος πέδιλος, fleeing bewildered o'er the plain, Il., cf. Od. 11, 606; so absol., ἀτόζονται, ἀτόζομενος, Pind. P. 1, 26, O. 8, 51: also distraught with grief, Soph. El. 149: c. acc., to be amazed at a thing, ἀτυχθεῖς θῆνυ, Il. 6, 468: but ἀτοζομένην ὑπολέσθαι, feared for that she would die, Il. 22, 474, cf. εὐχέσθαι, z. Soph. O. T. 1512. The act. ἀτόζω, f. -έω, to strike with terror or amazement, first in Theocr. 1, 56, and Ap. Rh. 1, 465.

* Ἀτυκτός, ον, (a priv., τεύω) unaccomplished, undone, Pseudo-Phoc. 50.

* Ἀτυλάτος, ον, (a priv., τυλῶ) without weals, Call. [v]

* Ἀτύμειντος, ον, (a priv., τυμβεύω) unburied, Opp.

* Ἀτυμβός, ον, (a priv., τύμβος) without burial, without a tomb, Luc.

* Ἀτυμνιάδης, ον, ὁ, son of Atymnius, i. e. Mydon, Il. 5, 581: from

* Ἀτύνμιος, ον, ὁ, Atymnius, son of Jupiter and Cassiopea, Apollod. 3, 1, 2.—2. son of Emathion, Il. 16, 317.

* Ἀτύπος, ον, (a priv., τύπτω) speaking inarticulately, stammering, Gell.

* Ἀτυπώτος, ον, (a priv., τυπώ) unformed, Plut. [v]

* Ἀτυραννέυτος, ον, (a priv., τυραννέω) not ruled by tyrants, Thuc. 1, 18. Adv. -τως.

* Ἀτύρωτος, ον, (a priv., τυρώ) not made into cheese, not curdled or coagulated, Diosc. [v]

* Ἀτρυς, voc, ὁ, Atrys, king of Lydia, from whom descended the Atyadae, Hdt. 1, 7, 94.—2. a son of Croesus, Hdt. 1, 34.—3. v. Ἀτρίς.

* Ἀτυφία ας, ἡ, freedom from arrogance, Menand. p. 104: from

* Ἀτύφος, ον, (a priv., τύφος) not puffed up, without pride or arrogance, modest, Plat. Phaedr. 230 A. Adv. φως.

* Ἀτύχέω, ὦ, to be ἀτυχής, be unlucky or unfortunate, fail, miscarry, Hdt. 9, 111, etc.: οἱ ἀτυχοῦντες=οἱ ἀτυχεῖς, Antipho 120, 12: Euphem. for ἀτυχοῦσθαι, Dem. 533, 22.—2. c. gen., like ἀποτυγχάνειν, to fail of a thing, fail in getting or gaining it, Xen. Hell. 3, 1, 22: also c. part. ἄτ. κτώμενοι, Thuc. 2, 62.—3. ἄτ. πρὸς τινα, to fail with another, i. e. fail in one's request, meet with a refusal, Id. Cyr. 1, 3, 14; so too ἄτ. παρά τινας, Ib. 1, 6, 6. Hence

* Ἀτύχημα, ατος, τό, a misfortune, miscarriage, mishap, Oratt.: more rarely, a fault of ignorance, mistake, opp. to ἀδίκημα, Arist. Rhet.—II. a thing missed or not obtained. [v]

* Ἀτύχης, εἰς, (a priv., τυγχάνω, τυχεῖν) luckless, unfortunate, unsuccessful, Plat. Legg. 905 A.—II. missing, without share in..., τινός, Ael. Adv. -χῶς.

* Ἀτύχησις, εὖς, ἡ, a failing. [v]
* Ἀτύχια, ας, ἡ, (ἀτυχία) the state or fortune of an ἀτυχής, ill-luck, such as is supposed to cling to some persons, Dinarch. 100, 6.—II. also=ἀτύχημα, a miscarriage, mishap, Xen. Mem. 3, 9, 8, and Oratt.: an euphem. for ἀτυμία, Dem. 533, 11.

* Ἀτύωμα, v. ἄτω.

* ἈΥ.—I. orig. of place, back, backwards, Lat. retro, esp. in the Homeric ἀερόω.—II. of time, then of any repetition of an action, again, anew, afresh, once more, Il. 1, 540, from Hom. downwds. very freq., also δεύτερον, τρίτον αὖ, Il.: of sequence or addition, as we too use.—III. in general again, i. e. further, moreover, besides, Lat. porro, esp. Att.—2. then (as again is connected with against, Germ. wieder with wider) it takes the sense of on the other hand, on the contrary, usu. following δέ, Il. 4, 417, and so Aesch. Ag. 1280, ἥξει γὰρ ἄλλος αὖ τιμώροισι, on the other hand, in my turn, Lat. vicissim. Hence=δέ, even when μέν precedes, Il. 11, 109, and so Att.: also joined with δέ..., ὁ μὲν ἤμαρτε, ὁ δ' αὖ... αὖτις τυχὼν κατεργάσατο, Xen. Cyr. 4, 6, 4.—3. sometimes seemingly=ὅθ, as τῶν αὖ τέσσαρες ἀργοὶ ἔσαν, 'Now, of these there were...', Lat. ergo..., Il. 2, 618. The pleon. phrases, πάλιν αὖ, αὖ πάλιν and ἐμπάλιν, αὖτις αὖ, αὖτις αὖ πάλιν, are only Att., usu. Trag.; cf. αὖτις, πάλιν.

* Ἀυάω=αυάινω, dub. in Theophr. ἄυαῖνον λίθος, ὁ, prop. the withering stone, comic appellation of a spot in Athens, Ar. Ran. 195.

* Ἀυάινω, Att. αυάινω, f. αυάινω, (αὔω) to dry, of wood, Od. 9, 321 and Xen., in pass.; αὖ. ἔχθρις πρὸς ἥλιον, Hdt. 1, 200.—2. to dry, wither, or parch up, ἀνθη, Solon 15, 35; so αυάνθεις πυθμῖν, Aesch. Cho. 260: hence βίον αυάινειν, to waste life away, pine away, Soph. El. 819: so too fut. mid. αυανοῖμαι, in pass. signif., I shall wither away, Id. Phil. 954.

* Αυάλεος, α, ον, (αὔος) dry, parched, withered, αὖ. χρώς ὑπὸ καυμάτος, Hes. Op. 586: of hair, rough, scaly, Simon. 7, 9, cf. αὐσταλέος, αὐχημρός.

* Αυανσις, εὖς, ἡ, Att. αυανσις, (αυάινω) a drying up, Arist. Meteor.

* Αυαντή, ἡς, ἡ, sub. νόσος, a wasting, atrophy, Hipp.

* Αυαντικός, ἡ, ὄν, Att. αυαντ., (αυάινω) drying up, parching.

* Αυάσις, εὖς, ἡ, in Hdt. Ὀασις, Aegyptian name for the fertile islets

in the Libyan deserts, Strat. p. 17r cf. Schw. Hdt. 3, 26.

* Αυασμός, οὖ, ὁ, Att. αυασμός, (αὖ αἶνω) a drying, dryness, Hipp.

* Αυάτα, ἡ, i. e. ἄψατα, Acol. φο. ἄτη, Pind. P. 2, 52: 3, 42. [αὐά, Boeckh Not. Crit. ad P. 2, 4.]

* Αυάτης, f. -άσω, (αὐγή) to view in the clearest light, see distinctly, discern, behold, Soph. Phil. 217, Buttm. In same sense the mid. is used, Il. 23, 458, Hes. Op. 476.—II. intr. to shine, N. T. 2 Cor. 4, 4. Hence

* Αυάσμα, ατος, τό,=sq., LXX. and

* Αυάσμος, οὖ, ὁ, a glittering, lustre, Plut.

* Αυάεας=Αυγείας.

* Αυγείαι, ὄν, αἱ, Augēae, a city of Locris, Il. 2, 532.—2. a city of Laconia, afterwards Αυγαῖαι, Il. 2, 583.

* Αυγείας, ον, ὁ, poet. for Αυγέας, Augēas, a king of Elis, one of the Argonauts, Pind. Ol. 10 (11), 34. From the cleansing of his stables by Hercules was derived the prov. καθαίρειν τὴν κόπρον τοῦ Αυγείου, of very difficult labours, Luc.

* Αυγέω, to shine, glitter.

* ΑΥΓΗ, ἡς, ἡ, bright-light, radiance, esp. of the sun, and so in plur. his rays, beams, daylight, Hom., who mostly joins αὐγή and αὐγαῖ ἡελλιοι: hence ὅπ' αὐγῆς ἡέλιον, under the sun, i. e. still alive, Od. 11, 498, 619 so too αὐγαῖ alone, ας αὐγὰς λένω σενον, εἰσορᾶν, βλέπειν, to see the light, i. e. live, Aesch. Pers. 710, Eur. Alc. 667, Andr. 935: but ὅπ' αὐγὰς λένω σενον, λένειν τι, to hold up to the light and look at, Eur. Hec. 1154, Plat. Phaedr. 267 E; so ὅπ' αὐγὰς δεικνύειν τι, Ar. Thesm. 500, cf. Ruhnk. Tim.: κλύειν πρὸς αὐγὰς, to rise surging towards heaven, Aesch. Ag. 1182: metaph. βίον δύντος αὐγαῖ, "life's setting sun," Ib. 1123, cf. Pind. I. 4, 110 (3, 83).—2. in genl. any light or glitter, πυρὸς αὐγά, Aesch., βροντὰς αὐγαῖ, Soph. cf. ἡλεκτροσφῆς, ἀτέρμων.—3. esp. of the eyes, ὀμμάτων αὐγαῖ, Soph. Aj. 70, and Eur.: hence αὐγαῖ alone, like Lat. lumina, the eyes, Eur. Andr. 1180, and so prob., ἡ τῆς ψυχῆς αὐγή, Plat. Rep. 540 A.—4. any gleam on the surface of bright objects, sheen, χρυσὸς αὐγὰς ἐδείξεν, Pind. N. 4, 134: ἀμβρόσιος αὐγὰ πέπλον, Eur. Med. 983: so of marble, etc., Jac. Philostr. Imag. 2, 8. Mostly poet. (Perh. from same root as Lat. oculus, Germ. Aug-e, i. e. Sanscr. iko, to see.)

* Αυγή, ἡς, ἡ, Auge, daughter of Alceus and Neaera, Apollod. 2, 7, 4.

* Αυγήεις, εσσα, εν, (αὐγή) radiant, beaming.—II. clear-sighted, Nic.

* Αυγηιάδης, ον, Ep. αὖ, ὁ, son of Augēas, Il. 2, 624.

* Αυγητήρ, ἥρος, ὁ, fem. αὐγή-ερα, ἡ, an enlightener, Orph.

* Αυγίλια, ων, τά, Augilia, an oasis in Africa, Hdt. 4, 182, cf. Bähr ad loc.

* Αυγειόεις, εἰς, (αὐγή, εἶδος) light like, beaming, glancing, Plut. 2, 922 D.

* Αυγουστα, ἡς, ἡ, Augusta, name of numerous cities founded by Augustus and his successors.—1. Αὐγ. Ἡμερίτα, Aug. Emerita, now Merida, in Spain, Strab.—2. Πραιτωρία, Praetoria, now Aosta, a city of the Salassi, Strab.—3. Ταυρινόν, Aug. Taurinorum, now Turin, in Gallia Cisalpina, Polyb. 3, 60; many others in Ptol., etc.

* Αυγουστός, ον, ὁ, the Roman Augustus.

* Αυγώπος, ὄν, (αὐγή, ὥπ) with beam

ing eye, in genl. radiant, beaming, dub. in Welcker Syll. Ep. 32, 7.

Αυδοῖμαι, f. -αῖσμαι, dep. mid. (αὐδοῖ) to cry out, speak, Hdt. 2, 55: 5, 51, in aor. πρῶτα δ' αὐδοῖν, v. sq. An act. αὐδοῖν, f. -αῖσμαι, in Lyc. 892.

Ἀυδάτα, ἡ, Audata, first wife of Philip of Macedon, Ath. 557 E.

Αὐδάω, v. ἡ-ῶω Att. -αῶω, Eur. Phoen. 124 v. utter sounds, talk, speak, Hom. not v. ster c. acc. rei, to speak, say a thing e. g. οὐκ αὐδῶν ἐστὶ ἂ μὴδ' ὁρᾶν καλόν, Soph. O. T. 1409: also pass., πρῶτα ταῦτα, so 'twas said, Soph.: αὐδ. κρανυάν, to utter a cry, Eur. Ion 893: esp. of oracles, to utter, proclaim, Soph. O. T. 392, etc. αὐδ. ἄγῳνα, to sing of a contest, like Lat. dicere, Pind. O. 1, 12.—2. to speak to, address, freq. in Hom., ἄντιον αὐδῶν τινα, to speak to, accost, call one; also ἔπος τινα ἄντιον αὐδῶν, Il. 5, 170: hence to call on, invoke a god, Eur. H. F. 499, 1215: also αὐδ. ἐς πάντα, Eur.—3. c. inf., to tell, bid, order to do, αὐδ. σε χαίρειν, Pind. P. 4, 108: so αὐδ. σε μὴ..., Aesch., and Soph.—4. to call by name, λέως νιν θεοῖσι τινος αὐδῶν, Eur. Andr. 20: more freq. in pass., αὐδοῖμαι παῖς Ἀχιλλέως, Soph. Phil. 241: and so, like κεκληῖσθαι, to be, Ib. 430.—5. like λέγειν, Lat. dicere, to mean, Eur. Hipp. 352.—B. the mid. used as dep., just like the act., in Aesch. P. 766, Sum. 380, Soph. Phil. 130, Aj. 772, c. Ellendt, and cf. foreg.: from

ΑΥΔΗ, ἡς, ἡ, a voice, not so much like the words as the utterance and tone, Hom.: metaph. the sound or twang of the bowstring. Od. 21, 411.—2. rarely = λόγος, ὅμη, a report, account, ἔργον αὐδοῖ, Soph. O. C. 240, cf. Eur. Hipp. 567. (Strictly ἄ-δῶν, om Sanscr. vad, to speak, the F or being transposed, as in αὐδῶνα, cf. Ott Forsch. 1, 245.) Hence

Αὐδοίης, εσσα, ev, speaking with human voice, hence in Hom. only of men and women, as their distinctive epithet, Od. 5, 334: 6, 125, cf. Il. 19, 17: and so when θεός αὐδοίησσαι is applied in Od. to Calypso and Circe, means a goddess indeed, but one who, living on earth, used the speech of mortals, cf. Ap. Rh. 4, 1322, and Od. 5, 227: but Nitzsch (Od. 10, 136), serving the v. Il. οὐδοίησσαι, αὐδοίησσαι, thinks they may all point to old form οὐλοίησσαι = ὀλοέσσαι, neful.

Ἀυδρία, ας, ἡ, = ἄνδρεια, Plat. Agg. 844 A, acc. to Bekk.: from

Ἀυδρος, ov, = ἄνδρος, v. l. Hes. 58, v. Lob. Phryn. 729.

Ἀδενιών, ὄνος, ἡ, Avenion, a city of Gaul, now Avignon, Strab.

Ἀδέρω, f. -ύσω, (i. e. αὐ ἐρύω) to go back or backwards, στήλας, to draw them over, Il. 12, 261: to draw away, bow, Il. 8, 325: esp. αὐέρω, ab- in a sacrifice, to draw the victim's blood back, so as to cut its throat: hence in genl. to slaughter, sacrifice, Il. 159: 2, 422. Some write αὐ ἐρύω paratively.—II. of leeches, to suck, P. [ω]

Ἀνθήλας, v. ἀνήρος.

Ἀντήρ, i. e. ἄνθρωπος, Aeol. for ἄνθρωπος, α, ὄν, = ἀνάλκος, Anth., are however Jacobs reads αὐτήρ.

Ἀθάδεια, ας, ἡ, poet. αὐθάδεια, self-wilful, doggedness, stubbornness, arrogance, Trag. in the poet. n, Plat. in the other. [ῥα] From Ἀθάδης, ες, (αὐτός, ἡδομαι) self-wilful, dogged, stubborn, pre-

sumptuous, Hdt. 6, 92, etc. cf. Theophr. Char 15: c. gen., αὐθ. φρενῶν, Aesch. P. 908: also remorseless, unfeeling, hence σόφρος γνῶσις αὐθάδης, Aesch. P. 64, cf. ἀναιδής. Adv. -δως, Ar. Ran. 1020. [ῥα]

Ἀυθαδία, ας, ἡ, poet. for αὐθαδέια, Trag.

Ἀυθαδίαζω, f. -αζω, to make self-willed or stubborn. Mid. to be so.

Ἀυθαδίασμαι, f. -ισμαι, dep. mid., = αὐθαδίασμαι, Plat. Apol. 34 E, cf. Lob. Phryn. 66.

Ἀυθαδικός, ἡ, ὄν, like an αὐθάδης, self-willed, Ar. Lys. 1116.

Ἀυθαδισμα, ατος, τό, conduct of an αὐθάδης, self-will, wilfulness, Aesch. P. 964.

Ἀυθαδόστομος, ov, (αὐθάδης, στόμα) stubborn or haughty of speech, Ar. Ran. 837.

Ἀυθαμός, ov, = sq.

Ἀυθαμῶν, ov, gen. onos, (αἰτός, αἷμα) of the same blood, kindred: a brother, sister, near kinsman.

Ἀυθαίρετος, ov, (αὐτός, αἰρετός) self-chosen, self-elected, στρατηγός, Xen. An. 5, 7, 29.—II. taken upon one's self, self-incurred, πημοναί, Soph., ἔρωτες, νόστοι, Eur., κίνδυνοι, Thuc. 1, 144: in genl. voluntary, optional, in one's own power, εὐβουλία, Thuc. 1, 78. Adv. -τως, Luc.

Ἀυθέκαστος, ov, (αὐτός, ἑκαστος) each for him, her, itself: hence of persons, one who says every thing as it is, calls things by their right names, straightforward, downright, plain, sincere, first in Arist. Eth. N. 1, 6, 5, Wytenb. Plat. 11 E: also independent, βίος, Strab.: in earlier writers we find αὐθέκαστα, but this should always be written separately.

Ἀυθεντέω, to be an αὐθέντης, to have authority over, τινός, N. T.

Ἀυθέντημα, ατος, τό, arbitrary power, Lat. auctoritas.

Ἀυθέντης, ov, ὁ, contr. for αὐτοέντης, which is used by Soph. (αὐτός, έντα) committing violence, laying hands on one, an actual murderer, freq. in Eur.: esp. of murders done by those of the same family. also esp. a self-murderer, suicide.—2. an absolute master, autocrat, commander, ὄμιος χηρόνος, Eur. Supp. 442: one who has power and can delegate it: an instigator, author, Lat. auctor, τῆς ἐπερουσίας, Diod.: mostly only in late prose, Lob. Phryn. 120.—II. as adj., αὐθ. φόρος, θάνατος, death by murder, Aesch. Eum. 212, Ag. 1572.

Ἀυθεντία, ας, ἡ, absolute sway, LXX.

Ἀυθεντικός, ἡ, ὄν, vouched for, warranted, authentic, opp. to ὑδέσποτος: hence adv. -κως, Cic. Att. 9, 14; 10, 9.

Ἀυθέψης, ov, ὁ, (αὐτός, ἔψω) Lat. autepsa, a self-boiler, a utensil for boiling, like our tea-urns, cf. πανθέψης, Lat. sartago.

Ἀυθημεραίος, α, ov, = αὐθημερος, Hipp.

Ἀυθημερίζω, f. -ίζω, to do or return on the same day: from

Ἀυθημερινός, ὄν, = sq., ephemeral, ποιηταί, Cratin. Incert. 5.

Ἀυθημερος, ov, (αὐτός, ἡμέρα) made or happening on the very day: λόγοι αὐδοί, extemporaneous speeches, very dub. in Aeschin. 83, 38. Adv. αὐθημερόν, on the very day, Aesch. Pers. 456: so too in Ion. form αὐτῆμερόν, Hdt. 2, 122, etc.

Ἀυθί, adv. shortened for αὐτόθι, of place, on the spot, here, there: of time, forthwith, straightway, both oft. in

Hom., cf. αὐτόθι.—2. later also to αὐθίς, Jac. A. P. p. 537.

Ἀυθιγενής, ες, Ion. αὐτιγ. (αὐθί * γένω) born on the spot, born in the country, native, Lat. indigena, θεός Hdt. 4, 180: αὐτ. ποταμοὶ Σκυθικῶν, the Scythian rivers that rise in the country, Hdt. 4, 48: ὕδωρ αὐθί, spring water, Hdt. 2, 149: genuine, sincerus, ἱάλεμος, Eur. Rhes. 895.

Ἀυθίς, adv., in Hom. and Ion. Greek always written αὐτίς, while αὐθίς is said to be Att. (cf. Ellendt Lex. Soph. in v.): Ep. also αὐθί: a lengthd. form of αὐ, with which it agrees in most signs.—I. of place, back, back again, αὐτίς ἰέναι, βαίνειν, etc., Il.: also ἄψ αὐτίς, Il. 8, 335, τῇν αὐτὴν ὁδὸν αὐτίς, Il. 6, 391: this sign rarer in Att.—II. of time, again, afresh, anew, freq. in Hom., and Att.: oft strengthd. ὕστερον αὐτίς, Il. 1, 27, cf. Soph. Aj. 858: ἔρ' αὐτίς, Il. 9, 375: πάλιν αὐτίς, Il. 5, 257: so in Att., πάλιν αὐθίς, in Soph. Fr. 434, or more freq., αὐθίς πάλιν, Id. O. C. 364, etc.: also αὐθίς αὐ πάλιν, Ib. 1420: βοᾶν αὐτίς, to cry encore! Xen. Symp. 9, 4.—2. of future time, again, hereafter, κτὲ αὐτίς, Il. 1, 140, etc., cf. Soph. Aj. 1283.—III. of sequence, moreover, besides, in turn, on the other hand, Soph. O. T. 1403, etc., cf. αὐ III.: hence sometimes in apodosis for δέ, τοῦτο μέν..., τούτ' αὐθίς..., Soph. Ant. 167.

Ἀυθόμιμος, strengthd. for ὁμιαιμος Soph. O. C. 335.

Ἀυθομολογέμαι, f. -ήσμαι, dep. mid. (αὐτός, ὁμολογέμαι) to confess of one's self: πράγμα αὐθομολογούμενον, a thing that speaks for itself, is self-evident, Luc.

Ἀυθόπαρκτος, ov, (αὐτός, ὑπάκχω) self-subsisting, self-existent.

Ἀυθόπτοστος, ov, (αὐτός, ἐξ ἑωστα μαι) = foreg.

Ἀυθόπτοκτος, ὁ, the subj. of avr. 2, sometimes also of aor. 1, Gramm.

Ἀυθώρος, ov, (αὐτός, ὥρα) at the very hour. Adv. -ρον, Strab., -ρεῖ, Plut., and -ρί.

Ἀυχάχος, ov, (α copul., ἰαχῇ, as ἰ ἄνδραχος) shouting together or in common, like ἄβρομος, of the Trojans marching to battle, Il. 13, 41: acc. to others, (a priv.) not shouting, noiseless: the former best, since in Hom. the Greeks advance in silence, the Barbarians with loud shouts. In Qu. Smyrn. certainly noiseless.

Ἀυλαία, ας, ἡ, (αὐλή) Lat. aulaeum, a curtain, esp. in the theatre, Menand. p. 253.

Ἀυλάκεργάτης, ov, ὁ, (αὐλάς, ἐργάτης) tracing furrows, Anth. [ῥα]

Ἀυλάκιζω, f. -ίζω, (αὐλάς) to trace furrows, αὐλακισμέναν ὑπόην, proverb. of doing work over again, Pre tin. ap. Ath. 461 E. Hence

Ἀυλάκισμός, οἰ, ὁ, a tracing of furrows.

Ἀυλάκιος, εσσα, ev, furrowed.

Ἀυλάκοτομος, ὦ, (αὐλάς, τέμνω) to furrow, plough, γῆν, Sext. Emp.

Ἀυλάς, ἄκος, ἡ, (perh. from ἔλκος) = ἄλος, a furrow, Hes. Op. 437, 441, Hdt. 2, 14: also ὠλάς, for which Hom. uses ὠλῆ.—II. = ὄμιος, a swath, Theocr.

Ἀυλεία, ας, ἡ, v. sub αὐλείος.

Ἀυλεῖον, ov, τό, an ante-room, hall, Lat. vestibulum, neut. from

Ἀυλεῖος, α, ov, sometimes also os, ov (cf. infr.), of or belonging to the αὐλή, or court, Hom. only in Od.: αὐλ. οὐδός, Od. 1, 104, but mostly

ἐπ. αὐλείῃσι θύρῃσι, at the door of the court, i. e. the outer door, house-door, so too Pind., and Hdt.: in Att. also, ἡ αὐλεία θύρα, Ar. Pac. 982, Plat. Symp. 212 C: also ἡ αὐλείος θ., Lys. 93, 20, αὐλῖος θ., Menand. p. 87, and sometimes ἡ αὐλείος alone, cf. αὐλή. Αὐλείτης, οὐ, ὁ (αὐλή II.) like αὐλήτης, Lat. villicus, Ap. Rh.

Αὐλέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (αὐλός) to play on the flute, Hdt. 1, 141. Pass., of tunes, to be played on the flute, ὁ Βάκχειος ὀρθός, Xen.: but αὐλεῖται πᾶν μέλαθρον, is filled with music, Eur. I. T. 367. Pass. to be played to, οὐ ἡρα music, Xen. An. 6, 1, 11, Cyr. 1, 5, 7.

Αὐλή, ἥς, ἡ, (prob. from *ἰω, ἄημι, or the αὐλή was open to the air, ὁπότε διαπνεύμενος, Ath. 189 B) in Hom. the open court before the house, court-yard, surrounded with out-buildings, with the altar of Ζεὺς Ἐρκεῖος in the middle, so that it was at once the meeting place of the family and the cattle-yard, Il. 4, 433; it had two doors, one the house door (cf. αὐλείος) and one leading through the αἶθουσα into the πρόδομος, Od. 9, 185.—II. post-Hom., the αὐλή was the court or quadrangle, round which the house itself was built, having a corridor (περιστύλιον) all round, from which were doors leading into the men's apartments; opposite the house door (cf. αὐλείος) was the μέσανδος or μέτανδρος, leading into the women's part of the house, cf. Becker Charikles 1, p. 173, sq., 182 sq.—III. in genl. any court or hall, Ζεὺς αὐλή, Od. 4, 74, cf. Il. 6, 247.—IV. any dwelling, αὐλός, chamber, Soph. Ant. 785, Phil. 153, esp. in the country, cf. αὐλίον: and so later, a country-house, Lat. villa, Dion. H.: also αὐλή κενύων, Eur. Alc. 259.—V. late, ἡ αὐλή, the Court, as we say, hence of περί τὴν αὐλήν, the courtiers, etc., Polyb., cf. αὐλῖκος.

Αὐλήεις, εσσα, εν, (αὐλέω) belonging to a flute, αὐλᾶν μέλος, contr. from the Dor. αὐλᾶεν for αὐλήεν, a tune or air on the flute.

Αὐλήμα, ατοῦ, τό, (αὐλέω) a piece of music for the flute, Ar. Ran. 1302, and Plat.

Αὐλήρα, ων, τά, Dor. for εὐλήρα, Epich. p. 107.

Αὐλήσις, εως, ἡ, (αὐλέω) a playing on the flute.

Αὐλήστρια, ας, ἡ=αὐλητρίς, Lob. Paral. 451.

Αὐλητήρ, ἥρος, ὁ=sq., Hes. Sc. 283, 299.

Αὐλητής, οὐ, ὁ, (αὐλέω) a flute-player, Hdt. 1, 141, etc.

Αὐλητῆς, οὐ, ὁ, (αὐλή) a farm-servant, steward, bailiff, Lat. villicus, Soph. Fr. 445.

Αὐλητικός, ἡ, ὅν, (αὐλέω) of or belonging to a flute-player, Plat.: ἡ αὐλητική, sub. τέχνη, the art of playing on the flute, Id. Adv.—κῶς.

Αὐλητρία, ας, ἡ=αὐλητρίς, Diog. L. 7, 62.

Αὐλητρίδιον, οὐ, τό, dim. from αὐλητρίς, Theopomp. (Hist.) ap. Ath. 532 D.

Αὐλητρίς, ἰδος, ἡ, (αὐλητής) a female flute-player, Ar. Ach. 551, etc.

Αὐλία, ας, ἡ, (αὐλός) want of water or material, Hierocl. [αὔ]

Αὐλώδες Νύμφαι, αἱ, (αὐλός) nymphs who protected cattle-folds, Anth.

Αὐλίδιον, οὐ, τό, dim. from αὐλή, ἡ small combat: place of combat, ring, Th. 909. Char. 5.

Αὐλίζομαι, dep. c. fut. mid. αὐλίσσομαι; aor. I mid. ἠλίσσῃμην, Thuc. 6, 7, etc., and aor. I pass. ἠλίσσῃμην, Xen., v. Poppo Xen. An. 2, 3, 22, (αὐλή), to lie together in the αὐλή or court-yard, and so to lie out at night, of oxen and swine in Od. 12, 265; 14, 412: in genl. to house, take up one's abode, lodge, live, Hdt. 9, 37, etc.: to haunt, περὶ τῆ, Hdt. 3, 110: esp. as a military term, to encamp, βινουαί, Hdt. 8, 9, and Thuc.

Αὐλῖκός, ἡ, ὅν, (αὐλός) belonging to the flute: ὁ, a good flute-player.—II. (αὐλή) of or belonging to the court; ὁ, a courtier, Polyb.; a statesman, Id.

Αὐλίον, οὐ, τό, any country-house, a cottage, H. Hom. Merc. 103: a fold, Eur. Cycl. 345, etc.—II. a chamber, cave, ὠμὸς τῆς αὐλ., Soph. Phil. 19, etc. (Not a dimin., though some write it parox. αὐλίον.) Prop. neut. of

Αὐλῖος, α, ον, (αὐλή) belonging to stalls or farm-yards, ὠστὴρ αὐλῖος, Milton's "star that bids the shepherd fold," Ap. Rh.

Αὐλῖς, ἰδος, ἡ, an abode, stall, fold, tent, esp. for passing the night in, αὐλῶν θέσθαι, to pitch one's tent for the night, Il. 9, 232: αὐλῶν εἰσέτιναι, to betake one's self to rest, to roost, of birds, Od. 22, 470.

Ἰαυλίς, ἰδος, ἡ, (acc. Αἰλῶν, Eur. I. A. 14) Aulis, a harbour in Boetia, from which the Grecian armament sailed against Troy, Hom.

Αὐλίσκος, οὐ, ὁ, dim. from αὐλός, a small reed, a pipe, λιγυφύργος, Theogn. 241: proverb, φωνᾷ οὐ σμικροῖσιν αὐλίσκοις, to be absurdly eager about a thing, Soph. Fr. 753.—II. in genl. a tube, Polyb.

Αὐλίσμος, οὐ, ὁ, (αὐλίζομαι) a housing, dwelling, lodging.

Αὐλίστρια, ας, ἡ=sq.

Αὐλιστρίς, ἰδος, ἡ, a female inmate in a house, so Henn. Theocr. 2, 146. (from αὐλίον.)

Αὐλοδόκη, πς, ἡ, (αὐλός, δέχομαι) a flute-case, like αὐλοθήκη, Leon. Tar.

Αὐλοθετέω, (αὐλός, τίθημι) to make flutes or pipes, Id.

Αὐλοθήκη, ης, ἡ, (αὐλός, τίθημι) a flute-case.

Αὐλοκοπέω, ὦ, (αὐλός, κόπτω) to cut into pipes or flutes, Artemid.

Αὐλομῆγῆς, ἐς, (αὐλός, μαίνομαι) flute-inspired, Nonn.

Αὐλοποιητικός, ἡ, ὅν, belonging to an αὐλοποιός: ἡ -κή, sub. τέχνη=αὐλοποιική.

Αὐλοποιία, ας, ἡ, (αὐλοποιός) flute-making.

Αὐλοποιική, ἥς, ἡ, sub. τέχνη, the art of flute-making, Plat. Euthyd. 289 C: from

Αὐλοποιός, οὐ, ὁ, (αὐλός, ποίεω) a flute-maker, Plat.

Αὐλός, οὐ, ὁ, (*ἰω, ἄημι, αὖω, to blow) any wind instrument, mostly rendered a flute, though it was more like an oboe, as well from its having a mouthpiece, as from its fuller deep tone: they were of reed, wood, bone, ivory, or metal; the first mention of them in Il. 10, 13; 18, 495: in Hdt. 1, 17, αὐλοὶ ἀνδρῶν καὶ γυναικῶν, prob. like Lat. tibia dextra et sinistra, i. e. bass and treble. Sometimes one person played two αὐλοὶ at once, Theocr. Ep. 5, see a painting from Pompeii, and Dict. Antiq., voc. Tibia: αὐλός Ἐνναλίον, a trumpet, Anth.—2. any hollow body, a tube, pipe, or groove: esp. the sockets of the clasp it is to which the bolt is shot, Od. 19, 227 so in Il. 17, 297. ἐγέφυλος

παρ' αὐλὸν ἀνέδρομε, it seems to mean the socket of the spear-head into which the shaft is fitted, v. Poll. 5, 20, and cf. διανλός, δολιχαλός, and in Od. 22, 18, αὐλός παχὺς, prob. the gush of blood through the tube of the nostril: and so Passow interprets παρ' αὐλὸν (in the last passage) like a gush or stream: cf. σύριγξ.—II. a fish.

Ἰαυλός, οὐ, ὁ, the Lat. name Aulula. Polyb. 27, 2, 11.

Ἰαυλός, ον, (a priv., ἔλη)=ἄνυλος, without matter, immaterial, Arist. Gen. An., cf. Lob. Phryn. 729. [αὔ]

Αὐλοτρύπη, ὁ, (αὐλός, τρυπή) a flute-borer, Stratt. Atalant. 1. [αὔ] Hence

Αὐλοτρυπητικός, ἡ, ὅν, belonging to flute-boring. Adv.—κῶς.

Αὐλουρός, οὐ, ὁ, a watch of the court or fold.

Αὐλωδία, ας, ἡ, (αὐλός, ᾠδή) a singing or song to the flute, Plat. Legg. 700 D.

Αὐλωδικός, ἡ, ὅν, belonging to αὐλωδία, Plat.

Αὐλωδός, ὁ, (αὐλός, ᾠδή) singing to the flute, like καθαρμός, Plat.

Αὐλὼν, ὥνος, ὁ, poet. also ἡ, Soph. Fr. 493, any hollow between hills or banks, a hollow way, defile, ravine, glen, H. Hom. Merc. 95: a canal, aqueduct, Hdt. 2, 100, 127: a channel, strait, Μαίωτικός, Aesch. Pr. 731: αὐλὸν too in Soph. Tr. 100, αὐλῶνες πύλαι, the sea-straits, an expression descriptive enough of the Archipelago, or (as others) the sea with its troughs or hollows between the waves

Ἰαυλὼν, ὥνος, ὁ, Aulon, a region any city on the borders of Elis and Mesenia, Xen. Hell. 3, 2, 25.—2. a Macedonian city in Chalcidice, Thuc. 4, 103.—3. ὁ βασιλικός, a valley near Damascus in Syria, Strab.—4. a narrow channel between the Chelidoniae insulae, off Pamphylia, Luc. II. masc. pr. n., Paus.

Αὐλωνίς, ἰδος, ἡ, (αὐλὼν) a glen nymph, Orph.

Ἰαυλωνίος, ον, ὁ, Aulonius, an app. of Aesculapius, from the Messenian Aulon, Paus. 4, 36, 7.

Αὐλωνίσκος, οὐ, ὁ, dim. from αὐλὼν, Theophr.

Ἰαυλωνίος, ον, ὁ, an inhabitant of Aulon, οἱ Αὐλωνῖται, Xen. Hell. 3, 8.

Αὐλωνοειδής, ἐς, (αὐλὼν, εἶδος) like an αὐλὼν, glen-like, sunken, Dio. Αὐλωπίας, οὐ, ὁ=αὐλωπός, Aris. H. A.

Αὐλωπίς, ἰδος, ἡ, (αὐλός, ὥπ) I. always epith. of a helmet (πρυφάχεια), with a visor, acc. to Hesycl. (as αὐλῶν, αὐλωπίς are said also to mean hollow-eyed, cf. sq.); but acc. to Schol. with a tube (αὐλός) to hold the λόφος.

Αὐλωπός, ὁ, (αὐλός, ὥπ) a hollow-eyed-fish, Opp.

Αὐλωτός, ἡ, ὅν, made with αὐλὸ αἰλ. θυμὸς, a nose band with αὐλοὶ αἰλ. which sounded like trumpets when the horses snorted, Aesch. Fr. 33 cf. κῶδον, Id. Theatr. 463.

ΑΥΓΕΑΝΩ, or ΑΥΓΕΩ, f. αὐγήσῃ aor. I πύγησῃ: the fut. αὐγεῖσθαι on in LXX: Lat. AUGEO, used in p. ets and prose just like poet. αἰέω, make grow, make large, increase, Pind. Hdt., etc.: to promote, to honour, εἰς πόλιν, πάτρην, Pind., and Trag. to praise, εἰς πόλιν, Pind.: c. dupl. αὐγῇ, αὐγῇ μέγαν, to bring a child to manhood, Plat. Rep. 565 C (infr.): also αἰγῇσι σε τροχὸν κ

αἰτήρα, will celebrate, speak of thee
 αἰτήρα, Soph. O. T. 1092. Pass. c. fut.
αἰδανόμεναι, but also fut. pass.
αἰδανόμεναι Dem. 1297, 5: aor. 1
 ἡδύστην: perf. ἡδύστημαι: to grow, wax,
 increase, in size, number, strength,
 power, etc., Hes. Th. 493, Hdt. etc.:
 also αἰδ. ἐς πλῆθος, ἐς ὕψος, Hdt. 1,
 58; 2, 14: of a child, to grow up, Hdt.
 5, 92, 5: of the wind, to rise, Hdt. 7,
 188: also to become perfect, Dem. 1402,
 fin.: freq. αἰδανέσθαι μέγας, to wax
 great, grow up, Eur. Bacch. 183, Plat.,
 etc.: so αἰδ. μείζων, Plat. Legg. 681
 A; αἰδ. ἐλλόγιμος, Id. Prot. 327 C:
 but ἡδύανον μὲν ἀκούων, I grew taller
 as I heard, Ar. Vesp. 638.—II. the act.
 is used intrans. like pass., only in
 late writers, as N. T., cf. Ellendt,
 Lex. Soph. v. αἰδω. (Cf. Germ.
 wachsen, our wax, the v or w being
 transposed, cf. αἰδῶ.) Hence

αἰδῶ, ης, ἡ=αἰδῶσις, growth, in-
 crease, enlargement, freq. in Plat.

αἰδῶμα, ατος, τό, (αἰδάνω) that
 which is increased: also=foreg.

αἰδῶσις, ας, ἡ, (αἰδάνω) Ausesia,
 goddess of growth and increase at
 Troezen, Hdt. 5, 82.

αἰδῶσις, εως, ἡ, (αἰδάνω) growth,
 increase, Hdt. 2, 13, Thuc. 1, 69.—2.
 in Gramm. the augment.

αἰδῶσις, ον, ὁ, (αἰδάνω) an in-
 creaser, giver of increase, Orph.

αἰδῶσις, ἡ, ὅν, (αἰδάνω) grow-
 ing, waxing, thriving.—II. act. increas-
 ing, good for increasing or enlarging,
 Arist. Adv. κῶς.

αἰδῶσις, ὅν, (αἰδάνω) promoting
 growth, Arist. Cool.

αἰδῶσις, ον, (αἰδάνω, βίος) pro-
 longed life.

αἰδῶσις, ἡ, ἐς, (αἰδάνω, θάλλω)
 promoting growth, Orph.

αἰδῶσις, ας, (αἰδάνω, κέρας) with
 rising horns, Meineke Archip. He-
 racl. 2.

αἰδῶσις, ον, τό, v. αἰδῶσις, Plut.

αἰδῶσις, ον, (αἰδῶ) promoting
 growth, Bion, Hippon. 87.

αἰδῶσις, εως, ἡ=αἰδῶσις.—II. By-
 zant. for κορύνη, a kind of thunny,
 Arist. H. A.

αἰδῶσις, ον, (αἰδῶ, τροφή) pro-
 moting growth, Orph.

αἰδῶσις, ον, (αἰδῶ, φωνή)
 strengthening the voice.

αἰδῶσις, ον, (αἰδῶ, φῶς) increas-
 ing light.

αἰδῶσις, εως, ἡ, (αἰδῶ, μείω)
 the rising and falling of the tide, ebb
 and flow, Strab.

αἰδῶσις, ον, τό, (αἰδῶ, σελή-
 νη) the increase of the moon, new moon,
 Anth.

αἰδῶσις, ον, τό, in Plut. also
 αἰδῶσις, Auximum, a city of the Pi-
 ceni in Italy, now Osimo, Strab.

αἰδῶσις, ὅς, ἡ, (αἰδάνω) Auxo,
 the goddess of growth, called to witness
 in an Athenian citizen's oath.

αἰδῶσις, the more usu. poet. form of
 αἰδάνω, first in Hes. Th. 493, also in
 Pind., and Att.: only used in pres.
 and impf., the other tenses being the
 same as those of αἰδάνω.

αἰδῶσις, ης, ἡ, Att. αἰδῶσις, (αἰδῶ)
 dryness, withering, Aesch. Eum. 333:
 though Müller joins αἰδῶσις with
 ἰσομικτός, v. sq.

αἰδῶσις, ης, ἡ, (αἰδῶ, to cry) a cry,
 Simon. Amorg. 20.

αἰδῶσις, ης, ον, Att. αἰδῶσις, (* αἰδῶ, αἰδῶ,
 αἰδῶ) dry, dried, of fruit, opp. to ἀπα-
 λῶς Hdt. 2, 71, cf. Plat. Legg. 761 C:
 a Hom. only in Il., and in phrase αἰδῶσις
 ὑπὲρ, to give a dry, grating, rasping,
 sound, cf. metal. Il. 12, 160; 13, 441,

cf. aridus fragor, of the cracking of
 dry wood, Virg.—2. withered, parched
 up, Ar. Lys. 385.—3. drained dry, ex-
 hausted, Theocr. 16, 12, cf. Hemst.
 Luc. 1, p. 115, and ξηρός. Hence

αἰδῶσις, ης, ἡ, Att. αἰδῶσις, dry-
 ness, drought.

αἰδῶσις, ας, ἡ, sleeplessness, Plat.:
 from

αἰδῶσις, ον, without sleep, sleepless,
 wakeful, Hom.: ὕπνος αἰδῶσις, a sleep
 that is no sleep, Soph. Phil. 848: me-
 taph. sleepless, unresting, πηδάλια,
 Aesch. Theb. 206, κρήνη, Soph. O.
 C. 685.

αἰδῶσις, ης, ἡ=αἰδῶσις, Q.
 Sm.

αἰδῶσις, ας, ἡ, Ion. αἰδῶσις, ης, (* αἰδῶ,
 αἰδῶ) air in motion, a breath of
 air, breeze, esp. a cool breeze from wa-
 ter, or the fresh air of morning, Lat.
 aura, in Hom. only once, Od. 5, 469,
 but freq. in Pind., etc., though rare
 in good prose, as Plat. Crat. 401 C,
 and once or twice in Xen.: αἰδῶσις, the
 air, Aesch. Supp. 871.—II. in genl.
 movement, as of the stars, Plut. 2,
 878 F.

αἰδῶσις, ὁ, the Auras, a tributary of
 the Ister, Hdt. 4, 49.

αἰδῶσις, v. ἀπαράω.

αἰδῶσις, ον, ὁ, the Latin name
 Aurelianus, Hdn.

αἰδῶσις, ον, ὁ, swift-striding,
 Aesch. Fr. 263, (from αἰδῶσις=ταχύς,
 in A. B., βαίνω.)

αἰδῶσις, fut. -ισω, to put off till to-
 morrow, Lat. procrastinare: from

αἰδῶσις, adv., to-morrow, Hom.:
 strictly neut. from αἰδῶσις, q. v.: ἐς
 αἰδῶσις, on the morrow, next morning,
 Hom.; also till morning, Od. 11, 351:

αἰδῶσις, subst. ἡμέρα, the morrow,
 Soph. O. T. 1090, and Eur., also ἡ ἐς
 αἰδῶσις ἡμέρα, Id. O. C. 567, and τὸ ἐς
 αἰδῶσις, Fr. 685. (Prob. from αἰδῶσις
 =αἰδῶ, Aur-ora, akin to ἡρι.)

αἰδῶσις, ον, the morrow, χρόνος αἰ-
 δῶσις, Eur. Hipp. 1115: αἰδῶσις δαί-
 μον, v. Ruhnk. Ep. Cr.

ΑΥΡΟΝ, ον, τό, Lat. AURUM,
 gold, Dosiad.: a very rare word in
 Greek, whence comes θησαυρός.

αἰδῶσις, v. ἀπαράω.

ΑΥΣΤ, αὐτός, τό, Lacon. and Cret.
 for αὐτός, q. v., sub fin.

αἰδῶσις, αρος, ὁ, the Ausar, now
 Serchio, a river of Italy, Strab.

αἰδῶσις, εων, οἱ, contr. αἰδῶσις, the
 Ausenses, a people of Africa, Hdt. 4,
 180.

αἰδῶσις, Dor. for τῆσσις, Ibyc. 19,
 Alc. 100.

αἰδῶσις, ον, οἱ, the Auscii, a people
 of Aquitania, Strab.

αἰδῶσις, ον, οἱ, the Ausones, a
 people of southern Italy, Strab.:
 hence

αἰδῶσις, ας, ἡ, Ausonia, a poetic
 name for Italy, Apollod. 1, 9, 24.

αἰδῶσις, εως, ὁ=αἰδῶσις, Dion.
 P. 78.

αἰδῶσις, ον, ὁ, Ausonian, Strab.

αἰδῶσις, ιδος, ἡ, fem. adj., Auso-
 nian, later, Roman, Dion. H.

αἰδῶσις, ας, ον, of or belonging to
 Ausonia, Ausonian, Strab.: τὸ αἰδῶσις
 τῆσσις, i. e. a portion of the
 Tuscan sea, Id.

αἰδῶσις, ας, ον, (αἰδῶ) sun-burnt,
 shrivelled, squallid, Lat. siccus, squallidus:
 poet. αἰδῶσις, Od. 19, 327:
 cf. ἀφάλλος, αἰδῶσις.

αἰδῶσις, ον, ὁ, Austanes, masc.
 pr. n., Arr. An. 4, 22, 1.

αἰδῶσις, ας, ἡ=αἰδῶσις, Theophr.:
 from

αἰδῶσις, ας, ὁν. (* αἰδῶ, αἰδῶ, αἰδῶ)

making the tongue dry and rough, harsh
 rough, bitter, ὕδωρ, Plat. Phil. 61 C
 οἶνος, opp. to γλυκύς, Arist. Probl.—2.
 metaph. like Lat. austerus, stern
 harsh, crabbed, ποιητής, Plat. Rep.
 398 A: so too in moral sense, LXX,
 and N. T. Adv. -ρῶς. Hence

αἰδῶσις, ης, ἡ, harshness
 roughness, οἶνος, Xen. An. 5, 4, 29
 also ἡ περὶ οἶνον αἰδῶσις, Plat. Theaet.
 178 C; opp. to γλυκύτης.—2.
 metaph. harshness, crabbedness, stern-
 ness, τοῦ γήρους, Plat. Legg. 666 B.

αἰδῶσις, ον, οἱ, the Auschisae, a
 people of Africa, east of Cyrene,
 Hdt. 4, 171.

αἰδῶσις, ονος, ὁ, Auson, son of Ulysses
 and Calypso, Lyc.—2. An Auso-
 nian, v. Ausones.

αἰδῶσις, ον, (αἰδῶσις, ἀγγέλλω)
 carrying one's own message, Soph. O.
 C. 333, Phil. 568: bringing news of
 what one's self has seen, Thuc. 3, 33.

αἰδῶσις, ον, (αἰδῶσις, ἀγγέλλω)
 =αἰδῶσις, ἀγγέλλω.

αἰδῶσις, ον, (αἰδῶσις, ἀγαμαι)=
 αἰδῶσις, Anacr. 112: self-conceited,
 Ion ap. Hesych.

αἰδῶσις, ας, ἡ, free choice, ἐξ
 αἰδῶσις, Call. Fr. 120, 2: from

αἰδῶσις, ον, (αἰδῶσις, ἀγρεύω)
 poet. for αἰδῶσις, self-chosen, freely
 chosen, left to one's choice, Od. 16, 148.

—II. act. taking or choosing freely, of
 one's self, Simon. Amorg. 2, 19.

αἰδῶσις, ον, (αἰδῶσις, ἀδελφός)
 related as brother or sister, αἰμα, Aesch.
 Theb. 718, Eum. 89: one's own brother
 or sister, Soph. Ant. 503.

αἰδῶσις, adv. of sq., Polyb.

αἰδῶσις, ον, (αἰδῶσις, ἀνῆρ)
 together with the men, men and all, Polyb.

αἰδῶσις, ας, ας, Lyc. 811, (αἰδῶσις,
 ἀνεψιός) an own cousin, cousin-german,
 Aesch. Supp. 933, 984.

αἰδῶσις, conjunct., Ep. for ἀτάς,
 but, yet, however, still, besides, moreover,
 furthermore, Hom.: Like ἀτάς, it
 always beg. : : ; opposition. (Re-
 lated to ἀτάς, : : the Aeol. αἰδῶσις
 to ἀπρ.)

αἰδῶσις, ας, ἡ, self-satisfaction
 from

αἰδῶσις, ον, (αἰδῶσις, ἀρέσκω)
 =αἰδῶσις, self-satisfied, Lob. Phryn.
 621.

αἰδῶσις, ον, ὁ, the Autariatae,
 an Illyrian tribe, Strab.

αἰδῶσις, ον, ὁ, Autarites, masc.
 pr. n., Polyb. 1, 77, 4.

αἰδῶσις, ας, ἡ, the state of an
 αἰδῶσις, contentedness, independence,
 Plat. Phil. 67 A, Arist. Eth. N.: a
 competence.

αἰδῶσις, ὦ, f. -ῆσω, to be contented
 or satisfied.—II. to be sufficient for, τι-
 νί, Thuc. 7, 15.

αἰδῶσις, ἐς, (αἰδῶσις, ἀρκέω) satis-
 fying one's self, contented, αἰδῶσις
 τατα ζῆν, Xen. Mem. 1, 2, 14.—II
 having enough, independent of others,
 Hdt. 1, 32, Aesch. Cho. 757: χώρα
 or πόλις αἰδῶσις, a country wanting
 no help of others, that supplies itself, wants
 no imports, Thuc. 1, 37, cf. 2, 36: αἰδῶσις
 πρὸς τι, strong enough for a thing,
 Thuc. 2, 51: hence absol., αἰδῶσις, βοῆ,
 a strong, brave shout, Soph. O. C. 1057.

—2. complete, perfect, independent,
 Stoic. term in Arist. Eth. N. Adv
 -κῶς.

αἰδῶσις, ας, ἡ, poet. for αἰδῶσις
 κεία.

αἰδῶσις, (αἰδῶσις) to be αἰδῶσις
 χῆς.

αἰδῶσις, ης, ἡ, (αἰδῶσις, ἀρχή) the
 very beginning.

αἰδῶσις and αἰδῶσις, ον, ὁ

αὐτός, ἀρχῶν) an absolute sovereign. Hence

Αὐταρχία, ας, ἡ, absolute power. Αὐταρχος, ου, ὁ,=αὐτάρχης.

Αὐταύταις χερσίν, for αὐταῖς ταύταις χ., Sophron ap. Apoll. de Pron. 339 B, cf. Herm. Soph. El. 1488.

Αὐτάων, gen. pl. poet. of αὐτός.

Αὐτε, adv., used by Hom. in all the senses of *aut*, except that of place.—I. of time, again, over again.—II. to mark sequence or transition, again, furthermore, like Lat. *autem*: hence

—2. however, on the contrary: hence it sometimes follows μέν instead of δέ, Od. 22, 5, H. Hom. Cer. 137: also in Att. poets, Seidl. Eur. I. T. 316, Herm. Vig. § 237; but never in prose. †Αὐτεῖ, Dor. for αὐτοῦ, i. Greg. Cor. p. 351.

Αὐτέκμαγμα, ατος, τό, (αὐτός, ἐκμαγεῖν) an exact impression, true portrait, Ar. Thesm. 514.

Αὐτεναιτός, ὄν, (αὐτός, ἐναιτός) of this year, this year's, Geop.

Αὐτεξούσιος, ου, (αὐτός, ἐξουσία) one's own master, free, unconditional, Diod.: τὸ αὐτεξούσιον, free power. Adv.—ως, Hence

Αὐτεξουσίῳ, ἡτος, ἡ, free, independent power, Joseph.

Αὐτεπάγγελτος, ου, (αὐτός, ἐπαγγέλλομαι) offering, promising, of one's self, hence in genl. of one's self, freely, Lat. *sponte*, αὐτ. ὑποσθῆναι, to undertake of free choice, Eur. H. F. 706; so αὐτ. παρῆναι, χερεῖν, Thuc. 1, 33; 4, 120, βοηθεῖν, Isocr. 7 C.

Αὐτεπίσπαστος, ου, (αὐτός, ἐπισπᾶσθαι) self-brought on, self-incurred.

Αὐτεπικράτης, ου, ὁ, (αὐτός, ἐπικράσσω) one who commands of his own authority, Plat. Polit. 260 E. Hence Αὐτεπικρατικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to *ἐπικράτης*, or to absolute power: ἡ—κῆ, sub. τέχνη, the art of ruling by one's self. Plat. Polit. 260 E, etc. Δέν.—κός, Plut.

Αὐτεπικράτος, ου, (αὐτός, ἐπικράσσω) commanded or ruled by one's self.

Αὐτεπώνυμος, ου, (αὐτός, ἐπώνυμος) of the same name, surname, τινός, with another, Eur. Phoen. 769.

Αὐτερέτης, ου, ὁ, (αὐτός, ἐρέτης) one's self a rower, i. e. a rower and a soldier at once, Thuc. 1, 10, etc., cf. Büchh P. E. 1, 373: self-rowed, αὐτ., ἰδίῃ νηϊ, i. e. not by Charon, Anth.

†Αὐτεσίων, υνος, ὁ, Autesion, son of Tisamenus, and king of Thebes, Hist. 4, 147.

Αὐτέτης, ες, (αὐτός, ἔτος)=αὐτεναιτός.

†Αὐτευν, poet. for ἡτουν, impf. of εὐτέω, Hom.

†Αὐτέω,=αὐώ, but only used in pres. and impf., to cry, shout, μακρόν, μέγας, Hom.: also act., to call, Il. 11, 558: αὐτεῖν βοῶν, to utter a loud cry, Eur. Hec. 1092. [v]

†Αὐτή, ἡς, ἡ, a cry, shout, call, Hom.: loud tone or note of the trumpet, Aesch. Pers. 395: esp. a battle-shout, war-cry, hence also the battle itself, Hom.: Hom. is fond of joining αὐτὴ τε πτόμεός τε, cf. βοή. [v]

Αὐτὰ κοος, ου, (αὐτός, ακούω) one who has himself heard, an ear witness, Thuc. 1, 133.—II. obeying only one's self, independent, Plut.

Αὐτῆμα, (αὐτός, ἡμαρ) adv., in the self-same day, Hom.

Αὐτῆμερον, Ion. for αὐθήμερον, v. sub αὐθήμερος.

Αὐτὶ, as some old Gramm. write in Hom. for αὐθι, on the analogy of αὐτὶς for αὐθίς.

Αὐτιγενής, ες, Ion. f. v. αὐτιγενής.

Αὐτίκῃ, adv., (αὐτός) forthwith, straightway, in a moment, which notion is strengthened by Hom. in αὐτίκα νῦν, μάλ'. αὐτίκα; so in prose, αὐτ. μάλα, Plat.: αὐτίκα καὶ μετῆπειτα, now and hereafter, Od. 14, 403: so Thuc. opposes τὸ αὐτίκα and τὸ μέλλον: so with a partic., αὐτίκ' ἵκνται, immediately on his going, Od. 2, 367: but Plat. uses it in a slightly future sense, presently, directly, Lat. *mox*, opp. to νῦν, Gorg. 459 C: with a subst., as ὁ αὐτίκα φόβος, momentary, passing, opp. to lasting fear, v. Herm. Vig. § 238.—2. αὐτίκα τε...καί, like *ita te...καί*, as soon as, simul ac, Hdt.—II. for example, just to give an example, αὐτίκα γὰρ ἄρχει διὰ τίν' ὁ Ζεύς; for example, by whom does Jupiter rule the gods? Ar. Plut. 130, cf. Plat. Prot. 359 D, Rep. 340 D: this usage is only Att., v. Koen Greg. p. 416, and cf. εὐθύς.—3.=αὐτίς, Arat. (Buttm. Lexil. v. εὐτε, not 1, p. 314, derives the word from ἡν αὐτὴν ἴκα, assuming an old word *ἰξ *fi* corresponding to the Lat. *vices*.) [2]

Αὐτίς, Ion. and Dor. for αὐθίς, q. v. Αὐτίτης, ου, ὁ, (αὐτός) by one's self, alone, apart, Arist.—II. as subst., sub. οἶνος, unmixed wine, v. Foes. Oecon. Hipp.

†Αὐτμή, ἡς, ἡ, (*αὐ, ἄμμι, αὐώ, to blow) a breath, wind, air: in Hom. breath as the sign of life, Il. 9, 605; the blast of a bellows, Il. 18, 471; of wind, Od. 11, 400; hot air from a fire or heated body, Od. 9, 389; 16, 290.—II. a scent, fume, Il. 14, 174; Od. 12, 369.

†Αὐτμήν, ἑνος, ὁ,=αὐτμή, Hom. Αὐτογάθον, ου, τό, (αὐτός ἀγαθός) the very ideal good, Arist. Metaph.

Αὐτοαληθῶς, (αὐτός, ἀληθῶς) adv., perfectly, truly, Arist. Org.

Αὐτοαλφα, (αὐτός, ἄλφα) the very ἄλφα, Arist. Metaph.

Αὐτοάνθρωπος, ου, ὁ, (αὐτός, ἄνθρωπος) man in the abstract, the very, ideal man, Arist. Eth. N.—II. a very man, a living man, Luc., of a statue.

†Αὐτοβάρης, ους, ὁ, Autobares, masc. pr. n., Arr. An. 7, 6, 5.

Αὐτοβαρής, ες, (αὐτός, βάπτω) self-dipped, Nonn.

Αὐτοβοάω, ᾶ, (αὐτός, βοάω) to bear testimony of one's self.

Αὐτοβοεῖ, adv., (αὐτός, βοή) by a mere shout, at the first shout or onset; hence αὐτ. ἐλεῖν, to shake without a blow, without resistance, Thuc. 2, 81; by storm, 8, 62, etc.

Αὐτοβόητος, ου, (αὐτός, βοάω) self-called, self-sounding, Nonn. 1, 432.

†Αὐτοβοσάνκης, ου, ὁ, Autoboesaces, a Persian, Xen. Hell. 2, 1, 8.

Αὐτοβορέας, ου, ὁ, (αὐτός, βορέας) Boreas bodily, Luc. Tim. 54.

Αὐτοβούλησις, εως, ἡ, (αὐτός, βούλησις) the absolute, abstract will, Arist. Org.

Αὐτοβούλητος, ου,=sq. Adv.—τως.

Αὐτοβούλος, ου, (αὐτός, βουλή) of one's own will or choice, Aesch. Theb. 1053. Hence

†Αὐτοβούλος, ου, ὁ, Autobulus, masc. pr. n., Plut. Symp.

Αὐτογενέθλος, ου, αὐτός, γενέθλην)=sq., Anth.

Αὐτογενής, ες, (αὐτός, *γένω) produced of one's self, i. e. uncaptured, unbegotten, δαίμων, Stob.—2. natural, not artificial or feigned, αἰδώς, late.—3. sprung from the same parents, kindred, γάμος αὐτ., marriage with blood-relations, v. 1 Aesch. Supp. 9.

Αὐτὸν γέννητος, ου,=αὐτὸν γενής.

Αὐτογενήντος, ου, (αὐτός, γενναῖα =αὐτογενής: hence αὐτογενήντος κομίσματα μητρός, a mother's intercourse with her own son, Soph. Ant. 864. Αὐτογῶλχιν, ἑνος, ὁ, ἡ, (αὐτός, γάλχιν) together with the point, οἰστός Heliod.

Αὐτογενόμενῳ, to act of one's own will or judgment, Xen. Hell. 7, 3, 6: from

Αὐτογενόμενος, ου, γεν. οἶνος, (αὐτός, γένωμι) acting or speaking of one's own will or judgment. Adv.—τως, κρίνειν αὐτ., opp. to κατὰ γράμματα, Arist. Pol.

Αὐτόγνωτος, ου,=foreg., ὀργῆ, Soph. Ant. 875.

Αὐτογόνος, ου, (αὐτός, *γένω) self-produced, Nonn.

Αὐτογραμμή, ἡς, ἡ, (αὐτός, γραμμή) the very, ideal line, Arist. Metaph.

Αὐτογράφῳ, ᾧ, to write with one's own hand: from

Αὐτογράφος, ου, (αὐτός, γράφω) written with one's own hand, Dion. H.

τὸ αὐτ., one's own handwriting, the original, Plut.

Αὐτόγνος, ου, (αὐτός, γνῆς) ἄροτρον, a plough whose γνῆς is of one piece with the ἔλμα and ἱστοβοεῖς: not fitted together (πηκτόν), Hes. Op. 431.

Αὐτοδύτης, ες, (αὐτός, δαῖναι) unpremeditated, Soph. Aj. 700.

Αὐτοδαίκτης, ου, (αὐτός, δαίω) self-slain or mutually slain, Aesch. Theb. 735.

Αὐτοδαίτης, ου, (αὐτός, δαίνναι) self-eating, Lyc.—II.=αὐτοδένειος.

Αὐτοδάς, adv. strengthd. for δαίξ, with clenched teeth, γυναικες αὐτοδάς ὀργισμέναι, women angered even to biting, Ar. Lys. 687: metaph. ὁ αὐτο δαξ τρόπος, a right stubborn temper, Id. Pac. 607.

Αὐτοδείπνος, ου, (αὐτός, δειπνέω) boarding or providing for one's self, bringing one's own victuals to a common meal, cf. αὐτόστως.

Αὐτόδεκα, (αὐτός, δέκα) just ten Thuc. 5, 20.

Αὐτόδετος, ου, (αὐτός, δέω) self bound, Opp.

Αὐτόδηλος, ου, (αὐτός, δῆλος) self evident, Aesch. Theb. 848.

Αὐτοδιakonία, ας, ἡ, self-service, Chrysipp. ap. Ath.: from

Αὐτοδίακονος, ου, (αὐτός, διάκονος) serving one's self, Strab. [a]

Αὐτοδιδάκτος, ου, (αὐτός, διδάσκειν) self-taught, Od. 22, 347: so αὐτ. ἐσώθεν θυμός, Aesch. Ag. 991: τὸ αὐτὸ, natural genius, Luc. Adv.—τως, Αὐτοδιδάσκουμαι, (αὐτός, διδάσκω) mid. to teach one's self, to be one's own teacher, Synes.

Αὐτοδιήγητος, ου, (αὐτός, διηγέομαι) narrating in one's own person, opp. to writing in a dialogue, Diog. L.

Αὐτοδιηγούμενος, ἡ, ου, (αὐτός, διηγέομαι)=foreg., Diog. L.

Αὐτοδικαῖον, ου, τό, (αὐτός, δίκαιος) abstract right, Aristid.

Αὐτοδικέω, ᾶ, to be autodidaktos, Dinarch. ap. Harpocr.

Αὐτοδίκος, ου, (αὐτός, δίκη) with independent jurisdiction, with one's own law-courts, conducting one's own suits at home, Thuc. 5, 18. Hence

†Αὐτοδίκος, ου, ὁ, Autodictus, a Platæan, Hdt. 9, 85.

Αὐτόδιον, adv. straightway, only in Od. 8, 449 (either from αὐτός and δός, or simply lengthd. for αὐτός, like μακρόδιος from μάψ, μιννθάδιος from μίννθα, etc.).

†Αὐτόδοξα, ἡς, ἡ, (αὐτός, δόξα) opinion or sentiment in and of itself, the very opinion, Arist. Top. 8, 11, 14.

Ἀυτόδορος, ον, (αὐτός, δορά) *skin and ail*, Plut.

Ἀυτόδρομος, ον, (αὐτός, δραμεῖν) *running or moving of itself*, Gal.

Ἀυτόδωρος, ον, ὁ, *Autodorus*, an Epicurean philosopher, Diog. L. 5, 92.

Ἀυτοειδής, ἐς, (αὐτός, εἶδος) *like itself, uniform*, Anton.

Ἀυτοεῖναι, τό, (αὐτός, εἶμι) *self-existence*, of the Deity, Eccl.

Ἀυτοέκαστος, ον, = *αὐτοέκαστος*: αὐτ. ὅσα, each thing's own particular opinion, Arist. Eth. N.: τὸ αὐτοέκαστον, the ideal or idea of each, Ib.

Ἀυτοελκίς, ον, (αὐτός, ἐλίσσω) *self-twisted, naturally-curling*, of hair, Anth.

Ἀυτοεῖναι, (αὐτός, εἶναι) *adv.*, in the same year, within the year, Bergk in Theocr. 28, 13, ed. Mein. in place of αὐτοεῖναι.

Ἀυτοεῖναι, *adv.* with one's own hand: from

Ἀυτοεῖναι, ον, ὁ, in Soph. for αὐθέντης, a murderer, O. T. 107, El. 272, cf. Lob. Phryn. 120.

Ἀυτοεπιθυμία, ας, ἡ, (αὐτός, ἐπιθυμία) *desire in the abstract*, Arist. Org.

Ἀυτοεῖναι, *adv.* of sq., Theocr. 28, 13, ubi Bergk αὐτοεῖναι, q. v.

Ἀυτοεῖναι, ἐς, (αὐτός, εἶναι) *in or of the same year*, Arist. Adv. αὐτοεῖναι, in the same year, within the year, Od. 3, 322.

Ἀυτοεῖναι, ον, (αὐτός, ζητέω) *self-sought*, i. e. coming unsought, cf. αὐτοεῖναι.

Ἀυτοεῖναι, ἡς, ἡ, (αὐτός, ζήνη) *underived existence*, of the Deity, Eccl.

Ἀυτοεῖναι, ἴδος, ἡ, (αὐτός, θάϊς) *Thais herself*, Luc.

Ἀυτοεῖναι, ον, Doi. for αὐτόθνητος.

Ἀυτοεῖναι, ον, (αὐτός, θάνατος) *living by one's own hand*, Plut. [αὐ]

Ἀυτοεῖναι, v. αὐτόθεν.

Ἀυτοεῖναι, *adv.* of sq., voluntarily, Mel. 122.

Ἀυτοεῖναι, ἐς, (αὐτός, θέλω) *of one's own will, voluntary*, Leon. Tar.

Ἀυτοεῖναι, ον, (αὐτός, θέμεναι) *founded by one's self*, Nonn.

Ἀυτόθεν, *adv.* (αὐτόν) of place, ἐξ οὗτο τοῦ τόπου, like Lat. *illinc*, from the very spot where one is, from hence, *thence*, usu. c. prep. to define one accurately, e. g. αὐτόθεν ἐξ ἰσῶν, immediately from their seats, i. 13, 56, cf. Schäf. Theocr. 25, 170: στενεῖν, to find a living on the spot, Luc. 1, 11: οἱ αὐτ., the natives, Id. 21.—II. of time, ἐξ αὐτοῦ τοῦ χρόνου, like Lat. *illico*, on the spot, immediately, directly, at the very time present or spoken of, Ar. Eccl. 246: *nice without more ado*, off-hand, at once, straightway, Hdt. 8, 64, once for all, Thuc. 1, 141: readily, voluntarily, t. sponte, hastily, on the spur of the moment, rashly, Polyb. Before a consilium. αὐτόθεν. Most common in stry.

Ἀυτοεῖναι, ον, (αὐτός, θήγω) *self-pressed*, an epithet of cold-forged iron, Aesch. Fr. 360.

Ἀυτοεῖναι, *adv.* for αὐτόν=ἐν αὐτῷ τόπῳ, on the spot, in the place, here, e. Hom. and Hdt.: held to be an old form and poet., but is also freq. Att. prose.

Ἀυτοεῖναι, ον, (αὐτός, θρόος) *self-entitled*, self-sounded, Nonn.

Ἀυτοεῖναι, ον, ὁ (αὐτός, ἵππος) *very ideal horse*, Arist. Metaph.

Ἀυτοεῖναι, ον, wrought or done self or carelessly, slovenly: in genl.

slight, trivial, random, both of persons and things, Arist. Rhet. 3, 14, 11.

Adv. —ως, περὶ εὐόγων αὐτοκαθάλας λέγειν, to speak at random on important matters, Ib. 7, 2.—II. hence also αὐτοκαθάλας were a sort of buffoons or buffo-actors, who spoke off-hand, Sensus ap. Ath. 622 B. (Said to be from αὐτῶς, κάθος, ill-kneaded dough: also written αὐτοκαθάλας and αὐτοκάνθαλας.)

Ἀυτοκακός, ον, (αὐτός, κακός) *a self-tormentor*, Theopomp. (Comm.) Thes. 4.

Ἀυτοκάλον, ον, τό, (αὐτός, καλός) *the absolute beautiful*, Aristid.

Ἀυτοκάνη, ἡς, ἡ, *Autocāne*, a promontory of Aeolis, v. l. H. Hom. Ap. 35.

Ἀυτοκάσιγνήτη, ἡς, ἡ, (αὐτός, κασιγνήτη) *an own sister*, Od. 10, 137.

Ἀυτοκάσιγνητος, ον, ὁ, (αὐτός, κασιγνήτος) *an own brother*, II.

Ἀυτοκακίριτος, ον, (αὐτός, κατακρίνω) *self-condemned*, N. T.

Ἀυτοκατασκευάστος, ον, (αὐτός, κατασκευάζω) *self-contrived, natural*.

Ἀυτοκέλευθος, ον, (αὐτός, κέλευθος) *going one's own road*, Tyrrhid.

Ἀυτοκέλευτος, ον, (αὐτός, κέλευτος) *unbidden, of one's own accord*, Xen. An. 3, 4, 5.

Ἀυτοκέλης, ἐς, (αὐτός, κέλομαι) = *foreg.*, Hdt. 9, 5.

Ἀυτοκέρως, ἄτος, ὁ, ἡ, = sq.

Ἀυτοκέρστος, ον, (αὐτός, κεράννυμι) *self-mixed, naturally tempered*, esp. of light wines that need no water, Or. Sib.

Ἀυτοκέραιον, ον, τό, = αὐτὴ ἡ κεφαλή.

Ἀυτοκίνησις, εως, ἡ, *voluntary motion*. [κί] From

Ἀυτοκίνητος, ον, (αὐτός, κινέω) *self-moved*, Plut.

Ἀυτοκλάδος, ον, (αὐτός, κλάδος) *branches and all*, Luc.

Ἀυτοκλέιδας, α and ον, ὁ, *Autocleidas*, masc. pr. n., Aeschin.

Ἀυτοκλής, εὐος, ὁ, *Autocles*, an Athenian commander, son of Tolmaeus, Thuc. 4, 53.—2. an Athenian orator, Xen. Hell. 6, 3, 2. Others in Lys., Dem., etc.

Ἀυτοκλήτος, ον, (αὐτός, καλέω) *self-called*, i. e. coming unbidden, uncalled, Aesch. Eum. 170. Adv. —τως.

Ἀυτοκμή, ἡτος, ὁ, ἡ, = sq., Opp.

Ἀυτοκμήτος, ον, (αὐτός, κῆνυμι) = αὐτοκνήτος.

Ἀυτοκόμος, ον, (αὐτός, κόμω) *with natural hair, shaggy*, ῥοφία, Ar. Ran. 821.—II. hair or leaves and all, Luc.

Ἀυτοκράνος, ον, (αὐτός, κραινέω) *lógos, self-accomplishing*, Aesch. Fr. 421.

Ἀυτοκράτειρα, ας, ἡ, fem. of αὐτοκράτωρ, Orph.

Ἀυτοκράτης, ἐς, (αὐτός, κράτος) *ruling by one's self, having full power, absolute*, νοῦς, Anaxag. 8, φόνν, Eur. Andr. 483: τὸ αὐτ., absolute sway, free-will. Hence

Ἀυτοκράτης, ον, ὁ, *Autocrates*, an Athenian, Lys. 113, 33.—2. a poet of the old comedy, Meineke, 1, p. 270; 2, p. 891.

Ἀυτοκράτορεύω, to be or become αὐτοκράτωρ.

Ἀυτοκράτορας, ας, ἡ, (αὐτοκράτωρ) *absolute sway or sovereignty*: hence

Ἀυτοκρατορικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or belonging to absolute power. Adv. —ως, Plut.

Ἀυτοκρατορίς, ἴδος, ἡ, (αὐτοκράτωρ) *the residence of an absolute sovereign*, Joseph.

Ἀυτοκράτης, ον, (αὐτός, κεράννυμι) = αὐτοκέρως, αὐτοκέρστος, Ath.

Ἀυτοκράτωρ, ορος, ὁ, ἡ, (αὐτός,

κράτew) *one's own master*, and so—1. of persons or states, *free and independent*, Lat. *sui juris*, Thuc. 4, 63, Plat., and Xen.—2. of ambassadors, etc. possessing full powers, plenipotentiary, αὐτοκράτορα τινὰ ἐλίσθαι, Ar. Pac. 359, πρεσβεῖς, Ar. Av. 1595, ἐγγραφεῖς, Thuc. 8, 67: so too αὐτ. βουλή, cf. Herm. Pol. Ant. § 125, 10.—3. of rulers, absolute, στρατηγός, Thuc. 6, 72, ἄρχοντες, Plat., and Xen.: hence used to translate the Roman Dictator, Polyb., and in later times, the Emperor: hence in genl. pre-emptory, λογισμός, Thuc. 4, 108.—II. c. gen., complete master of..., εἶναι τοῦ τῆς τύχης, Thuc. 3, 62; 4, 64; hence αὐτ. ἐπιορκίαι, quite a liberty to swear falsely, Dem. 215, 2. [αὐ]

Ἀυτοκρήτης, ἐς, = αὐτοκέρστος.

Ἀυτοκρίτος, ον, (αὐτός, κρίνω) *self-condemned*, Artem.

Ἀυτοκρήτος, ον, (αὐτός, κρίνομαι) *self-possessed, χωρίον*, Inscr.

Ἀυτοκρίσιος, ον, = sq., Soph. Fr. 306.

Ἀυτοκρίσιος, ον, (αὐτός, κρίνω) *self-produced, made by nature*, ἄντρα, natural grottoes, Aesch. Fr. 301.

Ἀυτοκτονέω, to slay themselves, or one another, prob. I. Soph. Ant. 56, for the anomalous αὐτοκτονέοντε, Lob. Phryn. 623: from

Ἀυτοκτονός, ον, (αὐτός, κτείνω) *self-slain*: but—II. αὐτοκτονός, act. slaying one another, χέρεις, Aesch. Theb. 805: θάνατος αὐτ., mutual death by each other's hand, Ib. 681. Adv. —ως, with one's own hand, Id. Ag. 1635.

Ἀυτοκυβερνητή, *adv.* (αὐτός, κυβερνάω) *by one's own steering or guidance*, Anth.

Ἀυτοκυβερνήτης, ον, ὁ (αὐτός, κυβερνάω) *one who steers himself*, Anth.

Ἀυτοκυβερνητή, *adv.* = αὐτοκυβερνητή.

Ἀυτοκύκλος, ον, ὁ, (αὐτός, κύκλος) *the ideal circle*, Themist.

Ἀυτοκύλιστος, ον, (αὐτός, κυλίω) *self-rolled or moved*, Orph. [αὐ]

Ἀυτοκύλιος, ον, (αὐτός, κύλιος) *with mere legs*, i. e. whose legs are nothing but skin and bone, Simon. Amorg. 76.

Ἀυτοκύλιος, ον, (αὐτός, κύπη) *together with the handle, hilt and all*: but in Aesch. Cho. 163, βέλη αὐτ. seems to be weapons with a handle, i. e. swords, cf. πρόκυπος.

Ἀυτολαλήτης, ον, (αὐτός, λαλέω) *talking to one's self*, Timon ap. Diog. L. 9, 69. [αὐ]

Ἀυτολεξεί, *adv.* (αὐτός, λέξις) *with the words themselves, word for word*

Ἀυτολέων, οντος, ὁ, (αὐτός, λεών) *Autoleon*, king of the Paenonians, Plut. Pyrrh. 9.

Ἀυτολήκυθος, ον, ὁ, (αὐτός, ἑλκυθος) *one who through poverty or avarice carries his own oil-flask, one who has no slave*: hence in genl. wretchedly poor, penurious, Dem. 1261, 17.—II. a flatterer, parasite, v. Wyttben. Plut. 50 C

Ἀυτολίθιος, ον, (αὐτός, λίθος) *all of stone, stony-hearted*.

Ἀυτολίθος, ον, (αὐτός, λίθος) *made of a single stone*, prob. I. Soph. Fr. 133.

Ἀυτολόχευτος, ον, (αὐτός, λοχεύω) *self-engendered*, Or. Sib.

Ἀυτολύκος, ὁ, (αὐτός, λύκος) *a very wolf*. Hence

Ἀυτολύκος, ον, ὁ, *Autolykus*, son of Mercury, father of Anticlea, Od. 19, 394.—2. son of Deimachus, of Thesaly, an argonaut, and the founder of Sinope, Ar. Rh. 2, 956.—3. a son o

Agathocles, Arr. Others in Paus. 1, 18, 3, etc.

Αὐτολῳρίζων, (αὐτός, λυρίζων) εὖνος, ὁ, an ass that really plays the lyre, proverb. in Luc.

Αὐτόλυσσις, εως, ἡ, (αὐτός, λύσις) ε couple or leash for hounds.

Αὐτομάθεια, ας, ἡ, a learning of one's self, Plut. [α]: from

Αὐτομάθης, ἐς, (αὐτός, μαθεῖν) earning ο: learnt of one's self, Plut. Adv. -θως.

ἸΑὐτομάλα, ων, τά, Automala, a fortified place in Cyrenaica, Strab., in Diod. S. called also Αὐτομάλακα.

Αὐτομαστυρέω, ὦ, (αὐτός, μαρτυρέω) to bear witness of one's self, Diog. L.

Αὐτομαρτυς, ὅς, ὁ, ἡ, (αὐτός, μαρτυς) one's self the witness, i. e. an eyewitness, Aesch. Ag. 989.

Αὐτοματεῖ and αὐτοματεῖ, adv. of αὐτομάτος, of one's freewill or choice.

ἸΑὐτομάτη, ης, ἡ, Automate, daughter of Danaus, Paus. 7, 1, 6.

Αὐτοματία, ας, ἡ, the goddess of Fortune, Lat. Fortuna, Plut.

Αὐτοματίω, f. -ισω, (αὐτομάτος) to act of one's own will, to act of one's self, and so to act unadvisedly, Xen. Cyr. 4, 5, 21. Hence

Αὐτοματισμός, οὔ, ὁ, an acting of one's self.—2. an accident that occurs without human agency, Hipp.

Αὐτοματοποιός, οὔ, ὁ, (αὐτόματον, ποιέω) an automaton-maker: ἡ αὐτοματοποιητική, the art of an automaton-maker: τὰ αὐτοματοποιητικά, a treatise on the art of automaton-making.

Αὐτομάτος, η, ον, also Att. ὁ, ον, Meineke Metag. Thur. 1, (αὐτός, μένω, μέμα) acting of one's own will, of one's self, unbidden, uncalled, ll., etc.: esp. self-moving, self-acting, like the tripods of Vulcan, which ran of themselves on wheels or rollers, Il. 18, 376: hence τὰ αὐτόματα, self-moving machines, automata.—2. of plants, growing of themselves, unsown, αὐτ. φύεσθαι, Hdt. 2, 94; 8, 138.—3. of events, happening of themselves, without external agency, αὐτ. βίος, a life needing no external support, Plat. Polit. 271 E: but αὐτ. θάνατος, a natural death, Dem. 296, 18, cf. Hdt. 2, 66: without cause, accidental, opp. to ἀπὸ πείρης, Hdt. 7, 9, 2: esp. ἀπὸ τοῦ αὐτομάτου or ἀπὸ ταῦτομάτου, naturally, by chance, Hdt. 2, 66, etc.: also, ἐκ τοῦ αὐτ., Xen. An. 1, 3, 13, from τὸ αὐτ., ταῦτοματον, chance, Lys. Adv. -τως, Hdt. 2, 180: also τέλ, -τί, and -την.

Αὐτοματοργός, ὁ, (αὐτόματα, *εργω)=αὐτοματοποιός.

Αὐτομάχew, ὦ, (αὐτός, μάχομαι) to fight for one's self, esp. to plead one's own cause in a law-court, Lys. ap. Harp.

ἸΑὐτομέδονσα, ης, ἡ, Automedusa, daughter of Alcaethous, and wife of Iphiclus, Apollod. 2, 4, 11: fem. of

Αὐτομέδων, οντος, ὁ, (αὐτός, μέδω) strictly ruling of one's self, Automedon, name of Achilles' charioteer, Il. 9, 209.—2. tyrant of Eretria, Dem. 125, 27.—3. an Athenian who proposed a decree in favour of the Tenedians, Dem. 1333, 12.—4. of Cyzicus, an epigrammatic poet, 12 epigrams by whom are preserved in the Anthology.

ἸΑὐτομέλαθρος, ον, (αὐτός, μέλαθρον) forming her own dwelling, of a Hamadryad, Nonn. Dion. 48, 519.

ἸΑὐτομέλιννα, ης, ἡ, (αὐτός, Μέλιννα) the veritable Melinna, Anth.

ἸΑὐτομένης, ονς, ὁ, (αὐτός, μένω)

Automenes, masc. pr. n., Ar. Vesp. 1275.

Αὐτομήκος, ονς, τό, (αὐτός, μήκος) abstract length, Arist. Org.

Αὐτομήτωρ, ορος, ἡ, (αὐτός, μήτηρ) a very mother herself, or her mother's very child, Simon. Amorg. 12. The form αὐτομήτηρ, eros is against analogy, Lob. Phryn. 659.

Αὐτομόιρος, ον, (αὐτός, Μοῖρα) with a lot of one's own, with a special destiny, Soph. Fr. 249.

Αὐτομόλις, εως, ἡ,=sq. Αὐτομόλεω, to be an αὐτόμολος, to desert, either absol. or αὐτ. ἐκ τίνος, πρόσ and εἰς τινα, Hdt., etc.: ἐν τῇ πολιτείᾳ, to keep changing sides, to rat, Aeschin. 64, 22. Hence

Αὐτομόλησις, εως, ἡ,=sq. Αὐτομόλεια, ας, ἡ, (αὐτομόλεω) desertion, Thuc. 7, 131, etc.

ἸΑὐτομόλοι, ων, οἱ, the Αὐτομόλι, prop. the deserters, a colony of Aegyptian soldiers in Aethiopia, Hdt. 2, 30: from

Αὐτόμολος, ον, (αὐτός, μολεῖν) going of one's self: hence as subst., in war, a deserter, Hdt., Thuc., etc.: γυνὴ αὐτ., Hdt. 9, 76. Adv. -ως, treacherously, Soph. Fr. 617.—2. ὁ αὐτόμ., a sucker, springing from a plant's root, Lat. stolo.

Αὐτομόρφος, ον, (αὐτός, μορφή) self-formed, formed without art, cut from the rock, Eur. Andromed. 7.

Αὐτόνεκρος, ον, (αὐτός, νεκρός) really dead, Alciphr.

ἸΑὐτόνοη, ης, ἡ, Autonoe, daughter of Nereus and Doris, Hes. Th. 258.

—2. daughter of Cadmus and Harmonia, and wife of Aristaeus, Hes. Th. 977: cf. Apollod. 3, 4, 2.—3.

daughter of Danaus, Apollod. 2, 1, 5.—4. daughter of Peireus, Id. 2, 7, 8.

—5. a slave of Penelope, Od. 18, 182.

Αὐτονόμομαι, dep., to be αὐτόνομος, live by one's own laws, be independent, freq. in Thuc.

Αὐτονομία, ας, ἡ, the state of an αὐτόνομος, independence, Thuc. 3, 46.

Αὐτόνομος, ον, (αὐτός, νέμωμαι) living by one's own laws, free, opp. to τυραννευόμενος, Hdt. 1, 96: esp. independent, not subject to another state, freq. in Thuc.: of animals, feeding and ranging at will, Anth. Adv. -μως.

ἸΑὐτόνομος, ον, ὁ, Autonomus, a scribe of Antimachus in Athens, Dem. 1186, fin.—2. an Eretrian, Paus. 10, 9, 10.

ἸΑὐτόνοος, ον, ὁ, (αὐτός, νόος) Autinous, a Trojan, Il. 16, 694.—2. a hero of the Delphians, Hdt. 8, 39.—3. ὁ Θετταλός, 7, 5, 3.

Αὐτονοκτεῖ, adv.=sq., Joseph.

Αὐτονύχτι, adv. (αὐτός, νύξ) that very night, Il. 8, 197: in the same night, Arat. [ἴ]: also αὐτονυχελ.

Αὐτονηγίς and αὐτονηγίς,=foreg., A. B. p. 1319.

Αὐτόξύλος, ον, (αὐτός, ξύλον) of mere wood, cut out of wood, ἔκπομα, Soph. Phil. 35.

Αὐτοπαγής, ἐς, (αὐτός, πήγνυμι) self-joined, self-built.

Αὐτοπάθεια, ας, ἡ, one's own feeling, self-experience, Polyb.: conviction. [α]: from

Αὐτοπαθής, ἐς, (αὐτός, παθεῖν) with feeling or experience of one's self, speaking from one's own experience, from conviction. Adv. -θως, Polyb.—II. in Gramm., αὐτοπαθῆ, nouns, pronouns, and verbs, which throw back the action on themselves, reflexiva, opp. to ἀλλοπαθῆ, q. v.

Αὐτόπαις, παῖδος, ὁ, ἡ, (αὐτός, παῖς) an own child, son or daughter, Soph. Tr. 826

Αὐτοπάμων or -πάμων, ον, γεν. ονος, (αὐτός, πέ-μαι) an only heir Hesych. e conject.

Αὐτοπάτωρ, ορος, ὁ, ἡ, (αὐτός, πῆτωρ) one's self a father, Orph. [α]

Αὐτοπείρος, ον, (αὐτός, πείρα) having experienced one's self: τὸ αὐτόπ., one's own experience.

Αὐτοπήμων, ον, γεν. ονος, (αὐτός, πῆμα) self-harming: with or for one's own woes, γόος, Aesch. Theb. 916.

Αὐτοπιστία, ας, ἡ, credibility: from Αὐτόπιστος, ον, (αὐτός, πιστός) credible in itself.

Αὐτοπλεκτός, ον, (αὐτός, πλέκω) self-plaited, Opp.

Αὐτοποδητέ, adv.=sq., Luc.

Αὐτοπόδι, adv. (αὐτός, πούς,) on one's own feet, on foot.

Αὐτοποδία, ας, ἡ, (αὐτός, πούς) a going on one's own feet, journeying on foot.

Αὐτοποιητικός, ἡ, ὅν, (αὐτός, ποιέω) opp. to εἰδωλοποιητικός, one who makes not a copy but the thing itself, Plat. Soph. 266 A.

Αὐτοποίητος, ον, (αὐτός, ποιέω) self-made, simple.

Αὐτοποίητος, ὅν, (αὐτός, ποιέω) self-produced, self-sprung, not planted, as the Athenian olive, Soph. O. C. 698.

Αὐτοπόκιστος, ον, (αὐτός, ποκίω)=sq.

Αὐτόποκος, ον, (αὐτός, πέκω) with natural wool, with the wool on, shaggy. e. g. ἱμάτιον.

Αὐτόπολις, εως, ὁ, ἡ, (αὐτός, πόλις) πόλις, a free, independent state Thuc. 5, 79. Hence

Αὐτοπολίτης, ον, ὁ, a citizen of a free state, Xen. Hell. 5, 2, 14, e conj. Valesii. [ἴ]

Αὐτοπύργος, ον, (αὐτός, πονέω) self-wrought, natural, of honey, Anth.

Αὐτόπνοος, ον,=foreg., Nic.

Αὐτόπους, ὁ, ἡ, πουν, τό, gen. ποδός, (αὐτός, πούς) on one's own feet on foot, Luc.

Αὐτοπράγew, ὦ, (αὐτός, πράγος) to act for one's self, form a state by one's self, Strab. Hence

Αὐτοπραγία, ας, ἡ, free, independent action, Def. Plat. 411 E: ἐξουσί αὐτοπραγίας, the moral freedom of the Stoics, Lat. libertas vivendi i velis, Cic.

Αὐτοπραγματεύτος, ον,=αὐτοπότης, Ar. -τως, Dion. H.

Αὐτόπρεμος, ον, (αὐτός, πρέμω) together with the root, root and all, ἀλλοθῆναι to perish, root and branch Soph. Ant. 714, parodied by Antip. Inert. 10; so too αὐτ. ἀνασπᾶν, A. Ran. 903; αὐτ. τι δίδωαι, to give: absolute possession, Aesch. Eum. 40

Αὐτοπρεπής, ἐς, v. αὐτοπρεπής

Αὐτοπροαίρετος, ον, (αὐτός, προαίρεω) self-chosen, freely undertake Vit. Hom.—II. act. acting of free-will or choice, Philo. Adv. -τως.

Αὐτοπροσώπων, ὦ, to be persona from

Αὐτοπρόσωπος, ον, (αὐτός, πρόσωπον) in one's own person, without mask, face to face, ὁράν, Luc.: αὐτοπρόσωπον, sub. συγγραμμα, work in which the author speaks in his own person, as opp. to dialogue, A. ist.; cf. αὐτοδιήγητος. Adv. -πως

Αὐτοπτεῖν, ὦ, to see with one's own eyes, Paus.: from

Αὐτόπτης, ον, ὁ, (αὐτός, ὁρῶ) seeing one's self, an eye-witness, Hdt. 29, etc. Hence

Αὐτοπτικός, ἡ, ὅν, like an eye-witness, Hipp.: πιστός αὐτ., the credit an eye-witness, Scvinn.

Αὐτοπτος, ον, (αὐτός, ὥφωμα, *seen by one's self, self-detected.*

Αὐτοπυρίαις, ον, ὁ, (αὐτός, πῦρ) = *απυρναίος*, Ath.

Αὐτοπυρίτης, ον, ὁ, = sq., Phryn. (Com.) Poast. 1.

Αὐτοπυρίαις, ον, ὁ, (αὐτός, πυρός) *of coarse wheaten flour, ὕψτος*, Alex. Cyp. 2.

Αὐτοπώλης, ον, ὁ, (αὐτός, πωλέω) *selling one's own goods*, Plat. Polit. 260 C: αὐτ. περί τι, Id. Soph. 231 D; cf. μεταβόλης. Hence

Αὐτοπολικός, ἡ, ὄν, = foreg.: ἡ -κή, sc. τέχνη, the trade of an *αὐτοπώλης*, opp. to ἐμπορικὴ καὶ καπηλική, Plat. Soph. 223 D.

Αὐτοπέμνη, ον, gen. ονος, (αὐτός, πέμνω) *self-done, self-incurred, πότμος*, Aesch. Fr. 361 acc. to Well.

Αὐτορέκτος and αὐτὸρέκτος, ον, (αὐτός, ἔκω) *done by one's self; self-produced*, Opp.

Αὐτορόφος, ον, (αὐτός, ὀροφῇ) *self-covered, roofed or vaulted by nature*, σκηνά, Dion. H.

Αὐτορόριζος, ον, (αὐτός, ῥίζα, root and all, Dioid. — II. *self-rooted, self-founded*, ἔστια, Eur. Rhos. 287.

Αὐτορόντος, and in Pind. poet. αὐτόροντος, ον, (αὐτός, ῥέω) *self-flowing*, P. 12, 30.

ΑΥΤΩ ΤΟ Σ, αὐτῇ, αὐτό, reflexive pron., *self*: in the oblique cases off. for the person. pron. him, her, it: with the artic., ὁ αὐτός, ἡ αὐτή, τὸ αὐτό, etc., the very one, the same.

self, myself, thyself, etc., acc. to the pers. of the verb: oft. also joined with ἐγώ, σύ, etc., as αὐτός ἐγώ, *I myself*, Hom., v. infr. 8.—1. *one's self*, i. e. the part properly called *self*, as the soul, opp. to the body, Od. 11, 602; but also reversely the body, opp. to the soul, Il. 1, 4: or *one's self*, as opp. to others, e. g. the king to his subjects, Il. 6, 18, parent to his children, Il. 2, 317, shepherds to their herds, Od. 9, 167, and in genl. the whole to its parts, Il. 7, 474: hence it implies *emphasis*, without opposition: as is used absol. for the *master, chief*, as in the Pythag. phrase, Αὐτός ἔφα, Lat. *Ipsē dixit*, cf. Ar. Nub. 219, of Socrates: so αὐτῇ, the mistress: hence just, exactly a thing, ἵππὸ λόγον αὐτῶν, Lat. *sub crismatē*, Il. 13, 615; αὐτὸ τὸ περιόρθον, the point of dawn, Thuc. 2, 3: hence also for Lat. *vel, adeo, even, vñ* αὐτῆς Ἐκάβης, nay, not even *Heuba*, Il. 6, 451. In these senses αὐτός in Att. prose either precedes the article and subst., or follows them both, e. g. αὐτὸς ὁ υἱός, or ὁ υἱὸς αὐτός: the article can only be omitted with proper names, or at least nouns appropriate to individuals, e. g. αὐτὸς Μένων, Krüg. Xen. an. 1, 2, 20, αὐτὸς βασιλεὺς, πατήρ, etc.—2. of *one's self*, of *one's own accord*, sponte, like αὐτόματος, ἀλλὰ τις ἴτος ἴτω, let each go of himself, without special order, Il. 17, 254: ἡξεῖ γὰρ ὑτά, for they will come of themselves, Soph. O. T. 341.—3. by *one's self*, alone, = *μόνος*, αὐτός περ ἑών, (though alone, Il. 8, 99, cf. Valck. *hoen*. 1235, Wolf Lept. p. 303. om. also adds οἷος, Od. 14, 450. id the Att. join αὐτὸς *μόνος*, Wolf ept. p. 288, cf. infr. IV. 3: Att. also ἴτος καθ' αὐτόν, himself by himself, e. quite alone: but also αὐτός *mply*, as αὐτὸς ἀνακομισθῆναι, to *urn alone*, Hdt. 5, 85; so αὐτοὶ ἑσ-υ, we are by ourselves, i. e. none but *izens* are present, Ar. Ach. 504:

and hence, *we are among friends*, and can speak in confidence, Heind. Plat. Parm. 137 B.—4. in dat. case, c. subst., αὐτός denotes accompaniment, together with, ἀνόρουσεν αὐτῇ σὺν φόρμυγι, he sprang up *lyre in hand*, Il. 9, 194: αὐτῇ σὺν πῆλῃ κάρῃ, helmet and all, Il. 14, 498, and without σὺν, αὐτῇ κεν γαίῃ ἐρύσαι, Il. 8, 24: the latter use is most freq. in Att., αὐτοῖσι συμμάχοισι, allies and all, Aesch. Fr. 221, and with artic., αὐτοῖσι τοῖς πόρπαξι, Ar. Eq. 849, etc., cf. Hdt. 7, 39; 6, 93: sometimes however the Att. add σὺν, e. g. αὐτῷ ἔνν ἄγγει, Eur. Ion 32, v. Elmsl. Med. 160: cf. infr. V. 8.—5. added to ordinal numbers, e. g. πέμπτος αὐτός, himself the fifth, i. e. along with four others, Thuc. 1, 46, when αὐτός is always the chief person.—6. αὐτός is said to be put for οὗτος or ἐκείνος, but it always retains its own proper meaning of *self*: this happens esp. before a relative: but here αὐτό is not itself the antecedent, but seems to be in appos. with τούτω understood, as αὐτὸ οὐκ εἰρήναι, ὁ μάλιστα εἶδει, Plat.: indeed in Plat. αὐτὸ τούτω is most freq. conjoined, e. g. αὐτὸ τούτω τὸ ζητηθέν, Polit. 267 C.—7. seemingly pleonast. where the noun has gone before, to which it serves to recall the attention, and add distinctness, as *hic* and *is* in Latin, whether in the apodosis of the same sentence, e. g. ὃν ἔστο πιστόν, αὐτὸν εὔρε, Xen. An. 1, 9, 29, or after a stop, as Od. 7, 73: an actual pleonast. use is alleged from Soph. Phil. 315, οἷς Ὀλύμπιοι δοῖεν ποτ' αὐτοῖς, where however it retains its force, v. Herm. in l.: in fact this usage dates from the time of Callim. in phrases like ὃν ὁ μὲν αὐτῶν, etc.—8. in connexion with the personal pron., e. g. ἐγὼ αὐτός, ἐμθεν αὐτῆς, σὲ αὐτόν, etc., but always *divisim* in Hom., who with enclit. puts αὐτός first, as αὐτόν μιν, Od. 4, 244.—9. sometimes the person. pron. is omitted, as αὐτός...ἡσθαί λιλαιομαι, Il. 12, 252, αὐτὸν ἔλεγον, for ἐμὲ αὐτόν, Il. 24, 503. In Od. 2, 33, οἱ αὐτῷ is simply a strengthd. form of οἱ: and so in Att., when σὲ αὐτόν, ἐμὲ αὐτόν, etc., are read *divisim*, they are merely emphatic, not reflexive.—c. again αὐτός is joined with the reflexive ἑαυτοῦ, αὐτοῦ, etc., to add force and definiteness, αὐτὰς καθ' αὐτοῦ, Aesch. Theb. 406, and sometimes betw. the art. and reflex. pron. τοῖς αὐτοῖς αὐτοῦ πῆμασιν, Id. Ag. 836: so αὐτοὶ σφῆσιν ἀτασθαλίῃσιν, Od. 1, 33, Lat. *sua ipsi stultitia*: but αὐτῶν σφετέρῃσιν ἄτ., Od. 1, 7.—9. αὐτός for ὁ αὐτός, the same, but only in Ion. poetry: for all the Att. instances in which αὐτός is the predicate (and beyond this no one extends the supposed Att. usage of αὐτός for ὁ αὐτός) may be strictly translated *himself*, etc., although the Lat. idiom would require *idem*: see them in Herm. Soph. Ant. 920; cf. Ellendt Lex. Soph. v. αὐτός sub fin.—10. Epich. p. 2, has a compar. αὐτότερος, and Ar. Plut. 83, a superl. αὐτότατος, Lat. *ipsisimus*, his very self, cf. Bast Greg. p. 366, 896.—II. *he, she, it*, for the simple pron. of the third person, only in oblique cases, and never at the beginning of a sentence: hence unnecessarily considered enclitic by some old Gramm., v. Spitzn. Il. 12, 204. The nearest approach to this use in the nom. case, is in such in-

stances as those given sup., 1, 6, v. On the varying shades of difference between the oblique cases αὐτοῦ, αὐτῷ, αὐτόν, and the reflex. pron. αὐτοῦ, αὐτῷ, αὐτόν, v. sub *ἑαυτοῦ*.—III. with artic. ὁ αὐτός, ἡ αὐτή, τὸ αὐτό, and Att. contr. αὐτός αὐτῇ, ταῦτό and αὐτόν (v. Buttr. Ausf. Gr. 2, p. 414, Elmsl. Med. 55C) gen. ταυτοῦ, etc., Ion. ὥτός, ταῦτο, the very one, the same, Lat. *idem*, of which there are some examples even in Hom., as Il. 6, 391, Od. 7, 55, 326. It freq. takes a dat. like ὁμοῖος, παραπλήσιος, etc., to denote *sameness or agreement*, esp. in prose, as τούτω ὕμιν ἐπρήσσομεν, Hdt. 4, 119; ὁ αὐτὸς τῷ λίθῳ, the same as the stone, Plat. Euthyd. 298 A; τὸ αὐτὸ πρόσθεν or πᾶσιν τινί, Hdt. 4, 119 etc.; ἐν ταῦτ' εἶναι τινι, to be in the place with..., Xen. An. 3, 1, 27; προσεῖσθαι τινι ἐς ταῦτό ἑαυτοῦ, to have a person meet one, Ib. 1, 30: also κατὰ ταῦτά τινι, Hdt. 2, 20: also ὁ αὐτός...καί, like Lat. *simul ac...*, Hdt. 4, 109, ὁ αὐτός...ὅσπερ, Stalpb. Plat. Phaed. 86 A, and ὁ αὐτός...τε...καί, Wolf Lept. p. 258, 370.—IV. *peculiar phrases*.—1. αὐτὸ ἕκαστον, a thing in itself, as it is, v. αὐτόεκαστος.—2. αὐτὸ μόνον, like αὐτοχρημα, simply, merely, nothing but, strengthd. form of *μόνον*, Valck. Call. p. 28.—3. κατ' αὐτό, just, about, of accidental meeting, also of loose definitions of number, Herm. Vig. § 123, xiv.: but κατὰ ταῦτό, and ὑπὸ ταῦτό, at, about the same time, Lat. *sub idem tempus*, Id. ib.—4. εἰς ταῦτό, ἐν ταῦτῳ, ἐκ τοῦ αὐτοῦ, to, in, from the same place Att.—V. in compos.—1. of *itself*, i. e. *natural, native, not made*, as in αὐτὸ κτιστός, αὐτόροφος.—2. in a simple, rude state of nature, αὐτοκτιστός.—3. of *mere...*, of *nothing but...*, as in αὐτόξυλος, αὐτολίθινος.—4. of *one's self, self...*, as in αὐτοῖδ' αὐτοῦ, αὐτο γνῶμον, αὐτόματος: and so *independently*, as in αὐτοκράτωρ, αὐτόνομος.—5. *very...*, *bodily*, as with proper names, Αὐτοθαῖς, Lat. *altera Thais*, Schaf. Mel. 28.—6. the very, the ideal, as in αὐτοάγαθον, αὐτοάνθρωπος, etc., freq. from Arist. downwards.—7. just, exactly, as in αὐτόδεκα.—8. rarely, with reflex. signf. of αὐτοῦ and ἀλλήλων, as αὐτέντης, αὐτοκο νέω.—8. together with, as in αὐτόπρε μνος, αὐτόρριζος, roots and all.—9. alone, by *one's self*, as in αὐτόσκηρος. For αὐτοῦ, αὐτός, etc., v. the respective heads. The chief authority for this article is Hermann's Dissertation de pron. αὐτός, Opusc. 1, 308, etc., reprinted at the end of his Viger, with a summary of its contents, ib. § 123 B v. also Kühner Gr. Gr. § 630.

Αὐτοσανδαρκή, ἡς, ἡ, (αὐτός, σανδαρκή) *σανδαρκή itself, the essence of it*, Alciph.

Αὐτοσε, adv. (αὐτῷ) *thither, to the very place*, Hdt. 3, 124, Thuc., etc.

Αὐτοσθένης, ον, ὁ, (αὐτός, σθένος) Autosthenes, an Athenian archon, Ol. 28, 1, Paus. 4, 23, 4.

Αὐτοσίδηρος, ον, (αὐτός, σίδηρος) *of sheer iron, ἀμίλλα*, Eur. Hel. 356.

Αὐτόστιτος, ον, (αὐτός, σίτω) *own providing for one's self, bringing one's own provisions to a common meal*, Crobyl ap. Ath. 47 E, cf. αὐτόδεπμος.

Αὐτοσκαπῆνυς, ἑως, ὁ, (αὐτός, σκαπανεύς) *a very digger*, Alciph.

Αὐτόσκενος, ον, (αὐτός, σκενή) *self-made, i. e. artless, plain*, Aristæen, cf. αὐτοποίητος.

Αὐτόσκηρος, ον, (αὐτός, σκηρῆ) 243

ing and messing alone, v. 1. Xen. Cyr. 8, 7, 14.

Αὐτοσοφία, α. ν. (αὐτός, σοφία) very wisdom, Eccl.

Αὐτοσπότης, ον, (αὐτός, σπείρω) self-sown, Aesch. Fr. 184.

Αὐτοσπύτος, ον, (αὐτός, σπύομαι) self-moved, self-sped, Aesch. Eum. 170.

Αὐτοστῆδία, ας, ἡ, (αὐτός, ἵσταμαι) a stand-up fight, close fight, fray, μέλεε, Il. 13, 325: strictly adj., sub. μάχη, elsewhere ἡ συστάδιον μάχη.

Αὐτοστέγος, ον, (αὐτός, στέγη) = αὐτόροφος, σπῆλνυξ, Dionys. Ar. Ath. 401 F.

Αὐτόστολος, ον, (αὐτός, στέλλομαι) self-sent, going of one's self, Soph. Phil. 496.

Αὐτόστονος, ον, (αὐτός, στένω) sighing for or by one's self, Aesch. Theb. 916.

Αὐτοστράτηγος, ὁ, ἡ, (αὐτός, στρατηγός) a general with full powers, [ᾧ]

Αὐτοσφάγης, ἐς, (αὐτός, σφάττω) slain by one's self or by kinsmen, both which signs are found in Soph. Aj. 841.

Αὐτοσχεδῶ, v. sub αὐτοσχεδόν.

Αὐτοσχεδιάζω, f. -ίσω, (αὐτοσχεδός) to do, act, speak off-hand, Plat. Crat. 413 D, Xen., etc.: hence—1. usu. in bad sense, to do, act, speak unadvisedly or hastily, περί τινος, Plat. Apol. 20 C: to judge superficially, take a thing too lightly or easily, Xen.: εἰς τὰ σώματα τῶν Ἑλλήνων, to practise, make experiments upon, Aeschin. 76, 12.—2. in good sense, to strike out a plan at a heat, τὰ δέοντα, Thuc. 1, 138: also of nature, to produce freely, Hence

Αὐτοσχεδίασμα, ατος, τό, work done off-hand, an impromptu, Arist. Poët.—N. τ' = rash act, rashness, Plat. (Com.), I. 78 μ., 5: but this sign. is dub.: and

Αὐτοσχεδιασμός, οὔ, ὁ, an acting or speaking without thought or preparation.

Αὐτοσχεδιαστής, οὔ, ὁ, (αὐτοσχεδιάζω) one who acts, does, speaks off-hand: and so a raw hand, bungler, Lat. tiro, Xen. Rep. Lac. 13, 5.

Αὐτοσχεδιαστί, adv., extempore.

Αὐτοσχεδιαστικός, ἡ, ὄν, (αὐτοσχεδιάζω) extemporary.

Αὐτοσχεδός, α, ον, also ος, ον, (αὐτός, σχέδω) hand to hand, hence αὐτοσχεδία=αὐτοστάδιον, a close fight, fray, μέλεε, αὐτοσχεδῆ μίξαι χεῖρας, Il. 15, 510: hence in acc. αὐτοσχεδῆσαν as adv., =αὐτοσχεδόν, πλήσσειν τινά αὐτοσχεδῆσαν, Il. 12, 192, αὐτ. ὑπασμένους, Od. 11, 536.—II. even from the hand, i. e. off-hand, on the spur of the moment, first in H. Hom. Merc. 55.

Αὐτοσχεδόν, adv., near at hand, hand to hand, Lat. conimus, in Hom. always of close fight, like αὐτοσχεδῆσαν: once also αὐτοσχεδῶ, Il. 16, 319.—2. c. gen. near, close to, Arat.: of time, forthwith.

Αὐτοσχιδής, ἐς, (αὐτός, σχίζω) simply slit, and so simple, ὑπόδημα, Heripp. Dem. 5.

Αὐτοτέλεια, ας, ἡ, (αὐτοτέλης) the state of an αὐτοτέλης, independence.

Αὐτοτέλεστος, ον, (αὐτός, τέλλω) accomplished of one's self, Jac. A. P. 12: † self-formed, Opp. H. 1, 763.

Αὐτοτέλης, ἐς, (αὐτός, τέλος) ending in itself, hence constant throughout: ended, accomplished in or of itself, complete in itself, Arist. Org.: hence sufficient, αἰτία.—2. absolute, self-subsisting, independent, Plut.—3. with full powers, πρόσ τι, Polyb.—4. sufficing

or having enough for one's self: also supporting or feeding one's self, ἱππεῖς, Luc.—II. (αὐτός, τέλος IV.) taxing one's self, self-taxed, Thuc. 5, 18. Adv.—λῶς, perfectly, Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10, 85: at discretion, Polyb.

Αὐτοτέχνης, ον, (αὐτός, τέχνη) self-instructed in an art, πρόσ ἑαυτον, Plut.

Αὐτότης, ητος, ἡ, (αὐτός) identity, Sext. Emp.

Αὐτότοκος, ον, (αὐτός, τόκος) young and all, Aesch. Ag. 137: but—II. παροχ. αὐτότοκος, ον, (αὐτός, τίκτω) act. self-producing, Nonn.

Αὐτοτραγικός, ἡ, ὄν, (αὐτός, τραγικός) pathetic, an attant tragic actor, Dem. 307, 25, ubi al. αὐτοτραγικοπίθηκος, in one word.

Αὐτοτριγωνον, ον, τό, (αὐτός, τρίγωνον) the very ideal triangle, Arist. de Gen. et Inter.

Αὐτοτροπήσας, in H. Hom. Merc. 86, ὁδὸν αὐτ., as if from αὐτοτροπία, to turn straightway: but the place is dub., other MSS. give αὐτοπρεπὴς ὧς, others αὐτοτροπὴς ὧς, and Herm. conj. ὁδὸν ἑντροπῆσαν, as if penetraturus viam, extending to make his way through.

Αὐτότροφος, ον, (αὐτός, τρέφω) = αὐτόσιτος, a word blamed by Phryn. 201.

Αὐτότυπος, ον, (αὐτός, τύπτω) self-stricken.

Αὐτοῦ, adv. orig. gen. neut. from αὐτός, and in full ἐπ' αὐτοῦ τοῦ τόπου, at the very place, there, here, on the spot, Hom., Hdt., and Att.: oft. with the place added, αὐτοῦ ἐν Τροίῃ, αὐτοῦ τῷδ' ἐνὶ χώρῳ, here in Troy, etc., Hom.: also αὐτοῦ ἐνθα, Il. 8, 207, κείθι αὐτοῦ, H. Hom. Ar. 374: αὐτοῦ ταύτῃ, in this very place, exactly here, oft. in Hdt., cf. Valck. ad 4, 135.

Αὐτοῦ, Att. contr. for ἐαυτοῦ, q. v.

Αὐτοῦργον, to be an αὐτοῦργός, do one's own work, serve one's self, work with one's own hand, Arist. Mund.: to execute or fulfil of one's self, τὴν μαντήν, Luc. Hence

Αὐτοῦργος, ον, self-wrought, i. e. rudely wrought, βάθρον, Anth.: and

Αὐτοῦργία, ας, ἡ, a working with one's own hand, αὐτ. φόνον, self-inflicted murder, Aesch. Eum. 336: hence one's own practice or experience, Polyb.: hardship, Id.

Αὐτοῦργικός, ἡ, ὄν, inclined or able to work with one's own hand, Anton.: but ἡ—κῆ, sub. τέχνη, the art of making real things, not semblances (εἰδωλα) Plat. Soph. 266 D. Adv.—κῶς. From

Αὐτοῦργός, ὄν, (αὐτός, *ἔργω) self-working, αὐτοῦργῶ χερί, Soph. Ant. 52.—2. usu. as subst., one who works his hand himself, and not by slaves, a husbandman, farmer, Eur. Or. 917, sq.: esp. of the Lacedaemonians, Thuc. 1, 141: also a workman, slave: hence poor, Bornem. Xen. Symp. 1, 5: metaph. αὐτοῦργός τῆς φιλοσοφίας, one that has worked at philosophy by himself, without a teacher, Xen. l. c.—II. pass. self-wrought, i. e. rudely, coarsely wrought, cf. αὐτοσχεδός, Dion. H. Adv.—γῶς.

Αὐτοῦργευστικός, ον, (αὐτοῦργός, τεύγω) = foreg. II., Lyc.

Αὐτοφάγος, ον, (αὐτός, φαγεῖν) self-devouring.

Αὐτοφαινόμενον ἀγαθόν, τό, the self-appearing good, Arist. Org.

Αὐτόφι, αὐτόφιν, Ep. gen. and dat. sing. and plur. from αὐτός, in Hom.: also as adv. =αὐτοῦ, there, at the very place: Hom. always joins it with a

prep., αὐτ' αὐτόφιν, ἐπ' αὐτοῖν, παρ' αὐτοῖν, from, in, or by the very place.

Αὐτοφλόιος, ον, (αὐτός, φλόιος) bark and all, Theocr.

Αὐτοφόνος, ον, (αὐτός, φονεύω) self-murdering, murdering in one's own family, αὐτοφόνον κακά, Aesch. Theb. 850, Ag. 1091, cf. αὐθέντης. In Hom. only as prop. n. v. sq. Adv. —ως Aesch. Supp. 65. Hence

†Αὐτοφόνος, ον, ὁ, Autophonus, Thebar. II. 4, 395.

Αὐτοφόντης, ον, ὁ, (αὐτός, φονεύω) a murderer, Eur. Med. 1269.

Αὐτοφόρος, ον, (αὐτός, φέρω) = αὐτοβάρος, Aesch. Fr. 105.

Αὐτοφόρητος, ον, (αὐτός, φέρω) self-borne, Nonn.

Αὐτοφόρτος, ον, (αὐτός, φόρτος) bearing one's own baggage, carrying a knapsack, Aesch. Cho. 675.—II. cargo and all, ναῦς, Plut.

†Αὐτοφραδότης, ον, ὁ, Autophradotes, a Persian commander in the reign of Artaxerxes III., Dem. 671.

Αὐτοφρόνητος, ον, (αὐτός, φρονεῖν) self-guarded.

Αὐτοφύη, ἐς, (αὐτός, φύω) self-growing, Hes. Th. 813: self-existent, Critias 15.—2. produced in the country of home production, Xen. Vect. 2, 1.—3. natural, opp. to artificial, λιμήν, Thuc. 1, 93: χρυσός, virgin gold, Diod.: αὐτ. λόφοι, hills in their natural state, not quarried or mined, Xen. Vect. 4, 2: of a horse, τὸν αὐτοφύη (sc. δρόμον) διατροχάζειν, to have natural paces, Xen. Eq. 7, 11. Adv.—ως, hence αὐτοφύως ὁμοιον, like by nature, Plat. Gorg. 513 B.

Αὐτόφύτος, ον, = foreg., Pind. P. 3, 83: αὐτ. ἐργασία = αὐτοῦργια, Arist. Pol. 1, 8, 8.

Αὐτοφωνία, ας, ἡ, the voice itself, Julian: from

Αὐτόφωνος, ον, (αὐτός, φωνή) self-sounding, χρησμός αὐτ., oracles delivered by the god himself, Luc.

Αὐτόφωρος, ον, (αὐτός, φάω) caught in the act of theft, and in genl. caught in the act, Thuc. 6, 38: αὐτόφωρ ὁμπελακίματα, self-detected misdeeds, Soph. Ant. 61. The usu. phrase ἰ ἐπ' αὐτοφώρῳ λαμβάνειν, to catch in the act, Lat. in ipso furto deprehendere, Eur. Ion 1214, and Orat.: and so i. Pass., ἐπ' αὐτοφώρῳ ἄλῳσαι, Hdt. 6, 72, εἰλῆφθαι, Ar. Plut. 55: also c. part., ἐπιβοῦλέοντας φανῆναι ἐπ' αὐτοφώρῳ, to be caught in the very act of plotting, Hdt. 6, 137: ἐπ' αὐτοφώρῳ εἰλημμαι πλουσιώτατος ὢν, I am proved by facts to be the richest, Xen. Symp. 3, 13. Adv.—πως.

Αὐτοχάρακτος, ον, (αὐτός, χαραίω) self-scratching or graving.

†Αὐτοχαιρός, α, ὁ, Autochairas, Spartan, Thuc. 5, 12.—2. a Pythagorean of Lacedaemonia, Imbl.

Αὐτοχάρις, ιτος, ἡ, (αὐτός, χάρις) very grace: αὐτοχάρις Ἀττικά the Graces bodily, Alciph. 3, 43.

Αὐτοχείρ, ρος, ὁ, ἡ, (αὐτός, χεῖρ) working or fulfilling with one's own hand, αὐτ. λούειν, παίειν, κτείνει etc., to wash, strike, etc. with one's own hand, Soph., and Eur.: also gen., the very doer, perpetrator of thing, τάφον, Soph. Ant. 306.—absol., like αὐθέντης, one who kills himself, or one of his kin, Herm. Sop. Ant. 1160: but also—2. simply murderer, homicide, Soph. O. T. 2: Dem. 552, 18: in full, αὐτ. τοῦ φόνου, Soph. O. T. 266, El. 955.—3. as a murderous, esp. of murder by one's hand or by kinsmen, αὐτ. θανάτι

εργη, μοῖρα, Eur.; πλῆγντες αὐτοχειρί μίσματι, ἱ brothers stricken by mutual slaughter, Soph. Ant. 172.

Αὐτοχειρί, adv. from foreg., with one's own hand, Lycurg. 165, 8, cf. Pors. Or. 1037.

Αὐτοχειρία, ας, ἡ, (αὐτάχειρ) a dealing of working with one's own hands, esp. in dat. as adv.=foreg., esp. αὐτοχειρί κτείνειν, Hdt. 1, 140, etc., also αὐτ. λαβεῖν, Dem. 787, 26: hence—2. absol. actual murder, Plat. Legg. 872 B.

Αὐτοχειρίζω, f. -ισω, (αὐτός, χεῖρ) to work with one's own hand, Philist. ap. Poll. 2, 154.

Αὐτοχειρία, ἰα, ἰον.=αὐτόχειρ.

Αὐτοχειροτόνητος, ον, (αὐτός, χειροτόνη) self-elected.

Αὐτοχειρί, adv. of αὐτόχειρ, poet. for αὐτοχειρί, Call.

Αὐτοχόανος, ον, (αὐτός, χθών) country and all, Aesch. Ag. 536.

Αὐτοχθάν, ον, gen. ονός, (αὐτός, χθών) from the land itself, Lat. *terrigena*: hence οἱ αὐτοχθάνες, like Lat. *Aborigines*, *Indigenae*, not settlers, of native stock, Hdt. 1, 171, etc.: so the Athenians were fond of being thought, Eur. Ion 589, 737, Ar. Vesp. 1076, cf. Thuc. 1, 2.

Αὐτοχόλωτος, ον, (αὐτός, χολόμαι) angry of or at one's self, Anth.

Αὐτοχρηγίτης, ον, (αὐτός, χρηγίω) self-furnished, Plat. Ax. 371 D.

Αὐτοχόωνος, ον, lengthd. for αὐτόχωνος, contr. from αὐτοχόανος, (αὐτός, χόων) rudely cast, shapeless, of a mass of iron used as a quail, Il. 23, 826, or acc. to others, cast, solid, massive.

Αὐτόχημα, (αὐτός, χρεῖμα) adv. indeed, really: at once, plainly, Ar. Eq. 78.

Αὐτόχροος, ον, contr. χροός, ον, (αὐτός, χροά) with its own, natural colour, Plat.: of one colour, Id.

Αὐτόχυμος, ον, (αὐτός, χυμός) with its own, natural juice, Aristid.

Αὐτόχυτος, ον, (αὐτός, χέω) shed, poured out of itself, Pseudo-Phocyl. 19.

Αὐτοψέει and αὐτοψέ, adv. of αὐτοπτος, with one's own eyes.

Αὐτοψία, ας, ἡ, (αὐτοπτος) a seeing with one's own eyes, Diosc.

Αὐτοπύσος, οὐ, ὁ, (αὐτός, ὠνέομαι) he that buys for himself, Dinarch. ap. Poll. 3, 81.

Αὐτόρης, ες, acting or speaking of one's self, Call. Fr. 264, but both genf. and deriv. are dub.

Αὐτός, adv. from αὐτός, with col. accent.—I. even so, just so, as it is, γυνὸν ἐόντα, αὐτός, ὥστε γυνίκα, unnamed just as I am, Il. 22, 25.—2. hence in a contemptuous sense, just so, no better, τί σὺ κήδεαι ὅπως ἀνδρῶν; why take you no better care? Il. 6, 55 (but Spitzn. οὐτός): and so freq. joined with other words implying contempt, νήπιος αὐτός, a mere child, so μὲν αὐτός, ἀνεμώλοισιν ἴτω, αὐτός ἄχθος ὠροῦσης, etc. hence seems to come the form ὡσαύτως, in Hom. always ὡς δὲ αὐτός, just the same manner, common in Il.—II. still so, just as before, as ἵπ. λευκὸν ἐστ' αὐτός, still white as it was, Il. 23, 268, ἐστὶ κείται αὐτός λευκός, he still lies just as he was, 24, 413: so too καὶ αὐτός, still, unchanged, even without cause, Il. 1, 0.—III. the Gramm. supposed a 3rd sense, in vain, without effect, but the passages seem to fall under a 4th of the former heads, v. Il. 16, 18, 594, etc., in this sense they

wrote αὐτός, but αὐτός in the others: Buttm. Lexil. in voc. always writes αὐτός, Herm. (de pron. αὐτός, § 15) always αὐτός.

Ἀψιδίος and Αὔψιδος, ον, ὁ, the Αὔψιδος, now *Ofanto*, a river of Apulia, Polyb. 4, 1, 2, Strab.

Ἀψιδεύς, εντος, ὁ, the *Ufens*, a river of Latium, v. l. Strab. p. 233.

Αὔχάλεος, α, ον, (αὐχῆ) boastful, proud, braggart, Xenophan. ap. Ath. 526 B. (3, 5 Bgk.).

Ἀυχάται, ὧν, οἱ, the *Auchatae*, a Scythian tribedwelling at the sources of the Hypanis, Hdt. 4, 6.

Αὐχενίζω, f. -ισω, Att. -ῖω, (αὐχὴν) to behead, cut the throat of..., τινά, Soph. Aj. 298.—2. to hang.

Αὐχένιος, α, ον, (αὐχὴν) belonging to the neck, τένοντες, the neck-sinews, Od. 3, 450.—II. a kind of tunic, Antiph.

Αὐχενιστήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, (αὐχενίζω) a halter, Lyc.

Αὐχέω, =καυχάομαι, to boast, plume one's self, ἐπὶ τινι, on a thing, Batr. 57, c. inf. to boast that..., Hdt. 2, 160, etc.: in genl. to protest, declare, say, almost like φημί, Aesch., and Eur.: from

ΑΥ'ΧΗ' ἦς, ἡ, boasting, pride, Pind. N. 11, 38, c. Herm. Opusc. 5, 153. (Akin to καύχη and εὐχῆ.) Hence

Αὐχῆεις, εσσα, εν, braggart, proud, Anth.

Αὐχῆμα, ατος, τό, (αὐχέω) a thing boasted of, an object of pride, the pride, boast, χθονός, Soph. O. C. 710.—II. a boast, Id. 713: also=αὐχῆ, boasting, Thuc. 2, 62; 7, 66: ὀπισθοβύροτον αὐχ., posthumous fame, Pind. P. 1, 197.

ΑΥ'ΧΗ'Ν, ἐνός, ὁ, the neck, throat, of men or beasts, Hom., etc.: for its several parts, cf. Arist. H. a. 1, 12, 1.—II. metaph. any narrow band or passage; and so a neck of land, isthmus, Hdt. 1, 72; 6, 37; but also a narrow sea, strait, Id. 4, 85, so αὐχ. πόντος, Aesch. Pers. 72: the narrow bed of a river, Hdt. 4, 89: a narrow mountain pass, defile, Id. 7, 223.—III. the tiller in a ship. Cf. πρύχλος. (Acc. to Pott, from Sanscr. root *uach*, to bear, cf. Gr. ὀχέω.)

Αὐχῆσις, εως, ἡ, (αὐχέω) boasting, exultation, Thuc. 6, 16.

Αὐχῆτικός, ἡ, ὧν, =αὐχῆεις.

Αὐχῆλός, α, ον, =αὐχμρός, Choeril. p. 130.

Αὐχμάω, v. sq.

ΑΥ'ΧΜΕΩ, (αὐχμή) to be dry, dusty, dirty: look squalid or unwashed, Lat. *squalere*, Od. 24, 250, Ar. Nub. 442, etc. Only the part. pres. of αὐχμάω occurs.

Αὐχμή, ἦς, ἡ, =αὐχμός, Q. Sm.

Αὐχμήεις, εσσα, εν, =αὐχμρός, H. Hom. 12, 6.

Αὐχμηροκμή, ον, ὁ, (αὐχμηρός, κμή) with staring, wild hair, Anaxand. Prot. 1, 9, cf. sq.

Αὐχμηρός, ἰα, ὧν, dry, thirsty, Plat.: squalid, rough, dusty, dirty, Lat. *squalidus*: and of hair, staring, wild, Soph. Fr. 422, cf. ἀσταλός.—2. impoverished, needy.

Αὐχμός, οὐ, ὁ, (ἰω, αὐός, αἶω) drought, Eur., Thuc. 1, 23: thence scarcity, σφία, Plat. Meno 70 C.—II. the rough, burnt look of the earth in time of drought: and so of the body, like Lat. *squalor*, *squalidity*, *filth*, *wretchedness*, Plat. Rep. 614 D.

Αὐχμώδης, ες, (αὐχμός, εἶδος) looking dry and squalid, Lat. *squalosus*, *aestuosus*, κμή, Eur. Or. 223, cf. αὐχμρός.

ΑΥ'Ω, Att. αὐω, to dry, in ier,

hence to singe, kindle, set on fire, ὡδ 5, 490; ἵνα μὴ ποθεν ἄλλοθεν αὐοί, sub. πῦρ, where the Att. would use ἐναοί. Only poet.; cf. ἀφάω, ἐναῶ. (The Sanscr. root is *ush*, to burn, whence also εἶω, εὔω: αὐός, αὐχμός: αὐός, ἦος, εως: Lat. *uro*, *as tus*; *aurora*.)

ΑΥ'Ω, f. αὐώω; aor. ἦυσα [for in the pres. and impf. αὐ— is a diphthong, in fut. αὐ and aor. two syll.] To shout out, to shout, call or cry aloud, oft. in Hom., who usu. adds μακρόν, μέγα, δεινόν; also of things, to ring, sound, echo, cf. αὐτέω: c. acc. pers., to call upon, Od. 9, 65. (Hence αὐτή, αὐτέω, αὐδῆ, ἀνεως, αὐγέω: the root is in Sanscr. *wa*=*ahmi*, to blow.)

*ΑΥ'Ω, to sleep, (from *ἄω, ἀήμι, to breathe,) only found in the derivs. ἰαῶω, αὐτέω, ἐνδῶ.

Αὐώς, ἡ, Aeor. for αὐός, ἡώς

Ἀραγνέω, =sq., Plat.

Ἀραγνίζω, fut. -ίσω, (ἀπό, ἀγνίζω) to purify. Mid. To purify one's self, devote one's self with purifying offerings, τοῖς νεπέροις θεοῖς, Eur. Alc. 1146. Hence

Ἀραγνισμός, οὐ, ὁ, purification.

Ἀραδία, ας, ἡ, unpleasantness, enmity, Eupol. Astr. 7: from

Ἀραδός, ον, (ἀρανδάνω) displeasing, odious.

Ἀφαία, ας, ἡ, Aphaea, a goddess worshipped in Aegina, Paus. 2, 30, 3

Ἀφαίμαξις, εως, ἡ, a bleeding Hipp.: from

Ἀφαίμασσω, Att. -ττω, f. -ζω, (ἀπό αἱμάσσω) to bleed, let blood, Hipp.

Ἀφαίρεμα, ατος, τό, (ἀφαίρεω) that which is taken away: hence in LXX the heaven-offering.—II. =ἀφαίρεσις

Hence

Ἀφαίρεματικός, ἡ, ὧν, taking away, abstracting, Gramm.

Ἀφαίρεσις, εως, ἡ, (ἀφαίρεω) a taking away, or out, Plat.—II. in logic, abstraction, Arist. Org.

Ἀφαίρετον, verb. adj., one must take away, Plat. Rep. 361 A.

Ἀφαιρετικός, ἡ, ὧν, fit for taking away.

Ἀφαιρέτις, ἰδος, ἡ, a she-robber, Orph.

Ἀφαιρέτος, ὧν, to be taken away, to be separated.—II. proparox. ἀφαιρέτος, taken away, Paus. (On the difference of accent v. Lob. Paral. 479) from

Ἀφαιρέω, ὧ, f. -ήσω: mid. -ήσομαι, though in Hdt. 5, 35 we have it in pass. signif.: aor. ἀφείλον: aor. mid. ἀφείλομαι, later ἀφείλομαι: aor. pass. ἀφῆρην, (ἀπό, αἶρω) To take from, take away from another, τι νί τι, Od. 14, 455, also τινός τι, Xen. Rep. Lac. 4, 7: but ὡφ. τινά τι, to be reave, rob of a thing, Aesch.: ὡφ. τι νός, to take from a thing, hence to diminish, also ὡφ. ἐκ τινός, Luc.: to separate, set aside, Plat.: to let off, pardon, τινί, Xen.—B. Mid. from Hom. downwards more freq. than act.: to take away for one's self, bear off νίκην, νόστον, Hom.: also like act. though also with the notion of taking for one's self, ὡφ. τινί τι, to take away from..., Il. 1, 161, also τι πρὸς τινός, Eur. Tro. 1034: ὡφ. τινά τι, to be reave, deprive, rob of a thing, Il. 1, 275, Hdt. 7, 104, cf. Valck. Hdt. 8, 3, and freq. in Att., v. Elmsl. Ach. 464: followed by μή c. inf., to prevent, hinder from doing, Soph. Phil. 1304, cf. Heind. Plat. Prot. 260 A: ἀφαιρέω θαι εἰς ἐλευθερίαν, Lat. *vincere* *libertatem*, to set a man free, Isocr. 252

Ε - C. pass., to be robbed or deprived of a thing, *τι πρὸς ὃ τό τινος*, Hdt. 3, 65; 7, 159, or simply *τι*, Hdt., and Att.; also *τινός*. Hence

Ἀφαίρημα, στος, τό, = ἀφαίρεμα.
Ἀφαιρητικός, ἡ, ὄν, = ἀφαιρετικός.
Ἀφακή, ης, ἡ, (φακός) a kind of wetch or lentil, v. φακή; Arist. - II. a wild plant, dandelion, Theophr.

Ἀφάλλομαι, fut. ἀφαλοῦμαι, (ἀπό, ἄλλομαι) to spring off or down from, πῆδημ' ἀφάλατο, Aesch. Pers. 305: so jump off, Ar. Nub. 147.
Ἀφάλος, ον, (α priv., φάλος) without the φάλος or metal boss in which the plume was fixed, Il. 10, 258: cf. τετράφαλος. [ἀφ]

Ἀφαλίσ, εως, ἡ, (ἀφάλλομαι) a springing off or back, Arist.
Ἀφαλτος, ον, (ἀφάλλομαι) springing off, down, or back.

Ἀφαμαρτάνω, fut. -τήσομαι, (ἀπό, ἁμαρτάνω) to miss, esp. one's aim at a mark, c. gen., Il.: in genl. to miss one's aim, fail in gaining, Il. 6, 411: always c. gen.

Ἀφαμαρτοεπής, ἐς, (ἁμαρτάνω, ἔπος) = ἁμαρτοεπής, always missing the point, random talking, Il. 3, 315.

Ἀφαμιόται, ὦν, οἱ, serfs, ascripti gl'iae, at Crete, like the Helots in Laconia, Strab. (Said to be from ἀφάμι, = κλήρος.) Cf. Ἀμφιμιόται.

Ἀφαιδάνω, f. ἀφαιδῶ: Ion. aor. 2 inf. ἀπαδεῖν, Hdt. 2, 129, (ἀπό, ἰνδάνω). To displease, not to please, Od. 16, 387, Soph. Ant. 501.

Ἀφάνεια, ας, ἡ, a being ἁφανής: darkness, obscurity, Pind. I. 4, 52: ἁφανιστος ὤφ, want of illustrious birth or rank, Thuc. 2, 37. - II. disappearance, utter destruction, perdition, Aesch. Ag. 384. [ἀφ] From

Ἀφάνης, ἐς, (α priv., φαίνωμαι, φαίνωμαι) unseen, invisible, viewless, Hdt., etc.: inscrutable, νόος ἁφανῶν, Solon 10: esp. of the nether world, Τάρταρος, Pind. Fr. 223, ἡ ἄφ. θεός, of Proserpine, Soph. O. C. 1556. - 2. unseen, vanished, hence ἄφ. γίνεσθαι = ἁφανισθῆναι, Hdt. 3, 104: of the slain, whose bodies were missing after a battle, Thuc. 2, 34. - 3. unseen, hidden, unnoticed, secret, ἄφ. νεῖμα, a secret sign, Thuc. 1, 134, etc.: c. part., ἄφ. εἰμι ποῖων ἰ, I do it without being noticed, Xen. An. 4, 2, 4: hence unknown, uncertain, ἄφ. νόσος, Hdt. 2, 84, λόγος, Soph. O. T. 657; ἄφ. χάρις, a favour from an unknown hand, Dem. 416, 4: esp. of future events, as ἐλπίδες, etc.: τὸ ἁφανές, uncertainty, Hdt. 2, 23, and τῆς τύχης ἄφ., Eur. Alc. 785: ἐν ἁφανεί κείσθαι, ἐν τῷ ἁφανεί εἶναι, Thuc.: τῷ ἁφανῇ, uncertainty, Soph. O. T. 131. Hence adv. -νός, secretly, doubtfully, Thuc., etc.: but also neut. pl. ἁφανῆς as adv., Eur. Hipp. 1289, superl. ἁφανέστατα, Xen. Hell. 5, 1, 27: also in adv. signf., ἐξ ἁφανούς, Aesch. Fr. 54. - 4. ἁφανής οὐσία, personal property, as money, etc., which can be secreted, opp. τὸ φανερά, real, as land, Lys. Fr. 47; hence ἁφανῇ καταστῆσαι τὴν οὐσίαν, to turn one's property into money, Lys. 160, 8: so too ἄφ. πλοῦτος, opp. τὸ γῆ, Ar. Eccl. 602. Hence

Ἀφάνιζω, fut. -ίσω Att. -ίω: perf. ἥφάνικα, Dem. 950, 3, to make unseen, hide from sight, Schneid. Xen. An. 3, 4, 8: in genl. to hide conceal, suppress, Thuc. 7, 8: hence to make away with: and so in various relations: - I. of killing and burying secretly, as was the custom of state criminals, etc., Hdt. 3, 126, Xen.

Mem. 1, 2, 53, cf. Thuc. 4, 80, Xen. An. 1, 6, 11. - 2. to drive or take away, ἄχος, Soph. O. C. 1712: τινὰ πόλεος, one from the city, Eur. Phoen. 1041; τινὰ εἰς τὸν νεῶν, to carry one off into the temple, Ar. Plut. 741. - 3. to destroy utterly, raze to the ground, erase writing, etc., Thuc. 6, 54, etc. - 4. to obliterate or mar footsteps, oft. in Xen. Cyn. - 5. to secrete, steal, Id. Oec. 14, 2. - 6. to darken, rob of its brightness, obscure, ἀρετὴν, ἡξίωσιν, δόξαν, τὸ δίκαιον, etc., Thuc., Plat., etc., cf. Valck. Phoen. 373: but also ἄφ. ὑγὰρ κακόν, to wipe out ill deeds by good, Thuc. 2, 42, δόκλειαν, Id. 3, 58: ἄφ. τὴν οὐσίαν, to turn property into money, Dem. 827, 12, Aeschin. 14, 38, cf. ἁφανής 4. - 7. to drink off, drain, a cup of wine, Eubul. Pamph. 3, cf. Meineke Fragm. Com. 2, 829. - B. pass. to become unseen, to disappear and be heard of no more, vanish, Hdt. 3, 26, etc.: esp. of persons lost at sea, Thuc. 8, 38, Xen. Hell. 1, 6, 24: also ἄφ. ἐξ ἁνθρώπων, Lys. 191, 27: ἄφ. εἰς ὕλην, to disappear into, Xen. Cyn. 10, 23: καταγελασθὲν ἥφανισθ, was laughed off of sight, Thuc. 3, 83. - 2. to keep out of public, life retired, Xen. Ages. 9, 1. Hence

Ἀφάνισις, εως, ἡ, a making away with, getting rid of, τῆς δίκης, Ar. Nub. 764. - II. (from pass.) a vanishing, disappearance, Hdt. 4, 15: and Ἀφάνισμός, οὔ, ὅ, = foreg. II., of the moon, Plut.

Ἀφάνιστός, α, ον, verb. adj. from ἁφανίζω, one must disappear, Isocr.

Ἀφάνιστής, οὔ, ὅ, a destroyer, Plut.

Ἀφάνιστικός, ἡ, ὄν, destroying, Synes. Adv. -κός.

Ἀφάνιστός, ἡ, ὄν, destroyed.

Ἀφανταίστος, ον, (α priv., φαντασία) not moved by phantasia.

Ἀφανταίστως, ον, (α priv., φαντασίω) without imagination, unable to imagine a thing, Plut.

Ἀφάνταστος, ον, = οὐ φανταζόμενος.

Ἀφαντος, ον, (α priv., φαίνωμαι) invisible, made away with, blotted out, forgotten, Il. 6, 60; 20, 303, Pind., and Trag.: esp. ἄφ. ἔρην, ὀλεσθῆναι, = ἁφανισθῆναι, Trag. Metaph. unlooked for, ἔσθην' ἁφαντον φῶς, Soph. Phil. 297. Only poet.

Ἀφάπτω, fut. -ψω, (ἀπό, ἄπτω) to fasten from or upon, opp. τὸ λύω, ἑμματα, to tie knots on a string, Hdt. 4, 98. Pass. to be hung on, hang on, hence ἁπαμμένος (Ion. for ἁφῆμ.), Hdt. 2, 121, 4. - II. to untie, loose.

Ἀφῶρ, adv., (either from ἄπτω or ἀπό and ὥρα) strictly denoting immediate following of one thing on another, hence - I. straitway, forthwith, Il. 19, 405, Theogn. 716, Aesch. Pers. 469, Soph. Tr. 135, etc. (but only in this play): hence at once, quickly, Il. 17, 417, Od. 2, 169. - II. without the notion of immediate; thereupon, then, after that, Il. 11, 418, Od. 2, 95, Pind.: ἄφαρ αὐτίκα in one phrase, Il. 23, 593. - III. without the notion of following: continuously, without break, Il. 23, 375. Only poet.: v. also ἁφάρτερος. [ἀφ]

Ἀφάρεις, εως, ὅ, the belly-fin of the female thunny, Arist. H. A.

Ἀφάρεύς, εως Ep. and Ion. ἥρος, ὁ, Aphareus, son of Perieres, father of Lynceus, and king of Messene, Apoll. 1, 8, 2. - 2. son of Calator, Il. 13, 478. - 3. an Athenian, adopted son of Isocrates, a poet and orator. Adj.

Ἀφαρήσιος, α, ον, of Aphareus, Theocr.

Ἀφάρω, to deprive of clothing: from

Ἀφῶρης, ἐς, (α priv., φάρος, ἡλικία φάρος, unclad, naked, of the Χάρμιτες Horace's pudae Gratiae, Euphor. 66.

Ἀφάρητιδάς, ὦν, οἱ, sons or descendants of Aphareus, the Apharetidai, i. e. Lynceus and Idas, Pind. Nem. 10, 121; in Ap. Rh. 1, 151, Ἀφαρῆτιδάς.

Ἀφάρκη, ης, ἡ, an evergreen tree kind of Phillyrea, Theophr.

Ἀφαρμάκευτος, ον, (α priv., φάρμακεῦ) without medicine, poison of colour, not mixed therewith, Hipp.

Ἀφάρμικός, ον, (α priv., φάρμακος) without poison.

Ἀφάρμακτος, ον, (α priv., φάρμακον) = foreg., κύλις ἄφ., an unpoisoned cup, Luc.

Ἀφαρμῶν, f. -δωα, Att. -μότω (ἀπό, ἀρμῶς) not to fit or suit.

Ἀφῶρος, ον, = ἁφάρωτος, Call. Fr. 183.

Ἀφαρπαῖω, f. -άω Att. -άω, (ἀπό, ἀρπάω) to tear off or from, κόρυθα κράτος, Il. 13, 189: to snatch away, steal from, τὴν τινα, Ar. Eq. 1062: c. acc. only, Eur. Ion 1178: to snatch eagerly, τι, Soph. Tr. 548.

Ἀφάρτερος, α, ον, compar. from ἄφαρ, more quick, hastier, Il. 23, 311. Rare poet. word.

Ἀφάρωτος, ον, (α priv., φᾶρῶ) unploughed, untilled, Gramm.

Ἀφῶστια, ας, ἡ, (ἁφατος) speechlessness, caused by fear or perplexity, Eur. I. A. 837, Ar. Thesm. 904, and Plat.: cf. ἁφῶστια.

Ἀφασαῖα, f. -ήσω, Hipp.

Ἀφάσω, f. ἁφάσω; aor. ἥφασα (ἄπτο, ἀφῆ, ἀφάω) to take hold of handle, feel, touch, Hdt. 3, 69. ἄφ. Galen. Gloss. ἄφ., which is more acc. to analogy.)

Ἀφῶτος, ον, (α priv., φατός, φημι) not uttered or named, nameless, Hes. Op. 3. - 2. unutterable: hence huge monstrous, μέλας, Pind. N. 1, 70; ἄφ. χρήματα, untold sums, Hdt. 7, 190 ἄφ. νέφος, κτύπος, ἄχα, Soph., and Eur.: ἁφῶτος ὤς, there's no saying how..., i. e. marvellously, immensely Ar. Av. 427, Lys. 198. - 3. that should not be uttered, shameful, like ἁρήντος

- 4. act. speechless. Adv. -τως.

Ἀφαναῖω, fut. pass. ἁφαναθήσομαι, = ἁφάνω, Ar. Eccl. 146.

Ἀφανρός, ἄ, ὄν, weak, feeble, powerless, παῖς, Il. 7, 235: Hom. and others almost always use it in comp. and superl., the posit. in Soph. O. C. 1018, ubi v. Herm. Adv. -ρός. (Acc. to some εἶω, ἁφάνω, acc. to other from παῖλος, φαῖλος, φαῖρος.) Hence

Ἀφανρότης, ητος, ἡ, feebleness, Anaxag. Fr. 25.

Ἀφανρώς, (ἁφανρός) to make weak

Ἀφάνω, (ἀπό, ἀνά, ἀνά) to dry up, parch, Lat. torrere, Ar. El. 394. Pass. to become dry or thirsty, πῖν, v. ἁφαναῖω: cf. also ἀφένω.

Ἀφῶα, or less well ἀφῶα, (ἄπτι ἀφῆ) to handle, feel, examine, ὥσπερ Il. 6, 322.

Ἀφεγγής, ἐς, (α priv., φέγγω) without light, dark, Aesch. Pr. 115, φῶς ἄφ., a light that is no light, Soph. C. 1549: hence metaph. ill-starred Ib. 1481.

Ἀφεδράζω, f. -άσω, to remove.

Ἀφεδρατεύω, (ἀπό, ἐδραῖα) hemi oi ἀφεδρατεύοντες, a Boeotian magi tracy, Müller Orchom. p. 471.

Ἀφεδρῶν, ὄνος, ὁ, (ἀπό, ἐδρα) privy, the draught, N. T.

Ἀφῆρ, Ep. for ἁφῆρ, subj. aor. from ἁφῆρμι, Il.

Ἀφῆγκα, Ep. for ἁφῆγκα, sc. 1 pro ἁφῆμμι. Hom.

Ἀφειδαντίος, α, ον, f or belonging
 Ἀφιδας, Ἀρ. Rh.: from

Ἀφιδας, ἄντος, ὁ, Ἀφιδας, strictly
 ly *nought-sparing*, an assumed name
 of Ulysses, Od. 24, 305.—2. son of
 Arcas and father of Aleus, Apollod. 3,
 9, 1.

Ἀφειδῶς, poet. adv. of ἀφειδῆς,
 for ἀφειδέως, Ἀρ. Rh.

Ἀφειδῶς, ὦ, f. ἦσω, to be ἀφειδῆς,
 be *unsparing* or *lavish* of, ψυχῆς, Soph.
 El. 980, τοῦ βίου, Thuc. 2, 43: abs-
 ol. ἀφειδῶσαντες (sc. κινδύνου, πό-
 νου, etc.), *recklessly*, Eur. I. T. 1354,
 out in Soph. Ant. 414, ἀφειδῶν πό-
 νου, to be *careless* of toil, i. e. to neglect,
 avoid it, so that it comes to be much
 the same as φειδῶσαι πόνου, Herm.
 ad l. From

Ἀφειδῆς, ἐς, (a priv., φειδομαι) *un-
 sparing* or *lavish* of, τινός, Aesch.
 Ag. 195: ἀφ. ὁ κατάπλους καθεστῆ-
 κει, the landing was made *recklessly*,
 without regard to cost, Thuc. 4, 26:
 hence adv.—δέως, Att.—δώς, *freely*,
lavishly, ἰδιόθεν, Hdt. 1, 163: also
sparing no pains, with all zeal, Dem.
 152, fin.—2. *unsparing*, *bountiful*, Lat.
benignus.—3. *unsparing*, *cruel*, *harsh*,
 hence ἀφειδῶς φονεῖν, Hdt. 9, 39,
 ἀφειδῶς κολάζειν. τιμωρεῖν, Xen.
 Cyr. 4, 2, 47, An. I, 9, 13 Hence

Ἀφειδία, ας, ἡ, *profuseness*, *liberal-
 ity*, Def. Plat. 412 C.—2. *harshness*,
 punishing, neglecting, N. T.

Ἀφείη, 3 sing. opt. aor. 2 act. from
 ἀφίημι, II.

Ἀφείλων, ἀφείλων, aor. 2 act.
 and mid. of ἀφαιρέω.

Ἀφεκάς, adv. (ἀπό, ἐκάς) *far away*,
 Nic. [ἄρ]

Ἀφεκτέον, verb. adj. from ἀπέχω,
 one must *abstain* from, τινός, Xen.
 Mem. 1, 2, 34, etc.

Ἀφεκτικός, ἡ, ὅν, (ἀπέχομαι) *ab-
 stemious*, Epict.

Ἀφέλεια, ας, ἡ, (ἀφέλης) *evenness*:
 hence *simplicity*, Polyb.; *neatness*,
 Antiph. Myst. 1.

Ἀφέλειν, ἀφέλῃσαι, inf. aor. 2 act.
 and mid. of ἀφαιρέω.

Ἀφέλης, ἐς, (a priv., φελέω) *with-
 out a stove, level, even, smooth, πεδία*,
 Ar. Eq. 527.—II. metaph. of persons,
 simple, plain, blunt, Dem. 1489, 10:
 hence ἀφέλως, *rudely*, *coarsely*, The-
 ogn. 1211: also *unaffected*, *modest*,
 frugal, Lat. *tenuis*, Plut.—2. of lan-
 guage, simple, not intricate or involved,
 Arist. Rhet.: also *unaffected*, Plut.—
 3. in genl. *without offence*, *blameless*.

Ἀφέλκω, (ἀπό, ἐλκώ) to *tear open*
 a wound just skinned over, Lat. *exulce-
 rare*, Arist. Probl., in pass.

Ἀφέλκωσις, εως, ἡ, a *dragging away*:
 from

Ἀφέλκω, f. ὕσω,=ἀφέλκω, Plat.,
 and Xen.: ὑρόμζους φόνου, to *drain*,
 suck out, Aesch. Eum. 184.

Ἀφέλκω, (ἀπό, ἐλκω) to *drag away*,
traw back, carry off, Soph. O. C. 844,
 in pass.: to *draw aside*, ἐπὶ τι, Xen.
 Mem. 4, 5, 6.

Ἀφέλκωσις, εως, ἡ, subst. from
 ἀφέλκω, the *tearing open* a wound,
 Theophr.

Ἀφελότης, ητος, ἡ,=ἀφέλεια, N.
 T.

Ἀφελῶς, = ἀπελπ., Thiersch
 lect. Phil. Mon. 2, 3, p. 422.

Ἀφεμα, ατος, τό, (ἀφίημι) *that*
 which is let go: *remission*, LXX.

Ἀφενός, τό, (ἄνους, ἀφεινός) *wealth*,
 resources, *abundant*; where joined
 with πλοῦτος the Gramm. explain it
 f cattle and land, II. 1, 171: of the
 wealth of the gods, Hes. Th. 112:
 some poets have the masc. acc. ἀφε-

νόν, as Hes. Op. 24, Crinag. 18.
 (Acc. to Gramm. from ἀπό and ἐνος
 or ἐνος, q. v., *annual income*, cf. Lat.
 annona: but v. Butt. Lexil. in v.)

Ἀφεῖς, εως, ἡ, (ἀπέχομαι) *abste-
 miousness*, Aret.

Ἀφέω, ἀφέωμαι, fut. act. and
 mid. of ἀπέχω.

Ἀφερκτος, ον, (ἀφίρω) *shut out*
 from, μυνοῖ, Aesch. Cho. 446.

Ἀφερπνέω, (ἀπό, ἐρπνέω) to
 interpret, explain, recount, narrate, re-
 port, παρά τινος, Plat. Soph. 246 E;
 absol., Id. Legg. 660 B.

Ἀφερπύω,=ἀφέρπω.

Ἀφερπυλλώ, (ἀπό, ἐρπυλλος) to
 change into ἐρπυλλος, Theophr.

Ἀφέρπω, f. ὕω, (ἀπό, ἐρπω) to *creep*
 off, steal away, Soph. O. C. 490, etc.

Ἀφερτος, ον, (a priv. φέρω) *insuf-
 ferable*, Aesch. Eum. 146.

Ἀφες, 2 sing. imperat. aor. 2 act.
 from ἀφίημι.

Ἀφέστιος, ον, ὁ, (ἀφίημι) *the Re-
 leaser*, epith. of Jupiter, Arr.

Ἀφεις, εως, ἡ, (ἀφίημι) *a letting*
 go, freeing, e. g. of a slave or captive,

Plat.: a discharge from the obliga-
 tions of a bond, Dem.: a dismissal,
 divorce, Plut.: a letting go (Lat. *missio*)
 of horses from the starting-post,
 and so the starting-post itself, Soph.
 El. 686 Herm.: the opening of bar-
 riers or sluices: remission, forgive-
 ness, Plat.: also=sq., Arist. H. A.

Ἀφισμός, οὔ, ὁ, (ἀπό, ἐσμός) *a*
swarm of bees, Arist. H. A.

Ἀφισταίν, 3 sing. opt. perf. act.
 synop. from ἀφίσταμι, Od. 23, 101.

Ἀφιστήκα, f. -ξω, = ἀφίσταμαι,
 formed from the perf. ἀφίστηκα,
 Plat.

Ἀφιστής, οὔ, ὁ, *the president of the*
council at Cnidos, who took the votes,
 Plut. (from ἀφίστασθαι, Dor. for ἐπε-
 ραῖν, so that it should not be
 ἐφίστης, as some write it.)

Ἀφίστιος, ον, (ἀπό, ἐστία) *far from*
hearth and home, *hearthless*, foreign.

Ἀφεται, and Ἀφεται, ὧν, αἰ, Aph-
 etae, a promontory and city of The-
 ssalia, with a port from which the
 Argonauts sailed, Hdt. 7, 193.

Ἀφεταιός, ον, ὁ, Aphetaeus, masc.
 pr. n., Paus. 3, 13, 6.

Ἀφεταιρος, ον, (ἀπό, ἐταιρος)
friendly.

Ἀφετός, εα, ὄν, verb. adj. from
 ἀφίημι, to be let go.—II. ἀφετέον, one
 must let go, Plat.

Ἀφετήρ, ηρος, ὁ,=ἀφότης.

Ἀφετήριος, α, ον, (ἀφίημι) for *let-
 ting go*, sending away, throwing, e. g.
 ἀφ. ὄργανα, engines for throwing
 stones, etc.—2. ἡ ἀφετήρια, a starting-
 place, harbour, etc.; also τὸ ἀφετή-
 ριον, Strab.: esp. the opening of bar-
 riers for horses or men to pass.—II.
 connected with the ἀφετήρια: Διό-
 κουροι, whose statues adorned the
 racecourse, Paus. 3, 14.

Ἀφότης, ον, ὁ, (ἀφίημι) *one who*
lets go or throws off, esp. a slinger,
 Polyb.—II. pass. a *freed-slave* among
 the Spartans, Myron. ap. Ath. 271 F.

Ἀφετικός, ἡ, ὄν, for letting go:
 from

Ἀφετός, ὄν, (ἀφίημι) *let go*, *let*
loose, *free*, at will, esp. of sacred flocks
 that were free from work, ἀφ. ἀλάσθαι,
 Aesch. Pr. 666, νέμεισθαι, Plat. Rep.
 498 C: hence—2. *dedicated* to some
 god, and so free from worldly business,
 Eur. Ion. 822.—III. but parox., Ἀφέ-
 τη, Ἀφεται, n. pr., the place, whence
 the Argonauts loosed their ship, Hdt.
 7, 193: v. Ἀφεται. (On the accent

v. Lob. Paral. 475, sq.)

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Ἀφετός, ὄν, (ἀφίημι) *let go*, *let*
loose, *free*, at will, esp. of sacred flocks
 that were free from work, ἀφ. ἀλάσθαι,
 Aesch. Pr. 666, νέμεισθαι, Plat. Rep.
 498 C: hence—2. *dedicated* to some
 god, and so free from worldly business,
 Eur. Ion. 822.—III. but parox., Ἀφέ-
 τη, Ἀφεται, n. pr., the place, whence
 the Argonauts loosed their ship, Hdt.
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Ἀφευκτος, ον, v. ἄφυκτος v. end
 Adv. -τως.

Ἀφένω, (ἀπό, εὔω) to *singe off*,
 τρίχα, Ar. Eccl. 13: hence to *singe*
clear of hair, joined with ἀποξυρεῖν
 τῆλειν, Ar. Thesm. 216, 236, 590.—
 2. to *toast*, *roast*, κρέα, Simon. 136,
 φασήλους, Ar. Pac. 1144.

Ἀφένημα, ατος, τό, (ἀφένω) *that*
 which is *boiled off*, a decoction.

Ἀφένισις, εως, ἡ,=ἀφένις.

Ἀφενισάομαι, I aor. ἀφενισάσμεν,
 dep. mid.=ἀφομιλέω, Soph. Fr. 142.

Ἀφειψις, εως, ἡ, (ἀφένω) *a boiling*
 off, *boiling away*, Theophr.

Ἀφηνίω, ὠνος, ὁ, *Aphespion*, an
 Athenian, son of Bathippus, Dem.

Ἀφένω, f. ἀφενήσω, Ion. ἀφένω,
 etc., (ἀπό, εῖω) to *boil off*, *boil down*,
 καρπὸν, Hdt. 2, 94.—II. esp. to *boil*
 free of all dirt and dross, to *refine*,
 purify, χρυσὸν ἀφενήσας, ὕδωρ ἀτε-
 ψημένον, Hdt. 4, 166; 1, 188, cf.

ἀποφός: hence to *boil* young again,
 as Meade did her father, Ar. Eq. 1321

Ἀφένωκα, Dor. for ἀφείκα, perf. act.:
 and

Ἀφένονται, 3 plur. Dor. perf. pass.
 of ἀφίημι, N. T.

Ἀφῆ, ἡς, ἡ, (ἄπτω) *a fastening*: a
lighting, *kinding*, περὶ λυχνῶν ἀφῆς;
 about lamp-lighting time, Lat. *prima*
face, Valck. Hdt. 7, 215.—II. (ἄπτο-
 μαί) *a touching*, *handling*: the sense of
 touch, Plat. Rep. 523 E: ἀφῆν προσ-
 φέρεω, to *grapple with*, *resist*, Plut.—
 2. also *a touching*, i. e. close connexion,
 union, φανῆς, Arist., like συναφή:
 but ἀφῆν ἔχειν, to have something
 attractive, enchanting, Plut.—III. the
 yellow sand sprinkled over wrestlers
 after they were anointed, to enable
 them to hold one another, Epict.

Ἀφρηάω, ὦ, f. ἦσω, to *be past* the
 spring of life: from

Ἀφρηός, ον, (ἀπό, ἦρη) *be-aged*
 youth.

Ἀφρηόμαι, f. ἦσομαι, (ἀπό, ἦ-
 σομαι) to *lead away*, *lead off*: hence i
 genl. to *lead the way*, go first, Plat.
 and Xen.: οἱ ἀφρηόμενοι, the van.
 Xen. Hell. 4, 8, 37.—II. to *tell*, *relate*,
 explain, Hdt. 1, 24, etc.: the perf. is
 sometimes used as pass., ἀφρηγῆται
 μοί τι, Hdt. 5, 62; so τὸ ἀφρημένον,
 what has been told, Id. 1, 207. A prose
 word, but used by Eur. Supp. 186 in
 signif. II. Hence

Ἀφῆγμα, ατος, τό, a *tale*, *narrative*,
 Hdt. 2, 3.—II. a *guiding*, *leading*,
 LXX. Hence

Ἀφρηγματικός, ἡ, ὄν, like a *story* or
 tale, Dion. H. Adv.—κῶς.

Ἀφῆγησις, εως, ἡ, (ἀφῆγεμαι) *a*
telling, *narrating*, ἄξιον ἀφῆγησις,
 worth telling, Hdt. 2, 70: so οὐκ ἔξις
 ἄπ., in a way not fit to be told, Id. ?
 125.

Ἀφρηγήτηρ, ηρος, ὁ,=sq.

Ἀφρηγήτης, οὔ, ὁ, (ἀφῆγεμαι) *a*
narrator.—II. a *guide*.

Ἀφρηδών, f. ἰνῶ, (ἀπό, ἡδύνω) *to*
sweeten, Plut.

Ἀφρηθῶ,=ἀπηθῶ, Theophr.

Ἀφῆκα, aor. I act. from ἀφίημι.

Ἀφῆκα, f. -ξω, (ἀπό, ἦκα) to *arrive*
 at, only in Plat. Rep. 530 E, with
 v. l. ἀνῆκιν.

Ἀφῆλῆς, ικος, ὁ, ἡ, *beyond youth*.
 elderly: said in A. B. 3, to be used
 only in comp. and superl. ἀφῆλῆς
 τερος, -έστατος; Hdt. has the form
 er, but the posit. occurs in early
 writers, as H. Hom. Cer. 140, Cra-
 tin. Incert. 95, v. Lob. Phryn. 84.

Ἀφῆλῶτης, ον, ὁ, the *analogous*
 but hardly ever used Att. form of
 ἀφῆλῶτης, q. v.

Ἀφῆμαι, (ἄπθ, ἡμαι) to sit apart: only found in part. ἀφῆμενος, Il. 15, 106.

Ἀφῆμερυν, f. -εύσω, (ἄπθ, ἡμερύνω) to be absent by day or for a whole day, Dem. 238, 9.

Ἀφῆμος, ov, and Ἀφῆμων, ov, gen. ονος, (α priv., φῆμι) unknown.

Ἀφῆν, 2 aor. ind. act. from ἀφίημι.

Ἀφῆνιαι, f. -ίσω, (ἄπθ, ἡνία) to get rid of the bridle, to run away, Luc.: hence to rebel against, c. gen., Id. Hence

Ἀφῆνιαμός, ov, ὁ, a shaking off the bridle, rebellion, Plut.

† Ἀφῆρῆν, 1 aor. pass. from ἀφαιρέω.

Ἀφῆρωιζω, contr. ἀφῆρῶζω, Dor. ἀφῆρωιζω, f. -σω, (ἄπθ, ἡρως) to make c. hero of, Inscr. ap. Valck. Ep. ad Roem. p. 69.

Ἀφῆρῶνιζω, f. -ίσω, (ἄπθ, ἡσυχάζω) to be calm, quiet, Hipp.

Ἀφῆσω, fut. 1 act. from ἀφίημι.

Ἀφῆτωρ, ορος, ὁ, (ἀφίημι) the archer, epith. of Apollo, Il. 9, 404.

Ἀφθα, ης, ἡ, (ἄπτω) an erysipelatous eruption in the mouth, perh. the thrush, Lat. sacer ignis, mostly in plur. ἄφθαι, Galen.

Ἀφθαρσία, ας, ἡ, (ἄφθατος) incorruption, immortality, Philo. (The form ἀφθαρος is against analogy.) Hence Ἀφθαρίζω, f. -ίσω, to make immortal.

Ἀφθαρτος, ov, (α priv., φθείρω) uncorrupted, Diod. S.: incorruptible, immortal, Plut.

Ἀφθάω, to suffer from ἄφθαι, Hipp.

Ἀφθεγκτός, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (ἄφθεγκτος) to be speechless.

Ἀφθεγκτός, adv., in silence: from

Ἀφθεγκτός, ov, (α priv., φθέγγωμαι)=ἄφθεγγος, Aesch. Eum. 245: ἐν ἄφθεγκτῷ νύκτι, in a grove where none may speak, Soph. O. C. 155.—II. pass. unspeakable, Bacchyl. 10.

† Ἀφθίτης, ov Ion. εἰ, ὁ, νομός, the Aphthitic nome in lower Egypt between Bubastis and Tanis, Hdt. 2, 166.

Ἀφθιτόμητις, ιος, ὁ, ἡ, (ἄφθιτος, ἀήτης) of eternal counsel.

Ἀφθίτος, ov, later also η, ov, Anth. (α priv., φθίω) destroyed, undecaying, imperishable, freq. in Hom., mostly in II., σκήπτρον, θρόνος, κλέος ἄφθιτον ἄϊ, also ἄφθ. ἡπελοί, Od. 9, 133: of the gods, H. Hom. Merc. 326.

Ἀφθόγγος, ov, (α priv., φθόγγος) voiceless, tongueless, speechless, H. Hom. Cer. 198, and Trag.—II. ἄφθόγγα, like ἄφωνα, sub. γράμματα, consonants, Heind. Plat. Theat. 203 B.

Ἀφθόγγος, ov, (α priv., φθονέω) unenvied, Pind. O. 10 (11), 7; 13, 35: also = ἄφθονος. Adv. -τως.

Ἀφθονία, ας, ἡ, the disposition of an ἄφθονος, freedom from envy, readiness, προθυμία καὶ ἄφθ, Plat. Prot. 327 B: but more usu.—II. of things, plenty, Pind. N. 3, 14, Plat., and Xen.: from

Ἀφθονος, ov, (α priv., φθόνος) without envy, and so—I. act. free from envy, Hdt. 3, 80: ungrudging, bounteous, Lat. benignus, of earth, H. Hom. 30, 16: ἄφθονα χερὶ, Eur. Med. 612.—II. more freq., esp. in prose, not grudging, bounteously given, plentiful, ἄφθ. πάντα πάρεσται, H. Hom. Ap. 536, καρπὸν πολλὸν τε καὶ ἄϊ, Hes. Op. 118, cf. Hdt. 7, 83; ἄϊ λίμπ, Hdt. 2, 6; ἄϊ θύοις, Aesch. Fr. 184: hence ἐν ἄφθονῳ βιοτεύειν, to live in plenty, Xen. An. 3, 25.—2. = ἀνεπιφθόνος, unenvied, provoking no envy or jealousy, Aesch. Ag. 171. Irreg. comp. -νέστη

ρος, Pind. C. 2, 171, Aesch. Fr. 65. Adv. -τως, Aesch., etc.: -τως ἔχειν τινός, to have enough of a thing, Plat. Gorg. 494 C.

Ἀφθορία, ας, ἡ, incorruption purity: from

Ἀφθορος, ov, (α priv., φθείρω) uncorrupt, esp. of maidens and youths, chaste.

Ἀφθόρης, ες, (ἄφθα, εἶδος) offering from ἄφθια.

Ἀφθία, ας, ἡ, a wild plant, used for food, Theophr.

Ἀφιδίτος, ov, (α priv., φιδίτιον) ἡμέρα, a day when a Spartan was excused from appearing at the public table, (φιδίτιον) if engaged in a sacrifice or in hunting, Hesych. 1, p. 637, cf. Plut. Lyc. 12: others prefer ἀφειδίτος.

† Ἀφιδνα, ης, ἡ, and Ἀφιδναί, ὦν, αἰ, Aphidna or Aphidnae, an Attic borough of the tribe Acontis, Hdt. 9, 73: hence

† Ἀφιδναίς, adv. to Aphidna, Dem. 59, 9: and

† Ἀφιδναίος, α, ov, of or belonging to Aphidna, Hdt. 6, 109.

† Ἀφιδνός, ov, ὁ, Aphidnus, a friend of Theseus, Plut. Thes. 31.

Ἀφιδρόω, ὦ, f. -ώσω, (ἄπθ, ἰδρώ) to sweat off, get rid of by sweating, Diosc.

—II. to throw one's self into a perspiration, Arist. Probl.

Ἀφιδρύα, ατος, τό, (ἄφιδρύω) a model or copy, esp. of a statue or temple, Diod.

Ἀφιδρύσις, εως, ἡ, a setting up a statue made after a model, Strab.: from

Ἀφιδρύω, f. -ύσω, (ἄπθ, ἰδρύω) to make statues, temples, etc., after a plan or model: hence to copy, imitate.—II. to send away and place elsewhere, to remove, με γῆς, Eur. Hel. 273. [ῥ in pres., ῥ in fut., aor. 1, perf. pass.]

Ἀφιδρώσις, εως, ἡ, (ἄφιδρώω) a sweating off: a falling into a perspiration, Arist. Probl.

Ἀφιερώω, ὦ, f. -ώσω, (ἄπθ, ἱερώω) to purify, hallow, like καθιερώω, freq. in later prose, Lob. Phryn. 192: but —II. in pass., ταῦτ' ἀφιερώμεθα, We have had these expiatory rites performed, Aesch. Eum. 451. Hence

Ἀφιερώμα, ατος, τό, a consecrated thing, votive offering.

Ἀφιερώσις, εως, ἡ, (ἄφιερώω) a hallowing, consecrating, Diod.

Ἀφίζανω, =sq.

Ἀφίζω, f. -ζήσω, (ἄπθ, ἰζω) to rise from one's seat.

Ἀφίημι, f. -ήσω, etc., as in ἡμι: irr. 3 sing. impf. ἥφει, Dem. 301, 10, 3 plur. ἥφισαν, Id. 540, 11, but ἥφισον, Isae. 60, 19, (ἄπθ, ἡμι) to send forth, discharge, Lat. emittere, esp. of missiles, ἄφ. ἄκοντα, ἔγχος, κεραυνόν, etc., Hom.; hence in various senses, ἄφ. ἠδῶσαν, to make utterance, Hdt. 2, 15, etc., so φωνήν, φθόγγον, γόνος, ὀδύκρυα, Eur.: in prose, to send forth on an expedition, send out, despatch, Hdt. 4, 69, etc.—II. to send away, let go, Lat. dimittere, τινα, Hom., etc.: hence to throw away, get rid of, δύναν, Il. 11, 641: of plants, ἄφ. ἄνθος, to shed their blossom, Od. 7, 126; ἄφ. μένος, to lose strength, Il. 13, 444; ἄφ. ὀργήν, θυμόν, to put away wrath, Aesch., and Soph.: ἄφ. ψυχήν, πνεύμα, to give up the ghost, Aesch., and Eur.—2. to let go, loose, set free, ζῶν τινα ἄφ., Il. 20, 464; so ἄφ. ἐλευθερον ἄζυμον, Plat., etc.: hence c. acc. pers. et gen. rei, to set free from a thing, let off from, τινα τινος Hdt. 4, 157, esp. from an en-

gagement, accusation, etc., ἄφ. τινα φόνον, συναλλαγμάτων, ἐγκλημάτων, λειτοουργιών, etc., Dein.: but also c. dat. pers. et acc. rei, ἄφ. τιν αἰτήν, to remit one a charge, Hdt. 6, 30: also ἄφ. πλῆγας, to excuse one's flogging, Ar. Nub. 1426; ἄφ. ὄρκον v. ap. Andoc. 13, 19: absol. ἄφ. τινα, to acquit, Xen., etc.—3. to let go, dissolve, disband, break up, of an army, Hdt. 1, 77, etc.: of the council and law-courts at Athens, whereas ἑλῖα was used of the assembly, Helms! Ar. Ach. 173, cf. Vesp. 595. Eccl. 377.—4. to put away, divorce, γυναῖκα, Hdt. 5, 39; so ἄφ. γάμον, λέκτρα, Eur.—5. to let go as an ἀφῆτος, consecrate, Plat. Criti. 116 C.—6. ἄφ. πλοῖον εἰς..., to loose ship for a place, Hdt. 5, 42.—III. to give up, hand over to, τινί τι, Hdt. 9, 106: hence—2. c. acc. rei, to give up, leave off, let alone, Lat. omittere, μόχθον, Hdt. 1, 206, ὄργας, Aesch. Fr. 315; so too oft. in Thuc., ἄφ. σπονδὰς, ἐνυμαχίαν, etc.: to pass on, pass by, not notice, Hdt. 3, 95, etc.: to let pass, neglect, ταῦθ, Soph. O. C. 1537, τὸν καρπὸν, Dem. 11, 8: ἄφ. ἀφύλακτον, to leave unguarded, Hdt. 8, 70; so ἄφ. ἐρημον Soph. Ant. 878.—3. c. inf., ἄφ. τι δὴ μόνον εἶναι, to give up to be public property, Thuc. 2, 13: but ἄφ. τὸ πλοῖον ἀφῆσθαι, to let the boat be carried away, Hdt. 1, 194: hence freq.—IV. to let, suffer, permit one to do a thing, Lat. permittere, c. inf., Hdt. 6, 62, etc., Plat. etc.—V. seemingly, intr., sub. στρατόν, ναύς, etc., to break up, march, sail etc.—B. in mid. to send forth from one's self, and so freq. in prose much like the act.—2. to loose one's self from, δειρὸς οὔτω ἀφίετο πῆχες, she loosed not her arms from off my neck, Od. 23, 240: hence freq. in Att. c. gen. only, ἀφῶν τέκνων, let go the children, Soph. O. C. 1521, and so oft. in Plat. etc., cf. Kühner Gr. Gr. § 513, 3. [Usu. ἔ in Ep. (except in augm. tenses), always ἔ in Att.: but even Hom. has ἀφίετε metri causa, Od. 22, 251, cf. 7, 126.]

Ἀφικάνω, poet. for sq., only in pres. and impf., to arrive at, to have come at: Hom. uses it mostly c. acc., once πρὸς τι, Il. 6, 388. [ᾱ]

Ἀφικνεύμαι, f. -ίζομαι, dep. mid., also -ίξω, and ἀφ. ἀφικνεύω: perf. ἄφ. ἔγμαι; Ion. ἄπικναι, etc., (ἄπθ, ἱκνεύομαι) to arrive at, to come to, a person or place, to reach, gain, etc., in Hom. usu. c. acc. loci, less freq. with εἰς οἱ ἐπὶ; in Trag. both constructions appear, but in prose the prep. is seldom omitted: also ἄπ. πρὸς, παρά, or ἐν τινα... Phrases, ἄλγος ἀφικέτο με, grief came upon me, Il. 18, 395: ἄφ. ἐπὶ or εἰς πάντα, to try every means Soph. O. T. 265, Eur. Hipp. 284, si εἰς πᾶσαν βῆσανον, Hdt. 8, 110: εἰς πᾶν κακὸν or κακός, ἐς τὸ ἔσχατον κακός, to come into extremest misery Valck. Hdt. 7, 118: ἄφ. ἐς ἀπὸρην ἀπιστήν, vέικεα, etc., Hdt.: also ἄφ. τινα εἰς λόγους, to hold converse with one, Hdt. 2, 28, so εἰς ἔριν, ἐχθεῖα, Hdt. 3, 82, Eur. I. A. 319: also διὰ μάχης, ἐς ἔχθρας ἄπ. τινα, to come to battle or into enmity with one, Hdt. 1, 169, Eur. Hipp. 1161: εἰς ὀλίγον ἄφ. νικηθῆναι, to come within little of being conquered, Thuc. 4, 129.—II. to come or go back, return Seidl. Eur. El. 6, Heind. Plat. Pro.

Ἀφίκτωρ, ορος, ὁ=ἱκέτης, Aesch. Supp. 241.—2. Ζεὺς ἀφίκτωρ=ἱκέσας, Ib. 1. Only poet.

Ἀφιλιάλαθος, ov, (α priv. φίλα)

ἀγαθός, not loving the good, N. T. 2 Tim. 3, 3.

Ἀφιλάνθρωπος, ον, (a priv., φίλος, ἄνθρωπος) not loving men, Plut.

Ἀφιλάργυρος, ας, ἡ, freedom from avarice, Hipp.: from

Ἀφιλάργυρος, ον, (a priv., φίλος, ἄργυρος) not avaricious, not loving money, N. T.

Ἀφιλάρνυς, ον, (a priv., ἰλαρνύνω) to cheer up, make glad, Diog. L.

Ἀφιλάσκουαι, fut. -άσομαι, (ἀπό, ἰλάσκουαι) to appease, θυμόν, Plat. Legg. 873 A. [τ]

Ἀφίλαυτος, ον, (a priv., φίλαυτος) without self-love, Plut. Moral. 542 B.

Ἀφίλεργος, (ἄφιλεργος) to dislike work. Hence

Ἀφίλεργια, ας, ἡ, a dislike of work.

Ἀφίλειταρος, ον, (a priv., φίλος, εταῖρος) disliking friends or companions.

Ἀφίλεχθρος, adv., (a priv., φίλεχθρος) with no disposition towards enmity.

Ἀφίληδονος, ον, (a priv., φίλος, ἡδονή) not liking sensuality, Anton.

Ἀφίλητος, ον, (a priv., φίλέω) not loved, Soph. O. C. 1702. [τ]

Ἀφιλία, ας, ἡ (ἄφιλος) want of friends, Arist. Eth. N.

Ἀφιλοδοξία, ας, ἡ, want of ambition: from

Ἀφίλδοξος, ον, (a priv., φίλος, δόξα) not ambitious.

Ἀφιλοκτιρμυαν, ον, gen. ονος, (a priv., φιλοκτιρμυαν) unmerciful.

Ἀφιλοκῶλια, ας, ἡ, the character of he ἀφιλοκῶλια, Ath.: from

Ἀφιλόκαλος, ον, (a priv., φιλόκαλος) without love for good or beauty, Plut.

Ἀφιλόλογος, ον, (a priv., φιλόλογος) without love for science, Plut.

Ἀφιλονεικος, ον, (a priv., φιλονεικος) not fond of strife. Adv. -κως, P. 5b.

Ἀφιλοσπένω, (a priv., φιλόσπενος) to be inhospitable.

Ἀφιλοπλουτία, ας, ἡ, (a priv., φιλόπλουτος) contempt for wealth, Plut.

Ἀφιλοπόλεμος, ον, (a priv., φιλοπόλεμος) not fond of war.

Ἀφιλόπονος, ον, (a priv., φιλόπονος) disliking work.

Ἀφίλος, ον, (a priv., φίλος) of persons, friendless, Aesch., Soph., etc.—2. of persons and things, unfriendly, disagreeable, hateful, Ib. Adv. -λως. Aesch. Ag. 805.

Ἀφιλοσόφητος, ον, (a priv., φιλοσοφώ) not versed in philosophy, Dion. H.

Ἀφιλοσοφία, ας, ἡ, contempt for philosophy, Def. Plat. 415 E: from

Ἀφιλοσοφός, ον, (a priv., φιλόσοφος) without taste for philosophy, unphilosophic, Plat. Tim. 73 A. Adv. -φως.

Ἀφιστοάχρος, ον, (a priv., φίλος, ἰστάχρος) without ears of corn: starved, τενία, Anth. [στᾶ]

Ἀφιστοργέω, ὦ, to be without love: from

Ἀφιστοργός, ον, (a priv., φιλότοργος) without affection or love, Plut.

Ἀφιστιμία, ας, ἡ, want of proper ambition, Arist. Eth. N.

Ἀφιστόμιτος, ον, (a priv., φιλότιμος) without proper ambition, Isae. 67, Arist. Eth. N., etc. Adv. -μως.

Ἀφιστοχρηματίας, ας, ἡ, (a priv., ἰσοχρηματίας) contempt for riches, Plut.

Ἀφισμάτω, ὦ, (ἀπό, ἰμάτιον) to strip of clothing.

Ἀφίξις, εως, ἡ, Ion. ἄπιξις, (ἀφικέω) an arrival, freq. in Hdt. etc

ἄφ. ἔς, ἐπί, πρὶν τινα.—II. a going home again, Plat. Legg. 868 A Dem. 1463, 6.—III. = ἰκεσία, Aesch. Supp. 483.

Ἀφιπάζουμαι, f. -άσομαι, (ἀπό, ἰπάζουμαι) to ride off or away, Luc.

Ἀφιπεία, ας, ὡς, as others, ἄφιπεία, ας, ἡ, (ἄφιπένω) awkwardness in riding, Xen. Hipparch. 8, 13.

Ἀφιπένω, (ἀπό, ἰππένω) to ride off, away, or back, Xen. An. 1, 5, 12.

Ἀφιππος, ον, (ἀπό, ἵππος) unsuited for riding or for cavalry, χώρα, Xen. Hell. 3, 4, 12.—II. awkward at riding, opp. to ἱππικός, Plat. Prot. 350 A.

Ἀφιπποσύνη, ον, ὅν, ἄφιπποτο.

Ἀφιπταμαι, = ἀποπέτομαι, to fly away, Emped. 327.

Ἀφίστημι, f. ἀποστήσω: aor. ἀφέστησα, in which tenses it is trans., (ἀπό, ἵστημι) to put away, remove, separate, τινα τινος or ἀπό τινος: hence

ἀφ. τινα λόγον, to hinder from, Eur. I. T. 912: ἀφ. τὴν ἐπιβουλήν, to frustrate it, Thuc. 1, 93: ἀφ. τὸν ἄρχοντα, to depose one, Xen. Hell. 7, 1, 45; but in prose mostly, to make revolt, move to revolt, τινα ἀπό τινος, from Hdt. downwards.—II. to weigh out, Xen. Symp. 2, 20 (in opt. pres. ἀφιστήνῃ): also in aor. 1 mid., μὴ χρεῖος ἀποστήσανται, lest they weigh out, i. e. pay in full the debt, Lat. ne debitum nobis rependant, Il. 13, 745; but Dem. 1199, 24, has this tense in strict mid. signf., ἀποστήσασθαι τὸν χαλκόν, to have the money weighed out to one. Except the place quoted, Hom. has not the trans. usage.—B. intrans., in pass., with aor. 2, perf. and plqpf. act., and fut. mid. (Thuc. 5, 64, etc.), while aor. 1 mid. is trans. (Eur. Phoen. 1087, cf. sup. II.), and Hdt. 9, 23, has ἀφιστήσαντες, c. ἐαυτοῦς) = ἀποστήντες. To stand off, away, or aloof from, keep far from, τινός, Il. 23, 517, Od. 23, 169: hence later in various relations, ἀφιστάναι φρενῶν, to lose one's wits, Soph. Phil. 865, ἀφ. τὸν δικάριον, to depart from, object to right proposals, Thuc. 4, 118: ἀφ. ἀρχῆς, to be deposed from office, Plat. Legg. 928 D: ἀφ. πραγμάτων, τῆς πολιτείας, etc., to withdraw from business, be done with it, Dem.: ἀφ. κινδύνου, πόνου, to shun, Xen.: but in prose most usu. ἀφ. ἀπό τινος, to revolt from,.... Hdt., etc.: also ἀφ. πρὸς τινα, Hdt. 2, 162, and Xen.; and freq. absol. to revolt: also ἀφ. τινός τινι, to give up a thing to another, Dem. 99, 4: and hence ἀφ. τινι only, to get out of another's way, give way to him, Eur. Hec. 1054, Plat. Legg. 960 E: also c. inf. ἀφ. ἐρωτήσθαι, to give over asking, Eur. Hel. 536.—2. absol. to stand aloof, keep off, Il. 3, 33: to take no part, Pind. O. I, 84, Dem. 355, 20.

Ἀφιστορέω, ὦ, (ἀπό, ἵστορέω) to mark or spy out from a place, Philostr.

Ἀφίχθαι, perf. inf. from ἀφικένομαι.

Ἀφίσταον, ον, τό, Lat. apulstus, the curved stern of a ship with its ornaments, Il. 15, 717; Hdt. 6, 114.

Ἀφλεβος, ον, (a priv., φλέψ) without veins.

Ἀφλεγμτος, ον, (a priv., φλεγμναι) not inflamed, checking inflammation, Theophr.—2. without phlegm, with the juices sound and pure, Hipp.

Ἀφλεκτος, ον, (a priv., φλέγω) unburnt: in genl. not dressed with fire, Eur. Hel. 1334.

Ἀφλόγιτος, ον, (a priv., φλογίζω) not inflammable, Arist. Meteor.

Ἀφλογος, ον, (a priv., φλόξ) without flame or fire, Lyc.

Ἀφλόιος, ον, (a priv., φλόιος) with out bark, Anth.

Ἀφλοισβος, ον, (a priv., φλοῖσβος) without rushing noise, Nonn.

Ἀφλοισμός, οἷ, ὁ, only in Il. 15, 607, of an angry man, ἀφλοισμός δὲ περὶ στόμα γίγνεται, where it is expr. by ἄφρος, foam, foaming, or φλοῖσβος, sputtering, gnashing of teeth. (Prob. like the latter word, formed from the sound.)

Ἀφλύρος, ον, (a priv., φλύρος) not chattering idly, Anton.

Ἀφλυκταίνωτος, ον, (a priv., φλυκταίνωμαι) without heat-spots, Diosc.

Ἀφνεύομαι, pass., to be rich or wealthy, Cratin.: from

Ἀφνεύς, ὅν, also ἡ, ὄν. Hes. Fr. 39, (ἄφνεος) rich, wealthy, Hom.: also rich in a thing, c. gen., βιότοιτο, Il. 2: also ἀφ. μέλοισι and ἄφνεός φρένας, Hes. Op. 453: irreg. superl. -έστατος, Antim.; but Hom. has the regul. compar. and superl. Cf. sq.

Ἀφνεός, ἄ, ὄν, collat. form of foreg., mostly in Pind., though he also uses the other form: also in Theogn. 188, 559, Aesch. Pers. 3, Soph. El. 457. [In Theogn. and Aesch., as spondee.]

Ἀφνέω, to be ἄφνεός.

Ἀφνηίς, ἴδος, ἡ, Arphneis, fem. pr. n., Strab.

Ἀφνήμων, ον, gen. ονος, = ἄφνεός Antim. Fr. 61.

Ἀφνηνίς, ἴδος, ἡ, λίμνη, Lake Arphnitis, also called Δασκυνλίτις, in Bithynia, Strab.

Ἀφνος, εως, τό, shortnd. for ἄφνεος Pind. Fr. 240. Hence

Ἀφνύνω, to make rich, enrich.

ἈΦΝΩ, adv. unawares, of a sudden Aesch. Fr. 141, Eur. Med. 1205, Alc 420, Thuc. 4, 104: also ἄφνω: c. αἰφνης, αἰφνίδιος, ἐξ-αίφνης ἐξέπλην.

Ἀφόβητος, ον, (a priv., φοβέσθαι) fearless, without fear of, c. gen. διένης, Soph. O. T. 885.

Ἀφόβητος, ον, ὁ, Arphobētus, an Athenian, brother of Aeschines, Dem.

Ἀφοβία, ας, ἡ, fearlessness, Plat.: from

Ἀφοβος, ον, (a priv., φόβος) with out fear, and so—1. unfearing, fearless, Pind., etc.—2. causing no fear, not to be feared, Aesch. Pr. 902, Soph. Aj. 366. Adv. -βως.

Ἀφοβος, ον, ὁ, Arphobus, an Athenian, Dem.

Ἀφοβόπλαγχος, ον, (ἄφοβος, σπλάγχων) fearless of heart, Ar. Ran. 496.

Ἀφόδευμα, ατος, τό, a going to stool, a motion: from

Ἀφόδεω, to go aside, to go to stool, Arist. Mirab.: from

Ἀφόδος, ον, ἡ, a going away, departure: also a going back, return, both in Xen.: departure from life, Stob. 110, 40.—II. like ἀπόπατος, a going aside to ease one's self: hence—2. a privy, Ar. Eccl. 1059.—3. ordure.

Ἀφοιδίω, ον, (a priv., φοιδίω) uncleaned, unclean, Aesch. Eum. 237, Fr. 140.

Ἀφονικτος, ον, (a priv., φοινίσω) unreddened.

Ἀφότητος, ον, (a priv., φοιτάω) untrodden, unapproachable.—II. act. not coming to, not seeking.

Ἀφολκος, ον, (ἀπό, ὀλκή) not having weight, δραχμὴ ἀφ., too light by a drachm, Strab.

Ἀφόμοιος, ον, (ἀπό, ὁμοιος) unlike—II. likened, made like to. Hence

Ἀφομοίω, ὦ, f. -ώσω, to liken, make like, τινί τι, Plat. Crat. 427 C: ἀφομοῖον ἐαυτὸν τινι, to make one's self

like, i. e. to copy another, *Id. Rep.* 396 A: so too in mid. and pass., to be or become like, *τινί*, *Plat.*—II. to compare, *τινί τι*, *Plat. Rep.* 517 B.—III. c. acc. rei only, to pourtray, copy, of painters, *Plat. Crat.* 424 D.

Ἀφομοίωμα, ατος, τό, that which is made like, a copy, *Plat. Rep.* 395 B. Ἀφομοίωσις, εως, ἡ, (ἀφομοίω) a making like, a comparison, πρὸς τι, with a thing, *Plut.*

Ἀφ'μοιαιτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἀφομοίω) fit or disposed to compare.

Ἀφοπλίω, f. -ίσω, (ἀπό, ὀπλίω) to disarm, strip of arms, *τινα τινος*, *Luc. Mid.* ἀφοπλίεσθαι ἔντα, to put off one's armour, *Id.* 23, 26.

Ἀφορῶν, f. ἀπόφομαι: aor. ἀπεῖδον; perf. ἀφεώρακα, (ἀπό, ὄρω) to look away from all others at one, and so like ἀποβλέπω, to look at, *Lat. respicere*, *τι*, *Dem.* 1472, 15, πρὸς τι, *Plat. Rep.* 585 A; less usu. εἰς τι, *Plut. Luc.* 7; πρὸς and εἰς τινα, *Plut.*: ὡς ὅθεν..., to look to see whence it arises, *Plat.* 584 D.—II. to see clearly, have in full view, *Lat. prospicere*, *Hdt.* 8, 37.—III. rarely, to look away, have the back turned, ἀφωρῶντας παύειν, *Xen. Cyr.* 7, 1, 36.

Ἀφορόντων, ὦ, τό,=ἀφόθεννα, *Nic.*

Ἀφορέω, ᾶ, (ἀφορεῖν) to be unfruitful, γῆ, *Xenag. ap. Macrob. Sat.* 5, 19.

Ἀφόρητος, ὢν, (a priv., φέρω) unbearable, insufferable, κρυμὸς, χειμὼν, *Hdt.* 4, 28; 7, 188: μεγέλει βοῆς ἄφ., overwhelming, *Thuc.* 4, 126—II. not worn, new, *Luc. Lexiph.* 9. Adv.—τος.

Ἀφορία, ας, ἡ, (ἀφορος) a not bearing, dearth of a thing, καρπῶν, *Xen. Vect.* 4, 9, παίδων, *Plat. Legg.* 470 C.—2. barrenness, ψυχῆς, *Plat. Rep.* 546 A, φρενῶν, *Xen. Symp.* 4, 55.

Ἀφορίζω, f. -ίσω, Att. -ίω, (ἀπό, ἐρίζω) to mark off by boundaries, strictly of land, hence οὐσία ἀφορισμένη, property marked out, as was done in case of mortgage, *Dem.* 1202, 21; ἡ ἐπὶ : υἱος ἀφοριθεῖσα χώρα, *Isocr.*: hence—2. to mark out, determine, define, both in act. and mid., *Plat.*, etc.: hence ἀφορίζεσθαι περὶ τινος, to lay down determinately on a subject, *Plat. Charm.* 173 E: χρόνος ἀφορισμένος, a determinate time, *Id. Legg.* 785 B: hence part. ἀφορισας, much like adv. ἀφορισμένως, definitely, *Dem.* 778, 27.—3. to part off, lay aside, except, distinguish, *Plat.*, etc.: ὅροι ἀφορισμένοι, distinct bounds, *Id. Crit.* 110 D, 30 ἐπιστήμη ἄφωρ, *Arist. Rhet.*: to separate from, to cast out of the society of, *N. T. Luc.* 6, 22.—4. to bring to an end, finish, *Polyb.*—II. to carry out of the boundaries, carry off, *Eur. Alc.* 31, in mid. Hence

Ἀφόρισμα, ατος, τό, that which is parted off: the suburbs of a city; the wave offering, *LXX.*

Ἀφοριστικός, ὢν, ὁ, a limitation, definition, *Lat. determinatio*: a short pithy sentence, a phorism, such as those of *Hipp.*

Ἀφοριστέον, verb. adj. from ἀφορίζω, one must put aside, *Arist. Eth. N.* Ἀφοριστικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἀφορίζω) fit for or good at marking out.—2. aphoristic, sententious. Adv.—κός.

Ἀφορμῶν, ᾶ, f. -ήσω, (ἀπό, ὀρμῶν) to haste away, to make to start from a place, set a going, ὡς πεῖραν, to make an attempt, *Soph. Aj.* 290: but the act. is mostly intrans., as *Eur. Tro.* 939, *Thuc.* 4, 78. Pass. go forth, start, depart, *Il.* 2, 794, *Od.* 2, 375, and Att.

Ἀφορμῶν, ᾶ, (ἀπό, ὀρμῶν) to leave port, weigh anchor.

Ἀφορμῆ, ἡς, ἡ, a starting-place, 250

means of starting safely, base of operations, *Thuc.* 1, 90: hence a place of safety, *Eur. Med.* 342.—2. in genl. a starting-point: the cause, occasion, or pretext of a thing, λόγος, *Eur. Hec.* 1239, etc.: ὡς λαμβάνειν, to take occasion, *Isocr.* 53 A: διδόναι, παρέχειν, to give occasion, *Luc.*—3. the means with which one begins a thing, ὡς κτᾶσθαι, πορίζειν, etc., *Xen.*: πίστις ἀφορμῇ μεγίστη πρὸς χρηματισμόν, credit is the best help to borrowing, *Dem.* 958, 3; esp. means of war, as money, men, ships, etc., *Wolf. Lept.* p. 287: capital, *Lat. fundus*, *Dem.* 947, 22.—II. a making a start, undertaking, ἔργων, *Xen. Mem.* 2, 7, 11.—III. with the Stoics opp. to ὁμῆς, disimulation, *Plut.*

Ἀφορμῶν, desiderat. from ἀφορμῶν, to wish to start, *Archyt.*

Ἀφορμικτος, ὢν, v. ἀόρμικτος.

Ἀφορμίζω, f. -ίσω Att. -ίω, (ἀπό, ὀρμίζω) to carry out of port. Mid. ναῖς ἄφ. χθονός, to lead forth one's ships from the anchorage of the land, *Eur. I. T.* 18; to leave port, weigh anchor.

Ἀφόρμικτος, ὢν, (a priv., ὀρμίζω) without the lyre, of wild or melancholy music, e. g. of the αἰλός, etc., v. Müller *Eumen.* § 18.

Ἀφορμος, ὢν, (ἀπό, ὀρμος) without harbour, ἀφορμος ἐμᾶς χθονός, without the shelter of my land, *Soph. O. C.* 234.

Ἀφορολόγητος, ὢν, (a priv., φορολογέω) not taxed, paying no tribute, *Polyb.*

Ἀφορος, ὢν, (a priv., φέρω) not bearing, barren, δένδρεα, *Hdt.* 2, 156.—2. free from tribute, *Strab.*—3. causing sterility, *Aesch. Eum.* 784.

Ἀφορτος, ὢν, (a priv., φόρτος) not laden. Adv.—τως, ἄφ. φέρειν, to bear easily, *Muson. ap. Stob.*

Ἀφόρυντος, ὢν, (a priv., φορύσσω) unwrapped, *Anth.*

Ἀφοσιών, (ἀπό, ὀσιών) to dedicate, devote: but only found in mid., ἄφ. τῇ θεῷ, to devote the firstlings to the goddess, *Hdt.* 1, 199.—II. to purify, cleanse, *Lat. expiare*, τὴν πόλιν, ἑνάντων, *Plat.*: here too most usu. in mid. to purify one's self from sins of negligence, *Id. Phaed.* 60 E, *Phaedr.* 242 C; also c. acc. rei, ἀφοσιούσθαι τι, to expiate, avert a curse or omen, *Lat. procurare*, v. Müller *Eumen.* § 58, 8, and ἀφοσιούσθαι ὑπὲρ τινος, *Plat. Legg.* 874 A: hence to abominate, turn away with horror, *Plat. Phil.* 12 B, cf. *Wytenb. Plut.* 63 A.—III. also in mid. to acquit one's self of service due, hence ἀφοσιούσθαι ἐξ ὀρκισιν, to quit one's self conscientiously of an oath, *Hdt.* 4, 154; ἄφ. λόγιον quitting one's self of the orders of an oracle, *Id.* 203.

—IV. also in mid., ἀφοσιούσθαι τι, to do a thing for form's sake, ceremoniously, *Lat. auspicii, ominis causa*: and so to do slightly, cursorily, *Lat. defungi re, perfunctorie, dicis causa tractare*, ὡς περὶ τινος, *Plat. Legg.* 752 D. Hence

Ἀφοσιώμα, ατος, τό, the act of ἀφοσιούσθαι, purification, expiation.

Ἀφοσιώσις, εως, ἡ=foreg., *Plut.*

—II. a doing as matter of form, hence ἀφοσιώσις ἔνεκα, for form's sake, *Plut. Eum.* 12: τιμῆς ἀφοσιώσις, outward, formal respect, *Id. Timol.* 39.

Ἀφώντα, Ep. lengthd. for ἀφώντα, acc. part. pres. act. from ἀφών, *Il.*

Ἀφρᾶδων, ᾶ, to be, act without sense, *Il.* 9, 32, *Od.* 7, 294: from

Ἀφρόδης, ἑς, (a priv., φράζομαι) thoughtless, insensate, *Od.* 2, 282: of the dead, senseless, *Od.* 11, 476. Adv. poet. ἀφραδέως, foolishly, idly, *Il.* Hence

Ἀφρᾶδία, ας, ἡ, folly, thoughtlessness, *Hom.* a ways in dat. plur. ἀφραδίης, -ῆσι, -ῆσιν, by or through folly, also by or through heedlessness, *Il.* 16, 354; except *Od.* 19, 523, where δι ἀφραδίας is used in same signf., and *Il.* 2, 368, where we have ἀφραδίᾳ πολέμιοι, from inexperience in, ignorance of war. Ep. word: ἀφροσύνη is the prose word.

Ἀφράδμων, ὢν, gen. ονος,=ἀφραδής, c. inf. ἄ. προγνώμεναι, without sense to foresee, *H. Hom. Cer.* 257 Adv. -μόνως, *Aesch. Pers.* 417. Only poet.

Ἀφραίνω, (ἀφρών· to be silly, *Il.* 2, 258, *Od.* 20, 360. Poet.: in prose only as an expression of the Stoics, freq. in *Plut.*

Ἀφρακτα, ὢν, τά, vessels without hatches, *Polyb.* 4, 53, 1: strictly neut. from

Ἀφρακτος, ὢν, (a priv., φράσσω) unsecured, unfortified, unguarded, οἰκήσις, στρατόπεδον, *Thuc.* 1, 6, 117: c. gen. φίλων, by friends, *Soph. Aj.* 910, c. dat., ὄρκοις, *Eur. Hipp.* 657.—II. unguarded, off one's guard, *Ar. Thesm.* 581, and *Thuc.*, πρὸς τινα, *Thuc.* 3, 39.

Ἀφράνιος, ὢν, ὁ, the Latin *Afranius*, *Strab.*

Ἀφράμιον, ὢν, gen. ονος,=ἀφράμιον, *Aesch. Ag.* 1401. Adv. -μόνως, *Id.* 290.

Ἀφραστός, ὢν, (a priv., φράζω) unspoken, unutterable, strange, marvellous, *H. Hom. Cer.* 80, *Ep. Hom.* 5, 2.—2. untold, numberless, σταγόνες, *Aesch. Cho.* 186.—II. (a priv., φράζομαι) not perceived, unseen, *H. Hom. Cer.* 353: not to be observed, known, or guessed, τὸ ἀφραστάτατον χωρίςν, *Hdt.* 5, 92, 4: unforeseen, *Ap. Rh.*—2. act. unreasoning, deranged, *Nic.* Adv.—τως, unexpectedly, *Soph. El.* 1263. Hence

Ἀφραστὺς, υἱος, ἡ=ἀφραδία, *Ion.* Ἀφρέω, (ἀφρός) to foam, *Hippi.*: c. acc. to besom, cover with foam, *Il.* ποῦτι ἀφρέον στήθεα, *Il.* 11, 282.

Ἀφρηλόγος, ὢν, poet. for ἀφρολόγος, *Anth.*

Ἀφρηστής, οὗ, ὁ, (ἀφρέω) the foamer, epith. of a dolphin, *Anth.*

Ἀφρήτωρ, ὀρος, ὁ, Ion. for ἀφράτωρ, without φάτρα, i. e. bound by no social tie, *Il.* 9, 63.

Ἀφρίων, poet. for ἀφρέω, *Opp.*

Ἀφρίων, f. -ίσω,=ἀφρέω to foam, *Soph. El.* 719, and *Hipp.*

Ἀφρικανός, οὗ, ὁ, *Africanus*, epithet of *Scipio*, *Polyb.* 35, 4, 8.

Ἀφρικτή, adv. (a priv., φρίσσω) without shuddering, *Call. Dian.* 65. [τ]

Ἀφριδεῖς, εσσα, ἐν, (ἀφρός) foamy *Nic.*

Ἀφρισμός, οὗ, ὁ, (ἀφρίω) a foaming, *Herm. Orph. Lith.* 475.

Ἀφρίτις, ἰδος, ἡ, the foam-fish, an chov, elsewhere ἀφρη, *Opp. Hal.* 1, 776

Ἀφρόγᾶλα, ατος, τό, (ἀφρός, γάλα) frothed milk, *Galen.*

Ἀφρογένεια, ας, ἡ, the foam-born, epith. of *Venus*, *Hes. Th.* 196, *Bion*: from

Ἀφρογενής, ἑς, (ἀφρός, * γένω) foam-born, ἡ Ἀφρογενής, *Aphrodite*, *Venus*.

Ἀφροδίσια, ας, ἡ, (Ἀφροδίτη) prop. a spot sacred to *Venus*; as *pr. in Aphrodisia*, a town in *Laconia*, *Thuc.* 4, 56

Ἀφροδίσια, ὢν, τά, v. sub Ἀφροδίσιος.

Ἀφροδισιάζω, f. -ίσω, (ἀφροδίσια) to love, enjoy sexual intercourse, in act of the man, *Plat. Rep.* 426 A; pass of the woman, *Xen. Hier.* 3, 4.

Ἀφροδισιακός, ἡ, ὢν, belonging to

venae, ἡδοναί, Diod.: *aphrodisiac, provocative*.

Ἀφροδίσιος, ἄδος, ἡ, prop. *sacred to Aphrodite* or *Venus*; as. pr. n. *Aphrodisias*, an island on the coast of Cyrenaica, Hdt. 4, 169.—2. a city of Greater Phrygia, Strab.—3. capital of Caria, Paus.—II. as subst., an *aphrodisiac, provocative plant*.

Ἀφροδισιασμός, οὐ, ὁ, *sexual intercourse*.

Ἀφροδισιαστικός, ἡ, ὄν,=Ἀφροδισιακός, χάρις, Arist. Pol.

Ἀφροδίσιος, α, ον, also ος, ον, (Ἀφροδίτη) *Lat. venericus, belonging to love or veneris*, Soph. Fr. 257.—II. τὰ

Ἀφροδίσια, *veneris, love, freq.* in Plat.—2. a *festival of Aphrodite*, Xen. Hell. 5, 4, 4.—3. the *prudencia*, Luc.—III. τὸ Ἀφροδίσιον, the *temple of Aphrodite*, or *Venus*, Xen. Hell. 5, 4, 58: hence as pr. n. *Aphrodisium*—1. a city of Cyprus, Strab.—2. a promontory of Spain, Strab.; both as containing temples of the goddess. [δρ]

Ἀφροδίτη, ἡς, ἡ, (ἄφρος) *Aphrodite*, *Lat. Venus*, the goddess of love, desire, and beauty: Hom. never alludes to her as *foam-born* (acc. to the deriv.), except in Hymn 5: she was daughter of Jupiter and Dionē, wife of Vulcan, paramour of Mars; hence —II. as appellat., *love, enjoyment*, Od. 22, 444; though in this sense *ἔργα Ἀφροδίτιος* is most usu.—2. *beauty, grace, charm*, *Lat. venustus*, Eur. Phoen. 399.—3. *any vehement longing or desire*, like *ἔρως*, Eur. I. A. 1264. [ε]

Ἀφροδίτης πόλις, ἡ, also Ἀφροδίτοπολις, *εως, ἡ*, *Aphroditópolis*, two cities so called in the Aegyptian Delta, Strab.—2. a city of Middle Aegypt, Strab.—3. another in Upper Aegypt, Id.

Ἀφρόκομος, ον, (ἄφρος, κόμη) *foam-haired*, *ρατμήνιος*, Musae.

Ἀφρόλιτρον, ον, τό, Att. for ἄφρο-νιτρον.

Ἀφρόλυσος, ον, (ἄφρος, λέγω) *foam-gathering*, dub. in Anth.

Ἀφρονεστέρως, adv. compar. to ἄφρωνος, Plat. Lach. 193 C.

Ἀφρονέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (ἄφρων) *to be silly, act foolishly*, Hom., only in part. pres., Il. 15, 104. Hence

Ἀφρόνησις, *εως, ἡ*, *folly, senselessness*.

Ἀφρονιτρον, ον, τό, Att. ἄφρολιτρον, a kind of coarse alkali, distinguished by Galen from the finer ἄνθος νίτρον: in earlier Greek, as Hipp., written *divisim*, ἄφρος νίτρον, Lob. Phryn. 303.

Ἀφροντις, ἰδος, ὁ, ἡ, (a priv., φρον-τις) *free from care*, *Lat. securus*, c. gen. τοῦ θανεῖν, Eur. Incert. 76.

Ἀφροντιστέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (ἄφρων) *to be heedless*, Plat. Legg. 885 A: *to have no care of a thing*, τινός, Xen. An. 5, 4, 20.

Ἀφροντιστήτεον, verb. adj. from foregoing, *one must disregard*, Polyb.

Ἀφροντιστί, adv. of ἄφροντιστος, Ath.

Ἀφροντιστία, ας, ἡ, *thoughtlessness*, Clem. Al.: from

Ἀφρόνιστος, ον, (a priv., φρον-τις) *thoughtless, heedless, taking no care*, Xen. Symp. 6, 6.—2. *senseless, ἔρως*, Theocr.—II. pass. *without thought of, unexpected, ἄγών*, Aesch. Ag. 1377. Adv. -τως, *without taking thought*, Soph. Fr. 366: but ἄφρ. ἔχειν, euphem. for ἰζών εἶναι, *to be crazed*, Soph. Aj. 355.

Ἀφρόνω, adv. from ἄφρων, Soph. Aj. 766.

ἈΦΡΟΣ, οὐ, ὁ, *foam*, usu. of the sea, Il.: but also of an angry lion, Il. 20, 168.—2. *frothing blood*, Aesch. Eum. 183.—II. ἄφρος νίτρον, cf. sub ἄφρωνιτρον.—III. a kind of fish=ἄφρη, Arist. H. A. (Cf. Sanscr. *abhta*, a cloud, also ὄμβρος, *imber*.)

Ἀφροεῖληνος, ον, (ἄφρος, σελήνη) v. sub σελήνητις.

Ἀφροσίβομας, ακος, ὁ, (ἄφρων, βόμας) *a puffing, bustling fellow*, Timon ap. Diog. L. 2, 126.

Ἀφροσύνη, ἡς, ἡ, (ἄφρων) *folly, thoughtlessness, senselessness*, Hom., in plur. Od. 16, 278; 24, 457, in sing. Il. 7, 110: also in Trag., and Att. prose, as Plat., and Xen.; δὲ ἄφροσύνης, ὅπ' ἀφροσύνη, etc.

Ἀφρουέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (ἄφρωνος) *to be without guards*, Strab. Hence

Ἀφρουήτορος, ον, *unguarded, ungarrisoned*, Plat. Legg. 760 A.

Ἀφρουρος, ον, (a priv., φρουρά) *unguarded, unwatched*, Plat. Phaedr. 256 C: *free from garrison duty*, Arist. Pol.

Ἀφροφόρος, ον, (ἄφρος, φέρω) *foam-bearing*.

Ἀφροφύξ, ἐς, (ἄφρος, φύω) *foam-producing*, of a lettuce, *Lat. lactuca*, from its milky juice, Anth.

Ἀφρή, ἡς, ἡ=ἄφρη, q. v.

ἈΦΡΩ, οὐς, ἡ=Ἀφροδίτη, Nic.

Ἀφρώς, ἐς, (ἄφρος, εἶδος) *foamy, full of foam*, Plat. Tim. 60 B.

Ἀφρων, ον, gen. φρονος, (a priv., φρήν) *senseless, without intelligence, without reason*, opp. to ἔμφρων, Xen. Mem. 1, 4, 4: and so—2. *willless, crazed*, but also *silly, foolish*, *Lat. amens, demens*, Hom.; also φρένας ἄφρ., Il. 4, 104. Compar. and superl., -νέστερος, -νέστατος, Plat., etc. Adv. -τως.

Ἀφωβρίζω, f. -ίσω, (ἄπό, ὑβρίζω) *to give a loose to one's fury or insolence*, εἰς τι, Plut.: hence *to exhaust it, to cease from insolence or raging*, metaph. of wine, *to be done fermenting*, Alex. Dem. 6.

Ἀφωγής, ἐς, (a priv., φεύγω) *without strength to flee*, Sext. Emp.

Ἀφωγιάζω, (ἄπό, ὑγιαίνω) *to make sound again*, Iambl. Hence

Ἀφωγιασμός, οὐ, ὁ, a *healing*, Iambl.

Ἀφωγισμός, (ἄπό, ὑπαίνομαι) *to moisten*, Arist. H. A., in pass.

Ἀφούδιον, ον, τό, dim. from ἄφρη, Ar. Fr. 422. [v, Meineke Menand. p. 160.]

Ἀφουδραίνω, (ἄπό, ὑδραίνω) *to wash, sprinkle*, mid. *to wash one's self, bathe*, καθαρὸς δρόσους, Eur. Ion 97.

Ἀφούδος, ον, (ἄπό, ὕδωρ) *without water*, Hipp.

Ἀφύη, ἡς, ἡ, but in gen. plur. usu. written ἄφρων, not ἄφυν: a sort of anchovy or sardine, Att. usu. in plur.: first in Epich. p. 32. (a priv., φύω, because they were thought to be bred from mud alone: acc. to others, quasi ἄφρη from ἄφρος, and hence sacred to Aphrodite.) [α, v]

Ἀφύη, ἡς, ἡ, *Aphyne*, name of a votary of Venus, Att. Fr. 386 A.

Ἀφύξ, ἐς, (a priv., φύη) *without natural talent, witless, not clever, dull*, Plat. Rep. 455 B; ἄφ. πρὸς τι, *wanting wit for a thing*, Id. Phaed. 96 C.—II. in good sense, *simple, unschooled*, Soph. Phil. 1014. Adv. ἄφύξ. Hence

Ἀφύτια, ας, ἡ, *want of talent*, Plut.

Ἀφύδιον, ον, τό, dim. from ἄφρη.

Ἀφύκος, ον, (a priv., φύκος) *without cosmetics, honest*.

Ἀφύκτος, ον, (a priv., φεύγω) *not to be shunned, from which none escape*, χεῖρ, γυνιστόη, ὄμμα, κίνεας, etc.

Pind., and Trag.: esp. αἱ ἀνὴρ *unerring*, like *Lat. certae sagittae* Soph., and Eur. Later ἄφεικτος Lob. Phryn. 726.—II. act. *unable to escape*, Ar. Nub. 1047. Adv. -τως.

Ἀφύλακτος, ὦ, (ἄπο ὑλάω) *to bark out*, Luc.

Ἀφύλακτος, ὦ, f. -ήσω, *to be off one's guard*, Xen. Hipparch. 5, 15: c. gen. *to be careless about, neglect*, Id. Cyr. 1, 6, 5. Pass. *to be ill-guarded*, Polyb.: from

Ἀφύλακτος, ον, (a priv., φυλάσσω) *unguarded*, of a place, ἀφίεμαι ἀφύλακτον, Hdt. 8, 70.—II. (a priv., φυλάσσομαι) of persons, *unguarded, heedless*, *Lat. securus*, Hdt. 9, 116; ἄφ. εὐθεὶν ἐνφρόνῃ, *to sleep securely through the night*, Aesch. Ag. 337: ἄφ. τινὶ λαμβάνειν, *to catch one off his guard*, Xen. Cyr. 1, 6, 37: τὸ ἄφ., *want of precaution*, Thuc. 3, 30.—III. in prose esp. of places, *not guarded, watched, or garrisoned*, Thuc., and Xen.: in genl. *not watched*. Adv. -τως, Xen. [v] Hence

Ἀφύλαξία, ας, ἡ, *want of guard, carelessness in watching*, Xen. Oec. 4, 10.

Ἀφύλιζω, f. -ίσω, (ἄπό, ὑλίζω) *to strain off*, Anth. Hence

Ἀφύλισμα, ατος, τό, *that which is strained off, lees, sediment*.

Ἀφύλλος, ον, (a priv., φύλλον) *leafless*, of dry wood, Id. 2, 425: ἄφ. στόμα, *a mouth not seconded by the suppliant's olive-branch*, Eur. Or. 383.—II. act. *stripping off the leaves, blighting*, λυγρῇ, Aesch. Eum. 785.

Ἀφύλλωτος, ον,=foreg. I., Soph. Fr. 281.

Ἀφύξιμος, ον, in Nic. Th. 603. acc. to some from φύξιμος=μόνιμος, *enduring*: acc. to others, from ἀφύσσω, *abundant*.

Ἀφύπνιζω, f. -ίσω, (ἄπό, ὑπνίζω) *to wake one from sleep*, Eur. Rhes. 25. Pass. *to wake up, keep awake*, Cratin. Incert. 5, Pherecr. Incert. 31: so too in act., intr., Philostr.

Ἀφύπνος, ον, (ἄπό, ὕπνος) *roused from sleep*. Hence

Ἀφύπνιος, f. -ίσω, *to wake from sleep*, Anth.—II. *to fall asleep*, N. T.

Ἀφύρητος, ον, (a priv., φύρω) *not kneaded, unmixed*. [v]

Ἀφύρτος, ον, (a priv., φύρω)=foreg., *unmixed*. Adv. -τως.

Ἀφύσγετος, ὁ, (ἄφύσσω) *the mud and filth which a stream carries with it*, Il. 11, 495: in genl. *corrupt matter*, Nic.—II. ἄφυσγετὸν νέκταρ, like ἄφύξιμος, Nic.

Ἀφύσθητος, ον, (a priv., φύσσω) *not blown or puffed up*. [v]

Ἀφύστικος, (a priv., φύσις)=ἄφύης, Diog. L.

Ἀφύσιολόγητος, ον, (a priv., φυσιολογέω) *unacquainted with physics: having no natural cause*, Plut.

Ἀφύσος, ον, (a priv., φύσα) *not flatulent, causing no flatulence*, Gal.

Ἀφύσσω, fut. ἄφύσω: aor. 1 ἤφύσα Od. 9, 165, or ἄφυσσα, Hom.: aor. mid. ἤφυσμην or ἄφυσσάμην, Hom.: *To draw liquids*, esp. from a larger vessel with a smaller, ἄφ. οἶνον ἀπὸ and ἐκ κρητῆρος, Hom., ἐν ἄμφικρουσίῳ, Od., εἰς ἄγγεα ὦ, δάρα, Hes. Op. 611: so in pass. πῖθον ἤφυσσε οἶνος, *was drawn from the casks*, Od. 23, 305. Metaph. *πλοῦτον ἤφυσσαν* *to draw full draughts of wealth*, i. e. *to hear it up, τινί*, for another, Il. 1, 171, so too κλέος: for διὰ ἔντερα χαλκὸς ἤφυσσε, Il. 13, 508, v. sub διαφύσσω. Mid. *to draw for one's self, help one's self to*, οἶνον, Il. 23, 220: *to drink*, 251

-ιαφ, Eur. Med. 338. Metaph. φύλα, to heap up leaves, Od. 7, 286. Ep. word, used also by Eur. l. c. and I. A. 1051. (Deriv. uncertain: acc. to some from ὕα, others from ὑπτω, ὑψάω.)

Ἀφυστερῶ, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (ὑπό, ὑστερέω) to come too late, Polyb.: and so to remain behind another, miss him, τινός.

Ἀφυστερίζω, f. -ίσω, =foreg.

Ἀφύτεις, ον, (α priv., φύτεω) not planted, χώρος, Xen. Oec. 20, 22.

Ἀφύα, to become white or bleached. Hipp.

Ἀφύδης, ες, (ἀφύη, εἶδος) whitish like a sardine or anchovy, χρώμα, Hipp.

Ἄφους, adv. from ἀφύνη.

Ἄφω, 2 aor. subj. act. of ἀφύημι.

Ἀφώνητος, ον, (α priv., φωνέω) unspeakable, unutterable, ἄχος, Pind. P. 4, 422. inexplicable, Anth.—II. voiceless, speechless, Soph. O. C. 1283.

Ἀφωνία, ας, ἡ, (ἄφωνος) speechlessness, loss of voice, Plat. Symp. 198 C.

Ἀφωνίζω, f. -ίσω, to deprive of voice, Arist. Probl.? from

Ἀφωος, ον, (α priv., φωνή) voiceless, speechless, dumb, silent, first in Theogn. 669. Adv. -ως, Soph. O. C. 131, also neut. pl. as adv., Aesch. Pers. 819.—2. τὰ ἀφωνα, sub. φράγματα, mutes, Lat. litterae mutae, Diog. L. 7, 57, opp. to τὰ φωνήεντα.

Ἀφώρατος, ον, (α priv., φωράω) not detected.

Ἀφορισμένος, adv. part. perf. pass. from ἀφορίζω, especially, apart from, Arist. H. A.

Ἀφώτιστος, ον, (α priv., φωτίζω) not enlightened, dark, obscure, Joseph.

Ἄχάζ, ὁ, Achaz, masc. pr. n. N. T. Matth. 1, 9.

Ἀχαία, ας, Ion. Ἀχαιή, ης, ἡ, epith. of Demeter or Ceres in Attica, Hdt. 5, 61. (Acc. to Hesych. from ἄχος, grief, for the loss of her daughter; according to others to be written

Ἀχαιά, Elmsl. Ach. 709, and =ἐριδος; acc. to Buttm. Lexil. from ἀχέειν, to make a noise.)

Ἄχαια, ας, ἡ, Achaia, the northern province of the Peloponnesus, lying along the Sinus Corinthiacus, Thuc.—2. under the Roman sway the Peloponnesus and the rest of Greece as far north as Thessaly and Epirus, Polyb.—3. ἡ φθιώτις, ἢ ἡ φθιώτις (Ἀχαϊκή), a region of Thessaly nearly coterminous with Phthiotis, Strab.—II. name of cities:—1. a city of Aetolia, in Thuc. 1, 115 acc. to Goeller, but v. Arnold ad l.—2. a city on the Cimimerian Bosphorus, Strab.—3. a city of Asia, Id.—4. a city in the island of Rhodes, Diod. S. 5, 57.

Ἄχαιά, Ion. Ἀχαιή, ἡ, fem. of Ἀχαιός, an Achaean woman, Od. 2, 119.

Ἄχαιάς, ἄδος, ἡ, and

Ἀχαιιάς, ἄδος, ἡ, poet. fem. adj., Achaean: sub. γυνή, an Achaean woman, Il. 5, 424.

Ἄχαιαί, ὧν, αἱ, Achaeae, rocks near Samos in Elis, Strab.

Ἀχαιίτης, ἰδος, ἡ, fem. adj., sub. χώρα, the Achaean territory, Polyb. 4, 17, 3.

Ἀχαιικός, ἡ, ὧν, =Ἀχαιός.

Ἀχαιήνη, ἀχαιήνη, ης, ἀχαιά, ἀχαιά, ας, ἡ, ἀχαιήνης, ον, ὁ, ἀχαιήνης, ον, ὁ, ἀχαιήνης, ης, ἡ, a brocket or two-year stag, from his single pointed horns (ἀκίδες, cf. ἐκακόμενος): poet. the stag in genl., Ar. Rh.: cf. Schneid. Arist. H. A. 9, 6, 3. [ἴν]

Ἀχαιών, ης, ἡ, a kind of large loaf, oaked by the women at the Thesmo-phoria, Ath.

Ἀχαιῖς, ἰδος, ἡ, Att. Ἀχῆϊς, the Achaean land, with or without γαῖα, Hom.—2. an Achaean woman, sib. γυνή, Il.

Ἀχαικάρος, ον, ὁ, Achaiacarus, masc. pr. n., Strab.

Ἀχαιικός, ἡ, ὧν, poet. Ἀχαιικός, ὅς or belonging to Achaia, Achaian, Xen.

Ἀχαιμένης, ονς, ὁ, Achaemenēs, founder of the Persian monarchy, grandfather of Cambyses, Hdt. 7, 11.

—2. son of Darius I., brother of Xerxes, Hdt. 3, 12. Hence

Ἀχαιμενίδαι, ὧν, οἱ, the Achaemenidae, descendants of Achaemenēs, the royal family of Persia, Hdt. 1, 125.

Ἀχαιοί, ὁ, ὧν, Achaian, Lat. Achivus: hence as subst.—1. οἱ Ἀχαιοί, αἱ Ἀχαιαί, Achaians, Achaian women, in Hom. Greeks in genl.; esp. Spartans and Argives, Paus. 7, 1.—2. ἡ Ἀχαιά, Achaia in Peloponnesus, in prose usu. Ἀχαια, q. v.

Ἀχαιός, οἱ, ὁ, as masc. pr. n., Achaesus, son of Xuthus, and mythic founder of the Achaean race, Apollod. 1, 7, 3.—2. name of two tragic poets, the earlier of Eretria, contemporary with Sophocles and Euripides, Ath.; the later of Syracuse.—Others in Polyb., etc.

Ἀχαιῶν ἀκτή, ἡ, Achaion acte, a city on the north coast of Cyprus, Strab.

Ἀχαιῶν λιμὴν, ὁ, Achaion limen, a city on the coast of Troas, Strab.

Ἀχάλαος, ον, (α priv., χάλαζα) without hail, Or. Sibyll.

Ἀχάλινος, ον, (α priv., χαλινός) unbridled, στόμα, Plat. Legg. 701 C. [ἄ]

Ἀχάλινωτος, ον, (α priv., χαλινός) unbridled, without bridle, ἵππος, Xen. Eq. 5, 3; στόμα, Anth.: not to be forced or bent, ἀνάγκη, Orph.

Ἀχάλκεος, ον, (α priv., χάλκεος) not of bronze, or having not a χαλκοῦς, Anth.

Ἀχάλκευτος, ον, (α priv., χαλκεύω) not forged of metal, πέδαι, Aesch. Cho. 493.

Ἀχαλκῆω to have not a χαλκοῦς, to be penniless, Anth.

Ἀχαλκής, ἐς, (α priv., χαλκός) without brass or money.

Ἀχαλκος, ον, (α priv., χαλκός) without brass, without arms, ἀχάλκος ἀσπίδων, i. e. ἀνευ ἀσπίδων χαλκῶν, Soph. O. T. 190.

Ἀχάλκωτος, ον, (α priv., χαλκῶ) not worked with brass, κυνοίχος, Anth.

Ἀχάνεια, ας, ἡ, (ἄχυνής) immense width, a chasm, Anton.

Ἀχάνη, ης, ἡ, a Persian, and also a Boeotian measure = 45 μέδοινοι, Ar. Ach. 108, 109.—2. a chest, box, Plut. [ἄ] Elmsl. Ach. l. c.]

Ἀχύνῃς, ἐς, (α priv., χαίνω) not gaping, not opening the mouth: hence close, Theophr.: also not speaking, struck dumb, Hegesipp. ap. Ath. 290 D.—II. (a copul.) wide opening, γαῖον, ε. c. πέλαγος, βάθος, Plut.: εἰς ἀχάνεις, far away, Arist.

Ἀχάρακα, ον, τά, Acharaca, a city of Phrygia, Strab

Ἀχάρακτος, ον, (α priv., χαράσσω, not cut deep, without stamp or impression, ὀπωπή, Nonn. [ἄ])

Ἀχάρακτος, ον, (α priv., χαράκω) not furnished with χαράκες, not palisaded, Polyb. 10, 11, 2. [ῥῶ]

Ἀχάρδεος, ον, ὁ, Achardeus a river of Caucasus, falling into the Maeotis, Strab.

Ἀχάριος, ητος, ἡ, awkwardness, stupidity, with a play on the name Χαριμόρτης, Polyb. 18, 39: from

Ἀχάρις, ὁ, ἡ, ἄχαρι, τό, gen. ιτος,

(α priv., χάρις) without grace or charma unattractive, unpleasant, wretched, Od. 20, 392, Theogn. 496, in comparat. ἀχάριστερος, Eur., etc.—II. ungracious, thankless, Lat. ingratus, τιμή, Hdt. 7, 36, esp. in phrase χάρις ἀχάρις, Aesch., and Eur.; cf. ἀχάριος, ἀχάριτος.

Ἀχάριστεύω, ὦ, (ἀχάριος) to be thankless, proud, Xen. Mem. 2, 2, 2. Pass. to be treated ungratefully, Polyb.

Ἀχάριστια, ας, ἡ, thanklessness, Plat. Rep. 411 E: from

Ἀχάριτος, ον, poet. also ἀχάριτος, (α priv., χαρίζομαι) unpleasant, unpleasing, Od. 8, 236, Theogn. 839

without, grace or charms, not attractive οὐκ ἀχάριτος, not unpleasing, i. e. right pleasant, Lat. lepidus, Xen. An. 2, 1, 13.—II. ungracious, and hence—1. ungrateful, thankless, Hdt. 1, 90, etc., χάρις ἀχάριτος, like ἡ, ἀχάρις, Eur. Phoen. 1757; also in Plat., Xen., etc., ἀχ. τινὶ, εἰς or πρὸς τινα, ungrateful towards one, Xen.—2. pass. withtanked, unrequited, Lys. 162, 34: so—3. τος ἔχειν πρὸς τινος, Xen. An. 2, 3, 18.—3. with an ill will, hence adv.—4. τως ἐπεσπία, to follow sulkily, Xen. Cyr. 7, 4, 14. [ἄ]

Ἀχάριτος, ον, =foreg., unpleasant, Hdt. 1, 207; 7, 156. Adv. -τως.

Ἀχαρναί, ὧν, αἱ, Acharnae, an Attic borough of the tribe Oneis; hence Ἀχαρνήσι, in Acharnae; Ἀχαρνήθεν, from Acharnae; Ἀχαρνήτης, ὁ, an Acharnian, Thuc.; Ἀχα, νίκος, ἡ, ὧν, of or belonging to Acharnae, Acharnian, Ar. Ach. 329.

Ἀχάρνας, ον, Arist. H. A., and ἄχαρνος, ον, ὁ, Ath., a kind of sea-fish.

Ἀχαρνεῖς, ἔως, ὁ, pl. οἱ Ἀχαρνεῖς the Acharnians, Ar. Ach. 177.

Ἀχάτης, ον, ὁ, the agate, Theophr. [ἄχῃ]

Ἀχάτης, ον, ὁ, Achates, a river or Sicily: another in Media, Dion. P.—II. the well-known faithful companion of Aeneas, Tzet.

Ἀχελός, ον, (α priv., χεῖλος) without lip or edge.

Ἀχειμαντος, ον, (α priv., χεῖμαι) not disturbed by storms, calm, still, Alcae. 46.

Ἀχειμάστος, ον, (α priv., χεῖμαῖς) =foreg.

Ἀχειμάτος, ον, =foreg., Aesch. Supp. 135.

Ἀχειμέρος, ον, (α priv., χεῖμα) =foreg., Arat.

Ἀχειμων, ον, gen. ονος, (α priv., χεῖμων) =foreg., Nonn.

Ἀχειρ, ρος, ὁ, ἡ, (α priv., χεῖρ) without hands, Plut.: hence awkward, Synes.

Ἀχειρῶν γήγος, ον, (α priv., χεῖρ ἀγινέω) untamed, wild.

Ἀχειράπτης, ον, (α priv., χεῖρ ἀπτεώ) not to be touched by hand, Iamb.

Ἀχειρής, ἐς =ἄχειρ, Batr. 300. Hence.

Ἀχειρία, ας, ἡ, want of hands, awkwardness, Hipp.

Ἀχειρίδωτος, ον, (α priv., χεῖρ) without sleeves, Sext. Emp.

Ἀχειρόπλαστος, ον, (α priv., χεῖρ, πλάσσω) not formed by hand.

Ἀχειροποίητος, ον, (α priv., χεῖρ, ποιεῶ) not made by hands, N. T. Adv.—τως.

Ἀχειρος, ον, =ἄχειρ: τὰ ἄχειρα the defenceless parts of the body, Xen. Cyr. 3, 3, 45.

Ἀχειροτεκτος, ον, (α priv., χεῖρ τεύω) =ἄχειροποίητος.

Ἀχειροτόνητος, ον, (α priv., χεῖρ

τυνῶ) not elected.—2 not ordained, Eccl.

Ἀχειρουργητός, ὄν, (a priv., χειρουργῶ) not made by hands.

Ἀχειρώτος, ὄν, (a priv., χειρώ) not planted by hand, ἔλαιον, Soph. O. C. 698.—II. untamed, unconquered, Thuc. 6, 10.

Ἀχελώϊος, ἰδός, ἡ, Acheloean, αἱ Ἀχελώϊοι, i. e. the cities on the Achelous, Aesch. P. 869: also the Sirens are called Ἀχ., as daughters of Achelous, Ap. Rh. 4, 896.

Ἀχελῷος, ὄν, ὁ, poet. Ἀχελῷος, Achelous, as river-god, son of Oceanus and Tethys, and father of the Sirens, Hes. Th. 340: also name of several rivers; the best known ran between Aetolia and Acarnania, now the Aspro Potamo, Il. 2, 194, and Hes.—2. a river of Phrygia, Il. 24, 616.—3. a river of Achaia, Strab.—4. a river of Thessaly, Id.—II. in later poets, it signified any running water: water in genl., Eur. Bacch. 625, so Virg. Geog. 1, 9, Acheloiā popula, cf. Passow ap. Wellauer Aesch. Pers. 850, Lob. Aglaoph. 2, 883, and Ἀνακρ.

Ἀχέραι ὄν, αἱ, more correctly Ἀχέραι.

Ἀχέρδος, ἡ, rarer ὁ, a wild prickly shrub, used for hedges, Od. 14, 10: the wild pear, Soph. O. C. 1596. (Akin to ἀχρός.)

Ἀχερόντιος, formed from Ἀχέρδος, as if the name of a δῆμος, crabbed, Com. ap. E. M.: cf. ἀχράδουτος: as pr. n., an inhabitant of (the borough of) Acheros, Aeschin.

Ἀχερόντιος, -τιος, -ούσιος, α, ὄν, peculiar fem. -ουσίας, Plat., Acheronian, of or belonging to Acheron: λίμνη, Eur. Alc. 444: ἡ Ἀχερονία λίμνη, of actual lakes, Acherrusia, a lake of Thesprotia, into which the Acheron flows, Thuc., etc.—2. also a lake in Campania, Strab.—Ἀχερουσιᾶς Χερσόνησος, a peninsula or promontory near Heraclea in Eithynia, with a cavern through which Hercules is said to have descended into the lower world, Xen. An. 5, 10, 2.

Ἀχέρραῖ ὄν, αἱ, in Strab. also Ἀχέραι, Acerrae, a city of Campania, Strab.—2. a city of Cisalpine Gaul, Polyb. 2, 34.

Ἀχέρως, ἰδός, ἡ, the white poplar, Il. 13, 389; 16, 482: prob. from Ἀχέρων, because from the whiteness of its leaves it was believed to have been brought from the shades by Hercules, to whom it was sacred: also called λεύκη.

Ἀχέρων, ὄντος, ὁ, Acheron, a river of the nether world, Od. 10, 513, as ἡ ὁ ἄχρα ῥέων the stream of woe, like δοκνός, cf. Fragm. ap. Valckn. Ditt. p. 17.—2. a river of Thesprotia, alling into the Ionian sea, Hdt. 8, 7.—3. a tributary of the Alpheus in Elis, Strab.—4. a river of Bruttium, Strab.—5. a river near Heraclea in Eithynia, Ap. Rh.

Ἀχέτας, ὄν, ὁ, also Dor. for ἡχέτης, sounding, Aesch. Pr. 575: the tale cicada, which chirps, Ar. Av. 1095, f. Arist. H. A. 4, 7, 13.

Ἀχέσται, Dor. for ἡχέσται.

Ἀχένω, only used in part., to sob, mourn, be sad, θυμὸν Ἀχένων, sad at earl, Hom., and Hes. Op. 397: τινὸς νεκρά, also c. genl., Ὁδυσσέος μέγ' χένων, mourning loudly for Ulysses, Id. 16, 139: and absol., Od. 2, 23; iter ἐπὶ c. dat., Ap. Rh.

Ἀχέω, (ἀχος) like foreg., only used in part., Hom. usu. absol., but also

ἄχ. Ἐνεκά τινος, Il. 20, 293, and τινός, Il. 18, 446. [ᾤ]

Ἀχέω, old poet. form for ἡχέω, to sound, and trans. to make to sound, H. Hom. Cer. 479, cf. Butt. Lexil. in voc. [ᾤ]

Ἀχέω, Dor. for ἡχέω. [ᾤ]

Ἀχλῶτος, ὄν, (a priv., χηλῶ) without notch.

ἈΧΗ'Ν, ἄνος, ὁ, ἡ, poor, needy, Theocr. 16, 33: [α Meineke Theocr. l. c., and Hesych. gives a form ἡχῆν, though Aesch. uses ᾤ in ἡχρῖα. Perh. it is connected with Lat. egenus.] Hence

Ἀχρῖα, ας, ἡ, need, want, χρημῖ τῶν, Aesch. Cho. 301. ὀμμάτων ἄχ., the eyes' blank gaze, Id. Ag. 419. [ᾤ]

Ἀχρῖς, ἔς, (ἄχέω)=ἄχρῖς

Ἀχρεῖνος, ἡ, ὄν, (ἄχρος) burdensome, oppressive, unpleasant, Xen. Mem. 4, 8, 1. Adv. -νός, unwillingly, Id.

Ἀχθεῖς, εἶσα, ἐν, 1 aor. pass. part. from ἄνω.

Ἀχθέσμαι, more rarely, Ἀχθήσμαι, fut. of ἄχθωμαι.

Ἀχθῶνός, ὄντος, ἡ, a weight, burden, pain, grief, Aesch. Pr. 26: annoyance, Thuc. 2, 37; 4, 40, but strictly a poet. form. (From ἄχθος, as ἀλγῶν from ἄλγος.)

Ἀχθρός, ἔς,=sq.

Ἀχθρός, ὄν, burdensome, grievous, Antiph. Epicl. 1. Adv. -ρῶς.

Ἀχθήσμαι, fut. of ἄχθωμαι.—2. fut. pass. from ἄνω.

Ἀχθφορέω, = ἄχθοφορέω, Lob. Phryn. 680.

ἈΧΘΟΜΑΙ, pass. c. fut. mid. ἄχθεσμαι, Ar. Nub. 865, Av. 84, more rarely Ἀχθήσμαι, yet also in pass. form Ἀχθεσθήσμαι, Piers. Moer. p. 21, aor. ἡχθεσθῆν, to be burdened, loaded, Od. 15, 457. Hence usu. of mental oppression, to be weighed down, out of spirits, discontented, vexed, disgusted, angry at a thing. Construct.: usu. τινί, as ὀδύνῃσι, Il. 5, 354, and freq. in Hdt., Thuc., etc.: also ἐπὶ τινί and περὶ τινος, Hdt. 8, 99: also ἄχθ. τινός, ὑπὲρ and ἐπὶ τινος, Plat., and Xen.: more rarely τι, as Hom., ἄχθ. ἔλκος, to be heavy from a wound, Il. 5, 361, so with neut. adj. τοῦτο, Xen. An. 3, 2, 20, cf. Stallb. Plat. Phaed. 88 E: also c. part., ἡχθετο δαμναμένους, he was grieved at being conquered, Il. 13, 353: ἄχθ. ἰδών, Soph. Phil. 671, and freq. in prose: ἄχθ. εἰ..., Thuc. 8, 109, Xen. Cyr. 2, 2, 1; less usu. ἄχθ. ὅτι..., Ar. Plut. 899, cf. Kühner Gr. Gr. 771, 7. (The root of ἄχθωμαι, ἄχθος is ἄχ- in ἄχος, Sanscr. sah, to endure, θ being euphon.)

ἈΧΘΟΣ, εὖς, τό, a weight, burden, load, Hom., Hdt., etc.: ἄχθος ἄρουρης, a dead weight on earth, proverb. of idle, do-nothing people, Lat. pondera terrae, fruges consumere nati, Il. 18, 104, Od. 20, 379: hence—II. a load of grief, in full λύπης ἄχθος, Soph. El. 120: hence absol., trouble, distress, sorrow, Trag., etc.: ἄχθος φέρειν, to bring or cause trouble, etc.: Xen. Epist. 1, 4. (Cf. sub ἄχθωμαι.)

Ἀχθοφόρεω, to be an ἄχθοφόρος, to bear burdens, Hipp., and freq. in late prose, Lob. Phryn. 680: also ἄχθφορέω.

Ἀχθοφορία, ας, ἡ, a bearing of burdens, Plut.: from

Ἀχθοφόρος, ὄν, (ἄχθος, φέρω) bearing burdens, κτήνεα, Hdt. 7, 187.

Ἀχιλλείος, α, ὄν,=Ἀχιλλ., Eur. Hec. 130.

Ἀχιλλεύς, ὄν, ὁ, patron., son of Achilles, i. e. Neoptolemus, Ath.: descendant of Achilles, i. e. Pyrrhus, Anth.

Ἀχιλλεῖον, ὄν, τό, Ion. -ληῖον, Achilleum, sub. ἱερόν, prop. a temple etc., of Achilles.—1. a town of Cap: Sigeum containing the tomb of Achilles, Hdt. 5, 94.—2. a town on the Cimmerian Bosphorus, Strab.

Ἀχιλλείος and ἀχιλλεύς, ἰδός, ἡ, a fine kind of barley, Hipp.: τὸ Ἀχιλλεῖον, a cake of fine barley, Ar. Eq. 819.

Ἀχιλλείος, α, ὄν, Ion. -λήιος, of or belonging to Achilles; hence Ἀχιλλεῖος Δρόμος, Achilleus Dromos, the Course of Achilles, a narrow strip of land in the Cimmerian Bosphorus near the mouth of the Borysthenes, Hdt. 4, 55: also Ἀχιλλεῖος λιμὴν, ὁ, harbour of Achilles, in Laconia, near Cape Taenarus, Paus.—II. used also to denote what was excellent, pre-eminent, of its kind, as κρήνη, v. foreg.: from

Ἀχιλλεύς, ἔως, Ep. ἦος, ὁ, Hom. also Ἀχιλεῦς, Achilles, son of Peleus and Thetis, prince of the Myrmidons, hero of the Iliad: hence adj. Ἀχιλλεῖος, and patronym. Ἀχιλλεΐδης, ὄν, ὁ.—II. the fallacy called in full Achilles and the Tortoise, invented by Zeno of Elea, or Parmenides, Aristot. Phys. 6, 9, 3.

Ἀχιλλῆς, ἰδός, ἡ, v. ἀχιλλεῖος.

Ἀχίλος, ὄν, (a priv. χιλός) without grass or fodder.—II. (a intens. ci copul.) rich in grass, dub.

Ἀχίτων, ὄν, gen. ἄνωος, (a priv., χίτων) without tunic, scantily clothed, of Socrates, Xen. Mem. 1, 6, 2. [ᾤ]

Ἀχλαῖνῖα, ας, ἡ, want of a cloak or mantle, Eur. Hel. 1282: from

Ἀχλῖανος, ὄν, (a priv., χλαῖνα) without cloak or mantle, Simon. 101.

Ἀχλός, ὄν, contr. ἄχλοις, ὄν, (a priv., χλόα) without herbage, Eur. Hes. 1327.—II. sore, withered, Opp.

Ἀχλύνω,=Ἀχλύνω, from which 1 aor. pass. ἡχλύνθη, Qu. Sm. 2, 550.

Ἀχλύεις, ἔσσα, ἐν, (ἄχλυν) murky, gloomy, Epigr. ap. Hdt. 5, 77.

Ἀχλύπέγας, ἡς, ἡ, (ἄχλυν, πέγω) gloom-footed, Tryph.

ἈΧΑΪ'Σ, ὄς, ἡ, a mist, hence gloom, darkness, Lat. caligo: in Hom. often the mist which comes over the eyes of the dying or swooning: metaph. trouble, and so personified in Hes. Sc. 264. [ᾤ in nom. and acc. sing., Hom., and Hes.: ᾤ in late poets.]

Ἀχλῶς, f. -ίσω, aor. 1 ἡχλῶσα, to be or grow dark, Od. 12, 506; 14, 304.—II. act. to darken, Q. Sm.

Ἀχλῶδης, ἔς, (ἄχλυν, εἶδος)=ἄχλυνός, misty, murky, Arist. Meteor.

ἈΧΝΑ, Ion. ἄχνη, ἡς, ἡ, (akin to χνός, λachyn, Lat. lanugo) anything shaved or taken off, or that comes off the surface of a thing.—I. esp. of liquids, foam, froth, in Hom. of the sea, more fully ἄλός ἄχνη: the froth of wine, ὀνόπωτος ἄ., Eur. Or. 115: hence ἄχνη οὐρανία, the dew of heaven (because it stands on the surface of the grass etc.), Soph. O. C. 681: also δακρύων ἄχνην πέγει, dewy tears, Id. Tr. 845.—II. of solids, as chaff ᾤ it flies off in winnowing, Il. 5, 499: the down on the plum or quince, Anth.: ὀβονία ἄχνη, lint, Hipp.; ἡ χαλκίτιδος, metallic dust, Plut.—III. ἄχνη, in acc. as adv., a morsel, a little bit, κᾶν ἄχνην καταμῶσθαι, Ar. Vesp. 92, cf. Soph. Fr. 48.

Ἀχνάσδμη, (ἄνω, as if Dor. ἄχάσμη) to be miserable, to mourn, Al. cae. 98, v. Koen Greg. p. 620.

Ἀχρῶς, ὄν, contr. ἄχρῶς, ὄν, (a priv., χρῶς) without down, Anth.: 253

metapl. nom. pl. ἀχροες, in Maneth. i. 126.

Ἀχρύνος, only used in pres. and impf. (ἀχρς) to trouble one's self, grieve, Hom., mostly in part., ἀχρύνεος κῆρ, θυμὸν ἐνὶ στήθεσσιν grieved at heart: also c. gen., ἀχρύνται θομμένοι, ἀποικοιμένοι, for the dead, the absent; also περί τι, H. Hom. Cer. 77; and ἀχρ. τι, to mourn for a thing, Pind P. 7, 18, Soph. Ant. 627: from Ἀχρύνς, ὄος, ἡ=ἀχρος, trouble, Ion. Ἀχολία, ας, ἡ(ἀχολος), want of gall; metaph. gentleness, meekness, Plut.: Ἀχόλλα, ης, ἡ, Acholla, a city of Africa, in the territory of Carthage, Strab.

Ἀχολος, ον, (a priv., χολή) lacking gall, metaph. meek, gentle.—II. Od. 4, 221, φάρμακον ἀχολον, allaying bile or anger, cf. ἄστονος II. and ἀβλαβής II. 2.

Ἀχομαι, mid. from *ἀχω, to bewail one's self Od. 18, 256; 19, 129.

Ἀχορδος, ον, (a priv., χορδή) without strings: unmusical, Arist. Rhet.

Ἀχόρευτος, ον, (a priv., χορεύω) that has not danced, banished from the dance or chorus, Plat. Legg. 654 A.—II. like ἀχορος, not attended with the dance, joyless, wretched, οὐκ οἶδ' ἔχ' El. 1069, ἄται, Eur. Tro. 121.

Ἀχορηγία, ας, ἡ, (a priv., χορηγέω) want of supplies, Polyb.

Ἀχορηγίτος, ον, (a priv., χορηγέω) without supplies, τῶν ἀναγκαίων, Arist. Eth. N.

Ἀχορηγία, ας, ἡ, = ἀχορηγία, Polyb.

Ἀχορος, ον, (a priv., χόρος) without the dance, and so like ἀχόρευτος, as a sign of sorrow or the like, epith. of war, Aesch. Supp. 635, 681: of death, Soph. O. C. 1223: ἀχ. σπονδαί, Eur. Andr. 1038.

ἈΧΟΖ, εος, τό, an ACHE, pain, distress, in Hom. always of mind, in Pind. also of body, and in Trag. freq. of both: οὐράνιον ἀχος, plague of heaven, of a storm, Soph. Ant. 418, where Herm. takes οὐρ. in the signif. of huge, awful, as in Aesch. Pers. 573, cf. 581: the Trag. use it mostly in plur.: ἀχος τινός, grief for a thing. (Cf. sub *ἀχω.)

Ἀχράντος, ον, poet. for ἄχραντος, q. v., Call. Apol. 110. [αἶ]

Ἀχραδίνης, ἡ, Achradina, a quarter of Syracuse, Plut.

Ἀχραῖς, ἐς, gen. εὖς, =sq., Nic.

Ἀχραντος, ον, (a priv., χράω, χραίνω) untouched, undefiled, pure, Eur. I. A. 1574.

Ἀχραδόντος, an epith. in Ar. Eccl. 362, formed from sq., as if from the name of a δῆμος.

Ἀχράς, ἄδος, ἡ, a kind of wild pear, like ἀχρόδος, used for a fence, Ar. Eccl. 355: Theophr. has it both for the tree and fruit.

Ἀχρεία, ας, ἡ, uselessness, Diosc., v. Lob. Phryn. 106.

Ἀχρεῖον γέλωσ, ον, (ἀχρεῖος, γέλως) untimely laughing, epith. of the Athenians, Cratin. Incert. 51, cf. ἀχρεῖος.

Ἀχρεῖον, Att. ἀχρεῖον, as adv. of ἀχρεῖος, q. v., Hom.

Ἀχρεῖος, ον, rarely α, ον, Ion. ἀχρήσιος, (a priv., χρεία) useless, unprofitable, good for nothing, ἀχρήσιος αὐτῶ, Hes. Op. 295, and, freq. in Trag. and Att. prose; esp. unserviceable, unfit for war, ἀχρ. δμῖλος, Hdt. 3, 81: τὸ ἀχρήσιον, the unserviceable part of an army, opp. to καθάρων, Id. I, 191, cf. Thuc. I, 93; 2, 6. Xen. Hell. 7, 2, 18: so τὸ ἀχ. τῆς ἡλικίας, Thuc. I 44.—II. Hom. uses the word

twice, in Il. 2, 269, of Thersites after being beaten by Ulysses, ἀχρεῖον ἰδὼν, giving a helpless look, looking foolish; and in Od. 18, 163, of Penelope trying to disguise her feelings, ἀχρεῖον ἐγέλασσε, laughed without use or cause, made a forced laugh, cf. ἀχρεῖον γέλωσ: so τὸ ἀχρεῖον κλάειν, to bark needlessly, without cause, of hounds, Theocr. 25, 72. Adv. —ως. Hence

Ἀχρεῖόν, ὦ, to make useless, disable, Polyb.

Ἀχρεος, ον, = ἀχρεῖος, Tryph.

Ἀχρήεις, εσσα, εν, = ἀχρεῖος, poet.

Ἀχρήσιος, ον, Ion. for ἀχρεῖος, Hes.

Ἀχρήιστος, ον, = ἀχρεῖος, Musae.

Ἀχρημία, ας, ἡ, (ἀχρημιασ) want of money, Thuc. I, 11.

Ἀχρημιαστος, ον, (a priv., χρηματίζω) ἡμέρα, a day on which no public business was done, Plut.

Ἀχρημιαστος, ον, (a priv., χρηματα) without money or means, Hdt. I, 89: οἱ ἀχρ., the poor, Aesch. Pers. 167.

Ἀχρημονέω, ὦ, (ἀχρημων) to be poor, needy.

Ἀχρημοσύνη, ης, ἡ, want of money, Od. 17, 502: from

Ἀχρήμιος, ον, gen. ονος, (a priv., χρηματα) poor, needy, like ἀχρημιαστος, Solon 5, 41, Eur. Med. 460. [αἶ]

Ἀχρησία, ας, ἡ, (a priv., χράσμαι) a being obsolete.

Ἀχρήσιμος, ον, (a priv., χρήσιμος) useless, profitless, Theophr.

Ἀχρηστέω, ὦ, to be ἀχρηστος, be obsolete, Gramm.

Ἀχρηστία, ας, ἡ, uselessness, unfitness, Plat. Rep. 489 B.—II. = ἀχρησία: from

Ἀχρηστος, ον, (a priv., χράσμαι, χρηστός) useless, unprofitable, unserviceable, Hdt. I, 166, Thuc., etc.: unfit for a thing, ἐς τι, Hdt. 8, 142, τινί, to a person, Eur. Heracl. 4, 10. II. I. 121: in genl. just like ἀχρεῖος, (which it nearly superseded in the Oratt. and later Greek.) of useless, do-nothing persons, ἀχρ. πολῖται, Isae. 67, 15, σοφισταί, Lys. 912, etc.: ἀχρηστος as adv. vainly, Batr. 70.—II. ὡς χρηστός, unkind, cruel, Hdt. 8, 111.—III. act. making no use of, c. dat. (like χράσμαι), ἀχρ. ἐνέσσει, Eur. Tro. 667.—IV. not used, and so new, ἡμέτια, Luc.—2. obsolete, Gramm. Adv.—τως. Hence

Ἀχρηστώ, to make useless, destroy, corrupt, τὴν Ἑλλάδα φωνῇ, Schäf. Dion. Comp. p. 360, Greg. p. 965.

Ἀχρη and, esp. before a vowel, ἀχρη, prep. c. gen., until, of time, like μέχρι, ἀχρη μάλα κνέσας, until deep in the night, Od. 18, 370: sometimes follows its case, Pseudo-Phoc.: also c. acc., but only Ep., Schäf. Bast. Ep. Crit. p. 38.—II. as conj., until, to the time that, c. ant. sine adv.: only late, cf. Jac. A. P. p. 402: in this sense ἀχρη οὐ is used in Hdt. I, 117.—III. in Hom. as adv. of place, on the surface, like ἀκρος, just touching, Il. 17, 599: and—2. even to the outermost, utterly, Il. 4, 522. Some Atticists condemn ἀχρη, like μέχρι, as not Att.: others make ἀχρη the adv. of time, and ἀχρη=ἀκρίβως: but Lob. Phryn. 14, doubts whether any rule can be laid down. (From ἀκρος, as μέχρι from μήκος, μακρός.)

Ἀχριανή, ης, ἡ, Achriane, a city of Hyrcania, Polyb.

Ἀχριστος, ον, (a priv., χρίω) unanointed.

Ἀχροέω and ἀχροεῖω, ὦ, (ἀχροος) to be colourless, pale, Hipp.

*Ἀχροία, ας, ἡ, want of colour, loss of colour, paleas, Hipp.: from

Ἀχροτος, ον, = ἀχροος.

*Ἀχρονος, ον, (a priv., χρόνος) without time, without duration, Plut.: not temporary. Adv.—ως.

*Ἀχροος, ον, contr. ἀχρους, ον, (a priv., χρώς) colourless, having lost colour, pale, Nic.

†Ἀχρυλῆς, ἰδος, ἡ, Achrylis, fem. pl. n., Anth.

Ἀχρυσόπεπλος, ον, (ἀχρυσος, πέπλος) without cloth of gold.

Ἀχρυσος, ον, (a priv., χρυσός) without gold, not rich, Plat. Legg. 679 B.—2. without golden ornaments.

Ἀχρωμίτιστος, ον, (a priv., χρωματίζω) uncoloured, Arist. Meteor.

Ἀχρώματος, ον, (a priv., χρώμα) without colour, colourless, Plat. Paed. 247 C.

Ἀχρωμος, ον, (a priv., χρώμα) colourless, not changing colour: hence not blushing, shameless, Hipp.

Ἀχρος, ον, gen. ω, Att. for ἀχρους, Plat. Charm. 168 D.

Ἀχρυστος, ον, (a priv., χρώω) uncoloured, untouched, Eur. Hel. 831.

Ἀχρῦλος, ον, (a priv., χυλός) without juice, insipid.

Ἀχῦμος, ον, (a priv., χυμός) = foreg.

Ἀχῦματος, ον, = foreg. [αἶ]

Ἀχῦντος, ον, (a euph. χύνω) spread far and wide, far spread, Nic. [αἶ]

Ἀχῦντος, ἡ, ον, (ἀχῦνον) of chaff.

Ἀχῦντις, ἰδος, ἡ, pecul. fem. of foreg., Anth.

Ἀχῦμιά, ας, ἡ, (ἀχῦνον) a heap of chaff, Il. 5, 502: a place where chaff is thrown away.

Ἀχῦμιος, ἰα, ἰον, = ἀχῦνιός, ἄριστος, a harvest of chaff, Arat. 1098.

Ἀχῦροδίκη, ης, ἡ, (ἀχῦρον, δέχομαι) a chaff-holder, place where it is collected, Xen. Oec. 18, 7.

Ἀχῦροθήκη, ἡ, (ἀχῦρον, τίθημι) = foreg.

Ἀχῦρον, ον, τό, mostly in plur., chaff, bran, husks left after threshing or grinding, first in Hdt. 4, 72: metaph., ἀχῦρα τῶν ἀστών, Ar. Ach. 508. (perhaps from ἀκ-, ἀχ-, from its pointed nature, cf. *ἀχω.) [αἶ]

Ἀχῦρος, ον, δ, later form for ἀχῦρον.

Ἀχῦρότριψ, ἰβος, δ, ἡ, (ἀχῦρον τριβώ) rubbing off or threshing out the husks, Anth.

Ἀχῦροφάγεω, (ἀχῦρον, φαγεῖν) to eat chaff.

Ἀχῦρώς, (ἀχῦρον) to sprinkle or mix with chaff.

Ἀχῦρόσης, ἐς, (ἀχῦρον, εἶδος) like chaff, full of chaff, Diosc.

Ἀχῦρών, ὄνος, δ, = ἀχῦρος, a chaff heap, Ar. Vesp. 1310.

Ἀχῦρῶσις, εως, ἡ, (ἀχῦρῶ) mixing with chaff, Arist. H. A. [αἶ]

Ἀχῦρῶτος, ον, (a priv., χυτῶν) unanointed, Nonn.

*ἈΧΩ, a pres. not used in Act whence come the mid. ἀχῶμαι, an the forms ἀχέω, ἀχέωω, ἀχῶνμα ἡκαθμην, ἀκήχεμαι, ἀκάχημαι, a intrans., to ache, to be sad, troubled but ἀκαχίσω, ἡκαχον, ἀκαχίσω trans., to trouble, and subst. ἀχῶ (The root is the ejaculation of pain Ach! Ah! ἀχ-, cf. ἀχθῶμαι.)

Ἀχῶ, ἡ, Dor. for ἡχῶ.

Ἀχῶνεντος, ον, (a priv., χωνεῖν) not molten, not cast: that cannot be melted.

Ἀχῶρ, ὄρος, δ, scurf, dandruff, Med. Ἀχῶρητος, ον, (a priv., χωρεῖν) that cannot be contained, Lat. immensus

Ἀχωριστος, *ov*, (a priv. χωρίζω) *not parted, not divided*, Plat. Rep. 524 B: *not to be parted*.—II. (a priv., χωρός) *without a place assigned one*, Xen. Adv. τως.

Ἀχωστος, *ov*, (a priv., χώννυμι) *not heaped up*, Heliod.

ἈΨ, adv. of place, *backwards, back, away from, away*, very freq. in Hom., mostly with verbs that signify going, going back, yielding, returning, with ἀπό and ἐκ, more rarely c. gen. only; also pleon. ἀψ αὐτίς, ἀψ πάλιν.—2. of actions, *again, over again*, Il. 5, 505, not so freq. ἀψ λαμβάνειν=ἀναλαμβάνειν, Theocr. 25, 65. (prob. from ἀπό.)

Ἀψάλακτος, *ov*, (a priv., ψάλλω) *untouched, unhandled*, Soph. Fr. 495: *immovable*.—2. *scot-free*, Ar. Lys. 275.

Ἀψαλτος, *ov*, (a priv., ψάλλω) of an arrow; *not shot from the string*.—2. of a stringed instrument; *not played*: in genl. that *cannot be played or sung*.

Ἀψάμβθος, *ov*=sq.

Ἀψαμνος, *ov*, (a priv., ψάμμος) *without sand, not sandy*, [ἄν].

Ἀψανστέω, *ω*, *not to touch, to keep away from*, App.—2. intr. to be untouched: from

Ἀψανστος, *ov*, (a priv., ψαύω) *untouched*, Hdt. 8, 41, Thuc. 4, 97.—II. act. *not having touched, not touching*, τινός, Soph. O. T. 969. Adv.—στί.

Ἀψεγής, *ες*, (a priv., ψέγω) *unblameable, blameless*, Soph. El. 497. Adv.—γως, Ep.—γέως, Ap. Rh. 2, 1023.

Ἀψεκτος, *ov*=ἄψεγής, Theogn. 797.—Adv.—τως.

Ἀψενδεύει, *ας*, ἡ, (ἄψενδής) *truthfulness*, Plat. Rep. 485 C.

Ἀψενδέω, *ω*, *not to lie, to speak truth, προς τινα*, Soph. Tr. 469, Plat., etc.: later ἄψενστέω, Lob. Phryn. 593, sq. From

Ἀψενδής, *ες*, (a priv., ψενδόμεαι) *without lie and deceit, truthful, sincere, trusty*, esp. of oracles and the like, Hes. Th. 233, Hdt. 1, 49, and freq. in Att.: in Hom. only as pr. name v. sq., of things, *unperverted, genuine, ἀκμον ἄψ*, pure from all deceit, Pind. P. 1, 166. Adv.—δέως, Att.—δῶς, *really and truly*, ὁ ἄψ. ἄριστος, Hdt. 9, 58.

Ἀψενδής, *ους*, ἡ, *Arsenides*, a Nereid.—2. εὐδής, *ous*, ὁ, an Athenian archon, Ol. 86, 4, Diod. S. 12, 36.

Ἀψενστέω=ἄψενδής, Polyb.: from Ἀψενστος, *ov*=ἄψενδής.

Ἀψεκτος, *ov*, (a priv., ψήχω) *not rubbed off, unannoyed*, Ar. Lys. 658: uncombined, Ar. Rh.

Ἀψηλάφητος, *ov*, (a priv., ψηλάφω) *not handled*: metaphr., *not tried or proved*, Polyb. 8, 21, 5.

Ἀψηφιστος, *ov*, (a priv., ψηφίζω) *not elected by votes*.—2. act. *not having voted*, Ar. Vesp. 752.

Ἀψηφίαν, *ωνος*, ὁ, *Arsephion*, an Athenian archon, Diog. L.

Ἀψηφος, *ov*, (a priv., ψήφος) *not having a vote*.—2. *without a stone*, δακτύλιος, Artemid.

Ἀψηφοόρητος, *ov*, (a priv., ψήφος, φορέω) *who has not yet voted*, Polyb.

Ἀψιδουεῖς, *ες*, (ἄψις, εἶδος) *arched, vaulted like an apse*.

Ἀψιδέω, *ω*, *to vault, to tie or join*, Anth., cf. ἄψις.

Ἀψιθύμος, *ov*, (ἄπτομαι, θυμός) *untouching, moving*, Anton.

Ἀψικάρδιος, *ov*, (ἄπτομαι, καρδία) *heart-touching, moving*, Anton.

Ἀψικτορία, *ας*, ἡ, *the character of an ψικτορος, fastidiousness, fickleness*, Polyb.

Ἀψικροος, *ov*, (ἄπτομαι, κρόος)

strictly one that has had enough if he has but touched a meal, fastidious, fickle, Plat. Ax. 369 A.

Ἀψίλαι, *ων*, οἱ, *the Apsilae*, a Scythian people, Arr.

Ἀψιμάχέω, *to skirmish with an enemy*, Polyb.: *to entice or lead on to fight*, Plut.: and

Ἀψιμάχος, *ας*, ἡ, *a skirmishing*, Aeschin. 51, 37: ἄψιμοι χειρῶν, *a close fray*, Dion. H.: from

Ἀψιμάχος, *ov*, (ἄπτομαι, μάχη) *enticing to fight, skirmishing*.

Ἀψιμσία, *ας*, ἡ, (ἄπτομαι, μίσος) *trivial and transient enmity*.

Ἀψινθίοι, *ων*, οἱ, *the Apsinthii*, a people of southern Thrace, Hdt. 6, 34; also Ἀψινθιοί, Lyc.

Ἀψινθιον, *ον*, τό, *Lat. absinthium, wormwood*, Xen. An. 1, 5, 1: hence

Ἀψινθίτης, *ον*, ὁ, sub. οἶνος, *wine prepared with wormwood*, Diosc.

Ἀψινθος, *ov*, ἡ=ἄψινθιον.

ἸἈψινθος, *ov*, ὁ, *Apsinthus*, a river of Thrace; ἡ, *a city of Thrace*, another name for Διον.

Ἀψίς, ἰδος, ἡ, *Ion. ἄψις*, and so in Plat., (ἄπτω) *a tying, fastening, knotting*, ἄψιδες λίνου, *the joinings*, i. e. meshes of a net, Il. 5, 487.—2. *the hoop or felloe of the wheel, the wheel itself*, Hes. Op. 424, Hdt. 4, 72: hence any curved form, *a bow, arch, vault*, ἡ ψουρανία ἄψ, *the vault of heaven*, Plat. Phaedr. 247 B: κύκλος ἄψιδος, *the potter's wheel*, Anth.: metaphr. κίμπτειν ἐπὶν ἄψιδας, Ar. Thesm. 53.

Ἀψίς, *εως*, ἡ, (ἄπτομαι) *a touching*, Plat. Parm. 149 A, sq.: metaphr. ἄψις φρενῶν, *distraction of mind*, Hipp.

Ἀψίχολος, *ov*, (ἄπτομαι, χολή) *quick to anger, choleric*, cf. ἄψιμισία.

Ἀψηγος, *ov*=ἄψεγής, *unblamed, blameless*. Adv.—γως.

Ἀψόρροια, *ας*, ἡ, *a flowing back*: from

Ἀψόρρος, *ov*, contr. ἄψόρρους, *ov*, (ἄψ, ῥέω) *back-flowing*, in Hom. ὀψιθ. of Ocean, regarded as a stream encircling the earth, and *flowing back into itself*.

Ἀψόρρος, *ov*, strictly a shortened form for ἄψόρρους, but in Hom. usu. in the genl. signf. *moving backwards, going back*, ἄψόρροι ἐκίμεν, ὀπυνέοντο, Il.; so ἄψ. περὶν, ἄπτεναι, Ἀψφ.: but mostly in neut. as adv., ἄψόρρον, *backward, back: again*, much like ἄψ, Hom., and Soph. (Not from ὄρω, ὀρνυμι, but from ῥέω: acc. to Döderl. from ἔρρω.)

Ἀψος, *εως*, τό, (ἄπτω) *a joining, fastening together*, esp. *a joint, limb*, ἄψα πάντα λύθεν, *all the limbs were released* (by sleep), Od. 4, 794: 18, 189.

ἸἈψος, *ov*, ὁ, *Apsus*, a river of Illyria, Strab.

Ἀψοφήτῃ, adv. of sq., Plat.

Ἀψόφητος, *ov*, (a priv., ψοφέω) *without noise, noiseless*, c. gen. κωκυμάτων, *without cry of wailing*, Soph. Aj. 321.

Ἀψόφος, *ov*, (a priv., ψόφος) = foreg., Soph. Tr. 967, Eur. Tro. 887.

Ἀψυκτος, *ov*, (a priv., ψύχω) *uncooled, not to be cooled*, i. e. warm, Plat. Phaed. 106 A.

ἸἈψυρτίς, ἰδος, ἡ, prop. fem. adj. from sq.: in pl. Ἀψυρτίδες, *ων*, αἱ, (ψῆσι) *the Apsyrtides*, two islands in the Adriatic, now *Osero* and *Cherse*, Apollod. 1, 9, 24.

ἸἈψυρτος, *ov*, ὁ, *Apsyrtus*, brother of Medea, Apollod. 1, 9, 23.

Ἀψυχάωγητος, *ov*, (a priv., ψυχαγωγέω) *not bewitching the soul, not rejoicing the heart*, Polyb.

Ἀψυχέω, (ἄψυχος) *to be lifeless or weak*.

Ἀψύχια, *ας*, ἡ, *lifelessness, weakness*: cowardice, Aesch. Theb. 259 383, and Eur.: from

Ἀψύχος, *ov*, (a priv., ψυχή) *lifeless*, Archil. 24, Soph. Fr. 743, and Eur.—II. *spiritless, fainthearted*, κἀκη Aesch. Theb. 192, *without spirit*, dull.

Ἀψυχρος, *ov*, (a priv., ψυχρός) *no cold*, dub. l. for ἄψυχτος l. c.

ἸἈΨ, root of ἄψιμι, *to blow*, used only in impf. ἄων, Ap. Rh.; cf. ἄζω, αὖω.

ἸἈΨ, root of αὖω, λαύω, ἄωτέω, *to sleep*, only used in aor. ἄεσα, κοιᾶσα, Hom. akin to foreg.

ἸἈΨ to hurt, contr. from αὖω. q. v.

ἸἈΨ, to satiate, only found in act. ἄμεναι, [ᾶ], contr. for ἄμεναι, Hom. for aor. ἄσα, pres. pass. δάται belong to αὖω: hence adj. verb. ἄτος, [ᾶ] but with a priv. ἄτος, [ᾶ], contr. ἄτος, Hom.; cf. Butt. Lexil. voc. ἄατος, and Ausf. Gr. § 114: νᾶται

Ἀώδης, *ες*, (a priv., ὀζω) *not smell ing*.

Ἀώθεν, adv., Dor. for ἡώθεν, *from the morning, or from the East*.

ἸἈών, ἄνους, ἡ, Dor. for ἡῖών Mosch.

ἸἈωνος, *ος*, ὁ, an Aonian, i. e. Boeotian; hence adj. Ἀώνιος, *a*, *ov* Aonian, Boeotian, q. v. [ᾶ]

ἸἈωος, Ἀώος, *ov*, ὁ, Aōus, a river of Illyria=Αἰῶς, now Vauisa, Strab.

ἸἈω, *ος*, v. sub ἄωρ.

ἸἈωρος, (ἄωρος II.) *to be careless*.

ἸἈωρί, adv. of ἄωρος, *untimely, at a wrong time, too early*, esp. *before mid night*, Eur. Incert.: νυκτὸς ἄωρί, *a dead of night*, Antipho 115, 18. [ᾶ, Ἰ]

ἸἈωρία, *ας*, ἡ, *a wrong time, untimely fate or death*, Pind. Fr. 101: αὖω θέρους, *an untimely*, i. e. too early summer, Plut.; esp. *midnight*, Luc. *nox intempesta*, Hemst. Thom. M. p. 136: in acc. as adv., *to come too late*, ἄωρος ἦκεν, Ar. Ach. 23.

ἸἈωριλούσσης, *ος*, ὁ, (ἄωρί, λούωμαι) *bathing too early*, v. l. Anton.

ἸἈωριος, *a*, *ov*=ἄωρος, Anth.

ἸἈωροθάνατος, *ov*, (ἄωρος, θάνατος) *untimely dead*, Ar. Fr. 592. [ᾶ]

ἸἈωρόλειος, *ov*, (ἄωρος, λείος) *un naturally smooth*, esp. of men who by pulling out their beards tried to make themselves look young, Cratin. Archil. 9.

ἸἈωρόνυκτος, *ov*, (ἄωρος, νύξ) *at midnight*, Lat. *intempesta nocte*, Aesch. Cho. 34.

ἸἈωρος, *ov*, (a priv., ὥρα) *untimely, unseasonable*, χειμῶν, τύχαι, Aesch., θάνατοι, Eur.—II. *before the time, un ripe, unformed*: hence *misshapen, de formed*, πόδες ἄωροι, of Scylla's feet, Od. 12, 89: in genl. *without ὥρα*, *without youthful freshness*, opp. to ἀραιός, Xen. Mem. 1, 3, 14.—II. (a priv., ὥρα) *without care, careless, heedless*.

ἸἈωρος, *ος*, contr. ὥρος, *sleep*, Sapph. 39.

ἸἈωρότοκος, *ov*, (ἄωρος, τίκτω) *untimely born*.

ἸἈωρτο, Ep. plqpf. pass. of αἰέρω, Hom. in phrase μάχαιρα παρὰ ξίφος κούλειον ἄωρτο, *the sacrificial knife hung by its sword-sheath*, Il. 3, 272 19, 253. (akin to αἰώρα, ἄωρ, ἄωστή ἄωρτήρ.)

ἸἈώς, ἡ, Dor. for Ἡώς, Ἐως Hence

ἸἈωσφόρος, *ος*=Ἐωσφόρος, Φωσφόρος, *the bringer of light, the morning star*, Lat. *Lucifer*, Pind. I. 4, 41 (3, 42)

ἸἈωτεω,=ἄωτέω.

Ἄρτεα, (ἄω) to sleep πάννηχον ἔπινον, γλῆκιν ἔπινον ἄστειν, E. 10, 159, Od. 10, 548: later also absol. (Acc. to some from ἄω, to breathe, Iat. spirare, and hence at once to sleep, cf. Butt. Lexil. voc. ἄωτος 8; others from ἄωτον, Lat. somnum carpere, very far-fetched.)

Ἄωτον, ου, τό, and ἄωτος, ου, ὁ, usu. the fairest, best, choicest of its kind; only poet., and esp. in Pind., who has it in various relations, ἄωτος ζωῆς, στεφάνων, χαρίτων, etc.: Hom. too uses it only in the above sense, and mostly of the finest wool, σῖδος ἄωτον, Il. 13, 599, 716, Od. 1, 413: also without ὄλος, (which must be supplied from the context) flock, δῶνι, Od. 9, 434; and once of the finest linen, λίνοιο λεπτὸν ἄωτον, Il. 9, 657; Ap. Rh. calls the golden fleece, χρύσειον ἄωτον; and Call. Apoll. 111, calls pure spring-water ἄκρον ἄωτον: hence—II. the decoration, honour, pride of a thing, so ἄωτος ἱππῶν, of a song in praise of horses, Böckh Expl. Pind. O. 3, 3, ἄωτον ἀρετῶν, O. 5, 2, ἄωτον χειρῶν, O. 8, 99.—The gender cannot be settled from Hom.; Pind. always has ὁ ἄωτος, and so Theocr. 13, 27: Ap. Rta. and the later Ep. τὸ ἄωτον, prob. because they supposed that Hom. used it so. (The signf. flower, which was long regarded as the primary one, is not found at all: the word seems orig. to have been used of the flock of wool. The deriv. unknown: Butt. Lexil. in v., fancifully enough derives it from ἄημι, that which is easily blown about, and, since the beauty of cloth depends on its flocky surface, hence, he thinks, arose the metaph. sense of best, choicest, etc.)

*Ἄωτος, ὁ, v. foreg.

Ἄωτος, ου, (a priv., οὐς) without ears: of vessels, without handle or handles, Phil. 39.

B

B, β, βῆτα, indecl., second letter of the Gr. alphabet: hence numeral = δύο and δεύτερος, but β=2000.

The pronunc. was softer than our B, like the Spanish or modern Greek, and so late authors used it for the Roman V, as Βάβρων, Βιργίλιος, and in modern Greek it is pronounced like our V, cf. infr. VII. The Aeol. and Dor. used it as the simple aspirate before ρ, as βρόδον, βράκος, for δόδον, βάκος, also before vowels, as βέδος for έδος. It was often inserted between μλ and μρ to give a fuller sound, as in μεσσημβρία, γαμβρός, μεμβλεται: so also in words like ἄμβροτος, ὀμβριμος.

The change of β into other consonants was chiefly owing to the different pronunciations of the several dialects.—I. into π, (so the Welch change the English b into p), e.g. βατεῖν for πατεῖν.—II. Arcad., into ζ, as ζέλλω, ζέρεθρον, for βάλλω, βέρεθρον, βάρηθρον, Pors. Phoen. 45.—III. into γ, as γάλλων for βάλλων: this is a very freq. change in the cognate languages: e.g. βάω, Sanscr. gā, to go: βός, Sanscr. gō, a cow, βαρύς, Lat. gravis: cf. βαυά in Corinna=γυνή.—IV. into c as Lat. tabeo compared with τήκω, τᾱκον.—V. into μ, as μεμβόας for

βεμβράς.—VI. Macedon. into φ, as Βίλπιπος, Βρήγες, Βερενίκη, for Φίλιππος, Φρύγες, Φερενίκη.—VII. in late authors, sometimes for ν in diphthongs, as ἄβρα, καλάβρον for αὔρα, καλαῖρον, cf. Jac. A. P. p. 586.

Bā, shortened form of Βασίλειον. O king! Aesch. Supp. 892, Valck. Hdt. 4, 59, Adon. p. 383; so μᾶ for μᾶτερ, and δᾶ for δῶμα.

†Bāal, ὁ, ἡ, indecl. Baal, a Phoenician deity, LXX., N. T. Rom. xi. 4.

Βαβάω, f. -άω, redupl. for βάζω, to chatter: also to stutter.—2.=βιβάω: both very rare.

Βαβαί, and βαβαίᾱς, Lat. papae! Exclamation of surprise, or amazement, bless me! Plat. Eur., and Comic.

†Bābakos, v. sub βάβαξ.

Βαβάκτις, ου, ὁ, v. βάβαξ.

†Bābatomion, ου, τό, Babatomium, a city of Pontus, Strab.

Βάβας, ακος, ὁ, and βαβάκτις, ου, ὁ, (βαβάξω) a chatterer.—2. a dancer or mad reveller, epith. of Pan, Cratin. Incert. 22. Bābakoi was a name for grasshoppers with the Eleans, for frogs in Pontus.

Βαβραδών, ὄνος, ἡ, the grasshopper, v. βαμβραδών.

Βαβράζω, ου, to chatter, chirp, of the grasshopper, Anan. 1, 6. (Hence βαβραδών, also βεβράς, βεμβράς, μεμβράς.)

†Bābrās, and -ιος, ου, ὁ, Babrias or Babrius, a Greek poet, who turned the Aesopian fables into verse.

Βαβύκα, ἡ, Lacon. for γέφυρα, v. βαβύξ.

Βαβυκάς=πελεκάν, Phil. 40.

†Bābulon, ὄνος, ἡ, Babylon, the capital of the Babylonian empire, on the Euphrates, Hdt. 1, 178.—2. a city of lower Aegypt, Strab. Hence

†Bābuloniakós, ἡ, ὁν, Babylonian; and

†Bābulonios, a, ου, also ος, ου, Arr. An. 6, 29; Babylonian; οἱ Βαβυλωνιοί, the Babylonians; ἡ Βαβυλωνία, sc. χωρά, Babylonia, the territory around Babylon, also, the region included between Mesopotamia, the Tigris, and the Persian gulf, Hdt., Xen., etc.

Βαβύξ, ὄκος, ἡ, or βαβύκα, ἡ, Lacon. for γέφυρα, a bridge, Plut. Lycurg. 6, Pelop. 17.

†Bāburos, ου, τά, Baby-sa, a mountain fastness in Armenia, Strab.

†Bāburtas, ου, ὁ, Babyrtas, a Messemian, Polyb. 4, 4, 5.

†Bābus, voc. ὁ=Τυφών, Hellen. ap. Ath. 680.—2. Babys, father of Pherecydes, Strab.—3. a pipe player, Ath. 624 B.

†Bāga, ἡ, the Lat. Vaga, a city of Numidia, Plut. Mar. 8.

†Bagaδania or -δανία, ας, ἡ, Bagadania, a part of Cappadocia, Strab.

†Bāgāos, ου, ὁ, Bagazus, a Persian, Ath. 609 A.

†Bāgai, ὄν, αἰ, Bagae, a castle of Sogdiana, Arr. An. 4, 17, 4.

†Bāgaios, ου, ὁ, Bagaeus, a Persian masc. pr. n., Hdt. 3, 128.

†Bāgās, ου, ὁ, Bagas, a Paphlagonian masc. pr. n., Strab.

†Bāgasákēs, ου, Ion. εω, ὁ, Bagasaces, Persian pr. n., Hdt. 7, 75.

†Bāgeia, ας, ἡ, Bagta, a promontory of Caramania, Arr. Ind. 28, 9.

†Bāgisara, ὄν, τά, Bagisara, a place in the country of the Ichthyophagi, Arr. Ind. 26, 2.

†Bāgistānēs, ου, ὁ, Bagistanes, masc. pr. n. Arr. An. 3, 21, 1.

†Bāgistanos, ἡ, ου, of Bagistana, a

city of Melia; τὸ Bay., ὄρος) the Bagistanian mountain, Diod. S.

Βάγμα, ατος, τό, (βάω) a speech address, report, Aesch. Pers. 636.—2. a sound, voice, speaking.

Βαγός, ὁ, Lacon. for ἀγός, Bickf. C. 1, 1, 83.

†Bāgrādas, ου, ὁ, Bagradas, now Megierda, a river near Utica in Africa, Strab.

Βαγῶας, Diod., Pl., etc., Βαγῶος, Strab., ου, ὁ, Lat. Bagoas and Bagoas, Persian word=εὐνοῦχος.

†Bādōs, ἄ, ὁ, Badas, a river of Syria, Strab.

Βάδην, adv. (βαῖνω) step by step slowly pacing, opp. to quick running Il. 13, 516.—II. walking, marching or foot, opp. to riding, driving, or sailing, Aesch. Pers. 19, [α]

Βαδίω, fut. -ίσω usu. Att. -ιῶμαι, in Luc. also -ισομαι, less correctly βαδιῶ, (βίδος, βαῖνω, vado) to march, walk, go, travel, H. Hom. Merc. 210 esp. to pace slowly towards, to advance step by step, opp. to τρέχω.

†Bādōs, ιος, ὁ, Badis, a district of Caramania, Arr. Ind. 32.

Βαδίστις, εως, ἡ, (βαδίω) a walking advancing, walk, Ar. Plut. 334.

Βαδίσμα, ατος, τό, (βαδίω) a step walk, in genl. gait, Dem. 982, 18. Hence

Βαδισματίας, ου, ὁ, a good walker one that can step out, Crat. Inc. 105.

Βαδισμός, ὄν, ὁ,=βάδισις, Plat. Charm. 160 C.

Βαδιστέον, adj. verb. from βαδίω. one must walk, go, Soph. El. 1502.

Βαδιστής, ὄν, ὁ, (βαδίω) one that goes on foot, a walker; but ταχὺς βαδ., a quick runner, Eur. Med. 1182.

Βαδιστικός, ἡ, ὄν, (βαδίω) belonging to, fit for walking, used to or good at walking, active, Ar. Ran. 128.

†Badiotós, ἡ, ὄν, (βαδίω) that can be passed on foot, Arr.

Βάδος, ου, ὁ, (βαῖνω) a walk, step, path, βάδον βαδίσειν, Ar. Av. 42.

†Bādōs, εω, ὁ, Badres, a Persian masc. pr. n., Hdt. 4, 167.

†Bāzira, ου, τά, Bazira, a city of India in the territory of the Assaceni Arr. An. 4, 27.

*BÁ'ZΩ, to go, supposed form, v. βιβάω.

ΒΑ'ΖΩ, f. βάω, to speak, say, Hom., who often joins ἄρτια, πεπνυμένα, ἡμετέλια βάειν, also βάειν τινά τι, to say somewhat to a man, Il. 16, 207: besides pres. and imperf. act. he has perf. pass. ἔπος εἰβάκται, ε word has been spoken, Od. 8, 408 also c. dat. rei, χαλεποῖς βάειν ἐπέεσσιν, to address with sharp words, Hes. Op. 184. (v. βαβάξω, βάξις, βάσκω φράξω, φάσκο, φημί.)

†Bathánatos, ου, ὁ, Bathamatus, a leader of the Gauls, who invaded Greece, Ath. 234 B.

Βαθέη, Ion. fem. from βαθύς in βαθεῖα, Il.

†Bathēia, ας, ἡ, the Lat. Badia a city of Spain, Plut.

Βαθέως, adv. from βαθύς.

†Báthēptos, ου, ὁ, Bathirpus, an Athenian, Dem. 501, 8.

Βάθιστος, ἡ, ου, superl. from βαθύς, Il.

Βαθμηδόν, adv. (βαθμός) by steps Ath.

Βαθμῆς, ἴδος, and ἴδος, ἡ=sq., pedestal, Pind. N. 5, 3: acc. to others dim.

Ζαθμός, ὄν, ὁ, (βαῖνω)=βάσις, ε step, rank, threshold, LXX.—II. a degree, stair, Lat. gradus, N. T., and Eccl.—III.=βάσις, Eccl.

Βάθος, εος, τό, (βαθύς) *depth* or *eight*, acc. as measured up or down, Lat. *altitudo*, ἐπὶ βάθος, in file, of soldiers, Thuc. 3, 68: in genl. *extension in space*, breadth, freq. metaph. βάθος κακῶν, Aesch., etc., *depth, fulness, multitude*, cf. βαθύς: *depth of mind*, Heind. Plat. Theat. 183 E, ἐν βάθει πόσιος, *deep in drink*, Theocr. 14, 29; ὃν ἐν βάθει, *they that live far inland*, Strab. (Akin to it are βένθος, βυθός, βυσσός, πυθμῆν.)
Βάθρα, ας, ἡ, (βαίνα)=βαθμός, a *step, stair*, used in compds. ἀποβάθρα, ἐπιβάθρα.
Βαθράδιον, ου, τό, dim. from **βαθρά**, a *step or stool*, Ar. Fr. 433.
Βαθρεία, ας, ἡ=βαθρον, Aesch. Supp. 859.
Βαθρικύν, οῦ, τό, a *small staircase*, Lat. *scalare*, Inscr.: from
Βάθρον, ου, τό=βάσις, a *step, stair, staircase*, threshold, Soph. O. C. 1591: a *round of a ladder*, Eur. Phoen. 1179: a *seat, bench*, Soph. O. C. 101: a *base, pedestal*, Aesch. Pers. 812: a *foundation*, ἐν βάθροις εἶναι, to stand fast, Eur.: το κινδύνου βάθρα, the threshold, verge of danger, Eur. Cycl. 352: κ βάθρων, funditus, Dion. H. (Contr. from βατήρων).
Βαθυακῆς, ἐς, (βαθύς, ἄγκος) *with deep vales*, Anth.
Βαθύβουλος, ου, (βαθύς, βουλῆ) *deep-counselling, profoundly wise*, Aesch. Pers. 142. [v]
Βαθύγεος, ου, Ion. βαθύγεος, ου, Idt., Att. βαθύγεω, ων, (βαθύς, γῆ) *in deep soil, hence fruitful*, Theophr.: opp. to rocky ground, that has only thin covering of soil.
Βαθύγενος, ου, (βαθύς γένειον) *with low, full-flowing beard*, Julian.
Βαθύγεος, ου, Ion. for βαθύγεος, dt. 4, 23.
Βαθύγεως, ου, Att. for βαθύγεος.
Βαθυγήρως, ου, gen. α, (βαθύς, γῆ) *sunk in old age, decrepit*, Anth.
Βαθυγλυντος, ου, (βαθύς, γλύφω) *er-carved*, Anth.
Βαθυγυμνοσύνη, ης, ἡ, *depth of sdom*, late: from
Βαθυγυμνω, ου, gen. ονος, (βαθύς, γυμνῶ) *=βαθύβουλος*, Babr. 124, 5.
Βαθυδένδρον, ου, (βαθύς, δένδρον) *erly-wooded*, Lyr. ap. Plat.
Βαθυδηνείης, εσσα, εν, *deep-dying*, 21, 15: poet. for
Βαθυδίνης, ου, δ, (βαθύς, δίνη) *the er-dying*, Hom., and Hes. epith.
Μεκανός and **ποταμός**. [f]
Βαθυδίνης, ἐς=foreg. late form.
Βαθυόζος, ου, (βαθύς, δόξα) *far-ned, illustrious*, Pind. P. 1, 127.
Βαθυεργός, ου, (βαθύς, ἔργω) *to work*, esp. to dig or plough *deep*.
Βαθύς, ουος, ου, (βαθύς, ζώνη) *deep-ied*, i. e. not under the breast, but or the hips, so that the gown fell or the girdle in large, full folds; y of women's, and esp. of the Ion-dress, Müll. Archäol. d. Kunst 39, Böckh Expl. Pind. O. 3, 35: since maids and matrons appear in full drapery only on great occasions, it meant in genl. *richly clad*, n.: cf. βαθύκολπος.
ἀθυρία, τρήκος, δ, ἡ, (βαθύς,) *with thick, full, long hair*: of ep., with thick or long wool, H. Hom. 412.
αθυκαπῆς, ἐς, (βαθύς, καμπῆ) *ugly curved*, Anth.
αθυκήτης, ἐς, (βαθύς, κῆτος) *πόν- the deep, deep sea*, Theogn. 175; γρῶς.
δυκαλῆς, ἐς, (βαθύς, κλέος)=
ιδόζος, Anth.

Βαθύκληρος, ου, (βαθύς, κλήρος) *immensely rich, esp. having large landed property*, Ep. Hom. 17.
Βαθυκλῆς, οὖς, δ, *Bathycles*, son of Chalcion, Il. 16, 594. Others in Paus., Plut., etc.
Βαθυκνήμις, (βαθύς, κνήμη) *wear- ing high greaves*, Q. Sm.
Βαθυκόλπος, ου, (βαθύς, κόλπος) *deep-bosomed, with the dress in deep, full folds, hence richly clad*, like βαθύωνος, Hom., epith. of the Trojan women; which others explain of their full, swelling breasts, and so certainly used by Aesch. Theb. 864.—
 Il. of the earth, with deep valleys, Pind. P. 9, 77; of the sea or rivers, with deep bays or creeks.
Βαθυκόμος, ου, (βαθύς, κόμη) *with thick hair*: woody, Ar. Fr. 557.
Βαθυκρημνος, ου, (βαθύς, κρημνός) *with high, steep cliffs*, ἄλς, Pind. I. 4, 96.
Βαθυκρήπις, ιδος, δ, ἡ, (βαθύς, κρηπίς) *with deep foundations*, Musae.: others less correctly βαθυκρήπις.
Βαθυκρύσταλλος, ου, (βαθύς, κρύσταλλος) *with deep ice*, Anth.
Βαθυκτέινος, ου, (βαθύς, κτέανον) *with great possessions, esp. of flocks and herds*, Anth.
Βαθυκύμων, ου, gen. ονος, (βαθύς, κύμα) *with deep, swelling waves*, Orph. [κῦ]
Βαθύλειμος, ου,=sq., Il. 9, 151.
Βαθυλειμων, ου, gen. ονος, (βαθύς, λειμῶν) *with rich meadows*, πέτρα βαθ., prob. a rock surrounded by rich fields, Pind. P. 10, 23.
Βαθυλήιος, ου, (βαθύς, λήιον) *with a heavy crop, fruitful*, Il. 18, 550.
†Βαθυλλεῖος, α, ου, of or belonging to *Bathyllus*, Ath. 20 E: from
†Βαθυλλος, ου, δ, *Bathyllus*, masc. pr. n., Dem. 1009, 26: etc.—2. a fountain, Paus. 8, 31, 9.
Βαθυμαλλος, ου, (βαθύς, μαλλός) *long or thick-fleeced*, Pind. P. 4, 286.
Βαθυμήτης, ου, δ, also βαθυμήτα, cf. μυτήτα, *deep-counselling, profound*, like βαθύβουλος, Pind. N. 3, 92.
Βαθυμός, ου, contr. -νους, ουν, (βαθύς, νοῦς) *of deep mind, profound*, Anth.
Βαθύνω, fut. βαθύνω, perf. βεβάθυγκα, (βαθύς) *to hollow out, excavate*, Il. 23, 421; τὴν φύλαγγα, *to deepen the phalanx by shortening the ranks, and increasing their number*, Xen. Cyr. 6, 2, 23; 8, 5, 15.
Βαθύξυλος, ου, (βαθύς, ξύλον) *with deep, thick wood*, Eur. Bacch. 1138.
Βαθύπεδος, ου, (βαθύς, πέδον) *forming a deep vale*, Pind. N. 3, 30: the form βαθυπέδιος is dub.
Βαθύπτελμος, ου, (βαθύς, πέλμα) *thick-soled*, Anth.
Βαθύπτελος, ου, (βαθύς, πέπλος) *with long robe*, Q. Sm.
Βαθυπλεκῆς, ἐς, (βαθύς, πλέκω) *close knit*, Opp.
Βαθύπλευρος, ου, (βαθύς, πλευρά) *deep flanked*.
Βαθυπλήξ, ἥκος, δ, ἡ, (βαθύς, πλήξ- ους) *deep striking*, Nic.
Βαθυπλόκαμος, ου, (βαθύς, πλόκα- μος) *with thick, falling hair*, Ar. Rh. 1, 742.
Βαθυπλόος, ου, (βαθύς, πλέω) *going deep in the water*, Diod.
Βαθυπλούσιος, ου,=sq.
Βαθυπλούτος, ου, (βαθύς, πλούτος) *exceedingly rich*, Aesch. Supp. 555.
Βαθυπόλεμος, ου, (βαθύς, πόλε- μος) *always plunged in war*, Pind. P. 2, 2.
Βαθυπόνηρος, ου, (βαθύς, ποιη- ρός) *most depraved*, Procl.

Βαθύπρωρος, ου, (βαθύς, πρῶ dub. 1. Diod., for βαθυπρῶρος).
Βαθυπύθμην, ενος, δ, ἡ, (βαθύς, πυθμῆν) *with deep foundations*, A. R.
Βαθυπῶγων, ου, gen. ὠνος, (βαθύς, πῶγων) *with long, thick beard*, Luc.
Βαθυρρέτης, ου, δ, (βαθύς, ῥέω)=
βαθύρροος, Il. 21, 195.
Βαθυρρέων, ου, gen. οντος,=βα-
θύρροος, Ap. Rh. 2, 659.
Βαθύρρητος, ου, (βαθύς, ῥήν) *with long or thick wool*, Anth.
Βαθυρρίζα, ας, ἡ, *depth of root* Theophr.: from
Βαθυρίζος, ου, (βαθύς, ῥίζα) *with deep root, with deep valleys*, Soph. Tr. 1195.
Βαθυρρόος, ου, contr. -ρρους, ουν, (βαθύς, ῥέω) *deep flowing, swelling with waves, brimming*, Hom.
Βαθυρρώχωρος, ου, (βαθύς, ὠχρῆ) *with deep clefts*, Q. Sm.
ΒΑΨΥΣ, βαψεία, and Ion. βαψή, βαψί, fem. βαθύς only once, H. Hom. Cer. 384: comp. βαθύτερος, poet βαθίων, Dor. βάσων, sup. βαθύτα-
 τος, poet. βαθίστος: *deep or high acc.* to one's position, altus: φέρν βαψεία, the depths of one's mind, Il. 19, 125: extended in any way, long, broad: also thick, close, abundant: Hom. uses it strictly of the sea, rivers, eddies, valleys, cliffs, the nether world, of deep sand, and deep rich soil, νεὸς βαψεία: in sense of thick, of woods, corn, clouds; rarely also of a full, strong wind, Il. 11, 306. Pind. has it of deep, well-grounded fame: in prose esp. of all full, luxuriant growth, of the hair and beard, of plants, etc.: hence of exhaustless or accumulated treasures, βαθὺς πλοῦτος, θησαυρός, κλήρος, also βαθὺν ἐσθλόν, sure good-fortune βαθύς ἀνὴρ, a rich man, Xen. Oec. 11, 10, and so οἶκος, hence Μίδεω βάθει οὐ πλουτεῖν, to be richer than Midas, Tyr. 3, 6, but βαθὺν χρέος, *deep debt*, over head and ears: also of colour, deep, dark, Ael., so βαθύρροος: of the voice, deep, hollow, cf. βαθύφωνος: of time, βαθύς ὁρὸς, cf. βαθύφωρος: of Ar. Vesp. 216, v. sub ὁρὸς; but βαθὺν γῆρα, the depth of old age: βαθύς ὕπνος, *deep sleep*, Theocr. 8, 65: βαψεία φύλαγξ, a phalanx deep in file, (v. βαψύνω) Xen., but βαθύς τόπος, a place that stretches far away into the distance, like βαψεία αὐλή, Il. 5, 142. Metaph. βαθύτερα ἡῆσα, *deeper habits of thought*, Hdt. 4, 95; so βαψεία φροντίς, *deep thought*, Aesch. Supp. 407.
†Βαθύς λιμὴν, δ, the port *Bathys*, Strab., prop. the deep harbour, in Boeotia, now called *Vathi*, Diod. S. 19, 77.
Βαθύσκαρθος, ου, (βαθύς, σκαίρω) *high leaping*, Nonn.
Βαθυσκάρος, ἐς, (βαθύς, σκάπτω) *deep dug*, Soph. El. 435.
Βαθυσκίος, ου, (βαθύς, σκιά) *deeply shaded*, H. Hom. Merc. 229.—II. act. throwing a deep shade, Musae.
Βαθυσκοπέλος, ου, (βαθύς, σκόπε- λος) *with high cliffs*, Orph.
Βαθυσκηνα, ατος, τό, (βαθύνω) *exca- vation*, Theophr.
Βαθυσμήριγξ, ιγγος, δ, ἡ, (βαθύς, σμήριγξ) *long or strong haired*, Nonn.
Βαθυσπόρος, ου, (βαθύς, σπείρω) *deep sown, fruitful*, Eur. Phoen. 648.
Βαθύστερος, ου, (βαθύς, στέρνων) *with high, strong breast, deep-chested*, Pind. I. 3, 19: αἰα, *deep-bosomed earth*, Hom. Fr. 23.
Βαθυστολέω, (βαθύς, στολή) *to wear long, flowing robes*, Strab.
Βαθύστολιος, ου, (βαθύς, στολ- μός) *with a long upper garment*, Jac. A. P. 3 319.

Βαθύστομος, ον, (βαθύς στόμα) *deep-mouthed*, *deep*, Strab.

Βαθύστυλος, ον, (βαθύ, στῶν-νυμ) *deep-covered*, hence *well-stuffed*, *soft*, κλίνη, Babrius 32, 7.

Βαθύσχοινος, ον, (βαθύς, σχοῖνος) *deep grown with rushes or sedges*, Il. 4, 383.

Βαυτέρμων, ον, gen. ονος, (βαθύς, τέρμα) *deep laden*, ναῖς, Opp.

Βαθύτης, ητος, ή, (βαθύς)=βαθύς, *depth*, Luc.

Βαθύδωρος, ον, (βαθύς, ὕδωρ) *with deep water*.

Βαθύπνοος, ον, (βαθύς, ὕπνος) *in deep sleep*, Nic.

Βαθύρων, ον, gen. ονος, (βαθύς, φῶν)=βαθύβουλος, Pind. N. 7, 1.

Βαθύφυλλος, ον, (βαθύς, φύλλον) *thick-leaved*, leafy, Mosch. 5, 11.

Βαθύφωνος, ον, (βαθύς, φωνή) *with deep, hollow voice*, LXX.

Βαθυχάιος, ον, (βαθύς, χάιος) *of old nobility*, Aesch. Supp. 858.

Βαθυχαιτής, εσσα, εν,=sq., Aesch. ap. Anth.

Βαθυχαιτης, ον, δ, (βαθύς, χαιτης) *with deep falling hair*, Ἀριστῆαιος Bab., Hes. Th. 977.

Βαθύχειλος, ον, (βαθύς, χεῖλος) *with deep lips or edges*.

Βαθυχεύμων, ον, gen. ονος, (βαθύς, χεύμα)=βαθυκύμων, Anth.

Βαθυχῶν, ον, gen. ονος, (βαθύς, χῶν)=βαθυχεῖνος, Aesch. Theb. 306.

Βαθυχρόμος, ον, gen. ονος, (βαθύς, χρώμα)=βαθύχλυτος.

Βαθυχρύσος, ον, contr. χρύσος, ον, (βαθύς, χρῶμα) *of deep, dark colour*.

Βαῖαι, and Βαῖαι, ὠν, αἰ, Βαῖαι, now *Baia*, a famous watering place of the Romans in Campania, Strab.

Βαῖεν, 3 plur. from sq., for Βαῖισαν.

Βαῖην, ης η, opt. aor. 2 of Βαῖω, Il.

Βεῖρος, ὄν, (βαῖς) *of palm-branches*.

ΒΑΙΝΩ, fut. in transit. sign. βῆσα, aor. ἔβησα, v. II. inf., intr. βήσομαι, Dor. βάσειμαι. Perf. βέβηκα,

whence synop. forms βεβᾶσι, βεβᾶσι, inf. βεβήμεν, part. βεβαῖος, βεβανία, contr. βεβῶς, βεβῶσα, βεβῶς,

which are rare except in poets: Hom. nas Ep. forms βεβᾶσι, part. βεβᾶίος, βεβανία, inf. βεβήμεν. Aor. 2 ἔβην,

imperat. βῆθι, subj. βῶ, opt. βαῖην, imperat. ἔβηναι, part. βᾶς, βᾶσα, βάν.

Hom. has also Βάτην [ᾗ] shortd. for ἔβήτην. Aor. mid. ἔβησθαι, rarer ἔβησθαι. All these forms come from

obsl. βάω: the word is inflected like ἵστημι, and so even the pres. part. with redupl. in Hom., βεβᾶς.

Cf. also βέομαι, βεῖομαι, βεῖω.

I. Intr. to go, walk, tread, step: of all motion on ground, the direction being usu. determined by a prepos.

The kind of motion is often marked by a part., ἔβη φεύγων, ἔβη ὤψασα, Hom.: a part. fut. points out the

purpose, ἔβη ἐξεναρξίζων, he went to slay, Il. 11, 101.—2. also very often c. inf. in Hom., βῆ δ' ἔμεν, βάν δ' ἔνειναι,

they set out to go, βῆ δὲ θέειν, he started to run, βῆ δ' ἔλαυν, Il. 13, 27.

—3. βαίνειν μετά τι, to go after a thing, go to fetch it, st. in Hom.;

βαίνειν ἐπ' ἐλπίδος, δι' ὁδῶν, διαπόδω, to feel how, etc., for ἐλλπίω, ὁδονόμα, ποδῶ, Valck. Phoen.

1554.—4. the sense of being in a place, resting, standing, is chiefly found in perf., διέ τινος, also ἐπὶ τινος, to be

in a situation: εὖ or ἀσφαλῶς βεβηκέναι, to stand fast, to be well established, to be in a good state, Hdt., and so alone, Wess. Hdt. 7,

164. οἱ ἐν τέλει βεβῶτες, they who

are in office, Valck. Hdt. 9, 106, Soph. Ant. 67.—5. to go away, depart: hence euphem. for ἀνέσκειν, Jac. Ant. 2, 2, p. 238.—6. metaph. of lifeless things even in Hom., ἐννέα ἐνιαυτοὶ βεβᾶσι, nine years have come and gone, Il. 2, 134; and 339, πῇ ὅρκα βῆσεται; cf. 8, 229.—7. freq. in later authors c. acc., as Pind. O. 2, 173, αἶνον ἔβα κόρος, disgust comes after praise, and so χρεός ἔβα με, debts came on me, Ar. Nub. 30: βαίνειν ὁδόν or κέλευθον, e. g. ὕμνων, to tread the path of song, Pind. Fr. 201.

II. Transit.—1. to make to go, put in motion, lead, drive up or down, to lift, carry, but almost always Ion. and Poet., and exclus. in pres. act. and mid.: fut. act. βῆσο: aor. 1, ἔβησα, aor. mid. ἐβήσαμην: φῶτας βῆσεν ὁφ' ἔππων; he made them dismount, Il. 16, 810: but Il. 5, 164, ὠμφοτέρους ἔβ' ἔππων βῆσε κακῶς ἀέκοντας, he brought them with violence to the ground, hurled them from the chariot.—2. mid. βῆσασθαι ὁφρον, to mount the chariot, Il. 3, 262, Od. 3, 481: and so βαίνειν νῆας.—3. of animals, to cover, βαινόμεναι, brood-mares, Hdt. 1, 192, also Att., Heind. Plat. Phaedr. 250 E.—4. βαίνειν πόδα, to advance the foot, Hom., Hdt., and Att., cf. Pors. Or. 1427, Kühner Gr. Gr. § 552.

Βάιον, ον, τό=βαῖς, N. T.

ΒΑΙΟ΄Σ, ᾶ, ὄν, little, insignificant, short, not far: ἐχώρει βαῖος, with small escort, unattended, Soph. O. T. 750: ἀπὸ βαῖος, sub. ἡλικίας, from infancy, Anth.: Βαῖόν, as adv. a little, Hes. (hence ἡβαῖός).

Βαῖος, ον, δ, Baeus, the pilot of Ulysses's ship, from whom Baiae was said to have derived its name, Strab.

Βαιοφόρος, ον, v. βαῖφόρος, Eccl.

Βαῖς, ή, a palm-branch, Coptic bai.

Βαῖτερια, ας, ή, Baeterra, now Beziers, a city of Gallia Narbonensis, Strab.

Βαῖτη, ή, a shepherd's or peasant's coat of skins, Att. σισύρα, Hdt. 4, 64.

Βαῖτικῆ, ης, ή, Baetica, a province in the south of Spain, Strab.

Βαῖτις, ιος, δ, the Baetis, now the Guadalquivir, a river of Spain flowing through Baetica, Plut. Cat. Maj.

10.—2. a city of same name on the river, Strab.

Βαῖτορις, ιγος, δ, Baetoris, masc. pr. n., Strab.

Βαῖτουρία, ας, ή, Baeturia, the northwest part of Baetica, Strab.

Βαῖτων, ὄνος, δ, Baeton, masc. pr. n., Ath. 442 D.

Βαῖφόρος, ον, and βαῖοφόρος, ον, (βαῖς, φέρω) bearing a palm-branch.

Βαῖων, ὄνος, δ, a coarse fish, elsewhere βέννιος, Epich. p. 34: prob. from βαῖος.

Βάκαινα, ης, ή, BACAENA, a city of Sicily, Diod. 5.

Βακάρας, α, δ, Bacaras, a river in the territory of Carthage, Polyb. 1, 75, 5.

Βάκελος and βάκηλος, ον, δ, also βακέλας, Lat. baculus, baccolus, an

emphic in the service of Cybele, Gallus, Jac. A. P. 399.—II. a lewd or weak

man, like βλακός, Antiph. Cares 1, v. Thom. M. p. 138.

Βάκιω, to prophesy like Bacis, Ar. Pac. 1072: from

Βάκις, ιδος, δ, Bacis, a soothsayer of Boeotia, Hdt. 8, 20.

Βακκαῖοι, ὄν, οἱ, the Vaccæi, a people of Spain, Plut.

Βακκάρτιος, ινῆ, ινον, made of βάκκαρις, μύρον, v. Voss. Virg. Ecl. 4,

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βάκκαρις, ιδος, Magnæ Lyd. 1 and εως, Hippon. 27, ή, baccar, bacaris, an unknown plant, with an aromatic root yielding an oil, cf. Ath. 690.

Βάκλον, ον, τό, Lat. Baculus, a stick, a cudgel, in pl. Aesop. Fab. 283, De F.

Βακτάρικροσσά, Triballian jargon in Ar. Av. 1629, with allusion to βακτηρία and κροῦα.

Βακτηρεῦα,=βακτηρεῦα, Eccl.

Βακτηρία, ας, ή,=βάκτρον, stick staff, Ar. Ach. 784; a general's baton Thuc. 8, 84. Hence

Βακτηριάζω, f. -άσω, to support on staff, Eccl.

Βακτήριον, ον, τό, Ar. Ach. 448 and βακτηρίδιον, ον, τό, dim. from βακτηρία.

Βακτηρίς, ιδος, ή,=βακτηρία, prob. I. Achæe. ap. Poll. 10, 157.

Βάκσα, ον, τά, Bactra, now Balka a city of Upper Asia, capital of the territory called from it Bactriana, Hdt. 6, 9.

Βάκτρεμμα, ατος, τό, a staff, prop. Eur. Phoen. 1539: from

Βακτρεῦω, to lean on a staff.

Βακτριανός, ή, ὄν, Bactrian, Hdt. 3, 92; ή Βακτριανή, Bactriana or Bactria, Strab.

Βάκτριος, α, ον, Bactrian; ή Βακτρία (χώρα) Bactria, δ Βάκτριος, Bactrian, Hdt. 1, 153, Aesch. Pers. 306.

Βάκτρον, ον, τό, (*βάω, Βιβάω) Lat. baculus, a staff or stay, Aesch. Ag. 201: a cudgel, Theocrit. 25, 207.

Βακτροπροσαίτης, ον, δ, (Βάκτρον, προσαιτέω) going about with a staff, begging: epith. of a Cynic, Luc. Ep.

Βάκτρος, ον, δ, the Bactrus, n. Andarab, a river of Bactriana, falling into the Oxus, Strab.

Βακτροφόρος, ον, δ, (Βάκτρον, φέρω) the staff-bearer; epith. of Dionysus the Cynic, Cercid. ap. Diog. L. 6, 76.

Βακχάω=Βακχάω.

Βακχῶς, δ,=Βακχηντής, Soph. 598, v. Lob. Phryn. 433, sq.

Βακχῶς, ὦ, (Βάκχος) to be in Bacchic frenzy, to rave, Aesch. Sept. 498.

Βακχεβακχων ἄσαι, to raise strain, Βάκχε, Βάκχε, to Bacchus, invoke him, Ar. Eq. 408.

Βακχεῖα, ας, ή, v. Βάκχειος III

Βακχεΐδης, ον, δ, Bacchidas, masc. pr. n., Att. 629 A.

Βακχειακός, οἰ, δ, v. Βάκχειος

Βακχειών, ον, τό, v. Βάκχειος I

Βάκχειος, εἰα, εἰον, (Βάκχος) I chic, belonging to Bacchus or his

rich, a priest or priestess of Bacchus

spired, frenzied, intoxicated, ran

Βάκχειος Διόνυσος, H. Hom. 18,

also Βάκχειος θεός, Soph. O. T. 1

δ Βάκχειος δεσπότης, Ar. Th.

988, cf. Wess. Hdt. 4, 79.—B.

subst.—I. Βάκχειος, sub. θεός,—

II. Βάκχειος, sub. θεός, Hdt. 4, 79.

δ Βάκχειος, sub. πούς, also Βάκ

κός, a metrical foot of three sylls

— or —, Herm. el. metr. p. 28

III. ή Βακχεῖα, the feast of Bacchus

sometimes in plur. at Βακχεῖαι, B. Bacch. 215.—2. the conduct of a

chante, Aesch. Cho. 698.—IV.

Βακχειών, the temple of Bacchus

Lys. 1: drunkenness, Eur. Phoen.

also τὰ Βακχεῖα, the orgies of Bacchus

Ar. Ran. 357.

Βάκχειος, ον, δ, Bacchius, n.

pr. n., Plat.

Βάκκενμα, ατος, τό, (Βάκχειος)

festival of Bacchus, in genl. τὸ

Eur. Bacch. 317.

Βακχεύς, εὖς, ὅ, = Βάκχος, Soph. Ant. 1122, and Eur.

Βακχεύσιμος, ὄν, Bacchanalian, frenzied, Eur. Bacch. 298.

Βάκχευσις, εὖς, ἡ, a feast of Bacchus, the revelry which attended it, Eur. Bacch. 357.

Βακχευτής, οὖ, ὁ, a Bacchanalian: any one full of Bacchic frenzy or of wine, Orph.: as adj. ῥυθμός Βακ., Anth.

Βακχευτικός, ἡ, ὄν, = Βάκχειος, Bacchanalian, Arist. Pol.

Βακχεύτω, ὄρος, ὅ, = Βακχευτής, Böckh C. I. 1, 54.

Βακχεύω, f. -εύω, (Βάκχος) to keep the festival of Bacchus, his mysteries, esp. the great Trieterides, Hdt. 4, 79.—2. to speak or act like one frenzied, to be frantic or fanatical, rush about like a drunken man, Lat. Bacchari, Trag.—II. transit. to inspire with frenzy, Eur. Or. 411, H. F. 966: in pass. Or. 833.

Βακχέχορος, ὄν, (Βάκχος, χορός) leading the Bacchic dance, Orph.

Βάκχη, ἡς, ἡ, a Bacchante, v. Βάκχος II., Trag.—II. any inspired, frenzied female, Eur. Hec. 123, Βάκχη Αἰδού, frantic handmaid of Hell, Id. 1076—1131. a species of pear, Nic. Ther. 513.

Βακχιάδαι, ὦν, οἱ, (Βάκχης) the Bacchiadae, a Heraclid clan, the descendants of Bacchis, an early king of Corinth, Hdt. 5, 92.*

Βακχιάς, = Βακχεύς, Eur. Cycl. 204.

Βακχιακός, ἡ, ὄν, = Βάκχειος, Orph.

Βακχιάς, ὡς, ἡ, = Βάκχη, freq. in Nonn.

Βακχίδης, ὄν, Dor. -ιδας, α, ὁ, Bacchides, a eunuch of Mithradates, Plut. Lucull. 18.—2. Bacchidas, form of masc. pr. n. in Ath. 336 D.

Βάκχιος, ἡ, ὄν, = sq., Diod.

Βάκχιος, α, ὄν, = Βάκχειος, Bacchanalian, Soph., and Eur.: in genl. inspired, enthusiastic, raving.—II. as subst. ὁ Βάκχιος, = Βάκχος, Soph. Ant. 154, Eur. Cycl. 9, cf. Valck.

Eur. Phoen. 21: also = οἶνος, Eur. Cycl. 454, 519.—2. ἡ Βακχία, = Βάκχη.

Βάκχιος, ὄν, ὁ, Bacchius, masc. pr. n., Dem. 1269, 5.

Βακχιώω, ὦ, (Βάκχιος) to madden with Bacchic fury, Soph. Fr. 782.

Βακχίς, ἰδος, ἡ, = Βάκχη, Soph. Ant. 1129.—II. Bacchis, fem. pr. n.—III. a votary of Bacchus, Ath. 594 D.

Βακχίς, ἰδος, ὁ, Bacchis, Heraclid, fifth king of Corinth, under of the family Bacchiadae, aus. 2, 4, 4.

Βακχιώτης, ὄν, ὁ, = Βακχευτής, Soph. C. 678, where others Βακχειώτης.

ΒΑΚΧΟΣ, ὄν, ὁ, Bacchus, the antler and guardian of the vine, god of wine and inspiration, esp. at of dramatic poetry; patron of theatre, and scenic representations at Athens: the same word with

ἔκχος, and so from ἰάχω, ἰά, ἱ, his name first occurs in Hdt.: but s worship is primitive and mani-

d, and he himself is variously represented, as the ennobler of man-

and, and giver of joys, as the symbol

the generative and productive

people of nature, etc.; v. Müll.

chöhl. d. Kunst, § 383, sq. Me-

h. used for wife itself, Eur.—II. a

echanalian, Eur. H. F. 1119, like

κχη, a Bacchante: in genl. any

inspired, infuriated, frantic with

son or otherwise, Heind. Plat.

sed. 69 C.

†Βακχυλίδης, ὄν, ὁ, Bacchylides, a

Greek poet of Iulis in Ceos, Ael.,

etc.

†Βακχυλῖς, ἰδος, ἡ, Bacchylis, fem.

pr. n. Anth.

Βακχών, ὠνος, ὁ, dim. from Βάκ-

χος, A. B.—2. Bacchon, masc. pr. n.,

Plut.

†Βάλακρος, ὄν, ὁ, Balacrus, Maced.

for Φάλακρος, a commander of Alex-

ander's; and freq. as Maced. pr. n.,

Arr., Polyb., etc.

Βάλάνεγρον, ας, ἡ, (βάλανος, ἄγρον)

an instrument to open a door, a key, v.

βάλανος IV., Hdt. 3, 155: a thing to

catch the bolt of a βάλανος, Polyb.

†Βαλαναία, ας, ἡ, Balanea, now

Balnea, a city on the coast of Syria,

Strab.

Βάλανεμόφαλος, ὄν, (βαλανεῖον,

μόφαλος) with a boss like the valve of a

bath, φιάλη, a cup with a spherical

base, and conseq. unable to stand,

Cratin. Drap. 9, v. Meineke.

Βάλανεῖον, ὄν, τό, Lat. balineum,

balneum, a bath, bathing-room, Ar.

Plut. 535, etc.: the water of the bath,

Plut.

Βάλανεῖτης, ὄν, ὁ, = sq., Polyb.

Βάλανεός, εὖς, ὁ, the bath-man, bal-

neator, Ar. Eq. etc., whose office was

to trim the hair, beard, and nails:

like barbers they were proverbial for

silly chattering. The forms βαλαν-

εῖτης and βαλανεῖτης are more rare,

(in some way or other connected with

βάλανος.) Hence

Βάλανευτικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to

baths, ἡ -κή, sub. τέχνη, Plat. Soph.

227 A.

Βάλανεύτρια, ας, ἡ, fem. of βαλα-

νεύς.

Βάλανεύω, f. -εύω, to keep or wait

upon a bath, τινε, in genl. = διακονέω,

to serve, wait upon: v. interpp. Ar.

Pac. 1103.

Βάλανεῖτης, ὄν, ὁ, rarer form of

βάλανεύς.

Βάλανερός, ἡ, ὄν, (βάλανος) of the

acorn kind, Theophr., like καρυρός,

σταχυρός, etc.: hence βαλανηρά,

ὦν, τά, seeds of the oak kind.

Βάλανεφάγος, to live on acorns,

App.: from

Βάλανεφάγος, ὄν, (βάλανος, φα-

γεῖν) acorn-eating, Alcæa. 91. [φά]

Βάλανεφόρος, ὄν, (βάλανος, φέρω)

bearing acorns or dates, Hdt. 1, 193.

Βάλανεῖω, ὄν, ὁ, to shake acorns

from the tree, Anth.—II. τινά, to ad-

minister a pledget or pessary, cf. βάλα-

νος V.

Βάλανεῖνος, ἰνη, ἰων, made of βά-

λανος, Theophr.

Βάλανεῖον, ὄν, τό, a decoction of

acorns, a remedy for drunkenness.

Βάλανις, ἰδος, ἡ, fem. from βαλα-

νεύς.—2. = βάλανος V., Hipp.

Βάλανισσα, ἡς, ἡ, fem. from βαλα-

νεύς, like βασίλις and βασιλίσσα

from βασιλεύς, = βαλανεύτρια, Anth.

Βάλανιτης, ὄν, ὁ, fem. βαλανίτις,

ἰδος, ἡ, like, shaped like an acorn: esp.

of a precious stone, Plin.: also = βά-

λανεῖος.

Βάλανοδόκη, ἡς, ἡ, (βάλανος, δέ-

χομαι, the socket in a door-post to re-

ceive the βάλανος, v. βάλανος IV.

†Βαλανοδής, ἡς, (βάλανος, εἶδος)

acorn-like, Diosc.

ΒΑ'Α'Α'ΝΟΣ, ὄν, ἡ, an acorn or any

such fruit, esp. the ben-nut, glans myr-

rica, and the date, Hdt. 1, 193: Διός

βάλ., the sweet chestnut: also the

trees which bear these fruits. From

similarity of shape—II. a kind of sea

shell-fish.—III. glans membri virilis,

Arist. H. A.—IV. an iron peg, Lat.

pecus, pessulus, passed through the

bar when quite home in the socket.

into a hole in the doorpost behind it,

βάλανοδόκη, and taken out again

with a key or hook, βαλανάγρη

when the door was to be opened

the Athenian βαλανάγρη had one

tooth, the Lacedæmonian three, Ar.

Thesm. 423, cf. Salmas. in Solin. pp.

648-656.—V. Medic. a plug, pessary,

Lat. pessus, pessarium, Hipp. (Akia

to glans.) [βᾶ] Hence

Βάλανεῖω, ὦ, to bar the door, by put-

ting in the βάλανος, to close up, Ar.

Av. 1159, v. βάλανος IV.

Βαλαντίδιον, ὄν, τό, dim. from βα-

λάντιον, Eur. Aeg. 23. [τῷ]

Βαλαντισητός, = βαλαντισητός,

Ar. Ran. 772.

Βαλαντιον, ὄν, τό, a bag, pouch,

purse. Others write βαλλάντιον and

so through all the compds, cf. Piers.

Moer. 96, Thom. M. p. 139: Bekker

in Plato always writes it thus, after

Simon. 60, 3; but from Ar. Ran. 772

the single λ seems to be the Att

usage: so too Epich. p. 4.

Βαλαντισητόμεῖω, to cut purses, Plat.

Rep. 575 B: from

Βαλαντισητός, ὄν, (βαλάντιον,

τέμνω) a cut-purse, Ecphant. In

cert. 3.

Βάλανεός, ες, (βάλανος, εἶδος)

acorn-like, Theophr.

Βάλανεωτός, ἡ, ὄν, (βαλανέω) fast-

ened with a βάλανος IV, ὄνεως, Par-

menid. ap. Sext. Emp. p. 393.

†Βάλαροι, ὠν, οἱ, the Balari, a peo-

ple of Sardinia, Strab.

†Βάλας, α, ὁ, Balas, epithet of the

Syrian king Alexander, Strab.

Βαλανστῖον, ὄν, τό, the flower of the

wild pomegranate, Diosc.—II. αἱ αἱ

ripe pomegranate, Lat. balaustrum.

†Βάλαχος, ὄν, ὁ, Balachus, masc

pr. n. Polyb. 29, 3, 6.

Βαλβιδώδης, ες, (βαλβίς, ἰδος)

with two projecting edges, Hipp.: from

Βαλβίς, ἰδος, ἡ, the post of the race-

course, Lat. carceres, whence the racers

started, and to which they returned, botu

in running and driving. Sometimes

the goal alone, meta, or the point to be

gained, e. g. the battlements of a wall,

Soph. Ant. 131; or the starting-point

alone, the beginning, Ar. Vesp. 548.

Hence—II. any starting point, a founda-

tion, prop, step, threshold, like βάσις,

βηλός: esp. the point from which the

quoit, δίσκος, was thrown, Philostr.

(Some say from βάλλω, others from

ἀλλομαι.)

†Βάλβος, ὄν, ὁ, the Lat. Balbus,

Strab.

†Βάλβουρα, ὠν, τά, Balbura, a city

of Lycia, Strab.

Βάλε, utinam! O that! would God!

c. opt., Alcim. Fr. 12; later βάλε.

cf. βάλλω III. 2. (Orig. imperat.

from βάλλω.)

†Βαλεαρίδες, ὠν, αἱ (νήσοι), the Ba-

learic isles, Strab., v. Βαλιάρδες.

Βάλην, ἡνος, ὁ, also written βαλ-

λήν, a king, Aesch. Pers. 658: a

Phrygian, or, acc. to Euphor. Fr. 127

Thurian word, akin to Hebr. Bel or

Baal, Lord: others absurdly contract

it from an old form βασιλήν.

†Βαλητία, ας, ἡ, Balaetium or Vale-

tium, a city of Calabria, Strab.

†Βαλεαρίδες, εὖς, ὁ, an inhabitant of

the Balearic isles, Polyb.

†Βαλιάρδες, ὠν, αἱ, the Balearic

isles, now Majorca and Minorca near

Spain, famous for the skill of the in-

habitants in the use of the sling, and

hence name said to be derived from

βάλλω.

Βῆλος, ἄ, ὄν, also proparox. **βῆλος**, (βῆλλω) Lat. *varius*, spotted, dappled, striped, Eur. Hec. 90: hence—**βῆλος**, the name of Achilles' horse, *piebald*, Il.—II. *swift*, v. αἰόλος. In this signif. the word is accented by some βῆλος, proparox.

†**Βάλισσα**, οὐ, ὅ, *Ballissa*, a river of Mesopotamia, Plut. Crass. 23.

Βαλλάντιον, οὐ, τό, v. under **βαλάντιον**.

Βαλλήν, ἦνος, ὁ,=βαλήν.

Βαλλήναδε βλέπειν, a pun between **βῆλλω** and the Attic deme **Παλλήνη**, Ar. Ach. 234.

Βαλλήνυς, ὅς, ἡ, (**βῆλλω**) a throwing, Ath.

Βαλλίζω, (**βῆλλω**) to throw the leg about: hence to dance, jump about, in Sicily and Magna Graecia, Epich. p. 46, cf. Ath. 362 B, sq. (Ital. *ballare*, the French *ballet*, and our *ball*.)

Βαλλίρος, οὐ, ὅ, a species of fish, Arist.

Βάλλις, εὖς, ἡ, an unknown plant, supposed to have wonderful medicinal properties, v. Creuzer Xanth. Lyd. p. 195.

Βαλλισμός, οὐ, ὅ, a jumping about, dancing, Alex. Cur. 1.

†**Βάλλιον**, ὄνος, ὁ, *Ballion*, masc. pr. n., Ath.

ΒΑΛΛΩ, f. βᾶλῶ, later **βαλλήσω**, as Ar. Vesp. 1491; aor. 2 **ἐβάλον**, mid. **ἐβαλόμην**: perf. **βέβληκα**, perf. pass. **βεβλήμαι**, Ep. also **βεβόλημαι**: aor. 1 pass. **ἐβλήθην**. A syncop. aor. pass. is found in the Ep. forms **ἐβλητο**, subj. **βληται**, opt. **βλειμην**, **βλειο**, etc., in Hom.

I. a t. to throw, cast, hurl at with any kind of missile, **τινὰ τινι**, Hom., v. esp. Il. 15, 495, and sometimes **τινὰ τί τινι**, Il. 5, 795: so to wound without naming the weapon: less freq. like **τόπτω**, to strike, hit, Il. 5, 73. Hence also to throw down, fell, Il. 4, 473: and simply to hit, touch without wounding, Il. 21, 591, opp. to **ἑμπαρτάνω**, **ἀφεμπαρτάνω**, and so oft. in prose ἐπτοχά and εὐστοκα **βάλειν**.—Metaph. like *ferre*, κτύπος οὕτως **βάλλει**, Il. 10, 355, and so **ρβογγά**, Soph. Phil. 205. More rare like **αποβάλλω**, to let fall, and that mostly **δάκρυ**, to shed tears, Hom., ὀδόντας, to cast teeth, Arist. H. A.: to cast about, move, Il. 8, 306, ὀμματα, Id. 16, 179. Of ships, to dash, strike, **πρὸς πέτρας**, Od. 12, 71, **νῆας ἐς πόντον**, to thrust to sea, Od. 4, 359. Also to put on over a thing, **κύκλα ἑμὲ δέχεσσι**, Il. 5, 722, cf. 731: and freq. of clothes or arms, **αἰγίδα ἑμὲ ὄμοις**: φιλότητα **μετὰ τισι**, to put friendship among them, Il. 4, 16: also **βάλλειν τινὶ τὴν θυμῷ**, to put something into one's mind, give him advice, Od. 1, 201, elsewhere in Hom., **τιθέναι ἐπὶ φρεσίν**, ἐν being always preferred to *eis*, as in Latin in c. abl. with *ponere*: **ἔνθεν ἐπὶ βελέφροισι**, Od. 1, 364: also **τινὶ λῦπην**, Soph. Phil. 67, **βάλλειν σκότον ὄμμασι**, Eur. Phoen. 1530, like **ἐμβάλλειν**: **βαλὼν** is sometimes added, like **λαβὼν** or **ἐχὼν**, at the end of a sentence, almost expletive, with, Soph. O. C. 475.—II. intr. to fall, tumble, **ποταμός ἐς ἄλα βάλλων**, Il. 11, 722, **ἵπποι περὶ τέρμα βαλοῦσαι**, the horses running round the post, Il. 23, 462, and in common language, **βάλλ' εἰς μακρίαν**, **εἰς ὀλίβαν**, **εἰς κόρακα**, away with you, be hanged, Ruhnke. Tim.: where the reflect. pronoun is supplied.

III. mid. **βαλῆσθαι** **τὴν ἐν φρεσίν**, ἐν

θυμῷ, has in Hom. a twofold sense: most usu. to take to heart: also to weigh in one's mind, ponder, with and without acc.—2. **ἐτέρους ἐβάλοντο**, they resolved it otherwise, Od. 1, 234, Buttm. and others read **ἐβόλοντο**: but cf. **ἐπ' ἐμεωυτοῦ βαλόμενος ἐπρήξα**, I acted on my own judgment, did it of myself, Hdt., and v. **βάλε**.—3. **τόσα ὀφίος ἑμὲ ὄμοις βάλλεσθαι**, to throw over one's shoulder, Il.—4. **χρόα βάλλεσθαι λουτροῖς**, to dash one's self with water, bathe, H. Hom. Cer. 50, cf. **λουτρά ἐπὶ χροῶς βαλεῖν**, Eur. Or. 303.—5. **βάλλεσθαι ἄστυ**, to found a city, so Pind. **κρηπίδα βάλλεσθαι**, Lat. *fundamenta jacere*, Valck. Adon. p. 250.

†**Βαλλώνυμος**, οὐ, ὅ, *Ballonymus*, a king of Tyre, Diod. S. 17, 46; more correctly **Ἀβαδώνυμος**.

Βαλλωτή, ἡς, ἡ, *Marthubium nigrum*, black hound, Diosc.

Βᾶλος, ὁ, Dor. for **βηλός**, Aesch. Cho. 571.

Βαλαμίνη, ἡς, ἡ, the balsam-plant. **Βάλαμον**, οὐ, τό, balsamum, the fragrant resin of the balsam-tree, Theophr.

Βάλαμος, οὐ, ἡ, the balsam-tree.

Βαλαμώδης, ες, (**βάλσαμον**, εἶδος) like balsam, Plin.

†**Βάλτη**, ἡς, ἡ, *Balte*, a nymph, Plut.

Βαλῶ, fut. act. of **βάλλω**.

†**Βάλωμον**, οὐ, τό, *Baldomum*, a place in the country of the Ichthyophagi, Arr. Ind. 27, 2.

Βάμα, τό, Dor. for **βῆμα**.

Βάμβα, τό, Dor. for **βάμμα**.

Βαμβαίνω, to stutter, speak indistinctly, hiss, to chatter with the teeth, Il. 10, 375: γλῶσσα **βαμβαίνει**, Bion 4, 9. More rarely **βαμβακίζω**, **βαμβαλίζω**, **βαμβάλω**. (Akin to **βάζω**, **βαβάζω**.)

Βαμβακεία, ες, ἡ,=φαρμακεία.

Βαμβακείτρια, ες, ἡ,=φαρμακείτρια: from

Βαμβάκις, ἰδος, ἡ,=foreg.

Βαμβακειδής, ες,=βομβυκειδής.

Βαμβακίζω, **βαμβαλίζω**, and Mosch. 3, 7, **βαμβάλω**, rare collat. forms of **βαμβαίνω**.

†**Βαμβάλιον**, ὄνος, ὁ, *Bambalion*, masc. pr. n., Dio Cass.

Βαμβραδών, ὄνος,=βεμβράς, μεμβράς, Epich. p. 33.

†**Βαμβύκη**, ἡς, ἡ, *Bambyce*, a city of Syria, the later *Edessa*, Strab.

Βάμης, Dor. for **βῶμην**, 1 plur. subj. aor. 2 from **βαίνω**, Theocr.

Βάμμα, ατος, τό, (**βάπτω**) that in which a thing is dipped, sauce, dye, paint: **βάμμα** **Σαρδιανικόν**, *Sardian dye*, crimson, Ar. Ach. 112, v. **βάπτω** 2.

†**Βαμωνίτις**, ἰδος, ἡ, *Bamonitis*, a region of Paphlagonia, Strab.

Βάν, Ep. for **ἐβαν**, and this for **ἐβρωσιν**, 3 plur. aor. 2 of **βαίνω**, Hom. [ῶ]

Βανά, Boeot. for **γυνή**, Dor. **γανά**, Corinna, v. Donalds. N. Crat. p. 162.

Βάναστια, ες, ἡ, (**βάναντος**) handicraft, trade, like **χειρωναξία** and **τέχνη**, Hdt. 2, 165, cf. 167: the life and habits of a mechanic: hence—2. vulgarity, bad taste, Arist. Eth. N.

Βάνανσός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to, fit for mechanics or handicraft: of the mind, vulgar, cockneyish, opp. to all that is refined: **τέχνη** **βανανσική**, a mechanical trade, strictly of one who works by the fire, sitting down, *ars sellularia*, opp. to art properly so called, Xen.: from

Βάνανσος, οὐ, (from **βαίνανσος**, from **βαίνω** and **αἶω**) strictly working by the fire: hence in genl. of mechanics

etc., who lead a sedentary life, spised among warlike or nomadic people: esp. **βίος**, **τέχνη** **βάνανσος**, **ἐργον** **βάνανσον**, a mechanical trade, opp. to the higher branches of art. Soph. Aj. 1121: metaph. low, vulgar illiberal, base, Arist. Eth. N. [ῶ]

Βανανσοτεχνέω, (**βάνανσις**, **τέχνη**) =sq., Strab.

Βανανσοργέω, (**βανανσοργός**) to follow a mechanical trade, be a mechanic. Hence

Βανανσοργία, ες, ἡ, handicraft, Plut.

Βανανσοργός, οὐ, ὁ, (**βάνανσος**, ***ἐργώ**) a handicraftsman, base mechanic.

†**Βάνδιος**, οὐ, ἰ, *Bandius*, masc. pr. n., Plut.

†**Βανδοβηνή**, ἡς, ἡ, *Bandobene*, a region of India, Strab.

†**Βαντία**, ες, ἡ, the city *Bantia* in Apulia, Plut. Marc. 29.

†**Βαντία**, ες, ἡ, *Bantia*, a city in Illyria, Polyb. 5, 108.

Βάσις, εὖς, ἡ, (**βάζω**) a saying, address, call, report, announcement, esp. of an oracle, ἀλόσμιος β., telling of the capture, Aesch. Ag. 10.

†**Βαπτέον**, verb. adj. from **βάπτω**, one must dip or dye, Clem. Al.

†**Βάπτῃς**, οὐ, ὁ, (**βάπτω**) one who dips or dyes: in pl. οἱ **βάπται**, the *Baptae*, priests of the goddess *Cotytyto*, Eupol.

Βαπτίζω, f. -ίζω, (**βάπτω**) to dip repeatedly; of ships, to sink them, Polyb. 2, 51, 6, etc.—Pass., *To bathe* *Eubul*. Naus. 1: οἱ **βεβαπτισμένοι** soaked in wine, Lat. *vinu madidi*, Plat. Symp. 176 B: ὀφλήμασι **βεβ.**, over head and ears in debt, Plut. Galb. 21 **μενράκιον βαπτίζομενον**, a boy drowned with questions, Heind. Plat. Eu. thyd. 277 D.—II. to draw water, Plut. Alex. 67; cf. **βάπτω**.—III. to baptize N. T. Hence.

Βαπτίζεις, εὖς, ἡ, a dipping, bathing a washing, drawing water; baptism Eccl.

Βάπτισμα, ατος, τό, that which is dipped.—II. =foreg., N. T.

Βαπτισμός, οὐ, ὁ,=βάπτισμα, N. T.

Βαπτιστήριον, οὐ, τό, a bathing place, swimming-bath, Plin.: the baptistery of a church, Eccl.

Βαπτιστής, οὐ, ὁ, (**βαπτίζω**) one that dips, a dyer.—II. a baptizer; **ο βαπτ.**, the Baptist, N. T.

Βαπτός, ἡ, ὄν, dipped, dyed: bright coloured, Ar. Av. 287.—II. drawn like water, Eur. Hipp. 123: from

ΒΑΠΤΩ, fut. **βάψω**: perf. pass **βεβαμμαι**: aor. 2 pass. **ἐβάφην**, trans to dip, **ἐν ὕδατι**, Lat. *immergere*, **πέλε κύνιν ἐν ὕδατι**, to steep one in crimson, give him a bloody comcomb. Elmsl. Ar. Ach. 112, v. **βάμμα**.—3. **ἰ** fill by dipping in, *areu*, Theocr. 127.—II. intrans., **ναὶς ἐβαπθεν**, tb ship dipped, sank, Eur. Or. 707.

Βαραγχιάω,=βραγχίζω.

Βαραγχιον, οὐ, τό,=βράγχιστος.

Βαραγχος, οὐ, ὁ,=βράγχος, προ

†**Βαραθρα**, ὤν, τά, *Barathra*, pri

the abysses, in Egypt near Pelusium

Strab.: from

Βαραθρον, οὐ, τό, Ion. **βέρεθρον**,

gulf, cleft, pit: esp. at Athens a yaw

ing cleft behind the Acropolis, int

which criminals were thrown, Hd

7, 133, = Spartan *καῖσαι*, Ar. Nub. 1450 : hence—II. metaph. ruin, perdition, Dem. 101, 1.—III. like Lat. *barathrum*, a desperate glut in or spendthrift; but cf. sq.—IV. as fem. pr. n., ἡ, *barathrum*, a courtesan, Arr. 587. (Akin to *βάθρον*, *βέθρον*, *βόθρος* : cf. *βάθος*, *βύθος*.)

Βαράθρος, *ον*, *ὁ*, one that ought to be thrown into the pit, *βάραθρον*, Valck. Amm. p. 42.

Βαράθρωνος, *ες*, (*Βάραθρον*, *εἶδος*) *ake a gulf or pit*, Strab.; *engulfing, dangerous*.

Βαράκ, *ὁ*, indecl. *Barak*, Hebrew masc. pr. n., N. T.

Βαράχιας, *ον*, *ὁ*, *Barachias*, Hebr. masc. pr. n., N. T.

Βαράριζω, *φ*, *-ισα* Att. *-ίζω*, (*βάρβαρος*) to behave like a barbarian or foreigner, *speak like one*, *speak a foreign tongue*, Hdt. 2, 57 : to *speak foreigners*, *make blunders in one's own tongue*.—II. to hold with barbarians, esp. the Persians, cf. *μηδίζω*, etc., Xen.

Βαράρικος, *ῆ*, *ὄν*, *barbaric*, foreign, like a foreigner, opp. to *ἑλληνικός* : τὸ *-κόν* = *οἱ βάρβαροι*, Thuc. 1, 6 ; also sub. *πρωτεύμα*, the barbarian host, esp. the Persian, Xen. An. 1, 5, 6. Adv. *-κῶς*, *ἐξόσα καὶ βαρβαρικῶς* καὶ *ἑλληνικῶς*, he called out in both the barbarian, and Greek tongue, i. e. in both Persian and Greek, Xen. An. 1, 8, 1.

Βαράριον, *ον*, *τό*, *Barbarium*, a promontory of Lusitania, now *Cap de Espichel*, Strab.

Βαράριμος, *οὔ*, *ὁ*, a speaking a foreign tongue, speaking or writing one's own tongue amiss, a barbarism, Arist. Poet.

Βαράριστι, adv. in barbarous fashion, like a barbarian, esp. a *Mede* cf. Persian, Arr. Fr. 45.

Βαράριγλωσσος, *ον*, (*βάρβαρος*, *γλωσσά*) = *βαρβαρόφωνος*, speaking a foreign tongue.—II. speaking bad Greek, Strab.

Βαράρόθυμος, *ον*, (*βάρβαρος*, *θυμός*) of barbarian disposition, Or. Sib.

Βαράροκτονος, *ον*, (*βάρβαρος*, *κτείνω*) slain by barbarians, esp. *Medes* or *Persians* : but parox. *βαρβαροκτόνος*, slaying barbarians.

ΒΑΡΒΑΡΟΣ, *ον*, barbarous, i. e. not Greek, strange to Greek manners or language, foreign : mostly as subst., *οἱ βάρβαροι*, orig. all that were not Greeks, or that did not speak Greek : and so Plato divides mankind into Barbarians and Hellenes, Polit. 262 D : cf. Thuc. 1, 3 : just so, the Egyptians had a like term for all foreigners, Hdt. 2, 158, and the Hebrews called the rest of mankind *Göim*, Gentiles. It was used of all defects which the Greeks thought foreign to themselves and natural to other nations : but as the Hellenes and Barbarians were most of all separated by language, the word had always especial reference to this, and at last it chiefly denoted any thing faulty in speaking or writing : so Ar. Av. 199, calls the birds *βάρβαροι*, as singing inarticulately, v. sub *κάρβανος*. Adv. *-ρως*. (Some think it was formed to imitate the sound of a foreign tongue; others derive it from the Syrian; cf. Gibbon c. 51, F. Roth über Sinn und Gebrauch des Wortes *Barbar*. Nürnberg. 1814.)—II. after the Persian war the word took the contemptuous sense of *slavish*, *ignorant*, *rude* : and the Persians were emphatically the Barbarians. Of the same date is the belief in the natural enmity between

the Hellenes and Barbarians, and a natural superiority of the former.—III. the Romans even called themselves Barbarians, until the Greek language and literature were naturalised at Rome : from the Augustan age the name belonged to all tribes which had no Greek or Roman accomplishments.—IV. as these spread, the name was at last confined to the Teutonic race : though the Greek writers of Constantinople persisted in calling the Romans so to the last. The word is found first in Hdt., but Hom. uses the compd. *βαρβαρόφωνος*. Comp. *-ώπερος*, superl. *-ώτατος*, Xen. Adv. *-ως*, Strab.

Βαρβαροστομία, *ας*, *ῆ*, a barbarous way of speaking, Strab. : from

Βαρβαρόστομος, *ον*, (*βάρβαρος*, *στόμα*) speaking a foreign tongue.—II. speaking ill or barbarously.

Βαρβαρότης, *ητος*, *ῆ*, the nature or conduct of a *βάρβαρος*.

Βαρβαρόφανεω, to speak a foreign language.—II. to speak Greek barbarously, Strab. : from

Βαρβαρόφανος, *ον*, (*βάρβαρος*, *φωνή*) speaking a tongue not Greek, or speaking Greek ill or barbarously, Hom. Il. 2, 867.

Βαρβαρόω, (*βάρβαρος*) to make barbarous, put under barbarian sway, make foreign : hence to make rude or savage. Pass. to become barbarous or savage, Eur. Or. 485 : to be inarticulate, Soph. Ant. 1002.

Βάρβιλλος, *ον*, *ὁ*, *Barbillus*, an astronomer at Rome in the reign of Vespasian, Dio Cass. 66, 9.

Βάρβιλος, *ον*, *ῆ*, the wild peach-tree. (Akin to *βράβυλος*.)

Βαρβιτίζω, *φ*, *-ισα* Att. *-ίζω*, to play on the barbiton, Arr. Fr. 594.

Βαρβιτιστής, *οὔ*, *ὁ*, a player on the barbiton, name of a play of Magnes, as emended by Küster.

Βάρβιτον, *ον*, *τό*, and *βάρβιτος*, *ον*, *ῆ*, a musical instrument of many strings, like the lyre : used also for the lyre itself : Anacr. 113 : in later poets *ὁ βάρβιτος* also occurs, Jac. A. P. p. 221.

Βαρβιτωδός, *όν*, (*βάρβιτον*, *ᾠδή*) singing to the barbiton, Luc.

Βαργάσα, *ων*, *τά*, *Bargasa*, a city of Caria, Strab.

Βαργόσα, *ας*, *ῆ*, *Bargosa*, now *Barotsch*, a city of India, Strab.

Βαργουσίαι, *ων*, *οἱ*, the *Bargusii*, a people of Spain, Polyb. 3, 35.

Βαργύλια, *ων*, *τά*, *Bargylia*, a city of Caria, Polyb. 6, 17 : *ὁ Βαργυλίτης*, an inhab. of *Bargylia*, Polyb. Hence *Βαργυλιτικός*, *ῆ*, *όν*, of *Bargylia*, Polyb.

Βαρδιαῖοι, *ων*, *οἱ*, the *Bardiae*, a people of Illyria, Plut. Mar. 43.

Βάρδοτος, *η*, *ον*, poet. for *βράδοτος*, superl. from *βράδος*, Il. 23, 310, esp. Dor. : the similarly formed comp. *βάρδοτερος* occurs Theoc. 29, 30.

Βάρδοι, *ων*, *οἱ*, the poets of the *Kelts*, who sang the praises of warriors at meals, Strab.

Βαρδύητες, *ων*, *οἱ*, the *Bargyètes*, a people of Spain, Strab.

Βαρδύλις, and *-δύλλις*, *ιος*, *ὁ*, *Bar-dylis*, an Illyrian king, Plut. Pyrrh. 9 ; in Arr. 1, 5, 1, gen. *εω* as if from nom. *-λης*.

Βαρέω, *ᾶ*, (*βάρος*) to weigh down, nly in late Gr.—II. intr. in perf. part. *βεβαρηώς*, weighed down, overcome, Hom. *ὀλῶ βεβαρηότης*, Od. 3, 139 : for this in later Greek the part. pass. *βεβλημένος* is used, Poet. ap. Plat. Symp. 203 B, Theoc. 17, 61, and N. T.

Βαρέω, adv. from *βάρος*.

Βαραιέντης, *ον*, *ὁ*, *Barzaentes* in Isc. pr. n., Diod. S.

Βαρζάνης, *ον*, *ὁ*, *Barzanes*, a king of Armenia, Diod. S.—2. a Persian, Arr. An. 4, 7, 1.

Βάρημα, *ατος*, *τό*, (*βαρέω*) a burden, load, Dion. H.

Βάρης, *ὁ*, = *Βάδης*, Hdt. 4, 203.

Βαρθολομαῖος, *ον*, *ὁ*, *Bartholomaeus* one of the twelve apostles, N. T.

Βαρίβας, *αντος*, *ὁ*, (*βαρίς*, *βαίνω*) one that goes in a skiff, Soph. Fr. 453, from

†Βάριον, *ον*, *τό*, *Barium*, now *Bari*, a city of Apulia, Strab.

Βάρις, *ιδος* Ion. *ιος*, *ῆ*, an Egyptian boat, a sort of raft, Hdt. 2, 41, 96 : in genl. a skiff, canoe, boat, Lat. *ratia* ; esp. in Trag.—2. later a large house, tower, palace, Lat. *insula*, Valck. Amm. p. 44. (Also parox. *βίρις*.)

†Βάρις, *ιος*, *ῆ*, *Baris*, a city of Mesapia, now *Verano*, Strab.

†Βάρκας, *ον*, *ὁ*, *Barcas*, Carthaginian pr. n., Polyb.

†Βαρκέτις, *ιδος*, *ῆ*, *Barcetis*, daughter of king Leucanor, Luc.

†Βάρκη, *ης*, *ῆ*, *Barca*, a city of Africa Hdt. 3, 91 : *Βαρκαῖος*, *α*, *ον*, of *Barca*, Soph. El. 727.—2. a town of *Bactria*, Hdt. 4, 204.

†Βαρμάρκαρος, *ον*, *ὁ*, *Barmocarus*, masc. pr. n., Polyb. 7, 9.

†Βάρνα, *ων*, *τά*, *Barna*, a place among the *Ichthyophagi*, Arr. Ind. 27, 2.

†Βαρνάβας, *α*, *ὁ*, *Barnabas*, the associate of St. Paul, N. T.

†Βαρνίχιος, *ον*, *ὁ*, *Barnichius*, a river of Elis = *Enipeus*, Strab.

†Βαρνοῦς, *οῦντος*, *ὁ*, *Barnus*, a city of Macedonia, Polyb. 34, 12.

ΒΑΡΟΣ, *εος*, *τό*, weight, burden, pressure, fatigue, all that is burdensome, tires, or gives trouble : hence grief, misery, Aesch. Pers. 945 : *troublesomeness*.—II. a quantity, excess, πλούτος, Eur. El. 1287.—III. metaph. weight, authority, dignity, influence, power strength, energy, Lat. *gravitas*, Polyb.

Βαρουλκόν, *οὔ*, *τό*, (*βάρος*, *ἔλκω*) the lifting screw, invented by Archimedes, Hero Math. : v. *βαρουλκόκ*.

†Βάρρων, *ωνος*, *ὁ*, the Rom. *Varro*, Dion. H.

†Βαρσαιέντης, *ον*, *ὁ*, *Barsaentes*, a Persian, Arr. An. 3, 21, 1.

†Βαρσίνη, *ης*, *ῆ*, *Barsine*, daughter of Darius, wife of Alexander, Arr. An. 7, 4, 6 : Plut. Alex. 70.—2. daughter of Artabazus, and wife of Memnon of Rhodes, Plut. Alex. 21 ; Diod. S. Another mentioned by Plut. Eum. 1.

†Βαρτιμαῖος, *ον*, *ὁ*, (prop. son of *Timaues*) *Barthimaeus*, N. T.

Βαρυῆς, *ές*, (*βαρύς*, *ἄημι*) breathing hard.—II. strong smelling, Nic.

Βαρυαλγής, *ές*, (*βαρύς*, *ἄλγος*) Orph., and

Βαρυάλγητος, *ον*, (*βαρύς*, *ἄλγέω*) deeply suffering.—II. act bringing deep affliction, Soph. Aj. 199.

†Βαρυγῆς, *ον*, *ὁ*, *Barygæzæ*, a *Mede*, Arr. An. 6, 29, 3.

Βαρυνῆς, *ές*, (*βαρύς*, *ἄχος*, *ἄχέω*) heavy groaning, big with woe, cf. *δυσαχῆς*, Herm. Soph. O. C. 1557, where Elmsl. takes it = sq.

Βαρυνῆς, *ές*, Dor. for *βαρυνῆς*, q. v., Arr. Nub. 278.

†Βαρυναχθής, *ές*, (*βαρύς*, *ἄχθος*) causing deep grief, grievous, Nonn. Diod. 40, 155.

Βαρυνθας, *ον*, *ὁ*, (*βαρύς*, *βοή*) loud shouting, Pind. Fr. 107, 2.

Β.ζ. *ζρεμέτης*, *ον*, *ὁ*, and *βαρυνθ*

μετρῇ, ἥρος, ὁ, fem. βαρυβρεμέτειρα, ας, ἡ (βαρύν, βρέω) *loud thundering, ringing, rattling*, Soph. Ant. 1117.

Βαρυβρομίτης, ου, ὁ (βαρύν, βρομῶ)=*foreg.*, Anth.

Βαρυβρομος, ου=foreg., Fr. Hom. 71: βαρ. ἀρμονία Ἀλολός, Lassus ap. Ath. 624 F.

Βαρυβρός, ὄτος, ὁ, ἡ (βαρύν, βιβρώσκει) *greedily eating, biting: gnawing, corroding, στόνος*, Soph. Phil. 603.

Βαρυβρόντος, ου, poet. for βαρύβροντος, *soundingly, heavily, roaring, thundering*, Pind.

Βαρυγλωσσος, ου, Att. γλωττος, (βαρύν, γλώσσα) *chattering grievously, weariful*, Nonn.

Βαρυγλάχιν, ἴνος, ὁ, ἡ (βαρύν, γλάχιν) *terribly sharp*, dub. in Opp.

Βαρυγούνατος, ου, Theocr., and

Βαρυγύνος, ου, (βαρύν, γύνω) *with heavy knees, slow, lazy*, Call. Del. 78.

Βαργύνιος, ου, (βαρύν, γύνω) *with heavy limbs, lame, lazy, slow*, Anth.—II. act. *weighing down the limbs, laming, tiring*, poet.

†Βαρύδαιμονία, ὤ=sq., Heliod. 1, 24: cf. Lob. ad Phryn. p. 81.

Βαρύδαιμονέω, to be possessed by an evil spirit, an ill genius, Ar. Eq. 558: in genl. to be unlucky: and

Βαρύδαιμονία, ας, ἡ, a heavy fate, ill luck, Antiphon 116, 29: from

Βαρύδαιμων, ου, gen. ονος, (βαρύν, δαίμων) *pressed by a heavy fate, unlucky, wretched*, Alcae. 5.

Βαρύδακρυς, ου, Nonn., and

Βαρύδακρυς, υ, gen. υρος, (βαρύν, δάκρυ) *weeping bitterly*, Nonn.

Βαρύδεσμος, ου, (βαρύν, δεσμός) *loaded with chains*, Nonn.

Βαρύδικος, ου, (βαρύν, δίκη) *taking heavy vengeance*, Aesch. Cho. 936.

Βαρύδοτειρα, ας, ἡ (βαρύν, δότειρα) *giver of ill gifts*, Aesch. Theb. 975.

Βαρύδοτος, ου, (βαρύν, δοτός) *sounding heavily, etc.*, as βαρυγρόντος, Mosch. 2, 116.

Βαρυεγκέφαλος, ου, ὁ (βαρύν, ἐγκέφαλος) *one that has a heavy brain, a blockhead*, Plut.

Βαρυεργής, ἐς (βαρύν, *εργω) *hard working*, dub. I., Opp.

Βαρυζήλος, ου, (βαρύν, ζήλος) *exceeding jealous or envious*, Lyc.

Βαρυηκούω, ὦ, to be hard of hearing, Hipp.: and

Βαρυηκόω, ας, ἡ, *hardness of hearing*, Id.: from

Βαρυήκος, ου, (βαρύν, ἀκούω) *hard of hearing*.—II. act. *deafening*, Hipp.

Βαρυηχής, ἐς (βαρύν, ἡχέω) *sounding heavily, dull sounding*, Orph.

†Βαρυήθος, ου, (βαρύν, θρός) *deep sounding, deep voiced, shrill*, v. I. Mosch. 2, 119.

Βαρυθιμέω, ὦ, to be weighed down or sorrowful: to be indignant, App.: also in mid.: and

Βαρυθιμία, ας, ἡ, *annoyance, grief*, Plut.: *anger*: from

Βαρυθίμος, ου, (βαρύν, θυμός) *troubled in spirit, cast down, mournful: pignant, sullen*, Eur. Med. 176. Adv. -μως, Alciph.

Βαρόω, to be weighed down, oppressed, ὑπό τινος, Il. 16, 519: hence to be heavy, dull, sluggish, cf. βαρύνομαι, βριθώ. [ῶ]

Βαρυκάρδιος, ου, (βαρύν, καρδία) *heavy, slow of heart*, LXX.

Βαρυκέφαλος, ου, (βαρύν, κεφαλή) *top-heavy*, Vitruv. 3, 2.

Βαρυκομπος, ου, (βαρύν, κομπεύω) *loudly roaring, λόντες*, Pind. P. 5, 76.

Βαρυκότος, ου, (βαρύν, κοτέω) *heavy in wrath, implacable*, Aesch. Eum. 780.

Βαρυνκτής, ἐς=sq., Or. Sib.

Βαρυνκτός, ου, (βαρύν, κτυπέω) *sounding heavily, terribly thundering, epith. of Jupiter*, H. Hom. Cer. 3, etc., Hes. Op. 79: also of Neptune, Hes. Th. 818, and Pind.

Βαρυλαίαν, ἄπος, ὁ, ἡ (βαρύν, λαίαν) *loudly storming*, Anth.

†Βαρυλλικός, ου, ὁ, Baryllicus, masc. pr. n., Polyb. 4, 104.

Βαρύλλιον, ου, τό, dim. from βάρος, a small weight.

Βαρύλογος, ου, (βαρύν, λόγος) *of vexatious, annoying speech. ἔχθεα, hate vented in bitter words*, Pind. P. 2, 100.

Βαρύλυπος, ου, (βαρύν, λύπη) *grievously afflicting*.—II. pass. *heavily afflicted, very sad*, Plut.

†Βαρυνμίνος, α, ου, Dor. for Βαρυνμίνος, Theocr.

Βαρυνστος, ου, (βαρύν, μαστός) *with strong, heavy breasts*, Strab.

Βαρυντρία, to be exceeding wrathful, Heliod.: from

Βαρυντρίος, ου=sq., Theocr. 15, 138, in Dor. form.

Βαρυντρίς, ι, gen. ιος, (βαρύν, μῆνις) *exceeding wrathful*, Aesch. Ag. 1481.

Βαρυνμίσθος, ου, (βαρύν, μισθός) *largely paid, grasping*, Anth.

Βαρυνήθος, ου, (βαρύν, μοχθέω) *hard working, suffering heavily, painful*, v. I. Soph. O. C. 1231.

Βάρυνθεν, Ep. and Aeol. for ἐβαρύνθησαν, 3 pl. aor. I. pass. from βαρύνω.

Βαρύνοντος, ου, (βαρύν, νόσος) *exceeding sick*, Nonn.

†Βάρυνσις, εως, ἡ (βαρύνω) *molestation, grievance*, Artem.

Βαρυντικός, ἡ, ὅν, *weighing down*, Arist. Coel.: *oppressive*.—II. Gramm. =βαρύντονος: from

Βάρνω, f. -νῶ, (βαρύν) *to load heavily, to burden*, Od. 5, 321: *to oppress, torment, tease*, Hom. Metaph. *to harden (the heart): to dull or make dim (the eyes)*, LXX. Pass. *to be lame, βαρύνεσθαι γυνῆ, χεῖρα, to be weary in limb, to be maimed in hand*, Hom.: also βαρύνεται μοι τὸ σκέλος, Ar. Ach. 220. Metaph. *to be annoyed, grieved*, Lat. gravari, aegre ferre, Pind. N. 7, 63.—II. to use the grave accent, Gramm.

Βαρύνωτος, ου, (βαρύν, νῶτος) *with heavy back*.

Βαρυνόμος, ου, (βαρύν, ὀδμή) *of heavy, strong, oppressive smell*, Nic., =Ion. βαρυνόμος.

Βαρυνός, ου, (βαρύν, ὄζω)=foreg., Diosc.

†Βαρυνολκός, ὄν, (βαρύν, ἔλκω) *drawing heavy weights: βαρυνολκός, οὔ, ἡ=βαρυνολκόν, q. v. Tzetz.*

Βαρυνόπη, ου, ὁ, (βαρύν, ὤψ) *of strong, loud voice*, Pind. P. 6, 24.

Βαρυνόρητος, ου, (βαρύν, ὀργή)=βαρυνήρις, *violently angry*, Anth.

Βαρυνόσμος, ου, Ion. for βαρυνόμος, Arist. Mirab.

Βαρυνπᾶθῶ, (βαρύν, παθεῖν) *to suffer heavily, to be much annoyed*, Plut.

Βαρυνπάλμιος, ου, (βαρύν, παλμός) *heavy handed. Metaph. fierce of device*, Pind. P. 11, 37. [πᾶ]

Βαρυνπειθής, ἐς (βαρύν, πείθομαι) *slow to obey*, Nonn.

Βαρυνπένθεια, ας, ἡ=βαρυνπενθία: from

Βαρυνπενθής, ἐς (βαρύν, πένθος) *mourning heavily*.—II. act. *causing grievous woe*, Anth.

Βαρυντέβητος, ου=foreg. I., Anth.

Βαρυνπενθία, ας, ἡ; *heavy, deep affliction*, Plut.

Ι. αρυπετής, ἐς, (βαρύν, πεσεῖν) *heavily falling*, Aesch. Eum. 369.

Βαρυντήμος, ου, gen. ονος, (βαρύν, πῆμα) *afflicting heavily*.

Βαρυντίνω, ονσα, ου, (βαρύν, πνέω) *blowing heavily*, Musae, where βαρὺ πν. separately.

Βαρυντίνος, ου, (βαρύν, πνοή)=βαρυνός, Nic.

Βαρυντομος, ου, (βαρύν, πότμος)=βαρυνδαίμων, Soph., and Eur., c. Pors. Phoen. 1367: comp., -μότερος, superl. -μότατος, Eur. Phoen. -μὸ τατος.

Βαρυντός, ὁ, ἡ, -πονν, τό, gen. -ποδος, (βαρύν, ποῖς) *with heavy foot, sluggish*, Anth.—II. act. *making lame*.

ΒΑΡΥΣ, εἶα, ὅ, comp. βαρύτερος, superl. βαρύτατος, adv. βαρύτεως, *heavy: esp. that which makes itself felt by pressure, always involving the notion of strength and force: so almost always in Hom., who freq. has βαρεῖα χεῖρας, also βαρεῖα στενάζειν, to sob heavily, ἄτη, ἐρις, κακότης βαρεῖα, Κατακλῶθες βαρεῖαι, etc.*: hence—I. in bad sense, *burdensome, grievous, oppressive*, esp. of bad air and unhealthy situations, Xen. Mem. 3, 6, 12; πόλεμος, Dem. 307, 15: and of persons, *troublesome, annoying*, Ib. 231, 15: βαρὺς φέρεται τι, to take a thing ill, suffer impatiently, Lat. gravior ferre: βαρὺς ἀκούειν, to hear with reluctance, to be annoyed by hearing, Xen. An. 2, 1, 9.—2. in good sense, *weighty, impressive, strong*, in Hom. only in a phys. signif., Od. 9, 257: *influential, powerful*, Polyb.: in moral sense, *firm, immovable, true to one's principles, honest*, Plut.—II. of soldiers, *heavy-armed*, Xen. Cyr. 5, 3, 37, and Polyb.—III. of sound, *strong, impressive*: also opp. to ἥγως, deep, full, Hipp.: hence βαρεῖα, sub. προσώδια, accentus gravis. Cf. the poet. βριθός, and the equiv. Lat. gravis. (In compos. it almost always means burdensome, strong, or impressive: very seldom difficult, as in βαρυτελής.)

Βαρυσιόηρος, ου, (βαρύν, σιγήρός), *heavy with iron*, Plut. [I]

Βαρυσκεπτιών, ου, gen. ονος, (βαρύν, σκίπτω) *with a heavy club*, Call. Fr. 120. [I]

Βαρυεμάργος, ου, (βαρύν, σμαργή)=βαρυνκτός, *loud roaring or rattling*, Anth. [σμά]

Βαρυσταθμέω, ὦ, to weigh heavy, prob. I., Diosc.: from

Βαρυστάθμος, ου, (βαρύν, σταθμός) *weighing heavy*, Ar. Ran. 1397.

Βαρυστενάχος, ονσα, ου, (βαρύν, στενάχω) *sobbing heavily*, Il. like βαρστόνος.

Βαρυστομος, ου, (βαρύν, στόμα) *cutting sharply or deeply*, Opp.

Βαρυστόνος, ου, (βαρύν, στένω) *deeply groaning, mourning heavily*, Soph. O. T. 1233. Adv. -νως, Aesch. Eum. 794.

Βαρυσφόρος, ου, (βαρύν, συμφορά) *weighed down by ill luck*, Hdt. I, 45.

Βαρυσφάραγος, ου, (βαρύν, σφάραγος)=βαρυνεμάργος, *heavy or loud thundering*, epith. of Ζεύς, Pind. I, 8 (7), 47. [ᾶ]

Βαρυσώμος, ου, (βαρύν, σῶμα) *heavy in body*.

Βαρυντάρβης, ἐς (βαρύν, τάρβος) *exceeding fearful*, Aesch. Fr. 54.

Βαρυτής, ητος, ἡ, (βαρύν) *weight, heaviness*, Thuc. 7, 62: *troublesome conduct or character*, Isocr. 239 B: *harshness, cruelty*.

Βαρυτίμος, ου, (βαρύν, τιμή) *of great*

βασις, hence—1. venerable, Aesch. Supp. 25.—2. costly, N. T.
Βασιλῆτος, *ον*, (βαρύς, τλήναι) bearing heavy weight, Naumach. ap. Stob. p. 420, 4.—II. pass. ill to bear, heavy, Anth.
Βαρυτονέω, (βαρύτονος) to put the grave accent, Gramm. Hence
Βαρυτόνους, *εως*, *η*, a marking with the grave accent, Gramm.
†Βαρυτονητέον, verb. adj. from βαρυτονέω, one must mark with the grave accent, Gramm.
Βαρυτόνος, *ον*, (βαρύς, τείνω) stretched tight, compact : στήθος, Xen. Cyn. 5, 30, a tight, narrow chest.—II. (βαρύς, τόνος) deep-sounding, like βαρύφωνος, Arist. Physiogn. —2. Gramm. of syllables, with grave accent, i. e. with none at all: and of paroxyton words.—3. Rhet. emphatic, strongly expressed. Adv. —*νως*.
†Βαρυτόνος, *ον*, (βαρύς, ύπνος) sleeping heavily, in deep sleep, Nonn.
Βαρυφθέγκτης, *ον*, *ος*, =sq., λέων, Pind. F. 265.
Βαρυφθόγγος, *ον*, (βαρύς, φθογγή) deep, strong, heavy sounding, speaking, roaring, etc., H. Hom. Ven. 160.
Βαρυφλοισβος, *ον*, (βαρύς, φλοισβος) loud roaring, Anth.
Βαρυφόρος, *ον*, (βαρύς, φόρτος) heavy-burdened.
Βαρυφρονέω, (βαρύφρων) like βαρυθυμέω, to be dejected, miserable.
Βαρυφρόσυνη, *ης*, *η*, misery; indignation, Plut. : from
Βαρυφρων, *ον*, gen. *ονος*, (βαρύς, φρήν) = βαρύθυμος, heavy in mind, miserable, afflicted, v. 1. Theocr. 25, 110.—2. fierce of mind, indignant, Anth. furius, ταύρος, Lyc.
Βαρυφώνεω, (βαρύφωνος) to have a strong coarse voice or way of speaking, Arist. Probl.
Βαρυφώνια, *ας*, *η*, a strong deep voice or pronunciation, Hipp., Alex. Incert. 51 : from
Βαρυφώνος, *ον*, (βαρύς, φωνή) with a hoarse deep voice, Hipp.
Βαρυχειλος, *ον*, (βαρύς, χείλος) thick-lipped, Anth.
Βαρυχορός, *ον*, (βαρύς, χορός) deep-toned, φθόγγος, Anth.
Βαρυψύχος, *ον*, (βαρύς, ψυχή) heavy of soul, sluggish, low-spirited, Soph. A. 319.
Βαρυδός, *ες*, (βαρύς, δζω) = βαρυδόμος, Nic.
Βαρυδύνος, *ον*, (βαρύς, δύννη) inflicting pangs : or—II. pass. suffering pangs, Nonn.
†Βαρυπόνος, *ος*, f. -ήσως, (βαρύς, ὤψ) to become heavy of sight, to become dim, *οι* ὀφθαλμοί, LXX.
Βας, *βάσα*, *βάν*, part. aor. 2 of βαίνω.
Βασαναστραγία, *η*, (βάσανος, ἰσ-τράγας) plague of the joints, epith. of the gout, Luc.
Βασανέω, rare form of sq.
Βασανίζω, f. -ίσω Att. -ίσω, (βά-σανος) to rub upon the touch-stone; hence to try the genuineness of a thing, *ὅπο* δακρύων βασανίζεσθαι, to be convicted of being painted, by tears washing off the cosmetic, Xen. Oec. 10, 8 : in genl. to make proof of, convict, esp. to elicit truth by applying the torture, to rack, torment, Ar. Ran. 616, etc. : also in genl. to test, examine, Bornem. Xen. Cyrop. 5, 3, 16 : *βε-βασανισμένον*, of style, strained, tortured, unnatural, Dion. H. Hence
Βασανισμός, *ος*, *ο*, a proving, trial, examination : torture : pain like that of the rack, Alex. Incert. 23.
Βασανιστέιν, verb. adj. from βα-

σανίζω, one must apply the torture to, τινά, Dem. 855, 2.—II. βασανιστός, *ος*, *ον*, to be examined, Plat. Rep. 539 E.
Βασανιστήριος, *α*, *ον*, belonging to trial, inquiry, torture : τὸ -ον, the question-chamber, the rack itself, Themist. : from
Βασανιστής, *ος*, *ο*, pecul. fem. βασανίστρια, *ας*, *η*, Ar. Ran. 826, an examiner, prover, torturer, Dem. 978, 11 : v. Dict. Antiqu. 140 A.—2. a jailor, in N. T. = δεσμοφύλας, Matth. 18, 34.
†Βασανίτης, *ιδος*, *η*, (χώρα) Basanitis, a region of Palestine, LXX.
ΒΑΣΑΝΟΣ, *ον*, *η*, the touch-stone, Lat. lapis Lydius, Theogn. 250, Pind. P. 10, 105, cf. παρατρίβω.—II. metaph. a trial whether a thing be genuine, solid, or real, *ἐς* πᾶσαν β. ἀπικνέεσθαι, Hdt. 8, 110, δοῦναι τὴ βασάνω, Pind. N. 8, 33, and so freq. in Soph.—III. inquiry, esp. by torture, Isocr. 369 D; hence confession upon torture, Dem. 1254, 9.—2. torture, anguish, disease, N. T. [βῆ]
†Βασγοιδάριζα, Basgoedariza, a city of Less Armenia, Strab.
†Βασίαι, *ον*, *ος*, Basias, an Arcadian, Xen. An. 4, 1, 18; an Elean, lb. 7, 8, 10.
Βασίλεια, *ας*, *η*, poet. for sq., Böckh Pind. N. 1, 39; cf. *ιρέα*.
Βασίλειά, *ας*, *η*, fem. from βασιλεύς, a queen, princess, lady of royal blood : also of goddesses, Hom. : βασίλεια *αι* are joined, Ar. Pac. 974.
Βασίλειᾶ, *ας*, *η*, (Βασίλεύω) a kingdom, dominion, Hdt. : hereditary monarchy, opp. to τυραννία, Thuc. 1, 13, etc., cf. Arnold. Append. I.—II. a diadem, Inscr. Ros.—III. majesty, as a form of address, Byzant.
†Βασίλειδης, *ον*, *ος*, Basilides, an Epicurean, successor of Dionysius, Diog. L. 10, 25. Hence
†Βασίλειδιανός, *ον*, *ος*, one of the sect of Basilides, Clem. A.
Βασίλειδιον, *ον*, *τό*, dim. of βασιλεύς, Lat. regulus, Plut.
†Βασίλειον, *ον*, *οι*, the Basilei, a Sarmatian people, App.
Βασίλειον, *ον*, *τό*, most usu. in plur., a kingly dwelling, palace, Xen.—2. a seat of empire, Polyb.—3. at Athens, the place where the *φύλοβασιλείς*, met.—4. the king's or general's tent.—5. the royal treasury, Hdt. 2, 149.—II. a tiara, diadem, Plut. Strictly neut. from
Βασίλειος, *ον*, and in Aesch. and Eur. *α*, *ον*, kingly, royal, princely, ordained by royal authority : Ion. *Βασίληϊος*, *α*, *ον*, Od. 16, 401.
†Βασίλειος, *ον*, *ος*, Basiltus, a river of Mesopotamia, Strab.—II. commonly called St. Basil, bishop of Casarea in Cappadocia, Eccl.
ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ, *ος*, *ον*, Ion. *ος*, *ο*, irr. acc. βασιλῆ, Orac. ar. Hdt. 7, 220 : a king, prince, lord, Hom., freq. with collat. sense of captain or judge, Hes. Op. 200 : called *διοτρεφέες*, because Jupiter was the founder of monarchy, Hom. : cf. *Βασίλεια*.—II. one of the nobility, the royal family, the governing body, Hom.—III. a lord, master, householder, Il. 18, 556, Pind. O. 6, 79 : the name used by slaves of their owner, by parasites, flatterers, clients, etc. of their patrons, as Lat. *rex*.—IV. as a form of addressing the gods, esp. Jupiter, from Pind. downwards : Ζεὺς θεῶν βασιλεύς, Hes. Th. 886, cf. ἀναξ.—V. the second of the nine Archons at Athens was called *Βασίλειος* : he had charge of the pub-

lic worship, and the conduct of criminal processes, Plat., etc.—VI. after the Persian war the king of Persia was called *Βασίλεις* (without the art.), or *ὁ μέγας βασιλεύς*, as afterwards the Roman emperor, or now the Grand Signior, Thuc., Xen., etc.—VII. metaph. the first or most distinguished of any class, Philostr. Passow considers the Homeric phrase *ἀνὴρ βασιλῆας*, and particularly the forms *βασιλεύς*, *ατος*, sufficient evidence that the word was orig. an adjective : but cf. *κύων*, *κύντερος*, and many others in Buttm. Ausf. Gr. § 69, 3.
Βασίλευτός, *η*, *όν*, (βασιλεύς) under monarchical government, Arist. Pol.
Βασίλευτῶρ, *ορος*, *ος*, = βασιλεύς, Antim.
Βασίλεύω, f. -εύσω, (βασιλεύς) to be king, to rule, *ἐν* Ἱθάκῃ, κατὰ δὴ μόν, Hom.; in aor. to be made king, Hdt. 2, 2, etc.—II. to rule over a people, τισί, Hom., afterwards. more usu. c. gen., which is found also Od. 11, 285. Pass. to be governed, to be under a king, Pind. P. 4, 189.—III. to be of the king's party, Plut. Sol. 12.
Βασίλη, *ης*, *η*, = βασιλεια, rare poet. form, a queen, princess, Soph. Fr. 292, and so W. Dind. and Ellendt in Pind. N. 1, 39.
†Βασίληϊός, *εω*, *ος*, *ο*, Ion. for *Βασίλειος*, father of Herodotus, Hdt. 9, 132.
Βασίληϊη, *η*, Ion. for *Βασίλεια*.
Βασίληϊον, *ιη*, *ιον*, Ion. for *Βασίλειον*, *ιη*.
Βασίληϊς, *ιδος*, *η*, pecul. fem. of βασιλεύς, τιμή, Il. 6, 193.
†Βασίλιδης, *ον*, *ος*, patron. name of certain families in some of the Ionian states, in pl. the *Basiliidae*, in Erythraea, etc., Arist. Pol.
Βασίλιζω, to be of the king's party, Plut. Mid. *Βασίλιζομαι*, to behave like a king, App.
Βασίλικός, *η*, *όν*, like βασιλεύς, royal, princely, lordly, Xen., Plat., etc. Adv. -*κως*.—II. as subst. *η* -*κη*, —1. sub. *τέχνη*, monarchy, Plat. Polit. 291 E.—2. sub. *οίκια* or *στοία*, Lat. *basilica*, *regia*, a royal mansion : esp. a colonnade such as was attached to palaces, Plat. Charm. 153 A.—3. at Rome, a public building with colonnades in the forum, where merchants congregated, trials were held, etc., Vitruv. 5, 1 : on the same plan Constantine built the Christian churches, where were hence called *basilicae*. But—4. τὸ -*κόν*, sub. *ταμειών*, the royal treasury, Diod.
Βασίλιναι, barbarism, for *Βασίλιννα*, *Βασίλεια*, Ar. Av. 1678.
Βασίλινθα, adv. παιδία, *η*, king I am, a child's game, cf. *ὑπὸ* *στρώματι*, etc., Poll. 9, 110.
Βασίλιννα, *η*, = βασιλεια, Menand. p. 280.
Βασίλις, *ιδος*, *η*, = βασιλεια, Soph. Ant. 941, (but Herm. *Βασίληϊς*).
Βασίλισκος, *ον*, *ος*, dim. from βασιλεύς, a little king, chieftain, Lat. *regulus*, Polyb.—II. a kind of lizard or rather serpent, a basilisk, perh. the Cobra Capello, Plin.—III. a little bird, the golden-crested wren, Plut.—IV. a sea-fish.
Βασίλισσα, *ης*, *η*, = βασιλεια, a queen, Arist. Oec., cf. Lob. Phryn. 225.—II. the wife of the Ἀρχων *Βασίλειος* at Athens : (never *Βασίλιττα*).
†Βασίλλος, *ον*, *ος*, *ο*, *Basillus*, masc. pr. n., App.
†Βασίλικλῆς, *εους*, *ος*, *ο*, *Basicles*, masc. pr. n., Plut.

†**Βασίλω**, *οὐρ, ἡ*, *Basilo*, daughter of Aristippus of Cyrene, Callim.

Βάσιμος, *ον, (βαίω)* passable, accessible, attainable, Dem. 793, 5: safe, secure.—II. reached, gained.

Βάσις, *εὼς, ἡ*, (*βαίω*) a step, walk, Pind., etc.—II. that with which one steps, a foot, Plat. Tim. 92 A.—III. that whereon one steps, ground: a foundation, base, pedestal, lb. 53 C, etc.—IV. motion, esp. rhythmic, hence rhythm, time, Plat. Rep. 399 E.: in Rhetoric, the rhythmic close of a sentence. [α]

Βασκαίνω, *φ. -άνω*: *αδρ. ἐβάσκηνα*, *αορ. pass. ἐβάσκαίνην*, (*βάσκαω*, *βάζω*, *βάζω*). To use ill words of another, esp. to slander, backbite, belie, disparage, *τινά*, cf. *βάσκανος*, Dem. 94, 19.—II. to use ill words to another, bewitch him, by means of invidious praise, spells, an evil eye, etc., which was believed to check the growth of children, *φασκινά*, *τινά*; the charm was broken by spitting thrice, Arist. Probl. 20, 34, Theocr. 6, 39: hence—III. in genl. to envy, *τινί*, Piers. Moer. (Hdn.) p. 470; but the cases were sometimes interchanged. Hence

Βασκύνια, *ας, ἡ*, slander, blame, Plat. Phaed. 95 B.—II. envy, ill-will.

Βασκάνιον, *ον τό*. = *προβάσκάνιον*, a charm against witchery, an amulet, Strab.—II. dim. from sq.

Βάσκυνος, *ον, (βασκαίνω)* envious, slanderous, Ar. Plut. 571. *Αδρ. -νός*, Joseph.—II. as subst. a slanderer, tale-bearer, like *συκοφάντης*.—2. one that bewitches, a magician, Strab.: one that bears ill-will, is malignant, Plat. Ax. 369 A.

Βασκαντικός, *ἡ, ὄν*, (*βασκαίνω*) belonging to slander or witchery, inclined hereto, Plut.

Βασκάς, *ἡ, ν. φασκάς*.
Βάσκε, in ll. always in form *βάσκ'* [α] prop. go, hasten! speed thee! away! *βάσκε*, alone in Aesch. Pers. 664, 672, come! prob. imperat. of an absol. *βασκω*, akin to *βιβάζω*, *βαίω*.

Βασκοσύνη, *ης, ἡ*, poet. for *βασκανία*.

Βάσχω. = *βάζω*, only in Gramm., as root of *βασκανίω*.

Βασμός, *ον, ὁ*, Ion. for *βαθμός*.
†**Βασροπεδία**, *ἡ*, *Basoropēdia*, a region of Armenia, Strab.

Βάσσα, *ἡ*, Dor. for *βήσσα*.
†**Βασσάκης**, *εω, ὁ*, *Bassaces*, a Persian, Hdt. 7, 75.

Βασσάρα, *ας, ἡ*. = *ἡλώπηξ*, a fox.—II. the dress of Thracian bacchanals, prob. made of fox-skins.—III. a *Bachante*, Hesych., but very dub., Gaisf. Hephaest. p. 70.—IV. an impudent woman, courtesan, Lyc. (Of Thracian origin.)

Βασσαρεύς, *εὼς, ὁ*, epith. of Bacchus, from *βασσάρα* III., Horat. Od. 1, 18, 11. Hence

Βασσαρεύς. = *Βακχεύς*, v. *Ἀναβασσ.*
Βασσαρίκος, *ἡ, ὄν*. = *βασσάρετος*.
Βασσάριον, *ον, τό*, dim. from *βασσάρα* I., Hdt. 4, 192.

Βασσαρίς, *ιδος, ἡ*. = *βασσάρα* III., *Ἀνακρ.* 54.

Βασσαρος, *ος*. = *Βασσαρεύς*.

†**Βασσιδαί**, *ων, ὁ*, (patron. from *Βάσσης*) the *Bassidae*, a noble family of Aegina, Pind. Nem. 6, 53.

†**Βάσσος**, *ον, ὁ*, the Lat. *Bassus*, Luc.

Βάσσων, *ον, gen. ονος*, Dor. comp. αἱ *βαῖες*, Epich. p. 109.

Βάσταγμα, *ατος, τό*, that which is borne, a burthen, Eur. Supp. 767.—II. that which bears, a staff: from

ΒΑΣΤΑΖΩ, fut. -άσω: *αορ. pass. ἐβαστάχην*, to lift, lift up, raise, *λῦ-*

αν, τόξον, Od. 11, 594; 21, 405: *μεταπα. to lift up*, praise, laud, Pind. O. 12, 27.—II. to bear, support, hold upright: also to have in one's hands: to have in mind, consider, weigh, make proof of, *ἐν γνῶμῃ*, Aesch. P. 888, φρενί, Ar. Thesm. 437.—III. to carry off, take away, like *φέρω* for *ὑποφέρω*.—IV. Att. also = *ψηλαφάω*, to handle, touch, Aesch. Ag. 35, ubi v. Blomf. Hence

Βαστακτής, *οὔ, ὁ*, a bearer, porter.
Βαστακτικός, *ἡ, ὄν*, fit for bearing. Adv. -κῶς.

Βαστακτός, *ἡ, ὄν*, verb. adj. from *βαστάω*, to be borne, Mel. 7.

†**Βαστάρναι**, *ων, οἱ*, the *Bastarnae*, a people on the Ister, Strab.: ὁ *Βαστάρνης*, a *Bastarnian*, Ath. Hence
†**Βασταρνικός**, *ἡ, ὄν*, of the *Bastarnae*, *Bastarnian*, Strab.

†**Βαστηγάνοι**, *ων, οἱ*, the *Bastetani*, a people of Spain = *Βαστούλοι*: ἡ *Βαστηγανία*, the country of the *Bast.*, Strab.

†**Βατά**, *ων, τά*, *Bata*, a seaport of Sarmatia on the Pontus, Strab.

†**Βαταβάνης**, *ον, ὁ*, *Batabaces*, a priest of Cybele of Pessinus, Strab.

Βαταλίζομαι, to live like a *βάταλος*, Theano.

Βάταλος, *ον, ὁ*. = *κίναυδος*, *pathicus*; perh. from *βατεύω*, *βατέω*.—II. a nick-name given to Demosthenes, v. 188, 17 (ubi al. *βάτταλος*), with allusion to *βατταρίζω*, because he stutted as a young man, and could not pronounce the *ρ*.

Βατάνη, *ης, ἡ*. = *πατάνη*, Lat. *patina*, Sicil. word, Matro ap. Ath. 136 D.

Βατάνιον, *ον, τό*, dim. of *βατάνη*, Antiph. Euthyd. 1.

†**Βατανόχως**, *ον, ὁ*, *Batanochus*, a Persian, Aesch. Pers. 982.

†**Βάτεια**, *ας, ἡ*, *Batēa*, daughter of Teucer, Apollod. 3, 12, 1: a *Naïad*, lb. 3, 10, 4.

Βατέω. = *βαίω* II. 3, and sq.

Βάτω, (*βαίω*) to tread cover, of animals, Theocr.—II. at Delphi = *πατέω*, Plut.

Βάτνρ, 3 dual. *αορ. 2* of *βαίω*, *Ερ.* for *ἐβήτην*, Hom.

Βάτρη, *προς, ὁ*, (*βαίω*) strictly the strider: usu. the threshold on which one treads, Amips. Incert. 5: the bounds on the race-course, like *βηλός*, *βαλβίς*: the staff with which one walks, Nic.

Βατρηρία, *ας, ἡ*. = *βακτηρία*, *βάκτρον*.

Βατρήσιος, *ον*, belonging to the *βατρίς*: *βατ. λέχος*. = *οἶκτα*, Pseudo-Phocyl. 175, v. *βάτνης*.

Βατρίς, *ιδος, ἡ*, *κλίμαξ β.*, a mounting ladder, Anth.

Βάτνης, *ον, ὁ*, (*βαίω*) one that treads or covers. [α]

Βατία, *ας, ἡ*. = *βάτος*, a bush, thick-*et*, Pind. O. 6, 90.—II. a kind of cup, dub. ap. Ath. 784 B.

†**Βατιαί**, *ων, αἱ*, *Bataiae*, a city in Epirus, Strab.—2. another in Italy, Dion. H.

Βατιαῆς, *ἡς, ἡ*, or *βατιάκιον*, *ον, τό*, a kind of cup, vv. ll. Philem. p. 389.

Βατιδοσκόπος, *ον*, (*βατίς*, *σκοπέω*) looking after roaches, greedy for them, Ar. Pac. 811.

†**Βατιετα**, *ας, ἡ*, *Batiēta*, a hill near Troy, ll. 2, 813.

Βατίω, ..., *βατίζει γ'* is the reading retained in Ar. Av. 1681 by Dind., who interprets it by *βαβαρίζει*: Brunck gives *τυνιβίζει*.

Βάτινος, *ἡ, ὄν*, (*βάτος*) of th: *kush* or thicket.

Βάτιον, *τό*, dim. of *βάτος*—II. = *βατιάκιον*, *βατιακή*.

Βάτις, *ιδος, ἡ*, the prickly roach, Epich. p. 55.—II. a bird that frequents bushes, Arist. H. A.—III. a plant, akin to *βάτος*.

†**Βατίς**, *ιδος, ἡ*, *Batis*, sister of Epichurus, Diog. L. 10, 23.

†**Βατοδόποιος**, *ον*, (*βάτος*, *δρέπω*) pulling thorns off or up, H. Hom. Merc. 190.

Βατώδεις, *εσσα, εν*, (*βάτος*) thorned Nic.

Βάτον, *ον, τό*, a black-berry: from *βάτος*, *ον, ἡ*, a bramble, or any prickly bush, Od. 24, 230: *βάτος* *ιδία*, the raspberry-bush, Diosc. [α]

Βάτος, *ον, ὁ*, the prickly roach. [α]

Βατός, *ἡ, ὄν*, (*βαίω*) passable, accessible, Soph. Fr. 109: passed, mounted: *τὸ βατόν*, Lat. *vadium*, the ford of a river.

Βατράχειος, *ον*, (*βάτραχος*) of or belonging to a frog: *βατράχειον*, sub *χρώμα*, frog-colour, pale green, Ar. Eq. 523.

Βατραχίζω, fut. -ίσω Att. -ίω, (*βάτραχος*) to act or be like a frog.

Βατράχιον, *ον, τό*, *raununculus*, as we might say *frogwort*, Hipp.

Βατραχίον, *τό*, a court of law at Athens, Pausan. 1, 21, 8, so called from its colour, cf. *Φοινικίον*.

Βατραχίς, *ιδος, ὁ*, and in Ar. Eq. 1406, *ιδος, ἡ*, dim. of *βάτραχος*, Nic.—II. a frog-green coat, Ar. Eq. 1 c.

Βατραχίτης, *ον, ὁ*, *λίθος*, a frog green stone, Plin. [ι]

†**Βατραχίον**, *ωνος, ὁ*, *Batrachion*, masc. pr. n., Luc.

†**Βατραχομαχία**, *ας, ἡ*, (*βάτραχος*, *μῦς, μάχη*) battle of the frogs, and mice, a parody on the Iliad, incorrectly ascribed to Homer.

Βάτραχος, *ον, ὁ*, a frog, *Batr.*—2 a kind of fish, sea-frog, Arist. H. A.—3. a disease of the tongue.—4. the frog of a horse's hoof, Xen., elsewh. *χελιδών*,—II. as pr. n., *Batrachus*, a sycophant in the time of the 30 tyrants, Lys.

†**Βαττάκης**, *ον, ὁ*, *Battaces*, a priest of Cybele, Diod. S.

Βάτταλος, *ος, ν. βάταλος* II.

Βατταρίζω, fut. -ίω Att. -ίω, to stammer, Hippon. 108. Hence

Βατταρισμός, *ος, ὁ*, a stuttering.

Βατταριστής, *ος, ὁ*, a stutterer.

†**Βαττιάδης**, *ον*, and *Βαττίδης*, *ον, ὁ*, (*Βάττος*) son or descendant of *Battus*, Callim.: in pl. of *Βαττιάδαι*, the *Battidae*, Pind. P. 5, 37.

Βαττολογέω. = *βατταρίζω*, to *rh.* ble, use vain repetitions, N. T. (This family of words usu. derived from *Battus*, pr. n. of a stuttering king of Cyrene, Hdt. 4, 155: more properly formed to imitate the sound.) Hence

Βαττολογία, *ας, ἡ*. = *βατταρισμός*: also idle talk, Eccl.

†**Βάττος**, *ον, ὁ*, *Battus*, founder, and name of numerous successors of his in the kingdom, of Cyrene, Hdt. 4, 115, etc.

Βατούη, *ης, ἡ*, a she-dwarf, late.

Βατώδης, *ες*, (*βάτος*, *είδος*) overgrown with thorns, Polyb.

†**Βάτων**, *ωνος, ὁ*, *Baton*, charioteer of Adrastus, Apollod.—2. an historian of Sinope, Strab.—3. a comic poet, Meineke 1, p. 480.—4. leader of the Pannonians, Strab.

Βαυβαλίω. = sq.

Βαυβάω, *ω, τό* to lull asleep.—II. int. to slumber, fall asleep, Eur. Syl. 6, cf. *βαυκαλίω*.

Βαύω, fut. *βαύξω*, *baubai*, to cry *βαῦ, βῦ*, to hark: hence to wail *παι*

ter, like ἵλακτῶ, Lat. *lavare*, Aesch. Ag. 449: to reproach, assail, Ar. Thesm. 895.—II. transit. to cry aloud for, τινά, Aesch. Pers. 13.

Βαυκαλίω and βαυκαλίζω, akin to βαυβάζω, to put to sleep, rock, sing, lull to sleep, Ael. (Prob. from ὦν, αὖν, if not onomatop.) Hence

Βαυκάλημα, ατος, τό, a lullaby.
Βαυκαλίω, v. under βαυκαλίω.
Βαυκάλιον, v. τῶ, also κανκάλιον, a narrow-necked vessel, that gurgles when water is poured in or out.

Βαυκαλῆς, εως, ἡ, a copper or earthen vessel for cooling wine or water in, elsewhere φυκτῆρ, Lat. *gillo* or *gello*, opp. to μιλλήτριον, Anth., akin to κανκάλις, Coray Isocr. p. 446.

Βαυκίδες, αἱ, a kind of woman's shoes, Alex. Isost. 1, 7: also κανκίδες.

Βαυκίζω, f. -ισω Att. -ιῶ, (βαυκός) to play the prude, to be nice, Lat. *delicias facere*, Alex. Tarant. 4, 9.

Βαυκισμα, ατος, τό=βαυκισμός.

Βαυκισμός, οὔ, ὁ, (Βαυκίζω) prudery, affected delicacy.

Βαυκοπανοῦργος, ον, ὁ, (βαυκός, πανοῦργος) a magnanimous rogue, who puts a good face on the worst case; also σεμνοπανοῦργος, Arist. Eth. N.

Βαυκός, ἡ, ὄν, delicate: prudish, affected, like τριφύρος.

†Βαῦλοι, ον, ὁ, Βαυλί, a spot near Baiae, Dio Cass.

Βαῦν, ἡ, =sq.

Βαῦνος or βαυνός, οὔ, ὁ, also ἡ βαῦνη, ης, (αῦν) a furnace, forge: prob. the root of βάναντος.

Βαῦειον, ον, τό, a dyer's house, Strab.: from

Βαῦειν, εως, ὁ, (βάπτω) a dyer, Plat. Βαῖφ, ἡς, ἡ, (βάπτω) a dipping, as of red-hot iron in cold water, Soph. Aj. 651: the temper of steel, βαῖφην ἀπέναι, Arist. Pol. 7, 14, fin.—II. esp. a dipping of cloth in dye, and so dying, colouring, Theophr.: also the dye itself, κρόκον θαφός, prob. the saffron-dyed robe, Aesch. Ag. 239:—the meaning of χαλκοῦ β. in Aesch. Ag. 612, is yet uncertain.—III. of wine, freshness, strength, Plut. Hence

Βαῖφικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to dipping or dyeing: ἡ βαῖφική, sub. τέχνη, the art of dyeing, Plut.

Βαῖφωμος, ον, (βάπτω) to be dyed, Iamb.

Βάψις, εως, ἡ, a dipping, dyeing, Antipho ap. Poll. 7, 169.

ΒάΨΑΛΑΩ, f. βάλλω, to suck, milk, Plat.; so in mid., Arist. H. A. Hence Βάλατις, εως, ἡ, a sucking, milking, Gal.: and

Βάλλω, ης, ἡ, a leech, Hdt. 2, 68, better, a kind of fly or gnat, v. Bähr ad loc.: also the river-lamprey.—II. =βάδελλον, Arr. [ῶ] Hence

Βάδελίζω, to place leeches, bleed with them, Gal.

Βάδελλον, ον, τό, a plant, Diosc.—II. the fragrant gum which exudes from it, Id., v. Plin. N. H. 12, 9.

Βάδελλοάργυς, υγγος, ὁ, (βάδελλα, λάρυγξ) a leech-throated man, a parasite, Cratin. Dionys. 4.

Βάδελγμα, ατος, τό, (βάδελυσσω) an abomination, esp. of idols, LXX.

Βάδελγμα, ας, ἡ, =sq., Crat. Hor. 6.

Βάδελμος, οὔ, ὁ, disgust at anything unseemly.

†Βάδελκλέων, υνωος, ὁ, (βάδελυσσω, Κλέων) Belycleon, i. e. hating or detesting Cleon, as an enemy of Cleon, Ar. Vesps. 134.

Βάδελκρός, ἡ, ὄν, disgusting, abominable, N. Γ.

Βάδινος ποτος, ον, =freg., Aesch. Eum. 52.

Βάδελρεύομαι, dep., to act like a βάδελρός, behave disgustingly, Dem. 214, 24.

Βάδελρία, ας, ἡ, the character or conduct of a βάδελρός, shamelessness, Isae. 73, 38: disgust, nausea, Hipp.

Βάδελρός, ὁ, ὄν, abominable, breeding disgust, offending the outward senses, or more freq. the sense of propriety, nasty, lost to all sense of shame, Ar. Ran. 465, v. omnino Theophr. Char. 12. Adv. -ρως. Hence

Βάδελυσσω, Att. -ττω, f. -ξω, (βδέω) to cause disgust by bad smell or otherwise, LXX., and Eccl. Usu. as dep. mid. βάδελύττομαι, c. aor. ἐβάδελύθη, to feel disgust at, τινά, to detest, have a horror of, Ar. Ach. 586. The perf. ἐβάδελγμα occurs in pass. signif. in N. T.

Βάδελυρός, ὁ, ὄν, Dor. for βάδελυρός, Epich. p. 31.

Βάδεννμαι, =βδέω.

Βόέμα, ατος, τό, a stench, visium: from

ΒΑΕΨΑ, f. βδέσω, to break wind, Ar. Plut. 693; c. acc. cognat., οὐ λιβάνωτων βδέω, Id. Plut. 703: in genl. to stink, Gal. (βδύλλω, βδένννμαι, βδένλνρος).

Βόόλος, ον, ὁ, (βδέω) a stench.

Βόύλλω, =βδέω: c. acc., to be afraid of, Ar. Eq. 224.

Βεβῶσι, 3 pl. perf. of βαίνω, II.

Βεβαιός, αον, also ος, ον, Thuc. 1, 32, (βαίω) firm, fast, hence trusty, sure, safe, Thuc., etc.: βεβαιότεροι μηδεν νεωτερεῖν, more certain to make no resistance, Id. 3, 11: steadfast, lasting, χάρις, Id. 1, 32: τὸ βεβαίον, certainty, Hdt. 7, 50. Adv. βεβαίως and βεβαίον. Hence

Βεβαιότης, ητος, ἡ, firmness, certainty, Arist. Eth. N.: safety, Thuc. 4, 66: constancy, Plat. Legg. 735 A.

Βεβαίω, ὦ, fut. -ώσω, (βεβαίος), to fix on a firm basis, make firm, establish, Plat. Crito 53 B: to redeem one's word, βεβαιοῦν τὴν πρᾶξιν, to accomplish, ratify, Xen. An. 7, 6, 17: βεβ. τὴν πρᾶξιν or ὥντν τι, to give one security for the validity of the purchase, Oratt. But usu. in mid. to establish for one's self, to confirm, secure, Thuc. 1, 33; 6, 10, 34, etc.: to affirm stoutly, asseverate, Heind. Plat. Gorg. 489 A. Hence

Βεβαίωμα, ατος, τό, that which is made firm; a pledge, token, security, Joseph.: and

Βεβαιώσις, εως, ἡ, a fixing, establishing, βεβ. και πείρα γνώμης, the confirmation and test of your determination, Thuc. 1, 140.

Βεβαιωτέον, verb. adj. from βεβαίω, one must make firm, confirm, Philo.

Βεβαιωτής, οὔ, ὁ, (βεβαίω), an establisher, ratifier, surety, Polyb. 2, 40: a voucher for the truth of a thing, τῆς ἐπὶ Ἰταλίαν Διλείου ἀφίξεως βεβ. Dion. H.

Βεβαιωτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (βεβαίω), fit for establishing, confirming, Epict.: ἐπιρρήματα, affirmative, Gramm.

†Βεβαίω, Dor. for βεβήλω.

†Βεβάκται, 3 sing. perf. pass. of βάω, Od.

Βεβᾶμεν, Ep. syncope. inf. perf. for βεβήκαμεν, of βαίνω, II. [ᾶ]

†Βεβαμια, perf. pass. of βάπτω.

†Βεβαρμένος, perf. part. of βαρύνω from non-Attic form βαρέω, Plat. Symp. 203 B.

Βεβαρηώς, weighed down, Ep. part. perf. from βαρέω, Od.

Βεβῶσαν, Ep. syncope. 3 pl. plqpf. of βαίνω, II. 17, 286

†Βεβῶς, sync. 3 pl. for σεβήασι ο βαίνω.

Βεβῶς, βεβῶνι, Ep. syncope. for σεβήκω, from βαίνω.

Βεβῶκα, perf. act. of βαίνω.

Βεβήκει, 3 sing. plqpf. Ion. for ἐβεβήκει, Hom.

Βεβήλω, ον, (βαίνω, βηλός) accessible, allowable to tread, closed against none, opp. to ἱερός, as βῆσμος to ἄνθρωπος, Trag.: βήβηλα, τῶ, unconsecrated spots, Soph. O. C. 10.—II. of men, unhallowed, uninitiated, =ἄμῆτος, Lat. profanus, Ruhnck. Tim.: also unholy impure, Eur. Protes. 1. Adv. -ως, Philo. Hence

Βεβήλως, to profane, to pollute, Julian. Hence

Βεβήλωσις, εως, ἡ, a profanation, LXX.

Βεβασμένως, adv. from part. perf. pass. from βιάσμαι, by violence, compulsion, Diod.

Βεβήκε, 3 sing. perf. act. from βιάω, II.

†Βεβλαμμαι, perf. pass. from βλάπτω.

Βεβλήαι, 2 sing. perf. pass. of βάλλω, II.

Βεβλήται, βεβλήτο, 3 plur. perf. and plqpf. pass. of βάλλω, Hom.

†Βεβλήκει, 3 sing. plqpf. act. of βάλλω, Ion. for ἐβεβλήκει, Hom.

Βεβλημένος, part. perf. pass. of βάλλω, Hom.

Βεβλήται, βεβλήτο, 3 sing. perf. and plqpf. pass. of βάλλω, Hom.

Βεβηλότα, 3 plur. plqpf. pass. and βεβηλμένος, part. perf. pass. from βολέω for βάλλω, II.

†Βεβόληα, 2 perf. from βούλημα in comp. II.

Βεβουλεμένως, adv. from perf. pass. from βουλένομαι, ἀέπεισται, advisedly, Dem.

Βεβρώς, βεβρώς, v. βαβράζω.

Βεβρίθα, perf. from βριύω, Hom.

†Βεβρύκε, ον, οἱ, the Berycees, a people of Bithynia, Strab. Hence

†Βεβρύκιος, α, ον, Berycician: ἡ Βεβρύκία (χώρα), Berycia, Ar. Rh. [v. Ap. Rh., v. Theocr.]

Βεβρύχε, v. under βρύχω.

Βεβρώσκω, poet. form for βιβρώσκω, to eat up, swallow, only in II. 4, 35.

Βεβρωκός, part. perf. act. of βιβρώσκω, Hom.

†Βεβρώς, ὥτος, sync. part. perf. of βιβρώσκω, Soph. Ant. 1022.

Βεβρώσεται, 3 sing. fut. pass. of βιβρώσκω, Od.

Βεβυσμένος, part. perf. pass. of βούω, Od.

†Βεβωμέν, part. perf. pass. of βούω, Hdt. 3, 39.

†Βεβων, υνωος, ὁ, Bebon, an epithet of Typhon, denoting hindrance, acc. to Plut.

Βεβός, βεβῶσα, contr. from βεβῶα, part. perf. from βαίνω.

†Βεελέβουλ, or Βεελέβουβ, ὁ, Be elzebul, or Beelzebub, the prince of evil spirits, N. T.

Βέγ, 2 sing. from βέομαι, II.

Βέθρον, ον, τό, contr. from βέρεθρον, Euphor. Fr. 136.

Βενέω, βενητιάω, rare forms of βιν, qq. v.

Βετομαι, poet. for βέομαι, q. v.

Βετώ, 1 sing. subj. aor. 2 for βω of βαίνω, II. 6, 113: cf. καταβέτομαι for καταβέωμεν, II. 10, 97, θέω for θῶ etc., v. Buttin. Gramm. § 95, Ann. 20

Βεκεκτέληνος, ον, =ὑψηλός, superannuated, old-fashioned, dotard: ir genl. simple, silly, childish, stupid, like κρονικός, κρόνις, Ar. Nub. 399 (Deriv. obscure: perh. the form of

part from *βέκος*, cf. Hdt. 2, 2, while the moon heightens the notion of indefinite antiquity, v. *προσέληνος*: acc. to others, *lunatic*.)

Βεκός, τό, *bread*: Hippon. 57, has *Κυπρίων βέκος*, whence some think the word Cyprian: but Hdt. 2, 2, says it is Phrygian, v. Höck's *Kreta*, 1, 116. The best edd. of Hdt. have *βεκός*, others *βεκός*, *βεκκός* and *βέκος*.

†*Βελβίνα*, ης, ἡ, *Belbina*, a city of Laconia, Plut. Cleom. 4, also *Βελεβίνα*.—2. an island of the Aegean near Attica, Strab. Ηπειρο Βελβινίτης, ον, ὁ, an inhabitant of *Belbina*, Hdt. 8, 125.

†*Βέλγαυ*, ὡν, οἱ, the *Belgar*, a people of Gaul, Strab.

Βεληφόρος, ον, (βέλος, φέρω) arrow-bearing, Anth.

†*Βελμίνα*, ης, ἡ, *Belmina*, a town of Laconia near the confines of Arcadia, now *Bourainos*, Paus., in Polyb., also *Βελμίνα*.

Βελμνίτης, ον, ὁ, a kind of stone, *belemnite*: from

Βέλμων, ον, τό, poet. for βέλος, a dart, javelin, Il. only in plur.; Aesch. Ag. 1496, in sing.

†*Βελέρων*, ον, τό, *Bolerium*, now *Land's-end*, in England, Diod. S.

Βελεσσιχάρης, ἐς, (βέλος, χαίρω) joying in darts, hence fond of the chase, epith. of Apollo, Anth.

†*Βέλεσυν*, ον, ὁ, *Belesys*, a noble priest at Babylon, Diod. S.—2. a governor of Syria, Xen. An. 1, 4, 10.

Βέλτις, ον, ὁ, *kálamos*, a reed for making arrows, Geop.

†*Βελιών*, ὄνος, ὁ, *Belion*, a river of Spain, Strab.

†*Βέλλερος*, ον, ὁ, *Bellerus*, a prince of the Corinthians, Apollod.

†*Βέλλεροφόντης*, ον, ὁ, (βέλλερος, φέρω) *Bellerophon* (in Theoc. 15, 92, also *Βέλλεροφών*, ὄντος) son of *Glaucus*, prop. *Hippionus*, but so called from having slain *Bellerus*, Il. 6, 155. †*Βελμίνα*, v. *Βελμίνα*.

Βελοθήκη, ης, ἡ, (βέλος,θήκη) a quiver.

Βελομαντία, ας, ἡ, (βέλος, μαντεία) divination by drawing arrows out of the quiver, like *ραβδομαντία*.

Βελόνη, ης, ἡ, (βέλος) an arrow-head, point, Eupol. Tax. 11: a needle, Batr. 130: a spine of the fir-tree.—II. a sharp-nosed kind of fish, elsewhere *ράβης*.

Βελονίς, ἰδος, ἡ, dim. from foreg., a little needle, *Hermipp.* Moer. 8: a little fish, Opp.

Βελονοειδής, ἐς, (βελόνη, εἶδος) needle-shaped, pointed, Gal.

Βελονοποικίλης, ον, ὁ, (βελόνη, ποικίλλω) an embroiderer.

Βελονοπῶλης, ον, ὁ, fem. *βελονοπῶλης*, ἰδος, ἡ, (βελόνη, πῶλῶ) a needle-seller.—II. as pr. n., *Belonopodēs*, Ar. Plut. 175.

Βελοποιία, ας, ἡ, the making, preparing of arrows, Math. Vett.: from

Βελοποιός, ὢν, (βέλος, ποιέω) making arrows, Math. Vett.

Βέλος, εος, τό, (root *BEA-*, akin to *βάλ-λω*) a missile, esp. an arrow, dart, shaft, Hom. any thing hurled from a distance at an enemy, e.g. a fragment of rock, Od. 9, 495.—2. the throw, the blow itself, Il. 8, 513, Od. 20, 305: ἐκ βελών, out of the reach of darts, out of shot, Il.: and so *ἐξὼ βελῶν γίνεσθαι*: βέλος is used of a sword, Ar. Ach. 345, cf. Soph. Aj. 658.—3. metaph., the *ἀγανά βέλεα* of Apollo and Diana in Hom. are sudden, easy death: but Il. 11, 269,

βέλος δ' ἐν of the *Eileithyiae*, child-birth pangs: metaph. also of any thing swift-darting, as *δύρουβρα βέλη*, sharp, driving showers, Soph. Ant. 358: ὁμμάτων βέλος, the glance of the eye, Aesch. Ag. 742, *ἱμέρον βέλος*, the shaft of love, Pr. 649: of words, πᾶν τετόξευται βέλος, every shaft has been discharged, i. e. every argument we have to urge has been adduced, Aesch. Eum. 676: also of mental pang, anguish, Dissen Pind. N. 1, 48.

Βελοστῦσια, ας, ἡ, (βέλος, ἱστημι) a range of warlike engines, Ath.

Βελοστύσις, εως, ἡ, (βέλος, ἱστημι) an engine to hurl missiles; e.g. a catapult, Diod.: also=foreg., Polyb.

Βελοσφενδόνη, ης, ἡ, (βέλος, σφενδόνη) an engine to hurl darts.—2. a dart wrapt with pitch and tow, and thrown while on fire from an engine, Plut., Lat. *falarica*, Liv. 21, 8, Sil. 1, 351.

Βελοουλκῆα, (βελουλκῆα) to draw out arrows, Medic. Hence

Βελοουλκία, ας, ἡ, a drawing out of darts.

Βελοουλκικός, ἡ, ὢν, belonging to *βελουλκία*, Medic.

Βελοουλκός, ἡ, ὢν, (βέλος, ἔλκω) drawing the dart from a wound, Medic.

Βέλτερος, α, ον=βελτίων, poet. comp. of *ἡγαθός*, better, more excellent, Hom. Hence is found a rare superl. *βέλτατος*, ἑτή, ατον, prop. metri grat., Aesch. Eum. 487, Supp. 1055. (Prob. akin to *βάλλω*, βέλος.)

Βελτίων, nom. and acc. pl. for *βελτίονες* and *βελτίονας*.

Βελτιώω, ᾶ, (βελτίων) to make better, improve, Arist. de Plant., in pass.

Βέλτιστος, η, ον, superl. of *ἡγαθός*, οἱ βέλτιστοι, the aristocracy, Lat. *optimates*. Xen. Cyr. 8, 1, 16, etc.; also τό βέλτιστον, Id. Rep. Ath. 1, 5: ὁ βέλτιστε, a common mode of address, my good sir. Adv. *βέλτιστα*, thank you, a form of refusing, Lat. *benigne, recte*.

Βελτίων, ον, gen. ονος, comp. of *ἡγαθός*, Hom.: ἐπὶ τό βελτίων, for the better, Thuc.: βελτίων εἰμι ποῖον, it is better for me to do, Lob. ad Soph. Aj. p. 315.

Βελτιώσις, εως, ἡ, (βελτιώω) a bettering, amendment, Philo.

†*Βελῶν*, ὄνος, ὁ, *Belon*, a river and city of Hispania Baetica, Strab.

Βεμβικίζω, (βέμβις) to spin like a top, Ar. Av. 1465.

Βεμβικίζω, f. -ισω, (βέμβις) to spin as one does a top, to set in motion, Ar. Vesp. 1517.

Βεμβικώδης, ἐς, (βέμβις, εἶδος) like a top; whirling, Ath.

†*Βέμβινα*, ης, ἡ, *Bembina*, a town of Argolis, Strab. Hence

†*Βεμβιναῖος*, α, ον, of *Bembina*, Theoc. 25, 202.

ΒΕΜΒΙΞ, ἰκος, ἡ, Lat. *turbo*, a top, spun by whipping, elsewhere *ρόμβος* and *στρόμβος*, Ar. Av. 1461.—II. a whirl, spinning motion: a whirlwind, whirlpool, Opp.

Βεμβράδιον, ον, τό, dim. from sq.

Βεμβράς, ἰδος, ἡ, =βεβράς and *μεμβράς*, Ar. Fr. 179.

Βενδοίδειον, ον, τό, the temple of *Bendis*. Xen. Hell. 2, 4, 11.—2. in plur. *Βενδοίδεια*, ὡν, τά, festival of *Bendis*, v. Interpp. ad Platt. Rep. 354 B.

Βενδός, ἰδος, ἡ, acc. *Βενδῶν*, Arcad. de Acc., the Thracian *Diana*, worshipped under this name in the *Peiræus* at Athens, *Ruhnke*. Tim. †*Βενθεσικύμη*, ης, ἡ, *Benthescymne*

daughter or *Amphitrite*, Ap. Iod. 2, 15, 4.

†*Βενέβεντος*, ον, ἡ, and *Βενεούων* τον, ον, τό, *Benventum*, a city of Sannium in Italy, Plut., Strab.

ΒΕΝΘΟΣ, εος, τό, (poet. for *βάθος*, as *πένθος* for *πῶθος*) *depth*, esp. of the sea, *θαλάσσης*, *λίμνης* *βένθεα*, Hom.; *βένθεα ὕλης*, the depths of the wood, Od. 17, 316: *βένθοσδε*, to the deep, Od. 8, 51.

Βέντιστος, α, ον, Dor. for *βέλτιστος*, Theoc. 5, 76.

Βέομαι, also *βείομαι*, Homer. pres. c. fut. signif., I shall go, move, and since motion implies life, I shall live Il. 15, 194; 16, 852; 22, 431; 24, 131.

Βέρβρι, εος, τό, *mother-of-pearl*, *pearl*, a foreign word in Ath. 93 B.

Βεβρίον, ον, τό, prob. a shabby garment, Anacr. Fr. 19, ubi v. Bergk.

†*Βέργη*, ης, ἡ, *Berga*, a city of Thrace, hence *Βεργαῖος*, α, ον, of *Berga*; as epithet=lying: ὁ Β., the liar, Strab.

Βέρεθρον, ον, τό, Ep. and Ion. for *βαράθρον*, Hom.

†*Βερέκνθιος*, worse form for *Βερεκύντιος*, Callim.

†*Βερέκνται*, ὢν, and *Βερέκντες*, ὡν, οἱ, the *Berecynians*, a Phrygian race, in the neighbourhood of *Ida* Strab. Hence

†*Βερέκντιος*, α, ον, *Berecynian*, ὁ Β. νόμος, the *Berecynian* district, in Phrygia; also ἡ *Βερεκυντία*, Strab. in Aesch. Fr. 146, *Βερέκντα χώρον*.

†*Βερενίκη*, ης, ἡ, (Maced. for *Φερενίκη*) *Berenice*, after the Ptolemies a frequent name of females and of cities.—I. of females: 1. wife of Ptolemy Lagus, Theoc. 17, 34.—2. wife of Ptolemy Euergetes, Ael.—II. of cities: 1. a city of Cyrenaica, the earlier *Hesperis*, Strab.—2. a city of Upper Egypt, Id.—Others in Strab., etc.

†*Βερενίκης*, ἰδος, ἡ, *Berenicis*, a city of Epirus, so called from *Berenice* Plut. Pyrrh. 6.

Βερόσχεθος, ον, ὁ, a *booby*; in plur. Ar. Eq. 635. (Orig. unknown: prob without a real root.)

†*Βέρμιον*, ον, τό, *Mount Bermius*, a mountain of Macedonia, Hdt. 8, 138.

†*Βέρση*, ης, ἡ, *Beroe*, fem. pr. n., Nonn.—2.=sq.

†*Βέρροια*, and *Βέρροια*, ας, ἡ, *Beroea*, and *Berrhoea*, a city of Macedonia near *Mount Bermius*, now *Kara Veria*, Thuc. 1, 61.—2. a city of Syria, now *Aleppo*, Strab. Hence

†*Βεροτιεύς*, εως, and *Βεροτιαῖος*, ον, ὁ, an inhabitant of *Beroea*, Polyb. 28, 8.

†*Βέρτισκον*, (ὄρος) ον, τό, *Mount Bertiscus*, in Macedonia, Strab.

†*Βέσβικος*, ον, ἡ, *Besbicus*, a small island in the Propontis, Strab.

†*Βέσβιος*, ον, ὁ, Dio Cass., and *Βεσούβιον*, ον, τό, *Vesuvius*, Strab.

†*Βέσσοι*, ὡν, οἱ, (in Hdt. *Βηρσοί*) the *Bessi*, a Thracian tribe, Polyb.

Βέσθος, εος, τό, a woman's dress Sapph. Fr. 101: acc. to others, *βένθος*, Parthen. 11, extr.

Βέφυρα, Aeol. for *γέφυρα*, Strattis Phoen. 3, 5.

†*Βέχερες*, ὡν, οἱ, the *Bechères*, a Scythian people, Ar. Rh. 2, 394.

Βῆ, βα, the cry of sheep, Cratin Dionys. 5.

Βῆ, poet. for *ἐξη*, 3 sing. aor. 2 of *βαίνω*, Hom.

Βήγμα, ατος, τό, (βήσω) that which is coughed up, *phlegm*: the cough itself.

Βηλά, ὢν, τά=πέδιλα, Panyas ap. Schol. Il. 1, 591.

Βηλές, οὔ, ὁ, (prob. from *βαίνω*)

the threshold, on which one treads: poet. also the entrance of a house: the house itself, dwelling, Lat. *lumen*, Il. 1, 591: later the heaven, Qu. Sm. 13, 483.

†Βήλος, ου, ὁ, *Belus*, a Babylonian deity=Baal, acc. to the Greeks, the first king of Babylon, and afterward worshipped as Ζεύς Βήλος, Hdt. 1, 181.—2. son of Neptune and Libya, and father of Aegyptus and Danaus, Aesch. Supp. 318.—3. father of Niprus, king of Lydia, Hdt. 1, 7.

†Βήλουρις, ιος, ὁ, *Beluris*, masc. pr. n., Plut. Artax. 22.

Βήμα, ατος, τό, (*βαῖνω*) a step, pace, footstep, H. Hom. Merc. 222.—II. a raised place, step which one mounts, esp. a tribune to speak from before a court of law, Ar. Plut. 382, in a public assembly, etc., Thuc. 2, 34, esp. in Pnyx at Athens, Oratt.: hence the stage.—III. a measure of length, pace, =10 παλαισταί, about 2½ feet. Hence

Βηματίζω, ι-ίζω, to step, pace, measure by pacing, Polyb. 3, 39. Hence

Βηματιστής, οὔ, ὁ, one that steps or measures by pacing, Ath.

Βήμεν, poet. for ἐβήμεν, 1 plur. aor. 2 of *βαῖνω*, Od.

Βήμεναι, Ep. inf. aor. 2 of *βαῖνω* for βήναι, Hom.

Βην, poet. for ἐβην, aor. 2 of *βαῖνω*, Il.

Βήναι, inf. aor. 2 of *βαῖνω*.

†Βήνακος, ου, λίμνη, ἡ, *Lake Benacus*, now Lago di Garda, in Cisalpine Gaul, Strab.

Βήξ, βηχός, ἡ, (*βήσσω*) a cough: also masc. in Thuc. 2, 49, cf. Poppo Thuc. t. 1, p. 102.

†Βηριδάδης, ου, ὁ, *Beridades*, a king of Pontus, Dem. 624, 1.

Βηρύλλιον, ου, τό, dim. from sq.

Βηρύλλος, ου, ὁ and ἡ, a jewel of sea-green colour, beryl, Luc.

†Βηρύτός, οὐ, ἡ, *Berytus*, now Beyrouit, a city of Phoenicia, Dion. Per. Strab.

Βήρωσος, and Βήρωσσος, ου, ὁ, *Berosus*, a Babylonian historian, Ath. 639 B.

†Βήσα, or Βήσσα, ης, ἡ, *Bessa*, a city of the Locri, Il. 2, 552.—2. an Attic demus of the tribe Antiochis. Strab. Adv. Βήσαε, to *Bessa*, Is.; and Βήσαεύς and Βήσαεύς, εως, an inhabitant of *Bessa*, Is.: Strab.

Βήσα, ας, ε, aor. 1 act. of *βαῖνω*, Hom.: poet.

Βησαμην, aor. 1 mid. of *βαῖνω*, Hom., but only in Il. βήσετο.

Βησομαι, fut. of *βαῖνω*, Hom.

Βήσσα, ης, ἡ, Dor. Βήσσα, (*βαῖνω*) Lat. *saltus*, a glade or wooded glen: Hom. usu. joins, οὐρεος ἐν βήσσει, in the mountain glens: also simply ἐν καλῇ βήσσῃ, Il. 18, 588, cf. Od. 19, 435: κοιλίᾳ, τρηχέϊα, H. Hom. Ar. 284: also in plur. for sing., Od. 10, 210: also in Pind. and Trag.

†Βησσαρείς, ὧν, οἱ, the *Bessaes*, an Indian people, Arr. Ind. 4, 12.

Βησσίης, εσσα, εν, (*βήσσω*) woody, Hes. Op. 387.

†Βησσοί, v. Βέσσοι.

†Βήσσος, ου, ὁ, *Bessus*, satrap of Bactria, Plut. Alex. 42.

ΒΗΣΣΩ, Att. βήττω, f. -ξω, to cough, Hipp.

Βητράμος, οὔ, ὁ, (*βαῖνω*, ἄρμος) a measured step, Ar. Rh. Hence

Βητράμων, ονος, ὁ, a dancer, Od. 8, 250: also ἡ, a dancing girl: adj. measured, ὀρχηθμός, πάλμος, Maneth.; Nonn.

Βήτην, poet. for ἐβήτην, 3 dual aor. 2 of *βαῖνω*, Hom.

Βηχία, ας, ἡ, and βήχιας, ου, ὁ,

sub. ὁδός, (*βήξ*) hoarseness, opp. to κοκκυσιμός.

Βηχικός, ου, ὁ, v. foreg.

Βηχικός, ἡ, ὧν, (*βήξ*) belonging to or suffering under a cough, Hipp.

Βήχιον, ου, τό, colts-foot, Lat. *cusilago*, used to allay cough, Id.

Βηχώδης, ες, (*βήξ*, εἰδός) coughing, like a cough, Id.

ΒΙΑ, ας, ἡ, Ion. βίη, ης, bodily strength, force, power, might, esp. of men and animals, also of winds, Il.; in Hom., like ἴς, freq. periphr. of strong men, βίη Ἡρακλῆος and Ἡρακλῆϊ, Διουμήδεος, Ἑπεοκλῆϊ, etc. He uses it as opp. to δόλος, μήτις, ἔπος: but also—2. strength of mind, Il. 3, 45.—II. force, an act of violence, violent and wrongful dealing, in Hom. usu. in plur.; joined with ὕβρις, Od. 15, 329; of inanimate objects, βία ἀνέμων, Il. 16, 213, also in late prose: βία τινός, force used against another, hence βία τινός, against one's will, in spite of, Hom., and Att.: but βία alone as an adv., perforce, Hdt. 6, 5, etc.; so too πρὸς βίαν, Aesch. Pr. 208, Ar. Vesp. 443; also ἐκ βίας, Soph. Phil. 563; ὑπὸ βίης, Hdt. 6, 107: λαμβάνειν τι βίᾳ πριμενον, to make a thing one's own perforce, Xen. Hell. 3, 2, 31. [?] Hence

Βιάζω, f. -άσω, to overpower, constrain, Od. 12, 297: hence pass., esp. in pf. βεβιάσμαι, aor. ἐβιάσθην, to be overpowered, have violence done one, suffer violence, Thuc. 4, 10: βιάζομαι ταύτῃ, I am wronged herein, Soph. Ant. 66: βεβιασμένοι, freemen unjustly enslaved: of style, forced, distorted, βεβιασ. σχήματα, Dion. H. More usu. as dep. mid., βιάζομαι τινα, to force a man, overpower, subdue, Hom., who also uses the pass.: βιάζεσθαι παρθένον, to force a maiden, Ar. Plut. 1093, and Xen.: βιάζεσθαι αὐτόν, to do one's self violence, kill one's self, Plat. Phaed. 61 C, D: c. acc. rei, to do violence to, as β. τὰ σφάγια, to force the victims to be favourable, Hdt. 9, 41: so β. ἄσπρα, Theocr. 22, 9, cf. Heind. Plat. Soph. 246 B: but β. τὸν ἐκπλοῦν, to carry the passage out by force, force it through, Thuc. 7, 70: absol., to use force, act with violence, force one's way, β. διὰ θυλάκιον, Id. 7, 83; βιάζεσθαι εἰσω or εἰς τι, to force one's self in or into, Xen. Cyr. 3, 3, 69, Thuc. 7, 69: also c. inf., βιάζεσθαι ἐλθεῖν, to force one's way, Thuc. 7, 79: esp. in part. with another verb, e.g. σκηπτρον βιασάμενος ἔχω, δίκην οὐ δίδομι βιαζόμενος, I have got the sceptre by force, I use force to escape punishment, v. also βιάω.

Βιαοῦνῆστια, ας, ἡ, violent death: and

Βιαοῦνῆτew, ὦ, to die a violent death, Plut.: from

Βιαοῦνῆτος, ου, (*βίαος*, θάνατος) dying a violent death.

Βιαοκλώψ, ὥπος, ὁ, (*βίαος*, κλέπτω) stealing forcibly, Lyc. 547.

Βιαομάχος, α, ὁ, (*βίαος*, μάχη) fighting violently, Anth. Hence

Βιαομαχέω, to fight with open force, not by deceit, Polyb. 1, 27.

Βίαος, α, ου, also ας, ου, (*βία*) forcible, violent, once in Od. 2, 236: hence acting with violence: δίκη βιάων, an action for forcible seizure.—II. pass. forced, compulsory, elsewh. βεβιασμένος, opp. to ἐκούσιος, Plat. Rep. 603 C. Adv. -ως, by force, perforce, twice in Od. 2, 237; 22, 37: also in neut. pl. βίαια, Aesch. Supp. 821: πρὸς τὸ βίαιον, Id. Ag. 140. [?] Hence

Βιάιτης, ἡτος, ἡ, violence, Anth. pho 130, 16.

†Βιαντιάδης, ου, ὁ, son of *Bias*, i. e. Thuc. 1, 10.

†Βιαντιος, Ar. Rh.

†Βιάνωρ, ορος, ὁ, Ion. -ῆνωρ, *Βιάνωρ*, a Trojan, Il. 11, 92.—2. brother-in-law of the Thracian prince Amadocus, Dem. 624, 4.—3. an epigrammatic poet in the time of Augustus [a].

Βιαρκής, ες, (*βίος*, ἀρκέω) supplying the necessities of life, Anth.

Βιαρχος, ου, ὁ, (*βίος*, ἀρχω) one who superintends the commissariat, a commissary-general.

†Βίας, ατος, ὁ, *Bias*, father of Talaus, Apollod.—2. a son of Priam, Id.—3. a king of Megara, Id.—4. of Priene, one of the seven sages of Greece, Hdt. 1, 27.—Others in Hdt., etc.

Βιασμός, οὔ, ὁ, (*βιάζω*) violence, force, compulsion, Eupol. Autol. 26.

†Βιαστέον, verb. adj. from βιάζομαι, one must apply compulsion to, Eur. Rhem. 584.

Βιαστής, οὔ, ὁ, (*βιάζω*) one who shows strength or force, strong: one who uses force, a violent man, N. T.: a robber.

Βιαστικός, ἡ, ὧν, inclined to deeds of violence, compulsory, Plat. Legg. 921 E.

Βιατής, οὔ, ὁ, =βιαστής, Pind.

Βιάω, περί. βεβιάω, older Ep. form of βιάζω, to constrain, overpower: more freq. in mid., βιάομαι, f. -ήσομαι, to force, drive into a narrow space, treat with violence, Hom.; βιάονται, Od. 11, 503, ψεύδεσσι βιησάμενος, overreaching, Il. 23, 576, νῶϊ μούθον βιήσας, he cheated us of our pay, Il. 21, 451.

Βιάζω, fut. -άσω, fut. part. βιζών, to lift up, raise, excite, Soph. O. C. 381, v. Ellendt in voc.—2. to couple two animals.—II. =βαῖνω, esp. to mount. Lat. *inire*, Arist. H. A.

†Βιβάκτα, ὧν, τά, *Bibacta*, an island and city in India, Arr. Ind. 21, 11.

Βιβός, ἄσος, ἡ, part. from obso. βιβζμι, =βαῖνω, Hom. usu. with μακρά, v. sq.

Βιβιάσθων, ονσα, ου, part. from obso. βιβιάσθω, =βαῖνω, striding, Il., always with μακρά, long striding, so also βιβιάς and βιβιών, cf. βιβιάω.

Βιβίσσι, εως, ἡ, (*βιβιάσθων*) a peculiar kind of dance, such as is described in Ar. Lys. 82.

Βιβιαστής, οὔ, ὁ, (*βιβιάζω*) a coverer, male animal for breeding.

Βιβιάω, poet. collat. form of βαῖνω, to stride, πέλαω βιβιά, he takes huge strides, H. Hom. Merc. 225, ἐβιβασκε, impf. Ion., H. Hom. Ap. 133. Elsewhere we find only the part. βιβιών, βιβίωσα, Il. 3, 22, Od. 11, 539, both times with μακρά, also κοῦφα βιβιών, lightly stepping, Pind. O. 14, 24: v. βιβιάσθων.

Βιβλαρίδιον, ου, τό, =sq., N. T.

Βιβλάριον, ου, τό, dim. from βιβλος, a little book, Anth.

Βιββλογράφος, ου, =βιββλογράφος, Cratin. Chir. 18, v. Lob. Phryn. 655.

Βιββλακός, ἡ, ὧν, belonging to books, versed in books, literatus, Timon ap. Ath. 22 D.

Βιββλιάριον, ου, τό, =βιβλάριον, Diog. L. 6, 3.

Βιββλοφόρος, ου, =βιββλοφόρος, Polyb.

Βιββλιόφιλον, ου, τό, Ar. Fr. 496 and

Βιββλίδιον, ου, τό, dim. from βιβλος, Dem. 1283, 5. [id]

Βιββλίνος οἶκος, ὁ, *Bibban wine* from Biblis, a hill in Thrace Hes. Op. 587, Theocr. 14, 15.

Βιβλινος, *ος, ου*,=βιβλινός of paper.

Βιβλιογραφία, *ας, ἡ*, the writing of books, Dioso.

Βιβλιογράφος, *ον, (βιβλίον, γράφω)* writing books, Luc. [ᾶ]

Βιβλιοθήκη, *ης, ἡ, (βιβλίον, θήκη)* a book-case, library, Crat. Jun. Pseud. 2.

Βιβλιοκράτης, *ος, (βιβλίον, κράτης)* dealing in books, Luc. [ᾶ]

Βιβλιολάβας, *α, ό, (βιβλίον, λήθη)* book-forgetting, nickname of Didymus the Gramma, who had written so many books (3500!) that he could not remember them, Ath. 139 C.

Βιβλίον, *ον, τό*, dim. from βιβλος, a little book, tablet, letter, Hdt., etc., in genl. without dimin. signif.=βιβλος.

†Βιβλιοπωλείον, *ον, τό*, a place where books are sold, a book-store, Ath. 1 E.

Βιβλιοπώλης, *ος, ό, (βιβλίον, πωλέω)* a bookseller, Dion. H.

Βιβλιοφόρος, *ον, (βιβλίον, φέρω)* carrying books, papers, letters, v. l. Polyb. 4, 22.

Βιβλιοφύλακion, *ον, τό, (βιβλίον, φυλάκη)* a place to keep books in, LXX.

Βιβλῖς, *ιδος, ἡ*, esp. in plur.=βιβλίον.—II. a cord of papyrus, βιβλῖς; better βυβλῖς.

ΒΙΒΛΟΣ, *ον, ἡ*, the inner bark of the papyrus, βύβλος; bark in genl.—II. the paper made of this bark, first in Aegypt: hence a book, a scroll, writing, Aesch. Supp. 947.

†Βιβρακτα, *ων, τό*, Bibracta, a town of the Aedui in Gaul, Strab.

ΒΙΒΡΩΣΚΩ, (redupl. form from root BPO-, which is found in the deriv. tenses and words): fut. βρώσμαι in late authors: fut. pass. βεβρώσμαι, Od. 2, 203: perf. βέβρωκα, part. βεβρωκός, also contr. βεβρώς, Soph. Ant. 1022: aor. έβρων, Ep.: Hom. uses the part. perf. and fut. pass.: Att. pres. impf., perf. act., all the tenses in pass.: the deficient tenses were supplied from εσθίω. To eat, gnav, eat up, consume, χρηματα, Od. 2, 203: also c. gen. Od. 22, 403. (Cf. βορά, Lat. voro.)

†Βιδίον, pass. part. of βιδάω, q. v.

Βιδαιοί, *ον, οι*, officers at Sparta, whose duties are not clearly known, but were connected with the charge of the youth, Paus. 3, 11: Böckh supposes the word to be connected with ιδιοί, ειδνοί, witnesses or judges over them, Inscr. I, p. 609, cf. Müller, Dor. 3, 7, § 8.

†Βιέννα, *ης, ἡ*, Vienna, now Vienne, a city of Gaul, Strab.

†Βιεύντες, Dor. for βιούντες, Phocyl.

†Βιζώνη, *ης, ἡ*, Bizöne, a city of Thrace on the Poros, Strab.

Βυμάχος, *ον*,=βυαιμάχος, Anth.

†Βυρνω, Ion. for Βύρνω.

†Βυρσατο, Ep. and Ion. for εξιάσατο from βιάω.

†Βυρίη, Ep. for βία, II. 4, 325.

†Βυθύνια, *ας, ἡ*, Buthynia, a country of Asia Minor, between the Propontis and Euxine, Strab.; also Βυθύνις, *ιδος, ἡ*, Xen. Hell. 3, 2, 2; also fem. as adj. Buth. Θράκη, Ib.

†Βυθύνιον, *ον, τό*, Bithynium, a city of Bithyni, Strab.

†Βυθύνι, *ων, οι*, the Bithynians, Hdt. 7, 75; also οι Θράκες Βυθύνολ. Thuc. 4, 75. [ἰθῦ, also ἰθῦ and ἰθῦ, Spitz. Gr. Pros. p. 123.]

†Βύθυς, *νός, ό*, Bithys, masc. pr. n., Ath. 614 F.

Βυθῖον, *ον, τό*, and

Βυθῖον, *ον, τό*, dim. from sq., Dioso.

—II.—κύνιον, vicia.

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—II.—κύνιον, vicia.

ΒΙΚΟΣ, *ος, ου*, an earthen wine-vessel, like πίθος, Hdt. 1, 194, (akin to Germ. becher).

†Βιλλάιος, *ον, ό*, the Billaeus, a river of Bithynia, Ap. Rh. 2, 791.

†Βιλλάρος, *ον, ό*, Billarus, masc. pr. n., Strab.

†Βίνδαξ, *ακος, ό*, Bindax, masc. pr. n., Luc.

ΒΙ'ΝΕ'Ω, *ινιρε, coire*, of illicit intercourse, opp. to δπνέω, Ar. Av. 563: also of beasts. Mid. in imperf. iter. form βινεσκόμην, Ar. Eq. 1242.

Βινητιάω, desiderat. from βινέω, coire cupio, Ar. Lys. 715.

Βιοδότης, *ος, ό*, (βίος, δίδωμι) the giver of life or food, a guardian, Plat. Legg. 921 A.

Βιόδωρος, *ον, (βίος, δῶρον)* life-giving, Aesch. Fr. 159: bounteous, Soph. Phil. 1162.

Βιοδότης, *ος, ό*, fem. βιοδῶτις, *ιδος, ἡ*,=βιοδότης, Anth.

Βιοδῶτωρ, *ορος, ό*, poet: for -δότης.

Βιοθάλμιος, *ον, (βίος, θάλλω)* lively, strong, hale, H. Hom. Ven. 190.

Βιοτρέμμιον, *ον, gen. ονος, (βίος, τρέφω)* nourishing, supporting life, Ar. Nub. 570.

Βιοθρεπταίρα, *ας, ἡ, (βίος, τρέφω)* life-supporting, Orph.

Βιολογέω, (βιολόγος) to sketch, describe to the life, Longin.

Βιολογικός, *ἡ, όν*, belonging to a biolόγος, from

Βιολόγος, *ος, ό*, (βίος, λέγω) like ἡθολόγος, one who represents a character to the life or who represents the life and manners, i. e. a player, Plut.

Βιομηχανία, *ας, ἡ*, industry in gaining a living, Antiph. ap. Poll. 7, 189: from

Βιομηχάνιος, *ον, (βίος, μηχανή)* knowing, clever, skilled in getting a living, Arist. H. A.

Βιοπλάνη, *ης, (βίος, πλάνη)* unsettled, wandering for a living, a beggar, Callim. ap. A. B.

Βιοπονητικός, *ἡ, όν*, Hippodam. ap. Stob. p. 249, 2, and

Βιόπονός, *ον, (βίος, πονέω)* living by labour, Ib. p. 248, 26.

Βιοποριστικός, *ἡ, όν*, (βίος, πορίζω) getting a living, Euseb.

ΒΙ'ΟΞ, *ον, ό*, life, the course of life, of man or beast, Od.: also of plants: esp. happy life: freq. βίον βιοῖν or ζῆν, but very unusu. βίος ζῆς, course of life, Plat. Epinom. 982 A.—II. manner of life, occupation, livelihood, sustenance, means, first in Hes. Op. 31, freq. in Hdt. and Att.: in genl. way of living, τὸν βίον ποιεῖσθαι, τὸν βίον ἔχειν από τίνος, to make one's living of, to live by a thing.—III. the world we live in, common life, the course of events, ἐν and παρά τῷ βίῳ.—IV. biography, Plut.—V. a place of abode, a dwelling-place, a habitation, ἐν Θρακίᾳ νῆσω τοὺς βίους ἰδρύσαντο, Dion. H. 1, 68.

ΒΙ'ΟΞ, *οῦ, ό*, a bow,—τόξον, Hom. (Perh. orig. same with βίος, since the first Greeks, like all rude tribes, lived by the chase.)

Βιοσόςος, *ον, (βίος, σώζω)* protecting, supporting life, Nonn.

Βιοστερής, *ης, (βίος, στερέω)* robbing of life or means.—II. pass. in want of means, Soph. O. C. 747.

Βιοτεία, *ας, ἡ, (βιοτέω)* a way of life, livelihood, Xen. Oec. 6, 10.

Βιότευμα, *ατος, τό*, life, a manner of life: from

Βιοτεύω, *f. -εύσω*, live, obtain sustenance, αὐτόθεν, Thuc. 1, 11: to follow a business, to live by a thing, ἀπὸ πολέμου, Xen. Cyr. 3, 2, 25: β. βιότην, Eur. Alc. 242.

Βιοτή, *ἡς, ἡ*, Lat. *vita*,=βίος-ος Od. 4, 565, and Xen.: means of subsistence, Soph. Phil. 1159.

Βιότης, *ης, ἡ*,=foreg., H. Hom. 7, 10.

Βιότησιος, *ον, Ap. Rh.*, and

Βιοτικός, *ἡ, όν, (βίος)* belonging to supporting life.

Βιότιον, *ον, τό*, dim. from βίος, a scant living, Ar. Plut. 1165.

Βιότος, *ος, ό*, (βιόω) life: esp. manner of life, means of life, Lat. *vita*, *victus*, Hom.: poet.

Βιοφάγος, *ον, (βίος, φαγεῖν)* consuming, squandering one's means, Bast ap. Ep. Cr. p. 52. [ᾶ]

Βιοφειδής, *ές, (βίος, φείδομαι)* stingy, penurious, Anth.

Βιοφθορία, *ας, ἡ*, destruction of life, Orph.: from

Βιοφθόρος, *ος, (βίος, φθείρω)* destructive of life, Pseudo-Phoc. 39.

Βιοχρηστος, *ον, (βίος, χρηστός)* good for or useful in life.

Βίω, in pres. and impf. unu. in Attic, in its stead ζῆν; f. βιώσμαι, also Diog. L. 2, 68, βιώσα: aor. 1 έβίωσα: aor. 2 έβίων, opt. βιώην, subj. βιά, φς, etc., inf. βιάσθαι, (also used sometimes for pres., Od. 14, 359) part. βιώς: pf. βεβίωκα, aor. 1 mid. έβιωσάμην (βίος, Lat. *vivo*). To live, II, etc., both of men, beasts, and plants: esp. to live happily, comfortably: in pass., βιόυται, one lives, Lat. *vivunt*, βεβιωται έμοι, I have lived. The irr. form βιώμεσθα, as if from βιόμαι, H. Hom. Ap. 528, is corrected by Wolf βιώμεσθα.—II. trans. to quicken, make alive, to keep alive, only in aor. 1 mid., *εὖ γὰρ μ' έβιώσας*, for thou hast preserved my life, Od. 8, 468.

Βιόωνται, βιόωντο, poet. 3 plur. pres. and imperf. mid. from βιάς: Cf.

Βιττάω, Epich. p. 109, and Sophron, for βαπτίζω, E. M. p. 197.

†Βίπτος, *ος, ό*, Bippus, an Argive deputy sent to Rome, Polyb. 25, 2.

†Βίρκενα, *ης, ἡ*, Bircenna, a wife of Pyrrhus, Plut. Pyrrh. 9.

†Βισάλαι, *ων, οι*, the Bisaltae, a Thracian tribe on the Strymon, Hdt. 7, 115.

†Βισάλτης, *ον* Ion. *εω, ό*, Bisaltes, masc. pr. n., Hdt. 6, 26.

†Βισαλτικός, *ος, όν*, Hdt., and Βισαλτικός, *ἡ, όν*, Thuc., Bisaltian, a Thracian; ἡ Βισαλτία, sub. γῆ, the-country of the Bisaltiae, Hdt. 7, 115.

†Βισάνθη, *ης, ἡ*, Bisantia, now Rodosto, a city of Macedonia, Hdt. 7, 137.

†Βισθάνης, *ος, ό*, Bisthanes, a Persian, Arr. An. 3, 19, 8.

†Βισουργίς, *ιδος, ό*, the Visurgis, now the Weser, Strab.

†Βιστόνες, *ον, οι*, the Bidstnes, a Thracian tribe, dwelling south of Mount Rhodope, Hdt. 7, 110. Hence

†Βιστόνος, *ος, όν*, of the Bistones, Bistonian, i. e. Thracian, Ap. Rh., etc.; ἡ Βιστονία, sub. γῆ, Bistonian, Orph.

†Βιστονίς, and poet. Βιστωνίς, *ιδος, ἡ*, fem. to foreg., Ap. Rh.; cf. Bähr ad Hdt. 7, 109.

Βίσων, *ωνος, ό*, the wild bull, Bison, Paus. 10, 13. (So called from the country of the Bistones.) [ᾶ]

†Βιτία, *ης, ἡ*, Bitia, fem. pr. n., Anth.

Βιττακος, *ος, ό*,=ψιττακος, Eubul. Incert. 14.

†Βιτρούργιος, *ον, ό*, the Bituriges, a people of Gallia Aquitania, Strab.

†Βιττιον, *ος, ἡ*, Bittium, fem. pr. n., Anth.

†Βιττίς, *ιδος, ἡ*, Bittis, fem. pr. n., Ath. 598 F.

†Βιτων, ωος, ὁ, *Biton*, son of Cydippe, priestess of Juno, and brother of Cleobis, Hdt. 1, 31.—Others in Xen., etc. [4]

Βιῶατο, 3 plur. opt. pres. mid. from *βιάω*, II. 11, 467.

†Βιῶη, 2 aor. opt. from *βιάω*, q. v. †Βιών, ωος, ὁ, *Bion*, a Bucolic poet of Smyrna, Mosch., etc.—2. an Athenian archer, Ol. 80, 3, Dion. H.—3. an historian of Soli, Ath. 566 C.—Others in Ath., Strab., etc.

Βιώναι, inf., and *βιάτω*, imperat. aor. 2, from *βιάω*, Hom.

Βιώσιμος, ον, (*βιάω*) belonging to life; life-like, worth living, possible to live, Soph. Ant. 566.

Βίωσις, εως, ἡ, *life*, course of life, N. T. Act. 26, 4.

Βιώσκειαι, as pass., to be made alive, to revive, Arist. Meteor.

Βιώτεον, verb. adj. from *βιάω*, one must live, Plat. Gorg. 500 D.

†Βιώτης, ον, ὁ, *Biotes*, an Athenian, Dion. H.

Βιωτικός, ἡ, ὄν,=*βιώσιμος*: also lively, Arist. H. A.

Βιώτος, ἡ, ὄν,=(*βιάω*) to be lived, worth while living, worth considering as life, Ar. Plut. 197, βίος βιωτός, *vita utilis*: οὐ βιωτός, not to be endured, insupportable.

†Βιώτω, imp. 2 aor. act. from *βιάω*, Hom.

Βιωφελής, ἐς, (*βίος*, ὠφέλῃ)=*βιόχρηστος*, useful, profitable for life, Luc.

†Βλάβη, ον, ἐβλάβησαν, 3 pl. 2 aor. pass. of *βλάπτω*.

Βλάβερός, ἄ, ὄν, (*βλάπτω*) hurtful, ruinous, H. Hom., and Hes. Adv. -ώος.

Βλάβη, ης, ἡ, (*βλάπτω*) hurt, damage, opp. to wilful wrong (*ᾠδίκημα*), Aesch., etc.: βλ. τινός, damage to a thing, Ar. Vesp. 1407: of a person, ἡ πάσα βλάβη, who is nothing but mischief, Soph. El. 301: βλάβης δίκη, an action for damage done, v. Att. Process, p. 475, i. q.: cf. βλάβος, [α]

Βλάβεις, εσσα, εν,=*βλαβερός*, Nic.

Βλάβομαι,=*βλάπτομαι*, only 3 sing. βλάβεται occurs in Hom.

Βλάβος, εος, contr. ον, τό,=*βλάβη*, hurt, injury, loss, usu. poet., and Hdt. 1, 9; but also found in Att. prose, e. g. Plat. Legg. 843 C, etc.: indeed the Atticists mostly prefer βλάβος, Piers. Moer. p. 103, Ὀσάν Philem. p. 293.

Βλάβυρός, ἄ, ὄν,=*πλαδαρός*, flaccid, loose, spongy: metaph. silly, fatuous: akin to βλάξ, q. v.

ΒΑΛΙΩΣ, fut. βλάσω: pf. βεβλάδα, a supposed radic. form, acc. to Hesych.=*μωρῶν*: acc. to Eustath. the root of βλάξ: Hesych. connects it with βλάσκω, λέγω, and βλατόω,=*παυδαρόν*μαι, also with βλαδαρός and πλαδαρός: the Lat. *blatire*, and frequent. *blaterare* are traced by Festus to the same root; cf. Butt. Lex. v. βλῆττειν, 6.

†Βλασην, ἡς, ἡ, *Blaene*, a district of Paphlagonia, Strab.

ΒΑΛΙΩΣ, ἡς, ὄν, having the legs bent inwards, and the feet bent outwards, bandy-legged, Hipp.: in genl. crooked: also of limbs distorted by gout, or of a stammering tongue; hence κισσός, πλατύσιτος βλ., twisted ivy, a plant-tree bending every way, Mel. 1: τὰ βλαίσια τῶν ὀπισθίων, the hollow of the hind-leg in which bees carry the pollen, Arist. H. A. Hence

Βλαίσότης, ητος, ἡ, crookedness of the legs, Arist. Probl.

Βλαίσω, to make βλαίσος, Arist. H. A.

Βλαίσωσις, εως, ἡ,=*βλαίσότης*.—II. double-dealing: also in rhet. the retorting of a dilemma on the proposer of it, Arist. Rhet. 2, 23, 15.

Βλακεία, ας, ἡ, (*βλακεύω*) slackness, indolence, sloth, stupidity, Xen. Cyr. 2, 2, 25; 7, 5, 83.

Βλάκευμα, ατος, τό, the conduct of a βλάξ, a silly, stupid trick; also=foreg. [α] from

Βλάκεω, f. -εύσω, to behave like a βλάξ, to be slack, indolent, spiritless, silly, Xen. An. 2, 3, 11.—II. in late authors,=*θρόπτομαι*, to be nice, fastidious, delicate.

Βλακικός, ἡ, ὄν, like a βλάξ: in genl. indolent, stupid, Plat., and Xen., v. Ruhnk. Tim. Adv. -κώς, Ar. Av. 1323.

Βλακώδης, ες, (*βλάξ*, εἶδος) like a βλάξ, Xen. Eq. 9, 1.

Βλαίμα, ατος, τό, (*βλάπτω*)=*βλάβη*, Cic. Fin. 4, 21.

ΒΑΛΪΞ, βλακός, ὁ, ἡ, slack, inactive, sluggish, spiritless, silly, stupid, oft. in Xen., v. Ruhnk. Tim.—II. later, effeminate, delicate, fastidious, braggart, Koen. Greg. 557. Comp. βλακώτερος, sup. βλακώτατος, for wh. Butt. proposes βλακικώτερος, βλακικώτατος, on account of long penult, from βλακικός, Ausf. Gr. Sprachl. 1, p. 261 n.: superl. rarely βλακίστατος. (Passow from βλάξ, q. v.: Butt. Lexil. v. βλῆττειν, 6, from μαλακός, as βλάσσω, from μολεῖν.)

Βλαπήριος, ον, Opp.,=sq.

Βλαπτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (*βλάπτω*) hurtful, mischievous, Philo.

ΒΑΛΙΠΤΩ, fut. -ψω, fut. mid. βλάψομαι, used as pass. in Thuc. 6, 64: perf. pass. βεβλάμμαι: aor. 1 pass. ἐβλάσθην, Thuc. 4, 73, Antiphon 123, 18: but more usu. aor. 2 pass. ἐβλάπην (which is nearest the root ΒΑΛΒ—). To disable, weaken, hinder, stop, Od. 13, 22, πόδας γούνατα, to disable the feet, etc., for running, to lame them, to entangle or trip them up, Hom., who also has ἐβλαψέ με πόδας:—in genl. Hom. mostly uses it of material things, to hinder or stop so as to do one harm, c. gen. to hinder from, βλάπτειν τινα κελεύθον, Od. 1, 195; so βλαβέντα λισσθίων δρόμου, arrested in its last course, Aesch. Ag. 120; βλαφθεῖς κατὰ κλόνον, entangled in the melée, II. 16, 331, βλαφθεῖς ἐν δίζω, caught in the branches, II. 6, 39; βλάβεν ἄρματα καὶ ἱπῶς, were stopped, could not get forward, II. 23, 545.—2. also of the mind, φένας ἐβλαψε, distracted his senses or understanding, drove him mad: and so c. acc. pers. alone, to blind, deceive, mislead, II. 22, 15, Od. 23, 14; of Atέ, who distracts men's minds, II. 9, 503; also of wine, Od. 21, 294: hence βλαφθεῖς, Lat. *mente captus*, II. 9, 509, for which Theogn. 222, says νόον βεβλαμμένος ἐσθλοῦ, cf. βλαφθεῖς and φρενοβλαβής.—3. after Hom., in genl., to harm, damage, hurt, opp. to wilful wrong (*ᾠδίκην*), c. acc., Pind., and freq. in Att.; also c. dat., Aesch. Eum. 661.

βλάσαμον, ον, τό, poet. metaph. for βάλσαμον, Nic.

Βλασκόν, ωος, ὁ, *Blascon*, an island near Gallia Narbonensis, Strab.

ΒΑΑΣΤΑΝΩ, fut. βλαστήσω: aor. ἐβλάστον: later aor. ἐβλάστησα: to bud, sprout, Thuc. 3, 26; in genl. to burst forth, grow, Trag., etc.—II. transit. to bring forth, bring up, Ap. Rh. 1, 1131.

Βλάστειον, ον, τό,=*βλαστη*, Nic. Βλαστέω,=*βλαστῶν* rare, Aesch. Cho. 589.

ΒΑΑΣΤΗ, ης, ἡ, a bud, sprout, leaf, twig, Soph. Fr. 296, cf. Ant. 827.—II. increase, growth, παιδός βλάσται, Soph. O. T. 717.

Βλαστήμα, ατος, τό, Aesch. Theb. 533, and

Βλαστήμος, ον, δ,=*βλάστη*, Aesch. Theb. 12, Supp. 317.

Βλαστήμων, ον, gen. ονος,=*βλαστικός*, Nic.

Βλαστήσις, εως, ἡ, (*βλάστω*) e budding, sprouting, growth, Theophr.

Βλαστητικός, ἡ, ὄν, (*βλαστέω*) able apt to bud or sprout, quick growing, Theophr.

Βλαστικός, ἡ, ὄν, inclined to shoot, Theophr.: belonging to growth, ὥρα, Geop.

Βλαστοπέτω, (*βλαστός*, κόπτη) to cut or break off young shoots, Theophr.

Βλαστοογέω, (*βλαστός*, λέγω) to thin or pick off young shoots, Lat. *pampinare*, The. vhr. Hence

Βλαστολήγας, ας, ἡ, the thinning or pruning of young shoots, esp. of the vine, Theop. v.

†Βλαστόν, ἴ, τό,=sq., Nic. ap. Ath. 684 A.

ΒΛΑΣΤΟΣ Σ, οὔ, ὁ, a bud, sprout shoot, sucker, Lat. *germen*, Hdt. 6, 37 offspring, Soph. Fr. 314.

Βλασφημέ, pf. ἐβλαφήμκα, but also βεβλαφήμκα, Dem. 228, 14, (*βλαφήμος*) to hurt a man's good name, to speak ill or to the prejudice of one, to defame, περί τινος, Isocr. 310 B, εἰς θεούς, Plat. Rep. 381 E, and so N. T., and Eccl., to blaspheme.—II. to utter words of ill omen, opp. to εὐφήμω.

Βλασφημία, ας, ἡ, *defamatory*, ca lampoons, abusive language, Eur. Ion 1189: *blasphemy*, τινός, against one, N. T.: from

Βλασφημος, ον, (perh. from βλάξ and φήμ, others from βλάττω, quasi βλαψήμω) abusive, Dem. 110, 9: speaking blasphemy, N. T.—II. speaking words of ill omen, opp. to εὐφήμω. Adv. -μως. Hence

Βλασφημοσύνη, ης, ἡ,=*βλασφημία*.

†Βλαυδος, ον, ἡ, *Blaudus*, a city of Greater Phrygia, Strab.

Βλαύτη, ης, ἡ, usu. in plur. βλαῦται, ὄν, αἱ, a kind of slipper or sandal, Lat. *solea*, Plat. Symp. 174 A.

Βλαυντιόν, ον, τό, dim. from βλαῦτῃ, Ar. Eq. 889.

Βλαυντώ, ὄ, (*βλαύτῃ*) to beat with slippers, cf. Ter. Eun. 5, 7, 4.

Βλαφυγόνια, ας, ἡ, (*βλάπτω*, γονή) a procuring of abortion.

Βλάψις, εως, ἡ, (*βλάπτω*) a harming, Plat. Legg. 932 E.

Βλαψιτάφος, ον, (*βλάπτω*), τάφος damaging graves, Welcker Syll. Ep. 71, 4.

Βλαψίφων, ον, gen. ονος, (*βλάπτω*, φωνή) maddening, óαρμακα, Orph., and Euphor. Fr. 10. Adv. -ώνως, Aesch. Theb. 726.

Βλεῖο, 2 sing. opt. aor. pass. for βληθείς, of βάλω, II. 13, 288.

Βλείς,=*βληθείς* in Epich. (p. 109) acc. to E. M. p. 199.

Βλεμεῖν, (prob. from βρέμω) to brag, be proud of a thing, II., always in phrase σθένει βλεμεῖναι or βλεμεῖναι, exulting in his strength But in Batr. 275,=*μενεῖναι*, c. inf.

Βλέμμα, ατος, τό, (*βλέπω*) the look, glance, Eur. H. F. 306: the eye itself in plur., Aesch. Fr. 224.

†Βλεύεις, ὡν, οἱ, the Blemyes, a

people of Africa on the Nile, Theocr. 7, 114; also wr. *Βλέμνες*, Strab.

ΒΛΕΝΝΑ, ης, ἡ, also *βλένα*, ἡ, and *βλένος*, εὐς, τό, = *μύξα*, κόρυζα, φλέγμα, *phlegm*, Lat. *mucus*, *puitia*, Hipp.: also written *πλέννα*.

ΒΛΕΝΝΟΣ, οὔ, ὁ, a blockhead, simpleton, driveller, *cui puitia molesta est*: strictly, one with his head stuffed and stupefied, cf. *κορυζάω*, and its opp. *ἀπομύσσω*.—II. a coarse fish, like the *αὐβίος*, also called *βαίων*, Sophr. ap. Ath. 288 A.

ΒΑΕΝΝΟΣ, ἡ, ὄν, stupid, silly, good for nothing.—II. = sq.

Βλενωδής, ες, (*βλέννα*, εἶδος) running at the nose, Arist. H. A.

Βλένος, εὐς, τό, = *βλέννα*.
Βλεπαῖος, οὔ, ὁ, *Blepaes*, a rich Athenian banker, Dem. 583, 17.

Βλεπεδαῖων, οὔ, gen. οἶνος, (*βλέπιω*, δαίμων) seeing ghosts, superstitions: a nickname of the Socratics, either from their staring, absent look, or from their ghastly, pale complexion: also written *βλεπιδ.* or *βλεποδ.*

Βλέπησις, εὐς, ἡ, (*βλέπω*) a look, a glance, Ar. Fr. 597.

Βλέπτος, τό, = *βλέμμα*, a look, Ar. Nub. 1176.

Βλεπτόν, verb. adj. from *βλέπω*, one must look, εἰς τι, Plat. Legg. 965 D.
Βλεπτικός, ἡ, ὄν, sharp-seeing, Anth.

Βλεπτός, ἡ, ὄν, (*βλέπω*) seen, worth seeing, Soph. O. T. 1337.

†Βλέπυρος, οὔ, ὁ, *Blepyrus*, masc. pr. n., Ar. Eccl. 327.

ΒΑΕΊΩ, f. -ΐω, to look, see, have the power of sight, Soph. O. C. 73: to look on, cast the eyes on, freq. c. adv. *φιλοφρόνως*, *ἐχθρῶς* βλ. *πρός* τινα, Xen., εἰς τινα, Dem.: also c. acc. *Ἀρην*, *φύβον* βλ., to look fury, terror: Trag. and hence a comedy, *κάρδα-σα*, *οργάνων*, *ᾤπτω* βλέπειν, to look *crest*, *mustard*, etc., i. e., sour, freq. in Ar. 7. Blomf. Aesch. Theb. 53.—II. to look in a particular direction, to be inclined, to turn towards, Soph. Aj. 514: esp. of aspects, *οἰκία* *πρός* *μεσημβρίαν* *βλέπονσα*, looking towards the south, like Lat. *spectare* for *vergere*.—III. to see the light, with or without *φῶς*, hence, to live, Trag.: but *σκότον* βλ., not to see the light, to be blind, Soph. O. T. 419.—IV. to look and long after a thing, c. inf. Ar. Ach. 376.—2. to take care of, guard, look to a thing, or to take care, beware, *ἀπό* τινος, N. T.—V. τὰ *βλέποντα*, really existing, true, real things, Aesch. Cho. 844.—The word is not found in Hom.

†Βλετονήσιοι, ων, οἱ, the *Bletonesii*, a barbarian tribe, Plut.

Βλεφῶρίζω, f. -ίω, to wink, Clem. Al.: from

Βλεφῶρίς, εἶδος, ἡ, the eyelash, Arist. H. A. [? Att., i. Ion. and usu., cf. Drac. p. 45]: from

Βλεφάρον, οὔ, τό, (*βλέπω*) hardly used save in plur., strictly the eyelids, in Hom. usu. as the seat of sleep.—II. poet. the eyes, Hes. Sc. 7 (where a fem. form, *βλεφάρη*, seems not improb.), and very freq. in Trag.

†Βλεψιάδαι, ών, οἱ, the *Blepsiadae*, a tribe in Aegina, Pind. Ol. 8, 99.

†Βλεψιάς, οὔ, ὁ, *Blepsias*, masc. pr. n., Luc., etc.

†Βλεψίδημος, οὔ, ὁ, *Blepsidemus*, name of a poor Athenian, Ar. Plut. 332.

Βλήθην, adv. (*βάλλω*) by throwing, hurling.

Βληται, Ep. subj. aor. pass. of *βάλλω* for *βλήται*, *βλήται*, Od. 17, 472.

Βλήμα, ατος, τό, (*βάλλω*) a spear-cast, shot, throw.—II. a missile, arrow.

—III. a wound, Hdt. 3, 35.

Βλήμενος, η, ον, Ep. part. aor. pass. of *βάλλω*, Hom.

†Βλήρα, ας, ἡ, *Blera*, a city of Etruria, Strab.

Βλήσθαι, Ep. inf. aor. pass. of *βάλλω*, Hom.

Βλησίνων, ονος, *Blesinon*, a city of Corsica, Strab.

Βληστρίζω, f. -ίω, (*βλητός*) to toss about, Xenoph. 7, 2. Pass. to be restless. Hence

Βληστριμός, οὔ, ὁ, a tossing about, restlessness, Hipp.

Βλητός, α, ον, (*βάλλω*) verb. adj. to be thrown.

Βλητήρ, ἥρος, ὁ, fem. *βλήτειρα*, ας, ἡ, a hurler, thrower.

Βλητικόν, οὔ, τό, = *βλητόν*, Theophr. v. *Πηλός* II.

Βλήτω, Ep. 3 sing. aor. pass. of *βάλλω*, Il.

Βλητός, ἡ, ὄν, (*βάλλω*) hurled, struck, shot: stunned, affected by a blow or stroke, Hipp.—II. τό *βλητόν*, sub. ζῶν, a beast that wounds or stings, like *δακετόν*, *ἐρεπτόν*, *βληχτήν*, Ael.

Βλήτρον, ον, τό, (*βάλλω*) an iron band or hook; acc. to others, a wooden nail or rivet, *ἐνστόν* *κολλητόν* *βλήτροισι*, Pl. 15, 678.

ΒΑΗΧΑΪΟΜΑΙ, fut. -ήσομαι, also *βληχέομαι*, dep. mid. (*βληχῆ*) to cry, esp. to bleat, of sheep, as *μυκάω*, of goats; though Ar. Plut. 293, applies the first to both, cf. also *μυκάω* also: of infants, Ar. Vesp. 570. Hence

Βληχάς, ἀδός, ἡ, the bleating animal, i. e. sheep, Opp.

Βληχῆς, ἡς, ἡ, bleating, οἶων, Od. 12, 266: in gen. the cry, wailing of children, Aesch. Theb. 348.

Βληχῆθμός, οὔ, ὁ, Ael., and

Βλήχημα, ατος, τό, = *βληχῆ*.

Βληχῆτά, ὄν, τό, (*βληχέομαι*) bleating animals, Ael.: *βληχῆτά τέκνα*, sheepish, said of the sons of Hippocrates by Eupol. Dem. 38, called *βλητομάμμαι* by Ar. Nub. 1001.

†Βλήχρον, ον, τό, a species of fern, Diosc.

Βληχρός, ἄ, ὄν, weak, nerveless, pliant, Alcæ. ap. Eust., and Hipp., but not in Att.; also with a euphon., *ἄβληχρός*, Valck. Ad. p. 218, Buttm. Lexil. v. *βλῖττειν*, 6, p. 194. Adv. -ῶς, slightly, Hipp. (Prob. from *βλάξ*).

Βλήχρος, ον, ἡ, a woody plant, flowering late, Theophr.

Βληχώδης, ες, (*βληχῆ*, εἶδος) bleating, sheepish, Babrius.

ΒΑΗΧΩΝ, ονος, ἡ, more rarely, and perh. only in acc. *βληχῶ*, οὐς, ἡ, Ion. *γλήχων*, *γληχῶ*, Koen. Greg. p. 40.—pennyroyal, Lat. *mentha pulegium*, Hipp.—II. = *ἐβήβαιον*, Ar. Lys. 89, acc. to Gramm. with a pun on signf. I. Hence

Βληχωνίας, ον, ὁ, prepared with pennyroyal, ε. g. *κνέων*, Ar. Pac. 712.

ΒΑΙΜΑ ΖΩ, f. -άω, to feel, strictly hens, to see if they have eggs, but also sensu obsceno, Cratin. Incert. 23. [?] Hence

Βαίμυσις, εὐς, ἡ, a feeling, squeezing. [?]

Βλίσσω, v. *βλῖττω* and *βλῖω*.

Βλιστρίς, εἶδος, ἡ, (*βλῖττω*) *χείρ* βλ., the hand which cuts the honeycombs, etc., Anth.

Βλιτομάμας, also *βλιτομάμας*, ον, ὁ, a booby, v. sub *βληχῆτά*: akin are *μαμμάκνθος* and *σκουάμας*, from *μάμμα*.

ΒΑΙΤΟΝ, ον, τό, a pot-hero, oraca, v. Buttm. Lexil. *βλῖττειν*, p. 193.

ΒΑΙΤΤΩ, f. *βλίσσω*, Ion. *βλίσσω*, to cut, esp. the comb of bees, to take the honey. (From *μέλι*, as *βλάξ* from *μακάρος*, Buttm. Lexil. in voc., and *ἄμβροτος* 9.) [τῶ]

†Βλῖττω, τό, imitation of the sound of a musical chord, Diog. L. Hence

†Βλῖττωίμαι, to give forth the sound of a musical chord, Gal.

ΒΑΟΣΥΡΟΣ, ἄ, ὄν, awful, awe inspiring, Hom. only in Il., of the look and mien of heroes: also in Plato, manly, noble.—II. later, terrible, stern. Adv. -ῶς.

Βλοσυρόφρων, ον, gen. οἶνος, (*βλοσυρός*, ὁρήν) stern-minded, Aesch. Supp. 833.

Βλοσυρόπης, ον, ὁ, later masc. of sq., Opp.

Βλοσυρόπις, εἶδος, ἡ, (*βλοσυρός*, ὠή) awful-looking, Torγῶ, Il. 11, 36.

Βλοσυρόπτος, ὄν, later form of foreg., Dion. P. 123.

ΒΑΥΖΩ, = *βλύω*, Anth. Hence

†Βλῦσις, εὐς, ἡ, and *βλῦσμα*, ατος, τό, = sq.

Βλῦσις, οὔ, ὁ, a bubbling up.

†Βλῦσιος, ον, ὁ, *Blissius*, masc. pr. n., Plut. Tib. Grac. 8.

Βλῦτω, = *βλύω*, *βλῦζω*, dub. l. in Plat. Rep. 564 E.

ΒΑΥΖΩ, f. *βλῦσσω*, to bubble, sprout, or gush forth, Lyc.: hence to be full, to be haughty: also *βλῦζω*.—II. transit. to pour out, Gräfe Mel. 119. [v in pres and impf., except when it stands between two long sylls.: v in other tenses.] (Akin to *φλύω*, *φλυο*, *βρύω*.)

Βλωθρός, ἄ, ὄν, (*βλώσσω*) shooting up, tall growing, always of plants and trees, Hom., only poet.

Βλωμίδιον, ον, τό, dim. from sq.

ΒΑΩΜΩ, Σ, οὔ, ὁ, = *ψωμός*, a bit, a mouthful, esp. of bread.—II. a common of bread, Lat. *quadra*, v. *ὀκτάβλωμος*.

Βλῶσις, εὐς, ἡ, an arrival, presence, from

Βλώσσω, fut. *μολοῦμαι*: aor. *ἐμολον*, *μολέιν*, *μολῶν*: perf. *μέμβλωκα*: Hom. uses aor., and perf.; the fut. is in Aesch. Pr. 689, Soph. O. C. 1742.

To go, to come, even of lifeless things, esp. of time, Il. 24, 781: Od. 17, 190: of ships, Il. 15, 720. (v. sub *μολέιν*.)

†Βοάγρον, ον, τό, (*βοάγρος*) a shield of wild bull's hide, Hom.

†Βοάγριος, ον, ὁ, *Boagrius*, a river in Locris, Il. 2, 533.

Βοάγρος, ον, ὁ, (*βοῦς*, ἄγριος) a wild bull, Philostr.

†Βοαδρόμος, ον, Dor. for *βοηδ.*, Anth.

Βοαθός, Dor. for *βοηθός*, Pind.

Βοάμα, ατος, τό, (*βοάω*) a shriek, cry, Aesch. Ag. 920: a loud strain, *λύρας*, *Cydias* ap. Ar. Nub. 967.

†Βοαμῖλκας, α, ὁ, *Bomilear*, a Carthaginian pr. n., Polyb.

Βοάσθενον, ον, τό, = *βοῦφθαλμον*, Hipp.

Βοάς, ἄκος, ὁ, contr. *βῶς* (*βοάω*) a fish, so called from the sound it makes, box 1 sacred to Mercury, Epich. p. 11, Ar. Fr. 400.

Βοάτης, ον, ὁ, fem. *βοάτις*, εἶδος, ἡ, (*βοάω*) crying, screaming, Aesch. Pers. 575. [α]

Βοαῖλιον, ον, τό, = sq., Orph.

Βοαῖλος, ον, ὁ, Theocr. 25, 108 and *βοαῖλον*, ον, τό, Ar. Rh. 3, 1288 (*βοῦς*, *αὐλή*) an ox-stall.

ΒΟΑΪ, f. *βοήσω*, Att. *βοήσομαι*, and Ion. contr. *βῶσω*, *βῶσομαι*: aor. *ἐβόσα*, Ion. *ἐβῶσα*, Il. 12, 337: aor. pass. *ἐβόσθην*, Ion. *ἐβῶσθην*, (*βοή*).—like Lat. *boare*, to utter a cry from joy or grief, to shout, Hom., *δ' του τ'*

μεγαλὲ βοήσας, as far as he could make himself heard by shouting, Hom.: also of things, to thunder, roar, howl, as the wind and waves, to echo, Lat. *reboare*, κύμα, ῥέοντες, Il. 14, 394; 17, 265.—II. later also trans. c. acc. pers., to call to one, call on, Pind. P. 6, 36, Xen. Cyr. 7, 2, 5: esp. to call to aid: to proclaim by name, praise.—2. to command, demand in a loud voice, Soph. O. T. 1287: τινὶ τι, to shout something out to another.

†Βόγης, ov Ion. εἰς ὁ, Boges, a Persian governor, Hdt. 1, 107.

†Βογοδιάταρος, ov, ὁ, Bogodiatarus, masc. pr. n., Strab.

†Βόγος, ov, ὁ, Bogus, a king in Mauritania, Strab.

†Βόδεγχος, ov, ὁ, Bodincus, a name of the Po, Polyb. 2, 16, 12.

Βοεία, Ion. βοείη, η, v. under βόειος.

Βοειακός, η, ὁν, and

Βοεικός, η, ὁν, (βοῦς)=βόειος, of

ox-hide: ζεύγη β., wagons drawn by oxen, Thuc. 4, 128.

Βόειος, α, ov, also βόεος, α, ov, (βοῦς) of an ox or oxen, esp. of ox-hide or ox-leather, Hom., who uses both forms: hence ἡ βοεία and ἡ βοέα, contr. βοή, sub. δορά, the hide when taken off, Hom.: a shield or thong of ox-hide, H. Hom. Ap. 487.

Βοεύς, ἑως, ὁ, a thong or cord of ox-leather, Od. 2, 426.

Βοή, ης, for βοήη, v. βόειος.

ΒΟΗΉ, ης, η, a cry, whether of joy or grief, shout, cry for succour, Hom.; but with him it is usu. the battle-cry, the alarm, and even the battle itself: βοὴν ἀγαθός, freq. epith. of his heroes, good at the battle-cry, or in battle: also of things, as the notes of the lyre and flute, Il. 18, 495, where βοὴν ἔχειν stands for βοῶν: of the roar of the sea, Od. 24, 48: the cry of suppliants, Trag. Proverb. ὅσον ἀπὸ βοῆς ἔνεκεν, as far as words went, only in appearance, Thuc. 8, 92, Xen. Hell. 2, 4, 31.—II.=βοήθεια, aid called for, succour, Aesch. Supp. 730, Ag. 1349.

Βοηγεῖν, ἐς, (βοῦς, *γένω) born, sprung from an ox, of bees, Mel., cf. βούπαις, II.

Βοηδρόμεα, (βοηδρόμος)=βοητέω, to run to a cry for aid, haste to help, succour, Eur. Or. 1356.—II. to run with a shout upon the enemy, assail, Luc. Hence

Βοηδρόμια, ov, τά, v. sub Βοηδρομίων.

Βοηδρομίου, ης, η, a helping, aiding, Maxim. 381.

Βοηδρόμος, ov,=βοηδρόμος, Calim.

Βοηδρομίων, ὄνος, ὁ, the third Attic month, in which the Βοηδρόμια were celebrated, in memory of the conquest of the Amazons by Theseus; answering to the latter half of September and the beginning of October.

Βοηδρόμος, ov, (βοή, δραμεῖν) helping, giving succour, a helper, Eur. Phoen. 1432.

Βοηθάρχος, ov, ὁ, (βοήθεια, ἄρχω) a captain of auxiliaries (βοήθεια), a Carthaginian officer, Polyb. 1, 79, 2.

Βοήθεια, ας, η, help, aid, rescue, support, freq. in Thuc.—II.=βοηδοί,

auxiliaries, Xen. Hell. 7, 1, 20: from

Βοηθεῖα, ὦ, f. -ῆσα, (βοηθῶ) to assist, succour, come to the rescue, Aesch. Supp. 608, τινί, Eur. I. A. 79; to go to aid, ἐπὶ τόπον, Thuc. and Xen.

Pass impers. βοηθήσεται ἐμοί, Antiph.

Βοήθημα, ατος, τό, aid, succouring, means of assistance, Polyb.—2. a remedy, medicine, Hipp.

Βοηθηματικός, ἡ, ὁν,=βοηθητικός, Diosc.

Βοηθήσμιος, ov, that may be assisted or cured, Theophr.

Βοηθῆσον, verb. adj. from βοηθῆναι, one must help, give aid, Dem. 14, 5.

Βοηθητικός, ἡ, ὁν, (βοηθῶ) ready or able to help, aiding, Arist. Rhet.

Βοηθιδῆς, ov, ὁ, son of Boethous, i. e. Eteoneus, Od. 4, 31.

Βοηθός, ov, (βοή, θέω) hastening to the battle-shout, warlike, Il. 13, 477:

βοηθόον ἄρμα, a chariot hastening to the battle, Il. 17, 481, cf. Pind. N. 7, 48,

which, however, is dub.: cf. sq.

Βοηθός, ὁν, prose and Att. form of foreg., helping, aiding: oft. as subst. an assistant, Hdt. 5, 77, Thuc., etc.

†Βόηθος, ov, ὁ, Boethus, a poet of Tarsus, Strab.—2. an Epicurean philosopher, Plut.—Others in Paus., etc.

Βοηλῦσία, ας, η, cattle-lifting, a stealing of oxen, in Homer's time the chief object of plunder: hence in genl.=plunder, booty, Il. 11, 671.—II.

a driving and keeping of oxen; the place where they are kept. Anth.: from

Βοηλῦτῶν, (βοῦς, ἔλαινω) to drive away oxen, Ar. Fr. 593.—2. to drive and tend oxen, Lyc. 816.—II. (βοή, ἐλαύνω) to drive with outcries or shouting,

Opp. Cyn. 4, 64.

Βοηλῦτης, ov, ὁ, fem. βοηλῦτις, ιδος, η, one that steals oxen: driving or tormenting oxen, μύψ, Aesch. Supp. 307.—2. that drives oxen, a drover,

Plat.: διθυράμβος, which gains a bull for the prize, Pind. O. 13, 26. Hence

Βοηλῦτικός, ἡ, ὁν, disposed to drive or steal oxen: ἡ-κῆ, sub. -ἔχνη, the art of tending cattle, Plat. Euthyphr. 13 D.

Βόημα, ατος, τό, v. βόαμα.

Βοηρόμος and βοήριμος, ov,=βου-νόμος and βούριμος, Theocr.

Βόης, ov, ὁ, (βοῶ) a crier, Luc.

Βόσις, ἑως, η, a crying, shouting: also=βοή.

Βοήτης, ov, ὁ, fem. βοήτις, ιδος, η, Ion.=βοάτης, q. v.

Βοητός, η, ὁν, (βοῶ) shouted, sung aloud, ὑμῆντος θρήνησις βοητός, Welcker Syllog. Ep. 50, 7.

Βοητύς, ὄος, η, Ion. for βόησις, Od. 1, 369.

Βοηρέω, (βόθρος) to dig a trench, bury therein, Geop.

Βοηρίζω, f. -ίζω,=foreg.

Βοθρὸν, ov, τό, dim. from βόθρος.

Βοθροειδής, ἐς, (βόθρος, εἶδος) ditch-like, hollowed, Hipp.

ΒΟΘΡΟΣ, ov, ὁ, a pit, any hole dug in the ground, Od. 6, 92; 10, 517: a trench, ditch, hollow, such as a fire makes in the snow, Xen. An. 4, 5, 6.

(Akin to βάθος, βαθός, fodiō.) Hence

Βοθρώς,=βοθρέω, Gal.

Βόθρινος, ov, ὁ,=βόθρος, Xen. Oec. 19, 3.

Βοι, like αἰβοι, exclam. of dislike or of scorn, Ar. Pac. 1066.

†Βοιαί, ὧν, αἰ, Boeae, a city of Laconia, in Strab. also wr. Βοία, Polyb. 5, 19: ὁ Βοιάτης, an inhabitant of Boeae, Paus.

†Βοιαλανοί, ol.=Βωλανοί, Dion. H.

†Βοιάνων, ov, τό, Boviānum, a city of the Samnites in Italy, Strab.

†Βοίβη, ης, η, Boebe, a city of Thessaly, Il. 2, 712: adj. Βοιβηῖς, ιδος, η, Boebean, of Boebe, λίμνη, Il. 2, 711, Hdt. 7, 129; also Βοιβιάς, ιδος, Pind. P. 3, 60. Hence

†Βοιβίος, α, ov, of Boebe, Boebēan, Eur. Alc. 590.

Βοιδάριον, Att. βοιδάριον, ov, τό, dim. from βοῦς, Ar. Av. 585.

Βοιδιον, Att. βοῖδιον, ov, τό, dim.

from βοῦς, Ar. Ach. 1036, Piers. Moc. 276: a little or young cow or ox.—II.

ἡ, Boedium, fem. pr. n., Anth.

Βοικός, η, ὁν,=βοεαικός, of an ox.

β. ζεύγος, a team of oxen.

†Βοιλλαι, ὧν, αἰ, Bovillae, a city of Latium, ὁ Βοιλλανός, an inhabitant of Bovillae, Dion. H.

†Βοιοί, Polyb., Βόιοι, Strab., ol, the Boii, a people of Gaul.

†Βοῖον, ov, Thuc., Βόιον, ov, Strab., τό, Boeum, a city of the Dorian Triparolis.

†Βοῖος, ov, ὁ, also Βοῖός, Paus. Boeus, son of Hercules.—2. a writer, composer of an Ὀρμητολογία, Ath. 393.

†Βοῖσκος, ov, ὁ, Boiscus, masc. pr. n., Xen. An. 5, 8, 23.

Βοιστή, adv. ox-wise, in ox-language

βοιστὶ λαλεῖν, Iamb.

Βοιωτάρχῃ, to be a Boeotarch

Thuc. 4, 91: from

Βοιωτάρχῃ, ov, ὁ, (Βοιωτοί, ἄρχω) a Boeotarch, one of the chief magistrates at Thebes, Arnold Thuc. 4, 91.

Βοιωτία, ας, η, Boeotia, a province of Greece, so called from its rich cattle-pastures, first in Hes. Hence

Βοιωτίζω and Βοιωτίζω, to play the Boeotian, i. e. to be heavy, dull: to speak Boeotian, Xen. An. 3, 1, 26.—II. to side with the Boeotians, Boeotize in politics, etc., Xen. Hell. 5, 4, 34.

Βοιωτίδιον, ov, τό, dim. from Βοιωτός, a little Boeotian, Ar. Ach. 872 [τῷ]

†Βοιωτικός, η, ὁν, Boeotian, Xen. Hell. 5, 1, 30. Adv. -ως.

†Βοιωτίς, α, ov, Boeotian, II

†Βοιωτῖς, ιδος, η, fem. adj. to Βοιωτός, Xen. Hell. 4, 8, 11.

†Βοιωτός, ov, ὁ, a Boeotian, II., etc.—2. Boeotus, a son of Neptune and Arne, Diod.—3. an Athenian against whom Dem. spoke.

Βοιωτιουργῖς, ἐς, (Βοιωτός, *ἔργω) of Boeotian work, κρίνος, Xen. Cyn. 12, 3.

†Βόκχορις, ιος, ὁ, Bocchōris, an Egyptian king, Diod. S.

†Βόκχος, ov, ὁ, Bocchus, a king of Mauritania, Strab.

Βολά, ἄς, η, Dor. and Aeol. for βουλή, Koen Greg. p. 191.

Βολαῖος, α, ov, (Βολή) of or belonging to the throw: but—II. dashing, impetuous, Trag. ap. Plut. Lucul. 1.

Βόλβη, η, the Lat. vulva, Anth.

Βολβάριον, ov, τό, dim. from βολβός, Epict.—II.=βολβιδιον.

†Βολβή, ης, η, Bolbe, a lake in Macedonia, Aesch. Pers. 490; Thuc. 58.—II. mother of Olynthus, Ath. 344 E.

Βολβίδιον, ov, τό, also βολβίτιον, a small kind of cuttle-fish, Lat. polyips, Hipp.: elsewhere βολβίταινα, βολβίτιν, βολβωτίνη, βολβίτις (βολβίτων), so called from its smell: also βολβύλιον and βόλις.

Βολβίτην, ης, η, a white kind of βολβός, Theophr. [I]

Βολβίον, ov, τό, Hipp., and βολβίσκος, ὁ, dim. from βολβός.

†Βολβίτιν, ης, η, Bolbitine, a city of the Aegyptian Delta; adj. Βολβίτινος, η, ov, of Bolbitine, στόμα, the Bolbitine mouth of the Nile, Hdt. 2, 17

Βολβίτιν, ης, η, and

Βολβίτιον, ov, τό, v. sub βολβιδιον.

Βολβίτις, ιδος, η, others parox. βολβίτις, v. Epich. p. 31, but dub.,=βολβίδιον.

Βολβίτων, ov, τό, and βολβίτινος, ov, ὁ, Att. βόλιτων, βόλιτος, (βόλος) excrement, dung, manure, esp. cow-dung

cratini. Dionys, 6, Ar. Eq. 658. Hence *imbulbiare*.

Βολβοειδής, ἐς, (βολβός, εἶδος) *bulb-like, bulb-shaped*, Theophr.

BOABOΣ, οὐ, ὁ, Lat. *BULBUS*, a bulb, onion, any bulbous root: also a mushroom, truffle: a particular bulbous root that grew wild in Greece, and was much eaten both as a strengthening and pleasant food, v. Schol. Ar. Nub. 189. (Akin to *vulva*, *volvere*, from the layers or folds which formed these roots.)

Βολβοῖτις, ἡ, = βολβίτις.

Βολβόδης, ἐς, = βολβοειδής.

*Βολέω, obsol. pres. whence is formed βεβόλμαι, perf. pass. of βάλω.

Βολέων, ὧνος, ὁ, (βολή) a place where one throws things away, esp. a dung-hill, privy, cf. σιτοβολέων.

Βολή, ἡς, ἡ, (βάλλω) a throw, stroke, Od.: a wounding with missiles: also act. a throwing, darting, Aesch. Theb. 430: a hitting, wounding: metaph., like βέλος, a glance, ὀφθαλμῶν, Od. 4, 150, expressing also the quick motion of the eye: βολαὶ ἡλίου, sunbeams, Soph. Aj. 877.

Βολήω, (βολίς) to heave the lead, sound, N. T.

Βολήσας, ον, ὁ, = βόνασος.

Βολίς, ἰδος, ἡ, (βάλλω) any thing thrown, a missile, arrow, Plut.—2, the sounding lead.—3, ἀστραπῶν βολίς, a flash of lightning.—4, Lat. *tessera*, a die, Anth.

†Βόλισσος, ον, ἡ, *Bolessus*, a city on the coast of Aeolis, Thuc. 8, 24.

Βολίταινα, ἡ, = βολβίδιον, Arist. H. A.

Βολίτινος, ἡ, ον, of dung, esp. cow-dung, Ar. Ran. 295.

Βόλιτον, τό, and βόλιτος, ὁ, Att. for βόλβς, q. v.

Βόλλα, Aeol. for βουλή.

Βάλλομαι, Aeol. for βούλομαι, Theocr. 23, 15.

Βελοκτύπια, ας, ἡ, (βόλος, κτυπέω) the rattling of the dice, Anth.: the sound of any thing thrown or falling.

Βόλομαι, = βούλομαι, only found Il. 11, 319, ubi v. Spitzn.: Od. 16, 387, acc. to Wolf's correction: and acc. to some MSS. in Od. 1, 234; cf. Buttm. Lexil. v. βούλομαι 8.

Βόλος, ον, ὁ, (βάλλω) a throw, esp. with dice, or with a casting-net: metaph., Eur. Bacch. 847: hence—II, a casting-net: also—2, the thing caught, βόλος ἰχθύων, a draught of fishes, Aesch. Pers. 424.—III, the casting of teeth, Arist. H. A.

Βομβάω, f. -άσω, and βομβάινω, = βομβέω.

Βομβалоβομβάζ, mock-heroic exclamation of admiration, Ar. Thesm. 48: stronger form of sq.

Βομβάζ, exclamation of surprise or mock admiration, Ar. Thesm. 45, cf. πύπαις.

Βομβαύλιος, ον, ὁ, com. word for ἀσκαυλός, a bag-piper, Ar. Ach. 866, Vesp. 107, a pun on αὐλητής and βομβυλός.

Βομβέω, f. -ήσω, (βόμβος) to sound deep, dull, or hollow, in Hom. of the heavy sound of a falling body, like δονπέω, and of the hollow roar of the waves: later to hum, whistle, rustle, esp. of bees or gnats, to buzz, Ar. Plut. 538. (Onomatop.) Hence βομβηρόν, adv. *buzzing*, Ar. Rh. 2, 133.

Βομβήεις, εσσα, εν, = βομβητικός, Anth.

Βόμβησις, εως, ἡ, any deep, hollow sound, esp. *buzzing*, humming: hence a *buzzing* crowd, LXX.

Βομβητής, οὔ, ὁ, a buzzer, hummer, Anth.

Βομβητικός, ἡ, ὄν, *buzzing*, humming.

Βόμβος, τό, barbarism in Ar. Thesm. 1176, for βόμβος.

ΒΟΜΒΟΣ, ον, ὁ, Lat. *BOMBUS*, any deep, hollow sound, rustling, whistling, humming, buzzing, Heliod. (Onomatop.)

†Βομβύκη, ἡς, ἡ, *Bombyce*, fem. pr. n., Theocr. 10, 26. [v]

Βομβύκια, ὧν, τὰ, (βόμβυξ) *buzzing* insects.—II, also the cocoons of the silk-worm, Arist. H. A.

Βομβυκίας, ὁ, v. sub βόμβυξ.

Βομβυλίς, ἡ, = βόμβυλος.

Βομβυλιάω, (βομβέω) v. βορβορύζω, Arist. Probl.

Βομβύλιος, ον, or βομβυλιός, οὔ, ὁ and ἡ, a *buzzing* insect, humble-bee, gnat, Ar. Vesp. 107.—II, = βόμβυλος, Hipp.

Βομβύλις, ἰδος, ἡ, = πομφόλυξ, a bubble.—II, = βόμβυξ, Arist. H. A.

Βόμβυλος, ον, ὁ, a narrow-necked vessel, that gurgles in pouring.

ΒΟΜΒΥΞ, ἡκος, ὁ, a silk-worm, Arist. H. A.—II, part of the flute, also the flute itself, Aesch. Fr. 54: hence βομβυκίας κάλαμος, Theophr.—III, the windpipe of birds.

Βόνασος, ον, ὁ, the *bonasus*, wild ox, Arist. H. A. [ā acc. to Gesner, Thes. L. L.]

Βονθυλένσις, εως, ἡ, and βονθυλέω, v. ὄνθ.

†Βονύνης, ον, ὁ, *Vonōnes*, son of Phraetes, Strab.

†Βόζος, ον, ὁ, *Bozus*, a Persian, Strab.

Βοοσκόκος, οὔ, ὁ, (βόσκη) a *heidsman*.

Βοόγληνος, ον, (βοῦς, γλήνη) *ox-eyed*, Nonn.

Βοοδητήρ, ἡρος, ὁ, (βοῦς, δαμάω) a tamer of oxen, Q. Sm.

Βοοζύγων, τό, (βοῦς, ζυγός) a team of oxen.

Βοοθύτης, ον, ὁ, = βουθ.

Βοόκληψ, επος, ὁ, (βοῦς, κλέπτω) contr. βοόκληψ, a stealer of oxen, Soph. Fr. 857.

Βοοκλόπος, ον, (βοῦς, κλέπτω) *ox-stealing*, Orph.

Βοοκραμρος, ον, (βοῦς, κραῖρα) *ox-horned*, Nonn.

Βοοκράνος, ον, = βούκρ.

Βοοκτάσια, ας, ἡ, (βοῦς, κτείνω) a slaying of oxen, Anth.

Βοονόμος, ον, = βοννόμος.

Βοορηαίστης, ον, ὁ, (βοῦς, ραίω) slayer of oxen, Tryph.

†Βοός ἀνλή, ἡ, the ox's grot, a cave in Euboea, Strab.

Βοοσκόπος, ον, (βοῦς, σκοπέω) looking after oxen, Nonn.

†Βοούσωνα, ας, ἡ, (βοῦς οὔρα) *Boostira*, a city of Cyprus, Strab. 683.

Βοοσσός, ον, (βοῦς, σέω) driving or frightening oxen, Q. Sm.

Βοοστάσις, εως, ἡ, = βούστασις, Call. Del. 102.

Βοδόσολος, ον, (βοῦς, στέλλω) drawn by oxen, Nonn.

Βοοσφάγια, ας, ἡ, = βονσφάγια, Anth.

Βοοτρόφος, ον, = βοντρόφος, Nonn. 14, 377, restored by Graefe in place of βοότροχος, *ox-traversed*, (τρέχω).

Βοώω, ω, f. -άσω, to make an ox of, change into an ox, like ἱππώω.

Βοώω, Ep. for βοάω, Hom.

ΒΟΡΑ, ἄς, ἡ, *eatage*, pasture, food, Aesch. Fr. 583 Hdt. 1, 119. (vorare, βιβρώσκη.)

Βοράθεν, adv. (Βορέας) better βόρ-
ραθεν q. v.

Βοράτον, ον, τό, a species of juniper, the *savin*, Diod. S. 2, 49.

Βορβορίζω, f. -ίσω, (βόρβορος) to be like mud or filth, smelt: taste them of, Diosc.

Βορβορόθυμος, ον, (βόρβορος, θυμός) *muddy-minded*, filthy Ar. Pac. 753.

Βορβοροκότης, εν, ὁ, (βόρβορος, κότης) *mudcoucher*, name of a frog, Batr. 229.

ΒΟΨΒΟΡΟΣ, ον, ὁ, (cf. French *Bourbe*) *slime*, mud, mire, Lat. *coenum*, Aesch. Eum. 394: dung, Ar. Vesp. 259, etc., differing from πηλός, clay, q. v.

Βόρβορος, ον, ὁ, the *Borborus*, a river of Macedonia, Plut.

Βορβοροτάριξ, ὁ, (βόρβορος, τάριασσι) a *mud-stirrer*, said of a troublesome, factious fellow, Ar. Eq. 309. [τῶ]

Βορβορώω, ᾠ, f. -άσω, (βόρβορος) to cover with mire or mud, to change into mud, Anis. Gen. An.

Βορβορυγή, ἡς, ἡ, and

Βορβορυμός, οὔ, ὁ, a *grumbling* of the bowels, Hipp.: from

Βορβορύω, f. -έω, to have a grumbling in the bowels, for which Aristot. uses βομβυλιάω, to tumble, cf. κορ κορυέω.

Βορβορώδης, ἐς, (βόρβορος, εἶδος) *miry*, filthy, πηλός βορβορώδεστερος, Plat. Phaed. 111 E.

†Βορέαδης, ον, ὁ, son of Boreas; usu. in pl., i.e. Zetes and Calais, Diosd. 4, 44. [αῖ].

Βορέας, ον, ὁ, Ion. Βορέης, contr. Βορής, ἐω, Hom., Att. Βορράς, ᾠ, the North wind, and, personified, *Boreas*, the spirit of the N. wind, Hom. taken more strictly, the wind from N.N.E., *Aquilo*: also the North, τοὺς βορέαν ἄνεμον, towards the North, Hdt., πρὸς βορέαν τινός, northward of a place, Thuc.

Βορέας, ἰδος, ἡ, Ion. Βορείας, poet. Βορηάς, Βορηίς, a Boread, daughter of Boreas, Soph. Ant. 985.—II, in genl. as fem. adj. boreal, northern, ννοαί, Aesch. Fr. 181.

Βορεασμός, οὔ, ὁ, (Βορεάς) the festival of Boreas.

Βορέθηεν, adv., from the North, Dion. P. 79, so Βόρῃαθεν and Βόρᾶθεν.

Βορένθε, adv., northwards, Dion. P. 137.

Βορηίτης, ἰδος, ἡ, fem. of Βορείας, ἁκταί, Dion. P. 243.

†Βορεῖαιος, α, ον, = Βόρειος, Anth.

Βορείας, ἰδος, ἡ, poet. for Βορεάς, q. v.

†Βορείγονοι, ον, οἱ, (Βορέας, *γένω) born of the North wind, the Aborigines, Lyc. 1253.

Βορείοθεν, poet. for Βορέθηεν, q. v., Nonn.

Βόρειος, α, ον, also ας, ον, belonging to the N. wind, northern, Soph. O. C. 1240: τὰ Βόρεια, the northern parts, Superl. βορείοτατος, Dion. P.

Βορέυς, ὁ, = Βορέας, noun. not used, in oblique cases, Βορήος, etc., in late Ep.: also in late wr. ἐως, noun. pl. Βορείς, Alciph.

Βορέωτης, ἰδος, ἡ, = Βορεάς, Anth.

†Βορηιάδης, εω, ὁ, = Βορεάδης, Anth.

Βορηιάς, ἰδος, ἡ, poet. for Βορείας, Βορεάς.

Βορήιος, ἡ, ον, Ion. = Βόρειος, Hdt.

Βορηίς, ἰδος, ἡ, = Βορεάς, Anth.

Βορηίς, ἐω, ὁ, Ion. contr. for Βορέας, hence—II, Boreas, a hound of Actaeon, Apollod. 3, 4, 6.

Βοριάδης, ον, ὁ, strictly son of Boreas, a pr. n. Briades, Thuc. 3, 100.

Βορός, ὁ, ὄν, (βορά) devouring, glut-tious, Ar. Pac. 38.

Βορράθεν, adv. Att. for Βορέθεν. Βορραῖος, α, ὄν, also ος, ὄν, Anth. = Βορέος, Aesch. Theb. 527: the form βορραῖος is dub.

†Βορράμα, ὄν, τό, Βορ-rama, a city of Palestine, Strab.

Βορράς, ἄ, ὄ, Att. contr. for Βορέας, also in plur. Βορραῖ, Gramm., v. Schäf. Schol. Par. Ap. Rh. 2, 529.

†Βορσιππα, ὄν, τό, Borsippa, a city of Babylonia, Strab.

Βόρευς, ὄν, οί, unknown Libyan animals, Hdt. 4, 192.

†Βορυσθένης, ὄν, and ὄν, Ion. εω, ὁ, the Borysthenes, now the Dnieper, a river of European Sarmatia, Hdt. 4, 18.—2: a city on the banks of the above, Hdt. 4, 78. Hence

†Βορυσθενίτης, ὄν, Ion. εω, ὁ, Ion. Βορυσθενίτης, fem. Βορυσθενίτις, ἰδος, an inhabitant of Borysthenes, Hdt. 4, 17, etc.

Βόσις, εως, ἡ, (βόσκη) food, fodder, pasture, Il. 19, 268.

Βοσκάδιος, α, ὄν, foddered, fed, Nic.: from

Βοσκάς, ἰδος, ἡ, feeding, fed, Nic.: hence as subst., a kind of duck, Arist. H. A.

Βοσκή or βόσκη, ἡς, ἡ, fodder, food, Aesch. Eum. 266.

Βόσκημα, ατος, τό, (βόσκη) that which is fed or fattened, of beasts grazing; in genl. fattened beast, cattle: a herd of cattle, Xen. Hell. 4, 6, 6: also a single beast, Strab.—II. pasturage, food, Trag.; and so ἀναιμάτων β. δαίμων, a prey drained of blood by the Erinyes, Aesch. Eum. 302.

Βοσκημάδος, ες, (βόσκημα, ελ-δος) like fattened beasts, bestial, Strab.

Βόσκησις, εως, ἡ, a feeding, pasture.

Βοσκήτω, verb. adv. from βόσκη, me must feed or nourish, τι, Ar. Av. 1359.

Βοσκός, οὔ, ὁ, one that feeds, the herd of the cattle, Anth.

ΒΟΣΚΩ, fut. βόσκησω, which the other tenses follow: of the herdsman, to feed, drive to pasture, watch, Iom.—II. to feed, nourish, support, Iom. of beasts, but even in Hom. of aen, Od. 14, 325, so ἐπικυβόρω β., Idt. 6, 39: γαστέρα βόσκειν, to feed one's stomach, Od. 17, 559; hence to maintain, ναυτικόν, Thuc. 7, 48.—vid. and pass., of cattle, to feed, graze, Iom. κατά τι, Il. 5, 162: to feed on, ε, Aesch. Ag. 118: metaph. to run off in a thing, τινί and περί τι, Anth. †Βόσμορον, ὄν, τό, and βόσμορος, ο, ὁ, a kind of grain, Strab.

Βόσπορος, ὄν, ὁ, (βοῦς, πόρος) strict-ox-ford, name of several straits, of which ὁ Θράκιος β., the Thracian Bosporus, now Straits of Constantinople, between Thrace and Asia Minor, Hdt. 93; and ὁ Κιμμέριος β., the Cimmerian Bosporus, now Straits of Yenikale, joining the Palus Maeotis to the Pontus Euxinus, Hdt. 4, 12, are best known. For origin of name v. Aesch. c. 732, Long. 1, 30. It is, however, solitary instance of βορ, in compos., βουδς.—II. the coast of the Cimmerian Bosporus, Dem.—III. a city this Bosphorus = Παντικαπαῖον, Iom. of Βοσποριανοί, and -ριανοί, inhabitants of Bosphorus, Strab.; β. Βοσπόριος, α, ὄν, or of belonging Bosphorus, Soph. Aj. 885.

†Βοστρήνιος, οὔ, ὁ, Bostrenus a river Phoenicia, Dion. P.

βόστρυξ, ὅς, ὁ, βόστρυχος.

βόστρυχόν, adv. curly, like curls, c.

Βοστρυχῶ, f. -ῖσω, (β-στρυχος) to put in curls, curl, dress, Dion. H.

Βοστρύχιον, ὄν, τό, dim. from sq., Arist. H. A.

Βόστρυχος, ὄν, ὁ, in plur. in later poets also τὰ βόστρυχα, a curl or lock of hair, Aesch. Cho. 178: hence poet. anything twisted or wreathed, like ἑλῖς, of a flash of lightning, Aesch. Pr. 1044, cf. Valck. Phoen. 1261: esp. the tendril of a vine, etc.—II. a winged insect, Arist. H. A. (There is another form βόστρυχος, Pherecr. Incert. 67, v. Bergk. Anacr. p. 255; quasi βοστρύχιος or βόστρυξις, acc. to Pott Etym. Forsch. 2, 110.)

Βοστρυχῶ, = βόστρυχιῶ.

Βοστρυχώδης, ες, (βόστρυχος, ελ-δος) curly, v. l. for βοστρυώδης. Adv. -ως, Gal.

Βοστρύχωμα, ατος, τό, a lock.

Βοτάμα, ὄν, τό, (βόσκω) pasture, dub. I. Thuc. 5, 53: acc. to others, money paid for pasture.

Βοτάνη, ἡς, ἡ, (βόσκω) grass, etc., for fodder, Hom.; in genl. an herb, plant. [ῶ]

Βοτάνηθεν, adv., from the pasture, Opp.

Βοτανήφαγος, ὄν, (βοτάνη, φαγεῖν) grass-eating, Id. [φα]

Βοτανήφόρος, ὄν, (βοτάνη, φέρω) herb-bearing, Nonn.

Βοτανίω, f. -ῖσω, to root up weeds, to weed, Theophr.

Βοτανικός, ὁ, ὄν, relating to herbs, Plut.: ἡ βοτανική (τέχνη) botany, Diosc.

Βοτάνιον, ὄν, τό, dim. from βοτάνη, Antiphr., Theophr.

Βοτανισμός, οὔ, ὁ, (βοτανίω) the rooting up of weeds, weeding.

Βοτανολογία, ὡ, (βοτάνη, λέγω) to gather herbs, Hipp.

Βοτανώδης, ες, (βοτάνη, ελδος) like herbs, rich in herbs, Diosc.

Βότερα, ἡ, fem. from βοτήρ.

Βοτώ, = βόσκη, Nic., v. Jac. A. P. p. 650.

Βοτήρ, ἥρος, ὁ, (βόσκω) a herdsman, herd, Od. 15, 504: οἰωνών β., a sooth-sayer, Aesch. Theb. 24, κύν βοτήρ, a herdsman's dog, Soph. Aj. 297: also βοτήρης. Hence

Βοτηρικός, ὁ, ὄν, belonging to the herdsman, Plut. Rom. 12.

Βοτής, οὔ, ὁ, = βοτήρ.

Βοτός, ὁ, ὄν, verb. adj. from βόσκη, fed, foddered, fattened: τὰ βοτά, like βόσκηματα, grazing beasts, Il. 18, 521: cattle, animals, in genl., Trag.; in sing. a sheep, Soph. Trach. 690.

Βοτρυδιον, ὄν, τό, dim. from βότρως, a small bunch of grapes, Alex. Pann. 1, 13.—II. an earring of this pattern. [ῶ]

Βοτρυδόν, adv. (βότρως) like a bunch of grapes, in clusters, βοτρυδόν πέτουνται, they fly in swarms, of bees, Il. 2, 89.

Βοτρυνρός, ὁ, ὄν, of the grape kind, cf. βαλανόρως, Theophr.

Βοτρώδι, α, ὄν, of grapes, φυτόν, the vine, Anth.

Βοτρώτης, ὄν, ὁ, [ῶ] fem. βοτρωτίς, ἰδος, ἡ, made of grapes.

Βοτρωδόρος, ὄν, (βότρως, δῶρον) grape-producing, Ar. Pac. 520.

†Βοτρωειδής, ες, (βότρως, ελδος) cluster-like, grape-like, Diosc.

Βοτρωέεις, εσσα, εν, (βότρως) grape-like, full of grapes, clustering, Ion ap. Ath. 447 D.

Βοτρωκόσμος, ὄν, (βότρως, κοσμέω) decked with grapes, Orph.

Βοτρωόμαι, as pass. (βότρως) of grapes, to form bunches, set, Theophr.

Βοτρουπάει, παίει, ὁ, ἡ, (βότρως,

παίει) grape-begotten, child of the grape Theocr. Epigr. 4, 8.—II. act. producing grapes.

Βοτρουστάτης, ες, (βότρως, στάζω) dropping from grapes, Archestr. ap. Ath. 29 C.

Βοτρουστέφανος, ὄν, (βότρως, στέφανος) grape crowned, Archyt. ap. Plut. 2, 295 A.

†Βοτρουφορέα, ὡ, to bear clusters of grapes, Philo: from

†Βοτρουφόρος, ὄν, (βότρως, φέρω) cluster-bearing.

Βοτρουχαίτης, ὄν, ὁ, (βότρως, χαίτη) with clustering hair, thick-curl'd, v. βότρως.—II. with grapes in one's hair, Anth.

ΒΟΤΡΥΣ, वो, ὁ, a cluster, bunch of grapes, Il.: also the tendril and the stalk of the grape.—II. = βότρως, βόστρυχος, to which it is akin, usu βότρως χαίτης, Gräfe Mel. 105.

†Βότρως, वो, ἡ, Botrys, a city of Phoenicia, Polyb. 5, 68, 8.

†Βοτρώδος, ὄν, (βότρως, φέρω) grape-bearing, dub. I. in Orph.

Βοτρώδης, ες, (βότρως, ελδος) like grapes, clustering, Eur. Phoen. 1485.

†Βοττία, ας, ἡ Thuc. 2, 99; Bot-tia, Id. 2, 100; and

†Βοττιαίς, ἰδος, ἡ, Hdt. 7, 123, Bot-tia or Bottiaea, a region of Macedonia, territory of the (Βοττιαῖοι) Bottiaei, Hdt. 7, 185.

Βου-, often used in compos. to express something huge and monstrous, e. g. βούλιμος, βούπαις, βούγατος, βουφάγος, βουχανός, but no doubt it is merely a form of βοῦς, as we also find compounds with ἵππος, like our horse-laugh, horse-radish, etc.

†Βουβάκης, ὄν, ὁ, Bubaces, a Persian, Arr. An. 2, 11, 8.

Βουβάλια, ὄν, τό, a kind of brace lets, Diphil. ap. E. M.

Βουβάλις, ιος, ἡ, and βουβάλος, ὄν, ὁ, an African species of deer or antelope, Hdt. 4, 192.—II. in late au-thors, the buffalo.

†Βουβάρης, ὄν, Ion. εω, ὁ, Bubares a Persian, Hdt. 5, 21.

†Βουβάστις, ιος, ἡ, Bubastis, the moon-goddess of the Aegyptians, corresponding to the Artemis of the Greeks, Hdt. 2, 137.—2. = sq.

†Βουβάστος, ὄν, ἡ, Bubastus, a city of Lower Egypt, in the Βουβάστι της νομός, or Bubastitic nome, Strab.

Βουβόδιον, ὄν, τό, (βοῦς, βόσκη) a cattle-pasture: a herd of kine, Call.

Βουβότης, ὄν, ὁ, (βοῦς, βόσκη) feeding cattle, πρῶν, Pind. N. 4, 85: as subst. a cowherd, Id. I. 6 (5), 46.

Βουβότος, ὄν, grazed by cattle, once in Hom. Od. 13, 246.

Βουβρωστis, εως, ἡ, (βου-, βιβρώσκω) a ravenous appetite, bulimy, Opp.: metaph. grinding poverty or misery, Il. 24, 532.

†Βουβών, ὤνος, ἡ, Bubon, a city of Lycia, Strab.

Βουβών, ὤνος, ὁ, Lat. inguen, a gland in the groin: the pudenda, Il. 4, 492: esp. when in a state of disease and tumour, a bubo, Hipp. (Prob. quasi βομβών, any round, tumid protuberance, Gramm.) Hence

Βουβωνία, to suffer from swollen groins, Ar. Ran. 1280.

Βουβώνιον, ὄν, τό, a plant, Aster Atticus, because used medicinally against a βουβών, Diosc.

Βουβανόκηλη, ἡς, ἡ, (βουβών κήλη) a kind of rupture, hernia ingui-nalis, Medic.

Βουβανόμαι, as pass. to swell to a βουβών, Hipp.

Βουβῆσις, ὄν, ὁ, (βου-, καίω) a

orgaggar, exulting in strength or excessively exulting, overbearing, only used in vocat. as a term of reproach, II. 13. 824, Od. 19. 79, cf. *κύνει γαίῳν*. [α] *Βουγενής*, *ἐξ*,=βοηγενής, Emped. 215 et Call.

Βουγλωσσον, *ον*, τό, late form for *sq*.

Βουγλωσσοσ, *ον*, δ, (βοῦς, γλώσσα) *bugloss* a boraginaceous plant.—II. ο and η, Ath., a shell-fish, Epich. p. 34. (Both from the shape.)

†Βουδειον, *ον*, τό, *Budēion*, a city of Boeotia, II. 16. 572.

†Βουδίνιον, *ον*, οί, the *Budini*, a Scythian tribe, Hdt. 4. 21.

†Βουδιον, *ον*, οί, the *Budii*, a tribe of the Medes, Hdt. 1. 101.

†Βουδορον, *ον*, τό, *Buddron*, a promontory of Salamis, containing a fortress of same name, Thuc. 2. 93.

Βουδόρος, *ον*, (βοῦς, δέρω) *flaying oxen*, afflicting, galling, Hes. Op. 502.

Βούτ—II. *Βουδορος*, *ον*, taken off oxen.

†Βουδύας, *ον*, δ, *Budyas*, an Indian king, Arr. Ind. 8. 1.

Βουδύτης, *ον*, δ, (βου-, δύω) a little bird, the wagtail, Opp.

Βουζύγης, δ, (βοῦς, ζεύγνυμι) *epith.* of an Attic hero, who first yoked oxen, and ploughed with them.—II. the man whose part it was to guide the sacred plough and keep the bullocks at Eleusis, Böckh. Inscr. 1. 473. Hence

†Βουζύγιος, *α*, *ον*, and *Βουζύγειος*, *α*, *ον*, also *ος*, *ον*, of or belonging to *Buzygus*, Valck. ad Hdt. 7. 21; *ή* *Βουζύγια*, a family in Athens deriving its origin from B: *Βουζύγιος*, δ, sub. ἄροτος, the festival of *Buzygus*, i. e. of yoking oxen, Plut.

†Βουζύγος, *ον*, δ, *Buzygus*, an Athenian, Aeschin.

Βουθερίς, *ἐς*, (βοῦς, θέρω) *summering cattle*, pasturing them for the season, *λεμνών*, Soph. Tr. 183.

Βουθίνης, *ον*, δ, (βοῦς, θοινάω) a *beef-eater*, *epith.* of Hercules, Anth.

Βουθόρος, *ον*, (βοῦς, θορεῖν) *vaccas inens*, Aesch. Supp. 301.

†Βουθροτόν, *ον*, τό, and —τός, *ον*, *ή*, *Buthrotum*, a city on the coast of Epirus, Strab.

Βουθύσια, *α*, *ή*, (βοῦς, θύω) the slaughter or sacrifice of oxen, Ar. Rh.

Βουθύσιον, *ον*, τό,=foreg.

Βουθύτειν, *ον*, δ, (βοῦς, θύω) a *beef-eater*, *epith.* of Hercules, Anth.

Βουθόρος, *ον*, (βοῦς, θορεῖν) *vaccas inens*, Aesch. Supp. 301.

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†Βουθροτόν, *ον*, τό, and —τός, *ον*, *ή*, *Buthrotum*, a city on the coast of Epirus, Strab.

Βουθύσια, *α*, *ή*, (βοῦς, θύω) the slaughter or sacrifice of oxen, Ar. Rh.

Βουκεφάλος, *ον*, (βοῦς, κεφαλή) *bull-headed*: *epith.* of horses, prob. because branded with a bull's head, cf. Ar. Fr. 135, v. *κοππατίας* and *σαμφόρας*: in Maced. *βουκεφάλας*, gen. α, δ, *Bucephalus*, the horse of Alexander the Great.

Βουκινίζω, *φ*, -ίζω Lat. *buccino*, to blow the trumpet, Sext. Emp.

Βουκολέω, ὠ, *φ*, -ήσω, (βουκόλος) to tend cattle, Hom. β. βούς, II. 21. 448: but also of other cattle, esp. horses, *ἵπποι ἐβουκολέοντο*, II. 20. 221, Valck. Phoen. 28, cf. *ἵπποβουκόλος*: Ar. Vesp. 10, *βουκολεῖς Σαβάκιον*, you tend, serve him, perh. with allusion to him as a *tauriform* god. Mid.

to graze, wander in the pasture, II., as Aesch. uses *αἰπολόεμαι*. Metaph. of the wandering stars in heaven, Call. Del. 176, etc.—II. metaph. like *ποιμαίνω*, Lat. *pasco*, *lacto*, to delude, beguile, πάθος, Aesch. Ag. 669, cf. Ar. Eccl. 81: and in mid., *μὴ πρόκαμνε, βουκολούμενος πόνον*, despond not in beguiling your suffering, i. e. do not faint under it, Eum. 73: *ἐλπιδι βουκολοῦμαι*, I feed myself on hopes, cheat myself with them, Valck. Hipp. 151. Hence—2. in genl. to cheat one, deceive one's hopes, ruin one, Ar. Pac. 153, in mid. Hence

Βουκόλημα, *ατος*, τό, comfort, refreshment, support, Babrius, Fr. 6, and *Βουκόλησις*, *εως*, *ή*, the tending of cattle.—II. comforting.—2. cheating, Plut.

Βουκολία, *α*, *ή*, a herd of cattle, H. Hom. Merc. 498.—II. an ox-stall, Hdt. 1. 114.

Βουκολιάζω, *φ*, -άζω, Dor. *βωκολιάζω*, *φ*, -άζω, to sing or write pastorals, usu. in mid., Theocr. 5. 44, etc. Hence

Βουκολιασμός, *ον*, δ, a pastoral song.—II. the singing of it.

Βουκολιαστής, *ον*, δ, Dor. *βωκ.*, a singer or composer of pastorals, Theocr. 5. 68.

†Βουκολίδης, *ον* Ep. *αο*, δ, son of *Bucdilis*, II. 15. 338.

Βουκολικός, *ή*, *ον*, Dor. *βωκ.*, rustic, pastoral, freq. in Theocr.: τὰ βουκολικά, (ποιήματα) pastoral poetry.—II. τὸ βουκολικὸν σῶμα, *Bucolicum*, one of the mouths of the Nile, Hdt. 2. 17: from *Βουκόλιον* II.

Βουκόλιον, *ον*, τό, a herd of cattle, Hdt. 1. 126.—II. τὰ βωκ., a marshy district of Lower Egypt, inhabited by shepherds, Heliod.

Βουκολίς, *ιδος*, *ή*, fit for feeding cattle, Dion. H.

†Βουκολίων, *ωνος*, δ, *Bucolion*, son of Lycaon, Apollod. 3. 8. 1.—2. son of Laomedon, II. 6. 22.—II. *ή*, a city of Arcadia, Thuc. 4. 134.

Βουκόλος, *ον*, δ, a cowherd, Hom.: in genl. one who tends cattle, Valck. Call. p. 75. Aesch. applies the word to the gad-fly. (From *βοῦς* and *κόλῳ*, a word which only occurs in compds., cf. Lat. *colo*: others from *κόλον*.)

†Βούκολος, *ον*, δ, *Bucdilis*, a son of Hercules, and others in Apollod. 2. 7. 8, etc.

†Βουκόλων πόλις, *ή*, *Bucolopolis*, prop. *Herdsmen's city*, a city of Syria, Strab.

Βουκόρυα, *ης*, *ή*, (βου-, κόρυα) much phlegm or mucus in the nose, a severe cold in the head. Metaph. great stupidity. Hence

Βουκόρυος, *ον*, having a severe cold in the head: much stuffed; and metaph. very stupid: cf. *βουφρονος*.

Βούκος, δ, Dor. *βῶκος*,=βουκαῖος.

Βουκρά, *ος*, *ον*, belonging to, like a

bull's head: *βουκράνιον*, *το*, a *plaut* Diosc. [α]: from

Βουκράνον, *ον*, τό, (βοῦ, κῶνον, a bull's head.—II. a helmet of bull's hide. Hence

Βουκράνος, *ον*, *bull-headed*, Emped. 216, and Soph.

†Βουλαγόρας, *α*, δ, *Bulagōras*, an Athenian of Alopecie, Dem. 282. 23.

Βουλαῖος, *α*, *ον*, (βουλῇ) *belonging to counsel* or to the council, counselling

epith. of Jupiter and Themis, the establishers and guardians of legal systems and deliberative assemblies, Plut.

Βουλαρχέω, *ον*, *το*, *preside in council*, Arist. Pol.: from

Βουλαρχος, *ον*, δ, (βουλῇ, ἄρχω) the president of the council, Inscr.—II. the adviser of a plan, Lat. *auctor consilii*, Aesch. Supp. 12.

Βουλεῖα, *α*, *ή*, (βουλευῶ) the office of a councillor, Ar. Thesm. 809.

Βουλευῶν, *ον*, τό, the courthouse. Vit. Hom.

Βούλευμα, *ατος*, τό, (βουλευῶ) a decree of the council: in genl. a conclusion, determination, plan, Et. An. tiop. 31.

Βουλευμάτιον, *ον*, τό, dim. from *foreg.*, Ar. Eq. 100.

†Βουλεύς, *εως*, δ, *Buleus*, a son of Hercules, Apollod. 2. 7. 8.

Βουλευσις, *εως*, *ή*, a consulting, deliberation, Arist. Eth. N.

Βουλευτέον, verb. adj. from *βουλεύομαι*, one must take counsel, Thuc. 7. 60.

Βουλευτήρ, *ηρος*, δ,=βουλευτής. Hence

Βουλευτήριος, *ον*, fit for, appropriate to counsel. Hence τὸ βουλευτήριον =βουλευσις, the courthouse, Aesch. Eum. 570, 684, cf. Eur. Andr. 1097, or the deliberative assembly, Dion. H.

Βουλευτής, *ον*, δ, a councillor, *one who sits in council*, II. 6. 114: also βουλευτήρ, fem. βουλευτίς. Hence

Βουλευτικός, *ή*, *ον*, belonging to the council, or to a councillor, befitting him

βουλ. ὅρκος, the oath taken by the councillors, Xen. Mem. 1. 1, 18.—II. as subst. τὸ βουλ., in the theatre, the seats next the orchestra belonging to the council of 500, Ar. Av. 794: later=ἡ βουλή, the council Dio C.

Βουλευτής, *ιδος*, *ή*, fem. of *βουλεύτης*, Plat. (Com.) Xant. 3.

Βουλευτός, *ή*, *ον*, devised, plotted Aesch. Cho. 494: to be deliberated upon, a fair subject for deliberation, Arist. Eth. N.

Βουλευῶ, *φ*, -σω, (βουλῇ) to deliberate, take counsel, consider, Hom.

in past tenses, to have considered, and so in genl. to determine, resolve, plan

devis, Id., who uses joins it with *βουλάς*, also ἀπάτην, ὀλεθρον, πῆμα φέζιν, κέρδα βουλευειν τινί, more rare c. inf., or ὅπως, usu. with notion of secrecy: β. ἐς μίαν, to resolve unanimously, II. 2. 379. Mid. to determine with one's self, τί, II. 2. 114 most usu. in Att., to deliberate in one's own mind, form a plan or resolution, determine, c. inf., perh. also c. gen. re Soph. Ant. 490, but v. Herm. Th. perf. βεβούλευμαι, is used both mid and pass., cf. Soph. El. 385, Aesch. Pr. 998.—II. to sit in council, to be member of the βουλή, or council, be councillor, Xen. Mem. 1. 1, 18.—II. the act. signif. to furnish a person with advice, τινα, H. Hom. Merc. 167, now rightly rejected: from

Βουλή, *ης*, *ή*, (βούλομαι) *counsel*, will, determination Lat. *consilium*, es

the Gods, Hom.—2. a project, plan, intention, object: advice, whether given or taken, oft. in Hom.: ἐν βουλή ἔχειν τι, to deliberate about a thing, Hdt. 3, 78.—II. also like Lat. *consilium* or *concilium*, the council or deliberative assembly, Lat. *Senatus*, Hom.: at Athens, esp. that of the 500, who were in fact a committee of the ἐκκλησία, to prepare measures for that assembly, etc., Ar. Vesp. 590, cf. Herm. Pol. Ant. § 125, sq.; in this sense ἡ β. is always used, Schäf. Appar. Dem. 3, p. 104. [Hes. Th. 534 has the Dor. acc. βουλάς with ἄ.]

Βουλή, Ep. 2 sing. subj. pres. from βουλόμαι, Hes.

Βουληγορέω, (βουληγόρος) to speak in the senate, App.

Βουληγορία, ας, ἥ, a speech in the senate: from

βουληγόρος, ον, (βουλή, ἀγορεύω) speaking in the senate.

Βουλήεις, εσσα, εν, of good counsel, sage, Solon 25, 1.

Βουλήμα, ατος, τό, (βουλόμαι) the will, intention, Plat. Legg. 769 D.

Βουλήεις, εως, ἡ, (βουλόμαι) will, a wish, aim, object, Thuc. 3, 39, Plat., etc.

Βουλητικός, ὅ, ἄν, belonging to the will: τὸ—κόν, the will.

Βουλητός, ὅ, ὄν, (βουλόμαι) that is or should be wished or willed, the object of the wish or will, Plat. Legg.; Arist. Eth. N.

Βουλευφόρος, ον, (βουλή, φέρω) counselling, advising, in II. a constant epith. of princes and leaders, also c. gen., βουλ. Ἀχαιῶν, Τρωῶν, etc., like βασιλεύς: in Od. epith. of ἀγορά, also in Pind. O. 12, 6.

Βουληλαός, αἶα, αινον,=βουλαῖος, tascr.

Βουλημία, ας, ἡ, (βον-, λιμός) ravenous hunger, bithmy: esp. a sudden faintness from hunger, removed by a mere mouthful of food.

Βουλημιάσις, εως, ἡ, a suffering from βουλημία, Plut.: from

Βουλημία, f. -άσω, to suffer from βουλημία, Ar. Plut. 873, Xen. An. 4, 5, 7.

Βουλημός, ον, ὅ,=βουλημία, Plut.

Βουλημῶτω, later form for βουλημία.

Βουλόος, ον, (βουλή)=βουλαῖος or βουλεντικός, Aesch. Cho. 672.

†Βουλῆ, ιος, ὁ, Bulis, a Spartan noble, Hdt. 7, 134.—2. ιδος, ἡ, a city of Phocis, Paus.

ΒΟΥΛΟΜΑΙ, f. βουλήσομαι: perf. βεβούλημαι, in Hom. as compd. also προβεβούλα: aor. ἐβούληθην, Att. also ἡβουλήθην: dep. pass. c. fut. mid., (the form βόλομαι, whence the Lat. *volo*, only twice in Hom. v. sub βόλομαι). To will, wish, be willing. Lec. to Buttm., Lexil. in v., it differs from the more usu. θέλω, in that θέλω expresses choice and purpose, βόλομαι, a mere inclination towards a thing, a willingness, v. esp. II. 24, 26, Od. 15, 21; on the other hand Iom. always uses βούλ. for θέλω, a the case of the gods, for with them will is also effect: rare c. acc., βούεσθαι τι, as Od. 20, 316: usu. c. inf., sometimes c. inf. fut., Schäf. Dion. Comp. p. 211, and Theogn. 87: c. acc. et inf., Od. 4, 353, II. 1, 17, and so more freq. in Prose: c. dv., ἄλλῃ, II. 15, 51. From the usu. onstruct. with inf. adopted by Homer. sage without inf., c. acc. rei et dat. ers., Τρώεσσαν ἐβόλετο νίκην, he illed victory to the Trojans, II. 7, 21, in full, Τρώεσσαν ἐβόλετο κῦδος

δρέξαι, II. 11, 79, cf. II. 23, 682, only of gods.—Βούλει or βούλεσθε, c. subj., adds force to the demand, βούλει φράσω, would you have me tell, Ar. Eq. 36, cf. Valck. Hipp. 782: εἰ δὲ βούλει, expresses a concession, or if you like it, Plat.: βούλεται εἶναι, like μέλλει or κινδυνεύει εἶναι, freq. in Plat.: ὁ βουλόμενος, Lat. *quivis*, any one that wishes, the first that offers, Hdt. 1, 54, Thuc., etc.: βουλόμενος c. inf., in order that..., so that...: βουλομένω μοι ἐστί, nobis volentibus est, Thuc. 2, 3, cf. ἄσμενος, and Kühner Gr. Gr. § 581 c.—II. to prefer, inasmuch as every wish implies a preference, usu. with ἡ, e.g. βούλωμ' ἐγὼ λαὸν σὸν ἐμμεναί, ἡ ἀπολέσθαι, I had rather... II. 1, 117, cf. Od. 12, 350, etc.; more rarely without ἡ, II. 1, 112, Od. 15, 88: with ἡ it is also freq. in Att. prose, Ast. Plat. Rep. 2, p. 388, in full βουλόμαι μάλλον. Βουλόμαχος, ον, (βουλόμαι, μάχη) strife-desiring, Ar. Pac. 1293. Βουλύσιος, ον, (βουλήσιος) ὠρή, the time for yokning the oxen, Arat. 825. [v]

Βουλύσις, εως, ἡ,=βουλητός, only in Cic. Att. 15, 27, 3.

Βουλύσιος, οὔ, ὁ, (βοῦς, λύω) sub. καίρος, the time for yokning oxen, evening, Ar. Rh. 3, 1342: in Hom. only as adv., βουλύσινδὲ, towards evening, at eventide.

†Βούλων, υνος, ὁ, Bulon, founder of Bulis, Paus.—2. a pupil of the philosopher Lycon, Diog. L.

Βουμασθος, and βουμαστος, ον, (βον-, μασθος, μαστός) sub. ἄμπελος, bumastus, a kind of vine bearing large grapes, Virg. G. 2, 102.

Βουμέλα, ας, ἡ, and βουμέλιος, ον, ὁ, (βον-, μέλα) a large kind of ash, Theophr.

Βουμολή, ὁ, (βοῦς, ἐμέλγω) cow-milking, Anth.

Βουμύκοι, or βουμύκαι, οἱ, (βοῦς, μυκάομαι) the bellowing of oxen, a kind of subterranean noise, Arist. Probl.

†Βουμόδης, ον, ὁ, Bumodus, a river of Assyria, Arr. An. 3, 8, 7.

Βουναία, ας, ἡ, epith. of Juno, because her temple stood on the βουνός or height, on the road to the Acrocorinthus, and so=ἄκραία, Paus. 2, 4, 7.

Βουνέβρος, ον, ὁ, (βον-, νεβρός) a large faun, Aesop.

Βουνιάς, ἀδος, ἡ, a plant of the rape kind.

Βουνίξ, f. -ίσω, (βουνός) to hear up, pile up, LXX.

Βουνίον, ον, τό, a plant, perh. the earth-nut, buniunt.

Βουνίς, ιδος, ἡ, (βουνός) hilly, Aesc. Supp. 776.—II. dim. of βουνός, sub. γῆ, Ib. 117.—III. =βουνιάς.

Βουνίτης, ον, ὁ, fem. βουνίτις, ιδος, ἡ, hilly: as subst., a dweller on the hills, epith. of Pan, Jac. A. P. p. 148.

Βουνοβῆπτεω, (βουνός, βατέω) to walk on or mount hills.

Βουνονείδης, εδος, (βουνός, εἶδος) hill-like, hilly, Diog.

Βουνόμος, ον, (βοῦς, νέμω) cattle-feeding, or—II. proparoix., βουνόμος, grazed by cattle: either sense will suit Soph. El. 185, the edd. vary: ἀγέλαι βουνόμοι, herds of grazing oxen, Id. O. T. 26.

ΒΟΥΝΟΣ, οὔ, ὁ, a hill, height, heap, mound (cf. Germ. *Bühne*), prob. orig. Cyrenaic, adopted by Aesch. in Sicily, Valck. Hdt. 4, 158, 199.—II. later, a woman's breast, cf. μαστός.

Βουνώδης, ες,=βουνονείδης, hilly, Polyb.

Βούπαις, αἰδος, ἡ, (βον-, παῖς) great fat boy, a bull-calf, Ar. Vesp. 1206.—II. (βοῦς, παῖς) child of the ox, epith. of bees in allusion to their fabulous origin, v. Virg. G. 4, 281. so also βουγενής, βουποίητος.

Βουπάλειος, ον, like Bupalus, i.e. stupid, v. Βουπάλος.

Βουπαλις, εως, ὁ, ἡ, (βον-, πάλη)=εὔπαλος, of violent wrestling, hard struggling, Anth.

†Βουπάλος, ον, ὁ, a sculptor of Chios, satirized by Hipponax for extreme stupidity.

Βουπάριον, ον, gen. ονος. (βοῦς, πάριον) rich in cattle, Anth. [a]

†Βουπάρης, ον, ὁ, Bupares, Persian name, Arr. An. 3, 8, 9.

Βουπεινα, ης, ἡ, (βον-, πείνα)=βουλημία.

Βουπελάτης, ον, ὁ, (βοῦς, πελάζω) a herdsman. [a]

Βουπλῆνόςκτιστος, ον, (βοῦς, πλῆνῃ, κτίς) built on the track of an ox, o' Troy, λόφος, Lyc.

Βουπλάσσης, ον, ὁ, (βοῦς, πλάσσω, ox-forming, epith. of the sculptor Myron, Anth.

Βουπλευρον, ον, τό, a plant, bupleurum, hare's-ear, Nic.

Βουπληθής, ἐς, (βοῦς, πλῆθω) full of oxen, Euphor. Fr. 82.

Βούπληκτρος, ον, (βοῦς, πλῆκτρον)=sq., Anth.

Βουπλήξ, ἡγος, ὁ, ἡ, (βοῦς, πλήσσω) ox-goading.—II. as subst. ἡ βουπλήξ, an ox-goard, stimulus, II. 6, 135, also ὁ, in late writers.—II. an axe, a hatchet, for sacrifice, Anth.; a battle axe, Qu. Sm. 1, 159.

Βουποίητος, ον, (βοῦς, ποιέω)=βούπαις II., Anth.

Βουπιμήν, ενος, ὁ, (βοῦς, ποιμήν) a herdsman, Anth.

Βουπόλος, ον, (βοῦς, πλέω) tending oxen: also βουπολέων, par. as it from βουπολέω, Leon. Tab. dub.

†Βουπομπός, ὄν, (βοῦς, πομπή) with a procession of oxen, ἐορτή, Pind. Fr. 205 (B.)

Βουπόρος, ον, (βοῦς, πείρω) ox piercing, βουπ. βδέλος, a spit that would spit a whole ox, Hdt. 2, 135.

†Βουπράσιον, ον, τό, Buprasium, a city and district of Elis on the borders of Achaia, II. 2, 615: called also Βουπραῖς (sub. χώρα) in Strab.

Βούπρηστις, ιδος, ἡ, (βοῦς, πρήθω) a poisonous beetle, which being eaten by cattle in the grass, causes them to swell up and die, Hipp.—II. a kind of pot-herb, Theophr.

†Βουπρωσπος, ον, (βοῦς, πρῶσω) =sq. I.

Βούπρωρος, ον, (βοῦς, πρῶρα) with the forehead or face of an ox, v. I. Soph. Tr. 13.—II. βούπρ. ἐκατόμβη, an offering of 100 sheep and one ox, or 99 sheep and one ox? Plut.

†Βούρα, ας, ἡ, Bura, a city of Achaia on the Corinthian gulf, Hdt. 1, 148; ὁ Βουραῖος, ον, a Buraean. Hence

†Βουραϊκός, ἡ, ὄν, of Bura, Buraean Paus.

†Βουρδίγυλα, ης, ἡ, Burdigala, now Bourdeaux, a city of Aquitania in Gaul, Strab.

†Βούρτινα, ης, ἡ, (βοῦς, ῥίς) Burtina a fountain in the island of Cos, Theocr. 7, 6: cf. Lob. Paral. p. 466 not.

†Βούρις, ιος, ὁ, Buris, masc. pr. n. Plut.

†Βούριχος, ον, ὁ, Burichus, masc. pr. n., Ath. 253.

†Βούργανις, ἡ, Burchanis, an island near Friesland, now Borkum, St. zt.

ΒΟΥΣ, gen. βοός, poet. also βοῦς Aesch. Fr. 422: acc. βούν, poet. also

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βόα: dat. pl. *βοῦσι*, poet. *βόεσσι*, very rarely *βοσί*, *ὁ*, and *ἡ*:—*a bullock* or *cow*, an *ox*; in plur. *cattle*: if the gender is not marked, it is usu. fem., and so Hom. uses it even in plur.: to mark the male he adds a word, as *βοῖς ἄρσεν*, or *ταῦρος βούς*, Il. 17, 389.—2. metaph. *the wife*, as *ταῦρος*, the husband, Böckh Expl. Pind. P. 4, 142, Aesch. Ag. 1125.—II. *ἡ βούς*, *a shield covered with ox-hide*, always fem., II.—III. *a sea-fish*.—IV. proverb. *βούς ἐπὶ γλώσσῃ βέβηκε*, ἐπὶ γλώσσῃς ἐπιβαίνει, of people who keep silence from some weighty reason; rather from the notion of a heavy body keeping down the tongue, than from that of corn bearing the stamp of an ox, (cf. *ὅς ἐπὶ στόμα*, Menand.), Theogn. 813, Aesch. Ag. 36: *βούς ἐν πόλει*, proverb. for some strange event, *a bull in a china-shop*, Bast. Ep. Cr. p. 133. (Acc. to Donalds. N. Crat. p. 365, the word is onomatop., akin to *βοῶν*, etc., as if the bellowing *beast*: but we can scarcely go wrong in identifying it with the synonym. Sanscr. *gō*, nom. *gou*, and, through that, with our *cow*: v. sub β, for instances of β and γ interchanged.)

†*Βουσαί*, ὧν, οἱ, the *Busae*, a race of the Medes on the Caspian sea, Hdt. 1, 101.

†*Βούσελος*, οὐ, ὁ, *Buselus*, an Athenian, Dem. 1053, 23.

†*Βουσίρις*, ὁδος and ἰος, ὁ, *Busiris*, a son of Neptune and king of Aegypt, slain by Hercules, Apollod. 2, 5, 11, Isocr., etc.—II. *ἡ*, a city of Aegypt, with a temple to Isis, Hdt. 2, 59: hence

†*Βουσίριτης*, οὐ, ὁ, an inhabitant of *Busiris*; also as adj. of *Busiris*, *νομός*, Hdt. 2, 165. [17].

†*Βουσκιάδω*, (βου-, σκιάπτω) to undertake, Lyc.

†*Βουσός*, *βοῦς*, βοοσκόος.
†*Βούτ:* αἶμα, οὐ, τό, (βούς, σταβύλῃ, an ox-stall, Eur. Hel. 29; also masc., pl., Id. 359.

†*Βουστασία*, ας, ἡ, *Lyc.*, and
†*Βουστάσις*, εως, ἡ,=*βούσταθμον*, Aesch. P. 653.

†*Βουτροφρόν*, adv. (βούς, στροφή) turning like oxen in ploughing: only used of the early Greek manner of writing, which went from left to right, and right to left alternately: so Solon's laws were written, and so the Sigeian Inscr. ap. Böckh. 1, p. 15, sq.

†*Βούτροφος*, οὐ, (βούς, στρέφω) turned up, ploughed by oxen, *Lyc.*; but —II. parox. *βουτροφός*, οὐ, ox-guiding, Anth.—2. as subst. ὁ *βουτροφός*, an ox-goad, stimulus.

†*Βούσκον*, οὐ, τό, (βου-, σῖσκον) a large kind of fig.

†*Βουσάγῃ*, (βούς, σφάττω) to slaughter oxen, Eur. El. 627. Hence

†*Βουσάγῃα*, ας, ἡ, a slaughtering of oxen, poet. βοοσφ., Anth.

†*Βουτάδαι*, ὧν, οἱ, the *Butadae*, descendants of Butes (v. *Βούτης*), a distinguished Athenian family, also called Ἐτεροβουτάδαι.—2. an Athenian demus of the tribe Oneis.

†*Βουτακίδης*, οὐ Ion. εα, ὁ, *Butacides*, prop. son of Butacus, a Crotoniat, Hdt. 5, 47.

†*Βούτας*, α, ὁ, *Butas*, a Greek poet, Plut. Rom. 21.

†*Βούτης*, οὐ, ὁ, a herdsman, Aesch. Pr. 569. (uncertain whether from *βούς*, or for *βοτής* from *βόσκη*, v. Lob. Paral. p. 549.)

†*Βούτης*, οὐ, ὁ, *Butes*, son of Teleon, argonaut, according to some son

of Pandion, founder of the family Butadae, Apollod. 1, 19, 6, etc.

†*Βούτιμος*, οὐ, (βούς, τιμή) worth an ox.

†*Βούτινον*, τό, and *βούτιον*, οὐ, τό, =sq.

†*Βούτομον*, οὐ, τό, and *βούτομος*, οὐ, ὁ, (βούς, τέμνω) a water-plant, *butomus*, the flowering rush, Theocr.

†*Βούτος*, οὐ, ἡ,=*Βουτώ*, Strab.

†*Βουτράγος*, οὐ, ὁ, an ox-goat, a fabulous animal, Philostr.

†*Βούτριον*, οὐ, τό, *Butrium*, a small town of Umbria, Strab.

†*Βουτρόφος*, οὐ, (βούς, τρέφω) ox-feeding.—II. ὁ *βουτρόφος*,=*βούνης*.

†*Βουτύπος*, οὐ, (βούς, τύπτω) an ox-slayer, Ar. Rh.—II. as subst. ὁ *βουτύπος*,=*οἰστρος*, the gadfly. [v]

†*Βουτύρινος*, ἡ, οὐ, of butter, Diosc.: from

†*Βούτυρον*, οὐ, τό, also —ρος, ὁ, butter: in Plut. a kind of ointment. (Said to be a Scythian word, cf. Plin. 28, 9: yet the compos. from *βούς*, τυρός can hardly be mistaken.) [v]

†*Βουτυροράγος*, οὐ, ὁ, (βούτυρον, φαγεῖν) an eater of butter, Anaxandr. Protes. 1, 8, ubi v. Meineke.

†*Βουτώ*, οὐς, ἡ, *Buto*, a city of the Aegyptian Delta, on the Sebennytic mouth of the Nile.—2. a city of Aegypt near Arabia, Hdt. 2, 75: adj.

†*Βουτικός* ἡ, οὐ, of *Buto*, Strab.

†*Βουφάγος*, οὐ, (βούς, φαγεῖν) ox-eating, λέων, Simon. 108, 4: hence very gluttonous. [α]

†*Βουφθαλμον*, οὐ, τό, (βούς, ὀφθαλμός) ox-eye, a kind of chrysanthemum, Mel. 4.

†*Βουφονέω*, (βουφόνος) to slaughter oxen, Il. 7, 466.

†*Βουφόνια*, ὧν, τά, sub. ἐρά, a festival with sacrifices of oxen, at Athens, Ar. Nub. 985: from

†*Βουφόνος*, οὐ, (βούς, φονεύω) ox-slaying, ox-offering, H. Hom. Merc. 436.—II. at or for which steers are slain, βοῖνα, Aesch. P. 531.

†*Βουφορβέω*, ὦ, (βουφορβός) to tend cattle, Eur. Alc. 8.

†*Βουφόρβια*, ὧν, τά, a herd of oxen, Eur. Alc. 1031.—II. a pasturage: from

†*Βουφορβός*, ὄν, (βούς, φέρβω) ox-feeding.—II. as subst. ὁ β., a herdsman, Eur. I. T. 237.

†*Βουφόρος*, οὐ,=*πολέφορος*, Anth.
†*Βουφράς*, ἄδος, ἡ, *Buphras*, a small place in the western part of Mesenia, Thuc. 4, 118.

†*Βουχαίτιον*, or *χέτιον*, οὐ, τό,=*Βούχετα*.

†*Βουχανδής*, ἐς, (βούς, χανδών) holding an ox, capacious, Anth.

†*Βούχετα*, ης, ἡ, *Bucheta*, a city of Epirus, Dem. 84, 23: hence

†*Βουχέτιος*, α, οὐ, of *Bucheta*, *Buchetian*, Callim.

†*Βούχιλος*, οὐ, (βούς, χιλός) rich in fodder, cattle-feeding, Aesch. Supp. 540.

†*Βοών*, ὧνος, ὁ, (βούς) a cow-house, byre, cf. ἡνδρών.

†*Βωώνης*, οὐ, ὁ, (βούς, ὠνέομαι) a buyer of oxen: at Athens a magistrate of rank, who bought oxen for the sacrifices, Dem. 570, 7; cf. Böckh. Inscr. 1, p. 250, P. E. 1, 289.

†*Βωώνητος*, οὐ, (βούς, ὠνέομαι) purchased with an ox.

†*Βωνία*, ας, ἡ, the office of the *βωώνης*.

†*Βωπίς*, ιδος, ἡ, (βούς, ὦψ) ox-eyed, i. e. having large, full, finely rounded eyes: in Hom. always of females, and most freq. of the goddess Juno, as a point of majestic beauty,

Müller Archäol. d. Kunst. § 352. The masc. *βοώπης* was formed later. *Βωπτέω*, to plough, Hes. Op. 389 from

†*Βωότης*, οὐ, ὁ, a ploughman, *Lyc.*—II. a name given to the constellation Arcturus as early as Od. 5, 272, *Charles' wain*.

†*Βωρία*, ας, ἡ, *aratæ* land.

†*Βράβεία*, ας, ἡ, the office of the *βραβεύς*, presidency of the games, distribution of the prizes: in genl. arbitration decision, Eur. Phoen. 450.

†*Βρᾶβείον*, οὐ, τό, a prize in the games, Lat. *praemium*, N. T. met. of the future reward of virtue, Id. Phil. 3, 14.

†*Βράβευμα*, ατος, τό, later form for *foreg*.

†*ΒΡΑΒΕΥΣ*, εως, ὁ, Att. plur. *βραβῆς*, the president, judge, or moderator who assigned the prizes at the games, Soph. El. 690: hence in genl. a judge, arbitrator, umpire, δίκης, Eur. Or. 1650, λόγου, Med. 274: a chief, leader, Aesch. Ag. 230.

†*Βρᾶβευτής*, οὐ, ὁ,=*foreg*, Isae. 79, 28.

†*Βράβευω*, to be a *βραβεύς*, preside in the games, assign the prizes: in genl. to distribute rewards, to be a judge or umpire, Isocr. 144 B: to direct, decide, c. acc., δίκαια, Dem. 36, 7.

†*Βράβης*, οὐ, ὁ,=*βραβεύς*, only in an old Epigr. ap. Dem. 322, 11, where others read *βραβῆ*=*βραβέα*.

†*Βράβυλον*, οὐ, τό, also *βράβηλον*, a wild fruit, a kind of plum or sloe, Theocr. 7, 146.

†*Βράβυλος*, οὐ, ἡ, the tree which bears *βράβυλα*, cf. *βάρβυλος*.

†*Βραγχαλέος*, α, οὐ, (*βράγχος*, ε) hoarse, Hipp.

†*Βραγχία*, (*βράγχος*, δ) to be hoarse, Arist. H. A.

†*Βραγχισία*, ας, ἡ, παρθένος, daughter of *Branchus*, i. e. *Caeira*, *Lyc.*

†*Βράγχια*, ὧν, τά, Lat. *branchiae*, the gills of fishes, Arist. H. A.—2. in sing. *βράγχιον*, a fin, Ael., v. *βράγχιος*, τό.

†*Βραγχιώω*,=*βραγχάω*, Arist. Probl.

†*Βραγχιῖδαι*, ὧν, οἱ, the *Branchidae*, descendants of *Branchus*, hereditary priests of Apollo's oracle, near Miletus, Hdt. 1, 158: al. Bp., *Branchidae*, the spot itself with temple and oracle, Hdt. 1, 92.

†*Βραγχιοειδής*, ἐς,=*βραγχιοειδής*.

†*Βράγχιον*, τό, v. *βράγχια*.

†*Βραγχιονίης*, ἐς, (*βράγχος*, το, εἶδος) like fishes' gills, Arist. Part. An.

†*ΒΡΑΤΧΟΣ*, οὐ, ὁ, hoarseness, sore throat, Thuc. 2, 49: a strain of the throat from shouting. (akin to *βρόγχος*, ῥόγχος, and τό *βράγχος*.)

†*ΒΡΑΤΧΟΣ*, ὡς, ὁ, hoarse, Anth.

†*ΒΡΑΤΧΟΣ*, εως, τό,=*βράγχια* Opp. (akin to *ὁ βράγχος*.)

†*Βράγχος*, οὐ, ὁ, *Branchus*, son of Apollo, *Lyc.*, Strab.

†*Βραγχῶς*, ἐς, (ὁ *βράγχος*, εἶδος) hoarse-like, somewhat hoarse, Hipp.

†*Βραδέω*, adv. from *βράδης*.

†*Βραδύνος*, ἡ, ὄν, Ael. for *ραδύνος* Sapph. Fr. 32, 34.

†*Βράδος*, εως, τό, (*βραδύς*)=*βραδύτης*, slowness, Xen. Eq. 11, 12.

†*Βραδύβμων*, οὐ, gen. *ονος*, (*βραδύς*, βήμα) slow-walking, Arist. Phys. sign. [α]

†*Βραδύγμος*, οὐ, (*βραδύς*, γαμήω) late-marrying.

†*Βραδύλωσος*, οὐ, Attic, *βραδύ γλωττω*, (*βραδύς*, γλώσσα) slow of tongue or speech, LXX.

†*Βραδύντης*, οὐ, ὁ, (*βραδύς*, δίνω) slow-eddying, slow-circling. Later also *βραδυνήτης*, ἐς. [L]

Βραδνήκοις, ον, (βραδύς, ἀκούω) slow of hearing.
 Βραδύκαρπος, ον, (βραδύς, καρπός) late fruiting, Theophr.
 Βραδύνουτος, ον, (βραδύς, κινέομαι) slow moving, Gal.
 Βραδύλογία, ας, ἡ, (βραδύς, λέγω) slowness of speech.
 Βραδυμάθης, ἐς, (βραδύς, μαθεῖν) slow, late in learning.
 Βραδύνοια, ας, ἡ, slowness of understanding, dullness, opp. to ἀγγύνοια, Diog. L.: from
 Βραδύνοος, ον, contr. νους, ονν, (βραδύς, νοῦς) slow of understanding, dull.
 Βραδύνω, ἑ-ῶν, (βραδύς) trans. to make slow, stop, put off, delay.—II. intrans. to be long, βραδύνειν περί τι, opp. to σπεύδειν περί τι: esp. in mid. to be slow, loiter, be long, Aesch. Theb. 623.
 Βραδυπείθης, ἐς, (βραδύς, πειθόμαι) slow to be persuaded, slow to believe, Anth.
 Βραδυπεπτός, (βραδύς, πέπτω) to cook or digest slowly, Diosc. Hence
 Βραδυπεψία, ας, ἡ, slowness of digestion, Gal.
 Βραδυπλόω, (βραδύς, πλέω) to sail slowly, N. T.
 Βραδύπνοος, ον, (βραδύς, πνέω) breathing slow or hard, contr. βραδύπνοος, ον, Arctae.
 Βραδυπόρεω, to walk slowly, Plut.: from
 Βραδυπόρος, ον, (βραδύς, πείρω, πορεύομαι) slow going, slow passing, Hipp.
 Βραδυπόρος, ὁ, ἡ, πουν, τό, gen. ποδός, (βραδύς, πούς) slow of foot, slow, Eur. Hec. 66.
 ΒΡΑΔΥΣ, εἰα, ὅ, comp. βραδίων, Hes., βραδύτερος and βράσσων, II., superl. βράδιστος, metath. βράδιστος, II., and βραδύτατος: adv. βραδέως: slow, heavy, opp. to ταχύς or ὀκνός, Hom.: metaph. heavy, dull, slow of understanding, bardus, tardus, II. 10, 226.—II. of time, late, Thuc. 7, 43. Adv. —δέως, Thuc. 1, 78. (akin to βαρύς.) [α]
 Βραδυσκελής, ἐς, (βραδύς, σκέλος) slow of leg, Anth.
 Βραδυτής, ἥτος, ἡ, (βραδύς) slowness, heaviness, II. 19, 411: dullness, Theophr. Char.
 Βραδυτόκος, ον, (βραδύς, τίκτω) late in having young, Arist. Probl.
 ΒΡΑΧΥΣ, f. ἄσω, to boil, ferment, froth up, Callias ap. Macrob. 5, 19.—II. to roar, growl, of bears. Cf. βράσσω. (akin to ράω, ὑράσσω, βράχω, orig. onomatop.)
 Βράβη, τό, the sassa. herba Sabina, G.
 Βράκαι, ὧν, αἱ, Lat. braccæ, the breeches or trews of the Gauls, cf. ἀναβραῖς, Diod. (Keltic breach, i.e. stripe).
 Βράκανα, ὧν, τά, wild herbs, Pherecr. Agr. 2. (Qu. akin to our brake, bracken?)
 Βράκος, εἰος, τό, Acol. for ράκος, a rich female garment, Sappho Fr. 23, Theocr. 28, 11.
 †Βράσια, ας, ἡ, Brasia, daughter of Cinyras, Apollod. 3, 14, 4.
 †Βρασιδᾶς, ον and α, ὁ, Brasidas, a distinguished Spartan commander in the Peloponnesian war, Thuc. Hence
 Βρασιδεύς, α, ον, of Brasidas, Thuc. 5, 67.
 Βουσίλας, α, ὁ, Brasilas an early hero of Cos, Thuc. 7, 11.
 Βράσμα, ατος, τό, (βραζω) that which boils up, scurr.
 Βρασμιαίας, ον, ὁ, ἀνεμος, = βράτης, Diog. L.

Βρασματώδης, ἐς, (βράσμα, εἶδος) like boiling, etc., shaking violently, γέλως, Greg. Naz.
 Βρασμός, οὔ, ὁ, (βράσσω) a shaking, γῆς, Arist. ap. Stob. Ecl. 1, 628: in Med. of the shuddering, shivering of the body, βρ. ὧς ἀπό ῥίγους, Aret.
 ΒΡΑΣΣΩ, Att. βράττω, f. ἄσω, usu. form for βράζω, intr. to boil up, ferment, froth.—II. trans. to shake violently, throw up with force, of the sea, Anth.: to winnow, sift, grain, for the purpose of cleansing, Ar. Fr. 267, cf. Ruhnk. Tim. The pass. always takes the intr. signf.
 Βράσσω, ον, gen. ονος, comp. of βράζω, ας θάσσω of ταχύς, II. 10, 226. (Acc. to others of βραχύς, but Hom. never uses this adj.)
 Βραστήρ, ἥρος, ὁ, (βράσσω) = λίκνον, a winnowing-fan, Lat. vannus, Gloss. Casaub. ad Strab. T. 7, p. 377.
 Βράστης, ον, ὁ, (βράσσω) βράσται σεισμοί, earthquakes, attended with a violent fermentation, Arist. Mund.
 Βραστήκος, ἡ, ὄν, (βράζω) belonging to boiling or fermenting, κίνσις, Herm. ap. Stob. Ecl. 1, 742.
 Βρανκύνομαι, dep. mid.=βρυχάομαι, to roar or cry out, Nic.
 †Βραυρά, οὖς, ἡ, Brauro, wife of Pittacus, Thuc. 4, 107.
 †Βραυρών, ὧνος, ὁ, Brauron, an Attic village and demus near Marathon, Hdt. 4, 145. Hence
 †Βραυρωνιάς, adv. to Brauron, Ar. Pac. 874.
 †Βραυρωνία, ον, τά, the Brauronia, the festival of Diana Brauronia, celebrated at Brauron, Ar. Lys. 645.—2. a festival of Bacchus at Brauron, celebrated quinquennially, v. Ar. Pac. 870, sq.: prop. neut. pl. from
 †Βραυρωνίος, α, ον, of Brauron; ἡ Βραυρωνία, epithet of Diana, whose image at Brauron was regarded as the one brought by Iphigenia from Tauris, v. Herm. praef. ad Iph. Taur. p. 30.
 †Βραυρωνόθεν, adv. from Brauron, Dem. 1264, 20.
 †Βράχ, v. sub βράχω, Hom.
 Βράχεια or βράχεια, τά, v. βράχος.
 Βράχεις, εἶσα, ἐν, part. aor. 2 pass. from βρέχω.
 Βράχως, adv. from βραχύς.
 Βραχύνιστος, ἥρος, ὁ, an armlet, Lat. torques, Plut.: from
 Βραχίων, ονος, ὁ, the arm, Lat. brachium, Hom.; πρυμνός βραχίων, the shoulder, II.; βραχίων alone for the shoulder of beasts, Arist. H. A. [ζ]
 Βραχίων, ον, gen. ονος, [Ion. ζ. Att. ζ.] and βραχυστος, comp. and superl. of βραχύς.
 †Βραχμῶν, ἄνος, ὁ, usu. in pl. οἱ Βραχμᾶνες, the Brahmans, the priestly caste in India, Strab. 712, sqq.
 Βράχος, εἰος, τό, esp. in plur. βράχεια, contr. βραχη, also accent. βραχέα, as if from βραχύς, nearly=τένυχος, shallow, stagnant pools, Lat. brevia et syrtis, Hdt. [α]
 Βραχύβιος, ον, (βραχύς, βίος) short-lived, Plat. Rep. 546 A. Hence
 Βραχυβιότης, ἥτος, ἡ, shortness of life: Arist. wrote περί μικρο-, καὶ βραχυ-βιότητος.
 Βραχύβλαβής, ἐς, (βραχύς, βλάβη) harming slightly, Luc.
 Βραχύβωλος, ον, (βραχύς, βῶλος) with small or few clouds, β. χέρσος, a small spot of ground, Anth.
 Βραχυγνώμων, ον, gen. ονος, (βραχύς, γνώμη) of short or small understanding, Xen. Hipparch. 4, 18.
 Βραχὺ δρόμος, ον, (βραχύς, δρόμος) runnia, a short way, Xen. Cyn. 5, 21.

Βραχυεπής, ἐς, (βραχύς, ἐπ-;) a few words. Adv. -πῶς.
 Βραχυκαταληκτός, ὦ, to end short, i. e. with a short syllable.—II. to be too short by a foot, Metric.: from
 Βραχυκατάληκτος, ον, (βραχυς καταλήγω) ending with a short syllable.—II. too short by a foot, Metric.
 Βραχυκομῶς, ὦ, (βραχύς, κομῶ) to wear short hair, Strab.
 Βραχύκωλος, ον, (βραχύς, κῶλον) with short limbs, Strab.—II. consisting of short sentences, Arist. Rhet.
 †Βραχύλλης, ον, ὁ, Brachyllus, a boeotarch, Polyb. 17, 1, 2.
 †Βραχύλλου, ον, ὁ, Brachyllus, masc. pr. n., Dem. 1352, 5.
 Βραχυλόγος, ον, (βραχύς, λέγω) speaking briefly, short in speech, of few words, Plat.
 Βραχυμείρια, ας, ἡ, littleness of parts, smallness: from
 Βραχυμερής, ἐς, (βραχύς, μέρος) made up of small parts.
 Βραχυμυθία, ας, ἡ, =βραχυλογία.
 Βραχυντικός, ἡ, ὄν, making short from
 Βραχύνω, f. -ῶν, (βραχύς) to us as short, συλλαβῆν, Plut.
 Βραχύνωτος, ον, (βραχύς, νῶτον) short-backed, Strab.
 Βραχυνέορος, ον, (βραχύς, ὄνειρος) with short or few dreams, ὕπνος, Plat. Tim. 45 E.
 Βραχυπαλαληκτός, ὦ, to have the antepenult short: from
 Βραχυπαράληκτος, ον, (βραχύς, παραλήγω) with the antepenult short, Metric. Adv. -τως, Schaff. Greg. Cor. p. 121.
 Βραχύπνοος, ον, contr. πνοος, ονν, (βραχύς, πνέω) short-breathing, Hipp.
 Βραχυπόλις, εως, ἡ, poet. -πόλις (βραχύς, πόλις) a little town.
 Βραχυπόρος, ον, (βραχύς, πόρος) with a short or narrow passage, Plat. Rep. 546 A.
 Βραχυπότης, ον, ὁ, (βραχύς, πότης) one that drinks little, Hipp.
 Βραχυπότος, ον, (βραχύς, πίνω) drinking little, Gal.
 †Βραχύπτερος, ον, (βραχύς, πτερόν) with short wings, Arist. Part. An. 1, 4, 2.
 Βραχύπολις, εως, ἡ, =βραχύπολις, Lyc.
 Βραχυρρία, ας, ἡ, shortness of root, Theophr.
 Βραχυρρίδος, ον, (βραχύς, ῥίζα) with a short root, Id.
 ΒΡΑΧΥΣ, εἰα, ὅ, comp. βραχύτερος and βραχίων, sup. βραχυτάτος and βράχιστος, small, first in Hdt., of Space and Time, short; of Number, few, little, mean, trifling: νεῖκος, low, Thuc. 7, 29: βραχύ, a little, a short time: βραχὺ τοῦτείνεν, to shoot not far, to a short distance: διὰ βραχέων, in few words, Lat. brevisus, paucis, Plat. Prot. 336 A.: ἐν βραχεί, ἐν βραχεσί, briefly, Soph. El. 673: ἐπὶ βραχύν, a little, for a short time: κατὰ βραχύν, little by little, Thuc. 4, 96, Plat. etc.: a little, in a slight degree, Plat. Tim. 27 C.: παρὰ βραχύν, = παρὰ μικρόν, by a little, almost. Adv. —έως. (Perh. from βράσσω, ῥήγνυναι.)
 Βραχυστήρος, ον, (βραχύς, στήρος) ἄκον βρ., a dart with a short, small head, Pind. N. 3, 79. [ζ]
 Βραχυστός, ον, (βραχύς, σκιά) with a short shadow.
 Βραχυστελής, ἐς, (βραχύς, στέλεχος) with a short stem, Theophr.

Βραχυστομία, ας, η, *smallness of mouth* from

Βραχύστομος, ον, (βραχύς, στόμα) *with a short, narrow mouth or opening*, Plut.

Βραχυσυλλάβια, ας, η, *fewness of syllables, brevity*, Call.: from

Βραχυσυλλάβος, ον, (βραχύς, συλλαβή) *with short, i. e. few syllables*.—2. *consisting of short syllables*, Dion. H.

Βραχυσμβολός, ον, (βραχύς, σμβολόν) *bringing a small contribution*, Anth.

Βραχύτης, ητος, η, (βραχύς) *shortness, meanness* βραχ-, *brief study*, Thuc. 1, 138: *narrowness, deficiency, γνώμη*, Id. 3, 42.

Βραχυτόμω, *to cut short off*, Theophr.: from

Βραχυτόμος, ον, (βραχύς, τέμνω) *cutting short*: but—II. *proparoxyton*, βραχυτόμος, ον, *pass. cut short, clipped*, Theophr.

Βραχυτόνω, *to extend, reach to a short way*: from

Βραχυτόνος, ον, (βραχύς, τείνω) *reaching but a short way*, Plut.

Βραχυτράχηλος, ον, (βραχύς, τράχηλος) *short-necked*, Arist. H. A. 1, [α]

Βραχυώντος, ον, (βραχύς, ύπνος) *of short or little sleep*, Arist. Somn.

Βραχυφγγίτης, ου, ό, (βραχύς, φέγγος) *giving a short light*, Anth. [ζ]

Βραχυφύλλος, ον, (βραχύς, φύλλον) *short-leaved, or few-leaved*, Anth.

Βραχυχρόνιος, ον, (βραχύς, χρόνος) *of short time, of brief duration*, Plat. Tim. 75 B.

Βραχύωτος, ον, (βραχύς, ούς) *short-eared, with short handles*, Ath.

*BPA'XΩ, root of the Hom. *ἐβραχε* or *βράχε*, *to rattle, clash, ring*, II.; mostly of arms and armour: also of the roaring of a torrent, II. 21, 9: the groaning of the battle-field, II. 21, 387: the creaking of a heavy wagon, II. 5, 838: the shriek of a wounded horse, II. 16, 468, etc.: always 3 sing. aor. *ἐβραχε* or *βράχε*, taken by others as perf. of *βράω*, for *ἐβέβραχε*. (Akin to *βράζω*, *ράσσω*, onomatop.)

Βρέμια, ατος, τό, *the upper part of the head*, Lat. *sinciput*, Batr. 230, also *βρεμιάς*, *βρέχμια*, *βρεχμιάς*, (from *βρέχω*, because this part of the bone is longest in hardening).—II. *ἀπόβρεμια*, *an infusion, extract*, Diod.

Βρεγμός, οδ, ό,=foreg.

Βρεκεκεκέξ, *sound to imitate the making of frogs*, Ar. Ran. 209 sqq.

BPE'MΩ, only used in pres. and impf.: the Lat. *FREMO*, *to roar*, of the waves, II. 4, 425: so in mid. *βρέμωμαι*, II. 2, 210, and of the storm, II. 14, 399. After Hom. of all kinds of sounds, *to whistle* as the wind, Simon. 7: *to clash like arms*, Aesch. Fr. 423: *to mutter*, of a seditious mob, Id. Eum. 978: and Pind. applies it even to the lyre, N. 11, 8: esp. like *fremo*, of the gnashing of teeth, Aesch. Theb. 350, in mid. (Akin to *βροντή*.)

†Βρέμων, ανος, ό, *Bremon*, masc. pr. n., Qu. Sm.

†Βρένθειον, ου, τό, *a kind of fragrant wafture*, Sapph. ap. Ath. 690 E.

†Βρένθις, η, *Cyprian word for θρέζαξ*, Ath. 69 B.

BPE'NΘEΣ, ον, ό, *an unknown water-bird, of a stately bearing*, Arist. H. A.: hence—II. *a haughty carriage, arrogance*, Ath.: cf. *σκώπτω* from *σκώβω*. Hence

Βρενθύνωμαι, later *βρενθύνωμαι*, dep., only used in pres. and impf., *to be of a proud and haughty bearing, hold one's head high in the air, look big,*

swagger, Ar. Pac. 26, Nud. 362, cf. Ruhnk. Tim. [δ]

†Βρέννος, ον, ό, *Brennus*, a leader of the Gauls, Strab.

†Βρεντέσιον, ον, τό, *Brundisium*, now *Brindisi*, a city of lower Italy on eastern coast, Hdt. 4, 99.

Βρέξις, εως, η, (βρέχω)=*brochi*, a wetting, Xen. Hipp. 5, 9.

BPE'TΑΣ, τό, gen. *βρέτεος*, nom. pl. *βρέττη*, a wooden image of a god, Aesch., and Eur.—2. in Anaxandr. Didym. 1, = *ἀναίσθητος*: cf. Lat. *stipes*, *stupidas*, our *blockhead*.

†Βρεττανία, ας, η, *Britannia*, Britain, Diod. S. 5, 22. Hence

†Βρεττανικός, η, όν, of *Britain*, British, αἱ Βρετ. νήσοι, the *British isles*, Polyb., etc.

†Βρεττανός, Βρετάνος, and Βρετανός, ου, ό, *an inhabitant of Britain*, Polyb., Strab., etc.

†Βρεττία, ας, η, *Bruttium*, the country of the *Bruttii* in Italy, Strab.

†Βρέττιος, ων, οί, the *Bruttii*, a people of lower Italy, Strab.: hence

†Βρεττιανός, η, όν, of the *Bruttii*, *Bruttian*; η *Βρεττιανή*=*Βρεττία*, Polyb. 1, 56, 3.

†Βρεῖκοι, ον, οί, the *Breuci*, a people of Pannonia, Strab.

†Βρεῖνιοι, ων, οί, the *Breuni*, a people of Illyria, Strab.

Βρεφέκος, η, όν, (βρέφος) *childish*, Philo.

Βρεφόβην, adv., *from a child*.

Βρεφοκτονία, ας, η, *child-murder*: from

Βρεφοκτόνος, ον, (βρέφος, κτείνω) *child-murdering*, Lyc.

BPE'ΦOΣ, εος, τό, *the child while yet in the womb*, Lat. *foetus*=*ἐμβρυον*, II. 23, 266.—II. *the new-born babe, whelp or cub*, from Pind. O. 6, 55, downwds.: *pleon.*, νέον βρέφος, Eur. Bacch. 289. (Akin to *τρέφω* and *φέρβω*: others compare *βρῦνον*, *ἐμβρῦνον*, as *δέτω*, *δέφω*.)

Βρεφοτροφεῖον, τό, (βρέφος, τρέφω) *a foundling hospital*, late word.

Βρεφάλλιον, ου, τό, dim. from *βρέφος*, *a little babe*, Luc.

†Βρεφάδης, ες, (βρέφος, εἶδος) *child-like*, Eccl.

Βρέμια, ατος, τό,=βρέγμα.

Βρεγμός, οδ, ό,=βρέγμα, βρεγμός, II. 5, 586.

BPE'XΩ, fut. *-ω*, *to wet, moisten, sprinkle, rain on*: metaph. *to shower down blessings upon one*. Pass. *to be wetted or drenched*, βρεχόμενοι πρὸς τὸν θυφάλλον, Xen. An. 4, 5, 2: μέθη βρεχθεῖς, Eur. El. 326: hence *βεβρεγμένος*, *tipsy*, Lat. *uiduus*, *madidus*, Eubul. Incert. 5. Impers. *βρέχει*, like *ὕει*, Lat. *pluit*, *it rains*. (Akin to Lat. *rego*, Germ. *regen*, our *rain*.)

Βρήσσω, Ion. for *βράσσω*.

BPI-, [ζ], insepar. intensive prefix, whence come *βρίω*, *βριαρός*, also *δβριμος*, cf. *βριάρεω*, *ὀβριάρεω*: not to be confounded with—II. *βρί* contr. from *βριθῦ*, which only occurs in Gramm., except that acc. to Strabo, Hesiod used it for *βριαρόν*, as *ῥα* from *ῥάδιον*, *κρί*, *δα*, etc. (Qu. akin to Sanscr. *virya* fortitudo, *vira* heros, Lat. *vir*?)

†Βρίαδα, ων, τά, *Briada*, a city of Psidia, Strab.

†Βριαντική, ης, η, sub. χώρα, *Briantica*, a region of Thrace on the Lissus, Hdt. 7, 108.

Βριάρης, εω, ό, II. 1, 403, a hundred-handed giant, so called by the gods, but by men *Ægeaon*, who assisted Jupiter, cf. Hes. Th. 714, 817: he was son-in-law to Neptune, and

with his brothers Cottus and Gyas defended the gods against the Titans also *ὀβριάρεω* (from *βοι*). [α, Ep. trisyll.]

Βριάρης, ή, όν, Ion. *βριερός*, (*βριώω* strong, in II. always epith. of a helmet, κόρυς, τροφάλεα).

Βριαρόχειρος, ερος, ό, η, (*βριαρός* χειρ) *strong handed*.

Βριάω, (βρι-) *to strengthen, to make strong and mighty*, Hes. Op. 5, Th. 447.—II. intr. *to be strong*, Hes. Op. α [α]

†Βριγάντιον, ον, τό, *Brigantium*, now *Bregenz*, a town of Vindelicia, Strab.

†Βρίγες, ων, οί,=Βρυγοί.

Βρίζα, ης, η, *a kind of grain* in Thrace and Macedonia, still called *vriza*, of same species with *riga*, like our *rye*, Gal. (The word seems orig. to be Aeol. for *βρίζα*, Greg. Cor. p. 576.)

†Βρίζα, Βρίζα, a Persian river, Arr. Ind. 39, 7.

BPI'ZΩ, f. *-ίζω* (never *βρίσω*), *to nod, slumber, sleep*: in genl. *to be sleepy, slow, and heavy*, II. 4, 223 (Akin to *βρίθω*). Hence

†Βρίϋς, οδς, η, *Brizo*, a goddess of Delos, who sent dreams and interpreted them to men, Ath. 335 A.

Βριήππος, ον, (βρι-, ἄππος) *strong or loud shouting*, epith. of Mars, II. 13, 521.

Βρίθω, εος, τό, (*βρίθω*) *weights, heaviness*, Hipp., and Eur. Tro. 1050 Hence

Βριθοσύνη, ης, η, *weight, burthen, heaviness*, II. 5, 839; 12, 460.

Βριθέκερος, ων, gen. ω, (*βριθεῖ* κέρας) *with heavy horns*, Opp.

Βριθένος, ον, contr. νεγς, ονν (*βριθής*, εἰς) *grave-minded, thoughtful*, Anth.

Βριθός, εῖς, ό, (*βριθώ*) *weighty, heavy*, in Hom. always epith. of *ἐγχορ*, cf. *βρι-*.

BPI'ΘΩ, fut. *βρίσω*: aor. *έβρισα*: perf. *βεβρίθα*: *to have weight or bulk to be heavy, to be weighed down, heavy laden with s thing*, c. dat., *σταφύλας βριθοσσα ἄλως*, II. 18, 561, cf. Od. 16, 474; 19, 112; also c. gen., *τρέπεσσι σίτον βεβρίθασα*, Od. 15, 334. Also in mid. *μῆλικον καρπὸν βριθομένην*, laden with fruit, II. 8, 307: with notion of *burthensome, oppressive*, *ἐμὶς βεβριθνία*, elsewh. *βαρεῖα*, II. 21, 385, cf. 16, 384; hence also in prose *τὸ βου, sink under a burthen*, Plat. Phædr. 247 B; *to incline to one side*, Arist. Probl.—2. of men, *to outweigh, prevail, ἐξόνους βρίσας*, Od. 6, 159; *to be superior in the fight, to be master*, Lat. *prævalere*, II. 12, 346, cf. *ἐπιβρίθω*.—II. *trans. to load, press*, Hes. Op. 464; *πλοῦτος*, Pind. N. 8, 31, *βρ. τάλαντα*, Aesch. Pers. 346. (Akin to *βάρος*, *βαρύνω*, *βαρύνω*.) [ζ]

Βοῖκελος, ον, ό, a name of a *tragic mask*, Cratin. Seriph. 11. (Acc. to Hesych., quasi *βριτῶ εἰκελός*?)

†Βρικιννία, ών, αἱ, *Bricinniae*, fortress of Sicily, Thuc. 5, 4.

†Βριλλισός, ον, ό, *Brilleus*, a mount tain of Attica, Thuc. 2, 23.

Βριμάω, f. *-άω*, and

Βριμῶμαι,=sq., only in Gramm

Βριμῶμαι and *βριτῶ εἰκελός*?, *to be wrathful, furious*, Ar. Eq. 855; *τινί*, Xen.: esp. of beasts, *to give vent to anger by roaring, snorting, etc.*: from BPI'MH, ης, η, *wrath, any expression of anger, snorting, esp. threatening*: also *power, strength, bulk*, like *βρίθω*, H. Hom. 28, 10. (Akin to *βρέμω* φριμῶ, φριμίσσω.) [ζ] Hence

Βριμύδων, adv., with snorting, Nonn.
Βριμύημα, ατος, τό, = βριμύη, Anth.

[i] Βριμύομαι, v. βριμύομαι, Xen.
Βριμύς, οὖς, ἡ, (βριμύη) epith. of
Hecate or Proserpina, the wrathful,
the terrible one, Ap. Rh. 3, 861.

†Βριξία, ας, ἡ, Brixia, now Brescia,
a city of Gallia Cisalpina, Strab.

Βρισηματός, ον, (βρίσω, ἄμμα)
chariot-pressing, epith. of Mars, Hes.
Sc. 441, H. Hom. 7, 1.

†Βρισεύς, εως Ion. ἥος, ὁ, Briseus,
father of Hippodamia, Il. 1, 392.
Hence

†Βρισηίς, ἰδος, ἡ, Briseïs, daughter
of Briseus, i.e. Hippodamia, the fair
captivē of Achilles, taken from him
by Agamemnon, Il. 1, 184, sqq.

†Βρισαν, ανος, ὁ, Brison, a Macedo-
nian. Arr. An. 3, 12, 2.

†Βριτομαρτις, εως, ἡ, (βριτός, μάρ-
τις, Cret., meaning sweet maiden),
Britomartis, a Cretan nymph, daughter
of Jupiter and Carme, called also
Δικτυννα, Callim., etc.: hence—2.
an epithet of Diana in Crete, who
loved her, assumed her name, and was
worshipped under it, Strab., Paus.

†Βρόγγυος, ον, ὁ, Brongus, a tributary
of the Ister, Hdt. 4, 49.—2. masc. pr.
n., Nonn.

Βρόγχια, αν, τά, (βρόγχος) the end
of the windpipe that joins the lungs,
Arist. Probl.

Βρογχοκήλη, ης, ἡ, a tumour in the
throat, Celsus.

ΒΡΟΤΧΟΣ, ον, ὁ, the throat, gullet,
windpipe, Hipp.—II. a gulp, draught,
Epict. (βράγχος, βόγχος.)

Βρογχωτήρ, ἥρος, ὁ, the neck-hole in
a garment, Joseph.

†Βρομερός, οὖ, ὁ, Bromērus, a Macedo-
nian, Thuc. 4, 83.

Βρομέω=βρέω, to buzz, hum, of
gnats, Il. 16, 642.

Βρομιάζομαι, dep., = βακχεύω, from
Βρόμιος, Anth.

Βρομιάς, ἰδος, ἡ, pecul. fem. of sq.,
Antiphr. Aphr. 1, 12.

Βρόμιος, α, ον, (βρόμος) sounding,
φορμύγος, Pind. N. 9, 18: hence as
subst.—II. Βρόμιος, ὁ, epith. of Bac-
chus, the noisy, boisterous god, Aesch.,
and Eur.: and as adj.—2. Βρόμιος,
α, ον, = Βάκχειος, Bacchic, etc., Eur.

Βρομιώδης, ες, (Βρόμιος, εἶδος) like
Bacchus or wine, Bacchic, Anth.

Βρομιώτης, ον, ὁ, fem. Βρομιώτις,
ἰδος, ἡ, = foreg.

Βρόμος, ον, ὁ, (βρέω) Lat. fremi-
tus, any loud noise, only once in Hom.
of the crackling of fire, Il. 14, 396: in
Pind., of thunder; Aesch. Fr. 181,
of wind; Simon. 108, of the drum;
and of many other sounds, as of the
flute, H. Hom. Merc. 452, cf. Jac.
A. P. p. 174.

Βρόμος, ον, ὁ, a kind of oats, also
written βόρμος, Theophr.

Βρόμος, ον, ὁ, = βράμος, dub.

Βρονταῖος, αἰα, αἶον, (βροντή) of,
belonging to thunder, Ζεύς, Jupiter the
thunderer, Arist. Mund.

Βροντάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, to thunder,
Hom.: metaph. of Pericles, Ar. Ach.
531: βροντᾷ, impers. it thunders,
Arist. H. A.

Βροντεῖον, ον, τό, an engine for
making stage-thunder, Poll.: from

ΒΡΟΝΤΗ' ἡς, ἡ, thunder, Hom.,
who adds Διός and Ζηνός, cf. κεραυ-
νός: hence any loud sound or voice.—
II. the state of one struck with thunder,
astonishment, Hdt. 7, 10, 5. (Akin to
βρέω, βρόμος.)

Βροντήμα, ατος, τό, thunder, Aesch.
Fr. 993.

Βρόντης, ον, ὁ, Brontes, name of
one of the Cyclopes, who forged the
bolts of Jupiter, Hes. Th. 140: from
βροντή.

Βρονθησικέρανος, ον, (βροντᾷω,
κερανώω) sending thunder and light-
ning, νεφέη, Ar. Nub. 265.

Βροντιαῖος, α, ον, = βρονταῖος,
Hipp.

†Βροντίνιος, ον, ὁ, Brontinus, a Py-
thagorean philosopher of Metapontum,
Diog. L.

Βροντοποιός, ὄν, (βροντή, ποιέω)
thunder-making.

Βροντοσκοπία, ας, ἡ, (βροντή, σκο-
πέω) the taking note of thunder, divi-
nation by it, cf. κεραυνοσκοπία.

Βροντώδης, ες, (βροντή, εἶδος) like
thunder, thundering, Anth.

Βρόξαι, v. under ἀναβρόξαιε and
καταβρόξαιε.

†Βρόταας, α, ὁ, Broteas, father and
son of Tantalus, Paus. 3, 22, 4.

Βρότειος, ον, also α, ον, and βρό-
τεος, ἤν, ον, Od. 19, 545, H. Hom.
Ven. 47, Aesch. Eum. 171, (βροτός)
mortal, human, of mortal mould. Only
poet.

Βροτήσιος, ον, also α, ον, = foreg.,
Hes. Op. 771, Alcm. 8.

Βροτοβάμων, ον, gen. ονος, (βρο-
τός, βῆμα) trampling on men. [α]

Βροτόγηγος, v, gen. voc, (βροτός,
γῆγος) with human voice, Anth.

Βροτοειδής, ες, (βροτός, εἶδος) like
man, of man's nature, Maneth.

Βροτέεις, εσσα, εν, (βρότος) bloody,
blood-besprinkled, Il., mostly with ἐνα-
ρα.

Βροτοκτονέω, ῶ, to murder men,
Aesch. Eum. 421: from

Βροτοκτόνος, ον, (βροτός, κτείνω)
man-slaying, Orph.

Βροτολοιγός, ὄν, (βροτός, λοιγός)
man-slaying, a plague to man, always
epith. of Mars, Hom., esp. in Il.

Βροτός, οὖ, ὁ, a mortal, man, opp.
to ἀθάνατος or θεός, oft. in Hom.,
who always uses it as subst.; with
ἀνὴρ added, Il. 5, 361: the fem. βρο-
τός αὐδήεσσα once, Od. 5, 334: as
adj. mortal, Pind.: only poet. (Akin
to μόρος, μορτός, Lat. mori, mors,
Sanscr. mri, cf. sub ἀμβρόσιος.)

Βρότος, ον, ὁ, blood that has flowed
from a wounded man, gore, λυθρον:
Hom. in Il. always adds αἱματέεις,
but Od. 24, 189, μέλας βρότος. (Acc.
to Damm from ῥέω, ῥότος, Aeol.)

Βροτοσκόπος, ον, (βροτός, σκοπέω)
taking note of man, epith. of the Erinyes,
Aesch. Eum. 499.

Βροτοσόςος, ον, (βροτός, σάωω,
σώζω) man saving, Orph.

Βροτόστονος, ον, (βροτός, στένω)
causing groans to mortals; unless a
corruption for βαρύστονος, Eur. Sthe-
nob. 10.

Βροτοστύγῃς, ες, (βροτός, στυγέω)
man hating?—II. pass. hated by men,
Aesch. Cho. 51.

Βροτοφάγῃς, ες, (βροτός, φέγγω)
giving light to men, Anth.

Βροτοφθόρος, ον, (βροτός, φθείρω)
man destroying, Aesch. Eum. 787.

Βροτώδ, (βρότος) to make bloody,
stain with gore, βεβρωτωμένα τεύχεα,
Od. 11, 41.—II. (βροτός) to make mor-
tal; βροτωθέντες, having been made man,
and in aor. mid., Eccl.

Βρούκος, also βρούκος, ον, ὁ, a kind
of locust without wings, also ἀπτελά-
βος, Theophr.

†Βρούκιστοι, αν, οι, the Bructeri, a
people of Germany, Strab.

†Βρούτος, ον, ὁ, the Roman Bru-
tus, Plut., etc.

Βρόχαιος, α, ον, (βρόχος) be.inging

to a noose: τό βροχέιον, like βράχυν
a cord for strangling?

Βροχάτος, οὖ, ὁ, (βρέχω) a wetting
rain, Anth.

Βροχή, ἡς, ἡ, (βρέχω) = foreg.
Geop.

Βροχθίζω, f. -ίω, to gulp down
swallow, Arist. Probl.; to devour,
hence to squander.—II. to wet the
throat: from

ΒΡΟΧΘΟΣ, ον, ὁ, the throat, gul-
let, Theocr. 3, 54.—II. a draught,
Hipp. (Akin to βρόγχος.)

Βροχίς, ἰδος, ἡ, dim. from -χος a
little noose, in pl. of the toils or web of
the spider, Anth.; a fisher's net, Opp.
—II. (βρέχω) a vessel for watering;
an ink-horn, Anth.

†Βρόχοι, αν, οι, Brochi, a town of
Coele-Syria, Polyb. 5, 46, 1.

ΒΡΟΧΟΣ, ον, ὁ, a noose for hang-
ing or strangling, Od.: in genl. a noose,
a cord, Thuc. 2, 118: in pl. the meshes
of a net, Xen. Cyn. 2, 5; cf. Poll. 5,
28: a net, a snare, Eur.: esp. a snare
for birds, Ar. Av. 527. (Akin to βρόγ-
χος.) [Theogn. 1095, uses the first:
syll. long, v. Schäf. and Herm. El.
Metr. p. 60, but Gaisf. reads βρόγ-
χος.]

Βροχίς, adv. βροχέως, Aeol. for
βραχύν, βραχέως, Sappho.

Βροχωτός, ὄν, (as from βροχώω
from βρόχος) ensnared, entangled, Ne-
ophr. ap. Schol. Eur. Med. 1337.

Βρῶ, v. βρίν.

Βρῶξ, ας, (βρῶω) to swell with plenty,
power, joy, pride, Aesch. Fr. 4: to
overflow, to bubble up, ἄφρῳ, Timoth.
ap. Ath. 465 C: of plants, to be full of
sap, in full vigour, blossoming and fruit
bearing: in genl.=ἥδωμα, in Epicur.
ap. Stob. p. 159, 25: hence to live at
ease, enjoy one's self, Plut. Hence

Βρνακτής, ον, ὁ, epith. of Pan, the
jolly, rollicking god, Orph.

Βρναλίκτης, ον, ὁ, one who per-
forms in a kind of war-dance, dub. in
Stesich. 93, Ilyc. 50.

†Βρῶνιον, ον, τό, Brῶnion, a city
of Thesprotia, Strab.

Βρῶας, ον, ὁ, = βύας, for which it
is freq. v. l.

†Βρῶας, αντος, ὁ, Bryas, a son of
Darius, Hdt. 7, 72.—2. an Argive
commander, Paus.

Βρῶασμός, οὖ, ὁ, (βρῶάζω) an out-
burst of joy, exultation, Plut.

Βρῶδην, adv. (βρῶω) snarling,
Anth.

Βρῶγμα, ατος, τό, a bite, gnawing.
Nic.

Βρῶγμός, οὖ, ὁ, a snarling, biting,
greedy eating, A. B.: a grinding or
gnawing of teeth, Euop.

†Βρῶγγοι, αν, οι, also Βρίγες, Brygi
or Briges, a people of Thracian
origin on border of Macedonia, from
whom sprang the Phrygians, Hdt. 4,
65; 7, 73; others in Strab. 295, 326.

Βρῶω=βρῶάζω, Archil. 26, 6.

Βρῶκετός, οὖ, ὁ, (βρῶω)=βρυχε-
τός.

ΒΡΥ'ΚΩ, f. -έω, to bite, bite in pieces,
devour, Ep. Hom. 14, 13, ἄλι βρυχ-
θεί, Anth.: met. of disease, Soph.
Tr. 987, in Nic., βρῶκον στόμα, the
mouth with the teeth closed, intr.:
akin to βειβρώσκα, βροχθίζω, v. also
βρῶω. [v except in aor. 2, ἐβρῶχε,
Ep. Ad. 418.]

ΒΡΥ'ΛΛΩ, Ar. Eq. 1126, to cry like
a child for drink, like αἰμαῖαν, βρίν
εἰπεῖν: acc. to others, to let one's
self be cheated.

Βρύν, Ar. Nub. 1382, βρύν εἰπεῖν
to cry bryn, i.e. cry for drink, like little
children; either a simple interiect

οι accus. of obsol. βρύ: some would write βρύν from Varr. ap. Non. on *buas*, and Festus v. *imbutum*, but v. Phryn. A. B. p. 31.

*ΒΡΥΞ, gen. βρυχός, ἡ, the depths of the sea, in acc. βρυχα in Opp. Hal. 2, 588.

Βρύσει, ε.σ.α, εν, mossy, full of moss or sea-weed: in genl. flourishing, fresh, blooming, Nic.: from

βρύον, ου, τό, (βρύω) a kind of mossy sea-weed, Lat. *alga*, Hipp.—2. more rarely tree-moss, lichen, Diosc.

—II. the clustering male blossom of the hazel, etc., the catkin, Theophr.: poet. the blossom or flower in genl., Nic. [v]

Βρύσφορος, ου, (βρύον, φέρω) bearing catkins, e.g. δάφνη, the male ivy, Theophr.

Βρύσω, ὦ, to cover or fill with moss, in pass., Arist. Color.

†Βρύσσεια, ὦν, αἰ, Βρύσσεια, a city of Laconia, Il. 2, 583.

Βρύσις, εως, ἡ, (βρύω) a bubbling up, spouting out.

Βρύσσις, ου, δ, Att. βρύττος, a kind of sea-urchin, Arist. H. A.

†Βρύσων, ὠνος, δ, Bryson, a pupil of Pythagoras, Iambli.; others in Plat., Anth. etc.

Βρύττα and βρύτια, ὠν, τά, Lat. *bryssa*, brissa, refuse of olives or grapes after pressing, Ath.

†Βρυτταί, ὠν, οἱ, the Brutidae, an Athenian family, Dem. 1365.

Βρύτινος, ἡ, ου, made of βρύτον, Cratin. Malth. 4, ubi v. Mein.

Βρύτων, ου, τό, and βρύτος, ου, δ, a fermented liquor, mostly made from barley, and so a kind of beer; but also from fruit's, like cider or perry, Aesch. Fr. 116.

†Βρύττιον, ὠν, οἱ, v. Βρέττιοι.

Βρύχαλος, α, ου, roaring, howling, from βρυχάομαι.

Βρυχανόμαι, dep. mid., rarer form of sq., Nic.

Βρυχάομαι, dep. c. fut. mid. et aor. pass., though the aor. mid. also occurs, e.g. Plat. Phaed. 117 D, (βρύχω) to roar, howl, bellow, Lat. *rugire*, expressive of pain; strictly used of the lion, but also, ταῦρος βρυχάμενος, Soph. Aj. 322. (Akin to βρύκω.)

Βρυχετός, οὔ, δ, also βρυκετός, δ, (βρύκω) the ague, from the teeth chattering.

Βρυχή, ἡς, ἡ, a roaring, howling, bellowing: gnashing of teeth, Ap. Rh., v. βρύχω, βρύκω.

Βρυχηδόν, adv., roaring, howling, bellowing: Ap. Rh.

Βρυχηθός, οὔ, δ,=βρυχή, Opp.

Βρυχημα, ατος, τό,=βρυχή, Aesch. Fr. 146. [v]

Βρυχητής, οὔ, δ, a bellow, howler, Anth.

Βρυχητικός, ἡ, ὄν, roaring, bellowing, Eccl.

Βρύχιος, ου, also α, ου, (akin to βρύξ and βρυκω) engulfed, plunged into, sunk in water, βρυχία ἡχός, an echo from the sea, Aesch. Pr. 1090; usu. ὑποβρύχιος. The signf. bellowing, from βρύχω, βρυχάομαι, assumed by many scholars, esp. Blomf. Pers. 403, is uncertain, and would seem to require ὕ.

Βρυχμός, δ,=βρυγμός, Nic.

ΒΡΥΧΩ, f. -ῶ, to bellow, howl, gnash the teeth, in genl. of any loud burst of rage or pain. Hom. has only perf. βέβρυχε, βέβρυχός, and plusqpf. ἐβέβρυχε, of the death-cry, or (as Buttin. Lexil. voc. βρόξαι 4 sqq., prefers) of the gnashing of the teeth of a wounded hero, cf. Soph. Tr. 904, 1072: and of the howling or roaring of

the waves, Il. 17, 264, Od. 12, 242; 2 aor. ἐβρύχε in Ep. ad. 418 has been assigned to βρύκω, q. v.: akin to βρύκω. Acc. to Moeris βρύχω was the comm. form of the Att. βρύκω, but v. Herm. Soph. Phil. 735. (Hence βρυχάομαι, βρυχή, etc.) [v]

ΒΡΥΩ, prob. only used in pres. and impf., yet v. ἐξαναβρύω, to be full of anything, swell therewith, bubble over, overflow: of fulness and abundance of all kinds, esp. luxuriant growth and blossoming of plants, c. dat. ἐρνος ἄνθει βρύει, swells with bloom even to bursting, Il. 17, 56, later also c. gen., Soph. O. C. 16.—II. trans. to cause to burst forth, πηγὴ ὕδωρ, N. T., ῥόδα, Anacreont. (Akin to βλάω, βλύνω, φλόω) [v] in pres. and impf.]

Βρύωδης, ες, (βρύον, εἶδος) moss-like, full of moss, Arist. H. A.

Βρύωνη, ἡς, ἡ, a wild creeping plant, bryonia, Nic.

Βρύωνία, ας, ἡ, and βρύωνιάς, ἀδός, ἡ,=foreg., Diosc.

Βρύωνις, ἰδός, ἡ,=βρύωνη, Nic.

Βρώμα, ατος, τό, (βιβρώσκω) that which is eaten, food, Ar. Fr. 313: that which is eaten out, Hipp.

Βρωμάομαι, dep. mid., to bray like an ass, rudere, Ar. Vesp. 618. (Prob. from βρέω.)

Βρωμάομαι, dep. mid.=βρωμέω, dub. I. Arist. H. A.

Βρωμάτιον, ου, τό, dim. from βρώμα, Ath.

Βρωματομειπάτη, ἡς, ἡ, (βρώμα, μίγνυναι, ἰπάτη) the false pleasure of eating made dishes, Anth. [πῦ]

Βρωματόδης, ες,=βρωμώδης, Diosc.

Βρωμέω, (βρώμος) to stink: also in mid.

Βρώμη, ἡς, ἡ, (βιβρώσκω)=βρώμα, food, Od.—II. (βρωμάομαι) the braying of an ass, late.

Βρωμίεις, εσσα, εν, (βρωμάομαι) braying, Lat. *rudens*, Nic.

Βρωμίστις, εως, ἡ, the braying of an ass.

Βρωμητής, οὔ, δ, the brayer, name of the ass.

Βρωμητῶρ, ορος, δ,=foreg.

*Βρώμ, assumed as pres., whence to form ἔβρων, aor. of βιβρώσκω.

†Βρωμικός, ου, ἡ, Bromiscus, a city of Chalcidice, Thuc. 4, 103.

Βρωμώδης, ου, (βρώμος, λέγω) speaking foul words, foul-mouthed, Luc.

Βρώμος, ου, δ, a stink, esp. of beasts at rut: the form βρόμος is dub., but may be defended as Ion., v. Schweigh. Ath. t. 2, p. 94.

Βρώμος, δ, (βιβρώσκω)=βρώμη.

Βρωμώδης, ες, (βρώμος, εἶδος) stinking, foul-smelling, Strab.

Βρωσεῖν, desiderat. from βιβρώσκω, to wish to eat, to be hungry, Call. Fr. 435.

Βρώσιμος, ου, (βρώσις) eatable, solid, opp. to πύστος, Aesch. Pr. 479.

Βρώσις, εως, ἡ, (βιβρώσκω) meat, as opp. to drink πόσις, Hom.—II. an eating, eating out, corroding, rust, N. T.

Βρωστήρ and βρωτήρ, ἡρος, δ, (βιβρώσκω) eating, devouring, biting, βρωτήρης αἰχμαί, Aesch. Eum. 803.

Βρωτός, ἑα, ἑόν, verb. adj. of βιβρώσκω, to be eaten, Luc.

Βρωτικός, ἡ, ὄν, inclined to eat.—2. promoting this inclination, of certain medicines, Chrysipp. ap. Ath. 335 D. Adv.—κῶς.

Βρωτός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. adj. of βιβρώσκω, eaten.—II. eatable τὸ βρωτόν, Xen. Mem. 2, 1, 1, and τὰ βρωτά, Eur. Supp. 1110, meat, opp. to ποτόν.

Βρωτός, υός, ἡ,=βρώσις, Hom. [v]

Λύας, ου, δ, the owl, owl, *bubo* Arist. H. A.: also βρύας, and poet. βύα.

†Βύβασσος, ου, ἡ, Bybassus, a city of Caria: hence

†Βυβάσιος, α, ου, of Bybassus, *Bybassian*, ἡ Βυβ. Χερρόνησος, the Bybassian Chersonese.

Βυβλάριον, ου, τό, dim. from θύελος.

Βυβλίον, ἡ, ου, (βύβλος) made of *byblus*, ὅπλον νεός, a cable, Od. 21, 391.

†Βυβλίνα, ὠν, τά, ὄρη, the Bybline mountains in Aegypt, Aesch. Pr. 811.

Βυβλίον, also βύβλιον, ου, τό, the *byblus* prepared for use, esp. for ropes and paper, hence—II. a book, like *byblion*.

†Βυβλίς, ἰδός, ἡ, Byblis, a fountain in Miletus, Theoc. 7, 114.

ΒΥΒΛΟΣ, ου, ἡ, the Egyptian papyrus; of which the triangular stalk and root were eaten by the poor, *Cyperus papyrus*, Hdt. 2, 92.—II. its coats or fibres, esp. as prepared for ropes, sails, mats, paper, etc.: also βύβλος, esp. after anything was written upon it: in plur. τὰ βύβλα, Anth.

†Βύβλος, ου, ἡ, *Byblus*, an ancient name of Phoenicia, Strab.; οἱ Βύβλιοι, the inhab. of Byblus; adj. Βύβλιος, α, ου, of Byblus, Luc., and pecul. fem. Βυβλιάς, ἀδός, ἡ, Nonn.—2. a city of the Egyptian Delta.

Βύα, ἡ,=βύας, Nic.

†Βυζάκιοι, ὠν, οἱ, the Byzacii, a people of Africa, Strab.: ἡ Βυζακία, and Βυζακίς, ἰδός, (sub. χώρα) *Byzacia*, v. l. Polyb. 12, 1, 5.

†Βυζάντιον, ου, τό, *Byzantium*, now Constantinople or Stamboul, a city on the European side of Thracian Bosphorus, Hdt., Thuc., etc.: hence

†Βυζάντιος, α, ου, of *Byzantium*, *Byzantine*, Thuc.; also Βυζαντιώκος, ἡ, ὄν, Strab.; fem. Βυζαντίς, ἰδός and Βυζαντιάν, ἀδός, Anth.

†Βύζας, αντος, ὄ, *Byzas*, founder of Byzantium, Diod. S. 4, 49.

Βύζην, adv., close-pressed, closely, β. κλείειν, Thuc. 4, 8.

†Βυζήρες, ὠν, οἱ, the *Byzēres*, a people of Pontus, Ap. Rh. 2, 196.

†Βύζης, ου Ion. εω, δ,=Βύζας.—2. a king of Babylon, Conon.

Βύζω, f. βύσω,=βύω, Arctae.—2. f. βύζω, to howl, to hoot, Dio Cass.

Βυθίω, (βυθός) to be in or go into the deep, Nic.

Βυθίζω, f. -ῶ, (βυθός) to throw into the deep, immerse, sink, Polyb. pass. to sink, Arist. Plant.

Βυθίος, α, ου, in the deep, sunken, deep, in Plut. of the voice: τὰ βύθια, sub. ζῶα, water-animals, Anth.: βύθιος Κρονίδης, Neptune, Anth. Adv.—ως.

Βυθίτης, ου, δ, fem. βυθίτις, ἰδός, ἡ,=foreg., Anth.

Βυθοί, adv. in the deep, at the bottom.

ΒΥΘΟΣ, ου, δ, the depth, esp. of the sea, the water-deeps, Aesch. Pr. 432. (Akin to βάθος, βάσιος.)

Βυθοτρεφής, ες, (βυθός, τρέφω) reared, living in the deep, LXX.

Βυκανάω, and βυκανίζω, to blow the trumpet: from

Βυκάνη, ἡς, ἡ, a trumpet, Lat. *bucina*, Polyb.: v. βύω. [α]

Βυκανήμα, ατος, τό, the sound of the trumpet, App.

Βυκανητής, οὔ, δ, a trumpeter, App.

Βυκανίζω,=βυκανάω, Sext. Emp. Hence

Βυκανισμός, οὔ, δ,=βυκανήμα, trumpeting: the trumpet's sound

Ἐκτανιστήριον, *ov, τό*,=βυκάνη.
 Βυκανιστής, *ov, ό*,=βυκανητής, a
trumpeter, Polyb.

Βυκτης, *ov, ό*, (βύω, βύω) swelling,
 blustering, ἀνεμοι βύκται, Od. 10, 20,
 where is gen. plur. βυκτάνω.—II. a
 wind, *hurricane*, Lyc. 738, 757.

†Βυλάζωρα, *ov, τά*, Bylazdra, a city
 of Paenonia, Polyb. 5, 97, 1.

†Βυλλιάκη, *ης, ή*, Bylliace, a region
 of Illyria, around Byllis, Strab.

†Βυλλίονες, *ων, ol*, the Bylliones, a
 people of Illyria, Strab.

†Βυλλίς, *ιδος, ή*, Byllis, a city of Il-
 lyria, Strab.

Βύνεω, Att. for βύω, Ar. Pac. 645.

Βύνη, *ης, ή*, malt for brewing.

Βύνη, *ης, ή*, an old name of the sea-
 goddess *Ino* or *Leucothea*; hence the
 sea itself, Euphor. 90: acc. to some
 from βυός, others from βονός. [v]

†Βυρεβίστας, or Βοιρεβίστας, *ov, ό*,
 Byrebistas, a king of the Getae, Strab.

ΒΥΡΣΑ, *ov, ή*, the skin stripped off,
 a hide, Lat. *busra*, Hdt. 3, 110: also
 of the skin of a living animal, Theocr.
 25, 238.—II. *Byrsa*, the citadel of
 Carthage, Strab. (from Punic *Basra*,
 a fortification.)

Βυραιοτός, *ov, ό*, (βύρσα, αἰτερός)
 the leather-eagle, comic epith. of Cleon
 the tanner, Ar. Eq. 197.

Βυρεύς, *εως, ό*, a tanner, N. T.

Βυρεύνω, to dress hides, tan.

Βυρίνη, *ης, ή*, a leathern thong, Ar.
 Eq. 59, with a play on the word
υρίων, and so for Μυρίνη as pr. n.,
 Id. 449: strictly fem. from

Βύρσινος, *η, ov*, (βύρσα) made of
 skin or leather.

Βυρσίς, *ιδος, ή*, dim. from βύρσα.

Βυρσοδένεω, *ω, to dress hides*, be a
 tanner, Ar. Plut. 167: from

Βυρσοδέλης, *ov, ό*, (βύρσα, δέλω) a
 tanner, Ar. Eq. 44, etc. Hence

Βυρσοδενικός, *ή, όν*, of, belonging
 to tanning, Hipp.

Βυρσοδένειον, *ov, τό*, a tan-pit, tan-
 yard, Inscr.

Βυρσopάγης, *ες*, (βύρσα, πήγνυμι)
 made of skins, Plut.

Βυρσopαφλαγών, *ov, ό*, the leather
 Paphlagonian, nickname of Cleon, Ar.
 Eq. 47.

Βυρσopοιτός, *όν*, (βύρσα, ποιέω)
 dressing skins, Dinarch. ap. Poll. 7,
 160.

Βυρσopάλης, *ov, ό*, (βύρσα, πωλέω)
 a leather-seller, Ar. Eq. 136.

Βυρσopτελής, *ες*, Eur. Hel. 1347,
 and

Βυρσopτόνος, *ov*, (βύρσα, τείνω)
 covered with skin or leather, κύκλωμα

=τύμπανον, Eur. Bacch. 124.

Βυρσopτομέω, *ω, to cut leather*: from

Βυρσopτομός, *ov*, (βύρσα, τέμνω)
 leather-cutting.

†Βυρσώω, (βύρσα) to cover with skins
 or leather, Math. Vett.

Βυρσopδής, *ες*, (βύρσα, εἶδος) like
 leather, Gal.

Βυσανήν, *ενος, ό,ή*, (βύω, αὐχὴν)
 short-necked, bull-necked, high-shoulder-
 ed, Ar. ap. Poll. 2, 135.

Βύσμα, *ατος, τό*, (βύω) anything
 used to stop up, a plug, bung, Ar. Fr.
 285.

Βύσσα, *ης*,=βυσσός, Opp.—II. a sea-
 bird, M. Anton.

†Βυσσάτις, *ιδος, ή*, Byssätis,=Βυ-
 ζακία, Polyb. 3, 23, 2.

Βύσσωνος, *η, ov*, made of βύσσοις,
 τινόνω, Hdt. 2, 86; 7, 181.

Βυσσοδομεύω, (βυσσός, δομέω) orig.
 o build in the deeps, hence to think
 over, brood upon in one's inmost soul:

Hom. only in Od., and there usu. in
 phrase κακὰ φρεσὶ βυσσοδ., vet also

μύθους βυσσοδ., Od. 4, 676: Hes.
 says δόλον φρεσὶ βυσσοδ., Sc. 30;
 and later authors, as Luc., ὀργὴν β.

Βυσσοδέν, *adv.*, (βυσσός) from the
 bottom, Soph. Ant. 590.

Βυσσομέτρησης, *ov, ό*, (βυσσός, με-
 τρέω) measuring the deeps, epith. of a
 fisherman, Anth.

Βυσσός, *ov, ό*,=βυθός, the depths of
 the sea, water-deeps, Il. 24, 80; so also
 βύσσα.

Βύσσοις, *ov, ή*, (prob. the Hebrew
 Bütz, Gesenius Lex. in v.) a fine yel-
 lowish flax, and the linen made from it,
 Theocr. 2, 73; cf. Paus. 5, 2, 2: said
 also to be cotton, of which the Egyptian
 mummy-cloths (συνδὼν βύσσινος,
 Hdt.) were supposed to be made, v.
 Forster de Byssos Ant. pp. 9, 48; but
 these are now ascertained to be of
 linen, Wilkinson Aegypt. (1st series)
 3, p. 115.—II. of the silken threads of
 the pinna marina.

Βυσσοδών, *ov*, gen. όνος, (βυσσός,
 φρήν)=βαθύφρων, deep-thinking, un-
 fathomable of soul, Aesch. Cho. 651.

Βύσσωα,=βύω, Gramm. Hence

Βύσσωμα, *ατος, τό*,=βύσμα, of nets,
 which stopped the passage of a shoal of
 tunnies, Anth.

Βύσταξ, *ακος, ό*,=μίσταξ, whiskers,
 Antiph. Arch. 1.

Βύστρα, *ας, ή*,=βύσμα, Antiph.
 Orph. 1.

Βύτις, *ης, ή*, and βυτίνη, *ή, v*. βοῦτις.

†Βύττακος, *ov, ό*, Byttacus, a Macedo-
 nian officer in the army of Anti-
 ochus, Polyb. 5, 79, 3.

ΒΥΨΩ, *f*. βύσω, to stuff full, stop up,
 plug, c. gen., νήματος βεβυσμένους,
 stuffed full of spun work or spinning
 Od. 4, 134, c. dat., σπογγίω βεβυσμ.,
 Ar. Ach. 463; absol., Hdt. 6, 125: so
 also the forms βύζω, βυνέω, βυσσώω.
 From the notion of filling sprang that
 of puffing up, swelling, as in βυκτης,
 and hence that of a sound caused by
 gathering up the breath, as in βυκάνη,
 βυκανάω, etc. [v in oblique tenses,
 Ar. Vesp. 128, Lucill. Ep. 114.]

Βῶ, subj. aor. 2 act. of βαίνω.

Βῶδιον, *ov, τό*,=βοῖδιον, Dor.

Βῶθεω, *lon. contr.* for βοηθεώ.

†Βῶκαρος, *ov, ό*, Bocarus, a river of
 Salamis, Lyc., later Βωκαρίας, Strab.

Βωκολιάσσω, *f*.-άζω, βωκολιαστής,
 ό, Dor. for βουκ.

Βωκόλος, βωκολικός, Dor. for βουκ.

Βῶκος, *ος, Dor.* for βούκος, βου-
 καίος.

Βωλάκιον, *ov, τό*, dim. from βῶλαξ.

Βωλάκιος, *a, ov*, cloddy, forming
 clods, of rich loam, opp. to dry, sandy
 soil, Pind. P. 4, 228: from

Βῶλαξ, *ακος, ή*,=βῶλος, a clod of
 earth, Pind. P. 4, 66.

†Βῶλαξ, *ακος, ή*, Bōlaz, a city of
 Elis, Polyb. 4, 77.

Βωλάριον, *ov, τό*, dim. from βῶλος,
 Strab.

Βωληθόν, *adv.* clod-like, cloddy.

Βῶλινος, *η, ov*, (βῶλος) made of
 clods.

Βῶλινον, *ov, τό*, dim. from βῶλος,
 Ar. Vesp. 203.

Βωλίτης, *ov, ό*, a mushroom, Lat.
 boletus, Gal.

Βωλοειδής, *ες*, (βῶλος, εἶδος) cloddy,
 lumpy, Theophr.

Βωλοκοπέω, to break clods of earth,
 Ar. Fr. 600: and

Βωλοκοπία, *ας, ή*, the breaking of
 clods: from

Βωλοκόπος, *ov*, (βῶλος, κόπτω)
 clod-breaking, Cratin. Archil. 6.

Βῶλος, *ov, ή*, (prob. from βάλλω)
 a clod or lump of earth, Od. 18, 374:
 also like Lat. gleba, a piece of land,

ground, soil: in genl. a lump of any
 thing, as of gold, Arist. Mir.; so Eur.
 calls the sun βῶλος,=μυδρος, OI
 983, ubi v. Pors. (975).—Later ο βῶ-
 λος, Piers. Moer. 95, Thom. M. 176
 Jac. A. P. p. 254: τὸ βῶλος is found
 only in dat. βῶλεϊ, Leon. Tar. 77.

Βωλοστροβέω, *ω*, (βῶλος, στρέφω) to
 turn up clods in ploughing, to plough,
 Geop.

Βωλοστροφία, *ας, ή*, the turning up
 of clods.

Βωλοστομέω, to break clods of earth,
 Vit. Hom. I: from

Βωλοτόμος, *ov*, (βῶλος, τέμνω)
 clod-breaking, Anth.

Βωλόδης, *ες*, (βῶλος, εἶδος)=βω-
 λοειδής, Diosc.

Βῶμαξ, *ακος, ό*, *ή*,=βωμολόχος.—
 II. Βῶμαξ, *ακος, ή*, dim. from βῶμος.
 [on quantity v. Drac. p. 18.]

Βωμαιοός, *αία, αιον*, rarer form fo-
 βῶμιοις.

†Βωμεις, Att. -μῆς, *ων, ol*, the Bō-
 mians, Lat. *Bomianses*, a people o.
 Aetolia on the borders of Thessaly,
 Thuc. 3, 96.

Βῶμος, *a, ov*, Soph. and Eur., also
ος, ov, Eur. Phoen. 274, 1750, (βῶ-
 μός) on or at the altar, of or belonging
 to the altar.

Βεμῆς, *ιδος, ή*, dim. from βῶμος.

II. a step, Hdt. 2, 125.

Βωμικός, *ος, ό*, dim. from βῶμος.

Βωμίστρια, *ας, ή*, an attendant on
 the altar, priestess, Nic.

Βωμοειδής, *ες*, (βῶμος, εἶδος) like
 an altar, Plut. Them. 32.

Βωμολόχενω, *ατος, τό*, the conduct,
 language of a βωμολόχος, Ar. Eq. 902.
 from

Βωμολοχέομαι, *dep. mid.*, (βωμο-
 λόχος) to use low jesting, be a buffoon or
 lickspittle, to flatter, Ar. Nub. 970;
 opp. to σεμνύνομαι: act. not used.

Βωμολοχέω,=foreg., Plut.

Βωμολοχία, *ας, ή*, buffoonery, ribal-
 dry, manners of a βωμολόχος, Plat.

Rep. 606 C, cf. βωμολόχος.

Βωμολοχικός, *ή, όν*, mixed to
 coarse jokes, Luc.: from

Βωμολόχος, *ov*, (βῶμος, λοχάω)
 orig. of the rabble that waited about the
 altars, to beg or steal some of the meat
 offered thereon: hence living on offer-
 ings, haunting the altar, half-starved,
 cf. Plaut. Rud. 1, 2, 52, Ter. Eun. 3,
 2, 38: usu. metaph. of such as would
 do any dirty work to get a meal, a lick-
 spitte, low jester, buffoon, Arist. Eth.

N. 4, 8, 3. Rhēt. 3, 18, 7: Ar. Nub.

970, applies the verb, and, Ran. 358,
 the adj., to the music of his day,
 which had lost its former gravity,
 and sought to tickle the vulgar ear
 by tricks of art.

Βωμονίκη, *ov, ό*, (βῶμος, νίκη) at
 Sparta, the lad who won the prize for
 endurance in the voluntary whipping at
 the altar of Artemis (Diana) Orthia,
 v. Thiersch Epochen der Kunst, p.
 172.—II. honorary title of a Spartan
 magistracy: but v. Böckh Inscr. 1,
 p. 664.

Βῶμος, *ov, ό*, (*βῶος, βαίνω) any
 elevation, whereon to place a thing,
 a stand, base, trestle, step, Lat. *sug-
 gestus*, Il. 8, 441, Od. 7, 100, elsew.:
 βάσις, βαμμός: but mostly of erec-
 tions for sacred purposes, offerings,
 etc., an altar, Hom., who sometimes
 adds ἱερός, but usu. omits the dis-
 tinctive epithet; the same distinc-
 tion prevails between βῶμος and
 ἐσχάρα as between Lat. *altare* and
ara, v. Dict. Antiqu. s. v. *ara*: later
 also a funeral barrow, *cairn*, Lat. *tu-
 mulus* Jac. A. P. p. 922.

Βα, Dor. for βοι, a c. from βοῖς, Iso II. 7, 233.

Βονίτης, ov, δ, = βούτης, dub. I. Call. Fr. 157.

†Βονωνία, ας, ἡ, Bononia, now Bologna, a city of Gallia Cisalpina, Strab.

†Βωρεύς, ἑως, δ, a kind of fish, Xen. †Βώριος, ov, δ, and Βώριος, Bormus, a beautiful Mariandynian youth carried off by the nymphs of a fountain to which he had gone for water, Ath. 620 A, cf. Aesch. P. 938.

Βῶξ, βοκός, δ, contr. for βόας. †Βῶρος, ov, δ, Borus, son of Perieres, II. 16, 177.—2. a Lydian, father of Phaestus, II. 5, 44.

†Βῶς, Dor. acc. pl. for βοῖς, Theocr. †Βῶσαι, Ion. and Dor. for βοῖσαι from βοῶν, Hdt., etc.

Βώσας, contr. part. aor. 1 act. for βοάσας from βοῶν, II.

Βῶσι, 3 plur. subj. aor. 2 act. of βαίνω, Od.

†Βώσταρος, ov, δ, Bostarus, a Carthaginian general in Africa, opposed to the Romans under Regulus, Polyb. 1, 30.—2. commander of the mercenary troops in Sardinia, Id. 1, 79.—3. a commander in Spain opposed to Scipio, Id. 3, 98.

Βωστρέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, to call, call in, call on, esp. to call to aid, Od. 12, 124; also in Ar., and Theocr. Usu. said to be Dor. for βοῶν, but rather formed like καλίστρεω from καλέω, ἔλασ-τρεω, etc.

†Βώτωρ, ορος, δ, = Βώσταρος 3, Polyb.

Βώτας, ov, δ, a herdsman, = βούτης, Theocr. 1, 86.

Βωτιάνευρα, ας Ion. ης, ἡ, (βόσκω, ἀνήρ) man-feeding, nurse of heroes, epith. of fruitful countries, as Pthia, II. 1, 155. No such adj. as βωτιάνευρος, ov, seems to have been used. [δ]

Βῶτις, ιδος, ἡ, fem. of βώτας, v. ιαμβώτις.

Βῶτωρ, ορος, δ, = βώτης, Hoiu.

Γ.

Γ, γ, γάμμα, Ion. γέμμα, indecl., third letter in Gr. alphabet: hence as numeral γ = three, third: but γ = 3000. Before the palatals γ, κ, χ, and before ξ, γ is pronounced like ng, as ἔγγυς, pron. eng-gus, ἄγγος, ἄγκος, ἄγκυ, ἄγγω: v. Buttm. Ausf. Spr. I, p. 17.

In Aeol., and sometimes in Ion., the old Greek γ was a kind of aspirate, called from the way of writing it (F) Digamma. This aspirate was carried by the Pelasgian race into Italy, and was strengthened by the Latins into a real consonant Vau, as may be seen from many words orig. Greek Φοῖνος, Φοῖκος, δ'Εἰς, vinum, vicus, ovis. It disappeared from the Greek tongue so early, that even in the Homeric poems it has no regular character, and many even deny its influence in softening the hiatus, while others allow this effect in Pind.; and it seems to remain in one word, προσελέω, as late as Aristoph., cf. Buttm. Lexil. in v.

Hom. has γ as an aspirate before some words αia, γαια: δούπος, γδούπος. This use is most freq., esp. in Att., before λ and ν, e.g. λεύσσω γλαίσσω, λήμη γλήμη, lac, γλάς (as

also χ is freq. prefixed to λ, cf. χ), νοέω γνῶναι, νέφος γνόφος.

In Dor. δ is sometimes put for γ, as γῆ, γνόθος, Dor. δᾶ, δνόθος for γ, on the other hand, γ for β, βλέφαρον γλέφαρον: the Att. β for γ, γλήχων βλήχων: also κ, γνάπτω κνάπτω: and λ, γήιον ἤλιον, μόγις μόλις. In the formation of words it is often interchanged with ζ, Buttm. Lexil. voc. ἄγρα 3, p. 22, and p. 140.

Γᾶ, Dor. for γε, enclit. particle, also in compds. ἔγωγα, τυγα, just like κε, Dor. κα.

Γᾶ, Dor. also Aeol. for γῆ, the earth, Pind.

†Γάβαι, ὦν, αἰ, Gabae, a city of Persia, now Darabgherd, Strab.—2. a fortress of Sogdiana, Arr. An. 4, 17: hence

†Γαβηρός, οὔ, δ, an inhabitant of Gabae, Gabavian, Plut. Eum. 15; and

†Γαβιανή, ἧς, Strab., Γαβιανή, ἧς, Diod. S., ἡ, the territory of Gabae, Gabiana, Strab.

†Γαβαιοί, ov, δ, Gabaeus, a Persian satrap of Phrygia, Xen. Cyr. 2, 1, 5.

†Γαβαλα, ὦν, τᾶ, Gabala, a city of Syria, Strab.

†Γαβαλεῖς, ἑων, οἱ, the Gabales, a people of Aquitania in Gaul, Strab.

†Γαβίνιος, ov, δ, the Rom. Gabinius, Strab.

†Γαβιοί, ὦν, οἱ, Gabii, a city of Latium, Strab.

†Γαβριήλ, δ, indecl. Hebr. pr. n., the archangel Gabriel, N. T.

Γαγγάτης, ov, δ, gagates, jet, Orph., so called from Γάγης or Γάγαι, a town and river in Lycia: also πέτρα Γαγγήτις, [αῖρ]

Γαγγαλίω, Att. γαγγαλίω, Lob. Phryn. 97, Mehlhorn Amicr. 5, 7, (contrariwise A. B. p. 31), to charm or engage the senses, esp. to tickle: γαγγαλίω or γαγγαλίω only in Gramm. (The root is *γᾶω, or rather *χᾶω: akin to καγγᾶω, καγγαλίω, cachimari, Hemst. Thom. M. p. 181.)

Γαγγαμείν, ἑως, δ, an oyster-fisher: from

Γαγγάμη, ης, ἡ, also γάγγαμον, ov, τῶ, a small round net, esp. for oyster catching, elsewh. σαγήνη: metaph. γάγγαμον ἄτης, Aesch. Ag. 361. The form γαγγαμών, δ, is dub., cf. μάγγανον.

Γαγαμονυλκός, ὅν, (γαγγάμη, ἔλκω) dragging an oyster-net.

†Γάγγη, ης, ἡ, Gange, a city of India, Strab.

†Γάγγης, ov, δ, the Ganges, a celebrated river of India, Strab.

†Γαγγητικός, ἡ, ὅν, fem. also Γαγγήτις, ιδος, ἡ, of or belonging to the Ganges, Gangetic, Indian, Strab., Arr., etc.

†Γάγγλιον, ov, τῶ, a tumour under the skin, on or near tendons or sinews, Medic.: in modern anatomy, a plexus of the nerves: prob. orig. written γαγγάλιον. Hence

†Γαγγλιώδης, ἑς, (γάγγλιον, εἶδος) of the ganglion kind, Hipp.

†Γάγγρα, ας, ἡ, and ὦν, τᾶ, Gangra, a city of Paphlagonia, Strab., Ath. 82 C.

†Γάγγραινα, ης, ἡ, (γῶα, γῶαίνω) a gangrene, an eating sore, ending in mortification, when it became σφακελός, Gal. Hence

†Γαγγραινικός, ἡ, ὅν, gangrenous, Diosc.

†Γαγγραινόμας, as pass., to have a gangrene, Hipp.

†Γαγγραινώδης, ἑς, (γάγγραινα, εἶδος) of the gangrene kind, Hi p.

†Γαγγραινώσις, ἑως, ἡ, (γαγγραι-

νισμός) affliction with a gangrene Hipp.

†Γάγης, ov, δ, Gages, a river of Lycia, on which was Γάγαι, whence Γαγάτης, q. v.

†Γάδαρα, ὦν, τᾶ, Gadara, a city of Palestine now Omkai, Strab.: hence Γαδαρηός, οὔ, δ, a Gadarene, N. † Γαδαρίς, the territory of Gadara, Strab.—2. another city in Coele-Syria, where Meleager the poet was born.

†Γαδάτας, α and ov, δ, Gadatas satrap of a province of Assyria, Xen. Cyr. 5, 3, 15.

†Γάδερα, ὦν, τᾶ, Ion. Γῆδερα, the city Gadira or Gades, now Cadiz, at the mouth of the Baetis, Pind. N. 4, 114, Hdt. 4, 8: adj. Γαδειρικός, ἡ, ὅν, of Gadira, fem. also Γαδειρίς, Strab. etc.: hence

†Γαδειρόθεν, from Gades, Anth.

Γάδα, ης, ἡ, the royal treasure or treasury: in genl. riches, Theophr.: in Polyb. a sum of money. (Persian word.)

†Γάζα, ης, ἡ, Gaza, a city of Palestine, now Rassa, Plut. Alex. 25: ο Γαζαῖος and Γαζίτης, an inhab. of Gaza; as adj. Γαζίτης, (οἶκος) of Gaza Alex. Trall.—2. a city of Sogdiana Arr. An. 4, 2, 1.

†Γαζακηνή, ἧς, ἡ, Gazacene, a district of Pontus, Strab.

Γαζοφύλακῶ, ὦ, to be a γαζοφύλαξ Diod.

†Γαζοφύλακιον, ov, τῶ, a treasury Lat. acarium, Strab.: from

Γαζοφύλαξ, ἄκος, δ, (γάζα, φνλάττω) a treasurer, Joseph.

Γαῖω, Dor. for γηῖω, pf. γέγωα part. γεγάως.

Γαῖα, ης, ἡ, like αἰα, poet. for γῆ earth, ground, soil: land, esp. father land, country, in Hom. mostly πατρίε γαῖα: κυτῆ γαῖα, earth thrown up into a cairn, II. In Hom. this is the most usu. form; also often in plur.: the form γαίη rare and late, Herm. Orph. p. 766, Jac. A. P. p. 134.—II Γαῖα, as prop. n., Gaeta, Tellus, Earth, spouse of Uranus, mother of the Titans, Cyclopes and other monsters, Hes. (With γαῖα and αἰα, Döderl. well compares the German Gau and Au.)

†Γαῖοχος, ov, Dor. for γαίοχος.

†Γαιηνής, ἑς, poet. for γηενής.

†Γαῖην, adv. (γαῖα, from the land, Opp.

†Γαῖσιος, η, ov, sprung from Earth, υἱός, son of Gaeta, epith. of Tityus, Od. 7, 324.

†Γαῖοχος, ov, (γαῖα, ἔχω) poet. for γηοῦχος, earth-upholding, earth-surrounding, in Hom. always epith. of Neptune, perh. as opp. to his celestial and infernal brothers: of other gods, guarding, protecting a country, Soph. O. T. 160.

†Γαιφάκος, ov, (γαῖα, φᾶγειν) earth eating, Numen. ap. Ath. 305 A.

†Γαιωράφος, ov, = γεωγράφος, poet.

†Γαιοδότης, ov, δ, (γαῖα, δίδωμι) a giver of land, Call. Fr. 158.

†Γάιος, ov, Dor. for γήιος, on land, Aesch. Supp. 826.—II. under earth, read by some, Ib. 156.

†Γαιοτρεφής, ἑς, (γαῖα, τρέφω) earth-nourished.

†Γαιοφάγος, ov, = γαιφάγος.

†Γαιοφάνης, ἑς, (γαῖα, φείνω, αἰ) = γεωφάνης, earth coloured, Medic.: τὸ γαιοφ., the earthy appearance of the moon, Philolaus ap. Stob. Ecl. 1, 562 †Γαιοτάται, ὦν, and -αῖτοι, ὦν, οἱ, the Gaesitae, a people of Gallia Narbonensis, Polyb. 2, 22, 1 (prob. αἰ-

carried from the weapon they used, γαῖσον).

†Γαῖσων, ὄνος, δ, Gaeson, a tributary of the Maeander, Hdt. 9, 97.

Γαῖσός, ὁ, or γαῖσων, ον, τό, gaesum, a sort of javelin, Polyb.

†Γαιτούλοι, ὠν, οἱ, the Gaetuli, a people of Africa, Strab.: their territory, Γαιτουλία, Gaetulia, Ath.

ΓΑΙΩ, radic. form, seldom used, to be proud of a thing, to exult or rejoice in, Hom. (in Il.) always in phrase κούει γαίῳν, exulting in his strength, of Jupiter, Mars, Briareus: so μόνῃ γαίῳν, Emped. (Hence γαῖρος, ἀγανός, γαυρίω, gaudeo, γάννυμι, γηδέω.)

Γαῖωδης, ες,=γαώδης, Polyb. 2, 15, 8.

Γαῖων, ὄνος, δ, (γαῖα) a heap of earth, boundary-heap, Dor., v. Koen. Greg. 224.

Γαῖωρχος, ον, (γαῖα, ὀρύσσω) γεωρῶχος, grubbing or digging in the earth, Strab. [v]

Γάκινος, ὁ, and γάκινα, τά, (γῆ, κινέω) an earthquake: γάκινας, ὁ, the earth-shaker, only in Gramm.

ΓΑ'ΑΑ, gen. γάλακτος, τό, milk, Hom., also in plur. γάλακτα, Plat. Legg. 887 C: ἐν γάλακτι εἶναι, unfreshened, to be still at the breast, i. e. unweaned, Eur. H. F. 1266; Plat. Tim. 91 C; in Plat. also ἐν γάλαξιν: metaph. of the first elements of the Christian religion, N. T. 1 Cor. 3, 2.—II. the sap of plants, Hemst. Ar. Plut. p. 241.—III. a plant, Nic.—IV. a nurse, Bentl. ad Call. Ep. 53, 1, but Jacobs reads ἀγαθὴν γάλα, Anth. 7, p. 297.

—V. for γαλαξίας, the milky way, Ideler ad Arist. Meteor. 1, 8, 1.—VI. ὀρνυθὲν γάλα, proverb. of rare and dainty things, Br. Ar. Av. 733, gallinaei lactis haustus, Plin. H. N., our pigeon's milk. Sometimes indecl., Valck. Ad. p. 351, v. also γλάγος (the same as lac, as appears from gen.), and from the form γλάγος: perh. also to ἀμέλγ-ω, milk, Pott Etym. Forsch. 2, 204.) [γῶλι]†

†Γαλαβριοι, ὠν, οἱ, the Galabrii, a people of Illyria, Strab.

Γαλάδες or γάλακες, αἱ, a kind of smooth-shelled muscle, Arist. H. A.

Γαλαθνήρος, ὄν, sucking, hence young, νεβρόν, Od. 4, 336: τὸ γαλ., sucklings, Hdt. 1, 183.

Γαλακτιῶ, ὦ, to have or give much milk.

Γαλακτιῶ, f. -ισω, (γάλα) to be milky or milk-white, Philo: hence

Γαλακτικός, ἡ, ὄν, milky, milk-like, milk-white, Diosc.

Γαλάκτινος, ἡ, ον,=foreg., Anth.

Γαλάκτιον, ον, τό, dim. from γάλα, a little milk, M. Anton.

Γαλακτὶς πέτρα, ἡ,=sq., Orph.

Γαλακτίτης λίθος, ὁ, a stone which, when wetted and rubbed, gives out a milky juice, Diosc., elsewh. γαλαξίας, Id.

Γαλακτοδόχος, ον, (γάλα, δέχομαι) receiving milk.

Γαλακτοειδής, ες, (γάλα, εἶδος) milk-like, milky, Plut.

Γαλακτοθρέμμιον, v. γαλατ.

Γαλακτοόμαι, as pass., to become milk, Theophr.

Γαλακτοπῆγος, ες, (γάλα, πήγνυμι) of or like curdled milk, Anth.

Γαλακτοποσία, ας, ἡ, a drinking of milk, Hipp.: and

Γαλακτοποτέω, ὦ, to drink milk, Id.: from

Γαλακτοπότης, ον, δ, (γάλα, πίνω) milk-drinker, Hdt. 1, 216.

†Γαλακτοτροφέω, ὦ, (γάλα, τρέφω)

to nurture with milk; in pass. to be reared or nurtured with milk, to live on milk, Philo: hence

†Γαλακτοτροφία, ας, ἡ, a nurturing with milk, a suckling, Eccl.

Γαλακτοργέω, ὦ, to make of milk, as cheese, etc.: from

Γαλακτοργός, ὄν, (γάλα, *εργω) making milk-dishes, Parmen. ap. Ath. 608 A.

†Γαλακτορχέω, to have or suck milk, Plut.: and

Γαλακτορχία, ας, ἡ, a sucking of milk, Clem. Al.: from

Γαλακτορχός, ον, (γάλα, εἶχω) having or sucking milk.

Γαλακτοφάγέω, to live on milk, Philostr.: from

Γαλακτοφάγος, ον, (γάλα, φάγειν) milk-fed, Sext. Emp., v. γλακτ.: hence

Γαλακτοφάγοι, ὠν, οἱ, the Galactophagi (milk-eaters) a people of Asia: Scythia, Strab.

Γαλακτοφόρος, ον, (γάλα, φέρω) bearing or bringing milk, Nic.

Γαλακτόχρος, ον, contr. χρους, ονν, (γάλα, χρῶς) milk-coloured, dub. 1. Opp.

Γαλακτόχρος, ὠτος, ὁ, ἡ,=foreg., Philyll. Aug. 2.

Γαλακτώδης, ες,=γαλακτοειδής, Diphil. Siphn. ap. Ath. 91 E.

Γαλακτώσις, εως, ἡ, (γαλακτοόμαι) a growing of milk, changing into milk.

—II. of seeds or young plants, which become soft and so die, cf. ἐγκαλάκτωσις.

Γαλάνα, Dor. for γαλήνη, Aesch. Ag. 740.

†Γαλάνεια, Dor. for γαλήνεια=γαλήνη, Eur. H. F. 402. [ἀν]

Γαλάνος, Dor. for γαλπρός.

†Γαλαξιάος, α, ον, (γάλα) milky, Nonn. 3, 389.

†Γαλαξάουρη, ης, ἡ, Galaxaura, one of the Oceanides, H. Hom. Cer. 423, Hes. Th. 353.

†Γαλαξίεις, εσσα, εν, milky, milk-white, Nonn. 22, 18.

Γαλάξια, τά, a festival at Athens in honour of Cybele, at which a kind of milk-furnet was eaten.

Γαλαξίας, ον, ὁ, with or without κύκλος, the galaxy, milky way, Lat. circulus lacteus, via lactea, Diod.—II. =γαλακτίτης, Plin.

†Γαλαξιδωρος, ον, ὁ, Galaxidorus, masc. pr. n., Xen. Hell. 3, 5, 1.

†Γαλαρία, ας, and -λάρινα, ης, ἡ, Galaria, a city of Sicily; ὁ Γαλαρινός, an inhab. of G., Diod. S.

†Γαλάται, ὠν, οἱ, v. sub Γαλάτης.

†Γαλάτεια, ας, ἡ, Galatia, a Nereid, beloved by Acis and Polyphemus, Hes. Th. 250.—II. in Luc.=Γαλατία.

†Γαλάτης, ης, ἡ,=Γαλατία, Dion. P.

†Γαλάτης, ον, ὁ, an inhab. of Galatia, a Galatian; in pl. οἱ Γαλάται, the Galatians, Callim. Del. 184, Strab.: v. Γαλατία 1.—2. the Galatae or Gauls in Europe, Polyb., etc.

†Γαλατία, ας, ἡ, Galatia, a province of Asia Minor, bordering on Paphlagonia, Pontus, Phrygia, etc., deriving its name from the Γαλάται or Gauls, who had occupied it, Strab.—2. Galia, Gaul, in Europe, Strab.: hence

†Γαλατικός, ἡ, ὄν, of Galatia, Galatian, Strab.—2. also Γαλλικός, Gallic, of or belonging to Gaul; Γαλατ. κόλπος, Gallicus Sinus, Strab. Adv. κῶς, in the Gallic fashion, after the manner of the Gauls, Plut. Oth. 6.

†Γαλατορέμμιον, ον, gen. ονος, (γάλα, τρέφω) milk-fed, Antiph. Aphrod. 1, 4, ubi v. Meineke: α. γαλακτ.

†Γαλατόχρος, ὁ, ἡ, gen. οος, for γαλακτόχρος, q. v. in Cpp.

†Γαλαῖρα, ας, ἡ, (γάλη, ἄγρα) weasel-trap, cat-trap, Tleophr.

ΓΑΛΕΪΗ, ἡ, contr. γαλῆ, ης, weasel, marten-cat, Hdt. 4, 192: γ. βδέουσα, the foul-mart or polecat, Ar. Plut. 693: γ. ἄγρια or Διυβική, the ferret, Arist. H. A.—II. a sea-fish, usu. γαλεός, yet v. H. A. 2, 17, 26.

Γαλεοειδής, ες, (γαλῆ, εἶδος) like the γαλῆ or γαλεός, esp. weasel & cat-like, Arist. H. A.

Γαλεομομαχία, ας, ἡ, (γαλῆ, μῦς, μάχη) Battle of the Cats and Mice, a burlesque poem by Theod. Prodromus.

Γαλεός, οὔ, ὁ, a kind of shark, marked like a γαλῆ, Arist. H. A.

Γαλερός, ἄ, ὄν, cheerfull, well-pleased, Anth. Adv. πῶς: also γαληρός, v. γαληρός.

Γαλερόπος, ὄν, (γαλερός, ὦψ) with cheerfull, happy face.

Γαλεώδης, ες,=γαλεοειδής, Arist. H. A.

Γαλεώτης, ον, ὁ, a kind of spotted lizard, elsewh. ἀσκαλοῦπτης, Ar. Nub. 173.—II. the sword-fish, elsewh. ξυφία, Polyb.

Γαλῆ, ἡ, contr. for γαλήνη, q. v.

Γαληναία, ἡ, poet. for γαλήνη, Ap. Rh.

Γαληναῖος, α, ον,=γαληνός, Anth.

Γαλήνη, ἡ, Dor. γαλάνεια=γαλήνη.

ΓΑ'ΛΗ'NH, ης, ἡ, calm, stillness of wind and wave, Od.: γαλήνην ἐλαύνειν, to sail through the calm, Od. 7, 319: in genl. calm, tranquillity, cheerfulness, φρόνημα νημέμιον γαλάνας, spirit of serene calm, Aesch. Ag. 740.

—II. a kind of lead-ore, Plin.—III. an antidote to poison, Gal.

†Γαλήνη, ης, ἡ, Galenē, daughter of Nereus and Doris, Hes. Th. 244.—2. a female historian of Smyrna, ATh 679 C.

Γαληνής, ες,=γαληνός, Arist. Phys. signon.

Γαληνιῶ, Hipp., rarer form of

Γαληνιῶ, ὦ, (γαλήνη) to be calm, tranquil, esp. of the wind, Mosch.

Γαληνιῶ, f. -ισω, (γαλήνη) to calm, still, hush, esp. the waves or winds, Eur. Incert. 47.—2. intrans. to be calm or tranquil, Alex. Paras. 1, ubi v. Meineke: and so in mid.

Γαληνιος, ον,=γαληνός, Luc.

Γαληνιώσσα, part. of γαληνιῶ.

Γαληνισμός, οὔ, ὁ, a calm, tranquillity, cheerfulness, rest, Epicur. ap. Diog. L.

Γαληνός, ὄν, calm, stilly, serene, esp. of the sea, γαλήν' ὄρω, I see a calm, Eur. Or. 279. Adv. -νός (γαληρός, γαλερός, γαλανής, γάλα, γέλιω, γάννυμι, ἐγῶλιαι.)

†Γαληνός, οὔ, ὁ, and -ήνος, Galenus, Galen, a celebrated physician of Pergamus.

Γαληνότης, ητος, ἡ, (γαληνός)=γαλήνη, Sext. Emp.

Γαληνός, (γαληνός)=γαληνιῶ, to be calm, at ease, Plut.

Γαληνώδης, ες, (γαλήνη, εἶδος) calm, stilly.

Γαληνώπιος, ὄν,=γαλεωπός.

†Γαληνός, οὔ, ἡ, Galenus, a city of Macedonia on the Toronaic gulf, Hdt. 7, 122; Thuc. 4, 107.

Γαλιμάκων, ὠνος, or γαλιακῶν, ὠνος, ὁ, ἡ, having one arm shortened by an accident, Hipp.

Γαλιόεις, εως, ὁ, a kitten or young weasel, Cratin. Hor. 19.

†Γαλιλαία, ας, ἡ, Galilee, a province of Palestine, at the time of Christ, comprising all the northern part bounded by Phoenicia, Syria, and

ordian, Strab., N. T. Marc. 1, 9, etc.: Γαλ. τῶν ἔθνων, Galilee of the nations, or Gentiles, because Phoenicians, Arabians, and Syrians were intermingled with the inhabitants, Matth. 4, 15: hence

†Γαλιλαῖος, α, ον, of or belonging to Galilee, Galilean; οἱ Γαλ., the Galileans, Matth. 26, 69, etc.; the Galileans were despised by the rest of the Jews, and hence the name became a term of contempt.

Γάλιον, ον, τό, galium, perh. the yellow bed-straw, Diosc.

†Γαλλαική, ἡς, ἡ, (χώρα) the Gallic territory in Thrace, afterwards called Βριαντία, Hdt. 7, 108.

†Γαλλία, ας, ἡ=Γαλατία 2, Plut.

†Γαλλικός, ἡ, ον=Γαλατικός 2.

†Γαλλίων, υνος, ὁ, Gallio, the elder brother of Seneca the philosopher, proconsul of Achaia, N. T. Act. 18, 12.

†Γαλλογρακοί, ὧν, οἱ, the Gallograeci=Γαλάται 1: ἡ Γαλλογρακία, ας, Gallograecia=Γαλατία 1, Strab.

Γάλλος, ον, or Γαλλός, οὐ, ὁ, a priest of Cybele; and hence in genl. an eunuch, Anth. (From the Phrygian river Gallos.)

Γαλουρός, -ουργός, -ουχέω, -ουχία=γαλακτ.

Γάλως, ἡ, gen. γάλω, hom. pl. γάλω, Att. γάλως, gen. γάλω, ὅ, a sister-in-law, Il., Lat. glos: the corresponding masc. is δαήρ.

†Γαμαβρινοῖος, ὧν, οἱ, Gamabrivī, a people of Germany, Strab.

†Γάμα, Dor. for γάμα, Theocr.

†Γαμαλιήλ, ὁ, indecl. Gamaliel, a celebrated Jewish teacher, Act. 5, 34.

Γαμβρέω, (γαμβρός) to form connexions by marriage, Joseph.

Γαμβρός, α, ον, belonging to a γαμβρός, Ath.

Γαμβροκτόνος, ον, (γαμβρός, κτείνω) bridegroom-slaying, Lyc.

Γαμβρός, οὐ, ὁ, (γαμέω) any connexion, relation by marriage, Lat. affinis, cf. νύος, and so—I. son-in-law, usu. in Hom.—II. brother-in-law, Il. 5, 474.—III.—πειθερός, father-in-law, Valck. Phoen. 431.—IV. any connexion, Pind. N. 5, 67.—V. in Dor. and Aeol., a bridegroom, Valck. Theocr. 15, 129.

†Γαμβθεῖσα for γαμβθεῖσα, v. sub γαμέω.

Γαμετή, ἡ, fem. of sq., a wife, γυνή γαμ., Hes. Or. 404.

Γαμέτης, ον, ὁ, a husband, spouse, Aesch., and Eur.: and

Γαμέτις, ιδος, ἡ, a wife.

Γαμετρία, ας, ἡ=γεωμετρία, Stob.

Γαμέω, fut. γαμέω, Il. 9, 391, Att. contr. γαμῶ, Xen. Cyr. 5, 2, 12, etc., later γαμήσω, but γαμέω is altogether dub.: fut. mid. γαμέσομαι, hence γαμέσεται, Il. 9, 394: aor. 1 ἐγήμα, mid. ἐγήμημην: perf. γεγάμηκα: aor. 1 pass. ἐγαμήθην, in Theocr. 8, 91, also shortd. γαμβθεῖσα, as if from fut. γαμέω: on aor. 1 act. ἐγήμησα v. inf. pl. 2.—(γάμος). To marry, i. e. to take to wife, Lat. ducere, of the man, τινά, Hom. very freq. in Il., also γυνεῖκα γαμείν, for which γαμείν γαμῶν, in Aesch., and Eur., and γήμαι λεκτρία βασιλέως, Eur.: ἐκ κακοῦ, ἐξ ἀγαθοῦ γήμαι, to marry one of a good or bad stock, Theogn. 189, 190: rare c. dupl. acc., γάμους τοὺς πρώτους ἐγάμεν Κύρον ὄσο θυγατέρας, for πρώτον ἐγάμεν Κύρον θυγατέρας, Hdt. 3, 88, cf. 4, 145: ἐπὶ δέκα τάλαντοις γαμείν, Andoc. 30, 37.—2. also of mere sexual intercourse, to take for a paramour, Od. 1, 36.—II. mid. to go in marriage, and that—I. of the

woman, to give herself in marriage, i. e. to get married, to wed, Lat. nubere, τινί, Od.—2. of the parents, to get their children married, betroth, as well to get a wife for the son, Πηλεὺς θῆν μοι ἐπειτα γυναικα γαμέσεται αὐτός, Il. 9, 394; as to get a husband for the daughter, τὸν δόντα τ' αὐτῷ θυγατέρ', ἦν τ' ἐγγάμο, Eur. Med. 264, acc. to Herm., (which however Pors. explains as ironical, and where Elmsl. reads ἡ τ' ἐγ.) : γήμασθαι with εἰς, of the woman, to marry into a place, as γήμαι with εἰς of the man, to take his wife home, Valck. Hdt. 4, 78. In this last signif., to betroth, later authors, from Menand. (p. 274) downwards, used also aor. 1 act. ἐγγάμησα, v. Lob. Phryn. 742, cf. however Reisig. de ἄν, partic. p. 127.—III. Pass. γαμηθῆναι, to be wedded or taken to wife, Theocr. 8, 91 (but Herm. sought in marriage, betrothed, Opusc. 3, p. 183), later just as in mid., to marry a husband, Lob. Phryn. 742; though Poll. 3, 45, objects to this usage.—IV. Moreover, acc. to Hermann, Leipz. Litt. Ztg. 1817, p. 294, the older form of the aor. 1 mid. γαμέσασθαι has the pecul. signif. to desire a maiden in marriage, woo or court her, Herm. ad Elmsl. Med. 257.

Γαμήλευμα, ατος, τό, = γάμος, Aesch. Cho. 624.

Γαμήλιος, ον, (γαμέω) belonging to a marriage or wedding; bridal: ὁ γαμ., sub. πλακοῦς, a bride-cake, Philetaer. Oen. 1, γαμηλίαν (sub. θυσίαν) εἰσφέρειν τοῖς φάτοροι, to subscribe for the wedding-feast of one's phratres, Dem. 1312, 12.

Γαμηλίαν, υνος, ὁ, the seventh month of the Attic year, from γαμέω, because it was the fashionable time for weddings: it continued to the last half of January and beginning of February; and was in old times also called Ἀθηναῖον.

Γαμησεῖω, desider. of γαμέω, to wish to marry, Alciph.

Γαμητέος, verb. adj., one must marry, Plut.

Γαμίζω, f. -ίσω, to give in marriage, c. acc. of parents who get their daughter married. Mid. to get married, to wed, τινί, of the bride, Eccl. Hence

Γαμικός, ἡ, ὄν, relating to marriage, bridal, νόμοι, Plat. Legg. 721 A; τὰ γαμ., nuptials, nuptials, Thuc. 2, 15: γαμικός ἐστίν, to feast as at a wedding, Arist. Eth. N.

Γάμος, ον, also α, ον=γαμήλιος, bridal, Mosch.

Γαμίσκο, = γαμίζω, Callicr. ap. Stob.: in pass. to be given in marriage, Arist. Pol.; N. T. Marc. 12, 25.

Γάμμα, τό, the letter γ, v. sup. Hence

Γαμματίον, ον, τό, dim from γάμμα, a little γ.

Γαμοειδής, ἐς, (γάμμα, εἶδος) shaped like a Γ, Paul. Aeg.

Γαμοδαΐσια, ὧν, τὰ, (γάμος, δαΐς) a marriage-feast; in genl. a wedding, sub. λέρα, Ael.

Γαμοκλτέω, ὦ, to have illicit intercourse, Pseudo-Phocyl.: and

Γαμοκλοΐα, ας, ἡ, lawless love, adultery, Or. Sib.: from

Γαμοκλόπος, ον, (γάμος, κλέπτω) adulterous, an adulterer, Anth.

Γαμοποιία, ας, ἡ, (γάμος, ποιέω) the celebration of a wedding, Ath.

Γάμπος, ὁ, Dor. for γημόρος, Aesch. Suppl. 614.

ΓΑΜΟΣ, ον, ὁ, a wedding, wedding-day, Hom., γάμον ἐκτελεῖν, ἀρτυεῖν,

to furnish forth a wedding, α, esp. the wedding-feast, Il. 18, 491, Od. 1, 226 and so γάμον δανύειν, Od. 4, 3: in prose γάμον ἐστίν.—II. a marriage the union of man and wife, Hom., etc.: also of mere sexual intercourse, Hemst. Plut. p. 401.—III. wedlock, matrimony freq. in prose, also in pl.—IV. a wife, Xen. Cyr. 8, 4, 19. [α]

Γαμοστόλῳ, ὦ, to prepare, furnish forth a wedding: from

Γαμοστόλος, ον, (γάμος, στέλλω) managing, preparing a wedding; γαμή, goddess of marriage, presiding over nuptials, Lat. Pronuba, epith. of Juno and Venus, Orph.: νύος, Musae. 282.

Γαμφαί, αἰ=sq., Lyc.

Γαμφαλή, ὧν αἰ, (γαμφός, γαμπτός, κάμπτω) the jaws, Il. mostly of beasts: of birds, the beak, Eur. Ion 159: the sing. is late and very rare.

Γαμφός, ἡ, ὄν, (κάμπτω) bent, curved, crooked; οὐανός γ with crooked talons, Ar. Nix 23.

Γαμφότης, ητος, ἡ, a bend, bending crooking, Arist. H. A.

Γαμβόω, ὦ, f. -ώσω, to bend, curve Arist. H. A.

Γαμωλή, ἡς, ἡ=γαμφότης.

Γαμψώνυς, υχος, ὁ, ἡ, (γαμψός, ὄνυς) with crooked talons, Hom.

Γαμψώνυχος, ον, =foreg., dub. L. Epicharm. p. 12.

†Γάνειος, εσσα, εν? bright, glad, joyful, ἵτε μὲν Θεοὺς γανέντες, approach the gods with gladness, dub. L. Aesch. Supp. 1019.

Γάνωω, ὦ, (γάνος) to shine, glitter; esp. to have a bright look, of metals: metaph. to be cheerful, be refreshed, revive, Eust. Od. 7, 128: in Hom. always in part., λαμπρὸν γανόντες, γανώσσαι, of arms, Il.; ἐπηγεταῖον γανώσσαι, of garden-beds, Od.; and sing. γανόντα, of a flower, H. Hom. Cer. 10.—2. trans. to make or keep bright, Arat.

†Γανδαῖοι, ὧν, οἱ, the Gandarī, an Indian tribe on the borders of Sogdiana, Hdt. 3, 91; in Diod. S. also Γανδαρίται, and in Plut. Alex. 62, Γανδαρίται: their territory, ἡ Γανδαρίς, and Γανδαρίτις, ιδος, Strab.

Γάνειον, ον, τό, Lat. ganeum, γανίται, οἱ, Lat. ganeones, Gramm.

Γάνη, ἡς, ἡ, also γάνα, Dor., esp. Sicil., for γυνή. [α]

†Γανίς, ιδος, ἡ, Ganis, a city of Thrace, Aeschin.

Γάνος, ὁ, v. γλάνος.

†Γάνος, ον, ἡ, Ganus, a small town or fortress of Thrace on the Propontis, Xen. An. 7, 5, 8; in Aeschin. also τό Γάνος.

Γάνος, εος, τό, (γαίω, γανόω, γάνυμαι) brightness, beauty; hence or nament, Aesch. Ag. 579: esp. a quickening, refreshing, cordial, used of water, wine, milk, also γέως Βάκχον, ἀμπέλον, κρηναῖον γάνος, etc., mostly in Trag. [α] Hence

Γανόω, ὦ, f. -ώσω, (γάνος) to make bright or shining, στίλβω καὶ γανωμένος, of Eros (Cupid), Anacr. 11 Bergk, to polish, varnish, esp. to glaze or lacker, hence γεγανωμένα, lackered vessels: metaph. to light up, clear or cheer up, Jac. A. P. p. lxxiv. Pass. to be delighted, to enjoy, Ar. Ach. 7.—II. intr.=γανόω, to shine, glitter.

Γάνυμαι, dep., only used in pres., impf., and Ep. fut. γανύσομαι, (γάνος) to brighten up, be merry, delighted or happy at a thing; c. dat. ἀμάρ ἀνδρὶ φίλῳ ἐλθόντι γανύσομαι, Il. 14, 504, cf. Od. 12, 43, Il. 20, 405: also γανύται φρόνα, he is pleased at heart, Il. 13, 493: rare c. gen., Musgr.

EUR. I. T. 959, Cycl. 505.—II. act. ἄννυμι, *to make bright*; esp. metaph. *to clear up, cheer up, delight, late.* The forms γάνναι and γάννυμι are not used. [4]

Γανυμήδα, ας, ἡ, *Ganymeda*, the earlier name of Hebe among the Philaenians, Paus. 2, 13, 3.

Γανυμήδης, ους, ὁ, *Ganymedes*, son of Tros, carried off by an eagle to Olympus to be the cupbearer of Jove, Il. 5, 266 (γάννυμι, μῆδεα Il.=cataenitis, Pott, 2, 204).

Γανύσκειται, late form for γάννυμι, Thesimst.

Γάνωμα, ατος, τό, (γάννυμι)=γάνος, Anth.

Γανώσης, ες, (γάνος, εἶδος) *bright and clear*, Theophr.

Γάνωμα, ατος, τό, (γανώ)=γάνος, brightness, Plut.—II. *lackering, varnish*, late.

Γάνωσις, εως, ἡ, *a varnishing, lackering*.—II. *a lightning*, Plut.

Γάπεδος, τό, Dor. for γάπεδον, Pors. Or. 324, Böckh v. l. Pind. N. 7, 83. [4]

Γάπητης, γάπνος, γαπητος, Dor. for γαπητής, etc.

ΓΑΡ, conjunction, from Homer downwards the most usu. causal or syllogistic particle. Its chief usages are

I. ARGUMENTATIVE, *for*; and here—1. *simply introducing the reason or cause*: it often stands for *ἐπεὶ* in the first clause, so that the reason precedes that of which it is the reason, when it may be rendered by *since* or *as*; so esp. in an address, Ἀρτεῖδῃ, πολλοὶ γὰρ τεύθοναι Ἀχαιοί, ... τῷ σε χροὶ πόλεμον παῖσαι, Il. 7, 328: so very freq. in Hdt., in parenthesis, εὖς, καί, ἢν γὰρ ὁ Μαραθὼν ἐπιτηδεύατο, ... ἐς τοῦτο σέι κατηγοῦντο, 6, 102: also in a kind of attraction, where the principal proposition is blended with the causal one, τῇ δὲ κακῶς γὰρ ἔδωκε γενέσθαι, πρὸς ταῦτα εἶπε, ἡ. ἡ δὲ, κακῶς γὰρ οἱ ἔδωκε, ... 9, 109.—In hypothet. propositions γὰρ sometimes follows the hypothet. particle instead of being joined to the *propositio*, οὐδ' εἰ γὰρ ἦν τὸ πρᾶγμα ὡς θέλατον, ἀκάρητον ὡς εἰκὸς ἦν οὐκ ἔστιν, ἡ. ἡ οὐδὲ γὰρ, εἰ ἦν.—Soph. O. T. 255.—2. *where that of which γὰρ gives the reason is omitted*, and must be supplied as—*a*. is common in trag. dialogue, when *yes* or *no* may easily be supplied from the context, καὶ δὴτ' ἐτόλμας τοῦδ' ὑπερβαίνειν νόμον; οὐ γὰρ τί μοι Ζεὺς ἦν ὁ κηρύξας τάδε [yes], for it was not Jupiter, etc., Soph. Ant. 405: so freq. in Plat., ἐστὶ γὰρ οὕτω [yes], ὅρ so it is, i. e. certainly, no doubt, v. Stallb. Symp. 194 A: and in negatives, as Ar. Ran. 262, τοῦτο γὰρ οὐ νικίσετε [do so], yet shall ye never prevail by this means: for ἄλλα γὰρ, v. inf. IV. 1.—β. where γὰρ is used simply to confirm or strengthen something said, οὐδ' οὐκὲρ εἰσι τοῦτο γὰρ σε δέχεται [I say this], for it will sting thee, Eur. Med. 1370: so after an exclamation, ὦ πόποι! ἀνάρθια γὰρ φέρω πῆματα, Soph. O. T. 167.—γ. in conditional propositions, where the condition is omitted, οὐ γὰρ ἂν με ἐξεμπον πάλιν, sc. εἰ μὴ ἐπίστευον, Xen. An. 7, 6, 33: here it may be translated *else*.—II. EPEXGETIC, where γὰρ introduces the full detail of what has been before alluded to, and so often beginning a promised narration, as ὅμως δὲ λεπτὰ ἂν γινώσκω· ἔχει γὰρ ἡ

χωρὰ πεδία κάλλιπτα, now, the country has..., Xen. An. 5, 6, 6: and so freq. after the pronoun or demonstr. adj., ἄλλα τὸδ' αἰὼν ἄχος..., Ἐκτορ γὰρ ποτε φήσει, Il. 8, 148: after the superlatives ὁ δὲ (or τὸ δὲ) μέγιστον, δεινότατον, e. g. Ar. Av. 514: after the introductory forms, σκέψασθε δὲ, ὀφλον δὲ, τεκμήριον δὲ, etc., esp. in Platt., and Oratt., or more fully τοῦτον δὲ τεκμήριον, τότε..., Hdt. 2, 58.—III. STRENGTHENING.—1. *a question*, like Lat. nam, Engl. why, what, τίς γὰρ σε ἤκεν, why who hath sent thee? Il. 18, 182; πῶς γὰρ νῦν εὐδονσι, 10, 424, and so generally after interrog. particles, as τί γὰρ; quid enim? i. e. it must be so, Herm. Vig. n. 108, opp. to πῶς γὰρ; πόθεν γὰρ; it cannot be so: but also without any particle, as Aesch. Cho. 927.—2. *a wish*, κακῶς γὰρ ἐξόλοιο, O that you might perish miserably! Eur. Cycl. 261; in Hom. usu. αἰ γὰρ, Att. εἰ or εἴθε γὰρ, Lat. utinam, O that! so also πῶς γὰρ, would that!—IV. IN CONNECTION WITH OTHER PARTICLES:—1. ἄλλα γὰρ, where γὰρ gives the reason of a clause to be supplied between ἄλλα and itself, as ἄλλα γὰρ ἥκουσ' αἰδ' ἐπὶ πρᾶγος πικρόν, but hush, for..., Aesch. Theb. 861; the full construction is found Hdt. 9, 109, ἄλλ', οὐ γὰρ ἐπειθε, διδοὶ τὸ ἄρσος, so that γὰρ should follow not ἄλλα but the second word, as it does Il. 15, 739, Od. 19, 591.—2. γὰρ ἄρα, for indeed, Plat. Prot. 315 C.—3. γὰρ δὲ, Il. 23, 607, and γὰρ δὲ πον, Plat.—4. γὰρ νν, Od. 14, 359.—5. γὰρ οὖν, for indeed, Il. 15, 232, and Att., Pors. Med. 585.—6. γὰρ πον, Plat.—7. γὰρ ῥα, like γὰρ ἄρα, freq. in Hom.—8. γὰρ τε, Lat. etenim, Il. 23, 156, cf. te.—9. γὰρ τοι makes the reason stronger, for surely..., very freq., Herm. Vig. n. 299.

B. γὰρ, like enim, properly stands second in a sentence, never first, but from grammat. reasons, often third or fourth: Soph. Phil. 1451, is curious, v. Herm. ad l.: but the license was greater with the late scenic poets, Meineke Menand. p. 7. (Usu. said to be compd. of γε and ἄρα, though it is hard to reconcile this with IV. 2.) [γὰρ sometimes in Hom. in arsis, but prob. only before digrammated words, or two short syllables, Voss. H. Hom. Cer. 57; v. however Od. 11, 580: Ar. Eq. 365, Lys. 20 are corrected by Porson.]

Γαράμαντες, ὧν, οἱ, the Garamantes, an African nation in Marmarica, Hdt. 4, 174: from

†Γαράμας, αντος, ὁ, Garāmas, son of Apollo and Acaëllis, Ap. Rh. 4, 1494.

†Γαργαζα, ης, ἡ, Gargaza, a city on the Cimmerian Bosphorus, Diod. S. 20, 24.

Γαργαῖω, f. -ᾶρῶ, (γὰ γαρά) to be full, to swarm with, ἀνδρῶν, Cratin. Incert. 141, Ar. Fr. 327, cf. the poet. passages ap. Schol. Ar. Ach. 3.

†Γαργῆλης, ἐς, ticklish; impatient of restraint, v. l. Ael. N. A. 16, 9.

†Γαργαλῖω, Att. for γαργαλῖω, to tickle: in pass. to itch, be excited, Plat. Phaedr. 251 C.

Γαργαλίσμα, ατος, τό, and Γαργαλίσμος, ου, δὲ, Plat., a tickling, itching.

Γαργαλός, ου, δὲ, = foreg., Ar. Thesm. 133.

†Γαργάνον, ου, τό, Gargānum, now Gargano, a promontory of Apulia, Strab.

Γάργυρα, ὧν, τά, heaps, lots, plenty, Sophron.: hence γαργαῖω, ψαμμοκοπιγγάρα, cf. καρκαῖω.

†Γάργαρος, ὧν, τό, also ἡ Γάργαρος, Gargara, or Gargarus, a city of Ticaas Strab. Hence

†Γαργαρεῖς, ἑως, ὁ, an inhabitant of Gargarus; fem. Γαργαρίς, ἰδος, Strab.—οἱ Γαργαρεῖς, the Gargarians; also a people of Caucasus adjoining the Amazons, Strab. p. 504.

Γαργαρεῶν, ὄνος, ὁ, the weasand, hence the weasand, the throat itself, Hipp.

†Γαργαρίζω, f. -ῖσω, to gargle, Diosc (Onomatop.).

†Γαργαρίς, ἰδος, ἡ, (χώρα) the territory of Gargarus, Strab.—2. fem. of Γαργαρεῖς.

†Γαργαρισμός, οἷ, ὁ, a gargling, Plin. †Γάργαρον, ου, τό, Mount Gargarus, the southern peak of Mount Ida, Il. 14, 292.

†Γαργαφία, ας, ἡ, Gargaphia, a fountain of Boeotia near Plataeae, Hdt. 9, 25.

†Γαργητῆς, οἷ, ὁ, Gargētēs, father of Ion, Paus. 6, 22, 7.—II. an Attic demus of the tribe Aegeis, Strab. ὁ Γαργήτιος, an inhabitant of Gargētēs, Ael. Adv. Γαργητῶθεν, from Gargētēs, Ar. Thes. 898; Γαργητῆς in Gargētēs, Plut. Thes. 35; Γαργητῶνδὲ, to Gargētēs.

†Γαρινδαῖοι, ὧν, οἱ, the Garindaei, a people of Arabia, Strab.

†Γαρίνος, ου, δὲ=γαρίσκος.

†Γάριον, ου, τό, dim. from γάρων, Arr.

†Γαρίσκος, ου, δὲ, (γάρων) an unknown fish.

†Γαρμαθῶνη, ης, ἡ, Garmathone, a queen of Aegypt, Plut.

†Γαρμάνες, ὧν, οἱ, the Garmānes, an Indian tribe, Strab.

†Γαρόλας, ου, δὲ, Garoeas, a river of India, Ar. Ind. 4, 11.

Γάρων, ου, τό, and γάρως, ου, δὲ, a sauce made of brine and small fish: acc. to others, a kind of caviare, Aesch. Fr. 195, and Com.: cf. Hor. Sat. 2, 8, 46. [4]

†Γάρωτας, α, δὲ, (γῆ, ἄρῶ) earth-ploughing, a Sicilian appellation of the ox, Ath. 98 D.

†Γαρουινᾶς, ἄ, ὁ, the Garumna, now Garonne, a river of Gaul, Strab.

†Γαρσάουρα, ας, ἡ, Garsaūra, a city of Cappadocia, now Ak-Seraū, Strab.

†Γαρσηνίης, ἰδος, ὁ, Garsynēs, masc. pr. n., Polyb. 5, 72, 5.

Γάρω, f. -ῶσω, Dor. for γαρῶ, to chatter.

†Γαστροχειρ, ειρος, ὁ, ἡ=γαστροχειρ, Strab.

Γαστήρ, ἑρος, syncop. γαστρός, dat. plur. γαστράσι, in Hipp., γαστήρως, ἡ, the paunch, belly, Lat. venter, Hom.: hence metaph. ἀσπίδος, the hollow of a shield, Tyr. t.: also esp. the womb, ἐν γαστρὶ φέρον, Plat., λαβεῖν, Arist. H. A., uterus, Il. 6, 58, ἐκ γαστροῦ, from the womb, from infancy, Theogn.: the paunch stuffed with mince-meat, etc., a black-pudding, sausage, haggis, Od. 18, 44, Ar. Nub. 408. Usu. of the gut itself, Lat. ventriculus; and hence appetite, almost always in a bad sense, gluttony, oft. in Od.: so γαστρος καὶ ποτὸν, eating and drinking, Xen., γαστρος ἐγκρατής or ἀρπῶν, master of his belly, i. e. of his appetite, γαστρος ἦτων, γαστρί δονεῖν or χαρίσασθαι, to be the slave of his belly, Xen., etc., γαστρί δελείζεσθαι, to be lured by hunger to the bait, Jac. Anth. 2, 2, p. 416: but Il. 19, 225, γαστρί τέκνν πενήσσει, to fast

m token of mourning. (Prob. from *γάω, *γένω, as root of γέντο=ελαθε, cf. Hesych. γέντρο=κοιλία, Lat. venter: Bopp less prob. from Sanscr. ghas, comedere.)

Γάστρα, *ας*, Ion. γάστρη, *ης*, *ή*, the belly of a jar, etc., Hom.—II. a big-bellied drinking vessel, Q. Sm.

Γαστραία, *ας*, *ή*, (γαστήρ) a kind of turnip, prob. I. Ath. 369 A.

Γαστρίδιον, *ον*, τό, dim. from γαστήρ, Archestr. ap. Ath. 392.

Γαστρίω, *ι*, -ίσω, (γαστρίς) to fill one's belly, stuff one's self, eat heartily, Luc. Mid. to be full, Posidon. ap. Ath. 210 F.—II. to hit in the belly, a trick in boxing, also κολετρώω, Ar. Eq. 274, ubi v. Interpr.

Γαστριμαργία, *ας*, *ή*, gluttony, Hipp.: from

Γαστρίμαργος, *ον*, (γαστήρ, μάργος) of a greedy belly, gluttonous, ravenous, cf. λαιμαργος, Pind. O. 1, 82.

Γαστρίον, *ον*, τό, dim. from γαστήρ, Archestr. ap. Ath. 286 D: also of γαστρά.

Γάστρις, *ιως*, *ό*, *ή*, pot-bellied, πίδος, Ael.: hence a glutton, Ar. Av. 1604; compar. γαστρίστερος, Plat. (Com.) Incert. II.—II. a kind of cake, Chrystipp. ap. Ath. 647 F.

Γαστρίσας, *ον*, *ό*, (γαστρίζω) the filling of the belly, gluttonous eating, Sophil. Phyl. 1.

Γαστροβάρης, *ές*, (γαστήρ, βαρύς) heavy with child, pregnant, Anth.

Γαστροβόρος, *ον*, (γαστήρ, βορά) = γαστρίμαργος.

Γαστροειδής, *ές*, (γαστήρ, είδος) rouschlike, round, naïve, Plut.

Γαστροίς, = foreg., Pherecr. Tyr. 5.

Γαστροκνημία, *ας*, *ή*, Hipp., γαστροκνήμη, *ης*, Gal., and γαστροκνήμιον, *ον*, τό, (γαστήρ, κνήμη) the calf of the leg.

Γαστρολογία, *ας*, *ή*, the Greek Almanach des Gourmands, written by Archestratus, Ath.: from

Γαστρολόγος, (γαστήρ, λέγω) teaching gastronomy, a gastronome.

Γαστροπτεύουμαι, (γαστήρ, μαντεύομαι) dep. mid., to divine by the belly, Alciphrr., cf. έγαστρίμβος.

Γαστρονομία, *ας*, *ή*, (γαστήρ, νόμος) = γαστρολογία, Ath.

Γαστροπνίον, *ονος*, *ό*, *ή*, (γαστήρ, πνίον) a fat-bellied person, Dio Cass. [i]

Γαστρορράφια, *ας*, *ή*, (γαστήρ, ραφή) a sewing up (a wound in) the belly, Gal.

Γαστροφίλος, *ον*, (γαστήρ, φίλος) a glutton.

Γαστροφορέω, (γαστήρ, φορέω) to bear in the womb, be pregnant, Anth.

Γαστροχάρυβδις, *ιως*, *ό*, *ή*, (γαστήρ, χάρυβδις) with a gulf of a belly, Cratin. Incert. 130.

Γαστροχέρις, *ειρος*, *ό*, *ή*, living by one's hands; also χειρογαστράω.

Γαστρώδης, *ές*, = γαστροειδής, Hipp.

Γάστριον, *ωνος*, *ό*, = γάστρες, pot-bellied, gluttonous, Alcae. 6.

Γάταλος, *ον*, *ό*, Gatalus, a Sarmatian, Polyb. 26, 6, 13.

Γατομέω, Dor. for γατομέω.

Γαυάνης, *ων*, *ό*, Gaupanēs, son of the Heraclid Temenus of Argos, Hdt. 8, 137.

Γαυάμηλα, *ων*, *τά*, Gaugamēla, now Karmelis, a village of Assyria, where the battle between Darius and Alexander was fought, Arr. An. 3, 11.

Γαυδος, *ον*, *ή*, Gaudus, now Gozzo, Callypsos' islan¹, acc. to Callim. ap. Strab. 299.

Γαυλίκος, *ή*, *όν*, belonging to a γαῦλος, χρήματα γ., its cargo, Xen. An. 5, 8, 1.

Γαυλῖς, *ίδος*, *ή*, = γαυλός, Opp.

†Γαυλίτης, *ον*, *ό*, Gaulites, masc. pr. n., Thuc. 8, 85.

Γαυλιτικός, *ή*, *όν*, = γαυλίκος, v. 1. for it in Xen.

Γαυλός, *ον*, *ό*, a milk-pail, Od. 9, 223: a water-bucket, Hdt. 6, 119: any round vessel, a butter-firkin; a bee-hive, Anth.—II. properispom. γαῦλος, *ό*, a round-built, Phoenician merchant-vessel, Epich. p. 24, Hdt. 3, 136, etc., where however the MSS. always have γαυλός, cf. Dind. Ar. Av. 602. (Acc. to Wessel. of Syrian deriv. — is it the galley, galeon, galiass, of the middle ages?)

Γαυραξ, *άκος*, *ό*, Ion. γαυρήξ, (γαῦρος) a braggart, Alcae. 6.

Γαυρίαμα, *ατος*, *τό*, arrogance, boasting, Plut.: from

Γαυρίαω, *ω*, *φ*, -άσω, (γαῦρος) to be arrogant, overweening, to pride one's self, be over-confident, Cratin. Incert. 9: also in pass. to leap, spring, Theocr. 25, 133, in Ep. part. γαυριόυντες. [άσω]

†Γαυρίον, *ον*, *τό*, Gaurium, a haven and fortress in the island of Andros, Xen. Hell. 1, 4, 22.

Γαῦρος, *ον*, also *α*, *ον*, leaping: exulting in, βοστρύχοις, Archil. 9; overweening, haughty, Ar. Ran. 282: unmanageable, Theocr.; fierce, τό γαῦρον, = γανρότης. (*γάω, γαίω, ὑγανός, ὑγανρός, Sanscr. garu super-bire, Lat. gaudeo.) Hence

Γανρότης, *ητος*, *ή*, arrogance, pride; dashing courage, Plut.

Γανρόμαι, as pass. = γανρίαω, to exult, be overweening, Batr. 266: to be proud of, τινί, Eur. Or. 1532: hence

Γανρωμα, *ατος*, *τό*, a subject for boasting, Eur. Tro. 1250.

Γαυσαῖος, *ον*, *ό*, more rarely γανσάης, *ον*, *ό*, Lat. gausapa, gausape, a shaggy woollen cloth; the pile or nap of it, Strab.

Γαυσός, *ή*, *όν*, and Aeol. γαῦσος, crooked, bent, Hipp. (Aeol. to γαυφός.)

*ΓΑΩ, obsol. pres., from which is formed γέγνα for γέγονα, Ep. perf. of γίγνομαι, to be born or to come into being, to spring or be derived: hence in genl. to be, to live; only used of men, Hom.; the inf. γεγάνειν for γεγάναι is only found in Hom. in com-pds., but Pind. O. 9, 164, has the simple form, as also γεγάκειν [α] for γεγηκέναι, O. 6, 83: γεγάως, contr. Att. into γεγώς, γεγώσα, γεγώς, like βεβαός, βεβώς.—2 plur. γεγάυτε, [α] Batr. 143, is anomalous.

*ΓΑΩ, obsol. root, = γαίω, to exult, from which come a number of words, γηβέω, γανρός, Lat. gaudeo: prob. also ὑ-γα-θός, ηγάθεος, ὑ-γανός, ὑ-γα-μαι, ὑ-γαί-ομαι.

Γαῶπος, γδουπέω, poet. strengthened forms for δούπος, δουπέω, metri grat., esp. in com-pds., e.g. ἐρίγδουπος and ἐριγδουπέω, yet also in tmesis, II. 4, 15.

ΓΕ', Dor. γά, enclitic particle, serving to limit or call attention to the word or words which it follows, generally = Lat. quidem. Its various usages are difficult to classify, but are brought by Hermann (Vig. n. 296 b) under the two general heads of vis minuendi and vis augendi.

I. VIS MINUENDI.—1. at least, at any rate, Lat. saltem, ἡνὴρ ὅστις πινυτός γε μετέλθοι, any man..., at least a

prudent man, Od. 1, 229: οὐ δύο γε ne duo quidem, II. 20, 286; ὁ γ' ἐνθάδε λέως, at any rate the people here Soph.: freq. attached to the pronouns, e.g. ἐγώ γε, σύ γε, and esp. in Hom. ὅγε.—2. true, introducing an opposition, as σὺ δ' οὐ λόγεῖς, ὅρας δέ... true, you do not..., etc., Eur. Andr. 239.—3. well then, then, implying doubt or unwillingness, εἰμί γε, then I will go, Eur. H. 861: ὅρα γ' εἰ τι δράσεις, come, act, if you mean to act, I. A. 817.—4. and indeed, too, ἡ μὴν κελεύσω κἀπιθύνω γε πρόσ, and, besides that, I will urge on, Aesch. Pr. 73; serving to make more definite, often after καί, παρήσαν τινες καὶ πολλοί γε, some and many too, Plat. Phaed. 58 D: and so in answers, where a simple yes would have sufficed, but more is particularized, κενὸν τόδ' ἄγρος ἢ στέγει τι: σά γ' ἐνδύτ'..., yes, it does hold something, and that something σὺ ἐνδύτα, Eur. Ion. 1412; of this kind is the phrase καλῶς γε πείων and quite right too! Ar. Ach. 1050 and freq. in Plat., so πάνν γε, etc.

II. VIS AUGENDI, when in English it often can be expressed only by the tone of voice, or in printing by Italics, but still—1. it may be rendered by even, ἤλθον Ἀμφιάρεω γε πρόσ βίαν, against even Amphiarus' will, Eur. Supp. 158; αὐτὴ γε λυπεῖ, even thyself, Med. 1361.—2. to strengthen oaths, νῆ Δία... γε, etc., with a word between, to which γε usu. refers, but v. Ar. Eq. 698; so οὐ μὴν... γε, Eur. Phoen. 1638; cf. Pors. Advers. p. 33-38.—3. sometimes in a question which implies an emphatic negative γε is added, ποῖον γε τοῦτον πλὴν γ' Ὀδυσσεώς, Soph. Phil. 439, ubi v. Herm.—It often serves to limit the whole clause, when it is added to the relative or conjunction, v. under εἰγε and ἐπεὶ, ὁ ὅς γε, qui quidem, quippe qui, since he, inasmuch as he..., ἡμῶς ἀπείρευν ὁ γέ σου καθύβρισαν, Soph. Phil. 1364.

B. POSITION. It ought to follow the word which it limits; but in case of substantives it often follows the article, as ὁ γ' ἄνθρωπος, or the pronouns, κατά γε τὸν σὸν λόγον, in Aristoph. it coalesces with the demonstr. —ι, αὐτῇι, τουτογί, etc.

C. IN CONNECTION WITH OTHER PARTICLES γε usu. has its simple force, quidem, at least.—1. freq. after ἄλλῃ μὴν, καὶ μὴν, οὐ μὴν, but in Att., with a word between, Pors. Phoen. 1638.—2. ἀν γε in Att. only when preceded by καί, οὐ, etc., cf. Elmsl. Med. 837.—3. ἀρά γε, v. ἀρά.—4. ἀτὰρ γε, but yet, Ar. Ach. 448.—5. γε ὅγ, and γέ τοι, for their difference v. Herm. Vig. n. 297.—6. ἐπεὶ γε, ἐπεὶπερ γε, etc., since at least, so ὅπου γε, ὅπου γε μὴν.—7. καί... γε, v. 1. 4, καί γε, only in late authors.—8. καίτοι γε, v. καίτοι. 9. γε μὴν... certainly however, Herm. Vig. n. 337.—10. γε μὴν, nevertheless, id. n. 298; 11. γέ τε never occurs in Att. Pors. Med. 863.

ΓΕΑ, *ή*, rare resolved form of γῆ Or. Sib.

Γεάχος, *ον*, Dor. for γαίηχος, Pind. Ol. 13, 114.

†Γεβελείζις, *ιως*, *ό*, Gebeleizis, a deity of the Getae, Hdt. 4, 94.

Γεγάω, v. sub. *γάω.

Γεγάωτε, γεγάσσι, 2 and 3 pl. indic. perf. γέγνα, v. γάω. Partic. γεγάς, *νία*, *ός*, Att. γεγάς, Inf. γεγάμεν, γεγάκειν pect.

Γεγάβει, Dor. for γεγήβει, 3 μ. perf. from γηθέω, Epich. p. 62.

Γεγάκειν, Dor. for γεγακέναι, = γεγονέναι, Pind. O. 6, 83. [α]

Γεγάμεν, Ep. inf. of γέγαα, v. *γάω. [α]

Γεγάνια, ας, ἡ, Gegania, fem. pr. n., Plut.

Γέγειος, ον, Ion. for ἀρχαῖος, akin to γάος and γῆ, in sign. of αὐτόχθων, v. Creuzer Hecat. p. 74 sq.; cf. Bentl. Call. Fr. 103.

Γέγηθε, γεγήθει, 3 sing. perf. 2 and plqpf. of γηθέω, Hom.

Γέγονα, perf. of γίνομαι.

ΓΕΓΩΝΑ, perf. 2 c. pres. signf., part. γεγώνω, Hom., the other tenses are formed as from pres. γεγώνω or γεγώνω, viz. inf. γεγώνειν, II.; imperf. ἐγγέγωνεν or γεγώνεν, for ἐγγέγωνον, Od., and 3 sing. ἐγγέγωνε, Hom., but also γέγωνε, (which form also occurs as pres., imperf., and aor., in Eur. also as imperat.): an inf. aor. γεγώνησαι, Aesch. Pr. 990. To call, cry, Hom., ὅσον τε γέγωνε βοήσας, as far as he could make himself heard by shouting, Od. 5, 400, etc., cf. οὐπὺς οἱ ἐπὶ βόσωντι γεγώνειν, II. 12, 337: in genl. to speak loud, publish, proclaim, Aesch. Pr. 193, etc.: c. dat. pers., to call on, cry out to, II. 14, 469, etc.; also μετὰ θεοῖς, Od. 12, 370: in Pind. c. acc. pers. to sing, celebrate, O. 2, 10; P. 9, 3:—of things, to sound, ring, tinkle, ὁ ἄνθ' γ', Arist. Anim. (Acc. to some from γιγνώσκα, ἐγνώκα: others from γάω.)

Γεγώνω, v. sub γέγωνα: hence Γεγώνῃς, εως, ἡ, loud talking, screaming.

Γεγωνήτεον, verb. adj., one must celebrate or proclaim aloud, c. acc. Pind. O. 2, 10.

Γεγωνίσκος, lengthd. pres. for γέγωνα, to proclaim, tell, Aesch. Pr. 627, Thuc. 7, 76.

Γεγωνός, ὄν, adj. from part. γεγώνως, as ἀραρός, ὄν, from ἀραρός, loud spoken, clear, Aesch. Theb. 443, v. Valck. Hipp. 584: with clear voice, clear-toned, ἀνθρ, Anth. Comp. γεγωνότερος, Philostr. Adv. with clear voice, loudly, Luc.

Γεγώνω, v. γέγωνα.

Γεγώς, ὄσα, ὡς, Att. part. perf. of γίνομαι, for γεγώς, γεγώς, v. *γάω. Γεδρωσία, ας, ἡ, Gedrosia, a region of Persia, Strab.: οἱ Γεδρώσιοι, the Gedrosians, Strab., in Arr. also Γεδρωσία, and inhab. Γεδρωσίαι, ol.

Γέεννα, ης, ἡ, Gehenna, (prop. the valley of Hinnom, from Hebr.; a beautiful valley near Jerusalem, where children had been sacrificed to Moloch; afterwards held in abomination, and used as a place to cast carcases of animals and malefactors, which were consumed by fire constantly kept up, hence called γέεννα τοῦ πυρός), in N. T. the place of everlasting torment, hell-fire, hell, Matth. 5, 22, 29, Marc. 9, 43, etc.

Γεζατόριξ, γος, ὁ, Gezatorix, a prince of Paphlagonia, Strab.

Γεθσημανή or Γεθσαμανεῖ, (from Hebr.; prop. the place of oil presses) Gethsemane, a farm or close at the foot of the Mount of Olives, N. T. Matth. 26, 36.

Γεπνός, γεπνικός, γεπνονία, ἡ, v. γεωπ.

Γεπρός, ὄν, (γέα) of earth, earthy, like γάδος, Plat. Rep. 612 A.

Γέβην, Aeol. for ἔβην.

Γεῦροτιρ, ἥρις, ὅς=sq.

Γεῦροτης, ος, ὁ, (γέα, ὠδω) a plougher of earth, Anth.

Γεῖναι, Ep. 2 sing. subj. aor. 1 mid. for γείνῃαι, Od. 20, 202, cf. sq. II.

Γείνομαι, pass. from obsol. act. γείνω, for which γεννάω is in use, to be engendered, be born, γεινόμενος, one that is born, oft. in Hom.: only in pres. or imperf., and that only in poets. But—II. in act. signf., aor. 1 mid. γεινόμεν, γεινασθαι, = γέννω, to beget, bring forth, oft. in Hom. γείναι, Ep. 2 sing. subj. for γείνῃαι, Od. 20, 202; οἱ γεινόμενοι, the parents: also in prose. (* γένω is the common root of γένουμαι and γίνομαι, cf. Lat. gigno, genui.)

Γεῖθεν, adv. = γαίθεν, γῆθεν, Call. Fr. 509.

Γειοκόμος, ον, (γέα, κομέω) cultivating land.

Γειομόρος, γειοπόνος, γειοτόμος, = γεωμ., etc.

Γειοφόρος, ον, (γέα, φέρω) earth bearing, Anth.

Γεῖσιον, ον, τό, dim. from γείσων, Joseph.

Γεῖσιποδῖα, f. -ισω, to prop the γείσων: hence

Γεῖσιπόδις, εως, ἡ, a propping of the γείσων; and

Γεῖσιπόδισμα, ατος, τό, a prop of the γείσων.

ΓΕΪΖΩΝ or γείσων, ον, τό, any thing projecting so as to shelter, the eaves of a roof, the cornice of the entablature, Böckh. Inscr. 1, p. 284: in genl. the coping, like θρίγκος, Eur. Or. 1569: hence the eye-brows: also the hem or border of a garment, Ar. Fr. 602: also ὁ γείσος LXX.; but the form γείσων, γείσως, etc., is the better, Jac. A. P. p. 640. (Said to be of Carian origin, Ruhnk. Tim., Valck. Phoen. 1165.) Hence

Γεῖσώω or γείσσω, to put on, protect with a γείσων, Jac., ubi sup.

Γεῖσωμα or γείσσωμα, ατος, τό, = γείσων, a pent-house, Arist. Part. An.

Γεῖσως or γείσσωσις, εως, ἡ, a covering with a pent-house, etc.

Γεῖταινα, ης, ἡ, fem. of γείτων, a neighbour, as τέκταινα of τέκτων.

Γεῖταινα, ας, ἡ=γειτονία. Hence Γεῖταινιάω=γειτνιάω.

Γεῖταινικός, ἡ, ὄν, neighbouring, Joseph.

Γεῖταινίσις, εως, ἡ, =γειτονία, neighbourhood, nearness, Arist. Pol.—2. the neighbours, Plat. Coriol. 24.

Γεῖταινίω, to be a neighbour, to border on, Ar. Eccl. 327.

Γεῖταινέω, Hipp., and

Γεῖταινέω=γειτνιάω, Aesch. Pers. 310; hence

Γεῖταινίημα, ατος, τό, neighbourhood; hence also a neighbouring place, dwelling or settlement, Alcim. 62, cf. Plat. Legg. 705 A.

Γεῖταινίσις, εως, ἡ=sq., Luc.

Γεῖταινία, ας, ἡ, neighbourhood, nearness, Plat. Legg. 843 C.

Γεῖταινιάω=γειτνιάω, Theopomp. ap. Antiatt.

Γεῖταισύνη, ης, ἡ=γειτονία, Strab.

Γεῖταισύνος, ον, neighbouring, near, Anth.

Γεῖταιν, ονος, ὁ, ἡ, a neighbour, borderer, Od.: from Pind. downwards often found as adj., neighbouring, near, bordering, ἐκ γεῖταινόν, Ar. Plut. 435, Ell. p. 296, 342. Metaph. akin to, like, Luc. C. gen. aut dat., Thom. Mag. p. 184, Ast Plat. Legg. 4, 1. (From γέα, γῆ, γῆτης, γῆτης.)

Γεῖταινίη, ὁ=γεωπεινίη.

Γέλα, Ion. Γέλη, ης, ἡ, Gela, a city on the southern coast of Sicily, Hdt. 7, 153.

Γελάω, = γελῶω, Gramm.

Γελάνης, ἑς, (γελῶω, γελῶος) laughing, cheerful, Pind. O. 5, 5.

Γελάνωρ, ορος, ὁ, Gelanor, the last king of Argos of the race of the Iachidae, Apollod. 2, 1, 4, Plut. Pyrrh. 32.

Γελάρχος, ον, ὁ, Gelarchus, masc. pr. n., Dem. 502, 17.

Γέλας, α, ὁ, Gelas, a river of Sicily, Thuc. 6, 4.

Γελασεῖω, desiderat. from γελῶω, to be like to laugh, ready to laugh, Plat. Phaed. 64 B, Valck. Phoen. 1214.

Γελασίμος, ον, (γελῶω) laughable Att. γέλοιος, Luc. [α]

Γελαστίνος, ον, ὁ, (γελῶω) a laughor fem. γελαστίνη, Ael.—II. ὁ γελαστίνος sub. ὀδόντες, the grimmers, i. e. the front teeth, which show when one laughs.—2. the dimple, which laughing makes in the cheeks, Martial. 7, 24; hence in Alciph., and Anth., of the hinder parts, for which Luc. uses γέλος.

Γελάσκω, = γελῶω, Anth.

Γέλασμα, ατος, τό, (γελῶω) laugh ing, laughter: hence κυμάτων ἀνθ' ὀντων γέλασμα, "the many-twinkling smile of Ocean," Aesch. Pr. 90 ubi v. Blomf.: Passow takes it of the sound, like καχλάω, Lat. cacchimus.

Γελαστής, α, ον, verb. adj. from γελῶω, calculated to excite laughter, laughable.—2. γελαστέον, one must laugh, Clem. Al.

Γελαστής, ον, ὁ, a laughor, sneerer Soph. O. T. 1422.

Γελαστικός, ἡ, ὄν, inclined to laugh, risible, Sext. Emp.: laughable. Adv. -κῶς.

Γελαστός, ἡ, ὄν, laughable, absurd, laughed at, Od. 8, 307, and Att.

Γελαστός, ὄος, ἡ, Ion. for γέλαος, Call. Del. 329.

ΓΕΛΛΩ, f. γελλάσσομαι, more rarely γελῶω [α], Bornem. Xen. Symp. 1, 16, Dor. γελλάω: aor. ἐγέλασα, poet. ἐγέλασσα. To laugh at a thing, ἐπὶ τινι, Hom., also τινί, Br. Ar. Eq. 696: for ὑπαλόν or ἡδὺν γελῶν, ἄχρειον γ., ἀλλοτριούς γαβήσις γ., Σαρδόνιον γ., Hom., v. the respective adjs.: ἐγέλασσε ὅλον κῆρ, his heart laughed within him, Hom.: also of things, ἐγέλασσε δὲ πᾶσα πέρ. χθών, II. 19, 362; ὀδῶν πᾶς ὀφρανος γαῖά τε καὶ οἶσμα βαλλασσας ἐγέλασσε, heaven, earth and sea laughed, were glad with the smell, Ruhnk. H. Hom. Cer. 14; ὅτι, at the sound, Hes. Th. 40: hence to look laughingly, glad, gracious, to smile upon, Lat. aridere, Eur., to be pleased with, c. dat. Ar. Nub. 560: to laugh at, sneer at, usu. ἐπὶ τινι, as Xen. Symp. 2, 18, also τινί, Soph. Aj. 1043, τινός, Phil. 1125: γελᾶν is also not unfreq. followed by εἰ and ὅτι, Xen.—II. transit. to laugh at one, τινά, Theocr. 20, 1, at a thing, τι, Xen. Symp. 2, 19

Γέληγ, ὄν, τά, ὀπος, small wares, frippery: also sweetmeats: hence the market where they are sold, Eupol. Incert. 5.

Γεληγίδομαι, as pass., of garlic, to grow to a head (γελγίς), Theophr.: from

ΓΕΛΓΙΣ, ἴδος and ἴθος, also γέλις, εως, ἡ=ἀγλίς, a head, clove of garlic, Lat. spica, nucleus allii, πότι μοι γελγίθες, making one thirsty, Anth., cf. Theocr. 14, 17.

Γελοπαῶλω, to deal in γέληγ, Her mipp. Art. 6: from

Γελοπάλης, ον, ὁ, (γέληγ, παῶλω) fem. γελοπάλης, ἴδος, ἡ, Cratin

Dionys. 10, a dealer in γέληγ.

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Γελόντες, ὧν, οἱ, the *Gelontes*, v. ub. Τελόντες.

†Γελέων, ὄντος, ὁ, *Geleon*, son of *Ion*, from whom acc. to some the *Gelontes*, one of the four Attic tribes were named, Hdt. 5, 66: v. foreg.

†Γελίας, ὄν, ὁ, *Gelias*, an envoy of the Phocaeans, Polyb. 21, 4, 4.

†Γελλίας, ὄν, ὁ, *Gellias*, masc. pr. n., Dioid. S.

Γέλλα, γελλίζω, v. ἐλλίζω.

Γελοῖάζω, f. -άσω [α], (γελοῖος) to make sport, jest, Plut.: hence

Γελοιαστὴς, οὗ, ὁ, a jesting, buffoon, fool, Ath.—II. a sneerer.

Γελοῖα, ὦ, f. -ήσω, Ep. for γελάω, Od. 20, 347, H. Hom. Ven. 49, cf. γελοῖωντες.

Γελοῖος, Ep. for γέλοιος, II. 2, 215. Γελοιομελέω, (γελοῖος, μέλος) to write comic songs, Leon. Tar.

Γελοῖος, α, ὄν, also ὄς, ὄν, (γελάω) laughable, absurd, Ar. Vesp. 566.—II. making laughter, jesting, humorous, facetious, Eur. Melan. 29. (In this signif. some choose to write γέλοιος, which others regard as not Attic: and the old Gramm. contradict one another on the point, Ruhnk. Tim., Koen Greg. p. 23, 26.) Adv. γελοῖως. Hence

†Γελοῖότης, ἡτος, ἡ, laughable nature, ridiculousness, Ath. 497 F.

Γελοῖώδης, ες, (γέλοιος, εἶδος)= γέλοιος.

Γελοῖωντες, Od. 20, 390, poet. for γελῶντες, γελῶντες, as perh. Od. 20, 347, γελοῖων for ἐγγέλων, though this may come from γελοῖα: others write γελῶντες, γελῶν, but in Od. 18, 111, we have γελῶντες.

Γελῶ, γελῶντες, Ep. form for γελῶ, γελάω, etc., Od.

Γελομυλία, ας, ἡ, company in laughing, opp. to κλαιμυλία, Anth.

†Γέλων, ὄνος, ὁ, *Gelon*, a tyrant of Syracuse, Thuc. 6, 4.—2. an Epirote, Plut. Pyrrh. 5.

†Γελωνοί, ὧν, οἱ, the *Geloni*, a Scythian tribe on the Tanais, Hdt. 4, 108.

†Γελωνός, οὗ, ὁ, *Gelonius*, a son of Hercules, Hdt. 4, 10.—II. ἡ, a city of the *Geloni*, Id. 4, 58.

Γελῶντες, poet. for γελῶντες, Od. 18, 111.

†Γέλως, α, ὄν, and -ῶος, α, ὄν, (Γέλα) of or belonging to *Gela*; οἱ Γέλως, the inhab. of *Gela*, Hdt. 7, 156.

Γέλως, ατος, Att. ὦ, ὁ, acc. γέλωτα and Att. γέλων, Piers. Moer. p. 108, Butt. Ausf. Gr. § 53: Wolf Od. 18, 100, has the apocop. dat. γέλω for γέλωτι, as 18, 212, ἦρω for ἔρωτι, and 20, 8, apoc. acc. γέλω for γέλωτα (γέλω):—laughing, laughter, Hom.: ἐπὶ γέλωτι, for laughter's sake, for a joke, Hdt.; also of the ripple or gentle splash of waves, like γέλασμα, Opp.—II. a subject, occasion of laughter: γέλωτα ποιεῖσθαι or τίθεσθαι τι, to make a joke of it, Hdt.

Γελοποικέω, (γελοωποικέω) to create, make laughter, esp. by buffoonery, Plat. Rep. 606 C, and Xen.: hence

Γελοποικία, ας, ἡ, buffoonery, Xen. Symp. 4, 50.

Γελοποικίος, ὄν, (γέλως, ποίεω) creating laughter, ridiculous, Aesch. Fr. 166: ὁ γελωποικίος, a jester, Xen.

Γεμίω, f. -ίσω Att. -ῶ, (γέμα) to fill, load or freight with a thing, τινός, Aesch. Ag. 443, Thuc. 7, 53. Pass. to be full, Anth.

†Γεμίνιος, ὄν, ὁ, the Lat. name *Germanius*, Plut.

Γεμιστός, ἡ, ὄν, (γέμιζω) filled, full, loaded, Ath.

Γέμος, τό, = γόμος, Aesch. Ag. 1232: from

ΓΕΜΩ, used only in pres. and imperf. to be filled, loaded, to be full: f a thing, τινός, Aesch. Ag. 613, Scph., Plat., etc. (hence Lat. *gemo*, cf. στένω, which links them together.)

Γένα, Ion. γένη, ἡ, = γέννα, γένος, Call.

Γενάρχη, ὄν, ὁ, (γένος, ἀρχή) the founder of a family or tribe, ancestor, Lyc.

†Γέναννοι, ὡν, οἱ, the *Genaini*, a people of Vindelicia, Strab.

Γενεά, ας, ἡ, Ion. γενεή, ἡς, (*γένω) birth, Hom., esp. in II., usu. in phrases νεώτατος γενεῇ, ὀπλοτέρως, πρεσβύτερος, προγενέστερος, πρότερος γενεῇ, younger by birth, i. e. in age, etc.: of lifeless things, production, growth.

—II. birth, race, descent, esp. noble birth, Hom., γενεῆς καὶ αἵματος, of race and blood, II. 6, 211, ἐκ γενεῆς, acc. to rank, II. 10, 63, γενεῖν, by descent, Αἰτωλὸς γενεῖν, II. 23, 471, γενεῇ ὑπέρτερος, higher by blood, II. 11, 785, γενεῇ τινος and ἐκ γενεῆς, descent from, II. 21, 157, 187, γενεῇ ἐπὶ λίμνῃ Ἑγυαλί, birth-place, II. 20, 390, of an eagle's aerie, Od. 15, 175, of horses, breed, II. 5, 265.—III. a race, φύλλον, ἀνδρῶν γενεή, II. 6, 146, a generation, δύο γένεαι μερόπων ἀνθρώπων, II. 1, 250, etc., of which, acc. to Hdt., three made a century: also the successive ages of gold, silver, etc., and hence the times.—IV. offspring, descendants, post-Hom.

Γενεαλόγῶ, ὦ, (γενεαλόγος) to trace ancestry, make a pedigree, γένευσιν, Hdt. 2, 146: τινά, to draw out one's pedigree, Id. 2, 143. In mid. to trace one's own origin or pedigree, ἐξ, N. T. Hebr. 7, 6: hence

Γενεαλόγημα, ατος, τό, a pedigree.

Γενεαλογία, ας, ἡ, (γενεαλόγῶ) the making a pedigree, tracing a family; in plur., a work by Hecataeus.

Γενεαλογικός, ἡ, ὄν, genealogical, Polyb.: from

Γενεαλόγος, ὁ, (γενεά, λέγω) a genealogist, Dion. H.

Γενεάρχης, ὄν, ὁ, = γενάρχης, Apollod.

Γενεή, ἡς, ἡ, Ion. for γενεά.

Γενεῖνθ, adv. from birth, by descent, Arat.

Γενέθλιος, α, ὄν, Ion. γενεθλήιος, = γενέθλιος.

Γενέθλη, ἡς, ἡ, birth, origin, source, descent, Hom.: of horses, breed, II. 5, 270.—2. birth-place, hence ἀργύρου γ, a silver-mine, II. 2, 857.

Γενέθλια, τά, v. γενέθλιος.

Γενεθλιάζω, f. -άσω, to keep a birthday, App.

Γενεθλιακός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to a birthday-day, Leon. Al.—II. = γενεθλιαλόγος, Gal.

Γενεθλιαλόγῶ, ὦ, to cast nativities, to practise astrology, Strab.: and

Γενεθλιαλογία, ας, ἡ, astrology, casting of nativities, Joseph.: from

Γενεθλιαλόγος, ὁ, (γενέθλια, λέγω) a caster of nativities, Hierocl.

Γενεθλίος, ἄδος, ἡ, pecul. fem. γενέθλιος, Nonn.

Γενεθλίδιος, ὄν, = γενέθλιος, Anth.

Γενεθλιόγία, ας, ἡ, and γενεθλιολόγος, ὄν, ὁ, = γενεθλιάζω.

Γενέθλιος, ὄν, also α, ὄν, Lyc.: belonging to one's family or one's birth-natalis, γεν. ἡμέρα: so also τὸ γενέθλιον: τὰ γ, a birthday feast, birthday presents, (but in Eccl. the commemoration of a martyr's death, v. γε-

νέσια), γ. θύειν, to offer birth-day offerings, Eur. Ion 653, so ἰορτάζει γ., Plat. Alc. 2, 121 C, ἀγεῖν, Plut. γεν. δαίμων, Ζεύς, the genius of one's nativity, Pind. P. 4, 299: γ. θεοί, the gods of one's race or family, Aesch. Theb. 639; like γενέθλιον αἷμα, kindred blood, Eur. Or. 89.

Γενέθλιον, ὄν, τό, = γενέθλη, descend, Aesch. Supp. 290.—2. offspring, Id. Ag. 914, etc.

Γενεῖάω, Dor. -άσσω, f. -άσω, (γένειν) to get a beard, come to man's estate, Theocr. 11, 9: more rarely to have a beard.

Γενεῖός, ἄδος, ἡ, (γένειν) a beard, Od. 16, 176.—II. the chin or cheeks, Eur.—III. as adj. of or belonging to the chin, Gal.

Γενεῖάσκω, = γενεῖάω, to get a beard, Plat. Symp. 181 D, Xen. Cyr. 4, 6, 5.

Γενεῖατης, ὄν, ὁ, fem. γενεῖατις, ἰδος, ἡ, Theocr. 17, 33, Ion. γενεῖατης, ἡτις, Luc. also γενεῖατις: beard ed. [α]

Γενεῖάω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, = γενεῖάω, to get a beard, Od. 18, 176, 269, and Plat.—2. to have a beard, Ar. Eccl. 145.

Γενεῖατης, ὄν, ὁ, Ion for γενεῖατις.

Γένειον, ὄν, τό, the chin, Hom.: later also the jaw, the cheek, Anth.—II. the hair of the chin, beard, Hom. Proverb. of excessive leanness, γένειον καὶ κέρατα (like our skin and bones), Ar. Av. 902, probably from the goat. (No doubt from γένος q. v.)

†Γενεοισυλλεκτός, ὄν, ὁ, (γένειν συλλέγω) one who cultivates a beard Ath. 157 B.

Γένοε, Ep. for ἐγένον.

Γενέσθαι, inf. aor. of γίγνομαι.

Γενέσια, ὄν, τά, v. γενέσιος.

†Γενεσιαλόγος, ὄν, = γενεθλιαλόγος, Artem.

Γενεσιάρχης, ὄν, ὁ, = γενεάρχης LXX.

Γενέσιος, ὄν, = γενέθλιος, belonging to the birth-day, θεός, Plut.: τὸ τὰ γενέσια, a day kept in memory of the dead, Hdt. 4, 26, Ammon. p. 34: to be distinguished from τὰ γενέθλια birth-day feast, v. Stallb. Plat. Alc. 1 121 C, though used for it in N. T. Matth. 14, 6.

†Γενεσιουργῶ, ὦ, to produce, to beget; and

†Γενεσιουργία, ας, ἡ, a begetting procreation, Eccl.; from

Γενεσιουργός, οὗ, ὁ, (γένησις, *ἐργῶ) the author of one's race: productive, Iamb.

Γένεσις, εως, ἡ, (*γένω) an origin, source, II. 14, 201, 246; creation, generation, birth, race, descent, Hdt. 2, 146: ἡ γεν. τοῦ κόσμου or τῶν πάντων, the creation of the universe; in Iamb. and Eccl. without κόσμος: a producing, formation, τῶν ἰματίων, Plat. Polit. 281 B; birth, nativity, Anth.: also the parts of generation, Anth.

†Γενέσκετο, iterat. form of aor. for ἐγένετο, Od.

Γενέτειρα, ας, fem. from γενετήρ she that bears, a mother, Pind. N. 7, 3.—II. she that is born, a daughter Euphor. 47, v. Meineke, p. 112.

Γενετή, ἡς, ἡ, = γενεή, a source, begetting, birth, Hom. in phrase ἐκ γενετῆς, from the hour of birth.

Γενετήρ, ἡρος, ὁ, fem. γενετήρις, = γενετής, Arist. Mund.

Γενετήρ, ὄν, ὁ, a begetter, father ancestor, Eur. Or. 1011: also metaph. Jac. A. P. 48.—II. the begotten, the son, Soph. O. T. 472 (ubi v. Erf.), Eur. Ion 916, cf. γενετήρις.—III. as adj.

= γενεθλιος, e. g. θεοί, Aesch. Supp. 77, and Eur., cf. γεννήτης.

Γενετῖος, ον, ὁμή, sexual impulse, Anth.

Γενετῖα, ἰδος, ἡ, goddess of one's birth hour, Ar. Nub. 52.

Γενέτωρ, ορος, ὁ=γενέτης, Hdt. 8, 137.

Γενέτωρ, ορος, ὁ, Genētor, son of Lycanor, Apollod.

Γενής, ἰδος, ἡ=γένυς, the edge of an axe, an axe, mattock, contr. gen. γενήδος, Soph. Ant. 249.

Γενήτης, ον, ὁ, v. γεννήτης.

Γενήτης, ον, ὁ, Genētes, a river and haven of Pontus, Strab.: hence Γενήτρια ἄκρα, the promontory of Genetes, Ar. Rh. 2, 378.

Γενήτος, ἡ, ὄν, (γενέσθαι) come into being, born: but γενήτος, ἡ, ὄν, begotten, Schaf. Schol. Par. Ap. Rh. 2, 4.

Γενικός, ἡ, ὄν, (γένος) belonging to the γένος, hence generic, general, opp. to εἰδικός, specific, Arist. Top.: ἡ γενική, sub. πῶσις, the genitive case, Gramm.

Γενιά, ης, ἡ, poet for γένος, descent, offspring, in Pind., and Aesch. and Eur.: Plat. Phil. 25D, Isae. ap. Poll. 3, 6.

Γεννάδας, ον, ὁ, plur. γεννάδαί, noble, whether in mind or birth, high-born, high-minded, Ar. Ran. 179. [v.]

Γενναίοπρεπής, ἑς, (γενναῖος, πρόπαι) becoming, befitting a noble. Adv.

πῶς, Ar. Pac. 988.

Γενναῖος, α, ον, also ος, ον, Eur. Hec. 592, (γέννα) suitable to one's birth or descent, οὐ μοι γενναῖον, it fits not my high blood, Hom., but only II. 5, 253: esp. noble, both in mind and blood, high-born, high-minded, Trag., etc.: also of beasts, κύνων, σκύλας, etc., Plat.: of things, good of their kind, excellent, σῶκα, Plat. Legg. 844 E: notable, πολλά... γενναῖα ἐποίησεν ὁ ἀνευρος, Xen. Hell. 5, 4, 17: great, intense, δὴν, Soph. Aj. 938: used as a form of civil refusal, γενναῖος εἰ, you are very good! Ar. Chesm. 220: also iron., Wyt. Ep. Cr. p. 233. Adv. -ως, Thuc. 2, 41: comp. γενναϊότερος, Plat.: superl. γενναϊότατα, Eur. Cycl. 657. Hence

Γενναϊότης, ητος, ἡ, the character of a γενναῖος, nobility, high spirit and bearing, Eur. Phoen. 1680: fertility, Xen. Cyr. 8, 3, 38.

Γέννησις, Dor. for γέννησις, Eur. A. 1065.

Γεννήτωρ, Dor. for γεννήτωρ, Soph. R. 256, [α]

Γεννάω, α, f. -ήσω, (γέννα) to beget, oph. El. 1412, οἱ γεννήσαντες, the parents, Xen. Mem. 2, 1, 27: later, to bring forth: also of things produced by the working of natural powers, see φύειν, e. g. μέγα σῶμα, to get a large frame, Soph. Aj. 1077: metaph., δὴν βλάβην καὶ λύτην γεννά, lat. Ep. 315 C, cf. Legg. 673 D: in ml. to generate, produce, Arist. Coel. enge.

Γέννημα, ατος, τό, that which is induced, fruit loth of animals and ants, Polyb.—II. act. that which begets, Plat. Soph. 266 B.—III. a begetting, Aesch. Pr. 850.

Γεννησαρέθ, ἡ, (from Hebr.) incl. Genesareth, a beautiful and fruitful region of Palestine, N. T. Matth. 14, 34: hence ἡ λίμνη Γενν., lake of Genesareth, another name of the sea of Galilee, Id. Luc. 5, 1.

Γεννησαρίτης, ἰδος, ἡ, (λίμνη)=eg.

Γεννήσις, εως, ἡ, (γεννάω) an enduring producing, Eur. I. A. 1065.

Γεννήτειρα, ας, ἡ, fem. of γεννήτης, Plat. Crat. 410 C.

Γεννήτης, ον, ὁ, (γέννα, v. Schöm. ad Isae. p. 355): οἱ γεννήται, the Genēnetes at Athens, i. e. the citizens, heads of houses, 30 of whom made up a γένος or clan: 30 γένη made a φρατρία, and 3 φρατρίαι αὐλή. See Thirlw. Hist. Gr. 2, p. 12, and the places quoted by Taylor on Dem. 1365, 9.

Γεννητικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to, fit for begetting, Hipp.

Γεννητός, ἡ, ὄν, (γεννάω) begotten, νῖος γ. opp. to ποιητός, Plat. Legg. 923 E; γεννητοὶ γυναικῶν, born of women, i. e. men, N. T. Luc. 7, 28; mortal, Luc.: v. also γεννιός.

Γεννήτρια, ας, ἡ, fem. of γεννήτης, =γεννήτειρα.

Γεννήτωρ, ορος, ὁ=γενέτωρ, Aesch. Supp. 206, and Plat.

Γεννικός, ἡ, ὄν=γενναῖος, Plat.; brave, stout, spirited, Ar. Eq. 457. Adv. -ως, Ar. Lys. 1071.

Γεννοδότειρα, ας, ἡ, the giver of heirs, epith. of Venus, Orph.

Γενοῖατο, Ep. and Ion. for γένοιντο, Hom.

Γένος, εος, τό, (*γένω) race, stock, descent, esp. noble, Hom., etc.: freq. in acc. absol. γένος, as ἑς Ἰθάκης γένος εἰμι, from Ithaca I draw my race, Od. 15, 267; γένος ἰδομάντος, Hes. Th. 161: in Att. usu. τὸ γένος, as Ar. Pac. 187; so too in dat., γένει πολίτης, Dem. 628, 8; γένει νῖος, opp. to an adopted son, Id. 1081, 7: θεῖον γένος εἶναι, to be of divine descent, Il. 6, 180: οἱ ἐν γένει=συγγενεῖς, opp. to οἱ ἐξω γένους, Soph. O. T. 1016, Ant. 660.—II. offspring, a descendant, a child, Il. 19, 124, Hdt. 3, 159, like Virgil's Divi genus.—III. a race in regard to number, βίοντες ἀνδρῶν, βῶλον γένος, Il. 12, 23, Od. 20, 212, cf. γεγεῖ: from Hdt. downwards, a people, nation, race.—2. a race in regard to time, an age, generation, Od. 3, 245, γ. χρύσειον, etc., Hes.; hence age, time of life, γένει ὑστερος, Il. 3, 215.—IV. sex, Plat. Symp. 189 D: gender, Gramm.—V. kind, genus, opp. to εἶδος, species, Plat., who also calls the elements τὰ γένη, Tim. 54 B.—VI. a division of the citizens at Athens, a clan, sept, cf. γεννήτης.—On the word v. Spitzn. Exc. ix. ad Il.

†Γένουα, ας, ἡ, Genoa, a city of Italy, Strab.

Γενοῖστος, ον, ὁ, an ancestor, Plat. Phil. 30 E.

Γέντα, τά, the entrails, flesh, Lat. viscera, Call. (έντος, έντερα, cf. γέντερ in Hesych., venter.)

Γεντιανή ης, ἡ, Lat. gentiana, gentian, a common Alpine plant, Diosc. [α usu., but α in a dub. passage of Democ. ap. Gal.]

†Γεντιάς, ἰδος, ἡ=γεντιανή.

†Γέντιος, ον, ὁ, Gentius, a king of Illyria, Polyb.

Γέντρο, he grasped, =ἐλαβεν, 3 sing. of an old verb only found in this form, Il.: acc. to some Aeol. for ἔλετο, ἔλτρο, έντρο, γέντρο, like ἐλέτω, κέντω, ἡλθον, ἦνθον, Alcman.—II. contr. for ἐγένετο, Theocr., in compd. ἐπέγεντο for ἐπέγενετο, as early as Theogn. 640.

Γέντο, =sq., Trag.

ΓΕΝΤΥΣ, υος, ἡ, acc. plur. γένυας, contr. γένυς: the under jaw, Od. 11, 320: γένυες, both jaws, the mouth, Il. 23, 638; 11, 416: in genl. the cheek, chin; also the beard.—II. the edge of an axe, a biting axe, Soph. Phil. 1205, v. Valck. Diatr. p. 145. (Sanscr.

hanv maxilla, Lat. gena, our chin, Germ. Kinn, also γένειον, γνάθος, and perh. Germ. Gaumen, our guma.) [v twice in Eur., El. 1214, Meleag. 4, 6.]

*ΓΕ'ΝΩ, obsol. pres. from which are formed some tenses of γείνομαι and γίγνομαι.

Γεοειδής, ἑς, (γέα, εἶδος) earth-like, earthy, Arist. H. A.

Γεομαι, pass. to become earth, Diod.

Γεοῦχος, ον=γεοῦχος.

Γεοφόρος, ον=γεοφόρος.

†Γεράδας, α, ὁ, Geradas, Spartan pr. r., Plut. Lyc. 15, also Γεραδάτας, Id.

Γεραῖος, ὁ, ὄν, (γέρων, γήρας, γηραιός) old: in Hom. (who never has γηραιός) always of men, with notions of dignity, venerable; esp. ἡ γεραῖος, the reverend sire, so γηραιά, Il. Compar. γεραιότερος, like παλαιότερος, Hom.: οἱ γεραιότεροι, the elders, senatores, who in old times formed the council of state, Aesch. Eum. 848, cf. γέρων. Superl. γεραιτάτος Ar. Ach. 286: also of things, πόλις, Aesch. Ag. 710. [α', Seidl. Dochn p. 101.]

Γεραῖοφλοιος, ον, (γεραῖος, φλοιός) with old wrinkled skin, Anth.

Γεραῖοφρων, ον, (γεραῖος, φρήν) old of mind, with the wisdom of age, as Dind. now reads in Aesch. Supp. 361 e conj. Burges.

Γεραῖραι, ὦν, αἰ, v. γεραρός.

Γεραίρω, f. -ῶρο: aor. 1 ἐγέραιτο, inf. γεραῖραι: aor. 2 ἐγέραιον, ix Plat. Rep. 468 D also γεραίρομαι, (γέρας) to honour or reward with a gift, τινά τινι, Hom.: in genl. to honour, φωνή, Ar. Thesm. 961: to pay in honour, τί τινι, τὰ ἰσβάκχεα τῷ Διονύσῳ, ap. Dem. 1371, 25.

†Γεραῖστός, α, ορ, also ος, ον, Eur. Cycl. 295; of or belonging to Geraestus, Geraestian, Eur. Or. 993: as appell. of Neptune, who had a famous temple at Geraestus, Ar. Eq. 561 from

†Γεραῖστός, ον, ὁ and ἡ, Geraestus, now Capo Mantello, a promontory and city of Euboea, containing a temple of Neptune, Od. 3, 177, Thuc. 3, 3, etc.: a later form, Γεραστός, occurs in codd. Xen. Hell. 3, 4, 4.

Γεραῖτερος, γεραῖτατος, comp. and superl. from γεραῖος.

Γερανόδρον, ον, τό, (γεραῖος, δρῦς) an old tree or stem, Theophr.: hence of an old man or woman, Aristaen. [v Jac. A. P. p. 185.]

†Γερανεία, ας, ἡ, also Γερανία, Geranēa, a mountain range between Megaris and Corinthia, Thuc. 4, 44.

Γερανίας, ον, ὁ, (γέρανος) crane necked, A. B.

Γεράνιον, ον, τό, (γέρανος) geranium, crane's bill, a plant, Diosc.—II a crane for lifting with, cf. γέρανος II.

Γερανίτης, ον, ὁ, (γέρανος) λίθος, a stone of the colour of a crane's neck, Plin. 37, 11.

Γερανοβοτία, ας, ἡ, (γέρανος, βόσκω) the feeding of cranes, Plat.

Γερανομάχη, ας, ἡ, (γέρανος, μάχη) a battle of cranes, Strab.

Γέρανος, ον, ἡ, a crane, II., later also ὁ, Ael.—II a crane for lifting weights, esp. used in the theatre.—III. a dance resembling the flight of the crane, Luc.—IV. a fish, Ael.

†Γέρανος, ορος, ὁ, Γεράνος, a place in Elis, Strab.

Γεράνωρ, ορος, ὁ, Γεράνωρ, Spartan pr. n., Xen. Hell. 7, 1, 25. [α]

Γεράος, ὁ, ὄν=γεραῖος, Soph. O C 238, only poet.

Γερῶρός, ὁ, ὄν, (γεραῖω) of reverence, stately bearing, Il. 3, 170, 211: later in genl. = γεραίος, γηραιός, Aesch. Ag. 722: γεραοί, priests, Aesch. Supp. 667, and so αἱ γεραοί, now written for γεραοί in Dem. 1369, fin., etc., priestesses of Bacchus.

ΓΕΡΑΣ, αος, never ατος, τό, nom. pl. γέρα for γέρατα: a gift of honour, such esp. as chiefs and princes received from the spoil before it was divided, very freq. in Hom.; and so γέρας, opp. to μοῖρα, Od. 11, 534: the prize or portion of booty each chief received in the distribution, Il. 1, 167: hence in genl. a gift, honour: metaph. γέρας θανόντων, the last honours of the dead, Hom.—II. rank, prerogative, power, dignity, Il. 20, 182, Od. 7, 150, Thuc. 1, 13, cf. γήρας. (Hom. has apocop. plur. γέρα for γέρατα; Hdt. 2, 168, τὰ γέρα. [Ep., Att., Pors. Phoen. 888.]

†Γερασῆνός, ἡ, ὄν, v. l. for Γαδαρανός or Γεργασῆνός, N. T.

Γεράμιος, ὄν, (γέρας) honouring, doing honour to, H. Hom. Merc. 122.—II. honoured, venerable, Eur. Phoen. 923.

Γεράστιος, ὄν, ὁ, a Spartan month, Thuc. 4, 119, ubi v. Arnold.

Γεραφόρος, ὄν, (γέρας, φέρω) bringing or receiving honour, Pind. P. 2, 81. †Γεργεσῆνός, ἡ, ὄν, of or belonging to Gergesa, a city of Palestine, near Gadara, Gergesene, v. l. N. T.

†Γεργίθα, ὡν, τά, also αἱ Γεργίθες, Gergitha, a city of Troas, Strab. 11: hence αἱ Γεργίθαι, ὡν, the Gergithae, the remnant of the early Trojans, Hdt. 5, 122.

†Γεργίθιος, α, ὄν, of Gergitha, Gergithian, Xen. Hell. 3, 1, 15.

†Γεργίθιον, ὄν, τό, Gergithium, a village near Lampascus, Strab.

†Γεργίνα, ης, ἡ, = Γεργίθα.

†Γεργίς, ιος, ὁ, Gergis, son of Arizus, Hdt. 7, 82.

†Γεργουσία, ας, ἡ, Gergovia, now Gergovie, a city of Aquitania, Strab.

Γεργύρα, ας, ἡ, collat. form of γοργύρα, q. v., acc. to Hesych., an underground drain or sewer, Alcm. 101. (cf. γοργύνα, κάρκαρον, Lat. carcer, perh. akin to καρκάω, to sound hollow.)

Γέρρα, nom. pl. of γέρας, Hdt.

Γερίνιος, ὄν, ὁ, Geranian, Hom. epith. of Nestor, from Gerania or Gerenon, a city of Messenia, Strab. 353; not from γέρας: cf. Hes. Fr. 22, 10.

†Γέρης, ητος, ὁ, Geres, masc. pr. n., Ar. Eccl. 932; hence

†Γερρησιθεόδωρος, ὡν, οἱ, (Γέρης, Θεόδωρος) such fellows as Geres and Theodorus, Ar. Ach. 605.

†Γερρηφωρία, ας, ἡ, (γέρας, φέρω) the bearing of a dignity, Dion. H.

†Γερμανία, ας, ἡ, Germany, Strab.

†Γερμανικός, ἡ, ὄν, German, Strab.

†Γερμανίοι, ὡν, οἱ, the Germanii, a Persian tribe, afterwards called Καροῦναιοι, Hdt. 1, 125; cf. Bähr ad loc.

†Γερμανοί, ὡν, οἱ, the Germans, Germans, Strab., etc.

†Γερμανόλεπτης, ὄν, ὁ, (Γερμανός, ἡλλυμι) a German killer, Or. Sib. 14, 45.

†Γερμανός, οὔ, ὁ, German, usu. in pl. Γερμανοί.

†Γερωντάγωγός, to guide an old man, Soph. O. C. 348: in Ar. Eq. 1099, to bring up an old man, like παιδαγωγός, from γάγαιον an old man.

†Γερωντάγωγός, οὔ, ὁ, (γέρων, ἄγω) guiding an old man.

†Γερώντιος, α, ὄν, (γέρων) belonging to an old man or old age.

†Γερωντία, ας, ἡ, old age.—II. the

assembly of the Gerontes at Sparta, Xen. Rep. Lac. 10, 1; v. γέρων, γερωνσία.

†Γερωντίαος, α, ὄν, = γερώντιος.

†Γερωντιάω, ὦ, to grow old or childish; to exhibit or betray the imbecility of old age, Diog. L.

†Γερωντικός, ἡ, ὄν, = γερώντιος, Plat. Legg. 761 C: τὸ γερωντικόν, the Carthaginian senate, Polyb., where others γερώντιον. Adv. -κάς.

†Γερώντιον, ὄν, τό, dim. of γέρων, a little old man, Ar. Ach. 993.

†Γερωντογράδιον, τό, (γέρων, γραῖς) an old man-woman, barbarism in Ar. Thesm. 1199, though Dind. writes it divisim. [α]

†Γερωντοδιδασκάλος, ὄν, ὁ, ἡ, an old man's teacher, Plat. Euthyd. 272 C.

†Γερωντοκομεινόν, τό, (γέρων, κομῆω) a hospital for the old.

†Γερωντομανία, ας, ἡ, (γέρων, μανία) name of a play of Anaxandrid., v. Arist. Rhet. 3, 2, 3.

†Γερωνίον, ὄν, τό, Gerūnium, now Dragonara, a city of Apulia, Polyb. 5, 108, 9.

†Γερουσία, ας, ἡ, a council of elders, (γερώντες) senate, Eur. Rhes. 401: esp. at Sparta, Dem. 489, 19, where it was opp. to the βουλή as an aristocratic body; and was characteristic of Doric states, cf. Müller Dor. 3, 6.—II. = πρεσβεία, an embassy, Eur. Rhes. 936.

†Γερουσιάζω, f. -άσω, to be a senator: hence

†Γερουσιαστής, οὔ, ὁ, a senator.

†Γερουσίος, α, ὄν, belonging to the old or to a senator, befitting them: γ. οἶνος, drunk only by the chiefs at the king's table, Il. 4, 259, γ. ὄρκος, taken by the elders and chiefs, Il. 22, 119.

†Γεῤῥα, ὡν, τά, Gerra, a city of Aegypt, Strab.—2. ας, ἡ, a city in Arabia, Id., near Βρόχοι, Polyb. 5, 46, 1: adj. Γεῤῥαῖος, α, ὄν, Gerraean, Strab.

†Γεῤῥαδία, ὡν, τά, mats of plaited work: from

†Γεῤῥων, ὄν, τό, (εῤῥω) Lat. gerrae, anything made of wicker-work, esp.—I. an oblong shield, covered with ox-hide, such as the Persians wore, Hdt. 7, 61.—II. a wattled hut or booth, Dem. 284, 24.—III. the wicker body of a cart, Strab.—IV. a wicker fence, enclosure, Dem.: hence γεῤῥοχελώνη, ης, ἡ, Lat. testudo viminea, Dion. H.—V. = αἰδοῖον, Com.—VI. a rod, stake, Eupol. Incert. 140: a dart, susp. in Alcm. 125.

†Γεῤῥός, ὄν, ὁ, Gerrhus, a river of European Sarmatia, Hdt. 4, 19.—II. a region of European Sarmatia, Id. 4, 53.

†Γεῤῥοφόρος, ὄν, (γέῤῥων, φέρω) a shield-bearer, a kind of troops that wore wicker shields, Xen. An. 1, 8, 9.

†Γεῤῥοχελώνη, ης, ἡ, (γέῤῥων, χελώνη) v. γέῤῥων, Philo Math.

†Γερτούς, οἰντος, Gertus, a city of Dassaretia, Polyb. 5, 108, 2.

†Γερῦνος, ὄν, ὁ, = γυρίνος, Nic.

†Γερῦνός, ας, ἡ, v. sub γερυσία.

†ΓΕΡΩΝ, οντος, ὁ, an old man, Hom.; pleon., παλαιοὶ γέροντες, Ar. Ach. 676: οἱ γ., the elders, and so most venerable of the people, who with the king formed the chief council, Hom.: hence the senators, esp. at Sparta.—2. ὁ γ., the elder, as Ἀντίγονος ὁ γ., Plut.—II. as adj. γέρων σάκος, Hom., but only in Od. 22, 184; and though later poets followed this usage they usu. kept it in mascul., Valck. Phoen. 103, while the Latins said anus mater, charta, fama —phora,

etc., Catull. 63, 46, etc., Martia. 6, 27.—III. a part of the spinning-wheel (Acc. to Donaldson, New Crat. p. 376, akin to γέρας, but not to γήρας.) Γερυσία, γερυσία, or γερυσία, ας, ἡ, Lacon. for γερυσία, Ar. Lys. 980: cf. Müll. Dor. 3, 6, 1, n.

†Γέσκων, ὡνός, ὁ, and Γίσκων, Gescon, Carthag. masc. pr. n., Polyb. 1, 66, etc.

†Γέτας, α, ὁ, Geta, a name of slaves among the Romans, Strab.: from

†Γέτης, ὄν, ὁ, usu. in pl. Γέται, ὡν οἱ, the Getae, a Scythian tribe on the Ister, Hdt. 4, 95: hence

†Γετικός, ἡ, ὄν, of the Getae; fem. also ἡ Γετίς; ἡ Γετική, (sub. χώρα, the country of the Getae, Luc.

†Γεῦμα, ατος, τό, (γεύω) a taste of a thing, Eur. Cycl. 150: a sample to taste, Ar. Ach. 187: food, meat and drink, Hipp.: a foretaste, Plat.

†Γεύσις, εως, ἡ, (γεύω) a giving to taste, tasting: the sense of taste, Arist. Eth. N.

†Γευσιστράτη, ης, ἡ, Geusistrāta, fem. pr. n., Ar. Eccl. 49.

†Γευστόν, verb. adj. from γεύω, one must make to taste, τινά τινας, Plat. Rep. 537 A.—II. (γεύομαι), one must taste.

†Γευστήριον, ὄν, τό, a thing to taste with, cup, Ar. Fr. 285.

†Γευστικός, ἡ, ὡν, (γεύω) belonging to taste, γ. αἰσθητήριον, the sense of taste, Arist. Anim.

†Γευστός, ἡ, ὄν, tasted, to be tasted, Ibid.

†ΓΕΥΩ, f. γεύσω, to give one a task of, τινά τινας, Valck. Hdt. 7, 46: also τινά τι, Eur. Cycl. 149: hence to feed, board. But usu., and in Hom. only, in mid. γεύομαι, to taste, Od. 4, 413: pass. perf. ἐγεγύοντο, they had tasted, eaten, Thuc. 2, 70: hence to experience, to try, make proof of, τινός in Hom. usu. in hostile sense, χειρὸν ἀκωχῆ, δοῦρος γεύσασθαι, to taste i. e. feel the spear, etc.: γευσόμεθα ἄλλήλων ἐγχείαις, we will try one another with the spear, Il. 20, 258 so also ἐμπύρω, to examine them Soph.: to partake of, to enjoy, ὁμῶν, to taste the sweets of song, Pind. I. 5, 2 (4, 22); ἀρχῆς, Hdt. 4, 147; πέπτον, Eur. Alc. 1069; of sexual intercourse ἀνδρὸς γεγενημένη, Aesch. Fr. 224 etc. Always c. gen., until late, e. g. A. P. 6, 120. Cf. πεῖρασμα, La gustare.

†Γεφρούς, acc. -ρούν, ἡ, Gephrus, city of Coele-Syria, Polyb. 5, 70, 12.

†ΓΕΦΥΡΑ, ας, ἡ, a dam, mound of earth, esp. to keep out water, as Il. 88, 89, cf. γεφυρός, ἀπογεφυρός also Pind. N. 6, 67, calls the Isthmus of Corinth πόντον γεφύραν, cf. I. 34 (3, 38).—II. in Il. usu. the lame between two lines of battle, which serve (acc. to Passow) to keep them apart as it were a dam, hence the battle field, the place of fight, always πολλοὶο γέφυρα or γέφυραι: not four in Od.—III. Post-Hom. usu. a bridge γεφύραν ἐννεγγίνοι or γεφύρα ζευγνύει ποταμόν, to build a bridge, throw a bridge over a river, i. e. to join (the opposite banks of) a river by a bridge. Lat. ponte jungere fluvium. [Inscr. I. 1, n. 1949.]

†Γεφύραῖος, α, ὄν, of or belonging to Gephyra, a city of Boeotia, the lat. Tanagra, hence = Ταναγραῖος, Strab.

†Γεφύρορηγής, ὄν, ὁ, (γεφύρα, ῥήγνυμι) = γεφυροποῖός, Tzetz.

†Γεφύριζω, (γεφύρα) to abuse tri

the bridge; for there was a bridge between Athens and Eleusis, and as the people passed it in solemn procession they had an old custom of abusing whom they would, Hesych.: hence in gen. to abuse freely, Plut. Sull. 13.

Γεφύριον, *ον*, τό, *dim.* from γεφύρα. Γεφύρισμός, *ου*, ὁ, *an abusing, insulting*, Strab., *v.* γεφυρίσω.

Γεφύριστής, *ου*, ὁ, *an abuser, reviler*, Plut.

Γεφύροποιέω, *ω*, *to make a bridge*, Polyb.: from

γεφύροποιός, *ου*, ὁ, (γεφύρα, ποιέω) *a bridge-maker: used to translate the Lat. Pontifex*, Plut.

Γεφύρος, *ου*, ὁ, *Gephyrus, masc. pr. n.*, Ar. Rh. 1, 1042.

Γεφύρα, (γεφύρα) *to dam, bridge*, γεφύρωσε κέλευθον, *he made a pathway*, Il. 15, 357, νόστον Ἀτρεΐδης γ., *Pind. I. 8, 111, so διάβασιν or δόστωρα γεφυροῦν, to make them passable by causeways*, Polyb., Luc., γεφύρωσε ποταμόν, *a fallen tree made a bridge over the river*, Il. 21, 245. So also in rose, to provide with a bridge, Hdt., ποταμὸν νεκροῖς γεφυροῦν, *Luc. hence*

Γεφύρωμα, *ατος*, τό, *that which is dammed or bridged; [v] and*

Γεφύρωσις, *εως*, ἡ, *a furnishing with a bridge*, Strab. [v]

Γεφύρωτης, *ου*, ὁ, *bridge builder*.

Γεωγράφω, *ω*, (γεωγράφος) *to draw or describe the earth's surface*, Arist. fund.

Γεωγραφία, *ας*, ἡ, *geography*, Plut. —II. *a map of the world*, elsewhere πῖναξ γεωγραφικός, in *Geminus*.

Γεωγραφικός, *ης*, ὄν, *belonging to, armed in geography*, Strab.

Γεωγράφος, *ου*, (γῆ, γράφω) *earth-describing: ὁ γ., the geographer*, *epith.* Strabo in *Gramm.* [α]

Γεωδαΐα, *ας*, ἡ, (γέα, δαίω) *a dividing of earth: also=γεωμετρία, geometry*, *Arist. Metaph.*

Γεώδης, *ες*, (γέα, εἶδος) *earth-like, rocky*, Plat. Ax. 365 E.

Γεωλοφία, *ας*, ἡ, *a hill of earth*, *Strab. from*

Γεωλόφος, *ου*, (γέα, λόφος) *covered hills of earth*, *Strab.*, *hilly*, *iosc.* —II. *ὁ γεωλόφος*, *Gen. Cyr. 3, 28, or τὸ γεωλόφον*, *Theocr. 1, 13, γεωλοφία*.

Γεωμετρεῶ, *ω*, *f. -ήσω, to measure and, to measure*, *Xen. Symp. 6, 8.—to study geometry*, *Plat.: from*

Γεωμήτης, *ου*, ὁ, (γέα, μετρέω) *a land-measurer, geometer*, *Plat. Theaet. 3 B.*

Γεωμετρία, *ας*, ἡ, *land-measuring, metry*, *frequ. in Plat.*

Γεωμετρικός, *ης*, ὄν, *belonging to, used in land-measuring, geometrical: -κή, sub. τέχνη, geometry, both frequ. Plat.* Adv. —*κως*, *Cic. Att. 12, 5, 3. Γεωμῆτης*, *ες*, (γέα, μέγνυμι) *mixed earth*, *Strab.*

Γεωμορέω, *ω*, (γεωμόςος) *to be a holder, to cultivate the land*, *Eccl.* Γεωμορία, *ας*, ἡ, (γέα, μέρος) *a division of land.—II. the land so divided, 2.—2. the cultivation of it*, *Anth.*

Γεωμορικός, *ης*, ὄν, *belonging to γεωμία or to a γεωμόρος: γ. νόμος, an arian law*, *Dion. H.*

Γεωμορος, *ου*, ὁ, ἡ, *also γεμόρος, τόρος and γεμόρος, (γέα, μερίον) a sharer in the division of lands, holder, landowner, = κληρονομή, 1.—one whose property made him liable to public offices or burdens, λειογυαί: hence in genl. the wealthy, influential in a city, γεμόροι*

Valck. Hdt. 5, 77, etc., Ruhnck. Tim. But at Athens, under Theseus, the γεωμόροι were opp. to both the εὐπατρίδαι and δαιμονργοί, the husbandmen.—II. *adj. land-tilling, ploughing*, e. g. *σοῦς*, *Ar. Rh.—III.—Lat. decemviri agris dividendis*, *Dion. H.*

Γεωμόρος, *ου*, (γέα, μέω) *distributing lands*, *Dio Cass.*

Γεωπέδον, *ου*, τό, *dim. from sq.*, restored from *MSS.* by *Schweigh.* Hdt. 7, 28, cf. *Schäff. Greg. p. 518.*

Γεωπόνος, *ου*, τό, *Ion. for γήπεδον, a portion, plot of ground, esp. within a town, v. I. Hdt. 7, 28.*

Γεωπενικός, *ου*, ὁ, (γέα, πένομαι) *poor in land, having little or bad land*, *Hdt. 2, 6; 8, 111, Ruhnck. Tim.*

Γεωπονέω, *ω*, (γεωπόνος) *to till the ground*, *Philo.*

Γεωπονία, *ας*, ἡ, *agriculture*, *Pseudo-Phocyl. 149.*

Γεωπονικός, *ης*, ὄν, *belonging to agriculture: τὰ γ., the geponica, a treatise on the subject compiled by Casianus Bassus: from*

Γεωπόνος, *ου*, (γέα, πονέω) *tilling the ground, a husbandman*, *Philo.*

Γεωργέω, *ω*, *f. -ήσω, (γεωργός) to till ground, ἐν τῇ γῇ*, *Andoc. 12, 28, to cultivate, in genl. c. acc.* *Thuc. 3, 88, πολλήν, sc. γῆν, Ar. Eccl. 592; also ἐλαιόν, ἄμπελον, etc.: to have property in cultivated land, like Lat. arare; of the Nile, to fertilise*, *Heliod.: metaph., to turn to account, to derive advantage from, γεωργεῖν ἐκ τινος, to draw profit from, live by a thing*, *Dem. 412, 6: hence τέχνην γεωργεῖν*, *Heliod. Hence*

Γεωργημα, *ατος*, τό, *tilled, cultivated land*, *Plat. Legg. 674 C.*

Γεωργήσιμος, *ου*, *fit for tillage*, *Arist. Probl.*

Γεωργία, *ας*, ἡ, (γεωργέω) *agriculture, tillage*, *Thuc. 1, 11.—II. tilled land, a farm*, *Isocr. 146 A.*

Γεωργικός, *ης*, ὄν, *belonging to tillage, σκευή, βίος*, *Ar. Pac. 552, 590: —ἡ γ., sub. τέχνη, agriculture*, *Plat. Legg. 889 B; τὰ γεωργικά, a treatise on agriculture*, *Ath. 649 D.—2. skilled in agriculture, a skilful farmer*, *Xen. Mem. 1, 1, 7.—3. devoted to agriculture*, *Plat. Adv.—κως*.

Γεώργιον, *ου*, τό, *a field*, *Dion. H.* —II. *cultivation*, *Philo.* —III. *a crop, late*.

Γεωργίος, *ου*, *late form for sq.*

Γεωργός, *ου*, (γέα, *ἐργω) *tilling the ground, βοῖδιον*, *Ar. Ach. 1036: as subst. a husbandman, labourer*, *Ar. Pac. 296.*

Γεωργώδης, *ες*, (γεωργός, εἶδος) *like, after the manner of a husbandman, agricultural*, *Plat. 2, 8 B.*

Γεωρῶνέω, *ω*, *to dig, trench the earth*, *Hdt. 4, 200; and*

Γεωρῶνχία, *ας*, ἡ, *digging, excavation of the earth*, *Ael.: from*

Γεωρῶνχος, *ου*, (γέα, ὀρύσσω) *trenching the earth*, *Strab. [v]*

Γεωρῶνχια, *ας*, ἡ, *a turning up the earth, ploughing: from*

Γεωρῶνχος, *ου*, (γέα, τέμνω) *cutting the ground; ploughing*, *Anth.*

Γεωργαγία, *ας*, ἡ, (γέα, τραγεῖν, πρῶτον) *an eating of earth*, *Hipp., cf. Arist. Eth. N. 7, 5, 3.*

Γεωρῶνχης, *ες*, (γέα, φαίνομαι) *looking like earth.—II. τὰ γ., a spot where some kind of ochre was dug, at Samos*, *Theophr.*

Γεωφάνιον, *ου*, τό, = *foreg. II, Dinarch. ap. Dion. H.*

Γεωχάρης, *ες*, (γέα, χαίρω) *fond of the earth: of plants, creeping*, *Lat. humilis*, *Julian*

Γῆ, γῆς, ἡ, *contr. for γέα, earth, land: the only form in Att., and found even in Hom. for γαία, q. v.: γῆν πρὸ γῆς, forth of one land to another*, *Aesch. Pr. 682, Ar. Ach. 235: γῆν καὶ ἔδωρ αἰτεῖν and δέδωκα, as token of submission*, *frequ. in Hdt.: κατὰ γῆν, on land, by land: κατὰ γῆς στέλλεσθαι, to come to land: also of husbandry, τὴν γῆν ἐργάζεσθαι or θεραπεύειν, to till the ground. The plur. γαῖ, γεῶν, contr. γῶν, etc., is very rare in good authors*, *Valck. Hdt. 4, 198, cf. however Schäff. Mel. p. 15.*

†Γηγασίος, *ου*, ὁ, *Gegasios, a son of Jupiter*, *Plut.*

†Γηγενέτης, *ου*, ὁ, = *sq. Eur. Phoen. 128.*

Γηγενής, *ες*, (γῆ, *γένω) *earthborn, earthsprung, e. g. βοῶβός*, *Xenarch. Butal. 1.—2. indigenous, elsewh. αὐτόχθων*, *Hdt. 8, 55.—II. born of Gaia or Tellus, of the Titans and Giants*, *Aesch. Pr. 351, 677.*

Γῆδιον, *ου*, τό, *dim. from γῆ, esp. a small estate*, *Ar. Pr. 344.*

†Γηθάλεος, *α*, *ον*, (γηθέω) *joyous*, *Andr. ap. Gal.*

†Γῆθεν, *adv. out of or from the earth*, *Aesch. Eur. 904.*

Γηθέω, *ω*, *f. -ήσω, perf. γέγηθα, (γαία, *γάω, q. v.) to be delighted, to rejoice*, *Hom.: who however uses not the pres., but perf. in pres. signf.; the subject of joy is in acc., Il. 8, 378, 9, 77; cf. Valck. Hipp. 1339: the subject causing the joy is also put in dat. with or without ἐπὶ, μωθὸ γῆθ.*, *Hes. Sc. H. 116; ἐπὶ εὐτυχίᾳ μιν γῆθ.*, *Dem. 332, 8, etc.; c. part. also in Hom. Mid. γίθῃμαι in Q. Sta from obs. γῆθω, q. v.*

†Γῆθος, *εως*, τό, = *sq., Luc.*

†Γηθοσύνη, *ης*, ἡ, (γηθέω) *joy, delight, cheerfulness*, *Il.: rare in plur., II Hom. Cer. 437.*

†Γηθόσυνος, *ης*, *ον*, *joyful, cheerful, delighted, in a thing, τινί*, *Hom. Adv. —ως*, *Hipp.*

†Γηθούλλης, *ιδος*, ἡ, *dim. from γῆθον*, *on, Epich. p. 72.*

†Γῆθον, *ου*, τό, *Lat. gethyum, a kind of leek*, *Ar. Fr. 122, v. Schneid. The ophr. 3, 574.*

*Γῆθω, *obso. pres.*, from which γέγηθα, the perf. of γηθέω, is formed: the part. γηθόμενος occurs first in *Q. Sm.*

†Γῆινος, *ου*, and γῆϊος, *ου*, *earthy, of earth or clay, πλινθοί*, *Xen. An. 7, 8, 14; σῶμα, περίβλημα, etc.*, *Plat.: —on the form v. Lob. Phryn. 97.*

†Γῆτης, *ου*, ὁ, *a husbandman, contr γῆτης*, *Soph. Tr. 32.*

†Γῆλαι, *ων*, οἱ, *also Γῆλοι in Dion. P., the Gelae, a people of northern Media, on the Caspian*, *Strab.*

†Γηλέχης, *ες*, (γῆ, λέχος) *sleeping on the earth=χαμαεὺντης*, *Call.*

†Γῆλόφος, *ου*, ὁ, = *γεῶλόφος*, *II., a mound of earth, a hill*, *Gen. Anab. 1, 5, 8.*

†Γῆμαι, γῆμας, γῆμασθαι, γῆμαίμενος, *inf. and part. aor. 1 act. and mul. of γαμέω.*

†Γῆμόρος, *ου*, ὁ, = *γεωμόρος*, *q. v.* †Γῆναβον, *ου*, τό, *Genabum, now Orleans, a city of Gaul*, *Strab.*

†Γηουχέω, *to possess land: from*

†Γηούχος, *ου*, (γῆ, ἐχω) *landholding*, *epith. of the tutelary deity of a country; esp. of Neptune, cf. γαιοχός.*

†Γηοχέω, *Ion. for γηουχέω*, *Hdt. 7, 190.*

†Γῆόχος, *ου*, *Ion. for γηούχος.* †Γῆπάρταλος, *ου*, ὁ, *a radish, or some such fusiform root, comic word in Luc. Lexiph.*

Ἰηπεῖον, ον, τό, = γεώπεδον, a plot of ground, esp. within a town, Plat. Legg. 741 C.

Γηπέτης, ἐς, (γῆ, πίπτω) falling or fallen to earth, Eur. Phoen. 668.

Γηπονέω, γηπονία, γηπονικός, γηπονός, = γεωπ., qq. v.

Γήποτος, ον, (γῆ, πίνω) to be drunk up by Earth, in Dor. form γάποτος γῆος, Aesch. Cho. 97.

Γηραιός, ὁ, ὄν, (γῆρας) old, aged, Hes. Op. 376, and Att., cf. γεραῖος.

Γηραιός, α, ον, = foreg., Aesch. Pers. 171.

Γηραιός, = γεραῖος.

Γῆραμα, ατος, τό, = γῆρειον.

Γῆραναι, inf. aor. 1. of γῆρᾶν, γῆρᾶσκα.

Γῆρανσις, εως, ἡ, a growing old, Arist. Metaph.

Γῆραντες, dat. pl. for γῆρασι, of γῆρας.

Γῆρας, ὄν, = γεραῖος.

Γῆρας, part. aor. 2 of γῆρᾶν, γῆρᾶσκα, II. 17, 197.

Γῆρας, τό, Hom. gen. γῆρας, Att. contr. γῆρας, (and very late γῆρατος) dat. γῆραι, Att. contr. γῆραι, Soph. Aj. 507, hoary old, advanced age, in Hom. usu. with λυγρόν, στυγερόν, χαλεπόν.—II. the old cast skin of a serpent, Arist. H. A. (The Sanscr. root is ṛi, senescere, conteri: cf. sub γέρον.) Hence

Γῆρᾶν and γῆρᾶσκα, fut. -ᾶσω, [a Simon. 100, 9; fut. act. also in Plat.], and -ᾶσμαι [a Eur. Incert. 31, Ar. Eq. 1308]: aor. ἐγῆρασα, Aesch. Supp. 894, though ἐγῆρανα is preferred by the Atticists, Moer. p. 115, Th. M. p. 192: inf. γῆρᾶσαι, Xen. Mem. 3, 12, 8; part. γῆρᾶσας, Hdt. 7, 114; perf. γεγῆρακα, Soph. O. C. 727. The pres. γῆρᾶν is rare, and only in late wr., though Hom. has a 3 impf. ἐγῆρα (II. 7, 148, Od. 14, 67), unless this be taken as the aor. 2 of which we have the part. γῆρας (II. 17, 197) like δράς, ἔδρα, aor. 2 of διδράσκω. To grow aged, become old and infirm.—II. trans. to bring to old age, ἐγῆρασαν με τροφῇ, Aesch. Supp. 894.

Γῆρειον, ον, τό, the down on some seeds, Lat. pappus, Arat.

Γηροβασκία, ὦ, to nourish or take care of an old man, to cherish the old and infirm, Eur. Alc. 663. Pass. to be cherished when old, Ar. Ach. 678: and

Γηροβασκία, ας, ἡ, care of an old person, Plut.: from

Γηροβασκός, ὄν, (γῆρας, βᾶσκα) nourishing in old age, taking care of the aged and infirm, Soph. Aj. 570, and Eur.

Γηροκομέω, = γεροβασκέω, to take care of the old, Call. Ep. 53.

Γηροκομία, ας, ἡ, = γεροβασκία, care of old people, Plut.: hence

Γηροκομικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to γηροκομία, Gal.

Γηροκόμος, ον, (γῆρας, κομέω) = γεροβασκός, tending, cherishing the old, Hes. Th. 605.

Γῆρος, εος, τό, = γῆρας, LXX.

†Γηροστράτος, ον, ὁ, Gerostatus, masc. pr. n., Arr. An. 2, 13, 7.

†Γηροτροφέω, ὦ, to tend, to feed old people, Lys. 133, fin.; and

†Γηροτρόβια, ας, ἡ, support of old people, Plut.: from

†Γηροτρόφος, ον, (γῆρας, τρέφω) feeding the old, ἔλπις, Pind. Fr. 233.

†Γηροφορέω, ὦ, to carry an old person, Plut.

†Γηρυδόνος, ον, (γῆρυς, *γένω) producing sound, epith. of Echo, Theocr. δν. v. 6.

Γῆρῦμα, ατος, τό, (γῆρῦν) a voice, sound, tone, Aesch. Eum. 569.

Γῆρῦομαι, dep. mid. v. γῆρῶ.

†Γῆρῦνοιος, ον, also α, ον, of or belonging to Geryon.

†Γῆρῦνσις, εως Ion. ῆος, ὁ, = Γῆρῦνσις: acc. Γῆρῦνσῇ and -ῆα, Hes. Th. 257.

†Γῆρῦνσις, ἰδος, ἡ, = Γῆρῦνσις.

†Γῆρῦνσις, ον Ion. εἰς, ὁ, Geryones, or Geryon, son of Chrysaor and Kalirhoe, a three-bodied giant who dwelt in the island Erythra, slain by Hercules, Pind. I. 1, 13, Hdt. 4, 8, etc.

†Γῆρῦνσις, ἰδος, ἡ, the Geryonid, a poem of Stesichorus, describing the fate of Geryon, Paus. 8, 2, 2; Ath. 499 E.

Γῆρυς, voc. ἡ, a voice, II. 4, 437: a sound, song, Eur. Rhos. 550.

Γῆρῦν, f. -ῦσω, Dor. γαρῦν:—to utter, send forth a voice, speak, sing, cry, also in mid., H. Hom. Merc. 426: often c. acc. of thing spoken or sung of, γῆρῦν' ἀνθρώπων ἄδκον νόον, Hes. Op. 258:—in mid. also absol. to sing, and γαρ. τινί, to sing against one for a prize, Theocr. 1, 135; 8, 77. (The Sanscr. root is ḡri, sonare, our cry: cf. also Lat. garrare, and our to jar:—all prob. onomatop.) [v in pres.: but v in late Dor., as Theocr., and so even in Aesch. Pr. 78: v always in fut. and aor.]

†Γῆρῦν, ὄνος, ὁ, Geryon, v. Γῆρῦνσις, Aesch. Ag. 870.

Γῆρωβασκέω, ὦ, = γεροβασκέω; and

Γῆρωκομέω, = γεροκομέω, cf. Lob. Phryn. 692.

Γῆρας, contr. gen. from γῆρας, for γῆρας.

Γῆτειον, ον, τό, and γῆτιον, Att. for γῆτιον, Ar. Eq. 677.

†Γῆτης, ον, ὁ, contr. for γῆτις, a husbandman, q. v.

†Γῆτομέω, ὦ, to cleave, trench the ground, Ap. Rh.: from

†Γῆτόμος, ον, (γῆ, τέμνω) cleaving, ploughing, trenching the earth, Dor. γαρ., Aesch. Fr. 184.

†Γῆτόμος, ον, (γῆ, φῦγεῖν) = γαιτομός, Call. Fr. 58.

†Γι, v. γε, fin.

Γιγαντιάος, αἰα, αἶον, also Γιγαντιάος, εἰα, εἶον, of a giant, gigantic, Luc.

Γιγαντιάω, ὦ, to behave like a giant, cf. γεροντιάω, τυραννιάω, etc.

Γιγαντολετήρ, ἥρος, Γιγαντολετήρης, ον, and Γιγαντολέτωρ, ορος, ὁ, (γίγας, δῆλνμι) a giant-killer. Fem. Γιγαντολέτειρα, and Γιγαντολέτης, ἰδος.

†Γιγαντομάχια, ας, ἡ, (γίγας, μάχη) the battle of the giants, Plat. Rep. 378 C.

†Γιγαντοράιστος, ον, ὁ, (γίγας, ράϊα) giant-quelling, Lyc. 63.

†Γιγαντοφόνος, ον, (γίγας, φονεύω) giant-killing, Eur. H. F. 1191.

†Γιγαντώδης, ες, (γίγας, εἶδος) gigantic, Philo.

†Γιγάρτον, ον, τό, a grape-stone, Simon. 205. [v]

†Γιγάρτον, ον, τό, Gigartum, a city at the foot of Mount Libanus, Strab.

†Γιγάρτῳδης, ες, (γίγας, εἶδος) full of γίγας, like grape stones.

Γίγας, ατος, ὁ, usu. in plur. the giants, a huge, savage, godless race, at last destroyed by the gods, Od. In Hes. Th. 185, the sons of Gaia, whence the name = γιγαντες. From Aesch. downwds. any giant, esp. a reckless warrior, that cared neither for gods nor men. [v]

†Γίγγις, ἰδος, ἡ, Gingis, fem. pr. n.,

attendant of Euryatis, Plut. Atta 19.

†Γιγγλμοειδής, ἐς, (γίγγλμος, εἰδος) like a γίγγλμος, Hipp.

†Γιγγλμος, ον, ὁ, also γίγγλμος, any hinge-like joint, Lat. ginglymus, and so the joint of the elbow, etc., Hipp.: a joint of a coat of mail, Xen. Eq. 12, 6: the hinge of a door. (Perh. redupl. from γίγλω.) Hence

†Γιγγλμοῦμαι, as pass. to be jointed by a γίγγλμος, Hipp.

†Γιγγλμωτός, ὄν, jointed, fitted by a γίγγλμος, Math. Vett.

†Γιγγρανός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to the γίγγρας, μέλη, Axionic. ap. Ath. 175 B (not in Meineke).

†Γίγγρας, ον, ὁ, γίγγρος, ον, ὁ, and γίγγρας, ας, ἡ, a small Phoenician flute or pipe, of a shrill, querulous tone: also its music, Ath. ubi sup. (Gingrire, gingritus, cf. Sanscr. grī, sonare, v. sub γῆρῶ.) Hence

†Γιγγρασμός, ὄν, ὁ, a playing on the γίγγρας, its tone.

†Γένομαι, also Ion. and late γίνομαι [v], a redupl. form from the root *ΓΕΝΩ, as if γιγένομαι, γέγνομαι, cf. γιγνώσκω, μύνομαι, μινύσκω. From this root are formed the fut. γενήσομαι: aor. ἐγενόμην: perf. γεγέννημαι: and γέγονα: but a root *ΓΙΑΩ is usually assumed for the Ep. pf. γέγαυα, part. γεγαώς, Hom. inf. γέγαμεν, Dor. inf. γεγάκεν, Pind. Dep. mid., v. sub *γᾶω. The pass. forms ἐγενήθημι and γενηθήσομαι only occur in Dor. and the common dialect.

Radic. signf.: to become, to happen. Lat. fieri; next, to be born; in aor. usu. to be; in perf. γέγονα, to be by birth, or to have become so. Hom. uses pres., aor., perf. γέγονα and γέγαυα, the last quite as pres., to be, to live at a place, ἐνὶ μεγάροις γεγάσσι, ἔπειτα γέγονα, etc.; but νέον γεγάως, new-born, Od. 19, 400. Pres. and aor.—1. of men and things, to be born, to have arisen.—2. of events, to occur, arrive, happen, esp. in phrases ἄχος γέγονο αὐτῷ, grief was his portion, ἀγορή, λαχὴ γέγονο αὐτῷ, a crowd collected, cry arose: περὶ ἄλλων γενέσθαι, to be beyond, excel others: later γιγνεσθαι τῶν γεραίων, to become of the number of the elders, be raised to their rank, Xen. In a pregnant sense, γίγνεται μοι, it comes to my share, it is mine: τὰ ἐμὰ γίγνεται, the sacrifices are perfect, favourable, Lat. litatum est, Xen.—II. Post-Hom. it is used in many more phrases:—1. with preps. of advs. of motion, to arrive at, come to, ἐλύνετο ἐς Λακεδαίμονα, Hdt. 5, 38 and even sine prep., ἐμὲ χρεὼ γίγνεται, Od. 4, 634. Hom. uses γενέσθαι ἐκ τιος, where Att. have γενέσθαι, τινος or ἀπὸ τιος, to spring from one but ὑπὸ τινι γίγνεσθαι, to come under one's jurisdiction, Thuc. 6, 86.—2. πάντα, παντοῖος, παντοδαπὸς γίγνομαι, to take all shapes, turn every way, from passion, e. g. fear, cf. Valck. Hdt. 3, 124, which may be traced to Od. 4, 417; opp. to εἵνεκα γίγνεσθαι, to be master of one's self, collected, Soph. O. C. 660; ἐντὸς εἵνεκα γένεσθαι, to recover one's self, Hdt. 1, 119; also ἐν αὐτῷ γίγνεσθαι, Xen. An. 1, 5, 17, πρὸς αὐτῷ γίγνεσθαι, Lat. apud se esse, Plut. γίγνεσθαι περὶ τινα, to behave to person; γίγνεσθαι ἐπὶ δροῦς, to reach it, Xen.: ἐπὶ τινι τὸν κοῖναν, to have the charge of, Dem.: μετὰ τινος, to be on one's side, Xen.: ἀπὸ τινος γ, to come from, to leave, e. g.

ἀπο κείνων γ., to have done supping, Hdt. —3. τί γένοιται; more rarely τίς γένοιται; what will become of me? Schaf. Mel. p. 98.—4. γίνεσθαι δι' ἐριδός, διὰ λόγων, periphras. for ἐρίων, λέγειν, etc., Bast Ep. Cr. p. 208.—5. c. gen. pretit., to cost, be at such a price, e. g. ὀβολοῦ, Ar. Eq. 662.—III. part. τὸ γιγνώμενον.—1. that which takes place or is, the truth; also an accident.—2. that which results, e. g. an income, Dem.; more fully, οἱ γ. δασμοί, Xen., v. Herm. Vig. n. 228 b. But τὰ γεγενημένα, early reminiscences, Xen. (Akin to γείνομαι, γενέσθαι, geno, gigno: Sanscr. jan, to be born; and γυνή;—also nascor, gnatus, cf. γινώσκω, nosco, co-gnosco.)

Γινώσκω, redupl. from the root γΙΓΝΩΨ, ΓΙΝΩΨ NAI, Lat. NOSCO, only later γινώσκω, fut. γνώσμαι: aor. ἔγνων, part. γνούς, inf. γνῶναι, part. γνῶντ, imperat. γνώθι: perf. ἔγνωνκα, perf. pass. ἔγνωμαι: aor. pass. ἐγνώσθην.

To know, perceive, gain knowledge of, observe, mark, of persons and things, c. acc., Hom.: of facts and circumstances, to be aware of, see into, understand, c. acc., e. g., γιγνώσκω, φρονέω, τάχῃ δι' νοέοντος κελεύεις, Hom.: n bad sense, εὐ νῦν τις αὐτὸν γνώσεται, he will know him to his cost, Il. 8, 270, cf. 125, Soph. Ant. 960, Theocr. 3, 15, like Lat. sentire and scire, Per. Eun. 1, 1, 21, Virg. Ecl. 8, 43: sometimes c. gen. instead of acc., to know of.—γινῶ χωμένον, Il. 4, 357, Od. 11, 36; 23, 109 (as we sometimes find with εἰ εἰδός, and so even a rose, Xen. Oec. 16, 3, cf. Kühner Gr. § 528: it also has clauses added with ὅτι, also ὅς.—Od. 21, 209, and El.—Il. 21, 266: rarely also c. art. ἔγνων ἡττημένος, I felt that I was beaten, Ar. Eq. 658: but c. inf., γὰ γινῶ πρόφην, that he may learn or solve to keep, Soph. Ant. 1089; so so c. acc. et inf., to give judgment at.—Hdt. 6, 85, Isocr. 361 D; cf. Kühner Gr. Gr. § 657, Anm. 2: c. ppl. acc., to know or judge another to.—οὓς γινώσσετο τοὺς ἀνθρώπους, Xen. An. 1, 7, 4.—II. in Att. prose to investigate with a view of learning, and discriminating truth and falsehood: hence to form and give an opinion, to determine, approve, αὐτὸς γνώμῃ, see thou to that, Plat. Gorg. 505: χάριν γινῶναι, to feel grateful, ore usu. ἡ εἰδέναι.—III. to know finally, Call. Ep. 58, 3, and freq. in XX.—IV. to condemn, Aesch. Supp. 8. (ΓΙΓΝΩΨ, the root of γινώσκω, which appears in ἀγνώω, and in ὄγ, νοέω, etc., recurs in most of the related languages, Lat. nosco, novi, agl. know or ken, Germ. kennen, French con-noître, etc.: in most of these it is opp. to another verb of like inf., Greek φοῖδα, Engl. to wit or to, Ger. n. wissee (which are all one), τ. Lat. scire, French savoir, etc. The strict distinction seems to be, at the former class, γινώσκω, novi, s., mean to know a person or thing, circumstance, etc., directly; the latter, ἴδω, scire, etc., to know something of a person, etc. Hence the former class most usu. found construed with an acc., the latter followed by a relative, infn., or (in Greek) by a participle, v. sup. I. fin. The distinction less strictly observed in Greek, and English has been quite lost.)

Γίγαντες, ov, ἡ, Gigantes, a city of Icedonia, on the Thermaicus Sins, Hdt. 7, 123

†Γίλγαμος, ov, ὁ, Gilgames, a king of Babylonia, Ael. N. A. 12, 21.

†Γίλιγγάμαι, ὧν, ol, the Giliγγamae, an African tribe on the coast of Marmarica, Hdt. 4, 169.

†Γίλλος, ov, ὁ, Gillus, masc. pr. n., Hdt. 3, 138.

†Γινδάνες, ὧν, ol, the Gindānes, a people of Africa in the interior of the Syrtica regio, Hdt. 4, 176.

†Γινδάρρα, ὧν, τά, and Γινδάρος, ov, ἡ, Gindarra, a village of Syria, near Antiochia, Strab.

ΓΙΝΝΟΣ, ov, ὁ, Lat. HINNUS, a mule, the produce of a horse and she-ass: also the supposed young of a mare and a mare, Arist. H. A.—II. a dwarfed, deformed horse. Strab. (Various written γίννος, γιννός, ἵννος, ἵννος, ἵννος, Schneid. Arist. H. A. 6, 24, 1: νάννος, Lat. mampus, are akin.)

Γίνομαι, v. γίνομαι. [Γ]

Γινώσκω, v. γινώσκω.

†Γίττα, ἡς, ἡ, Gitta, a city of Palestine, Polyb. 16, 41, 4.

Γιγάω, ὦ, (γιάγος) to be milky, juicy, Anth.

Γιγαγρός, ὦ, ὧν,=sq., full of milk, Nic.

Γιγαγροί, εσσα, εν, (γιάγος) milky, abounding in milk, milk-white, Opp.

Γιγαγροῦς, ἡγος, ὁ, ἡ, (γιάγος, πήγνυμι) curdling milk, γιάγ. γαυλοῖ, bowls for curdling milk, Anth.

ΓΙΑΤΟΣ, εος, τό, poet. for γάλα, milk, Il. 2, 471, and late Ep.

Γιγαγρόφω, ov, (γιάγος, τρέφω) milk-fed, Lyc.: but—II. parox. γιγαγρόφω, ov, act. feeding with milk?

ΓΙΑΨΩ, softer form for κλάω, to cry aloud, Pind. Fr. 64.

Γιακτοφάγος, ov, (γάλα, φαγεῖν) Syncop. for γαλακτοφάγος, living on milk, Il. 13, 6: hence the Γιακτοφάγοι, Γιακτοφάγοι, a Scythian shepherd people, Hes. Fr. 16, cf. γαλακτοπότης. [α]

Γιακτοφόρος, ov, (γάλα, φέρω) having milk.

Γιάμω, ὦ, f.-ἦσω, Lat. lipippo, to have watery, bleared eyes, in the corners of which collects humour, γάμω, λήμω, Lat. gramia, glama: acc. to Moer. Att. for λημῶ.

ΓΙΑΜΗ, ἡς, ἡ,=λήμω, humour in the eyes, Lat. gramia.

Γλαμνῆζω,=γλαμῶ: from Γλαμνός, ov,=sq.

Γλαμνός, ὦ, ὧν, (γλάμη) bleared-eyed, Lat. grapiosus, Hipp.

Γλαμώδης, ες, (γλάμη, εἶδος)=foreg.

Γλαμών, ov, gen. ονος,=γλαμνός, Ar. Ran. 588, Eccl. 254.

Γλάνις, ιος and ἰδος, ὁ, a kind of shad, Lat. silurus, Archipp. Ichth. 10.

†Γλάνις, ἰδος, ὁ, Glanis, a comic name in Ar. Eq. 1004.—II. the Clanis, now la Chiana, a river of Etruria, in Strab. Κλάνις.—2. the Clanius, now Lago, a river of Campania, Lyc. 718.

†Γλάνος, ov, ὁ, the hyena, Lat. hyaena, Arist. H. A.; written in Hesych. γάνος.

Γλάξ, ἡ, a milky plant, prob. I. Diosc. (supposed radic. form of γάλα, lac, lactis, v. sub γάλα.)

ΓΑΛΠΙΣ, ἰδος, ἡ, a chisel, whether for wood or stone-work, Lat. caelum, scalprum, Soph. Fr. 477.

†Γάρος, ov, ὁ,=λάρος, Arist. H. A.

†Γλανγανικά, ὧν, ol, the Glanganicae, a people of India, Arr. An. 5, 20.

†Γλαῦκα, ἡ,=γλαύξ, Theophr. Char. 16, v. Lob Paral. 145.

†Γλανκέρης, ὦ, ὁ, Glaucēris, a name pr. n. in Ar. Pac. 1008, Dem., etc.

†Γλαῦκη, ἡς, ἡ, Glaucē, a Nereid, Il. 18, 30.—2. a daughter of Danaus, Apollod. 2, 1, 5.—3. daughter of Creon king of Corinth, married to Jason after his desertion of Medea; she is also called Crēusa, Apollod. 1, 9, 28; cf. Eur. Med.—4. a female player of Lesbos, Theocr. 4, 31.—II. a port of Mysale, Thuc. 8, 79.

Γλανκός, ov, (γλανκος, πορεύομαι) blue-rolling, κλύδων, Emped. †Γλανκίος, ov, ὁ, Glaucias, a statuary of Aegina, Paus. freq., another οἱ Rhegium, Id.—2. a king of the Taurantii, Arr. An. 1, 5, 1; others in Arr. 3, 11, 8, Plut. Pyrrh. 3, etc.

Γλανκίω, ὦ, (γλανκός) in Hom. only found in Ep. part., γλανκίω, glary with the eyes, of fighting lions, Il. 20, 172; so more fully, γλανκίω ὄσσοις δεινόν, Hes. Sc. 430: and later γλανκίωσι κόρα, 2, Sm.

†Γλανκίδης, ov, ὁ, prop. son of Glaucus; as masc. pr. n., Glaucides, Polyb. 16, 33, 4.

Γλανκίδιον, ov, τό, dim. from γλασκός, a sea-fish. [κί]

†Γλανκίω, f.-ἴσω, to be bluish, Strab.

Γλανκίδιον, ov, τό,=γλανκίδιον, Amphip. Philet. 1. [ν]ζ: from

Γλανκίος, ov, ὁ,=γλανκός, cf. κεστρίνος.

†Γλανκίος, η, ov, bluish-gray, Plut.

†Γλανκίον or γλανκίον, ov, τό, a kind of porphy, glaucium, Diosc.—II. a water-bird with gray or blue eyes, Ath.

†Γλανκίπη, ἡς, ἡ, Glaucippe, daughter of Danaus, Apollod. 2, 1, 5, fem. from

†Γλαυκίππος, ov, ὁ, (γλανκός ἵππος) Glaucippus, an Athenian archon Ol. 92, 3, Diod. S. 12, 43.—2. father and son of Hyperides, Ath. 590 C.—Others in Andoc., etc.

†Γλανκίς, ἰδος, ἡ, Glaucis,=Γλαυκοῦς.

†Γλαυκίσκος, ov, ὁ, a fish, so called from its colour, Damos, ap. Ath. 102 d.

†Γλαυκίον, ὧνος, ὁ, v. l. for Γλαυκίος, Plut. Pyrrh.

†Γλαυκοῦς, ας, ἡ, (γλανκός, θεά) Glaucōthē, mother of the orator Aeschines, Dem. 320, 15.

†Γλαυκοειδής, ες, (γλανκός, εἶδος) bluish-looking.

†Γλαυκόματος, ov, (γλανκός, ὅμμα) bluish-gray eyed, Plat. Pheadr. 253 E.

†Γλαυκονόμη, ἡς, ἡ, (γλανκός, νέμω) Glaucōnōmē, a Nereid, Hes. Th. 256.

ΓΑΥΚΟΣ, ἡ, ὧν, Acol. γλαῦκος at first prob. without any notion of colour, (cf. infr.) bright, gleaming, glancing, silvery, in Hom. only once, of the sea, γλαῦκη θάλασσα, Ol. 16, 34, (whence Hes. Th. 440, calls the sea simply γλαῦκη); though he has the derivs. γλαυκίτις, γλαυκίω, so too ἡ σελήνη, Emped. 176, γλαῦξ, Theocr. 16, 5; and freq. in late Ep.: also ἡ δράκων, Pind. O. 8, 48, where the Schol. takes it=γλαυκίτις, γλαυκίτις.—II. later certainly with notion of colour, prob. taken from its application to the sea, hence a pale green, blue-green, gray, Lat. glaucus, of the olive, Pind. O. 3, 23, and Tragic, of the willow and sedge, Virg. G. 4, 182, Aen. 6, 416; in Soph. Tr. 703, also of the vine: of some precious stones, as the beryl and topaz, Dion. P. 1119, sq.; the σμάραγδος, Noma, and Plin.—2. esp. of the eye, blue gray, light gray, Lat. caesius, the lightest shade of eyes known to the Greeks, who distinguished μέλας as the darkest, then χυρότος, and then

γλανκός, Arist. Gen. An. 5, 1, Philostr. Heroic. 4, p. 702, cf. Foes. Oecon. Hipp., v. γλανκούματος: so Hdt. 4, 108, speaks of a people being γλανκόν ισχυρώς καὶ πυρρόν, blue-eyed and red-haired, cf. Arist. Probl. 10, 11. (That γλανκός even when applied to eyes orig. meant *flashing, glaring*, as in the Hom. γλανκώπης, γλανκιάω, with collat. notion of *hence*, appears from the analogy of χάροπος, which also, as we see, took a notion of *colour*: and this order of signfs. agrees with the fact that its root is λᾶω to see, γλαύσσω, λεύσσω, λευκός, Lat. *lucere*, *luc*, γ being dropped, as in γάλα, γάλακ-τος, *lac*: further, Lucas Quaest. Lexil. § 53, sq.)

Γλαύκος, ον, ὁ, an eatable fish of gray colour, Arist. H. A.

†Γλαύκος, ον, ὁ, Glaucius, ὁ Ἀνθηδόνηος or Πόντιος, a fisherman of Anthedon, changed into a sea god, Eur. Or. 364.—2. son of Sisyphus, father of Bellerophontes, Il. 6, 154.—3. son of Hippocleus, grandson of Bellerophontes, leader of the Lycians in the Trojan war, Il. 2, 876, etc.—4. a son of Priam, Apollod. —5. son of Minos and Pasiphaë, Id.—6. a statuette of Chios, Hdt. 1, 25.—Others in Ptolemy, Arr., etc.—II. a river of Colchis, Strab.—2. a river of Caria, emptying into the Sinus Glaucius, now Gulf of Macri, Strab.

Γλανκώτης, ητος, ἡ, (γλανκός) bluish-gray colour, Arist. Gen. An.

Γλανκοφθαλμος, ον, (γλανκός, οφθαλμός) = γλανκούματος, gray-eyed, Diosc.

Γλανκοχάτης, ον, ὁ, (γλανκός, χῆτις) with grayish hair or mane.

Γλανκούροος, ὁ, ἡ, acc. γλανκούροα, (γλανκός, χρώς) gray-coloured, gray, of the olive, Pind. O. 3, 23, cf. γλανκός, and Dissen ad l.

Γλανκούω, ὦ, to make grayish.—II. in pass. to have a grayish colour, Hipp.

Γλανκώδης, ες, (γλαυός, εἶδος) like an owl, of the genus owl, Arist. H. A.

Γλαύκωμα, ατος, τό, (γλανκός) opacity of the crystalline lens, a cataract in the eye, Arist. Gen. An., and Medic., cf. ὑπόχρους, and Foes. Oecon. Hipp.: v. also λεύκωμα.

†Γλαύκων, υνος, ὁ, Glaucón, father of Leager, Hdt. 9, 75. Others in Plat., Dem., etc.

†Γλαυκωνίδης, ον, ὁ, Glaucónides, masc. pr. n., Diog. L. 2, 30.

Γλανκώπιον, ον, τό, the temple of Athena Glaucopis, Alcae. ap. Strab. p. 600.

Γλανκώπης, εδος, ἡ, acc. ἰδα, but also ov, Od. 1, 156, (γλανκός, ὦψ) in Hom. as epith. of Athena (Minerva), not so much of the colour as of the expression of her eyes, piercing-eyed, fierce-eyed, v. esp. Il. 1, 206, Nitzsch Od. 1, 44; and Hesych. in v.: so too in Anacreont. 85, opp. to the softness, τό ὑγρόν, of Venus's eyes: Minerva's eyes in works of art were represented by light gleaming gems, Paus. 1, 14, 6, cf. Winckelm. T. 5, p. 138, with Fea's note.—II. = γλανκός, shining, σπῆυρ, cf. the olive, Euphor. Fr. 140.

Γλανκώπης, ὄν, = foreg.

Γλανκούσις, εως, ἡ, (γλανκούματι) bluishness from γλανκούμα, Hipp.

Γλανκώψ, ὄπος, ὁ, ἡ, = γλανκώπης, Pind. O. 6, 76.

Γλαυός, Att. γλαυός, κός, ἡ, Lob. Phryn. p. 76: the owl, Lat. *noctua*, so called from its glaring eyes (v. γλανκός) hence Minerva's owl (*strix*)

passerina) as an emblem of her (cf. γλανκώπης), Müller Archæol. d. Kunst § 371, 9. Proverb. γλαυὸν Ἀθήναζε, γλαυὸν εἰς Ἀθήνας, like our "carry coals to Newcastle," Ar. Av. 301. Athenian coins were called γλαυκεῖς Λαυριωτικαί, from the stamp on them, lb. 1106.

Γλαύσω, to shine, glitter. (γλανκός, γλήνη, γλήνος, λάω, λεύσσω, λευκός.)

Γλάφυ, τό, (γλάφω) a hollow, hole, cavern, Hes. Op. 531. [ᾤ]

†Γλαφυρά, ὦν, αἰ, Glaphyrae, a city of Thessaly, deriving its name prob. from being situated in a valley (γλαφυρός), Il. 2, 712.

Γλαφύρια, ας, ἡ, smoothness, polish, Plut.: metaph. smoothness of manner, Id.

Γλαφύριος, ἄ, ὄν, (γλάφω) hollow, hollowed, Hom., usu. epith. of ships; γλῆ, πέτρῃ, σπέος, a cavern, Hom.: γλ. φόρμιγξ, made so for the sake of sound, hollow, Od. 17, 262; γλ. ἄρμα, Pind. N. 9, 28: also γλ. λιμὴν, a deep harbour or cove, Od. 12, 305, cf. κοίλος. In this signif. only in Ep., and Pind.—II. smoothed, polished, finished, hence —1. of persons, smooth, subtle, critical, exact, ὦ σοφώτατ', ὦ γλαφυρότατε, Ar. Av. 1272: so Arist. Pol. 2, 12, 11, and freq. in Plut.: hence skolē, neat, χεῖρ, Theocr. Ep. 7, 5.—2. of things, neat, pretty, delicate, πόδες, Arist. H. A.: κρήνῃ, lb.—3. of dishes, delicate, nice, ἐμβαμμένα, Anthipp. ap. Ath. 404 C. Adv.—ρός, neatly, prettily, Alex. Krat. 1, 20: also neut. γλαφυρὸν as adv., γλῆ μειδῶν, μελωδεῖν, Luc. The word in this signif. common from Arist. downwards. Hence

Γλαφυρότης, ητος, ἡ, = γλαφυρία, Luc.

ΓΛΑΨΩ, f. -ψω, to hew, carve, dig, ποσσὶ γλάφει, tears the ground with his feet, of a lion, Hes. Sc. 431. (Cf. glaber, γλῶφω, κολάπτω, scalpo, scalpo, κέλφος, glubo, λέπω, liber, to scale, shell: also v. sub γράφω, and cf. Pott Forsch. 1, 140.) [ᾤ]

Γλενκώγιος, ὄν, (γλενκός, ἄγω) for carrying new wine, βύρσα, Pherecr. Agr. 10.

Γλενκίος, η, ὄν, (γλενκός) of new wine, Gal.

Γλενκούπιος, ον, ὁ, (γλενκός, πίνω) a drinker of new wine, Anth.

Γλενκός, εος, τό, Lat. *mustum*, *must*, i. e. sweet new wine, Nic.: metaph. youthful freshness, Clem. Al. (Cf. γλυνός, ἀγλενκής, δεύκος.)

Γλενέις, εως, v. l. for γλυνέις.

Γλέφαρον, ον, τό, Dor. for βλέφαρον, Pind.

Γλήμη, ης, ἡ, = γλάμη, cf. γλαμῶ.

Γλημιον, ον, τό, dim. from γλήμη, Hipp.

Γλήν, ἡ, apocop. form for γλήνη, Hermesian. l.

Γλήνη, ης, ἡ, (λάω, cf. γλανκός) the pupil, eye-ball, Il. 14, 494, Od. 9, 390: and because figures are reflected small in the pupil.—II. a puppet, doll, esp. a little girl, cf. κόρη, Lat. *puella*, *puella*: a taunt in Hom., ἔρρε κακὴ γλήνη, away, slither girl! Il. 8, 164.—III. a ball and socket-joint, almost = κοτύλη, but rather more shallow, Gal.—IV. a honeycomb.

†Γλήνις, ιος, ὁ, Gienis, masc. pr. n., Anth.—2. Γληνίς, ιδος, ἡ, fem. pr. n., daughter of Lycopomides, Anth.

Γληροειδής, ες, (γλήνη III., εἶδος) like a hinge-joint, Hipp.

Γλήρων, εος, τό, (λάω, cf. γλανκός) a thing to stare at, a show, a wonder, Il. 24, 192: γλήρεα in Arat. "18, is

translated by Cic. *stultae*.—II. = γλήνη I., Nic.

†Γλήνρος, οὔ, ὁ, Glenus, a son of Hercules, Apollod. 2, 7, 8, in Diod. 3 Γληνός.

ΓΛΗΧΩΝ, υνος, ἡ, H. Hom. Cer. 209: γληχών, ὄνος, ἡ, and γληχῶ, οὔς, ἡ, penny-royal, Ion. for βληχών, βληχῶ, v. Koen Greg. p. 40: but the form γληχῶ or γληχῶ only appears as acc., Elmsl. Ar. Ach. 874. Hence

Γληχωνίτης, ον, ὁ, οἶνος, wine prepared with γληχών, Geop.

ΓΛΙΑ, ας, ἡ, glue, al. γλοιά, v. γλοιός.

Γλίνος or γλείνος, ον, ὁ, a kind of maple, Theophr.

†Γλίσας, or Γλίσσας, ατος, ἡ, Glt sas, a city of Boeotia, near Thebes, Il. 2, 504, Hdt. 9, 43.

Γλισχραῖνα, f. -ᾶν, (γλίσχος) to make gluey, sticky. Pass. to be so, Hipp.

Γλισχραντιλογεῖσθαι, ον, comic word in Ar. Rub. 997, a greedy pettifogging knave. (γλίσχος, ἀντιλογία, ἐξεπτίτριπτος.)

Γλισχραμῶ, ατος, τό, (γλίσχρα-νῶ) stickiness, Hipp.

Γλισχρετόμα, dep. mid., to be close, stingy, M. Anton.

Γλίσχρια, ας, ἡ, = γλίσχροτης.—II. closeness, greediness.

Γλίσχρολογέομαι, (γλίσχος, λέγω) dep. mid. to split straws, squabble about trifles, like λεπτολογέω, Philo. Hence

Γλίσχρολογία, ας, ἡ, straw-splitting, Philo.

Γλίσχρος, α, ον, gluey, sticky, clammy, Hipp., etc.: hence στρίπτος.—II. metaph.—1. sticking close to another

important, officious, γλίσχρος, προαιτών, λιπαρὸν τε, Ar. Ach. 452.

2. sticking close to his money, close, greedy, stingy, οἰκονόμημα γλῆ, a mean, shabby building, Dem. 689, 25: so δειπνόν, Plut.; γλῆ, τέχνη, a poor way of living, Luc.—3. esp. of disputations, quibbling, petty, miserable, Lat. *putidus*, cf. Wyttben. Plat. 31 E.

Adv.—χρως, greedily, importunately, Plat. Crito 53 E: scantily, Id. Rep. 553 C: also pettily, Lat. *putide*, Heind Plat. Crat. 434 C. (Prob. akin to γλίσχομαι, γλοιός.) Hence

Γλίσχροτης, ητος, ἡ, stickiness, clamminess, Arist. H. A.—II. metaph. closeness, stinginess, Arist. Pol.: of disputations, quibbling, pettiness, Plut., cf. foreg.

Γλίσχροχολος, (γλίσχος, χολή) viscous from bile, Hipp.

Γλίσχρῶδης, ες, (γλίσχος, εἶδος) of a sticky, clammy nature, Hipp.

Γλίσχρων, υνος, ὁ, a niggard, Ar. Pac. 193.

ΓΛΙΧΟΜΑΙ, only used in present and imperfect, to strive after a thing, struggle for it, c. gen., Hdt. 3, 72; 4, 152: also c. acc., Hipp., and Plat. Hipparch. 226 D: foll. by ὥς and fut. indic., Hdt. 7, 161.—2. γλῆ, περί τινας, to be eager about or for a thing, περί ἐλευθερίας, Hdt. 2, 102, though in 8, 143, he has γλῆ ἐλευθερίας: also to be in doubt about it, Arist. de Sens. (Akin to γλίσχος, and perh. λίχνος, λίσσομαι.) [γλῆ, but we also have γλῆχων, Schol. Heph. p. 2 Gaisf., and so perh. should be read, Ar. Pac. 193, for γλίσχρων.]

ΓΛΟΙΑ, ας, or γλοιά, ας, ἡ, = γλοιός.

Γλοιάω, f. -ᾶω, (prob. from γλοιάω) to wink or twinkle with the eyes, Gal. Hence

Γλοιός, ητος, ὁ, fem. γλοιός, ἄδος, ἡ, vicious, of horses, Soph. Fr. 863.

Γλοισποιέω, (γλοῖος, ποιέω) to make sticky, Diosc.

Γλοισπότης, ου, ὁ, fem. γλοισπότις, ἰδος, ἡ, (γλοῖος, πίνω) sucking up grease, γλαυός, Anth.

ΓΛΟΙΟΨ, ου, ὁ, strictly any sticky, clammy stuff, as mud, Simon. 202, gum, Hdt. 3, 112: but usu. oil-lees, the oil and dirt scraped off the wrestler's skin with the στλεγγίς, Lat. strigmentum, Schol. Ar. Nub. 448: in genl. oil, Teles ap. Stob. 97, 31: hence—II. as adj. γλοῖος, ὁ, ὄν, slippery, tricky, knavish, Ar. Nub. 1. c., cf. γλίσχορος. Hence

Γλοῖος, ὦ, f. -ῶω, to make clammy and slippery, Diosc.

Γλοῖωδης, ες, (γλοῖος, εἶδος) of a sticky, slippery nature, Hipp.

†Γλοῦς, ου, acc. Γλοῦν, ὁ, also Γλῶς, Glus, an officer in the army of Cyrus the younger, Xen. An. 1, 4, 16, etc.

Γλοῦτα, ὧν, τά, the buttocks, Trick-nates.—II. two lobes of the brain, Lat. also nates, Gal.: from

ΓΛΟΥΤΟΣ, ου, ὁ, the rump, bottom, Pl., and Hdt.: later πυτήη.

Γλυκάω, fut. -άσω, (γλυκός) to sweeten, give a relish to, Sext. Emp. Pass. to be or become sweet, Anth.: in which sense we have the act in LXX.

Γλυκαῖνω, f. -ἄνω, aor. pass. ἐγλυκάνην, (γλυκός) to render sweet or pleasing, met., Dion. H.—In pass. to be made sweet, to become sweet, i. e. ripe, of grapes, Xen. Oec. 19, 19. Hence

Γλυκανσίς, εως, ἡ, a sweetening, Theophr.

Γλυκαντικός, ἡ, ὄν, sweetening. Adv. -κῶς, Sext. Emp.

Γλυκάσμα, ατος, τό, sweetness, LXX.

Γλυκασμός, ου, ὁ, a sweetening, sweetness, LXX.

Γλυκέρα, ας, ἡ, Glycēra, daughter of Thalassius, Ath. 584, etc. Others in Anth., etc.

†Γλυκέριον, ου, ἡ, Glycerium, an Athenian courtesan, Ath. 582.

Γλυκερός, ὁ, ὄν, = γλυκός, Hom.

Γλυκεροσάφυλος, ου, (γλυκερός, σταφυλή) with sweet grapes, Opp. [ῶ]

Γλυκερόχρως, ατος, ὁ, ἡ, with sweet, fair skin, Mel. 120.

†Γλυκή, ἡς, ἡ, Glycē, fem. pr. n., Ar. Eccl. 43.

Γλῆκος, ὁ, α, ὄν, = γλυκός, v. l. in Soph. Phil. 1461, etc.

Γλυκισμός, ου, ὁ, sweetness, Ath.

Γλυκίσις, εσσα, εν, = γλυκός, Nic.

Γλυκιδάκρυς, ν, gen. υός, (γλυκός, δάκρυ) shedding or causing tears of joy, Mel. 45.

Γλυκιδερκής, ες, (γλυκός, δέρκω) sweet-looking, Or. Sib.

Γλυκιδώρος, ου, (γλυκός, δῶρον) with sweet gifts, Νίκη, Bacchyl. 8.

Γλυκίχηρ, ἐς, (γλυκός, ἡχέω) sweet-sounding, Anth.

Γλυκὺθιμῶ, ὦ, (γλυκὺθιμος) to be oleasant, Hierocl.

Γλυκὺθιμῶ, ας, ἡ, pleasure, delight, γλ. πρὸς τὰς ἡδονάς, devotion to sensual pleasure, Plat. Legg. 635 D, pp. to ἐγκράτεια.—II. kind disposition, benevolence, Plut.: from

Γλυκὺθιμος, ου, (γλυκός, θυμός) sweet-minded, Pl. 20, 467.—II. act. harming the mind, delightful, ἔρως, ἵπτος, Ar. Lys. 551, Nub. 705.

Γλυκίσκρητος, ὦ, to bear sweet fruit, Theophr.: from

Γλυκίσκος, ου, (γλυκός, καρτός) with sweet fruit.

Γλυκίσκος, ου, gen. ω, (γλυκός, ρέας) of sweet flesh, Sophr. ap. Ath.

Γλυκίμαλον, Aeol. and Dor. for γλυκὺμλον.

Γλυκυμαρίδες, αἱ, a kind of oyster, Xenocr.

Γλυκμεῖλιχος, ου, (γλυκός, μεῖλιχος) sweetly winning, H. Hom. 5, 19.

Γλυκὺμλον, ου, τό, (γλυκός, μῆλον) a sweet-apple, Sapph. 35, in Aeol. form -μαλον: hence as a term of endearment, Theocr. 11, 39.

Γλυκὺμορφος, ου, (γλυκός, μορφή) of sweet form.

Γλυκὺμιθῶ, ὦ, to speak sweetly, Mel. 23: from

Γλυκὺμιθος, (γλυκός, μῦθος) sweet-speaking, Mel. 89.

Γλυκύνου, ουν, gen. ου, (γλυκός, νοῖς) = γλυκὺνιμος.

Γλυκύναις, αἰδος, ὁ, ἡ, (γλυκός, παῖς) having a fair offspring, Mel. 7.

Γλυκύναρθενος, ου, ἡ, (γλυκός, πάρθενος) a sweet maid, Mel. 54.

Γλυκύνικρος, ου, (γλυκός, πικρός) sweetly bitter, ἔρος, Sapph. 37.

Γλυκὺρίδα, ἡς, ἡ, and γλυκὺρίδων, ου, τό, (γλυκός, ρίζα) a plant with a sweet root, from which liquorice (i. e. glycyrrhize) is made, Gal.

ΓΛΥΚΥΣ, εἰα, ὦ, sweet to the taste, sweet, νέκταρ, Il. 1, 598: but even in Hom., more usu. metaph., sweet, delightful, ἡμερος, ὕπνος, also γλ. αἰὼν, Od. 5, 152, πόλεμος, Il. 2, 453, πατρίς καὶ τοκῆς, Od. 9, 34, and so freq. in Pind., and Att.: later of men, dear, kind, Soph. O. C. 106; ὦ γλυκὺτάτε, my dear fellow, Ar. Ach. 462: sometimes in bad sense, simple, silly, like ἡδύς, εὐθήης, Plat. Hipp. Maj. 288 B.—II. as subst. ὁ γλυκός, sc. οἶνος, Hipp., and τὸ γλυκόν, Diosc., Lat. passum vinum: also ἡ γλυκεῖα = γλυκὺρίδα, Theophr. Comp. and superl. γλυκίαν, Hom., γλυκίστος: also γλ. γλυκίαν, -τατος, Pind., and Ar.: also γλυσσαν, Xenophan. ap. E. Gud.: and γλυσσιότορος, A. P., Append. 153.

Adv. -κέως, [γλῦκῦς]

Γλυκυσίδη, ἡς, ἡ, the peony, Theophr. [στ-, Nic. Th. 940.]

†Γλυκὺς λιμήν, ὁ, Glycys Portus, (the sweet harbour), now Glyki, a harbour of Epirus, receiving its name from the sweetness of its waters, Strab. 324.

Γλυκῶς, ατος, τό, sweetness.

Γλυκίστρινος, ου, (γλυκός, στρινός) sweet with an astringent taste, Theophr.

Γλυκὺτῆς, ητος, ἡ, (γλυκός) sweetness of taste, Hdt. 4, 177: also γλ. λέξω, Dion. H.

Γλυκὺτράχηλος, ου, (γλυκός, τράχηλος) with a sweet neck, [ῶ]

Γλυκὺθιογος, ου, (γλυκός, θογογῆ) sweet speaking.

Γλυκὺθιμῶ, ὦ, to speak sweetly, Theocr. 15, 146; and

Γλυκὺφωνία, ας, ἡ, a sweet voice or speech, Diod.: from

Γλυκὺφωνος, ου, (γλυκός, φωνή) sweet-voiced.

Γλυκὺχίλος, ου, (γλυκός, χυλός) with sweet juices, Hipp.

Γλυκὺχυμος, ου, (γλυκός, χυμός) = foreg., Gal.

Γλῦκαν, ὦ γλῦκαν, like ὦ γλυκὺτάτε, my sweet fellow, a coaxing term, but insinuating that your friend is silly, Ar. Eccl. 985. [ῶ]

†Γλῦκαν, ανος, ὁ, Glycon, an epigrammatic poet, Anth.—2. a lyric poet. Hence

Γλῦκάνειος, εἰα, εἰον, Glyconic, a kind of verse, so called from its inventor Glycon, Hephaest. 10, p. 56, Gaisf.

Γλῦμμα, ατος, τό, (γλῦμα) an engraved figure, Eupol. Incert. 113.

†Γλυμπει, ὧν, οἱ, Glympes, a fortress on the confines of Argolis and Laconia, Polyb. 5, 20, 4.

Γλῦξις, εως, ἡ, sweet insipid wine, Phryn.

Γλυπτήρ, ηρος, ὁ, a chisel, Anth.

Γλυπτής, ου, ὁ, (γλῦψω) a carver, sculptor, Anth. Plan. 142.

†Γλυπτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (γλῦψω) relating to carving or sculpture; ἡ γλυπτική τέχνη, the art of carving, sculpture, Euseb.

Γλυπτός, ἡ, ὄν, (γλῦψω) fit for carving, of wood, Theophr.—II. carved LXX.

Γλῦσσων, irreg. comp. of γλυκός.

Γλῦσσαν, ου, τό, (γλῦψω) a knife, chisel, or other instrument for carving, H. Hom. Merc. 41, Theocr. 1, 28:

γλ. καλῶν, a penknife, Anth.

Γλῦφειον, ου, τό, = γλῦψανον, Luc.

Γλῦφεις, εως, ὁ, = γλῦπτῆρ, Joseph.

Γλῦψῆ, ἡς, ἡ, carving: a carving, carved work, Diod.—II. the notch of an arrow, Aesop.—III. a hole cut, ap. Suid. v. καινοπρεπές.

Γλῦφίς, ἰδος, ἡ, in good authors always in plur., γλῦφιδες, the notch of the arrow, which fits on the string, Il. 4, 122, Od. 21, 419: later, the arrow itself, Eur. Or. 274.—II. = γλῦψανον, a knife, penknife, Anth.—III. in architecture, = τριγλῦφος, the triglyph, Ar. Rh. 2, 218.

ΓΛΥΨΩ, f. -ψω, to hollow out, ναῖς, Ar. Nub. 879: esp. to engrave or carve in brass, stone, or wood, γλ. σφρηγὶ δας, Hdt. 7, 69: also in mid., Plut.—II. to scratch down, to write, which was done by scraping in the wax, Anth., of a usurer marking down interest, whence τοκογλῦφος, etc. (Akin to γλῦψω, q. v., which is said to denote ruder, coarser work than γλῦψω.) [ῶ]

ΓΛΩΞ, αχός, ἡ, the beard of cress only in plur., Hes. Sc. 398, Heinr. (Akin to γλωχίν.)

ΓΛΩΣΣΑ, ἡς, ἡ, Att. γλῶττα, the tongue, Hom.: γλῶσσαι τάμνειν and ἐν πυρὶ βάλλειν, to cut out and burn the tongues of victims at the end of a meal, Od. 3, 332, sq., in honour of Mercury, yet v. Nitzsch ad l.: γλῶσσης χάριν, through love of talking, Hes. Op. 707, Aesch. Cho. 266: ἐν γλῶσση, by word of mouth, Hdt. 1, 123, Thuc. 7, 10: but οὐκ ἀπὸ γλῶσσης, not from another's tongue, hearsay, bit of one's own knowledge, Aesch. Ag. 813: ὁ τι κεν ἔλθῃ ἐπὶ γλῶσσαν λέγειν, to say whatever comes uppermost, Lat. quicquid in buccam venerit, Valck. Diatr. p. 288 C: πᾶσαν γλῶτταν βασιάνει, try every art of tongue, Ar. Vesp. 547: πᾶσαν ἰέναι γλῶσσαν, to let loose one's whole tongue, speak with out fear and restraint, Soph. El. 596—2. of persons, one who is all tongue, a speaker, of Pericles, Cratin. Incert. 4, Ar. Fr. 719.—II. a tongue, language, Pl. 2, 804, Od. 19, 175: γλῶσσαν ἰέναι or νομίζειν, to speak, use a language or dialect, Hdt., etc.: and so met. in N. T. for a nation, a people; in pl. nations speaking different languages, Id. Apoc. 5, 9; 7, 9.—III. the mouth-piece of a flute, Aeschin. 86, 29.—IV. a tongue of leather, thong, Lat. lingua, Plat. (Com.) Ζεύς Κακ. 4.—V. an obsolete or foreign word, which needs explanation, γλῶσσημα, Arist. Rhet. 3, 3, 2, Poet. 21, 6.—VI. a tongue of a lad, a projecting point, late. (Prob. of same family as γλῶς, γλωχίν.)

Γλωσσαλγία, ὦς, Att. γλωσσαργία, ὦ, to talk till one's tongue aches, chatte, without end; and

Γλωσσαλγία, ας, ἡ, Att. γλωσσορ

γλα, ac, endless talking, wordiness, Eur. Med. 525, Andr. 690: from

Γλωσσαλαγος, ου, Att. γλωσσαργος, (γλωσσα, ἄλγος) talking till one's tongue aches, very talkative, Philo.

Γλωσσαργος, etc., v. γλωσσαλγος, etc.: cf. στόμαργος.

Γλωσσάριον, ου, τό, dim. from γλώσσα, Gal.

Γλώσσημα, ατος, τό, the gloss, by which a γλώσσα or strange word is explained: also—γλώσσα, M. Anton.—II. the head of a dart, Aesch. Fr. 143. Hence

Γλωσσηματικός, ή, όν, of the nature of a γλώσσα, Dion. H. Adv.—κώς.

Γλωσσίς,=γλωττίς, q. v., Luc.

Γλωσσόστωρ, ορος, ό, ή, (γλώσσα, γαστήρ) living by one's tongue.

Γλωσσογράφος, ου, (γλώσσα, γράφω) interpreting γλώσσα, Ath. [α]

Γλωσσοειδής, ές, or γλωττ., (γλώσσα, είδος) tongue-shaped, Arist. H. A.

Γλωσσοκάτοχος, ου, (γλώσσα, κατέχω) keeping the tongue still, οργανον, Medic.

Γλωσσοκομείον, ου, τό, (γλώσσα, κομείω) a case to keep mouthpieces, Lysipp. Bacch. 4: hence in genl. a box, case, Gal.—II. pudendum muliebri, Eubul. Incert. 27.

Γλωσσόκομον, τό,=foreg., a case or bag for money, N. T.: a receptacle, a sepulchre, tomb: in Ep. ad. 488, 4, prob. a coffin, v. Jac. ad l.

Γλωσσόμητος, ου, (γλώσσα, τέμνω) with the tongue cut out, LXX.

Γλωσσοτομείω, (γλώσσα, τέμνω) to cut out the tongue, LXX.

Γλωσσοτράπεζος, ου, ό, ή, (γλώσσα, τράπεζα) Glossotrapezus, a comic name for a parasite, Alciph.

Γλωσσοχρήτειώ,=χαριτογλωσσέω, to flatter, LXX.

Γλωσσώδης, ες,=γλωσσοειδής.—II. chattering, LXX.

Γλωττα, ης, ή, Att. for γλώσσα.

Γλωττίς, to kiss lasciviously, Anth.

Γλωττικός, ή, όν, of, belonging to the tongue, Arist. Part. An.

Γλωττίς, ίδος, ή, the glottis, mouth of the windpipe, Gal.—II. the mouthpiece of a flute, etc.—III. a shoe-string, Lob. Phryn. 229.—IV. a kind of bird, Arist. H. A.

Γλωττίσμα, ατος, τό,=sq.

Γλωττισμός, ου, ό, (γλωττίς) a lascivious kiss, Anth., v. καταγλωττίς.

Γλωττοδεύω, obscene word, Lat. fellare.

Γλωττοκομον, τό,=γλωσσόκομον, Longin.

Γλωττοποιέω,=γλωττοδεύω, Ar.

Γλωττοροφώω, (γλωττα, στρέφω) to twirl the tongue, to wrangle, quibble, Ar. Nub. 792.

ΓΛΩΤΤΙΝ, or rather γλωττίς, gen. ιως, ή, any projecting point, hence—1. once in Hom., the end of the strap or thong of the yoke, Il. 24, 274.—2. the point of an arrow, etc., Soph. Tr. 681.—3. an arrow the Pythagor. an angle, Hero Math.—4. the world's end, Dion. P. (Cf. γλωδός and γλώσσα.)

Γναθαίνα, ης, ή, Gnathaena, fem. pr. n., Ath. 558 B.

Γναθαίνιον, ου, ή, Gnathaeonium, fem. pr. n., Ath. 581; Plut.

Γναμός, ου, ό, the jaw, poet. form of sq., q. v., Hom.: also in plur., Od. 18, 29, and Eur.: for ἄλλοτριους γναμοὺς γελᾶν, v. sub ἄλλοτριος.

ΓΝΑΘΟΣ, ου, ή,=foreg., the jaw, mouth, the usu prose form, but also in poets, first 1: Ep. Hom. 14, 13, cf. mfr. II.: strictly the lower jaw, Hdt. 9, 83: ἔπαγε γνάθου, take your teeth to it! Ar. Vesp. 370: γνάθου δούλος, 296

a greedy fellow, Eur. Autol. 1, 2, cf.

Antiph. Incert. 24, and v. γνάθων.—II. like γένυς, the point, edge, esp. of a deadly weapon, σπέρμος, Aesch. Pr. 64; metaph. πυρός, Ib. 368; and perh. Σαλμωδῆσια γν., a destructive, tempestuous strand, Ib. 726, cf. Xen. An. 7, 12. (Cf. γένυς, Sanscr. ganda, Lat. gena: akin also to κνάω, our gnaw.

[α] Hence

Γνάθω, ώ, to hit on the jaw or cheek, Phryn. (Com.) Monotr. 9.

Γνάθων, υνος, ό, (γνάθος) puff-cheek, full-mouth. [α] Hence

Γνάθων, υνος, ό, Gnathon, in the later Com. as prop. n. of a parasite, as in Plaut. and Terent.: cf. γνάθος. [α]

Γναθώνειος, ου, like a γνάθων, parasitical, Plut.

Γναθωνίδης, ου, ό, prop. son of Gnathon, com. appell. in Luc. Gnathomides.

Γνάθιος, ου, ό, the Roman Cneius, Polyb.

Γναμπτός, ή, όν, curved, bent, ἄγκιστρον, Od. 4, 369, γένυες, Il. 11, 416, ὀνυχες, Hes. Op. 203; usu. in Hom. supple, pliant, of the limbs of living men, opp. to the stark and stiff ones of the dead: metaph. γναμπτόν νόημα, a bending, exorable mind, Il. 24, 41: from

Γνάμπω, f. -ψω, to crook, bend, Il. 23, 731. (Akin to γαμπός, γαμφηλαί, κίμπτω, καμπόλος.)

Γναπτός, ή, όν, (γνάπτω) carded, fulled, teased.

ΓΝΑΠΤΩ, γνάπτω: γνάφαλον, -φεϊον, -φένς, -φευτικός, -φένω, -φικότος: ΓΝΑΦΟΣ, -ψις, v. sub κνάπτω, etc.

Γναφάλιον, ου, τό, a downy plant used in stuffing cushions, Lat. gnaphalium, cudweed (?).

Γνήσιος, α, ου, (prob. from γένος, γένεσις, as Lat. genuinus from genus) belonging to the race, i. e. lawfully begotten, born in wedlock, in Hom. always with νόος, a true, own son, opp. to νόθος, Il. 11, 102, and in Att., cf. Ar. Av. 1665, Dem. 1095: hence in genl. real, genuine, true, legitimate, as γν. γυναίκες, lawful wives, opp. to παλλαῖδες, Xen. Cyr. 4, 3, 1; ἡδεύφος, Ar. Av. 1669; πολῖται, Arist. Pol.; γν. Ἑλληνες, true Greeks, Dem. 118, 24; γν. ἀρεταί, real, unfeigned virtues, Pind. O. 2, 21: φρονεῖν γνήσια, to have a noble mind (thought of base birth), Eur. Hipp. 309: and so of writings, genuine, Gal. Adv. -ίως, lawfully, really, truly, Eur., and Dem. Hence

Γνησιότης, ητος, ή, true birth, genuineness, Arist. Rhet.

Γνήσιππος, ου, ό, Gnesippus, a comic poet, Ath. 638 D.—2. an Athenian, Xen. An. 7, 3, 28.

Γνύθων, υνος, ό, a niggard, curmudgeon, Arist. Eth. N. (Akin to κνύπτος.) [I prob.]

Γνυθωνίδης, ου, ό, prop. son of Gniphon: Gniphonides, masc. pr. n., Andoc.

Γνοίην, ης, η, opt. aor. 2 act. εγνω, of γιγνώσκω.

Γνοῦρος, ου, ό, Gnūrus, father of Anacharsis, Hdt. 4, 76.

Γνοφερός, =ὀνοφερός, dark.—2. stormy.

ΓΝΟΦΟΣ, ου, ό, darkness.—2. a kind of storm, a whirlwind, Arist. Mund.: =ὀνόφος, Koen Greg. p. 373, Buttm. Lexil. v. κελαινός 9. Hence

Γνοφώ, ώ, to make dark.

Γνοφώδης, ες, (γνοφός, είδος)=γνοφερός, Eur. Tro. 79.

ΓΝΥΘΟΣ, εος, τό, a cave, pit, hollow, Lyc.

Γνῆς, adv. (γόνυ) with bent knee, Il., always in phrase γνῆς ἐριπεῖν, to fall on the knee.

Γυντετός, όν, (γόνυ, πῖπ-ς) falling on the knee, weak in the leg, whence, acc. to Hesych., γυντετός, γυντετός γυντετός, to be sad or weak.

Γνώ, Ion. for ἔγνω, 3 sing. indic. aor. 2 act. from γινώσκω, Hom., also 1 sing. subj.: but γνῶ, 3 sing. subj. aor. 2 act., Il.: γνῶθι, imperat.

Γνώμα, ατος, τό, (γνώμαι) a mark, sign, symptom, like γνώμων, γνώρισμα, Hdt. 7, 52, Soph. Tr. 593.—II. judgment,=γνώμη, Aesch. Ag. 1352.—III.=Lat. groma.

Γνωμάτευμα, ατος, τό judgment, a maxim: from

Γνωμάτεω, (γνώμα) to give an opinion, utter maxims.—2. esp. σκιάς γν., to measure the gnomon of the sundial, v. γνώμων, Ruhnck. Tim.

Γνώμαιναι, Ep. for γνῶναι, inf. aor. 2 act. of γιγνώσκω, Hom.

Γνώμη, ης, ή, (γνῶναι) a means of knowing, and so like γνώμα, γνώμων, a mark, token, sign, Theogn. 60, Arist. H. A. 6, 22, 12.—II. that by which one knows, judges, etc., the mind, and so the various ways in which it exerts itself:—1. the judgment, understanding, opp. to σῶμα, Xen. Cyr. 1, 3, 10; opp. to ἰσχύς, Thuc. 3, 11: γνώμην ἔχειν, to understand, Soph. El. 214: ἀπό γνώμης, from one's judgment, with good conscience, Aesch. Eum. 674: γνώμην, with good reason, Xen. An. 2, 6, 9: γνώμην τῇ ᾠρίστη, to the best of one's judgment, Arist. Rhet.—2. the will, disposition of the mind, ἐν γνώμῃ εἶναι or γενέσθαι τινί, to be according to one's mind, in favour with him, Hdt. 6, 37: ἀφ' ἐναντίου γνώμης, of his own accord, Thuc. 4, 68; ἐκ μάς γνώμης, of one accord, with one consent, Dem. 147, 1: also μὰ γνώμην, Thuc. 6, 17: κατὰ γνώμην, as one wishes, opp. to παρὰ γνώμην, freq. in Att.—III. the result of such exertions of the mind, and so—1. a judgment, opinion, γνώμην ἔχειν, to be of opinion, περί τιος, Xen., etc.: c. inf. Thuc., etc.; πρόσ or ἐπί τι, Thuc. 5, 13; 7, 15; ὁπῶς γνώμην ἔχειν, ὥς, to be of such an opinion as this, to entertain this opinion that..., Thuc. 7, 15, Xen. Cyr. 1, 6, 11; also to be right, Ar. Nub. 157: γνώμης τῆς αὐτῆς ἔχεισθαι, εἶναι, to hold by, be of the same opinion, Thuc. 1, 140: πλείστος εἶναι τῇ γνώμῃ, to incline mostly to the opinion that..., Hdt. 7, 220, cf. 5, 126: γνώμην ἀποφαινεσθαι, θέσθαι, to deliver an opinion, Eur. Supp. 338, Soph. Phil. 1448, etc.: γνώμην εἶπν, in my judgment or opinion, Ar. Pac. 232, Vesp. 983: hence also a mistaken judgment, fancy, Soph. Aj. 51, Ant. 389: intention, purpose, Xen. An. 1, 8, 10: γνώμας, the opinions of wise men, maxims, often in metrical collections, Lat. sententiae, v. γνωμικός, and cf. Arist. Rhet. 2, 21.—2. a resolve, counsel, advice, γνώμην ποιέσθαι, c. inf., to resolve to do, Thuc. 1, 128: esp. a public resolution, vote, decree, Lat. rogatio, consultum, γνώμην ἐκφέρειν, Hdt. 3, 80; λέγειν, εἰπεῖν, ποιέσθαι, προτιθέναι, Thuc., etc.

Γνώμη, ης, ή, Gnomē, fem. pr. n., Ath. 345 D; of a dog, Xen. Cyn. 7, 5

Γνωμῶν, adv., vote by vote, Dion H. (γνώμη III., 2.)

Γνωμίδιον, ου, τό, dim. from γνώμη Ar. Nub. 321.

Γνωμιδιώκτης, ου, ό, (γνώμαι, διώκω) a hunter after γνώμαι or sententious sayings, Cratin. Incert. 145

Γνωμικός, ή, όν, (γνώμη III., fin.)

sealing in maxims, sententious, *πειρηταί γν.*, Poetae Gnomici, didactic poets, such as Solon, Phocylides, Theognis, etc. Adv. -κός.

Γνωμολόγιον, ὦ, to speak in maxims, be sententious, Arist. Rhet.

Γνωμολογία, ας, ἡ, a speaking in maxims, Plat. Phaedr. 267 C: a collection of maxims, Plut.; and

Γνωμολογικός, ἡ, ὄν, sententious, Dem. Phal. Adv. -κός. From

Γνωμολόγος, ον, (γνώμαι, λέγω)= foreg.

Γνωμονικός, ἡ, ὄν, (γνώμων) fit to give judgment, Xen. Mem. 4, 2, 10: experienced or skilled in a thing, τινός, Plat. Rep. 467 C.—II. belonging to the *gnomon* of the sun-dial: ἡ -κή, sub. τέχνη, the art of making sun-dials, Vitruv. Adv. -κός.

Γνωμοσύνη, ης, ἡ, (γνώμων) prudence, judgment, Solon 8, 1.

Γνωμοτύπια, ὦ, to coin maxims, Ar. Thesm. 55; and

Γνωμοτυπικός, ἡ, ὄν, clever at coining maxims, Ar. Eq. 1379: from

Γνωμοτύπος, ον, (γνώμαι, τύπτω) maxim-coiner, sententious, Ar. Ran. 877, cf. Arist. Rhet. 2, 21.

Γνώμων, ονος, ὁ, (γνώμαι) one that knows or examines, a judge, interpreter, θεσπίζων, Aesch. Ag. 1130, τῶν παρορχήμα, Thuc. 1, 138: in Lys. 110, 23, γνώμονες are the guardians of the sacred olives at Athens, v. Bremi.—II. the *gnomon* or index of the sun-dial, Hdt. 2, 109: also= κλεψύδρα, Ath.—III. ὁ γνώμων, the teeth that mark a horse's age, Xen. Eq. 3, 1.—IV. a rule or guide of life, Theogn. 543: esp. a carpenter's rule or square, Lat. norma, Arist. Categ.—V. γνώμονες, with the Pythagoreans, are the five odd numbers, v. Böckh Philolaos p. 143.

Γνώμαι, inf. aor. 2 act. of γιγνώσσω, and from this most derivs. are formed.

Γνώμεν, Ep. for γνώμην, 1 plur. subj. aor. 2 act. of γιγνώσσω, Od. 16, 304.

Γνωρίζω, f. -ίω Att. -ῶ, to make known, point out, declare, Aesch. Pr. 487.—2. to gain knowledge of, discover, detect, Thuc. 5, 103; to examine, recognise, acknowledge, Soph. O. T. 538, Eur. Alc. 564, Dem. 924, 28.—3. to make one's friend, Plat. Lach. 181 C, Rep. 402 A: from

Γνώριμος, ον, rarely ἡ, ον, (Plat. Rep. 614 E) well-known: as subst. in acquaintance, Od. 16, 9: less than φίλος, Dem. 320, 16: but also in genl. friend, Lat. familiaris, τινί, Xen. Mem. 2, 3, 1, also τινός.—II. that may be known: hence known to all, distinguished, οἱ γνώριμοι, the notables, Lat. primates, opp. to δῆμος, Xen. Hell. 2, 6, cf. Arist. Pol. 4, 4. Adv. -μως, ο as to be known, familiarly, πᾶσι γνωρᾶν, Dem. 722, 15: γν. ἔχειν τινί, to be on friendly terms with one, Id. 1247, 14. (γνώσις, γνωτός, notus, natus.) Hence

Γνωριότης, ητος, ἡ, acquaintance, tob.

Γνωρίσις, εως, ἡ, (γνωρίζω) acquaintance, τινός, with another, Plat. olt. init.—2. knowledge, Id. Legg. 33 B.

Γνωρίσμα, ατος, τό, (γνωρίζω) that which a thing is made known, a mark, ken, Xen. Cyr. 2, 1, 27: esp. γνωρίσματα, tokens by which a lost child is cognised, Plut., and Paus.

Γνωρισμός, οὔ, ὁ, (γνωρίζω) a making known, Arist. An. Post.

Γνωρίστέον, verb. adj., from γνω-
ρίζω, one must know, Arist. Eth. N.

Γνωριστής, ον, ὁ, (γνωρίζω) one

that takes cognisance of, δίκης, Anti-
pho 140, 27.

Γνωριστικός, ἡ, ὄν, (γνωρίζω) capable of knowing, δύναμις, Plut.—II. serving as a mark or token.

Γνός, 2 sing. subj. aor. 2 act. of γιγνώσσω, Od.

Γνώσις, 3 pl. subj. aor. 2 act. of γιγνώσσω, Il.

Γνωσίας, ον, ὁ, Gnosias, masc. pr. n. of a Syracusan, Xen. Hell. 1, 1, 29.

Γνωσιδήμιος, ον, ὁ, Gnosidēmius, a tyrant of Oëus in Euboea, Aeschin.

Γνωσιμᾶχέω, (γνώσις, μάχομαι) to contest one's own opinion, i.e. to confess one's self in the wrong, change one's mind or purpose, repent of, Hdt. 3, 25, Eur. Herac. 706 ubi Elmsl., Ar. Av. 553: γν. μὴ εἶναι ὅμοιον, to confess that one is not equal, Hdt. 8, 29.—2. πρὸς τινα, to differ with another in opinion, Dion. H. Freq. in late prose. Hence

Γνωσιμαχία, ας, ἡ, a differing (with another) in opinion, Philo.

Γνωσιππος, ον, ὁ, Gnosippus, masc. pr. n. of a Spartan, Ath. 168 D.

Γνώσις, εως, ἡ, (γνώμαι) inquiry, esp. of a judicial kind, Lat. cognitio, Dem. 544, 2.—II. a knowing, knowledge, Arist. Eth. N.; esp. of a higher kind, deeper wisdom, N. T., and Eccl.—2. acquainting with a person, πρὸς τινα, ap. Aeschin. 8, 4.—3. a knowing, recognising, Thuc. 7, 44.—III. fame, credit, Luc.

Γνώσμαι, fut. of γιγνώσσω.

Γνωστέον, verb. adj. of γιγνώ-
σσω, one must know, Plat. Rep. 396 A.

Γνωστήρ, ητος, ὁ, (γνώμαι) one that knows or inquires: one that warrants the truth of a thing, Lat. cognitor, notor, Xen. Cyr. 6, 2, 39, cf. Piers. Moer. 116.

Γνωστής, ον, ὁ, commoner form of foreg., Plut., etc.

Γνωστικός, ἡ, ὄν, (γιγνώσσω) good at knowing, quick, sagacious, Diog. L.: οἱ γνωστικοί, men that claimed to have a deeper wisdom, Gnostics Eccl. Adv. -κός.

Γνωστός, ἡ, ὄν, collat. form of γνω-
τός, known: as subst. a friend, τινί, Aesch. Cho. 702.—II. to be known, Soph. O. T. 361, Plat. Theat. 205 B. Adv. -τός.

Γνώτε, imperat. aor. 2 act. of γι-
γνώσσω: γνώτων, γνώτην, 2 and 3 dual. ind. aor. 2 act.

Γνωτός, ἡ, ὄν, also ὄς, ὄν, (γνώμαι) known, well known, Il. 7, 401; γνωτά κοῖς ἀγνωτά μοι, Soph. O. T. 58: but in Hom. esp. freq. as subst. a friend, kinsman, brother: also γνωτοί τε γνωταί τε, brothers and sisters, Il. 15, 350.

Γνωτοφόνος, ον, (γνωτός, φονεύω) Nonn.; and

Γνωτοφόντις, ιδος, ἡ, fratricidal, Lyc.

Γνώω, γνώωσι, Ep. for γνώω, γνώσι, subj. aor. 2 act. of γιγνώσσω.

Γωάσιος, ον, ὁ, Goasius, a king of the Amani, Luc.

Γωάσις, ιος, ὁ, Goaxis, masc. pr. n., an Edonian, Thuc. 4, 107.

ΓΩΑΪ, Ep. inf. γοήμηναι, Il. 14, 502, part. γοῶν, ὄσω, Il. 2 aor. ἔγωον, Il. 6, 500, γοάσκον, Od. 8, 92: fut. γοήσω (γός). To wail, groan, weep, Hom.—II. c. acc. to bewail, mourn, weep for, Hom.: also in mid. γοάμαι, Il. 21, 124, and so in Trag.

Γωγαρήνη, ης, ἡ, Gogarene, a region of Armenia, Strab.

Γωγοροειδής, ες, (γόγγρος, εἶδος) like a γόγγρος, Arist. H. A.

Γωγοροκτόνος, ον, (γόγγρος, κτείνω) conger-killing, Plut.

ΓΟΓΓΙΡΟΣ, ον, ὁ, a conger-eel, Lat. conger, Arist. H. A.—II. a swelling or excrecence on trees, Theophr. Hence

Γωγορώδης, ες, (γόγγρος, εἶδος)= γωγοροειδής.

Γωγορώνη, ης, ἡ, a scrofulous excrecence on the neck, Hipp.—2.= γόγγρος II.

Γωγύζω, to mutter, murmur, N. T. Γωγυλέω and γωγυλίζω, (γωγύλος)= γωγυλλώ.

Γωγυλή, ης, ἡ, worse form of γωγυλλή, Ar. Thesm. 1185.

Γωγυλίδιον, ον, τό, v. γωγυλλών.

Γωγυλίζω, v. γωγυλλώ.

Γωγυλίον and γωγυλίδιον, ον, τό, dim. from γωγυλή.—2. in plur. γωγυλία and γωγυλῖδια, pills, Medic.

Γωγυλίος, ιας, ιων,= γόγγυλος, q. v.

Γωγυλῖς, ιδος, ἡ, a turnip, Ar. Fr. 476, cf. Ath. 369.

Γωγυλλώ, to round, round off, should be read, Ar. Thesm. 56.

Γωγγύλος, ον, ὁ, Gongylus, masc. pr. n., an Eretrian, Thuc. 1, 128, cf. Xen. Hell. 3, 1, 6, (accented also Γόγγυλος, but v. Arcad. 56, 25).—2. a Corinthian, Thuc. 7, 2.

ΓΟΓΓΥΛΟΣ, ον, ον, also γωγγύλος, α, ον,= στρογγύλος, round, spherical, Aesch. Fr. 182. [v] Hence

Γωγγυλῶδης, ες, (γωγγύλος, εἶδος) roundish.

Γόγγυσις, εως, ἡ,=sq., LXX.

Γωγυσμός, ον, ὁ, (γωγγύζω) a murmuring, muttering, LXX.

Γωγυστής, ον, ὁ, a murmurer, mutterer, N. T.

Γωγυστικός, ἡ, ὄν, inclined to murmur, Eccl.

Γοεδόνος, ἡ, ὄν, (cf. μακεδόνος)=sq., Aesch. Pers. 1057, Supp. 72.

Γοερός, ἡ, ὄν, (γοῶν) of things, mournful, distressful, πάθος, Aesch. Ag. 1176; δάκρυα, μέλος, etc., Eur. of the nightingale, sad, Call. Adv. -ρός.

Γοῶω, Ion. for γοῶω.

ΓΟΗ, ης, ἡ,=γόςος, only in Hae. 7, 191, καταειδόντες γόησι τῷ ἀνέμῳ, charming the wind with howls, where however Schäf. and Schweigh. prefer γόησι, from γόη.

Γοήμεναι, Ep. for γοῶν, inf. pres. from γοῶω, Il. 14, 502.

Γοήμεν, εν, gen. ονος,=γοῆμος, Anth.

Γοηρός, ἡ, ὄν, poet for γοερός, Lyc.

Γός, ητος, ὁ, howling, wailing, Aesch. Cho. 822.—II. a wizard, sorcerer, enchanter, Hdt. 4, 105, etc., cf. γόη: a juggler, cheat, cf. Ruhnk. Tim., Sturz Emps. p. 36. (From γοῶω, because such people chanted their spells in a sort of howl, γόςος, Seneca's uulatus barbaricus, cf. Soph. Aj. 582.)

Γοητεία, ιας, ἡ, (γοητέω) sorcery, witchcraft, juggling, Plat. Symp. 203 A, and freq. in late prose.

Γοητεύμα, εως, τό, a magic spell or trick, juggle, Plat. Phil. 44 C.

Γοητευτικός, ἡ, ὄν,=γοητικός, ἡ, ὄν. Adv. -κός.

Γοητευτρία, ας, ἡ, a witch.

Γοητεύω, (γός) to spell-bind, bewitch, Plat., etc., cf. γής.

Γοητικός, ἡ, ὄν, (γός) belonging to or good at witchcraft, juggling, Theog. L. Adv. -κός.

Γοήτης, ιδος, ἡ, fem. as from a masc. γοήτης, a witch, Ar. Ath.

ΓΟΙ, ΓΟΙ, an imitation of the grunting of swine, Luc. Del. Epigr. 8, 47, 2, cf. κοί.

ΓΟΛΓΟΘΑ, indeed. (from Chalthe golgotha, a skull) Γολγοθα=the place of a skull, a knoll near Jerusalem.

κατε malefactors were executed, N. T. Matth. 27, 33.

†Γολγοί, ὦν, οἱ, Golgi, a city of Cyprus, sacred to Venus, Theocr. 15, 100.

†Γολούσση, οὐ, ὁ, Galussa, son of the Numidian king Massinissa, Polyb. 39, 1.

†Γομόρρα, ας, ἡ, and ὠν, τά, Gomorra, a city of Judaea, the site of which was covered by the Dead Sea, LXX., N. T.

Γόμος, οὐ, ὁ, (γέμω) a ship's cargo, weight, load, πεντακισχιλίων ταλάντων ὅμων ἔχειν, to be of 5000 talents burden, Hdt. 1, 194.

Γομόν, ὦ, (γόμεν) to lade, freight.

Γομφέρον, οὐ, τό, dim: from γόμος.

Γομφιάω, to have pain in the back teeth (γομφίοι), LXX. Hence

Γομφιάσις, εως, ἡ, and

Γομφιασμός, οὐ, ὁ, a pain in the back teeth, LXX.

Γομφόδοντος, οὐ, (γόμεν), δοῦπος) rattling on the teeth, χαλινός, Anth.

Γομφός, (not γόμεν) ὁ, sub. ὀδούς, a grinder-tooth, Lat. molaris, Epich. p. 9, Hdt. 9, 83, opp. to προστός: the tooth of a key, Ar. Thesm. 423. (From γόμεν, because of their rounded upper surface.)

Γομφόδης, οὐ, (γόμεν), δέω) nail-bound, Aesch. Supp. 846.

†Γόμοι, ὠν, οἱ, Gomphi, now Kalabaki, a city of Thessaly, on the Peneus, Strab.

Γομφόπληγ, ες, (γόμεν), πήγνυμι) nail-fastened, strong-compacted, ῥήματα, the long and harsh compounds of Aeschylus, Ar. Ran. 824.

ΓΟΜΦΟΣ, οὐ, ὁ, a nail, peg or pin, for ship-building, Od. 5, 248, and other uses, Hes. Op. 429, Aesch. Theo. 542; in genl. any bond or fastening, as in Hdt. 2, 96, γόμοι are the cross ribs of the Egypt. canoes: in Arist. Part. An., the articulation of joints that turned on an ἀστράγαλος. The Gramm. distinguish γόμεν from ἥλος, by making the former of wood, the latter of metal; but Polyb. 13, 7, 9, has γόμοι σιδηροί: they seem rather to differ in size and shape, γόμεν, being a large, wedge-shaped nail, v. Schol. Ar. Eq. 463.

Γομόδοτος, οὐ, (γόμεν), τέμνω) pierced with nails, Nonn.

Γομφός, ὦ, f. -σω, (γόμεν) to fasten with nails, pins, or pegs, esp. of ships; γεγόμεναι σκάφος, the ship's hull is ready built, Aesch. Supp. 440: metaphor. γάλα γομφίου, like πηγνύναι, to make milk thick or curdled, Emped. 193. Hence

Γομφώμα, ατος, τό, that which is fastened by nails, pins, or joinings, Lat. compages, Plut.

Γομφώτηρ, ἥρος, ὁ, one that fastens with nails or pins, esp. a ship-builder, Anth.

Γομφώτηρος, α, οὐ, of, belonging to fastening with nails.

Γομφωτικός, ἡ, ὠν, = foreg.: -κή, ἡ, sub. τέχνη, carpentry, Plat. Polit. 280 D.

Γομφώτος, ἡ, ὠν, (γομφός) fastened with nails or pins: πλοῖα γ., ships put together with pins, so that they could be taken to pieces, Strab.

†Γοναῖς, ἄ, ὁ, Gonatas, appellation of king Antigonos of Macedonia, Polyb. 2, 41, 10.

Γοναῖω, f. -ίσω Att. -ίζω, (γόνν) to thrust with the knee, A. B.—2. to make to kneel.—3. intr. to kneel.

Γονάτων, οὐ, τό, dim from γόνν, Luc.

Γονατόδεσμος, οὐ, ὁ, (γόνν, δεσμός) a knee-band.

Γονατίζομαι, pass., (γόνν) to get, have a knee or joint, of grasses, reeds, etc., Theophr.

Γονατῶδης, ες, (γόνν, εἶδος) with joints, like reeds, etc., Id.

Γονεῖα, ας, ἡ, (γονεῖα) generation.

Γονεῖς, εως, ὁ, a begetter, father, sire, Hdt. 1, 91: more freq. in plur., the parents, H. Hom. Cer. 241, Hes. Op. 233, and so in Hdt., and Att.

Γονεῖν, to beget, generate, produce, Theophr.: from

Γονή, ἡς, ἡ, (* γένω) that which is begotten, offspring, race, Hom., etc.: the young of animals, Aesch. Fr. 180: the fruits of the earth, Plat. Ax. 371 C.—II. that which begets, the seed, Hdt. 3, 101, 109: the parts of generation, also the womb, Hipp., v. Foes. Oecon.

—III. generation, child-birth, Eur. Phoen. 1597.—IV. birth, descent, γονῆ γενναῖος, Soph. O. T. 1469.—V. a generation, Aesch. Pers. 818.

Γονίας, ὁ, χεῖμων, like Καικίας, ὀρνιθίας, etc., a storm blowing, arising from the family, v. Blomf. Aesch. Cho. 1054.

Γονικός, ἡ, ὠν, (γονή) belonging to generation or the seed, Arist. Probl.—2. ancestral, late.

Γόμενος, οὐ, also ἡ, οὐ, (γονή) productive, fruitful, opp. to ἀτεκνος, Hipp.: also metaphor. ποιήτης γ., a poet of creative powers, of true genius, Ar. Ran. 96: hence genuine, true, Plat. Rep. 367 D, 673 C.—II. with full powers, full grown, Lat. vidualis, Arist. H. A.—III. with ἡμέρα, μῆν, ἔτος, odd, because on odd days, etc., illnesses came to their crisis, hence critical, decisive, Hipp., v. Foes. Oecon. Hence

Γομιώδης, ες, (γόμενος, εἶδος) fruitful, Orph.

†Γόννος, οὐ, ἡ, Hdt. 7, 128; Γόννοι, ὠν, οἱ, Polyb. 18, 10, 2; Gonnus, or Gonnai, a city of the Perrhaebi in Thessaly, on the Peneus.

Γονοειδής, ες, (γονή, εἶδος) like seed, Hipp.

Γονεῖς, εσσα, εν, (γόνος) fruitful, Nic.

†Γονέσσα, ης, ἡ, Gonoessa, a promontory near Pallene, in Achaia, Il. 2, 573.

Γονοκτονέω, (γόνος, κτείνω) to murder one's children, Plut.

†Γονομῆνοι, ὠν, οἱ, the Genomēnai, a Gallic tribe, Polyb. 2, 17, 4.

Γονοποιέω, ὦ, (γονή, ποιέω) to impregnate, Geop. Hence

Γονοποιία, ας, ἡ, impregnation.

Γονόρροια, ας, ἡ, (γονή, ῥέω) gonorrhoea, Gal.

Γονόρροικός, ἡ, ὠν, Paul. Aeg.; and Γονόρροιος, οὐ, subject to gonorrhoea, Joseph.

Γονόρρῳέω, ὦ, to be subject to gonorrhoea, LXX.

Γονόρρῳής, ες, = γονόρροιος, LXX.

Γόνος, οὐ, ὁ, like γονή, also ἡ γόνος, Eur. I. A. 794, (* γένω) that which is begotten, a child, grandchild, offspring, race, oft. in Hom.; later also of the young of animals, the young shoots of plants, α γόνος ἀμπέλου, Anacreont.: γόνος πλουτόχθιν, a generation rich in the fruits of the earth, Aesch. Eum. 946.—II. like γένος, race, birth, descent, Od. 1, 216, Hdt. 6, 135.—III. a begetting, Aesch. Supp. 172.—IV. the seed, Hipp., and Hdt.

Γονός, ὁ, v. γονός.

ΓΟΝΥ΄, τό, gen. γόνατος, dat. pl. γόναισι: Ion. γόνατος, γέναισι, rarely γόναισι, Il.: poet. α γόνου

νός, γοννί, pl. γόννα, γόννα, like ὀδόν: Aesch. Plur. γόννα, gen. γόννα, Neue Sapph. Fr. 25: but γόννι is never used: the knee, freq. in Hom.

esp. in phrase ἀψάσθαι γόννων, to clasp the knees as a suppliant, so λιβνί γόννων and γόννατα: also γόννι ἀψιπίντων, ἀψιπίντων, προσπίπτειν, γόνναι or πρὸς γόννι πίπτειν, very freq. in Eur.; ἀντισταί, λισσασθαι τινα πρὸς γόννῳ, Eur.

etc.: γόννι κάμπτεν, to bend the knee, i. e. sit down, take rest, Il., cf. Blomf. Aesch. Pr. 32: γόννατά τινος λῖνεν, to make his knees slack, i. e. weaken, lame, kill him, Il., cf. Nitzsch Od. 1, 267: θεῶν εν γόνναισι κεῖται, it lies on the knees of the gods, i. e. depends on their will and pleasure, Hom. Metaph. from warriors stricken down, ες γόννι βάλλειν, κλίνειν, δίπτειν, πίπτειν, of fallen cities and peoples, to bring down, cast down, overthrow, Valck. Hdt. 6, 27, Blomf. Aesch. Pers. 927.—II. the knee or joint of the grasses, such as the cane, Lat. genuculum, Hdt. 3, 98, cf. γῶνος. (Sancsc. jimu, Lat. genu, our knee, knuckle, cf. γνύς, γυνετός.)

Γοναγκῶν, ὄνος, ὁ, (γόνν, ἀγκών) the angle formed by the bent knee.

†Γονναλγής, ες, (γόνν, ἄλγος) suffering from pain in the knees, Hipp.

Γοννακμῆτεπικρῶτος, οὐ, (γόνν, κμῆτω, ἐπικρῶτος) twisting the knee awry: and

Γοννακλασάγρυπνα, ης, ἡ, (γόνν, κλάω, ἀγρυπνῶ) keeping the knee without sleep: epithets of the gout in Luc.

Γοννακλινέω, to bend the knee: from

Γοννακλινής, ες, (γόνν, κλίνω) with bent knee, Euseb. Hence

Γοννακλίσια, ας, ἡ, a bending of the knee, Eccl.

Γοννῆκροτος, οὐ, (γόνν, κροτέω) knocking the knees together, of weak cowardly persons, Anacr. 114, Arist. Physiogn.

Γοννυπέτω, ὦ, to fall on the knee, Polyb.: fall down before, τινί and τινα, N. T.: from

Γοννυπέτης, ες, (γόνν, πίπτω, πέσιν) falling on the knee. Epha. γον, kneeling posture, Eur. Phoen. 293.

Γονώδης, ες, = γονοειδής, Hipp.

Γόνω, Ep. 3. pl. aor. 2 irr. of γόνω for ἔγονω, Il. 6, 500.

ΓΟΨΟΣ, οὐ, ὁ, any sign of grief, weeping, wailing, groaning, howling, mourning, woe: in Hom. as well of weeping, e.g. στέβει ὁ δασε γόος, Od. 4, 753, as of louder signs of grief; in Trag. almost wholly in latter sense. (also γόη: hence γοάω.)

Γοῶω, Ep. for γοάω, Hom.

†Γορβέου, οὐ, ὁ, Gorbous, in Phrygia, Strab.

†Γοργάς, ὄδος, ἡ, = ἑλίς, Soph. Fr. 174.—2. appellation of Juno or Minerva, Lyc. 1349.

†Γοργασκος, οὐ, ὁ, (Γοργώ) Gorgasus, Ar. Ach. 1131, calls Lamachus son of Gorgasus in allusion to his Gorgon crest and shield, cf. Ib. 567.

Γοργεῖος, Att. Γόργεως, α, οὐ, (Γοργώ) of, belonging to the Gorgon, Γοργεῖα κεφαλῇ, Il. 5, 741, Od. 11, 634: τὸ Γοργεῖον, sc. πρόσωπον, Medusa's head, Cic. Att. 4, 16.

†Γόργη, ης, ἡ, Gorgē, daughter of Oeneus, Lyc. 1013.—2. one of the Danaides, Apollod. 2, 1, 5.

Γοργιάω, to speak like the sophist Gorgias, to use his style and arts Philostr.: from

†Γοργίας, οὐ, ὁ, Gorgias, the celebrated sophist and orator of Leontini in Sicily, Plat., etc.—2. an Athenian

archon, Plut.—3. a commander of Eumenes, Plut. Eum. 7. Others in Luc., etc.

†Γοργίδας, α, δ, *Gorgidas*, masc. pr. n., a Theban, Plut. Pel. 12.

†Γοργίετος, ου, (Γοργίας) of *Gorgias*, *Gorgias*-like, Xen. Symp. 2, 26.

†Γοργίππεια, ας, ή, *Gorgippia*, a city of Sindice on the Cimimerian Bosphorus, Strab.

†Γοργίππος, ου, δ, *Gorgippus*, masc. pr. n., Dinarch.

†Γοργίων, υνος, δ, *Gorgion*, an Eretrian, brother of Gorgylus, Xen. Hell. 3, 1, 6.

†Γοργολέων, οντος, δ, *Gorgoleon*, masc. pr. n., a Spartan, Plut. Pel. 17.

†Γοργολόφος, ου, δ, (Γοργώ λόφος) he of the *Gorgon-crest*, Ar. Ach. 567: fem. Γοργολόφα, ης, ή, Ar. Eq. 1181.

†Γοργόνειος, ου=Γοργίετος, Aesch. Pr. 793.

†Γοργόνη, ης, ή, rare collat. form of Γοργώ, Herm. Eur. Alc. 1123.

†Γοργονίδης, ες, (Γοργώ, είδος) *Gorgon*-like.

†Γοργωνάτος, ου, (Γοργώ, νῶτον) δαπής Γ., a shield with the *Gorgon* on its back, Ar. Ach. 1124.

†Γοργόμαι, as pass., to be spirited, hot or wild, of a horse, Xen. Eq. 10, 4: from

ΓΟΡΓΟΣ, ή, δν, *fearful, fierce*, esp. of the eye and look, όμμα, Aesch. Theb. 537, γοργ. ἀναβλέπειν, to look fiercely up, Eur. Supp. 322: also γ. εἰς-ιδεῖν, ιδεῖν, δράσθαι, *fearful to behold*, Eur., and Xen. cf. Valck. Phoen. 149: esp. also of horses, hot, spirited, Xen. Eq. 10, 17. (the earliest form of the word is the subst. Γοργώ, q. v.,

†Γοργός, ου, δ, *Gorgus*, king of Salamis in Cyprus, Hdt. 5, 104.—2. son of Cypselus, founder of Ambracia, Strab. Others in Polyb., Paus., etc.

†Γοργότης, ητος, ή, *fierceness of eye, eagerness, quickness*, Hermog.

†Γοργόφαλος, ου=γοργυπός.

†Γοργοφόνος, ου, (Γοργώ, φονεύω) *Gorgon*-killing, Eur. ap. Plut. 2, 747 D: as pr. n., †Γοργοφόνος, son of Electryon, Apollod. 2, 4, 5: also fem. Γοργοφόνη, as a name of Minerva, Eur. Ion 1478: also a daughter of Danaus, Apollod. 2, 1, 5; of Perseus, Id. 1, 9, 5.

†Γοργυθίων, υνος, δ, *Gorgythion*, a son of Priam, Il. 8, 302.

†Γοργυθος, ου, δ, *Gorgythus*, name of a comedy of Antiphanes, Ath. 340 C.

†Γοργύλος, ου, δ, the *Gorgylus*, a tributary of the Eurotas, Polyb. 2, 66.

†Γοργύρα, ας, ή, *Gorgyra*, wife of Acheron, Apollod.: from

†Γοργύρη, ης, ή, Hdt. 3, 145, an underground dungeon, Lacon. γεργύρα: acc. to Hesych. also an aqueduct. (prob. akin to κάρκαρον, Let. carcer.) [ῥ prob.]

†Γοργώ, όος contr. ούς, ή, the *Gorgon*, a monster of fearful aspect (cf. γοργός), Il. 8, 349; 11, 36; she dwelt, acc. to Od. 11, 635, in the lower world, cf. Heinr. Hes. Sc. 224: but Hes. just after, v. 230, speaks of several Gorgons, while in Theog. 276, he names three (daughters of Phorcys and Ceto,) Eurayle, Stheino and Medusa, the last the most fearful; her snaky head was fixed on the aegis of Minerva, and all who looked on it became stone; she was the *Gorgon*. From Hes. Sc. 230 downwards, the form Γοργών, όος occurs, but the Att. preferred the usu. Homeric form, though in plur. Γοργόνες is more freq. Valck. Phoen. 458. (from γοργός, akin to όογή, and Lat. torvus.)

†Γοργών, υνος, ή, v. foreg.

†Γοργώπας, ό, *Gorgopas*, masc. pr. n., Xen. Hell. 5, 1, 5.

†Γοργώπις, ίδος, ή, pecul. fem. of sq., as if from a masc. γοργώπης, epith. of Minerva, Soph. Aj. 450.—2. λίμνη, Lake *Gorgopis*, near Corinth, Aesch. Ag. 302.

†Γοργώπις, όν, (γοργός, όψ) *fierce-eyed, fearful*, Aesch., and Eur.

†Γοργών, υπος, ό, ή=foreg., Eur.

†Γοργός, ου, έ, *Gordias*, masc. pr. n., Arist. Pol.

†Γοργόδιον, ου, τό, also Γορδίων, *Gordiaeum*, a city of Greater Phrygia on the Sangarius, Xen. Hell. 1, 4, 1.

†Γοργός, ου Ion. εω (as if from ας) ό, *Gordius*, an early king of Phrygia, founder of Gordium, Arr. An. 2, 3, 1.—2. another king of Phrygia, Hdt. 1, 14.

†Γορδναία, ας, ή, *Gordyaea*, a region of Armenia, between the Euphrates and Tigris; οι Γορδναῖοι, Καρδοῦχοι, the modern *Kurds*, Strab.: Γορδναία όρη, the *Gordyaeen mountains*, between Armenia and Mesopotamia, Strab.

†Γορδνήνης, ή, όν; in pl. οι Γορ.=Γορδναῖοι, v. foreg. Plut.

†Γορδύς, υος, ό, *Gordys*, son of Triptolemus, settled in Armenia, Strab.

†Γορτιαίος, ου, δ, μήν, a Macedonian month=Lat. *September*, Plut. Thes. 20.

†Γορτύν, υνος, ή, *Gortyn*, a city of Crete, Il. 2, 646, etc.: in Polyb. and Strab. Γορτύνα, ης, ή, and in Paus. Γορτύνη. Hence

†Γορτυναῖος, α, ου, of or belonging to *Gortyn*, *Gortynian*, late.

†Γορτυνικός, ή, όν=foreg., Plat., etc.

†Γορτυνίος, α, ου=Γορτυναῖος, Strab., ή Γορτυνιά, the territory of *Gortyn*, Id.

†Γορτυνίς, ίδος, ή, fem. adj.=foreg., Callim. Dian. 189.

†Γοῦν, Ion. γῶν, (γε όνν) restrictive particle with—I. an illative force, at least then, at least, esp. in quoting an example, freq. in Att., e.g. Thuc. 1, 2.—II. without such force very much like γε II., certainly, at any rate, Hdt. 1, 31: of a truth, in sooth, freq. in answers, e.g. Eur. Phoen. 618. Only twice in Hom., Il. 5, 258; 16, 30, both times with γε added. Freq. in good authors in *tnesis*, as πάνν γ' άν όνν, Ar. Eccl. 806, but γε όνν, not till late.

†Γοῦνα, γοῦναν, (not γωνῶν) Hom., plur. of γόνν, sometimes also in Trag., Pors. Phoen. 866.

†Γοῦνάζομαι, f. -σομαι, dep. mid. (γόνν) to fall down and clasp another's knees, to entreat, supplicate, τινά, Hom.: ύπέρ τινος and τινός, in behalf of another, Il. 15, 665: but also τινός and πρός τινος, to entreat by such and such things, Od. 11, 66, γόννῶν γοῦνάζεσθαι, Il. 22, 345.

†Γοῦνασμα, ατος, τό, (γουνάζομαι) supplication, Lyc.

†Γοῦνατα, γοῦνασι, Ion. and Hom., plur. of γόνν, though in Il. only dat. plur. γοῦνῶσσι occurs, for which others γοῦνεσσι, and gen. sing. γοῦνατος, Il. 21, 591.

†Γοῦνεύς, έός Epic. ήος, ό, *Gouneus*, a leader of the Acarnanians before Troy, Il. 2, 748.

†Γοῦνόμοι, dep. mid.=γουνάζομαι, Hom.

†Γοῦνοπῆξ, ές, (γόνν, παχύς) thick-kneed, Hes. Sc. 266: but better γοῦνοπαγής compact of knee, or of

limb, cf. γοῦνοπαγής, Herm. Opusc. C. 1, p. 202.

†Γοῦνός, αύ, ό, (γόννος, γονή) corn land, a sown field, Hom., usu. in phrase γοῦνόν ἀλώης, also γοῦνός Ἀθηνῶν, Od. 11, 323; 'so too in plur. γοῦνοι Ἑλευθέρως, Νευείης, Hes. Th. 54, 329, Ἀθανῶν, Pind. I. 4, 42; also γοῦνός Σονιακός, Hdt. 4, 99, where Valck. proposes γῶνός cf. οἰδῶρ. (γόννός is lengthd. Ion. form of γόνός, which however does not appear in use.)

†Γουραῖοι, ών, οι, the *Guræi*, an Indian nation on the Guræus, Arr. An. 4, 23, 1.

†Γουρανῖοι, ών, οι, the *Gurani*, a people of Armenia, Strab.

†Γούρης, ες, (γός, είδος) *plaintive*, Plat. Legg. 800 D.

†Γουραῖοι, ών, οι, the *Guraei*, a Paeonian tribe on the Strymon, Thuc. 2, 96.

†Γράβδην, adv. (γράφω) grazing, scraping.

†Γράδιο, for sq., barbarism in Ar. Thesm. 1194.

†Γράδιον, ου, τό, contr. for γραιδιον.

†Γραῖα, ας, ή, (γραιός) an old woman, for γεραιά, Od. 1, 438: also with subst., γραιαί παῖδες, δαίμονες, of the Eumenides, Aesch., and freq. in Eur., cf. γραιός.—2. Γραῖαι, αἱ, the Graeae, daughters of Phorcys and Ceto, with fair faces, but hair gray from their birth, Hes. Th. 270, cf. Herm. Opusc. 6, 1, p. 168.

†Γραῖα, ας, ή, *Graea*, a city of Boeotia, according to some the later Tanagra, others Oropus, Il. 2, 498, Strab. p. 404, 410.

†Γραιδιον, ου, τό, dim. from γραιός, γραιός, an old hag, contr. γοῦδιον, Ar. Plut. 674.

†Γραικῶ, f. -ισω, (Γραικός) to speak Greek, late.

†Γραικῖτης, ου, ό=Γραικός, a Greek, Lyc. 605.

†Γραικός, ή, όν, (γραιός) old-womanish, Clem. Al.

†Γραικός, ου, ό, L. t. *Graecus*, old name of the Greeks, earlier than Ἕλλην, Tzetz. Lyc. 532. The word fell into disuse, but was revived by Sophocles, Eust. Il. p. 890, 14, Alb. Hesych. 1, p. 854: Steph. Byz. in v.

†Γραιῶν=γρῶν, to gnaw, hence γάγγραϊνα.

†Γραιόμαι, pass., to become an old woman, grow old, Anth.: from

†Γραιός, γραια, γραιών, (syncop. from γεραιός) old, aged; gray, of things, έρείκη, Aesch. Ag. 295: ἁκανθα, Soph. Fr. 748, cf. Valck. Phoen. 103, 1688, Adon. p. 316 C: γραιή σταφυλή, Lat. uva passa, raisins, Anth. When joined with names of persons, it should be referred to γραια, like γέρον, γραις, so too (as the accent shows) γραιῶν ὀλένην, Eur. Ion 1213, and so therefore γραιῶ χερσί, Hec. 877.

†Γραις, ίδος, ή=γραις, Chariton.

†Γράμμα, ατος, τό, (γράφω) that which is graven or written, a written character, letter, Lat. litera, and so in plural, letters, the alphabet, frequent from Hdt. downwards; γράμματα δίδασκειν and μανθάνειν, Plat., etc.—2. a note in music, Anth.—3. a drawing, picture, Valck. Theocr. 15, 82, Jac. Philostr. Imag. p. 580.—4. a mathematical diagram, Diog. L.—5 the letter in the lots which the δεικταῖ drew, Ar. Plut. 277, etc.—II. that which consists of written characters, but usu. in plur. like Lat. litterae, a letter, Hdt., etc.; an inscription, writing, Hdt.

187, etc.: papers, esp. state papers, accounts, Lat. *tabulae*, Plat., etc.; a table of laws, written law, Ar. Eccl. 1050: a man's writings, i. e. a book, treatise, Xen. Mem. 4, 2, 1: in sing. a passage or part of a book or letter, etc., Thuc. 5, 29: a written contract, or agreement, a bond, N. T. Luke 16, 6.—III. that which is in written books, rudiments: also letters, learning, the sciences, etc., Plat. Apol. 26 D, though μαθήματα is more usu.—IV. Lat. *scripulum*, = $\frac{1}{2}$ of the ounce, the smallest denomination of weight among the Romans, Geop.

Γραμμαδιδασκαλίδης, ου, δ, acc. to Lob. ad Phryn. p. 669, γραμμωδ.: γραμμαδοδιδασκαλός, Ath. 588 B, where analogy would rather require γραμμαδοδασκαλίδης.

Γραμμαρίον, ου, τό, a weight of three obols.

Γραμματεία, ας, ἡ, writing, the office of the γραμματεὺς, Plut.—II. learning, LXX.

Γραμματείδιον, ου, τό, v. l. for γραμματίδιον, Antipho 135, 32, Dem. 1268, 14.

Γραμματεῖον, ου, τό, that on which one writes, tablets, Ar. Fr. 206: hence a writing, letter, account-book, bond, contract, will, freq. in Oratt.—2. γρ. ληξιαρχικόν, the list in which all Athenian citizens were enrolled, by which means only they could get possession of their patrimony (τῆς λήξεως ἄρχειν), Schomann de Com. Athen. p. 379.—3. the place where γραμμата were taught, a school, Ath. 210 F.

Γραμματεὺς, ἑός, δ, (γράμματα) a scribe, secretary: the name of many officers at Athens of various ranks, Böckh P. E. 1, p. 249, those of lower grade being much looked down on: also a clerk, for the γραμματεὺς had to read out state papers, etc., Thuc. 7, 10: ἡ γραμ. in joke, Ar. Thesm. 432: hence

Γραμματεῦω, to be γραμματεὺς or secretary, hold his office, freq. in public documents, e. g. Thuc. 4, 118.

Γραμματῆφόρος, δ, (γράμμα, φέρω) a letter-carrier.

Γραμματίδιον, ου, τό, dim. from γραμματίον, a little writing, letter, tablet, v. γραμματείδιον.

Γραμματιδιοποιέω, οὔ, δ, (γραμματίδιον, ποιέω) one who makes γραμματίδιον, A. 1. 280 D.

Γραμματίζω, f. -ισω, to teach γραμματίον.—II. to be a γραμματεὺς, Böckh Inscr. 1, p. 756.

Γραμματικέομαι, dep. mid. to teach γραμμата, be a grammarian, Anth.

Γραμματικός, ἡ, δν, knowing one's letters, well grounded in the rudiments, Xen. Mem. 4, 2, 20.—2. busied with explaining books, teaching youth their γραμμата, a grammarian, Plut.—3. grammatical, like a grammarian, by the rules of grammar: ἡ -κή, with or without τέχνη, grammar, Plat., and Arist.—4. relating to the letters of the alphabet, marked with letters. τοτήριον, Ath. 466 E; Luc. Lexiph. 6; hence ἡ -κή, the alphabet, Wolf Prol. lxiv. Adv. -κός.

Γραμματίον, ου, τό, dim. from γραμματί, a little letter, ticket, billet, v. l. Antipho 135, 39.

Γραμματιστής, οὔ, δ, (γραμματίζω) one who teaches γραμμата, a schoolmaster; Plat., Xen., etc.: but Hdt. 2, 28; 3, 123, etc., γραμματεὺς, cf. Poll. 4, 19. Hence

Γραμματιστικὴ ἡς, ἡ, sub. τέχνη, grammar, Sext. Emp.

Γραμματοδιδασκαλεῖον, ου, τό, = γραμματεῖον 2, Plut.

Γραμματοδιδασκαλίδης, ου, δ, = sq. Timon ap. Ath. 588 B.

Γραμματοδιδάσκαλος, δ, = γραμματιστής, a schoolmaster, Teles ap. Stob. p. 535, 15.

Γραμματόκος, ου, (γράμματα, τίκτω) mother of letters, epith. of ink, Anth. where Lob. Phryn. 669, reads γραμμοτόκος.

Γραμματοκύβων, ανος, (γράμματα, κύπτω) nickname of a γραμματεὺς, a grubber in musty records, Dem. 297, 22. [κῦ]

Γραμματολκριφίς, ἰδος, δ, (γράμματα, λκριφίς) a puzzle-headed grammarian, Anth.

Γραμματοφορέω, ᾧ, to carry or deliver letters, Strab.: from

Γραμματόφορος, ου, (γράμματα, φέρω) letter-carrying, Polyb.

Γραμματοφυλάκειον, ου, τό, = sq. Γραμματοφυλάκτιον, ου, τό, a letter-box, charter-chest, Plut.: = δημόσιον χάρται, Euseb. [λᾶ]: from

Γραμματούλας, ἄκος, δ, (γράμματα, φυλάσσω) a keeper of records, registrar, Böckh Inscr. 1, 603.

Γραμμή, ἡς, ἡ, (γράφω) a stroke in writing, a line, Plat.: ἡ μακρά, the long line of condemnation, Ar. Vesp. 106: an outline in drawing, v. Salmas. Plin. Exerc. p. 5 A.—II. = θαλίς, the line across the course, to mark the starting or winning place, v. Interpp. Ar. Ach. 483: hence like Horace's ultima linea rerum, the end, ποτὶ γραμμάν, Pind. P. 9, 208, ubi v. Schol., and cf. Eur. El. 956, Antig. 13.—III. the middle line on a board like our draught board, also called ἡ ἱερά, hence proverb, τὸν ἀπὸ γραμμῆς ὁ ἀφ' ἱερὰς κινεῖν λίθον, to move one's man from this line, i. e. to try one's last chance, Alcae. 47, cf. Eust. II. p. 633, 58, Od. p. 1397, 31: αἱ γραμμαί, the board itself, Poll., cf. πεσσοί: but διὰ γραμμῆς παίζειν was a game played by two parties pulling against one another, across a line, elsewhere διεκκυστίνδα, v. Heind. Plat. Theaet. 181 A. Hence

Γραμμικός, ἡ, δν, consisting of lines, linear, esp. γρ. ἀποδείξεις, θεωρίαι, geometrical proof, Plut. Adv. κῶς.

Γραμμοδιδασκαλίδης, ου, δ, v. γραμματοδιδασκαλίδης.

Γραμμοειδής, ἑς, (γραμμή, εἶδος) in lines. Adv. -δως, Arist. Muad.

Γραμμοποικίλος, ου, (γραμμή, ποικίλος) striped, Ath.

Γραμμοτόκος, ου, v. γραμματόκος.

Γραμμοδής, ες, = γραμμοειδής, Theophr.

Γρανίκος, ου, δ, the Granicus, now the Dimotike or Ustwola, a river of Mysia, flowing from Mount Ida, II.; Strab.

Γρανίς, ἰδος, δ, the Granis, a river of Persia, Arr. Ind. 39, 3.

Γρᾶσολογία, ας, ἡ, (γραῦς, λέγω) old wife's talk, gossip, Sext. Emp.

Γρᾶσπρεπής, ἑς, (γραῦς, πρέπω) old-womanish, Julian.

Γρᾶσσίβης, ου, δ, (γραῦς, σσιβέω) scaring old women, Ar. Pac. 812.

Γρᾶσος στήθος, τό, prob. = Γραῖα (in II. 2, 498); Xen. Hell. 5, 4, 50.

Γρᾶσουλέκτρια, ας, ἡ, (γραῦς, συλλέγω) an old gossip-monger, epith. of Timaeus in Suid.

Γραουσίον, ου, τό, and -ίσκοι, αν, οἱ, Graviscae, now Torre di Corneto, a city of Etruria, Strab.

Γρᾶσφίλος, ου, (γραῦς, φίλος) a lover of old women.

Γράβις, ἰδος, ἡ, the cast swine of serpents, insects, etc., Lat. *ezuviae*.

Γραπτέος, ἑα, εἶν, verb. Adj. from γράφω, to be written or described, Xen. Eq. 2, 1: to be painted, Luc.

Γραπτῆρ, ἥρος, δ, a writer, Anth.

Γραπτός, ἡ, δν, verb. adj. from γράφω, scratched: engraved, written, Eur. Hups. 2.

Γραπτῆς, ἰδος, ἡ, a scratching, tearing, Od. 24, 229.

Γράς, ᾧ, δ, Gras, son of Archelaua, and great-grandson of Orestes, Strab.

Γράσος, ου, ο, the smell of a goat, also of men, Lat. *hircus*, Eupol. Pol. 34, Arist. Probl.: cf. γράσων.

Γράσος, ου, δ, Grasis, a plain near Troy, Nic.

Γράσος, ου, δ, a shout, Plut. (Prob. a Macedonian word, Thirlw. Hist. of Greece, 6, p. 219.)

Γραστίζω, f. -ισω, to feed at grass, ἵππους, Geop.: from

Γράστις, εως, ἡ, grass, green fodder also κράστις or κράτις, v. Moer. p. 211, et Interpp.

Γράσων, ανος, δ, ἡ, (γράφω) smelling like a goat, Lat. *hircum* olens, in genl. = μάρδος, Ath. also = γράσος, M. Anton. [αῖ]

Γρατίων, ανος, δ, Gratian, a giant, Apollod.

Γρανίς, ἰδος, ἡ, Dor. for γρηῖς, γράα, Call.

Γρανικέοι, αν, οἱ, the Grauceni, a people dwelling on the Ister, Ap. Rh. 4, 321.

ΓΡΑΥΣ, gen. γράδς, ἡ, Ion. γρηῖς, γρηδός: voc. γρηῖ: poet. also γρηῖς, voc. γρηῖ, barbarous vocat. γράδ, in Ar. Thesm. 1222: a gray woman, old woman, Hom. especial in Od. strengthd. γρ. παλαιά, Od. 19, 346, also with a subst., γράδς γυνή, Eur. Tro. 490, Dem. 432, 12: in Ar. Thesm. 1214, δ γράδς, an old man dressed as a woman.—II. scum, as of boiled milk, which we call mother, Ar. Plat. 1206.—III. a sea-crab, Schneid. Opp. Hal. 1, 285. (From same root as γέρω, γεραίος, etc.)

Γραφείδιον, ου, τό, dim. from sq.

Γραφεῖον, ου, τό, (γράφω) a thing to write with, pencil, Lat. *stilus*, Macho ap. Ath. 582 C.—II. τὰ γραφεῖα = ἀγλῶγρα, Eccl.

Γραφεύς, εως, δ, a painter, Eur. Hec. 807, Plat. Rep. 377 D.—II. = γραμματεὺς, Xen. Hell. 4, 1, 39.—III. a writer, Diod.

Γράφῃ, ἡς, ἡ, (γράφω) a marking with lines, drawing, painting, esp. in phrases, ὅσον γραφῇ, ὥστε ἐν γραφῇ, ὡς ἐν γραφαῖς, Hdt. 2, 73, Aesch., etc., Valck. Phoen. 131: κατὰ γραφῇ, perh. in profile, Plat. Symp. 193 A.—2. writing, Soph. Tr. 683.—3. a way of writing, form, Gramm.—II. that which is drawn, etc., a painting, Chae. rem. ap. Ath. 608 B: also embroidery, Blomf. Aesch. Cho. 226.—2. a writing, letter, etc., Thuc. 1, 129: also in plur. like γράμματα, Eur.—3. a description, Diod.—B. (γράφουαι) as Att. law term, an indictment for a public offence, public prosecution or accusation, opp. to δική, a private action, γρ. τινός, indictment for a thing, freq. in Oratt. of Dict. Antiqu., and v. sub γράφουαι, εἰσαγγελία, ἐγκλημα, προβολή. Hence

Γραφικός, ἡ, δν, belonging to drawing or painting, skilled therein, Luc.: ἡ -κή, sub. τέχνη, the art of painting, Plat.: of things, as if painted, like painting, Plut.—2. belonging to writing, of or in writing: suited for writing, γρᾶφικὴ λέξις, opp. to ἀγνιστικὴ

Acist. Rhet. 3, 12: but of style also, *graphic*, lively, Dion H. Adv. -κώς.

Γράφον, ον, τό, = γραφείον.

Γράφει, ιδος, ή, = γραφείον, esp. a style for writing on waxen tablets, a needle, Hipp.—II. = γραφή, drawing in outline, Vitruv.: also in plural, Anth.

Γράφος, εος, τό, = γράμμα, Böckh Inscr. I. p. 26.

ΓΡΑΨΩ, f. -ψω: perf. γέγραφα, later γεγράφηκα, Lob. Phryn. 764: 2 aor. pass. ἐγράφη: in Hom. only in signifi. to GRAYE, scratch, scrape, αἰχμή γραφεν οἱ δότειον ἄχρῃ, II. 17, 599: σημάτα γράφας ἐν πίνακι, having drawn marks or figures on tablets, II. 6, 169, cf. Wolf. Prol. p. lxxxi. sq., Heyne ad l.: nowhere else in Hom., but cf. γραπτός, ἐπιγράδδην, ἐπιγράδω.—II. to draw lines with a pencil, etc.: to sketch out, draw, paint, Aesch.

Eum. 50, ἐκὼν γεγραμμένῃ, Ar. Ran. 537: also in mid., γράφωραεσθαί = ζωγραφείν, Hdt. 4, 88.—III. to write, τι, Hdt., etc.; γρ. τινα, to write a person's name, Xen.: γρ. τι ἐν τινι, to write on..., Xen., etc., but also εἰς διαθέρας, Hdt. 5, 58: hence proverb. γρ. εἰς οἶνον, of women's oaths, cf. Xenarch. Pent. 3.—2. to inscribe, like ἐπιγράφειν, εἰς σκῆλα, εἰς στήλην, Eur. Phoen. 574, Dem. 121, 21.

Pass. γράφεσθαι τι, to be inscribed with a thing, Br. Soph. Tr. 157.—3. to write down, γρ. τινα αἰτίον, to set one down as the cause, Hdt. 7, 214, cf. Pind. O. 3, 54: to register, enrol, γρ. τινα τῶν ἱππευόντων, among the cavalry, Xen. Cyr. 4, 3, 21.—4. γρ. εἰς or πρὸς τινα, to write a letter to one, Luc.

—5. γρ. περί τινος, to write on a subject, Xen. Cyn. 13, 2: hence absol. to write, as an author does, describe, Poyb.—6. to write down a law hereafter to be proposed, hence to propose, move, γράνῃν, νόμον, ψήφισμα, etc., Xen.; γρ. πόλεμον, εἰρήνην, etc., Dem., but also c. inf. γρ. πολέμειν, Dinarch 99, 9: γρ. παρίνομα, to propose an illegal measure, freq. in Dem.: cf. inf. in mid.—B. Mid. to write for one's self or for one's own use, note down, Hdt. 2, 82; γράφεσθαι τι φρενὶν ἐσω, Soph. Phil. 1325, cf. ἐγγράφομαι.—2. esp. as Att. law-term, γράφεσθαι τινα, to indict one, τινός, for some public offence, e. g. τῆς ἀσχοκερδείας, Plat. Legg. 754, fin.: in full δίκην or γραφὴν γράφασθαι τινα, Ar. Nub. 1482 (but in pass., εἰ σοι γράφοιτο δίκη, Ib. 758): cf. c. inf., γρ. τινα ἀδικεῖν, Ar. Vesp. 894, cf. Pac. 107; absol., οἱ γραφόμενοι, the prosecutors, Ar. Vesp. 881; cf. γραφή B. but γράφεσθαι τι, ψήφισμα, δαρεάν, etc., to denounce it as unlawful, (where παρίνομον may be supplied,) ἐγράψατο τὴν Χαβρίου δαρεάν, Dem. 501, 28: very rarely in act. in this signifi., as Ar. Vesp. 1052; but in pass., to be indicted, not seldom in Dem., and Aeschin.: τὰ γεγραμμένα, the disputed property, Dem. 244, 10; but he also has γέγραμαι, in signifi. of mid., 557, 10. (Our grave, engrave, Germ. graben, graben, cf. Lat. scrobs, also scrofa, scurf, scarify; akin to χράω, χράνω, χράω: χρίω, χρίμπτω: χράσσω, scratch: also to γλάφω, γλῶσσω, as Lat. scalpo, sculpo to scribo.) [ἄ]

Γραψάτος, ον, δ, a crab, Diphil. Siphn. ap. Ath. 106 D.

ΓΡΑΨΩ, fut. -σω, = γράνω, to gnaw, at, Call. Fr. 200. (the Sanscr. root gr, to devour, hence γράνω, γράναινα, also Lat. gramen, grastis, our grass, Pott Forsch. 1, 278.) [ἄ]

Γραῶδης, ες, (γραῦς, εἶδος) = γραῖ-κός, Strab.

Γρηγορέω, = εγγείρω, from the perf. ἐγγήγορα, LXX. Hence

Γρηγόρησις, εως, ή, later form for ἐγγήγορησις, LXX.

Γρηγορικός, ή, όν, later form for ἐγγήγορικός.

Γρηγορίσις, εως, ή, later form for ἐγγήγορίσις, Philo.

Γρήϊος, ον, (γρήϋς) gray, old.

Γρήνικος, ον, δ, Epic for Γράνικος, q. v., II. 12, 21.

Γρηστονία, ας, ή, Grestonia, a region of Thrace, Thuc. 2, 99; also wr. Γραιστονία, Ath. 77 D.

Γρήϋς, ή, Ion. for γραῦς, poet. also γρηῖς, both in Hom.

Γρίνος, ον, δ and ή, Aeol. for ρίνος.

Γρίνιος, ον, δ, Grinus, a king of Thera, Hdt. 4, 150.

Γρίον, ον, τό, Grium, a mountain of Caria, Strab.

Γρίπεις, εως, δ, a fisherman, Theocrit. 1, 39: pecul. femin. γριπηίς, ιδος, ή.

Γριπεύω, to fish, also γριπίζω.

Γριπήϊς τέχνη, ή, the art of fishing, Anth.

Γρίπισμα, ατος, τό, that which is caught, gain. [γρ]

ΓΡΙΠΙΟΣ, ον, δ, a fishing-net, Anth.: cf. γριόσος.—II. right of fishery, Diog. L. 1, 32.

Γρίπων, δ, = γριπεύς, Anth. [I]

Γρίψευς, (γρίφος) to speak riddles, Diphil. ap. Ath. 451 B.

ΓΡΙΨΟΣ, ον, δ, also γρίφος, like γριπός, a fishing-net, strictly of rushes, Opp: hence—2. any thing interwoven or intricate, a dark saying, riddle, Ar. Vesp. 20, cf. Müll. Dor. 4, 8, § 4, sq. (from same root as ρίνι, ριπός, Lat. scrip-us, Germ. schlif, Pott Etymol. Forsch. 1, 140.)

Γριφώδης, ες, (γρίφος, εἶδος) riddle, Luc.

ΓΡΟΜΦΑΣ, ἄδος, ή, or γρομφίς, ιδος, ή, the Lat. scrofa, an old sow, Hippon. 48. (perh. onomatop. like the Scottish grumphia.)

ΓΡΟΝΘΟΣ, ον, δ, = κόνδυλος, Lat. pugnas, the fist.—II. any projection sufficient to stand on.—III. = χελώνειον III.—IV. a measure of length, = παλαιστή. Hence

Γρόνθων, δ, the first part of the art of flute-playing: fingering the flute.

Γροσφομάχος, ον, (γρόσφος, μάχος) fighting with the γρόσφος, of the Roman Velites, Polyb., cf. γροσφοφόρος.

ΓΡΟΣΦΟΣ, ον, δ, a kind of javelin, Polyb.

Γροσφοφόρος, ον, (γρόσφος, φέρω) bearing the γρόσφος, like γροσφομάχος, Polyb.

Γρομνέντον, ον, τό, Grumentum, a city of Lucania, Strab.

Γροννός, ον, δ, v. γροννός.

ΓΡΥ, or better Γρυ, a grunt, like that of swine; hence ουδὲ γρύ ἀποκρίνασθαι, for ουδὲ ἐγρῆζε, not even to give a grunt, Ar. Plut. 17; and so ουδὲ γρύ, not a syllable, not a bit, Dem. 353, 10, Antiph. Πλουσ. 1, 13.

Γρύω, f. -ῶ, Ar. Ec. 294, also -ῶμαι, Alcae. (Com.) Palaestr. 1, to say γρύ, grunt, Lat. grunio, strictly of swine: hence to grumble, mumble, mutter, esp. of the inarticulate sounds uttered by children and sulky people, freq. in Ar., esp. c. negat. ουδὲ γρ. not even to wag the tongue, v. foreg.

Γρυκτός, ή, όν, verb. adj. from γρύζω to be muttered, ἀρα γρυκτόν ἐστιν ὕμῖν; dare you wag your tongue? Ar. Lys. 656

Γρυλλῶς, (γρύλλος, ο ο grunt, ο swine, Ar. Ach. 746, Plut. 307: other γρύλλω, cf. γρύλλος. Hence

Γρυλλισμός, ον, δ, grunting, Arist. H. A.

Γρυλλίον, ονος, δ, dim. from γρύλλος, a little pig.

Γρυλλίον, ωνος, δ, Gryllion, app. of a parasite in Ath. 244, etc.: pr. u in Diog. L.

Γρύλλος, ον, δ, a pig, porker: also a kind of fish, Diphil. ap. Ath. 356 A. — acc. to the Atticists we should write γρύλος, γρύλλω, etc.—II. an Aegyptian dance, A. B. (onomatop. from γρύ.)

Γρύλλος, ον, δ, Gryllus, name of father and son of Xenophon, Diog. L.

Γρύμια, ας, ή, a purse, wallet, Lat. crumena, Themist., v. κρύπτω.—II. rubbish, frippery.

Γρύμαια, ας, ή, Grymaea, an Athenian courtesan, Ath. 383 E.

Γρυματώλης, ον, δ, (γρυμαία, πω λέω) = γροντοπώλης, Luc.

Γρύμια, ας, ή, γρονταία II., little fish, Solat. Έγκλ. 1, 3.

Γρύνεια, ας, ή, Hdt. 1, 149; Γρύνειον, ον, τό, Xen. Hell. 3, 1, 6; in Strab. Γρύνιον, Γρύνη, Gryneum, or Grynium, a city of Aeolis in Asia Minor, famed for the worship of Apollo. Hence

Γρυνείος, α, ον, of Grynēa, Grynēan, Strab.

ΓΡΥΝΟΣ, ον, δ, a fagot, firebrand dry wood, Lyc: also γροννός.

Γρυπᾶτος, ον, δ, (γρίψ, ἀετός) a kind of griffin or wyvern, Ar. Ran. 929

Γρυπαῖνον, (γρυπός) to crook.

Γρυπαλώτης, εκος, ή, (γρυπός, ἰλ ὤπηξ IV) a man with his back bent by disease, Hipp.

Γρυπάνιος, ον, bowed by age, Antiphon ap. Harp.

ΓΡΥΠΟΣ, ή, ον, curved, esp. in the nose, hooked-nosed, with a raised or aquiline nose, opp. to σμιός, Xen. Cyr. 8, 4, 21, Plat. Rep. 474 E; also γρυπτή γαστήρ, Xen. I. c. 1, ὄνυχες, Aetiae.—II. = γρύψ. Hence

Γρυπότης, ητος, ή, curvedness of the nose, Xen. Cyr. 8, 4, 21.

Γρυπός, (γρυπός) like γρυπαῖνον, to curve or bend. Pass. to become bent, Hipp.

Γρυσμός, ον, δ, (γρύζω) a grunting, Agathocl. ap. Ath. 376 A.

Γρυτάριον, ον, τό, dim. from γρύτη, Zenob.

ΓΡΥΤΗ, ης, ή, (Lat. scruta, also gruta, Schol. Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 65.) Trash, frippery, small ware.—II. a woman's dressing-case, Sapph. 102.—III. a little fish, Geop. [ἄ]

Γρυτόδοκ, ης, ή, a place for lumber, Anth.

Γρυτοπωλείον, ον, τό, a frippery-shop: from

Γρυτοπώλης, ον, δ, (γρύτη, πωλέω) a seller of small wares.

Γρύττος, ον, δ, Gryttus, Ath. mase. pr. n. Ar. Ec. 877.

ΓΡΥΨ, gen. γρύπτος, δ, a griffin, hippogriff, a fabulous creature variously described, first mentioned by Aristeas about 560 B.C., v. Hdt. 3, 116, cf. Aesch. Pr. 395. [ἄ in obliq. cases, Virg. Ecl. 8, 27, which is confirmed by the connexion with γρύπτος, etc.: hence, in Hdt. 4, 13, 27 should be written γρύπας not γρύπας.]

Γρύωνος, η, ον, (γρύω) eaten out deep, Lyc: ή γρύων, a cavern, groi, Nic.—II. a kneading trough, Antt.

ΓΥΑ, ας, ή, poet. and Ion. γύνη, ploughed, tilled land, esp. a piece of

iana field, Eur. Hel. 89: in other places of Trag., Dind. follows Elmsl. (Heracl. 839) and Herm. in substituting ὁ γῆς.—2. metaph. the womb, Soph. Ant. 569, in plur., though here also it may be from γῆς. (Akin to γῆς, γυῖον, γυάλον: but never γυία, Pors. Poen. 655.) [γυῖα, Jac. A. P. p. 517.]

Γυῖα, ὡν, γά=πρωμήσια, sternacles fastened to the land, Leon. Tar. 57.

Γυῖαλης, ον, ὁ, or γυῖαλη, ης, ἡ, strictly a hollow, cf. sq.: hence Megar. name for a cup, Philet. 41.

Γυῖλον, ον, τό, (perh. akin to κοῖλος) a hollow, always in ll. ὁ ὄρηκος γ., the hollow body-armour, it being composed of a back-piece and breast-piece, called γυῖα, ἡμιθωράκια, wh. were joined by straps and buckles (πόρται, περόναι) under the arms: hence called γυαλοθώρας, Paus. 10, 26, 2: ll. 15, 530, we have θωράκη γυῖαλιον ἀπρόστα, a coat formed of these two pieces, cf. κραταιογυῖαλος: so too κρατήριον γ., Eur. I. A. 1052; πέτρας γ., a cave, grot, Soph. Phil. 1081; but, after Hom., it was mostly used, esp. in plur., of hollow ground, vales, dales, dells, γυῖαλα Παρνησσίου, Hes. Th. 499: H. Hom. Ar. 396; Νύστος, 25, 5: hence much-like γῆς, γυῖα, Ἀδία γυῖαλα, plains of Lydia, Aesch. Supp. 550, γυῖαλα χώρας, Ar. Thesm. 110: also αἰθέρια γυῖαλα, the vault of heaven, Opp. (Hence ἐγγυαλίω.) [ῥ]

Γυῖαλος, ὡν, hollow, Eust. II. 526, 42.

Γυῖαρος, ον, ἡ, Gyarus, now Ghyou-ra, one of the Cyclades, a small and barren island, Strab., Luc.

Γυῖαδας, ὁ, (masc. adj. from Γυῖης) Gygæan; the offering of Gyges, Hdt. I, 14.

Γυῖαίη λίμνη, ἡ, the Gygæan lake, 20w Lake Gheul, near Sardis in Lydia, afterwards called Κολόνη, ll. 20, 391; Hdt. I, 93.—II. the nymph of this lake, mother of Mesthles and Antiphus, ll. 2, 865.—2. Gygæa, daughter of Amyntas, Hdt. 5, 21.

Γυῖας, ὁ, Gygæa, a promontory of Troas, Strab.

Γυῖης, ον Ion. εω, ὁ, Gyges, son of Dascylus, favourite of Candaules, and his successor in the kingdom of Lydia; famed for his wealth, Hdt. I, 8: proverbially of a very rich man, a Gyges, Anth.—Others in Hdt. 3, 122; etc. [ῥ]

Γυῖης, ὁ, more correctly Γύης, q. v. Hes. Th. 149, etc. [ῥ]

Γυζάντες, ὡν, οἱ, the Gyzantes, a people of western Africa, Hdt. 4, 194.

ΓΥΗΣ, ον, ὁ, the curved piece of wood in a plough, to which the share was fitted, the share-beam, Lat. dentale, or acc. to others, buris, under which the dentale was fixed, Hes. Op. 425, cf. Voss Virg. G. I, 169.—II. tilled land, Trag. form of γυῖα, q. v., cf. Elmsl. Soph. O. C. 58, Eur. Bacch. 13, Heracl. 839.

Γύης, ον, ὁ, Gyēs, son of Uranus and Gaia, one of the Hundred-handed, Hes. Th. I, 149, etc.

Γύθειον, ον, τό, and Γύθιον, Gythium, or Gythium, now Kolokythia, a city and port on the east coast of the Laconicus Sinus, Xen. Hell. I, 4, 11: hence Γυθεάτης, ον, ὁ, an inhabitant of Gythium, Paus.

Γυιαλῆς, ἑς, (γυῖον, ἀλῆος) strengthening the limbs, Nic.

Γυιαλῆς, ἑς, (γυῖον, ἀλῆς) strong of limb, Opp.

Γυιαρκῆς, ἑς, (γυῖον, ἀρκέω)=γυιαλῆς, Pind. P. 3, 12.

Γυιαβάρης, ἑς, (γυῖον, βαρέω) weighing down the limbs, Aesch. Ag. 63.

Γυιαβόρος, ον, (γυῖον, βορά) gnawing the limbs, eating, μελεδῶναι, Hes. Op. 66, cf. Ruhnk. Ep. Cr. p. 80.

Γυιαδάμας, ον, ὁ, (γυῖον, δαμάω) taming limbs, i. e. conquering, χεῖρες, Pind. I. 5, 75 (4, 60), where others take it training limbs, as if applied to wrestling-master.

Γυιακόλλος, ον, (γυῖον, κολλάω) gilding, binding the limbs, Lyc.

ΓΥΙΟΝ, ον, τό, a limb, freq. in Hom., but always in plur., the limbs, esp. the lower limbs, feet, knees, in phrases γυῖα λέλυντο, τρόμος οὐ κάματος λάβε γυῖα, etc.: in full γυῖα ποδῶν, ll. 13, 512: γυῖον in sing., the hand, Theocr. 22, 121: but γυῖον in Pind. N. 7, 108, and Hipp. (who first use the sing.) the whole body, v. Foes. Oecon.: γυῖα, in plur., seems to be the womb in H. Hom. Merc. 20.

Γυιαπῶγῆς, ἑς, (γυῖον, πῆγνυμι) stiffening the limbs, νύδας, Anth.

Γυιαπέδη, ης, ἡ, (γυῖον, πέδη) a fetter, Pind. P. 2, 41, Aesch. Pr. 168, in plur.

Γυιας, ὁ, ὄν, lame, Call. Dian. 177.

Γυιατῆς, ἑς, (γυῖον, τῆκο, τὰκ-εῖν) melting the limbs, i. e. wasting, consuming them, Anth.—II. pass. with pining limbs, lb.

Γυιατόρος, ον, (γυῖον, τὰρώ) piercing the limbs, Anth.

Γυιατοχος, ον, (γυῖον, ἐχω) holding, fettering the limbs, Lyc.

Γυιαφάγος, ον, (γυῖον, φαγεῖν) eating, consuming the limbs. [ῥ]

Γυιαχάλκος, ον, (γυῖον, χαλκός) of brasen lib, Anth.

Γυιαώ, ὡ, (γυῖος) to lame, ll. 8, 402: in genl. to weaken, unman, make useless, Hipp. Pass. to be or become lame, Hec. Th. 858: of the leg, to be too short, Hipp.

Γυιαυῆν, ενος, ὁ, ἡ, long-necked, Ar. Pac. 789: from

Γυῖλος, ον, ὁ, a long-shaped wallet or knapsack for soldiers' provisions, Ar. Ach. 1097, Pac. 527, ubi v. Schol. (Akin to γαυλός.) [ῥ]

Γυῖλπιος, ον, ὁ, Gylippus, a Spartan officer sent to assist the Syracusans against the Athenians, Thuc. 6, 93.

Γυῖλις, ὁ, Gylis, a Spartan polemar-arch, Xen. Hell. 4, 3, 21: in Xen. Ages. 2, 15, Γύλος.

Γυῖλον, ανος, ὁ, Gylon, the maternal grandfather of Demosthenes, Dem. 836, 18.

Γυῖανδόμοι, Dor. for γυῖαζόμοι, Ar. Lys. 82.

Γυῖαζω, f. -αζω, (γυῖνός) to train naked in gymnastic exercises, to train, exercise, τὸ αἶμα, Isoet., ἐαυτὸν, Xen.: also γ. πόλεμον, Plut.: c. inf. γ. τοὺς παῖδας ποιεῖν, to train or accustom them to do a thing, Xen. Cyr. I, 6, 32; also γ. τινα τι, to accustom one to a thing, lb. I, 2, 10. Pass. to practise gymnastic exercises, Hdt. 7, 208, etc.: hence in genl. to practise, exercise one's self, of ships, Xen. Hell. I, 1, 16, of an orator, Arist. Org., etc.: γ. πρὸς τι, to be trained or practised for a thing, Plat. Legg. 626 B: περὶ τι, in a thing, Xen. Hell. 6, 5, 23, also ἐν τι, Plat., τινός, Philostr., and N. T.—II. metaph. to distress, harass, Aesch. Pr. 585, Ag. 540.

Γυῖνός, ἀδος, strictly fem. of γυῖνός, naked, but oft. as masc. =γυῖνός, as γ. στόλος ἀνδρῶν, Eur. Alop. 6, cf. Lob. Paral. 263.—II. trained or

exercised, ἔπποι, Eur. Hipp. 1134: hence =παλαιστής, Böckh Inscr. I. p. 534.—III. as subst. ἡ, =γυῖννασις γυῖννασιος, Jac. Anth. 3, 2, p. 309.

Γυῖννασις, ας, ἡ, exercise, practice Arist. Org.: exertion, Polyb.

†Γυῖννασις, ας, ἡ, =Γυῖννις, Diod. S. 14, 29.

Γυῖννασιάρχῶ, ὡ, to be gymnasiarch, e. g. for the torch-race, Isae. 67, 10, also in mid., γυῖννασιαρχεῖσθαι ἐν ταῖς λαμπάσαι, Xen. Vect. 4, 52, pass. to be supplied with gymnasiarchs, γυῖννασιαρχοῦσιν οὐ πλοῦστοι..., ὁ δὲ δῆμος γυῖννασιαρχεῖται, Id. Rep. Ath. I, 13: from

Γυῖννασιάρχης and γυῖννασιάρχος, ον, ὁ, (γυῖννασιον, ἀρχω) agyumnasiarch, performer of one of the liturgies at Athens, who superintended the palaestrae, and paid the training-masters, Xen., Dem., etc.: he was elected by his φύλη for a definite time, Böckh P. E. 2, 216, Wolf Lept. p. xcii: also a training-master, esp. at Sparta, Böckh Inscr. I, p. 611.

Γυῖννασιαρχία, ας, ἡ, office of the gymnasiarch, Xen. etc.

Γυῖννασιαρχικός, ὁ, ὄν, belonging to the gymnasiarch, Plut.

Γυῖννασιάρχος, ον, ὁ, =γυῖννασιάρχης.

Γυῖννάσιον, ον, τό, in earlier authors only in plur., bodily exercises, Pind. Fr. 95, 4, Hdt. 9, 33, and so in Plat., Xen., etc.—II. in sing., the public place where athletic exercises were practised, the gymnastic-school, like παλαῖστρον, held sacred to the gods, Eur. Phoen. 368, Plat., etc.: hence ἐκ τῆς μετέρον γυῖννασίον, from our school, Ar. Vesp. 526: in genl. any public ex-ercise or play ground, even a bath, Plut. I, 69 B.

Γυῖννασις, εως, ἡ, (γυῖννάζω) exercitio. Γυῖννασιδωδης, ες, (γυῖννασιον, εἶδος) fit for a γυῖννασιον, Cic. Att. I, 6.

Γυῖννασμα, ατος, τό, (γυῖννάζω) ex-ercise, practice, Dion. H.

Γυῖνναστῆς, ον, ὁ, (γυῖννάζω) one must practise, Xen. Mem. 2, 1, 28.

Γυῖνναστήριον, ον, τό, =γυῖννάσιον, Aristaen.

Γυῖνναστής, ὁ, ὁ, (γυῖννάζω) the trainer of the professional Athletes, Xen. Mem. 2, 1, 20; opp. to the παιδοτρίβης, who taught free youths gymnastics as an accomplishment, cf. Arist. Pol. 3, 6, 7.

Γυῖνναστικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to, trained in, or fond of athletic exercise, Plat.: ἡ -κῆ, with or without τέχνη, gymnastics, Plat. Adv. -κῶς, Ar. Vesp. 1212.

Γυῖννῆς, ἡτος, ὁ, =γυῖννός: esp. a light-armed foot-soldier, Hdt. 9, 63, and freq. in Xen.—II. =γυῖννήσιος.

Γυῖννήσιος and Γυῖννήτιδες νῆσται, al. the Balearic islands, from the skill of the inhabitants in the use of missiles.

Γυῖννήσιος, ὡν, οἱ, the inhabitants of the Balearic islands, App. Pun. 40.

Γυῖννήσιος, ον, ὁ, an Argive self like the Spartan helots, Thessalian penates, etc., v. Müller Dor. 3, 4, § 2, and cf. 3, § 2.

Γυῖννητεία, ας, ἡ, (γυῖννῆς) nakedness, late.

Γυῖννητεύω, to be naked or slightly clad, N. T. I Cor. 4, 11: of soldiers, to be light armed, Plut.

Γυῖννήτης, ον, ὁ, fem. γυῖννήτις, ιδός, ἡ, =γυῖννῆς, with which it is often interchanged, Schneid. Xen. An. 4, 1, 6.

Γυῖννητία, ας, ἡ, the body of γυῖννήτες, the light armed troops, Th. ic. 7, 37

†Γυμνήτιδες, ὧν, αἱ, νῆσοι, v. Γυμνήσιαι.

Γυμνητικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to a γυμνῆς, ὅπλα, Xen. Cyr. 1, 2, 4.

†Γυμνήτης, ἰδός, ἡ, fem. of γυμνήτης, σοφία γ., of the Indian gymnosophists, Plut.

†Γυμναίς, ἡ, Gymnias, a city of the Scythia, whose site is involved in doubt, Xen. An. 4, 7, 19.

Γυμνικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to gymnastic exercises, or exercise in genl.: esp. γυμνικός ἄγων, a gymnastic contest, Hdt. 2, 91; opp. to πικτικός, μουνσικός ὤ, Thuc., Plat., etc.

Γυμνοδερκέομαι, (γυμνός, δερκέομαι) as pass., to let one's self be seen naked, Luc.

Γυμνοκάρπας, ὄν, (γυμνός, καρπός) with the fruit bare, i. e. without a shell or husk, Theophr., cf. γυμνοσπέρματος.

Γυμνοπαῖδια, ας, ἡ, (γυμνός, παῖς) usu. in plur., a yearly festival in honour of those who fell at Thyrea, at which naked boys danced and went through gymnastic exercises, Hdt. 6, 67, Thuc., and Xen., cf. Ruhnke Tim.

Γυμνοπαυδική, ἡς, ἡ, a kind of dance, Ath.

Γυμνοπόδεω, ὦ, to go bare-foot: from Γυμνοπόδης, ὄν, ὁ=γυμνόπους.

Γυμνοπόδιον, ὄν, τό, a kind of sandal or slipper.

Γυμνόπους, ὁ, ἡ, πονν, τό, gen. ποδος, (γυμνός, πούς) barefooted, Joseph.

Γυμνόρρηπύρος, ὄν, (γυμνός, ῥηπατικός) naked and dirty, epith. of Zeno, Diog. L. [5]

ΓΥΜΝΩΣ, ἡ, ὄν, naked, stripped, unclad, Od. 6, 136; esp. unprotected by armour, unarmed, defenceless, Hom.; also sometimes of things, γυμνὸν τόξον, an uncovered bow, i. e. taken out of the γυνυτός or case, Od. 11, 607, so διστός, 21, 417, ῥάσανον, Pind. N. 1, 80: from Pind. downwds. c. gen., stripped of a thing, γ. δένδρον, Pind. O. 3, 43: and so in prose, ὅπλων, Hdt. 2, 141, cf. Plat. Gorg. 523 E: γυμνὴ τοῦ σώματος, stripped of, i. e. free from, destitute of, Plat., and N. T.—In common language γυμνός meant lightly clad, in the under garment only (χιτών), without the ἱμάτιον, Hes. Op. 389, cf. Xen. An. 1, 10, 3, Virg. G. 1, 299; of horses, without harness, Arist.: τὰ γυμνά, the exposed parts of an army, the flank, Thuc., and Xen.: of style, naked, bald, Diod.: bare, mere, γ. κόκκος, N. T.: youthful, Lat. impubis, Ap. Rh. 2, 707. Proverb. of impossibilities, γυμνῷ φυλάκην ἐπιτάττει, Pherecr. Tyr. 4, Philem. p. 361: also γυμνός ὥς ἐκ μητρός, naked as he was born, etc. Adv. -νός.

Γυμνοσοφισταί, ὧν, οἱ, (γυμνός, σοφιστής) the naked philosophers of India, Luc.

Γυμνοσπέρματος and -σπερμος, ὄν, (γυμνός, σπέρμα) having the seed bare, uncovered by a shell or husk Theophr., cf. γυμνοκαρπός.

Γυμνότης, ἡτος, ἡ, (γυμνός) nakedness, want, LXX., and N. T.

Γυμνόχρους, χρους, ὁ, ἡ, (γυμνός, χρῶς) having the body naked, Nonn.

Γυμνῶ, ὦ, (γυμνός) to strip naked or bare, strip, τὰ ὅστα τῶν κρέων, the bones of their flesh, Hdt. 4, 61. Hom. uses only pass., mostly of warriors, to be unarmed, defenceless, Il. 12, 428, Od. 10, 341; so too τεῖχος ἐγυμνώθη, the wall was left bare, i. e. defenceless, Il. 12, 399: but also to strip one's self naked, be naked, Od. 6, 222; also γυμνωθὲν εἶδος, Hdt. 3, 64: c. gen. ἐγυμνώθη δακύνει, he strip himself of his robes, Od. 22, 1: also to be stripped,

deprived of a thing, Plat. Rep. 601 B. Hence

Γυμνωσις, εως, ἡ, a stripping, robbing, Plut.—II. nakedness, LXX.

Γυμνωτός, ἔα, ἔον, verb. adj. from γυμνώω, to be strip or robbed, τινός, Plat. Rep. 361 C.

Γυναικαδελφός, οὔ, ὁ, (γυνή, ἀδελφός) a wife's brother, fem. γυναικαδελφῆ, ἡς, ἡ, (ἀδελφῆ) a wife's sister, cf. Lob. Phryn. 304.

Γυναικάνηρ, ἀνδρος, ὁ, (γυνή, ἀνήρ) a woman-man, dub. except in dat. plur. γυναικάνδρεςσι, in Epich. p. 116, cf. Lob. Phryn. 687.

Γυναικάριον, ὄν, τό, a little woman, Diocl., dim. from γυνή.

Γυναικεῖον, ὄν, τό, v. sq.

Γυναικεῖος, εἰα, εἰον, also ος, ὄν, Aesch. Cho. 878, Eur. I. A. 233, Ion. γυναικῆτος, ἡ, ἡ, ἡ, ἡ, (γυνή) of, belonging to women, like women, befitting them, feminine, Lat. muliebrius, γυναικεῖαι βουλαί, a woman's designs, Od. 11, 437, λουτρόν, Hes. Op. 751.—2. as subst., ἡ γυναικῆτις=γυναικῶν, the women's part of the house, the harem, Hdt. 5, 20: also τὸ γυναικεῖον, LXX.—3. τὸ γυναικεῖα, the menses of women, Hipp., v. Poes. Oecon.—4. ἡ γ. θεός, the Dea of the Romans, Plut.—II. womanish, effeminate, δράματα, Ar. Thesm. 151. Adv. -ως.

Γυναικεραστέω, ὦ, to love women: from

Γυναικεραστής, οὔ, ὁ, (γυνή, ἐράω) a woman-lover.

Γυναικῆριος, ἡ, ἡ, Ion. from γυναικεῖος, Hdt.

Γυναικῆριος, ἡ, ὄν, = γυναικεῖος, Diocl. Melitt. 6.

Γυναικῆς, ὄν, ὁ=γύννις, a weakling, Luc.

Γυναικῆς, f. -ίσω Att. -ῖω, (γυνή) to be womanish, play the woman, dress or speak like one, Hipp., and Ar. Thesm. 268: later usu. in mid., etc.—II. muliebria pati, Luc.

Γυναικικός, ἡ, ὄν, (γυνή) womanish, weakly, Arist. H. A.

Γυναικῖον, ὄν, τό, dim. from γυνή, a little woman, Longus.

Γυναικῖσις, εως, ἡ, (γυναικῖς) a playing the woman, womanish behaviour, Ar. Thesm. 863.

Γυναικισμός, οὔ, ὁ, (γυναικῖς) womanish weakness, Polyb.

Γυναικιστί, adv., like a woman, Ath.

Γυναικόβουλος, ὄν, (γυνή, βουλή) devised by a woman, μήτιδες, Aesch. Cho. 626.

Γυναικοειδής, ἔς, (γυνή, εἶδος) = γυναικόδης,

Γυναικογῆρυτος, ὄν, (γυνή, γῆρυς) v. l. for γυναικοκήρυκτος.

Γυναικοθόινας, ὁ, (γυνή, θοινή) feasted by the women, epith. of Mars at Tegea, Paus.

Γυναικοθήμις, ὄν, (γυνή, θυμῆς) of womanish mind. Adv. -μως, Polyb.

Γυναικοκήρυκτος, ὄν, (γυνή, κήρυξ) proclaimed by women, κλέος, Aesch. Ag. 487.

Γυναικοκλόψ, ωπος, ὁ, (γυνή, κλέπτω) a stealer of women, adulterer, Lyc.: cf. γαικοκλόπος.

Γυναικοκοσμοί, ὡν, οἱ, (γυνή, κοσμέω)=Γυναικονόμοι.

Γυναικοκράσια, ας, ἡ, womanish temper, Strab., and Plut., but no doubt we should read γυναικοκρατία.

Γυναικοκράτεομαι, as pass., (γυνή, κρατέω) to be ruled by women, Arist. Pol.

Γυναικοκράτεια, ας, ἡ, the dominion of women, Arist. Pol.

Γυναικομαίνω, ὦ, to be mad for women, Ar. Thesm. 576: from

Γυναικομαίνω, ἔς, (γυνή, αἰ. νομαί mad for women, Luc. Hence

Γυναικομαίνια, ας, ἡ, madness for women, Chrys. ap. Ath. 464 D.

Γυναικομασθος, ὄν, (γυνή, μασθός, having breasts like a woman, Gal.

Γυναικομίμοι, ὄν, (γυνή, μιμέομαι) aring women, Aesch. Pr. 1005: female, ἔσθημα, Soph. Fr. 706.

Γυναικομορφος, ὄν, (γυνή, μορφή) of womanish shape or gait, Eur. Bacch. 855.

Γυναικονομέω, ὦ, to be a Γυναικονόμος, Artemid.

Γυναικονομία, ας, ἡ, the office of Γυναικονόμος, Arist. Pol.

Γυναικονόμοι, ὡν, οἱ, (γυνή, νέμω) magistrates at Athens and other cities to maintain good manners among the women, and in genl. to enforce sumptuary laws at feasts, Menand. p. 94; cf. Παιδονόμοι.

Γυναικοπαθεῖν, ὦ, (γυνή, παθεῖν) to have a woman's passions, to be effeminate, Ath.

Γυναικοπίτης, ὄν, ὁ, (γυνή, ὅτι πτεῦω) one who looks lustfully on women, cf. παρθενοπίτης. [5]

Γυναικοπλήθης, ἔς, (γυνή, πλήθος) full of, crowded with women, ὁμίλος, Aesch. Pers. 122, σύλλογος, Eur. Alc. 955.

Γυναικόποινος, ὄν, (γυνή, ποινή) woman-avenging, πόλεμοι, Aesch. Ag. 225.

Γυναικόπολις, and Γυναικῶν πόλις, ἡ, Gynaecopolis (prop. women's city), a city of the Aegyptian Delta, Strab.: hence

Γυναικοπολίτης, ὄν, ὁ, of Gynaecopolis, νομός, Strab.

Γυναικοπρετής, ἔς, (γυνή, πρέπω) befitting women and their sex: womanish, Plut. Adv. -πῶς.

Γυναικοπρόσπος, ὄν, (γυνή, προσ-ωπῶν) with a woman's face.

Γυναικοφίλης, ὄν, ὁ, (γυνή, φιλέω) woman-loving, Polyzel. Mus. 4, and Theocr.; but φιλογύννη is the approved word. [5]

Γυναικοφρόν, ὄν, gen. ονος, (γυνή, φρόν) of womanish mind, Eur. Erechth. 20, 34.

Γυναικοφύης, ἔς, (γυνή, φύη) female by nature, Emped. 217.

Γυναικώφους, ὄν, (γυνή, φωνή) "speaking small like a woman," Ar. Thesm. 192.

Γυναικοψύχος, ὄν, (γυνή, ψυχή) of womanish soul.

Γυναικώ, ὦ, in pass. to become, be turned into a woman, Hipp.

Γυναικώδης, ἔς, (γυνή, εἶδος) woman-like, womanish, Polyb.

Γυναικῶν, ὡν, ὁ, the women's part of the house, opp. to ἀνδρῶν, Xen. Cyr. 5, 3, 2.

Γυναικωνίτης, ὄν, ὁ, sub. θάλαμος, and fem. γυναικωνίτις, ἰδός, ἡ=γυναικῶν, Lys. 92, 28: the harem of an eastern prince, i. e. the women, Plut.—II. as adj., γ. αἰλή, Diod.

†Γυναιμανέων, v. sub sq.

Γυναιμάνης, ἔς, = γυναικομανής, mad for women, Il. 3, 39. In late Ep. γυναιμανέων, as if from γυναιμανέω.

Γυναιον, ὡν, τό, dim. from γυνή, a little woman, Dem.: τὸ γυν., one's little woman, as a term of endearment for a wife, Ar. Thesm. 792.—II. a low, bad woman, Luc.

Γύναιος, α, ὄν, = γυναικεῖος, γύναϊα ὄδωρα, presents made to a woman, Od. 11, 521.

†Γυνάνδης, ὄν, ὁ, Gynandes, masc. pr. n., a Scythian, Luc.

Γύνανδρος, ὄν, (γυνή, ἀνήρ) of doubtful sex, effeminate, Soph. Fr. 865

†Γύρδης, *ov* Ion. *ew, o*, *Gyrdes*, now *Zeinder* or *Diala*, a river of Assyria, *Hdt.* 1, 189.

†ΓΥΝΗ, *h*, gen. *γυναικός*, acc. *γυναικα*, voc. *γύναι*, pl. *γυναικες*, *γυναικῶν*, etc. (as if from *γύναις*): we also find a comic acc. *γυνήν*, and plur. nom. and acc. *γυναι*, *γυνάς*, *Buttm. Ausf. Gr.* § 58 in voc. *A woman, Lat. femina*, opp. to man, *Il.* 15, 683: without regard to age or station, both married and single, freq. in *Od.*; a maid, female servant; in vocat. often a mistress, lady, dame: Hom. also very oft. joins it, like *άνήρ*, with a second subst., *γυνή ταμῆρ*, *housekeeper*, *δέσποια*, *γρηῖς*, *ἀλετρίς*, *δμῶαι γυναικες*, etc., also *γυνή Περσίδος*.—*II.* a wife, spouse, opp. to *παρθένος*, *Il.* 6, 160, *Od.* 8, 523; but also a concubine, *Il.* 24, 497.—*III.* a mortal woman, opp. to a goddess, *Il.* 14, 315, *Od.* 10, 228.—*IV.* the female, mate of animals, first in *Arist. H. A.*—*V.* in *Il.* 24, 58, *γυναικα θήσατο μαζόν*, it has been taken as adj.; but *μαζόν* merely stands in the Homeric schema καθ' ὅλον καὶ μέρος, v. *Kühner Ausf. Gr.* § 564. (Akin to *γύνυς*, *γύνυς*, and many words in kindred tongues, *Pott Forsch.* 1, 253. *γύναικα* is said to be from *γυνή*, *εἰκα*, as *άνθρωπος* from *άνήρ*, *ώψ*, *Id.* 2, 45, 440.)

†Γύνυς, *ιδος*, *δ*, a weakling, *Ar. Thesm.* 136. (The form *γύνυς* is wrong: cf. *γύνυός*, *θύνος*.)

†Γυπαρίον, *ov*, τό, dim. from sq., a nest, cranny, *Ar. Eq.* 793.

†Γυπή, *ης, ή*, (*γυψή*) a vulture's nest: in, genl. a hole, cranny; cf. *κόπη*.

†Γυπίος πέτρα, *ή*, a vulture-haunted crag, *Aesch. Supp.* 796.

†Γυπώνος, *η, on*, (*γυψή*) of a vulture, *πέρυς*, *Lyc.* [v].

†Γυπώδης, *ε,ς*, (*γυψή*, *ειδος*) vulture-like, *Arist. Physiogn.*

†Γυραί, *ων*, *Poet. ewon, αι*, (*γυρός*) πέτραι, the *Gyrae*, rocks so called in the Icarian sea, on which Ajax was shipwrecked, *Od.* 4, 500: acc. to *Q. Sm.* 14, 570, near the promontory of Caphtareus in Euboea. Hence

†Γυραίη πέτρη, *ή*, the *Gyrean rock*, *Od.* 4, 507.

†Γυράλεος, *α, ov*,=γυρός, rounded, curved, *Opp.*

†Γυράμβος, *ov, δ*, a wicker-basket, *Ar. Fr.* 19, esp. for catching fish, a net, *Arist. H. A.*: proverb., *γύραβαον φασάν*, to labour in vain, *Aristaen.*

†Γυρεύω, (*γύρος*) to run round about to catch, *Strab.*

†Γυρτόμος, *ov*, (*γύρος*, *τέμνω*) tracing a circle, circular, *αἰλας*, *Anth.*

†Γυρίδας, *α, δ*, *Gyridas*, masc. pr. n., a Spartan, *Polyb.* 4, 35, 5.

†Γυρίνη, *ης, ή*, (*γύρος*) a kind of cake, prob. so called from its circular form, *Lyc. Tragop.* 158.

†Γυρίνη, *ης, ή*, *Gyrinna*, or *Γυρινυνή*, *ου,ς, ή*, a friend of the poetess Sappho, *Sapph.*

†Γυρίνος, *ov, δ*, also γύρινος, a tadpole, porwidge, so called from their round shape, *βάρταχος γύρινος*, *Plat. Theaet.* 161 D: also γέρινος or γέριον, *Nic.*

†Γυρίνωδης, *ε,ς*, (*γυρίνος*, *ειδος*) like a tadpole, *Arist. H. A.*

†Γυρίος, *α, ov*, (*γύρος*) circular, round. [v].

†Γυρίς, *εως, ή*, the finest meal, *Lat. pollen*, *Ath. Hence*

†Γυρίτης, *ov, δ*, bread of the finest meal, *Geop.*

†Γυρόδρομος, *ov*, (*γύρος*, *δραμεῖν*) turning round in a circle, *Anth.*

†Γυροειδής, *ε,ς*, (*γύρος*, *ειδος*) like a circle, round, *Diosc.*

†Γυρόβην, *adv.* from γύρος, in a circle, *Liban.*

†Γυρόμαντις, *εως, δ*, prob. better γυρίμαντις, (*γυρίς*, *μάντις*)=ἀλευρόμαντις, *Artem.*

†ΓΥΡΟΣ, *ά, όν*, round, *Lat. curvus*, γυρός ἐν ὤμοισι, round-shouldered, crook-backed, *Od.* 19, 246: bent, curved, arched, freq. in late poets.

†ΓΥΡΟΣ, *ov, δ*, a round ring, circle, *Polyb.*: a round hole to plant a tree in, *Theophr.*

†Γυρός, *ω, (γυρός)* to round, bend, twist, *Opp.*—*II.* to surround, *LXX.*—*III.* to plant in a γυρός, *Arat.*: to dig round, *Geop.*

†Γυρτιάδης, *ov, δ*, son of *Gyrtius*, i. e. *Hyrtius*, *Il.* 14, 512.

†Γυρτίας, *άδος, ή*, *Gyrtias*, fem. pr. n., *Plut.*

†Γυρτών, *ωνος, ή*, *Gyrton*, a city of Thessaly on the Peneus, *Ap. Rh.* 1, 57: Γυρτώνιος, *α, ov*, of *Gyrton*; οἱ Γυρτώνιοι, the *Gyrtonians*, *Thuc.* 2, 22.

†Γυρτώνη, *ης, ή*, *Gyrtonē*,=foreg., *Il.* 2, 738.

†Γύρσιος, *εως, ή*, (*γυρώ*) a whirling round: a digging round, *Geop.*

†Γύψ, γυπός, *δ*, a vulture, *Hom.*

†Γύψος, *ov, ή*, chalk, *Hdt.* 7, 69.—2. gypsum, from *Theophr.* downwards. Hence

†Γυψώω, *ω, to rub with chalk*, chalk over, *Hdt.* 3, 24: to plaster with gypsum, *Geop.*

†Γωβρύας, *Ion. -ης, ov* Ion. *ew, δ*, *Gobryas*, a Persian nobleman, *Hdt.* 3, 70: others in *Xen. Cyr.* 4, 6, 1, *An.* 1, 7, 12, etc.

†Γωγανα, *ων, τά*, *Gogāna*, a region of Persia, *Ar. Ind.* 38, 7.

†Γωγαρνή, *ης, ή*, *Gogarēne*, a region of Greater Armenia, *Strab.*

†ΓΩΛΕΟΣ, *ov, δ*, a hole, lair of a wild beast, *Arist. H. A.*: heterog. plur. γωλεά, *Nic. Th.* 125, γωλεία, *Lyc.* 376 (akin to γαῦλος, κοῖλος, cf. *φαλέος*.)

†Γών, *Ion.* for γοῦν, as *ών* for οῦν, *Hdt.*

†ΓΩΝΙΑ, *ας, ή*, a corner, angle, our coign, *Hdt.* 1, 51, etc.—*II.* a joiner's square, *Plat. Phil.* 51 C.—*III.* the buttress of a bridge, made angular to divide the stream, *Diod.* Hence

†Γωνιαίος, *α, ov*, angular, *Dion. H.*

†Γωνιασμός, *ov, δ*, a cornering off, squaring the angles: ἐπ'ὧν γ., nicely-fitted, well-finished verses, *Ar. Ran.* 956.

†Γωνίδιον, *ov, τό*, dim. from *γωνία*, *Lyc.*

†Γωνιοβόμβυξ, *εκος, δ*, (*γωνία*, *βόμβυξ*) one that buzzes in a corner, nickname of Grammarians, *Herodic. ap. Ath.* 222 A.

†Γωνοειδής, *ε,ς*, (*γωνία*, *ειδος*) angular, *Theophr.* Adv. -ωδς.

†Γωνιοποιέω, (*γωνία*, *ποιέω*) to make into an angle, *Gal.*

†Γωνιοπόνη, *δ, ή*, -πουν, τό, gen. -ποδος, crook-footed, *Diog. L.*

†Γωνιούλλος, *ov*, (*γωνία*, *φύλλον*) with pointed leaves, *Theophr.*

†Γωνιού, *ω, (γωνία)* to make angular: in pass. to be or become angular, *Dion.*

†Γωνιώδης, *ε,ς*,=γωνοειδής, *Thuc.* 8, 104.

†Γωρύδαλη, *ης, ή*, *Gorydale*, a city of India, *Strab.*

†Γωρύτης, *ov, δ*, a bow-case, quiver, *Od.* 21, 54, *Lyc.* 548: also ή γωρυτός in *A. P.* 6, 34. (akin to *χωρέω*, *κώρυκος*, *Lat. corytos*.)

Δ.

Δ, δ, δέλτα, indecl., fourth letter of the Gr. alphabet: hence as numeral, δ=τέσσαρες and τέταρτος, but, δ=4000.

Changes of δ in the dialects.—*I.* Aeol. into β, as *σάνδαλον* into *σάβαλον*, and used for β as *ὀδελός* for *ὀβελός*.—*II.* Dor. into γ, as *ἀμέρδα*, *δᾶ*, *ὀνόφος*, for *ἀμέργω*, *γῆ*, *γνόφος*.—*III.* Ion. into ζ, as *Ζεύς*, *ζορς*, *ζαίντο* Δεύς, *δὀρς*, *ζα*=while *Δορ. ζ* changes into *σδ*, as in *μελίσδα*, *φράσδομαι*, for *μελίζα*, *φράζομαι*, and sometimes into *δδ*, as *γυνιάδδομαι* for *γυνιάζομαι*.—*IV.* into θ, as we have both *ἡδομαι*, *ψεύδομαι*, *Dea*, and *ἡθέω*, *ψύθεω*, *θεά*.—*V.* into κ, as *δαῖω* and *καῖω*, *ὀνόθος* and *κνέφας*: cf. *II.*—*VI.* into λ, as *δάκρυ* *lacryma*, *δάσος* *lascios*.—*VII.* into σ, as *ὀδμή*, *ὀσμῆ*, also with an additional consonant, *βάδος* and *βασμός*, *εἶω* and *εἶθω*.—*VIII.* into τ, as *γούπτος* and *κτύπος*, *δειμός* and *timor*, *δαίδης* and *taedae*.—*IX.* sometimes δ is inserted to give a softer or fuller sound, *άνήρ*, *άνερος*, *άνδρός*, and so, acc. to *Buttm.* *Lexil.* *εχθροδοτῆσαι* 4, in some compounds, as *Lat. prodesse*, *prodire*.—*X.* at the beginning of some words δ is now added, now omitted, as in *δείλη* and *εἰλη*, *δῆ* and *ῆ*, *δίκω* and *ίκω*, *δαῖω* and *αῖω*, *Buttm. Lexil.* *εἰλη*, *q. v.*

Δᾶ-, intensive prefix, =ζα- (v. δ, *III.*), as in *δάσκιος*, *δαφνοίνος*, thick-shaded, deep-red.

Δᾶ, Dor. for γᾶ, γῆ, usu. in voc. yet *Theocr.* has the acc. *δᾶν*.

†Δάαι, *ων, οἱ*, the *Dahae*, in *Hdt.* 1, 125, *Δάοι*, a Scythian tribe, dwelling on the eastern shore of the Caspian, corresponding nearly to modern *Dahistan*, *Strab.*

†Δαβίδ, *Δαυίδ*, indecl., and *Δαυίδης*, *ov, δ*, *Jos.*, *David*, *N. T.*: in *Hebr.* 4, 7, ἐν *Δαβίδ*, in the book of *David*, i. e. the *Psalms*.

Δαγκάνα, late form of *δάκνω*.

Δάγμα, τό, for *ὀδαγμα*, *Nic.*

Δάγνς, *υδος, ή*, a wax-doll, used in magic rites, a puppet, *Theocr.* 2, 110, ubi al. *δατός*. (prob. a Thessal. word, cf. *Voss Virg. Ecl.* 8, 73.) [v]

†Δαδᾶκης, *ov, δ*, *Daddāces*, a Persian officer, *Aesch. Pers.* 304. [ακ]

†Δαδικαί, *ων, οἱ*, the *Dadicae*, a Persian tribe on the borders of *Sogdiana*, *Hdt.* 3, 91.

†Δάδινος, *η, on*, (δάς) of pine or fir, *Gal.*

Δαδῖον, *ov, τό*, dim. from *δαῖς*, δάς: a little torch, *Hipp.*

†Δαδοκτέω, (δάς, κόπτω) to cut into torches, *τήν πενκην*, *Theophr.*; cf. *δδοτοκός*.

†Δαδομαι, *pass.* (δάς) to become resinous, *Theophr.*

†Δαδουργέω, *ω, to cut or split into torches*, hence *τενική δαδουργουμένη*, *Theophr.*: from

†Δαδουργός, *όν, δάς*, *ἐργω) a torch-maker, *Theophr.*

†Δαδουρέω, *ω, to be a δαδούχος*, to hold torches, esp. in pageants, *Eur. Tro.* 343. Pass. to be illuminated, *Ath.*

†Δαδουρία, *ας, ή*, a holding of torches, illumination, *Plut.*

†Δαδοῖχος, *ov*, (δάς, ἐχω) holding torches: as subst. a torch-bearer, esp. at the festival of the Eleusinian *Demeter* (*Ceres*), representing her search for her daughter; this office was hereditary in the family of *Cal-*

nas, Xen. Hell. 6, 3, Arist. Rhet. 3, 2, 10: hence metaph. δαδούχοι σοφίας, Plut.

Δαδοφορέω, ὦ, to hold torches, Luc. —II. to bear resin, Theophr.: from

Δαδοφόρος, ον, (δάς, φέρω) holding torches, Nōs, Bacchy. 40, ubi v. Neue.

Δαδούδης, ες, (δάς, εἶδος) resinous, Theophr.

Δαδούσις, εως, ἡ, (δαδοῦσις) a becoming resinous, Theophr.

Δαίρα, ας, ἡ, contr. Δαῖρα, (δαῖναι) the knowing one, epith. of Persephone (Proserpine) at Athens, Lyc. [δαῖ] Hence

Δαῖρις, ον, δ, priest of Δαῖρα.

Δαῖω, ἑρ. subj. aor. 2 pass. of *δαῖω, for δαῖω, Hom.

Δαελός, Ὡ vacuous word for δαλός, Sophr.

*Δαῖομαι, assumed as pres. to form some tenses of δαῖω, to divide.

Δαῖμεναι, ἑρ. for δαῖναι, inf. aor. 2 pass. of *δαῖω, δαῖω.

Δαῖμωσύνη, ἡς, ἡ, skill, knowledge, wisdom, Ap. Rh.: from

Δαῖμων, ον, gen. ονος, (δαῖναι) knowing, experienced in a thing, c. gen., ἰδῶν, Od. 8, 159; also ἐν παλάμῳ, ἐν πάντεσσι ἔργοις, Il. 13, 411; 23, 371. Superl. δαῖμωνέστατος, Xen. Cyr. 1, 2, 12.

Δαῖναι, inf. from ἐδάην, of *δαῖω.

ΔΑΗΡ, ἑρος, ὁ, voc. δαῖερ, a husband's brother, brother-in-law, Il., answering to the fem. γάλως. (Strictly ligamated δαῖ-ἑρ, the Sanscr. dē-ri, lat. levir: cf. δάκρυ, lacryma.) [gen. δ. δαῖερων, as dissyll. in Il. 24, 769.]

†Δαῖς, ον, ὁ, Daēs, masc. pr. n., Strab.

Δαῖτης, 3 sing. subj. aor. mid. ὦν δαῖω, Il.

Δαῖτος, ὄν, (δαῖναι) wise, v. 1. ὄν, for δαῖτικός.

Δαῖ, used only after interrogatives, very common in colloquial language, and so in Plat., and Comic wr., expressing wonder or curiosity, e. g. τί αἰ, what then? πῶς δαῖ; how so? id. to be Att. for δῖ. Not found in Hom. (v. Spitzn. Il. 10, 408), nor, acc. to Pors. Med. 1008, Ellendt Lex. oph., in Trag., but Herm. Vig. n. 16, leaves it in a few places of Eur. Δαῖ, Ep. dat. from δαῖς, for δαῖδι, [δαῖ]

Δαῖδαλα, ὡν, τὰ, Daedala, the extreme point of Peraea Rhodiorum in Asia, Strab.—2. a mountain of Caria in the confines of Lycia, Id.

Δαῖδαλα, ὡν, τὰ, the Daedala, a stival in Boeotia in honour of Juno, aus.; v. Dict. Antiq. s. v.

Δαῖδάλειος, α, ον, (Δαῖδαλος) of or belonging to Daedalus, Daedalian, Eur. Iurysth. Fr. 8.

Δαῖδάλειος, ον, (Δαῖδαλος, δδ-) smelling artificiality, Emped. 309.

Δαῖδάλειος, α, ον, also ος, ον, (δαῖ-λω) cunningly or curiously wrought, hly dight: Hom. and Hes. use it chiefly of metal or wood; sometimes weaving, Hes. Th. 575, καλύπτειν ἰδ.; cf. δαῖδαλα, Il. 14, 179; though old maintains (Anal. 4, p. 505) that m. never uses it of weaving; v. tzschaud Od. 1, 131: cf. δαῖδαλος ἱ πολυδαῖδαλος.—2. variegated, curiously marked, ἔλαφος, Nonn.—II. cunning, skilful, χειρ, Anth.

Δαῖδαλντρία, ας, ἡ, a skilful workman, Lyc. From

Δαῖδαλέω, =sq., Philo.

αἰδάλω, f. αἰλῶ, to work cunningly, or inlay with curious art, esp. of silver, etc., Il. 13, 479, Od. 23,

200: in genl. to trick out, embellish, μῦθος ψεύδεται δεδαδάλμενοι, Pind. O. 1, 46: also δαῖδαλῶ. (Prob. a redupl. form of the root δα-, *δαῖω, δαῖναι, etc., ct Pott. Forsch. 1, 59, as our cunning, from to ken: cf. αἰδῶλος, ποικίλος.) Hence

Δαῖδαλα, ατος, τό, a work of art, Theocr. 1, 32.

Δαῖδαλῶει, εσσα, εν, =δαῖδαλεος, Anth.

Δαῖδαλοεργός, ὄν, (δαῖδαλος, *ἐργῶ) curiously working, Anth.

Δαῖδαλον, τό, v. sq.

Δαῖδῶλος, ἡ, ον, as adj., =δαῖδῶλεος, cunningly or curiously wrought, δαῖδαλα πολλά, much curious work, Il. 14, 179; also in sing., δαῖδαλον, curious work, Od. 19, 227: δ. μάχαρη, Pind. N. 4, 95, πέπλος, Aesch. Eum. 635.—II. as prop. n.: Δαῖδαλος, ον, δ, Daedalus, i. e. the cunning worker, the Artist, of Cnossus in Crete, contemporary with Minos, the first sculptor who gave the appearance of motion to his statues by separating their feet, v. Stallb. Plat. Meno 97 D. Homer mentions him, Il. 18, 592, as the maker of a χορός (q. v.) for Ariadne, (v. δαῖδῶλλω.) Other artists of this name are mentioned by Pausanias, Athen., etc.

Δαῖδῶλχειρ, εἰρος, ὁ, ἡ, (δαῖδαλος, χεῖς) cunning of hand, Anth.

Δαῖδαλῶω, =δαῖδῶλλω, Pind. O. 1, 170.

Δαῖζω, f. -ῖζω: part. pf. pass. δε-δαῖγμένος, also δεδαῖσμένος: part. aor. 1 pass. δαῖχθεις, also δαῖσθεις, (δαῖω) To sever, cleave, slay, sacrifice, Od. 14, 434, Il. 2, 416; 18, 27: but Hom. usu. in pass. in phrase χαλκῷ δεδαῖγμένος: but ἐδαῖζετο θυμὸς ἐν στήθεσσι, his soul was divided within him, i. e. was in doubt, Il. 9, 8, cf. 14, 20; so too δαῖζόμενος κατὰ θυμὸν διχθῶδια, divided, doubting, between two opinions: but φρεσὶν ἔχον δεδαῖγμένον ἥτορ, a heart torn and tortured by misery, Od. 13, 320; again Il. 17, 535, δεδαῖγμένος ἥτορ, pierced through the heart, as if χαλκῷ had been supplied: δαῖζειν πόλιν, to destroy a city utterly, Aesch. Supp. 680.

[δαῖ]

†Δαῖθος, ον, ὁ, Daithus, masc. pr. n., a Spartan, Thuc. 5, 19.

†Δαῖκῆς, ὄντος, ὁ, (δαῖς, κλέος) Daicles, a Messenian, conqueror in the Olympic games, Dion. H.

Δαῖκτάμενος, ἡ, ον, (δαῖς, κτεῖνω) better read in two words δαῖ κταμέ-νος, slain in battle, Il. 21, 146, 301.

Δαῖκτῆρ, ἥρος, ὁ, (δαῖζω) γόος, heart-rending wail, Aesch. Theb. 916.

Δαῖκτῆς, οὔ, ὁ, (δαῖζω) =foreg.: φθόνος, Anacreont.

Δαῖκτός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. adj. from δαῖ-ζω, slain, to be slain, Orph.

Δαῖκτωρ, ορος, ὁ, =δαῖκτῆρ, Aesch. Supp. 798.

†Δαῖδῶλος, ον, ὁ, (δαῖς, λέγω) Daῖδῶλος, masc. pr. n., Xen. Hier. 1, 31.

†Δαῖμαχος, ον, ὁ, (δαῖς, μάχομαι) Daῖmāchos, masc. pr. n., Thuc. 3, 20, Ath., etc.

†Δαῖμένης, ος, ὁ, (δαῖς, μένω) Daῖ-μένης, son of Tisamenus, Paus.

Δαῖμονία, ὦ, (δαῖμων) to be overruled by destiny, etc., δαῖμονά δόμος κατοῖς, the house is plunged in heavenly woes, Aesch. Cho. 566: so δ. ἐν ἄτα, Thuc. 1001.—2. c. acc., δ. ἄγῃ, to have griefs decreed one, Ar. Thesm. 1054: hence.—II. absol. to be possessed by an evil spirit, be driven to madness, to be mad, Eur. Phoen. 888, Xen. Mem. 1, 1, 9.

Δαῖμονία, =δαῖμονάω, v. seprn.

Δαῖμονίζομαι, as mid., =δαῖμονάω ἄλλος κατ' ἄλλην δαῖμονίζεται τῷ χην, each one hath his own fate appointed, Philem. p. 426.—II. as pass. to be deified, Soph. Fr. 180.—2. to be possessed with a devil, N. T.

Δαῖμονικός, ὅ, ὄν, (δαῖμων) of persons possessed by a demon, Plut., of things, sent, inflicted by a demon, φθῶνος, lb.

Δαῖμονόληπτος, ον, (δαῖμονιον λαβεῖν) possessed by a devil, Eccl.

Δαῖμονιον, ον, τό, the Deity or divine Essence, Lat. numen, Hdt. 5, 87 Eur., Plat., etc.: acc. to Arist. θεὸς ἡ θεοῦ ἔργον.—II. esp. an inferior race of divine beings, demons, opp. to θεοί, καὶνὰ δαῖμονία εἰσέφειν, Xen. Mem. 1, 1, 2, Plat. Apol. 24 B.—2. the name by which Socrates called his genius, or the spirit he supposed to dwell within him, v. Xen. Mem. 1, 1, 2: Kühner, prolegg. ad Xen. Mem. § 5.—3. in N. T. esp. an evil spirit, a devil, Matth. 12, 24, etc. (not dim. from δαῖμων, but neut. from δαῖμόνιος.)

Δαῖμονιόπληκτος, ον, (δαῖμόνιον, πλήσσω) =δαῖμονιόληπτος. Hence Δαῖμονιόπληξια, ας, ἡ, a being dai-μονιόπληκτος.

Δαῖμόνιος, ἰα, ἰον, also ος, ον, (Aesch. Theb. 891), of, belonging to a δαῖμων.—I. in Hom. only in vocat. δαῖμόνιε, in addresses, expressing something astonishing or strange, in good sense, noble, excellent, Od. 4, 443, but more freq. as a reproach, strange, unhappy man, misguided wretch, as Il. 2, 200: in Att. usu. ironical, my fine fellow! like ὁ βέλτιστε, but also in wheeling, my good fellow! good sir: Ar. Ran. 44, 175.—II. from Ἡκτ. and Pind. downwards, anything depending on, proceeding from the Deity or Fate: so δαῖμονιῇ ὁρμή, Hdt. 7, 18 ἡραί, Aesch., ἄγῃ, Soph.; εἰ μὴ ἡ δαῖμονιον εἶν, were it not a divine intervention, Xen.; τὰ δαῖμονία, visitations of Heaven, Thuc., etc.: of persons, divine, godlike, Plat.: and so in genl. of godlike or superhuman nature and so preeminent in anything, σοφίαν, Luc. Adv. -ως, opp. to ἀνθρώπωνος, Aeschin. 72, 33: and so marvellously, strangely, extraordinarily, Ar. Nub. 76: so too in neut. pl. δαῖμονία, Ar. Pac. 585, Xen. Hell. 7, 4, 3; and in fem. dat. δαῖμονία formed like κοινῇ, θεοῦ πεσῇ, etc., Pind. O. 9, 118, with v. 1 δαῖμονίως.

Δαῖμονιώδης, ες, (δαῖμόνιον, εἶδος) like a demon.—II. devilish, N. T. James 3, 15.

Δαῖμονοβλάβεια, ας, ἡ, (δαῖμων. βλάβη) a heaven-sent visitation, Polyb.

Δαῖμονόφορος, ον, (δαῖμων, φορέω) possessed by a demon.

Δαῖμων, ονος, ὁ, ἡ, a god, goddess, used like θεός and δαῖ of individual gods, Il. 1, 222; 3, 420.—II. the Deity, divine essence, Lat. numen, to which are attributed events beyond man's power, yet not to be assigned to any special god. This is in Hom. the usu. signif., στυγερὸς δ. an evil deity, Od. 5, 396, κακὸς δ., Od. 10, 64, or periph., δαῖμων αἶσα κακῇ, Od. 11, 61: hence fate, destiny, fortune, good or bad, δαῖμονα δόσω, I will give thee an ill destiny, i. e. death, Il. 8, 166; πρὸς δαῖμονα, against fate, Il. 17, 99; but σὺν δαίμονι, with the favour of the gods, Il. 11, 792: so freq. in Trag. for special interventions, fate, death, Lat. sors, v. Valck. Hipp. 809: κατὰ δαῖ-μονα, by chance, Hdt. 1, 111.—III. the souls of men of the golden age, hove-

ing between heaven and earth, and acting as tutelary deities, Lat. *lares, lemures, genii*, were *δαίμονες*, cf. Hes. Op. 121: they formed the connecting link between gods and men, and so Aesch., Pers. 620, calls the deified Darius *δαίμων*: hence when *δαίμονες* and *θεοί* are joined, the *δαίμονες* are gods of lower rank; and here note, that *θεός* is never used for *δ*, though *δ* is for *θ*, v. signf. I. In later authors, as Luc., in genl. de departed souls, Lat. *manes, lemures*.—IV. in N. T. an evil spirit, devil, Matth. 8, 31, etc.

B. = *δαίμων*, knowing, skilled in, *μάχης*, Archil. 4, 4. (Some held this last to be the first meaning of the word; but it prob. comes from *δαίω*, to divide or distribute destinies. cf. Alcm. 48.)

Δαίνω', 2 sing. imperf. mid. from *δαίνωσσι*, for *ἐδαινωσσι*, *ἐδαινέω*, Il. 24, 63.

Δαίνυν, 2 sing. subj. pres. from *δαίνω*, Od. 8, 243.

Δαίνυμι, also *δαίνωμι*, fut. *δαίσω*, (*δαίω*) to distribute, assign as a share, esp. at meals *δαίνυν δαίτα γέρονσι*, give the old men a banquet, Il. 9, 70; so *πάφω*, γάμον, to give a funeral or wedding feast, Od. 3, 309, Il. 19, 299; *δ. τινα τινα*, to feast one on a thing, Hdt. 1, 162.—2. pass. *δαίνυμαι*, fut. *δαίσουμαι*, to be entertained, to feast, in Hom. much more freq. than Act.: also c. acc. *δαίτα*, ἐκατόμβας, κρέα *δαίνυσθαι*, to feast on, consume, eat, so Hdt. 3, 18: met. to devour, of Hades, Soph. El. 543: to eat, burn, like poison, Id. Tr. 765.

Δαίνυτο, 3 sing. pres. opt. for *δαίνυιτο*, Il. 24, 665, and *δαίνυατο*, 3 pl. for *δαίνυντο*, Od. 18, 248, from *δαίνυμι*.

Δαίνω, = *δαίνυμι*, Call. Cer. 84. Δαίος, α, on, in Trag. also *ος*, on, and Hom. *δαίος*, η, on, Att. contr. *δαός*, (*δαίω*, *δαίς*) hostile, destructive, dreadful, Hom., but only in Il., esp. as epith. of *πῦρ*, burning, consuming fire; in this signf. the Att. poets also use the Ion. form: *δαίοι*, the enemy, λάφουρα *δαίων*, Aesch. Theb. 271, φόβημα *δαίων*, Soph. O. C. 699.—2. unhappy, wretched, Trag., v. Herm. Soph. Aj. 771; always in Dor. form.—II. (*δαῖναι*) knowing, cunning, τεχνίτης, Anth. [*δαίος*: but in Hom., where the last syll. is long, the word is dissyll.: so in Att. *δαός*, Aesch. Pers. 271.]

Δαϊφρων, onos, *δ*, η, (*δαίος*, φρήν) unhappy, miserable, prob. I. for *δαίφρων*, Aesch. Theb. 919.

Δαίππος, on, *δ*, *Daippus*, a statutory, Paus.

Δαίρα, η, contd. from Δάειρα.

Δαίρω, inf. aor. *δῆραι*,—δέρω, to flay, cudgel, Ar. Nub. 442, and later: Gramm. are divided between this form and *δαίρω*.

Δαίς (A), gen. *δαίδος*, η, Att. contr. *δάς*, *δαδός* (*δαίω* to kindle) a fire-brand, pine-torch, Lat. *taeda*, Hom., only in Od., and always in plur.: but in sing., Ar. Nub. 1494: metaph. *ἐπὶ τὴν θάδα προσελθῆναι*, to come to the funeral-torch, i. e. end of life, Plut. 2, 789 A, as Propert. 4, 12, 46, *viximus insignes inter utramque faciem*.—2. as collective noun, pine-wood, such as torches were made of, Thuc. 7, 53, Xen. Cyr. 7, 5, 23.—3. a disease in trees, like Lat. *taeda*, Theophr., cf. *ἐνδρόδομαι*.

Δαίς, η (B), mostly in apoc. dat., *δαίι*, as always in Hom., and so Hes. Th. 650, Aesch. Theb. 926; acc. *ἐξ*

δαίω, Call. Fr. 243, (perhaps akin to *δαίω*) war, battle.

Δαίς, (C), gen., *δαίτος*, η, (*δαίω*, to divide) a meal, feast, banquet, oft. in Hom., who calls the usu. meal *δαίς ἐίσση*, equally-divided, because each guest got his share: *δαίς πείρα*, Lat. *coena oripare apparatus*, a sumptuous banquet, Il. 19, 179: a sacrificial feast, Il. 24, 69: also in plur., Od. 20, 182: used even of beasts of prey, Il. 24, 43.—2. of the meat or food itself, Eur. Cycl. 245.

Δαίσιος, on, *δ*, a Macedonian month, corresponding to the Attic Thargelion, Plut. Alex. 16.

Δαίσιτιάται, *ων*, *οι*, the *Daesitiatae*, a Pannonian tribe, Strab.

Δῖσθαλτος, on, (*δαίς*, σφάλω) of uncertain issue, πάλη, Lyc.

Δαιταλάομαι, (*δαίτη*) to consume, to feast on, Lyc. 654.

Δαιταλεύς, *ώς*, *δ*, (*δαίνυμι*) a guest, banquetter, ἄκλητος *δ*, an unbidden guest, of the eagle eating Prometheus' liver, Aesch. Pr. 1024.

Δαιταλοργία, *ας*, η, (*δαίτη*, **εργω*) cookery, Lyc.

Δαίτη, ης, η, poet. for *δαίς*, a feast, banquet, Hom.: of beasts, Nic. Hence

Δαίτηθεν, adv., from a feast, Od. 10, 216.

Δαίτης, on, *δ*, *Daetes*, a Trojan hero, Mimn. ap. Ath. 174 A.

Δαίτης, ιδος, η, (*δαίω*) a torch: and from some fancied resemblance, a head of garlic, dub. in Hipp. ap. Gal.

Δαίτρεα, *ας*, η, a place where meat is cut up: from

Δαιτρεύνω, (*δαίτρος*) to divide, distribute, *ἐς* ὅμιον, Il. 11, 705: esp. to cut up, carve, portion out, Od. 14, 433; 15, 323: to slay, to destroy, Ap. Rh.: later of feeding of wild beasts, Opp.

Δαιτρὸν, οὐ, τό, (*δαίω*) that which is assigned one, a portion, *δατρὸν πίνευ*, to drink one's share, Il. 4, 262.

Δαιτρός, οὐ, *δ*, (*δαίω*) one that carves and portions out, esp. meat at table, Od. 1, 141, etc. Hence

Δαιτροσύνη, ης, η, the art of carving meat and portioning it out, a helping at table, Od. 16, 253.

Δαιτυμονεύς, *ώς* Ep. *ῆος*, *δ*, =sq., Nonn.

Δαιτυμὼν, *όνος*, *δ*, (*δαίς*) one that is entertained, an invited guest, Od., in plur.: in genl. an eater, Eur. Cycl. 610: later also *δαιτυμονεύς*.—2. one that prepares a meal, a cook, but so only in Od. 4, 620, cf. Spohn de Extr. Od. Parte, p. 9; Wolf Proleg. cxxxi., suspects the passage, but not so Nitzsch.

Δαιτύς, *ύος*, η, Ep. for *δαίς*, a meal, Il. 22, 496.

Δαίτωρ, *ορος*, *δ*, *Daetor*, a Trojan slain by Teucer, Il. 8, 275.

Δαίφαντος, on, *δ*, (*δαίς*, φαίνωμαι) *Daiphantus*, masc. pr. n., Plut., Ael., etc.

Δαίφαρνης, *δ*, *Daipharnes*, a Persian masc. pr. n., Xen. Cyr. 8, 3, 21.

Δαίφρων, on, gen. *ονος*, (*δαίς*, φρήν) of warlike mind, eager for the fray, bold, oft. joined with *ἱππόδαμος*, Il.—II. (*δαῖναι*, φρήν) of knowing mind, prudent, thoughtful, oft. with *ποικιλομήτης*, Od.—Later poets use the word in both senses; but in Hom. the first sense belongs to Il., the second to Od.: Il. 24, 325, is the only place of Il. where we must assume the sense of prudent: and even the ancients thought this book later than the rest of the Il.; H. Hom. Cer. follows Od.; v. Buttm. Lexil. in voc. Nitzsch Od. 1, 48, takes *δαῖναι* for the common

root of both signf., and so of warriors, tried, proved; of other men, prudent, experienced.

Δαίφρων, *ονος*, *δ*, *Daiphron*, son of Aegyptus, Apollod. 2, 1, 5.

Δαίφεις, I. aor. part. pass. from *δαίω*, Eur. Iph. T. 872.

ΔΑΙΩ (A), = *καίω*, only in pres. and imperf., to light up, kindle, *πῦρ*, φλόγα, Hom.: never intrans., for in Il. 5, 4, *δαίε οἱ ἐκ κόρυθός πῦρ*, Minerva is the subject—she lit up fire on his helm: but in pass. *δαίωμα*, to burn, blaze, Hom., who besides pres. and imperf. has in Il. *δάηται* [*α*], subj. of 2 aor. *ἐδάομην*: *δαίεται ὄσσε*, the eyes sparkle, Od. 6, 132: to this also belongs perf. and plqpf. *δέδηα* *ἐδέδηεν*, poet. *δεδήεν*, always in metaph. sense πόλεμος, ἔρις, μάχη, ἐνοπή *δέδηε*, war, etc., blazed forth, Il. (except *πυρὶ ὄσσε* *δεδήεν*, Il. 12, 466) so *ὄσσε* *δεδήει*, the report spread like wild-fire, Il. 2, 93, like Lat. *flagrat bel lum*, *flagrat rumor*. A perf. pass. *δέδανμαι*, like *κάωμαι*, etc., from *καίω* occurs Simon. 212. (The Sanscr. root is *dah*, to burn: hence *δαίς* *δαίδορ*, *δαλός* *δάος*.)

ΔΑΙΩ (B), to divide, part, distribute in act. sense *δαίω* is used for *δαίω*, but we find in pass. *δαίεται ἥτορ*, *ἡ* heart is divided, distracted, Od. 1, 48 and perf. *δέδασμαι*, Il. 1, 125, Hdt. 8, 84, 3 plur. *δεδαίεσθαι*, Od. 1, 23. Mor. usu. the mid. *δαίωμα* is found in act. sense, fut. *δασομαι*, aor. 1 *ἐδασάμην* (cf. *δατέομαι*) to distribute, portion out μοίρας, κτήματα, Hom., κρέα, to distribute portions of meat, Od. 15, 140 but Έκτορα *κνεί* *δάκε* *δάσασθαι*, he gave the dogs Hector to tear in piece Il. 23, 21, cf. Od. 18, 87. The *α* *ἐδασα* used in the sense of *to feed* from Hdt. downwards, though formed from *δαίω*, belongs by strict analog to *δαίνυμι*, q. v., cf. Buttm. Catal. I. voc. (The Sanscr. root is *dā*, to cultivate, hence *δαίω*, *δαίς* *δαίτος*, *δαίμι*, *δαίτρος*, *δαίτρεα*: and perh. also akin *δάπτω*, *dapes*.)

Δακένθω, on, (*δακνέω*, θυμός) liting the heart, heart-stinging, heart-vening, ἰδρώς, Simon. 15, 5, cf. *δηξέω* *μος*, and θυμοδακής.

Δακνέω, inf. aor. 2 act. of *δάκνω*.

Δακτεῖν, on, τό, (*δακνέω*) = *δάκναι* *stinging*, poisonous animal, Ar. A. 1069. (Better prob. *δακτεῖν*, Jac. P. p. 451.)

Δακία, *ας*, η, *Dacia*, a large country of Europe, lying along the Danube. Hence

Δακικόος, η, *όν*, *Dacian*.

Δακνάζομαι, dep. = *δάκνομαι*, *ποι* occurs only once, in metaph. sense *be afflicted*, *mournful*, Aesch. Pers. 5.

ΔΑΚΝΩ, I. *δηξέομαι*: perf. *δέδηα* aor. *έδακον*, inf. *δακνέω*: (Hom. on uses aor., and that only in Il.)

bite, *sting*, esp. of dogs and gnats, I. στόμω *δ*, to *champ* the bit, Aesc. Pr. 1009: *δάκνεν ἐναντίον*, to *bite* on lips for fear of laughing, Ar. Ran. 4 and hence prob. *δακνέω* *θυμόν*, Nub. 1369, *δ* *χόλον*, Ap. Rh.—metaph. of pungent smoke and du

to *sting*, *prick*, Ar. Ach. 18, Plut. 8.—III. of the mind, to *sting*, vex, *α* *τρεσς*, *μῦθος* *δάκε* *φρένας*, Il. 5, 48 cf. Hes. Th. 567; and so of lo

Valck. Hipp. 1303. Pass. to be vexed, annoyed, provoked, disgusted, oft.: Eur.: *καρδίαν* *δέδηεν*, Ar. Ach. *λύπη* *καρδίαν* *δ*, Eur. Rhcs. 58

ἐπὶ *τινι*, at a thing, Xen. Cyr. 4, 3, or c. part., e. g. *ἐδῆχθη* *ἡ* *κονισα*, 1, 4, 13. (The Sanscr. root is *da*

or *da*, to bite: hence prob. *danta*, tooth, Lat. *dens*, δ-δούς δ-δόντω, Germ. *Zahn*.] [—]

Δάκνωσος, ες, (δάκνω, εἶδος) biting, pungent, Hipp.

+Δάκοι, ον, αἱ, *Daci*, the *Dacians*, inhabitants of *Dacia*, Strab.: also written *Δακοί* and *Δάκες*, Dio Cass.

Δάκος, εος, τό, (δακύν) an animal of which the bite or sting is dangerous, a snake, any noxious animal, esp. a beast of prey: also δάκετον, Pind., etc., cf. Valck. Hipp. 646.—2. a bite, sting, Opp.

ΔΑΚΡΥ, υος, τό, poet. for δάκρυον, a tear, Lat. *lacryma*, Hom.: also like δάκρυον, any drop, as of gum, etc., λιβάδιον δ., Pind. Fr. 87, 2, δ. πείναιον, Eur. Med. 1200.—Not apocor. for δάκρυον, as is shown by dat. plur. δάκρυσι. (The Lat. *lacrā-ma*, Sansc. *agru*.)

Δακρυδίων, ου, τό, dim. from δάκρυ. Δακρύμα, ατος, τό, (δάκρυ) that which is wept for, a subject for tears, Hdt. 7, 169.—II. that which is wept, a tear, Aesch. Pers. 134, Eur. Andr. 92, in plur.

Δακρυόγονος, ου, (δάκρυ, *γένω) author of tears, Ἀρης, Aesch. Supp. 681.

Δακρυόνης, εσσα, εν, (δάκρυον) tearful, Hom., whether of persons, much weeping, as Il. 21, 506; or of things, calling forth tears, tear-causing, πόλεμος, etc., Il. 5, 737, γόος, Od. 24, 323: δακρύνειν γελάσαι, as adv., to smile through one's tears, Il. 6, 484.

ΔΑΚΡΥ'ΟΝ, ου, τό, poet. also δάκρυ, δακρύμα, a tear, Hom., who usu. joins it with χεῖν, λείβειν, εἶβειν, ἀπὸ βλεφάρων βάλλειν: Ep. γεν. δακρυόφει, Il. 17, 696, Od. 5, 152: ἐξ δάκρυα πίπτειν, Hdt. 6, 21.—Later, any thing that drops like tears, gum, sap, τῆς ἀκάνθης, Hdt. 2, 96, κρουμνον, Hipp., Anth.: also=δάκρυμα I., Anth., cf. δάκρυ.

Δακρυοπηγῆς, ες, (δάκρυον, πίπτω) making tears fall or flow, Aesch. Supp. 112.

Δακρυότιμος, ου, (δάκρυον, τιμή) honoured with tears, Orph.

†Δακρυόφι, Ep. gen. pl. for δακρύνω, Il. 17, 696, Od. 5, 152.

Δακρυπλῶω, (δάκρυ, πλέω) to swim or run over with tears, of drunken men, to be *maudlin*, Od. 19, 122.

Δακρυρρόεω, ὦ, (δάκρυ, ῥέω) to melt into tears, Soph. Tr. 326; of the eyes, to run with tears, Hipp.: also of plants, to drop gum, Theophr.

Δακρυρρόος, ου, (δάκρυ, ῥέω) melting into tears, Eur. Supp. 773.

Δακρυοστακτος, ου, (δάκρυ, στάζω) dripping with tears, ῥεός, a flood of tears, Aesch. Pr. 399.

Δακρυτός, ῃ, ὄν, verb. adj. from δακρύνω, wept over, tearful, ἐλπίς, Aesch. Cho. 236.

Δακρυχάρης, ες, (δάκρυ, χαίρω) joying in tears, Anth.

Δακρυχένω, ουσα, ον, (δάκρυ, χένω) shedding tears, weeping, freq. in Hom., and later Ep., but only in part; and so too Aesch. Theb. 917: Nonn. has an impf. δακρυχέσκε.

Δακρύω, fut. -ύσω, (δάκρυ) intr. to weep, shed tears, Hom., etc.: perf. pass. δεδάκρυμαι, to be tearful, be all in tears, Il. 16, 7: παρειαί δεδάκρυται, the cheeks are wet with tears, Il. 22, 491: hence δακρυχόμενος, all tears, like κεκλαυμένος, Plat. Ax. c. acc. cognato, δακρύνει γόους, to utter tearful groans, Soph. Aj. 579: of trees, δ κομμή, to weep gum, Arr.—II. tran-

sit. *to weep for a thing, lament*, Aesch. Ag. 1490, Ar. Ach. 1027; and so pass. to be wept for, Id. Theb., 814.—III. δ. βλέφαρα, to beweepe one's eyes, flood them with tears, Eur. Hel. 948. [ῥ, except in very late poets.]

Δακρυώσης, ες, (δάκρυ, εἶδος) like tears, Theophr.: tearful, Luc.: ἔλκος, a wound distilling tear-like matter, running, Hipp.

Δακτυλήθρα, ῃ, (δάκτυλος) a finger-sheath, a finger-tip, Xen. Cyr. 8, 8, 17.—2. an instrument of torture, thumb-screw, LXX.

Δακτυλία, α, ον, of a finger's length, breadth, etc., Hipp.

Δακτυλίδιον, ου, τό, dim. from δάκτυλος, a toe, Ar. Lys. 417. [ῥ]

Δακτυλίζω, f. -ίσω, = δακτυλοδεκτέω.

Δακτυλικός, ῃ, ὄν, of or for the finger, Lat. *digitalis*: αὐλός δ., a flute played with the fingers, Ath. 176 F: δ. ψήφος, a stone set in a ring, Anth.—II. dactylic, ῥυθμός, Longin.

Δακτυλογραφία, ας, ῃ, the art of cutting seal-rings or gems, Plat. Alc. I, 128 C: from

Δακτυλογλύφος, ου, δ, (δάκτυλος, γλύφω) an engraver of gems, Cratias 56.

Δακτυλοθήκη, ης, ῃ, (δάκτυλος, θήκη) a collection of gems, Plin.: a case or box where rings were kept, Martial 11, 69.

†Δακτύλιον, ου, τό, Lat. *Scammonia*; scammomy, Diosc.

Δακτύλιος, ου, δ, a ring, a seal-ring, Hdt. 2, 38, Plat., etc.: often worn as a charm, Ar. Plut. 884, Eupol. Dem. 22: hence—II. in genl. any thing ring-shaped, as—I. the fellow of a wheel, Hipp.—2. the anus, Diosc., cf. Lat. anus, annulus. [ῥ]

Δακτυλοργός, ου, δ, (δάκτυλος, ἔργω) a ring-maker, Pherecr. Incert. 71.

Δακτύλις, ἰδος, ῃ, fem. of δακτυλαιο, name of a kind of grape, Plin.

Δακτύλιτης, ου, δ, fem. δακτύλιτις, ἰδος, ῃ, (δάκτυλος) finger-shaped: as subst., a kind of plant, perh. *aristologia*, Diosc.

†Δακτυλοδεκτεῖ, adv. by pointing with the finger, Hdn.

Δακτυλοδεκτέω, ὦ, to point at with the finger, in scorn, Dem. 790, 20: from

Δακτυλοδεκτός, ὄν, (δάκτυλος, δέκνυμι) pointed at with the finger, and so notable, illustrious, cf. Horace's *digito monstrari*, Aesch. Ag. 1332, cf. Hemst. Luc. Somn. 12.

Δακτυλόδοχη, ης, ῃ, (δάκτυλος, δοχεῖν) four fingers' breadth, a palm, elsewh. *παλαιστή*.

Δακτυλοειδής, ες, (δάκτυλος, εἶδος) like a finger, Anth.

Δακτυλοκαμπύδωνος, ου, (δάκτυλος, κάμπυ, δύνω) wearing the fingers by keeping them bent, Anth.

Δάκτυλος, ου, δ: (from Theocr. downwds. we have a poet. plur. δάκτυλον, and in Nonn. a sing. τὸ δάκτυλον) a finger, ἐπὶ δάκτυλον συμβάλλεσθαι, to reckon on the fingers, Hdt. 6, 63, cf. χεῖρ: ὁ μέγας δ., the thumb, Id. 3, 8: δ. τοῦ ποδός, a toe, Xen. An. 4, 5, 12: also without ποδός, Ar. Eq. 874, like Lat. *digitus*: also=πόσθη.—2. the shortest Greek measure of length, a finger's breadth, =about $\frac{1}{16}$ of an inch, Hdt. 1, 60, etc.: hence a very short time, πίνωμεν δάκτυλος ἡμέρα, Alcæe. 31.—3. a date, fruit of the φοινῖς, Aristot.—4. a metrical foot, dactyl, - - -, Plat. Rep. 400 B, cf. Ar. Nub. 651.—5. as pr. n., Δ. Ἰδαίοι, the *Dactyli Idaei*, mythical personages in Crete, priests of Cy-

bele, and so prob. the same as *Idæi Corybantæ*, Strab.: called by Cicero, *Digiti Idaei*, de N. D. 3, 16. (Prob. like *digitus*, from the Sansc. root *ḍi*, Lat. *in-dicare*, Gr. *δεῖκ-νυμι*.)

Δακτύλι τρυπτος, ον, (δάκτυλος, τρύβω) worn by the fingers, ἀτρακτός, Anth. Δακτυλότης, ῃ, ὄν, (δάκτυλος) with finger-like handles, ἔκτασμα, Ion ap. Ath. 468 C.

Δάλεομαι, Dor. for δῆλωμαι.

Δαλερός, ὁ, ὄν, (δαλός) burning, blazing, hot, Emped.

Δάλιον, ου, τό, dim. from δαλός, Ar. Pac. 959.

†Δάλιος, α, ον, Dor. for Δήλιος, Soph. Aj. 704.

†Δάλις, ἰδος, ῃ, *Dalis*, a city of the island Panchæa, Diod. S.—II. a play of Apollonophanes, Ath. 467 F.

†Δαλίην, ὡν, ὁ, *Dalion*, a river of Elis, falling into the Alpheus, Strab. †Δαλμανουθά, ῃ, *Dalmanutha*, a small town or village near Magdala N. T. Marc. 8, 10.

†Δαλματεῖς, and, Δαλμάται, ὡν, οἱ, the *Dalmatians*, inhabitants of *Dalmatia*, Polyb., Strab. Hence

†Δαλματία, ας, ῃ, *Dalmatia*, a part of Illyricum, Strab.

†Δαλματικός, ῃ, ὄν, of *Dalmatia*, *Dalmatian*; fem. also ῃ Δαλματίς.

Δαλματική, ῆς, ὃ, a state-robe, esp. worn by officiating priests, *dalmatic*, Eccl.

†Δάλμιον, ου, τό, *Dalmium*, the chief city of *Dalmatia*, Strab.

Δαλός, οῦ, ὁ, (*dalō*) a fire-brand, piece of blazing wood, Hom.; also in Aesch. Cho. 607: a kind of meteor, Arist. Meteor.—II. a burnt oil torch, and so of an old man, Mel. 49, cf. Hor. *dilapsam 'n cineres facem*.—III. a fogot, beacon light, Anth.

†Δαμῳγῆτος, ου, δ, (δημος, ἄγω) leader of the people, pr. n., *Damagetus*, a king of Ialysus in Rhodes, Pind. Ol. 7, 32.—Others in Thuc. 5, 19, Dem.; etc.

†Δαμαγόρας, α, δ, Dor. for Δαμαγόρας, *Damagōras*, masc. pr. n., App.

†Δαμῳγών, δ, (δημος, ἄγω) *Damāgon*, i. e. people-leading, a Spartan, Thuc. 3, 92.

Δαμῳζω, post-Hom. form of δαμάω, at least the pres. is not found before Eur., though we have the aor. pass. ἐδαμῳσθην in Il., cf. δαμάω.

Δαμῳας, ου, δ, πατήρ, epithet of Neptune in Pind. O. 13, 98: prob. from δαμῳω, the Tamer.

Δαμῳαλις, ου, ον, τό, dim. from δαμῳλής, δαμῳ-λις.

Δαμῳλή, ης, ῃ, = δαμῳλις, Eur. Bacch. 739, and Theocr.

Δαμῳλήβοτος, ου, (δαμῳλή, βόσχω) fed on by young cattle, ἄμω, Anth.

Δαμῳλής, ου, δ, (δαμῳω) one that tames, subdues, overpowers, Ἐρω, Anacr. 2, 1.—II. a young steer, Arist. H. A.; cf. fem. δαμῳλις.

Δαμῳλήφας, ου, (δαμῳλή, φαγεῖν) beef-eating, Ἡρακλῆς, Anth. [ῥ]

Δαμῳλήζω, f. -ίσω, poet. lengthd collat. form of δαμῳώ, δαμῳάζω, to tame, subdue, overpower, Pind. P. 5, 163.

Δαμῳλής, εως, ῃ, (δαμῳώ) a young cow, heifer, calf, Lat. *juvenca*, Aesch. Suppl. 350, cf. δαμῳλή and δαμῳλής.—II. like μύσχος and πῶλος, a girl, Anth. cf. Hor. Carm. 2, 5.

Δαμῳλοπῳδία, ου, τῆ, (δαμῳλος, πούς) calves' feet, Alex. Trall.

Δαμῳλος, ου, δ, a calf, Lat. *vitulus* Δαμῳντήρ, ἥρος, δ, a tamer, Alc. 3, acc. to Schol. Ven. Od. 14, 216.

Δαμῳρ, αργος, ῃ, (δαμῳώ) a wife, spouse Hom. Strictly one that α

tamed or yoked, like *conjug*, whereas an unwedded maiden was ὑδάμοστος, ὑμήρ.

†Δαμῳρέτη, ἡς, ἡ, Dor. for Δημαρέτη, Damārete, wife of Gelon of Syracuse, Diod. S. Hence

†Δαμαρέτειος, α, ov, of Damarete, νομισμα, Diod. S.

†Δάμαρις, ἰδος, ἡ, Damaris, an Athenian female converted by St. Paul, Act. 17, 34.

†Δάμας, αντος, ο, Damas, a hero from Aulis, Qu. Sm. 8, 303.—2. the

thirst of the poet Alcman, Welck. fr. Alc. p. 7.

†Δαμασάνδρα, ας, ἡ, (δαμάω, ἰνῆρ) Damāsandra, mother of the younger Laïs, Ath. 574 E.

Δαμάσδω, Dor. for δαμάζω, Theocr. 1, 55.

†Δαμασῆνωρ, ορος, ο, (δαμάω, ἰνῆρ) man-subduing, pr. n., Damasenor, tyrant of Miletus, Plut.

†Δαμασία, ας, ἡ, Damasia, a stronghold of the Vindelicii, Strab.

†Δαμασίας, ου, ο, Damasias, son of Penthius, Paus.—2. an Athenian archon, Dion. H. 3, 35.—3. an athlete, Luc.

†Δαμασίθυμος, ου, ο, (δαμάω, θυμός) Damasiithymos, son of Candaules, king of Calydnæ, Hdt. 7, 98.

Δαμασίμβροτος, ου, (δαμάω, βροτός) taming mortals, man-slaying, Στάρτης, Simon. 164; αλχηψ, Pind. O. 9, 119.

Δαμάσιππος, ου, (δαμάω, ἵππος) horse-taming, epith. of Minerva, v. Stesich. 97, Kleiné.

†Δαμάσιππος, ου, ο, Damasiippus, son of Icarus, Apollod. 3, 10, 6.—2. father of Democritus, Diog. L. 9, 34.—3. a Macedonian, Polyb. 31, 25.

Δάμασις, εως, ἡ, (δαμάω) a taming, subduing.

†Δαμασίστρατος, ου, ο, (δαμάω, στρατός) host-subduing, pr. n., Damasistratus, king of the Plataeans, Apollod. 3, 5, 8.—2. father of the historian Theopompus, Paus.

†Δαμασίφρων, ου, γεν. ονος, (δαμάω, φρήν) heart-compelling, heart-winning, χρυσός, Pind. O. 13, 111.

†Δαμασίφρος, ωτος, ο, ἡ, (δαμάω, φρός)=δαμασίμβροτος, ἴππος, Simon. 190.

†Δαμασίχθων, ονος, ο, (δαμάω, χθών) earth-taming, pr. n., Damasichthon, son of Amphion and Niobe, Apollod. 3, 5, 6.—2. son of Codrus, founder of Colophon, Paus.—3. a king of Thebes, Paus.

†Δαμασκηνός, ου, ἡ, of Damascus, Damascene, Strab.; ἡ Δαμασκηνή, the territory of Damascus: τὸ δαμασκηνόν, sub. μῆλον, a damascene, damson, Ath. 49 D. From

†Δαμασκῶ, ου, ἡ, Damascus, the chief city of Coele-Syria, on the river Chrysorrhoeas, Strab. 755 sq.

†Δάματος, ου, ο, Damasus, an illustrious Trojan, Il. 12, 183.—2. son of Amyris of Siris, Hdt. 6, 127.—Others in Paus., Strab., etc.

†Δαμασπία, ας, ἡ, Damaspia, queen of Artaxerxes, Ctes.

Δαμαστήριος, ου, good for taming or subduing, τὸ δαμ., an instrument of torture to compel confession, Eccl.

Δαμαστής, ου, ο, = δαμάλης, as epith. of Cupid, Epich. p. 106. Hence

†Δαμάστης, ου, ο, Damastes.—Προδούστης, Plut. Thes. 11.—2. ο Σιγείν, an historian, contemporary with Herodotus, Strab. Plut.

†Δαμάστιον, ου, τό, Damastium, a place in Epirus, containing a silver mine, Strab.

†Δαμαστορίδης, αν, ο, son of Dama-

tor, i. e. Tlepolemus, Il. 16, 416, and Agelaus, Od. 22, 293.—pr. n., Damas-torides, Qu. Sm. 13, 211.

Δαμασόνιον, ου, τό, a plant, Alisma, Diosc., cf. Plin. 25, 10.

†Δαμάτας, α, ο, Damatas, leader of the Cadusians, Xen. Cyr. 5, 3, 38.

†Δαμάτεια, ας, ἡ, as if from δαμάτῃρ, she that tames, subdues, Anth.

Δάμυτερ, ὃ Δάμ., Dor. vocat. from Δημήτηρ, an exclamation of surprise. [Δά]

†Δαμῳτρία, ἡ, Dor. for Δημητρία, Spartan fem. pr. n., Plut.

†Δαμῳτρίος, ο, Dor. for Δημήτριος, Paus.—2. Damatrius, name of a Boeotian month, answering to the Attic Pyanepsion, Plut.

†Δάμαχος, ου, ο, Damachus, masc. pr. n., Plut. Lys. 12.

ΔΑ'ΜΑ'Ω, 3 sing. δαμά, or lengthd. ποῖα, Il. 22, 271; fut. δαμάσω [μῆ], poet. δαμάσσω: aor. 1 ἐδάμωσα, -ασα: aor. 2 ἐδάμουν: perf. ἐδάμηκα, pass. ἐδάμηναι: aor. pass. ἐδμήθη and ἐδάμην, part. δαμῳθείς and δαμῳείς, inf. δαμῳέμεναι, Il. 20, 312, but we also have δαμῳθείς, as if from δαμάζω (q. v.), Il. 16, 816, and this is the usu. form of aor. pass. in Pind., and Trag. To overpower: the orig. signif. is assumed as to tame, break in, to bring under the yoke, as oxen; yet this signif. occurs only twice in Hom., Il. 23, 655, of a mule, and Od. 4, 637, of wild horses: hence—II. of maidens, to yoke in marriage, give to wife, cf. δάμαρ, only once in Hom., ἄνδρι δάμασεν, Il. 18, 432; also simply, to for to violate, lie with, Lat. subigere: and pass. to be forced or seduced, Il. 3, 301, Od. 3, 269;—indeed it had at first prob. no connection with marriage.—III. in genl. to subdue, conquer, esp. in war, the most usu. signif. in Hom.: hence, since in the heroic age subjection followed defeat, to rule over; and pass. to be subject, to obey, Il. 3, 183, Od. 3, 304; later also to make a slave of, whence ὁμός, etc.—2. also to strike dead, kill, esp. in fight, Hom.: δαμάσαι τινα ὑπὸ τινι, Od. 21, 213.—3. in genl. to overcome, overpower, and in pass. to be overcome, as the senses by sleep, exhaustion, Od. 4, 318, Il. 10, 2, by wine, Od. 9, 454, 516, where the mid. δαμασάμενος φρένα οἶνω and ἐπεὶ μ' ἐδάμασσάτο οἶνω, is used: οἱ δαμῳέντες, the dead, Eur. Alc. 127. In Hom. the construct. is δαμῳῆναι τινι or ὑπὸ τινι. (Of like signif. are the forms δαμνῳάω, δαμνῳημι, δαμῳώ, δαμῳώω, cf. Sanscr. dam, to be tame, Lat. dom-are, our tame, Germ. zahm: hence perh. also damnare, damnum, ζημία.)

Δαμῳέω, ἡς, ἡ, Ep. for δαμῳώ, subj. aor. 2 pass. from δαμάω.

Δάμειν, Ep. for ἐδάμεισαν, 3 plur. indic. aor. 2 pass. from δαμάω.

Δαμῳέμεναι, Ep. for δαμῳῆναι, inf. aor. 2 pass. from δαμάω, Il.

†Δαμία, ας, ἡ, Damia, a divinity of the Epidaurians and Aeginetans, prob. Ceres, Hdt. 5, 82; Paus. 2, 30, 4.

†Δαμίππος, ου, ο, Damippus, masc. pr. n., Polyb. 7, 5, 3.

†Δάμις, (=Δήμις, Δήμιος) ἰδος, ο, Dams, masc. pr. n., Paus., Anth.

Δαμνῳέ, 2 sing. pres. pass. from δαμνῳημι, for δάμνασαι, Il.

†Δαμναμενός, εως poet. ἦρος, ο, Damnamenteus, one of the Dactyli Idaei, Strab. 473; Nonn.

Δαμνῳάω, =δαμῳώ, Hom., only in pres. and impf.

Δάμνῳημι, =δαμῳώ, Hom. who also

has the pass. form δάμναμαι, Od. 14, 488, in act. signif.: in Il. it is always pass.

Δαμνῳήτης, ου, ο, fem. δαμνῳήτις, ἰδος, ἡ=δαμαστήρ.

Δάμνιππος, ου, (δαμνῳάω, ἵππος) horse-taming, Orph.

†Δάμνιππος, ου, ο, Damniprus, masc. pr. n., Lys.

†Δαμῳίτας, α, ο, Damoetas, a herdsman, Theocr. 6, 1.—2. a fisherman, Anth.

†Δαμῳκλείδας, α, ο, Damocleidas, a Theban, Plut. Pelop. 8.

†Δαμῳκλής, εως, ο, Damocles, a Spartan, Polyb. 13, 5, 7.—2. a Pythagorean philosopher of Crotona, lamb

†Δαμῳκράτης, ους, ο, Damocrates, masc. pr. n., a Rhodian, Ath. 500 B.—Others in Plut. Aristid. 11; etc.

†Δαμῳκρίτα, ἡ, Damocrita, a Spartan female, Plut.

†Δαμῳκρίτος, ου, ο, Dor. for Δημ. Damocritus, masc. pr. n., Polyb. 17, 10, 9; etc.

†Δαμῳζενος, ου, ο, Damozenus, a poet of the new comedy, Ath. 15 A.—Others in Polyb. 18, 25, 6; Ath.; etc.

Δαμῳσιος, ἰα, -ιον, Dor. for δημῳσιος, only in the connection of περ. δαμῳσιαν, (sc. σκηνήν) the tent-companions in war of the Spartan kings cf. δημῳσιος IV., Xen. Hell. 4, 5, 8.

†Δαμῳστρατία, ας, ἡ, Damostratia, fem. pr. n., Dio Cass.

†Δαμῳστρατος, ου, ο, Damostratus, Dor. for Δημ., of Melite, Dem. 131 A. 6.—2. grandson of preceding, Dem. 1310, 11.—3. a poet of the Anthology Jacobs Anth.

†Δαμῳτέλης, ους, ο, Dor. for Δημ. Damoteles, a Spartan, Plut. Cleom. 28.—Others in Polyb. 22, 8, 9; etc.

†Δαμῳτίμος, ου, ο, Dor. for Δημ. Damotimus, a Sicyonian, Thuc. 4, 119.—2. an Athenian, Dem. 934, 28.

†Δαμῳνρας, α, ο, Polyb. 5, 68, 9, = Ταμῳρας, the Tamyras, Strab.

†Δαμῳφάντος, ου, ο, Dor. for Δημ. Damophantus, an Elean, Plut. Philop. 7.

†Δαμῳφίλος, ου, ο, Dor. for Δημ. Damophilus, a poet of Cyrene, Pind. P. 4, 500.—2. a Boeotarch, Paus.—Others in Diod. S., etc.

†Δαμῳφών, ὄντος, ο, Damophon, Messenian, Paus. 4, 31, 6.—2. son o Thoas, king of Corinth, Id. 2, 4, 3.—3. son of Pantaleon, king of Pisa Id. 6, 22, 3.

†Δαμῳχάρις, ἰδος, ο, Dor. for Δημ. Damocharis, a poet of the Anthology.

Δαμῳωσιν, Epic lengthd. form of δαμῳωσιν from δαμάω, Il. 6, 368.

†Δαμῳυρίας, α, ο, Damurias, a river of Sicily, Plut. Tim. 31.

†Δαμῳ, ους, ἡ, Damo, daughter o Pythagoras, Diog. L.

Δαμῳματα, τα, =τὰ δημῳσία ἀδύμενα, Arc. Pac. 797, from Stesicr (Fr. 39, Kleiné.)

†Δάμων, ὄντος, ο, Damon, a celebrated sophist and musician, teacher o Pericles, Plat. freq.—2. a Thuriar victor in the Olympic games, Paus.—Others in Andoc.; Paus.; etc.

†Δαμῳνίδας, α, ο, Damonidas, Spartan pr. n., Plut.

Δάν, Dor. for δῆν, γῆν, οὐ δάν, strong negation, No, by earth! Th. ocr. 4, 17.

†Δάνα, ἡς, ἡ, Dana, a large and wealthy city of Cappadocia, probab. same as Τάνα, now Kitch-hissa Xen. An. 1, 2, 20.

†Δανῳίς, ἡς, ἡ, Danaë, (Dor. Δανῳ and Δανῳ, Hdn.) daughter of Acrisius and mother of Perseus, Il. 14

319.—2. title of a comedy of Sannyrion, and of Apollonophanes, Meineke 1, p. 264, 267.

†Δαναΐδης, οὐ, ὁ, son of Danaë, i. e. Perseus, Hes. Scut. H. 229; also son of Danaus, usu. in pl. v. sub Δαναός, [in latter Δάν-]

†Δαναΐς, ἰδός, ἡ, daughter of Danaus, [usu. in pl. αὐαΐδης, the Danaïdes, daughters of Danaus, fifty in number, who, for the murder of their husbands, were condemned to the endless task of drawing water in perforated vessels, Apollo, 2, 1, 5; cf. Pind. N. 10. Hence proverb. of any fruitless task, ἐς τὸν τῶν Δαναΐδων πῖθον ὕδροφορεῖν, Luc.—2. the Danaïdes, name of a play of Aeschylus.

Δαναΐκη, ἡ, ἡ, a small Persian coin, worth something more than an obol.—II. the coin buried with a corpse as Charon's fee.

Δανάος, οὐ, ὁ, Danaus, son of Belus, brother of Aegyptus, founder of Argos, about 1500 B.C., Hdt. 2, 91, Eur. Or. 873; in pl. Δαναοί, ὧν, οἱ, the Danaans, subjects of Danaus, hence—Ἀργεῖοι, Hom., and so in Il., for the Greeks in genl.: Δαναΐδαί, ὧν, οἱ, the sons or descendants of Danaus, freq. in Eur.; the Argives, Eur. Or. 876, etc.: Ar. Fr. 259 b, uses a com. superl. Δαναότατος.

Δανδαλίς, ἰδός, ἡ, = δανδαλίς.

†Δανδαμῖς, ἰδός, ὁ, Dandamis, a Brahmin, Arr. An. 7, 2, 5.

†Δανδαρίοι, ὧν, οἱ, the Dandarii, a Caucasian community, Strab.

†Δάνδης, οὐ, ὁ, Dandes, masc. pr. n., Diod. S.—

Δανείζω, f. -εἰσω, (for the forms δανείω, -οῦμαι are barbarous, Suid. in v. θερῶ, cf. Bast Greg. p. 174.) To put out money at usury, to lend, Ar. Thesm. 842; also, without interest, N. T.: more fully, ὁ ἐπὶ τόκῳ, Plat. Legg. 742 C: in pass. aor. ἐδάνεισθην, to be lent, Xen. Hell. 2, 4, 28. Mid. δανείζομαι, pf. δεδάνεισμαι, aor. ἐδανείσασμαι, to have lent to one, to borrow, Ar. Nub. 756, 1306: ἀπὸ τινος, Plat. Tim. 42 E; ἐπὶ μεγάλῳις τόκοις, Dem. 13, 19: in LXX. to beg, Prov. 20, 4.

Δάνειον, οὐ, τό, (δάνος) money lent or borrowed on usury, a loan, ὁ ἀπαρεῖν, Dem. 911, 3, ἀποδίδοναι, Arist. Eth. N., cf. seq.: strictly neut. from δάνειος, sub. ἀργύριον. [αῖ]

†Δάνεισμα, ατος, τό, (δανείζω) = foreg., ὁ ποιείσθαι = δανείζεσθαι, Thuc. 1, 121.

Δανείσμος, οὐ, ὁ, money-lending, Plat. Legg. 291 C: metaph., αἷμα αἰματος δαν., Eur. El. 858.

Δανειστής, οὐ, ὁ, a money-lender, usurer, Dem. 885, 18.

Δανειστικός, ἡ, ὧν, disposed to lend, money-lending, Plut. Ag. 13: ὁ δαν. = δανειστής, Luc.

†Δανθηλῆται, ὧν, οἱ, and Δανθηλῆται, the Danthelatae, a Thracian tribe or the Haemus, Strab.

Δανίζω, f. -ῖσω, worse form for δανείζω, Anth.

Δάνος, εος, τό, a gift, present, Euphor. Fr. 89; but usu. money lent out at interest, loan, debt, Anth. (Cf. old Lat. dono = dono, do.) [αῖ]

Δάνος, ἡ, ὧν, (δαῖω) burnt, dry, parched, ξύλα δανά, firewood, Od. 15, 122: superl. δανότατος, Ar. Pac. 134. Hence

Δανότης, ἡτος, ἡ, misery, Soph. Fr. 138.

†Δανούβιος, οὐ, ὁ, Danubius, the Danube, the upper part of the Ister as far as Arionolis in Moesia, Strab. 304.

Δάξ, adv. (δάκνω) = δάξ, with or by the teeth, Lat. mordicus, like γνύξ, πύξ, λάξ, Opp. H. 4, 60, cf. Jac. A. P. 3, 235.

Δαξασμός, οὐ, ὁ, = δαγμαός, δαξ-ημός, the itch, Tim. Loc.

†Δαξμωνίτις, ἰδός, ἡ, Daximōnitis, a plain in Pontus, Strab.

†Δαορίζοι, ὧν, οἱ, the Daorizi, a people of Dalmatia, Strab.

Δάος, εος, τό, (δαῖω, akin to φάος) = δαίς, δαλός, light, a firebrand, torch, Hom., esp. in Od., also written δαός, ὁ. [αῖ]

Δάος, ὁ, as the name of a slave, Lat. Dāvus, Menand., probably as the name of a barbarous people, the Dai, Hdt. 1, 125, like the earlier Καρίων, Φρύξ, etc., v. Niebuhr Kleine Schriften, 1, 377: in Strab. p. 304, Δάοι, an earlier name of the Δάκoi.

†Δαούχος, οὐ, ὁ, Daichus, a Persian, chief of the artificers in the army of Cyrus the elder, Xen. Cyr. 6, 3, 29.

†Δάοχος, οὐ, ὁ, Daochus, a Thessalian, Dem. 324, 8.

†Δαπνάνω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, to spend, Thuc., etc.: ὁ εἰς τι, to spend upon a thing, Thuc. 8, 45, Xen. Mem. 1, 3, 11, and so in Pass., Hdt. 2, 125: in mid. to spend of one's own, and so much like act., Hdt. 2, 37, and Att.: c. acc. cognato, δαπανᾷσθαι δαπάνας, Lys. 161, 41; so too in perf. pass. δαα δεδάπνησθε εἰς τὸν πόλεμον, Dem. 17, 3, and aor. pass. δαπανηθείς, Isae. 55, 22.—II. rarely c. acc. objecti as, ὁ τὴν πόλιν, to put the state to expense, exhaust it, Thuc. 4, 3. From

ΔΑ ΠΑ ΝΗ, ἡ, ὡς, outgoing, expense, Hes. Op. 721: expenditure, ὁ χρυσὸς καὶ ἀργύριον, χρημάτων, Thuc. 1, 129, 3, 13: also in plur., Thuc. 6, 15, and metaph. δαπάναι ἐλπίδων, Pind. 1, 5, 73 (4, 57).—II. money spent, as ὁ ἔπινον, on horses, Pind. 1, 3, 49: also money for spending, δαπάνην παρέχειν, Hdt. 1, 41, ξυμφέρειν, Thuc. 1, 99.—III. expensive, extravagance, ἡ ἐν τῇ φύσει δαπάνη, natural extravagance, Aeschin. 85, 8. (Perh. from same root as δάπτω.) [πῶ]

Δαπνάνω, ατος, τό, = foreg., Xen. Cyr. 8, 1, 3, in plur.: δαπανημάτων ἐνδεία, want of necessities, Polyb.

†Δαπνηρός, ὁ, ὧν, of men, lavish, extravagant, Xen. Mem. 2, 6, 2.—II. of things, expensive, πόλεμος, Dem. 58, 6, λειτουργία, Arist. Pol., just like Lat. sumptuosus. Adv., -ρῶς, Xen. Hell. 6, 5, 4.

†Δαπνήσις, εως, ἡ, (δαπανῶ) a spending, consuming, Arist. ap. Euseb. Praep. Ev. 372 C.

†Δαπνητικός, ἡ, ὧν, consuming: hence eating, φάρμακον, Aet. Adv. -κῶς, Sext. Emp.

†Δάπανος, οὐ, = δαπανηρός, extravagant, ἔλπις, Thuc. 5, 103.

Δάπεδον, οὐ, τό, land, soil, Od. 11, 577, usu. the floor of a chamber, or pavement, often splendidly wrought in the heroic age, Hom., esp. Od., elsewh. ἔδαφος, cf. ταπεινός: in genl. a country, esp. a plain, Aesch. Pr. 829, Eur. (Usu. taken as Dor. for γάπεδον, γάπεδον, like Δη-μητήρ: but Döderl. and Pott take it to be for γά-πεδον, and the quantity seems in favour of this.) [αῖ] Ep.: δᾶ sometimes in Trag., though this is very dub., and Pors. Or. 324, Böckh v. l. Pind. N. 7, 121 always read γάπεδον, where the αῖ is needed.]

Δαπίδων, οὐ, τό, dim. from seq., Hipparch. ap. Ath. 477 F.

†ΔΑΠΙΣ, ἰδός, ἡ, a carpet, rug, Ar. Plut. 528. Xen. Cyr. 8, 8, 16 in plur.

(merely another form of τάπηξ) [αῖ]

Δάπτῃς, οὐ, ὁ, (δάπτω) an eater, consumer, gnawer: hence δάπται, blood sucking insects, Lyc. 1403.

Δάπτρια, ας, ἡ, fem. of foreg., Anth.

Δάπτω, f. -ψω, to tear, rend, devour, feed on, as wild beasts, Il. 16, 159, etc.: hence also of fire, Il. 23, 183, of a spear, Il. 13, 831: hence to tear or torture in mind, Soph. O. T. 682, and so in Pass., συννοῖα δάπτουσι κέαρ, Aesch. Pr. 437. (Akin to δάπω δέω, Lat. dap-es, prob. from δάω to divide; strengthd. by redupl. δαρδάπτω.)

†Δαραβή or Δαραδά, Daraba, a city of Arabia, Strab.

†Δαρδάξ, ἄκος, ὁ, the Daradax, a river of Syria, falling into the Euphrates, Xen. An. 1, 4, 10.

Δάρπατος, ὁ, a Thessalian sort of unleavened bread, Ath. 110 D.

†Δάρπα, ὠν, τῶ, Darapsa, a city of Bactria, Strab.

†Δάρπα, ὧν, οἱ, the Dardae, an Indian people, Nonn.

†Δαρδάκειον, οὐ, τό, Dardanum, a promontory near Dardanus in Troas, Diod. S.

†Δαρδάνειος, α, ον, = Δαρδάνιος.

†Δαρδάνειος, εως, ὁ, ὁ, an inhabitant of Dardanus, a Dardanian; fem. Δαρδάνεις, Xen. Hell. 3, 1, 10: in pl. αὐαΐδης, the Dardanians, a people of Asia on the Gyndus, Hdt. 1, 189, v. Baehr ad loc.—2. in Polyb. 2, 6, 4, a Thracian tribe, elsewhere Δάρδανοι and Δαρδάνιοι.

†Δαρδανία, ας, ἡ, Dardania, a city of Troas founded by Dardanus II 20 216; in genl. = Troy.—2. a district on the Troad, also called Δανθηνική, (sc. χώρα) Strab.—3. a portion of Illyria, wherein dwelt the Δάρδανοι. Strab.; Δαρδανική, Polyb. 5, 97.—4. earlier name of Samothrace, Paus.

†Δαρδανιάται, ὧν, οἱ, an Illyrian people = Δαρδάνιοι, 2, Strab.

†Δαρδανίδης, οὐ, ὁ, son or descendant of Dardanus, i. e. Priam, Il. 3, 303: Anchises, H. Hom. Ven. 178: in pl. οἱ Δαρδανίδαί, the Trojans, Eur. Rhes. 230.

†Δαρδάνιος, α Ep. ἡ, ον, of Dardanus, Dardanian, poet. Trojan; al Δαρ. πῶλαι = αὐαΐται π. Il. 5, 789.

†Δαρδάνιος, οὐ, ὁ, an inhabitant of Dardania in Troas, in pl. αὐαΐδης, the Dardanians, = Δαρδάνιοι, 2, Il. 819.—2. an Illyrian people, Strab.

†Δαρδανίς, ἰδός, ἡ, pecul. fem. to foreg., a Trojan female, Il. 18, 122.—II. Δαρ. ἄκρα = Δαρδάνειον, Strab.: cf. also Δαρδανεύς.

†Δαρδάνιον, ὠνος, ὁ, son or descendant of Dardanus, in pl. αὐαΐδης, the Dardanians, = Δαρδάνιοι, Il. 7, 414.

†Δάρδανος, οὐ, ὁ, (A) Dardanus, son of Jupiter and Electra, founder of Dardania in Troas, Il. 20, 215; Apollod. 3, 12, 1.—2. a Trojan, son of Bias, slain by Achilles, Il. 20, 460.—Others in Paus., etc.—II. As adj. Δάρδανος ἄνθρω, a Trojan, Il. 16, 807, but more usu. in plur. Δάρδανοι, prop. the Dardanians, subjects of Aeneas, different from the Trojans, hence Agam. addresses them as Τρῳεὺς καὶ Δάρδανοι, Il. 3, 456. (B) ἡ, Dardanus, a city of Troas, 110 stadia south of the ancient Dardania, Hdt. 7, 43. Thuc. 8, 104, Strab. 587, sqq.

Δαρδάπτω, lengthd. form of δάπτω, of wild beasts, Il. 11, 479, etc.: metaph. χρῆματα, to devour one's patri-mony, Od. 14, 92. This form seems strictly Ep.

†Δαρειάν = Δαρειός, Aesch. Pers. 664.

Δ-οεικής, οὐ, ὁ, or in Hdt. and Thuc. *δαο*, *στατήρ* joined, a Persian gold coin, =20 Attic drachmae, or about \$3.50, so that 5=a mina, 300=a talent: v. Hussey, W. and M., p. 102 sq. (Said to have been first coined by *Darius*, but prob. derived from Pers. *darā*, a king, like the English sovereign.)

†*Δαρείονης*, οὐς, ὁ, ἡ, (*Δαρείος*, γένω) born of or descended from *Darius*, Aesch. Pers. 6.

Δαρείος, ὄν, ὁ *Darius*, Persian name, acc. to Hdt.=Gr. *ἐρεΐης*, q. v.: in fact a Greek form of Persian *darā*, a king, v. Bähr. Hdt. 6, 98: name of several Persian kings.—1. *Hystaspis*, i. e. son of *Hystaspes*, Hdt. 1, 183.—2. ὁ *Nōbos*, or *Ochus*, illegitimate son of *Artaxerxes*, Thuc. 8, 5.—3. *Codomannus*, son of *Arsames*, last king of Persia, Arr. An.

†*Δαρεΐται*, ὧν, οἱ, the *Dartiae*, a people on the Caspian sea, Hdt. 3, 92.

†*Δαρής*, ητος, ὁ, *Dares*, a Trojan, Il. 5, 29.—2. a poet of Phrygia, Ael. V. H. 11, 2.

Δαρήσονται, fut. 2 pass. from *δέρω*. ΔΑΡΘΑΝΩ, fut. *δαρθήσονται*: perf. *δεδάρθηκα*: aor. 2. *έδαρθον*, poet. *έδάρθον*, cf. *έδερω*, *έδρακον*, etc. *To sleep, fall asleep*, in aor. to be asleep, Od. 20, 143, cf. *καταδαρθάνω*. (The Sanscr. root is *drai*, Lat. *dor-mire*, our *dream*, cf. Pott Forsch. 1, p. 230, sq.)

†*Δαριήκης*, ον, ὁ,=*Δαρείος*, Strab. *Δαρόβιος*, ον,=*δηρόβιος*, Dor. Aesch.

Δαρός, ὁ, ὄν, Dor. for *δηρός*, also in Att. Monk. Hipp. 1093.

Δάρσις, εως, ἡ, (*δέρω*), a skinning, *κζγινγ*, Gal.

Δαρτός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. adj. from *δέρω*, *skayed*, *skinned*, to be skinned, *δαρτὰ πρόωπα* ἱππων, the skin taken off horses' heads, Choeril. 4.—II. τὰ *δαρτὰ* a kind of fish, skinned before dressing, Ath.

Δάς, gen. *δαδός*, ἡ, Att. contr. for *δαΐς*.

†*Δάσαντο*, for *έδασαντο*, v. sub. *δαΐω* (B.).

Δάσασθαι, inf. aor. mid. with act. signf. of *δαΐω*, to divide, Hom., who nas from it the Ep. 3. indic. *δασάσκειτο*, II. and 1 plur. opt. *δασαίμεθα*, Od.: *δασαίται*, is fut. Dor.

†*Δασάσκειτο* for *έδασατο*, v. foreg.

†*Δασεΐται*, v. sub *δασάσθαι*.

Δασεύς, adv. from *δασύς*. *Δασκίος*, ον, *thick-shaded*, *dark*, ὕλη, Hom.: met. of a bushy beard, Aesch. Pers. 316. (from intens. prefix *da-*, σκιά: not for *δασύσκιος*.)

†*Δασκύλης*, ον Ion. ew, ὁ, *Dascyles*, father of Gyges, Hdt. 1, 8.

†*Δασκύλιον*, (*Δασκυλίον*, Hdt. 3, 120), ον, τό, *Dascylium*, now *Diaskilo*, a city of Bithynia, Hdt. 1. c., Strab., etc.; hence

†*Δασκυλίτης*, ον, ὁ, fem. *Δασκυλίτης*, ἰδος, ἡ, of *Dascylium*, *Dascylian*; οἱ *Δασ*, the inhab. of *Dascylium*, Thuc. 1, 129; Strab.; etc.; ἡ *Δασκυλίτις λίμνη*, *Palmus Dascylitis*, the *Dascylian lake*, Strab. 575.

†*Δάσκυλος*, ον, ὁ, *Dascylus*, father of Lycus, king of Mysia, Ap. Rh. 2, 776.—2. son oi Lycus, Ap. Rh. 2, 803.

†*Δάσκων*, υνος, ὁ, *Dascon*, a Syracusan, founder of Camarina, Thuc. 6, 5.—2. a fortress near Syracuse, on a gulf of the same name, Thuc. 6, 66; Diod. S. 13, 13.

Δάστω, ατος, τό, (*δασάσθαι*, *δαΐω*) share, portion.

†*Δασμένδα*, *Dasmenda*, a mountain-castle in Cappadocia, Strab.

Δάμενσις, εως, ἡ, a dividing, distributing, Xen. An. 7, 1, 37.

Δασμολογέω, ὦ, (*δασμολόγος*) to collect, exact as tribute, τι παρά τινος, Dem. 1355, 8: but c. acc. pers., *δασμολογέιν τινα*, to subject one to tribute, exact it from him, Isocr. 68 A, cf. Böckh P. E. 2, 375; and

Δασμολογία, ας, ἡ, collection, exact-ion of tribute, Plat.: from

Δασμολόγος, ον, (*δασμός*, λέγω) exacting tribute, Strab.: ὁ δ. a tax-gatherer, cf. ὕγυρολόγος.

Δασμός, οὐ, ὁ, (*δαΐω*, *δάσασθαι*) a division, sharing of spoil, II. 1, 166: distributing, H. Hom. Cer. 86.—II. in Att., an impost, tribute, Soph., etc.; *δασμὸν τίνειν*, Soph. O. C. 635, ὑποφέρειν, ἀποδιδόναι, Xen. Cyr. 4, 6, 9; 2, 4, 14: in plur., Id. An. 1, 1, 8.

Δασμοφορέω, ὦ, to pay, be subject to tribute, Aesch. Pers. 586. Pass. —φορεΐται τινι, tribute is paid one, Xen. Cyr. 8, 6, 4: from

Δασμοφόρος, ον, (*δασμός*, φέρω) paying tribute, subject to it, taxed, Hdt. 3, 97, etc.

Δαΐομαι, fut. c. act. sig.τ. ιε *δαΐω*, to divide, Hom.

Δάσος, εως, τό, (*δασύς*, a thicket, Strab.—II. a being rough, bristly, Alciph. [α])

Δασόρους, v, gen. vocs, (*δασύς*, ὄφρις) with shaggy brows.

Δασπλής, ητος, ὁ, ἡ,=sq., *Χάρυβδις*, Simon. 3: v. Meineke Euphor. Fr. 52.

Δασπλήτης, ἡ, horrid, frightful, epith. of the Erinyes, Od. 15, 234, cf. Ruhnke. Ep. Cr. p. 155; of Hecate, Theocr. 2, 14; later also of any monsters. (prob. from intens. prefix *da-*, and *πλήσσω*, very striking, or *δα(ζα)-πελάω*, very daring: there is no ground for taking it as if for *δυσπλήτης*,=δυστέλειστος.)

†*Δασσαρίται*, ὧν, οἱ, in Strab. *Δασσαρήτιος*, the *Dassaritiae*, an Illyrian people; ἡ *Δασσαρήτις*, ἰδος, the territory of the *Dass*, Polyb. 5, 108, 2.

Δάσσασθαι, poet. inf. aor. 1 mid. from *δάζωμαι*, of *δαΐω*, Hom.

†*Δάσταρκον*, ον, τό, *Dastarcum*, a mountain fortress of Cataonia, Strab.

†*Δάστειρα*, ας, ἡ, *Dastira*, a city of Armenia, Strab.

Δασυγένης, ον, (*δασύς*, γένειον) with thick beard.

Δασύθρις, -τρήχος, ὁ, ἡ, (*δασύς*, θρίξ) thick-haired, hairy, *μήλα*, Bacchyl. 12.

Δασυκερκος, ον, (*δασύς*, κέρκος) bushy-tailed, ὠλόπηξ, Theocr. 5, 112.

Δασυκνήμις, ἰδος, (*δασύς*, κνήμη) =sq., Nonn.

Δασυκνήμιος, ον, (*δασύς*, κνήμη) shaggy-legged, epith. of Pan, Anth.

Δασυκνήμων, ον, gen. υνος,=foreg., Anth.

Δασύλλιος, ον, epith. of Bacchus, from the thick foliage of the vine, Paus. (not from *δασύς*, ὕλη: -ύλλιος, or, as perh. it should be, -ύλιος, being a mere termination.)

Δασύμαλλος, ον, (*δασύς*, μαλλός) thick-fleeced, woolly, Od. 9, 425.

Δασυμέτωπος, ον, (*δασύς*, μέτωπον) with hairy forehead, κρύος, Geop.

Δασυντέον, verb. adj. from *δασύνω*, one must aspire, Ath.

Δασυντής, οὐ, ὁ, fond of the rough breathing, epith. of the Attics, Piers. Moer. p. 179, 245. (from *δασύνω* III.)

Δᾶσινω, f. -ῖνω, (*δασύς*) to make rough, hairy, Diosc.: pass. to become or be hairy, Ar. Eccl. 66 and Hipp.—

II. to thin, overcast, οὐρανὸν νέφεισι Theophr.—III. to aspire, Gramia.

Δασυπόδεος, ον, of a hare, Arist. H. A.: from

Δασύντος, ποδός, ὁ, (*δασύς* πούς) rough-foot, and so a hare, Antiphr. Cγδ 2, and freq. in Arist. H. A., but in Plin., a particular kind of hare.

Δασυπρωκτος, ον, (*δασύς* πρωκτός) rough-bottomed, Plat. (Com. Adon. 1).

Δασυπύγος, ον, (*δασύς*, πυγή)=foreg.

Δασυνάγων, υνος, ὁ, ἡ, (*δασύς*, πῶγων) shaggy-bearded, Ar. Thesm. 33.

ΔΑΨΥΨ, εια, f, fem. Ion. *δασέη*, Hdt., thick, thickly covered or grown with hair, etc., hairy, rough, Od. 14, 51 Simon. 8: downy, opp. to *φιλός*, of young hares, Hdt. 3, 108: γέρρα *δασέα βωῶν*, and γέρρα *βοῶν* *δασεῶν* ὠμοβοῖνια, shields of skin with the hair on, Xen. An. 4, 7, 22; 5, 12: hence of places, thickly grown with bushes, wood, etc., Hdt., either absol. as 4, 191, or c. dat. modi, δ. ὕλη παντοίη, Id. 4, 21, Idrysi, 4, 109, πίτυσι, δένδροισι, etc., Xen.: δ. θρίδας, a lettuce with the leaves on, opp. to *περιτετρίμενη*, Hdt. 3, 32.—II. like Lat. *densus*, thick, crowded, Od. 14, 49.—III. aspirated, Dion. H., and Gramm. esp. in adv. —εως: ἡ *δασεία*, sub. *προφώλια*, the rough breathing, Ath. Adv. —εως, ὁ, ἔχειν, Arist. Physiogn. (Akin to *λάσιος*, and to Lat. *densus*, as *βάθος* to *βένθος*.)

Δασυσμός, οὐ, ὁ, (*δασύνω*) a making rough or hoarse, Diosc.

Δασύστερνος, ον, (*δασύς*, στέρνος) shaggy-breasted, Hes. Op. 512.

Δασύστομος, ον, (*δασύς*, στόμα) with rough voice, Gal.

Δασύτης, ητος, ἡ, (*δασύς*) roughness, hairiness, Arist. Physiogn.—II. the use of the aspirate, Polyb.

Δασυπρωγλος, ον, (*δασύς*, πρῶγλη) =*δασυπρωκτος*, Anth.

Δασυφλοιός, ον, (*δασύς*, φλοιός) with rough rind, Nic.

Δασυχαίτης, ον, ὁ, (*δασύς*, χαίτη) hairy, with thick mane or wool, Anth.

†*Δατάμας*, α, ὁ, *Datamas*, command of 10,000 cavalry in the army of the elder Cyrus, Xen. Cyr. 8, 3, 17: *Δατάμης*, ον, ὁ, *Datames*, Arr. An. 2, 2, etc.

†*Δαταφέρνεις*, ον, ὁ, *Dataphernes* Persian mas. pr. n., Arr. An. 3, 29 12, etc.

Δάτεομαι, Dep., used only in pres. and imperf., the other tenses from *δαΐω*, fut. *δάσομαι*, aor. *έδασάμην*, to divide, distribute, portion out, *ληΐδα*, κρέα πολλά, II. 9, 138, Od. 1, 112; so too in χθόνα *δατέονο* *Ζεύς* τε καὶ *ἀθάνατοι*, Pind. O. 7, 102; to assign as a portion, *τινὶ* τι, Hdt. 1, 216; but to cut up, cut in two, *ἐπισώτρους*, II. 20, 394, *μήμινον* *χθόνα* *ποσὶ* *δατέων* *το*, measured the ground with their feet, II. 23, 121, cf. Lat. *carpere viam pedibus*: μένος *Ἀρηος* *δατέονται*, they shared, were equally inspired by the fury of Mars, Il. 18, 264. Poet. word. not used in Att., except in compd. *ἐνδατέομαι*. (Prob. akin to *δαΐω*, to divide.)

†*Δατέυντο*, Doric for *έδατούντο*, 3 pl. impf. from *δατέομαι*.

Δατήριος, ια, ιον, dividing, distributing, c. gen. Aesch. Theb. 711.

Δατητής, οὐ, ὁ, a distributor, Aesch. Theb. 945.

†*Δάτις*, ἰδος, ὁ, *Datis*, a Mede, commander of the army of Darius at the battle of Marathon, Hdt. 6, 94: hence *Δατιμός*, οὐ, ὁ, a speaking like Da-

fig. 1. *v. speaking broken Greek*, called by Ar. Pac. 289, Δάτιδος μέλος.
†Δάτων, ου, τό, or Δάτος, ου, ή, *Datum* or *Datus*, a city of Thrace on the Strymonian Gulf, Hdt. 9, 75.

Δαυκεῖον, ου, τό,=δαῦκος, Nic.
Δαῖκον, ου, τό, Theophr., also δαῖκος, ου, ό, a kind of *parsnip* or *carrot*, growing in Crete, used in medicine.

Δαυλίς, αδος, ή, fem. adj., of *Daulis*, esp. as epith. of Philomela, who was changed into the nightingale, or swallow, Thuc. 2, 29.

†Δαυλιεύς, εως, ό, *Daulian*, of *Daulis*, Aesch. Cho. 674.

†Δαυλιον, ου, το,=Δαυλῖς, Polyb. 4, 25, 2.

†Δαυλις, ου, ό, *Daulius*, the founder of Metapontum, Strab.

†Δαυλιος, α, ου, *Daulian*, of *Daulis*, ό Δ. a *Daulian*, Hdt. 8, 35: fem. also Δαυλῖς, of the swallow, Plut. 2, 127 D: cf. Δαυλία.

†Δαυλῖς, ιου, ή, *Daulis*, a city and district of Phocis near Delphi, Il. 2, 520; afterwards Δαυλία, *Daulia*, which name it retains at the present day, Thuc. 2, 29, Strab. 423.

ΔΑΥΛΟΣ, ου, also δαῦλος, thick, *haggy*, ὑπὴρ, Aesch. Fr. 27: metaph. δαυλοὶ πραπίδων δασκιοὶ τέ πόροι, dark devices, like *πικνία φρένες*, Aesch. Supp. 97. (perh. from δαύνω, by the omission of σ.)

†Δαυνία, ας, ή, *Damnica*, the earlier name of Apulia, Strab. 283; prop. the northern part of Iapygia or Apulia, Polyb. 5, 88, 3.

†Δαύνιος, α, ου, *Damnian*, *Apulian*; cf. Δαυνίος, the *Damnians*, the *Apulians*, Polyb. 3, 88, 4; Strab.

†Δαυνίτης, ου, ό, in pl. of Δαυνῖται, =Δαυνίον, Lyc. 1063.

†Δαυρίσης, ου Ion. εω, ό, *Daurises*, son-in-law of Darius Hystaspis, Hdt. 5, 116.

Δαῦω, =ιαῦω, to *sleep*, only in Sapph. 86.—II.—δαῖω, καίω, to *set on fire*, Jac. A. P. p. 205.

†Δαφναγόρας, α, ό, *Daphnagoras*, a Mysian, Xen. An. 7, 8, 9.

Δαφναῖος, αἰα, αἰων,=δαφνικός, of or belonging to a bay, Anth.: epith. of Apollo, Nonn.: -αἰα, epith. of Diana, Paus. as masc. pr. n., *Daphnaeus*, Arist.; Plut.

Δαφνέλαιον, ου, τό, (δᾶφνη, ἔλαιον) oil of bay, Diosc.

Δάφνη, ης, ή, Lat. *Laurus*, our bay-tree (not the laurel, which was hardly known in Europe till the latter end of 16th century, Martyn ad Virg. Georg. 1, 306), Od. 9, 183, Hes. Th. 30, sacred to Apollo, because of the metamorphosis of Daphne; hence supposed to have inspiring properties.

†Δάφνη, ης, ή, *Daphne*, daughter of the river-god of the Ladon in Arcadia, changed into a bay-tree, Paus. 8, 20, 1, etc.—2. a daughter of Tiresias, Diod. 3.—II. a city of Syria, near Antiochia, Strab.—2. a city of Lower Aegypt, in Hdt. Δάφναι αἱ Πελοῦσαι, 2, 30.

Δαφνήεις, εσσα, εν,=δαφνικός, of or like a bay, Nonn.

Δαφνηρέφης, ες, (δᾶφνη, ἐρέφω) bay-shaded, Incert. ap. Euseb.

Δαφνηράγιος, ου, (δᾶφνη, φαγεῖν) bay-eating, hence inspired by chewing the bay, epith. of prophets, Lyc. [α]

Δαφνηφόρειον, ου, τό, the temple of Apollo δαφνηφόρος, Theophr.

Δαφνηφόρεω, ω, to bear bay-boughs or crowns, Plut.; and

Δαφνηφόρος, ή, όν, belonging to a δαφνηφόρος: esp. τὰ καὶ songs in honour of Apollo δαφνηφόρος: from

Δαφνηφόρος, ου, (δᾶφνη, φέρω) growing, planted with bays, or fitted for them, ἄλλος, Hdn.—II. bearing bay-boughs, laureate, τιμᾶς, Aesch. Supp. 706, κλώνες, Eur. Ion 422.

Δαφνιάκος, ή, όν, belonging to a bay: δαφνιάκα, τά, a poem of Agathias.

Δάφνινος, η, ου, made from bay, ἔλαιον, Hipp.: of bay-wood, ὀρηγῆς, Call. H. Ap. 1.

Δάφνης, ιδος, ή, a bay-berry, Hipp.

†Δάφνης, ιδος, ό, *Daphnis*, a tyrant of Abydos, Hdt. 4, 138.—2. a Sicilian herdsman, Theocr. 1, 66.—3. ή, a nymph, Paus.

Δαφνίτης, ου, ό, fem. -ίτις, ιδος, ή, bay-crowned, laureate, epith. of Apollo at Syracuse.—II. of, belonging to bay, οἶνος, Geophr.

Δαφνηγόρηξ, ες, (δᾶφνη, γηθῶ) delighting in the bay, epith. of Apollo, Anth.

Δαφνοειδής, ες, (δᾶφνη, εἶδος) like bay: τὸ ῥ. a bay-like shrub, Hipp., and Theophr.

Δαφνοκόμης, ου, ό,=sq. Opp.

Δαφνοκόμος, ου, (δᾶφνη, κόμη) bay-crowned, laureate, Anth.

†Δάφνος, ου, ό, *Daphnus*, a physician of Ephesus, Ath. 1 D.—II. a river of Locris, Plut.

Δαφνοσκίος, ου, (δᾶφνη, σκιά) shaded with bay, ἄλλος, Diogen. (Trag.) ap. Ath. 636, A.

†Δαφνοῦς, οὔντος, ό, *Daphnus*, a city and harbour of Locris, first belonging to Phocis, Thuc. 8, 24; Strab. 416 sq.

Δαφνοφόρεω and δαφνοφόρος, ου, worse forms for δαφνήω.

Δαφνώδης, ες,=δαφνοειδής, bay-like, bay-clad, γυάλα, Eur. Ion 76.

Δαφνώτης, ή, όν, like a bay, Geophr.

Δαφνοῦς, όν, (δα-, φοινῶς)=δαφινός, εἶμα δαφνοῦν ἀίματι, a garment red with bloody fl. 18, 538, Hes. Sc. 159.

Δαφοινήεις, εσσα, εν, later form of sq., Nonn., cf. φοινῆεις.

Δάφνιος, ου, late also ή, όν, (δα-, φοινῶς) in Il. mostly of wild beasts, acc. to some blood-reeking, bloody, murderous, but better of their colour, blood-red, dark-red, blood-spotted: it must be so taken in δαφνινὸν δέρμα λέοντος, Il. 10, 23, ὀρίων ἐπὶ νύκτι ό. Il. 2, 308, λῆϊον ἐπὶ νύκτι δαφνινὸν λυγκός, H. Pan. 23, cf. Hes. Sc. 167; and so prob. ὅσες ό. Il. 11, 474: perh. better in the former signif. of the Κῆρες, Hes. Sc. 250, and of Prometheus' eagle, Aesch. Fr. 1022, and so metaph. ό. πῆμα, H. Hom. Ap. 304. Cf. δαφνοειδής.

Δαψίλεια, ας, ή, abundance, plenty, Polyb.: and

Δαψιλεύομαι, (δαψιλῆς) Dep. mid., to abound, be wealthy and liberal, τινί, in or with a thing.

†Δαψιλῆος, adv. from

Δαψιλῆς, ες, (δᾶπτω) abundant, plentiful, esp. of feasts (dāpes), hence Lat. dapsilis: large, ample, ποτόν, Hdt. 2, 121, 4, ὀρεά, 3, 130.—II. of persons, liberal, profuse, Epich. p. 86.—III. Emped. 180 has δαψιλός in signif., ample, wide, αἰθέρ, and so δαψιλῆς in Lyc.—Adv. -έως, Theocr. 7, 145, -ως, Diod. abundantly, plentifully, etc. δαψιζῆν, Xen. Mem. 2, 7, 6; Supl. δαψιλέστα, Id. Cyr. 1, 6, 17.

*ΔΑΩ, an old root, with signif. of teaching and learning, as appears in the derivs. διδάσχω and δαίω, δαίρηναι: the principal Homer. forms are as follows:

1. to teach: only used in redupl. aor. 2. act. (δεδάω) hence δέδωκε, he taught, like Lat. doceo, c. dupl. acc., τινά τι

Od. 6, 253, 8, 448; but also c. 1st, αἰ ἐργάζεσθαι, Od. 20, 72: Ap. Rh. is the first who has the regul. ἐδάω.

II. to learn: to this sense belong the fut. δαρήσομαι absol. Od. 3, 187; c. gen., ἐμεῖ δάρεται, thou wilt learn from me, Od. 19, 325: perf. forms δέδαρκα, δέδαρκας (Od. 8, 134, 2, 61), δέδαρξ (Od. 17, 519) δέδαρμενος (H. Ilom Merc. 483): aor. pass. ἐδάην, subj. δαῶ, δαείω, inf. δάηναι, δαήμεναι, part. δαείς, also absol. or c. acc., except in Il. 21, 487, where we have πολλέμοιο δαήμεναι: εἰς τὸ δέδαα again is formed an inf. pres. δεδάσθαι, to search out, c. acc., Od. 16, 316.—The pres. and impf. are supplied by διδάσκω, διδάσκειν. (Akin to δῆω, δι-δάσκω, to Lat. discere, docere, and perh. to dicere, deic-nymi; on the root v. Pott Forsch. 1, p. 185.)

Δαῶμεν, subj. aor. pass. ἐδάην of *δᾶω, Il.

ΔΕ, but: conjunct. particle, used to call attention to the fact that the word or clause with which it stands is to be distinguished from something preceding; and usu. having an opposing or adversative force. It usu. answers to μέν, esp. in prose, when it may be rendered by *while*, on the other hand, v. μέν: but as the opposition often suggests itself after the sentence is begun, δέ marks this even without μέν, so early as Hom.; v. μέν.—2. however it freq. serves merely to pass from one thing to another, when it may be rendered, *and*, *further*, and so, by an easy transition, to denote something like the connection of cause and effect, when it nearly= γάρ Il. 6, 160, Od. 1, 433, cf. Herm. Vig. n. 344.—3. in Questions, Answers, etc., δέ retains more or less its adversative force, though often it cannot be expressed in English, Il. 1, 540: in Trag. it follows the pers. pron. in turning from one person to another, esp. after a vocat., Pers. Or. 614; and sometimes it begins a speech, as if referring to something omitted, Soph. Ant. 1181 Herm.—4. it serves also to mark the apodosis, after ὅτε, ἐπεὶ, εἰ etc. in the protasis, and so esp. in Ep., οἱ δέ., τὸν δέ., etc., should often be written for οἶδε, τοῦδε, v. Butt. Exc. 12 ad Mid., Herm. Soph. Phil. 86; so in Latin *ad*, cf. Catull. 30, 11.—5. and in Att. Greek, δέ is often used to resume the discourse after a long parenthesis, like Lat. *igitur*, when it may be rendered by *now*, I say, Ar. Ach. 509, v. Herm. Vig. n. 345.—II. δέ properly stands second, but it is also found third or fourth, when the preceding words are closely connected, Soph. Aj. 169 and in Ep., v. Herm. Orph. p. 820: even sixth in Epigen. Pont. 1, v. Meineke Menand p. 7.

B. in connection with other particles.—1. καὶ δέ, in Ep., καὶ...δέ, Att. and too, and also, Herm. Vig. n. 345 b.—2. δ' ἄλλα, but at least, then, Elmsl. Heracl. 565.—3. δέ γε or δέ γε, but at least.—4. δέ σθ, but then, v. ὅγ.—5. δ' οὐν, much like δέ ὅγ.—6. ἄε, τε, and also, Hom., but never in Trag., v. Herm. Vig. § 316.

—δε, an enclitic preposition, or rather a Post-position; joined.—I. to names of places in the acc., to denote motion towards that place, and so merely an enclitic preposit., οἰκόνδε (Att. οἰκάδε), ἄλαδε, home-wards, sea-wards, Οὐλύμπόνδε, to Olympus, θύραζε for θύραδε, to the door, Hom. more rarely repeated with the pos=

πρὸν ὅνδε δόμονδε, and sometimes even after εἰς, as Od. 10, 351; in 'Αἰ-δόρδε it follows the gen., just as εἰς 'Αἰδον, sub. οἶκον: in Att. usu. joined to the names of cities, 'Αθήνας, Θή-βαζε: sometimes it denotes purpose only, μήτι φάβονδ' ἀγόρευε, Il. 5, 252.

—II. to the demonstr. pron., to give it greater force, ὅδε, τοῖόςδε, τοσόςδε, etc., such a man as this, Att. —οἱ [εἰ]. Δεῖ, αὖ, ἦ, Dor. for δεῖ, Lat. Dea. Δεάτος, = δέους, genit., as from *δέ-αο or *δέας, = δέος, Soph. Fr. 305. Δεῦτο, the only form remaining from an old verb δεῦμαι = δόκειω, to seem, found only in Od. 6, 242, αἰκέ-λιος διατ' εἶναι, he seemed, methought he was...; where before Wolf was read διατ' εἶναι, v. δασίζομαι. (Buttm. Lexil. voc. δεῖται 5, derives it from *δῶω, δέσσει, a being changed Ion. into ε, and connects δασίσσατο with it.)

†Δεβαι, ὦν, ol, the Debae, a nation of Arabia, Diod. S.

Δεγμενος, Ep. part. aor. syncop. from δεῖσθαι, Hom.

Δεδασθαι, inf. pres. pass. of *δῶω, Od. 16, 316.

Δεδαε, 3 sing. aor. 2 act. of *δῶω, Od. 8, 448.

Δεδάκα, ας, ε, perf. of *δῶω, Hom., part. δεδακώς, Od.

Δεδαμμένος, part. perf. pass. of *δῶω, H. Hom.

Δεδαίσται, Ion. for δέδανται, 3 pl. perf. pass. from δαίω, Od.

Δεδαίμενος, part. perf. pass. from δαίω, Hom.

†Δεδάρκα, perf. act. from δέρω.

Δεδασται, 3 sing. perf. pass. of δαίω, Hom.

†Δδανμένος, perf. part. pass. from δαῖω II., of δαίω.

Δεδάως, part. perf. of *δῶω, Od.

†Δεδεσται, 3 pl. perf. pass. from δέω, for δέδενται, Hdt.

Δεδεγμένος, part. perf. of δεχομαι, Il., hence imperat. δέδεξο, Il. 5, 228, and fut. δεδέξομαι, Il. 5, 238, all c. acc. signf.

†Δεδενάναι, irreg. inf. perf. of δε-πνέω, q. v.

†Δεδεκα, perf. act. from δέω.

†Δεδεμαι, perf. pass. from δέω.

†Δεδέσσομαι, poet. fut. mid. from δε-χομαι, Il.

Δεδέχσται, Ion. 3 plur. pf. of δε-χομαι, Hdt.

†Δεδήμαι, perf. pass. of δάκνω.

Δέδη, δεδήη, 3 sing. perf. and plqpf. of δαίω.

†Δεδήσομαι, fut. perf. used for non-Attic fut. I pass. δεθήσομαι of δέω.

Δέδια, poet. Δέδια, q. v., perf. of an old root δῶω, δέω, for the later δέω, I fear, plur. without vowel of union, δέδμεν, 3 pl. δέδιασι, Il. 24, 663. Imperat. Δέδιθι.

†Δέδμεν, v. foreg.

†Δεδίεμενος, aor. part. mid. from δεδίσσομαι, Dem.

Δεδιώς, adv. from part. perf. δε-διώς, fearfully, in fear, Dion. H.

Δεδίσκομαι, = δεδίσκομαι, Od. 15, 150, poet. —II. = δευδίσκομαι, Ar. Lys. 564.

†Δεδίσσομαι, = δευδίσσομαι, Att. δε-δίττομαι; aor. part. δεδυίεμενος, Dem. 434, 24; —I. as dep. to frighten, Plat. Phaedr. 245 B, Dem. 434, 24; 1451, 7.

—II. as pass. to fear, Hipp.

Δεδμήστω, Ion. for ἐδεδμήντω, 3 pl. plqpf. pass. from δαμάω.

†Δεδμηκα, perf. act. of δέμω.

Δεδμημένος, part. perf. pass. of δα-μάω, and of δέμω, and δεδμηγην, ητο, ἡτα, plqpf. of δαμάω. Hom.

Δέδοικα, part. δεδοικώς, perf. of δέω, c. pres. signf., I fear.

†Δεδοικώς, adv. from δέδοικα, = δεδούτω, Philost.

Δέδοικα, Dor. pres. = δέω, δέδια, Theocr. 15, 58.

Δεδοκημένος, irreg. part. perf. of δέχομαι or δοκέω, c. act. signf., waiting for, lying in wait, Il. 15, 730, Hes. Sc. 214: not to be confounded with Att. δεδόκημαι from δοκέω.

†Δέδομα, 2 perf. act. from δέμω.

†Δεδόσθε, 2 pl. perf. pass. from δοδόμαι, Hdt. 7, 135.

†Δέδορα, 2 perf. act. from δέρω.

Δέδορκα, part. δεδορκώς, perf. of δέρομαι, Hom.

†Δεδούλυντο, 3 pl. plqpf. pass. for ἐδεδούλυντο, from δουλόω, Hdt.

Δεδοντάς, Ep. part. perf. act. of δονπέω, Il.

Δεδραμμένος, part. perf. pass. of δράσσω, Il.

†Δεδράκα, perf. act. common to both διδράσκα and δράω, Ar., Eur.

†Δεδράμαι and δεδρασαι, perf. pass. from δράω, Ar. Pac. 1039, Thuc. 3, 54.

†Δεδράμηκα, perf. act. of τρέχω.

†Δεδράσαι, 2 sing. perf. pass. of δράσσω, Eur. Tro. 745.

†Δεδρασαι, v. δεδραμαι.

†Δεδόρομα, 2 perf. act. of τρέχω, (in comp.) Od. 5, 412.

†Δεδόκει, 3 sing. plqpf. for ἐδεδόκει, from δίδωμι.

Δέελος, ἦ, ον, resolved form of δῆ-λος, Il. 10, 466.

†Δέρη, subj. 3 sing. of δέω.

Δέημα, ατος, τό, (δέομαι) a want, prayer, entreaty, δέημα δέισθαι, Ar. Ach. 1059.

Δέησις, εως, ἡ, (δέομαι) a wanting, entreating, asking, Isocr. 186 D, Plat., etc.: supplication, entreaty, for one's self, or another; prayer, N. T.

Δηητικός, ἦ, ον, (δέομαι) praying, asking, given to ask, Arist. Eth. N.

†Δεθήσομαι, 1 fut. pass. of δέω, non-Attic, but in Dem. 740, 8, etc.

ΔΕΙΓ, subj. δέη, contr. δῆ (as is written by Dind. Ar. Ran. 266, but very rare), opt. δέω, inf. δέω, part. δέων, Att. δέω: imperf. δέει: fut. δέσσει: aor. 1 ἐδέησε, impers. from δέω.—I. c. acc. et. inf., δέει τινα ποιῆσαι, it is binding on one, it behoves one to do, one must, one ought, Lat. oportet, decet: in Hom., who elsewh. uses χρῆ, only once, τί δέει ποιεῖμεναι Ἀργείων, why should the Argives fight? Il. 9, 337, but in Att. very common; so c. ὅπως et indic., δέει τινα ὅπως ποιῆσει, Herm. Soph. Aj. 553, Phil. 54: very rare c. dat., δέει τινα ποιῆσαι, Eur. Hipp. 942, and Xen.—II. c. gen., there is need of, there is want- ing, Lat. opus est re, freq. in Hdt., and Att.: most freq. in phrases πολλοῦ δέει, there wants much, far from it, ὀλί- γου δέει, there wants little, all but, and so stronger πολλοῦ γε δέει, πολλοῦ γε καὶ δέει, Dem. 326, 1: πλεῖνος δέει, it is still farther from it, Hdt. 4, 43: τοῦ παντός δέει, Luc.: also πολλοῦ, ὀλίγου δέειν absol., in same sense, and sometimes ὀλίγου, etc., with δέειν omitted; very rare ὀλίγου δέειν; cf. δέω.—with the person added, δέει ποί- τινος, Lat. opus est mihi re, Aesch. Ag. 848, Thuc. 1, 71, etc.; more rarely δέει μέ τινος, Aesch. Pr. 86, cf. Pors. Or. 659; and sometimes δέει μοί τι, as Eur. Supp. 594. (In signf. 1, δέει seems to come from δέω, to bind, in Il., from δέω, to want, q. v.)

Δεῖγμα, ατος, τό, (δεῖκνυμι) a sam- ple, pattern, proof, specimen, Lat. docu- mentum, καρτῶν ἱσχυρ. 321 A. τῶν

ἐμῶν λόγων, Eur. Supp. 354, τοῖ- βιον, Ar. Ach. 988.—2. prob. ... I. Aesch. Ag. 976, an image, vision.—3. a place in the Peiræus, where mer- chants set out their wares for sale, like an Eastern bazaar, Xen. Hell. 5, 1, 21, hence δ. δικῶν, Ar. Eq. 979: so The- ophr. Ch. 23, v.l. for διαλέγνυμι. Hence Δεγματοῖς, -ισα, to make a show of N. T.

Δειδεκτο, 3 sing. plqpf. of δεῖκνυμι, in sense to welcome, Il.; and δεῖδέ- χαται, 3 plur. perf. mid., Od.; δεῖδέ- χαστο, 3 pl. plqpf., Il. to pledge, etc. Others wrongly from δέχομαι.

†Δειδέχατο, v. foreg.

Δειδήμων, ον, gen. ονος, (δεῖδω) fearful, cowardly, Il. 3, 56.

Δείδια, ας, ε, like δέδια, perf. ον δεῖδω, c. pres. signf., plur. δεῖδμεν, δεῖδτε, imperat. δεῖδῃθι [though Nic. Al. 443, has δεῖδῃθι], inf. δεῖδμεν Hom.; part. δεῖδιός, hence δεῖδιότες, Hes.: δεῖδισαν, 3 plur. plqpf., Il. 15, 652.

Δειδίσκομαι, dep. mid., (δεῖκνυμι) to meet with outstretched hand, to greet, welcome, δεξιτερῇ χειρὶ, Od. 20, 197, δέπαι, to hail with the cup, Od. 18, 121; also δεῖδίσκομαι, only used in pres. and impf.; cf. δεικανόμαι.—2. = δεῖκνυμι, to shew, Ar. Rh. Only Eur., δεῖδίσκομαι being the form in prose and Att. (Cf. δεῖκνυμι sub fin.)

Δειδίσκομαι, fut. -ίσομαι, dep. mid., (δεῖδω) to frighten, alarm, τινά, Il. 13, 810, etc.; δ. τινά ἀπὸ νεκροῦ, to scare one away from the corpse, Il. 18, 164.—2. intr. to be afraid, to tremble, Il. 2, 190: Ep. word, in Att. sometimes δε-δίττομαι, q. v.

Δεῖδοικα, Ep. for δέδοικα, Hom.

ΔΕΙΔΩ, the pres. only used in the first pers., I fear, Hom.: fut. δέισ- σομαι, Il.: aor. 1 ἐδεῖσα, but Hom. a ways in Ep. form ἐδεδείσα, ας, ε, (so too in compos., ὑποδεδείσας): perf. c. pres. signf. δέδοικα, also δέδια, I. (which last is rare in Att. prose), with syncop. forms δέδμεν, δέδτε, imperat. δέδῃθι, part. δεδώς: plqpf. ἐδεδίσαν, for which in Ep. more freq. δεῖδοικα, δεῖδια, etc.; v. sub δῶω The irreg. form δεδῖει, Plat. Phaedr. 251 A, should (acc. to Buttm.) be δε δῖεισι, if the opt. is right at all.—I. intr. to be afraid, to fear. Construct. either absol., or with a clause sub- joined, usu. with μή... like Lat. vereor ne..., I fear it is..., and mostly c. subj., as Il. 1, 555, etc.; but c. indicat., Od. 5, 300; but δ. μὴ οὐ..., vereor ne non... vereor ut..., I fear it is not...; c. con- junct., Hdt. 7, 163, Thuc. 3, 57; so too δ. ὅπως..., ὅπως μή..., ὥς..., are used=δ. μή..., usu. c. indic., as Soph. O. T. 1074, El. 1309, Ar. Eq. 112, Dem. 130, 13; also δ. ὥς οὐ..., =δ. μὴ οὐ..., c. indic., Xen. Cyr. 6, 2, 30.—2. c. inf., to fear to do, δέισαν δ' ὑποδέχθαι, Il. 7, 93, cf. Thuc. 1, 136.—3. δ. περί τινα, to be alarmed, anxious about... Il. 17, 242, and freq. in Att., also περί or ὑπέρ τινος, Thuc., etc.; ἀμφὶ τινα, Aesch. Pr. 182.—4. c. acc. to be afraid of, to fear, stand in awe of θεός, Od. 14, 389, σήμεντας, Il. 4, 431, etc.: in Thuc. 4, 117, exactly= φοβέομαι.—5. part. perf. τὸ δεδῖός ος's fearing, and so much like δεός Thuc. 1, 36.

Δειλιώω, ᾧ, f. -ῆσω, (δεῖελος) to spend the afternoon, to wait till evening: only in σὺ δ' ἔρχομαι δειλιώσας, Od. 17, 599: acc. to Buttm. Lex. v. δειλή 12, having taken an afternoon meal, a sort of luncheon, cf. sq.

Δειελίη, ης, ἡ, an afternoon luncheon.

an intermediate meal, v. l. Call. Fr. 190, v. δειλος, and cf. Buttm. Lex. δειλη 12.

Δειλινός, ἡ, ὄν, =sq., at evening, Theocr. 13, 33: from

Δείλω, *on*, belonging to δειλη, δειλον ἡμω, the evening part of day, evening, Od. 17, 606, so δ. ὥρη, Ap. Rh., δ. φάος, Opp.: hence—II. as subst.—δειλη, ἑσπερος, the late, sinking evening, Il. 21, 232; ὑπὸ δειλῶν, at even, Ap. Rh.—2. =δειλίη, Call. Fr. 190.

Δεικανῶ, =δείκνυμι, to point out, *shew*, in Ep. impf. δεικανάσκειν, Theocr. 24, 56, Ep. 3 pl. pres. δεικανῶσι, Arat. 208: but Hom. uses it only in —II. mid.—δείκνυμαι, δέχομαι, to salute by offering the right hand, in genl. to welcome, greet, ἐπεσσι, δέπασσι, Od. 18, 111; Il. 15, 86. (cf. δείκνυμι, fin.)

Δεικηλίκτης and δεικηλίκτης, ὁ, Dor. for

Δεικηλίστης and δεικηλίστης, οὗ, ὁ, one who represents; esp. Lacon. = ὑποκριτής, Lat. *timus*, an actor who playing low, burlesque parts, Plut. Of all these words there was yet another form δίκηλος, etc. (v. δεικέλον.)

Δεικελος and δεικηλος, ον, (δείκνυμι) exhibiting. Hence

Δεικελον and δεικηλον, ον, τό, a representation, exhibition, Hdt. 2, 171, abi v. Creuzer ap. Bähr.

Δεικηλίστης, οὗ, ὁ, v. δεικελίστης. Δεικνυ, shortened for δεικνυσσι, Hes.

ΔΕΙΚΝΥΜΙ and δεικνύω, (Hes. Op. 449, 500, Hdt. 4, 150, and freq. later), 3 sing. δεικνυμι (Hes. Op. 524): fut. δείξω: aor. 1 εἰδείξαι: perf. εἰδείχμαι (the perf. εἰδείχα first in Dem. 805, 12, in compd. ἐπιδό, but freq. in later prose, as Polyb., and Plut.): these become in Hdt. δέξω, εἰδέξαι, δόδεχμαι: on the perf. forms εἰδείχεται, εἰδέκτο v. infir. To *shew*, point out, absol. or c. acc., Hom., etc.: seemingly impers. δείξει, time will shew, Ar. Ran. 1261: δ. εἰς τινα, to point towards, Hdt. 4, 150, and so in mid. H. Hom. Merc. 367—2. to bring on light display, θεός ἡμῖν εἰξε τέρας, shewed us a marvel, Od. 3, 174, cf. Il. 3, 244: hence of artists, to portray, represent to the life, by statuary, etc., Strab., v. Hemst. Luc. Somn. 8.—Mid. δεικνυμαι, to display, set before one, Il. 3, 701; cf. ἐνδοκνυμαι.—3. to point out, make known, esp. by words, to tell, explain, teach, like ἀναφαίνω, Lat. *in-care*, Hom., etc., cf. Valck. Phoen. 33: to shew, prove, usu. c. part., πῶς ἂν εἰδῶ φίλος, Eur. Or. 792, ubi l. Pors., so εἰδείξαν ἐτοιμοὶ ὄντες, Luc. 4, 73, etc.: also followed by c., ὅτι, ..., etc., and other relatives, Aesch. Theb. 176, Thuc. 1, 76, 143, etc.: absol. εἰδέκεται, it is clear or proven, Heind. Plat. Phaed. 66 D.—4. f. accusers, to inform against, τινά, r. Ep. 278—II. in Od. 4, 59, Il. 9, 36, we have δεικνύμενος=δεχόμενος, δεξιούμενος, welcoming, greeting: hence also Buttm. Catal. in voc., refers to δεικνυμι the 3 plur. pf. εἰδείχθαι, 3 pl. plupf. εἰδέξατο, which v. usu. placed under δέχομαι, τὸν ἐν κτελλοῖς εἰδέξατο, they pledged em, drank to them, Il. 9, 671, cf. 4; εἰδέχονται μύθοισι, Od. 7, 72: in ἰδίσκομαι and δεικανῶ, -ῶμαι, I have a like variety of signifi., ough Hom. uses each of these in v. signif. only. (Buttm. further adds both to a common root δεκ-, with the common notion of stretching the right hand (δείξω), either to

point, as in δεικνυμι, or to welcome, as in δέχομαι: the usu. signif. of δεικνυμι is that of Sanscr. *dic*, Lat. *dicere*, *doc-ere*, *in-dic-are*, whence perh. also *di-gis-tus*, *δικ-τυλος*.)

Δεικνύω, =δείκνυμι, q. v. [v]

Δεικτός, α, ὄν, verb. adj., to be shewn or proved, Xen. Mem. 3, 5, 8.

Δεικτριάς, ἄδος, ἡ, Lat. *mima*, Polyb., cf. δεικελίστης: from

Δεικτῆριος, ον, (δείκνυμι) fit for shewing: τὸ δ., a place at Samos, where Minerva shewed Perseus a representation of the Gorgon.

Δείκτης, ον, ὁ, a shewer, exhibiter, Orph.

Δεικτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (δείκνυμι) inclined, able to shew: pointing with the finger. Adv. -κῶς.

*ΔΕΙΚΚΩ, assumed as pres., whence to form some tenses of δεικνυμι, q. v. sub fin.

Δειλαῖνω, (δειλός) to be a coward, or cowardly, Arist. Eth. N.: so also as dep. mid., Luc.

Δειλαῖος, α, ὄν, lengthd. form of δειλός, q. v., fearful: and so wretched, sorry, paltry, miserable, freq. of persons, Trag.: also δ. χάρις, a sorry kindness, Aesch. Cho. 517, δ. σποδός, paltry dust, Soph. El. 758, δ. ἀλλή-δων, δία, Soph., γήρας, Eur. An. Att., and mostly poet. word, but used also by Lys. 170, 22, Aeschin. 24, 32. [aī in Ar. Ep. 139, Vesp. 165, etc.] Hence

Δειλαιότης, ητος, ἡ, misery.

Δειλακρίων, ὠνος, ὁ, a coward, but usu. in addresses, with a patronising and coaxing signif., poor fellow! Ar. Pac. 193, Av. 143: from

Δειλακρός, α, ὄν, (δειλός, ἄκρος) very pitiable, Ar. Plut. 973.

Δειλανόρεω, ὦ, to be cowardly, LXX, and Joseph.: from

Δειλανόρος, ον, (δειλός, ἀνήρ) cowardly.

Δειλαρ, ατος, τό, =δέλεαρ, Call. Fr. 458.

ΔΕΙΛΕΤΟ, v. δειλομαι.

ΔΕΙΛΑΗ, ης, ἡ, sub. ἑρα, (akinto εἰλη) strictly, the time when the day is hottest, i. e. just after noon; then in genl. the whole time from noon till evening, ἔσεται ἡ ἡδὺς ἡ δειλή ἡ μέσον ἡμω, Il. 21, 111, where the three parts are mentioned, which make up the whole day, evening excepted: this was further divided into δειλη πρωτα and δειλη ὄψια early and late afternoon, Hdt. 7, 167; 8, 6, 9: later, esp. in Att., it came to mean usu. the latter part of the afternoon, just before evening, Ruhnke Tim., Piers. Moer. p. 133: and so evening itself, until night set in, hence δειλης, as adv. in the evening, Ep. Plat. 348 E, περὶ δειλην, Thuc. 4, 69: Xen. however has it in the older signif., Hell. 1, 1, 5. In late prose, any time of the day, e. g. δειλη ἑσπια, morning, Synes. Cf. Buttm. Lex. in voc.

Δειλία, ας, ἡ, (δειλός) timidity, cowardice, Hdt. 1, 37, Soph., etc.: δειλίην ὀφλεῖν, to be charged with cowardice, Hdt. 8, 26.

Δειλαιῖνω, to make afraid, LXX.

Δειλιάσις, εως, ἡ, fright, faintheartedness, Plut.: from

Δειλιάω, ὦ, f. -ἴσω, to be afraid, Diod., more usu. in compd. ἀποδειλιάω. [ἀσω]

Δειλινός, ἡ, ὄν, (δειλή) contr. for δειλεῖνός, in the afternoon, at even Luc.: τὸ δειλινόν, an afternoon or evening meal, Ath.: δειλινόν, s. adv., at even, Luc.

Δειλομαι. (δειλή) to decline κακῶς

evening, to begin to sink, δειλεῖτο τ' ἡέλιος, as Aristarch. read in Od. 7, 289, for ὄσσετο, approved by Buttm. Lexil. v. δειλή 11, and Nitzsch ad l.

Δειλόμαι, pass. to be cowardly afraid, LXX.

Δειλοποιός, ὄν, (δειλός, πειῶ) making cowardly.

Δειλός, ἡ, ὄν, (θέος, δειδῶ) cowardly, faint-hearted, opp. to ἀλκιμος Il. 13, 278, hence, in the heroic age, in genl. good for nothing, vile, worthless, Il. 1, 293: δειλαὶ δειλῶν ἐγγυαί, worthless are the pledges of the worthless, Od. 8, 351: hence opp. to ἐσθλός, much like κακός, Hes. Fr. 55, cf. Welcker Praef. ad Theogn. p. 30: sometimes c. inf. Jac. A. P. p. 180: much more however as—II. miserable, luckless, wretched, Hom., with com passionate signif. like Lat. *miser*, our poor! hence δειλοὶ βροτοί, poor mortals! freq. in Hom., in address ἀδειλέ ἂ δειλοί, poor wretches! The Att. used δειλός chiefly in former signif., δειλαῖος in latter. Adv. -λῶς. Cf. δεινός.

Δειλότης, ητος, ἡ, =δειλία, cowardice.

Δειλόψυχος, ον, (δειλός, ψυχή) faint-hearted, LXX.

Δεῖμα, ατος, τό, (δείδω) fear, affright, Il. 5, 682, Hdt., etc.: δεῖμα λαμβίνει τινά, Hdt. 6, 74, ἐξ δ. πεσείν, ἐν δεῖματι κατεστάναι, Id.—II. an object of fear, a cause of fear, a terror, horror, Trag.: δευμάτων ἄγχι fearful plagues or monsters, Aesch. Cho. 586, so δεῖματα θηρῶν, Eur. H. F. 700: cf. Ruhnke Ep. Cr. p. 261. Hence

Δειμαῖνω, f. -ἄνω, to be afraid, in a fright, H. Hom. Ar. 404: Hdt., etc. Construct. as in δεῖδω, δ. μή, Hdt. 1, 165, etc.—2. ὁ, περί τινι, ὑπέσπιος, Hdt. 3, 35; 8, 140.—3. c. acc. to fear a thing, Hdt. 1, 159, etc.—II. in Aesch. Pers. 600, Eum. 519, it is taken in act. signif., =φοβέω, to frighten: but the latter place is corrupt: so Passow takes it in Plat. Legg. 865 E, but needlessly; cf. Herm. Opusc. 6, 2, 83.

Δεμαλός, α, ὄν, timid, Mosch. 2, 20.—II. horrible, fearful, Batr. 289. Adv. -λέως Ep. Sib.

Δειμάτιος, ον, ὁ, epith. of Jupiter the Scaer, Dion. H.

Δεῖματο, 3 sing. aor. 1 mid. of δέμω, Od. 14, 8.

Δειματόεις, εσσα, εν, frightened, scared, Anth.

†Δειματοσταγής, ἐς, (δεῖμα, στάζω) dropping with terror, Aesch. Cho. 842, for wh. αἱματοσταγής is now read.

Δειματόω, ὦ, (δεῖμα) to put in a fright, Hdt. 6, 3. Pass. to be frightened, Aesch. Cho. 845.

Δειματώσης, ἐς, (δεῖμα, εἶδος) frightful.

Δειμωμεν, Ep. for δειμωμεν, shortened 1 plur. subj. aor. 1 act. of δέμω, Il. 7, 337.

Δειμός, οὔ, ὁ, (θέος) fear, terror, Lat. *timor*. In Il. always personified as accompanying Phobos, Eris, etc., as Il. 4, 440, cf. Il. 37; 15, 119, and so for distinction's sake, written properly, Δειμός: acc. to Hes. Th. 934, son of Mars.

Δεῖν, inf. of δέω, H. Hom., etc.—II. Att. for δέον, part. from δεῖ, cf. πλεῖν for πλέον

ΔΕΙΝΑ, ὁ, ἡ, τό, gen. δεινός, acc. δεινά, plur. δεινές, etc. (not used in dat.) such an one a certain one, whom one cannot or will not name, hence in A. τὸ δεινά, a common expression when one forgets, what's his

name, thingumbob, Brunck Ar. Lys. 921, Av. 648, Pac. 268, cf. *οὐδείς*:—sometimes inclcl. Ar. Thesm. 622.—2. τὸ δέ, euphem. for *πέος*, Ar. Ach. 1149.

†*Δειναρχος*, ου, δ, *Dinarchus*, the famous Attic orator, Plut. Phoc. 33, son of Sostratus, Dion. H. Others of this name in Dion. H.

†*Δεινιάδας*, α, δ, *Diniadas*, a Spartan, Thuc. 8, 22; Dor. form of *Δεινιάδης*, *Diniades*, Ath. 605 B.

†*Δεινίας*, ου, δ, *Dinias*, a common Athenian name.—1. father of the general Cleippides, Thuc. 3, 3.—2. son of Phormides, Dem. 1387 4.—3. son of Theomnestus, Id. 949, 21, etc. Others in Dem., Plut., etc.

†*Δεινιος*, ου, δ, *Dinius*, masc. pr. n., Hipp.

†*Δεινις*, ιος or ιδος, δ, *Dinis*, an Aeginetan, Pind. N. 8, 26.

†*Δεινίχα*, ἡ, *Dinicha*, wife of king Archidamus, Paus.

†*Δεινός*, ου, δ, (*δενός*, βία) terribly strong, Orph., ubi Heyne *αἰνός*.

†*Δεινοβήτης*, ου, δ, (*δενός*, τίθημι) a knave, Moschr. 7, 7.

†*Δεινοκάθεκτος*, ου, (*δενός*, κατέχω) hard to be repressed, Orph.

†*Δεινοκράτης*, ου, δ, *Dinocrates*, a Messenian, Polyb. 6, 24, 5. Others in Polyb., Paus., etc.

†*Δεινολεχής*, ἐς, (*δενός*, λέχος) dreadfully married, Orph., ubi L. Dind. *αἰνός*.

†*Δεινολόγος*, α, δ, (*δενός*, λόγος) dep. mid., (*δενός*, λέγω) to complain loudly, δ, etc., Hdt. 1, 44, absol. Id. 4, 68. Hence

†*Δεινολογία*, ας, ἡ, exaggerated description, Polyb.

†*Δεινολόχος*, ου, δ, *Dinölöchus*, son of Pyrrhus, Paus.—2. a comic poet cf. Syracuse, Ael. N. A. 6, 51.

†*Δεινομάρχη*, ἡ, δ, *Dinomäriche*, daughter of Megacles, and mother of Alcibiades, Plut. Alc. 1: fem. from

†*Δεινομάχος*, ου, δ, (*δενός*, μάχομαι) *Dinömächus*, a stoic philosopher, Luc.

†*Δεινομένιος*, ου, δ, (*παῖς*) son of *Dinomänes*, Pind. P. 2, 34: from

†*Δεινομένης*, ου, δ, *Dinömänes*, of Aetna in Sicily, father of Hiero and Gelon, Hdt. 7, 145, Pind. P. 1.—2. a statutory, Paus.

†*Δεινοπάθεω*, ᾧ, (*δενὰ* παθεῖν) to suffer dreadfully: to complain loudly of one's sufferings, Dem. 1023, fin, Polyb., etc.

†*Δεινοποιέω*, ᾧ, (*δενός*, ποίεω) to make dreadfully, to exaggerate, Dion. H.

†*Δεινόπους*, δ, ἡ, *δενός*, πόδι, gen. ποδός, (*δενός*, πούς) with terrible foot, hence Ἀρὰ δέ, as if she was a hound upon the track, Soph. O. T. 418.

†*Δεινοπροσώπεω*, ᾧ, (*δενός*, πρόσ-ωπον) to have a terrible face.

†*Δενός*, ὅ, ὄν, (from *δένος*, and so strictly *δενός*, like *ἐλεεινός* from *ἐλεος*) of anything strange and unusual.—1. terrible, horrible, fearful, astounding; the chief signif. in Hom., who uses it esp. of battle cries and the like, *δενὸν ἄντειν*, *βροντᾶν*, to shout, thunder terribly, Il.; *δενὸν δερκεσθαι*, *παπταίνειν*, to look terrible, Hom. Also in milder sense, awful, an object of awe, *δενὴ τε καὶ αἰδοῖσι θεῶς*, Il. 18, 394, cf. 3, 172. From Hdt. downwards. τὸ *δενὸν*, danger, sufferings; so also τὰ δέ, freq. in Thuc.: *δενὸν γίνεται*, μή, there is danger that..., Hdt. 7, 157; οὐδὲν δεινὸν, μὴ ὑποστέξωιν, no fear of their revolting, Id. 1, 155, etc.: *δενὸν* or *δενὰ* ποιεῖν, or more freq. ποιεῖσθαι, to take ill, complain of, be

indignant at a thing, Lat. *cegre ferre*, oft. in Hdt., etc., absol. or c. inf., as 1, 127; 5, 41, etc.; also *δενὸν τι ἔσχε αὐτόν*, c. inf., Hdt. 1, 61: *δενὰ* παθεῖν, more rarely sing. *δενὸν* π., to suffer dreadfully, illegal, arbitrary treatment, very freq. Att., Elmsl. Ach. 323, cf. *δενολογέομαι*, *δενοπαθεῖν*. So also adv. *δενὸς φέρειν*, Hdt. 2, 121, 3: δέ *ἐξεν*, to be in straits, to be greatly moved, Xen. An. 6, 4, 23.—II. to this sense is added a notion of force or power,—1. marvelously strong, mighty, powerful, for good or ill; hence oft. in Hom. of the gods without any notion of terrible; so, *δενὸν σάκος*, the mighty shield, Il. 7, 245.—2. wondrous, marvellous, strange, τὸ *συγγενές* τοι *δενὸν*, ἦ θ' ὀμλία, kin and social ties have strange power, Aesch. Pr. 39, cf. Valck. Phoen. 358: esp. freq. in the phrase *δενὸν ἂν εἴη*, oft. followed by *ἐλ...*, it were strange that..., as Eur. Hec. 592: hence adv. —*νός*, marvelously, exceedingly, like *αἰνός* in Hom., δ μέλας, *αἰνός*, Hdt. 2, 76, 149, δ ἐν *φυλακῇ* εἶναι, 3, 152, and so in Att.—III. the sense of powerful, wondrous, passed into that of able, clever, skilful, first in Hdt. 5, 23, *ἀνὴρ δεινός* τε καὶ σοφός, but this first became common in Plato's time, v. Protag. 341 B: oft. c. inf. *δενός λέγειν* (*εἰπεῖν* is rare, Wolf Lept. 502, 28), *δενός* λαλεῖν, διδάσκειν, φαγεῖν, clever at talking, etc.: also c. acc. *δενός* τὴν τέχνην, Xen.: in Arist. Eth. N. 6, 13, *δενός* is a man naturally quick and clever, who may become φρόνιμος by good training, *παντοῦρος* by bad.

—IV. *δενὴ ἀγορή*, Il. 7, 346, is explained by Eustath., the timid assembly, which gives a good sense; but as it is without parallel, it is safer to take it fearful-looking, ill-boding, or perh. mighty, crowded. (Related to *δειλός*, as act. to pass, *frightful* to *fearful*, but oft. confounded with it, Pors. Or. 767: oft. also with the Ep. *αἰνός*.)

†*Δεινός*, ὅ, = *δίνος*, a name for different round vessels: also a round floor for dancing or threshing, Dionys. (Com.) Soz. 1, v. Ath. 467 D.

†*Δεινότης*, ητος, ἡ, (*δενός*) terrible-ness, Thuc. 4, 10: harshness, sternness, severity, νόμον, Id. 3, 46, cf. 59.—2. power, natural ability, cleverness, Dem. 318, 8, cf. Arist. Eth. N. 6, 13; esp. of powerful, expressive eloquence in an orator, Thuc. 3, 37, in full ἡ ἐν τοῖς λόγοις δ, Isocr. 1 D.

†*Δενόω*, ᾧ, (*δενός*) to make dreadfully, terrible: to exaggerate, enhance, ἐπὶ τὸ μέizon δ, Thuc. 8, 74.

†*Δεινὸ*, οὗς, ἡ, *Dino*, daughter of Phoreys, Apollod. 2, 4, 2; one of the Graiae, Zenob.

†*Δεινόν*, ονός, δ, *Dinon*, a Spartan, Xen. Hell. 5, 4, 33.—2. an historian in the time of Philip, Ath. 633 C.—3. brother of the Athenian Nicostatus, 1248, 9. Others in Polyb. 27, 6, etc.

†*Δεινωτός*, ὄν, = *δενώψ*, Hes. Sc. 250.

†*Δεινωσις*, εως, ἡ, (*δενός*) a making dreadfully, exaggerating, enhancing, Plat. Phaedr. 272 A.

†*Δενώψ*, ὄψος, ὅ, ἡ, (*δενός*, ὤψ) terrible to behold, of the Erinyes, Soph. O. C. 84.

†*Δεῖξις*, εως, ἡ, (*δείκνυμι*) a showing, manifesting, exhibiting: hence a public display, declamation, exhibition, like *ἐπίδειξις*, Macho ap. Ath. 245 E.—2. a proof, argument, example.

†*Δεῖξω*, f. of *δείκνυμι*. aor. 1 *ἔδειξα* *Δεῖος*, τό, Ep. for *δέος*, fear, *χλωροὶ ὑπὰ δέους*, Il. 15, 4, like *κλειώ* for *κλέος*.

†*Δειπνάριον*, ου, τό, dim. from *δειπνον*, Diphil. ap. Ath. 156 F.

†*Δειπνέω*, ᾧ, f. -ήσω, perf. *δεδειπνηκα*, Plat. there was an Att. perf. 2, *δεδειπνα*, inf. *δεδειπνῆναι*, Ar. Fr. 78, cf. Ath. 422 E, Buttm. Ausf. Gr. 1, 110, Anm. 10, (*δειπνον*). To make a meal, dine, Hom., v. sub *δειπνον* in Att. always to take the chief meal, to dine, Ar. Av. 464, etc. Construct. c. acc., δέ *ἔρπον*, to make a meal on bread, Hes. Op. 440, cf. Xen. Symp. 1, 11; also δέ *ὑπὸ τινος*, Ar. Plut. 890; cf. *φαγεῖν*.

†*Δειπνηστος*, ου, δ, meal-time, esp. the time of the chief meal: the dinner itself, Od. 17, 170: some write *δειπνηστός* or -τός, ὅς, ἡ: later *δειπνητός* and *δειπνιστός*, like *δορμιστός*, occur. (Acc. to some Gramm. *δειπνηστός* is the meal-time, *δειπνηστος* the meal.)

†*Δειπνητήριον*, ου, τό, a dining-room, Joseph.

†*Δειπνήτης*, ου, δ, a diner, a guest, Polyb.

†*Δειπνητικός*, ἡ, ὄν, (*δειπνῶν*) he longing to dinner, fond of it, Ath. Adv. -ώς, like a clever cook, Ar. Ach. 1016.

†*Δειπνητός*, ου, δ, v. sub *δειπνηστος*.

†*Δειπνίω*, f. -ισω, to entertain at dinner, Od. 4, 535, Hdt. 7, 118: also c. acc. cognato, δ. *τινὰ δειπνῶν*, to give one a dinner, Matro ap. Ath. 134 D.

†*Δειπνιον*, ου, τό, dim. from *δειπνον*, Ar. Fr. 407.

†*Δειπνιστός*, οὗ, ὅ, v. sub *δειπνηστος*.

†*Δειπνίτης*, ου, δ, fem. *δειπνίτις* ιδός, = *δειπνητικός*, Dio C.

†*Δειπνοθήρας*, ου, δ, (*δειπνον*, θηράω) = *δειπνολόχος*, Philo.

†*Δειπνοκλήτωρ*, ορος, ὅ, (*δειπνον* καλέω) one who invites to dinner.—II = *ἐλεάτωρ*, Artemid. ap. Ath. 171 B.

†*Δειπνολογία*, ας, ἡ, a poem on eating, by Archestratus, Ath.

†*Δειπνολόγος*, ου, (*δειπνον*, λέγω) epith. of Archestratus in Ath., the dinner-bard.

†*Δειπνολόχος*, η, ου, (*δειπνον*, λοχάω) laying traps, fishing for invitations to dinner, parasitic, Hes. Op. 702, cf. *δωμολόχος*.

†*Δειπνομήνης*, ἐς, (*δειπνον*, μαίνομαι) mad after a dinner, devoted to the pleasures of the table, Timon ap. Ath. 162 F.

†*Δειπνον*, ου, τό, a meal or meal-time, used by Hom. quite generally, sometimes = *ἄριστον*, as Il. 10, 578, sometimes = *δάρπρον*, as Od. 17, 176: v. Buttm. Lex. v. *δῆλη* 12, Nitzsch, Od. 1, 124, who holds it to be the principal meal, whenever taken: in Att. certainly, the chief meal, answering to our dinner, Lat. *coena*, begun towards evening, and often prolonged till night: often in plur., like Lat. *epulae*, Eur.: *ἀπὸ δειπνον*, straight way after the meal, *ὑπὸ δ' αὐτοῦ θωρήσσαντο*, Il. 8, 54, cf. *ὑπὸ* Il. 11, 2.—2. in genl. food, as provender for horses, *ἐπιποισιν δειπνον* δότε, Il. 2, 383; and so, *ὄρνισι δειπνον*, Aesch. Supp. 801.

†*Δειπνοποιέω*, ᾧ, to prepare a meal, to give a dinner, Alciph. Mid. to dine, Thuc. 4, 103, and Xen.: and

†*Δειπνοποιία*, ας, ἡ, a preparing of dinner: eating of it, Diod.: from

†*Δειπνοποιός*, ὄν, (*δειπνον*, ποίεω) preparing dinner.

†*Δεῖπνος*, ου, ὁ, = *δειπνον*, v. sub

cern, cf. *Past. Ep. Cr. App. p. 22, 61*, *Greg. p. 22, 772*.

Δειπνοσορίστης, οὐ, ὁ, a dinner-sage, one learned in the mysteries of the kitchen: Athenaëus called his work Δειπνοσορίσται, as consisting of discussions on dinners, cakes, etc.

Δειπνοσύνη, ἡς, ἡ, comic for δειπνον, *Matro ap. Ath. 134 F*.

Δειπνοφορία, ας, ἡ, a solemn procession with meat-offerings to Herse, Pandrosos, and Aglauros, *Isae. ap. Poll. 6, 102*: from

Δειπνοφόρος, ον, (δειπνον, φέρω) carrying food, *Arist. H. A.—II. carrying meat-offerings, Lys. ap. Poll. 6, 102*, cf. *foreg*.

Δειραγχής, ἐς, (δειρή, ἄγχω) throttling, prob. l. for δειραχθής.

Δειράδες, ὡν, αἱ, *Dirades*, an Attic demus of the tribe Leontis, probably so called from its position (cf. *δειράς*).

Δειράδιον, ον, τό, dim. from *δειράς*. Δειραδιώτης, ον, ὁ, (Δειράδες) of *Dirades*, *Plut. Alc. 25—2*, of *Diras*, worshipped on *Diras*, epith. of Apollo, who had a temple on *Diras*, a place in Corinth, *Paus. 2, 24, 1*.

Δειράσιος, α, ον, belonging to the neck; hilly, *Lyc.*: from

Δειράς, ἄδος, ὅς, the ridge of a chain of hills, like *ἀντήν* and *ἄσος*, q.v., *H. Hom. Ap. 281*: esp. of the isthmus of Corinth, *Pind. O. 8, 68, I. 1, 11*.—*II*—δειρός, the neck, *Soph. Ant. 832*, in plur. (cf. *coxae* and *collum*, and *jugum*).

Δειράς, part. aor. 1 of *δέρω*, *Od*.

Δειραχθής, ἐς, (δειρή, ἄχθος) heavy on the neck, *Anth. v. δειραχθής*.

Δειρή, ἡς, ἡ, Att. δέρη, the neck, *ἐκτοστ.* Hom.—*II*—δειράς, the ridge of a hill, *Δειρά* Ἀρκαδίας, *Μαίναιαι*, *Pind. O. 3, 48; 9, 89*, only poet. (prob. from *δέρω*, cf. *λόφος*).

Δειρή, ἡς, ἡ, *Dirē*, a city and promontory of Aethiopia, *Strab*.

Δειροκύντελλον, ον, τό, (δειρή, κύντελλον) a long-necked cup, *Luc*.

Δειρόπαις, αἰδος, ὁ, ἡ, (δειρή, παῖς) producing young by the neck, as weasels were supposed to do, *Lyc*.

Δειροπῆδη, ἡς, ἡ, (δειρή, πῆδη) a necklace or collar.

Δειροτομή, ὦ, f.-ήσω, (δειρή, τέμνω) to cut the throat, *behead*, *τινά*, *II. 21, 89, 555*, *Od. 22, 349*.

ΔΕΙΡΨ2, Ion. for *δέρω*, *Hdt. 2, 39*.

Δεῖς, δέν, v. οὐδεῖς sub fin.

†Δεισάμενος, α, ον, (δεισα, φίλη) filthy, *foul*, *Clem. Al*.

Δεισήμερος, ορος, ὁ, ἡ, (δεῖδω, ἀνῆρ) without fear or regard of one's husband, or in genl. of mankind, *Aesch. Ag. 154*. Hence

†Δεισήμερος, ορος, ὁ, *Dissemor*, a Trojan, *II. 17, 217*.

Δεισιδαιμονέω, ὦ, to be δεισιδαίμων, to have superstitious fears, *Polyb*. Hence

Δεισιδαίμονια, ας, ἡ, fear of the gods, religion, *Diod.—2*. more freq. in bad sense, superstition, *Polyb.*, v. esp. *Plut. περί Δεισιδαίμονιας*.

Δεισιδαίμων, ον, gen. ονος, (δεῖδω, δαίμων) fearing the gods or demons.—*I*. in good sense, fearing the gods, pious, religious, *Xen. Cyr. 3, 3, 58*, *Ages. 11, 8*; but—*2*. more freq. in bad sense, superstitious, bigoted, *Theophr. Char. 25 (16)*, cf. *δεισιδαίμονια*.

Adv.—όνως, *Luc*.

Δεισιθεός, ον, (δεῖδω, θεός)=foreg.

*ΔΕΙΩ, assumed as pres., whence

to form *δεῖδω*, and its irreg. tenses.

ΔΕΚΑ, ὁ, αἱ, τά, indecl., *Lat. DECEM*, Sanscr. *DAÇAN*, our *TEN*, Germ. *ZEHN*, Hom.: *oi*

δέκα, the *Ten*, esp. the ten oligarchs who succeeded the thirty tyrants in Athens, *Lat. Decemviri*, *Isocr. 372 B*: *oi déka* (ἐπὶ) ἀφ' ἧς, those who are ten years past 20, the age of military service, *Xen. Hell. 3, 4, 23*, the compds. commencing with *δέκα*, as *δεκάθυο*, etc., are only used in late Greek, except *δεκατρεῖς*, q. v. which occurs in MSS. of Dem.

Δεκάβαθμος, ον, (δέκα, βαθμός) with ten steps, *Philo*.

Δεκάβοιος, ον, (δέκα, βούς) worth ten oxen, *Plut*.

Δεκαγονία, ας, ἡ, (δέκα, γονή) the tenth generation, *Luc*.

Δεκαγράμματος, ον, (δέκα, γράμμα) of ten lines or letters, *Ath*.

Δεκαδάκτυλος, ον, (δέκα, δάκτυλος) ten fingers long or broad, *βάλλανος*, *Hipp.—2*, ten-fingered, *Dio C*.

Δεκαδάρχης, ον, ὁ, later form for *δεκάδαρχος*.

Δεκαδάρχια, ας, ἡ, the government of the ten, *Isocr. 63 D*: the Rom. decemvirate, *Dion. H.—2*. a decurionate, *Arr.*: from

Δεκάδαρχος, ον, ὁ, (δέκα, ἄρχω)=*δεκάρχης*, a commander of ten men, *Lat. decurio*, freq. in *Xen.—II*. the Rom. decemvir, *Dion. H*.

Δεκαδύς, ἑως, ὁ, one of a decury, *Xen. Cyr. 2, 2, 30*.

Δεκαδικός, ἡ, ὄν, *Lat. denarius*, ἀριθμός ὁ, the number ten.

Δεκαδούχος, ον, ὁ, (δεκάδω, ἔχων) one of the ten, *Lys. ap. Harp*.

†Δεκάδυο, οἱ, αἱ, τά, (δέκα, δύο)=*δώδεκα*, twelve, *N. T. Act. 19, 7*.

Δεκαδύρον, ον, (δέκα, δῶρον II.) ten palms long or broad, *Hes. Op. 424*.

Δεκαετηρίς, ἴδος, pecul. fem. of sq., ὁ, πανήγυρις, *Dio C*.

Δεκαέτηρος, ον, (δέκα, ἔτος) ten-yearly: χρόνος ὁ, a space of ten years, *Plat. Legg. 772 B*.

Δεκαετής, ἐς,=foreg., ὁ, πόλεμος, *Thuc. 5, 25, 26*.

Δεκαετία, ας, ἡ, a space of ten years, *Strab.*, and *Dion. H*.

Δεκάω, f.-ἴσω, to bribe, corrupt, esp. judges, *Lat. decuriare*, *Isocr. 169 D*, *Arist. Pass.* to be bribed, *Lys*. (not from *δέχομαι*, but from *δέκα*, as the Rom. *decuriare* meant to bribe the tribes at elections; cf. *δεκάς*).

†Δεκαῖνος, ον, ὁ, *Decaeneus*, a soothsayer among the *Getae*, *Strab*.

Δεκάκις, adv., ten-times, *II.—II*. ten-fold, *Anth*.

Δεκάκλινος, ον, (δέκα, κλίνη) holding ten dinner-couches, (κλῖναι) στέγη ὁ, *Xen. Oec. 8, 13*.—*II*. ten κλῖναι long, *Arist. Mir*.

Δεκακότυλος, ον, (δέκα, κοτύλη) holding ten κοτύλαι.

Δεκακύμια, ας, ἡ, (δέκα, κύμα) a tenfold wave, *Lat. fluctus decumarius*, *Luc. cf. τρικύμια*.

Δεκάκωλον, ον, (δέκα, κῶλον) having ten members.

Δεκάλιτρον, ον, τό, (δέκα, λίτρα) a sum of ten λίτραι, *Epich. p. 4*.

Δεκάλογος, ον, ὁ, (δέκα, λόγος) the Decalogue, *Eccl*.

Δεκαμέτρος, ον, (δέκα, μέτρον) of ten metres.

Δεκαμηνίαιος, α, ον,=sq., *Plut*.

Δεκάμηρος, ον, (δέκα, μήν) ten months old, σκύλας, *Xen. Cyn. 7, 6—2*, in the tenth month, ἡ αἰρεσις ἦν ὁ, *Hdt. 9, 3*: *κνέει* ὁ, *Menand. p. 145*.

Δεκαμναίος, α, ον,=sq., *Polyb*.

†Δεκαμνίχος, ον, ὁ, *Decamnichus*, masc. pr. n., a Macedonian, *Arist*.

Δεκάμινος, ον, (δέκα, μνᾶ) weighing or worth ten minae, *Ar. Pac. 1224* 1235.

Δεκάφορος, ον, (δέκα, ἀμφορες) holding ten ἀμφορες, i. e. about ninety gallons, κρατήρ, *Eur. Cycl. 388*.

Δεκαναῖα, ας, ἡ, (δέκα, ναῖς) a squadron of ten ships, *Polyb*.

Δεκανία, ας, ἡ,=δεκάς a decury, *Arr*.

Δεκάπαλαι, adv., a very long time ago. Comic form of πάλαι, like δώδεκάπαλαι, *Ar. Eq. 1154*.

†Δεκαπέντε, οἱ, αἱ, τά, (δέκα, πέντε) fifteen, *N. T. John 11, 18*.

Δεκαπηχναῖος, α, ον,=sq., *Geop*.

Δεκάπηγος, v. (δέκα, πήγος) ten cubits long, *Hdt. 9, 81*.

Δεκαπλασιάζω, f.-ἴσω, to multiply by ten from

Δεκαπλάσιος, ον, tenfold, *Lat. decuplus*, *Plat. Rep. 615 B*: c. gen. *ten times greater than*, *Polyb* · ἡ -σία (sub. τιμή) hence τὴν δεκαπλασίαν ὑφαίρειν, καταδικάζειν, to mulct in ten times the amount, *Dem. 72b, 23, cf. 733, 5*. Adv.—ως, *Hipp*.

Δεκάπλεθρον, ον, (δέκα, πλέθρον) enclosing ten πλέθρα, *Thuc. 6, 102*.

Δεκάπλοκος, ον, (δέκα, πλέκος) folded ten times.

Δεκαπλόος, ον, contr.—πλόος, οὖν, =δεκαπλάσιος, *Dem. 726*, fin.

Δεκάπολις, ἐως, ἡ, (δέκα, πόλις) with ten cities: as subst. a union of ten cities: hence *Decapolis*, a district of Judaea so called, *N. T. Matth. 4, 25*.

Δεκάπους, ὁ, ἡ, πουν, τό, gen. ποδός, (δέκα, πούς) ten feet long, *Ar. Eccl. 652*.

Δεκαπρωτοι, ὡν, οἱ, *Lat. decemprimi*, the ten chief councillors, *Böckh Inscr. 2, p. 217*.

Δεκάρχος, ον, ὁ,=δεκαδάρχης, a decurion, *Hdt. 7, 81*.—*II*. a Rom. decemvir, *Dion. H*. Hence

Δεκαρχία, ας, ἡ,=δεκαδάρχια *I*, *Xen. Hell. 3, 4, 2*.

Δεκάς, ἄδος, ὅς, ἡ, (δέκα) a decad: a body of ten men, *Lat. decuria*, *Hom.*, *Hdt.*, etc.: *Δύκον δεκάς*, an obscure name given to bribed Dicasts at Athens, v. *Att. Process*, p. 150.

Δεκαμόρις, οὐ, ὁ, (δεκάω) *bribery* *Dion. H*.

Δεκάσπορος, ον, (δέκα, σπεῖρω) χρόνος ὁ, a lapse of ten seed-times, i. e. ten years, *Eur. Tro. 20*, cf. *El. 1154*.

Δεκαστάτης, ον, (δέκα, στατήρ) with ten staters, *Arr*.

Δεκάστεγος, ον, (δέκα, στέγη) ten stories high, πυργός, *Strab*.

Δεκάστῦλος, ον, (δέκα, στῦλος) of temples with ten columns in front, decastyle, *Vitrav*.

†Δεκάσχημος, ον, (δέκα, σχῆμα) of ten-fold form, *Plut*.

Δεκαταῖος, α, ον, (δέκατος) on the tenth day, *Plat. Rep. 614 B*: ten-days old, *Luc*.

Δεκαταλαντία, ας, ἡ, a sum of ten talents; from

Δεκατάλαντος, ον, (δέκα, τάλαντον) weighing or worth ten talents, λίθος, *Ar. Fr. 264*: *δίκη* ὁ, an action in which the damages were laid at ten talents, *Aeschin. 41, 13*.

Δεκατεία, ας, ἡ,=δεκάτεσις, *Plut*.

†Δεκατέσσαρες, οἱ, αἱ, -σαρα, τά, (δέκα, τέσσαρες) fourteen, *N. T. Matth. 1, 17*.

Δεκάτευμα, ατος, τό, (δεκάτω) a tenth, τίθε, *Call. Ep. 41*.

Δεκατέσις, ἐως, ἡ, (δεκατεῖω *II. 2*), decimation, *Dion. H*.

Δεκατεντήριον, ον, τό,=δεκατηλόγιον, the tenths-office, custom-house, *Xen. Hell. 1, 1, 22*, cf. *Böckh P F 2, p. 39, 41*.

Δεκατεντής, οὐδ, *a farmer of tenths*, *dt. decumanius*: from

Δεκατέυω, (δεκάτη) *to exact the tenths*, *to tithe*, esp. *to take the tenth of booty*, etc., as *an offering to the gods*, τινά, *from a man*, Valck. Hdt. 7, 132: in pass. ἀναγκάως ἔχει τὰ χρήματα δεκατενθῆναι τῷ Διί, Hdt. 1, 89: hence proverb, ἐλπίς ἦν δεκατενθῆναι τὰς Θήβας, i.e. *taken and tithed*, Xen. Hell. 6, 3, 20; 6, 5, 35.—2. *to exact the tenths as a tax on all imports*, c. acc. πόλεις, ap. Lyeurg. 158, 6.—3. absol. *to be a decaetēs*, Ar. Fr. 392.

—II. *to devote or dedicate the tenth part, send one in ten out of the country*, cf. Creuzer Xanth. p. 178.—2. in war, *to take out the tenth man for execution*, Lat. *decimare*.

Δεκάτη, ἡς, ἡ, v. sub δέκατος. Δεκατηλογέω, = δεκατέυω. Hence Δεκατηλογία, ας, ἡ = δεκατένσεις. Δεκατηλόγιον, ου, τό = δεκατεντήριον, q. v.

Δεκατηλόγος, ου, δ, (δέκατος, λέγω) = δεκατεντής, Dem. 679, 27.

Δεκατημόριον, ου, τό, (δέκατος, μέρος) *the tenth part*, Plat. Legg. 924 A.

Δεκατηφόρος, ου, (δεκάτη, φέρω) *tithe-paying*, ἀπαρχαί, Call. Del. 278.

Δεκάτος, ἡ, ου, (δέκα) *tenth*, Hom., who also uses it as a round number, Od. 16, 18.—2. δεκάτη, ἡς, ἡ, sub. μερίς, *the tenth part*, tithe, Hdt., etc.—3. δεκάτη, ἡς, ἡ, sub. ἡμέρα, *the tenth day*, Hom.: at Athens, *the festival on the tenth day after birth*, when the child has a name given it, τὴν δ. θύειν, *to give a naming-day feast*, Ar. Av. 922, cf. 494, and Eur. El. 654; so τὴν δ. ἐορτῆσαι ὑπὲρ τοῦ νιού, Dem. 1016, fin. Δεκατόσπορος, ου, (δέκατος, σπέρω) *in the tenth generation*, Epigr. ap. Strab. p. 464.

Δεκατόω, ὤ, *to take tithe of a person*, τιναί, N. T.

Δεκατριάς, δεκατρίαί, thirteen, prob. a *tribe* form, though found in MSS. *Δ. Dem.*, v. L. Dind. Steph. Thes. in v.

Δεκατῶνης, ου, δ, (δεκάτη, ὠνόμασι) *a farmer of tenths*, Anaxil. Glauc. . . Hence

Δεκατόνιον, ου, τό, *the office of the deka-tonai*, Antiph. Ἀλ. 2.

Δεκάφονος, ου, (δέκα, φωνή) *tenfold*, Call. Fr. 162, ubi v. Bendl.

Δεκάφυλος, ου, (δέκα, φυλή) *consisting of ten tribes (φυλαί)*, Hdt. 5, 66.

Δεκάχαλκον, ου, τό, *the Rom. denarius*, = ten χαλκοί, Plut.

Δεκαχῆ, adv., *in ten parts*, Dio C.

Δεκαχίλιοι, αι, α, (δέκα, χίλιοι) *ten thousand*, Hom., cf. ἐννεαχίλιοι.

Δεκάχορδος, ου, (δέκα, χορδή) *ten-stringed*, LXX.

†Δεκέβαλος, ου, δ, *Decebalus*, a king of the Dacians, Dio C.

†Δεκελεῖθρον, adv. from Decelea, Hdt.

†Δεκέλεια, ας, ἡ, *Decelēa*, a town and demus of Attica, on the border of Boeotia, Hdt., Thuc., etc. Hence

†Δεκελειάς, adv. to Decelēa.

†Δεκελειασί, adv. in Decelēa, Isocr.

†Δεκελεικός, ἡ, ὄν, of Decelēa, *Decelian*, Dem.; v. l. in Strab. Δεκελικός, p. 396.

†Δεκελειόθεν, adv. from Decelēa, Lys.

†Δεκελεύς, ἔως, ὁ, a *Decelian*, Hdt. 8, 73.

†Δεκελῆθεν, adv. from Decelea; contd. from Δεκελεῖθρον.

†Δέκελος, ου, δ, *Decelus*; a hero, from whom Decelea was named, Hdt. 9, 73.

Δεκέμβριος, ου, (δέκα, ἔμβολος)

with ten beaks (ἔμβολα), ναῦς, Aesch. Fr. 129.

†Δεκέμβριος, ου, ὁ, *December*, Plut.

Δεκετήρις, ἰδος, ἡ, a space of ten years, Dio C.

Δεκετήριος, ου, = sq. Anth.

Δεκέτης, ου, δ, (δέκα, ἔτος) *lasting ten years*, χρόνος, Soph. Phil. 715, Plat. Legg. 682 D.—II. *ten years old*, Eur. Andr. 307.

Δεκέτις, ἰδος, ἡ, *pecul. fem. of foreg.*, Ar. Lys. 644.

Δεκήρης, ἐς, (δέκα, ἐρέσω or ἄρω) *with ten banks of oars*, ναῦς δ., *deceris*, Polyb. 16, 3, 3; cf. τριήρης.

Δεκλήτων, ου, τό, *Deciētum*, a city of Italy; hence οἱ Δεκλήται, the *Deciatae*, acc. to Strabo a race of the Ligyns, p. 202.

†Δέκιον, ου, ὁ, the Rom. *Decius*, Polyb.

Δέκομαι, Ion. for δέχομαι.

Δεκόρνιος, ου, (δέκα, ὀργυιά) *ten fathoms long*, δίκτυα Xen. Cyn. 2, 5.

†Δεκριανός, οὔ, δ, *Decrianus*, a sophist of Patrae, Luc.

Δεκτέος, α, ου, verb. adj. from δέχομαι, Strab.

Δεκτήρ, ἥρος, ὁ, = sq.

Δέκτης, ου, ὁ, (δέχομαι) *strictly a receiver*: hence a beggar, Od. 4, 248.

Δεκτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (δέχομαι) *fit for receiving*, able to receive, Lat. *capax*, c. gen. δ. ἐπιστήμη, Def. Plat. 415 A, τροφή, Arist. Pol.

Δεκτο, Ep. syncop. 3 sing. aor. from δέχομαι, Il.

Δεκτός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. adj. from δέχομαι, received: *to be received*, acceptable, Lat. *acceptus*, N. T.

Δεκτρια, ας, ἡ, poet. fem. of δεκτῆρ, δέκτης, Archil. 44, 2.

Δεκτάρ, ορος, poet. for δέκτης, δεκτῆρ, one who takes upon himself, δ. αἱμάτων νέον, *taking new spilt blood on one's self*, on one's own head, Aesch. Eum. 204.

Δελαστρενός, ἔως, ὁ, poet. for δελαστρενός, Nic.

Δελεάζω, f. -άσω, (δέλεαρ) *to entice or catch by a bait*, Isocr. 166 A, in Pass.: hence in genl. *to allure, entice, deceive, catch*, γαστρί δελεάζεσθαι Xen. Mem. 2, 1, 4, σχολῇ, Dem. 241, 2. Mid. *to entice to one's self*, Aesop.—II. c. acc. cognato νῶτον τὸς περὶ ἄγκιστρον δ., *to put it on the hook as a bait*, Hdt. 2, 70, but δ. ἄγκιστρον ἰσχύδι, *to bait the hook with a fig*, Luc.

Δελεῖμα, ατος, τό, a bait.

ΔΕ'ΔΕΑΡ, ατος, τό, a bait, Xen. Mem. 2, 1, 4: hence a bait, enticement, deception, δ. τινοῦ, bait for a person, Eur. Andr. 264; so ἠδονή κακὴν ὁδ. Plat. Tim. 69 D, Cicero's *esca malorum*: poet. also δέλαρ, Call. Fr. 478; and in dat. sometimes contr. δελῆτι.

(From the root δελ- comes δόλος, *dolus*: the only verb is δελεάζω, and δέλος is found in a late writer.)

Δελεάρπας, ατος, ὁ, ἡ, (δέλεαρ, ἄρπάζω) *greedy of the bait*, biting freely, πέοκος, Anth.

Δελέασμα, ατος, τό, = δελεῖμα, δέλεαρ, Ar. Eq. 789.

Δελεασμίδιον, ου, τό, dim. from foreg., Philox. ap. Ath. 147 A.

Δελεασμός, οὔ, δ, (δελεάζω) *catching with a bait*, late.

Δελεάστρα, ας, ἡ, a baited trap or noose, Cratin. Seriph. 12.

Δελεάστρον, ου, τό, = foreg., Nicoph. Aphrod. 4.

Δελέτρον, ου, τό, = δέλεαρ, Opp.—2. a lantern, perh. because it was used to catch fish by night, ap. Ath. 694 F.

Δελήτριον, ου, τό, dim. from δέλεαρ, Sophr., v. Ellendt Lex. Sophr.

Δελλῆθιον, ου, τό, *the nest of the δέλλης*, [L.]

Δέλλις, ἰθος, ἡ, a kind of wasp.

ΔΕ'ΑΟΣ, εος, τό, = δέλεαρ, Geop.

ΔΕ'ΑΤΑ, τό, indecl., v. sub Δ.

II. *the Delta*, a name for the islands formed by the mouths of large rivers, so called from their shape, 1. esp. of the Nile, Hdt. 2, 13, Strab. etc.—2. an island formed in the mouth of the Ganges, Strab.—3. a region of Thrace, now *Dercon*, near Byzantium, Xen. An. 7, 1, 33.—III. = γυναικεῖον αἰδοῖον, Ar. Lys. 151.

Δελαῖριον, ου, τό, dim. from δέλτος, Polyb.

Δελτίον, ου, τό, dim. from δέλτος, Hdt. 7, 239.

Δελτογράφος, ου, (δέλτος, γράφω) *writing on a δέλτος or tablet*, registering, recording, φῶρη, Aesch. Eum. 275. [α]

Δελτοειδής, ἐς, (δέλτα, εἶδος) *deltoid-shaped*, triangul., Adv. -δώς.

Δέλτος, ου, ἡ, a writing-tablet, from Δ, the old shape of tablets, Lat. *pugillares*, Soph. Tr. 683; esp. in plur., Eur. I. A. 798, also πινάκος δέλτος, Ar. Thesm. 778: metaph. δέλτοι φρενῶν, *the tablets of the heart*, Aesch. Fr. 789, ubi v. Blomf. (814).—II. any writing, a will, Luc. Hence

Δελτόω, ὤ, *to put into a δέλτος*, *to note down on tablets*, record: hence in mid. δελτοῦσθαι ἐπη, *to note down words for one's self*, Aesch. Supp. 179. Hence

Δελταῖος, ἡ, ὄν, in the shape of a Δ. τὸ δελταῖον, a triangle; esp. a triangular-shaped constellation, Arat.

Δελοφάκος, ου, ὁ, belonging to a δέλφαξ: πλευρά δ., ribs of pork, Pherecr. Metall. 1, 16.

Δελοφάκην, ἡς, ἡ, = δέλφαξ, Epich. p. 67, a sucking-pig, dim. from

Δελοφάκον, ου, τό, = δέλφαξ, Ar. Thesm. 237, Lys. 1061.—2. = γυναῖκα κείον αἰδοῖον, cf. χοῖρος.

Δελοφάκομαι, contr. δελφακοῦμαι as pass. *to grow up to pig-hood*, Ar. Ach. 786.

ΔΕ'ΛΦΑΣ, ἄκος, ὁ, Epich. p. 58, ἡ, Hdt. 2, 70, a pig, cf. Comicos ap. Ath. 374 D, sq.: from Arist. down wds., a young pig.

†Δελφίος, α, ου, of Delphi, Delphic, v. l. H. Hom. Ap. 496.

†Δελφικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or belonging to Delphi, Delphic, Δελ. ὄβλα, the Pythian games celebrated near Delphi, Soph. El. 682.

Δελφίον, ἱκος, ὁ, late form of δελφός, Δελφινός, prob. 1. in Aesch. Fr. 142, δ. πεδῖον πόντου, where the dolphins gambol, v. Herm. Opusc. 5, 151.

†Δελφίης, ου, δ, and Δελφίνης, ἡς, ἡ, the serpent Python, slain by Apollo, Ar. Rh. 2, 706; less correctly Δελφίης, -ῖνης, [L.]

†Δελφίνις, f. -ίσω, (δελφίς) *to play the dolphin*, κάρα δ., *to duck or dive like one*, Luc.

Δελφίνιον, ου, τό, a temple of the Delphian Apollo, at Athens, Plut.: τὸ ἐπὶ Δελφίνιῳ δικαστήριον, the law court there.—2. as geogr. name Delphinium, a city in the island of Chios, Thuc. 8, 38.—3. a city and harbour in Boeotia (δ' ἱερὸς λιμὴν), Strab.—II. a plant, perh. *larkspur*, Diosc. [φ] Strictly neut., from

Δελφίνιος, ου, δ, epith. of Apollo because worshipped at Delphi; acc. to some from the serpent δελφίνης, which he slew, H. Hom. Ar. 493, Ruahn. Ep. Cr. p. 26.

Δελφινίσκος, ου, δ, dim. from δελφίς, a little dolphin, Arist. H. A.

Δεξιωμαί, f. ὥσμοι: aor. ἐδεξίω-
σάμην, dep. mid., (δεξιός) to offer the
right hand, greet with the right hand, c.
acc. pers., Ar. Plut. 753, and Xen.
but also c. dat., δεξιόσθαι θεοῖς, to
pay greeting or honour to the gods,
Aesch. Ag. 852: also c. dat. modi, δ.
χεροῖ, H. Hom. 5, 16, ἐπαίνους, Soph.
El. 976: but c. acc. rei, πυκνὴν ἀμυσ-
τον δεξιόμενοι, handing one or pledg-
ing one in many a bumper, Rhes. 419.
Cf. δεικνύμι, fin. Plat. Rep. 468 B,
has aor. δεξιόθηναι, in pass. signf.

ΔΕΞΙΟΣ, α, ὄν, Lat. DEXTER,
DEXTIMUS, Sanscr. DAKSHA.
—I. on the right hand or side, Hom.,
ἐπὶ δεξιᾷ and ἐπὶ δεξιόφιν, to the
right, Il.; later also χεῖρός ἐς τὴν
δεξιᾷ, Soph. Fr. 527 (indeed ἐπ' ὀρι-
στερὰ χεῖρός ἐς in Hom.), and ἐπὶ δ.
χεῖρός, Theoc. 25, 18; but ἐνδεξία
and ἐπὶ δεξιᾷ, ἐν δεξιᾷ, on the right:
for which Hdt. has πρὸς δεξιᾷ, 1, 51;
7, 69, v. also δεξιῶ. —II. fortunate,
boding good, esp. of the flight of birds
and other omens; so δεξιὸς ὄνους, =
αἰσίου, freq. in Hom.: Heyne indeed,
Il. 7, 184, remarks that he always
uses it in signf. I.: but the fact is
that Greek augurs looked to the north,
so that the lucky omens from the east
were on their right, the unlucky ones,
from the west, on their left: to the
Romans, on the contrary, who looked
south, the good omens were laeva or
sinistra; though their poets often use
the Greek form. From the Greek
preference of the right hand, it was
considered lucky to hand wine from
left to right, Il. 1, 597; and in the
same way to do all things which went
round a circle, as handing round lots,
begging round a table, cf. Il. 7, 184,
Od. 17, 365; 21, 141, Theogn. 938,
and ἐνδεξιός, ἐπιδεξιός. —III. metaph.
dexterous, ready, nimble, opp. to left-
handed (French gauche), and of mind,
sharp, shrewd, clever, first in Pind. I.
5, 77 (4, 61), who has also superl. in
this sense, N. 3, 12, and then freq. in
Ar., both of persons and things, as
Nub. 428, 834. Adv. —ῶς, superl.
δεξιότατα, Ar. Nub. 148. (Cf. δει-
κνύμι, fin.)

†Δεξιός, σὺ, ὅ, Dexius, a Colophon-
ian, father of Xenophanes, Diog. L.
(wr. also Δέξιος); in Luc. Δεξίνους.
†Δεξιόσειρος, σὺ, ὅ, (δεξιός, σείρα)
ἐπικτός, the horse which was not yoked
to the chariot: and as it thus had more
liberty for prancing, etc., than the
others, the finest horse was prob. put
there for display: hence spirited, im-
petuous, cf. Herm. Soph. El. 712, and
σειραφόρος: so metaph. in Soph. Ant.
140, as epith. of Mars.

Δεξιόστῆρας, σὺ, ὅ, (δεξιός, ἵστα-
μαι) one who stands in the right file of
the chorus, Müll. Eum. § 12. [α]

†Δεξιότης, ης, ἡ, (δεξιός) dexterity,
activity, esp. of mind, sharpness,
cleverness, σοφία καὶ δ., Hdt. 8, 124,
and so freq. in Ar. —II. = δεξιότης,
Paus.

†Δεξιότοιχος, σὺ, ὅ, (δεξιός, τοίχος)
on the starboard side of a ship.

†Δεξιόφνης, ἑς, (δεξιός, φαίνομαι)
appearing on the right, Plut.

†Δεξιόφιν, adv., but also ἐπὶ δεξιό-
φιν, to the right, towards the right, Il.
13, 308, v. Kühner Gr. Gr. § 262.

†Δεξιππος, σὺ, ὅ, Dexippus, a La-
conian in the Greek force of Cyrus
the younger, Xen. An. 5, 1, 15.

†Δεξιπύρος, σὺ, ὅ, (δέχομαι, πῦρ)
receiving fire or burnt-sacrifices, θυμέλη,
Eur. Supp. 65.

Δέξις, ἰως, ἡ, (δέχομαι) reception,
Eur. I. A. 1182, cf. δοχή.

†Δεξιτέρως, ἄ, ὄν, poet. lengthd. form
for δεξιός, right, the right, Hom., and
Pind., δ. κατὰ μαζόν, Il. 5, 393; δ.
χεῖρὶ Od. 20, 197, also δεξιτέρῳ, like
δεξιῶ, suv. χεῖρ, the right hand, Hom.
†Δεξιτέρφον, ἑρ. for δεξιτέρῳ, Il.
24, 284.

†Δεξιφάνης, σὺς, ὅ, Dexiphanes, masc.
pr. n., Strab.

†Δεξιωμα, ατος, τό, (δεξιόμαι) that
which is well received, an acceptable
thing, Eur. Bell. 15. —II. = δεξιότης, a
pledge of friendship, Soph. O. C. 619.

†Δεξιώνυμος, σὺ, (δεξιός, ὄνομα)
right, or lucky in name: also simply =
δεξιός, χερσὶ δεξιωνύμοις, Aesch.
Supp. 607, cf. εὐώνυμος.

†Δεξιῶσις, εως, ἡ, (δεξιόμαι) the offer
of the right hand, a greeting, welcome,
Plut.: also canvassing, Lat. ambitus, Id.
Δεξο, imperat. of a sync. aor. from
δέχομαι, Il. 19, 10.

†Δεξῶσις, σὺ, ὅ, Dexōsis, masc. pr. n.,
Plut. Pyrrh. 17.

†Δεῖμα, f. δέσσομαι, and Epich. p.
67, δεῖσμαι, dep. pass. c. fut. mid., to
need, want: to beg, ask: v. sub δέω (B).

†Δεῖμα, dep., to be afraid, c. inf.,
Aesch. Pers. 700, from δέος, but dub.
(not occurring elsewhere), and Dind.
reads διομα.

†Δέον, ὄντος, τό, and Att. δέιν, Lys.,
part. neut. from the impers. δέξ, that
which is binding, needful, right, proper,
Xen. Mem. 4, 3, 8; also τὰ δέοντα,
Thuc. 1, 22, etc.: ἐν δέοντι, sub. και-
ρῶ, in good time, seasonably, Lat. op-
portune, Eur. Med. 1277, also ἐν τῷ
δέοντι, Hdt. 2, 159: so too εἰς δὲ δ.
Hdt. 1, 119, Soph. O. T. 1416, also ἐς
τὸ δέον, Hdt. 2, 173: but εἰς τὸ δ.
also, for needful purposes, needful,
hence, at Athens, the phrase for se-
cret service, εἰς τὸ δέον ἀπάλεσα, Ar.
Nub. 859, ubi v. Interp.: εἰς οὐδὲν
δέον, to no useful purpose, unnecessarily,
Dem.: πρὸ τοῦ δέοντος, before
there is any necessity. —II. like ἐξόν,
ἐόν, παρόν, etc., δέον is used instead
of the gen. absol. δέοντος, esp. in
Thuc., and Oratt., it being needful or
fitting, c. inf., Ar. Nub. 989: this is
rather the acc. than the nom., v.
Kühner Ausf. Gr. § 670: so, οὐδὲν
δέον, there being no need.

†Δέον, Ion. for ἔδεον, imperf. from
δέω, to bind, Od.

†Δέονταν, 3 pl. imperat. from δέω,
let them bind, Od.

†Δέοντως, adv. from δέον, as it ought;
fittingly, Plat. Legg. 837 C.

†Δεόνυτος, ὅ, v. Δεύνυτος.

†ΔΕ'ΟΣ, gen. δέους, τό: the plur.
only in Ael.: poet. δέος, (δείδω) =
δείμα, fear, alarm, affright, Hom., who
uses both forms, and oft. joins γλῶ-
σσιν δέος, pale fear: distinguished by
Ammon from φόβος, as being more
lasting, cf. Stallb. Plat. Prot. 358 D;
we have them joined in Hdt. 4, 115.
Construct. δ. τινός, fear of a person
or thing, Ar. Ach. 581, Thuc., etc.:
δέος (ἐστὶ or γίγνεται) c. inf., Il. 12,
246, more usu. foll. by μή, c. subj.,
Ar. Eccl. 650, Thuc. 3, 33, etc.: also
δέος ἔχειν μη..., Soph. O. C. 223. —II.
awe, reverence, Aesch. Pers. 702: ἰδὲς
δέος δεινέται, to fear where no fear
is, Plat. Symp. 198 A. —III. a terror,
means of inspiring fear, δ. δεινότερον,
Thuc. 3, 45.

†ΔΕ'ΠΑΣ, αος, τό, plur. nom. δέπᾱ,
Od., poet. dat. δεπάσσει, Il. 4, 3, and
δεπάσσει, Il. 15, 86, a beaker, goblet,
chalice for libations, Hom., with whom
it is always of gold, sometimes richly

wrought, Il. 11, 632: later also o
earthenware, Anth.: cf. ἀμφικύπελ-
λος. —II. the golden bowl or boat in
which the sun floated back from west
to east during the night, Sturz Phre-
cyd. p. 103, Kleine Steisch. 7, fin.
cf. Minnerna. 9. Hence.

†ΔΕ'ΑΤΡΑΙΟ, α, σὺ, ὄν, in or of a cup
Lyc.

†Δέπαστρον, σὺ, τό, = δέπας, An-
tim. 9.

†Δεράχην, ης, ἡ, (δέρη, ἀρχή) a col-
lar, Anth.

†Δεραγῆς, ἑς, = δειραγῆς, Anth.

†Δεραῖον, σὺ, τό, a necklace, Eur.
Ion 1431, in plur.: a collar, Xen. Cyn.
6, 1: strictly neut. from δεραῖος, of
the neck. Hence

†Δεραϊοπέδη, ης, ἡ, = δειροπέδη,
Anth.

†Δέρας, ατος, τό, like δέρος, poet.
for δέρμα, skin, hide.

†Δεράς, ἰδος, ἡ, = δειράς, Soph. Phil.
491, Eur. I. T. 1240, e conj. Hermann.
†Δεράς, τό, Deras, a fortress of Si-
cylonia, v. l. Xen. Hell. 7, 1, 22, cf.
Γέρας.

†Δερβαῖος, σὺ, ὅ, an inhabitant of
Derbe, a Derbeian, N. T. Act. 20, 4
from

†Δέρβη, ης, ἡ, Derbe, a city of Ly-
caonia, Strab. Hence

†Δερβήτης, σὺ, ὅ, an inhabitant of
Derbe, Strab.

†Δέρβικες, σὺ, οἱ, the Derbices, a peo-
ple of Morgiana, on the Oxus, border-
ing on the Hyrcanians, Strab.

†Δέργμα, ατος, τό, (δέρκομαι) a look,
glance, κνανοῦν λεύσανον δέργμα ἄρ-
κοντος, looking the look of, i. e. looking
like..., Aesch. Pers. 83, cf. Eur. Med.
187.

†Δέρδα, ὄν, οἱ, the Derdae, a mount-
ain-tribe in eastern India, Strab.

†Δέρδας, α and σὺ, ὅ, Derdas, a Ma-
cedonian, son of Arrhidaeus, Thuc.
1, 57.

†Δέρη, ης, ἡ, Att. for δειρή, the neck
the throat, Trag.

*ΔΕ'ΡΘΩ, assumed as present,
whence to form some tenses of δαρ-
θάνω.

†Δέρθων, ὄντος, ὅ, Derthona, now Tor-
tona, a city of Italy, Strab.

†Δέρις, ἰος, ἡ, = δέρη, —II. = δέρρις.

†Δερκεταῖος, σὺ, ὅ, Dercetaeus, masc.
pr. n., Plut. Anton. 79.

†Δερκέτης, and Δερκέτος, σὺ, ὅ, Der-
cetes, or Dercetus, masc. pr. n., Ar.
Ach. 1028.

†Δερκετώ, σὺς, ἡ, Derceto, a Syrian
goddess, mother of Semiramis, Diog.
S. 2, 4: Luc. de dea Syr. 14.

†Δερκενῆς, ἑς, (δέρκομαι, εὐνή)
sleeping with the eyes open, Nic.

†Δερκίωμα, dep., poet. for δέρκο-
μαι, Hes. Th. 911.

†ΔΕ'ΡΚΟΜΑΙ, dep. pass. (for the
act. present δέρκο only occurs in
Gramm.): perf. with pres. signf. δέ-
δορκα: aor. ἐδράκον, also in pass.
form ἐδράκην and ἐδέρχην, all in
act. signf.: Hom. uses only part. δερ-
κόμενος, imperf. δερκίσκετο, with aor.
ἐδράκον, and perf. To look, see, Hom.
and as life is necessary to sight, ἰ-
behold the light of the sun, to live, like
βλέπω, Il. 1, 88, Od. 16, 439: δεινόν
σμεράλαλλον δ., to look terrible, Hom.
and so in Att., φόνια δ., Ar. Rau.
1336: also c. acc. cognato, πῶς ὀφθαλ-
μοῖσι δεδορκάς, flashing fire from his
eyes, Od. 19, 446, and so δ. Ἀρη.
Aesch. Theb. 53: also —2. c. acc. ob-
jecti, to look on or at, esp. in pres.
and aor. Hom.: also δ. κατὰ τι
Aesch. Pr. 679: hence in genl. τι
perceive, be aware of, κτύπον δέδορκα

Δερσ. Theb. 103.—II. of light, to flash, gleam, like the eye, φάος, φέγος δέδορκε, Pind. N. 3, fin., 9, 98: hence δέδορκε βλέπειν, to be keen-eyed Chrysipp. ap. Gell.—It seems strictly to be used not merely of sight, but of sharp sight, cf. Aesch. Supp. 409 Soph. Aj. 85, Lucas Quaest. Lexil. § 15. Only poet. (The Sanscr. root *ḍri*: hence prob. δορκά, δράκων.)

†Δερκυλίδας, and -υλλίδας, a and ou, δ, *Dercylidas*, a Spartan general Thuc. 8, 61.

†Δερκυλλίς, ιδος, ἡ, *Dercyllis*, fem. pr. n., also Δερκυλλίς, Anth.

†Δερκύλος, ου, δ, *Dercylus*, an Athenian player, Ar. Vesp. 78.—2. also υλλος, *Dercylus*, one of the ten envoys sent by the Athenians to Philip of Macedon, Dem., etc.

†Δερκυνος, ου, δ, *Dercynus*, a son of Neptune, Apollod. 2, 5, 10.

Δέρμα, στος, τό, (δέρω) the skin, hide of beasts, Lat. *pellis*, Hom., δέρμα λεόντος, a lion's skin for a cloak, Il.: also skins prepared for bags, bottles, etc., Od. 2, 291. Once in Hom. of a man's skin stripped off, Il. 16, 341, cf. Hdt. 4, 64; 5, 25.—2. later in genl. one's skin, Lat. *cutis*, περι τῆς δερμάτις δέδοικα, Ar. Eq. 27, cf. Pac. 746.—3. the bark of trees, Theophr.: also the skin or slough of fruit, Id. Cf. δορά, δέρας, δέρος, δέρρις.

Δερματικόν, ον, τό, sub. ἀργύριον, the revenue arising from the sale of the hides, etc., of victims, Lycurg. ap. Harp., cf. Böckh P. E. 2, 50: strictly neut. from

Δερματικός, ἡ, όν, (δέρμα) of or like skin, Arist. H. A.

Δερματίνος, ἡ, ον, of skin, leathern, Od. 4, 782, ἄσπις, Hdt. 7, 79.

Δερματίνον, ου, τό, dim. from δέρμα, Arist. Physiogn.

Δερματίς, ιδος, ἡ, dim. from δέρμα.

Δερματοουργία, ας, ἡ, (δέρμα, *έργω) the preparing of leather, tanning.

Δερματοουργικός, ἡ, όν, of, belonging to a tanner or tanning, Plat. Polit. 280 C. From

†Δερματουργός, οὔ, ό, (δέρμα, *έργω) a tanner.

Δερματοφάγεια, ω, (δέρμα, φαγεῖν) to eat the skin and all, Strab.

Δερματοφορέω, ω, to wear a skin or hide: from

Δερματοφόρος, ον, (δέρμα, φέρω) clothed in skins, Strab.

Δερματόδωξ, ες, (δέρμα, εἶδος) like skin, Arist. H. A.

Δερμωτής, or δερμιστής, οὔ, ό, δέρμα, ἐσθίων) a worm which eats skin or leather, Soph. Fr. 397, v. Ellendt.

Δερμώπτερος, ον, (δέρμα, πτερόν) leather-winged, as a bat, Arist. H. A.

†Δέρσηξ, ου, δ, *Dernes*, a satrap of Arabia, Xen. An. 7, 8, 25.

Δέρσις, εως, ἡ, (δερκομαι) the sense of sight, Orac. ap. Plut.

Δέρον, imperf. for ἔδερων from δέ-ω, Hom.

Δέρος, εος, τό, like δέρας, poet. for ἔρμα, skin, hide, Soph. Fr. 16.

†Δερριάτις, ιδος, ἡ, of *Derrium*, *Derium*, epith. of Diana, from sq., Paus.

†Δέρριον, ου, τό, *Derrium*, a place in Aconia, with a temple of Diana, Paus.

†Δέρριον and δερρίδιον, ου, τό, dim. 'om sq.

Δέρρις, εως, ἡ, also δέρις, (δέρος, ἔρμα) a leathern covering or coat, Eul. Inert. 39.—II. in plur. screens of tin, etc., hung before fortifications to deaden the enemy's missiles, like the Roman *clivica*, Thuc. 2, 75; where ἔριες differ from διφθέροι, prob. as dressed skins from dressed

†Δέρρις, εως, ἡ, *Derris*, a promontory of Macedonia, Strab.

†Δερραῖοι, ον, οί, the *Dersaei*, a Thracian people on the Pangaeus, Hdt. 7, 100.

Δέρτρον, ου, τό, (δέρω) the caul or membrane which contains the bowels, Lat. *omentum*, Antim. 107, and Hipp.: in Od. 11, 579, the vultures of Tityus are represented δέρτρον ἔσω δύνοντες, where Aristarch. took it for the skin of Tityus; others still worse for the vulture's beak (for δύνοντες is neut. not act.); rather δέρτρον ἔσω is put for εἰς δέρτρον, even to the bowels, as in Hipp. 1149 E.

†Δερτώσσα, ἡς, ἡ, *Dertōssa*, now *Tortosa*, a city of Spain, on the Iberus, Strab.

ΔΕΡΩ, Ion. δέρω, fut. δερῶ: aor. act. ἔδειρα: aor. pass. ἐδάην, but we also have a part. *darpeis* in Nicoc. Cent. 1: fut. 2 pass. *darhōsai*: perf. *dedarka* and *dedōra*: of which Hom. has impf. and aor. act. *To skin, flay*, of animals, δ. βοῦς, μήλα, Hom.: ἰσκήν δέρειν τινά, to flay one alive, Plut. Sol. 15, v. *daíro*: also δερῶ σε θύλακον, I will flay you into a purse, Ar. Eq. 370.—II. also (like our vulgar words to tan or hide) to cudgel, thrash, Ar. Vesp. 485, Ran. 619: hence proverb., ὁ μὴ δαρείς ἄνθρωπος οὐ παιδεύεται.=παιδεύματα μαθήματα, Menand. Monost. 422. (δαίρω and δέλω, both post-Hom., yet come nearer the Sanscr. *dri*, to cut asunder, and this brings δέρω into connexion with δρέπω.=δρύφω.)

Δέσις, εως, ἡ, (δέω) a binding, tying together.—II. like πλοκή, the complication or involution of a dramatic plot, opp. to λύσις, Arist. Poet. 18.

Δέσμα, στος, τό, (δέω) poet. for δεσμός, a bond, fetter, Od. 1, 204.—II. a head-band, Il. 22, 468, in plur., like ἀνάδημα, διάδημα.

Δεσμεντικός, ἡ, όν, fit, good for binding, Plat. Legg. 847 D: from

Δεσμενός, (δεσμός) to fetter, put in chains, H. Hom. 6, 17, Eur. Bacch. 616; to tie together, as corn in the sheaf, Hes. Op. 479.

Δεσμενός, ω, f. -ήσω, (δεσμός)=δεσμενός, N. T.

Δέσημ, ἡς, ἡ, (δέω) a bundle, Alex., Κυβερν. 2, and ap. Dem. 934, 26.

Δέσιμον, ου, τό=δεσμός, Anth.: strictly neut. from

Δέσιμος, ον, also α, ον, Soph. Fr. 217, (δεσμός) binding: hence binding as a spell, bewitching, c. gen., ἕμνος δ. φρενών, Aesch. Eum. 332.—II. pass. bound, captive, Soph. Aj. 299, and Eur.

Δεσίμς, ιδος, ἡ=δέσημ, Hipp.

Δεσμός, ον, plur. τὰ δεσμά, H. Hom. Merc. 157, Hdt. 6, 91, and so usu. Att. but δεσμοί, Eur. Bacch. 518, 634, (δέω) a band, bond, fetter: Hom. in genl. anything like a band for tying and fastening, as a halter, Il. 6, 507; a mooring cable, Od. 13, 100, etc.—2. in genl., bonds, imprisonment, δεσμός ἀχλύος, Epigr. ap. Hdt. 5, 77, οὐδὲν ἄξιον δεσμοῦ, Hdt. 3, 145: so too in plur., Thuc. 7, 82.—II.=δέσημ, a bundle, late. [v]

Δεσμοφύλαξ, ακος, ό, ἡ, (δεσμός, φύλας) a prison-keeper, jailer, N. T. [v]

Δεσώω,=δεσμενός, to bind, fetter. Hence

Δέσμημα, στος, τό, a fetter, Aesch. Pers. 745, in plur.

Δεσμητήριον, ου, τό, a prison, Thuc. 6, 60, ό, ἀνδρῶν, Hdt. 3, 23.

Δεσμητής, ου, ό, a prisoner, captive, Hdt. 3, 143, and Att.—II. as adj. in chains, fettered, Aesch. Pr. 119: so too

fem. δεσμώτις, ιδος, ε. ποίμνη, Soph. Aj. 234.

Δεσπόζω, f. -όσω, (δεσπότης) to rule with absolute sway, be lord of, c. gen. H. Hom. Cer. 366, Hdt. 3, 142, etc.: later also c. acc., ό. πόλιν, Eur. H. F. 28: absol. to gain the mastery, Aesch. Pr. 208.—II. to make one's self master of a thing; and so, to comprehend, catch the meaning of, λόγος, Aesch. Ag. 543. Pass. to be under the control of one, Diod.

Δεσποινα, ἡς, ἡ, pecul. fem. of δεσπότης, the mistress, lady of the house, Lat. *hera*, Od.; where ἄλοχος δεσποινα and γυνὴ δεσποινα are joined with reference to her entire authority over the domestics. From Pindar's time, a princess, queen, P. 4, 19, Fr. 87, 11: in Att. oft. joined with the names of goddesses, ό. Ἐκάτη, Aesch. Fr. 374, *Αοτεμς, Soph. El. 626, etc.: but at Athens esp. as a name of Proserpina, Paus. 8, 37, 1-10.

Δεσποισινάται, ων, οί, (δεσπότης, ναῦτης) Helots at Sparta who were freed on condition of serving at sea, Myron ap. Ath. 271 F, cf. Mull. Dor. 3, 3, § 2.

Δεσπότησις, ον,=δεσπότης, Aesch. Supp. 845.

Δεσποτικός, ἡ, όν, verb. adj. from δεσπότης, to be governed with absolute sway, Arist. Pol.

Δεσποσύνη, ἡς, ἡ, absolute sway, despotism, Hdt. 7, 102.

Δεσπότης, ον, (the fem. δεσποσύνη only as subst.) of or belonging to the master or lord, λέχος δεσπ., the master's bed, H. Hom. Cer. 144: τὰ δεσποσύνα χρήματα, the master's property, Xen. Oec. 9, 16; ό. ἀνάγκαι, arbitrary rule, Aesch. Pers. 587: ό δεσπ., as subst.=δεσπότης, Tyrst. ap. Paus. 4, 14, 5: also the young master, the heir, Anaxandr. Prot. 1, 33: in Plut. Lyc. 28, ἡ δεσπ., the master's daughter, the young mistress, v. l.

Δεσποτεία, ας, ἡ, (δεσποτεῖω) absolute sway, despotism, esp. of the Orientals, Plat. Legg. 698 A, Isocr. 113 D.

Δεσποτεῖος, α, ον,=δεσποσύνης, Lyc.

Δεσποτεῖρα, ας, ἡ, fem. of δεσπότης, a mistress, Soph. Fr. 868.

Δεσποτεῖω, ω, f. -ήσω,=δεσπόζω, c. gen., Plat. Tim. 44 E. Pass. to be despotically ruled, πρὸς ἄλλης χειρός, Aesch. Cho. 104, σὴν χειρὶ, Eur. He. racl. 884.

Δεσπότης, ον, ό, voc. δεσποτῆ, acc. δεσπότεα, δεσπότεα, l. 11, 111: a master, lord: strictly in respect of slaves, so that the address of a slave to his master was ό δεσποτῆ ἀναξ, Ar. Pac. 90: otherwise it was used chiefly—2. of oriental rulers: hence a despot, absolute ruler, whose subjects are slaves, Lat. *dominus*, Hdt. 3, 89, Thuc. 6, 77.—3. also of the gods, cf. Eur. Hipp. 88, Xen. An. 3, 2, 13.—II. in genl. an owner, master, lord, κύριον, ναῦν, Pind. O. 6, 30, P. 4, 369, μαντεῖν μῆτον, Aesch. Theb. 27, τοῦ ὀργυῖος, Xen. An. 7, 4, 10, cf. ἀναξ. Post-Hom., though he uses δεσποινα in Od. (The deriv. is un- certain.)

Δεσποτίδιον, ου, τό, dim. from δεσπότης, Aristarch.

Δεσποτικός, ἡ, όν, (δεσπότης) of, belonging to, concerning a master or his authority: δεσποτικαὶ συμφοραί, misfortunes that befall one's master, Xen. Cyr. 7, 5, 64.—2. fit to be a master, c. gen. ό. τῶν ἀνθρώπων, Id. Oec. 13, 5.—II. inc. ed to tyranny, despotic, Plat.

Rep. 344 C: τὸ δεσποτικὸν = δεσπο-
τεία, Id. Legg. 697 C: so too ἡ -κή,
Arist. Pol. Adv. -κῶς, Isocr.

Δεσποτικός, ὁ, dim. from δε-
σπότης, Eur. Cyl. 267.

Δετῆρῃς, ἡ, (strictly fem. from δετός,
sub. λαμπάς) sticks bound up, a fagot,
καίμενοι δεταί, Il. 11, 554; 17, 663:
Polyb. has δεσμεύειν λαμπάδας.

Δετός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. adj. from δέω,
bound.

†Δέυσαν, v. sub δέω, Qu. Sm.
Δεήσσειν, poet. inf. fut. mid. of
δέω, to miss, want, Hom.

†Δευκαλιών, ὁ, for Δευκαλι-
ωνίδης, son of Deucalion, i. e. Idome-
neus, Il. 12, 117: in pl. οἱ Δευκαλίδαι,
the descendants of (the Thessalian)

Deucalion, the Greeks, Ap. Rh. 4, 266.

†Δευκαλίων, ὄνος, ὁ, Deucalion in
Hom., son of Minos and Pasiphaë,
father of Idomeneus, Il. 13, 451.—2.
son of Prometheus, husband of Pyr-
rha, reigned in Thessaly; in his time
occurred the famous deluge, which
overflowed Greece; first in Hes. fig.
11, 3; 478, O. 1, 9; etc.—3. a Trojan,
Il. 20, 478.—II. ἡ, an island near
the promontory Pyrrha in Thessaly,
Strab. Hence

†Δευκαλίονες, ὡν, οἱ, the descendants
of Deucalion (2), Theocr. 15, 141.

†Δευκαλιώνεια, ας, ἡ, Deucalionēa,
a work of Hellanicus, so called, Ath.
416 B.

Δεύκος, εος, τό, = γλεύκος.
Δεύω, ατος, τό, (δένω) that which
is wet, soaked: δένυματα κρεῖν, boiled
flesh, so Böckh and Dissen Pind. O.
1, 80, from MSS., for the old reading
δενύατα.

Δεύνυσος, ὡν, ὁ, Ion. for Δεόνυσος,
Διόνυσος, v. Bergk Anacr. Fr. 2.
(Acc. to E. M. δεύνος is Indian for
ζαοιλεύς: on this v. Pott Forsch. 1,
102.)

Δευοίατο, poet. for δεύνωτο, from
δέω, to miss, Il.

Δεύομαι, poet. for δέομαι, Hom., v.
δένω.

Δευρί, cf. δεῦρο sub fin.
†Δευρίποτος, ὡν, ἡ, Deuriopus, a re-
gion of Macedonia, Strab.

ΔΕΥΡΟ, adv. of place, hither, here,
with all verbs of motion: in Hom.
freq. used in cheering up, or calling
to one, Here! this way! On! Come
on! ἄγε δεῦρο, δεῦρ' ἄγε, δεῦρ' ἴθι,
and δεῦρ' ἴτω, always with a verb
sing., δεῦτε being used with plur.:
δεῦρο stands alone for the imperat.,
Od. 8, 292: δεῦρο τόδ' ἰκάνω occurs
Il. 14, 309, Od. 17, 444: δεῦρο, sc. ἴθι,
here, you! Ar. Pac. 845:—c. gen., ὁ
τοῦ λόγον, up to this point of the ar-
gument, Plat. Symp. 217 E.—2. also
with verbs like παραστῆναι, παρῆ-
ναι, in pregnant constr., to have come
hither and be here, and so it may be
translated simply here, first in Il. 3,
405: but most freq. in Att.—II. of
time, until now, up to this time, hither-
to, only in Att., esp. Trag.: also δεῦρ'
ἀεί, Valck. Phoen. 1215, Pors. Or.
1679: freq. μέχρι δεῦρο, sometimes
with a τ., μέχρι τοῦ δεῦρο, Thuc. Ar.
has the stronger Att. form δευρί [r],
Nub. 323 δεῦρω is quoted by Hdn.
from Il. 3, 240, v. Spitzner.

Δεῦρ, Ar. Ach. 911, Aeol. for Ζεῦς,
Koen Greg. p. 599.

Δευσποτιών, ὦ, to dye, stain, Al-
ciphrr.; and

Δευσποτιών, ας, ἡ, dyeing: from
Δευσποτιών, ὄν, (δένω, ποῖω) deep-
ly-dyed, so as to keep its colour, Plat.

Rep. 429 E: δ. χροά, βαφή, a fast
colour: hence—II. metaph., deeply
imbued with a thing, lasting, indelible:
δόξα, Plat. Rep. 430 A, cf. Ruhn-
k. Tim.

Δευτάτιος, α, ὡν, poet. for δεύτα-
τος, Jac. A. P. p. 74.

Δευτάτος, ἡ, ὡν, the last, superl.
from δεύτερος, q. v., Hom.—ὕστατος:
for Pind. O. 1, 80, cf. δεῦμα.

Δεῦτε, adv. as plur. of δεῦρο, hither!
Come on! Come here! just like δεῦρο,
but always with plur., and only as
exclam.: esp. δεῦτε φίλοι, δεῦτ' ἄγε-
τε, Hom., also δεῦτ' ἄγε, Φαίηκων
ἡγήτορες, Od. 8, 11: sometimes merely
used in exhorting, come, then! Il.
7, 350. (Acc. to Buttm. contr. from
δεῦρ' ἴτε.)

Δευτεραγωνιστέω, ὦ, to be δευτε-
ραγωνιστής, to play the second part in
a drama: from

Δευτερᾶγωνιστής, οὔ, ὁ, (δεύτερος,
ἀγωνίζομαι) the actor who takes the
second class of parts, Lat. secundarius,
cf. πρωταγωνιστής, ὑστεραγωνιστής.
Hence metaph., the second advocate in
a court of law, like our junior counsel,
Dem. 344, 8.

Δευτεραίος, α, ὡν, on the second day,
usu. agreeing with the subject of the
verb, as δευτεραίος ἦν ἐν Σπάρτῃ,
Hdt. 6, 106; but also τῇ δευτερᾷ,
sub. ἡμέρᾳ, Id. 4, 113.

Δευτερεία, ὡν, τά, sub. ἄλλα, the
second prize in a contest, hence in
genl. the second place or rank, ὁ τινὲ
νέμειν, Hdt. 1, 32, δευτερεῖσισι ὑπερ-
βάλλειν, Id. 8, 123: and so in sing.,
Diog. L.

Δευτερέσχατος, ὡν, (δεύτερος,
ἐσχάτος) the last but one.

Δευτερέω, (δεύτερος) to be second
in rank, value, or esteem, Diosc.: δευ-
τερεῖν τινός, to be inferior to: τινί,
to play second to, Plut., like Cicero's
secundarius fuit Crassi.

Δευτεριάζω, f. -άσω, (δεύτερος)
to play the second part, to come after an-
other, Ar. Eccl. 634.

Δευτερίας, ὡν, ὁ, (οἶνος) a kind of
poor wine made by pouring water
over the grapes and pressing them a
second time, Lat. lora.

Δευτέριος, α, ὡν, (δεύτερος) of in-
ferior quality, οἶνος, Nicoph. Χείρ. 6:
ὁ ἄρμα, an attendant chariot, LXX:
τὸ δευτέριον or τὰ δευτέρια, the after-
birth, Lat. secundinae, also τὰ δεύ-
τερα, Paul. Aeg.

Δευτεροβόλος, ὡν, (δεύτερος, βάλλω
II, fin.) casting the teeth again, Hie-
rocl.

Δευτερογᾶμέω, ὦ, to marry a se-
cond time; and

Δευτερογᾶμία, ας, ἡ, second mar-
riage; from

Δευτερογάμος, ὡν, (δεύτερος, γα-
μέω) marrying again, all in Eccl. [α]

Δευτεροκοιτέω, ὦ, (δεύτερος, κοίτη)
to have a bedfellow, Ath.

Δευτερολογέω, ὦ, to be δευτερολό-
γος, to speak or act as the second.—II.
to speak a second time, LXX.

Δευτερολογία, ας, ἡ, the second
place in acting or speaking: from

Δευτερολόγος, ὡν, (δεύτερος, λέγω)
= δευτεραγωνιστής, the second actor,
in rank between the πρωτολόγος and
the ὑστερολόγος, Teles ap. Stob. p.
68, 50.

Δευτερονόμιον, ὡν, τό, (δεύτερος,
νόμος) the second or repeated Law, the
last book of the Pentateuch.

Δευτερόποτμος, ὡν, = ὑστερόποτ-
μος.

†Δευτερόπρωτος, ὡν, (δεύτερος, πρῶ-
τος) σάββατος, the first sabbath after

the second day of unleavened bread, or
which the wave sheaf was to be of-
fered, and from which the fifty days
were reckoned to the pentecost, Luc.
6, 1.

Δεύτερος, α, ὡν, the second, being
in fact a sort of comp. of δύο, as δεύ-
τατος is the superl., Buttm. Ausf. Gr.
§ 41, n. (cf. γλεύκος from γλύνω).—
I. in point of Time, δεύτερος ἦλθε
he came the second, i. e. latter of the
two, Hom.: as an actual compar.,
ἐμεῖο δεύτεροι, after my time, Il. 23,
248: δεῦτερον ἄχος, a second, i. e.
another grief, Il. 23, 46: δεῦτερον
χρόνῳ, in after time, Pind. O. 1, 69:
esp. freq. in neut. as adv., δεῦτερον
αὐ, δεῦτερον αὐτίς, secondly, next, af-
terwards, again, a second time, opp. to
πρῶτον, Hom.: in prose usu. δεύτε-
ρα, which Hom. has once, Il. 23,
538: τὸ δεῦτερον, Hdt. 1, 79, etc.,
and τὰ δεύτερα, Thuc.: later, ἐκ
δευτέρου, for the second time, Lat.
denovo, Diod., and N. T.—II. in point
of Place, Order, Rank, second, i. e.
inferior, Hom. only in Il., of one who
is beaten in a contest: σοὶ δεῦτερον
ἔστα, it will be given you as a second
choice, i. e. it will be allowed, Hes.
Op. 34: later freq. c. gen., as δεύ-
τερος οὐδένος, second to none, Hdt.
1, 23, ὁ παῖδος σῆς, Eur. Tro. 614,
cf. Dem. 348, 22: also ὁ μετὰ τῷ,
Thuc. 2, 97: ἡγείσθαι δεύτερον, etc.,
to think little of it in comparison, Soph.
O. C. 351, so ὁ ἄγειν, ποιεῖσθαι, τί
θεσθαι, Plut., and Luc.: τὰ δεύτερα,
= δεύτερη and δευτέρων, the second
prize or place, Il. 23, 538, Hdt. 8, 104.

—III. the second of two, δεύτερη αὐτῇ
herself with another, Hdt. 4, 113:
εἰς... the other, unus... alter, the one.
the other, Schaff. Dion. Comp. p. 174.
Superl. δεύτατος, usu. of time, Hom.
Adv. -ως, Plat. Legg. 955 E.

Δευτεροστάτης, ὡν, ὁ, (δεύτερος,
ἵσταμαι) one who stands in the second
file of the Chorus, v. Müller Eum.
§ 12.

Δευτεροτόκος, ὡν, (δεύτερος, τίκω)
bearing, producing a second time,
Arist. H. A.: but—II. proparox. δευ-
τερότοκος, ὡν, pass. the second-born.

Δευτερορρηγής, ἐς, χλαῖνα ὁ, a
cloak cleaned and fulled, also ἐπίτρυ-
φος.

Δευτερορρηγός, ὡν, (δεύτερος, *ρῥω)
working in an inferior class, second-rate,
Plat. Legg. 897 A.—II. ὁ δευτ., a ful-
ler, clothes-cleaner.

Δευτερορῥή, ὡν, = τὰ δευτερεῖ
ἐχών, of second rank, Lyc.

Δευτεροφώνος, ὡν, (δεύτερος, φωνή)
speaking after one, epith. of Echo,
Nonn.

Δευτερόω, ὦ, f. -ώσω, to do a second
time, LXX; ὁ τινί or τινί, to give
one a second blow, Ib.: τὸν ἄγρον ὁ,
Lat. iterare agrum, cf. τριτόω. Hence

Δευτέρωμα, ατος, τό, a repetition.

Δευτέρωσις, εως, ἡ, the second rank
or course, LXX.—II. the Jewish tra-
ditions were so called, Eccl. Hence

Δευτερωτής, οὔ, ὁ, an expounder of
the traditions, a rabbi, Eccl.

Δευτήρ, ἥρος, ὁ, (δένω) an utensil
for cooking or baking.

ΔΕΥΩ, f. δένωω, Hom. uses only
pres. and impf. act. and pass.: 3 plur.
impf. δένεσαν, as if from δένωμι, oc-
curs in Q. Sm. To wet, soak, steep,
πικνὴν πτερὰ δένεται ἄλμα, Od. 5,
53: δάκρυσι δένεσκον εἴματα, 7, 260:
later the gen. was used for the dat.,
as αἵματις ἐδένεσε γαῖαν, Eur. Phoen.
674, like καταδένειν in Hom.: this
meaning also in Il. 2, 471, γλῶσσῃ

dygea dénei, though usu. rendere! to fill with liquid, fill up.—II. to mix with liquid, to knead, Ar. Fr. 267.—III. to make to flow, shed, αἷμ' ἐδένατο, Soph. Aj. 376. (Akin to δαίνω: cf. δέω, our dew, bedew.)

ΔΕΥΩ, f. δένω, Aeol. and Ep. form for δέω, to miss, want: Hom. uses only the aor. act. ἐδένηεν δ' οὐλὴν ἄκρον ἰκέσθαι, he missed, failed in reaching it, Od. 9, 483, 540. More freq. δένομαι, f. δένωσμαι, dep. pass. c. fut. mid., to feel the want or loss of, to be at a loss for, be without, τινός, Hom., as θυμὸν δένωμενος, rest of life, Il. 3, 294: hence also to be wanting, deficient in, μάχης ἐδένηο πολλόν, Il. 17, 142: ἄλλα πάντα δέουσι Ἀργείων, thou art inferior to them in all else, Il. 23, 484.

ΔΕΨΩ, f. -ψω, to moisten, soften by moisture, make supple, esp. to work skins, to curry, tan. Mid. sensu obscuro,=Lat. masturbari, Ar. Eq. 24. (Hence δέψω, Lat. depono, also διόθερα: perh. akin to δένω, but v. Pott Forsch. 1, 210.)

Δεκάματος, ον, (δέκα, ἄμμα) with ten knots or meshes, Xen. Cyn. 2, 5.

Δεχάται, 3 plur. perf. from δέχομαι, without redupl., Il. 12, 147.

Δεχήμερος, ον, (δέκα, ἡμέρα) for ten days, lasting ten days: ἐκχειρία δεχ., a truce, from ten days to ten days, i.e. terminable at any time on giving ten days' notice, Thuc. 5, 26: τὸ δεχ., a space of ten days, Polyb.

Δεχάται, Ep. inf. aor. synecp. from δέχομαι, l. 1, 23, cf. Buttm. Ausf. Gr. § 110, 9.

Δεχνύμαι, poet. for δέχομαι, Orph. Arg. 566.

ΔΕΧΟΜΑΙ, Ion. δέκομαι, but not so in Hom.: fut. δέξομαι, and δέδεξομαι, Il.: perf. δέδεγμαi: plqpf. δέδεγμαι. aor. pass. ἐδέχην: the forms of the Ep. synecp. aor., viz. 3 sing. δέκτο, 2 sing. imperat. δέξο, inf. δεχάθαι, part. δέγευος, are esp. to be noticed, cf. Buttm. Ausf. Gr. § 110, 9: on the forms διδέχασθαι, δεδέχασθαι, v. δέκνυμι sub fin.: dep. mid.—I. of things, etc., to take, accept, receive what is offered, Lat. accipere, Iom., in various phrases: μῦθον δ., o take well, receive kindly, Od. 20, 271; with which is connected the post-Iom., τὸν οἰκόνων δ., to accept, hail the omen, Hdt. 9, 91: also δ. τὸν ῥκον, Ar. Ran. 589: διδόναι καὶ ἔχουσθαι τὰ δίκαια, Thuc. 1, 37, cf. I. Hom. Merc. 312: also hence to listen to, give ear to, approve, λόγον, ὑμναχίην, Hdt., cf. Valck. Phoen. 62: to accept, bow to, submit to, Κῆρα, l. 18, 155: to receive, accept graciously, of the gods, δ. ἱρά, Il. 2, 420; also with πρόβρον, Il. 23, 647. Construct., δ. τί τι, to receive something at the hand of another, Hom., and it., as Il. 2, 186, Pors. Hec. 533; so τὸ ἐκ or παρά τινος, Ib., sometimes τὸν τί τινος, Il. 1, 596; 24, 305: ut also δ. τί τινος, to receive one thing for another, as χρυσὸν ἀνδρός ἔξαστο, Od. 11, 327, for τί ἀντί τινος, in Plat. Gorg. 475 D: c. inf., to like rather, to choose, Thuc. 1, 143, lat. Apol. 41 A; in full, μᾶλλον δ., s. Xen. Hell. 5, 1, 14, Symp. 4, 12.—II. of persons, to receive hospitably, entertain, Lat. excipere, Hom., in full ἡμετέροισι δ., Il. 18, 331: also ἑγγύ, πυρὶ δ. τινά, Valck. Hipp. 82.—2. to receive as an enemy, to await the tack of, watch for, Lat. excipere, ἔντα δ., Il. 5, 235: so τὸ εἰς χεῖρας, Xen., τοὺς πολεμίους δ., freq. in

Att.; τῇ πρώτῃ ἐφοδον, Tauc. 4, 126; and so absol. to await the onset, Id. 4, 43.—3. in genl. to expect, wait for, c. acc. et inf. fut., Od. 9, 513; 12, 230: δ. ὅποτε...λήξεν, Il. 9, 191, δ. εἰσκεν ἔλθον, Il. 10, 62: these two signs, belong only to f. δεδέξομαι, perf. δέδεγμαi, and part. δέγευος, which indeed is used in this sense only, except in H. Hom. Cer. 29, Merc. 477.—B. apparently intr. to succeed, come next, Lat. excipere, ὡς μοι δέχεται κακὸν ἐκ κακοῦ αἰεί, Il. 19, 290, so ἄλλος δ' ἐξ ἄλλου δέχεται χαλεπώτατος ἄλλος, Hes. Th. 800: and ἐκ τοῦ στεινοῦ τὸ Ἀρτεμίσιον δέκεται, Hdt. 7, 176. (On its possible connexion with δέκνυμι, v. δέκνυμι, fin.)

Δεψέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, depso,=δέω, to soften, make supple, κνήον, to work wax till it is soft, Od. 12, 48.

Δέψω,=foreg., Hdt. 4, 64.

ΔΕΩ (A), f. δήσω, aor. act. ἐδήσα, pass. ἐδέσθην: perf. act. δέδεκα, Dem. 764, 18, but rare; pass. δέδεμαι, and 3 sing. plqpf., δέδετο, Il. 5, 387: fut. pass. δεδήσεται, rarely δεδήσονται, as in Dem. 759, 23. To bind, tie, fasten, fetter, Hom., etc.; also δεσμῷ, and ἐν δεσμῷ δήσαι, Hom.: also δ. ἐκ τινος, as ἐξ ἐπιθυμίας δέσει μᾶστι δέ-δεντο, Il. 10, 475, cf. Hdt. 4, 72: δήσαι τινα ζυλῷ, or πεντηστήριον ζυλῷ, to put him in the pillory, Ar.; δ. κύναν κλοιῷ, to tie a clog to a dog, Solon ap. Plut. Sol. 24: also δ. πρὸς τινι, Aesch. Pr. 15, πρὸς τι, Soph. Aj. 108: absol. to put in bonds, imprison, Aesch. Eum. 641, Thuc. 1, 30, etc.—2. to bind or keep to a thing, as metaph., πῶς ἂν ἐγὼ σε δέξωι; how shall I bind you to your pledge? Od. 8, 352, where however Nitzsch, perh. better, takes it literally, as if Ἡφαίστος pointed to the nets in which he had caught Ἄρης.—3. to bind, enchain, make still, γλώσσα δέδετα, Theogn. 178; δέδεταί κέρδει, Pind. P. 3, 96, λύπη, Eur. Hipp. 160: later to bind by spells enchant, Jac. A. P. 11, 138.—4. c. gen. to let, hinder from a thing,=κωλύω, ἐδῃσε κελύθον, Od. 4, 380, 469, like βλάπτω.—II. Hom. also freq. uses the mid. to bind, tie, put on one's self, e.g. ποσσὶ δ' ἵπτα λιπαροῖσιν ἐδήσατο καλὰ πέδιλα, tied, bound them on his feet, Il. 2, 44, etc.: but in pass. περὶ κνή-μησι κνημίδας δέδετο, he had greaves bound round his legs, Od. 24, 228. Cf. also διόημι.

ΔΕΩ (B), fut. δήσω: aor. ἐδήσα, yet Hom. once has ὤσεν for ἐδήσεν, Il. 18, 100, to lack, miss, stand in need of, c. gen.: (elsewh. Hom. always uses the poet. form δεῖω); so παρα-δείγματος τὸ παράδειγμα αὐτὸ δέδεκε, Plat. Polit. 277 D; but in Att. usu. c. gen., ὀλίγον, πολλοῦ δέω, I want much, i.e. am far from, usu. c. inf. pres., e.g. πολλοῦ δέω ἀπολογιζέσθαι, I am far from defending myself, Plat. Apol. 30 D; so too ὀλίγον δέω c. inf., I want but little of doing, am all but doing, e.g. ὀλίγον δέω δακρῶσαι, Ib.: so τοσούτον δέω, παρὰ μικρόν δέω, c. inf., Isocr. 222 B; in prose also freq. with numbers, as οὐδὲν δέοντα τεσσαράκοντα, forty lacking two, save two, like Lat. adveniginti Hdt. 1, 14, so too freq. in Att.—II. on δεῖ impers., v. δεῖ: so too on δέον.—B. as dep. δέομαι: fut. δεήσομαι: aor. ἐδέσθην, always personal, and only used by Hom. in form δέομαι, q. v., to stand in need of, want, c. gen., Hdt. 4, 84, etc.:

hen-e, to long or strive after, with beg for. Construct., usu. c. gen. rei, as Hdt. 1, 36, etc.: also c. dupl. gen., to beg a thing from a person, Id. 1, 8 but this more freq. δεσθαι τί τινος as Ar. Ach. 1059, also δέοντιν δεσθαι τινος, Aeschin. 33, 41: hence c. gen. pers. et inf., to beg a person to do, Hdt. 1, 59, and so freq. in Att.: very rarely c. acc. pers., as Thuc. 5, 36, ἐδέοντο Βοιωτοὺς ὅπως παραδῶσι.—II. absol. to be in want or need, usu. in part., as κάρτα δέομενος, Hdt. 8, 69.

ΔΗ, particle, prob. shortd. from ἦδη; and, as the weaker form, always put after one or more words in a sentence, except in Ep. ὃν τότε, ὃν γὰρ: hence also it does not, like an adv. proper, refer to the whole sentence, but usu. serves to strengthen or limit the word to which it is attached: and this in various ways.—I. strictly of Time, to fix the attention on the present moment; now, just now, already, ἡκτὼ δὴ προέηκα... οἵστωσι, already have I shot..., Il. 8, 297; δεῖδω μὴ δὴ τελέσῃ, I fear he will now accomplish, Il. 14, 44; ἐκτον δὲ δὴ τὸ δ' ἡμᾶς, this is now the sixth day, Eur., cf. Il. 24, 107: oft. after advs. and conjunct. of Time, πολλὰκι δὴ, jam saepe, Il. 19, 85; ἐς τε δὴ, till at last, Aesch.; νεοστὶ δὴ, νῦν δὴ, ὁπῆ δὴ, etc.: with imperat. and fut., now, forthwith, directly, χωρῶμεν δὴ πάντες, Soph.; νῦν δὴ σὺ δηλώσεις, Xen.: οὐ δὴ, now no more, σοὶ δ' ἐστίν..., ἐμοὶ δ' οὐκ ἐστι δὴ, Eur. Or. 1069.—II. marking sequence without distinct reference to time, though arising from it, then; ἐλ' ἄρ' ἐλθὲν σε, πάντα δὴ φωνεῖν χρεῖσθαι, S. ph.; and so in summing up numbers, γίγνονται δὴ οὗτοι χίλιοι, these are make up a thousand, Xen.; ἡμεῖς τε resume what has gone before, ἔλετο Lat. igitur, our so, Ἀνδρομάχῃ, θυγῆ τῇ μεγαλήτορος Ἥεικονος..., ἐπὶ περ δὴ θυγάτρῃ, l. 6, 395; Σόλων μὲν δὴ ἐνεμε, Hdt. 1, 32; and oft. in phrase τοιαῦτα μὲν δὴ ταῦτα, Lat. haec hactenus: καὶ δὴ is used to subjoin the thing meant to be chiefly emphatic, εἰς Ἀλγυπτον ἀπέκτετο... καὶ δὴ καὶ ἐς Σάρδεις, and what's more to Sardis, Hdt. 1, 30, and more fully ἄλλως τε... καὶ δὴ καὶ: but καὶ δὴ often in Trag. to put a supposed case strongly forward, e.g. καὶ δὴ δέδεξαι, and now (suppose) I have accepted..., Aesch. Eum. 894, cf. Herm. Vign. n. 331: δὴ is added to interrogos, when the question refers pointedly to something gone before, e.g. τί δὴ why then? Eur. Med. 1012; so πῶς δὴ; ποῦ δὴ; and τί οὖν δὴ; πῶς οὖν δὴ; but in τί δὴ οὖν; δὴ strengthens the question.—III. used simply to limit, define, or strengthen the word which it follows, and here it comes nearer ὅτι than ἦδη in sense.—I. with verbs, esp. in imperat., ἄγε δὴ, φέρε δὴ, σκόπει δὴ, do but come, only come, freq. in Plat.; so μὴ δὴ μοι φύσιν γε ἐμβάλλεο θυμῷ, (think of what you like but) only don't think of flying, Il. 10, 447: in repeating an other's words, ἐρώτα..., ἐρώτω δὴ..., well, I do ask, Xen.—2. with substantives, usu. Att. in ironical sense. Lat. scilicet, videlicet, e.g. εἰς γὰρ τὰς εταίριδας δὴ, he brought in the pretended courtesans, Xen. Hell. 5, 4, 6, cf. Thuc. 6, 80.—3. with adjectives, usu. to strengthen their force, μόνῃ δὴ, all alone, Soph.: hence freq. with μέγα, πολὺν δὴ, and esp. with superl. e.g. κράτιστοι δὴ, confes-elli

the best.—4. with pronouns, to mark the person or thing strongly, *ἡκε δὲ ὡς διαθεῖναι*, thus to use a man like me, Hdt.; and so oft. in questions, *οὐ δὲ... ἐτόλμυρας*; you of all persons? Id.: *τοιοῦτε δὲ... ἐπ' αἰτιάσασιν* with *so strong charges*, Aesch.; *τοῦτο δὲ, this and this only*, Thuc.: so with relatives, *ὅς δὲ σὺ*, just such as *ἔου*, Il. 24, 376: so with indef. pronouns, *ὅς* increases the indefiniteness, *ὅστις δὲ*, etc., some one or other, Lat. *nescio quis*; *ἄλλοι δὲ*, others be they who they may, Il. 1, 295.—5. with other particles, *ὅς* adds explicitness: esp. after relat. words, *ὅς δὲ δὲ...* (*ἐνθα δὲ*, also *ὅς δὲ*, *ἵνα δὲ*, that it may be) exactly so; just so; also *ὅς δὲ*, *ἅτε δὲ*, *οἷα δὲ*, in that, *inasmuch as*, though this *ὅς* is usually ironical, e.g. Soph. O. C. 809: very freq. with particles of protestation, *ἢ δὲ*, *ἢ μᾶλα δὲ*, *οὐ δὲ* or *οὐδὲ*, e.g. *οὐδὲ ὅσον καὶ σὺ εἰ...*, why surely you are not... Xen.: for *ἄλλα δὲ*, etc., v. sub *ἄλλα*. For fuller details v. Kühner Ausf. Gr. § 691 sq., Hartung Partikeln-Lehre, I, p. 245 sqq.

Δηλιάντος, *ον*, contr. for δηλιώ-
τος, q. v.

Δηλιάνειρα, contr. for Δηλιάνειρα,
Soph. Tr. 49.

Δημία, *ατος*, τό, (δάκνω) a bite,
sting, Xen. Mem. 1, 3, 12: metaph.
λύπη, Aesch. Ag. 791, ἔρωτος, Soph.
Fr. 721, cf. Valck. Phoen. 386.

Δημιός, *οῦ*, δ, a bite, sting, Diod.:
gnawing pain, Hipp.

Δηρά.—δηρ, adv., long, for a long
time, Hom.: *οὐ μετὰ δηρά*, not long
after, Ar. Rh. (orig. neut. of an old
word δηρός=δηρός).

Δηβάκι and δηβάκις, adv.=foreg.,
Nic.

Δῆβε and δῆβεν, adv. (δηί) perhaps,
I suppose, like δηλαδῇ: mostly iron.,
like Lat. *scilicet*, *videlicet*, to wit, for-
sooth, esp. with *ὡς*, of misconceptions
and mistakes, as if forsooth, *φέροντες
ὡς ἄγρην δῆβεν*, Hdt. 1, 73, *ὡς κατα-
σκόπουν δ. ἐόντας*, Hdt. 3, 136, cf. 6,
39; 8, 5; so too Eur. H. F. 949, etc.

Δηθύω, f. -νύω, (δηθά) to tarry, be
long, delay, Hom.

Δητιάσκον, Ep. impf. of δητιόμαι.

Δητιάτωρ, *ον*, (δητός, ἄλσικωμα,
ἀλάναι) taken by the enemy, captive,
Eur. Andr. 105: contr. δητιάτωρ,
Aesch. Theb. 72.

Δηλιάνειρα, *ας*, ἡ, and Δηλιάνειρα,
Soph. Tr. 49, *Δεῖαντρα*, daughter of
Oeneus, and wife of Hercules, Soph.
Tr. 104, etc.—2. daughter of Nereus
and Doris, Apollod. 1, 2.

Δηλιάρης, *ους*, δ, *Deiāres*, an Athenian,
Aeschin.

Δηδιάρμετα, *ας*, ἡ, *Deidamēta*, daughter
of Lyncæides, king of Scyros,
Apollod. 3, 12, 8.—2. wife of Pirithous,
elsewhere Hippodamia, Plut. Th. 30.—3. sister of Pyrrhus, Plut.
Pyrrh. 1.—4. daughter of foreg., Paus.

Δηδικόων, *ωντος*, δ, *Deicōon*, son of
Hercules and Megara, Paus. 2, 7, 9.—
2. a Trojan, Il. 5, 534.

Δηδιλέων, *οντος*, δ, *Deileon*, son of
Deimachus, an Argonaut, Ar. Rh. 2,
958. Others in Q. Sm., etc.

Δηδήμαχος, *ον*, δ, *Deimachus*, father
in-law of Aeolus, Apollod. 1, 7, 5.—2.
son of Neleus, Id. 1, 9, 9.—3. father
of Autolycus, Ar. Rh. 2, 955.

Δηδιόκης, *ον* Ion. *εω*, δ, *Deiōkes*,
king of the Medes, Hdt. 1, 16.

Δηδιονεύς, *εως*, δ, *Deiōneus*, son of
Eurytus of Oechalia, Plut. Thes. 8.—
2. father-in-law of Ixion, Pind. cf.
Δηϊων.

Δηϊονίδης, *ον*, δ, son of *Deïon*, i. e.
Cephalus, Callim. Dian. 209.

Δηϊοπίτης, *ον*, δ, *Deiōpites*, a Trojan,
son of Priam, Il. 11, 420, Apollod.
3, 12; 15, Δηϊοπίτης.

Δήριος, *η*, *ον*, Ep. and Ion. for δάριος,
hostile, Il.; contr. *δῆρος*, Aesch. Cho.
628. [ἤ in Anyte Ep. 1, cf. Jac. A. P.
p. 152.]

Δηϊοτάρος, *ον*, δ, *Deiōtarus*, king
of Gallatia, Plut. Anton. 63.

Δηϊοτής, *ῆτος*, ἡ, (δηίος) the press
or din of battle, the fight, battle, freq. in
Hom. (esp. Il.): mortal struggle, death,
Od. 12, 257.

Δηϊόχοος, *ου*, δ, *Deiōchus*, a Greek,
Il. 15, 341.—2. a historian of Procon-
nesus, Dion. H.

Δηίω, contr. δηώω, (δηίος) to treat
as an enemy, Hom., esp. in Il., to cut
down, slay, oft. c. dat. instrum. *δ.
χαλκῷ, ἔχει*, Hom.: also *δ. ἀσπίδας*,
to cleave shields in the fight: more
rare of beasts, e. g. of a horse striking
with his hoof, Il. 11, 153, of wolves
rending a stag, Il. 16, 158: *δ. περί
τωνος*, to struggle for... Il. 18, 195.
Later, to ravage a country, *δ. χώραν*,
Ar. Lys. 1146, *ἄστν πυρά*, Soph. O. C.
1319. [When the third syll. is long,
Hom. uses the contr. forms δηώσεν,
δῆον, δηωθέντων, etc.]

Δηϊπύλη, *ης*, ἡ, *Deipyle*, daughter
of Adrastus, wife of Tydeus, Apollod.
1, 8, 5.

Δηϊπύλος, *ον*, δ, *Deipylus*, a Greek,
Il. 5, 325.

Δηϊπύρος, *ον*, δ, *Deipyrus*, a Greek
before Troy, Il. 9, 83, etc.—2. an
Athenian, Aeschin.

Δηϊφόβος, *ον*, δ, *Deiphobus*, son of
Hippolytus, Apollod. 2, 6, 2.—2. son
of Priam, Il. 12, 94.

Δηϊφονος, *ον*, δ, *Deiphonus*, a seer
of Apollonia, Hdt. 9, 92.

Δηϊφόντης, *ον*, δ, *Deiphontes*, son
of Antimachus, Apollod. 2, 8, 5.

Δηΐω=δητιόω, ἐδήϊον, Ar. Rh. 3,
1374.

Δηΐων, *ωνος*, δ, *Deïon*, son of Aeolus,
father of Cephalus, Apollod. 1,
7, 3: called also Δηϊονεύς, Id., Strab.

Δηκτῆριος, *ον*, (δάκνω) biting, sting-
ing, torturing, καρδίας, Eur. Hec. 235.

Δηκτής, *ον*, δ, (δάκνω) a biter, δ.
λόγος, stinging, Plut. Hence

Δηκτικός, ἡ, *όν*, biting, stinging,
Arist. H. A.: metaph. pungent, severe,
ἁστέιον καὶ δ., Luc. Adv.—κῶς.

Δηλαδῇ, adv. (δηλος, δῆ) clearly,
plainly, of course, Soph. O. T. 1501,
Eur. I. A. 1366: iron., *προφάσιος
τῆςδε δ.*, on this pretext as if for-
sooth... Hdt. 4, 135: also in answers,
οὐ πόλλ' ἔνεστι δεινὰ τῷ γήρῳ κακά;
...δηλαδῇ, yes plainly, Ar. Vesp. 441.

Δηλαδῶν, collat. form of sq.

Δηλέομαι, fut. -ήσομαι. dep. mid.,
(δαίω, Lat. *deleo*). To destroy, slay,
Ἀχαιοῖς, Il. 4, 66: to do a mischief
to, wound, χαλκῷ, Od. 22, 278: also
absol., to do mischief, be hurtful, Il. 14,
102, Od. 10, 459: of things, καρπὸν
δηλέσθαι, to lay waste, spoil, Il. 1,
156: ὅρκια δ., to make nothing of,
break, violate, oaths, truces, Il. 3, 107:
of loss by theft, to plunder, rob, Od.
8, 444; 13, 124. Later, to injure, of
mischief done by magic, Theoc. 9,
36, by wine, etc. Perf. in pass. signf.
δεδηλῆσθαι, Hdt. 4, 198.

Δηλῆμεις, *εσσα*, εν, = δηλήμων,
Orph.

Δηλήμα, *ατος*, τό, mischief, ruin:
usu. act., νῆῶν δ., the curse of ships,
Od. 12, 286; δ. ὀδοπόρων, a pest to
wayfarers, Aesch. Fr. 114, cf. Soph.
O. T. 1495.

Δηλήμων, *ον*, gen. *ονος*, (δηλέομαι
bringing mischief, destructio, Il. 24, 33
as subst. βροτῶν δηλήμων, destroyer
Od. 18, 85, 116: so *ὅφεις ἀνθρώπων
ὡ δηλήμονες*, doing men no hurt, Hdt.
2, 74.

Δήλησις, *εως*, ἡ, (δηλέομαι) ruin
mischief, Hdt. 1, 41; 4, 112.

Δηλητήρ, *ῆρος*, δ, (δηλέομαι) a de-
stroyer, Ep. Hom. 14, 8. Hence

Δηλητήριος, *ον*, *mischivous*, destruc-
tive, τὸ δηλητήριον, sub. φάρμακον
poison, Plut.

Δηλητηριώδης, *ες*, (δηλητήριον, εἰ-
δος) hurtful, poisonous, Theophr.

Δήλια, *τά*, ν, sub Δηλίος.

Τηλία, *ας*, ἡ, the Delian goddess,
epith. of Diana, as born in Delos.—

2. *Delia*, fem. pr. n., Ath.

Δηλιώδης, *ον*, δ, *Deiades*, son of
Glaucus, brother of Bellerophon,
Apollod. 2, 3, 1.

Δηλιώκος, ἡ, *όν*, of or belonging to
Delos, Delian, Thuc., etc.

Δηλιάς, *αδος*, ἡ, pecul. fem. to
Δηλίος, Delian, κοῦραι Δηλ., Delian
nymphs, H. Hom. Ar. 157: also a
Delian woman, Ath.—II. the Delian
ship, which bore Theseus to Crete
when he slew the Minotaur. In me-
mory of this, it was sent every fourth
year, with a solemn deputation to
the Delian Apollo: v. θεωρίας, θεωρεῖς,
and cf. Plat. Phaed. 58, Böckh Pl. E.
1, 286, sq. Also ἡ Δηλία, sc. ναῦς,
Xen.

Δηλιαστής, *οῦ*, δ, one of the Athe-
nian deputation to Delos, Ath., v. foreg.

Τηῆλον, *ον*, τό, (τερόν) temple of the
Delian Apollo; hence as pr. n., *Dei-
um*.—1. a city on the coast of Boe-
otia, where the Athenians were de-
feated by the Boeotians, Hdt. 6, 118,
Thuc. 4, 76, etc.—2. a place in La-
conia on the Argolicus Sinus, Strab.

Δήλιος, *α*, *ον*, also *ος*, *ον*, Eur.
Tro. 89, of or belonging to Delos, De-
lian, Pind. P. 9, 17: ὁ Δηλῖος, the
Delian god, epith. of Apollo, and ἡ
Δηλία, the Delian goddess, of Diana
as born in Delos, Thuc., etc.: ἡ Δη-
λία, also=Δηλιάς II., Xen. Mem. 3,
8, 2: in pl. of Δηλῖοι, the inhab. of
Delos, the Delians, Hdt. etc.: τὰ Δη-
λία, (τερά) the festival of Apollo at
Delos, v. Δηλιάς II.

Δήλομαι, Dor. for βούλομαι, also
δηλέομαι, -ήσομαι, Valck. Ad. p. 258
C.

Δηλονότι, adv. for δηλον ὅτι=δη-
λαδῇ, it is plain that, clearly, of course
Plat. Crito 53 A.—II. Gramm., namely
that is, Lat. *videlicet*, Bast. Greg. p.
804.

Δηλοποιέω, *ω*, (δηλος, ποιέω) to
make clear, Plut.

Δῆλος, *ον*, ἡ, Delos, one of the Cy-
clades, birthplace of and sacred to
Apollo and Diana, Od., etc.: called
also Ὀρτυγία, now Delo or Sidile.—
2. the chief city of the island was
also called Delos. (Prob. from sq.
acc. to the story of its becoming
visible on a sudden.)

Δῆλος, *η*, *ον*, also *ος*, *ον*, Eur. Med.
1197; also δέελος, Il. 10, 466, visible
clear: manifest, evident, certain, Od.
20, 333, (not found elsewhere in Hom.)
in Att. often constr. with part., *δηλοῖ
εἶναι μὴ ἐπιτρέφοντες*, they are clearly
not going to permit, i. e. it is clear
that they will not, Thuc. 1, 71: also
with *ὡς*, *δηλὸς ἐστὶν ὅς τι ὁραεῖσθαι
κακόν*, Soph. Aj. 326, cf. Xen. An.
1, 5, 9: but also δηλος or δηλον ὅτι.
with a verb, as Thuc. 1, 38, 93, cf.
Xen. An. 1, 3, 9 whence δηλονότι
q. v., cf. Kühn Gr. Gr. § 771, 2.

ἄλλος itself is oft. used like δηλονότι, as αὐτὸς πρὸς αὐτὸν ἄλλῃ, etc., all by himself; — *yes plainly*, Soph. *Aj.* 906, cf. *Ar. Av.* 1407, *Lys.* 919: *Eur.* also has ἄλλος ὁρᾶσθαι... ὧν (where the inf. is pleon.) *Or.* 350: ὄλλον ποιεῖν, = ὄλλον, to make plain or known, *Thuc.* 6, 34; also to explain, *Dem.* *Adv.* 2, 10.

ἄλλος. (Acc. to Buttm. akin to ἰδεῖν, through ἰδής, ἀρῖδής, ἀρῖδής.)
 Ἀλλῶς, ὦ, ἰ-ῶς, (ἄλλος) to show, make visible or clear, *Hdt.*, etc.—2. to point out, make known, reveal, *Aesch.*, and *Soph.*—3. to prove, *Soph.* *O. C.* 146, *Thuc.* 1, 3—4. to declare, *Thuc.* 4, 68: to explain, set forth, 2, 62: also to indicate, signify, *Id.* 1, 10, etc.—5. to point out, order, *Soph.* *O. T.* 77.—Construct.: ὁ, τινί τι, also ὁ, τι πρὸς or εἰς τινα, *Soph.* *Tr.* 369, *Thuc.* 1, 90, and ὁ, τινί περί τινα, *Lys.*: δηλοῖ ὅτι..., *Hdt.* 2, 149, etc.; but this is oft. expressed by a part., which if it refers to the nom. of the verb, is itself in nom. as δηλώσω πατρί, μὴ ὀππληγῶς γεγώς, I will show my father that I am no weakling, *Soph.* *Aj.* 472: δηλοῖς ὥς σημανῶν τι, thou lookest as though thou hast somewhat to tell, *Soph.* *Ant.* 242, cf. *foreg.*, and *Kühner Gr.* 653. The use fut. pass. is δηλώσομαι, but we have δηλωθήσομαι, *Thuc.* 1, 144.—II. intrans.—δηλός εἰμι, to be clear or plain, δηλόσθι οὐκ Ὀμήρον τὴν Κῆντρα ἐπεὶ ἔστι, *Hdt.* 2, 117, and so *prob.* 9, 68, cf. *Heind. Plat.* *Crat.* 434 C: for *Soph.* *Aj.* 878, v. *Herm.* ad l.: so ὦ, δηλώσας, *Xen. Mem.* 1, 2, 32. Hence

Δηλωμα, ατος, τό, a means of pointing out, a proof, *Plat.*

Δηλώσις, εως, ἡ, (δηλῶ) a pointing out, manifestation, explaining, *Thuc.*, *Plat.*, etc.: ὁ, ποιεῖσθαι=δηλοῦν, *Id.* 4, 40—2. a direction, command, *Plat.*—3. a proclamation, manifesto, *Hdn.*

Δηλωτέον, verb. adj. from δηλῶ, one must set forth, explain, *Plat.* *Tim.* 48 E.

Δηλωτικός, ἡ, ὅν, (δηλῶ) expressive, indicative, τινός, *Hipp.*

Δημαγόρας, ου, ὁ, Demagōras, a poet or historian, *Dion. H.*—2. a Rhodian, *Plut.* *Luc.* 3.

Δημῶν γέω, ὦ, to be a demagogos, to lead the people, καλῶς ὁ, *Isocr.* 18 A: but almost always in bad sense, *Ar.* *Ran.* 419, etc., cf. δημαγωγός: acc. pers., ὁ, ἄνδρας, to curry favour with, *Xen. An.* 7, 6, 4; c. acc. rei, to introduce measures so as to win popularity, *Dion. H.*—2. to render popular, *Hipp.*

Δημῶν γῶ, ας, ἡ, the conduct, tricks, character of a demagogos, *Ar.* *Eq.* 191, cf. δημαγωγός.

Δημαγωγία, ἡ, ὅν, fit for, belonging to a demagogue, *Ar.* *Eq.* 217. *Adv.* κῶς: from

Δημῶν γῶ, οῦ, ὁ, (δημος, ἄγω) a popular leader: orig. without any bad sense, and so of Pericles in *Isocr.* 84 D: but by that time in genl. the ead of a mob, an unprincipled, factious rator, demagogue, like Cleon, etc., r. passim, cf. esp. *Arist.* *Pol.* 4, 4, 6, and *Herm. Pol.* *Ant.* 69.

Δημαγός, ου, ὁ, Demagōs, the celebrated Athenian orator, an opponent of Demosthenes, *Dem.* 320, 27: hence dj. Δημάδειος, α, or, of Demades, Demadean, *Dem.* *Pha.*

Δημαγενήτης, ης, ἡ, Demagenēte, fem. r. n., *Hipp.*

Δημαγενέτης, ου, ὁ, Demagenetus, an Athenian commander, *Xen. Hell.* 5, 10.

Δημαίτης, ου, (δημος, αἰτέω) demanded by the people.

Δημακίδιον, ου, τό, a comic dim. from δημα, used by way of coaxing, *Ar.* *Eq.* 823. [κῶ]

Δημαράτος, ου, (δημος, ἀράσμαι) prayed for by the people: hence

Δημαράτος, Ion. -ῤης, Dor. Δαμαράτος, ου, ὁ, Demarātus, a king of Sparta, with Cleomenes; being expelled by him, he went to the Persian court, *Hdt.* 6, 63, etc.—2. an Athenian archon, *Thuc.* 6, 105.—3. a Corinthian partisan of Philip, *Dem.* 324, 14, *Plut.* *Alex.* 9.—4. a Rhodian, *Plut.* *Phoc.* 18.—5. father of Tarcinius Priscus, *Polyb.* 6, 2, 10.—6. an historian, *Apollod.*

Δημαρέτης, ης, ἡ, Demarēte, a poet-ess, *Ath.* 685 B.

Δημαρέτας, ου, ὁ, Demarētus, tutor of the children of Aristaechnus, *Dem.* 987, 18, seq.—2. an Olympian victor, *Paus.*—3. father of Theopompus, *Id.*

Δημαρίστη, ης, ἡ, Demariste, fem. pr. n., *Plut.* *Timol.* 3.

Δημαρμενος, ου, ὁ, Demarmēnus, a Lacedaemonian, father of Prinetidas and Chilon, *Hdt.* 5, 41; 6, 65.

Δημαρχία, ὦ, to be δημαρχος at Athens, *Isae.* ap. *Dion. H.*, or tribune at Rome, *Plut.*

Δημαρχία, ας, ἡ, the office or rank of δημαρχος, *Dem.* 1318, 18; the tribunate, *Plut.*

Δημαρχικός, ἡ, ὅν, of a δημαρχος, or tribune, *Dio C.*

Δημαρχος, ου, ὁ, (δημος, ἄρχω) governor of the people, and so—1. at Athens, the president of a δήμος, or township, who managed its affairs, kept the registers, etc., and had to enforce the collection of certain taxes, *Ar.* *Nub.* 37, and oft. in *Inscr.*: in earlier times the corresponding officer was called ναύκρατος, *Böckh P. E.* 2, 281, sq.—2. at Rome, a tribune of the people, *Plut.*

Δημαρχος, ου, ὁ, Demarchus, a Syracusan commander, *Thuc.* 8, 85.

Δημας, ου, ὁ, Demēas, an Athenian, father of Philocrates, *Thuc.* 5, 116. Others in *Xen. Mem.* 2, 7, 6, *Ath.*, etc.

Δημεραστής, οῦ, ὁ, (δημος, ἐρῶ) friend of the people, *Plut.*

Δημενσις, εως, ἡ, confiscation of one's property, *Lat. publicatio bonorum*, *Plat.* *Prot.* 325 C, *Dem.* 215, 24: from

Δημεῖν, (δημος) orig. to declare a thing public property, esp. of a citizen's goods, to seize, confiscate them, *Lat. publicare*, *Thuc.* 5, 60, *Xen.*, etc.—2. in genl. to make public, δεδῆμενται κράτος, the power is in the hands of the people, *Eur.* *Cycl.* 119.

Δημεχθής, ἐς, (δημος, ἐχθρός) hated by the people, *Call.* ap. *Choerob.*

Δημηγορέω, ὦ, (δημηγόρος) to be a public orator, *Ar.*; to harangue the people, *Dem.* 29, 17: also c. acc. cognato, ὁ, λόγον, *Id.* 345, 29: to make long speeches, to be long-winded, *Stallb. Plat.* *Gorg.* 482 C, or perh. to use tricks and fallacies, such as go down in popular harangues, *Heind. ibid.*, v. sq., and cf. δημόμας, ῥητορεῖν.

Δημηγορία, ας, ἡ, a deliberative speech, opp. to judicial speaking: a speech in the public assembly, *Aeschin.* 36, 31.—II. a long copious speech, *Plat.*, or perh. an excursive style, or of a plausible, fallacious kind, *Heind. Plat.* *Theat.* 162 D, cf. *foreg.*

Δημηγορικός, ἡ, ὅν, (δημηγόρος) of, belonging to public speaking, σοφία, *Plat.* *Rep.* 365 D, λόγος, *Arist.* *Eth.* N.: qualified for it, *Xen. Mem.* 1, 2, 48. *Adv.*—κῶς.

Δημηγόρος, ου, (δημος, ἡγορεῖω) haranguing the people, addressing the assembly, ὁ δ., a public speaker, *Plat.*, and *Xen.*: τιμαῖ δ., a speaker's hours, *Eur. Hec.* 254: στροφαὶ δημηγόροι, rhetorical tricks, *Aesch. Supp.* 623.

Δημηλασία, ας, ἡ, exile, *Aesch. Supp.*: from

Δημηλάτος, ου, (δημος, ἐλαύνω) publicly exiled, *Aesch. Supp.* 614.

Δημήτηρ, τερος and τρος, ἡ: an acc. Δημήτηρα also occurs, as if from a nom. Δημήτρα, *Plat.* *Crat.* 404 v, *Epigr.* ap. *Paus.* 1, 37, 2: *Demeter*, *Lat.* *Ceres*, goddess of agriculture and rural life, mother of Persephone (*Proserpina*), seldom mentioned in *Il.* (never in *Od.*): the chief authority for her legends is *H. Hom. Cer.* *Met.* the gifts of *Ceres*, corn, bread, *Opp.* (*Prob.* = γῆ μήτηρ, mother earth, cf. δᾶ.) Hence

Δημητρεῖος, ου, = Δημήτριος, *Plut.* Δημητρία, ας, ἡ, *Demetria*, fem. pr. n., *Ar.* *Nub.* 684.

Δημητριάκος, ὅν, = Δημήτριος.

Δημητριάς, ἀδος, ἡ, *Demetrias*, a city of Thessaly on the Pagasaean gulf, founded by Demetrius, *Strab.*—2. a city of Assyria, not far from Arbela, *Strab.*—3. an Attic tribe, so called in honour of Demetrius Poliorcetes, *Plut.* *Demetr.* 10.—4. the last day of the month, so called by Athenians in honour of the same, *Id.* 12.

Δημητρεῖς, εως, ὁ, an inhabitant of *Demetrias* 1, *Polyb.* 3, 6, 4.

Δημήτριον, τό, v. sq. II.

Δημήτριος, ιον, of or belonging to *Demeter*, or *Ceres*, καρπὸς Δ., corn, *Theophr.*—II. τὸν Δημήτριον, the temple of Δ., *Strab.*—III. τὰ Δημήτρια, her festival, *Plut.*

Δημήτριος, ου, ὁ, *Demetrius*, common masc. pr. n.—1. ὁ Πολιορκητής, son of king Antigonos, conquered Macedonia, but seven years after was driven out by Pyrrhus, *Polyb.*, etc.—2. a king of Syria, surnamed Σαῦρος, 161–150 B. C., *Diod.*—3. a king of Syria, B. C. 145–126, surnamed Νικάνωρ, *Diod.*—4. son of king Philip of Macedonia, brother of Perseus, *Diod.*—5. ὁ Φαλκρεῖς, a celebrated orator, pupil of Theophrastus, governor of Athens under Cassander, *Diod.*, *Plut.*, etc.—6. ὁ Φάριος, governor of Corycia, under the Illyrian queen Teuta, *Polyb.*, *Strab.*—7. ὁ Σκένιος, a grammarian in *Strab.*, who mentions many others of this name, as *Polyb.* also etc.

Δημητρίων, ὄνος, ὁ, *Demetrium*, the Athenians so named the month Munychion, in honour of Demetrius Poliorcetes, *Plut.* *Dem.* 12.

Δημιότιον, ου, τό, comic dim. from δημος, *Ar.* *Eq.* 726, 1199, like δημακίδιον. [ῖδ]

Δημιῶ, ἰ-ῖσος, (δημος) to affect the popular side, cheat the people, *Ar.* *Vesp.* 699.

Δημιεργός, ὅν, poet. for δημιουργός, q. v.

Δημιπλήθης, ἐς, (δημος, πλήθος) κτήνη δ., cattle which are the people's wealth, *Aesch.* *Ag.* 128.

Δημιπράτα, ὦν, τά, (δημος, πειράσκει) goods seized by public authority, and put up for sale; included among the heads of revenue by *Ar.* *Vesp.* 659, cf. *Böckh P. E.* 1, 265; 2, 127, sqq.

Δήμιος, ου, Att. also sometimes α, ου, (δημος) belonging to the people, οἶκος, *Od.* 20, 264; αἰσμενῆται, judges

erected by the people, Od. 8, 259: *πρῆξις*, a public matter, opp. to *ἰδία*, Od. 3, 82: *δήμιον*, Od. 2, 32; 4, 314: as adv., *δήμια πίνειν*, at the public cost, Il. 17, 250: *τὸ δῆμιον* = *τὸ κοινόν*, the commonweal, Aesch. Supp. 370: *δημόσιος* is more usu.—II. *ὁ δῆμιος*, (*δούλος*) the public executioner, Aesch. ch. 44, fin.; also *ὁ κοινὸς δῆμιος*, Plat. Legg. 872 B. In Rep. 439 E, we have *νεκροῦν παρὰ τὸ δημίῳ κτεμένους*, where it would seem to be the place of execution rather than the man: but this is dub.

Δημιουργεῖον, *ον*, *τό* a work-place, App.: from

Δημιουργέω, *ω*, to be a *δημιουργός*, practise a trade, do work, Plat. Soph. 219 C, etc.—2. c. acc., to work at, make, Id. Polit. 288 E; hence in pass., oft. in Plat.—II. to be one of the magistrates called *δημιουργοί*, Böckh Inscr. 1, p. 739. Hence

Δημιουργημα, *ατος*, *τό*, a work of art: in genl. work, workmanship, Zaleuc. ap. Stob. p. 279, 20.

Δημιουργία, *ας*, *ἡ*, workmanship, art and skill, Plat., etc.: in genl. work, operation, Arist. Rhet.—II. the office of the magistrate, *δημιουργός*, Arist. Pol.—III. Creation, Eccl.

Δημιουργικός, *ῆ*, *όν*, of, belonging to a *δημιουργός*, whether—1. a handicraftsman, Plat. Phaedr. 248 E; *δ. τεχνήματα*, base mechanical works, Id. Legg. 846 D: or—2. a magistrate, hence *τὸ δ.*, the board of magistrates so called, Arist. Pol. Adv. —*κῶς*, workmanlike, Ar. Pac. 429.

Δημιουργός, *ον*, poet. *δημοεργός*, Od. (*δῆμος*, **ἐργῶ*) working for the people, a workman, handicraftsman: among them in early times we have soothsayers, surgeons, heralds, along with carpenters, etc., Od. 17, 383, sq., 13, 135, cf. Plat. Symp. 168 D; of confectioners in Hdt. 7, 31, esp., a maker of bride-cakes, Meineke Menand. p. 45: in genl. a maker, *νόμιον*, Arist. Pol.; *λόγιον*, Aesch. 84, 36; *δ. κατῶν*, author of ill, Eur. Incert. 32: metaph. *ὁδὸρος δημοεργός*, morn that calls man to work, H. Hom. Merc. 98.—2. esp. the Maker of the world, Plat. and Xen., and so esp. in the Neo-Plat. philosophy, as the name of God, the Creator—II. name of a magistrate, esp. in the Dorian states, of which few particulars are known, Thuc. 5, 17, cf. Müller Dor. 3, 8, § 5, cf. *ἐπίσημ.* *Δημιωστὴ*, adv. *δημίως*, formed like *εὐρωστὴ*, *μεγαλωστὴ*.

Δημοβόρος, *ον*, (*δῆμος*, *βορά*) devourer of the people, *δ. βασιλεὺς*, a prince that robs his people of their possessions, Il. 1, 231.

Δημογένης, *ους*, *δ.*, *Demogenes*, an Athenian archon, Od. 115, 4, Diod. S.

Δημογέρον, *οντος*, *δ.* (*δῆμος*, *γέρων*) an elder of the people, one who ranks high among them from age; in genl. an elder, chief, Il. 11, 372: and in plur., the nobles, chiefs, like Lat. *senatores*, Il. 3, 149, cf. Arist. Eth. 2, 9, 6: *δημογ. θεός* = Lat. *deus minorum gentium*, Anth.

Δημοδόμας, *αντος*, *δ.*, *Demodamas*, a poet of Halicarnassus or Miletus, Ath. 682 E.

Δημοδιόσκαλος, *ον*, *δ.* (*δῆμος*, *διόσκαλος*) a public teacher, preacher, Eccl.

Δημοδόκη, *ης*, *ἡ*, *Demodöce*, daughter of Aegon, Hes. Fr. 73.

Δημόδοκος, *ον*, *δ.*, *Demodocus*, a blind singer among the Phaeacians, Od. 8, 43, *δ. Κερκυραῖος*, Plat. Music. 3.—2. an Athenian commander, Thuc.

4, 75.—3. an Athenian, father of Theages, a friend of Socrates, Plat. Theag. 125 A.—4. an Achaean, Polyb. 5, 95, 7. (*δῆμος*, *δέχομαι*, prop. well received by the people.)

Δημόθεν, adv., at the public cost, Od. 19, 197; opp. to *οἰκόμεν*, from among the people, Ar. Rh.—II. *δημόθεν* *Εὐπυρίδης*, an Eupyrion by deme, i. e. by birth, Anth.

Δημοθονία, *ας*, *ἡ*, (*δῆμος*, *θοῖνη*) a public feast, Luc.

Δημόθορος, *οον*, contr. *-θρονς*, *-θρονν*, (*δῆμος*, *θρονς*) uttered by the people, *φήμη*, ἀρὰ *δ.*, Aesch. Ag. 938, 1409, 1413: hence *δ. ἀναρχία*, lawlessness and sedition, lawless clamour, Ib. 883.

Δημοκατάρταος, *ον*, (*δῆμος*, *κατάρταος*) cursed publicly.

Δημοκρήδης, *εὐς*, *δ.* (*δῆμος*, *κρήδομαι*) friend of the people, Lat. *populicola*, Strab. Hence

Δημοκρήδης, *ους*, *δ.*, *Democēdes*, a celebrated physician of Crotona, Hdt. 3, 125.

Δημοκλείδης, *ον*, *δ.*, *Democlēides*, an Athenian orator, Archon Ol. 116, 1, Diod. S.—2. a writer, Ath. 174 F.

Δημόκλειτος, *ον*, *δ.*, *Democlitus*, inventor of the method of communicating signals by torches, Polyb. 10, 45, 6.

Δημοκλῆς, *εὐς*, poet. uncount. *-κλῆς*, *δ. voc. -κλεις*, Theog. 919, *Democles*, common masc. pr. n.—1. an Athenian archon, Paus.—2. an historian of Phigalea, Strab.—Others in Dem., Isae., etc.

Δημόκοινος, *ον*, *δ.* (*δῆμος*, *κοινός*) sub. *δούλος* = *δῆμιος*, esp. the executioner, Soph. Fr. 869, Isocr. 361 D, cf. *δημιος* II.—II. as adj., *δημόκοινος*, *ον*, vile, common, of coarse food, Lyc. ap. Ath. 420 C.

Δημοκόλας, *ακος*, *δ.* (*δῆμος*, *κόλας*) a mob-flatterer, Dion. H.

Δημοκοπέω, *ω*, to be a *δημοκόπος*, to curry mob-favour, Plut.; and

Δημοκόπημα, *ατος*, *τό*, an attempt to gain mob-favour, App.: and

Δημοκοπία, *ας*, *ἡ*, love of mob-popularity, Dion. H.; and

Δημοκοπικός, *ῆ*, *όν*, of, belonging to a *δημοκόπος*, *βίος* *δ.*, Plat. Phaedr. 248 E: from

Δημοκόπος, *ον*, (*δῆμος*, *κόπτω*) a mob-courtier, popularity-hunter, Philo: cf. *δοξόκοπος*.

Δημοκῶν, *ωντος*, *δ.*, *Democōn*, son of Priam, Il. 4, 499.

Δημόκραντος, *ον*, (*δῆμος*, *κραίνω*) confirmed, ratified by the people, ἀρὰ *δ.*, Aesch. Ag. 457.

Δημοκράτεομαι, as pass. (*δῆμος*, *κρατέω*) to have a democratical constitution, live in a democracy, Ar. Ach. 642, and freq. in Thuc.: in very late authors also in act.: cf. *ὀλιγαρχέομαι*.

Δημοκράτεια and *-τία*, *ας*, *ἡ*, democracy, popular government: on its nature, v. Thuc. 6, 89, Arist. Pol. 4, 4, 12; 6, 1, sq.

Δημοκρατής, *ους*, *δ.* (*δῆμος*, *κρατέω*) *Democrates*, a common masc. pr. n., Xen. An. 4, 4, 15; Dem. etc.

Δημοκρατίδης, *ον*, *δ.*, *Democratides*, an Athenian, Dem. 929, 26.

Δημοκρατίω, *ι*, *-ισα*, to be on the democratical side, App.

Δημοκρατικός, *ῆ*, *όν*, (*δημοκρατία*) belonging, suited to a democracy, *νόμιος*, Plat. Rep. 338 E: *δημοκρατικὸν τι ὄρναι*, to do a popular act, Ar. Ran. 952: of persons, a democrat, favourer of democracy, Arist. Eth. N. Adv. —*κῶς*, Diod.

Δημόκριτος, *ον*, *δ.*, *Democritus*, an

illustrious Naaxian, Hdt. 8, 46.—2. an Athenian, son of Demophon, of Aphidnae, Dem. 250, 15.—3. of Abdera, the celebrated philosopher, contemporary with Socrates, styled *ἡ Γελαστός*, the laughing philosopher, Arist., Diod. L., etc. Hence

Δημοκρίτειος, *α*, *ον*, of *Democritus* *Democritēan*; or *Δημοκρίτειος*, the followers of *Democritus*, Ael. V. H. 12, 25

Δημόλευστος, *ον*, (*δῆμος*, *λέγειν*) publicly stoned, *δ. φόνος* by public stoning, Soph. Ant. 36.

Δημολεών, *οντος*, *δ.* (*δῆμος*, *λέω*) *Demoleon*, son of Antenor, Il. 20, 395—Others in Plut., C. Sm., etc.

Δημολογέω, = *δημοῖμαι*, Anth. and

Δημολογικός, *ῆ*, *όν*, belonging to public speaking: *ὁ δ.*, a mob-orator, Plat. Soph. 268 B. Adv. —*κῶς*.

Δημολογκλέων, *οντος*, *δ.* (*δημολόγος*, *Κλέων*) a nickname given to Bdelycleon in Ar. Vesp. by the Chorus. *Δημολόγος*, *ον*, (*δῆμος*, *λέγω*) a haranguer.

Δημομέλης, *ους*, *δ.*, *Demomēles*, an Athenian, son of Demon, a relative of Demosthenes, Dem. 302, 25.

Δημόνευος, *ον*, *ἡ*, *Demoneus*, an island in the Propontis near Chalcedon, Arist.; acc. to Hesych. two islands, Chalcitis and Pityusa.

Δημονικῆ, *ης*, *ἡ*, *Demonicē*, daughter of Aegon, Apollo 1, 7, 7.

Δημονικός, *ον*, *δ.*, *Demonicus*, name of two Athenians in Dem. 265, 5, 272, 6.—2. a comic poet, Ath. 410 D.—3. son of Hipponicus, to whom Isocrates addressed an oration.

Δημόνους, *ον*, *δ.*, *Demonus*, a Paphlagonian, Hdt. 7, 195.

Δημόνους, *ατος*, (*δῆμος*) to talk or act popularly, Lat. *populariter loqui agere*: esp. to play the buffoon, Ruhnk Tim.

Δημοπίθηκος, *ον*, *δ.* (*δῆμος*, *πίθηκος*) a mob-monkey, charlatan, Ar. Ran. 1085.

Δημοποίητος, *ον*, (*δῆμος*, *ποιέω*) enrolled, made a citizen, but not a citizen by birth, Ruhnk. Tim., cf. Dem. 1376, 15.

Δημόπολις, *ιδος*, *δ.*, *Demōpolis*, son of Themistocles, Plut. Them. 32.

Δημόπρακτος, *ον*, (*δῆμος*, *πράσσω*) done by the people, Aesch. Supp. 942.

Δημοπτέλεμος, *ον*, *δ.*, *Demoptēlemus* one of the suitors of Penelope, Od. 22, 242.

Δημορίβης, *εὐς*, (*δῆμος*, *ρίπτω*) hurled, cast, flung by the people, ἀρὰ *δ.*, Aesch. Ag. 1616.

Δῆμος, *ον*, *δ.*, prob. first a country district, tract of enclosed or cultivated land. *Βοιωτοὶ μάλιστα πόνα δῆμον ἔχοντες*, Il. 5, 710: hence opp. to *πόλις* as *δῆμος* τὸ πόλις τε, so too ἐν *δῆμῳ*, Ἰθάκης, *δῆμῳ ἐν Τροίῃ*, *Λυκίῃ* ἐπὶ *πτόνι* *δῆμῳ*, *λαοὶ ἀνὰ δῆμον*, in the land or territory of Ithaca, etc., Od. where it is purely local (cf. *δῆμος* *οὐείρων*, Od. 24, 12): hence for its inhabitants, *πᾶσι τὲ παντὶ τὲ δῆμῳ* to town and country, Il. 3, 50. Hence as in early times the common people were scattered through the country while the chiefs held the city.—II. the commons, common people, Lat. *plebs* *δῆμον ἀνὴρ*, opp. to *βασιλεὺς*, *ἐξοχοὶ ἀνὴρ*, etc., Il. 2, 188, etc.; and as adj., *δῆμος ἑών*, being a commoner, Il. 12, 213: as collect. with plur. verb H. Hom. Cer. 271. But—III. in democratical states, esp. at Athens, the commons, the people, the privileged order of citizens, Lat. *populus*, opp. to *plebs* oft. in Ar. Eq., etc.: hence—2. a pop

u. a. constitution, democracy, opp. to *οὐλογοί*, καταπαύειν, καταλύειν τὸν δ., to put down the democracy, Thuc. 1, 107; 3, 81.—IV. οἱ δῆμοι (from signif. 1), in Attica, townships, hundreds, Lat. *pago*, =Dör. *kōmai*, subdivisions of the *φύλαι*, in the time of Hdt., 100 in number, 10 in each *φύλη*; afterwards, 170: their origin is usu. referred to Theseus, but they must have been greatly altered under Cleisthenes, Thirlw. Hist. Gr. 2, 73, Arnold Thuc. vol. i., app. 3. (Acc. to some from *δέμω*, to build, settle: better perh. from *δέω*, to bind, connect, v. Arnold I. c.)

†*Δημός*, οὐ, δ., *fat, tallow*, of beasts, Hom., but also of men, Il. 8, 380: strictly the *fat of the paunch, the caul*, Lat. *omentum*. (Perh. from *δέω*, to bind.)
†*Δήμος*, οὐ, δ., *Demos*, an Athenian, son of Pyrilampes, a trierarch, Lys. 628, 6.

†*Δημοσάδης*, οὐ, δ., *Demosādes*, v. 1. for *Μηροσάδης*, Xen. An. 7, 1, 5.

†*Δημοσάτυρος*, οὐ, δ., (*δῆμος*, *σάτυρος*) a *mob-satyr*; οἱ *Δημοσάτυροι*, title of a comedy of Timocles, Att. 165 F.

†*Δημοσθένειος*, α, οὐ, of *Demosthenes*, *Demosthenēan*, Longin.: from

†*Δημοσθένης*, οὐ, acc. *νην* and *νη, δ.* (*δῆμος*, *σθένης*) *Demosthenes*, the famous Athenian orator and statesman, Aeschin., etc.—2. an Athenian commander in the Peloponnesian war, Thuc. 3, 91.

†*Δημοσθενίζω*, to imitate *Demosthenes*, Plut. Cic. 24.

†*Δημοσίη*, adv., v. *δημόσιος*.

†*Δημοσιεύσις*, εως, ἡ, a *public proclamation, announcement*: also = *δημύειν*: from

†*Δημοσιεύω*, f. -εῖσω, to make public or common, make public property, τὰ *δημοσιουσιμένα*, common proverbial sayings, as γὰρ οὗτοι *σεαυτῶν*, Arist. Rhet. —2. = *δημεύω*, to confiscate, Xen. Hell. 7, 10.—II. intr. to lead a public life, pp. to *ιδιωτεύειν*, Plat. Gorg. 515 A, o belong to the state, be public: διδάκαλοι *δημοσιεύοντες*, public teachers aid by the state, Plat. Apol. 32 A: sp. of physicians, to practice with a public salary, Ar. Ach. 1030, cf. Stallb. Plat. Gorg. 514 D: metaph. φροντίσι *νησιεύειν*, to devote one's thoughts to the common good, Plut.: from

†*Δημόσιος*, α, οὐ, (*δῆμος*) belonging to the people or state, Lat. *publicus*, opp. to *ιδίος*, ἀγρός, δ. Lat. *ager publicus*, Idt. 5, 29, δ. *πλοῦτος*, Thuc. 1, 80, etc. *δικήμια*, Aeschin. etc.—II. δ δ., with *ικέτης*, *δούλος*, etc., a public officer or *tenant*, as—1. the public *crier*, Hdt. 1, 121.—2. the public *executioner*, Oratt.

†*Δήμιος*, —3. a policeman, Ar. Lys. 36, cf. Böckh P. E. 1, 277.—4. a public notary, = *γραμματεὺς*, Dem. 31, 2.—5. also a public victim, = *θύοικος* II., accord. to Schol. Ar. Eq. 136.—III. as neut. τὸ *δημόσιον*, the state, Lat. *res publica*, Hdt. 1, 14; πρόσ δ. *προσέναι*, to enter public life, em.—2. any public building, as the *idic hall*, Hdt. 6, 52, 57: the *state-treasury*, Dinarch. 105, 11, elsewhere τὸ *κοινόν*: the public prison, huc. 5, 18.—3. τὰ *δ. public property*, v. Resp. 554.—IV. as fem. ἡ *δῆμο-α*, q. v. sub. *σκηνή*, the tent of the *varian kings*, Lat. *praetorium*, Xen. ell. 4, 5, 8.—V. as adv., —1. dat. *δημοσίᾳ*, in public, at a public expense, dt. 1, 30, etc.: but *τελευτᾶν δ.*, to e by the hands of the executioner, Wolf art. 499, 28.—2. ἐκ *δημοσίου*, by *public authority*, Xen. Rep. Lac. 3, 3, ενεν

†*Δημοσιῶν*, ὦ, to make public property, to confiscate, like *δημεύω*, Thuc. 3, 68.—II. to publish, make commonly known. Pass. to be commonly known, Plat. Soph. 232 D.

†*Δημοσιῶννης*, οὐ, δ., (*δημόσιος*, *ὠνέ-ομαι*) a farmer of the revenue, Lat. *publicanus*, Diod. Hence

†*Δημοσιωνία*, ας, ἡ, a leasing of the revenues.
†*Δημοσιωνιον*, οὐ, τό, the office of revenue-leases, Diod.

†*Δημοσσοός*, οὐ, (*δῆμος*, *σώζω*) saving the people: but—II. *proparox.*, *δη-μόσσοος*, (σένω) driven away by the people.

†*Δημοστοστός*, οὐ, δ., *Demostrotus*, son of Aristophan, a public haranguer in Athens in the time of the Peloponnesian war, Ar. Lysist. 391, Thuc. 8, 1; etc. Others in Dem., Diod. S., etc.

†*Δημοτελής*, ἐς, (*δῆμος*, τὰ τέλη) at the public cost, public, national, *θεσία*, Hdt. 6, 87, ἐορτή, Thuc. 2, 15, cf. *δημοτικός*. Adv. -λῶς.

†*Δημοτέλης*, οὐ, δ., *Demoteles*, a leader of the Locri, Thuc. 4, 25.—2. a herald of the Lacedaemonians, Xen. Hell. 7, 1, 32. Others in Dem., Ath., etc.

†*Δημότερος*, α, οὐ, poet. for *δημοτικός*, Ap. Rh., and Arat.

†*Δημοτρεπής*, ἐς, (*δῆμος*, *τέρπειν*) popular, attractive, Plat. Minos 321 A.

†*Δημοτενομαι*, as pass., to be member of a *deme*, Dem. 1314, 9.

†*Δημότης*, οὐ, δ., of, belonging to the people: hence a *commoner*, *plebeian*, opp. to a man of rank, Hdt. 2, 172; 5, 11; so δ. *ἀντήρ*, Soph. Aj. 1071, δ. *λέως*, Ar. Pac. 921.—II. a member of a *δῆμος*, brother-freeman, fellow-citizen, Pind. N. 7, 96, Soph. O. C. 78, *Susario* 1; and so fem. *δημότις*, ιδος, ἡ, Ar. Lys. 333, Theocr. 28, 22: hence

†*Δημοτικός*, ἡ, ὅν, of, belonging to the people, common, δ. *γράμματα*, in Egypt, opp. to the *ἱερά*, or hieroglyphics, Hdt. 2, 36: in genl. *public*, = *δημόσιος*, Dion. H.—II. of the populace, one of them, Lat. *plebeius*, Xen. Cyr. 2, 3, 6, Dem. 591, 24.—III. on the democratic side, Lat. *popularis*, Ar. Nub. 205, Av. 1584, Thuc., etc.: οὐδὲν δ. *πράττειν*, to do nothing for the people, Xen. Hell. 2, 3, 39: in genl. *popular*, δ. καὶ *φιλάνθρωπος*, Id. Mem. 1, 2, 60; and so freq. in adv. -κῶς, *affably, kindly*, as *καλῶς* καὶ δ., Dem. 719, 8; δ. *χρησθαί τι*, Arist. Pol.—IV. of or belonging to a *deme*, opp. to *δημόσιος*, ap. Dem. 1074, 20. Adv. -κῶς, v. sup. II.

†*Δημότιμος*, οὐ, δ., *Demotimus*, an Athenian, pupil of Theophrastus, Diog. L.

†*Δημοτίων*, οὐ, δ., (*δῆμος*, *τίω*) *Demotian*, an Athenian archon, Diod. S. Others in Xen., Ath.

†*Δημοῦχος*, οὐ, (*δῆμος*, *ἐχω*) *protecting*, duelling among the people, as epith. of guardian deities, Soph. O. C. 458; also subst., *δημοῦχοι γὰς, χθονός*, Id. 1086, 1348.

†*Δημοῦχος*, οὐ, δ., *Demūchus*, a Trojan, Il. 20, 457.

†*Δημοφάγος*, οὐ, (*δῆμος*, *φαγεῖν*) = *δημοβόρος*, *τῶραννος*, Theogn. [ᾶ]

†*Δημοφάνης*, οὐ, δ., (*δῆμος*, *φαίνω*) *Demophanes*, an Athenian, Lys.—2. a Megalopolitan, Polyb. 10, 25; etc.

†*Δημοφάντος*, οὐ, δ., *Demophantus*, an Athenian pr. n., Oratt.

†*Δημοφθόρος*, οὐ, (*δῆμος*, *φθείρω*) *miscellaneous*, *ruinous*, Callistr.

†*Δημόφιλος*, οὐ, δ., *Demophilus*, a leader of the Thespians at Thermopylae, Hdt. 7, 222.—2. an Athenian archon, Ol. 91, 4, Diod. S.—3. an Athe-

nian banker, Dem. 1031, 9.—4. scd. Ephorus, an historian, Ath. 696 A.

†*Δημοφών*, ὠντος, δ., contd. *Δημοφών*, ὠντος, δ., *Demophōn*, or *Demophon*, son of Cleus and Metanira, H. Hom. Cer. 234.—2. son of Theseus and Phaedra, Eur. Heracl. 213.—3. son of Demon, a friend and relative of Demosthenes, Dem. 840, 10. Others in Dem.; Ath.; Arr.; etc.

†*Δημοφώντιδας*, ὠν, οἱ, sons of *Demophon*, Plut. Symp. 2, 10.

†*Δημοχαρής*, ἐς, (*χαίρω*) *pleasing the people*, popular.

†*Δημοχάρης*, οὐ, δ., *Demochares*, an Athenian, who married the sister of Demosthenes's mother, Dem. 818, 3. Others in Dem.; Polyb.; etc.

†*Δημοχαρίς*, ιδος, δ., *Democharis*, a poet of the Anthology.

†*Δημοχάριστής*, οὐ, δ., (*δῆμος*, *χαρίζομαι*) a *mob-courtier*, Eur. Hec. 134.

†*Δημοχάριστικός*, ἡ, ὅν, like a *δημοχάριστής*. Adv. -κῶς.

†*Δημόω*, ὦ, (*δῆμος*) f. -ώσω, to appropriate to the public use, Demosthenes, Dic. C.: v. *δημεύω*, and *δημοῖμαι*.

†*Δημόλος*, οὐ, δ., *Demulus*, masc. pr. n., Paus.; Ath.

†*Δημό*, οὐς, ἡ, *Demo*, daughter of Cleus and Metanira, H. Hom. Cer. 109.—2. the Cumæan Sibyl, Paus.

†*Δημόδης*, ἐς, (*δῆμος*, *εἶδος*) of the people, popular, Plat. Phaedr. 61 A. Legg. 710 A.—II. *well-known*, Plut.

†*Δήμωμα*, ατος, τό, (*δημοῖμαι*) a popular pastime, χαρίτων δ., odes for public performance, Stesich. (39) ap. Ar. Pac. 798.

†*Δῆμων*, ὠνος, δ., *Demon*, an Athenian of the *δῆμος* Paeania, a relative of Demosthenes, Dem. 840, 10; etc.—2. a writer *περί παροιμιῶν*, Id. 96 D.

†*Δημόνας*, ατος, δ., *Demonas*, a Mantinean, who regulated the affairs of the Cyrenians, Hdt. 4, 161.—2. a cynic philosopher in the time of Hadrian, Luc. vit. Dem.

†*Δημόνασσα*, ης, ἡ, *Demonassa*, fem. pr. n., Paus., Luc.

†*Δημοφελής*, ἐς, (*δῆμος*, *ὠφελῶ*) of public usefulness, λόγοι, Plat. Phaedr. 227 E. Adv. -λῶς.

†*Δήν*, Dor. *δάν*, adv., Lat. *diu*, long, for a long while, this long time, δὴν ἦν, he was (i. e. lived) long, Il. 6, 131: long ago, δὴν οἰχεσθαι, Od. 18, 313. Only Ep., for in Aesch. Pers. 584 it is more than dub. (Akin to *δή*, ἦδη: hence *δηνάως*, *δῆνάδ*, *δῆνάκις*, *δῆδύνω*, *δῆρός*. Hence

†*Δηναιός*, ᾶ, ὅν, long-lived, Il. 5, 407; also δ. *κλέως*, Theocr. 16, 54.—II. old, aged, Aesch. Pr. 794: ancient, Ib. 912, Call. Fr. 105.—III. late, Lat. *serus*, Ap. Rh.: hence *θῶσκα* and *δῆναί*, over speed and loitering, Emped. 13.

†*Δηνάριον*, οὐ, τό, a Roman coin, a *denarius*, nearly, but not quite, = Gr. *δραχμή*, being about 15.5 cts., Plut.

†*Δῆνεα*, ὠν, τὰ, *common, plans, arts*, whether good or bad, Hom.: only in plur.: the sing. nom. was assumed by Hesych. to be τὸ *δῆνος*, by Suid. τὸ *δῆνεον*. (Akin to *δῆνω*.)

†*Δῆς*, gen. *δῆκος*, δ ὁ ἡ, a worm in wood, Schol. Hes. Op. 418.

†*Δησιβύσιος*, οὐ, (*δάκνω*, *θυμός*) = *δάκνυμι*, heart-consuming, wasting of love, Aesch. Ag. 744.

†*Δῆσις*, εως, ἡ, (*δάκνω*) a bite, biting, Arist. H. A.

†*Δῆδω*, usu. contr. form of *δηδῶν*, q. v., Hom.: to lay waste a country, Hdt. 5, 89, etc., δ. *ἄστυ πυρί*, Soph. O. C. 1319.

†*Δῆποθεν*, indef. adv., now usu. writ ten *δή ποθεν*, from any quarter, Lat

inducuntur, Aesch. Cho. 632: ὅποθεν ἤσποθεν, *from some quarter or other, Dem.*

Δήποκα, Dor. for sq.

Δήποτε, indef. adv., now usu. written δὴ ποτε, at some time, once, once on a time, Aesch. Ag. 577, etc.: εἰ δὴ ποτε, Lat. si quando, Il. 1, 40: as interrog. τί δήποτε; *what in the world? what, why now?* and with οὖν, δημοτοῦν=Lat. *cumque*, Dem. 1010, 15, cf. Lob. Phryn. 373.

Δήπον, indef. adv., now usu. written δὴ πον, perhaps, it may be, ὡ δὴ πον ἀδελφόν ἐκτανε, Il. 24, 736: in Att. usu. with a sense of doubtless, *I suppose, I ween*, Lat. *scilicet, nimirum*, οὐ δὴπον τληγόν, Aesch. Pr. 1064; cf. Ar. Plut. 491, 582, Thuc. 1, 121, etc.: oft. in phrases, ἵστε γὰρ δὴπον, μέμνησθε γὰρ δὴπον, Plat., and Dem.—II. as interrog. implying an affirm. answer, τὴν αἰχμάλωτον κάτοισθα δὴπον; i. e. *I presume you know*, Soph. Tr. 417: hence οὐ δὴπον, implying a negat. answer, as Ar. Ran. 526, Plut. 261.

Δήπουθεν, indef. adv.,=foreg. esp. before a vowel, Ar. Plut. 140, etc., cf. Ruhnck. Tim.

Δῆραρονος, ov, ὁ, appell. of Apollo, Lyc. 440.

Δηριάδης, ov, ὁ, Deriades, an ancient king of India, Nonn.

Δηριάομαι, Ep. 3 dual δηριάσθων Il., 3 pl. δηρίωντο Od., inf. δηριάσθαι Od., dep. (δῆρις) to contend, fight, περί τιος, Il. 17, 734, and absol., Od. 8, 78; δ. τινι, to contend with one, Ar. Rh.: to contend with words, to quarrel, wrangle, Il. 8, 78. The act. δηρίω, to contest a prize, occurs in Pind. N. 13, 34.

Δηριμαχία, ac, ἡ, (δῆρις, μάχομαι) Derimachia, an Amazon, Q. Sm.

Δηριόμαι, dep., c. fut. δηρίσομαι, 3 pl. aor. μιί, Od. 8, 76, 3 dual aor. pass. δηρινθήτην, as if from δηρίνομαι, Il. 16, 756;=foreg.: in the same signif. Pind. has pres., O. 13, 63. The act. occurs in Theocr. 25, 82, οὐκ ἂν τις ἐδῆριζεν περί τιμῆς. [I in pres.: in fut. 2nd aor. I.]

Δηριόνη, ἡς, ἡ, Derione, an Amazon, Q. Sm. 1, 42.

ΔΗΡΙΣΤ, loc and εως, ἡ, fight, battle, contest, Hom.: only poet. (Akin to δαίς, δαίω.)

Δηριόφάτος, ov, (δῆρις, φάω)=ἄρεφάτος, *slain in fight*, Anth.

Δηροβίος, ov, Dor. dar. (δηρός, βίος) long-lived, Aesch. Theb. 524.

Δηρός, ὁ, ὄν, (δῆρ) long, too long, long beyond one's wish, always like βραδύς in bad sense, Il. 2, 298, etc.: Hom. usu. has the neut. δηρόν, as adv., *all too long*, also as adj., ἐπὶ δηρόν, Il. 9, 415: so δηρόν χρόνον, Il. 14, 206, cf. Ruhnck. H. Hom. Cer. 282: c. negat. it marks the shortest possible time, e. g. οὐδέ σὺ οἶμι δηρόν ἀλύξειν, σῆξειν, etc., Hom., conf. Soph. Aj. 414, Eur. I. T. 1339.

Δηρουσαιοί, ov, ol, the Derusiaei, a Persian tribe, Hdt. 1, 126.

Δηρώ, οὐς, ἡ, Dero, a Nereid, Apollod. 1, 2, 7.

Δησάσκειτο, Ep. for δόσσατο, 3 sing. aor. I mid. from δέω, Il.

Δῆσε, poet. for δέσσε, from δέω, to bind: also for ἐδέσσε, from δέω, to want, Il. 18, 100.

Δῆτα, adv., emphat. for δὴ III., certainly, to be sure, of course, freq. in answers, *yes certainly*: and so οὐ δῆτα, certainly not, Trag.: λέγειν κοινωγήματα; κοινωγήματα δῆτα, *yes to be sure*, Plat.: ironical, τῷ σὺ δικαίω δῆτα, your principle forsooth, Soph. El.

1037. In questions, τί δῆτα; *what then?* with ἐπειδὴν, Ar. Pac. 844, Elmsl. Ach. 1024, etc.: in answers, e. g. ἰὼ. ἰὼ δῆτα, yes I say so too, Aesch. Pers. 1071, Soph. O. C. 536; ἀπόδωκεν..., ἀπόδωκεν δῆτα, Soph. El. 1164: μὴ δῆτα..., *may do not, do not now*, Soph., Ar., etc.

Δῆυτε, contr. for δὴ αὐτε, Bergk Anacr. 15.

Δῆω, to find, meet with, Hom. always in pres. c. fut. signif. (Prob. akin to *δαώ, δαῖναι.)

Δῶ, οὐς contr. οὐς, ἡ=Δημήτηρ, Demeter, Lat. Ceres, first in H. Hom. Cer. 47, 211, 492, so Soph., Eur., etc.

Δῶρινος, ἡς, ἡ, daughter of Δῶρ, i. e. Proserpina, Callim. fr. 48.

Δῶρος, α, ov, of Δῶρ, daughter of Δῶρ, i. e. Proserpina, Nonn.

Δῷ, poet. dat. from Ζεύς, contr. for Δῷ, Pind. N. 1, 111.

ΔΙΑ, poet. διαί, prep. c. gen. et acc.—Rad. signif., *right through*: never anastrophe for fear of confusion with Δία: v. however Herm. on Elm. Med. 1143.

A. WITH GEN.—I. of place or space, usu. *through*, strictly with signif. of *passing right through and going out of*, as the gen. properly denotes that *from which* a thing proceeds: διὰ ὁμον ἤλθεν ἔγχοις *through it and out at the other side*, so διὰ κνήρης, δι' ἀσπίδος etc.; διὰ Σκαῖον *through, out at the Scaean gate*, this sense appears most clearly in Il. 14, 288, δι' ἥρος αἰθέρ' ἵκανε *quite through the lower air even to the ether*; so of crowds, διὰ Τρώων πέτετο *straight through them*, etc.; διὰ νηὸς ἰών, *from end to end* (thus βαίνειν, ἔρχεσθαι, ἵεναι, πολεῖν, πορεύεσθαι, χωρεῖν διὰ τιος, Valck. Phoen. 482, 1554): διὰ τῶν ὁπσίων σκελεόν: this radic. sense is strengthened by other prepositions, e. g. ἐκ, δι' ἐκ μεγάροιο, δι' ἐκ προθύροιο (Wolf however writes διέκ *conjunctim*): and διὰ πρὸ, *through and straight on*, Il. 14, 494; but usu. as adv. without case.—2. the notion of preeminence in ἐπετετε καὶ διὰ πάντων, Il. 12, 104, is obtained from his *standing out from among them*, and thus being distinguished. These are all Homer. usages.—3. also of intervals of space, διὰ πολλοῦ, *at a great distance*, Thuc. 3, 94; so too διὰ πλείστον, δι' ἐλάσσονος, Id.; διὰ πέντε σταδίων, *at a distance of...*, Hdt. 7, 30.—4. but also διὰ δέκα ἐπάλλεων, *at intervals of ten battlements*, i. e. at every tenth battlement, Thuc. 3, 21, cf. infr. II. 2.—II. of time, implying an extension, *through, throughout, during*, and, of the past, *since*, διὰ χρόνον, *after some, after a length of time*, Xen. Cyr. 1, 4, 28: also διὰ πολλοῦ χρόνον, Ar. Plut. 1045; διὰ μακροῦ χρόνον, Plat., etc., sometimes without χρόνον, δι' ὀλίγον, *in a short time*, Thuc. 1, 77: διὰ παντὸς τοῦ χρόνου, *throughout all time*, and simply διὰ παντός, freq. in Att.: δι' ἡμέρας, *for a whole day*, Hdt.: διὰ βίου, *throughout life*: hence—2. of several successive intervals, διὰ τριτῆς ἡμέρας, *every third day*, Hdt. 2, 37; so δι' ἑτοῦς πέμπτου, Ar. Plut. 584; also with plur., διὰ πέντε ἔτων, *every five years*, Luc.; but δι' ἐνδεκάτου ἑτοῦς, *in the eleventh year*, Hdt. 1, 62.—III. Causal,—*coming through and out of, arising from*; and—I. of the agent or instrument, *through, by means of*, by, Lat. *per*, διὰ χειρὶν=χεροῖ, Soph. O. C. 470, δι' ἀγγέλου λέγειν, etc., Hdt. 6, 4, cf. 1, 113; πεσσόν' ἄλλοτριος διὰ γυναικός, *by her doing*, Aesch.

Ag. 449; αἰ διὰ σώματος ἦδοναι, *pleasures enjoyed through the senses*, Xen.; διὰ βασιλέων πεφυκέναι, *to owe one's birth to kings*, Il. —2. of the manner, way, in which a thing is done, διὰ σπουδῆς, with earnestness. Eur.: hence such phrases as δι' οὐκ τὸν λαβεῖν, *to pity*, Eur., δι' ὀργῆς ἔχειν, *to be angry with*, Thuc., δι' ὧν λον εἶναι, *to be troublesome*, Id.: (with verbs of motion, as δι' ὀργῆς ἵεναι etc., these strictly belong to signif. I. This signif. passes into the adv., α διὰ ταχέων, τέλουν, ἀκριβεῖας, *for ταχέως, τελέως, ἀκριβῶς*, etc.: so διὰ πένθους διάγειν, *to live in sorrow*.—3. of the Material out of which a thing is made, for which ἐκ is sometimes used, δι' ἐλέφαντος, διὰ λίθου, *made of ivory*, of stone, Schaf. Dion. Comp. 167, Jac. A. P. 194.

B. WITH ACC.—I. poetical usage, almost=signif. A.—1. of place, *through, throughout*, βῆ διὰ δάμου, Hom., διὰ κυμ' ἄλιον, Aesch., v. A. I.—2. of time, *during*, by, e. g. διὰ νύκτα, *by night*, Hom., v. A. II.—3. of the means or instrument, διὰ ὁμοῦς, Od., δι' ἐμὴν ἰσῆτα, Hom.; νικῶσι δι' Ἀθῆναι, *by her aid*, Od.; διὰ στόμα, *quite=διὰ στόματος*, *through or in the mouth*, Aesch. v. A. III.—II. strictly acc. to the signif. of the accus. case, *through and towards*, aiming at: with a view to, on account, *for the sake, by reason of*, e. g. διὰ τί; *for what? why?* διὰ πόλλ' ἄν for many reasons, δι' ἀτασθαλίαις ἐπαθόν, *they suffered for their follies*, Od. often c. inf., διὰ τὸ ἐρᾶν, Xen.

C. WITHOUT CASE, as adv., *through* out, Hom., who strengthens it by using διὰ πρὸ.

D. IN COMPOS.—I. all the through, across of Space, as in διαβαίνω, διαπερνώ=2. to the end, of time, as in διαβίωω, also of an action, as in διαμάχομαι, διαπράτω, cf. Lat. *de-certe*: hence simply to add strength, *thoroughly, out and out*, as in διαγαλνήξω, etc., cf. ἀν—II. between, partly, esp. in adj., as διᾶλωνος, διάχρονος, διάλωρος, etc.—III. one with another, mutually, as διᾶδεναι, διαφιλοτιμέομαι, v. Valck. Hdt. 5, 18; 6, 15; Kiessl. Theocr. 5, 22.—IV. one from another, *asunder*, Lat. *dis-* (a cognate word), as in διᾶλωνος, διατηγνώσκω [διᾶ: only in Il., i four times in arsis; a in arsis more freq. in Hom.: later, if ult. was wanted long, διαί was used: διᾶ is said to be a monosyll., Ar. Eccl. 1156, Nub. 916, Ar. 1752, but Dind., Thes. Gr. L. v. διᾶ, fin., proposes ζᾶ.]

Διά, acc. of Ζεύς, no nom. Δίς being in use. [I]

Δία, ἡ, the godlike one, fem. from διος, Hom.: usu. δια θεῶν, γυναικῶν, a goddess among goddesses, among women, etc. Hence

Δία, ac, ἡ, Dia, appell. of Hebe in Sicyon and Phlius, Strab.

Δία, ac, ἡ, Dia, the ancient name of Naxos, Od. 11, 324.—2. an island near Crete, Strab.—3. an island in the Arabian gulf, Id.

Δία, τά, (λερά)=Διάττω, Inscr.

Διαβόδιζω, i. -ισω, (διά, βόδιζω) to go through, go across, Thuc. 6, 101.

Διαβάθρα, ac, ἡ, a ship's ladder: in genl., a ladder, Luc.

Διάβαθρον, ov, τό, a shipper, Lat. *di abathra*, Alex. Isost. 1, 8.

Διαβαίνω, i. -βήσομαι, (διά, βαίνω)—I. intr. to make a stride, walk, or stand with the legs apart, Lat. *divaricari*, ev. διαβάς, Il. 12, 458, of a warrior standing firm to throw his spear or wrestle. cf. Tyrt. 2, 21, Ar. Eq. 77

Xen. Eq. 1, 14.—II. *c. acc.*, to step, spring across or over, τάφρον, Il. 12, 50, ὕδωρ, Hdt. 7, 35: also with acc. βάλασσαν or ποταμὸν omitted, to cross over, like Lat. *trajicere*, εἰς Ἥλιδα, Od. 4, 635: and so more freq. in Att., as Thuc. 1, 114: metaph., τῷ λόγῳ διέβαινε ἐς Εὐρυβιάδεα, he passed over to, turned to him, Hdt. 8, 62.

Διabalw, f. -βάλω: pf. -βέβηκα, (διά, βάλλω) to throw over or across, to set over, carry over or across, véas, Hdt. 5, 33: being seemingly intr., like Lat. *trajicere*, to pass over, cross, pass, ἐκ... ἐς... Hdt. 9, 114; πρόσ., Eur. Supp. 931; also δ. τὸ πέλαιος ἕως πόπον, Demetr. Sic. 1: so later in Pass., Arr.—II. like Lat. *traducere*, to attack a man's character, slander, libel, τινὲς πρὸς τινα, differre aliquem sermonibus, to accuse a man to another, Hdt. 5, 96: oft. δ. τινὰ ὥς..., as διαβαλὼν αὐτοὺς ὥς οὐδὲν ἀληθὲς ἐν νῶ ἔχουσιν, Thuc. 5, 45, δ. τινὰ εἰς τινα, 3, 109, cf. Hdt. 8, 90; so too *c. inf.*, Plut.: also δ. τινὰ ἐπὶ τινι, πρὸς τι, Luc., etc.: also in mid. Pass., διαβάλλεσθαι τινι and πρὸς τινα, to be filled with suspicion and hatred against another, Thuc. 8, 81, 83, Plat. Phaed. 67 E.—III. to deceive by false accounts, mislead, impose upon, Wess. Hdt. 5, 50, Heind. Plat. Phaedr. 255 B. So also in mid., Hdt. 9, 116, Ar. Av. 1648.

Διαβαπτίζομαι, dep. mid., (διά, βαπτίζω) to dive for a match, πρὸς τινα, Polyæn.: metaph. to contend in abuse and foul language, Dem. 782, 26, cf. πλύνω.

Διαβαπνίζω, (διά, βαπνίζω) to try, prove thoroughly, Plat. Legg. 736 C.

Διαβάσειω,=διαβήσειω, Dio C. Διαβάσει, εως, ἡ, (διαβαίνω) a crossing or passing over, ποιεῖσθαι, Hdt. 1, 186, etc.—2. a means or place of crossing, Ib. 205: δ. ποταμοῦ, a ford, Xen. An. 1, 5, 12, etc.: the passage along a ship's deck, Hipp., but Plut.—II. a passing or lapse of time, Ael.—III. in Gramm. a passing from one point to another.—IV. in prosody, of the pauses in pronunciation caused by long syllables and the like, Dion. H.

Διαβάσσω=διαβαίνω, to strut about, Ar. Av. 486.

Διαβαστώω, f. -ώω, to carry over, Luc.—II. to weigh in the hand, estimate, Plut.

Διαβατέρος, α, ον, verb. adj. from διαβαίνω, that must be crossed, ποταμός, Xen. An. 2, 4, 6.

Διαβατήρια, ον, τά, v. sq.

Διαβατήριος, ον, belonging, with a view to a fortunate passage; as epith. of Jupiter, giving it: hence διαβατήρια, ων, τά, (ιερά)—1. offerings for a happy passage, made either before or after it, τὰ δ. ἐγένετο, they were favourable, Lat. *advicebant*, Thuc. 5, 55.—2. = πέσχα, Philo.

Διαβάτης, ον, δ, (διαβαίνω) one who ferries over or crosses. [α]

Διαβατικὸς, ἡ, ὄν, able to pass over.—II. in Gramm. transitive.

Διαβατός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. adj. from διαβαίνω, to be crossed or passed, fordable, Hdt. 1, 75, Thuc., etc.: νήσον δ. ἐξ ἡπείρου, easily got at from the main land, Hdt. 4, 195.

Διαβεβαίωμαι, dep. mid., to affirm, maintain, Dem. 220, 4. Hence

Διαβεβαίωσις, εως, ἡ, an assertion, affirmation.

Διάβημα, ατος, τό, (διαβαίνω) a step through or across; in genl. a step, LXX.

Διαβησειώ, desiderat. from fut. of

διαβαίνω, to wish or be about to cross over, Dion. H.

Διαβήτηρ, ον, δ, (διαβαίνω) the compass, so called from its outstretched legs, Ar. Nub. 178, Av. 1003: in Plat. Phileb. 56 B, it is usu. taken for a carpenter's level, Lat. *libella*.—II. the siphon, Lat. *diabetes*, Columell.: hence —III. as medic. term, the disease *diabetes*, Aretae.

Διαβιάζομαι, f. -ύσσομαι, strengthd. for βιάζομαι, Eur. I. T. 1365.

Διαβιάζω, f. -ύσω, (διά, βιάζω) to carry through, over, or across, to transport, lead over, δ. τὸν στρατὸν κατὰ γεφύρας, Hdt. 1, 75: later also *c. acc. loci*, as δ. τινὰ ποταμόν, to take one across a river, Plut.—2. to pass time, go on, Lat. *transigere*. Hence

†Διαβιαστικός, ἡ, ὄν, transitive, Apoll. de Synt.

Διαβιβρώσκω, f. -βρώσω: pf. pass. -βέβρωμαι, (διά, βιβρώσκω) to eat through, eat up, consume, Hipp.

Διαβίωω, f. -ώσσομαι, perf. -βέβιωκα: aor. 2-εβίον, inf. -βιώναι, (διά, βιώω) to live through, pass, χρόνον, Plat. Legg. 730 C: βίον, Isocr. 203 B.—2. intr. to spend one's whole life in doing something, *c. part.*, μελετῶν διαβιβικάναι, Xen. Mem. 4, 8, 4; Apol. 3. Hence

Διαβιώτεον, verb. adj., one must live on, Plat. Legg. 803 E.

Διαβλαστάνω, f. -στήσω, (διά, βλαστάνω) to shoot out, bud, Theophr. Hence

.Διαβλάστησις, εως, ἡ, a shooting out, budding, Id.

Διαβλέπω, f. -ψομαι, (διά, βλέπω) to look through: absol. to look straight before one, Arist. Somn.: to look earnestly, Plat. Phaed. 86 D.—2. to see clearly, *c. inf.*, N. T. Matth. 7, 5.—3. to look at, εἰς or πρὸς τινα, Plut.

†Διαβλητέον, verb. adj. from διαβάλλω, one must calumniate, Clem. Al.

Διαβλητικός, ἡ, ὄν,=διαβολικός, †Διαβλητῶρ, ορος, ὅ, (διαβάλλω) a calumniator, a reviler, Maneth.

Διαβολῶ, ὦ, f. -ήσω Dor. -ύσω, Aesch. Pers. 638, but Att. -ήσομαι, (διά βοάω) to shout out, proclaim, publish, Aesch. l. c. Pass. to be in every one's mouth, be the common talk, Ep. Plat. 312 B: to cry out, δ. ὅτι..., ὥς..., Thuc. 8, 53, 78. Mid. to contend in shouting, Dem. 806, 2. Hence

Διαβόησις, εως, ἡ, a crying out or aloud, Plut.

Διαβόητος, ον, (διαβοάω) cried out: in every one's mouth, notorious, Plut., cf. περιβόητος.

Διαβολή, ἡς, ἡ, (διαβάλλω) false accusation, slander, Lat. *calumnia*, Hdt. 3, 66, 73, etc.: δ. λόγον, Thuc. 8, 91: διαβολὰς ἐνδέχσθαι, προσέειπαι, Id. 3, 80; 6, 123: ἐν διαβολῇ τινος εἶναι, to be slandered on account of something, Plut.: ἐμὴ δ. οἱ σλάνδερσιν ἀγαντῶν, Plat. Apol. 19 B.—II. enmity, πρὸς τινα, Plut.

Διαβολία, ας, ἡ,=foreg., Theogn. 324; and in plur., Pind. P. 2, 140. [Pind. has δία in arsis.] Hence

Διαβολικὸς, ἡ, ὄν, (διαβάλλω) slanderous, devilish, Eccl.

Διαβόλος, ον, (διαβάλλω) slanderous, libellous, injurious, Ar. Eq. 45, in superl.: as subst. a slanderer, Pind. Fr. 270: esp. The slanderer, the devil, Eccl. Adv. -λως, injuriously, invidiously, Thuc. 6, 15.

Διαβομβέω, ὦ, (διά, βομβέω) to buzz through.

Διαβορβορῶω, strengthd. for βορβορῶω, Hipp.

Διαβόρεος, ον, (διά, βορέας) stretching northwards, Strab.

Διαβόρος, ον, (διά, βιβρώσκω) eating through, piercing, Soph. Tr. 1084: *c. acc.*, νόσος δ. πόδα, a sore that eats through his foot, Id. Phil. 7, though others refer πόδα to καταστίζοντα, comparing Aj. 10.—II. proparox. διάβωρος, ον, pass., eaten through, eaten up, consumed, Id. Tr. 676.

Διαβοστρίχῳ, ὦ, (διά βοστρίχῳ) hence διαβεστρίχωνος, all curled, Archil. 117.

Διαβουκολέω, ὦ, (διά, βουκολέω) feed with false hopes, cheat, Luc. Mid. διαβουκολεῖσθαι τινι, to beguile one's self with a thing, Themist.

Διαβουλεύομαι, (διά, βουλεύω) dep. to deliberate, debate, Thuc. 2, 5. Hence

Διαβουλία, ας, ἡ, =sq. LXX.

Διαβούλιον, ον, τό, a resolve, plan, counsel, advice, Polyb.

Διαβραβεύω, (διά, βραβεύω) to as sign as umpire, Aesop.

Διαβρεχέω, ες, wet through, soaked, Luc.: from

Διαβρέχω, -ξω, (διά, βρέχω) to wet through, soak, Aesch. Fr. 306. Pass. to be drunk, Hehd.

†Διαβριμάομαι, strengthd. for βριμάομαι, Themist.

Διαβροχισμός, οὗ, ὅ, a catching in a noose, entangling, Gal.

Διαβροχος, ον, (διαβρέχω) very wet, wet, moist, ὅμα, Eur. El. 503; ἄγκος ὄσσει, Id. Bacch. 1051.—2. wet through, soaked, steeped, ναῦς δ., ships awaked, and so rotten or letting wet through, leaky, Thuc. 7, 12: metaph. ἐρωτὶ δ., Luc.

Διαβρωμα, ατος, τό, (διαβιβρώσκω) that which is eaten through: worm-eaten wood, parchment, etc., Strat.

Διαβρωσις, εως, ἡ, (διαβιβρώσκω) an eating through: ulceration, Aretae.

Διαβρωτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (διαβιβρώσκω) able to eat through, corrosive.

Διαβύνω, (διά, βύνω) dep., to pass through. Mid. to pass through, Hdt. 4, 1.

Διαβύνω=foreg., Hdt. 2, 96, in Pass. [τ]

Διαβύνω, (διά, βύνω) to pass through: to put or thrust into, Hipp.

Διαγλήνιζω, f. -ίσω, (διά, γαλήνιζω) to make quite calm, τὰ πρόσωπα, Ar. Eq. 646.

Διαγνάνεκτω, ὦ, (διά, αγανέκτω) to be very indignant, exasperated, Plut. Hence

Διαγνάνεκτις, εως, ἡ, great in indignation, Plut.

Διαγγελία, ας, ἡ, a giving notice, declaration, Joseph.

Διαγγέλλω, f. -εἰλῶ: aor. διήγγειλα not διγγέλεον in good Greek, (διά, ἀγγέλλω) to give notice by a messenger, to send as a message, Xen. etc.: in genl. to give notice, proclaim, make known, δ. ὅτι..., Pind. N. 5, 6; also *c. acc. rei*, Eur. Hel. 436; *c. dat.*, Thuc. 7, 73; πρὸς τινα, Dem. 163, 7; also *c. inf.*, to order to do, Id. I. A. 353. Mid. to pass the word of command from man to man, inform one another, Xen. An. 3, 4, 36. Hence

Διαγγέλλω, ατος, τό, a message, notice, LXX.

Διαγγελοσ, ον, ὅ, a messenger, negotiator, Lat. *intermuncius*, esp. a secret informant, go-between, spy, Thuc. 7, 73; later, a special officer in the Greek army, an adjutant or aid-de-camp, Plut., cf. Wess. Hdt. 5, 4.

Διαγελᾶω, ὦ, f. -ίσω (ἄ), (διά, γελᾶω) to laugh at, mock, τινὰ, Eur. Bacch. 272, and in late prose, as Plut.—2. intr. to laugh, smile, loci cheering, of the air, Theophr.

Διαγένομαι, (διε, γένομαι) to arise, Plut. Hence

Διάγευσις, εως, ἡ, a *tasting*, Geop.
†Διαγῆβρεις, οἱ, the *Diagebres*, in-
habitants of Sardinia, Strab.

Διαγιγνομαι, τ. -γενήσονται: later
διαγιγνομαι, (διὰ, γίγνομαι) dep. mid.
To go through, pass, ἐγγ, Plat. Apol.
32 E, τὴν νύκτα, Xen. An. 1, 10, 19:
absol. to go through life, live, Ar. Av.
45; survive, Hipp.: very freq. c. part.,
as διαγιγνεσθαι ἄρχων, to continue in
the government, Xen. Cyr. 1, 1, 1; οὐ-
δὲν ἄλλο διαγεγνήσθαι ἢ ἡ διασκο-
πῶν, he was never any thing but a theo-
rist, Id. Mem. 4, 5, 4, cf. διατελέω.—
2. to be between, intervene, elapse, χρό-
νῳ διαγενομένῳ, after some time, Isae. 84, 14, so ἐπὶ ὅκτῳ τῇ κρίσει
ἐκείνῳ διαγενομένῳ, ap. Dem. 541, 10.

Διαγιγνώσκω, f. -γινώσκω: later
and Ion. διαγινώσκω, (διὰ, γινώσκω)
To know one from the other, distinguish,
separate, Lat. *discognoscere*, in Hom. εὖ
δ., Il. 7, 424; 23, 240: δ. εἰ μοι ποῖοι
εἶσι, to distinguish whether they are
equals or no, Hdt. 1, 134, δ. λίνος ἡ
κίανναβις ἐστί, Id. 4, 74: also c. acc.
et part., Ar. Eq. 517.—II. to resolve,
determine, vote to do so and so, c. inf.,
Hdt. 6, 138; so διέγνωστο αὐτοῖς τὰς
σπονδὰς λελύσθαι, Thuc. 1. 118.—2.
as Athen. law term, to give judgement,
decide, δίκην, Aesch. Eum. 709, or
absol., ap. Dem. 629, 25.—III. = διανα-
γιγν., to read through, Polyb.

Διαγκυλλέομαι, f. -ήσονται, = sq.,
Luc., in part. pf. pass.

Διαγκυλλίζομαι, f. -ίσσομαι, (διὰ, ὑ-
γκυλλίζω) dep., to hold the javelin by
its poise ready to throw, v. ὑγκύλη II.
hence part. pf. pass., διαγκυλλισμένος,
ready to throw or shoot, Xen. An. 4, 3,
28.

Διαγκυλλίζομαι, = foreg, Anth.: and
so διαγκυλλισμένος, like διαγκυλλισμέ-
νος, Xen. An. 5, 2, 12.

Διαγκυλίζομαι, f. -ίσσομαι, (διὰ, ὑ-
γκυλίζομαι) dep. mid., to lean on one's
elbow: hence

Διαγκυλίσουσ, οὐ, δ. a leaning on
the elbow, Plat.

Διαγλαύσσω, (διὰ, γλαύσσω) to
shine brightly on, ἀπαρτῶν, Ap. Rh.

Διαγλάβω, f. -ψω, (διὰ, γλάβω) to
cave or hollow out, εὐνάς ἐν ψαμάθοισι,
Od. 4, 438. [α]

Διάγλυμμα, ατος, τό, (διαγλύβω)
scrappings.

Διαγλύπτω, ον, carved, engraved,
Anth.: from

Διαγλύβω, f. -ψω, (διὰ, γλύβω) to
carve all over, engrave, tool, make rough,
Androth. ap. Ath. 93 C. [ε]

Διαγνώμη, ης, ἡ, (διαγιγνώσκω)
= διάγνωσις, a decree, resolution, vote,
Thuc. 1, 87; δ. ποιεῖσθαι, Id. 3, 67.

Διαγνώμων, ον, gen. ονος, (διαγιγ-
νώσκω) distinguishing, and so reward-
ing, Antipho 122, 39.

Διαγνωρίζω, f. -ίσω, (διὰ, γνωρίζω)
to make close distinctions, inquire accu-
rately, περί τινος, N. T.

Διαγνώσις, εως, ἡ, (διαγιγνώσκω)
a distinguishing, distinction, καλῶν ἢ
μὴ τοιοῦτων τις δ.; Dem. 269, 27:
esp. as medic. term, diagnosis, Galen.
—II. a resolving, deciding, resolution,
Eur. Hipp. 696: δ. ποιεῖσθαι, to de-
cide, determine a matter, Thuc. 1, 50:
δ. τῆς ἀξίας ποιεῖσθαι, to fix the value,
Plat. Legg. 865 C.

†Διαγνωστέον, verb. adj. from δια-
γιγνώσκω, one must determine, decide,
Luc. Hermot. 16.

Διαγνώσθη, ον, δ. (διαγιγνώσκω)
one who examines and decides.

Διαγνώστικός, ἡ, ὄν, (διαγιγνώσκω)
fit, able to judge: decide on, τινός,
Luc.

Διαγογγύζω, f. -σω, (διὰ, γογγύζω)
to mutter, murmur, N. T.

†Διαγόρας, ον and α, δ. *Diagōras*,
son of Damagetus, king of Ialysus in
Rhodes, a renowned Olympian con-
queror, Pind. Ol. 7.—2. δ' Ἀθεός, a
philosopher of Melos, driven from
Athens for impiety, Ar. Av. 1072.—3.
a Dithyrambic poet, Ar. Ran. 320.
Others in Thuc. 8, 35; etc.

Διαγορεύσις, εως, ἡ, a declaration.

†Διαγοριδαί, ὧν, οἱ, the descendants
of *Diagoras*, in Rhodes, Paus. 4, 24, 3.

Διαγορεύω, f. -εύσω, (διὰ, ὑπορεύω)
to speak plainly, to speak out, declare,
Hdt. 7, 38, and oft. in later prose.—
II. to speak of, κακῶς δ. τινά, Luc.

Διάγραμμα, ατος, τό, (διαγράφω)
that which is marked out by lines, a fig-
ure, form, plan, Plat. Rep. 529 E: esp.
a geometrical figure, diagram, Xen.
Mem. 4, 7, 3, and Plat.: in music,
prob. the gamut, Phanias ap. Ath. 352
D.—II. a writing, edict, decree, Plat.—III.
a list, register, Lat. *scriptura*. Hence
Διαγραμμίζω, f. -ίσω, to divide by
line: hence to play at draughts, Philem.
p. 429, cf. sq. Hence

Διαγραμμισμός, οὐ, δ. a dividing by
lines: esp. a kind of game like draughts,
cf. Ern. Clav. Cic. v. *scriptorum* duo-
decim ludus.

Διάγραπτος, ον, (διαγράφω IV.)
crossed out, c. e. g. δίκη.

Διαγράφειν, εως, δ. one who makes
a διάγραμμα; esp. at Athens, one who
drew up financial tables.

Διαγράφῃ, ης, ἡ, a marking off by
lines: a geometr. figure, Plat.—II. a
dividing, classification, catalogue, regis-
ter, Arist. Eth. N.: hence later, as= Lat. *scriptura*.—III. a decree, ordinance,
Dion. H.—IV. a crossing out, cancel-
ling, esp. of a debt, Polyb., v. δια-
γράφω IV.—V. payment by note of
hand, Lat. *perscriptio*, v. διαγράφω V.

Διαγράφω, f. -ψω, (διὰ, γράφω),
to mark out by lines, draw out, Lat. *delin-
eare*, τὴν πόλιν, Plat. Rep. 500 E.—
2. to divide by lines, partition, part out,
Plut.—II. to draw out, lay down, Lat.
praescribere, Dion. H.—III. to write in
a list, enroll, levy, στρατιώτας, Lat.
conscribere milites, Polyb.—IV. to cross
out, strike off the list, Lat. *circumscribere*,
Ar. Lys. 676, Plat. Rep. 387 B,
and so prob. Eur. El. 1073: esp. δ.
δίκην, to strike a cause out of the list,
cancel, quash it, Ar. Nub. 774, in pass.,
cf. Dem. 1324, 12, and Att. Process
p. 27: in mid. διαγράφασθαι δίκην,
to give up a cause, withdraw it, Lys. ap.
Harp., Dem. 501, 20, cf. Rubnk. Tim.,
Hemst. Thom. M. p. 211, Bremi Lys.
περί δημ. ἄδικ. 5.—V. to pay by note
of hand, Lat. *perscribere*, Dion. H. [α]

Διαγρηγορέω, = διεγρηγορέω,
to keep awake, Hdn.

Διαγριαίνω, strengthd. for ὑγριαί-
νω, Plat.

Διαγρυπνέω, ὦ, (διὰ, ἄγρυπνέω) to
lie awake, keep awake, ἐν μακρῷ χρόνῳ
νυκτὸς δ., Ar. Ran. 931. Hence

Διαγρυπνητής, οὐ, δ. one who keeps
awake.

Διαγυμνάζω, f. -άσω, (διὰ, γυμνάζω)
to keep in hard exercise, train, Polyae-
nid. to take hard exercise, Gal.

Διάγχο, f. -γξω, strengthd. for ἄγχο,
Luc.

Διάγω, f. -άσω, (διὰ, ἄγω) to carry
through, over or across, take across, Od.
20, 187; so δ. τὴν στρατιάν, etc.,
Thuc. 4, 78, Xen., etc.—II. of time,
to pass, spend, go through, αἰῶνα, H.
Hom. 19, 7, βίον, Ar. Nub. 463, χρό-
νον, γῆρας, ἡμέραν, Xen.; also δ.
τρόπον εἰσεβῆ, to conduct one's self

piotly, Ar. Ran. 457: hence—2. in
sit. without βίον, etc., to live, *passa
life*, like Lat. *degere*, *transigere*, Hdt.
1, 94: but also to delay, put off time
Thuc. 1, 90; to pass time, amuse one's
self, Hemst. Thom. M. p. 213: also
in genl. to continue, δ. σιμῆν, Xen.
Cyr. 1, 4, 14, ἐν εὐδαιμονίᾳ, Dem. 794,
19: oft. c. part., to continue, go on
doing so and so, e. g. μανθάνων, ἐο
βίων δ., Xen. Cyr. 1, 2, 6; 7, 5, 85.—
III. to make to continue, keep, *suppeti*,
πόλεις ἐν θυμοῖσι, Isocr. 35 B, cf.
Dem. 255, 12.—IV. to entertain, amuse
a person, Xen. An. 1, 2, 11, and Luc
cf. διαγωγή III.—V. to keep, celebrate
εὐοτήν, Ath. cf. ἄγω IV.—VI. to
manage, conduct business, Dio C.—VII
to separate, part, LXX.

Διαγωγή, ης, ἡ, (διὰ) a carrying
through or across.—II. a passing of life,
a way, plan, or course of life, c. gen.
βίον, Plat. Rep. 344 E, absol., Arist.
Pol.—2. a way of passing time, amuse-
ment, pastime, Arist. Eth. N., and
freq. in late prose, v. Wytt. Plat. 120
B, 158 D.—IV. management, τῶν
πραγμάτων δ., dispatch of business, Dio
C.—V. a station, moorage for ships,
Hdn.

Διαγωγικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to a
passage: τέλος δ. = sq., Strab.

Διαγωγήον, ον, τό, a payment for
passing, bridge or harbour-toll, Lat. *por-
torium*, Polyb.

†Διάγων, δ. *Diagon*, a river on the
border of the Pisean territory, Paus.

Διαγωνιάω, ὦ, f. -άσω, (διὰ, ἄγω
νιάω) to be in great fear, in an agony,
Polyb.: c. acc., to stand in dread of,
τινά, Id. [αω]

Διαγωνίζομαι, (διὰ, ἀγωνίζομαι)
dep., to contend, struggle, or fight
against, τινί and πρὸς τινα, Xen.
Mem. 3, 9, 2, Cyr. 1, 6, 26.—II. to
contend or struggle earnestly, of the
Chorus, Id. Hell. 6, 4, 16: to fight to
the end, decide the contest, περί τινος,
Aesch. 72, 27.

Διαγωνίως, ον, (διὰ, γωνία) from
angle to angle, diagonal, Vitruv.

Διαγωνοθετέω, ὦ, to propose for the
prize of contest, Polyb.

Διαδαίω, fut. -δόμεαι: aor. -εδα
σάμην, which is most in use, (διὰ,
δαίω) to divide, distribute, in tmesis,
διὰ πᾶντα δασόκετο, Il. 9, 333: δια-
δάσασθαι ἐς φιλάς, Hdt. 4, 145:

Διαδάκνω, f. -ήσονται, (διὰ, δάκνω)
to bite through: metaph. to attack,
Polyb. Mid. to bite one another, τινί.

Διαδακρύω, (διὰ, δακρύω) to weep,
shed tears, Dion H. [ω]

Διαδάπτω, f. -ψω, (διὰ, δάπτω) to
tear, rend, διὰ χροά καλὸν ἐδ., Il. 21,
398.

Διαδιδέομαι, (διὰ, δατέομαι,)= δι
αδαίω, dep., to divide, dismember, δι
κτῆσιν δατέοντο, Il. 5, 158.

Διαδείκνυμι, f. -δείξω, (διὰ, δείκνυ-
μι), to shew through, like διαφαίνω
hence like ὁφθαλμ., to make clear, shew,
let a thing be seen, oft. in Hdt. who
usu. joins it with δτι: also c. part.,
διαδεξάτω τις βασιλεὺς κηδόμενος,
Hdt. 8, 118. Pass. to be shewn, to ap-
pear, διαδεικνυσθῶ ἐὼν πολέμιος
let him be declared the king's enemy
Hdt. 3, 72; sometimes intrans. in
forms διέδεξε, and ὥς διέδεξε, it was
clear, manifest, Hdt. 3, 82.

†Διαδέκτηρ, ἥρος, δ. (διαδέχομαι),
a receiver, a transmitter, Aen. Tact.

Διαδέκτωρ, ορος, δ. (διαδέχομαι),
an inheritor.—II. pass. as adj., πλοῦ-
τος δ., inherited wealth, Eur. Ion 478
* Διαδέξιος, ον, (διὰ, δεξιός, of very
good omen Hdt. 7, 190.

Διάδεξις, εως, ἡ, = διαδοχή, Hipp.
Διαδέρκομαι, aor. -έδρακον, (διά, δέρκομαι,) dep. To see a thing through another, οὐδ' ἂν νοῖ διὰδρόκω, would not see us through it, sc. the cloud, Il. 14, 344.

Διάδεσμος, ον, ὁ, (διαδέω,) a connecting band, Hipp.

Διαδεσμός, ὦ, (διά, δεσμός,) to bind fast, Gal.

Διάδετος, ον, (διαδέω,) bound fast: χαλινὸς δὲ γεννίων ἵππειον, firm-bound through the horse's mouth, Aesch. Theb. 122.

Διαδέχομαι, f. -ξομαι, (διά, δέχομαι,) dep. mid.: —to receive one from another, Lat. excipere, δ. λόγον, to take up the word, i. e. to speak next, also without λόγον, Hdt. 8, 142: δ. τὴν ἀρχήν, to succeed to the government, Polyb., etc., for which Hdt. uses ἐκδέχομαι, cf. vv. ll. ad 1, 26: hence also c. acc. pers., to succeed one, take his place, Strab., and absol., οἱ διαδεξάμενοι, successors, Polyb.; but also c. dat. pers., to succeed to, relieve on guard, etc., Plat. Legg. 753 B, Xen. Cyr. 8, 6, 18: hence in pass. part., διαδεγμένους, in turns, by turns, Lat. vicissim, Xen. An. 1, 5, 2; so too νῦν εἰσέγει καὶ νῦν ἀνταδὲ διαδεγμένην, Soph. Tr. 30: to take up, come next upon, τινί, Polyb.—II. mid. later, to give one a successor, to supersede, Diod., etc.

Διαδέω, f. -δῶ, (διά, δέω,) to bind round, bind fast, Hdt. 2, 129: in genl. to bind on, tie up, fasten, διαδεδῶσθαι ὑπὲρ τὴν κεφαλὴν, Diod.; ὁ διαδούμενος, a famous statue of Polycletus, v. Müller Archæol. d. Kunst § 120, 3.

Διαδολέομαι, (διά, δολέομαι,) dep. to do great harm to, tear to pieces, ἐλίου σε κύνες διεολήσαντο, Od. 14, 37.

Διάδῳλος, ον, (διά, δῳλος) showing through: plainly seen: easily known, distinguished among others, Thuc. 4, 68, Plat., etc.

Διαδῳλός, ὦ, (διά, δῳλός) to make manifest, prove clearly, Diog. L. 4, 46.

Διάδωρα, ατος, τό, (διαδέω,) a band or fillet: esp. the blue band worked with white which went round the turban (τιάρτα) of the Persian king, Xen. Cyr. 8, 3, 13: hence the diadem, crown, put for kingly power, LXX.

Διαδωρύτορος, ον, (διάδωρα, φέρω) bearing a diadem, Plat.

Διαδιδράσκω, f. -δράσσομαι, Ion. -διδράσσω, -δρήσσομαι: aor. 2. -έδραν: pf. -δέδρακα, (διά, διδράσκω) to run off, escape, get away, oft. in Hdt. [for quantity v. διδράσκω.]

Διαδίδωμι, f. -δῶσω, (διά, δίδωμι) to give from hand to hand, to pass on, give or hand over, Lat. tradere, λαμπύδια ἀλλήλοις, Plat. Rep. 328 A.—2. to transfuse, digest, of the stomach, Hipp.—3. to distribute, assign, τινί τι, Xen. An. 1, 10, 18, Dem. 1188, 21.—4. to spread about, scatter, disperse, publish, φημην, Polyb.; δ. κόρας, to cast one's eyes around, Eur. Or. 1267, Dind., cf. Phoen. 1371.—II. intr. to spread about, spread, Arist. Mirab.—2. = ἐνδίδωμι, to remit, Hipp.

Διαδικάζω, f. -άσω, (διά, δικάζω,) to give judgement in a case, Plat. Rep. 314 C: c. acc. rei, to decide, rule, Xen. Rep. Ath. 3. 4. Mid. to go to law, τρέφει τινά, Dem., τινί, Dinarch.: to lead one's cause, Plat. Phaed. 107 D. The aor. pass. διαδικασθῆναι = διαδικασσάσθαι occurs in Diog. L., and Dio C.

Διαδικαῖος, ὦ, to hold a thing to be right, Thuc. 4, 106: to defend as matter of right, τί and ὑπέρ, τινος, Dio C.

Δαδικασία, ας, ἡ, (διαδικάζω,) an action at law, law-suit to settle disputed claims as to guardianship of a child, claims on the treasury, etc., Plat. Legg. 916 C, and Oratt., cf. Herm. Pol. Ant. § 121, 7.

Διαδικασμα, ατος, τό, (διαδικάζω) the object of litigation in a διαδικασία, Lys. 149, 7, cf. Att. Process p. 368.

Διαδικασμός, οὐ, ὁ, (διαδικάζω) a law-suit: contention.

Διαδικέω, ὦ, (διά, δίκη) to contend at law: οἱ δ. the contending parties, Plut.—2. strengthened for ἀδικέω, Dio C.

Διάδικος, ον, ὁ, one party in a suit.

Διάδιπλος, ον, (διά, διπλός) doubled, Diosc.

Διαδιφρένω, (διά, δίφρος) to run a chariot-race: Πέλοψ πελάγεται διδιφρένος Μυρτίνου φόνον [by a forced construction in Eur. Or. 990], killed M. by hurling him from the chariot into the sea.

Διαδοιδυκίζω, (διά, δοιδυξ) to rub as with a pestle.

Διαδοκιμάζω, f. -άσω, (διά, δοκιμάζω) to test closely, Xen. Oec. 19, 16. Hence

Διαδοκιμαστικός, ἡ, ὄν, fit or able to test.

Διαδοκός, ἴδος, ἡ, (διά, δοκός) a cross-beam.

Διαδονέω, (διά, δονέω) to shake in pieces, overthrow.

Διαδοξάζω, strengthd. for δοξάζω, Plat. Philib. 38 B.

Διαδορατίζομαι, (διά, δορατίζομαι) dep., to fight with the spear, Lat. velitari, Polyb., cf. διαξοφίζομαι. Hence Διαδορατισμός, οὐ, ὁ, a fighting with the spear, M. Anton.

Διαδόσιμος, ον, transmitted, Synes.: from

Διάδοσις, εως, ἡ, (διαδίδωμι) a giving or handing over: a distribution, largess, Dem. 1091, 24, Polyb., etc.

†Διαδομηνιανός, οὐ, ὁ, Diadumenianus, a Roman emperor, Hdn.

†Διαδούμενος, ον, ὁ, Diadumenus, a Platonic philosopher, Plut.—2. = Διαδομηνιανός, Hdn.

Διαδοχή, ἡς, ἡ, (διαδέχομαι) a succession, διαδοχαίς, in succession, Aesch. Ag. 313, Eur. Supp. 406; also ἐκ διαδοχῆς, in turn, Lat. vicissim, Dem. 46, 1: a relief on guard, Xen. Cyr. 1, 4, 17: hence διαδοχαί Ἐριννών, Eur. I. T. 79.

Διάδοχος, ὁ, ἡ, (διαδέχομαι) taking another's place, succeeding, a successor, usu. c. dat. pers. et gen. rei, ὁ Μεγαβάζω τῆς στρατηγίας, M.'s successor in the command, Hdt. 5, 26, cf. 1, 162, etc., and so Att., as Aesch. Pr. 464, Isocr. 393 A, cf. Eur. Hec. 588: but also δ. τῆς Ἀστυνόου ναυαρχίας, Thuc. 8, 85: oft. c. gen. pers. only, as ὅπου φέγγος δ., Sleep's successor, Light, Soph. Phil. 867: ἀνέδοχοι ἐφοίτων, they went to work by turns, in reliefs, Hdt. 7, 22: ἔργα διάδοχα, works done by turns, successive works, Eur. Andr. 743.

Διαδραμάτιζω, (διά, δραματίζω) to finish acting a play, M. Anton.

Διαδράμειν, inf. aor. 2 of διατρέχω.

Διαδράναι, Ion. -δρήναι, inf. aor. 2 of διαδιδράσκω.

Διαδρασιπολιταί, ὧν, οἱ, (διὰδρασις, πολιτής) citizens who shirk all state burdens, Ar. Ran. 1014.

Διαδράσις, εως, ἡ, (διαδιδράσκω) an escape, Joseph.

Διαδράσσομαι, Ion. -δρήσσομαι, fut. of διαδιδράσκω. [ᾶσ]

Διαδράττομαι, f. -ξομαι, (διά, δράττω) dep. mid., to seize hold of, τινός, Polyb.

Διαδρήσσομαι, Ion. for διαδράσσομαι, Διαδρήσσω, lengthd. Ion. ἵσσω for διαδιδράσκω, Hdt. 4, 79; acc. to Schneider's conj. for διαδρήσσω.

Διαδρῶμη, ἡς, ἡ, (διαδραμείν) a running through or about, an incursion, a foray, Aesch. Theb. 351.—2. a place for running through, passage through, Xen. Cyn. 10, 8.

Διαδρῶμης, ον, Ion. εως, ὁ, Diadromes, a Thespian, father of Demophilus, Hdt. 7, 222.

Διαδρῶμος, ον, ὁ, (διαδραμείν) a running through, Luc.

Διαδρῶμος, ον, (διαδραμείν) running through or about, wandering, φουγαί, Aesch. Theb. 191: λέχος δ., stray, lawless love, Eur. El. 1156, like Lat. conjugium desultorium: ἐμβολα κίσι δ., the vestibule shaken with its pillars, Id. Bacch. 592.

Διαδύνω, Hipp., and διαδύω, Hdt. 2, 66: more usu. as dep. mid. διαδύομαι, c. fut. -δύσομαι, aor. 2 διέδυν (διά, δύνω, δύω). To pass through, slip through: absol. to slip away, get off, escape, Ar. Vesp. 212, 281, Plat., etc. [On quantity, v. δύω.] Hence

Διάδυσσις, εως, ἡ, a passing through, passage, Theophr.—II. in plur. διαδύσεις, galleries, in mines, etc., Diod.: metaph., means of escape, evasions from a thing, τινός, Dem. 744, 5.

Διαδύτικος, ἡ, ὄν, penetrating, Theophr.

Διαδύνω, v. διαδύνω.

Διάδω, f. -ῶσω and -ᾶσομαι, (διά, ᾶσω) to sing for a prize, contend in singing, v. διαίειδω: or to sing between the acts, Arist. Poet.—II. to produce a discord, Heracl. ap. Arist. Mund.

Διαδωρέομαι, (διά, δωρέομαι) dep., to distribute in presents, Xen. Cyr. 3, 3, 6: in genl. to distribute, assign, Joseph.

Διαείδω, f. -είσομαι, (διά, εἶδω) to let appear, show forth, prove, ἦν ᾠρε τὴν διαίεισται, Il. 8, 535: but in Il. 13, 277, as pass., ᾠρητὴ διαίεισται, courage is proved, cf. διαίδω.

Διαείδω, f. -αίεισω and -αίεισομαι, poet. for διάδω, to sing for a prize, τινί, with one, Theocr. 5, 22.

Διαείνεος, part. perf. pass. from διημι.

Διαειπείν, poet. διαειπέμεν, Ep. for διειπείν, to speak one with another, Od., v. διειπών.

Διᾶέριος, ον, (διά ἄηρ) through the air: in air, sublime, Luc.

Διάζω, inf. διαζήν, fut. -ήσω, (διά, ζῶω) to live through, pass, τὸν βίον, Eur. I. A. 923, τὸ κατ' ἡμέραν, Plat. Rep. 561 C: absol. like Lat. degere, Ar. Plut. 906, Xen., etc.: c. part. like διαβίβω, to live doing so and so, as δ. ποιηγάζοντες, Hdt. 3, 25, in Ion. form διαζώω: δ. ἀπὸ τινος, to live off or by a thing, Ar. Av. 1344.

Διαζευγμός, οὐ, ὁ, = διαζεύγεις, Polyb.

Διαζευγνύμι, also διαζευγνύω, fut. -ζεύξω, (διά, ζεύγνυμι) to disjoint, part. usu. in pass., to be parted, τινός, from one, Aeschin. 52, 13: to be divorced, Plat. Legg. 784 B: cf. also διαζεύγεις. Hence

Διαζευκτικός, ἡ, ὄν, disjunctive, Gramm. Adv.—κώς.

Διαζεύγεις, εως, ἡ, (διαζεύγνυμι) a disjointing, separating, parting, Plat. Phaed. 88 B: δ. ποιείσθαι = διαζευγνύναι, Plat. Legg. 930 B: as musical term, opp. to συναφή, the interpassing of a tone between two tetrachords, Plut., cf. τετραχορδόν.

Διαζηλέομαι, (διά, ζηλέω) dep. mid., to rival, dub. l., Hipp.

Διαζηλοτύπεομαι, (διά, ζηλοτυπέω) *der. mid., to rival, emulate, rival*, Ath. *Διάζεις*, εως, ή, (διαζάω) *a way of living*.

Διαζήτew, ω, f. -ήσω, (διά, ζητέω) *to search through, examine*, Plat. Polit. 258 B.—II. *to seek out, invent, λόγους*, Ar. Thesm. 439.

Διάζωμα, dep., *to set the threads in the loom, to fix the warp, and so begin the web*, Nicoph. Pandor. 1: opp. *to προφορεῖσθαι τὸν σπημόνα*, Schol. Ar. Av. 4; cf. διάσμα.

Διάζωγία, ας, ή, = διάζευξις, Anth. *Διάζωγράφew*, ω, f. -ήσω, (διά, ζωγράφew) *to paint completely*, Plat. Tim. 55 C.

Διάζωμα and διάζωμα, ατος, τό, (διαζώνω) *that which is girt, the part above the hips, the waist: hence the narrow part of an island*, Plut.—II. *that which girds or binds, hence—1. a girdle, drawers*, Lat. *subligaculum*, Thuc. 1, 6: hence—2. *φρενών δ.=διάφραγμα*, Arist. Part. An.—3. *the cornice or frieze in architecture*, Lat. *corona*, Theophr.—4. *the narrow gallery that ran between the rows of seats in a theatre*, Lat. *praecinctio*, Vitruv., cf. Müller Archæol. d. Kunst § 289, 6.

Διάζωμεθω, (διά, ζωμεθω) *to make into soup*, τὰ κρέα, Hipp.

Διάζωννμι, also διαζώννω, fut. ζώσω, (διά, ζώννμι) *to gird round, surround; and so to separate, part off, cut off*, Polyb., τὸν αὐχένα ἐρύμασι, Plut. Mid. *to gird one's self, gird up one's loins, and so to be ready, try, with a thing*, ἀκινεχία, ἐσθήτα, τριβώνιον, Luc. Hence

Διάζωμα, ατος, τό, = (διάζωμα, Plut.

Διάζωστήω, ήρος, ό, *the twelfth vertebra in the back*.

Διάζωστρα, ας, ή, = διάζωμα, Persæ. ap. Ath. 607 C.

Διάζω, Ion. for διαζώω, Hdt.

Διάημι, (διά, ἄημι) *to blow or breathe through a thing, τινός, or τι διά τινος*, Hes. Op. 512, 515, 517.

Διαβῦλασσεύω, (διά, θαλασσεύω) *to part by the sea*, Alciph.

Διαβάλλω, (διά, θάλλω) *to warm through*, Plut.

Διαβαρρέω, (διά, θαρρέω) *to take heart*, Ael.

Διαβέδομαι, f. -άσμαι [α], Ion. ήσομαι, (διά, θεάομαι) dep. mid., *to look through, look closely into, examine*, Plat. Cra. 424 D, and Xen. Hence *Διαβεστέον*, verb. adj., *one must examine*, Plat. Rep. 611 C.

Διαβειόω, (διά, βειόω) *to fumigate*, Od. 22, 494.

Διαβέλγω, (διά, θέλγω) *to soothe thoroughly*, Incert. ap. Suid.

Διάθεμα, ατος, τό, (διατίθημι) *disposition, arrangement*, Sext. Emp.

Διαθερίζω, (διά, θέρος) *to pass the summer*, J. Laur.—2. (διά, θερίζω) *to cut asunder*, Hesych.

Διαθερμαίνω, f. -ίνω, (διά, θερμαίνω) *to warm through, heat*, Plat. Tim. 65 E: of wine, τὴν ψυχρὴν, Aristæen. Pass. *to grow hot*, Dem. 402, 23. Hence

Διαθερμασία, ας, ή, *a warming through, heating*, P. 1.

Διαθερμος, ον, (διά, θερμός) *thoroughly warmed, very hot*, Hipp.

Διαθέσις, εως, ή, (διατίθημι) *a placing in order*, Lat. *dispositio*, defined by Arist. Metaph. 4, 19: *an arranging, regulating, disposing*, e.g. by will, and εο—2. *a will and testament*, = διαθήκη, Lys. Fr. 44: *a covenant*, LXX.—3. *the composition*, e.g. of a picture, and so the subject of a picture, Callix. ap. Ath. 210 B; and in genl. the subject

of any thing, as μυθικά δ., Plut.—4. *a drawing, plan, design*, the result of εὔρεσις, Plat. Phædr. 236 A.—5. *the dress, etc., of an actor*, Ath.—6. rhetorical art, Polyb.—II. *a disposing of, selling, sale*, Isocr. 224 B, and Plut., cf. G1 mov. Harpocr. in v.—III. (from pass.) *a disposition, state, condition, situation: esp. the state, temper of mind consequent on πάθος*, Arist. Org.

Διαθεσμοθετέω, ω, (διά, θεσμοθετέω) *to arrange and set in order*, Plat. Tim. 42 D.

Διαθετήρ, ήρος, ό, = sq., Plat. Legg. 765 A.

Διαθέτης, ον, ό, (διατίθημι) *one who arranges and sets in order, a regulator, governor, like διοικητής: δ. χρησμών, like διασκευαστής, a collector and arranger of oracles*, Hdt. 7, 6, ubi v. Bähr, and cf. διατίθημι III.

Διαθέω, f. -θεύσομαι, (διά, θέω) *to run about*, Thuc. 8, 92; also of reports, *to spread*, Xen. Oec. 20, 3: ὑπέρτες δ., *falling stars*, Arist. Meteor.—II. *to run a race*, Plat. Theæt. 148 C: πρόσ τινα, Plut.: c. acc. cognato, as ό. τὴν λαμπάδα, *to run the torch-race*, Plut., v. λαμπασθόροια.

Διαθήκη, ης, ή, (διατίθημι) *a disposition, esp. of property by will; a will and testament*, Ar. Vesp. 584, 589, and freq. in Oratt.: also in plur., Isæ. 36, 32.—II. αἱ ἀπόβητοι δ., *mystic deposits on which the common-weal depended, probably oracles*, Dinarch. 91, 17, cf. διαθέτης, v. Lob. Aglaoph. 965.—III. *a convention, arrangement between two parties, covenant*, διαθέσθαι διαθήκην ἐμοί, Ar. Av. 439, so LXX., N. T., and Eccl.; dispensation, N. T.: ή Καινή Διαθήκη, *the New Testament; ή παλαιά διαθήκη, the old dispensation*, i. e. the Old Testament, applied to the covenant in the books of Moses, N. T.

Διαθλήνω, f. -ίνω, strengthd. for θηλύνω, Theophr.

Διαθνήσσω, (διά, θνήσσω) and

Διαθνήσσω, (διά, θνήσσω) *to hunt after, pursue*, v. l. Plat. Philib. 32 D.

Διαθνήσσω, ω, strengthd. for θηρύνω, Plut.

Διαθιγγάνω, strengthd. for θιγγάνω, Arist. H. A.

Διαθλάω, f. -άσω, (διά, θλάω) *to break in pieces, crush, pound*, Ael. [λα] *Διαθλέω, ω, (διά, ἄθλέω) to fight through: struggle with, πρόσ τινα*, Ael. Hence

Διαθλητέον, verb. adj., *one must fight it out*, Philo.

Διαθλίβω, f. -ψω, (διά, θλίβω) *to crush in pieces*, Call. Fr. 67. [ε]

Διαθολόω, ω, (διά, θολόω) *to make quite dark or muddy*, Plut.

Διαθορυβέω, ω, (διά, θορυβέω) *to confound or perplex utterly*, Thuc. 5, 29.

Διάθραυστον, ον, easily broken, Theophr.: from

Διαθραύω, (διά, θραύω) *to break in small pieces, pound*, Plat. Tim. 57 A.

Διαθρεύω, ω, (διά, ἀθρεύω) *to look through, look closely into, examine closely*, Ar. Eq. 543, Nub. 700, Thesm. 658.

Διαθρίζω, shortd. from διαθερίζω, Q. Sm.

Διαθροέω, ω, (διά, θροέω) *to spread a report, give out*, Thuc. 6, 46.

Διαθροίζω, (διά, ἀθροίζω) *to collect*, Gal.

Διαθρυνάλλω, ω, or better διαθρυνέω, ω, f. -ήσω, usu. in perf. pass., (διά, θρυνάλλω) *to be the common talk, be commonly reported, διατεθρυνήτω ός...*, Xen. Mem. 1, 1, 2: διατεθρυνήμαι, *I am quite deafened*, c. part. ἀκούων, Plat. Lys. 205 B; διατεθρυνημένος

τὰ ότα, *one who has been talked deaf*, Plat. Rep. 358 C.

Διαθρυμματίζω, ίδος, = θρυμματίζω, Antiphr. Δυσπρ. 2.

Διαθρύπτω, f. -ψω: aor. pass. διετρήφην [ψ] (διά, θρύπτω). *To break in sunder, break in pieces, shiver: in Hom. only once ξίφος...τριχθά τε καὶ τετραχθά διατρήφην*, Il. 3, 363, ας ὡσπιδες διατετρημμένοι, Xen. Ages. 2, 14.—II. metaph. like Lat. *frangere* *to break down, weaken*, esp. by profligate living; *to enervate, make weak and womanish*, Plat. Lys. 210 E, Xer. Rep. Lac. 2, 1. Pass. like Lat. *frangidissolvi*, *to be broken down or weakened* *to be enervated, corrupted*, ὑπό τι νος, Xen. Mem. 1, 2, 24 and 25; διά τι, Ib. 4, 2, 35: *to live riotously*, πλοῦτος δ., *to revel in riches*, Aesch. Fr. 891: *to lose one's force of mind, be a weakling*, hence διατεθρυμμένος, Lat. *animo fractus*, enervated, enfeebled in mind, adv. —μένως, Plat. Legg. 922 B. Mid. *to bear one's self proudly, to be affected*, esp. of women, *to be prudish, behave insolently*, τινί, Theoc. 6, 15; but in 15, 99, of a singer, διαθρύπτεται ήδη, *she is beginning her airs and attitudes*. Hence

Διάθρυνσις, εως, ή, *a breaking asunder: enervating*.

Διαθρόσσω, (διά, θρώσσω) *to spring asunder*, Opp.

Διάθρυα, ον, τὰ, (διά, θύρα) *a sort of rail or wicket set in the doorway*, Lat. *prothyra*, Vitruv.

Διαί, poet. for διά, esp. in Trag., Seidl. Dochn. p. 94.

Δαΐζωγην, adv. (δαΐσσω) *bursting through*, Opp.

Διαθιρύσσω, f. -άσω, (διά, αἰθιρύσσω) *to be quite clear and fine: ἔδοκει διαθιρύσσειν*, it seemed likely to be fine, Xen. An. 4, 4, 10.

Διαθιρρόν, ον, (διά, αἶθρα) *quite clear and fine*, Plut.

Διαθιθύσσω, (διά, αἰθύσσω) *to rush away, sweep by*, Pind. O. 7, 175.

Διαίμος, ον, (διά, αἷμα) *mixed with blood: blood-stained*, Hipp., and Eur. Hec. 656.

Δαίνω, f. -ίνω, aor. ἔδην, *to wet, moisten*, Il. 22, 495. Mid. *διαίνεσθαι όσσε, to wet one's eyes*, Aesch. Pers. 1064: hence absol. *to weep*, Blomf. ib. 263; and so in act. *to weep for, bewail*, δαίανε πένη, Hb. 1038. (Akin to λαίνω, νέω, διερόω.)

†Δαΐζεις, ιος, ό, *Diaieis*, pr. n. of a Persian, Aesch. Pers. 996.

†Δάιος, ον, ό, *Diaieus*, a praetor of the Achæans, Polyb. 40, 2, 8.—2. father of Diophanes, Paus.

Διαίρεσις, εως, ή, (διαίρew) *a dividing, division*, Hdt. 7, 144: ἐν διαίρεσι (ψηφών) *in the separate, distinct reckoning of the votes on either side*, Aesch. Eum. 749: esp. in logic, *division of a class into its constituent parts*, Arist. Org.: ἐκ διαίρεσέω, *disjunctively: diversity, difference*, Diod. S.; N. T.—II. *division of spoil*, Xen. Cyr. 4, 5, 55.

Διαίρετός, έα, έον, verb. adj. from διαίρew, *to be divided*, Plat. Rep. 413 B.—II. *διαίρετέον, one must divide*, Id. Legg. 874 E.

Διαίρετής, ον, ό, (διαίρew) *a divider, distributor*.

Διαίρετικός, ή, όν, (διαίρew) *fit to divide or be divided, divisible*, Plat. Soph. 226 C. Adv. —κώς, Plut.

Διαίρετος, ή, ον, *divided, separated*, opp. *to σύνθετος*, Xen. Cyr. 4, 3, 20: *divisible*, opp. *to συνεχής*, Arist. Eth. N.—II. *divided, distributed*, Soph. Tr. 163.—III. *distinguishable*, hence οὐ δ. λόγῳ

not to be distinguished or determined by word. Thuc. I, 84. Adv. -τως: from

Διαίρεω, ὦ, f. -ήσω: aor. διείλον: aor. pass. διήρην: (διά, αἰρέω) to take one from another, to divide, part, cleave in two, διὰ δ' ἀμοτέρους ἔλε κύκλους ἀσπίδος, Il. 20, 280; to cut open, λαγών, Hdt. I, 123, cf. 119: to cut away, tear away, pull down, τὴν δόρυ, Thuc. 4, 48, and Xen.—II. to divide, distribute, Hdt. 9, 85: δ. ὄνο μοίρας Ἀνδῶν, to divide the Lydians into two parts, Hdt. I, 94, so δ. τρι-χῆ, Plat. Phaedr. 253 C; for δ. εἰς, as it is in Dem. 144, 27: δ. ἅλα μιγς διελών, Hdt. 5, 33, v. θαλάμιος. Mid. to divide among themselves, each to take a part, Hes. Th. 112, Thuc. 7, 19, Dem. 1113, 10.—III. to distinguish, determine, Lat. decidere, διαίρειν δια-φοῶς, to put an end to controversies, Hdt. 4, 23; δίκην, Aesch. Eum. 472.—2. to say distinctly and expressly, to define, interpret, Hdt. 3, 203; 7, 16, and so in mid., Id. 7, 47, and oft. in Plat.

Δαίρω, f. -ῶρ, (διά, αἶρω) to raise up, lift up, διὰρπὰ τὸ στόμα, to open one's mouth and lift up one's voice, Dem. 375, 14: λόγον, to exalt one's style, Lat. elate dicere, Schaf. Mel. p. 10: hence ἀρμένιος, lofty, Lat. sub-ūmis, Dion. H. Mid. to lift up what is one's own or for one's self, as δ. βα-κτηρίαν, Plut.—II. intr. sub. εἰς, etc., to lift one's self over, cross, pass, τὸν πόρον, Polyb., εἰς Σικελίαν, Id., cf. αἶρω.

Διαισθάνομαι, f. -ήσομαι, (διά, αἰ-σθάνομαι) dep. mid., to perceive clear-ly and distinctly, distinguish perfectly, -ι, Plat. Phaedr. 250 A, etc.

Δαίσσω, f. διαῖξω, Att. δάισσω, -άττω, fut. -ῶξω (διά, αἰσσω). To rush through or across, Hdt. 4, 134: of sound, to dart or shoot through the air, εἰσεν ἤχώ, Aesch. P. 133, cf. Eur. I. A. 426: also c. acc., ὅρη δ., Soph. I. T. 208; and c. gen., of pain, δ. πῆχρῶν, Id. Tr. 1083. [On quantity, v. αἰσώ.]

Δαῖστώ, ὦ, f. -ώσω, (διά, αἰστώ) to make an end of, Soph. Tr. 881.

Διασχύνομαι, strengthened for αἰσγύνομαι, Luc.

Διατὰ, ἤ, ῆ, life, way of living, mode of life: with esp. reference to food, dress, etc., maintenance, board and lodging, Lat. cultus victusque, in full, δ. ζῆς, Hdt. I, 157: δ. ἔχειν, Id. I, 35, μεταβάλλειν, Ib. 157: πτωχῶς δ., Soph. O. C. 751, σκληρὸν δ., Eur. Meleag. 8, and so freq. in Att. prose: δ. ποιεῖσθαι, to pass one's life, live, Hdt. 2, 68; but διατὰ π. τινός, to make another live, Ib. 3: the relations of life, Xen. Mem. I, 3, 3.—2. a place for living, a dwelling, abode. Plut.: hence a room. Lat. diætā, Id. Popl. 13.—II. as medic. term, a prescribed manner of life, diet, Hipp.—III. at Athens, arbitration, Soph. El. 1073; ἐμμένειν τῇ δ., Ar. Vesp. 524; ἐπιτρέφει τινὶ διατὰν, Lys. 893, 10: ὁφλεν τὴν δ., to have a cause given against one, Dem. 862, 2.—2. the office of arbitrator, Luc. Cf. διατρήσις. Hence

Διατῶ, ὦ, f. -ήσω: aor. I either διαιτῶσα, or διήτῶσα, or even ἐδίη-τῶσα: so pf. δεδιήτῶμαι, Thuc. 7, 77. To maintain, support: to diet. Pass. to lead a certain course of life, to live, Hdt. I, 120, 123, Soph. O. C. 769, Thuc., etc.; δ. πάντα νόμιμα, to live in the observance of all the law, Thuc. 7, 77.—II. to be arbiter or umpire (διατρήσις), and so to settle, decide, τι, Strab., and Dion. H.—2. in genl. to

regulate, govern, πόλιν, Pind. O. 9, 100, cf. Dem. 1142, 26. Hence

Διαίτημα, ατος, τό, usu. in plur., rules of life, a mode or course of life, esp. in regard of diet, Hipp.; but also in genl. ἐς τι, Thuc. I, 6, Xen. Rep. Ath. 1, 8.

Διατρήσιμος, ον, belonging to an ar-biter or umpire (διατρήσις), Isae. ap. Poll. 8, 64.

Διατρήτεον, verb. adj. from διατ-ῶ, one must live, Hipp.

Διατρήτριον, ον, τό, (διατὰ III.) in plur., the dwelling rooms of a house, Xen. Oec. 9, 4.

Διατρήτης, οὔ, δ, an arbitrator, um-pire, Lat. arbiter, Hdt. 5, 95. At Athens the διατρήται were a kind of jury, which did not sit in any of the large courts, and were paid not by the state but by the parties: most petty causes came before them, an appeal lying to the higher courts, v. Herm. Pol. Ant. § 145, 11, or for a full account Hudt-walker über die Diäteten in Athen.

Διατρητικός, ῆ, ὄν, (διατῶ) be-longing to living or diet: ῆ δ., sub. τέχνη, wholesome eating, drinking, etc., dietetics, Hipp.—2. belonging to the διατρήτης, λόγος δ., an arbitration, Strab.

Διαιωνίζω, f. -ισω, (διά, αἰωνίζω) to perpetuate, Philo.—II. intr. to be eternal, Id.

Διαιώνιος, α, ον, strengthd. for αἰ-ώνιος, lasting through time, everlasting, Plat. Tim. 39 D. Adv. -ως.

Διαωρέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (διά, αἰωρέω) to make float through. Pass. to float or pass through, Plat. Tim. 78 E.

Διακῆς, ἔς, (διακαίω) burnt through, very hot, Theophr.

Διακαθαίρω, f. -ῶρ, (διά, καθαίρω) to cleanse, purge thoroughly, Ar. Eccl. 847, and Plat.—II. to clear of wood, γῆν, Theophr.

Διακαθαρίζω, fut. -ίω, (διά, καθα-ρίζω)=foreg., N. T.

Διακαθαρίσις, εως, ῆ, (διακαθαίρω) a thorough cleansing or purging, Plat. Legg. 735 D.—II. a clearing of ground, Theophr.

Διακαθεῖσθαι, fut. -εδοῦμαι, (διά, καθεῖσθαι) dep. mid., to sit apart, take one's seat, Plut.

Διακαθεῖμαι,=foreg., Id.

Διακαθίζω, fut. -ιζήσω and -ίω, (διά, καθίζω) to make to sit apart, set apart, Xen. Oec. 6, 6.—II. intr.=foreg., LXX.

Διακαίω, f. -καύσω, (διά, καίω) to burn through or up, set on fire, heat to excess, Hdt. 2, 26: hence to inflame, excite, Plut.

Διακῶλοκάγυθίζομαι, dep., to vie with another in virtue, etc. (διά, καλο-καγῆθαι) τινί, Diog. ap. Stob. p. 59, 8.

Διακαλύπτω, f. -ψω, (διά, καλύπ-τω) to reveal to view, Dem. 155, 26.

Διακάμπτω, f. -ψω, (διά, κάμπτω) to bend, turn about, LXX. Hence

Διακαμπής, εως, ῆ, abending, turning. Διακανάσσω, (διά, κανάσσω) cf. κανάσσω, only found in Eur. Cycl. 157, in aor. I, μῶν τὸν λάργγα διε-κανάσεσθαι: has aught run gurgling through thy throat?

Διακράδοκέω, (διά, παραδοκέω) to expect anxiously, prob. I. Philem. p. 363.

Διακάρδιος, ον, (διά, καρδία) heart-piercing, δόννη, Joseph.

Διακαρτερέω, (διά, καρτερέω) to endure to the end, last out, Hdt. 3, 52, ἐξ ἐσχάτων, 7, 107: hence to abstain from food, Dion. H.: εἰς τὴν πατρίδα, to stand by one's country, Lycurg. 158, 33: δ. μὴ λέγειν, to be obstinate in refusing to speak, Arist. Rhet.

Διακα-ελέγχω, (διά, καταλέγω) to confute utterly, τινί, N. I., in mid. Διακατέχω, f. -καθέσω, (διά, κατέ-χω) to hold back, delay, check, Polyb. to hold, possess, Id. Hence

Διακατὰ γῆ, ἥς, ῆ, a holding, possess-ing; and

Διακάτοχος, ον, holding, possessing. Διακανύω, ὦ, (διά, κανύω) to grow, run to stalk, Lat. decalescere, Theophr.

Διάκαναμα, ατος, τό, (διακαίω) burn-ing heat, Anth.

Διακαννιάζω, (διά, καννιάζω) to de-termine by lot, draw lots, Ar. Pac. 1081

Διάκανσις, εως, ῆ, (διακαίω)=διά-καναμα, Plut.

Διακέω, f. -ύσω, (διά, κεύω) to cleave asunder, in tmesis, δὴ ζῦλα δανὴ κεύσαι, Od. 15, 322.

Διάκειμαι, inf. -κεῖσθαι, fut. -κεῖ-σμαι, (διά, κείμαι) dep. mid. To be in a certain state, of mind, body, or circumstances: to be disposed or af-fected so and so, Hdt. 2, 83, etc.: very freq. c. adv., ὥς διάκειμαι, what a state I am in, Eur. Tro. 113, ὑπὸ νόσῳ, Thuc. 7, 77, etc.: κακῶς, ταλαιπώ-ρος, μοχθηρῶς, φάλλος, δ., to be in a sad state, sorry plight, ill health, Ar. P. 250, Plat. Gorg. 504 E, etc., opp. to εὖ δ., Xen. An. 7, 3, 17: also c. dat. pers., εὖ or κακῶς δ. τινί, Isae. 48, 18: πρὸς τινί, Isocr. 28 D, cf. Isae. 25, 23: so φίλικῶς δ. τινί, to be on a friendly footing, on intimate terms with one, Xen. An. 2, 5, 27; οικειῶς δ. τινί, Id. 7, 5, 16; ἐρωτικῶς δ. τινί, καλῶν, to be in love with, Plat. Symp. 216 D; ὑπόπτως τινί δ., to be suspected by him, Thuc. 8, 68: λύμῃ δ.=λυμαιν-εσθαι, Hdt. 2, 162.—II. of things, to be settled, fixed, or ordered, ὥς οἱ διέ-κετο, so was it ordered him, Hes. Sc 20: τὰ διακείμενα, certain conditions settled terms, ἐπὶ διακειμένοις μόνον μαχήσαι, Hdt. 9, 26: of a gift, ἀμειν-οῖ, διακίεσται, it will be better disposed of, more serviceable, Xen. An. 7, 3, 17

Διακείρω, fut. -κερῶ and -κέρσω, pf. -κέκαρκα, (διά, κείρω) strictly to cut in pieces; hence ἐτροῦ, to make it null and void, frustrate, Lat. rescindere jus sum, or to cut it through, and so to break through, transgress, Il. 8, 8: cf. ἐπι-κείρω, ἐπικρίπτω. In Ar. Vesp. 1313, σκενάρια διακεκαρμένον, strip of his trappings.

Διακεκρήμενος, adv. part. perf. pass from διακείρω, separately, differently, Arist. H. A.

Διακέλευμα, ατος, τό, an exhorta-tion, command, Plat. Legg. 805 C, Bekk.: from

Διακελεύομαι, (διά, κελεύω) dep. mid., to exhort, give orders, direct, τινί εἶναι, ποιεῖν, etc., Hdt. I, 36, Plat. Euthyphr. 26 D.—2. to encourage one another, Hdt. I, 1: oft. with ἀλλή-λοις added, to cheer one another on. Xen. An. 4, 8, 3: hence even. δ. εἰαυτοῖς, Xen. Cyr. I, 4, 13.—3. to ad-monis, inform, τινί περί τινος, Isocr. 206 E. The act. only in Philostr.

Διακέλευσμα, ατος, τό,=διακέλεν-μα, for which it is v. l.

Διακέλευσμός, οὔ, δ, an exhortation, cheering on, Thuc. 7, 71.

Διακελεύστω, verb. adj., one must direct, advise, Plat. Legg. 631 D.

Διακενῆς, adv. for διὰ κενῆς πράξ-εως, and now usu. written divisim, in vain, idly, to no purpose, Hipp., and Eur. Tro. 753: δ. ἄλλως, Ar. Vesp. 929, μᾶτῃν δ., Plat. (Com.) Phaon 2, 21.

Διάκενος, ον, (διά, κενός) quite emp-ty, hollow, τὸ δ., a gap, Thuc. 4, 135 τὰ δ., hollows, Plat. Tim. 59 B. ε

ἡδονῆναι, to have a lean and hungry look, Luc. Adv. -ως, Joseph.

Διακενῶ, ὦ (διά, κενῶ) to empty outright, Hipp.

Διακεντέω, ὦ (διά, κεντέω) to pierce through, make a puncture, Hipp. Hence Διακέντησις, εως, ἡ, a piercing through, puncturing, Hipp.

Διακένωσις, εως, ἡ, (διακενῶ) an emptying out.

Διακεῖμαι, Ion. for διᾶκειμαι. Διακεράννυμι, also διακεραννύω, f. -κερέσω, (διά, κεράννυμι) to mix up, mid. to mix themselves up with, τινος, Philostr.

Διακερματίζω, (διά, κερματίζω) to change into small coin, to change, δραχμήν, Ar. Vesp. 789.

Διακερτομέω, strengthd. for κερτομέω, to mock at, τι, Dio C.

Διακεχυμένος, adv. part. perf. pass. from διαχέω, poured out; hence excessively, like Lat. effuse, δ. γελᾶν, ap. Suid.

Διακεχωρισμένος, adv. part. perf. pass. from διαχωρίζω.

Διακηρύκεναι, (διά, κηρυκεῖν) dep. mid. to negotiate by herald, πρὸς τινα, Thuc. 4, 38. Very late in act., to proclaim by herald.

Διακηρύσσω, f. -ξω, (διά, κηρύσσω) to proclaim by herald, Diod., in mid. ἐν διακεκηρυγμένοις, in declared war, Plut.

Διακιγκλᾶω, strengthd. for κικλᾶω, to shake or move constantly, Hipp., and Ar. Fr. 94.

Διακινδυνεύειν, verb. adj., one must risk all, δ. φάναι, one must speak at all risks, Plat. Tim. 72 D: from

Διακινδυνεύω, (διά, κινδυνεύω) to run all risks, make a desperate attempt, adventure, ἐς τι, Thuc. 7, 47, πρὸς τινα, 1, 142: also c. inf., Id. 7, 1; and εἰσολ., 8, 27. Pass. of the attempt, to be risked, hazarded, Dem. 866, 27: διακεκινδ. φάρμακα, desperate remedies, Isocr. 225 D.

Διακινέω, (διά, κινέω) to move throughout, confound, confuse, Thuc. 5, 25.—II. to stir about, and so scrutinise, pry into, Lat. excutere, Ar. Nub. 477. B. pass. to be put in motion, move, Hdt. 3, 103, and Hipp.: and so late writers in act. Hence

Διακίνημα, ατος, τό, a moving of a bone from its place, a sprain, dislocation, Hipp.

Διακινύω,=διακεράννυμι, Hipp. Διάκλισις, εως, ἡ, a breakage: from Διακλάω, f. -άσω: part. aor. διέκλασσω, (διά, κλάω) to break in twain, break up, shiver, Il. 5, 216.—II.=διαθρύπτω, to weaken, enervate: hence in Pass., διακλάσθαι ἰωνικῶς, to practice effeminate Ionic melodies and dances, motus Ionici, Ar. Thesm. 163. [ἀσω]

Διακλεισις, εως, ἡ, a blocking up, Joseph.; from

Διακλείω, f. -είσω, (διά, κλείω) to separate by shutting up, to shut out, cut off, Lat. discludere, τί τινα and ἀπὸ τινος, Polyb.

Διακλέπτω, f. -ψω, (διά, κλέπτω) to carry off by stealth, plunder, Dem. 817, 7.—II. to save, keep alive by stealth, τινα, Hdt. 1, 38. Mid., c. aor. pass. διεκλάπην, to steal away, get safe off, Thuc. 7, 85.—III. to keep back by stealth, evade, κατήγορον, Lys. 175, 19

Διακληρονομέω, ὦ, (διά, κληρονομέω) to disperse, Longin

Διακληρώω, ὦ, (διά, κληρώω) to assign by lot, allot, decree as one's lot, Aesch. Supp. 978.—2. to choose by lot, Xen. Cyr. 6, 36. Mid. to cast lots,

Thuc. 8, 30, Xen. Cyr. 6, 3, 34. Hence

Διακληρώσις, εως, ἡ, an allotment.—II. (from mid.) a casting of lots, App.

Διακλιμακίζω, strengthd. for κλιμακίζω, Plat. (Com.) Presb. 2.

Διακλίνω, (διά, κλίνω) to turn away from, retreat, τινός and ἀπὸ τινος, Polyb.: to decline, shun, τι, Id. [ἴνω] Hence

Διάκλισις, εως, ἡ, a retreat, Plut.

Διακλονέω, ὦ (διά, κλονέω) to shake violently.

Διακλύω, f. νσω, (διά, κλύω) to wash throughout, wash out, wash, Eur. I. T. 107. Pass. to be purged, Medic. [ῥω] Hence

Διακλύσματος, ατος, τό, a washing, lotion, Diosc.

Διακλύσμός, οὔ, ὁ, a lotion, etc. Diosc.

Διακλώθω, strengthd. for κλώθω, Anth.

Διακλωπάω, poet. for διακλέπτω.

Διακναίω, f. -αίσω, (διά, κναίω) to scrape, grate to nothing, ὅμια ὁ, to grind out his eye, Eur. Cycl. 487: to crush in pieces, annihilate, Id. Med. 164: to wear out, wear away, Id. I. A. 27, and so in Hipp., v. Foës. Oecon.: τὸ χρώμα διακεκναυσμένος, having lost all one's colour, Ar. Nub. 120.

Διακνίω, (διά, κνίω) to scratch, tear to pieces, tear or pull off, Arist. H. A.

Διάκοιλος, ον, (διά, κοίλος) quite hollow, Diod.

Διακοιρᾶνέω, ὦ, (διά, κοιρᾶνέω) to hold rule through or over, πολέας, Il. 4, 230; where however Wolf πολέας διὰ κ.

Διακοιρᾶνέομαι, (διά, κοιρᾶνέω) dep. mid.: to vie with each other in flattery, πρὸς τινα, Isocr. 266 B: so later in act.

Διακολλᾶω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (διά, κολλᾶω) to glue together, λίθω διακεκολλημένω, inlaid with stone, Luc. Hence

Διακολληθῆναι, ὦ, strengthd. for ἄκολληθῆναι, Sext. Emp.

Διακολμβάω, ὦ, (διά, κολμβάω) to swim through or across, Polyb.—II. to dip under.

Διακομῖθι, ἡς, ἡ, a carrying over or across, transporting, τινός εἰς τόπον, Thuc. 3, 76: from

Διακομῖς, f. -ισω Att. -ῖω, (διά, κομῖς) to carry over or across, Thuc. 3, 75: to carry to the end, Hdt. 1, 31. Mid. to carry over what is one's own, δ. τοῦς παῖδας, Id. 1, 89. Pass. to be carried over, Thuc. 1, 136: to pass, cross, Id. 3, 23, and Plat. Hence

Διακομιστής, οὔ, ὁ, a letter-carrier, Synes.

Διακομῖμα, ατος, τό, (διακόπτω) a cut, gash, Hipp.

Διακομπέω, strengthd. for κομπέω, to brag, Find. Fr. 128.

Διακονάω, strengthd. for ἱκονάω.

Διακονέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, with both augm. ἐδιακονουν and διηκονουν, ἐδιακόνησα and διηκόνησα, and even διεηκόνηκα, (διάκονος). To wait on, serve, do service, absol., Eur. Ion 397, Ar. Av. 1323: c. dat. pers., Dem. 362, ult., etc.: also c. acc. rei, to serve up, supply, Lat. ministrare, τί τινα, Hdt. 4, 154: hence in pass., to be supplied, Dem. 1206, 18. Mid. to serve one's self, Soph. Phil. 287: also αὐτὸν διακονεῖσθαι, Ar. Ach. 1017.—II. to act, or serve as (διάκονος) deacon in the church, N. T. 1 Tim. 3, 10. Hence Διακόνημα, ατος, τό, service, Plat.: servants' business, Arist. Pol.—2. instruments of service, as jugs, etc., Ath. Διακονήσις, εως, ἡ, a serving, doing service, Plat.

Διάκονία, ας, ἡ, the office of a διάκονος, service, business, Thuc. 1, 133 a ministering, ministratio, N. T.—2 attendance on a duty, ministry, N. T. either generally as Rom. 12 5, etc., or of some particular office, 1 Cor. 3, 7, etc.: deaconship, Eccl.—II a body of servants or attendants, Polyb.—III instruments of service, like διακονήματα, Moschio ap. Ath. 208 B.

Διακονίζω, f. -ισω Att. -ῖω,=διακονέω.

Διακονικός, ἡ, ὄν, good at service, serviceable, Ar. Plut. 1170, Plat., etc.: ὁ ἐργα, etc., servants' business, Arist. Pol. Adv.—κῶς, in a business-like way, Menand. p. 45.

Διακόνιον, ον, τό, a sort of cake, Pherecr. Incert. 6.

Διακόνιον, (διά, κόνιον) to cover with dust. Mid. to roll in the dust, Hipp.; and so to prepare for combat, Plut. [ῖν]

Διάκονος, ον, Ep. and Ion. διῆκ., ὁ, ἡ, a servant, waiting-man or woman, Lat. minister, Hdt., 4, 71, 72, Soph., etc.: a messenger, Aesch. Pr. 942.—2. a minister of the church, esp. a deacon, N. T.: so in fem. a deaconess, Id. Rom. 16, 1.—II. as adj. serving, serviceable; with irreg. Compar., διᾶκονέστερος, Epich. p. 120. (Usu. deriv. from διά, κόνις, one who is dusty from running, cf. ἐγκονέω; or one who sleeps in the dust and ashes, v. Od. 11, 190; or in genl. one who has to do with dust and dirt, cf. κοινόπορος. Buttm. however, Lexil. v. διάκτορος, 3 makes it very prob. on prosod. grounds that an old verb διάκω, δήκω, to run, hasten (whence also δῶκω), is the root: διάκτορος being a collat. word from the same).

Διάκοντιζω, f. -ισω, (διά, ἄκοντιζω) to throw a javelin at, τινα. Mid. to contend with another at throwing the javelin, Xen. Cyr. 1, 4, 4, πρὸς τινα, Theophr. Char. 27.

Διακόντωσις, εως, ἡ,=κόντωσις, Ael.

Διακοπή, ἡς, ἡ, (διακόπτω) a cutting in two: a deep wound, Hipp.

Διακοπήνη, ἡς, ἡ, Diacopenae, a district near Amasea, Strab.

Διακόπος, ον, (διά, κοπρός) well-manured, Theophr.

Διακόπτω, f. -ψω, (διά, κόπτω) to cut in two, cut through, Thuc. 2, 4, Xen., etc.: to break through, τὴν χεῖρα, Polyb. Pass., to receive a deep cut, Hipp.—2. to break up, knock o. pull down.—3. to cut off, cut short, Polyb.: metaph. to break off, interrupt, stop short, Arist. Rhet.—4. to stamp falsely, of coin, like πσοακόπτω, ap. Suid.—II. intr. to break through, burst through, Xen. Hell. 7, 5, 23.

Διακόρεσις, εως, ἡ,=διακόρησις. Διακορέω, f. -εύσω,=sq., Luc.

Διακορέω, ὦ, (διά, κόρη) to devour, ravish, Ar. Thesm. 480.

Διακορῆς, ἐς,=διάκορος, Plat. Legg. 629 B, v. Ruahnk. Tim.

Διακορήσις, εως, ἡ, (διακορέω) rape, ravishment, Joseph.

Διακορήνω,=διακορέω.—II. to gaze intently at.

Διακορορῶνέω, ὦ, to tumble through, τὴν γαστέρα, Ar. Nub. 387.

Διάκορος, ον, (διά, κορέννυμι) satiated, glutted, τινός, with a thing, Hdt. 3, 117, Xen. Lac. 1, 5. Adv. -τως.

Διάκορος, ἡ, ὄν, (Διοί) of or belonging to the Dioi, Thuc. 7, 27.

Διάκοσις, αι, α, Ion. and Hom. διῆκ., two hundred; in sing. with n. of multitude, ἑπποδς, two hundred horses, Thuc. 1, 62

Διακοσιοντάχους, or better διάκο-
σιάχους, οὐν, (διακόσιαι, χόος, χέω)
two-hundred-fold, Strab.

Διάκοσιστός, ὧ, ὄν, (διακόσιοι) the
two hundredth, Dion. H.

Διακοσιεσσαράκοντάχους, οὐν,
(διακόσιοι, τεσσαράκοντα, χόος) two-
hundred-and-forty-fold, Strab.

Διακοσμέω, ὦ, f. -ῆσω, (διά, κοσ-
μέω) to divide, arrange, Lat. *dividere*,
ἐξ δεκάδας, Il. 2, 126: to draw up in
rank and file, to marshal, Il. 2, 476;
also ὁ τὴν πομπήν, Thuc. 1, 20:
hence in genl. to arrange, regulate, set
in order, Hdt. 1, 100, Thuc. 2, 100, cf.
Valck. Diatr. p. 40: διὰ τρία κοσ-
μῶντες, Il. 2, 655, v. sub τρία, cf.
διάτριχα, Mid. to set all in order,
Od. 22, 457.

Διακοσμηθεῖν, Hom. and Att. opt.
aor. 1 pass. for διακοσμηθήναι, from
foreg.

Διακοσμήσις, εὼς, ἡ, (διακοσμέω)
a setting in order, arranging, regulating,
governing, Plat. Symp. 209 A, Legg.
853 A.

Διάκοσμος, οὐ, ὁ,=foreg.—II. the
Catalogue of ships in Il. β, Strab.

Διακουβίζω, f. -ῆσω Att. -ῖω, (διά,
κουβίζω) to relieve.—II. intrans. to be-
come lighter, remit, Hipp.

Διάκουφω, f. -ουσομαι, (διά, ἀκούω)
to hear through, hear out to the end,
Xen. Oec. 11, 1; to hear, learn from
another, τί τινας, Plat. Polit. 284 B,
παρά τινας, Theopomp. (Hist.) ap.
Ath. 595 A; esp. to be a hearer or dis-
ciple of, τινός, Plut.

Διάκουφισ, εὼς, ἡ,=διακοπή, Theo-
pomp.

Διακράδαινω, f. -ἄνω, (διά, κρα-
δαίνω) to shake violently.

Διακράζω, (διά, κράζω) to cry aloud,
scream, Ar. Av. 307: to match another
at screaming, τινί, Eq. 1403.

Διακρατέω, ὦ, f. -ῆσω, (διά, κρα-
τέω) to hold fast, occupy: hold togeth-
er, Phylarch. ap. Ath. 693 F.—II. intr.
to hold up, Plut. Hence

Διακράτῃσις, εὼς, ἡ, a holding fast:
an occupying, Diosc.

Διακράτῃτικός, ἡ, ὄν, able to hold
fast, Sext. Emp.

Διακρέω, f. -ῶ, to strike, play on,
χέλυν, Leon. Tar. 38.

Διακρηνίζω, strengthd. for κρη-
νίζω, Joseph.

Διακρύνω, Dor. -κρύνω, ὦ, (διά,
κρύνω) to make to flow, pour forth,
πῶμα, Theocr. 7, 154.

Διακριά, ἀς, ἡ, Diacria, a mount-
ainous district of Attica: its inhab. οἱ
Διακριεῖς: also οἱ Διάκριοι, the Di-
acrii, one of the three divisions of the
Athenian people in the time of So-
lon, Ar. Vesp. 1223, Plat. Sol. 13, 29.

Διακριβολογέσθαι, dep., to inquire
too closely, too minutely, Plat. Soph.
245 E.

Διακριβόω, ὦ, (διά, ἀκριβής) to make
or portray exactly, Anth.: to inquire
closely into, have an accurate knowledge
of, τι, Xen. Cyr. 2, 1, 27. Arist.
Probl.: too too in mid., περί τινας,
Isocr. 44 C. Pass., οἱ ἀκριβωμένοι,
accomplished persons, Plat. Legg.
965 A.

Διακριδόν, adv.=sq., Opp.

Διακριδόν, adv., (διακρίνω) separ-
ately: and so, eminently, above all,
Lat. *eximie*, διακρίδων ἀρεστός, like
ἔξοχα, Il. 12, 103, Hdt. 4, 53.—2. dis-
tinctly, Nic.

Διακρινόμεναι, Ep. for διακριν-
ῆναι, aor. 1 pass. of sq.

Διακρίνω, f. -ῖνω, (διά, κρίνω) to
separate one from another, to divide,
part, as shepherds do their flocks,

Hom., etc.: esp. in Il., to part com-
batants. Pass. to be parted or dissolv-
ed, opp. to συμμίσγεσθαι, freq. in An-
axag., to συγκρίνεσθαι, Epich. p. 95:
to break up, disperse, Hdt. 8, 18: also,
διακρίθηναι ἀπ' ἀλλήλων, Thuc. 1,
105; ὁ πρὸς... to part and go to dif-
ferent places or persons, Hdt. 1, 15.—2.

to distinguish, tell one from another,
Lat. *discernere*, Il. 2, 475, Od. 8, 195:
οὐδένα διακρίνων, all without dis-
tinction, Hdt. 3, 39.—3. to settle, de-
termine, decide a quarrel or dispute,
Pind. O. 8, 32, δίκας, Hdt. 1, 100; also
ὁ ἀρεσιν, to make a choice, Id. 1, 11:
ὁ εἰς... Hdt. 7, 54: also to interpret
dreams, etc. ap. Stob. p. 598, 43.
Mid. to get a dispute decided, νεῖκος,
Hes. Op. 35. Pass. of persons, to
come to a decision, hence aor. 1 pass.
διακρίθηναι, to contend, to fight it out,
Il. 20, 212; also ὁ μάχη, Hdt. 9, 58,
ὅπλοις, Dem. 163, 15: but also in
strict pass. signif. of things, to be deci-
ded, Hdt. 7, 206.—II. to differ, be at
odds with another, πρὸς τινα, Dem.
890, 1.—III. to make a distinction, ἡ
νοσός ὁ ἐν οὐδενί, Hipp. 466, 32.—
IV. in mid. to doubt, hesitate, N. T.
Hence

Διάκρισις, εὼς, ἡ, a separating,
parting, dissolution, opp. to συγκρίσις,
Plat. Soph. 243 B, Legg. 894 B: and
so a discerning, distinguishing, N. T.
—2. a deciding, interpreting, judgment,
Plat. Legg. 765 A, Xen. Cyr. 8, 2, 27:
interpretation as of dreams, Paus.—3.
doubt, hesitation, N. T. Rom. 14, 1;
others, adjudication.—II. a dispute,
Polyb.—III. in Xen. Cyn. 4, 1, the
space between the eyes in dogs.

Διακριτέον, or -έα, verb. adj. from
διακρίνω, one must decide, Thuc. 1, 86.

Διακριτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (διακρίνω) fit,
able to separate or distinguish; ἡ ὁ sub.
τέχνη, Plat. Polit. 282 B. Adv.—κῶς,
Sext. Emp.

Διάκριτος, οὐ, (διακρίνω) separated:
and so, excellent, Theocr. 22, 163.

Διάκριτος, οὐ, ὁ, Diacritus, a Spartan,
Thuc. 2, 12.—2. an Athenian,
Andoc.

Διακροβολίζομαι, (διά, ἀκροβολί-
ζομαι) to skirmish with others, Joseph.
Hence

Διακροβολισμός, οὐ, ὁ, a skirmish-
ing, mock-fight, Strab.

Διακροτέω, (διά, κροτέω) to strike
through, break through, sensu obscuro,
Eur. Cycl. 180, like Lat. *pertere*.—II. to strike asunder, resolve into
component parts, as words into their
elements, opp. to συκροτέω, Plat.
Crat. 421 C.

Διάκρουσις, εὼς, ἡ, (διακρούω) a
driving away, putting off, esp. of a
cause, Dem. 1265, 14: an escape,
Plut.

Διακρουστικός, ἡ, ὄν, fit, able to
knock away or solve: from

Διακρύνω, to knock or drive through,
σῆμα, Theophr.: esp. to try or prove
by knocking, as an earthen vessel,
Luc.: in genl. to prove, Plat. Theaet.
179 D.—II. like διακόπτω, to inter-
rupt, hinder, Plut.—B. mid. to drive
from one's self, put off, get rid of, elude,
τοὺς Ἑλληνας, Hdt. 7, 168, cf. Dem.
523, 14: esp. of time, to put off, pro-
long, spin out, Dem. 988, 7: to escape,
frustrate, Dion. H.: πρῶταν δ., like
ἀνακρ., to back water.

Διακρούτω, strengthd. for κρούτω.

Διακτενίζω, (διά, κτενίζω) to comb
through, comb well, Philostr.

Διακτορία, ἀς, ἡ, office of a διάκτο-
ρος, service, Musae. 6.

Διακτορίδης, οὐ Ion. εὼ, ὁ, (prop.

son of Diactor) Diactorides, cf. Urano
in Thessaly, a suitor of Agariste
Hdt. 6, 127.—2. a Spartan, Is. 6, 71.

Διάκτορος, οὐ, ὁ, freq. epith. of
Hermes (Mercury) in Hom. Its signif.
is disputed. The usu. deriv. is from
διάγω, acc. to which it would signify
the conductor, guide, which would suit
Il. 5, 390, where he releases Mars.
Il. 24, 339, where he conducts Priam
to Achilles; hence it came to be his
usu. epithet, oft. joined with Ἀργεῖ
φόντης. But it is commonly inter-
preted the messenger, as if ὁ διάγω
τὰς ἀγγελίας, which is unsupported
by any place in Il., and is not neces-
sary in Od. 1, 84, ubi v. Nitzsch.
Later writers certainly used it in this
sense, e.g. as Call. Fr. 164, of the
owl, as Minerva's attendant; but the
still later use,=ψυχόπομπος, would
favour the former interpret. Adj. in
late poets as Nonn. ἔρχεα διάκτορο
δηιοτήτος: also=τράνος, οἰκδὼν v.
Orac. ap. Luc. Buttm., Lexil. in
voc., brings it from διάκω [ᾶ], as a
collat. form of δῶκω, and makes it
simply equiv. to δῶκονος.

Διάκτωρ, ορος, ὁ,=foreg., Anth.
Διάκτερνάω, ὦ, (διά, κτερνάω) to
steer through: to direct, govern, Plat.
Tim. 42 E, Legg. 709 B.

Διακύνεω, (διά, κύνεω) to play
at dice with another, πρὸς τινα, Plut.:
hence to make a hazard or stake, Id.

Διακύνκω, ὦ, (διά, κύνκω) to mix one
with another, jumble, Dem. 263, 19.

Διακυνδένω, ὦ, (διά, κυνδένω) to
roll about, Arist. H. A.

Διακυμαίνω, (διά, κυμαίνω) to pass
into waves, make to swell, τὸ πέλιγος,
Luc.

Διακύντω, f. -ψω, (δια, κύντω) to
sloop and creep through a narrow place,
to creep out, Hdt. 3, 145, Ar. Eccl.
930: to creep through, pry into, πρὸς τι,
Xen. Cyr. 3, 3, 66.

Διακύντῃμαι, (διά, κύντῃμαι) to
butt against, τινί, Synes.

Διακωδωνίζω, (διά, κωδωνίζω) to
try thoroughly, to test, Dem. 393, 17;
in aor. pass. διακωδωνισθέντες, test-
ed, put to the proof, Lys. ap. E. M.—2.
to noise abroad, to make known every
where, Strab.

Διακώλῳ, ατος, τό, (διακώλῳ) a
hindrance, obstacle, Plat. Legg. 807 D.

Διακωλύετον, verb. adj. from δια-
κώλῳ, one must hinder, Plat. Rep.
401 B.

Διακωλύτης, οὐ, ὁ, (διακώλῳ) a
hinderer, obstructor, Hdt. 6, 56.

Διακωλύτικός, ἡ, ὄν, preventive,
Plat. Polit. 280 D: from

Διακώλῳ, f. -ύσω, (διά, κώλῳ)
to hinder, check, μὴ ποιεῖν, Hdt. 8,
144; absol., Soph. O. C. 1771, Thuc.,
etc.: to prevent, c. inf., Eur. Hec.
150, Plat. Apol. 31 E; ὁ τινά τι, Ep.
Plat. 315 D; τινά τινας, Diod. [v]

Διακωμώδω, ὦ, (διά, κωμώδω) to
satirise in a comedy: in genl. to satir-
ise, libel, Plat. Gorg. 462 E.

Διακωχή, ἡς, ἡ, a cessation, Thuc.
3, 87; esp. an armistice, Dio C: on
the form v. ἀνακωχή.

Διαλῖβῃ, ἡς, ἡ, (διαλαμβάνω) a
seizing by the middle, Dion. H.

Διαλαβών, aor. part. act. of δια-
λαμβάνω, q. v. IV.

Διαλαγχάνω, f. -λῆσμαι, (διά,
λαγχάνω) to divide, part by, οἱ, Hdt.
4, 68, Aesch. Theb. 816, etc. cf.
Ruhnck. Tim.: metaph. to tear in
pieces, Eur. Bacch. 1292.

Διαλαίμοτομόω, ὦ, (διά, λαίμοτο-
μέω) to cut the throat, make an end of.
Mnesim. Ἰπποτρ. v. 16, in pass.

Διαλῦκος, (δια, λῦκος) to crack under, burst, Ar. Nub. 410

Διαλακτίω, f. -ισω, strengthd. for λακτίω, Theoc. 24, 25.

Διαλάω, ὦ, (διά, λαλέω) to talk with, τινί and πρὸς τινι, Polyb.: to talk with, τινί and πρὸς τινι, Polyb.: to talk over a thing with another, Eur. Cycl. 175. In pass. to be talked of everywhere, N. T. Luc. 1, 65. Hence

Διαλάλῃς, εως, ἡ, talking, discourse.

Διαλαμβάνω, f. -λήφωμαι: aor. διελῶν: perf. διείληφα, pass. διείλημμαι: Ion. διαλέλαμαι, (διά, λαμβάνω) To take or receive separately, to take each his share of a thing, τὰς οἰκίας, Lys. 120, 41.—II. to grasp with both hands, to take hold of, embrace, seize, Lat. complexi, Hdt. 1, 114; 4, 94; as Gymnast. τεῖμα, to clasp round the waist, take by the middle, Ar. Eq. 262: hence metaph.—2. to grasp with the mind, to imagine, conceive, Lat. inducere in animum, πῶστιν δ. περί τινος, Arist. Pol.: to believe, think, surmise, Polyb.: to weigh, debate, and so to determine, resolve, c. inf., Id.; but δ. τοῖς διανοήμασιν, to form a different judgment, Plat. Legg. 777 A.—III. to separate, part, divide, Lat. dirimere, distinguere, Hdt. 1, 202; τί τινος, Plat. Symp. 222 E.: metaph. to interpret, τοὺς νόμους, Lys. 139, fin.—2. to mark separately, στήλαις τοὺς ὅρους, ap. Dem. 278, 23.—3. to cut off, intercept, τὰ στενόπορα, Thuc. 7, 73.—4. to distribute, e.g. θύρακες διελήμμενοι τὸ βάρος ὑπὸ τῶν τοῦ σώματος μερῶν, armour which had its weight distributed and borne by the several limbs, Xen. Mem. 3, 10, 13: hence metaph.—5. to set out or state clearly and distinctly, Lat. disserere, exponere, also in mid., Schäf. Greg. p. 7, 931. Adv. part. perf. pass. διειλημμένως, separately, specially.—IV. to interrupt, Arist. Probl.: hence part., διαλαβών, at intervals, Hipp.

†Διαλαμπρύνω, (διά, λαμπρύνω) to render brilliant, Plut. 2, 734 F.

Διαλάμπω, f. -ψω, (διά, λάμπω) to shine through, flash through: to dawn, Ar. Plat. 744: to shine or be conspicuous in a composition, Isocr. 233 B: above others, Arist.: 2. acc. cognato, δ. φῶς, Hipp. Hence

Διαλαμπύς, εως, ἡ, a lighting up, Arist. Meteor.

Διαλανθάνω, f. -λήσω: aor. διελάνθων, (διά, λανθάνω) to escape notice, Isocr. 29, ult.: διαλαθών, without being noticed, Thuc. 3, 25: c. acc. pers., to escape the notice of, θεοῦ, Xen. Mem. 1, 4, 19, σὲ τοῦτο διαλέληθες, this has escaped you, Plat. Euthyd. 278 A.

Διαλέγω, strengthd. for ἄλέγω, Polyb.

Διαλήγῃς, ἐς, (διά, ἄλγος) giving great pain, grievous, ἅπα, Aesch. Cho. 68.—II. suffering great pain, Plut.

Διάλεγω, f. -ξω, (διά, λέγω) to pick out one from another, to pick out, choose, Hdt. 8, 107, 113, Xen., etc.—II. in Ar. Lys. 720, δ. τὴν ὀπὴν, picking at, widening the hole, to escape.—B. more usu. as dep. mid. διαλέγομαι, c. aor. mid. διελέξαμην, pass. διελέχθην: fut. διαλέξομαι, rarely διαλέξῃσμαι. To lay a thing out in thought, to consider, think over, ταῦτα αὖτις διόλος διέλεξάτο θυμός, II. (which sense belongs esp. to this mid. form of aor., though later it was used just as διαλεχθῆναι.)—II. in prose usu., to converse, reason, talk with, τινί, Hdt. 3, 50, 51, Ar. Nub. 425, etc.: also

πρὸς τινι, Plat. Polit. 272 D: δ. τί τινι or πρὸς τινι, to discuss a question with another, Xen. Mem. 1, 6, 1; 2, 10, 1; also τινί περί τινος, Thuc. 8, 93; δ. τινί μὴ ποτεῖν, to argue with one against doing, Id. 5, 59.—2. absol. to use a dialect or language, Hdt. 1, 142: so also to speak in public, Isocr. 104 C.—3. to discourse, argue, Xen. Mem. 4, 5, 12, esp. applied to the dialectic method of the Socratics, Heind. Plat. Phaed. 84 C: hence to profess dialectics.—4. Att. euphem. for συνονοσιάζειν, Ar. Eccl. 890.

Διάλειμμα, ατος, τό, (διαλείπω) an interval, gap, Plat. Tim. 59 B: an interval of time, Polyb.

Διάλειπτον, οὐ, τό, (διαλείφω) a liniment, Hipp.

Διαλείπω, f. -ψω: aor. διέλειπον, (διά, λείπω) to leave an interval, and so—1. of Place, to leave a gap, hence in pass., διέλειπτο, a gap had been left, Hdt. 7, 40, 41.—2. intrans., τὸ διαλείπον, a gap or space, Xen. An. 4, 8, 13: δ. δύο πλέθρα ὑπὸ ἀλλήλων, to be placed at intervals of two plethra, Thuc. 7, 38.—II. of time, always intrans., to leave off, cease, wait, the time being oft. added in acc., as ἀκαρῇ διαλείπον, having waited an instant, Ar. Nub. 496: ἐναντιὸν διαλείπων, Dem. 459, 13; later also in gen., δ. μῆς ἡμέρας, Hdn.; so too διαλείπον, absol., after a time, Thuc. 5, 10: c. part., δ. ζητῶν, to leave off inquiring, Xen. Apol. 16, οὐδένα διαλέλοιπα χρόνον διαβαλλόμενος, I have never ceased to be slandered, Isocr. 233 D: also—2. of the time itself, to intervene, elapse, pass, Thuc. 1, 112; 3, 74.—III. δ. πυρετός, an intermittent fever, Hipp.

Διάλειψω, f. -ψω: aor. 1 διήλειψα, (διά, αλείφω) to smear over: to wipe off, strike off the list, Plut.

Διάλειχω, f. -ξω, (διά, λείχω) to lick clean, Ar. Eq. 1034, Vesp. 904.

Διάλειψις, εως, ἡ, (διαλείπω) an intermission.

Διαλεκτέον, verb. adj. from διαλέγω, one must discourse or discuss, Arist. Org.

Διαλεκτικεύομαι, dep., to be skilled in logic, M. Anton.: from

Διαλεκτικός, ἡ, ὄν, skilled in discourse, discussion or argument, Plat. Crat. 390 C: ἡ -κή, σὺν τέχνῃ, the art of arguing, dialectic, the art, practice of logic, Plat. Adv.-κῶς, Plat.: from Διάλεκτος, ὄν, ἡ, (διαλέγω) discourse, conversation, πρὸς τινι, Plat. Symp. 203 A: discussion, arguing, Plat. Theaet. 146 B, Rep. 454 A.—2. common discourse, Arist. Poet.—3. style, Dion. H., and Plut.—II. speech, language, way of talking, Ar. Fr. 552.—2. the language of a country, esp. the dialect of a special district, as the Ionic, Attic, etc. were dialects of Greek, Plut.—III. a way of speaking, enunciation, Dem. 982, 19.

Διαλελυμένος, adv. part. perf. pass. from διαλύω, in Gramm., without contraction.

Διάλεξις, εως, ἡ=δ. λέκτος, discourse, discussion, argument, Ar. Nub. 317, Plat., etc.

Διαλεπτολόγομαι, (διά, λεπτολόγομαι) dep., to discourse subtly, chor. logic, τινί, Ar. Nub. 1496.

Διάλεπτος, ὄν, (διά, λεπτός) very small or narrow, Ar. Nub. 161, ubi al. divisim. Hence

Διαλεπτύνω, (διά, λεπτόν) to make small or thin, Hipp.

Διαλευνάω, (διά, λευκνάω) to whiten, Phil. str.—2. to illustrate, Diosc.

Διάλευκος, ὄν, (διά, λευκός, mark ed with white, βοῖς, Strab.

Διαλήγω, (διά, λήγω) to cease, end Or. Sib.

Διάληξις, εως, ἡ, (διαλαγχάνω) division by lot.

Διαληπτέον, verb. adj. of διαλαμβάνω, one must take in hand, treat of Plat. Polit. 258 B, etc.

Διαληπτικός, ἡ, ὄν, treating of, arguing, M. Anton.

†Διαληπτός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. adj. of διαλαμβάνω, different, Epicur. ap. Diog. L.

Διάληψις, εως, ἡ, (διαλαμβάνω) a holding fast, grasping with both hands, ἐκ δ. opp. to ἐκ καταφοράς, Polyb. 2, 33, 6, is explained punctum et caesim, thrusting and cutting, v. Schweigh.—II. a grasping with the mind, opinion, resolution, Polyb.—III. the power of holding, capacity, Diod.

Διάλιθος, ὄν, (διά, λίθος) set with precious stones, jewelled, Menand. p. 175.

Διαλιμπάνα,=διαλείπω, to intermit, Gal.

Διαλινάω, ὦ, (διά, λινάω) to escape through a net.

Διάλιος ἱερεὺς, ὁ, the Roman flamen Dialis, Dio C.

Διαλιχμάς and διαλιχμάομαι=διαλέχω.

†Διάλικος, ὄν, ὁ, Diales, masc. pr. n., a Mantinean, Paus.

Διαλλῶγῃ, ἡς, ἡ, (διαλλάσσω) an interchange, exchange, Dion. H.: a change, esp. from enmity, a reconciliation, treaty of peace, Hdt. 1, 22; but also in plur., as Eur. Phoen. 375, Ar. Vesp. 472.

Διάλλαγμα, ατος, τό, (διαλλάσσω), that which is put in the place of another, a changeling, Eur. Hel. 586—II. a difference, Dion. H.

Διαλλακτήρ, ἡρος, ὁ, (διαλλάσσω) a mediator, Hdt. 4, 161, Aesch. Theb. 908. Hence

Διαλλακτήριος, ὄν, reconciling, conciliatory, Dion. H.

Διαλλακτής, ὄν, δ.=διαλλακτήρ, Eur. Phoen. 468, Thuc. 4, 60.

Διαλλάσσω, Att. -ττω, fut. -ξω (διά, ἄλλάσσω) to change, alter, Emp. ped. 148.—II. to exchange, whether—1. to give in exchange, τί τινι, Eur. Alc. 14; or—2. to take in exchange, τί τινος or ἑντὶ τινος: hence c. acc. only, δ. αὐτοῦ βίον, to take an eagle's life for one's own, choose it, Plat. Rep. 620 B; δ. τὴν χώραν, to change one land for another, i. e. to pass through a land, Xen. Hell. 4, 3, 3: hence mid., like act., to interchange, exchange, Hdt. 9, 47.—III. esp. to change enmity for friendship, to reconcile one to another, τινά τινι, Thuc. 6, 47, τὰ δ. πρὸς τινι, Ar. Lys. 628, Isocr. 104 E; but most freq. c. acc. plur. only, as Eur. Phoen. 436, etc. Pass. c. fut. mid. διαλλάξομαι (though pass. διαλλάγησμαι occurs Plat. Rep. 471 A): aor. pass. διηλλάχθην: to be reconciled, become friends, Aesch. Theb. 885, etc.; τινί, Isocr. 201 D, πρὸς τινι περί τινος, Id. 33 D, τῆς ἐχθρας ἐς φίλους, Eur. Med. 896.—IV. intr. διαλλάττειν τί τινος, also τί τινι, to differ from one in a thing, Lat. differre, discrepare ab aliquo and aliquid, Hdt. 1, 70, τὸ διαλλάσσειν τῆς γνώμης, Thuc. 3, 10; so too in pass., esp. in aor. διαλλάχθηναι, to be different, Lat. distare: διηλλαγμένα τοῖς εἶδεσι, Thuc. 3, 82.

Διάλληλος τρόπος, ὁ, (διά, ἄλληλῶν) arguing in a circle, Sext. Emp.

Διαλοῖω, strengthd. for ἀλλοῖω, Theophr.

Διάλλυμαι, fut. -αλούμαι, (διά, ἀλλ-
λῡμαι) dep. mid., to leap over or across,
πάφρον, Xen. Eq. 8, 8.

Διάλλω, ου, ὁ, Diallus, masc. pr.
n., Paus.

Διάλμα, ατος, τό, (διάλῡμαι) a
leap: as Gymnastic term=άλμα.

Διαλούω, strengthd. for ἀλούω,
Ael.

Διαλογή, ἥς, ἡ, (διαλέγω) a select-
ing, counting out, Arist. Pol.—2=δι-
αλογος or διάλεξις, Vita Hom. 36.

Διαλογίζομαι, f. -ίζομαι, (διά, λο-
γίζομαι) dep. mid., to balance, settle
accounts, πρόσ τινα, Dem. 1236, 17:
hence to take account of, consider,
think over, πρόσ ἐαυτῶν, Isae. 68, 14,
Isocr. 134 D.—II. to converse, discourse,
argue, περί τινας, Xen. Mem. 3, 5, 1.

Διαλογικός, ὅ, ὄν, belonging to dis-
course or dialogue.

Διαλογισμός, ατος, τό, (διαλογίζο-
μαι)=sq., Epicur. ap. Diog. L.

Διαλογισμός, οὔ, ὁ, a balancing of
accounts, Dem. 951, 20: hence—II.
consideration, thought, reasoning, Plat.
Ax.—III. conversation, discussion, Plut.
—2. doubt, N. T.

Διαλογιστικός, ὅ, ὄν, (διαλογίζο-
μαι) belonging to discourse or reason-
ing: ἡ—κτῆ, the reasoning faculty, Plut.

Διάλογος, ου, ὁ, (διαλέγομαι) a
conversation, discourse, dialogue, Plat.
Prot. 335 D, Soph. 263 E.

Διαλοιδόρομαι, (διά, λοιδορέω)
dep. c. laor. pass. διελοιδορήθη
(Dem. 542, 10). To abuse, rail at,
τινί, Hdt. 2, 121, 4: the act. only in
late authors, as Liban. Hence

Διαλοιδόρησις, εως, ἡ, a reviling,
LXX.

Διαλοξένω, to turn aside, Liban.:
from

Διάλοξος, οἰ, strengthd. for λοξός,
Id.

Διαλύγιζω, (διά, λυγιζω) to twist
or bend about. Hence

Διαλύγισμα, ατος, τό, a great bend.
Διαλύμναινομαι, (διά, λυμναινομαι)
to maltreat shamefully, Hdt. 9, 112:
to cheat shamefully, Ar. Plut. 436: to
falsify, τό νόμισμα, Id. Thesm. 348:
Hdt. has also pf. διαλελυμναιμι in
pass. signf. 9, 112. [v]

Διאלύνω, εως, ἡ, (διאלύνω) a loosing
one from anything, separating, parting,
Plat. Gorg. 524 B: dissolution, του
σώματος, Id. Phaed. 88 B: a breaking
up, της γοφῆς, Thuc. 1, 137: δ. ἀγο-
ράς, the time of its breaking up, Hdt.
3, 104.—2. χρεών δ., liquidation of
debts, Plat. Legg. 654 D.—II. an ending
of hostilities, peace, ὁ γίνεταί πρόσ
τινα, Dem. 553, 20.

Διαλύσιφίλος, ον, (διαλύω, φίλος)
love dissolving, Anth.

Διαλύτέον, verb. adj. from διαλύω,
one must break up, Arist. Eth. N.

Διαλύτης, οὔ, ὁ, (διαλύω) a dis-
solver, breaker up, της εταιρίας, Thuc.
3, 82.

Διαλύτικός, ὅ, ὄν, (διαλύω) able to
dissolve or relax, relaxing, Hipp.

Διαλύτος, ον, (διαλύω) dissolved,
relaxed, Plut., but—II. oxyt. διαλύτος,
ἡ, ὄν, capable of dissolution, Plat.
Phaed. 80 B.

Διαλύτρωσις, εως, ἡ, (διά, λυτρώω)
mutual redemption, Polyb.

Διαλύω, f. -ύσω, (διά, λύνω) to loose
one from another, to part asunder, τους
ἀγωνιζομένους, Hdt. 8, 11: to break
up, dismiss, σύλλογον, Hdt. 7, 10, 4;
ναυτικόν, Thuc.; στρατιῶν, πανή-
γυριν, Xen.; and in mid. to break up,
disperse, Hdt. 1, 128, etc.; ἐκ τοῦ
συνλόγου, Id. 3, 73: esp.—2. to break
up as an end to friendship or en-

mity, ἔχθραν, Isocr., φίλιν, Arist.
Eth. N. So too in mid., διαλύσασ-
θαι ξεινῶν, Hdt. 4, 154: but δια-
νέσθαι τὰ πρὸς ἀλλήλους, to settle
mutual claims, Isocr. 48 D: hence
ἐν οἷοις δ. περί τινας, to come to a
friendly understanding about a thing,
Id. Pass., c. gen. rei, διαλύεσθαι
νείκους, to be parted from quarrel, i. e.
be reconciled, Eur. Or. 1679, so too
της διαφοράς, Diod.: also absol. to be
reconciled, πρὸς τινα, Polyb.—3. δια-
λύειν διαβολήν, to do away with false
accusations or false impressions,
Thuc. 1, 131; so too διαλύσασθαι
ἐγκλήματα, Id. 1, 140.—4. δ. τιμῆς,
χρήματα, to pay off, liquidate a debt,
Dem. 846, fin., 460, 19: διαλύσας
πάντα, having settled all demands, Id.
945, 4: to pay, discharge, την δαμνῶν,
Hdt. 5, 30, cf. Lat. diuio, Cic. Off. 1,
33.—II. to dissolve, relax, τὸ σῶμα,
Hipp.: to make supple and pliant, Lat.
relaxare, Ar. Pac. 85. [v] usu.; yet
oft. v in pres. and impf., and always
so in perf., plqpf., and aor. pass.]

Διαλύττω, ὦ, (διά, ὑλύττω) to fill
full of barley-meal, Ar. Nub. 669.

Διαλυβίω, strengthd. for λαυβίω,
so also in mid., Polyb.

Διαμύνω, (διά, μαγύνω) to be-
witch, charm with magic arts, Luc.

Διαμύθνω, strengthd. for ὑμυθ-
νω, to grind to powder, utterly destroy,
Aesch. Ag. 824.

Διαμύλαξις, εως, ἡ, a softening,
soothing, Gal.: from

Διαμυλάττω, f. -ζω, strengthd. for
μαλύαττω.

Διαμανθάνω, (διά, μανθάνω) to
learn by inquiry, Philostr.

Διαμαντεύομαι, (διά, μαντεύομαι)
dep., to make divinations, Dion. H.: to
consult an oracle, περί τινας, Id.

Διαμαρτάνω, f. -ήσομαι Dem. 388,
15: (διά, μαρτάνω) to miss entirely,
go quite astray from, της ὁδοῦ, Thuc.
1, 106; τοῦ πράγματος, Dem. 1228,
10, τοῦ παντός, Plut.—2. to fail ut-
terly of, fail of obtaining, τινός, Thuc. 2,
78, Plat., etc.: also δ. τινί, to fail ut-
terly in a thing, Arist. Eth. N. Hence

Διαμαρτήμα, ατος, τό,=ἁμαρτήμα,
Arist. Poet.

Διαμαρτία, ας, ἡ, (διά, μαρτία) a
total mistake, Plut.: δ. τῶν ημερῶν,
an entirely wrong reckoning of the days,
Thuc. 4, 89.

Διαμαρτύρω, ὦ, (διά, μαρτυρέω)
as Att. law term, to use a διαμαρτυ-
ρία (q. v.), to call evidence for or against
an objection, Dinarch. ap. Harp., and
Dem. 1088, ult.: also to give such evi-
dence, Isae. 38, 11. Mid. c. aor. pass.
διεμαρτυρήην, (Isae. 38, 22), to have
this evidence given for one, Oratt.

Διαμαρτύρια, ας, ἡ, a calling to wit-
ness: as Att. law-term a calling evi-
dence to support or refute an objection
raised by the defendant, Oratt., v. Att.
Process, p. 639.

Διαμαρτύρομαι, dep. mid., to call
God and man to witness, to protest so-
lemnly, esp. in case of falsehood or
wrong, Dem. 275, 17, etc.—II. to beg
earnestly of one, to conjure him, Xen.
Cyr. 7, 1, 9. [v]

Διαμασάομαι, (διά, μασάομαι) also
διαμασσω, to gnaw in pieces, chew up,
Arist. H. A. Hence

Διαμύσημα, ατος, τό, also διαμύσις,
that which is chewed, Diosc.

Διαμυστός, ὅ, ὄν, also διαμύσσω,
fit for chewing, Hipp.

Διαμύσσω, Att. -μύττω, fut. -μύξω,
(διά, μύσσω) to knead thoroughly, knead
well up, Ar. Eq. 1105, Av. 463.

Διαμαστιγώ, (διά, μαστιγώ) to

scourge severely, Plat. Gorg. 524 E
Hence

Διαμαστιγώσις, εως, ἡ, a sever
scourging, esp. of the Spartan boys,
Plut. [v]

Διαμαστροπένω, (διά, μαστρο-
πένω) to pander: δ. την ἡγεμονίαν
γάμοις, to bargain away the empire
for a marriage, Plut.

Διαμασχαλίζω, (διά, μασχαλίζω) to
stick under one's arm, τι, Ar. Fr. 249.

Διαμάχη, ης, ἡ, (διαμάχομαι) a
fighting or striving against, πρὸς τι,
Plat. Legg. 633 D.

Διαμαχέω,=διαμάχομαι, Jaseph.
Hence

Διαμαχητέον, verb. adj., one must
deny absolutely, Plat. Soph. 241 D
(with v. l. διαμαχητέον.) Rep. 380 B.

Διαμαχομαι, fut. -μαχέσομαι, or
-μαχομαι, poet. also -μαχησομαι,
(διά, μάχομαι) dep. mid.: to fight or
strive with, struggle against, τινί, Hdt.
4, 11, πρὸς τι, Dem. 217, 2: also c.
μή et inf., to fight off, Thuc. 3, 40, δ.
τό μή θανεῖν, Eur. Alc. 694.—2. to
fight through, fight it out, Lat. depugnare,
Eur. Supp. 678, Ar. Eq. 339,
Thuc., etc.

Διαμύω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (διά, ὑμύω) to
mow through, cut through, χιτῶνα, Il.
3, 359: to scrape or clear away, δακ-
τύλους δ. χθόνα, Eur. Bacch. 700,
ubi v. Elmsl.; and so in mid., Thuc.
4, 26.

Διαμεθίημι, (διά, μεθίημι) to let go
leave off, μόχθον, Eur. Bacch. 627: to
give up, τινί τι, Id. El. 978. [On quan-
tity v. ἡμι.]

Δι᾿αμείβω, f. -ψω, (διά, ὑμείβω) to
change, exchange, τι πρὸς τι, Plat.
Polit. 289 E, and so in mid., τί τινας
or ἀντί τινας, Solon 13, 2, Plat. Legg.
915 E.—2. δ. ὁδόν, to make a journey,
Aesch. Theb. 334, and so in mid., Il.
Pr. 285.—II. mid. strictly, to change
one's self from one place to another, δ.
Ἀσίαν Εὐρώπην, to pass from Europe
into Asia, Eur. I. T. 398: to pass by,
Aesch. Supp. 543.—2. absol. to change,
Hdt. 9, 108.—3. ἀγοράς διαποντίους
δ., to trade in foreign markets, Dion.
H.—4. to requite, Dio C.

Διαμειδάω, ὦ, f. -ύσω, (διά, μειδά-
ω) to laugh, smile, Plat. Tim. 21 C.

Διάμειπτος, ον, (διαμείβω) change-
able. [v]

Διαμεριζένομαι, dep. mid., to bear
one's self like a youth, strive hotly and
eagerly, τινί, Plut.

Διάμεψις, εως, ἡ, (διαμείβω) an
exchange, of prisoners, Plut.

Διαμελαινάω, f. -άνω, (διά, μελαινά-
ω) to make quite black or dark, Plut.—
II. intr. to be so, Id.

Διαμελειστί, (διά, μελειστί) adv.,
limb by limb, joint by joint, limb-meal,
διαμελειστί ταμών,=διαμελίζων, Od.
9, 291; 18, 339.

Διαμελετάω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (διά, μελε-
τάω) to practise diligently, Plat. Parm.
126 C.

Διαμελίζω, (διά, μελίζω I.) to cut
up piece-meal, tear in pieces, dismember,
Diod.: but—II. (μελίζω II.) mid. δι-
αμελίζομαι, to rival in singing, Plut.
Hence

Διαμελίσμός, οὔ, ὁ, a cutting in
pieces, dismembering, Plut.

Διαμελλσις, εως, ἡ, (διαμελλω)
a being on the point to do, a pretence,
φωλακῆς, Thuc. 5, 99.

Διαμελλήτης, οὔ, ὁ, one who delays:
from

Διαμέλλω, f. -μελλήσω, (διά, μέλ-
λω) to be always going to do a thing
to make a show or pretence, of doing
hence to delay, pull off Thuc. 1 71 142

Διαμεύφομαι, strengthd. for μέμφομαι, to blame exceedingly, τι, Thuc. 89, τινά τινος, one for a thing, Isocr. 26 A.

Διαμένω, f. -μένω, perf. -μεμένηκα, (διά, μένω) to remain by, continue with, stick by, τινί, Hipp., and Xen. Cyr. 8, 2, 7.—2. to be constant, persevere, continue, ἐπὶ τινί, Xen. Apol. 30.—3. to continue, c. part., δ. λέγων, Dem. 107, 21: absol., to last, remain, live on, Epich. p. 90: to endure, be firm, strong, Isocr. 169 D.

Διαμερίζω, (διά, μερίζω) to divide, distribute, Plat. Phil. 15 E: so in mid. LXX. Hence

Διαμερισμός, οὐ, δ, a division, Diod.; a dissension, N. T.

Διάμεσος, ον, (διά, μέσος) midway between: τὸ δ, the part between, Dio C.

Διάμεστος, ον, (διά, μεστός) brim full, Antiph. Incert. 14. Hence

Διαμεστός, οὐ, to fill full, Arist. Probl.

Διαμετρέω, ὦ, (διά, μετρέω) to measure through, measure out or off; χάρον δ., to measure out lists for combat, Il. 3, 315: ἡμέρα διαμετρομένη, measured by the clepsydra, cf. Aeschin. 82, 12.—2. to measure out in certain portions, distribute, τινί τι, Call.: esp. to give out rations, τοῖς στρατιώταις, Xen. An. 7, 1, 40, cf. 41. Mid. to measure out and take one's share, Orac. ap. Hdt. 1, 66, and Xen.: to sell, Dem. 918, 8.—II. intr., (διάμετρος)=ἐκ διαμέτρων ἀντικείμεθα, to be directly opposed, τινί, Manetho. Hence

Διαμέτρσις, εως, ἡ, a measuring out, measuring, LXX.

Διαμετρός, ἡ, ὄν, measured out, δ. ἐνὶ χώρῳ, Il. 3, 344.

Διάμετρον, ον, τό, that which is measured out, Lat. dimensum, esp. soldiers' actions, Plut.

Διάμετρος, ον, ἡ, a diameter, i. e. any line passing through a centre, Plat. Meno 85 B; esp. the earth's axis, Ptol.: hence κατὰ δ. ἐνυθίσεσθαι, to be placed opposite one another, Plat. Tim. 54 E: ἐκ δ. ἀντικείμεθα, to be diametrically opposed, Luc.—2. the rule for drawing the diameter, Ar. Ran. 801.—3. a crossing, κατὰ δ. κινεῖσθαι, of animals which cross their hind and fore feet in running, Arist. Inc. An. 1, and so prob. in Plat. Polit. 266 B.

Διαμενός, poet. for διαμενός.

Διαμῆδομαι,=μήδομαι, Ep. Hom. 4, 12.

Διαμηκίζω, (δια, μήκος)=διαμετρέω II. Mathem.

Διαμηνύω, (διά, μηνύω) to point out, Strab.

Διαμηρίζω, (διά, μήρος) femora di-
duco, inco, Ar. Av. 669, etc. Hence

Διαμηρισμός, οὐ, δ, coitus, Plut.

Διαμηνύω, (διά, μηνύω) to roll up into a ball, [v]

Διαμηχανίζομαι, strengthd. for μηχανάζομαι, dep. mid., to bring about, contrive, Ar. Eq. 917, and Plat. Hence

Διαμηχανήσεως, verb. adj., one must contrive, Plut.

Διαμύγνυμι, also διαμύγω, f. -μίζω, (διά, μύγνυμι) to mix up, mingle, Plut.

Διαμικρολογέομαι, dep., strengthd. for μικρολογέομαι, Plut.

Διαμιλλάζομαι, f. -ήσομαι, (διά, μιλλάζομαι) dep. c. fut. mid., and usu. aor. pass., to strive, contend one with another, δέκα πρὸς δέκα, Plat. Legg. 833 E, τινί Rep. 516 E, περί τινος Id. Ib. 517 E, ἐν τινί Ib. 563 A; though he also has gen. rei, as δ. λιοτέρας οὐδοῦ, Legg. 833 B. Hence

Διαμιλλήσεως, verb. adj., one must strive, Plut.

Διαμνήσκω, (διά, μνήσκω) only found in pf. pass. διαμνήσκηται, to keep in memory, Xen. Mem. 1, 4, 13.

Διαμνησσομαι, dep., to sing plaintively, Ar. Thesm. 100. [v]

Διαμίσγω,=διαμύγνυμι, Hipp.

Διαμισθώ, ὦ, (διά, μισθώ) to hate bitterly, Arist. Pol.

Διαμισθός, ὦ, (διά, μισθός) to farm out, App.

Διαμισθόλλω, f. -ύλλω: aor. 1 -ύλα, (διά, μισθόλλω) to cut up piece-meal, Hdt. 1, 132.

Διάμυτρος, ον, (διά, μίτρα) veiled with a mitra.

Διάμμος, ον, (διά, ἄμμος) very sandy, Polyb.

Διάμνάομαι, pres. whence is formed διαμνήσκηται, perf. of διαμνήσκω.

Διαμνησσομαι, (διά, μνησσομαι) to call to mind, recall, remember, absol., Hdt. 3, 3, περί τινος, Xen. Mem. 1, 3, 1, τι, Plut.: to record, mention, Lat. commemorare, Thuc. 1, 22: διαμνημονεύεται ἔχων, he is said to have had, Xen. Cyr. 1, 2, 2.—2. to recall to another's mind, τινί τι, Plat. Epin. 976 C.

Διαμοιβή, ἡς, ἡ, (διαμείβω) exchange, Joseph. i. remuneration, Id.

Διαμοιράω, ὦ, (διά, μοιράω) to divide, tear, rend asunder, Eur. Hec. 1076, Hipp. 1376.—2. as dep. mid., to portion out, distribute, ἐπταχα πάντα διεμοιράτο, Od. 14, 434. Hence

Διαμοιρηδός, adv., in equal portions, Ap. Rh., ubi al. διαμυ.

Διαμολύνω, (διά, μολύνω) to defile, pollute.

Διαμονή, ἡς, ἡ, (διαμένω) a remaining, lasting, duration, Theophr.

Διαμονομάχew, (διά, μονομαχέω) to fight a single combat, πρὸς τινα, Plut.

Διαμόρφος, ον, (διά, μορφή) endowed with form, Emped. 74.

Διαμορφοσκοπέομαι, (διά, μορφή, σκοπέω) to vie with another in beauty, τινί, Ath.

Διαμορφώω, ὦ, (διά, μορφόω) to give form to, form, shape, Plut. Hence

Διαμόρφωσις, εως, ἡ, a forming, shaping, Id.

Διαμότος, ὦ, (διά, μότος) to keep a wound open by putting in lint (μότος), to put lint in or on, Medic.

Διαμπίξ, adv. right through, through and through, c. gen., Aesch. Pr. 65; also δ. διά τινος, Supp. 548.

Διαμπερής, poet. for διαναιπ., to pierce through, spit, Q. Sm.

Διαμπερές, adv.—I. of place, through and through, right through, clean through, Od. 14, 11; also c. gen., Il. 20, 362, c. acc., Aesch. Cho. 380: wholly, altogether.—2. of time, throughout, for ever, Od. 10, 88, and Hes.: pleon. ἡματα πάντα δ., Il. 16, 499, διαμπερές αἰεὶ, for ever and aye, Il. 15, 70. In prose also διαμπερῶς.—II. διαμπερής, as adj., in Hipp. 643, 22. (The simple ἄμπερές found only in tmesis, διὰ δ. ἄμπερές, Il. 11, 377; 17, 309; which proves that it is not from διαπεράω, but for διαναιπ., cf. διάνοιχα: perh. akin to διαπλάξ.)

Διαμπερές, εως, τό, Diamperes, a gate in Argos, Plut. Pyrrh. 32.

Διαμπερῶς, adv. v. sub διαμπερές, Hipp.

Διαμπερής, ες, v. διαμπερές II.

Διαμυδάλεος, α, ον, (διά, μυδάλεος) drenching, dárkynai, Aesch. Pers. 538.

Διαμυδός, (διά, μυδός) to decay, rot from wet or mould, Hipp.

Διαμυθήσις, εως, ἡ, (διά, μυθος) deception, a talking over.

Διαμυθολόγew, ὦ, (διά, μυθολόγew) to communicate by word of mouth, to speak,

γλώσση τι, Aesch. Pr. 889: πρὸς ἀλλήλους, to converse, Plat. Apol. 39 E, περί τινος, Id. Phaed. 70 B.

Διαμυκτηρίζω, f. -ίζω, strengthd. for μυκτηρίζω, Diog. L.

Διαμυλάινω, f. -ύνω, (διά, μυλάινω) to curl or shoot out the lip in scorn, to make mouths, Ar. Vesp. 1315

Διαμυφίδιος, ον, utterly different Aesch. Pr. 555: from

Διαμυφίς, adv. (διά, ἄμυφί) separately Dion. P.

Διαμυφισβητέω, ὦ, (διά, ἄμυφισβητέω) to dispute or disagree, πρὸς ἀλλήλους περί τινος, Dem. 1097, 23: διαμυφισβητεῖται οὐκ ὀλίγα, not a few questions are raised, Arist. Eth. N. Hence

Διαμυφισθησίου, εως, ἡ, a dispute or doubt, ἔχει δ., it admits of doubt, Arist. Pol.

Διαμυφοδός, ὦ, (διά, ἄμφοδος) to miss the right ἄμφοδος.

Διαμυκόομαι, dep. mid., to mock, laugh at, Dio C. Hence

Διαμυκώσις, εως, ἡ, mocking, railery, τινός, Ath.

Διαναβάλλω, (διά, ἀναβάλλω) to put off continually: to seek delays, late.

Διαναγινώσκω, f. -γινώσκομαι, (διά, ἀναγινώσκω) to read through, Isocr. 275 A, and Polyb.

Διαναγκάζω, f. -άζω, (διά, ἀναγκάζω) to coerce, compel, Plat. Legg. 836 A.—2. to set a joint, Hipp.—3. δ. πόρους, to open the pores violently, Id. Hence

Διαναγκασίς, εως, ἡ, the setting of a joint, Hipp.; and

Διαναγκασμός, οὐ, δ, violence, compulsion.—II. the setting of a limb: an instrument for doing it, Hipp.

Διανύγω, (διά, ἀνύγω) to bring back into its place, Galen.

Διανακαθίζω, f. -ίζω,=ἀνακαθίζω, Hipp.

Διανακλάω, ὦ, f. -άσω [ᾶ], (διά, ἀνακλάω) to break, bend: to refract, as light.

Διανακρίτω, (διά, ἀνακρίτω) to raise the head: look carefully into, Philo.

Διαναλίσκω, (διά, ἀναλίσκω) to consume, Dio C.

Διανάπανσις, εως, ἡ, a resting at intervals, Arist. Spir.: from

Διανάπνυμι, (διά, ἀναπνέω) to let rest awhile, τὴν δύναμιν, Polyb.: to interrupt, stop one's talking, v. I. for διαπνέω, Plat. Symp. 191 C. Mid. to rest awhile, Plat. Legg. 625 B.

Διανασπιδάω, ὦ, (διά, ἀνασπιδάω) to vie with one in leaping, Xen. Cyr. 1, 4, 4, Popp.

Διανασπῶ, ἡς, ἡ,=ἀνασπῶ, Gal.

Διαναρκίω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (διά, ναρκίω) to remain torpid, to sleep through the winter, Arist. Mirab.

Διανάρσασα, ἡς, ἡ, Dianassa, mother of Lycurgus, Plat. Lyc. 2.

Διανάρσσω, f. -ξω, (διά, νάρσσω) to fill up, stop chinks: to caulk ships, Strab.

Διαναστάσις, εως, ἡ, (διαναστήναι) a rising, Hipp.

Διαναμυθώω, ὦ, (διά, ναναμυθώω) to maintain a sea-fight with one, τινί, Hdt., etc.

Διανάω, (διά, νάω) to flow through, percolate, prob. I. Theophr.

Διάνδιχα, adv., (διά, ἐνὰ, δίχα) like ἀνδιχα, two ways, διάνδιχα μεμυρήενν, to be of two minds, to halt between two opinions, to doubt, Il. 1, 189: σοὶ διάνδιχα ὄψεαι, gave you the choice of two, Il. 9, 37: also διὰ δ. ἀνδιχα, Hes. Op. 13.

Διανέκηξ, ες, Dor. and Att. collat. form of διηνέκηξ, q. v.

Διανέμησις, εως, ἡ, (διανέμew) o distribution, Arist. Mund.

Διανευμητικός, ἡ, ὄν, (διανέμω) distributive, Arist. Eth. N.

Διανέμβω, ὦ, (διά, άνεμβό) to air, expose to the wind. Pass. to flutter in the wind, Luc.

Διανέμω, f. -νεμῶ; pf. -νεμεμήκα, (διά, νέμω) to distribute, portion out, Ar. Plut. 510, Plat., etc.: τι ἐπὶ τι, Plat. Theat. 194 D: δ. μέρη, to divide into portions, Id. Legg. 756 B, cf. Tim. 35 C, and διακρίνω: δ. ὕστυν, to manage, rule a city, Pind. P. 4, 465, cf. 8, 90. Mid., διενέμονται τὰς ψήφους, gave their several votes: also in mid., to divide among themselves, Hdt. 8, 123, Dem. 1317, 6. Pass. δ. εἰς τὸν λαόν, to spread abroad, N-T.—II. to set in order, govern.

Διανέμμαι, as pass., to go through, ἔργα, Anth.

Διανέμω, (διά, νέμω) to nod, beckon, τινί, Diod.: τινί τι, Alciph.—II. to bend away from, shun, τι, Polyb., like διακλίνω.

Διανέω, f. -νέσσομαι, (διά, νέω) to swim across, Hdt. 8, 89.—II. c. acc., to swim through, i. e. get safe through, δ. πλῆθος λόγων, Plat. Parm. 137 A, cf. Rep. 441 C: so too ἐξ ὑπτάς ἀνάστασιν δ. λόγον, Id. Phaedr. 264 A, cf. Ruhnk. Tim.

Διανθίβω, f. -σω, (δίω, νήβω) to spin out. Hence

Διάνημα, ατος, τό, that which is spun, a thread, Plat. Polit. 309 B.

Διανήξω, εως, ἡ, (διανήχομαι) a swimming through or out, Hermes ap. Stob. Eccl. 1, 944.

Διανηστεύω, to remain fasting, Hipp.

Διανηστισμός, οὔ, ὁ, breakfast, Ath.

Διανήσσω, f. -ξομαι, =διανέω, to win across, escape, Plut.—II. to swim race, Ael.

Διανήψω, εως, ἡ, (διά, νήψω) a leaving off, τῶν χυμῶν, Aretae.

Διανθής, ἐς, (διά, άνθές) double-lowering, Nic., and so some take άνθι διανθί, Theophr. H. P. 1, 13, 2; ut better either with Passow, heraphrodite, or with Schneid., varieted.

Διανθίζω, f. -ίσω, (διά, άνθίζω) to torn, strew, paint with flowers: in genl. variegat, make florid, Plut.

Διανιών, strengthd. for άνιάνω, Ael., mid. [iaw]

Διανίζω, f. -νίζω, (διά, νίζω) to ish out, rinse, Crates Ther. 1, 7, Eul. Dol. 2.

Διανίπτω, rarer form of foreg.

Διανίσσομαι, dep., to go through, νός, Pind. P. 12, 43.

Διανίστημι, fut. -στήσω, (διά, άνίστημι) to set up, make to stand.—2. to r, excite, Dion. H.—B. perf., aor. and mid., to stand up, start up, Por.—II. to stand aloof from, depart, τινί, Thuc. 4, 128.

Διανίψω, εως, ἡ, (διανίξω) a wash-off or out, Hipp.

Διανοέομαι, dep., c. fut. mid. and: pass. διενόησεν; though the f. aor. also occurs in pass. signif. Plat. Legg. 654 C (διά, νοέω) To ik over, intend, purpose, like μέλλω, nf. pres. vel. aor., Hdt. 2, 121, 4, 126, Ar. Lys. 724, etc.: also c. fut., Hdt. 7, 206, Thuc. 7, 56, etc.

To think over o of, Lat. meditari, Hdt. 6, 86, 4; so too δ. περί τινας τι.—Plat. Legg. 644 D, 686 D.—III. dv., to be disposed or affected so and οὕτω δ. πρὸς τινα, περί τινα, Id. 343 B, Prot. 352 B: καλῶς, καθ. Id. Apol. 39 E, Isocr. 9 D

c. ὡς et part., διανοοῦνται ὡς ὅμοιοι, they are affected as if, i. e.

fancy they are, flying, Plat. Theat. 158 B. Hence

Διανόημα, ατος, τό, a thought, imagination, notion, Plat., and Xen.: esp. a whim, sick fancy, Hipp.

Διανόησις, εως, ἡ, a thinking, thought, Plat.—II. an intention, Id. Legg. 888 C.

Διανοητέον, verb. adj. from διανοέομαι, one must so think of one, Plat.

Διανοητικός, ἡ, ὄν, (διανοέομαι) inclined to thought, thinking, intellectual, Plat. Tim. 89 A, opp. to ἡθικός, in Arist. Eth. N. Adv.—κῶς.

Διανοιῖα, ας, ἡ, poet. also διανοιῖα (cf. ἄνοια, ἄγνοια): a thinking over, thought, intention, purpose, Hdt. 1, 46, 90, etc.: διανοιανέχειν=διανοεῖσθαι, c. inf. Thuc. 5, 9, ἐπὶ τι, Isocr. 85 B.—II. thought, the faculty of thought, intellect, opp. to σώμα, Plat., and Arist.: in genl. mind, μαίνολις δ., Aesch. Supp. 109.—III. a notion, belief, Hdt. 2, 169: the thought, or sense of a word or passage, Plat. Phaedr. 228 D, Ion 530 B, cf. Heind. Plat. Lys. 205 A.—IV. in Arist. Poet. 6, one of the constituents of poetry, the cast of thought, sentiment of the piece

Διανοίγνυμι and **διανοίγω**, f. -ξω, (διά, ανοίγνυμι) to open, esp. to dissect, Arist. H. A. in pass.: τὸν ὀφθαλμόν, τὰ ὦτα διαν., to open the eyes, ears, i. e. to restore sight, hearing, N. T.: μετ. τὸν νοῦν, τὴν καρδίαν, Id.—2. to unfold, to explain, τὰς γραφάς, Id. Luc. 24, 32.

Διανοικίζω, (διά, ανοικίζω) to build up, restore, Philostr.

Διάνοιξις, εως, ἡ, (διανοίγω) an opening.

Διανομέυς, εως, ὁ, (διανέμω) a divider, distributor, Plut.

Διανομή, ἡς, ἡ, division, distribution, Plat. Legg. 714 A, etc.

Διανομοθετέω=νομοθετέω, to get a motion carried and made law, Lat. legem ferre, νόμον, Plat. Legg. 628 A.—2. to regulate by law, Dio C.

Διαναστέω, strengthd. for νοστέω, to be very ill or long ill, Hipp.

Διανασφίζω, (διά, νοσφίζω) to separate, part asunder, Dion. P. Mid. to put aside for one's self, peculate, Diod.

Διανταίος, αία, αίων, (διά, άνταίος) right over against, right opposite.—2. going right through, ἡ διανταία, sub. πληγή, Aesch. Theb. 894, Cho. 640, a home-thrust: metaph., μοῖρα δ., unchanging, remorseless destiny, Id. Eum. 334.

Διαντικός, ἡ, ὄν, (διανίω) fit for wetting, humid, Arist. Meteor.

Διαντλέω, ὦ, (διά, άντλέω) to drain out, exhaust: usu. metaph. to drink even to the dregs, drain, see to an end, last out, νοῦσον, Pind. P. 4, 522, πόρον, Eur. Andr. 1217, πόλεμον, Plat. Menex. 241 E, like Lat. exhaustire, exantllare labores.

Διαντλήζω, (διά, άντλος) as pass., to exhaust one's self, to be worried or troubled, περί μισθαρίων, Hipp.

Διανυκτερεύω, (διά, νυκτερεύω) to pass the night, νύκτα, Xen. Hell. 5, 4, 3, and freq. in Plut., cf. διημερεύω.

Διανύσσω, εως, ἡ, (διανύω) an accomplishing: a journey, Ptolem.

Διανύσσω, ατος, τό, (διανύω) a thing accomplished, a journey, Polyb.

Διανύπτω, strengthd. for νύπτω, Aristae.

Διανύω, later also διανύτω, f. -νύω, (διά, άνύω) to bring quite to an end, accomplish, finish, c. acc., esp., κέλευθον δ., to finish a journey, H. Hom. Ar. 108, Cer. 381; so δ. διάνλον, Eur. El. 825: hence also c. acc. loci, ὁδόν being omitted, as πόντον δ., to finish

one's course over, to cross the sea, Hes. Op. 633: also absol., δ. εἰς τόπον, to arrive at a place, Polyb., cf. άνύω I. 3: c. part. to finish doing a thing, as κακότητα διήνυσεν ἄγορεύον, Od. 17, 517; but πάντοις σε διόδουσα διήνυσεν has continued giving, has been continually giving, Eur. Or. 1663. [ῶ]

Διαζαίω, f. -αῖω, (διά, ζαίω) to card thoroughly, ἑρίον, Gal.: to καρσι vamp up, ἐσθήτα, Strab. p. 529: to tear in pieces, Ar. Lys. 578: metaph., δ. θάλασσαν, Opp. H. 5, 306; καρδίην Bahr. 106, 23.

Διαξέω, f. -έσω, (διά, ξέω) to smooth polish off.

Διαξηραίνω, f. -αῖνω, strengthd. for ξηραίνω, to dry up, Diod.

Διάξηρος, ον, (διά, ξηρός) very dry, parched up, Geop.

Διαξίφρομαι, dep. mid., (διά, ξίφος) to fight with the sword: to fight to the death, τινί περί τινα, Ar. Eg. 781. Hence

Διαξίφροτος, οὔ, ὁ, a fighting with swords, Plut.

Διάξυλον, ον, τό, (διά, ξυλον) a cross bar or beam.

Διαξυράομαι, (διά, ξυράω) as mid., to shave one's self, Epict.

Διάξυσμα, ατος, τό, filings, Chrysipp. ap. Plut.—II. the flute of a column, Diod.: from

Δαξύω, f. -ύσω, (διά, ξύω) to make an incision, form a flute or hollow: to cut, lacerate, Arist. Physiogn. [ῶ]

Διαπαγκρατίζω, f. -άσω, to contend in the παγκράτιον, Plut.

Διαπαίδιωνγέω, ὦ, (διά, πα:δαγωγέω) to guide, attend children: in genl. to guide, lead, Plat. Tim. 89 D: metaph. to entertain, ἡδοναῖς τὴν πόλιν, Plut.; δ. τὸν καιρόν, to beguile time, Lat. fallere tempus, Id.

Διαπαιδεύω, (διά, παιδεύω) to instruct thoroughly. Pass. to go through a course of education, Xen. Cyr. 1, 2, 15.

Διαπαίζω, f. -ξομαι, (διά, παίζω) to keep on playing, παιδιὰ διαπαισμένη, a sport well kept up, Plat. Legg. 769 A.—II. to mock, laugh at, c. acc. Plut.

Διαπύλαιω, (διά, παλαιώ) to continue wrestling, go on wrestling, Ar. Eg. 573.—II. to struggle with, τινί, Joseph.

Διαπαλῶ, ἡς, ἡ, a hard struggle, Plut. [α]

Διαπάλλω, (διά, πάλλω) to shake, brandish, Aesch. Fr. 291.—2. to distribute by lot, χθόνα, Aesch. Theb. 731, v. πάλος.

Διαπάλινω, (διά, παλίνω) to shiver shatter, Eur. Phoen. 1159.

Διαπαννύξω, strengthd. for παν νυκίω, Plut. Hence

Διαπαννύχισμός, οὔ, ὁ, a watching the night through, Dion. H.

Διαπαντός, adv., now usu. written διὰ παντός, throughout, always; also πλεον., δ. αἰε, Xen. An. 7, 8, 11.

Διαπαπταίνω, (διά, παπταίνω) to look timidly round, Plut.

Διαπαρτριβή, ἡς, ἡ, an useless study or pursuit, v. l. N. T. for παρατριβή, q. v.

Διαπαρσισπία, ὦ, (διά, παρσισπία) to pass over in entire silence, Joseph. Byz.

Διαπαρθένευσις, εως, ἡ, a deflowering of maidens: from

Διαπαρθένω, (διά, παρθένω) to deflower maidens, like διακορεῖω

Pass. to be deflowered, Hdt. 4, 168.

Διαπαρθένια, ον, τά, (διά, παρθένιος) δώρα, presents made to the bride on the morning after the wedding.

Διαπαροξύνω, strengthd. for παροξύνω, dub. in Joseph.

Διάκροις, εως, η, διαπείρω) a piercing through, Aretae

Διάπασμα, ατος, τό, (διαπάσσω) santed powder to sprinkle over the person, usu. in plur., like Lat. *pastilli*, Theophr.

Διαπασσύνειν, Att. διαπατταλέω, (διά, πασσαλέω) to stretch out by nailing the extremities, as in crucifixion, Valck. Hdt. 7, 33: of a hide stretched for tanning, Ar. Eq. 371.

Διαπάσσω, f. -άσω, Att. διαπάττω, (διά, πάσσω) to sprinkle, τινός ἐς τι, Hdt. 6, 125: τί τιμιν, Eubul. Incert. 15 b.

Διαπᾶσῶν, ἡ, strictly ἡ διὰ πασῶν χορδῶν συμφωνία, the concord of the first and last notes, the octave: so ἡ διὰ τεσσάρων, the fourth, ἡ διὰ πέντε or δι' ὀκτεῶν, the fifth: cf. Dict. Antiqu. p. 644.

Διαπᾶτώ, ὦ, strengththd. for ὑπατάω, Plat. Legg. 738 E.

Διαπατέω, ὦ, (διά, πατέω) to tread through, break through, τὴν χιόνα, Polyb.

Διάπαυμα, ατος, τό, (διαπαύω) a pause, rest, πόνων, from toil, Plat. Legg. 824 A.

Διαπαύσις, εως, η, a pausing, resting: from

Διαπαύω, (διά, παύω) to make to pause. Mid. to rest between times, pause, Plat. Symp. 191 C.

Διάπερος, ον, (διά, πέζα) of women's robes, either reaching to the feet, elsewh. ποδήρης, or having a border, (πέζα, πεζίς), Callix. Rh. ap. Ath. 198 C.

Διαπειλέω, ὦ, (διά, ἀπειλέω) to threaten one another: in genl. to threaten, Hdt. 7, 15; also δ. ὥς μὲνύσει, Hdt. 2, 121, 3; so too later in mid., Diod.: but in mid. also strengththd. for ἀπειλέω, to threaten severely, τινί, Aeschin. 7, 1.

Διαπεινάω, ὦ, inf. -πεινῆν, (διά, πεινάω) to hunger one against the other, with a play on διαπίνω, Ar. Ach. 751.

Διάπειρα, ας, ἡ, an experiment, trial, εἰ, διαπειρᾶν τινας ἵκανά, ἀφικέσθαι, to make proof of a thing, Hdt. 2, 28, 71. Hence

Διαπειράζω, (διά, πειράζω)=διαπειράω, Joseph.

Διαπειραίνω, (διά, πειραίνω)=διαπειρώ, Maneth.

Διαπειρομαι, dep., c. fut. mid., et aor. pass. διαπειρόμην, (Plut.), pf. -πεπείραμαι (Thuc.): (διά, πειράω) to make trial (or proof) of a thing or person: Περσέων, Hdt. 5, 109, Plat. Apol. 27 A: to prove, a man, and so tamper with, try to bribe him, Plat. Legg. 921 B: δ. τινός, to have experience of a thing, Thuc. 6, 91. The act. occurs in Plut. Pomp. 51.

Διαπείρω, (διά, πείρω) to transfix, win through, τι δία τινος, Eur. Phoen. 26, cf. Il. 16, 405.

Διαπέμτω, f. -ψω, (διά, πέμπω) to send about, send off in different directions, send round, Hdt. 1, 84, etc.—II. to send over or across, τινί πρὸς τινα, Ar. Plut. 398, τινά τινι, Thuc. 4, 123: to transmit, ἐπιστολῇ, Thuc. 1, 129: so too in mid., Id. 3, 75: but in mid. like μεταπέμποιμαι, also to send for, Dion. H.

Διαπενθέω, ᾧ, (διά, πενθέω) to mourn enough, ἐνιαντόν, Plut.

Διάπεντε, ἡ, a fifth in music, v. διαπασών.

Διαπεποννημένος, adv. part. perf. pass. from διαπονήω, elaborately, Isocr. 419 B.

Διαπεραίνω, f. -αῖνῶ, (διά, περαίνω) bring to an end, make an end of, λόγον,

Eur. Andr. 333, so διαπεραίνέ μοι, tell me all, lb. 1056; δ. ὁδόν, Plat. Legg. 625 B; also in mid., διαπεραίνεσθαι κρίσιν, Eur. Hel. 26, δ. λόγους oft. in Plat.

Διαπεραιώ, ὦ, (διά, περαιώ) to take across, ferry over, Plut. Pass. to be carried over, go across, Hdt. 2, 124; 5, 23, and Thuc.: διαπεραιώθη ξίφη κολεῖα, were drawn from out the sheath, Soph. Aj. 730. Hence

Διαπεραιώσις, εως, ἡ, a carrying over.—II. a crossing over.

Διαπεράω, ατος, τό, (διαπεράω) a strait of the sea, a ferry.

Διαπεραντέον, verb. adj. from διαπεραίνω, one must conclude, finish, Plat. Legg. 715 E.

Διαπεράσμιος, ον, (διαπεράω) penetrating, [αἶ]

Διαπεράω, ὦ, f. -άσω, (διά, περάω) to go over or across, to pass, ῥοάς, Eur. Tro. 1151, also ἐπ' οἶδμα, Id. I. T. 395: but δ. πόλιν, to pass through it, Ar. Av. 1264: κνήμην δ., to pass through, to pierce, Eur. Phoen. 1394: δ. εἰς..., Plut.: also of time, δ. βίον, to pass through life, Xen. Oec. 11, 7.—II. act. to convey across, c. acc. Luc. Dial. Mort. 20, 1. [αἶω]

Διαπέρβω, f. -πέρσω: aor. 2 διέπρῶθον, Il. 1, 367, Ep. inf. -έειν, Il. 7, 32: aor. mid. διεπράβετο in pass. sign., Od. 15, 384: (διά, πέρβω) to destroy utterly, to sack, waste, Hom., always of cities.

Διαπεριπᾶτέω, ὦ, (διά, περιπατέω) to keep walking about, Ath.

Διαπερονάω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (διά, περονάω) to pierce and fasten with a needle (περόνη), Diod.

Διαπέρχομαι, (διά, ὑπέρχομαι) dep. mid., to slip away one by one, of soldiers deserting, Dem. 1188, 23

Διαπεσείν, inf. aor., and διαπεσεῖσθαι, inf. fut. of διαπίπτω.

Διαπεσσεύω and διαπέσσω, v. διαπέττω.

Διαπέταμαι, aor. διεπτάμην, (διά, πέταμαι) dep. mid., to fly through, of an arrow, Il. 5, 99: to wing its way between or through, met. of a ship, c. acc., Eur. Med. 1: also διαπέτασμα.

—2. to fly different ways, Soph. O. T. 1310: not used in prose, cf. διαπέτομαι, διπταμαι.

Διαπεταννύμι, also διαπεταννώ, f. -άσω [ᾶ], (διά, πεταννύμι) to spread out separately, to open, unfold, Ar. Lys. 732, 733.

Διαπέταόμαι,=διαπέταμαι, poet.

Διαπετής, ἐς, spread out, unfolded, open, Hipp.

Διαπέτομαι, fut. -πετήσομαι and -πήσομαι (διά, πέτομαι) dep. mid.,=διαπέταμαι, Ar. Av. 1217, cf. διπταμαι.

Διαπεττεύω, (διά, πεττεύω) Att. for διαπεσσω, to play with another at dice; δ. τὴν ἐλπίδα πρὸς τινα, to try one's luck at dice against him, Luc.

Διαπέττω, (διά, πέττω) to digest, τροφή, Arist. Gen. An.

Διαπεύθομαι, poet. for διαπυνθάνομαι.

Διάπειψις, εως, ἡ, (διαπέσσω) digestion, Hipp.

Διάπηγμα, ατος, τό, (διαπήγνυμι) a cross-beam.

Διαπηγνύτιον, ον, τό, dim. from foreg.

Διαπήγνυμι, f. -πήξω, mid. aor. 1 διεπήξμην, (διά, πήγνυμι) to fasten together, σχεδιάς, Luc.—II. to freeze hard, Theophr.

Διαπήδω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (διά, πηδάω) to leap through or across, to jump, leap, τάφρον, Ar. Ach. 1178, Xen. Eq. 3, 7.

—II. intr. to make a leap, of a horse Xen. Cyr. 1, 4, 8. Hence

Διαπήδησις, εως, ἡ, a leaping through or across: δ. αἵματος, a sweating of blood, Hipp., ubi Schneid. διαπήδουσις.

Διαπηρικήζω, strengththd. for πηρικήζω, Cratin. Incert. 24.

Διάπηξ, ητος, δ.=διάπηγμα, Philo. Διάπηξις, εως, ἡ, (διαπήγνυμι) a fastening together, structure, Lat. *compages*, Hermes ap. Stob. Ecl. 1, 109.

Διαπιάνω, (διά, πιαίνω) to make very fat, Theocr. 16, 91.

Διαπιδύσις, εως, ἡ, an oozing through, cf. sub διαπήδησις: from

Διαπιδύω, (διά, πιδύω) to ooze, spring or burst through, Arist. Gen. An. [5]

Διαπιέζω, f. -έσω, (διά, πιέζω) to press together, Luc.

Διαπιθανόμαι, (διά, πιθανόμαι) as mid., to oppose one another by probable arguments, Sext. Emp.

Διαπιθηκίζω, strengththd. for πιθηκίζω.

Διαπικράνω, strengththd. for πικραίνω, to embitter, Plut.

Διαπικρός, ον, (διά, πικρός) very bitter, Diod.

Διαπίμπλημι, f. διαπλήσω, (διαπίμπλημι) to fill full of. Pass. to be quite full of, τινός, Thuc. 7, 85.

Διαπίμπρωμι, f. διαπρήσω, (διαπίμπρωμι) to burn all of a thing, Polyb. to burn up, heat violently, Nic.

Διαπίνω, (διά, πίνω) to drink again one another, challenge at drinking, Valck. Hdt. 5, 18; 9, 16: so also διαπίνωμαι, as dep. mid., Hedyt. ap. Ath. 486 C. [5]

Διαπιδράσκω, Ion. -ήσκω, (διαπιδράσκω) to sell off, Lat. *divendere*, Plut.

Διαπίπτω, f. -πεσοῦμαι, (διά, πέτω) to fall through, fall off or away slip away, escape, ἐν τῇ μάχῃ, Xen. Hell. 3, 2, 4, πρὸς τινα, lb. 4, 3, 1, also to fall through by force, but through, Polyb.: of reports and rumours, to get out, spread abroad, τὸ στράτευμα, Plut.—II. to fall away, vanish, perish, Plat. Phaed. 80 C. Hence of authors' works, to be lost or gramm.—III. to fall away from thing, i. e. lose it, c. gen., Wytt. E. Cr. p. 219: and absol., to fail utter go quite wrong, Ar. Eq. 695: of thing, to turn out ill, be useless, τὸ ἐκοφάνημα διεπίπτεν αὐτῷ, Aesch. 33, 19.

Διαπιστεύω, (διά, πιστεύω) to trust to one in confidence, Aeschin. 39: pass. to have a thing entrusted one, Dem. 145, 3.—II. to put trust believe, τι, Arist. Part. An.

Διαπιστεύω, (διά, ἀπιστεύω) Dem. 870, 26: τὸ δ. ἀλλήλων mutual mistrust, Polyb. Mid. to trust one's self, Id.

Διαπλακεῖς, εἰς, ἐν, 2 aor. part. from διαπλάκω, Plut.

Διαπλάνω, ὦ, (διά, πλάνω) to lead entirely astray, mislead, Plut. Pass. to go astray, wander, Diod.

Διάπλᾶσις, εως, ἡ, (διαπλάσσω) formation, conformation.—2. the setting of a broken limb, Gal.

Διάπλασμα, ατος, τό, that which is formed or moulded: also=foreg.

Διαπλάσμος, οὔ, δ.=διάπλάσμα, Epicur. ap. Plut. 2, 877 D.

Διαπλάσσω, Att. -άττω, f. -ά (διά, πλάσσω) to form, fashion, μοῖα, Ael.—II. to plaster over, πηλῷ, Theophr.—III. as medic. term, to set a limb, Galen. Hence

Διαπλαστικός, ἡ, ἐν, good at forming or moulding.

Διαπλῦναι, strengthd. for πλατύνω, to make wide or broad, extend, Chrysipp. (Tyan.) ap. Ath. 648 A.

Διάπλεγμα, ατος, τό, that which is interwoven, the wof: from

Διαπλέω, ι. -έω, (διά, πλέω) to interweave, to weave together, plait, διέπλεκε θανυατά ἐργα, he wrought wondrous plaited-work, H. Hom. Merc. 80: metaph., ὁρῶν δ., Pind. P. 12, 14; ἀγαν, πύγχν δ., to try every twist, wind all ways, Ib. 2, 152.—II. to weave asunder, i.e. unweave, separate, like διασπᾶω, στρατὸν δ., to disband, Plut.: metaph. δ. τὸν βίον—I. like καταπλέκειν, Lat. pertexere vitæ, to make an end of, finish one's life, Hdt. 5, 92, 6, ubi olim διαπλείσαντος: but—2. to blend one's life with that of others: hence in genl. to pass life, live, Plat. Legg. 806 A.; and without βίον, δ. μετ' ὀρνίθων, Ar. Av. 754.

Διάπλευος, ον, Att.—πλευς, ὢν, (διά, πλέος) brim full, Cratin. Incert. 11. Διαπλήρωσις, f. -πλευσμοί, (διά, πλέω) to sail through or across, Thuc. 4, 25: τὸ πῆλαρος, to cross the sea, Plut.: metaph. δ. βίον, to make life's voyage, Plat. Phaed. 85 D, cf. διαπλέω.

Διαπλήθω, = διαπληθύνω. Διαπληκτικός, f. -ισμοί, (διά, πληκτικός) dep. mid., to spar, skirmish with, τινί and πρὸς τινα, Plut.: also τοῖς σκόμμασι, Id.

Διαπληκτικός, οὐδ, a contending with blows, sparring, skirmishing, πρὸς τινα, Plut.

Διαπληρώω, ᾶ, strengthd. for πληρῶ.

Διαπλήσσω, Att.—ττω, f. -έω, (διά, πλῆσσω) to break in pieces, split, cleave, ὄρνυ, Il. 23, 120, ubi v. Spitzn. Pass. Διαπλήττεσθαι πρὸς τι, like Lat. stupere ad, to be astonished at., Epict. 33, 13.

Διαπλίσσω, f. -ίξω, (διά, πλίσσω) to unfold, part asunder. Mid. c. perf. pass. διαπέπλωμαι, to unfold one's self, take large strides, stalk along, Archil. 9.

Διαπλοκή, ἥς, ἡ, (διαπλέω) an intermixture, Hipp.: complexity.

Διαπλόκιος, ον, = sq., Strab.

Διάπλοκος, ον, (διαπλέω) interwoven, plaited, Heliod.

Διάπλοκος, contr. -πλους, ὁ, (διαπλέω)—I. as adj., sailing across, passing over, δ. καθίστασαν λέων, they passed the people over, Aesch. Pers. 182.—II. as subst. ὁ δ., a voyage across, passage, πρὸς τόπον, Thuc. 3, 93, cf. 31.—2. a sailing through, passage, νοῦν νοῦν, for two ships abreast, Id. 8.—3. a cross-channel, sluice, Plat. Criti. 118 E.

Διαπλόω, ὦ, f. -ώσω, (διά, ἄπλω) to unfold, v. l. Xen. Symp. 2, 2.

Διαπλύνω, strengthd. for πλύνω, v. Fr. 546.

Διαπλοῦμαι, dep., later collat. form for διαπλέω. Hence

Διαπλούσις, εως, ἡ, = διάπλευος.

Διαπλώω, f. -ώσω, Ion. for διαπλέω.

Διαπνέω, poet. for διαπνέω.

Διαπνεύμα, ατος, τό, (διαπνέω) a salt, wind, Hipp.

Διαπνευσίς, εως, ἡ, = διαπνοή, an exhaling, Galen.

Διαπνευστικός, ἡ, ὄν, (διαπνέω) smothering exhalation, Aretae.

Διαπνέω, Ep. -πνέω, f. -πνεύσω, id, πνέω) to blow through, refresh, revive, Xen. Symp. 2, 25, in pass.—II. breathe between times, get breath, revive, like ἀναπνέω, Plut., εἰ τινος, ὀνύβ.—III. pass. to disperse in va-

pour, evaporate, Plat. Phaed. 80 C: esp. of plants, to exhale, Theophr.: so sometimes, intr. in Act., Arist. Resp. 17. Hence

Διαπνοή, ἥς, ἡ, a blowing through: a passage for the wind, outlet, Arist. Meteor.—II. exhalation, evaporation, Galen.

Διάπνοια, ας, ἡ, = foreg.

†Διάπνεος, contrd. -πνευς, ον, ὁ, (διαπνέω) perspiration, Hipp.

Διαποδίζω, f. -ίσω, (διά, ποδίζω) to measure with the foot. Hence

Διαποδισμός, οὐδ, a jumping about: a kind of dance.

Διαποθνήσκω, (διά, ἀποθνήσκω) to keep dying, Polyb.

Διαποιέω, ὦ, (διά, ποιέω) to do thoroughly, effect, Dion. H.

Διαποικίλλω, (διά, ποικίλλω) to cover with bright spots, Arist. H. A.: to trick out, adorn, Lat. variare, ποίησιν, Isocr. 190 E.

Διαποικίλος, ον, (διά, ποικίλος) variegated, spotted here and there, Hipp.

Διαποινίτω, (διά, ποινίτω) to be active in celebrating, ὄργια δ., dub. I. Hermesian. 5, 19.

Διαπολεμέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (διά, πολεμέω) to carry the war through, end the war, fight it out, Lat. debellare, Hdt. 7, 158; δ. τινί, Polyb. πρὸς τινα, Diord. Pass. διαπολεμῆσεται πόλεμος, the war will be at an end, done with, Thuc. 7, 14.—II. to carry on the war, continue it, Id. 6, 37.—III. to wage war with, to engage in war with, c. dat., Xen. An. 3, 3, 3.—IV. to spend some time at war, Plut. Hence

Διαπολεμής, εως, ἡ, a finishing of the war, making an end of it, Thuc. 7, 42.

Διαπολιορκέω, ᾶ, (διά, πολιορκέω) to besiege continually, to blockade, Thuc. 3, 17.

Διαπολιτεία, ας, ἡ, party-strife, party-spirit, Plut.

Διαπολιτεύομαι, (διά, πολιτεύομαι) dep. mid., to be the political opponent of another, Aeschin. 81, fin., cf. ἀντιπολιτεύομαι: hence

Διαπολιτετής, οὐδ, a political opponent, App.

Διαπόλλυμι, f. -ολέσω, pf. -ολώλεκα, (διά, ἀπόλλυμι) to destroy utterly, Theophr.

Διαπομπέω, (διά, πομπέω) to carry the procession to an end, Luc.—II. to carry all round, ὕδαρ, Crit. 7, 7: from

Διαπομπή, ἥς, ἡ, (διαπέμπω) a sending round, or back and forward, interchange of messages, negotiation, πρὸς τὰς πόλεις, Thuc. 6, 41.

Διαπόμπησις, εως, ἡ, = foreg.

Διαπόμπμος, ον, (διαπέμπω) carried through or across, transmitted, exported, Diod.—2. fit for transmission or exportation.

Διαπνέω, ᾶ, (διά, πνέω) to work out with labour, toil at, Isocr. 99 C: to labour to make complete, to practise, exercise, cultivate, like ἐκπνέω, Lat. elaborare, γράμματα, Plat. Legg. 810 B: to train, σώμα, Plat. Rep. 535 C: but more usu. διαπνέομαι, as dep. mid., Xen. Cyr. 3, 1, 28; δ. ἐπιτηδεύματα καὶ τέχναι, Plat. Legg. 846 D, cf. Phaedr. 273 E. Pass. to be cultivated, administered, Aesch. Ag. 19: also to be troubled, vexed, N. T.—II. intr. to work hard, toil, strive, δ. τῇ διανοίᾳ, τῷ σώματι, Arist. Pol.; δ. εἰς τι, Ep. Plat. 326 D, περί τι, Arist. Eth. N., ἐν τινί, Plut.: also c. inf., δ. πᾶν ἰσόρθρον ποιεῖν, Xen. Symp. 2, 17: so too as dep. mid., Plat. Legg. 966 C: οἱ διαπνούμενοι, the hard-

working, hardy, opp. to ἄπνοτοι, Δερ. Rep. Lac. 5, 8. Hence

Διαπνόμενα, ατος, τό, that which is worked out.—II. hard labour, toil, exercise, Plat. Criti. 114 E.

Διαπνοήνεται, (διά, πνοήνεται) dep. mid., to act maliciously: to fight unfairly, πρὸς τινα, Dion. H.

Διαπνοήσις, εως, ἡ, (διαπνέω) a working out, preparing, Plut.: an exercising.

Διαπνοητέον, verb. adj. from διαπνέω, one must work hard, Clem. Al.

Διάπνοος, ον, (διά, πνόος) of persons, hard-working, diligent: practised exercised, hardy, δ. τὰ σώματα, Plut.—II. of things, toilsome, wearisome, Adv. -ως, with labour or toil.

Διαπόντιος, ον, (διά, πόντος) across the sea, beyond seas, foreign, Lat. transmarinus, γῆ, Aesch. Cho. 352; πόλεμος, Thuc. 1, 141.—II. crossing the sea, going beyond seas, Alex. Συναπ. 2.

Διαπορεία, ας, ἡ, a crossing, passage, esp. the course of the stars, Plat. Epin. 984 E: metaph. λόγου δ, Id. Criti. 106 A; and

Διαπορεύσις, εως, ἡ, = foreg.: from Διαπορεύω, (διά, πορεύω) to carry over, set across, Xen. An. 2, 5, 18. More freq. as pass., c. fut. mid. c. aor. pass. διαπορεύην, to go through, pass along, Hdt. 4, 33, Plat., etc.: to migrate, as birds, Plat.: metaph. = ἐγγήγραι, to go through, detail, Polyb.: c. acc. cogn., δ. τὰς ὁδούς, Plat. Legg. 845 A.

Διαπορέω, ᾶ, with mid. διαπορέομαι, aor. διηπορήην, (διά, ἀπορέω) to be quite at a loss, to be in doubt or difficulty, τί χρῆ ὄραν, Plat. Legg. 777 C: to be in want or need, Arist. Oec.: so too in Mid., Plat. Soph. 217 A. But as pass., of things, to be matter of doubt or question, Plat. Soph. 250 E, Legg. 799 E. Hence

Διαπόρημα, ατος, τό, a doubt, Arist. Metaph.: restlessness, Hipp.

Διαπόρησις, εως, ἡ, (διαπορέω) a doubting, perplexity, Polyb.

Διαπορητικός, ἡ, ὄν, (διαπορέω) at a loss, hesitating, Plut. Adv. -κός.

Διαπορθέω, = διαπέρθω, Il. 2, 691

Διαπορθνέομαι, (διά, πορθνέω) to carry over, Adv. -κός: from

Διαπορθνέω, (διά, πορθνέω) to carry over or across, esp. over a river or strait, Hdt. 4, 141, etc.: to carry a message, Id. 9, 4: metaph. to translate from one tongue into another, to interpret, Plat. Symp. 202 E, like ἐοικυμένω.—II. δ. ποταμῶν, of ferry-boats: to ply across a river, Hdt. 1, 205; 5, 62

Διαπορία, ας, ἡ, = διαπόρησις Diog. L.

Διαπορπάκιζω, v. πορπακίζω.

Διαπορφύρος, ον, (διά, πορφύρα) shot with purple, Diosc.

Διαποστέλλω, f. -εἴλω, (διά, ἀποστέλλω) to send about, dispatch, Polyb. Hence

Διαποστολή, ἥς, ἡ, a dispatching, exchange of messengers, Polyb.

Διαποσώω, (διά, ἀποσώω) to carry safe through, Arr.

Διαπραγματεύομαι, (διά, πραγματεύομαι) dep. mid., to treat of thoroughly, investigate, Heind. Plat. Phag. dr. 77 D.—2. to undertake, Dion. H.

Διαπράσσειν, Ep. for διαπραθεῖν inf. aor. 2 of διαπέρθω, Il.

Διάπρασξις, εως, ἡ, (διαπράσσω) an accomplishing, finishing: business, Plat. Symp. 184 B.

Διάπράσις, εως, ἡ, (διαπιδράσσω) a selling, sale, Dion. H.

Διαπράσσω, f. -έω, Att. -ττω, Ion. -πρήσσω, (διά, πράσσω) to accomplish

go through, come to the end of, κέλευθον δ., Lat. *conficere iter*, Od. 2, 213, 429: also διέτρησαν πεδίοιο, sub. κέλευθον, they got to the end of, traversed the plain, Il. 2, 785; 3, 14: c. part., ἡματα διέτρησαν πολέμιον, I went through days in fighting, Il. 9, 326: εἰς ἐνιαυτὸν ἅπαντα οὐτι διατρήξαιμι λέγων, Od. 14, 197.—2. to bring about, effect, settle, Hdt. 9, 94: δ. τινὶ τι, to get a thing done for a man, obtain it for him, τινὶ τι, Hdt. 3, 61, Aesch. Eum. 953: and so freq. in mid., as Ar. Lys. 518, etc.: but also strictly in mid. signif., to effect for one's self, settle one's business, gain one's point, Hdt. 9, 41, παρά τινι, Xen.: also c. inf., to manage that a thing may be, Plat. Rep. 360 A; and with ὥστε, c. inf., Lys. 147, 11; or with ὅπως, ἵνα, ὥστε, Heind. Plat. Gorg. 479 A: also to gain, seek to obtain, τι πρὸς τι παρά τινα, v. Stallb. Plat. Alc. 2, 40 B.—3. to make an end of, slay, Lat. *conficere*, Blomf. Aesch. Pers. 265: pass. to be killed, Id. Cho. 1008.

Διαπραῖνω, (διά, πραῖνω) to soothe completely, Philostr.

Διαπρεπής, ἐς, eminent, distinguished, illustrious, Pind. I. 5, 56, Thuc. 2, 34: δ. τινὶ or τι, eminent in a thing, Eur. Supp. 841, I. A. 1588: τὸ δ., magnificence, Thuc. 6, 16. Adv. πῶς, superl. —πέστατα, Dem. 1208, 19: from

Διαπρέπω, (διά, πρέπω) to appear prominent, to strike the eye, H. Hom. Merc. 351: δ. τινὶ, to distinguish one's self by a thing, τινός, above a person or thing: hence δ. πᾶντων ἀνθρώπων, Eur. Alc. 642.—II. c. acc. rei, to adorn, Stallb. Plat. Gorg. 485 E.

Διαπρεσβεία, ἀς, ἡ, a reciprocal embassy, Polyb.: from

Διαπρεσβεύομαι, (διά, πρεσβεύομαι) dep. mid., to send embassies to different places, Xen. Hell. 3, 2, 24; or from one to another, Polyb.

Διαπρήσσω, Ion. for διαπρίσσω, Hom.

Διαπρηστέω, a doubtful word in Hdt. 4, 79, where Schneider conj. διεπρήστευε, al. διεπίστευσε, v. Interpp.

Διάπριστος, ον, *sawn through*: from διαπρίω, (διά, πρίω) to saw through or in two, Hipp., and Ar. Eg. 768: δ. τοῦς ὀδόντας, to gnash the teeth, Luc.—II. mid. to gnash with the teeth, esp. in Eccl. [πρί] Hence

Διαπρίωτός, ἡ, ἐν, = διάπριστος, *sawn in two*, Hipp.

Διαπρό, (also written δία πρό) through and through, thoroughly, Il., v. δία, A. I., 1.

Διάπροθι, adv. = foreg., Nic.

Διαπροστατέω, strengthened for προστατέω, c. acc., Polyb.

Διαπρύσιον, adv., *far penetrating, piercing*, ὅσεν δ., he shouted piercingly, thrillingly, elsewhere μακρὸν ὅσεν, Il. 8, 227, etc.: and so δ. κισθαρίων, H. Hom. Ven. 80: but πρὶν πεδίοιο δ. τετυγγκός, a hill piercing, i. e. running far into the plain, Il. 17, 748, v. sq. [ῶ] Prop. neut. from

Διαπρύσιος, ἰά, ἰον, also ος, ον, *going through, piercing*, esp. of the voice, thrilling, shrill, Soph. O. C. 1479: metaph. far heard of, far-famed, H. Hom. Ven. 19, Merc. 336; and also in Pind. N. 4, 83. Adv. —ίως; but in Hym. —ιον, q. v. (Prob. formed Aeol. from διά, περάω, perh. akin to διαμπερές, [ῶ])

Διαπταῖω, streigthd. for πταῖω, to hit against a thing stumble: to stutter, mammer, Luc.

Διαπτερνιστής, οὔ, δ. = πτερνιστής, Eccl.

Διαπτερόω, ὦ, (διά, πτερόω) to spread the wings, in genl. to spread, open, Hipp.—II. to clean out with a feather.

Διαπτερόσομαι, dep. mid., to flutter about, Plut.

Διαπτερόεις, εως, ἡ, (διαπτερόω) a spreading of the wings.—II. a cleaning out with a feather, Erot.

Διαπτοέω, ὦ, f. —ήσω, poet. —πτοίεω, (διά, πτοέω) to scare away, startle and scatter, ἐπέεσσι διεπτοίησε γυναικάς, Od. 18, 340: in genl. to strike with panic, Eur. Bacch. 304; and in pass., to be panic-stricken, Plat. Rep. 336 B. Hence

Διαπτόησις, εως, ἡ, poet. —πτοήσις, violent agitation, esp. by fear, but also by desire, as δ. ἀφροδισίων, Plat. Legg. 783 C.

Διάπτειξ, εως, ἡ, an unfolding, Galen: from

Διαπτύσσω, f. —ξω, (διά, πτύσσω) to open and spread out, to unfold, disclose, Soph. Ant. 709, Eur. Hipp. 985.

—II. to fold one with another, to fold up, Arist. Gen. An.

Διάπτυστος, ον, (διαπτύω) spat upon, abominable.

Διαπυχή, ἡς, ἡ, = πυχή, Eur. I. T. 727.

Διαπύω, f. —ύσω, (διά, πύω) to spit upon, τινός, Ael.: metaph., to contempt, τινά, Dem. 313, 8: δ. χαλκόν, to champ the bit, Philostr. [ῶ in pres., ῶ in fut. and aor.]

† Διάπτω, (διά, ἄπτω II.) to enkindle, Phal., in pass.

Διάπτωμα, ατος, τό, (διαπίπτω) a stumble, slip, Philem. p. 374: loss, Böckh Inscr. 2, p. 121.

Διάπτωσις, εως, ἡ, (διαπίπτω) a falling away, wandering, Longin.: agitation, grief, LXX.

Διαπύω, ὦ, (διά, πύω) to suppurate, Hipp. Hence

Διαπύημα, ατος, τό, a suppuration, Hipp. [ῶ]

Διαπύησις, εως, ἡ, (διαπνέω) suppurating, Id. [ῶ]

Διαπύητικός, ἡ, ὄν, (διαπνέω) promoting suppurating, Galen.

Διαπύθω, —ύσω, (διά, πύθω) to putrefy, [ῶ]

Διαπύθωσκω, (διάπνως) to cause suppurating, Aretae.

Διαπυκτέω, (διά, πυκτέω) to box, spar, fight with, τινί, Xen. Cyr. 7, 5, 53.

Διαπύλιος, ον, (διά, πύλη) through the gate: paid for passing through, δραχμή, Arist. Pol.: hence τὸ διαπύλιον, a gate-toll paid at Athens, v. Böckh P. E. 2, 37, n. [ῶ]

Διαπυνθάνομαι, f. —πύσομαι, pf. —πύσομαι, aor. —επυνθόμην, (διά, πυνθάνομαι) dep. mid. to question, cross-question, learn by hearsay, τι, Plat. Symp. 172 A; τί τινος, a thing from one, Id. Rep. 469 A.

Διάπυος, ον, (διά, πύον) suppurating, Hipp.

Διαπυρίω, ὦ, (διά, πυρίω) to warm, cherish, Hipp.

Διαπύριζω, to heat thoroughly. Pass. to glow: from

Διάπυρος, ον, (διά, πύρ) red-hot, Anaxag. ap. Xen. Mem. 4, 7, 7, Eur. Cycl. 631: metaph. hot, fiery, passionate, Plat. Rep. 615 E, Legg. 783 A; also δ. πρὸς ὀργήν, Plut. Adv. —πως, Hence

Διαπύρόω, ὦ, to set on fire: also in mid., Eur. Cycl. 694.

Διαπυρραλαῖω, to contrive artfully, Ilgen ad H. Hom. Merc. 357, but

Herm. reads διὰ πυρρ. separately & πυρραλαῖω.

Διαπυραῖνω, (διά, πυραῖνω) & throw a light over, τινός, Philostr.

Διαπυρσένω, (διά, πυρσένω) to give light or signals by beacons, Polyb.

Διάπυστος, ον, (διαπυνθάνομαι) heard of, well-known, Hdn.

Διαπύτιζω, (διά, πυτίζω) to spit one's spirit out, Archel. ap. Ath. 294 C.

Διαπωλέω, ὦ, (διά, πωλέω) to sell publicly, Xen. Hell. 4, 6, 6.

Διαραῖνω, poet. for διαρραῖνω.

Διαραῖρηται, Ion. for διάρρηται, 3 sing. perf. pass. from διαίρω.

Διάρσσω, Att. —ττω, f. —ξω, (διά, ἄρσσω) to break through, strike through, Hes. Sc. 364, in tmesis.

Διάργεμος, ον, (διά, ἄργεμος) flecked with white, Babrius 85, 15.

Διάρρω, f. —άρω, (διά, ἄρω) to water, to flood, Joseph.

Διαρετίζομαι, dep. (διά, ἀρετή) to be emulous in virtue.

Διαρβόω, ὦ, (διά, ἄρβω) to joint, i. e., —I. to divide by joints: metaph., to distinguish clearly between things, describe distinctly and clearly, Plat. Legg. 645 C: to speak in distinct syllables, to articulate, opp. to συγχέω, Arist. Metaph. also in mid., διερβόρσσαν φωνήν, Plat. Prot. 322 A.—II. to fit together by joints, set as a limb, Föls Oec. Hipp.: in genl. to form into shape, mould in detail, Plat. Symp. 191 A, Phaedr. 253 D. Hence

Διάρβωσις, εως, ἡ, a jointing: articulation, φωνής, Arist. H. A.—II. o compacting by joints, Hipp.

Διαρβωτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (διαρβόω) fit for, belonging to disjoining, distinguishing, or explaining, Epict.

Διάρβιμέω, ὦ, f. —ήσω, (διά, ἀρβιμέω) to reckon, count up one by one, Eur. I. T. 966; but more freq. in mid., as Plat. Crat. 437 D; also to distinguish, Plat. Phaedr. 273 E.—II. to divide, separate, Aeschin. 83, 32, in pass. Hence

Διάρβιμησις, εως, ἡ, a reckoning by single items, Plut.

Διαρίπτω, f. —ψω, = διαρρίπτω, Ar.

Διαρίστωμαι, (διά, ἀρίστω) dep. to eat at breakfast for a wager, ὅσιν αὖ τῷ δ., to eat an ox against another, Ath.

Διάριστεύομαι, (διά, ἀρίστευω) dep. mid., to strive for the preeminence, πρὸς τινα, Longin.

Διάρκεια, ἀς, ἡ, (διαρκής) sufficiency, Theophr.—II. duration.

Διαρκέω, ὦ, f. —έσω, (διά, ἀρκέω) to suffice, Pind. N. 7, 71: to have strength to endure, hold out, prevail, Isocr. 18 D. δ. πρόσ, to be a match for a person or thing, Luc.—2. to supply nourishment, to τινί, Plut.—II. to endure, last Aesch. Theb. 842.

Διαρκής, ἐς, sufficient, χώρα, Thuc. 1, 15, εἰς τι, Theophr.: lasting, Luc Adv. —κώς, superl. —έστατα, Xen. Mem. 2, 8, 6.

Διάρμα, ατος, τό, (διάρω) a passage by sea, Polyb.: a ferry, Strab.—II. elevation, e. g. of style, Lat. *elatio orationis*, Longin.

Διαρμύζω, ον, —ττω, f. —σω, (διά, ἀρμύζω) to separate, distribute in various places, Eur. Or. 1450: hence, to arrange, dispose, Polyb.

Διαρπᾶγῃ, ἡς, ἡ, plunder, Hdt. 5, 42: speculation, Polyb.: from

Διαρπαζέω, fut. Att. —σω late —ίζω, (διά, ἀρπάζω) to tear in pieces Il. 16, 355: to spoil, plunder, Lat. *diripere*, πολύν, Hdt. 1, 88, etc.: to carry off as plunder, χρήματα, Ib.

Διαρβύγῃ, ἡς, ἡ, (διαρβόγγινω) tearing asunder, breaking, Hipp

Διαρρήγνυμαι, inf. aor. 2 pass of διαρρήγνυμι.

Διαρραίνω, (διά, ραίνω) to besprinkle, water, LXX. Pass. to flow all ways, Soph. Tr. 14.

Διαρβαίνω, (διά, ραίω) to destroy utterly, Hom.: in mid., Il. 24, 355.

Διαρράμω, ατος, τό, (διαρρῶ-τω) a seam, Plut.

Διαρραινίζω, (διά, ραινίζω) to besprinkle.

Διαρρᾶνίζω, (διά, ραπίζω) to scold scoldly, Heliod.

Διαρράπτω, f. -ψω, (διά, ράπτω) to sew through or together, Plut.

Διαρραχίζω, (διά, ραχίζω) to split, sever, carve, Eubul., Aug. 1.

Διαρρήπτω, (διά, ρέπω) to oscillate as a balance: to halt as with one short leg, Hipp.

Διαρρέω, f. -ρέυσσμαι, (διά, ρέω) to flow through, διά μέσου, Hdt. 7, 108: c. acc., δ. χώραν, Isocr. 224 B: διαρρεῖν τῷ βίῳ, Lat. diffuere luxuria, Ael.; so δ. πτό μαλακίας, Plut.: to slip through, τῶν χειρῶν, Luc.: absol. of a vessel, to leak, Id.: χεῖλη διερρήν-κωτα, gaping lips, Ar. Nub. 873.—II. to fall away like water, die or waste away, χωρίς διαρρεῖ, Id. Aj. 1267; of one diseased, Ar. Vesp. 1156; of money, Dem. 982, 10; of the moon, to wane, Soph. Fr. 713.

Διαρρήρνυμι, f. -ρήξω, (διά, ρήγνυμι) to break, rend through, cleave, Il. 12, 308, Soph. Aj. 834: to break a hole in, τῇ, Hdt. 3, 12. Pass. to burst, in various ways, as with eating, Xen. Cyr. 8, 21, with passion, Ar. Eq. 340, Dem. 254, 19: διαρραγεῖν, as a curse, "a split you!" Ar. Av. 2, etc.

Διαρρήδην, adv. (διερρεῖν, διαρρή-θηναι) expressly, distinctly, H. Hom. Merc. 313, and Att., as Plat. Legg. 876 C, etc.

Διαρρήγεις, εως, ἡ,=διαρραγή, Epicur. ap. Diog. L.

Διαρρήσεις, εως, ἡ, (διερρεῖν, διαρρή-θηναι) a clear explanation, definition, Plat. Legg. 932 E.

Διαρρύνεσθαι, (διά, ρκύνεσθαι) dep., to draw up, twist the body, of an unseemly kind of dance, Cratin. Troph. 4.

Διαρρίμω, ατος, τό, (διαρρίπτω) a casting about, questing, of a hound, Xen. Cyn. 4, 4.

Διαρρήνω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (διά, ρίνω) to file through, make thin, Arist. ap. Schol. Ar. Eq. 1147.

Διαρρίπτω, f. -ισω, (διά, ριπίζω) to ventilate, blow about or away, Heliod.

Διαρρίπτω, ὦ, only used in pres. and impf.,=sq., Ar. Vesp. 59.—II. ntr., to throw one's self, plunge, Xen. Cyn. 5, 8.

Διαρρίπτω, poet. sometimes διαρίπτω, f. -ψω, (διά, ρίπτω) to fling, hurl, dart about, διαρρίπτασεν οὐ-νόν, Od. 19, 575: so, ὅμω διαρίπ-τειν, to fling glances round, Ar. Ghesm. 665. Pass. to differ, Plat. Legg. 860 B.—II. to throw to or among

γύρι τῇ, Plut.—III. to squander, make away with, βίον, Liban. Hence

Διαρρήφω, ἡς, ἡ, a scattering, Praxinos ap. Ath. 617 F, Dind.

Διαρρήνεις, εως, ἡ, (διαρρήπτω) a scattering, Xen. An. 5, 8, 7.

Διαρρόδος, ον, (διά, ρόδον) com-ounded of roses, κολούριον, Gal.

Διαρρόη, ἡς, ἡ, (διαρρέω) a flowing through or away, a channel or pipe, νεύματος διαρρόα, the windpipe, Jur. Hec. 567: ἡ ἄνω τε καὶ κάτω οὐ ὤκεανον διαρρόη, ebb and flow, Hec. 567.

Διαρρόθω, ὦ, (διά, ροθεῖ) to roar

or rustle through.—II. trans., δ. κάκην τινί, to inspire fear by clamour, Aesch. Theb. 192.

Διαρρόα, ας, ἡ,=διαρρόη, a flowing through: esp. as medical term, di-arrhoea, Ar. Fr. 198, 13, Thuc. 2, 49.

Διαρροῖξω, ὦ, (διά, ροῖξω) to whiz through, διερροῖξε στέφανον (sc. ἰός) Soph. Tr. 568; where others supply ἰόν in acc., so that the verb is trans., made it whiz through: cf. διαρρόθω.

Διαρροῖζομαι, dep., (διάρροια) to give a diarrhoea, Medic.

Διάρροος, ον, ὁ, (διαρρέω) a passage, channel, Diod.

Διαρρύνω, melting away, vanishing, Aesch. Cho. 65: usu. taken as contr. from διαρρύναν, Dor. neut. of a supposed adj., διαρρύνεις: but prob. a mere adv., διαρρύναν, Dor. for -ρύν-δην (ρύνδην), cf. ἀμβολάναν in Pind.

Διαρρήναι, inf. aor. 2 pass. of διαρρέω, fut. διαρρήνσομαι, perf. διερ-ρηνκα.

Διαρρύπτω, strengthd. for ρύπτω, Gal.

Διαρρύσεις, εως, ἡ, (διαρρέω)=δι-άρρουν.

Διαρρύτος, ον, (διά, ρύτος) well watered, intersected by streams, Strab.

Διαρρύω, (διά, ρύωμαι, ἔρνω) to drag across, c. dupl. acc., δ. τὰς νέας τὸν Ἰσθμόν, Hdt. 7, 24.

Διαρρωγή, ἡς, ἡ, (διά, ρωγή) a cleft, an intervening space, esp. between bandages, Hipp.

Διαρρώξ, ὥγος, ὁ, ἡ, (διαρρήγνυμι) rent asunder, ἄγμος δ. κυμάτων, a cleft made by the waves, Eur. I. T. 262.—II. as subst., a portion rent off, Opp.

Διαρρώ, εως, ἡ, (διαρρώ) a raising up, ἰστών, Diod.: ἐκ δ. μάχεσθαι, Lat. caesim pugnare, to fight as with broadswords, Polyb.

Διαρτάζω, f. -άσω, Aesch. Fr. 322, and διαταμέω, strengthd. for ὀρτα-μέω, to cut limb-meal, Aesch. Fr. 1023, Anaxand. Alexop. 1.

Διαρτάω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (διά, ἄρτάω) to suspend, break off, ὀδόν, Plut.: hence to separate, divide, Strab.—II. metaph., to mislead, deceive, Menand. p. 285. Hence

Διάρτησις, εως, ἡ, separation, disagree-ment, Sext. Emp.

Διαρτία, ας, ἡ, a forming, putting in shape, form, late: from

Διαρτίω, (διά, ἄρτίω) to mould, form, LXX.

Διαρρυθμίζω, (διε, ρυθμίζω) to form, arrange in order.

Διαρτύω, strengthd. for ὑρτύω, ὑρτύω.

Διαρτύω, v. διαρρύω.

Διαρτοί, ων, οἱ, (δός, ἄρτος) the two Hellenodicae.

Διάρχω, (διά, ἔρχω) to hold office to the end, Lys. ap. Harp.

Δίας, ατος, ὁ, Dias, an early hero.—2. Διάς, ἄδος, ἡ, an ancient Attic tribe, Poll.

Διασαίνω, strengthd. for σαίνω, Xen. Cyn. 4, 3.

Διασαίρω, strengthd. for σαίρω, hence part pf. διασασηρώς, grinning like a dog, sneering, Plut.

Διασαλᾶνίζω, strengthd. for σα-λακνίζω, q. v.

Διασαλέω, (διά, σαλέω) to agitate greatly, reduce to anarchy or ruin, Luc.: to confound, make inarticulate, ἤχον, Dion. H.

Διασάπτω, (διά, σάπτω) to stuff with a thing, τινί, Galen.; also c. gen., διασεσασμένους ὀφύης, gorged with anchovy, Macho ap. Ath. 244 C.

Διασαλῶμαι, οἶμαι, (διά, σαλῶ-μαι) to walk with mincing gait, Ar. fr. 522.

Διασῶφω, ὦ, (διά, σαφής) to make clear or evident, Eur. Phoen. 398, Plat. etc.: to give accurate information, to announce fully, Polyb.

Διασφηνίζω, (διά, σαφηνίζω) to make clear, Xen. Mem. 3, 1, 11, Apol. 1.

Διασφάσις, εως, ἡ, (διασφάω) an explanation, interpretation, LXX. [σῶ]

Διασφάτις, ἡ, ὄν, (διασφάω) explanatory, declaratory, Gramm.

Διασεισμός, οὔ, ὁ, (διασεῖω) a shaking—II. abuse of power, extortion, Lat. concussio, late

Διασειστος, ον, shaken, or to be sha-ken thoroughly, Aeschin. 9, 9: from

Διασεῖω, (διά, σεῖω) to shake well, or violently, κεφαλὴν, τασσοῖν, Plut.: but intr., δ. τῇ σὺρᾷ, to keep wagging with the tail, Xen. Cyn. 6, 15.—2. to confound, τὸ φρονήμα, Hdt. 6, 109.—II. to harass, oppress, Lat. concutere, N. T.

Διασεσασμένος, perf. part. pass from διασάπτω.

Διασεσσηπα, perf. act. from δια-σήπω.

Διασεσσηρώς, νῖα, ὅς, perf. part. act. from διασάπτω.

Διασεύομαι, (διά, σεύομαι) as pass., to shoot, dart, rush through: hence in Hom., 3 sing. aor. syncop. pass. διέ-συτο, c. acc. λαόν, Il. 2, 450, more usu. c. gen., τάφοιο, στέρνοιο, Il. 10, 194: 15, 542; also δ. ἐκ. Od. 4, 37.

Διασήβω, (διά, σήβω) to sift or filter, Diosc.

Διασηκόω, ὦ, (διά, σηκόω) to weigh.

Διασημαίνω, f. -ανῶ, (διά, σημαίνω) to mark, point out, Xen. An. 2, 1, 23: to make known, explain, Hdt. 5, 86. Mid. to observe by marks, remark, notice, Arist. H. A.—2. intr. to show one's self, appear, Hipp.—II. to give a signal, χειρί, Arist. Rhet. 3, 16, 10.

Διείσμος, ον, (διά, σῆμα) clear, distinct, ὁ θρηνην, Soph. Phil. 209.—II. well-known, distinguished, Plut.

Διασήπω, f. -ψω, (διά, σῆπω) to make to putrefy. Pass. to rot, decay, Theophr., and so perf. διασεσσηπα, Geop.

Διάσια, ον, τὰ, the festival of Ζεὺς μεγίχτος, at Athens, Ar. Nub. 408. [Διάσια, l. c., cf. Schol. Ib. 862.]

Διασίξω, (διά, σίξω) to hiss off, Lat. explode, Arist. Rhet.

Διασιλλαίνω, (διά, σιλλαίνω) to mock, jeer at, c. acc., Luc.

Διασιλλόω,=foreg., Dio C.

Διασιτία, ας, ἡ, (διά, σίτος) a dining at the public table, Hipp.

Διασιωπάω, ὦ, (διά, σιωπάω) to remain silent, Eur. Hel. 1551.—II. trans. to pass over in silence, Id. Ion 1566. Poet. διασιωπάω, q. v.

Διασκαίρω, (διά, σκαίρω) to bound through, dart along, Ar. Rh.

Διασκάλέω,=sq.

Διασκάλλω, (διά, σκάλλω) to dig or pick out, Plut.

Διασκανδικίζω, (διά, σκάνδις) strictly, to eat nothing but herbs, Te-lect. Incert. 7. Hence in Ar. Eq. 19, to doze with Euripides, whose mother was said to be an herbwoman.

Διασκάπτω, (διά, σκάπτω) to dig through, make a breach in, Lys. 131, 5.

Διασκαριόω, (διά, σκαριόω) usu. as dep. mid. διασκαριόομαι, to scratch up, scratch about, like hens: hence metaph. to scratch up, ruin, destroy, Isocr. 142 B.

Διασκατώμενος, η, ον, (διά, σκώρ σκατός) befouled, filthy, ἄνθρωπος καὶ δ. πρὸς, attributed to the Epicureans by Diog. ap. Clem. Al.

Διασκεδάννυμι, f. -σκεδάσω Att.—σκεδῶ (Soph. An. 287, Ar. Vesp. 229) (διά, σκεδάννυμι) to scatter abroad, (ὁ

5, 369, and Att.: metaph. δ ἀγλαίας *τινί*, to scatter, i. e. drive away his pride, Od. 17, 244, στρατόν, στρατήν, to disband an army, Hdt. 1, 77; 8, 57: later, δ φήμην, to spread a report, Lat. spargere voces, Hdn. Pass. to be scattered, esp. in pf. and aor. 1, Hdt. 1, 63; 5, 15, etc.

Διασκελίζω, (διά, σκέλος) to part the legs.

Διασκεπάζω, f. -άσω, (διά, σκεπάζω) to cover, conceal.

Διασκεπτέον, verb. adj. from διασκεπτομαι one must examine, Plat. Legg. 859 B.

Διασκεπτικός, ἡ, ὄν, cautious, considerate: from

*Διασκεπτομαι, a pres. which supplies the fut. and aor., etc. of διασκοπέω, q. v.

Διασκευάζω, f. -άσω, (διά, σκευάζω) to set in order, get ready, τι, Polyb.: more usu. in pass. and mid. to arm, equip or prepare one's self, εἰς τι, Xen. Hell. 4, 2, 19, πρόσ τι, Dinarch. 99, 14; δ. τάλλα ὡς εἰς πλοῦν, Thuc. 4, 38: metaph., διασκευασθαι πρὸς τοὺς δικαστάς, to prepare all one's tricks for a trial, Xen. Ath. 3, 7: but, διασκ. τὴν οὐσίαν, to have disposed, got rid of one's property, Dem. 845, 13.—II. to revise a work for publication, Lat. recensere, Diod. Hence

Διασκευαστής, οὗ, ὁ, (διασκευάζω) the reviser of a literary work, cf. Wolf. Proleg. Hom. p. cli.

Διασκευή, ἡς, ἡ, like σκευή, equipment, armour, dress, Polyb.—II. a revision of an author's works, Gramm.

Διασκευώρῳ, strengthd. for σκευώρῳ, Ep. Plat. 316 A.

Διάσκεψις, εως, ἡ, (διασκεπτομαι) examination, inquiry, consideration, Plat. Legg. 697 C.

Διασκέω, ὤ, (διά, ὠσκέω) to deck out, Ath.

Διασκηνύω or διασκηνέω, ὤ, (διά, σκηνέω) to separate, and retire each to his tent or quarters (σκηναί), to take up one's quarters, εἰς or κατὰ τόπον, Xen. An. 4, 4, 8, and 5, 29, cf. sq. Hence Διασκηνητέον, verb. adj., one must take up his quarters, Xen. An. 4, 4, 14.

Διασκηρίπτω, v. σκηρίπτω.

Διασκηρῶ, ὤ, (διά, σκηρῶ) to pitch tents at intervals, Ael.—II. intr.=διασκηρίπτω, Xen. An. 4, 4, 10.

Διασκηρίπτω, (διά, σκηρίπτω) to prap on each side; in genl. to support, Anth.

Διασκήδνημι, poet. for -σκηδάννυμι, Il. 5, 526, also Hdt. 2, 25.

Διασκιρτάω, ὤ, (διά, σκιρτάω) to leap about or away, Plat.

Διασκοπέω, ὤ, in pres. and impf.: fut. διασκέψομαι, (διά, σκοπέω) to look through, look about, examine, consider, Lat. dispicere, Hdt. 3, 38, Eur., etc.: also in mid., διασκοπεῖσθαι πρὸς τι, Thuc. 1, 59: in Ar. Thesm. 687, we have pf. pass. διασκέσθαι, in pass. signf., to be examined.—II. to look round one, keep watching, Xen. Cyn. 9, 3.

Διασκοπιόμαι, (διά, σκοπιώ) dep., to look on from a height or watch-tower, to spy on, bring tidings of, τι, Il. 10, 398 17, 452, both times in inf. διασκοπιῖσθαι.

Διασκορτίζω, (διά, σκορπίζω) to scatter abroad, Polyb. Hence

Διασκορτισμός, οὗ, ὁ, a scattering, dispersion, LXX.

Διασκώπτω, f. -ώψω, (διά, σκώπτω) to jeer, jest upon, τινά, Plat. Mid. to jest one with another, pass jokes to and fro, Xen. Cyr. 8, 4, 23.

Διάσκημα, ατος, τό, (διάσκημα) the

warp or thread stretched lengthways in the loom, Call. Fr. 244.

Διασμίω, ὤ, Ion. -σμέω, f. -ήσω, (διά, σμίω) to wipe out, to rinse, clean, purify, Hdt. 2, 37.

Διασμήγω, f. -ξω, (διά, σμήγω) to cleanse by rubbing, etc., Ar. Nub. 1237.

Διασμιλένω, (διά, σμιλένω) to smooth with the chisel, to polish, διεσμιλευμένοι φροντίδες, refined, subtle theories, Alex. Tar. 1, 8.

Διασμύγω, f. -ξω, (διά, σμύγω) to smoke a thing: pass. διασμυρόμενον πῦρ, a smouldering fire, Philo. [v]

Διασοβέω, ὤ, (διά, σοβέω) to scare, drive away, Plut.—II. to agitate, Id.

Διασοφίζομαι, f. -ίσομαι, (διά, σοφίζομαι) dep. mid. to act or speak like a sophist, to evade or quibble, Ar. Av. 1619.

Διασπαθῶ, ὤ, (διά, σπαθῶ) to squander, bring to nothing, Plut., cf. σπαθῶ.

Διασπᾶρακτός, ἡ, ὄν, torn to pieces, Eur. Bacch. 1220: from

Διασπᾶρσσω, Att. -ττω, fut. -ξω, (διά, σπαρῖσσω) to tend in sunder or in pieces, Aesch. Pers. 195; and in pass., Eubul. Adv. 1.

Διασπᾶσμος, ὄν, (διασπᾶω) separated, separable. [σπᾶ]

Διάσπῃσι, εως, ἡ, (διασπᾶω) a tearing asunder, Theophr.

Διάσπασμα, ατος, τό, a thing torn off, severed: a gap, Plut.; and

Διασπασμός, οὗ, ὁ, = διάσπασις, Plut.: from

Διασπᾶω, ὤ, f. -όσομαι, Ar. Ran. 477, Eccl. 1076: aor. -έσασα, but also -εσπᾶσθην, Eur. Bacch. 339, (διά, σπᾶω) to tear asunder, part, Lat. dividere, Hdt. 7, 236, Eur. Supp. 830, Ar. Il. cc., etc.: esp. in military sense, to separate part of an army from the rest, Xen. Cyr. 5, 4, 19; hence, στράτευμα διεσπαμένον, an army scattered and in disorder, Thuc. 6, 99, cf. 7, 44; 8, 104: δ. τὸ σταύρωμα, to pull down, tear up the palisade, Xen. Hell. 4, 4, 10; so δ. τὸ ἑδαφός, Plut.: διασπ. νόμους, to break the laws, Xen. Cyr. 8, 5, 25: δ. τὴν πόλιν, to distract the city or state, Plat. Rep. 462 A; hence διασπόμενος, distracted, Lat. negotiis distractus, Luc.: in pass. of soldiers, to be distributed in quarters, Xen. An. 1, 5, 9. [v]

Διασπείρω, f. -ερώ, (διά, σπείρω) to sow, scatter or spread abroad, Hdt. 3, 13; δ. λόγον, Xen. Hell. 5, 1, 25; τοῦνομα εἰς., Isocr. 103 B: to squander, Soph. El. 1291. Pass. to be scattered, and wander about, Ib. 748, Thuc. 1, 11, etc.: to be distributed, Id. Rep. 455 D.—II. to separate, Hdt. 3, 68.

Διασπένδω, (διά, σπένδω) to work zealously, Polyb.: in mid., Isae. ap. Harp.

Διάσπιλος, ὄν, (διά, σπίλος) very rocky, Arr.

Διασπλεκόω, strengthd. for σπλεκόω, Ar. Plut. 1082.

Διασποδέω, sensu obscuro, Lat. subagitare, Ar. Eccl. 939.

Διασπορίζω, ἡς, ἡ, (διασπείρω) a scattering, dispersion: also collectively, persons scattered or dispersed, LXX, N. T.

Διασποράδην, adv. from διασπείρω, in a scattered manner, Clem. Al.

Διασπονδῶ, f. -άσω, (διά, σπονδῶ) to be very zealous, do zealously, Dion. H.: also in mid., Arr. Pass. to be anxiously done or looked to, Dem. 505, 8; though he also uses διεσπούδασται in act. signf., 681, 21.

Διασπώω, only in Att. form διατᾶω, q. v.

Διάσω, f. -άσω, Att. διάττω, 4η διόσω, διάττω, poet. διαίσσω (q. v.), but never διαίττω.

Διασταδόν, adv. (διασθῆναι) apart, asunder.—II. opposite to, c. dat., Ar. Rh.

Διαστάζω, f. -άζω, (διά, στάζω) to drop through: to leak, Geop.

Διασταθμάομαι, (διά, σταθμάομαι) dep., to measure off, settle, Eur. Supp. 201.

Διασταλάσσω, (διά, στολάσσω) to cause to trickle down, δάκρυον, Liban.

Διάσταλα, ατος, τό, (διαστέλλω) separation, division, Clem. Al.

Διάσταλσις, εως, ἡ, (διαστέλλω) an ordering, arranging: a compact treaty, LXX.

Διασταλτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (διαστέλλω) fit for, skilled in distinguishing, Gramm. Adv. -κῆς, for a distinction.

Διαστασιάζω, f. -άσω, (διά, στασιάζω), to excite to faction or sedition, Arist. Pol. —II. to be at variance, πρὸς τινα, Polyb.

Διαστάσις, εως, ἡ, (διασθῆναι) a standing apart, separation, division, Hipp.: distance, an interval, space, Plat. Tim. 36 A.—2. difference, Plat. Rep. 360 E.—3. esp. difference of opinion, feelings, etc., disagreement, Lat. dissidium, τινὶ πρὸς τινα, Thuc. 6, 18.—II. distention, as of bodies by air, etc., Foes, Oec. Hipp.: in genl. extension in length and breadth, Arist. Metaph.—III. a degenerating in plants, Theophr.

Διασταττικός, ἡ, ὄν, separating, causing discord, Plut. Adv. -κῶς, separately, Lat. divisim: from

Διαστατός, ἡ, ὄν, =sq.

Διαστάτος, ὄν, (διασθῆναι) severed, dissimiled, disturbed, Menand. p. 178.—II. extended in space, Plut.

Διασταυρῶ, ὤ, (διά, σταυρῶ) to fortify with stakes or a palisade, Dio C.: and so Thuc. 6, 97, in mid. τὸν ἰσθμὸν: cf. διαταφρέω.

Διαστείβω, ὤ, (διά, στείβω) to go through, cross, γαί βοᾶ, Pind. Fr. 242, 4.

Διαστεύω, (διά, στεύω) to go right on, straight forward, Pind. I. 3, 27: c. acc., to go through or across, πόλιν, γαλαί, Eur. Andr. 1090, 1092: c. inf., διέστιχε (aor. 2) μάλα νομείναι, Theocr. 27, 68.

Διαστέλλω, f. -ελλῶ, (διά, στέλλω) to put asunder, sever, open, Plut.—II. metaph., to distinguish, explain, Plat. Euthyd. 295 D, Polit. 265 E. Mid. to give a decision, determine, like διαρίζομαι, Id. Rep. 535 B, and Polyb.—III. to command, give orders, τινί, Diod.: so too in mid., LXX., and N. T.

Διάστενος, ὄν, (διά, στενός) very narrow, small, Gal.

Διάστερος, ὄν, (διά, ἀστήρ) starrea, δ. λίθος, Luc.

Διάστημα, ατος, τό, (διασθῆναι) = distance, interval, Hipp. Plat., etc. esp. in music, Aristox.

Διαστηματίω, f. -ίσω, to make an interval, Joseph.

Διαστηματικός, ἡ, ὄν, with intervals, opp. to συνεχής, in music, Aristox.

Διαστηρίω, strengthd. for στηρίζω: pass. to hold out to the end, Hipp.

Διαστιζώ, f. -ίζω, (διά, στίζω) to distinguish by a mark, punctuate, Arist. Rhet.: to spot, mottle, Nonn.

Διαστικός, ἡ, ὄν, (διάσκημα) ἡ διὰ σκ., sub. τέχνη, weaving.

Διαστίβω, (διά, στίβω) to glimmer or appear through, Ar. Pac. 567.

Διαστιζίς, εως, ἡ, (διαστιζώ) punctuation, Gramm.

Διαστεινύω, *f.* -ασω, (διά, σπο-
βάζω) to stuff in between, Hdt. 1, 179.
Διαστοιχίζομαι, *f.* -ισομαι, (διά,
στοιχίζομαι) dep. mid., to distribute or
arrange regularly, Aesch. Pr. 230.

Διαστολέων, *εως*, *δ.* (διαστέλλω) a
surgeon's instrument for opening sores,
etc.

Διαστολή, *ης*, *ή*, (διαστέλλω) a
drawing asunder, drawing out, prolong-
ing: hence the lengthening of a syllable,
opp. to συστολή, Gramm.: in
music, a pause.—II. a separation, distinction,
Plut.: an accurate account, Polyb.

Διαστομόω, *ω*, to open, make to gape,
Arist. H. A. Hence

Διαστομώσεις, *εως*, *ή*, the opening of
anything closed.

Διαστοματρίς, *ιδος*, *ή*, sub. μήλη,
=διαστολέως, Galen.

Διαστράτευομαι, (διά, στρατεύο-
μαι) dep. mid., to serve through one's
campaigns: hence διαστρατευομέ-
ιος, a veteran, Dio C.

Διαστράτηγέω, *ω*, (διά, στρατη-
γέω) to serve as general, or (at Rome)
as praetor, Plut.—2. to come to the end
of one's Praetorship, Dio C.—II. trans.,
δ. τινά, to out-general one, Polyb.: *δ.*
πόλεμον, to conduct a war, Id.

Διαστρεβλώ, strengthd. for στρε-
βλώ, Aeschin. 85, 38.

Διαστρεμία, *ατος*, τό, a distortion,
deformity, Hipp.: from

Διαστρέφω, *f.* -ψω, (διά, στρέφω)
to distort, twist: to turn aside or change,
Aesch. Supp. 1017, to pervert, τρόπον,
Eur. Pirith. 7: *δ.* τάληθες, to misrep-
resent it, Dem. 1453, 13. Pass. δια-
στρέφασθαι, to be distorted or twisted,
of the eyes, limbs, etc., Hipp., and
Plat.: but also of persons, absol. to
have one's eyes distorted, to squint, or to
have one's neck twisted, Ar. Eq. 175, cf.
Av. 177: also, διαστραφεμένους τὰ μέλη,
with one's limbs dislocated, Plat. Gorg.
524 C: τούς πόδας, with the feet twisted,
but in what way is dub., v. ap.
Siebel. Paus. 5, 18, 1.

Διαστρεβέω, *ω*, to rush, whirl
through, ap. Plut.

Διαστροφή, *ης*, *ή*, (διαστρέφω) dis-
tortion, *ράχιος*, *ομάτων*, etc., Hipp.:
in genl. perversity, corruption, Plut.
Hence

Διάστροφος, *ον*, distorted, twisted,
κόραι, Eur. Bacch. 1122: perverted,
deranged, φρένες, Soph. Aj. 447:
hence μορφή καὶ φρένες διάστροφοι,
Aesch. Pr. 673, cf. Valck. Diatr. p.
74. Adv. -φως, Sext. Emp.

Διαστρώννυμι and διαστρώννω, *f.*
-στρούω, (διά, στρώννυμι) to spread,
cover a couch or table, Ath. 142 C.
Διαστύλιον, *ον*, τό, in architecture,
the space between the columns, Lat. in-
tercolumnium. [u]. from

Διαστύλιον, *ον*, having a space of
three diameters between the columns, di-
style, Vitruv. Hence

Διαστύλιος, *ω*, to support with dias-
tyle columns, Polyb.

Διασυνγίω, strengthd. for συγγέω,
Plat.

Διασυνόμι, *ημι*, (διά, συνίστημι) to
set forth clearly, establish, Diog. L.

Διασυσχίζω, *f.* -ίζω, (διά, συρίζω)
to blow through with a hissing noise, LXX.

Διασυρμός, *ος*, *δ.* (διασύρω) a tearing
in pieces, in rhet. a figure of
speech expressing mockery and con-
tempt, Longin.

Διασυρτόν, verb. *αβ.* (from διασύ-
ρω) one must attack with ridicule, Arist.
Rhet. Al.

Διασυρτικός, *ή*, *όν*, fit for, given to
abuse late: from

Διασύρω, perf. -σέσθηκα, (διά,
σύρω) to tear in pieces, pull to pieces,
χωρία, Dem. 234, 12: hence metaph.
to worry with abuse, Lat. probris lace-
rare, τινά, Dem. 288, 17, cf. 169, 22.
[v] in pres., v] in perf.]

Διασφύγή, *ης*, *ή*, a chasm, cleft,
LXX. v. διασφάξ: and

Διάσφαγμα, *ατος*, τό, =διασφάξ II,
Hippon. 45: from

Διασφάξω, Att. -σφάττω, *f.* -ξω,
(διά, σφάζω) to cut in two: slaughter.

Διασφαιρίζω, *f.* -ισω, (διά, σφαι-
ρίζω) to throw about, like a ball, to toss
about, Eur. Bacch. 1136.

Διασφακτήρ, *ήρος*, *δ.*, a slayer: as
adj., slaughtering, Anth.

Διασφάλλω, strengthd. for ύσφα-
λλώ, Polyb., in mid.

Διασφάλλω, strengthd. for σφάλω.
Pass. to fail off, be disappointed of,
τινός, Aeschin. 66, 34.

Διασφάξ, *ατος*, *ή*, (διασφάττω) any
opening made by violence, a rent, cleft,
esp. a rocky gorge, through which a
river runs, both in sing. and plur.,
Hdt. 2, 158; 3, 117, etc.: strictly an
adj., sub. πέτρα, cf. Schäf. Greg. p.
538.—II. =αἰδοῖον γυναικείον, Valck.
Schol. Phoen. 26, Ruhnck. Tim.

Διασφάττω, Att. for διασφάξω.

Διασφενδονία, *ω*, (διά, σφενδο-
νάζω) to scatter as by a sling, Diod.

Pass. to fly in pieces, Xen. An. 4, 2, 3.

Διασφενδονίζω, (διά, σφενδονίζω)
=foreg. Plut.

Διασφειτέρομαι, future -ίσομαι,
strengthd. for σφειτέρομαι, Philo.

Διασφηνόω, *ω*, (διά, σφηνόω) to lace
up the waist tight, like a wasp: hence
in Pass. διασφηνωμένους, Ar. Vesp.
1072.—2. to compress tight around the
middle, to bind tightly, c. acc. Nonn.

Διασφηνόω, (διά, σφηνόω) to sepa-
rate or open by wedges.

Διασφίγγω, *f.* -ίγγω, (διά, σφίγγω)
to bind tight round, Aretae. Hence

Διασφίγγις, *εως*, *ή*, a binding tight, Ib.

Διασφύγις, *εως*, *ή* (διά, σφύζω) φλε-
βών, the pulse, Hipp.

Διασχηματίζω, (διά, σχηματίζω) to
form accurately, copy a model, Plat.

Tim. 50 B, and Luc. Hence

Διασχηματίζω, *εως*, *ή*, a forming,
moulding.

Διασχιδής, *ής*, cleft asunder, parted,
Ath. 488 D. From

Διασχίζω, *f.* -ισω, (διά, σχίζω) to
cleave asunder, sever, Il. 16, 316, Od.

9, 71 Pass. to be parted, Xen. Cyr. 4,
3, 13. Hence

Διασχίς, *ιδος*, *ή*, =διάσχιμα I,
Hipp.

Διάσχισις, *εως*, *ή*, (διασχίζω) di-
vision, splitting, Ath.

Διάσχιμα, *ατος*, τό, (διασχίζω) any
thing cut off or through, A. B.—II. in
music, half the diesis.

Διασχολεύω, strengthd. for ύσχολεύω.

Διασώω, *f.* -σώσω, (διά, σώζω) to
preserve through, e. g. an illness, a bat-
tle, bring one well through, keep safe,
Hdt. 2, 156; 7, 49, etc.: also to keep
in memory, Xen. Mem. 3, 5, 22: mid. to
preserve to one's self, retain, Id. Cyr. 4,
2, 28, etc. Pass. to come safe through,
recover, as from illness, Id. Mem. 2,
10, 2, διασώζεσθαι εἰς. or πρόσ., to be
brought back in safety to, to come safe to
a place, Thuc. 4, 113, Xen. An. 5, 4,
5, etc. Hence

Διασωστέον, verb. *αβ.*, one must
keep safe, Ep. Plat. 360 B.

Διασωπάομαι, *f.* -όσομαι, [u] dep.
mid., poet. for διασωπάω, Böckh

Pind. O. 13, 130.

Διασωστής, *ος*, *δ.* (διασώζω) one
who brings one into safety, a preserver

Διασωστής *ή*, *όν*, διασώζω) be
longing to, fitted for saving, Max. Ty.
Διασάχω, (διά, σάχω) to rub to pieces
Nic.

Διατάγγω, (διά, ταγνύω) to ar-
range, v. l. Xen. Cyr. 8, 3, 33.

Διατάγη, *ης*, *ή*, (διατάγω)=διά
ταξίς, N. T.

Διάταγμα, *ατος*, τό, an ordinance,
edict, Diod.

Διατάκτης, *ον*, *δ.* (διατάσσω) a lead-
er, Hermes ap. Stob. Ecl. 1, 1084.

Διατάκω, *ορος*, *δ.*=foreg.

Διατάλαιπωρέω, *ω*, (διά, τάλαιπω-
ρέω) to bear up against misery.

Διατάλαντόω, *ω*, (διά, τάλαντόω) to
make to oscillate, toss about.

Διατάμνω, (διά, ταμνέω) to man-
age, dispense, Plat. Legg. 805 E; and
in mid., Id. Criti. 111 D.

Διατάμνω, *f.* -ήμω, Ion. for διατέ-
μνω, Hdt. 2, 139.

Διατάξις, *εως*, *ή*, (διατάσσω) disposi-
tion, arrangement, Plat. Tim. 53 B: esp.
the drawing up of troops, order of battle,

Hdt. 9, 26.—II. an order, a will, Polyb.

Διατάρσσω, Att. -τρω, *f.* -ξω, (διά,
τάρσσω) to throw into great confusion
confound, Lat. perturbare, Plat., Xen

Hence

Διαταρύχῃ, *ης*, *ή*, disturbance, Plut.

Διάτasis, *εως*, *ή*, (διατένω) tension,
distension, Plat. Rep. 407 C.—2. a

stretching, straining, as of the limbs,
voice, Arist. Pol.

Διατάσσω, Att. -ττω, *f.* -ξω, (διά,
τάσσω) to arrange, ordain, establish, c.

acc. νόμον, Hes. Op. 274, Th. 74: to
set in order, draw up an army, Hdt. 6,
112, 107: also to draw up separately, Lz

1, 103.—2. c. acc. et inf. to appoint one
to do or be., as, *δ.* τούτῳ μὲν οἰκίας οἰκ

οδοῦμεν τοῖς δὲ δορυφόροις εἶναι, Id. 1,
114. B. mid., *αὐρ.* part., διατα-
ξάμενοι, posted in battle-order, Ar.

Vesp. 360, Xen. Hell. 7, 1, 20; so too
in pass. πῖ διατετάχθαι, to be in battle

order, to be put at different posts, Hdt.
7, 124, 178: c. inf. to be ordered, ap-
pointed to do.—Id. 1, 110.—II. in mid.

to make a decree or will, Plut. and Anth.

Διατατικός, *ή*, *όν*, (διατένω) on
the stretch, urgent, Polyb.

Διαταφένω, (διά, ταφένω) to di-
vide, cut off or fortify by a ditch, Polyb.

Διαταχών and διαταχέων, *adv.* *φοι*
διὰ τάχους, *διὰ ταχέων*, as now usu

written, v. τάχος.

Διατέγγω, strengthd. for τέγγω.

Διατεφρηνόμενος, *adv.* *πρῖν*
pass. from διαφρηνώ, effeminately,
Plat. Legg. 922 C.

Διατείνω, fut. -τενώ, pf. -τέτικα,
perf. pass. -τέταμαι, (διατένω) to

stretch out, stretch, τούθῳ, Hdt. 3, 35,
so too in mid., Id. 4, 9; τὰς χείρας,
Xen. Cyr. 1, 3, 4.—2. inti. to ex-
tend, ἐπὶ πολὺ, Arist. Eth. N.; κατ'

ἅπαν τὸ σῶμα, Id. H. A.—II. *δ.*
δόδον, to accomplish a journey, Diod

hence seemingly intrans., to reach,
arrive at, Lat. contendere, εἰς or πρόσ.,

Polyb. B. mid. to strain one's self, or
what is one's own, διατείνεσθαι τὰ

βέλεα, to have their lances poised
and ready to throw, Hdt. 9, 18, cf. Xen.

Cyr. 1, 4, 23, Theocr. 22, 67: hence
absol., to exert one's self, labour with

might and main, esp. in part. *αὐρ.* I
διατείνμενος φεύγειν, Xen. Mem.

4, 2, 23; and in pass., θεῖν διατετα-
μένους, Plat. Rep. 474 A, cf. 501 C:

διατείνεσθαι πρόσ τῷ, to exert one's
self for a purpose, Xen. Mem. 3, 7

9: c. inf., *δ.* πρᾶττειν, Arist. Eth. N.
followed by ὥς., ὅτι., to maintain

stoutly that.—Plut., and Luc.—C. pass
also in medic. sense, to be distended

διατειχίζω, f. -ίσω Att. -ῶ, (διά, τευχίζω) to cut off and fortify by a wall, Ar. Eq. 818; in genl. to divide as by a wall, ἡ ρίς δ. τὰ ὁμαστα, Xen. Symp. 5, 6. Hence

διατειχίον, ου, τό, =sq., Diod.

διατειχίσμα, ατος, τό, (διατειχίζω) a wall, fence between two places, Polyb. —2. a place walled off, or fortified, Thuc. 3, 34; 7, 36.

διατεκμαίρομαι, (διά, τεκμαίρω) dep. mid., to mark out, appoint, Lat. designare, έργα, Hes. Op. 396.

διατελεστέον, verb. adj. from διατελέω, one must continue, Clem. Al.

διατελεντάω, (διά, τελεντάω) to bring to fulfilment, Il. 19, 90, in tmesis.

διατελέω, f. -έσω, (διά, τελέω) to accomplish, bring quite to an end, pass, cf. τὸ λοιπὸν τῆς ζῆς, Hdt. 6, 117, cf. Plat. Apol. 31 A; also δ. διὰ βίον, Id. Symp. 192 C: of actions, to fulfil, δ. χάριν, Eur. Heracl. 434: c. part., vel. adj., to continue, remain so and so, as δ. εὐντες ἐλευθεροί, Hdt. 7, 111, cf. 1, 32, etc.; δ. πρόθυμος, to continue zealous, Thuc. 6, 89; δ. ἀγίτων, Xen. Mem. 1, 6, 2: it may oft. best be rendered by an adv., etc., as δ. φεύγων, he runs straight on, cf. Schäf. Dion. Comp. p. 200. Hence

διατελής, ἐς, incessant, βρονταί, Soph. O. C. 1514: permanent, τυραννίδες, Plat. Rep. 618 A: διὰ τέλους or τέλους stands for the adv., Hipp.

διατέμνω, Ion. -τάμνω, f. -τεμύ, (διά, τέμνω) to cut through, cut in twain, Il. 17, 522, 618, and Hdt.: to sever, part, Aesch. Supp. 545: to cut up, Hdt. 2, 41; hence in pass., διατμηθῆναι λέπαινα, to be cut into strips, Ar. Eq. 768.

διατενής, ἐς, (διατείνω) stretching, tending, πρὸς τι, Theophr.

διατεροπῆλον, strengthd. for τεροπῆλον.

διατεσσάρων or διὰ τεσσάρων, ἡ, (sub. χορδῶν συμφωνία) the fourth, as an interval in the musical scale, cf. διαπασών.

†διατέταγμαί, perf. pass. from διατάσσω.

†διατέτακα and -τέταμαι, perf. act. and pass. from διατάνω.

διατεπόμενος, adv. part. perf. pass. from διατείνω, with might and main, earnestly, Arist. Eth. N.

†διατεταχθαι, perf. inf. pass. from διατάσσω, Hdt., etc.

διατεράω, f. Ion. -ανέω, Att. -τρύνω, or -τρήσω; aor. -έτρηνα, or -έτρησα (διά, τεράω) to bore through, make a hole in, τι, Hdt. 2, 11; 3, 12, Ar. Thesm. 18: Theophr. has διατεράω, and in late prose we have διατρίπτω with part. διατρίπας.

διατρίβω, f. -ξω, (διά, τρίβω) to melt, soften by heat, Ar. Nub. 149. Pass. to waste away, Plut.

διατρίβω, ὦ, (διά, τρίβω) to watch closely, Arist. H. A.; δ. μῆν., Dem. 115, 26; δ. τάζειν, to keep a post faithfully, ap. eund. 238, 9.—II. sub. εὐατόν, to keep, abstain from, N. T. Hence διατρίβεις, εως, ἡ, a watching, guard, preservation, Diod.

διατριπτικός, ὅς, ὄν, (διατρίπτω) disposed for keeping, etc., M. Anton.

†διατρί, adv. for διὰ τί, wherefore, why, N. T., v. διὰ.

διατρίβω, f. -θήσω, (διά, τίθωμι) to place separately, set, arrange, put things in their places, Lat. disponere, H. 1, 132, etc.: hence—II. to direct, guide, manage, Thuc. 6, 15: esp. c. adv., διατίθεναι τινὰ εὖ, κακῶς, etc., to treat, manage well, ill, etc., Hdt. 3, 55, Dem. 369, 13: in genl. οὐτά

διατίθεναι τινὰ, to dispose one so or so, give him such or such a character, taste, etc., Isocr., cf. Wolf. Lept. 463, 17; δ. τινὰς ἀπίστως, to make them not trusty, Dem. 463, 19.—so too in pass., διατίθεμαι, to be disposed in a certain manner, πρὸς τινα, Plat. Theaet. 151 C, Isocr. 161 E: to be disposed of, treated, οὐ βράδιως διετέθη, he was not handled gently, Thuc. 6, 57.

—III. to set forth, of speakers, minstrels, etc., to recite, Plat. Charm. 162 D, Legg. 658 D: so too in mid., cf. B. 5.—B. mid., to set forth, arrange as one likes, esp. of merchandise, to set out for sale, dispose of it, Hdt. 1, 1, 194; to dispose of one's property by will, Plat. Legg. 922 C, sq., and Oratt., cf. διαθήκη.—2. in genl. to dispose of as one likes, τὰ σώματα, Isocr. 261 E, τὴν σχολήν, Luc.: always c. art., Schäf. Mel. p. 24, 87.—3. to arrange, settle mutually, δ. διαθήκην τινί, to make a covenant with one, Ar. Av. 439: ἐριν δ. τινί, to settle a quarrel with one, Xen. Mem. 2, 6, 23: absol. to make an agreement with, promise, N. T.—4. to compose, make, νόμον, Plat. Legg. 834 A.—5. to set forth, recite, λόγον, Polyb.: cf. Schäf. Mel. p. 29, Heind. Plat. Charm. 162 D.—6. διατίθεσθαι ὀργήν ἐς τινα, to direct, let loose one's anger against one.

διατίλω, (διά, τίλω) to pass excrements, Hipp.

διατίλλω, (διά, τίλλω) to pluck bare, Soph. Fr. 587. Hence

διάτιμα, ατος, τό, a portion plucked off, Anth.

διατιμάω, ὦ, (διά, τιμάω) to honour highly, Aesch. Theb. 1047: in mid., to rate or estimate, τὸ δόκημα ταλάντων πεντακοσίων, Diod. S. 16, 29. Hence

διατίμησις, εως, ἡ, =τίμησις, Ath. [ε]

διατίμητής, οὗ, ὅς, =τιμητής, an praiser, valuer.

διατινάσσω, f. -ξω, (διά, τινάσσω) to shake asunder, shake to pieces, Od. 5, 363, Eur. Bacch. 588, 606: in genl. to shake violently, κύρα δ. ἄνω κάτω, Id. I. T. 282.

διατιναλέος, α, ον, =τιναλέος, Ar. Vesp. 329.

διατιναρῆναι and διατιτράω, f. -τρήσω, v. sub διατεράω.

διατινῶσκα, (διά, τινῶσκα) to pierce through, wound, Hipp.

διατλήναι, to endure, suffer, v. τλήναι.

διατμέω, (διά, ὑμέω) to evaporate, Hipp.

διατμήγω, aor. 1 διετμήξα: aor. 2 διετμήγον, pass. -μάγην, (διά, τμήγω) Ep. for διατέμνω, to cut in twain, divide, sever, Il. 21, 3: νηχόμενος διετμήγων λαίτμα, swimming I cleft the wave, Od. 7, 276, cf. 5, 409: διετμήγα, 3 pl. pass. for -μάγην, δ. ἐν φιλότῳ, they parted friends, Il. 7, 302; but absol. in Il. 16, 354, they were scattered abroad.

†διατμηθῆναι and -τμηθεῖς, 1 aor. inf. and part. pass. of διατέμνω.

διατμύω, f. -ίσω, (διά, ὑμύω) to evaporate, Arist. Meteor.

διατοχέω, ὦ, (διά, τοίχω) =ἀνατοχέω, q. v., Eubul. Κατακ. 5.

διατομή, ἥς, ἡ, a cutting in two, parting, Ael.: from

διάτομος, ον, (διατέμνω) cut in two, equally divided.

διατονθορίζω, strengthd. for τονθορίζω.

διατονικός, ὅς, ὄν, =sq. II.

διάτονος, ον, (διατείνω) stretched out, on the stretch, vehement, Theophr.

stretched across, extending through from side to side, Vitruv.—II. in music, γένος or μέλος διάτονον, and διατονικόν, a melody of the diatonic kind, the simplest of the three, cf. ἐναρμονικὴ and χρωματικός, and Dict. Antiqu. p. 645.

διατοξέσιμος, ον, that can be shot across, δ. χώρα, a place within bow range or arrow-shot, Plut.: from

διατοξέω, (διά, τοξέω) to shoot through or across.—II. in mid., to contend in archery with..., τινί, Xen. Cyn. 1, 4, 4.

διατόρευμα, ατος, τό, graven work, LXX.: from

διατόρεω, =sq., Philo.

διατόρο, aor. διέτορον, (διά, τορέω) to strike through, pierce.

διατορία, ας, ἡ, a piercing voice.

†διατορῆναι, strengthd. for τορνεῖν, Plut., but Wytt. in ind. διατορνεῖν.

διατόρος, ον, (διατόρεω) piercing, Aesch. Pr. 76: metaph. of sound, piercing, thrilling, Id. Eum. 567.—II. proparox. διατόρος, ον, pass., pierced, bored through, Soph. O. T. 1034.

διατραγείν, inf. aor. of διατράγω.

διατράγωδός, ὦ, (διά, τραγῶδός) to talk in tragic style, v. I. Dem. 232, 22.

διάτράμυς, ὅς, ἡ, = λισπόπυγος, Strattis Incert. 15.

διατράνω, ὦ, strengthd. for τρανώ, to state clearly, Iambli.

†διατραπῆναι and -τραπέις, 2 aor. inf. and part. pass. from διατρέπω.

διατραχλίζω, (διά, τραχλίζω) to throw neck over crop, Plut.: cf. ἐκτραχ.

†διατραχύνω, (διά, τραχύνω) to roughen greatly, in pass., Plut.

†διατρεμέω, ὦ, (διά, ἀτρεμέω) to be quite calm, of the sea, Ar.

διατρεπτικός, ὅς, ὄν, fit, suited for dissuading, Plut.: from

διατρέπω, f. -ψω, (διά, τρέπω) to turn, esp. of persons, to turn one away or dissuade from a thing, make him ashamed of it, Polyb. Pass. c. fut. mid., aor. mid., διατραπόμην, and also aor. pass. διατρέπην.—To turn from a thing, be ashamed, Hipp., and Dem. 798, 20: to be perplexed, Polyb.

διατράβω, f. -βρένω, (διά, τρέβω) to breed up, support, Ararors Ἰμεν. 1: to sustain continually, in pass., Thuc. 4, 39: τινὰ ἀπὸ τινος, Xen. Mem. 2, 7, 6.

διατρέχω, f. -θρέξομαι: aor. διέδραμον, also διέθρεξα, Call. Lav. Pall. 23: pf. -δεοράμην, (διά, τρέχω) To run through or over, ἐχθυρόντα κέλευθα, ὕδωρ, Od. 3, 177; 5, 100: also freq. metaph., δ. τὰ ἡδέα, to run through, exhaust them, Xen. Mem. 2, 1, 31; δ. λόγον, to get to the end of it, Plat. Phaedr. 237 A.—II. intr. to run about, Lat. discurre, Ar. Pac. 536; διατρέχοντες ὕστερες, Ib. 838.—III. δ. εἰς..., to come quite to..., Hipp.

διατρέω, f. -έσω, (διά, τρέω) to run trembling about, flee all ways, διέτρεσαν ἄλλοις ἄλλοι, Il. 11, 481, cf. 486.

διατρήματα, ὧν, τά, Egyptian canal-boats for carrying grain.

διατρήσις, εως, ἡ, (διατρίπτω) a boring through: a pore, Hipp.

διατρήτος, ον, (διατρίπτω) bored through, pierced.

διατρίβω, ἥς, ἡ, a wearing away, esp. of time, a spending, way or manner of spending, χρόνον, Soph. Fr. 380, συμποσίον, Alex. Polycl. 1: hence—2. a pastime (pass-time), amusement Ar. Plut. 923.—3. serious employment, labour, study, διατρίβην ποιεῖσθαι περὶ τι, Isae. 87, 36; πρὸς τι, Aesch. 33, 15 ἐπὶ τινί, Ar. Ran. 1499:

esp. a discussion, argument, Plat. Apol. 37 D: a rhetorical essay, Arist. Rhet. —4. a way of life, living, δ. ἐν ἀγορῇ, Ar. Nub. 1058: stay, residence.—II. in bad sense, a waste of time, loss of time, delay, with or without χρόνον, Thuc. 3, 38; 5, 82: hence διατριβὴν πότερ πικρὴν, to prolong it, Alex. Tetr. 1.

Διατριβικός, ἡ, ὄν, (διατριβή) good at διατριβαί, scholastic, Polyb. Exc. Mai. p. 395.

Διατριβω, f. -ω, (διά, τριβω) to rub between or against, rub away, consume, Il. 11, 847: usu. πρὸς τι: to waste, destroy, Od. 2, 265, Theogn. 917; hence in pass., κάκιστα διατριβῆναι, to perish utterly, Wess. Hdt. 7, 120.—II. metaph. δ. χρόνον, Lat. contere tempus, to spend time, Hdt. 1, 189, παρά τι, Id. 1, 24, etc.; so too δ. βίον, Lat. terere vitam, both in good and bad sense.—2. but more freq. sine χρόνον, as if absol., to spend, pass time, live, ἐν γυμνασίοις, Ar. Nub. 1002, μετ' ἀλλήλων, Plat., etc.: hence —3. to busy, employ one's self, ἐν τρητήσιν, Arist. Apol. 29 C, etc.; ἐπὶ τι, Dem. 22, 25; περὶ τι, Isocr. 1 C, etc.—4. to lose time, delay, Il. 19, 150, Ar. Eq. 515, etc.: c. part., λέγων, to waste time in speaking, Isocr. 34 A; ἐξέλιπον διατέριφα δειροῖ, I have been always dilatory till now, Plat. Theaet. 143 A.—5. to maintain a discussion, Hein. I. Plat. Phaed. 59 D.—III. with another acc., to put off, delay, thwart, hinder, χόλον, γάμον, Il. 4, 42, Od. 20, 341: c. dupl. acc. pers. et rei, διατρίβειν Ἀχαιοὺς γάμον, to detain the Greeks by a wedding, Od. 2, 204: also c. gen. rei, μὴ διατρίβωμεν ὁδοῖ, let us not lose time on the way, Od. 2, 404. [i, except in διατρίβω.] Hence

Διατριμμα, ατος, τό, μῦθων, a raw or sore from the skin being rubbed off, in riding, etc., Lat. intertrigo.

Διατριπτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (διατριβω) fit for rubbing, dilatory, Ar. Lys. 943.

Διατρίτος, ὄν, (διά, τρίτος) returning every third day, tertian, Galen.

Διατρίχα, adv.—τρίχα, in three divisions, three ways, Hom., though Wolf writes διὰ τρία, except. H. Hom. Cer. 86.

Διατροπή, ἡς, ἡ, (διατρέπω) a turning away, change of sentiment: hence confusion of mind, agitation, Polyb.

Διατροπος, ὄν, (διά, τρόπος) various in dispositions, τρόποις, Eur. I. A. 560.

Διατροφή, ἡς, ἡ, (διατρέφω) sustenance, support, Xen. Vect. 4, 49.

Διατροχίζω, f. -άσω, of a horse, to trot, Xen. Eq. 7, 11.

Διατρούγιος, ὄν, (διά, τρούγι) δροχοί, Od. 24, 342, acc. to some, rows of vines with corn between them, others, better, vineyards planted with vines ripening in succession, one after the other, cf. Od. 7, 124, sq. [v]

Διατρούσσω, ὦ, (διά, τρούσσω) to bore through, pierce, Arist. H. A.

Διατρούσσω, ὦ, strengthth. for τρυφώω, Plat. Legg. 695 C.

Διατρούσσω, neut. part. aor. 2 pass. from διατρούπω, Il.

Διατρούσσω, f. -ρώξομαι, aor. διετρώξον, (διά, τρώγω) to nibble, gnaw through, Ar. Vesp. 164, 368, etc.

Διαττάω, ὦ. Att. for διασκάω, to sift through, Plat. Soph. 226 B, etc., cf. Ruhnkn. Tim. Hence

Διάττησις, εως, ῥ, a sifting through, Plat.

Διάττος, ὄν, ὁ, a sieve, v. Ruhnkn. Tim.

Διάττω or διάττω, fut. διάρξω, Att. or διάσσω, δαίσσω, q. v.

Διατύπω, ὦ, (διά, τύπω) to form, mould, fashion, Diod.: in late authors, to form a plan, meditate & thing, c. aut sine λογισμῷ. Hence

Διατύπωσις, εως, ἡ, a shaping, formation, shape, Arist. H. A.—II. a statute, canon, etc., Eccl. [v]

Διατυπατέον, verb. adj. from διατυπώ, one must form, Dion. H.

Διατωθάω, strengthth. for τωθάω, to sneer at, Alciph.

Διαυγάζω, (διά, αυγάζω) to glance, shine through, τινί, Plut.: esp. διαυγάζει, sub. ἡλιος or ἡμέρα, day dawns, ἡμα τῷ διαυγάζειν, Polyb. Hence

Διαυγασμός, ὄν, ὁ, splendour bursting forth, Plut.

Διαύγεια, ας, ἡ,=foreg., Themist.—II. a hole to admit light, Diod.

Διαυγέω,=διαυγάζω, Plut.

Διαυγής, ες, (διά, αυγή) translucent, transparent, radiant, Call. Lav. Pall. 21, Anth., and freq. in late prose. Hence

Διαυγία, ας, ἡ,=διαύγεια.

Διαύγιον, ὄν, τό, dim. from διαύγεια II.

Διαυθαίρετος, ὄν, (δι' αὐτοῦ, αἰρέομαι) chosen for its self.

Διαυθεντέω, (διά, αὐθεντής) to be certainly informed, Sext. Emp.

Διαύλειον or διαύλιον, ὄν, τό, (διά, αὐλός) an air on the flute in the interval of the choral song.

Διαυλοδρομέω, ὦ, to run the dialos; return to the starting-point, Arist. Gen. An.: and

Διαυλοδρομής, ὄν, ὁ, a runner in the dialos, Pind. P. 10, 14: and

Διαυλοδρομία, ας, ἡ, a running forwards and backwards: from

Διαυλοδρόμος, ὄν, (δίαυλος, δραπεῖν) running the dialos, Artemid.

Διαύλος, ὄν, ὁ, (δίς, αὐλός) a double pipe or channel: hence in the race, a double course, where the runner (δίαυλοδρόμος) ran to the farthest point of the στάδιον, turned the post there (καυτήρ), and then ran back again, Soph. El. 691, Eur. El. 825: hence metaph., διαύλον θέρον κῶλον κάμπειν to run the backward course, retrace one's steps, Aesch. Ag. 344, ubi. v. Blomf.: διαύλοι κυμάτων, ebb and flow, rise and fall of the waves, Lat. fluctus reciproci, Eur. Hec. 29.

—II. a strait, Eur. Tro. 435.—III. a breathing hole, Opp., cf. αὐλόν.

Διαυλονία, ας, ἡ, (διά, αὐλόν) a strait: hence

Διαυλονίζω, f. -ίσω, to pass through a strait, Arist. Meteor.

Διαυχενίζομαι, f. -ίσομαι, (διά, αυχενίς) dep. mid., to hold the neck erect.

Διαυχένιος, ὄν, (διά, αυχέν) running throughout the neck, μυελός, Plat. Tim. 73 E.

Διαφάγειν, inf. aor. 2 of διεσθίω, to eat, bite, gnaw through, Hdt. 3, 109.

Διαφάδην, and διαφάνην, adv., openly: from

Διαφαίνω, f. -φάνω, (διά, φαίνω) to show through, make to shine through.

Pass. διαφαίνομαι, to be seen, appear, or shown through, Il. 8, 491, Hdt. 3, 24: to glow, to be red-hot, μοχλός διεφαίνετο αὐλός, Od. 9, 379: metaph. to be proved, show itself, Pind. N. 3, 123, cf. Thuc. 2, 51: to be conspicuous among others, Thuc. 1. 18.—II. seemingly intr., to show light, dawn, ἡμέρα, ἥως διεφαίνε, Hdt. 7, 219; 8, 83: so too metaph., Xen. Mem. 3, 10, 5.—2. to be transparent, Pind. P. 3, 78.

Διαφαρέω, ὦ, (διά, φαιρέω) to take quite away, LXX.

Διαφάνεια, ας, ἡ,=διάφασις, transparency, Plat. Phaed. 110 D.

Διαφάνης, ες, (διαφαίνω) seen through, transparent, ὁλος, Ar. Nub. 767; cf. Foss. Oec. Hipp.—2. glowing, red-hot, Hdt. 4, 73, 75.—II. metaph., well-known, manifest, Soph. O. T. 754.—2. famous, illustrious, Plat. Rep. 600 B. Adv. -ως, Thuc. 2, 65.

Διαφανία, ας, ἡ, and διάφανσις, εως, ἡ,=διάφασις.

Διαφανής, adv. from διαφανής.

Διαφαρμάκω, (διά, φαρμακείω) to give medicine to, τινα, Plut.

Διάφασις εως, ἡ, (διαφαίνω) transparency, as, giving a view through, opp. to ἐμφασις, Theophr.

Διαφανλίζω, f. -ίσω, (διά, φανλίζω) to represent as thoroughly worthless, Plat. Legg. 804 B.

Διαφανσκα, Ion. -φώσκα, (διά, φανσκα) to show light through, be clear, dawn, ἐπὶ ἡμέρῃ διαφωσκόντῃ, as soon as day began to dawn, Hdt. 3, 86; 9, 45, cf. διαυγάζω.

Διαφεγγής, ες, (διά, φέγγος) transparent, brilliant, Luc.

Διαφερόντως, adv. part. pres. act. from διαφέρω, differently from, otherwise than, at odds with, τινί toll. by ἡ, Plat. Rep. 538 B, etc.: esp.—2. differently from others, especially, extreme, Thuc. 1, 38: c. gen., διαφερόντως τῶν ἄλλων, above all others, Plat. Crito 52 B.

Διαφέρω, fut. διοίσω and διοίσουμαι, H. Hom. Merc. 255: aor. 1, διήνεγκα, Ion. διήνεκα: aor. 2, διήνεγκον, (διά φέρω) to bear through, carry over or across, carry from one to another, convey, e. g. κηρύγματα, Eur. Supp. 382: γλώσσαν, to put the tongue in motion, to articulate, Soph. Tr. 323, where however Herm. takes it other wise.—2. to carry different ways, to carry about, Lat. differre: hence to

tear asunder, tear in pieces, Valck. Hdt. 7, 10, 8; Aesch. Cho. 68: also διαφέρειν τὴν ψήφον, to give their votes a different way, i. e. against one, Hdt. 4, 138: but also to vote one way or the other, to determine by vote, Eur. Or. 49.

metaph. to disperse, spread, esp. reports, διαφ. τινά, to spread a man's fame abroad, Pind. P. 11, 91: hence in pass. to be carried or told different ways, hither and thither, to be driven up and down, Lat. hic illic jactari, of persons and things, Strab., Plut.: so Herm. interprets mid. in Soph. Aj. 511, v. inf. 3.—3. to carry through, bring to an end, bring to perfection, Xen. Mem. 2, 2, 5: δ. βίον, αἰών, Lat. peragere vitam, to go through life, Hdt. 3, 40, Eur. Hel. 10: and very freq. without βίον, as if intrans. to live, last, Hipp., to continue through life, so too in mid. to live, Soph. Aj. 511, but v. Herm.: hence—4. to bear through, endure, support, sustain, Lat. perferre, oft. with an adv. ῥᾶστα or χυλεπῶς, Lat. facillime, graviter ferre, Soph. O. T. 321: to bear, endure throughout, to the end, πόλεμον, Hdt. 1, 25.—5. ἐράνον διαφέρει,=διαλύσασθαι, to pay them up, Lycurg. 150, 38, cf. ἐρανος.

—II. intr. to differ, to be different from, c. gen., Eur. Or. 251, etc.: to make a difference, Lat. differre, ἀρ' οὐ τεκόντες διαφέρουσιν ἡ τροφαί; is it one's parents or nurture that make the difference? Eur. Hec. 599.—2. mostly in pers. διαφέρει, it makes a difference πλείστον δ., Lat. multum interest Hipp.: οὐδὲν διαφέρει, οὐ διαφέρει, it makes no odds, Lat. nihil refert, Plat., etc.: c. dat. pers. διαφέρει μοι, it makes a difference to me; αὐτῷ ἰδίῳ τι δ., he has some private interest at stake, Thuc. 3, 42: c. inf., ἀποβατέ

εν, Hdt. 1, 85.—3. τὰ διαφέροντα, *points of difference*, Thuc.: but esp.: the odds, the difference, Lys. 187, 13, Isae. 47, 35.—4. to be different from a man, to surpass, excel him, τινός, c. int., Thuc. 3, 39, τινός εἰς ἀρετήν, Plat. Apol. 35 B, τινός τινι, Thuc. 2, 39, τινός ἐν τινι, Isocr. 34 E: absol. to excel, surpass, ἐπὶ τινι, Isocr. 210 C: hence to prevail, become common, Thuc. 3, 83. B. in pass. διαφέρεσθαι, much like the intrans. usage, to differ from, differ in opinion, be at variance with, quarrel, in fut. mid. διοίσσεται, H. Hom. Merc. 255, to be at variance with one another, dispute: περὶ τινος, Hdt. 1, 173, τινός, τινί, and πρὸς τινα, Plat.: also διαφέρεσθαι γυνῶν, Hdt. 7, 220: οἱ διαφερόμενοι σφίσις αὐτοῖς, those who are at variance with, i. e. contradict themselves, Antipho: foll. by ὥς, to differ from another in asserting, that, and so, to maintain that, Dem. 1296, 24: οὐ διαφ., I care not, it is a matter of indifference to me, Id. 112, fin.: cf. supra II. 2. The word is not in Il. or Od.

Διαφεύγω, f. -ζομαι, (διά, φεύγω) to flee through, get away, escape, absol., or c. acc., Hdt. 1, 10, 204, etc., and Att.: also δ. ἐκ πόνων εἰς ἀγαθὰ, Plat. Legg. 815 E: διαπέφευγέ με, it shipped me, escaped my memory, Lat. fugit me, Isocr. 80 B, cf. Plat. Meno 96 E.

Διαφευκτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (διαφεύγω) able to escape, Luc.

Διάφενξις, εως, ἡ, an escaping, means of escape, Thuc. 3, 23.

Διαφημίω, f. -ίω, poet. -ίξω, (διά, φημί) to make known, make famous, Arat.: also in mid. Dion. P.

†Διαφθαρόμαι, Ion. fut. mid. of διαφθείρω, Hdt. 8, 108.

Διαφθαρτικός, ἡ, ὄν, destructive: from

Διαφθείρω, f. -φθερῶ and Ep. -φθέρω, Il. 13, 625; 2 perf. intr. διαφθόρα, Il. 15, 128, perf. pass. διέφθαρμαι, 2 aor. pass. διεφθάρην, Hdt. (διά, φθείρω) To destroy utterly, bring to nothing, to blot out, Il., Hdt., and Att.: to make away with, kill, Hdt. 9, 88, etc.: in genl. to spoil, harm, make worse in any way, δ. χέρα, to weaken, slacken one's hand, Eur. Med. 1055: δ. βίον, to waste one's substance, etc.—2. in moral sense, to lead astray, corrupt, ruin, γυνῶν τινός, Aesch. Ag. 932; δ. τοὺς νέους, Plat. Apol. 25 A, 30 B, etc.; esp. to corrupt by bribes, Lat. corrumpere, Hdt. 5, 51: δ. γυναῖκα, to seduce a woman, Lys. 93, 16, etc.: δ. γοημатеῖον, νόμους, to falsify, counterfeit them, oft. in Isocr.—3. οὐδὲν διαφθεῖρας τοῦ χόλου, to lose nothing of one's colour, Plat. Phaed. 117 B. B. pass., c. fut. pass. διαφθαρήσεται, and mid. διαφθαρόναι, Ion. διαφθαρόμαι, Hdt. 8, 108: 9, 42, v. Baehr ad loc.: (on the supposed aor. 2 mid. διαφθαρέατο, in Hdt. 8, 90, v. Buttm. Catal. voc. φθείρω.) To be destroyed, go to ruin, perish: esp. to be crippled, disabled, inform, Hdt. 1, 34, 166, etc.: τὴν ἀκὴν διεφθάρμενος, deaf, Hdt. 1, 38: τὰ σκέλεα δ. with their legs broken, Id. 8, 28: in moral sense, to be corrupt, N. T.: διεφθαρμένος, rotten, corrupt, Plat. Rep. 614 B: τὸ φρενὸν διαφθάρει=φρενοβλάθεια, Eur. Or. 297.—II. The perf. ἐφθέρα, is intr., to be deranged, mad, Il. 15, 28: also to be dead, διεφθόρου αἷμα, putrid blood, Hipp.: but in Att. poets also transit., as Soph. El. 306, Ar. Fr. 418, cf. Valck. Hipp. 1014, Plat. Phaed. 117 B.

†Διαφθέρσει, 3 sing. fut. ind. of ιε φθείρω, Il.

Διαφθονέω, ὦ, (διά, φθονέω) to envy, τινί, LXX.

Διαφθορά, ἡς, ἡ, (διαφθείρω) corruption, ruin, destruction, death, ἐπὶ διαφθορῇ δέσπειλε, Hdt. 4, 164; δ. μορφῆς, Aesch. Fr. 643, πόλεως, Hdt. 8, 86; δ. φρενὸν, madness.—2. in moral sense, corruption, seduction, τὸν νέον, Xen. Apol. 19; κριτῶν, bribery, Arist. Rhet.—3. abortion. Hipp.—4. ἰχθύσιν διαφθ. a prey for fishes, of a corpse, like ἀρπαγῇ, Soph. Aj. 1297. Hence

Διαφθορέω, εως, ὁ, a corrupter, seducer, Valck. Hipp. 682.

Διαφθίμι, f. -ήσω, (διά, ἀφίμι) to dismiss, disband, Xen. Hell. 3, 2, 24, etc. [On quantity, v. ἀφίμι.]

Διαφιλονεικέω, ὦ, (διά, φιλονεικέω) to dispute earnestly, Arist. Org.

Διαφιλοτιμέομαι, (διά, φιλοτιμέομαι) dep., to strive emulously, Theophr.: to rival one, τινί, Plut.

Διαφλέγω, f. -ξω, (διά, φλέγω) to burn through, consume, LXX.

Διαφοιβάζω, f. -άσω, (διά, φοιβάζω) or

Διαφοιβάζω, ὦ, to drive mad. Pass. to rave, Soph. Aj. 332.

Διαφονίσσω, strengthd. for φοινίσσω, Hipp.

Διαφοιτάω, ὦ, Ion. -τέω, f. -ήσω, (διά, φοιτάω) to wander abroad, τινι about, Hdt. 1, 60, 186; also διὰ τῆς χώρας δ., Ar. Av. 557: also to get abroad, as a report, Plut.

Διαφορά, ἡς, ἡ, (διαφέρω) difference, distinction, Thuc. 3, 10, etc.—2. difference, variance, disagreement, Hdt. 1, 1: also in plur., τὰς διαφορὰς διαίρειν, καταλαμβάνειν, to settle differences, Hdt. 4, 23; 7, 9, 2, and so Thuc.—II. distinction, superiority, excellence, Plat. Tim. 23 A: hence—III. advantage, interest, profit, and so—2. money, v. διαφόρος II., διάφορος III.

Διαφορέω,=διαφέρω, to drag about, spread, Od. 19, 333: to drag or tear away, carry off, plunder, Hdt. 1, 88, to ravage, Dem. 442, 25, in pass.: also to tear asunder, rend in pieces, destroy, Hdt. 7, 10, 8, Eur. Bacch. 739, Ar. Av. 338, etc.: to disperse tumours, etc., Gal.—II. = διαφέρω I. 1, to carry through or across, from one place to another, in Pass., πρόσδος ὑπὸ ἐμμάχων δ., Thuc. 6, 91.—III. a sense peculiar to this form is to throw off by perspiration, derived from the passage of food through the body, Gal.: hence διαφορητικός. Hence

Διαφορῆμα, ατος, τό, a thing divided, torn to pieces, scattered, LXX.

Διαφορησις, εως, ἡ, (διαφορέω) a division, plundering, Plut.—II. perspiration, Gal.—III. perplexity, Plut.

Διαφορητικός, ἡ, ὄν, (διαφορέω) promoting perspiration, diaphoretic, Gal. Διαφορία, ες, ἡ,=διαφορά, Dion. H. Διαφόρος, ὄν, (διαφέρω) different, separate, unlike, Hdt. 2, 83; 4, 81.—2. differing or disagreeing with another, τινί, Eur. Med. 579: esp. in hostile sense, at variance with, Hdt. 5, 75, etc.: hence c. gen., δ. τινός, one's adversary, Dem. 849, 10.—II. distinguished, superior, excellent, Antiph. Ὀμοπατρι. 1.: hence—2. making a difference to one, advantageous, profitable, important, δ. ἐτέρον μᾶλλον, Thuc. 4, 3.—II. as subst., τὸ διάφορον, has every signif. of διαφορά I. difference, Hdt. 2, 7: disagreement, Thuc. 2, 37, in plur.—2. interest, advantage, Hipp.—3. expense, Theophr. Char. 10.—4. profit, money. Polyb.—IV. adv. -ως,

with difference, variously, 1 Luc. 6, 18 —2. excellently, Dem. 761, 26. Hence Διαφορότης, ητος, ἡ, difference, variety, freq. in Plat.

Διαφράγμα, ατος, τό, a partition wall, Thuc. 1, 133.—II. the muscle which divides the thorax from the stomach, the midriff, Gal., called in older Greek φρένες, Plat. Tim. 70 A: from

Διαφράγνυμι, f. -φράζω, (διά, φράγνυμι) to divide by a hedge or partition fortify, bar, Plut.

Διαφράδῃς, ἐς, distinct, of sound Adv. -εως, Hipp.: from

Διαφράζω, (διά, φράζω) to tell, point out distinctly, τινί τι, Il. 18, 9, Od. 6, 47, and later Ep., always in Ep. aor. διεφράσαον.

Διαφράσσω, Att. -ττω, f. -ξω,=διαφράγνυμι, Hdn.

Διαφρέω, f. -φρήσω, Ar. Av. 194, Thuc. 7, 32, (διά, φρέω) to let through, let out. (The root is only found in compos. with διά, εἰς, ἐκ.)

Διαφρίσσω, strengthd. for φρίσσω.

Διαφροντίω, f. -ίω Att. -ῖω, (διά φροντίω) to meditate on, attend to, τῇ, Hipp.: to think out, to devise, invent, τὸ δῶμα, Ael.: absol., Epicr. Incert. 1, 22: to take care of, τινός, Arist. Pol.

Διαφρός, ὄν, (διά, ἀφρός) all foamy, Galen.

Διαφρονρέω, ὦ, (διά, φρονρέω) to keep one's post: metaph., διαφερόρηται βίος, Aesch. Fr. 247.

Διαφύας, ἄδος, ἡ,=διαφύη, v. 1 Diod.

Διαφυγάνω,=διαφεύγω, Thuc. 7, 44.

Διαφύγη, ἡς, ἡ, (διαφεύγω,) a refuge, means of escape, τινός, from a thing, Plat. Prot. 321 A.

Διαφύη, ἡς, ἡ, (διαφύω) any natural partition or break, as the knees or joints in grasses, the joints in bodies, Plat. Phaed. 98 C: a cleft, division, as in nuts, Xen. An. 5, 4, 29.—II. a layer of something running through another, a stratum or vein of earth, stone, metal, Theophr.

Διαφύλακτος, ἐα, ἔον, verb. adj. from διαφύλασσω, to be watched, preserved, Xen. Cyr. 5, 3, 43.

Διαφύλακτικός, ἡ, ὄν, fit for watching, preserving, Def. Plat. 412 A: from

Διαφύλασσω, -ττω, f. -ξω, (διά φύλασσω) to watch carefully, preserve, defend, Hdt. 2, 121, 1, etc. and Att.

Διαφύξις, εως, ἡ,=διαφενξις, Plut.

Διαφύρω, ὦ, f. -άσω, (διά, φύρω) to knead together. [ἄσω]

Διαφύσω, ὦ, (διά, φυσάω) to blow or breathe through, Thuc.—II. to blow away. Pass. to be scattered to the winds, vanish away, Plat. Phaed. 77 D, 80 D. Hence

Διαφύσησις, εως, ἡ, a blowing through or away: evaporation from the body, Arist. Probl. [ῶ]

†Διαφύσκειναι, (διά, φυνσκεῖναι) to enquire into the nature of things Jul. ap. Gal.

Διαφύσις, εως, ἡ, (διαφύω) a growing through, bursting of the bud.—II. = διαφύη, Hipp.

Διαφύσσω, f. -ξω, aor. διήφυσεν, Od., (διά, ἀφύσω) to draw out, draw off, as liquids, Od. 16, 110, with collat. notion of waste: but, πολλόν, (σὺς) διήφυσεν σαρκὸς δδόντι, he tore asunder, ripped up much flesh with his tusks, Od. 19, 450, cf. Il. 13, 508, and v. ἀφύσσω.

Διαφύττω, (διά, φυτεύω) to set out at regular intervals, to plant in order, Ar. Fr. 162.

Διαφύω, the pres. used only in pass. διαφύομαι, (διά, φύω) to grow through.

διωκεν, or across, Theophr.—2. *to be scattered, disperse*, Emped. 38.—B. in same signf. we have intr. aor. *διέφυν*, χρόνος διέφυν, Lat. *tempus intercessit*, Hdt. 1, 61, and the perf. διαπέφωκα, Theophr.: but in late prose, διαπέφωκα, *to be grown through with, closely connected with*, τινός, Plut. [ὑ, except in pres. and impf.]

Διαφωνέω, ὦ, (διά, φωνέω) *to sound apart, to be dissonant, differ in tone, voice*, opp. to συμφωνέω, Plat. Gorg. 482 B: in genl., *to disagree*, Id. Phaed. 101 D: διαφωνεῖ τι τῶν χρημάτων, the accounts disagree, are not balanced, Polyb.: ὁ τινί, *to disagree with one*: to be incongruous, opposed to, ἄλλήλοις, Arist. Pol. Pass. διαφωνεῖται, it is disputed, Dion. H.—II. *to breathe one's last*, die, LXX.: *to perish, be lost*, Diod. Hence

Διαφώνισις, εως, ἡ, =διαφωνία
Διαφωνητικός, ἡ, ὄν, (διά φωνέω) inclined, leading to disagreement.
Διαφωνία, ας, ἡ, difference in sound or voice, discord: hence difference, *op position*, Plat. Legg. 689 A: opp. τῷ ὁμοφώνῳ.

Διαφωνος, ὄν, (διά, φωνή) discordant, different, Diod. Adv. -νως.

Διαφώσκω, Ion. for διαφάσκω, which is v. l. in Hdt. 3, 86.

Διαφωτίζω, f. -ίσω Att. -ῶ, (διά, φωτίζω) *to enlighten*, Plut.: βίη διαφωτίζει τόπον, *to clear a place, make room by force*, Id.

Διαχάζω, (διά, χάζω) act. only in Xen. An. 4, 8, 18, Schn. in intr. sign. *to draw back*, *to recoil*: usu. as dep. mid. διαχάζομαι, f. -άσομαι, *to draw back, separate one's self*, Xen. Cyr. 7, 1, 31: cf. ἀναχάζω.

Διαχάω, f. -χάνω, (διά, χαίνω) *to gape wide, yawn*, Plut.

Διαχάλασις, εως, ἡ, a disruption, disunion of the bones in the skull, etc., Hipp.; and

Διαχάλασμα, ατος, τό, a gap, hiatus, Dion. H.: from

Διαχῆλαια, ὦ, f. -άσω, (διά, χῆλαια) *to loosen, relax, to stiuma*, Epicr. Antil. 2, 19: ὁ μέλαθρα, *to open, unbar*, Eur. I. A. 1340.—II. *to make supple by exercise*, Xen. Eq. 7, 11.—III. intr. *to be loosened, relaxed*, Hipp.

†Διαχανεῖν, 2 aor. impf. act. from διαχῆλαια.

Διαχῆράσσω, Att. -ττω, f. -ξω, (διά, χῆράσσω) *to cut in pieces, divide*, Dion. H.: *to hew out, carve, engrave*, Plut. Διαχῆρίζομαι, f. -ίσομαι Att. -ιούμαι, (διά, χαρίζομαι) dep. mid., *to distribute as presents*, Diod.

Διαχῆσσω, =διαχῆσσω, Ar. Eq. 533. Διαχῆμάζω, f. -άσω, (διά, χῆμάζω) *to winter, pass the winter*, Thuc. 7, 42.

Διαχειρίζω, f. -ίσω Att. -ῶ, (διά, χειρίζω) *to have in hand, conduct, manage*, Plat. Gorg. 526 B, and Xen.: *so too* Mid. in Hipp., Polyb., etc.—II. in Mid. also, *to lay hands on, to slay*, Polyb. and N. T. Hence

Διαχειριστής, εως, ἡ, management, administration, Thuc. 1, 97.

Διαχειρισμός, ὄν, ὁ, =foreg., Hipp. Διαχειροτονέω, ὦ, (διά, χειροτονεῖω) *to decide, choose between two persons or things by show of hands*, or in genl. by open vote, Dem. 1152, 9, and in Mid., Xen. Hell. 1, 7, 34. Pass. ὁ βεο so elected, Plat. Legg. 755 D: cf. διαψηφίζομαι.—II. later, in genl. *to choose, elect*, Joseph. Hence

Διαχειροτονία, ας, ἡ, a decision, choice between two persons or things, f. ποιέει=foreg., Dem. 707, 25: ὁ ὑδόναι, *to put the question for decision*, Aesch. 59, 13.

Διαχέω, f. -χεῖσω, Ep. διαχεῖω, (διά, χέω), *to pour, scatter different ways*, Hom., only in 3 plur. aor. Ep. διέχευαν, of the cutting up, dismembering a victim, Il. 7, 316, Od. 3, 456, etc.—2. *to pour out, dissolve*: and of metals, *to soften, melt*: also *to disperse*, Hdt. 2, 150.—3. metaph., *to confound, τὰ βεβουλμένα*, Hdt. 8, 57. B. Pass. *to flow through or out*, Hdt. 6, 119: *to be melted*, Xen.—2. *to melt away, perish, fall to pieces*, of a corpse, Hdt. 3, 16: *to be dispersed, of humours*, Hipp.—3. metaph. *to be melted with delight, much pleased*, Plat. Symp. 206 D, and Plut.: also διακεχυμένος τρω φῆ, Lat. *diffuens mollitie*.

Διαχλαινόω, ὦ, strengthd. for χλαινόω, Nonn.

Διαχλενάω, strengthd. for χλενάω, Dem. 1221, 26.

Διαχλαινω, f. -ανῶ, strengthd. for χλαινῶ, Hipp.

Διαχλιδῶ, ὦ, strengthd. for χλιδῶ, part. perf. διακεχλιδῶς=διακεχυμένος τρωφῆ, Archipp. Incert. 3.

Διᾶχλωρος, ὄν, (διά χλωρός) with a shade of livid green, Philo.

Διᾶχλόω, old regul. form for διαχώννυμι, only found in Hdt. 8, 97, in inf., διαχόντῳ τὸ χῶμα, *to complete the mound*: the other tenses belong to διαχώννυμι.

Διαχρόμαι, f. -ήσομαι, with Dor. 3 sing. διαχρησείται, Theocr. 15, 54, dep. mid.—I. c. dat. rel. *to use constantly or habitually, ὁ δούνατι, γλώσσῃ, τρώφῳ ζωῆς*, etc., Hdt.: also, like Lat. *uti*, of passive states, *to meet with, suffer under, συμφορῇ μεγάλῃ, μόρῳ, ὀλέθρῳ, Lat. affici morte*, Hdt.—II. c. acc. pers., *to use up, destroy, slay*, Hdt. 1, 24, 100, etc., Thuc. 3, 36.

Διαχρέομαι and διαχρέωμαι, Ion. for διαχράομαι.

†Διαχρησείται, Dor. 3 sing. fut. mid. from διαχράομαι.

†Διαχρηστος, ὄν, strengthd. for χρηστός, Lync. ap. Ath. 109 D.

Διαχρίσμα, ατος, τό, an unguent or anointing, Medic.; and

Διάχριστος, ὄν, anointed, Diosc.: from

Διαχρίω, f. -ίσω, (διά, κρίω) *to anoint, besmear all over*, Hipp. [ῖ]

Διαχρύστος, ὄν, (διά, χρύσος) inlaid or interwoven with gold, ἐσθής, Polyb.

Διαχρώννυμι, f. -χρώσω, (διά, χρώννυμι) *to paint, daub over*.

Διαχύλος, ὄν, (διά, χυλός) very juicy, succulent, Arist. H. A.

Διάχυσις, εως, ἡ, (διαχέω) *a pouring forth*, Plut.: *a spreading abroad, wasting*, Theophr.: metaph. relaxation, enjoyment, Plat. Crat. 419 C. Hence

Διαχυτικός, ἡ, ὄν, able to dissolve, scatter, Plat. Tim. 60 B: hence, prodigal.

Διαχώννυμι, f. -χώσω, =διαχλόω, q-v.—II. *to separate by a mound*, Strab.

Διαχωρέω, ὦ, (διά, χωρέω) *to go under*, Arr.—II. *to go through, δι' ὕδατος καὶ γῆς*, Plat. Tim. 78 A: c. gen., Philostr.: *to pass through, as excrement*, Hipp.; hence impers., κῆτω διεχόρῃται αὐτοῖς, they laboured under diarrhoea, Xen. An. 4, 8, 20, cf. Plat. Phaedr. 263 B.—2. of coins, *to pass, be current*, Luc.—II. c. acc., *to pass, eject*, Arist. Part. An. Hence

Διαχωρήμα, ατος, τό, excrement, Strab.

Διαχωρησις, εως, ἡ, =foreg., Hipp.

Διαχωρητικός, ἡ, ὄν, (διαχωρέω) easy of digestion, promoting it, Hipp.

Διαχωρίζω, f. -ίσω Att. -ῶ, perf. pass.

διαχωρίζομαι, (διά, χωρίζω) *to separate*, Xen. Oec. 9, 7: in mid. *to separate one's self, to withdraw*, Plut. Tim. 59 C. Hence

Διαχωρίζω, εως, ἡ, a separation.

Διαχωρίσμα, ατος, τό, a cleft, interval, division, Bast. Greg. p. 543.

Διαχωρισμός, ὄν, ὁ, =διαχωρίσις Joseph.

Διαχωριστικός, ἡ, ὄν, (διαχωρίζω) apt to divide or separate.

Διάχωσις, εως, ἡ, (διαχώννυμι) the making of a mound, Diod.

Διαψάω, (διά, ψαίρω) *to winn thoroughly*, Valck. Phoen. 1399.—II. *to blow asunder, blow away, πλεκτάνη καπνῷ*, Ar. Av. 1717.

Διαψάλλω, strengthd. for ψάλλω, Eurol. Bapt. 1.

Διάψαλμα, used by the LXX. in the Psalms for the Hebr. Selah: for its various interpretations, v. Suicer in voc.

Διαψάω, strengthened for ψάω, Plut.

Διαψάω, f. -ήσω, (διά, ψάω) *to scratch through*.

Διαψέγω, f. -ξω, strengthd. for ψέγω, Plat. Legg. 639 A.

Διαψεύδω, (διά, ψεύδω) *to deceive utterly*, Dem. 1482, 26: *so too* in mid., Andoc. 6, 38. But διαψεύδομαι also as pass.; pf. διέψευσα: aor. διεψεύστην: *to be deceived, mistaken*, Isocr. 82 A: τινός, in a person or thing, Xen. Mem. 4, 2, 27, Dem. 626, 24. Hence

Διάπνεστις, εως, ἡ, deceit, Stob. Ecl. 2, 220.

Διαψηλάφω, ὦ, (διά, ψηλάφω) *to handle a thing*, Lat. *pertractare*, LXX.

Διαψηφίζομαι, f. -ίσομαι Att. -ιούμαι, (διά, ψηφίζομαι) dep. mid.: *to vote in order with ballots (ψηφοί, calculi)*, *to give one's vote*, περί τινος, Plat. Legg. 937 A.—II. *to vote, decide by vote*, Lys. 175, 10. Hence

Διαψηφίσις, εως, ἡ, a putting to the vote, collection of the votes, Plat. Legg. 958 A.—2. a decision by ballot, ὁ ποιεῖν =foreg., Lys. 123, 18.

Διαψηφισμός, ὄν, ὁ, =foreg., Ath.

Διαψηφιστός, ἡ, ὄν, elected by vote, Arist. Rhet. Al.

Διαψιθύρίζω, *to whistle or hiss through*.—II. intr. *to whisper among themselves*, Polyb.

Διαψυκτικός, ἡ, ὄν, a cooling, refreshing, Hipp.; and

Διάψυξις, εως, ἡ, a cooling, Plut.: from

Διαψύχω, f. -ξω, (διά, ψύχω) *to cool, refresh*, Hipp.: *to air, to ventilate, dry and clean*, ναῦς, Thuc. 7, 12; *so of misers bringing out their hoards*, Xen. Cyr. 8, 2, 21, Theophr., etc.—2. *to dry up, to destroy*, Plat. Lys. 23. [ῖ]

Διάω, =διάνυμι, *to blow through*, Od. 5, 478; 19, 440. [ῖ]

Διβάμος, ὄν, (δίς, βῆμα, βαῖνω) two-legged, Eur. Rhes. 215.

Διβάρος, ὄν, (δίς, βάπτω) twice-dipped, double-dyed, esp. of purple cloth, Horace's lanae bis murice tinctae: ἡ δὲ, sub. ἐσθῆς, a robe of the rarest purple, Cic. Fam. 2, 16; cf. δευτεροφυγός.

Διβολία, ας, ἡ, (δίς, βάλλω) =διβολός χλαῖνα, Plut.—II. a double-edged lance, habert, Ar. Fr. 401.

Διβόλιον, ὄν, τό, =foreg. II, in Plut. Mar. 25, of a German wear.

perh.=the frame of Tacit. Germ. 6.

Διβολος, ὄν, (δίς, βάλλω) twice-thrown: ὁ χλαῖνα, a garment doubled, and so twice thrown over the body, 1. a.

duplex paenula.—II. two-pointed edged Eur. Rhes. 374

Διὸ ἄγχι, εἰα, υ, (δῖς, βραχυς) of two short syllables, Gramm.

Δίβροχος, ον, (δῖς, βρέχω) twice soaked or moistened, Diosc.: δ. ἑλαιον, oil made by twice pressing.

Διγάμω, ὦ, (διγάμος) to marry a second time, Eccl. Hence

Διγάμια, ας, ἡ, a second marriage, Eccl.

Διγάμμα, τό, the Digamma, v. sub Γ. †Διγάμμον, τό, = foreg.

Διγάμος, ον, (δῖς, γαμέω) married to two people, adulterous, Stesich. 74. —II. married a second time, Eccl.

Διγενής, ἐς, (δῖς, γένος) of double descent.—II. of doubtful sex.

†Διγήριον, ον, οἶ, the Digiri, a Thracian canon, Polyb. 13, 10, 8.

Διγλήριος, ον, (δῖς, γλήρη) with two eye-balls, Theocrit. Ep. 6.

Διγλύφος, ον, (δῖς, γλύφω) with two-fold carving, doubly indented.

Διγλωσσος, ον, Att. -ττος, (δῖς, γλώσσα) speaking two languages, Lat. bilinguis, Thuc. 8, 85, cf. 4, 109: hence —2. as subst., ὁ διγλ., an interpreter, Plut.—II. double-tongued, deceitful, LXX.

Διγνώμος, ον, (δῖς, γνώμη) doubtful, undecided.

Διγυνία, ας, ἡ, a twin birth or a second birth, Arist. Gen. An.: from

Διγυνος, ον, (δῖς, γύνω) twice-born, epith. of Bacchus, Anth.—II. twin; and so in genl. double, μάσθλη δ., Soph. Fr. 137: δ. σώματα, two bodies, Eur. El. 1178: but—III. parox. διγυνος, ον, act. bearing twice or twins.

Διγυος, ον, poet., also διγύνιος, (δῖς, γύα) of two hides of land.

Διδάγμα, ατος, τό, (διδάσκω) that which is taught, instruction, Ar. Nub. 668.—II. a thing which teaches, means of instruction, Eur. Bell. 13.

Διδάκτεον, verb. adj. from διδάσκειν, one must teach, Plat. Rep. 452 A.

Διδακτήριος, ον, =sq.: τὸ διδακτῆριον, a proof, Hipp.

Διδακτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (διδάσκω) apt to teach, skilled in teaching, N. T.

Διδάτκος, ἡ, ὄν, also ος, ον, Plat. Eryx. 398 D (διδάσκω):—I. of things, taught, learnt: that can be taught or learnt, Pind. N. 3, 71, Plat., etc.—2. that ought to be taught, Soph. Tr. 64.—II. of persons, taught, instructed, LXX. Adv. -τως.

Διδάκτρον, ον, τὸν, in plur. the teacher's fee, Lat. Mineral.

Διδακτυλῆαιος, αἶα, αἶον, two fingers long or broad, Gal.: from

Διδάκτυλος, ον, (δῖς, δάκτυλος) two-fingered, two-toed.—II. = foreg., Theophr.

Διδάξας, εως, ἡ, (διδάσκω) teaching, instruction, Eur. Hec. 600: doctrine, Eccl.

†Διδας, ὁ, Didas, an Aegyptian of Arsinoe, conqueror at the Olympic games, Paus.

Διδασκάλειον, ον, τό, a teaching-place, school, Soph. Fr. 779, Thuc. 7, 29.—II. in plur.=διδάκτρα, Vit. Hom. 26: from

Διδασκάλια, ας, ἡ, (διδάσκω) teaching, instruction, Even. 1: education, training, Xen. Cyr. 8, 7, 24: δ. ποιέσθαι and παρέχειν, to be a lesson to one, Thuc. 2, 42, 87: but in good Att. more usu. διδάχῃ or διδάξας.—2. an admonition, warning: announcement by words, Arist. Poet. 19, 6.—II. the preparation, rehearsing of a chorus etc., δ. τῶν χορῶν, Pla. Gorg. 501 E, Plut.: also the drama so produced, the Tetralogy acted together, v. διδασκω II.: hence—III. διδασκαλία or περί διδασκαλιῶν, Catalogues of the Dra-

mas, their writers, dates, and success, Arist. Ap. Diog. I. Hence

Διδασκαλικός, ἡ, ὄν, fit for teaching, instructive, Plat. Crat. 389 B, Xen. Mem. 1, 2, 21. Adv.—κως, Plat. l. c.

Διδασκάλιον, ον, τό, =διδάγμα, a thing taught, science, art, Wess. Hdt. 5, 58.—II. in plur.=διδάκτρα, Plut.

Διδασκάλος, ον, ὁ and ἡ, (διδάσκω) a teacher, master, H. Hom. Merc. 556: εἰς διδασκάλου (sc. οἶκον) φοιτᾶν, to go to school, oft. in Plut., Schaf. Greg. p. 45: a dithyrambic or dramatic poet was called χοροῦ διδάσκαλος, or simply διδασκάλος, Ar. Av. 912, Ach. 628, because he himself superintended the rehearsals and taught the actors, (χορός): cf. χοροδιδάσκαλος and διδάσκω II.

†Διδασκαλῶνδας, α and ον, ὁ, Didascalonidas, masc. pr. n., a Cretan, Polyb. 16, 37, 3.

Διδασκῆσαι, poet. for διδάξαι, inf. aor. of sq., Hes.

Διδάσκω, redupl. form from root ΔΑ-, ἄσμι: fut. διδάσω, poet. διδασκῆσω, Voss. H. Hom. Cer. 144, Hes. Op. 64, Pind. P. 4, 386: perf. δεδίδαχα. To teach, τινά, a person, τι, a thing, Hom., etc.: hence c. dupl. acc., ἵπποσῖνας σε εἰδῶσαν, they taught thee riding, Il. 23, 307, cf. Od. 8, 481: so too in Att., as Eur. Hipp. 252, Xen. Mem. 1, 2, 10: also δ. τινά περί τιος, Ar. Nub. 382: c. acc. pers. et inf., θεοί σε διδάσκουσι νῆσφ' ὅρην ἐμεναι, teach thee to be—, Od. 1, 384: and c. inf. alone. Ἀρτεμις διδάξε βάλλειν ἄγρια πάντα, she taught how to shoot, Il. 5, 51: also with inf. omitted, διδάσκειν τινά ἱππέα (sc. εἶναι) to teach one to be—, train one as a horseman, Plat. Meno 94 B; so δ. τινά σοφόν, κακόν, Elmsl. Heracl. 575, Stallb. Plat. Prot. 327 C.—B. but in mid., to have one taught=διδάσκειν δι' ἑτέρου, so διδάσκεισθαι τινα ἱππέα, Plat. Meno 93 D, cf. Pors. and Herm. Med. 297, Ruhnk. Tim.: the act is sometimes so used, Hemst. Ar. Plut. p. 4, and conversely the mid. simply=Act., Pind. O. 8, 77, Ar. Nub. 783.—2. in mid. like pass., to teach one's self, learn, Soph. Ant. 356.—C. pass. to be taught, to learn, c. gen., διδασκόμενος πολέμοιο, trained, skilled in war, Il. 16, 811, cf. δ' αὖα: also c. acc., φάρμακα πρὸς τῶν δε- διδάχθαι, to learn medicine from one, Il. 11, 831, and so Hdt. 3, 81; c. inf., Hdt. 2, 69, etc.—II. διδάσκειν, like docere fabulam, is peculiar used of the dithyrambic and scenic poets, who taught the actors their parts, and superintended the whole getting up and bringing out of their pieces, δ. διδύραμνον, δράμα, Hdt. 1, 23; 6, 21; also διδάσσειν χορόν, Simon. 54, cf. Böttiger, quid sit docere fabulam, 1795 (Opusc. p. 284).

Διδάχῃ, ἡς, ἡ, =διδάξας, teaching, Hdt. 3, 134, Thuc., etc.: Ps.-Phoc. 83. Διδῆμι, Ep. collat. form from δεῖω, to bind, fetter, as τίτῃμι from *θεῖω: hence 3 sing. imperf. διδῆν, for εἰδῆν, Il. 11, 105: Pors. would also read διδέντων, 3 plur. imperat. pres. for δέντων, Od. 12, 54; and 3 pl. indic. διδάσσι occurs as v. l. for δεσμεύουσι in Xen. An. 5, 8, 24 [δῖ]

†Δίδοι, pres. imper. Dor. for δίδοθι, Pind. Ol. 1, 136.

Δίδοι, Ion. for δίδοσι, 3 sing. pres. from δίδωμι, Hom.

†Διδόει, Ion. for δίδως, 2 sing. pres. from δίδωμι, Hom.

†Διδόισθα, =foreg., II.

Διδόωναι, Ep. for δίδωναι, inf. pres. from δίδωμι, only Il. 24, 425.

Διδράσκω, to run away, escape, only used in compos., e. g. ἀποδιδράσκω διαδιδράσκω, f. δράσκειν [α]: perf. διδράκα: aor. 2 -δράν, inf. -δράναι, part. -δράς, imperat. -δράθι, subj. -δράω, opt. -δράην: Ion. διδρῆσκω, f. δρῆσμαι, ἐδρην, etc. (N. B. not to be confounded with the regul. δράω to do.)

Διδραγμαῖος, α, ον, =sq., Critias 49.

Διδραχμος, ον, (δῖς, δραχμή) of two drachms, worth two drachms, at the price of two drachms, Arist. Oec.: δ. ὀπλίται, soldiers with pay of two drachms a day, Thuc. 3, 17.—II. τὸ διδραχμον, a double drachm; esp. in plur. the half-shekel, paid to the temple treasury at Jerusalem, N. T. Matth. 17, 24, cf. Exod. 38, 26.

†Διδρῆσκα, Ion. for διδράσκω.

†Διδύμα, ον, τά, and οἱ Διδύμοι, Didyma or Didymi, a place in the vicinity of Miletus, containing a temple of Jupiter and temple and oracle of Apollo, Hdt. 6, 19, Strab., etc.

†Διδύμαιον, ον, τό, temple of Apollo at Didymi, Plut. Pomp. 24: from

†Διδύμαιος, α, ον, of Didymi, Didymæan, Zeús, Nic. ep. Ath. 477 B: Ἀπόλλων, Strab.

†Διδυμῶν, ορος, ὁ, ἡ, τό, (διδυμος, ἀνὴρ) touching two or both the men, κακά, Aesch. Theb. 849. [α]

Διδυμῶτόκος, ον, Dor. for διδυμητόκος, διδυμοτόκος.

Διδυμῶχρος, ον, poet. for διδυμοχρος.

†Διδυμῶν, ονος, ὁ, ἡ, (διδυμος) a twin-brother, Il.: in genl. poet. for διδυμος, usu. in dual or plur. [α]

†Διδυμεία, ον, τά, the festival of the Didymæan Apollo.

†Διδυμείας, εως, ὁ, = Διδυμῶτος Ἀπόλλων, Orph.

†Διδυμένω, (διδύμοι) to bear twins, LXX.

†Διδύμη, ἡς, ἡ, Didyme, one of the Lipari islands, Thuc. 3, 88, Strab.—2. fem. pr. n., Anth. Ath.

Διδυμητόκος, ον, Ion. for διδυμοτόκος.

†Διδυμῖος, ον, ὁ, Didymias, masc. pr. n., Ath. 658 D.

Διδυμος, poet. for διδυμος, like ἀτάλαμος and νώνυμος, Böckh. Pind. O. 3, 37 (63).

Διδυμογενής, ἐς, (διδυμος, *γένη twice-born, Eur. Hel. 206.

Διδυμοζυγος, ον, and διδυμοζυγος, ὁ, ἡ, (διδυμος, ζυγόν) with a pair of horses: twofold, Nonn.

Διδυμοθροος, ον, (διδυμος, θρόος) double-voiced, epith. of Echo, Nonn.

†Διδύμων, ων, οἶ, =Διδύμα: also a spot in Argolis with a temple of Apollo, Paus.

Διδυμοκτύπος, ον, (διδυμος, κτύπος) double-sounding, echoing, Nonn.

†Διδύμων τείχος, τό, (prop. the double wall Didymon-Tichos, a town of Caria, Steph. Byz. in pl. Διδύμα τείχη, Diadyma-Tiche, a fortress of Mysia, near Cyzicus, Polyb. 5, 77, 8.

Διδύμος, ὁ, ἡ, (and perh. ος, ον, Pind. P. 4, 371, but v. Böckh Not. Crit. p. 130), double, twofold, Ὀδ. 19, 227, Il. 23, 641, and freq. in Att.: δ. κασίγνητος, a twin-brother, Pind. N. 1, 56: hence διδυμοί, twins, for which διδυμα was also used, Hdt. 5, 41; 6, 52.—II. οἱ Διδ., Gemini, the Twins the constellation Arat.—2. οἱ δι., the testicles, Anth. (From δύο, δῖς.) [α]

†Διδύμος, ον, ὁ, Didymus, a celebrated grammarian of Alexandria, Ath. 56 D

Διδυμῶντος ἥτος, ἥ, (δίδυμος) *doubt-
ing, duality*, Plat. Phileb. 57 D.

Διδυμοστοκέω, ὦ, to bear twins, Hipp.: and

Διδυμοστοκία, ας, ἥ, a bearing of twins, Arist. Gen. A.: from

Διδυμοστόκος, ον, (δίδυμος, τίκτω) bearing twins, Arist. H. A.

Διδυμόχρος, ον, contr. χροῦς, ονν, (δίδυμος, χροά) two coloured, Musae.

Ἰδιδώ, δός contd. οὐς, ἥ, *Didō*, daughter of Belus, wife of Sichaeus, and founder of Carthage as told by Strab. p. 832.

Διδόθαι, Ep. for δίδοθαι, imperat. pres. from δίδωμι, Od. 3, 380.

Δίδωμι, redupl. from the root ΔΟ-, which appears in the deriv. forms, as Lat. *do*, cf. *dedit*, *didō*: fut. δώσω: aor. 1 δέδωκα: perf. δέδοκα: aor. 2 ἔδων: pf. pass. δέδομαι: aor. mid. ἔδομην. Hom. has also 2 and 3 sing. pres. δίδως, δίδοι, as if from δίδω, as have Hdt. and Hipp.: he has also in Il. 19, 270, 2 sing. δίδοισθα, as if from δίδωμι, or acc. to Buttm. Ausf. Gr. § 107, Anm. 8, n., δίδοισθα. The following are also excused. Homer., imperat. pres. δίδωθι, Od. 3, 380, inf. pres. δίδοναι, Il. 24, 425, and fut. δίδωσσι, δίδωσμεν, Od. 13, 358; 24, 314. Aor. 2 δόσκον for ἔδων is Ion.: but the imper. pres. δίδοι, as if from δίδωμι, Pind. Ol. 1, 136, and the infin. pres. δίδαν, Theocr. 29, 9, are Dor. Hdt. also has 3 imperf. ἔδιδον 5, 94.

Orig. signif. to give, present (with implied notion of giving freely, unforced, opp. to ὑποδίδωμι), τινί τι, from Hom. downwards, the most usual construct: also—2. to be ready to give, to offer, Il. 9, 519.—3. of the gods, to grant, assign, κῦδος, Hom.; but more usu. of evils, δ. ἄλγεα, ἄτακ, κῆδεα, etc., Hom.: later ἐν δίδοναι, to give good fortune, Soph. O. T. 1081, and Eur.: so too of the laws, to permit or sanction as a privilege, δεδωκότων αὐτῶ τῶν νόμων, Isae. 63, 8.—4. to devote, offer to the gods, ἐπεά, ἐκατόμβας, Hom.—5. c. acc. pers. to give up, surrender, ἀγέεσσι με δάσει, Od. 19, 167, ὀδύνῃσι μιν ἔδωκεν, Il. 5, 397, Ἐκτορα κύνει, Il. 23, 21, πυρί τινα, Ib. 183: c. inf. added, ξείνος γάρ οἱ ἔδωκεν...εἰς πόλεμον φορέειν, gave it him to wear in war, Il. 15, 532, ἔδωκε πίνειν, gave him to drink, Hdt. 4, 172; also c. inf. pass., δῶκε τεύχεα θεράποντι φορήναι, Il. 7, 149, where φορέειν would be equally good, v. Taylor Ind. in Lys. v. Infrat.: this differs from the use of the infin., infr. II.—6. esp. of parents, to give their daughter to wife, θυγατέρα ἀνδρί, Il. 6, 192, Od. 4, 7; and so of Telemachus, ἀνέρι μητέρα δόσω, Od. 2, 223; Σάμηνδε ἔδωσαν αὐτήν, settled her in marriage at Same, Od. 15, 367, cf. 17, 442; more fully, δάσω σιν χαρίτων ἄντα ὀπτεῖν, Il. 14, 268: in prose more usu. ἐκδίδωμι, Weiss. Hdt. 5, 92.—7. but in Att. δίδοναι τινά τι, to grant another to one's entreaties, pardon him at one's request, Xen. An. 6, 4, 31, like *Romulum Marti redonare*, Hor. Od. 3, 33.—8. δίδοναι τινί τι, to forgive one a thing, remit its punishment, Lat. *condonare alicui aliquid*, Interp. ad Eur. Cycl. 296, Dem. 274, 1: τινί τι εἰς τὴν ψυχὴν, to put it in one's head.—9. δίδοναι εἰς τινί, to put one's self in his hands or power, Thuc. 2, 63, τινὲ εἰς χεῖρας, Soph. El. 1348.—10. δ. ὅρκον, opp. ὁ λαμβάνειν, to tender an oath, Isae. 17, 16, v. Arist. Rhet. 14.—11. δ

ψῆφον, γνώμην, to give a vote, an opinion, Oratt.: but for δ. διαχειροτομῶν, cf. sub voce.—12. δ. λόγον εἰαυτῶ, to deliberate, Hdt. 1, 97, etc.—13. δ. δίκη, v. sub δίκη.—II. in vows and prayers, c. acc. pers. et inf., to grant, allow, bring about that...esp. in prayers, freq. in Hom. δός ἀποφθίμενον δναι δόμον Ἄιδος εἴσω, grant that he may go... Il. 3, 322; δός με τίσασθαι, give me to... Aesch. Cho. 18; but also c. dat. pers., as Soph. O. C. 1101, Phil. 316. But in this form δός is oft. omitted.—III. seemingly intr., to give one's self up, devote one's self, τινί, esp. ἡδονή, only in Att., Valck. Phoen. 21, Diatr. p. 233.—IV. the pass. occurs but once in Hom., οὐ τοι δέδοται πολέμηια ἔργα, deeds of war belong not to you, Il. 5, 428: but in Att. it is very freq.

Ἰδιδών, Dor. for διδόναι, pres. inf. acc. from δίδωμι, Theocr.

Διδωρος, ον, (δός, δῶρον) of two hands' breadth, dub. in Plin.

Ἰδιδώσω, Homer. fut. for δάσω from δίδωμι, Od.

Διε, vocat. from διος, godlike, Hom.

Διε, poet. for ἐδιδε, imperf. from δίδω, to frighten, Hom. [i]

Διηγγνα, ας, ἥ, (διά, ἐγγύη) surety, bail.

Διηγγνῶν, ὦ, f. ἤσω, (διά, ἐγγνῶν) to bail, to set free by giving bail. Pass. τινά τι, to be bailed by any one, set free on his security, ὀκτακοσίων ταλάντων τοῖς προσένοις δ., bailed by their Proxeni for eight hundred talents, Thuc. 3, 70; ὑπό τινος, Dem. 1358, 28.—II. to give in pledge or security, c. gen. pretii, σώματα χρημάτων, Dion. H.—III. διεγγνῶντος Μενέξενον τὸν παῖδα, Πασιν αὐτὸν ἐπτά ταλάντων διεγγνῆσατο, Isocr. 361 C, is explained, (in act.) demanding security for the boy's being produced, (in mid.) he became security for him in the sum, v. Interpp., and Att. Process, p. 520, sq. Hence

Διηγγνήσις, εως, ἥ, bail, security: a giving of bail, Dem. 724, 6, v. Att. Process, p. 521.

Διηγείρω, strengthd. for ἐγείρω, to arouse, Hipp. Hence

Διεγέρσις, εως, ἥ, an arousing.

Διεγερτικός, ἥ, ον, (διεγείρω) exciting, stimulant, Sext. Emp.

Διεγρόμενος, η, ον, part. aor. pass. syncope. from διεγείρω.

Διέδεξε, Ion. aor. 1 for διέδειξε from διαδείκνυμι, Hdt.

Διέτην, adv. (δίτημι) throughout, to the end.

Διεδράμων, aor. 2 of διατρέχω, Od.

Διεδρία, ας, ἥ, (διεδρος) a sitting apart, disagreement, Lat. *dissidium*, *dissidentia*, Arist. H. A.

Διεδριον and διεδρον, ον, τό, (δός, ἔδρα) a seat for two persons.

Διεδρος, ον, (διά, ἔδρα) sitting apart, hence unfriendly, hostile, Lat. *dissidens*, opp. to σύνεδρος, Arist. H. A.

Διέεργον, poet. imperf. from διέργω, διέργω, Il.

Διεύεγγμένως, adv. part. perf. pass. from διαεύεγγνυμι, separately, severally.

Ἰδιεγόμενος, η, ον, perf. part. pass. διαεύεγγνυμι, for wh. Suid. has διεγόμενος, Thuc. 1, 6.

Διειδής, ἐς, (διεῖδον) transparent, clear, Theophr.

Διείδον, aor. 2. inf. διῖδεν, διοράω, supplying the pres., et. —to look through, discern, τι, Ar. Nu. 168: tmet., to see through, comprehend, (λόγος) ὁ ῥάδιος διῖδεν, Plat. Phaed. 62 B. Pass. διειδομένη πεδίοιο, seen through or across the plain, Ap. Rh.: but the poet. fut. διείσομαι in Nic. is better assigned to διέμι, to go through. On the Homer. usage v. διαιέδομαι. Cf. also διόδοι.

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Ἰδιελέγωμαι, perf. of dep. mid. διελέγωμαι.

Διελέω, ὦ, (διά, εἰλέω) to unroll open, Plut.

Διελημμένος, adv. part. perf. pass. of διαλεμβάνω, q. v. III. 5, distinctly precisely, Xen. Oec. 11, 25, ubi. αὐ. δι. εἰλημμένος.

Διελίσσω, = διελίσσω.

Διελίσω, (διά, εἰλίσω) to roll apart or away. Mid. to roll one's self out of, slip away through δόμοιο, Ap. Rh. 4, 35. [v]

Διέμι, fut. διέιςμαι, (διά εἰμι) to go about, roam about, Ar. Ach. 845: to spread abroad, λόγος διέει, Plut. Ant. 56: in genl. to go away, Theophr.—II. c. acc. to pass through or throughout τὸν ἀέρα, Ar. Av. 1392.—2. hence, to go through a subject in speaking or writing, to narrate, describe, discuss, Plat. Crito 47 C: also δ. τῷ λόγῳ, Id. Grg. 506 A, cf. διέξειμι.

Διέμι, f. διέεσμαι, (διά, εἰμι) to be always: very dub. in Xen. Mem. 2, 1, 24, where Dind. would read δι. οἶσι.

Διείπον, inf. διειπεῖν, poet. διαιεῖν, fut. in use διερῶ, perf. διέτηκα, (διά, εἶπον) to say through, tell at length, detail, c. acc. Il. 10, 425: in genl. to explain, declare, Soph. O. T. 394: to say expressly, explicitly, Wolf. Lept. 465, 21.—II. to speak one with another, converse, διειπεῖν ἄλλήλοισιν, Od. 4, 215.—III. in mid. to join upon, Arist. Oec. v. διερῶ.

Διέργω, f. -ζω, Ep. and Ion. διέργω, Ep. also διέργω, (διά, εἶργω) to keep asunder, τούς διεργὸν ἐκάλυψε, Il. 12, 424, Arist. H. A.: to separate, part, Hdt. 1, 180: δ. τί τινος and v. ὑπό τινος, to separate one from another.—2. to keep off, ward off, Plat. Legg. 880 B.—II. seemingly intr., to lie between, prop. to cut off from return, Xen. An. 2: 2.

Ἰδιεραῖα, 2 sing. pres. ind. from διείρωμαι, Od. 4, 492.

Ἰδιεραῖο, 2 sing. pres. imper. from διείρωμαι, Il. 1, 550.

Διέρηκα, perf. of διερῶ, διειπεῖν, to say clearly and distinctly, v. sub διείπω.

Διείρωμαι, poet. for διέρωμαι, to question thoroughly, closely, strictly, τινά and τινά τι, Hom. inquire narrowly into, τι, Il. 1, 550, only in pres.

Διέρω, Ion. for διερῶ, to draw through, draw across, τὰς νέας τὸν ἰσθμόν, Valck. Hdt. 7, 24, and τί τινος, Ap. Rh., cf. διύσθωζω. [v]

Διέρω, rare perf. διέρκα, Xen. Cyr. 8, 3, 10, (διά, εἶρω) to insert, pass or draw a thing through, χεῖρας διὰ τῶν κανθίων, Xen. 1. c.—II. to string or knit together in order, Diosc.: λόγοι διερίμενοι=εἰρήνοιοι, q. v.

Διερωνόξενος, ον, (διά, εἶρων, ξένος) dissembling with one's guests treacherous under the mask of hospitality, Ar. Pac. 623: cf. κατεργονόμοιοι.

Διειδόντω and διειδόντω, f. -δω, (διά, εἰδόντω) to penetrate, go into and through, [ὑπὸ, ὑπὸ].

Διέκ, before a vowel διέξ, (διέ, ἐκ) right through, through and through, Il. 2, 1, cf. παρῆκ.

Διεκβαίνω, (διά, ἐκβαίνω) to go out or pass through, of a river, τὸ ὄρη Strab.

Διεκβάλλω, (διά, ἐκβάλλω) to throw out a thing, διὰ τινος, Gal., to carry through or across, —II. intr., sub. στρά

ou, to cross, march through, χώραν, Polyb. Hence

Διεκοβλή, ἤς, ἡ, a throwing through: a passing or bursting through, a pass, Polyb.: a passage out, egress, Miod. S.

Διεκοβόλιον, ου, τό, (διεκοβάλλω) a medicine to produce abortion, Hipp.

Διεκοδίδωμι, = διαδίδωμι, Hipp.

Διεκοδύεω, ὤ, strengthd. for ἐκδύεω, late.

Διεκοδρῶμῃ, ἤς, ἡ, (διεκοδραμῆν) a breaking or passing through.

Διεκοδύσις, εως, ἡ, a means of escape, refuge, Ath.: evasion, trick, Plut.: from

Διεκοδύω, aor. διεξέδυν, (διά, ἐκ-θύω) to slip through, get out, escape, Hipp.

Διεκοθέω, f. -θεύσομαι, (διά, ἐκθέω) to run, escape through, Arist. Mund.

Διεκορρεῖν, aor. 2 inf. of sq., Opp.

Διεκορῶσκα, (διά, ἐκορῶσκα) to ear, spring through, τινός, Clem. Al.

Διεκοκύντω, (διά, ἐκκύντω) to peep out, LXX.

Διεκλάμπω, (διά, ἐκλάμπω) to shine through, Heliod.

†Διεκλανθάνομαι, (διά, ἐκ, λανθάνω) to forget utterly, in tmesis, Qu. Sm. 13, 380, v. Sptzn. II. Exc. 18, p. LXXXI.

Διεκλύω, (διά, ἐκλύω) to dissolve, relax, Gal.

Διεκμηρύνω, dep., to unwind, Philo.

Διεκμυζῶ, ὤ, (διά ἐκμυζῶ) to suck out, Geop.

Διεκπαῖω, (διά, ἐκπαῖω) to force one's way through, to break or burst through, τινός, Philostr., τι, Dioxiop. ap. Ath. 100 E.: later, usu. in mid., Kuster Ar. Plut. 805.

Διεκπεραίνω, f. -ἰνῶ, (διά, ἐκπεραίνω) to go through with, complete, bring to an end, Soph. Fr. 572.

Διεκπεραιόω, strengthd. for περαιόω, Strab.

Διεκπερῶ, ὤ, f. -ῶσ and -ᾶσω, (διά, ἐκπερῶ) to pass out through or between, στήλας Ἡρακλέας, Hdt. 4, 152: to cross, pass over, ποταμῶν, Hdt. 5, 52, cf. 3, 4; δ. ἐς χθόνα, Aesch. Pers. 485.—II. to pass by, overlook, Ar. Plut. 283, v. Schol.—III. to pass through, Plat. Tim. 63 A: also δ. τὸν βίον, Eur. Supp. 954.

Διεκπηδῶ, ὤ, (διά, ἐκπηδῶ) to leap out, bound, beat, καρδία, Aristaeon.

Διεκπύτω, fat. -πενύσμαι, (διά, ἐκπύτω) to fall out, get out through, τινός, Plut., τι, Heliod.: εἰς τόπον, Diod.

Διεκπλέω, f. -πλεύσομαι: Ion. -πλώω, aor. -ἐπλώσα, (διά, ἐκπλέω) to sail out through, τὸν Ἑλλήσποντον, Hdt. 7, 147; also δία τινος, Id. 4, 42: to sail out, Id. 4, 43.—II. in naval tactics, to break the enemy's line by sailing through it, so as to be able to charge their ships in flank or rear, Hdt. 6, 15, Thuc. 7, 36, cf. sq. Hence

Διέκπλοος, ου, ὅ, contr. διέκπλους, ου, a sailing across or through, passage across or through, Hdt. 7, 36: δ. τὸν Βορᾶν, through the shallows, Id. 4, 179.—2. esp. a breaking the enemy's line in a sea fight, Hdt. 6, 12, Thuc. 1, 49, ubi v. Arnold, cf. foreg.

Διεκπνέω, Ion. for διεκπλέω, Hdt.

Διεκπνέω, f. -πνεύσω, (διά, ἐκπνέω) to blow out, Arist. Mund. Hence

Διεκπνοή, ἤς, ἡ, a breathing out, exhalation, Theophr.

Διεκπορεύομαι, strengthd. for ἐκπορεύομαι, Dion. H.

Διεκπύω, f. -ύσω, (διά, ἐκπύω) to spit all round, Philostr. [ύσω]

Διέκπτοσις, εως, ἡ, (διεκπύτω) a falling or running through, escape, Gal.

†Διέκρῶ, (διά, ἐκρῶ) to flow out through.

†Διέκριβεν for διεκρίθησαν, 3 pl. aor. ind. pass. of διακρίνω.

Διέκροος, ου, ὅ, (διεκρῶ) a channel, means of escape, Hdt. 7, 129.

Διεκτῦσις, εως, ἡ, a stretching out, Clem. Al.: from

Διεκτείνω, (διά, ἐκτείνω) to stretch out, extend, Hipp.

Διεκτέλλω, (διά, ἐκτέλλω) to arise, grow from, Nic.

Διεκτεύω, strengthd. for ἐκτεμνω, Joseph.

†Διεκτρέχω, (διά, ἐκτρέχω) to run through, to traverse, Philo.

Διεκφαίνομαι, strengthd. for ἐκφαίνομαι.

Διεκφέρω, strengthd. for ἐκφέρω.

Διεκφύω, strengthd. for ἐκφεύγω, Ap. Rh., in tmesis.

Διεκχέω, strengthd. for ἐκχέω, Aretae.

Διέλαισις, εως, ἡ, (διελαίνω) a driving through, ἡλου, Plut.—II. a charge or exercise of cavalry, like διῦπασια, Xen. Hipparch. 3, 4: from

Διελάνω, fut. διελάσω, Att. διελῶ, aor. 1 διήλυσα, (διά, ἐλαίνω) to drive through or across, ἵππων τάφορος, Il. 10, 564; to thrust through, ἔγχοι λαπάρης, Il. 16, 318, cf. Hdt. 4, 72.—II. intr. to drive, ride through, charge as cavalry, sub. ἵππων, ὄχων, etc., Xen. Hipparch. 3, 6 and 11.—2. ἡμέρα διήλασε, day broke, Eur. Heracl. 788.

†Διελέγην 2 aor. pass. of dep. διαλέγομαι, Arist.

Διελέγω, strengthd. for ἐλέγω, Plat. Gorg. 457 E, etc.

†Διελέγην 1 aor. pass. of dep. mid. διαλέγομαι.

Διελθεῖν, inf. aor. of διέρχομαι; Ep. διελθέμεν, Hom.

†Διελθέμεν v. foreg.

Διελινύω, strengthd. for ἐλινύω, Hipp.

Διελίσσω, Att. -ττω, f. -ξω, (διά, ἐλίσσω) to unfold, expose, Plut.

Διελκνύω, ου, ὅ, (διελκνύω) a dragging about, Dion. H.

Διελκυστίνδα, adv., with παίζειν or παιδία, a game at pulling and tearing, like our boys' game of French and English, Poll. 9, 112: also, δία γραμμῆς παίζειν, Plat. Theaet. 181 A: from

Διελκνύω, = sq., Ar. Plut. 1036, Plat. Rep. 440 A. [v]

Διέλκω, (διά, ἐλκω) to tear asunder, pull away or through: of time, to protract, Polyb.: with βίον, Plut. = διαγῶ, and so perh. without it, Ar. Pac. 1131, though there it may mean to quaff, drink off, v. Interpp. ad l.

†Διέλονται 3 pl. 2 aor. mid. of διαίρω, Hes.

†Διέλων 2 aor. part. act. of διαίρω.

ΔΙΕΜΑΙ, to speed, press on, ἵπποι πεδίοιο διένται, speed over the plain, Il. 23, 475, cf. 12, 304. (From an obsol. ὀήμι, still found in ἐνδῶμι, akin to δία and διώω.) [7]

Διεμβάλλω, (διά, ἐμβάλλω) to put through, LXX.

Διεμνέω, f. -μενῶ, (διά, ἐμνέω) to last through, Theophr.

Διέμιτος, ου, ὅ, (διά, ἐν, πῖλος) well capped or hatted, Luc.

Διέμιπλημι, (διά, ἐμπύπλημι) to fill completely, LXX.

Διέμιπλῶ, strengthd. for ἐμπύπλῶ, Polyb.

Διεμπολάω, ὤ, (διά, ἐμπολάω) to make merchandise of, sell, dispose of,

Lat. dividere, Eur. Bacch. 512; ἐμπορικὰ πράγματα δ., to deal in merchandise, Ar. Ach. 973.—II. to betray Soph. Phil. 579.

†Διέμπορος, ου, ὁ, Diemporos, a Boeotarch, Thuc. 2, 2.

Διεμφαίνω, f. -ἰνῶ, (διά, ἐμφαίνω) to show through, Luc.

Διενέγκαι, Ion. -ενεῖκαι, inf. aor. I of διαφέρω: διενεγχθῆναι, pass. of same

Διενειλέω, (διά, ἐνειλέω) to involve, make intricate, λόγος διενειλημένος, Luc.

Διενεργέω, strengthd. for ἐνεργέω.

Διενθυμέομαι, (διά, ἐνθυμέομαι) to consider, reflect, Eccl.

Διεναντίζω, (διά, ἐναντιάζω) to live out the year, Hdt. 4, 7.

Διενίσταμαι, f. -στήσομαι, (διά, ἐνίσταμαι) to maintain, assert, Lob. Farny. 154.

Διενος, ου, (διά, ἐνος) two-year-old, Lat. biennis, Theophr.

Διενοχλέω, ὤ, strengthd. for ἐνοχλέω, c. dat. Philo.

Διενταί, 3 pl. from διέται, Il. [7]

Διεντέρευμα, ατος, τό, (διά, ἐντερον) a looking through entrails, com word for sharp-sightedness, coined by Ar. Nub. 166.

Διέξ, v. δέξ.

Διεύγαω, (διά, ἐξάγω) to bring to an end, Polyb.: to manage, conduct, Id.—II. to pass time, live, Id. [α] Hence

Διεύγαγῶν, ἤς, ἡ, the transaction of business, Polyb.—II. a way of living, Sext. Emp.

Διεζαίρω, ὤ, strengthd. for ἐξίζαίρω, Dem. Phal.

Διεζάσσω, contr. διεζάσσω, Att. διεζάττω, f. -άσω, to rush or spring forth, Theocr. 13, 23.

Διεξανθίζω, (διά, ἐξανθίζω) to v. regiate with flowers, Eubul. Steph. 4.

Διεξατρίζω, strengthd. for ἐξατρίζω, Hipp.

Διέξιμι, (διά, ἐξιμι) to go out, Il. 6, 393.—II. to go through, pass through, a country, c. acc., Hdt. 5, 29: also δι' Εὐρώπης, Id. 2, 36, etc.: also c. gen., 12, 25.—2. to go through in counting or telling, Hdt. 7, 77, 238, and Plat., cf. διέμιμι and διέρχομαι.

Διεξάλλω, εως, ἡ, = διέλασις, Plut.: from

Διεξελάνω, f. -ελάσω, Att. -ελλῶ, (διά, ἐξελάνω) to drive, ride, march through or across (sub. ἵππων, στρατὸν, etc.), c. acc. loci, e. g. τὴν χώραν, τὰς πόλεις, Hdt. 3, 11; 5, 52, etc.: also κατά τι, 3, 86, παρά τι, 100.

Διεξελέγχω, strengthd. for ἐξελέγχω, Luc.

Διεξέλενσις, εως, ἡ, (διεξέρχομαι) = διεξόδος.

Διεξέλισσω, Att. -ττω, f. -ξω, (διά, ἐξέλισσω) to unwind, untie, Hdt. 4, 67.

Διεξεργάζομαι, (διά, ἐξεργάζομαι) dep., to complete, Plat. Legg. 798 D.—II. to make away with, Dion. H.

Διεξερόμαι, (διά, ἐξερόμαι) to question closely, τινά τι, Il. 10, 432.

Διεξερνύω, ὤ, f. -ήσω, (διά, ἐξερνύω) to search out, examine, survey closely, Böckh Pind. N. 3, 24 (41) and Plat.

Διεξερωτώ, = sq., Arist. Mund.

Διεξέρτω, (διά, ἐξέρτω) to creep or peep out, Arist. Mund. 6, 20.

Διεξέρχομαι, ὤ, f. -ελευσώμαι, (διά, ἐξέρχομαι) = διεξίμι, to go through, pass through, τὴν χώραν, Hdt. 5, 23, etc.—2. to go through, get to the end of, τὴν ὁδόν, Plat. Legg. 822 A, τὴν ὁκνῆν, lb. 856 A: so δ. πόντον, I. n. ε. haurire labores, Soph. Phil. 5419.

a so c. part., δ. πωλῶν, to be done selling, Hdt. 1, 196.—3. to go through in order, διὰ τῶν δέκα, Hdt. 5, 92, 3.—4. to go through in words, set forth, Hdt. 7, 18, Plat. Legg. 893 A: also περί τινας, Philo.—II. intr. to be past, gone by, of time, Hdt. 2, 52, cf. Butt. Ind. in Dem. Mid., Bremi Dem. Olynth. 2, 5.

Διεττάζω, strengthd. for ἐξετάζω. Διευξίζω, strengthd. for ἐξηγέομαι, dub. in Xen. Mem. 4, 2, 12.

Διέξιμι, (διά, ἐξιμι) to send forth through, to let go through, c. acc. or διὰ τινας, Hdt. 1, 207; 5, 29.—II. intr., sub. αὐτὸν, of a river, to empty itself, ἐς θάλασσαν, Thuc. 2, 102, cf. ἐξιμι.

Διεξιζέομαι, (διά, ἐξιζέομαι) dep., to arrive at, Polyb.

†Διεξιπάζομαι, (διά, ἐξιπάζομαι) to ride forth through, Polyæn.

†Διεξιτορέω, ὦ, (διά, ἐξιτορέω) to narrate at length, fully, Joseph.

†Διεξιτέον, verb. adj. of διέξεμι, one must go through, Plat. Tim. 44 D.

†Διέξω, pres. part. of διέξεμι.

Διεξοδεύω, (διά, ἐξοδεύω) to have a way out, escape, Hipp.—II. c. acc., to go through, λόγον, Sext. Emp.

Διεξοδικός, ἦ, ὄν, fit for going through; ἱστορία, cypriot narrative, Plut.: ἀδὲ ἐξοδικόν, the vent, Arist. H. A. Adv. ὤγ. From

Διέξοδος, ὄν, ἦ, a way through or out, passage, Hdt. 1, 199, etc.: the sun's orbit, Id. 2, 24.—2. a way out, and so issue, event, βουλευμάτων, Id. 3, 156: an end, Polyb.—II. a detailed narrative, story, Plat. Prot. 326 A: κατὰ διεξοδὸν, in detail, Gal.—III. a military evolution, δ. τακτικά, Plat. Legg. 813 E.

†Διέξοινομι, (διά, ἐξοινομι) to open entirely, to lay wide open, c. acc. Qu. Sm. 13, 41.

Διέξοιδέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (διά, ἐξοιδέω) to swell out, Philostr.

Διεξορεύω, strengthd. for ἐξορεύω, Hipp.

Διεξοφαίνω, (διά, ἐξοφαίνω) to weave to the end, finish the web, Plut.

Διεορτάζω, (διά, ἐορτάζω) to keep the feast throughout, end it, Thuc. 8, 9.

Διεπρόρθεω, Ep. aor. 2. of διαφράζω, Hom.

Διεπιρρόσσω, strengthd. for ἐπιρρόσσω, Dion H.

Διεπράθω, διεπράθωμι, aor. 2 act. and mid. of διαπράω, Hom.

Διέπτατο, 3 sing. aor. 2 mid. of διαπέταμι, Hom.

Διέπω, f. -ψω, (διά, ἐπω) to manage an affair, sway, order, arrange, τὸ πλεῖστον πολέμοιο, Il. 1, 165, στρατόν, Il. 2, 207, ἀνέρας σκηπτανίω, to drive the men about with his staff, drive them aside, Il. 24, 247; also in Hdt., but rare in Att., as Aesch. Eum. 931.

Διέρημα, ατος, τό, a funnel or strainer, Plut.: from

Διέρω, (διά, ἐρώω) to pour through, strain through, Plut.

Διεργάζομαι, f. -άσομαι, (διά, ἐργάζομαι) dep. mid., to work at, γῆν δ., to cultivate it, Theophr.—II. to do for, destroy, ruin, kill, Lat. conficere, Hdt. 1, 213, etc.: also perf. in pass. signif., διέργαστο τὰ πράγματα, actum erat de rebus, Hdt. 7, 10, 3: and so in aor., Eur. Heracl. 174.

Διέργω, Ep. and Ion. for διείργω, Il.

Διερειδίω, strengthd. for ἐρειδίω, Polyb. Hence

Διερειθισμα, ατος, τό, vehement excitement, App.

Διερειδύω, f. -ω, (διά, ἐρειδύω) to prop up, Plut.—B. mid. to lean upon, τινί, Eur. Hec. 66: though Ar. Eccl.

150 has it also c. acc., σχῆμα βακτηρία δ.: but—2. διερεῖδεσθαι περί τινας, to push against one another, i. e. struggle for a thing, Polyb.

Διερέρσσω, f. διέρεσω, aor. διήρεσσα, poet. διήρεσσα, (διά, ἐρέσω) to row about, χερσὶ δ., to swim, Od. 14, 351: in genl. to swing about, τὰς χεῖρας, Eur. Tro. 1258.

Διερυνάω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (διά, ἐρυνάω) to search through, examine closely, investigate, Plat. Theat. 168 E, in pass.; Phaed. 78 A, in mid. Hence

Διερυννέον, verb. adj., one must trace out, Plat. Soph. 260 E.

Διερυννής, οὐ, ὅ, a scout or vidette, Xen. Cyr. 6, 3, 2.

Διερύω, f. -ίσω, (διά, ἐρύω) to strive with one another, Epigr. ap. Gell. mid. to contend with, τινί, Plut.

Διερμυνέσις, εως, ἦ, (διερμυνέω) an interpretation, Plat. Tim. 19 C.

Διερμυντής, οὐ, ὅ, an interpreter, Byzant.: from

Διερμυνέω, (διά, ἐρμυνέω) to interpret, expound, LXX.

†Διέρωμι, (διά, ἐρωμαι) in pres. occurs only in Ep. form διέρωμι, q. v.; besides this only aor. (διέρωμην), inf. διέρωσθαι, Plat. Phil. 42 E. cf. ἐρωμαι and Butt. Catal. s. v. ἐρωμαι.

ΔΙΕΡΟΣ, ἄ, ὄν, moist, wet, fresh, juicy: strictly of plants: and so metaph. of men, fresh, quick, strong, active, διερὸς ποδὶ, Lat. liquido pede, Od. 9, 43: διερός βροτός, not living, merely, but also lifelike, Od. 6, 201, where however others διερός.—II. after Hom. the notion of wet, liquid, prevailed: αἷμα, Aesch. Eum. 263; τὸ δ., opp. to ξηρόν, Anaxag. 6; of the air, opp. to λαμπρός, Hipp. 290, 16: of birds, which float through the air, Ar. Nub. 337, cf. ἀερονηχίς: δ. μέλας, of the nightingale's notes, Lat. liquidae voces, Id. Av. 213. (Akia to διαινέω.)

Διερπύω, =sq., Opp.

Διέρπω, f. -ψω, (διά, ἐρπω) to creep or pass through, πύρ, Soph. Ant. 265.

Διερριμμένως, adv. part. perf. pass. from διαρρίπτω, in a scattered, i. e. careless way, Polyb.

Διέρρωγα, perf. of διαρρήγγωμι.

†Διέρωα, aor. part. from διείρω, Hipp.

Διέρωρος, ὄν, (διά, ἐρωρός) shot with red, like διάλευκος, etc., Diosc.

Διέρκω, f. -ξω, (διά, ἐρῶ) to keep off, Arat.: to keep apart, pacify, Plut. [v]

Διέρχομαι, fut. διελύσομαι, aor. διήλθον, (διά, ἐρχομαι) dep. mid.: to go through or across, traverse, pass through, c. gen., Il. 20, 263; more freq. c. acc., as δ. πᾶν, ἄστυ, Il. 3, 198; 6, 392, and so Hdt., etc.: δ. βίον, Plat., etc.—2. to come to the end, arrive at, βίον τέλος, Pind. I. 4, 7 (3, 23).—II. intr. to pass, as time, διελθόντος χρόνου, Hdt. 1, 8: to go abroad, prevail, λόγος, Thuc. 6, 46.—III. to go through, tell all through, λόγον, Pind. N. 4, 117, χρησμέν, Aesch. Pr. 874, and Plat., cf. διέξεμι.

Διέρω, fut. and διέρωκα, perf. of διείπω, hence διείρηκεν ὁ νόμος, the law says expressly, Wolf. Lept. p. 303.

Διέρωστω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (διά, ἐρωτάω) to cross-question, Plat. Apol. 22 B, etc.

Διέω, ol, rare plur. of Ζεύς, Plut.

Διέσθαι, inf. pass. from διείμαι, Il.: more usu. in act. signif. as mid. of δάω, Hom. [i]

Διέσθω, f. διέδομαι, (διά, ἐσθίω) to eat through, τι, Hdt. 3, 109: to consume, corrode, Plut.

Διείσαιο, ατα, αἶον, (δειςίς III.) consisting of demi-semi-

Δεῖσις, εως, ἦ, (δίημι) a passing through one, discharge, esp. of a liquid Hipp.—II. a moistening, soaking, Diosc.—III. an interval in music, a quarter-tone; taken by Arist. Org. for the least subdivision, the unit in musical tones, cf. Dict. Antiqu. p. 644.

Δεσκεμῶς, adv. from part. perf. pass. of -σέπομαι, prudently, Xen. Oec. 7, 18.

Δεσπασμένως, adv. from part. perf. pass. of διασπάω, intermittedly, Hipp.

Δεσπονδασμένως, adv. from part. perf. pass. of διασπονδάζω, diligently Dion. H.

†Δεσπονδασται, v. διασπονδάζω.

Δέσσωτο, 3 sing. aor. syncop. of διασέω, Hom.

Δεσπαρμένως, adv. from perf. pass. part. of διασπέρω, perversely, LXX.

Δεσφαλμένως, adv. from part. perf. pass. of διασφάλλω, ill. wrongly, Epict.

†Δεσφοκίμως, perf. pass. part. from διασφύκομαι, Ar. Vesp. 1072.

Διετήρις, ιδος, ἦ, (διετής) a space of two years, LXX.

Διέτηρος, ὄν, =sq., Welcker Syll. Ep. 183, 21.

Διετής, ἐς, or διετής, for the Gramm. differ, (διά, ἐτος) of or for two years, χρόνος, Hdt. 2, 2: two years old: διετές, τό, Lat. biennium, hence ἐπὶ δύο up to two years, ap. Dem. 1135, 4.—II. (διετήρις) lasting through the year, Lat. perennis.

Διετήσιος, ὄν, =foreg. II., θυσίαι, Thuc. 2, 38.

Διετία, ας, ἦ, =διετήρις, N. T.

Διετίω, f. -ίσω, (διά, ἐτος) to continue quite through or over the year, ο wasps, Arist. H. A.: of plants, to live through the winter, Lat. perennare, Theophr.

Διετμῶγεν, Ep. for διετμῶγασα, 3 pl. aor. 2 pass. from διατμῶγω, διατέμνω, Il.: διετμαγον, 1 srg. aor. act., Od.

Διευεργετέω, ὦ, (διά, εὐεργετέω) to be a firm friend to, τινί.

Διενθέτω, ὦ, strengthd. for εὐθιέτω. Hence

Διενθιέσις, εως, ἦ, good order.

Διενθιμέω, strengthd. for εὐθιμέω.

Διενθυτήρ, ὄν, ὅ, (διενθύνω) a pilot, governor.

Διενθύνω, f. -ύνω, (διά, εὐθύνω) to direct, set right, amend, Luc.

Διενκρίνω, ὦ, (διά, ἐκκρίνω) to separate accurately, arrange carefully in order, Xen. Oec. 8, 6, in Pass.—II. to examine subtly, analyse, explain, Polyb.: but in earlier writers this signif. only in mid., as Plat. Parm. 135 B, Dem. 818, 13. Hence

Διενκρινέσις, εως, ἦ, separatōn, discussion. [i]

Διενυλβέομαι, (διά, εὐλβίζομαι) dep. to take good heed, beware of, f. be shy of, c. acc., Plat. Phaed. 81 E, Legg. 797 A; c. gen., Legg. 843 E. Hence

Διενυλβήτεον, verb. adj. one must take heed of, ταῦτα, Plat. Rep. 536 A.

Διεννάω, ὦ, f. -άσω, (διά, εὐννάω) to lay asleep, βίσιον, Eur. Hipp. 1377.

Διενπραγέω, ὦ, (διά, εὐπραγέω) to continue fortunate, Joseph.

Διενριπίζω, (διά, ἐριπός) to be constantly changing like the tide of the Euripus, Arist. Probl. 25, 22, but rejected by Dind.

Διενρύνω, f. -ύνω, (διά, εὐρύνω) to dilate, widen, Hipp.

Δευστοχεύω, strengthd. for εὐεστοχεύω, dub. I. Pion. H.

Δευστοχίω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (διά, εὐστοχίω) to manage decorum Plut.

Διευτελίζω, ἰ-ίζω. (διά, εὐτελίζω)
• hold very cheap, Ael.

Διευτονέω, ὤ, ἰ-ήσω, (διά, εὐτονέω)
to retain one's energies, Theophr.

Διευτυχέω, ὤ, ἰ-ήσω, (διά, εὐτυχέω)
to continue prosperous, Dem. 1040, 5; πε-
οίτι, Theopomp. (Hist.), ap. Ath. 531 D

Διευτυχίδας, ον, ὁ, Diutyichidas,
nasc. pr. n., Plut. Lyc. 2.

Διεύχης, ον, ὁ, Dieuches, a physi-
cian, Gal.

† Διευχίδας, α and ον, ὁ, Diuchidas,
an historian of Megara, Ath. 262 E.

† Διευφάρατο, 3 pl. plpf. pass. of δια-
φθεράω, in Hdt. 8, 90, v. Buttin. Catal.
p. 256 n. and διευφάρτο, 3 sing. plpf.
pass. of διαφθεράω, Hdt. 1, 24.

† Διεύφρο, 2 perf. act. of διαφθείρω,
Hom.

Διέφθορ, ον, (διέψω) well boiled: in
genl. boiled, opp. to ὀπτός, Hipp.

Διεχρής, ἐς, (διέχω) separate, opp. to
συνεχρής, Plat.

Διεχρήσθω, strengthd. for ἐχθρεύω,
τινί, Dion. H.

Διέχω, f. διέξω, (διά, ἐχω) to go
quite through, οἰστός ἀντικρυ διέσχε, the
arrow held on right through, Il. 5,
100; so too δι' ὧμον ἐγχος ἔσχεν, Il.
13, 520: to stretch across, reach, ἐξ.,
Hdt. 4, 42; 7, 122: hence may be
traced—the prose signf. to divide, keep
apart, Lat. *distinere*, ὁ ποταμὸς δ. τὰ
ῥέθρα, Ar. 9, 51.—2. to hold fast.—

II. intrans., to stand apart, be separated,
distant, Theogn. 970, Xen., etc.: hence
δ. πολλὸν ἀπ' ἀλλήλων, Thuc. 2, 81;
ἀλλήλων, Xen. An. 1, 10, 4; διέχον-
τες ἦσαν, they marched with spaces
between man and man, Thuc. 3, 22.

Διευψυσμένως, adv. part. perf. pass.
from διαψεύδομαι, falsely, Strab.

Διέψω, f. διέψω, (διά, ἐψω) to
boil through, burn, Hipp.

ΔΙΖΗΜΑΙ, dep. mid. to seek out,
look for among many, Hom. and Hdt.:
to seek after, try for a thing: ἀλλοι-
ως, to seek friends for aid, Od. 16, 239,
ἐκαστος μῦθῳ ἐξόντοισιν διζήμενος,
each rival strive with wedding gifts,
Od. 16, 391; νόστον ἑταίροισιν διζί-
μενος ἦδ' ἐμοὶ αὐτῷ, devising means for
a return, Od. 23, 253.—II. to seek out,
seek the meaning of, τὸ μαντήιον, Hdt.
7, 142.—III. c. inf., to demand, re-
quire that., Hdt. 7, 103. Cf. διζώ, δι-
ζύω.—The word is Ep. and Ion.,
once occurring in Trag., Aesch.
Supp. 821; and is one of the few in
ω, which retain η in the pass. Hence

Διζήμων, ον, gen. ονος, seeking out,
Nonn.

Διζήσις, εως, ἡ, inquiry, Parmen.
ap. Plat. Soph. 237 A.

† Διζήσις, = διζήμαι, Lob. ad Soph.
Aj. p. 180, v. δξω.

Διζυγία, ας, ἡ, a double yoke of
draught-cattle, Geop.: from

Διζυγόν, ον, (δύς, ζεύγνυμι, ζυγόν)
doubly-yoked, double, Anth.

Διζυγός, ζυγος, ὁ, ἡ, = foreg., Il.

Διζῶ, to be in doubt, at a loss, διζέ,
ἡ ἐ μάχοιτο, ἡ ὁμοκλήσειε, Il. 16, 713,
so διζώ ἡ σε θεὸν μαντεύσομαι, Orac.
ap. Hdt. 1, 65: akin to διζήμαι, as we
say to be to seek in a thing: later, the
mid. διζομαι is actually used for διζή-
μαι, e. g. Ep. Adesp. 305, 2.

Διζώσος, ον, (δύς, ζώη) amphibious.
—II. φῶρ διζώσος, epith. of Sisyphus,
who returned from Hades, Diosiad. in
Anth., cf. Theogn. 702, sqq.

Διζωβλία, ας, ἡ, Ion. for διαβωλία.

Διζώγον, ον, 2. of διζάγω, Od.

Διζυγέομαι, (διά, ἡγέομαι) dep. mid.
to set out in detail, describe, narrate,
Ar. Av. 198, Thuc. etc.: the perf. pass.
διγνήσθαι, in pass. signf., Luc. Hence

Διγήμα, ατος, τό, a narrative, δ
ἀνοφέλες, an idle tale, Polyb.

Διγηματικός, ἡ, ὄν, (διγημαί)
belonging to narrative, μίμησις δ., imitation
by means of description, Arist.

Poet. Adv. κῶς, Diog. L.

Διγηματίον, ον, τό, dim. from
διγήμα, Strab.

Διγηγισίς, εως, ἡ (διγηγέομαι) nar-
rative. Plat. etc.: in rhet., the state
ment of the case, Arist. Rhet.

Διγηγτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (διγηγέομαι) in-
clined to narrative, anecdotes, or in genl.
to a king, Arist. Eth. N.

† Διγηγίλις, ιος, ὁ, Diegulis, a king
of Thrace, Strab.

Διγήριος, α, ον, also ος, ον, Ion.
for διγέριος.

Διγθεῖω, ὤ, f. -ήσω, to strain through,
filter, sift, Lat. *percolare*, Plat. Soph.
226 B, Tim. 45 C: hence—2. to wash
out, cleanse, οἶνω, θυμίσμασι, Hdt. 2,
86.—II. intrans., of the liquid, to filter
through, percolate, Hdt. 2, 93. Hence

Διγθισίς, εως, ἡ, a straining, filter-
ing, etc., Theophr.

Διγκονέω, διγκονος, Ion. for διακ.,
Hdt.

Διγκόσιοι, αι, α, Ion. for διακόσιοι,
two hundred, Il.

Διγκριζομένως, adv. part. perf.
pass. from διακριβώω, exactly, careful-
ly, v. 1. Plat. Legg. 965 A.

Διγκω, f. -ξω, (διά, ἡκω) to go
through, extend from one place to another,
—εἰς., Hdt. 2, 106, μέχρη., 4, 185.

—II. c. acc., to pervade, πῦλ, πῶλον δ.
στόνος, βάσις, Aesch. Theb. 900, Ag.
476: more rarely c. gen., Valck.
Phoen. 1099.

Διγλῆσις, 3 sing. aor. 1 of διελαύνω,
II.

Διγλθε, 3 sing. aor. 2 of διέρχομαι,
Hom.

Διγλητόν, ὤ, (διά, ἡλιος) to burn up
by the sun's heat, Theophr.

Διγλήσις, ἐς, (διά, ἀλείφω) smeared
all over, Soph. Fr. 148.

† Διγληλαγμένως, adv. part. perf. pass.
from διαλλάσσω, differently, Diod. S.

Διγλήω, (διά, ἡλώω) to drive a nail
through, nail fast, LXX.

Διγλῆσις, εως, ἡ, (διέρχομαι) a
passing, crossing, Ap. Rh.

Διγμερέω, (διά, ἡμέρα) to stay
through the day, Xen. Cyr. 7, 5, 53.

Διγμερόω, ὤ, (διά, ἡμερόω) to tame
thoroughly, cultivate, γῆν, Theophr.

* ΔΙΗΜΙ, supposed root of the
mid. διημαί, q. v.

Διηνεκής, ἐς, (ἡρεκής, διήνεγκα,
διαφέρω) stretching with an even,
unbroken surface: and so unbroken, un-
interrupted, Lat. *continuus*, *perpetuus*, δ.
ἀταρπυτός, Od. 13, 195; νότα δ., the
whole length of the chine, Il. 7, 321;
ρίζαι δ., Il. 12, 134: so of time, Ap. Rh.

The adv. διηνεκῶς occurs in Od., but
only with ἀγορεύειν, to tell from be-
ginning to end, Lat. *uno tenore*, e. g. 7,
241; 12, 56; but in 4, 836, clearly,
distinctly; so δ. καταλέξει, Hes. Th.
627. The Dor. form is διανεκής, used
also in Att., as Plat. Hipp. Maj. 301
B, E, Bekk. Comm. Crit. in Plat. 1,
p. 469, Meineke Anaxandr., Δισγρ. 1;
but we have νόμοι δ., perpetual laws,
Plat. Legg. 839 A. Adv. —κῶς, Aesch.
Ag. 319.

† Διηνεκής, εως contd. ον, δ, Dienē-
ces, a Spartan, Hdt. 7, 226.

Διηνεμός, ον, (διά, ἄνεμος) blown
through, wind-swept, πάτρα, Soph. Tr.
327.

Διῆξε, 3 sing. aor. 1 from διαίσσω
for διήξειε, but διῆξε from διήκω.

Διηπειρώ, ὤ, (διά ἡπειρος) to make
dry land of, θάλασσαν, Anth.

Διήρεσα, aor. 1 from διαιρέσσω, Od

Διηρμένως, adv. part. perf. pass
from διαιρέω, apart.

Διήρης, ες, doubly fitted or fixed to-
gether, διήρης μελάρων, τό, the second
fitting of the floors, an upper story
upper chamber, Eur. Phoen. 90, elsewhere
ὑπερόον.—II. esp. of ships, fitted
equipt with two banks of oars, cf. τριή-
ρης. (Prob. from δις, and * ἄρω, νοί
ἐρέσσω.)

Διήται, subj. mid. from διώ, II. [γ]

Διήξω, to resound with, to transmit
the sound of, τι, Plut.

Διηχῇ, ἡς, ἡ, a conductor of sound.

Διηχρής, ἐς, sounding, conducting
sound, Plut.

Διθάλασσος, ον, Att. —τος, (διά,
θάλασσα) divided into two seas, Strab.

—II. washed by two seas, between two
seas, Lat. *bimaris*, N. T. [βῶ]

Διθῆκτος, ον, (δύς, θήγω) two edged,
ξίφος, Aesch. Pr. 863.

Διθρόνος, ον, (δύς, θρόνος) κράτος
διθρόνον Ἑλλάδος, the two-throned
royalty of Hellas, i. e. the brother
kings, Aesch. Ag. 109.

Διθρόος, ον, (δύς, θρόος) of sound,
redoubled, Nonn.

Διθύμος, ον, (δύς, θυμός) at vari-
ance, Lat. *discors*, LXX.

Διθύραμβέω, ὤ, (διθύραμβος) to
sing a dithyramb, Ath.

Διθύραμβικός, ἡ, ὄν, (διθύραμβος)
dithyrambic, Dion. H. Adv. —κῶς
Dem. Phal.

Διθύραμβογενής, οῖς, ὁ, epith. of
Bacchus, Anth., v. διθύραμβος II.

Διθύραμβοδόσκιλος, ον, ὁ, the
dithyrambic poet who taught his chorus
Ar. Pac 828, v. διδόσκει II.

Διθύραμποποιητική, ἡς, ἡ, συγ-
τέχνη, the art of writing dithyrambic
poetry, Arist. Poet.

Διθύραμποποιός, οὔ, ὁ, (διθύραμβος,
ποίηω) a dithyrambic poet, Arist. Rhet.

Διθύραμβος, ον, ὁ, the dithyramb,
first in Epich. p. 72, Hdt. 1, 23, and
Pind.: a kind of poetry, chiefly culti-
vated in Athens, of a lofty but usually
inflated style, v. Ar. Av. 1388: orig. in
honour of Bacchus, afterwards. also of
other gods: it was always set in the
Phrygian mode, and was at first antist-
rophic, but later usu. monostrophic.

Hdt. l. c. calls Arion (fl. B. C. 624) the
inventor of it.—Metaph. any bombastic
language, Plat. Hipp. Maj. 292 C.—II.
epith. of Bacchus, said to have given
the name to the strain from his own
double birth, Eur. Bacch. 526; but
the ι makes this very odd., Pors. Or.
5: in fact the origin of the word is
unknown, Müller Literat. of Greece,
1, p. 133.

† Διθύραμβος, ον, ὁ, Dithyrambus, a
Thespian, Hdt. 7, 227.

Διθύραμβοχώρα, ἡ, (διθύραμβος,
χώνη) the funnel of dithyramps! Μοῦ-
σα, Anth.

Διθύραμβώδης, ἐς, (διθύραμβος,
εἶδος) dithyrambic, high-flown, bombas-
tic, Plat. Crat. 409 C.

Διθύρος, ον, (δύς, θύρα) with two
doors or folding doors, Plut.: bivalve,
of shell-fish, Arist. H. A.; τὰ δ., in
Polyb. 27, 1, 6, seems to be a seat of
honour, Livy's tribunal, v. Schweigh.
ad l. [γ]

† Διθύρσος, ον, (δύς, θύρσος) with two
thyrsi: τὸ δ., a double thyrsus, Anth.

Διτ[] , dat. of Ζεύς, Hom., also
contr. Δι[], Boeckh Pind. O. 13, 102
(149).

Διταμβος, ον, ὁ, a syzygy of two
iambic feet, Hephaest.

Διτέειν, inf. aor. 2 of διοράω, τ ἐπὶ
διδέων.

Διδρός, *ον*, (διά, ιδρώς) *perspiring*, Gal.

Διδρώω, *to perspire*, Hipp.

Διῆμι, (διῆ, ἡμι) *to send through or across*, let go through, c. gen., διέναι τι στόματος, *to give utterance to*, Soph. O. C. 963.—2. *to drive, thrust through*, ξίφος λαμῖν δ., Eur. Phoen. 1092; also c. dupl. acc., στέργνα λόγχην δ., Ib. 1398.—II. *to send apart, to hemiss, disband*, στρατεύμα, oft. in Xen. Hell.—2. *to dissolve, melt*, Sotad. Έγκλει. 1, 27 in aor. part. διείς; and so in mid., διέμενον δζει, *being melted in vinegar*, Ar. Plat. 720, c. Lob. Phryn. 27.

Διενθυτήρ, ἦρος, δ., = *διενθυτήρ*: from

Διθύων, like διενθύων: *to steer straight*, Leon. Tar.

Δικμάω, *to moisten*, Theophr.

Δικνέομαι, fut. διξέομαι, aor. διέκνυμι, (διά, κνέομαι) dep. mid.: *to go through, penetrate, pervade*, Theophr.—2. *in speaking, to go through, tell of*, ἡκίε διέκρυομαι, πάντα δ., Il. 9, 61; 19, 186.—3. *to come to an end of*, Ar. Rh.—II. *to reach*, with missiles, Thuc. 7, 79.

Δίος, *ον*, (Διός) of Jupiter, Plat. Phaedr. 252 E. [Διῷ—]

Διπέτης, ες, (Ζεύς, Διός, *πέτω, πῖπτα) fallen from Jupiter, i. e. from heaven, in Hom. always epithet of streams fed or swollen by rain, as Il. 16, 174; 17, 263: in later auth. usu. *heaven-sent*, cf. Διόπετης: but ἀπὸ Δ. = *divos, ierós, divine, holy, pure*, Eur. Bacch. 1268, cf. Rhes. 43. In Hipp. 599, 51, it seems to mean *continual*, as from διῶ, *πέτω, v. Föb. Oecon. [Διῷ]

Διπέτης, ες, (Διός, πέτομαι) floating, hovering in air, οἰνοί, H. Hom. Ven. 4; cf. ἀερόπτης. [Διῷ—]

Διπόλεια, τά, = sq.

Διπόλεια, contr. Διπόλια, τά, v. sub Διπόλεια. Hence

Διπολιώδης, ες, v. l. for Διπολιώτης, q. v.

Διπνεύω, (διά, ἵπνεύω) *to ride through*, Diod.

Διπταμαι, fut. διαπτήσομαι, aor. ἵπταμαι, dep. mid. = διαπτόμαι, *to fly through or across*, Il. 5, 99: c. acc., Eur. Med. 1, Ar. Vesp. 1086.

Διπθυβίω, f. -ισω, (διά, ἰσθμός) *to row ships across an isthmus*, esp. the isthmus of Corinth, Polyb.; cf. διεινώ and διολκός.

Διστόνω, = διστήμι, Diod.

Διστόνω, verb. adj. of διειδέω, *one ut inquires, examines*, Eur. Hipp. 491.

Διστήμι, f. διαστήσω, (διά, ἵστημι) *to set apart, divide*, Hdt. 9, 2, Plat. hil. 23 D.—2. *to distract, create schism*, τὸν δῆμον, Ar. Vesp. 41.—B. most-used (and so alone by Hom.) inans. in mid., with aor. 2, perf., and qpf. act., *to stand apart, to be divided*, usu. in aor. 2, once in impf. mid., ἡλασσα διστάτω, *the sea made way*, enod. Il. 13, 29; so γῆς βάθρον δ., wined, Soph. O. C. 1662; τὰ διεκτώτα, *chasms*, Hdt. 7, 129: ἐς ζυμῆων ἐκαστέρων δ., *took different*, Thuc. 1, 15: πρὸς ἀλλήλα. *to fer one with another*, Arist. Pol.: nce—2. *to differ, be at variance, quarrel*, διαστήθην ἐρίσαντε, Il. 1, 6, cf. iuc. 1, 18: but—3. *also to part after hting*, Hdt. 1, 76; 8, 16, 18.—4. *to nd at certain distances or intervals*, trees in a row, post-stations, etc., It. 3, 72; 8, 98.—C. *the aor. mid. is ad trans.*, ἀράχνη δ' εἰς ὅπλ' ἀράχῃ λεπτὰ διεστήσαντο, *spread then is over the arms*, Theocr. 16, 96.

Διστορέω, (διά, ἱστορέω) *to relate*, Anth.

Δισχάνω, poet. for διέχω.

Δισχάνω, strengthd. for ἱσχαναίνω, *to make very lean*, Hipp.

Δισχῦρεώ, = sq., Hipp.

Δισχυρίζομαι, dep. mid., *to lean upon, rely on*, τι, Aeschin. 25, 9.—II. *to affirm confidently*, τι, Plat. Phaed. 63 C, δὲ... Ib., and Oratt. Hence

Δισχυρίστεον, verb. adj., *one must affirm*, Strab.

Διτρέφω, *ονς*, δ., Diitrephes, an Athenian, Thuc. 7, 29.

Διχνεύω, *to track, trace out, hunt about*, Opp.

Διχνέω, rare form for διχρνεύω.

Δικάζω, fut. δικάσω, Ion. and Att. δικῶ, (δίκη) *to judge, adjudge*. Construct.—I. c. acc., *give equal justice to both parties*, cf. Il. 8, 431: *to decide, determine a point at issue, and so usu. in prose and Att.*, as Aesch. Eum. 471; more fully, δ. δίκην, Hdt. 6, 139; δ. δίκην ἄδικον, *to give an unjust judgment*, Hdt. 5, 25; more rarely, φαῖν δ., Lycurg.: rarely c. gen., as δ. τοῦ ἐγκλήματος, Xen. Cyr. 1, 2, 7.—2. c. dat. pers., *to decide for a person, judge his cause*, Τρωσὶ τε καὶ Δαναοῖσι δικάζετο ὡς ἐπικέες, Il. 8, 431; ἐς μέσον ἀμφοτέροισι δικάσατε, Il. 23, 574, cf. Hdt. 1, 97: later *to pass sentence on, condemn*, Dio C.: but δ. φυγῇ τινι, *to decree banishment as his sentence*, Aesch. Ag. 1412.—3. absol. *to be judge*, Od. 11, 545, Hdt. 1, 14; *to judge, give judgment*, δ. ὧς... Hdt. 1, 84; in genl. *to come to a decision, form a judgment*, Il. 1, 542.—II. Hom. once uses act. in signif., *to plead one's cause*, ἡμιοβριδὶ δὲ δικάζον, Il. 18, 506; and so ὁόνον δ., *to plead the cause of, defend the murder*, Eur. Or. 580. But the mid. was usu. in this sense, *to plead, speak before the judges*, Od. 11, 545; 12, 440: in genl. *to bring a case before the judge, have one's case tried*, Hdt. 1, 96: δίκην δ. τινί, *to be at issue with, go to law with one*, Lys. 120, 27, etc.: and absol., *to go to law*, Thuc. 1, 77: πρὸς τινα, Id. 3, 44. Pass. *to be brought before the judge, to be accused*, Xen. Cyr. 1, 2, 7: impers., δικάζεται, *it is judged or ruled that...*, c. inf., Thuc. 1, 28.

Δικαία, *ας*, ἡ, poet. for δίκη, like Σελήνη for Σελήνη, etc., Pind.

Δικαία, *ας*, ἡ, Dicaea, a city of the Bistones in Thrace, Hdt. 7, 109.

Δικαίρχεια, *ας*, ἡ, and Δικαίρχια, Dicaearchia or -chia, a city of Campania, the later Puteoli, Strab.: inhab., Δικαίρχεως.

Δικαίρχος, *ον*, δ., Dicaearchus, a pupil of Aristotle, author of a geographical work on Greece, Strab., etc. Others in Polyb., etc.

Δικαιεύω, Ion. for δικαιούν, inf. of δικαίω, Hdt.

Δικαιόγενής, *ονς*, δ., Dicaeogenes, masc. pr. n., Lys.

Δικαιοδοσία, *ας*, ἡ, (δικαιοδότης) *the jurisdiction, office of a judge*, Polyb.

—II. *an international compact for trying in his own country any one accused by foreigners*, = ἡ ἀπὸ συμβόλων κοινωνία, v. σύμβολον II.

Δικαιοδότης, ὦ, *to administer justice*, Diod.

Δικαιοδότης, *ον*, δ., (δικαία, δίδωμι) *a judge*, Strab.

Δικαιοκλής, *ονς*, δ., Dicaeocles, a grammarian of Cnidus, Ath. 308 F.

Δικαιοκριία, *ας*, ἡ, (δικαία, κρίνω) *righteous judgment*, N. T.

Δικαιολογέομαι, dep. (δικαιολόγος) *to plead one's cause before the judge*,

come to issue with a person, usu. περὶ τινος, Lys. Fr. 18, πρὸς τινα, Polyb. The act. in Luc. in same signif. Hence

Δικαιολογία, *ας*, ἡ, a plea, defence, Demad. 179, 19, and Polyb.

Δικαιολογικός, ἡ, ἐν, *belonging to pleading, judicial*.

Δικαιονόμος, ὦ, (δικαίος, νέμω) = δικαιοδότης, Philo.

Δικαιονομία, *ας*, ἡ, = δικαιοδότης, Id.: from

Δικαιονόμος, *ον*, (δικαίος, νέμω) = δικαιοδότης.

Δικαιοπόλις, *ιδος*, δ., ἡ, (δικαίος, πόλις) *strict in public faith, of a country*, Pind. P. 8, 31.

†Δικαιοπόλις, *ιδος*, δ., Dicaeopolis, masc. pr. n., Ar. Ach. freq.

Δικαιοπρῆς, ὦ, (δικαίος, πρῆς) *to act honestly*, Arist. Eth. N. Hen 3

Δικαιοπράγμια, *ατος*, τό, *honest dealing*, Ib. [α]

Δικαιοπράγεις, *ας*, ἡ, *honesty, fair dealing*, Ib.

Δικαιοπραγμοσύνη, *ης*, ἡ, = *toreg.* Heracl. ap. Diog. L. 9, 14.

Δικαίος, *α*, *ον*, in Att. poets also *ος*, *ον*, Eur. Heracl. 901, I. T. 1202, cf. Seidl. Tro. 972, (δίκη) *observant of custom or rule, esp. of social rule, well-ordered*, Lat. *humanus*, opp. to wild, unmannered tribes, like the Cyclopes. Od. 8, 575, and so Chiron is called

δικαιοστόκος Κενταύρων, as opp. to his rude brethren, Il. 11, 832, cf. Theogn. 314, 795, and Nitzsch Od. 9, 172: so δικαίως μῦθεσθαι, *to woo in due form, decently*, Od. 14, 90: hence—II. (δίκη II.) *observant of the rules of right, upright*, in all duties both to gods and men, *righteous and just*, freq. in Hom.; later this was δ. καὶ ὅσιος, v. Plat. Gorg. 507 B. In N. T. also, *perfectly just or righteous*, without deficiency or failure, of God.—III. Solon uses it in quite a physical sense, of the sea, calm, smooth, Fr. 18, 4.—B. in prose we may adopt Aristotle's division, Eth. N. 5, 2 (where he derives it from δίχα): I. like ἴσος, *equal, even, proportional*; hence ἅμια δικάζον, *an even going chariot*, Xen. Cyr. 2, 2, 26: cf. ἄδικοι ἵπποι, *ill-matched horses*, Ib. 2, 2, 26.—II. *strict, exact*, τῷ δικαιοτάτῳ τῶν λόγων, *to speak quite exactly*, Hdt. 7, 108: *sternly just*, Thuc. 3, 44: of numbers, *just, exactly*, precisely, αὶ ἐκατόν ὀργυαὶ δίκαιαι, Hdt. 2, 149.—III. *right, lawful, just, fair*, esp. τὸ δίκαιον, *right*, opp. to τὸ ἀδίκον, Hdt. 1, 96, etc.; τὰ δ. καὶ δικά, Ar. Nub. 99: τοῦμόν δ., *my own right*, Eur. I. A. 810: hence τὸ δ. ἐκίστω, *Lat. suum cuique*: τὰ δ., *rights, dues, claims, pleas*, Thuc. 3, 54; τὰ δ. στρατιώταις ποιεῖν, Xen.; τὰ δ. ποιεῖν τινι, *to do what is just and right by a man*; τὰ δ. τῶν περὶ προστάττην τινι, *Lat. jura reddere*, to order, command; τὰ δ. πράττεσθαι τινα, *to give a man his deserts*, punish him, Ar.; but also in genl., like Lat. *justus*, *all that is as it should be*, e. g. ἵππον δ. ποιεῖσθαι τινα, *to make a horse fit for another's use*, Xer. Mem. 4, 4, 5, cf. Cyn. 7, 4; δικαίως ἐμὸν really and truly mine, Soph. Ag. 547.—2. *fair, moderate*, = μέτριος, Thuc. 1, 76: δικαίως, *with reason*, 6, 34.—C. we must esp. notice the phrase δὲ καὶ οἱ ἐμὲ, c. infin., *δικαίως ἔστω ἐμένα*, *you are bound to come*, Wess. Hdt. 9, 60, cf. 8, 137: δὲ ἐμὲ κολάζειν, *I have a right to punish*, Ar. Nub. 1434: δικαίως εἰσι ἀπιστοτάτοι ἐναι, *they have most reason to distrust*, Thuc. 4, 17: δικαίως ἔστ' ἀπολωλέναι, *he deserves to perish*, Lat. *dignus est qui per*

reat, Dem. 74, 26: more rarely in superl., as Plat. Symp. 172 B: our way of speaking is rather *δικαῖον* ἔστι, which is good Greek, as in Hdt. 1, 39, as also *δικαίως* ἂν c. opt.; cf. Kühner Gr. Gr. § 650. An irr. comp. *δικαίστερος* is mentioned by Gramm.

†*Δικαῖος*, οὐ, δ, *Dicaeus*, masc. pr. n., an Athenian, Hdt. 8, 65.

Δικαιοσύνη, ης, ἡ, (*δικαίος*) justice, Theogn. 147: the character of the *δικαίος*, uprightness, righteous dealing, Hdt. 1, 96; 6, 86, 1, etc.; *righteousness*, piety, N. T.: also used of particular virtues.—2. Justice personified, a goddess, Anth.

Δικαῖονος, οὐ, δ, epith. of Jupiter as Guardian of justice.

†*Δικαιοτέλης*, ους, ὁ, *Dicaeotēles*, masc. pr. n., Anth.

Δικαιοτής, ητος, ἡ, = *δικαιοσύνη*, Xen. Cyr. 8, 13, An. 2, 6, 26.

Δικαῖω, ὦ, fut. -ῶσα, or rather -ῶσομαι, Thuc. 3, 40, (*δικαίος*) strictly, to make right: hence—I. to hold as right or fair, think right or fit, usu. c. inf. like *ἀξιῶ*, Hdt. 1, 89, 133, etc.: c. adv., οὕτω δ., Id. 9, 42: to consent, Id. 2, 172, and οὐ δ., to refuse, 3, 42: also to claim as one's right or due, *τι γενέσθαι*, Hdt. 9, 93: c. acc. pers. et inf., to desire one to do, Id. 3, 118.—II. to do a man right or justice, to judge; hence—1. to condemn, Thuc. 3, 40: to chastise, punish (as the Scots use "justify" for "execute"), Hdt. 1, 100, cf. Ruhnck. Tim. Pass. to have right done one, opp. to *ἀδικεῖσθαι*, Arist. Eth. N.—2. to make just, hold guiltless, justify, N. T.

Δικαῖον, οὐ, τό, an Indian bird, v. Bähr Ctes. p. 313.

Δικαίωμα, ατος, τό, (*δικαῖω*) an act of justice, the making good, amendment of a wrong, opp. to *ἀδικημα*, Arist. Eth. N. 5, 7, 7, Rhet. 1, 13, 1: hence judgment, punishment, Plat. Legg. 864 E: but—2. an acquittal, sentence, act of justification, N. T.—II. a legal right, justification, plea of right, claim, Thuc. 1, 41, Isocr. 121 A.—III. a legal requirement, ordinance, LXX.

†*Δικαίως*, adv. v. sub *δικαίω*.

Δικαίωσις, εως, ἡ, (*δικαῖω*) a setting right, doing justice to: hence—1. conviction, punishment, Thuc. 8, 66.—2. judicial defence, plea, Plut.—II. a claim, demand of right or as of right, Thuc. 1, 141.—III. judgment of what is right, hence in genl. judgment, opinion, *ἠντιγάλαξαν τῇ δικαιοσύνῃ*, altered it at their will and pleasure, Thuc. 3, 82.—IV. a being esteemed just, justification, N. T.

Δικαιωτήριον, οὐ, τό, like *κολαστήριον*, a house of correction, Plat. Phaedr. 249 A.

Δικαιωτής, οὐ, δ, a judge, Plut. *Δικᾶν*, Ion. and Att. for *δικάσειν* τ. f. fut. from *δικάζω*, Hdt.

Δικανικός, ἡ, ὄν, skilled in law, versed in pleading, Plat.—II. belonging to trials, judicial, λόγος, Isocr.; *ρημάτων* δ., a law term, Ar. Pac. 534: hence accurate, circumstantial, usu. in bad sense, wordy, wearisome, like *στομίλος*, of the long law speeches, Stallb. Plat. Apol. 32 A, Hemst. Luc. Somn. 17. (The Gramm. assume *δικανός*, a pleader, as the root.)

Δικάρδιος, οὐ, (δῖς, καρδία) with two hearts, Ael.

Δικάρηνος, οὐ, (δῖς, κάρηνον) two-headed, Batr. 300.

Δικαρπύη, ὡ, to bear two crops, Theophr. from

Δικαρπος, οὐ, (δῖς, καρπός) bearing two crops, Lat. *biferus*, Strab.

Δικᾶσιμος, οὐ, (δικάζω) judicial, e. g. *δικ. ἡμέρα*, Lat. *dies fastus*, a day when the courts are open, Plat. Legg. 958 B. [ἄ]

Δικασπώλῳ, ὦ, (*δικασπῶλος*) to adjudge, Diotog. ap. Stob. p. 330, 10, in pass.

Δικασπολία, ας, ἡ, a trial, cause, sentence, Orph.: from

Δικασπῶλος, οὐ, δ, (*δίκη*, *πῶλος*) one who gives law, a judge, Il. 1, 238, Od. 11, 186.

Δικαστεία, ἡ, = *δικαστήριον*, Inscr. *Δικαστηρίδιον*, οὐ, τό, dim. from *δικαστήριον*, a little court of justice, Ar. Vesp. 803. [ῖδ, Meineke Menand. p. 160.]

Δικαστήριον, οὐ, τό, a court of justice, ὑπὸ δ. ἄγειν, ὑπάγειν τινά, Hdt. 6, 72, 104; δ. συνάγειν, Id. 6, 85: hence the court; i. e. the judges, Ar. Vesp. 624.

Δικαστής, οὐ, δ, (*δικάζω*) a judge, or rather a juror; at least the Athen. dicasts, like the Roman *judices*, came nearer the latter than the former, the presiding judge being ὁ κριτής, first in Aesch., and Ar., v. esp. Xen. Symp. 5, 10, and cf. Herm. Pol. Ant. § 134. Hence

Δικαστικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to law or trials, practised in them, Xen. Mem. 2, 6, 38: ἡ δικ., sub. τέχνη, the law as a profession, Plat. Gorg. 464 B: τὸ δικαστικόν, the juror's fee, daily pay of an Athenian dicast: it was first one obol (never two), then three obols, Ar. Nub. 863, Ran. 140, cf. Böckh P. E. 1, 312, sqq. Adv. -κῶς, Luc.

Δικαστρίδ, ας, ἡ, a she-judge, peculiar fem. of *δικαστής*, Luc.

ΔΙΚΕΙΝ, inf. of *ἐδικον*, to throw, hurl, an aor. used by Pind. and Trag., of which no other tenses are found except aor. 1, *δίξε*, Simmias: also of she-animals, to cast their young. (Prob. the same as Lat. *jac-ere*: hence *δίκκος*, as *λέσχη* from *λέγω*, and perh. *δίκτυον*.)

Δικέλλα, ης, ἡ, (*δι-*, *κέλλω*) a mattock or pick-axe with two teeth, Lat. *biden*, Aesch. Fr. 184, cf. *μικέλλα*. [ῖ] Hence

Δικελλίτης, οὐ, δ, one that uses the *δικέλλα*, a digger, Luc.

Δικεντρος, οὐ, (δῖς, κέντρον) with two stings, Ael.

Δικέρατος, οὐ, (δῖς, κεράτα) two-horned or pointed, Anth.

Δικέρας, and *Δικερως*, οὐ, (δῖς, κέρα) = foreg.

Δικερας, ατος, τό, (δῖς, κέρα) a double horn, Callix. ap. Ath. 202 B.

Δικερως, οὐ, = sq.

Δικερως, gen. *ωτος* or *ω*, δ, ἡ, *ων*, τό, = *δικέρατος*, H. Hom. 18, 2.

Δικεφάλος, οὐ, (δῖς, κεφαλῇ) two-headed, Arist. H. A.

ΔΙΚΗ, ης, ἡ, right: but as in early times right was thought to rest upon usage, the orig. signif. of *δίκη* was, custom, usage, manner or fashion, αὐτῇ *δίκη* ἐστὶ βροτῶν, this is the way of mortals, Od. 11, 218: so *δίκη* θεῶν, βασιλῆων, δμῶν, *μνηστήρων*, *γερόντων*, their custom, way of acting, law of being, Od. 4, 691; 14, 59, etc.: also ἡ γὰρ *δίκη*, ὅπποτε..., this is always the way, when..., Od. 19, 168. Hence the adverbial use of the acc. *δίκην*, in the way of, after the manner of, c. gen., in Pind. P. 1, 97, Aesch. Theb. 85, etc., and oft. in Plat. (v. Ruhnck. Tim.), mostly in prose: so that it is—Homer's ἡ γὰρ *δίκη* ἐστὶ *γερόντων*, Od. 24, 255: also like *χάριν*, for the sake of, Schneidewin Si-

mon. p. 71. Hence—II. good custom, order, law, right: Hom. uses it sing. of propriety in genl., *μῆτι δίκης ἐπιδενέ*, nothing less than becomes you, Il. 19, 180; *δίκην ἰθύντατα εἰπεῖν*, to give the most upright judgment, Il. 18, 508, cf. *ἰθύν*: abstract right, opp. to *βία*, might, Il. 16, 388, Od. 14, 84 personified as a goddess, daughter of Jupiter and Themis, Hes. Th. 902: in Pind. truth.—III. Hom. has it plur. for the rule of justice, judgment, in the hands of monarchs, e. g. *Λυκίην εἰρηνὴν δίκῃσι τε καὶ σθένει ὦ*, Il. 16, 542, cf. Od. 3, 244, etc.: hence in genl. a judgment, sentence, *δίκαι σκολιαί*, opp. to *θεταί*, Hes. Op. 217, 248, cf. 260. Hence—IV. post-Hom., legal justice, the right which is presumed to be the object of law, and so—1. the suit instituted to get at it, either in genl. any law-suit, Dem. 298, 2; or, strictly, a private suit or action, opp. to *γραφή*, a public suit or indictment, Att. Process, book 2, 2, Herm. Pol. Ant. § 135: so *ἐγκαλεῖν τινι* δ., to bring an action against one, Dem., *ἐπεξελθεῖν*, Plat.—2. hence, the actual trial of the case, *πρὸ δίκης*, Thuc. 1, 141; and, the court by which it was tried, *ἐν οὖν ἐστὶ καὶ τῇ δίκῃ*, An. triph. 142, 5.—3. the object or consequence of the action, atonement, satisfaction, penalty, = *καταδίκη*, *δίκην τῷ νειν*, *ἐκτίνειν*, Hdt. 9, 94, Soph. Aj. 113: and very freq. *δίκην* or *δίκαν* *διδόναι*, to suffer punishment, i. e. give satisfaction, Lat. *poenas*, *poenam* dare, Hdt., and Att.: *διδόναι* δ. *τινί*, to pay it to one, Hdt. 1, 2, *τινός*, for thing, Hdt. 5, 106, etc.; also *δίκη* *διδόναι* ὑπὸ *τινός*, to be punished by. Plat. Gorg. 525 B; but *δίκας* *δοῦναι* ἤβελον, they consented to submit to tria, Thuc. 1, 38: *δίκας* λαμβάνειν, sometimes = *δ. διδόναι*, v. Elms. Heracl. 852, but more usu. opp. to i. = Lat. *sumere poenam*, to inflict punishment, take vengeance, Lys., etc.: *σοὶ δίκην* *ἐχειν*, to have one's punishment, Plat. Rep. 529 C (but also have satisfaction, *παρὰ τινος*, Hdt. 45): so too *δίκας* *ὀπείχειν*, to stand trial, Hdt. 2, 118, etc.; *παρέχειν* Eur. Hipp. 50; *δίκη* *τυγχάνειν*, X. Hell. 3, 3, 11: *δίκην* *φεύγειν*, to be to escape it, be the defendant in the trial, Dem., opp. to *δ. διώκειν*, to prosecute *δίκας* *αἰτέειν*, to demand satisfaction, for a thing, Hdt. 8, 114; *ἐπιτιθέναι τινί*, Id. 1, 120:—lastly *δίκας* *δοῦναι* καὶ *λαβεῖν*, to have the causes tried, of subject-states who were obliged to submit to trial in the ruling state's courts, as the Aegin tians at Epidaurus, and the allies Athens, v. Val. k. Hdt. 5, 83: *δ. δοῦναι* καὶ *δέξασθαι*, to submit differently to a peaceful settlement, Thuc. 5, 59. The various Athenian *δίκαι*, with their appropriate phrases, will be found in their respective places. [ῖ]

†*Δίκη*, ἡ, *Dice*, one of the Hous. Hes., v. *δίκη* II., fin.

Δικηλίκτης, οὐ, *δίκη*, collat. for of *δίκη*.

Δίκη, adv., v. *δίκη* I.

Δίκησις, εως, ἡ, (*δίκη*) vengeance = *ἐκδίκησις*, LXX.

Δικηφόρος, οὐ, (*δίκη*, *φέρω*) bringing justice, *σ. enging*, δ. *Ζεύς*, Aesch. Ag. 525: *δ. ἡμέρα*, the day of vengeance, Ib. 1577; as subst. δ. δ., avenger, opp. to *δικαστής*, Id. Cho. 1. *Δικίδιον*, οὐ, τό, dim. from *δίκη* little trial, Ar. Eq. 346, Vesp. 508. [ῖ] *Δικῆλῖς*, ἰδός, ἡ, (*δῖς*, *κλίνω*) fold two ways, only as epith. of doe

gates, etc., double-folding, in sing. Theocr. 14, 42, usu. in plur. *θύραι, πύλαι, σάνιδες*, Od. 2, 345; 17, 268, Pl. 12, 455: later, *δικλίδες* alone, folding doors, Mel. 125. The form *δικλεις, ειδος*, as if from *κλεις*, double-fastened, is dub.

Δικεγράφια, ας, ἡ, the compilation or drawing up of pleadings, Isocr. 310 B: from

Δικογράφος, ὁ, (δικη, γράφω) a composer of law-speeches, Diog. L. [α] Δικοδίδης, ον, ὁ, (δικη, διδάω) one who grubs for law-suits, Luc.

Δικοκος, ον, (δῖς, κόκκος) with double kernel.

Δικολέκτης, ον, ὁ, = δικολόγος, Anth.

†Δικόλλυβον, ον, τό, (δῖς, κόλλυβον) a two-colluvion piece, Ar. Aeo-lis 3.

Δικολογέω, ὦ, to plead a cause, speak in court of justice, Arist. Rhet.; and

Δικολογία, ας, ἡ, forensic oratory, Arist. Rhet.: from

Δικολόγος, ον, ὁ, (δικη, λέγω) a pleader, advocate, Plut.

Δικολπος, ον, (δῖς, κολπος) with two hollows, Gal.

Δικόνδυλος, ον, (δῖς, κόνδυλος) double knuckled, Arist. H. A.

Δικορράπιον, ον, ὁ, = δικορράφος.

Δικορράφειω, ὦ, to get up a law-suit, Ar. Nub. 1483; and

Δικορράφια, ας, ἡ, the getting up of a law-suit: from

Δικορράφος, ον, ὁ, (δικη, ράπτω) a pettyfogger, Aristaeus. [α]

Δικοροσος, ον, (δῖς, κόρη) two-headed.

Δικόρυμβος, ον, (δῖς, κόρυμβος) two-pointed or topped, Luc.

Δικόρυφος, ον, (δῖς, κορυφή) = foreg., Eur. Bacch. 307, Phoen. 227, and Arist. H. A.

Δικότυλος, ον, (δῖς, κοτύλη) holding two kotyle.—II. with two rows of antacula, like the polypus, Arist. H. A.

Δικραιος, ον, (δῖς, κραία) forked, cleft, Hipp. Hence

Δικραιότης, ητος, ἡ, division, Id.

Δικραιῶν, ὦ, to divide. Pass. to branch out, prob. I. Hipp.

Δικραιος, ον, (δῖς, κραῖρα) two-pointed or horned, Anth.: forked, ἡ ὁ, he forked tail of Triton, Ap. Rh.

Δικράνιος, ον, (δῖς, κρᾶνιον) two-leaved, two-pointed, hence as subst., ὁ δικρανιον, a pitchfork, δικράνιος ἐξωθεῖν, like Lat. *furca expellere*, Luc. Hence

Δικράνῶν, ὦ, to make forked.

Δικράτης, ἐς, (δῖς, κράτος) co-mate or pover, Ἀτρεΐδαί, Soph. Aj. 252:—λέγχει, spears mastering two, double-laying spears, of Eteocles and Poly-ces, Id. Ant. 146.

Δικρος, ον, contr. *δίκρους, ον*, and *δίκροος, ον*, contr. *δίκροισ, ον*, = *δίκραιος, δίκραιος, δικρανός, forked*, cleft, Hipp., etc.: τὸ δικρονον, 'lat. Tim. 48 B, cf. Schaf. Mel. p. 82, Iern. Opusc. 5, p. 153. Also short-nosed, ὁ δικρος, ἡ, ον, Br. Ap. Rn. 4, 513, Lob. Phryn. p. 233: Paral. p. 2, n.

Δικροσσος, ον, (δῖς, κροσσός) double fringed or fringed.

Δικροτος, ον, (δῖς, κροτή) double-laying, κῶπαι, Eur. I. T. 403: hence double-eared, of two banks of ears on side, elsewhere *διγῶνος*, Xen. Hell. 2, 28, Opp., etc.—II. pass. doubly-beat-

with double track, ἀμαξίτης, Eur. I. 775.

Δικοννος, ον, (δῖς, κροννός) with

two springs or mouths, *ρυτὸν δ.*, a double vase, from which two kinds of wine could be poured, Damox. ap. Ath. 469 A.

†Δικταῖος, α, ον, (Δίκη) of Dictaeae, Callim. Dian. 199: τὸ Δικταῖον, the temple of Dictaeae Jupiter, Strab.—2. ὁ, epith. of Jupiter, Callim. Jov. 5.

Δικταμνον, ον, τό, *δίκταμνος*, ον, ἡ, and *δίκταμον*, ον, τό, dittany, a plant which only grew in perfection on mounts Dictae and Ida, Euphor. 79, v. Höcks Kreta, I, p. 34.

†Δικτάτωρ, ορος, Polyb. ωρος, Dion. H., ὁ, the Roman dictator, Polyb., Plut., etc. [α] Hence

†Δικτατορεύω, to be dictator, Dio C; and

†Δικτατορία, ας, ἡ, Plut., and *δικτατορεία*, ἡ, Dion. H., the dictatorship.

†Δίκη, ης, ἡ, Dictae, a mountain of Crete, sacred to Jupiter, Strab.

†Δίκτον, ον, τό, = Δίκη, Arat.

†Δικτιδής, ολ, the Dictidians, f. I. in Thuc. 5, 35, for which *Διής*, the inhabitants of *Dium*, is read by some; Poppo conj. *Χαλκιδής*, approved by Thirlwall and Arnold.

†Δικτιγώνος, ον, ὁ, (δίκτυον, ἄγω) a draver of nets.

Δικτιάλωτος, ον, (δίκτυον, ἀλίσκομαι) taken in the toils.

Δικτυβολέω, ὦ, to cast the net, Anth.: from

Δικτυβόλος, ον, (δίκτυον, βάλλω) casting nets; ὁ δ., a fisherman, Anth.

Δικτυδιον, ον, τό, dim. from *δίκτυον*.

Δίκτυες, οί, unknown animals of Libya, in Hdt. 4, 192.

Δικτυεύς, ἐως, ὁ, (δίκτυον) one who fishes with nets, Strab.

Δικτύνα or Δικτύνα, ης, ἡ, epith. of Diana, the goddess of the chase, Hdt. 3, 59, Eur., etc. Hence

†Δικτύνναιος, α, ον, of or belonging to Dictynna; τὸ Δικτύνναιον, the temple of Diana Dictynna, Strab.

Δικτυνόβλος, ον, = δικτυβόλος.

Δικτυοειδής, ἐς, (δίκτυον, εἶδος) net-like, Gal.

Δικτυοκλωστος, ον, (δίκτυον, κλώθω) woven in meshes, σπειρά δικτυοκλωστοί, the net's meshy folds, Soph. Ant. 347.

Δίκτυον, ον, τό, any net-work, a fishing-net, Od. 22, 386: a hunting net, Hdt. 1, 123, Ar. Av. 1083, etc.: metaph., ὁ ἀτης, Ἀἰδου, Aesch. Pr. 1078, Ag. 1115.—II. the bottom of a sieve. (Perh. from *δικεῖν*.)

Δικτυοπλόκος, ον, (δίκτυον, πλέκω) weaving nets.

Δικτυοπλόκος, ον, (δίκτυον, ἐλκω) drawing nets: οἱ Δ., a play of Aeschylus.

Δικτυῶν, ὦ, (δίκτυον) to weave like a net, Lat. *reticulare*.

Δικτύπος, ον, (δῖς, κτυπέω) resounding, Nonn.

†Δίκτυς, υος, ὁ, Dictys, son of Magnes, Apollod.

Δικτυώτης, ἐς, = δικτυοειδής.

Δικτυώτης, ἡ, ὄν, (δικτυῶν) made in net fashion, grated, trellised, Lat. *reticulatus*, θύραι δικτ., Polyb.; θύρις δικτυώτης, a lattice-window, LXX.

Δικυκλος, ον, (δῖς, κύκλος) two-circled, two-wheeled, τὸ δικυκλον, (ἄρμα) a two-wheeled chariot.

Δικυρτος, ον, (δῖς, κυρτός) two-humped, of a camel, Geop.

*ΔΙΚΩ, supposed pres.: but v. *δικεῖν*.

Δικῶλος, ον, (δῖς, κῶλον) with two limbs or legs, Lyc.—II. with two clauses, *περίσδορ*

†Δίκων, ωρος, ὁ, *Dicon*, masc. pi. a Anth.

Δικωπέω, ὦ, to ply a pair of sculls hence in genl. to work double-handed Ar. Eccl. 1091; and

Δικωπία, ας, ἡ, a pair of sculls, Luc. cf. Schol. Thuc. 4, 67: from

Δικωπος, ον, (δῖς, κώπη) two-oared σκάφος δικ., a skiff, Eur. Alc. 252, cf. 444.

Διλήκθυον, ον, τό, (δῖς, λήκθυος) a pair of λήκθυος, Hippococl. ap. Ath. 129 C.

Δίλημμα, ατος, τό, (δῖς, λαμβάνω) a double proposition, Lat. *dilemma*: in logic, an argument, in which the adversary is pinned between (*διαλαμβάνεται*) two difficulties, Cicero's *complezio*. Hence

Δίλημματος, ον, with two handles.—II. consisting of a dilemma, τὸ διλ. = *δίλημμα*, Gramm.

Διλογέω, ὦ, to say again, repeat, Xen. Hipparch. 8, 2.—II. to speak ambiguously; and

Διλογία, ας, ἡ, repetition, Xen. Hipparch. 8, 2.—II. ambiguity: from

Διλόγος, ον, (δῖς, λέγω) repeating.—II. double-tongued, deceitful, doubtful, N. T.

Δίλογος, ον, (δῖς, λόγῃ) with two spears: hence double-pointed, two-fold, ἄγρ, Aesch. Ag. 643.

Δίλοφος, ον, (δῖς, λόφος) with two plumes or crests: two-topped, Soph. Ant. 1126.

Διλοχία, ας, ἡ, a double λόχος, Polyb.

†Διλοχίτης, ον, ὁ, leader of a *δίλοχία*, Arr. Tact. 13.

Δίμακος, ον, (δῖς, μακρός) of two long syllables, Gramm.

†Διμάλος, ον, ἡ, *Dimalus*, a city of Illyria; also *Διμάλη*, -άλλη, Polyb. 3, 18, 1.

Διμάχαιρος, ον, (δῖς, μάχαιρα) with two swords, Artemid.

Διμάχης, ον, ὁ, (δῖς, μάχομαι) one who fights either on foot or horseback, a dragon. [α]

Διμέδιμνον, ον, τό, (δῖς, μέδιμνος) a measure holding two μέδιμνοι.

Διμερής, ἐς, (δῖς, μέρος) of two parts, Arist. H. A. Adv. -ῶς.

Διμετρητος, ον, (δῖς, μετρητής) holding two μετρηταί, Callix. ap. Ath. 199 F.

Διμετρος, ον, (δῖς, μέτρον) of two measures: of a verse having two metres, v. *διποδία*.

Διμετροπος, ον, (δῖς, μέτροπον) two-fronted, two-fold, App.

†Διμνησῖος, α, ον, = sq., Hipp.

Διμνησος, ον, (δῖς, μήν) for two months, Diod.: as subst. τὸ διμνησον, and in Polyb. ἡ διμνησος 6, 34, 3, a period of two months, Theophr.: διμνησον, for the space of two months, Diod. S.

Διμήτωρ, ορος, ὁ, ἡ, (δῖς, μήτηρ) twice born, Alex. Incert. 16, Ovid' Bacchus bimatrix.

Δίμτος, ον, (δῖς, μίτος) of double thread, woven double.—II. as subst. ὁ δ., dimity.

Δίμτρος, ον, (δῖς, μίτρα) with double mitre, dub. in Plut.

Διμνατός, αἰα, αἰον, (δῖς, μνᾶ) with two minae, of that price, Arist. Oec. 2, 6: διμνῶς ἀποτιμήσασθαι, to value at two minae, Hdt. 5, 77, cf. Hemet.

Πολλ. 9, 56: διμνατός is now read in Hdt., to which διμνῶς is related as *λεῶς* to *λαός*, etc.: it cannot be a subst. in this place, but agrees with *σφῆας* going before.

†Δίμπεως Ion. for διμνατός; v. sul

ῶς

†Δίμνος, *ον, ὁ*, *Dimnus*, masc. pr. n., Diod. S.

Διμορία, *ας, ἡ*, (*δίς, μοῖρα*) a double share, double pay, Xen. Hell. 6, 1, 4, *Irac*, 15, 4.—2. two thirds, Dion. H. —II. = *ἡμιλογία*, two morae, half a λόχος, Ael.: containing two ἐνωμοταί acc. to Arr. Tact. p. 21, Blanc.

Διμορίτης, *ον, ὁ*, one who has a double share, double pay, Arr.—II. the leader of a διμορία, Luc.

Δίμορος, *ον, (δῖς, μοῖρα) divided between two*, Aesch. Theb. 850, Supp. 1071.—II. τὸ δ, half a drachma, Plat. Ax. 366 C: as a weight, half a λίτρα, or pound, Plut. C. Grac. 17.

Δίμορφος, *ον, (δῖς, μορφή) two-formed*, Lyc.: androgynous, Diod.

Δίμυξος, *ον, (δῖς, μύξα) with two wicks*, Plat. (Com.) Nys 2.

Δινάω, = *δινέω*, rare, Artemid.

†Δινδυμή, *ης, ἡ*, *Dindyme*, mother of Cybele, Diod. S.

†Δινδυμνός, *ῆ, ὄν, v. sub sq*

†Δινδυμόν, *ον, τό*, Mt. *Dindymus*, in Mysia near Cyzicus, with a temple of Cybele, Strab.—2. a mountain of Phrygia near Pessinus, Ap. Rh. 1, 985, Strab., etc. Both sacred to Cybele, who is hence called ἡ Δινδυμνή μήτηρ, Hdt. 1, 80; also Δινδυμή, Ar. Rh. 1, 1125; Δινδυμῖς Pteir, Nonn.

Δίνεμα, *ατος, τό*, anything whirled round: a whirling, twisting, dancing, Ar. Thesm. 122, Xen. Eq. 3, 11. [?] from

Δινεύω and δινέω, ὦ, f.-ήσω, (*δίνη*) to whirl or twirl, to spin round, both in Hom.: σόλον δινήσας, after whirling the quoit (before pitching), Il. 23, 840: ζεύγετα δινεύειν, to drive them round a circle, Il. 18, 543: μοχλὸν δινεῖν, to turn the stake round and round in the Cyclops' eye, Od. 9, 388: also in Pind., and Trag.—II. intr. to whirl about, esp. in the dance, Il. 18, 494, 606: of a bird, to whirl in air, Il. 23, 875: in genl. to wander, roam about, Il. 24, 12, Od. 19, 67: δ. βλεφαρός, to look wildly about, Eur. Or. 835: as also in pass., like Lat. *versari*, Od. 9, 153, Il. 17, 680, and in mid.—III. to thresh on the δῖνος, cf. δ'νω. Poet. word.

ΔΙΝΗ, *ος, ἡ*, a whirling, esp.—1. a whirlpool, eddy, Lat. *vortex*, Il. 21, 213, and Att.—II. a whirlwind, Eur., etc.: metaph., δῖναις ἀνάγκη, Aesch. Pr. 1052, δῖναις κυκλοῦμενον κέαρ, Id. Ag. 997. [?] Hence

Διηΐεις, *εσσα, εν*, whirling, eddying, epith. of a stream, Hom., and Eur.—II. rounded, Mosch. 2, 55.

Διηΐεις, *εως, ἡ*, (*δινέω*) a whirling, eddying motion, Eccl.

Διηΐος, *ῆ, ὄν*, (*δινέω*) whirled round, Anth.

ΔΙΝΟΣ, ὁ, like *δίνη*, a whirl, eddy, Lat. *vortex*, Ar. Nub. 380, etc.: esp. of a dance like the waltz.—II. a dizziness, vertigo, Hipp.—III. the round area, where oxen trod out the corn, threshing-floor, v. Ruhn. Ep. Cr. p. 179.—IV. a large round goblet, also written δεινός, Ar. Vesp. 618, cf. Ath. 467 D. Hence

Δινώω, ὦ, like *δινέω* and *δινέω*, to spin round, esp. to turn with a lathe, to round.

Δίνω, = *δινέω* and *δινέω*, esp. to dash out on the δῖνος (III.), Hes. Op. 696. [?] Hence

Δινώτης, *ῆ, ὄν*, (*δινώω*) turned, rounded, Il. 3, 391, Od. 19, 56: ἀσπίς δινωσίς βωῶν καὶ χαλκὴ δινωτή, covered all round or worked round

with hides and brassen plates, Il. 13, 407.

Διτῆς, *άντος, ὁ*, a Sicilian copper coin, = two χαλκοί, Hemst. Poll. 9, 81, cf. τριτῆς.

Διτῆος, *ον, (δῖς, ξέω) cleft, forked*, Theophr.

Διτῆς, *ῆ, ὄν*, Ion. for δισός, double, Hdt. 2, 44, etc., 7, 57, Koen Greg. p. 435: like τριτῆς for τρισός.

Διο-, is found at the beginning of many compd. nouns, both proper and common, meaning not only sprung from Zeus (Jupiter) or the gods, but in genl. excellent, godlike, like *θεο-* in compos.

Διό, conjunct. contr. for δι' ὁ, wherefore, on which account: therefore, thence: with enclit. διόπερ, Lat. *propter quod, propterea*, Thuc. 8, 92, etc.

Διοβλής, *ῆτος, ὁ, ἡ*, and Διοβλήτος, *ον, Ael.*, = sq.

Διοβόλος, *ον, (Ζεύς, βάλλω) hurled by Jupiter*, of lightning, Soph. O. C. 1464, Eur. Alc. 125.

Διοβόλον, *ον, τό*, (ὁβολός) v. διωβόλον.

†Διογείτων, *ονος, ὁ*, *Diogiton*, an Athenian against whom Lysias delivered an oration, Lys., Dem.

†Διογένεια, *ας, ἡ*, *Diogenia*, daughter of the Cephissus, Apollod. 3, 15.

Διογενέτωρ, *ορος, ὁ*, (Διός, γενέτωρ) hence ἐναυλὸς Διογενέτορες, natal cave of Jupiter, Eur. Bacch. 122.

Διογενής, *ῆς, (Διός, *γένω) sprung from Jupiter*, of his race, always masc. in Hom., with whom it is a freq. epith. of kings and princes, as ordained and upheld by Jupiter, (ἐκ Διὸς βασιλῆς, Hes. Th. 96): not as if actually his offspring: Aesch. calls the gods themselves θεοὶ Διογενεῖς, Theb. 301, Supp. 631.—II. parox., Διογένης, *ους, ὁ, acc. ἡ, v. prop. n.*, *Diogenes*, a celebrated cynic philosopher of Siнопε, ὁ Κῶων, Diog. L.—2. a Stoic philosopher of Seleucia, a pupil of Chrysippus, surnamed ὁ Βαβυλώνιος, Id.; others in Diog. L.—3. a celebrated actor at Athens in the time of Socrates, Ael. V. H. 3, 30. Others in Andoc., Polyb., etc. [εἰ in Hom. and Eur. And. 1195 in arsis; elsewhere short.] Hence

†Διογενισμός, *ον, ὁ*, a living like *Diogenes*, imitation of *Diogenes*.

†Διογενισταί, *ων, οἱ*, followers of *Diogenes*, Ath. 186 A.

Διογκώω, ὦ, (διῶ, ὀγκώω) to make to swell. Pass. to swell out. Hence

Διογκωσις, *εως, ἡ*, a swelling, distention, tumor, Gal.

Διογνήτος, *ον, contr. for Διογένητος*, = Διογένης, Hes. Sc. 340.—II. as prop. n. *Diogenetus*, the seventh life-archon in Athens, Dion. H.; of Thoricus, Dem. 541, 6. Others in Andoc., Polyb., etc.

Διόγονος, *ον*, = Διογενής, Eur. Hipp. 560.

Διοδεία, *ας, ἡ*, (διοδεύω) a passage through, Arist. Eth. Eud.

Διοδενσίμος, *ον, (διοδεύω) passable*.

Διόδενσις, *εως, ἡ*, = διοδεία, Hipp.: from

διοδεύω, (διῶ, δεύω) to travel through, Polyb.

Διοδέω, f.-ήσω, (διόδοος) to go through again, repeat, cf. τριόδεω.

Διοδοπορέω, = διόδεω, Hdt. 8, 129.

Διοδοποιέω, = foreg. διῶ in Theophr.: from

Διόδοος, *ον, ἡ*, a way through, passage, thoroughfare. Hdt. 7., 201: δ.

ὁδῶτος, Thuc. 2, 102: an orbit, ὁδῶτων, Aesch. Pr. 1049: δ. ἔχειν, to command the road, Thuc. 7, 32: right or permission to pass, Ar. Av. 189.

†Διόδοτος, *ον, ὁ*, *Diodotus*, son of Eucrates, an Athenian, Thuc. 3, 41.—2. brother of Diogiton, Lys.—3. a peripatetic philosopher, Strab.

Διόδουρμαι, (διῶ, δούρουμαι) dep., to bewail sorely, c. acc., Dem. 1248, 19. [?]]

†Διόδωρος, *ον, ὁ*, *Diódorus*, an Athenian who delivered the speech of Demosthenes agst. Androtion, Dem.—2. a celebrated historian in the time of J. Caesar, surnamed ὁ Συκελός, Freq. masc. pr. n., in Xen., etc.

Διόζος, *ον, (διῶ, ὄζος) with two branches*, Theophr.

Διοζόματ, (διῶ, δζώω) as pass., to be divided, to branch, Hipp.

Διόθεν, adv. from, sent from Jupiter, according to his will, Il. 15, 489; 24, 194: in genl. from heaven, Lat. *diminitus*.

†Διοί, *ων, οἱ*, the *Dii*, a Thracian tribe on Mt. Rhodope, Thuc. 2, 91. Hence adj. Διακός, ῆ, ὄν, of the *Dii*, Dian, Id. 7, 27.

Διόλιννυμι, f.-ῶ, (διῶ, οἴλιννυμι) to open, Ar. Eccl. 852: also διοίγω, Soph. Aj. 346, O. T. 1287.

Διόδια, inf. διειδέναί, perf. with out any pres. in use, to know the difference, distinguish, Eur. Med. 518, and Plat.: cf. διείδω.

Διοδαίνω, f.-ἰνῶ, = sq., Hdn.

Διοιδέω, ὦ, f.-ήσω, strengthd. or oldēw, Strab. Hence

Διωιδής, *ῆς, swollen, turgid*, Nic.

Διοικέω, ὦ, f.-ήσω, (διῶ, οἰκέω), strictly, to manage all the house: hence in genl. to manage, direct: esp. to govern, conduct the affairs of a state, πόλιν, Thuc. 8, 21, Plat., etc.: but also δ. τὸν βίον, to regulate one's life, Isocr. 2, E., etc.—2. to treat a person well or ill, Dem. 763, 6.—3. as medic. term, to distribute nourishment through the body, to digest, Diog. L.—B. pass. to be provided with, to be supported by a thing, ὑπό τινος, Strab., τινι, Ath.—2. in rhetor. διοικεῖσθαι was used of the distribution and arrangement of a discourse, etc., Dion. H.—II. to inhabit distinct places, Plat. Tim. 19 E. Mid. to live apart, κατὰ κόμας, Xen. Hell. 5, 2, 5. But—2. διοικεῖσθαι πρὸς τινα, to place one's self over against one, match one's self with him, Din arch. Hence

Διοίκημα, *ατος, τό*, management government.

Διοίκησις, *εως, ἡ*, (διοικέω) direction, government, civil administration Plat. Rep. 606 E., etc.: esp. in the financial department, expenditure, Lys. 185, 21.—II. one of the lesser Roman provinces, Cic. Fam. 13, 53, 67: any hence, as an eccles. division, a bishop's jurisdiction, diocese, Eccl.

Διοικητής, *ον, ὁ*, (διοικέω) a manager, director, governor, comptroller Böckh Inscr. 2, p. 22. Hence

Διοικητικός, *ῆ, ὄν*, regulating, δειναις, Plut.

Διοικήτρια, *ας, ἡ*, a housekeeper.

Διοικίζω, f.-ίσω Att. -ίῶ, (διῶ οἰκίζω) to cause to live apart, to place in separate dwellings, to disperse, Aris Pol.: δ. τὰς πόλεις, to break up, scatter their population, Isocr. 91 A., th same as δ. κατὰ κόμας, Polyb. Pas. to be scattered abroad, Plat. Symp. 19 A. Mid. to change one's abode, etc. Lys. 902, 1. Hence

Διοικιστής, *εως, ἡ*, a dispersion: α. removal, Lys. 901, fin.

Δ. *δικιμός*, οὐ, δ. = *foreg.*, Dion. H.

Διοικοδομέω, ᾧ, (διά, οἰκοδομέω) to build across, wall off, Thuc. 8, 90: to separate, τί τινας, Plat. Tim. 69 E.

Διοικιστὴς, ὁδόν, Diod.

Διοικονομέω, ᾧ, strengthd. for οἰκονομέω.

Διοινοχέω, ᾧ, (διά, οἰνοχός) to mix, prepare wine for drinking, Ath.

Διοινός, ᾧ, strengthd. for οἰνός, Plat. Legg. 775 C.

Διοίξις, εὖς, ἡ, (διοίγνυμι) an opening, Theophr.

†Διοίστομαι, fut. mid. of διαφέρω, H. Hom. Merc. 255.

Διοιστέω, verb. adj. of διαφέρω, one must carry, move round, ὅμμα, Eur. Phoen. 265.

Διοιστεύω, (διά, διστεύω) to shoot an arrow through, τυνός, Od. 19, 578: absol. καὶ κεν διοιστεύσεις, thou mightest reach it with an arrow, i. e. art a bow-shot from it, Od. 12, 102.

Διοιστρέω, ᾧ, strengthd. for οἰστρέω, Diod.

Διοίσω and διοίσομαι, fut. of διαφέρω.

Διοίτο, opt. mid. from δῖω, Od. 17, 317.

Διοιχνέω, ᾧ, (διά, οἰχνέω) to go through, αἰῶνα, Aesch. Eum. 315.—H. absol. to wander about, ἐν πέτραις, H. Hom. 18, 10.

Διοίχομαι, f. χήσομαι, (διά, οἰχόμαι) dep. mid.: to be quite gone by, of time, Hdt. 4, 136: of persons, to be clean gone, to have perished, Lat. *perisse*, Soph. Aj. 973, Eur., etc.—H. to be gone through, πηδός, ὁ λόγος δ., Sophr. O. C. 574, ubi al. διέρχεται. Poet. word.

†Διοκλειδᾶς, α, δ, *Diocletas*, masc. p. n., a Syracusan, Theocr. 15, 147. Dor. for

†Διοκλείδης, ον, δ, *Diocletides*, masc. p. n., Andoc., Plut., etc.

†Διοκλῆς, εὖς poet. ἦος, δ, *Diocles*, a king of Phærae in Messenia, Il. 5, 542, Od.—2. a chief of Eleusis, H. Hom. Cer. 474; but in v. 153, Διοκλός.—3. a hero honoured by the Megarians, Ar. Ach. 774, for whom the Διοκλεία were celebrated, Schol. Ar. and Theocr. 12, 29.—4. one of the thirty tyrants, Xen., etc. Others in Dem., Diod., etc.

†Διοκλος, ον, δ, v. foreg. 2.

†Διοκορυστής, ον, δ, *Diocorystes*, a son of Aegyptus, Apollod.

Διοκοχῆ, ἦς, ἡ=διακοχῆ.

Διοκισβαίνω, and -θάνα, f. ῥσω, (διά, δλσθαίνω) to slip through, Hipp.

—H. c. acc., to give one the slip, Ar. Nub. 434, Plat. Lys. 216 C.

Διολκή, ἦς, ἡ, (δελκω) distraction, Sext. Emp.

Διολκος, ον, δ, (διέλκω) a crossing, dragging across.—H. the spot in the isthmus of Corinth, where ships were drawn across, Strab.

Διόλλυναι, fut. -ολέσω Att. -ολώ, (διά, ὀλλυναι) to destroy utterly, bring to naught, Soph. Tr. 1028, etc.: to blot out, put out of mind: hence to forget, opp. to σώζω, Br. Soph. O. T. 318. Mid. to perish utterly, come to naught, Trag., and Plat.; ἐκ τινας, by some one's hand, Soph. O. T. 225.

†Διόλον, adv. for δι' ὄλον.

Διολοφύρομαι, strengthd. for δολοφύρομαι, Polyb. [v]

Διομαι, v. sub δῖω.

Διομύλιζω, (διά, μυαλίζω) to keep smooth or even.—H. intr. to be always calm and even-minded, Plut. Hence

Διομύλισμός, οὐ, f., evenness, steadiness, Sext. Emp.

Διομύλινω,=διομαλίζω, in transit. signif., Plut.

Διομβρος, ον, (διά, ὄμβρος) wet through, Arist. Probl.

†Διομέδων, οντος, ὁ, *Diomedon*, an Athenian commander in the Peloponnesian war, Thuc. 8, 19.

†Διόμεια, ων, τά, *Diomia*, an Attic demus of the tribe Aegæis, with a temple of Hercules, Ar. Ran. 651.

Διομεαλαζών, ὄνος, ὁ, (Διόμεια, ἀλαζών) the braggart of the deme *Diomia*, Ar. Ach. 605.

†Διομενός, εὖς, ὁ, an inhabit. of *Diomia*, Ath. 260 A.

†Διομήνης, ονς, ὁ, *Diomēnes*, an Athenian, son of Archelaus, Dem.

†Διομήδεια, ας, ἡ, *Diomedea*, the largest of the five islands in the Adriatic, called by Strabo αἱ Διομήδευι νῆσοι, p. 215: prop. fem. from

†Διομήδεος, ον, also α; ον, (Schneid. Plat. Rep. 2, p. 175), of *Diomedes*, *Diomedean*; proverb. Διομ. ἀνάγκη, *Diomedean compulsion*, Plat. Rep. 493 D, Ar. Eccl. 1029, from *Diomedes* the having bound the hands of *Ulysses*, on their return from Troy to the Grecian camp with the Palladium, and having driven him before him, with blows on the back with the blade of his sword, because *Ulysses* being behind D. endeavoured to destroy him, and thus obtain the sole honour for himself. Another expl. in allusion to the Thracian D. is given in Schol. ad Ar.

†Διομήδη, ἡς, ἡ, *Diomēdē*, daughter of *Phorbas*, Il. 9, 665.—2. daughter of *Xuthus*, Apollod. 1, 9, 4.—3. daughter of *Lapithes* and wife of *Amycles*, Id. 3, 10, 3.

Διομήδης, εὖς, acc. -δῃ and -δεα, ὁ, (Διός, μύδομαι, strictly, the divinely-counselling) *Diomed*, the king of the Thracian *Bistones*, son of *Mars*, Eur. Alc. 483, Apollod. 2, 5, 8.—2. son of *Tydeus* and *Deipyle*, king of *Argos*, one of the *Epigoni*, engaged in the second Theban war, and one of the bravest Grecian chiefs before Troy, Il. 2, 567, etc.

Διομηνία, ας, ἡ, (Διός, μῆνις) *wrath of Jupiter*, Orph. [v]

†Διομίλος, ον, δ, *Diomilus*, an Andrian, Thuc. 6, 96.

†Διομνηστος, ον, δ, *Diomnestus*, masc. p. n., Ath., Plut.

Διομνύμι, f. ομνύμαι, (διά, ὀμνύμι) dep. mid., to swear, ὀρκον, ἡ μῆν., c. inf., Soph. Tr. 255: to declare on oath, esp. in courts of justice, c. inf., Lycurg. 165, 43: also in mid., διόμνυμαι, Plat. Aj. 1233; and so almost always in prose, as τὰντα διόμνυμι, Plat. Apol. 27 C, δ. τινί, Lys. 96, 35.

Διομολογέω, ᾧ, (διά, ὁμολογέω) to make an agreement, settle, undertake, Xen. Ages. 3, 5: hence also in pass., to be agreed on, Polyb.—H. more usu. as dep. mid., to agree mutually to or upon a thing, c. acc. rei, τοὺς τόκους, Dem. 1284, 14: esp. to agree upon as granted, Plat. Legg. 953 E: also δ. τινί περί τινας, Isae. 41, 43; and c. inf. fut., Id. 41, 29. Hence

Διομολογήσις, εὖς, ἡ, a mutual compact, convention, Polyb.

Διομολογήσθην, verb. adj. from διομολογέω, Plat. Rep. 527 A, etc.

Δῖον, acc. from Δῖος.

Δῖον, imperf. from Δῖω.

†Δῖον, ον, τό, *Diium*, a city of *Euboea*, Il. 2, 538, near *Histiæa*, acc. to Strab.—2. a city of *Chalcidice* on the *Strymonian gulf*, Hdt. 7, 22.—3.

a city of Macedonia on the *Sinu Thermaicus*, so called from a celebrated temple of *Jupiter*, now pro *Standia*, Thuc. 4, 78. Hence οἱ Δῖοι, the *Dians*, Thuc. 5, 35, for Δικτιδῖοις, q. v.

†Διόνικος, ον, ὁ, *Dionicus*, masc. p. n., Luc.

Διονομάζω, (διά, ὀνομάζω) to name far and wide, make known or famous. Pass. to be widely known, Isocr. 398 D and in late prose.

Διονός, ὁ, shortened for Διόνυσος, Lob. Phryn. 436.

Διονύσιον, ον, τό, = *Λιονύσιον*, Schaf. Greg. p. 651. [v]

Διονύσια, ὄν, τά, sub. *lepá*, the feast of *Dionysos* or *Bacchus*, esp. at Athens: these were formerly supposed to be three, 1. the Δ. κατ' ἄγρούς, 2. the Ἀνθεστήρια, 3. the Δ. ἐν ὕστει, or μεγάλα: the Ἀγναία being supposed by some to be the same with the first, by others, with the second. But Böckh (Abhandl. Berl. Akad. 1816, 17, pp. 47-124), seems to prove that they were four distinct feasts in four consecutive months: viz.—I. τὰ κατ' ἄγρούς, ἐν ἀγροῖς, or μικρά, in Poseideon (December) when the vintage is just over: at these prob. old tragedies and comedies were represented.—II. τὰ ἐν Ἀίμναις or Ἀγναίᾳ (in the suburb *Αἴμναι*, where the *Αἴγνατον* stood), in Gamelion (January) when the wine was just made, and the presses (ἀγναί) cleaned up: from this feast the month was once called Ἀγναίων, which name was retained by the Ionians of Asia: cf. Ἀνθεστηρίων, Σκιροφορίων, etc. At these new Tragedies and Comedies were performed, and a prize of the rich must of the new vintage was given.—III. τὰ Ἀνθεστήρια in Anthesterion (February), of which the first day was called πύθουγία, when the casks of the by-gone vintage were first tapped, the second χόες, and perhaps the third χύτραι, from the public picnic with which they were celebrated. It is doubtful what dramatic performances accompanied them.—IV. τὰ μεγάλα, τὰ ὀστικά Δ., τὰ κατ' ὕστει, ἐν ὕστει, or, simply, τὰ Διονύσια, in Elaphebolion (March), when Athens was full of strangers from all Greece, and all the most splendid exhibitions took place. For these most of the new Dramas were reserved. (Cf. also Buttm. Dem. Mid., Exc. 1.) [v] Hence

Διονύσιάζω, to keep the *Diomysia*, hence to live, dress festively or extravagantly, Luc.

Διονύσιακος, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to the *Diomysia*, or to *Dionysos*, Δ. θεάτρον, Thuc. 8, 93, ἄγών, Arist. Rhet., etc.: Διονυσιακὴν were poems on the legend of *Bacchus*, as those of *Nonnus*. Adv. -κῶς.

Διονυσιάς, ἁδός, ἡ, pecul. fem. of Διονυσιακός, Pratin. ap. Ath. 617 C, Eur., etc.—2. as subst. a *Bacchant*, Peus.—H. a kind of plant, *Diosc.* elsewhere, ἀνθόραμον.—III. a fountain near *Pylos*, Paus.—2. αἱ Διονυσιαδὲς (νῆσοι) the *Dionysiadæ*, two islands near *Crete*, Diod. S.—3. early name of the island *Naxos*, Id.

†Διονυσίδης, ον, ὁ, *Dionysides*, a tragic poet, Strab.

†Διονυσιοκλῆς, εὖς, ὁ, *Dionysiocles*, a physician, Ath. 96 D.

Διονύσιον, ον, τό, sub. ἱερόν, the temple of *Dionysos* (*Bacchus*) Ar. Fr. 187. [v]

Διονύσιος, α, ον, of *Dionysos* or *Bacchus*, Bacchyl. 26. [ὅ]

†Διονύσιος, ον, ὁ, *Dionysius*, common pr. n.—1. a commander of the Phocaeans in the time of Darius Hystaspis, Hdt. 6, 11.—2. ὁ Μελήσιος, one of the earliest of the Logographi, before Herodotus, Diod. S., etc.—3. ὁ πρότερος, the elder, tyrant of Syracuse, 405–367 B. C., Diod., Plut., etc.—4. ὁ νέος, the younger, son and successor of the former, 367–343 B. C., several times expelled, Xen., Diod. S., etc.—5. Ἀλκαρνασσεύς, a rhetorician and historian in the time of J. Caesar and Augustus, resided in Rome.—6. ὁ Περιηγητής, composer of a geographical poem, lived in the time of Augustus. Many others of this name in Xen., Dem., etc.

Διονυσισκός, οὔ, ὁ, dim. from Διόνυσος.

†Διονυσόδοτος, ον, ὁ, (Διόνυσος, δίδωμι) *Dionysodotus*, prop. given by *Dionysos* or *Bacchus*, appell. of Apollo at Philus, Paus.—2. masc. pr. n., Ath.

†Διονυσόδωρος, ον, ὁ, (Διόνυσος, δίδωμι) *Dionysodorus*, a sophist of Chios, brother of Euthydemus, Xen. Mem. 3, 1.—2. an Athenian against whom Dem. spoke, Dem. Others in Lys., Polyb., etc.

†Διονυσόκλης, ἐνός, ὁ, *Dionyscles*, an erator in Tralles, Strab.

Διονυσόκολλακες, οἱ, (Διόνυσος, κόλας) nickname of the τεχνίται Διονυσιακοί, artifices scenici, like Μουσόκολλακες, v. Arist. Rhet. 3, 2, 10, Chares ap. Ath. 538 F: hence—II. applied to the flatterers of *Dionysius* the tyrant; and to the school of Plato, Diog. L. 10, 8, ubi al. Διονυσιοκόλλακες.

Διονυσιομάνειν, ὦ, (Διόνυσος, μαινόμεναι) to be full of *Bacchic* frenzy, Philostr.

†Διονυσόπολις, εως, ἡ, *Dionysopolis*, a city of Pontus, Ar. cf. Κρονιοί.

Διόνυσος, ον, ὁ, and poet. Διώνυσος, (Hom., Hes., etc.) and Δένυσος, q. v., *Dionysus*, *Bacchus*, god of wine, vineyards, and of high enthusiasm, son of Jupiter and Semele: not often mentioned in Hom. On the later development of his legend, v. Creuzer's *Dionysos*, and cf. Βάκχος.

†Διονυσόφανης, ον, ὁ, *Dionysophanes*, an Ephesian, Hdt. 9, 84.

Διοξενίη, ἡ, i. e. ἡ δι' ὁξείων χορδῶν συμφωνία, the fifth in the musical scale, v. διαπασών.

Διόται, αἱ, a kind of earrings, Ar. Fr. 309, v. διοπός.

Διόταις, παῖδος, ὁ, (Διός, παῖς) son of *Jupiter*, Anth.

†Διοτείδης, ον, ὁ, *Diopithes*, a Spartan soothsayer, Xen. Hell. 3, 3, 3.—2. an Athenian magogoe in the time of Aristophanes, Ar. Eq. 1085, etc.—3. an Athenian commander, Dem., Plut.

Διοτέμπετος, ον, (Διός, πέμπω) sent from *Jupiter*.

Διόπερ, conjunct. for δι' ὅπερ, v. sub διό.

Διοπετής, ἐς, (Διός, πέμπω)=Διυπετής, ὕψαλμα, Eur. I. T. 997.

†Διοπιθόσα, ης, ἡ, *Diopithisa*, parent source of the Ganges, Plut.

*Διοπομέμαι and Διοπόμηναις, εως, ἡ=ἄποδιπο.

†Διοπομπός, ον, ὁ, *Diopompus*, masc. pr. n., Plat. Legg. 840 A.

Διοπος, ον, ὁ, (διόπω) a director, reverse, ruler, Aesch. Pers. 44, Eur. Rhes. 741: an officer on board a ship, Hipp.,=the later ἐπιπλοῦς

Δίοπος, ον, (διά, ὀπή) vi. two holes: hence διοπαί, ὦν, αἱ.

Διοπτεύω, (διά, ὀπτεύω) to watch accurately, spy about, Il. 10, 451, in genl. to behold, Soph. Aj. 307.—II. later, c. acc. to look after, take charge of a thing, ὁ τὴν ναῦν, ap. Dem. 929, 20.

Διοπτήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, (διά, ὀπτήρ) a spy, scout, στρατοῦ, Il. 10, 562.—II. διάγγελος καὶ διοπτήρης in Plut., the optiones and tesserarii of the Romans: also the speculatores, light troops for reconnoitring.—III.=διοπτρα.

Διοπτῆς, ον, ὁ, (διά, ὀπταί) strictly, a looker through, ὃ Ζεὺ διοπτᾶ, says Dicaearchus in Ar. Ach. 435, holding up a ragged garment to the light.—II.=ῥογ. Eur. Rhes. 234.

Διοπτρα, ας, ἡ, and διοπτρον, ον, τό, (διά, ὀπταί) any thing through which one sees clearly, a spying-tube, Polyb.: Alcae. calls wine διοπτρον ἀνθρώποις, because aperit praecordia *Bacchus*.—II. an optical instrument for measuring heights, levelling, etc., a Jacob's staff.—III.=διαστολεῦς, Gal.—IV. a plate of talc, Lat. lapis speculari, for glazing windows, Strab. Hence

Διοπτρικός, ἡ, ὅν, of, belonging to the use of the διοπτρα (II): ἡ—κτ, sub. τέχνη, the art of measuring heights, etc.: ὄργανον δ.=διοπτρα II., Strab.

Διοπτρισμός, οὔ, ὁ, an opening with the διοπτρα (III.), Paul. Aeg.

Διοπτρον, ον, τό, v. διοπτρα.

Διορῦτικός, ἡ, ὅν, abt. to look through, clear-sighted, Lat. perspicax, Luc.: from

Διορύω, ὦ, (διά, ὀρύω) to see through, look through, understand, discern, Xen. An. 5, 2, 30, Plat., etc.: cf. διείδων, διόιδα.

Διοργάνω, ὦ, (διά, ὀργάνω) to provide with organs, to mould, late. Hence

Διοργάνωσις, εως, ἡ, formation, fashioning. [ᾱ]

Διοργίζω, strengthd. for ὀργίζω, Polyb.

Διόργνιος, ον, (διά, ὀργνιά) two fathoms long, high, etc., Hdt. 4, 195.

Διορθέω,=sq., Eur. Supp. 417.

Διορθώω, ὦ, (διά, ὀρθώω) to make straight, Hipp.: and so to set right, restore to order, Isocr. 198 C: ὁ ἐριν, to make up a quarrel, Eur. Hel. 17 59: ὁ δότικηματα, to amend them, Polyb.: ὁ πιστὴν πρὸς τι, to make good, redeem it, Id.: ὁ τὴν προσηλούμενα, to pay them, clear off, Ib. Mid. like act., Polyb.: but also, διορθοῦσθαι περὶ ὅτις τινας, to make amends for..., Dem. 112, 15; 895, 24.—II. to go or tell straight through, λόγον, Pind. O. 7, 38. Hence

Διόρθωμα, ατος, τό, a making straight, setting right, Hipp.: correction, Arist. Pol.: an amendment, Plut.

Διορθώσις, εως, ἡ, (διορθώω) a making straight, as in the setting of a limb, Hipp.—2. a correcting, amending of a fault, Arist. Pol.—3. right arrangement, τινός, Plat. Legg. 642 A.—4. a fortunate event, Polyb.—II. a revision, revised edition of a work, v. Wolf. Prol. p. clxxiv.

Διορθήρ, ἦρος, ὁ,=sq., Böckh Inscr. 2, p. 22.

Διορθότης, οὔ, ὁ, (διορθώω) a corrector, regulator, Plut.

Διορθωτικός, ἡ, ὅν, (διορθώω) fit for correcting or amending, corrective, Arist. Eth. N. Adv.—κός.

Διορίζω, ὦν, ὁ, (διορίζω, f. ἰσω Att. ἴω, (διά, ὀρίζω) to draw a boundary

through, divide by limits, separate, Hdt. 4, 42.—2. to distinguish, determine, define, τὰ οὐνόματα, Hdt. 4, 45, τὰ πέρε, Aesch. Pr. 440, and so Plat.: in mid., to pronounce clearly, τὰ γράμματα, Alex. Incert. 21: hence—3. to determine, lay down, ordain, declare, τὴν Soph. O. T. 723: and c. inf., to determine one to be so and so, Dem. 505, 19; and so with the inf. omitted, Soph. O. T. 1083: ὁ δὲ παρ..., Dem. 1286, 11 in mid.—4. to explain, τὴν Plat. Gorg. 488 D.—5. absol., to draw distinctions, lay down definitions, usu. in mid., περὶ τινος, Isocr. 27 C, etc.—II. διορίζειν πόλεμον, to remove the seat of war across the frontier, Isocr. 77 B: in genl. to move from the country, carry abroad, στρατεύμα, Eur. Hel. 394: ὁ πόδα, to depart, Ib. 828: to banish Lat. exterminare, Plat. Legg. 873 E.—III. intr. to pass the boundaries, ὅπτετ, Eur. Ion 46. Hence

†Διόριστις, εως, ἡ, distinction, Plat. Legg. 777 B; and

Διορισμός, οὔ, ὁ, a prescribing of bounds, limiting: definition, Theophr. ap. Diog. L. 5, 43.

Διοριστέον, verb. adj. from διορίζω one must distinguish, Plat. Legg. 874 D

†Διοριστικός, ἡ, ὅν, (διορίζω) suitable for distinguishing, Sext. Emp.

Διορισμός, οὔ, ὁ, an assurance on oath, Polyb.

Διορυμίζω, f. ἰσω Att. ἴω, strengthd. for ὀρυμίζω, Hierocl. ap. Stob. p. 450, 37, in pass.

Διόρυνμι, f. διόρσω, (διά, ὀρυνμι) to drive through. Mid. to hurry through, Aesch. Supp. 552.

Δίωρος, ον, (διά, ὀρος) a divider: a stone used in the game ἐφεδρισμός.

Διόρφορος, ον, v. διώρφορος.

Διόρβω, ὦ, (διά, ὀρβώω) to make serous, Arist. H. A. Hence

Διόρβωσις, εως, ἡ, a becoming or making serous, Hipp.

Διορῦγῃ, ἡς, ἡ, (διορῦσσω) v. διωρυγῇ.

Διόρυνμα, ατος, τό, a canal, ditch, Thuc. 4, 109.—II. a digging through, LXX.: from

Διόρυνσσω, Att. -ττω, f. ἴω, (διά, ὀρύνσσω) to dig through, τοῖχον, Hdt. 9, 37, Ar. Plut. 555: ὁ τάφρον, to dig a trench, Od. 21, 120: metaph. like τοῖχωρυνεῖν, to undermine, ruin, Dem. 118, 11.—II. to bury, Diod.—III. to worm one's way, pry into. Hence

Διορῦγῃ, ἡς, ἡ, v. διωρυγῇ.

Διορχέομαι, (διά, ὀρχέομαι) dep., to dance across or along, Opp.—II. to dance a match with one, τινί, Ar. Vesp. 1481.

Δίος, δια, διον, more rarely ος, ον, (contr. for the less comm. διος, from Ζεύς, Διός) from, sprung from, belonging to, sacred to *Jupiter*, are certainly the etymolog. signis.: but the certain examples of these do not occur before the Trag., as Aesch. Pr. 619, etc.; the nearest approach to them in Hom. is Il. 9, 538, διον γένος, λογέαιρα, which however seems to be *Heaven*, not *Jove-descended*. Usn. in general signf. godlike, excellent, mighty, vast, unearthly: in Hom.—1. epithet of the goddesses, δια θεά, Il. 10, 290, etc., usu. in phrase δια θεάων, with superl. force, like πιστά πιστῶν, ἰδὲργα ἄβ ῥήτων, etc., in Trag.; so too δια γυναικῶν: Hes. uses it so in, masc. Th. 991, διος δαίμων.—2. of illustrious men or women, noble, princely high-born, but also highminded, honest, trusty, as of Eumaeus the swineherd διος υἱοῦ Βοῦδ, Od. 21, 240.—3. also of a noble horse, Il. 22 346.—4. of things

esp. of the powers of nature, αἰθέρος εἰς ὅλα διαν, ὅλα χθών, Hom.: so δία Χάρωνίδος, Od. 12, 104, with the sense of vast, boundless, awful, but not without a collat. notion of divine, holy.

Δίος, gen. of Ζεύς, from obs. Δίς. [Ἰ] Δίος, ον, ὁ, Δίος, a son of Priam, Il. 24, 251.—2. father of Hesiod, Hes. Op. 297.—3. son of Amphimachus, Paus.

Διόδοτος, ον, (Δίος, δίδωμι) given by Jupiter, heaven-sent, Pind. P. 8, 137, and Aesch.

Διοσημία, ας, ἡ, poet. Διοσημία, ας, ἡ, Ar. Ach. 171, a sign from Jupiter, an omen from the sky, in genl. a prodigy, portent, Lat. ostentum, esp. of thunder, lightning, rain, Ar. I. c., and Plut.

Δίος ἱερόν, ον, τό, (prop. the temple of Jupiter) Dioshieron, a small town of Ionia, Thuc. 8, 19.

Διοσκέω, to look earnestly at, τὰ δ' acc. to Bergk. Anacr. 81, sq.

Διοσκόρειον, ον, τό, v. sub Διοσκούρειον.

Διοσκόριδης, ον, ὁ, Dioscorides, a celebrated physician and naturalist of Anazarba in Cilicia.

Διοσκοροι, ων, οί, Att. and poet. for Διόσκοροι, as Hdt. writes it, 2, 43, (Δίος, κόρος, κοῦρος) sons of Jupiter: esp. the twins of Leda, Castor and Polydeuces (the Roman Pollux), H. Hom. 16, 33. This appell. also applied to Amphion and Zethus, v. Herm. ad Eur. Phoen. 606, Klotz d. 609.—II. the constellation named from them the Twins, Lat. Gemini, supposed to bring safety from a storm, if it appeared over the ship—the modern fires of St. Elmo: hence the Discursi were tutelary deities of sailors, Hor. Carm. 1, 3, 2, Hemst. Luc. Dial. D. 26. The sing. Διόσκορος, one of the Dioscuri, only in Gramm., and Varro L. 5, 20. Hence

Διοσκούρειον, ον, τό, the temple of the Dioscuri, Thuc. 4, 110, etc.: also -κορειον, which W. Dind. regards as the more correct form in early Att.; the other only in Plut. and other late wr.; Lob. Phryn. p. 368, Διόσκοριον. In pl. τὰ Διόσκουρεια, the festival of the Dioscuri, Böckh Inscr.

Διόσκουριάς, ἰδός, ἡ, Dioscurias, a city of Colchis, a colony of Miletus, Strab.

Διόσκουριδής, ον, ὁ, Dioscurides, masc. pr. n., Dion. H., etc.

Δίοςμος, ον, ὁ, (δία, δῶω) the power of transmitting smells: the internal organ of smell, Themist.

Διόσπολις, εως, ἡ, (prop. Jove's city) Diospolis, a city of the Aegyptian Delta, Strab.—2. ἡ μεγάλη, later name of the Aegyptian Thebes, Strab. Two others in Aegypt in Strab., who mentions also a city of Palestine, and another in Lydia of this name.

Διόσπερον, ον, τό, a cherry-like fruit, Theophr.

Διόστρεος, ον, (δία, δστρέον) doubled, Arist. H. A.

Διοσφραίνω, (δία, δσφραίνω) to give a smell to, perfume.

Διότι, conjunct. for διὰ τοῦτο ὅτι... because that, for the reason that, since, Lat. quare, quoniam, Hdt. 1, 44.—2. indirect, wherefore, for what reason, φρίσω διότι..., Hdt. 2, 24; μανθάνειν διότι..., 9, 7.—3. interrogat. wherefore? Arist.—II.—ὅτι, that, mostly late, but found Hdt. 2, 50, Philipp. ap. Dem. 284, 1.

Διότιμα, ἡ, Diotima, a Mantinean female in Plat. Sym. 201 D.

†Διότιμος, ον, ὁ, Diotimus, a naval commander of the Athenians, Thuc. 1, 45.—2. an Athenian cavalry officer, Dem. 265. Others in Lys., Diod. S., etc.

Διοτρεφής, ἐς, (Δίος, τρέφω) trained, cherished by Jupiter, Jove-nurtured, in Hom. freq. epith. of kings and nobles, cf. Διογενής: of the Scamander, Il. 21, 223, it is perh.—διετρετής, q. v.

†Διοτρεφής, ον, ὁ, Diotrephe, pr. n., an Athenian archon, Diod. S.

Διουρέω, (δία, οὔρεω) to pass in urine

Διουρίζω, Ion. for διορίζω, Hdt.

†Διοφάνης, ον, ὁ, Diophanes, an Athenian, from Alopec, Dem.—2. a rhetorician of Mytilene, Plut. T. Grac. 8.

†Διοφάντης, ον, ὁ, Diophantes, masc. pr. n., Arr. An. 3, 6, 3.

†Διοφάντος, ον, ὁ, Diophantus, an Athenian archon, Ol. 96, 2, Diod. S.—2. an Athenian orator and statesman, Dem. Others in Theocr., etc.

†Διοχαΐτης, ον, ὁ, Diochites, a Pythagorean philosopher, Diog. L.

†Διοχάρης, ον, ὁ, Diochares, masc. pr. n., Διοχάρους τῦλαι, the gate of Diochares, in Athens, Strab.

Διοχετεία, ας, ἡ, an aqueduct, Strab.: from

Διοχετεύω, (δία, ὀχετεύω) to conduct by a canal through or throughout a place, Diod.: metaph. τροφήν τῷ σώματι, Plat. Tim. 77 C.

Διοχῆς, ἡς, ἡ, (διέχω) distance, Philo.

Διοχλέω, strengthd. for ὀχλέω, to be very troublesome to, τινά, Lys. 103, 38, and Dem.; later, τινί, Long.: also διενοχλέω.

Διοχλίω, f. -ισω, (δία, ὀχλίω) to move asunder, to open, Nic.

Διοχῦρόω, ᾧ, strengthd. for ὀχυρόω, Polyb.

Διόψ, οπος, ὁ, ἡ,=διοπος, ον, dub.

Διόψις, εως, ἡ, a view through, perspective, accurate view of, Plat. Tim. 40 D.: from

Διόψωμαι, irr. fut. of διοράω.

†Δίπαια, ας, ἡ, Dipaea, a small town of Arcadia, Paus. Hence

†Διπαιεύς, εως, ὁ, an inhabitant of Dipaea, a Dipaeian, Hdt. 9, 35.

Δίπαις, παιδός, ὁ, ἡ, (δῖς, παῖς) with two children, Aesch. Supp. 318: δ. θρήνος, a dirge chanted by one's two children, Id. Cho. 335.

Διπάλαιστος, ον, (δῖς, πάλαιστί) two palms broad, Xen. Cyn. 2, 4.

Διπάλτος, ον, (δῖς, πάλλω) twice, doubly brandished, τριπ. brandished with both hands: στρατός δ., in Soph. Aj. 402, is explained by Herm. from the Homer. δύο δοῦρε ἔχων, well-armed: Passow takes it, forced on by its two leaders (Agamemnon and Menelaus): δ. εἰρήν, two-handed swords, Eur. I. T. 312: δ. πῦρ, lightning hurled by Jupiter with both hands, i. e. with all his might, Eur. Tro. 1104.

Δίπηνυς, v, (δῖς, πῆνυς) two cubits long, broad, etc., Hdt. 2, 78, etc.

Διπλάσιος, ον, (διπλοῦς) double, poet. for διπλάσιος. [ᾧ]

Διπλάζω,=διπλασιάζω, to double, v. I. Andoc. 30, 27. Pass. to be doubled, double or twofold, Eur. Supp. 781: and so—II. intr., τὸ διπλάζον κακόν, the twofold evil, Soph. Aj. 258. Hence

Διπλάς, ἄκος, ἡ, as subst., a double-folded mantle or cloak, like διπλή, διπλοῦς, Lat. duplex laena, Il. 3, 126, Od. 19, 241; or, acc. to others, variegated, woven with threads of various dye, or in genl. with double woof, like δίμυτος—2. in Aesch. Pers. 277, διπλάκες are perh. ship-planks (which double

one over the other, cf. διπλή), πρὸς so ships, like δόρυ, τράκτ.—II. as adj. lying or folded double, Il. 23, 243, cf. διπτερός.

Διπλῆσιάζω, f. ἴσω, (διπλάσιος) to double, Plat. Legg. 920 A. Hence Διπλάσιασμός, οὗ, ἡ, a doubling, in Gramm. esp. the Ionic doubling of consonants, as in τόσσος.

Διπλῆσιολογία, ας, ἡ, (διπλῆσιολόγος) double-speaking: repetition, accumulation of words, Plat. Phaedr. 267 C

Διπλῆσιος, α, ον, Ion. διπλήσιος double, twice as much, as many, as ισος etc., Hdt. 4, 68, and Att.: freq. compar. foll. by ἤ..., Id. 6, 57, Thuc. 1, 10, etc.; or c. gen., Hdt. 6, 133; αὐκὸς δ. ὅσον..., Hdt. 7, 23: τὸ διπλῆσιον, as much again, Id. 7, 23. Adv.—ως Thuc. 8, 1. [ᾧ, Schäf. Greg. p. 527.] Hence

Διπλῆσιόω, ᾧ, f. -ῶσω, to double. Pass. to be doubled, become twofold, Thuc. 1, 69.

†Διπλῆσιών, ον, later form for διπλάσιος, Plut., v. Lob. Phryn. p. 411, n.

Διπλάσιμος, οὗ, ὁ, (διπλάσιος)=διπλασιάζω.

Διπλήθρος, ον, (δῖς, πλέθρον) two πλέθρα long or broad, i. e. 202 ft. 6 in., deep, Xen. An. 4, 3, 10: τὸ διπλ., a space of two πλέθρα, Polyb.

Διπλή, ἡς, ἡ, (strictly fem. from διπλοῦς)=διπλοῦς, i. e. χλαῖνα διπλή, Hom.—II. a marginal mark used by Gramm., like an Y or V lying on its side (Ϛ, ϛ, Ϟ, ϟ), to indicate vv. ll., rejected verses, etc.; and, in dramatic poetry, a new speaker.

Διπλή, 2s adv., twice, twice over, Soph. Ant. 725.—II. twice as much, followed by ἤ, Plat. Rep. 330 C.

Διπληγῆς, ἰδός, ἡ,=διπλοῦς.

Διπλήθης, ες, (δῖς, πλήθω) times filled, Nic., acc. to others διπλήρης.

Διπλήσιος, ον, Ion. for διπλάσιος, q. v.

Διπλοειματός, ον, (διπλοῦς, εἶμα) with double cloak, Cercid. ap. Diog. L.

Διπλόη, ἡς, ἡ, a fold, doubling, esp. the overlapping of the bones in the scull, Hipp., v. Foës. Oecon.—II. a joining, as of two plates of iron welded together, Plat. Soph. 267 E: hence an imperfection, flaw, Plut., v. Ruhnck. Tim.—2. metaph. duplicity, Eccl.—III. the sting of the scorpion, with its sheath, Ael.

Διπλοῖζω, Aesch. Ag. 835, Eum. 1014; and

Διπλοῖζω,=διπλασιάζω, to double.

Διπλοῖς, ἰδός, ἡ, a double cloak, like διπλή, διπλάς, Anth.: usu. costume of the Cynics, cf. Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 25.

Διπλόος, ὅη, ὅον, contr. διπλοῦς, ἡ, οὖν, twofold, double, Hom. (but the contr. form only in phrase χλαῖνα διπλή), and Att.: cf. ἡ διπλή.—2. doubled, bent, διπλή ἄκανθα, spine bent double by age, Eur. El. 492, ubi v. Seidl. (487), cf. Virgil's duplicem porphire.—3. διπλή χειρὶ θανέειν, by mutual slaughter, Soph. Ant. 14.—4. διπλὰ ὀνόματα, compound words, Arist. Rhet.—II. sometimes used as a compar., like διπλάσιος, twice as much, etc., followed by ἤ..., (v. sub διπλή). also διπλοῦν ὅσον..., ap. Dem. 629, 22.—III. in plur.,=ἰσῶς or ὅσω, Aesch. Pr. 950, Soph. Ant. 51.—IV. metaph. double-minded, treacherous, Lat. duplex opp. to ἀπλοῦς, Plat. Rep. 397 D. 554 D, cf. Ruhnck. Tim. (Cf. ἄπλος.)

Διπλός, ἡ, ὄν, poet. for διπλόος, like ἄπλος.

Διπλοσημαντός, ον, (διπλοῦς, σημαῖνα) with a double meaning.

Διπλόω, ᾧ, (διπλόος) to double, foli

rack, Plut.—II. to πρῶτος, *twofold*, N. T. Hence

Διπλῶμα, ατος, τό, twice as much of a thing, Arist. Meteor.—II. any thing *folded double*, esp. a license, diploma, like our letters patent, Inscr.—III. a double pot, like our glue-pot, for boiling unguents, etc., Gal.

Διπλωσις, εως, ἡ, (διπλῶω) a compounding of words, Arist. Rhet.

Διπνοος, ον, (δῖς, πνοή) with two breathing apertures, Gal.

Διπόδης, ες, (δῖς, πούς) two feet long, broad, etc., Xen. Oec. 19, 3.

Διποδία, ας, ἡ, (διπούς) the having two feet, being two footed, Arist.—II. a Laced. dance, Catin. Plut. 5.—III. a metre, *syzygy*, pair of feet, Gramm.

Διποδίαω, ι. -άζω, to dance the Laced. διποδία, Ar. Lys. 1243.

Διποδία, ας, ον,=διπόδης, dub. I. Xen. Oec. 19, 4.

Διπῶλεια, ον, τά, contr. from Διπ., an ancient festival of Jupiter at Athens, Ar. Pac. 420; and so, or Διπόλεια, Antipho 120, 10.

Διπολις, εως, ὁ, ἡ, containing or divided into two cities, Strab.

Διπολιώδης, ες, (Διπόλεια, εἶδος) like the feast of the Dipoleia, i. e. obsolete, out of date, Ar. Nub. 984.

Διπόλος, ον, (δῖς, πολλῶς) twice turned or ploughed, γῆ, Hes.—II.=διπλός, διπλόος, Aesch. Fr. 163.

Διπόρος, ον, (δῖς, πόρος) with two roads or openings, Eur. Tro. 1097.

Διπόταμος, ον, (δῖς, ποταμός) lying between or on two rivers, πόλις, Eur. Supp. 621, like διβάλασος.

Δίπους, ποδος, ὁ, ἡ, (δῖς, πούς) two-footed, Lat. bipes, Aesch. Ag. 1258.—II. ὁ δ., a Libyan kind of mouse, the perboa, Hdt. 4, 192.

Διπρόσωπος, ον, (δῖς, πρόσωπον) two-faced: ambiguius, Luc.

Δίπρυμος, ον, (δῖς, πρύμνα) v. sq.

Δίπρωρος, ον, (δῖς, πρῶρος) ναῦς ὁ, καὶ διπρυμνος, a ship double-prowed and double-sterned, i. e. with both ends alike, Callix. ap. Ath. 204 E: also ἡμίπρωρος, cf. Tac. Ann. 2, 6.

Δίπτερος, ον, (δῖς, πτέρων) with two wings, Arist. H. A.—II. ὁ δ., with or without wings, a temple with double peristyle, Vitruv. 3, 1, 21.

Διπτερόνυς, ον, (δῖς, πτέρων)=δίπτερος, Böckh Inscr. 1, 246.

Δίπυλχος, ες, =δίπτυχος, Arist. H. A.

Δίπτυχος, ον, (δῖς, πτύσσω) folded, laid together, doubled, λῶπη, Od. 13, 224; ὁ δελτίον, a pair of tablets, Hdt. 7, 239 (in late Greek, τό διπτυχα); διπτυχα ποιεῖν (sc. τὴν κνίστην) to wrap the flesh of the sacrifice in a coat of fat, that it may burn the better, freq. in Hom.—II.=δισσός, twofold, two, like Lat. *geminus*, Pind. N. 6, 90, and Trag., esp. Eur.

Διπύλος, ον, (δῖς, πύλη) double gated, with two entrances, Soph. Phil. 295. At Athens the Θράσιαι πύλαι were also called τὸ διπύλον, at Rome the temple of Janus, Polyb., Plut. Pericl. 30.

Διπύρηνος, ον, (δῖς, πυρήν) with two kernels or two knobs, Gal. [v]

Διπύριτος, ον, ὁ, sub. ἄρτος, (δῖς, πῦρ) twice-baked bread, like our *bis sal*, Hipp.

Διπύρος, ον, (δῖς, πῦρ) twice put in the fire, hence ὁ ἄρτος,=foreg., Eulul. Gan. 2.—II. ὁ δ., λαμπάδες, lamps with double lights, Ar. Ran. 1361.

†Διρκείως, ας, ον, of or belonging to Dirce, Dircean, Δ. ἑδωρ,=Διρκη (II.), Aesch. Theb. 308.

†Διρκη, ης, ἡ Dirce, daughter of 360

Helius, wife of Lycus in Thebes, Apollod. 3, 5, 5.—II. a fountain and stream in the vicinity of Thebes, Pind. I. 8, 43; Trag.

Δίρραβδος, ον, (δῖς, ῥάβδος) with two stripes, Arist. H. A.

Δίρρυνμος, ον,=διμετρος.

Δίρρυνια, ας, ἡ, a double pole, Aesch. Fr. 334: from

Δίρρυνος, ον, (δῖς, ῥυνός) with two poles, i. e. three horses, Aesch. Pers. 47.

†Δίρυνος, ος, ἡ, Dirphys, a mountain of Euboea, Eur. H. F. 185. Hence

†Δίρυνσός, ἡ, ὄν, of Dirphys, Lyc.

Δῖς, adv., twice, double, δῖς τόσσον, twice as much, Od. 9, 491, Hdt. 8, 104, and Att.—In compos., before a conson., except before σ, θ, τ, μ, π, and χ, ς is dropped. (From οὗο for obsol. οὐός, Butt. Lexil. v. κελαινόγ 4: hence δισσός, διπλός, δίχα.) -δῖς, inseparable suffix; signifying motion to a place, =-δε, but only used in a few words, as ἄλλυδῖς, οἰκαδῖς, χαμάδῖς.

†Δῖς, an old nom., for Ζεύς, which appears in the oblique cases διός, Δία, Δία, and the Lat. *Dis*, *Dispieter*, *Dijovis*. The Cretans used Θείος, the Lacedaem. Σίός, so that Ζεύς, Σδεύς, θεός, deus, seem to be only dialectic variations. The contr. dat. Δί is in Pind. N. 1, 111, cf. Böckh Inscr. 1, p. 35.

Διάρπυγος, ον, (δῖς, ἀρπάζω) twice ravished, Lyc.

Διέγγονος, ὁ, ἡ, also ος, η, (δῖς, ἐγγονος) great grand-child.

Δίεκτος, ον, the 24th of February, reckoned twice over in leap-year, Lat. *bi sextus* (dies ante Kal. Mart.), Mathem.

Δίεγνος, ον, (δῖς, ἐννή) with two wives, Anth.

Διέφθρος, ον, (δῖς, ἐψω) twice-boiled.

Διήβρος, ον, (δῖς, ἡβη) twice young, Anth.

Διθύννης, ες, (δῖς, θανεῖν) twice dead, Od. 12, 22.

Δίσκευμα, ατος, τό, (δισκεύω) the cast of a quoit.

Δισκευτής, οὔ, ὁ, one who pitches quoits: from

Δισκεύω,=sq., Sosith. ap. Herm. Opusc. 1, 59: in pass., Eur. Ion 1268.

Δίσκω, ᾧ, to pitch the quoit (δίσκος); ἐδίσκεον ἄλλήλοισιν, they played at quoits with each other, Od. 8, 188: in genl. to cast, toss, Pind. I. 2, 51. Hence

Δίσκημα, ατος, τό, a thing thrown, Eur. Tro. 1121.—II. the pitching of a quoit, Soph. Fr. 69.

Δίσκηπτος, ον, (δῖς, σκήπτρον) two-sceptered, of the Atreidae, like διθρονος, Aesch. Ag. 43.

Δισκοβολέω, ᾧ, to pitch the quoit, Inscr.: from

Δισκοβόλος, ον, (δίσκος, βάλλω) pitching the quoit: ὁ δ., a famous statue by Myron, Luc., v. Müller Archiol. d. Kunst § 122, 3.

Δισκοειδής, ες, (δίσκος, εἶδος) quoit-shaped, Diog. L. 8, 77.

Δίσκος, ον, ὁ, (δῖκεν) a round plate, a quoit, orig. of stone, Od. 8, 190, Pind. I. 1, 34: later of brass, iron, lead, or wood: it had a hole in the middle for a wooden helve, or leather strap to swing it by, whereas the σόλος was a solid piece of metal, Ammon. p. 40. Pitching the δίσκος was a very ancient Grecian game, esp. at Sparta: like the old English and Scotch *puttin' at the stane*. In Hom. there is no mark to aim at, the trial being simply who can pitch farthest; v. Nitzsch Od. 8, 192, et ibi

Herm. Plur. οἱ δίσκοι, the quoit ground.—II. any thing quoit-shaped, trencher, Anth.: the sun's disc, Plut.

Δίσκουρα, ον, τά, (δίσκος, οὔρον) a quoit's cast, as we say, a stone's throw, only ἐς δίσκουρα λείπειτο, II. 23 523; resolved into δίσκον οὐρα, P. 23, 431, cf. ἐπιούρα.

†Δισκοφόρος, ον, (δίσκος, φέρω) holding the discus, Luc.

†Δισκόω, ᾧ, (δίσκος) to make like discus, i. e. circular, Lyd.

†Διευρίανδρος, ον, (δευρίαιος, ἀνὴρ) containing 20,000 men or inhabitants, πόλις, Strab.

Διευρίοι, αι, αι, (δῖς, μύριοι) twenty thousand, Hdt. 1, 32, etc.: sing. διευρίοις, α, ον, with collective nouns, as ἑπὶ δῖς διευρίαι, as in Eng. twenty thousand horse, Luc. [v]

Διεταππος, (δῖς, πάππος) ὁ, a great grandfather, Lat. *avatus*.

Δισπύθμαιος, αία, αἰον,=sq.

Δισπύθμιος, ον, (δῖς, σπιθαμή) of two spans' length, Diosc.

Δισπρόνδιος, ον, (δῖς, σπονδείος) a double spondee, Hephaest.

Δισπόρος, ᾧ, (δῖς, σπόρος) to sow twice, Strab.

Δισσάκις, and poet. -άκι, adv. (δισσός) twice, twice over, Arat.

Δισσάρχης, ον, ὁ, (δισσός, ἀρχή) partners in sway, joint-ruling, Δισσάρχαι βασιλεῖς, Soph. Aj. 390.

Δισσάχη, adv. (δισσός) in two places, Arist. de Anima.

Δισσαχοῦ, adv.,=foreg., Theophr.

Δισσολῳττία, ας, ἡ, the use of two languages: from

Δισσολῳττος, ον, (δισσός, γλῶσσαι) speaking two languages.

Δισσονογέω, ᾧ, (δισσός, *γένω) to bear twins, or twice, Arist. Gen. An.

Δισσογράφεται, (δισσός, γράφω) it is written two ways, there is a various reading, Gramm.: hence τὸ δισσογραφούμενον, a various reading, Gramm.

†Δισσοκέρας, ἄτος, ὁ, ἡ, (δισσός, κέρα) two-horned, Porph. ap. Euseb.

Δισσολόγος, ᾧ, (δισσολόγος) to say twice: to double words.

Δισσολογία, ας, ἡ, repetition of words: from

†Δισσολόγος, ον, (δισσός, λέγω) speaking two languages, Maneth.

Δισσός, ἡ, ὄν, ἂν, διττός, ἡ, ὄν, Ion. διδός, (δῖς) two-fold, double, Pind., Hdt., etc.: in plur. also=ἄμφορ ὁ, ὄν, esp. in Trag.; so separate, distinct, Eur. Hec. 126: ἄμμοισι δισσοσύν, divided, disagreeing, Aesch. Ag. 122: ὁ δνεῖροι, doubtful dreams, Soph. El. 645: also τὸ διττόν, ambiguity, Arist. Pol. 2, 3, 3. Adv. -ῶς, the second time, Eur. Phoen. 1337.

Δισσοτόκος, ον, (δισσός, τίκτω) bearing twin or twins: but—II. proparox. δισοτόκος, ον, pass., twice born: both in Nonn.

†Δισσοφής, ες, (δισσός, φημί) of two-fold nature, of double form, Nonn.

†Δισσοφώνεω, ᾧ, to consist of two consonants, Gramm.: from

Δισσοφώνος, ον, (δῖς, σύμφωνος) of two consonants, Gramm.

Δισταγμός, οὔ, ὁ, (διστάζω) doubt, uncertainty, Plut.

Διστάδιον, ον, (δῖς, στάδιον) two stadia long, i. e. 1215 ft. 6 i., the length of the διαύλων, App.

Διστάζω, ι. -άζω, (δῖς) to doubt, puzzle one's self, be at a loss, δτι., etc., Plat. Ion 534 E, Legg. 897 B, πρὸς, Arist. Eth. N.: δισταζόμενος, doubtful, uncertain, Diod. S. cf. δοάζω. Hence

Διστακτικός, ἡ, ὄν, doubtful. = pressive of doubt, Gramm.

Διστάσιος, *ον*, (δίσ, στίσις) if twice the weight or value, Plat. Hipparch. 231 D.

Διστασμός, *ον*, δ, = *δισταγμός*, Theophr.

Διστερία, *ας*, ἡ, a house of two stories: from

Διστερος, *ον*, (δίσ, στεῖρη) of two stories, Strab.

Διστιχία, *ας*, ἡ, a double row: medic., the growth of a second row of eyelashes: from

Διστίχος, *ον*, (δίσ, στίχος) of two rows, lines or verses; τὸ δ., an elegiac couplet.

Διστοχία, *ας*, ἡ, a double row, two rows, Theophr.: from

Διστοχος, *ον*, (δίσ, στοίχος) in or of two rows, ὀδόντες, Arist. H. A.

Διστολος, *ον*, (δίσ, στέλλα) in pairs, two together, ὠδελφά, Soph. O. C. 1055 cf. μονόστολος.

Δίστομος, *ον*, (δίσ, στόμα) double mouthed, with two entrances or openings, πέτρα, Soph. Phil. 16; also δ. ὀδοί, two roads, Id. O. C. 900: of rivers, Polyb. 24, 10, 5.—II. of a weapon, two-edged, ξίφος, Eur. Hel. 983.

Δισυλλαβέω, *ω*, to be of two syllables, and

Δισυλλαβία, *ας*, ἡ, a pair of syllables, Gramm.: from

Δισύλλαβος, *ον*, (δίσ, συλλαβή) of two syllables, Dion. H.

Διδύναπτος, *ον*, (δίδ, σύναπτος) doubly women or wreathed, Philox. ap. Ath. 685 D.

Διδύναπτος, *ον*, δ, (δίδ, ὕπατος) twice consul, a second time consul, Plut. 2, 777 B.

Δισχιλίω, *ες*, (δίδ, σχίλω) cloven, Arist. H. A.

Δισχιλῶν, adv. of foreg., dub.

Δισχιλῖοι, *αι*, *α*, (δίδ, χίλιοι) two thousand: also in sing., δισχιλῖος, *α*, *ον*, with collective nouns, e. g. ἵππος, Hdt. 7, 158, [χι]

Δισχοῖνος, *ον*, (δίδ, σχοῖνος) two χοῖνοι, i. e. 60 stadia long, Strab.

Δισώματος, *ον*, (δίδ, σώμα) double-bodied, Diod. 4, 12.

Δισωμῶν, *ον*,=foreg.

Δισωτηρίον, *ον*, τό, contr. for Διωτηρίον, the temple of Ζεύς Σωτήρ, on the Acropolis at Athens, Coray Lycurg. p. 48. (Formed like Διπόλια.)

Διτάλαντος, *ον*, (δίδ, τάλαντον) worth or weighing two τάλαντα, Hdt. 5, 60; 2, 96.

Διτοκεύω, Nic. ap. Ath. 395 C, and

Διτοκέω, *ω*, to bear twins or twice, Arist. H. A.: from

Διτόκος, *ον*, (δίδ, τίκτω) twin or vice bearing, Anacr. 115.

Διτόνος, *ον*, (δίδ, τόνος) of two mes, Plut.

Διτριχία, *ω*, (δίδ, θρίξ) to have double rows of hair, cf. *διστιχία*, Gal.

Διτροχάος, *ον*, δ, (δίδ, τροχάος) a double trochee, Gramm.

Διττάκις and **-κι**,=διστάκις, Qu. m. 2, 56.

Διττός, etc. v. sub *δισ*—.

Διτύλας, *ον*, δ, Diitylas, pr. n. of a slave in Ar. Ran. 608.

Διτύλος, *ον*, (δίδ, τύλος) with two tips or bunches, κάμηλοι, Diod.

Διυβρίω, *ω*, f. -ίσω, strengthd. for βρίω, Joseph.

Διυγαίνω, (διά, ὑγαίνω) to be althy throughout, Plut.

Διυγαίνω, strengthd. for ὑγαίνω, soak thoroughly, Hipp.

Διυγος, *ον*, (διά, ὑγρός) moistened, icked, Hipp.: ὁμα α, a melting eye, uth, cf. ὑγρός: metaph. διυγρὰ πη-
πων, Aesch. Theb. 985.

Δινδρος, *ον*, (διά, ὕδω)=foreg., Hipp.

Δινύαζω, f. -άσω, (διά, ὕλη) only found in Plat. Tim. 69 A, τὰ τῶν αλτίων γέννη ὀνλασμένα, the first principles prepared like matter to work on, v. Stallb.

Δινύλιω, (διά, ὕλίζω) to strain or filter thoroughly, refine, Diosc.: metaph., δινυλισμένα ὑρετά, Archyt. ap. Stob. p. 13, 40.—II. to strain off, τι, N. T. Hence

Δινύλις, *ως*, ἡ, and **δινυλισμός**, *ον*, δ, a filtering, refining, Eccl. [ῶ]

Δινύλισμα, *ατος*, τό, (δινύλιω) that which is strained, clarified liquor, Gal.

Δινυλισμός, *ον*, δ, (δινύλιω) a filtering, refining, Clem. Al.

Δινύλιστήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, (δινύλιω) a filter, strainer.

Δινύλλος, *ον*, δ, Diyllus, an Athenian historian, Diod. S.

Δινυπνίω, (διά, ὕπνος) to awake from sleep, I. trans. Ael.—II. intr., Luc.: also in pass. Anth.

Δινυφαίνω, f. -ᾶνω, (διά, ὕφαίνω) to interweave, Gal.: to fill up by weaving, Luc.

Διφάλαγγαρχία, *ας*, ἡ, (διφάλαγγα, ἄρχω) the command of a double phalanx, Ael.

Διφάλλγας, *ας*, ἡ, (δίδ, φάλαγξ) a double phalanx, Polyb.

Διφάσιος, *α*, *ον*, two-fold, double, Lat. bisarius, for διπλάσιος: in Ion. often used also for δύο, Hdt. 1, 18; 2, 17, etc.

Διφάω, *ω*, f. -ήσω, to dive and seek after, II. 16, 747: in genl. to seek after, hunt for, Hes. Op. 372: δ. λαγώνω, Call. Ep. 33: δ. τὰ καλύμματα, to search them well, Theophr. Char. (Akin to δία, διζμαι, διπᾶω.)

Διφῶ,=foreg., Anth.

Διφῶτωρ, *ορος*, ὁ, (διφῶ) a searcher, Opp.: τινός, after a thing, Anth.

Διφῶρεα, *ας*, ἡ, (δέφω) a prepared hide, leather, Hdt. 1, 193, etc.: and so expressly opp. to δέβρεις, mere hides, Thuc. 2, 75: διφῶραι were used for writing on in the East, like vellum or parchment, Hdt. 5, 58, ubi v. Valck., Id. Diatr. p. 185; and so Ctesias calls the Persian records δ. βασιλικαί.—2. anything made of leather, as—1. a leathern garment such as peasants wore, Ar. Nub. 72, cf. Hemst. Luc. Tim. c. 38.—2. a wallet, bag, Xen. An. 5, 2, 12.—3. a tent, Plut., like Lat. pelles.

Διφῶρεα, *ας*, ἡ, (διφῶ) a leather, ἡλε-
φω) a Cyprian word for a schoolmaster.

Διφῶρεα, *ον*, δ,=διφῶρετης, Posidipp. ap. Ath. 414 E, Dind.

Διφῶρεντος, *η*, *ον*, of tanned leather, Xen. An. 2, 4, 28.

Διφῶρετης, *ος*, ἡ,=διφῶρεα, Anth.

Διφῶρετης, *ος*, ἡ, fem. -ιτης, ἰδος, ἡ, (διφῶρεα) clad in a leather frock: the dress of old men in tragedy, of boors in comedy.

Διφῶρετοπῶν, *ον*, δ, (διφῶρεα, πω-
λέω) a leather-seller, Nicoph. Xeroug. l.

Διφῶρεω, *ω*, (διφῶρεα) to cover with leather, Strab.

Διφῶρογος, *ον*, (δίδ, φῶρογομαι) with two sounds: ἡ, διφθ. α id τὰ διφθ., a diphthong: hence

Διφῶρογίζω, to spell with a diphthong, Gramm.

Διφῶρογογραφῶ, *ω*, (διφῶρογος, γράφω) to write with a diphthong, Gramm.

Διφίλος, *ον*, δ, (contd. from Διφι-
λος from Διός, φίλος) Diphilus, an Athenian naval commander in Peloponnesian war, Thuc. 7, 34—2. a poet of the new comedy, of Sinope

Meineke, I, p. 446.—C. aders in Diod S., etc. [ζ]

Διφῶρεω, *ω*, (διφῶρεα) to bear double, esp. of fruit, Theophr.—II. Gramm to write or pronounce in two ways.

Διφῶρος, *ον*, (δίδ, φῶρα) bearing fruit twice in the year, Lat. biferus, Ar. Eccl. 708, Antiph. Σκᾶληρ. I.—II. carrying two.

Διφῶρας, ἄκος, ἡ, poet. for διφῶρος, a seat, chair, Ep. Hom. 15, 8, Theoc. 14, 41. The form διφῶρας, ἄδος, ἡ, is dub. in Vit. Hom. 33.

Διφῶρεα, *ας*, ἡ, (διφῶρεω) chariot-driving, Xen. Cyr. 6, 1, 16.

Διφῶρεαίτρα, *ας*, ἡ, pecul. fem. of διφῶρηλάτης, Anth. Plut. 359.

Διφῶρενσις, *ως*, ἡ,=διφῶρεα: and

Διφῶρετης, *ος*, ὁ, a charioteer, Soph. Aj. 857: from

Διφῶρεω, (διφῶρος) to drive, absol. or c. acc., Eur. Andr. 108, Supp. 991, cf. Archestr. ap. Ath. 326 B.—2. to drive over, to traverse, πέλαγος, Eur. Andr. 1011.

Διφῶρηλάστια, *ας*, ἡ, (διφῶρος, ἐλαύνω) chariot-driving, Pind. O. 3, 67.

Διφῶρηλάττω, to drive a chariot, or as a chariot, Soph. Aj. 845: from

Διφῶρηλάτης, *ος*, ὁ, (διφῶρος, ἐλαύνω) a charioteer, Pind. P. 9, 143, Aesch., etc. Only poet. [ζ]

Διφῶρηλάτης, *ος*, ὁ, (διφῶρος, ἐλαύνω) car-borne, ap. Argum. Eur. Rhes.

Διφῶρηφόρος, *ον*, poet. for διφῶροφο-
ρος.

Διφῶριδας, *α*, ὁ, Diphridas, a Lacedaemonian commander, Xen. Hell. 4, 8, 21.—2. an Ephor, Plut. Ages. 17.

Διφῶριον, *ον*, τό, dim. from διφῶρος.

Διφῶρος, *α*, *ον*, (διφῶρος) hence δι-
φῶρια σύρμενον, dragged at the chariot wheels, Anth.

Διφῶρισκος, *ον*, δ, dim. from διφῶρος, Ar. Nub. 31.

Διφῶροντις, ἰδος, ὁ, ἡ, (δὴ φῶροντις) distraught in mind, Aesch. Cho. 196.

Διφῶροπῖα, *ας*, ἡ, (διφῶρος, πήγνυμι) coach-building, Theophr.

Διφῶρος, *ον*, δ, and later ἡ, (syncop. for διφῶρος II.) in Call. Dian. 135, with metaph. plur. τὰ διφῶρα: the chariot-board, on which two could stand, the driver (ἡνιόχος) and the combatant (παραιβάτης) v. Il. 5, 160; 11, 748; but in Il. oft. the war-chariot itself, as 10, 305: in Od. 3, 324, a travelling-chariot; later, a sort of litter, Dio C.—II. in genl. a seat, couch, stool, Il. 3, 424, and so usu. in Od.: in Polyb., Plut., etc., the Roman sella curulis.

Διφῶρονλῆκω, *ω*, (διφῶρος, ἔλκω) to draw a chariot, Anth.

Διφῶροργία, *ας*, ἡ, (διφῶρος, ὄργω)=διφῶροπῖα, Theophr.

Διφῶροχος, *ον*, (διφῶρος, ἔχω) with a seat, ἄρμα, Menalipp. ap. Ath. 651 F.

Διφῶροφῶ, *ω*, to carry a chair or litter. Pass. to travel in one, hence οἱ διφῶροφоруμένοι, of the Persian princes, Hdt. 3, 146.—II. to carry a camp-stool, as the female μετοικοί had to do for the Athenian women in processions, Ar. Av. 1552: from

Διφῶροφόρος, *ον*, (διφῶρος, φέρω) carrying a chair, litter, or stool, ἡ διφ. in Athens the maiden who had to carry a chair or stool behind the basket-carrier (κανηφόρος) in the sacred processions, Ar. Eccl. 734, Strattis Atta. 4.—II. carrying another upon one, Plut. Anton. 11.

Διφῶρηγῆς, *ές*, (δίδ, φῶρύω) twice parched or roasted: τὰ δ., Lat. lapis calaminaris, Gal.

Διφῶρης, *ές*, (δίδ, φῶγῆ) of double, mixed, doubtful nature or fē'm, Hdt. 4, 9, 361

like the Centaurs, Sphinx, etc., Soph. Tr. 1095. Valck. Phoen. 1030: so δ. ἑωσας, sexual intercourse, Orph.: hence in genl. two-fold, double, Arist. H. A. Hence

Διφύια, ας, ἡ, double nature.—II. a division, branching out, Arist. Part. An.

Διφύιος, ον, (δῖς, φύῃ) of two natures or families, Aesch. Ag. 1468. [I]

Διφύλλος, ον, (δῖς, φύλλον) two-leaved.

Δίφωνος, ον, (δῖς, φωνή) speaking two languages, Diod.

Δίχῃ, adv. (δῖς) in two, asunder, apart, δίχα πάντα ῥήθμεον, Od. 10, 203, δίχα πάντα δέδασται, Od. 15, 412.—2. metaph. at two, hence, at variance or in two ways, and so in doubt which to choose, freq. in Hom.: δίχα δὲ σφίσι ἦντονε βουλῇ, δίχα θυμὸν ἔχεν, δίχα δὲ σφίσι θυμὸς ἦτο, Il.: δίχα θυμὸς ἐν φρεσὶ μεμυρίσας, δίχα θυμὸς ὁρώρεται, δίχα βάζειν, Od.: so too in Att. poets: δοῖα ἐχῶρει δίχα, i. e. a different opinion or two different opinions began to spread, Eur. Hec. 119. In prose, δίχα γίνεσθαι, to be divided or different, Hdt. 6, 109: δίχα ποιεῖν, to separate, sever: also δ. λαβεῖν, Thuc. 6, 10: hence differently, oppositely, Aesch. P. 927 cf. χωρίς.

—II. as prep. c. gen., apart from, without, Aesch. Theb. 25, δ. οὔναι τινας, Thuc. 4, 61: differently from, unlike, ἄλλων, Aesch. Ag. 757: like ἀνεν, against the will of, Soph. Aj. 768: also of place, away from, far away, Soph. Phil. 195; δ. ἐκ τινας, Ant. 164.—2. except, like χωρίς, δ. Διός, Aesch. Pr. 162.—3. sometimes also c. dat., Schäf. Theogn. 91. [I] Hence

Διχάζω, f. -άσω, poet. διχάω, to cleave asunder, disunite.

†Διχαῖα, -ομαι, poet. for διχάζω, Att. 495.

Διχαλκος, ον, δ, and διχαλκον, ον, ré, (δῖς, χαλκός) a double chaikos, a copper coin, = ½ of an obol, Diosc.

Διχάλλος, Dor. for διχάλος, q. v.

Διχᾶς, ἄδος, ἡ, (δίχα) the half, middle, Arat.

Διχάσις, εως, ἡ, (διχάζω) division, Hes. Id.

Διχαστήρ, ἦρος, δ, (διχάζω) the incisor or cutting tooth.

Διχάω, poet. for διχάζω, Arat. 512.

Διχῇ, adv., =δίχα in two, Aesch. Supp. 544, Plat., etc.

Διχηλευν, and -λέω, ὀπλήν, to divide the hoof, LXX.: from

Διχῆλος, ον, (δῖς, χηλή) cloven-hoofed, Hdt. 2, 71, Eur. Bacch. 740: two-clawed, hence τὸ δ., a forceps, Gal. Usu. in Dor. form διχαλός, even in Att. writers, Lob. Phryn. 639.

Διχρήρ, ες, (δίχα, ἄρω) divided, Eur. Ion 1156.

Διχρά, adv., poet. for δίχα, like τριχρά for τριχα, δ. δεδαισται, they are parted in twain, Od. 1, 23, δ. δέ μοι κραδίη μέμνε, my heart is divided, Il. 16, 436. Hence

Διχράδιος, α, ος, twofold, double, divided, Il. 9, 411; 14, 21.

Διχράς, ἄδος, ἡ, adj. pecul. fem. of fores, Musae. 298.

Διχίτων, υνος, δ, ἡ, (δίχα, χιτών) with two tunics, [I]

Διχόβουλος, ον, (δίχα, βουλῇ) adverse, Νέμεσις, Pind. O. 8, 114.

Διχογνώμων, ᾧ, (διχογνώμων) to differ in opinion, Xen. Mem. 2, 6, 21.

Διχογνώμοσιν, ης, ἡ, discord: from

Διχογνώμων, ον, gen. ονος, (δίχα, γνώμη) between two opinions, Plut.

Διχόθεν, adv. from δίχα, on or from

both sides, Aesch. Pers. 76, and ε, Ar. Pac. 477, Thuc. 2, 44.

Διχόθυμος, ον, (δίχα, θυμός) wavering, hesitating, Pittac. ap. Diog. L.

Διχοῖνικος, ον, (δῖς, χοῖνίς) holding 2 χοῖνίκες, i. e. near 3 pints, Ar. Nub. 640.

Διχόολος, ον, (δῖς, χολή) with double gall, Ael.

Διχόλωτος, ον, (δῖς, χολδομαι) doubly furious, Anth.

Διχόμην, ηρος, δ, ἡ, =διχόμηνος, Arat.

Διχομηνία, ας, ἡ, (διχομηνος) the full moon, which divided the Greek month, LXX.

Διχομηνίος, α, ον, =διχόμηνος, in the middle of the month: ἡ δ., Lat. Idus.

Διχομηνις, ιδος, δ, ἡ, =sq., Pind. O. 3, 35.

Διχομηνος, ον, (δίχα, μῆν) in the middle of the month, at or of the full moon, H. Hom. 32, 11, and Plut.; cf. διχομηνία.

Διχομήτις, ιος, δ, ἡ, (δίχα, μήτις) uncertain.

Διχομήθος, ον, (δίχα, μήθος) double-speaking, γλώσσα, Solon 31, 5, λέγειν διχόμεθα, to speak ambiguously, Eur. Or. 890.

Διχομοῖα, ας, ἡ, (δῖς, χορός) a division of a chorus into two parts.

Διχορῶντος, ες, (δίχα, ῥήγνυμι) broken in twain, Eur. H. F. 1009.

Διχορρόπος, ον, (δίχα, ῥέπω) oscillating, wavering. Adv. -πως, waveringly, doubtfully, in Aesch. c. negat., Ag. 349, 815, etc.

Διχοστάσις, ας, ἡ, a standing apart, quarrel, dispute, Solon 15, 37, Hdt. 5, 75.—II. doubt, Theogn. 78: from

Διχοστατέω, ᾧ, (δίχα, στήναι) to stand apart, disagree, Aesch. Ag. 323; πρὸς τινα, Eur. Med. 15, Plat. Rep. 465 B.—II. to be at a loss, to doubt.

Διχοστόμος, ον, (δίχα, στόμα) =δι-στομος, Soph. Fr. 164.

Διχοτομέω, ᾧ, (διχοτόμος) to cut in two, cut up, sever, Plat. Polit. 302 E, and Polyb.: to punish with the utmost severity, acc. to comm. in N. T. Matth. 24, 51. Hence

Διχοτόμημα, ατος, τό, the half of a thing cut in two: in genl. any portion of a thing cut up, LXX.

Διχοτόμησις, εως, ἡ, =sq., Sext. Emp.

Διχοτομία, ας, ἡ, a cutting in two, division into two equal parts, Arist. Part. An.: from

Διχοτόμος, ον, (δίχα, τέμνω) cutting in two, separating: but—II. proparoxy. διχότομος, ον, pass., cut in half, divided equally, Arist. H. A.: σελήνη δ., the half-moon, Ib.

Διχοῖν, adv., =δίχα, Hdt. 4, 120.

Διχους, ον, gen. ον, (δῖς, χοῖς) holding two χοῖς, Posidipp. ap. Ath. 495 A, v. sub χοῖς.

Διχοδρόνέω, ᾧ, to hold different opinions, Plut.: and

Διχορροσίνη, ης, ἡ, discord, faction, Plut.: from

Διχόρρων, ον, gen. ονος, (δίχα, ῥρῆν) at variance, at two, Lat. discors, πότμος δ., a destiny full of discord, Aesch. Theb. 899.

Διχορυνία, ας, ἡ, =διφυνία, Gal.

Διχοφάνια, ας, ἡ, discord, Iambli.: from

Διχόφωρος, ον, (δίχα, φωνή) discordant, dissident.

†Διχῶντι, διχῶνται, poet. for διχῶντι, διχῶνται, from διχάω, Arat.

* Διχροῖα, ας, ἡ, (διχρός) double sort, Arist. Gen. An.

Διχρονοκατάληκτος, ον, (διχροῖος καταλήγω) ending in a common syllable, Gramm.

Διχροῖος, ον, (δῖς, χρόνος) in measure, of two quantities, long or short common, Lat. anceps, Gramm.

Διχροος, ον, contr. χρους, ον, (δῖς, χρός) two-coloured, Arist. H. A.

Διχρωμός, ον, (δῖς, χρώμα) =φορεγ Luc.

Διχῶς, adv. like δίχα, doubly, in two ways, Aesch. Cho. 915.

Δι΄ ἄ, ης, ἡ, in late Ep. perh. also διήη, but v. Spitzn. Vers. Her. p. 176.

thirst, Il., etc.; διήη τε καὶ λιμός, Il. 19, 166; so πείνα καὶ δ., Plat., διήη ἐνέχεσθαι, Thuc. 2, 49: cf. διψός.

Διψάος, ον, δ, a disease of the kidneys, attended with violent thirst, Gall., elsewh. διαβήτης.—II. the teazel, a plant used by wool-carders, dipsacus

fulfillum, Diosc.

†Διψάκος, οὔ, δ, Dipsacus, son of Phyllis, Apollod.

Διψαλέος, α, ον, =διψικός, thirsty, Batr. 9: dry, parched, ὥρ, Call., and Ap. Rh.

Διψάς, ἄδος, ἡ, adj., fem. of διψικός, thirsty, parched, Ap. Rh.—II. as subst. a venomous serpent, whose bite causes intense thirst, Nic.—2. a plant, Theophr.

Διψάω, inf. διψῆν, (never διψᾶν) fut. διψήσω, (διψῆα) to thirst, Od. 11, 584, etc.: and of the ground, to be dry, parched, Hdt. 2, 24: δ. τινός, to thirst after, long earnestly for a thing, like Lat. sitire, Pind. N. 3, 10, Plat. Rep. 562 C; later also δ. τι, Teleoc. ap. Stob. p. 69, 24, and N. T.; and c. inf., διψῶ χαρίζεσθαι οὖν, Xen. Cy. 4, 6, fin. (Perh. akin to διψάω).

Διψήσης, ες, Nic., and διψήσης, ἄν, Arist. H. A. =διψικός.

Διψήσις, εως, ἡ, (διψάω) thirst, longing, Ath.

Διψητικός, ἡ, ὄν, (διψάω) causing thirst, Arist. Part. An.: thirsty, Eccl.

Διψικός, α, ον, also ος, ον, Nonn. (διψῆα) thirsty, athirst, and of things thirsty, dry, parched, κόινος, χθῶν, Aesch. Ag. 495, Eur. Alc. 563: cf. πολὺν διψικός.

Διψοποιός, ὄν, (διψῆα, ποίεω) provoking thirst.

Διψός, εως, τό, =διψῆα, Thuc. 4, 35 and Xen. Cyr. 8, 1, 36, and very oft. as v. l. for διψῆα; it seems to be the later Att. form, W. Dind. in Steph.

Thes

Διψυχέω, ᾧ, to be perplexed, hesitate, Eccl.; and

Διψυχία, ας, ἡ, uncertainty, indecision: from

Διψύχος, ον, (δῖς, ψυχή) =διθυμος double-minded, wavering, N. T.

Διψόδης, ες, (δίχα, εἶδος) thirsty, exciting thirst, Hipp.

Διΰν, an Epic verb, (used also by Aesch. in lyric passages, v. sub fin.) akin to supposed root *δειν, to fear

—I. in act. διῶ, always intr.—1. I run away, take to flight, flee, like διέμω

περὶ ἄστυ, Il. 22, 251.—2. to be afraid

διε νησίω, he feared for the ship, Il. 9, 433; 11, 557; ποιμένοι γὰρ μήτι πάθῃ, Il. 5, 566.—II. in mid., (which Hom. has subj. διώμαι, διήται

διώται, opt. διώτο, Od. 17, 317, but most usu. inf. διέσθαι, cf. Butt. Catal. v. δεισάι: mostly trans.

frighten away, chase, put to flight, Il. 12, 276; μητέρα ἀπὸ μεγάροιο, I scare her from the house, Od. 20, 34; in genl. to make one move against one will, esp. in Od.; to drive horses, I

5, 691; to hunt deer with hounds, L. 22, 189; μάχην ναῦφιν, to drive battle away from the ships, II. 16, 246.—III. the pass. sense, to be driven away, occurs only once, ἀπὸ σταθμοῦ δίσσθαι, II. 12, 304, (for ἵπποι πεδίοιο δίσσθαι, II. 23, 475, belongs to δίσσαι): where-as Aesch. has δίσσαι=δῖω, I fear me, Pers. 700; but also δίσσαι ἐπὶ τινα, to hunt after one, Eum. 357, μετὰ τινα, Supp. 819. Cf. δίσσαι and δῖωκω. [I]

Διωβελία or διωβολία, ας, ἡ, (δῖς, ὀβολός) at Athens, the daily allowance of two obols from the treasury to each citizen during the festivals, to pay for their seats in the theatre, cf. θεωρικάς, Böckh P. E. 1, 296.

Διωβόλοισι, α, ον, weighing two obols, Gal.: from

Διωβόλον, ον, τό, Arist. Pol., and Διωβόλον, ον, τό, (δῖς, ὀβολός) Ar. Fr. 111, a double obol.

Δίωγμα, ατος, τό, (διώκω) a pursuit, pursuing, chase, Aesch. Eum. 139, Eur., and Plat.: δ. ξιφοκτόνον, the mortal stab, Eur. Hel. 354.—II. that which is chased, as in old Engl. the deer was called "the chase," Xen. Cyn. 3, 9.—III. a secret rite in the Thesmophoria, from which men were driven away.

Διωγμός, οὔ, δ, (διώκω) the chase, Xen. Cyr. 1, 4, 21, etc.—II. persecution, harassing, Aesch. Supp. 1046, etc.

Διωδύσων, ον, (διά, δόδω) with thrilling anguish, Soph. Tr. 777.

Διωθέω, ὦ, f. διωθήσω and διώσω, διά, ὠθέω) to push, tear, drag away, γέγελε ἐκ ῥιζῶν ἐριπύδοις κρημνόν ἰώσε, the uprooted elm tore the bank away in its fall, II. 21, 244: hence to thrust or push away, Hdt. 4, 103.—II. aid. to push from one's self, push away, 9, 102.—2. to repulse, drive back, τρατόν, Id. 4, 102.—3. to reject, Lat. espurne, τὴν εὐνοίην, Id. 7, 104: and ὀβολός, to refuse, 6, 86, 2.—4. to avert danger from one's self, Id. 9, 88.—5. to refute, Dem.

Διωθίζω, fut. -ίσω,=foreg., App. fence

Διωθισμός, οὔ, δ, a pushing about, scuffle, Plat.

Διωκαθεῖν, inf. aor. from ἐδιώκα-ν, without any pres. διωκάω, v. (Insl. Med. 186, Ellendt Lex. Soph. ec. εἰκαθεῖν)=διώκειν, Eur. Er. 130, 25, Ar. Nub. 1482, Plat. org. 483 A.

Διωκτός, ἐα, ἐον, verb. adj. from ὠκός, to be pursued, aimed at, Hdt. 9, 1, Ar. Ach. 221.—II. διωκόμενον, one just pursue, Plat. Gorg. 507 D, etc.

Διωκτῆρ, ἦρος, δ, (διώκω) a pursuer, Babrius Fr. 1, 14 Lewis.

Διωκτῆρ, ον, δ=foreg., Eccl.

Διωκτός, ἡ, ὄν, (διώκω) to be pursued, Soph. Fr. 870: to be aimed at, Ar. Nub. ap. Ath. 8 D, and Arist. Th. N.

Διωκτρία, ας, ἡ, fem. from διωκτῆρ,

Διωκτός, ὅς, ἡ, Ion. for διώξεις, persecution, Call. Dian. 194.

Διώκτωρ, ορος, δ=διωκτῆρ, Anth. Διώκω, f. -σω, Pind., better Att. μά, Elmsl. Ach. 278, etc., yet also α, Xen. Cyr. 6, 3, 13, An. 1, 4, 8, m. 989, II. (διώ), To make run,

in quick motion:—1. to pursue, chase, in war or hunting, c. acc., II., opp. to σέωω, II. 22, 199: hence hunt or seek after, ἀκίχητα δώκειν, II. 17, 75: freq. in prose, ἰδόντων, τὰ ἴα, Plat. Phaedr.: so of persons, attach one's self to, be a follower of,

Lat. sequi, sectari, τινά, Xen. Mem. 2, 8, 6.—2. to drive on, drive away, hunt or chase away, διώκω οὐτιμ' ἐγώγε, I don't force any one away, Od. 18, 409: to expel, ἐκ γῆς, Hdt. 9, 77, and so absol. to banish, Id. 5, 92, 5: of the wind or oars to urge on a ship, speed her, Od. 5, 332; and pass., νηὶς ῥίμω διωκομένη, Od. 13, 162: also δ. ἄρμα, to drive, speed the chariot, Orac. ap. Hdt. 7, 140; so δ. πόδα, Aesch. Eum. 403, cf. Blomf. Gloss. Pers. 86: hence seemingly intr., to drive, II. 23, 344, 424: to gallop, speed, run, etc., Aesch. Theb. 91; and so in mid. διώκεσθαι τινα δόμοιο, πεδίοιο, to hunt, chase one through the house, over the plain, Od. 18, 8, II. 21, 602: but also, like act., intrans. to speed, hasten, hence διώκομαι μολεῖν, like βῆθ' ἔμεν, Lat. contendere ire, Soph. El. 871 (?).—3. as law-term, to prosecute, bring an action against a man, ὁ διώκων, the prosecutor, opp. to ὁ φεύγων, the plaintiff, Hdt. 6, 82, Aesch., etc.: γραφὴν δ. (τινά), to indict one, Antioch 115, 24, and Dem.: δ. τινά, c. gen. rei, to prosecute for..., as τυραννίδος, Hdt. 6, 104, δελτίας, Ar. Eq. 368: also ἐνεκά τινας, Hdt. 6, 136: so too δ. τινά φόνον, but φόνον τινός δ., to avenge another's murder, Eur. Or. 1534: δίκην δ., to pursue one's rights at law, v. δίκη fin.—4. to pursue in way of narrative, Xen. Mem. 2, 1, 34 (ubi al. διώκει), Heind. Plat. Soph. 251 A.—5. late like ἔπομαι, to attend another, esp. on a journey, Thom. M. p. 244.

Διωλένιος, α, ον, also ος, ον, Anth. (διά, ὠλένη) with stretched-out arms, Arat.

Διωλύγιος, ον, far-extending, widespread, of voice, far-sounding, heard afar, Plat. Theat. 161 D, etc., and freq. in Neo-Plat., cf. Ruhnk. Tim. (Perh. akin to λῆζω or ὀλολῶω.)

Διωμοσία, ας, ἡ, (διώμνυμι) an oath taken at the ἀνάρκιστος, before a trial, strictly by both parties, the plaintiff's being προμοσία, the defendant's ἀντωμ.: often however διωμ. is used for one or other of these terms, v. Att. Process, p. 624, sqq.

Διωμόςτος, ον, (διώμνυμι) one who is upon oath. Lat. iuratus; hence bound by oath, pledged, Soph. Phil. 593.

Δίωον, ὠρος, δ, Dion, masc. pr. n., Xen., Dem., etc., esp. a noble Syracusan, friend of Plato, Plat.

Δίωναίη, ἡς, ἡ, v. sub Διώνη.

Διωνόδας, α, δ, Diondas, masc. pr. n., an Athenian, Dem. 302, 15.

Διωνότης, α, ον, (Δίων) of or relating to Dion, Plat. Ep. 334 C.

Διώνη, ἡς, ἡ, (Διός) Dione, mother of Venus by Jupiter, II., and Hes.: acc. to Hes. daughter of Oceanus and Tethys, Th. 353, but acc. to Apollod., of Uranus and Gaea.—2. a Nereid, Apollod.—3. among the Epiriots="Hra, Strab.—II. later, as a Metronymic, daughter of Dione, Venus, Theoc. 7, 116, Bion 1, 93, for Διωνάη, as Theoc. 15, 106, has it. (Formed from Διός, as Ἀφροδίτη from ἄφρως.) [I]

Διωνομασμένος, η, ον, part. pf. pass. from διωνομάω, well-known, far-famed.

Διωνομία, ας, ἡ, a pair of names, Gramm.: from

Διωνόμος, ον, (δῖς, ὄνομα, ὄνομα) with two names: or, of two persons named together, Eur. Phoen. 683.—II. (διά, ὄνομα) far-famed, Plat., and Ael.

Διωνόστος, ὁ, Ep. for Διόνυστος, Hom.

Διωίκελιθος, ον, (διώκω, κέλευθός) uging along the way, κέντρα Anth. P. 6, 246.

Διωξίππη, ἡς, ἡ, Dioxippe, a Daid, Apollod.: prop. fem. from

Διώξιππος, ον, (διώκω, ἵππος, horse-driving, Κυρῶνα, Pind. P. 9, 4.

Διωξίππος, ον, δ, Dioxippus, an Athenian athlete, Ael.—2. a comic poet of Athens, Meineke 1, p. 485.—3. a physician, Plut.

Διώξεις, εως, ἡ, (διώκω) chase, pursuit, freq. in Thuc.—2. a pursuit, desire, Plat., and Arist.—3. the following up, continuation of a discourse, Plut.—4. as law-term, prosecution, Id.

Διωρῆς, οὐς, δ, Diöres, son of Amarynceus, leader of the Epei before Troy, II. 2, 622.—2. father of Automedon the charioteer of Achilles, II. 17, 429. [I]

Διωρία, ας, ἡ, (δῖς, ὥρα) a couple of hours.—II. (δῖς, ὥρος) a fixed space of interval, an appointed time, Joseph.

Διωρισμένως, adv. part. pect. pass. from διορίζω, definitely, separately, Arist. H. A.

Διωρόφος, ον, (δῖς, ὄροφος) with two roofs or stories, LXX.

Διωρνή, ἡς, ἡ, (διωρύσσω)=διωρνή.

Διωρνήτης, οὔ, δ, (διωρύσσω) a digger.

Διωρῆς, υγος, and, very rarely, υγος, Lob. Phryn. 230, δ, ἡ, (διωρύσσω) dug or cut through: ἡ δ. (γῆ) a trench, canal, Hdt. 1, 75, etc.: κρηπτή δ., an underground passage, Id. 3, 146.

Διωρῆχῃ, ἡς, ἡ,=διωρνή, διωρνή.

Διωσις, εως, ἡ,=sq.

Διωσμός, οὔ, δ, (=ὠθέω) a pushing off or through, Arctae. Hence

Διωστήρ, ἦρος, δ, a surgical instrument to extract things from wounds, Paul. Aeg.—II. a staff or pole running through rings, for carrying, e.g. the ark, LXX.

Διωτογένης, οὐς, δ, Diotogenēs, a Pythagorean philosopher, fragments of whose writings are preserved in Stob. Flor.

Διώτος, ον, (δῖς, οὐς, ὥτος) two-eared; of vessels, with two handles, Plat. Hipp. Maj. 288 D, and Ath.: hence Horace's diota.

Διωχῆς, ἐς, (δῖς, ἔχω) a chariot that will hold two, Paus., with v. l. διοχῆς.

Διωχέειν, part. aor. I pass. of δαμάω: δηθητός, 3 imperat., may he be prevailed upon, II. 9, 158.

Διῆσις, εως, ἡ, (δαμάω) a taming, breaking, ἵππων, II. 17, 476.

Διῆπειρα, ας, ἡ, a tamer, subduer, II. 14, 259; fem. from.

Διητήρ, ἦρος, δ, (δαμάω) a tamer, breaker, ἵππων, H. Hom. 21, 5.

Διητός, ἡ, ὄν, (δαμάω) tamed.

Διμητῶρ, ορος, δ, Dmetor, son of Iasus, king of Cyprus, an assumed name of Ulysses, Od. 17, 443.

Διωή, ἡς, ἡ, (δαμάω) strictly she that is tamed or enslaved, and so a female slave taken in war, II. 18, 28: hence in genl. a female slave, attendant, Lat. ancilla, freq. in Hom., who only has plur. and that usu. joined with γυναῖκες; so too in Trag.: very rare in Prose, as Xen. Cyr. 5, 1, 6. Cf. δμῶς.

Διωιάς, ἄδος, ἡ, v. sub sq.

Διωιάς, ἴδος, ἡ,=foreg., Aesch. Supp. 334, Ar. Bacch. 514: more rarely, δμωιάς, ἄδος, ἡ, Q. Sm.

Διωίος, ον, in a servile condition, βρέφος, Anth.

Διωός, ὠός, δ, (δαμάω) strictly one that is tamed or enslaved, and so a slave taken in war, Od. 1, 398, and in

genl. a slave, attendant. Hom. has it mostly in plur., joined with ἄνδρες, freq. in Od., but only once in Il., viz. 19, 333: also in Soph., and Eur., but very rare in prose. Cf. *δοῖω*.

Δουπαλίξω, f. ξω, to swing, fling about, ἀνὴρ ἄνδρα, Il. 4, 472; τὰ σά βάρκα δουπαλίξει, "wrap thine old cloak about thee," Od. 14, 512. Pass., γυνὴ δουπαλλίζεται, of the polyposus, its tendrils wave about, Opp. (Akin to *δοῦέω*, as a sort of frequentat.).

Δουφερός, ἄ, ὄν, (δυνόφος) dark, dusky, murky, νύξ, Od. 13, 269. ὕδωρ, Il. 9, 15; also in Theogn. 243, and Trag. Poet. word.

†Δουφείης, εσσα, εν, = foreg., Emped.: from

ΔΝΟΦΟΣ, ου, ὁ, darkness, gloom, Simon. 7, 9; and in plur., Aesch. Cho. 52. Poet. word, though its collat. form γνόφος sometimes occurs in later prose. Akin to νέφος, κνέφος, κνέφαρ, f. Butt. Lexil. voc. κελαι ἰς 9.

†Δυν φώδης, ες, (δυνόφος, εἶδος) dark, black Hipp.

†Δύν, Dor. for δύν, Alem.

Δύσσοτο, Homeric aor. form with imperf. signif. = Att. ἔδοξε, it seemed, always in phrase ὡς δέ (or ὡς εἶρα) οἱ φρονέοντι δοῦσσοτο κέρδιον εἶναι, so it seemed to him to be best, Il. 13, 458, Od. 5, 474, etc.; except in Il. 23, 339, where we find a 3 sing. fut., ὡς ἂν σοι πλημυλὴ γε δοῦσσεται ἄκρον ἰδέσθαι, till the nave appears even to graze: the supposed imperf. ἀεκέλιος δόσας' εἶναι, Od. 6, 242, has been altered since Wolf into δέας', v. δέαστο. (Its relation to δοκεῖν, not to δοῖν, is almost certain, v. Butt. Lexil. voc. δέασται.)—Il. In Ap. Rh. we find not only aor. mid. δοῦσαστο, but also inf. aor. 1 act. δοῦσσαι, in signif. to doubt, hence to suppose, believe, and so to be taken as a poet. form from δοῦάω, q. v.

Δόβηρες, ου, οἱ, the Dobæres, a people in the western part of Thrace on the Pangæus, Hdt. 7, 113.

†Δόβηρος, ου, ἡ, Dobærus, a city of Paeonia, Thuc. 2, 98.

Δόγμα, ατος, τό, (δοκέω) that which seems true to one, an opinion, esp. of philosophic dogmas, Lat. *placita*, freq. in Plat.—2. a public resolution, decree, Plat. Legg. 644 D, etc. Hence

Δογματίας, ου, ὁ, a writer who abounds in apophthegms and the like, Philostr.

Δογματίζω, f. -ίσω, (δόγμα) to lay down an opinion, a maxim, Diog. L.—2. to decree, Diod. Pass. to submit to ordinances, N. T.

Δογματικός, ἡ, ὄν, (δόγμα) belonging to opinions or maxims, maintaining them: hence δ. ἱατροί, physicians who go by general principles, opp. to ἐμπειρικοί, Gal.

Δογματιστής, ου, ὁ, (δόγμα) one who maintains δόγματα, Ecccl.

Δογματολογία, ας, ἡ, (δόγμα, λέγω) the expounding of a δόγμα, Sext. Emp.

Δογματοποιέω, ὦ, (δόγμα, ποιέω) to make a decree, Polyb. Hence

Δογματοποιία, ας, ἡ, a making or advocating of δόγματα, Aristob. ap. Clem. Al.

Δοθίην, ἦρος, ὁ, a small abscess, boil, Lat. *furunculus*, Hipp.

†Δοθίηντικον, ου, τό, (δοθίην, νικάω) a remedy for or against boils, Medic.

Δοθίην, ουος, ὁ, = δοθίην.

Δοῦάω, f. -ίσω, (δοιοί) to make double δοῦάω, i. e. hesitate between, Ap. Rh. 3, 819: cf. δόσαστο Il. Pass. to be divided, perplexed, to scru-

ple, Id. 4, 576: a sense which occurs in many derivs. (From *δύο*, *δισσός*, *δίχα*, *δυο*, and so to be at two, either with one's self, i. e. to doubt, or with others, i. e. to dispute.)

†Δοιαντος πεδίων, τό, also Δοιάντων πεδίων, plain of *Donas*, a plain in Pontus, abode of the Amazons, Ap. Rh. 2, 373: in Nonn. Δ. δάπεδον; acc. to Steph. Byz. from Δοίας, brother of Acmon.

†Δοιδάλσος, ου, ὁ, *Doedalsus*, a king of Bithynia, Strab.

†Δοιδυκοπιός, ου, ὁ, (δοιδυς, ποιέω) a maker of pestles, Plut. Phoc. 4.

†Δοιδυκοφάβη, ἡ, (δοιδυς, φοβέομαι) fearing the pestle, epith. of the gout in Luc. Tragopod.

Δοιδυς, ὅκος, ὁ, a pestle, Ar. Eq. 984, etc.

Δοιή, ἡς, ἡ, doubt, perplexity, ἐν δοιῇ, Il. 9, 230, and Call.

Δοιοί, αἱ, ὡ, = δύο, two, both, Hom.: neut. δοῖα as adv., in two ways, in two points, Od. 2, 46. The sing. δοῖός like *δισσός*, two-fold, double, in Call. Ep. word.

Δοιοτόκος, ου, (δοιοί, τίκτω) bearing twins, Anth.

Δοῖω, = δοιοί, of which it is strictly the dual, two, both, indecl. in Hom., who usu. has it masc., but in Il. 24, 648, neut.

Δοκάω, f. -ίσω, (δοκέω) to wait for, Sophr. ap. Dem. Phal. 51.

Δοκάνη, ἡς, ἡ, (δόκη, δέχομαι) a place, receptacle for a thing, = *θήκη*.—Il. = *στάλῃς*, the forked pole on which hunting nets are fixed.—III. τὰ δόκανα, (δοκός) at Sparta a hieroglyphic of the Dioscuri, being two upright beams joined at the ends by two transverse ones, cf. the astronom. figure of the constellation Gemini: v. Welcker's Trilogie, note 389, Müll. Dor. 2, 10, § 8.

Δοκάω, v. sq., sub fin.

Δοκεῖν, (δέχομαι) to pursue, try to catch, Il. 8, 340: hence to lie in wait for, lay snares for, τινά, Il.: in genl. to fix one's eyes on, watch, Il. 18, 488, Od. 5, 274, and so Eur. Bacch. 982: in late auth. to observe, see, Nonn.: also, to think, Herm. Orph. p. 823. The part. perf. *δεδοκήμενος* belongs not to this, but to δέχομαι.

ΔΟΚΕΨΩ, ὦ, f. δόξω: aor. 1 ἐδόξα: perf. pass. *δέδοκμαι*: the regul. fut. *δοκήσω* is only poet.: aor. *ἐδόκησα*, Od. 10, 415, Pind., and Trag., pass. *ἐδοκήθην*, Eur.: pf. *δέδοκηκα*, Aesch. Eum. 309, pass. *δέδοκηναι*, Ar. Vesp. 726. Besides the aor., Hom. only has pres. and imperf.; for *δεδοκήμενος* belongs to δέχομαι.—I. act. to think, expect, fancy, c. acc. et inf. *δοκέω νικησέμεν* Ἑκτορα, Il. 7, 192, and 'so Hdt., and Att.: to expect, imagine, τούτους τι δοκέειτε (sub. εἶναι) Xen.; but in Att. this double acc. is seldom expressed, v. Xen. Cyr. 3, 1, 28: very freq. in parenthesis phrase τῶς δοκέει; to express something remarkable or excessive, τούτων (πῶς δοκέει;) καθύβρισεν, Eur. Hipp. 446, cf. Hec. 1160: so πόσον δοκέει; Ar. Ecccl. 399.—II. intr. to seem, appear, (strictly opp. to εἶναι, as Aesch. Theb. 592, Plat. Gorg. 527 B), Hom. Construct., c. dat. pers. et inf., *δοκέει μοι οὐκ ἂν νύνησσειν*, you seem to me to be not without sense; *ὥς μοι δοκεῖ εἶναι ἄριστα*, so seems it best; *δοκήσε σφίσι θυμός ὥς ἔμεν ἔχει...*, their heart seemed just as if... felt as though..., Od. 10, 415; more rarely c. inf. fut., *δοκέει δέ μοι ὥς δέ λῶϊον ἔσσεσθαι*: c. inf. apr. never in Hom.,

but so in Att., v. infr. This usage was in Att. much more various:—I. *δοκῶ μοι*, I seem to myself, *methinks* Lat. *videor mihi*, used esp. by persons relating a vision or dream, *ἔδοξ' ἰδεῖν*, *methought* I saw, Eur. Or. 408; also *ἔδοξάντη μοι μολεῖν δύο γυναικας*, Aesch. Pers. 181.—2. *δοκῶ μοι*, to think fit, to resolve, Lat. *videtur mihi*, c. inf., *ἐγὼ μοι δοκέω κατανοεῖν τούτο*, Hdt. 2, 93, and so Ar. Vesp. 177, Plut. 1186, Xen., etc.; rarely without *μοι*, and prob. only poet., as Aesch. Theb. 650: hence *δέδοκται*, Lat. *visum est*, c. inf., *τινὶ ποτεῖν*, Hdt. 4, 68, Trag., etc.: freq. as Att. law-term, *ἔδοξε τῇ βουλῇ*, τῷ δήμῳ, etc., it was decreed or enacted, Hdt. 1, 3, etc., Ar. Thesm. 372, Thuc. 4, 118, cf. Böckh Inscr. I. p. 116, Wolf Dem. 494, 12; and so τὸ δόξαν or *δεδογμένον*, = *δόγμα*, the decree, Hdt. 3, 76, and Att.; but οἱ *δεδογμένοι* ἄνδρόφοντοι, those who have been found guilty, Dem. 629, 17: τὸ δοκούν μοι, my opinion, Plat., etc.—3. like *προσποιεῖσθαι*, to put on the appearance, and so to pretend that a thing is, Lat. *simulare*, Hdt. 1, 10, Ar. Eq. 1146, Xen. Hell. 4, 5, 6; always c. inf., Valck. Hipp. 462.—4. to appear to be something in the eyes of others, to be of repute, οἱ δοκούντες, Eur. Hec. 295, and in full οἱ δοκούντες εἶναι τί, men who are held to be something, of some account, Plat. Gorg. 472 A: οἱ δ. σοφοί, ὁλβιοί, men who are reputed wise, happy: hence *ὥσθ' ἔδοκοντα*, = *δόξα ἀρετῆς*, Thuc. 3, 10.—5. impers. *δοκεῖ* or *δοκεῖ μοι*, it seems to me good, likes me, nearly equiv. to *δοκῶ μοι*, q. v.: also *ὥς ἐμοὶ δοκεῖ* and *ἐμοὶ δοκεῖ*, as it seems to me, I think, Valck. Hdt. 1, 172; 9, 113 and freq. in Att., but *ὥς ἐμοὶ δοκεῖ* is also good Greek, Wess. Hdt. 6, 95.—6. accus. absol. *δόξαν*, when this was resolved or determined (as we say) *this done...*, Hdt. 2, 148, and Att.: also *δόξαν ταῦτα*, Plat. Prot. 314 C.

Δόκη, ἡς, ἡ, = *δοχή*: also—II. vision, fancy, Aesch. Ag. 421, acc. to Herm.

Δόκημα, ατος, τό, (δοκέω) a vision, fancy, ὁ *ονειρόν*, Eur. H. F. 111: τὰ *δοκίματα* = οἱ δοκούντες, Poët. ap. Stob. p. 451, 52; οἱ *δοκίμασιν* σοφοί the wise in appearance, Eur. Tr. 411.—2. opinion, expectation, *δοκίματα* των ἐκτός, Id. H. F. 771.

Δοκηιδέσις, ου, (δοκέω, δεξιό III.) clever in one's own conceit, Pherecr. Pseud. 1.

Δοκηισινους, ουν, γεν. ου, (δοκέω, νοῦς) shrewd in one's own conceit.

Δόκησις, εως, ἡ, (δοκέω) an opinion, belief, Hdt. 7, 185, Soph. etc.: conceit, fancy, *κενή* δ., Eur. Hel. 36 δ. ἄγνων λόγων ἤλθε, a vague suspicion was thrown out, Soph. O. T. 681.—II. good report, credit, like *δόξις* Lat. *aestimatio*, Thuc. 4, 18.

Δοκηισοφία, ας, ἡ, conceit of wisdom, Plat. ap. Poll. 4, 9: from

Δοκηισοφός, ου, (δοκήσις, σοφός) wise in one's own conceit, Ar. Pac. 44

Δοκίας, ου, ὁ, v. δοκός II.

Δοκίδιον, ου, τό, dim. from *δοκός* Δοκίμω, f. -ίσω (δοκίμω) to try, search, prove, test, esp. metals, to see if they be pure, Isocr. 240 D: *ἥεν* in genl. to prove, to examine, Hdt. 38, Plat., etc.—2. esp. to examine youths, who claim to be admitted the rights of manhood, Ar. Vesp. 57 v. infr.—II. as a consequence of suatral, to approve, sanction, Thuc. 38, in pass.; to hold as good, p

useful, after trial, Lat. *probare*, compare, Plat. Rep. 407 C, etc.: also c. inf., Xen. Mem. 1, 2, 4.—III. to consider as fit for a place; and pass. to be approved and chosen, Plat. Legg. 765 B, cf. Herm. Pol. Ant. § 148: also to admit a youth after trial, εἰς ἐθῆβους or εἰς ἀνδρας: hence, δοκιμασθεῖς, approved and admitted to the rights of manhood, Isocr. 352 C, Herm. § 123, 12.

Δοκιμασία, ας, ἡ, a proving, trial, test, examination, esp. of a youth before admission among men, or a citizen on being appointed an officer, Plat. Legg. 765 B, Xen., and Oratt., cf. δοκιμαζῶ III.—II. a review of soldiers, Lycurg. ap. Harp.

Δοκιμαστέον, verb. adj. from δοκιμαζῶ, one must prove, examine, Plat.

Δοκιμαστής, ητος, ὁ, =δοκιμαστής, Polyb. Hence

Δοκιμαστήριον, ον, τό, a test, proof, means of trial, Artemid.

Δοκιμαστής, οὔ, ὁ, (δοκιμαζῶ) an examiner, prover, judge, Plat. Legg. 302 B, Dem., etc.—II. an approver, pamegryst, Dem. 566, 17.

Δοκιμαστικός, ἡ, ὄν, (δοκιμαζῶ) belonging to examination. Adv. -κίως.

Δοκιμαστός, ἡ, ὄν, (δοκιμαζῶ) approved, Diog. L.

Δοκιμῆιον, ον, τό, =δοκιμῆιον, for which it is v. l. in Plat.—II. a specimen of metal to be tested, Böckh Inscr. , p. 752.

Δοκιμή, ης, ἡ, a proof, test, trial, Diosc.—2. a being put to the test, excellence from such test, N. T.

†Δοκιμία, ας, ἡ, Docimia, a town near Synnada in Phrygia, famed for its marble, Strab.

Δοκιμῶν, ον, τό, a test, way or means of proving, Plat. Tim. 65 C, 1st v. l. δοκιμῶν.

Δοκιμήτης, ον, ὁ, λίθος, the marble Docimia, Strab.

Δοκιμος, ον, (δέχομαι) tried, assayed, approved, genuine; as of coin, etc.; hence in genl.—1. of persons, approved, esteemed, notable, Hdt. 1, 65, 158, c.: δ. παρά τινι, in high esteem with, Id. 7, 117: proved, able, Aesch. Pers. 87.—2. of things, worthy, excellent, ὅμοιος, Pind. N. 3, 18, τὸ εἶπε, Id. 7, 162: also considerable, great, ἰσχυρός, Hdt. 7, 129. Adv. -μως, -λλ, rightly, Aesch. Pers. 547, Xen., c.

Δόκιμος, ον, ὁ, Docimus, a Macedonian commander, Diod. S.

Δοκιμότης, ητος, ἡ, (δόκιμος) excellence.

Δοκιμῶν, ὦ, =δοκιμαζῶ, Pherecyd. I. Diog. L.

Δοκίς, ἰδος, ἡ, dim. from δοκός, pp.: a stick, rod, Xen. Cyn. 9, 15.

Δοκίτης, ον, ὁ, v. δοκός II.

Δοκός, οὔ, ἡ, later also ὁ, (δέχομαι) c. A. P. 327, a beam, rafter of a roof, nm.: any wooden beam or bar, Ar. sp. 201: a shaft, spear, Archil. 14, though others refer this to sq. II.

Δοκός, ὅ, τὴν δοκὸν φέρων, of a ῥ., =graceful speaker, Ar. Rhet. 3, 3.—II. a kind of meteor, also δοκί and δοκίτης, Schaf. Schol. Par. Rh. 2, 1088. [ΔΟΚ—ος, cf. Lat. tum, Germ. dach.]

Δόκος, ὅς, =δόκησις, opinion, fancy, nophan. ap. Sext.—II. an ambush, re, as some interpr. Archil. 14, 3, foreg.

Δοκός, ὅς contr. οὗς, ἡ, =foreg. I, y in Eur. El. 747.

Δοκώσις, εως, ἡ, (δοκός) a roofing, roof, LXX.

Δοκῆρος, ἄ, ὄν, (δόλος) tricky, de-

ceitful, deceptive, treacherous, Hdt. 2, 151, Soph., etc. Adv. -ρῶς.

Δολιεύομαι, dep. mid., (δόλιος) to act treacherously, λόγος δεδολιευμένος, Sext. Emp.

Δολίζω, f. -ίσω, to adulterate, Diosc. Δολιότης, ἰδος, ὁ, ἡ, (δόλιος, μή- τις) crafty, treacherous-minded, prob. I. Aesch. Supp. 750.

†Δολιόνες, ον, οἱ, the Doliones, a Thracian people in Mysia, between the Asopus and Rhyndacus, Ap. Rh. 1, 951. Hence

†Δολιόνιος, α, ον, of or belonging to the Doliones, Ap. Rh. 1, 1029.

†Δολιόνιος, ἰδος, ἡ, pecul. fem. to foreg. (sub. γῆ) the territory of the Doliones, Dolionia, Strab.

Δολιόπουν, ὁ, ἡ, πουν, τό, gen. ποδός, (δόλιος, πούς) of stealthy foot, Soph. El. 1392.

Δόλιος, α, ον, and ος, ον, Eur. Alc. 33, Tro. 530: crafty, deceitful, treacherous, Od.; always of things, e. g. ἔπεα, τέχνη, etc., never of men: κύκλος ὁ, the snare or net disposed round the game, Od. 4, 792. Later, freq. epith. of Mercury, Soph., etc., cf. Spanh. Ar. Pl. 1158. Adv. -ίως.

†Δόλιος, ον, ὁ, Dolius, a slave of Laertes in Ithaca, Od. 4, 735.

Δολιότης, ητος, ἡ, (δόλιος) deceit, subtlety, LXX.

Δολιότροπος, ὁ, ἡ, gen. ονος, (δόλιος, φρήν) crafty-minded, wily, Aesch. Cho. 947, Eur. I. A. 1301.

Δολιῶν, ὦ, (δόλιος) to deceive, deal treacherously with, τινά, LXX.

Δολιχαῖον, ὁ, ἡ, (δολιχός, αἰὼν) long-lived, immortal, Emped. 79.

†Δολιχόστροφος, ον, (δολιχός, σῶς) having, armed with a long sword, Philot. ap. Schol. II.

Δολιχαυτός, ον, (δολιχός, αὐτός) with a long tube, δ. αἰανέα, a spear with a long iron socket for fixing the shaft in the head, v. αὐτός II.: in genl. long-shafted, tall, Od. 9, 156.

Δολιχαύχην, ενος, ὁ, ἡ, (δολιχός, αὐχὴν) long-necked, κύκνος, Eur. I. A. 794.

Δολιχεῖρος, ἑς, (δολιχός, ἔγχος) with tall spear, Παῖονες, II. 21, 155.

Δολιχεύω, =δολιχοδρομέω, Anth.: in genl. ὁρόμον δ., to go through a long course, Philo.

†Δολιχὴ, ης, ἡ, Doliche, one of the Sporades islands, later Icarus, Call. Dian. 187.—2. a city of Perrhaebia, Polyb. 28, 11, 1.

Δολιχέπους, ὁ, ἡ, πουν, τό, gen. ποδός, (δολιχός, πούς) with long feet, Numen. ap. Ath. 305 A.

Δολιχοστομος, ον, (δολιχός, ἑρε- τμός) long-eared, epith. of a ship, Od. 4, 499, etc.; also of sea-faring people, e. g. the Phaeacians, as using long oars, Od. 8, 191: so δ. Ἀλγίνα, Pind. O. 8, 27.

Δολιχοθήρης, ες, =δολιχός, long, Nic. Δολιχογραφία, ἡ, (δολιχός, γράφω) prolific writing, Leon. Al.

Δολιχόδειρος, ον, (δολιχός, δειρή) poet. δουλ., long-necked, II. 2, 460.

Δολιχοδρομέω, ὦ, to run the δολι- χος, Aeschin. 66, 32: from

Δολιχοδρόμος, ον, (δόλιχος, δρα- μῆν) running the δόλιχος, like σταδι- οδρόμος, Plat. Prot. 335 E, etc.

Δολιχόεις, εσσα, εν, poet. for δολι- χός, Leon. Tar. 25.

Δολιχοουρος, ον, (δολιχός, οὐρά) long-tailed, metaph. of verses with a syll. redundant, as Od 5, 231, Gramm.; cf. μείονρος.

Δολιχοπύγος, ὁ, ἡ, πουν, τό, gen. ποδός, =δολιχόπυγος.

ΔΟΛΙΓΧΟΣ, ἡ, ὄν, long, ἔνχαε,

δόν, Hom.: also of time long wea- rison, νόσος, νῆς, Cd.: also δολι- χόν, as adv., II. 10, 52, Plat. Prot. 324 A: but δολιχός πλός, δολιχὴ ὁδός, Od. writing both signs.—II. as subst.—1. δολιχός, ον, ὁ, the long course, ir- racing, opp. to στάδιον, esp. freq. in Inscr.: τὸν δ. ἀμύλλασθαι, Plat. Legg. 833 B: θείν, Xen. Ar. 4, 8, 27. Acc. to some it was =20 (not 24) sta- dia, run both ways 12 times, and so =near 30 Engl. miles; others make it only =7 stadia, run 7 times, =about 5½ Engl. miles. Hence metaph. δολι- τῶν ἐπὶ νικάν, Luc.: ὁ τοῦ πελέμονος δ., the long continuance of the war, Plut.: so πολεμεῖν στάδιον, δολιχόν, of a short, and a protracted war, Id.—2. a kind of pulse, Theophr., v. λαβός III.

†Δολιχός, ον, ὁ, Dolichus, an Eleu- sinian chief, H. Hom. Cer. 153.

Δολιχόσκιος, ον, (δολιχός, σκιά) casting a long shadow, long, tall, Hom., always as epith. of ἔγχος. (Others however from δσχος, long-shafted, as if for δολιχόσχιος, not improb.)

Δολιχουστός, ον, (δολιχός, οὐσας) long-eared, Opp.

Δολιχοφρήν, ον, gen. ονος, (δολι- χός, φρήν) deep-thinking, far-sighted, μερίμνα, Emped. 109.

†Δολοσάσις, η, Dolosaspis, a prefect of Alexander in Aegypt, Arr. An. 3, 5, 3.

†Δολόκοι, ον, οἱ, the Dolonci, a Thracian tribe, dwelling in the Thra- cian Chersonese, Hdt. 6, 34.

Δολόεις, εσσα, εν, (δόλος) subtle, wily, Od.—II. of things, craftily con- trived, artificial, artful, like τεχνήεις, δέματα δολ., Od. 8, 281, only poet.

Δολοκτία, ας, ἡ, (δόλος, κτείνω) murder by treachery, Ar. Rh.

Δολομήτης, ες, gen. εος, (ἄλως, μέθος) wily, crafty, Simc. 1, 36.

†Δολομένη, ης, ἡ, Dolomene, a re- gion of Assyria, Strab.

Δολομήτης, ον, ὁ, =sq., II. 1, 540.

Δολομήτης, ι, gen. ὁς, (δόλος, μή- τις) crafty-minded, wily, Od. 1, 300, etc.

Δολομήχυνος, ον, (δόλος, μηχανή) contriving wiles, wily, Simon. 116.

Δολομήθος, ον, (δόλος, μῦθος) sub- tle-speaking, treacherous, Soph. Tr. 840.

†Δόλοπες, ον, οἱ, the Dolopes, Dolo- pians, a Thessalian tribe, dwelling on the Enipeus, II. 9, 494, later around Pindus in Epirus, Hdt. 7, 132, etc. Hence

†Δολοπήτιος, α, ον, of the Dolopes, Dolopian, Ap. Rh.—2. of Dolops, Id.

†Δολοπηγίς, ἰδος, ἡ, (sub. γῆ) Dolo- pia, the territory of the Dolopes, Ap. Rh. 1, 68.

†Δολοπία, ας, ἡ, =foreg., Hdt. 3, 14, etc.

†Δολοπικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or belonging to the Dolopes, Dolopian, Strab.

†Δολοπίων, ενος, ὁ, Δολοπίον, a Trojan, priest of Scamander, II. 5, 77. [I]

Δολοπλανής, ες, (δόλος, πλάνη) treacherous, Nonn.

Δολοπλοκία, ας, ἡ, subtlety, craft, Theogn. 226: from

Δολοπλόκος, ον, (δόλος, πλέκω) weaving wiles, wily, epith. of Verua, Sapph. 1, 2.

Δολοποιός, ὄν, (δόλος, πο. εω) treacherous, ensnaring, Soph. Tr. 832.

Δολορρόφω, ὦ, to lay snares, Lat. suere dolos, Ctes. ap. Phot.: from

Δολορρόφῆς, ἑς, (δόλος, ῥάπτω) contriving snares; or subtly, treacher- ously contrived; of nets, Opp. Hence

Δολορρόφα, ας, ἡ, a contriving o, tricks, treachery, art, Anth.

Δολορρόφος, ον, (δόλος, ῥάπτω) treacherous. [ū]

Δολος ου, δ, (*δέλω, δέλος, δέλε-
αρ) strictly a *bait*, for fish, Od. 12,
252: hence any *snare, cunning contri-
vance for deceiving or catching*, as the
robe of Penelope, Od. 19, 137, the
net in which Vulcan catches Mars,
Od. 8, 276: in genl. *any trick or crafty
attempt*, δόλω, opp. to τρήφι, Od. 9,
406: and so in the abstract, *wile,
craft, cunning, treachery*, Lat. *dolus*,
Hom., and so usu. Att. and in prose;
ἐκ δόλου, ἐν δόλῳ, σὺν δόλῳ, Soph.,
μετὰ δόλου, Isocr.; cf. ἀπάτη.

Δολοφονεῖω, ὦ, to murder by treach-
ery, Dem. 401, 26, and Polyb.;

Δολοφόνησις, εως, ἡ, =sq., App.;
and

Δολοφονία, ας, ἡ, death by treachery,
Arist. Eth. N.: from

Δολοφόνος, ου, (δόλος, *φένω, φον-
εῖω) slaying by treachery: in genl.
murderous, fatal, λέβης δ, Aesch. Ag.
1129.

Δολοφράδης, ἐς, (δόλος, φράζω)
wily-minded, crafty, subtle, H. Hom.
Merc. 28, Pind. N. 8, 56.

Δολοφρονεῖον, ον, ου, (δολόφρων)
planning craft, wily-minded, Hom.;
only found in part. Hence

Δολοφροσύνη, ης, ἡ, craft, subtlety,
willingness, Il. 19, 97, 112: from

Δολοφρόν, ου, gen. ονος, (δόλος,
φρῆν) = δολοφράδης, Anth.

Δολοφ, οπος, ὁ, a lurker in ambush,
Gramm.

Δόλοψ, οπος, ὁ, Dolops, a son of
Mercur, Ar. Rh. 1, 582.—2, grand-
son of Laomedon, a Trojan, Il. 15,
525.—3, a Greek, Il. 11, 302.

Δολῶω ᾧ, (δόλος) to beguile, ensnare,
take by craft, Hes. Th. 494, Hdt. 1,
212, Soph., etc.—II. to make deceitful,
counterfeit, adulterate, e. g. gold, wine,
etc., Hemst. Ar. Plut. p. 125: to stain,
tye, ὁ μορφήν, to disguise one's self,
Sext. Phil. 129. Hence

Δόλωμα, ατος, τό, a trick, deceit,
Aesch. Cho. 1003.

Δόλων, ανος, ὁ, a small topsail,
only used in very favourable winds,
like our studding-sails, Polyb.—II. a
secret weapon, poniard, stiletto, Plut.—
In Hom. only as prop. n.

Δόλων, ανος, ὁ, Dolon, son of Eu-
medes, a Trojan, who, going as a spy
to the camp of the Greeks, was taken
and slain by Diomed and Ulysses, Il.
10, 314, Eur. Rhes.

Δολώνεια, ας, ἡ, the Dolonēa, the
adventures and death of Dolon, a
name given by Gramm. to the tenth
book of the Iliad, Ael. V. H.: also
Δολωνία.

Δολῶπις, ιδος, ἡ, (δόλος, ὤψ) artful
looking, treacherous, Soph. Tr. 1050.

Δόλωσις, εως, ἡ, (δολῶ) a tricking,
catching by snares, Xen. Cyr. 1, 6, 28.

Δόμα, ατος, τό, (δίδωμι) a gift, Plut.

Δομαῖος, αία, αἶον, (δομή) of, be-
longing to building, οἱ δομαῖοι, sub.
λίθοι, foundation-stones, Ar. Rh.

Δομανίτις, ιδος, ἡ, Domanitis, a re-
gion of Paplagonia, Strab.

Δόμεναι, δόμεν, Ep. for δοῦναι, inf.
aor. 2 from δίδωμι, Hom.

Δομετιανός, οὔ, ὁ, the Roman Do-
mitianus, Plut.

Δομή, ης, ἡ, (δέμω) building: a
building, Lyc.—II. = δέμας, figure,
body, Ap. Rh.

Δομησις, εως, ἡ, =foreg., Joseph.

Δομητίον, ου, ὁ, the Roman Do-
mitius, Strab.

Δομητήρ, ορος, ὁ, (δέμω) a builder.

Δομεκέλειος, ου, ὁ, Domectius, a
Galatian tetrarch, Strab.

Δόμενδε, adv., home, homeward, like
οἰκόνδε and οἰκάδε Hom. also δνδε

δόμενδε, to his own house, Od. 1, 83:
from

Δόμος, ου, ὁ, (δέμω) Lat. *domus*, a
building.—I. a house, dwelling, Hom.,
who uses it (like Lat. *aedes*) in sing.
of gods, in plur. of men. Sometimes
the temple and all that belongs to it:
hence δόμος Ἀἰδός or Ἀΐδαο, of the
whole realm of Hades, freq. in Hom.,
πικνὸς δόμος Ἐρεχθῶς, Minerva's
temple, and her city, Od. 7, 81: hence
in Trag., the family of the house, house-
hold, Eur. Or. 70, Med. 114: also of
beasts, a sheepfold, Il. 12, 301; a
wasps' or bees' nest, Il. 12, 169.—II. a
part of the house, chamber, room, esp.
the banquet-hall, Hom.—III. all that is
built, built up, fitted or put together, διὰ
τρίηκοντα δόμων πλίνθον, at every
thirtieth layer or row of bricks in the
building, Hdt. 1, 179.—2, a chest, re-
ceptacle, wooden holder of any kind.

Δομοφύλλης, ἐς, (δόμος, σφάλλω)
shaking, ruining the house, Aesch.

Δοναθεῖς, Dor. for δονηθεῖς, from
δονεῖω.

Δονακεύομαι, dep. mid., (δόναξ) to
fowl with reed and birdlime, Anth.
Hence

Δονακεύς, εως, ὁ, a thicket of reeds,
Il. 18, 576.—II. a fowler, Opp.

Δονακίτης, ου, ὁ, fem. δονακίτις,
ιδος, ἡ, of reed, Anth. [i]

Δονακόλυφος, ου, (δόναξ, γλύφω)
reed-cutting, pen-making, Anth. [v]

Δονακίως, εσσα, εν, abounding in
reeds, Eur. Hel. 208: δόλος δ, a trap
made of them, Anth.

Δονάκοτρεφής, ἐς, (δόναξ, τρέφω)
groom with reeds, Nonn.

Δονάκοτρόφος, ου, (δόναξ, τρέφω)
producing reeds, Theogn. 783, Eur. I.
A. 179.

Δονακοφίτης, ου, ὁ, poet. δοννακ.,
(δόναξ, φοιτῶ) walking with δονακες,
epith. of a fowler, A. P. 10, 22, 3.

Δονακοχλωος, ου, contr. -χλωος, ουν,
(δόναξ, χλόα) green with reeds, Eur.
I. T. 400.

Δονακίδης, ἐς, (δόναξ, εἶδος) reedy,
Νεῖλος δ, Bacchyl. 39.

Δονακῶν, ὄνος, ὁ, (δόναξ) a thick-
et of reeds.

Δονακῶν, ὄνος, ὁ, Donacon, a strip
of land near Thespieas, Paus. 9, 31, 7.

Δόναξ, ἄκος, ὁ, Dor. δῶν. Ion δῶν.
a reed, Hom.: δονακες, καλῶμοιο,
reed-stalks, H. Hom. Merc. 47.—II.

any thing made of reed, esp.—1, a dart,
arrov, Il. 11, 584.—2, later, a flute,
shepherd's pipe, Pind. P. 12, 44, Aesch.
Pr. 574.—3, a fishing-rod, Anth.—4, a
lime-twig.—5, a writing-reed, pen, Lat.

arundo, calamus, Anth., cf. κάλαμος.—
III. a kind of fish, Xenocr. (From
δονέω, "shaken by the wind," N. T.)

Δονέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, to shake, shake to
and fro, esp. of winds, shaking trees,
Il. 17, 55; scattering clouds, Il. 12,
157, etc.: in genl. to move about, stir,
γάλα, Hdt. 4, 2: to excite, θρόον ὕμ-
νων, Pind. N. 7, 119, cf. P. 10, 60:

hence of the mind, to rouse, agitate,
disturb, θυμὸν, Pind. N. 6, 96, cf. P.
6, 36. Pass., ἡ Ἀσίη ἐδονέετο, Asia
was in commotion, Hdt. 7, 1. (Akin
to δινέω.) Hence

Δόνημα, ατος, τό, agitation, waving,
δένδρον, Luc.

Δονητός, ἡ, ὄν, shaken, Anth.

Δόξῃ, ης, ἡ, (δοκέω) a notion, opin-
ion, which one has of a thing, true or
false: and so—1. expectation, ἀπὸ
δόξης, otherwise than one expects, Il.
10, 324, Od. 11, 343: in prose—usu.
παρὰ δόξαν or παρὰ δόξαν ἡ... Hdt.
1, 79, etc.: opp. to κατὰ δόξαν, Plat.,
etc.: δόξαν παρέχειν τινί, to make

one expect that..., c. inf. or 24...
Xen. Hell. 7, 5, 21, P. at. Sop. 216
D.—2, an opinion, =δόγμα, a sentiment
judgment, whether well-grounded or
not, Pind. O. 6, 140: esp. a philosophic
opinion, Lat. *placitum*: so κύρια δό-
ξαι, the peculiar tenets of a philos-
opher, Epicur. ap. Cic. Fin. 2, 7.—3

next, with collat. signf., of mere opin-
ion, δόξῃ ἐπίστασθαι, to fancy, think
..., but wrongly, Hdt. 8, 132, cf. Thuc.
5, 105: hence δόξα, opinion, is opp. to
ἐπιστήμη, knowledge, as doubtful to
certain, subjective to objective, Plat.,
etc., cf. Wytenb. Ep. Crit. p. 240.—4.

hence a fancy, vision, Aesch. Cho.
1053; or a dream, Eur. Rhes. 780

—II. an opinion of one's self or others'
character, reputation, Lat. *existimatio*,
first in Solon 5, 4, ἀνθρώπων δόξαν
ἔχειν ὑπαθῆν, cf. lb. 34, and then
freq. in Pind., Trag., etc.: used either
of good or bad report, but absol. almost
always of good report, credit, honour,
glory, δόξαν φέρεσθαι, Thuc. 2, 11,
τινός, for a thing, Eur. H. F. 157.

Hence

Δοξάζω, f. -άσω, to think, believe,
judge, c. inf., ὁ τι εἶναι, ἔχειν, etc.
Aesch. Ag. 673: sine inf., Aesch.
Cho. 844: c. acc. cognato, δόξαν δ,
to entertain an opinion, Plat. Crit. 4
D; so too absol., Soph. Phil. 545

Plat., etc.—II. to magnify, extol, Thuc.
3, 45: to render glorious, to raise to
glory, N. T. Pass. to be distinguished
held in honour, esp. δεδοξασμένος, es-
teemed, etc., ἐπ' ἀρετῇ, Polyb.

†Δόξανδρος, ου, ὁ, Doxandrus, mae-
pr. n., Arist.

Δοξάριον, ου, τό, dim. from δόξα
Lat. *gloriola*, Isocr. Ep. 10.

Δοξασία, ας, ἡ, (δοξάζω) an opinion

Dio C.

Δόξασμα, ατος, τό, an opinion, no-
tion, Thuc. 1, 141, Plat. Phaedr. 27
C, etc.—2, a fancy, Eur. El. 383.

Δοξαστής, οὔ, ὁ, a judge, decider
Antipho 140, 38, and Plat.

Δοξαστικὸς, ἡ, ὄν, (δοξάζω) able to
form a judgment, reasoning from opin-
ion, Arist. Eth. N.: in Plat. opp. to
ὁ τεχνικός, Theat. 207 C; and
-κῆ, opp. to ἀλήθεια, Soph. 233 C.

Δοξαστός, ἡ, ὄν, (δοξάζω) judged to
be judged of by opinion, matter of
opinion, Plat., and Arist.—II. removed
LXX.

Δόξῃ, εως, ἡ, =δόξα, Democrit.

Δοξοκῆλια, ας, ἡ, (δόξα, καλῶς)
apparent beauty: or, self-conceit or
beauty, Plat. Phileb. 49 B.

Δοξοκοπέω, ὦ, to seek popularity,
esp. mob-popularity and notoriety, P.
lyb.: others δόξοκοπέω: but cf. δ.
μοκοπέω: and

Δοξοκοπία, ας, ἡ, thirst for popula-
rity or notoriety, Plut.: others δόξ
κομπία: from

Δοξοκόπος, ου, (δόξα, κόπτω) thirst-
ing for notoriety, Teles ap. Stob.
523, 34.

Δοξολογέω, ὦ, to praise, give glo-
ry to, θεόν, Eccl.: and

Δοξολογία, ας, ἡ, a praising, es-
sentially liturgical, the Doxology, Eccl.: from
Δοξολόγος, ου, (δόξα, λέγω) prais-
ing, giving glory, Eccl.

Δοξομάνεω, ὦ, to be mad after fan-
tasy, from

Δοξομάνης, ἐς, (δόξα, μανίνομαι)
after fancy, Chrystipp. ap. Ath. 464.

Δοξομάνια, ας, ἡ, a mad thirst for
fame, Plut.

Δοξομάνιστος, ου, (δόξα, μανίνομαι)
a would-be philosopher, Epigr. ap. Ath. 162 A.

Δοξομῆτης, οὔ, ὁ, (δόξα, μῆτις)

μα) one who follows his own fancies, or pretends to imitate, Plat. Soph. 267 E. Hence

Δορομητικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or belonging to a δορομητική, Ib.

Δοξόδομαι, f. -δοῖμαι, perf. δεδόξομαι, Hdt., (δόξα) as pass., to have the character or credit of being, c. inf., ἐδοξάθη εἶναι σοφώτατος, Hdt. 8, 124, cf. 7, 135; 9, 48.

Δοξοπαιδευτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (δόξα, παιδεύω) teaching mere opinions (δόξαι), as opp. to ἐπιστήμαι, Plat. Soph. 223 B.

Δοξοποιία, ας, ἡ, (δόξα, ποιέω) the adoption of an opinion, Clem. Al.

Δοξοσοφία, ας, ἡ, conceit of wisdom, unreal wisdom, Plat. Soph. 231 B, Phileb. 49 A: from

Δοξόσοφος, ον, (δόξα, σοφός) wise in one's own conceit, Plat. Phaedr. 275 B, cf. δοκησισοφία.

Δοξοφάγία, ας, ἡ, (δόξα, φαγεῖν) hunger after fame, Polyb.

Δορά, ἄς, ἡ, (δέρω) a skin, hide, of beasts, δ. αλγών, Theogn. 55, ubi v. Brunck, θρωών, Eur. Cycl. 330; of birds, Hdt. 4, 175; of men, Plut.

Δόρατα, nom. pl., δόρατι, dat. sing. of δόρυ.

Δορυταῖος, αἶα, αἶον, (δόρυ) of a spear's length.

Δορυτιζομαι, f. -ισομαι, (δόρυ) dep. mid., to fight with spears.

Δορυτὸν, ον, τό, dim. from δόρυ, Hdt. 1, 34.

Δορυτιμικός, οὐ, ὁ, (δορυτίζομαι) a fighting with spears, Plut.

Δορυτόγλυφος, ον, (δόρυ, γλύφω) cut, carved from wood, Lyc., in Ion. form δορυατόγλ. [v]

Δορυτοθήκη, ης, ἡ, = δορυοθήκη, δορυδοθήκη, δορυδοθήκη, a spear-case.

Δορυτομήχης, (δόρυ, μάχομαι) to fight with spears.

Δορυτοζόος, ον, = δορυζόος, Nic.

Δορυτοπαχής, ἑς, (δόρυ, παχύνει) of a spear-shaft's thickness, Xen. Cyn. 10, 3.

Δόρατος, gen. of δόρυ.

Δορυτοφόρος, ον, = δορυφόρος, Dion. H.

Δόρει, rare dat. sing. of δόρυ, esp. Trag.

Δόρη, τά, rare nom. and acc. plur. of δόρυ, Eur. Rhos. 274.

Δορύλος, α, ον, (δόρυ) wooden, Anth.

†Δορυαλωσία, ας, ἡ, a being captured in war, App.: from

Δορυάλωτος, ον, or δορυάλωτος, δόρυ, ἄλσκομαι) captive of the spear, taken in war, like αἰχμάλωτος, Hdt. 8, 4; 9, 4.

Δορυαμβρός, ον, (δόρυ, γαμέω) ride of battles, causing war by marriage or wood by battle, of Helen, Aesch. Ag. 686.

Δοριθήρατος, ον, (δόρυ, θηράω) chased, taken by the spear, in genl. captured, λόγῳ αἰχμῇ δ., Eur. Hec. 95; Tro. 574.

Δορικινής, ἑς, (δόρυ, καίνω) slain by the spear, δ. μόρος, Aesch. Supp. 37.

Δορικυλῆτος, ἡ, ὄν, only in Ion. form δορικυλῆτος, q. v.

Δορικυμής, ἥτος, ὁ, ἡ, (δόρυ, κάμνω) subdued, slain by the spear, Aesch. ho. 365.

Δορικράνιος, ον, (δόρυ, κρᾶνω) ear headed, λόγῳ, Aesch. Pers. 148, ith v. I. δορκυρ.

Δορικτήτος, ον, also η, ον, II Ion. υρ., II. 9, 343, and Eur., (δόρυ, κτάω) gained by the spear, taken in war.

Δορικτύπος, ον, (δόρυ, κτυπέω) war-clashing, Pind. N. 3, 103

Δορίληπις, ον, (δόρυ, λαμβάνω) won by the spear, Soph. Aj. 146, 894, and Eur.

Δορίλμαντος, ον, (δόρυ, λυμαινομαι) destroyed by the spear, Aesch. Fr. 122. [v]

Δοριμάνης, ἑς, (δόρυ, μαίνομαι) raging with the spear, Eur. Supp. 485.

Δοριμαργος, ον, (δόρυ, μάργος) raging with the spear, Aesch. Theb. 687.

Δοριμαχος, ον, Ion. δομρ., fighting with the spear, Poet. ap. Schol. II. 2, 543.

†Δοριμαχος, ον, δ., Dorimachus, masc. pr. n. an Aetolian, Polyb. 4, 3, 5.

Δοριμίστωρ, ορος, ὁ, (δόρυ, μίστωρ) master of the spear, Eur. Andr. 1016.

†Δόριος, ον, δ., = Δούριος, App.

Δορίπαλτος, ον, (δόρυ, πάλω) wielding the spear, χεῖρ δ., the right hand, Aesch. Ag. 117, ubi al. δορυπ.

Δοριπετής, ἑς, (δόρυ, πίπτω) fallen by the spear, πεσήματα, ἄγῳνία δ., death by the spear, Eur. Andr. 653, Tro. 1003.

Δορίπληκτος, ον, Ion. δορυπλ., stricken by the spear, Aesch. Theb. 278, ubi Pors. δορυπληκτος.

Δοριπόνος, ον, (δόρυ, πονέω) toiling with the spear, warlike, ἄνδρες, Eur. El. 479.—2. Pass. δοριπόνος, ον, pressed with the spear, oppressed by war, bearing the brunt of war, Aesch. Theb. 169, and Eur.: δορ. κακά, the evils of siege, Aesch. Theb. 628.

Δοριπτοίητος, ον, (δόρυ, πτοίω) scattered or slain in war, Anth.

Δορίς, ἰδος, ἡ, (δέρω) a sacrificial knife, Anaxipp. ap. Ath. 169 C.

Δορισθενής, ἑς, (δόρυ, σθένος) v. sub doris.

†Δορίσκος, ον, ἡ, Doriscus, a city of Thrace.—2. ὁ, a plain of the same name at the mouth of the Hebrus, Hdt. 7, 25.

Δοριστέφανος, ον, (δόρυ, στέφανος) crowned for bravery in war, Anth.

Δοριτινακτος, ον, (δόρυ, τινάσσω) shaken by battle, αἰθήρ, Aesch. Theb. 155, al. δορυτ.

Δοριτήτος, ον, (δόρυ, τέμνω) pierced by the spear, Aesch. Cho. 347.

Δοριτόλμος, ον, (δόρυ, τόλμα) bold in war, Anth.

Δορκάδειος, α, ον, (δορκάς) of an antelope, Polyb.

Δορκαδίω, f. -ίσω, (δορκάς) to bound like an antelope, Gal., cf. δαμαλίω.

Δορκάδιον, ον, τό, dim. from δορκάς, LXX.

Δορκάλις, ἰδος, ἡ, = δορκάς, Call. Ep. 33, 2: metaph. of a maiden, Anth.

—II. παίγνια δορκαλίδων, dice made of the αὐστράλαιοι of an antelope, Anth.

—III. a deerskin whip, Eccl.

Δορκάνα, as adv., prob. from δερκομαι, quick-sightedly, accurately, Cret. word ap. Hesych.

Δορκάς, ἄδος, ἡ, (δέρκομαι, δέδορκα) an animal of the deer kind, so called from its large bright eyes, an antelope, gazelle, Hdt. 7, 69, Eur., etc.: the forms δόρξ, δόρκη, δόρκος, δόρκαν, ζόρξ, ζορκάς, ιορκος, occur, perh. of varieties of the species. Hence

†Δορκάς, ἄδος, ἡ, Dorcas, fem. pr. n., Luc.

Δόρκη, ης, ἡ, v. δορκάς, Eur.

†Δορκία, ας, ἡ, Dorcia, fem. pr. n. Ath.

†Δορκίς, ιος, ὁ, Dorcis, a Spartan commander, Thuc. 1, 95.

Δόρκος, ον, ὁ, v. δορκάς, Dioscor.

†Δορκον, υνος, ὁ, v. δορκάς and Ath. 397 A.—2. Dorcon, masc. pr. n., Ath., Long.

Δόρξ, δορκος, ἡ, v. δορκάς, Upp. Δορυδοθήκη, ης, ἡ, (δόρυ, δέχομαι) v. sub Ion. δορυδοθήκη.

Δορυθήκη, ης, ἡ, (δόρυ, τίθημι) = δορυδοθήκη.

Δορός, οὐ, ἰ (δέρω) a leather bag or wallet, Od. 2, 354, 380.

Δόρπεια, ας, ἡ, v. Δορπία.

Δορπέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, to eat the evening meal, II. 23, 11, Od. 8, 539.

Δορπητος, ον, or δορπηστός, οὐ, δ., supper-time, evening, Ar. Vesp. 103; Xen. An. 1, 10, 17: written also δόρπιστος and δορπιστός, cf. δειπνητος.

Δορπία, ας, ἡ, and less correctly Δόρπεια, ἡ, the first day of the feast Apaturia, celebrated by public supper in each phratry, Herm. Pol. Ant. δ 110, 10: but Hdt. 2, 48, τῆς ὀρθῆς τῇ δορπία, on the eve of the feast, cf. Schweigh. ad. Ath. 171 D.

Δορπιστος or δορπιστός, ὁ, v. δόρπητος.

Δόρπον, ον, τό, in Hom. the after noon or evening meal, whether called dinner or supper, Lat. coena, the chief meal of the day, v. esp. Od. 12, 439; in Aesch. Fr. 168 it is distinguished as the last of the three meals, ἄριστα, δειπνα, δόρπα θ' αἰρεῖσθαι τρίτα: in later wr. a meal, in genl., food, nourishment, Ap. Rh., 3, 301; Opp. C. 1, 132, and this also in H. Hom. Ap. 511: but the name disappeared from Att. Greek, prob. because at Athens it was customary to take only two regular meals, ἄριστον, and δειπνον, which last took the place of δόρπον. The form δόρπος is dub. (Prob. by metathesis from δρέπω.)

ΔΟΡΥ, τό, contr. δόρατος, Ion. δούρατος, and contr. δουρός, in Att. poets also δορός, dat. δορατι, δούρατι, δουρί, δουρί, (the phrase δόρυ εἶναι even in Thuc. 1, 128, and App., but said to be only in lyric passages of Com., Dind. Ar. Pac. 357); Trag. also δόρει, Herm. Soph. Aj. 1109.

Ion. dual δοῦρε. Plur. nom. δόρατα, dat. δόρασι, Ion. δοῦρατα, dat. δούρασι, contr. δοῦρα, gen. δοῦρων, dat. δούρεσσι, in Eur. Rhos. 274 nom. pl. of δόρυ: cf. γόνυ. Except the sing. δόρυ (never δοῦρυ) Hom. only has the Ion. forms.—I. wood, a stem, a tree, Od. 6, 167: but usu. only when cut down, a beam, esp. timber for ships or houses, II. 3, 61, Od. 5, 162, 371; more fully, δοῦρατα πύργων, II. 12, 36; δόρυ νῆϊον, δοῦρα νῆων, a ship's timber, Hom.: hence a ship, δόρυ νῆα, ον, ἀμφήρες, ἐνάλιον, Trag.; but also δόρυ alone, like Lat. trabs, Aesch. Pers. 411, Eur. Hel. 1611.—II. the wood, shaft of a spear, δόρυ μέλινον, the ashen shaft, II.; hence in genl. the spear itself, Dryden's "beamy spear": a spear, lance, whether used as a pike or a missile, freq. in Hom., Hdt., etc.: a hunting spear, II. 12, 303: ἐπὶ δόρυ, to the right hand, in which the spear was held, opp. to ἐπ' ἄσπεδα, also παρὰ δόρυ, Lob. Aj. 407, cf. δορίπαλτος: so δουρί κτεαίττειν, to win wealth by the spear, in war, II. 16, 57, δουρί πόλιν πέτρω, II. 16, 708: for δορί εἶναι, cf. sup.

Δορυάλωτος, ον, (δόρυ, ἄλσκομαι) v. δοριάλωτος.

Δορυβάλος, ον, (δόρυ, βάλλω) hurling spears, μηχανήμα, Joseph.

Δορυδίων, ον, τό, dim. from δόρυ.

Δορυδρεπάνον, ον, τό, a kind of halbert, Plat. Lach. 183 D; esp. used in sea-fights, Caes. B. G. 3, 14.

Δορυθραστής, ἑς, (δόρυ, θρασέω) = δορίτολμος, Anth., also δορυθραστής, ἑς, Nonn. daring in war.

†*Δορυκλείδας*, α, ὁ, *Doryclidas*, a Lacedaemonian statuary, Paus.

†*Δορυκλείοι*, ων, οἱ, *Doryclei*, certain banished persons among the Megarians, Paus.

†*Δορυκλος*, ου, ὁ, *Doryclus*, a son of Priam, Il. 11, 489.—2. conqueror in the Olympic games, Pind. O. 10, 82.

†*Δορυκνον*, ου, τό, a poisonous plant, perh. a kind of *solanum*, Diosc.

†*Δορυκράνος*, ου=δορίκρανος.

†*Δορυκτητος*, ου=δορίκ., Plut.

†*Δορύλαιον*, ου, τό, *Dorylaeum*, a city of Phrygia, Strab.

†*Δορύλαος*, ου, ὁ, *Dorylaeus*, a commander of Mithradates, App.

†*Δορύληπτος*, ου=δορίλ.

†*Δορυμάχος*, ου, (δόν, μάχομαι)=δορίμ., Plut.

†*Δορυμένης*, ους, ὁ, *Dorymēnes*, masc. gr. n., an Aetolian, Polyb. 5, 61, 9.

†*Δορυξενος*, ὁ, ἡ, (δόν, ξένος) strictly a spear-friend, i. e. an ally offensive and defensive, Aesch. Cho. 562, Soph., etc.: acc. to others, a reconciled enemy, a friend made in war, Valck. Ammon. p. 198.

†*Δορυξός*, ου, contr. ξούξ, ὄν, also δορυξός, Ar. Pac. 447, 1213, 1260, (δόν, ξώ) spear-polishing: a maker of spears.

†*Δορυπᾶγής*, ἐς, (δόν, πῆγνυμι) compact of beams, νῆας, Aesch. Supp. 743, cf. *δροπαγής*: Ion. *δορυοπ.* Opp.

†*Δορύπαλτος*, -πετής, -πληκτος, -πτοίητος, v. *δορίπ.*

†*Δορυσθενής*, ἐς, or *δορισθ.*, (δόν, σθένος) mighty with the spear, H. Hom. Mart. 3, Aesch. Cho. 158.

†*Δαρυσός*, ου, for sq., Aesch. Theb. 125.

†*Δορυσσός*, ου, (δόν, σεύω) brandishing the lance, Hes. Sc. 54.

†*Δορυσσος*, ου, ὁ, *Doryssus*, son of Leobotes, Hdt. 7, 204.

†*Δορύσσω*, f. -ξω, (δόν, to fight with the spear, to war, *δορυσσόντων* μάχων, evils of war, Soph. Aj. 1188.

†*Δορυστήφανος*, ου, -τίνακτος, v. *δορί.*

†*Δορυφορέω*, ὦ, to be a *δορυφόρος*, attend as a body-guard, τινα, Hdt. 2, 168; 3, 127, Thuc. etc.; c. dat. Polyb. in genl. to keep in guard, preserve, τι, Dem. 661, 8, τινα, Xen. Cyr. 7, 5, 84, Isocr. 215 C: so in pass. to be kept in guard, Plat. Rep. 573 A. Hence

†*Δορυφόρημα*, ατος, τό, a guard, escort, suite, Plut.: esp. a mute on the stage, such as attended kings, etc., Luc.: metaph. of kings governed by their ministers, *rois faimeans*, Plut.

†*Δορυφόρησις*, εως, ἡ, (δορυφορέω) an escort or body-guard, M. Anton.

†*Δορυφορία*, ας, ἡ, (δορυφόρος) a keeping in guard, guard kept over, τινός, Xen. Cyr. 2, 2, 10.—II. = *δορυφόρημα*.

†*Δορυφορικός*, ἡ, ὄν, of, belonging to the guard, Plat. Tim. 70 B: τὸ δ., the guard, Dio C. From

†*Δορυφόρος*, ου, (δόν, φέρω) spear-bearing, Lat. *hastatus*: esp. οἱ *δορυφόροι*, the body-guard of kings and tyrants, of which this was the characteristic: armour, v. Hdt. 1, 59, 98, etc., also *αλχοφόροι*: at Rome, the praetorian bands, Hdn.—2. δ. πρόσωπον, a mute on the stage, cf. *δορυφόρημα*.

†*Δός* and *δόθε*, imperat. aor. 2 from *δίδωμι*: c. inf. grant that! Hom., etc.

†*Δοσίδικος* ου, v. 1. for *δωσίδικος*, Hdt. 6, 42, and Polyb. 4, 4, 3.

†*Δόσις*, εως, ἡ, (δίδωμι) a gift, present, Hom., esp in Od., as, *δόσις δάιγυ τε φίλη τε*, Od. 6, 208, Hdt., etc.:

δόσις κακῶν κακοῖς, Aesci. Pers. 1041, also εἰς τινα, Plat. Phil. 16 C: a bequest, legacy, hence κατὰ δόσιν=κατὰ διάθεσιν, by will, opp. to κατὰ γένος, as heir at law, Lat. *ab intestato*, Isae. 47, 25, cf. Isocr. 393 C.—2. in medic., a dose, Gal.—II. a giving, μισθοῦ, Thuc. 1, 143; opp. to αἰτήσις, Plat., and Arist.

†*Δόσκοι*, ων, οἱ, the *Dosci*, a people on the Palus Maeotis, Strab.

†*Δόσκον*, Ep. aor. 2. from *δίδωμι*, for *έδων*, Hom.

†*Δοτάμας*, ὁ, *Dotamas*, Persian pr. n., Aesch. Pers. 959.

†*Δότευρα*, ας, ἡ, fem. from *δοτηρ*, Hes. Op. 354.

†*Δοτέος*, έα, έον, verb. adj. of *δίδωμι*, to be given, Hdt. 8, 111.—II. *δοτέον*, one must give, Hdt. 8, 88.

†*Δοτηρ*, ὄν, ὁ, a giver, dispenser, Il. 19, 44; pros. of the gods, cf. *δοτήρ*: οἱτοῖο θανάτοιο δ., Hes. Sc. 131; i. *δοτὸς βοροῖτο*, Aesch. Pr. 312. Poet. form of sq., but also in Xen. Cyr. 8, 1, 6.

†*Δότης*, ου, ὁ=foreg., N. T.

†*Δοτικός*, ὅ, ὄν, (δίδωμι) good at, inclined to giving, generous, Arist. Eth. N.: ἡ -κῆ, sub. πῶσις, the dative, Dion. H. Adv. -κός.

†*Δοτός*, ἡ, ὄν, (δίδωμι) granted: τὸ δ., a gift, Insacr.

†*Δού*, imperat. aor. 2. mid. from *δίδωμι*.

†*Δούβις*, ιος, ὁ, the *Dubis* now *Doubs*, a tributary of the Arar, Strab.

†*Δούλιος*, ου, ὁ, the Roman *Dulius*, Polyb.

†*Δουλίγαγέω*, ὦ, (δούλος, ἄγω) to bring into slavery, treat slavishly, Diod.: hence, δ. τὸ σῶμα, to mortify the body, N. T.

†*Δουλιπᾶτια*, ας, ἡ, (δούλος, ἀπάτη) enticement of slaves from their master, Arist. Eth. N., ubi al. *δολοτ.*

†*Δουλίριον*, ου, τό, dim. from *δούλος* or *δούλη*, Ar. Thesm. 537, Metag. Incert. 3.

†*Δουλεία*, ας, ἡ, Ion. *δουλήτη*, poet. also *δουλεία*, q. v., (δουλεύω) servitude, slavery, bondage, Hdt. 6, 12, Trag., etc.; τινός, under one, Thuc. 1, 8: applied to the condition of the subject allies of Athens, Thuc., cf. Böckh P. E. 2, 148.—II. the body of slaves, the bondsmen, servile class, cf. *Εἰλωτεία*, Πενεστεία, Thuc. 5, 23, cf. Arist. Pol. 2, 5, 22.

†*Δουλείας*, α, ου, Ion. *δουλήσις*, η, ου, also ας, ου, Eur. Tro. 1330 (δούλης): slavish, είδος, Od. 24, 252, έσθής, Hdt. 3, 14; δούλειον ἡμαρ, like δούλιον ἡ., Eur. Hec. 56.

†*Δουλεύμα*, ατος, τό, (δουλεύω) a service, Eur. Or. 221.—II. a slave, Lat. *mancipium*, Soph. Ant. 756, cf. Eur. Ion 748.

†*Δουλεύσις*, εως, ἡ, slavery, late: from

†*Δουλεύω*, (δούλος) to be a slave or subject, opp. to ἄρχω, Hdt. 2, 56, etc., Aesch. Pr. 927, etc.; to serve, obey, τοῖς νόμοις, Plat., also γαστήρ, ἔνψυ, λαγνεία, Xen. Mem. 1, 6, 8, Plat., etc.: τῇ γῇ δ., to make one's self a slave to one's land, i. e. give up liberty to keep it, Thuc. 1, 81: δ. τῷ καιρῷ, to accommodate one's self to the occasion, Lat. *servire*, *inservire*, Anth.

†*Δούλη*, ης, ἡ, fem. from *δούλος*, Hom.

†*Δουλήτη*, ης, ἡ, Ion. for *δουλεία*, Hdt.

†*Δουλήσις*, ητή, ήιον, Ion. for *δουλείας*, Hdt.

†*Δουλεία*, ας, ἡ=δουλεία, only poet., Pind. P 1, 147.

†*Δουλικός*, ἡ, ὄν.=sq., q. v., Plat. Xen., etc. Adv. -κός, Xen

†*Δούλικος*, α, ου, (δούλος) slavish, servile: in Hom. only, δούλιον ἡμαρ, the day of slavery, on which one is enslaved: also in Trag., and in Hdt. 7, 8, 3, though the foreg. is the Att. prose form.

†*Δούλις*, ίδος, ἡ=δούλη, Arth.

†*Δουλιχεῖον*, έως Ep. ης, ὁ, an inhab. of *Dulichium*, Od. 18, 423; from

†*Δουλίχιον*, ου, τό, *Dulichium*, an island in the Ionian sea, southeast of Ithaca, Il. 2, 625; acc. to Strab. = *Δολίχη*, but entirely uncertain. Hence

†*Δουλίχινόνδε*, adv. to *Dulichium*, Pl. 2, 629.

†*Δουλιχόμενος*, ου, Ion. for *δουλιχοδ.* Pl.

†*Δουλιχόεις*, εσσα, εν, Ion. for *δουλιχοίς*.

†*Δουλόβοτος*, ου, (δούλος, βόσκη) eaten up by slaves, οστία δ., Philostr. *Δουλογνώμων*, ου, gen. ονος, (δούλος, γνώμη) of slavish mind.

†*Δουλογράφειον*, ου, τό, also -ιον, a contract of voluntary slavery: from

†*Δουλογράφω*, (δούλος, γράφω) to write one down a slave, lute.

†*Δουλοδιδάσκαλος*, ου, ὁ, the slave-teacher, a comedy of Pherecr.

†*Δουλοκρῦτέομαι*, pass. (δούλος, κρατέω) to be ruled by slaves, Dio C., or, like slaves, Liban. Hence

†*Δουλοκρατία*, ας, ἡ, a slave government, Joseph.

†*Δουλομάχια*, ας, ἡ, (δούλος, μάχη) a servile war.

†*Δουλοπύνηρος*, ου, (δούλος, πυνηρός) bad like a slave's, οσκόλυθρον, Telect. Amphict. 5

†*Δουλοπρέπεια*, ας, ἡ, a slavish spirit, opp. to *μεγαλοψυχία*, Plat. Alc. I. 135 C, Theopomp. (Com.) Incert. 33: from

†*Δουλοπρεπής*, ές, (δούλος, πρέπω) of, befitting a slave, πόρος, Hdt. 1, 126; low-minded, mean, Plat. Gorg. 485 B, etc.: opp. to *ελευθερίος*, as Lat. *servilis* to *liberalis*. Adv. -πώς.

†*Δούλος*, ου, ὁ, a slave, *bondman*, strictly one born so, opp. to *ἀνδράποδον*, q. v., cf. esp. Thuc. 8, 28: Hom. has only the fem. *δούλη*, q. v., a *bondwoman*: opp. to *δεσπότης*: also freq. of national subjection to despotic government, e. g. the Persians were deemed *δούλοι*: metaph. *χρημάτων* δ., Eur. Hec. 865.—II. as adj., δούλος, η, ου, like Lat. *servus*, slavish, enslaved, subject, esp. in Trag., as *δούλη πόλις*, Soph., δ. βίος, θάνατος, *ζυγόν*, Eur.: τὸ δ., slavery, Eur. Ion 556: Hdt. 7, 7, has *δουλοτέρως*, more of a slave. (Prob. from *δέω*, to bind; as the Pers. for slave is *bandeh*, and ours *bond-man*.) Hence

†*Δουλοσύνη*, ης, ἡ, slavery, slavish work, Od. 22, 423.

†*Δουλοσύνηος*, ου=δούλος, as adj. enslaved, τινα, Eur. Hec. 452.

†*Δουλοσάντης*, ές, (δούλος, φαίνομαι) slave-like, slavish to look on, Joseph.

†*Δουλόφρων*, ου, gen. ονος, (δούλος, φρήν) slavish-minded.

†*Δουλόφρωνς*, ου, (δούλος, ψυχή) = foreg.

†*Δουλώω*, ὦ, -ώσω, (δούλος) to make a slave of, enslave, Hdt. 1, 27 and Att. Pass. to be enslaved, *ἐπιτινος* or *τινι*, Hdt. 1, 94, 174: *δουλοῦσθαι τῇ γνώμῃ*, Thuc. 4, 34, cf. 2, 61. Mid. to subject to one's self, Thuc. 1, 18, etc. Conf. *ἀνδραποδίζομαι*: Hence

†*Δουλώσις*, εως, ἡ, an enslaving, subjugation, Thuc. 3, 10, etc.

Δοῦν, dat. δοῦντι, contd. part pres. from δέω, Plat. Crat.

Δουναλοφίτης, ον, δ, poet. for δο-
νακ, q. v.

Δουναί, ἄκος, δ, and δονακίεις,
Ion. for δονακ.

†Δουναί, ἄκος, δ, Dūnax, a mount-
ain of Thrace, Strab.

Δουπέω, ὦ, f. -ῆσω, perf. δέδουπα,
Il. 23, 679, (δοῦπος) to sound heavy or
dead; in Hom. usu., δούπησεν δὲ πε-
σών, of the heavy fall of a corpse, opp.
to the clang or ringing of the arms, ἀρά-
βησε δὲ τεύχε' ἐπ' αὐτῷ: without πε-
σών, to fall in fight, Il. 13, 426; δε-
δουπέτος Οἰδипόδαο, Il. 23, 679; and
so very freq. in later Ep., to fall,
Herm. Orph. p. 819: later, of women
beating their breasts, Eur. Alc. 104; of
soldiers, to cause to ring, to strike with
a ringing sound, ταῖς ἀσπίσι πρὸς τὰ
δώρατα ἐδούπησαν, Xen. An. 1, 8, 18:
in Il. 11, 45, the aor. ἐδούπησε from
δουπέω occurs, related to δονπέω as
κνυτέω to τύπτω. Pass. ἐδουπήθη-
σαν, they were laid prostrate, Crinag.
28. Hence

Δούπημα, ατος, τό, βροντῆς, a peal
of thunder, Or. Sib.

Δουπήτωρ, ορος, δ, (δουπέω) a clat-
erer, χαλκός, Anth.

ΔΟΥΠΟΣ, ον, δ, any dead, heavy
sound, esp. of bodies falling or knock-
ing against each other: Hom. freq.
as δούπος ἰκόντων, the hurdling of
pears: also of the measured tread of
infantry, Od. 16, 10; of the hum of a mul-
titude, Od. 10, 556; the roar of the
sea, Od. 5, 401; of a torrent, Il. 4,
55; and oft. of the din of war. (Akin
κνύτος.)

†Δούρα, ὤν, τά, Dūra, a city of Mes-
opotamia, Polyb. 5, 49, 16.

†Δούρας, a late nom. formed reverse-
from poet. forms of δόρυ, Anth. 6, 97.
Δούρατα, contr. δούρα, τά, Ion. and
et. plur. for δόρατα, of δόρυ, wood,
d anything made therefrom, esp.
ears, beams, ship's timbers, Hom., v.
b δόρυ. Later a nom. sing. δού-
ρ, ατος, τό, was formed for it,
ith. Hence

Δουράτεος, α, ον, of planks or beams,
πος, δ, the Trojan (wooden) horse,
l. 8, 493, 512. The Att. word is
ύρειος.

Δουράτιον, τό, Ion. for δοράτιον.

Δουρατόγλυφος, ον, Ion. for δορα-
τόγλ, Lyc.

Δούριος, α, ον, = Ep. δουράτεος,
r. Tro. 14, and Plat.: also δούριος,
Ion. Ar. Av. 1128.

Δούρεσι, poet. dat. pl. from δόρυ.
Δουρηνεκίς, ἐς, (δόρυ, ενεγκεῖν) a
ar's throw off or distant, Hom., but
y in neut. as adv., Il. 10, 357, cf.
νεκίς.

Δουριάλωτος, ον, Ion. for δοριάλ-
ωτος, ον, δ, Durias, a tributary
of the Padus, Strab.—2=Δούριος,

συρικλειτός, ὄν, (δόρυ, κλειτός)
l. Od. 15, 52.

συρικλιτός, ὄν, ὄν, (δόρυ, κλυτός)
d for the spear, Hom., freq. epith.
eroes, cf. Butt. Lex. v. τηλε-
τός.

συρικτήτος, ὄν, ὄν, -ληπτος, -μα-
Ion. for δόρ-.

συρίμαχος, v. δορίμ-.

συρίος, α, ον, = δούριος, q. v.

συρίος, ον, δ, Durius, now Duero,
er of Hispania, Strab.

συρίπληκτος, ον, Ion. for δόρ-.

συρίος, ιος, δ, Duris, an historian, b.

υριτύπης, ἐς, (δόρυ, τύπτω) wood-
ις, σφόδρα, Anth.

Δορβέλατος, ον, (δόρυ, φάω) slain
by the spear, like Ἀρεΐφατος, Opp.

Δουροδόκη, ῆς, (δόρυ, δέχομαι) a
case or stand for spears, Od. 1, 128.

Δουροδόκος, ον, δ, (δόρυ, δοκός) the
beam above the architrave, v. Müller

Archäol. d. Kunst § 283.

Δουροθήκη, ῆς, ῆς, =δουροδόκη.

Δουρομάνης, ἐς, Ion. for δορμάνης.

Δουροπύγης, ἐς, Ion. for δορυν-
γῆς.

Δουροτόμος, Ion. for δορυντόμος,
Opp.

Δοχαῖος, α, ον, (δοχή) receiving,
holding, Lat. capax, Nic.

Δοχεῖον, ον, τό, Ion. δοχήιον, a
holder, receptacle, LXX.

Δοχεὺς, ἐως, δ, a receiver, Eccl.

Δοχή, ῆς, ῆς, (δέχομαι) a receiving,
entertainment, Macho ap. Ath. 348 F.

—II. =δοχείον, a receptacle, Eur. El.
828, and Plat.

Δοχήιον, τό, Ion. for δοχεῖον.

Δοχμή, ῆς, ῆς, (δέχομαι) a measure
of length, like σπυθαμή, aspan, Cratin.

Incert. 87: others explain it by πα-
λαστή. Aristarch. wrote δοχμη,
de-iving it from δόχμος.

Δοχμιακός, ῆς, ὄν, dochmiac, v. sq.
II.

Δόχμος, α, ον, cross, across, athwart,
sideways, aslant, Lat. obliquus, δόχμια
ἦλθον, came sideways on, Il. 23, 116;
like πλάγος: in genl. opp. to any
thing in a straight line, δ. κέλευθος,
Eur. Alc. 1000.—II. in prosody, the
Dochmiac measure, of which the type
is — — —, but admitting nearly 30 vari-
ations, v. Seidler de Vers. Dochm.

Δοχμολόφος, ον, δ, and

Δοχμολόφος, ον, (δοχμός, λόφος)
wearing one's plume aslant or cross-
ways: with bent, nodding plume, Aesch.
Theb. 115.

Δοχμός, ὄν, ὄν, =δόχμος, δοχμῷ
ἀίσοντες, rushing on slantwise, Il. 12,
148. Hence

Δοχμῷ, ὦ, to bend, turn sideways
or aslant: δοχμωθείς, said of a boar
twisting himself sideways, to whet
his tusks or rip up his enemy, Hes.
Sc. 389: so of Hermes twisting him-
self up and darting through the key-
hole, H. Hom. Merc. 146, cf. κυρτώ.

Δοχός, ῆς, ὄν, (δέχομαι) containing,
able to hold, c. gen., Theophr.—2. ὁ
δοχός, a receptacle.

Δράβη, ῆς, ῆς, a plant, draba, cochl-
earia, Diosc.

†Δράβησκος, ον, ῆς, Drabescus, a city
of Macedonia on the Strymon, Thuc.
1, 100: also Δράβισκος, Strab.

†Δράβος, ον, δ, Drabus, a tributary
of the Noarus in Pannonia, Strab.

†Δράγγαι, ὤν, οἱ, the Drangae, a
Persian people between Gedrosia
and Arachosia, Strab. Hence

†Δραγγή, ῆς, ῆς, the territory of the
Drangae, Strab.: and

†Δραγγιῶν, ῆς, ῆς, =foreg., Strab.

†Δράδην, adv. (δράσσω) in the grasp,
Q. Sm.

Δράγμα, ατος, τό, (δρασσω) as much
as one can grasp, a handful, Lat. man-
ipulus: esp. as many stalks of corn as
the reaper can grasp in his left hand,
or the gleaner bind up together, a
sheaf, a truss, Il. 11, 69; 18, 552.—II.
later, uncut corn, Anth.

Δραγματεύω, =δραγμαῖν.

Δραγματολόγος, ον, (δράγμα, λέ-
γω) gleaming.

Δραγματόφορος, ον, (δράγμα, φέρω)
carrying sheaves, Aesop.

Δραγμαῖν, (δράγμα) to collect the
corn into sheaves, Il. 18, 555.

Δραγμί, ῆς, ῆς, =δράγμα, a handful.
—II. =δραχμή, q. v.

Δραγμῖς, ἰδος, ῆς, a small handful,
i. e. a pinch, Hipp.

Δραγμός, οὔ, δ, (δράσσω) a taking
hold of, handling, Eur. Cycl. 170.

Δραβέν, inf. aor. 2 of δαρθάω.

Δραβών, f. δρᾶνών, (δράω) =δρασεῖν,
to be going to do something, a sort of
desiderative, Il. 10, 96.—II. =δράω.

Δράκαινα, ῆς, ῆς, fem. of δράκων.
cf. Λάκαινα, the she-dragon, H. Hom.

Ar. 300: of the Erinyes, Aesch. Eum.
128.

Δρακαινίς, ἰδος, ῆς, =foreg.—II. a
kind of fish, Ephipp. Cyd. 1.

Δρακεῖς, v. δράκων and sq.

Δράκων, Ep. and Ion. for ἐδρακων,
aor. of δέρομαι, Hes. Sc. 262; from
which Pind. P. 2, 38, also has a part
aor. 2 pass. δρακεῖς, εἷσα, ἐν, as from
ἐδράκην.

Δρακονθόμιλος, ον, of dragon brood,
prob. l. for δράκονθ' ὀμίλον, in Aesch.
Supp. 267.

†Δράκονον, ον, τό, Dracōnum, a city
and promontory in the island Icaria,
H. Hom. 34, 1: also ἡ Δράκανος,
Anth.

†Δράκης, ὁ, Draces, masc. pr. n., in
Ar. Lys. 254.

†Δράκιος, ον, δ, Dracius, leader of
the Epei before Troy, Il. 13, 692.

Δρακόντειος, α, ον, (δράκων) of a
dragon, Eur. Phoen. 1325.—II. of
Draco, νόμιος Δρακ., Ath. 569.

Δρακόντειον, ον, τό, dragon's blood,
a drug.

†Δρακοντιάδης, ον, δ, (patr. from
δράκων) offspring of the dragon, Matro
ap. Ath. 136 B.

Δρακοντίας, ον, δ, =δρακόντειος,
Theophr.: but—II. δρακοντίας, ἄδος,
ῆς, πελειάς, a kind of pigeon, Nic. ap.
Ath. 395 C.

†Δρακοντιάδης, ον, δ, (prop. son of
Draco) Dracontides, one of the thirty
tyrants, Ar. Vesp. 157.—2. (son of the
dragon) comic appellation of Cecrops,
as having the lower part of his body
like that of a dragon, Ar. Vesp. 438.

Δρακόντιον, ον, τό, dim. from δρά-
κων.—II. a sort of tape-worm, Plut.—
III. a plant of the arum kind.—IV
a kind of fig, Ath.—V. ῆς, Dracontium,
comedy of Timocles, Ath. 237 B.

†Δρακόντιος, ον, δ, Dracontius,
Spartan pr. n., Xen. An. 4, 8, 25.

Δρακοντίς, ἰδος, ῆς, a kind of bird.

Δρακοντοβότος, ον, (δράκων, βόσ-
κω) feeding dragons, Nonn.

Δρακοντογενής, ἐς, (δράκων, γένος)
dragon-generated, epith. of Thebans.

Δρακοντοβείρα, ας, ῆς, (δράκων
ἔθειρα) with snaky locks, Γοργών,
Orph.

Δρακοντοειδής, ἐς, (δράκων, εἶδος)
snaky, Lyc.: of or full of snakes.
Adv.—δως, in meanders, Strab.

Δρακοντόκομος, ον, (δράκων κόμη)
with snaky locks, Nonn.

Δρακοντολέτης, ον, δ, (οράκων,
ἄλλων) serpent-slayer, Anth.

—Δρακοντομάλλος, ον, (δράκων,
μαλλός) with snaky locks, Aesch. Pr.
799.

Δρακοντόμιμος, ον, (δράκων, μι-
μοῦμαι) like a serpent, serpentine. Sa-
pat. ap. Ath. 230 E.

Δρακοντόμορφος, ον, (δράκων, μορ-
φή) snaky, of serpent-form, Luc.

Δρακοντόπους, ὁ, ῆς, πονῶν, τό, γεν.
πόδος, (δράκων, πούς) snake-footed,
with serpents for feet.

Δρακοντόφονος, ον, (δράκων, φέ-
νω, φονεύω) serpent-slaying, Orph.

Δρακοντόφουρος, ον, (δράκων,
φρουρέω) watched by a dragon, Lyc.

Δρακοντώδης, ἐς, =δρακοντοειδής
Eur. Or. 256.

Δράκος, εος, τό, (δέρκουαι the eye, Nic.

†Δράκυλλος, ου, ὁ, Dracyllus, masc. pr. n., Ar. Ac. 612.

Δρακόν, δρακεῖς, δρακόμενος, part. aor., act. pass. and mid. of δερκομαι, by metath., as ἐδραβον from δαρβάνω, and ἐτραβον from πέρβω.

Δράκων, οντος, ὁ, (prob. from δερκομαι, δρακεῖν) a dragon, Hom., who describes it as a creature of huge size, coiled like a snake, of blood-red colour, or shot with many changing tints (δαφνοῖν, κύνεοι, ἱρυσσιν εὐκότες); indeed, in Il. 11, 40, he describes a three-headed one: later, however, for a serpent, Trag.—II. a sea-fish, Epich. p. 33.—III. a twisted bracelet or necklace: fem. δράκαινα and δρακαινίς. [ᾶ]

†Δράκων, οντος, ὁ, Draco, the well-known lawgiver of Athens. Arist. Pol.—2. a commander of Pellene, Xen. Hell. 3, 2, 11.—3. an historian of Corcyra, Ath. 692 D.

Δράμα, ατος, τό, (δράω) a deed, act, Aesch. Ag. 533: an action, office or duty which one fulfils, Heind. Plat. Theat. 150 A, Rep. 451 C.—II. esp. a whole action, drama, worked up by rules of art, and brought upon the stage, esp. a tragedy, Ar. Ran. 920, etc.; hence δράμα διδάσκειν, to bring out a play, v. διδάσκει II.: metaph. stage-effect of any kind, Plat. Apol. 35 B. Hence

Δραματίζω, f. -ισω, to dramatize a subject.

Δραματικός, ὅν, ὄν, (δράμα) dramatic, Arist. Poet.: of or like a drama, Dion. H. Adv. -κώς.

Δραμῆτιον, ου, τό, dim. from δράμα, Plut.

Δραματοποιέω, ᾶ, to write dramatically, τ., Arist. Poet.; and

Δραματοποιία, ας, ἡ, dramatic composition, the drama, Philo: from

Δραματοποιός, ου, ὁ, (δράμα, ποιέω) a dramatic poet, Luc.

Δραματοργέω, ᾶ, = δραματ. ποιέω, Ath.: and

Δραματούργημα, ατος, τό, a dramatic composition; and

Δραματοργία, ας, ἡ, = δραματοποιία: metaph. of life, Sopat. ap. Stob. p. 311, 39: from

Δραματοργός, ὄν, (δράμα, *έργω) = δραματοποιός, Joseph.

Δράμειν, inf. aor. of τρέχω, to run.

Δράμημα, ατος, τό, (δράμειν) a course, a race, Hdt. 8, 98, Aesch. Pers. 247, Soph. O. T. 193, Ion. ap. Ath. 468 C: Blomf. would read δρόμημα everywhere, but v. Lob. Phryn. 618, sq. [ᾶ]

Δραμητέον, verb. adj. from δραμειν, one must run, Sext. Emp.

Δράμωμαι, fut. of τρέχω.

Δράως, εος, τό, (δράω) a doing, a deed, a work, dub.

Δράς, ἄκος, ὁ, (δράσσω) a handful, I.X.X., cf. δράγμα.—II. a measure, the fourth of a ξέστης.—III. the hand.

Δραπέτιγμός, ὄν, (δραπέτης, ἄγω) recovering a runaway slave: ὁ δ., a comrade of Antiphanes.

Δραπέτευμα, ατος, τό, = sq., Diocl. Mel. 7.

Δραπέτειναι, εως, ἡ, a flight, escaping: from

Δραπέτεω, to run away, flee, Xen. Mem. 2, 1, 16; τινά, from one, Plat. Symp. 216 B; also παρά τινος, Luc.: from

Δραπέτης, ου, ὁ, Ion. δηρ., (from διδράσκω, δρᾶναι) a runaway, βασιλεύς from the king, Hdt. 3, 137; esp. a runaway slave, Soph. Fr. 60.—

II. also as adj., βίος δρ., life that slips away, glides away insensibly: ὁ κληρός (of a mouldering clod) which fell in pieces so as never to be drawn out of the urn, prob. also with allusion to cowardice, Soph. Aj. 1285. Fem. δραπετίς.

Δραπέτιος, ου, ὁ, = foreg., Mosch. 1, 3: patronym. only in form, Lob. Aj. 879.

Δραπετικός, ὅν, ὄν, of, connected with a δραπέτης, δρ. θρίαμβος, a triumph over a runaway slave, Plut.

Δραπέτιδα, adv., παίζειν or παιδία, ἡ δραπ., a game where one chased the rest, a sort of blind-man's buff, E. M.

Δραπέτις, ἰδος, ἡ, fem. of δραπέτης, in plur. name of a comedy of Cratinus.

Δραπέτισκος, ου, ὁ, dim. of δραπέτης, Luc.

Δραπετοποιός, ὄν, (δραπέτης, ποιέω) causing to run away.

Δρατέω, desiderat. from δρᾶω, to have a mind to do, to be going to do, Soph. Aj. 326, 585, Eur., and Ar.

Δρασίμος, ου, = δραστήριος, active: τὸ δ., action, as opp. to words, Aesch. Theb. 554. [ᾶ]

†Δρασιπίτης, ου, ὁ, Drasippides, (prop. son of runaway horse) comic appell. in Ar. Vesp. 185; acc. to others Ἀποδρασιπίτης.

Δραῖς, εως, ἡ, (δράω) strength, efficacy, Luc.

Δρασκῶ, (διδράσκω) to attempt an escape, ap. Lys. 117, 36.

Δρασμός, ου, ὁ, Ion. δρημός, (διδράσκω) a running away, flight, Aesch. Pers. 370, and oft. in Eur.: δρασμῷ χρήσθαι, Aeschin. 56, 38.

Δρασσομαι, Att. δρᾶσσομαι, c. perf. pass. δεράσμαι (the only tense used by Hom.): aor. ἐδράξμην, Plat., etc., to grasp, take hold of, seize, esp. with the hand, c. gen. rei, κύνους δεράσμενος αἱματοέσσης, clutching a handful of gory dust, Il. 13, 393; 16, 486; so metaph., ἐλπίδος δεράσμενος, Soph. Ant. 235, ubi al. πεφράσμενος: so too δράξασθαι τῶν ἁλῶν, to take a handful of salt, Plat. Lys. 209 E, etc.: hence to obtain, win, τινός, Anth.: but also c. acc. rei, to take by handful, Hdt. 3, 13.

Δραστής, έα, έον, verb. adj. from δράω, to be done, Soph. Tr. 1204.—II. δραστέον, one must do, Soph., and Eur.

Δραστήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, fem. δράστειρα, ἡ, Ion. and Hom. δρηστ., (δράω) a doer, hence a worker, labourer, Od. 16, 248, cf. δράστης.—II. as adj., doing, active, Nonn. Hence

Δραστήριος, ου, vigorous, active, efficacious, μηχανή, Aesch. Theb. 1041, φάρμακον, Eur. Ion. 1185; εἰς τι, Thuc. 4, 81: τὸ δρ., activity, energy, Id. 2, 63: ὁ ρήμα, an active verb, Dion. H. Hence

Δραστηριότης, ητος, ἡ, activity, energy, late.

Δράστηρ, ου, ὁ, (δράω) = δραστήρ, distinguished from θεράπων, as less honourable, by Pind. P. 4, 511, ubi v. Dissen (287), though others refer it to sq.

Δράστης, ου, ὁ, fem. δράστις, ἡ, Ion. δρηστ., (διδράσκω) = δραπέτης a runaway, Call. Ep. 43, 5, cf. foreg.

Δραστητικός, ὅν, ὄν, = δραστήριος, Plat. Legg. 815 A: as medic. term drastic, Diosc.

Δραστισύνη, ης, ἡ, Ion. δρηστ., activity, vigor, Od. 15, 320.

Δρατός, ὅν, ὄν, verb. adj. from δέρω, δέριω, metaph. for δαρτός, skinned, lead, δρατῶ σώματα, Il. 23, 169.

Δραχμαῖος, αἰα, αἰον, = δραχμαῖος: from

Δραχμή, ἥς, ἡ, (δράσσω) a drachma a coin worth six obols, i. e. 17.6 cta., nearly—Roman denarius, Hdt. 7, 144, etc.—II. an Attic weight, = about 66 gr. avdp. (orig. as much as one can hold in the hand, δράμην, δράς; [Pe mult. sometimes long in com., though in these cases Dind. ad Ar. Vesp. 691, would read δραχμή.]

Δραχμήσιος, α, ου, Ion. for δραμαῖος, Nic.

Δραχμαῖος, α, ου, (δραχμή) worth a drachma, Ar. Fr. 370, Plat. Crat. 384 B.—2. weighing a drachma, Nic., v. Lob. Phryn. 545.

Δραχμίον, ου, τό, dim. from δραχμή. †Δραχάνα, ων, τά, Drapsaca, a city of Bactria, Arr. An. 3, 29.

ΔΡΑΨΩ, f. δράσω: aor. 1 ἐδράσα perf. δέδρακα, pass. δεδράμαι, though Bekker reads δεδραμένω, in Thuc. 3, 54; to do, be doing, accomplish, fulfil, Lat. agere, freq. in Att. prose and poetry, esp. to do some great thing good or bad, Wunderlich Obs. Crit. p. 36, cf. Lat. facinus: acc. to Arist. Poet. 3, the Dor. word for the Att. πράττειν: only once in Hom., Od. 15, 317; αἰνῶ κεν εὖ δρώμι μετ' ὀφεί, where it is explained intr. u. serve, wait as a servant, but the usual signif. must be kept, as ὁ ττι θέλωσι follows: c. dupl. acc., ἐν, κακός δράτινα, to do one a good or ill turn Theogn. 108, Soph. Aj. 1154; als δράν τι εἰς τινα, Soph. O. C. 976 πάντα δράν, to try every way, Valch Hipp. 284: τὸ δράν, the doing, Soph. O. C. 1604, cf. Herm. Trach. 195 very oft. opp. to πάσχω, ἐν δράσῃ ἐν πάσχουσιν, ἔστι δράσας, ἔστι πάσχων, etc.: hence proverb, δράσαντι παθεῖν, Aesch. Cho. 313: πονθήτα—μῦλλον ἡ δεδρακότα, thing of suffering rather than doing, Soph. C. 267, best explained by Shakspeare "man more sinned against than sinning." In Att. poets we often find the interrog. form οἷσθ' ὁ δράσει this softens the imper. δράσον, at Bentley, Emend. Menand. p. 10 rightly explains it to be the same: δράσον οἷσθ' ὁ; do—know'st thou what? i. e. make haste and do: *εἶδο sub fin. [ᾶ in pres. and imp except in very late poets.]

†Δρέκων, ου, τό, Dreconum, a promontory of the island Cos, Strab.

†Δρέπανα, ων, τά, Drepana, (le correctly Δρέπανον), a city on the west coast of Sicily, Polyb. 1, 41.

Δρεπάνη, ης, ἡ, (δρέπω) a sick reaping-hook, Il. 18, 551, and He in genl. a curved sword, scimitar, δρεπάνον. [ᾶ]

†Δρεπάνη, ης, ἡ, Drepane, name the island of the Phaeacians (Ceyra) from its form, Ar. Rh. 4, 983

Δρεπανίς, ἰδος, ἡ, poet. for δρεπάνη, Nic.

Δρεπανηφόρος, ου, (δρεπάνη, φέει bearing a scythe or hook, ἔρμα ἡ scythe-bearing, scythed-car, Lat. cur falcatus, Xen. An. 1, 7, 10.

Δρεπάνιον, ου, τό, dim. from δρεπανον, Seleuc. ap. Ath. 155 E.

Δρεπάνις, ἰδος, ἡ, (δρεπάνη) sand-martin, from the shape of its large wings, Arist. H. A.

Δρεπανοειδής, ές, (δρεπάνη, εἶδος scythe or sickle-shaped, Thuc. 6, 1, from

Δρεπάνον, ου, τό, (δρέπω) = δρεπάνη, a sickle, Od. 18, 368: a curved sword, scimitar, Hdt. 5, 112; 7, 9; †Δρέπανον, ου, τό, = Δρεπάνη.

α promontory of Achaëa, = Πίον, Strab.

Δρεπώνουργος, ὄν, (δρέπανον, *ἐργον) *naking scythes*, etc.: ὁ δρ., a smith, armourer, Pherecr. Pers. 1, 2.

Δρεπτιδής, ἐς, = δρεπτιανειδής.

Δρεπτός, ἡ, ὄν, (δρέπω) *plucked* or *to be plucked*.

Δρέπτω, poet. for δρέπω, *to pluck*, cull, Mosch. 2, 69: more freq. in mid., Luc., Opp., etc.

ΔΡΕΠΤΩ, f. -ψω, *to break off, pluck*, H. Hom. Cer. 425, Hdt. 2, 92, Eur., etc.: freq. in mid., δρέπεται, *to pluck* for one's self, cull, gather, φύλλα, Od. 12, 357, H. Hom. Cer. 429, usu. of flowers or fruit: hence metaph. like Lat. *decerpere*, *to gain possession or enjoyment of*, ὁ, τιμῆν, ἡβην, Pind. f. 1, 95; 6, 48, etc., and more fully ἐνζῶης ὥτων, Ib. 4, 234; so too δρεπὴν, σοφίαν δ., etc.: by a bold metaph., Aesch. says αἶμα δρέψασθαι, *to shed it*, Theb. 718, cf. Bion 1, 22. Also δρέπτω, q. v. (The Sanscrit root is *dri*, *to break, akin to δειρόω*, *δρύφα*: hence δρεπῶν, δρέπανον, as reaping instruments, and δρεπτής.)

Δρεσία, ας, ἡ, Dresia, a city of Phrygia, Nonn.

*Δρήμ, assumed pres. whence to form some tenses of διδράσκω, esp. αὐρ. 2 ἔδραν, inf. δρᾶναι, Ion. ἔδρην.

Δρηπτήρ, ὁ, Ion. for δραπτήρ.

Δρησαῖος, ὄν, ὁ, Dresaeus, masc. pr. n., Q. Sm.

Δρησμός, οὐ, ὁ, Ion. for δρασμός.

Δρησοσύνη, ἡς, ἡ = δρησοσύνη, service, Lat. cultus, ὁ. ierum, care of the holy rites, H. Hom. Cer. 476.—II. = δρασμός, late.

†Δρησος, οὐ, ὁ, Dresus, a Trojan, Il. 5, 20.

Δρηστήρ, ἥρος, ὁ, δρηστειρα, ἡ, on. for δρᾶστ.

Δρηστής, οὐ, ὁ, δρηστis, ιδος, ἡ, on. for δρασ., etc.

Δρησοσύνη, ἡς, ἡ, Ion. for δρασ-, service, Od. 15, 321.

†Δρίλαι, ὤν, ὁ (Arr. Δρίλλαι) the Drilae, a people of Pontus on the orders of Colchis, Xen. An. 5, 2, 1.

Δρίλος, ὁ, = πόστη, hence = Lat. *illator*, Jac. Lucill. 8.

†Δρίλων, ὠνος, ὁ, Drilon, a river of Lydia, Strab.

Δρίμυλος, ὄν, dim. from δριμύς, μικρὸν, a sharp, piercing little eye, osch. 1, 8.

Δριμύμορος, ὄν, = ὀξύμορος, Galen.

ΔΡΙΜΥΣ, εἰα, ῑ, piercing, cutting, the sense, δριμὺν βέλος, Il. 11, 270: smoke, pungent to the eyes, Ar. esp. 146; of certain herbs, as radish, *ing*, pungent, Xen. Mem. 1, 4, 5: once—II. metaph., like Lat. *acer*, *arp*, keen, bitter, δριμύα μάχη, Pl. 15, 6, Hes. Sc. 261: δριμύς χόλος, Il. 3, 322, θυμός, Aesch. Cho. 392, ἄχος, Ar. esp. C. 457: and of persons, Ar. f. 808, etc.: also shrewd, keen, Eur. cl. 104, and freq. in Plat.: δριμὺν ἔπειν, *to look bitter*, Ar. Ran. 562; *†* also *to look sharply, keenly*, Plat. p. 519 B. Adv. —έως. Hence

Δριμύσσω, *to make pungent*; metaph. *to smother*, late: and

Δριμύτης, ἡς, ἡ, sharpness, pungency of taste, etc., Theophr.: ὁ. ἔπειτος, violence, Gal.—II. metaph. *keenness, shrewdness*, ὁ. πρὸς τὰ ἡμῶτα, Lat. *acre ad descendas artes enium*, Plat. Rep. 535 B: *keenness* vit or satire, Luc.

Δριμύφαγος, ὤ, *to live on acrid food*;

Δριμύφαια, ας, ἡ, an acrid diet, sc., from

Δριμύφαγος, ὄν, (δριμύς, φαγεῖν) *living on acrid food*. [ῶ]

†Δρίον, ὄν, τό, Drion, a mountain of Daunia, Strab.

†Δρίος, εὐος, τό, Drios, a mountain of Achaëa, Diod. S.

ΔΡΙΟΣ, ὁ, also τό, in plur. τὰ δρία, (Hes. Op. 528, Soph., and Eur.): a corpse, wood, thicket, δρίος ὄλης, the tangled wood, Od. 14, 353: only found in nom. sing., nom. and acc. plur.; some read δρύος from δρύς, to which it is akin, Jac. A. P. p. 259, 263. [ῖ]

Δρίφος, metaph. for δίφρος, Sophron ap. E. M., cf. Schäff. Greg. p. 337.

†Δρύγγιλον, ὄν, τό, Drangilum, a spot in Thrace, Dem. 100, 22.

ΔΡΟΙΤΗ, ἡς, ἡ, a wooden bathing-tub, a bath, Aesch. Ag. 1540: also explained a bier, coffin: also δρύτη.

Δρομάσκει, the only relic of an old verb δρομάω = τρέχω, Hes. Fr. 2, for which the Ven. Schol. II. 20, 227, reads φοῖτασκε, and Lob. Phryn. 583 would either restore this, or read δρώμασκε from δρομῶ.

Δρομάδην, adv. (δρόμος) *in running*.

Δρομαῖος, αἶα, αἶον, Ar. Pac. 160, but ας, ὄν, Eur. Alc. 244, Hel. 543, (δρόμος) *running at full speed, swift*, fleet. Adv. —ως.

Δρομάς, ἰδος, ὁ, ἡ, (δρόμος) *running*, ὁ. προεβήν, Eur. Supp. 1000: αὐπὺς δρ., the whirling wheel, Soph. Phil. 680: also c. neut., κῶλω, Eur. Hel. 1301.—II. of fish, migratory, Arist. H. A.—III. a street-walker, δρομαῖς, Lat. *currae*, Geop. 16, 22.

Δρομάω, v. δρομάσκει.

†Δρομεάδης, ὄν, Ion. εἰω, ὁ, Dromeades, masc. pr. n., prop. patr. from Δρομέας.

†Δρομέας, ὄν, ὁ, Dromeas, masc. pr. n., Ath.

Δρομεῖς, ἑως, ὁ, a runner.

Δρομημα, ατος, τό, = δράμημα, q. v.

Δρομῆς, ὄν, ὁ, = δρομεῖς, Eratosth. ap. Ath. 284 D.

Δρομικός, ἡ, ὄν, (δρόμος) *good at running, nimble*, Plat. Theat. 148 C, etc. Adv. —κῶς, Plat. Legg. 706 C.

†Δρομικαίτης, ὄν, ὁ, Dromichaites, a king of the Odrysae in Thrace, Polyaeus.

Δρομοκῆρς, ἑκος, ὁ, (δρόμος, κῆρς) a runner, postman, Aeschin. 45, 20.

†Δρομοκλείδης, ὄν, ὁ, Dromocleides, an Athenian archon, Diod. S.—2. a Sphettian, Plut.

Δρόμος, ὄν, ὁ, (τρέχω, δρομεῖν, δέδρομα) a course, race, running, in Il. usu. of horses, but in 23, 758, of the race run by heroes: and hence in genl. δρόμῳ ἀγωνίζεσθαι, *to run a race*: any quick movement, e. g. flight, Aesch. Pers. 205: a fleeing, escape, also of time, e. g. a day's running, i. e. the distance one can go in a day, ἡμέρης δρ., Hdt. 2, 5, cf. 8, 98: δρόμῳ, hurriedly: δρόμῳ ἕγειν, Hdt. 9, 59; ἵναίαι, 3, 77; χρῆσθαι, 6, 112; χωρεῖν, Thuc., and Xen. Proverb. περὶ τοῦ παντός δρόμον θεῖν, *to run for one's all*, risk one's all, Hdt. 8, 74.—2. the length of the stadium, a course or heat in a race, Soph. El. 726.—II. a place for running, race-course, Od. 4, 605, Hdt. 6, 126: a public walk, Lat. *ambulatio*, Eur. Andr. 599, Euclid. Ἀστρατ. 3, and Plat., κατάστροφος δρ., Lat. *ambulationis tecta*, Id. Euthyd. 273 A, cf. Ruhnk. Tim. Proverb. ἐκτός δρόμον, ἔξω δρόμον φέρεσθαι, Lat. *extra oleas vagari*, to get off the course, i. e. wander from the point, Aesch. Pr. 883, cf. Plat. Cra. 414 I

Δρόμῶν, ὠνο-, ὁ, a light vessel.—I a kind of crab, Plin.

†Δρόμιον, ἄνος, ὁ, Dromion, a comic poet, Ath. 240 D.—Esp. as a name of slaves, Luc., Ath., etc.

†Δροπικοί, ὠν, οἱ, the Dropicci, a nomadic people in Persia, Hdt. 1, 125.

Δροσαλλίς, ἰδος, ἡ, a kind of vine Geop.

Δροσερός, ἡ δν (δρόσος) dewy, water, αἰθήρ, πηγαί, Eur. Bacch. 865 Hel. 1335, νεφέλαι, Ar. Nub. 338.

†Δροστή, ἡς, ἡ, Drostē, fem. pr. n. Luc.

Δροσίω, f. -ίσω, (δρόσος) *to bedew* moisten, besprinkle, Ar. Ran. 1312.

Δροσίμων, ὄν, = sq., Plut.

Δροστιός, ἡ, ὄν, = δροσερός, Anth.

†Δροστis, ἰδος, ἡ, Drostis, fem. pr. n., Dem. 1386, 8.

Δροσσοβόλεω, ὤ, *to shed dew*, ὁ ἄνρ δρ., Plut.: from

Δροσσοβόλος, ὄν, (δρόσος, βάλλω) dewy, productive of dew, Theophr.

Δροσσιμων, ὄν, gen. ὠνος, (δρόσος εἶμα) dew-clad, νεφέλαι, Orph.

Δροσσίς, εσσα, εν, poet. for δροσερός, Eur. Tro. 833.

Δροσσίμελι, ιτος, τό, (δρόσος, μέλι) honey-dew, Gal.

Δροσσιπῶγής, ἐς, (δρόσος, πήγνυμι) dew-nourished or fed.

Δροσσιπύχη, ἡς, ἡ, (δρόσος, πύχη) hear-frost, time, Arist. Mund.

ΔΡΟΣΟΣ, ὄν, ἡ, dew, Lat. *ros*, Aesch., etc.: also the time of dew, dew-fall, Hdt. 2, 68.—2. poet. in genl. spring-water, any pure genial moisture, Valck. Hipp. 121: tears, Soph. Aj 1208.—3. metaph. any thing delicate and tender, e. g. the young of animals, Aesch. Ag. 141, cf. ἔρση. Hence

Δροσώω, ὤ, *to bedew*: δέδρωσμαι, ἡς, = sq., Anacreont.

Δροσώδης, ἐς, (δρόσος, εἶδος) dewy, moist, Pherecr. Metall. 2.

†Δρουεντίας, ὄν, ὁ, Druentia, no Drance, a river of Gallia Lugdunen sis, Strab.

†Δρουνίδαι, v. Δρυνίδαι.

†Δρούσος, ὄν, ὁ, the Rom. Drusus Strab.

Δρύακες, ὠν, αἱ, (δρύς) = δρυόχοι Gramm.

†Δρύαλος, ὄν, ὁ, Dryalus, a Centaur, Hes. Sc. Herc. 187.

Δρυάριον, ὄν, τό, dim. from δρύς.

Δρύας, ἰδος, ἡ, a Dryad, nymph whose life was bound up with that of her tree, Plut. cf. Ἀμαδονάς.

†Δρύας, ατος, ὁ, Dryas, one of the Lapithae, Il. 1, 263; Hes. Sc. Herc. 179.—2. father of Lyeurgus, king of Thrace, Il. 6, 130: also the son of the same, Apollod.—3. son of Mars, engaged in the Calydonian hunt Id. 1, 8, 2.

Δρυηκόπος, ὄν, (δρύς, κόπτω) wood cutting, Lyc.

†Δρυῖδαι, ὠν, οἱ, the Druids, the priests of the Gauls, Strab.

†Δρυῖνας, ὄν, Ep. αο, ὁ, a kind of serpent, that makes its abode in hol'ow oaks, etc., Nic. Th. 471.

Δρύνιος, ἡ, ὄν, (δρύς) oaken, οὐδός, Od. 21, 43; δρ. πῦρ, a fire of oak wood, Theocr. 9, 19; μέλι, honey from the hollow of an oak, Anth.

Δρυῖτης, ὄν, ὁ, (δρύς) in Theophr. C. Pl. 1, 2, 2, said to be a kind of cy press.—2. λίθος, a kind of stone, Plin.

Δρύκαρπον, ὄν, τό, (δρύς, καρπός) an acorn, or like fruit, Lyc.

Δρυκολάπτης, ὄν, ὁ, = δρυκολάπτης, Ar. Av. 480.

Δρυμάω and δρυμάσσω, rare co. lat. forms of δρύπτω.

†Δρυμαῖα, ας, ἡ, = Δρύμος 1.

†Δρύμας, ὁ, acc. to Tzetz. = Δρυαῖος, appell. of Apollo among the Milesians, Lyc. 522.

Δρυμόνιος, α, ον, (δουμών) haunting the woods, dub. in Orph.

Δρυμός, οὔ, ὁ, an oak-coprice, in gen. a coprice, thicket, wood, Hom., Trag., etc.; Hom. has only the heterog. plur. δρυμά, Il. 11, 118, Od. 10, 150, etc.: but we have acc. plur. δρυμοῦς in Aesch. Fr. 291, 10. [In masc. 3, in neut. plur. ὅ in Hom., etc., but also ὅ in later Ep., v. Herm. Orph. Arg. 681.]

†Δρυμός, ον, ἡ, (acc. to Arcad. and Harpocr. δρυμός) Drymus, a city of Phocis, Hdt. 8, 33; also called Δρυμαία in Paus.—2. a city on the borders of Attica and Boeotia, Dem. 446, 2.

†Δρυμοῖσσα, ἡ, Drymussa, an island on the coast of Ionia, near Clazomenae, Thuc. 8, 31: in Polyb. Λοῖον, or Δρύον, 22, 27, 5.

Δρυμοχάρης, ἐς, (δρυμός, χαίρω) delighting in the woods, Orph.

Δουμώδης, ἐς, (δρυμός, εἶδος) woody, Diod.

Δρυμών, ὠνος, ἡ = δρυμός, Joseph. †Δρυνέμετος, ον, ὁ, Drynemētus, a spot in Gallatia, Strab.

Δρυοβάλανος, ον, ἡ, (δρυς, βάλανος) an acorn, Strab.

Δρυοκόπος, ον, (δρυς, *γέρω) producing oaks, oak-grown, ὄρη, Ar. Thesm. 114.

Δρυόεις, ἐσσα, ἐν, (δρυς) full of oaks, woody, ap. Strab. p. 626.

Δρυοκοίτης, ον, ὁ, (δρυς, κοίτη) a dweller on the oak, epith. of the τέττις, Anth.

Δρυκολάπτης, ον, ὁ, (δρυς, κολάπτω) the woodpecker, Arist. H. A., in Ar. Av. 483 δρυκολάπτης.

Δρυκοτόπος, ον, (δρυς, κόπτω) hawking or pecking trees, ὄρνις ὁρ. a woodpecker Arist. H. A.

†Δρυοτίς, ἰδος, ἡ, Dryopsis, the territory of the Dryopes, a region around Mt. Oeta, Hdt. 1, 56.

Δρυοτάγης, ἐς, (δρυς, πήγνυμι) built, made of oak: ὁ. στόλος, said to be = πᾶσσαλος, perh. act., pinning oak together, binding timber, Soph. Fr. 629.

†Δρύοπες, ὠν, οἱ, the Dryōpes, a Pelasgic race around Mt. Oeta; they dwelt at a later period in the Peloponnese, Hdt. 2, 560, Hdt. 8, 31, etc.

Δρύος; v. δρύος.

†Δρύος Κεφαλαί, αἰ, Dryosecephalae, (prop. heads of oak) a narrow pass of Cithaeron, between Athens and Plataeae, Hdt. 9, 39, Thuc. 3, 24.

Δρυοτομία, ας, ἡ, (δρυτόμος) a pruning or felling of trees: hence, the prunings, fire-wood, Plat. Legg. 678 D.

Δρυοτομική, ἡς, ἡ, sub. τέχνη, the art of pruning or felling trees, Plat. Polit. 288 D: from

Δρυτόμος, ον, (δρυς, τέμνω) cutting or felling timber, Aesop.

Δρύον, ον, τό, v. sq., II.

Δρύοχοι, ὠν, οἱ, (δρυς, ἔχω) the oaken ribs or cross-timbers of a ship, which hold the whole together, Od. 19, 574, where the pole-axes ranged in a row are compared to the rows of ribs as they stand fixed in the keel (γρότις): in same signif. ἔγκοιλον, ἐπιστοατήρ, and ρομεῖς were used.

In Polyb. ἐκ δρυάων ναυπηγεῖσθαι, to build a ship all new, as we say, from the keel: so, δρυόχους τίθεναι ῥάμμας, to lay the keel of a new ship, Ar. Thesm. 52; and Proverb., εἶον ἐκ δρυόων, Plat. Tim. 91 B.

II. = δρυς, in oak wood, Anth., Eur. El. 1163, in heterog. pl. τὰ δούρα:

the sing. τὸ δρύοχον in signif. I, Poll. 1, 85.

Δρύοψ, -οπος, ὁ, an unknown bird, Ar. Av. 304, different from the δρυκολάπτης.

†Δρύοψ, -οπος, ὁ, Dryops, son of Apollo, H. Hom. Pan. 34: from him were descended acc. to mythol. the Dryopes, v. Δρύοπες.—2. a son of Priam, Il. 20, 454.

Δρύπητής, ἐς, (δρύς, πέπω) ripened on the tree, hence quite ripe, ἑλλάς, Chionid. Ptoch. 4, αἰ δρυπητής (sc. ἰσχύας), Ar. Lys. 564, and μῦσα ὁρ. Cratin. Plut. 2: esp. over-ripe, decayed, cf. δρύππα, hence ὄρ, ἔταιραι, Ar. Fr. 190: but this word seldom occurs without δρυπητής for a v. l., and Dind. prefers the latter, Steph. Thes. in voc.

Δρύπητής, ἐς, (δρύς, πίπτω) falling from the tree, ready to fall, v. foreg.

†Δρυπητής, ἰδος, ἡ, Drypētis, daughter of Darius, Diod. S.: in Arr. Δρύπητις.

Δρυπίς, ἰδος, ἡ, (δρύπτω) a kind of thorn, Theophr.

Δρύππα, ἡ, Lat. druppa, an over-ripe, mouldy olive, Anth.

ΔΡΥΠΤΩ, f. -ψω: perf. δέδρυφα, perf. pass. δέδρυμαι. To tear, scratch, wound; in mid., δρυπνέμεν ὁνύχεσι παρειάς, tearing each other's cheeks, Od. 2, 153: δρυπτεσθαι παρειών, to tear one's cheek, Lat. genas lacerare, Eur. Hec. 655; and so without παρειών, Xen. Cyr. 3, 1, 13. (For root v. sub δρέπω: collat. forms are δρύφω, though not in use, δρυμάζω, δρυμάσω, δρυφάζω, in Gramm.)

ΔΡΥΤΩ, ἡ, also, acc. to Schol. Ar. Nub. 401, ὁ, gen. δρύος, acc. δρύν, δρύα only in Q. Sm.: the oak, Hom., etc.: sacred to Jupiter, who gave his oracles from the oaks of Dodona, Od. 14, 328: hence αἱ προσήγοροι δρύες, Aesch. Pr. 832. Proverb. οὐκ ἀπὸ δρύος οὐδ' ἀπὸ πέτρης ἀρίσειν, said to be of conversing securely and at ease like shepherds, Il. 22, 126: but οὐκ ἀπὸ δρύος ἐσσι, οὐδ' ἀπὸ πέτρης, thou art not from the oak or rock, i. e. thou hast parents and a country, art not a foundling from the woods, Od. 19, 163, cf. Plat. Apol. 34 D.—II. any timber tree, like Lat. quercus, Theophr.: πῖτρα δρύς, the resinous pine, Soph. Tr. 763.—III. metaph., a worn-out old man, like γερὺνδρον, Anth., cf. Horace's aridae quercus; Od. 4, 13, [v] except in acc. sing. δρύν, nom. and acc. plur. δρύς: once in gen. δρύος, Hes. Op. 434, at the beginning of a verse.]

†Δρύς, νός, ἡ, Drys, a city of Thrace, near Messembria, Dem.

Δρύτη, ἡς, ἡ, (δρύς) another form of δρύτης.

Δρύτομος, ον, poet. for δουτομός, Il. 11, 86.

Δρυφάω, = δρύπτω.

Δρυφάκτον, ον, τό, and δρύφακτος, ον, ὁ, a fence, boundary, paling. usu. in plur. like Lat. cancelli, esp. at Athens, the bar of the courts of law or the council-chamber, Ar. Vesp. 552, etc.: also a hedge, Piers. Moer. 127. (From δρύς: others write δρύφακτος, as if from δρύς, φράσσω, wrongly.) Hence

Δρυφάκτω, ᾶ, to fence, fortify, Polyb. Hence

Δρυφάκτωμα, ατος, τό, an inclosure, Strab.

Δρυφάσω, f. -ζω, (δρύφακτον) to fence round, guard by a fence, Lyc.

Δρυφής, ἡς, ἡ, (δρύπτω) a tearing, scratching.

Δρύφελον, ον, τό, that which is scraped off, dust.

Δρύνηον, ον, τό = foreg., Anth.

Δρυνογέραν, οντος, ο, (δρύπτω, γέρον) a worn-out old man

Δρυνοτάς, παιδός, ὁ, (δρύπτω, πᾶς) a worn-out, sickly boy.

Δρυώδης, ἐς, (δρύς, εἶδος) like oaks, oaken.

†Δρύωι, ὠν, οἱ, the Drōi, a people of Thrace, Thuc. 2, 101.

Δρύωμι, Ep. lengthd. form of ὄρ pres. act. from δρύω, for δρύμι, Od.

Δρυοῦκίς, (δρύπτα) to get rid of hair by means of pitch-plasters, Pseudo Luc. Hence

Δρυοῦκισμός, οὔ, ὁ, a getting rid of hair thus, Diosc.

Δρύπας, ἄκος, ὁ, (δρέπω) a patch, ointment or plaster, Gal. (ᾶ, Martial 3, 74; 10, 65.)

†Δρωπίδης, ον, ὁ, Dropides, a brother of Solon, Plat. Tim. 20 E.—2. an Athenian archon, Arr. An. 4, 8.

Δρύπτω, = διακόπτω ἢ διασκοπέω Aesch. Fragm. 259.

Δρύω, poet. for δρύω.

Δύ, 3 sing. aor. 2 act. of δύω, to ξύν, II.

Δυαδικός, ἡ, ὄν, (δύω) of, belonging to the number two, Plut.: ἀριθμός, the dual number, Gramm.

Δυάω, (δύω) to unite, Gramm.: to express in the dual number, Ib.

Δυάκις, (δύω) adv. twice, = οἰς, ἑπῆς, and τριάκις, Ar. Fr. 607.

Δυάς, ἰδος, ἡ, (δύω) the number two: duality: both in Plat.

Δυνασιός, οὔ, ὁ, (δυναζομαι) pairing union.

Δυνάω, ᾶ, (δύν) to plunge in misery, to ruin, ἀνθρώπων, Od. 20, 195 where δυνάωσι is not subj., but indir. pres. poet. and Ion. for δύνωσι.

Δυγός, Dor. for ζυγός, E. M. p. 354 16.

Δνεῖν, Att. for δυοῖν, gen. and dual from δύο.

Δνερός, α, ὄν, (δύη) miserably Böckh. Inscr. 1, 537.

ΔΥΗ, ἡς, ἡ, ill-luck, misery, anguish, Od.: πῆμα δύνῃ, the weight of woe, Od. 14, 338: grievous labour, toil, pain, Soph. Aj. 938: harsh usage, violence, Aesch. Fr. 179. (The Sanscr. root is du, to suffer pain hence prob. also δυγ-, and δύνειν.)

Δυηπάθεια, ας, ἡ, and Anth. δυπαθία, ας, ἡ, misery, suffering: from δυπάθειν, ἐς, (δύν, παθεῖν), miserable, much-enduring, Opp.

Δυηπαθία, ας, ἡ, v. δυηπαθεία.

Δυηπαθός, ον, = δυηπαθής, H. Ho Merc. 486.

Δυημῆ, ἡς, ἡ, Dor. for δυσημῆ, δυσημῆ, ὄν, (δυό) of, belonging two, ὁ, δ. sub. ἀριθμός, the dual, li duadikós.

Δύιος, α, ον, = δυερός, Aesch. Sup. 842.

†Δυμανάται, ὠν, οἱ, the Dymnatai Hdt. 5, 68; and Δυμάνες, ὠν, οἱ, Dymānes, one of the three stems of the Doric race; acc. to Steph. v. from Δυμᾶν, ἄνος, ὁ Δύμας, ἀντιό, a son of the Doric king Aegimius Paus., etc. Hence

†Δυμάντειος, α, ον, of Dymas, Ly. 1388.

†Δύμας, αντος, ὁ, Dymas, father Asius and Hecuba, Il. 16, 719.—2. Phaeacian, Od. 6, 22.—3. v. sub Δμανάται.

Δύμεναι, inf. aor. 2 act. of δύω Ep. for δύναμι, Il. [v]

†Δύμη, ἡς, ἡ, Dymē, a city Achaea, earlier Σπράτος, H. Ho Apoll. 425: οἱ Δυμῖοι, the Dymtae

Polyb. ἡ Δυναμία, the territory of Dyme. Strab.

*Δύμι, assumed as pres. whence to form some tenses of δύω, δύνα.

ΔΥΝΑΜΙ, I can, in pres. and imperf. like *ιστάμαι*, 2 pres. rather *δύνασαι* than *δύνῃ*, which in good authors is only subjunct., though even in Eur. Hec. 253, we find *δύνῃ* as Att. and Dor., cf. Schäf. Soph. Phil. 798: subj. *δύναμαι*, 2 Ion. *δύνῃ*, Il.: Dep. c. fut. mid. *δύνῃσθαι*, and aor. pass. *ἡδυνήθην*, and (always in Hom., and usu. in Hdt.) *ἔδυνάσθην*: aor. mid. *ἔδυνῃσάνην*, Hom.: perf. *δεδυνάμην*: verb. adj. *δυνατός*. The Att. prefer the double augment *ἡδυνάμην*, *ἡδυνήθην*, which is found as early as Hdt. 1, 10; yet in Thuc., and Xen. the single augm. is more usu.—I. to be able, capable, strong enough, c. inf., Hom.: also absol., though strictly an inf. must be supplied from the context: *εἰ δύνασαι γε*, if at least thou canst, Il.; *ὅσσον δύναμαι χερσίν τε ποσίν τε*, as far as I can do it., Il.; *Ζεὺς δύναται ἅπαντα*, Zeus can do all, Od.; *μέγα δυνάμενος*, very powerful, mighty, Od.; hence *οἱ δυνάμενοι*, men of power, rank, and influence, Eur. Or. 889.—2. of moral possibility, to be able to dare, Soph. Ant. 455. The inf. aor. is most freq. with *δύναμαι*, the inf. fut. most rare and only post-Hom., e. g. Soph. Phil. 1394, cf. Herm. Opusc. 1, 281.—II. to pass for, and that—1. of money, to be worth, c. acc., *σίγλος δύναται ἐπὶ δρολοῦς*, Xen. An. 1, 6; metaph. *λόγοι ἔργα δυνάμενοι*, words that are as good as deeds, Thuc. 6, 40.—2. of words, to signify, *τὸν δύνασθαι*, to have the same meaning, be equivalent to, Hdt. 6, 6, 3, like Lat. *valere* for *significare*, chaf. Dion. Comp. 88, *ἴσον δύναται*, Lat. *idem valet*, Hdt. 6, 86, 3; so *οὐτὸ δύνανται αἱ ἰσχυρίαι*, they mean this much, Thuc. 6, 36, so *δύνειν*, *ἡλεῖν*, lb. 1, 141.—3. as Mathem. *rm*, *δύναμι* expresses the power of number to produce its square, e. g. *ὅσο δύναται τέτταρα*, two is the square root of four, *ὅπως δύναται τράπον*, etc., Plat. Theat. 147, 148 B, cf. *δύναμις* 9.—III. *οὐ δύναται*, c. inf. aor., it cannot be, i. e. it is against destiny, Valck. Hdt. 7, 134, 45; so *οὐκ ὀθέλει*, in Xen. (Perh. connected with *δύω*, *δύνω*, to undertake, to have the power of doing, etc.) except in *δυνάμενοι*, Od. 1, 276, 414, Ep. Hom. 15, 1, and pr. nom. *δυνάμεν*, metri grat.] Hence *Δυναμένη*, *ης*, *η*, *Δυνάμενη*, a Neid., Il. 18, 43. [v] *Δυναμικός*, *η*, *όν*, able, powerful, efficients, Theophr. *Δύναμις*, *η*, gen. *εως*, Ion. dat. *οὔν*, (*δύναμι*) power, might, strength: Hom. esp. of bodily strength; *πᾶρ ἅμιν*, beyond one's strength, Il. 13, 1, so in prose *παρὰ δ*. Plat. *ὑπὲρ δ*. n., opp. to *κατὰ δ*, as far as lies in, Lat. *pro virili*, Hdt. 3, 142, etc.—to *εἰς* or *πρὸς δ*. Thuc., and *τ*.: in genl. power, force, ability: —1. force of mind, power, ability, *δ*. *της ποιήσεως*, Plat.: and *δύνει*, esp. of eloquence, Schäf. N. Comp. 410.—2. outward power, *ut*, influence, authority, Lat. *potentia*, Hdt. 1, 90.—3. a force for, forces, *δ*. *περὶ*, etc., Hdt. 5, Xen., etc.—4. in genl. a power, ability, like Lat. *vis*, *χρημάτων*, 7, 9.—5. the force of a word, meaning, Lat. *vis*, Plat. Crat.

394 B.—6. *δύναιμι*, as adv. *virtually*, *potentially*; opp. to *ἐνεργεία*, actually, Arist. Metaph.—7. a faculty, power, capacity, Arist. Eth. N.: hence a faculty, art, as logic and rhetoric, Arist. Org.: also a medicine, Hipp., cf. Bast. Greg. p. 907.—8. worth, value, as of money, Plut.—9. Mathem. term, *potentia*, either in geom., the side of a square, or in arithm., the square root; each of which being multiplied into itself produces the complete square, Plat. Theat. 147 D, sq., ubi v. Stallb. [v]

†*Δύναμις*, *εως*, *η*, *Δυνάμις*, fem. pr. n., Dio C.

Δυναμόω, *ω*, to strengthen, confirm, LXX.

Δυνασις, *εως*, *η*, poet. for *δύναμις*, Pind. P. 4, 424, Soph. and Eur. [*δύν*ναις; Ellendt v. in voc.]

Δυναστεία, *ας*, *η*, (*δυναστεύω*) power, lordship, rule, Soph. O. T. 593: *δ*. *ὀλίγων ἀνδρῶν*, Thuc. 3, 62; hence *δυναστεία*, simply for an oligarchy, Xen. Hell. 5, 4, 46; in Thessaly, Thuc. 4, 78: government by force, despotism, Arist. Pol. 2, 10, 14.

Δυναστευτικός, *η*, *όν*, suited to power, arbitrary, absolute, opp. to *κατασκευαστικός*, Arist. Pol. 2, 10, 13: from

Δυναστεύω, to be a *δυναστής*, hold power or lordship, be powerful or influential, Hdt. 9, 2, Thuc. 6, 89: to be high in rank, Isocr. 249 C: in genl. to prevail, be prevalent, Hipp.—II. on the mathem. sense of the word, v. Stallb. Plat. Rep. 546 B.

†*Δυναστής*, *ης*, *η*, *Dynaste*, daughter of Thespisus, Apollod.

Δυναστής, *ον*, *δ*, (*δύναμαι*) a lord, master, ruler, Soph. Ant. 608: *οἱ δ* the chief men, Lat. *optimates*, Hdt. 2, 32.

Δυναστικός, *η*, *όν*, belonging to a *δυναστής* or *δυναστεία*, absolute, arbitrary, Arist. Pol.

Δυναστὶς, *ιδος*, *η*, fem. from *δυναστής*, Dem. Phal.

Δυνασταύρος, *ορος*, *δ*, = *δυναστής*. Eur. I. A. 280.

Δυνατός, *ω*, (*δυνατός*) to be powerful, mighty, N. T.

Δυνάτης, *ον*, *δ*, poet. for *δυναστής*, dub. in Aesch. Pers. 675.

Δυνατός, *η*, *όν*, strong, mighty, esp. in body, *τὸ δυνατώτατον*, the ablest-bodied men, Hdt. 9, 31.—2. powerful, able, absol. or c. inf., as *δ*. *λύσαι*, mighty to loose, Pind. O. 10, 11, and so oft. c. inf., cf. *δενός*: c. dat., *χρημασι*, Thuc. 1, 13: *οἱ δ*, the chief men, men of chief rank and influence, Id. 2, 65: *τὸ δ*, one's strength or power; hence *εἰς*, *κατὰ τὸ δ*, as far as in one lies, Lat. *pro virili*, Plat.—2. of things, possible, Lat. *quod fieri possit*, Hdt., etc.: *τὰ δ* things which, being possible, are subjects of deliberation, Thuc. 5, 89, cf. Arist. Rhet. 1, 4.—3. Adv. —*τως*, strongly, powerfully, Lat. *valide*, *valde*, *εἰπεῖν* *δ*, Aeschin. 34, 22: *δ*. *ἔχει*, it is possible, Hdt. 7, 11.

Δυνήρης, *η*, *όν*, = *δυνατός*, late word.

Δύνω, v. sub *δύω*.

ΔΥΟ, gen. and dat. *δύοιν*, Att. also *δύνειν*, esp. in fem. gen., though *δύνειν* is now excluded from the best ed. of good Att. writers, as Eur. El. 536, Thuc. 1, 20, v. Ellendt Lex. Soph. v. *δύο* fin.: strictly the dual form is *δύω*, Hom.: but never so in Trag. Pors. Or. 1550: gen. plur. *δύων*, dat. *δυσί*, Thuc. 8, 101, Ion. also *δυσί*, Hdt. 7, 106: cf. *δοῖω* and *δοῖσι*, sometimes like *ἔμφω* used indecl., e. g. *τὴν δύω μοιράων*, Il., and so Att., e. g. Thuc. 3, 89. Lat. *duo*, Sanscr.

duo, our *two*, old Germ. *zwo*, *anzu* through all the kindred languages Hom. oft. joins it with plural nouns and verbs, as *δύο δ' ἄνδρες*, etc.; so also in Att.: *ὅσο* sometimes for *one or two*, Lat. *vel duo vel nemo*, a few, Theocr. 14, 45: *δύν δύο*, by *two*, Il. 10, 224; *εἰς δύο*, two and two, Xen.; *δύο ποιεῖν τὴν πόλιν*, to split the state into two, divide it, Arist. On the gramm. forms of this word, v. Loh. Phryn. 210 sq., Buttin. Ausf. Gr. § 70, 2

Δυογόν, *ον*, *τό*, supposed old *πυκνόν* of *ζυγόν*, Plat. Cratyl. 418 D.

Δυοειδής, *ης*, (*δύο*, *είδος*) of two forms, Porph.

Δυοῖσι, Ion. for *δυσί*, dat. of *δύο*, Hdt.

Δυοκαίδεκα, *οἱ*, *αἱ* *τά*, twelve, Il. also *δωδέκα*, *δώδεκα*.

Δυοκαδέκαμνος, *ον*, Soph. Tr. 648, *δυοκαδέκας*, *ιδος*, *η*, and Hipp. *δυοκαδέκατος*, = *δώδεκ*.

Δυοκαδέκος, sub. *ἀριθμός*, the number twelve, Alcae. 99.

Δυοκαπεντηκροστός, *η*, *όν*, the fifty second, Archimed.

Δυοποιός, *ον*, (*δύω*, *ποιέω*) making two, Arist. Metaph.

Δυσστός, *η*, *όν*, the second.

Δυστοκέω, *ω*, (*δύω*, *τίκτω*) to produce two, Arist. Gen. An.

Δύτιμος, *ον*, *δ*, a diver, Lat. *mergus*, Call. Fr. 167. From

Δύπτω, (*δύω*) to duck, dive, Lyc.: trans., *δ*. *κεφαλῆς*, Ap. Rh.

†*Δύρας*, *ον*, *δ*, the *Dyras*, a river of Trachinia, in Thessaly, Hdt. 7, 198.

Δύρομαι, poet. for *δύρομαι*, Trag. v. Pors. Hec. 728. [v]

†*Δυρράχιον*, *ον*, *τό*, *Dyrrhachium*, a city of Epirus, earlier Epidamnus, Plut. Hence

†*Δυρράχης*, *ιδος*, *η*, fem. adj. *Dyrrhachian*, Anth.

†*Δύρτα*, *ων*, *τά*, *Dyrta*, a city of Lydia, Arr. An. 4, 30, 5.

Δύς, insepar. prefix, opp. to *εὖ*, and like our *un-* or *mis-* in *un-*res**, *mis-chance*, always with notion of hard, bad, ill, unlucky, dangerous, etc., whether in excess or defect, as *δυσχέλιος*, *δυσχαγος*: destroying a word's good, or increasing its bad signif.: and so joined even to words of negat. signif., as *δυσάχετος*. The poets are fond of it in strong contrasts, as *Πάρις ἄσπετος*, *γάμος δύσγαμος*: and in genl. it is nearly—a priv. These compds. are very numerous being all ways admissible with verbal adjectives before *στ*, *θ*, *σπ*, *σχ*, *ς* was omitted, v. *δυστ-*. (In Sanscr., *dus-*, o more freq. *dur-*; which may be akin to *δύρομαι*, *δ-δύρομαι*: others connect it with *δύω*, as if orig. of *severance*, or simple *privation*, like *α-*.)

Δύς, *δύσα*, *δύν*, part. aor. 2 of *δύω*.

Δυσγγεγώς, *ον*, (*δύς*, *ἄγγελος*) a messenger of ill, Nonn.

Δυσγής, *ης*, (*δύς*, *ἄγος*) guilty, impious, opp. to *εὐαγής*.

Δυσγάκμοστος, *δυσγάκριτος*, poet. for *δυσανак*.

Δύσγαγος, *ον*, (*δύς*, *ἄγνος*) unchaste impure, Aesch. Supp. 751.

Δυσγαρόω, *ω*, to have bad sport in fishing, Plut.: from

Δυσγάρη, *ης*, (*δύς*, *ἄγρα*) hard to catch: ill-caught, Opp. Hence

Δυσγάρια, *ας*, *η*, bad sport.

Δυσγάγος, *ον*, (*δύς*, *ἄγω*) hard to guide, restive, Dion. H.

Δυσγών, *ανος*, *δ*, *η*, (*δύς*, *ἰγών*) full of hard contests: having seen hard service, Plut. [v]

Δυσγώνιστος, *ον*, (*δύς*, *ἰγών*) *μαί* impregnable.

Διδάδελφος, ον, (δύς, ἀδελφος) unhappy in one's brothers, Aesch. Theb. 370. [α]

Δυσαιρία, ας, ἡ, badness of air, mis-
tiness, Strab.: from

Δυσέρωτος, ον, (δύς, ἄρη) having bad
air, Id. [α]

Δυσῆς, ἐς, (δύς, ἄρη) blowing ill,
i. e. adverse or stormy, mischief-laden,
Hom.: poet. gen. pl., δρῆσῶν for
δρῆσῶν, Od. 13, 99.—II. ill-smelling,
Opp.

Δυσήλιος, α, ον, also ος, ον, (δύς,
ἔθλιος) most miserable, Soph. O. C.
328.

Δυσαιάκτος, ον, (δύς, αιάω) most
mournful, miserable, LXX.

Δυσαιανής, ἐς, strengthd. form of
αἰανής, Aesch. Pers. 281.

Δυσαιθριος, ον, (δύς, αἰθριος) not
clear, cloudy, misty, Eur. Heracl. 857.

Δυσαινήτος, ον, (δύς, αἰνέω) hard
to praise, or of ill fame, Orph.

Δυσαινιγμα, ατος, τό, (δύς, αἰνιγμα)
a riddle of woe.

Δυσαιρετος, ον, (δύς, αἰρέω) hard
to take, impregnable.

Δυσαισθησία, ας, ἡ, insensibility,
Tim. Locr.: and

Δυσαισθητός, to be unfeeling: from
Δυσαισθητος, ον, (δύς, αἰσθάνομαι)
unfeeling, insensible: τὸ δυσαισθητον
=δυσαισθησία, Gal.—II. hard to per-
ceive or trace.

Δυσαίων, υνος, ὁ, ἡ, (δύς, αἰών)
living a hard life, most miserable, Trag.:
αἰὼν δυσαίων, a life that is no life,
Eur. Hel. 214, cf. ἀβίωτος.

Δυσαλγής, ἐς, Plut.: and

Δυσάλγητος, ον, (δύς, ἄλγος, ἄλ-
γέω) hard to be borne, most painful, or,
acc. to Meineke, hard to hurt, Eupol.
Incert. 106.—II. unfeeling, hard-heart-
ed, Soph. O. T. 12.

Δυσάλθης, ἐς, =sq., Hipp., deadly,
fatal, ἄκοντον, Nic., γάλα, Anth.

Δυσάλθητος, ον, (δύς, ἄλθω, ἄλθεω)
hard to cure, inveterate, Nonn.

Δυσάλιος, ον, Dor. for δυσήλιος,
Eur. Rhos. 247, where others δυσ-
άνιος for δυσήλιος. [α]

Δυσαλλοίωτος, ον, (δύς, ἄλλοιόω)
hard to alter: hard to digest, Hipp.

Δυσάλυκτος, ον, (δύς, ἄλυκω) hard
to escape, Nic.

Δυσάλωτος, ον, (δύς, ἄλωναί) hard
to catch, take, conquer, Aesch. P. 166:

δ. κακῶν, out of the reach of ills, Soph.
O. C. 1723: hard to comprehend, Plat.
Tim. 51 A.

Δυσάμβατος, ον, poet. for δυσανά-
βατος.

Δυσάμμορος, ον, strengthd. for ἄμ-
μορος, most miserable, ill-starred, Il.
22, 428.

Δυσανάβατος, ον, (δύς, ἀναβαίνω)
hard to mount, Simon. 15, in form δυσ-
άμβ.

Δυσαναβιβαστος, ον, (δύς, ἀναβι-
βάω) hard to bring back.

Δυσανάγωγος, ον, (δύς, ἀνάγω) hard
to throw up or off, Diosc.—II. hard to
guide or steer.

Δυσανάδοτος, ον, (δύς, ἀναδίδωμι)
ard to digest, Ath.

Δυσαναβημιόωτος, ον, (δύς, ἀναβη-
μιόω) hard to evaporate, Artem.

Δυσανάκλητος, ον, (δύς, ἀνακαλέω)
hard to call back, Plut., or restore.

Δυσανακόμιστος, ον, (δύς, ἀνακο-
μίζω) hard to bring back, to recall, re-
store, recover, Aesch. Eum. 262, in
form δυσάγκ.

Δυσανακράτος, ον, (δύς, ἀνακράν-
νυμι) hard to mix or temper, Plut.

Δυσανακρίτος, ον, (δύς, ἀνακρίνω)
hard to distinguish or examine, Aesch.
Supp. 126, in form δυσάγκρ.

Δυσανάληπτος, ον, (δύς, ἀναλαμ-
βάνω) hard to recover, Alcida.

Δυσανάλυστος, ον, (δύς, ἀναλύω)
hard to undo.

Δυσαναπειστος, ον, (δύς, ἀναπεί-
θω) hard to dissuade or convince, Plat.
Parm. 135 A.

Δυσανάπλους, ον, (δύς, ἀναπλέω)
hard to sail up, δ. Ῥοδανός, Strab.

Δυσανάπλωτος, ον, =foreg., Strab.

Δυσανάπνευστος, ον, (δύς, ἀνα-
πνέω) breathing hard, Arist. Sens.

Δυσαναπρέντος, ον, (δύς, ἀναπο-
ρένυμαι) hard to pass, Philo.

Δυσανασκεύαστος, ον, (δύς, ἀνα-
σκενάζω) hard to restore.

Δυσανόσφαλος, ον, (δύς, ἀνα-
σφάλλωμαι) hardly recovering from a
fall or illness, Hipp.

Δυσανασχετέω, ὦ, to bear ill, to be
unable to bear, τι, Thuc. 7, 71: to be
greatly distressed or vexed, ἐπὶ τινι or
πρὸς τι, Plut.: from

Δυσανίσχεται, ον, (δύς, ἀνέχομαι)
hard to bear, intolerable, Ap. Rh.—II.
act. hardly bearing, τινός. Adv. -τως.

Δυσαντρέπτος, ον, (δύς, ἀνatre-
πω) hard to overthrow, Plut.

Δυσανδρία, ας, ἡ, (δύς, ἀνὴρ) want
of men, App.

Δυσάνεκτος, ον, (δύς, ἀνέχω) =δυσ-
ανόσχος I, Xen. Mem. 2, 2, 8.

Δυσάνεμος, ον, Dor. for δυσνή. [α]

Δυσανθής, ἐς, (δύς, ἄνθος) shy of
flowering.

Δυσανίας, ον, =sq., Critias Fr. 37.

Δυσάνιος, ον, (δύς, ἀνία) soon dis-
tressed or vexed, ill to please, impatient,
Antipho ap. Harp.

Δυσάνιος, ὅσα, ὧν, (δύς, ἀνιάω)
much distressing, vexing, Plut.

Δυσάνοδος, ον, (δύς, ἄνοδος) hard
to get at, Cebes.

Δυσάνολος, ον, strengthd. for
ἀνολος, Emped. 352.

†Δυσανόσχος, ον, =δυσανίσχεται,
ὁδμή, Ap. Rh. 2, 272, acc. to Ernesti
in place of δυσάσχος.

Δυσαντιγώνιστος, ον, (δύς, ἀντι-
γωνίζομαι) hard to struggle against,
Diog. L.

Δυσάντης or δυσαντής, ἐς, =sq., Opp.

Δυσάντητος, ον, (δύς, ἀντάω) hard
to withstand, disagreeable to meet, hate-
ful, boding of ill, opp. to εὐάντητος,
Luc. Tim. 5.

Δυσαντίβλεπτος, ον, (δύς, ἀντι-
βλέπω) hard to look in the face, terrible,
Plut.: hard to vie with, Philostr. Icon.

Δυσαντίλεκτος, ον, (δύς, ἀντιλέγω)
hard to gainsay, Dion. H., hard to op-
pose or restrain, επιθυμία, Joseph.

Δυσαντίρρητος, ον, (δύς, ἀντερεῖν)
=foreg. Adv. -τως, Polyb.

Δυσαντοφθάλητος, ον, =δυσαντί-
βλεπτος, Id.

Δυσάνωρ, ορος, ὁ, ἡ, (δύς, ἀνὴρ)
γάμος δ., marriage with a bad husband,
an ill-assorted marriage, Aesch. Supp.
1064. [α]

Δυσᾶξιος, ον, (δύς, ἄξιόω) inex-
orable.

Δυσάλειπτος, ον, (δύς, ἀπαλεί-
φω) hard to wipe out.

Δυσάπαλλακτία, ας, ἡ, =δυσάπαλ-
λαξία, Plat. Phileb. 46 C, Bekk.,
doubted by Lob. Phryn. 509.

Δυσάπαλλακτος, ον, (δύς, ἀπαλ-
λάσσω) hard to get rid of, to escape
from, ὁδῶναι, Soph. Trach. 959: δ.
τῶν ἐμβρῶν, having difficulty in
bringing forth, Arist. H. A. Adv.
-τως. Hence

Δυσάπαλλαξία, ας, ἡ, difficulty of
getting rid of a thing, prob. I. for δυσ-
απαλλακτία, q. v.

Δυσάπντητος, ον, (δύς, ἀπντάω)
=δυσάντητος.

Δυσάπατηςτος, ον, (δύς, ἀπαίω)
hard to deceive. [α]

Δυσάπιστος, ον, strengthd. for ἀπ-
ιστος, very untruthful, Anth.

Δυσάποβιβαστος, ον, (δύς, ἀποβι-
βάω) hard to remove, Ga.

Δυσάποδεικτος, ον, (δύς, ἀποδεί-
κνυμι) hard to demonstrate, cf. προσ-
[Plat.] Rep. 487 E.

Δυσάποδιδάκτος, ον, (δύς, ἀποδι-
δάσκειν) hard to unlearn, Joseph.

Δυσάποδοτος, ον, (δύς, ἀποδίδωμι)
hard to give back.—2. hard to define,
Sext. Emp.

Δυσάποκαταστάσις, εως, ἡ, difficulty
of recovering: a mortal sickness, Eri-
tian.: from

Δυσάποκαταστάτος, ον, (δύς, ἀπο-
καθίστημι) hard to restore, Gal.

Δυσάποκινέτος, ον, (δύς, ἀποκινέω)
hard to remove.

Δυσάποκρίτος, ον, (δύς, ἀποκρίνο-
μαι) hard to answer, Luc.—II. act.
hardly answering, Paul. Aeg. Adv.
-τως.

Δυσάπολόγητος, ον, (δύς, ἀπολο-
γέομαι) hard to defend, Polyb.

Δυσάπολύτος, ον, (δύς, ἀπολύω)
hard to unloose. Adv. -τως, Gal.

Δυσάπονωπτος, ον, (δύς, ἀπονίω)
hard to wash off.

Δυσάποπαστος, ον, (δύς, ἀπο-
παύω) hard to stop. Adv. -τως.

Δυσάποπλήτος, ον, (δύς, ἀποπλή-
νω) hard to wash off.

Δυσάποπτατος, ον, (δύς, ἀποπίπτω)
hardly falling off, close clinging, The-
ophr.

Δυσάποσπαστος, ον, (δύς, ἀπο-
σπάω) hard to tear away or separate,
Philo. Adv. -τως, Plat. A. C. 365 B.

Δυσάποσχετος, ον, (δύς, ἀπέχου-
μαι) hard to abstain from, Sext. Emp.

Δυσάποτέλεστος, ον, (δύς, ἀποτε-
λέω) hard to accomplish.

Δυσάποτρεπτος, ον, (δύς, ἀποτρέ-
πω) hard to turn away or aside, refra-
ctory, Xen. Mem. 4, 1, 4.

Δυσάποτριπτος, ον, (δύς, ἀποτρι-
βωμαι) hard to rub off, to shake off, a
rid of, Plut.

Δυσάπουλος, ον, and

Δυσάπουλωτος, ον, (δύς, ἀπουλόω)
hardly forming a scar, Medic.

Δυσάρεσκος, ον, (δύς, ἀρέσκω) un-
accommodating, peevish.

Δυσάρεστέω, ὡ, (δύς, ἀρεστος) to
displease, vexed, annoyed, Arist. H. A.
τινί, Polyb.: also oft. as dep. mic.
Polyb.—II. to cause displeasure to, νε-
τινί, Diod. Hence

Δυσάρεσσημα, ατος, τό, an unplea-
sant event, annoyance, Gal.

Δυσάρεστησις, εως, ἡ, (δύς, ἀρεστέω)
displeasure, dissatisfaction, discom-
Plat. A. C. 366 D.

Δυσάρεστιά, ας, ἡ, =foreg., Hiero.

Δυσάρεστος, ον, (δύς, ἀρέσκω) ea-
sily displeased, soon angered, Aesch.
Eum. 928: peevish, morose, Eur. C.
232. Adv. -τως.

Δυσάριθμητος, ον, (δύς, ἀριθμῶ)
hard to count up, App.

Δυσάριστοσκέια, ας, ἡ, (δύς, ἄ-
ριστος, τίκτω) unhappy mother of the
blest son, as Thetis calls herself,
18, 54.

Δυσάρκτος, ον, (δύς, ἀρκῶ) hard to
govern, Aesch. Cho. 1024.

Δυσάρμοστία, ας, ἡ, disagreement,
Plut.

Δυσάρμοστος, ον, (δύς, ἀρμόζω)
united, discordant, Plut.

Δυσάργα, ας, ἡ, (δύς, ἀργάω) hard
government, ill discipline, App.

Δυσάργής, ἐς, (δύς, ἀργῆ) ill light,
dark, Arist. de Vir. Herb.

†Δυσᾶλής, ον 5, Dysaulēs, one

the earliest inhabitants of Eleusis, acc. to some, father of Triptolemus, Paus.; etc.

Δυσανλία, ας, ἡ, ill or hard lodging, Aesch. Ag. 555: from

Δυσανλος, ον, (δυσ, ἀνλή) bad for lodging or encamping: δυσανλων πάγων βέλγῃ, the nipping frosts of night, Soph. Ant. 357.

Δυσανλος, ον, (δυσ, αὐλός) εἰς δ., a unhappy contest with the flute, Anth. Δυσανλής, ἐς, (δυσ, αὐάνω) hardly or slowly growing, Theophr.

Δυσανήτος, ον, = foreg., Id. Δυσανχῆς, ἐς, (δυσ, αὐχῆ) idly boasting, vain-glorious, Ap. Rh.

Δυσαφαρέτος, ον, (δυσ, ἀφαιρέω) hard to take away, Arist. Eth. N. 1, 5, 4.

Δυσάχης, ἐς, (δυσ, ἡχέω) Dor. for δυσῆχης, Anacr. Ep. 8.

Δυσάχης, ἐς, (δυσ, ἄχος) most painful, most miserable, πάθος, Aesch. Eum. 140, cf. βαρυάχης.

Δυσαχθός, ἐς, (δυσ, ἄχθος) very heavy or grievous, v. l. for foreg.

Δυσασάνιστος, ον, (δυσ, βασανίζω) hard to put to the test, Or. Sib.

Δυσάστακτος, ον, (δυσ, βαστάζω) grievous to be borne, N. T.

Δυσβάτος, ον, (δυσ, βαίνω) hard to get at, inaccessible, impassable, Xen. Cyr. 2, 4, 27, Polyb., etc.

Δυσβαίνκτος, ον, (δυσ, βαῖζω) full of wailing, Aesch. Pers. 574.

Δυσβίος, ον, and

Δυσβίος, ον, (δυσ, βίος) making life wretched, πενίη, Leon. Tar., cf. ὀβίος, ὀβίος.

Δυσβλαστέω, ὦ, to be slow of budding or growth: from

Δυσβλαστής, ἐς, (δυσ, βλαστάνω, βλαστειν) slowly budding.

Δυσβοήθητος, ον, (δυσ, βοηθῶ) hard to help, heal or cure, Diod. S.

Δυσβολός, ον, (δυσ, βολή) throwing badly, esp. with dice.

Δυσβουλία, ας, ἡ, ill counsel, folly, Aesch. Ag. 1609: from

Δυσβουλος, ον, (δυσ, βουλή) ill-advised.

Δυσβρωτος, ον, (δυσ, βιβρώσκω) hard to eat, Plut.

Δυσβωλος, ον, (δυσ, βῶλος) of ill soil, unfruitful, ἡθών, Ep. Hom. 7.

Δυσγάμία, ας, ἡ, (δυσ, γάμος) an ill marriage: from

Δυσγάμος, ον, (δυσ, γάμος) ill wedded, γάμος δ., Eur. Phoen. 1047, cf. ὕγαμος.

Δυσγάλας, ι, (δυσ, γαργαλίζω) very ticklish, skittish, vicious, ἵππος, Xen. Eq. 3, 10, cf. Ar. Fr. 136.

Δυσγαργάλλιστος, ον, = foreg.

Δυσγένεια, ας, ἡ, low, mean birth, Soph. O. T. 1079: lowness of mind, Philo: from

Δυσγενής, ἐς, (δυσ, γένος) low-born, Eur. Ion 1477: low-minded, low, mean, Epich. p. 87.

Δυσγεφύρωτος, ον, (δυσ, γεφύρω) hard to make a bridge over, Strab.

Δυσγεωργητός, ον, (δυσ, γεωργέω) hard to till or cultivate, Id.

Δύσγνωια, ας, ἡ, (δυσ, γνώαι) ignorance, doubt, Eur. H. F. 1107.

Δυσγνωρίστος, ον, (δυσ, γνωρίζω) hard to recognise. Adv. -τως.

Δυσγνωία, ια, ας, ἡ, difficulty of knowing: ὁ εἶχον προσώπου, I did not know thy face, Eur. El. 767: from

Δυσγνωστος, ον, (δυσ, γνώαι) hard to understand, Plat. Alc. 2, 147 C.

Δυσγοητέος, ον, (δυσ, γοητεύω) hard to charm, bewitch, fascinate, Plat. Rep. 413 E.

Δυσγράμματος, ον, (δυσ, γράμμα III.) hard to write, Aristid. —II. unlearned, Philostr

Δυσγρίκιστος, ον, (δυσ, γρίπίζω) very grasping, Liban.

Δυσδαμονέω, ὦ, to be wretched, Longin.; and

Δυσδαμονία, ας, ἡ, misery, Eur. I. T. 1120: from

Δυσδαμων, ον, gen. ονογ., (δυσ, δαίμων) wretched, unhappy, Trag., esp. Eur.

Δυσδάκρυτος, ον, (δυσ, δακρύνω) much wept, Aesch. Ag. 442: δάκρυα δ., tears of anguish, Mel. 109.—II. act.

much weeping, Id. 12.

Δυσδάμαρ, αρτος, ὁ, ἡ, (δυσ, δάμαρ) unhappy in one's wife, ill wedded, Aesch. Ag. 1319.

Δυσδέκτος, ον, (δυσ, δείκνυμι) hard to prove.

Δυσδέκτος, ον, = sq., Opp.

Δυσδέκτης, ἐς, (δυσ, δέρκομαι) hardly seeing, purblind, Id.

Δυσδῆρις, ι, gen. ιος, (δυσ, δῆρις) hard to fight with, Nic.

Δυσδιβάτος, ον, (δυσ, διαβαίνω) hard to get through or over, Polyb.

Δυσδιγνωστος, ον, (δυσ, διαγιγνώσκω) hard to distinguish or mark out, Dion. H.

Δυσδιγάγος, ον, (δυσ, διάγω) unpleasant to live in, Strab.

Δυσδιάθετος, ον, (δυσ, διατίθημι) hard to dispose of, Menand. p. 14: hard to manage or settle, Plut.

Δυσδιαιρετός, ον, (δυσ, διαίρω) hard to divide, Theophr.

Δυσδιαίτητος, ον, (δυσ, διαίτῳ) hard to decide or settle, Plut.

Δυσδιακόμιστος, ον, (δυσ, διακομίζω) hard to carry through.

Δυσδιᾶκοντιστος, ον, (δυσ, διακοντίζω) hard to pierce or transfix, Ael.

Δυσδιακρίτος, ον, (δυσ, διακρίνω) hard to distinguish, Strab.

Δυσδιᾶλλακτος, ον, (δυσ, διαλλάσσω) hard to reconcile. Adv. -τως.

Δυσδιᾶλυτος, ον, (δυσ, διαλύω) hard to dissolve, Gal.—II. hard to reconcile, Arist. Eth. N.

Δυσδιανόητος, ον, (δυσ, διανοέομαι) hard to understand.

Δυσδιᾶπνευστος, ον, (δυσ, διαπνέω) hard to disperse in fumes, hard to evaporate, Theophr.

Δυσδιᾶπρεντος, ον, (δυσ, διαπρένω) hard to pass through.

Δυσδιᾶσπαστος, ον, (δυσ, διασπᾶω) hard to tear asunder, hard to break, τάξις, Polyb.

Δυσδιᾶτκτος, ον, (δυσ, διατῆκω) hard to melt, Theophr.

Δυσδιᾶτύπωτος, ον, (δυσ, διατυπώω) hard to form or fashion.

Δυσδιᾶφενκτος, and -φκτος, ον, (δυσ, διαφεύγω) hard to escape.

Δυσδιᾶφορησία, ας, ἡ, a difficulty of evaporating: from

Δυσδιᾶφόρητος, ον, (δυσ, διαφορέω) hard to pass off in perspiration, hard to evaporate, Gal.—II. act. hardly evaporating, Id.

Δυσδιᾶφύλακτος, ον, (δυσ, διαφύλασσω) hard to keep or guard.

Δυσδιᾶχωρητός, ον, (δυσ, διαχωρέω) indigestible.—II. act. costive.

Δυσδιᾶδακτος, ον, (δυσ, διδάσκω) hard to instruct, Hipp.

Δυσδιᾶεργος, ον, (δυσ, διεγείρω) hard to wake or rouse, Gal.

Δυσδιᾶεῖακτος, ον, (δυσ, διεξάγω) hard to pass, βίος, Porph.

Δυσδιᾶεῖαττος, ον, (δυσ, διεξείμι) hard to get through.

Δυσδιᾶεῖαδεντος, ον, and

Δυσδιᾶεῖαδος, ον, (δυσ, διεξέδοτος) hard to get through, hard to pass, Diod.

Δυσδιᾶεῖαδεντος, ον, (δυσ, διερευνάω) hard to search or see through, Plat. Rep. 432 C.

Δυσδιᾶήγητος, ον, (δυσ, διηγέομαι) hard to narrate.

Δυσδιᾶδεντος, ον, = sq.

Δυσδιᾶόδοτος, ον, (δυσ, διοίτος) hard to pass, πορεία δ., a difficult march, Polyb.

Δυσδιᾶοικητος, ον, (δυσ, διοικέω) hard to manage or digest, Xenocr.

Δυσδιᾶορθωτος, ον, (δυσ, διορθόω) hard to set right.

Δυσδιᾶόριστος, ον, (δυσ, διορίζω) hard to define, Sext. Emp.

Δυσδοκιμάστος, ον, (δυσ, δοκιμάζω) hard to prove

Δυσδώρος, ον, (δυσ, δῶρον) = ἄδωρος, Opp.

Δυσδύεργος, ον, (δυσ, ἐγείρω) hard to wake, Medic.

Δυσεγκατέρητος, ον, (δυσ, ἐγκατερέω) hard to sustain, Sext. Emp.

Δυσεγγείρητος, ον, (δυσ, ἐγγείρω) hard to take in hand, Joseph.

Δυσεγγχωστος, ον, (δυσ, ἐγγχώννυμι) hard to earth or block up, prob. l. Strab.

Δυσεῖδος, ον, (δυσ, εἶδος) having an ill-fated seat, bringing ill luck to one's abode, Aesch. Ag. 746.—2. fitting ill, awry, Dion. H.

Δυσείδεια, ας, ἡ, unshapeliness, ugliness, Diog. L.

Δυσείδης, ἐς, (δυσ, εἶδος) unshapely, ugly, deformed, Hdt. 6, 61.

Δυσεκάστος, ον, (δυσ, ἐκάζω) hard to make out, of Thucydides' style, Dion. H.—II. ill formed.

Δυσεματέω, ὦ, to wear mean clothes, Plut.; from

Δυσεματός, ον, (δυσ, εἶμα) meanly clad, Eur. El. 1107.

Δυσεμονία, ας, ἡ, mean clothing from

Δυσείμων, ον, gen. ονογ., (δυσ, εἶμα) ill-clad, Hes. ap. Ath. 116 A.

Δυσεῖςβολος, ον, (δυσ εἰςβιάλλω) hard to enter or invade, Eur. Cresph. 1: superl., -ώτατος, ον, least accessible, Thuc. 3, 101.

Δυσεῖςλτος, ον, gen. ον, (δυσ, εἰς πλέω) hard to sail into, Strab.

Δυσεῖςλτος, ον, Ion. = foreg.

Δυσεῖςκῆτος, ον, (δυσ, ἐκβαίνω) hard to get out of, Dio C.

Δυσεῖςκῆτος, ον, (δυσ, ἐκβιάζομαι) hard to overpower, Plut.

Δυσεῖςκῆτος, ον, (δυσ, ἐκβιάζω) hard to bring out.

Δυσέκδεκτος, ον, (δυσ, ἐκδέχομαι) intolerable, Gal.

Δυσέκδοτος, ον, (δυσ, ἐκδίδωμι) hard to dispose of in marriage.

Δυσέκδρομος, ον, (δυσ, ἐκδραμειν) hard to escape, Nic.

Δυσεκθέρμαντος, ον, (δυσ, ἐκθερμαίνω) hard to warm, Gal.

Δυσέκθυτος, ον, (δυσ, ἐκθύω) hard to avert by sacrifice: σημεῖα δ., tristia extra, Plut.

Δυσεκκῆθαρτος, ον, (δυσ, ἐκκῆθαίρω) hard to wash away, Dion. H.

Δυσεκκομιστος, ον, (δυσ, ἐκκομίζω) hard to carry out.

Δυσεκκρίτος, ον, (δυσ, ἐκκρίνω) hard to secrete: hard to digest and pass, Xenocr.

Δυσεκκρύστος, ον, (δυσ, ἐκκρύω) hard to drive away, Sext. Emp.

Δυσεκκλᾶλητος, ον, (δυσ, ἐκκλᾶλέω) hard to express, Dion. H.

Δυσεκκλείπτος, ον, (δυσ, ἐκλείπω) hardly, not easily stopped, Plut.

Δυσεκκλῆπτος, ον, (δυσ, ἐκκλᾶμνάνω) hardly recovering. Adv. -τως, Gal.

Δυσεκκλόγιστος, ον, (δυσ, ἐκκλόγισμαι) hard to calculate.

Δυσεκκλύτος, ον, (δυσ, ἐκκλύω) hard to undo, inexplicable. Adv. -τως, in its solubly, Aesch. Pr. 60.

Δυσκένυστος, ον, (δυσ, ἐκνέω) *hard to swim out of*, Max. Tyr.

Δυσκύνιπτος, ον, (δυσ, ἐκύνιπτος) *hard to wash out*, Plat. Rep. 378 D. Adv. -τως, Gal.

Δυσεκπέραιτος, ον, (δυσ, ἐκπεράω) *hard to pass out from, hard to escape*, Eur. Hipp. 678, where old MSS. δυσεκπέραντ.

Δυσέκπληκτος, ον, (δυσ, ἐκπλήσσω) *hard to terrify*, Arist. de Virt.

Δυσέκπλους, ον, gen. ον, (δυσ, ἐκπλέω) *hard to sail out of*, Polyb.

Δυσεκπλυντος, ον, (δυσ, ἐκπλύνω) *hard to wash or cleanse*, Philo.

Δυσέκπλυτος, ον, (δυσ, ἐκπλύνω) *hard to wash out*, Plut.

Δυσεκπνευστος, ον, (δυσ, ἐκπνέω) *hard to breathe out*.

Δυσεκπρόρευτος, ον, (δυσ, ἐκπρόρευμαι) *hard to get out of*, Philo.

Δυσεκπύητος, ον, (δυσ, ἐκπύεω) *hard to bring to suppuration*, Gal.

Δυσέκτηκτος, ον, (δυσ, ἐκτῆκω) *hard to melt*, dub. in Hipp.

Δυσέκφυκτος, ον, (δυσ, ἐκφύγω) *hard to escape from*, Theodect. ap. Stob. p. 126, 52.

Δυσέκφορος, ον, (δυσ, ἐκφέρω) *hard to bring out or to pronounce*, Dion. H. Adv. -ρος, Strab.

Δυσέκφυκτος, ον, = δυσέκφυκτος. Adv. -τως, Anth.

Δυσεκφώνητος, ον, (δυσ, ἐκφώνεω) *hard to pronounce*.

Δυσέλεγκτος, ον, (δυσ, ἐλέγχω) *hard to refute*, Strab.

Δυσελένα, ἡ, (δυσ, Ελένη) *ill-starred Helen*, Eur. Or. 1388, cf. Δυ. παρις.

Δυσέλικτος, ον, (δυσ, ἐλίσσω) *hard to unroll, much involved*.

Δυσελκής, ἐς, (δυσ, ἔλκος) *surely ulcerated*, Hipp. Hence

Δυσελκία, ας, ἡ, a bad ulceration, Hipp.

Δυσελπις, ἰδος, ὁ, ἡ, (δυσ, εἰλῆς) *hardly hoping, with scarce a hope. despairing*, Aesch. Cho. 412.

Δυσελπιστίω, ὦ, to have scarce a hope, to despair, τινί, ἐπὶ τινι. περί τινος, Polyb.: and

Δυσελπιστία, ας, ἡ, despairancy, despair, Polyb.: from

Δυσέλιπτος, ον, = δυσελπις. — II. *unhoped for*, ἐκ δυσελπίστων, like Livy's ex insperato, unexpectedly, Xen. Cyr. 6, 1, 47. Adv. -τως, Polyb.

Δυσέμβολος, ον, (δυσ, ἐμβάλλω) *hard to walk on or to enter upon*, χωρίον, Thuc. 4, 10.

Δυσέμβλητος, ον, (δυσ, ἐμβάλλω) *hard to set, obscure*, Hipp.

Δυσέμβολος, ον, (δυσ, ἐμβάλλω) = foreg., Id. — II. *hard to enter upon*, Xen. Hell. 6, 5, 24.

Δυσεμέτης, = δυσεμέω.

Δυσέμετος, ον, = δυσεμής, Synes.

Δυσέμετος, ὦ, to vomit with difficulty, I. Hipp.: from

Δυσεμής, ἐς, (δυσ, ἐμέω) *hardly vomiting*, Gal.

†Δυσεμπιπτος, ον, (δυσ, επιπιπτο) *not readily falling into, not subject to*, fevers, Gal.

Δυσέμβωτος, ον, (δός, ἐμφωίνω) *ill-boding*, cf. κακέμφατος.

Δυσένδοτος, ον, (δυσ, ἐνυιδωμι) *hardly giving in*.

Δυσενδρενός, ον, (δυσ, ἐνδρενέω) *hard to way-lay*, App.

Δυσεντερία, ας, ἡ, (δυσ, ἐντερων) a bowel complaint, dysentery, Lat. tormina intestinum, Hdt. 8, 115, cf. λειεντερία. Hence

†Δυσεντερία, ὦ, to suffer under dysentery, Alex. Tral.: and

Δυσεντερικός, ἡ, ὄν, Plut. from

Δυσεντερής, ον, Nic., suffering from bowel-complaint, dysenteric.

Δυσεντέριον, ον, τό, late form of δυσεντερία.

Δυσεντεριώδης, ἐς, (δυσεντερία, εἶδος) *ill with dysentery*, Hipp.

Δυσεντεύκτος, ον, (δυσ, ἐντυγχάνω) *hard to meet and speak with, unsocial, repulsive*, Polyb. Hence

Δυσεντευξία, ας, ἡ, a repulsive, haughty demeanour, Diod.

Δυσένωτος, ον, (δυσ, ἐνώω) *hard to unite*, M. Anton.

Δυσεζάγωγος, ον, (δυσ, ἐζάγω) *hard to bring out or take away*, Hipp.

Δυσεζάλειπτος, ον, (δυσ, ἐζαλείφω) *hard to wipe out*, Polyb.

Δυσεζάλυσκος, ον, (δυσ, ἐζαλύσκω) *hard to avoid*.

Δυσεζανάλωτος, ον, = δυσανάλ., Hipp. [α].

Δυσεζαπάτητος, ὦν, (δυσ, ἐξαπατάωμαι) *hard to deceive*, Plat. Rep. 413 C.

Δυσεζαπτος, ον, (δυσ, ἐξάπτω) *hard to unbind: ψυχὴ δ., hard to loose from the bonds of the body*, Plut. — II. *hard to kindle*.

Δυσεζαριθμητος, ον, (δυσ, ἐξαριθμέω) *hard to count*, Polyb.

Δυσεζατίμωτος, ον, (δυσ, ἐξατιμίζω) *hard to evaporate*.

Δυσεζέλεγκτος, ον, = δυσέλ., *hard to refute or to make out*, Plat. Phaed. 85 C.

Δυσεζέλικτος, ον, (δυσ, ἐζελίσσω) *hard to unfold or explain*, Dion. H.

Δυσεζέρρατος, ον, (δυσ, ἐξερράζωμαι) *hard to work out*.

Δυσεζερεύνητος, ον, (δυσ, ἐξερευνάω) = δυσερ., *hard to investigate*, Arist. Pol. 7, 11.

Δυσεζερέτος, ον, (δυσ, ἐξευρίσκω) *hard to find out*, Arist. H. A.

Δυσεζήτητος, ον, (δυσ, ἐξηγέομαι) *hard to explain*, Darius ap. Diog. L. 9, 13.

Δυσεξημέωτος, ον, (δυσ, ἐξημερώω) *hard to tame*, Plut.

Δυσεξηνστός, ον, (δυσ, ἐξανύτω) *hard to bring to an end: indissoluble, desmós*, Eur. Hipp. 1237.

Δυσεζήλαστος, ον, (δυσ, ἐξ, ἰλάσκομαι) *hard to appease*, Plut. [I]

Δυσεζήτηλος, ον, (δυσ, ἐζήτηλος) *hard to destroy: not easily perishing*, Strab.

Δυσεζήτητος, ον, and

Δυσέζιστος, ον, (δυσ, ἐξεῖμι) *hard to get out of*, Diod.

Δυσέζοδος, ον, (δυσ, ἐξοδος) *hard to get out of, without remedy*, Hipp.

Δυσέζοιστος, ον, (δυσ, ἐξοίσωμαι) = δυσέκφορος.

Δυσεπανόρθωτος, ον, (δυσ, ἐπανορθόω) = δυσδιόρθωτος, *hard to correct*, set right.

Δυσεπέκτατος, ον, (δυσ, ἐπεκτείνω) *hard to extend or distend*.

Δυσεπήβολος, ον, (δυσ, ἐπήβολος) *hard to master*.

Δυσεπιβάτος, ον, (δυσ, επιβαίνω) *hard to get at*, Diod.

Δυσεπιβούλευτος, ον, (δυσ, ἐπιβουλεύομαι) *hard to attack secretly*, Xen. Hipparch. 4, 11.

Δυσεπινύστος, ον, (δυσ, ἐπινύσσω) *hard to know or find out*.

Δυσεπιθετος, ον, (δυσ, επιτιθεμαι) *hard to attack*.

Δυσεπικουρήτος, ον, (δυσ, ἐπικουρέω) *hard to help or relieve*.

Δυσεπικρίτος, ον, (δυσ, ἐπικρίνω) *hard to decide*, Apoll. Tyan.

Δυσεπιμύκτος, ον, (δυσ, ἐπιμύγνυμαι) *hard to mix or unite with: with little social intercourse*, Strab.

Δυσεπινόητος, ον, (δυσ, ἐπινόεω) *hard to understand*, M. Anton.

Δυσεπιστόφος, ον, (δυσ, ἐπιστινέω) *hard to turn or guide*, App.

Δυσεπισχετος, ον, (δυσ, ἐπέχω) *hard to stop*, Gal. Adv. -τως.

Δυσεπιτευκτος, ον, (δυσ, επιτυγχάνω) *hard to reach or compass*, Diod.

Δυσεπιτήδευτος, ον, (δυσ, επιτεδύω) *hard to effect*.

Δυσεπιχείρητος, ον, (δυσ, επιχειρέω) *hard to attempt*, Arist. Org.

Δυσέρρατος, ον, (δυσ, ἐράω) *unhappy in love*, Max. Tyr.: unfavorable, to love, Mel. 81.

Δυσεργασία, ας, ἡ, difficulty of performing, Artem.: and

Δυσέργαστος, ον, (δυσ, ἐργάζομαι) *hardly working, idle*.

Δυσέρημμα, ατος, τό, a difficulty, hindrance, Diosc.: from

Δυσεργής, ἐς, = δυσεργος, App.

Δυσεργία, ας, ἡ, difficulty in acting, performing, etc. — II. inactivity, App.: from

Δυσέργος, ον, (δυσ, *εργω) *hard to work out, hard to effect, very difficult*, Plut.; brittle, σίδηρος, Id. Lyc. 9. — II. act., hardly working, idle; χείμα δ., hiems ignava, Orion. Adv. -ως.

Δυσερευνητός, ον, (δυσ, ἐρευνάω) *hard to find out*, Joseph.

Δυσέρημος, ον, (δυσ, ἐρημος) *very lonely, desolate*, Anth.

Δυσερίς, ι, gen. ἰδος, (δυσ, ἐρίς) *hard to strive with*, Plat. Legg. 864 B. very quarrelsome, peevish, sharpish, Isocr. 8 D. — II. act. producing un happy strife, Plut. Pelop. 4; and

Δυσερίστος, ον, δ. αἷμα, blood of unholly strife, Soph. El. 1385.

Δυσερήνεντος, ον, (δυσ, ἐρηνεύω) *hard to explain*. Adv. -τως.

Δυσερίμια, ας, ἡ, ill luck: from

Δυσερίμος, ον, (δυσ, Ἐρμῆς) *not favoured by Hermes (Mercury)*, unlucky, cf. εὐερίμος.

Δυσερής, ἐς, (δυσ, ἐρως) *hardly shooting or sprouting*.

Δυσερως, ὠτος, ὁ, ἡ, (δυσ, ἐρως) *passionately loving, "sick in love with"*, Eur. Hipp. 194, Thuc. 6, 13, and Xen. — II. hardly loving, proof against love, stony-hearted, Theocr. 6, 7. Adv. -τως. Hence

Δυσερωτιάω, ὦ, to be passionately in love, sick for, τινός, Plut.

Δυσερωτικός, ἡ, ὄν, like one that is dyserotic.

Δυσετρία, ας, ἡ, (δυσ, ἔτος) a bad season.

Δύσετο, Ep. 3 sing. aor. mid. οὐ δύω, Hom.

Δυσετυμολόγητος, ον, (δυσ, ἐτυμολογέω) *with hard etymology*.

Δυσεννήτωρ, ορος, ὁ, (δυσ, ἐννή) *an ill bed-fellow*, Aesch. Theb. 292.

Δυσεννήτος, ον, (δυσ, ἐννάω) *ill bedded*.

Δυσερέτος, ον, (δυσ, εὐρίσκω) *hard to find out*, Aesch. Pr. 816: *hard to find one's way through, impenetrable*, ὕλη, Eur. Bacch. 1221.

Δυσέφικτος, ον, (δυσ, ἐφικνέομαι) *hard to come at, difficult*, Polyb.

Δυσεφόδος, ον, (δυσ, ἐφοδος) *hard to get at, inaccessible*, Diod.

Δυσεφάνος, ον, and

Δυσεφύητος, ον, (δυσ, ἐψω) *hard to digest*, A. B.

Δυσζηλία, ας, ἡ, jealousy, Ath.: from

Δυσζήλος, ον, (δυσ, ζήλος) *over jealous, jealous, suspicious*, Od. 7, 307.

— II. *emulous in ill or hardship*, βίος αἰθιγίσι δ., a life that vies with that of sea-birds, Fp. Hom. 8. Adv. λω

Plut.

ἀζητήτος, *ov*, (δυσ, ζητέω) *hard to seek or track*, Xen. Cyn. 8, 1.
 Δυσζώα, *ac, ἡ*, an ill life: from Δύζωος, *ov*, (δυσ, ζώη) *wretched*, Dios d., Anth.
 Δυσήκιστος, *ov*, (δυσ, ἰκέομαι) *hard to heal or cure*, Hipp.
 Δυσήκῃς, *ēs*,=δυσήκιστος.
 Δυσήκοος, *ω*, (δυσήκοος) *to be hard of hearing*: hence *to be disobedient*, Paul. Aeg.
 Δυσήκοια, *ac, ἡ*, *hardness of hearing*, Plut.: hence *disobedience*, Id.: from
 Δυσήκοος, *ov*, (δυσ, ἰκοῖ) *hard of hearing*, Anth.: hence *disobedient*.—
 II. *hardly to be heard*, Philostr.
 Δυσήλακτος, *ov*, (δυσ, ἡλακίτη) *a sprinner of ill*, Nonn.
 Δυσήλατος, *ov*, (δυσ, ἐλάυνω) *hard to drive through or over*.
 Δυσηλεγής, *ēs*, (δυσ, λέγω, to lay asleep) *laying in a hard bed*: in Hom. epith. of death and war, that sends one to an ill bed, that stretches one on a hard, cold bed, Od. 22, 325, Il. 20, 154, cf. τανληγής. Hence came the usu. signif., *hard, painful, uneasy*, e. g. πηγάδης, Hes. Op. 504; δασυός, Hes. G. 652: also of men, *hard-hearted, unfeeling*, πολίται, Theogn. 793. This last place esp. has led some to derive it from ἄλγω, others from ἄλγω: both needlessly: v. however ἀπηλεγέως.) Ep. word.
 Δυσήλιος, *ov*, (δυσ, ἡλίου) *ill-sunned, unabsol., without the light of day*, κνέσθ, Aesch. Eum. 396.—II. *too much unshed, parched*.
 Δυσήμερος, *ω*, (δυσ, ἡμέρα) *to have an unlucky day, to be unlucky*, Pherecr. Trap. 20; opp. to εὐήμερος. Hence Δυσήμερμα, *atos, τό*, *ill-luck*.
 Δυσήμερία, *ac, ἡ*, *an unlucky day, ill-luck, mischance*, Aesch. Fr. 220, cf. to Dind. Steph. Thes. in v.
 Δυσήμεριος, *a, ov*, *ill-fated, ominous, readful*, usu. l. for foreg.
 Δυσήμερος, *ov*, (δυσ, ἀνεμος) *with winds, stormy*, Soph. Antig. 591.
 Δυσηνιάστος, *ov*, (δυσ, ἡνιάω) *hard*, Adv. -τως, Synes.
 Δυσήμιος, *ov*, (δυσ, ἡνία)=foreg., re-actory, Gal.—2. (ἡνία)=δυσήμιος, at ease, uneasy. Adv. -ίως.
 Δυσηνιόχητος, *ov*, (δυσ, ἡνιόχέω) *rd to hold in, ungovernable*, Luc.
 Δυσήνωστος, *ov*, and -ίτος, *ov*, *us, ἡνύω* *hard to accomplish*.
 Δυσήρως, *ēs*, (δυσ, ἄρω) *difficult, p. to eühren*.
 Δυσήρις, *ιδος, δ, ἡ*, (δυσ, ἐρίς) *very arrelsome contentious*, Pind.: old m. of dyseris retained in Att., v. per. p. 126, Böckh Pind. O. 6, 19 (33).
 Δύσηρις, *ιδος, ἡ*, *Dysēris*, fem. pr. Anth.
 Δυσήριστος, *ov*, and -ριτος, *ov*,=eg., Gramm.
 Δυσήριτος, *ov*, (δυσ, ἄρω) *hard to igh*, Call.
 Δυσήττης, *ov*, (δυσ, ἡττώ) *hard to conquer*.
 Δυσήτωρ, *oros, ό, ἡ*, (δυσ, ἡτορ) *oy in heart*.
 Δυσήχης, *ēs*, (δυσ, ἡχέω) *ill-sound- ing, hard, harsh or heavy-sounding*: m. has it only in Il., usu. in its per sense, as epith. of war; but of death, having an ill sound, hate- to hear of, much like δυσώνυμος: se in genl. ungrateful, ill-pleasing, however without some notion of nd, H. Hom. Ap. 64.
 Δυσήλως, *ēs*, (δυσ, βάλλω) *hardly ving*, Cratin. Incert. 59.
 Δυσήλεια, *ac, ἡ*, *a misfortune*, hr 77

Δυσβαλπής, *ēs*, (δυσ, βάλπω) *hard to warm*: chilly, χειμών, Il. 17, 549.
 —II. *over warm, burning hot*, Q. Sm.
 Δυσβανατός,=sq., Plut.
 Δυσβανύτης, *ω*, to die hard, die a lingering death, Hdt. 9, 72: from
 Δυσβανύτος, *ov*, (δυσ, θάνατος) *dying hard, struggling with death*.—II. act. *bringing a hard, painful death*, κρατήρης, Eur. Ion 1051. [α]
 Δυσβανής, *ēs*, (δυσ, θανεῖν) *that has died a hard, painful death*, Anth.
 Δυσβέατος, *ov*, (δυσ, θεάομαι) *ill to look on*, Aesch. Pr. 69.
 Δυσθενέω, (δυσ, σθένος) *to be weak and powerless*, Hipp.
 Δυσθεός, *ov*, like ἄθεος, *godless, ungodly*, Aesch. Ag. 1590: δ. μίσσημα, a thing hateful to the gods, Soph. El. 289.
 Δυσθεράπευτος, *ov*, (δυσ, θεράπεύω) *hard to heal or cure, hard to restore or recover*, Soph. Aj. 609.
 Δυσθερής, *ēs*, (δυσ, θέρω) *hard to warm*.
 Δυσθέρμαντος, *ov*, (δυσ, θερμαίνω) *hardly warming*, Gal.
 Δυσθερός, *ov*, (δυσ, θέρος) *over hot, parched*.
 Δυσθεσία, *ac, ἡ*, *an ill state, bad condition*, prob. l. Hipp.: *ill disposition*, peevishness, Erotian: from
 Δυσθετέω, *ω*, to be in bad case, ill disposed, in a bad temper, dissatisfied, discontented, Diod.: but usu. as dep. mid., c. dat. rei, Polyb.: in Xen. Cyr. 2, 2, 5, δυσθετεῖσθαι *unl., to take a thing ill, be disgusted*, Lat. aegre ferre: from
 Δύσθετος, *ov*, (δυσ, τίθημι) *in bad case*; τὸ δ., *badness, bad condition*, Joseph.—II. *hard to set right, hard to restore*, Hipp.
 Δυσθεώρητος, *ov*, (δυσ, θεωρέω) *hard to see into, to know thoroughly, to understand*, Arist. H. A.
 Δυσθρήατος, *ov*, (δυσ, θηράω) *hard to catch*, Plat. Soph. 218 D, with v. l. δυσθρήεντ.
 Δυσθρήα, *ac, ἡ*, *bad hunting*: from
 Δύσθρηος, *ov*, (δυσ, θήρα) *having bad sport*, Opp.
 Δυσθρασύριστος, *ov*, (δυσ, θησαυρίζω) *hard to store up, hard to keep in store*, καρτός, Plat. Criti. 115 B.
 Δυσθνήσκω=δυσθνατέω, but only in part., Eur. El. 843, αἶμα δυσθνήσκον, Eur. Rhes. 791. On the form v. Lob. Phryn. 616.
 Δυσθρανόςτος, *ov*, (δυσ, θραύω) *hard to break*, Diosc.
 Δυσθρήντος, *ov*, (δυσ, θρηνέω) *loud wailing, most mournful*, Soph. Ant. 1211: θρήνος δ., Eur. I. T. 143.
 Δύσθροος, *ov*, (δυσ, θρόος) *ill-sound- ing, harsh, grating, φωνά*, Pind. P. 4, 111.
 Δυσθυμίνω, (δυσ, θυμαίνω) *to be dispirited, to despond*, H. Hom. Cer. 363.
 Δυσθυμέω, (δύσθυμος)=foreg., Hdt. 8, 100: also in mid., to be melancholy, angry, Eur. Med. 91.
 Δυσθυμία, *ac, ἡ*, *despondency, de- spair, distress*, Hipp.: and
 Δυσθυμικός, *ἡ, όν*, *apt to despond, melancholy*, Arist. Physiogn.: from
 Δύσθυμος, *ov*, (δυσ, θυμός) *despond- ing, anxious, melancholy, repentant*, τιμή, Soph. El. 550. Adv. -μως, Polyb.
 Δυστίατος, *ov*, (δυσ, τίωμαι) *hard to heal or cure, κακόν δ., an ill that none can cure*, Aesch. Ag. 1103. [z]
 Δυστίδρος, *ωτος, ό, ἡ*, (δυσ, τίδω) *hardly perspiring*, Theophr.
 Δυστιρέω, *ω*, (δυσ, τίρεν) *to be un- lucky in an offering, to have bad o ments*

inorem, Lat. non litare, Plut; εγρ. τα καλλιερέω.
 Δυστιθάλαστος, *ov*, (δύω, θάλασσα) *dipped in the sea*, Anth.
 Δυστικός, *ov*, (δυσ, ἰκμός) *hard to wet or moisten*, Hipp.
 Δυστίμερος, *ov*, (δυσ, ἱμερος) *un- lovely, hateful*, Ap. Rh.—II. *causing unhappy love*, Nonn. [z]
 Δυστίπτος, *ov*, (δυσ, ἵππος) *hard to ride in*: τὰ δ., *parts unfit for cavalcary service*, Xen. Hell. 3, 4, 12.
 Δύσι, *εως, ἡ*, (δύω) *a sinking, dip- ping under*, esp. *setting of the sun or stars*, Aesch. Pr. 458: δ. ἡλίον, *the west*, Thuc. 2, 96: hence *without ἡλίον*, Polyb., but so most usu. in plur., Id.—II. *a place of refuge, a re- treat*, Opp. [v]
 Δυσίχνευτος, *ov*, (δυσ, ἵχνεύω) *hard to track*.
 Δυσκάῃς, *ēs*, (δυσ, καίω) *hard to burn, burning badly*, Plut.
 Δυσκαθαίρετος, *ov*, (δυσ, καθαίρεω) *hard to take down, to throw down, to overthrow*, Philo.
 Δυσκάθαρτος, *ov*, (δυσ, κύθαιρω) *hard to cleanse or purify*: *hard to ap- pease by offerings, inexorable*, Lat. in expiabilis, δ. Ἀιδον λυμένη, Soph. Ant. 1284.
 Δυσκάθεκτος, *ov*, (δυσ, κατέχω) *hard to hold back or in, ἵπποι*, Xen. Mem. 4, 1, 3.
 Δυσκάθοδος, *ov*, (δυσ, κάθοδος) *hard to descend*.
 Δυσκαμής, *ēs*, (δυσ, κάμπτω) *hard to bend, unbending, firm*, Plut.
 Δύσκαμπος, *ov*,=foreg.
 Δύσκαπτος, *ov*, (δυσ, καπνός) *very smoky, δ. δώματα*, like Milton's "smoky rafters," Aesch. Ag. 774.
 Δυσκαρτέρητος, *ov*, (δυσ, καρτερέω) *hard to endure*, Plut.
 Δυσκατάνωστιςτος, *ov*, (δυσ, κατα- γινώσκω) *hard to struggle with, hard to overcome, beat or take*, Polyb.
 Δυσκατάκλαστος, *ov*, (δυσ, κατα- κλάω) *hard to break*.
 Δυσκίτακτος, *ov*, (δυσ, κατάνυμι) =foreg., Theophr.
 Δυσκατάληπτος, *ov*, (δυσ, κατα- λαμβάνω) *hard to grasp*: *hard to un- derstand*, M. Anton.
 Δυσκατάλλакτος, *ov*, (δυσ, καταλ- λίσσω) *hard to reconcile*, Ath.
 Δυσκατάλυτος, *ov*, (δυσ, καταλύω) *hard to undo, put down, bring to an end*, Strab. p. 643.
 Δυσκαταμάθητος, *ov*, (δυσ, κατα- μαθάνω) *hard to learn, to understand*, Plat. Polit. 303 D. Adv. -τως, Isocr. 21 C.
 Δυσκαταμάχητος, *ov*, (δυσ, κατα- μάχομαι) *hard to overcome*, Diod.
 Δυσκατανόητος, *ov*, (δυσ, κατανο- έω) *hard to make out*, Plut.
 Δυσκατάπινωστος, *ov*, (δυσ, κατα- πίνω) *hard to make an end of, scarcely to be checked, ἄλγος*, Aesch. Cho. 470, restless, ψυχῇ, Eur. Med. 109.
 Δυσκατάπληκτος, *ov*, (δυσ, κατα- πλῆσσω) *hard to frighten or keep in awe*, Polyb.
 Δυσκαταπολέμητος, *ov*, (δυσ, κατα- πολέμω) *hard to conquer*, Diod.
 Δυσκαταπόνητος, *ov*, (δυσ, κατα- πονέω) *hard to work out, hard to bring about by labour*, Arr.
 Δυσκαταπότος, *ov*, (δυσ, καταπίνω) *hard to swallow down*, Arist. Sens.
 Δυσκατάπρακτος, *ov*, (δυσ, κατα- πρίσσω) *hard to bring about, hard to effect*, Xen. Cyr. 8, 7, 12.
 Δυσκατάσβεστος, *ov*, (δυσ, κατα- σβέννυμι) *hard to extinguish*, Diod.
 Δυσκατασκεύαστος, *ov*, (δυσ, κατα- σκεύαζω) *hard to get ready*.

Δυσκατάστως, *ov*, (δυσ, καθίστημι) *hard to restore or rally*, Xen. Cyr. 8, 3, 43.

Δυσκαταφρόντης, *ov*, (δυσ, καταφρονέω) *not to be despised*, Xen. Cyr. 8, 1, 42.

Δυσκατέργαστος, *ov*, (δυσ, κατεργάζομαι) *hard to work*, ἄλθος, Strab.: *hard to overcome, hard of digestion*, Diosc.—2. *difficult of accomplishment*, in compar. Xen. Mem. 4, 2, 7.

Δυσκατοπτος, *ov*, (δυσ, κάτοπτος) *hard to see into or understand*.

Δυσκατόρθωτος, *ov*, (δυσ, κατορθόω) *hard to set right or correct: hard to attain*, Gal.

Δυσκατούλωτος, *ov*, (δυσ, κατουλώω) *hardly forming a scar*, Diosc.

Δύσκει, *Ion*, for ἔδω, 3 sing. aor. 2 act. from δύω, II.

Δυσκέλαδος, *ov*, (δυσ, κέλαδος) *ill-sounding, harsh, grating: φόβος δ., fighting, with its wild cries and alarms*, II. 16, 357: *ζήλος δ., envy, with its tongue of malice*, Hes. Op. 194.

Δυσκέλαδος, *ov*, ἡ, *Dysceladus*, an island in the Adriatic, *Ap. Rh.* 4, 565.

Δυσκένωτος, *ov*, (δυσ, κένωω) *hard to secrete*, Gal.

Δυσκράστος, *ov*, (δυσ, κεράννυμι) *hard to temper or regulate*, Plut.

Δυσκέρηθς, *ēs*, (δυσ, κέρδος) *with ill gains*, Opp.

Δυσκέρης, *ēs*, (δυσ, κήδος) *full of care, painful*, νῆς, Od. 5, 466.

Δυσκήλος, *ov*, (δυσ, κηλέω) *past remedy*, Aesch. Eum. 825.

Δυσκίνητος, *ov*, ἡ, *difficulty of moving*, Arist. Gen. An.: from

Δυσκίνητος, *ov*, (δυσ, κινέω) *hard to move, torpid, sluggish*, Plat. Rep. 503 D: also *firm, steadfast*, Plat. Adv. -τος, Plat. I. c.

†**Δυσκίνητος**, *ov*, δ, Paus. 4, 27, 3; more correctly **Δυσκίνητος**, *q. v.* [I]

Δυσκλήης, *ēs*, (δυσ, κλέω) *inglorious*, II. 9, 22, where is found poet. acc. *δυσκλέῳ* for *δυσκλεῖα*: *infamous, shameful*, Trag. Adv. -εὼς, Soph. El. 1006. Hence

Δύσκληται, *ac*, ἡ, *ingloriousness, obscurity*, Dem. 1396, 18: *ill fame, shame*, Soph. Aj. 143; *an ill name*, Eur. Med. 218.

Δυσκληρόνιστος, *ov*, (δυσ, κληρόν) *of ill name, boding ill*, Luc.

Δυσκληρώς, *ov*, *to be δύσκληρος*, *be unlucky in drawing lots*, esp. *in standing for a public office, to lose one's lot or chance*, Plat. Legg. 690 C: hence *in genl.*, *to be unlucky*, *fate*. Hence

Δυσκληρήμει, *ατος*, *τά*, *a piece of ill luck*, Polyb.

Δυσκληρία, *ac*, ἡ, *ill luck*: from

Δύσκληρος, *ov*, (δυσ, κληρός) *unlucky*.

Δύσκλητος, *ov*, (δυσ, καλέω) *of ill fame, infamous*, Diocl. *ap. Ath.* 120 D.

Δυσκοίλιος, *ov*, (δυσ, κοίλια) *with hard bowels, costive*.—II. *act. making so, binding*, Plut.

Δυσκοινώητος, *ov*, (δυσ, κοινώνω) *hard to live with, unsocial*, Plut.

Δυσκοιτέω, (δύσκοιτος) *to sleep ill, to have bad nights*, Hipp.

Δυσκοιτία, *ac*, ἡ, *a sleeping ill*: from

Δύσκοιτος, *cv*, (δυσ, κοίτη) *sleeping ill*.—II. *act. causing bad nights*, Arist. taen.

Δυσκοιλιώω, *f. -ανώ*, (δύσκολος) *to be peevish, discontented, annoyed, disgusted*, *Ap. Nub.* 36, Plat., etc.; *τινί*, *at a thing*, Xen. Mem. 2, 2, 8.

Δυσκολία, *ac*, ἡ, (δύσκολος) *discontent, peevishness*, *Ar. Vesp.* 106.—II. *of things, difficulty*, Arist. Pol. 5, 7.

Δυσκόλλητος, *ov*, (δυσ, κολλάω) *hard to glue or stick together*, Gal.: ill-

glued or fastened, loose, Luc. *de Conscr. Hist.* 11.

Δυσκολοκαμπτος, *ov*, (δύσκολος, κάμπτω) *hard to bend: δ. καμπή*, *an intricate flourish in singing*, *Ar. Nub.* 971.

Δυσκολόκοιτος, *ov*, (δύσκολος, κοίτη) *making one's bed uneasy, μέριμνα*, *Ar. Nub.* 420.

Δύσκολος, *ov*, (δυσ, κόλον) *strictly, hard to satisfy with food: -hence in genl., hard to please, never satisfied, fretful, peevish, cross*, *Eur. Bacch.* 1251, *Ar. Vesp.* 942, Plat., etc.—II. *of things, diseases, etc., harassing, wearing*, Hipp., *v. Foës. Oecon.*: *in genl., unpleasant*, *Dem.* 291, 21. Adv. -λως, Plat. Phaed. 84 E.

Δύσκολπος, *ov*, (δυσ, κόλπος) *with an ill-formed womb*, Anth.

Δύσκομστος, *ov*, (δυσ, κομίζω) *hard to bear, scarce to be endured, πότμος*, *Soph. Ant.* 1346.

Δύσκοπος, *ov*, (δυσ, κόπτω) *hard to bruise*, *Democrat. ap. Gal.*

Δυσκράης, *ēs*, = *δύσκρατος*, *Opp.*

Δυσκράσια, *ac*, ἡ, (δύσκρατος) *bad temperament*, *of the air*, Plat.

Δυσκράτητος, *ov*, (δυσ, κρατέω) *hard to overcome or master*, *Diod.* [ᾶ]

Δύσκρατος, *ov*, (δυσ, κεράννυμι) *of bad temperament*, *αἶψα*, *Strab.*

Δυσκρίνης, *ēs*, (δυσ, κρίνω) *hard to distinguish*, *Plut.*

Δυσκρίσιμος, *ov*, = *sq.*, Hipp.

Δύσκριτος, *ov*, (δυσ, κρίνω) *hard to discern, read or interpret*, *Aesch. Pr.* 458: *hard to determine, doubtful*, *νῦσος*, Hipp. Adv. -τους, *doubtfully*, *darkly*, *Aesch. Pr.* 662.

Δύσκριτος, *ov*, (δυσ, κρίνω) *hard to reach or gain*, *Polyb.*

Δυσκῦβέω, (δυσ, κυβέω) *to be unlucky at dice*, *Ath.*

Δυσκύναντος, *ov*, (δυσ, κυμαίνω) *in Aesch. Ag.* 653, *δ. κακά*, *evils from the stormy sea*.

Δυσκωφείω, *ω*, *to be stone-deaf*, *Leon. Tar.*: from

Δύσκωφος, *ov*, (δυσ, κωφός) *stone-deaf*, Hipp.

Δυσλέαντος, *Dor.* (δυσ, λεαίνω) *hard to pound or levigate*, *Archig.*

Δύσλεκτος, *ov*, (δυσ, λέγω) *hard to tell or to report*, *Lat. infandus*, *Aesch. Pers.* 702.

Δύσλεκτρος, *ov*, (δυσ, λέκτρον) *ill-wedded*.

Δυσλεπής, *ēs*, (δυσ, λέπος) *hard to shell*, *Nic.*

Δύσληπτος, *ov*, (δυσ, λαμβάνω) *hard to take or catch*, *Luc.*: *hard to comprehend*, *Plut.*

Δύσλογιστος, *ov*, (δυσ, λογιζομαι) *hard to reckon or compute*, *Gal.*—II. *act. misdirected, mad, χείρ*, *Soph. Aj.* 40.

Δύσλοφος, *ov*, (δυσ, λόφος) *hard for the neck, hard to bear*, *ζευγύλη*, *ζυγόν*, *Theogn.* 846, 1018; *πόνος*, *Aesch. Pr.* 931.—II. *adv. -φως*, *act., impatiently, φέρειν*, *Eur. Tro.* 303.

Δύσλυτος, *ov*, (δυσ, λύω) *hard to loose or undo, indissoluble*, *Aesch. Pr.* 19. Adv. -τως, *Xen. Oec.* 8, 13.

Δυσμάθεω, *ω*, *to be slow at learning or knowing*, *Aesch. Cho.* 225: from

Δυσμάθης, *ēs*, (δυσ, μαθάνω, μαθύνω) *hard to learn, difficult*, *Aesch. Ag.* 1255: *δ. ἰδεῖν*, *hard to know at sight*, *Eur. Med.* 1196: *τὸ δ.*, *difficulty of knowing*, *Id. I. T.* 478.—II. *act. hardly learning, slow at learning*, *dull*, *Plat. Rep.* 358 A, etc. Adv. -θός, *Id.* 503 D.

Δυσμάθια, *ac*, ἡ, *slowness at learning*, *Plat. Rep.* 618 D, etc.

Δυσμανής, *ēs*, (δυσ, μανός) *thick, sluggish, ὀδύτα*, *Theophr.*

Δυσμάσθητος, *ov*, (δυσ, μασσόμεαι) *hard to chew*, *Gal.*

Δυσμαχέω, *ω*, (δύσμαχος) *to fight in vain, struggle, or to fight an unholy fight with*, *τινί*, *Soph. Trach.* 492, *Herm.* the latter.—II. *to fight desperately*, *Plut.* Hence

Δυσμαχητέον, *verb. adj.*, *one must struggle hard, obstinately with*, *τινί*, *Soph. Ant.* 1106.

Δυσμαχῆτος, *ov*, = *sq.*

Δύσμαχος, *ov*, (δυσ, μάχομαι) *hard to fight with, unconquerable, irresistible*, *Aesch. Pr.* 921: *in g n l.*, *hard, difficult*, *Id. Ag.* 1561.

Δυσμειλίκτος, *ov*, (δυσ, μειλίσσω) *hard to appear, implacable*, *Plut.*

Δυσμενάλιος, (δυσμενής) *to be ill-affected, hostile, to bear ill-will*, *τινί*, *against another*, *Eur. Med.* 874: *strictly a poet. word*, *but also in Dem.* 300, 26, *v. Schäf. Appar.* 2, 297.

Δυσμενεία, *ac*, ἡ, *ill-will, enmity*, *Soph. El.* 619: from

Δυσμενέω, *ov*, *ov*, (δυσ, μένος) *ill-affected, bearing ill-will, hostile*, *Od.* 2, 72; 20, 314; *only found in masc.*

Δυσμενέως, *adv.* = *δυσμενῶς*, *v. sub* *δυσμενής*.

Δυσμενής, *ēs*, (δυσ, μένος) = *δυσμενέων*: *δυσμενέες*, *enemies*, *II.* 16, 521, *ἄνδρες δ.*, *II.* 5, 488; *also in Hdt. and Trag.*, esp. *Eur.*; *c. gen.*, *δ. χθονός*, *Soph. Ant.* 187. Adv. -ως, *Plat. Theat.* 168 B: *δ. ἐχειν τινί*, *or πρὸς τινι*, *to be ill-affected towards one, to bear one ill-will*, *Xen., Isocr.*: *in Nonn.* -μενέως, 21, 85.

Δυσμενίδης, *ov*, δ, = *foreg.*, *Ael.*

Δυσμενικός, *ēs*, *ov*, (δυσμενής) *like an enemy, hostile*, *Polyb.* Adv. -κώς, *Id.*

Δυσμετάβλητος, *ov*, (δυσ, μεταβάλλω) *hard to alter*, *Hipp.*

Δυσμετάδοτος, *ov*, (δυσ, μεταδίδωμι) *not imparting freely*, *Strab.*

Δυσμετάθετος, *ov*, (δυσ, μετατίθημι) *hard to alter or change*, *Plut.*

Δυσμετακίνητος, *ov*, (δυσ, μετακινέω) *hard to shift*. Adv. -τως.

Δυσμετακλάστος, *ov*, (δυσ, μετακλάω) *hard to move*.

Δυσμετακλήτος, *ov*, (δυσ, μετακλέω) *hard to change*, *Geop.*

Δυσμεταπίεσιτος, *ov*, (δυσ, μεταπιέθω) *hard to convince*.

Δυσμεταχείριστος, *ov*, (δυσ, μεταχειρίζω) *hard to handle or manage*, *Xe. Cyn.* 2, 6: *hard to attack or conquer*, *Hdt.* 7, 236. Adv. -τως.

Δυσμέτρητος, *ov*, (δυσ, μετρέω) *hard to measure*, *Antipho ap. Poll.* 4, 16.

Δυσμή, *ἡς*, ἡ, (δύω) = *δύσις*, *a sinning, setting, δύσμαι ἥλιος*, *Hdt.* 7, 11 *also without ἥλιος*, *Id.* 2, 33; *δυσμαβίω*, *Emped. ap. Arist. Poet.* 21, 1 *and so usu. in plur.*, *opp. to ἀνατολή*, *Blomf. Pers.* 237. *Dor. δύμη*.

Δύσμηρος, *i*, *gen. ioc.* in *Anth.* (δὴ μήτης) *λόβος δ.*, *vehement wrath*.

Δυσμηρίτιος, *ov*, (δυσ, μνήω) *visi by heavy wrath*, *Anth.*

Δυσμήτηρ, *eros*, ἡ, (δυσ, μήτηρ) *Od.* 23, 97, *μήτηρ ἐμὴ δύσμητηρ*, *i mother yet no mother*.

Δυσμήτωρ, *oros*, ὁ, ἡ, (δυσ, μήτηρ) *in Aesch. Supp.* 68, *κότος δ.*, *an mother's wrath*.

Δυσμηχάνεω, *ω*, *f. -ήσω*, *to be lost, not to know how*, *c. inf.*, *Aesch. Ag.* 1360: from

Δυσμηχάνω, *ov*, (δυσ, μηχανή) *hard to effect, hard, difficult*, *Epimen.*

Δυσμή.—II. *act. at a loss*, *Them.*

Δυσμικός, *ēs*, *ov*, (δυσμή) = *δυτικός*, *western*, *Strab.*

Δύσμικτος, *ov*, (δυσ, μίγνυμι) *hard to mix: refusing to mix, without affi-*

γ. I. at. Tim. 35 A: of men, *unsocial*. Adv. -τως, Plut.

Δυσμίμητος, ον, (δυσ, μιμέομαι) *hard to imitate*, Diod. [I]
Δυσμίστος, ον, (δυσ, μισέω) *much hated*, Lyc. [I]

Δυσμνημόνευτος, εν, (δυσ, μνημονεύω) *hard to remember*, Arist. Rhet. —II. act. remembering ill, *unmindful*, Plat. Tim. 74 E.

Δυσμύθεν, adv. (δυσμή) *from the west*.

Δυσμοιοος, εν, (δυσ, μοῖρα) *ill-fated*, most *unhappy*, Soph. O. C. 327, v. δυσμοιος.

Δυσμορία, ας, ή, *a hard fate*, Anth.: *from*

Δυσμορος, ον, = *δυσμοιος*, one who has *a hard fate*, *ill-fated*, *ill-starred*, Hom.: and oft. in Soph. Adv. -ρος, Aesch. Theb. 837.

Δυσμορφία, ας, ή, *badness of form*, ugliness, Hdt. 6, 61: *from*

Δυσμορφος, ον, (δυσ, μορφή) *misshapen*, ugly, *ill-favoured*, εὐθής, Eur. Hel. 1204.

Δυσμουσος, ον, (δυσ, Μοῦσα) like *άμουσος*, not *favoured by the Muses*, *unmusical*, αἰλός, Anth.

Δυσνίκητος, ον, (δυσ, νικάω) *hard to conquer*, Plut.

Δυσνικητός, ον, δ, *Dysnicētus*, an Athenian archon, Dem. 1132, 25; less correctly in Paus., and Diod. S., *Δυκνήτης*.

Δυσνίπτω, ον, (δυσ, νίπτω) *hard to wash*, to *wash out* or *off*, δ. ἐκ δέλτου γραφή, Soph. Tr. 683.

Δυσνίψος, ον, (δυσ, νίψω) *snowed upon*, Nonn.

Δυσνόω, ὦ, (δύσνομος) *to be ill affected*, τινί, Plut. Hence

Δυσνόητος, ον, *hard to be understood*, Darius ap. Diog. L.

Δυσνόια, ας, ή, (δύσνομος) *dislike*, disinclination, Soph. El. 654.

Δυσνομία, ας, ή, *lawlessness*: a bad constitution, bad code of laws, Sol. 15, 31: personified, Hes. Theog. 230: cf. εὐνομία: *from*

Δυσνόμος, ον, (δυσ, νόμος) *lawless*, *unrighteous*, Anth.

Δυσνόος, ον, contr. -νους, ονν, (δυσ, νόος) *ill-disposed*, *ill-affected*, *disaffected*, τινί, Soph. Ant. 212. Adv. Att. δυσνώος.

Δυσνόστος, ον, (δυσ, νόστος) in Eur. Tro. 75, νόστος δ., *a return that is no return*.

Δυσνυμένευτος, ον, (δυσ, νυμφεύω) *disagreeable to marry*, Anth.

Δυσνύμφος, ον, (δυσ, νύμφη) *ill-wedded*, Eur. I. T. 216.

Δυσξένος, ον, (δυσ, ξένος) *inhospitable*.

Δυσξήραντος, ον, (δυσ, ξηραίνω) *hard to dry*, Theophr.

Δυσξύβαλλος, ον, (δυσ, συμβάλλω) *hard to put together*, *hard to make up*, Dio C.

Δυσξύβαλλος, ον, (δυσ, συμβάλλω) *hard to deal with*, *driving a hard bargain*, Plat. Rep. 486 B. —II. = *foreg.*

Δυσξύνητος, ον, (δυσ, ξυνίημι) *hard to understand*, obscure, *dealing in dark sayings*, Σοφίς, Eur. Phoen. 1506. —I. act. not understanding.

Δυσξύνητος, ον, (δυσ, συντίημι) *hard to put together*, dub. I. Plut.

Δύσχοκος, ον, (δυσ, ὄγκος) *over heavy*, *burdensome*, πλοῦτος, Plut.

Δύσδευτος, ον, (δυσ, δέεω) *hardly assailable*, App.

Δύσδεός, ὦ, (δύσδοτος) *to make bad way*, get on with *difficulty*, be in *bad use*, Plut. Hence

Δύσδοα, ας, ή, *a bad road*: *impassable country*, Plut.

Δύσδομία, ας, ή, = *δυσδομία*, esp. in Ion.

Δύσδομος, ον, Ion., and sometimes Att. for *δύσχομος*, *ill-smelling*, *stinking*, rank, Hdt. 3, 112.

Δύσδοπαίπαλος, ον, (δύσδοτος, παίπαλος) *hard, rough and steep*, Aesch. Eum. 387.

Δύσδοτος, ον, (δυσ, ὁδός) *hard to pass*, *scarce passable*, Thuc. 1, 107.

Δύσδοξος, *to be distressed*, *sad*, *anxious*; *δύσδοξεν φόβω*, in Aesch. Ag. 1316, is used c. acc., *θάμνον*, much like *φοβεῖσθαι*, *to be afraid of*, *tremble at*: and in Eur. Rhes. 805, the mid. *δύσδοξεν* = *φοβῶν*. (Prob. from *δύς* and *οἶ*, as *οἰμίζω* from *οἶμος*.)

Δύσδοκτος, ον, (δύς, οἶκός) *bad to dwell in*, *scarce habitable*, Xen. Cyr. 8, 6, 21.

Δύσδοκονόμητος, ον, (δύς, οἰκονομέω) *hard to dispense*: esp. *hard to digest*, Diphil. ap. Ath. 70 A.

Δύσδοκος, ον, = *δυσδοκίτης*.

Δύσδομος, ον, = *δύσδοτος*: *τύχη δ.*, Aesch. Cho. 945.

Δύσδομος, ον, (δύς, οἶνος) *yielding bad wine*.

Δύσδοιστος, ον, (δύς, οἶσω, φέρω) *hard to bear*, *insufferable*, Aesch. Pr. 691. Adv. -τως.

Δύσδοινός, ὦ, (δύς, οἶνός) *to augur ill of a thing*.

Δύσδοινόμενος, οὔ, δ, (δύς, οἶνίζομαι) *an ill omen*.

Δύσδοινωτιστικός, ή, ὄν, = *sq.*

Δύσδοινωστός, ον, (δύς, οἶνίζομαι) *ill-omened*, Lat. *inauspicious*, Luc.

Δύσδοκος, ον, (δύς, ὀκνος) *very lazy*, slothful. Adv. -κνως, M. Anton.

Δύσδομαι, fut. mid. from δύω: though the part. *δυσόμενος* has a pres. signif., Od. I, 24, Hes. Op. 382: so also the Ep. have *δύσσετο*, imperat. *δύσσεο*, collat. forms of aor. mid. *ἔδυσάμην*, as *ἐβήσσετο* of *ἐβήσαμην*. [v]

Δύσδοβρος, ον, (δύς, ὀμβρός) *very rainy*, βέλη δ., Soph. Ant. 359.

Δύσδομῆτος, ον, = *sq.*, Hierocl.

Δύσδομῆλος, ον, (δύς, ὀμῆλος) *hard to live with*, *rude*, or *bringing evil in one's train*, Ἐρινύς, Aesch. Ag. 746. [I]

Δύσδοματός, ον, (δύς, ὄμμα) *scarce seeing*, Aesch. Eum. 388.

Δύσδομιος, ον, (δύς, ὄμιος) *unlike*, Stratt. Incert. 13.

Δύσδομειρος, ον, (δύς, ὄνειρος) *full of ill dreams*, ὕπνιος, Plut. —II. act. *bringing ill dreams*, Diosc.

Δύσδοπος, ον, (δύς, ὄψομαι) *hard to see* or *know*, Hipp.: τὸ δ., *gloom*, darkness, Polyb.

Δύσδορος, ον, (δύς, ὄραω) *hard to see*, Xen. Cyr. 1, 6, 40.

Δύσδοργησία, ας, ή, = *δυσδοργία*, Hipp.

Δύσδοργητος, ον, = *δύσδοργος*. Adv. -τως, Dion. H.

Δύσδοργία, ας, ή, *passionateness*, Hipp.

Δύσδοργος, ον, (δύς, ὀργή) *quick to anger*, Soph. Aj. 1017, etc.

Δύσδοριστος, ον, (δύς, ὀρίζω) *hard to define*, indefinite, Dion. H.

Δύσδορκέω, ὦ, (δύς, ὀρκος) *to swear falsely*.

Δύσδορμιστος, ον, (δύς, ὀρμίζω) = *sq.*

Δύσδορμος, ον, (δύς, ὀρμος) *with bad anchorage*, δ. ναυσί, Aesch. Pers. 448: but τὰ δ., *rough ground*, where one can scarce get *footing*, Xen. Cyn. 10, 7. —II. act. πνοαί δ., *gales that keep ships at anchor*, Aesch. Ag. 194.

Δύσδορνις, ἴθος, δ, ή, (δύς, ὀρνις) = *δυσδορινιστός*, *ill-omened*, *boding ill*, Aesch. Theb. 838: δ. οἰωνός, Eur. Hipp. 760.

Δύσδορνιαος, αἰα, αἰον, (δύς, ὀρνη) *dusky*, τρύχη, Eur. Phoen. 325.

Δύσδορμία, ας, ή, *an ill smell*, ut *sa voir*, Soph. Phil. 876: *from*

Δύσδομος, ον, (δύς, ὀσμή) *ill-smelling*, v. δύσδο. —II. *hard to smell*, *bad for scent*, in hunting, οἱ ὄμβροι τῇ γῇ ποιοῦσι δύσδομον, Xen. Cyn. 5 3. —II. act. *hardly smelling*, having a *bad nose*, Arist. Insnorm.

Δύσδομάτος, ον, (δύς, σῶλας) *hard to heal*.

Δύσδορέω, (δύς, οὔρον) *to have a retention of urine*, Aretae.: hence

Δύσδορία, ας, ή, *retention of urine*, Hipp.

Δύσδορίασις, εως, ή, = *foreg.*: *from* Δύσδορία, ὦ, = *δυσδορέω*, Diosc.

Δύσδορικτός, ή, ὄν, πάθος δ. = *δύς* ούρια, Cic. Fam. 7, 26.

Δύσδοριστός, ον, (δύς, οὐρίζω) *driven on by too favourable wind*, Herm. O. T. 1315.

Δύσδορθαλμος, ον, (δύς, ὀρθαλμός) = *δυσδορθαλός*, Telest. ap. Ath. 616 F.

Δύσδορθεα, ας, ή, *a hard fate*, *deep affliction*, Plut. —II. *hardness in feeling*, *steadfastness*, *firmness*, Id.: and

Δύσδορθέω, ὦ, *to suffer a hard fate*, *be in affliction*, Mosch. —II. *to bear with impatience*, Lat. *aegre ferre*, Polyb. in Exc. Vat. p. 428. —III. *to be hard of feeling*: *from*

Δύσδορθής, ές, (δύς, παθεῖν, πάθος) *feeling to excess*, *too easily moved*, opp. *to ἀπαθής*, Plut. —II. *hardly feeling*, *not easily affected*, *impenetrable*, much like *ἀπαθής*, Id., and Luc.

Δύσδορπαίπαλος, ον, (δύς, παίπαλος) *hard, rough and steep*, Nic.

Δύσδορπαιστος, ον, (δύς, πῦλαις) *hard to wrestle or struggle with*, *hard to conquer*, Epich. p. 82, ἀρά, πᾶγμα, Aesch. Cho. 692, Supp. 468.

Δύσδορπῆτος, ον, (δύς, πῦλῆμι) *using bad arts*, *treacherous*, *wily*, or *hard to struggle with*, like *ἀπάλαμος*, δόλος δ., Aesch. Eum. 846. —II. *unable to help one's self*, *helpless*; so adv. -ως, δ. ὀλέσθαι, *to perish helplessly*, Aesch. Supp. 867.

Δύσδορπῆς, ές, (δύς, πῦλῆμι) *hard to wrestle with*, ὀνῆν, Aesch. Eum. 559: in genl. *hard*, *difficult*, Pind. P. 4, 488 c. inf., Id. O. 8, 33: *dangerous*, *noxious*, ρίξαι, Ar. Rh.

Δύσδορπαῖβλος, ον, (δύς, παραβάλλω) *incomparable*, Plut.

Δύσδορπαροῖβλος, ον, (δύς, παραβοῖβλος) *hard to assist*, Polyb.

Δύσδορπαροῖβλος, ον, (δύς, παρά, βουλή) *hard to persuade*, *stubborn*, φρέν, Aesch. Supp. 109.

Δύσδορπαργετός, ον, (δύς, παραγγέλλω) *hardly admitting advice*, Polyb. in Exc. Vat. p. 395.

Δύσδορπαράβολος, ον, (δύς, παραγράφω) *hard to limit*, Polyb.

Δύσδορπαράγωγος, ον, (δύς, παράγω) *hard to mislead*.

Δύσδορπαδέκτος, ον, (δύς, παραδέχομαι) *hard to take in*, admit, believe, Clem. Al. —II. act. *hardly believing*. Adv. -τως, δ. ἔχειν, *to doubt*, Polyb.

Δύσδορπαθέκτος, ον, (δύς, παραθέλω) *hard to assuage* or *soothe*, Aesch. Supp. 386.

Δύσδορπαίητος, ον, (δύς, παραιτέομαι) *hard to move by prayer*, inexorable, Aesch. Pr. 34.

Δύσδορπακλήτος, ον, (δύς, παρακαλέω) *inexorable*.

Δύσδορπακόλουθτος, ον, (δύς, παρακολουθεῖω) *hard to follow*, i. e. *hard to understand*, Menand. p. 171. —II. act. *hardly understanding*, dull, M. Anton.

Δύσδορπακόμιστος, ον, (δύς, παρακομίζω) *hard to carry along*, Plut.: πλοῦς δ., *a difficult voyage*, Polyb.

Δυσπαρήγορος, ον, (δυσ, παρα-
σθέναι) *hard to console or appease*,
lat. Tim. 69 D. [v]

Δυσπαράπειτος, ον, (δυσ, παρα-
πειθώ) *hard to dissuade*, v. I. Arist.
Physiogn.

Δυσπαράπλευστος, ον, (δυσ, παρα-
πλέω) *hard to sail along*, Strab.

Δυσπαράπλους, ον,=foreg., Diod.
Δυσπαράποιτος, ον, (δυσ, παρα-
ποιέω) *hard to copy or forge*.

Δυσπαράτήρητος, ον, (δυσ, παρα-
τήρῶ) *hard to observe*.

Δυσπαράτρεπτος, ον, (δυσ, παρα-
τρέπω) *hard to seduce or bribe*.

Δυσπάρεινος, ον, (δυσ, πάρενος)
ill-mated: λέκτρον δ., ill-assorted,
luckless marriage, Soph. Tr. 791.
Δυσπαρηγόρητος, ον,=sq., Plut.
Adv. -τως.

Δυσπαρηγορός, ον, (δυσ, παρηγο-
ρέω) *hard to soothe or appease*, Aesch.
Eum. 384.

Δυσπάρθενος, ον, (δυσ, παρθένος)
an unhappy maiden, Anth.

Δύπαρις, ἰδος, δ, (δυσ, Πάρις) un-
happy, ill-fated Paris, that bird of ill-
omen Paris, Il. 3, 39; 13, 769, cf. Αἰνὸ-
παρις.

Δυσπάρσιος, ον, (δυσ, πάρεμι) *hard*
to pass, Xen. ap. Suid.

Δυσπάρσος, ον, (δυσ, πάροδος)
hard to reach or enter, Apoll. ap. Ath.
682 D.

Δυσπάτης, ον, (δυσ, πατέω) *hard*
to the feet, ὁδός, Luc. [α]

Δύσπανστος, ον, (δυσ, πᾶνω) *hard*
to stop or appease, Gal. Adv. -τως.

Δύσπαυρος, Dor. and Aeol. for δύς-
πληυρ, q. v.

Δυσπειθεία, ας, ἡ, ill discipline, dis-
obedience, App.: from

Δυσπειθής, ἐς, (δυσ, πείθομαι) *hard*
to persuade, not easily talked over, Plat.
Phaedr. 271 D.: self-willed, stubborn,
disobedient, Id. Legg. 580 A.: ill-trained,
ill-broken, κύνης, Xen. Mem. 4, 1,
2. Adv. -θῶς, Plut.

Δυσπειρία, ας, ἡ, (δυσ, πείρα) *diffi-*
culty of learning by experiment, Hipp.

Δύσπειστος, ον, (δυσ, πείθω) *hard*
to persuade or convince, stubborn, Arist.
Eth. N. Adv. -τως, δ. ἔχειν, to be in-
credulous, Isocr. 44 C

Δυσπέλαστος, ον, (δυσ, πελάζω)
dangerous to come near, Soph. Fr.
663.

Δύσπεμπτος, ον, (δυσ, πέμπω) *hard*
to send away, Aesch. Ag. 1190.

Δυσπέφελος, ον, in Il. 16, 748 Ce-
briones is likened to a diver, who
will jump into the sea, εἰ καὶ δυσπέ-
φελος εἴη, even if it be rough and
stormy: so in Hes. Th. 440, as a gen-
eral epith. of the sea, γλαυκὴ δ.: also
ναυτιλὴ δ., a stormy, dangerous pas-
sage, Hes. Op. 616: metaph. like δύς-
κολος, rough, rude, uncourteous, Ib. 720.
(The sign. of the word is clear:
though how this is connected with
the usu. deriv. from πέμπω is not
equally so: perh. it may rather be
akin to πέφυξ.)

Δυσπενέω, ὦ, to be sore afflicted,
Plut.: from

Δυσπενής, ἐς, (δυσ, πένθος) bring-
ing sore affliction, most grievous, κάμα-
τος, Pind. P. 12, 18.—II. Pass. much
amented, δόλος, Ib. 11, 28.

Δυσπέπατος, ον, (δυσ, πεπαίνω)
hard to soften.

Δυσπεπτόω, ὦ, to digest with difficul-
ty, Diosc., in pass.

Δύσπεπτος, ον, (δυσ, πέπτω) *hard*
to digest: hard to ripen or bring to sup-
uration, Plat. Tim. 83 A.

Δυσπεραιώτος, ον, (δυσ, περαιώω)
=sq.

Δυσπεράτος, ον, (δυσ, περάω) *hard*
to pass or get through: χάρα, Strab.:
metaph. αἰὼν δ., Eur. Med. 645.

Δυσπεριάγωγος, ον, (δυσ, περιάγω)
hard to wheel about, Arr.

Δυσπεριγένητος, ον, (δυσ, περιγί-
νομαι) *hard to overcome*, Philo.

Δυσπερικάθατος, ον, (δυσ, περι-
καθαίρω) *hard to clean*, Theophr.

Δυσπερίληπτος, ον, (δυσ, περιλαμ-
βάνω) *hard to surround or encompass*,
Arist. Pol.: *hard to comprehend*, Diod.

Δυσπερινόητος, ον, (δυσ, περινούω)
hard to conceive, Philo.

Δυσπεριτρέπτος, ον, (δυσ, περι-
τρέπω) *hard to overturn*, Gal.

Δυσπεριψύχτος, ον, (δυσ, περιψύ-
χω) *hard to cool*, warm, Diosc.

Δυσπετέω, ὦ, to fall out ill.—II. act.
to bear impatiently: hence

Δυσπέτῃμα, ατος, τό, a misfortune,
LXX.

Δυσπετής, ἐς, (δυσ, πίπτω, πεσεῖν)
falling out ill, grievous: μαθεῖν δ., hard
to know, Soph. Aj. 1046. Adv. -τῶς,
Ion. -τέως, hardly, with difficulty, Hdt.
3, 107.

Δυσπεψία, ας, ἡ, (δύσπεπτος) indi-
gestion, Macho ap. Ath. 341 B.

Δυσπήμαντος, ον, (δύς, πημαίνω)
full of grievous evil, dub. in Aesch.
Eum. 481.

Δύσπηχυς, v. Dor. -πύχυς, unmeas-
urable, πόλος, Sapph. Fr. 9.

Δυσπίνης, ἐς, (δυσ, πίνος) squalid,
sorry, στολάξ, Soph. O. C. 1597.

Δυσπιστώ, ὦ, (δύσπιστος) to mis-
trust, distrust, τινί, Plut.

Δυσπιστία, ας, ἡ, incredulity, mis-
trust, Clem. Al.: from

Δύσπιστος, ον, (δύς, πιστός) *hard*
of belief, distrustful.—II. pass. *hard to*
be believed. Adv. -τως, δ. ἔχειν πρὸς
τι, to be incredulous about a thing, Plat.
Eryx. 405 B.

Δύσπλάνος, ον, (δυσ, πλάνη)
wandering in misery, Aesch. Pr. 608.

Δύσπληκτος, ον, (δυσ, πλῆσσω)
hard to frighten.

Δυσπλήρωτος, ον, (δυσ, πληρώω)
hard to fill or fulfil.

Δυσπλοία, ας, ἡ, difficulty of sailing,
Anth.: from

Δύσπλοος, ον, (δυσ, πλέω) danger-
ous for ships, Ib.

Δύσπλῦτος, ον, (δυσ, πλύνω) *hard*
to wash clean.

Δύσπλωτος, ον, (δυσ, πλώω)=δύς-
πλοος, Anth.

Δυσπνέω, ὦ, Ion. δυσπνοιέω, to
breathe with difficulty, Hipp.—II. to
smell ill, Anth.

Δύσπνοια, ας, ἡ, (δύσπνοος) *diffi-*
culty of breathing, shortness of breath,
Xen. Cyn. 9, 20.—II. contrary winds.

Δυσπνοϊκός, ἡ, ὄν, short of breath,
Hippiat.

Δύσπνοος, ον, contr. πνοος, ονν,
(δυσ, πνέω) *short of breath, breathless*,
Soph. Ant. 224.—II. *hard or unfit to*
breathe, ὄρη, Theophr.—II. πνοαὶ δ.,
contrary winds, Soph. Ant. 588.

Δυσπολέμητος, ον, (δυσ, πολεμέω)
hard to fight with, unconquerable, Aesch.
Supp. 649.

Δυσπόλεμος, ον, (δυσ, πόλεμος) un-
lucky in war, Aesch. Pers. 1013.

Δυσπολιούρκητος, ον, (δυσ, πολιορ-
κέω) *hard to take by siege*, Xen. Hell.
4, 8, 5.

Δυσπολίτευτος, ον, (δυσ, πολιτεύ-
ομαι) *unfit for governing or public*
business, Plut. [I]

Δυσπονής, ἐς, (δυσ, πονέω) *toilsome*,
troublesome, wearisome, κάματος, Od.
5, 493. Adv. -νέως.

Δυσπρόνητος, ον, (δυσ, πονέω) *hard-*
earned, toilsome, τροφή, Soph. O. C.

1614.—II. *bringing toil and trouble*, δαι-
μων, Aesch. Pers. 515.

Δυσπονία, ας, ἡ, *toil and trouble*
from

Δύσπονος, ον, (δυσ, πόνος) *toilsome*
wearisome, grievous, Soph. Ant. 1276.

Δυσπόντιον, ον, τό, Dyspontium, a
city of Pisatis in Elis, so called from
Δυσπόντιος, a son of Pelops, Strab.
Hence

Δυσπόντιος, α, ον, of Dyspontium
Dyspontian; οἱ Δυσπόντιοι, the Dys-
pontians, Paus.

Δυσπόρευτος, ον, (δυσ, πορεύομαι)
hard to pass, impassable, τινί, Xen.
An. 1, 5, 7.

Δυσπορέω, ὦ, (δύσπορος) to have a
toilsome march, Joseph.

Δυσπορία, ας, ἡ, (δύσπορος) *diffi-*
culty of passing, Xen. An. 4, 3, 7.

Δυσπόριοςτος, ον, (δυσ, πορίζω) *hard*
to get, gotten with much labor, Dion. H.

Δύσπορος, ον, (δύς, πόρος) *hard to*
pass or get through, scarce passable,
Plat. Crat. 420 E, Xen. An. 6, 5, 12:
in genl.=ἀπορος.

Δυσποτμέω, ὦ, (δύσποτμος) to be
unlucky, Polyb.

Δυσποτμία, ας, ἡ, ill luck, i. suc-
cess, Dion. H.: from

Δύσποτμος, ον, (δυσ, πότμος) un-
lucky, ill-starred, unhappy, wretched;
of persons and things, Trag. Adv.
-μως, Aesch. Pers. 272.

Δύσποτος, ον, (δύς, πίνω) *hard to*
drink, unpalatable, πῶμα, Aesch. Eum.
266.

Δυσπράγέω, ὦ, to be unsuccessful, to
be unlucky or in misery, Aesch. Ag.
790: and

Δυσπράγημα, ατος, τό, a failure,
mischance. [α] From

Δυσπράγης, ἐς, (δυσ, πράγος) un-
successful, unlucky, miserable, Dion. H.
Hence

Δυσπράγία, ας, ἡ,=δυσπραξία, An-
tiphon 20, 12.

Δυσπραγματεύετος, ον, (δυσ, πρᾶγ-
ματεύομαι) *hard to manage, intractable*,
Plut.

Δύσπρακτος, ον, (δυσ, πράσσω) *hard*
to do. Hence

Δυσπραξία, ας, ἡ, older form of δύς-
πραγία, ill success, ill luck, misery,
Trag.: also in plur., Aesch. Eum.
769, Soph. Aj. 759.

Δύσπραστος, ον, (δυσ, πιποάσκω)
hard to sell; name of a play of Anti-
phanes.

Δυσπρέπεια, ας, ἡ, indecency, Jo-
seph.: from

Δυσπρεπής, ἐς, (δυσ, ηρέπω) base,
undignified, Eur. Hel. 300.

Δύσπριστος, ον, (δυσ, πρίω) *hard to*
saw through, Theophr.

Δύσπρόπρωτος, ον, (δυσ, προπίπτω)
not easily running out, Gal.

Δύσπρόσβατος, ον, (δυσ, προσβαί-
νω) *hard to approach, scarce accessible*,
Thuc. 4, 129.

Δύσπρόσβλητος, ον, (δυσ, προσβάλ-
λω) *hard to approach*.

Δύσπρόσδεκτος, ον, (δυσ, προσδέ-
χουμαι) *hardly admitted, disagreeable*,
Plut.—II. act. *hardly admitting*, M.
Anton.

Δυσπροσήγορος, ον, (δυσ, προσήγ-
ωρος) *hard to speak with, repulsive*, Dio
C.

Δυσπρόσιτος, ον, (δυσ, πρόσκειμι)
hard to get at, Id.

Δυσπρομάχτος, ον, (δυσ, προσμά-
χουμαι) *hard to fight with: hard to at-*
tack, Plut.

Δύσπρομικτος, ον, (δυσ, προσμύ-
νυμι) *hard to get into, λιμνῇ.*

Δυσπροόδος, ον, (δυσ, πρόσδος)
hard to get at, Thuc. 5, 65.

Δυσπρόσσιτος, ον, (δυσ, προσφε-
ρμαι) hard to deal with, *morose*, Soph.
O. C. 1277.

Δυσπρόσποτος, ον, (δυσ, προσοράω,
προσφύμαι) hard to look on : of ill as-
pect, *boding*, Soph. El. 460.

Δυσπρόσμοστος, ον, (δυσ, προσορ-
μίζω) hard to land on, *having few ports*,
Polyb.

Δυσπροσπέλαστος, ον, (δυσ, προσ-
πελάζω) hard to get at, *Plut.*

Δυσπροσπόριστος, ον, (δυσ, προσ-
πορίζω) bad for foraging in, *χώρα*, Aen.
Tact.

Δυσπρόσρητος, ον, (δυσ, προσει-
πεῖν, προσρηθῆναι) hard to speak with.

Δυσπρόσωπος, ον, (δυσ, πρόσωπον)
of ill aspect, *unshapely*, Soph. O. C.
286, where the best MSS. *δυσπρόσω-
πον*.

Δυσπύρητος, ον, (δυσ, πῦρ) hard to
bring to *suppuration*, Gal.

Δυσρῆγης, ἐς, (δυσ, ῥήγνυμι) hard
to break, *Luc.*

Δυσρευστος, ον, (δυσ, ῥέω) *hardly*,
i. e. *slow flowing*, Sext. Emp.

Δυσρήκτος, ον, (δυσ, ῥήγνυμι) hard
to break or break through, *Dio C.*

Δυσρηγος, ον, (δυσ, ῥηθῆναι) hard
to speak : that should not be spoken,
Dem. Phal.

Δυσρηγίς, ἐς, and
Δυσρηγος, ον, (δυσ, ῥήγος) *impatient*
of cold, *chilly*, *ζῶα*, Hdt. 5, 10.

Δυσρῆω, (δυσ, ῥέω) to flow ill, i. e.
to go on ill, to be *unlucky*, Epict.
Hence

Δυσρηγικός, ἡ, ὄν, leading to ill-
luck, Epict.

Δύσροια, ας, ἡ, ill-luck, *misfortune*,
Epict.

Δυσσεβεία, ας, ἡ, (δυσσεβής) *impi-
ety*, *ungodliness*, Trag. : a charge of *uni-
versity*, Soph. Ant. 924. Also *δυσσε-
βία*, Aesch. Eum. 534.

Δυσσεβέω, ὦ, to be *δυσσεβής*, to
link or act *ungodly*, Soph. Tr. 1245 :
ἰ *δυσσεβούντες*, Aesch. Eum. 910,
nd Eur. Hence

Δυσσεβήμα, ατος, τό, an *impious*,
ungodly act, Dion. H.

Δυσσεβής, ἐς, (δυσ, σεβόμαι) *ungod-
ly*, *impious*, *profane*, of persons and
their acts, Trag. : also, δ. *μελάρβα*,
ur. I. T. 694. Adv. -ῶς. Eur.
hrix. 11. (This family of words is
sq. in Trag., but not found in Ep.
ets.)

Δυσσεβεία, ας, ἡ, poet. for *δυσσεβεία*,
v.

Δύσσηπτος, ον, (δυσ, σήπομαι) *not*
fitly rotting, *κρέα*, Gal.

Δύσσοος, ον, (δυσ, σώζω) *hard to*
save, *lost*, *wretched*, Theocr. 3, 24 ; 4.

Δυσστ- : in compos. with a word
beginning with στ, σθ, σπ, σφ, σχ,
oldest MSS. omit the final σ of
-, to avoid the concurrence of
consonants ; nor can this cause any am-
iguity (for δύστομος should be
pronounced diff. from δύστομος, and
in iting may be perfectly distinguish-
from it), and the analogy of *δύς*,
ς, etc., is for it, though this can-
be extended to *εἰς* and *πρός*.
ne modern critics however keep
he strict form *δύσσηπος*, *δύσσο-*
ς, etc., as Schäf. Dion. Comp. p.

δυσσύμβατος, ον, (δυσ, συμβαίνω)
l to agree with, *unsocial*, *Plut.*

Δυσσύμβλητος, ον, and *δυσσύμβο-*
ον, v. *δύσζ*.

δυσσύνακτος, ον, (δυσ, συνάγω)
'to bring together, *Joseph.*

δυσσυνείδητος, ον, (δυσ, συνειδέ-
with an ill conscience, *Eccē*)

Δυσσύνοπτος, ον, (δυσ, συνιδεῖν,
συνόψομαι) *hard to get a view of*, *hard*
to see, Polyb.

*Δυσταῖνω, found in Gramm. as
root of δύστηνος, deriv. from στῆνω,
like ἀσταῖνος, Ruhnck. Ep. Cr. p. 138.

Δυστάκτος, ον, (δυσ, τάσσω) *hard*
to arrange, *irregular*, Plat. Legg. 781 A.

Δυστάλας, αῖνα, ἄν, gen. ἄνος, αἴ-
νης, ἀνός, (δυσ, τάλας) *very wretched*,
most miserable, Soph., Eur.

Δυσταμείντος, ον, (δυσ, ταμείνω)
hard to manage, Arist. Aud.

Δυστάσαος, ον, (δυσ, ταραχή) *very*
stormy, [a]

Δυστάτῳ, ὦ, to be *hardly able to*
stand, to be *unstable*, *Plut.* : from

†δύστατος, ον, (δυσ, ἵστημι, στήναι)
unsteady, *hardly able to stand*.

Δυστέκμαρος, ον, (δυσ, τεκμαίρο-
μαι) *hard to make out from the given*
signs, *hard to trace*, *ἔχρος*, Soph. O.
T. 109 : *dark*, *riddling*, *τέχνη*, Aesch.
Pr. 497 : *ποικίλον τι καὶ ὁ*, Eur.
Hel. 712. Adv. -τως.

Δυστεκνία, ας, ἡ, *want of children*,
late : from

Δυστεκνος, ον, (δυσ, τέκνον) *unfor-
tunate in one's children*, δ. *παιδουργία*,
Soph. O. T. 1248.

Δυστερής, ἐς, (δυσ, τέρω) *ill-
pleasing*, i. e. *very grievous*, Aesch.
Cho. 277. Adv. -πως.

Δυστήκτος, ον, (δυσ, τήκω) *hard to*
melt, Hipp.

Δυστηρία, ας, ἡ, *misery* : from

Δύστηρος, ον, *wretched*, *unhappy*,
unfortunate ; oft. in Hom. of men :
but Pind. P. 4, 478, has *μύχθος ὁ*,
Soph. El. 511, *αἰκία ὁ* : *δυστηρίων*
παῖδες, sons of the unhappy, i. e. born
to misery, Il. 6, 127.—II. post-Hom.

like Lat. *miser*, in moral sense, *wretch-
ed*, *profligate*, *abominable*, e. g. Soph.
El. 121, v. Ruhnck. Ep. Cr. p. 139.
The poets seem also to have used *δύ-*
στηρος. (v. *δυστατος* : and on the
way of writing v. *δυσστ*.)

Δυστήρητος, ον, (δυσ, τηρέω) *hard*
to keep or preserve, (Phocyl.) 205, or
Plut.

Δυστίβεντος, ον, (δυσ, στίβεω)
hard to trace, *Plut.*

Δυστιθάσσετος, ον, (δυσ, τιθασ-
σεύω) *hard to tame*, Strab.

Δυστλήμων, ον, gen. ονος, (δυσ,
τλήμων) *suffering hard things*, *wretch-
ed*, H. Hom. Ap. 532.

Δυστλήτος, ον, (δυσ, τλήναι) *hard*
to bear or endure, Aesch. El. 1571.

Δυστόκεια, ας, ἡ, *one who has borne*
a child to misery, cf. *δυσγαριστοτόκεια* :
from

Δυστοκεύς, ὥς, ὁ, (δυσ, τοκεύς) *an*
unhappy parent : δ. *τοκέες*, Anth.

Δυστοκείω, ὦ, to bring forth with *diffi-
culty*, *have a hard birth*, *travail hard*,
Plat. Theaet. 149 D ; metaph. Ar.
Ran. 1423 : and

Δυστοκία, ας, ἡ, a *painful delivery*,
hard birth, Arist. H. A. : from

Δύστοκος, ον, (δυσ, τίκτω) *bring-
ing forth with difficulty*, Eur. Incert.
118.

Δυστομέω, ὦ, like *βλασφημέω* and
δυσφύσσω, to speak evil of another, *τινά*
τι, Soph. O. C. 986 : from

Δύστος, ον, (δυσ, στόμα) *hard or*
ill-mouthed, of a horse, Anth.

Δύστομος, ον, (δυσ, τρένω) *hard to*
cut asunder.

Δύστονος, εν, (δυσ, στένω) *lament-
able*, *grievous*, Aesch. Theb. 984.

Δυστόπαστος, ον, (δυσ, τοπάζω)
hard to guess or make out, Eur. Tro.
885.

Δυστοχάστος, ον, (δυσ, στοχάζο-
μαι) *hard to hit or to hit upon*, Diosc.

Δυστράπεζος, ον, (δυσ, τράπεζα) *ice*
on horrid food, Eur. H. F. 385. [a]

Δυστράπεια, ας, ἡ, and

Δυστράπεια, ας, ἡ, *difficulty of*
turning or managing, *impracticability*
Diod. : *obstinacy* : from

Δυστράτελος, ον, (δυσ, τρέπω) *hard*
to turn, *move* : *hard to deal with*, hence
stubborn, *unmanageable*, *implacable*,
Soph. Aj. 914 : cf. the opp. *εὐτοάπε-*
λος, and the equiv. *δυστροπός*. Adv.

-λως, *awkwardly*, *clumsily*, Xen. Oec.
8, 16. [a]

Δύστριπτος, ον, (δυσ, τρέβω) *hard*
to bruise or grind, Artem.

Δυστροπία, ας, ἡ, *stubbornness* ; and

Δυστροπικός, ἡ, ὄν, of *stubborn*
mind : from

Δύστροπος, ον, (δυσ, τρέπω) *hard*
to turn or move : hence *stubborn*, *per-*
verse, *unmanageable*, δ. *γυναικῶν ὁρ-*
μονία, *woman's wayward nature*, Eur.
Hipp. 161. Adv. -πως

Δύστροπος, ον, δ. *Macedon. name for*
March, δ. *μήν*, Anth.

Δύστροφος, ον, (δυσ, τρέφω) *hard to*
rear, Theophr.

Δυστρήπτος, ον, (δυσ, τρήπω)
hard to bore through, Id.

Δυστύχῳ, ὦ, f. -ήσω, 1 aor. *ἐδυστύ-*
χησα, pl. *δεδυστύχηκα*, Lyc. ap. Stob.
119, 13, (δυστυχής) *to be unlucky*, *un-*
happy, *unfortunate*, Hdt. 8, 105, and
Trag. : in a thing, *τινί*, Eur. Phoeni.
424, *εἰς τι*, Plat. Lach. 183 C ; *περὶ*
τινος, Eur. Andr. 713 ; *ἐν τινί*, Ar. Ran.
1449 : acc. πάντα δ., Eur. Hec. 429 :
so also in pass., Plat. Legg. 877 E :
of things, *to fail*, *turn out ill*, *Plut.*
Hence

Δυστύχημα, ατος, τό, a *piece of ill*
luck, a *failure*, *misfortune*, Plat. Crat.
395 D. [v]

Δυστύχης, ἐς, (δυσ, τύχη) *unlucky*,
unfortunate, *fallen*, Trag., *Plut.*, etc. ;
εἰς τι, Eur. Phoen. 1643. Adv. -χῶς,
Aesch. Ag. 1660. Hence

Δυστύχια, ας, ἡ, *ill-luck*, *ill-fortune*,
failure, Eur. Bacch. 387, Thuc., etc.

Δύστυρος, ον, (δυσ, ὑδωρ) *scant of*
water, Joseph.

Δύστυνέω, ὦ, to *sleep ill*, Plat. Legg.
790 D : from

Δύστυπος, ον, (δυσ, ὑπνος) *sleeping*
ill.

Δύστυποιστος, ον, (δυσ, ὑποφέρω)
hard to endure, Mel. 108.

Δυστυπομένητος, ον, (δυσ, ὑπομένω)
=sq., Sext. Emp.

Δυστυπομένητος, ον, *hard to abide*,
Philo.

†Δυστυπονήτος, ον, (δυσ, ὑπονοέω)
very suspicious, *Philo.*

Δυστυπόστατος, ον, (δυσ, ὑφίστα-
μαι) *hard to withstand*, *Diod.*

†Δυσφάης, ἐς, in Plut. for *δυσφάνης*,
(Wyttenb.) 2, 431 F.

Δύσφαλτος, ον, (δυσ, σφάλλωμαι,
very tottering.

Δυσφάνης, ἐς, (δυσ, φαίνωμαι) *scarce*
visible, *dark*, *Plut. Luc. 9.*

Δυσφάνταστος, ον, (δυσ, φαντάζο-
μαι) *hard to imagine*, *Plut.*

Δύσφατος, ον, (δυσ, φημι) *hard to*
tell, *unspeakable*, *horrible*, Aesch. Ag.
1152.—II. *hard to explain*, *Lyc.*

Δυσφειγής, ἐς, (δυσ, φέγγος) *shi-*
ning ill.

Δυσφμέω, ὦ, to be *δύσφημος*, to *use*
vile, *abominable words* : esp. words of
ill omen, Soph. El. 905.—II. *trans. to*
speak ill of, *blaspheme*, *slander*, τὸν
θεόν, Aesch. Ag. 1078, cf. Soph. El.
1182. Hence

Δυσφμήμα, ατος, τό, a *word of ill*
omen, *Plut.*

Δυσφήμια, ας, ἡ, (δύσφημος) *vile*
abominable language : esp. words of ill

amen, lamentations, Soph. Phil. 10: *diaphemty, slander*, Plut.—II. *ill fame, obloquy*, Soph. Fr. 185.

Δυσήμιστος, *ον*, (δυσ, *φήμιζω*) = sq.
Δυσήμιος, *ον*, (δυσ, *φήμι*) of ill omen, boding, Hes. Op. 733; opp. to εὐήμιος, Eur. Andr. 1144.—II. *slandrous, shameful, κλέος*, Pind. N. 8, 62. Adv. —τως.

Δυσέφθατος, *ον*, (δυσ, *φθείρω*) *hard to spoil*: not easily spoiled, Diphil. Sipin. ap. Ath. 121 C.

Δυσέφθογος, *ον*, (δυσ, *φθέγγομαι*) *harsh-sounding*.

Δυσέφιλής, *ἐς*, (δυσ, *φιλέω*) *hateful, horrid*, Aesch. Ag. 1232, etc.

Δυσέφορος, *ῶ*, (δύσφορος) *to bear a thing with pain and difficulty*: hence *to bear ill, to be grieved or oppressed*, Lat. *aegre ferre*; hence *to be disgusted, angry, discontented, distressed*, Hdt. 5, 19; at a thing, *τινί*, Trag., *ἐπὶ τινί*, Aesch. Theb. 780, *περὶ τι*, Hipp.; *τι*, Isocr.: also in mid., Xen. Cyr. 2, 2, 5. Hence

Δυσέφορητος, *ον*, *hard to bear*, Eur. Cycl. 344.

Δυσφορία, *ας, ἡ*, *pain hard to be borne, excessive pain*, Hipp.

Δυσφορικός, *ἡ, ὄν*, (δύσφορος) of, *belonging to disgust, anger*.

Δυσφορμιγής, *ιγγος, ὁ, ἡ*, (δυσ, *φόρμιγς*) *unlike the lyre, mournful, melancholy*, Eur. I. T. 225.

Δύσφορος, *ον*, (δυσ, *φέρω*) *hard to bear, insufferable, grievous, overpowering*, Pind. N. 1, 85, and Trag.: also = *παράφορος*, Herm. Soph. Aj. 51.—II. *act. making heavy, oppressive, δύσφορόν ἐστι*, Xen. Cyr. I, 6, 17. Adv. —τως, hence *δ. ἄγειν, ἔχειν*, Soph. O. T. 770, 783.

Δύσφραστος, *ον*, (δυσ, *φράζομαι*) *hard to speak, or tell, hard to explain, mysterious*, Plat. Tim. 50 C.—II. *act. speaking with difficulty*. Adv. —τως, *εὔχε*.

Δύσφροσύνη, *ης, ἡ*, *anxiety, care*, Hes. Th. 528, in plur.: from

Δύσφρων, *ον*, gen. *ονος*, (δυσ, *φρήν*) *sad, sorrowful, ἄτη, λύπη*, Soph. O. C. 202, Eur. Andr. 1043: *τὸ δύσφρον, melancholy*, Aesch. Ag. 547: *τὰ δύσφρονα, sorrows*, Pind. O. 2, 95.—II. *ill disposed, hostile*, Aesch. Ag. 608, 534 and Eur.—III. = *ἄφρων, senseless, insensate*, Aesch. Theb. 874. Adv. *ὄνος*, *foolishly, rashly*, Aesch. Pers. 552.

Δύσφρης, *ἐς*, (δυσ, *φύομαι*) *growing or coming up slowly*, Theophr. Hence

Δύσφρεα, *ας, ἡ*, *slow, difficult growth*, opp. to *ταχυβλάστια*, Id.

Δύσφρακτέω, *ῶ*, = *δυσωρέομαι*, *to have a hard watch*: from

Δύσφρακτος, *ον*, (δυσ, *φύλασσω*) *hard to watch, keep or guard*, Eur. Dan. 13.—II. *hard to keep off, prevent*, Eur. Phoen. 924. [v]

Δύσφρανία, *ας, ἡ*, *roughness of sound*: from

Δύσφρωνος, *ον*, (δυσ, *φώνη*) *ill-sounding, harsh*, Dem. Phal. Adv. —τως.

Δυσφώρατος, *ον*, (δυσ, *φωράω*) *hard to catch, detect, convict*, Plut. with irreg. comp. and superl. *δυσφωρότερος, ὅτατος*, cf. *δύσχειρος*.

Δυσχάλιντος, *ον*, (δυσ, *χαλινώω*) *hard to rein, unbridled*, Gal. [i]

Δυσχάριστος, *ον*, (δυσ, *χαρίζομαι*) *thankless*, Aesch. Fr. 128.

Δυσχείματος, *ον*, (δυσ, *χείμα*) *having a long, severe winter*: *wintery, frosty, stormy*, Hom., also in Il. as epith. of Dodona: *δ. πέλαγος, ὕλης*, Aesch. Pr. 746.

Δύσχειρος, a corrupt form of *δύσχιμος* v. Elmsl. Bacch. 15.

Δυσχείμων, *ον*, gen. *ονος*, = *δύσχειμερος*, Ap. Rh.

Δύσχειρος, *ον*, = *δυσχείρωτος*, only found in superl. *δυσχειρότατος*, Diod., cf. Schäf. ap. Nake Choeril. 274.

Δυσχείρωμα, *ατος, τό*, (δυσ, *χείρω*) *a thing hard to be subdued, a hard conquest*, Soph. Ant. 126; cf. *χείρωμα*.

Δυσχείρωτος, *ον*, (δυσ, *χείρω*) *hard to subdue or conquer*, Hdt. 7, 9, 2.

Δυσχεραίνοντως, adv. part. pres. from sq., with disgust, Arist. Rhet.

Δυσχεραίνω, fut. *-ῶν*, (δυσχερής) *to be unable to suffer, endure or put up with*, Lat. *aegre ferre*, c. acc., Isocr. 305 C: *to feel dislike, disgust or annoyance*, *to be discontented, displeased, distressed, perplexed*, *περὶ τι*, Plat. Rep. 475 C, *ἐπὶ τινί*, Isocr. 7 C, or *τινί*, Dem. 1274, 24. Pass., *to be hateful, ὄνομα δυσχεραίνουμένου*, Plat.—II. *to make a thing hard or difficult, ἔν τινι τοῖς λόγοις*, *to make difficulties, to be unfair in argument*, Stallb. Plat. Gorg. 450 E, and so c. acc., *δ. τὴν ὁδόν*, App.: *ρήματα δυσχεράναντα*, *annoying, vexatious words*, Soph. O. C. 1281. Hence

Δυσχεραντέον, verb. adj. *one must be annoyed*, etc., Plat. Legg. 828 D, etc.

Δυσχεραντικός, *ἡ, ὄν*, (δυσ, *χεράνω*) *difficult, perplexing*, M. Anton.

Δυσχέρασμα, *ατος, τό*, (δυσ, *χεράνω*) *peevishness, ill-temper*, Plat. Phil. 44 D.

Δυσχέρεια, *ας, ἡ*, *difficulty*, Plat. Rep. 502 D: a difficulty, Isocr. 84 D.

—II. *annoyance, inconvenience, trouble*, Soph. Phil. 473.—2. of persons, *peevishness, ill-temper, enmity*, cf. Theophr. Char. 19, and the opp. *εὐχέρεια*: from

Δυσχερής, *ἐς*, (δυσ, *χείρ*) *hard to take in hand, difficult, hard to make out*, Soph. Ant. 254: *annoying, distressing, unpleasant, troublesome, uncomfortable*, Trag.: *δυσχερὲς ποιεῖσθαι*, Lat. *aegre ferre*, Thuc. 4, 85: *δ. λόγοι*, *contradictory expressions*, Wolf Dem. 491, 17, so *τὰ δυσχερῆ*, *difficulties, logical subtleties*, Arist. Metaph.—2. of persons, *peevish, ill-tempered, unfriendly, hateful*, Valck. Phoen. 393, cf. *εὐχερής*.

Adv. —ρως, *δ. φέρειν*, Lat. *aegre ferre*, Hipp.: *δ. ἔχειν*, *to be annoyed, vexed, πρόσ τι*, Plat. Prot. 332 A.

Δυσχημάτιστος, *ον*, (δυσ, *σχηματίζω*) *hard to shape or form*.

Δύσχιμος, *ον*, *troublesome, dangerous, fearful*, Lat. *horridus, drákon*, Aesch. Theb. 503; also *πλημυνής*, Aesch. Cho. 186, *κέλευθον*, Pers. 567. (Prob. formed at once from *δύς*, as *μελάγχμος*, from *μέλας*: the usu. deriv. from *χείμα*, *winty*, was favoured by the reading *δύσχειμος*, which is now everywhere corrected, Elmsl. Bacch. 15: yet Blomf. Pers. 573 maintains the latter, comparing *χίος, χιών, χιμελόν*.)

Δύσχιςτος, *ον*, (δυσ, *σχίζω*) *hard to split*, Theophr.

Δυσχλαΐναια, *ας, ἡ*, *bad, shabby clothing*, Eur. Hec. 240: from

Δύσχλαινος, *ον*, (δυσ, *χλαΐνα*) *ill clad*.

Δυσχορήγητος, *ον*, (δυσ, *χορηγέω*) *difficult from the expense*, Plut.

Δύσχορτος, *ον*, (δυσ, *χόρτος*) *with little grass or food, δ. οἶκος*, *an inhospitable dwelling*, Eur. I. T. 219.

Δυσχορτέω, *ῶ*, *to be distressed or perplexed, to cause difficulties*, Polyb.—II. *more freq. intrans.*, *to fall into hardships or difficulties, to be distressed or perplexed, πρᾶγμασι, λόγοις*, also *ἐν or ἐπὶ τινί*, *περὶ τι*, Polyb.: so also in pass., Id.: of things, *to be useless*, Id. Hence

Δυσχρήστημα, *ατος, τό*, *inconvenience*, Lat. *incommodum*, Cic. Fin. 3 21.

Δυσχρηστία, *ας, ἡ*, *difficulty, perplexity, trouble, distress*, Polyb.: from

Δυσχρηστος, *ον*, (δυσ, *χράομαι*) *hard to use or manage, nearly useless* opp. to *εὐχρηστος*, Xen. Cyr. 3, 3, 26

intractable, κύνον, Id. Cyn. 3, 11. Adv. —τως *δ. διακείσθαι*, *to be in difficult ties*, Polyb.

Δύσχροια, *ας, ἡ*, *a bad colour*, Hipp. from

Δύσχροος, *ον*, contr. *ους, ουν*, (δυσ, *χρόα*) *Ath.*, and

Δύσχρος, *οτος, ὁ, ἡ*, (δυσ, *χρῶς*) *Hipp.*, of a bad colour, discoloured.

Δύσχυλος, *ον*, (δυσ, *χυλός*) *with bad juices, ill tasting*, Xenocr. 12.

Δυσχυμία, *ας, ἡ*, *an ill taste*, Theophr.: from

Δύσχυμος, *ον*, (δυσ, *χυμός*) = *δύσχυλος*, Id.

Δύσχωλος, *ον*, (δυσ, *χωλός*) *very lame*, Lat. *male claudus*.

†Δυσχώριστος, *ον*, v. *δυσχώριστος*.

Δυσχωρία, *ας, ἡ*, (δυσ, *χώρος*) *difficult, i. e. rough, rugged ground*, Xen. Cyr. 1, 6, 35.

Δυσχώριστος, *ον*, (δυσ, *χωρίζω*) *hard to separate, inextricable*, prob. l. Polyb. for *δυσχώριτος*.

Δυσώδης, *ες*, (δυσ, *ὀζω*) *ill smelling, stinking, καρπός*, Hdt. 2, 94, *πνεῦμα*, Thuc. 2, 49.

†Δυσώδης, *ὁ*, *Dysōdes*, masc. pr. n. Hipp.

Δυσωδία, *ας, ἡ*, (δυσώδης) *an ill smell, stink*, Arist. H. A.

Δυσώδινος, *ον*, (δυσ, *ὀδίν*) *causing grievous pangs*, Anth.

Δυσώλερος, *ον*, (δυσ, *ὀλεθρος*) *hardly dying, tenacious of life*, Theophr.

Δυσωμτος, *ον*, (δυσ, *ὀμνυμι*) *hardly, reluctantly swearing*.

Δυσωνέω, *ῶ*, (δυσ, *ὠνέομαι*) *to beat down the price, cheapen*, Anth.: also in mid., Ath. Hence

Δυσώνης, *ον*, *δ*, *beating down the price, a hard customer*, Lynceus ap. Ath. 228 C.

Δυσωνήμιος, *ον*, (δυσ, *ὄνομα*) *bearing an ill name, hateful to hear named*, v. happy, abominable, Il. 6, 255: *εἰς*, *bearing a name of ill omen*, such as *Ἄλας*, Soph. Aj. 914.

Δυσωπέω, *ῶ*, (δυσ, *ὤψ*) *to make man change countenance, put him out of countenance, put to shame, make ashamed*, Plut.: *δ. τὴν ὀψιν*, *to dazzi*, Id.: also *to put to shame by importunity, to get by begging*, Eccl.—Better authors used only pass. *δυσωπούμαι*, *be cast down, ashamed, fearful*, *sh πρόσ or ἐπὶ τινί*, Plat. Legg. 933.

v. Ruhnk. Tim., Lob. Phryn. 16 Hence

Δυσώπημα, *ατος, τό*, *a discouragement from, shaming of, τῶν ἡμαρτιμένων*, Joseph.

Δυσώπησις, *εως, ἡ*, (δυσωπέω) *feeling of shame, reverence: begging, entreating*, Eccl.

Δυσωπητικός, *ἡ, ὄν*, (δυσωπέω) *to make ashamed: fit for entreaty*, Ec Adv. —κως.

Δυσωπία, *ας, ἡ*, *shame, shamesfacedness, shyness*, Plut.

Δυσωπικῶς, adv. = *δυσωπητικῶς*

Δυσωρούμαι, *φ. ἴσσομαι*, dep. m. *to keep a troublesome, painful way*, *περὶ μῆλα*, Il. 10, 183: where Sp. reads *δυσωρήσων* in act., (τὴν *δύς* and *ὠρος*, *οὔρος*, *a watch, ὥρεω*.)

†Δύσωρον, *ον*, τό, Mt. *Dysorion*, a mountain on the confines of Macedonia, containing gold mines, Hdt. 5, 17.

Δυστυχος, ον, (δυσ, ὥρα) *unseizable*.
†Δυτεύτος, ον, δ, *Dyleutis*, son of
Adiatoris, priest at Comana, Strab.
Δύτης, ον, δ, (δύω) *a diver*, Hdt.
δ] Hence

Δυτικός, ὅς, ὄν, *belonging to diving*,
fond of diving.—II. (δυσίς) *towards the*
west, western, Strab.

Δύω, Ion. for δύο, *two*, Hom.: in
Att. very rare: a Dor. form δύνω like
ἐγών is mentioned, Koehn. *Greg.* p. 248.

ΔΥΩ, fut. δύσω: aor. act. ἐδύσα,
pass. ἐδύθην. Mid. δύομαι: impf.
ἐδύμην: fut. δύσσομαι: aor. ἐδύσα-
μην, with collat. forms ἐδύσεα, ἐδύ-
σσο, imperat. δύσσο, Hom., who also
uses part. fut. δύσσομενος as part. pres.
Besides these tenses we also have in
intrans. signf. the active forms, perf.
δέδυκα: aor. 2 ἐδύν, imperat. δύνθι,
δύρε, subj. δύω, part. δύς, inf. δύναι.
The other pres. ΔΥΝΩ, used also
by Hom., is always transit.—A. trans.,
lat. *duo*, *induo*, who more fully
rendered in all senses by *subeo*; we have
no equivalent word; perhaps to *get*
into comes nearest: and so—I. of
clothes, etc., to *put on*, *εντεα*, *τεύχεα*
δύνειν and *δύναι*, also esp. *θάρηκα*,
κνήμην, to *put on one's armour*, *helmet*,
etc., or to *put them on another*, Hom.,
who also uses aor. mid. for act., to *arm*
one's self, though he usu. adds *χροί*,
περί χροί or *ὑμῶ* ὤμοισι: also *χιτώ-
να δύναι* and *δύσασθαι*, Il. 18, 416;
also *χιτῶνα περί χροί δύνειν*, Od. 15,
61: metaph. *ei μή σὺν γε δύσεαι ἄλ-
κην*, if thou dost not *arm thyself* in
strength, *put on strength*, Il. 9, 231,
cf. *ἐπιεμένος ἄλκην*.—II. of places
or countries, to *enter*, *make one's way*
into, in Hom. the most freq. use, e. g.
πύλας καὶ τεύχεα δύναι: also oft. in
mid. πόλιν, *τεύχεα δύσασθαι*: so *νέ-
φεα δύναι*, of a star *going into* a cloud,
Il. 11, 63: *δύναι κόλπον θαλάσσης*,
to *sink into* the lap of ocean, Il. 18,
140; *ἄθονα* or *γαίαν δύναι*, also *δο-
ύναι* Ἰδίοις *εἰσω δύναι* and *εἰς Ἄϊδα*
δύσασθαι, to *go into* the earth, *enter*
the house of Hades, i. e. to *die*: to
enter, i. e. *take part* in divers condi-
tions or actions of men, πόλεμον,
ἀγῶνα, οὐλαμὸν ἀνδρῶν *δύναι* and
δύσασθαι, to *go into* the fight, *mix with*
a crowd of men, so *μνηστήρας δύσα-
σθαι*, Od. 17, 276: more rarely c.
prep. *δέρτνον* *ἔσω δύνειν*, καθ' ὁμ-
λον, *ἐκ πόντον* and *ὑπὸ πόντον* *δύσα-
σθαι*: in Il. 8, 271, a very uncommon
usage, *δοῦκεν εἰς Αἴαντα*, he *got him-
self into* Ajax, i. e. *got behind* his
shield. Absol. to *go in*, *run in*, *εἰσω*
ἰδν εἶφορ, Il. 16, 340, cf. 8, 85.—III.
of other things happening to men:—
i. to *enter*, *steal into*, *come over* or *upon*,
ῥάματος γνῖα δέδυκε, Il. 5, 811: so
of states of mind, ἄχος *ἔδν κραδίην*,
ἔχζε ἔδυνεν ἥτορ, *δύδναι δύνων μέ-
ρος*, Hom.: *κρατερὴ ἐλύσσα δέδυκε*,
madness came over him, Il. 9, 239: *δύ*
ων Ἄρης, Mars, i. e. the spirit of war
filled him, Il. 17, 210, cf. 19, 16.—B.
transit.—I. to *sink in*, *δύνει ἀλοισίη*,
he *fat sinks* or *soaks in*, where how-
ever *βοεῖν* may be supplied, Il. 17,
92, cf. A. II. fin.—II. to *dive*, Hom.,
who adds *εἰς πόντον*, etc.; but later
stood alone: hence *δύπτω*.—III. to
et, of the sun and stars: in full *δύ-
ηρ ἔδν νόφρα*, Il. 11, 63; but usu.
bsol., *δύνειν πόντον*, etc. might
asily be supplied: very freq. in
Ion., *ἥλιος δ' ἄρ' ἔδν*, *ἔδν φάος*
ελίοιο, *δύσσο δ' ἥλιος*, so too *βο-
ῖτην ὑπὲρ δύνων*, late-setting Boötes,
υπόμνητος Ὑπερίων (to mark the
year) Od. 24: *μεταπλ. εἶον δύν-*

τος αὐγάς, the light of sinking *etc.*,
Aesch. Ag. 1122. As in all these
cases an acc. may be supplied, some
call the intrans. usage merely elliptic.
[ῖ in pres. and impf. act. and mid.,
Hom.; but Ap. Rh. has *δύομαι*, *ἐδύ-
τω*, etc., and so esp. in part. *δύομενος*:
aor. pass. *ἐδύθην* always; in the other
tenses always *v*: hence *δύω*, when it
is subj. aor. 2, as Il. 6, 340; 22, 99:
δύνω always.]

Δωδέκα, οἱ, αἱ, τὰ, poet. for δώδε-
κα, δύο καὶ δέκα, *twelve*, Hom. This
double form is found in all the follow-
ing compounds: poets preferred the
full form *δωδ*, prose writers the
shorter *δωδ*.

Δωδεκάβιοτος, poet. for δωδεκά-
βιοτος, Il.

†Δωδεκάδρομος, ον, poet. for δωδε-
κάδρομος, Pind.

†Δωδεκάμηρος, ον, = δωδεκάμηρος,
Hes.

†Δωδεκάμοιρος, ον, = δωδεκάμοι-
ρος, Anth.

†Δωδεκάπολις, ι, = δωδεκάπολις,
v. l. Hdt.

†Δωδεκάριθμος, ον, = δωδεκάριθ-
μος, Nonn.

†Δωδεκάς, = δωδεκάς, ἡ, Anth.

†Δωδεκαταῖος, α, ον, = δωδεκα-
ταῖος, Hes.

†Δωδεκάτος, η, ον, = δωδεκάτος, η,
ον, Hom.

Δωκαεικοσιμέτρος, ον, (δύω, καί,
εἴκοσι, μέτρον) *holding two-and-twenty*
measures, δ. τρίπων, Il. 23, 264.

Δωκαεικοσιπῆχυς, υ, (δύω, καί,
εἴκοσι, πῆχυς) *twenty-two cubits long*,
Il. 15, 678.

Δώ, τό, shortd. Ep. form for δῶμα,
a house, dwelling, Hom.: only in nom.
and acc. As plur. for δώματα, only
Hes. Th. 933.

Δώ, 1 sing. subj. aor. 2 act. from
δίδωμι: but δῶ, 3 subj.

Δώδεκα, οἱ, αἱ, τὰ, (δύο, δέκα)
twelve, Hom.

Δωδεκάβιοτος, ον, (δῶδεκα, βιός)
worth twelve beebes, poet. *δωδεκάβ*,
Il. 23, 703.

†Δωδεκάβωμος, ον, (δῶδεκα, βωμός)
with twelve altars, ναός, Lyd.

Δωδεκάγυμνος, ον, (δῶδεκα,
γυμνασιον) *bent twelve times*: *δωδεκ*
τόρμα, the post (in the race-course)
that has been doubled twelve times, Pind.
O. 3, 59.

Δωδεκαδάκτυλος, ον, (δῶδεκα, δάκ-
τυλος) *twelve-fingered*, Gal.

Δωδεκάδάρηρος, ον, δ, = sq., cf. *δω-*
δεκάρηρ.

Δωδεκάδρομος, δ, (δῶδεκα, ὄρυξ)
a leader of twelve, Xen. Cyr. 3, 3, 11.

Δωδεκάδελτος, ον, (δῶδεκα, δέλ-
τος) νόμος, laws of twelve tables.

Δωδεκάδραχμος, ον, (δῶδεκα *δρα-*
χμή) sold at twelve drachmae, νίνος,
Dem. 1045, 5.

Δωδεκάδρομος, ον, (δῶδεκα, δρό-
μος) *running the course twelve times*,
δωδ. τέθριππα, Pind. O. 2, 92.

Δωδεκάπαλμος, ον, (δῶδεκα, ὥρον)
twelve palms long, Anth.

Δωδεκάπλευρος, ον, (δῶδεκα, ἑδρα)
with twelve surfaces: τὸ δ, a dodeca-
hedron, v. Wytténb. Plat. Phaed. 110 B.

Δωδεκάπληθος, ον, (δῶδεκα, πῆθος)
conqueror in twelve contests, Anth.

Δωδεκαετηρίς, ἰδός, ἡ, a cycle of
twelve years: from

Δωδεκαετής, ἔς, (δῶδεκα, ἔτος) of
twelve years, πόλεμος, Ath.: also -ης,
ον, δ, *ἔτη*, *τῶς*, ἡ, *twelve years*
old, Anth.: hence

Δωδεκαετία, ας, ἡ, a space of twelve
years, Diog. L.

Δωδεκαήμερος, ον, (δῶδεκα, ἡμέρα)

of twelve days: τὸ δ, the time between
the Nativity and Epiphany, Eccl.

Δωδεκάθεος, ον, δ, (δῶδεκα, θεός,
a plant, v. Plin. 25, 4: τὸ δωδεκά-
θεον, a medicine (called after the
twelve greater gods) composed of
twelve ingredients, Paul. Aeg.

Δωδεκαῖς, ἰδός, (δῶδεκα) *consisting*
of twelve: *θυσία* δ. at which *twelve*
animals were offered.

Δωδεκάκις, (δῶδεκα) adv., *twelve*
times, Ar. Plut. 852.

Δωδεκάκλινος, ον, (δῶδεκα, κλίνη)
holding twelve couches, Anaxandr. Prot.
1, 11.

Δωδεκάκρονος, ον, (δῶδεκα, κρον-
ός) *with twelve springs*, Cratin. Pyt. 7

Δωδεκάκλωρος, ον, (δῶδεκα, κῶλος)
of twelve clauses (κῶλα).

Δωδεκάλινος, ον, (δῶδεκα, λίνος)
of twelve threads, Xen. Cyn. 2, 5.

Δωδεκάμηρος, ον, (δῶδεκα, μήν) *of*
twelve months, τέλειος, Pind. N. 11,
11: poet. *δωδεκάμ*, *twelve months*
old, Hes. Op. 750.

Δωδεκαμήχανος, ον, (δῶδεκα, μηχανή)
knowing twelve arts: *appearing under*
twelve aspects, ἄστρον (v. ἄντρον)
of the sun moving through the twelve
signs, dub. in Eur. Hyps. 10: hence
τὸ δ, the *twelve devices*, Ar. Ran. 1327.

Δωδεκαμναῖος, αἰα, αἰων, (δῶδεκα,
μνά) *worth twelve minae*, = \$21.20.

Δωδεκάμοιρος, ον, (δῶδεκα, μοῖρα)
divided into twelve parts, Anth.

Δωδεκάπαις, παιδός, δ, ἡ, (δῶδεκα,
παῖς) *with twelve children*, Anth.

Δωδεκάπαιλα, (δῶδεκα, πάλαι,
adv., *twelve times* πάλαι, *ever so long*
ago, Ar. Eq. 1154, cf. δεκάπαλαι,
μυριοπαλαι.

Δωδεκάπῆχυς, υ, (δῶδεκα, πῆχυς)
twelve cubits long, Hdt. 2, 153.

†Δωδεκαπλάσιος, α, ον, *twelve-fold*,
Plut. 2, 1028 C.

Δωδεκάπολις, ι, gen. ιός, (δῶδεκα
πόλις) *formed of twelve united states*
δωδ. Ἰωρεῖ, Hdt. 7, 95.

Δωδεκάπους, δ, ἡ, πουν, τό, gen
ποδός, (δῶδεκα, πούς) *twelve feet long*
v. Meineke Menand. p. 129.

Δωδεκάριθμος, ον, (δῶδεκα, ἀριθ-
μός) the *twelfth*, Nonn. [α]

Δωδεκάρηρος, ον, δ, = δωδεκάδρομος

Δωδεκάς, αδός, ἡ, (δῶδεκα) the num-
ber twelve, Anth.—II. a number of
twelve, Plat. Legg. 756 B.

Δωδεκάσημος, ον, (δῶδεκα, σῆμα)
with twelve signs, as the zodiac.

Δωδεκάσκαλος, ον, (δῶδεκα, σκαλ-
μός) *twelve-aired*, Plut.

Δωδεκάσκηπτρον, τό, = δωδεκάφυ-
λον, of the twelve tribes of Israel, Eccl.
Δωδεκάσκυτος, ον, (δῶδεκα, σκύ-
τος) σφαῖρα δ, a ball of twelve differ-
ent-coloured pieces of leather, Plut.
Phaed. 110 B.

Δωδεκαστάδιος, ον, (δῶδεκα, στά-
διον) *twelve stades broad*, Strab.

Δωδεκαστάσιος, ον, (δῶδεκα, ἰσ-
τημι) *weighing twelve times as much*
Plat. Hipparch. 231 D. [α]

Δωδεκατῆρας, αἰα, αἰων, on the
twelfth day, Plat. Rep. 614 B: poet.
δωδ., *twelve days old*, Hes. Op. 749.

Δωδεκατημέριον, ον, τό, (δῶδεκα,
μέρος) a *twelfth part*, Plat. Legg.
848 C.

Δωδεκάτος, η, ον, (δῶδεκα) the
twelfth, Hom.

Δωδεκαφόρος, ον, (δῶδεκα, φέρω)
bearing twelve times in the year, Luc.

Δωδεκάφυλλος, ον, (δῶδεκα, φύλ-
λον) *with twelve petals*, ῥόδα δ, The
ophr.

Δωδεκάφυλος, ον, (δῶδεκα, φυλή)
of twelve tribes, Or. Sib.: τὸ δ, the
twelve tribes of Israel, N. T.

Δωδεκάωρος, ον, (δώδεκα, ὥρα) of twelve hours, Sext. Emp.

Δωδεκέτης, ες, v. δωδεκαέτης.

Δωδεκέτης, ἑως, δ, = χρόνος, because it held twelve cotylae.

Δωδεκήρης, ες, (δώδεκα, ἥρω) with twelve banks of oars, Att. 203 D.

†Δωδών, ὄρος, ἡ, = sq., but only in gen., dat., acc., Soph. Tr. 172: also Δωδών, in Simm. Rh. ap. Strab.

†Δωδωναίος, α, ον, of Dodona, Δωδωναίαν, Ζεύς, Il. 16, 233: fem. Δωδωνίς, ἴδος, Hdt. 2, 53, etc. From

†Δωδώνη, ης, ἡ, Dodona, a town in Thesprotia, afterwards assigned to Epirus, the seat of a very early and celebrated oracle of Jupiter, the oldest in Greece, Hom.: hence Δωδωνήθεν (in Pind. Dor. -αῖθεν), from Dodona, Call. Del. 284.

Δώη and δώησι, Ep. for δῶ, 3 sing. subj. aor. 2 act. from δίδωμι, Hom.

Δώμα, ατος, τό, (δέμα) a house, dwelling, both of gods and men, Hom., Pind., etc.; also in plur.: δῶμα 'Αΐδαο, the abode of Hades, the nether world, Hom.—II. a part of the house, a chamber, room, esp. the chief room, the great hall in which was the ἑστία or hearth, oit. in Od., cf. δῶ and δόμος.—III. a house, household, Aesch. Ag. 1468, Soph. O. T. 1226, etc.

Δωμάτιον, τό, dim. from δώμα, Ar. Ran. 100.

Δωμάτις, ον, ὁ, fem. -ίτις, ἴδος, ἡ, (δῶμα) cf. belonging to the house, ὁ ἐστία, Aesch. Ag. 968.

Δωματοφθόρεω, ᾧ, (δῶμα, φθεῖρω) to ruin house and home, as Schütz for σματοφθῶ, Aesch. Ag. 948.

Δωματοῦς, ὦ, hence perf. pass. in Aesch. Supp. 953, δεδωμάτωμαι οὐ σμικρῇ χειρὶ, I am housed in no scanty way.

Δωμάω, ᾧ, (δέμα) usu. as dep. mid., = δόμω, Ap. Rh., and Lyc. Hence

Δωμήσις, εως, ἡ, = δόμησις.

Δωμήτις, ὄος, ἡ, Ion. for foreg.

Δωμήτωρ, ορος, ὁ, = δωμήτωρ.

Δωμέας, Dor. for δωμοῦς, Epilys. Cor. 2.

Δωμεῖς, ὁ, Dor. for δωμεῖς, δωμεῖς.

†Δῶσι, 2ν, οἱ, the Dœi, a nation of Arabia, inhab. of Δῶα, Diod. S.

Δῶμεν, 1 pl. subj. aor. 2 from δίδωμι, Ep. for δόμεν, Il.

Δωρεῖ, ᾧ, Ion. δωρεῖ, ης, ἡ, a gift, present, Hdt. 3, 130: esp. an honorary gift, Isocr. 122 A, Dem., etc. Acc. δωρεάν, like δωτηνῇ, ποικίλῃ, used as adv., as a free gift, freely, Lat. gratis, Hdt. 5, 23; so ἐν δωρεῇ, Polyb.: hence in vain, LXX.

Δωρεῶς, ᾧ, to give, present, δῶρον, Hes. Op. 82; to present one with, τινά τινι, Pind. O. 6, 131: but more usu. as dep. mid., δωρέομαι, Il. 10, 557; τί τινι and τινά τινι, like Lat. donare aliquid alicui or aliquid alicui, Hdt. 1, 54; 2, 126; 3, 130, and Att. The aor. pass. ἐδωρήθη, c. pass. signif. in Hdt. 8, 85, and Att. Hence

Δώρημα, ατος, τό, that which is given, a gift, present, Hdt. 7, 38, and Trag.; c. dat. pers., Soph. Tr. 668.

Δωρηματικός, ἡ, ὄν, = δωρητικός, Dion. H.

Δωρητήρ, ἥρος, ὁ, (δωρέω) a giver, Leon. Tar. 14.

Δωρητικός, ἡ, ὄν, (δωρέω) inclined to give, open-handed, liberal, Plat. Soph. 223 C.

Δωρητός, ἡ, ὄν, (δωρέω) open to gifts or presents, to be appeased thereby, Il. 9, 526.—II. presented, freely given, Soph. O. T. 384.

Δωριάω, f. -άσω, = Δωρίζω.

†Δωριάκος, ἡ, ὄν, Doric, Orac. ap. Thuc. 2, 54.

†Δωριάς, ἴδος, ἡ, Dorias, a female slave, Antiph. ap. Ath. 338 E.

†Δωριεύς, ἑως, ὁ, a Dorian, descendant of Δῶρος: in plur. οἱ Δωριεῖς, Att. Δωριῆς, the Dorians, Od. 19, 177: also οἱ Δωριῆς, as name of the metropolis of the Dorians in Lacedaemonia, Thuc. 1, 107: as adj. Dorian, λαός, κῶμος, Pind. O. 8, 39; P. 8, 29.

—II. as masc. pr. n., Doriæus, son of Anaxandrides, king of Sparta, Hdt. 5, 41.—2. a Rhodian naval commander, Thuc. 3, 8.—3. a poet, Ath.

Δωρίζω, Dor. Δωρίσσω, f. -ίσω, to imitate the Dorians in life, manners, dialect, or music; to speak Doric Greek, Theocr. 15, 93: to dress like a Dorian girl, i. e. in a single garment open at the side; in this signif. Δωρίζω is most usu., cf. Anacr. 58.

†Δωρίκος, ἡ, ὄν, Dorian, Doric, Hdt. 8, 43, etc. Adv. -ῶς, in the Doric dialect, etc., Gramm.

†Δωρίον, ον, ἡ, Doriom, a daughter of Danaus, Apollod. 2, 1, 5.—II. τό, a city in western Messenia or Elis, in the dominion of Nestor, Il. 2, 594.—2. a mountain of Elis, Paus.

Δωρίος, α, ον, Dorian: esp. in poets with names of musical instruments, etc., v. Δωριστή.

Δωρίς, ἴδος, ἡ, strictly fem. adj., Dorian, ἐσθής, Hdt. 5, 88: hence esp.—1. Δωρίς γῆ, νῆσος, etc., the Dorian land, i. e. Peloponnesus, Soph. O. C. 695; also νᾶσος Δ., in Pind. N. 3, 6, of Aegina; ἡ Δωρίς sub. γῆ, Doris, a prov. of Greece, south of Thessaly, the early abode of the Dorians, Hdt. 8, 31; also a tract of country in Asia Minor, Hdt.—2. sub. κοίτις, a Dorian knife used at sacrifices, Seidl. Eur. El. 814: cf. δωρίς.—3. sub. γενή, a Dorian female.—II. as fem. pr. n., Doris, daughter of Oceanus and Tethys, and wife of Nereus, Hes. Th. 241; also—2. a daughter of Nereus, Il. 18, 45.—3. mother of Dionysius of Syracuse, Ath., etc.; others in Ath., Anth., etc.

Δωρίσσω, Dor. for Δωρίζω.

Δωρισμός, οὔ, ὁ, a speaking in the Doric dialect, Dorism.

Δωριστή, adv. from Δωρίζω, in the Dorian fashion: ἡ Δ. ἀρμονία, the Dorian mode or measure in music, Arist. Pol. 8, 5, v. Müller Dor. 4, 6, and cf. Φρυγιστή, Ἀνδιστή: in Ar. Eq. 989, with a play on δῶρον, [γ]

Δωρίτης, ὁ, (δῶρον) ἄγών, a game in which the conqueror received a present, Plut., cf. ἀγυρίτης, στεφανίτης.

Δωρίχιος, ον, ὁ, Dorichus, a Syracusan, Diod. S.

Δωροβόρος, ον, (δῶρον, βιβρώσκα, βορά) = δωροφάγος.

Δωροδέκτης, ον, ὁ, (δῶρον, δέχομαι) one that takes bribes, LXX.

Δωροδόκος, ᾧ, to be a δωροδόκος, to accept as a present, esp. take as a bribe, c. acc., ἀγύριον πολὺν, Hdt. 6, 72: also absol., to take bribes, Hdt. 6, 82, Dem. 378, 12.—II. c. acc. pers., like δέκατος, to corrupt by bribes, Diod., cf. δωροφόρεω. Pass., to have a bribe given one, Cratin. Nom. 3; hence c. acc., to receive as a bribe, Dem.: τὸ δεδωροκμηθέν χρυσίον, the bribe, Dinarch. 98, 34. Hence

Δωροδόκημα, ατος, τό a present taken as a bribe, a bribe, Dem. 236, 2.

Δωροδοκιστή, adv. (δωροδοκέω) in bribe fashion, in Ar. Eq. 996, with a play on Δωριστή, whence some read δωροδοκιστή.

Δωροδοκία, ας, ἡ, a taking of bribes, openness to bribery, Dinarch. 96, 7: a

bribe, Aeschin. 62, 4: δωροδοκίας γραφή, an indictment for bribery, more technically δόλων γρ., Att. Procer. 351.

Δωροδόκος, ον, (δῶρον, δέχομαι) taking presents or bribes, corrupt, παράματα ὁ, Ar. Eq. 403, and Plat.—II act bribing, cf. Ruhnk. Tim.

Δωροδότης, ον, ὁ, (δῶρον, δίδωμι) a giver of presents, Mel.

†Δωροθέος, ον, ὁ, Dorotheus, masc. pr. n., Xen., Dem., etc.

Δωροκοπέω, = δωροδοκέω, LXX.

Δωροληπτέω, ᾧ, to take presents from

Δωρολήπτης, ον, ὁ, (δῶρον, λαμβάνω) one that takes presents, greedy of gain, LXX. Hence

Δωροληψία, ας, ἡ, a taking of presents, Dio C.

Δῶρον, ον, τό, (δίδωμι) a gift, present, honorary gift, Hom.: a votive gift or offering to a god, Il. 6, 293: but δῶρα τινα, the gifts of another, i. e. given by him, esp. δῶρα θεῶν, Il. 20, 265, Od. 18, 142: δ. Ἀφροδίτης, the gifts of Venus, i. e. personal beauty, etc. Il. 3, 54, 64: ἔνθον δ., the blessing of sleep, Il. 7, 482: δῶρα, presents given as tribute, Il. 17, 225. From Hom. downwards, the usu phrases are δῶρα δίδοναι, φέρειν ποιεῖν.—II. the breadth of the hand, the palm, used like παλαιστή, q. v. as a measure of length, which must have been known to Homer, v. ἐκ καυδεκάδορος.

Δωροεξένιας γραφή, ἡ, the indictment of a ξένος, for bribing the judges to declare him an Athenian, Lys. ap. Hesych., cf. Att. Process. p. 348, sq.

†Δῶρος, ον, ὁ, Dōrus, son of Hellen, mythic progenitor of the Dorian race, Hdt. 1, 56, etc.: acc. to Eur. Ion 1590, son of Xuthus.—2. a Thessalian, Thuc. 4, 78.

Δωροτελέω, ᾧ, to bring presents, Orac. ap. Dem. 1072, 26.

Δωροφάγος, ον, (δῶρον, φαγεῖν) devouring gifts, greedy of presents, Hes. Op. 219, 262. [α]

Δωροφόρεω, ᾧ, to bring presents, τινί, Plat.: to give as presents or bribes, τί τινι, Ar. Vesp. 675, Dind., ubi vul. δωροδοκῶσι: and

Δωροφορία, ας, ἡ, a bringing of presents, Alciph. : and

Δωροφορέος, ἡ, ὄν, bringing presents, Plat. Soph. 322 D: also brought as a present: from

Δωροφόρος, ον, (δῶρον, φέρω) bringing presents, Pind. P. 5, 116: tributary, as the Mariandyni were called in reference to the Haracleots, Euphor. Fr. 73.

Δωρύττομαι, Dor. for δωρέομαι, Theocr. 7, 43.

†Δωρό, οὗς, ἡ, Doro, com. appell., a goddess of gifts and bribery, Ar. Eq. 529.

Δῶς, ἡ, Lat. dos, = δόσις, only found in nom., Hes. Op. 354.

Δῶσειω, desid. from δίδωμι, to wish to give, be ready to give.

Δῶσμεναι, δῶσμεν, Ep. inf. fut. from δίδωμι for δῶσεν, Hom.

†Δωσιάνης, ον, ὁ, Dosiades, an historian, Ath. 143 A.—2. a poet of the Anthology.

Δωσιδικία, ον, (δίδωμι, δίκη) giving one's self up to justice, abiding by sentence, Hdt. 6, 42, Polyb. 4, 4, 3 though Schweigh. writes δωσιδικία in both places.

Δωσιπύγος, ον, (δίδωμι, πυγή) = κιναιδοῦς.

Δῶσαν, οντος, ὁ, part. fut. from δίδωμι, always going to give, always

ποσειας, hence as a name of Antigonus II., Plut.

Ἰδοτάδας, *a, ὁ, Dotadas*, son of Isthmius, king of the Mezenians, Paus.

Δωτήρ, ἥρος, ὁ, (δίδωμι) *a giver*, δωτήρης ἑών, *givers of good*, i.e. the gods, Od. 8, 325: fem. δώτειρα, Arat. Cf. δωτήρ.

Δωτής, ου, ὁ, rare form for foreg., Hes. Op. 353.

Δωτινάδω, 1. -ωσω, *to receive or collect presents*, Hdt. 2, 180: from

Δωτινή, ης, ἡ, *a gift, present*, δῶρον, Hom., and Hdt.: the acc. δωτινήν, adv., *as a free gift, freely, for nothing*, like δῶρεάν, Hdt. 1, 69. [2]

Ἰδωτιών, ου, τό, πέδιον, *the Dotian plain*, in the vicinity of Ossa, and the Lacus Boebæi, H. Hom. 15, 5.—2.

Dotium, a city of Thessaly in this plain; hence ὁ Δωτιεύς, *a Dotian*; fem. Δωτιάς, ὁδός, Soph. Fr. 439, and Δωτηίς, ἰδός, Rhian. ap. Steph. Byz.

Ἰδωτος, ου, ὁ, Δότος, *a leader of the Paphlagonians*, Hdt. 7, 72.

Δωτός, υός, ἡ, Ion. for δωτινή.

Ἰδωτώ, οὗς, ἡ, Δωτο, *a Nereid*, Il. 8, 43.

Δώτωρ, ορος, ὁ, =δωτήρ: δώτωρ ἑών is addressed to Mercury Od. 8, 335, H. Hom. 17, 12; 29, 8.

Δώσωι, 3 plur. subj. aor. 2 act. nom δίδωμι. Ep for δώσι, Il.

E.

E, ε, ε ψιλόν, the fifth letter of the Gr. alphabet: hence as numeral ε =έντε and πέμπτος, but ε =5000.

The ancients called this vowel εἰ, Plat. Crat. 426 C, 437 B, Dawes

Isis. Crit. p. 12, as also they called ε, ου; in order that these, like all the monosyll. names of letters μῦ, τ, ῥω, etc., might be long. When

the archonship of Euclides (B. C. 433) the Athenians adopted the η on the Samian alphabet, the ramm.

introduced the name of ε ἰλόν, i.e. ε without the aspirate, because in the early Gr. character, E

as one way of writing the spirit. per; and so the vowel ε retained its name.

As the sound εἰ belonged properly to the long ε, it passed from ε ἰλόν to ἡτα: hence the various

forms of the same word, ἑανός ἑανόν, ὁ ἡρ εἰαρ, and (since εἰ easily passes into εἰ) εἰλα ἰλλα, εἰλη ἰλη, εὐθής

ἡς, are found in use together.

Not only was ε used as the syllabic gm. of the historic tenses, but also a prefix in many old forms, e.g. in

μα. ἐεῖκοσι, ἑεῖδνα, ἐεῖλδωρ, ἐεῖλδε, ἐεῖλπεται, ἑεῖρη, and it then always

has the spirit. lenis, even if the r without the prefix have the spir.

per, as ἑεῖδνα ἑεῖδνα, except in one ε, εε for εἰ. It seems often to be

erected between two consonants, as ἡρς ἀλέγω, ἀλήκ ἀλέξω, Buttm.

κίλ. voc. ἀφενος 2.

E, usu. doubled, εἰ, also repeated ε or four times, an exclamation

of pain or grief: woe! woe! more εἰ or εἰε: most freq. in Trag.,

Ar.

εἰ, him-her- or it-self, etc., Lat. se, sing. and plur. reflex. pron. of

pers. without nominat. and al- s enclitic: freq. in Hom., but

in Att., as there the compd. ῥόν is usu. taken as the reflex.

i.: this appears in ε αὐτόν, ε ἑν, se ipsum, him self, Od. 8, 396,

Il. 14, 162. The Att. usage is confined to such places as require no emphasis on the pron.; though it is used in oppos., when in a speech quoted in oratione obliqua the speaker himself is meant: the plur. is more freq. than sing. in Att. A rarer Ep. form is εἰ, Il. 20, 171: it is never enclitic.—II. without reflex. sense, for αὐτόν, αὐτήν, αὐτό, him, her, it, freq. in Hom., but never in Att. This usage is more rare in neut., as Il. 1, 236; as plur., only H. Hom. Ven. 263.

Ἐᾶ, exclam. of wonder or displeasure: sometimes doubled εᾶ, εᾶ, Lat. uah! also εᾶ. Prob. imperat. from εᾶω for εᾶε, let be! Also used like ἀνεφέρε, εᾶ ὅη, come then! [oft. by synizesis as monosyll., Erf. Soph. Ant. 95, Br. Ar. Nub. 932, Ran. 1243.]

Ἐᾶ, for εᾶε, 3 sing. impf. from εᾶω.

Ἐᾶ, 1 sing. impf. from εἰμι, I was, Ion. for ἦν: hence came the other Ion. form ἦα, and old Att. ἦ, Il. 4, 321. In Ion. prose also 2 sing.

εᾶρ and 2 plur. εᾶτε.

Ἐᾶ, and lengthd. Ep. εᾶα, 3 sing. pres. from εᾶω, Il.: inf. εᾶν, Ep. εᾶαν, Od.

Ἐᾶα, perf. 2 of ἄννυμι, c. pass. signif., Hes. Op. 532.

Ἐᾶγην, aor. 2 pass. of ἄννυμι, Hom. [ᾶ in Hom. except Il. 11, 558.]

Ἐᾶσα, perf. 2 of ἀνδάνω, part. εᾶσός: Hom. uses only acc. part. εᾶόστα.

Ἐᾶλη, 3 sing. aor. 2 pass. of εἰλω, Il.: some write εᾶλη. [ᾶ]

Ἐᾶλωκα, perf., εᾶλων, aor. of ἄλισκομαι. [ᾶ]

Ἐᾶλῶκειν, Lac. for -κέναι, inf. perf. of ἄλισκομαι, Plut. Lys. 14.

Ἐᾶν, conj. (strictly εἰ ἂν), if, so be that, in case that, followed by subjunctive: c. optat. only in orat. obliqua, when the sentiments of another are quoted, but this is a rare case, Herm. Vig. n. 312: c. indicat.

fut., only in very late writers. It is distinguished from εἰ, in that εἰ expresses a mere supposition, εᾶν relates to a real contingency, and so usually implies something future, Herm. Vig. n. 312. Hom. instead of this conjunction uses εἰ κε or αἰ κε: the Att. contract it into ἦν (though this is also in Hom.), and ἂν.—II. with verbs of seeing and inquiring, it answers to Lat. an, our if, whether, σκόπει εᾶν ἱκανόν ἦ, see if it be enough: but without any verb expressed, to try whether, Schneid. Xen. Mem. 4, 4, 12.—III. εᾶν καί, even if, granting that, often separated, e.g. εᾶν τις καί, etc.: εᾶν μή, if not, except, unless, and εᾶν ἂρα μή, if perhaps not: εᾶν περ..., if at all events: εᾶν τε..., εᾶν τε..., in positive clauses, be it that..., or that..., like εἴτε, εἴτε, sive..., sive..., for which is also found εᾶν τε καί, Soph. Ant. 327; but in indirect questions, whether..., or...: εᾶν τε..., εᾶν τε μή..., be it that..., or not....—IV. after relat. pronouns and particles εᾶν stands for ἂν, e.g. ὃς εᾶν, whosoever, ὅπου εᾶν, wheresoever, but this only in N. T., and very late writers.

Ἐᾶνφόρος, ου, (ἑανόν, φέρω) wearing a thin light robe, epith. of Ἥως, Antim. 85.

Ἐᾶνός, οῦ, ὁ, an old Homer. adj., known as such only from Il., used of all things fit for putting on or wearing, from their beauty, lightness, or convenience, fit for wear, hence the de-

riv. from ἑννυμι is prob. right; εᾶνς λιτή, with linen good for wearing, i.e. fine and white, Il. 18, 352; 23, 254; so πέπλος ἑανός, a fine or light veil Il. 5, 734; 8, 385; and ἑανός κασσίτερος, tin beat out thin and so made fit for wear, Il. 18, 612.—B. herce neut. as subst. τὸ ἑανόν, sub. εἶμα εἰς ἱμάτιον, a rich state-robe, fit for goddesses, ladies of rank, etc., to wear, Il. 3, 385, 419; 14, 178, H. Ven. 63, also εἰλανόν, Il. 16, 9; the masc. ἑανός, sub. πέπλος, is found Il. 21, 507. [in Il. ᾶ in adj., ᾶ in subst. Clarke Il. 3, 385, Herm. Orph. Arg. 880: later authors use ᾶ or ᾶ, as suits the metre.]—(Buttm. Lexil. in voc. is led by this difference of quantity to assume a twofold root:—1. ἑννυμι for the subst.:—2. εᾶω for the adj., which would then have as its orig. sense yielding, giving way, and so flexible, pliant, clasping. Nor is this very improbable, as the subst., like ἑννυμι, has the digamma, Il. 14, 178; 21, 507; whereas, the adj. has not, v. Il. 18, 352, 612; 23, 254.)

Ἐᾶσα, aor. 1 act. of ἄννυμι for ἦσα, Hom.

Ἐᾶρ, ἑαρος, τό, Hom., and Hdt.: in later poets, as Theocr., εἰαρ, εἰαρ

ρς: contr. ἦρ, ἥρος, rare in nom., Alcm. 24, but in genit. and dat. the only forms used in Att. prose, cf. ἥρ: spring, Hom., etc.: ἑαρ νέον

ιστάμενον, early spring, Od. 19, 519: ἡμα τῷ ἑαρι, at the beginning of

spring, Hdt. 5, 31. Later poets use it of anything early, young or fresh, the

prime, γεννῶν ἑαρ, the first down on the chin, ἡννών, χαρίτων ἑαρ, Anth.

cf. Hdt. 7, 162.—II. the sap, which rises in spring; ἑαρ ἐλαιός, oil, Nic., and so ἑαρ alone, Call. Fr. 201.

hence of men, blood, Opp. (Strictly) Féar, Lat. ver, cf. Pers. behér.)

Ἐαρίδρεπτος, ου, (ἑαρ, δρέπω) plucked in spring, Pind. Fr. 45, 7.

Ἐαρίζω, f. -ισα, (ἑαρ) to pass the spring, Lat. vernare, Xen. An. 3, 5,

15, like χειμάζω, hiemare.—II. to en joy spring, to be green, etc., as ἐν

spring, Philo: also in mid. λευμόνες ἀνθεῖον ἐαρίζμενοι, Plat. As. 371 C.

Ἐαρινός, ὅς, ὄν, rarely ὄς, ὄν, Matth. Eur. Hipp. 76, (ἑαρ) Lat. ver

nus, of spring, ὥρη εἰ, spring-time, Polyb.; θάλλος εἰ, the heat of spring,

Xen. Cyr. 8, 6, 22. In Hom. εἰαρ. Att. ἥρινός. [1]

Ἐᾶρινος, ου, ὁ, Earinus, masc. pr n., Dio C.

Ἐαροτρεφής, ἑς, (ἑαρ, τρέφω) nourished, flourishing in spring, Mosch. 2, 67

Ἐαρέχρους, ου, (ἑαρ, χροῖα) spring coloured, fresh green, Orph.

Ἐάρτερος, α, ου, poet. for ἑαρινός, Nic.

Ἐᾶσι, 3 plur. pres. from εἰμι, Ep. for εἰσι, Hom.

Ἐᾶσσα, Dor. part. fem. from εἰμι, for οὔσα.

Ἐᾶται, 3 plur. pres. from ἡμαι, Ion. for ἡνται, Il.: so ἑατο, imperf. fo ἡτο, Il.

Ἐᾶτός, α, ου, verb. adj. from εᾶω, to be suffered, Eur. Phoen. 1210; to be let alone, εᾶτ. εἶναι φεγγέν, Hdt. 8, 109.—II. εᾶτέον, one must suffer, Plat. Gorg. 512 E.

Ἐαυτότης, ητος, ἡ, identity, Proclus: from

Ἐαυτοῦ, ης, οῦ, plur. εᾶυτῶν, etc., Ion. εᾶυτοῦ, etc., Att. contr. αὐτοῦ, etc., of himself, etc.; pron. reflex. of 1st pers.; but not seldom in Att. for 3d and 2d, ἐμυτοῦ and σεαυτοῦ, ir

cases easily determined from the con-

text, though in all these Elms. Heracl. 144, 814, would write *αὐτοῦ*, etc. The usage of the plur. *ἐαυτῶν*, *ἐαυτοῖς*, etc., for *ἀλλήλων*, *ἀλλήλοις*, of one another, is more rare, Erf. Soph. Ant. 154, Heind. Plat. Lys. 215 B, Parm. 133 B: this use was at first proper confined to the dual, Alb. Hesych. 1, 1059. Both *ἐαυτῶν* and *αὐτοῦ* are post-Hom.: in Hom. always *divisim*, *ἐο αὐτοῦ*, *οἱ αὐτῶ*, *ἐαυτῶν*, etc., Lat. *sui ipsius*, etc., Wolf Hes. Th. 470.—In many cases it is indifferent whether the pers. pron. *αὐτοῦ*, or the reflex. *αὐτοῦ* be used, and so it is often hard to decide, v. esp. Buttm. Dem. Mid. p. 140.

Ἐάφθῃ, Hom. form, only found Il. 13, 543, and 14, 419, *ἐπὶ δ' ἄσπετος ἔαφθῃ καὶ κόρυς, ἐπ' αὐτῷ ἄσπετος ἔαφθῃ*. Most follow Tyrannio ap. Schol. Ven. in drawing it from *ἄπτω*, 3 sing. aor. 1 pass. for *ῥῥῥῃ*, in which case it is upon him *were fastened*, i. e. to him *clung* his shield and helmet,—i. e. they fell all together, whereas in other cases the arms flew off as a man fell. Aristarch. brings it from *ἐπομαι*, shield and helmet *followed after*, which would be quite irreg. in point of form. In both cases the syllabic augm. before a verb not having the digamma is objectionable. For a full discussion of the word v. Spitzn. Exc. xxiv ad ll.

ἘΑΩ, fut. *ἔασω*: imperf. *ἔιων*: ior. *ἔιασα*, poet. *ἔασα*: poet. pres. *ἔιῶ*, *ἔιῶ*, Hom. To let, i. e. to let happen, suffer, allow, permit, Lat. *sine re*; and so often absol., *οὐκ ἔα Κρομόης*, oft. c. acc. pers. et inf., *τρεῖν ἢ οὐκ ἔα Παλλὰς*, Hom.: also with *scil.* notion of carelessness, *τοῖσδε ἔα φθινέειν*, leave them *alone* to perish, Il.: *οὐκ ἔαν*, not to suffer, Il. 4, 55, i. e. to forbid, hinder, prevent, Od. 9, 25, and freq. in Hdt.: also, to advise, persuade not to do..., Thuc. 1, 133: *οὐκ ἔαν...*, *ἀλλά...*, where *κελεύειν* must be supplied with the latter clause, Valck. Hdt. 7, 104; c. dupl. acc., *οὐκ ἔασι σε τοῦτο*, not to allow thee this, Sopha. Ant. 538.—II. to let go, let alone, let be, Lat. *mittere*, c. acc., *ἔα χόλον*, Il. 9, 260; *μνηστῆρων ἔα βουλῇν*, heed not the suitors' plan, Od. 2, 281: *ἔαν τινα*, to let one alone, let him go about his business, Il. 24, 557, Od. 8, 509; *ἔαν τινά τινα*, to let a man of a thing, i. e. keep or hinder him from it, Plat. Legg. 969 C.—2. in same sign., c. inf., *κλέψαι ἔασομεν*, we will have done with stealing, let it alone, Il. 24, 71; also absol. *ἔλλ' ἄγε ὅν καὶ ἔασον*, have done, let be, Il. 21, 221; *θεὸς τὸ μὲν δώσει, τὸ δ' ἔασι*, he will give one thing, the other he will let alone (i. e. not give), Od. 14, 444: *ἔαν χαίρειν*, i. e. to let alone, Hdt. 6, 23.—III. mid. *ἔασθαι* *τινί τι*, to give up a thing to another, Soph. O. C. 368.—Fut. mid. *ἔασομαι* in pass. signif. Thuc. 1, 142: *ἔαν* in pres. and imperf., *ᾶ* in fut. and aor. in all good poets. From Hom. downwards 3 sing. pres. *ἔᾶ*, and imperat. pres. *ἔα*, oft. as monosyll., Heyne Il. 5, 56: 30. Att., Erf. Ant. 95, v. sub *ἔα*.

Ἐᾶων, Ep. gen. plur. of *ἔως* for *ἔγων*, Hom. [ᾶ]

Ἐᾶν, 3 plur. aor. 2 of *βαῖνω*, Acol. and Ep. for *ἔβαν*, Hom.

Ἐβδημήκοντα, Dor. for *ἔβδομήκοντα*.

Ἐβδομηκοντήρης, ἔς, (ἔβδμη, *γένω) born on the seventh day; Plut., as epith. of Apollo; cf. also sq., which indeed is referred by Valck. Arist. p. 115.

Ἐβδμηγάτης, οὐ, ὁ, (ἔβδμη, ἄγω) epith. of Apollo, to whom the Spartans offered sacrifices on the seventh of every month, Aesch. Sept. 800: cf. Spanh. Call. Del. 251, Welcker Aeschyl. Trilogie. p. 65, n.

Ἐβδομαδικός, ἥ, ὄν, (ἔβδμος) belonging to seven: weekly, Gal.

Ἐβδομαίος, αἶα, αἶον, (ἔβδμος) on the seventh day, Hipp., Thuc. 2 49.

Ἐβδμηάκις, adv., seven times, Call.: from

Ἐβδμός, ἄδος, ἥ, (ἔβδμος) the number seven.—II. a time of seven days, a week, Arist. Plut.: also of seven years, septenary, Plut.

Ἐβδμηάκος, ον,=ἔβδμος, the seventh, Hom.

Ἐβδμεύομαι, (ἔβδμη) as pass., to be born on the seventh of the month and called thereafter, Lys. ap. Harp.

Ἐβδμηκοντα, οἱ, αἱ, τὰ, indecl., seventy, Hdt. 1, 32, etc. Hence

Ἐβδμηκοντάκις, adv., seventy times, LXX.

Ἐβδμηκοντούτης, ον, ὁ, -ούτις, ἴδος, ἥ, (ἔβδμηκοντα, ἔτος) seventy years old.

Ἐβδμηκοστός, ἥ, ὄν, the seventieth, Hipp.

Ἐβδμος, η, ον, (ἔπτω) the seventh.—II. ἡ ἔβδμη, (ἡμέρα) the seventh day of the lunar month, Hdt. 6, 57: the Rom. *Nonae*: also in plur. in same sign., *ἔβδμους πόλεις*, not=ἔπτω π., but at the seventh gate, Aesch. Theb. 125, cf. 631, and Valck. ap. Dind. ad v. 125.

Ἐβένως, η, ον, of ebony: from

Ἐβενος, ον, ἡ, the ebony-tree, *ebony*, Hdt. 3, 97: also ἔβην, Theophr. There were two kinds, the black Ethiopian, and the variegated Indian (*ποικίλη*).

Ἐβέσος, ον, ἡ,=Ἐβουσος, Dio C.

Ἐβρῆν, ης, η, aor. 2 of *βαῖνω*. Aor. mid. *ἔβρῃσιν*, with Ep. collat. form *ἔβρῃστο*, Hom.

Ἐβρίσκος, ον, ἡ,=Ἰβρίσκος.

Ἐβλύβεν, Aeol. and Ep. for *ἐβλύβησαν*, 3 plur. aor. 2 pass. from *βλύβω*.

Ἐβλητο, Ep. 3 sing. aor. syncop. of *βάλω*, c. pass. signif., Il.

Ἐβουρα, ας, ἡ, *Ebura*, a city of Hispania on the Baetis, Strab.

Ἐβούρωνες, ον, οἱ, the *Eburones*, a Celtic people, Strab.

Ἐβουσος, ον, ἡ, *Ebusus*, now *Ivica*, one of the Pityusae or Pine islands, containing a city of the same name, Strab.

Ἐβραῖζω, f. -ισω, to speak Hebrew, Joseph. also=Ἰουδαῖζω, Eccl.

Ἐβραϊκός, ἥ, ὄν,=sq., N. T.

Ἐβραῖος, α, ον, Hebrew, N. T.

Ἐβραῖς, ἴδος, ἡ, pecul. fem. to foreg. Hebrew, N. T.

Ἐβραϊστί, adv., in the Hebrew tongue, N. T.

Ἐβροδουνον, ον, τό, *Ebrodunum*, a town of Gaul, Strab.

Ἐβρος, ον, ὁ, the *Hebrus*, a river of Thrace, which empties into the Aegean sea, Hdt. 4, 90.

Ἐγγαίος, αἶα, αἶον, also *ἔγγειος*, ον, (ἐν, γῇ) in or of the land, native, Aesch. Pers. 922.—II. usu. of property, in land, consisting of land, *ἐγγ. κτήματα*, landed property, Xen. Symp. 4, 31; *κτῆσεις ἐγγ. καὶ οἰκταί*, Böckh Inscr. 1, 862: *συμβόλαιον ἐγγ.*, opp. to *ναυτικόν*, Dem. 893, 15: *τόκος ἐγγ.*, rent, opp. to common interest, Dem.

Ἐγγαλήνιος, f. -ισω, to be calm, to live quietly, Diog. L.

Ἐγγᾶλος, ον, (ἐν, γάλα) giving milk, in milk

Ἐγγᾶμός, ὦ, (ἐν, γαμέω) to marry into a family.

Ἐγγαῖω, f. -ισα, (ἐν, γαμίζω) to give in marriage.

Ἐγγάμιος, ον, (ἐν, γάμος) married. [ᾶ]

Ἐγγαστρίμαντις, εως, ὁ, ἡ, (ἐν, γαστρί μάντις) one that prophesies from the belly, cf. *ἔγγαστρίμυθος*.

Ἐγγαστρίμαχαιρα, ας, ἡ, comic word in Hippocr. Fr. 56, one who makes havoc with his belly.

Ἐγγαστρίμυθος, ον, (ἐν, γαστρί μύθος) a ventriloquist, one that prophesies from the belly, LXX.

Ἐγγάστριος, ον, (ἐν, γαστήρ) in the womb.

Ἐγγεῖα, (ἐν, γέγαα) poet. esp. Ep. perf. of *ἐγγίγνομαι* (v. *γάω), to be born in: to live in, Ἰλίου, Hom., only in 3 plur. *ἔγγεγᾶσι*.

Ἐγγείωνται, 3 plur. subj. aor. 1 from *ἐγγίγνομαι* in trans. signif., to engender or breed in, *εὐλᾶς ἐγγ.*, Il. 19, 26. (No pres. *ἐγγείνομαι* is found.)

Ἐγγεῖος, ον, (ἐν, γέα, γῇ)=ἔγγαιος, Dem. 914, 9, etc.; esp.—II. of plants, sprung from the earth, Plat. Tim. 90 A, opp. to *ζῶα*.

Ἐγγεῖοκος, ον, or better *ἐγγεῖς*, (ἔγγειος, τίκτης) born in the land, indigenous, Theophr.

Ἐγγειόφυλλος, ον, (ἔγγειος, φύλλον) having creeping foliage, Id.

Ἐγγελαστής, οὐ, ὁ, a mocker, scorn, Eur. Hipp. 1000: from

Ἐγγελάω, ὦ, f. -ᾶσω, (ἐν, γέλω) to laugh one in the face, laugh at, mock, Eur. Med. 1355, etc.; also *κατὰ τὸν*, Soph. O. C. 1339: absol. to mock, Eur. Soph. El. 807, and Eur.—II. laugh in or among, *αἶψα κύμασιν γέλωσα*, gently rippling, Socr. A. Ath. 474 A: cf. *γέλω*. [ᾶσω]

Ἐγγενέτης, ον, ὁ, in-born, native

Ap. Rh.: from

Ἐγγενής, ἔς, (ἐν, γένος) in-born native, Hdt. 2, 47: natural, Pind. l. 10, 95: *ἔγγ. θεοί*, gods of the race-country, Erf. Soph. Ant. 199.—II. *bo* of the same race, kindred, Soph. O. l. 1168. Adv. -νός,=γενήσις, or *h* kinmen, Soph. O. l. 1225.

Ἐγγενῶς, ὦ, (ἐν, γεννώ) to generate or produce in, *τινί*, Plut.

Ἐγγεῖναι, (ἐν, γεύω) to taste, *τα* of, *τινός*, Polyb.

Ἐγγεῖρα, ατος, τό, the joy or light of old age, Plut.: from

Ἐγγράσκω, c. fut. -άσσω, [ᾶ], (ἡ γρηράσκω) to grow old in, *ταῖς βε* *λείαις*, Polyb.: mid. fut. -ᾶσσομαι, grow old, wear out, Thuc. 6, 18.

Ἐγγροτροφέω, ὦ,=γηροτροφέω

[ᾶ], fut. *ἐγγεγῃσμαι*, (ἐν, γίγνομαι) dep. mid., to be produced in, to grow to take place, happen, arise in, or among, c. dat., Hdt. 5, 3.—II. to come in, *terrene*, pass. of conversation, Hdt. 121, 4; but most usu. of time: *χρονὸν ἐγγιγμένον*, *ἐγγεγμένον*, Il. 1, 190, Thuc. 1, 113, etc., cf. Hei. Plat. Prot. 339 E.—III. *ἐγγίγνεται* is allowed, like *ἔξεστι*, c. inf., Hdt. 132, 6, 38.—IV. for aor. *ἐγγέλυσθαι*, v. *ἐγγέλυναι*.

Ἐγγινώσκω, and later *ἐγγίνω*, acknowledge, *αἶον*, Aretae.

Ἐγγίζω, f. -ισω, (ἐγγίζω) to bring near, bring up to, *τινί τι*, Polyb.—usu. intrans., to be near, come near, approach, *τινί*, and (like *ἐγγύς*) *τινί* Polyb.: also with *εἰς* and *πρός*, LXX. and absol. to draw nigh, *be at hand*.

Ἐγγίνουαι, ἐγγινώσκω, v. *ἐγγίνω*.

Ἐγερσίχορος, ὄν, (ἐγείρω, χορός) stirring or leading the dance, Opp.

Ἐγερτέον, verb. adj. from ἐγείρω, one must raise, Eur. Rhcs. 690.

Ἐγερτήριον, οὐ, τό, (ἐγείρω) an excitement, Ael.

Ἐγερτί, adv. (ἐγείρω) stirring, eagerly, busily, Soph. Ant. 413: wakefully, Eur. Rhcs. 524. [7]

Ἐγερτικός, ἡ, ὄν, = ἐγερσίμος, waking, stirring, rousing, τινός. Plat. Rep. 523 D: in the gramm. enclitics are called ἐγερτικά, because they change the tone, acute of the words that precede them into the acute.

Ἐγέρτιος, οὐ, ὁ, Egertius, founder of the city Chios, Strab.

Ἐγερτός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἐγείρω) = ἐγερσίμος, Arist. Somn. 1, 12.

Ἐγέστα, ἡ, ἡ, Egesta, Lat. Segesta, a city of Sicily near Mt. Eryx; its ruins are near the modern Alcamo, Thuc. 6, 2; cf. Αἰγέστα. Hence

Ἐγέστατος, α, οὐ, of Egesta, Egestean; οἱ Ἐγέστατοι, the Egestians, Hdt. 5, 46.

Ἐγχεράτω, Ion. for ἐγχερμένον ἦσαν, 3 pl. plqpf. pass. from ἐγείρω.

Ἐγχα, aor. 1 act. of γαμέω.

Ἐγκαβαρόω, f. -όσω, (ἐν, καθαρ-
αῶ) to fit in, Ar. Lys. 682.

Ἐγκαθέζομαι, f. -εδοῦμαι, (ἐν, κα-
θέζομαι) dep. mid., to sit in, settle one's
self, Ar. Eccl. 23, to encamp, Thuc. 4,
2: εἰς ἄβατον, Ar. Ran. 1523.

Ἐγκατείρω, also -γνώω and -γνώ-
αι, f. -ξω, (ἐν, κατείρω) to shut up,
enclose, confine, Plut.

Ἐγκατεϊρτέον, verb. adj. from
foreg., one must shut up, confine, etc.,
Clem. Al.

Ἐγκάθετος, οὐ, (ἐγκαθίημι) put in,
adopted, Hyperid. ap. A. B.: esp. put
in secretly, suborned, Plat. Ax. 368 E.
Adv. -τως, Diod.

Ἐγκαθεύδω, f. -ενδῶσω, (ἐν, καθε-
ύδω) to sleep in, Arist. H. A. Met. to
sleep, to be inactive, Ar. Lys. 614.

Ἐγκαθέω, f. -ψήσω, (ἐν, καθέψω)
to boil in anything, Hipp.

Ἐγκαθηβῶ, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (ἐν, κατά,
ἡβῶ) to pass one's youth in: in genl.
to live agreeably in, Eur. Hipp. 1096.

Ἐγκαθημαι, (ἐν, κάθημαι) dep., to
sit in or on, lie in ambush, Ar. Ach. 343.

Ἐγκαθιδρύω, f. -ύσω, (ἐν, καθε-
δρύω) to place in, erect or set up in,
ῥοῖσι τι, Eur. I. T. 978. Pass., in
Philox. Symp., v. Com. Gr. 3, 636. [7]

Ἐγκαθίζω, f. -ίζω Att. -ῖω, (ἐν,
καθίζω) to seat in or upon, Plat. Rep.
553 C.—II. intr. to sit in or upon, τινί,
Pind. P. 4, 272: mid. ἐγκαθίσσθαι
εἰς θρόνον, to take one's seat, Hdt. 5,
26.

Ἐγκαθίημι, f. -ήσω, (ἐν, καθίημι)
to let down, Ar. Lys. 308, to transmit,
commit, Aesch. Fr. 79, to suborn, Plut.
Pyrrh. 11.

Ἐγκαῖσμος, ατος, τό, (ἐγκαθίζω) a
sitting in a thing, esp. in a vapor bath,
Diosc.—II. a hesitation in pronouncing
difficult consonants, Dion. H.—III. late,
a watching, lying in wait, Lat. insidiae.

Ἐγκαθίσκοι, οὐ, ὁ, = foreg.

Ἐγκαθίστημι, f. -στήσω, (ἐν, κα-
θίστημι) to place, put or appoint in,
τόπω, Eur. I. T. 982, cf. Thuc. 1, 4:
to put, place or set between. Mid. c.
aor. 2, perf., et plqpf. act., to stand or
be placed in π among others, Thuc. 1,
122.

Ἐγκαθόω, ὦ, (ἐν, καθόρω) to
view in: to direct one's eye to, watch,
Plat. Epin. 990 E: to perceive or re-
mark something in one, τινί τι, Plut.

Ἐγκαθούω, f. -ίζω Att. -ῖω, (ἐν,

καθούω) to bring into harbour, usu.
in mid. to run into harbour, come to an-
chor, Thuc. 4, 1. Hence

Ἐγκαθούμις, εως, ἡ, a putting
into harbour, τῶν νεῶν, Att.

Ἐγκαθυβρίζω, (ἐν, καθυβρίζω) to
riot, revel in a thing, τρυφαίς, Eur.
Tro. 957.

Ἐγκαίνια, οὐ, τά, (ἐν, καίνος) a
feast of dedication, LXX. Hence

Ἐγκαινίζω, to renew, dedicate, con-
secrate, LXX, and N. T.

Ἐγκαινίσις, εως, ἡ, LXX, and

Ἐγκαινισμός, οὐ, ὁ, (ἐγκαινίζω) a
consecration, inauguration, LXX: spiri-
tual renewal, Eccl.

Ἐγκαίρια, ας, ἡ, a convenient, fa-
vourable time; in genl. that which is
fit, suitable or proper, Plat. Polit. 305
D: opp. to ἀκαίρια: from

Ἐγκαίριος, οὐ, (ἐν, καίριος) at a con-
venient time, seasonable, proper, Plat.
Legg. 928 A. Adv. -πως, Aret.

Ἐγκαίω, f. -καῶσω, (ἐν, καίω) to
burn in or at the end, ὁβελοὶ ἐγκεκαυ-
μένοι, Eur. Cycl. 393.—2. to paint in
encaustic, i. e. with colours mixed with
wax and burnt in, Lat. encausta pin-
gere, LXX., cf. Plin. 35, 11.—II. to
make a fire in, prob. only in pass. οἱ
καὶ ἐγκαίμενοι, heated chambers.
Luc.

Ἐγκῆκω, ὦ, (ἐν, κακός) to behave
badly or cowardly therein.—II. c. acc.
ἐνεκῆκσαν τὸ πέμπειν, they omitted
through cowardice to send, Polyb.

Ἐγκάλεω, ὦ, fut. ἐγκαλέσω: perf.
ἐγκέκληκα, (ἐν, καλέω) to call upon,
esp. in the way of accusation. Con-
struct.: c. dat. pers. et acc. rei, to
bring an accusation against one, charge
something upon one, φόνον τινί, Soph.
El. 778, ἀδικίαν τινί, etc.; also ἐγκ.
τινί ὧς, or ὅτι., Xen. An. 7, 7, 44,
etc.: c. dat. et inf., Thuc. 4, 123: oft.
also c. dat. pers. only, to accuse, Plat.,
etc.: and in genl. of actions, etc., to
upbraid, blame, censure: c. acc. rei
only, to bring as a charge, Thuc. 5, 46:
hence χόλον, νεῖκος ἐγκ., to throw the
blame of anger, of quarrel on another,
Soph. Phil. 328, O. T. 702. Cf. ἐν-
καλήμα.—2. as law term, to prosecute,
Dem. 907, 6, ἐγκ. οἰκνν τινί, 1014, 8.
—3. of creditors, to call for, claim a
debt, χρέος, Isocr. 402 C, cf. Xen. An.
7, 7, 33.—B. in mid. like act. to
accuse, τινί, Arist. Eth. N.: to bring
a charge, πρὸς τινα, Eur. Melanipp. 9.

Ἐγκάλλνδew, ὦ, (ἐν, καλινδew) to
roll a thing in. Pass. to roll about in,
wallow in, τῇ ψάμμῳ, Aretae.: hence
metaph., to be busied among; ταῖς
λειτουργίαις, Ath.

Ἐγκαλλωπίζομαι, (ἐν, καλλωπίζω-
μαι) as mid., to make a show with a
thing, pride one's self in it, τινί, Plut.
Hence

Ἐγκαλλώπισμα, ατος, τό, that of
which one makes a show or is proud:
an ornament, decoration, Thuc. 2, 62.

Ἐγκαλύπτω, οὐ, ὁ, (ἐγκαλύπτω)
a covering, wrapping up, = συγκαλύμ-
μος, Ar. Av. 1496.

Ἐγκάλυπτήρια, οὐ, τά, comic.
word opp. to ἀνακαλύπτῃα, the veil-
ing-feast, Philostr. Soph. 2, 25, 4: from

Ἐγκάλυπτος, f. -ψω, (ἐν, καλύπτω)
to veil in, hide closely, Aesch. Fr. 269:
to wrap up, Ar. Ran. 911. Mid. to hide
one's self, esp. one's face, etc., Ar. Plut.
707, esp. as a mark of shame, hence
to be ashamed, Plat. Phaed. 117 C,
(Dem.) 1485, 9: and so in pass., Ar.
Plut. 714. Hence

Ἐγκάλυψις, εως, ἡ, a veiling: a be-
ing ashamed, Strab. [α]

Ἐγκάμνω, f. -καμῶμαι, (ἐν, κάμ-

νω) to toil, g. ow weary from toil, Ael.
seph.

Ἐγκάμπτω, f. -ψω, (ἐν, κάμπτω) to
bend in, bend, Xen. Eq. 1, 8.

Ἐγκάνασσω, f. -ξω, (ἐν, κανάσσω)
to pour in, aor. imp. ἐκάνασθαι, Ar.
Eq. 105.

Ἐγκανῶχομαι, (ἐν, καναχή) dep.
mid., to make a sound on a thing, κόκ-
κω, to blow on a shell, Theocr. 9, 27.

Ἐγκανθίς, ἰδος, ἡ, (ἐν, κανθός)
hard tumour in the inner corner of the
eye, Gal.

Ἐγκάπτω, f. -ψω, pf. ἐγκέκῃφα,
(ἐν, κάπτω) to gulp in greedily, swallow
up, wrap up, Ar. Pac. 7, Stratt.
Lemm. 2: esp. jokingly of the Athen-
icasts, who put the small coin in which
their fee was paid into their
mouth, Ar. Vesp. 791, Eccl. 815: ἐγκ.
αἰθέρα γναθοῖς, to hold one's breath.
Eur. Cycl. 629: hence ἐγκαφος, γ. τ.

Ἐγκάρδιος, οὐ, (ἐν, καρδία) in the
heart, going to the heart, Democr. ap.
Stob. p. 310, 40, Diod., etc.: τὸ ἐγκ.
the heart, pith or core of wood, Theophr.
Ἐγκάρως, οὐ, ὁ, the brain, like ἐγκ.
κέφαλος: (from ἐν and κάρ, κάρ, κάρ)
Eur. 1104.

Ἐγκαρτίζω, (ἐν, καρτίζω) to put
one in enjoyment of, fill one full of, τι
νός, late

Ἐγκάρπιος, οὐ, (ἐν, καρπός) o
fruit, containing seed within it, Hipp.

Ἐγκαρτος, οὐ, (ἐν, καρπός) con-
taining fruit, καλὺς, Soph. O. T. 25
fruitful, σπέρματα, Plat. Phaedr. 27
B.—2. fruitful, useful, Plut.—II. τ.
ἐγκ., festoons of fruit on the capita
of a column, Lat. encarpa, Vitruv.

Ἐγκάρσιος, ἰα, οὐ, also later ατος, οἱ
cross, (ἐν, κάρσιος) transverse, obliquely
slanting, Thuc. 2, 76: metaph., ἐν
ἀπόδεξις, Plut. Adv. -ως.

Ἐγκαρτερέω, ὦ, (ἐν, καρτερέω) to
persevere, persist in a thing, ἐγκ.
ἐγνωτε, Thuc. 2, 61; τινί, Arist. Rhct.
πρὸς τι, Plut.—II. to await, τι, Eu
H. F. 1351.—III. absol. to hold out, r
main firm under sufferings, Plut.

Ἐγκάς, adv., deep, down below
Hipp.: from

Ἐγκάτα, οὐ, τά, (ἐν) the inward
entrails, bowels, also ἐντερα, Lat. in-
testina, Hom. always in acc., excep-
in Il. 11, 438, where is the dat. ἐγκ.
σι, so that the nom. sing. was pro-
ἐγκας, not ἐγκατος.

Ἐγκαταβαίνω, (ἐν, καταβαίνω)
go down into, put one's self in, c. acc.
κροκότην σπάργανον, Pind. N. 1, 5,
c. dat. Diod. 5.

Ἐγκαταβάλλω, (ἐν, καταβάλλω)
to throw down into, διην, Ap. Rh.

Ἐγκαταβίδω, ὦ, (ἐν, καταβίδω)
pass one's life in, Plut.

Ἐγκαταβρέχω, (ἐν, καταβρέχω)
wet or soak with, Geop.

Ἐγκαταβυσσόμαι, (ἐν, κατά, βυ-
σός) to go deep into, to penetrate, Lu-
insinuate, Plut.

Ἐγκαταγέλαστος, οὐ, v. l. for, α
= καταγ., Aeschin. 64, 31.

Ἐγκαταγέλαστος, οὐ, v. l. for, α
= καταγ., Aeschin. 64, 31.

Ἐγκαταδύω, ὦ, (ἐν, καταδύω) =
γηράσκη, to grow old or inveterate
Dinarch. 105, 20. [α]

Ἐγκαταγράφω, (ἐν, καταγράφω)
write down among, Ael. [γρ]

Ἐγκατάγω, (ἐν, κατάγω) to le-
down into. Mid. to put up in or at, [α]

Ἐγκαταδύω, ὦ, (ἐν, καταδύω) to
tame, overpower, ὑπό τινας, Hipp.

Ἐγκαταδράνω, (ἐν, καταδρά-
νω) to sleep in, Plut.

Ἐγκατάδεω, f. -δῶσω, (ἐν, κα-
δέω) to bind fast in, involve in, τι
Plat. Phaed. 84 A.

Ἐγκαταδύω and -δύνω, (ἐν, κα-

δω), to go down into, dive into, Hipp. v.]

Ἐγκατεγγύννυμι, f. -ζεύω, (ἐν, κατατεγγύννυμι) to join with, tie or bind to, associate with, τινί τι, Soph. Aj. 736.

Ἐγκαθνήσκω, f. -θνήσκω, (ἐν, καταθνήσκω) to die in, Ar. Rh.

Ἐγκατακαίω, f. -καύω, (ἐν, κατακαίω) to burn in, Luc.

Ἐγκατακείμαι, (ἐν, κατάκειμαι) to lie in, c. dat., Theogn. 1191: to lie down, παρά τινι, Ar. Plut. 742.

Ἐγκατακερύννυμι, f. -κεράω, (ἐν, κατακερύννυμι) to mix in or among. [ἀσσω]

Ἐγκατακλειστέον, verb. adj. from ἔγκατακλείω, one must shut up in, confine, Geop.

Ἐγκατακλειστος, on, shut up: from ἔγκατακλείω, (ἐν, κατακλείω) to shut up in.

Ἐγκατακλίνω, (ἐν, κατακλίνω) to lay down, put to bed in a place, Ar. Plut. 621. Pass. to lie down in, τινί, Ar. Av. 122. [ἴ]

Ἐγκατακοιμάομαι, (ἐν, κατακοιμάομαι) pass. c. fut. mid., to lie down and sleep in, Hdt. 8, 134.

Ἐγκατακρούω, (ἐν, κατακρούω) to eat or stamp in: ἔγκ. χορείαν ποιεῖν δότατα, to tread a measure, dance among them, Ar. Ran. 330.

Ἐγκατακρύπτω, f. -ψω, (ἐν, κατακρύπτω) to hide in, Lyc.

Ἐγκαταλαμβάνω, fut. -λήψομαι, ἐν, καταλαμβάνω) lay hold of, hold fast, Aeschin. 62, 17: to bind or trammel, ὁρκοίς, Thuc. 4, 19. Pass. to be caught in, Thuc. 3, 33.

Ἐγκαταλέγω, f. -ζω, (ἐν, καταλέγω) to gather in, heap up among, Luc. 1, 93, in pass.: to count or reckon among, Luc.: to enlist soldiers, Anth. id. ἐγκαταλέξασθαι, to lie in or on, Rh.

Ἐγκαταλείπω, ατος, τό, a remainer, LXX.: from

Ἐγκαταλείπω, f. -ψω, (ἐν, καταλείπω) to leave behind, φρουραν ἐν τῇ σῳ, Thuc. 3, 51: to leave behind one, ἰδίᾳ, Hes. Op. 376: to pass by, Hdt. 119: to forsake, leave in the lurch, at. delinquere, Lyeurg. 148, 7, etc. Pass. to be left behind, e. g. in a race, dt. 8, 59.

Ἐγκαταλείφω, f. -ψω, (ἐν, καταλείφω) to appoint with, mix in anointing, ἄλπος, Hipp.

Ἐγκαταλείψω, εως, ἡ, subst. of καταλείπω, a forsaking, leaving behind, Eccl.

Ἐγκατάληψις, εως, ἡ, (ἐγκαταλαμβάνω) a catching, holding fast, seizing in a place: a checking, suppression, pp. in genl. a catching: a being tight in a place, cut off from retreat, Luc. 5, 72.—II. the contents, purport of a thing: a notion, dogma.

Ἐγκαταμύπτω, = ἐγκαταλείπω, pp.

Ἐγκαταλογίζομαι, f. -ίσομαι, dep. 1., to reckon in, among, Isae. 88, 36.

Ἐγκαταμύγνυμι, adv. part. perf. ss. from ἔγκαταμύγνυμι, mixed up either.

Ἐγκαταμένω, (ἐν, καταμένω) to remain in, Theophr.

Ἐγκαταμύγνυμι, f. -μύζω, (ἐν, καμύγνυμι) to mix in, mix up with, pp.: to join to, Dion. H. 6, 2.

Ἐγκαταμύκτεον, verb. adj. from ἐγ. one must mingle in, Clem. Al.

Ἐγκαταναίω, aor. 1 -νάσσω, (ἐν, ἀναίω) to make to dwell, settle in, ἀνά τινα, Ar. Rh.

Ἐγκαταπαίζω, (ἐν, καταπαίζω) to mock, Eccl

Ἐγκαταπήγνυμι, f. -πήζω, (ἐν, καταπήγνυμι) to thrust firmly into, ξίφος κούλῃ, Od. 11, 98: in genl. to put, place, stick in, σκόλοπας, Il. 9, 350.

Ἐγκαταπύμπρηνμι, f. -πρήσω, (ἐν, καταπύμπρηνμι) to burn up or consume in, Phal.

Ἐγκαταπίνομαι, (ἐν, καταπίνω) as mid., to drink among, Philo.

Ἐγκαταπίπτω, f. -πεσοῦμαι, (ἐν, καταπίπτω) to fall down into, throw one's self upon, λέκτροις, Ar. Rh.

Ἐγκαταπλέκω, f. -πλέξω, (ἐν, καταπλέκω) to interweave, ἐπιwine, Xen. Cyn. 9, 12.

Ἐγκαταριθμέω, ὦ, (ἐν, καταριθμέω) to number in with, Schaf. Dion. Comp. p. 147.

Ἐγκαταρράπτω, f. -ψω, (ἐν, καταρράπτω) to sew in, Xen. Cyn. 6, 1.

Ἐγκατασβέννυμι and -σβεννύω, f. -σβέσω, (ἐν, κατασβέννυμι) to quench in a thing, Plut., in pass.

Ἐγκατασκενάζω, f. -άζω, (ἐν, κατασκενάζω) to make, prepare in, τι ἐν τινι, Diod.

Ἐγκατασκενος, on, (ἐν, κατασκενή) prepared, wrought artificially: of style, flattery, rhetorical, opp. to ἀπλούς, Dion. H. Adv. -ως,

Ἐγκατασκήπτω, f. -ψω, (ἐν, κατασκήπτω) to fall upon, burst into, of epidemics, to break out, rage among, Thuc. 2, 47.—II. trans. to throw, sling or hurl in or upon, βέλος, Soph. Tr. 1087, κακά τινι, Aesch. Pers. 514. Hence

Ἐγκατάσκηψις, εως, ἡ, an assault, bursting upon one, Diosc.

Ἐγκατασκιρῶ, ὦ, (ἐν, κατασκιρῶ) to make hard: pass. to grow hard, be engrained in, Hipparch. ap. Stob. p. 575, 1.

Ἐγκατασπείρω, (ἐν, κατασπείρω) to sow, plant, scatter in or among, Plut.

Ἐγκατασπορά, ἄς, ἡ, a sowing, spreading among, Clem. Al.

Ἐγκαταστηρίζω, f. -ζω, (ἐν, καταστηρίζω) to fix in.

Ἐγκαταστοιχειῶ, ὦ, f. -ώσω, (ἐν, κατά, στοιχειῶν) to implant as a principle in one, cf. ἐμυσιῶ, Plut.

Ἐγκαταστρέφομαι, (ἐν, καταστρέφω) as mid., to give back, run back, Antiph. Incert. 7, ubi v. Meineke.

Ἐγκατασφάζω, f. -ζω, (ἐν, κατασφάζω) to slaughter in, κόλπῳ τινός, Plut.

Ἐγκατασχαίω, (ἐν, κατασχαίω) to cut in, to lay open, Diosc.

Ἐγκατασπάρσσω, (ἐν, κατασπάρσσω) as pass. to be completely disordered in, Plut. 2, 592 B.

Ἐγκατατάσσω, Att. -ττω, fut. -ζω, (ἐν, κατατάσσω) to arrange, place in, Clem. Al.: to approve, sanction, Id.

Ἐγκατατέμνω, (ἐν, κατατέμνω) to cut up among, in pass., Plat. Rep. 565 D.

Ἐγκατατίθμι, f. -θήσω, (ἐν, κατατίθμι) to lay or put in, hide in, κόλπῳ, Il. 14, 219; c. acc. he caused to descend into, ἐν ἐγκάτθετο νηδύν, i. e. he devoured, swallowed, Hes. Th. 487: metaphor. of a girdle round the bosom, Od. 23, 223: but in aor. mid. τελαμῶνα ἐν ἐγκάτθετο τέχνη, he wrought the sword-belt by his art, strictly included it in, made it a specimen of his art, Od. 11, 614: but σὺ ταῦτα ἐνικάθεο θυμῷ, do thou store, treasure up these things in, Hes. Op. 27: στέρον ἐγκατέθεντο, stored in their breast, Simon. 100, 5, so φρεσίν ἐγκ. βουλήν, Theocr. 17, 14.

Ἐγκατατομή, ἡς, ἡ, (ἐν, κατατέμνω) cutting up of the foot in the wound, Hipp.

Ἐγκατατρίβομαι, aor. 2. -ετριβῃ, (ἐν, κατατρίβω) to be practised in. [in pres. i in aor.]

Ἐγκαταφλέγω, f. -ζω, (ἐν, καταφλέγω) to burn in, τόπω, Geop.

Ἐγκαταφύτευω, (ἐν, καταφύτενω) to sow, plant in.

Ἐγκαταχέω, f. -χεύω, (ἐν, καταχέω) to pour down on, shed, Epigr. ap. Plut.

Ἐγκαταχώννυμι, f. -χῶσω, (ἐν, καταχώννυμι) to hear over, overwhelm, τινά τινι, Dion. H.

Ἐγκαταχωρίζω, f. -ίω Att. -ῖω, (ἐν, καταχωρίζω) to place in.

Ἐγκατείδον, aor. 2 of ἐγκαθοράω.

Ἐγκατείλω, ὦ, (ἐν, κατείλω) to wrap, involve in, Arist. Mund.

Ἐγκατεφάλλομαι, f. -αλούμαι, (ἐν, κατά, ἐφάλλομαι) dep. mid. to leave into, Opp.

Ἐγκατέχω, f. -καθέζω, (ἐν, κατέχω) to hold fast, contain within it, Böckh Inscr. 2, 184.

Ἐγκάθεο, Ep. for ἐγκατάθεο, 2 sing. imperat. aor. 2 mid. from ἐγκατατίθμι, Il. 14, 219.

Ἐγκάθητο, 3 sing. aor. 2 mid. from ἐγκατατίθμι, shortd. for ἐγκατέθετο, Hom.

Ἐγκατίλλω, = ἐγκατείλω, Hipp.

Ἐγκατιλλώπτω, f. -ώψω, (ἐν, κατιλλώπτω) to mock, scoff at, τινί, Aesch. Eum. 113.

Ἐγκάτεις, εσσα, εν, (ἐγκατε) like the intestines: containing or enclosing intestines, κεκρύφαλος, Nic. Ther. 580.

Ἐγκατοικέω, ὦ, (ἐν, κατοικέω) to dwell in, Hdt. 4, 204, δόμοις, Eur. Ant. 27.

Ἐγκατοικίζω, f. -ίω, (ἐν, κατοικίζω) to fix, make to dwell in a place, Luc. Asin. 25.

Ἐγκατοικοδομέω, ὦ, (ἐν, κατοικοδομέω) to build on a spot, Thuc. 3, 18.—2. to build in, immature, shut up, Aesch in. 26, 7.

Ἐγκάτοικος, on, (ἐν, κάτοικος) dwelling therein, indwelling.

Ἐγκατοπτρίζομαι, (ἐν, κατοπτρίζω) to look at one's self in, λεκάνῃ, Artemid. 3, 30.

Ἐγκατορρύνσω, Att. -ττω, fut. -ζω, (ἐν, κατορρύνσω) to bury in, Dion. H.

Ἐγκαττώ, (ἐν, καττώ) to sew, stitch into the shoe-sole, Alex. Isost. 1, 8.

Ἐγκαυλέω, ὦ, (ἐν, καυλόε) to grow to a stalk, put forth a stalk, Theophr.

Ἐγκανμα, ατος, τό, (ἐγκανμα) a mark burnt in, brand, Plat. Tim. 26 C: a sore from burning, Luc.—II. an encaustic picture, Dicaearch., and Luc.

Ἐγκανσις, εως, ἡ, (ἐγκανίω) a burning in, esp. of encaustic pictures, Böckh Inscr. 2, 242: a heating through, in inflammation, Diosc.

Ἐγκανστής, οἷ, ὅ, (ἐγκανίω) one who burns in, practises encaustic painting, Plut.

Ἐγκανστικός, ἡ, ὅν, of, belonging to burning in; ἡ ἐγκ., sub. τέχνη, the art of encaustic painting, Plin.: from

Ἐγκανστος, on, (ἐγκανίω) burnt in, encaustic, Plin.: τὸ ἐγκ., purple-red ink, with which the Roman emperors signed their edicts, Lat. encaustum; also encaustic painting, Plin.

Ἐγκανχάομαι, (ἐν, καυχάομαι) dep. mid., to pride one's self in, be proud, boast of, ἐν τινι, LXX.

Ἐγκάθοος, ὅ, (ἐγκάπω) a mouthful morsel, Eupol. Incert. 53.

Ἐγκαφικίδαλον, on, (ἐγκάπτω, κτ δαλον) onion-eating, dub. in Luc.

Ἐγκειμαι, f. -κείσομαι, (ἐν, κείμαι) dep. mid., to lie in or on, be wrapped in a thing, εἰμασι, of a corpse, Il. 22, 513

to sit in, be in, Hes. Th. 145: hence to be in, involved in, Lat. *versari* n., *blasphare*, Sophr. Phil. 1318, *μύχθαι*, Eur. Ion 181: also *δλος* *ἐγκειναι* *τινι*, to be wholly devoted to one, desperately in love with..., Theocr. 3, 33.—II. to press upon, urge by entreaty, importune, attack, πολλὸς *ἐγκειναι* *τινι*, to be forward or vehement in attacking, Hdt. 7, 158: absol., to be urgent, Thuc. 4, 22: so also in hostile sense, to be vehement against one, Ar. Ach. 309: and so without πολλός, to press one hard, pursue, Lat. *instare*, *urgere*, *ισχυρὸς*, Pluc. 1, 69: esp. of an army pressing on a retreating enemy, Thuc. 1, 144, etc.

Ἐγκείρω, (ἐν, κείρω) only in part. perf. pass. *ἐγκεκαμένω* *κάρᾳ*, with scorn head, Eur. El. 108, v. Schäf. Mel. p. 78.

Ἐγκέλαδος, ον, (ἐν, κέλαδος) sounding, tumbling, buzzing, esp. = βομβύλιος. Hence

†Ἐγκέλαδος, ον, δ, Enkelādos, one of the giants who warred against the gods; he was placed under Mount Aetna, Eur. Ion 209.—2. a son of Aegyptus, Apollod. 2, 1, 5.

Ἐγκέλευμα or ἐγκέλευσμα, ατος, τό, (ἐγκέλευα) an encouragement, cheer; Xen. Cyn. 6, 24.

Ἐγκέλευσις, εως, ἡ, =foreg.
Ἐγκέλευμα, ατος, τό, v. Ἐγκέλευμα.
Ἐγκέλευσος, οὔ, δ, =foreg., Ar.
Ἐγκέλευστικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to Ἐγκέλευσις, cheerings.

Ἐγκέλευστος, ον, bidden, commanded, Xen. An. 1, 3, 13: from

Ἐγκελεύω, (ἐν, κελεύω) to command, urge, impel, Aesch. Pr. 72: to call to, cheer on, κνσί, Xen. Cyn. 9, 7: also as dep. mid., Dion. H.: τὸ πολέμικόν *ἐγκ.*, to sound a charge, Plut.
Ἐγκέλλω, (ἐν, κέλλω) to move into or in, *ἐκίε* into.—II. intr. to move into, *ἐκίε* in, sit into, Hipp.

Ἐγκεντρία, ον, τᾶ, (ἐν, κέντρον) spurs.

Ἐγκεντρίω, f. -ισα, (ἐν, κεντρίω) to goad, spur on, LXX.—II. of plants, to stick into a cleft, inoculate, ingraft, Theophr.

Ἐγκεντρίς, ἰδος, ἡ, (ἐν, κέντρον) a sting, Ar. Vesp. 427.—2. a spur, Pherocr., Doulos. 10.—3. a pointed stile for writing.—4. a spike worn on the leg for climbing, Luc. 333.

Ἐγκεντρίσις, εως, ἡ, and ἐγκεντρίσιος, οὔ, δ, (ἐγκεντρίω) the inoculation or grafting of trees, Geop.

Ἐγκεντρος, ον, (ἐν, κέντρον) furnished with point or sting, Arist. H. A. Hence

Ἐγκεντρίω, ὦ, (ἐν, κέντρον) to thrust in a sting: to fix firmly in.

Ἐγκεράννυμι, fut. -ράσω, (ἐν, κεράννυμι) to mix in, mix, esp. wine, οἶνον, Il. 8, 189: κρατήρ, Pind.: *ἐγκ. τι εἰς τι*, Plat. Crat. 427 C: also metaph. to concoct, contrive, plot, Hdt. 5, 124. [ἴσω] Hence

Ἐγκέραστος, ον, mixed, blended, Plut.

Ἐγκερτομέω, ὦ, (ἐν, κερτομέω) to abuse, mock at, τινι, Eur. I. A. 1006.

Ἐγκέरणω, (ἐν, κέρων) to make hoarse, Hipp.

Ἐγκεφαλίς, ἰδος, ἡ, the cerebellum, dub. l. Gal., cf. παρεγκεφαλίς.

†Ἐγκεφαλίτης, ον, δ, belonging to the head, or brain, Gal.: from

Ἐγκεφάλος, ον, (ἐν, κεφαλῇ) within the head; hence δ *ἐγκ.*, the brain, where *μυελὸς* is usu. supplied, head-matter, Hom., Hdt., etc., for which Gal. *μυελὸς ἐγκεφαλίτης*: cf. *ἐγκαρος*.—II. the edible pith of young palm-shoots, Xen. An. 2, 3, 16.

Ἐγκέχοδα, perf. of ἐγγέχω.

Ἐγκεχημένος, v. sub ἐγγράω.

†Ἐγκηδένω, f. -εύσω, (ἐν, κηδένω) to bury in, Joseph.

Ἐγκηρόω, ὦ, (ἐν, κηρόω) to wax over, rub with wax, Lat. *incrare*, Hipp.

Ἐγκιθιρίω, f. -ισα, (ἐν, κιθαρίω) to play the harp among, τισι, H. Hom. Ar. 201, μέσφ *ἡματι*, H. Hom. Merc. 17.

Ἐγκικράω, Dor. for ἐγκερίννυμι.

Ἐγκιλιεύομαι, dep. mid., =sq.

Ἐγκιλικίω, (ἐν, Κίλις) to play the Citharian to one, τινι, i. e. to act treacherously, infamously.

Ἐγκινέωμαι, (ἐν, κινέω) dep. mid., to disturb, trouble, τινι, Ar. Fr. 56.

Ἐγκινύμαι, Ep. pass. of foveg.

Ἐγκιρνήμι, Ep. and poet. for ἐγκεράννυμι, to mix in, pour in.

Ἐγκιστάω, ὦ, (ἐν, κιστάω) to long as a woman with child.—2. to conceive, LXX.

Ἐγκιστεύομαι, pass. (ἐν, κιστός) to twine round like ivy, τινι, Hipp.

Ἐγκισσῆσις, εως, ἡ, (ἐγκιστάω) impregnation.

Ἐγκλαστρίδια, ον, τᾶ, ear-rings.

Ἐγκλάω, f. -άσω, (ἐν, κλάω) to break, break to pieces, hinder, Lat. *infringere*, cf. *ἐνικλάω*. [ἴσω]

Ἐγκλεισμός, οὔ, δ, (ἐγκλείω) a shutting up, keeping close.

†Ἐγκλειστέον, verb. adj. from sq., one must shut up in, Geop.

Ἐγκλείω, Ion. *ἐγκλήω*, old Att. *ἐγκλήω*, Ep. *ἐνικλείω*, (ἐν, κλείω) to shut in, shut up in, confine within, τινι ἐρκέω, for ἐντός ἐρκέω, Soph. Aj. 1274. Mid. to shut up in one's self, keep secret.

Ἐγκλήτω, Ion. for ἐγκλείω.

Ἐγκλήμα, ατος, τό, (ἐγκαλέω) an accusation, charge, complaint, Thuc. 3, 53, an objection, reproach, Xen. Oec. 11, 3.—II. a bill of indictment, Lat. *libellus accusatorius*, freq. in Oratt.: also *ἐγκλήμα δικης*, Dem. 787, 9. Hence

Ἐγκληματικός, ἡ, ὄν, given to accusation or complaint, litigious, Arist. Pol.: belonging thereto. Adv. -κῶς.

Ἐγκληματόομαι, (ἐν, κλήμα) as pass. = ἐκκλ., to shoot into twigs, κλήματα, Theophr.

Ἐγκλήμων, ον, blaming, accusing, dub. ap. Leon. Tar. 52.

Ἐγκληρος, ον, (ἐν, κληρος) having a lot or share of a thing with another, c. gen. rei, Soph. Ant. 814, c. dat. pers., Il. 837: esp. having a share of an inheritance, an heir, heiress, = ἐπικληρος, Eur. I. T. 682: *ἐγκ. εὐνῆ*, a marriage which brings wealth, Id. Hipp. 1011: *ἐγκ. πεδία*, land possessed as an inheritance, Id. H. F. 469.

Ἐγκλησις, εως, ἡ, (ἐγκαλέω) an accusing, blame, Clem. Al.

Ἐγκλητέος, α, ον, verb. adj. from ἐγκαλέω, to be blamed, Plut.

Ἐγκλητος, ον, (ἐγκαλέω) blamed, to be blamed, Plut.

Ἐγκλιδόν, adv. (ἐγκλίνω) bent down, leaning, H. Hom. 22: hence sideways, aslant, *ἐγκλιδόν ὅσπε βαλεῖν*, Ar. Rh., cf. Jac. A. P. p. 110.

Ἐγκλίμα, ατος, τό, that which is bent or inclined, a slope, Polyb.: the turning, rout of an army, Id.

Ἐγκλίνω, f. -ινῶ, (ἐν, κλίνω) to bend, incline to or towards, τι εἰς τι, Plat. Rep. 436 E.—Pass. to lean over or on, lean, rest or weigh upon one, Xen. Symp. 3, 13; and so metaph., πόνος ὅμι *ἐγκλείεται*, Il. 6, 78: *ἐγκλ. νῶτον τινι*, to turn one's back towards, Eur. Hec. 739.—2. to turn or put to flight, Lat. *inclinare* in *fugam*, Polyb.—II. intr. to bend, incline, εἰς δεξιάν, Plat.

Rep. 436 E: to incline towards, πρός τι, Arist. Pol.—2. absol. to give way flee, Xen. Hell. 7, 2, 14, etc.—3. in Gramm. to throw back the accent upon the word before, Lat. *inclinare*. [I. except in fut. and perf.] Hence

Ἐγκλίσις, εως, ἡ, a bending, inclining, slope, Arist. Pol.—II. the declension, mood of a verb, Gramm.—2. the throwing back of the accent, Lat. *inclinatio*, lb.

Ἐγκλίτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἐγκλίνω) inclined, inclining: in Gramm. of a word which leans or throws back (ἐγκλίνει) its accent upon the one before, enclitic, Buttm. Ausf. Gr. § 14.

Ἐγκλύδομαι, pass., to be in flood, swell in waves, Hipp. Hence

Ἐγκλύδοστικός, ἡ, ὄν, inwaved, swelling and rolling like waves, Hipp.

Ἐγκλύω, f. -ύσω, (ἐν, κλύω) to wash, rinse a thing, Diosc.—2. to treat by clusters, τινά τινι, Diod. [ῶω] Hence

Ἐγκλυσμα, ατος, τό, an injection, clyster, Diosc.

Ἐγκλῶω, (ἐν, κλῶω) to spin or tie to.

Ἐγκνήθω, f. -σω, (ἐν, κνήθω) to scrape or grate in, Nic.

Ἐγκνώσω, poet. *ἐνικνώσω*, (ἐν, κνώσω) to sleep in, Mosch.

Ἐγκοιλῶ, f. -ῶω, (ἐν, κοιλάω) to hollow, scoop out, Hdt. 2, 73.

Ἐγκοίλιος, ον, (ἐν, κοιλία) in the belly: hence as subst. τὰ *ἐγκ.*,—1. the bowels, intestines, Diosc.—2. esp. the ribs of a ship, belly-timbers, Lat. *costae*, *interamenta navium*, Theophr.

Ἐγκοίλος, ον, (ἐν, κοίλος) hollowed out, hollow, ὀφθαλμοί, Hipp.; τὰ *ἐγκ. γῆς*, caverns, Plat. Phaed. 111 C.

Ἐγκοιμῶμαι, (ἐν, κοιμῶμαι) as pass., c. fut. mid., to sleep in or upon, τινι, incubate: esp. of those who sleep in a temple, to seek prophetic dreams, Valck. Hdt. 8, 134: esp. for the cure of a disease, cf. Ar. Plut. 659, § 4. Hence

Ἐγκοιμῆσις, εως, ἡ, a sleeping in or upon: esp. sleep in a temple, Lat. *incubatio*, v. foreg., Diod.

Ἐγκοιμητρός, ἰα, ιον, (ἐγκοιμῶμαι) for sleeping on.

Ἐγκοιμητρον, ον, τό, (ἐγκοιμῶμαι) a cousternape.

Ἐγκοιμίζω, f. -ισα, (ἐν, κοιμίζω) to lull to sleep, Anth.

Ἐγκοισύρω, ὦ, (ἐν, Κοισύρα) hence part. perf. pass., *ἐγκεκοισυρμένη*, as luxurious as *Coesura* (a female name in the Alcmæonid family), A. Nub. 48.

Ἐγκοιτάζομαι, = ἐγκοιτέω.

Ἐγκοιτέα, ἰδος, ἡ, serving for couch or bed, Anth.: from

Ἐγκοιτέω, to sleep or lie upon or in τινι, Dio C.

Ἐγκολάμμα, ατος, τό, (ἐγκολάπτω) any thing engraven, v. l. in LXX.

Ἐγκολάπτω, ἡ, ὄν, engraven, sculptured, LXX.: from

Ἐγκολάπτω, f. -ψω, (ἐν, κολάπτω) to engrave, carve, sculpture upon, Plut.

Ἐγκοληβάω, ον, (ἐν, Eq. 264, pro to gulp down like a collar, swallow up, though others think it a puglist term, like *κολετράω*, to tread up, kick one in the belly. Moreover, it reading varies between *ἐγκολαβεί* *ανακολαβεί*, *ἐγκολαβίζω*.

Ἐγκολῶω, ὦ, f. -άσω, (ἐν, κολῶω) to glue on or to, join to, LXX.

†Ἐγκόλλω, ον, (ἐν, κόλλω) glu on, Philo.

Ἐγκολπίας, ον, δ, ἀνεμος, a loc wind blowing from a bay, Arist. Mur.

Ἐγκολπίω, f. -ίω, (ἐν, κολπῇ) to sink into, press upon the bosom.

γῶντα bay, ἤνιν ἐγκολπίζονσα, Strab. Mid. to take in one's bosom or lap, embrace, Philo; ἐγκ. τῇ σαγίνῃ, to catch in (the bosom of) one's net, Alciph. : to form a bay or swell, widen. Pass. περίοδος ἐγκολπιζομένη, a turgid, swollen sentence, opp. to the Lat. oratio adstricta, Dion. H.

Ἐγκόλπιος, ον, (ἐν, κόλπος) in or on the bosom, lap: τὸ ἐγκ., a jewel, etc., worn in the bosom, late.

Ἐγκόλπω, ὦ, f. -ώσω, (ἐν, κόλπος) to make full and round, like the folds of a robe on the bosom, Orph.: pass. πf. ἐγκεκόλπωσα, to be curved in the form of a bay, Lat. sinuari, Arist. Mund.

Ἐγκομβόμαι, (ἐν, κόμβος) as mid.. to bind a thing on one's self, wear it constantly, Apoll. Caryl. ap. Suid; also in pass., Epsich. p. 3; = δεθῆναι, ἐνείσθαι, Hesych. Hence

Ἐγκόμβωμα, ατος, τό, a sort of smock-frock, worn esp. by slaves, to keep the ἐξώμια clean; an apron.

Ἐγκομια, ατος, τό, (ἐγκόπτω) an incision: metaph. a hindrance.

Ἐγκονέω, ὦ, (ἐν, κονέω) to hasten, be quick and active, esp. in service: Hom. uses only the part. pres., with another verb, στόρεσαν λέχος ἐγκοινοῦσαι, they made the bed in haste, Od. 7, 340; 23, 291, II. 24, 648.—II. trans. to hasten, expedite, c. acc., like σπεύδω, esp. in Aesch.: more rarely c. inf., Opp. Hence

Ἐγκονητί, adv., in haste, hastily, with pains, by vigorous exertion, Pind. N. 3, 61.

Ἐγκονίω, Lac. for ἐγκονέω.

Ἐγκονίζομαι, mid., (ἐν, κονίζω) v. in Lac. for sq.

Ἐγκονίωμα, as mid., (ἐν, κονίω) to roll in the dust or sand, combat therein, contend in the arena, sprinkle sand over one's self, after anointing, and before wrestling, Xen. Symp. 3, 8. [?]

Ἐγκονίς, ιδος, ἡ, a maid-servant, cf. διάκονος.

Ἐγκοπέυς, εως, δ, (ἐγκόπτω) a tool for cutting stone, a chisel.

Ἐγκοπή, ἡς, ἡ, (ἐγκόπτω) an incision, cleft: metaph. a hindrance, N. T.: an interruption, Dion. H.

Ἐγκόπος, ον, (ἐν, κόπος) wearied, harassed, Anth. P. 6, 33.

Ἐγκόπτω, f. -ψω, (ἐν, κόπτω) to hew or cut in, make incisions: to fasten in, πᾶταλον, Theophr.: metaph. to hinder, weary, τινά, N. T.: to throw obstacles in the way of, τινί, Polyb.

Ἐγκορδύλω, ὦ, (ἐν, κορδύλω) to wrap up in coverlets, Ar. Nub. 10.

Ἐγκορδύλιζω=foreg.

Ἐγκορύπτω, (ἐν, κορύπτω) to strike or butt at, aim a blow, τινί πληγῇ, Luc.

Ἐγκορμέω, ὦ, (ἐν, κορμέω) to dispose, arrange in a place, τεύχεα νηϊ, Od. 15, 218.

Ἐγκόσμιος, ον, (ἐν, κόσμος) in order.—II. in the world or universe. Adv. -ως.

Ἐγκοτέω, ὦ, f. -έσω, (ἐγκοτος) to be indignant at one, τινί, Aesch. Cho. 41. Hence

Ἐγκότημα, ατος, τό=sq.

Ἐγκότησις, εως, ἡ, anger at one, hatred: late words.

Ἐγκωτος, ον, (ἐν, ᾠτος) angry, having a grudge, spiteful, vengeful, σῦνος, Aesch. Cho. 392, 924.—II. Hdt. uses ἐγκωτος, like κῶτος, as subst., a grudge, hatred, in phrase ἐγκωτον ἔχειν, Hdt. 6, 73, etc., to bear a grudge against one, for a thing, τινός, 8, 29.

Ἐγκωτλή, ἡς, ἡ, (ἐν, κοτλή) an Ithian game, the victor in which was carried about kneeling on the

palms of the other players' hands, κερτάλαι, Paus.

Ἐγκουράς, ᾠδος, ἡ, a painting on the ceiling, Aesch. Fr. 132, Müller Archäol. d. Kunst § 320, 4.

Ἐγκράζω, f. -ζομαι, aor. ἐνέκραγον, (ἐν, κράζω) to cry aloud at one, esp. in anger, τινί, Ar. Plut. 428.

Ἐγκραιπάλας, ὦ, (ἐν, κραιπάλας) to be drunk with a thing, act like a drunken man, Hdn.

Ἐγκράσις, εως, ἡ, (κεράννυμι) a mixing in, mixture.

Ἐγκρασίχολος, ον, (ἐγκεράννυμι, χόλος) with an infusion of bile.—II. as subst. ὅ, ἡ, a small fish, like an anchovy, Arist. H. A.

Ἐγκράτεια, ας, ἡ, (ἐγκρατής) moderation in sensual pleasures, self-control, Lat. continentia, Xen., etc., cf. Arist. Eth. N. 7, 4: abstinence from or in a thing, τινός and πρός τι, Isocr. 6 C, Xen. Mem. 2, 1, 1. [?]

Ἐγκράτευμα, ατος, τό, an act or instance of continence (ἐγκράτεια), Iambl. [?] From

Ἐγκράτεναι, dep. mid., to be ἐγκρατής, to exercise self-control, N. T.

Ἐγκράτεις, ὦ, to fasten in, hold in.—II.=κρατέω, Metop. ap. Stob. p. 7, 38: from

Ἐγκράτης, ἐς, (ἐν, κράτος) holding fast, stout, strong, σθένος, Aesch. Pr. 55: χεῖρ ἐγκρατεστάτη, having the firmest hold, Xen. Eq. 7, 8.—II. having the upper hand, c. gen. rei, master of a thing, having possession of it, Hdt. 8, 49, Soph. Phil. 75, etc.: oft. also having control or mastery over one's appetites, ἐγκ. ἐαυτοῦ, ἐγκ. γαστρός, ὕπνου, οἴνου, etc., Xen.: hence—III. absol. master of one's self, moderate, self-disciplined, Lat. continens, Arist. Eth. N.—2. also in bad signif. unyielding, harsh, stubborn, Soph. Ant. 715.—B. Adv. -τως, firmly, powerfully, Arist. Pol.—2. with a strong hand, strictly, Thuc. 1, 76.—3. temperately, Plat. Legg. 710 A.

Ἐγκράτεισις, εως, ἡ, (ἐγκρατέω) a holding, retaining, e. g. holding in the breath, Diog. L.

Ἐγκρεμάννυμι, rarely ἐγκρεμῶ, f. -άσω, (ἐν, κρεμάννυμι) to hang in or upon, LXX. [ῶσω]

Ἐγκριδοῦλης, ον, ὁ, (ἐγκρίς, πωλέω) a dealer in ἐγκρίδες, Ar. Fr. 252.

Ἐγκρίκιος, ὦ, (ἐν, κρίκιος) to enclose as in a ring, bind as with a hoop, Hipp.

Ἐγκρίνω, (ἐν, κρίνω) to reckon in or among, hence to choose, prefer, approve, opp. to ἀποκρίνω, Plat. Legg. 936 A.: to regard as genuine, admit, sanction, e. g. an author as classical, Gramm.: hence—II. to reckon as, ἄριστον ἄνδρα, Eur. H. F. 183.—B. pass. to be reckoned among, to be among, c. dat., Ap. Rh. [?]

Ἐγκρίς, ιδος, ἡ, a cake made with oil and honey, also ταγηνίας, Stesich. 2, and Att. Com.

Ἐγκρίσις, εως, ἡ, (ἐγκρίνω) approval, admission, acceptance, esp. admission to a contest for a prize, Böckh Inscr. 1, 862.

Ἐγκρίτεον, verb. adj. from ἐγκρίνω, one must reckon in or among, εἰς ἀριθμὸν τινα ἐγκρ., one must number under a class, make some account of, Plat. Rep. 537 A, opp. to ἄποκρ.

Ἐγκριτήριος, α, ον, (ἐγκρίνω) for approval: ἐγκριτήριοι οἶκοι, chambers in which athletes were examined for admission to the games, Böckh Inscr. 1, 573.

Ἐγκρίτως, ον, (ἐγκρίνω) approved, Plat. Legg. 966 D: admitted, esp. to a contest.

Ἐγκροτέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (ἐν, κροτέω), to strike into, strike against or on, θύραις, to knock at the door, Anth.: esp. of a dance, εἰς ἐν μέλος ἐγκροτέοντο ποσσίν, to beat time with the feet to one tune, Lat. plaudere pedibus, Theocr. 18, 7. As pass., πνυγμὰ ἐγκροτούμεναι, adverse fisticuffs, Lat. manus consertae, Eur. I. T. 1368.

Ἐγκρούς, (ἐν, κρούω) to strike, hammer in, Ar. Vesp. 130: to strike on or against, Mel.—II. to dance, like ἐγκροτέω and ἐγκατακρούω, Ar. Ran 374.

Ἐγκρούβω, worse collat form ὁ ἐγκρούπτω, Diod. S.

Ἐγκρυμια, ατος, τό, any thing concealed, an ambuscade: from

Ἐγκρύπτω, f. -ψω, (ἐν, κρύπτω) to hide, conceal a thing in, δαλὸν σποδίη Od. 5, 488, πῦρ ἐγκρύπτειν, to keep fire concealed, Ar. Av. 841.

Ἐγκρύφω, f. -ίσω, intr. to keep one's self hidden, to act underhand, unfairly, Ar. Eq. 822.—II. transit.,=foreg.

Ἐγκρύφιας, ον, ὁ, ἄφροτος, a loaf baked in the ashes, Hipp.

Ἐγκρύφιος, ον,=sq., Anth.

Ἐγκρύφος, ον, (ἐν, κρύπτω) hidden concealed in, Nonn.

Ἐγκτάομαι, (ἐν, κτάομαι) dep. mid. to acquire possessions in a country, esp. in a foreign one, Hdt. 5, 23.

Ἐγκτερίζω, (ἐν, κτερίζω) to perform funeral rites upon, τινί, to complete the obsequies, Ap. Rh. 1, 1060.

Ἐγκτημα, ατος, τό, (ἐγκτάομαι) property held in a foreign country, Dem. 87, 7, cf. Valck. Hdt. 5, 23.

Ἐγκτησις, εως, ἡ, (ἐγκτάομαι) the right of holding property in a foreign land, Böckh Inscr. 1, 652; the possession of such property, Xen. Hell. 5, 2, 19, cf. also ἑτερογασία.

Ἐγκτητικόν, οὗ, τό, (ἐγκτάομαι) the price paid for the right of holding property, Böckh Inscr. 1, p. 139.

Ἐγκτητος, ον, (ἐγκτάομαι) acquired in, possessed, LXX.

Ἐγκτίω, f. -σω, (ἐν, κτίω) to found, build, in or upon, Plut.

Ἐγκυβερνάω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (ἐν, κυβερνάω) to steer, guide in, Diog. L.

Ἐγκυήσις, εως, ἡ,=ἐγκυσις, Theophr.

Ἐγκύκας, ὦ, (ἐν, κυκῶ) to mix or stir up in, Ar. Ach. 939, in mid.

Ἐγκυκλέω, ὦ, (ἐν, κυκλέω) to roll, turn or wind in or on, Hipp., v. ἐκ κυκλέω. Hence

Ἐγκύκληθρον, ον, τό, and

Ἐγκύκλημα, ατος, τό, v. ἐγκύκλημα.

Ἐγκύκλιος, ον, (ἐν, κύκλος) circular, rounded, round, χοροί, Eur. I. T. 429.—II. revolving in a cycle, revolving in a certain period, going round in succession; esp. at Athens, λειτουργία ἐγκ., public services required of each citizen in turn, Dem. 463, 13, v. Wolf Prol. Lept. p. 86, sq.: so ἐγκ. δίκαια, rights common to all citizens, Dem. 792, 16: hence—III. general, common, Lat. quotidianus, Arist. Pol. 1, 7, 2; 2, 9, 9.—IV. later, as in Plut., ἑκ. παιδεία, very freq. the circle of

those arts and sciences, which every free-born youth in Greece was obliged to go through before applying to any professional studies, school-learning, as opp. to the business of life, v. Vitruv. 1, 6, Quintil. Inst. 1, 10, 1, Ath. 184 B, cf. γράμμα III. hence ἐγκ. ἀγωγή, instruction in general knowledge, Strab.; ἐγκ. μαθήματα, the subjects of general knowledge, Luc.: called also by philosophers τὰ κοινὰ and τὰ ἔξω.

Ἐγκυκλοπαίδεια, ας ἡ the circle of general education, f. l. for ἐν κύκλῳ παιδεία Spald. Quint. Inst. 1, 10, 1: hence the modern word *Encyclopaedia*, which is a sheer barbarism.

Ἐγκυκλος, ον, (ἐν, κύκλος) circular, round.—II. τὸ ἔγκυκλον, a woman's upper garment, Ar. Thesm. 261, Lys. 113, etc. Hence

Ἐγκυκλῶ, ὦ, also in Mid., Plut. to surround with a circle, encompass, encircle: to move about or round in a circle, δόθαλμῶν, Eur. I. T. 76. Pass. to be round about, go round about: hence also in trans. signf. to come around, surround, αἰθρὴ χθόνα, Eur. Bacch. 292, φωνή με τις ἔγκεκύνλωται, a voice has echoed around me, Ar. Vesp. 395. Hence

Ἐγκυκλωσις, εως, ἡ, a surrounding, encompassing, Strab.

Ἐγκυλινδῶ, ὦ, to roll in, just like ἔγκυλινδῶ. Hence

Ἐγκυλινδρσις, εως, ἡ, a rolling, wallowing among, Plut.

Ἐγκυλῶ, f. -ίσω, (ἐν, κυλῶ)=ἐγκυλινδῶ, to wrap in, involve, ἐμάντων πράγμασι, Pherecr. Chir. 7. Mid. to roll, wallow in, Theophr. [I]

Ἐγκυλινδῶ, ὦ, (ἐγκύμων) to become pregnant, Geop., τινά, of a child, Apollod. Hence

Ἐγκυλινδρσις, εως, ἡ, impregnation, Arist. Plant.: from

Ἐγκύμων, ον, gen. ονος, (ἐν, κύω, κύμα) pregnant, with young, Arist. H. A.: filled with a thing, ἔμπαν τευχέων, of the Trojan horse, Eur. Tro. 11: also metaph. of the mind, Plat. Theset. 148 E. [v]

Ἐγκύος, ον, (ἐν, κύω)=foreg., Hdt. 1, 5, 6, 131.

Ἐγκύπτω, f. -ψω, (ἐν, κύπτω) to stoop down or under a thing, Ar. Thesm. 236: to peep down into, peep at, τινί, but also εἰς τι, Hdt. 7, 152; and absol., Ar. Nub. 191, Thuc. 4, 4.

Ἐγκύρεω and ἔγκυρῳ, imperf. ἐνέκυρον: fut. ἐκύρσω: aor. ἐνέκυρσα: pres. pass. ἔγκυρομαι: the regul. forms ἐγκυρήσω, etc., are more rare, (ἐν, κυρέω) to fall into or upon, light upon, meet with; usu. c. dat., Lat. incidere in, ἐνέκυρος φάλαγγι, he fell in with the ranks of battle, Il. 13, 145, ἔγκυρσας ἄηρσιν, having fallen into misfortune, Hes. Op. 214: so too Hdt., yet also c. gen., ἀλόγησι ἐνέκυρσε, Hdt. 7, 208, where others propose ἀλόγησι or ἐκύρσῃ, but v. ἐντυγχάνω: in Att. only in Soph. El. 863, Cratin. Del. 12. Hence

Ἐγκύρσις, εως, ἡ, a falling upon or in with, meeting with, Sext. Emp.

Ἐγκύρτων, ον, τό, (ἐν, κύρτος) a part of a bow-net, v. Stallb. Plat. Tim. 78 B.

Ἐγκύτα, τά, Lacon. for ἔγκατα.

Ἐγκυτί, adv. (ἐν, κύτος) shaven, shorn to the skin, to the quick, quite bare, ἐγκυτί κεκαρμένους, like ἐν χροί, Archil. 97. (Cf. cutis, σκύτος.) [I]

Ἐγκύω, (ἐν, κύω) to be pregnant, be with young. [v]

Ἐγκωμιάω, f. -άσω, Isocr., usu. -άσμαι, Plat. Symp. 198 C, D, (ἐγκώμιον) to praise, laud, ἐπὶ τινά τι, one for a thing, Plat. Rep. 363 D; also τινά ἐπὶ σοφίᾳ, Plat. Euthyphr. 9 B. Pass. to be praised, Hdt. 5, 5. Hence

Ἐγκωμιαστέος, εἰ, εἶν, verb. adj. to be praised.

Ἐγκωμιαστής, οὔ, ὁ, (ἐγκωμιάω) a praiser, panegyrist.

Ἐγκωμιαστικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἐγκωμιάω) of, belonging to encomium, panegyric, Polyb.

Ἐγκωμιαστός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἐγκωμιάω) to be praised, Philo.

Ἐγκωμιογράφος, ον, ὁ, (ἐγκώμ., ον, γράφω) a writer of encomiums, Böckh Inscr. 1, 767.

Ἐγκώμιον, ον, τό, v. sq. sub fin.

Ἐγκώμιος, ον, (ἐν, κώμη) at home, of the same village, like ἐγχώριος, Hes. Op. 342, Ruhnk. Ep. Cr. p. 84.

—II. (ἐν, κώμος) belonging to a Bacchic festival or revel, in which the victor was led home in procession with music, dancing and merrime! P. Pind. uses ἐγκώμιος and ἐπικώμιος of every thing belonging to the praise or reward of a conqueror, ἐγκ. μέλη, ὕμνοι, etc., O. 2, 85, P. 10, 82.—II. esp. τὸ ἐγκ., sub. ἔπος, was a laudatory ode to a conqueror, as were many of Pindar's: hence—III. in genl., praise, encomium, eulogy, panegyric of a living person, Ar. Nub. 1205, distinguished from ἔπαινος by Arist. Eth. N. 1, 12.

Ἐγκώπων, ον, τό, (ἐν, κώπη) the space between the oars, Ath. 204 B.

Ἐγνατία, ας, ἡ, Egnatia, a city of Apulia; its ruins are near the modern Torre d'Agnazzo, Strab.—2. Ἐγ. ὁδός, the Egnatian way, leading from Apollonia into Macedonia, Id.

Ἐγνων, ως, ω, aor. 2 of γαγνώσκα, hence Pind. has ἔγνων, Ep. 3 pl. for ἔγνωσαν, cf. ἔδον.

Ἐγξέω, f. -έσω, (ἐγξ, ξέω) to scratch or scrape, Eur. Beller. 11.

Ἐγξήραινω, (ἐν, ξηραινῶ) to dry in, Hipp.

Ἐγξώ, =ἐγξέω, Hipp. [v]

Ἐγρεκύδομος, ον, (ἐγείρω, κύδοιμος) rousing the din of war, strife-stirring, Hes. Th. 925, epith. of Pallas. [v]

Ἐγρεμάχης, ον, ὁ=sq., Soph. O. C. 1054.

Ἐγρεμύχος, η, ον, (ἐγείρω, μάχη) exciting, rousing the fight, epith. of Pallas, H. Hom. Cer. 424.

Ἐγρέμοθος, ον, (ἐγείρω, μόθος) stirring strife, Nonn.

Ἐγρεστικῶμος, ον, (ἐγείρω, κῶμος) stirring up to revelry.

Ἐγρήγορα, to be awake, wake, watch, perf. 2 of ἐγείρω, whence part. ἐγρήγορος, Aesch. Ag. 346, Eum. 706; plupf. ἐγρήγορή, Ar. Eccl. 32, 3 sing. ἐγρήγορει, Xen. Cyr. 1, 4, 20. For these Homer uses the Ep. form ἐγρήγορθα in 3 pl. ἐγρήγορθαι, Il. 10, 419, 2 pl. imperat. ἐγρήγορθε, Il. 7, 371, inf. perf. pass. ἐγρήγορθαι (which however Wolf writes ἐγρήγορθαι as aor.), Il. 10, 67. From this perf. a new pres. was formed later ἐγρήγορέω: but the Ep. ἐγρηγορόων supposes a lengthd. root ἐγρηγοράω: v. Butt. Catal. p. 79.

†Ἐγρηγορόω, only in Ep. part. -ρόων, v. foreg.

Ἐγρηγορέω, to be awake, watch, later prose pres. form from the perf. ἐγρήγορα. Hence

†Ἐγρηγορήσις, εως, ἡ, wakefulness, watchfulness, Eccl.

Ἐγρήγορθα, v. ἐγρήγορα.

Ἐγρηγορικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἐγρήγορα) watchful, awake, ἐγρ. πρῆξις, one's waking habits, Arist. Somn.: the form ἐγρήγορος, ον, is dub., and prob. arose by mistake from the part. ἐγρηγορός, v. foreg.

Ἐγρηγορότως, adv. part. of ἐγρήγορα, wakefully, awake, Plut.

Ἐγρηγορόων, Ep. part., as if from a lengthd. pres. ἐγρηγοράω, watching, awake, Od. 20, 6: cf. ἐγρήγορα.

Ἐγρηγόριστος, ον, watchful, keeping awake, Pherecr. Incert. 9; rare word: from

Ἐγρήγορις, εως, ἡ, (ἐγρήγορα) a being awake, watchfulness, Hipp.

Ἐγρηγορεῖ, adv., awake ἐγ. ἡγ. Il. 10, 182. [I]

Ἐγρήσσω, Hom., pres. hom ἐγρήγορα, to watch, be awake or watchful.

Ἐγρομαι, shortd. pres. pass. from ἐγείρω, to awake, rise from sleep, arise Od. 13, 124, with the frequent. Impf. ἡγρόμην: in Hom. without augm. ἐγροε, ἐγροτο. Some, and not improb., wholly deny the pres., writing in Od. 13, 124, ἐγρεσθαι for ἐγρεσθαι, so that a syncop. aor. of ἐγείρω is everywhere to be assumed, Butt. Catal. p. 75: in late Ep. however, as Opp., Q. Sm., the pres. ἐγρομαι is certainly found: ἐγροε is trans. in Nic.

Ἐγχαίνω, f. -αῖνω, (ἐν, χαίνω) to laugh outright in one's face, grin at one, τινί, Ar. Ach. 1197, Ec. 1313, in mid.: ἐγγ. ἐκφονών, taunt us with his having escaped us, Ar. Ach. 221.—II. to gape upon, hanker after, Alciph. Also ἐγχάσκα.

Ἐγχαλῶ, ὦ, f. -άσω, (ἐν, χαλῶ) to relax, Plut. [άσω]

Ἐγχαλινῶ, ὦ, (ἐν, χαλινῶ) to bridle, put the bit in the mouth. Pass. pf. ἐγχεχαλινῶσθαι τὸ στόμα, to have the bit in the mouth, Hdt. 3, 14.—II. to keep in check, rein in, Plut.

Ἐγχαλκεῖω, (ἐν, χαλκεῖω) to beat in, impress or design on brass, late.

Ἐγχαλκος, ον, (ἐν, χαλκός) of copper, brassy, mixed with copper or brass.—II. moneyed, rich, Anth., (χαλκός, like as, being used for coin.)

Ἐγχανός, ες, (ἐγχαίνω) wide, capacious, Nic.

Ἐγχαύρηγ, ἡς, ἡ, (ἐγχαράσσω) an incision, Apollod.

Ἐγχαράγμα, ατος, τό, (ἐγχαράσσω) anything engraven, written, or cut: as impress: a cleft, Polyb. [αῦ]

†Ἐγχαράκτεον, verb. adj. from ἐγχαράσσω, one must make incisions into.

Ἐγχαράζει, εως, ἡ, a cutting in, engraving: scarification, cupping, Gal [αῦ]: from

Ἐγχαράσσω, Att. -πτω, fut. -ξω (ἐν, χαράσσω) to cut in, engrave, carve impress, Plut. Medic. to cup, scarify.

Ἐγχαρίζμαι, f. -ίσμαι, dep. mid. =χαρίζμαι, Anth.

Ἐγχασκά, collat. form of ἐγχαίνω I, Ar. Vesp. 721.

Ἐγξέω, f. -έσω, also -εσθῆναι, perf. ἐγκέροθα, (ἐν, ξέω) Lat. incuso, Ar. Ran. 479: hence c. acc., to be in a horrid fright at one, Ar. Vesp. 627.

Ἐγχειβρόμος, ον, (ἐγχος, βρέμω) κόρα ἐγγ., maid of the thundering spear, Pind. O. 7, 78.

Ἐγχείη, ης, ἡ, =ἐγχος, a spear, lance, Hom., esp. in Il.: hence signf. in the use of the spear, ἐγχείη ἐκέαστο, Il. 2, 530.

Ἐγχείη, 3 sing. subj. pres. act from ἐγξέω, Ep. for ἐγξέη, Od. 9, 10

Ἐγχειέρανος, ον, (ἐγχος, κερανός) wielding the thunderbolt as a lance, Pind. P. 4, 345.

Ἐγχειμάω, f. -άσω, (ἐν, χειμάω), to winter, pass the winter in, late word

Ἐγχειμαργος, ον, =ἐγχεσιμαργος.

Ἐγχειρέω, ὦ, (ἐν, χείρ) to put one's hand to a thing, take it in hand, undertake, attempt, begin, usu. c. dat. rei, Eur. Med. 377, Thuc., etc.: also c. inf., Xen. Mem. 2, 3, 12, etc.: absol. to make an attempt or beginning, Soph. El. 1026, Thuc., etc.—2. to handle or manage, in hostile sense, to attack, assail, τινί, Polyb.—3. to treat, as a physician, Hipp.—4. to handle in argument, discuss, Plut., in pass. Ἐπει χείρῳ is more usu.: cf. ἐγχαίρω, αἰνῶ fin. Hence

Ἐγχείρημα, α-ος, το, an undertaking, beginning, attempt, Soph. O. T. 540, Isocr., etc.—2. esp. an argument to maintain a proposition, Arist.

Ἐγχειρήσεις, εως, ή, (ἐγχειρέω) a taking in hand, undertaking, Thuc. 6, 83: a mode of treatment, Gal.

Ἐγχειρητέον, verb. adj. from ἐγχειρέω, one must put one's hand to or attempt, Xen. Ages. 1, 1.

Ἐγχειρητής, ον, δ, (ἐγχειρέω) one who takes in hand, begins a thing, Ar. Av. 257.

Ἐγχειρητικός, ή, όν, (ἐγχειρέω) enterprising, able, Xen. Hell. 4, 8, 22.

Ἐγχειρία, ας, ή=Ἐγχειρήσις, Hipp.

Ἐγχειρίδιος, ον, (ἐν, χεῖρ) in the hand, Aesch. Supp. 22: hence τὸ ἔγχ., a handle, haft, hilt, Theophr.: a hand-knife, dagger, Hdt. 1, 12, 214, etc.: later also a manual, hand-book, Epict. [ρλ, Meineke Menand. p. 160.]

Ἐγχειρίδιος, ον, (ἐν, χεῖρ, δίδωμι) v. l. for ἐγχειρίβιος.

Ἐγχειρίω, f. -ίσω Att. -ῶ, (ἐν, χεῖρ) to put into one's hands, τινά τι, Thuc. 2, 67: to hand over, deliver up, entrust, τινί τι, Hdt. 5, 72, 92, 8, etc. Mid. to take in hand, take on one's self, encounter, κινδυνός, Thuc. 5, 108.

Ἐγχειρίβιος, ον, (ἐν, χεῖρ, τίθημι) put or delivered into one's hands, ἔγχ. τινά παραδιδόναι, Hdt. 5, 106.

Ἐγχειρίων, ον, τό, a towel, late.

Ἐγχειρογαστήρ, ορος, δ=γαστήρ-χειρ, living from hand to mouth, Ath.

Ἐγχειροτονέω, ώ, (ἐν, χειροτονεῖω) to choose among others, Dio C.

Ἐγχειροργέω, ώ, (ἐν, χειροργέω) to produce as by manual labour, Eccl.

Ἐγχείω, Ep. for ἔγγεω, Hom.

Ἐγχείλανες, ον, οί, Polyb. 5, 108, 1, Ἐγχείλαι, οί, Steph. Byz.,=Ἐγχελεῖς.

Ἐγχελέσιον, ον, τό, dim. from ἐγχελέω, a little eel, Ar. Ach. 1043, unless ἔγχ. there be an adj. sub. κρέα.

Ἐγχελεῖος, ον, (ἐγχελέω) of an eel.

Ἐγχελεῖς, εων, οί, the Enchelees, an Illyrian nation, Hdt. 5, 61.

Ἐγχελέον, όνος, δ, (ἐγχελέω) an eel-basket, eel-trunk, Arist. H. A.

Ἐγχελοῖον, ον, οί,=Ἐγχελεῖς, Strab.

Ἐγχελίον, ἐγγέλιον, and ἐγγελύιον, ον, τό, dim. from ἐγγελέω, a little eel, ἐγγελύδιον, Amphip. Philet. [v in f. c.]

Ἐγγελοτρόφος, ον, (ἐγγελέω, τρέφω) feeding, keeping eels, Arist. H. A.

ἘΓΧΕΛΑΤΕΣ, vos, ή, later also δ, t. plu. ἐγγέλες, εων, an eel, Il. 21, 33, 353, where we have the old reul. plu. ἐγγέλεες: this is almost solely poet.: v. however Luc. Anach.

Proverb. ἐγγέλεις θηράσθαι, to fond of fishing in troubled waters, R. E. 864, cf. Nub. 559. (Akin to ἄγχι, Sansc. ahi, Lat. anguis, anguina, whence, through French aiguille, tr. eel.)

Ἐγγελευπόδες, όν, (ἐγγελέω, ώψ) eel-faced, Luc.

Ἐγγεσίμαργος, ον, (ἐγχος, μάργος) girding with the spear, cf. sq.; name an Amazon, Tzet.

Ἐγγεσίμαρος, ον, wielding the spear, om., epith. of the heavy-armed, who fight man to man. (Some have rivied the termin. from μαργός, as if girding, furious with the spear, like ἐγσίμαρος: others from μάλος or m. μαρός, whose portion is the spear, who has chosen it for his weapon, d is practised in the use of it: cf. μαρός, ὕλας-όμαρος, σινά-όμαρος.)

Ἐγγεσπάλος, ον, (ἐγχος, πάλω) dashing. wielding th. spear or lance,

Ἐγγεσπείρ, χειρός, δ, ή, (ἐγχος, χεῖρ) wielding the spear; living by war, like γαστήρ-χειρ.

Ἐγγεσφόρος, ον, (ἐγχος, φέρω) spear-bearing, Pind. N. 3, 107.

Ἐγγεώ, f. -χεύσω: aor. ἐνέγεα, Ep. ἐνέγεα: Ep. subj. ἐγγεῖρ for ἐγγεῖρ, Od. 9, 10: 3 pl. aor. ἐνέγεα, Od. 8, 436. Το πούρ in, οἶνον, Od. 3, 40; 6, 77: μέθυ, Od. 9, 10: and t. absol. to fill the cup, Eur. Cycl. 569, Ar., etc.: also of dry things, to pour in, shoot in, ἀλφειά, Od. 2, 354; Hom. mostly in tmesis: also ἐγγ. ἐς κύλικα, Hdt. 4, 70. Mid. to pour or flow in, be poured in, ὕδωρ ἐνέχευατο, Od. 19, 387, ἐγγεῖσθαι εἰς τήν χεῖρα to pour into the hands, Xen. Cyr. 1, 3, 9.

Ἐγγθόνιος, ον, (ἐν, χθών) inland.

—2. earthy, earthen, κύλις, Anth.

Ἐγγλαῖνος, (ἐν, χλαῖνω) to clothe, cover with a χλαῖνα, Lyc.

Ἐγγλίω, (ἐν, χλίω) to dissolve in luxury, riot in a thing or among persons, like ἐντροφέω, ἐγγλ. Ἐλλήσιν, Aesch. Supp. 914. [z]

Ἐγγλόω, ώ, to be of a greenish hue, Nic.: from

Ἐγγλός, ον, (ἐν, χλόα)=sq., Nic.

Ἐγγλωρός, ον, (ἐν, χλωρός) of a yellowish sickly green, Theophr.

Ἐγγροός, ον, contr. ούς, ούν, downy, Nic.

Ἐγγουδός, ον, (ἐν, χόνδρος) in small crumbs or lumps, Lat. grumosus, λίβανος, Diosc.

Ἐγγορός, ον, (ἐν, χορδή) stringed, with strings.

Ἐγγορέω, (ἐν, χορεύω) to dance in or upon, Plut.

ἘΓΧΟΣ, εος contrd. ούς, τό, a spear, lance, very oft. in Hom., consisting of two parts, αλμύη and δόρυ, head and shaft, Il. 6, 319, where its length is eleven cubits: the shaft is usu. ashen, hence freq. in Il. μέλιλον ἔγχος. It served both for throwing and thrusting, but from its weight was only used by the stoutest men, and when near the enemy: hence the most honourable weapon.—Il. a sword, oft. in Soph., as Aj. 287, 658, etc.: in genl. a weapon, and so even an arrow, Eur. H. F. 1098: metaph. φρονιτιδός ἔγχος, Soph. O. T. 170.

Ἐγχουσα, ή=ἄγχουσα, Xen. Oec. 10, 2, Ameips. Apoc. 4.

Ἐγχουσις, =ἄγχουσις, to dye with ἄγχουσα.

Ἐγχώ, ώ, to heap or dam up, fill up by a mound: late, and in prose, ἐγχώννυμι.

Ἐγχραίνω,=sq.

Ἐγχραῖνος, (ἐν, χράω) like ἐγγριμπτω, to bring one thing violently against another, thrust or dash against, Lat. impellere, impingere, ἐνέχρανεν ἐς τό πρόσωπον τὸ σκήπτρον, he dashed his staff in his face, Valck. Hdt. 6, 75. The pass. from ἐγχράω occurs Hdt. 7, 145, ἐσαν δὲ πρὸς τινας καὶ ἄλλους ἐγχεκρημένοι (sc. πόλεμι) there were violent wars on foot also against some others; but many think this form to be syncope.

for ἐγχεκρημένοι from ἐγχερέω.

Ἐγγρεμετίζω, fut. -ίσω, to neigh in.

Ἐγγρεμμα, ατος, τό, a spitting at a thing, Plut.: from

Ἐγγρεμποιμαι, (ἐν, χρέμποιμαι) to spit, expectorate, Luc.

Ἐγγρῆζω, (ἐν, ῥῆζω) to want, have need, εἰς τι: hence τὰ ἐγγρῆζοντα, necessities, Luc.

Ἐγγριμμα, ατος, τό, a stumbling, stumbling-block: from

Ἐγγριμπτω, (ἐν, ῥιμπτω) to bring near to, make approach, usu. with col-

lat. notion of force and speed, to striv. dash, push against, τινί τι, ἵππιν τέρματι, to drive the horses close to sharp round the post, Il. 23, 334: so too ἔγχρ. τήν βάρυν τῇ γῇ, to bring the boat to land, Hdt. 2, 60: then with the acc. omitted, ἔγχρ. τῷ αἰ γαλιό, to come to land, Id. 5, 98, and so in genl., to approach, τινί, Soph. El. 898: but this is more usu. expressed by pass., as ἐγγριμφοίς, having come near to assault one, Il. 13, 146; αλμύη ὁστέω ἐγγριμφοίσα, the point driven to the very bone, Il. 5, 662; ἀσπίδι ἐνχιμφοίς, struck and falling on his shield, Il. 7, 272, ὠλεε μέε ἐγγριμπτοντο, they pressed on ceasing on, Il. 17, 413, (never in Od.): so too later, to keep close to, approach, Hdt. 2, 93, and Att.: ἔγχρ. γυναικί μετὰ πλησύνειν, of sexual intercourse, Valck. Hdt. 4, 113: also in act., ἔγχρ. τὸν ἵππον τῇ ὁπλῇ, 3, 85.—II, later freq. intr. both in act. and in pass., like ἐνσκήπτω, to fall upon, attack, pursue, τινί, Eur. Hipp. Ap. Rh., Nic., etc., Ruhnk. Tim. The word belongs chiefly to Ep. p-εtrv and Ion. prose.

Ἐγγρήπτω, collat. form of f reg., Wessel. Hdt. 2, 60.

Ἐγγρῖσις, εως, ή, (ἐγγρῖω) an anointing, rubbing in, Hipp.—II. a slight wound, scratch, bite, Ael.

Ἐγγρισμα, ατος, τό, (ἐγγρῖω) that which is rubbed in, an ointment, Hipp.

Ἐγγριστός, ον, rubbed in, applied as an unguent, Arist. Gen. An.: from

Ἐγγρῖω, (ἐν, χρίω) to rub in, Anth.

to anoint, Id.: to stick in, τὸ ἐντρον Ael.: hence like ἐγγριμπτω, to attack, assail, Plat. Phaedr. 251 D, v Ruhnk. Tim. [z]

Ἐγγρονίζω, f. -ίσω Att. -ῶ, (ἐν, χρονίζω) to be long about a thing, to delay, Thuc. 3, 27; πρὸς τι, at a thing, Arist. Rhet.: τινί, in a thing, Polyb.

part. aor. pass. ἐγγρονισθείς, become inveterate, lasting, νόσημα, Plat. Gorg. 480 A. Hence

Ἐγγρονισμός, ον, δ, a long continuance: a delay in a thing.

Ἐγγρονος, ον, (ἐν, χρόνος) tempo rary.—2. still lasting for a time, App. Adv.—vos, Eccl.

Ἐγγρόω, ώ, collat. form of ἐγγρῶν ννμι.

Ἐγγρῶσος, ον, (ἐν, χρυσός) containing gold, Diosc.

Ἐγγρώζω, collat. form of sq.

Ἐγγρώννυμι, fut. -χρώσω, (ἐν, χρώννυμι) to rub in, stain: metaph. to imbue the mind with, Arist. Eth. N., in pass.

Ἐγγυλίζω, (ἐν, χυλίζω) to convert into juice: to press, and so extract the juice, Theophr.

Ἐγγυλός, ον, (ἐν, χυλός) juicy, succulent, Theophr.—II. savoury, Alex. Leb. 5, 12. Hence

Ἐγγύμα, ατος, τό, (ἐγγέω) that which is poured in, an infusion, Gal. Hence

Ἐγγυματίζω, f. -ίσω, to pour in, τι, Diosc.: to treat by infusions, τινά τι, Id. Hence

Ἐγγυματισμός, ον, δ, an infusion, Medic.

Ἐγγυματιστέον, verb. adj. from ἐγγυματίζω, one must pour in, Geop.

Ἐγγυματιστός, ή, όν, (ἐγγυματίζω) poured in, infused, Diosc.

Ἐγγύμος, ον, (ἐν, χυμός) juicy, succulent, Plat. Tim. 74 D. Hence

Ἐγγύμωμα, ατος, τό, and

Ἐγγύμωσις, εως, ή, a pouring and distribution of juices through the whole body, Hipp., v. ἔκχυμ. [v]

†*Ἐγγύνω*, later and inferior form for *ἐγγέω*, Luc.

†*Ἐγγύσεις*, εως, ἡ, (*ἐγγέω*) a pouring in, Plut.

†*Ἐγγυτέον*, verb. adj. from *ἐγγέω*, one must pour in, Geop.

†*Ἐγγυτός*, ον, (*ἐγγέω*) poured in, infused, Hipp.: *ὁ ἐγγυ*, sub. *πλάκους*, a cake poured or cast into a mould, Lat. *enchytus*, Hippon. Fr. 21, Menand. p. 179, cf. Ath. 644 C, sq.—II. τὸ *ἐγγυ*, sub. *φάρμακον*=*ἐγγυμα*, Hipp.

†*Ἐγγυτρίων*, f. -ίσω, to put into a pot: esp. to catch the blood of expiatory victims in a pot.—II. to expose children in an earthenware vessel, v. Piers. Moer. p. 138: hence in genl. to kill, ruin, dish, Ar. Vesp. 289. Hence

†*Ἐγγυτρίστρια*, ας, ἡ, a woman who offers a victim at the tomb of a murdered person, and collects the blood in a pot, to cleanse the polluted with, Plat. Min. 315 D, where Böckh. (p. 57) takes it of women who gathered the bones from a funeral pile into an urn, who managed the ossilegium: Solon suppressed them.

†*Ἐγγύω*, collat. form whence some tenses of *ἐγγέω* are derived.

†*Ἐγγωμία*, ατος, τό, a dam, mound of earth, etc., Polyb.: from

†*Ἐγγώννυμι*, f. -ώσω, (ἐν, *χώννυμι*) later and prose form from *ἐγγέω*, to heap, dam up, fill up by a mound, Polyb.

†*Ἐγγωρέω*, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (ἐν, *χωρέω*) to take in, give room or time to do, c. inf. Xen. Eq. 12, 13, Lys. 175, 33.—2. to make way for, yield, *τινί*, Xen. Hell. 2, 3, 16: hence—3. to concede, allow, admit, permit, *τινί*, Hdt. 2, 135, Xen., etc.: hence impers. *ἐγγωρεῖ*, it is possible or permitted, c. dat. pers., Plat. Xen., etc., *ἐτι ἐγγωρεῖ*, there is yet time, Plat. Phaed. 116 E.

†*Ἐγγώριος*, ἰα, ἰον, also ας, ον, (ἐν *χωρά*) domestic, native, of or belonging to the country, Hdt. 6, 35. Adv. -ως: *ἐγγυ*, any one in the country, Eur. Ion 1167: acc. to A. B. not necessarily indigenous, which is *ἐπιχωριος*.

†*Ἐγγωρος*, ον, (ἐν, *χωρά*)=foreg., Soph. Phil. 692.

†*Ἐγγώσις*, εως, ἡ, (*ἐγγώννυμι*) a heaping up, damming or filling up, e. g. of a channel, Arist. Meteor.

†*Ἐγγωστήριος*, ον, (*ἐγγώννυμι*) useful for damming or filling up, Ap.

†*ΕΓΩ*, Lat. *EGO*, Sanscr. *AHAM*, Germ. *ICH*, our *I*, etc.: pers. pron. of the first person, Ep. *ἐγών* before vowels: strengthd. by compos. with enclit. γε, *ἐγωγε*, *ἐμοῦγε*, *ἐμοιγε*, *ἐμεγε*, Lat. *equidem*, *I at least*, for *my part*, indeed, for myself, these forms are much more freq. in Att. than in Hom., (where note that the gen. formed from *ἐμεογε* does not change its accent): Dor. *ἐγώγα* and *ἐγώνγα*, Ar. Ach. 736; Boeot. *ἰώγα* and *ἰώγα*, Ib. 898; *ἐγώνη*, Tarent. A different root *ME* appears in the oblique cases, viz. gen. *ΕΜΟΥ*, enclit. *ΜΟΥ*, Lat. *MEI*, Sanscr. *ME*, Ion. and Ep. *ἐμεό*, *ἐμεῦ*, *μεν*, also *ἐμεθεν*, Il. 1, 525, and μέθεν, Sophron; Dor. *ἐμεός*, *ἐμεός*; Boeot. *ἐμοῦς*; dat. *ἐμοί*, enclit. *μοί*; Dor. *ἐμίν*, Ar. Ach. 733, Theocr. 4, 30; Tarent. *ἐμίνη*: acc. *ἐμέ*, enclit. *με*. Dual, nom. and acc., *ΝΟΪ*, rarely *νός*, also *νός*, Lat. *NOS*, Ital. *NOI*: gen. and dat. *νών*, Ar. *νών*; plur. nom. *ἡμεῖς*, Ion. *ἡμεες*, Dor. *ἡμεες*, Aeol. *ἡμεες* (also in Od. 9, 303, and Pind.): to this too belongs the dual form *ἡμεε* or *ἡμε*, Ar. Lys. 95, etc.: gen. *ἡμών*, Ion. *ἡμέων*, Dor. *ἡμών* and *ἡμέων*, Aeol. *ἡμείων*. Dat. *ἡμίν* (in Att. poets

also *ἡμιν* or *ἡμίν* [L], v. Dind. Ar. Av. 386): Dor. *ἡμίν* or *ἡμί*, Aeol. *ἡμιν* or *ἡμί* (also in Od. 1, 384, Pind., and Aesch.): acc. *ἡμᾶς*, Ion. *ἡμέας*, Dor. *ἡμᾶς*, Aeol. *ἡμᾶς*. On all these dialectic varieties, v. Apoll. Dysc. de Pron. pp. 324-387.

Usage: oft. in answer, as an affirmative, esp. in form *ἐγώγε*, Soph. Tr. 1248, Plat. etc.: *τί τοῦτο σοί*; Lat. *quid tua hoc refert?* Ar. Eccl. 521, Thesm. 518: *οὐτός ἐγώ*, Lat. *ille ego*, *ἐγὼ ὅδε*, here am I, Pind. O. 4, 37, and Att.

†*Ἐγώγε*, (ἐγώ, γε) v. ἐγώ, at beginning.

†*Ἐγώδα*, Att. contr. by crasis from *ἐγὼ οἶδα*, Soph., etc.

†*Ἐγώμαι*, Att. contr. by crasis from *ἐγὼ οἶμαι*, Ar., etc.

†*Ἐγών*, ἐγώνγα, ἐγώνη, collat. dialectic forms of ἐγώ, q. v.

†*Ἐδάην*, ης, η, aor. 2 of ΔΑΩ, I have learnt, I know, Hom.

†*Ἐδάκον*, ες, ε, aor. 2 of δάκνω, Hes.

†*Ἐδάμην*, ης, η, aor. 2 pass. of δάμω, Il.

†*Ἐδάνος*, ἡ, ὄν, (ἔδω) eatable: τὸ *ἐδ.* food, Aesch. Ag. 1407, cf. sq.

†*Ἐδάνος*, ἡ, ὄν, as epith. of oil, Il. 14, 172, H. Hom. Ven. 63, where the best Gramm. derive it from *ἡδύς*, ἡδύς, ἡδόμεναι, ἡδόμεναι, pleasant, grateful, agreeable, precious, v. Heyne, T. 6, p. 557: Buttmann however, Lexil. v. *ἐάνος*, makes an intensive form of *ἐύς*, excellent: others write *ἐδ.*, eatable, hence drinkable, in genl. *savoury*

†*Ἐδαόμην*, 2 aor. mid. of δαίω, to burn, whence subj. *δαίηται*, Hom.

**ΕΔΑΡ*, ατος, τό, (ἔδω) orig. form of *ἐδαο*, but not in use.

†*Ἐδαρήν*, 2 aor. pass. from δέρω.

†*Ἐδαρβον*, aor. 2 of δαρβάνω.

†*Ἐδαρκον*, transp. for *ἑδρακον*, aor. 2 from δέρεω.

†*Ἐδασάμην*, 1 aor. mid. of δαίω, to divide.

†*Ἐδαφίζω*, f. -ίσω Att. -ῶ, (ἑδαφος) to dash to earth, level with the earth, N. T.: *το βαθὺν καὶ τὸν ἰσθμὸν ὡς ἐδαφίζω*, to level level and firm like a threshing-floor or pavement, Theophr.: *ἐδαφίζομένη γῆ*, land become hard, Theophr.

†*Ἐδάφιον*, ον, τό, dim. from *ἑδαφος*.

[ε] †*Ἐδάφος*, εος, τό, a seat, bottom, foundation, base, on which a thing rests, Thuc. 1, 10: esp. *ἑδαφος νηός*, the bottom, hold of a ship, Od. 5, 249: later, esp. of the ground-floor, pavement, οἶκον *ἐδ.*, Hdt. 8, 137, cf. Thuc. 3, 68: metaph. the original text, original, Gal. (Usu. referred to *ἑδος*, *ἑσομαι*, but rather from same root as *δάπ-εδον*, *τάπ-ης*.)

†*Ἐδέισα*, ας, ε, aor. 1 from δέιδω, Ep. for *ἑδίσσα*, Hom.

†*Ἐδέατρος*, ον, ὁ, in Persian, one who tasted first, and named the order of dishes; hence in genl.=*βαλταρχος*, the seneschal of a prince's table, or the carver, Ath.: cf. *δαιτρός*.

†*Ἐδέγμην*, Ep. syncop. aor. from *δέχομαι*, Od.

†*Ἐδέδατο*, Ion. for *ἑδέδεντο*, 3 plur. plqpf. pass. from *δέω*, Hdt.

†*Ἐδέδμεν*, -ιτε, -ισαν, plur. plqpf. of *δέδω*, pf. *δέδω*.

†*Ἐδέδηματο*, Ion. for *-μηντο*, 3 plur. plqpf. pass. of *δέω*, Hdt.

†*Ἐδέδητο*, 3 sing. plqpf. pass. of *δέω*, Il.

†*Ἐδέθην*, 1 aor. pass. from *δέω*.

†*Ἐδέθλιον*, ον τό, Nonn., and

†*Ἐδέθλον*, ον τό, (ἑδος)=*ἑδαφος*, Antim. Fr. 87 and Ap. Rh

†*Ἐδείδιμην*, *ἑδείδισα*, 1 and 3 fut. plqpf. 2 fut. *δεῖδω*, *δεῖδω*, Ep.

†*Ἐδεῖρα*, 1 aor. act. from *δέρω*.

†*Ἐδεκτο*, Ep. 3 sing. aor. from *δέχομαι*, Od., cf. *ἑδέγμην*.

†*Ἐδέκον*, ὄνος, ὁ, *Edecon*, masc. p. n., Polyb.

†*Ἐδέμεν*, Ep. inf. from *ἔδω*.

†*Ἐδέξα*, Ion. for *ἑδεῖξα*, 1 aor. from *δέκνυμι*.

†*Ἐδέρχομαι*, 1 aor. from *δέρκεσθαι*.

†*Ἐδεσμα*, ατος, τό, (ἔδω) food, meat, a dish, Batr. 31.

†*Ἐδεσμάτιον*, ον, τό, dim. from *foreg*.

†*Ἐδεσματοθήκη*, ης, ἡ, (*ἑδεσμα*, *θήκη*) a larder, pantry.

†*Ἐδεσσα*, ης, ἡ, *Edessa*, a city of Mesopotamia, Strab.—2. a city of Macedonia, once the residence and place of interment of the kings Strab.

†*Ἐδεστέον*, verb. adj. from *ἔδω*, one must eat, Plat. Crito 47 B.

†*Ἐδεστής*, οὔ, ὁ, (ἔδω) an eater, devourer, Hdt. 3, 99.

†*Ἐδεστός*, ἡ, ὄν, (ἔδω) to be eaten, eatable, Eur. Cret. 2, 20.—*ἔδω*, eaten, Soph. Ant. 206: in genl. consumed, Soph. Tr. 677.

†*Ἐδέσω*, unu. fut. (from *ἔδω*) *οἱ ἐσθίω*.

†*Ἐδήδεσμαι*, perf. pass. of *ἔδω*, *ἐσθίω*.

†*Ἐδηδα* and *ἐδήδοκα*, pf. act. of *ἔδω*, *ἐσθίω*.

†*Ἐδηδοται*, 3 sing. pf. pass. cf. *ἔδω*, *ἐσθίω*, Od. 22, 56.

†*Ἐδηδόν*, ὄνος, ἡ, = *φαγέαντα*, Gramm.: from

†*Ἐδηδός*, part. pf. of *ἔδω*, *ἐσθίω*, Il. 17, 542.

†*Ἐδητός*, ὄνος, ἡ, meat, food, Ion.: in Hom. always opp. to *πίσις*, drink, except in Od. 6, 250, where it is *μεσέω* and drink, nourishment in genl. [ἔ]

†*Ἐδίκον*, v. *δικεῖν*.

†*Ἐδωκάβον*, aor. without a pres. lengthnd. form of *ἔδω*.

†*Ἐδμεναι*, Ep. inf. pres. from *ἔδω* for *ἑδεόμεναι*, Hom.

†*Ἐδεμήνη*, 1 aor. pass. of *δέω*.

†*Ἐδόμεναι*=*ἐδόνω*, Eur. Hel. 933

†*Ἐδόνος*, α, ον, (ἑδών) bridal, nuptial, γυναικ., a bridal dress.

†*ΕΔΝΑ*, τά, *ἑδνα*, also *ἑδνα* (which form prevails in Od.), nuptial gifts whether—1. from the suitor to the girl to win her for his bride, in Hom. the most freq. use, and so Aesch. Fr. 560 or—2. from the suitor to the girl's father, to purchase (as it were) his daughter, Od. 8, 318: or—3. a portion or dowry, given to the bride by her parents, elsewhere usu. *φέρνη* or *προίξ* Od. 1, 277; 2, 196: or—4. wedding presents to the wedded pair during their guests, Pind. P. 3, 167. Th sing. *ἑδών* is found late, as in Call. Fr. 193, and Anth. (Prob. akin to *ἑδανός*, *ἡδύς*, *ἡδόμεναι*, cf. *μελίστα* from *μέλι*).

†*Ἐδνορέω*, (ἑδνα, *φέρω*) to bring wedding presents.

†*Ἐδνός*, ὦ, (ἑδνός) to promise, the truth for presents: Hom. uses the mic of a father who portions off his daughter, *ὡς κ' αὐτὸς ἐδνόνωσται θυγάτηρ* Od. 2, 53. Later, also in mid., I marry, Leon. Tar. Hence

†*Ἐδνωτή*, ἡς, ἡ, a bride betrothed, cf. *ἑδνα*.

†*Ἐδνωτής*, οὔ, ὁ, Ep. *ἑδνωτής*, betrother, father who portions a bride Il. 13, 382.

†*Ἐδνωμι*, fut. from *ἔδω*, *ἐσθίω*, H. in

†*Ἐδον*, 3 plur. aor. 2 act. from *ἔδω*.

αι, for ἔδωσαν, like ἔσταν for ἔστησαν, ἔγνον for ἔγνωσαν, Ep. and Dor., Hes. Th. 30.

ἘΔΟΣ, εος, τῷ, (ἔξομαι) a thing sat on, a seat, stool, Il. 1, 534, 581; 9, 194.

—2. a seat, abode, dwelling-place, esp. of the gods, ἔς Ὀλυμπόν, ἔν' Ἀθανάτων ἔδος ἐστὶ, and Ὀλύμπιον δὲ θεῶν ἔδος, Hom.; periphr. ἔδος Ὀλύμπιον, Il. 24, 144: also of earthly dwellings, ἔδος Θήβης, Ἰθάκης, Hom., and ἔδος Μάκαρος, the abode of Macar, Il. 24, 544. Later, the abode of a god, a temple, Ruhnck. Tim.—3. in genl. whatever a thing rests upon, a bottom, foundation, base, Hes.: esp. the pedestal of the statue of a god; also the statue of a god itself, cf. Dion. H. 1, 47, Plut. Pericl. 13, Paus. 8, 46, 2, Ruhnck. Tim.—II. the act of sitting, time or reason for it, οὐκ ἔδος ἐστὶ, 'tis no time now to sit idle, Il. 11, 648; 23, 205: hence a loitering, tarrying, delay, more usu. ἔδρα. The word is rare in prose, and there in genl. only used of temples, ἔδη θεῶν: ἔδρα is usu. prose form.

Ἐδοῦμαι, fut. of ἔξομαι.

Ἐδρα, ας, ἡ, Ep. and Ion. ἔδρη, ἡς, (ἔδος) any seat, a chair, stool, bench, Il. 19, 77, Od. 3, 7: τιεν τινα ἔδρα, to give one the seat of honour, Il. 8, 162; 12, 311, and so freq. in Xen.—2. a seat, habitation, Pind., and Trag.: esp. of the gods, a temple, altar, etc., Aesch. Ag. 596, etc., cf. ἔδος.—3. that on which any thing rests, a bottom, foundation, base, Orph.: ἔξ ἔδρας, out of its right place, Eur. Bacch. 928: ἔδραν στρέφειν τινα, to trip one up, Theophr. Char. 27, v. ἔδοστροφόρος.—II. a sitting still, being idle or inactive, delay, like ἔδξ, Hdt. 9, 41, ubi v. Valck., Thuc. 5, 7: οὐκ ἔδρας ἀκμή, Soph. Aj. 811, cf. Bacchyl. 21, Eur. Or. 1291, and ἔδος II: γονυπετεῖς ἔδραι, kneeling, Eur.: also the place where a weapon is forced in, Hipp. v. Foes. Oecon.—2. a sitting, session, ἔδραν ποιεῖν, to hold a sitting: also ἔδρας θοάζειν, cf. sub θοάζω: in genl. of ἱκέται, who seek protection at an altar, or in a house.—III. the seat, breech, furniture, Hdt. 2, 87, and Hipp.

Ἐδράζω, fut. -άσω, (ἔδρα) to make to sit, in prose ἰδρῶν and καθίζω. Mid. ἔδράζομαι, to sit as suppliant at an altar.

Ἐδράθην, ες, ε, poet. aor. 2 of δαρθάνω for ἔδραθον, Od.

Ἐδραῖος, αῖα, αῖον, also ος, ον, (ἔδρα) sitting, sedentary, Hipp.—II. sitting fast, immovable, ὕντος, Hipp. Adv. -ως. Hence

Ἐδραϊότης, ητος, ἡ, firmness, fixedness, Clem. Al.

Ἐδραῖός, ὦ, = ἔδρῶ, Luc.

Ἐδραῖωμα, ατος, τό, a foundation, base, ground, N. T.

Ἐδράκον, ες, ε, aor. 2 of δέρκωμαι for ἔδρακον, Od.

Ἐδράων, ες, ε, aor. 2 of τρέχω, Il. Ἐδρῶν, Ep. 3 plur. aor. 2 from διτράσκω for ἔδρασαν.

Ἐδράων, ον, τό, a seat, abode, dwelling, Hes. Fr. 18: esp. in plur., Aesch. Pers. 4, Soph. Aj. 194, and Eur.—2. a stay, support, said of an anchor, Anth.

Ἐδρασμα, ατος, τό, (ἐδράζω) = δρα, ἔδρανον, Eur. Bell. 2.

Ἐδρη, ης, ἡ, Ep. and Ion. for ἔδρα, Iom., and Hdt.

Ἐδρηᾶ, εσσα, εν, = ἔδραϊος.

†Ἐδρῶν Ion. for ἔδραν, 2 aor. of διτράσκω.

Ἐδρησα, Ion. for ἔδρασα, 1 aor. 1 om. δόσω.

Ἐδριάω, ὦ, (ἔδρα) to seat, set place. Mid. to seat one's self, sit, Hom., but only in Ep. forms ἔδριάσθαι, ἔδριόωντο: the act. occurs, but in intrans. signif., in Theocr. 17, 19.

Ἐδρικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἔδρα) belonging to the seat or the bowels, Medic.

Ἐδριον, ον, τό, dim. from ἔδρα.

Ἐδριτης, ον, ὁ, (ἔδρα) a stranger or suppliant sitting on the hearth, cf. ἱκέτης.

Ἐδροστροφός, ὁ, (ἔδρα, στρέφω) a wrestler who throws his adversary, Argive fashion, by a cross-buttock, Theocr. 24, 109, v. ἔδρα III.

Ἐδύν, 1 sing. aor. 2 of δύω, but ἔδύν, 3 plur. aor. 2 Ep. and Dor. for ἔδυσαν, Il. 4, 222.

Ἐδῶ, fut. ἔδομαι, Od. 2, 123, and ἔδομαι, more rarely ἔδέσω: perf. ἔδρῳκα, perf. pass. ἔδρῳσεσθαι: aor. pass. ἥδεσθην, v. Butt. Lexil. v. ἀνήνοθεν 29: ἔδραον is used as aor. act., cf. also ἐσθίω: Hom. uses pres. (in inf. always in Ep. forms ἔδμεναι.) Ep. Impf. ἔδεσκον, part. ἔδῶς, from an old perf. act. ἔδρῳα, Il. 17, 542, and 3 sing. ἔδρῳσται, of a perf. pass. ἔδρῳσαι, Od. 22, 56. The pres. ἔδω is only Ep., ἐσθίω being used instead in Att.; but the fut. ἔδομαι, remained in use.—I. To eat, as opp. to πίνω, Hom.: also of beasts, to eat, devour, Hom., esp. in Il.: of worms, to gnaw, Il. 22, 509, Od. 21, 395: hence—II. to eat up, consume, waste, esp. in phrases, ἐδῶ βίοντα, οἶκον, κτήματα, χρήματα ἔδουσι, they eat up house and having, Od.; so too ἡμέτερον κίματον ἔδουσι, Od. 14, 417.—III. metaph. καμάτω τε καὶ ἡλγῃ θυμὸν ἔδοντες, eating one's heart, i. e. wasting away with trouble and sorrow, Od. 9, 75, cf. 10, 379, Il. 24, 129. (The root is met with in all the cognate languages, Sanscr. ad, Lat. ed-o, esse, our eat. Germ. ess-en, etc., cf. Pott Etym. Forsch. 2, p. 242.) Hence

Ἐδωδή, ἡς, ἡ, food, meat, victuals, Hom., etc.—2. esp. forage, fodder for cattle, Il. 8, 504.—3. a bail, Theocr. 21, 43. Hence

Ἐδωδιμος, ον, eatable, Hdt. 2, 92: τὰ ἔδω, eatables, provisions, Thuc. 7, 39.

Ἐδωδός, ὄν, (ἔδω) hungry, Hipp.

Ἐδωλάζω, f. -άσω, to place on a seat, rowing-bench, etc., Lycurg. ap. Harp.: from

Ἐδωλάων, ον, τό, (ἔδος) a seat, dwelling, abode, esp. in plur., like ἔδρανα, Aesch. Theb. 455, Soph. El. 1393.—II. esp. in a ship, the seat of the rowers, rowing-bench, Lat. transtrum, Wess. Hdt. 1, 24: also the seat or socket of the mast, Lat. calx mali, Arist. Probl.

—III. in a theatre, a semi-circle of benches, Lat. fori.

Ἐδωλός, ον, ὁ, a bird in Gramm., but perh. only v. l. for αἰγώλιος, or ἐρωδιός.

Ἐδωλον, ον, τό, = ἐδωλῖον, Lyc.

†Ἐδων, 2 aor. act. from δίδωμι.

Ἐε, poet. for ἐ, him, acc. from οὐ, Il. 20, 171.

Ἐέννα, τά, Ep. plur. for ἔδνα, Od., v. ἔδων.

Ἐέννώ, -ωτης, Ep. for ἔδν., Od.

Ἐέννωτης, οὐ, ὁ, Ep. for ἔδνωτης, Il.

†Ἐειδόμενος, poet. for εἰδόμενος, Pind.

Ἐεικοσάβοιος, ον, εἰκοσι, -κόσσορος, -κοστός, Ep. for εἰκοσάβοιος, etc., Hom.

Ἐείλεον, Ep. for εἴλεον, from εἴλω, Il.

Ἐεῖο, Ep. = εἴο, Ap. Rh. 1, 1032.

Ἐεῖπα, ας, ε, ἔειπον, ες, ε, Ep. 10 εἴπα, etc., Hom.

Ἐεῖρ, Ep. for εἶς, Hes. Th. 145.

Ἐεῖσμεν, αο, ατο, part. εἰσάμενος, Ep. aor. for εἶς, of εἶδον, εἶδομαι, Hom.

Ἐεῖσάσθην, for εἶς, 3 dual aor. I mid. Ep. from εἶμι, to go, Il. 15, 544.

Ἐεῖσω, Ep. for εἶσσω, Il. 5, 645, v. εἰσάσω.

Ἐεῖσομαι, ἐεῖδω, Ep. for ἐεῖδω, Hom.

Ἐεῖμεθα, ἐεῖμενος, perf. pass. εἴλω, εἴλω, Il.; hence ἐεῖσαι, i. aor. 1, Il., v. Butt. Cat. v. εἴλω.

Ἐεῖπομαι, Ep. for ἔλπομαι, Hom.

†Ἐεῖσαι, inf. aor. 1 of εἴλω, Il.

Ἐεργάθω, ἐεργε, ἐεργμένος, ἐεργνυμι, ἐεργω, Ep. for εἰργ., Il.

Ἐερμένος, part. perf. pass. of εἴρω, Od.

Ἐέρση, ἐερσήεις, Ep. for ἔρση, etc., Hom.

Ἐέρτο, Ep. 3 sing. plqpf. pass. εἴρω, Od.

Ἐέρχατο, Ep. 3 plur. plqpf. pass. of εἴρω, Od.

Ἐέσσω, v. ἐφέισα.

Ἐέσσωτο, 3 sing. aor. mid. Ep. ο. ἐννυμι, Hom.

Ἐεστο, 3 sing. plqpf. pass. Ep. ο. ἐννυμι, Il.

†Ἐζεκίας, ον, ὁ, Ezekias or Hezekiah, son and successor of Ahaz king of Judah, N. T.

Ἐζην, collat. form of impf. of ζῶω for ἔζων, Eur.

ἘΖΟΜΑΙ, fut. ἐδοῦμαι, to seat one's self, sit, Hom., who however has only pres. and impf.: usu. with ἐν, also ἐπὶ τινος, τινί, τί and πρὸς τι: 2. acc. only, Aesch. Eum. 3 Soph. Aj. 249: ἐπὶ χθονὶ ἔξέσθην, they sat to the earth, of a pair of scales, Il. 8, 74 more rarely ἐξ εἰς τόπον, Mimn. 9

In prose καθέσθαι is more common. There is no such act. as ἔζω, to set, place, in Greek: though, as if from it, we have the trans. tenses εἶσα, mid. εἰσάμαι, fut. mid. εἰσομαι, perf. pass. εἰσάμαι: v. εἶσα and the supplemental verbs ζῶω and ἰδρῶν.

Ἐῖ, Ion. for ἡ 3 sing. subj. pres. from εἶμι Hom.

Ἐῖ, fem. of ἐός, his, etc.

Ἐῖκε, Ep. for ἡκε, 3 sing. aor. 1 of ἔημι, Il. 1, 48.

Ἐῖν, 3 sing. imperf. from εἶμι, Ep. for ἦν, Hom.: it occurs as first pers. only once, Il. 11, 762, in a dub. pas sage, v. Butt. Ausf. Gr. § 108, Anm. 16.

Ἐῖνδάνε, Ep. for ἦνδάνε, 3 sing impf. act. from ἠνδάνω, Hom.

Ἐῖος, gen. masc. of εἶος, good, excellent, noble, five times in Il., twice in Od. In four of these passages ἔῖος was formerly written, and taken for an irreg. gen. for the possessive: but Damm, Wolf, and Butt. Lexil. in voc., with the best Gramm., have every where restored ἔῖος, as the general epith.: παιδὸς ἔῖος is as easily explained as παιδὸς φίλον.

Ἐῖς, gen. Ep. for ἡς, from pron. relat. fem. ἡ, only Il. 16, 208; but ἐῖ, gen. from ἐῖ, Hom.

Ἐῖσθα, Ep. for ἡς, 2 sing. impf. from εἶμι, Hom.

Ἐρσι, Ep. for ῖ, 3 sing. subj. pres. from εἶμι, Hom.

Ἐθάνον, ες, ε, aor. 2 of θνήσκω, Hom.

Ἐθάς, ἀγός, ὁ, ἡ, (ἔθς) accustomed, Hipp., ἐθ. γινέσθαι πινός, Thuc. 2, 44: hence—II. tame, Themist.

†Ἐθάσθην, 1 aor. pass. from θάπτω, Hdt.

Ἑθεира, ας, ἡ, hair, in Hom. only in II., and always in plur., either of a horse's mane, e. g. II. 8, 42, or of the horsehair crest on helmets, II. 16, 795: in sing. of the hair of the head, Pind. I. 5, 11, Aesch., etc.: then of a lion's mane, Theocr. 25, 244; a boar's bristles, Opp., etc.—II. any thing tufted, the tuft-like flower, κρόκος, Mosch. 2, 68: only poet. Hence

Ἑθεираῖω, f. -άω, to wear long hair, Theocr.

Ἑθεираός, ἄδος, ἡ, =Ἑθεира, once read in Od. 16, 176, for the beard: but as early as Arist. *Ἑθεираδης* was altered into *γενειάδες*, v. schol. Theocr. I, 34.

Ἑθεира, once in Hom., II. 21, 347, *χαίρει δὲ μιν (ἁλώων) ὅστις Ἑθείῃν* whoso tends, takes care of, tills the corn-field: acc. to some from *ἐθω* to rear, and as it were to tame: others, better from *θεράω*, θεραπεύω, to cherish, take care of, cf. the opp. *ὑπερίω*: perh. akin to *ἔθειρα*, esp. as the Greeks thought so much of their hair as even in Homer's time to be called *καρχημοῦντες* and *εὐπλοκαμίδες*, cf. the connexion in κόμη, κομῶ, κομίζω: in Orph. Arg. 932, we have the pass. *χρυσάει φολιδόσσαν ἑθεிரεται*, he is decked with golden scales.

Ἑθελάστειος, ον, (ἔθελω, ἄστειος) aiming at fashion, conceited, Heliod.

Ἑθελεχθρός, ον, (ἔθελω, ἐχθρός), bearing one a grudge, Cratin. Incert. 103. Adv. -ως ἔχειν πρὸς τινα, Dem. 1005, 15.

Ἑθελῶμις, ὄν, (ἔθελω) willing, voluntary, Hes. Op. 118.

Ἑθελῶμιον, ον, gen. ονος, =foreg. Plat. Crat. 406 A.

Ἑθελητός, ὅς, ὄν (ἔθελω) willed, voluntary, Herm. Soph. O. C. 527.

Ἑθελο- from *ἔθελω*, in compos., signifies doing a thing, —I. as a volunteer, —II. gladly.

Ἑθελοδουλεία, ας, ἡ, willing slavery, Plat. Symp. 184 C; and

Ἑθελοδουλέω, to be or become a slave willingly, Dio C; and

Ἑθελοδουλεία, ας, ἡ, =Ἑθελοδουλέω: from

Ἑθελοδούλος, ον, (ἔθελω, δούλος) a willing slave, serving voluntarily, Plat. Rep. 562 D. Adv. -λως, ἔθ. ἔχειν, to endure slavery willingly, Plut.

Ἑθελοθρησκεία, ας, ἡ, will-worship, superstitious observance, N. T.: from

Ἑθελοθρησκείω, (ἔθελω, θρησκείω) to choose a mode of worship for one's self, Eccl.

Ἑθελοκάκεια, ὤ, to be *ἑθελόκακος*: esp. of soldiers, who let themselves be beaten, to be slack in duty, play the coward purposely, Hdt. 5, 78; 9, 67. Hence

Ἑθελοκάκησις, εως, ἡ, =sq., Polyb.

Ἑθελοκάκεια, ας, ἡ, wilful neglect of duty, esp. of soldiers: from

Ἑθελοκάκος, ον, (ἔθελω, κακός) wilfully bad, neglectful of one's duty, esp. in war, cowardly, treacherous, App. Adv. -κως.

Ἑθελοκινδύνος, ον, (ἔθελω, κινδύνος) courting danger, fool-hardy. Adv. -ως, App.

Ἑθελοκωφέω, ὤ, to affect deafness, Clem. Al.: from

Ἑθελοκωφός, ον, (ἔθελω, κωφός) pretending deafness, unwilling to hear.

Ἑθελοντηδόν, (ἔθελω) adv. of free-will, voluntarily, spontaneously, Thuc. 8, 98.

Ἑθελοντήν, (ἔθελω) adv. voluntarily, Hdt. I, 5.

Ἑθελοντήρ, ἥρως, ὁ, (ἔθελω) a volunteer, Od. 2, 292, in prose, esp. Att.

ἑθελοντής, Lob. Phryn. 4, sq.—II. as adj. voluntary.

Ἑθελοντής, οὔ, ὁ, =foreg., Hdt. 5, 110.

Ἑθελοντί, adv. =ἑθελοντηδόν, Thuc. 8, 2.

Ἑθελόποντα, ας, ἡ, love of work, laboriousness, prob. in Xen. Oec. 21, 6: from

Ἑθελόπονος, ον, (ἔθελω, πόνος) willing to work, zealous, Xen. Cyr. 2, 1, 22.

Ἑθελόπορνος, ον, (ἔθελω, πόρνος) a voluntary, unseduced prostitute, Anacr. 19.

Ἑθελόπρόξενος, ον, (ἔθελω, πρόξενος) one who unsolicited charges himself with the office of πρόξενος (q. v.) to a foreigner or foreign state, and looks after their interests, a sort of honorary consul, Thuc. 3, 70.

Ἑθελόσυχνος, ον, (ἔθελω, συχνός) fond of frequenting a place or of doing one thing, Crates Incert. 8.

Ἑθελότρεπτος, ον, (ἔθελω, τρέπω) given to change, Eccl.

Ἑθελουργέω, ὤ, to work freely, indefatigably, Ael.: and

Ἑθελουργός, ας, ἡ, willingness to work, Eccl.: from

Ἑθελουργός, ὄν, (ἔθελω, *εργω) willing to work, indefatigable, Xen. Eq. 10, 17.

Ἑθελούσιος, ον, also α, ον, Xen. Hell. 4, 8, 10, (ἔθελω) voluntary, Xen. Cyr. 4, 2, 11, Symp. 8, 13.—II. of things, optional, e. g. τὸ ἐρᾶν *ἑθελούσιον* ἐστὶ love is a matter of free choice, Id. Cyr. 5, 1, 10. Adv. -ίως.

Ἑθελόφιλόσοφος, ον, ὁ, (ἔθελω, φιλόσοφος) a would-be, pretended philosopher, late.

ἙΘΕΛΩ, fut. *ἑθελήσω*: aor. *ἠθέλησα*, perf. *ἠθέληκα* (v. fin.) To will, be willing, distinguished from *βούλομαι*, acc. to Buttm., as expressing will combined with choice and purpose; while *βούλομαι* (q. v.) denotes mere inclinations.

Rad. signif.: To will, be willing, wish, desire, Hom., etc. Construct.: usu. c. inf. pres. or aor.; also freq. c. acc. et inf.; c. acc. only it does not occur: for in places like *ἐκκηλὼς τὰ φράζειαι, ἄσφ' ἑθέλησθα* II. 1, 554, *φράζεσθαι* is to be repeated from the context, cf. II. 9, 397, 7, 182, Od. 14, 172; so too, *Ζεὺς τοι δοίη ὅττι μάλιστα ἑθέλεις* (sc. δοθήναι τοι) Od. 18, 113: often also absol., esp. in part., where the notion of wish or choice is prominent: so in Att.: Hom. has freq. *θυμῷ ἑθέλειν*, more rarely *ἑθέλει μοι θυμός*, II. 17, 702, Od. 11, 566.—2. oft., esp. c. negat., almost =*δύναμαι*, to be able, have the power, as II. 13, 106, *μὴ μιν οὐκ ἑθέλεσκον ἐναντίον* they cared not to make a stand, i. e. they were unable; and, by poet. figure of things, as of a stream, *οὐδ' ἑθέλε προεῖν ἄλλ'* ἴσχετο, it would not flow, i. e. it could not, II. 21, 366, cf. Od. 8, 223, 316, H. Hom. Cer. 45, and *φιλέω*, also Hdt., and Att. Prose, Schaf. Greg. p. 135: there is a slight irony in this sign.—3. of *ἔθελω* in sign. to prefer (so freq. in *βούλομαι*) no instance occurs except Od. 3, 324. 4. After Hom. *ἔθελω* is found, like *μέλλω*, c. inf., so as merely to give it a fut. sign., like *οὐρ* will or shall as a sign of the fut. tense, *εἰ δὲ βελήσει ὑναβήναι* ἡ τυραννίς, *εἰ (ὁ ποταμὸς) ἑθέλῃσι ἐκτρέφειν* τὸ βέθρον, Hdt. I, 109, 2, 11, v. Wessel. ad 7, 49, Stallb. Plat. Rep. 370 B: sometimes of things, though more rarely, of persons, Stallb. Plat. Rep. 375 A, though

this is denied wholly by others; hence —5. *to be wont or accustomed, to do a thing readily*, συμβάσεις *λοχραὶ οὐκ ἔθελουσι μένειν*, *μεγάλα πρήγματα με γάλοισι κινδυνόοισι ἑθέλοισι κατὰ ρέεσθαι*, Hdt. I, 74; 7, 50, 2 and so Thuc. 2, 89, etc.—6. in Hdt., and Att. prose, oft. in phrases, *τί ἑθέλει τὸ τέρας*, τὸ ἔπος; Lat. *quid sibi vult?* what means it...? Hdt. I, 78; 6, 37: in full *τί ἑθέλει λέγειν*; Hdt. 2, 13, cf. 4, 131.

The synon. shorter form *θέλω* never occurs in Hom. or Ep., v. Interpr. ad II. 1, 277: and reversely *ἔθελω* is never used in Trag. dialogue, except indeed in impf. *ἤθελον*: in Ar. Pac. 852, we have the fut. *ἑθελήσει*: Pind follows the Homer. usage, Böckh v. l. P. 1, 62; 10, 5: the other Lyr. have both forms, both of which occur also in the Trag. anapaests, Lob. Aj. 24. In Att. prose the form *ἔθελω* prevails, except in such a combination as *ἄν θελῇ* Lob. Phryn. p. 7, hence in Att. prose the only impf. and aor. are *ἤθελον*, *ἠθέλησα*, and perf. *ἠθέληκα*, regul. formed from *ἔθελω*, while *τεθέληκα* occurs only in very late writers, Lob. Phryn., p. 322.

ἔθεν, Ep. and Att. poet. gen. for *ἐξ*, οὔ, masc. and fem., his, her, of him, of her, Hom., usu. in II.: Aeol. (from *ἔθεν*) γένειν.

ἔθμετο, *ἔθμευμεθα*, *ἔθμεντο*, Ion. for *ἔθεατο*, *ἔθευμεθα*, *ἔθευντο*, from *θεάομαι*.

ἔθμευμεθα, Poet. and Ion. for *ἔθεαμ*, Od.

ἔθμεντο, Ion. for *ἔθεατο*, 3 pl. aor. I mid. from *θεάομαι*, Od.

ἔθμολογέω, ὄν, (ἔθμω, λέγω) to gather customarily, Anth.

ἔθμοσύνη, ἡς, ἡ, custom: from.

ἔθμω, ον, gen. ονος, (ἔθος) as customary: well-known, Musae.

ἔθμω, aor. I pass. from *ἔθμω*.

ἔθμω, aor. 2 act. from *τίθμω*.

ἔθω, f. -ίσω Att. τίω, Xen. Cy. 3, 3, 53, perf. pass. *εἰθίσμαι*, aor. *εἰθίσην*, (ἔθος) to accustom, use, τινά τι, Xen., seldom εἰν. τινά πρὸς τι, Luc. Pass. to be or become accustomed or used to, τι, Plat. Legg. 681 B; c. inf., Thuc. 1, 77, and Xen.; also absol., to become accustomed, Xen. Cyr. 1, 6, 33: in this sign. the later Stoics use the act.

ἔθικός, ὅς, ὄν, (ἔθος) of arising from use, custom, habit, Plut.

ἔθιμος, ον, (ἔθος) accustomed, usual: τὰ ἔθιμα, customs, Diod. Adv. -μως, customarily, Gramm.

ἔθιμα, ατος, τό, (ἔθω) custom, a habit, Plat. Legg. 793 D.

ἔθιμός, οὔ, ὁ, (ἔθω) an accustomed; custom, habit, use, Arist. Eth. N.

ἑθιστέον, verb. adj. from *ἔθω*, one must accustom, c. acc. et inf., Xen. Mem. 2, 1, 28.

ἑθιστός, ὅς, ὄν, (ἔθω) accustomed acquired by habit, Arist. Eth. N.

ἑθναρχής, ον, ὁ, (ἔθνος, ἀρχω) an ethnarch, Luc. in LXX. and N. T. a viceroi, a deputy governor. Hence

ἑθναρχία, ας, ἡ, rule over a nation, Byzant.

ἑθνονόον, (ἔθνος) adv. by nations, as a whole nation, late word.

ἑθνικός, ὅς, ὄν, (ἔθνος) belonging, peculiar to a nation, national, Polyb. II. almost = *βάρβαρος*, foreign.—III. heathen, gentile, N. T. and Eccl. Adv. -κώς, after the manner of the heathen or gentiles, N. T.

ἑθνίστης, ον, ὁ, and *ἑθνίτης*, ον, ὁ, of the same nation: from

ἔθνονε, εως, τῷ, a number of people

living together a company, body of men. Hom. esp. in Il., has usu. *ἔθνος ἑταίρων*, a band of comrades; also in plur. *ἔθνη παίων* and *νεκρῶν*, and of particular tribes, *ἔθνος Ἀχαιῶν*, *Δυκίων*, also *ἔθνος λαῶν*, a host of warriors, Il. 13, 495: hence of animals, *ἔθνη μυῖων*, *μελισσῶν*, *ὀρνέων*, swarms, flocks, etc., Hom.—2. Pind. has also *ἔθνος μερόπων*, *ἀνέρων*, *γυναικῶν*, a race, family, tribe.—3. in genl. a nation, people, τὸ Μηδικὸν *ἔθνος*, Hdt. 1, 101, and freq. in Att.: but in N. T. and Eccl. τὰ *ἔθνη*, the nations, Gentiles, i. e. all except Jews and Christians; cf. *βάρβαρος*.—4. a particular class of men, a caste, Stallb. Plat. Rep. 351 C.—5. sex, τὸ *ἥλην* ἔ. Xen. Oec. 7, 26.—6. a part, number, Hipp., cf. *ὁμοῦντία* Il. (Acc. to some from *ἔθος*: acc. to others akin to *ἐθμός*).

†*Ἐθοδαία*, ας, ἡ, *Ethodaia*, a daughter of Niobe, Apollod.

†*Ἐθρον*, ες, ε, aor. 2 of *θρόσκω*, Hom.

†*Ἔθος*, εος, τό, custom, usage, manners, habit, Plat., etc.: hence *ἔθος πρὸς* or *πρὸς* τῶν *τοκῶν*, temper, disposition, inherited from his sires, Aesch. Ag. 728, yet not precisely = *ἦθος*, since the signif. of usage, habit, prevails even here.

†*Ἐθραῖα*, v. *θράσσω*.

†*Ἐθρεῖα*, unu. 1 aor. act. from *τρέχω*.

†*Ἐθρέβην*, aor. 1 pass. from *τρέφω*, Hes.

†*Ἐθρεφα*, aor. 1 act. from *τρέφω*, Hom.

†*Ἐθρίστν*, poet. for *ἐθρίσεν*, aor. 1 from *θρίσκω*, Eur.

†*Ἔθω*, to be accustomed, to be wont: the pres. is only found in Il. 9, 536, *κακὰ πολλὰ ἔθροσκεν ἔθων*, much ill he wrought habitually, i. e. was wont to do so; and so Il. 16, 260, *οὐς παῖδες ἐρπαιῶντων ἔθοντες* the construct. is like that of *λαβῶν* and *πύχων* with finite verb. The Att. use as pres. the perf. *ἔωθα* Ion. *ἔωθα* (both also in Hom.) *I am wont or accustomed, I am in the habit, I usually* . . . usu. c. inf., as Il. 5, 766, Thuc. 1, 99, etc.: but the part. *ἑωθός* stands absol., accustomed, customary, usual, Il. 5, 231, and Att.: hence τὸ *ἑωθός*, one's custom, Thuc. 4, 17; τὰ *ἑωθότα*, ordinary things, Ar. Ran. 1. Perf. Dor. *ἔωκα*.

†*Ἐθνη* 1 aor. act. from *τῶφω*.

†*Ἐώκα* Dor. for *ἑωθα*, perf. of *ἔω*.

†*Εἰ*, a conditional particle, in Hom. and Dor. also *αι*.—A, if, distinguished from *ἐάν*, as betokening a pure mental supposition, without reference to any real contingency, Herm. Vig. n. 312: most freq. c. optat. but also c. indic. or subj.

†*I WITH OPTAT.*, it states a thing as supposed, but without giving any opinion on the likelihood of its existence. 1. with optat., followed by optat. with *ἢν*, expressing simple uncertainty, *τῶς μέγα κεν κεχαριστά, εἰ τότε πάντα τυβοῖτο*, if they should hear it, they would rejoice, Il. 1, 256.—2. with optat., followed by indic., when the conclusion is peremptory though the case is only supposed: with indic. pres., l. 9, 389, Wolf Lept. p. 283, fut., Il. 0, 222; also with past, Att., v. Matth. Gr. § 524, 3.—3. with optat., followed by subj. with *ἢν*, Il. 11, 386; 1 Att. this use is dub.—4. the first clause with *ἢν* is left out, when it can be easily supplied from the context, Il. 3, 524, 9, 245, etc.: or its place supplied by a part., Il. 10, 246.—5. with optat., without apodosis, to

press a wish, *If only* . . . *O that* . . . would that. . . Il. 24, 74, Herm. Vig. n. 190; but *εἰδε*, *εἰ γάρ* and *αἰ γάρ* are more freq. v. *εἰ γάρ*.—6. with Optat., as a sort of particle of time, of repeated actions, as often as, whenever, Thuc. 7, 79, usu. with impf. or plarf., sometimes with aor.—II. WITH INDIC., where possibility is asserted, without expressing any uncertainty or question; if, since.—1. with indic. pres., *εἰ μ' ἐθέλει πολεμίζειν, ἄλλους μὲν κάθισον*, Il. 3, 67, where no doubt is thrown on the supposition.—2. with indic. past, esp. in oaths and prayers, *εἰ ποτέ τοι ἐπὶ νηὸν ἔρενα, τόδε μοι κρήνην ἔλδωρ* Il. 1, 39, etc., v. *εἰ ποτε*.—3. with indic. fut., *γνώσσει, εἰ καὶ θεοσσιρὶ πόλιν οὐκ ἀπάσσει*, Il. 2, 367, 379, where the fut. is looked on as certain: Att. the optat. with *ἢν* freq. follows, to soften the positiveness of the phrase, Soph. El. 244. So the indic. often follows, even after the opt. expressing a simple supposed case, e. g. *περὶ μοι μένινον, εἰ τελευτῶν*, Il. 12, 59, they tried whether they could; where they are represented as it were saying, *We will try whether we can* . . . so as to add vivacity to the sentence: esp. oft. in Att. prose. The indic. pres. or fut. is also put after *εἰ* in protasis, when not a mere probability, but a necessary result on a condition is intended, Il. 5, 350; 15, 213. In Att., *εἰ* with indic. is used not only of probable, but of actual events, to qualify the positive assertion, and so much like *ὅτι*: most freq. after *θαυμάζω*, also after other verbs, esp. expressing strong feeling, e. g. *ἀγανακτέω, δεινὸν ποιοῦμαι, ὀλοῖο*, etc., Hdt. 1, 155, Thuc. 6, 60, Plat. Lach. 194 A.—4. In Att. where *εἰ* with impf. is followed by *ἢν* with impf., the first implies that a condition has not been fulfilled, the second that a result has therefore not taken place; e. g. *εἰ τι εἶχεν, εἰδίδον ἢν, if he had it, he would give it* . . . (but he has it not).—5. with indic. aor., followed by indic. aor. with *ἢν*, it expresses the same thing in reference to a past time, for which in Lat. both verbs would have been in subj. plarf., *εἰ τι ἔοχεν, ἔδωκεν ἢν had he had it, he would have given it*, cf. Il. 21, 211, 544. In this case the impf. with *ἢν* may follow, *εἰ ἐπείσθη, οὐκ ἢν ἡρῶσσαν*, had I obeyed, I should not have been ill, Butt. Gramm. § 139, 9, 4, and 10: sometimes, but not oft., this *ἢν* is left out with the impf. *ἦν*, Thuc. 1, 37. More rarely the opt. with *ἢν* follows *εἰ μὴ* and the indic. aor., Il. 5, 388; 17, 70.—III. WITH SUBJUNCT., *εἰ* is scarcely to be distinguished from *ἐάν*, though an attempt has been made to explain *εἰ* as expressing greater probability in the condition, suppose that, Kühner Ausf. Gr. § 818, Ann. 1, Herm. Soph. Ant. 706; much more rare than the former, but most freq. in Hom., Il. 1, 340, Od. 5, 221, etc.: *εἰ* κεν with subjunct. being the more freq. For the Att. it was formerly laid down that only *ἐάν* or *ἢν*, never *εἰ* was used with subjunct.: but many exceptions are found in Trag., as Soph. O. T. 198, 874, O. C. 1443, Ant. 710, 1032, cf. Herm. Aj. 491: also in comic wr., as Ar. Eq. 698, 700, Pac. 450: nay it has been admitted even in prose, as Thuc. 6, 21, Xen. Mem. 2, 1, 12, Plat. Phaedr. 234, Rep. 579 E: in later authors *εἰ* with subjunct. is very common, Herm. Vig. n. 304: cf. also *εἰ* κε—

IV. WITH PARTICIP. instead of *in the* where *ἐστί* is usu. supplied, but rare Soph. Aj. 886, and Herm. ib. 179, Bornem. Xen. Mem. 2, 6, 25.—V. WITH INFIN., sometimes in Hdt. e. g. 3, 105, 108, in orat. obliqua.—*Εἰ* from the first clause must sometimes be supplied with each of several following clauses, even when these are in different moods, Schaff. Mel. p. 111.

B. whether, in indirect questions and after verbs containing a question, doubt, uncertainty, *σάφα οὐκ οἶδ' ἂν θεὸς ἔστιν*, I know not whether he is a god, Il. 5, 183; in Hom. also freq. in ellipt. clauses, where *πειρώμενος*, *σκοπῶν*, etc. must be supplied, e. g. *κρήνην κείνην κένυσαν, ἄμφω πυρὶ σῆσαι τρίποδα μέγαν* (πειρώμενοι) *εἰ πεπίθον* Πηλεΐδην, trying whether they could move Achilles, Il. 23, 40 where the optat. without *ἢν* is used, because the action is past, cf. Il. 10, 206; 20, 464; if present or future it would require *εἰ* κε or *ἐάν* with subj., Il. 5, 279, though Att. *εἰ* with subj. is used even in this signif.—C. Regularly *εἰ* begins the sentence, and so is followed by the particles: hence all compds., as *ε. κε, εἰπερ, εἰ μὴ, εἰ καὶ, εἰ τις*, etc., may be best referred to their own special heads. It is preceded by one or two conjunctions.—1. *καὶ εἰ* and *if, even though*, implying that the case is not so, Il. 30, 371; *καὶ εἰ ποῦν*, Od. 7, 320; also *καὶ εἰ κε*, which follows the same rules as *εἰ* κε, Att. *καὶ, κἄν, κἄν εἰ*: in Att. also *ὅπως* is oft. added in apodosis (even though . . . yet still), though this word is sometimes attached to the end of the conditional clause, to which it adds force, Aesch. Pers. 296, Cho. 115: care must be taken not to confound *καὶ εἰ* with *εἰ καὶ*, Herm. Vig. n. 307.—II. *οὐδ' εἰ*, *not* or *if, not even if*, Il. 5, 645; 20, 102, Od. 4, 295.—III. *ὥς εἰ* and *ὥς εἰ τε* (as *Wolff* writes it) *ὥς, ὥς τε*, as *if, as though*, in comparisons, Od. 7, 36, Il. 13, 492, 19, 366, Od. 19, 39: the Att. also inserts *ἢν* or *περ*, *ὥς περ, ὥς ἢν*, *ὥς περ ἢν* or *ὥς περ ἢν*, Heind. Plat. Gorg. 479 A.

†*Εἰ*, Dor. for *ἢν* and *οὐ*, cf. *πεῖ*.

†*Εἰά*, also proterisp. *εἰα*, and poet. trisyll. *εἰα*, Lat. *eia*, a cheering or stimulating exclamation, *on! up! away!* Trag., etc.: also come on then! Aesch. Ag. 1650, and Plat.: *εἰα νῦν*, well now! Ar. Pac. 459, stronger than *ἀγε νῦν*: also *εἰα δῆ*: *εἰα* and *εἰα* are akin to *εἰ*. [always, whence Gramm. wrote *εἰα*, v. Reisig de Constr. Antist. p. 19.]

†*Εἰά*, 3 sing. imperf. act. from *εἰάω*, Hom.

†*Εἰάω*, f. *-άω*, to cry *εἰα*, like *αἰάω* from *αἰά*, and *εἰάω* from *εἰά*, v. Valck. Diat. p. 20.

†*Εἰάμεν*, ἡς, ἡ, a low, moist pasture, water-meadow, *ἐν εἰάμεν ἔλεος*, Il. 4, 483, in Ap. Rh. a flooded meadow. (Usu. deriv. from *εἰάται*, ἡται, ἡμαι, ἡμενος, whence some Gramm. wrote *εἰάμεν*, cf. *κάθημαι*: Butt. how ever, v. *ἡδύς*, connects it with *ἡδύν*.)

†*Εἰ ἢν*, Ep. and Ion. *εἰ κε, q v.*, is contr. into *ἐάν* and *ἢν*. But *εἰ ἢν* seems permissible both in Hom., and Att., where some words come between, Il. 2, 597, cf. Herm. Vig. n. 303. *Εἰάνος*, ἡς, ὄν, Ep. for *ἐάνος*, Il. 16, 9. *Εἰαρ*, *εἰάρηνος*, *εἰάρηνος*, poet. for *ἔαρ*, etc.

†*Εἰαρόμασθός*, ὄν, (εἰαρ, *μασθός*) with youthful, swelling breasts, Anth.

Εἶλαρο-ερπής, ἐς, (εἶλαρ, τέρπομαι) *loving in spring*, Orph.

Εἶας, 2 sing. imperf., εἶα, ας, ε, aor. 1 act. from εἶω.

Εἶασκον, Ep. for εἶων, impf. from εἶω, Hom.

Εἶαται, εἶατο, 3 pl. pres. and impf., poet. for ἰον. εἶαται, εἶατο, and this for ἦνται, ἦντο, from ἦμαι, Hom.

Εἶατο, 3 plur. imperf. mid. from εἶμι, for ἦντο, i. e. ἦσαν, occurs only Od. 20, 106, where Buttm. Ausf. Gr. § 199, Anm. 14, n., would read εἶατο.

Εἶατο, 3 sing. plqpf. mid. from ἐν-νυμι for εἶντο, they had on.

Εἶβμος, ον, trickling: from

Εἶβω, Ep. form of λείβω, to drop, *as fall in drops*, Hom., who regul. uses it in phrase δάκρυον εἶβειν and κατὰ δάκρυον εἶβειν, to shed tears. Mid. to trickle or run down, drip, Hes. Th. 310: but also as in act., δάκρυα εἰσβούην, Soph. Ant. 527.

Εἶ γάρ, for if..., Od. 20, 26: but usu.

—II. expressing a wish, O if..., O that..., would that..., Lat. *utinam!* c. optat., εἶ γάρ 'Αθήνη δοῖν κάροτος ἐμοῖ, Il. 17, 561, so εἶ γάρ τοι, Od. 17, 513, and εἶ γάρ πως, Od. 16, 148. But Hom. more freq. has αἶ γάρ, αἶ γάρ δῆ, αἶ γάρ δῆ ποτε, αἶ γάρ πως. The following use c. inf. is rare, αἶ γάρ, τοῖος ὢν... ἐὺς γαμβρός καλέεσθαι, Od. 7, 313. Εἶ γάρ, like εἶ A. I. 5, is used where the result of the wish is more clearly indicated than with εἶδε, which expresses the wish without alluding to its result, Nitzsch Od. 1, 265.

Εἶγε, if however, adding a condition which makes the thing dependent upon it unlikely or impossible, e. g., οἰκόνδε θέλεις λέναι εἶγε μὲν εἰδέης, ὅσα τοι αἶσα κῆδε' ἀναπλήσαι, ἐνθὺ δ' αὖτ' ἔμνον τόδε δῶμα γυῖά σοισι, thou wishest to go home: *yet if thou didst know...*, etc., Od. 5, 296.—II. if then, since, Lat. *siquidem*, of things which are taken for granted. Il. 1, 393, Od. 16, 300, Herm. Vig. 2. 310. Cf. εἶπερ.

Εἶ γούν, even if, implying that the thing will not be so, only once Hom., viz. Il. 5, 258, ubi al. εἶ γ' οὐν.

Εἶ δ', ἄγε, used in cheering, etc., *on then, come on!* oft. in Hom., who also has plur., εἶ δ', ἄγετε, Il. 22, 381. He usu. joins εἶ δ', ἄγε νῦν, εἶ δ', ἄγε δῆ, εἶ δ', ἄγε μῦν, or εἶ δ', ἄγε μοι, followed by imperat., also εἶ δ', ἄγε τοι, Od. 9, 37. For the imperat. δεῖρο is found, Il. 17, 685, and in speaking to one's self the subj. aor., Od. 9, 37, or indic. fut., Il. 1, 524; 9, 167. The phrase is elliptic, and would be in full εἶ δ' ἐθέλεις or εἶ δὲ δοῦλει, ἄγε, but if thou wishest, come, and so serves to qualify the imperat., like Lat. *sic visde, fac sis, agite sultis*, Nitzsch Od. 1, 270.

Εἶδαινομαι, poet. lengthd. form of εἶδομαι, to be like, τινί, Nic.

Εἶδαμμος, η, ον, (εἶδος) *formed; hence shapely, comely*, Od. 24, 279.—II. like, looking like, Anth.

Εἶδῶλλομαι, = εἰδᾶντομαι, ἰνδᾶλλομαι.

Εἶδαρ, ατος, τό, (εἶω, as if lengthd. poet. from εἶδαρ) *food, meat, victuals*, Hom.—2. of cattle, fodder, forage, Il. 5, 369.—3. also a bait for fish, Od. 12, 252.—4. μελίσσης ἄνθρωπον εἶδαρ, of honey-cakes, Theocr. 15, 115. Ep. word.

Εἶ δέ, with no apodosis, is elliptic, as Il. 9, 46, εἶ δέ καὶ αὐτοῖ, φευγόντων, but if they (will), let them flee,

where θέλωσαι is to be supplied, as in εἶ δ', ἄγε: so too 9, 262, εἶ δέ, (ἐθέλεις), σὺ μὲν μὲν ἄκουσον. In Il. 21, 487, and Od. 2, 115, the apodosis is implied in the protasis.—II. in complete sentences, but if, even if, oft. in Hom. It may be followed by any particle which follows εἶ, v. esp. εἶ μὲν: on εἶ δ' οὐ and εἶ δ' οὐν v. εἶ μῦ. We have the notion of εἶ δέ strengthd. in εἶ δ' αὖ, if on the other hand, Od. 16, 105.

Εἶδέα, ας, ἦ, for ἰδέα, dub. in Ar. Thesm. 438.

Εἶδείην, opt., and εἰδέναι, inf. of εἶδα, q. v.

Εἶ δέ μῦ, v. sub εἶ μῦ.

Εἶδένθεα, ας, ἦ, an odious, ugly look, LXX.: from

Εἶδεχθῆς, ἦς, (εἶδος, ἐχθος) of hateful look, in genl. ugly, Polyb.: *putrid, fetid*, Hipp.

Εἶδέω, for εἶδω, subj. from εἶδα.

Εἶ δῆ, expressing a supposition which cannot be contradicted, if now, seeing that, Il. 1, 61, esp. after ἦ, Il. 1, 294, 374: also in indirect questions, whether now, Od. 1, 207: always c. indicat.

Εἶδημα, ατος, τό, (εἰδέναι) *knowledge*.

Εἶδημονικῶς, adv., with knowledge, skilfully.

Εἶδημον, ον, gen. ονος, (εἰδέναι) *knowing, experienced, skilled, expert*, τινός, Clem. Al. Adv. μόνως.

Εἰδόμεν, Ep. inf. fut. for εἰδῶσιν, of *εἶδω II., Od.

Εἰδόνσις, εως, ἦ, (εἰδέναι) *a knowing, science, knowledge, intelligence*, Sext. Emp.

Εἰδῶσω, fut. of *εἶδω.

Εἰδωικός, ἦ, ὄν, (εἶδος) *formal, αἰτιον*, Plut.: *specific*, opp. to γενικός, Gal. Adv. -κῶς, specially, Böckh Inscr. 2, p. 205.

Εἰδωθεῖα, ας, Ep. -θέη, ἦς, ἦ, Εἰδωθεῖα, a sea-goddess, daughter of Proteus, Od. 4, 366.

†Εἰδοθέα, ας, ἦ, = foreg., Dion. P.

Εἶδοι, ὄν, al, the Roman Idus, Dion. H.

Εἰδομαι, v. sub *εἶδω.

†Εἰδομένη, ἦς, ἦ, Εἰδομένη, daughter of Pheres, wife of Amythaon, Apollod. 1, 9, 11.—2. a city of Emathia in Macedonia, Thuc. 2, 100. *

Εἶδον, aor. 2 of *εἶδω, q. v.

Εἰδοποιέω, ὤ, (εἰδοποιός) *to make an image of a thing, figure, model*, make a thing after another, Plut. Hence

Εἰδοποίημα, ατος, τό, and εἰδοποίησις, εως, ἦ, = sq.

Εἰδοποιᾶ, ας, ἦ, the specific nature of a thing, Strab.: from

Εἰδοποιός, ὄν, (εἶδος, ποιέω) *specific, characteristic of a species*.

Εἶδος, εος, τό, (*εἶδος) *that which is seen, the form, shape, figure*, Lat. *species*: freq. of human form in Hom., who usu. has the acc. εἶδος ἄριστος, ἀγνότος, κακός, ἀλίκτιος, ὁμοῖος, etc.; sometimes opp. to the understanding, sometimes to bodily strength, v. Od. 17, 454, Il. 21, 316: also of the appearance, look, as of a dog, Od. 17, 308, cf. δέμας. Esp. beautiful form, like Lat. *forma*, Hdt. 1, 199; 8, 105, etc. In Trag. periph. for the person, Soph. El. 1177.—II. in genl. a form, figure, fashion, sort, particular kind, εἶδα τῶν κύβων, Hdt. 1, 94, εἶδος νόσου, Thuc. 2, 50, etc.: esp. species, opp. to γένος, genus, hence also = ἰδέα, Plat., and Arist., cf. Ritter Hist. of Philos. 2, 265, sq.—III. in later authors τὰ εἶδη are spices, fine and costly wares.

Εἰδῶς, adv. part. from εἶδω εἶδα, perf. of *εἶδω.

Εἶ δ' οὐν, v. sub εἶ μῦ.

Εἰδοφορέω, ὤ, (εἶδος, φέρω) *to represent, express*, Dion. H.

†Εἰδία, ας, ἦ, Εἰδία, wife of Aecus, Lyc. 1024.

Εἰδύλλιον, ον, τό, lim. from εἶδος strictly a little form or image: usu. short, highly wrought, descriptive poem, mostly, but by no means only, of pastoral subjects, an idyll, cf. Plin. Ep. 4, 14.

Εἰδύλλομαι, = εἰδᾶλλομαι, εἰδᾶντομαι, Pemp. ap. Stob. p. 461, 9.

Εἰδύλος, ον, = εἰδύμων, also fem εἰδύλης, ἰδος, ἦ, Call.

*ΕἶΔω, *†ΙΔΩ, Lat. VIDEO, *to see*, a root wholly obsol. in pres. act., which is supplied by ὁράω: its tenses form two families, one exclus. in signf. to see, the other, to know.

A. to see, behold, look at, mostly in aor. εἶδον, in Hom. and Ep. oft. without augm. ἰδον, inf. εἶδεν in Il. and Ep. also ἰδέειν, subj. ἰδών, in Hom. and Ep. also ἰδομαι, part. ἰδὼν in Hom. freq. with an adv., ἴ-τενα, ἄντα, ἀχρεῖον ἰδών, eyeing with a stern glance, etc.: he also freq. has more fully ὀφθαλμοῖσιν ἰδ. The same act. signf. belongs to the aor. mid. εἰδόμεν, in Hom. more freq. Ep. ἰδομην, inf. ἰδέσθαι, subj. ἰδομαι, imperat. ἰδοῦ: with which Hom. has also ὀφθαλμοῖσιν, or more freq. ἐν ὀφθ., to see before the eyes: this tense alone is joined with πειράσθαι, in phrase ἄγε, πειρήσσομαι ἥδε ἰδομαι, well, I will make trial and see, Od. 6, 126, cf. 21, 159; also without πειράσσομαι; just our to look and see, Od. 4, 22; 10, 44. But Hom. also uses both aorists of mental sight, to see, perceive, as must be the case in Il. 21, 61, ὅρα ἰδομαι ἐνι φρεσίν, ἥδε δαίω, cf. Il. 4, 249, Od. 21, 112. This definiteness belongs only to the oldest Greek: in later poets to perceive by any of the senses, Jac. A. P. p. 189. In construction, εἶδεν and ἰδέσθαι are either absol. or used c. acc. followed by a relative clause, where the relative is to be resolved by ὅτι, so that the acc. is not strictly the object, but belongs to the verb in the relat. clause, e. g. Od. 10, 195, εἶδον... νῆσον, τὴν πέρι πόντος ἑστεφάνωται, i. e. εἶδον ὅτι περὶ νῆσον πόντος ἑστεφάνωται; though in the remarkable passage, ἀλόχον... οὐτὶ χάριν ἰδε, he saw, i. e. enjoyed not the favour of his spouse. Il. 11, 243, χάριν is the object; (this phrase must not be confounded with χάριν εἰδέναι, v. infr.): freq. also ἰδέν τι, more rare ἐπὶ τι, Il. 23, 143, and πρὸς τι, Od. 12, 244, to look at or towards a thing. The imperat. mid. ἰδοῦ, see, occurring first in Att., is mostly used as an exclamation, lo! behold! Lat. ecce: but it is then written ἰδοῦ, or sometimes ἰδον, where it is a true imperat. it remains ἰδοῦ, e. g. ἰδοῦ με, Eur. Hec. 808. Ὅραω is used as pres., ὥρακα as perf., ὄφωμαι as fut. (for εἰδῶς belongs to signf. B, to know.) But to the signf. to see, belong.—II. the Ep. and Ion. pass. and mid. εἰδομαι: aor εἰσάμην, in Hom. also ἐεἰσάμην, αο αο, in pass. signf., to be seen, appear, seem, εἰδεται ἥμαρ, ἄστροι, the day the stars are visible, appear, Il. 8, 555 cf. 24, 319, Od. 5, 283; metaph., ἥ δέ τοι κῆρ εἰδεται εἶναι, for the seems unto thee to be very death, the is very death in thine eyes, Il. 1, 228 cf. Od. 9, 11, etc.; and for αὐτὶ

ὅγε κέρδιον εἶσατο θυμῷ: hence—2. to have the appearance or look of a thing, take the appearance, make a show of a thing, εἶσατο ἔνεν ἐξ Ἀλμυρον, he made a show of going to Lemnos, Od. 8, 283; εἶσατο, ὥς ὅτε μινόν, it had the look as of a shield, Od. 5, 281; and c. dat., to make one's self like, be like, εἶσατο ὁδογὰρ Πολύτη, she made herself like Polites in voice, Il. 2, 791, cf. 20, 81. Most usu. in part. pres. and aor., εἰσόμενος, εἰσάμενος, εἰσόμενος, besides which Hom. uses only 3 sing. pres. and aor.; and once 2 sing. and 3 plur. aor. An impf. εἶδετο, he was seen, occurs first in Ap. Rh.

B. to know: which signif. comes from the perf., for what one has seen or observed, that one knows: hence the word is mostly used of mediate knowledge, whilst for such as is immediate, σνείδα is most usu., Wolf Dem. 461, 2. The tenses which belong to this signif. are these: perf. used as pres., οἶδα (in Alcae. 94 e, p. 72, οἶδα) I know, c. part. εἰδώς, inf. εἰδέναι, Ep. ἰδεύαι and ἰδεύειν, imperat. ἴσθι, subj. εἰδῶ, Ep. also ἰδεῖν, opt. εἰδέιν: plqpf. as imperf. ᾔδειν and ᾔδειν, Att. ᾔδῃ, I knew: fut. εἰσόμεναι, more rarely and mostly Ep. εἰδῶν (also in Hdt. 7, 234): aor. and perf. are supplied from γινώσκω: though in later Greek we have an aor. εἰδῆσαι, Arist. Magn. Mor. 1, 1, 3, etc. The forms are so irreg. in pres. and impf., that they can only be fully treated of in grammars. In Hom., Ion, and Dor., οἶδας is 2 sing. perf. for οἶσθα, e.g. Od. 1, 337, (in Att. also sometimes οἶσθας, Cratin. Malth. 10, cf. Meineke Menand. p. 122): ἰδεύειν 1 pl. for ἰσμεν: besides ἰδεύαι and ἰδεύειν, inf. for εἰδέναι: ἰδεῖν subj. for εἰδῶ, Il. 14, 235, εἰδετε 2 pl. subj. for εἰδῆτε, Od. 9, 17, εἰδεῖν 2 pl. subj. for εἰδῆτε, Il. 1, 363, and ἰδύειν fem. part. for εἰδύειν, but only in phrase ἰδύειναι πραπίδεσσι: plqpf. 2 and 3 sing. ᾔδειν, ᾔδειν for ᾔδῃ, ᾔδῃ, Il. 22, 280, Od. 9, 206, 3 pl. ἰσαν for ἰσαν, Il. 18, 405, Od. 4, 772; ᾔσαν, Eur. Cycl. 231. Lastly Hom. uses both futures, yet εἰδῶσιν only in Il. 1, 546, Ep. int. εἰδῶσμεν, Od. 6, 237, where it almost passes into signif. A. to see, and so in the hymns. For the rest v. Butt. Ausf. Gr. § 109, III, and Catal. in voc. [ἴσας has usu. ἴ, as Od. 2, 211, but sometimes also ἴ, in arsis, as Od. 2, 283.]

In Hom. it must be rendered sometimes by to know, understand, have knowledge of, sometimes by to know, discern, perceive; later to come to know, learn; though it may be so taken however in Od. 2, 16: very freq. strengthd. by εὖ or σάφα, esp. εὖ οἶδα, I know well, and part. εὖ εἰδώς, also εὖ ἴσθι, know well, be assured. It is oft. followed by a clause with ὥς, ὅπως or ὅτι, and, in case of doubt, with εἰ, whether, rarely with the relat. pron. Also followed by acc., or infin. Hom. has the peculiar usage, νοήματα, μῦθεα οἶδε, he is knowing, skilled in wise counsels; and so still more freq. with adjs., πεπνυμένα, εχερριμένα, φίλα, ἄρτια, ἥπια, κεδνὰ, ἀεισιτία εἰδέναι, but usu. in part. εἰδώς. In this signif. to be skilled in, the word also takes a gen. in Hom. mostly indeed c. part., e.g. ὅζων τεκόντων, cunning with the bow, λῶνων, τεκτονῶν, μάχης, etc.; but also in pres. indic., Il. 15, 412. The imperat. is freq. in protestations,

like ἴστω Ζεὺς, ἴστω νῦν Ζεὺς, let Jove know it, be witness, Hom.; Dor. ἴττω Ζ.: χάριν εἰδέναι τινί, to acknowledge a debt to another, thank him, first in Il. 14, 235, Hdt. 3, 21, but most freq. in Att., and prose. Post-Hom., usages:—1. to be in a condition, be able, have the power, c. inf., Jac. Anth. 2, 1, p. 308.—2. οἶδ' ὅτι, οἶσθ' ὅτι, used absol. parenthetically as a particle of affirmation, I know, you know it well, Wolf Dem. 508, 17, Heind. Plat. Gorg. 486 B.—3. οἶσθ' οὖν; freq. interrog. form, usu. answered by οὐκ οἶδα, Valck. Hipp. 598.—4. οἶσθ' ὅτι, also οἶσθ' ὅ and οἶσθ' ὃ, followed by imperat., gives a command without specifying what, as if this was known before, esp. οἶσθ' ὅ δρᾶσον, for δρᾶσον, οἶσθ' ὅ, v. sub δρᾶω.

(The word always has the digamma in Hom., Φίδων, Φειδῶς, etc., which remains in Lat. videre, Sanscr. vid scire, Germ. wissen, our to wit or wot. On the difference of εἰδέναι from γινώσκω, v. γινώσκω, fin.) Εἰδωλεῖον, οὐ, τῷ, (εἰδωλον) an idol's temple, N. T. Εἰδωλόθυτος, οὐ, (εἰδωλον, θύω) sacrificed to idols; as subst. τὸ εἶδ., N. T.

Εἰδωλολατρεία, ας, ἡ, worship of idols, idolatry, N. T.: and Εἰδωλολατρεῖα, ὦ, to worship idols, Eccl.: from

Εἰδωλόλατρες, οὐ, ὅ, ἡ, (εἰδωλον, λατρίη) an idol-worshipper, idolater. Εἰδωλόμορφος, οὐ, (εἰδωλον, μορφή) formed after a likeness, like an image, Geop.

Εἰδωλον, οὐ, τῷ, (εἶδος) a shape, figure, image: in Hom. of disembodied spirits, esp. βορῶν εἰδωλα καμόντων: any unsubstantial form, esp. a vision, phantom, Hom., etc.: hence a phantom of the mind, a fancy, Plat. Phaed. 66 C.—II. an image in the mind, idea, Xen. Symp. 4, 21: esp. with the Stoics, C. Fam. 15, 16.—III. an image, statue, γυναικός, Hdt. 1, 51, 6, 58.—2. esp. of a god; hence an idol, false god, LXX.—IV. εἰδωλα στήνια, the constellations, Lat. signa, Ap. Rh.

Εἰδωλόπλαστῶ, ὦ, to form, model, Heracl.: from

Εἰδωλόπλαστον, οὐ, (εἰδωλον, πλάστω) modelled: hence ideal, Lyc. Εἰδωλοποιός, ὦ, (εἰδωλοποιός) to make an image, εἰδωλον εἶδ., Plat. Rep. 605 C: to represent by an image or figure, τινά, Diod.—2. to body, image forth, depict by words, Longin. Hence

Εἰδωλοποίησις, εως, ἡ, a figuring: representation, Sext. Emp.

Εἰδωλοποιία, ας, ἡ,=foreg., Plat. Tim. 46 A.

Εἰδωλοποιικός, ἡ, ὅν, (εἰδωλοποιός) of, belonging to figuring or representing, τέχνη, Plat. Soph. 235 A.

Εἰδωλοποιός, ὅν, (εἰδωλον, ποιέω) figuring, forming, making figures or pictures; as subst. ὁ εἶδ., Plat. Soph. 239 D.

Εἰδωλονργικός, ἡ, ὅν, (εἰδωλον, ἔργον)=εἰδωλοποιικός, Plat. Soph. 266 D.

Εἰδωλόφανής, ες, (εἰδωλον, φαίνωμαι) like an image, Plut.

Εἰδωλόχαρής, ες, (εἰδωλον, χαίρω) delighting in idols, Synes.

Εἶεν, Att. 3 plur. opt. from εἶμι, for ἔισαν, be it so, well, good, proceed, or to proceed, Lat. esto: a very common particle, esp. in Att. dialogue, in passing to the next point, Herm. Eir. Supp. 795: the phrases ἀλλ'

εἶεν, εἶεν γε, εἶεν ὃν are more rare also to express impatience, Ar. Nub. 176. [εἶεν in Att. poets is sometimes used as a spondee, Aesch. Cho. 657 Ar. Pac. 663.]

Εἶην, opt. aor. 2 act. from ἔημι. but εἶην, opt. pres. from εἶμι.

Εἴβαρ, adv., (εἰθύς) at once forthwith, instantly, Il., and Ion.

Εἶθε, interj. I wish! O that! would that! Lat. utinam! Od. 2, 33: the Dor. εἶθε is more freq. in Hom.: on αἶθ' ὤφελον and ὤφελον, ες, ε, v. ὀφείλω: c. opt., of things possible, but not likely; with the past tenses of indic. of things impossible: later also the inf. follows εἶθε, Herm. Vig. n. 190, a, c. sub εἰ γάρ.

Εἰθίζω, f. -ισω, poet. for εἰθίζω. Ἰεθισμῶν, perf. pass. from εἰθίζω.

Εἰθισμένος, adv. part. perf. pass. from εἰθίζω, in the accustomed manner.

Εἶκα, Att. for εἰκα, q. v. Εἶκα, perf. from ἔημι.

Εἰκαδάρχη, οὐ, ὁ, (εἰκάς, ἄ, q) a leader, commander of twenty.

Εἰκαδισταί, ὦν, οἱ, (εἰκάς) epith of the Epicureans, because they commemorated their founder's death on the twentieth of Gamelion, Att. 298 D.

Εἰκάζω, f. -ῶ, Att. perf. pass. ἡκασμαι, Dind. Ar. Eq. 230, Piers. Moer. p. 182, and on the augm. in genl. v. Butt. Ausf. Gr. § 84, Anm. 3, (εἰκός). To make like to, represent by an image or likeness, portray, Xen. Oec. 10, 1. hence in pass., εἰκὼν γραφὴ εἰκασμένη, a figure coloured to the life, Hdt. 2, 182; αἰετὸς εἰκασμ., a figure like an eagle, Id. 3, 28: hence—II. to liken, compare, τί τι, Aesch. Cho. 633; εἰκ. τι καὶ τι, Hdt. 9, 34, etc.: hence to compare and infer something, to conjecture, guess, Lat. conijcere, esp. in phrase ὡς εἰκάσαι, Hdt. 2, 104, etc.: and c. dupl. acc. to guess to be, Hdt. 4, 31, Aesch. Supp. 298, Soph. Ant. 1244. Pass. to be like, resemble, τινί Eur. Bacch. 942, 1253; also πρὸς τι v. Ar. Ach. 783.

Εἰκαθεῖν, inf. of a lengthd. aor. εἰ καθόν, from εἰκω, to yield, Soph. etc.; for there is no such pres. as εἰκάθω, Elmsl. Med. 186, Ellendt Lex. Soph. in v.

Εἰ καὶ, even though, although, c. in dic., Hom. c. opt. Il.: distinguished from καὶ εἰ by expressing that the thing is really so, Herm. Vig. n. 307; cf. εἰ C.

Εἰκατοβουλία, ας, ἡ, rashness, Eccl.: from

Εἰκατέβουλος, οὐ, (εἰκάτος, βουλή) rash, ill-advised, Eccl.

Εἰκατελῶς, οὐ, (εἰκάτος, λέγω) talking at random, Philodem. ap. Vol. Herc. 2, 10.

Εἰκατομνῆα, ὦ, to speak inconsiderately; and

Εἰκατομνῆα, ας, ἡ, thoughtless talk, useless babble: from

Εἰκατομνῆος, οὐ, (εἰκάτος, μῦθος) talking at random or to no purpose, Eccl.

Εἰκατορρήμονέω, ὦ,=εἰκατομνῆω Εἰκατορρήμοσύνῃ, ἡ,=εἰκατομνῆος: from

Εἰκατορρήμων, οὐ, gen. οὐρος, (εἰκαίος, ῥήμα)=εἰκατομνῆος.

Εἰκαίος, αἶα, αἶον, without plan purpose: random, rash, hasty, nearly = Lat. temerarius, Soph. Fr. 288.—II.=τυχῶν, casual, hence common, worthless, Luc. Adv. -ως, Joseph. Hence

Εἰκατοσύνη, ἡ, thoughtlessness Τίτιον ap. Diog. I., 5 11.

Εικαίτης, ητος, ή, =freg., Philodem. ap. Vol. Hercul. 2. 9.

Εικός, ἀδος, ή, (εἰκοσι) the number twenty, for εἰκοσάς.—II. the twentieth day of the month, sub. ἡμέρα, Hes. Op. 790, 818: also pl. εἰκάδες, Ar. Nub. 17. One of the days of the Eleusinian mysteries was also so called, Eur. Ion 1076.

†Εἰκάσαι 1 aor. inf. act. from εἰκάω.

Εἰκάσω, Aeol. and Dor. for εἰκάω, Sapph. 34.

Εἰκάσια, ας, ή, (εἰκάω) a likeness, image, representation, Xen.—II. a comparison, Plut.: a conjecture, a guessing, Plat. Rep. 534 A.

Εἰκασμα, ατος, τό, (εἰκάω) a likeness, image, Aesch. Theb. 523.

Εἰκασμός, οῦ, ό, a conjecturing, guessing, Plut.

Εἰκαστής, οῦ, ό, (εἰκάω) one who conjectures, a guesser, diviner, τῶν μελλόντων, Thuc. 1, 138.

Εἰκαστικός, ή, όν, (εἰκάω) of, belonging, suited to representing, guessing or interpreting: ή εἰκ., sub. τέχνη, the art of copying or portraying, Plat. Soph. 235 D, etc.: τὰ εἰκ., sub. ἐπιφρήμι, α, adverbs of doubting. Adv. κάθ, by conjecture, by guessing.

Εἰκαστός, ή, όν, (εἰκάω) to be compared, like, Soph. Tr. 699: copied, represented.

Εἰκάτι, Dor. for εἰκοσι.

Εἰ κε, εἰ κε, and εἰ. άν, if, very freq. in Hom., and Ep., the same as εἰν, q. v., usu. c. subj., but. c. opt. Od. 7, 315: Att. c. opt., never c. subj., Plat. Legg. 807 C, Xen. Ages. 1, 1, cf. Matth. Gr. Gr. § 525, 7. α. On its difference from αἰ κε v. Thiersch Gr. Gr. § 327, cf. § 329, 330.

†Εἰκεν plupf. act. of ἵμν.

Εἰκαλόνειρος, ον, (εἰκάω, όνειρος) dream-like, Ar. Av. 687.

Εἰκελος, η, ον, (εἰκός) like, after the form or fashion of, τινί Hom.: also ἑκελος.

Εἰκελόφωνος, ον, (εἰκελος, φωνή) of like voice, Anth.

Εἰκέναι, Att. inf. for εἰοικέναι.

Εἰκή, Adv. of εἰκαίος, without plan or purpose, heedlessly, rashly, at random, at a venture, Lat. temere, Hipp., Tragg., Plat., etc.—2. in vain, to no purpose, N. T. Rom. 13, 4.

Εἰκοβόλεω, ώ (εἰκή, βολή, θάλλω) to aim or act at random, at a venture, Ar. Fr. 549.

Εικονίζω, f. -ισω, (εἰκών) to mould, fashion, Plut.: to copy.

Εικονικός, ή, όν, (εἰκόν) representing a figure, copied from it, ἀγαλμά τιμος, a portrait statue, Callix. ap. Ath. 205 F.—II. counterfeited, forged, pretended, Anth. Adv. -κώς.

Εικόνιον, ον, τό, dim. from εἰκών, a little image or figure, Polem. ap. Ath. 574 C.

Εικονίσμα, ατος, τό, (εἰκονίζω) a copy, image, Anth.

Εικονισμός, οῦ, ό, (εἰκονίζω) a delineation, esp. by words, Lat. effictio, Plut.

Εικονογράφω, ώ, to delineate, describe, Philo; and

Εικονογραφία, ας, ή, a sketch, description, Strab.: from

Εικονογράφος, ον, (εἰκών γράφω) painting figures; as subst., a painter, Arist. Poet. [α]

Εικονολογία, ας, ή, (εἰκών, λόγος) figurative speaking, Plat. Phaedr. 267 C

Εικονομαχία, ας, ή, a war against idols or images, Eccl.: from

Εικονομάχος, ον, (εἰκών, μάχομαι)

warring against images, assaulting images, Eccl. [α]

Εἰκονοποιός, όν, (εἰκών, ποίεω) making figures or images; as subst., Arist. Poet.

Εἰκός, Ion. οἰκός, ότος, τό, that which is like, esp. like truth, likely, probable, reasonable, a likelihood, Eur., etc.; in Hdt. usu. τὰ οἰκότα, likelihoods, 1 155, etc., τό οὐκ εἰκός, Thuc. 2, 89: κατὰ τὸ εἰκός, in all likelihood, Thuc. 1, 121; also τῷ εἰκότι, Thuc. 6, 18: παντὶ τῷ οἰκότῳ, Hdt. 3, 103: εἰκός, sub. ἐστί, it is likely, c. inf., Eur., Thuc., etc.—2. εἰκότα, propositions generally true, likelihoods, Arist. Org.—II. reasonable, fair, equitable, Thuc. 2, 74, etc.; παρὰ τὸ εἰκός, unreasonably, Id. 2, 62: cf. ἐπιεικής. Neut. part. from εἰκα, εἰκα. Compar. εἰκοτέρον.

Εἰκοσάβοιος, ον, poet. εἰκ. (εἰκοσι, βοῖς) worth twenty oxen, Od. Εἰκοσάεδρος, ον, (εἰκοσι, ἐδρα) of twenty sides or surfaces, Plut.

Εἰκοσαετής, ές, (εἰκοσι, έτος) of twenty years, Hdt. 1, 136. Hence

Εἰκοσαετία, ας, ή, a period of twenty years, Phil.

Εἰκοσαετής, ιδος, ή, pecul. fem. of εἰκοσαετής, a woman twenty years old, Plat. Rep. 360 E.

Εἰκοσάκις, poet. εἰκ. (εἰκοσι) twenty times, II.

Εἰκοσάκλινος, ον, =εἰκοσίκλινος.

Εἰκοσάκωλος, ον, (εἰκοσι, κῶλον) of twenty clauses.

Εἰκοσάκωπος, ον, (εἰκοσι, κώπη) with twenty oars.

Εἰκοσάμηνος, ον, (εἰκοσι, μήν) of twenty months, or so old, Anth.

Εἰκοσάπηχυς, υ=εἰκοσέπ., κίονες, Chares ap. Ath. 538 D.

Εἰκοσπαλάσιος, α, ον, and

Εἰκοσπαλάσιών, ον, Plut. (εἰκοσι) twenty-fold.

Εἰκοσάς, ἀδος, ή, =εἰκάς, rare form, Sext. Emp.

Εἰκοσαστάδιος, ον, (εἰκοσι, στάδιον) of twenty stadia, Strab.

Εἰκοσάτος, ον, ό, the twentieth, Tzetz.

Εἰκοσάφυλλος, ον, (εἰκοσι, φύλλον) with twenty leaves, ῥόδον, Theophr.

†Εἰκοσετηρίς, ιδος, ή, (εἰκοσι, έτος) a period of twenty years, Dio C.

Εἰκοσέτης, ό, fem. -έτις, ιδος, ή, =εἰκοσαετής, Anth.

Εἰκοσήρης, ες, (εἰκοσι, ἥρα) with twenty banks of oars, Ath., like τρήρης.

ΕἰΚΩΣΙ, poet. εἰκοσί, and before a vowel εἰκοσιν, ol, al, ta, indecl. twenty, Hom.: Dor. εἰκατί, Sanscr. vinçati, Lat. viginti.

Εἰκοσίβοιος, ον, =εἰκοσάβοιος.

Εἰκοσίδυν, or -δύο, (εἰκοσι, δύω) two and twenty.

Εἰκοσιέδρος, ον, =εἰκοσάεδρος; εἰκοσινέα, nine and twenty, Ath.; εἰκοσιές, six and twenty; and εἰκοσιέπτα, seven and twenty, Hipp., are all suspected by Dind., who prefers εἰκοσινενέα, etc.

Εἰκοσιετής, ές, fem. -ετίς, ιδος, ή, =εἰκοσετής, Dio C.

Εἰκοσικατέτρατος, η, ον, (εἰκοσι, κατ, τέτρατος) the twenty-fourth, Anth.

Εἰκοσίκλινος, ον, (εἰκοσι, κλίνη) with twenty couches or seats at table, Diod.

Εἰκόσμινος, ον, (εἰκοσι, μνά) (or rather -μένος, Lob. Phryn. 554) of twenty minae, Lys. ap. Poll. 9, 57.

Εἰκοσίνηριος, ον, only II. 22, 349, εἰκ. ἀποινα, a twenty-fold ransom.

(From εἰκοσι and νήριος, νήριοςτος, twenty-fold without dispute; others from εἰκοσι ἐρίζοντα, i. e. ἐξισούμενα.)

†Εἰκόσιοι, ol, late form for εἰκωσι, Anth. append. 262.

Εἰκοσιοκτώ, (εἰκοσι, όκτώ) twenty-eight, Diod.

Εἰκοσιπενταετής, ιδος, ή, (εἰκοσι, πέντε, έτος) five and twenty years old, Anth.

Εἰκοσιπέντε, (εἰκοσι, πέντε) twenty-five, ap. Dem. 926, 4.

Εἰκοσιπῆχυς, υ, (εἰκοσι, πῆχυς) of twenty cubits, Hdt. 3, 60.

Εἰκοσιτέσσαρες, neut. α, (εἰκοσι, τέσσαρες) twenty-four, Diod.

†Εἰκοσιτρεῖς, neut. -τρία, (εἰκοσι, τρεῖς) twenty-three, Ath. 585 B.

Εἰκοσάργυρος, ον, (εἰκοσι, άργυρία) of twenty fathoms, Xen. Cyn. 2, 5.

Εἰκόσορος, ον, poet. εἰκ., with twenty oars, Od. 9, 322, cf. πεντηκόντορος.

Εἰκοσταῖος, αἰα, αἰον, (εἰκοστός) on the twentieth day, Hipp.

Εἰκοστή, ής, ή, v. sub εἰκοστός II.

†Εἰκοστοβόδιος, ον, (εἰκοστός, βόδιος) the twenty-seventh, Plut. 2, 1027 E.

Εἰκοστολόγος, ό, ή, (εἰκοστή, λόγος) one who collects the twentieth, a tax toll collector, Ar. Ran. 363.

Εἰκοστός, ή, όν, poet. εἰκοστός the twentieth, Hom.—II. ή εἰκοστή, a tax of a twentieth, Lat. vicesima, esp. one levied by the Athenians on the imports and exports of the subject allies in lieu of tribute, εἰκ. τῶν γιγνόμενων, τῶν κατὰ θάλασσαν, Thuc. 6, 54; 7, 28, v. Böckh P. E. 2 38, sq.

†Εἰκοστοτέτατος, η, ον, (εἰκοστός, τέτατος) the twenty-fourth, Plut.

Εἰκοστώνης, ον, ό, (εἰκοστή, ώνημα) a farmer of the εἰκοστή, like εἰκοστολόγος, Arr.

Εἰκοτολογία, ώ, (εἰκός, λέγω) to infer from probabilities, guess, Strab.

Hence

Εἰκοτολογία, ας, ή, a probability, or an inference from one, Archyt. ap. Stob. Ecl. 1, 724.

Εἰκότως, Att. adv. part. perf. from εἰκα, εἰκα, in all likelihood, probably, as may be expected, naturally: fairly, reasonably, Aesch. Supp. 403, and freq. in Thuc.: εἰκότως έχει, 'tis reasonable, Eur. I. T. 911, cf. Or. 737: oft. followed by γάρ, Wolf. Dem. Lept. p. 252.

Εἰκτέον, verb. adv. from εἰκα, one must yield, Philo.

†Εἰκτεν, v. sq.

*Εἰκτον, 3 dual perf., εἰκτην, 3 dual plupf., εἰκτο, 3 sing. plupf. c. pass. signif. from *εἰκα, εἰκα, readily yielding, pliable, Themist.

*ΕἰΚΩ, a pres. which appears in 3 imperf. eike, it appeared, seemed good, only in II. 18, 520: for its deriv. ten ses v. sub εἰκα.

ΕἰΚΩ, f. -ζω, to yield, give way, draw back, retire, Hom., more strongly ὁπίσω εἰκεν, II. 5, 606: c. dat. pers. et gen. loci, μηδ' εἰκετε γάρ, μῆς Ἀργείους, shrink not from the fight for them, II. 4, 509, cf. 5, 348, eike προθύρου, retire from the door, Od. 18, 10: so εἰκ. τινὶ τῆς ὁδοῦ, Hdt. 2, 80: c. dat. pers. et inf., Od. 5, 332: also absol., esp. of retreating, making way, rising from one's seat out of respect, II. 24, 100, Od. 2, 14: later also with εἰ: hence metaph. c. gen. εἰκεν θυμοῖ, to withdraw from passion, give it up, Soph. Ant. 714, although Herm. reads θυμῷ, with Ald., in next signif.—II. to submit to, obey, follow, very freq. in Hom. c. dat., e. g. θυμῷ ὀκνῶ, ἀπαρδία, αἰδοῖ εἰκεν, to give way to, yield to passion, folly, s' oth.

of shame, and freq. in Trag.: hence also of any impulse, ὥ θυμὸς εἶλας, following his own bent, Il. 9, 593: ὥ τῇ ἡλικίᾳ εἰκ. Hdt. 7, 18: also βῆλ κατὰ πῆλιν εἰκν, to give one's self up to one's might and strength, trust therein, Od. 13, 143, πενίᾳ εἰκν, biassed, impelled by poverty, Od. 14, 157. As this implies a state of subjection, hence—III. to be under, be weaker or inferior, τινὶ τι, to another in a thing, Il. 22, 459, Od. 11, 515: also c. dat. rei, εἰκν πόδεσσι, to be less swift of foot, Od. 14, 221: hence in genl. to be conquered, excelled by, τινὶ—IV. transit. to yield up, abandon, resign, τινὶ τι, Il. 23, 337: in genl. to give, grant, allow, Lat. concedere, πλοῦν τινι, Soph. Phil. 465; so too Id. O. C. 172, Plat. Legg. 781 A. (Εἰκν oft. has the digamma in Hom., so that it is well compared to Germ. *weichen*, Anglo-Sax. *wican*, and prob. to our *weak*.)

Εἰκν, ἡ, gen. ὄνος, acc. ὄνα, etc.; also poet. and Ion. gen. εἰκοῦς, acc. εἰκό, acc. pl. εἰκοῦν, but with no nom. εἰκῶ in use, Valck. Phoen. 457, (ἔοικα) a figure, image, likeness, of a picture or statue, Hdt. 2, 130, 143, etc.: of needlework, Eur. I. T. 223.—II. anything like, a similitude, semblance, phantom, Eur. H. F. 1002.—2. a simile, Ar. Rub. 559, and Plat., cf. Arist. Rhet. 3, 4.—III. εἰκόνα, as adv. after the manner of, like, Lat. *instar*, δαίμωνιον εἰκόνα, Plat. Crat. 400 C.

Εἰκός, part. of εἶκοι, q. v.
†Εἶλα, εἰλάμην, late 1 aor. act. and m. d. of αἰρέω formed from 2 aor., v. Butt. Catal. p. 9.

Εἰλαδόν, adv. (εἶλη)=ἰληδόν, Hdt. 1, 172.

†Εἰλαός, ον, also wr. Ἰλαός, name of a month among the Delphians, *Isiac*.

Εἰλαπνῆζός, f. -άσω, (εἰλαπνῆ) to feast, revel, esp. in a large company, to be a guest, Od. 2, 57; 17, 536, and Pind. Hence

Εἰλαπνῆστής, οὐ, ὁ, a feaster, guest, companion, Il. 17, 577.

Εἰλαπνῆς, ης, ἡ, a feast, given by a single host, Hom., who distinguishes it from γάμος and ἑρανος, but comprehends all three in δαίς, Od. 1, 226. Usu. deriv. from πῆνεν κατ' εἶλας: cc. to others from λάπτω.) [I]

Εἶλαρ, ὀρος, τό, (εἶλω) orig. a covering, wrapping round: hence a protection, defence, νηὸν τε καὶ αὐτῶν, a helter for ship and crew, Il. 7, 338, tc.: also a fence, defence against a thing, κύματος, Od. 5, 257, cf. Butt. exil. v. εἰλείν 9.

Εἶλαρχέω, ὦ, to command a squadron of horse, Theb. word in Inscrt., v. Müller Orchom. 470, sq.: from

Εἶλαρχης, ον, ὁ, (εἶλη, ἄρχω) a leader, commander of a troop or squadron of horse, esp. at Thebes; cf. ἰλ.

Εἶλατῖος, =Ελατῖος, Pind.

Εἶλατῖος, ης, ον, poet. for ἐλάτῖος, fir or pine, Hom.

Εἶλεμαι for λέλεγα, perf. pass. om. λέγω.

Εἰλεθία, ας, ἡ, Iliithia, the goddess of child-birth, who comes to aid one who are bringing forth. Hom. mentions more than one, and calls them daughters of Hera (Juno) in Il. 270; 19, 119: Hes. Th. 922 speaks one, daughter of Zeus (Jupiter) and Hera (Juno), in Pind. also Ἐλεῖα and Ἐλεσθῶ, in Anth. Εἰλήθια, giv. Εἰλιονία; =the Roman *Lucina*; later made identical with Diana, the *Lucifers* Iliithia, Wein. 1799.

[A quasi-participial form, cf. ἄγνια, ἄγνια, from ἐλευσεσθαι, ἐληλυθέ-ναι.] Hence

†Εἰλεθία πόλις, ἡ, Iliithyopolis, a city of Aegypt, Diol. S., Strab.

Εἰλεθιον, ον, τό, (Εἰλεθια) a temple of Iliithia.

Εἰλέος, οὐ, ὁ, (εἰλέω) a grievous disease of the intestines, Lat. *Æus volvulus*, Hipp., and Aretae.—II. a lurking-place, den of animals, v. ἑλνός.—III. a table or block used in slaughtering, a dresser, v. ἑλέος.

†Εἰλέσιον, ον, τό, Plesium, a city of Boeotia, Il. 2, 499.

Εἰλέω, Att. εἰλέω, lengthd. form from εἶλω, q. v.

Εἰλέω, (εἶλη) to sun.

Εἰλέωδης, ες, (εἰλέος; εἶδος) ill of the εἰλέος, Aretae.

Εἰλέη, ης, ἡ, =ἰλη.

Εἰλη, ης, ἡ, the sun's warmth, Ar. Vesp. 772; warmth in genl.; v. ἑλη, ἄλεα.

Εἰληδόν and εἰληδά, adv. (εἶλη)=ἰληδόν.—II. (εἰλέω) by rolling along, Anth.

Εἰληθερόω, ὦ, =εἰλέω, to sun, bask in the sun, Hipp.: from

Εἰληθερῆς, ες, (εἶλη, θέρω) warmed by the sun, warm, Hipp.

Εἰληλῦθα and εἰληλῦθεν, Hom.

Ep. perf. and plqpf. for ἐλήλυθα, ἐληλῦθεν, of ἐρχομαι: hence ἐληλῦθμεν, 1 plur. perf. Ep. for ἐληλῦθαμεν, Hom.

Εἰλημα, ατος, τό, (εἰλέω) a veil, covering, wrapper, Lat. *involucrum*, ap. Stob. p. 197, 55. II.=εἰλέος 1, Hipp.

—III. late, a vault. Hence

Εἰληματικός, ἡ, ὄν, vaulted, groined, arched.

Εἰλημμαι, for λέλημμαι, perf. pass. of λαμβάνω.

Εἰλησις, εως, ἡ, Att. εἶλ., (εἰλέω) a winding, rolling, whirling: a whirlwind.

Εἰλησις, εως, ἡ (εἰλέω) a warming, sunning, Plat. *apricatio*: in genl. warmth, heat, Plat. Rep. 380 E.

Εἰλητικός, ἡ, ὄν, Att. εἶλ., rolling one's self or others, ζωα, wriggling animals, Arist. H. A.: from

Εἰλητός, ἡ, ὄν, Att. εἶλ. (εἰλέω) wound, twisted, twined.—II. vaulted, arched; late.

Εἰληφα, for λέληφα, perf. act. of λαμβάνω.

Εἰληχα, for λέληχα, perf. act. of λαμβάνω.

Εἰληχάω, for λέληχα, perf. act. of λαμβάνω.

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best MSS. of Plato usu. have it. [εἰλικνῆς.]

Εἰλκτός, ἡ, ὄν, (εἰλίσσω)=εἰλκτός, poet. and Ion.

Εἰλανδέομαι, =ἀλινδέομαι, Butt. Lexil. v. κυλίνομαι.

Εἰλῆς, κος, ἡ, poet. for εἰλῆς.

Εἰλιονία, ας, ἡ, Arg. for Εἰλεθία.

Εἰλκπόδης, ον, ὁ, later form for εἰλκπόδης, ὁ, ἡ, πονν, τό, gen. ποδός (εἶλω, ποῦς) trailing-footed, esp. trailing the hinder feet heavily along in walking, in Hom. (only in dat. and acc plur.) always epith. of oxen, which trail along and plait their hind-legs as they go, v. Hipp. 785 C: absol. or oxen, kine, Theocr. 25, 131; Eupol. Col. 5, also uses it of women.

Εἰλκκότως, εως, ἡ, (εἶλη, σκοτόω) a blind-dizziness, Lat. *vertigo*, elsewh. *σκοτοδινία*.

†Εἰλκός, οὐ, ὁ, *Lissus*, masc. p. n., Qu. Sm. 1, 228.

Εἰλίσσω, poet. and Ion. for ἐλίσσω, Il. 12, 49.

Εἰλιτενῆς, ες, epith. of the plant ἄγρωστις, Theocr. 13, 42, acc. to some from ἑλος and τεῖνω, stretching or spreading through marshes; others from εἶλω and τεῖνω, spreading by twists and tendrils, like ivy; the first more prob. as ἄγρωστις is a kind of couch-grass.

Εἰλῆγατο, Ion. 3 pl. plqpf. pass. from ἐλίσσω, for εἰλιγμένοι ἦσαν.

†Εἰλκνα, 1 aor. act. of ἐλκν from a theme *εἰλκν.

†Εἰλκνῶν, 1 aor. pass. and εἰλκνυμαι, perf. pass. of ἐλκν, v. foreg.

Εἰλλω, εἰλλάς, ἡ, =ἰλλω, ἰλλάς, dub.

†Εἰλξα, less usu. 1 aor. act. from ἐλκν than εἰλκνα.

Εἶλιν and εἰλόμην, aor. 2 act. and mid. of αἰρέω, Hom.

Εἰλόπεδον, ον, τό, rare form for θελόπεδον.

Εἰλοχα, Att. perf. from λέγω.

Εἰλυμός, οὐ, ὁ, (εἰλνώ) a lurking place, den, Nic.

Εἰλυμα, ατος, τό, (εἰλνώ) a cover wrapper, dress, clothing, Od. 6, 179 and Ap. Rh.

†Εἰλυμαι, perf. pass. from εἰλνώ.

Εἰλνός, οὐ, ὁ, =εἰλνός, a lurking place, den, Xen. Cyn. 5, 16.

Εἶλνς, υός, ἡ, =ἰλνς, mire, a morass [v. Valck. Ad. p. 248.]

†Εἰλνυθείς, 1 aor. pass. part. from εἰλνώ.

Εἶλνσις, εως, ἡ, Att. εἶλ., (εἰλνώ) =εἰλησις: also a creeping.

Εἰλνσπώμα, =ἰλνσπ., for which it is almost always a v., to wriggle along, crawl like a worm. Hence

Εἰλνσπωμα, ατος, τό, a worm-like wriggling motion.

Εἰλνσπώω, =εἰλνσπ.

Εἰλνσπώω, =εἰλνσπ., to roll along wind, whirl, Il. 20, 492.—II. intr. to roll one's self forth or along, to whirl about, of blazing torch-light, Hes. Sc 275.

Εἰλνσφάω, ὦ, =foreg., Il. 11, 156.

Εἶλνσφω, Att. εἰλνσφ., f. -ύσω: perf. pass. εἰλνσφαι: aor. pass. part. εἰλνσφαις. To wind or wrap a person or thing round, enfold, enwrap, cover, very rare in act., as only once in Hom.

viz. Il. 21, 319, κάδω μιν αὐτὸν εἰλνσφαι ψαμάθοισι (and this might be referred to κατεῖλνσφαι). Pass. to wrap one's self round or about, be concealed or covered, Hom. esp. in part. perf. εἰλνσφαις, ψαμάθω, buried; also εἶλνσφαι, χαλκῷ, covered with shields, brass; εἶλνσφαι, νυκτὶ, veiled, shrouded in night, cloud; also

αματ. καὶ κονίαει εἰλύτω, II. 16, 640, cf. Od. 5, 403.—II. also pass. to wind, wriggle, creep or crawl along; Soph. Phil. 289, 701, Metagen. Thur. 1, 4. (Akin in voc., εἰλέω, etc.: Butt. Lexil. in voc., assumes that εἰλύω had orig. only the signif. of wrapping, enfolding, ἐλύω, that of twisting together or winding, which agrees with Homer's use: but later they were confused: v. εἰλω, fin.) [ῥ in Hom., except in 3 pl. perf. pass. εἰλύσται: in pres., which is not found in Hom., ῥ, ῥ in Soph.: ῥ in Metag. l. c., cf. Jac. A. P. p. 588.]

Εἰλῶ, as εἰλέω, and sometimes ἰλλῶ (q. v.). more freq. εἰλέω, Att. εἰλλῶ, esp. in act., and in Theocr.: fut. εἰλήσω, aor. 1, 3 plur. ἔλσαν, inf. ἔλσαι, Ep. ἔλσαι, part. ἔλσαν, Hom.: perf. pass. ἔελμαι, II.: aor. pass. ἔαλν, II., inf. ἄλναι, ὀλέμεναι, II., part. ἄλεις, εἰσα, ἐν, Hom.; in prose, also aor. 1 εἰλήθη, but prob. only in compos., cf. κατεῖλθε, plqpf. 3 sing. ἐόλητο, Ap. Rh.: an aor. 1 mid. ἡλώμην, and a still more strange aor. 2 ἡλώμην, are quoted only from Simon. and Ibyc., v. sub vocc.

Radic. signif. of act. to roll or twist tight up, hence to press hard or close, e. g. of a warrior who presses the enemy close, II. 8, 215; λαὸν κατὰ τεῖχεα ἔλσαι, to force the host back to the walls, II. 21, 295, cf. 225; so κατὰ πρύμνας or ἐπὶ πρύμνησιν, II. 1, 409, etc.: to force together: hence to coop, block up, shut up in a thing, crowd together, ἐνὶ σπηί, ἐν στεινεί, Od. 12, 210; 22, 460; c. dat. only, II. 18, 294: metaph. of a storm, which drives a ship along or about, II. 2, 294, Od. 19, 200: νῆα κερανυρὺ ἔλσας, striking the ship with a thunderbolt, Od. 5, 132; 7, 250. In act. Hom. has only εἰλέω, never εἰλω.—II. pass. and mid. to crowd, be rolled all together, to throng together, II. 5, 782: to be shut, cooped up or in, of the besieged, II. 5, 203, ἐπὶ νηυσί, II. 12, 38, ἐς ποταμὸν εἰλύντο, they were pushed into the river, II. 21, 8: metaph., Διὸς βουλήσιν ἐελμένους, straitened, held in check by the counsels of Jupiter, II. 13, 524: to throng together, assemble, crowd thickly together, ἀμφὶ Διομήδεα εἰλόμενοι, II. 5, 782: this signif. is very freq. in Hom. in aor. pass. ἔαλν, esp. of a routed army; which however does not justify us in inferring a signif. to retreat, recoil, as some have done in II. 5, 823, etc.: ἄλν ὕδωρ, water collected, ponded, II. 23, 420: also to draw one's self together, crouch, cower, ὑπ' ὀσπίδι, II. 13, 508; 20, 278; also Ἀχιλλῆα ἄλεις μένεν, collecting himself he waited the attack of Achilles, II. 21, 571; so of a lion which gathers itself for a bound, II. 20, 168, cf. 22, 308; so too ὀλμυσεν ἄλεις, collecting all his powers, he rushed, Od. 24, 538: to wind or curl around, ἔλξαι ἑλεῖται, Theocr. 1, 31: περί δ' αὐτὸν εἰλ. φλόξ, Mosch. 4, 104.—III. post-Hom., to go to and fro, go about, Lat. versari, ἐν ποσὶ εἰλίσσθαι, to be common or familiar, Hdt. 2, 76: to be driven up and down, φύλλα ἐπὶ ἀνέμου εἰλ., Geop.

B. a signif. commonly attributed to the verb is to turn, whirl round, revolve, like εἰλίσσω, and so is commonly interpreted ἰλλόμενον (or εἰλλόμενον) ἀρότσων ἔτος εἰς ἔτος, Soph. Ant. 340: though the simple signif. of versari will suit here very well (there is also a v. l. παλλόμενον): so too is

interpreted γῇ εἰλλομένη (or ἰλλομένη) the earth turning on its axis, Plat. Tim. 40 B, cf. Arist. Coel. 2, 13: and οἱ ἄστροι ἐν τῷ οὐρανῷ εἰλ., the stars revolve, Luc. Butt. indeed maintains εἰλέω, etc. to be utterly distinct from εἰλίσσω, etc.; but if we consider that εἰλέω, etc., εἰλίσσω, and εἰλύω, are all digammat in Hom., and then compare Lat. volvo, Germ. wälzen, we can hardly doubt that they belong to one root, v. Philol. Museum, 1, 405, sqq. (Akin prob. also to ἰλλος, ἰλλαῖνα: ἰλγος, ἰλγία: ἔλλας, ἔλλεδανός; also οὐλόη, οὐλός, οὐλάμος; and perh. to ἑλλο or ἰλλ.)

Εἰλος, ὥτος, ὅ, and Εἰλώτης, οὐ, ὅ, fem. ἱς, ἶδος, a Helot, bondsman, serf, of the Spartans, Hdt., etc., usu. employed in agriculture and other unwarlike labours, but sometimes enrolled as soldiers, v. Thuc. 4, 80, etc., and not without the capacity of attaining civil rights under certain restrictions, v. Müller Dor. 3, 3. (Acc. to Passow, from *Ελος, a town of Laconia, II. 2, 584, whose inhabitants were enslaved: but more prob. a verbal, from the pass. of *Ελω, v. Müller l. c.) Hence

Εἰλωτικός, ας, ῆ, the condition of a Helot, slavery.—2, the body of Helots at Sparta, Plat. Legg. 776 C: and Εἰλωτένα, to be a Helot, or in genl. a serf, Isocr. 67 E.

Εἰλωτικός, ῆ, ὄν, (Εἰλωτός) of Helots, πόλεμος, Plut.: τὸ Εἰλωτικὸν πλῆθος, Plut., and simply τὸ Εἰλ., the Helots collectively, Paus.

Εἶμα, ατος, τό, (έννυμι) a dress, garment, cloak, oft. in Hom., who uses it either in genl. for clothing, or embraces under it φάρος, χλαῖνα and χιτών, as Od. 6, 214; 10, 542: in Hdt., usu. an over-garment, like ἱμάτιον, 1, 155; 2, 81.—II. later also a cover, rug, carpet, Aesch. Ag. 921, like φάρος.

Εἶμαι, perf. pass. of έννυμι, Od.—II. perf. pass. of ἱμῖ, —III. pf. pass. of ἔξω, rarer form for ἦμαι.

Εἵμαρμαι, for μέμαρμαι, perf. pass., whence εἵμαρται impers., it is ordained, fated: part. εἵμαρμένος, esp. ἡ-νη and τὸ -νον, fate, destiny, Trag.: εἵμαρτο, plqpf. Hom., v. sub μεῖρομαι. Εἵματάνωπεριβαλλός, ον, ὅ, (εἵμα, ἄνω, περιβάλλω) one who wraps his cloak over him, comic word in Hegesand. ap. Ath. 162 A.

Εἵμεν, followed by εἰ δέ, expresses alternative conditions, sin-, sin vero, Hom.; but sometimes one is not expressed, e. g. II. 1, 135: Hom. oft. joins εἰ μὲν γάρ and εἰ μὲν δῆ.

Εἵμεν, Ep. and Ion. for ἐσμέν, 1 pl. pres. from εἵμι, Hom.: but εἵμεν, 1 Dor. for εἶναι.—2. contd. for εἴημεν, Att.

Εἴμεν, 1 pl. 2 aor. opt. for εἴημεν of ἱμῖ.

Εἵμενος, part. perf. pass. of έννυμι, Hom.

Εἵμές, Dor. for ἐσμέν, 1 pl. from εἵμι: but εἵμες, Dor. for εἶναι.

Εἰ μή, if not, when not, unless, Lat. nisi, Hom.: when the negat. applies to the whole sentence: whereas in εἰ...οὐ, οὐ exclud. belongs to a part of it, e. g. εἰ δέ οἱ οὐκ ἐπιτελεῖσαι, if thou obey not, i. e. disobey, II. 15, 178, cf. 3, 288, Herm. Vig. n. 309: Hom. has it c. ind., and opt.; also without verb, except, Od. 12, 326, in which case εἰ μή εἰ is sometimes found, as Lat. nisi si, Stallb. Plat. Gorg. 480 B: esp. εἰ μή ὅσον and εἰ μή ὅσα, except

so far..., save only..., Hdt. 1, 45; so εἰ μή μόνον, Hdt. 1, 200: also εἰ μή ὅσον μόνον, Hdt. 2, 20, strengthd. εἰ μή ὅρα, II. 5, 680, εἰ μή πέρ γε, unless perhaps, Att. τί εἰ ἄλλῃ γ. εἴμῃ..., Ar. Eq. 615: Att. also freq. εἰ δέ μή, but if not so, but if otherwise, absol., in opp. to an affirmative clause, Herm. Vig. n. 308, for which Soph. Ant. 722, has εἰ δ' οὐν. But εἰ δέ μή is not rarely used loosely in opp. even to a preceding negative clause, and conseq. in affirmative signif., Hdt. 6, 56, Heind. Plat. Hipp. 285 E. Εἰ δέ is more rare after εἰ μὲν for εἰ δέ μή, Wolf Plat. Symp. 29, 8: μὰ τὸ θεῶ, εἰ μή Κρίτυλλά γ', nay, faith, but I am Critylla, Ar. Thesm. 898: as in vulgar English "nay! if it is not so and so!"

Εἴμην, 2 aor. opt. mid. of ἱμῖ.

Εἴμι, from root *ΕΩ, to be, inf. εἶναι: impf. ἦν: fut. ἔσομαι, poet. ἔσσομαι: which, with the verb, adj. ἔστέον, are the forms in genl. use from mid. we have 2 sing. imperat. ἔσο, Ep. and also Dor. ἔσσο, and 1 sing. imperf. ἦμην, of which the other persons also are found, but only in bad authors, and usu. with ἄν, Piers. Moer. p. 172: εἶστο γέ ἦντο, they were, is only in Od. 20, 100 ubi al. εἶστο. For the usu. formation of this very irreg. verb, v. the grammars. The foll. forms are esp. Homeric: εἰς 2 sing. pres. for εἰ als Hdt., and ἔσσι also Dor.: εἵμεν ἱ-γεν. Ion. 1 pl. pres. for ἐσμέν ἔσαι 3 pl. pres. for εἰσι. Subj. εἴ for ὅ, besides which Hom. had an other and rarer Ep. subj. εἴω, εἴη, freq. confounded with optat., II. 9, 245, Od. 15, 448, cf. Butt. Ausf. Gr. § 107, Ann. 33 n, Thiersch § 224, fin.: opt. εἴομαι for εἴην, etc. but εἴτε 2 pl. for εἴητε only once, Od. 21, 195: infin. ἔμμεναι, sometimes ἔμμεν, ἔμμεναι and ἔμμεν: part. ἐδούσα, etc.: imperf. ἔον 1 sing. f. ἦν, only II. 23, 643, without the other persons, also ἔσκον, ες, ε, etc., v. freq., but in Hdt. always with frequent. notion: lastly the strict Ion. εἶα, ἔας, 2 pl. ἔατε, lengthd. ἦα, 3 sing. f. ἦεν, always with ν ἑφέλα. B. ἦν as 1 sing. only in II. 11, 762, ubi al. ἔον: but very freq. ἦν as 3 sing. also sometimes ἦνν, and ἦνσθα 2 sing. for ἦσθα, and very freq. also ἔσαν pl. for ἦσαν, both Ion. and Dor. Hes. Th. 321, 825, ἦν seems to plur. for ἦσαν, but is rather a peculiarity of syntax, v. IV. Fut. εἴσομαι for ἔσομαι, etc., also ἐσσεῖν from Dor. ἐσοῖμαι, II. 2, 393 13, 3. The whole of the pres. indic. may enclitic, except the 2 sing. εἰ, a perh. εἴς, though Wolf Od. 4, 61 makes this enclit. The other persons are enclit., when εἴμι is merged the logical copula; when it is a substantive, they retain their acc. But ἐστί is also written ἐστι in certain cases of emphasis, e. g. ἐστί μ' ἱκεῖ, ἔστιν ὄρε, etc., Butt. A. Gr. § 108, Ann. 18, 19.

To be, usu. followed by a subst. adj., but sometimes by an adv., Κοῖτε σοὶ κακὸς ἦρ, it went ill with thee, 9, 551; so too with ἄκων, ἄκην, ἄν, etc., Hom., and so in Att., though is more freq. in this signif. in prose. In this case the word seems always to keep the full accent.—1. εἶναι τί, be something, be of some consequence, δοκῶντες εἶναι τι, those who seemed to be something, v. sub εἶναι κέω II. 4: but also ὅδε, in signif.

signify, amount to, import, ὁποῖον τί ἐστι τοιοῦτον ὄναι: so τὸ δις πέντε ἑκά ἐστιν, twice five are or make ten.—2. of facts, events, to be, in the signif. of to take place, happen, e. g. ἥσαν κελύσματα, ἥσαν πληγαί, L. Dind. Eur. Heracl. 838.—3. as verb substantive, to, here, to exist, be in existence, opp. to οὐκ ἐστὶ, also μὴ or μηδὲν εἶναι, e. g. μὴδ' ἔτ' ὄντος, Od. 1, 287, οὐκέτ' ἐστὶ, he is no more, is dead, Valck. Hipp. 1162. And so in Hom. esp. to live, e. g. in the phrase, οὐκ ἔστι οὗτος ἀνὴρ, οὐδ' ἔσεται, there lives not, no nor will, Od. 16, 437; ἐτι εἰσι, they are still alive, Od. 15, 432, and reversely οὐδ' ὄν ἦν, he was not long-lived, Il. 6, 151. So the gods are αἰὲν ὄντες: and ἐσόμενοι are, those who are yet to live, Lat. posteri, Hom.: but ἀμφὶ τὰ τεττακόσια ἔτη εἶναι, to be about forty years old. On ἐποτρ' ἔρη γε v. urder εἰποτε III.—II. ἐστι c. inf., it is possible, lawful, one can, ἐστὶν ἀμφοτέρωσιν ὀνειδεῖα ἀνῆσθαι, Il. 20, 246: εἰ τί ποῦ ἐστιν, if it be possible, Od. 4, 193: this, however, is usu. c. negat., e. g. οὐκ ἐστὶ, Il. 13, 786, οὐπὺς ἐστὶ, Il. 19, 225, οὐδὲ πῦρ ἐστὶν, Il. 6, 267, where it is just—ἐξέστι, as est—licet. This is c. dat. pers.: also c. acc. et inf. in Att., and even Od. 2, 310.—III. εἰμί c. gen., expresses descent or extraction, πατὴρ δ' εἰμ' ἀγαθοῖο, Il. 21, 109: αἰμάτος εἰ ἀγαθοῖο, Od. 4, 611: also freq. in Att.; it need not be taken as an ellipse, although a subst. is often added, e. g. τοῦ γὰρ ἐγὼ παῖς εἰμί, Od. 9, 519, etc.: cf. εἶναι ἐκ τίνος and ἀπὸ τίνος.—2. the gen. of dependence, obedience, εἵναυτοῦ εἶναι, to be one's own master, εἶναι τίνος, to be at one's mercy, in his power, ἐστὶ τοῦ λέγοντος, Soph. O. T. 917: hence too with signif. of property.—3. the gen. but partitively, e. g. ὅμιον ἐστὶ, he belongs to the people, is one of them, νομίζειν τινὰ τῶν ἐχθρῶν εἶναι, to reckon one among one's enemies.—4. the gen. as in Lat., of the duty or property of a thing, ἀνδρὸς ἐστὶ, it is the part of a man, befits, seems him, σωφροσύνης ἐστὶ, it is a mark of temperance, etc.—IV. c. dat. ἐστὶ μοι, Lat. est mihi, there is to me, i. e. I have, possess, from Hom. downwards very freq.: τί ἐσται ἡμῖν; what will become of us? near akin to signif. II. 2. We have even in Hom. the peculiar phrase, ἐμοὶ δὲ κεν ἀμύνει, Il. 14, 203, just the Lat. est mihi valenti, more freq. in Att., Xen. Hell. 5, 3, 13, esp. with the part. θέλων, βουλόμενος, ἡδόμενος, ἀχθόμενος. More rarely, τί τοῦτ' ἐσται τῇ πόλει; of what use will it be to the state? so that it is really a dat. commodi, Dem. In these cases ἐσσι and ἦν sometimes stand with a plur. Hes. Th. 321, Matth. Gr. Gr. § 303.—5. Hesiod uses also the gen. for this dat.—V. Hom. none paraphrases the perf. by the perf. part. and εἰμί, τετληότες εἰμὲν, or τετλήκαμεν, Il. 5, 873: in Att. this more freq.: even εἰμί ὦν occurs, Joisson. Philostr. Her. p. 522, 660.—VI. the neut. part. c. artic. denotes the real nature or truth of a thing, hence ἔδ' οὐτα, existing things, the universe: ἔδ' οὐτα ἐστὶν ἀρετή, to speak what is, e. the truth, Xen.; τῷ ὄντι, indeed, truth, really, so adv., ὄντως, opp. τὸ δοκῶν: but κατὰ τὸ ὄν, in very truth.—2. τῷ ὄντι and ὄντως in app. giving some remark to a particular case, 23 τῷ ὄντι κλανισγέλως ἔσται,

Xen. Hell. 7, 2, 9 (from Il. 6, 484), cf. Stallb. Plat. Phaed. 66 D.—VII. with a relat. ἐστὶν ὃς, εἰσὶν οἱ, Lat. est or sunt qui, some one, some, many: ἐστὶν or ἐσθ' ὅτε, Lat. est quum, at times, sometimes: ἐσθ' ὅπῃ or ὅπου, Lat. est ubi, somewhere, somehow: ἐστὶν ὅπως, in some way: οὐκ ἐστὶν ὅπως οὐ..., it cannot be but that..., it cannot but be, i. e. necessarily, Ar. Pac. 188. Also ἐστὶν οἱ or οἵτινες occurs through all its cases and genders in the middle, as well as at the beginning of a sentence, e. g. Thuc. 2, 67, εἰσὶν ἄλλοι εἰσὶν, etc., Ar. Eq. 333: v. Blomf. Aesch. Ag. 66.—VIII. freq. c. praepos., esp. ἐν, denoting a state, esp. a passive state, ἐν νόσῳ, ἐν ᾧδῶν εἶναι: so ἐν στόματι, ἐν λόγῳς εἶναι, Lat. in ore hominum esse, to be famous, ἐν τέχνῃ, ἐν Μουσαῖς εἶναι, to be occupied with, given to a thing, also with sundry other prepositions, to be on one's side or of his party, assist, support or favour one, etc.: εἶναι εἰς τόπον, cf. εἰς.—IX. freq. left out, esp. in 3 pers. sing. or plur. pres., e. g. Il. 3, 391, 3 subj., 14, 376, 3 imperat., Il. 13, 95.—X. εἶναι oft. seems redundant, e. g. τὸ νῦν εἶναι, τὸ σήμερον, τὸ σὺμπαν εἶναι, Hdt. 7, 143, ἐκὼν εἶναι, Valck. Hdt. 7, 164, esp. in negat. sentences, e. g. Plat. Phaed. 61 C.—2. esp. after λέγω, ὀνομάζω, etc., as, ὀνομαζόμενος Ὑπερόχην εἶναι, Hdt. 4, 33, cf. ὀνομάζω. The impf. ἦν with ἄρα often has a pres. signif.; Valck. Hipp. 360, Heind. Plat. Phaed. 66 B. This appears esp. c. negat.: also simply τοῦτ' ἦν; for ἐστὶ, Ar. Ach. 157, Plat. Crat. 387 C, cf. Matth. Gramm. § 405, 3. (εἰμί is in Dor. ἐμ-μῖ, of which we have a part. εἰς, ἐν-τος. In the kindred languages this verb is strictly alike; Greek εἶμι, εἰς or ἐσσι, ἐστὶ, Dor. 3 pl. ἐντι; Lat. sum, es, est., s-unt: Sanscr. asmi, asi, asti., santi, and so forth, v. Pott Etym. Forsch. I, p. 273.)

Εἰμι, from root *IΩ, to go, subj. εἰμι, opt. ἰοῦμι and ἰοῖην, Xen., imperat. ἰθι, ιτω, etc., also εἰ, but only in imperat. εἴε, etc., inf. ἵεναι, part. ἰών, ἰούσα, ἰόν: besides the pres. it has only imperf. ἦεν, Ep. and Ion. ἦτα, Att. ἦα, and from mid. a pres. ἵεμαι, imperf. ἵεμην, together with the verb. adjs. ἱτός, ἱτέος, and ἱτητός, ἱτητέος: for the formation, v. the grammars. The forms of mid. are indeed rejected by some critics, as Elmsl. Soph. O. T. 1242, and L. Dind. Eur. Suppl. 699, who write ἵεμαι, ἵενται, etc.; but cf. Schäf. Plut. 4, p. 326. Irreg. Homer. forms: εἰσθα 2 sing. pres. for εἰς, Il. 10, 450, Od. 19, 69, inf. ἵμεν, more rarely ἵμεναι, for ἵεναι, for which Hes. Op. 351 perh. had εἵναι, though Buttm. l. c. Ann. 28, disputes this; 3 sing. opt. εἴη for ἰοι, Il. 24, 139, Od. 14, 496. Imperf. from Ion. ἦια 3 sing. ἦεν, ἦie, contr. ἦε, Il., 1 plur. ἦμεν, Od.; 3 plur. ἦιον, Od.; besides 3 sing. ἵεν, ἵε, 3 dual ἵτην, 3 plur. ἵσαν, which impf. forms have also an aor. signif. Lastly Hom. has an Ep. fut. εἰσμοι, in signif. to hasten, and from an aor. mid. εἰσάμην, the 3 sing. εἰσάτο, εἰσάτο, 3 dual εἰσάσθην, Il. 15, 544. The 3 plur. pres. ἰσι or εἰσι, for ἱασι, is only in Theogn. 716.

To go, to come, also modified acc. to context, as for ἀπειμι, to go away, πάλιν εἰμι, to go back, and in case of greater distances, to wander or travel, freq. in Hom., and Att.: oft. with collat. notion of hostility, to fall upon any one,

usu. with ἄντα, πρὸς, ἐπὶ, Hom.; also εἶναι τινὶ εἰς or πρὸς ἄνδρα, Valck. Ad. p. 300 C.; so εἶναι τινὶ διὰ φιλίας, δὲ ἐχθρας, διὰ πολέμου, etc., to live in friendship or enmity with any one: followed by acc. only in such phrases as ὁδὸν εἶναι, to go a road, Od. 10, 103: by gen. in such as ἰὼν πεδίῳ, going across the plain, Il. 5, 597; χροὸς εἰσατο, it went through the skin, Il. 13, 191: c. inf. fut. ἐε. σάσθην σὺλήσειν, they went to plunder, Il. 15, 544; so c. inf. aor., Od. 14, 496, and Att. c. part., ἦε ἀνέων, he began to praise, Hdt. 1, 122 (where nothing is to be altered); ἦια λέξων, I was going to tell, Hdt. 4, 82; and so, ἰτω θύσαν, Plat. Legg. 909 D. like French aller with infin. On the Homer. βῆ δ' ἵμεν, etc., v. sub βαίνο. It was used not only of walking or running, but also—1. of going in a ship, esp. ἐπὶ νηὸς εἶναι, oft. in Od.—2. of the flight of birds, Od. 22, 304, of flies, Il. 2, 87.—3. of the motion of things, e. g. πέλκεν εἰσι διὰ δουρός, the axe goes, cuts through the beam, Il. 3, 61; of clouds or vapour, Il. 4, 278; of the stars, Il. 22, 317; and even of abstract notions, ἔτος εἰσι, the year will pass or close, Od. 2, 89, cf. 106, sq.; φύσας εἰσι, the report goes, 23, 362. In Att. freq. in abstract signif., εἶναι εἰς ταῦτόν, to come together, agree: εἶναι εἰς λόγους, to come to conference: also εἶναι ἐπὶ τι, or εἰς τι: imp. ἰθι δὴ, go then: usu. well then! good! On the pres. εἰμι it must be remarked, that Hom. often has it as a real pres., though even he uses it also as fut.: but that in Ion prose and in Att. it is almost always a true fut., I shall go, shall come, and only in later writers, as Pausan. and Plut., returns to a pres. signif.; though strictly this only holds of the indic with the inf., and part.: the Att. use it more freq. than ἐλθέσθαι and πορεύσθαι, Valck. Hipp. 1065. For single examples of εἰμι as a real pres. in the best Att., v. Herm. Opusc. 2, 326. [The orig. verb was *εἰω, *ιω, cf. Lat. eo, ire, Sanscr. i to go, etc., Pott, Etym. Forsch. I, 202] [i, but sometimes i in Hom., in Ep. σοῖοι ἵμεν for ἵωμεν, when it begins a verse, and always in part. pres. mid. ἵμενος metri grat.; but Wolf always writes ἵεμενος from ἵημι.]

Εἰν, poet. esp. Ep. for ἐν, in, Hom. In Trag. usu. admitted only in Lyr passages, Erf. Soph. Aj. 608; but εἰν Αἰδὸν seems genuine in Iambics, Ant. 1241, perh. from the Homer. εἰν Ἀἰδῶ: εἰν— is also found in compds., e. g. εἰνάλιος, εἰνόδιος: more rarely εἰνί. Cf. ἐε, εἰς.

Εἰνέτις, ἐς, (ἐννέα, ἑτος) of nine years, nine years old: in Hom. only in neut. εἰνέτης as adv. nine years long. Hence

Εἰνέτιζομαι, poet. for ἐνναετίζομαι.

Εἶναι, inf. from εἰμί, to be.—II. for εἶναι, inf. from εἰμι, to go, Hes. Op. 351, but this dub.

Εἶναι, inf. aor. 2. act. from ἵημι, to send.

Εἰνάκις, adv. poet. for ἐννάκις, nine times, Od. 14, 230.

Εἰνὰκιςχιλίῳ, ὧν, (εἰνάκις, χίλιοι) nine thousand, Hdt. 3, 95, etc.

Εἰνακόσιοι, αἱ, a, poet. and Ion for ἐννακ., Hdt. 2, 13.

Εὐνάλιδον, ἦ, ὦν, roaming in the sea, Arat. for ἐν ἁλὶ δυνεῖον.

Εὐνάλιος, ἦ, ὦν, poet. for ἐνάλιος Od.

Ἐπιλιφοῖτος, ον, (ἐν ἅλῃ φοιτῶν) *underlying, moving in the sea, of nets*, Anth.

Ἐλινύχες, asadv., (ἐννέα, νύξ) *nine nights long*, Il. 9, 470, like ἐλινάετε. [ᾶ] Ἐλινάπχης, οὔ, poet. for ἐννέαπχης. Ἐλινάς, ἄδος, η, poet. for ἐννέας, Hes. Op. 808.

Ἐλινάτερες, αἱ, *brothers' wives*, or *wives of brothers-in-law, sisters-in-law*, Il. 6, 378, etc. (never in Od.): hence *lat. janitrix*, Scalig. Catull. 67, 3: no sing. ἐλινάτειρ is found. The corresponding masc. is ἄελιοι; but in an Epitaph, ap. Orell. Inscr. Lat. 2, p. 421, ἡνάτερ, ὁ, is the husband of the deceased's sister.

†Ἐλινάτια, ας, Ep. ἡ, ης, ἡ, ep. of Ithytia, from Ἐλινάτος, a city of Crete, Call. Fr. 168.

Ἐλινάτος, η, ον, poet. for ἐννάτος, *the ninth*, Il., and Hdt.

Ἐλινάφωσσαν, ον, gen. ὠνος, (ἐννέα, φῶσσαν) *with nine sails*, Lyc.

Ἐλινεκα, poet. esp. Ep. for ἐνεκα, *on account, because of*, first in Hom.: Dawes rejected ἐνεκα in Att. Poets, always substituting οὐνεκα (q. v.), but Ahlwardt (Beytr. II. zu Schneiders Wörterb. 1813) has vindicated it; and ἐνεκα is sometimes used, even in Att. prose, as in Bekker's Plat., cf. Wolf Dem. 499, 22. But ἐνεκεν only occurs in poets (first in Pind.), and in Ion. prose, as Hdt. 1, 2.

†Ἐλνέτης, ες, = ἐλαιετής, dub. I. Call. Dian. 14, 43.

Ἐλνί, Ep. for ἐν, in, Hom.

Ἐλνόςιος, α Ep. η, ον, poet. for ἐνός, Il. 16, 260, Aesch. Pr. 487.

Ἐλνόςφυλλος, ον, (ἐννοσι, φύλλον) *stalking foliage, quivering with leaves; hence woody*, Hom. epith. of mountains, Il. 2, 632, 757, etc.

Ἐλνυμι, Il. 23, 135, cf. Butt. Ausf. G. 108, Anm. 12, v. subκαταέννυμι.

Ἐλῆσαι, σ. plur. Boeot. and Att. for εἰσάσαι, v. εἰσάκα.

Ἐλῆσσκε, Ion. lengthd. aor. from εἰ-
-ω, Hom.

Ἐλῆς, εως, ἡ, (εἰλω) *a yielding, giving way*, Plut.

Ἐλο, Ep. gen. for ἐο, οὔ, of him, of her, Il.: ἀπό εἰο from himself, Od. 22, 19.

Ἐλινεύια, nom. pl. part. fem. Ep. of εἰωκα for εἰωκ., Il. 18, 418.

Ἐλω, old Ep. adv. for ἔως, Hom., v. Herm. Elem. Metr. 1, 10, 19. Butt. Ausf. Gr. § 116, Anm. 16, thinks that ἐλως was the proper form, whence Ion. and Att. ἔως, also εἰως.

Ἐλ οὔ, v. sub εἰ μὴ.

Ἐλπα, aor. I for the usu. εἶπον, *I said*, freq. in Hom., and Ion., mostly used in 2 imperat. εἰπὼν or εἶπον, 3 imperat. εἴπα, ω, part. εἴπας, v. εἶπον.

Ἐλπεμεν, ἑ. p. for εἶπεν, Hom.

Ἐλπερ, if at all events, if indeed, v. Herm. Vig. n. 310: freq. in Hom. c. ind., oft. with a word between: he also has εἶπερ τε, εἰπερ γάρ τε, εἶπερ γάρ γε, εἶπερ γάρ τέ γε, εἶπερ τε, c. subj., much more rarely c. optat. Ἐλπερ is also used like καί, even if, Od. 1, 167: so too, εἶπερ καὶ Od., 9, 35, εἶπερ τε, Pl. 10, 225. In Att. εἶπερ and εἶπερ ὅρα instead of a full clause, if so then, Händ. Plzt. Parmen. 150 B.

†Ἐλπίσκοον lengthd. poet. aor. for εἰ-
-πον.

Ἐλ ποθεν, if from any place, Hom.: also written ἐλποθεν, as Od. 1, 115

Ἐλ ποθί, if, whether any where. Od. 2, 96; 17, 19f.

Ἐλπον, *I spoke, I said*, an act. from ὁρ. ἑ. Π. II (which appears in ἔπα-
-ος) or which ὁρμί is used as pres. πω-

perat. εἰπέ, part. εἰπών, inf. εἶπεν. Besides we have an aor. I εἶπα, imperat. εἰπὼν, Böckh Pind. O. 6, 92 (156); yet the accent εἶπον seems better, Stallb. Plat. Meno 71 D, Meineke Theocr. 14, 11. This form of the aor. is esp. Homer. and Ion., but also freq. in Att., esp. in the forms εἴπατε and εἰπάτω: εἰπέ, like ἄγε, occurs also for εἴπατε before a plur., esp. freq. in Ar., v. Ach. 328, and so in Dem. 43, 7. In compos. also a mid. form appears, as ἀπειπασθαι in Hdt. The fut. and perf. are supplied by ἐρέω ἐρῶ, εἴρηκα. Cf. also ἐνέπω, ἐνέπω. The aor. is sometimes used absol., sometimes c. acc., e. g. εἶπος εἶπεν, μῦθον, θεοπρόπιον, ὄνομα εἶπειν, etc., Hom.: ὡς ἔπος εἶπεν, so to speak, for instance, Att.: c. acc., εἶπεν τινα, to declare, tell or proclaim of one, Pind. O. 14, 32.

†Ἐλπον, imperf. of ἔπω in compos. Hom.

†Ἐλπος, ὁ, = ἵπος, a mouse-trap, Call.

Ἐλποτε, if ever, if at all, Il. 1, 39, strengthd. εἴποτε ὅη, Il. 1, 503: esp. used in asking a favour of any one, to call something to his mind.—II. Indirect, if or whether ever, c. optat., Il. 2, 97.—III. peculi. Homer. phrase, εἴποτ' ἔην γε, to express painful recollection of what was, but is no more, e. g. Il. 3, 180, δαῖρη αὐτ' ἐμὸς ἔσκε κνυπόπιδος, εἴποτ' ἔην γε. Even the ancients differed in the meaning of this phrase: Wolf takes it as a wish, *would he were yet so!* Herm. Vig. Append. XI. explains it, *if he ever was, which he is now no more*: cf. Il. 11, 762; 24, 426, Od. 15, 268; 10, 315; 24, 289.

Ἐἴ που, if any where, if at all, oft. in Hom.: also εἴ τι που, εἴ που γε, εἴ μή που τι, εἴ ὅη που. Ellipt. εἴ τί που ἔστιν, if it is any way possible, Od. 4, 193.

†Ἐλπωμι Ep. for εἶπω, subj. from εἶ-
-πον, Od. 22, 392.

Ἐἴ πως, if at all, if by any means, Hom.

Ἐἶρα, ας, ἡ, Ira, a mountain and city of Messenia, Paus.

Ἐραιοφύτης, ον, ὁ, epith. of Bacchus, H. Hom. Bacch., cf. Welcher Nachtr. z. Trilogie, p. 187, 195.

Ἐργαθεῖν, aor. form from εἶργω, ἔργω, Hom., v. Ellendt Lex. Soph. voc. εἰκαθεῖν.

†Ἐργασμαι, perf. from ἐργάζομαι.

Ἐργμός, Att. εἰργμός, οὔ, ὁ, (εἶργω) *a shuffling up or in*, Plut.—II. a cage, prison, Plat. Rep. 495 D: a fetter, bond, Iamb.

Ἐργμοφύλας, ἄκος, ὁ, ἡ, (εἶργμός, φύλας) *a jailer*, Xen. Hell. 5, 4, 8. [ῶ]

Ἐργνῦμι and εἰργνύω, more rarely c. spir. leni.= εἶργω, to shut in or up, the former in Od. 10, 238, in Ep. form ἔργνυν, the latter in Andoc. 32, 36.

ἘΡΓΩ or εἶργω, Att. for the earlier form ἔργω, q. v.

Ἐρέαται, Ion. 3 pl. perf. pass. from ἐρέω, for εἰρηνται.

Ἐρερος, ον, ὁ, bondage, slavery, only in Od. 8, 529, prob. from εἶρω to tie together, bind; as perh. servus from sero, from the same root.

Ἐρεσία, ας, ἡ, (ἐρέσω) *a roving*, Od.; εἰρεσίην ποιεῖσθαι, to row, Ap. Rh.—2. hence in genl. any violent motion, e. g. γλώσσης, Dionys. ap. Ath. 669 A: esp. of intermitting motion, throbbing, μαστῶν Eur. Tro. 570.—II. later also a complement, crew of rowers, Lat. remigium, as perh. in the phrase συνάγειν τὴν εἰρεσίαν, to keep them together, make them keep time, Thuc.

7, 14: *rowing-enchies*, in pl., P. 15b. 1, 21, 2.—2. *a boat song, to which the rowers keep time*, Plut.—III. Philo seems to use it for an oar.

†Ἐρεσία, ὠν, αἱ, Iresiae, a city of Thessaly Hestiaetis, H. Hom. Apoll. 32.

Ἐρεσιάνω, ης, ἡ, (εἶρος) *a harvest wreath of olive or bay wound round with wool and adorned with fruits borne about by singing boys at the Πυανέριον and Θαργῆλια*, while offerings were made to Helios and the Hours: it was afterwards hung up at the house-door. The song was likewise called Eiresione, which became the general name for all begging songs, such as Epigr. Hom. 15, v. II gen Opusc. Philol. 1, p. 129, sq., Plut. Thes. 21, Schol. Ar. Plut. 1055.—II the staff of Athenian heralds wound round with wool, elsewhere. κηρύκεον.—III. a crown hung up in honor of the dead, Alciph. 3, 37.

†Ἐρέτρια, ἡ, = Ἐρέτρια, Il. 2, 537.

†Ἐρεῦσαι, v. sq.

Ἐρέω, Ion. for ἐρέω, to say, only found in part. fem. pres. Ep. εἰρεῦσαι, Hes. Th. 38, and fut. mid. εἰρήσεται in pass. signf., Soph. Phil. 1276, cf. ἐρέω.

Ἐῖρη, ης, ἡ, a place of assembly, as *assembly*,=the usu. ἀγορά, gen. plur. εἰράων Il. 18, 531, and dat. εἰραῖς, Hes. Th. 804, probab. from εἶρω to say but the word is dub., ἰράων being a v. l. in Hom., and εἰρέας in Hes.

†Ἐῖρηκα v. sub ἐρέω.

Ἐῖρην, ενος, ὁ, a Laced. youth from his 20th year, when he was entitled to speak in the assembly, (so prob. from εἶρω, ἐρέω, to say), and to lead an army, like Att. ἐφηβος; from the 18th to 20th year they were called μελλείρενες, v. μελλείρην: Hdt. 9, 85 calls them ἱρένες, though the reading is dub., cf. Müll. Dor. 4, 5, § 2. n.

Ἐῖρηναῖος, αἰα, αἰων, (εἰρήνη) *peaceful*, εἰρηναῖον εἶναι τι, to live peacefully with any one, Hdt. 2, 68, Thuc. 1, 29: τὰ εἰρηναῖα, the fruits of peace Hdt. 6, 56. Adv. -ως, Hdt. 3, 145.

†Ἐῖρηναῖος, ον, ὁ, Irenaeus, an epigrammatic poet of the Anthology.

Ἐῖρηνάχης, ον, ὁ, (εἰρήνη, ἀρχή) *a justice of the peace*. Hence

Ἐῖρηναρχικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to an εἰρηνάχης.

Ἐῖρηνοῖον, ον, τό, a temple of peace.

Ἐῖρηνεσις, εως, ἡ, a making of peace, Iamb.: from

Ἐῖρηνεω, (εἰρήνη) to bring to peace, reconcile, Dio C.—II. intrans. to keep peace, live peaceably, Plat. Theaet. 180 B: πρὸς τινα, Diod.; μετὰ τινας N. T.: also as mid. in this signf. Polyb.

Ἐῖρηνέω, ὦ, = εἰρηνέω I., Diog. L.

Ἐῖρήνη, ης, ἡ, peace, time of peace, Hom. εἰρ. γίνεται, peace is made, Hdt. 1, 74: opp. to ἐκέρηνη ποιεῖσθαι, Aeschin. 38, 12, κατερῆνησθαι or πράττειν, Andoc. 24, 26; 25, 30, δια πράττεσθαι, Xen. Hell. 6, 3, 4, to make conclude, negotiate peace: εἰρήνης δέσθαι, to sue for peace, Xen. Hell. 2, 13; δέχεσθαι to accept it, oft. in Xen. εἰρήνην ποιεῖν τι καὶ τινί, to make peace between two, Id. Cyr. 3, 2, 12, εἰρήνην ἄγειν, to keep peace, be at peace with one, τινί Ar. Av. 386, πρὸς τινα Plat. Rep. 465 B; but εἰρ. ἔχειν τι to enjoy peace, v. Xen. An. 2, 6, 6: πολὺ ἡ εἰρήνη, profound peace: metaph. rest, repose, also calmness of mind. As a wish of happiness, used in salutations, N. T. Luc. 10, 5, etc.—II. Irène, the goddess of peace, daughter of Jupiter and Themis, Hes. Th. 902

worshipped at Athens from 449, B. C., Plut. Cim. 13.—2. also a fem. pr. n., Ath. 576 E. (Prob. from εἰρω, to bind, join; though the notion of speech, peaceful converse, is not inadmissible.) Hence

Εἰρηνικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to, concerning peace, λόγος, Isocr.: peaceful, peaceable, Plat., Xen., etc. Adv. -κῶς.

†Εἰρηνή, ἴδος, ἡ, Irēnis, a fem. pr. n., Lycurg.

Εἰρηνοδαί, ὄν, οἱ, (εἰρήνη, δίκη) the Roman Fetiales, Dion. H. [I]

Εἰρηνοποιέω, ὦ, to make peace, LXX., hence

Εἰρηνοποιήσις, εὖς, ἡ, a peace-making, Clem. Al.

Εἰρηνοφύλας, ὄν, (εἰρήνη, ποιέω) making peace: ὁ εἰρ. a peace-maker, Xen. Hell. 6, 3, 4.—II.—εἰρηνοφύλας.

Εἰρηνοφυλάκειω, ὦ, to be a guardian of peace, Philo: from

Εἰρηνοφύλαξ, ἴκος, ὁ, ἡ, (εἰρήνη, φύλαξ) a guardian of peace, Xen. Vect. 5, 1.—II.—the Roman fetiales, Plut., cf. εἰρηνοδίκαι. [v]

Εἰρήνεος, ὄν, Ion. for ἑρεοῦς, woolen, of wool, Hdt.: from

Εἰρην, ὄν, τό, Ep. and Ion. for ἑρην, εἰρος, wool, Hom., usu. in plur.; so too Hdt. 3, 106.

Εἰρῆς, ἴδος, ἡ, worse form for ἱρῆς.

Εἰρτέον, verb. adj. from εἰρω, one must prevent, Soph. Aj. 1250.

Εἰρκτή, ἡς, ἡ, Ion. ἐρκτή, (εἰρω) a shut place, inclosure, prison, Hdt. 4, 146, 148, Thuc. 1, 131. Hence

†Εἰρκτή, ἡς, ἡ, Hircite, (a fastness) a fortified place in Sicily, Polyb. 1, 56.

—2. in pl. Εἰρκταί, αἱ, (the fastnesses) a spot near Argos, Xen. Hell. 4, 7, 7.

Εἰρηνοφυλάκειω, ὦ, to be a jailer, Philo: from

Εἰρηνοφύλαξ, ἴκος, ὁ, ἡ, (εἰρκτή, φύλαξ) a jailer, turnkey, Philo. [v]

Εἰρμός, ὄν, ὁ, (εἰρω) a train, series, Plut.: like series from sero.

Εἰροκόμος, ὄν, (εἰρος, κομέω) dressing wool, spinning: ἡ εἰρ., a wool-dresser, Il. 3, 387.

Εἰρομαι, Ion. for ἔρομαι, to ask, Hom., and Hdt., cf. εἰρω to say.

Εἰροπόκος, ὄν, (εἰρος, πόκος) wool-fleece, woolly, ὤς, Hom.: and

Εἰροπόνος, ὄν, (εἰρος, πονέω) working in wool.

Εἰρος, τό, wool, Od.: cf. ἔρος, ἔριον, ἔριον, ἑρέα.

†Εἰρος, ὄν, ὁ, Irus, a mountain in India, Arr. Ind. 21, 9.

Εἰροχάρης, ἔς, (εἰρος, χαίρω) delighting in wool, Anth.

Εἰρωαταί, Ion. 3 pl. perf. pass. from ἔρομαι for εἰρυνται, Hom.

Εἰρύνμεναι [v], poet. inf. pres. for ἔρυν: but εἰρύνμεναι nom. plur. fem. part. perf. from εἰρύνω.

Εἰρύνω, v. εἰρύνω.

Εἰρύνσιμον, τό, poet. esp. Ep. for ἔρυσμον.

Εἰρύνω, εἰρύνωμαι, poet. for ἔρυνω, ἔρυνωμαι, q. v., Hom.

Εἰρῶ, q. v. εἰρα and ἔρσα: perf. act. in comp. only εἰρκα (e.g. διεἰρκα): pass. perf. part. ἐρμένος, Ep. ἐρμένος, Lat. SERO, to tie, join, fasten together in rows, string, σπιδάνους εἰρ., Lat. coronas nectere, Pind. N. 7, 113, but rare in Act.; cf. however, διεἰρῶ, ἐξείρῶ. Hom. has only part. perf. pass. Ep. ἡλέκτοισιν ἐρμένος, bound, set with pieces of electron, of a golden necklace, Od. 18, 296, and in same phrase 3 sing. plupf. pass. μετὰ δ' ἡλέκτροισιν ἔρτο, Od. 15, 460, ubi al. ἔρπητον from εἰρω. In Pass. also, εἰρομένη λέξις, a continuous, running style, Ar. Rhet. 3, 9.

Εἰρῶ, to say, speak, talk, tell: the pres. used only in first pers., in Od. 2, 162, 13, 7, and in some imitators. Of mid. in act. signif. is found the impf. εἰρῶντο and εἰρόντο, Il. 1, 513, Od. 11, 542. In Ion. the mid. has the signif. to cause to be told to one, i. e. to ask: cf. ἐπειρόμαι. (Some hold this εἰρω to be the same word with foreg. Plato Crat. 398 D. says, τὸ εἰρῶν λέγειν ἐστὶ, cf. Lat. sero, sermo, sermonem nectere: but this rare form must, with Schneider, be referred to Att. ἐρῶ (ἐρέω), which indeed is strictly a fut. from it: and under this word see the remaining tenses, as fut. pass. εἰρήσονται, pf. εἰρημαί, etc.)

Εἰρῶν, ὄν, ὁ, a dissembler, one who says less than he thinks, opp. to ἀλήθης by Arist. Eth. N., to αἰθέκαστος by Philen. p. 392, who calls the fox εἰρῶν. Hence

Εἰρωνεία, ας, ἡ, dissimulation, esp. an ignorance purposely affected to provoke or confound an antagonist, irony, used esp. by Socrates against the Sophists, Plat. Rep. 337 A, cf. Arist. Eth. N. 4, 7: in rhet. the figure of speech called irony.—II. any assumed appearance, esp. a pretext, when a person at first appears willing, but then draws back, Dem. 42, 7.

†Εἰρωνέωμαι, ατος, τό, an ironical expression, ironical language, Max. Tyr. From

Εἰρωνέομαι, dep. to dissemble, esp. to feign ignorance, so as to tease or confound, Plat. Apol. 38 A. Hence

Εἰρωνεύτης, ὄν, ὁ,=εἰρων, Timon ap. Diog. L. 2, 19.

Εἰρωνευτικός, ἡ, ὄν,=εἰρωνικός.

Εἰρωνίζω,=εἰρωνέομαι, Philostr. Εἰρωνικός, ἡ, ὄν, (εἰρων) dissembling, putting on a feigned ignorance, Plat. Soph. 268 A: τὸ εἰρ.=εἰρωνεία, Id. Legg. 908 E. Adv. -κῶς, Id. Symp. 218 D, etc.

Εἰρωτάω, also εἰρωτέω, Ep. and Ion. for ἐρωτάω, Od.

Εἰς, PREP. C. ACC. ONLY, also ἐς: the former is the usu. form in prose, ἐς being used regul. only when the verse requires a short syll., so that it is to. εἰς, inversely as ἐν to εἰν: however ἐς is found in the best prose, and so usu. in Ion., and old Att. Radic. signif.: direction towards, motion to, on or into.—I. OF PLACE, the oldest and most freq. usage, though not only of lands, cities, etc., but also of persons, εἰς ἡμᾶς, εἰς Ἀχιλλῆα, εἰς Ἀγαμέμνονα, etc., v. Spitzn. Exc. xxxv. ad Il.: from Hom. downwds. with adv. being implying motion or direction, Schaf. Greg. p. 46, and so with verbs of looking, as oft. in Hom., εἰς ὅπα ιδέσθαι, to look in the face, so εἰς ὁπαλάμους, Il. 24, 204; εἰς ὅπα εἰκεν, he is like in face, where ἰδόντι may be supplied: but εἰς ὁπαλάμους ἔλθειν τι, to come before another's eyes: more rare after a subst. as ὁδὸς ἐς λαοῖον, Od. 22, 128, for which the genit. is more usu., Kühner Gr. Gr. § 522, Anm. 4. In Hom. εἰς never got the notion of hostile direction, Lat. contra, adversus,—πρός, which it prob. has in Att., Valck. Phoen. 79.—2. in pregnant usage, joined with verbs which express rest in a place, when a previous motion to or into it is implied, e. g. ἐς μέγαρον κατέθηκε, he put it in the house, i. e. he brought it to the house, and put it there, Od. 20, 96; ἐς θρόνους ἔκοντο, they sat down upon the seats, Od. 4, 51: ἐσάνη λῖς εἰς ὁδόν, the lion appeared in the path, Il. 15, 376, cf. Herm. Soph. Aj. 80: so too in Att.

and prose phrases, εἶναι οὐ γίγνεσθαι ἐς τόπον, Hdt. 1, 21; 5, 38; also παρῆναι εἰς τόπον, ἀφικνεῖσθαι εἰς πόλιν, στήναι εἰς τὸ μέσον, etc. For the reverse usage of ἐν with verbs of motion, cf. ἐν I. 10.—3. with verbs of saying or speaking, εἰς relates to the persons to, before, or among whom one speaks, λόγους ποιείσθαι εἰς τὸν δῆμον, to speak to or before the people.—4. ellipt. c. gen., in such phrases αἱ εἰς Ἀἶδαο (δόμον), Att. εἰς Ἀΐδου (in full in Hom. εἰς Ἀΐδαο δόμον), ἐς Ἀθηναίης (ἑρῶν) to the temple of Minerva, ἐς Πριάμοιο (οἶκος) etc.; so freq. in prose, εἰς Διμήτρος, εἰς Διονύσου, εἰς φιλοσόφου, εἰς διδασκάλου φοιτῶν, to go to the philosopher's, to the teacher's, Lat. ad Apollinis, Castoris, Opis, sub. aedem.—II. of TIME, only in particular phrases,—1. until, ἐς ἥν ἐξήλουν καταδύντα, Hom. εἰς ὅτε, till the time when. . . till, Od. 2, 99; so too εἰς πότε; until when? how long? Soph. Aj. 1185; ἐς ἥμιος, till then, meanwhile, Od. 7, 318; ἐς τί; like εἰς πότε; Il. 5, 465; ἐς ὅ, until, also ἐς οὐ, Hdt. 1, 67; 3, 31, etc.: ἐς ἐμέ, up to my time, Id. 1, 92: cf. τε.—2. to determine a period, for, esp. εἰς ἐνιαυτὸν, for a year, i. e. a whole year, Il. 19, 32, Od. 4, 495, within the year, Od. 4, 86; also εἰς ὥρας, Od. 9, 133, ἐς θέρος, ἐς ὅπῳ, Id. 14, 384, for the summer, etc., i. e. throughout it: but also till summer: ἐς αἶριον, Od. 7, 317; ἐς τερ ὀπίσσω, for the future, Od. 20, 199; εἰς αἰῶ, for ever: εἰς ἡμᾶς, up to our time: εἰς τοῦτον τὸν χρόνον, about this time: εἰς τρίτην ἡμέραν, to the third day, i. e. in three days or on the third day.—III. OF AN END OR PURPOSE, εἰπεῖν εἰς ἀγαθόν to speak for good, i. e. with a good object, Il. 9, 102; also πείσεται εἰς ἀγαθόν, he will obey for his good, Il. 11, 789; εἰς ἀγαθὸν μυθεῖσθαι, Il. 23, 305, so too ἐς πόλεμον θυρήσομαι, I will arm me for war, Il. 8, 376; ἐς φόβον, to cause fear, Il. 15, 310. It is also used in N. T. to express the point arrived at, the consequence of any thing, without notion of purpose, εἰς τὸ εἶναι αὐτοὺς ἀναπολογητούς, Rom. 1, 20, etc.—IV. WITH NUMERALS: ἐξ ἡμῶν βουλευέμεν, to resolve one way, or in unison, to come to the same determination, Il. 2, 379, so also Att., εἰς ἐν ἔρχεσθαι, to agree together, εἰς μίαν, εἰς ταῦτον ἔρχεσθαι or ἔκειν Valck. Hipp. 273, Wolf Dem. 460: 15: and with plurals, up to, εἰς μυρίους, as many as ten thousand: εἰς ἀριθμὸν also is added pleon., Bast Ep. Cr. p. 283, App. p. 50: also distributively, εἰς ἑκάστον, the hundred, each hundred: εἰς δύο, two deep.—2. also of round numbers, about, at most, and so rather less than more, Blomf. Aesch. Pers. 345, Xen. An. 1, 1, 10.—V. in genl. to express REFERENCE OF RELATION, ἐς ὅ, in regard to which, i. e. wherefore, Hdt. 1, 115; εἰς μὲν ταῦτα as to this, Lat. quod attinet. . . Heind. Plat. Lys. 210 B, cf. Wytt. ad Jul. p. 170; εἰς καλόν, like ἐν καλῷ, suitably, seasonably, Lat. opportune, Heind. Plat. Phaed. 76 E: but εἰς κάλλος ζῆν, to live for show or form, Xen. Cyr. 8, 1, 83; εἰς τί; for what? why? εἰς πάντα, in every respect: hence periph. for adv., ἐς χάρος for γαγῶς, Ar. Ach. 686, εἰς εὐτέλειαν, Ar. Av. 805, cf. Matth. Gr. Gr. § 578, d.

B. POSITION. Εἰς is sometimes parted from its acc. by several words εἰς ὠμοστέρω Διομήδεος ἄρματα βῆ τῆρ, Il. 8, 115; the most remarkable

instance s Solon Fr. 18: seldom (only in Ep.) put after its case, Il. 15, 59, Od. 3, 137: the notion is redoubled in *εις ἄλαδ* Od. 10, 351. If *εις* is expressed in the first clause, it may be either repeated or omitted in the second, Schäf. Soph. O. C. 749.—II. *εις* is strictly opp. to *ἐκ*: hence such phrases as *ἐκ νεότητος ἐξ γῆρας* Il. 14, 66, *ἐκ πόδας ἐκ κεφαλῆς, ἐξ σφύρον ἐκ πτέρων* from head to foot, top to toe, Il. 22, 397, 23, 169; *ἐκ πάντων ἐξ σκοπῆν* Il. 20, 137, *ἐξ μυχὸν ἐξ οὐδοῦ* Od. 7, 87, *εις ἔτος ἐξ ἑτέρος*, from year to year, Theocr. 18, 15.—Midway between them stands *ἐν*, whence prob. comes *ἐνς, εἰς*. Cf. *ὧς* as prep. C. In Hom. *ἐς* is used as adv., therefore, *therefor*, Il. 1, 142, though acc. *αὐτῆν σκ. νῆα* may be supplied from context.

D. In compos. *εις* retains its chief signif. into, Od. 6, 91, and is usu. construed with accus.

Εἰς, μία, ἓν, γεν. ἐνός, μιᾶς, ἐνός, (the root being 'EN', which appears in Lat. UNUS, Engl. ONE, etc.): the fem. *μία* points to a second root, which appears in Hom. also without the init. *μ*, in the Ep. masc. *ῥος, ἑμ, ἱα*, cf. Pott Etym. Forsch. 1, 223: they are perh. united by *οἶος, οἶν*, *μόνος*. Hom. strengthens it by *εις οἶος, μία οἶα* or *οἶη*, a single one, one alone, Hom.; so too *μία μούνη*, Od. 23, 227; *εις μόνος*, is also freq. in prose, Schäf. Mel. p. 19, 20: c. superl., *εις ἀριστος*, Il. 12, 243, Soph. Aj. 1340: in oppo. it is made emphatic by the art., *ὁ εἰς, ἡ μία*, Il. 20, 272, Od. 20, 110: *εις τις*, some one, Lat. unus aliquis: *εις ἕκαστος*, each one, each by himself, Lat. unusquisque: *καθ' ἑν ἕκαστον*, each singly, piece by piece. *Εἰς* is used, as in modern Greek, for the indef. article, like *τις, α, one, some* one, Lat. quidam, first in Ar. A. 1392: *εἰς μὲν... εἰς δέ, the one, the other*: also *εις, δυνέως*, Lat. unus, alter, Valck. Amm. p. 49: *εις καὶ ὁ αὐτός*, one and the same, Lat. unus et idem, Schäf. Mel. p. 54, in this case oft. c. dat.: *εις ἑνὴν*, Lat. unus omnium, Elmsl. Heracl. 8: *καθ' ἐν*, by itself alone: on *εις μίαν, εἰς ἐν*, cf. *εις IV*. Proverb., *εις ἑνὴν, οὐδεὶς ἄνθρωπος*, one or none, more commonly *ἡ τις, ἡ οὐδεὶς*, Valck. Hdt. 3, 140, in Lat. *vel duo vel nemo*, Persius, 1, 3: *ἐν ἐνί, one by one, singly, each by itself*, through all genders, C. F. Herm., Luc de Conscr. Hist. 2, p. 13: also *ἐν πρὸς ἐν*, Hdt. 4, 50, Plat. Legg. 647 B.—2, *μὰ βάλλειν*, sub. *βολῇ*, to have one throw.—II. *μία* = *πρώτη*, Lob. Aglaoph. p. 878. [*μία*, though in later lon. prose *μία* also is found.]

Εἰς, 2 sing. pres. from *εἰμί* to be.—II. 2 sing. pres. from *εἰμι* to go.

Εἰς, part. aor. 2 of *ἵμι*.

Εἶσα, I put, placed, laid, *εἶσεν ἐν λισσίοις, κατὰ κλισμούς, ἐπὶ θρόνον, ἐξ ὀφθόν, ἐξ ἀσάμνυν*, seated them, made them sit down upon.—Hom.; *εἶσ' μ' ἐπὶ βοῦδι*, placed me with the oxen, Od. 20, 210; *σκοπὸν εἶσε*, placed a spy, Il. 23, 359; *λόχον εἶσαν*, they lay an ambush, Il. 4, 392; *ὄρνυον εἶσεν ἐν Σχερίῳ*, settled them in Scheria, Od. 6, 8, cf. Il. 2, 549: imperat. *εἶσον*, Od. 7, 163, part. *ἔσας*, Od. 10, 361. Post-Hom. *εἶσας*, inf. *ἔσαι, ἔσσαι*, only in compds., e. g. *ἐφεσσαι*. Other tenses are not used by Hom., for *ἐν ἐπὶ νῆος ἔεσσαντο*, Od. 14, 295, v. *ἔβησαν*. The Att. however have only the aor. mid. *εἶσαμην*, to found, erect, in the strict mid. sense for one's self

like *ἰδῶν*, of building temples or setting up statues of deities; this occurs as early as Theogn. 12, Hdt. 1, 66. Ion. also are fut. *ἔσμαι*, Ep. *ἔσσομαι*, and perf. pass. *εἰμαι*. The other tenses are supplied from *ἰδῶν*. This defective is usu. referred to the intr. *ἔξομαι* or *ἵμαι*.

† *Εἰσαγάν*, adv. strengthd. for *ἄγαν*, Procop.

Εἰσαγγελεύς, ἔως, ὁ, (*εἰσαγγέλλω*) one who announces; esp. a sort of lord-in-waiting at the Persian court, Hdt. 3, 84, v. Philol. Mus. 1, 373, sq.—II. an accuser.

Εἰσαγγελία, ας, ἡ, an announcement, news, Polyb.—II. an accusation preferred in the Athen. council for some public offence; esp. in cases not provided for by law, an information, denunciation, Isocr. 185 C, Dem. 310, 4, cf. Att. Process p. 260, Herm. Pol. Ant. § 133, 6.

Εἰσαγγέλλω, f. -ἔλω, (*εἰς, ἀγγέλλω*) to give in notice, go in and announce; the business of a *πυλῳρός*, Hdt. 3, 118, cf. *εἰσαγγελεύς*: in genl. to announce, report, bring news, τὰ *εἰσαγγελλόμενα*, Thuc. 6, 41: *εἰσαγγελλέντων ὅτι...*, information having been given that... Thuc. 1, 116.—II. to accuse one of a state offence, denounce, παρὶ τινος *εἰς τὴν βουλὴν*, Antipho 145, 27, v. *εἰσαγγελία*: τινά, c. inf., Lys. 116, 17. Pass. to be reported of, esp. to be accused, Thuc. 1, 131: hence

Εἰσαγγελοῖς, ἔως, ἡ, = *εἰσαγγελία*, Def. Plat. 414 C.

Εἰσαγγελτικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or belonging to an *εἰσαγγελία*, ap. Dem. 720, 18.

Εἰσαγύειρω, (*εἰς, ἀγύειρω*) to gather or collect in, assemble in, e. g. *ἐρέτας ἐν ἡνᾷ*, Hom. regarding it as separ. by tmesis, but v. *εἰς C*. Mid., to assemble in, Od. 14, 248; and c. acc. *νέον ἐξαγυγεῖτο θυμὸν*, he summoned fresh courage, recovered himself, Il. 15, 240; 21, 417.

Εἰσάγω, f. -ἔω, (*εἰς, ἄγω*) to lead in or into, esp. to lead into one's dwelling in Hom. usu. c. dupl. acc., e. g. *Κρήτην εἰσάγαγ' ἐταίρους*, he led his comrades to Crete, Od. 3, 191, αὐτοῖς *εἰσῆγον θεῖον δόμον*, 4, 43; also *εἰς τινά ἐς...*, Hdt., etc.: also c. dat., *ψυχὰς χάριν*, Eur. Hipp. 526.—2. esp. *εἰσάγειν* or *εἰσαγεῖσθαι γυναικα*, to lead a wife into one's house, Hdt., 5, 39, 40, 6, 63.—3. to import foreign wares, Hdt. 3, 6, and *εἰσαγεῖν οἶνον*, Thuc.; hence *εἰσαγεῖσθαι κ. ἐξάγεσθαι*, Xen. Ath. 2, 3.—4. in mid. to admit forces into a city, Thuc. 8, 16: also to take in with one, to introduce into a league or association, Hdt. 3, 70; to introduce new customs, Id. 2, 49: but, *ἱατρὸν εἰσάγειν*, to call in a physician, Arist. Pol.—II. to bring in, bring forward, esp. on the stage, Plat. Rep. 381 D.—2. as political term, *εἰσαγ. τι εἰς βουλὴν*, etc., to bring before the Council, Xen., etc.—3. as law-term, *εἰς δίκην* or *γραφὴν*, to open the proceedings, state the case, Aesch. Eum. 582, etc.: to prosecute, c. acc. (sub.) and gen. Plat. Apol. 26 A.—III. in Eccl., *οἱ εἰσαγόμενοι*, are the catechumens. [α] Hence

Εἰσαγωγεύς, ἔως, ὁ, one who leads or brings in, Plat. Legg. 765 A: at Athens, magistrates who received informations and brought the case into court; varying acc. to the nature of the case, Herm. Pol. Ant. § 133, 4.

Εἰσαγωγή, ἡς, ἡ, (*εἰσάγω*) a leading or bringing in, introduction, importation, Plat. Legg. 847 D.—II. as law-term, an opening of the pleadings, Ib. 855 D:

cf. *εἰράγω*, II. 3.—III. in rhet. an elementary treatise, principles of art, Di in H. Hence

Εἰσαγωγικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to bringing in or introduction, elementary, Eccl.

Εἰσαγόγμος, ὄν, (*εἰράγω*) that may be imported, opp. to *ἐξαγόγμος*, Arist. Rhet.: hence—2. alien, opp. to home or native, Plat. Legg. 847 D: hence metaph. *σωτηρία εἰσαγ.* Eur. Incert.—; *εἰσαγ. πόλεις*, of colonies, Id. Erechth. 17, 10.—II. *εἰσαγ. δίκη*, a suit which is determined by the archon to be within the jurisdiction of the court, Dem. 939, 12.

† *Εἰσαδικοί*, ὄν, οἱ, the Isadici, a people of northern Caucasus, Strab.

Εἰσαεῖ, for *εἰς ἀεὶ*, forever.

Εἰσαίρω, = *εἰσαίρω*, to take to one's self, Theogn. 970 (954), *ἡλὸς προσφύρομαι*.

Εἰσαθρέω, ὦ, (*εἰς, ἀθρέω*) to lay eyes upon, to see, perceive, behold, view, c. acc., Il. 3, 450, in poet. form *εἰσαθρέω*.—II. to look at, consider.

Εἰσαίρω, (*εἰς, αἰρώ*) to lift in or into bring or carry in, Ar. Ran. 518.

Εἰσάισσω, f. -ἔω, (*εἰς, αἰσσω*) poet. for *εἰσάσσω*, to dart, spring in or into Ar. Nub. 543.

Εἰσαίτο, opt. aor. mid. of **εἶδω*, II. 2, 215.

Εἰσαῖω, poet. for *εἰσακούω*, to listen or hearken to, c. gen., ap. Rh.; c. acc., Anth.

Εἰσακοῦ, ἡς, ἡ, (*εἰσακούω*) a listening, hearkening, Philo.

Εἰσακοντήω, f. -ἰσω, (*εἰς, ἀκοντήω*) to throw or hurl javelins at, τινά, Hdt. 1, 43: *εἰς τὰ γυννά*, Thuc. 3, 23: absol., to dart or spout, of blood, Eur. Hel. 1588.

Εἰσακούω, f. -σομαι, (*εἰς, ἀκούω*) to listen, hearken or give ear to, c. acc., Il. 8, 97, H. Cer. 285: also c. gen.; hence to understand: and often simply to hear, τινός, Soph. Aj. 789, etc.—II. to obey, comply, give heed to, τινί, Hdt. 1, 214, etc.; also c. neut. adj., *ἐρακ. τινί τε*, to comply with one in a thing, Id. 9, 60.

Εἰσακτέον, verb. adj. from *εἰσάγω*, one must bring in, Ar. Vesp. 840, v. *εἰσάγω* II. 3.

Εἰσαλέιφω, (*εἰς, ἀλείφω*) to smear or rub in, Hipp.

Εἰσαλλομαι, f. *εἰσαλοῦμαι*, (*εἰς, ἀλλομαι*) dep. mid. to leap, spring or rush at, hence in Hom. always c. acc., πύργον, πύλας, τεῖχος *εἰσαλλεσθαι*, to take them by a sudden assault, by storm: later, *ἐξαλλ. ἐς τὸ πῦρ*, to leap into it, Hdt. 2, 66; also to leap upon, *εἰς τι*, Eubul. Damal. 1.

Εἰσαμείβω, (*εἰς, ἀμείβω*) to go into Aesch. Theb. 558.

Εἰσαμνη, Ep. aor. mid. of *εἰμι*, Il. 4, 138, *χροὸς εἰσαπτο*, it passed through the skin, Il. 13, 191.—II. Ep. aor. mid. of **εἶδω*, *εἰδομαι*, I appeared, seemed, Hom.

Εἰσαμνη, aor. mid. of *εἶσα*, Att. *Εἰσαναβαίω*, fut. -βήσομαι, (*εἰς ἀναβαίω*) to go up to or into: in Hom. always c. acc., to mount up to, ascend, ἴλιον, ὑπεράλιον, ἀκτῆν, λέχος, ex cept Od. 19, 602, *εἰς ὑπερβά*.

Εἰσαναγκάζω, f. -άσω, (*εἰς, ἀναγκάζω*) to force into, constrain, Aesch. Pr. 290.

Εἰσανάγω, f. -ἔω, (*εἰς, ἀνάγω*) to lead into, c. acc. *εἰσερον*, to bring into slavery, Od. 8, 529. [α]

Εἰσαναλίσσω, f. -λίσσω, (*εἰς, ἀναλίσσω*) to expend upon, Antiph. Strat. 1, 10.

Εἰσανόρω, ὦ, (*εἰς, ἀνῶ*) to put

men into, to fill with men, to people, *Λημνον παίσω*, Ap. Rh. 1, 874; poet. *ἐς Εἰσανειδόν*, (εις, ἀνά, *είδω, irr.) to look w. or at, c. acc., οὐρανόν *εἰσεϊδών*, Il. 16, 232.

Εἰσανέμι, f. -έμι, (εις, ἀνέμι) to go aloft to, ascend to, c. acc., ἥλιος οὐρανόν *εἰσανέμι*, the sun mounting high in heaven, Il. 7, 423.

Εἰσανέγω, f. -έγω, (εις, ἀνέγω) to raise or lift up: usu. seemingly intr., sub. εἰσάντων, to rise up, tower, Ap. Rh.

Εἰσανορούω, (εις, ἀνορούω) to rush up to, c. acc., οὐρανόν, Q. Sm.

Εἰσαντα, adv., right opposite, over against: Hom. joins *εις*. *ἰδεῖν*, to look full at, look in the face, and *εις*. *ἰδέσθαι*, to be seen right opposite.

Εἰσαντλέω, ω, (εις, ἀντλέω) to draw into, fill in, Ath.

Εἰσάπαν, adv. for *εις* ἅπαν, altogether, entirely, generally.

Εἰσάπαξ, adv. for *εις* ἅπαξ, at once, Hdt. 6, 125.—II. already.

Εἰσαποβαίνω, f. -βήσομαι, (εις, ἀποβαίνω) to go forth into, c. acc., Ap. Rh.

Εἰσαποκλείω, (εις, ἀποκλείω) to shut up in.

Εἰσαποστέλλω, f. -εἰλώ, (εις, ἀποστέλλω) to send in or into, M. Anton.

Εἰσάρασσω, Att. -ττω, fut. -έω, (εις, ἀράσσω) to throw into or upon, τὴν ἱππὸν *εἰσαρ.*, to drive the enemy's horse upon his foot, Hdt. 4, 128, cf. 5, 116.

Εἰσαρπάζω, (εις, ἀρπάζω) to tear or hurry into, Lys. 94, 16.

Εἰσαρτίζω, f. -ίσω, (εις, ἀρτίζω) to join or fit into, *εις τι*, Hipp.

Εἰσαρούμαι, dep. mid., (εις, ἀρούω) to draw, Hipp.

†Εἰσας, part. from *εἶσα*, q. v.

Εἰσατο, εἰσατο, v. εἰσάμην, εἰσάμην.

Εἰσαττω, Att. for *εἰσαίσσω*, q. v.

Εἰσαυγάζω, (εις, αὐγάζω) to look at, view, Anth.

Εἰσαυθίς, adv. for *εις αὐθίς*, hereafter, afterwards.

Εἰσαυριον, adv. for *εις αὐριον*, on the morrow, Ar. Ege. 661.

Εἰσαντική, adv. strengthd. form of ἀντική, Arat.

Εἰσαυτίς, adv. Dor. and Ion. for *εἰσαυθίς*.

Εἰσαφάσμα, ατος, τό, violent handling, seizure, Aesch. Fr. 185; from *

Εἰσαφάω, also εἰσαφάσσω, (εις, ἀφάσσω) to feel in or within: *εἰσαφ.* τὸν δάκτυλον, to feel by putting in the finger, Hipp.

Εἰσαφήμι, f. -αφήσω, (εις, ἀφήμι) to send, throw in or into: to let in, admit, Xen. Cyr. 4, 5, 14.

Εἰσαφικάνω=sq., Hom. [ἄν]

Εἰσαφικνέομαι, f. -αφίξομαι, (εις, ἀφικνέομαι) dep. mid., to come into to, reach or arrive at, usu. c. acc., e. g. ἴλιον *εἰσαφικνέσθαι*, Hom.; yet also c. dat., Hdt. 1, 1; 9, 100.

Εἰσαφύσσω, (εις, ἀφύσσω) to draw into, Ap. Rh., in mid.

Εἰσβαίνω, f. -βήσομαι, (εις, βαίνω) to go into, enter a ship, usu. absol., to go on board ship, embark, Od. 9, 103, etc.; but also *εἰς β.* *εἰς ναῦν*, Hdt. 3, 41; and c. acc., *εἰς β.* *σκάφος*, Eur. Tro. 681 (cf. *εἰσβαίνω*): also *εἰς β.* *δόμον*, etc. *εἰς βαίνειν μοι*, it comes into my head, Soph. Tr. 298.—II. aor. 1 *εἰσέβησα*, trans., to make to go into, to bring or take into, *εἰς δ' ἐκατόμβην βῆσε θεῶ*, Il. 1, 310, but *εἰ* may here govern *αὐτήν*, understood or used as adv. v. *εις* C: cf. Eur. Alc. 1055.

Εἰσβάλλω, f. -βύλω, (εις, βάλλω) to throw into, e. g. στρατιὰν *εἰς Μίληρον*, to throw an army into the Milesian

territory, Hdt. 1, 14; so *εἰς β.* *ὕας ἐς τὰς ἀρούρας*, Id. 2, 14; also c. dupl. acc., *βοῦς πόντον εἰς β.* to drive them to the sea, Eur. I. T. 261.—In mid. esp. to put on board one's ship, *εἰς τὴν ναῦν*, Hdt. 1, 1; 6, 95; or absol., Thuc. 8, 31.—II. as it intrans. sub. *εἰσάτων*, στρατιῶν, etc. (which is expressed in Hdt. 1, 17), to throw one's self into, fall into, make an inroad into, *εις χώραν*, Hdt. 1, 15, 16, etc.: more rare c. acc., Eur. Hipp. 1198, Bacch. 1045: esp. to land, Lat. *appellere*.—2. in genl. to go into, enter: of rivers, to empty themselves into, fall into, Hdt. 1, 75; 4, 48, etc. (though sometimes, τὸ ῥέεθρον, τὸ ὕδωρ is expressed, Id. 1, 179, and Eur.), cf. *εἰσδιδόμην ἐκδιδόμην*.—3. also to come to, fall into accidentally, Lat. *incidere in aliquida*, πόλιν, Eur. Cycl. 99.—4. also absol. to begin, late, as Gal. Hence

Εἰσβάσις, εως, ἡ, an entrance, Eur. I. T. 101: embarkation, Thuc. 7, 30.

Εἰσβάσις, ἡ, ὅν, (εἰσβαίνω) accessible, τῇ πόλει, Thuc. 2, 41.

Εἰσβάλλω, (εις, βδάλλω) to suck in, Gal.

Εἰσβιάζομαι, f. -ύσομαι, dep. mid., (εις, βιάζω) to enter by force, force one's way, burst into, Ar. Av. 32.

Εἰσβιβάζω, f. -ύσω, (εις, βιβάζω) to bring, carry, put or place in or into, *εις ἄρμα*, Hdt. 1, 60; *εἰς β.* *εἰς τὰς νέας*, to put on board, Ib. 6, 95.

Εἰσβλέπω, (εις, βλέπω) to look at, look upon one, c. acc., Eur. Or. 105; but also *εἰς*, Hdt. 7, 147, 8, 77.

Εἰσβοηθῶ, (εις, βοηθῶ) to go into or in, in order to help.

Εἰσβολή, ἡς, ἡ, (εἰσβάλλω) a throwing in or into.—II. a falling in or into, an inroad, invasion, attack, assault, Hdt. 6, 92: *εἰς β.* *εἰς χώραν*, Id. 7, 1.—2. a place for falling in, etc., an entrance, pass, gorge, *εἰς β.* *εἰς οὐρὸν στενωπὸν ἐς τὸ πείδιον*, Hdt. 2, 75, cf. 7, 173, and v. Arnold Thuc. 3, 112: so too in plur., Hdt. 1, 185: in plur. also the mouth of a river, 7, 182. Cf. *εἰσβολή*.

—3. an entering into a thing, beginning, λόγον *εἰσβολαί*, Eur. Supp. 92; so too of a play, Antiph. Ποιῶσ. 1, 20.

Εἰσγραφή, ἡς, ἡ, a writing in or among, Dio C. From

Εἰσγράφω, f. -ψω, (εις, γράφω) to write in, inscribe. Mid. *εἰς τὰς σπονδάς*, to have one's self written or received into the league, Poppo Thuc. 1, 31: to write down for one's self, Soph. Tr. 1167. [ᾶ]

Εἰσδανείζω, (εις, δανείζω) to gain by lending upon interest, Plat. Rep. 555 C.

†Εἰσδέξαι, εως, ἡ,=εἰσδοχή, Eccl.

Εἰσδεσκόμαι, (εις, δεσκούμαι) dep. c. aor. act. *εἰσδράκων*, in Orph. *εἰσδράκα*, perf. *εἰσδεδράκα*, to look at or upon, behold, observe, c. acc., Od. 9, 146, and Eur.

Εἰσέχομαι, f. -ξομαι, Ion. *εἰσδέκομαι*, (εις, δέχομαι) dep. mid., to take into or in, receive, admit, us i. *εἰς*, as Hdt. 1, 144, cf. 206; also c. dat., Eur. Cycl. 35: very rarely c. gen., as *εἰσδέσθαι τινα τειχέω* to admit within the walls, Valck. Phoen. 454: c. dupl. acc., to admit one as, Pind. Fr. 185. Pass. aor. *εἰσδεχθῆναι*, Luc. Toxar. 30.

Εἰσδιδόμην, only used intr.=εἰσβάλλω, II. 2, of rivers, to flow into, *εἰς*, Hdt. 4, 50, in Ion. form *εἰσδιδ.*

†Εἰσδοχέω, ου, τό, (εἰσδέχομαι) a place of reception, Arr.

Εἰσδοχή, ἡς, ἡ, a taking into, receiving, εἰσδοχαί δόμον, a hospitable house, Eur. El. 396.

Εἰσδραμῆ, ἡς, ἡ, (εἰστρέχω) an in-

road, onslaught, assault: in Thuc. 2, 25, of one who throws himself into a besieged place.

Εἰσδύσις, εως, ἡ, (εἰσδύω) an entrance, Arist. ap. Plut.

Εἰσδύνω, (εις, δύνω) to enter into, hence *δεινόν τι ἐξέδυνε σφίσι*, great fear came upon them, Lat. *subiti animo*, Hdt. 6, 138, also c. acc., cf. Soph. O. T. 1317. Usu. in mid. *εἰσδύομαι* c. aor. *εἰσδύνω*, to go into, enter into, *εἰς* into, penetrate, plunge into, *εἰς*, Hdt. 2, 121, 123, Att.: in Hom., c. acc. *ἀκοντιστὴν ἐξέδυναι*, thou wilt enter into, engage in a contest of archery, Il. 23, 622. [ῥνω, ῥσω.]

Εἰσε, v. εἶσα.

Εἰσεαί, εἰσομαι, fut. of *εἶδω, Henu.

Εἰσεῶ, ὦ, f. -ύσω, (εις, εἶω) to let in, Geop. [ᾶω]

Εἰσεγγίζω, f. -ίσω, (εἰς, ἐγγίζω) to approach, dub. I. Polyo.

†Εἰσεθρόν, 2. aor. act. of *εἰσεθρώσκει*.

Εἰσείδον, (εις, εἶδον) to look on or at aor. 2 with no prep. in use, its place being supplied by *εἰσράω*, Ep. *εἰσεῖδον* and *εἰσεῖδον*, Hom.

Εἰσελκυσά, aor. of *εἰσελκω*, Hdt. 2, 175, Ar. Ach. 379.

Εἰσεμῖ, (εις, εἰμι) to go into or in, enter in, οὐκ Ἀχιλλῆος ὀφθαλμοῖς *εἰς* *εἰμι*, I will not come before Achilles' eyes, Il. 24, 463, and so oft. c. acc., ἀρχὴν *εἰς*, to enter on an office, Dem.: and so absol., Hdt. 6, 59: freq. also with a prep., *μετ' ἀνέρας*, among or to the men, Od. 18, 184; *παρὰ βασιλέα*, Hdt. 1, 99; but most freq. with *εἰς*, as Hdt. 1, 65, Thuc., etc.: absol. to go in, enter, and so esp. of actors coming on the stage, Dem. 418 13.—II. as law-term *εἰσέναι* is, to come before the court, and that not only of the parties, but also of the charges or actions, *αἱ δίκαι, αἱ γραφαί εἰσέναι*, also τὴν δίκην or γραφὴν *εἰσέναι*, to commence an action, Att. Process, p. 30, 706.—III. metaph. to come into one's mind, ἀνάγκησις *εἰσέει* αὐτόν, Hdt. 1, 116; also c. dat., ἄλλος *εἰσέει* φρονί, Eur. I. A. 1580, cf. Plat. Phaed. 59 A, and *εἰσερχομαι* III.

Εἰσελάσις, εως, ἡ, (εἰσελαύνω) a driving into or in, Plut. Hence

Εἰσελαστικός, ἡ, ὅν, belonging to a marching in or entry, Lat. *ludi iselastici*, games on triumphant entry, Plin. Ep. 10, 119.

Εἰσελαύνω, fut. -ελάσω [ᾶ], Att. -εἰλώ, poet. *εἰσελάω*, (εις, εἰλαύνω) To drive in, Od. 10, 83; to drive in or over, ἵππους, Il. 15, 385; to drive to, esp. a ship to land, to land, Lat. *appellere*, Od. 13, 113.—II. in prose seemingly intrans., to go, ride, drive, sail, march into or in, where πόδας, ἵππον, ἄρμα, ναῦν, στρατιόν, must be supplied, Xen. An. 1, 2, 26, etc.: also c. acc. *εἰσελ. λιμένα*, to advance, sail into the harbour, Ap. Rh. 2, 672: esp. of triumphal entries, *διὰ θριάμβου*, and *θριάμβον* *εἰσελ.* to make a triumphal entry, Plut. Mar. 12, Cat. Min. 31.

Εἰσελευσίς, εως, ἡ, (εἰσερχομαι) • going in or into, an entrance.

Εἰσελκω, (εις, ἐλκω) to draw, haul, drag in or into, Xenarch. Pent. 1, 13.

Εἰσεμβαίνω, (εις, ἐμβαίνω) to go on board, Anth.

Εἰσεμπορεύομαι, (εις, ἐν, πορεύω) as Pass., to travel to as a merchant.

Εἰσέπειτα, adv. for *εις ἐπειτα*, for hereafter, i. e. henceforward.

Εἰσεπισημέω, ὦ, (εις, ἐπισημέω) to come or go to as a stranger, Plat. Legg. 952 D.

Εἰσέργνυμι, εἰσεργνύνω, (εἰς, ἐργνύνω) to shut up in, enclose in, Hdt. 2, 86.
Εἰσεργνύω, f. -ύσω, =sq., Plut.
Εἰσέρπω, (εἰς, ἐρπω) to creep into, in or on.

Εἰσέρρω, (εἰς, ἐρρώ) to go in, get in: in imperat. with thee! perf. εἰσέρρηκα occurs Ar. Thesm. 1075, and aor. εἰσέρρησεν, Ar. Eq. 4.

Εἰσερσις, εως, ἡ, (εἰς, εἶσω to tie) a fastening, binding.

Εἰσερῶ, (εἰς, ἐρῶ) to draw into, vna σπέος, to draw up a ship into a cave or cove, Lat. subducere, Od. 12, 317.

Εἰσερχομαι, fut. -ελευσμαι, (εἰς, ἐρχομαι) dep. mid.: to go in or into, enter, come into, go to: in Hom. usu. c. acc. only, Φρυγίην, δόμον, κλισίην εἰσελθεῖν, etc., more rarely with εἰς, which in prose is the usual construct.: εἰσελθεῖν εἰς τὰς σπονδάς, to come into the treaty, Thuc. 5, 36; so, εἰς τὸν πόλεμον, Xen. An. 7, 1, 27: εἰς τοὺς ἐφύβους, to enter, come to the age of the Ephebi, Xen. Cyr. 1, 5, 1: εἰς, πρὸς τινα, to enter one's house, visit him, Ib. 3, 3, 13: εἰς ἐπὶ δειντῶν, Id. An. 7, 3, 21: absol. of money, etc., to come in, πρόσδοσι εἰσλήθον, Id. Vect. 5, 12.—II. as Att. law-term, of the accuser, to come into court, bring on the charge: also c. acc., εἰσέρχ. γὰρ γράφην, to enter upon the charge, Dem. 261, 8: of the accused, to come before the court, Id. 260, 19. Cf. Att. Process. p. 30 n.—III. metaph. μένος ἀνδρα ἐσέρχεται, courage enters into the men, Ib. 17, 157: where Att. the dat. also is used, Plat. Rep. 330 D: πείνη δμῶν ἐσέρχεται, famine comes upon the people, Od. 15, 407: so too Κροῖσος γέλωε εἰσλήθω, Hdt. 6, 125, cf. Valck. ad 7, 46: also αὐτὸν ἐσλήθε, c. inf., it came into his mind to., Id. 7, 46; ὡς εἰη τέρας, 8, 137: also c. dat., Κροῖσος ἐσλήθε τὸ τοῦ Σάλλωνος, 1, 86, cf. 3, 14. Cf. εἰσεῖμι III.

†Εἰσεῖμι ap. Ath. 142, as fut. mid. to will seat himself, not found elsewhere, v. Butt. Cat. p. 118.

†Εἰσέτι, adv., for εἰς ἐτι, still further, moreover, Theocr. 27, 18.

Εἰσευπορέω, ὦ, (εἰς, εὐπορέω) to get or procure in plenty, χρήματα τῇ πόλει, Diod.

Εἰσεφύμι, f. -ήσω, (εἰς, ἐφύμι) to send, let in.

Εἰσέχω, f. -ξω, (εἰς, ἔχω) to hold in.—II. intr. to reach, stretch into or in, κόλπος ἐκ τῆς βορείης θαλάσσης ἐσχον ἐπὶ Ἀθιοπίην, stretching from the north sea into Aethiopia, Wess. Hdt. 2, 11; with εἰς, as ἡ διῶρξ ἐσχέχει ἐς ποταμὸν, Hdt. 1, 193; ἡν θάλαμος ἐσχον ἐς τὸν ἀνδρῶνα, 3, 78; ἐς τὸν οἶκον ἐσχον ὁ ἥλιος, the sun shining in, 8, 137.

†Εἰση, fem. of εἶσος, the only form used in Homer.

Εἰσηγομαι, fut. -ήσομαι, (εἰς, ἡγέομαι) dep. mid., to bring into or in, introduce, advise, propose, propound, bring forward, usu. c. acc. rei, τὴν θυσίην, Hdt. 2, 49, τὴν πείραν, Thuc. 3, 20: also εἰση, περί τινος, to make a proposition on a subject, Isocr. 76 C: more rarely c. inf., to propose to do, Plat. Crito 48 A: freq. in such forms as εἰσηγομένον τινός, at one's proposal, in his motion, Thuc. 4, 76.—II. εἰσηγεῖσθαι τι, to inform, instruct any one, Thuc. 7, 73. Hence

Εἰσηγήμα, ατος, τό, that which is brought in, a proposition, motion, Aesch. in. 12, 3.

Εἰσηγήσις, εως, ἡ, (εἰσηγομαι) a bringing in, introduction, proposing,

bringing forward, Thuc. 5, 30. —II. a motion, Lat. rogatio, Plut.

Εἰσηγητέον, verb. adj. from εἰσηγεομαι, one must bring in, move, Thuc. 6, 90.

Εἰσηγητής, οὔ, ὁ, (εἰσηγεομαι) one who brings in, a leader, mover, author, κακὸν τινι, Thuc. 8, 48.

Εἰσηγητικός, (εἰσηγεομαι) of, fit for bringing in, τινός, Clem. Al.

Εἰσηγορέομαι, (εἰς, ἀγορεύω) dep. to address, LXX.

Εἰσηθῶ, (εἰς, ἡθῶ) to strain into: also to inject by a syringe, Hdt. 2, 87.

Εἰσῆκα, aor. εἰσῆξα, (εἰς, ἦκα) to be come in, Ar. Vesp. 606: to come in, Aesch. Ag. 1181.

†Εἰσηλύσις, ης, ἡ, =εἰσέλυσις, Anth.

Εἰσθα, Acol. and Ep. for εἰς, 2 sing. pres. from εἰμι, Il. 10, 450, Od. 19, 69.

Εἰσθαι, inf. perf. pass. from εἴμι.

Εἰσθεόμαι, (εἰς, θεόμαι) Dep., to look into, contemplate, Trag. ap. Euseb.

Εἰσθεσις, εως, ἡ, (εἰστίθηναι) an introduction, an interposition.

Εἰσθῶ, f. -θεύομαι, (εἰς, θῶ) to run into or in, run up to, Ar. Av. 1169.

Εἰσθλίβω, (εἰς, θλίβω) to squeeze into, [z]

Εἰσθλώσκω, aor. -έθορον, (εἰς, θρώσκω) to spring, leap into or in, Il. 12, 462; 21, 18: but εἰσθρόεω, is a vox nihili, Blomf. Aesch. Theb. 133, Buttm. Catal. v. θρώσκω.

Εἰσθ, εἰσιν, 3 plur. pres. from εἰμι.

Εἰσθίνω, Ep. εἰσιδέειν, inf. aor. of εἰσίδω, Hom.

Εἰσδύρω, (εἰς, ἰδρύω) to found or build in; hence perf. pass. ἐσίδονται σφί Ἄρμος ἱρόν, Hdt. 4, 62.

Εἰσέωμαι, (εἰς, ἔω) to place one's self, lie down in, λόγον, to place one's self in ambush, Il. 13, 285.

Εἰσέμι, f. -ήσω, (εἰς, εἴμι) to send, put, let into or in, τι εἰς τινι, Hdt. 2, 87; 3, 158: of a river, εἰσέναι τὸ ὕδωρ, Id. 7, 109. Mid. to betake one's self into, αὐλὴν ἐστέμεναι, Od. 22, 470 not found to be derived from εἰσεῖμι: more rarely in act. signif., to admit, let in, introduce, Xen. Hell. 1, 3, 19. [On quantity, v. Inmi.]

Εἰσέβην, ης, ἡ, (εἰσεῖμι) an entrance, Od. 6, 264.

Εἰσικνεύομαι, fut. -ίσομαι, (εἰς, ἰκνέομαι) dep. mid. to go into, Hdt. 3, 108. In Aesch. Supp. 557, as pass., εἰσικνουμένη βέλεϊ, pierced through by an arrow: but the reading is dub., and this signif. unlikely.

Εἰσιπνέω, (εἰς, ἵπνέω) to ride into, Diod.

Εἰσιπταμαι, aor. εἰσεπτάμην, (εἰς, ἵπταμαι) dep. mid., = εἰσπέτομαι, to fly into, c. acc., Il. 21, 494; etc. Ar. Av. 1173: also of reports, Hdt. 9, 100: in all these places in aor. mid. but Plut. has also an aor. act. εἰσέπτην.

Εἰσιπτήριος, α, ον, (εἰσεῖμι) belonging to entrance: τὰ εἰσιπτήρια (ἱερὰ) a festal sacrifice at the beginning of a year, or an office, Dem. 400, 24: εἰς λόγος, an inaugural speech, opp. to ἐξιστήριος.

Εἰσιπτεόν, verb. adj. from εἰσεῖμι, one must go in.

Εἰσιπτός, ἡ, ὄν, (εἰσεῖμι) accessible. †Εἰσκαθάρω, ὦ, Ion. -κατοράω, (εἰς, καθάρω) to gaze upon or at, Anacr. fr. 1, 5, acc. to Bergk.

Εἰσκάλέω, ὦ, f. -έσω, (εἰς, καλέω) to call in, τοὺς μισθούρας, Ar. Vesp. 936: to invite. Mid. to have one called in, Polyb.

Εἰσκαταβαίνω, (εἰς, καταβαίνω) to

go down into, c. acc., ὕρατον, Od. 24, 222.

Εἰσκαταδύνω, =foreg., Timon ep. Diog. L.

Εἰσκατατίθηναι, f. -θήσω, (εἰς, κατατίθηναι) to bring in, put down into a thing, γνῶν, into the belly, Hes. Th. 890.

Εἰσκειμαι, (εἰς, κείμαι) to be put in, lie in, Hdt. 2, 73: to be put on board ship, Thuc. 6, 32: cf. εἰς 1, 2.

Εἰσκέλλω, f. -κέλω, (εἰς, κέλλω) to push in or into: usu. as if intr., sub. ναῦν, to put in, to land, hence εἰσκέλλειν σκάφει, Ar. Thesm. 877.

Εἰσκηρύττω, f. -ξω, (εἰς, κηρύττω) to call in, summon by a herald or crier, Ar. Ach. 135: esp. to call into the lists for combat, Soph. El. 690.

Εἰσκλύω, (εἰς, κλύω) to wash in or into, Strab.

Εἰσκλύω, poet. for εἰσκαλύω, Opp. to εἰσκολυμβάω, ὦ, (εἰς, κολυμβάω) to swim into.

Εἰσκομιή, ης, ἡ, a bringing into or in, importation, esp. of supplies, Thuc. 7, 24: from

Εἰσκομιέω, fut. -ίσω, Att. -ῶ (εἰς, κομίζω) to bring into or in, carry in, Hes. Op. 604: to import: also in mid., Thuc. 1, 117. Pass. εἰσκομίσσασθαι εἰς τόπον, to flee into a place, Thuc. 2, 100.

Εἰσκρίνω, (εἰς, κρίνω) to choose in or into, opp. to ἐκκρίνω.—II. to bring into: pass. to enter into, Philo. [z] Hence Εἰσκρισις, εως, ἡ, a selection.—II. an entering in, Plut.

Εἰσκρούω, (εἰς, κρούω) to strike, beat in, Pherecr. Apo. 7.

Εἰσκόομαι, (εἰς, κτάομαι) dep. to acquire, Eur. Archel. 10.

Εἰσκυκλώω, ὦ, (εἰς, κυκλέω) to turn in, esp. in a theatre, turn a thing inwards, and so withdraw it from the eyes of the spectators, by machinery, v. ἐκκυκλέω and sq., Ar. Thesm. 265. Metaph., δαίμων πράγματα εἰσκεκύκληκεν εἰς τὴν οἰκίαν, some spirit has brought ill luck into the house, Ar. Vesp. 1475. Hence

Εἰσκύκλημα, ατος, τό, a revolving scene in a theatre, opp. to ἐκκύκλημα, q. v.

Εἰσκυλλίω, (εἰς, κυλλίω) to roll into, entangle, involve, ἐμαυτὸν εἰς πράγματα, Ar. Thesm. 651. [z]

Εἰσκύπτω, f. -ψω, (εἰς, κύπτω) to peer into, look into.

†Εἴσω, to make like, αὐτὸν ἥσκει δέκτω, he took the likeness of a beggar, Od. 4, 247, cf. 13, 313: to think, deem like, liken, τάδε νυκτὶ εἴσκει, Od. 20, 362, cf. Il. 5, 181: and metaph. to compare, Ἀρτέμιδι σε εἴσω, I deem thee like, liken, compare thee to Diana, Od. 6, 152, cf. 13, 197: hence, ὡς σὺ δαίμονι φωτὶ εἴσω, I do not deem thee like, i. e. I take thee for a wise man, Od. 8, 159: also c. acc. et inf., ὡς εἴσω ἐσδομεν ἡπεροπῆα μιν, Od. 11, 363, cf. Il. 13, 446; 21, 332; and so too to guess, conjecture, c. acc. et inf., Theocr. 225, 199: absol., ὡς σὺ εἴσκεις, as thou deemest, Od. 4, 148: cf. Buttm. Lexil. in voc.—Ep. word. (From ἴσος, εἶσος, hence also ἴσχω, q. v.: acc. to others from εἴσω, like εἰκάσω.)

Εἰσκαμάω, f. -άσω, (εἰς, καμάω) to enter like a κύμας, i. e. like young people, who after a feast dance and sing through the streets: hence in genl. to burst in upon, τινί, Luc. metaph. to row in, ὁ ἀργυρός, Ath.

Εἰσλάμπω, (εἰς, λάμπω) to shine in, Theophr.

Εἰσλένσω, (εἰς, λένσω) to look in to, Soph. Aj. 260.

*Εἰσμάομαι, cf. sub voc. ἐξεμασά-
μην.

Εἰσμάσσομαι, fut. -άσομαι, (εἰς, μά-
σσω) to feel into, to put into to feel, to im-
press, imprint, τι, εἰς τι Theocr. 17, 37.
Cf. also sub ἐξεμασάμην.

Εἰσματτεύομαι, also εἰσματεύομαι,
(εἰς, ματεύω) dep. to feel, handle, da-
ctyl., Hipp.

Εἰσμύγνμι, fut. -μίξω, (εἰς, μύγν-
ω) to mix in.

Εἰσνέω, fut. -νεύσομαι, (εἰς, νέω)
to swim into, Thuc. 4, 26.

Εἰσνήχομαι, (εἰς, νήχομαι)=foreg.,
Ael.

Εἰσνοέω, ὦ, (εἰς, νοέω) to perceive re-
mark, recognise, Hom., only poet.

Εἰσνοιάζομαι, as pass., (εἰσνόος) to
come in, of money, Lat. redire, Casaub.
Pers. 6, 79. Act. only in Eccl. to
gather in, to collect.

Εἰσνόος, ον, belonging to going in or
entry.—II. going in, coming in, τὰ εἰσ-
νόα, income, revenue, LXX.: from

Εἰσδορός, ον, ἦ, (εἰς, ὁδός) an en-
trance, esp. i. e. place of entrance, entry, Od.
10, 90, Hdt., etc.—II. a coming in,
entrance, esp. of persons into the lists to
contend in the games, Pind. P. 5, 156:

so too εἰσδοῖς ἱππιαί, lb. 6, 50, ubi v.
Schol.: also of the chorus into the
orchestra, Ar. Nub. 326, ubi v. Schol.

—2. a right of entrance, access, Hdt. 3,
118.—III. an area in front, fore-court.

—IV. income, revenue, Polyb. 6, 13, 1.*
†Εἰσδοιάνω, (εἰς, οἰδοῖν) to swell
to, to swell up, Aret.

Εἰσδοικέω, ὦ, (εἰς, οἰκέω) to bring
in as a friend: Pass. to become friend to
any one, gain his confidence, Xen. Hell.
5, 2, 25.

Εἰσδοικέω, ὦ, (εἰς, οἰκέω) to dwell in,
settle in, Anth. Hence

Εἰσδοίχησι, εως, ἦ, settlement: a
dwelling, οἶκος εἰς, Soph. Phil. 534.

Εἰσδοικέω, fut. -ίσω Att. -ῶ, (εἰς,
οἰκέω) to bring in as a dweller or set-
tler, τινά εἰς τόπον, Hdt. 2, 30; 7, 171;
to settle, establish, of colonies, etc.
Pass.=εἰσδοικέω. But in mid. to es-
tablish one's self in, settle in, Plat. Rep.

24 D. Hence

Εἰσδοικισμός, οὔ, ὁ, a bringing in as
settler, Heliod.

Εἰσδοκοδωμέω, ὦ, (εἰς, οἰκοδομέω)
to build into, πλύνθωσι εἰς τεῖχος, Thuc.
8, 75.

†Εἰσδοστήος, α, ον, to be brought in,
introduced, νόμος, Dem. 707, 25.

Εἰσδοχρέω, ὦ, (εἰς, οἰχρέω) to go in-
to, enter, c. acc., Od. 6, 157; 9, 120.

†Εἰσόκα, Dor. for sq., Bion.

Εἰσόκε, εἰσόκεν, (εἰς ὁ κε) until, in
Hom., usu. c. subj., or ind. fut., Herm.
Vig. n. 381; yet also c. opt., Il. 15, 70:
and ind. aor., Ap. Rh. 1, 820.—II. so
eng as c. subj., Il. 9, 609.

Εἰσοῦαι, fut. of οἶδα, v. sub *εἶδω.

—II. Ep. fut. of εἶμι, Il.

Εἰσομύγνμι, (εἰς, ὁμύγνμι) to
press upon: so also in mid., Chae-
emon. ap. Act. 608 C.

Εἰσόν, imperat. from εἰσα, Od. 7, 163.

Εἰσόντι, (εἰς, ὅστις) adv. back: c.
en. εἰσόντι χρόνον, hereafter, in af-
ter time, Aesch. Supp. 617.

Εἰσπίσω, (εἰς, ὅπισθ) adv. in time
come, hereafter, Hom. Ven. 104. [ῶ]

Εἰσποπτός, ον, (εἰσδένειν, fut. εἰσό-
ποιαι) looked upon: to be seen, visible,
Idt. 2, 138.

Εἰσπρίξω, f. -ίσω, (εἰσπρην) to
reflect like a glass, Plat. Mid. to see
ne's self in a glass, Idt.

Εἰσπρηνός, ἦ, ὄν, (εἰσπρην) of
r belonging to a mirror, Plat.

Εἰσπρίεις, ἰδός, ἦ = εἰσπρην, with

Εἰσπρηνός, οὔ, ὁ, (εἰς πρίξω) a
reflection in a mirror, Plut.

Εἰσπρηνείδης, εἰς, (εἰσπρην, εἰ-
δος) like a mirror or a reflection, Plut.

Εἰσπρην, ον, τό, (εἰς, ὄψω, υ) a
looking-glass, mirror, Pind. N. 7, 21.

Εἰσπράω, Ep. inf. εἰσπράσθαι, i. art.
εἰσπράω: fut. εἰσπρήσμαι: aor. εἰσπ-
ρην.

To look at or upon, view, behold,
Hom., who also uses mid. esp. in inf.,
e. g. μείζονες εἰσπράσθαι, Od.; in act.
with collat. notion of admiration or es-
teem, Lat. suspicere, hence to look up
to, revere, Od. 20, 166; also with ad-
dition of θεόν ὡς or ἴσα θεά, εἰσπρην,
to revere one as a god, Il. 12, 312, Od.

7, 71; hence to pay regard to, respect,
Eur. El. 1097: εἰσπρ. πρὸς τι, to look
at, eye eagerly or longingly, Soph. Ant.

30: in genl. to look at, gaze upon steady-
ly and without wincing, Aesch. Pers.

109: but also of angry gods, to visit,
punish, Soph. O. C. 1370: εἰς. μή...
to take care lest..., Soph. El. 584.

Εἰσπράω, ὦ, (εἰς, ὁρμάω) to haste,
press on, rush into: so also in mid.,
Soph. Tr. 913—II. later also trans.,
to bring hastily into, Anth.

Εἰσπρμιζω, fut. -ίσω Att. -ῶ, (εἰς,
ὁρμιζω) to bring into port. Pass. and
Mid. to run or put into port, of ships in
pass., Xen. Vect. 3, 1; of persons in
mid., Plut.

*Εἰσός, εἰσός, εἰσόν, [r] poet. lengthd.
form from ἴσος, alike, equal, Hom.,
though he uses only fem., and only in
these phrases:—1. δαῖς εἰσός, the
equal banquet, i. e. equally distributed or
shared, of which each partakes alike,
used esp. of sacrificial feasts and meals
given to a stranger, for on other occa-
sions the greatest men had the best
portions: in Hom. this is far the
most freq. usage.—2. νῆες εἰσάι, the
equal ships, built alike on both sides,
and so lying even in the water, also
oft. in Hom.: cf. ὁμοειδέσσα.—3.
ἀσπίς πάντοσ' εἰσός, the all-even shield
on every side equal, i. e. having its rim
every where equidistant from the centre,
and so quite round, freq. in Il.—4. ὁρέ-
νες ἔνδον εἰσάι, an even mind, i. e. well-
balanced, calm, Lat. mens aequa, only
in Od. 14, 178.

Εἰσότε, for εἰς ὅτε, until, v. εἰς II.

Εἰσχετέω, (εἰς, ὀχετέω) to con-
duct into, Heliod.

Εἰσχή, ἦς, ἦ, (εἰσέχω) a hollow, re-
cess, opp. to ἐσοχή, Strab.

Εἰσφης, εως, ἦ, a looking upon: also
a spectacle, joined with παράδειγμα,
Eur. El. 1085: from

Εἰσφύωμαι, fut. of εἰσπράω, εἰσέ-
φον, Il. 5, 212; 24, 206.

Εἰσπαίω, f. -παίω, Att. more usu.
-παίρω, aor. reg. -έπαισα, (εἰς, παίω)
to burst, rush, dash in, Soph. O. T. 1252.

Εἰσπαρδών, f. -δύω, (εἰς, παρα-
δύω) to slide gently into, Philo.

†Εἰσπλήν, ον, τό, more correctly
†Ισπλήν, q. v. Strab.

Εἰσπέμνω, f. -πύω, (εἰς, πέμνω) to
send in, bring in, let in, Soph. O. T.
705 and Thuc.

Εἰσπέρω, ὦ, f. -ύω Ion. -ήσω,
(εἰς, περάω) to enter by passing over,
εἰσπ. Χαλκίδα, to pass over to Chal-
cis, Hes. Op. 653. [ἄσω]

Εἰσπτόμαι, (εἰς, πέτομαι) to fly
into, Dio C.: cf. εἰσπταίμαι.

Εἰσπιδώω, ὦ, fut. -ήσω, (εἰς, πη-
δῶω) to leap in, εἰς τι, Xen. An. 1, 5, 8.

Εἰσπίμπλημι, = ἐμπίμπλημι, dub.

Εἰσπίπτω, f. -πεσσομαι, (εἰς, πίπτω)
to fall, rush in or into, ἐς πολιν, ἐς
κνήν, Hdt. 5, 15, etc.; ἐσπ. εἰς εἰρ-
κάν, to be thrown into prison, Thuc.

1, 131: ἐξέπεσέ τι, ποιεῖν, it came

into his head to do it, Id. 4, 4.—II. to
fall upon, attack, Hdt. 1, 63, Soph. Aj.
55.

Εἰσπίννω, = foreg. Eur. Tro. 46.

Εἰσπλέω, f. -πλευσομαι, (εἰς, πλέω)
to sail into, enter, Hdt. 6, 35; εἰς τι,
Thuc. 2, 89: usu. c. acc., as Soph.

O. T. 423.

Εἰσπληρώω, ὦ, (εἰς, πληρώω) to fill,
fill full, Diog. L.

Εἰσπλοῦς, ον, ὁ, contr. εἰσπλοῦς,
ον, (εἰσπλέω) a sailing in of ships, en-
tering, Thuc. 7, 22.—II. the entrance
of a harbour, Id. 4, 8.

Εἰσπνέω, f. -πνεύσω, (εἰς, πνέω) to
breathe in, inhale, draw breath, opp. to
ἐκπνέω, Arist. Probl.—II. to blow,
breathe in or upon, τινά, Ar. Ran. 314.

—III. Lacon., esp. to inspire with love,
hence the lover was called by them
εἰσπνήλος or εἰσπνήλας, the beloved,
ἄτης, but this was only of boys, v.
Bentl. Call. Fr. 169.

Εἰσπνήλας, α, ὁ, and

Εἰσπνήλος, ον, ὁ, v. sub εἰσπνέω

III.

Εἰσπνέω, ἦς, ἦ, (εἰσπνέω) a breath
ing in, drawing breath, Plut.

Εἰσπνέος, ον, (εἰσπνέω) inflated,
Hipp.

Εἰσποιέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (εἰς, ποιέω)
to put in, give up, resign, hand over, as-
sign, esp. a son to be adopted by an-
other, νιόν τινι, Plat. Legg. 878 A;
so εἰσπ. τινά εἰς τὸν οἶκόν τινας, to
cause one to be adopted into the family
of some one, Dem. 1054, 20: Ἀμμωνί-
σαντίν εἰσπ., to declare thyself the son
of Ammon, Plut. Alex. 50: hence in
mid. to make one's own, esp. to adopt as
a son: in pass. εἰσποιεῖσθαι πρὸς
τινα, to be received by adoption into the
family of one, Dem. 1088, 28: εἰσ-
ποιεῖν ἑαυτὸν τινι, to intrude, thrust
one's self upon another, Dem. 482,
20, cf. Dinarch. 94, 23: εἰσπ. τὸ ἐγ-
κώμιον εἰς τὴν ἱστορίαν, to interweave
entomism into, Luc. Hist. Scrib. 9.
Hence

Εἰσποίησης, εως, ἦ, a making one's
own, adoption, esp. of a child, Plut.:
and

Εἰσποίητος, η, ον, adopted, Lys.
Fr. 33.

Εἰσπομπή, ἦς, ἦ, (εἰσπέμνω) a
sending into or in, introduction.

Εἰσπορεύω, (εἰς, πορεύω) to lead
into, Eur. El. 1285. Pass. c. fut.
mid., to go into, enter, Xen. Cyr. 2, 3, 21.

Εἰσπρακτής, ον, ὁ, (εἰσπράσσω) one
who exacts, a collector, LXX.

Εἰσπραξίς, εως, ἦ, exacting, Thuc.
5, 53.—II. receipts: from

Εἰσπράσσω, Att. -πρω, f. -ξω, (εἰς,
πράσσω) to get in, exact, collect debts and
taxes, esp. for the public treasury, τινά
τι, Isocr. 111 E: also τι παρά τιος, Li-
ban. Mid., to collect, exact for one's self,
τι, Eur. I. T. 559. But the distinc-
tion of act. and mid. is not uniform.

Εἰσπύω, f. -πύσω, (εἰς, πύω) to
spit into, [ῶσα]

Εἰσρέω, f. -ρεύσομαι, aor. -εἰρήνη
(εἰς, ρέω) to stream in or into, Eur.
I. T. 260. Hence

Εἰσροή, ἦς, ἦ, =sq., Ael.

Εἰσροος, ον, ὁ, contr. -ροος, ον, a
flowing in, εἰσρ. ποιεῖν = εἰσρεῖν, Arist.
Mund.

Εἰσρύσις, εως, ἦ, =foreg.

Εἰσπτάω, f. -άσω, (εἰς, πτάω) to
draw into or to, LXX. [ἄσω.]

Εἰσπετέω, ὦ, f. -έσω, (εἰς, τελέω)
to receive into a class. Pass. to be re-
ceived into it, εἰς γένος, Plat. Polit.
290 E.

†Εἰσπρήκειν, plqpf. ind. act. of εἰ-
σπρην, Eur.

ἔισθ' ἰδῆμι, f. εἰσθῶ, (εἰς, τίθημι) to place, put into or in, τινὰ or τι εἰς χειρὰς τινι, Hdt. 1, 208, etc.: ἐστὶν θέναι τινὰ ἐς ἄμαζαν, Id. 9, 25: also with or without ἐς ναῦν, to put on board ship, Lat. *navi imponere*, Hdt. 4, 179: also in mid., τέκνα ἐξεσθῆναι, to put their children on board, Id. 1, 164.

ἔιστιμάομαι (εἰς, τιμάω) dep. to enter in the census, Dion. H.

ἔιστριώσκα, v. ἐστριώσκα.

ἔιστοξενώ, (εἰς, τοξένω) to shoot or throw into, Dio C.

ἔιστρέπω, (εἰς, τρέπω) to turn to or towards: so also in mid., Arist. H. A.

ἔιστρέχω, fut. ἐισδράμονται: aor. 2 ἐισδράμω, (εἰς, τρέχω) to run in or on, Thuc. 4, 67.

ἔιστρύπω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (εἰς, τρυπάω) to bore into.—II. intr., to glide into.

ἔισφαίνω, f. -φάνῶ, (εἰς, φαίνω) to inform, Philomn. ap. Ath. 75 A.

ἔισφέρω, f. εἰσίσσω: aor. 1 ἐλθ' νεγκα, (εἰς, φέρω) to carry into or to, Od. 7, 6: ἐλθ' ἀγγελίας, Hdt. 1, 114: to bring in or upon, πένθος, πόλεμόν τι, Eur. Bacch. 367, Hel. 38.—II. to bring in, contribute, τινί τι, esp. of ξρανοί, Plat. Symp. 177 C, Xen. Cyr. 7, 1, 12, opp. to διαφέρειν, q. v.: esp. at Athens, to pay an extraordinary tax on property, v. εἰσφορά II., Thuc. 3, 19, Plat., etc.: ἐλθ' ἀπὸ τῶν ὑπαρχόντων, Dem. 565, 15.—III. to introduce, bring forward, propose, γνώμην, Hdt. 3, 80, and Thuc.; ἐλθ' νόμον, Lat. *legem rogare*, Dem. 705, 26: also ἐλθ' εἰς τινα, like Lat. *referre ad senatum*, Plat. Legg. 961 B.—B. mid. to carry with one, sweep along, Il. 11, 495: also like act., ἐλθ' τι ἐς πόλιν, to introduce into poetry, Hdt. 2, 23: to apply, employ, Dion. H.—II. to bring in with one, import, Hdt. 5, 34.—C. pass. to rush in, like ἐλπίπτειν, Thuc. 3, 98.—II. to be imported, Hdt. 9, 37.

ἔισφθεύομαι, as mid. (εἰς, φθεύω) to plunge into ruin.

ἔισφλάω, (εἰς, φλάω) to crush or press in, Hipp.

ἔισφοτάω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (εἰς, φοιτάω) to go into, visit, Eur. Andr. 945.

ἔισφράω, ἄς, ἦ, (εἰσφέρω) a carrying or gathering in.—II. a bringing in, contribution, esp. at Athens, an extraordinary property-tax, raised to meet the exigencies of war: in full ἐισφορὰν εἰσφέρειν, Thuc. 3, 19, cf. Böckh P. E. 2, 227, Herm. Pol. Ant. cf. 162, 8.—III. a proposal, moving, νόμον, Dio C.

ἔισφωρέω, = εἰσφέρω, Od. 6, 91; 19, 32.

ἔισφράσσω, Att. -ττω, f. -ξω, (εἰς, φράσσω) to fence in.

ἔισφρέω, imper. of sq.

ἔισφρώ, (for the pres., cf. ἐπειφρώ) impf. εἰσφρόνουν, Dem. 473, 6; f. -φρώσω, Ar. Vesp. 892, and -φρώσσομαι, Dem. 93, 17; to let in, admit, Lat. *mittere*, Ar. l. c.—2. to devour, Arist. Mirab.—II. intr. to betake one's self into, enter v. l. Ar. Eq. 4, and Polyb.—B. mid. to bring in with one, Eur. Tro. 647. The imperat. is εἰσφρες, cf. διαφρέω, ἐκφρέω. (The root φρέω, akin prob. to φέρω, φέρω, is found only in compos. with δια-, εἰς-, ἐπεις-, ἐκ-.)

ἔισφρώω, (εἰς, φέρω) to mix in, Max. Tyr. [5]

ἔισχειρίζω, f. -ίσω Att. -ῖω = ἐγχειρίζω, to put into one's hands, hand over, entrust, τινί τι, Soph. O. T. 384.

ἔισχέω, f. -χεύσω, (εἰς, χέω) to pour in or into, Eur. Cycl. 389. Mid. c. ὤνυς. aor. ἐσχέχυμην, to pour themselves

into stream or rush in, ἐς πόλιν, Il. 21, 61.

ἔισω, more rarely ἔσω, adv., (εἰς, ἐς) into, in, within, in Hom. freq. c. acc., e. g. δύναι δόμῳ "Αἰδὸς εἰσω, into the mansion of Hades, ἡγήσατο "Ιλιον εἰσω, into Ilium, etc.; but this acc. is to be explained by the motion towards: εἰσω usu. follows this acc., put before it only Il. 21, 125: ἔσω is more freq. put first. In Od. 8, 290, εἰσω δώματος ἦει, he went into and out of the house, i. e. through it, where the gen. does not really depend on εἰσω: but really c. gen., ἔσω βλεφάρων, Eur. Cycl. 485.—II. therein, within, inside, Od. 7, 13, also only a seeming deviation, to be explained in same way as εἰς, when it seems to stand for ἐν, v. εἰς I.—2. of time, within, in. †Εἰσῶθεν, only in Hipp., rare form for ἔσθεν.

ἔισωθεῖν, ὦ, f. -ωθήσω and -ώσω, (εἰς, ὠθέω) to thrust in or into, Aretae. Mid. to force one's self into, press in, Xen. An. 5, 2, 18.

ἔισωτός, ὄν, (εἰς, ὠψ) in sight of, before the eyes, sit over against, gen. εἰσωτοὶ δ' ἐγένοντο νεῶν, they came in front of the ships, faced them, having before had them astern, Il. 15, 653. Later also c. dat., 'Arat.; absol., Ar. Rh.

ἔϊτα, adv. Ion. εἵτεν.—I. of succession of time, then, afterwards, after, thereupon, Lat. *deinde*, soon, hereafter, Soph. O. T. 452.—II. like Lat. *ita* and *itaque* (which are akin to it), of succession of thought, and so, then, therefore, accordingly; esp. in indignant questions, εἴτ' οὐκ αἰσχύνεσθε; Dem. 16, 11; also in ironical questions, expressing disbelief, etc., Lat. *ita me? itane vero? is it so? aye really? indeed?* Valck. Phoen. 549, Hipp. 1415: εἴτα τί τοῦτο; what next? what then? εἴτ' ἄνδρα τῶν αὐτοῦ τί χρὴ προΐεναι; should one then yet lose of one's own property? Ar. Nub. 1214; also εἴτα τότε, Ar. Eq. 1036; κάτα, —κάπειτα, cf. εἵπειτα V.—III. εἴτα often stands pleon. with the finite verb after a part., where it may be rendered straightway, or the part. may be resolved into a finite verb, and εἴτα rendered and then, and thereupon, as Soph. Aj. 468, Eur. El. 1058, Ar. Ach. 24, 1197, cf. Koen. Greg. p. 145: εἴτα is much more rare before the part., Herm. Ar. Nub. 857, Schäf. Mel. p. 124: cf. εἵπειτα.

ἔϊται, 3 sing. perf. pass. of ἐννυμι, Od. 11, 191.

ἔϊτε..., εἵτε..., Lat. *sive...*, *sive...*, *either...*, *or...*; *whether...*, *or...*, so that several cases are always put as equally possible or as equivalent: in Hom. the first εἵτε is sometimes answered by ἦ καί, Il. 2, 349. The Trag. sometimes leave out the first εἵτε, or put εἰ instead, Herm. Vig. n. 311; indeed εἵτε..., εἵτε..., *utrum...*, *an...*, occurs Hdt. 3, 35, and εἵτε in second clause only, Plat. Soph. 224 E, ubi v. Heind.: ἦ..., εἵτε..., Soph. Aj. 178.

ἔϊτε, for εἵτε, 2 pl. opt. pres. from εἴμι, Od. 21, 195.

ἔϊτεν, Ion. for εἴτα, like εἵπειτεν for εἵπειτα.

†ἔϊτην, 2 dual contd. for εἴτην pres. opt. from εἴμι.

εἴ τις, εἴ τι, Lat. *si quis*, *si quid*, if any one, if any thing, hence any one who..., any thing which..., Hom.—II. whether any one, whether any thing, Hom.

†ἔϊτο, 3 sing. 2 aor. ind. (also opt.) mid. of ἔημι, in comp., Xen. Hier. 7, 11.

ἔϊω, Ep. for ἔω, Il. 4, 55.

ἔϊω, Ep. for ἔω, ὦ, sub. pres. from εἴμι.—II. Dor. for ἔω, subj. pres. from εἴμι, Sophr. ap. E. M.

ἔϊωθα, perf. 2 in pres. signif. of the exclus. Ep. ἔϊω, to be wont or accustomed, c. inf.; usu. of me, Hom., who also uses the Ion. ἔϊωθα, absol., ὥσπερ εἴωθε, (sub. γενέσθαι), as it was wont to be, Plut. Part. εἰωθός, θύα, θός, wonted, usual: hence ad. -θότως, in the usual way, Soph. El. 1456.

ἔϊων, imperf. from ἔωω, Hom.

ἔϊωσ, Ep. for ἔωσ, q. v., εἰώσ αἰέν, constantly, cf. εἰωρ.

†ΕΚ, before a vowel ἔξ, Lat. *e*, *ex*, (in Inscr. ap. Böckh before β and δ, and also before λ and μ, sometimes written ἐγ instead of ἐκ, before ρ and σ sometimes ἐξ), PREF. C. GEN. Radic. signif., from out of, away from a thing, directly opp. to εἰς.

I. OF PLACE, the most freq. usage, but variously modified:—1. of motion, out of, forth, from forth or out, ἐκ μάχης, ὀνυμεμένων, ὀχέων, ἑδρας, χειρῶν etc., Hom.: with all verbs of motion, or such as express taking away, separating, e. g. ἐκ πάντων μάλιστα, chief from among all, of all: also ἐκ πάντων, by itself, out of, above all, with signif. of distinction, Il. 4, 96, Soph. Ant. 1137, etc., like ἔξωχα: ἐκ πολλῶν πίσυρες, four from among many, Il. 15, 680, ἐκ νῆων, beginning from the ships, Il. 8, 213; ἐκ νυκτῶν, arising from or by night, Od. 12, 286; esp. in antithet., as ἐκ κεφαλῆς ἐξ πόδα, v. εἰς IX., μεταστρέφαι ἦτορ ἐκ χόλου, to turn his heart away from wrath, Il. 10, 107.—2. of position, like ἔξω, outside of, beyond, only in early writers in Hom. esp. ἐκ βέλων, out of shot: also ἐκ καπνοῦ, out of the smoke, Od. 19, 7, cf. esp. Valck. Hdt. 2, 142. In this case some Gramm. give it the accent, e. g. ἄστεος ἐκ σφετέρων, Il. 18, 210, cf. Herm. Opusc. 2, 55, cf. ἄπο.—3. with verbs implying rest, e. g. ἐκ πασσαλόφει κράμενον φόρμιγγα, he hung his lyre from, i. e. on the peg, Od. 8, 67; ἀνὰ πτεσσίαι ἐκ τινος, to fasten from, i. e. upon a thing, Od. 12, 51, etc.; hence καθίσθαι ἐκ πύγων, perch., to sit on the heights and look from them, Soph. Ant. 411, so too Hdt. 3, 83, cf. σπᾶς ἐξ Οὐλύμποιο, Il. 14, 154. We find even in prose φέρειν ἐκ τῶν ζωτήρων, to wear at, i. e. hanging at the girdle, ἐκ χειρὸς, ἐξ οὐρᾶς λαμβάνεσθαι, to take by the hand, the tail, etc., by a pregnant construction: cf. a similar usage of εἰς I. 2, and the verbs δέω, περαίνω, πέλω, πρίω. Similar are such phrases as ἀρπάσσειν τὰ ἐκ τῶν οἰκίων, to carry off the furniture from, or of the houses, οἱ ἐκ Πύλου ληφθέντες, taken at, and brought from Pylos, Thuc., etc., v. Matth. Gr. Gr. § 596, c.

II. OF TIME, esp. ellipt. c. pron. relat. and demonstr., ἐξ οὗ, since, and in apod. ἐκτοῦ or ἐκ τοῦδε, Il. 8, 295: freq. in Od. ἐξ οὗ alone, Lat. *ex quo*, Il. 1, 6: ἐκ τοῦδε alone, Il. 15, 69: ἐκ τοῦ, from that time, Il. 1, 493, where χρόνος must be supplied, if any thing: very freq. ἐκ τούτων.—2. of particular points of time, ἐξ ἀρχῆς, from the beginning, at first, Hom., ἐκ νεότητος ἐς γῆρας, Il., ἐξ αἰθέρος, after clear weather, Il. 16, 365: so ἐκ θυσίας γενέσθαι, to have just finished sacrifice, etc., Hdt. 1, 50, cf. ὑπό II.: ἐξ εἰρήνης πολεμεῖν, to go to war after or out of peace, Thuc.; ἐκ δακρύων,

γελῶν, to turn at once to smiles from tears, cf. Valck. Hdt. 3, 82: esp. c. part., to mark the point of time, e. g. *συνετάρτετο ἐκ τῶν ἐτι προσιόντων*, the army arranged itself at, i. e. from the beginning of their approach, Xen. An. 1, 8, 14.—III. OF ORIGIN.—1. of physical origin, birth, descent, in Hom., esp. in phrases *ἐκ τινοσ ἐστίν*, *γενέσθαι*, usu. of the immediate relation of son to father, *ἀπό* being used of more remote descent: more fully *ἐξ ἐμοῦ γένος ἐσσί*, thou comest of me by blood, *γένος* being the acc. absol., Il. 5, 896: *ἐξ ἀμείνων τινοσ ἐστίν*, Il.—2. of the materials of which a thing consists, e. g. *πῶμα ἐκ ξύλου*, a cup of wood, cf. *ἀπό* C. V.—3. of cause, motive, impulse, *ἐκ θυοῦ φιλεῖν*, from the heart, Il. 9, 486; so *ἐκ παντός τοῦ νοῦ*, Plat.; *ἔξ ἐριδος μάχεσθαι*, to fight out of, for hate, Il. 7, 111; cf. Od. 4, 343, Buttm. Soph. Phil. 91.—4. of occasion, inducement, means, *ἐκ θεῶν πολεμίζειν*, at the gods' instance, Il. 17, 101: *ἐξ ἐμῆθεν*, as far as I can, Il. 1, 525; sometimes it may be translated arising from, through; *μῦθος ἐξ ὁλοῆς*, Od. 3, 135, and *ἐξ ἀρέων κεχολωμένος*, Il. 9, 566: also with views of hearing, learning, etc., as *ἐκ* in Lat., e. g. *κλένει ἐκ τινοσ*, Od. 19, 93, Hdt. 8, 80. More rarely of things, *ἐξ ἰωῆς ἀνέμου*—*ἰωῆ*, Il. 11, 308: *ἐκ καύματος*, arising from, through the heat, Il. 5, 865: *ἐκ βίας ἄγειν*—*βία ἄγειν*, Soph. Phil. 563, cf. Herm. Soph. Aj. 27. In prose it esp. expresses any result, *ἐκ τῶν νόμων*, in pursuance of law, according to it; *ἐκ τῶν λόγων*, according to the oracles, Hdt. 1, 64: *ἐκ τοῦ*; wherefore? on what ground? Seidl. Eur. El. 244. Connected with this is—5. *ἐκ*, like *ὑπό* and *παρά*, with a pass. verb, *ἐφίληκε ἐκ Διός*, beloved of or by Jupiter, Il. 2, 669, etc.: esp. freq. in Hdt., v. Valck. 7, 175, cf. Wess. 2, 148; but this use is almost solely Ion.—6. *ἐκ*, c. neut. adj., as periph. for adv., in Hom. only once, *ἐξ ἄρχιμύλον* for *ἀρχιμύλον*, Il. 24, 352; from Hdt. downwards very freq. with or without the art., as *ἐκ τοῦ ἐμφανούς* and *ἐξ ἐμφανούς* for *ἐμφανώς*, etc., also with plur. *ἐκ τῶν δίκαιων*, *προσχηκόντων*, etc.: more rarely c. adj. fem., as *ἐκ τῆς ἰδέας*, *ἐκ νῆς*, Hdt. 3, 127; 5, 116; *ἐξ ἀστέρας*, 6, 95, v. Fisch. Well. 3, 2, p. 124: so Lat. *ex facili*, *composito*, *improvisio*, *vano*, etc.—IV. WITH NUMERALS, *σύνψηφος ἡμῖν εἰ καὶ σὺ ἐκ τρίτων*, you give your vote as a third with ours, Plat. Gorg. 500 A, cf. Symp. 213 B; so *ἐκ τρίτου*, Eur. Or. 1178.—B. *ἐκ* is oft. separated from its case by one or more words, e. g. Il. 11, 109: it is put after its case in Ep., esp. Hom. It takes an accent if it is peculiar, emphatic, as Il. 5, 865, or if it ends a verse, as Il. 14, 472, Od. 17, 518. In Ep. only there is a redupl., *ἐξ οὐρανὸν*, *ἐξ ἁλὸς*, *ἐξ Ἀλσύμην*, even from heaven, etc., Il., *ἐκ Διόθεν*, Hes. Op. 763. 'Εκ is joined with other preps. to make a signif. more definite, e. g. *ὑπ' ἐκ κακοῦ*, out from under, Od. 12, 107: cf. *διέκ*, *παρέκ*.—C. In compos. the signif. of *ἐκ* prevails; out, away, off; indeed in Hom. it oft. stands in this signif. without a case, either as simple adv., or less naturally, as divided from a verb by tmesis: it then expresses a carrying out, fully accomplishing, like our utterly, cf. *ἐκπέρθω*,

ἐξαλαπάξω, *ἐκβαρβαρόω*, *ἐκδιψάω*, *ἐκδοριόω*, *ἐξευρίσκα*, *ἐξοπλίζω*, *ἐξομαρτίζω*, *ἐκλεγκός*, *ἐκπικρός*.
'Εκάβη, ης, ἡ, *Hecuba*, daughter of Dymas and wife of Priam, Il. 16, 718; acc. to Eur. daughter of Cisseus, Hec. 3.—2. a daughter of Danaus, Apollod.
'Εκαθήμια, ας, ἡ, old form for Ἄκαδημια, from an old hero Hecademus, Diog. L. 3, 7, 8.
'Εκαέρην, ης, ἡ, Dor. -γα, epith: of Diana, v. seq.—2. *Hecæрге*, a daughter of Boreas, Call. Del. 292: from
'Εκάεργος, ον, ὁ, (ἐκάς, *εργω) the far-working, in Hom. sometimes as subst., sometimes as adj., but always epith. of Apollo, the far-shooting, far-darting, and so—*ἐκρηβόλος*, *ἐκάτορ*: so, fem. 'Εκαέρην of Diana, v. Spanh. ad Call. Del. 292. [ᾤ]
'Εκάνη, aor. 2 pass. of *καίω*, Hom. [ᾤ]
'Εκῆθεν, adv. (ἐκάς) from afar, from far away, Hom.—II. also = *ἐκάς*, far off, far away, Od. 17, 25.
'Εκαθέστη, 3 sing. aor. from *καθέσθαι*: late form.
'Εκαθήμην, impf. from *κάθημαι*.
'Εκαθίζω, for *καθίζω*, impf. from *καθίζω*, Od. 16, 408, dub. l.
'Εκάλειος Ζεύς, from 'Εκάλη or 'Εκαλήνη, an old lady who entertained Theseus, and for this received the yearly honour of the 'Εκαλήσιον ἱερὸν: hence the epith. was given to Jupiter as worshipped on the same day, v. Bentl. Call. Fr. 40, [ᾤ]
'Εκάλη, or 'Εκαλήνη, ης, ἡ, *Hecale*, v. sub *Λεόντις*—2. an Attic borough of the tribe *Leontis*; hence 'Εκαλήνη, adv. from the borough *Hecale*: 'Εκαλήνη, in *Hecale*; 'Εκαλήνηδε, to *Hecale*.
'Εκαλήσιον, ἱερὸν, τό, v. sub 'Εκαλήσιος.
'Εκαλήνη, ης, ἡ, Coray reads in Plut. Thes. 14, for 'Εκαλήνη.
'Εκαμήδη, ης, ἡ, *Hecamedē*, daughter of Arsinous, slave of Nestor, Il. 11, 624.
'Εκάς, adv., Att. *ἐκάς*, (ἐκ) far, afar, far off, Hom.: he also freq. has it as prep. c. gen. far from, far away from, but always of space.—II. of time, *σὺν ἐκάς χρόνον*, in a short time, Hdt. 8, 144. [ᾤ]; only *ᾤ* in Call. Ap. 2, in arsis.]
'Εκαστάκις, adv. (ἐκαστος) every time; οἱ ἐκαστ.—οἱ αἰεῖ, Inscr.
'Εκαστάτω, adv. superl. from *ἐκάς*, farthest off, farthest away, Il. 10, 113: c. gen., Hdt.
'Εκασταχῆ, (ἐκαστος) adv. every where.
'Εκασταχόθεν, (ἐκαστος) adv. from every side, from all sides, Thuc. 7, 20.
'Εκασταχόθι, (ἐκαστος) adv.—*ἐκαστόθι*, on every side, every where, Plut.
'Εκασταχοῖ, (ἐκαστος) adv. to every side, every way, Plut. A. B. p. 1397.
'Εκασταχόσε, (ἐκαστος) adv. to every side, every way, Thuc. 8, 55.
'Εκασταχοῦ, (ἐκαστος) adv. every where, Thuc. 3, 82.
'Εκαστέρω, adv. compar. from *ἐκάς*, farther, farther off, Od. 7, 321; c. gen., Hdt.: also *ἐκαστοτέρω*, Theocr. 15, 7. Superl. *ἐκαστάτω*.
'Εκαστοθεν, adv.—*ἐκασταχόθεν*, Diog. L.
'Εκαστοθι, adv. for each or every one, Od. 3, 8, though Schol. Harl. read *ἐκαστοθεν*: every where: from
'Εκαστος, η, ον, every, every one, esp. each, each one, opp. to a number or a body, Hom. both in sing. and plur.: the sing. from its collective

signif. is freq. joined with a plur. *οἱ ἐκαστοί*, Il. 1, 606; 5, 878; also Att., v. Br. Ar. Plut. 785. Hom. usu. puts the subst. pron. or adj. plur., which expresses the whole body, and so should be in genit., in same case with *ἐκαστος*; as *Τρώας ἐκαστον ὑπῆλυσσεν*, for *Τρώων ἐκαστον*, Il. 7, 215, cf. Il. 15, 109; 18, 496, where *ἐκαστος* is to be taken as in appos., fear seized them every one, etc.: so in Att. *ἐκαστος* takes the plur. verb *ἐκαστος ἐπίστασθε*, Xen. Symp. 3, 3 without a subst. plur. having gone before; cf. Hdt. 3, 158, Ar. Plut. 785, Heind. and Stallb. Plat. Gorg. 503 E: sometimes, but rarely, the chief word takes the art., as Il. 18, 496, Thuc. 5, 49, *ἐκαστος* never: *ὅστις ἐκαστος*, every one who, *ἐκαστος*, *ὅστις*, Hes. Th. 459. This notion of individuality is still more definitely given in prose by *εἰς ἐκαστος*, Lat. *unusquisque*; *ἐκαστός τις*, *αὐτός ἐκαστος*, *πᾶς ἐκαστος*, each and every one, all and every one, *πάντες ἐκαστος*, Od. 6, 265; *οἱ καθ' ἐκαστον*, each one singly, one after the other, Lat. *singuli*, *τὸ καθ' ἐκαστον*, each singly, point by point, Lat. *singula quaque*, *καθ' ἐκαστον*, singly, by itself, alone, Lat. *singulatum*: *καθ' ἐκαστην* (ἡμέραν) every day, daily, so also with *μήν*, *ἐνιαυτός*, etc., every month, i. e. *per* month, Böckh Inscr. 1, p. 132, 4: *ὡς ἐκαστος*, each by himself, freq. in Thuc. (*ἐκάτερος* and *ἐκαστος* seem to be a kind of compar. and superl., like Sanscr. *ekateras*, *ekatamas*, from *eka*, one; cf. *πρότερος*, *πρώτος*: perh. *ἐκάς* is akin, in signif. apart, by itself.)
'Εκάστοτε, (ἐκαστος) adv. each time, always, Hdt. 1, 128, etc.: *ἵνα ἐκάστοτε*, whosoever, Hdt. 8, 115.
'Εκαστοτέρω, adv. like *ἐκαστέρω*, compar. of *ἐκάς*, yet only in Theocr. 15, 7, and there susp.
'Εκάταιον or 'Εκάτειον, ον, τό, a statue or chapel of Hecate, Ar. Lys. 64: on τὸ 'Εκάταια and 'Εκάταια κατεσθένει v. 'Εκάτη.
'Εκαταίος, α, ον, ('Εκάτη) of or belonging to Hecate, Soph. Fr. 651, where, however, Ellendt takes 'Εκαταίος to be gen. of 'Εκαταία, a lengthd. form of 'Εκάτη.
'Εκαταίος, ον, ὁ, *Hecataeus*, of Miletus, son of Hegesander, an historian, Hdt. 2, 143.—2. of Abdēra, a philosopher.—3. a tyrant of Cardia, Plut.
'Εκάτειον, v. sub 'Εκάταιον.
'Εκαταράκις, adv. (ἐκάτερος) at each time, both times, Xen. Cyr. 4, 6, 4.
'Εκατέρω, ὦ, in dancing to kick the rump with one heel after another: hence *ἐκατέρως*, ἴδος, ἡ, a dance of this kind.
'Εκατέρω, before a vowel *ἐκατέρωθεν*, adv. for *ἐκατέρωθεν*, from each side, from both sides, on both sides, Lat. *utrinque*, Hom., who also has it c. gen. often of two opposed armies.
'Εκατέρως, ἴδος, ἡ, v. sub *ἐκατέρω*.
'Εκατερούσχαλος, ον, (ἐκάτερος, *μασχάλην*) with sleeves hanging from both shoulders.
'Εκάτερος, α, ον, each of two, each by himself, each singly, first in Pind. I. 8, (7), 63, sometimes c. art., v. Poppo Obs. Cr. ad Thuc. p. 28: the signif. one of two, is very dub. (On etymol., v. sub *ἐκαστος*.) Hence
'Εκατέρωθεν, adv. from both sides, on both sides, Hdt. 3, 102, Thuc. 2, 75, who also has it c. gen., 3, 6.—III. from one of two sides, dub.: and
'Εκατέρωθι, adv. on both sides, Pind. O. 2, 124, Hdt. 2, 19.—II. on one of two sides, dub.: and

ἑκατέρως, adv. in both ways, Plat. —II. in one of two ways, dub.: and ἑκατέρωστε, adv. to both sides, both ways, Plat. Phaed. 112 E.—II. to either side, dub.

Ἑκάτη, ης, ἡ, (prob. from ἑκατος) Ἑκαίη, daughter of Perseus or Persaeus and Asteria, granddaughter of Coeus and Phoebe, who had power from Jupiter, in heaven, earth, and sea: she presided over purifying and atoning rites; was giver of riches, honour, victory, and fair voyages; protectress of new-born babes, Hes. Th. 411 sq. H. Hom. Cer. 25, 52, where she is represented with a torch. Later she was held to be the same as Diana, as goddess of the nether world, mistress of spells and magic, v. J. H. Voss in Nov. Act. Soc. Lat. Jen. p. 363 sq. Ἑκάτης δαίπνον, also τὰ Ἑκάτια, the things used to purify the house on the 30th of each month, eggs, onions, young dogs, etc.: they were deposited for Hecate at three cross-roads, and there eaten by paupers or beggars, and also by Cynics: this was called Ἑκάτια κατεσθίειν, Dem. 1269, 10; and he who partook of this repast was held in abomination. [α]

Ἑκάτηβελήτης, ου Ep. ao, ὁ, =sq., Pl. 1, 75.

Ἑκάτηβόλος, ου, (ἐκάς, βάλλω) *ar-throwing, far-shooting*, in Hom. always as epith. of Apollo, cf. ἑκατος, ἐκάεργος, ἐκῆβόλος: as subst. ὁ ἐκάτ. Pl. 15, 231.

Ἑκατήσιον, ου, τό, =Ἑκάτιον, a statue of Hecate, Plut.

†Ἑκάτης νῆσος, ης, island of Hecate, a small island near Delos, Ath. 645 B.

Ἑκάτη, Dor. for ἐκῆτη, on account of: but also in Att. poets, e. g. Aesch. Pers. 337; and Pors. Or. 26, considers it strictly Att.

Ἑκατόγυιος, ου, (ἐκατόν, γυῖον) with a hundred limbs or bodies, κοράν ἐκ. ἀγέλα, a band of a hundred maidens, Pind. Fr. 87, 12.

Ἑκατογκάραννος, ου, (ἐκατόν, κάρανον) prob. I. Aesch. Fr. 353; and

Ἑκατοκεφάλας, ου, ὁ, Pind. O. 4, 11, -λος, ου, (ἐκατόν, κεφαλή), =sq. Eur. H. F. 882, Ar. Ran. 473.

Ἑκατοκράνιος, ου, (ἐκατόν, κράνιον) hundred-headed, Pind. P. 8, 20.

Ἑκατοκρήπις, ιδος, ὁ, ἡ, (ἐκατόν, κρηπίς) with a hundred-fold base, Julian.

Ἑκατόχειρ, ειρος, ὁ, ἡ, Plut.; and

Ἑκατόχειρος, ου, Pl. 1, 402, (ἐκατόν, χεῖρ), hundred-handed.

†Ἑκατόδωρος, ου, ὁ, Hecatodorus, masc. pr. n., Polyb. 4, 78, 5; in 4, 47, 4, wr. Ἑκατοντόδωρος.

Ἑκατόζυγος, ου, (ἐκατόν, ζυγόν) with a hundred benches for rowers, Il. 20, 247. (On form, cf. συζυγία, etc.)

†Ἑκατόμυδιον, ου, τό, Hecatombaeum, a spot in the territory of Dyme, Polyb. 2, 51, 3.

Ἑκατομβαιός, α, ου, (Ἑκατόμβη) Hecatombean, epith. of several gods, to whom hecatombs were offered: τὰ ἐκατόμβαια (ἐπρά) a festival wherein hecatombs were offered, Inscr. Hence

Ἑκατομβαῖον, ὄνος, ὁ, the month Hecatombaeon, the first in the Att. year, answering to the last half of our July and the first of August, Arist. H. A. 5, 11, 2; in it the ἐκατόμβαια were held: called at Sparta ἐκατομβεῖς.

Ἑκατόμβη, ης, ἡ, (ἐκατόν, βούς) a hecatomb, strictly an offering of a hundred oxen: but even in Hom. the word has lost its strict etymol. signif.: Il.

6, 98, 115, we find a hecatomb of twelve oxen; Od. 3, 59, of eighty-one: nor does Hom. confine it to oxen; for hecatombs of oxen and rams often occur, Il. 1, 315, Od. 1, 25: nay we find hecatombs without any oxen, e. g. of fifty rams, Il. 23, 146, ἀρνῶν 864, cf. Valck. Phoen. 28: therefore in genl. a large sacrifice offered publicly: Hdt. 4, 179, reckons even the votive gifts within the hecatomb; but 6, 129, shows that Homer's τελέεσσαι ἐκατόμβαι were really offered.

Ἑκατόμβιος, ου, (ἐκατόν, βούς) of or worth a hundred oxen, Pl.

†Ἑκατομνος, ου, ὁ, Hecatommus, a king of Caria, Diod. S.

Ἑκατόμπεδος, ου, (ἐκατόν, πούς) a hundred feet long, πύρξ ἐκ. ἐνθα καὶ ἐνθα, a hundred feet all ways, Il. 23, 164, where some prefer ἐκατόμπος, q. v.: but the Parthenon at Athens is always τὸ ἐκατόμπεδον, v. Παρθενῶν.

†Ἑκατόμπεδος, ου, ὁ, Hecatompēdus, a spot in Syracuse, Plut.

Ἑκατομπλάσιον, ου, gen. ομος, a hundred-fold.

Ἑκατόμπος, ου, =-πεδος, v. 1. Pl. 23, 164, received by Spitzn., and by Bekk. in Thuc. 3, 68: acc. to Koen. Greg. p. 270, and Lob. Phryn. 546, -πεδος is Dor. (as Pind. I. 6, 32) and -πόδος Att.

Ἑκατομπολιέθρος, ου, =sq., Eur. Cret. 2, 4.

Ἑκατοπόλις, ι, gen. εως, (ἐκατόν, πόλις) with a hundred cities, Κρητη, Il. 2, 649.

Ἑκατόπους, ὁ, ἡ, πουν, τό, gen. ποδος, (ἐκατόν, πούς) hundred-footed, ἐκ. Νηρηίδες, Soph. O. C. 718, acc. to Elmsl. the hundred Nereids, (cf. ἐκατόγυιος), acc. to Herm. only many, countless.

Ἑκατόπυλος, ου, (ἐκατόν, πύλη) hundred-gated, Θῆβαι, Il. 9, 383.

†Ἑκατόπυλος, ου, ἡ, Hecatompylus, a region and city of Parthia, Strab.

Ἑκατομόνια, τά, (ἐκατόν, φόνος) a sacrifice for a hundred enemies slain, sub. ἐπρά, Plut.

ἙΚΑΤ'ΟΝ, οί, αί, τά, indecl. a hundred, Il.: in compos. often loosely for very many. (Sanscrit. catan, which is a link between ἐκατόν and centum.)

†Ἑκατόννησοι, ων, αἱ (ἐκατόν, νῆ-σος, prop. the hundred isles) Hecatōnnēsi, a cluster of islands between Lesbos and the coast of Aeolis, twenty in number, or acc. to others forty, Strab., who derives it from Ἑκατος, an appell. of Apollo, and νῆσος, and so Apollo's islands, but Hdt. 1, 151, writes the name separately; the modern name is Musconisi.

Ἑκατοντάδραχμος, ου, (ἐκατόν, δραχμή) worth or for a hundred drachms, Gal.

Ἑκατονταετηρίς, ιδος, ἡ, a period of one hundred years, century, Plat. Rep. 615 A: from

Ἑκατονταετηρος, ου, (ἐκατόν, ἔτος) of a hundred years, Orph.

Ἑκατονταετής, ἐς, (ἐκατόν, ἔτος) of a hundred years, centenarian, Pind. P. 4, 502: also -έτης, ου, ὁ. Hence

Ἑκατονταετία, ας, ἡ, a period of a hundred years, Schweigh. App. 3, p. 613.

Ἑκατοντακάρηνος, ου, Dor. -ἄνος, (ἐκατόν, κάρηνον) hundred-headed, Pind. P. 1, 31, cf. ἐκατογκά.

Ἑκατοντακέφαλος, ου, =ἐκατογκ., Julian.

Ἑκατοντάκις, (ἐκατόν) adv. a hundred times.

Ἑκατοντάκλινος, ου, (ἐκατόν, κλί-

νη) with one hundred couches, Chære. ap. Ath. 538 C.

Ἑκατοντάλαντία, ας, ἡ, the sum of one hundred talents: from

Ἑκατοντάλαντος, ου, ἐκατόν, τάλαντον) worth one hundred talents, γραφή ἐκ. an action for damages laid at that sum, Ar. Eq. 442. [α]

Ἑκατοντάμαχος, ου, (ἐκατόν, μάχομαι) able to fight one hundred men, Joseph.

Ἑκατοντάπηχυς, υ, (ἐκατόν, πῆχυς) of a hundred cubits, Joseph.

Ἑκατονταπλάσιος, α, ου, εἰν. -ιος, LXX.; and

Ἑκατονταπλῶσιον, ου, gen. ονος, a hundred-fold, one hundred times as much or many, c. gen., Xen. Oec. 2, 3.

Ἑκατοντάπυλος, ου, (ἐκατόν, πύλη)=ἐκατόμπος, Anth.

†Ἑκατοντάπυλος, ου, ἡ, Hecatontapylus, a city of Parthia, Diels. S.—2. a city of Libya, Polyb.

Ἑκατονταρχεῖω, ὦ, to be a centurion, Dio C.: from

Ἑκατοντάρχης, ου, ὁ, (ἐκατόν, ἄρχω) a leader of a hundred, Lat. centurio, Hdt. 7, 81, Aesch. Fr. 168. Hence

Ἑκατονταρχία, ας, ἡ, the post of a centurion, Dio C.

Ἑκατοντάρχος, ου, ὁ, =ἐκατοντάρχης, Xen. Cyr. 5, 3, 41.

Ἑκατοντάς, ἄδος, ἡ, the number a hundred, Hdt. 7, 184, 185.—II. a company of a hundred, Lat. centuria.

Ἑκατοντάφυλλος, ου, (ἐκατόν, φύλλον) with one hundred leaves or petals, πόδα, Theophr.

Ἑκατοντάχειρ, ρος, ὁ, ἡ, =ἐκατόγχειρ, Plut.

Ἑκατοντάχρος, ου, contr. -χρος, ου, (ἐκατόν, χόρος) of one hundred measures: esp. yielding fruit a hundred-fold, Theophr.

Ἑκατοντόπυλος, ου, =ἐκατοντέπυλος.

Ἑκατοντόργιος, ου, (ἐκατόν, ὀργυῖα) of one hundred fathoms, Pind. Fr. 110.

Ἑκατοντορόργιος, ου, =foreg., Ar. Av. 1131, acc. to Dind.

Ἑκατοντόρορος, ου, (ἐκατόν, ἐρέσσα) hundred-oared.

Ἑκατοντότης, ου, ὁ, (ἐκατόν, ἔτος) Luc., fem. -ούτης, ιδος, ἡ, Ath., contr. for ἐκατονταετής.

Ἑκάτος, ου, ὁ, (ἐκάς) far-shooting, epith. of Apollo, Il. 7, 83; 20, 295, cf. ἐκάεργος, ἐκατήβόλος: fem. ἐκάτη, epith. of Diana, Aesch.: cf. Ἑκάτη.

Ἑκατοσταῖος, αἶα, αἶον, =ἐκατοστός, Inscr.

Ἑκαίστομος, ου, (ἐκατόν, στόμα) hundred-mouthed, Eur. Bacch. 404.

Ἑκαίστος, ἡ, ὄν, (ἐκατόν) the hundredth, Hdt. 1, 47; ἐφ' ἐκαίστου, a hundred-fold, Id. 4, 198.—II. ἡ ἐκαίστη, the hundredth part, a tax or duty at Athens, Ar. Vesp. 658.

Ἑκαίστος, υός, ἡ, =ἐκατοντάς, Xen. Cyr. 6, 3, 34.

†Ἑκάτων, υνος, ὁ, Hecaton, a stoic philosopher, Diog. L.

†Ἑκατόννμος, ου, ὁ, Hecatōnnēmos, masc. pr. n. an inhab. of Sinope, Xen. An. 5, 5, 7.

Ἑκάζω, f. -ξω, (ἐκ, βάλλω) to speak out, declare, Aesch. Ag. 498.

Ἑκβαθρεύω, f. -σω, (ἐκ, βάθρον) to overthrow from the foundations.

Ἑκβαίνω, f. -βήσομαι, (ἐκ, βαίνω) intr. to go or come out of, πέτρης, the cavities of a rock, c. gen. Il. 4, 107; to step out of, esp. out of a ship, to disembark, land, Il. 3, 113, Hdt. 4, 196, etc.—2. to go, come, or step from, ἀπ' ἡν, Aesch. Ag. 906.—3. to go out over, pass over, overstep, depart from

Lat. *egredi*, c. gen., as *ἐκβ. της εανρου ιδεας*, Plat. Rep. 380 D. sometimes also c. acc., *ἐκβ. την ηλικιαν*, Ib. 461 B, cf. Stallb. Ib. 338 E.—II. metaph.—I. to come to pass, turn out; like *ἀποβαίνω*, Hdt. 7, 209, 221, Thuc., etc.:—to be fulfilled, esp. of prophecies, dreams, etc., Dem., etc.: also to turn out so and so, as *κακιστος ἐκβ. to prove a villain*, Eur. Med. 229: freq. *τὸ ἐκβάν, τὰ ἐκβαίνοντα*, the issue, event, Dem. 12, 6, etc.—2. in speaking or writing, to digress, Xen. Hell. 6, 5, 1.—3. to cease, App.—III. transit. in fut. and aor. 1, both act. and mid., to lead out or down from, land from a ship, *unship*, Od. 24, 301.—2. *ἐκβαίνειν πόδα*, to put out the foot, Eur. Heracl. 802, cf. *βαίνω*, II. 4.

Ἐκβακχέω, (ἐκ, βακχέω) to excite to Bacchic frenzy, to make frantic, Eur. Tro. 408, and Plat. Pass. and Mid. intr. to be transported, be frantic, rage, Eur. Supp. 1001, Bacch. 1296. So too intr. in act., Alex. *Μανδράγ.* 1, 13.

Ἐκβακχέω, (ἐκ, βακχέω) to excite to Bacchic frenzy, to make frantic, Eur. Tro. 408, and Plat. Pass. and Mid. intr. to be transported, be frantic, rage, Eur. Supp. 1001, Bacch. 1296. So too intr. in act., Alex. *Μανδράγ.* 1, 13.

Ἐκβάλλω, f. -βάλλω, (ἐκ, βάλλω) to throw or cast out, e. g. out of a ship, Od. 15, 491, Hdt. 1, 24; out of the sea on land, Od. 19, 278; to disembark, *unship*, land, and so in mid., Hdt. 6, 101: but also to carry out to sea, Hdt. 2, 113.—2. to cast out, throw down from, in Hom. *τί τινας*, also *ἐκ τινας*.—3. *πόλεως ἐκβ.* to banish from the country: and so absol. to drive or chase away, thrust out, banish, Hdt. 1, 103, etc.: *ἐκβ. τέκνα*, to expose children, Eur. Ion 964: but v. signif. V.—4. *ἐκβ. ναῦν*, to put a ship out of her course, Eur. Cycl. 20.—II. to make something fall out, strike out, Lat. *excutere*, *χειρὸς ἔγχος*, II. 14, 419, Od. 2, 396; *δοῦρα ἐκβ.* to fell trees, strictly to cut them out of the forest, Od. 5, 244.—III. metaph. *ἔπος ἐκβ.*, to let fall a word, throw it out thoughtlessly, II. 18, 324, Od. 4, 503, and so Hdt. 6, 69, and Trag., cf. *ἀπορίπτω*: so too *ἐκβ. δάκρυα*, to *drop*, shed tears, Od. 19, 362: *ἐκβ. ἰδόντας*, to cast, shed one's teeth, So. on 14, 2, Eur. Cycl. 644, etc.—2. Att. also to reject, Ar. Nub. 1477, Plat. etc.: sp. of actors, to hiss off, Lat. *explodere*, Dem. 449, 19; and so in Pass., Ar. Sq. 525, cf. *ἐκπίπτω*.—IV. to send out, *depart*, *lose*, Soph. Aj. 963, Ar. Eq. 04.—V. to put forth, produce, of plants r women, Hipp.: esp. in case of a miscarriage, Id. p. 686, 27.—VI. to ut out, dislocate a limb, Id.—VII. to ut off, like Lat. *rejicere*, Polyb.—VIII. seemingly intr. sub. *εαυτόν*, to go out, *depart*, *discharge* itself, Plat. Phaed. 13 A, cf. *ἐκιδέωμι*, *ἐξίμμι*.

Ἐκβαράω, ω, (ἐκ, βαρβαρώ) to make quite into a barbarian, to make uile wild or savage, Isocr. 192 E. fence

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Ἐκβαρύνω, f. -ισω, (ἐκ, βαρύνω) to try, search, esp. by the question or ture; hence to put to the question, ture, Joseph.

Ἐκβάσις, ον, belonging to alighting landing, epith. of Apollo, Ap. Rh. j): from

Ἐκβάσις, εως, ἡ, (ἐκβαίνω) a going t, alighting: esp. from a ship, a landg, Aesch. Supp. 771.—II. a way out, res, *ἐκβ. ἄλος*, a landing-place, Od. 410, and Xen.—2.—*ἀποβάσας*, the ps or ladder at a ship's side, Polyb.—III the issue or event of a matter.

Ἐκβάτανα, ον, τὰ, Ecbatana, the chief city of Media, the summer residence of the Persian monarchs, Ar. Ach. 64; Xen. Cyr. 8, 6, 22: also wr. *Ἀγβάτανα*, now *Hamedan*.

Ἐκβάτηριος, α, ον, also ος, ον, (ἐκβαίνω) belonging to alighting, esp. from a ship, usual thereupon, τὰ ἐκβάτηρια, with or without *ἱερά*, a sacrifice offered on landing; hence, *ἐκβ. νόστος*, for recovery from an illness, Philostr.

Ἐκβῶ, Dor. for *ἐκβαίνω*, in a Doric treaty, Thuc. 5, 77.

Ἐκβεβαίω, ω, (ἐκ, βεβαίω) to confirm, establish, *νικῆν*, etc., Plut.; like *ἐμβεβαίω*. Hence

Ἐκβεβαίωσις, εως, ἡ, a confirmation, Plut.

Ἐκβήσσω, f. -ξω, (ἐκ, βήσσω) to cough out or up, Hipp.

Ἐκβιάζω, (ἐκ, βιάζω) to force out, thrust or drive away from, Plut.—II. to wrest from, τὸζον χειρῶν *ἐκβεβιασμένον*, Soph. Phil. 1129.—III. to express in a forced, elaborate way, of works of art, Plut., v. Müller Archäol. d. Kunst, § 135.—B. often as dep. mid. to compel, force, Polyb.: the form *ἐκβιόμαι* in Hipp.

Ἐκβιβάζω, f. -άσω, (ἐκ, βιβάζω) to make to go or step out, make to leave, τινὰ ἐκ τινος, Ar. Av. 662: *ἐκβ. τινὰ δικαίων λόγων*, to stop one from discussing the question of justice, Thuc. 5, 98: esp. to land from a ship, disembark, Id. 7, 39: *ἐκβ. ποταμὸν ἐκ τοῦ αὐλῶνος*, to turn the course of a river, Hdt. 7, 130. Hence

Ἐκβιβάσμός, οὔ, ὁ, a landing, bringing out.

Ἐκβιστής, οὔ, ὁ, (ἐκβιβάζω) one who lands, brings out.

Ἐκβιστικὸς, ἡ, ὄν, (ἐκβιβάζω) belonging to landing or bringing out.

Ἐκβισώσκω, fut. -βρώσκω, (ἐκ, βισώσκω) to devour, Soph. Tr. 1053, in tmesis.

Ἐκβίος, ον, (ἐκ, βίος) deprived of life, Artem.

Ἐκβλαστάνω, f. -στήσω, (ἐκ, βλαστάνω) to shoot out or forth, bud, sprout out, Plat. Rep. 565 D. Hence

Ἐκβλάστημα, ατος, τό, a new shoot, bud, sprout, Philo.

Ἐκβλάστησις, εως, ἡ, a shooting or budding forth, Diosc.

Ἐκβλέπω, (ἐκ, βλέπω) to look out, look, Philostr.—II. to get the power of sight, Ael.

Ἐκβλητέον, verb. adj. from *ἐκβάλλω*, one must cast out, Plat. Rep. 377 C.

Ἐκβλητικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἐκβάλλω) able, fit to cast out, get rid of, shake off, τινός, Arist. H. A.

Ἐκβλήτος, ον, (ἐκβάλλω) thrown out, thrown away, Eur. Hec. 700: rejected, despi. ed., despicable, Emped. 354.

Ἐκβλύω, (ἐκ, βλύω) to bubble or gush forth, Orph.—II. trans. to pour out or forth.

Ἐκβλύω, f. -ύσω=foreg. [v̄ in Ap. Rh., but v̄σω.]

Ἐκβοάω, ω, f. -ήσομαι, (ἐκ, βοάω) to call or cry out, Xen. Cyn. 6, 10.

Ἐκβοήθεια, ας, ἡ, a going, marching out to aid, a sally of the besieged, Thuc. 3, 18: from

Ἐκβοήθω, ω, f. -ήσω, (ἐκ, βοήθω) to march out to aid, πανδημεί, Hdt. 6, 16; ἔς τὸν Ἰσθμόν, Id. 9, 26: to make a sally, Thuc. 1, 105.

Ἐκβόσις, εως, ἡ, (ἐκβοάω) a crying out or aloud, Philo.

Ἐκβολὰς, ἄδος, ἡ, (ἐκβάλλω) thrown away, any thing thrown out or away; esp.—I.—σκωρία, dross, Strab.—2. *ἐκβ. μήτρα*, Lat. *vulva ejectionis*,

a Roman dish, Hipparch. ap. Ath. 101 A.

Ἐκβολήζω, f. -ίσω, (ἐκ, βολός) to peel, as an onion of its outer coats. *ἐκβ. τινὰ τῶν κωτίων*, to peel, strip one of his stolen skins, Ar. Pac. 1123.

Ἐκβολή, ἡς, ἡ, (ἐκβάλλω) a throwing out, e. g. throwing the cargo overboard in a storm, Aesch. Theb. 709, Plat., etc.—II. a thrusting out, driving out or away, etc.—III. a letting fall or drop, *δακρῶν*, Eur. H. F. 743: so *ἐκβ. δόντων*, a casting or shedding of teeth, Hipp.: *ἐκβ. σίτον*, the time when the corn shoots or comes into ear, Thuc. 4, 1.—IV. the bringing forth of a child, Hipp.—V. the putting out of a joint, 11.—B. (from mid.) a going out, outlet,

Lat. *exitus*, *ἐκβ. ποταμοῦ*, the discharge, mouth of a river, Hdt. 7, 128, but usu. in plur., *ἐκβολαί*, Thuc. 2, 102: so, *ἐκβολαί ὄρους*, a defile leading out of a chain of mountains, a mountain pass, gorge, Hdt. 9, 38, and *ἐκβολαί εἰς χώραν*, a pass into a country, Plut.—2. *ἐκβολή λόγων*, a digression, Thuc. 1, 97.—C. from pass. that which is cast out, *ἐκβ. διελλήξας*, earth cast out or scraped up by a hoe or mattock, Soph. Ant. 250: *οὐρεία ἐκβολή*, children cast or exposed on the mountains, Eur. Hec. 1078. Hence

Ἐκβολήσις, αἶα, αἶον, and

Ἐκβόλιος, ον, thrown out or away, rejected: as the fruit of the womb abortive, Arist. H. A.

Ἐκβόλιον, ον, τὸ, sub. φάρμακον, a drug for procuring abortion, Hipp.: strictly neut. from

Ἐκβόλος, ον=ἐκβόλιος, οἶνοι, wine for procuring abortion.

Ἐκβολός, ον, (ἐκβάλλω) thrown out or away, *οἶκον*, exposed, of a child, Eur. Phoen. 104: abortive, Id. Bacch. 92.—II. as subst. ὁ *ἐκβ.* a care, pro montory, Eur. I. T. 1024.—2. τὸ *ἐκβολόν*, that which is cast out, thrown up, ναὸς *ἐκβολα*, Eur. Hel. 422.

Ἐκβόμησης, εως, ἡ, (ἐκ, βομβέω) a shouting, murmuring in token of approbation, Themist.

Ἐκβόσκω, f. -βοσκήσω, (ἐκ, βόσκω) to make to be eaten off. Mid. to eat of feed on, Lat. *deparci*, c. acc., Nic.

Ἐκβράζω, f. -άσω, (ἐκ, βράζω) to throw off or out by boiling, fermenting etc.: to throw up or to the surface, to throw off humours, Hipp.: to cast up, of the sea, Lyc. Hence

Ἐκβρῦσις, εως, ἡ, a throwing up, boiling, foaming.

Ἐκβρασμα, ατος, τό, (ἐκβράζω) that which is thrown out or up by boiling or fermenting, scum: a cutaneous eruption, Gal.

Ἐκβρασμός, οὔ, ὁ=ἐκβρασσις.

Ἐκβράσσω, Ion. *ἐκβρόσσω*, (ἐκ βράσσω) like *ἐκβράζω*, to throw out o up, esp. of things, boiling, frothing etc.: hence pass. to be cast up, thrown on shore, of ships, Hdt. 7, 188. Hipp. also has mid. in act. signif.

Ἐκβροντάω, ω, f. -ήσω, (ἐκ, βροντάω) to thunder out or away, strike ou by lightning, Aesch. Pr. 362, in pass.

Ἐκβρονχάομαι, (ἐκ, βρονχάομαι) der mid., to bellow out or aloud, Eur. I. T. 1390.

Ἐκβρωμα, ατος, τό, (ἐκβιβρώσκω) that which is eaten or saven out, *ἐκβ. πρίονος*, saw-dust, Soph. Tr. 700.

Ἐκβυθίζω, (ἐκ, βυθίζω) to fetch out of the deep, Callistr., in pass.

Ἐκβυρσάω, ω, (ἐκ, βύρσα) to make to project from the skin.—II. to flay Hence

Ἐκβύρσωμα, ατος, τό, Gal., and

Ἐκβύρωσις, εως, ἡ, a projecting of the bones out of the skin.

†Ἐκβῶντας, pres. part. from ἐκβάω, Dor. for ἐκβαίνω, ap. Thuc. 5, 77.

Ἐκγυλάκτω, ὦ, (ἐκ, γαλακτόμα) to turn into milk. Pass., to become milk, of the seeds of plants: both in Theophr.: hence

Ἐκγαλάκτωσις, εως, ἡ, a turning into milk, Id.

Ἐκγυέομαι, v. sq.

Ἐκγυέω, (ἐκ, γυμνός) to give away marriage, of parents who give away a daughter. Pass., to be given in marriage, marry, N. T.: so also ἐκγαμίσκομαι, N. T., and ἐκγυέομαι.

Ἐκγαυρίσκομαι, v. foreg.

Ἐκγαυρόμαι, (ἐκ, γαυρόμαι) as pass., to be very haughty.—II. dep., to be proud of, exult in, magnify, exalt, τι, Eur. I. A. 101.

Ἐκγέγνα, poet. perf. of ἐκγίγνομαι for ἐγγέγονα, from γάω, to be born of, i. e. sprung or descended from, τινός, Hom., whether father or mother. Hom. has the forms ἐκγεγάτην 3 dual, Od.; inf. ἐκγεγάμεν, II. [α]; part. ἐκγεγαώς, ἐκγεγαυῖα, Ἀθηναῖη, Ἠλένη Διός ἐκγεγαυῖα, Hom. In Ep. 16, 3, ἐκγεγάστε, 2 pl. for wh. Herm. from Suid. edits ἐκγεγάσθε, cf. Batr. 143; former like the irreg. ἐκγεγάονται in H. Hom. Ven. 198, as if from a pass. ἐκγεγάομαι; but Puttm. regards the latter as fut. formed without σ as ἐρύουσι, etc., Catal. p. 51.

†Ἐκγεγάονται, v. foreg.

Ἐκγεῖναισθαί, inf. aor. mid. from a pres. not in use, to bring forth, Luc.

Ἐκγέλαω, ὦ, f. -άσσομαι, more rarely -άσω, (ἐκ, γέλλω) to laugh out, laugh loud, burst out laughing, Od. 16, 354; 18, 35; metaph. of a liquid that rushes out with a laughter-like sound, to burst out, Eur. Tro. 1176. Hence

Ἐκγέλως, ωτος, ὁ, loud laughter.

Ἐκγενέτης, ον, ὁ,=ἐκγονος, Eur.

Ἐκγενής, ἐς, (ἐκ, γένος) put out from one's family, without kith or kin, Soph. O. T. 1506, acc. to W. Dind. in Steph. Thes.

Ἐκγεννάω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (ἐκ, γεννάω) to beget: also to bring forth, Eupol. Dem. 10.

Ἐκγυαρτίω, (ἐκ, γύαρτον) to take out the kernel, of a fruit, τὴν σταφίδα, Diosc.

Ἐκγίγνομαι, later ἐκγίν. [ε], fut. -γενήσεται, (ἐκ, γίγνομαι) dep. mid.: to grow out of, spring from: to be descended from, born of, begotten by any one: in II. always in last signif. c. gen., only once c. dat., to be born to..., II. 14, 115, and so Hdt. 1, 30.—II. (intrans.) absol. in aor., to be gone away, to have gone by, χρόνον ἐκγεγονότος, time having gone by, passed, Hdt. 2, 175: ἐκγεγενῶσαι τοῦ ζῆν, to have departed this life, Xen. Hell. 6, 4, 23.—2. freq. impers., ἐκγίγνεται, like ἐξεστὶ, it is allowed, it is granted, c. dat. et inf., and usu. with a negat., οὐκ ἐξεγενήσεται μοι ποιεῖν, it was not granted me to do, so freq. in Hdt. as I, 78; 3, 142; also c. acc. et inf., Ar. Pac. 346.

Ἐκγυενκίζομαι, (ἐκ, γλεῦκος) to cease fermenting, Hipp.

†Ἐκγυισχραίνω, (ἐκ, γλισχραίνω) to render viscous, Aretae.

†Ἐκγυλφῆ, ἡς, ἡ, a hatching, Ael.: from

Ἐκγύφω, f. -ψω, (ἐκ, γλύφω) to scoop, carve, hollow out.—2. to breed, to hatch, τὰ νεόττια, Ael.; and so in mid. τὰ ὠὰ ἔξενε, in hatching Plut. Tib.

Grac. 17. Instead of the regul. perf. ἐκτέγγλινμαι we find the irreg. ἐξέγγλινμαι, Plat. Rep. 616 D, cf. κατέγγλιντο, [α]

Ἐκγονήτης, strengthd. for γονεῖω, Joseph.

Ἐκγονος, ον, (ἐκγίγνομαι) sprung, descended from any one, τινός, Hom.: any descendant, son or daughter, grandson grand-daughter, and so on, hence ὁ ἐκγονοί, Hdt. 7, 106, etc., and Trag.: in Ath. law, lineal descendants as opposed to συγγενεῖς, collateral relatives: τὰ ἐκγονα, children, offspring, young, posterity, Trag., and Plat.: metaph., δειλίας ἐκγ. ἡ ἀργία, Plat. Legg. 901 E: ἐκγ. κλυτὰς χθονός, the productions of the earth, Soph. O. T. 173: cf. ἐγγονος.

Ἐκγράφω, f. -ψω, (ἐκ, γράφω) to write out, copy: mid. to write out or copy for one's self, for one's own use, χρησθὲν παρὰ τὰ πολλὰ κλονος ἐκγράψασθαι, Ar. Av. 982; Μορσιμὸν ῥῆσιν ἐκγράψασθαι, Ran. 151.—II. to strike out, expunge from a list, ap. Andoc. 10, 37. [α]

Ἐκγρύττω, (ἐκ, γρύττῃ) to search out from old lumber.

Ἐκράδω, ὦ, (ἐκ, ῥάς) to make resinous: pass., to become so, Theophr.

Ἐκράναι, strengthd. form of δαίναι, Ar. Rh.

Ἐκράνω, f. -δήσσομαι, (ἐκ, δάκνω) to bite out, bite away, Anth.

Ἐκράκρω, (ἐκ, δακρύνω) to burst into tears, Soph. Phil. 278.—II. metaph. of trees, to exude drops of gum, Plut. [α] in pres. and fut.]

Ἐκδανείζω, (ἐκ, δανείζω) to lend out at interest, χρήματά τινα, Arist. Oec. Hence

Ἐκδάνεισις, εως, ἡ, a lending on interest. Inscr.

Ἐκδάνειστής, οὐ, ὁ, (ἐκδανείζω) one who lends on interest, Inscr.

Ἐκδῦπνάνω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, strengthd. form of δαπνάνω, Polyb.

Ἐκδεδαρμένος, part. perf. pass. from ἐκδέρω.

Ἐκδέξῃς, ἐς, (ἐκ, δέω to be wanting) defective, imperfect: hence

Ἐκδεῖα, ας, ἡ, a falling short, being in arrear, φόρον καὶ νεόν, in tribute and ships, Thuc. 1, 99.

Ἐκδείκνυμι, (ἐκ, δεικνύμι) to show forth, display, manifest, Soph. El. 348, etc.

Ἐκδειμαίνω, strengthd. for δειμαίνω, Heliod.: and

Ἐκδειματώ, ὦ, strengthd. for δειματώ, Plat. Rep. 381 E.

Ἐκδενώω, ὦ, strengthd. for δεινός, to exaggerate, Joseph.

Ἐκδειπνέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (ἐκ, δειπνέω) to finish a meal.

Ἐκδεκῆται, (ἐκ, δεκατέω) to pay tithe, τινί, Diod.

Ἐκδέκομαι, Ion. for ἐκδέχομαι, Hdt.

†Ἐκδέκτον, verb. adj. from ἐκδέχομαι, one must receive, Ath. 189 D.

Ἐκδεκτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἐκδέχομαι) belonging to taking, taking up or receiving, to relieving or succession.

Ἐκδέκτωρ, ορος, ὁ, (ἐκδέχομαι) one who takes from another, ἐκδ. πόνων, like διάδοχος, one who relieves another's toil, Aesch. Fr. 180; though Plut. 2, 964 F. has ἀνδέκτωρ.

Ἐκδέξῃς, εως, ἡ, (ἐκδέχομαι) a taking from, taking up, reception; esp. succession, τῆς βασιλείης, Hdt. 7, 3.

Ἐκδέρκομαι, to look out from, II. 23, 477, ubi nunc ἐκ δέρκεται, separately.

Ἐκδερματίζω, (ἐκ, δέρμα) to flay, skin.

Ἐκδέω, Ion. -δεῖρω, f. -ερώ, (ἐκ,

δέρω) to skin, flay, strip off the skin, Hdt. 2, 42. 7, 26, in full βύρωσαν ἐκδ Eur. El. 824: hence—II. to cudge soundly, hide, Ar. Vesp. 450.

Ἐκδεσμεύω, (ἐκ, δεσμεύω) to bind fasten to or upon, Polyb.

Ἐκδεσμεύω,=foreg.

Ἐκδέσος, ον, (ἐκδέω) fastened to or upon, ἐξ ἱππων, Anth.

Ἐκδέχομαι, Ion. ἐκδέκ., f. -έσομαι (ἐκ, δέχομαι) dep. mid.: to take or receive from another, τινί τι, II. 13, 71, in genl. to take from, take up, catch up 2. esp., ἐκδ. τὴν ἀρχήν, τὴν βασιλείαν παρὰ τὴν ἑαυτοῦ, II. 7, 26, etc., hence absol., to follow, succeed, o kings, Hdt. 1, 16, etc.; but also of events, to follow, ἐξεδέξατο οὐκ ἐλάσσαν πόνον, Hdt. 4, 1, cf. 7, 211: also of contiguous lands, to come next, 4, 39, 99.—3. to wait for, expect, Lat. exspectare, Soph. Phil. 123.—II. like Lat. accipere, ἐκδ. λόγους, etc., to take, understand in a certain sense, Polyb.

Ἐκδέω, f. -δήσω, (ἐκ, δέω) to bind so as to hang from, to bind, fasten to or on, c. gen. οὐς ἐκδεον ἡμῶν, the bound the oaks to the mules, i. e. the yoked the mules to them, II. 23, 121, also, ἐκδ. τι ἐκ τινος, cf. El. 1. 3. σανίδας ἐκδέσαι, to fasten the door with the ιμάς, shut it fast, Od. 23, 174. Mid. to bind a thing to one's self, hang it round one, ἐκδέσασθαι ἀγῶνα, Hdt. 4, 76.

Ἐκδεδένω, strengthd. for δηδένω, A. etae.

†Ἐκδέλος, ον, ὁ, Ecdelus, masc. p. n., Plut. Arat. 5.

Ἐκδέλος, ον, strengthd. for δηλός, very clear, quite plain, known to all distinguished, II. 5, 2. Adv. -λως, Hence

Ἐκδελώω, ὦ, to make plain or manifest, shew plainly, Theophr.

Ἐκδημαγωγέω, ὦ, (ἐκ, δημαγωγέω) to win by the arts of a demagogue, Dion. H.

Ἐκδημέω, ὦ, (ἐκδημος) to go out of one's country, go abroad, travel: to go abroad or on one's travels, Hdt. 1, 3. Hence

Ἐκδημία, ας, ἡ, a going out of one's country, a going or being abroad, journey, travel, Eur. Hys. 15: in metaph. also departure from life, Anth.

Ἐκδημοκοπέομαι, strengthd. for δημοκοπέω, Chio.

Ἐκδημος, ον, (ἐκ, δημος) from home abroad, gone on a journey or travels, gen., ἐκδ. τῆςδε χθονός, Eur. Hip. 281. ἐκδ. στρατείαι, service in foreign lands, Thuc. 1, 1.

†Ἐκδῆμος, ον, ὁ, Ecdemus, masc. p. n., a Megalopolitan, Polyb. 10, 25.

Ἐκδημοστέω, strengthd. for δημοστέω, Dio C.

Ἐκδιὰ τῆς, (ἐκ, διά, βαίνα) to go through and out of, pass over, c. acc. τάφρον, II. 10, 198.

Ἐκδιαζωμένω, strengthd. for διαζωμένω.

Ἐκδιατάομαι, as pass. (ἐκ, διατάω) to depart from one's accustomed mode of life, change one's habits, Hipp. also in pass., ἐκδ. ἐκ τῶν καθεστῶτων νομίμων, Thuc. 1, 132: later also c. acc., Philo, esp. to indulge in excess, degenerate. Hence

Ἐκδιὰ τῆς, εως, ἡ, a departure from one's accustomed mode of life, change of habits, Plut.

Ἐκδιὰ πρίζω, strengthd. for διαπρίζω, to saw off, App.

Ἐκδιόγωμαι, ατος, τό, prentice-work a sampler, Eur. Ion 1419. [ε] from

Ἐκδιόσκω, f. -ξω, poet. -σκησθαι, Pind. P. 4, 386, (ἐκ, διόσχω)

teach thoroughly, teach, Lat. *edocere*, Trag.: *τινὰ τι*, Soph. El. 621: to teach one to be so and so, *εἶναι κακὴν*, Ib. 395; also with inf. omitted, *γενναῖον τινα ἐκδ.* Ar. Ran. 1019: c. inf. only, Ib. 1026: *ἐκδ. ὥς...*, Hdt. 4, 118, Soph. O. T. 1370. Mid. to have another taught, Hdt. 2, 154. Cf. *διδάσκα*.

†*Εκδιράσκα*, Ion. -*δρῆσκα*, f. -*δ*, *ἄσσομαι*, aor. *ἐξέδραν*, (ἐκ, *διδράσκα*) To run out from, run away, escape, usu. *ἐκ τόπου*, Hdt. 3, 4, etc., and Thuc. [ἀσσομαι].

†*Εκδιύσσω*, = *ἐκδύνω*, to pull off, strip, despoil, Joseph.

†*Εκδιώμι*, f. -*δῶσ*, (ἐκ, *διδῶμι*) to give out, give or deliver up, esp. something seized and detained unlawfully, Lat. *reddere*, *Ἐλένην*, to give back the stolen Helen, Il. 3, 459.—1. also to give up, surrender, without the notion of unlawful possession, Lat. *dedere*, Hdt. 1, 74, etc.: so too *ἐκδύσθαι*, aor. 2 mid., seems to be used, Pind. P. 4, 525.—2. to give out or away from one's self, *ἐκδ. θυγάτηρα*, to give one's daughter in marriage, Lat. *nuptia dare*, *τινὶ*, Hdt. 1, 196, etc., *εἰς τινα*, Plat. Rep. 362 B: freq. also in mid., Hdt. 2, 47, and Dem.: *συνοικίζεν καὶ ἐκδ.* to settle in marriage, Plat. Soph. 242 D.—3. to give out for money, farm out, let out for hire, Lat. *locare*, Hdt. 1, 68: *ἐκδ. νύον ἐπὶ τέχνῃν*, to apprentice one's son, Xen. Eq. 2, 2.—4. to put out money to interest, lend out, ap. Dem. 941, 8, etc.—5. to put out, publish, of books, etc., Lat. *edere*, Isocr. 84 D.—6. of land, to return, yield, produce, Strab., and Luc.—II. intr. to break or issue forth from a place, break out, of waters, to pour out, empty themselves, *ἐκδ. ἐς θάλατταν*, *ἐς τὸν Μαίανδρον*, Hdt. 1, 80; 7, 26, etc.; cf. *ἐκβάλλω*, *ἐξίμι*.

†*Εκδιηγέομαι*, (ἐκ, *διηγέομαι*) to tell out or to the end, tell in detail, LXX.

†*Εκδιθιραμβόομαι*, (ἐκ, *διθιραμβος*) as pass. to sink into dithyrambic bombast.

†*Εκδιίστημι*, = *διίστημι*, dub.

†*Εκδικάζω*, f. -*σω*, (ἐκ, *δικάζω*) *δίκην*, to see a lawsuit out, end, decide it, of a judge, Ar. Eq. 50; and so in pass., to be settled, Plat. Legg. 958 A. Mid. to prosecute one's right against another, Isae. ap. Harp.—II. to avenge, Eur. Supp. 154. Hence

†*Εκδικάζεις*, *εὼς*, *ἦ*, Dor. for *ἐκδίκησις*, Inscr.

†*Εκδικαστής*, οὐ, ὁ, (*ἐκδικάζω*) one who obtains right; an avenger, Eur. Supp. 1153.

†*Εκδικέω*, ὦ, (*ἐκδικος*) to revenge, avenge, punish, τι, Diod.: *τινὰ ἀπὸ τινος*, to avenge one on another, N. T. Hence

†*Εκδίκημα*, ατος, τό, vengeance taken.

†*Εκδικησις*, *εὼς*, *ἦ*, (*ἐκδικέω*) a revenging, vengeance, *ἐκδ. ποιέισθαι*, to give satisfaction, Polyb., but *ἐκδ. ποιεῖν τι*, to avenge one on another, N. T.

†*Εκδικητής*, οὐ, ὁ, (*ἐκδικέω*) an avenger, protector, Joseph.

†*Εκδικητικός*, ὁ, ὢν, (*ἐκδικέω*) revengeful.

†*Εκδικία*, ας, ἦ, = *ἐκδικησις*.—II. a remission in rent, Dio C.

†*Εκδικος*, ον, (ἐκ, *δίκη*) without law, lawless, unlawful, unjust, Trag., as Aesch. Pr. fin.—II. carrying out or maintaining right and justice, avenging: hence ὁ *ἐκδ.*, an avenger, esp.—2. = *πρόδικος*, Lat. *cognitor civitatis*, a public advocate, state counsel or syndec, Cic. Fam. 13, 56. Adv. -*κος*.

†*Εκδικος* *εὐ* ὁ, *Ecclus.*, macc. pr.

n., a Lacedaemonian, Xen. Hell. 4, 8, 20.

†*Εκδισκεύω*, (ἐκ, *δισκεύω*) to whirl or toss out.

†*Εκδιφρεύω*, (ἐκ, *διφρεύω*) to knock off the chariot seat, throw from the chariot, Luc.

†*Εκδιψάω*, ὦ, f. -*ήσω*, to be very thirsty, Theophr.: from

†*Εκδιψος*, ον, (ἐκ, *δίψα*) very thirsty, Diod.

†*Εκδιωκτέον*, verb. adj., one must chase away, Plut.: from

†*Εκδιώκω*, fut. -*ξω*, (ἐκ, *διώκω*) to chase, drive out or away, banish, Thuc. 1, 24. Hence

†*Εκδιώξεις*, *εὼς*, *ἦ*, a chasing, driving away, [I].

†*Εκδονέω*, ω, (ἐκ, *δονέω*) to shake or throw out, confound, Anth.

†*Εκδορά*, ἄς, ἦ, (*ἐκδέρω*) a stripping off the skin, and so eradicating, Diosc. Hence

†*Εκδορός*, ον, belonging to flaying: τὰ *ἐκδ.* sub. *φάρμακα*, medicaments which take off the skin, blisters, etc., Diosc.

†*Εκδόσιμος*, ον, to be given out, let out: from

†*Εκδόσις*, *εὼς*, *ἦ*, (*ἐκδιδῶμι*) a giving out or up, surrendering, Hdt. 1, 159.—2. a giving in marriage, portioning out, *ἐκδ. ποιέισθαι τῆς θυγάτηρος* = *ἐκδιδόναι* 2, Plat. Legg. 924 C.—3. a letting, hiring or farming out, Böckh Inscr. 1, p. 747.—4. a lending money on ships or exported goods, bottomry, Böckh P. E. 1, 176.—5. the edition or recension of a book.

†*Εκδοτέον*, verb. adj. of *ἐκδιδῶμι*, one must give up: one must give in marriage, Ar. Av. 1635.

†*Εκδοτός*, ον, (*ἐκδιδῶμι*) given out or up, delivered over, esp. betrayed, *ἐκδοτόν ποιῆσαι*, Hdt. 3, 1, and *ἐκδ. δίδοναι*, Dem. 618, 25, just like *ἐκδιδόναι*.—2. given in marriage, Luc.—3. let or hired out.

†*Εκδοχείον*, ον, τό, (*ἐκδέχομαι*) a receiver, reservoir, tank, Joseph.

†*Εκδοχή*, ἡς, ἦ, (*ἐκδέχομαι*) a receiving from or at the hands of another, succession, alternation, Aesch. Ag. 299.

—II. a receiving, holding, ὕδατος, Joseph.—III. expectation.—IV. a taking or understanding in a certain sense, interpretation, *ἐκδ. ποιέισθαι*, Polyb.

†*Εκδροκόντω*, ὦ, (ἐκ, *δράκω*) to change into a serpent: pass. to be changed into a serpent, become a very serpent, Aesch. Cho. 549.

†*Εκδράμειν*, inf. aor. 2 act. of *ἐκτρέχω*.

†*Εκδραχμος*, ον, (ἐξ, *δραχμή*) of six drachms.

†*Εκδρέπω*, (ἐκ, *δρέπω*) to pluck, break out, Aristae. in mid.

†*Εκδρομάς*, ἄδος, ὁ, (*ἐκτρέχω*) one who has run out from the age of youth, Lat. *ex ephebis egressus*, Eustath.

†*Εκδρομή*, ἡς, ἦ, (*ἐκτρέχω*) a running out, sally, charge, Xen. Hell. 3, 2, 4.—2. a band, party of skirmishers, = *ἐκδρομοί*, Thuc. 4, 127.—II. a shooting or sprouting out, of trees, Theophr.—III. a digression in speaking, Aristid.

†*Εκδρομος*, ον, ὁ, (*ἐκτρέχω*) one that runs out or before, esp. οἱ *ἐκδρ.*, troops who sallied out from the ranks to make a sudden charge, Thuc. 4, 125, Xen. Hell. 4, 5, 16.

†*Εκδύμα*, ατος, τό, (*ἐκδύνω*) that which is stripped off, a skin, garment, etc.: also *ἐκδύμα*, Hedyt. Ep. 1, 5.

†*Ἐκδύμεν*, for *ἐκδύνειν* 2 aor. opt. 1 plur. of *ἐκδύνω*, Buttin. Catal. p. 73, and Lexil. p. 425

†*Ἐκδύνω*, = *ἐκδύνω*, Od. [v]

†*Ἐκδύσιος*, ον, belonging to a putting off: from

†*Ἐκδύσις*, *εὼς*, *ἦ*, (*ἐκδύνω*) a putting off.—II. from *ἐξέρων* intr., a getting out or away, escape, way out, *οὐκ ἐξέρων*, Hdt. 2, 121, 3: *τὴν ἐκδ. ποι εἶσθαι*, to creep out, Hdt. 3, 109.

†*Ἐκδυσώπτεω*, ὦ, to move, affect through shame, intreat earnestly, *τινὰ*, Eccl. Hence

†*Ἐκδυσώπησις*, *εὼς*, *ἦ*, earnest in treaty.

†*Ἐκδύνω*, also *ἐκδύνω*, f. -*ύσω*, (ἐκ, *δύνω*, *δύνω*) to strip off, pull off, *χιτῶνα*, *χλαῖναν*, Od. 1, 437; 14, 460; also c. dupl. acc. pers. et rei, *ἐκ μὲν χλαῖναν ἐδυσαν*, Od. 14, 341; and so in Att. Mid. to strip or put off from one's self, *τευχέα ἐξεδύνοντο*, they put off their armour, Il. 3, 114, *κιθῶνα*, Hdt. 5, 106; also absol. to strip, put off one's clothes, Ar. Lys. 688. The act. is used like mid. in Hdt. 1, 9. *ἐκδ. τὰ ἱμάτια*, cf. Arist. H. A. 5, 15 (17), fin.—II. intrans. in aor. 2 *ἐξέδυν*, pf. *ἐκδέδυνκα*, and in mid. *ἐκδύνομαι*, to come, go out of a thing, c. gen., *μεγάροιο*, Od. 22, 334.—2. metaph. to get away from, escape, c. acc., *ἐκδύνειν ὄλεθρον*, Il. 16, 99. (On the form *ἐκδύνειν* v. Buttin. Lexil. v. vol 8 sqq., p. 425 and n., Spitzn. ad l.) [ῶ ὅσω]

†*Ἐκδωρίομαι*, as pass., (ἐκ, *Δωρίος*) to become a thorough Dorian, Hdt. 8, 73.

†*ΕΚΕΙ*, adv., there, at or in that place, freq. in Att., opp. to *ἐνθάδε*. *τάκει*, what is or happens there, events there, Thuc.; in Trag. sometimes as euphem. for *ἐν Ἀΐδου*, Aesch. Supp. 230, Eur. Med. 1073. Aeol. *κῆνω*: Dor. *τηνεί*, Theocr.—II. with verbs of motion, for *ἐκεῖσε*, as we say there for thither, Hdt. 9, 108, Soph. O. C. 1019.—III. also, but rarely, or time—*τότε*, then, A. B. 188, Schaff. Appar. Dem. 3, p. 531.

†*Ἐκεῖθεν*, adv., from that place, thence, freq. in Att., opp. to *ἐκεῖσε*: c. gen. *τοῦκεῖθεν ἄλσων*, on yon side of the grove, Soph. O. C. 505. In Att. poets also *κεῖθεν*: Aeol. *κρηθόνεν*, Alcae.: Dor. *τηνῶθεν*, Ar. Ach. 754, and Theocr.

†*Ἐκεῖθι*, Adv., at that place, Od. 17, 10: there: Dor. *τηνῶθι*, Theocr.—II. = *ἐκεῖσε*, Aesch. Theb. 810.

†*Ἐκεῖν*, v. under *ἐκείνους* IX.

†*Ἐκείνους*, η, ον, (*ἐκείνους*) of that kind, of the same sort as that, like that, Arist. Metaph.

†*Ἐκείνως*, *ἐκείνως*, *ἐκείνω*, Ion. *κείνως*, which is the usu. form both in Hom. and Att. poets; Aeol. *κῆνως*: Dor. *τήνως*: Att. also strengthd. *ἐκείνωσι*, demonstr. pron., (*ἐκεῖ*). The person there, that person or thing, Lat. *ille*, Hom.: strictly it refers to what has gone immediately before, Wolf Dem. 475, 13; but when *οὗτος* and *ἐκεῖνος* refer to two things between mentioned, *ἐκείνως*, like Lat. *ille*, regul. belongs to the more remote, i. e. the former, cf. *οὗτος* I.—II. used esp. like *ille*, to denote well-known persons, etc., *κείνος μέγας θεός*, Il. 24, 90, *ἐκ. Θουκυλίδης*, Ar. Ach. 708; and so strengthd., *οὗτος ἐκείνους, ὁδ' ἐκείνους τοῦτ'* *ἐκείνω*, freq. in Trag.—III. like *δεῖνα*, for things, of which one cannot remember or must not mention the name, Ar. Nub. 195, cf. *αὐτός* I.—IV. with simple demonstr. force, *Ἰρῶς ἐκείνῃ ἤσται*, Irus sits there, Od. 18, 239.—V. in orat. obliq. where regul. the reflex. person. pron. would stand

Aen. Hel. 1, 6, 14.—VI. after a relat. in the apodosis almost pleonast., Xen. Cyr. 1, 4, 19.—VII. when in Att. the subst. has the article, *ἐκεῖνος* precedes the art. or follows the subst., acc. as it is emphatic or not, *ἐκεῖνος δ' ἄνθρωπος* or *ὁ ἄνθρωπος ἐκεῖνος*.—VIII. adv. *ἐκεῖνως*, in that way, in that case, Thuc. 3, 46, Plat., etc.: Ion. *κεῖνως*, Hdt. 1, 120, and in Att.—IX. the dat. fem. *ἐκεῖνῃ*, is used as adv.—1. of place, *ἐκ. οὐδὲν*, there, at that place, on that road, *ἐκ. τῆς* Od. 13, 111.—2. of manner, in that manner.

†*Ἐκεῖνοσι*, strengththd. form of *ἐκεῖνος*, v. foreg.

†*Ἐκεῖνος*, v. *ἐκεῖνος* VIII.

†*Ἐκείσε*, and in Att. poets *κείσε*, adv. *thither*, to that place, opp. to *ἐκείθεν*.—II.—*ἐκεί* but late, Heind. Plat. Phaed. 57 A.

†*Ἐκέαστο*, 3 plpf. from *κέκασμαι*, perf. of *καίνυμαι*, Hom.

†*Ἐκέκλετο*, 3 sing. aor. redupl. and sync. of *κέκλωμαι*, Hom.

†*Ἐκέκλιτο*, 3 plpf. pass. from *κλένω*, II.

†*Ἐκεκοσμάτο*, Ion. for *ἐκεκόσμητο*, 3 pl. plpf. pass. from *κοσμέω*.

†*Ἐκέκραγμεν*, 1 pl. plpf. ind. from *κράζω*.

†*Ἐκέρασα*, *ἐκερασάμην*, 1 aor. act. and mid. of *κεράννυμι*.

†*Ἐκεχειρία*, *αἷς*, *ἡ*, (*ἐχω*, *χείρ*) strictly a holding of hands, and so a cessation of hostilities, armistice, truce, *ἐκ. ποιέσθαι*, *ἀγειν*, Thuc., *ἐκ. ἀπειπεῖν*, to declare a truce ended, Id. 5, 32: hence—2. in genl., the cessation of any thing: vacation, rest, Joseph.

†*Ἐκεμα*, *ατος*, *τό*, (*ἐκέω*) any thing thrown off or out by heat, esp. a cutaneous eruption, pustule, Medic.

†*Ἐκέσει*, *εως*, *ἡ*, (*ἐκέω*) a boiling out or over; hence metaph. licentiousness, Clem. Al.

†*Ἐκεσμα*, *ατος*, *τό*,=*ἐκεμα*.

†*Ἐκεσμός*, *οὔ*, *ὅ*,=*ἐκεσμα*.

†*Ἐκέσσο*, *όν*, boiled out or down, boiled, *τενύλον*, Diphil. Siphn. ap. Ath. 371 A: from

†*Ἐκέω*, *φ.*—*ζέσω*, (*ἐκ*, *ζέω*) to boil out or over: metaph. c. gen., *ζώσα εὐλέων ἐξέζεσε*, ran over with worms, i. e. bred worms and was eaten by them, Hdt. 4, 205: so c. dat., *φθέραι*, Diog. L., c. acc., *σκόληκα*, LXX.—II. trans.=*ἐκβράσω*, to throw out by heat. Pass. to be heated, Aretae.

†*Ἐκζητέω*, (*ἐκ*, *ζητέω*) to seek, search out, demand, require, LXX.: N. T. Hence

†*Ἐκζητησις*, *εως*, *ἡ*, a seeking out.

†*Ἐκζητητής*, *οὔ*, *ὅ*, (*ἐκζητέω*) a searcher out, LXX.

†*Ἐκζοφώ*, *ῶ*, (*ἐκ*, *ζοφώ*) to make quite dark.

†*Ἐκζώω*, *ῶ*, (*ἐκ*, *ζώω*) to make into an animal. Pass. to become full of animals or worms, Theophr.

†*Ἐκζωπύρεω*, *ῶ*, (*ἐκ*, *ζωπυρέω*) to light up again, to light or stir up a smouldering fire, rekindle, hence *ἐκς. πόλεμον*, Ar. Pac. 310. Hence

†*Ἐκζωπύρησις*, *εως*, *ἡ*, a lighting up again, rekindling, Plut. [v]

†*Ἐκμα*, *αἷς*, *ε*, Ep. for *ἐκανσα*, aor. act. from *καίω*, Hom.

†*Ἐκμβελέτης*, *ου*, *ὅ*,=*ἐκμβόλος*, Orph.

†*Ἐκμβολία*, *αἷς*, *ἡ*, skill in darting or shooting from afar, in plur., II. 5, 54: from

†*Ἐκμβόλος*, *ον* (*ἐκάς*, *βάλλω*) far-darting, far-shooting, far-hitting, like *ἐκατηβόλος*, *ἐκέρργος*, epith of Apollo, both as adj., and subst., Hom., but only in II., and Hymn. Adv.—*λω*.

†*Ἐκπλία*, *αἷς*, *ἡ*,=*ἐνκπλία*, rest, peace: from

†*Ἐκπλος*, *ον*, poet. collat. form of *εὐκπλος*, at rest, at one's ease, in peace and comfort, free from care, danger, hindrance, etc., Lat. *securus*: in Hom. esp. of persons feasting and enjoying themselves in peace and comfort: yet also, *ἐκπλοὶ σὺλῆσθε*, ye shall plunder undisturbed, II. 6, 70: and *ἐκπλος ἔρρέτω*, let him be off in peace, II. 9, 376: so that he plainly uses it of any action pursued without hindrance or disturbance; so also Hes., and Pind.: of mere inaction, still, quiet, only once in Hom., *ἐκπλοὶ κάθεται*, Od. 21, 259, cf. 309: *ἐκπλεν*, Soph. Phil. 769: neut. as adv., *ἐκπλε ἡμερεύειν*, Id. El. 786.—II. metaph. of things, as of a field lying at rest or fallow, H. Hom. Cer. 451: more freq. in Ap. Rh. Adv.—*λω*. (Prob. from the same root as *ἐκόν*, and *ἐκπτι*, *ηλος*, being merely a termin.; and *κπλεω*, is to be derived from *ἐκπλος*, not v. versa, Buttm. Lexil. in voc. 6.)

†*Ἐκπτι*, Att. *ἐκάτι*, q. v. prep. c. gen., by means of, by virtue of, by the power of: Hom. only in Od., and always of gods, *Διός*, *Ἀπόλλωνος*, *Ἐρμείας ἐκπτι*, by the grace, help or aid of Jupiter, etc., according to his will, etc., Od. 15, 319; 19, 86; 20, 42: so in Hes. In Il. we find *ἰόσῃτι*, instead. Pind. sometimes puts *ἐκατι*, before the gen., and uses it also of things, as=*ἐνεκα*, on account of, for the sake of, as oft. in Trag.: in Trag. also as to, for Lat. *quod attinet ad*, e. g. Aesch. Pers. 337, Eur. Cycl. 655. (Prob. an old dat., from same root with *ἐκόν* and *ἐκπλος*, and connected with *ἡκα*, as *ἰόσῃτι* with *ἡμῃ*.)

†*Ἐκβαλλάττω*, *ῶ*, (*ἐκ*, *βαλλάττω*) to make into a sea. Pass. to become all sea, Strab.

†*Ἐκβάλπω*, (*ἐκ*, *βάλπω*) to warm thoroughly, warm, Anth.

†*Ἐκθαμβέω*, *ῶ*, (*ἐκ*, *θαμβέομαι*) to be quite stunned or amazed, Orph.—II. trans. to amaze, astonish, LXX: and in Pass., N. T.

†*Ἐκθαμβος*, *ον*, (*ἐκ*, *θάμβος*) quite stunned, amazed, astounded, Polyb.

†*Ἐκθαμνίζω*, (*ἐκ*, *θάμνος*) to root out, extirpate, Aesch. Theb. 72.

†*Ἐκθαμβομαι*, as Pass., (*ἐκ*, *θάμνος*) to grow bushy, Theophr.

†*Ἐκθάνον*, Ep. for *ἐξέθ*, aor. 2 of *ἐκθνήσκω*, Od. 18, 100.

†*Ἐκθάπτω*, *φ.*—*ψω*, (*ἐκ*, *θάπτω*) to disinter, to untomb, Böckh. Inscr. 2, p. 537.

†*Ἐκθαρρέω*, Ion. *ἐκθαρσέω*, strengthened for *θαρρέω*, to have much confidence, much courage. Hence

†*Ἐκθαρήρης*, *εως*, *ἡ*, confidence, Porphy.

†*Ἐκθάροσμα*, *ατος*, *τό*, a ground for confidence, defence, Plut.

†*Ἐκθαμνίζω*, strengththd. for *θαμνίζω*, to admire much, Dion. H.

†*Ἐκθεάομαι*, *φ.*—*ῶσομαι*, Ion. *ἡ-ῶσομαι*, (*ἐκ*, *θεάομαι*) Dep. mid., to see out, see to the end, Soph. [ἄσομαι]

†*Ἐκθεαρίζω*, *φ.*—*ῶσω* Att.—*ῶ*, (*ἐκ*, *θεαρίζω*) to bring out on the stage, in genl., to make a public show of. disgrace utterly, gibbet, Polyb.

†*Ἐκθειάζω*, (*ἐκ*, *θειάζω*) to make a god of, treat as such, deity, worship, lit. and metaph. Luc. Tox. 8; Plut., etc.—II. of things, to make matter of religion, Lat. in religionem vertere, Plut. Hence

†*Ἐκθεισμός*, *οὔ*, *ὅ*, adoration.—II. (from pass.) inspiration.

†*Ἐκθνεῖναι*, 2 aor. inf. act. of *ἐκτίθημι*.

†*Ἐκθειώ*, *ῶ*, (*ἐκ*, *θειώ*) to make a god of, worship as such. Pass. to be deified Dion. H.

†*Ἐκθεμα*, *ατος*, *τό*, (*ἐκτίθημι*) that which is put out, a public notice or order, edict, Polyb.

†*Ἐκθήμενα*, or *ἐκθήμεν*, Ep. for *ἐκθνεῖναι*, inf. aor. 2 from *ἐκτίθημι*.

†*Ἐκθεόω*, *ῶ*,=*ἐκθειόω*, Oenoin. ap. Eur.—II. of temples or places, to consecrate, *βορῶν*, App.

†*Ἐκθεράπτω*, strengththd. for *θεράπτω*, to wait upon wholly, hence—1. to cure perfectly, Polyb.: mid. to get one's self quite cured, Hipp.—2. to court and gain by marked attention, gain over entirely, Aeschin. 24, 15.

†*Ἐκθερίζω*, *φ.*—*ῶσω* Att.—*ῶ* (*ἐκ*, *θερίζω*) to reap, mow, cut completely, of a crop, *θερός* *ἐκθ*. Dem. 1253, 15: hence—2. metaph. to cut off root and branch, Eur. ap. Plut. 2, 104 B, in mid.

†*Ἐκθερμαίνω*, *φ.*—*ῶνω*, (*ἐκ*, *θερμαίνω*) to warm thoroughly, heat: in Pass. to become hot with wine, Timae. ap. Ath. 37 B.—II. to make to evaporate by heat, Arist. Probl.

†*Ἐκθερμος*, *ον*, (*ἐκ*, *θερμός*) very hot Gal.

†*Ἐκθεσις*, *εως*, *ἡ*, (*ἐκτίθημι*) a putting out, casting out, exposing, Hdt. 1, 116.—II. a setting forth, exposition, interpretation, Arist. Metaph.—III. the stake at play, Philostr.—IV. in late authors, a public notice, proclamation. V. in Gramm., the conclusion of a play or metrical system, freq. in Scho...

†*Ἐκθεσμος*, *ον*, (*ἐκ*, *θεσμός*) out of law, lawless, unlawful, Lat. *exlex*, Phint. ap. Stob. p. 444, 37, cf. *ἐκδικος*.—II. Adv.—*μω*.

†*Ἐκθεσπίζω*, (*ἐκ*, *θεσπίζω*) to issue an order, in pass. Joseph. Gen.

†*Ἐκθετικός*, *ἡ*, *όν*, belonging to, adapted for putting out, etc. From

†*Ἐκθετός*, *ον*, (*ἐκτίθημι*) put out, exposed, γόνος, Eur. Andr. 70.

†*Ἐκθεύ*, *ῶ*, *ἡ*, *όν*, (*ἐκ*, *θεύω*) to run or dart out, make a sally, Ar. Lys. 456: to dash or rush forth, *τῶν βέλων ἐκθ*, Plut. Marc. 16.

†*Ἐκθεύσις*, *εως*, *ἡ*, (*ἐκθεύω*) a deification, consecration, Philo.

†*Ἐκθεωτικός*, *ἡ*, *όν*, (*ἐκθεύω*) deifying.

†*Ἐκθηλάζω*, (*ἐκ*, *θηλάζω*) to suck out, Arist. H. A.

†*Ἐκθηνύσσει*, *εως*, *ἡ*, a softening, relaxing, making quite soft and flabby *σαρκῶν*, Hipp.

†*Ἐκθηνύω*, (*ἐκ*, *θηνύω*) to make quite soft, flabby, tender or delicate. Hipp.: hence metaph. to enervate, make weak, effeminate, timid, Polyb.

†*Ἐκθηράομαι*, (*ἐκ*, *θηράω*) Dep., I. hunt out, i. e. catch, Xen. Cyn. 5, 25.

†*Ἐκθρενέω*,=*foreg*. Hdt. 6, 31.

†*Ἐκθριόω*, *ῶ*, (*ἐκ*, *θριόω*) to turn quite into a beast, make wild or savage Lat. *effare*: Pass. to become so, Eur. Bacch. 1332.

†*Ἐκθραυρίζω*, (*ἐκ*, *θραυρίζω*) to exhaust a treasure, Phalar.

†*Ἐκθλίβω*, (*ἐκ*, *θλίβω*) to press squeeze out, squeeze away, destroy Arist. H. A.: hence—2. metaph. *ὀ*, oppress, distress much, Xen. An. 3, 4, 19. [z] Hence.

†*Ἐκθλίμμαι*, *ατος*, *τό*, a pressure squeeze, crush, bruise, Hipp.

†*Ἐκθλίψις*, *εως*, *ἡ*, (*ἐκθλίβω*) pressing, squeezing out, Arist. Meteor.—II. affliction, distress, LXX.—III. in Gramm. the figure *ecthlipsis*, where by a letter is thrown out, as *σκήπρον*, *σκάπτον*.

†*Ἐκθνήσκω*, fut. *θ-θνήσκω*: aor. *ἐξέθ-θ-ναι*, (*ἐκ*, *θνήσκω*) to be dying. b

at one's last gasp, Soph. Tr. 568 γέλω (in prose, γέλωτι, and ὑπὸ γέλωτος) ἐκθνεῖν, to be nigh dead with laughter Od. 18, 100: also of fear, terror, etc., like Lat. *exanimari*, *en* i, Valck. Phoen. 1691.—II. to lie for dead, lie in a swoon, opp. to ὄντας τεθνηνέαι, Plat. Legg. 959 A.—III. in late wr. to die, Dio. C.; etc.

Ἐκθνήσκει, f. -ήσκει, (ἐκ, θνήσκω) Dep. pass. c. fut. mid., to eat up, feast on, c. acc., Aesch. Pr. 1025.

Ἐκθροε, poet. aor. of ἐκθρώσκω, II. 16, 427.

Ἐκθρόννμι, later collat. form for ἐκθρόσκω, M. Anton.

Ἐκθροῦβέω, ὦ, (ἐκ, θροῦβέω) to disturb, disquiet, Aetate.

Ἐκτρέφω, εως, ἦ, (ἐκτρέφω) a bringing up, rearing, Ael.

Ἐκθρηνέω, ὦ, (ἐκ, θρηνέω) to mourn, lament aloud, Luc.

Ἐκθροέω, ὦ, (ἐκ, θροέω) to speak out, declare.

Ἐκθρομβόω, strengthd. for θρομβόω, to make clotted, Hence

Ἐκθρομβώσις, εως, ἦ, a making clotted.—II. (from Pass.) a curdling, clotting, Diosc.

Ἐκθρύλλω, or ἐκθρύλλω, (ἐκ, θρύλλω, θρύλλω) to chatter out.

Ἐκθρόσκω, fut. -θροῦμαι: aor. -έθρον, (ἐκ, θρόσκω) to leap, spring out or forth from, c. gen., ὀφείρω, II. 16, 427; also, κραδίη ἐξω στηθεών, of the violent beating of the heart, II. 10, 95: freq. absol., to leap out or forth, II. 7, 182, etc.; to start up from sleep, Luc.: also with the acc. δίκτυον, Anth. Later also ἐκθρόννμι, but there is no such pres as ἐκθροέω.

Ἐκθύμα, ατος, τό, (ἐκθύω) a purple, pimple, Hipp.

Ἐκθυμαίνω, strengthd. for θυμαίνω.

Ἐκθύμια, ας, ἦ, (ἐκθυμός) spirit, ardour, eagerness, Polyb.

Ἐκθυμιάω, ὦ, f. -άσω, (ἐκ, θυμιάω) to kindle, burn as incense, Eur. Ion 174. Pass. to pass off in vapour, Diosc. [αῶω]

Ἐκθύμος, on, (ἐκ, θυμός) very spirited, ardent, eager, violent, Plut.: also ranting, senseless, like Lat. *amens*, *lomb*. Aesch. Pers. 378, cf. Hom. ἐκ θυμὸν πεσέειν: though L. Dind. in teph. Thes. retains the usu. sense. dv. -μως, violently, etc.: hence exceedingly, beyond measure, Lat. *improbe*, *olub*.

Ἐκθύσια, ας, ἦ,=ἐκθυσις.

Ἐκθύσιάζω, (ἐκ, θυσιάζω) to sacrifice, Or. Sib.

Ἐκθύσιος, on, belonging to atone-ment, that must be atoned for, Lat. *piacaris*, Plut. [ῶ] from

Ἐκθύσις, εως, ἦ, (ἐκθύω)—I. atone-ment, expiatory rites, Lat. *expiatio*, *lut*.—II. ἐκθύσις, εως, ἦ, (ἐκθύω II) breaking out, eruption, Hipp.

Ἐκθύω, f. -ίσω, (ἐκ, θύω) to offer up, sacrifice, slay, Soph. El. 572: to destroy utterly, Eur. Or. 191.—2. mid. -θύομαι, to atone for, expiate by offerings, etc., Lat. *lustrare*, *expiare*, *aug*, dt. 6, 91, also ὑπὲρ τινος, Theophr.: it of a god, to propitiate, appease, τινὲ ἀκούων, Eur. Incert. 103, 12. [ῶ] u. in pres., ῶ in fut. and aor., ῶ in r. pass.]—II. to break out as heat or mours, break out in pustules, etc., pp.

Ἐκθωπέω, Dio C: and Ἐκθώπτω, f. -ψω, Soph. Fr. 736, ε. θώπτω) to gain by flattery, wheedle

Ἐκίξα, and ἐκίξάμην, Dor. I aor. as mid. from root *ΚΙΚΩ, q. v.

Ἐκίχον, 2 aor. of κίχων.

Ἐκκαγάζω, (ἐκ, καγάζω) to burst out into loud laughter, Xen. Symp. 1, 16, Arist. Eth. N.

Ἐκκαθαίρω, (ἐκ, καθαίρω) to cleanse out, clear out, II. 2, 153, Hdt. 2, 86, etc.: to clear away, get rid of, τινά, Plat. Euthyphr. 3 A: but θόνα ἐκκαθαίρει κνωδάλων, he clears this land of monsters, Aesch. Supp. 264: metaph. to clear a thing for discussion, Stallb. Plat. Rep. 361 D: ἐκκ. λογισμὸν, to clear off an account, Plut. Pass. to be thoroughly cleansed, to be purified, Plat., and Xen.

Ἐκκαθαρίζω,=foreg., LXX.

Ἐκκαθεύδω, f. -ευδήσω, (ἐκ, καθεύδω) to sleep out, sleep away from one's quarters, to keep night-watch, Lat. *excubare*, Xen. Hell. 2, 4, 24.

Ἐκκαίδεκα, οἱ αἱ, τά, indecl. (ἕξ, καὶ, δέκα) sixteen, Hdt. 2, 13, etc.

Ἐκκαίδεκαδάκτυλος, on, (ἐκκαίδεκα, δάκτυλος) sixteen fingers long, Ath.

Ἐκκαίδεκάδωρος, on, (ἐκκαίδεκα, δώρον) sixteen palms long, II. 4, 109.

Ἐκκαίδεκαετηρίς, ἴδος, ἦ, (ἐκκαίδεκα, ἔτος) a period of sixteen years.

Ἐκκαίδεκαέτης, on, ὁ, (ἐκκαίδεκα, ἔτος) of sixteen years, χρόνος, Plut.

Ἐκκαίδεκάλινος, on, (ἐκκαίδεκα, λίνον) consisting of sixteen threads, δίκτυον, Xen. Cyn. 2, 5.

Ἐκκαίδεκάπῃχς, v, (ἐκκαίδεκα, πῆχς) 16 cubits long or high, ap. Dem. 256, 11.

Ἐκκαίδεκαστάδιος, on, (ἐκκαίδεκα, στάδιον) sixteen stades long, Strab.

Ἐκκαίδεκασύλλαβος, on, (ἐκκαίδεκα, συλλαβή) of sixteen syllables, Herphaest.

Ἐκκαίδεκατάλαντος, on, (ἐκκαίδεκα, τάλαντον) worth sixteen talents, Menand. p. 143.

Ἐκκαίδεκάτος, η, on, (ἐκκαίδεκα) the sixteen, Hdt. 2, 143.

Ἐκκαίδεκέτης, on, ὁ, (ἐκκαίδεκα, ἔτος) sixteen years old, Plut.: fem. -τίς, ἴδος, ἦ, Anth.

Ἐκκαίδεκτήριος, on, η, (ἐκκαίδεκα, ἔτος) a ship of sixteen banks, Polyb.

Ἐκκαίδεξήκονταετηρίς, ἴδος, ἦ, (ἕξ, καὶ, ἑξήκοντα, ἔτος) the six-and-seventieth cycle of Callippus, v. Ideler's Chronol. 1, p. 344.

Ἐκκαίρος, on, (ἐκ, καίρος) out of season, untimely; antiquated, Anth.

Ἐκκαῖω, Att. ἐκκαῖω, fut. -κασώ, (ἐκ, καίω) to burn out, τὸ φῶς Κύκλωπος, Eur. Cycl. 633, cf. 657: hence pass., ἐκκάσθαι τοὺς ὀφθαλμούς, to have one's eyes burnt out, Plat. Gorg. 473 C.—II. to light up, set on fire, kindle, τὰ πυρά, Hdt. 4, 134, τὰ ξύλα, Ar. Pac. 1133, and metaph., ἐκκ. πόλεμον, ἐλπίδα, Polyb. Pass. to be set on fire, be kindled, burn, blaze up, Lat. *flagrare*, Plat. Rep. 556 A.—2. to scorch up, burn, Theophr.

Ἐκκαέω, ὦ, (ἐκ, καέω) to lose spirits, be slow or sluggish, Polyb.

Ἐκκαλῖσμαι, (ἐκ, καλῖσμαι) dep., to pull out with a καλῖμη, fish out, Ar. Vesp. 609.

Ἐκκαλέω, ὦ, f. -έσω, (ἐκ, καλέω) to call out or forth, summon forth, Hom., Hdt., etc.: τινά δόμων, Eur. Bacch. 170. Mid. to call out to one's self, Od. 24, 1, Hdt. 8, 79: hence metaph., to call forth, elicit, excite, δάκρυν ἐκκαλεῖσθαι, Aesch. Ag. 270, ὄργην, Aesch. II. 11.

Ἐκκαλύνω, (ἐκ, καλύνω) to make quite clean and nice.

Ἐκκαλύπτω, ατος, τό, (ἐκκαλύπτω) that which is revealed: a token, Plut.

†Ἐκκαλυπτικός, ἦ, ὄν, (ἐκκαλύπτω)

adapted to disclosing, indicative of, c. gen., Sext. Emp. Adv. -ως, Id.

Ἐκκαλύπτω, f. -ψω, (ἐκ, καλύπτω) to uncover, strip, reveal, Hdt. 1, 112, and Trag. Mid. to unveil, discover one's self, Ar. Av. 1503: to uncover one's face, Pl. t. Dem. 29. Hence

Ἐκκαλύνω, εως ἦ, a revelation, Clem. Al.

Ἐκκάμνω, f. -κμῶνα ῖν, (ἐκ, κάμνω) to be tired out: c. acc. to grow weary of a thing, τὰς ὀλοφύρεται, Thuc. 2, 51.

Ἐκκάνασσω, (ἐκ, κανάσσω) to drink out or off, Eupol. Phil. 8, and also in Eur. Cycl. 152, c. conj. Piers., ἐγκάναζον.

Ἐκκάπηλεύω, (ἐκ, καπηλεύω) to sell out by retail: to adulterate as higglers do.

Ἐκκαρδίω, ὦ, (ἐκ, καρδία) to deprive of heart or sense.

Ἐκκαρπέω, ὦ, (ἐκ, καρπός) to groin to seed, Hipp.

Ἐκκαρπίζω, (ἐκ, καρπίζω) to gather fruit from. Mid. to yield as produce, Aesch. Theb. 601.—II. to deprive of fruit, to exhaust, drain, Theophr.

Ἐκκαρδομαι, as mid., (ἐκ, καρπός) to gather or enjoy the fruit of, γυναικὸς παιδᾶς ἐκκ., to have children by a wife, Eur. Ion 815: metaph. to derive advantage from, τινά, Thuc. 5, 28, cf. Dem. 700, 19. Hence

Ἐκκάρπωσις, εως ἦ, an enjoyment, use.

Ἐκκατάνω, strengthd. for κατατάνω, Soph. O. C. 1562, c. conj. Hermanni.

Ἐκκατεῖδον, (ἐκ, κατεῖδον) to look down from, Περγάμων ἐκκ., II. 4, 508, ubi nunc ἐκ κατῶν.

Ἐκκατηγορία, ας, ἦ, strengthd. for κατηγορία, the title of these speeches of Antipho.

Ἐκκαυλέω, ὦ, (ἐκ, καυλέω) to run forth a stalk, run to stalk, Arist. Probl. Hence

Ἐκκαύλημα, ατος, τό, a stalk run forth, Gal.

Ἐκκαυλήσις, εως ἦ, (ἐκκαυλέω) shooting into a stalk, Theophr.

Ἐκκαυλίζω, (ἐκ, καυλός) to pull on the stalk: metaph. καυλούς τῶν εὐθυῶν ἐκκ., to do away with their root and branch, Ar. Eq. 824.

Ἐκκαυμα, ατος, τό, (ἐκκαίω) that which is lighted or kindled: hence wood for lighting fires, fagots, Soph. Fr. 218.—II.=sq., a kindling, lighting up, Eur. Incert. 7.

Ἐκκαυσίς, εως ἦ, (ἐκκαίω) a kindling, setting on fire, burning, Arist. Meteor. Hence

Ἐκκαυστικός, ἦ, ὄν, belonging to, fit for lighting, kindling, etc.; inflammatorily, Ael.

Ἐκκαυχόμαι, strengthd. fo. λαίχνομαι, Eur. Bacch. 31.

Ἐκκάω, Att. for ἐκκαίω, P. it. Gorg. 473 C.

†Ἐκκαίω, nom. pl. I aor. part. of ἐκκαίω, Eur. Rhos. 97.

Ἐκκαίμαι, (ἐκ, κείμαι) as pass., to lie out, be cast out or exposed, παῖς ἐκκαίμενος, Hdt. 1, 110.—2. to lie open in public, to be set before one's eyes, to be offered to view, Aris. Pol.: hence later, of public notices, decrees, etc., to be put out, set up in public.—3. to be set forth, supplied, Strab.—II. c. gen., to lie out of, fall from out of, Soph. Ant. 1011. Hence

†Ἐκκαίμενος, adv., lying exposed to public view, openly, Philonit.

†Ἐκκαίνομαι, ὁ, poet. for ἐκκαίνομαι, Aesch. Pers. 761.

Ἐκκαίρω, (ἐκ, κείρω) to shear com

pietely; hence, Σκυθιστὶ ἔκκεκαρμένος *shaven*, σποτ Scythian fashion, Soph. Fr. 420, cf. σκυθίζω.

Ἐκκέλευθος, ον, (ἐκ, κέλευθος) *out of the road*: τὰ ἐκκ., *lonely by-paths*, Luc. 1162, ubi Dind. κακκέλευθα, i. e. κατὰ κέλευθα.

Ἐκκενώω, ῥ, (ἐκ, κενώω) *to empty out, empty, leave desolate*, Aesch. Theb. 330, in pass.: ἐκκενοῦν θυμὸν ἐξ ὀχέϊαν Ἀγέροντος, *to pour out one's spirit into Charon's boat*, i. e. give up the ghost, Theocr. 16, 40.

Ἐκκεντέω, ῶ, (ἐκ, κεντέω) *to prick out, put out, ὀμμάτ.*, Arist. H. A.—II. *to prick, pierce or stab*, Polyb. Hence

Ἐκκεντήσις, εως, ἡ, *a pricking out*, Euseb.

Ἐκκεντρος, ον, (ἐκ, κέντρον) *out of the centre, eccentric*, Math.: opp. to σύγκεντρος. Hence

Ἐκκενρότης, ητος, ἡ, *eccentricity*, Iambl.

Ἐκκένωσις, εως, ἡ, (ἐκκενώω) *an emptying out*.

Ἐκκεραῖζω, (ἐκ, κεραῖζω) *to plunder, pillage, sack*, Call. Dem. 50: *to cut off root and branch*, Anth.

Ἐκκεράννυμι, (ἐκ, κεράννυμι) *to pour out and mix*, Ath.

Ἐκκεχόμενος, adv. part. perf. pass. *from ἐκκέχω, profusely, extravagantly*, ἐκκεχ. ζῆν, like Lat. effuse vivere, Isocr. Antid. § 222; ἐκκεχ. λέγειν, Plat. Euthyphr. 3 D.

Ἐκκηραίνω, (ἐκ, κηραίνω) *to enfeeble, exhaust*, Aesch. Eum. 128.

Ἐκκηrynός, οὔ, ὁ, *banishment by public proclamation*, and

Ἐκκήρυκτος, ον, *banished by public proclamation*: *excommunicated*, Eccl.: from

Ἐκκηρύσσω, Att. -πτω, fut. -ξω, (ἐκ, κηρύσσω) *to proclaim by voice of herald, have proclaimed, declare publicly*, c. acc. et inf., Soph. Ant. 27.—II. esp. *to banish by public proclamation*; in genl. *to banish*, Hdt. 3, 148.—2. *to communicate*, Eccl.

Ἐκκιναιδιόμοι, strengthd. for κιναιδιόμοι, Dio C.

Ἐκκινέω, ῶ, (ἐκ, κινέω) *to move out*: *stir rouse*, Ελαφον, Soph. El. 567; metaphr., τὴν νόσον, Soph. Tr. 979.

Ἐκκλάω, (ἐκ, κλάω) *to cry, scream aloud*, Eur. Ion 1204, in tmesis.

Ἐκκλάω, f. -άσω, (ἐκ, κλάω) *to break off, flat. Rep. 611 D.—II. to break in pieces, crush, destroy*, Lat. infringere, Plat. [α]

Ἐκκλέω, Ion. ἐκκλήω: Att. fut. ἐκκλήσω, Eur. Or. 1127, cf. Buttm. Catal. v. κλείω, (ἐκ, κλείω) *to shut out*, Eur. H. F. 330, c. gen., τῆς μετοχής, Hdt. 1, 144, τῆς πόλεως, Polyb.: metaphr. *to shut out, exclude, hinder* from, c. inf., Dem. 349, 5. Pass. ἐκκληζόμενοι τῇ ὥρῃ, *being hindered by (want of) time*, Hdt. 1, 31.

Ἐκκλέπτω, (ἐκ, κλέπτω) *to steal and bring off, remove cunningly or secretly*, Πρωϊός, Ἐρμῆς ἐξεκλέψεν Ἀργά, *he stole away, rescued Mars from his chains*, Il. 5, 390; so Hdt. 2, 115, Thuc., etc.

Ἐκκλήτω, Ion. for ἐκκλείω, Hdt. Ἐκκληματούμαι, (ἐκ, κληματού) 25 pass., *o put forth κλήματα, run to wood*, Thesphr.

Ἐκκλησία, ας, ἡ, (ἐκκλητος) *an assembly of the citizens summoned by the prier, the legislative assembly*: at Athens the ordinary assemblies were called κῆρυα ἐκκλ., four in each πρωτανεία: the extraordinary σύγκλητοι, v. Herm. Pol. Ant. § 125, 128, sqq. ἐκκλ. συνανέσθην, *they assembled, συγκάλειν ἄθ.*

ροῖζειν, *to call an assembly*, Hdt. 3 142, Thuc., etc.; also, ἐκκλ. ποιεῖν (as we say) *to make a house*, Thuc. 1, 139: ἐκκλ. ποιεῖν τι, Ar. Ach. 169; opp. to ἐκκλ. διαλύειν, Thuc. 8, 69: ἐκκλ. ἐγένετο, *an assembly was held*, Thuc. 6, 8; ἐκκλ. περί τι, Ar. Av. 1030, etc.—II. in Eccl., the Church, 1. the body, 2. the place, (whence French *église*.) Hence

Ἐκκλησίαζω, *to hold an ἐκκλησία, debate therein*, Ar. Thesm. 84, ὑπέρ τι, Isocr. 161 C: also absol., *to debate, talk*, Thuc. 8, 77.—II. *to sit in assembly*, Ar. Av. 1027, etc.—III. *also trans., to summon to the assembly, convene, call together*, LXX. The augm. is sometimes used, ἐξεκκλησίαζον, etc., perh. also ἡκκλ., sometimes omitted; ἐκκλ.: Buttm. Dem. Mid. 577, 4, thinks ἐξεκκλ. also a real, though, late and mistaken form: L. Dind. (Steph. Thes. in v.) rejects it altogether. Hence

Ἐκκλησιασμός, οὔ, ὁ, *the holding an ἐκκλησία, a debate there*, Polyb.

Ἐκκλησιαστήριον, ον, τό, (ἐκκλησία) *a place for the ἐκκλησία*, Dion. H.—II. *a church*, Eccl.

Ἐκκλησιαστής, οὔ, ὁ, (ἐκκλησίαζω) *one who sits or speaks in the ἐκκλησία, a member thereof, ecclesiast*, Plat. Gorg. 452 E.

Ἐκκλησιαστικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἐκκλησίαζω) *belonging to the ἐκκλησία*, Dem. 1091, 6: τό ἐκκλ. (ἀργύριον) *the public pay received by each Athen. citizen who sat in the ἐκκλησία, as compensation for loss of time*: orig. one obol, afterwards three, Böckh P. E. 1, 304 sqq.: cf. μισθός: ἐκκλ. ψήφοι, *the votes of the comitia*, Plat. Cor. 14.—II. *of or belonging to the Church, of ἐκκλ., the clergy*, Eccl.

Ἐκκλησις, εως, ἡ, (ἐκκαλέω) *a calling out, challenging*, Polyb.: *a calling up, evocation by magic arts*, Plat.

Ἐκκλητεύω, = κλητεύω, Aeschin. 37, 3, cf. Att. Process, p. 672.

Ἐκκλητικός, ἡ, ὄν, *belonging to calling out*: *provoking, alluring, exciting, ὀρέξω*, Diosc. Adv. -κός. From

Ἐκκαλέω, ον, (ἐκκαλέω) *called out for or forth, summoned*, Lat. evocatus, esp. selected *to judge or arbitrate on a point*, ἐκκλ. πόλις, *an umpire city*, Aeschin. 12, 39.—II. *ἡ ἐκκλητος*, in Sparta and other aristocracies, *a committee of citizens chosen to report on certain questions*, called by Eur. Or. 612, ἐκκλ. Ἀργείων ὄχλος: οἱ ἐκκλητοί, *the members of such committee*, Xen. Hell. 2, 4, 38: also ἐκκλητος.

Ἐκκλήμα, ατος, τό, = ἐκκλησις.

Ἐκκλήνεις, ες, *inclined outwards*, Arist. Physiogn.: from

Ἐκκλίνω, f. -ινῶ, (ἐκ, κλίνω) *to bend out or from, turn aside or out of the way*: *to incline as a word*, Plat. Crat. 404 D.—II. *to turn away from, shun, avoid, decline*, τι, Plat. Legg. 746 C.—III. *intr. to turn away or aside, draw back, ἀπό τι*, Thuc. 5, 73: also absol. *to give ground, retire*, Xen. Cyr. 1, 4, 23.—2. *to bend away towards something, to bend down, of stakes*, Xen. Cyn. 6, 10: ἐκκλ. εἰς ὀλιγαρχίαν, *to incline towards an oligarchy*, Arist. Pol. Hence

Ἐκκλίσσις, εως, ἡ, *a bending out or aside, turning aside, dislocation*, Hipp.: *a declining, turning away from, avoiding*, Plat.

Ἐκκλιτέον, verb. adj. from ἐκκλίνω, *one must avoid*, Ath. 120 D.

Ἐκκλιτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἐκκλίνω) *of, belonging to shunning or avoiding*: opp. to δοεκτικός, Epict.

Ἐκκλιτός, ον, (ἐκκλίνω) *avoided to be avoided*.

Ἐκκλύω, f. -ύσω, (ἐκ, κλύω) *to rinse, wash out, wash away*, Plat. Rep. 530 A.—II. *intr. to stream out*, [ύσω] Hence

Ἐκκλύσμα, ατος, τό, *that which is washed away, filth*, Plat.

Ἐκκλύωμαι, (ἐκ, κλύω) *to hiss or hoot at*.

Ἐκκναίω, (ἐκ, κναίω) *to wear or destroy metaph. of troublesome vacuity, like Lat. encare, Theocr. 12 88, in Dor. 3 pl. ἐκκναίσευντι*.

Ἐκκνώω, f. -ήσω, (ἐκ, κνώω) *to rub or scratch out severely*, Hdt. 7, 239, ut Suid. ἐκκνίζω.

Ἐκκοβαλίζομαι, (ἐκ, κοβαλίζομαι) *dep., to cajole, trick, cheat by juggling tricks, flattery, etc.*, Ar. Eq. 271.

Ἐκκοιλάω, f. -ἄνω, (ἐκ, κοιλάω) *to hollow out*, Polyb.

Ἐκκοιλίζω, (ἐκ, κοιλία) *to disengage, bowl, Mithaec. ap. Ath. 325 F ut Koen. Greg. p. 328 ἐκκοιλιάζας*.

Ἐκκοιμώμαι, as pass., (ἐκ, κοιμάω) *to have done sleeping, awake*, Plat. Legg. 648 A.

Ἐκκοιτέω, ῶ, (ἐκ, κοιτέω) = ἐκκοιτεύω, *to sleep out, keep night-watch*, Joseph.

Ἐκκοιτία, ας, ἡ, (ἐκ, κοίτη) *a night watch*, Philo.

Ἐκκοκκίζω, f. -ίσω and -ιδώ, (ἐκ, κοκκίζω) *to take out the seeds or kernels*: hence metaphr., ἐξεκοκκισαύσαν, *I have taken the kernel out of my fortune*, Nicom. ap. Ath. 58 A: and in genl. *to pull or put anything out of its place*, ἐκκ. σφύρον, *to put out one's ancle*, Ar. Ach. 1179; ἐκκ. τρίχα, *to pluck out the hair*, Ar. Lys. 44: ἐκκ. τὸ γῆρας, *to drive away old age*, Ib. 364: ἐκκ. τὰς πόλεις, *to sack, &c. the cities*, Ar. Pac. 63. Cf. ἐκκῆγα τίω.

Ἐκκολύπτω, f. -ψω (ἐκ, κολύπτω) *to scratch, scrape out, erase, obliterate*, Thuc. 1, 132: *to pick, peck out, and out of eggs, to hatch*, Arist. H. A., lib. ἐγκλύφα, ἐκλεπίζω. Hence

Ἐκκολύψις, εως, ἡ, *a cutting out or hatching*, Arist. H. A.

Ἐκκολυμβάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (ἐκ, κλυμβάω) *to swim out of, escape from swimming*, c. gen., ναός, Eur. H. 1609.

Ἐκκομιδῇ, ης, ἡ, *a carrying out away, carrying off*, Hdt. 8, 44: esp. *of a corpse, burial*, Lat. elatio, Dio. H.: from

Ἐκκομίζω, f. -ίσω Att. -ιδώ, (ἐκ, κομίζω) *to bear, carry or take out*, Hdt. 1, 34; 3, 24, etc.: esp. *to carry out a place of safety*, Id. 3, 122; and so mid., Id. 8, 20, 32; ἐκκομιζέμεν τι ἐκ πρήματων, *to keep out of trouble*, Hdt. 3, 43.—2. esp. *to carry out a corpse, bury*, Lat. efferre, Polyb.—ἐκκ. σίτον, *of a horse, to throw the provender out of the manger*, Xen. Eq. 4, 2.—II. *to endure*, Eur. And. 1269. Hence

Ἐκκομισμός, οὔ, ὁ, = ἐκκομιδή, Strab.

Ἐκκομπάζω, strengthd. for κομπάζω, Soph. El. 569.

Ἐκκομψέομαι, (ἐκ, κομψέομαι) *as dep. pass., to set forth in fair, plausible terms*, Eur. I. A. 332.

Ἐκκοινίω, (ἐκ, κοινίω) *to reduce or powder*, Hipp.

Ἐκκοπέω, εως, ἡ, (ἐκκοπτόω) *knife for cutting out*, Gal.

Ἐκκόπευσις, εως, ἡ, *a cutting out*, Paul. Aeg., where however L. Dind. reads ἐκκοπεύσι (instead of ἐκκοπύσει) from ἐκκοπεύς, Steph. Thes. s.

Ἐκκοπή, ἥς, ἥ, (ἐκκόπτω) a cutting out, destruction, a cutting down, felling, δένδρον, Polyb.—II. an incision.

Ἐκκοπος, ον, (ἐκ, κόπος) much tired, v. I. for ἔγκοτος, Suid.

Ἐκκοπρία, ὤ, (ἐκ, κοπρέω) to cleanse of dung, empty, Hipp.

Ἐκκοπρία, Hipp.; and

Ἐκκοπρία, ὤ, Aretae, to have a stool.—II.=ἐκκοπρέω. Hence

Ἐκκοπρίσις, εως, ἥ, a cleansing from dung; ἐκκοπρ. τῆς κοιλίας, an emptying of the stomach, purging, Hipp.

Ἐκκόπτω, f. -ψω, (ἐκ, κόπτω) to cut out or off, slay, Hdt. 4, 110: pass. ἐξέκοπτο ὠφθαλμοί, he had his eyes knocked out, Ar. Av. 342: τὴν φωτὴν, Luc.—2, to cut, hew down, fell, δένδρεα, Hdt. 6, 37; 9, 97: hence to destroy root and branch, Lat. excidere, excindere, ἡ θρασύτης ἐξέκοπτο, Plat.—3, to beat off from a place, drive away, of soldiers, Xen. Cyr. 6, 2, 15.—4, oklān ἐκκ., to break open a house, Polyb.—5, to stamp money, Diod.

Ἐκκορίζω, (ἐκ, κόρας) to send to the crows, bid go hang.—2, to pick out the eyes, as crows do.

Ἐκκορέω, ὤ, f. -ήσω, (ἐκ, κορέω) to sweep, brush, clean out: metaph. to sweep clean, empty, μὴ ἐκκορέῃ τὴν ἑλλάδα, Ar. Pac. 59; and with a quibble on κόρη, τίς ἐξέκορσέ, σε, who has robbed you of your daughter? Ar. Thesm. 760: in genl. to sweep away, destroy, ἐκκορηθεῖς σύ γε, may you be swept clean away, i. e. away with you! Menand. p. 279. Proverb., κόρε ἐκκορέ κορώνην, boy, drive away the crow!—the opening of a wedding song, because the crow was a prognostic of widowhood; but the matter is obscure, cf. Herm. Opusc. II, 327, sq. and against him Böckh Expl. Pind. P. 3, 16, Welcker Trilogie, p. 197 sq.

Ἐκκορίζω, (ἐκ, κόρις) to clear of ures, Anth.: also sensu obsceno, Supol. Pol. 5.

Ἐκκορύφω, ὤ, (ἐκ, κορυφώω) λόγον, to tell a tale briefly, in substance, unparaphratically, state the main points, Hes. p. 106, like ἀνακεφαλαιώω.

Ἐκκοσμέω, ὤ, (ἐκ, κοσμέω) to deck out, Aristid. Hence

Ἐκκοσμήσις, εως, ἥ, decoration, iosec.

Ἐκκουφίζω, f. -ίσω Att. -ῖω, (ἐκ, κουφίζω) to lift or raise up, exalt, Plat.—II, to relieve, Id.—III, to weigh an anchor, sail, Ael. ap. Suid.

Ἐκκραγγάνω, and

Ἐκκράζω, f. -κράζω: aor. ἐξέκρᾶν, (ἐκ, κράζω) to cry, shout out, Plat.

Ἐκκρανύαζω=ἐκκράζω, Id.

Ἐκκράμαμαι, (ἐκ, κράμαμαι) to hang on, hang down, be suspended, Hipp.: so to hang from or upon, hang on by, genl., Plat.

Ἐκκράμνυνμι, f. -κρεμάσω, (ἐκ, κρεμνύνμι) to let hang down, hang on or upon, τι ἐκ τινος, Ar. Eq. 63. Mid. like ἐκκράμαμαι, to hang on or upon, hang on by, keep close to, ὅς, Eur. El. 950. Hence

Ἐκκρεμασις, εως, ἥ, a hanging from, pending, Hipp.

Ἐκκρεμής, ἐς, hanging from, down upon, Anth.

Ἐκκρεμνύμαι=ἐκκράμαμαι, c. 1., Eur. H. F. 520: also in act., ab.

Ἐκκριδόν, adv., apart, alone, prob. Gryphod. 224, Schaf.: and

Ἐκκρήμα, ατος, τό, that which is sed; a secretion, Theophr.: from

Ἐκκρίνω, f. -ίνω, (ἐκ, κρίνω) to

choose or pick out, single out for honour, ἐκκρίθεις, singled out as best, bravest, Soph. Phil. 1425, cf. Thuc. 6, 31.—2, to single out for disgrace, expel, reject, like Lat. tribuere, Xen. Cyr. 1, 2, 14.—3, to separate, secrete, of vapours, the animal functions, etc., Anaxag. 5: and so ὅταν ὁ νοῦς ἐκκρίβῃ, Xen. Cyr. 8, 7, 20: opp. to εἰσκρίνω. Hence

Ἐκκρίσις, εως, ἥ, a picking out: secretion, esp. of vapours, the animal functions, etc., Arist. Meteor.—II.=ἐκκρημα, excrement, Arist. H. A.

Ἐκκρίτεον, verb. adj. from ἐκκρίνω, one must pick out, Plat. Polit. 303 B.

Ἐκκρίτικός, ἥ, ὄν, (ἐκκρίνω) fit for, capable of picking out, etc., Theophr.

Ἐκκρίτος, ὄν, (ἐκκρίνω) chosen or picked out, set apart, Trag., and Plat., e. g. ἐκκρ. δεκάς, a chosen ten, Aesch. Pers. 340: ἐκκρίτου, as adv., above all, eminently, Eur. Tro. 1241.

†Ἐκκριτος, ὄν, ὁ, Ecceutus, masc. pr. n., a Spartan, Thuc. 7, 19.

Ἐκκροτέω, ὤ, (ἐκ, κροτέω) to beat or knock out, τί τινος, Joseph.—II, to hammer out, form, educate, A. B.

Ἐκκροτος, ὄν, (ἐκ, κρότος) of sound, very harsh or rough.

Ἐκκρουσις, εως, ἥ, (ἐκκρούω) a beating out, thrusting or driving out, driving away, Xen. Cyn. 10, 12.

†Ἐκκρουστικός, ἥ, ὄν, (ἐκκρούω) fited to drive out, excluding, Arist. Rhet.

Ἐκκρουστος, ὄν, (ἐκκρούω) beaten or hammered out: of embossed work, worked in relief, Aesch. Theb. 542: from

Ἐκκρούω, (ἐκ, κρούω) to beat, knock or dash out, Ar. Fr. 372: τι ἐκ τινος, Xen., but also ἐλπίδος τινί, to dash one from one's hope, Plat. Phaedr. 228 E.—2, to drive out, drive back, repulse, Thuc. 4, 131, ἀπό τόπου, lb.

128.—3, to put off, adjourn, εἰς ὕστεραιαν, Dem. 385, 26: hence also to defeat by putting off, elude, τοὺς λόγους, Plat. Prot. 336 C: χρόνον, to waste time, Plat.—4, to throw or shoot out, βέλη, Dio C.—II. intr. to break forth, break out.

Ἐκκτείνω, f. l. Eur. Med. 585, ubi Pors.; cf. Bast. Ep. Cr. p. 81.

Ἐκκτυπέω, ὤ, (ἐκ, κτυπέω) to burst forth with noise.

Ἐκκυβένω, (ἐκ, κυβένω) to play out at dice: metaph. ἐκκ. τοῖς ὅλοις, ὅπὲρ τῶν ὅλων, to stake one's all, Polyb.—II. pass. to lose at play, be gambled out of, χιλίους ἐκκυβενθεῖσα Δαρεικούς, Plat.

Ἐκκυβιστάω, ὤ, f. -ήσω, (ἐκ, κυβιστάω) to fling one's self head foremost, ἐς κράτα πρὸς γῆν, Eur. Supp. 692: ἐκκ. ὑπὲρ τινος, to throw a summersault over a thing, Xen. Symp. 2, 11.

†Ἐκκυέω, ὤ, (ἐκ, κυέω) to bring forth, Anth. P. 7, 385.

Ἐκκυκλέω, ὤ, (ἐκ, κυκλέω) to turn, wheel out, esp. by means of the ἐκκυκλήμα, q. v.: hence in pass., c. fut. mid. -ήσομαι, to be brought to sight by this means, ἀλλ' ἐκκυκλήθητι, come, wheel yourself out! i. e. show yourself, Ar. Ach. 408: opp. to εἰσκυκλέω cf. ἐγκυκλέω. Hence

Ἐκκυκλήμα, ατος, τό, a theatrical machine which served the purpose of drawing back the scenes, and disclosing the interior of the house, etc., to the spectators; it was most frequently used to exhibit murders after perpetration; as in Aesch. Ag. 1372, Clytaemnestra is discovered standing over the bodies of her husband and Cassandra; so too in Soph. El. 1466, Ant. 1294; and by this means Aris-

toph. exhorts Euripides in his study Ach. 408. The mode adopted is uncertain: some think it was; he same with the ἐξώστρα, a sort of platform on wheels, which was pushed through the great doors in the back-scene; others that it was a contrivance to roll off or draw aside the back-scene itself: v. Müller Eumen. § 28, and against him Herm. Opusc. 6, 2, p. 165; both appealing to Pollux 4, 128.

†Ἐκκύκλησις, εως, ἥ, (ἐκκυκλέω) a wheeling out, a making public, Clem. Al.

Ἐκκυκλίνω=ἐκκυκλώ, Soph. O. T. 812.

Ἐκκύλιστός, ὄν, (ἐκ, κυλιστός) στέφανος, a garland closely wreathed or rolled together, Archipp. Rhin. 1, cf. κυλιστός.

Ἐκκύλιω [ζ], (ἐκ, κυλίω) to roll out or off, Pind. Fr. 2: usu. in pass., to be rolled, thrown, hurled out, Hom., but only aor. 1, ἐξέκυλισθη ἐκ δόρου, he rolled headlong from the chariot, Il. 6, 42; 23, 394: to wind, twist one's self out, ἐκ δίκτυων, Xen. Cyn. 8, 8: in genl. to get out of any how, escape from, τινός, Aesch. Pr. 87: metaph., ἐκκυλισθῆναι εἰς ἔρωτα, to plunge headlong into love-intrigues, Xen. Mem. 1, 2, 22.

Ἐκκυμαίνω, (ἐκ, κυμαίνω) to go beyond, overflow in waves, and so in marching, to make the line wavy or uneven, Xen. An. 1, 8, 18.—II. trans. to cast out by the waves, Dion. H.

Ἐκκυματίζω=foreg. II., Strab.

Ἐκκύπω, ὤ, (ἐκκυνος) a technical word for hounds which do not keep on one scent, but keep questing about, Xen. Cyn. 3, 10.

Ἐκκυνηγετώ, ὤ, (ἐκ, κυνηγετώ) to pursue in the chase, hunt down, τινί, Eur. Ion 1422, and so prob. Aesch. Eum. 231.

Ἐκκύνος, ὄν, (ἐκ, κύων) of a house, questing or beating about, not keeping on one scent, Xen. Cyn. 7, 11.

Ἐκκύπτω, (ἐκ, κύπτω) to peer out or forth, prob. l. Ar. Thesm. 790, for ἔγκ.: in genl. to come or get out, Ar. Eccl. 1052.—II. transit. to put forth, Ael.

Ἐκκυρτώ, ὤ, (ἐκ, κυρτώ) to make quite curved, Philostr. juv.

Ἐκκυδανίζω, (ἐκ, κυδανίζω) to proclaim by a bell, bruit or blazon forth, Ath.

Ἐκκυμάζω, opp. to εἰςκομ., (ἐκ κύμας) to go out, come forth in the κύμας or other festive procession: to go out or forth with rejoicing and revelry, rush madly out, Eur. Andr. 603.

Ἐκκυφέω=sq., Ar. Eq. 312. Pass. to be deafened, stunned, of the mind, αἰ δέ μιν φρένες ἐκκεκωφῆσται, Anacr. ap. Cramer Anecd. 1, p. 288, 4 Cf. sq.

Ἐκκυφώω, ὤ, (ἐκ, κωφώω) to deafen, stun, Plat. Lys. 204 C: metaph., to blunt, dull, in pass., ἐς τὸ κἄλλω ἐκ κεκωφῆται ξίφῃ, their swords grew blunt at her beauty, Eur. Or. 1288. The form ἐκκυφέω wrongly suspected, v. Pors. l. c. (1279), Dind. Ar. Eq. 312.

†Ἐκλαγον, 2 aor. act. from κλάω. Theocr. 17, 71.

Ἐκλαγχάνω, f. -λήσμαι, (ἐκ, λαγ χάνω) to obtain by lot or fate, Soph. El. 760.

Ἐκλακτίζω, f. -ίσω Att. -ῖω, (ἐκ, λακτίζω) to kick, fling out behind, σκέλος, Ar. Vesp. 1525: metaph. to spurn at, scorn, τινί, Menand. p. 15; πρὸς τι, to stand upon one's guard against a thing. Hence

Ἐκλάκτισμα, ατος, τό, a dance, v.

which the legs are thrown up behind, a thing.

Ἐκλακτιμός, οὐ, δ.=foreg.

Ἐκλάλει, ὦ, (ἐκ, λαλέω) to speak out, blab, tell, divulge, Hipp.: τὸ ἐκκαλοῦν, talkativeness, Eur. Antioch. 40. Hence

Ἐκλάλεις, εως, ἡ, a speaking out, uttering. [a]

Ἐκλαμβάνω, f. -λῆψομαι, (ἐκ, λαμβάνω) to take, choose out, Soph. Phil. 429: to seize and carry off, Isocr. 273 E: to get, have the use or enjoyment of a thing, Id. 420 D.—II. to receive, hear, prove, λόγους, Eur. Ion 1335.—III. to receive from another, accept, νόμους, Polyb.—IV. to contract to do work, to take it, Wess. Hdt. 9, 95, opp. to ἐκ-δίδωμι, to let or farm out.—V. in gramm. to take or understand in a certain sense, Lat. accipere, like ἐκδέχομαι II.—VI. mid. ἐκλαμβάνομαι=ὑπολογίζομαι, Dinarch. ap. Harp.

Ἐκλαμπρός, ον, (ἐκ, λαμπρός) very bright, Arat.: ἐκλαμπρὸν γελᾶν, Ath.

Ἐκλαμπρύνω, (ἐκ, λαμπρύνω) to make to shine, make splendid, Joseph. Pass. to shine forth, Dion. H.

Ἐκλάμπω, (ἐκ, λάμπω) to shine, flash, beam forth, Aesch. Pr. 1083.—2. metaph., to shine forth in all brightness, appear in full splendour, Hdt. 6, 82, Soph. Fr. 11: in genl., to show one's self plainly; to appear fully, of a fever, Hipp.—II. transit. to make to shine, light up, kindle, Eur. Dan. 4. Hence

Ἐκλαμψίς, εως, ἡ, a shining forth, exceeding brightness, LXX.

Ἐκλανθάνω, fut. -λήσω, Ep. aor. ἐκλέσθων, (ἐκ, λανθάνω) to make quite forgetful of a thing, to make forget, c. dupl. acc. pers. et rei, Μούσαι αὐτὸν ἐκλέσθων κιθαρίστην, they made him forget his harping, Il. 2, 600. Mid., to forget, c. gen., Hom.; also c. inf., Od. 10, 557.

Ἐκλαξεύω, f. -σω, (ἐκ, λαξεύω) to hew out, LXX.

Ἐκλαπάζω, f. -ξω, =ἐξαλαπάζω: but c. gen., to cast out, ἐδωλίων τινά, Aesch. Theb. 450.

†Ἐκλάπτω, 2 aor. pass. of κλέπτω.

Ἐκλάπτω, (ἐκ, λάπτω) to lap up: to swallow down, to drink off, Ar. Ach. 229; also in mid., Ar. Pac. 885.

Ἐκλάσσω, ὦ, (ἐκ, λατρώω) to hew out in stone, hew, dig, LXX.

Ἐκλαχαίνω, (ἐκ, λαχαίνω) to dig, hollow out, Ap. Rh.

Ἐκλαχύνιστοι, (ἐκ, λαχαίνω) to cut vegetables, Theophr.

Ἐκλαίσω, f. -αῖνω, (ἐκ, λαίω) to smoothen out or away, βοτρίδας, Plat. Symp. 191 A: to wear away, bring to nothing, Hipp.—2. to smooth, polish, and smoothen, to smooth down, soften, Plut.

Ἐκλέγω, f. -ξω, (ἐκ, λέγω) to pick, single out, Thuc. 4, 59, etc.; esp. as soldiers, rowers, etc., Xen. Hell. 1, 6, 19: also in mid., to pick out for one's self, choose out, Hdt. 1, 199; 3, 33, etc.: esp. to pick, pull out, remove, e. g. τοιαῖα τρίχας, Ar. Eq. 908, Fr. 360.—II. to collect, exact taxes or tribute, χρήματα παρὰ τινος, Thuc. 8, 44, ἐκ τινων, Dem. 1199, 5: also in mid., Xen. Hell. 1, 1, 22.

Ἐκλεγμα, ατος, or ἐκλεκτόν, οὐ, τὸ (ἐκλέγω) medicine that is licked away, i. e. melts in the mouth, Lat. electuaria, electuarium, Diosc.

†Ἐκλεκτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἐκλέγω) suited to be licked up, to be melted in the mouth, Hipp.

Ἐκλεστροβέω, ὦ, fut. -ήσω, (ἐκ, λείω, τριβέω) to rub smooth, powder very fine, Diosc.

Ἐκλεῖω, ᾧ (ἐκ, λείω) to rub away or

Ἐκλείπτειν, verb. adj. from ἐκ-λείπω, one must leave out, Aristid.

Ἐκλείπτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἐκλείπειν) belonging to, producing an eclipse, Plut.

Ἐκλείπω, (ἐκ, λείπω) to leave out, pass by or over, omit, ὅλον λόγον, Aesch. Pr. 827; also c. part., ἐκλ. λέγων, Id. Pers. 513; and so Xen., etc.—2. to forsake, abandon, quit, τὴν πατρίδα, ἐνμαχίην, etc., Hdt. 1, 169; 6, 13, etc.: freq. in elliptic phrases, as, ἐκλείπειν πόλιν εἰς ἄλλην, to quit one city (and go) to another, forsake one for the other, Valck. Hdt. 6, 100, Schneid. Xen. An. 1, 2, 24: also absol. ἐκλείπειν εἰς..., (as we say) to leave for a place, Hdt. 8, 50: and even without εἰς, to emigrate, quit, Wunderl. Obs. Cr. p. 161.—3. εἰ τις ἐξέλιπε τὸν ὀριθμόν (of the Persian imperatōrs) if any one left the number incomplete, Hdt. 7, 83.—II. seemingly intrans. of the sun, etc., to suffer an eclipse, be eclipsed, Thuc. 2, 28: in full, ἐκλ. τὴν ἐκ τοῦ οὐρανοῦ ἔδρην, Hdt. 7, 37, τὰς οδοῦς, Ar. Nub. 584, cf. ἐκλείπειν.—2. to die, like Lat. decedere, εἰ ἐκέλ., the deceased, Plat. Legg. 856 E: but in full, ἐκλ. βίον, Soph. El. 1131, ἐκλ. φάος, Eur., τὸ ἔρην, Polyb.—3. to faint, Hipp.—III. really intr. to leave off, cease, stop, Hdt. 7, 239: sometimes also c. part., to leave off doing, Plat. Menex. 234 B: to fail, be wanting, Dion. H.: so in pass., οὐνεὶός ἐκλείπεται, the reproach disappears, Aesch. Eum. 97. Part. τὸ ἐκ-λείπον, that which is wanting.

Ἐκλείτουργέω, f. -σω, strength. for λειτουργέω, Isae. 67, 29.

Ἐκλείω, (ἐκ, λείω) to lick up, LXX.—II. to take as an ἐκλεῖγμα, Diosc.

Ἐκλείψις, εως, ἡ, (ἐκλείπω) a forsaking, abandonment, τῶν νεῶν, Hdt. 6, 25.—II. usu. (from intr.) a ceasing, disappearance, esp. of sun or moon, an eclipse, ἐκλ. ἡλίον, Thuc. 1, 23, σελήνην, Arist. Meteor.; hence metaph., ε. πολλίων, Hdt. 7, 37.

Ἐκλεκτός, εα, εον, verb. adj. from ἐκλέγω, to be chosen out, Plat. Rep. 456 B.—II. ἐκλεκτόν, one must choose out, Id. Rep. 412 D.

Ἐκλεκτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἐκλέγω) choosing, picking out, selecting, Dion. H.: οἱ ἐκλ., the Eclectics, philosophers who selected such doctrines as pleased them in every school, Diog. L.

Ἐκλεκτός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἐκλέγω) picked, chosen or called out, selected, Ibyc. 32: οἱ ἐκλ., the elect, N. T.

Ἐκλεκτός, ον, ὁ, Eclectic, masc. pr. n. Hdn., etc.

Ἐκλεῖβειν, Ep. aor. 2 redupl. of ἐκλανθάνω, to make quite forgetful of, Il.: ἐκλεσθῆσθαι, Ep. aor. 2 mid., to forget quite, Hom.

Ἐκλεῖσθαι, adv. part. perf. pass. from ἐκλῶ, loosely, carelessly, Isocr. 419 B: freely, licentiously, Ath. 519 F.

Ἐκλεμμα, ατος, τὸ, (ἐκλέπω) what is peeled off, rind, Hipp.

Ἐκλείς, εως, ἡ, (ἐκλέγω) a choosing out, Plat. Phaedr. 231 D.

Ἐκλεο, Ep. for ἐκλέω, 2 sing. imperf. from κλέω, Il. 24, 202.

Ἐκλεπίζω, =ἐκλέπω, to free from shell or rind, peel: esp. of birds, to bring their young out of the shell, hatch, Hipp. cf. ἐκκολάπτω. Hence

Ἐκλέπτις, εως, ἡ, a taking off the shell: hatching.

Ἐκλεπτός, ον, (ἐκ, λεπτός) very thin or fine, Hipp.

Ἐκλεπτόν, (ἐκ, λεπτόν) to make very thin or lean.

Ἐκλεπτόν, ὦ, (ἐκ, λεπτόν) to

strip off the bark: metaph. to strip, for Lat. emungere, Sophron. (?) ap. A. B. cf. Bast. Greg. p. 313, sq.

Ἐκλέπω, =ἐκλεπίζω, Hdt. 2, 39 Ar. Av. 1108.

Ἐκλευκαίνω, (ἐκ, λευκαίνω) to make quite white. Pass. to grow so. Theophr.

Ἐκλευκος, ον, quite white, white, pale, Hipp., cf. ἐκτικρος.

Ἐκλεψίς, εως, ἡ, (ἐκλέπω) =ἐκλείψις.

Ἐκλήγω, f. -ξω, (ἐκ, λήγω) to leave off, cease entirely, Soph. El. 1312.

Ἐκληθάνω, Od. 7, 220, in tmesis and

Ἐκλήθω, poet. collat. forms to ἐκλανθάνω.

Ἐκλήθην, aor. 1 pass. from καλέω.

Ἐκλήπτω, ορος, ὁ, (ἐκλαμβάνω) one who undertakes or contracts for works, Lat. executor, conductor.

Ἐκλήρῳ, ὦ, (ἐκ, λήρῳ) to be very foolish.—II. trans. to make a fool of. Polyb.

†Ἐκλήσα, 1 aor. from κλήω, q. v.

Ἐκλήσις, εως, ἡ, (ἐκλανθάνω) forgetfulness; forgetting and forgiving, Od. 24, 485.

Ἐκλήψις, εως, ἡ, (ἐκλαμβάνω) taking out: collecting, Diosc.

Ἐκλιθολογέω, ὦ, (ἐκ, λιθολογέω) to clear by picking up the stones, Thuc. 1, 10.

Ἐκλικμάω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (ἐκ, λικμάω) to winnow, sift, empty, Lat. evanare, LXX.

†Ἐκλικτόν, ον, and -τόν, οὐ, τό, ἐκλείμμα, Hipp., cf. Lob. Paral. 492.

Ἐκλιμᾶς, ας, ἡ, (ἐκ, λιμός) exceeding hunger, LXX.

Ἐκλιμνάζω, rarer form εἰς εἰ App.

Ἐκλιμνός, ὦ, (ἐκ, λιμνός) to turn completely into a pool or marsh, Dio. H. 1, 61, in pass.

Ἐκλιμός, ον, (ἐκ, λιμός) starved out, famished, Theophr.

Ἐκλιμπάνω, =ἐκλείπω trans., Eu. Med. 800: intr., Id. El. 909.

Ἐκλινάω, ὦ, (ἐκ, λινάω) to even out of the net.

Ἐκλιπαίνω, (ἐκ, λιπαίνω) to make fat, fatten: metaph. to smoothen, smooth or calm, πέλαγος, Posidip. ap. Ath. 318 D.

Ἐκλιπαρέω, ὦ, (ἐκ, λιπαρέω) obtain by supplication or prayer, Plut. to move by entreaty, Strab. Hence

Ἐκλιπαρήσις, εως, ἡ, earnest treaty, Joseph.

Ἐκλήψης, ες, (ἐκλείπω) failing, deficient, ἡλίον ἐκλήψης τι ἐγένετο ἐκλείψις, Thuc. 4, 52.—II. omitted, overlooked, Id. 1, 97.

Ἐκλογέομαι, (ἐκ, λόγος) dep. mid. like ἐκλογίζομαι, to excuse one's self defend one's self on the score of a thing, ὅτις or περί τινος: also plead in excuse, usu. c. acc. rei, but also c. acc. et inf., App.

Ἐκλογεύς, εως, ὁ, (ἐκλέγω) a collector, receiver of taxes, rents, etc. Böckh P. E. 1, 210, 238.

Ἐκλογή, ἡς, ἡ, (ἐκλέγω) a picking out, choice, election, Plat. Rep. 536.—2. a collecting, levying of troops, etc. Polyb.—3. also of tribute, taxes, etc. Lex Attica ap. Ath. 235 C.—II. the which is chosen out, a choice collectively esp. of passages in authors, etc., such as the Eclogae or Elegant Extracts of Stobaeus.

Ἐκλόγησις, εως, ἡ, an inquiry, Eur. cur. ap. Diog. I. 10, 144.

Ἐκλογία, ας, ἡ, =ἐκλογή, dub. Dion. H.

ἑκλογίζομαι, (ἐκ, λογίζομαι) dep. mid., to compute, reckon, calculate: to consider, reflect on, τι, Hdt. 3, 1, Thuc., etc., περί τινος, Thuc. 2, 40: ἐκλόγιον, Dem. 555, 8.—II. = ἐκλογέομαι, to excuse one's self, plead in excuse, App. Hence

ἑκλογίστος, εως, ἡ, and ἐκλογισμός, οὔ, ὁ, a computation, reckoning up, Dion. H.: a calculation, inquiry.

ἑκλογιστής, οὔ, ὁ, (ἐκλογίζομαι) an accountant, LXX: a tax-collector, Philo.

ἑκλογιστία, ας, ἡ, a reckoning: accounts, LXX.

ἑκλογιστικός, ὅ, ὄν, (ἐκλογίζομαι) skilled in calculating, Muson. ap. Stob.

ἑκλογος, οὔ, ὁ, = διήγησις, Aesch. Fr. 201.

ἑκλογος, ον, (ἐκ, λόγος) picked out, choice, Philo.—II. foolish.

ἑκλουτήριον, οὔ, τό, = sq., Inscr. Aegin.

ἑκλουτρον, οὔ, τό, a washing vessel: from

ἑκλύω, (ἐκ, λύω) to wash out, wash, Aesch. Fr. 25.

ἑκλούφω, (ἐκ, λόφος) to form into a hill.

ἑκλουέω, (ἐκ, λοχεύω) to bring forth, Orph.: so in mid., Eur. Hel. 258. Pass. to be born, Eur. Ion 1458.

ἑκλοχίζω, (ἐκ, λόχος) to pick out of a cohort; and in genl. to choose out, I.XX.

ἑκλουμόμαι, strengthd. for λοχυμόμαι, to become a corpse or thicket, Theophr.

ἑκλυίζω, (ἐκ, λυγίζω) to twist exceedingly, Porphy.

ἑκλυμαίνομαι, strengthd. for λυμαίνομαι, Liban.

ἑκλύσθω, εως, ἡ, (ἐκλύω) a loosing, release, deliverance from a thing, τινός, Trag.—II. a relaxing, unnering: weakness, faintness, Hipp.—III. in music, a lowering of the voice through three-quarter-tones (διέσεις).

ἑκλυσία, ὦ, strengthd. for λυσία, Joseph.

ἑκλύτῃριος, ον, of or belonging to release: τό ἐκλ. a means of delivering, release, Soph. O. T. 392: an expiatory offering, Eur. Phoen. 969. From

ἑκλύτος, ον, (ἐκλύω) let loose, let go, let fly, of missiles, Eur. Andr. 1133.—2. loose, unrestrained, Lat. dissolutus, impero, Tim. Loer.—II. relaxed, unnered, Eupol. Col. 11. Adv. τως.

ἑκλυτρόω, ὦ, (ἐκ, λυτρόω) to release on ransom. Hence

ἑκλυτρωσις, εως, ἡ, a means of release, atonement, LXX.

ἑκλύω, f. -ύσω, (ἐκ, λύω) to loose, release, set free, deliver, τινά τινος, one from a thing, Aesch. Pr. 326, so Hom. has the fut. mid. κακὸν σε ἐκλύσομαι, Od. 10, 286; also c. dat. τινὶ φόβοισι, Soph. Aj. 531: also in mid., Aesch. Pr. 235, etc.: but ἐκλύειν στόμα, to give a loose to his tongue, Soph. Aj. 1225.—II. to unloose, undo, ἐκλ. τόσα, to unstring it, Hdt. 2, 173: hence to take away, put down, break up, put an end to, Soph. O. T. 35: so ἐκλ. μόχθον, Eur. Phoen. 695.—2. to dissolve, relax, enfeeble: pass. to be faint, fail, give way, Isocr. 322 A; πρὸς τι, Id. 72 A.—3. medic., ἐκλ. τοῖλαι, to relax the bowels, Diosc.—II. intr. to break up, depart, LXX. ὅ, usu. in pres.: ὅ in fut. and aor. ἡ in perf. pass.]

ἑκλυβία, ὦ, f. -ήσω, strengthd. ὁ λωβός: pass., to sustain grievous injuries, ἐκλωβηθῆναι τι, Soph. Phil. 131.

ἑκλωπίζω, (ἐκ, λῶπος) to unveil, lay bare, strip, Soph. Tr. 925.

ἑκμυγεῖον, οὔ, τό, (ἐκμύσσω) like χειρόμακτρον, that with which one wipes one's hands, etc., a towel, napkin, Plat. Tim. 72 C.—II. that in which an impression is made, as wax, gypsum, plaster, lb. 50 C: also—2. the impression itself, an impress, cast, image, Id. Legg. 800 B, sq.: a seal, Arist. Metaph.: metaph., ἐκμυγεῖον πέτρης, the impress of the cliffs, of a fisherman who is always wandering over them, Anth.

ἑκμαγμα, ατος, τό, (ἐκμύσσω) that which is impressed, a lump of wax, plaster, etc.: also an impression in wax, plaster, etc.: cf. ἀντέκμαγμα, ἐκμακτρον.

ἑκμῶν, f. -ῶν, (ἐκ, μῶν) to drive mad with anger, fear, love, etc., πῶθον ἐκμῶναι, to kindle passionate desire, Soph. Tr. 1142; ἐκμῶναι τινα δομῶν, to drive one raving from the house, Eur. Bacch. 36. Pass. c. perf. 2 act., to go mad with anger, love, etc., to rave, rage, be frantic, τοιαῦτα ἐκμῶνενθαι εἰς τινα, to rage so against one, Hdt. 3, 33, 37: also c. acc., ἐκμῶναι τινα, to be madly in love with—, Anacreont.

ἑκμῶρίζω, strengthd. for μακαρίζω, to esteem very happy.

ἑκμακτος, ον, (ἐκμύσσω) impressed, express, Emped. 133.

ἑκμακτρον, οὔ, τό, an impress, Eur. El. 535.

ἑκμῶλίσσω, Att. -ττω, f. -ῶ, (ἐκ, μῶλίσσω) to soften, enervate, corrupt, Plut.

ἑκμῶλῶ, ὦ, = foreg.

ἑκμανῆναι 2 aor. inf. pass. of ἐκμῶν.

ἑκμῶνῆς, ες, (ἐκμῶνομαι) raving much, Ath. Adv. -νῶς.

ἑκμανθάνω, f. -μαθῆσομαι, (ἐκ, μανθάνω) to learn thoroughly, τὴν Ἑλλάδα γλῶσσαν, Hdt. 2, 154, and so Plat., etc.: in past tenses, to have learnt thoroughly, to know full well, perceive thoroughly, Hdt. and Trag.: ἐκμ. ὅτι—, Hdt. 3, 134.—II. to examine closely, search out, Hdt. 7, 28, Eur. I. T. 667.—III. to learn by heart, Plat. Legg. 811 A.

ἑκμαντεῖναι, strengthd. for μαντεῖομαι, Joseph.

ἑκμαΐς, εως, ἡ, (ἐκμύσσω) a wiping or clearing out, Arist. Insomn.

*ἑκμῶμαι, supposed pres. from root μῶω, μῶμαι, whence the Ep. aor., ἐκμύσαστο τέχνην, he devised, invented another art. H. Hom. Merc. 511: cf. εἰςμῶμαι, ἐπιμῶμαι.

ἑκμῶραι, f. -ῶν, (ἐκ, μαρῶν) to parch up, dry up: to make to fade, wither or faint away, Theophr.

ἑκμαργῶ, ὦ, (ἐκ, μαργῶ) to drive raving mad: pass. to become so, Eur. Tro. 992.

ἑκμαρτύρω, ὦ, (ἐκ, μαρτυρέω) to testify, declare as a witness, bear witness to a thing, c. acc., φόνον, Aesch. Eum. 461, cf. Ag. 1196, εἰς πολλούς, before many persons, Aeschin. 15, 19.—II. to make depositions when absent from court, Isae. 40, 8, Dem. 929, 24. Hence

ἑκμαρτυρία, ας, ἡ, the deposition of one absent, Isae. 43, 5, Dem. 1130, fin.: cf. Att. Process, p. 670, sq.

ἑκματήριον, οὔ, τό, evidence, late word.

ἑκμασῶμαι, (ἐκ, μασῶμαι) to chew thoroughly, in aor. pass., Philo.

ἑκμάσσω, Att. -ττω, fut. -ῶ, (ἐκ, μῶσσω) to wipe out, x̄f. away, cleanse off, τινί, with a thing Soph. El. 446,

Eur. H. F. 1400.—II. to press on, squeeze out, squeeze, Hipp.: hence—III. of an artist, to mould, model in wax, plaster, etc., represent, Lat. exprimere, αὐτὸς ἐκμαρμαίνεος, his very image, Cratin. Hor. 5: metaph. of a writer, to represent or express in words, αὐτὸν ἐκμάττειν τε καὶ ἐνιστάναι, εἰς τοὺς τύπους, to mould and adapt one's self to certain forms, Plat. Rep. 396 D: so of bees preparing wax, of making pills, etc., Hipp.—2. to impress an image, imprint, Theocr. 17, 122: and so in pass., Plat. Theaet. 191 D. Cf. ἀπομάττω.

ἑκμαστέω, f. -ύσω, (ἐκ, μεθύσσω) to search or seek out, track, ἐξέρων πρὸς αἷμα, Aesch. Eum. 247.

ἑκμῶ, obsol. for ἐκμῶμαι.

ἑκμεθύσσω, f. -ύσω, (ἐκ, μεθύσσω) to make quite drunk: in genl. to overcharge with any thing, τινός, Theophr.

ἑκμελίσσω, f. -ῶ, (ἐκ, μελίσσω) usu. in mid., to appraise entirely, Dio C.

ἑκμείρομαι, (ἐκ, μείρομαι) to have a chief share in a thing, c. gen., Od. 5, 335, ἐξέμορε τιμῆς, Ep. perf. used only in 3 pers.

ἑκμελαινῶ, (ἐκ, μελαινῶ) to make quite black, Clem. Al.

ἑκμελεια, ας, ἡ, (ἐκμελεια) a failure of tune, a false note, Dion. E.—II. carelessness: opp. to ἐρμελεια.

ἑκμελετάω, f. f. -ήσω, (ἐκ, μελετάω) to practise, train, teach carefully, τινά, Plat. Hipp. Maj. 287 A: also of things, to practise, Antipho 121, 41: to learn perfectly, Lat. meditari, Plut.

ἑκμελής, ες, (ἐκ, μέλος) out of tune, dissonant, Plut.: irreg. lar, unbridled, Id. Cf. πληρμελής, opp. to ἐμμελής, Adv. -λῶς.

ἑκμελίζω, (ἐκ, μελίζω) a dismember, LXX.

ἑκμεστόω, ὦ, (ἐκ, μεστόω) to fill up.

ἑκμεταλλεύω, (ἐκ, μεταλλεύω) to empty of ore or metal, Strab.

ἑκμετρέω, ὦ, (ἐκ, μετρέω) to measure out, measure, χρόνον, Eur. I. A. 816: usu. in mid., to measure for one's self, measure out, χθόνα, of measuring distances, Soph. O. T. 795: to take measure of, τὰ ἐκείνου ὄπλα, Xen. Cyr. 6, 4, 2. Hence

ἑκμετρησις, εως, ἡ, a measuring out, measurement, Polyb.

ἑκμετρος, ον, (ἐκ, μέτρον) out of measure, measureless, boundless, ὁλβος, Soph. Fr. 324: opp. to ἐμμετρος, Adv. -τρως.

ἑκμηκύνω, strengthd. for μηκύνω, Dion. H.

ἑκμηῖναι, 1 aor. inf. act. of ἐκμαίνω.

ἑκμηνος, ον, (ἐξ, μήν) of six months, half yearly, ἡ ἡμέρα ἐκμ., Soph. O. T. 1137: as subs. ἡ ἐκμ., a six-month, Plat. Legg. 916 B.

ἑκμηρῶν, (ἐκ, μηνῶν) to inform of, betray, Plut. [ὑ usu. in pres., always in fut.]

ἑκμηρῶμαι, (ἐκ, μηνῶν) dep., to wind out or off, like a ball of thread: to unfold an army, make it defile out, to lead through or across, ἐκ δυνχωρίων, Polyb.—II. intrans. to defile, Xen. An. 6, 5, 22. [ὑ]

ἑκμηχανάομαι, (ἐκ, μηχανάομαι) to contrive skilfully, Joseph. Gen.

ἑκμῶναι, (ἐκ, μῶν) to pollute thoroughly, defile, Opp. Pass., effluere seminis polui, Ar. Ran. 753.

ἑκμῶμενος, (ἐκ, μιμῶμενος) dep. mid., to imitate faithfully, copy, γερῶς, exactly, Eur. H. F. 1295.

ἐκμύναι, ὦ, (ἐκ, μύσσω) *to hate much*, Plut.

Ἐκμισθος, ον, (ἐκ, μισθός)=*apomisthos*.

Ἐκμισθῶ, ὦ, (ἐκ, μισθός) *to let out for hire*, τινά τι, Xen. Vect. 3, 14; also ἐκμ. τινά c. inf., Aeschin. 2, 41. Mid., *to hire*. Hence

Ἐκμίσθωσις, εως, ἡ, *a letting out for hire*.

Ἐκμολεῖν, inf. of aor. 2 ἐξέμολον, Ep. 3 sing. ἐκμολε, *to go out, go forth*, Il. 11, 604; no pres. ἐκμόλω occurs, βλῶσκα, q. v., being used instead.

Ἐκμορφῶ, ὦ, (ἐκ, μορφῶ) *to form out, express in form*, mould, Plut.

Ἐκμοσού, strengthth. for μοσού, *to teach fully*, τινά τι, Eur. Bacch. 825.

Ἐκμοχθέω, ὦ, (ἐκ, μοχθέω) *to work out with toil, achieve*, Lat. *elaborare*, τι, Aesch. Pr. 825, πόνοις, Eur. I. T. 1455; but also, *to win hardly, gain by great exertion*, Eur. Tro. 873.

Ἐκμοχλέω, (ἐκ, μοχλέω) *to lift out with a lever*, Hipp.: *to heave with the lever, force one's way*, Ar. Lys. 430: hence in genl., *to force, compel*, Plut.

Ἐκμυλίζω, (ἐκ, μυλῶ) *to deprive of marrow*, LXX.

Ἐκμύζω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, Ion. ἐκμύζω, (ἐκ, μύζω) *to suck out*, Il. 4, 218. Hence

Ἐκμύζηθμός, οὐ, ὁ, Gal.; and Ἐκμύζησις, εως, ἡ, Diosc. *a sucking out*.

†Ἐκμύζω, (ἐκ, μύζω)=ἐκμύζω, late. Ἐκμύθω, ὦ, (ἐκ, μύθος) *to make into a mythos or fable*, Philostr.

Ἐκμυκκόμαι, (ἐκ, μυκῶμαι) *to bel-low aloud*, Phalar.

Ἐκμυκκητόρῳ, strengthth. for μυκ-τηρίῳ, LXX.

†Ἐκμυσσάττομαι, strengthth. for μυ-σάττομαι.

Ἐκμύσσω, f. -ξω, (ἐκ, μύσσω), *to wipe out*, in mid. Diosc.

Ἐκναρκάω, ὦ, (ἐκ, ναρκάω) *to become quite torpid or sluggish*, Plut.

Ἐκναυλόω, ὦ, (ἐκ, κναυλόω), ὦ, (ἐκ, ναυλόω, and κναυθλόω) *to carry out by sea, export*—II. *to cast out or up, wash on shore*, Lyc. 726.

Ἐκνεύω, (ἐκ, νεύω) *to renew en-irely*—II. intr. *to grow young or fresh*, Luc. Hence

Ἐκνεασμός, οὐ, ὁ, *a renewal*.

Ἐκνέω, more freq. in mid. ἐκνέ-ομαι, (ἐκ, νέω) *to feed off, eat down*, Lat. *depassi*, Theophr.; *met. to feed on, consume, λύπησιν τὴν διάνοιαν ἐκν.*, Luc.—2. *to take out to feed, and in genl., to lead out or forth, ἐκνέμεσθαι πόδα*, to depart, Soph. Aj. 369.

Ἐκνεοττεύω, (ἐκ, νεοττεύω) *to hatch*, Arist. Mirab.

Ἐκνευρίζω, (ἐκ, νεύω) *to cut the sinews*: metaph., *to relax, unnerve*, Dem. 37, 3.

Ἐκνυρόκανυος, ον, strengthth. for νευρόκανυος, Theophr.

Ἐκνευσίς, εως, ἡ, *a turning the head aside, bending down to shun a blow*, Plat. Legg. 815 A: in genl., *a turning off or away*: from

Ἐκνεύω, (ἐκ, νεύω) *to turn the head aside, turn away, to shun blows, etc.*, of a horse, ἐκν. ἄνω, *to toss the head*, Xen. Eq. 5, 4: also c. acc., *to turn off, away or aside*, Orph.—II. *to nod, fall downwards*, ἐς οὐδας, Eur. Phoen. 1151: *to turn aside, εἰς θάνατον*, Ib. 1268.—III. *to give a nod, sign to do a thing* c. inf., Id. I. T. 1330.

Ἐλνέφελος, ον, (ἐκ, νεφέλη) *burst-ing forth from clouds*, Theophr.

Ἐνεφιάς, ον, ὁ, (ἐκ, νέφος) sub. ἄνεμος, *a hurricane, caused by clouds meeting and bursting*, Alex. Dem. 1:

ἐκνεφίας ὁμβρος, *rain with sunshine*, Hipp.

Ἐκνεφόμαι, as pass., (ἐκ, νεφῶ) *to become a cloud*, Theophr.

Ἐκνέω, fut. -νεύσομαι, aor. 1, ἐξέ-νευσα, (ἐκ, νεύω) *to swim out or away, escape by swimming*, Thuc. 2, 90: hence in genl., *to escape, run off*, Pind. O. 13, 163, cf. Valck. Hipp. 469.

Ἐκνηπιόμαι, as pass., (ἐκ, νήπιος) *to become a child*, Philostr.

Ἐκνηστεύω, (ἐκ, νηστεύω) *to continue fasting*, Hipp.

Ἐκνήφω, f. -ψω, (ἐκ, νήφω) *to sleep off a drunken fit, become sober again*, Lync. ap. Ath. 130 B: hence *to recover from mental intoxication, be sobered*, Plut.

Ἐκνήχομαι, fut. -ξομαι; (ἐκ, νήχο-μαι) dep. mid.=ἐκνέω, *to swim out or away, εἰς τόπον*, Arist. Mund.

Ἐκνήψις, εως, ἡ, (ἐκνήφω) *a becoming sober or calm*, LXX.

Ἐκνίω, f. -ψω, (ἐκ, νίω) *to wash out, Lat. eluere, diluere, φόνον φόνω*, Eur. I. T. 1224; also in mid., ἐκνί-ψασθαι τὰ πεπραγμένα, *to clear off*, like Lat. *diluere crimen*, Dem. 274, 23.—II. *to cleanse thoroughly*, Eubul. Kvβ. 1, in pass.

Ἐκνικάω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (ἐκ, νικάω) *to conquer completely*: *to achieve a point, to win, gain, carry by force*, Lat. *vincere*, Eur. Ion 629: *to prevail, carry one's point*, c. inf. Dion. H.—2. *to give cogent proof*, like Lat. *vincit ratio*.—3. intr. *to gain the upper hand, prevail, become the custom or fashion, come into vogue or use, ἀπασι*, among all, Thuc. 1, 3; ἐπὶ τῷ μυθῳδες ἐκνεκνικῆναι, *to win its way to the fabulous*, Thuc. 1, 21, like *evalescere in suspitionem, in crimen, in tumultum*, Tac. Hist. 1, 80. Hence

Ἐκνίκημα, ατος, τό, *that which is conquered, won, achieved*, [1]

Ἐκνίκησις, εως, ἡ, (ἐκνικάω) *a conquering, achieving*, [2]

Ἐκνίπτω, later form of ἐκνίω, q. v.

Ἐκνιτρόω, ὦ, (ἐκ, νίτρον) *to wash out, cleanse with νίτρον*, Alex. Agon. 2.

Ἐκνίψις, εως, ἡ, (ἐκνίπτω) *a washing out*.

Ἐκνοέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (ἐκ, νοέω) *to think out, contrive*, Dio C.

Ἐκνοια, ας, ἡ, (ἐκνοος) *madness*, Lat. *amentia*, Arist. Somn.

Ἐκνομίη, ἥς, ἡ, (ἐκνέμωμαι) *a grazing, pasture*, Dion. H.

Ἐκνομῶς, ον,=sq., *unusual, unwonted*, Pind. N. 1, 86: *immense, prodigious*, Adv. -ίως, Ar. Plut. 981. Superl. ἐκνομώτατα, Ib. 992.

Ἐκνομος, ον, (ἐκ, νόμος) *unusual, unwonted, unlawful, abominable*, Lat. *nefastus*, Dioid.: opp. to ἐννομος. Adv. -μως, Aesch. Ag. 1473, where it prob. means *out of tune, discordantly*.

Ἐκνομος, ον, ὁ, (λόφος) and Ἐκνομον, ον, τό, Mt. Eknomus, a hill near Gela in Sicily, Polyb. 1, 25, 8; Plut. Dion 26.

Ἐκνοος, ον, contr. ονς, ονν, (ἐκ, νόος, νοῦς) *unwise, senseless, silly*, Lat. *amens*, Plut.

Ἐκνοσέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (ἐκ, νοσέω) *to be all diseased*, Arist. Gen. An.

Ἐκνοσηλεύω, (ἐκ, νοσηλεύω) *to cure completely*, Philo.

Ἐκνοσφίζομαι, dep., (ἐκ, νοσφίζω) *to steal from, take for one's own*, Anth.

Ἐκνύλω, strengthth. for ἐνύλω, *to make all into wood, pass., to become all wood*, Theophr.

Ἐκοντηρόν, adv.=ἐκοντί.

Ἐκοντής, οὐ, ὁ, (ἐκόν) *a volunteer, rejected by Gramm., who allow only ἐθελοντής*, Osann Philem. p. 49.

Ἐκοντί, adv. (ἐκόν) *freely, willingly, of one's own accord*, Pseudo-Phocyl. 14.

Ἐκονσιάζομαι, f. -άσομαι, dep. mid., (ἐκόνσιος) *to do a thing of one's self, offer freely*, LXX. Hence

Ἐκονσιασμός, οὐ, ὁ, *a free-will offering*, LXX.

Ἐκόνσιος, α, ον, (ἐκόν) also ος, Thuc. 6, 44, and Plat.: *of free-by one's own choice, voluntarily, βλάβη*, Soph. Phil. 1318, φύγῃ, Eur. Supp. 151: as adv. ἐκόνσια sub. γνώμῃ, also ἐξ ἐκονσίας, and καθ' ἐκόνσιαν, =regul. adv. ἐκόνσιος, v. Lob. Phryn. 4.

Ἐκπαγλῶμαι, as pass., *to be astonished or amazed*, Hdt., usu. absol. in part. pres. with another verb, with great admiration, 7, 181; 8, 92: ἐκπαγλόμενος ὄς., 9, 48.—II. *to wonder at, admire exceedingly*, c. acc., Aesch. Cho. 217, Eur. Or. 890: from

ἐκπαγλός, ον, (ἐκπλήσσω) *frightful, terrible, terrific, fearful*, in Hom. usu. of warriors, but sometimes of things, as χειμῶν ἐκπ., *a fearful storm*, Od. 14, 522; esp. ἐκπαγλὰ ἔπεα, and ἐκπαγλὸς ἐνιπτή: also in superl., πάντων ἐκπαγλότατ' ἀνδρῶν, Il. 1, 146. As adv. Hom., besides ἐκπαγλῶς, has also ἐκπαγλόν, and ἐκπαγλὰ, terribly, fearfully, though these freq. pass into the general notion greatly, exceedingly: hence he says not only ἐκπαγλὸς ὠδύσσοι, ἡχθήρε, μαινέται, δόδρεται, but also ἐκπαγλὰ φιλεῖν, *to love beyond all measure*, Il. 3, 415; 5, 423. And generally in Hom. the word implies neither praise nor blame, but merely the notion of something monstrous, vast, tremendous, etc. Later it signifies merely astonishing, wonderful: not freq. in Att. poets, as Aesch. Ag. 862, Soph. O. C. 716, and very rare in prose, as Xen. Hier. 11, 3.

Ἐκπάθαίνομαι, (ἐκ, παθαίνομαι) as pass., *to be affected with violent passion*, περί τι, Clem. Al.

Ἐκπάθεια, ας, ἡ, *violent passion*, Longin. [α]: from

Ἐκπάθης, ἐς, (ἐκ, πάθος) *very passionate, beside one's self or transported with passion*, ἐκπ. πρὸς τι, passionately eager for a thing, Polyb.—II. *out of harm, unhurt*. Adv. -θῶς.

Ἐκπαίδεμα, ατος, τό, *that which is brought up or reared, a child*, Eur. Cycl. 601: from

Ἐκπαίδεω, (ἐκ, παίδεω) *to bring up, rear, and so claim as one's child*, Eur. Cycl. 276: *to educate*, Plat. Crit. 45 D.—II. *to teach, τινά τι*, Dio C.: but—III. *to impress something on another by education*, Lat. *ingenerare*, τινί τι, Eur. Alex. 16.

Ἐκπαίζω, f. -ζομαι and -ξομαι, (ἐκ, παίζω) *to make sport of, banter, trifle*.

Ἐκπαίφασσω, (ἐκ, παίφασσω) *to run furiously out, rush madly to the fray*, Il. 5, 803.

Ἐκπαῖω, f. -παίω, aor. ἐξέπαισα, (ἐκ, παῖω) like ἐκβάλλω, *to throw or cast out of a thing, dashed me ἐξέπαισα ἐλπίδες*, they have dashed me from my expectations, Eur. H. F. 460, cf. 760, where it must not be referred to ἐκπαίζω.—II. intr. *to burst, dash out, escape*, Anaxil. Neott. 1, 17, ubi v. Meineke: cf. ἐπαίω.

Ἐκπαῖλαι, adv. for ἐκ παλαί, *for a long time*, Plut.

Ἐκπαλέω, (ἐκ, παλέω) *to transgress the laws of wrestling*, Philostr.

Ἐκπαλέω, ὦ, (ἐκ, παλέω) *to wrench out, dislocate a joint*: also of the joints *to start out of the socket*, Hipp. Hence

Ἐκτ' ὁλῆς, ἐς, *out of joint*

Ἐκπάλωσις, εως, ἡ, (ἐκπαλέω) a dislocation, Hipp. [α]

Ἐκπάλλω, (ἐκ, πάλλω) to shake out. Pass., to spring, spirit out, μνηδὸς σπονδύλιον ἔκπαλλο, (syncop. aor. mid. c. signif. pass.) Il. 20, 483.

Ἐκπαινοῦργεω, strengthd. for παυνοῦργεω.

Ἐκπαντός, adv. for ἐκ παντός, in the whole, entirely, altogether.

Ἐκπατίζομαι, (ἐκ, πάππος) as pass., to have a tuft or top (πάππος), as the pine-apple, Theophr.

Ἐκπαρθενεῖω, (ἐκ, παρθένος) to deflower, Luc.

Ἐκπατάγγω, ὦ, (ἐκ, παταγέω) to deafen with noise, Themist.

Ἐκπατάσσω, f. -ξω, (ἐκ, πατάσσω) to strike, afflict, τινὰ κακοῖσι, Eur. H. F. 888: also metaph. like ἐκπλήσσω, φρένας ἔκπαταγμένους, stricken in mind, Od. 18, 327.

Ἐκπατέω, ὦ, (ἐκ, πατέω) to retire from the road, to go apart, withdraw, Diog. L.

Ἐκπάτειος, α, ον, (ἐκ, πάτος) out of the common path or course, excessive, ἄλγεια, Aesch. Ag. 50, ubi alii aliter. [α]

Ἐκπαυμα, ατος, τό, total rest: from Ἐκπαύω, (ἐκ, παύω) to set quite at rest, put an end to, μόχθους, Eur. Ion 144: mid., to take one's rest, Thuc. 5, 75.

Ἐκπαφλασμός, οὔ, ὁ, (ἐκ, παφλάζω) a bubbling, boiling out or over, Arist. Probl.

Ἐκπαχύνω, strengthd. for παχύνω, Theophr.

Ἐκπειθώ, strengthd. for πείθω, to persuade, over persuade, Soph. O. T. 1024, Tr. 1141.

Ἐκπειράζω, f. -ίσω, (ἐκ, πειράζω) to tempt, c. acc., N. T. [αἰώ]

Ἐκπειράωμαι, (ἐκ, πειράω) dep. mid., c. aor. pass., to make trial of, prove, tempt, c. gen. pers., Hdt. 3, 135: ἔκπειρά λέγειν; art thou making proof of me in speech? Soph. O. T. 360.—2, to inquire, ask of another, τί τινος, Ar. Eq. 1234. [α in fut.]

Ἐκπελεθρίζω,=ἐκπελεθρίζω, q. v.

Ἐκπελεκάζω, ὦ, fut. -ήσω, (ἐκ, πελεκάζω) to cut out or away with an axe, Theophr.

Ἐκπέλω, of which is used the impers. ἐκπέλει,=ἐξεστί, 'tis permitted or allowed, Soph. Ant. 478.

Ἐκπέμπω, fut. -ψω, (ἐκ, πέμπω) to send out or forth, lead or convey out, bring out, Hom. c. gen. loci, ἐκπ. τινὰ δώματα, πολέμου, Od. 18, 336, Il. 21, 598: of things, to send off, export, Il. 24, 381: so also in mid., δόμον ἐκπέμψασθε θύραζε, Od. 20, 361.—2, to bring out by calling, call or fetch out, send for, Soph. Ant. 19: so also in mid., O. T. 951.—II. to send out or away, i. e. dismiss, Il. 24, 681: to cast out, drive away, usu. with collat. notion of disgrace, ἐκπ. τινὰ ἄτιμον, Soph. O. T. 789, Aesch. Cho. 98, and freq. in prose: hence esp. to divorce, ἐκπ. γυναῖκα, Hdt. 1, 59, Dem. 1364, 3.—Hence

Ἐκπεψις, εως, ἡ, a sending out or forth, τινός, Thuc. 4, 85.

Ἐκπεπαῖνω, f. -αῖνω, (ἐκ, πεπαῖνω) to make quite ripe or mellow, Theophr.

Ἐκπεπτάσται, 3 sing. perf. pass. ἐκπεπταιν, Hdt.

Ἐκπεπτοῖται, 3 sing. perf. pass. of ἐκπίνω, Od. 22, 56.

Ἐκπεπταμένος, ἐνν, ἐνον, part. perf. pass. of ἐκπέννυμι, expanded, open. Adv. -ως, extravagantly, Xen. Cyr. 8, 7, 7.

Ἐκπέπω, later collat. form of ἐκπέσω, Arist. Color.

Ἐκπεραίνω, f. -αῖνω, (ἐκ, περαίνω) to bring to an end, finish off, Aesch. Fr. 70. Pass. of oracles, to be fulfilled, Eur. Cycl. 696.

Ἐκπεράμα, ατος, τό, a going or coming out, δωμάτων, Aesch. Cho. 658: from

Ἐκπεράω, ὦ, f. -άσω, [α], Ion -ήσω, (ἐκ, περάω) to go through and out again, go or pass over, μέγα λαῖμα, to pass the ocean wave, Od.: also sine casu, of an arrow, to pass through, pierce, Hom., where the thing pierced must be supplied in acc.: metaph., to go through, fulfil, accomplish, ἐκπ. βίον, Eur. H. F. 428.—2, simply to pass, go or come out of, c. gen., ἐκπ. μελάνθρων, Eur. Cycl. 512.—II. f. -άσω [α], to bring or carry out, fetch, LXX.

Ἐκπεριεῖκίζω, (ἐκ, περίεξις) to escape like a partridge, Ar. Av. 768.

Ἐκπερθώ, fut. -πέρσω, (ἐκ, πέρθω) to destroy utterly, lay waste, sack, plunder, or cities, oft. in Il., never in Od.

Ἐκπερύγω, (ἐκ, περύγω) to lead out round, Polyb. [α]

Ἐκπεριέμι, (ἐκ, περιέμι) to go out and around, go all round, make a circuit or compass, Xen. Cyn. 6, 10, etc.

Ἐκπεριέρχομαι,=foreg, Polyb.

Ἐκπεριλαμβάνω, (ἐκ, περιλαμβάνω) to encompass on all sides.

Ἐκπεριοδεύω, (ἐκ, περιοδεύω) to go quite round, encompass, Sext. Emp.

Ἐκπεριπλέω, f. -πλεύσομαι, (ἐκ, περιπλέω) to sail round of a place, Polyb.

Ἐκπεριπλώω, f. -πλώσω, Ion. from foreg.

Ἐκπεριπορεύομαι, (ἐκ, περιπορεύομαι) as pass. c. fut. mid., to go all round, encompass, Joseph.

Ἐκπερισπασμός, οὔ, ὁ, (ἐκ, περισπάζω) an evolution in military tactics, consisting of a right-about-face (περισπασμός), followed by a right face, Polyb.

Ἐκπεριτρέχω, (ἐκ, περιτρέχω) to run all about.

Ἐκπερονάω, ὦ, (ἐκ, περονάω) to put out with the tongue of a buckle.

Ἐκπεσε, Ep. for ἐξέπεσε, aor. of ἐκπίπτω, Hom. ἐκπεσέειν, inf. for ἐκπεσεῖν, Il.

Ἐκπέσσω, Att. -ττω, f. -πέσω, (ἐκ, πέσσω) to cook thoroughly: hence—1. of animals, to digest thoroughly, Hipp.—2. of plants, to mature, ripen, Theophr.

Ἐκπετάζω,=ἐκπετάννυμι, LXX.

Ἐκπετάλος, ον, (ἐκπετάννυμι) spread out, spreading.

Ἐκπεταίμαι, f. -πήσομαι, (ἐκ, πέταμαι) to fly out, forth or away, Hes. Op. 98: fut. in Ar. Vesp. 208.

Ἐκπετάννυμι, f. -πετάσω, (ἐκ, πετάννυμι) to spread out, unfurl, spread, of a net, Orac. ap. Hdt. 1, 62, in pass.: of the body, to stretch out, ἐπὶ κώμον ἐκπετασθεῖς, Eur. Cycl. 497.

Ἐκπετάσις, εως, ἡ, (ἐκπετάννυμι) a spreading out, opening, Plut.

Ἐκπέτασμα, ατος, τό, that which is spread out or unfolded: the title of a work of Democritus, Diog. L. 9, 48.

Ἐκπετίσμιος, ον, (ἐκπέταμαι) ready to fly out, fledged, Ar. Av. 1355: metaph. of a marriageable girl, Ar. Fr. 500.

Ἐκπέτομαι,=ἐκπέταμαι, ἐξίπταμαι, Ar. Av. 788, in aor. 2. ἐξεπτόμην.

Ἐκπεύθομαι, Ep. for ἐκπυνθανομαι, Il.

Ἐκπεφύνηται, part. perf. from ἐκφύω, Il.

Ἐκπεψις, εως, ἡ, (ἐκπέπω) a cooking thoroughly: of plants, a ripening, Arist. Color.

Ἐκπηνύμι, f. -πήξω, (ἐκ, πηνύμι) to make firm, stiff, or torpid, esp. of frost, to congeal, freeze, Theophr. Pass., to become firm, hard, etc.: to be frozen, frost-bitten, Id.

Ἐκπιδάω, ὦ, Ion. -δέω, f. -ήσω, (ἐκ, πιδάω) to spring, leap, jump out or forth, Hdt. 1, 24; 8, 118: esp. to make sallies. Lat. excurrere, Xen. An. 7, 4, 16.—2, to leap up, start, Soph. Tr. 175.—II. to burst out, escape, Polyb. Hence

Ἐκπήδημα, ατος, τό, a leap out or forth, ὅπως κρείσσον ἐκπήδηματος, too high to leap out of, Aesch. Ag. 1376.

Ἐκπήδησις, εως, ἡ, (ἐκπήδω) a springing forth or up, Plat. Legg. 815 A.

Ἐκπηκτικός, ὁ, ὄν, (ἐκπηνύμι) belonging to, capable of freezing, Theophr.

Ἐκπηνίζω, f. -ίσω Att. -ιῶ, (ἐκ, πήνιον) to unravel, reel off, wind out: Ar. Ran. 578 uses also fut. mid., ἐκπηνι εἶσθαι τί τινος, to wind or twist something out of a man.

Ἐκπήσις, εως, ἡ, (ἐκπηνύμι) a stiffening, freezing, Theophr. like παγετός.

Ἐκπήχυς, υ, six cubits long, better ἐξήπηνχυς.

Ἐκπίδω, ἐκπίασμα, τό,=ἐκπιέζω, ἐκπίεσμα.

Ἐκπίδωμαι, dep., (ἐκ, πιδύω) to gush, spout, well forth, prob. l. Aesch. Pers. 815. [υ]

Ἐκπιέζω, f. -έσω, (ἐκ, πιέζω) to squeeze, press out, Hipp.: to thrust, push out, Polyb.: ἔλκος ἐκπιεσμένον, a sore that protrudes out of the skin, Hipp. Hence

Ἐκπίεσις, εως, ἡ, a squeezing or pressing out, a violent squeezing, Arist. Part. An. [ι]

Ἐκπίεσμα, ατος, τό, that which is squeezed out, juice, Diosc. [ι]

Ἐκπίεσμός, οὔ, ὁ,=ἐκπίεσις, Arist. Mund.

Ἐκπίεστήριον, ον, τό, sub. ὄργανον, an implement for pressing out, press, Poll. 10, 135.

Ἐκπίεστός, ὁ, ὄν, (ἐκπιέζω) pressed out: ἐκπ. ξύλα, logs cleft by the wedge and mallet, Arist. Probl.

Ἐκπικράδω, Hipp.=ἐκπικρόω.

Ἐκπικραίνω, (ἐκ, πικραίνω)=ἐκπικρόω, in pass. Dion. H.

Ἐκπικρός, ον, (ἐκ, πικρός) very bitter, Arist. Probl.

Ἐκπικρόω, ὦ, (ἐκ, πικρόω) to make very bitter; metaph., to embitter, provoke. Pass. to become very bitter, Hipp.

Ἐκπίμπλημι, f. ἐκπλήσω, (ἐκ, πίμπλημι) to fill up, fill, fill full.—2, to saliate, φιλονεικίω, Thuc. 3, 82 Bekk., al. ἐμπ.—II. to fulfil, cause to be fulfilled, e. g. a dream, Hdt. 1, 43.—III. to finish, complete, accomplish, Valck. Phoen. 174.

Ἐκπίμπρημι, (ἐκ, πίμπρημι) to set on fire, burn up.

Ἐκπίνω, f. -πίομαι, (ἐκ, πίνω) to drink out or off, quaff, drain, Od., though only in 3 aor. 2 act., and perf. pass. ἐκπῖεν, ἐκπῖον, ἐκπέποτα, the last also in Hdt. 4, 199.—II. metaph., to empty out, drain, χρώματα, Valck. Hipp. 626. [ἰνω]

Ἐκπιπράσκω, (ἐκ, πιπράσκω) to sell out, sell off, Dem. 121, ὅ.

Ἐκπίπτω, f. -πεσούμαι: aor. ἐξέπεσον: perf. ἐκπέπτωκα, (ἐκ, πίπτω) to fall out of or down from, χειρὸς, διόρου, ἱππων, Hom.; also c. dat. pers. to fall or drop from one, e. g. δάκρον

ἐκπίσε II. 2, 296; to fall down, of trees. Later in various relations:—I. to fall from a thing, i. e. lose, be deprived of it, Lat. *excidere*, ἐκ τῶν ἑόντων, Hdt. 3, 14; τυραννίδος, ἀρχῆς, Aesch. Pr. 757, sq., ἀπ' ἐλπίδων, Thuc. 8, 81: esp. to be banished from one's country, Lat. *excidere patria*, Hdt. 1, 150, etc., by a person, ὑπό τινας, Hdt. 8, 141, πρὸς τινας, Aesch.: of sea-faring men, to be cast up, ἔρποντο ἄσπρη, Eur. Hel. 409: of one's limbs, to fall from the socket, be dislocated, Hipp.: metaph., ἐκπ. ἑαυτοῦ, to lose one's wits; and absol. ἐκπεσεῖν, to forget, Arist. Eth. N.—2. ἐκπ. ναυτί, to be wrecked, Hdt. 3, 138; cf. 8, 13: to come out, get out of, ἐσαερε, Thuc. 6, 95.—3. to come, go out or forth, ἐκ τῆς ἁΐας, Hdt. 9, 74.—4. to go forth, be made known, Polyb.: esp. of oracles, issuing from the sanctuary, χρησμός ἐκπίπτει μοι, an oracle is imparted to me, Ael.: hence to spread, come into vogue, prevail, παροιμία ἐκπίπτει ἀπό τινος, hence arises the proverb, Strab.—5. to fall out, issue, come to, pass into, result in a thing, Lat. *evadere* in, στάσις ἐς φίλια ἐξεπεπτόκει, Thuc. 7, 50.—6. of dramatic pieces, etc., to be hissed off the stage, Lat. *explodi*, Dem. 315, 10, Arist. Poet. 24, 7; cf. ἐκβάλω III. 2.

Ἐκπίτνω, poet. for foreg., Aesch. Pr. 912.

Ἐκπιτύω, better ἐκπυτίω, q. v.

Ἐκπλήγῃς, ἐς, (ἐκπλήσσω) panic-stricken, Polyb.

Ἐκπλεθρίζω, (ἐκ, πλεθρίζω) to run round and round, in a course which narrows every time, Gal.

Ἐκπλεθρός, ον, (ἐξ, πλέθρον) six plethra long, ἐκπλ. ὡών,=στάδιον, Eur. Fl. 883.

Ἐκπλεονάζω, strengthd. form of πλεονάζω, to be superfluous, Lat. *redundare*, Arist. Probl.

Ἐκπλεός, α, ον, Att. ἐκπλεός, ον, poet. ἐκπλεός, (ἐκ, πλεός) filled up, quite full of a thing, c. gen., Eur. Cycl. 247, 416: hence complete, entire, of a number of soldiers, Xen. Cyr. 6, 2, 7: abundant, copious, Ib. 1, 6, 7. Adv. ἐκπλεός.

Ἐκπλευρός, ον, (ἐξ, πλευρά) six-sided.

Ἐκπλέω, f. -πλεύσομαι and -πλευσοίμαι, Ion. -πλώω, f. -ώω, (ἐκ, πλέω) to sail out, go out of port, weigh anchor, Hdt. 6, 5, etc.: ἐκπλ. εἰς, Hdt. 6, 22, etc., κατά τι, in search of, Id. 2, 44, 152: c. acc. cognat., ἐκπλ. τὸν ὕστερον ἐκπλουν, Dem. 1186, 11: metaph., ἐκπλεῖν τοῦ νοῦ, τῶν φρενῶν, to go out of one's mind, lose one's senses, Hdt. 3, 155.—II. c. acc., ἐκπλ. τὰς ναῦς εἰς τὴν εὐρυχωρίαν, to sail the ships into the open sea-room, i. e. to pass them and get there first, Thuc. 8, 102. Cf. ἐξορμῶ, ἐκποτάμαι.

Ἐκπλεός, ον, Att. for ἐκπλεός.

Ἐκπλήγητον, adv. (ἐκπλήσσω) terribly.

Ἐκπλήγηννυμι,=ἐκπλήσσω, Thuc. 4, 125.

*Ἐκπλήθω, assumed as pres., from which to form ἐκπλήσω, and other tenses of ἐκπύμπλημι.

Ἐκπληκτικός, ὅ, ὄν, striking with terror, astounding, θόρυβος, Thuc. 8, 92. Adv. -κῶς: from

Ἐκπληκτος, ον, (ἐκπλήσσω) terror-struck, astounded, Lat. *percussus*.—II. astounding, strange. Adv. -τως.

Ἐκπλημυυόεω, ὦ, (ἐκ, πλημυυόεω) c. gush out and overflow, Philostr.

Ἐκπληξία, ας, ἡ,=sq.

*Ἐκπλήξεις, εως, ἡ, (ἐκπλήσσω) a striking with any sudden shock, hence panic fear, consternation, Thuc. 2, 94: ἐκπλ. κακῶν, terror caused by misfortunes, Aesch. Pers. 606.—II. any vehement passion, lust, Polyb.

Ἐκπλήρῳ, ὦ, (ἐκ, πλήρῳ)=ἐκπύμπλημι, to fill quite up, complete, make up, to a certain number, Hdt. 8, 82.—2. to man completely, ναῦς, Id. 7, 186.—3. to fulfil, ὑπόχεσθαι, χάριν ἐκπλ., Id. 5, 35; 8, 144.—II. ἐκπλ. λυμένα πλάτη, to make one's way over, Lat. *emetiri*, Eur. Or. 54.

Ἐκπλήρωμα, ατος, τό, that which is filled up: a filling up, Hipp.

Ἐκπλήρωσις, εως, ἡ, (ἐκπλήρῳ) a filling up, completion, Diosc.; N. T.

Ἐκπληρωτής, οὔ, ὁ, (ἐκπλήρῳ) one who fills up, Dio C.

Ἐκπλήσσω, Att. -ττω, fut. -ξω, (ἐκ, πλῆσσω) to strike out of, bring out of by a blow, τινά τινος, Aesch. Pr. 360: hence—II. to drive out of one's senses by a sudden shock, to scare, frighten out of one's wits, astound: hence pass., usu. in aor. 2 ἐξεπλάγη, in Hom. 3 sing. and plur. ἐκπλήγη, ἐκπλήγην, II. 16, 403; 18, 225: but also aor. 1 ἐξεπλήχην, Eur. Tro. 183, to be panic-struck, amazed, ἐκ γὰρ πλῆγη φρένας, II. 15, 403; and freq. in Att.: ἐκπλήγηται τινα, to be astounded with a thing, Hdt. 1, 116, etc., also τι, Id. 3, 148, Soph., etc.: ὑπό τινος, Id. 3, 64; ἐπὶ τινα, Xen. Cyr. 1, 4, 27:—but, ἐκπλήγηται τινα, to be struck dumb before another, fear him much, Soph. Phil. 226.—2. in genl., of any sudden, overpowering passion, ας, ἐροῦσι ἐκπλήττεσθαι, Valck. Hipp. 38.—III.

εἰς τι ἐκπλήττει, to bring one to a thing by a sudden shock, Polyb.—IV. Proverb., φόβος μνήμην ἐκπλήττει, fear thrusts out memory, Thuc. 2, 87. Ἐκπληνθένω, (ἐκ, πλυνθένω) to take out bricks or tiles, Isae. ap. Suid. Ἐκπλίσσω, (ἐκ, πλίσσω) to unfold: pass., to open, γαρε, Hipp. Ἐκπλοκή, ἡς, ἡ, (ἐκ, πλέω) an unravelling, disentangling. Ἐκπλοός, ὁ, contr. ἐκπλούς, ον, (ἐκπλέω) a sailing out, leaving port, ποιεῖσθαι ἐκπλ.=ἐκπλεῖν, Thuc. 1, 65, etc., cf. ἐκπλέω I.: εἰπλούς καὶ ἐκπλ., the right of using a port, Böckh Inscr. 2, p. 463 etc.

Ἐκπλύνω, (ἐκ, πλύνω) to wash out, Hdt. 1, 203. [v] Hence

Ἐκπλῦσις, εως, ἡ, a washing out.

Ἐκπλῦτος, ον, (ἐκπλύνω) to be washed out, μίσμα, Aesch. Eum. 281.

Ἐκπλώω, Ion. for ἐκπλέω, q. v. Hdt.

Ἐκπνεύω, Ep. for ἐκπνέω.

Ἐκπνευματόω, ὦ, (ἐκ, πνευματόω) to blow out, puff out, Arist. Probl.: to agitate, disturb by blowing.—II. to turn into air, Theophr. Hence

Ἐκπνευμάτωσις, εως, ἡ, a breathing out, Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10, 114.

*Ἐκπνεύσις, εως, ἡ, a breathing out, opp. to ἀνάπνις, Arist. H. A.; from

Ἐκπνέω, f. -πνεύσω, Ep. -πνέω, (ἐκ, πνέω) to breathe out or forth, πνεύω, opp. to ἀνάπνις, Plat. Phaed. 112 B: to breathe out, make an end of, cool, θυμὸν, Eur. Bacch. 620.—2. βίον ἐκπν., to breathe one's last, expire, Aesch. Ag. 1493; and so ἐκπνέω alone, to die, ὑπό τινος, Soph. Aj. 126.—III. intr., to blow out or outwards, of a wind, Hdt. 7, 36, Thuc. 6, 104: to burst out, Soph. Aj. 1148. Hence

Ἐκπνέω, ἡς, ἡ, a breathing out, expiring, Eur. Hipp. 1438: an exhalation, Arist. Mund.

*Ἐκπνοία, ας, ἡ,=ἐκπνοή, Arist. Sornn.

Ἐκπνους, ον, contr. ας, ον, (ἐκ, πνοή) breathless, listless, Strab.—II (ἐκπνέω) breathing out, exhaling, Hipp.

Ἐκποδών, adv. (ἐκ, ποδών) away from the feet, out of the way, and in genl., away, far away: ἐκποδὼν ἀπαλλάσσεσθαι, to depart and get away, Hdt. 8, 76; ἐκπ. χωρεῖν, ἵστασθαι to stand aside, Trag.: so with εἶναι, Hdt. 6, 35, ἐκπ. γίγνεσθαι, ἀπέναντι οἰχέσθαι, etc., freq. in Att.: also c. dat., ἐκπ. χωρεῖν τινα, to get out of his way, Eur. Hec. 52, etc.: but, ἐκ ποδῶν ποιεῖσθαι τινα or τι, to put out of the way, make an end of., Xen. Cyr. 3, 1, 3, Isocr., etc.: ἐκποδῶν εἶναι τινος, to be free from a thing, Eur. Phoen. 978: ἐκποδὼν λέγειν to declare away or removed, Aesch. Eum. 453. Opp. to ἐμπόδων.

Ἐκποθεῖν, adv. from some place or other, c. gen., Ap. Rh.

Ἐκποιέω, ὦ, f. -ῶω, (ἐκ, ποίεω) to make out of, make free from, τινά τινος: to make away with, part with, transfer, Dio C: hence—2. in mid., to give away a child to be adopted by another, cf. ἐκποίητος.—II. also in mid., to produce, bring forth, Ar. Ach. 255.—III. to make completely, finish off, like ἀπεργάζομαι, Hdt. 2, 125, 175: Παρίον λίθον τὰ ἐμπροσθεν ἐξεποίησαν, they made all the front of Parian marble, Hdt. 5, 62.—IV. intrans., to be sufficient, to suit, Theophr.—V. impers. ἐκποιεῖ, it is time, it is fit, Hipp. Hence

Ἐκποίησις, εως, ἡ, a making free, Lat. *emancipatio*: an alienating, parting with, e. g. *emissio seminis*, Hdt. 3, 109.

Ἐκποίητος, ον, (ἐκποιέω) παῖς, a child given to be adopted by another, ἐκπ. εἰς οἶκον, Isae. 65, 41: the child was so called in relation to its natural, εἰσποίητος, in relation to its adopted father.

†Ἐκποικίλλω, aor. pass. ἐξεποικίλην, (ἐκ, ποικίλλω) to diversify greatly, in pass., Max. Tyr.

Ἐκποκίω, fut. Att. -ῶω, (ἐκ, ποκίω) to pull out wool or hair, Ar. Thesm. 567.

Ἐκπολέμω, ὦ, (ἐκ, πολεμέω) like sq., to excite to, make ready for, war, Thuc. 6, 91: to make hostile, τινά πρὸς τινα, Schneid. Xen. Hell. 5, 4 20.—II. to go to war with, ἀλλήλους, Polyb.

Ἐκπολεμέω, ὦ, (ἐκ, πολεμέω) to make an enemy, to make hostile, to involve in war, τινά τινα, Hdt. 3, 66, and πρὸς τινα, Thuc. 6, 77. Pass., to become an enemy to, be set at feud with τινί, Hdt. 3, 66: πρὸς τινα, 5, 73. Hence

Ἐκπολεμώσις, εως, ἡ, a making hostile, Plut.

Ἐκπολιζώ, strengthd. for πολίζω to join to the city, Aristid.

Ἐκπολιορκέω, ὦ, (ἐκ, πολιορκέω) to force a besieged town to surrender, to take by siege, Thuc. 1, 94, Xen., etc. Pass., to be taken, to surrender, Thuc. 1, 117.

Ἐκπολιτεύω, (ἐκ, πολιτεύω) to change the constitution of a state, to make it fall away and degenerate, LXX.

Ἐκπομπέω, (ἐκ, πομπέω) to walk in state, to strut, Luc.—II. trans., to make a show of, divulge, publish, Eccl.

Ἐκπομπή, ἡς, ἡ, (ἐκπέμπω) a sending out or forth, Thuc. 3, 51: esp. divorce, Antipho c. Stob. p. 422, 2.

Ἐκπονέω, ὦ, (ἐκ, πνέω) to work out, accomplish, finish, Lat. *elaborare* Sapph. 36: also to make accomplished, form by instruction, as Chiron did

Achilles, Eur. I. A. 209. Pass. to be wrought out, brought to perfection, τὸ ναυτικὸν μεγάλας δαπάνας ἐκποιήσας, Thuc. 6, 31: hence ἐκποιέω. σίγης, ὅπλα, arm, arms prepared for use, Xen. Cyr. 8, 2, 5, Hell. 4, 2, 7: practised, disciplined, Id. Hell. 6, 4, 28. In pass. of persons, ἐκποιεῖσθαι τὰ σώματα, to be in good training, practice, etc. Xen. Cyr. 3, 3, 57.—2. to work through, get through by great toil and pains, ἐκπ. βίοντον, ἄθλον, Valck. Phoen. 1642: hence in genl. to endure, go through, ἐπιτακτὸν μέτρον, Pind. P. 4, 421.—II. to earn by labour, gain by toil and pains, Eur. I. A. 367: also c. acc. pers., to prevail on, τοὺς θεούς, Eur. Ion 375.—III. to work out by searching, to search out, Ib. 1355.—IV. to work up, wear out, tire out, Strab.: of food, to digest by labour, Xen. Mem. 1, 2, 4.—V. to labour to shield off, τί νίος, Eur. H. F. 581.

Ἐκπονηρέω, (ἐκ, ποιηρός) to corrupt, vitiate, Synes.

† Ἐκπορέω, ατος, τό, =sq., Eccl.

Ἐκπορεύομαι, εως, ἡ, a going out from, procession, out-going, Eccl.: from

Ἐκπορεύω, (ἐκ, πορεύω) to make to go out, fetch out, Eur. Phoen. 1068. Usu. in mid., ἐκπορεύομαι, c. fut. mid. et aor. pass., to go out or forth, to go away, march out, Xen. An. 5, 1, 8, etc.: c. acc., to go out of., Polyb.

Ἐκπορθέω, ὦ, (ἐκ, πορθέω) = ἐκέρθω) to sack, pillage, waste, Eur. Tro. 95: metaph., to undo, Soph. Tr. 1104.—II. to plunder and carry off, τὰ ἐνόντα, Thuc. 4, 57. Hence

Ἐκπορθίσαι, εως, ἡ, a sacking, wasting, Strab.

Ἐκπορθίτωρ, ορος, ὁ, (ἐκπορθέω) a waster, destroyer, Eur. Supp. 1223.

Ἐκπορθεύω, (ἐκ, πορθεύω) to carry away by sea: hence Eur. has pf. pass., ἐκπορθέναι χθονός, in pass. signf., Hel. 1179; but in act., ἐκπετ. τινά χθονός, Ib. 1517.

Ἐκπορίζω, f. -ίσω Att. -ῖω, (ἐκ, πορίζω) to invent, discover, bring forward, contrive, ὕδικα, Eur. Bacch. 1042: ἐκπ. ὁπας., Ar. Lys. 421.—II. esp. to find means, money, etc., to provide, furnish, supply, Soph. Phil. 299. Plat. etc.—III. to gain, acquire, procure, βίον, Ar. Vesp. 1113: also in mid., Thuc. 1, 82, 125, etc.

Ἐκπορνεύω, (ἐκ, πορνεύω) to be given to fornication, N. T.

Ἐκποτάομαι, =sq.

Ἐκποτέομαι, Ion. for ἐκπέτομαι, -ταμαι, to fly out or forth, e. g. of snowflakes, διὸς ἐκποτέονται, Il. 19, 357; perf. pass. ἐκπεπότημαι, Sapph. 19: metaph. θυμὸν ἐκποτέομαι ἐπὶ τινί, I fly aloft, i. e. am lifted up, proud in mind, Eur. El. 177; so too, πᾶ τὰ φέρονας ἐκποτέομαι; whither hast thou flown in thought? Theocr. 11, 72.

† Ἐκπους, οδος, ὁ, ἡ, (ἐκ, πούς) six feet long, Inscr.

Ἐκπράξις, εως, ἡ, an exacting, demanding, Diod.: Att.

Ἐκπράσσω, Att. -τω, fut. -ξω, (ἐκ, πρᾶσσω) to do completely, finish, complete, accomplish, freq. in Trag.: c. dupl. acc., μάντιν ἐκπράσσειν τινά, to make one a prophet, Aesch. Ag. 1275: hence—II. to make an end of, kill, Lat. conficere, like διεργάζομαι, Soph. O. C. 1659.—III. to exact, levy, ζημιαν ἐκπ., Plut. Legg. 774 E, and Xen.; also c. dupl. acc., χρήματα ἐκπ. τινά, Thuc. 8, 108.—2. to exact punishment for a thing, to avenge, Soph. O. C. 377, and Eur.: so also in mid., οὐκ ἐκπ., Hdt. 158, also, ἐκπ. φύ-

γον πρός τινος, to require it at his hands, Ib.

Ἐκπρᾶνω, strengthd. for πρᾶνω, Anth. [v]

Ἐκπρεμνίζω, (ἐκ, πρέμνιον) to tear up by the roots, root up, Lat. excodicare, Dem. 1073, 27.

Ἐκπρέπεια, ας, ἡ, excellence, Iamb.: from

Ἐκπρέπης, ἐς, (ἐκπρέπω) distinguished, eminent, excellent, before all, ἐν πολλοῖσι, Il. 2, 483. In bad sense, Thuc. 3, 55, beyond what is fit and right (πρέπον), unseemly, monstrous. Adv. -πῶς, without reasonable grounds, Thuc. 1, 38.

† Ἐκπρέπης, ονος, ὁ, Ecprēpes, masc. pr. n., a Spartan, Plut. Agis 10.

Ἐκπρεπύντω, adv. = ἐκπρεπῶς, Dio C.: from

Ἐκπρέπω, (ἐκ, πρέπω) to be remarkable, esp. distinguished, excellent, in a thing, τινί, Eur. Heracl. 597.

Ἐκπρῆσις, εως, ἡ, a setting on fire, inflaming, Plut.

Ἐκπρῆσις, οὖ, ὁ, the seething of water.

Ἐκπρῆσσω, Ion. for ἐκπρίσσω.

Ἐκπρίσθαι, (ἐκ, πρίσσω) to buy off, get rid of, Antipho 136, 36: only used in aor.: ὠνέομαι supplies the pres., etc.

Ἐκπρίξω, = ἐκπρίω, Geop.: hence

Ἐκπρίσις, εως, ἡ, a saving out, Medic.

Ἐκπρίσσω, ατος, τό, (ἐκπρίξω) that which is saved out, Arist. Gen. et Corr.

Ἐκπρίω, (ἐκ, πρίω) to saw out, Thuc. 7, 25. [v]

Ἐκπροθεσμέω, ὦ, to be later than the appointed day: from

Ἐκπροθέσμος, ον, (ἐκ, προθέσμος) not keeping the set time, beyond the appointed day, and so coming too late: ἐκπρ. τῶν ἑπτὰ ἡμερῶν, seven days too late, Luc.: ἐκπρ. τοῦ ἁγῶνος, past the time of, i. e. too old for the games, Id. Adv. -μως.

Ἐκπροθρᾶσσω, f. -θορούμαι, aor. 2 -θρορ, (ἐκ, προθρᾶσσω) to spring out or forth, Orph.

Ἐκπροθυέομαι, strengthd. for προθυμέομαι, Eur. Phoen. 1678.

Ἐκπροίημι, (ἐκ, προίημι) to let break forth, pour forth, Eur. Ion 119. [v Ep., i Att.]

Ἐκπροικίζω, (ἐκ, προικίζω) to portion, Phalar.

Ἐκπροκαλέω, ὦ, f. -έσω, (ἐκ, προκαλέω) to call forth. Mid. to call forth to one's self, ἐκπροκαλεσασμένη μεγάρων, Od. 2, 400.

Ἐκπροκρίνω, (ἐκ, προκρίνω) to choose out, select, Eur. Phoen. 214. [v]

Ἐκπρολείπω, (ἐκ, προλείπω) to leave and desert, forsake, λόγον, Od. 8, 515, Theogn. 1132.

Ἐκπρομολέω, to go forth from, λίμνης, Ar. Rh. Poet. word used only in aor.: βλώσκι supplies the pres.

Ἐκπροπίπτω, f. -πεσούμαι, (ἐκ, προπίπτω) to fall out of, fall down, Orph.

Ἐκπρορέω, f. -ρεύομαι, (ἐκ, προρέω) to flow or stream forth, Orph.

Ἐκπροτιμᾶω, ὦ, (ἐκ, προτιμᾶω) to honour above all, Soph. Ant. 913.

Ἐκπροφάνω, (ἐκ, προφάνω) to show forth, show, Orph., in aor. 2 part. κροφάνουσα.

Ἐκπροφέρω, f. -οίω, (ἐκ, προσφέρω) to bring forth.

Ἐκπροφεύγω, f. -ξομαι, (ἐκ, προφεύγω) to flee away from, escape, Orph.

Ἐκπροχέω, f. -χέσω, (ἐκ, προχέω) to pour forth, shed, Orph.

Ἐκπετρόω, ὦ, (ἐκ, πετρόω) to make winged or airy, Hipp.

Ἐκπερύσσομαι, (ἐκ, περύσσομαι) to move the expanded wings, Luc.

Ἐκπήσσω, f. -ξω, to scare away from, τινά οἰκων, Eur. Hec. 180.

Ἐκπτόω, ὦ, =foreg.: pass. to be scared; to be struck with admiration, Eur. Cycl. 185.

† Ἐκπύεις, εως, ἡ, (ἐκ, πύσσω) = spreading open, parting, τῶν σκελῶν, Aët.

† Ἐκπύσις, εως, ἡ, Alex. Tral.: and

† Ἐκπύσσω, ατος, τό, a spitting out, v. l. Or. Sib.: from

Ἐκπύω, f. -ύω, (ἐκ, πύω) to spit out, στόματος ἄλμην, Od. 5, 322: hence to show disgust, be disgusted, [ὑω, ὕω.]

Ἐκπύω, ατος, τό, (ἐκπύω) that which is fallen out: a dislocation, Hipp.

Ἐκπύσις, εως, ἡ, (ἐκπύω) a falling out of, missing: a mischance, esp. banishment, Polyb.—II. the dislocation of a joint, Hipp.

Ἐκπύω, ὦ, (ἐκ, πύω) to bring to suppuration, Hipp. Hence

Ἐκπύημα, ατος, τό, a sore that has suppurated, a boil, Id. [v]

Ἐκπύσις, εως, ἡ, (ἐκπύω) suppuration, Id. [v] Hence

Ἐκπύητικός, ἡ, ὄν, bringing to suppuration, Id.

Ἐκπύσκω, = ἐκπύω, Id.

Ἐκπυνθάνομαι, f. -πένσομαι, (ἐκ, πυνθάνομαι) dep. mid., to search out, to learn, hear, find out, τι, Soph. Aj. 215; τί τινος, to learn from., Eur. H. F. 529; c. part., ἐκπ. τινά ὀψιγμου, Eur. Hel. 817: in Il. 20, 129, Wolt has written θεὸν ἐκ πένσεται διψής.

Ἐκπύω, ατος, τό, Diosc.

Ἐκπύρηνω, (ἐκ, πύρην) to squeeze out the kernel: hence to squeeze like a kernel, to force or drive out, Arist. Phys. Ausc. Hence

Ἐκπύρηνισις, εως, ἡ, the squeezing out of a kernel.

Ἐκπύρηγμα, ατος, τό, (ἐκπύρηνω) a bursting out like a kernel.

Ἐκπύρω, ὦ, to heat, Hipp.: from

Ἐκπύρος, ον, (ἐκ, πύρ) heated, burning hot, Theophr. Hence

Ἐκπύρω, ὦ, to burn to ashes, consume utterly, Eur. I. A. 1070: to set on fire, Arist. Meteor.

Ἐκπυρσεύω, (ἐκ, πυρσεύω) to set on fire, inflame, Sext. Emp.—II. to light a beacon fire, give signals thereby, τινί, Joseph.

Ἐκπύρωσις, εως, ἡ, (ἐκπύρω) a burning utterly, conflagration, Arist. Meteor. [v]

Ἐκπυτός, ον, (ἐκ, πυνθάνομαι) heard of, reported, discovered, Thuc. 4, 70, etc.

Ἐκπύτιζω, f. -ίσω, (ἐκ, πύτιζω) to spit out, Alex. Mandrag. 1, 12.

Ἐκπῶμα, ατος, τό, (ἐκπίνω) a drinking-cup, beaker, Hdt. 9, 41, 80, Soph. Phil. 35.

Ἐκπωμάτιον, ον, τό, dim. from foreg., Strab.

Ἐκπωματοποιός, οὖ, ὁ, (ἐκπωμα, ποίεω) a cup-maker, a play of Alexis.

Ἐκπωτάομαι, poet. for ἐκποτέομαι, ἐκπέτομαι, Babrius 12, 1.

Ἐκράανθεν, Aeol. and Ep. for ἐκ ράνθησαν, aor. 1 pass. from κραίνω, [κρά]

Ἐκράβδιζω, (ἐκ, ραβδίω) to flog out, drive out with a rod, Ar. Lys. 576.

Ἐκράγῃ, ἡς, ἡ = ἐκρηγίς.

Ἐκράνητα for ἐκρήνητα, aor. 1 from κραίνω, q. v.

Ἐκράνην, aor. 1 pass. from κεράννυμι. [α]

Ἐκραίνω, f. -ἄνω, (ἐκ, ρῖνω) to scatter out of or forth, κόμην μεσλὸς ἐκρ., Soph. Tr. 781.

†Έκράνα 1 aor. ind. act. from κραί-
νω, Aesch. Ag. 369.

†Έκράνθην, 1 aor. ind. pass. from
κραίνω, Pind. P. 4, 311.

Έκρέμω, 2 sing. impf. from κρέ-
μαι, Il. 15, 18.

Έκρέω, f. -ρέομαι: pf. εξέβρύ-
ηκα, (έκ, βρύω) to flow out or forth, in
tmesis freq. in 1st aor., usu. of blood:
οἱ rivers, έκρ. ές θάλασσαν, Hdt. 2,
20.—2. of feathers, to moult. fall off,
Ar. Av. 104: hence—3. to melt or fall
away, disappear, Lat. effluere, Plat.
Theag. 130 E: he uses aor. 2 pass.
έξεβρύη in same sense, Rep. 452 D.
—II. trans. to shed, let fall, Anth.

Έκρηγμα, ατος, τό, that which is
broken off, a piece, fragment, Hipp.:
the broken bed of a torrent, a ravine,
Polyb.—II. a breaking forth of a
stream, Theophr.: an eruption, Hipp.
From

Έκρήγνυμι, also έκρήσσω, f. -ρήξω,
(έκ, ρήγνυμι) to break out or off, snap
asunder, Il. 15, 469: c. gen., ύδωρ
έξέρρηξεν όδοιο, the water has broken
off a piece of the road, Il. 23, 421.
Pass. to break or snap asunder, of a
bow, Hdt. 2, 173; of clothes, to be
rent asunder, Chaerem. ap. Ath. 608
B.—II. in pass. also, to break or burst
out, to break forth, of an ulcer, Hdt. 3,
133; εκραγήσονται ποταμοί, Aesch.
Pr. 367: of a quarrel, ές μέσον εξέρ-
ράγη, it broke out in public, Hdt. 8,
74: of persons, to break out into pas-
sionate words, εκραγήναι εις τινα, Id.
6, 129.—III. sometimes also intr. in
act., εκρήξει μάχη, Soph. Aj. 775;
εκρήξας άνεμος, Arist. Meteor.
†Έκρηνω, Ep. 1 aor. from κραίνω,
Od.

Έκρηξις, εως, ή, (έκρήγνυμι) a
breaking or bursting out, violent dis-
charge, Hipp.

Έκρίζω, ώ, (έκ, ρίζω) to root out,
uproot, N. T.—II. to produce from the
root. Hence

Έκρίζσεις, εως, ή, a rooting out or
up.

Έκρίζω, ή, ού, ό, (έκρίζω) a rooter
out or up, a destroyer, LXX.

Έκριμμα, ατος, τό, (έκρίπτω) that
which is thrown out, rubbish.

Έκριν, ίνος, ό, ή, (έκ, ρίν) with a
high prominent nose, Aetaea.

Έκρινέω, ώ, (έκ, ρινέω) to file away,
consume, Alciph.

Έκρινίζω, f. -ίω Att. -ιώ, (έκ, ρίν)
to smell or sniff out, Luc.

Έκρίπζω, f. -ίω, (έκ, ριπίζω) to
blow up a flame, light up, set on fire,
Arist. Meteor.: metaph., to stir up,
rouse, Plut. Hence

Έκρίπισμός, ού, ό, a lighting up,
blowing up, Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10,
101.

Έκρίπτω, f. -πω, also εκρίπτέω,
Plut. (έκ, ρίπτω) to throw out or away,
cast forth, Soph. O. T. 1412: έπη
έκρ., Aesch. Pr. 932. Hence

Έκρηψις, εως, ή, a throwing out or
away.

Έκροή, ης, ή, (έκρέω)=έκροος,
Hipp.

Έκροιβδέω, ώ, (έκ, ροιβδέω) to
επει by gulping down, κρατήρα,
Mnemon. Hipp. 1, 17.

Έκρωξ, ου, ό, contr. έκρους, ου,
(έκρέω) a flowing out or forth: the
channel or mouth of a river, Hdt. 7,
129: a passage, escape, Hipp.

Έκροδέω, ώ, (έκ, ροδέω) to drink
out, gulp down, Ar. Vesp. 1118.

Έκρούμος, ου, (έκ, ρυθμός) out of
time, Sext. Emp.

Έκρούμαι, ου, (έκ, ρύομαι) to
rescue, deliver, Eur. Bacch. 258.

Έριπτω, (έκ, ρύπτω) to wash or
rinse out, Philo.

Έκρύθς, εως, ή=έκροος, Polyb.
—II. a miscarriage, Hipp.—III. a shed-
ding, loss of the hair, Theophr.

Έκούγγρενω, (έκ, σαγγρένω) to
let out of the net, to extricate from the
toils, Plut.

Έκούλάσσω, (έκ, σαλάσσω) to shake
violently, Anth. P. 5, 235.

Έκσαλεύω, (έκ, σαλεύω) v. l. Ar.
Lys. 1028, where now is read εκκα-
λεύω.

Έκσάω, ω, f. -ώω, Ep. form for
έκσώω, to rescue, Il. 4, 12: θαλάσσης
έξεσάωσε, out of the sea, Od. 4, 501.

Έκσαρκίζω, (έκ, σαρκίζω) to strip
off the flesh, LXX.

Έκσαρκώ, ώ, (έκ, σαρκώ) to make
grow to flesh: pass., to grow to flesh,
Theophr.—II. intr., = Pass., Diosc.
Hence

Έκσάρκωμα, ατος, τό, a fleshy ex-
crescence, Diosc.

Έκσάρω, ώ, (έκ, σαρώ) to sweep
out.

Έκσειώ, (έκ, σείω) to shake out, τι,
Hdt. 4, 64: to shake well, drive out or
forth, Lat. excutere, Plut.

Έκσύνω, perf. pass. εξέσυναι:
plpf. εξέσύνην, though this form is
sometimes found as syncope. aor., for
in Od. 12, 366, it must be aor., as in
Od. 9, 373, it must be plpf., or in
signif. impf. (έκ, σεύω). To drive forth.
Pass. to rush out, burst forth from a
place, πυλῶν, νόμου, Hom.: βλε-
φάρων εξέσυντο ύπνος, sleep fled away
from his eye-lids, Od. 12, 366: absol.,
αλχίη εξέσθη, the point burst out, Il.
5, 293.

Έκσημαίνω, f. -αινώ, (έκ, σημαίνω)
to signify, disclose, express, Soph. El.
1191.

Έκσήπω, (έκ, σήπω) to make rotten:
pass., to rot, Theophr.

Έκσίστω, ώ, strengthd. for σιγώω,
Mel. 125, in tmesis.

Έκσιφώνίζω, (έκ, σιφώνίζω) to empty
by the siphon, drain, LXX.

Έκσιώπια, ώ, f. -ήσομαι, (έκ, σιω-
πάω) to be silent, Arr.: also as pass.,
to be put to silence, Polyb.

Έκσκέλευω, (έκ, σκαλεύω) to rake
out, pull away, Ar. Lys. 1028.

Έκσκάπτω, f. -πω, (έκ, σκάπτω) to
dig out, to excavate, Gal.

Έκσκεδάννυμι, f. -άσω, (έκ, σκε-
δάννυμι) to drive out and disperse, scat-
ter abroad, Ar. Eq. 795.

Έκσενάω, f. -άσω, and -άσομαι,
(έκ, σκενάω) to furnish, strip of
tools and implements, Dem. 872, 11,
in pass.: in mid., Strab.

Έκσκευος, ου, (έκ, σκενή) without
equipment: τὰ έσκη, the attendants
on the stage; opp. to ένσκευος.

Έκσκηρ, ου, (έκ, σκηρή) off the
stage, Sext. Emp.

Έκσκορπισμός, ού, ό, (έκ, σκορ-
πίζω) a scattering abroad, Plut.

Έκσμάω, f. -ήσω, (έκ, σμάω) to wipe
out, clean out, Hdt. 3, 148.

Έκσπείω, ώ, (έκ, σπείω) to scare
away, Menand. p. 62.

Έκσπάω, ω, f. -άω, (έκ, σπάω) to
draw out, pluck out, Il. 6, 65; also
mid. έγχεα εκσπασμένω, Il. 7, 255.
[α]

Έκσπένδω, f. -σπείσω, (έκ, σπένδω)
to pour out as a libation, Eur. Ion
1193.

Έκσπεριμάω=σπεριματίζω, LXX.

Έκσπεριματόμαι, pass. (έκ, σπερ-
ματόω) to run to seed, Theophr.

Έκσπεύδω, (έκ, σπεύδω) to hasten
out or forth, Ar. Thesm. 277.

Έκσπογγίζω, f. -ίω Att. -ιώ, (έκ,

σπογγίζω) to wipe off with a sponge,
Eubul. Pamph. 4.

Έκσπονδός, ου, (έκ, σπονδή) out of
the treaty or alliance, not a party there
to, excluded from it, Thuc. 3, 68: c
gen. συνθηκών, Polyb.: in genl. with
whom no treaty can be formed, inplac-
able, N. T.—II. contrary to a treaty
violating it, Dion. H.

Έκσπονδύλιζω, (έκ, σπόνδυλος) to
break the vertebrae, LXX.

Έκστάδιος, ου, (έξ, στάδιον) six
stadia long, Luc.

Έκστάσις, εως, ή, (έξιστημι) any
displacement or removal from the
proper place, Arist. Gen. An.: esp. of the
mind, distraction, esp. from terror or
astonishment, Hipp.: in full εκστ.
φρονών, etc.: in good sense, entrance-
ment, astonishment, N. T.: also a
trance, N. T. Hence

Έκστατικός, ή, ου, inclined to m-
or depart, λογισμός, Arist. Eth. N.:
esp. from one's senses, mad, distraught,
raving, Arist. Probl.: astonished, as-
tonished: in a trance.—II. act., able to
displace or remove, τινός, Plut.: esp.
the mind, maddening, distracting, The
ophr. Adv. -κός.

Έκστέλλω, f. -ελλώ, (έκ, στέλλω)
to send out: to fit, deck out, Soph. O. T.
1269.

Έκστέφω, f. -φω, (έκ, στέφω) to
take off the crown: to empty a full cup,
opp. to έπιστέφω, q. v.—II. to crown,
deck with garlands, in pass., Soph.
O. T. 3.—III. έκστέφεθαι θάλασσαν, he
poured it all round like a garland,
Opp.

Έκστηβίζω, =ύποστηβίζω.

Έκστιλβος, ου, (έκ, στιλβός) very
bright, Heliod.

Έκστιλβω, (έκ, στιλβω) to shine
forth, Heliod.

Έκστραγγίζω, (έκ, στραγγίζω) to
squeeze, strain out, Diosc.

Έκστράτεια, ας, ή, (έκστρατεύω) a
going out on service, Luc.

Έκστράτευμα, ατος, τό, an army,
Memn. ap. Phot.; and

Έκστράτευσις, εως, ή, =εκστρα-
τεία: from

Έκστράτευω, (έκ, στρατεύω) to
march out, ές Δευκτρα, Thuc. 5, 54:
to take the field, and so as dep. mid.,
Hdt. 1, 190; 4, 159, etc.: so per
pass. to be in the field, Thuc. 2, 12:
but also, to have ended the campaign,
Thuc. 5, 55.

Έκστράτοπεδεύομαι, (έκ, στρατο-
πεδεύω) dep. c. pf. pass., to encamp
outside, Thuc. 4, 129: later as act.

Έκστρέφω, f. -φω, (έκ, στρέφω) to
turn or twist aside, overturn, δένδρον
βόθρου, to root up a tree from the
trench it stands in, Il. 17, 58.—II. to
turn inside out, τὰ βλάφαρα, Ar. Plut.
721: metaph., to change, alter entirely,
πρόσωπον, Ar. Nub. 88.—III. to per-
vert, corrupt, N. T. Hence

Έκτροφή, ης, ή, an overturning,
twisting to one side, Plut.

Έκτυρίγγω, ώ, (έκ, τυρίγγω) to
open a passage, like a pipe: in pass.
of an abscess, to discharge itself by
fistulous opening, Hipp.

Έκτυρίσσω, Att. -τω, f. -ζω, (έκ,
συρίγω) to whistle or hiss out, off the
stage, Lat. explodere, τινά, Dem. 449,
19, and in pass., Antiph. Pois. 1, 21.

Έκτύρω, (έκ, τύρω) to drag out,
Anth. [α]

Έκφενδονάω, f. -ήσω, (έκ, σφεν-
δονάω) to throw as from a sling, hurl,
cast.

Έκφράγγω, f. -ίω, (έκ, σφράγγω)
to seal up. Mid., to take an impression.

Lat. assignare. Pass. to be shut out

ισμ, δόμων, Eur. H. F. 53, in thesis. Hence

†Εσφοράγμιον, ατος, τό, an impression, copy. [ρῶ]

†Εσχαζέω, (ἐκ, σχίζω) to cleave, part, Arist. Mund.

†Εσχωζόιστο for ἐσώζουσιν from αἶ.

†Εσώζω, f. -σω, (ἐκ, σώζω) to preserve from danger, keep safe, guard, Hdt. 9, 107, Soph., etc.: τινά τινος, to save one from another, Eur. El. 28. So in mid., Aesch. Pers. 360: but also to save one's self, Hdt. 2, 107: νήσον ἐσχωζόιστο, they sought for safety in the island, Aesch. Pers. 451. Ep. ἐσασώ, II.

†Εσσωρεύω, (ἐκ, σωρεύω) to heap or pile up, Eur. Phoen. 1195.

†Εκτά, Ep. 3 sing. aor. of κτείνω, Od. 11, 410.

†Εκτάγῃ, ἡς, ἡ, (ἐκτάσσω) an order, regulation.

†Εκτάθην, adv. (ἐκτείνω) outstretched, ἐκτ. κεῖσθαι, to lie outstretched, i. e. dead, Valck. Phoen. 1691. [ᾶ]

†Εκτάδιος, ἱη, ιων, Att., also ος, ον, (ἐκτείνω) outstretched, outspread, γλαῖω ἐκτ., a wide, ample cloak, II. 10, 134. [ᾶ]

†Εκτάδον, Adv.=ἐκτάθην.

†Εκτάθεν, Aesch. Ep. for ἐκτάθσαν, 3 pl. aor. 1 pass. of κτείνω, Hom.

†Εκτάθην, 1 aor. pass. of κτείνω.

†Εκτάθισσμαι, fut. 1 pass. of κτείνω.

†Εκταίος, αἶα, αἶον, (ἐξ) on the sixth day. Diod.—II. ἄρτος, μῦα ἐκτ., a loaf of six choenices or cotulae.

†Εκτακα, late pf. of κτείνω, for wh. in good writers ἐκτονα was used, v. Buttm. Catal. p. 157, and n.

†Εκτάλαντόω, ὦ, (ἐκ, τάλαντον) to stir of money, τάλαντοις ἐκτάλαντοῖς, Sopater ap. Ath. 230 E.

†Εκτάμη, ατος, τῷ, (ἐκτείνω) that which is stretched out: length.

†Εκτάμη, Ep. for ἐξέταμη, 3 sing. aor. of ἐκτείνω, II.

†Εκταμεν, Ep. for ἐκτάνομεν, 1 plur. aor. 2 from κτείνω, Od.

†Εκτάμην, aor. mid. of κτείνω.

†Εκτάμην, Ep. and Ion. for ἐκτέμην, II.

†Εκτάν, poet. 3 pl. aor. 2 of κτείνω, Hom.

†Εκτάνε, 3 sing. aor. 2 from κτείνω, Hom.

†Εκτάνθην, 1 aor. pass. of κτείνω, Ep. and late prose.

†Εκτάνω, f. -ίσω, =ἐκτείνω: Hom. has this form only, and always in signif. to stretch out, i. e. on the ground, lay low, II. 17, 58, etc., Pind. P. 4, 430. In pass., to lie outstretched, II. 7, 271: but H. Bacch. 38, to stretch, spread out: for Soph. O. C. 1562, v. ἐκαταναύω. [ῶ usu., but ῶ Anacreont. 8.]

†Εκτασίς, εως, ἡ, (ἐκτάσσω) a drawing out in order, array of battle, Polyb.

†Εκτάπεινόω, ὦ, strengthd. for ταπεινώ, Plut.

†Εκταρακτικός, ἡ, ὄν, calculated to trouble or disturb, Hipp.: and

†Εκταράξις, εως, ἡ, a troubling, agitation, Hipp. [ᾶ]: from

†Εκτάρσσω, Att. -ττω, f. -ξω, (ἐκ, τάρσσω) to throw into great trouble or confusion, agitate, Plut. Cor. 19.—in pass., to be troubled or confounded, Isocr. 311 B.

†Εκταρβέω, ὦ, strengthd. for ταρβέω.

†Εκταρλίχυνω, strengthd. for ταρλίχυνω.

†Εκταρσώω, ὦ, strengthd. for ταρσώω prob. I. Hipp.

†Εκτάσις, εως, ἡ, (ἐκτείνω) a stretching or spreading out, extension, H. pp.: extensio in space.—II. the lengthening of a short syllable, Gramm.

†Εκτάσσω, Att. -ττω, f. -ξω, (ἐκ, τάσσω) to draw out in order, esp. to draw out an army, put it in array, Xen. Mid., to post one's self, be posted, Id.

†Εκτατέον, verb. adj. from ἐκτείνω, one must draw out, lengthen, Clem. Al.

†Εκτάτος, ἡ, ὄν, (ἐκτείνω) capable of extension, Plat. Tim. 44 E.

†Εκταφρεύω, (ἐκ, ταφρεύω) to dig trenches, Joseph.

†Εκτατό, Ion. for ἐκτηντο, κέκτηντο, 3 pl. plpf. from κτάομαι.

†Εκτενω, f. -τενώ: pf. -τέτῳα, pass. -τέτῳα, (ἐκ, τείνω) to stretch out, πρὸς κέντρα κῶλον, Aesch. Pr. 323: to stretch along, τινά ἐπὶ πυρρῇ, Hdt. 2, 107: to lay low, Eur. Med. 585. Pass., to lie outstretched, lie along, esp. of sleepers, Soph. Phil. 858: also of the dead, Valck. Phoen. 1691: also metaph. to be on the stretch, on the rack, ἐκτέταμαι φοβεράν φρένα, Id. O. T. 153.—II. to stretch out, spin out, prolong, πλέινα λόγον, Hdt. 7, 51: and so, ἐκτ. φροῖμον, λόγον, etc., Trag.: of time, πολλὸς ἐκτέταται χρόνος, Soph. Aj. 1402.—III. to stretch, strain to the uttermost, πᾶσαν προθυμίαν ἐκτ., to put forth all one's zeal, Hdt. 7, 10: ἐκτ. ἵππον, to put a horse to full gallop, Xen. Cyr. 5, 4, 5.—IV. to lengthen a short syllable, Gramm. Cf. ἐκτανύω.

†Εκτειρίζω, f. -ίσω Att. -ῖω, (ἐκ, τερίζω) to fortify completely, Thuc. 7, 26: τεῖχος ἐκ., to build it from the ground, Ar. Av. 1165. Hence

†Εκτειχισμός, οῦ, ὁ, fortification, Arr.

†Εκτεκμαιρόμαι, strengthened for τεκμαιρόμαι, Or. ap. Euseb.

†Εκτεκνέωμαι, (ἐκ, τεκνέω) dep. mid., to beget children, generate, παῖδας ἐκτ., prob. I. Eur. Ion 438.

†Εκτελέθω, (ἐκ, τελέθω) to spring from, τινός, Emped. 42.

†Εκτελείω, ὦ, strengthd. for τελελείω, Theophr., in mid. Hence

†Εκτελείσσις, εως, ἡ, strengthd. for τελεσίσις, a bringing to perfection, Id.

†Εκτελευτάω, ὦ, (ἐκ, τελευτάω) to bring quite to an end, accomplish, Pind. P. 12, 55: also c. inf., ἐκτ. γενέσθαι, to bring it at last to be, Id. P. 4, 33.

†Εκτελέω, ὦ, f. -έσω, (ἐκ, τελέω) to bring to an end or consummation, carry out, bring about, Hom., etc.: esp. to accomplish a wish, vow, etc.; ἐξέλω, ἔπος, νοήματα, ὑπόσχεσιν, Ἀντίλας, Hom., ἐπιθυμίην, Hdt. 1, 32: also of time, Hdt. 6, 69. Hom. has also the Ep. impf., ἐξέτέλεον.

†Εκτελής, ἐς, (ἐκ, τέλος) brought to an end, perfect, Aesch. Pers. 218: and so pipe, ἀκτὴ Δημήτερος, Hes. Op. 464: also of persons, ἄνδρες ἐκτ., Aesch. Ag. 105, ἐκτ. νεανίας, Eur. Ion 780.

†Εκτεμνω, Ep. and Ion. ἐκτάμνω, f. -τεμῶ: a rare fut. 3 ἐκτεμησέσθον, Plat. Rep. 564 C, (ἐκ, τέμνω). To cut out, of θηρούς, to cut the bones out of the thighs before offering them, Hom.: οἰστόν ἐκτάμηνω μῆροῦ, to cut an arrow from the thigh, II. 11, 829: besides this Hom. only uses it of trees, planks, etc., to hew out, hew, shape: in pres. he has always the form ἐκτάμνω.—II. to castrate, Hdt. 6, 32: 8, 105: in full, ὄρχεις ἐκτ., Soph. Fr. 549.—III. to cut out, divide, γῆν ἐκτ., to divide the earth by zones, Arist. Meteor.—IV. ἐκτεμνεσθαι φιλανθρωπίᾳ, to be disarmed and deceiv-

ed by kindness, Polyb. 31, 6, 8, ut v. Schweigh.

†Εκτεμῶ, fut. from foreg.

†Εκτενεία, ας, ἡ, extension: ἀνα metaph., attention, assiduousness, Cic Att. 10, 7, 1: zeal in prayer, earnestness, Eccl.: also exuberance, abundance, Hdn.: from

†Εκτενής, ἐς, (ἐκτείνω) stretched out, strained: hence excessive, earnest, stedfast, Aesch. Supp. 983: also assiduous, attentive, officious, Polyb.: earnest in prayer, unceasing, fervent, σι εὐχὴ ἐκτ., N. T. Adv. -νός, excessively, Macho ap. Ath. 579 E: magnificently, Agatharch. ap. Ath. 527 C.

†Εκτεξίς, εως, ἡ, (ἐκτίκτω) child birth, Arist. Mirab.

†Εκτέος, α, ον, verb. adj. from ἐχῶ to be held, Ar. Ach. 259.

†Εκτεταμένως, adv. part. perf. pass. from ἐκτάσσω in set order.

†Εκτεταμένως, α, v. part. perf. pass. from ἐκτείνω, outstretched: lengthened of a short syllable, Gramm.

†Εκτέτῃκα, pf. act. from ἐκτίκω.

†Εκτεμησέσθον, fut. 3 of ἐκτεμνω, Plat. Rep. 564 C.

†Εκτέυς, εως, ὁ, (ἐκτορ) the sixth part (sextarius) of the μέδιμνος, Ar. Eccl. 547.

†Εκτεύχω, fut. -ξω, (ἐκ, τεύχω) to work out, produce, Hipp.

†Εκτεφρόω, ὦ, (ἐκ, τεφρόω) to burn to ashes, calcine, Strab. Hence

†Εκτεφρώσις, εως, ἡ, a burning to ashes, Id.

†Εκτεχνάομαι, (ἐκ, τεχνάομαι) to contrive, devise, τι, to play a trick, Thuc. 6, 46.

†Εκτῆκα, f. -ξω, aor. ἐξέτακον, (ἐκ, τῆκα) to melt, melt away, τι, A. Nub. 772.—II. to let melt away, let pine, peak or waste away, καοῖαν, ὀρθαλμόν, ὄμμα δακρύοις, γόοις, etc., Eur. Freq. in pass., cf. pf. ἐκτέτῃκα, to melt, pine or waste away, γόοις, Eur. Or. 860, etc.—III. in pass. also to slip from the mind, opp. to ἐμμένειν, Aesch. Pr. 525.

†Εκτημόριος, ον, (ἐκτος, μόριον) of a sixth part: hence οἱ ἐκτ.=τοῖς ἐκτον τῶν γιγνομένων τελοῦντες, those who paid a sixth of the produce as rent, Plut. Sol. 13: also ἐκτημόροι: τὸ ἐκτ., a sixth part: also a liquid measure, Poll. 4, 165.

†Εκτημορτής, ὁ, =ἐκτημόριον, Gal.

†Εκτῆννε, ὧν, οἱ, the Ἐκτῆνες, ancient inhabitants of Boeotia, in the time of Ogygus, Paus., Lyc.

†Εκτῆξις, εως, ἡ, (ἐκτῆκα) a making to melt away: a wasting illness, Hipp.

†Εκτιθασσέω, strengthened for τι θασσένω, to make quite tame.

†Εκτίθημι, f. -θήσω, (ἐκ, τίθημι) to set out, place outside, Od. 23, 179: to put out, expose, Soph. Phil. 5, esp. of a new-born child, Hdt. 1, 112, Ar. Nub. 344: in full, ἐκτ. δομάτων, Eur. Ion 344.—II. to set up, propose for a prize, Soph. Fr. 68: to expose to public view, exhibit, ap. Dem. 707, 13, etc.: also to set out for sale.—III. to set forth, declare, Lat. exponere, γυνώμην, Polyb.

†Εκτιθνήω, ὦ, (ἐκ, τίθνημι) to rear up, foster, Plut. in mid.

†Εκτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἐξίς) habitual, Epict.—II. hectic, consumptive, Gal. Adv. -κός, habitually, Plut.

†Εκτίκτω, f. -τέξω and -τέξεαι, ἐκ, τίκτω) to bring forth, give birth to, Plat. Theat. 210 B.

†Εκτίλῶ, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (ἐκ, τίλλω) to ease one's self, Lat. cacare.

†Εκτίλλω, ῥ. -τίλλω, (ἐκ, τίλλω) to pluck or pull out, Hippon. Fr. 60: in pass. κόμην ἐκτετιλλέως, Anact. 19

Ἐκτίμῳ, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (ἐκ, τιμῶ) to honour, reverence very highly, Soph. El. 64. Hence

Ἐκτίμησις, εὖς, ἡ, high esteem = estimation, Strab. [7]

Ἐκτίμως, οὐ, (ἐκ, τιμῇ) without honour: ἵσχει ἐκτίμως γόονος, to restrain the lament from showing honour due, Soph. El. 242, ubi v. Herm.

Ἐκτιναγμός, οὐ, ὁ, a shaking out, violent shaking, LXX.: and

Ἐκτιναγίς, εὖς, ἡ, foreg.: from

Ἐκτινάσσω, f. -ῶ, (ἐκ, τινάσσω) c shake out, shake violently, knock out, Lat. excutere, Plut.: Hom. has it in tmesis, Il. 16, 348.—II. intr., to be greatly moved, Hipp. 1170 E.

Ἐκτινῶν or ἐκτιννῶν, = ἐκτίνω, Diod.: cf. Butt. Ann. Gr. § 112, Ann. 19. [τῇ, Ep., τῇ, Att.]

Ἐκτίνω, fut. -σω, (ἐκ, τίνω) to pay off, pay in full, ἐκτ. χίλια τάλαντα, Hdt. 6, 92: ἐκτ. ἐνεργεσίαν, Id. 3, 47, χάριν, Eur. Or. 453, and Plat.; τροφὴν ἐκτ., to make a return for bringing one up, Aesch. Theb. 548: δίκην ἐκτ., to suffer full punishment, Eur. El. 260: ἐκτ. δίκην, ἵπποινα, τίσιν τινί, like dare poenas aliquid, Hdt.; τινός, for a thing, Id. 9, 94. Mid., to exact full payment for a thing, avenge, like ὑποτίσασθαι, ὕβριν, Soph. Aj. 304: to take vengeance on, τινά, Eur. Med. 267. Cf. ἐκτίω. [i, Ep.; i, Att.]

Hence

Ἐκτίσις, εὖς, ἡ, a paying off, payment, Plat. Legg. 855 A.

Ἐκτίσμα, ἀτος, τό, (ἐκτίνω) that which is paid, esp. as a penalty, a fine, Plat. Legg. 868 B.

Ἐκτιθῆναι, = ἐκτιθῆναι, to suckle, Arist. H. A.

Ἐκτιτράω, ὦ, f. -τρήσω, (ἐκ, τιτράω) to bore through: also ἐκτετραῖνω.

Ἐκτιτρώσκω, f. τρώω, (ἐκ, τιτρώσκω) to cause a miscarriage, βρέφη ἐκτ., Diosc.—II. intr. to miscarry, Hdt. 3, 32.

Ἐκτίω, = ἐκτίνω, in pres. and impf. only Ep., but supplies the other tenses to ἐκτίνω. [i, Ep.; i, Att.]

Ἐκτιμῶ, ἀτος, τό, (ἐκτίμω) that which is cut out, a segment, ἐκτ. γῆς, the zones, Arist. Meteor.

Ἐκτιμῶς, εὖς, ἡ, (ἐκτίμω) a cutting out.

Ἐκτοθεν, adv. (ἐκτός) also ἐκτοσθεν, Ep. for ἐξωθεν, from without, c. gen., Od. 1, 132; but Od. 9, 239, ἐκτοθεν ἀλλῃς, is not outside the court, but outside in the court, so that ἐκτοθεν is a simple adv., ἀλλῃς being a gen. loci.

Ἐκτοθι, adv. (ἐκτός) out of, outside, far from, like ἐξω, c. gen., Il. 15, 391; 22, 439. Only Ep.

Ἐκτοχωρήω, ὦ, (ἐκ, τοιχωρήω) to break into a house and rob it: hence in genl., to pillage, plunder, Polyb.

Ἐκτοκος, οὐ, (ἐκτίκω) = ἐκγονος, Ael.

Ἐκτολμῶ, ὦ, f. -ήσω, f. l. for foll.: in Joseph. to make to dare.

Ἐκτολῆπναι, (ἐκ, τολῆπναι) strictly to wind quite off, hence to get quite through, bring to an end, πόνον, Hes. Sc. 44.

Ἐκτομή, ἀδος, ἡ, a door cut in a gate, a wicket, Ael.

Ἐκτομεύς, εὖς, ὁ, (ἐκτίμω) one that cuts out.

Ἐκτομῶ, ὦ, to cut out, Joseph.: from

Ἐκτομή, ἡς, ἡ, (ἐκτίμω) a cutting out; castration, Hdt. 3, 48, 49.—II. a place cut out, a hole, Plat. Hence

Ἐκτομῶν, οὐ, ὁ, one that is ca-

strated, i. eunuch, Hdt. 3, 92: ἐκτ. ποιεῖν τινα, Id. 6, 9.

Ἐκτομῆς, ἰδος, ἡ, pecul. fem. of ἐκτομεύς, that which cuts out or off, δρεπάνη καυλῶν, Anth.

Ἐκτομον, οὐ, τό, a plant, black hel-lebore, Gal.

Ἐκτομος, οὐ, (ἐκτίμω) cut out: castrated.

†Ἐκτονα, pf. act. of κτείνω, cf. ἐκτακα.

†Ἐκτόνηκα, late pf. act. of κτείνω, from a form κτονέω.

Ἐκτονος, οὐ, (ἐκ, τόνος) out of tune, Clem. Al.

Ἐκτοξεύω, (ἐκ, τοξεύω) to shoot out, shoot away, τὰ βέλη ἐξετετόξεντο, Hdt. 1, 214: hence to waste, throw away, ἐκτ. βίον, Ar. Plut. 34.—2. to shoot from, Xen. An. 7, 8, 14.—II. intr., to fall from, vanish away from, φερνός, Eur. Andr. 365.

Ἐκτοπίζω, (ἐκτοπος) to move from a place, take off, ἐαυτούς, Arist. Mirab.—II. intr., to take one's self from a place, change one's dwelling, migrate, Arist. Pol.

Ἐκτόπιος, α, οὐ, also ος, οὐ, = ἐκτοπος, ἠνύτειν ἐκτ. φλόγα, to quench and put away the fire, Soph. O. T. 166.

Ἐκτοπισμός, οὐ, ὁ, (ἐκτοπίζω) a going away, migration, Arist. H. A.—I. a being away, distance, Strab.

Ἐκτοπιστέον, verb. adj. from ἐκτοπίζω, one must send away, Clem. Al.

Ἐκτοπιστικός, ἡ, ὅν, (ἐκτοπίζω) disposed to go away, migratory, Arist. H. A.

Ἐκτοπος, οὐ, (ἐκ, τόπος) away from a place, distant, out of the way, c. gen., ἐδράνω, Soph. O. C. 233: hence in genl., foreign, strange, Soph. Tr. 1132: and metaph., out of the way, extraordinary, Theophr., cf. ὑπόπος.

Adv. -πως.

Ἐκτόρειος, α, οὐ, = sq.

†Ἐκτόρεος, α, οὐ, of Hector, Hector-ean, Il. 2, 416.

Ἐκτορέω, ὦ, (ἐκ, τορέω) to bore through, to kill by piercing, H. Hom. Merc. 42.

†Ἐκτορίδης, οὐ, ὁ, patron. from *Ἐκτορ, son of Hector, i. e. Astyanax, Il. 6, 401.

Ἐκτοριεύω, ὦ, (ἐκ, τόρμω) to turn from the way, Paus.

Ἐκτός, ἡ, οὐ, (ἐξ) the sixth, Hom.

Ἐκτός, ἡ, ὅν, verb. adj. from ἐχω, to be had in possession, that one can possess, Diog. L. 3, 105.

Ἐκτός, adv., (ἐκ) without, outside, Hom. Hom. uses it mostly as prep. c. gen., which may either go before or follow; in genl., out of, far from, καπνὸν καὶ κύματος ἐκτός, Od. 12, 219. Proverb., ἐκτός πηλὸν πόδα ἐγχει, etc.—2. ἐκτός τινος, out of a thing, free from it, αἰτίης, Hdt. 4, 133, and so Aesch. Pr. 330, Plat., etc.: also exempt from, στρατείης, Plat. Rep. 493 B.—3. ἐκτός ἐαυτοῦ, beside himself, out of his wits, Hipp.—4. out of, beyond, Hdt. 3, 80: ἐλπίδος, etc., Soph. Ant. 330, and Eur.—5. except, ἐκτός ὀλίγων, Xen. Hell. 1, 2, 3, and Plat.: also, ἐκτός εἰ... unless, Luc.—6. ὁ ἐκτός, strangers, Polyb.: also the vulgar, the common herd, and Eccl., the Gentiles.—II. of time, beyond, over, ἐκτός πεντὲ ἡμερῶν, Hdt. 3, 80. Opp. to ἐντός.

Ἐκτοσε, adv., outwards; in Hom. only once, c. gen. ἐκτοσε χειρός, Od. 14, 277: like ἐξω. Only Ep.

Ἐκτοσθε, ἐκτοσθεν, poet. also ἐκτοθεν, adv., from without, without, outside, in Hom., like ἐκτός, as prev. c.

genl. far from, apart from, Od. 1, 132: ἐκτ. γενέσθαι, to be beside one's self Hipp., but hardly to be found in Att. Opp. to ἐντοσθεν.

Ἐκτοτε, adv. for ἐκ τότε, from that time, thereafter, since, Ath.

Ἐκτράγωδῶ, ὦ, (ἐκ, τραγῳδῶ, to deck out in tragic, i. e. high-flown, sounding words, to work up, exaggerate, Polyb.: to talk big, Theophr.

Ἐκτράπεζος, οὐ, (ἐκ, τράπεζα) banished from the table, Luc. [α]

Ἐκτράπελογάτωρ, ορος, ὁ, ἡ, (ἐκτράπεζος, γαστήρ) with an enormous paunch, Epich. p. 36.

Ἐκτράπελος, οὐ, (ἐκτρίπω) turning from the common course, twisting, devious, strange, Meineke ad Pherecr. Chir. 1, 23: monstrous, of huge children, Plin. 7, 16. Adv. -λως. [α]

Ἐκτραρχήλις, (ἐκ, τραρχήλις) to throw the rider over its head, Xen. Cyr. 1, 4, 8: hence in genl., to throw off or down, knock down, Ar. Lys. 705: pass. to break one's neck, Ar. Nub. 1501, Plut. 70; metaph. to plunge headlong into destruction, Dem. 124, 7.—II. to talk in a big, break-jaw style, Hermog.

Ἐκτραχύνω, (ἐκ, τραχύνω) to make rough, Lat. exasperare, Luc. [α]

Ἐκτρέπω, f. -ψω, (ἐκ, τρέπω) to turn out, off or aside, τὸν ποταμὸν, Hdt. 1, 186; κακὸν εἰς τινα, Aesch. Theb. 628; to turn one off the road, order out of the way, Soph. O. T. 806, cf. infr.: but, ἀσπίδας ὄρουσις ἐκτρέπειν, to turn the shield and fly before the thyrsus, Eur. Bacch. 799: metaph., to turn aside, dissuade, Soph. El. 350. Pass. and mid., to turn off, turn aside, ἐκτραπέσθαι ὁδόν, Hdt. 1, 104: c. gen., to turn aside from, degenerate, also with ἐκ... Hdt. 1, 75: but ἐκτρέπεσθαι τινα, to get out of one's way, avoid him, Dem. 411, 12; and absol., Ar. Plut. 837: so ἐκτ. τι, to avoid, detest a thing, Polyb.

Ἐκτρέφω, f. -θρέψω, (ἐκ, τρέφω) to bring up from childhood, rear up, Hdt. 1, 122, and Trag.: also of plants, Hdt. 1, 193. Mid. to rear up for one's self, τινά, H. Hom. Cer. 166, 221; usu. of the τροφός, but also of the teacher, Soph. El. 13.

Ἐκτρέγω, f. -θρέξωμαι, usu. -δράμωμαι, (ἐκ, τρέχω) to run out or forth, Il. 18, 30, in tmesis: to make a sally, ἐκ πόλεως, Thuc. 4, 25, and Xen.—2. to run off or away, Ar. Av. 991.—3. of plants, to run or shoot up, Theophr.: metaph. of anger, to burst forth, Soph. O. C. 438.

Ἐκτρησις, εὖς, ἡ, (ἐκτιτράω) a hole, Hipp.

Ἐκτριανόω, ὦ, (ἐκ, τριανόω) to shake with the trident, Ἑλλάδα, Theopomp. ap. Luc. Pseudol. 29.

Ἐκτριβή, ἡς, ἡ, = ἐκτριβῆς: from

Ἐκτριβω, f. -ψω, (ἐκ, τρίβω) to rub out, produce by rubbing, e. g. πῦρ, Xen. Cyr. 2, 2, 15.—II. to rub much or long, ἐν πέτραισι πέτρων, Soph. Phil. 296: to rub completely, polish, Theophr.—III. to destroy by rubbing, rub to nothing, destroy root and branch, πίτυς τρυπὸν or δίκην, like a pine that never shoots again from the root, Hdt. 6, 37, cf. 86, and πίτυς, Valec. Hipp. 683 ποῖνῃ ἐκ τῆς γῆς, Hdt. 4, 120; ἐκρ τοῦ Κύνκλαπος ὀφθαλμῶν, Eur. Cycl. 475: βίον ἐκτριβεῖν, to bring life to a wretched end, Lat. contere vitam, Soph. O. T. 248. [i] Hence

Ἐκτριμμα, ἀτος, τό, a sore caused by rubbing, gall, Hipp.—II. a towel, cloth, rubber, Philox. ap. Ath. 409 F

Ἐκτριχώ, ὦ, (ἐκ, τριχώ) to deprive of hair.

Ἐκτριψίς, εως, ἡ, (ἐκτρίβω) a rubbing out, violent friction, Diog. L.

Ἐκτροπή, ἡς, ἡ, (ἐκτρέπω) a turning off or aside, ἐκτροπή ύδατος, a turning of water from its channel, Thuc. 5, 65.

—II. (from mid.) a turning one's self off or aside, an escape, μόχθων, Aesch. Pr. 913, ἐκτρο. λόγον, a digression from the subject, Plat. Polit. 267 A : ἐκτρο. ὁδόν, the turn-off of a road, but in Ar. Ran. 113, the place to which one turns from the road, a resting-place, Lat. diverticulum.—2. metath., aberration of mind.

Ἐκτροπίας, ον, ὁ, (ἐκτρέπω) οἶνος, sour, turned wine, Alciphir.

Ἐκτροπισμός, ον=ἐκτροπος, dub. I. for ἐκτροπος.

Ἐκτροπισόν, ον, τό, a disease of the eye-lid, when it cannot shut, Cels.

Ἐκτροπισός, ον, (ἐκτρέπω) turning off or aside, out of the way, Cic. Att. 12, 12, 1.—2. digressing.—II. immoral.

Ἐκτροφή, ἡς, ἡ, (ἐκτρέφω) a bringing up, rearing, Arist. H. A.

Ἐκτροχάζω=ἐκτρέχω.—II. to run over, treat of briefly, Dioc.

Ἐκτρογιά, ὦ, to gather in all the vintage, gather completely, LXX.

Ἐκτροπῶν, ὦ, (ἐκ, τρυπῶ) f. -ήσω, to bore, hollow out.—II. intr., to escape or slip out through a hole, Ar. Eccl. 337. Hence

Ἐκτροπήμα, ατος, τό, the dust, etc., made by boring, Theophr. [v]

Ἐκτροπήσις, εως, ἡ, (ἐκτροπῶ) boring through, Hipp. [v]

Ἐκτροφῶν, ὦ, (ἐκ, τρυφῶ) to be over-luxurious, Ath.

Ἐκτροχῶν, ὦ, (ἐκ, τρυχῶ) to wear out, grind down, exhaust, Thuc. 3, 93; 7, 48 : ὀκέκτετρυχωμένα, worn out rags, Luc.

Ἐκτροχῶν=foreg., Dio C. [v]

Ἐκτρώω, (ἐκ, τρώω) to wear out, destroy, App.

Ἐκτρώω, f.-τρώσσομαι, (ἐκ, τρώω) to eat up, devour, Ar. Vesp. 155.

Ἐκτρώμα, ατος, τό, (ἐκτιτρώσκω) a child untimely born, an abortion, Arist. Gen. An.—II. =ἐκτρώσις. Hence

Ἐκτρώματαίος, αία, αἶον, abortive, Hipp.

Ἐκτρώσις, εως, ἡ, (ἐκτιτρώσκω) miscarriage, Hipp.

Ἐκτρώσμός, οὔ, ὁ=foreg., Arist. H. A.

Ἐκτρωτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἐκτιτρώσκω) of, belonging to abortion, Plut.

Ἐκτρίλισσα, (ἐκ, τυλίσσω) to unfold, develop, Tim. Loc.

Ἐκτυμπάνωσις, εως, ἡ, (ἐκ, τύμπανον) a swelling out or up, like a drum (τύμπανον), Strab.

Ἐκτύπε, 3 sing. aor. 2 of κτυπέω, Hom.

Ἐκτύπος, ον, (ἐκ, τύπτω) expressed in form, esp. worked in relief, Ion ap. Ath. 185 A : ὁ ἐκτ., gemma ectypa, a cameo, Senec., cf. τύπος.—II. formed in outline, just moulded, τό ἐκτυπών, a rough sketch, Marcellin. Adv. -πῶς.

Ἐκτύπος, ὦ, (ἐκ, τυπῶ) to express in form, model, mould, work in relief, freq. in Plat., in pass. : also in mid. : Id. Theat. 206 D. Hence

Ἐκτύπωμα, ατος, τό, that which is modelled, a relief, Plat. Tim. 50 C : ἐκτυπωμάτων πρόσωπα, faces in relief, Menand. p. 12. [v]

Ἐκτύπωσις, εως, ἡ, (ἐκ-τύπω) a modelling, Aresas ap. Stob. Eccl. 1, 50.—II. a mould, image, Joseph.—III. an allegory, Philo. [v]

Ἐκτύφλω, ὦ, (ἐκ, τυφλῶ) to make quite blind, Hdt. 4, 2. Hence

Ἐκτύφλωσις, εως, ἡ, a making blind, Id. 9, 94.

Ἐκτύφος, ον, (ἐκ, τυφός) puffed up, empty, Oenon. ap. Eus.

Ἐκτυβῶν, ὦ, (ἐκ, τυβῶ) to turn into smoke. Pass., to vanish into smoke, Diosc. : metaph., to be all smoke, i. e. to be vain-glorious, full of empty boasting, Polyb.

Ἐκτύβω, f. -θύβω, (ἐκ, τύβω) to burn in a slow, smoky fire : hence metaph. in mid., ἔρωτα ἐκτύβεσθαι, to light a slow fire of love, Philostr.—II. to make smoky or like smoke, ἐξετύβην κλαίονσα, I (my face) swelled up with weeping, Menand. p. 66. [v, except in aor. 2 pass.]

Ἐκτωρ, ορος, ὁ, ἡ, (ἐχω, ἔξω) holding fast, epith. of Jupiter, Sapph. 107; also of a net, Leon. Tar. : cf. ἔστωρ : also keeping off, c. gen., Lyc. : in Hom., only as prop. n., v. sq.

Ἐκτωρ, ορος, ὁ, Hector, son of Priam and Hecuba, commander of the Trojan forces, and their main support against the Greeks ; slain in single combat by Achilles, Il. passim. ὁ Ἐκτόν, 2 aor. act. from κεύθω, Od. without augm. κύθε.

Ἐκτύρ, ἄς, ἡ, a step-mother, in prose usu. πενθερά, Il. 22, 451 : and

Ἐκτύρος, οὔ, ὁ, a step-father, elsewh. πενθερός, Il. 3, 172 : 24, 770. (Sanscrit. vargá, Lat. socer. [In one late writer A. P. 14, 9, v.]

Ἐκτύνειν, to eat up, devour, Ar. Eq. 698 : only used in aor. ; ἐξεσθίω, supplying a pres.

Ἐκφαιδρύνω, strengthd. for φαίδρυνω, to make quite bright, clear away, τιν, Eur. Bacch. 768.

Ἐκφαίνω, f. -φαίνῶ, (ἐκ, φαίνω) to show forth, bring to light, reveal, φῶςδε ἐκφ., of the goddess of birth, Il. 19, 104 : to betray, make known, Hdt. 3, 36, also ἐκφ. λόγον, γνώμην, αἰτίαν, etc. : to set forth, declare, Hdt. : c. part., ἐκφ. σεαντὸν ἔόντα, Hdt. 3, 71 : ἐκφαίνειν τὸν πόλεμον πρὸς τινα, to declare war against one, Xen. An. 3, 1, 16. More usu. pass., to shine out or forth, Il. 19, 17 : to show one's self, appear, come to light, stand forth, become plain or visible, Hom. (only in 2 aor. ἐξεφαίνω and Ep. ἐξεφαίνθη), and freq. in Att. : c. gen., Χαρυβδῖος ἐξεφαίνθη, he came up from out Charibdis, Od. 12, 441.

Ἐκφιλᾶν γέω, ὦ, (ἐκ, φάλαγξ) to leave the phalanx, Dem. Phal.

Ἐκφάνδην, adv.=ἐκφάνως, openly, Philostr.

Ἐκφάνής, ἑς, (ἐκφαίνομαι) shining forth, and so—I. plain, manifest, Aesch. Eum. 244, and Plat.—II. τὰ ἐκφάνη, figures in alto relievo, Stallb. Plat. Symp. 193 A. Adv. -νός, Polyb.

Ἐκφάνις=ἐκφαίνω, Hesych.

Ἐκφάνσις, εως, ἡ, (ἐκφαίνω) a making clear, known, plain, Synes.

Ἐκφαντάζομαι, (ἐκ, φαντάζομαι) to form in imagination, Alciphir.

Ἐκφαντίτης, ον, ὁ, Ephantides, a poet of the old comedy, Arist. Pol.

Ἐκφαντικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἐκφαίνω) showing forth, demonstrative, Iambl. Adv. -κός, Plut.

Ἐκφαντορία, ἄς, ἡ, (ἐκφαντῶ) a revealing of secret things, Gal. Hence

Ἐκφαντορικός, ἡ, ὄν, revealing. Adv. -κός.

Ἐκφαντος, ον, (ἐκφαίνομαι) shown forth, revealed. Hence

Ἐκφαντος, ον, ὁ, Ephantus, a Thasian, who restored Thasus to the Athenians, Dem. 474, 26.

Ἐκφάντωρ, ορος, ὁ, (ἐκφαίνω) a shower forth, revealer.

Ἐκφάσθαι, inf. pres. mid. from ἔκφῃμι, Od.

Ἐκφῶσις, εως, ἡ, (ἐκφῃμι) a spreading out, declaring : a declaration, Hdt. 6, 129.

Ἐκφαννίζω, (ἐκ, φατνίζω) to th. ou out of the manger : hence in genl., ἐκθῶν away, Posidon. ap. Ath. 544 C. Hence

Ἐκφαννισμα, ατος, τό, that which is cleaned out of the manger ; usu. in plur., scraps, Ath.—II. a board of the manger taken out in cleaning it.

Ἐκφάνωμα, ατος, τό, (ἐκ, φάτωμα)=φάνωμα, Aesch. ap. Pol. 7, 122, but v. Dind. fr. 70.

Ἐκφάτως, adv. (ἐκφῃμι) either expressly, plainly : or beyond power of speech, i. e. impudently, Aesch. Ag. 705 [v]

Ἐκφανλίζω, (ἐκ, φανλίζω) to make of small account, slight, Luc. Hence

Ἐκφανλισμός, οὔ, ὁ, contempt, Joseph.

Ἐκφανλος, ον, strengthd. for φαῦλος, Heliod. Adv. -λως.

Ἐκφερεμῆθε, for μῦθον ἐκφέρω to utter, promulgate a thing.

Ἐκφέρω, f. ἐξείσω : aor. 2 ἐξήνευκον, (ἐκ, φέρω) to bring out, carry out, τινά τινας and ἐκ τινας, Hom., who usu. omits the prep. : esp. to carry out a corpse for burial, Lat. efferre, Il. 24, 786, Hdt. 7, 117 : so also of things, ἄτραπος ἐκφέρει, the path leads out, Plat. Phaed. 66 B, cf. infr. IV. : also to carry away, take away, Od. 15, 470 : more rarely to carry off as prize or reward, ἀεθλον, Il. 23, 785 : but freq. in mid., Hdt. 6, 103, Dem. 178, 7, etc.—2. to put out, esp. out of a ship, ἐκ τῆς γῆς ἐκφέρει, Hdt. 1, 24, etc.

II. to bring forth, in various senses—1. of women, to bear children, Hipp., etc. : of the ground, to bear fruit, also in Lat. efferre, Hdt. 1, 193 : in genl., to produce.—2. to bring out, accomplish, fulfil, τό μῦθον, Pind. N. 4, 100.—3. to bring to light, bring about, τέλος, Il. 21, 451 : to make known, esp. in public affairs, to publish, proclaim, Hdt. 9, 5 : προβούλεναι εἰς τὸν δῆμον, to bring a project of law before the people, Dem. 1346, 16 ; so in mid., Aesch. chin. 71, 21 : also ἐκφ. χρηστήριον, to deliver an oracle, Hdt. 5, 79 : hence in genl., to report, tell abroad : and in bad sense to betray, Hdt. 8, 132 : also in mid., ἐκφέρεσθαι γνώμην, to declare, express one's opinion, Hdt. 5, 36 ; also to pronounce words so and so, Ath.—4. to put forth, exert, δύνασθαι, Eur. Ion 1012 ; and in mid., ἐκφέρεσθαι σθένος, Soph. Tr. 497.—5. ἐκφέρειν πόλεμον, Lat. inferre bellum, to begin war, Dem. 15, 10, ἐπὶ τινα, Hdt. 6, 56, πρὸς τινα, Xen. Hell. 3, 5, 1, etc.—6. to bear visibly upon one, bear the marks of, show, like Lat. referre, ὕειδος, Eur. Andr. 621.—III. to carry out beyond bounds, usu. in pass., to be carried away by passion, ὑπαίδενσθα ὀργῇ, Thuc. 3, 84 : ἐκφ. πρὸς ὀργήν, to give way to passion, Soph. El. 628.—IV. to lead, conduct, esp. in phrases, ἄτραπος, βάσις εὐ μ' ἐκφέρει, ἐς ὁδὸν ἐκφέρει, Soph. Aj. 7, O. C. 1424 : in which signf. the pass. also is freq.—V. intr. (sub. ἐάντων) to rush forth, to run out of the course, of race-horses, Il. 23, 376, and of men, 23, 759 : also to run away, Xen. Eq. 3, 4.—2. in Soph. Tr. 824, to come to an end.

Ἐκφεύγω, f. -φεύγωι and -δοῦμαι (ἐκ, φεύγω) to flee out, flee away, escape : Hom. joins it.—I. c. genl., to express merely quick flight from a place, Od. 23, 236, esp. of a dart, which flies from the hand, βέλος ἐκφυγε χειρός I.—2. c. acc., to express escape

from near danger θάνατον, II., κῆρα, κακότητα, Od.: and so in Hdt., and Att., esp. of persons acquitted: φεύγων ἐκφύγει, Hdt. 5, 95: in Att. very freq., followed by τὸ μὴ... τὸ μὴ εἶναι, etc., as Plat. Parmen. 147 A. Soph. 235 B, cf. Buttm. Dem. Mid. Exc. II.; sometimes also, c. gen., e. g. μικρὸν ἐξέφυγε τὸ μὴ καταπετρωθῆναι, narrowly escaped being stoned to death, Xen. An. 1, 3, 2: denied by Buttm. ad Mid. 1. c., but v. Krüg. ad Xen. 1. c. Hence

Ἐκφεύγεις, εως, ἡ, an escaping, escape.

Ἐκφημι, (ἐκ, φημί) to say out, speak out, speak: Hom. uses only inf. pres. mid. ἐκφάσθαι, just like ἐκφάναι, from ἐκφάναι, but this only in Od.

Ἐκφείρω, (ἐκ, φθείρω) to destroy utterly, Scymn. Usu. as pass. ἐκφείρομαι, to be in sorry plight, undone, ruined, Eur. Hec. 669: but ἐκφείρον, begone! Lat. abi in malam rem! Ar. Pac. 72.

Ἐκφθίνω, f. -ίσω, (ἐκ, φθίνω) in Hom. only in 3 plpf. pass. ἐξέφθιτο οἶνος ἡρώ, the wine had all been consumed out of the ships, had vanished from the ships, Od. 9, 163, cf. 12, 329: so too ἐξέφθινται, they have utterly perished, Aesch. Pers. 679, 927. [for quantity v. φθίω.]

Ἐκφορός, ον, (ἐκ, φθείρω) v. ἐκφορός IV.

Ἐκφίλει, strengthd. for φιλέω, Anth.

Ἐκφλαυρίζω, Att. for ἐκφανλίζω, Plut.

Ἐκφλεγμῶτο, ὦ, (ἐκ, φλέγμα) to change, turn into phlegm, Hipp.

Ἐκφλέγω, f. -ξω, (ἐκ, φλέγω) to set on fire: metaph., to inflame, stir up, ἦν πῶλον, Ar. Pac. 608.

Ἐκφλίβω, Ion. for ἐκθλίβω, Hipp.

Ἐκφρογίζω, = ἐκφλέγω.

Ἐκφρολογώ, = ἐκφλέγω: pass., to elaze up, Arist. Mir. Hence

Ἐκφρολογίσις, εως, ἡ, a setting on fire, conflagration, Diod.

Ἐκφύαρέω, ὦ, (ἐκ, φλυαρέω) to vent as nonsense, jeer, hiss off.

Ἐκφύαρίω, f. -ξω, (ἐκ, φλέγω) = foreg., Plut.

Ἐκφύλω, ἐκφλυνάω, = ἐκφλύω.

Ἐκφύσσω, transit. to spirt, shoot, squeeze out: metaph., ἐκφλ. γόνυ, to give vent to a groan, Ar. Rh.

Ἐκφύω, (ἐκ, φλύω) to burst, rush, stream forth, [v]

Ἐκφύω, ὦ, (ἐκ, φοβέω) to frighten out or away, affright, Aesch. Pers. 606: τινά τι, to fright one with a thing, Thuc. 6, 11. Pass., to be afraid, to fear, c. acc., Soph. El. 276; also with ὥς, Ib. 1426.

Ἐκφύβηθρον, ον, τό, a bugbear.

Ἐκφύβησις, εως, ἡ, (ἐκφοβέω) a 'frightening': alarm.

Ἐκφύβος, ον, (ἐκ, φόβος) affrighted, full of alarm, Arist. Physiogn. = N. T.

Ἐκφύρνω, Att. -ττω, fut. -ξω, strengthd. for φοίνισσω, to make red or bloody, Eur. Phoen. 42.

Ἐκφυσάω, ὦ, Ion. -έω, fut. -ήσω, (ἐκ, φούω) to go out or forth, Hdt. 3, 63, and Eur.: ἐπὶ τι, Hdt. 4, 116.—II. to come out, get known. Hence

Ἐκφυσίτης, εως, ἡ, a becoming known or public, Clem. Al.

Ἐκφορά, ας, ἡ, (ἐκφέρω) a carrying out, esp. of a corpse to burial, Trag., etc., cf. Valek. Hipp. 294.—II. a bringing out, as of meats at a sacrifice, Theopomp. (Com.) Incert. 8, et Meineke ad ejusd. Κατηλ. 4.—2. a blabbing, betrayal, Ἐκφ. λόγῳ, Ar. Thesm. 471.—III. (from pass.) of horses, a

running away, Xen. Eq. 3, 5.—IV. a projection in a building, Vitruv.—V. an expression of the thoughts in words: an expression.

Ἐκφόρεω, ὦ, (ἐκ, φορέω) = ἐκφέρω, to carry out, as a corpse for burial, Od. 22, 451. Mid. to take out with one, Eur. Cycl. 234. Pass. to move forth, Il. 19, 360.—II. in prose, to carry quite out, leave none behind, of earth dug from a trench, Hdt. 2, 150; 7, 23.—III. in pass., to be cast on shore, Hdt. 8, 12. Hence

Ἐκφόρημα, ατος, τό, that which is brought out or forth.

Ἐκφόρησις, εως, ἡ, (ἐκφορέω) a bringing out, Clem. Al.

Ἐκφορίζω, ἡ, ὄν, (ἐκφορά) belonging to pronunciation, τὸ ἐκφ., the power of expressing one's self in words, Plut., v. ἐκφορά, V. Adv. -κῶς.

Ἐκφόρην, ον, τό, (ἐκφέρω) that which is brought forth, fruit, produce, v. ἐκφέρω II. 1: also rent, tithe, ἐκφόρια τοῦ καρποῦ, Hdt. 4, 198, cf. Böckh P. E. 2, 6.

Ἐκφορός, ον, (ἐκ, φέρω) brought, carried out: to be carried out, exportable, Ar. Plut. 1138.—II. made known: to be made known, told, divulged, πρὸς τινα, Eur. Hipp. 295.—III. carried away by passion, violent; ἵππος ἐκφ., a runaway horse, Gal.—IV. ἐκφορότερος, in Aesch. Eum. 910, is yet to be explained: acc. to Schütz, rather weeding them out (cf. φαινοποιῶν in next line); acc. to Müller, rather carrying them out to burial.—V. as subst., οἱ ἐκφοροί, reefing-ropes, elsewh. θρίοι, q. v.

Ἐκφορίζομαι, (ἐκ, φορίζομαι) as mid. = ἀποφορ.—II. as pass., in Soph. Ant. 1036, to be sold, betrayed; metaph. from exported wares.

Ἐκφράζω, f. -άσω, (ἐκ, φράζω) to say out, speak out, declare, tell over, Aesch. P. 950.—II. to describe.

Ἐκφρακτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἐκφράσσω) fit for clearing obstructions: τὰ ἐκφρ. opening medicines.

Ἐκφράσις, εως, ἡ, (ἐκφράζω) an explaining, recounting: description, Dion. H.

Ἐκφράσσω, Att. -ττω, f. -ξω, (ἐκ, φράσσω) to remove obstacles, open, Diosc.

Ἐκφραστικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἐκφράζω) able to explain, describe: τὸ ἐκφρ., the faculty of describing, Diog. L.

Ἐκφρέω, poet. ἐκφέρεω, Ar. Vesp. 125, f. -ήσομαι, also -ήσω, lb. 156, but cf. εἰσφέρεω: (ἐκ, φρέω) to let out, bring out: pass., to go out. (The simple φρέω not used.)

Ἐκφρονέω, ὦ, to be ἐκφρών, act like one, act foolishly, proudly, etc., Dio C.

Ἐκφροντίζω, fut. -ίσω Att. -ίω, (ἐκ, φροντίζω) to think out, invent, Lat. excogitare, Ar. Nub. 695.

Ἐκφροσύνη, ης, ἡ, (ἐκφρών) madness.

Ἐκφρύπτω, (ἐκ, φρύπτω) to roast thoroughly.

Ἐκφρών, ον, gen. ονος, (ἐκ, φρήν) out of one's mind, beside one's self, mad, Hipp.: senseless, stupid, Dem. 426, 23: also frenzied, enthusiastic, of poets, Plat. Ion. 534 B. Adv. -όνως.

Ἐκφύας, ἄδος, ἡ, (ἐκφύω, ἐκφύω) an outgrowth, excrescence, like ἀποφύας, Arist. H. A.

Ἐκφύγναι, = ἐκφύγω, Aesch.

Ἐκφύγε, Ep. for ἐξέφυγε, 3 sing. aor. 2 from ἐκφείγω, Hom.

Ἐκφύγῃ, ἡς, ἡ, an escape.

Ἐκφύγῃ, ἡς, (ἐκ, φύγῃ) unnatural. Adv. -ῶς.

Ἐκφύλασσω, (ἐκ, φυλάσσω) to watch with care, guard securely, Soph. O. C. 285.

Ἐκφυλλίζω, = ἐπιφυλλίζω.

Ἐκφυλλοφόρεω, ὦ, (ἐκ, φύλλον, φέρω) to expel or condemn by leaves used of the Athen. βουλή, which gave their votes written on olive-leaves, Aesch. Chir. 15, 43. Hence

Ἐκφυλλοφορία, ας, ἡ, a sentence passed by means of leaves, cf. πταλισμός.

Ἐκφύλος, ον, (ἐκ, φύλῃ) out of the tribe, hence—II. not of the nation, foreign, Strab. (so it might also be deriv. from φύλον)—III. metaph., strange, unnatural, Plut.; opp. to ἐμφύλος.

Ἐκφύμα, ατος, τό, (ἐκφύω, ἐκφύω) an outgrowth, eruption of pimples Hipp.

Ἐκφύται, inf. aor. 2 of ἐκφύω.

Ἐκφύσις, εως, ἡ, = ἐκφεύγεις.

Ἐκφύρω, strengthd. for φύρω, LXX.

[v] Ἐκφύσσω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (ἐκ, φύσσω) to blow, puff, shoot out, μένος, Aesch. P. 721: and so in Polyb., of elephants sprouting water through their trunks; metaph. ἐκφ. πόλεμον, to blow up a war from a spark, Ar. Pac. 610.—II. to breathe out, βαρύν ὕπνον ἐκφ., i. e. to snore loudly, Theocr. 24, 47.—III. intr. to snort, Lyc.: to burst forth, Arist. Mund. Hence

Ἐκφύσημα, ατος, τό, that which is blown out or up, a pustule: also = sq. [v]

Ἐκφύσησις, εως, ἡ, (ἐκφύσσω) a blowing out or up, a breathing out, emission of the breath, Gal. [v]

Ἐκφύσιος, poet. for ἐκφύσιος.

Ἐκφύσις, εως, ἡ, (ἐκφύω, ἐκφύω) a growing out or forth; growth, increase, Arist. Part. An.—II. that which has grown out, a shoot, sucker, Polyb.; also like ἐκφύας, an excrescence, ulcer, Arist. Probl.

Ἐκφύτεύω, (ἐκ, φυτεύω) to plant out: to graft, εἰς συκὴν, Arist. Probl. to plant land, Philostr.

Ἐκφύω, f. -ύσω, (ἐκ, φύω) to generate from something, to beget, of the male, Soph. O. T. 437; more rarely of the female to bear, Pors. Phoen. 34; to produce, put forth, ἡ γῆ ἐκφ. πάντα, Arist.—II. intr. in perf. ἐκφύοντα, Ep. ἐκφύω, and aor. 2 act. and in mid. ἐκφύομαι, to be produced, to spring up, arise, be born from, c. gen., πατρός, μητρός ἐκφύωναι, Soph.; also in Ep. part. perf., κεφαλὰι τρεῖς ἐνὸς ἀνέχοντες ἐκφύονται, Il. 11, 40: absol., ἀλγῆμα ἐκφύοντος, a born tattler, Soph. Ant. 320. [v in pres.; v in fut., aor. 1 and perf. v. φύω.]

Ἐκφυνέω, ὦ, (ἐκ, φυνέω) to cry out, call by names, pronounce, Philo. Hence

Ἐκφυνήμα, ατος, τό, a thing called out: a sermon, Eccl.; and

Ἐκφύνησις, εως, ἡ, a crying out, pronouncing: an exclamation.—II. the ending of the sermon, Eccl.

Ἐκφωτίζω, strengthd. for φωτίζω, Clem. Al.

Ἐκχάλω, ὦ, fut. -άσω, (ἐκ, χαλῶ) to slack out, let go.—II. intr., to become loose, or slack, Hipp.

Ἐκχαλνίβω, ὦ, f. -ύσω, (ἐκ, χαλνίβω) to unbridle, Plut. Pelop. 33.

Ἐκχαλκεύω, (ἐκ, χαλκεύω) to work from brass, Joseph.

Ἐκχάραδρῶ, ὦ, strengthd. for χάραδρῶ, to scoop out a channel, form a ravine, Polyb.

Ἐκχάρυμβός, strengthd. for χάρυμβός, Pherecrat. Crap. 17.

Ἐκχαννός, ὦ, (ἐκ, χαννός) to puff out or up, make vain and arrogant, ἐκχ. τὸν πολὺν ὄχλον, to win the gaping crowd, Eur. Supp. 412.

Ἐκχέω, poet. collat. form of ἐκχέω, Nic. ap. Ath. 683 E.

Ἐκχέω, f. -χέσω, (ἐκ, χέω) to pour out, οἶνον δειπῶσαι, Il. 3, 296 : to shed, αἷμα, N. T.—2. to empty out, hence to lavish, squander, throw away, ὀλβον, etc., Trag., cf. Plut. 2, 544 C, Valck. Hipp. 626; and so in pass., ἐκκέχυνται φίλοις, Theogn. 110.—3. esp. to let fall from the memory, forget, Valck. Hipp. 1062.—4. to pour forth, spread abroad, γλῶσσαν, Soph. Fr. 668. Ep. aor. mid. 3 sing. ἐκχέσαστο, in act. signif., Od. 22, 3.—II. pass., used by Hom. mostly in plqpf. ἐξέκεχυντο, as also in aor. syncop. ἐξέχυτο or ἐκχύντο, part. ἐκχύνμενος : to be poured out, to stream out or forth, strictly of water, as Il. 21, 300, Od. 19, 504 : metaphor., of men or animals, Il. 16, 259, Od. 8, 515; and in genl., to spread out, spread abroad, Od. 8, 279 : cf. ἐκχύννυμι.—2. later, to give one's self up to any passion, like Lat. *effundi in...*, to be overjoyed, Ar. Vesp. 1469 : ἐκχ. εἰς τινα, εἰς τι, to be given up, devoted to a person or thing, Polyb. : ἐκχ. γέλωτι, to burst out laughing : to be without the unworried, languid, Anth.

Ἐκχίλω, ὦ, (ἐκ, χίλω) to cover all over with grass : γῆ ἐκκεχ., land that bears nothing but grass, Paus.

Ἐκχινεύω, strengthd. for χλευάζω.

Ἐκχλοιοῦμαι, as pass. (ἐκ, χλοῖω) to be, become of a greenish-yellow colour, to grow pale or sallow, Hipp.

Ἐκχολῶ, ὦ, (ἐκ, χολή) to make bilious ; to enrage, LXX.

Ἐκχολόομαι, as pass., (ἐκ, χολόω) to become bilious, to be changed into bile or gall, Gal. : to be wrathful.

Ἐκχονδρίω, (ἐκ, χόνδρος) to make into cartilage, Gal.

Ἐκχορεύω, (ἐκ, χορεύω) to break out of the chorus or dance : in genl. to break or burst out, εἰς τι, Opp.—II. as dep. mid., to drive out of the chorus, Eur. Hel. 381.

Ἐκχρώ, (ἐκ, χρώω) Ion. -χρέω, ἵκο ἀποχρώω, to suffice, be enough for, please, τινί : mostly impers. ἐκχρήσει, Hdt. 3, 137 ἀεχρήσει, 8, 70.

Ἐκχράω, f. -ησω, (ἐκ, χράω) to declare as an oracle, tell out, Soph. O. C. 87.

Ἐκχρέμπτωμαι, (ἐκ, χρέμπτωμαι) aor., to cough up, bring up, Hipp.

Ἐκχρηματίζωμαι, dep., (ἐκ, χρηματίζω) to squeeze money from, levy contributions on, τινά, Thuc. 8, 87.

Ἐκχρώννυμι, f. -χρώσω, (ἐκ, χρώννυμι) to discolour, Theodect. ap. Strab.

Ἐκχυλίζω, (ἐκ, χυλίζω) to squeeze out the juice or liquor, Hipp. : to suck out, τι, Arist. H. A.

Ἐκχυλόομαι, pass. (ἐκ, χυλόω) to be squeezed or sucked out, Galen.

Ἐκχύμα, ατος, τό, (ἐκχέω) that which is poured out : αἷματος ἐκχ., blood-shed, Or. Sib.

Ἐκχύμενος, part. of syncop. aor. pass. of ἐκχέω, Od. [v]

Ἐκχύμιζω=ἐκχυλίζω, Arist. H. A.

Ἐκχύμωμαι, (ἐκ, χυμώω) as pass. shed juice or liquor : esp. of the small arteries, to shed the blood and leave it extravasated just under the skin, Hipp. Hence

Ἐκχύμωμα, ατος, τό, and ἐκχύμωσις, εως, ἡ, a bursting of a small blood-vessel, extravasation of blood, Hipp. [v]

Ἐκχύνω, collat. form of ἐκχέω, LXX.

Ἐκχύσις, εως, ἡ, (ἐκχέω) a pouring out, shedding, spilling, Arist. Meteor.

Ἐκχύτης, ον, ὁ, (ἐκχέω) one who pours out, a spendthrift, Luc. [v]

Ἐκχύντι, 3 sing. aor. sync. pass. of ἐκχέω for ἐξέχυντι. Od.

Ἐκχύντος, ον, (ἐκχέω) poured out or forth, shed, Anth. : hence immoderate, unrestrained, Lat. *effusus*, e. g. γέλως.—II. τὸ ἐκχύντο, a sort of liquid food, Anth. πῶσι αἱ ἐκχύντο.

Ἐκχύνωσις, (ἐκ, χυνεύω) to melt down, coin anew, Dio C.

Ἐκχώννυμι, f. -χώσω, (ἐκ, χώννυμι) to raise by heaping up soil, Hdt. 2, 137, 138 : to earth up, silt up, of a river, Hdt. 2, 11.

Ἐκχωρέω, ὦ, (ἐκ, χωρέω) to go out and away, depart, ἐκ τόπου, Hdt., etc. : to emigrate, Id. 1, 56 : in genl., to leave a country, Hecataea. p. 54.—2. to slip out of, ἀσπράγαλος ἐξ. ἐξ ἄρθρων, Hdt. 3, 129; hence to be dislocated.—3. to give way, Dem. 1029, 17 : c. dat., to give place, yield to, Soph. Aj. 676 : ἐκχ. τινί τινος, to give up a thing to another, Hipp., later also τινί τι, Diog. L. Hence

Ἐκχώρησις, εως, ἡ, a departing.

Ἐκψημα, ατος, τό, (ἐκ, ψήω) that which is rubbed off, a particle, Clem. Al.

Ἐκψύχω, f. -ζω, (ἐκ, ψύχω) to give up the ghost, expire, Hipp. [v]

Ἐκω, barbarism for ἐχω, in Ar Thesm. 1197.

ἘΚΩΝ, ἐκούσα, ἐκόν, willing, willingly, of free will, with good will, Hom., etc.—II. knowingly and purposely, of design, actively, Od.—III in Hdt., and Att., the pleonast. phrase ἐκόν εἶναι, is freq., as far as depends on my will, as far as concerns me, usu. c. negat., as Hdt. 7, 104, etc., v. Herm. Vig. App. III. : but also affirm., as Hdt. 7, 164, and Xen. (Akin to ἐκνητι).

Ἐλάα, ας, ἡ, Att., and Ἐλαία, ης, Ion. for Ἐλαία. [λᾶ Att., λᾶ Ion., cf. Ar. Ach. 550, Pac. 582, Av. 617, etc., Dobree Ar. Plut. 586, with ref. to Eur. Erechth. 46, Meineke Alex. Incert. 1.]

Ἐλάαν, Ep. inf. from ἔλαω, ἐλαύνω, for ἔλᾶν, Hom.

Ἐλάδιον, ον, τό, dim. from ἔλαα, a young olive-tree, Alciph. —II. dim. from ἔλαιον, a little oil, Arched. ap. Ath. 292 F. [α]

ἘΛΑΙΑ, ας, ἡ, Att. ἔλαα, the olive-tree, Hom., esp. in Od. : sacred to Minerva, who is said to have planted the first at Colonus, Soph. O. C. 701, sq., cf. μορία ; or (acc. to others) in the Acropolis of Athens, cf. μόριος ; and we have it called ἱερὴ ἔλαϊα as early as Od. 13, 372. Its epithets are χρυσέα and ξανθή, Pind. O. 11, 13, Aesch. Pers. 617 (Virgil's *flava oliva*), but most freq. γλαυκή, v. γλαυκός. Cf. κότινος. Proverb., φέρεσθαι ἐκτὸς τῶν ἐλαῶν, to run beyond the olives, which stood at the end of the Athen. race-course, i. e. to go too far, Ar. Ran. 995, ubi v. Schol.—II. the fruit of the olive-tree, an olive, Ar. Ach. 550.—Acc. to Gramm. ἔλαα was the proper form in this sense, ἔλαϊα in the first.—III. as pr. n. τὸ ὄρος τῶν ἐλαῶν, the Mount of Olives, an eminence a short distance east of Jerusalem, N. T.

Ἐλαία, ας, ἡ, Elaea, a city of Aeolis not far from Caicus, Strab., Polyb.—2. a city and harbour of Bithynia, Paus.

Ἐλαιαγιάβαλος, ον, ὁ, and Ἐλαιαγιάβαλος, Heliogabalus, a Roman emperor, Hdn.

Ἐλαιαγνος or ἐλάγνος, ον, ὁ, a Boeotian marsh-plant, perh. the *vitis agnus castus*, Theophr.

Ἐλαιέις, εσσα, εν, (ἐλαία) of the olive-tree.—II. of the olive, oily, Soph. Fr. 405.—[v]

Ἐλαιῦκον, ης, ἡ, (ἐλαιον, ἄκονη)

a whetstone used with oil, Lat. *cus aquaria*, opp. to *cus aquaria*.

Ἐλαιολογέω=ἐλαιολογέω, LXX

Ἐλαῖα, ἄδος, ἡ=ἐλαία II.

Ἐλαιαίτις, ἰός, ἡ, Elaeatis, a region of Thesprotia, Thuc. 1, 46.

Ἐλαῖον, (ἐλαία) to cultivate olives Ar. Fr. 167.—II. intr. to be olive-green

Ἐλαιήεις, εσσα, εν, Ion. for ἔλααι αέις.

Ἐλαιηρός, ἄ, ὄν, (ἐλαιον) oily oiled, Hipp. : glutinous, epith. of bees, Pind. Fr. 88.

Ἐλαῖκος, ἡ, ὄν, (ἐλαία) of an olive, like an olive. Adv. -κάς, Epict.

Ἐλαῖνεος, α, ον=σα, Od. 9, 320, 394.

Ἐλαῖνός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἐλαία) of the olive tree, of olive-wood, Hom., esp. Od.

Ἐλαιοβιβάτης, ἐς, (ἐλαιον, βάπτω, dipped in oil.

Ἐλαιοβράχης, ἐς, Paul. Aeg. : and βρεχέις, ἐς, Gal.=sq.

Ἐλαιόβροχος, ον, (ἐλαιον, βρέχω) Athl., wet with oil, soaked in oil.

Ἐλαιόδεντος, ον, (ἐλαιον, δένω)=foreg.

Ἐλαιοδόκος, ον, also ἐλαιοδόχος, ον, (ἐλαον, δέχομαι) holding oil,

Ἐλαιοειδής, ἐς=ἐλαιοειδής, Att.-tae.

Ἐλαιόεσιον, ον, τό, (ἐλαιον, θεσις) the oiling-room at the baths, Vitruv.

Ἐλαιόθηλος, ον, (ἐλαία, τέθηλα) feeding olives, Epigr. ap. Welcker Syll 49, 6.

Ἐλαιόθρεπτος, ον, (ἐλαιον, τρέφω) oil-fed.

Ἐλαιοκάπηλος, ον, ὁ, (ἐλαιον, κάπηλος) an oil-man, Liban. [α]

Ἐλαιοκομέω, ὦ, to rear or cultivate olives, and

Ἐλαιοκομία, ας, ἡ, the cultivation of olives, and

Ἐλαιοκομικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to ἐλαιοκομία, from

Ἐλαιόκομος, ον, (ἐλαία, κομέω) rearing olives : an olive cultivator.

Ἐλαιοκονία, ας, ἡ, (ἐλαία, κονία), a powder made from olives, Lat. *malva*.

Ἐλαιολογέω, ὦ, to pick olives LXX. : from

Ἐλαιολόγος, ον, (ἐλαία, λέγω) an olive gatherer, Ar. Vesp. 712.

Ἐλαιόμελι, ιτος, τό, (ἐλαία, μέλι) a sweet gum that oozes from the olive-tree, Diosc.

Ἐλαιομετρέω, ὦ, (ἐλαιον, μετρέω) to measure out oil, τινά, to another, Inscr.

Ἐλαιον, ον, τό, (ἐλαία) olive-oil, tree-oil, oil : in Hom. mostly appointing oil, used after the bath, (and usu. scented, hence εὐώδες, Od. 2, 339, ῥόδον, Il. 23, 186), or before and after gymnastic exercises, esp. wrestling, hence ἐλαῖον ὄζειν, prov. of those who exercise much.—II. any oily substance ; ἔλ. ὄος, hog's lard, Hipp. : ἔλ. ἀπὸ γάλακτος, butter, Hec. cat. p. 62.—III. at Athens, the oil-market, cf. ἔλρον, ἱχθός.

Ἐλάϊον, ον, τό, Mount Elaius, a mountain of Arcadia, Paus.

Ἐλαιοπίνης, ἐς, (ἐλαιον, πίνω) stained with, and so soaked in oil, Hipp.

Ἐλαιοποιία, ας, ἡ, (ἐλαιον, ποιέω) the making of oil.

Ἐλαιόπρωρος, ον, (ἐλαία, πρῶρα) having the upper part like an olive, Arist. Phys. Ausc.

Ἐλαιοπωλείον, ον, ὁ, (ἐλαιον, πωλέω) an oil-shop.

Ἐλαιοπώλης, ον, ὁ, (ἐλαιον, πωλέω) an oil-man, oil-merchant, Dem. 784, 18.

Ἐλαιοπώλιον, ον τό=ἐλαιεπωλείον.

Ἐλαιος, ον, ὁ=κότινος, the wild

gave. Lat. *oleaster*, Soph. Tr. 1137.—
II. *ἐλαῖος*, ὁ a Rhod. word=φάρμα-
κευς.

†*Ελαῖος*, οὗ, ὁ, *Elaeus*, a place in
Aetolia, near Calydon, Polyb. 4, 65,
6—2, oxyt. *Ἐλαῖος*, a place in Messe-
nia, Rhian. ap. Paus. 4, 1, 6.

Ἐλαῖοσπονδία, οὗ, τῆ, (*ἐλαῖον*,
σπένδω) sub. *ιερά*, drink-offerings of
oil, cf. *οἰνῶσπονδία*, *υδρόσπονδία*.

Ἐλαστριβέιον, οὗ, τῶ, (*ἐλαῖον*,
τρίβω) an olive-press, oil-mill.

Ἐλαστορόπιον, οὗ, τό, (*ἐλαῖον*, *τρέ-
πω*)=foreg., Geop.

Ἐλαστορύγητος, οὗ, ὁ, (*ἐλαῖον*,
τρύγαια) the olive-gathering.

Ἐλαστόρυγον, οὗ, τῶ, (*ἐλαῖον*, *τρός*)
the lees of oil, elsewh. *ὑπόρρη*, *αμύρα*.

Ἐλαστοργεῖον, οὗ, τό, a place for
making oil, oil-press, oil-mill, Diog. L.:
from

Ἐλαστοργία, ας, ἡ, (*ἐλαῖον*, **εργω*)
the making of oil.

Ἐλαστοργίον, οὗ, τό,=ἐλαστοργεῖ-
ον, Arist. Pol.

†*Ελαῖος*, οὐντος, ὁ, *Elaeus*, a city in
the Thracian Chersonese, Hdt. 6,
140, etc.: later wr. *Ἐλεούς*, Qu. Sm.
—2. a city of Epirus.

†*Ελαῖοῦσσα*, ας, ἡ, *Elaeussa*, a city of
Cilicia, Strab.—2. an island near
Rhodes, Strab.—3. an island near Co-
cytus.—In Opp. also wr. *Ἐλεούσα*.

†*Ελαῖοφιλόφαγος*, οὗ, (*ἐλαία*, *όίλος*,
φαγεῖν) fond of eating olives, Epich.
ap. Ath. 64 F. [ῶα]

Ἐλαῖοφόρος, οὗ, (*ἐλαία*, *φέρω*) olive-
bearing, Eur. H. F. 1178: *χώρα ἐλ.*,
land fit for olives, Theophr.

Ἐλαῖοφύης, ἐς, (*ἐλαία*, *φύω*) olive-
planted, πάγος, Eur. Ion 1480.

Ἐλαῖοφυλόφαγος, οὗ, (*ἐλαία*,
φύλλον, *φαγεῖν*) eating olive-leaves, of
birds, prob. l. in Epich. p. 102.

Ἐλαῖοφύτεία, ας, ἡ, a planting of
olives: from

Ἐλαῖοφύτος, οὗ, (*ἐλαία*, *φύω*) olive-
planted, Aesch. Pers. 884: *ἐλ. δένδ-
εσι*, set with olive-trees, Strab.:
τό *ἐλ.* an olive-yard, Lat. *olivetum*,
Plut.

Ἐλαῖοχρηστία, ας, ἡ, (*ἐλαῖον*, *χρῖω*)
an anointing with oil, Bud. in Diog.
L. 5, 71, where the MSS. *ἐλαῖοχρηστία*,
the use of oil.

Ἐλαῖοχροος, οὗ, contr. *-χροος*, οὖν,
(*ἐλαία*, *χρῶς*) olive-coloured.

Ἐλαῖοχρτέω, ὡ, (*ἐλαῖον*, *χέω*) to
anoint with oil.

Ἐλαῖω, ὦ, (*ἐλαῖον*) to anoint with
oil, to oil, Soph. Fr. 556.—II. (*ἐλαία*)
to gather olives.

Ἐλαῖς, ἰδος, ἡ, an olive-tree: Att.
plur. *ἐλῆδες*, Ar. Ach. 998.

†*Ελαῖς*, ἰδος, ἡ, *Elais*, a city of
Phoenicia, Dion. P.

†*Ελαῖστής*, οὗ, ὁ, (*ἐλαῖω*) an olive-
gatherer.

†*Ελατῆς*, οὗ, ὁ, and *Ἐλαττικός*, ἡ,
ὄν, of or belonging to *Elaea*, *Elaitic*,
Strab.: *οἱ Ἐλ.*, the inhab. of *Elaea*.

†*Ελατῆς*, ἰδος, ἡ, sub. γῆ, the *Ελαῖ-
tic* territory, Strab.

Ἐλαῖωδης, ἐς, (*ἐλαία*, *εἶδος*) like
an olive: oily, slippery, Arist. H. A.:
olive-green, Diosc.

Ἐλαῖων, ὄνος, ὁ, (*ἐλαία*) an olive-
yard, Lat. *olivetum*, LXX.

Ἐλαῖωτήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, (*ἐλαῖω*)=ἐλα-
στής.

Ἐλαῖωτος, ἡ, ὄν, (*ἐλαῖω*) oiled.

†*Ελαῖαῖος*, οὗ, and *Ἐλαῖμται*, ὄν,
οἱ, the *Ελαμαῖοι* or *Elamitae*, inhab.
of *Elamais*, a province of southern Me-
dia, between Mt. Orontes and the
Eulaeus, Joseph., N. T.

Ἐλανδρος, οὗ, (*ἐλεῖν*, *ἀνήρ*) man-
slaying, destroyer of men, epith. of Hel-

en, *ἐλένας*, *Ελανδρος*, *ἐλέπολις*,
Aesch. Ag. 689.

Ἐλανη, ἦς, ἡ, also *ἐλένη*, a torch,
Ath. v. *ἐλν*.

†*Ελαπρός*, ὄν, barbarism for *ελαφ-
ρός*, Ar. Thesin. 1180.

†*Ελαρα*, ας, ἡ, *Elara*, the mother
of Tityus, Af. Rh. 1, 762.

†*Ελαρίον*, οὗ, τό, *Elarium*, a cave in
Euboea, Strab.

Ἐλᾶσα, ας, ε, etc., poet. for *ἤλασα*,
aor. 1 of *ἐλαῖνω*, Hom.: *ἐλᾶσασκε*,
poet. for *ἤλασε*, Il. 2, 199; *ἐλᾶσαιτο*,
for *ἐλᾶσθαι*, 3 plur. opt. aor. 1 mid.,
Il. 10, 537.

Ἐλασαῦς, ᾱ, ὁ, an unknown bird, Ar.
Av. 886.

Ἐλᾶσειω, Desiderat. from *ἐλαῖνω*,
to wish to drive, ride, march, etc., Luc.

Ἐλᾶσις, ας, ἡ,=ἐλᾶσις: riding,
Xen.: a march, Joseph.

†*Ελαῖόβροντος*, οὗ, (*ἐλαῖνω*, *βρον-
τῇ*) thunder-hurling, Pind. Fr. 108.—
II. hurled like thunder, *ἐπη ἐλ.*, Ar. Eq.
626.

Ἐλᾶσιος, α, οὗ, (*ἐλαῖνω*) driving
away: *οἱ ἐλ.*, those who avert the epi-
lepsy, Plut. [ᾱ]

Ἐλᾶσιππος, οὗ, (*ἐλαῖνω*, *ἵππος*)
horse-driving or riding, Pind.: elsewh.
ἱππελάτης. [ᾱ] Hence

†*Ελαῖσιππος*, οὗ, ὁ, *Elasippus*, a
mythic King of Atlantis, Plat. Criti.
114 C.

Ἐλᾶσις, εως, ἡ, (*ἐλαῖνω*) a driving.
—I. a driving away, banishing, Thuc. 1,
139.—2. sub. στρατῶν, ἵππων, νεώς,
etc., a march, expedition, Hdt. 4, 1, etc.;
ἐλαῖον ποιεῖσθαι, Id. 7, 37; riding,
Xen. Eq. 9, 6; rowing, etc.

Ἐλασμα, ατος, τό, (*ἐλαῖνω*) metal
beaten out with a hammer, a metal plate,
Diosc.—II.=foreg.

Ἐλασμαῖον, οὗ, τό, dim. from fo-
reg., Diosc.

Ἐλασμός, οὗ, ὁ,=ελασμα I,
Diosc.—II.=ελασις.

†*Ελασός*, οὗ, ὁ, *Elasus*, a Trojan,
Il. 16, 696.

Ἐλασσα, poet. for *ελασα*, *ἤλασα*,
aor. 1 of *ἐλαῖνω*, Hom.

†*Ελασσών*, adv. v. sub *ἐλάσσων*.

Ἐλασσώ, ὦ, Att. -ττώ, ὦ, (*ἐλάσ-
σων*) to make less, smaller, worse: to
lessen, diminish, damage, τι, Isocr. 162
C: to detract from, τινός, Thuc. 3, 42.
Pass. to become smaller, diminish, Thuc.
2, 62, etc.: to come short, have too lit-
tle, to suffer loss, be behindhand in a thing,
τι, Thuc. 4, 59: to be less than, inferior to,
c. gen. pers., Dem. 226, 13; inf. mid.
to prove inferior, Hdt. 6, 11. Cf. *ἐσώσω*.

Ἐλάσσωμα, ατος, τό, Att. -ττωμα,
a being made less, loss, defeat, Polyb.:
a defect, fault, Dion. H.

Ἐλάσσων, neut. *ελασσον*, gen.
ονος, Att. ττων, οὗ, smaller, less, fewer,
worse, Il.; esp. in war; hence *ἐλα-
σσον* εἶναι, to have the worse, Hdt. 9,
102: c. gen. pers., worse, inferior,
Thuc., etc.: *ἐλ. πλῆθος*, the smaller
number, Thuc. 1, 49: *πρὸς ἐλάσσονος
ποιεῖσθαι*, to consider of less account,
Hdt. 5, 6: *οἱ ἐλ.* the weaker sort, Isocr.
17 C. Adv. -όνως, for which *ελασ-
σον*, is very freq. It was from this
signif. used as Compar. of μικρός.
Superl. *ἐλάχιστος*: the orig. Posit.
ἐλαγίς, is found only in old Ep.

Ἐλαστής, οὗ, ὁ,=ελατήρ.

Ἐλαστός, worse form for *ελατός*,
q. v.

Ἐλαστρέω, Ep. and Ion. for *ἐλαῖ-
νω*, *ζεύγεα ἐλάστρεον*, they drove the
teams, Il. 18, 543; *ἀμαξίτον*, Theogn.
599: to drive or row a ship, Hdt. 2
158.

Ἐλάσω, fut. of *ἐλαῖνω*. [ᾱ]

†*Ἐλᾶτεια*, ας, ἡ, *Elätea* a city of
Phocis on the Cephissus; its ruins
are at *Elephita*, Hdt. 8, 33.—2. a city
of Epirus, on the Cocytus, now *proh.
Luro*, Dem. 84, 23, also wr. *Ἐλατίε*,
and *Ἐλᾶτρεία*.

†*Ελατρεία*, ας, ἡ, fem. of *ελατήρ*, a
driver, ἵππων *ἐλ.*, epith. of Diana, Pind.
Fr. 59.

Ἐλατέον, verb. adj. of *ἐλαῖνω*, in
transit. one must ride, Xen. Hipparch
2, 7.

Ἐλάτῃ, ἦς, ἡ, the vine, Hom.: at
terwds. distinguished as *ἐ. ἄρρην*, the
pine, Lat. *pinus abies*: *ἐ. θήλεια*, the
fir, Lat. *pinus picea*, Linn.—II. an oar,
as being used made of pine wood, Od.
12, 172, Il. 7, 5; later also the whole
ship, Eur. Phoen. 208.—III. the young
bud of the palm, elsewh. *σπάθη*, Diosc.
[ᾱ] (Perh. from *ἐλαῖνω*, from its high
straight growth.)

Ἐλάτῃς, ἰδος, ἡ, like the pine, Nic.

Ἐλάτῃρ, ἦρος, ὁ, (*ἐλαῖνω*) a drive-
r, esp. of horses, a charioteer, Il. 4,
145, etc.; also with ἵππων, etc.,
Aesch. Pers. 32: *ἐλ. βροντῆς*, the
hurler of thunder, Pind. O. 4, 1; *ἐλ.
ἄλωρ*, the striker of the lyre, Anth.—
II. one that drives away, expels, Call.
Jov. 3. Also *ἐλάτῃς*.—III. a sort of
bread, flat cake, Ar. Eq. 1183, v. Suid.
in voc. Hence

Ἐλατήριος, α, οὗ, driving, driving
away, c. gen. καθαρμοῦ ὑπὸν *ἐλ.*,
Aesch. Co. 968: τό *ελατήριον*, with
or without *φάρμακον*, an opening me-
dicine, Hipp.

Ἐλάτῃς, οὗ, ὁ,=ελατήρ, Eur. Phä.
45.

†*Ελατίδης*, οὗ, ὁ, son of *Elatus*, Ap.
Rh. 1, 41, in Pind. *Ελατίδης*, P. 3
55.

Ἐλατικός, ἡ, ὄν, (*ἐλαῖνω*) of or
longing to driving.

Ἐλάτινος, ἡ, οὗ, (*ἐλάτῃ*) of the pine
or fir, Eur. Bacch. 1070: of pine or fir
wood, *πλάτῃ*, Anaxil. Neott. 1, 17:
Hom. uses *εἰλ.*—II. of the palm-bud,
e. g. *ἐλαῖον* Diosc., cf. *ἐλάτῃ* 111. [ᾱ]

†*Ελατινίδης*, οὗ, Ep. αο, ὁ, son of
Elatus, i. e. Ischys, H. Hom. Ar. 210,
(prop. patr. from *Ἐλατίων*, son of
Elatus, and so grandson of *El*, but
formed acc. to analogy of *Ἵππεριονί-
δης*, q. v.)

Ἐλάτῳς, ἡ, ὄν, verb. adj. from *ἐλ-
ᾶνω*, driven or beaten out, esp. like
metal hammered, beaten, forged, Arist.
Meteor.: on the *ἐλ. χαλκός*, v. Müll-
ler, Archäol. d. Kunst, § 306, 4.

†*Ελατός*, οὗ, ὁ, *Elätus*, a centaur,
Apollod.—2. son of Arcas, founder of
the Phocian Elatea, Apollod. 3, 9, 1
Paus.—3. an ally of the Trojans from
Pedasus, Il. 6, 33.—4. one of the sui-
tors of Penelope.—5. Spartan p. n.
Plut. Lyc. 7.

Ἐλᾶτρεία, v. *Ἐλᾶτεια*.

Ἐλατρεῖς, εως, ὁ, thrice-forged iron,
v. *ἐλαῖνω* III. l.

†*Ελατρεῖς*, εως poet. ἦρος, ὁ, *Ela-
treus*, a noble Phaeacian, Od. 8, 111.

Ἐλαττον, Att. neut. for *ελασσον*,
usu. as adv., less.

Ἐλαττονικῶς, adv. (*ελαττων*) few
er times, less often, Plat. Theaet. 148
A; opp. to *μειζονίκως*, *πλεονακῶς*.

Ἐλαττονέω,=ελασσώ, LXX.

Ἐλαττονότης, ἦρος, ἡ, a being
smaller or less, lambl.; opp. to *μειζο-
νότης*: from

Ἐλάττων, οὗ, Att. for *ἐλάσσων*
so also *ἐλάττω*, *ἐλάττωμα*.

Ἐλάττωσις, εως, ἡ, (*ἐλαττώω*) a
making smaller or less, lessening, Det.
Plat. 412 B: loss, defeat, Polyb. 10
fault, defect, Plat. Hence

ἑλκαστωτικός, ἡ, ὄν, *inclined to les sen*, ὅ, ἵο γενε way, not insisting on his full rights, Arist. Eth. N.

ΕΛΛΑΥΝΩ, fut. ἑλάσω: Ep. ἑλάσω, aor. 1 act. ἑλάσα, poet. ἑλάσα, ἑλάσσα, pass. ἡλάθην, less good ἡλάσθην: perf. ἡλάκα, pass. ἡλάκαμαι. The pres. ἑλάω is very rare, as in Eur. Phaei. 5: but ἑλῶ, inf. ἑλῶν, is the fut. in Att. prose: this Att. fut. is found resolved ἑλῶω, as early as Od. 7, 319. [ῶ always.]

Rad. signif.: *To drive, drive on, set in motion*, more in bodily than in mental relations, esp. of driving flocks, Hom., who also uses aor. mid. ἡλάσασθην, in act. signif. Il. 10, 537; 11, 682.—1. very freq. of horses, chariots, ships, ἵππους, ἄμα, νῆα, or ναῦν ἑλᾶν, Il. 23, 334, Od. 12, 47, 109, etc.: so also, ἑλᾶντες δρόμους, *to run a course*, Ar. Nub. 28. This usage became so common that—2. the acc. was omitted, as with ἄγω, etc., and the verb took the seeming intrans. signif., *to ride, drive, sail, row*: very freq. from Hom. downwds., e. g. μᾶστιζεν δ' ἑλᾶν, (sub. ἵππους) he whipped them *to go on*, Il. 5, 366, etc.: βῆ δ' ἑλᾶν ἐπὶ κύματα, he went on *to drive over the waves*, Il. 13, 27: διὰ νύκτα ἑλᾶν, *to travel the night through*, Od. 15, 50: often with the direction or aim of the journey added with εἰς... or πρὸς... So also of sea-voyages, μάλα σφοδρῶς ἑλᾶν, (ναῦν) *to sail very quickly*, Od. 12, 124; παρὲς τὴν νῆσον ἑλάνειν, *to pass the island*, Od. 12, 176: hence ἑλάνοντες, *the rowers*, Od. 13, 22: these usages are freq. also in Att. In this signif. it sometimes took a new acc., ἑλάνην ἑλάνειν, *to sail on a calm sea*, Od. 4, 319: so too in Eur. El. 31, πόντον ἐλάταις ἑλάνειν, *to urge the main with oars*, Lat. pontum impis impellere, Il. 7, 6.—3. *to drive way, carry off*, like ἀπελάανω, Lat. bigere, in Hom. always of stolen cattle, βοῦς, Od. 12, 353, ἵππους, Il. 5, 36: also in mid., c. act. signif. Od. 6, 637: in Att. μίσσος, μίσμα, ἄγος ἑλάνειν, ἀνῆλαταις, Aesch. Cho. 37, Eum. 283, Thuc. 1, 126, etc.: λ. λροτῆς, Ar. Ach. 1188, etc.—4. *to drive into narrow compass, press in*, bat., press, Il. 13, 315, Od. 5, 290: hence freq. in Att., *to hunt down, harass, vex, trouble, πόλιν*, etc., Soph. T. 28, etc.: *to attack, affront, insult*, esp. in Dem.—5. *βινεῖν*, like at. agitare, subagitare, Ar. Eccl. 39, 6, in pass., ἑλάνεσθαι τὴν ψυχὴν, *ν γνῶμην*, *to be driven*, i. e. *to be misled, beside one's self*.—7. really intrans., expressions like ἐς τοσοῦτον ἑλᾶν, *they drove it so far*, Hdt. 5, 50; here πράγμα, must be supplied: κόρον τινὸς ἑλάνειν, *to push it to disgust*, ensued, Tyrt. 2, 10, cf. 2: *once to push on*, go on, ἐγγὺς μανίας, Il.; πρόσω ἑλ. τινός, *to go far in a ng. Xen.* But in Od. 5, 290, ἐπὶ νῆα ὄντων ἑλᾶν κακότητος, I can yet *to hunt him about* even till misery satiates me, belongs to the nsc. signif. v. supr. 4, cf. Herm. us. 3, 298.—II. *to strike* (as the it way of driving), *to cut, push, and by cut or thrust*, Il. 2, 199; 5, etc.: c. dupl. acc. τινὰ ὤμων ἑλάνειν, *to hit, wound him on the shoulder*, Il. 5, 80: οὐλὴν με σὺς ἤλασε, *I gave me this scar*, Od. 21, 219: *the of the beating of the waves*, Od.; *να ἤλασε μετώπῳ*, *he struck earth h his forehead*, of a falling man, 22, 94.—2. *to cut off*, Il. 13, 614,

but this rare.—3. *to thrust, drive through*, διαπρὸν χαλκὸν ἑλάσσε, Od.; δόρυ διὰ στήθεσιν ἑλάσσε, Il. 5, 57, cf. 20, 269; and in pass., *to go through*, Il. 4, 135, etc. Hom. uses only plqpt. pass. ἡλῆλατο, ἑλῆλατο.—III. in various metaph. signis.—1. *to beat out metal*, because it is (so to say) driven out on all sides, hence ἑλπίδα ἑλάνειν, *to make a shield of beaten metal*, Il. 12, 296; so too πτύχας, *to beat out plates of metal*, Il. 20, 270: later also χαλκὸν ἑλ. *to beat out metal*.—2. *to draw out, set in a certain direction*, in line, τάθρον, ἔρκος, σταυρούς, *to draw a breastwork, trench*, etc., Il. 7, 450; 18, 564, Od. 14, 11, and so freq. in Hdt., e. g. τεῖχος ἐς τὸν ποταμὸν τοὺς ἀγκῶνας, *the wall has its angles carried down to the river*, Hdt. 1, 180: so too, ὄμῳν ἑλ. *to work one's way down a ridge or swathe in reaping or mowing*, Il. 11, 68, αὐλάκα, Hes. Op. 441: ὄργον ἀμπελίδος, *to draw a line of vines*, i. e. *plant them in line*, Ar. Ach. 995: hence in genl. *to plant, produce*, and so metaph. ἑλᾶ τέσσαρας ἀρετὰς αἰών, Pind. N. 3, 129.—3. *to prolong ἑλάνειν*, *to prolong, keep up the brawl*, Il. 1, 575.

ἑλάφειος, ὄν, (ἐλάφος) *of, belonging to deer*, ἑλ. κρέα, venison, Xen. An. 1, 5, 2.—2. *deer-like*, and so cowardly.

ἑλάφηβολία ας, ἡ, (ἐλαφῆβόλος) *a shooting or hunting of deer*, Soph. Aj. 178.

ἑλάφηβόλια, ὡν, τά, (ἐλαφῆβόλος) sub. lepra, *a festival of Diana*, Plut. Hence

ἑλάφηβολίον, ὥνος, ὁ, the ninth month of the Attic year, in which the Elaphobolia were held (at Elis ἑλάφιος), answering to the last half of March and first of April.

ἑλάφβόλος, ὄν, (ἐλάφος, βάλλω) *hitting or shooting deer, a deer-hunter*, in genl., *a hunter*, Il. 18, 319.

ἑλάφινος, ὄν, ὁ, *a young deer, fawn*.

ἑλάφινον, ὄν, ἡ, (prob. dim. from ἐλάφος, my little deer) *Elaphium*, fem. pr. n., Ar. Thesm. 1172.

ἑλάφιος, ὄν, = ἐλάφειος, v. also ἐλαφῆβόλιον.

ἑλάφοβόσκον, ὄν, τό, (ἐλάφος, βόσκειν) *a plant, eaten by deer*, as an antidote against the bite of snakes, Lat. sium sisarum, Diosc.

ἑλάφογενής, ἐς, (ἐλάφος, γένω) *born from a deer*.

ἑλάφοειδής, ἐς, (ἐλάφος, εἶδος) *deer-like*, Strab.

ἑλάφοκράντος, ὄν, (ἐλάφος, κράνον) *deer-headed*, Id.

ἑλάφοκτόνος, ὄν, (ἐλάφος, κτείνω) *deer-killing*, Eur. I. T. 1113.

ἑΛΛΑΦΟΣ, ὄν, ὁ, and ἡ, *a deer*, whether male, *a hart or stag*, or female, *a hind*, Hom.: κραδίην ἐλάφου ἔχω, *having a deer's*, i. e. *a coward's heart*, Il. 1, 225. As gener. term, the Att. always use it in fem., as Eur. Hipp. 218, and oft. in Xen. (Akin to ἐλάφρος, and to Lat. lepus leporis, Pott. Etym. Forsch. 1, 233: prob. also to Germ. laufen, our leap.)

†ἑλάφος, ὄν, ὁ, *Elaphus*, a river of Arcadia, Paus.

ἑλάφοστονός, ἡς, ἡ, (ἐλάφος, στεύω) *deer-hunting*, Anth.: only poet.

ἑλαφρία, ας, ἡ, (ἐλαφρός) *lightness*: and so *thoughtlessness*, Lat. levitas.—II. *a lightening, alleviation*, Aretae.—III. *littleness*.

ἑλαφρίων, (ἐλαφρός) *to lighten, make light*, Plut.: *to alleviate*, Synes.—II. intr. *to be light and nimble*, Eur. Meleag. 4.

ἑλαφρύγιος, ὄν, (ἐλαφρός, γῆα γῆ) *of light soil*, Geop.

ἑλαφρόνους, ὄν, (ἐλαφρός, νοῦς) *light-minded, thoughtless*, Pseudo-Phoc.

ἑλαφρόπους, ὁ, ἡ, πονν, τέ ζων ποδός, (ἐλαφρός, πόνος) *light-footed*, Poet. ap. Dion. Comp.

ἑΛΑΦΡΟΣ, ἄ, ὄν, and in Pind. N. 5, 38 ὄν, ἄν, *light in weight*, l. 12, 450, and Att. 7, hence *light*, not *burdened* some or troublous, trifling, ἐλαφρότερος γίνεται πόλεμος Τρώεσσι, Il. 22, 287: οὐκ ἐν ἐλαφρῷ ποιείσθαι τι, *not to make light of a thing*, to be distressed by it, take it ill, Lat. graviter ferre, Hdt. 1, 118. Adv. -ρός, lightly, easily, Od. 5, 240.—II. *light in moving*, nimble, quick, swift, ready, active, Hom., etc., esp. with the hands and feet, handy, Lat. facilis, agilis: ἐλαφρό ἡλικία, *the age of active youth*, Xen. Mem. 2, 5, 27: but οἱ ἑλ. light troops Lat: levis armatura, Id. An. 4, 2, 27.—III. metaph. *light-minded, unsteady, thoughtless*, Polyb.: λύσσα ἑλ., *light-headed madness*, Eur. Bacch. 851 Adv. -φρός. (ἐλαφρός is the Lat. levis with e euphon., cf. ἐλαχύς, akin to ἐλάφος.) Hence

ἑλαφρότης, ἡτος, ἡ, = ἐλαφρία, *lightness*, Plat. Legg. 795 E.

ἑλαφρίων, (ἐλαφρός) *to make light, lighten*.

ἑλαφρότης, ἐς, = ἐλαφροειδής.

ἑλαχιστός, ἡ, ὄν, superl. from ἐλάσσω, *the fewest, smallest, least, worst*, H. Hom. Adv. ἐλαχίστα. Hence comes a new comp. ἐλαχιστότερος, yet smaller, superl. ἐλαχιστότατος, less than the least: v. ἐλαχύς. [αῖ]

ἑλᾶχον, ἐς, ε, aor. 2 of λαγχάνω, poet. also ἐλαχον, Hom.

ἑλαχπτέρυς, υγιός, ὁ, ἡ, (ἐλαχύς, πτέρυξ) *short-winged, short-finned*, epith. of the dolphin, Pind. P. 4, 23.

ἑΛΑΧΥΣ, εἰα, ὅ, small, short, low, mean, little: old Ep. positive, whence ἐλάσσω, and ἐλαχιστός, are formed: it remains only in H. Hom. Ap. 197, and as v. l. Od. 9, 116; 10, 509, and there only as fem., and proparoxyt. (ἐλαχύς, is the Sanscrit lagh-u, our light, with e euphon.; cf. ἐλαφρός.)

ἑλάω, Ion. ἐλῶ, rare poet. pres. v. sub ἑλάνω.

ἑλάων, ὥνος, ὁ, = ἐλαιόν.

†ἑλβῶ, ὅς contd. οἷς, ἡ, *Elbo*, an island on the coast of Aegypt, Hdt. 2, 140.

ἑΛΔΟΜΑΙ, ἐέλδομαι, defect. dep., *to wish, long, c. inf.*, Il. 13, 638, Od. 4, 162: *to wish for, long for, strive after*, covet, desire, τινός, Il. 23, 122, Od. 5, 210; τι, Il. 5, 481, Od. 1, 409. As pass. only once, Il. 16, 494. Hom. most freq. uses the lengthd. form ἐέλδομαι, but only in pres. and impf. Ep. word, also in Pind. O. 1, 6. (ἐλδομαι was prob. digammated, and so = velle, βούλομαι, cf. will, would; Hence

ἑλδωρ, ἐέλδωρ, τό, and Ionic 44 ἡ, *a wish, longing, desire*, Hom. only in resolved iuri. Poet. word.

ἑλε, poet. for εἰλε 3 sing. aor. 2 of αἰρέω, Hom.

†ἑλέα, ας, ἡ, (ἑλος) *a kind of bird*, inhabiting marshes, Arist. H. A. 9, 16.

†ἑλέα, ας, ἡ, the city Velia in Lucania, also wr. ἑλέη and Οὐδελία, a colony of the Phocaeans, now Castellamare della Bruccia, Strab.

ἑλεαγνος, ἡ, v. ἐλαίγνος.

†ἑλεάζα, indeclin. and ἑλεάζαρος, ὄν, ὁ, *Eleazar*, a Jewish pr. n. N T.

† *Ἐλεῶναι*, *ων*, *αι*,= *Ἐλεῶτες*, *Ath.* 272 A.

† *Ἐλεῖρω*, poet. for *ἔλεω*, to take pity, have compassion on, *τινά*, *Hom.*

† *Ἐλεῖς*, *άντος*, *δ*, a kind of owl, *Ar.* Av. 304, cf. *Arist.* H. A. 8, 3.

† *Ἐλεῖτης*, *ον*, *δ*, fem. *Ἐλεῖται*, *ιός*, *η*, of *Velia*, *Velian*, *Polyb.*, *Strab.*; *οἱ Ἐλ.* the inhab. of *Velia*.

† *Ἐλεατικός*, *η*, *ον*, (*Ἐλεά*) of *Velia*, *Velian*, *Plat.* *Phaed.* 261 D.

† *Ἐλεάτρος*, *ον*, *δ*, (*ἔλεός*) a manager of the table, sewer, taster, *Ath.*

† *Ἐλεβία*, *η*, *Ἐλεβία*, *ας*, *η*, *Elebia*, daughter of *Aegialus*, *Parthen.*

† *Ἐλεγαῖνα*, to be wrathful, wanton, violent, *E. M.*

† *Ἐλεγεία*, *ας*, *η*, (*ἔλεγος*) an elegy, i. e. any poem written in distichs (*ἔλεγεια*), *ν*, *ἔλεγειον*.

† *Ἐλέγεια*, *ας*, *η*, *Elegēa*, a spot on the farther side of the *Euphrates*, *Dio C.*

† *Ἐλεγείνω*,= *ἔλεγαίνω*, *Suid.*

† *Ἐλεγειογράφος*, *ον*, *δ*, (*ἔλεγειον*, *γραφά*) a writer of elegies, [*ῶ*]

† *Ἐλεγείον*, *ον*, *τό*, a distich consisting of a hexameter and a pentameter, the metre of the elegy, *Critias* 3, 3, *Thuc.* 1, 132.—II. in plur., many distichs forming a whole: hence—*ἔλεγεια*, an elegiac poem, but merely in reference to the metre, not to the subject, *v. Müller* *Literat.* of Greece, 10, 2.—III. a single line in an elegiac inscription, *Dem.* 1378, 13: later, a distich of two hexameters, if on a mournful subject. Strictly neut. from *ἔλεγος*, and in signf. I. μέτρον, in signf. II. ἔπος, may be supplied, *Francke* *Callin*, p. 53, 58.

† *Ἐλεγειοποιητής*, *ου*, *δ*, and

† *Ἐλεγειοποιός*, *ου*, *δ*, (*ἔλεγειον*, *ποιέω*) an elegiac poet, *Arist.* *Poet.*

† *Ἐλεγείος*, *εία*, *ειον*, (*ἔλεγειον*) of the elegy, elegiac, e. g. μέτρον, *Μούσα*.

† *Ἐλέγη*, *ης*, *η*, *Elegē*, daughter of *Proetus*, *Ael.*

† *Ἐλεγίνω*, *ον*, *ολ*, a kind of fish, *Arist.* H. A.

† *Ἐλεγκτός*, verb. adj. from *ἔλέγω*, one must refute, *Plat.* *Legg.* 905 D.—2. also *ἔλεγκτός*, *ον*, to be refuted, *Strab.*

† *Ἐλεγκτικός*, *η*, *ον*, (*ἔλέγω*) able, ready to refute, fond of arguing, *Plat.* *Soph.* 216 B: fond of reproving, *Arist.* *Rhet.* Adv. *κῶς*, *Xen.*

† *Ἐλεγκτός*, *η*, *ον*, verb. adj. from *ἔλέγω*, fit to be refuted.

† *Ἐλεγμός*, *ου*, *δ*,= *ἔλεγξις*, *LXX.*

† *Ἐλεγκζήμιος*, *ον*, (*ἔλέγω* *γάμος*) trying, proving a wife's fidelity, *Anth.*

† *Ἐλεγκζήμιος*, *ον*, *δ*, the wrangler, pun on the name of the philosopher *Alexamus*, in *Diog.* L. 2, 109.

† *Ἐλεγκζήμιος*, *ως*, *η*,= *δ* *ἔλεγχος*, a refuting, reproving, *LXX.*

† *Ἐλεγος*, *ου*, *δ*, a song of mourning, a lament: at first without reference to metrical form, so that *ἔλεγος* were ascribed to the nightingale and halcyon, *Eur.* *Hel.* 185, I. T. 1091: orig. accompanied by the flute. Since the distich was mostly used in these songs, it got the name of the elegiac metre (though it was constantly used for poems of far different subjects), and so in later times *ἔλεγος* was usually taken to mean a song of mourning in distichs, *Francke* *Callin*. p. 41, 50, 58; acc. to whom the word arose at Athens in Simonides' time. The whole treatise may be referred to.—II. as adj., *ἔλεγος*, mournful, rejected by *Seidler* *Eur.* I. T. 1061. (Usu. deriv. from *ἔ* *λέγειν*, to cry woe! *Wace*. cf. *Fitz.* I. T. 146: acc. to *Rie-*

mer akin to *ἄλγος*: *Passow* refers its origin to a simple cry such as *ἐλελεῦ*.)

† *Ἐλεγχέη*, *ης*, *η*, (*ἔλεγχω*) a reproach, affront, disgrace, *Hom.*

† *Ἐλεγχής*, *ές*, (*ἔλεγχος*) visited with reproach or reproof, shameful, esp. cowardly, *Il.*, always of men. *Irr.* superl. *ἔλεγχιστος*, *Hom.* Only poet. On *ἔλεγχω* *v. ἔλεγχος*.

† *Ἐλεγχζήμιος*, *ον*,= *ἔλεγκζήμιος*.

† *Ἐλεγχιστός*, *Irr.* superl. of *ἔλεγχής*.

† *Ἐλεγχιστός*, *ες*, (*ἔλεγχος*, *δ*, *είδος*) like, in the form of a refutation, *Arist.* *Org.*

† *Ἐλεγχος*, *εος*, *τό*, a reproach, insult, disgrace, dishonour, shame, in *Hom.* esp. shameful cowardice, in the heroic age the bitterest reproof: hence in plur., *κάκ' ἔλεγχω*, base counsels, reproaches to your name, *Il.* 2, 235.

† *Ἐλεγχος*, *ον*, *δ*, a proof, trial, *Lat.* *argumentum*, *ἔλ.* *διδόναι* *τινός*, to give proof of a thing, *Pind.* N. 8, 35; *λαμβάνειν*, to make trial of it, *Antipho* 112, 40; *ἔλ.* *χειρός*, the ordeal of single combat, *Soph.* O. C. 1297.—II. esp. of proofs used to refute or put to shame, refutation, *ἔλεγχον* *οὐκ* *εχει*, it does not admit of refutation, *Hdt.* 2, 23, cf. *Thuc.* 3, 53: esp. a form of logical argument, the *reductio ad absurdum*, *Arist.* *Org.*—III. a proof, account, as well demanded as given, *ἔλ.* *διδόναι* *τοῦ βίου*, to give an account of one's life, *Plat.* *Apol.* 39 C, cf. *Dem.* 44, 15; *εἰς ἔλ.* *καταστῆναι*, *Isocr.* 264 A: a question, inquiry, accusation.

† *Ἐλέγω*, *φ.* -*ξω*, perf. pass. *ἐλέθημαι*, to disgrace, put to shame, dishonour, *μῦθον ἔλ.*, to treat a speech with contempt, so that the speaker speaks in vain, *Il.* 9, 522: *ἔλ.* *τινά*, to put one to shame, *Od.* 21, 424. This usage only *Homer.*—II. to convince, refute, confute, and so put to shame, of persons, *Hdt.* 2, 22, 115; *ἔλεγχ'*, *ἔλέγχον*, *Ar.* *Ran.* 857, and freq. in *Nub.*: *τινὰ* *περὶ* *τινός*, *Ar.* *Plut.* 574: also of arguments, to disprove, confute, *Dem.* 805, 28, etc.: and so, to reject, *Luc.*: hence also to accuse, reprove, reproach, *Aesch.* *Cho.* 919, *Soph.* *Ant.* 260.—2. to inquire into, examine, question, *ἔλ.* *τινὰ* *εἰς*, *Aesch.* *Cho.* 851, *Soph.*, *Xen.*, etc.: in genl. to prove, make clear, attest, *Lat.* *arguere*, *Thuc.* 6, 86; hence to betray.—III. in genl. to overpower, conquer, *Pind.* P. 11, 74. (Prob. from *λέγω*.)

† *Ἐλεδεμνός*, *άδος*, (*εἶλον*, *δέμνιον*) storming the couch, *Aesch.* *Theb.* 83: for which *Herm.* reads *ἔλεδεμας*, (*δέμας*) body-destroying, murderous, *Dind.* proposes *ἔλε* *δ'* *ἐμὰς* *φρένας*, etc.

† *Ἐλεδών* or *ἐλεδώνη*, *ης*, *η*, a kind of porcupine, *Arist.* H. A.

† *Ἐλεῖν*, *Ep.* resolved form of *ἐλεῖν*, inf. aor. 2 of *αἰρέω*, *Hom.*

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αἰγὴ ἐλεάζουμένη, P. 1, 7. Pass. to quake, tremble, quiver, γαῖα ἐλελίχθη, II. 22, 448; so of the quivering of a brandished sword, II. 13, 558; ἐλελίζετο πέπλος, the robe fluttered, H. Hom. Cer. 183; hence also in mid. of the nightingale trilling her song, Valck. Phoen. 1517; transit. ἐλελίζεσθαι ἱγνυ, Ar. Av. 213.—IV. pass. to wind or twist one's self along, of a serpent, II. 2, 316; 11, 39. The pres. is rare, H. Hom. 28, 9, and Pind. II. cc.: ἐλελικοτο, syncop. aor., II. 13, 558.

Ἐλελίξω, f. -ξω, (B), strictly to cry ἐλελεῦ, and so, like ἀλαλάω, to raise the battle-cry, Xen. An. 1, 8, 18, τινί, to a god, Ib.: in genl. to raise a loud cry, of pain, etc., Eur. Phoen. 1514; also in mid., so that here it comes very near the other ἐλελίξω III., fin. Ἐλελικοτο, syncop. aor. of ἐλελίξω A., II.

Ἐλελίσφαικτις, ον, ὁ, (οἶνος) wine flavoured with sage, Diosc. [ζ] From Ἐλελίσφακος, ον, τό, Diosc.; and Ἐλελίσφακος, ον, ὁ, Theophr., a kind of sage (σάκος).

Ἐλελίθηναι, ατος, τό, (ἐλελίξω A) a violent shaking.

Ἐλελίθων, ον, ονος, (ἐλελίξω A, γῶνον) earth-shaking, τετραορία, Pind. P. 2, 8; in Soph. Ant. 153, Bacchus is called ὁ θῆρας ἐλελίθων, because the ground shook at the approach of his dancing bands, cf. Call. Apoll. 1, ubi v. Spanh.

Ἐλελύχειν, plqpf. 2 of λαγχάνω. Ἐλελύας, ἡ, (ἐλεῖν, νᾶς, Dor. for νᾶς, cf. ἄναος) ship-destroying, in Aesch. Ag. 689, epith. of Helen, cf. Ἐλάνδρος.

Ἐλένη, ης, ἡ, Helen, daughter of Jupiter and Leda the wife of Tyndareus (from whom she is called Τυνδαρίς, q. v.), and wife of Menelaus; her abduction from Sparta by Paris, and the refusal of the Trojans to restore her, were the causes of the Trojan war, Hom.; honoured subsequently as a divinity in Sparta, Hdt. 6, 61, Paus. Also a freq. fem. pr. n., Ath., etc.—II. Helena, an island on the coast of Attica, off Suium, now Macronisi=Long-Island, Eur. Hel. 1674, Strab.

Ἐλένη, ης, ἡ=ἑλάνη, a torch or torchbrand.—II. (perh. from ἐλεῖν) a vicker basket, to carry the sacred utensils at the feast of the Brauronian Artemis (Diana).

Ἐλενηφόρεω, ᾧ, (ἐλένη, φέρω) to carry the basket at this feast: οἱ Ἐλ., name of a play of Diphilus, v. Casaub. Ath. 223 A. Hence

Ἐλενηφορία, ας, ἡ, a carrying of the basket at this feast.

Ἐλενηφορία, ον, τᾶ, the feast of the Brauronian Artemis (Diana).

Ἐλένια, ον, τᾶ, sub. ἱερᾶ, a feast in honour of Helen.

Ἐλενιον, ον, τᾶ, a plant, perh. elempne, Chaerem. ap. Ath. 608 C.

Ἐλενος, ον, ὁ, Helenus, son of Priam, a celebrated prophet of the Trojans, II.—2. son of Oenops of the Arcian chieftain, II. 5, 707.—3. son of Pyrrhus, Plut. Pyrrh. 9.

Ἐλεόβρεπτος, ον, (ἔλος, τρέφω) = ἐλετόφρος, marsh-bred, growing in the marsh, σέλιον, II. 2, 776: yet Volf writes ἐλεόβρ.

Ἐλεόν, adv. like ἐλεενόν, piteous, only in Hes. Op. 207.

Ἐλεόν, οὔ, τό=εἶ, Ar. Eq. 152: so προῶς, ἔλεον.

Ἐλεός, οὔ, ὁ, a kitchen-table, a board which meat was cut up, a dresser, II. 215, Od. 14, 432

Ἐλεος, ον, ὁ, pity, mercy, compassion, II. 24, 44, more freq. Att.; also in insup. in Plat. Rep. 606 C: ἐλ. τινος, pity for..., Eur. I. A. 491: in LXX., and N. T. also τὸ ἐλεεῖν.—II. an object of compassion, a piteous thing, Eur. Or. 832. At Athens Ἐλεος, Eleus, god of mercy, was worshipped, Schol. Soph. O. C. 261: Apollod. 2, 8, 1. (Akin to ἱλαος, ἱεως.)

Ἐλεός, οὔ, ἡ, v. I. Thuc. 8, 26, for Λέρος, an island near Miletus.

Ἐλεοσέλιον, ον, τό=ἐλεοσέλιον.

Ἐλεοῦς, οὔντος, v. Ἐλαοῦς.

Ἐλεοῦσα, ης, ἡ, Eleusa, a small island near Attica, Strab.—2. an island on the coast of Cilicia, v. Ἐλαοῦσα.

Ἐλεπολις, ι, poet. ἐλεπόλις, ἰδος, εως, (ἐλεῖν, πόλις) city-destroying, in Aesch. Ag. 689, epith. of Helen, cf. Ἐλάνδρος.—II. ἡ, an engine for sieges, invented by Demetrius Poliorcetes, Diod.

Ἐλεσθαι, inf. aor. 2 mid. of αἰρέω, Hom.

Ἐλεσις, ἰδος, ἡ=ἔλος, a marshy country, marsh lands, a meadow, Ap. Rh.

Ἐλετός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἐλεῖν) that can be taken, seized, caught, II. 9, 409.

Ἐλευθεραῖ, ὄν, αἱ, Eleutherae, a town of Attica, on the borders of Boeotia, once belonging to Boeotia; its ruins are on the site Gypto Castro, Xen. Hell. 5, 4, 14, Strab. Hence

Ἐλευθερεύς, εως, ὁ, an inhab. of Eleutherae.—2. an appell. of Bacchus, Paus.

Ἐλευθερία, ας, ἡ, (ἐλευθερος) freedom, liberty, Pind. P. 1, 119, Hdt. 1, 62, etc.: esp. the condition of a free man, Aesch., etc.: freedom from a thing, ἀπὸ τινος, Plat. Legg. 698 A, τινός, Rep. 329 C.—2. licence, Id. Gorg. 492 C.—3. later=ἐλευθεριότης.

Ἐλευθερία, ον, τᾶ, sub. ἱερᾶ, the feast of Liberty, fl. the national festival celebrated by the Greek states, in honour of Ζεὺς Ἐλευθερίος, after the battle of Plataea, for their deliverance from the Persians, Diod. S. 11, 29, Plut. Arist. 19, 21, Strab.: cf. Thuc. 3, 58.—2. a festival in Syracuse, in commemoration of their liberation from the tyranny of Thrasybulus, Diod. S. 11, 72.—3. a festival in Samos, in honour of Ἐρως, Ath. 562 A, v. Dict. Antiqu. p. 397.

Ἐλευθεριάω, (ἐλευθερος) to speak or act freely, to speak, act, live like a freeman, to be free, Plat. Legg. 701 E. Hence

Ἐλευθεριαστικός, ἡ, ὄν, free of speech, etc.

Ἐλευθεριος, ον, also α, ον, Xen. Conv. 8, 16, (ἐλευθερος) speaking or acting like a free man, free-spirited, frank, Lat. liberalis, Plat. Gorg. 485 B: esp. freely-giving, bountiful, liberal, Arist. Eth. N.; cf. appearance, of manly bearing, open, noble, lady-like, Xen. Rep. Lac. 11, 3; 12, 5, Id. Mem. 2, 1, 22: also of the horse, Id. Eq. 10, 17, of the lion, Arist.; also of dress, etc., in good taste. It bears the same relation to ἐλευθερος as liberalis to liber.—II. as epith. of Jupiter, the Releaser, Deliverer, Pind. O. 12, 1, Hdt. 3, 142, etc. Adv. -ως, Xen., etc. Hence

Ἐλευθεριότης, ητος, ἡ, the character of an ἐλευθεριος, freeness of mind and spirit; esp. freeness in giving, liberality, Plat. Rep. 402 C and Arist. Eth. N.

Ἐλευθερίς, ἰδος, ἡ, fem. adj. from Ἐλευθεραῖ, of Eleutherae, ἡ Ἐλ. πέτρα, the rock Eleutheria, a part of

Mount Cithaeron near Eleutherae Eur. Suppl. 759.

Ἐλευθερίνα, ης, ἡ, Eleutherna, a city of Crete, Dio C.: hence ὁ Ἐλευθεριναῖος, an inhab. of Eleutherna, Att. 638 B.

Ἐλευθεροκίλικες, ον, οἱ, (ἐλεύθερος, Κίλις) the Eleuthero-Cilices, inhab. of a part of Cilicia, called Ἐλευθερα Κιλικία, Diod. S.

Ἐλευθερολάκωνες, ον, οἱ, (ἐλεύθερος, Λάκων) the Eleuthero-Lacones, or free inhab. of Laconia in the time of the Romans, Paus., Strab.

Ἐλευθερόπαις, παίδος, ὁ, ἡ, (ἐλεύθερος, παῖς) having free children, and so a free man, Anth.

Ἐλευθεροποιός, ὄν, (ἐλεύθερος, ποιέω) making free, Epict.

Ἐλευθεροπραξία, ας, ἡ, (ἐλεύθερος, πράσσω) freeness in acting, licence, Or Sib.

Ἐλευθεροπράσιον δίκη, ἡ, (ἐλεύθερος, πιπράσκω) a prosecution for selling a freeman as a slave, Att. Process, p. 229.

Ἐλευθεροπρέπεια, ας, ἡ, the disposition of a freeman, dub.: from

Ἐλευθεροπρεπής, ἐς, (ἐλεύθερος, πρέπω) worthy of a freeman, Plat. Alc. 1, 135 C. Adv. -πᾶς.

Ἐλευθερος, α, ον, and Att. ος, ον, Aesch. Ag. 328, Eur. El. 688, free, Lat. liber: hence free-spirited, gentle. Hom. has the word only in II. in two phrases, ἐλευθερον ἡμαρ, the day of freedom, i. e. freedom; and κρητήρ ἐλευθερος, the cup (drunk) to freedom, II. 6, 528: of persons, Hdt. 1, 6, etc.: τὸ ἐλ., freedom, Hdt. 7, 103, etc.—2. free, freed from a thing, φόνου, κακῶν, δόβου, Trag.; also ἀπὸ τινος, Plat. Legg. 832 D.—II. like ἐλευθεριος, fī for a freeman, free, Lat. liberalis, ὑπὸ κρισις, Hdt. 1, 116: βάσανοι ἐλ., tortures such as might be used to a freeman. Plat. Legg. 946 C: and so more freq. in adv. -ως, esp. ἐλ. εἰπεῖν, Hdt. 5, 93, etc. (ἐ-λευθερός is prob the same as Lat. liber, with ε euphon. cf. ἑλαφρός.)

Ἐλευθερος, ον, ὁ, Eleutherus, a river of Phoenicia, Strab.

Ἐλευθεροστομία, ᾧ, to be free of speech, Aesch. Pr. 180: and

Ἐλευθεροστομία, ας, ἡ, freedom of speech, Dion. H.: from

Ἐλευθεροστόμος, ον, (ἐλευθερος, στόμα) free-spoken, Aesch. Supp. 948.

Ἐλευθεροῦργος, ὄν, (ἐλευθερος, *ἔργω) bearing himself freely, nobly, of the horse, Xen. Eq. 10, 17.

Ἐλευθερόω, ᾧ, (ἐλευθερος) to free Hdt. 5, 62, πατρίδα, Aesch. Pers. 403: to set free, release from debt, Hdt. 6, 59, χρῶν, Plat. Rep. 566 E: to set free from blame, acquit, Soph. O. T. 706, ubi v. Herm. Pass. to be set free, Hdt. 1, 95, etc.: to be acquitted, Xen. Hell. 1, 7, 24: to indulge in licence, Plat. Rep. 575 A. Hence

Ἐλευθερώσις, εως, ἡ, a freeing, setting free, Hdt. 9, 45, ἀπὸ τινος, Thuc. 3, 10.—II. licence, Plat. Rep. 561 A.

Ἐλευθερωτέον, verb. adj. from ἐλευθερόω, one must set free, Polyb.

Ἐλευθερωτής, οὔ, ὁ, (ἐλευθερόω, a liberator, Dio C.

Ἐλευθέρ, ητος, ἡ=Ἐλευθεραῖ, in Boeotia, Hes. Th. 54.—2. ὁ, Eleuther, a son of Apollo, Apollod. 3, 10, 1.

*ΕΛΕΥΘΩ, assumed as pres. whence to form ἐλεύσεσθαι, ἡλνθον ἐλήλυθα, the fut., aor., and perf. αἰ ἐρχομαι.

Ἐλευθώ, ὄος contr. οὔς, ἡ=Ἐλεῖ θνία, Pind.

Ἐλεῖσιν or Ἐλεῖσις, ἰδος, ἡ, El

ελευσίς, an old city of Attica, sacred to Demeter (Ceres) and Cora (Proserpina); it contained a famous temple of Ceres, and in it were celebrated the Eleusinian mysteries; first in H. Hom. Cer., then in Pind., Hdt., etc.; hence *Ἐλευσινιάδης*, to Eleusis, Xen. Hell. 2, 4, 2; *Ἐλευσῖνι*, in Eleusis, Andoc.: *Ἐλευσινόθεν*, from Eleusis, Id. Hence

Ἐλευσινιῦκόος, η, ὄν, Eleusinian, Strab.

Ἐλευσινίωδης, ον, ὁ, son or descendant of Eleusis, H. Hom. Cer. 105.

Ἐλευσίνιος, α, ον, of Eleusis, Eleusinian, H. Hom. Cer. 267, Thuc., etc., esp. *Ἐλευσία*, epith. of Ceres, and Proserpina, who were esp. honoured in Eleusis, Hdt. 9, 57, Strab., Paus., Soph. Ant. 1120. As subst. τὸ *Ἐλευσινιον*, the temple of the Eleusinian Ceres, Thuc., Xen.—II. in pl. τὰ *Ἐλευσίνια*, festival in honour of the Eleusinian Ceres in Athens;—I. the greater Eleusinia, celebrated in Athens and Eleusis in the month Boedromion (September) for 9 days.—2. the lesser Eleusinia, celebrated at Agra on the Ilissus in Anthesterion (February), v. Dict. Antiqu. s. v. [*iv*-except in H. Hom. Cer. 267, and Soph. Ant. 1120.]

Ἐλευσις, εως, ἡ, (*ἐλεύσομαι*) a setting, esp. of our LORD, the Advent, N. T.

Ἐλευσίς, Ἴνος, ὁ, Eleusis, father of Eleus and Triptolemus, Apollod. acc. to Paus., son of Mercury, founder of Eleusis.—II. v. *Ἐλευσίν*.

Ἐλεύσομαι, fut. of *ἐρχομαι*, Hom.

Ἐλευσέτω, verb. adj. of *ἐρχομαι*, one must come, LXX.

Ἐλεφαίρωμα, dep., (*ἐλπώρῃ*, ἔλπω) old Ep. word, to cheat with empty hopes, opp. to *ἐπιμα κραινέιν*, said of the dreams that come through the ivory gate, διὰ πρὸς τοῦ ἐλεφαντος, C. I. 19, 565, (there is a play of words between *ἐλεφας* and *ἐλεφαίρωμαι*, but no etymol. alliance): hence in genl. to trick, overreach, Il. 23, 388; and in Hes. Th. 330, of the Nemean lion, *ἐλεφαίρετο φύλ' ἀνθρώπων*, used to destroy, devour them.

Ἐλεφαντάγωγος, οὐ, ὁ, (*ἐλέφας*, ἄγω) an elephant driver.

Ἐλεφαντάρχη, ον, ὁ, (*ἐλέφας*, ἄρχω) the commander of a squadron of elephants with the men upon them, Plut. Hence

Ἐλεφαντάρχια, ας, ἡ, the office of the *ἐλεφαντάρχη*.

Ἐλεφαντέος, ον, (*ἐλέφας*) of, belonging to an elephant, Diosc.

Ἐλεφαντίασις, εως, ἡ, Aretae., also *ἐλεφαντιασμός*, οὐ, ὁ, a cutaneous disease, esp. in Aegypt, so called from its likeness to elephant's hide: from

Ἐλεφαντίαω, ᾧ, to suffer from elephantiasis, Diosc.

Ἐλεφαντινέος, α, ον,=*ἐλεφαντινός*, Anth.

Ἐλεφαντινή, ης, ἡ, Elephantine, an island in the Nile, on the southern borders of Aegypt, containing a city of the same name, Hdt. 2, 17, Arr.

Ἐλεφαντινός, η, ον, (*ἐλέφας*) Alcaec. 67, of ivory, ivory: *ἐλεφαντινον πάριον*, Crates Sam. 1.

Ἐλεφαντισκιον, ον, τό, dim. from *ἐλέφας*, Ael. N. A. 8, 27.

Ἐλεφαντιστής, οὐ, ὁ, an elephant-driver, Arist. H. A.—II. in App., a shield of elephant-hide.

Ἐλεφαντόδετος, ον, (*ἐλέφας*, δέω) bound, inlaid with ivory, Eur. I. A. 583, Ar. Av. 218

Ἐλεφαντοθήρας, ον, ὁ, (*ἐλέφας*,

θηράω) an elephant-hunter, Agatharch. ap. Phot.

Ἐλεφαντοκόλλητος, ον, (*ἐλέφας*, κολλᾶω) inlaid with ivory, Clem. Al.

Ἐλεφαντόκωπος, ον, (*ἐλέφας*, κόπη) ivory-handled, ξιφομάχαρα, Theopomp. (Com.) Καπηλ. 2.

Ἐλεφαντομάχια, ας, ἡ, a battle of elephants, Plut.: from

Ἐλεφαντομάχος, ον, (*ἐλέφας*, μάχομαι) fighting with elephants, Strab [a]

Ἐλεφαντόπους, ὁ, ἡ, πονν. τό, gen. ποδός, (*ἐλέφας*, ποῦς) ivory-footed, Plat. (Com.) Incert. 8.

Ἐλεφαντοτόμος, ον, (*ἐλέφας*, τέμνω) an ivory-cutter, Opp.

Ἐλεφαντουργική, ης, ἡ, sub. τέχνη, the art of working in ivory: from

Ἐλεφαντουργός, ον, (*ἐλέφας*, *ἐργω) working in ivory Philostr.

Ἐλεφαντόφαγος, ον, (*ἐλέφας*, φάγειν) an elephant-eat. r. Agatharch. ap. Phot.

Ἐλεφαντώδης, ει, (*ἐλέφας*, εἶδος) like an elephant, Aretae.

ἘΛΕ'ΦΑΣ, αὐτο., ἰ. the elephant, first in Hdt.—II. the elephant's tusk, ivory: Hom., Hes., and Pind. have it is this sign. only, for ivory was an article of traffic, long before the animal was known to Greek travellers: Hom. brings false dreams through an ivory gate, v. *ἐλεφαίρωμαι*.—III. =

ἐλεφαντίασις, Gal.—IV. a precious stone, Theophr. (Eleph in Hebr. is an ox: *bos Lucas* was the old Lat. name of the elephant, Lucr. 5, 1301: and Paus. 9, 21, 2, calls a rhinoceros *ταύρον Αἰθιοπικόν*: v. Pott Etym. Forsch. 1, lxxxi.)

Ἐλέφας, αὐτος, c. Elephas, a mountain of Arabia, Strab.—2. another in Mauritania, Id.—II. epith. of the Maced. Nicanor, Polyb. 18, 7, 2.

Ἐλεφάνωρ, ορος, ὁ, *Ἐλεφάνωρ*, a chief of the Abantes in Euboea, Il. 2, 540.

Ἐλεών, ὄνος, ἡ, Eleon, a city of Boeotia near Tanagra, Il. 2, 500; in Strab. *Ἐλεών*—2. a city of Thessaly, Il. 10, 266; v. *Ἡλώνη*.

Ἐλη, ἡ=*εἴλη*, ἁλῆα, the heat or light of the sun. (Root of *ἥλιος*, *σέλας*, *σελήνη*, *ἐλένη*, *ἐλάνη*: cf. Germ. *Helte*, brightness.)

Ἐληρ, 3 subj. aor. 2 of *αἰρέω*, Il.

Ἐληαι Ion. for *ἐλη*, 2 sing. subj. aor. 2 mid. of *αἰρέω*.

Ἐληθερίς, ες, (*ἐλη*, θέρω) warmed by the sun, also *εἰληθερίς*.

Ἐληλῦκα, perf. act., and *ἐληλῦμαι* perf. pass., of *ἐλάνω*.

Ἐληλῦται, *ἐληλῦτο*, 3 sing. perf. and plupf. pass. of *ἐλάνω*, Hom.

Ἐληλεατο, v. l. Od. 7, 86 in some MSS. for *ἐληλεδατο*, approved by Butt. Catal. p. 93.

Ἐληλῦμαι, perf. pass. of *ἐλεγω*.

Ἐληλεδατο, 3 plur. plupf. of *ἐλάνω* for *ἐληλατο*, v. l. Od. 7, 86, ubi Wolf *ἐρηρέδατ'*, Butt. Ausf. Gr. § 98, Anm. 13, n., *ἐληλεατ'*.

Ἐληλῦθα, perf. of *ἐρχομαι*: Hom. has only part. *ἐληλυνθώς*, and this has somewhat of the Aeol. *εἰληλυνθα*, Il. 15, 81.

Ἐλησάμην, 1 aor. mid. of *λανθάνω*, Mosch.

Ἐληστήην, 1 aor. pass. of *λανθάνω*, Theocr.

Ἐλθεῖν, Ep. *ἐλθέμεν*, *ἐλθέμεναι*, inf. aor. 2 of *ἐρχομαι*, Hom.

Ἐλιγθην, adv., (*ἐλίσσω*) whirling, spinning, Aesch. Fr. 882.

Ἐλιγμα, ατος, τό, (*ἐλίσσω*) that which is rolled, twisted, etc.; hence—

I. the fold of a garment, wrapping,

Ephipp. Navag. 1, 9.—II. a winding, Leon Tar.—III. a bending of the bone without fracture, Medic.

Ἐλγματοῦδης, ες, = *ἐλικοειδής* twisted.

Ἐλγμός, οὐ, ὁ, a rolling, winding twisting, turning, esp. of a winding road or passage, Hdt. 2, 148.

Ἐλιεύς, εὐος, ὁ, *Elieus*, son of the Cephus, Plut.

Ἐλικάμνυς, υκος, ὁ, ἡ, (*ἐλίζ*, ἀμνυ) with a circlet round the hair, Pind. Fr. 45, 18.

Ἐλικανγής, ες, (*ἐλίζ*, ἀγγή) with circling rays, ἥλιος, Orph.

Ἐλικίων, ονος, ὁ, *Helicidon*, son of Aeneas, married Laodice the daughter of Priam, Il. 3, 123.

Ἐλική, ης, ἡ, (*ἐλίζ*) a winding, twisting, etc.: hence—I. the constellation of the Great Bear, from its form of from its turning close round the pole Arat. 37.—II. part of a shell-fish, Arist. H. A.—II. in Arcadia, the willow, from its plant nature, Theophr. H. Pl. 3, 13, fin., cf. Lat. *salix*.

Ἐλική, ης, ἡ, *Helice*, daughter of Selinus and wife of Ion, after whom the city Helice in Achaia was named acc. to Steph. Byz.—2 daughter of Danaus.—II. a city of Achaia, founded by Ion, containing a temple of Neptune, Il. 2, 575, Hdt. etc., hence

Ἐλικαεῖς, οἱ, the inhab. of Helice, Paus. and *Ἐλικεύς*, εὐος, ὁ, Strab.—2. a city of Thessaly, Hes. Scut. H. 381, 475.

Ἐλικρόν, adv.=*ἐλγίον*, twisting spirally, Theophr.

Ἐλικρήν, adv. (from *Ἐλική* Il. 11 from *Helice*, Theocr. 25, 180, but—

gen. with *ἐξ* expressed.

Ἐλικίας, οὐ, ὁ, forked lightning, Arist. Mund.

Ἐλικοβλέφαρος, ον, (*ἐλίζ*, βλέφαρον) with ever-moving eyelids, and quick-glancing, quick-eyed, epith. of Venus, H. Hom. 5, 19, Hes. Th. 16: cf. *ἐλίκων*.

Ἐλικοβόστρυχος, ον, (*ἐλίζ*, βόστρυχος) with curling hair, Ar. Fr. 314

Ἐλικογυφῆος, ὁ, (*ἐλίζ*, γυφῆος) describe a winding line, to wind, twist Agathem. 2, 10.

Ἐλικοδόμος, ον, (*ἐλίζ*, δομαίνω) running in curves, twisting, prob. l. Eur. Bacch. 1067.

Ἐλικοειδής, ες, (*ἐλίζ*, εἶδος) poet. epith. of winding, twisted form, curves twisting, Aretae. Adv. ὄδω.

Ἐλικοθύρος, ον, (*ἐλίζ*, θέω) with winding stream, Orac. ap. Paus.

Ἐλίκος, ἡ, ὄν,=*ἐλίκτος*, of water eddying, Call. Fr. 290.

Ἐλικράνιον, ον, τό, *Helicranium*, fortress of Epirus, now prob. *Cranae* Polyb. 2, 6, 2.

Ἐλικτήρ, ηρος, ὁ, (*ἐλίσσω*) anything twisted or winding: an armlet, earring Ar. Fr. 309.

Ἐλικτός, ἡ, ὄν, (*ἐλίσσω*) rolled twisted, wreathed, βοῦς κεράσιον *ἐλικταί*, H. Hom. Merc. 192; *ἐλ. στέφος*, Chaerem. ap. Ath. 679 F: cf. *ἐλ. στέφος*, twisting, winding, and so metaphorical, not straightforward, Eur. Andr. 448.

Ἐλικώδης, ες,=*ἐλικοειδής*, Noni

Ἐλίκων, υκος, ὁ, (*ἐλίσσω*) the three spun from the distaff to the spindle.—I

Ἐλίκων, υκος, ὁ, a nine-stringed instrument, Aristid. Quint. 3, p. 187, Meib

Ἐλίκων, υκος, ὁ, *Helicon*, now *Pe-laenion* or *Zagora*, a hill in Boeotia sacred to Apollo and the Muses, fann

ed as the chief seat of the Muses as early as Hes. Op. 637, Th. 2, 23: s

cribed also to Neptune, acc. to H. Hom. 21, 3; Epig. 6, cf. Ilgen ad 23 (21)

drag, pull, both animals and things, usu. with collat. notion of force or exertion, to *drag along, pull away*: ἔλκειν τινα ποδός, ποδῶν, to *drag him by the feet*, etc., Il. 13, 383, Od. 16, 276: but, ἄροτρον νεοῖο ἔλκειν, to *draw the plough through the field*, Il. 10, 353, cf. 23, 518:—very freq. in Hom. *draw ships down into the sea, to draw carriages, to drag along a dead body, to carry away captive*, Il. 22, 65: of wrestling, Il. 23, 715, cf. ἔλκηδόν: *draw after one, make to follow*, Il. 8, 486, c. dat. instrumenti, Br. Ar. Eq. 366: also *to tear in pieces*, cf. ἔλκέω: hence pass., ἔλκυσσθαι ὑπὸ κνῶν, Hdt. 1, 140.—2. to *draw or bend a bow*, Il. 4, 122, Od. 21, 419.—3. ἔλσται, to *stretch, bend sails*, Od. 2, 426.—4. to *draw or hold up scales, to weigh with*, Il. 8, 72; 22, 212, cf. infr.—II. Post-Hom. in many ways:—1. to *pull an oar*, Hdt. 1, 194.—2. ἔλκειν λαβίδα, to *let one's robe trail behind*, Ephipp. Pelt. 1, cf. Homer. ἔλκεσιπεπλοῖ, ἔλκεχίτων.—3. ἔλκειν μέθυ, etc., to *drink in long draughts, quaff*, Eur. Ion 1200: also absol., to *draw the air, breathe*, Philyl. Inscrit. 1: ἔλκ., sub. ταῖς δισί, to *draw up with the nose, smell*, Theophr.—4. ἔλκειν βιοταῖκα, cf. ἔλκω, ρυστάω.—5. ἔλκ. γνότον, ζῶν, to *drag out a weary life*, Eur. Or. 207, Phoen. 1535: προφάσιαι ἔλκ., to *keep making excuses*, Hdt. 6, 86.—6. ἔλ. κόρδακα, σχήμα ἐλκύσαι, to *dance in long, measured steps*, Lat. *pedem trahere*, Ar. Nub. 540, Pac. 328.—7. in genl. to *draw to one's self, attract*, Hdt. 2, 25: esp. of the magnet, Eur. Oen. 5.—8. esp. ἔλκ. σταθμόν, to *draw down the balance*, i. e. to *weigh so much*, Hdt. 1, 50; or absol., Id. 2, 65; ἔλκεται πλεῖον, it *weighs more*, Plat. Min. 316 A: cf. supr. 1.—9. ἐλκύσαι πλῆνθον, to *mould bricks*, Hdt. 1, 179.—10. to *turn in a wheel*, ἔλκ. ὑγυγ., Schneid. Xen. Mem. 3, 11, 18.—II. intrans. ἐπὶ τοσοῦτο λέγεται ἐλκύσαι τὴν σύστασιν., that the conflict dragged on, lasted, Hdt. 7, 167, though it may be taken trans., that they prolonged the conflict. B. Mid. ζήσας ἵλκεσθαι, to *draw one's sword*, Il. 1, 194; ἔλ. χαίτας ἐκ κεφαλῆς, to *tear one's hair*, Il. 10, 15: ἔ. διόρον πυρὸς ὑποστέρω, to *draw one's chair nearer to the fire*, Od. 19, 506: to *draw to one's self, scrape up, amass*, τιμάς, ἄφρονος ἔλκεσθαι, Theogn. 30. C. pass. in Theophr., to *be drawn aside or twisted*, of certain phenomena, in the pith of trees.—2. to *be drawn or to flow to a place*, of streams, Lyc. 702.

Ἐλκώδης, ες, (ἔλκος, εἶδος) like a wound or sore, ulcerous, χροός, Eur. Hipp. 1359.

Ἐλκωμα, ατος, τό, (ἐλκώ) that which is wounded or sore: a sore, ulcer, Hipp. Hence

Ἐλκωματικός, ἡ, όν, causing sores, ulcerating, Diosc.

Ἐλκωσις, εως, ἡ, (ἐλκώ) a causing of wounds or sores: ulceration, Hipp., and Thuc. 2, 49.

Ἐλκωτικός, ἡ, όν,=ἔλκωματικός, Diosc.

Ἐλλά, ης, ἡ, Hella, a commercial city of Asia, Polyb. ap. Steph. Byz.

Ἐλλάβε, poet. for ἔλαβε, aor. 2 of λαμβάνω, Hom.

Ἐλλάδάρχης, ου, ό, (Ἐλλάς, ἄρχω) a certain Greek officer, Böckh Inscr. 1, 580.

Ἐλλάδικός, ἡ, όν, (Ἐλλάς) Grecian, Xenoph. ap. Ath. 368 F, Strab.

Ἐλλάδιος, ου, ό, Helladius, freq. masc. pr. n., in late writers.

Ἐλλάθι, Aeol. for ἔλαθι, Simon. v. Schneidewin p. 103, sq.

Ἐλλαμβάνω, f. -λήψομαι, (έν, λαμβάνω) to seize hold of: so in mid., c. gen., Diosc.

Ἐλλामενή, ης, ἡ, Hellamene, mother of Phobus, Parthen.

Ἐλλαμπύρνομαι, as pass., (έν, λαμπύρνω) to be splendid or magnificent, boast one's self, Dio C.

Ἐλλαμπτικός, ἡ, όν, serving to enlighten: from

Ἐλλάμπω, f. -ψω (έν, λάμπω) to shine upon, Archil. 43: to shine or be reflected in, τινί, Plut.: to enlighten, illumine. Mid. to be distinguished, gain glory in a thing, τινί, Hdt. 1, 80; 8, 74. Hence

Ἐλλαμπνις, εως, ἡ, a shining in or on, illumining, Plut.

Ἐλλάνικός, á, όν, Dor. for Ἐλληνικός, ἡ, όν.

Ἐλλάνικός, ου, ό, Hellanicus, an early historian of Mytilene in Lesbos, before the time of Herodotus, Thuc. 1, 92, cf. Sturz's Hellen. [i acc. to Gram. Anecd. 2, p. 60; cf. Bekk. Anecd. p. 1369 in ind. Only late wr. employed it, as Avien. Or. Marit. 43.—cf. Lob. Phryn. 670 and Paral. 59].—2. other masc. pr. n., Paus., etc. Ἐλλάνιος, Dor. for Ἐλλήνιος.

Ἐλλανίς, Dor. for Ἐλληνίς, Pind., etc.—II. as fem. pr. n., Hellanis, Anth.

Ἐλλανοδίκαι, ών, οί, (Ἐλλην, δική) the nine chief judges at the Olympic games, Pind. O. 3, 21 (in sing.), freq. in Paus.—II. at Sparta, a kind of court-martial to try causes arising among the allied troops, Xen. Lac. 13, 11. [?] Hence

Ἐλλανοδίκω, ώ, to be a judge at the games, Paus.

Ἐλλανοκράτης, ους, ό, Hellanocrates, masc. pr. n., Arist.

Ἐλλάς, υδός, ἡ, Hellas, a city of Thessaly, said to have been founded by Hellen, Il. 2, 683.—II. next, all that part of Thessaly in which the Myrmidons dwelt, also called Phthiotis, Hom.: and so all Thessaly was also designated, Hdt. 1, 56, Thuc. 1, 3.—III. lastly, the mainland of Greece beyond Peloponnesus to Thesprotia, with the exception of Thessaly, Hes. Op. 651, Hdt. 8, 44, 47: v. Ἐλλήν. But ἡ μεγάλη Ἐλλάς, Magna Graecia, the southern part of Italy, Strab., and in opposition to this ἡ ἀρχαία Ἐλλάς, Old Greece, Plut. Timol. 37.

Ἐλλάς, υδός, ό, ἡ, pecul. fem. of Ἐλληνικός, Hdt. 6, 98, and freq. in Trag.: with and without γυνή, a Grecian woman.—II. as fem. pr. n., Hellas, Xen. An. 7, 8, 8.

Ἐλλάς, υδός, ἡ, also εἰλλάς, (ἐλλω, εἰλέω)=δεσμός: (hence ἔλλεδανός)

Ἐλλάχε, Ep. for ἔλαχε, 3 sing. aor. 2 from λαγχάνω.

Ἐλλάβοριά, ώ, (ἐλλέβορος) to need hellebore, i. e. to be mad, Hipp., and Callias Inscrit. 10.

Ἐλλάβορίζω, (ἐλλέβορος) to cure one by hellebore, i. e. to bring him to his senses, Hipp. Hence

Ἐλλάβορισμός, ου, ό, a curing by hellebore, Id.

Ἐλλεβορίτης, ου, ό, (ἐλλέβορος) οἶνος, wine prepared with hellebore, Diosc.

Ἐλλεβοροποσία, ας, ἡ, (ἐλλέβορος, πίνω) a drinking of hellebore, Hipp.

Ἐλλέβορος, ου, ό, more rarely ἔλλ., hellebore, Lat. *veratrum*, a plant used by the ancients, as a specific for many illnesses, esp. for madness, Hipp.: πῖν' ἐλλέβορον, you are mad, Ar. Vesp. 1489: the best grew at Anti-

cyra, in the Aegaeon, cf. Hor. Sat. 3, 83, and 166.

Ἐλλεδάνος, ου, ό, (ἐλλάς, εἰλω, εἰλέω) the band for binding corn sheaves Il. 18, 553: a straw-rope: always in plur. Cf. Butt. Lexil. voc. εἰλεῖν 21.

Ἐλλειμμα, ατος, τό, (ἐλλείπω) that which is wanting, defect, deficiency, Hipp.

Ἐλλειπασμός, ου, ό,=foreign.

Ἐλλειπής, ες, worse form of ἐλλήπις.

Ἐλλειπόντως, adv. part. pres. act. from ἐλλείπω, incompletely, Plotin.

Ἐλλειπτικός, ἡ, όν, wanting, deficient: in Gramm. elliptic, v. ἐλλειψις. Adv. -κώς: from

Ἐλλείπω, f. -ψω, (έν, λείπω) to leave in, leave behind, τι, Eur. El. 609.

τί τινι, Ap. Rh.—II. to leave out, pass by, omit, τι, Plat., Xen., etc.: c. partic., οὐκ ἐλλείπει εὐχαριστῶν, he does not forget to be thankful, ap. Dem. 257, 2: whence, ἐλλ. τὰς εἰσφορὰς (sc. ἀποδίδου) to omit paying in the taxes, Id.—3. ἐλλείπει μέ τι, something fails me, Polyb.—III. most usu. intrans., to lack, stand in need of, to be in want of, like δέω, c. gen., προθυμίας οὐδέν ἐλλείπει, Aesch. Pr. 341.

cf. Plat. Rep. 571 D, etc.: also in pers., ἐλλείπει παμύτων, there is lack of drink, Plat. Legg. 844 B: also *come short of, τῆς δόξης*, Thuc. 2, 61: πολλοῦ γε καὶ τοῦ παντός ἐλλείπει like πολλοῦ δεῖ, Aesch. Pr. 961: ἔλλ. τινι τινα, to be inferior to a person in a thing, Plat. Rep. 484 D: ἔλλ. μή or τὸ μη., c. inf., to fail of doing, Aesch. P. 1056, Soph. Tr. 90.—2. c. things, to be wanting, lacking to, c. dat., Xen. Mem. 2, 1, 8, Dem. 328.

20.—3. absol. to come short, fail, H. Hom. Ap. 213; opp. to περιγενέσθαι, Plat. Legg. 740 D: ἔν τι, in a thing, Thuc. 1, 120: to want energy, fail in duty, Xen. Eq. 8, 5, Hell. 7, 5, 8: τ. ἐλλείπων, a deficiency, Thuc. 6, 66.

Xen. Cyr. 4, 5, 39, etc. B. also in mid., to fail of., τινός, Xen. Eq. 3, 8, in., τι, Plat. Rep. 484 D: to be inferior to., τινός, Plat. Amat. 126 A. Hence

Ἐλλειψις, εως, ἡ, a leaving behind, a leaving out, ellipse of a word acc. to the rules of grammar, v. Bos Ellipse Graec. ed. Schäf., Herm. Vig. Ar. pend.—II. (from intrans.) a falling short, want, defect, Plat. Prot. 356 A, etc.—III. the conic section ellipse, so called because its plane forms with the base of the cone an angle less than that of the parabola.

Ἐλλερος said to be a dialectic word =κακός, Eust. Il. 6, 181.

Ἐλλεσχος, ου, (έν, λέσχη) in everybody's mouth, the common talk, Hdt. 1, 153.

Ἐλλη, ης, ἡ, Helle, daughter of Athamas, and sister of Phrixus, Apollod. 1, 9, 1; from her the Hellespont is said to have received its name; called by Aesch. Ἐλλης ποδός, Pers. 69, 70; Ἐλλης πόρος, Is. 875: her grave was at Pactya on the Hellespont, Hdt. 7, 58.

Ἐλλήν, προσ, ό, Hellen, son of Deucalion, Hes. Fr. 28: his descendants Ἐλληνες, at first, dwellers in the Thessalian Hellas, Il. 2, 684: later the common name for all the Greeks.

v. Thuc. 1, 3, and cf. βάρβαροι.—1. as adj. =Ἐλληνικός, Thuc. 2, 36: also with a fem. subst., Ἐλληνή σπολήν, etc., Lob. Aj. p. 272, though Elmsl. Heracl. 131, attempts to alter all the passages.—III. in N. T. i. genl. for one not of the Jewish religion.

Gentile, a pagan, Joh. 7, 35, ἡ δι-
ασηπὸν τῶν Ἑλλήνων πρὸς οὐκ ἀσπα-
ρέντες ἐν τοῖς Ἑλλήσι; Act. 14, 1,
etc.—2. a Gentile having embraced
the religion of the Jews, a proselyte,
Joh. 12, 20; Act. 17, 4. Cf. Ἑλλάς.
Hence

Ἑλληνίζω, to imitate the Greeks,
play the Greek: to speak Greek, Plat.
Charm. 159 A; in full Ἑλλ. τῇ φωνῇ,
Aeschin. 78, 25: esp. to speak or write
pure Greek, Arist. Rhet.—2. to favour
the Greeks.—Π. Ἑλληνίζειν τι, to
make Greek; and pass., Ἑλληνισθῆ-
ναι τὴν γλῶσσαν ἀπὸ τινος, to be
made Greeks in language by another,
Thuc. 2, 68.

Ἑλληνικός, ἡ, ὄν, Hellenic, Greek,
τὸ Ἑλλ.=οἱ Ἑλληνες, Hdt. 7, 139,
etc.: pecul. fem. Ἑλληνίς, ἰδός.
Adv. -κῶς, in Greek fashion, Hdt. 4,
108.

Ἑλληνίος, α, ὄν.=foreg.: Ζεὺς Ἑ.
Hdt. 9, 7, 1: τὸ Ἑλλ., the temple of
the Greeks in Aegypt, Id. 2, 178: also
a spot in Sparta, the Hellenium, Paus.
†Ἑλληνίς, v. Ἑλληνικός.—Π. in
N. T. *Gentile, pagan*, Marc. 7, 26.

Ἑλληνισμός, ὄν, ὁ, (Ἑλληνίζω) an
imitating of the Greeks, a playing the
Greek, LXX.: esp. the use of a pure
Greek style and idioms, Gramm.

Ἑλληνιστής, ὄν, ὁ, (Ἑλληνίζω) a
follower of the Greeks in language, etc.:
esp. in N. T. an Hellenist, a Greek-
Jew.

Ἑλληνιστί, adv. (Ἑλληνίζω) in
Greek fashion, Luc.: Ἑλλ. ξυνιέναι,
to understand Greek, Xen. An. 7, 6, 8.

†Ἑλληνογαλάται, ὄν, οἱ, (Ἑλληνες,
Γαλάται) the Gallograeci, inhab. of Ga-
latia, in Asia Minor, Diocl. S.

Ἑλληνοδικαί, ὄν, οἱ, less used Ion.
form of Ἑλλανοδ.

Ἑλληνοκοπέω, ὤ, (Ἑλλην, κόπτω)
to affect Greek fashions, play the Greek,
Polyb., cf. δημοκοπέω.

Ἑλληνοταμία, ας, ἡ, v. sq.

Ἑλληνοταμίαι, ὄν, οἱ, (Ἑλληνες,
ταμίαι) the trustees of Greece, i. e. offi-
cers appointed by Athens to levy the con-
tributions paid by the Greek states to-
wards the Persian war; their treasury
was first at Delos, but moved by Pe-
ricles to Athens; their office was
called Ἑλληνοταμία, ἡ, Xen. Vect.
5, 5; and was first instituted Ol. 76,
2, Thuc. 1, 96: v. Herm. Pol. Ant.
§ 156.

†Ἑλλησποντικός, ἡ, ὄν,=Ἑλλησ-
πόντιος, Xen. An. 1, 1, 9, with v. l.
Ἑλλησποντικάι.

†Ἑλλησποντίας, Ion. -τίας, ὄν, ὁ,
(ἄνεμος) a wind blowing from the
Hellespont, Hdt. 7, 188: Arist. Probl.

Ἑλλησποντίας, ἰδός, ἡ, pecul. fem.
from Ἑλλησπόντιος, ἡ θάλασσα
Ἑλλ., the Hellespont, Archastr. ap.
Ath. 278 D.

†Ἑλλησπόντιος, α, ὄν, of the Helles-
pont, Hellespontic, πόλεις, Xen. Hell.
4, 8, 31; of Ἑλλησπόντιοι, the inhab.
of Hellespont (2), the Hellespontians,
Hdt. 7, 95, Xen., etc.: ἡ, Ἑλλησπον-
τία (sc. χώρα) the region around the
Hellespont, Strab.

†Ἑλλησπόντιος, ἰδός, ἡ, pecul. fem.
to foreg., Soph. Fr. 446.

Ἑλλησποντος, ὄν, ὁ, (Ἑλλ. πόν-
τος) the Hellespont or sea of Helle,
daughter of Athamas, who was
drowned therein; in now the Darda-
næles: Hom. esp. in Il.—2. also the
region around the Hellespont, Thuc.
2, 9; Xen., etc.

Ἑλλημενίζω, (v. λυμενίζω) to come
into port, Synes.—2. to exact the har-
bour dues, Ar. Fr. 392: Hence

Ἑλλημενικός, ἡ, ὄν, and τὸ Ἑλλ.=
sq., Plat. Rep. 425 D

Ἑλλημένιος, ἰα, ἰον, (v. λυμήν) of
or in the harbour: τὸ Ἑλλ. sub. τέλος,
harbour-dues, Lat. portorium, Böckh
P. E. 2, 31.

Ἑλλημένιος, εως, ἡ, (Ἑλλημενίζω)
a being in port.

Ἑλλημενιστής, οὔ, ὁ, (Ἑλλημενίζω)
the collector of harbour-dues, Dem. 917,
10.

Ἑλλημενιτής, οὔ, ὁ, one who is in,
protects a harbour, prob. l. Leon. Tar.
57.

Ἑλλημενάζω, (v. λυμενάζω) to form
a marsh or pool.

Ἑλλίπτης, ἑς, (ἑλλείπω) behind-hand,
wanting, defective, in a thing, τινός,
Thuc. 7, 8; ἑλ. τῆς δοκίσεως, so
much lost which they reckoned upon,
Id. 4, 55; also τινί, 6, 69, ἐν τινι,
Polyb.: τὸ ἑλλ., a defect, Polyb.
Adv. -πῶς.

Ἑλλίσμην, poet. for ἐλισμην,
aor. from λίσσεται, Od.

Ἑλλίτανευε, poet. for ἑλιτ., impf.
from λιτανεύω, Hom.

Ἑλλοβίζω, (v. λοβός) to form pods.

Ἑλλόβιον, ὄν, τὸ, (v. λοβός) that
which is in the lobe of the ear, an ear-
ring, Lat. inauris, Luc.

Ἑλλοβος, ὄν, (v. λοβός) in a pod:
καρπὸς ἑλλ., Theophr.

Ἑλλοβοσπέρματος, ὄν, (ἑλλοβος,
σπέρμα) with its seed in a pod, Id.

Ἑλλοβώδης, ες, (ἑλλοβος, εἶδος)
like pulse, Id.

Ἑλλογέω, ὤ, (v. λόγος) to reckon in,
Böckh Inscr. 1, 850: to reckon, impute,
τί τινι, N. T.

Ἑλλογίζω=foreg., Clem. Al.

Ἑλλόγιμος, ὄν, (v. λόγος) whate-
ver comes into account or regard, (v. λό-
γος ἔστι), worth reckoning, notable,
famous, like ἀξίος λόγου, Hdt. 2,
176, Plat. Prot. 361 E, etc.—II. elo-
quent: learned, Philo. Adv. -μῶς.

Ἑλλογος, ὄν, (v. λόγος) reasona-
ble, endowed with reason, opp. to ἄλο-
γος, Arist. Eth. N. Adv. -γῶς.

†Ἑλλοί=Σελλοί, Pind.

†Ἑλλόμενον, ὄν, τό, Ellomēnum, a
harbour in the island Leucadia, Thuc.
3, 94.

Ἑλλοπίδαι, ὄν, or better ἐλλόπο-
δες, the young of birds or serpents, Cra-
tip. Incert. 60

†Ἑλλόπισα, ας, ἡ, (Hdt. 8, 23, μοῖρη)
Elloripa, a district in the northern part
of Euboea, so called from Ellorips,
Strab.: also appell. of the whole is-
land, Id.—2. a region of Epirus near
Dodona, Hes. fr. 39. Hence

†Ἑλλοπιεύς, εως, ὁ, an Elloripian, in-
hab. of Elloripa in Euboea; poet. for
Euboean, Call. Del. 20.

Ἑλλοπιεύω, (ἑλλοψ) to fish, The-
ocrit. 1, 42.

†Ἑλλοπίων, ὄν, ὁ, more correctly
Ἑλλοπίων, ὄν, ὁ, Elloripius or Ellor-
ipion, a Socratic philosopher of Pepa-
rethrus, Plat.

Ἑλλοπος, ὁ, v. sub ἑλλοψ II.

ἙΛΛΟΨ, οὔ, ὁ, also written ἑλ., a
young deer, fawn, ποικίλος, Od. 19,
228.

ἙΛΛΟΣ, ἡ, ὄν, mute: or quick,
only as epith. of fish, Soph. Aj. 1297,
(v. sub ἑλλοψ).

†Ἑλλος, ὄν, ὁ, Ellus, masc. pr. n.,
Qu. Sm.

Ἑλλοφόνος, ὄν, (ἑλλός, *φένω)
fawn-slaying, epith. of Diana, Call.
Dian. 190.

Ἑλλοχάω, ὤ, f. -ήσω, (v. λόχος),
to lie in an ambush Plat. Theat. 165
D.—II. to lie in wait for, τινά, Id.
Symp. 213 B. Hence

Ἑλλοχῆς, εως, ἡ, a lying in es-
tablish, Auct. ap. Suid. voc. δεξιός.

Ἑλλοχίζω, (v. λόχος) to lie in am-
bush, Eur. Bacch. 723.—II. to lie in
wait for., τινά, Plut.

Ἑλλοψ, ὄπος, Hes. Sc. 212, ἑλλοπα-
ίχθης, v. Heinr. p. 167, also ἑλλοπος,
ὁ, Emped. 363: by some explained
mute; by others, quick, gliding, and so
perh. better, from its apparent alli-
ance to ἑλω, ἑλλω, ἑλῶ, ἑλάνω.—II
as subst. a fish, Nic.—III. a particu-
lar sea-fish, perh. the sword-fish, etc. to
others the sturgeon, Arist. H. A.
also ἑλοψ, Epich. p. 39.

†Ἑλλοψ, ὄπος, ὁ, Ellorips, a son of
Ion, after whom Elloripa was named,
Strab.

Ἑλλυπος, ὄν, (v. λύπη) in grief,
mournful, Plut.

Ἑλλυχνιάμοι, as pass., to have a
wick, Diosc.: from

Ἑλλυχνιον, ὄν, τό, (v. λύχνος) a
lamp-wick, Hdt. 2, 62. Hence

Ἑλλυχνιώτης, ἡ, ὄν, made of wick
cotton, μότος.

*Ἑλλω, v. ἑλω.

Ἑλλωβάομαι, (v. λωβάομαι) to
commit an outrage, εἰς τινα, M. Anton

Ἑλλωτία, ας, or Ἑλλωτίς, ἰδός, ἡ,
epith. of Minerva, hence τὸ Ἑλλωτι-
α, her festival at Corinth, Pind. O. 13, 57.

Ἑλμυνθίω, ὤ, (ἑλμυν) to suffer
from worms, Arist. H. A.

Ἑλμυνθιον, ὄν, τό, dim. from ἑλ-
μυν, a little worm, Hipp.

Ἑλμυνθώδης, ες, (ἑλμυν, εἶδος)
like a worm, Arist. H. A.

Ἑλμινε, ἰνθος, ἡ, dat. plur. ἑλμ-
σι, a worm, esp. a tape-worm or maw-
worm, Hipp. We also find αἱ ἑλμυ-
γες. (From εἶλω, εἰλῶ, ἑλίσσω,
from their wriggling motion, v. εἰλῶ,
εἰλίσσῃμαι.)

†ἑλῖνη, ἡς, ἡ, (ἑλκω) a plant with
woolly capsules, perh. parietaria or ur-
ceolaris, Diosc. [1]

ἑλῖς, εως, ἡ, (ἑλκω) a drawing,
dragging, trailing, Plat. Rep. 391 B.
attraction, Plat. Tim. 80 C.—II. a
draught, Anth.

ἑλῶμι, ἐλῶμην, opt. aor. 2 act.
and mid. of αἰρέω, Hom.

ἑλῶν, ἐλῶμην, poet. for εἰλῶν, εἰ-
λῶμην, aor. 2 act. and mid. of αἰρέω,
Hom.

ἙΛΟΣ, εως contd. οὖς, τό, wet, low
ground, a marsh, meadow, Il. 20, 221,
Od. 14, 474, with collat. notion of
richness and fitness for pasturage.
nowhere else in Hom.—II. standing
water, a pool, lake, like λίμνη, Wess.
Hdt. 1, 191. Hence

†ἑλος, εως contd. οὖς, τό, Helos,
a small town of Laconia on the Si-
nus Laconicus near the mouth of the
Eurotas, Il. 2, 584; Thuc. 4, 54, etc.:
οἱ Ἑλεοί, and ἑλωτες, q. v., the in-
hab. of Helos, Helotes.—2. a town or
district of Elis on the Alpheus, Il. 2,
594.—3. a city of Argolis, Apollod.

†Ἑλουήττιοι, ὄν, οἱ, the Helvetii,
Strab.

†Ἑλουοί, more correctly, Ἑλονοί,
ὄν, οἱ, the Helvii, on the Rhone in
Gaul, Strab.

Ἑλοῦσα, fem. part. aor. 2 act. of
αἰρέω, Hom.

ἑλοψ, ὁ, v. ἑλλοψ III. Epich. p.
39.—II. also a harmless kind of snake

ἑλῶσι, Ep. 3 pr. pres. from ἑλῶ

ἑλάνω, for ἑλίσσω, Hom.

†ἑλῆνωρ, ὄρος, ὁ, Elphēnor, a com-
panion of Ulysses, Od. 10, 552.

†ἑλῆτις, ὄν, ὁ, Elpatis, masc. pr. n.
a teacher at Athens, Dem. 270, 7.

ἑλπίδοδότης, ὄν, ὁ, (ἑλπίς, δίδω-
μι) giver of hope, Anth.

Ἐλπίδοκοπέω, ὦ, (ἐλπίς, κόπτω) to be deceived by false hopes, Sext. Emp.

Ἐλπίδοποιέω ὦ, (ἐλπίς, ποιέω) to raise hopes.

Ἐλπίω, 1st. 1st. Att. ἰώ, (ἐλπω) mostly intrans. signification of ἔλπομαι, (q. v.) to hope, look for, expect : to think, imagine : also to fear, Soph. Aj. 799. Construct. : c. inf., to hope to..., hope that..., of things present, c. pres., as Hdt. 1, 30; of things fut., c. fut. vel. aor. c. ἄν, as Hdt. 3, 143, 151, cf. Heind. Plat. Phaed. 67 B : also ἔλπ. μή., like δέδοκα, c. aor. subj., Hdt. 1, 77 : ὅπως, ὥς., c. fut., Eur. Heracl. 1051, cf. Schäf. Soph. O. C. 385, El. 963 : c. acc., to hope, hope for, expect, Aesch. Theb. 589 : τί παρά τινος, Xen. Mem. 4, 3, 17; hence also in pass., Soph., etc. : c. dat., to hope in..., τῇ τύχῃ, Thuc. 3, 39. The word is not found in Hom., Hes., or Pind., but is the prevailing Att. form, v. ἔλπω.

Ἐλπίνης, ον, ὁ, Elpines, an Athenian Archon Ol. 106, 1, Diod. S.

Ἐλπινίκη, ἡς, ἡ, Elpinice, sister of Cimon, Plut. Per. 10, Cim. 4. [v]

Ἐλπίς, ἰδος, ἡ, hope, Od. 19, 84, Hope, personified, a goddess, Hes. Op. 96; τῆς, of a thing, Att. : ἐλπίδ' ἔχειν=ἐλπίζειν, and like it, c. inf., etc., Hdt. 6, 11; also, ἐν ἐλπίδι εἶναι, Thuc. 7, 46, etc.; ἔλπιδα λαμβάνειν, Xen. Cyr. 4, 6, 7; also ἔλπιδα ἐμπούειν, παρέχειν, ὑποτιθέναι, etc., to raise, give, suggest hope, freq. in Att. : ἔλπιδα καταλύνειν, ἀποκόπτειν, etc., to destroy it : also in plur., Pind., and Att.—II. the object of hope, that from which one hopes something, a hope, Trag. : so Lat. spes, Casaub. Pers. 2, 35.—III. after, any thought on the future, expectation, hoping : also fear, Dissem. Pind. N. 1, 32 (48), Plat. Legg. 644 C.

Ἐλπιςμα, ατος, τό, (ἐλπίς) the thing hoped for, Epicur.

Ἐλπιστικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἐλπίς) of or belonging to hope, Arist. de Mem.—II. οἱ ἐλπιστικοί, a sect who made hope the only state of life, Heumann. de Elpist.

Ἐλπιστός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἐλπίς) hoped : to be hoped for, Plat. Legg. 853 E.

Ἐλπίω, in act. to make to hope, πάντα μὲν ὅ' ἔλπει, she feeds all with hope, Od. 2, 91; 13, 380. But usu. in mid. ἔλπομαι, Ep. ἔλπομαι, with perf. ἔωλπα, plqpf. ἔωλπειν, in pres. and impf. signf. To hope, indulge hope, Hom., Hes., Pind., and Hdt., though the latter as often uses the Att. form ἔλπιζω, q. v. : in genl., to have any thoughts about the future, to look for, expect, suspect, think, believe, Od. 6, 297, Il. 7, 199; and in bad sense to fear, Il. 13, 8. Construct., like ἔλ.ζω : but usu. in Hom. c. acc. et inf., or c. inf. only of all tenses : sometimes also c. acc. rei., Il. 13, 609, 15, 53; absol. to hope, Il. 18, 194, H. Hom. Cer. 227. Hom. is fond of the Plocon. phrases, θυμῷ ἔλπεσθαι, ὃν κατὰ θυμὸν ἔλπεσθαι, Il. 13, 8; ἔλπεσθαι ἐν στήθεσσι, also θυμὸς ἔλπεται : he uses impf. without augment ἔλπετο, except in Od. 9, 419, where at least Wolf and Dind. leave ἔλπ.

Ἐλπωρή, ἡς, ἡ=ἐλπίς, Od., c. inf. aor. and fut. : only poet.

Ἐσαι, inf. ἔσας, part. aor. 1 of εἶλω, q. v. Hom.

Ἐλῶμα, ατος, τό, (ἐλῶ) the tree or stock of the plough, on which the share was fixed, Lat. dentale, Hes. Op. 428, 434, Butt. Lexil. voc. ε. ὥ, 3.—

Ἰ. =ἐλῶμος I, a cover case

Ἰ. Ἐλῶμα, ας, ἡ, Elymaea and Ἐλῶμας, ἰδος, ἡ, Elymaïs, a district of Susiana on the Persian Gulf, in the modern Iran, Polyb. 31, 11, 1 : also the capital city of the province. From

Ἰ. Ἐλῶμαῖοι, ὧν, οἱ, the Elymaei, inhab. of Elymaïs, Polyb. 5, 44, 9, etc.; sing. as adj. Ἐλῶμαῖος, αῖα, αῖον, Elymaean, Ἀφροδίτῃ Ἐλ., App.

Ἰ. Ἐλῶμας, α, ὁ, Elymas, from an Arab. word signf. wise, learned, appell. of Bariesus, N. T. Act. 13, 8.

Ἰ. Ἐλῶμα, ας, ἡ, Elymia, a town of Arcadia between Orchomenus and Mantinea, Xen. Hell. 6, 5, 13.

Ἰ. Ἐλῶμιον, ὧν, τό, Elymion, a spot in Euboea, or acc. to others an island near Euboea, Ar. Pac. 1126.

Ἰ. Ἐλῶμοι, ὧν, οἱ, the Elymi, a people of Sicily, deriving their origin from the Trojans, acc. to Thuc. 6, 2, Paus.

Ἰ. Ἐλῶμος, ὧν, ὁ, (ἐλῶ) a cover, case, sheath, quiver.—II. a kind of flute of box-wood, Soph. Fr. 398 : also ἔλῶμοι αὐλοὶ, Callias Ped. 7.—III. a kind of grain, elsewh. μελίνη, millet, Ar. Fr. 351. [Drac. p. 68, 15.]

Ἰ. Ἐλῶμος, ὧν, ὁ, Elympos, son of Antenor (or Priam) from whom the Elymi derived their name, Dion. H., Strab., etc.

Ἰ. Ἐλῶτρον, ὧν, τό, (ἐλῶ) a cover, covering; as—1. the case of a spear, Ar. Ach. 1120.—2. the sheath, shard of a beetle's wing, Arist. H. A.—3. the capsule of seeds, Diosc.—4. the body, as being the shell of the soul, Plat. Rep. 588 E.—5. a place for holding water, a reservoir, Hdt. 1, 185; 4, 173. Hence

Ἰ. Ἐλῶτρόω, ὦ, to cover, case, Hipp.

Ἰ. Ἐλῶ, Att. ἔλῶ, aor. pass. ἔλῶσθην, to roll about, wrap up, cover, cf. εἰλῶ. Pass. to be rolled about, to wind, twist one's self, etc. Hom. has only aor. 1 pass., θυμὸς ἐπὶ γαίαν ἐλῶσθη, the pole rolled, fell to the ground, Il. 23, 393 : προπάρουθε ποδῶν Ἀχιλλῆος ἐλῶσθε, rolling before Achilles' feet, Il. 24, 510 : λαστήρ ὑπὸ γαστέρ' ἐλῶσθεις, twisting himself up, crouched, hidden, Od. 9, 433 : cf. Butt. Lexil. voc. εἰλῶ. [ῶω]

Ἰ. Ἐλῶ, subj. aor. 2 of αἰρέω.

Ἰ. Ἐλῶδης, ες, (ἐλῶς, εἰδός) marshy, fenmy, Arist. H. A.

Ἰ. Ἐλῶϊ (from Hebr.) Oh my God ! N. T. Marc. 15, 34.

Ἰ. Ἐλῶν, imperf. from ἐλῶ, Hom. : but ἔλῶν, part. from εἶλον, aor. 2 of αἰρέω.

Ἰ. Ἐλῶρ, ὡρος, τό, (ἐλεῖν) booty, spoil, prey, esp. of wild beasts, in Hom. usu. in sing., of unburied corpses, which are left to the enemy or given up to dogs and birds : often joined with κύρμα : of things which may be stolen, Od. 13, 208.—II. Ἐλῶρα, τά, Πατρόκλειον ἔλῶρα ὑπὸστειναι, to pay for leaving Patroclus a prey to all dishonour, Il. 18, 93, where it is needless to suppose a peculiar nom. τὸ ἔλῶρον. Ep. word, also used by Aesch. Supp. 800 (in plur.), Soph. Aj. 830 (in sing.).

Ἰ. Ἐλῶρινός, ἡ, ὄν, (from ἔλῶρος) in fem. ἡ Ἐλῶρινῇ ὁδῷ, the Helorine Causeway, at the mouth of the Helorus, Thuc. 6, 66, 70; 7, 80.

Ἰ. Ἐλῶριον, ὧν, τό=ἔλῶρ, Il. 1, 4, in plur.

Ἰ. Ἐλῶριος, ὧν, ὁ, a water-bird, Clearch. ap. Ath. 332 E.

Ἰ. Ἐλῶρις, ὁ, Helōris, masc. pr. n., Diod. S.

Ἰ. Ἐλῶρον, ὧν, τό, v. ἔλῶρ II.

Ἰ. Ἐλῶρος, ὧν, and Ἐλῶρος, ὧν, ὁ, Helōrus, a river of Sicily in the south-

ern part, now Abiso, Pind. N. 9, 96, Hdt. 7, 154.—2. ἡ, a city on this river, now Muri-Ucci.

Ἰ. Ἐμῶθον, ες, ε, aor. 2 of μαθάνω.

Ἰ. Ἐμῶντοῦ, ἐμῶντῃ, Ion. ἐμῶντοῦ or ἐμῶντοῦ, ἡς, reflective pronoun of first person, of me, of myself : only used in gen., dat., and acc. sing., both masc. and fem. : in plur. separated, ἡμῶν αὐτῶν, etc. : cf. σεαυτοῦ and εἰαυτοῦ.

Ἰ. Ἐμῶ, short. d. Att. imperat. aor. of ἐμβαίνειν for ἐμῃθι.

Ἰ. Ἐμῶβάζω, f. -ῶ, (ἐν, βαζῶ) to interrupt, ἄλλῃλως, prob. 1. Hippoc. 38, for ἐμβιβ.

Ἰ. Ἐμῶβάς, ὁ, (ἐμῶς) a cobbler, name given to Anytus, Theopomp (Com.) Strat. 5. [αῖδ]

Ἰ. Ἐμῶδένω, to pace, measure by step ring.

Ἰ. Ἐμῶδίζω, (ἐν, βαδίζω) to walk on, pace, Dio. C. : to enter, Ael.

Ἰ. Ἐμῶδιον, ὧν, τό, dim. from ἐμβάς. [αῖ]

Ἰ. Ἐμῶδομετρικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἐμῶδόν, μετρέω) belonging to the measuring of surfaces.

Ἰ. Ἐμῶδόν, adv. (ἐμῶδῶν) on foot or by land, Il. 15, 505, like πεσῆ.

Ἰ. Ἐμῶδός, ὧν, ὁ, a surface, area, mathem. term.

Ἰ. Ἐμῶθμος, ὧν, (ἐν, βαθμός) on the judgment-seat : ἐμῶ. δικαστής, the regular judge.

Ἰ. Ἐμῶθρα, ὧν, τά, a kind of shoes, cf. ἐμβάς.

Ἰ. Ἐμῶθύνω, (ἐν, θάβυνω) to make deep, hollow out, Alciph. : to make to sink deep, into, to ingrain, τί τινη, Plut.—II. intr. to go deep into, τινί, Eccl., esp. of allegorizing.

Ἰ. Ἐμῶβαιν, f. -βῆσαι : perf. -βῆθκα, Homeric part., ἐμῶβας : aor. 2 ἐνέβηθον, (ἐν, βαίνω) To go in, come in, step in, Il. 16, 94, with notion of interfering : to go on, go quickly, speed, of horses, Il. 23, 403.—2. more freq. to step into, to go or get into, enter, esp. a ship, to embark, νηὶ and ἐν νηὶ, Hom.; and without any addition, Eur. Tr. 455 : to mount, esp. in perf. to be mounted on, ἐμῶβας ἵπποισι καὶ ἄρμασι, Il. 5, 199 : to be fixed or fastened, κατὰ τι, Il. 24, 81.—3. to tread upon, τινί, Od. 10, 164, and so Plat. Phaedr. 252 E : but in prose and Att. usu. ἐμῶ. εἰς τι, as ἐς πλοῖον, Hdt. 2, 29 : more rarely ἐμῶ. τινός, to be upon, Soph. O. C. 400, cf. ἐμῶ. πένω : ἐμῶ. τι, to mount, Eur. Hec. 922, Cycl. 92, Plat. Rep. 443 C.—I. in aor. 1 ἐνέβησας transit., to make to enter, bring in or into, ἐς φροντίδα, Hdt. 1, 46.—2. ἐμῶ. πόδα ὄρουσι, to enter a chariot on foot, Soph. Fr. 599, Eur. Heracl. 168, cf. βαίνω Il. 4.

Ἰ. Ἐμῶβαχένω, (ἐν, βαχένω) to rage against, τινί, Heliod.

Ἰ. Ἐμῶβάλλω, f. -βάλλω : perf. -βέβηλκα : aor. 2 ἐνέβῆλλον, (ἐν, βάλλω) to throw, lay, put in. Construct.—1. usu., ἐμῶ. τί τινη, Hom.; also τι ἐν τινί, Od. 19, 10; χερσίν, to put into another's hands, Il. 14, 218; but ἐμῶ. βαλέ μιν χερσίν Ἀχιλλεύς, she let him fall into Achilles' hands, Il. 21, 47; κόπης ἐμῶβᾶλεῖν (sub. χεῖρας) to lay one's self to the oar, Lat. in cumbere remis, Od. 10, 129, also with out κώπας, to lay to, pull hard, Ar. Eq. 602, Ran. 206 : esp. freq. of mental operations, ἐμῶβαλεῖν τινί τι θυμῷ, φρεσίν, to put into a man's mind or heart, Hom.; and so in mid., ἐμῶβάλλεσθαι τί θυμῷ, ἐν θυμῷ, to lay s. thing to heart, Il. 10, 447 : ἐμῶ. τὴν γεία τινι, to slide one's hand into

another, Ar. Vesp. 554; and so *ἐμβ. δεινόν*, Dem. 553, 14: *ἐμβ. φόβον τινί*, to inspire with fear, Hdt. 7, 10, 5: *ἐ. πλῆγας τινί*, to inflict stripes, Plut.—2. in Att. also, *ἐμβάλλειν εἰς τι*, e.g. *ἐν τῇ βάραβρον*, Ar. Ran. 574; *ἐς γράφας*, to throw one into a suit, Ar. Ach. 686, etc., and so Hdt. 4, 72.—3. c. acc. only, to put in, *λόγον ἐμβ. like Lat. injicere sermonem*, Plat. Rep. 344 D, and Xen.: to graft a tree, Dem. 1251, 22, in pass.—4. *ἐμβ. τινί*, sub. *ἔκοντα*, to throw at another, II. 12, 383.—II. intr. to break, burst, rush in, sub. *αὐτόν*, hence *ἐμβάλλειν εἰς τὴν ἀγοράν*, to betake one's self to the agora, go boldly into it, Lycurg. 148, 24: to enter in a hostile way, sub. *στοιχείον*, *εἰς τὴν Ἰσθμὸν*, Hdt. 9, 13, and Xen.: to fall on, encounter, run against, Lat. *illi*, τινί, Hdt. 2, 28, Plat. Rep. 563 C.—2. esp. of a ship *tho falls on another with its ἐμβολος*, Hdt. 8, 84; *ἐμβεβληκέναι καὶ ἐμβε- ᾄλῃσθαι*, Thuc. 7, 70: in mid. also c. gen., *ἐμβάλεσθε τῶν λαγύρων*, fall upon the hare's flesh, Ar. Pac. 1312: of a river, to empty itself, *εἰς τι*, Plat. Phaed. 113 D. Cf. *εἰςβάλλω*.

Ἐμβάμα, ατος, τό, (ἐμβαπτω) sauce, soup, Xen. Cyr. 1, 3, 4.

Ἐμβαμῆστιον, ον, τό, dim. from *foreg.*, Anthip. ap. Ath. 404 C.

Ἐμβαπτῶ, =sq., Nic.

Ἐμβαπτω, f. -ψω, (ἐν, βαπτω) to dip in, τί τινι, Hippon. 26, τι εἰς τι, Ar. Nub. 150: as dep. mid., Ar. Fr. 205.

Ἐμβάρυθω, (ἐν, βαρύθω) to be heavy, τινί, Nic.

Ἐμβάς, ᾄδος, ἥ, (ἐμβαίνω) a kind of felt shoe, Lat. *solea*, *soccus*; used esp. by the Boeotians, Hdt. 1, 195; and by old men, Ar. Phil. 759, etc.: also—κόθορον, Jac. A. P. p. 230: *ἐμβάς Σικωνία*, a woman's shoe of white felt, Luc.

Ἐμβας, ὁ, *Embas*, a leader of the Atticians, Xen. Cyr. 5, 3, 38.

Ἐμβασκοίτας, ον, ὁ, (ἐμβαίνω, κωπη) name of a cup, Ath.

Ἐμβασιλεύω, (ἐν, βασιλεύω) to be king in or over, c. dat., of lands or men, Hom.

Ἐμβάσιος, ον, propitious to embarkation, epith. of Apollo, Ap. Rh. [α]: from

Ἐμβάσις, εως, ἥ, (ἐμβαίνω) a going or coming in, esp. going on shipboard, embarking, Polyb.: a place of embarking, Id.—II. that on which one goes or steps, *ἐμβ. πόδος*, a shoe, like *ἐμβάς*, Aesch. Ag. 945.—2. the sole, foot, hoof, Eur. Bacch. 740.—III. a bathing-tub, bath, Diosc.

Ἐμβάσιχνηρος, ον, ὁ, (ἐμβαίνειν, χῆντρο) pot-visitor, name of a mouse in Batr. 137.

Ἐμβαστάζω, f. -ῶω, (ἐν, βαστάζω) to bear in or on, carry, Luc.

Ἐμβατεύω, (ἐν, βατεύω) to step in or on, stand on, hence to dwell in or on, frequent, haunt, usu. c. acc., esp. of gods, like the Homer. *ἀμφιβαίνω*, to protect, watch, Trag., and Cratin. Incert. 22, cf. Blomf. Aesch. Pers. 155, Schäf. Dion. Comp. p. 428: but 2. gen. in simple sense, to stand or be upon, Soph. O. T. 625, cf. O. C. 400, and Kühner Gr. Gr. § 523, 3.—II.

ἐμβατ. εἰς τι, to come into possession of, *εἰς τὴν οὐσίαν*, as we say "to come in to the property," Dem. 1086, 9: *εἰς τὸ χωρίον*, Isae. 74, 42.—III. Athr. simply, to go into, enter, LXX.

Ἐμβάτω, =foreg., Leon. Tat. 98, 1: in mid. Lyc. 642.

Ἐμβατή, ἡς, ἥ, v. sub *ἐμβατός*

Ἐμβατήριος, α, ον, also ος, ον, (ἐμβαίνω) belonging or suited to entering, marching in, etc.: hence—1. τὸ *ἐμβ.*, sub. *μέλος*, the air to which the soldiers marched, a march, Polyb., cf. Thuc. 5, 70; the anapaestic songs of Tyrtaeus were so called, Francke Callin. p. 131: *ἐμβ. ῥυθμός*, the time of march, Plut.—2. τὰ *ἐμβ.*, sub. *ἱερά*, offerings made on embarking, before weighing anchor, also *ἐμβατήριος θυσία*, Piers. Moer. p. 223.

Ἐμβατήρ, ον, ὁ, (ἐμβαίνω) he that goes in or on, a ship's passenger.—II. a kind of half-boot of felt, Xen. Eq. 12, 10: also the tragic cothurnus, Luc.—III. the modulus or unit of measurement in Greek architecture, Vitruv.

[α]

Ἐμβατον, ον, τό, *Embatum*, a strait between Erythrae and Chios, Thuc. 3, 29; also τὰ *Ἐμβατα*, Polyaeen. From

Ἐμβατός, ον, also ἥ, ον, to be gone in or into, passable, Dion. H.: ἡ *ἐμβατή*, a bath, like *ἐμβασίς* III.

Ἐμβάσιος, ον, (ἐμβαπτω) for dipping in or into: τὸ *ἐμβ.*, a flat vessel for sauces, Lat. *acetabulum*, like *δουβάσιον*, Hippon. 93, Hdt. 2, 62. [α]

Ἐμβέβας, Ep. perf. of *ἐμβαίνω*, II., but only found in part. *ἐμβεβασίς*, *ἐμβεβασίαν*: but *ἐμβεβασάν*, II. 2, 720, 3 pl. plqpf. act., syncop. for *ἐμβεβέκεσαν*.

Ἐβεβαίω, ὦ, to set fast and firm. dub.

Ἐμβεβηλέω and *ἐμβεβηλῶ*, ὦ, to desecrate.

Ἐμβελής, ἐς, (ἐν, βέλος) within a dart's throw, within shot, Polyb.

Ἐμβη, Ep. for *ἐνέβη*, 3 sing. aor. 2 of *ἐμβαίνω*, Od.; *ἐμβητιον*, dual for *ἐνέβητιον*, II.; and *ἐμβήη*, 3 sing. subj. aor. 2 for *ἐμβή*, II. 16, 94.

Ἐμβητάς, f. -ῶω, (ἐν, βιβάζω) to set in or on, esp. to put on board ship, embark, τινὰ εἰς πλοῖον, Thuc. 1, 53, etc.: to lead, guide to a thing, e.g. *εἰς τὸ λῶστον*, Eur. H. F. 856: cf. *ἐμβαβάζω*.

Ἐμβιβαστέον, verb. adj. from *ἐμβιβάζω*, one must set in, Geop.

Ἐμβίος, ον, (ἐν, βίος) in life, tenacious of life, lively: of trees, etc., which will bear transplanting, Theophr.; hence τὸ *ἐμβ.* a taking root and growing, Ael.—II. lasting one's whole life, *ἐμβίος τιμωρία*, punishment for life, Dio C.

Ἐμβιότενω, =sq., Aretae.

Ἐμβίω, ὦ, f. -ῶσμαι, (ἐν, βίω) to live in or on: of trees, etc., to live and grow after transplantation, Theophr.

Ἐμβίσταρος, ον, ὁ, *Embisarus*, masc. pr. n., Dioid. S. dub.

Ἐμβίσις, εως, ἥ, (ἐμβίω) a living and growing, Plut.

Ἐμβιωτήριον, ον, τό, (ἐμβίω) a place to live in, dwelling, Dioid.

Ἐμβλάγής, ἐς, (ἐν, βλάβος) hurtful.

Ἐμβλαστάνω, (ἐν, βλαστάνω) to grow in or on as a graft, Theophr.

Hence

Ἐμβλάστησις, εως, ἥ, a growing in or on as a graft, Id.

Ἐμβλέμμα, ατος, τό, a looking at, looking straight at, Xen. Cyn. 4, 4: from

Ἐμβλέπω, f. -ψω, (ἐν, βλέπω) to look in or on, look in the face, look at, τινί, Plat. Charm. 155 C, etc.; also *εἰς*, Plat. Alc. 1, 132 E, etc.; rarely τινά, Anth.: also like *βλέπω* simply, to look, Soph. El. 995. Hence

Ἐμβλέψις, εως ἥ, a looking at, look, Hipp.

Ἐμβλήμα, ατος, τό, (ἐμβάλλω) that which is put in or on, *ἐμβλ. ἔσλον*, the shaft fitting into the spear head, Plut.: jewels and ornaments in raised work, that could be taken from their setting, Dio C.: perh. also a tessellated pavement: a sole put into the shoe in winter, etc. Fr. 10.

Ἐμβλησις, εως, ἥ, (ἐμβέλλω) a throwing in.—II. intr. a breaking in, Hipp.

Ἐμβλητέον, verb. adj. from *ἐμβάλλω*, one must throw in, Plat. Phil. 62 B.

Ἐμβόλιω, ὦ, (ἐν βοάει, to call upon, shout to, τινί, Xen. Cyn. 6, 17: absol. to shout aloud, Thuc. 4, 34. Hence

Ἐμβόησις, εως, ἥ, a shouting, Aretae.

Ἐμβοθρεύω, (ἐν, βοθρεύω) to make a pit in, make holes, Philostr.

Ἐμβοθρός, ον, (ἐν, βόθρος) like a pit or hole, hollow, Theophr. Hence

Ἐμβοθρόω, ὦ, to dig into a pit, Hipp.

Ἐμβολάς, ᾄδος, ἥ, (ἐμβολος 4) a graft; σοκά *ἐμβολάδες*, grafted fig trees, Plut.

Ἐμβολεύς, εως, ὁ, (ἐμβάλλω) any thing put in: a peg, stopper: the sucker of a squirt: a dibble, a stick for setting plants, Anth.

Ἐμβολή, ἡς, ἥ, (ἐμβάλλω) a throwing in: a putting in, insertion, Hipp.—II. intrans. a breaking or bursting in, inroad into an enemy's country, foray, Xen. An. 4, 1, 4, etc.—2. a falling on, assault, attack, the charge made by one ship upon another, Aesch. Pers. 279, 336, etc., where strictly *ἐμβ.* to receive such a charge, Xen. Hell. 4, 3, 10; δοῦναι, to make it, Polyb.—3. entrance: place of entrance, pass, I. Dind. Xen. Hell. 5, 4, 48: the mouth of a river, Dion. H.; cf. *εἰς* and *ἐκ βολή*.—III. the head of a battering ram, Thuc. 2, 76: but Aesch. Pers. 415, *ἐμβ. χαλκόστομοι* are the shocks of brazen beaks.

Ἐμβόλιμα, ον, τό, *Embolima*, a city of India, Arr. An. 4, 28, 7.

Ἐμβολιμαίος, αἶα, αἰων, and

Ἐμβόλιμος, ον, (ἐμβολή) thrown in inserted, esp. intercalated, μὴν *ἐμβ.*, an intercalary month, Hdt. 1, 32: τὰ *ἐμβ.*, interpolated verses, Arist. Poet.; also *ἐμβ. παῖδες*, supposititious sons, Eupol. Dem. 38.

Ἐμβόλιον, ον, τό, (ἐμβάλλω) something thrown in a javelin, Dioid.—II. an interlude in a play, an episode in a writing, Cic. ad Q. Fr. 3, 1, 7.

Ἐμβόλισμα, ατος, τό, that which is put in, a piece or patch.

Ἐμβολισμός, οὖ, ὁ, a putting in, in tereolation.

Ἐμβολον, ον, τό, =sq., τῆς χώρας, a tongue of land, Hdt. 4, 53: cf. Pind. O. 7, 35.—2. a bolt, bar, Eur. Phoen. 114.—3. a beam, the architrave or the entablature, Id. Bacch. 591.

Ἐμβολος, ον, ὁ, (ἐμβάλλω) like *ἐμβολεύς*, anything running to a point and so put or thrust in, a wedge, peg, stopper, etc.: esp. the brazen beak of ships of war, which was driven into the hostile ship, Lat. *rostrum navis*, Hdt. 1, 166: hence *ἐμβάλλειν ναυσί*.—2. hence of *ἐμβολοί*, the rostra or tribune of the Roman forum, Polyb.—3. the wedge-shaped order of battle, *cuneus* or *acies cuneata* of the Romans, Xen. Hell. 7, 5, 22.—4. a graft.—5. =τέλος, Ar. Fr. 301.—6. in late Greek, a vortico. Cf. foreg.

Ἐμβομβέω, ὤ, (ἐν, βομβέω) to buzz in, τὰς ἀκοαίς, Synes.

Ἐμβόσκω, (ἐν, βόσκω) to feed in, Philo.

Ἐμβροδύνω, (ἐν, βροδύνω) to stop in or upon, dwell on, Lat. *immoror*, τινί, Luc.

Ἐμβραμένα, ἦ, Lacon. for εἰμαρμένῃ, Sophron ap. E. M.

Ἐμβραῦν or ἐμκράϋ, adv. (ἐν, βραῦς) in brief, shortly, in general, Ar. Vesp. 1120.—II. in the least, esp. after οὐδέν.

Ἐμβρεγμα, ατος, τό, (ἐμβρέχω) that in which a thing is wetted: a lotion, fomentation, like ἐμβροχή, Aretae.

Ἐμβρέμομαι, mid., (ἐν, βρέμω) to roar, bluster in, ἀγῆτης ἰστίῳ ἐμβρ., II. 15, 627.

Ἐμβρεφος, ον, (ἐν, βρέφος) boy-like, Anth.

Ἐμβρέχω, f. -ξω, (ἐν, βρέχω) to wet or soak in, to foment, Plut.: to water, Nic.

Ἐμβρίθεια, ας, ἦ, weight, dignity, Lat. *gravitas*, [ζ] From

Ἐμβρίθης, ἐς, (ἐν, βρίθω) like βαρύς, heavy, weighty, Hdt. 7, 36: hence—II. metaph. weighty, grave, stately, dignified, Plat. Crat. 407 A; and ironic., Plut.: important, Plat. Ep. 328 B.—2. of meats, strong, nourishing—3. in bad sense, heavy, weighing down, grievous, Aesch. Pers. 693: of persons, violent, savage, fierce, Hipp. Exactly the Lat. *gravis*. Adv. -θῶς, firmly, Plat. Phaedr. 252 C.

Ἐμβρίθω, f. -σω, (ἐν, βρίθω) to be heavy, fall heavily, Anth. [ζ]

Ἐμβριόμομαι, (ἐν, βριόμομαι) dep. c. aor. mid., to be moved with strong indignation, to be wroth at, threaten, τινί, N. T. in genl. to be vehemently moved or troubled, lb. Hence

Ἐμβριμμία, ατος, τό, that which is spoken in wrath, threatening, [ζ]

Ἐμβρονταῖος, αἰα, αἰών, (ἐν, βροντῇ) struck by lightning: τὸ ἐμβ., a place so stricken, which no one might enter, the Lat. *bidental*, Diod.: from

Ἐβροντάω, ας, f. -ήσω, (ἐν, βροντάω) to strike with lightning, Xen. Hell. 4, 7, 7: hence to strike dumb, esp. in pass. to be thunder-struck, astonished, Dem. 413, 10. Hence

Ἐμβροντησία, ας, ἦ, a being thunder-struck: hence stupidity, Plut.

Ἐμβροντητος, ον, (ἐμβροντάω) thunder-struck, and so like Lat. *attonitus*, ὠβροντητῆ σὺ, thou thunder-stricken wretch, thou gaping fool, Ar. Eccl. 793.

Ἐμβροχάς, αδος, ἦ, a layer of the vine, Lat. *mergus*, from ἐμβρέχω, Geop.

Ἐμβροχή, ἥς, ἦ, (ἐμβρέχω)=ἐμβρεγμα, Plut.—II. (ἐν, βρόχος) a noose, halter, Luc.

Ἐμβροχίζω, (ἐν, βρόχος) to catch in a noose.

Ἐμβροχός, ον, (ἐμβρέχω) wetted, soaked.—II. (ἐν, βρόχος) caught in a noose.

Ἐμβροειον, ον, τό, (ἐμβρυνον) the flesh of embryos, Ar. Fr. 476.

Ἐμβρύκω, (ἐν, βρύκω) to bite at, bite, Nic. [v]

Ἐμβροδόχος, ον, (ἐμβρυνον, δέχομαι) receiving the foetus, Luc.

Ἐμβροθλάστης, ον, ὁ, (ἐμβρυνον, θλάω) an instrument for extracting a dead foetus, Gal.

Ἐμβροϊκοίς, ον, (ἐν, βρύνω, οἰκέω) dwelling in sea-weed, ἀγκυρα, Anth. [v]

Ἐμβροκτόνος, ον, (ἐμβρυνον, κτείνω) killing the foetus in the womb.

Ἐμβρύον, ον, τό, v. sq. I.

Ἐμβρύος, ον, all that grows in another body (τὸ ἐντὸς βρύον): hence as subst. ἐμβρυνον, the fruit of the womb before birth, the embryo, Lat. *foetus*, Aesch. Eum. 945: but in Od. 9, 245, 309, 342, a new-born lamb, lambkin or kid.—II. act. genial, productive, γυρότης, Theophr.—III. acc. to some in Nonn. moss-covered, mossy, (ἐν, βρύον) Dion. 41, 29.

Ἐμβροτομία, ὦ, (ἐμβρυνον, τέμνω) to cut the foetus from the womb. Hence

Ἐμβροτομία, ας, ἦ, a cutting out the foetus, Gal.

Ἐμβρονυκία, ας, ἦ, the extraction of the foetus, Gal.: from

Ἐμβρυνούλκος, οὐ, ὁ, (ἐμβρυνον, ἔλκω) a midwife's forceps, Gal.

Ἐμβρωμα, ατος, τό, (ἐν, βιβρώσκω) that which is bitten in, ἐμβρ. δόντων, a hollow in the teeth, Diosc.—II. a bite, breakfast, Ath.

Ἐμβυθίζω, (ἐν, βυθίζω) to throw or sink to the bottom, Plut.

Ἐμβύσιος, α, ον, also, ος, ον, (ἐν, βυθός) at the bottom, Orph. [v]

Ἐμβυκάνω, ὦ, (ἐν, βυκάνω) to blow with the trumpet, κέρασι ἐμβ., Dion. H.

Ἐμβυρσώω, ὦ, (ἐν, βυρσώω) to sew up in skins, Plut.

Ἐμβύω, f. -ύσω, (ἐν, βύω) to stuff in, stop, τί τινι, Ar. Vesp. 128. [v]

Ἐμβύσιος, ον, (ἐν, βυμός) on the altar, Jul.

Ἐμέ, acc. of ἐγώ, enclit. με, Hom.

Ἐμέθεν, poet. gen. for ἐμοῦ, in Hom., and Att.: never enclit.

Ἐμέ, Dor. for ἐμέ, as τεῖ for τέ, σέ.

Ἐμεῖνα, 1 aor. act. from μένω.

Ἐμεῖο, Ep. gen. of ἐγώ for ἐμοῦ, in Hom.: never enclit., v. μέο.

Ἐμέμικον, Ep. aor. 2 redupl. of μεμίκωμαι, Od. 9, 439.

Ἐμεν, Ep. for εἶναι, inf. from εἶμι, Hom. cf. ἔμμεν.

Ἐμέν, for ἐσμέν, Call.: but in Soph. El. 21, very dub.

Ἐμεν and ἔμεναι, poet. for εἶναι, inf. aor. 2 from εἶμι.

Ἐμεναι, Ep. for εἶναι, inf. from εἶμι, Hom., cf. ἔμειναι.

Ἐμενος, η, ον, part. aor. 2 mid. of εἶμι.

Ἐμέο, Ep. gen. of ἐγώ for ἐμοῦ. II. 10, 124: never enclit.: Ep. strengthd. form ἐμείο.

Ἐμεσα, ἥς, ἦ, Emēsa, now Hems, a city of Syria on the eastern bank of the Orontes, Hdn., also wr. Ἐμισα, and τὰ Ἐμεσα. Hence

Ἐμεσνός, ἦ, ὅν, of Emesa; οἱ Ἐμεσνῶν, the inhab. of Emesa, Strab.

Ἐμεσία, ας, ἦ, (ἐμέω) a disposition to vomit, Hipp.

Ἐμεσις, εως, ἦ, (ἐμέω) a vomiting, being sick, Id.

Ἐμεσμα, ατος, τό, (ἐμέω) that which is thrown up.—II. =foreg., Id.

Ἐμετρίζω, to give an emetic, Id.

Ἐμετρίκος, ον, =εμετικός, hence ἐμ. φάρμακα, emetics, Hipp., or without φάρμακ., Diosc.

Ἐμετιάω, ὦ, to feel sick, Arist. Probl.

Ἐμετικός, ἦ, ὅν, (ἐμέω) provoking sickness, ἐμ. φάρμακον, an emetic, Arist. Probl.—II. inclined to vomit, going to be sick, Hipp.: one who uses emetics, like the Roman gourmards, Cic.

Ἐμετοποιέομαι, to make one's self sick, Hipp.: from

Ἐμετοποιός, ὅν, (ἐμετος, ποιέω) causing sickness.

Ἐμετος, ον, ὁ, =εμεσις, sickness, Lat. *vomitus*, Hdt. 2, 77.

Ἐμετός, ἦ, ὅν, (ἐμέω) vomited, thrown up.

Ἐμετώδης, ες, (ἐμετος, εἶδος) like sickness, Hipp. Adv. Ion. -δέας, Id.

Ἐμεῦ, Ep. and Ion. for ἐμοῦ, gen. of ἐγώ, Hom.: enclit. μεῦ, Aeol. and Dor. ἔμεῖος.

ἘΜΕΨ, f. -έσω, mid. ἐμέσμαι, Hipp., Att. ἐμοῦμαι, Aesch. Eum. 730, perf. ἐμήμεκα, aor. ἤμεσα, Ar. Ach. 6, ἤμησα, Hes. Th. 497 (both in comp.), to vomit, throw up, cast up, αἶμα II. 15, 11: absol., to be sick, Hdt. 133, Aesch. I. c., Xen. An. 4, 8, 20 ἐμείν πύλω, to make one's self sick with a fever, Ar. Ach. 587: metaph. to throw up a flood of bad words, Eunap. (Akin to Lat. *vomo*, Sanscr. *vam*, Pott. Et. Forsch. 1, 262.)

Ἐμεωστού, Ion. gen. for ἐμαντοῦ, Hdt.

Ἐμήμεκα, perf. act. from ἐμέω.

Ἐμηνα, 1 aor. act. of μαίνομαι, dub. v. sub μαίνομαι.

Ἐμί, old form for ἐμμι, εἶμι, Inscr. Sigei.

Ἐμικτο, Ep. sync. aor. of μέγνυμι c. pass. signf., Od.

Ἐμιν, Dor. poet. for ἐμοί, dat. of ἐγώ, [ζ, but when enclit., ζ]

Ἐμινγα, Dor. for ἐμοίγε.

Ἐμινη, Tarentine for ἐμοίγε.

Ἐμμάθε, Ep. for ἐμαθε, 3 sing. aor. 2 act. of μαθαίνω, Od.

Ἐμμαίνω, (ἐν, μαίνομαι) to be mad at, τινί, N. T.

Ἐμαλλος, ον, (ἐν, μαλλός) woolly, fleecy, Luc.

Ἐμάντης, ἐς, (ἐν, μανία ὤν) in madness, frantic, raving, Hdt. 3, 25 and Trag.: θεοῦ πνοαῖσιν ἐμ., Eur. Bacch. 1094, Böckh Plat. Min. 145. Adv. -νός. The form ἐκμανής is rare if not dub.

Ἐμμανοήλ, ὁ, indecl. (from Hebr. Immanuel, i. e. God with us, N. T. Math. 1, 23.

Ἐμμαυσός, ἦ, Emmaus, a village between seven and eight miles distant from Jerusalem, N. T. Luc. 24, 13.

Ἐμῶπῶς, only found in part. ἐμ μαπέουσα, Nic. Alex. 137, where the Schol. explains it by ἐνεργουσα, doing quickly. If not f. l. for ἐμαπέουσα, it is fancifully formed from sq.

Ἐμῶπῶς, adv. forthwith, quick as thought, hastily: only poet.: in Hom. with ἄπροντος, II. 5, 836, and with ὑπάκουσε, Od. 14, 485: in Hes. with ὑπέδεκτε, Sc. 442. (Acc. to some from ἄμα τὸ ἔπει, no sooner said than done; others better from μαπέειν, μάπτειν, clucking at, and so hastily, Lat. *prompte*.)

Ἐμάρτυρος, ον, (ἐν, μάρτυρ) with evidence, with testimony. Adv. -ρος.

Ἐμᾶσσομαι, f. -ξομαι, (ἐν, μάσσω) to press in or on, inflict, ὀργὴν τινι, Call. Dian. 124, and Anth.

Ἐμᾶτάω, ἐμᾶταιάω or ἐμῶταιζω, to talk idly, make a fool of one's self.

Ἐμᾶτέω, ὦ, (ἐν, ματέω, ματεύω) to feel with the finger, put the finger down the throat to cause sickness, cf. ἐμᾶπέω.

Ἐμάχομαι, fut. -έσομαι, (ἐν, μάχομαι) dep. mid., to fight a battle in, πείδιον ἐπιτήδειον ἐμ., Hdt. 9, 7, [α]

Ἐμᾶω, supposed pres. of ἐμμι μάος, q. v.

Ἐμμέθοδος, ον, (ἐν, μέθοδος) according to rule or system: τὸ ἐμμ systematic arrangement, Philo. Adv. -δως.

Ἐμμεῦσκαμαι, (ἐν, μεθύσκα) as pass., to be drunk in or among, c. dat., Joseph.

Ἐμμειδιάω, ὦ, f. -άσω [ᾶ], (ἐν, μειδιάω) to smile at or upon, τινί, Xen. Cyr. 4, 3.

Ἐμμελεια, ας, ἡ, (ἐμμελής) pure and perfect harmony in music, hence the fit modulation of the voice in speaking, Dion. Comp. 408, 6: in genl. all harmony and fitness, gracefulness, Lat. concinnitas, Plut.: witness, Longin.—II. a kind of tragic and satyric dance accompanied by music, Plat. Legg. 816 B: hence the tune of this dance, Hdt. 6, 129, ubi Schweigh., cf. Dind. Ar. Ran. 897: Ar. Vesp. 1503 jokingly speaks of ἐμμ. κονδύλου, the knuckle-dance.

Ἐμμελετάω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (ἐν, μελετάω) to exercise, practise in, τινά τινι, Plut.: absol. to teach, Plat. Phaedr. 228 E.

Ἐμμελής, ἐς, (ἐν, μέλος) sounding in unison, in tune, well-timed, harmonious, melodious, Theoc. Ep. 19: in genl. fitting, regular, agreeable, Ar. Eccl. 807: but usu. in Att., in good taste, elegant, graceful, well-bred, witty, Heind. Plat. Theat. 174 A. Adv. -λώς, Ion. -λέως, Simon. 139, compar. -λεστέρος, Plat. Phaedr. 278 D, -ρον, Id. Rep. 471 A.—II. (ἐν, μέλωμαι) diligent, pains-taking, Polyb.

Ἐμμελέτημα, ατος, τό, (ἐμμελετάω) that in which one is exercised, a practice, Anth.

Ἐμμελετητέον, verb. adj. from ἐμμελετάω, one must exercise one's self in, τινί, Plut.

Ἐμμεμαῖος, νία, ὅς, (ἐν, μεμαῖος) pressing eagerly on, eager, hasty, hot, of persons, Hom., esp. in Il.: of things, as ἄχρ, Hes. Sc. 439: and later c. dat. ἐμμεμαῖος Βέβρυξ, Ap. Rh. Only Ep.

Ἐμμεμόνα, (ἐν, μέμονα) ἐμμ. φρήν, the soul is lost in passion, Soph. Tr. 982.

Ἐμμεν, rarer Ep. form for ἐμεν, εἶναι, inf. from εἰμί, Hom.

Ἐμμεναι, Ep. for εἶναι, inf. from εἰμί, oft. in Hom.

Ἐμμενετέον, verb. adj. from ἐμμεναι, one must abide by, τι, Diog. L.

Ἐμμενητικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἐμμενέω) abiding by, τινί, Arist. Eth. N.

Ἐμμενητός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἐμμενέω) to be stood by, endurable, Stob.

Ἐμμενής, ἐς, (ἐν, μένω) abiding in, τινί: τὸ ἐμμενές, steadfastness, Plut.: Hom. has only the neut. ἐμμενές, as adv., and always in phrase, ἐμμενές αἰεὶ, unceasing ever, Il. 10, 361, etc.: without αἰεὶ, Arat. 83: ἐμμ. ἡματα πάντα, Id. 339. Adv. -νώς, Ep. and Ion. -νέως, Hes. Th. 712.

Ἐμμενητικός, ἡ, ὄν, later form for νητικός, Diog. L. Adv. -κώς.

Ἐμμενίδα, ὧν, οἱ, the Emmenidae, a noble family of Agrigentum in Sicily, Pind. Ol. 3, 68.

Ἐμμενέω, f. -μενῶ, (ἐν, μένω) to abide in a place, Eur. Erechth. 20, 12: to abide by, stand by, cleave to, be true to, c. dat., ὀρκίους, Hdt. 9, 106, κηρύγματι, Soph. O. T. 351: συνθήκαι, Lat. manere in iudiciis, Thuc. 5, 18: v. Wolf Lept. p. 250: also ἐν σπονδαίς, Thuc. 4, 118: hence, ἐμμεμένηκεν, it continued as a custom, Thuc. 1, 5.—2. to acquiesce in, τοῖς δικαίοις, Dem. 9², 18.

Ἐμμεσιτεύω, (ἐν, μεσιτεύω) to conciliate by mediation, Clem. Al.

Ἐμμεσός, ὄν, (ἐν, μέσος) in the midst, δα.

Ἐμμεστος, οἱ, (ἐν, μεστός) filled full, τινός, Ep. Plat. 338 D.

Ἐμμετωρίζω, (ἐν, μετωρίζω) to carry up into, τῷ αἰθέρι, Philostr.

Ἐμμετρέω, ὦ, (ἐν, μετρέω) to measure by or according to, τινί, Anth.

Ἐμμετρία, ας, ἡ, measure, proportion, Plat. Rep. 486 D: from

Ἐμμετρος, ὄν, (ἐν, μέτρον) in or according to measure, measured, proportional, Plat. Phil. 26 A: hence—II. moderate, fitting, meek, Id. Legg. 823 D.—III. in metre, metrical, Id. Symp. 197 C. Adv. -τρως. Hence

Ἐμμετρότης, ητος, ἡ, proportion, fitness, Aristaeon.

Ἐμμήνιος, ὄν, (ἐν, μήν) monthly: τὰ ἐμμ. the menses of women, Hipp.

Ἐμμηνις, ι, gen. ιος, (ἐν, μήνις) in wrath, an avenger, Inscr.

Ἐμμηρος, ὄν, (ἐν, μήν) in a month, a month long, lasting a month, Plat. Legg. 956 A:—II.—Ἐμμήριος, monthly, ιερᾶ, Soph. El. 281: on the ἐμμ. δίκαι, v. Böckh P. E. 1, 70.

Ἐμμηρος, ὁ, poet. for ἐνομήρης, Demetr. Sic. 2, ubi v. Meineke.

Ἐμμηρος, ὄν, (ἐν, μήρα) in the womb: but—II. ὕλα ἐμμ., wood with pith in it, Antiph. Philomet. 1, and Theophr.

Ἐμμί, Aeol. for εἰμί.

Ἐμμήγνυμι, also ἐμμήννυμι, f. -μῖζω, (ἐν, μῖγνυμι) to mix or mingle in, Plut., in pass.: ἐμμίζω, intrans. I will meet, Soph. O. C. 1057.

Ἐμμίλιτος, ὄν, (ἐν, μίλιτος) painted red, red, Diosc.

Ἐμμίμνω, poet. for ἐμμένω, Emped.

Ἐμμισθος, ὄν, (ἐν, μισθός) in pay, for hire, hired, Thuc. 6, 22. Adv. -θως.

Ἐμμισρος, ὄν, (ἐν, μοῖρα) partaking in, Aesch. Eum. 890, e conj. Herm., sed alii aliter.

Ἐμμονή, ης, ἡ, (ἐμμένω) an abiding in, standing by, cleaving to, τινός, Plat. Gorg. 479 D.

Ἐμμοнос, ὄν, (ἐμμένω) abiding in or by, steadfast, steady, Xen. Cyr. 3, 3, 52: ἐμμ. τινί, abiding by a thing, Ib. 55. Adv. -νως.

Ἐμμορα, ας, ε, perf. 2 of μείρομαι, Hom., but only in 3 pers.

Ἐμμορος, ὄν, (ἐν, μείρομαι) partaking in, τινός, Od. 8, 480, cf. ἐμμοιρος.—II. (ἐν, μόρος) destined, esp. fortunate, Anth.

Ἐμμορφός, ὄν, (ἐν, μορφή) in form, corporeal, Plut.

Ἐμμοτος, ὄν, (ἐν, μότος) stopped with lint, and so in genl., suppurating, festering, having an open sore, Hipp.: metaph. ἄλγος ὀμασιν ἐμμοτον, an open, unhealing sore for the house: or (as others) one that clings like lint to the house, Aesch. Cho. 471.—II. τὸ ἐμμοτον, with or without φάρμακον, salve spread on lint and so put on a sore, Gal.

Ἐμμοσος, ὄν, (ἐν, Μούσα)=μουσικός.

Ἐμμοχος, ὄν, (ἐν, μόχος) in labour, toilsome, painful, Eur. Supp. 1004.

Ἐμμένω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (ἐν, μένω) to initiate into, μὴν ἐνεμνήθης τὰ μεγάλα: were you initiated in the great mysteries? Ar. Plut. 845.

Ἐμνησα, 1 aor. act. of μνησέω.

Ἐμοί, dat. of ἐγώ, enclit. μοί, Hom.

Ἐμολον, inf. μολεῖν, part. μολών, aor. of βλώσκει, q. v. and cf. μολεῖν.

Ἐμός, ἡ, ὄν, possess. adj. of first pers. from ἐγώ, μοῦ, mine, Lat. meus, Hom., contr. c. art. οὐμός, τοῦμόν, Il. 8, 360. Sometimes joined c. gen., to strengthen the possessive notion, ἐμόν

αὐτοῦ, mine ὦν, Od. 2, 45, cf. Il. 180: used objectively, ἐμὴ ἀγγελία, a message about me, Il. 19, 336, cf. Od. 2, 97: αἱ ἐμαὶ διαβολαί, slanders against me, Thuc. 6, 90, etc. In Att. sometimes for dat. ἐμοί, Wolf Xen. Hell. 5, 2, 33, esp. with words like ἐχθρός, φίλος, Seidl. Eur. El. 668, so we say my wellwishes, for those who wish me well: οἱ ἐμοί, Lat. mei, my friends, Plat., Xen., etc.: τὸ ἐμόν, mine, my part, my interest, etc., Hdt. 4, 127, and Trag.: also simply for ἐγώ, Soph. El. 1302, etc., cf. Il. 9, 386; in full, τοῦμόν μέρος, Soph. Tr. 1217: freq. also in plur., τὰ ἐμά, τὰμά: τό γε ἐμόν, τὸ μὲν ἐμόν, for my part, as far as concerns me, Hdt. 1, 108, Plat. Gorg. 452 C, Soph. 237 B.

Ἐμοῦς, Dor. gen. of ἐγώ, Brunck Ar. Ach. 911.

Ἐμπά, adv., v. ἐμπάς.

Ἐμπαῖος, poet., esp. Ep., defective dep., to busy one's self about, take heed of, care for, c. gen., μύθων, etc., Hom.; once c. acc. pers., Od. 16, 422. (Prob. akin to ἐμπαίος A, q. v.)

Ἐμπαθεία, ας, ἡ, passion, affection, [ἀ] from

Ἐμπαθής, ἐς, (ἐν, πάθος) in a state of violent emotion, in a passion, passionately, Plut. Adv. -θώς, passionately, Polyb.

Ἐμπαίγμα, ατος, τό, (ἐμπαίζω) a jest, game, trick, LXX.

†Ἐμπαίγνυμι, ης, ἡ, (ἐμπαίζω)=sq., in many MSS and admitted by Griesb. and others into the text of N. T. 2. Pet. 3, 3.

Ἐμπαγμός, οὔ, ὁ, (ἐμπαίζω) a jesting, mocking, scoffing, LXX.

Ἐμπαίδεω,=παίδεω ἐν, to educate or bring up in, τινί, Philostr.

Ἐμπαίδοιζέομαι, (ἐν, παιδοτριβέω) as pass., to be brought up in, τινί, Dio C.

Ἐμπαίδοτροφέομαι, as mid., (ἐν παιδοτροφέω) to bring up one's children on or by means of, τινί, Dem. 1087, 22.

Ἐμπαίζω, f. -ζομαι and -ζομαι, (ἐν παίζω) to mock, Lat. illudere, τινί, Hdt. 4, 134: hence to trick, deceive, Soph. Ant. 799.—II. to play, sport in or on, λειμᾶκος ἡδοναίς, Eur. Bacch. 867: ἐμπ. χοροῖς, to sport in the dance, Ar. Thesm. 975. Hence

Ἐμπαίκτης, ὄν, ὁ, a mocker, deceiver, N. T.

Ἐμπαίος, ὄν, (A)=ἐμπεῖρος, κνηνὸν, practised in, c. gen. ἔργων, κικλόν, Od. 20, 379; 21, 400. An old poet. word, not to be confounded with sq. (Perh. akin to πάομαι, cf. Pott. Etym. Forsch. 1, 189: cf. ἐμπαζομαι.) [ut in 2d passage.]

Ἐμπαίος, ὄν, (B) (ἐν, παίω) bursting in, sudden, τῆχαι, κακά, Aesch. Ag. 187, 347: only poet.

Ἐμπαῖς, παῖδος, ὁ, ἡ, (ἐν, παῖς) with child.

Ἐμπαίσμα, ατος, τό, (ἐμπαίω) that which is struck in: esp. embossed work

Ἐμπαιστική, ης, ἡ, τέχνη, the art of embossing, Ath.: from

Ἐμπαίστός, ὄν, (ἐμπαίω) struck or embossed.

Ἐμπαῖω, f. -παίω, but usu. -παῖσω, (ἐν, παίω) to strike in, stamp, emboss.—II. strength for ἐμπύτω, intr. ἐμπαῖται μοι ψυχῇ, burst in upon my soul, Soph. El. 902.

Ἐμπακτώω, ὦ, (ἐν, πακτώω) to close, stuff, caulk, τὰς ἀρμονίας βύβλην, Hdt. 2, 96.

Ἐμπαλάγμα, ατος, τό,=ἐμπλοκή, from

Ἐμπαλάσσω, f. -ζω, (ἐν, παλάσσω):

like *ἐμπλέω*, to entangle *m.*, *ἐν τινί*, Hdt. 7, 85: absol. to entangle together, Thuc. 7, 84.

†*Εμπάλιν*, poet. also *ἐμπᾶλι*, (*ἐν, πάλιν*) adv., backwards, back, H. Hom. Merc. 78, Hes. Sc. 145.—II. contrary to. c. gen., *τέρψιος*, Pind. O. 12, 15, cf. Hdt. 7, 58; also foll. by ἤ., Hdt. 1, 207, cf. Valek. Hipp. 388.—III. in return, Soph. O. C. 637.—IV. c. artic., τὸ *ἐμπάλιν*, or τὰ *ἐμπάλιν*, contr. τοῦ *ἐμπάλιν*, τὰ *ἐμπάλιν*, the contrary, the reverse, Trag.: but also euphem. for τὸ καλόν, τὰ κακά, Aesch. Pers. 223. So also εἰς τοῦ *ἐμπάλιν*, Xen. An. 3, 5, 13, etc., ἐκ τ., Thuc. 3, 22, to or from the opposite side.

†*Εμπάλλομαι*, (*ἐν, πάλιν*) to shake, quiver in, Ar. Rh.

†*Εμπάμων*, *ον*, gen. *ονος*, (*ἐν, πέπαι*) in possession, the heir, [a]

†*Εμπάν*, adv., v. *ἐμπας*, at end,

†*Εμπανηγυρίω*, (*ἐν, πανηγυρίω*) to hold festival assemblies, Plut.

†*Εμπαράβλλομαι*, f. *βληθήσομαι*, as pass., (*ἐν, παραβάλλω*) to throw one's self into, *ἐμπ. τιμωρίας*, into punishment, Phalar.: but *ἐμπ. τῇ ψυχῇ*, to make a venture at risk of life, Id.

†*Εμπαράγνομαι*, (*ἐν, παραγνώμι*) to come upon, *τινί*, LXX.

†*Εμπαράθετος*, *ον*, (*ἐμπαράτιθμι*) laid in or on.

†*Εμπαρσκευάζω*, (*ἐν, παρσκευάζω*) to prepare, *τί τινι*, Clin. ap. Stob. p. 8, 19.

†*Εμπαρσκευος*, *ον*, (*ἐν, παρσκευή*) prepared.

†*Εμπαράτιθμι*, (*ἐν, παρατίθμι*) to lay down or deposit in, *τί τινι*.

†*Εμπαρέχω*, f. *-ω*, (*ἐν, παρέχω*) to give into another's hands, give up, Thuc. 7, 56: c. inf., to put in another's power or allow him to do something, Id. 6, 12: *ἐμπ. ἐαυτὸν τινί*, to give one's self up as his tool, Plat.—II. to afford, grant, *τινί* *τι*, Id.

†*Εμπαρίημι*, (*ἐν, παρίημι*) to remit, *τελεῖν* in. [i Ep., i Att.]

†*Εμπαρίστημι*, (*ἐν, παρίστημι*) to set in or near: in aor. 2, to stand near, Heliod.

†*Εμπαροινέω*, *ω*, (*ἐν, παροινέω*) to behave like one drunken, do absurd, mad, offensive things, *τινί*, to another, Luc. Hence

†*Εμπαροίνημα*, *ατος*, τό, an object of drunken, offensive treatment, Long.

†*Εμπαρήρησιάζομαι*, (*ἐν, παρήρησιάζομαι*) dep., to speak boldly and freely against, *τινί*, Polyb.

†*Εμπας*, *Ion.* and *Hom.* *ἐμπης*, adv., (strictly *ἐν πᾶσι*) wholly, altogether, utterly, at all events, at any rate, like πάντως, Il. 12, 326, Od. 18, 354, etc.—II. on the whole, i. e. nevertheless, still, yet, like ὅμως, freq. in *Hom.*, though he usu. puts *δέ*, or *ἀλλά*, before it, as in Il. 1, 562, Od. 16, 147, but also *ἐμπης* *δέ*, Il. 5, 191; and strengthd. *ἀλλά καὶ ἐμπης*, Il. 2, 297, or *καὶ ἐμπης*, Od. 5, 205: Pind. N. 4, 58 has *καὶ περ*. Soph. Aj. 563 *καὶ* after it.—III. when joined with the enclitic *περ*, it gains in force, however much, ever so much, *Νέστορα οὐκ ἔλαθεν πίνοντά περ ἔμπης*, it escaped not Nestor, busy though he was with drinking, Il. 14, 1, cf. 98, Od. 15, 361, etc.: always with partic.—IV. = *ὁμοῦς*, *ὁμοίως*, *ἐπίσης*, in like manner, Il. 14, 174, Od. 19, 37, acc. to Gramm., but in both places it can be taken in its orig. sense, = *πάντως*, or *ὅπως*, altogether, cf. also Soph. Ant. 845. The adv. *ἐμπας*, never occurs in Att. prose, but is found in Trag., as Aesch. Pr. 48, 187, Soph. Ant. 845.

Besides *ἐμπας*, Pind. has the exactly equivalent forms *ἐμπᾶν*, and *ἐμπά*, Böckh *Pind.* P. 5, 55, Jac. A. P. p. 355, the latter also Soph. Aj. 563, Call. Ep. 13.

†*Εμπᾶσις*, *εως*, ἡ, (*ἐν, πέπαι*) = *ἐγκρισίς*.

†*Εμπάσω*, Att. *-ττω*, fut. *-άσω*, (*ἐν, πάσω*) to sprinkle in or on, Plat. Lys. 210 A: in *Hom.* only metaph. to weave in, of cloths with rich patterns on them, Il. 3, 126; 22, 441. [ū always.]

†*Εμπάτῳ*, *ω*, (*ἐν, παταγέω*) to make a noise in, c. dat., Themist.

†*Εμπάτέω*, *ω*, fut. *-ήσω*, (*ἐν, πατέω*) to tread in, walk into, enter, c. acc. like Lat. *ingredi*, μέλαθρον, Aesch. Ag. 1434.—II. transit. to tread or trample on. c. acc., Joseph.

†*Εμπεᾶ*, adv., v. *ἐμπεδος*.

†*Εμπεδάω*, *ω*, *Ion.* *-έω*, f. *-ήσω*, = *ἐμποδίζω*, to put in fetters, v. l. Hdt. 4, 69; and perh. Soph. Aj. 675, in times.

†*Εμπεδής*, *ἐς*, = *ἐμπεδος*, only in Hesych., but adv. *ἐμπεδῶς*, *ἐμπεδῶς*, Simon. Amorg.

†*Εμπεδίας*, *ον*, δ, *Empeḗlias*, masc. pr. n., a Lacedaemonian, Thuc. 5, 19.

†*Εμπεδιον*, *ονος*, δ, *Empedion*, masc. pr. n., Diod. 5.

†*Εμπεδοκάρπος*, *ον*, (*ἐμπεδος* 2, *καοτός*) like *αἰετοκάρπος*, ever fruiting, Emped. 287.

†*Εμπεδοκλείος*, *ον*, of Empedocles, *Empedocleian*, Gal.: from

†*Εμπεδοκλῆς*, *εὐος*, δ, *Empedocles*, a celebrated Pythagorean philosopher of Agrigentum, about middle of the 5th century before Christ.

†*Εμπεδοκύκλος*, *ον*, (*ἐμπεδος* 2, *κύκλος*) ever-circling, e. g. *χρόνος*, Nonn.

†*Εμπεδολύβης*, *ον*, δ, (*ἐμπεδος* 2, *λύβη*) ever hurting.

†*Εμπεδομῆτις*, i, gen. *ιος*, (*ἐμπεδος* 1, *μῆτις*) steadfast of purpose, *ἀνάγκη*, Nonn.

†*Εμπεδομοχθος*, *ον*, (*ἐμπεδος* 2, *μόχθος*) ever painful, *βίος*, Pind. O. 1, 96.

†*Εμπεδομύθος*, *ον*, (*ἐμπεδος* 1, *μύθος*) steadfast to one's word, *ὅρκιον*, Nonn.

†*Εμπεδορκέω*, *ω*, (*ἐμπεδος*, *ὅρκος*) to abide by one's oath, Hdt. 4, 201.

†*Εμπεδος*, *ον*, (*ἐν, πέδον*) on the ground, firm in or on the ground, fast in its place, in genl. fast, steadfast, immovable, unshaken, *Hom.*; esp., *ἰς, βίη ἐμπ.*, strength unshaken.—2. of Time, lasting, continual, unbroken, Il. 8, 521, Od. 8, 453.—3. metaph. steadfast, firm, undaunted, unwavering, *νοῦς*, ἥτορ, φρένες, *Hom.*: so Priam is always called *ἐμπεδος*, οὐδ' *ἀεσίφρων*, as Il. 20, 183. Also in Pind., and Trag.—In *Hom.* the advs. *ἐμπεδον*, and *ἐμπεδα*, are very freq.: esp., *μένειν ἐμπεδον*, to stand fast, stand one's ground, Il. 7; *θεῖν ἐμπεδον*, to run on and on, run unceasing, Il. 1: strengthd. *ἐμπεδον αἰεὶ* or *ὁσάλη*, also *ἐμπεδον ὁσάλη*, αἰεὶ, Il. 15, 683. Later also *ἐμπεδῶς*, fast, sure, truly, certainly, absolutely, Aesch. Ag. 854, Soph. Tr. 847, cf. *ἐμπεδῶς*—II. (*ἐν, πέδον*) in fetters, fettered, Luc.

†*Εμπεδοσθενής*, *ἐς*, (*ἐμπεδος*, *σθένος*) with force unshaken, *βίσιτος*, a settled, untroubled life, Pind. N. 7, 98.

†*Εμπεδοσφύριον*, *ον*, gen. *ονος*, (*ἐμπεδος*, *σφύριον*) steadfast of mind, Phalar.

†*Εμπεδοφύλλος*, *ον*, (*ἐμπεδος*, *φύλλον*) ever-green, Emped. 287.

†*Εμπεδόω*, *ω*, (*ἐμπεδος*) to fix in the earth, or on the ground: in genl. to make firm and fast, stablish, ratify, ob

serve, esp. *ὀρ. κον.* Eur. I. T. 790 *σπονδάς*, etc., Plat., and Xen.: *ὀρκους καὶ δεξιὰς τινι*, Xen. Cyr. 5, 1, 22. The impl. is sometimes *ἡμτέ δούν*, sometimes *ἐντεπέδουν*. Mid.= act. Luc.

†*Εμπεδῶν*, *ανος*, δ, *Empedon*, *μαρτυρ.* n., Aeschin.

†*Εμπεδῶς*, adv., from *ἐμπεδος*, q. v. at end: also *μετ' ἐμπεδῶς*, poet. *ἐμπεδῶς*, from *ἐμπεδής*.

†*Εμπεδῶσσις*, *εως*, ἡ, (*ἐμπεδῶς*) ratifying, observance, *ὅρκων*, Dion. H.

†*Εμπειράω*, (*ἐν, πειράω*) to make trial of, c. gen. rei, Polyb.

†*Εμπειράμος*, *ον*, poet. for *ἐμπερᾶμος*, *ἐμπερος*, *τινός*, Anth.

†*Εμπεριός*, *ω*, (*ἐμπερος*) to be experienced in, have knowledge of, c. gen. rei, *χώρας*, Polyb.

†*Εμπερία*, *ας*, ἡ, (*ἐμπερος*) experience, Eur. Phoen. 529, Plat., etc. knowledge, skill, as the result of experience, c. gen. rei, experience, acquaintance with it, Thuc. 3, 95, τῶν πραγμάτων, Antiphon 129, 26; also περί τι Xen. Hell. 7, 1, 4; κατὰ πόλιν, Thuc. 2, 3.—2. mere experience, without knowledge of principles, esp. in medicine, *ἱατρὸς τῶν ταῖς ἐμπερίαις ἄνεν λόγον τὴν ἱατρικὴν μεταχειρῶμενον*, Plat. Legg. 857 C, cf. sq. Hence

†*Εμπερικός*, ἡ, *ὄν*, experienced, skilful, Arist. H. A.—2. esp. of *ἐμπ.*, a sect of physicians, who contended that experience was the one thing needful in their art, which they called ἡ *ἐμπερική*, *empirics*, v. Plin. H. N. 29, 1. Adv. *-κός*, Alex. ap. A. B.

†*Εμπεροπόλεμος*, *ον*, (*ἐμπερος*, *πόλεμος*) experienced in war, veteran, Dion. H.

†*Εμπερος*, *ον*, (*ἐν, πείρα*) experienced, proved, practised in a thing, and so acquainted with it, skilful at it, usu. c. gen., Hdt. 8, 97, etc., Trag., Plat., etc.: so also as adv. *-ράς*, *τινός* *ἐχειν*, to know a thing by experience, by its issue, Xen. An. 2, 6, 1.

†*Εμπεροτόκος*, *ον*, (*ἐμπερος*, *τίς* τω) having experienced child-birth, having borne one child, Hipp.

†*Εμπείρω*, f. *-εῶ*, (*ἐν, πείρω*) to fix on, in Il. 2, 426 before Wolf: but dub.

†*Εμπελάγίζω*, (*ἐν, πέλαιος*) to dub in or on the sea, Achill. Tat.

†*Εμπελάδην*, adv., =sq., Nic.

†*Εμπελάδον*, adv., near, hard by, c. dat., Hes. Op. 732: from

†*Εμπελάω*, f. *-σω*, (*ἐν, πελάω*) to bring near or close to, *ὁδόν*, *eu* bring up the war-chariots, Hes. Sc. 109. Pass. to be brought, come near, approach *τινί*, but also *τῆς κοίτης*, Soph. Tr. 17.—II. the act. also is usu. in this signif., c. dat., H. Hom. Merc. 523 *ἀνδρί*, Soph. Tr. 748. Hence

†*Εμπελάσις*, *εως*, ἡ, an approaching Sext. Emp.

†*Εμπελαστικός*, adv., = *ἐμπελάδον*

†*Εμπελείρα*, *ας*, ἡ, = *πελάτις* πλάτις, Call. Fr. 170. [a]

†*Εμπελάω*, = *ἐμπελάω*, Nic.

†*Εμπελίος*, *ον*, (*ἐν, πέλιος*) black within, or blackish, Nic.

†*Εμπεύτω*, (*ἐν, πέμτω*) to send in, make go in, like Lat. *immittere*, LXX

†*Εμπεράμος*, *ον*, = *ἐμπεριαιος*, *ἐμπερος*, *κνῶνις*, c. gen., Anth.

†*Εμπερήσις*, *ἐς*, poet. for *ἐμπεριήσις*, Soph. Fr. 412.

†*Εμπεριάω*, f. *-εῶ*, (*ἐν, περιάω*) to bring round, Joseph.: to traverse [a]

†*Εμπεριβάλλω*, (*ἐν, περιβάλλω*) embrace, comprehend, Aristid.

†*Εμπεοίζολος*, *ον*, (*ἐν, περιζοῖ*)

hung round with ornament: of style, *ornate*.

Ἐμπεριγράφω, fut. -ψω, (ἐν, περιγράφω) to embrace in writing, Sext. Emp. [α]

Ἐμπεριεκτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἐμπεριέχω) able to compass, embracing, c. gen., Clem. Al.

Ἐμπεριέρχομαι, (ἐν, περιέρχομαι) dep., to go round and about, to visit, Luc.

Ἐμπεριέχω, f. -ξω, (ἐν, περιέχω) to compass in itself, comprehend, Arist. Mund.

Ἐμπερικλείω, (ἐν, περικλείω) to enclose on all sides.

Ἐμπεριλαμβάνω, (ἐν, περιλαμβάνω) to take in, compass, embrace, both in act. and mid., Arist. Meteor. Hence

Ἐμπεριληπτικός, ἡ, ὄν, embracing or comprehending in itself; and

Ἐμπεριλήψης, εὐς, ἡ, a compassing, confining, Arist. Meteor.

Ἐμπερινοῶ, ὦ, (ἐν, περινοῶ) to comprehend in the mind, Epicur.

Ἐμπερίοδος, ον, (ἐν, περίοδος) in periods, periodical, of style, Dion. H.

Ἐμπεριόχῃ, ἡς, ἡ, (ἐμπεριέχω) an inclosing, compassing, Cleomed.

Ἐμπεριπαθεῖν, ὦ, (ἐν, περιπαθεῖν) to be greatly affected at a thing.

Ἐμπεριπατέω, ὦ, (ἐν, περιπατέω) to walk about in, ἐμβάταις, Luc.: to tarry among, ἐν τισί, LXX.; and so metaph. to dwell on, discuss.—II. to trample on, spurn, Lat. insultare, τινί, Plut.

Ἐμπεριπέιω, (ἐν, περιπέιω) to fix all round, to spit, Strab.

Ἐμπεριπίπτω, f. -πεσούμαι, (ἐν, περιπίπτω) to fall upon, τινί, Hipp.

Ἐμπεριπλέω, f. -πλευσούμαι, (ἐν, περιπλέω) to sail in or on, dub. in Joseph.

Ἐμπεριρρήγνυμι, f. -ρήξω, (ἐν, περιρρήγνυμι) to break all round, v. I. Arist. H. A.

Ἐμπερισπούδαίω, ον, zealously frequented, of temples, Joseph.

Ἐμπερονάω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (ἐν, περονάω) to fasten with a clasp, buckle on; Hermipp. Moer. 2, in mid. Hence

Ἐμπερόνημα, Dor. ἄμα, ατος, τό, that which is clasped, a garment fastened with a clasp on the shoulder, Theocr. 15, 34.

Ἐμπερερεύομαι, = περπερεύομαι, Cic. Att. 1, 14, 4.

Ἐμπεσον, ες, ε, poet. aor. 2 of ἐμπίπτω, for ἐνέπεσον, Hom.

Ἐμπεταλὶς, ἰδος, ἡ, a dish consisting of cheese wrapped in a leaf, (ἐν, πετάλω), Hesych.

Ἐμπετάννυμι, also -νύω, f. -πετάσω, (ἐν, πετάννυμι) to unfold and spread in or on, Xen. Cyr. 1, 6, 40. Pass. to be spread or hung, ὕφει, with cloths, Socr. Rhod. ap. Ath. 147 F. Hence

Ἐμπετάσμα, ατος, τό, a curtain, Joseph.

Ἐμπετρος, ον, (ἐν, πέτρα) growing on rocks: τό ἐμπετρον, a rock-plant, as saxifrage, Diosc.

Ἐμπευκής, ες, (ἐν, πεύκη) bitterish, Diosc. Nic.

Ἐμπαρ, Dor. for πῆ, A. P. but v. Jac. p. 786.

Ἐμπήγνυμι, also -νύω, fut. -πήξω, (ἐν, πήγνυμι) to fix, plant or graft in or into, c. dat. Pass. with perf. and plupf. act., to be fixed or stick in.—II. to make congealed, curdled or frozen.

Ἐμπήδαω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (ἐν, πήδαω) to leap or jump in, τινί, Hdt. 3, 32; but v. u. i. εἰς τι, as in Polyb. Hence

Ἐμπήδησις, εως, ἡ, a leaping in or upon, Hipp.

Ἐμπήκτεον, verb. adj. from ἐμπήγνυμι, one must fix in or on, Geop.

Ἐμπήκτης, ον, ὁ, (ἐμπήγνυμι) the person who stuck up the public notices, etc., of the magistrates, Hesych.

Ἐμπήλος, ον, (ἐν, πηλός) rather muddy, Geop.

Ἐμπήσις, εως, ἡ, (ἐμπήγνυμι) a fixing or setting in, Gal.

Ἐμπήσος, ον, (ἐν, πηρός) crippled, disabled, deformed, Hdt. 1, 167, 196.

Ἐμπῆς, adv., Ion. and Hom. for ἔμπας, q. v.

Ἐμπήσσομαι, late form for ἐμπήγνυμι.

Ἐμπέζω, (ἐν, πιέζω) to press in, confine, Hipp. Hence

Ἐμπέσμα, ατος, τό, a squeezing, making an impression or dint. [I]

Ἐμπικραίνω, f. -αῖνώ, (ἐν, πικραίνω) to embitter. Pass. to be bitter against, deal cruelly with, τινί, Hdt. 5, 62.

Ἐμπικρός, ον, (ἐν, πικρός) embittered, harsh, Diosc.

Ἐμπιλέω, ὦ, (ἐν, πιλέω) to press close together, Plat. Tim. 74 E.

Ἐμπιμελος, ον, (ἐν, τιμελή) of a fatty substance, Xenocr. [I]

Ἐμπιμπλήμι, v. ἐμπιπλήμι, sub fin.

Ἐμπιμπρήμι, v. ἐμπιπρήμι, sub fin.

Ἐμπίνης, ες, (ἐν, πίνος) soiled, dirty, Antig. Car. ap. Diog. L. 5, 67.

Ἐμπίνω, fut. ἐμπίωμαι, (ἐν, πίνω) to drink in, drink up, c. acc., Epich. p. 15, Eur., etc.: ἐμπ. τοῦ αἵματος, to drink of the blood, Hdt. 4, 64: absol. to drink one's fill, prob. I. Theogn. 1125. [ἴνω, ἰομαι]

Ἐμπίπισκω, fut. ἐμπίσω [I]: aor. ἐνεπίσα, pass. ἐνεπίσθην, (ἐν, π.πίσκω) to moisten, steep, Pind. Fr. 77.

Ἐμπίπλει, as if from ἐνπιπλέω, v. at end of ἐμπιπλήμι.

Ἐμπίπλω, ὦ, later and less correct form for ἐμπιπλήμι, Dio C.

Ἐμπιπλήθι, pret. imper. from sq., for -πλάθι, II.

Ἐμπιπλήμι, f. -πλήσω, (ἐν, πιπλήμι) to fill, fill quite full of a thing, τινά τινος, e. g. θυμὸν μένος, δόναμα, Hom. B. more usu. in pass. and mid. to fill one's self with, be full of, have one's fill of a thing, τινός, Hom., etc.: but in mid. also trans., to fill, satisfy, μένος ἐμπλήσατο θυμὸν, II. 22, 312, cf. Hdt. 5, 12: metaph. to have enough of, enjoy, τινός, e. g. νίος ἐμπλήσθηνα ὀφθαλμοῖς, to look my fill on my son, to sate myself with looking on him, Od. 11, 452: so θαλεὶον ἐμπλήσμενος κῆρ, II. 22, 504: and absol., Od. 7, 221: post-Hom. also ἐμπίπλασθαι τινι, to be filled with., Hdt. 1, 212: in Att. also c. part., μισὸν οὐποτ' ἐμπλήσθησομαι, Eur. Hipp. 664, cf. Ion 925, Ar. Ach. 236. In other points the prose and Att. construction agrees with Homers. (The pres. ἐμπιπλήμι is never used, because of the double μ, Lob. Phryn. 95, but the augm. tenses, ἐνεπιπλήην, etc., are admissible: in Hdt. 7, 39, we have a 3 sing. ἐμπιπλέει.)

Ἐμπιπράσκω, = πιπράσκω

Ἐμπιπρήμι, aor. ἐνέπρησα, (ἐν, πιπρήμι) to kindle, set on fire, ἄστυ, νῆας, oft. in II., mostly with πυρί added, also c. gen., πυρὸς αἰθουέοιο νῆας ἐνέπρησαι, to burn them by force of fire, II. 16, 82: the Att. pres. is ἐμπιπρήμι, (not ἐμπιμπ., v. foreg. sub fin.), Ar. Nub. 396 Lys. 311, 322.

Hom. has an impf. ἐνέπρηρον once, II. 9, 589, elsewhere only aor. ἐνέπρησα.

Ἐμπίπτω, fut. -πεσούμαι, aor. ἐνέπεσον, Ep. ἐμπεσον, (ἐν, πλῆτω) to fall on or in, to sink in, be thrown into, in Hom. always c. dat., κακὴν ἐμπεσεν οἶκω, evil fell upon, burst into the house, πῦρ ἐμπεσε νηυσὶν, ὕλη, etc.: αὐχένι ἐμπεσεν ἰός, the shaft lights on, struck his neck: esp. of frames or mind, δέος, χόλος ἐμπεσε θυμῷ, fear, anger, came upon, seized the soul, Hom.: so too later, but in prose, freq. ἐμπ. εἰς., Thuc. 2, 48, etc.: later also variously used,—1. to light, chance upon a thing, to fall in with, to meet with anything unexpected, τινί, Hdt. 1, 34, etc.: also ἐπὶ τι, Id. 7, 88; Hdt. 1, 34, etc.: also ἐπὶ τι, Plat., etc.: esp. ἐμπ. εἰς λόγους, Dem. 244, 28; but also λόγος ἐνέπεσε, a report, a conversation came in, arose, Ar. Lys. 859, etc.—2. to fall into a crime, an illness and the like, ἀνομία ἐμπ., Plat. Ep. 336 B; πρὶν ἐμπεσεῖν σπαραγμὸν before the spasm seizes him, Soph. Tr. 1253.—3. to throw one's self upon ἀκόντιω, Lat. incumbere jaculo, Hipp.—4. to break in, burst in, Aesch. Ag. 1350: εἰς τὴν θύραν, Ar. Lys. 309: hence absol. the part. ἐμπεσών, violently, rashly, Hdt. 3, 81.—5. of circumstances, to happen, occur, τὰ ἐμπιπτόντα, whatever occurs, circumstances. Att. freq. with εἰς, also with ἐπὶ, Hdt. 7, 88. [I by nature.]

Ἐμπίς, ἰδος, ἡ, a mosquito, gnat, Ar. Nub. 157: rather larger than the κύνωψ.

Ἐμπίσαι, ἐμπίσθηνα, inf. aor. act. and pass. of ἐμπισκώ.

Ἐμπιστεύω, (ἐν, πιστεύω) to believe, trust in, τινί.—II. to entrust, τινί τι, Pass. to have entrusted to one: all in LXX.

Ἐμπιστῆς, ον, (ἐν, πιστός) faithful, believing.

Ἐμπίτνω, poet. for ἐμπίπτω, to fall upon, τινί, Aesch. Ag. 1468, etc. Cf. πίντω.

Ἐμπλάζω, f. -πλάγξω, (ἐν, πλάζω) transit. to drive or chase about in, τινά τινι. Pass. to wander about in, be at a loss about, Emped.—2. intr. to wander in, c. dat., Nic.

Ἐμπλάζω, f. -άσω, poet. for ἐμπελάζω.

Ἐμπλάσσω, Att. -ττω, f. -άσω, (ἐν, πλάσσω) to plaster up, daub over, τινί, with a thing, Hdt. 2, 73.—II. to stamp, make an impression on, Hipp.—2. to stuff up, plaster up, τι, Arist. Probl. Hence

Ἐμπλαστικός, ἡ, ὄν, stopping the pores, clogging, Diosc.

Ἐμπλαστον, ον, τό, v. sq.

Ἐμπλάσσω, ἡ, ὄν, (ἐμπλάσσω) daubed on or over: hence ἐμπλαστον, τό, sub. φάρμακον, a plaster or salve, Hipp. Galen writes ἐμπλαστον, τό, and Diosc. ἐμπλαστρον, ἡ.

Ἐμπλαστον, ον, τό, and ἐμπλαστρος, ον, ἡ, v. foreg. Hence

Ἐμπλαστρον, ὦ, to put on as a plaster or salve, Diosc.

Ἐμπλαστρώδης, ες, (ἐμπλαστρος, εἶδος) like an ἐμπλαστον.

Ἐμπλάτνω, (ἐν, πλατύνω) to spread, widen, extend in, LXX. Pass. λόγοις ἐμπλάτνεσθαι περὶ τι, to expatiate, dwell on a subject, Strab.

Ἐμπλέγδην, adv., (ἐμπλέκω) in the manner of plaiting in.

Ἐμπλέκω, η, ον, Ep. for ἐμπλεος.

Ἐμπλέκτης, ον, ὁ, (ἐμπλέκω) one who curls or plait hair, fem. ἐμπλέκτρια, ἡ.

Ἐμπλεκτος, ον, (ἐμπλέω) interwoven, plaited: τὸ ἐμπ., a kind of masonry, in which two thin walls are run up, and the interval filled up with rubbish, Vitruv.

Ἐμπλεκτρία, ας, ἡ, fem. from ἐμπλέκτες, q. v.

Ἐμπλέκω, f. -ξω, (ἐν, πλέω) to plait or weave in, interweave, interweave, Lat. implicare, τι εἰς τι, Arist. Eth. N.: χεῖρα ἐμπλ., to fold one's hands in another's clothes, so as to hold him, Eur. Or. 262. Pass. to be interwoven or entangled in a thing, τινί, Soph. O. T. 1264, Eur. Hipp. 1236, also εἰς τι, Aesch. Fr. 1079: to be wholly engrossed, occupied, εἰς τι, Polyb.—2. metaph., like dolos necetere, to weave by subtle art, ἐμπλ. ἀνίγματα, Aesch. Pr. 610; ἐμπλ. πλοκάς, Eur. I. A. 936.—3. to mix up, confound, Plat. Legg. 669 B. Hence

Ἐμπλεῖς, εως, ἡ, a twisting in, interweaving, Plat. Polit. 282 E.

Ἐμπλευάζω, (ἐν, πλεονάζω) αἵματι, to have or shed blood in profusion, Heraclit.

Ἐμπλεος, α, ον, Att. -πλεος, ον, Ion. -πλειος, εἰη, ον, also ἐμπλειος, (ἐν, πλέος) quite full of a thing, τινός, Od., but only in the Ion. forms. Adv. -εως.

Ἐμπλευρος, ον, (ἐν, πλεωρά) with large sides, Philo, ubi al. εὐτ.

Ἐμπλευρώ, ω, to strike one in the side, Soph. Fr. 50.

Ἐμπλέω, f. -πλεύσομαι and -πλευσοῦμαι, (ἐν, πλέω) to sail in, πλοῖα, v. I. Hdt. 7, 184: absol., Thuc., etc.—2. to float in or upon, Nic.: hence to remain undigested, Horace's innatae stomacho, Aretae.

Ἐμπλήγδην, adv. (ἐμπλήσσω) madly, rashly, Lat. temere, opp. to πινυτός, Od. 20, 132: cf. ἐμπληκτός.

Ἐμπλήγης, ἐς,=ἐμπληκτός, Nic.

Ἐμπλήθην, adv. (ἐμπίπλημι) fully, as a whole, Nic.

Ἐμπλήθης, ἐς,=ἐμπλεος, Nic.

Ἐμπληκτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἐμπλήσσω) scaring, maddening, stupefying.—II. pass. easily scared, amazed, stupid, Plut. Ἐμπληκτος, ον, (ἐμπλήσσω) stunned, amazed, stupefied, as by a blow, Lat. attonitus: hence, like ἐμβρόντητος, stupid, senseless, Plut.: Att. esp. unsettled, fickle, unsteady, rash, Soph., and Eur., cf. Lob. Aj. 1358, and ἐμπλήγδην. Adv. -τως, madly, wildly, Thuc. 3, 82.

Ἐμπλήμενος, filled, a rare part. of the syncope. aor. pass. of ἐμπίπλημι, Ar. Vesp. 984.

Ἐμπλήμην, opt. of sync. aor. pass. of ἐμπίπλημι, Ar. Ach. 236.

Ἐμπλημυρόω, ὦ, (ἐν, πλημύρω) to welter in, αἵματι, Philostr.

Ἐμπλην, adv., near, next, close by, like πλησίον, c. gen., Boιωτῶν ἐμπλην, Il. 2, 526: before its case, Lyc. 1029; without case, Hes. Sc. 372. (Prob. from ἐμπελάω; quite distinct from sq.)

Ἐμπλην, adv. strengthd. for πλην or χωρὶς, besides, except, c. gen., Archil. 57, Cal. Del. 73.

Ἐμπλήζια, ας, ἡ, (ἐμπλήσσω) the state of an ἐμπληκτος, amazement, Lat. stupor: hence—2. infatuation, silliness, Aeschin. 84, 30, τινός, in a thing, Id. 50, 10.

Ἐμπλήζεις, εως, ἡ,=foreg., Ael.

Ἐμπλήρῳ, ὦ, (ἐν, πληρώω) to fill full. Hence

Ἐμπλήρωσις, εως, ἡ, a filling, fulfilling, Eccl.

Ἐμπλήρως, -οῦμενος, part. aor. I act. and mid. of ἐμπίπλημι, Hom. εὐπλήρως, Ep. for ἐνεπλήσματο,

ἐμπλήτο for ἐνέπλητο, aor. pass. Il. 21, 607.

Ἐμπλήσις, εως, ἡ,=ἐμπλήρωσις, Epict. ap. Stob. p. 72, 27.

Ἐμπλήσσω, Att. -ττω, in Hom. ἐνπλ., f. -ξω, (ἐν, πλήσσω) to strike against, stumble upon, fall upon or into, like ἐμπίπτω, c. dat., ἐμπλ. ἔρκει, of birds in a snare, Od. 22, 469; τάρφω, to fall, tumble into, Il. 12, 72.—II. trans. to stun, amaze, stupefy, v. ἐμπληκτός. (In first signf., which is only poet., some needlessly refer it to πελάζω.)

Ἐμπλήστος, εἰ, εἶν, verb. adj. of ἐμπίπλημι, to be filled with, τινός, Plat. Rep. 373 B.

Ἐμπλήτο, v. sub ἐμπλήσας.

Ἐμπλοκή, ἡς, ἡ, (ἐμπλέκω) an interweaving, knotting, Strab. Hence

Ἐμπλόκιον, ον, τό, a fashion of plaiting women's hair, Macho ap. Ath. 579 D.

Ἐμπλύνω, f. -ῖνω, (ἐν, πλύνω) to wash in, Clem. Al.

Ἐμπλώ, Ion. for ἐμπλέω, Nic., poet. ἐνπλέω, Opp.

Ἐμπνεύω, poet. for ἐμπνέω, Il.

Ἐμπνευμάτω, ὦ, (ἐν, πνευμάτω) to blow up, inflate, Theophr.: in pass. to be wafted along, as a ship, Luc. Hence

Ἐμπνευμάσις, εως, ἡ, a blowing up, inflation: as medic. term, flatulency, Hipp. [α] Hence

Ἐμπνευσίς, εως, ἡ, (ἐμπνέω) a breathing, breath, LXX.: inspiration, Eccl.

Ἐμπνευστός, ἡ, ὄν, breathed, blown into: ἑσπ. ὄργανα, wind-instruments, Ath. From

Ἐμπνέω, f. -πνεύω, poet. ἐμπνέω, (ἐν, πνέω) to blow, breathe on or in, c. dat., πόντω, Hes. Op. 506, and Att.; ἐμπνέοντες μεταφρονῶν, of horses so close behind that their hot breath could be felt, Il. 17, 502: c. acc., ἰστίον ἐμπν., to swell the sail, H. Hom. Bacch. 331: later αὐλοῖς ἐμπνέειν, to breathe into, play the flute, also μέλος, μῦσαν αὐλοῖς ἐμπνέειν, to play an air on it, Anth.: but absol. to breathe, live, be alive, like πνέω=ζῆν, Aesch. Ag. 671, Soph., etc.—II. to breathe into, infuse, esp. into the soul, τινί τι, in Hom., esp. μένος or θάρσος τινί, also τινί φρεσίν: also c. inf. pro acc., ἐνέμπνευσέ μοι φρεσίν φάρος ὀφαινεῖν, breathed, put into my mind to, Od. 19, 138: hence in pass. to be inspired, Plut., cf. εἰσπνέω.

Ἐμπνέγω, f. -ξοῦμαι, (ἐν, πνέγω) to suffocate in, τινί, Eccl.

Ἐμπνοή, ἡς, ἡ, (ἐμπνέω) a breathing, breeze, Strab.

Ἐμπνοια, ας, ἡ, a breathing in, inspiration, Luc.: and

Ἐμπνοήσις, εως, ἡ,=foreg., Ecphant. ap. Stob. 47, 22; from

Ἐμπνοος, ον, contr. οὐς, ονν, (ἐν, πνοή) breathing, and so alive, living, Hdt. 7, 181, Eur., Thuc., etc.

Ἐμπνύτο, read by Aristarch. Il. 22, 475, where we now have ἀμπνυτο, v. sub ἀναπνέω, cf. Il. 5, 697.

Ἐμποδιζόμενος, adv. part. pres. pass., slowly, as if fettered, Plat. Crat. 415 C. From

Ἐμποδίζω, f. -ίω, (ἐν, πούς) to fetter, entangle the feet, Hdt.—II. in genl. to hinder, stop, check, τινά, Ar. Av. 965, Xen., etc.: also τινά, Arist. Pol. 4, 15, etc.: ἐμπ. τινά τινι, by a thing, Aesch. Pr. 550, also πρὸς τι, in a thing, Isocr. 415 E: c. gen., to hinder from—, τοῦ τέναι, Plat. Crat. 419 C.—III. ἐμπ. λοχάδας, to tie figs by their stalks on a string, Ar. Eq. 755.

Ἐμποδός, ον, (ἐν, πούς) in the way,

an obstacle, τινί, to one, Hdt. 153, 2, 158: τὸ ἐμπ.=sq.

Ἐμποδίασμα, ατος, τό, an obstacle hindrance, Plat. Polit. 295 B, etc.

Ἐμποδισμός, οὔ, ὁ, a hindering thwarting, Arist. Rhet.—II.=foreg. Arr.

Ἐμποδιστής, οὔ, ὁ, (ἐμποδίζω) a hinderer, Joseph.

Ἐμποδιστικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἐμποδίζω) hindering, trammeling, Arist. Eth. N.

Ἐμποδος, ον, ὁ, Empodus, a writer mentioned in Ath. 370 C.

Ἐμποδοστάτης, ὦ, to be in the way, LXX.: from

Ἐμποδοστής, ον, ὁ, (ἐμποδόν, στήναι) in the way, [α]

Ἐμποδόν, adv. formed acc. to αναί, of ἐκποδόν for ἐν ποσὶν ὦν, before the feet, in this simple signf., Arist. Eth. N.: ἐμποδόν εἶναι, to be in the way, be an obstacle, ἐμποδόν γίγνεσθαι, to put one's self in the way, interfere, Trag., etc. Construct., c. dat., ἐμπ. τινί, Aesch. Theb. 1016, and freq. in Eur.: also foll. by μή, c. inf., as ἐμπ. γενέσθαι τινι μὴ—, to prevent a person's doing, Ar. Pac. 315, Thuc. 6, 28: also, τί ἐμπ. μοι μὴ οὐ ποιεῖν; what prevents my doing? Xen. Eq. 11, 13, cf. An. 3, 1, 13. With the art., οἱ or τὰ ἐμποδόν, persons, things circumstances, which are in one's way, i. e.—1. what meets ο, is at hand, Hdt. 1, 80, like ο τινά—2. what meets, opposes, hinders one, Hdt. 7, 183, Ar. Lys. 1161.—3. what lies before ο, is immediately present, Eur. Phoen. 706: τὸ μὴ ἐμπ., Thuc. 2, 45.—II. also, open, manifest, plain, Andoc. 30, 16, openly, Ar. Vesp. 247.

Ἐμποτεύω, ὦ, (ἐν, ποίω) to make in, πόλιν ἐν πύργῳ, Il. 7, 438; also without prep. χοροῦς Ἑλικῶν, Hes. Th. 7: also εἰς τι, to put into, insert, foist in, χρησθόν, Hdt. 7, 6.—2. to produce or create, ἐπιθυμίαν τινί, Thuc. 4, 81, ἐλπίδα, ἐπιστήμην τινί, Xen. Cyr. 1, 6, 19, Mem. 2, 1, 20: also c. inf. pro acc., ἐμπ. τινί ἀκολουθήτων εἶναι, to produce in one's mind the persuasion that—, Xen. Oec. 21, 7: and so foll. by ὥς, Id. An. 2, 6, 8.—3. to introduce, and so to produce, cause, σπένειν, φθόρον, ὀργήν, etc., freq. in Thuc.: ἐμπ. χρόνον τινί, to cause one delay, Dem. 651, 26, cf. Thuc. 3, 38. Hence

Ἐμποτεύσις, εως, ἡ, practice, custom Dio C.: and

Ἐμποιητικός, ἡ, ὄν, implanting producing, τινός, Clem. Al.

Ἐμποικίλλω, f. -ίλω, (ἐν, ποικίλλω) to embroider upon a thing, Plut.

Ἐμπονίμιος, ον, (ἐν, ποιμήν) liable to punishment, ὅρκος οὐκ ἐμπ., that may not be violated with impunity, In cert. ap. Stob.

Ἐμπονίους, ον,=foreg.

Ἐμπολαῖος, αἰα, αἰον, (ἐμπολή) of concerned in traffic, esp. epith. of Mercury as god of commerce, etc., Ar. Plut. 1155.

Ἐμπολώω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, to gain by traffic, Isae. 88, 26, ubi Bekk. ἐνέπλω, and so in genl. to earn, gain, Soph. Tr. 93: and so in Hom. only once, ἡ μὲν, βίοντων πόλιν ἐμπολώοντο, they had amassed much substance, Od. 15, 456.—II. absol. to be a merchant, deal traffic, Ar. Pac. 448: hence metaph. ἡμπολήκως τὰ πλείους ὡνεύοντο, having dealt in most things with success, Aesch. Eum. 631: and then in genl. to fare well, prosper, Hipp.—III. to purchase, buy, Soph. O. T. 1025, Ar. Pac. 367.—IV. to sell, v. Ar. ap. Pier. Moer. p. 156. (Akin to πωλέω—ὡν)

ομαι was *synon.*, but was thought less Att.)

'Εμπολέμεω, ὦ, (ἐν, πολεμέω) to wage war in, Andoc. 26, 41.

'Εμπολέμιος, ον, (ἐν, πόλεμος) in, of, belonging to war, hostile, Hdt. 6, 56.

'Εμπολέμος, ον, = foreg.

'Εμπολέως, ὥς, ὁ, a merchant, trafficker, Anth.: from

'Εμπολέω, Ion. for ἐμπολάω.

'Εμπολή, ἥς, ἡ, (ἐν, πόλεω, πωλέομαι) any wares or merchandise, Pind. P. 2, 125, Ar. Ach. 930: also in plur., Soph. Fr. 499.—II. gain made by traffic, profit, money, Piers. Moer. p. 155: esp. a harlot's hire, Artemid.—III. a purchasing, Xen. Cyr. 6, 2, 39.

'Εμπολήμα, ατος, τό, (ἐμπολάω) that which is bought or made by traffic, λωβήτων ἐμπ., a ruinous bargain, Soph. Tr. 538: in the wares, merchandise, Eur. Cycl. 137.

'Εμπολήσις, ὥς, ἡ, (ἐμπολάω) a buying, trafficking.

'Εμπολήσις, ἡ, ὅν, (ἐμπολάω) dealt in, bought and sold, Soph. Phil. 417.

'Εμπολήω, (ἐν, πόλις) to take into, inclose within the city, λόφον, Dion. H.—II. (ἐν, πόλος) to fit with or to the pole, Ptolem., like ἐναξονίζω.

'Εμπολιόρκεω, ὦ, (ἐν, πολιόρκεω) to besiege in, Strab.

'Εμπολις, ὥς, ὁ, ἡ, (ἐν, πόλις) in the city or state: ὁ ἐμπ. τινί, one's fellow-citizen, Soph. O. C. 1156.

'Εμπολιτεύω, (ἐν, πολιτεύω) to be one of a state, to be a citizen, hold civil rights, Thuc. 4, 103: but so more usu. in pass., as Isocr. 83 B.—2. ἐμπολιτεύεσθαι τινί, to talk politics with one, Cic. Att. 7, 7, 7.—II. transit. to introduce into a state, etc., Heracl.

'Εμπολόωντο, Ép. 3 plur. impf. pass. from ἐμπολάω, Od.

'Εμπομπέω, (ἐν, πομπεύω) to lead out in procession, in triumph: hence, to display one's self, shew off in or with thing, τινί, Luc.

'Εμπονέω, ὦ, (ἐν, πονέω) to work in a thing, Alciph.

'Εμπονος, ον, (ἐν, πόνος) patient of labour, Incert. ap. Schol. Hephaest. p. 172. Adv. -ως, Eccl.

'Εμπορεία, ας, ἡ, (ἐμπορεύομαι) = ἐμπορία, Eccl.

'Εμπορεία, ὡν, τὰ, and 'Εμπορία, Ἐμπορία, (prop. the mart) a district in Africa along the smaller Syrtis, Polyb. 1, 82, 6; 32, 2: 1: also wr. 'Εμπορείον, App.

'Εμπορείον, ον, τό, dub. I. in Polyb. for ἐμπορίον.

'Εμπορένεια, ατος, τό, ware, an article of commerce, Xen. Vect. 3, 4, Hier. 9, 11: from

'Εμπορεύομαι, (ἐν, πορεύομαι) dep. pass. c. fut. mid., to go or travel in or to, be on a journey, Soph. El. 405, O. T. 456, Epich. p. 26, etc.—II. as dep. mid., (ἐμπορος) to travel for traffic or business, metaph. εἰς ἱατρικὴν, to invade the art of healing, Hipp.: hence —2. to be a merchant, trade, traffic, Thuc. 7, 13, Xen., Dem., etc.—3. c. acc. rei to deal in, Dion. H., Luc., etc.: esp. to import, Ep. Plat. 313 E. and so freq. in late prose.—4. c. acc. pers. to make gain of, to overreach, cheat, Polyb. 38, 4, 3, in act., which Valck. would alter, v. ad N. T. p. 408.

'Εμπορευτέον, or εἶα, verb. ad. from foreg. one, or we must go, Ar. Ach. 480.

'Εμπορευτικός, ἡ, ὅν, (ἐμπορεύομαι) belonging to commerce, skilled in it, mercantile, Plat. Polit. 290 A.

'Εμπορία, ας, ἡ, (ἐμπορος) commerce by sea, Hes. Op. 644, hence in genl.

traffic, trade, commerce. Theogn. 1168, Hdt., etc.: ἐμπορίαν ποιεῖσθαι, Isocr. 15 A.—II. goods trafficked in, merchandise, Xen. Vect. 3, 2. More rarely ἡ ἐμπορεία.

'Εμπορίζομαι, dep., = ἐμπορεύομαι II. 2, Menand. p. 243.

'Εμπορικός, ἡ, ὅν, = ἐμπορευτικός, mercantile, χρήματα ἐμπ., foreign, imported goods, Ar. Ach. 974: διήγημα ἐμπ., a merchant's or traveller's tale, i. e. a lie, Polyb. Adv. -κός, Strab.

'Εμπορίον, ον, τό, v. ἐμπορίος.

†'Εμπορίον and 'Εμπορείον, ον, τό, Emporium, in Liv., Emporiae, a city of Hispania Tarraconensis, in the territory of the Indigetes, settled by a colony from Phocaea: it is now Ampurias, Polyb. 3, 37, 7; Strab.: hence 'Εμπορίτης, ον, ὁ, an inhab. of Emporium, Strab. The name of many other commercial towns or marts in Spain, Italy, Sicily, etc., Strab., etc.

'Εμπορίος, α, ον, (ἐμπορος) belonging to commerce or merchants: esp. as subst.—I. τὸ ἐμπορίον, Lat. emporium, a trading-place, factory, entrepot of merchandise, such as were made esp. by the Phoenicians and Carthaginians in Sicily, Spain, etc., Hdt. 1, 165; 2, 179, etc.—II. τὰ ἐμπορία, merchandise, Xen. Vect. 1, 7.

†'Εμπορίτης, ον, ὁ, v. sub 'Εμπορίον.

'Εμπορος, ον, (ἐν, πόρος) one who goes on shipboard as a passenger, Lat. vector, Od. 2, 319; 24, 300, later ἐπιβάτης, opp. to the owner, ναυκλήτορος.—II. any one on a journey by land or sea, a traveller, wanderer, —ὁ ἐν πόρῳ ὄν, Soph. O. T. 456, O. C. 25, 203: hence—III. a merchant, wholesale dealer, Lat. mercator, institor, Simon. 134, Hdt. 2, 39: distinguished from the retail dealer, κάπηλος, Lat. caupo, by his making trading journeys and voyages and importing goods which the other buys of him for his shop, Plat. Rep. 371 D, cf. Valck. Opusc. 2, 321: hence—2. as adj., = ἐμπορικός, ἐμπορευτικός, Diod.—IV. metaph., ἐμπορος κακῶν, freighted, laden with ills, Aesch. Pers. 597, cf. συνέμπορος, Valck. Call. p. 207, though many MSS. have ἐμπευρος.

'Εμπορτάω, ὦ, Ion. -πέω, (ἐν, πορπάω) to fix on with a buckle or pin. Pass, εἰματα ἐνεπορτέατο (Ion. for -ητο), they were garments buckled over the shoulder, Hdt. 7, 77: cf. Lycurg. 153, 5. Hence

'Εμπορτήμα, ατος, τό, a garment secured by a buckle on the shoulder.

'Εμπορτώω, = ἐμπορτάω, in mid., LXX.

'Εμπορφύρος, ον, (ἐν, πορφύρα) clad in purple, Lat. purpuratus.—II. inclining to purple, Diosc.

'Εμποςτος, ον, (ἐμπίνω) drinkable, Aret.

'Εμπουσα, ἥς, ἡ, Empusa—a hobgoblin assuming various shapes, said to be sent by Hecate, also 'Ονοσκελίσ, 'Ονοκύλη, the donkey-footed, Ar. Ran. 293, Eccl. 1056. Acc. to others Hecate herself, v. Ἀμμία.

'Εμπρακτικός, ἡ, ὅν, efficacious, operative, Diosc.: from

'Εμπρακτος, ον, (ἐμπράσσω) efficient, practicable, μηχανή, Pind. P. 3, 110: of persons, active, περί τι, Diod.: τὸ ἐμπρ., energy, effect, Longin.—II. under bond to pay, Böckh Inscr. 1, p. 741.

'Εμπρηπής, ἐς, distinguished among or above others, θύννος—πᾶσιν ἰχθύεσσιν ἐμπρ. ἐν μυττωτῷ, Anan. 1, 8.—II. distinguished in, conspicuous for,

c. dat., ἐσθίμασι, Soph. Fr. 706: .δε τᾶπ, ἐμπρ. γούσι, Aesch. Supp. 116 cf. sq. From

'Εμπρέπω, (ἐν, πρέπω) to stana forth, be distinguished among, τισί, Ar. Nub. 605.—2. to be distinguished in, conspicuous for, ἀλγεσι, Soph. El. 1187: also ἐμπ. ἔτων τι, Hdt. 7, 67, 83: absol. to be distinguished, excellent, Eur. Heracl. 407.—II. to become, sit well upon, τινί, usu. impers., Pind. P. 8, 39.

'Εμπρήθω, f. -σω, (ἐν, πρήθω) to blow up, inflat, of the wind, in tmesis, ἐν δ' ἀνεμός πρήσεν μέσον ἱστίν, Il. 1, 481, v. πρήθω. Pass, ἐμπεπρημένη ὕς, of a bloated sow, Ar. Vesp. 36.—II. for ἐμπρήθω, to burn, v. sub ἐμπρήσθω. Hence

'Εμπρησις, ὥς, ἡ, a setting fire to, kindling; a conflagration, Hdt. 8, 55.

'Εμπρησμός, ον, ὁ, = foreg., Plut.

'Εμπρηστής, οὗ, ὁ, an incendiary

'Εμπρία, f. -ισω, (ἐν, πρία) to saw into, ὁστέον, Hipp. hence to bite or crunch, τοῖς ὀδοῦσι τι, Diod.: hence ἐμπρ. γένυν χαλινούς, to champ upon the bits, Opp.—II. to gnash together, ὀδόντας ἐμπρ., to keep the teeth fixed in a bite, Diod.—III. intr. to bite, be pungent, of mustard, etc., Nic. Rare in prose. [2]

'Εμπροθεν, adv., poet. for ἐμπροσθεν, as ἐκτοθεν, πρόθεν, ὀπίθεν, Theoc. 9, 6.

'Εμπροθέσμος, ον, (ἐν, πρόθεσμος) doing a thing, etc., within or in less than the stated time, opp. to ἐκπρόθ, Plut. Adv. -μως.

'Εμπροίκιον, ον, τό, (ἐν, προῖξ) a dower, portion, App.

'Εμπρομελετάω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (ἐν, προμελετάω) to train one's self in beforehand, τινί, Philo.

'Εμπροσθα, adv. Dor. for eq

'Εμπροσθεν, and poet. -θε, adv.—I. of place, before, in front of, in this way, like ἐμπόδιον: c. art., ὁ, ἡ, τὸ ἐμπρ., the foremost, τὸ and τὰ ἐμπροσθεν, the front, the fore-side, Hdt. 5, 62, etc.: εἰς τὸ ἐμπρ., forwards, Hdt. 4, 61; 8, 89, opp. to ἐκ τοῦ ἐμπρ., in front, opposite, στήναι, Xen. Cyr. 2, 2, 6.—2. in Gramm. nearer the end of the book, below, Lob. Phryn. 11.—II. of time, before, earlier, of old, Plat., Xen., etc., ὁ, ἡ, τὸ ἐμπρ., the former, earlier. B. also used in both signis. as prep. c. gen., before, just=Lat. ante, as first in Hdt. 2, 110, etc.: ἐμπρ. εἶναι τῶν πραγμάτων, to be beforehand with events, Dem. 51, 15; but, ἐμπρ. τοῦ δικαίου, preferred before justice, Id. 1297, 26. Hence

'Εμπροσθίος, ον, the former, fore, esp. like πρόσθιος, of the feet of a quadruped, opp. to ὀπίσθιος, ἐμπρ. πόδες, Hdt. 4, 60, σκέλη, Xen. Eq. 11, 2.

'Εμπροσθόκεντρος, ον, (ἐμπροσθεν, κέντρον) with a sting in front, of insects, Arist. H. A.

'Εμπροσθοθονία, ας, ἡ, a drawing of the head forward, esp. by cramp or spasm: and

'Εμπροσθοτονικός, ἡ, ὅν, suffering from ἐμπροσθοτονία: from

'Εμπροσθότονος, ον, (ἐμπροσθεν, τείνω) bent, contracted forwards by cramp, etc., Hipp.; ὁ ἐμπρ., sub σπασμός, a fit of cramp, etc., which draws the head forward upon the chest, Aretae.: opp. to ὀπισθότονος.

'Εμπροσθοθηρτικός, ἡ, ὅν, (ἐμπροσθεν, οὐρέα) making water forwards, opp. to ὀπισθοθηρτικός.

†'Εμπροσθοφάνης, ἐς, (ἐμπροσθεν, φαίνω) appearing in front, Gal.

†*Εμπρόσθιος*, *ov*, (ἐν, *πρὸς* ὡπὼν) before the eyes, in sight, *τινί*, Phalar.

†*Εμπύρως*, *ov*, (ἐν, *πύρῳ*) proposed reading in Polyb. 16, 4, 12, depressed towards the prow.

†*Εμπύσις*, *ως*, ἡ, a spitting; Aret. and

†*Εμπύσμα*, *ατος*, τό, spittle, spitting, LXX.: from

†*Εμπύω*, *ι*, -ύω, (ἐν, *πύω*) to spit upon, *εἰς* *τινα*, Plut., *τινί*, N. T. [ὅ *usu* in pres., ὅ always in fut. and aor.]

†*Εμπύσις*, *ως*, ἡ, (ἐμπύω) a falling or pressure upon, Dion. H.

†*Εμπύτωσ*, *ov*, (ἐμπύτω) falling into, inclined, *εἰς* *τι*, M. Anton.

†*Εμπύελιδιον*, *ov*, τό, dim. from sq.

†*Εμπύελος*, *ιδος*, ἡ, (ἐν, *πύελος*) a socket in which a pivot, etc., works

†*Εμπύω*, (ἐν, *πύω*) to have abscesses, esp. in the lungs, Hipp., etc.

†*Εμπύη*, *ης*, ἡ, suppuration, an abscess, Aretae.

†*Εμπύημα*, *ατος*, τό, (ἐμπύω) a gathering, suppuration, Hipp.: an abscess, esp. an internal one, Gal. [ὅ]

†*Εμπύηματικός*, *ής*, *ον*, (ἐμπύω) suppurating.

†*Εμπύσις*, *ως*, ἡ, = *εμπύη*, Hipp.

†*Εμπύσιος*, *ής*, *ον*, (ἐμπύω) causing suppuration, Hipp.

†*Εμπύικός*, *ής*, *ον*, = *εμπύηματικός*, Aretae.

†*Εμπύισκω*, to cause an abscess: pass. to labour under one, Hipp.

†*Εμπύκάζω*, *ι*, -σω, (ἐν, *πυκάζω*) to wrap up, conceal in: pass., νόος οἱ *εμπυκασται*, his mind is shrouded, hard to make out, Mosch. 1, 15, cf. Homer's πυκνὰ μῆδεα.

†*Εμπύλος*, *α*, *ov*, also *ος*, *ov*, (ἐν, *πύλῳ*) at the gate, epith. of Diana Hecate, Orph. [ὅ]

†*Εμπύλος*, *ov*, *δ*, *Empylus*, a Greek rhetorician, an intimate friend of M. Brutus, Plut. Brut. 2.

†*Εμπυνδόκατος*, *ov*, (ἐν, *πύνδα*) with a bottom to it. [ὅ]

†*Εμπύσις*, *ov*, (ἐν, *πύον*) suffering from an abscess, esp. of the lungs, medic.: in genl. discharging pus, Soph. Phil. 1378.

†*Εμπύσομαι* = *εμπύισκω* in pass., Hipp.

†*Εμπύρεία*, *ας*, ἡ, (ἐμπύρεω) a prophesying from sacrificial fire.—II. an oath by this fire.

†*Εμπύρετος*, *ov*, (ἐν, *πυρετός*) in fever heat, feverish, Alex. Trall.

†*Εμπύρευμα*, *ατος*, τό, a kindling, heating, cooking.—II. a burnt flavour in meat or drink.—III. a gathering coal, coal to preserve a smouldering fire, Ischw. *ἐνανυμα*: hence in genl. the last relic, remains: late word. [ὅ] from

†*Εμπύρεω*, (ἐν, *πυρεω*) to set on fire, Ar. Pac. 1137, Lys. 372: to inflame, excite, Arist. Resp. B. mid. to catch fire, burn, Theophr.

†*Εμπύριβητης*, *ov*, *δ*, (ἐν, *πύρ*, *δαίω*) standing on or above the fire, epith. of a τρίπους, Il. 23, 702, opp. to *ἀπύρος*.

†*Εμπύρίζω*, = *εμπύρεω*, Diod. Hence

†*Εμπύριος*, *ov*, = *εμπύρος*, Iamblich. [ὅ]

†*Εμπύριμος*, *ov*, *δ*, = *εμπυρημός*, but less Att., acc. to Phryn. p. 335, who censures it in Hyperid.

†*Εμπύρος*, *ov*, (ἐν, *πύρ*) in, on or by the fire, σκευή *εμπ.*, implements used at the fire, Plat. Legg. 679 A: *εμπ. τέχνη*, the trade of the forge, Id. Prot. 321 B, (but in Eur. Phoen. 954, the soothsaying trade v. III): prepared

by fire, whether molten or cooked, Anth.—II. exposed to fire or sun, hot, torrid, Theophr.: scorched, burnt, fire-scorched, νεκρός, Eur. Phoen. 1186.—2, feverish, Hipp.—III. as subst., τὰ *εμπύρα* (*εἰρά*) burnt sacrifices, opp. to *ἀπύρα*, Pind. O. 8, 4, and Trag.: *εἰς* *εμπύρα* ἔλθειν, to make trial of them, Eur. I. T. 16: hence also τὰ *εμπύρα* (*σήματα*) the tokens or omens in them by which the soothsayer (θυροκόπος, πυρκόπος) divined, described by Soph. Ant. 1005, Eur. Phoen. 1255: *κατὰ* *ρα* *π.* ἐπὶ *εμπύρων*, to swear upon the sacrifice, Polyb.: cf. Liv. 21, 1, Virg. Aen. 12, 201.

†*Εμπυροσκόπος*, *ov*, (*εμπύρα*, σκοπέω) one who divines by *εμπύρα*.

†*Εμπύρώς*, = *εμπυρεώ*.

†*Εμπύρρος*, *ος*, (ἐν, *πύρρος*) ruddy, Theophr.

†*Εμπύρωσις*, *ως*, ἡ, (*εμπύρως*) = *εμπύρευμα*, Arist. Resp. [ὅ]

†*Εμπυτιάω*, (ἐν, *πυτιάω*) to curdle with rennet, γάλα, Diosc.

†*Εμπυλώω*, *ω*, more correctly *εμπυλώω*, q. v.

†*Εμπύον*, *Ar. eor.* of the water tortoise, Arist. H. A.: also written *εμύς*.

†*Εμύς*, *ος*, ἡ, the monk tortoise, Arist. H. A.: also written *εμύς*.

†*Εμύρα*, (ἐν, *φαγείν*) aor. 2, indic. *ἐνύραγον*, the pres. in use being *ἐσθίω*: to eat in, take in or take some food, absol. or c. acc., Xen. An. 4, 2, 1; 5, 8.

†*Εμύρα*, *ι*, -ών, (ἐν, *δαίω*) to show, let be seen in, e. g. in a mirror, Plat. Tim. 71 B. Pass., c. fut. mid., to be seen in a mirror, water, etc., Id. Rep. 402 B, etc.: τὰ *εμψανόμενα*, images therein, Plat.: hence simply to appear, show one's self, become visible to one, Arist. Physiogn., Polyb., etc.

—II. in genl., to present an appearance of a thing, Eur. Dan. 15, 2.—III. to point out, show, Diod.—IV. impers. *εμψανει*, like *εμψανεται*, it is manifest, with or without *εἶναι*, Cebes.

†*Εμψανεται*, *ας*, ἡ, an appearing, manifestation, *εἰς* *εμψ.* ἄγειν, to bring to light, Theophr. [ὅ]: from

†*Εμψανής*, *ες*, (*εμψανῶν*) showing itself, appearing in or on a thing, visible, open, clear, plain, manifest, distinct, Hdt. 1, 111, Trag., etc.: esp. of the gods appearing among men, Ar. Vesp. 733, Plat., etc.: also, *εμψ.* ὄραν, *ιδεῖν*, *μαθεῖν*, etc., Soph. Aj. 538, El. 1454, Ar. Thesm. 682: τὰ *εμψανή*, *res notae*, Hdt. 2, 33; παρασχεῖν *τι* *εμψανές* = *εμψανίζειν*, Dem. 1294, 15: *εμψανή* καταστήσαι, to produce in court, either the property or the vouchers, etc., Dem. 1239, 5, and subst. *εμψανῶν* *κατάστασις*, Lat. editio, Isae. 59, 22.—2. open, in public, Lat. in *proposito*, Hdt. 1, 203: *εἰς* *τοῦμψανές* *εἶναι*, to come into light, come forward, Xen. Mem. 4, 3, 13.—3. palpable, real, actual, *εμψ.* κτήματα, Xen. Hell. 5, 2, 10.—II. of bodies with polished surfaces, in which, as in a mirror, one can see things, Plat. Tim. 46 A. Adv. *νύος*, Ion. *νέος*, openly, manifestly, Lat. *palam*, Hdt. 1, 140, Trag., etc.: also *ἐξ* *εμψανός* or *ἐκ* *τοῦ* *εμψ.*, as adv., Hdt. 3, 150: 4, 120. Hence

†*Εμψανίζω*, to show forth, manifest, *εἰς* *τοῦ*, Eur. Philoct. 10: *τινί* *τι*, Xen. Mem. 4, 3, 4: to make clear or plain, = *εμψανές* *ποιεῖν*, like *εμψανῶν*, Plat., Xen., etc.: also *εμψ.* *δύειν*, Xen. Cyr. 8, 1, 26: to declare, explain, indicate, Arist. An. Pr. 1, 30, 4. Hence

†*Εμψανίσις*, *ως*, ἡ, a showing or demonstration, Arist. Org. [ὅ]

†*Εμψανίσκω* = *εμψανίζω*, Iamblich.

†*Εμψανίσμός*, *ov*, *δ*, (*εμψανίζω*) declaration, indication, Def. Plat. 41: D.

†*Εμψανιστέον*, verb. adj. from *εμψανίζω*, one must explain. Plat. Tim. 65 C.

†*Εμψανιστής*, *ov*, *δ*, an informer Eccl.

†*Εμψανιστικός*, *ής*, *ον*, (*εμψανίζω*) making known, indicating, Def. Plat. 414 E: *εμψανιστικός*, Longin.

†*Εμψαντάζομαι*, as pass., to appear as phantoms, M. Anton.—II. as mid. to fancy, *τι*.

†*Εμψαντικός*, *ής*, *ον*, = *εμψαντικός*, Polyb. Adv. *-κός*, Id.

†*Εμψαράσσω*, (ἐν, *φαρμάσσω*) to dye in, to rub in or on, Gal.

†*Εμψασίς*, *ως*, ἡ, (*εμψανίζομαι*) appearance, seeming, outward look, Polyb.—II. a setting forth, proof, Plat.—III. anything appearing on the surface of a body, a reflexion, image, Arist. Mund., of the rainbow.—IV. in rhetor., significance, emphasis, esp. the force of an expression, which means more than meets the ear. Hence

†*Εμψατικός*, *ής*, *ον*, significant, expressive. Adv. *-κός*.

†*Εμψέροβρις*, (ἐν, *φέρβω*) poet. *ἐνψέροβρις*, as pass., to be fed or nurtured in, σταβροῖς, Mosch. 2, 80.

†*Εμψέρεια*, *ας*, ἡ, likeness, Diosc.: from

†*Εμψέρω*, *ες*, answering to, like, *τινί*, freq. in Hdt., as 2, 76, 92, etc.; also in Trag., as Aesch. Eum. 412, but rare in Att. prose. Adv. *-ράς*, similarly, just as, Diog. L. 6, 103: from

†*Εμψέρω*, *ι*, *ἐνοίω*, (ἐν, *φέρω*) to bear, bring in: pass. to be borne or carried in, *ἐν* *τινί*, Hipp.: to be held or to live in, *πόντω*, Opp. Mid. to carry in or with one's self, *τι*, Arat.—II. to bring up against one, cast in one's teeth, *τινί* *τι*, like *προφέρω*, Soph. O. C. 989.

†*Εμψεύω*, (ἐν, *φεύγω*) to flee away in, to betake one's self to, to take refuge in, *ἐς* *τὸν* *ἀκρατον*, Luc.

†*Εμψέγγωμαι*, *dep.*, = *φθέγγωμαι* *ἐν*, to speak or converse then or there, Luc.

†*Εμψορός*, *ες*, (ἐν, *φθορά*) lost, destroyed in..., Nic.

†*Εμψιληδέω*, *ω*, (ἐν, *φιληδέω*) to take pleasure in, *τινί*, M. Anton.

†*Εμψιληδονέω*, *ω*, (ἐν, *φιληδονέω*) to delight in, love.

†*Εμψιλοκαλέω*, *ω*, (ἐν, *φιλοκαλέω*) to pursue honourable studies, Plut.: also, *εμψ.* *τινί*, to be engaged in such a pursuit, Id.

†*Εμψιλονείκος*, = *φιλονείκος*.

†*Εμψιλοσοφέω*, *ω*, (ἐν, *φιλοσοφέω*) to philosophise, study philosophy in..., Σικελία, Philostr. Hence

†*Εμψιλοσοφία*, *ας*, *η*, that in which one studies, an intellectual pursuit, Eccl.

†*Εμψιλοσοφός*, *ος*, (ἐν, *φιλοσοφός*) philosophical, besting a philosopher, Diog. L. Adv. *-ος*.

†*Εμψιλοτεχνέω*, *ω*, (ἐν, *φιλοτεχνέω*) to bestow pains on..., *τινί*.

†*Εμψιλοχρῶω*, *ω*, (ἐν, *φιλοχρῶω*) to be fond of dwelling in, *τινί*, Ath.

†*Εμψιλάω*, *ι*, -σω, Ion. for *ἐνθλάω*, q. v.

†*Εμψλεβοτομέω*, = *φλεβοτομέω* *ἐν* Hipp.

†*Εμψλέγω*, *ι*, -σω, (ἐν, *φλέγω*) to kindle in..., *τινί*, Anth.

†*Εμψλοός*, *ος*, (ἐν, *φλοός*) with bark, Theophr.

†*Εμψλοισστέματος*, *ος*, (*εμψλοισστέμα*) having seed covered with

πρὸς ἔχοντα σπέρμα ἐν τῇ ρίζῃ, The-
hr.

Ἐμφλοῖος, ογος, ὁ, ἡ (ἐν, φλόξ) with
in it, πέτρος, Anth.

Ἐμφόβος, ον, (ἐν, φόβος) fearful,
timid, Lat. formidulosus, Soph. O. C.
—II. later, pass., frightened, timid,
XX.

Ἐμφορεύω, (ἐν, φονεύω) to kill in...,
ἐν τινι, Geop.

Ἐμφορβίος, ον, (ἐν, φορβή, ἔρρω)
ing away, consuming, τινός, Nic.

Ἐμφορβίδιον, ὦ, (ἐν, φορβίῳ) to put
the flute-player's mouth-piece, (φορ-
βία) Ar. Av. 861.

Ἐμφορέω, = ἐμφέρω, to bear or bring
to pour in, Diod. Pass. to be borne
put in or on, dat., κυμασιν ἐμφορέ-
ω, Od. 12, 419. Mid. to fill, satiate
s's self with a thing, make much use
include in the use of, τινός, Hdt. 1.
to be full of, ὑπολας, Isocr. Ep.
and so freq. in late prose, as
ἐξουσίας, δόξας, τιμωρίας, Plat.
c. 19, Sertor. 5, etc.: also c. acc.
Diod. —2. to put upon, inflict on, Lat.
ultere, πηγάς τινι, Diod. Hence
Ἐμφορήσις, εως, ἡ, eating and
taking to satiety, late.

Ἐμφορτός, ον, (ἐν, φόρτος) laden
full of, τινός, Opp. Hence

Ἐμφορτός, ὦ, to load; in mid., to
load with one's wares, Aesop. 164 De F.
Ἐμφοράγμια, ατος, τό, (ἐμφοράσσω)
carrier, Isocr. 148 A.—II. = ἐμφοραζεις,
stopping, stoppage, Hipp.

Ἐμφοράμιος, οὐ, ὁ, = ἐμφοραζεις, LXX.
Ἐμφορακτικός, ἡ, ον, (ἐμφοράσσω)
ly to obstruct, stop, Hipp.

Ἐμφοραζεις, εως, ἡ, a stopping, stop-
page, Arist. Probl.—II. = ἐμφοράγμια,
weir, dam, Strab.: from

Ἐμφοράσσω, Att. -ττω, fut. -ξω, (ἐν,
σσω) to bar a passage, stop up,
κ' up, Plat. Tim. 71 C; ἐμφορ. τῷ
ω, Dem. 406, 5: ἐμφορ. ὁδοῦς
ἐκμάτου, Lycurg. 165, 24.—2. to
the passage of, bar, stop, τι, Diod.,
Plut.

Ἐμφορνώω, ὦ, (ἐμφορῶν) to be in or
to one's senses, Hipp.

Ἐμφορνήσις, ι, gen. ἰδος, (ἐν, φρον-
in concern, solicitous, Themist.

Ἐμφορνώδης, ες, (ἐμφορῶν, εἶδος)
ing sensible or intelligent, Hipp.

Ἐμφορυνέω, ὦ, (ἐν, φρονέω) to
guard in..., Thuc. 4, 110: c. acc.,
C.

Ἐμφορύνω, ον, (ἐν, φρονῶ) guard-
on guard at a post, Xen. Hell. 1,
i: in genl. liable to serve, οἶον, to
pass, guarded, watched, garrisoned,
sic, ap. Dem. 289, 10.—III. shut
up, τινί, Phalar.

Ἐμφορύνω, = φρόνυω, in Ael. [v]

Ἐμφών, ον, gen. ονος, (ἐν, φρόν)
e's right mind, ἐμφώνῳ τινα τι-
α, Aesch. Fr. 848; and ἐμφών
ομαι or καθίσταμαι, I came to
self, Hipp., and Soph. Aj. 306.—
assessed of reason, adorned with in-
cense, Xen. Mem. 1, 4, 4.—3. sen-
sireward, prudent, Theogn. 1122,
c. 1, 84, Plat., etc.: ἐμφρ. περί
wise about or in a thing, Plat.
c. 809 D. Adv. -όνως, Plat. Rep.

Ἐμφύσις, ες, (ἐμφύσις) implanted by
e, innate, ἦθος, Pind. O. 10, 20,
ἰφύσιος

Ἐμφύλιος, ον, = ἐμφύλιος, q. v.

Ἐμφύλλιζω, (ἐν, φύλλον) to graft
in the wood and bark, Geop. Hence
Ἐμφύλλιζμός, οὐ, ὁ, a grafting be-
wood and bark, Arist., Geop.

Ἐμφύλλος, ον, (ἐν, φύλλον) leafy,

Ἐμφύλος, ον, and ἐμφύλιος, ον,
(ἐν, φύλλον) in the tribe, i. e. of the same
tribe or race, ὡνὴρ ἐμφύλος, Od. 15,
273: ἐμφύλιον αἷμα, kindred blood,
Pind. P. 2, 57, Soph., etc.; but τοῦμου-
φλον αἷμα, also a kinsman's blood,
i. e. murder, Soph. O. C. 407.—II. in
or among one's people or family; esp.
ἐμφ. στίσις, etc., intestine, civil or
family discord, Solon 15, 19, Hdt. 8,
3; so too ἐμφύλιος Ἄρης, Aesch.
Eum. 863, μάχη, Theocr. 22, 200.
Both forms occur both in verse and
prose.

Ἐμφύρω, (ἐν, φύρω) to mix up, con-
fuse, Aesch. Fr. 29. [v]

Ἐμφυσάω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (ἐν, φυσάω)
to puff up, inflate, swell, Hipp.

Ἐμφυσήμα, τό, an inflation, whether
of the stomach, peritoneum, or cellu-
lar tissue, Hipp.; usu. of stomach. [v]

Ἐμφύσσησις, εως, ἡ, (ἐμφυσάω) in
flation, Plut. 2, 1077 B. [v]

Ἐμφυστιόω, = ἐμφυσάω: metaph. to
cheer, LXX.: to elate.

Ἐμφυστιόω, ὦ, f. -ώσω, (ἐν, φύσις)
to implant in, to instil in, τῷ αἰδέσθαι
τινι ἐμφ., Xen. Rep. Lac. 3, 4, v.
Haase in ind. s. v.† Pass. to be natu-
ral in, Hipp.

Ἐμφύσις, εως, ἡ, (ἐμφύω) a growing
in, Lat. ingeneratio.

Ἐμφύτις, ας, ἡ, (ἐμφυτεύω) a plant-
ing in, grafting, Arist. Invent.

Ἐμφυτεύσις, εως, ἡ, = foreg.—2. on
signif. as law term, v. Dict. Antiqu.
s. v. Emphyteusis: from

Ἐμφυτεύω, (ἐν, φυτεύω) to plant in,
to graft one plant on another, τι τινι,
Diod.: metaph. of the soul, Plat. Tim.
70 C.

Ἐμφύτος, ον, inborn, innate, Hdt. 9,
94, Tim. in one, Plat. Symp. 191 C
engrafted, implanted, N. T. Jac. 1, 21.
From

Ἐμφύω, fut. -ύσω, (ἐν, φύω) to im-
plant, create in, inspire, τινί τι, e. g.
θεός μοι ἐν φρεσίν οἴμας παντοίας
ἐνέφυσεν, has planted them in my soul,
Od. 22, 348; so too Xen. Mem. 1, 4,
7: but more freq.—II. intr., in mid.,
with perf. ἐμφύονκα, Ep. ἐμπεύοντα
in 3d pl. and part., and aor. 2 ἐνέφυσεν.
1. to grow, be, on or in, τινί τι, e. g. τρι-
χες κranίω ἐμπεφύσκει, Ep. perf. for
ἐμπεφύσκει, with ὑ. II. 8, 84: ὁθόνος
ἀρχὴν ἐμφύεται ἀνθρώπῳ, Hdt. 3,
80; and so freq. in Att.: also ἐμφύε-
σθαι ἐν τόπῳ, Hdt. 2, 156: hence—2.
to be rooted in, cling closely, ἔχeto ἐμπε-
φύντα (Ep. part. perf. for ἐμπεφύοντα)
she hung on clinging, she continued
clinging closely to them, Il. 1, 513: so
too ἐμφύς, Hdt. 3, 109; and c. dat.,
to cling to, Id. 6, 91, Soph. O. C. 1113,
etc.; cf. also ἐν δ' ὦρα οἱ φῶ χειρὶ or
χειρὶ, she clung fast to his hand, clasped
his hand tight, as a warm greeting,
Il. 6, 253, etc.; and, ἐν χεῖρεσσι φύ-
οντο, Od. 24, 410: also, ὁδῶς ἐν χεῖ-
λεσι φύντες, sticking close to their
lips with their teeth, i. e. biting them
hard, in suppressed anger, Od. 1, 381;
18, 410. [v, ὅσω]

Ἐμφωλέω, (ἐν, φωλέω) to have a
den, to lurk, Plut.: τινί, in a place,
Aret.

Ἐμφωνέω, ὦ, (ἐν, φωνέω) to call out
to, τινί, Clem. Al.

Ἐμφωνος, ον, (ἐν, φωνή) with a
voice, vocal, Ael.: loud of voice, Xen.
Hell. 2, 4, 20.

Ἐμφωτίζω, (ἐν, φωτίζω) to enlight-
en, Clem. Al.

Ἐμφάω, f. -ήσω, (ἐν, ψάω) to wipe
in or upon, Call. Fr. 121, in mid.

Ἐμφορέω, ὦ, (ἐν, ψορέω) to sound,
make a noise in, Hipp.

Ἐμμοφος, ον, ἐν, ψοφος) νοσητικῆς
Anth.

Ἐμψυξίς, εως, ἡ, (ἐμψύχω) cooling;
refreshing, Aretae.

Ἐμψύχια, ας, ἡ, (ἐμψύχω) the hav-
ing life, animation, Plut.—II. (ψυχος
cold, Archel. ap. Stob. Ecl. 1, 454.)

Ἐμψύχιος, ον, (ἐν, ψυχῇ) in life
having life, living, Lat. animatus, ani-
mosus, Hdt. 1, 140, etc., Trag., Plat.
etc.; v. esp. Plat. Phaedr. 245 E.—
2. of a speech, vivax, animated, Luc.
τὸ ἐμψυχον, animation, Id. Adv.
-ως, Plut.—II. (ἐν, ψυχος) cold, The-
ophr.

Ἐμψύχωω, ὦ, (ἐμψυχος I.) to ani-
mate, Anth.

Ἐμψύχω, f. -ξω, (ἐν, ψύχω) to cool
refresh, Gal. [v]

EN, and poet. ἐνί, scarcely excepti
in Ep. εἰν, q. v., cf. εἰς and ἐς, only
Ep. εἰνί, Il. 8, 199, etc.: PREP. c
DAT., Sanscrit. IN, our IN, etc.
Radic. signif., a being or remaining with
in, and so half-way between εἰς and
ἐκ.

I. OF PLACE, of all situated within
a given space, in, on, at.—1. strictly,
within, ἐν νήσῳ, δώμασι, προπύροις,
νηυσί, Hom., and so in geographical
phrases, ἐν Ἀθήνῃσι, ἐν Τροίῃ, Il.
whereas in Att. the prep. is omitted
and the Ion. dat. used as adv., e. g.
Ἀθήνησι, Οἰθήβῃσι, also Ὀλυμπίῃσι
Μουνυχίῃσι, etc., Kühner Ausf. Gr.
§ 363, Anm. 5: so Ἰσθμῷ and Ἰνδῷ
only have the prep. in late poets, Jac.
A. P. p. 788: ἐν χειρὶ, in one's hands,
Il.; ἐν θυμῷ, Il.—2. on, upon,
ἐν οὐρεσι, ἐν κορυφήσιν, ἐν ἱπποῖς, ἐν
θρόνοις, on the mountains, etc., Hom.

—3. enclosed within, surrounded by, οὐ-
ρανὸς ἐν νεφέλῃσι καὶ αἰθέρι, Il. 15,
192; very freq. post-Hom. of clothing,
ἐν ἐσθῇτι, νεβρίδι, πορφύροις, στεφά-
νοις, Lat. coronis impeditus, Schell.
Long. 342: hence ἐν ὅπλοις, in
under arms; also of particular kinds
of arms, ἐν τόξοις, ἀκοντίοις, etc.,
equipped with them, Xen. Mem. 3, 9,
2.—4. at, at or by, ἐν ποταμῷ, by the
river, Il. 18, 521, Od. 5, 466, and su
ἐν ζήλει, ἐν θυμῷ, ἐν καλῷ, etc.:
Hom., ἐν οἴνῳ, at the wine, Lat. ex
pocula, Valck. Call. p. 15, 262:—ἐν
ἐαυτῷ εἶναι, to be with one's self,
one's own master, collected; ἐν ἐαυ-
τῷ γίνεσθαι, to come to one's self,
one's senses, Herm. Vig. n. 399; more
rarely ἐν ἐαυτοῦ εἶναι, cf. signif. VI.

—5. in the number of, amongst, very
freq. in Hom., ἐν ἀθανάτοισι, Δαναοῖς,
προμάχοις, μέσσις, κενύσσει, etc., also
οἷη ἐν ἀθανάτοισι, Il. 1, 398: and with
verbs of ruling, ἀρχεῖν, ἐνίστασθαι ἐν
πολλοῖς, to be first or lord among
many, i. e. over them, Il. 13, 689, Od.
19, 110. In the form ἐν τοῖς, c. su-
perl., Hdt. 7, 137; the superl. is ra-
ther modified than strengthened, e. g.
ἐν τοῖς πρώτοις, not first of all, but
among some of the very first, Thuc. 1,
6: it is doubtful whether ἐν τοῖς here
stands for ἐν τούτοις, or πρώτοις
should be understood, and the phrase
taken as having lost its definite em-
phasis so as to become a simple adv.:
at any rate we find, from Thuc. 3, 17,
81, ἐν τοῖς πλείστοις νῆες ἐγένοντο,
ἐν τοῖς πρώτῃσι, 1st, that ἐν τοῖς does
not agree in gender with the same
subst. as the superl., but is neut.;
and 2dly, that it means among, about
the most, for he goes on to say, ἐπὶ
πλείστοις ἀρχομένοις τοῦ πολέμου, cf.
omnino Arnold l. c.: of the double su-
perl. expressed we have no sure in-
stance; for in ἐν τοῖς μεγίστοις με

γιστον, Plat. Crat. 427 E, it is ejected by Bekk. and Stallb. So with positives, *ἐν τοῖς μάλιστα καὶ ἐκ πλείστον ἐνάντιος*, Thuc. 8, 90: later also with *μάλιστα*, *σοφῶρα*, *πάνυ*, Lat. *ut qui maxime*.—6. *within one's reach or power, in one's hands*, Lat. *penes, νίκης πείρατ' ἔχονται ἐν ἀθανάτοισι θεοῖσι* depend on them, II. 7, 102; *δύναμις γὰρ ἐν ἡμῖν*, Od. 10, 69; more freq. in Hdt., and Att., Valck. Hdt. 3, 85; *ἐν τινι εἶναι*, to lean, depend wholly on him, Valck. Phoen. 1256; *so in my power, rests with me, ἐν γ' ἐμοί, ἐν σοίγε*, or without γε, so far as rests with me, thee, Lat. *quantum in me*, Hdt. 6, 109, etc.; but also, in my, thy judgment, Valck. Hipp. 324.—7. *in presence of*, and strictly with plur. *among, ἐν πᾶσι, among, before all*, Lat. *coram*, Od. 2, 194; 16, 378, cf. Wolf Lept. p. 249: but in genl., *in presence of, before, even with sing.*, *ἐν τισι λέγειν or λόγους ποιεῖσθαι*, to speak before them: to this some refer the phrases *ἐν ὀφθαλμοῖς ἰδεῖν, ὄραν*, as if before one's eyes, but v. signf. IV.—8. *in respect of, ἐν γῆρα τινι σύμμετρος, in point of age*., Soph. O. T. 1112.—9. *ἐν τούτῳ λόγῳ, in accordance, unison with it*, Pind. P. 4, 105, *ἐν τοῖς νόμοις κρίσεις ποιεῖν*, Thuc. 1, 77, cf. Eur. Alc. 732.—10. Some hold that *ἐν* is put for *ἐξ* with verbs of motion: but in such cases the construction is pregnant, since both the motion to and the consequent position in the place is implied, e. g., very freq. in Hom., *πίπτειν and βάλλειν ἐν κοῖνισι*, to throw, fall to the ground (and lie there in the dust): so the Homer. phrases *ἐν χερσὶ τιθῆναι, βαλεῖν, λαβεῖν, μένος ἐν στήθεσσι βαλεῖν, ἐν Τρωσὶν ὄρουσιν*, II. 1, 16, 253, *λέων ἐν βοῦσὶ θορών*, Od. 5, 161, *ἐν ἀμφιφορέουσιν ἄφουσιν*, II. 2, 349, *ἐν τεύχεσι δύνειν*, II. 23, 131: but also *ἐξ τεύχεα δύνειν*, Od. 24, 498. For the reverse usage of *ἐξ* with verbs of rest, v. *ἐξ* I. 2.—But *ἐν* is really put for *ἐξ* in the Dor. and Aeo. dialect, when of course it has the acc., cf. Schäf. Dion. Comp. 305, Böckh Pind. P. 2, 11, 86; 5, 38, N. 7, 31.

II. OF THE STATE, CONDITION, POSITION in which one is: in this signf. the prep. and subst. jointly=an adj. or part.—1. *of outward circumstances*, *ἐν πολέμῳ, ἐν ἀγῶνι, ἐν δαίρῃ, ἐν ἀλσῇ, ἐν μοίρῃ*, Hom.: hence of occupations, pursuits in genl. *ἐν φιλοσοφίᾳ, ἐν λόγοις εἶναι*, to study philosophy or oratory, Heind. Plat. Phaed. 59 A, *οἱ ἐν ποιήσῃ γενόμενοι*, poets, Hdt. 2, 82, *οἱ ἐν νόσῳ*, the sick, *ὁ υἰάντης ἦν ἐν τῇ τέχνῃ*, in the practice of it, Soph. O. T. 562.—2. *of inward states*, of feeling, etc., *ἐν οἰδότητῃ, ἐν δόλῃ*, II. 7, 302; 9, 230: these phrases are esp. freq. in Att., e. g. *ἐν φόβῳ εἶναι*, to be in fear, afraia, *ἐν ἀλσὶν*, *ἐν σιωπῇ*, etc.; also *ἐν ὀργῇ, ἔχειν τινά*, to make one the object of one's anger, *ἐν αἰτίᾳ ἔχειν τινά*, to blame one, *ἐν αἰτίᾳ εἶναι*, to have the blame, *ἐν τινι εἶναι*, to be connected with, belong to: still more freq. c. adj. neut. *ἐν καλῷ, ἐν ἰσῷ, ἐν ὁμοίῳ, ἐν ἐλαφρόν, ἐν ἀσφαλείᾳ, ἐν εὐμαρίᾳ*, for the advs. *καλῶς, ἰσῶς, ὁμοίως*, etc., usu. with *ἔχειν or ποιεῖσθαι*, Valck. Hdt. 3, 154, Phoen. 1282: more rare in plur. *ἐν ἀργείοις* for *ἀργῶς*, Soph. O. T. 287.

III. OF THE INSTRUMENT OR MEANS, esp. with a verb, e. g. *ἐν πυρὶ πρήθεον* II. 7, 429, cf. 2, 340; 17, 739, *ἐν*

δεσμῷ ὄρασι, II. 5, 386, Od. 12, 54, etc., and most freq. *ἐν χερσὶ λαβεῖν*, strictly, to grasp it, so that it is in the hands: and so in almost all cases the orig. signf. is traced, to put in the fire and burn, in fetters and bind, etc.: thus *ἐν ὀφθαλμοῖς ὄραν*, to see with eyes, i. e. take the object in with the eye, Trag.: metaph. *ἐν λitaίς, ἐν δόλῳ*, Soph. Phil. 60, 102: in Att. esp. with verbs of shewing, etc., *ὁμῶν ἐστιν ἐν ἱεροῖς*, it is revealed in, i. e. by the sacrifices, so *σημαίνειν ἐν οἰωνοῖς*, very freq. in Xen.

IV. OF TIME, post-Hom.: usu. *ἐν τούτῳ τῷ χρόνῳ*, strictly, within this space or period; so *ἐν μακρῷ χρόνῳ*; freq. ellipt. *ἐν ᾧ*, sub. *χρόνῳ*, while, during the time that, Hdt. 6, 89, so *ἐν βραχεῖ, ἐν τούτῳ*, in this time, etc.

V. ELLIPT. C. GENIT., in such phrases as *ἐν ἀφειτοῦ πατρός*, II. 6, 47, *ἐν Ἀλκινόοιο*, Od. 7, 132, etc., esp. *ἐν Ἀἰδῶ*, II. 22, 389, Att. *ἐν Ἀἰδῶν*, etc., where *οἶκῳ, μεγάρῳ*, *δόμοις* is understood: sometimes expressed, II. 22, 52, Od. 4, 834; 11, 62: this ellipse is also freq. post-Hom., Valck. Hdt. 1, 35; 7, 8, and in all Att.

VI. WITHOUT CASE, A. ADVERB, very freq. in all its signfs. as prep., therein, thereat, thereby, thereamong; and hence moreover, and especially, very freq. in Hom., where it is often explained by *thesis*, but cf. *ἐν δ' ὑπέρρας τε κάλους τε πόδας τ' ἐνέδησεν ἐν αὐτῇ*, Od. 5, 260, cf. Hdt. 2, 176: we usu. find *ἐν* *δέ* joined in signf., moreover, especially, Wess. Hdt. 1, 18, Elmsl. O. T. 27: also *ἐν δὲ ὄν.*, Hdt. 3, 39; *ἐν δὲ καί.*, Hdt. 2, 43.

VII. POSITION, *ἐν* sometimes Ep. follows its dative, e. g. II. 18, 218, Od. 12, 103, but most freq. in the form *ἐνί*, then written by anastrophe *ἐνί*, II. 7, 221, Od. 5, 57: nor is this rare in Lyr., cf. Böckh v. l. Pind. O. 6, 53. Several independent words sometimes come between the prep. and its dat., e. g. Od. 11, 115, and so in prose.

VIII. THE OMISSION OF *ἐν* occurs as early as Hom., esp. with names of places, v. Schäf. Bos. in voc.

IX. for *ἐνεσσι* only *ἐνί* (written *ἐνι*) is used.

X. IN COMPOS. with verbs and prep. usu. retains its signf. of being near, at or in a place, etc., c. dat., e. g. *ἐνορῶν τινί τι*, in translating we resolve the compd., to remark a thing in one. In compos. with adjs. it expresses either a modified degree, e. g. *ἐμπικροος, ἐνλεκος, ἐνσμιος*, rather harsh, whitish, etc., or else the possession of a quality, e. g. *ἐναμιος, ἐνάκανθος*, with blood in it, thorny, etc.—2. In compos. *ἐν* becomes *ἐμ-* before β, μ, π, φ, ψ: *ἐγ-* before γ, κ, ξ, χ: *ἐλ-* before λ: and in a few words *ἐρ-* before ρ.

Ev, neut., and Evα, acc. masc. from *ἐξ*, Hom.

Εναβρόννομαι, (ἐν, ἀβρόννω) as pass., to be conceded or vain of or in, ἐσθῆτι, Luc.

Ενᾶγαμαι, (ἐν, ἄγαμαι) to admire in, Philo.

Εναγειοσπέρματος, ov, = ἄγγειοσπ., q. v., Theophr.

Εναγείρω, (ἐν, ἀγείρω) to collect, gather together in or with, Ap. Rh.

Εναγέλασμαι, dep., (ἐν, ἀγέλαω) to assemble as a flock in, οἰκίᾳ τινάς, Epict. ap. Stob. p. 74, 20.

Ενᾶγος, ἐς, (ἐν, ἄγος) = ἐν ἀγείῳ, under a curse or pollution, esp.

blood-guilty, and hence *curst* of *ih* gods and an outcast among men, *εωκομνιματε*: in genl. *abominable, accurst*, Hdt. 1, 61, etc.: *ἐναγής τῆς θεοῦ*, an offender against her and under her curse, Thuc. 1, 126, cf. Aeschin. 69, 13.—II. in Soph. O. T. 656, *ἐναγὴ φίλον*, acc. to Erf. who has pledged himself under a curse in case of treachery, Lat. *sacer*, cf. Aesch. Supp. 123: but acc. to Herm., *quem criminalis spectum habes*.

Ενᾶγίζω, (ἐν, ἀγίζω) to offer, sacrifice, esp. to the dead, Lat. *parentatio*, Plut. Hdt. 1, 167; v. esp. 2, 44, where it is *ἐναγ. ἥρωι*, opp. to *θύειν θεῷ*.

Ενᾶγικός, ἦ, ὄν, of or belonging to an *ἐναγής*, *χρήματα*, Plut.

Ενᾶγισμα, ατος, τό, (ἐνᾶγίζω) a offering to the dead, Luc.

Ενᾶγισμός, οὔ, ὁ, (ἐναγίζω) an offering to the dead, Lat. *parentatio*, Plut.

Εναγκάλισμαι, (ἐν, ἄγκάλισμαι), as mid. to take in one's arms, Mel. 108. Hence

Εναγκάλισμα, ατος, τό, (ἐναγίζω) a one embraces, a comfort, Lyc. [κῶ]

Εναγκάλλω, ᾶ, (ἐν, ἀγκάλλω) Plut. Xen., to fit rests or poises (ἀγκυλὰ) to javelins, for the purpose of throwing them by, c. dat. ἀκοντίσας, Xen. An. 4, 2, 28, cf. *ἐναγκυλῶ*.

Εναγκυλέω, = sq., Diod.

Εναγκυλλῶ, (ἐν, ἀγκυλλῶ) to with a poise, c. acc. βέλος, Polyb. 2, 9, 5, by some transl. to fit with a throw = Lat. *amentare jaculum*, but v. Di. Antiqq. s. v.: cf. *ἐναγκυλλᾶ*, a ἀγκυλῇ II.

Εναγκυλώω, = foreg., Plut.

Εναγκυλίζω, (ἐν, ἀγκυλίζω) to lay on the elbow.

Εναγλαῖω, (ἐν, ἀγλαῖω) to bedazzle. More usu. in mid. = ἐναβρόννομαι, cf.

Εναγρόμενος, ἐνη, ἐνον, Ep. p. of syncope, aor. pass. from *ἐναγείν*, assembled there.

Εναγχορ, adv. (ἐν, ἀγχι) just now, even now, lately, Ar. Nub. 639, Ep. 823, yet more freq. in Att. prose, ὡς, νεωστὶ, προφάτως being in poet., Valck. Phoen. 204; Rub. Tim.

Ενᾶγω, f. -ζω, (ἐν, ἀγω) to lead or into, esp. to lead into a proceeding, lead on, urge, persuade, Lat. *inducere*, c. inf., Hdt. 3, 1; 4, 79; *ἐνᾶγ. τινά*, Od. 5, 90, etc.: hence c. acc. rei, to propose, suggest, urge, πόλεμον, ἔξοδον, etc., Thuc. 1, 2, 21. [ᾶ] Hence

Ενᾶγωγῇ, ἥς, ἡ, a bringing in court, accusation, late.

Ενᾶγωνίζομαι, (ἐν, ἀγωνίζομαι), to contend, fight among, Hdt. 2, 160, etc.: *γῆν εὐμενῇ* Ε. σιν ἐναγωνίζεσθαι, favourable to them to fight in, Thuc. 2, 74.

Ενᾶγωνίος, ov, (ἐν, ἀγών) of, connected with a contest, fight or game, Pind. N. 6, 23; and so for late prose, *πικνωσίσεις*, Polyb., v. Luc., κόσμος, Plut., etc.—2. *ἐν θεοῖ*, the gods who presided over games, esp. Mercury, Pind. P. 9; Aesch. Fr. 375.—II. in rhetoric, energetic, debating, vehement: struggle, hence as epith. of the compared with the Odyssey, I ment. Od. Adv. -ιος, Plut.

Ενᾶδημονέω, ᾶ, to brood oneself on one's self about a thing, Joseph. Ενᾶδολεσχέω, ᾶ, to prate about a thing, Philo: also τινί.

Ενᾶειρος, = ἐνᾶειω, dub. I. in Rh.

Ενᾶενος, ov, (εἶς, ἐν, ἐνος) year old, Theophr., cf. *διενος*, τῷ

Ἐναῖζω, = ἐναυζάνω, to make to grow, nourish in, τινί, Nic.

Ἐναερίζω, (ἐν, ἀερίζω) to lift in air.

Ἐναέριος, ον, (ἐν, αἴρη) in the air, aerial, ἔφα, Tim. Locr. 101 C.

Ἐναέρω, ον, (ἐν, αἴρη) tinted like the air, Plut. [α]

Ἐναθλέω, = ἀθλέω ἐν, Diod.: also in mid. Anth.

Ἐναθρέω, = ἀθρέω ἐν, to look searchingly on or in.

Ἐναθήριος, ον, (ἐν, αἰθήρ) in upper air, M. Anton.

Ἐναίθουαι, (ἐν, αἰθραι) to burn in, τινί, Qu. Sm.

Ἐναίθρος, ον, (ἐν, αἰθρα) in open air, Theophr.

Ἐναμάτω, ὦ, (ἐν, αἵματός) to tinge with blood, make bloody, Hipp.

Ἐναμήγει, εσσα, εν, = sq., Anth.

Ἐναμος, ον, (ἐν, αἷμα) with, possessed of blood, Hdt. 3, 29: bloody, Hipp., bleeding, τραύματα, Diosc.—

II. in or of blood, Plat. Tim. 81 A.—

III. ἐναίμων φάρμακον, a medication for stanching blood, Hipp. Hence

Ἐναμόστος, ἥτος, ἡ, the having blood in, Hipp.

Ἐναμόσσης, ες, (ἐναίμος, εἶδος) σποδύ, like blood, Antipho ap. Poll.

Ἐναμίων, ον, gen. ονος, = ἐναίμος, Hipp.

Ἐναίρω, also ἐναίρω, Batr. 275: fut. -άρω aor. 2 ἥναρον, Eur. Andr.

1182, also ἔναρον, Supp. 821: aor. 1 mid. ἐνάρην, hence 3 sing. ἐνάρω, Hom. To slay, kill, freq. in Il.,

always of slaughter in battle: also in mid., just = act., Il. 5, 43, etc.: ἡγήτεροι ἐναίρειν, easier to kill, Lat. eviores tolli, Il. 24, 244: in genl. to

take away with, destroy, even of things, ἠκέτι νῦν χροῖα καλὸν ἐναίρειν, waste, disfigure it not, Od. 19,

263: ἐναίρειν πόλιν, Soph. O. C. 442. Only poet., and used by Trag.

notly in lyric passages. (Acc. to Buttm. Lexil. v. ἀνάρθεν 10, no compd. with αἰρω, but deriv. from

νερσι, akin to ἐναρσι, ἐναρίζω, and so strictly to send to the nether world.)

Ἐναίσιμος, ον, (ἐν, αἰσα) fated, ent by destiny, fateful, Lat. fatalis, Il. 353, Od. 2, 159, 182: esp. in good signf., seasonable, Lat. opportunus, Il.

519: in genl. lucky, favourable, doing good, Lat. faustus, Ar. Rh.—

I. in harmony with fate or law, right, evenly, just, ἐν, ἀνίρη, νόος, ὀρέξει, Ion.: opp. to ἀνείσιμος, Od. 17,

63, cf. Aesch. Ag. 775. Adv. -ως, thy, becomingly, Aesch. Ag. 916. 'Oct. and mostly Ep.

Ἐναίσιος, ον, = foreg., Soph. O. C. 482.

Ἐναίσχυνμαι, = αἰσχύνομαι ἐν, to be ashamed of a thing, Dio C.

Ἐναίχμας, (ἐν, αἰχμάζω) to fight, Lyc.

Ἐναωρέομαι, as pass., (ἐν, αἰώζω) to float, be lost, drift about in, ἱλάσσοι, Eur. Cycl. 700: hence—2.

be agitated, always in motion, ὁρθαλμῶ, Hipp. Hence

Ἐναώρημα, ατος, τό, that which rats in or on a liquid, scum, Hipp.

Ἐνάκαθος, ον, (ἐν, ἀκαθα) thorny, ickly, rough, Theophr. [α]

Ἐνέκις, another form of ἐννάκις, v.

Ἐνακμάζω, = ἀκμάζω ἐν, to bloom in among, τὰ ἐνακμάσθαι ἄνθη, the vers which bloom at each season, Ael.

Ἐνακμος, ον, = ἐν ἀκμή, in full ont or strength.

Ἐνακολασταίνω, fut. -στήσω, (ἐν, ὀλασταίνω) to indulge one's lust in, ῥ, Ath

Ἐνᾱκόσιοι, αι, α, nine hundred, better form than ἐννακόσιοι, Poppo Thuc. 1, 46. Hence

Ἐνᾱκόσιοςτός, ἡ, ὄν, nine hundredth, better than ἐννακ.

Ἐνᾱκούς, f. -σομαι, (ἐν, ἀκούω) to hear in a place, c. gen. rei, Herm. Soph. El. 81.—II. in genl. to hear,

take in as with the ears, Hipp.: to listen, attend to a thing, Hipp.

Ἐνᾱλζουένομαι, (ἐν, ἀλαζουένομαι) dep., to boast, vaunt in a thing, Gramm.

Ἐνᾱλδαινω, (ἐν, ἀλδαινω) to feed up, rear in a thing or place, Nic. Pass. c. aor. mid. ἐνᾱλδομην, to grow in,

tin, Id.

Ἐνᾱλδομαι, (ἐν, *ἄλδω) dep., to grow in, Nic.

Ἐνᾱλέμμα, ατος, τό, (ἐνᾱλείφω) any ointment or smearing, Arist. Probl. [α]

Ἐνᾱλείπτος, ον, anointed with, Hipp. [α]: from

Ἐνᾱλείφω, f. -ψω, (ἐν, ἀλείφω) to smear, anoint with, τί τινι, Hipp.

Ἐνᾱλήθης, ες, (ἐν, ἀλήθης) true, accordant with truth, Longin. Adv. -θος, truly: like truth, probably, Luc.

Ἐνᾱλήγκιος, ον, and in Ar. Rh. η, ον, (ἐν, ἀλήγκιος) like, τινί, freq. in Hom.: in a thing, τι, e. g. θεῶς ἐνᾱλήγκιος ἀδόνη. Ep. word also in

Pind. I. 8, 82.

Ἐνᾱλνδέω, ὦ, (ἐν, ἀλνδέω) to roll in. Pass. to be involved in, συμφοραῖς, Hipp.

Ἐνᾱλσιος, α. ον, and ος, ον, Eur. Andr. 855, Hel. 526: Ep. and Lyr. also ἐνᾱλσιος: (ἐν, ἄλς) in, on, of the sea, Lat. marinus, Pind., and

Trag.: lying along the sea, Eur. Phoen. 6: sometimes also in later prose, as

Arist. [α]

Ἐνᾱλταίνω, fut. -ήσω, aor. ἐνᾱλτιον, = ἀλταίνω ἐν, Q. Sm.

Ἐνᾱλλάγην, adv. = ἐνᾱλλάξ, late.

Ἐνᾱλλάγη, ἡς, ἡ, (ἐνᾱλλάσσω) an exchange: κατ' ἐνᾱλλαγήν, interchangeably, Tim. Locr. 99 B.

Ἐνᾱλλάγμα, ατος, τό, (ἐνᾱλλάσσω) any thing given in exchange: hence the price, value of a thing, LXX.

Ἐνᾱλλακτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἐνᾱλλάσσω) liable to change, changeable, Stob.

Ἐνᾱλλάξ, adv. (ἐνᾱλλάσσω) crosswise, Ar. Nub. 983.—2. alternately, Lat. vicissim, Pind. N. 10, 103: πρόσσειν ἐν, to have alternations of fortune, Hdt. 3, 40, c. dat., ἐν. προσπίπτειν τι, to befall alternately with...

lb.: also c. gen., Diod.: but ἐν ἐπιπίπτειν, of two things that fit into each other, Arist. Part. An.

Ἐνᾱλλάξις, εως, ἡ, = ἐνᾱλλαγή, Arist. Part. An.: from

Ἐνᾱλλάσσω, Att. -ττω, f. -ζω, (ἐν, ἀλλάσσω) to exchange, barter, receive in exchange, τί τινι, one thing for another, Eur. Andr. 1028: μεταβολήν ἐν, to undergo a change, Polyb.: c. inf., ὕδριν προς μῆλα πεσεῖν, to turn aside his fury so as to fall upon the cattle, Soph. Aj. 1060. B. pass. to be

changed, to differ from, τινός, lb. 208: part. perf. ἐνᾱλλαγμένος, Lat. inversus: but ἄρθρα ἐνᾱλλαγμένα, alternating joints, Hipp.—2. to have traffic, be in commercial relations with, ἐνᾱλλαγῆναι τινι, Thuc. 1, 120.

Ἐνᾱλλοῖω, ὦ, (ἐν, ἀλλοιῶω) to change, Philo.

Ἐνᾱλλομαι, f. -ἄλομαι, (ἐν, ἀλλομαι) dep. mid., to leap in or on, to rush at, πόλεις, Soph. O. T. 1261, cf. Ar. Ran. 39: also ἐς τι, Soph. O. T. 263: absol., Ar. Vesp. 1305: hence like

Lat. insultare, to trample upon, tread under foot, τινί, Aesch. Pers. 516

Ἐνᾱλλος, ον, (ἐν, ἄλλος) contrary, Theocr. Adv. -λως, Plut

Ἐνᾱλός, ον, (ἐν, ἄλς) = ἐνᾱλσιος, H. Hom. Ap. 180.

Ἐνᾱλός, ον, ὅ, Enalios, one of the leaders of the colony to Lesbos, Ath. 466 C.

Ἐνᾱλῶ, = ἄλῶ ἐν. [ῶ, v. suh ἄλῶ.]

Ἐνᾱμάρτητος, ον, (ἐν, ἀμαρτάνω) subject to sin, peccable, Eccl.

Ἐνᾱμβλόνω, = ἀμβλόνω, ε, τι blun or dull in a thing, Plut.

Ἐνᾱμείβω, f. -ψω, (ἐν, ἐμείβω) to change, alternate, Hipp.

Ἐνᾱμέλω, f. -ζω, (ἐν, ἀμέλω) to milk into, γαυλοῖς, Od. 9, 223.

Ἐνᾱμύλλομαι, = ἀμύλλομαι ἐν, Themist.: from

Ἐνᾱμύλλω, ον, (ἐν, ἀμύλλα) in a contest, rivaling: hence a match for one, like, τινί and πρὸς τι, P at. Prot. 316 C, Criti. 110 E: more rarely

τινός, Schaf. Plut. 5, 150. Adv. -λως τινί, equally with, socr. 234 B. [α]

Ἐναμμα, ατος, τό, (ἐνάπτω) a thing bound or tied on, ἐν. ἀγκυλῆς the Lat. amentum, Plut.: hence—2

a garment, covering, ἐν. νεβρίδος, a deerskin cloak, Diod.

Ἐνᾱμοιβιδίς, adv. = ἄμοιβιδίς, alternately, Ar. Rh.

Ἐναμπέχω, (ἐν, ἀμπέχω) to clothe one in. Pass. to be clad in, τι, Philo.

Ἐναναπαύομαι, (ἐν, ἀναπαύομαι) as pass., to lie, rest in or on, to submiss to, acquiesce in, τινί.

Ἐνανάπτω, f. -ψω, (ἐν, ἀνάπτω) to tie in or on, Gal.

Ἐναναστρέφομαι, (ἐν, ἀναστρέφω) to be conversant in or with, τινί, Arist. ap. Stob. p. 243, 47.

Ἐνανελέω, ὦ, (ἐν, ἀνελέω) to turn or roll back, Gal.

Ἐνανθρωπέω, ὦ, (ἐν, ἀνθρωπος) to put on man's nature, Eccl. Hence

Ἐνανθρωπήσις, εως, ἡ, The Incarnation, Eccl.

Ἐνανθρωπίζω, = ἀνθρωπώω, Eccl

Ἐνανθρωπότης, ἥτος, ἡ, = ἐνανθρώπησις, Eccl.

Ἐναντα, (ἐν, ἄντα) adv., opposite, over against, and so in the presence of, c. gen., ἐν. τιος ἵστασθαι, Il. 20, 67 and so absol., Pind. N. 10, 123: ἐν. πρὸς βλέπειν τινά, Soph. Ant. 1299

—II. on the other hand, on the contrary later.

Ἐναντι, (ἐν, ἀντί) adv., = foreg., LXX. Hence

Ἐναντιαῖος, αἶα, αἶον, of contrary nature, Hipp.

Ἐναντίβιος, ον, (ἐν, ἀντί, βία) = ἀντίβιος, opposing force with force struggling against, Hom., but only i. neut. as adv., ἐναντίβιον μαχέσασθαι, στήναι, μείναι, to fight, stand against: also c. gen., ἐν. πολέμειν

τινός, Il. 20, 85. Only Ep.

Ἐναντιόβουλος, ον, (ἐναντίος, βουλή) of contrary or wavering will.

Ἐναντιογνωμονέω, ὦ, to be of contrary opinion: from

Ἐναντιογνώμων, ον, gen. ονος, (ἐναντίος, γνώμη) of contrary opinion.

Ἐναντιοδρόμω, ὦ, (ἐναντίος, δρόμειν) to run different ways, and so to meet or cross, ἀλλήλοισ, Strab. Hence

Ἐναντιοδρομία, ας, ἡ, a running in opposite directions, opposite course, meeting, Stob.

Ἐναντιοδυνίμος, ον, (ἐναντίος, δύναμις) of opposite force or meaning, Gramm. [γ]

Ἐναντιολογέω, ὦ, to contradict, τινί, Plat. Soph. 268 B: and

Ἐναντιολογία, ας, ἡ, contradiction Plat. Soph. 236 E: and

Ἐναντιολογικός, ἡ, ὄν, *able, given in contrast*, Gal.: from Ἐναντιολόγος, ον, (ἐναντίος, λέγω) *contradicting*.

Ἐναντίον, adv. and prep., v. sub ἐναντίος.

Ἐναντιομαί, dep. c. fut. mid. et aor. pass., (ἐναντίος) *to set one's self against, oppose, withstand, with arms, argument, or in any way, τινί*, Hdt. 7, 49, etc.; *περί τινος*, about or in a thing, Lys. 131, 16; or simply *τινός τινι*, Thuc. 1, 136, Xen. An. 7, 6, 5: foll. by μή οὐ c. inf., *to oppose one's doing*, Aesch. Pr. 786.—2. *to contradict, deny*, Eur. Alc. 152; foll. by μή οὐ c. inf., Plat. Symp. 197 A: also *ἐν. πρὸς τί*, Id. Crat. 390 E.—3. *of the wind, or of circumstances, to be adverse to, τινί*, Soph. Phil. 643, Thuc. 8, 23.

Ἐναντιοπάδew, ὦ, *to have contrary properties or affections*: from

Ἐναντιοπάθης, ἐς, (ἐναντίος, πάθος) *of contrary properties, etc.* Adv. -θώς.

Ἐναντιοποιολογικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἐναντίος, ποίος, λέγω) *making the adversary contradict himself, in argument*, Plat. Soph. 268 C, ubi al. ἐναντιολογικός.

Ἐναντιοπράγew, ὦ, (ἐναντίος, πράγος) *to hold with the opposite party*, Diod.

Ἐναντίος, α, ον, (ἐν, ἀντίος) *over against, opposite*, Lat. *adversus*, ἐν. ἔλθειν, *to come to meet*, Il. 6, 251, etc.: hence *face to face, fronting, in sight or presence of*, Lat. *coram*, Od. 6, 329: in Hom. always c. dat.: *τάναντία τινί*, *things open to one's sight*, Xen. Cyr. 3, 3, 45.—2. *in hostile signifi., against, opposing, esp. in fight*, Il. 5, 497, etc., usu. c. gen.: *ὁ ἐναντίος*, *an adversary, opponent, οἱ ἐναντίοι*, *the enemy*, Thuc., etc.—II. in prose and Att., usu. *opposite, contrary, reverse, τὸ ἐναντίον* and *τὰ ἐναντία*, *the contrary, the reverse*: usu. c. gen., as *τὰ ἐν. τούτων*, *the very reverse of these things*, Hdt. 1, 82, Plat., etc.; but also *τάναντία τούτοις*, Plat. Prot. 323 D: also foll. by ἡ... *τὸναντίον δρᾶν*, *ἡ προσήκει*, Ar. Plat. 14, and so Plat., etc., cf. infr. III.: oft. *strengthd., πᾶν, πολλὸν τὸναντίον*, *quite, much the contrary*, Plat., etc.—III. very freq. in various adv. usages:—I. from Hom. downwards, the neut. ἐναντίον, very freq. as adv., like ἐναντίβιον, ἀντίβιον, *against or in presence of, ἐναντίον μαχέσασθαι*, *μῦνειν*, ἔλθειν, etc., c. dat., when the local signf. prevails; c. gen., when that of hostility; later however it is used much like a prep. c. gen., ἐν. τινὸς λέγειν, *coram aliquo loqui*, Thuc. 6, 25, etc.: *ἐναντίον ὤδε*, *here to my face*, Od. 17, 544: *so εἰς ὅσα ἰδέσθαι ἐναντίον*, *to look one in the face*, Od. 23, 107: so too in prose, ἐν. βλέπειν, *prosblēpein* τινά, Eur. etc., cf. ἐναντα: in Att. also c. art. *τὸναντίον*, *on the other hand*, Xen. Cyr. 8, 4, 9, ἐναντίον ἡ..., Hdt. 1, 22, Plat. Rep. 567 D, etc.: also ἐναντία, as adv., Hdt. 6, 32.—2. in prose freq. also ἐξ ἐναντίον, *over against, opposite*, Lat. *ex adverso*, e regione, Xen., etc.: also ἐξ ἐναντίας, Hdt. 7, 225, etc.—3. the regul. adv. -ως, *contrariwise*, c. dat., Aesch. Eum. 642: c. gen., Plat.; ἐν. ἡ..., Plat. Theaet. 175 D: ἐν. ἔχειν, *to be exactly opposed*, Plat. Hence

Ἐναντιότης, ἡ, *contrariety, opposition, contradiction*, Plat. Phaed. 103 A, etc.

Ἐναντιοτροπή, ἡς, ἡ, dub. for sq.

Ἐναντιοτροπία, ας, ἡ, (ἐναντίος, τρέπω) *an opposite tendency or disposition, inclination*, prob. I. Heraclit. ap. Diog. L. 9, 7.

Ἐναντιόφωνος, ον, (ἐναντίος, φωνή) *sounding against or in answer*.

Ἐναντίω, ὦ, v. ἐναντιομαί. Hence

Ἐναντίωμα, ατος, τό, *any thing opposite or in the way, an obstacle, hindrance*, Thuc. 4, 69.—2. *a contradiction, disagreement, discrepancy*, Plat. Rep. 524 E, etc. Hence

Ἐναντιωματικός, ἡ, ὄν, *opposite, opposed, quarrelsome*.

Ἐναντίωσις, εως, ἡ, (ἐναντιομαί) *a contradiction*, Plat. Rep. 454 A.—2. *a disagreement, discrepancy*, Isocr. 275 C, in plur.

Ἐναντιωτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἐναντιομαί) *opposed*, c. dat., Stob.

Ἐναντλέω, ὦ, = ἀντλέω ἐν, Philo.

Ἐναζε, 3 sing. aor. 1 act. from

νάσσω, Od. 21, 122.

Ἐναζονίζω, (ἐν, ἄζων) *to fit with an axle*, prob. I. Plr.: cf. ἐμπολλίζω II.

Ἐναολλής, ἐς, = ὀλλής, dub. I.

Nic., cf. ἐνομηρής.

Ἐναπαιρέομαι, (ἐν, ἀπαιρέομαι) *pass. c. fut. mid., to hang in a place*.

Ἐναπάρχομαι, (ἐν, ἀπάρχομαι) *to begin in, to begin*, Aesop. Fab. 175 De F.

Ἐναπειλέω, ὦ, (ἐν, ἀπειλέω) *to threaten in or for a thing*, Dion. H.

Ἐναπενιαντίζω, (ἐν, ἀπενιαντίζω) *to dwell a year in a strange place*, Parmenisc. ap. Schol. Med. 277.

Ἐναπεργάζομαι, = ἀπεργάζομαι ἐν, *to create, produce, contrive in. τινί τι*, Plat. Polit. 273 C.

Ἐναπείρω, f. -είσω, (ἐν, ἀπείρω) *to press against, make to lean or push against*: so in mid. ἐναπ. τὴν ὀργὴν εἰς τινα, Polyb.—2. also in mid., *to struggle with, resist, τινί*, Plut. Hence

Ἐναπείρεσμα, ατος, τό, *that which is leaned upon: an impression, impulse*, Clem. Al.

Ἐναπερεύγω, (ἐν, ἀπερεύγω) *to vomit forth, disgorge*, Philo.

Ἐναπεσφραγισμένος, adv. perf. pass. part. from ἐναπεςφραγίζω, *expressly, distinctly*, Sext. Emp.

Ἐναψηπτε, Ion. for ἐναφήπτε, 3 impf. from ἐναφήπτω.

Ἐναψηκε, Ion. for ἐναψηκε, 3 sing. aor. 1 act. from ἐναψημί, Hdt.

Ἐνάπλωσις, εως, ἡ, (ἐν, ἀπλώω) *the resolution of a thing into its elements*.

Ἐναποβάπτω, f. -ψω, (ἐν, ἀποβάπτω) *to dip quite in, τί τινι*, Hipp.

Ἐναποβλήζω, (ἐν, ἀποβλήζω) *to sputter, spit out into, τινί*, Clem. Al.

Ἐναποβρέχω, (ἐν, ἀποβρέχω) *to steep, soak in, τινί*, Hipp.

Ἐναπογεννάω, ὦ, (ἐν, ἀπογεννάω) *to beget in, σώματι*, Plut.

Ἐναπογράφος, ον, *inscribed, registered*: from

Ἐναπογράφω, (ἐν, ἀπογράφω) *to write down, inscribe, εἰς τι*, Plut. Pass. *to be inscribed, ἐν τινι*, Clem. Al. [α]

Ἐναποδείκνυμι, (ἐν, ἀποδείκνυμι) *to display, manifest in a thing, oft. almost = δεικνυμι*, so in mid., Polyb. Pass. *to be distinguished, become illustrious, ἐν τισι*, Hdt. 9, 58, and Polyb.

Hence

Ἐναπόδεικτος, ον *manifest; explicit*, Arist.

Ἐναποδέω, f. -δήσω, (ἐν, ἀποδέω) *to bind, fasten up in a thing*, Hipp.

Ἐναποδύομαι, mid. c. perf. act., (ἐν, ἀποδύω) *to strip in a place, τόπω*, metaph. *to exercise one's self there*, v. ἀποδύω.

Ἐναποξέννυμι, αὐτ. -ώω, (ἐν, ἀποξέννυμι) *to boil in a thing*, Ga.

Ἐναποζέω, f. -έσω, = ζέω.

Ἐναποθεσις, εως, ἡ, (ἐναποτίθημι) *a deposit*, Sext. Emp.

Ἐναποθησαυρίζω, (ἐν, ἀποθησαυρίζω) *to lay up, store up in a place*, Philo.

Ἐναποθλίβω, (ἐν, ἀποθλίβω) *to squeeze, press into*. [α]

Ἐναποθνήσκει, αὐτ. -θνήσκω, (ἐν, ἀποθνήσκω) *to die in a place, ἐν νήσῳ*, Thuc. 3, 104; absol., Hdt. 9, 65: *die in the midst of*, βασιάνω, Ath.

Ἐναποθραύω, (ἐν, ἀποθραύω) *to break a thing in, οἰστόν τραυματ.* Plut.

Ἐναποικοδομέω, ὦ, (ἐν, ἀποικοδομέω) *to build in, enclose by a wall, τινά*

Ἐναποκάνω, f. -κένομαι, (ἐν, ἀποκάνω) *to be exhausted in, ψυχῇ* Joseph.

Ἐναποκείμαι, (ἐν, ἀποκείμαι) *as pass., to lie, be stored up in, τόπω*, Plut.

Ἐναποκινδυνεύω, (ἐν, ἀποκινδυνεύω) *to run a hazard in or with, παιδί*, Joseph.

Ἐναποκλείω, f. -άσω, (ἐν, ἀποκλείω) *to break off or short in a thing e.g. in a shield*, Thuc. 4, 34. [α]

Ἐναποκλείω, (ἐν, ἀποκλείω) *to enclose in, τινί*.

Ἐναποκλίνω, (ἐν, ἀποκλίνω) *to lay down in, ἐαυτὸν στιβάδι*, Philost. Imag.

Ἐναποκλύω, (ἐν, ἀποκλύω) *to dip into, wash in, τί τινι*, Clem. Al.

Ἐναποκρύπτω, (ἐν, ἀποκρύπτω) *to hide, conceal in, Strab.*

Ἐναποκρύβεω, = ἐναποκινδυνεύω ταῖς ψυχαῖς, Diod.

Ἐναπολαμβάνω, f. -λήφω, (ἐν, ἀπολαμβάνω) *to cut off and include εἰς τὸ μέσον*, Plat. Tim. 84 D, ἐν τινι Arist. H. A.

Ἐναπολαύω, (ἐν, ἀπολαύω) *to enjoy in a place, etc.*, Plut.

Ἐναπολείπω, (ἐν, ἀπολείπω) *to leave in, ἐν τινι*, Xenocr. 58. Hence

Ἐναπολείπων, εως, ἡ, *a being le in, remaining behind*, used in a technical signf. by Theophr. Sens. 6

Plut. 2, 134 C.

Ἐναποληψίς, εως, ἡ, (ἐναπολαμβάνω) *an intercepting, catching, deletion*, Theophr.

Ἐναπολλύμι and -λύω, f. -ολέω, Att. -ολω, (ἐν, ἀπολλύμι) *to destroy, kill in or among*, Xen. Hell. 3, 1, 4.

Ἐναπολογέομαι, (ἐν, ἀπολογέομαι) *dep. mid. to defend one's self*: Aeschin. 17, 18.

Ἐναπολούω, (ἐν, ἀπολούω) *to wash in a thing*, Ath.

Ἐνομομαγία, ατος, τό, *a casting image*: from

Ἐναπομάσσω, f. -ξω, (ἐν, ἀπομάσσω) *to make an impression in or*

Plut.: pass. *to be stamped on, κηρί*, Plut.

Ἐναπομένω, (ἐν, ἀπομένω) *to remain permanently in, τινί*, Clem. A.

Ἐναπομόρνυμι, (ἐν, ἀπομόρνυμι) *to rub, wipe upon, and so to impart e.g. colour to one, τί τινι*: also Ar. Ach. 843, ubi al. ἐξομόρνυμι.

Ἐναπομορξίς, εως, ἡ, *an imbuting*, Theophr.

Ἐναπομύσσω, or -μύτω, (ἐν, ἀπομύσσω) *to blow the nose upon, τί*, Plut., in mid.

Ἐναπόναμαι, (ἐν, ἀπονόναμαι) *to have enjoyment in a thing*.

Ἐναπονίζω, f. -ψω, (ἐν, ἀπονίζω) *to wash clean in a thing, τινί*, Polyb.

Dem. 4: hence mid. ἐναπονίζεσθαι τοὺς πόδας ἐν τῷ ποταμῷ

wash one's feet in it, Hdt. 2, 172: cf. I, 138. Hence

†'Εναπώνυψις, εως, ἡ, a washing in a thing.

†'Εναποτίω, (ἐν, ἀποτίω) to scrape into, Clem. Al. [v]

†'Εναποπατέω, ὦ, (ἐν, ἀποπατέω) ventrem exonerare in..., Ar. Pac. 1228.

†'Εναποπλύνω, (ἐν, ἀποπλύνω) to wash away in, ἐν ὕρῳ, Arist. Sens.

†'Εναποπνέω, f. -πνέσω, (ἐν, ἀποπνέω) to expire, die in, Diod.

†'Εναποπνίγω, f. -ξομαι, (ἐν, ἀποπνίγω) to suffocate, choke in, Ath. [I]

†'Εναπορέω, ὦ, (ἐν, ἀπορέω) to be in doubt, dub. ap. Polyb.

†'Εναπορρίπτω, (ἐν, ἀπορρίπτω) to throw aside, Diosc.—2. to throw in, as if by chance, of phrases.

†'Εναποσβέννυμι, fut. -σβέσω, (ἐν, ἀποσβέννυμι) to quench in a thing, Arist. Meteor.

†'Εναποσβεστέον, verb. adj. from foregoing. one must quench in, Clem. Al.

†'Εναποσημαίνω, f. -ἄνω, (ἐν, ἀποσημαίνω) to indicate, print out in, Ιστορίαι, Plut. Mid. to impress, stamp on a thing, Clem. Al.

†'Εναποστηρίζομαι, (ἐν, ἀποστηρίζω) to lean, fix one's self in or on, εἰς τι, Hipp.

†'Εναποσφάττω, f. -ἄω, (ἐν, ἀποσφάττω) to slaughter in or among, παισὶ, oseph.

†'Εναποσφραγίζω, fut. Att. -ῶ, (ἐν, ἀποσφραγίζω) to stamp, impress in or on, τὴν εἰς τι, Joseph. Hence

†'Εναποσφράγισμα, ατος, τό, an impression, as of a seal, Clem. Al. [α]

†'Εναποτελέω, ὦ, f. -έσω, (ἐν, ἀποτελέω) to accomplish in.

†'Εναποτίθω, f. -θήσω, (ἐν, ἀποτίθω) to place, deposit in, εἰς τι, Diod.

†'Εναποτιμάω, ὦ, (ἐν, ἀποτιμάω) to pay (in goods) according to valuation, f. τι, Dem. 1253, 9.

†'Εναποτίνω, (ἐν, ἀποτίνω) to pay as a penalty, spend in litigation, in a case, πόλις κοινὴ ἐναπ. χρήματα, r. Av. 38. [in tut.]

†'Εναποτίπω, ὦ, (ἐν, ἀποτιπώ) stamp, impress upon, Plut. Hence

†'Εναποτυπώτεον, verb. adj., one sets stamp upon, Clem. Al.

†'Εναποχράομαι, fut. -ήσομαι, (ἐν, πό, χράω) to abuse, τινί, Dem. 218, 4.

†'Εναποψιάω, f. -ήσω, (ἐν, ἀπό, ψάω) wipe in or on.

†'Εναποψύχω, f. -ξω, (ἐν, ἀποψύχω) ease one's self in, euphem. for ἐναποπατέω, Hes. Op. 757.—II. to give to the ghost, expire, Anth. [v]

†'Ενάπτω, f. -ψω, (ἐν, ἀπύτω) to bind tie in, on or to, τινί, Eur. Ion 1491, 3, Xen. Cyn. 6; 8. In pass. c. to be fitted with, clad in, etc., οὐτάς ἐναπνέον (Ion. for ἐννημι), D. 7, 69, διέθρεν ἐννημι, Ar. Nub. 1, etc.: also in mid., ὁ χορὸς—ἐναπνέον δάπιδος, Ar. Fr. 249.—II. kindle, set on fire, Ar. Pac. 1225, in pass.—III. mid. to touch, reach, like τρομαί, Arist. Metaph.

†'ΕΝΑΡΑ, ων, τά, only in plur., arms, etc. of a slain foe, spoils, Lat. praeda; or, in ll. in genl., booty, spoil, εἰς λάφυρα, 6, 68; 9, 188. Ep. word, ed also by Soph. Aj. 177. (Cf. αἶρω).

†'Ενάρασσω, f. -ξω, (ἐν, ἀράσσω) to ike, dash against, εἰς τι, App.

†'Ενάρκει, impf. Dor. from ἐνεργέω—ἐνέργει, Theocr.

†'Εναργεια, ας, ἡ, (ἐναργής) clearness, distinctness, Plat. Polit. 277 C.

†'Εναργεια, ας, ἡ, (ἐναργής) clearness, distinctness, perspicuity,

vivid description, Dem. Phal.—II. a clear view, Polyb.

†'Ενάρημα, ατος, τό, a thing seen clearly, phenomena, Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10, 93: from

†'Εναργής, ἐς, clear, distinct, visible, in bodily shape, Hom., esp. of the gods appearing in their own actual forms, Il. 20, 131, Od. 7, 201; 16, 161, cf. ἐμφανής: of a vivid dream or vision, Od. 4, 841, Hdt. 5, 55, etc.—2. bright, brilliant, splendid, Pind. O. 7, 76.—3. of words, etc., clear, distinct, plain, manifest, of an omen or oracle, Aesch. Fr. 663: freq. in prose, ἐν. ἀπόδειξις, μαρτύριον, σημείον, a clear, plain proof, etc.—II. act clearly showing, setting forth, revealing. Adv. -γώς, Ar. Eq. 1173. (Acc. to some from ἀργός, ἀργής, bright, others from ἐν ἔργῳ, real.) Hence

†'Εναργότης, ητος, ἡ,=ἐνάργεια.

†'Εναρέες or Ἐνάρες, οἱ, also Ἐναρέες, the Ἐναρέες, prob. a Scythian word,=ἀνδρόγυννοι: esp. a band who plundered the temple of Aphrodite (Venus) Urania at Ascalon, and were thus smitten by the goddess, Hdt. 1, 105, ubi cf. Bahr: they asserted that she had given them prophecy in compensation, Id. 4, 67, as in the story of Teiresias.

†'Εναρέτη, ης, ἡ, Ἐναρέτη, daughter of Deinachous, and mother of Salomoneus, Apollod. 1, 7, 3: from

†'Εναρέτος, ov. adv. ἐναρέτως, (ἐν ἀρετῇ) excellent, Hdn. [α]

†'Εναρρήρος, νῆα, ὅς, part. perf. 2 of *ἐνάρρω, fitted, Od.

†'Εναρρήφορος, ov, (ἐναρα, φέρω) wearing the spoils, Anth.; in Hes. ἐναρφόρος. Hence

†'Εναρρήφορος, ov, ὁ, Ἐναρρήφορος, son of Hippocoon, Apollod. 3, 10, 5, Plut. Thes. 31 for Ἐναρσφ.

†'Εναρβρος, ov, (ἐν, ἄρβρον) limbed, jointed, Arelae: esp. of speech, articulate, opp. to mere sounds, Diod. Adv. -θρως.

†'Εναρίζω, f. -ξω, (ἐναρα) to strip, spoil a slain foe, Lat. spoliare, τινί, Il., c. dupl. acc. pers. et rei, ἐναρίζεν τινά ἔντα, τεύχη, to strip one of his arms, Il. 17, 187; 22, 323: elsewhere. σκνέω: in genl. to slay in fight, Hes. Sc. 194, and in genl. to slay, Aesch. Ag. 1644: hence in pass. νῆς ἐναρριζομένη, night put to death, i. e. brought to an end, Soph. Tr. 94.

†'Εναρίθμω, ὦ, (ἐν, ἀριθμέω) to count, reckon, number in or among; in genl., to reckon, account, οὐδέν, as nothing, Soph. O. T. 1188. Mid.=ἐν ἀριθμῷ ποιεῖσθαι, to make account of, value, Eur. Or. 623. Hence

†'Εναρίθμητος, ov, reckoned among, counted, v. l. in LXX.

†'Εναρίθμιος, ov, (ἐν, ἀριθμός) reckoned in, to make up a number, Od. 12, 65; also counted among, i. e. among, τισί, Theocr. 7, 86.—II. taken into account, valued, Lat. in numero habitus, ἐν. πολέμῳ ἐναρ., Il. 2, 202.

†'Εναρίθμιος, ov,=foreg. II., Plat. Soph. 258 C, Phil. 17 E: poet. also ἐναρθμιος, Call. Fr. 127.

†'Εναρίμβροτος, ov, (ἐναίρω, βροτός) homicidal, warlike, Pind.

†'Εναρίστῶν, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (ἐν, ἀριστάω) to make a breakfast, Hipp.

†'Εναρμώω, and -ττω, f. -όσω, (ἐν, ἀρμώω) to fit, suit, adapt, τινί τι, Pind. O. 3, 9; τι εἰς τι, Plat. Legg. 819 C: also to fix a weapon in, τινί, Eur. Phoen. 1413, H. F. 179.—II. intr. to fit, suit, be convenient for, τινί, Ar. Ran. 1202. Plat. Legg. 894 C.

†'Εναρμονία, ἡ, ὅν, and

†'Εναρμόνιος, ov, (ἐν, ἀρμονία) fitting, in accord or harmony, Plat. Legg. 654 A, etc. Adv. ὡς.—II. In Gr. music the technical name of a particular melody, γένος or μέλος ἐναρμόνιον, or ἐναρμονικόν, differing from the διάτονον, and χρωματικόν, in the intervals of the tones, Plut.: cf. Dict. Antiq. p. 645.

†'Εναρμόστος, ov, (ἐναρμώω) fitting, neat, LXX.

†'Εναρμόττω, v. sub ἐναρμόω.

†'Εναροκτάντης, ὁ, (ἐναίρω, κτείνω) destructive deadly, Aesch. Fr. 144.

†'Εναρον, τό, sing. of ἐναρα, but not in use.

†'Εναρόφορος, ov, syncop. for ἐναρη φόρος, Hes. Sc. 192, as epith. of Mars: for which others read ἐναρόφόρος, but v. Buttm. Ausf. Gr. § 120, Anm. 11.

†'Εναρχομαι, f. -ξομαι, (ἐν, ἀρχομαι) dep. mid.: to begin with, τινός, Polyb.—2. in sacrifices, ἐναρχεσθαι τὰ κανῶν, or κανόν, to begin the offering, by taking the barley (ὀλοχόχαι), from the baskets, (κανά, κανόν) Eur. I. A. 435, 147; so ἐν. προχύτας χέρι βάς τε, Ib. 955, cf. κατάρχομαι.—II. the act.—1. to begin, in LXX.—2. to hold office, Böckh. Inscr. 2, p. 280.

†'Εναρχος, ov, (ἐν, ἀρχή) in office, in authority, App.—II. in the beginning first, Eccl.

†'Ενάρῳ, fut. from ἐναίρω.

*'Ενάρω, to fit in: only used in part. perf. εὖ ἐναρρήγως, with pass. signif., well fitted or secured, Od. 5, 236, and 3 sing., ἐνάρρηεν, Arat. 453.

†'Ενάς, ἄδος, ἡ, (ἐν)=μονάς, a unit, Plat. Phil. 15 A.

†'Ενασελγάνω,=ἀσελγάνω ἐν, to be wanton, insolent in or among, Diod. S. Pass. to be treated with insult in a thing, prob. l. Ar. Vesp. 61.

†'Ενασκέω, ὦ, (ἐν, ἀσκέω) to train, practice in, Philo, in pass.—II. to stick or fix in, Joseph.—III. intr. to be trained, practised in, Polyb.

†'Ενασμενίζω, (ἐν, ἀσμενίζω) to be pleased with, to acquiesce in, Philo.

†'Ενασπάομαι, (ἐν, ἀσπάομαι) to embrace, to submit to, Plut.

†'Ενασπίδομαι, as pass., (ἐν, ἀσπίς) to fit one's self with a shield, Ar. Ach. 368.

†'Ενασσαν, Ep. 3 pl. aor. 1 of ναίω, for ἐνασαν, H. Hom. Ar. 298.

†'Εναστράπτω, f. -ψω, (ἐν, ἀστράπτω) to flash in or on, late.

†'Εναστρος, ov, (ἐν, ἀστρον) among the stars, Achae. ap. Hesych.

†'Ενασχημονέω, ὦ, (ἐν, ἀσχημονέω) to behave one's self unseemly in, τινί, Luc.

†'Ενασχολέομαι, dep.,=ἀσχολέω ἐν, to be busy, engrossed with.

†'Εναταίος, αἰα, αἰών, (ἐνατος) on the ninth day, Hipp.: of nine days in duration, Id.: cf. sub ἐνατος.

†'Ενᾶτενίζω, (ἐν, ἀτενίζομαι) to look fixedly on, gaze on, Heliod.

†'Ενατικός, ov, (ἐν, ἀτικός) steaming full of vapour, Diod.

†'Ενατος, η, ov, (ἐννέα) ninth, Il. 2, 313: τὰ ἐνατα, v. sub ἐνατος: αἱ ἐνάται Μοῦσαι=ἐννέα, Christod.: in prose only late, Schaff. Mel. p. 32, yet others think ἐνατος, ἐναταίος, etc., more Att. than ἐνατος, etc. Poppo Thuc. 1, 46, 117: poet. also ἐνᾶτος, Il.

†'Ενατρεμέω, ὦ, (ἐν, ἀτρεμέω) to be or remain quiet in, Themist.

†'Εναττικίζω,=ἀττικίζω ἐν., ἐναττικίζουσι τῷ χαρίῳ αἱ ὑπὸ δόνας, the nightingales sing in this place like those of Attica, Philostr.

Ἐναυγάω, f. -άσω, (ἐν, αὐγάω) to kindle, light up in, Lyc.—II. intr. to shine, be seen, Ael. Hence

†Ἐναύγασμα, ατος, τό, a lighting up, illumination, Philo.

Ἐνανός, ἐς, and ἔνανδος, ον, (ἐν, ἀνός) speaking, living.

Ἐναυλοφοῖται, ιδος, ἡ, (ἐν, αὐλας, φοιτάω) wandering in the fields, Anth.

Ἐναυλίω, f. -σω, (ἐν, αὐλίωμαι) intr. to dwell, abide in., Soph. Phil. 33. Put more freq. in mid., to pass the night, rest, esp. of soldiers, to take up night-quarters, Thuc. 3, 91, etc.: in full, νύκτα ἐναυλίωσθαι in., Hdt. 9, 15.

Ἐναύλιος, α, ον, (ἐν, αὐλή) the inner, inmost: ἡ ἐναύλια, the inwards, Hipp.

Ἐναυλός, ιδος, ἡ, (ἐν, αὐλός) in or on the flute, in γλωττίτι, a mouthpiece.

Ἐναύλισμα, ατος, τό, (ἐναυλίωμαι) a dwelling place, abode, Artemid.

Ἐναυλιστήριος, ον, (ἐναυλίωμαι) to be dwelt in, habitable, Anth.

Ἐναυλον, ον, τό, (ἐν, αὐλή) an abode, Anth.

Ἐναυλος, ον, ό, (A) as subst.—I. (ἐν, αὐλός) a hollow, conduit, a channel, of brooks or torrents, a water-course, Il. 16, 71: also a torrent, mountain-stream, Il. 21, 283, 312.—2. said to be used for αὐλός in Anacreon.—II. (ἐν, αὐλή) a dwelling, shelter, but in Hes. Th. 129, and H. Hom. Ven. 74, 124, etc., only of haunts of the gods, in the country, hence σκιδεντες and ἄληντες ἐναυλοι: so Opp. calls the sea Ποσειδάωνος ἐναύλους, where both signs. are conjoined. The plur. is more freq. than the sing., and the word chiefly Ep., though it is used in signif. II. by Eur. Bacch. 122, H. F. 371.

Ἐναυλος, ον, (B) as adj.—I. (ἐν, αὐλός) on or to the flute, esp. accompanying or accompanied by it: u. m. ἄλῃ, λόγοι, φθόγγος ἐν., speech, voice ringing in one's ears, still heard as remembered, Plat. Menex. 235 B; so too, ἐν. φόβος, fresh fear, Id. Legg. 671 B: hence, ἐναυλον ἦν πᾶσιν, οἷον., all had it fresh in memory, Th. 129, Aeschin. 81, 18: most freq. in prose, cf. Ruhnck. Tim.—II. (ἐν, αὐλή)=ἐναύλιος, dwelling in dens, λέοντες, Eur. Phoen. 1573: in one's den, at home, opp. to θυμαίος, abroad, Soph. Phil. 158.

Ἐναυλῶν, f. -ῆσω, (ἐν, αὐλῶν) to increase, enlarge, Xen. Cyn. 12, 9. Pass. c. dat. to grow in a thing, Hdn.

Ἐναυρος, ον, (ἐν, αὐρα) airy, exposed to the air, v. I. Theophr.

Ἐναυσις, εως, ἡ, (ἐναύω) a kindling, Plut.

Ἐναυσμία, ατος, τό, (ἐναύω) any means of lighting a fire, a match, spark, etc., like ἡμπύρεμα. Hence metaph. a stimulant, impulse, Orph.

Ἐναυχένιος, ον, (ἐν, αὐχῆν) in or on the neck, βρόχος, Anth.

†Ἐναυχέω, ώ, (ἐν, αὐχέω) to glory in, Philo.

Ἐναύω, (ἐν, αὐώ) to kindle, ἐν. πῦρ τι, to light one a fire, give one a light, Hdt. 7, 231, Xen. Mem. 2, 12: for the ἄτιμος, this was forbidden to be done, cf. Soph. O. T. Mid. πῦρ ἐναύεσθαι, to light one's self a fire, get a light, ἐκ τινος, from a place, Luc.: ἐν. τὸ ἑλκρος, to kindle one's own courage, Plat. Ax. 371 E.

Ἐναφάνιζω, fut. -ίσω Att. -ῶ, (ἐν, ἀφανίζω) to make to vanish, esp. in pass. to vanish or be lost in, τι, Plut.

Ἐναφάπτω, (ἐν, ἀφάπτω) to tie up in a thing, τι ἐς τι, Hdt. 1, 214.

†Ἐναφύημα, ατος, τό, that which is boiled down in, a decoction, Aret.: from Ἐναφύω, f. -ψήσω, (ἐν, ἀπό, ἐψω) to boil or boil away in a thing, Hipp.

Ἐναφήμι, f. -φήσω, Ion. ἐναπ., (ἐν, ἀφήμι) to let loose in, let drop into, put in, Hdt. 1, 214.

Ἐναφροδισιάω, (ἐν, ἀφροδισιάω) venereem exerceo in., κόρη, Aristaeon.

Ἐνβάφιον,=ἐμβ., q. v., Epich. p. 37.

Ἐνγεταυθί or ἐν γε ταυθί, in Ar. Thesm. 646, by tmesis for ἐνταυθί γε, cf. Lob. Phryn. 414, cf. ἐν μὲν τευθενί.

Ἐνγόνασι, i. e. in full ó ἐν γόνασι καθήμενος ἄνθρωπος, the kneler, a constellation in the northern hemisphere, Arat., ubi Buttm., Bekk. ἐγγόνασι: Cicero keeps the Gr. name, Ovid translates it genuitrix, Vitruv. ingeniculatus, and geniculatus, Manilius ingeniculus, Firmicus ingeniculus.

Ἐνδόδομαι, as pass., of a pine, to be choked by a stoppage of its resin, Theophr., called by Pliny taeda fieri: from

Ἐνδόδος, ον, (ἐν, δός) resinous: ἐνδ. πείκη, a pine choked by the stoppage of its resin, Theophr.

Ἐνδαινυμαι,=δαινυμαι ἐν, to feast on, τι, Ath.

Ἐνδαίς, αιδος, ό, ἡ, (ἐν, δαίς) with lighted torch, Aesch. Eum. 1044.

Ἐδαίω, (ἐν, δαίω) to light, kindle in; metaph., ἐνδ. πόθον τι, Pind. P. 4, 328. Mid. to burn, glow in, Od. 6, 132, in tmesis.

Ἐδᾶκνω, f. -ῆξωμαι, (ἐν, δᾶκνω) to bite into, esp. ἐνδ. στόμα, of horses, to take the bit between the teeth, Eur. Hipp. 1223: metaph. of sharp things, to fix themselves firm in, τι, Math. Vett.

Ἐδάκρως, v. gen. υος, (ἐν, δάκρυν) in tears, weeping, Luc.

Ἐδακρῶν, (ἐν, δακρῶν) to weep in., ἐνδ. ὁμματι, Aesch. Ag. 541. [on the quantity, v. sub δακρῶν.]

Ἐδαπίος, ία, ιον, native of the country, Mosch. 2, 11. (Acc. to Buttm. from Ἐδοσ, and ἀπό, like French de chez soi: but prob. at once from ἐνδοσ, as ἄλλοδαπός, from ἄλλος.)

Ἐδαύσος, v, (ἐν, δαύς) somewhat rough, hairy, Diosc.

Ἐνδᾶτέμαι, (ἐν, δατέμαι) dep., to divide, distribute: esp. to distribute one's words, ἐνδ. λόγους ἐνδιδιότιπρας, to fling about reproaches, Eur. H. F. 218: hence—II. c. acc. objecti, to speak of, either—1. in bad sense, to upbraid, reproach, revile, Aesch. Theb. 578, Soph. Tr. 791; cf. differre verbis in Plautus.—2. to tell of, Lat. celebrare, Aesch. Fr. 266, Soph. O. T. 205.—III. to tear in pieces, devour, Lyc. 155.—B. also as pass., in Nic.

Ἐνδαφιλέομαι, (ἐν, δαφιλέομαι) to show one's self a δαφιλής, to be liberal in, late

Ἐνδεστέρω, adv. comp. from sq. Ἐνδής, ἐς, (ἐνδός, -δεσός) wanting or lacking in, in need of, a thing, τινός, Hdt. 1, 32, etc.: τῆς δυνάμεως ἐνδὲ παῖζαι, not to act up to our powers, Thuc. 1, 70: absol. in want, in need, Xen. Hell. 6, 1, 3: lacking, deficient, poor, weak, inferior, like ἐνδοξής, Hdt. 7, 48, Thuc., etc.; so of things, οὐδὲν ἐνδὲς ποιείσθαι, to leave nothing unsaid, Soph. Phil. 375, τὸ ἐνδὲς, lack, want, defect,=ἐνδεία, Thuc. 1, 77. Adv. ἐνδὲως, comp. ἐνδεστέρον, Plat., also -ως, Thuc. 2, 35. Hence

Ἐνδεία, ας, ἡ, want, lack, δυνάμειος, Thuc. 4, 18, χρημάτων, Xen. Rep. Ath. 1, 5: hence absol. need, Lat.

egestas, Dem. 313, 24: a plur. wants, needs, αἱ σωματος ἐνδ. Xen. Cyr. 8, 2, 22; also deficiencies, opp. to ὑπερβολαί, Isocr. 177 B.

Ἐνδείκμα, ατος, τό, (ἐνδείκνυμι) a proof, Plat. Crit. 110 B, ἐνδείκας ἐνδ., an instance, token of good will, Dem. 423, 13.

Ἐνδείης, ἐς, Ep. for ἐνδεής.

Ἐνδείκνυμι, f. -δείξω, (ἐν, δείκνυμι) to mark, point out, Lat. indicare, Pind. O. 7, 60, and Plat.: as Att. law term, to inform against, complain of, la an ἐνδείξεις against, Plat. Apol. 32 B, and Dem.—B. mid. to show forth one's self or what is one's own, once in Hom., Πηλεΐδην ἐνδείκνυμι, (where the Gramm. supply λόγον) I will declare my mind to Achilles, lay myself open to him, Il. 19, 83, cf. ἐνδείξεις II.: so too ἐνδείκνυσθαι γνώμην, Hdt. 8, 141.—2. ἐνδείκνυσθαι τι, to display, make a show of a thing, Lat. prae se ferre, εὐνοίαν, ἀρετήν, etc., Ar. Plut. 785, Plat., etc.: hence—3. ἐνδείκνυσθαι τι, Lat. ostentare or venditare se alicui, to display one's self to one, make a set at him, court him, Dem. 375, 21, Aeschin. 84, fin., etc.—4. also c. part. to shew, give proof of doing, Eur. Alc. 154, Xen. Cyr. 1, 6, 10: also, ἐνδ. ὥς., ὅτι., to shew that., Plat. Apol. 23 B. Hence

Ἐνδείκτης, ον, ό, an informer, complainant, Philostr.: and

Ἐνδείκτικός, ἡ, όν, indicative, τι νός, Gal. Adv. κώς, Id.

Ἐνδείξις, εως, ἡ, (ἐνδείκνυμι) a pointing out, indicating: esp. as Attic law-term, a laying information against one who undertook an office or business for which he was legally disqualified, Plat. Legg. 966 B; also the writ of indictment in such a case, Att. Process pp. 239-46.—II. a demonstration, display of one's good will, εἰς τινα Aeschin. 85, 12.—III. a proof of innocence, exculpation,=ἀπολογία.

Ἐνδεκά, όι, αἰ, τό, indecl. (ἐν, δέκα) eleven, Hom.—II. όι ἐνδεκά, the Eleven, at Athens the board which had charge of the prisons, the police and the punishment of criminals, Plat. etc., cf. Herm. Pol. Ant. § 139.—In N. T. the Eleven apostles after the death of Judas, Matth. 28, 16, etc.

Ἐνδεκαετής, ἐς, (ἐνδεκά, ἔτος) eleven years old, Böckh Inser. 2, 258.

Ἐνδεκάκις, (ἐνδεκά) to keep the eleventh day as a feast, (Dem.) 1335, 7, ubi al. σινδεκατες, or σινδεκατίς.

Ἐνδεκάκις, (ἐνδεκά) adv., eleven times, Arist. H. A.

Ἐνδεκάκλιτος, ον, (ἐνδεκά, κλινί) with eleven couches: κεφαλὴ ἐνδ., as long as eleven couches, Telect. Inert.

Ἐνδεκάμηρος, ον, (ἐνδεκά, μήν) of eleven months, Hipp.

Ἐνδεκάπηγος, v. gen. εος, (ἐνδεκά, πήγος) eleven cubits long, Il. 6, 319, 494.

Ἐνδεκάπους, ό, ἡ, πουν, τό, gen. πός, (ἐνδεκά, πούς) eleven feet long, broad.

Ἐνδεκάς, ἄδος, ἡ, (ἐνδεκά) the number Eleven, Plat.

†Ἐνδεκάσύνλλαβος, ον, (ἐνδεκά, συνλλαβή) composed of eleven syllables.

Ἐνδεκάτοιος, αἰα, αἰών, (ἐνδεκά, τοις, on or for the eleventh day, Hipp.

Ἐνδεκάτος, ἄτη, ἄτον, (ἐνδεκά) the eleventh, Hom.

Ἐνδεκάτορος, ἐς, with eleven banks oars, Ath. (ἄρω) 7.

Ἐνδεκομαι, Ion. for ἐνδεχ.

Ἐνδεκτόν ἐστι,=ἐνδεχεται it possible, may be.

Ἐνδελέχεια, ας, ἡ, continuance, a

Janey, Lat. *continutio*, *perennitas*, Choeril. p. 169, ubi v. Nake.—Of. confounded with *ἐντελέχεια* (q. v.), though quite unconnected with it: and

'Ενδελεχέω, ᾧ, to hold out, last, go on, Choeril. Nake p. 173.—II. c. acc., to prolong, continue, LXX.: from

'Ενδελεχής, ἐς, continuous, continual, unceasing, constant, *μνήμη*, Plat. Legg. 717 E, *λειπόμενος*, Isocr. Antid. § 167; also in Plut.: τὸ ἐνδελεχέος, constancy, firmness, Plut. Mar. 6. Adv. *χῶς*, continually, constantly, Critias 15, 5, Plat. Rep. 539 D, etc., and freq. in late prose. • Of. confounded with *ἐντελεχής*, though quite a different word, v. sub *ἐντελέχεια*, and cf. Donald. N. Crat. p. 223.

'Ενδελεχίζω, = ἐνδελεχέω, intr., LXX. Hence

'Ενδελεχισμός, οὐ, ὅ, = ἐντελέχεια, LXX.

'Ενδεμα, τό, (ἐνδέω, δέω) a thing bound on or round, band, etc.

'Ενδέω, (ἐν, δέω) to wall up, τε, Hdt. 3, 117.—II. to build in a place, τί νινι, Theocr. 17, 82.

'Ενδεξιόμαι, (ἐν, δεξιόμαι) dep., to grasp with the right hand, clasp, embrace, Eur. I. A. 1473.

'Ενδεξιός, ἰα, ἰον, (ἐν, δεξιός) Hom. ias only the neut. plur. ἐνδεξία, towards the right hand, from left to right, isu, as adv., θεοῖς ἐνδεξία πᾶσιν νομοῖσι, i. e. he filled for all the gods from left to right, II. 1, 597; so δειξί-νδεξία πᾶσιν, II. 7, 184, and βῆ δ' ἔπειτα αἰτήσας ἐνδεξία φῶτα ἑκαστον, Od. 17, 365. The contrary procedure was avoided, as being unlucky; as indeed it still is by the Scots, who all it going withershins, (i. e. *widersin*), like Germ. *rechtshin*, etc.): cf. εἰξίος; hence, ἐνδεξία σήματα, right, old omens, II. 9, 236, cf. ἐπιδεξίος. After Hom. it was used without ignif. of motion—δεξιός, Valck. Hipp. 360. 'Εν δεξιᾷ, was written separately, where it was opp. to ἐν ἀριστερᾷ, as Thuc. 1, 24, Alb. Hesychn. p. 1220.—II. as adj. clever, expert, I. Hom. Merc. 454, and later, but rare. Ep. word, also in Eur. Cycl., but never in prose.

'Ενδέομαι, f. -δεήσομαι, v. ἐνδέω, f. δέσω.

†'Ενδόντως, adv. 'Ενδέω, -δεήσω) effectively, too little, val.

†'Ενδέρρα, ας, ἡ, Endēra, a city of Ethiopia, Strab.

'Ενδεστις, εως, ἡ, (ἐνδέω, -δήσω) a joint, joining: a joint, point of junction, Hipp.

'Ενδέσμα, ατος, τό, = ἐνδεμα.

'Ενδεσμεύω, (ἐν, δεσμεύω) to bind or upon, τινί, or ἐς τι, Diod.

'Ενδεσμέω, ᾧ, = foreg., Diosc.

'Ενδεσμός, ον, ὅ, (ἐνδέω) a tie, bandage, Diosc.: a bundle, bag, LXX.

'Ενδέστος, ον. (ἐνδέω, -δήσω) bound or tied to a thing, entangled in, τινί, nth.

'Ενδέω, (ἐν, δέω) to dip, dye, soak, βάμματι, Nic., in mid.

'Ενδεύομαι. Ion. -δέκομαι, f. -ζομαι, v. δέχομαι dep. mid. —to take upon one's self, Lat. *suscipere*, *ταλαιπωρία*, dt. 6, 11; *αἰτίαν*, v. I. Dem. 352, 26.—to accept, admit, approve of, *συμβουήν*, Hdt. 7, 51; λόγους, terms or conditions, Hdt. 1, 60, and so Att.; it also, ἐνδ. λόγον, to believe, Id. 4, i, etc., ἐνδ. λόγον ὅπως., to believe at., Id. 5, 106; and absol. ἐνδ. τῶς., 7, 237.—III. of things, to admit, allow of, Lat. *recipere*, *λογισμὸν δεχόμενα*, Thuc. 4, 92; καὶ ὅσων

φύσιν ἐνδέχεται, as much as our nature admits of, Plat. Tim. 69 A, 90 C; and c. inf., ἐνδ. ἄλλως εἶναι, to admit of being otherwise, Arist.: hence—2. ἐνδέχεται, impers. it may be, it is possible, c. inf., Thuc. 1, 124, Plat., Dem., etc.—3. it frequently happens, Thuc. 1, 140: part. ἐνδεχόμενος, ἐνν, ἐνν, possible, feasible, τὰ ἐνδ., things possible. ἐκ τῶν ἐνδεχομένων, by every possible means, Xen. Mem. 3, 9, 4; αἱ ἐνδεχόμεναι τιμωρίαι, the appropriate punishments, Lycurg. 164, 38: of events, contingent, Arist.

'Ενδεχομένως, adv. from foreg., possibly, ap. Dem. 283, 5.

'Ενδέω, f. -δήσω, (ἐν, δέω) to bind in, on or to, τί ἐν τινί, Od. 5, 260, εἰς τι, Plat. Tim. 43 A: more usu. τί τινι, Ar. Ach. 929, etc.; so too metaph. Ζεὺς ἐνδεδῶκε με ἄγρ, he has bound me to., entangled me in it, II. 2, 111, cf. Soph. O. C. 526; πῶν πῶν ὅρκους ἐνδεδῶκε, Eur. Med. 163; and so in pass., ἐνδεδέσθαι ὀρκίους, Hdt. 3, 19: in mid. also absol., to tie or pack up, Ar. Ach. 905.

'Ενδέω, f. -δεήσω, (ἐν, δέω) to be in want of, deficient in, τινός, Eur. I. A. 41, Plat., and Xen.: so too in mid., Plat. Polit. 311 A, Xen. Cyr. 2, 2, 26, etc.: also to be wanting, to fail, be deficient, τινί, and absol., Plut.: hence —II. impers. ἐνδεῖ, there is need or want, there fails, c. gen. rei, πολλοῦ, πλέονος, ὀλίγου, etc., Plat., cf. δει: ἀπαντος ἐνδεῖ τοῦ πόρου, there is an utter failure of resources, Dem. 14, 23: c. dat. pers., πολλῶν ἐνδέει αὐτῷ, he had need of, was wanting in much, Xen. An. 7, 1, 41.—III. mid. ἐνδέομαι, to want, be in need of, τινός, freq. in Xen.

†'Ενδής, Dor. 'Ενδαῖς, ἰδος, ἡ, Endēis, daughter of Chiron and Chariclo, was married to Aeacus, to whom she bore Peleus, Pind. N. 5, 21.

'Ενδήλος, ον, (ἐν, δήλος) = δήλος, manifest, clear, Soph. Ant. 405, Thuc. 2, 64. Adv. -λως, superl. -ότατα, Thuc. 1, 139.

'Ενδήμω, ᾧ, (ἐνδήμιος) to live at or in a place, Lys. 114, 36.

'Ενδήμια, ας, ἡ, (ἐνδήμιος) a dwelling, sojourning any where, Böckh. Inser. 1, 652.—II. in Eccl., the Incarnation.

'Ενδήμιος, ον, = ἐνδήμιος, Opp.

'Ενδήμιουργέω, ᾧ, = δημιουργέω ἐν, to work, make or contrive in, τινί, Plut.

'Ενδήμιος, ον, (ἐν, δήμιος) among one's people, at home, Aesch. Cho. 570: a native, countryman, opp. to ξένος, Hes. Op. 223, Theogn. 792, etc.: attached to home, Thuc. 1, 70: βοή ἐνδ., intestine war, Aesch. Supp. 682.—II. of or belonging to a state or people, ἀρχαί, Thuc. 5, 47.—2. peculiar to a people, endemic, νοσήματα, Hipp.

'Ενδιβάλλω, (ἐν, διαβάλλω) to calumniate in a matter, Ctes.

'Ενδιάγω, f. -ξω, (ἐν, διάγω) sub. τὸν βίον, to pass one's time, live, Anth. [c]

'Ενδιερίωνερνιχητός, ον, (ἐνδῖος, ἄρ, ἀνρ, νήχω) comic word, coined by Ar. Pac. 831, in ridicule of the Dithyrambic poets, of men that float aloft in air: but the reading is uncertain.

'Ενδιάω, (ἐνδῖος) 1. to pass the afternoon, Plut. Rom. 4.

'Ενδιάθετος, ον, (ἐν, διατίθημι) conceived and residing in the mind: ἐνς λόγος, a conception, thought, opp. to φοροητικός λ., an expression, word, Plut.: hence applied to the Divine Logos by Eccl. Adv. -τως λέγειν, to

speak from the heart, to τρε πό ναιτ words, Rhet.—II. βιβλίον, a canonica book, prob. = ἐν τῇ διαθήκῃ, Eccl.

'Ενδιαθρόντομαι, as pass., (ἐν, διά, θρόντω) to play the coquet with, trifle with, τινί, Theocr. 3, 36.

'Ενδιατίσσομαι, Ion. -έσομαι, f. -ήσομαι, dep. pass. c. fut. mid., (ἐν, διατίσω) to live or dwell in a place, ἐν., Hdt. 8, 41, πασά τινι Thuc. 2, 43 Hence

'Ενδιαίτημα, ατος, τό, a dwelling-place, Dion. H.

'Ενδιακειμένως, adv. (ἐν, δίακειμαι) = ἐνδιαθέτως, Rhet.

'Ενδιακοσμέω, ᾧ, = διακοσμέω ἐν, to dispose or arrange in.

'Ενδιαλλάσσω, Att. -ττω, f. -ξω, (ἐν, διαλλάσσω) to change, alter, Arist. Physiogn.

'Ενδιαμένω, (ἐν, διαμένω) to remain in a place, Dion. H.

'Ενδιαπρέτω, (ἐν, διαπρέτω) to be noted, distinguished in, τινί, Diod.

'Ενδιασκεύω, ον, (ἐν, διασκεύη) δῆγησις, in Rhet., an elaborate highly wrought statement. Adv. -ως.

'Ενδιασπείρω, f. -ερώ, (ἐν, διασπείρω) to sow or scatter through or among, Plut.

†'Ενδιαστέλλομαι, (ἐν, διαστέλλω) to explain, Stob.

'Ενδιατάσσω, Att. -ττω, fut. -ξω, (ἐν, διατάσσω) to arrange in thorough order, esp. to draw up, στρατόν, Hdt. 7, 59.

'Ενδιατρίβω, f. -ψω, (ἐν, διατρίβω) to spend, consume, χρόνον, Ar. Ran. 714, Thuc. 2, 85: but usu., sub. χρόνον or βίον, to spend time in a place or on a thing, to waste time, δέλω, Thuc. 5, 12, Plat., etc.: ἐάν ἐντρίβειν τῇν ὄψιν ἐν τινί, to let one's eyes linger on it, Xen. Cyr. 5, 1, 16 [τρί] Hence

'Ενδιατριπτεύω, verb. adj., one must dwell upon, τινί, Luc.

'Ενδιατριπτικός, ὅς, ὄν, (ἐνδιατριβῶ) dwelling on, constant to, τινί, M. Anton.

'Ενδιαφθείρω, f. -ερώ, (ἐν, διαφθείρω) to destroy in, as a child in the womb, Hipp.

'Ενδιαχειμάζω, f. -ύω, (ἐν, διαχειμάζω) to winter in a place, Strab.

'Ενδιᾶω, ᾧ, (ἐνδῖος) to take the air, repose in the open air: in genl. to linger in, haunt a place, c. dat.; also in H. Hom. 32, 6, in mid.; cf. Ruhnk. Ep. Cr. 79.—II. trans., ποιμένες ἡμῶν ἐνδιᾶσκον, shepherds let their sheep out, i. e. to feed, Theocr. 16, 38.

'Ενδιδάσκει, (ἐν, διδάσκει) to teach, dub.

'Ενδιδύσκει, = ἐνδύω, to put on, τινά τι, LXX. Pass. to wear, τί, N. T.

'Ενδιδῶμι, f. -δάσω, (ἐν, δίδωμι) to give in, variously.—I. to give into one's hands, give up to one, to surrender, τινί or τί τινι, Eur. Cycl. 510, Plat.: etc.: ἐαυτὸν τινί, to give one's self up, surrender one's self, Eur. Tro. 687, Ar. Plut. 781: to surrender a city, Xen. Hell. 7, 4, 14: to give up as lost, θῶρος up, Thuc. 7, 48, etc.—II. like παρέχειν, to afford, Lat. *praebere*, *ἀφορμῇ*, Eur. Hec. 1239, λαβῆν, Ar. Ec. 847: also to admit, allow, grant, Eur. Andr. 965, τινί τι, Isocr. 136 C: to cause λυγρὴ σπασμὸν ἐνδιδοῖσα, Thuc. 2, 49, πρόφασιν, Thuc. 2, 87, etc.—III. to shew, exhibit, give proof of, πιστῆ-η καὶ δικαὴ σύντην ἐνέδοκον, ἀγχιρ δ' οὐδέν, Hdt. 7, 72, μαλακὸν οὐδὲν ἐνδιδοῖσα, to shew no sign of flagging, Hdt. 3, 51, 105, ubi v. Valck., Ar. Plut. 488 cf. Eur. Hel. 508: hence—IV intr. to give in, give up, give way,

surrender, freq. in Thuc., as 2, 81, cf. Idt. 1, 91: to *flag*, fail, Arist. Gen. 4.—2. of things, to *cease*, prob. I. Soph. O. C. 1075; and so freq. of fevers, etc., to *remit*, Hipp., v. Foës. Oecon.—3. of trees and the like to *yield*, be *pliant*, *flexible*, Arist. Probl.—4. to *sink*, fall in, of a funeral pile, Theophr.—V. of a river, to *disembogue*, empty itself, Hdt. 3, 117: cf. ἐκιδώμι.—VI. to *strike* a note, prelude, cf. ἐνδόσιμος.

†*Ἐνδίσαν* for *ἐνεδίεσαν*, 3 pl. imperf. from *ἐνδίδμι*, II.

†*Ἐνδίσκω*, (ἐν, δίσκω) to *persuade*, as the common essence does a whole class of things, ἐν τινι, Sext. Emp.

†*Ἐνδίσμι*, (ἐν, δίσμι, δίσμι, δίσω) to *chase*, *pursue*, like δίσκω, δίσω: only in 3 pl. imperf. *Ἐνδίσαντες* for *ἐνεδίεσαν*, II. 18, 584, v. δίσω. [δῖ]

†*Ἐνδίκος*, ον, (ἐν, δίκω)—I. of things, according to right, fair, right, just, Pind. P. 5, 138, and Trag.: legal, e. g. ἐνδίκος ἡμέρα, a day of trial, court day, Lat. dies fastus.—2. right, true, τοῦνδικος=τό ἄληθες, Soph. O. T. 1180.—II. of persons, righteous, just, upright, =δικαίος, Aesch. Eum. 699, Plat. Legg. 915 D: so too, ἐνδὶ πόλις, a well-governed state, Plat. Hipp. Maj. 292 B.—2. possessed of right, τίς ἐνδίκωτερος; who has a better right, or more reason? Aesch. Theb. 673.—III. Adv.—κως, right, with justice, fairly, Trag. Comp. ἐνδικοτέρως and ὠτερον, Eur.: superl. ὠτάτα, Id.

†*Ἐνδύνα*, ον, τὰ, the entrails, Lat. intestina, only in II. 23, 806, φαίνειν ἐνδύνα, where others interpret it, any part of the body which is covered, as here by the mail. (From ἐν, ἐνδόν, like ἐντερα.)

†*Ἐνδυνέω*, and

†*Ἐνδύνω*, ὦ, (ἐν, δυνέω) to *roll*, *move about*, δύναιτο, Hipp.—II. to *revolve*, go about, Theocr. 15, 82.

†*Ἐνδύλλκος*, ον, (ἐν, δύνω, ἔλκω) *attractive*, Philo.

†*Ἐνδύον*, ον, τό, a place of sojourn in the open air, ἐνδία πέτρης, of a grotto, Opp.; ἐνδύον εὐφροσύνης, seat of joyousness, epith. of a wine-cask, Anth. Only poet. [ζ] Strictly neut. from

†*Ἐνδύος*, ον, at midday, at noon, ἐνδύος ἦλθεν, Od. 4, 450; so too, ἐνδύοις ἱκόμεθα, II. 11, 725; and more freq. in later Ep.: ἐνδύον ἡμᾶρ, ἐξ ἐνδύον, noon, Ap. Rh. 1, 603; ποτὶ τῶνδύον, Call. Cer. 39; hence ἐνδύόω. [ζ] in Hom., and usu., but ζ in Ap. Rh. 4, 1312, Call. l. c.]—II. in the open air, c. foreg. [ζ usu.] (From Ζεύς, Διός, Lat. sub divo or dio, Hor. sub Jove, the lower region of the air being esp. his province.)

†*Ἐνδύος*, ον, ὁ, Endius, masc. pr. n., Thuc., Dem., etc.

†*Ἐνδύριος*, ον, (ἐν, δῆρος) sitting on the chariot-seat, or in genl. on a seat; hence, sitting at a table with one, a messmate, Xen. An. 7, 2, 38.

†*Ἐνδογενής*, ἐς, (ἐνδόν, γενέσθαι) born in the house, like οἰκογενής, esp. = Lat. verba, Böckh Inscr. 1, p. 828.

†*Ἐνδοθεν*, adv. (ἐνδόν) from within outwards, Od., and Att.; esp. from the interior of the house, etc.: c. gen., ἐνδοθεν στέγης ἔξω παρήκειν, from the interior of the tent, Soph. Aj. 711: also.—II. within, c. gen., αὐτῆς, II. 6, 247, ὦκον, Hes. Op. 521; and so freq. absol. in Att.: οἱ ἐνδοθεν, those within the house, the servants, Ar. Plut. 228, 964: τὰ ἐνδοθεν, Thuc. 8, 71, τῶν δ' ἐν, Plat. Phaedr. 279 B, within, at home, etc.

†*Ἐνδοθεῖς*, adv., within, Hom. αἶν.

†*Ἐνδοθι* θύομαι; also, at home, Od. 5, 58: sometimes c. gen., ἐνδοθι πύργον, II. 18, 287, νήσον, Hes. Fr. 37. Only Ep.

†*Ἐνδοθι*, Aeol. for ἐνδοθι: cf. οἶκοι. The Syracusans accented ἐνδοθί v. Herodian ap. Dind. Gr. Gr. 1, p. 7, Buttm. Ausf. Gr. § 116, 8 n, Goettl. Acc. § 36, 4.

†*Ἐνδοιάω*, (ἐν, δοιάω) to *be in doubt*, at a loss, Thuc. 1, 36, to *waver*, Id. 6, 91: also in pass., of things, ἐνδοιάσθηναι, to *be matter of doubt*, Thuc. 1, 122; but the same tense also c. act. signif., Valck. Diat. p. 109. (Acc. to Buttm. Lexil. voc. δέσται 2, not a regul. compd., but a verb formed from the phrase ἐν δοίῃ.) Hence

†*Ἐνδοιάσμιος*, ον, doubtful, Luc. Adv.—ως, ἐνδ. ἔχειν περί τινας, to *be in doubt* about a thing, Joseph.

†*Ἐνδοιάσις*, εως, ἡ, and ἐνδοιάσμός, οὔ, ὁ, (ἐνδοιάω) *doubt*, uncertainty.

†*Ἐνδοιάστις*, οὔ, ὁ, (ἐνδοιάω) a doubter, Philo.

†*Ἐνδοιάστικός*, ἡ, ὄν, (ἐνδοιάω) doubting, dubious. Adv.—κώς.

†*Ἐνδοιάστος*, ἡ, ὄν, (ἐνδοιάω) doubtful, ambiguous, Hipp. Adv.—τῶς, Hdt. 7, 174, and Thuc.

†*Ἐνδοίος*, ον, ὁ, Endoëus, an artist of Athens, Paus.

†*Ἐνδομα*, ατος, τό, (ἐνδύωμι) a diminution, of fever, Gal.

†*Ἐνδομάχης*, ον, ὁ, Dor.—χας, (ἐνδον, μάχῃ) fighting, wild at home, epith. of a dung-hill cock, Pind. O. 12, 20. [α]

†*Ἐνδομενία*, ας, ἡ, also ἐνδόμενία, Macedon. word, a stock of anything, plenshing, Lat. supellex, Polyb. (From ἐνδον εἶναι, or from ἐνδον μένειν.)

†*Ἐνδομέω*, ὦ, (ἐν, δομέω) to *build in*, Hipp. Hence

†*Ἐνδομήσις*, εως, ἡ, a thing built in, esp. in the water, a mole cr. breakwater, Lat. moles, Joseph.: any building or structure, N. T.

†*Ἐνδομύχέω*, ὦ, to *lurk in the recesses* of a house; and

†*Ἐνδομύχι*, adv. in secret: from

†*Ἐνδομύχης*, ον, (ἐνδον, μυχός) in the recesses, inmost part of a dwelling, Soph. Phil. 1457, Call. Cer. 88: in genl. secret, hidden.

†*Ἐνδόν*, adv. (ἐν) in, within: esp. at home, in the house, Lat. domi, elsewh. ἐν ὁμίῳ, freq. in Hom.: who has also metaph. φρένες ἐνδον εἶσται, κραδίη ἐνδον ὑλάκεται, etc.: in genl. at one's home, in one's own country, of one returned from abroad: c. gen., only in phrases, Διὸς ἐνδόν, Ζεφύροιο ἐνδόν, in the house of Jupiter, of Zephyrus, II. 20, 13; 23, 200. Pind. uses it c. dat. as strengthd. for ἐν, N. 3, 93; 7, 65, also Eur. Antio. 13: οἱ ἐνδόν, those of the house, the family, esp. the domestics, Soph. Tr. 677, etc.; τὰ ἐνδόν, family matters, household affairs, Ib. 334, etc.—II. compar. ἐνδοτέρως, etc., q. v. (Cf. the old Lat. endo, indu.)

†*Ἐνδοξάζω*, =δοξάζω II., LXX.

†*Ἐνδοξολογέω*, ὦ, (ἐνδοξος, λέγω) to *spread for fame*, Diog. L.: to *glorify in* a thing, Eccl.

†*Ἐνδοξος*, ον, (ἐν, δόξα) of high repute, ποιητής, Xen. Mem. 1, 2, 56: ἐνδ. εἰς τι, famous in a thing, Ib. 3, 5; 1: esp., οἱ ἐνδοξοί, men of note, rank or distinction, opp. to ἄδοξοι, Plat. Soph. 223 B: held in honour, honoured, πρόσ τινας, by one, Xen. Oec. 6, 10: also —2. of things, notable, πράγματα, Aeschin. 86, 42: glorious; ταῖς, Plut. Adv.—ζως, hence superl. ὄτατα βουλευμέν, Dem. 246, 25; and

freq. in Inscr.—II. by conn. on ὀπίσμον probable, opp. to παράδοξος, Arist. Org., Eth., etc. Hence

†*Ἐνδοξότης*, ητος, ἡ, distinction, glory, late.

†*Ἐνδοσθία*, ων, τὰ, (ἐνδόν)=ἐντόσθια, LXX.

†*Ἐνδοσίμος*, ον, (ἐνδύωμι) sounding a note, prelude: hence τὸ ἐνδοσίμον, sub. μέλος or κρούσμα, a prelude, Arist. Rhel. 3, 14, 1, Pol. 8, 5, 1 metaph. an introduction, occasion, ἐνδὸν τι παρέχειν, to give one the hint, Plut. 2, 73 B, ubi v. Wyttenb.—2. yielding, giving way, Lat. facilis, like ἐνδοστικός, Plut.—II. pass. granted, given into the bargain.

†*Ἐνδοσίς*, εως, ἡ, (ἐνδύωμι)=τὸ ἐνδοσίμιον.—II. a giving in, alleviation, remission, Hipp.

†*Ἐνδοτέρος*, α, ον, compar. formed from ἐνδόν, with superl. ἐνδοτάτος, ἡ, ον, the inner, inmost, the farthest, farthest in, like Lat. intus, interior, intus.—II. ἐνδοτέρω, farther in, or as we say, farther on, lower down, in a speech or writing, Diog. L., cf. Lob Phryn. II.

†*Ἐνδοτήριος*, ἡ, ὄν, (ἐνδύωμι) yielding, favourable, benign, like ἐνδοσίμος II., Aristaeon. Adv.—κώς, Chrysipp. ap. Gal.

†*Ἐνδοπτεύω*, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (ἐν, δοπτεύω) to *fall in* with a hollow heavy sound, μέσσω ἐνδοπτήσω, Od. 12, 443, cf. 15, 479

†*Ἐνδουχία*, ας, ἡ, (ἐνδόν, ἔχω)=ἐνδομενία, Polyb.

†*Ἐνδοχεῖον*, ον, τό, =δοχεῖον, Hipp.

†*Ἐνδομέω*, ὦ, (ἐν, δομέω) to *run in*, fall into, Anth.

†*Ἐνδρομή*, ἡς, ἡ, (ἐντρέχω) a running in or upon, onset.—II. an air played during a wrestling-match, Plut. 2, 1140 D.

†*Ἐνδρομίς*, ἰδος, ἡ, (ἐν, δρόμος) a sort of strong high shoe, esp. for hunting; worn by Diana in the chase, Spanh. Call. Dian. 16, Müller Arch. ol. d. Kunst. § 363, 6.—II. a thick wrapper or cloak, worn by runners after exercise, for fear of cold, Juven. 3, 102; 6, 145, Martial. 4, 19.

†*Ἐνδροσμός*, ον, (ἐν, δρόσος) bedewed, dewy, dank, Aesch. Ag. 12.

†*Ἐνδρῶν*, ον, τό, (ἐν, δρῦς) the heart of oak: hence the strong oaken peg or pin by which the yoke is fixed to the pole (ἱστοβοεῦς), being secured by a leathern strap (μέσαβον), Hes. Op. 467.

†*Ἐνδυάω*, (ἐν, δνάζω) to *doubt*, hesitate about a thing, like ἐνδοιάω. Hence

†*Ἐνδυασμός*, οὔ, ὁ, doubt, uncertainty, like ἐνδοιασμός, dub.

†*Ἐνδυαστός*, ἡ, ὄν, =ἐνδυαστός.

†*Ἐνδυέας*, as adv., v. sq.

†*Ἐνδυέκης*, adv. zealously, eagerly, heartily, earnestly, iteq. in Hom. (esp. in Od.), usu. with verbs expressing kind or friendly actions, e. g. πέμπειν, Od. 14, 337, ἀποπέμπειν, Od. 10, 65, ἠμαρτεν, II. 24, 438, λούειν καὶ χρίειν, Od. 10, 450, παρέχειν βρώσιν τε πόσιν τε, Od. 15, 491, τεινέ, Od. 15, 543, τρέφειν, II. 23, 90, δέχεσθαι Pind. P. 5, 114, etc.; but also, ἐνδύκεως ἐθέλειν, to eat greedily, Od. 14, 109, cf. Hes. Sc. 427. The adj. ἐνδύκης is not found. Only poet. (Prot from ἐν and δύνω, δένδυκα, piercingly in the depth of the heart.)

†*Ἐνδύμα*, ατος, τό, (ἐνδύω) any thing put on, a garment, LXX.: ἐνδύματα προβάτων, clothed in garments made of sheep-skins, alluding to the dress of the early prophets, T. Matth. 7 15

Ἐνδομηνία, ας, ἡ, v. ἔνδομνια.

† Ἐνδομίων, ὠος, ὁ, *Endymion*, son of Aëthlius or of Jupiter and Calyce, beloved by Selena; he received from Jupiter the boon of perpetual sleep, and reposed in a cavern of Mount Latmos in Caria, where Selena visited him, Apollod. 1, 7, 6; cf. Theocr. 3, 50. (ἐνδύω from Selena's going down each night to visit him, v. Keightley's Myth. p. 440.)

Ἐνδύναμος, ον, (ἐν, δύναμις) gifted with strength, mighty, Themist. Hence

Ἐνδυνάμω, ὠ, to strengthen, LXX. Pass. to acquire strength, in construct. praegn. ἐνδύν. ἀπὸ ἀσθενείας, were made strong from previous weakness, N. T. Hebr. 11, 34.

Ἐνδυναστεύω, (ἐν, δυναστεύω) to reign, have power in or among, τισί, Aesch. Pers. 691, Plat. Rep. 516 D.—II. to prevail, procure by authority, ὤρε, Xen. Hell. 7, 1, 42.

† Ἐνδύντες, 2 aor. part. nom. pl. of ἐνδύνω, Hdt.

Ἐνδύνω, = ἐνδύω, q. v., II. [ῶ] Ἐνδύσις, εως, ἡ (ἐνδύνω) an entering in, entry, Plat. Crat. 419 C.—II. a putting on, dressing, dress, Att. 550 D.

Ἐνδυστήχω, ᾧ, (ἐν, δυστήχω) to be unlucky in or with, Eur. Bacch. 68, Phoen. 727.

† Ἐνδύτης, ἡς, ἡ, v. sub ἐνδυτός.

Ἐνδύτηρ, ἥρος, ὁ, (ἐνδύω) clothing, be put on, πέπλος, Soph. Tr. 674.

Ἐνδύτηρος, ἰα, ἰον, (ἐνδύω) = reg., Soph. Fr. 473.

Ἐνδύτος, ὄν, and ὅ, ἡν, Eccl. (ἐν, δύω) put on, thrown over, hung upon, θήκη, Aesch. Eum. 1028; hence τὸ ὄν, that which is put on, a garment, res, Simon. 108; ἐνδ. νεβρίδος, a res of fawn-skin, Eur. Bacch. 111, 38; ἐνδ. σαρκός, the skin, Il. 746: ἐνδύτης, ἡς, the covering of the altar, c. l.—II. covered, clad with, τινί, Eur. on 224: from

Ἐνδύω and ἐνδύνω, (ἐν, δύω, δύω) ans. to bring in or on, esp. like Lat. *duo*, to put on, χιτῶνα, Il.: ἐνδ. τινά, to put on one, clothe one in, v. g. 1021, Thesm. 1044.—II. intr., ostensibly aor. 2, or in mid.—1. to put one's self, put on, wear, χιτῶνα, Il. 736, and so freq. in Hdt., as, ἐν-ιντες τὰ ὄπλα, 1, 172; and in mid., ὁ αὐτός ἐνδύσαστο χαλκόν, Il. 2, 8, ἐνδύσασθαι, to dress, accoutre one's self in, ὄπλα, Hdt. 7, 218, and freq. in rag, etc.—2. metaph. ἐνδύνει ἐαυ-τόν, to entangle one's self, of a hare in a net, Xen. Cyr. 1, 6, 40, and in Cic. *me se expedire vult, induit se*.—3. to go enter, press into, c. acc. loci, ἰκον-στὴν ἐνδύσασθαι, though there is nest, Il. 23, 622, though there is old has ἐξόψασθαι; but freq. also, ὁ εἰς., Ar. Vesp. 1024, ὑπὸ τι, Hdt. 95.—4. metaph. to undertake a mat-ter, involve one's self in it, εἰς τὴν μέλειαν ἐνδύσασθαι, Xen. Ep. 8, 1, and c. dat., ἐνδ. τὰς ψυχὰς τῶν σοφῶν, to insinuate one's self into a mind, Ib. 2, 1, 13. [On quanti-ty. δύω.]

Ἐνεάω, (ἐνεός) to strike dumb, as-ish.

Ἐνεαρίζω, = ἐναρίζω ἐν, to pass the year in a place, c. dat., Plut.

Ἐνεργῶ, wrongly assumed for γνάω, v. Lob. Phryn. 155.

Ἐνεργως, adv. (ἐν, ἐργως) near, Q. 1.

Ἐνεργάκι and ἐνεργεῖν, inf. from ἔργα ἥρεγον, aor. 1 and 2 of φέρω: α. ενεργάκι, Hom.

Ἐνέδρα, ας, ἡ, (ἐν, ἔδρα) a sitting lying in or on, position Hip.—II a

lying in wait, ambush, Lat. *insidiæ*, Thuc., Xen., etc.: ἐν. ποιεῖσθαι, Thuc. 3, 90: εἰς ἐν. ἐμπέτεται, Xen. Cyr. 8, 5, 14.—2. in genl. *treachery*, Plat. Legg. 908 D. Hence

Ἐνεδράω, to put or place in or on.

Ἐνεδρεία, ας, ἡ, = ἐνέδρα, Epich. p. 60.

Ἐνεδρευτής, οὔ, ὁ, (ἐνεδρεύω) an ensnarer, plotter. Hence

Ἐνεδρευτικός, ἡ, ὄν, given to lying in wait, treacherous, Strab.

Ἐνεδρεύω, (ἐνέδρα) to lie in wait for, plot against, Lat. *insidiari*, τινά, Dem. 1011, 3; hence in pass., to be caught in an ambush, and in genl. to be ensnared, of animals, Xen. Mem. 2, 1, 5: absol. to lie in ambush in a place, oft. in Xen.; also ἐν. εἰς τόπον, Thuc. 4, 67.—II. to place in ambush, Joseph.

Ἐνέδρον, ον, τό, = ἐνέδρα, N. T.

Ἐνέδρος, ον, (ἐν, ἔδρα) an inmate, inhabitant, Soph. Phil. 153.

† Ἐνεῖσαστο, Ep. 1 aor. of sq.

Ἐνεῖσαι, f. -εδοῖμαι, dep. mid., to sit down in, have one's seat or abode in, c. acc. loci, Aesch. Pers. 140: cf. ἐνῖμαι.—2. Ep. aor. 1 ἐνεῖσαστο, he seated or placed in, Ap. Rh. The act. ἐνέω was not in use.

Ἐνέγκω, Ep. for ἐνέχεω, 3 sing. aor. 1 of ἐνίμω, Hom.

Ἐνέγνω, 3 sing. impf. from ἐνεῖμι, Ep. for ἐνέγνω, Od.

Ἐνεθίζω, (ἐν, ἐθίζω) to accustom, use to a thing.

Ἐνεῖδον, (ἐν, εἶδον) aor. 2 with no pres. in use, its place being supplied by ἐνὸράω, to see or observe in, ἐν τινί, Ep. Plat. 318 D, τινί, Xen. An. 7, 7, 45: absol. to observe, remark, Thuc. 7, 36.

Ἐνεῖδοφορέω, ᾧ, f. -ήσω, (ἐν, εἶδος, φέρω) πέτρον ἐν, of a sculptor, to produce form or shape in a stone, mould it, Mel. 12, cf. Gräfe p. 56: Dind. however reads πέτρον ἐν εἰδοφόρῳ.

Ἐνεῖκα, inf. from ἥνεκα, Ion. for ἥνεκα, aor. 1 of φέρω, Hom., who also uses ἐνεκας, ἐνεικε, ἐνεικαν for ἥνεκας, etc.

Ἐνεῖκονίζω, (ἐν, εἰκονίζω) to form or introduce a shape or image, Stob. Eccl. 1, 334. Mid. to have bodied forth or portrayed in a thing, τοὺς ἑαυτοῦ λόγους τοῖς ἑτέροις ἐνεῖκονίζεσθαι, Plut.

Ἐνεῖλω, = ἐνεῖλλω, Plut. Hence

Ἐνεῖλημα, ατος, τό, a wrapper or cover, Joseph.

† Ἐνεῖλινδέομαι, (ἐν, εἰλινδέομαι) to roll about in, Joseph., Synes.

Ἐνεῖλισσω, f. -ῶ, Ion. for ἐνεῖλισ-σω.

Ἐνεῖλλω, (ἐν, εἰλλω) to wrap up in, τι ἐν τινί, Thuc. 2, 76.

Ἐνεῖμην, Ep. for ἐνεσμεν, 1 pl. pres. from sq., Il. 5, 477: but ἐνεῖμε is reg. aor. 1 from νέμω.

Ἐνεῖμι, f. ἐνεσσομαι, (ἐν, εἰμι) to be in or at a place, to be within, esp. to be at home, Hom., usu. absol., but sometimes c. dat., ὅμιν οἶκοι ἐνεσσι γόος, Pl. 24, 240, ἄγρως ἀσκό ἐνεσ-σι, Od. 10, 45; and so usu. later; also ἐν. ἐν τινί, ἐν τισί, to be in or among, Hdt. 7, 112, 184, etc.; rarely c. gen., Soph. Phil. 648: c. adv. loci, ἐνεσθην αὐτόθι, is in this very place, Ar. Eq. 119, ἐνταῦθα, Nub. 211, etc.—II. to be possible, ἀρρησις οὐκ ἐν. ὡν ἀνιστορεῖς, there's no denying it, Soph. O. T. 578: Hence ἐνεσσι, c. dat. pers. et inf., it is in one's power, possible, allowed, one may or can, Soph. Tr. 296, Ant. 213, etc., cf. Valck. Hipp. 1326, cf. ἐξεσσι, ἐγγίγνεται: ἐνι is oft. used alone in this signifi., even in

prose, as Dem. 19, 6.—2. part. absol. ἐνόν, it being, seeing that it is, if it be or were possible, Luc.—3. τὰ ἐνόντα, things possible, τὰ ἐν. εἰπεῖν, matter for speaking, Isocr. 104 D, 229 E: ἐκ τῶν ἐνόντων, as well as one can under the circumstances, Dem. 312, 20.

Ἐνεῖργω, also -γνώω and -γνύμι (ἐν, ἐργω) to shut up, coop in.

Ἐνεῖρω, (ἐν, ἐρῶ) to knit to or on entwine, interweave, Hdt. 4, 190.

† Ἐνεῖσθην, aor. 1 pass. Ion. of φέρω.

Ἐνεκα, Ion. and Ep. ἐνεκα, poet. also εἰνεκα, more rarely εἰνεκεν, al. used by Hom. as his verse requires: prep. c. gen., in Hom. put both before and after its case, as also later, when they are sometimes separated by several words, as in Hdt. 1, 30, cf. Ar. Eccl. 105, 106.—I. on account of, for sake of, for, answering to the Lat. *gratia, causa*, orig. signifying to please or gratify one, as a favour to one, and next used of the motive or object of a thing, Il. 14, 89, etc.: that which has brought on a consequence, Il. 1, 214, τῶν ἐνεκα, therefore, for this, Hom., cf. οὐνεκα: λόγον ἐνεκα, Lat. *causa causa*, merely as an excuse, to have something to say: so ἀπὸ βολῆς ἐνεκα, Thuc. 8, 92, v. ἀπὸ III. 3, and τίνος χάριν ἐνεκα, v. χάρις V. 1.—II. with respect to, as far as regards, as for, = ὅσον εἰς., as ἐνεκα ἐμοῦ, as far as depends on me, etc. e. g. τοῦ φυλάσσοντος ἐνεκεν, Hdt. 1, 42: ἐνεκεν γε χρημάτων, as for money, Hdt. 3, 122, etc., v. Valck. ad 6, 63, Heind. Plat. Charmid. 158 E

cf. ἑκατί, οὐνεκα.—III. by means of τέχνης, εἰνεκα, by force of art. Anō

—B. as conjunct., for οὐνεκα, because, H. Hom. Ven. 200. (The origin of the word is altogether dub.)

Ἐνεκπλύνω, = ἐκπλύνω ἐν, to wash off, e. g. dirt, in a thing, Polyzel. Demot. 4.

Ἐνέκυρσε, aor. 1 from ἐγκύρω, II

Ἐνέλανω, fut. -λάσω Att. -λάω (ἐν, ἐλάνω) to drive in or into, c. dat., χαλκόν πλενραίς, Pind. N. 10, 131; metaph., καρδίᾳ κόπον, Pind. P. 8, 11.

Ἐνέλισσω, Ion. ἐνεῖλισσω, (ἐν, εἰλίσσω) to roll or wrap up, ἐν τινί, Hdt. 2, 95, in mid.: pass. to be wrapped in, τινί, Nic.: also, ἐνεῖλινόμενος τοὺς πόδας εἰς τι, having one's feet wrap in, Plat. Sym. 220 B.

Ἐνεμα, ατος, τό, (ἐνίμω) that which is sent in, esp. a lament, clyster, Diosc. Hence

† Ἐνεματίζω, to administer a clyster, Aët.

Ἐνεμέω, ᾧ, f. -έσω, (ἐν, ἐμέω) to vomit in, εἰς τι, Hdt. 2, 172, τινί, Anth.

Ἐνενήκοντα, οἱ, αἱ, τά, indecl. ninety, Il. 2, 602. (The form ἐννεν. is dub., Bekk. and Poppe Thuc. 1, 46.)

Ἐνενηκταστής, ἐς, contr. form -τούτης, ον ὁ, fem. -τούτης, ιδός, (ἐνενήκοντα, ἑξας) ninety years old, Luc.

† Ἐνενηκοντάπηγος, v. (ἐνενήκοντα πήγος) of ninety cubits, ninety cu bits-long, Ath. 201 E.

† Ἐνένιπε, v. sub ἐνίπτω.

Ἐνένιπτε, Ep. redupl. 3 sing. for. 2 from ἐνίπτω, Hom., but, accord. to Butt. Lexil. v. ἀρήνοθεν, 18, f. for ἐνένιπε.

Ἐνένισπε, Ep. redupl. 3 sing. for. 2 from ἐνίσπω, Il. 23, 473: very dub.

Ἐνένωστο, -νώκασσι, Ion. for ἐνενόητο, -νώκασσι, from ἐννέω, Hdt.

Ἐνεξέμω, ᾧ, f. -έσω, (ἐν, ἐξεμέω) to vomit in, τινί, Polyzel. Dem. 4.

Ἐνεξουσιάζω, (ἐν, ἐξουσιάζω) to rule or abuse one's power, ἐν τινί, Dion. H.

Ἐνεορτάω,=εορτάζω ἐν, to keep holiday, to feast in, Strab.

Ἐνεός, ἄ, ὄν, also written ἔννεος, dumb, speechless, in Plat. and Anst. usu. joined with καφός, as Theaet. 206 D, Arist. H. A. 4, 9, 16: also deaf, or rather deaf-and-dumb, in Xen. An. 4, 5, 33; acc. to Hesych., ὅς οἱ τε ἀκούει οὐτε λαλεῖ.—2. like γήπερος, senseless, stupid (cf. Germ. *dumm*). Plat. Alc. 2, 140 D, cf. Ruhnke. Tim.—3. of things, useless, Hipp. (Prob. the same word, except in pronounc., with ἄνεως, from *ἄω, αἰώ.)

Ἐνεότης, ητος, ἡ, (ἐνεώ) dumbness, Arist. Probl.

Ἐνεόφρων, ὄν, gen. ονος, (ἐνεός, φρήν) stupid, prob. l. in Panyas. ap. Stob. p. 164, 55.

Ἐνεπάγω, (ἐν, ἐπάγω) to lead on among: in mid. to make an irruption among, Aesop.

Ἐνεπηρεάζω,=ἐπηρεάζω ἐν.

Ἐνεπιδείκνυμι,=ἐπιδείκνυμι ἐν, to exhibit, make a display in or among, c. dat., Plut.

Ἐνεπιδημέω, ὦ,=ἐπιδημέω ἐν, to sojourn in a place, Ael.

Ἐνεπιτορκέω, ὦ, (ἐν, ἐπιτορκέω) to forswear one's self by a god, etc. Aeschin. 75, 1.

Ἐνεπίπεδος, ὄν, (ἐν, ἐπίπεδος) even, level, Gal.

Ἐνεπισκίμα, ατος, τό, an Athen. law-process, v. sq. From

Ἐνεπισκήπτομαι, (ἐν, ἐπισκήπτομαι) mid. to lay claim to property as pledged or mortgaged, ἀργύριον ἐνοφειδόμενον τινι, Dem. 1197, fin.; 1198, 5, 15.

Ἐνέπω, and poet. lengthd. ἐννέπω, ooth in Hom.; in Att. poets the latter only: the pres. only of this form is in use, and in the indic. not before Pind.; the aor. being ἐνέσπειν, fut. ἐνέσπῃσω or ἐνέψω, v. ἐνέσπω. To tell, tell off, describe, relate, detail, μύθον, νημερτέα πάντα, Hom.: ἄνδρα μοι ἔννεπε, τίς of the man, Od. 1, 1: so μνηστήρων θάνατον, Od. 24, 214.—2. to speak to, address, τινά μύθοισι σκολιότις, Hes. Op. 192, cf. Soph. Aj. 764.—The signf. to upbraid lies not in the verb itself, but sometimes in the context, cf. Hes. Op. 192, Soph. O. T. 933.—3. simply, to speak, say, absol. l. 2, 761, Od. 23, 301, τινί and πρός να, Trag.; just like εἰπεῖν (whence uttm., Lexil. v. ἀνήνθρωπ. 15, thinks not a compd., but only a lengthd. form of *ἔπω).—4. c. inf. to bid, Pind. 9, 171, Soph. O. C. 932.

Ἐνεργάομαι, fut. -σομαι, (ἐν, ἐργάζομαι) dep. mid., to make, create in, τίνι, Xen. Mem. 3, 10, 6, Dem., etc.—2. to labour, work for hire in, absol. esp. of harlots, αἱ ἐνεργαζόμεναι, suae corporis quaestum faciunt, Hdt. 1, 33, ubi v. Valck., cf. ἐργάσιμος, ἐργατήριον: ἐν τῇ οὐσίᾳ, to trade with his property, Dem. 1087, 22.

Ἐνέργεια, ας, ἡ, (ἐνεργής) an action, operation, energy, opp. to ἔξις, a habit, Arist. Eth. N.

Ἐνεργέω, ὦ, (ἐνεργός) to work, do, be active, esp. of mental activity, Arist. N. T. esp. of things spiritual. Hence in pass. to be possessed by an evil spirit, οἱ ἐνεργούμενοι, demons, Eccl., etc.—II. euphem. for βιβεῖν, in opere esse, Theocr. 4, 61. Hence

Ἐνέργημα, ατος, τό, an effect, work, doing, Diod.

Ἐνεργής, ἐς,=ἐνεργός, but seemingly a later form, at work, active, mighty, Diod.

Ἐνεργήσας, α, ὄν, verb. adj. from ἐνεργέω, to be done, Plut.

Ἐνεργητικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἐνεργέω) doing, active, Polyb.: in Gramm. of the active verb. Adv. -κώς.

Ἐνεργός, οὔ, ὁ, (ἐνεργώ) a way of playing on the lyre.

Ἐνεργοβιτέω, ὦ, (ἐνεργός, βατέω) to step vehemently, to pass wonderfully from one thing to another, εἰς τι, Pseudo-Luc.

Ἐνεργολάβέω, ὦ (ἐν, ἐργολαβέω) to make gain of, labour at, Aeschin. 75, 1.

Ἐνεργός, ὄν, (ἐν ἐργον) at work, working, active, busy, Hdt. 8, 26: of soldiers, ships, etc., on service, fit for service, Thuc. 3, 17: γῆ, χώρα ἐνεργός, Xen. Cyr. 5, 4, 25, Hell. 4, 4, 1, land in work, in tillage, and so productive, opp. to ἄργος, Xen. Cyr. 3, 2, 19: so too, ἐνεργὰ χρήματα, employed capital, which brings in a return, Dem. 815, 15; hence, ἐνεργον ποιεῖν, to put out (money) to interest, Id. 1291, fin. Adv. -γώς, Xen. Mem. 3, 4, 11.

Ἐνερίδω, f. -σω, (ἐν, ἔρεϊδω) to push, press in, ἐν. μοχλὸν ὀρθάμω, to thrust it in his eye, Od. 9, 383: metaphor. to fix upon, ὄρνι τινί, Plut.—II. intr. to lean, press, lie in or on, Diosc.; and so Ap. Rh., in mid. Hence

Ἐνερείσις, εως, ἡ, a pressing or pushing in, pressure, Hipp.

Ἐνερεύω, (ἐν, ἐρεύνω) to belch out on one, ἐν. τρυφῷ, Ar. Vesp. 913: also in mid., Nic.

Ἐνερευθής, ἐς, (ἐν, ἐρευθος) somewhat ruddy, Polyb.

Ἐνερθε, before a vowel ἐνερθεν, also νερθε, νερθεν, (ἐνεροι) from beneath, up from below, Hom.: also without signf. of motion, beneath, below; under the earth, οἱ ἐνερθε θεοί, the gods below, Lat. dii inferi, Il. 14, 274.—II. c. gen. beneath, under, ἐνερθε? Ἀΐδεω, Il. 8, 16, and so Hdt.: also following its genit. θόρηκος, ἀγκωνος ἐνερθεν, Il. 11, 234, 252, γῆς ἐνερθε, Trag.: also ἐν. ὑπὸ γῆν, Pind. P. 9, 142.—2. below, in the power of, Soph. Phil. 666.

Ἐνερξίς, εως, ἡ,=ἐνερείξις, ἐνεργμός.

Ἐνεροι, ὡν, οἱ, Lat. inferi, those below, those of the deep, beneath the earth, used alike of the dead and the gods below, ἐνεροισιν ἀνάσσειν, ἀνάσσειν ἑν, Il. 15, 188; 20, 61, etc. (The root is ἐν, whence the supposed *ἐνερ, inner, and from this ἐνερθε ἐνέρτερος, ἐνέρτατος (shortened into νερθε, νερτερ) by analogy of ὑπέρ, ὑπερθε, ὑπέρτερος, ὑπέρτατος: so from Lat. in, with digamma, infra, infer, inferus, inferior, infernus, just like super, superior, supernus: cf. ἐνδότερος.)

Ἐνερόχρος, ωτος, ὁ, ἡ, (ἐνεροι, χρώς) cadaverous, Alciphr.

Ἐνερός, εως, ἡ, (ἐνείρω) a fitting in, fastening, Thuc. 1, 6.

Ἐνέρτερος, α, ὄν, comp. of ἐνεροι, deeper, lower, Il. 5, 898.

Ἐνέρθυος, ὄν, (ἐν, ἐνέρθυος)=ἐνερευθής, reddish, Aetate.

Ἐνεσαν, Ep. for ἐνήσαν, 3 plur. imperf. from ἐνεμι, Hom.

Ἐνεσία, ας, ἡ, (ἐνίημι) a suggestion, counsel, only used in Ep. plur. dat. ἐνεσίσις, Il. 5, 894, Hes. Theog. 494.

Ἐνεσις, εως, ἡ, (ἐνίημι) a putting or letting in, cf. ἐνεμα.

Ἐνεστι, v. ἐνεμι II.

Ἐνεστιόμαι, (ἐν, ἐστιάω) dep., to feast, give an entertainment in, Luc.

Ἐνετή, ἡς, ἡ, (ἐνίημι)=περόνη, a pin, brooch, Il. 14, 180: strictly fem. from ἐνετός.

Ἐνετήριος, α, ὄν, of or belonging to the Eneti or Heneti, Henetian Ap. Rh.

Ἐνετήριος, ἡ, ὄν, (ἐνίημι) a city, a syringe, cf. ἐνεμα.—II. an engine of war to hurl missiles, late.

Ἐνετικός, ἡ, ὄν, of the Heneti or Veneti, Venetian, Strab.: ἡ Ἐνετική, the country of the Heneti, Venetia: and

Ἐνετήρις, ὄν, ὁ, fem. Ἐνετής, τόπος of the Heneti, Venetian, πάλοισι, Eur. Hipp. 231: from

Ἐνετοί, ὄν, οἱ, the Eneti or Heneti, a people of Paphlagonia, Hom., H.; Strab. writes Ἐνετοί; a colony of these subsequently settled on the Adriatic, and hence—2. the Heneti or Veneti, in Gallia Cisalpina around the head of the Adriatic, Hdt. 1, 196; Strab., in Polyb., Οὐνετοί.

Ἐνετός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. adj. from ἐνίημι, sent in privately, esp. suborned, App.

Ἐνεδοαίμονος, ὦ, (ἐν, ἐνδοαίμονος) to be happy in, Thuc. 2, 44.

Ἐνευδίαω, ὦ, (ἐν, εὐδίαω) to hover, float in the clear sky, in Ep. part., ἐνευδίαον πτερύγεσσι, Ap. Rh.

Ἐνευδοκίμω, ὦ, (ἐν, εὐδοκίμω) to gain glory in, Dem. 294, 13; τινί, Plut.

Ἐνεύδω, fut. -δήσω, (ἐν, εὐδω) to sleep in or on, τινί, Od. 3, 350; 20, 95.

Ἐνεημερέω, ὦ, (ἐν, εὐημερέω) to prosper, be lucky in, τινί, Plut.

Ἐνευθνήσκει,=εὐθνήσκει ἐν, as pass., to abound in.

Ἐνευκαίρεω, ὦ,=εὐκαίρεω ἐν, Philo.

Ἐνευλογέω, ὦ,=εὐλογέω ἐν, LXX.

Ἐνευναίρομαι, as pass.=εὐνάζομαι ἐν, to sleep in, Nic.

Ἐνεύναος, ὄν, (ἐν, εὐνῷ) on which one lies or sleeps, hence δερμα ἐνέυναον, a skin to sleep on, Od. 14, 51: χητέ ἐνευναίον, for want of bed-furniture, Od. 16, 35, where others take it as masc. for want of people to sleep there: in genl.=εὐνωός.

Ἐνεύνακτοι, ὡν, οἱ,=ἐπεύνακτοι.

Ἐνευνάται, ὡν, οἱ,=ἐπευνάται, v. ἐπεύνακτοι.

Ἐνευνος, ὄν, (ἐν, εὐνῇ) in bed: be longing to a bed.

Ἐνευπαθέω, ὦ,=εὐπαθέω ἐν, Liban.

Ἐνευρίσκω, (ἐν, εὐρίσκω) to find, discover in, Joseph.

Ἐνευστομέω, ὦ,=εὐστομέω ἐν, to sing sweetly in, ἄλσει, Philostr.

Ἐνευσχημένω, ὦ,=εὐσχημένω ἐν, Hierocl.

Ἐνευσχολέω, ὦ, (ἐν, εὐσχολέω) to refresh, amuse one's self in, τινί, Luc.

Ἐνευνθήω, ὦ,=εὐνῆσθω ἐν, to be lucky, prosperous in, Aristid.

Ἐνευφραίνομαι, as pass.,=εὐφραίνομαι ἐν, to rejoice in, LXX.

Ἐνεύχομαι, f. -ζομαι, (ἐν, εὐχομαι) dep. mid., to pray, insert a prayer, Böckh Inscr. 2, p. 361.

Ἐνευχοέομαι, pass. c. fut. mid.,=εὐχοέομαι ἐν, to feast, revel in.

Ἐνεφάλλομαι, f. ἐνεφάλλομαι, (ἐν ἐφάλλομαι) to leap on or into, Q. Sm.

Ἐνεχθήσομαι, fut. pass. of φέρω v. ἐνήνοχα.

Ἐνεχθῆναι, ἐνεχθῆναι, ἐνεχθῶ, ἐνεχθῆναι, imperat., optat., subj., inf. aor. 1. pass. ἠνέχθην of φέρω.

Ἐνεχθῶ, f. -άσω, (ἐνεχθῶ) to take a pledge from one, τίνος, Lex ap. Dem. 518, 1: later tinnē, LXX.—c. acc. rei, to take in pledge, Dem. 766, 4: hence in pass.; ἐνεχθῶμαι τὴν χρημάτων, to have one's goods seized for debt, Ar. Nub. 241:—in mid., to have surety given one, τόκου, for interest Ar. Nub. 35: but in Eccl. 567, to see as a pledge, unless it be here, to give in pledge.

Ἐνεχθῶσιν, ας, ἡ, a pledging, Plut. Legg. 949 D, Dem. 1162, 12.

Ἐνεχούσασα, αἰος, τό, a pledge, thing pawned, LXX [ω]

Ἐνεχυράσμός, ὁ, = ἐνεχυράσσις, Plut.

Ἐνεχυράστος, ἡ, ὄν, that may be seized for debt, Böckh Inscr. 2, p. 365.

Ἐνεχυρίδιον, ἐνεχυρίασις, εως, ἡ, ἐνεχυρίασμός, ὁ, bad forms for ἐνεχυράσσις, ἐνεχυράσσις, q. v.

Ἐνεχυρίος, ον, pledged, Ep. Socr., from

Ἐνέηρον, ον, τό, (ἐνέηρος) a pledge, surety, ἐν. ἀποδεκνῆναι, ὑποτιθέναι, to offer one, Hdt. 2, 136: ἐν. λαμβάνειν, Xen. An. 7, 6, 23: ἐν. τιθέναι τι, to make a thing a pledge, put it in pawn, Ar. Plut. 451: ἐν. κεῖται τι, it lies in pawn, Plat. Legg. 820 E. On the use of the sing. and plur. v. Interp. ad Moer. p. 338.

Ἐνέχα, f. ἐνέχω or ἐνσχίσω, (ἐν, ἔχω) to hold, keep fast within, χόλον ἐνέχειν τινι, to lay up, cherish inward wrath at one, Hdt. 1, 118; 6, 119.—II. pass. to be held, caught, fettered, entangled in, like Lat. teneri, c. dat., τάγρ, Hdt. 2, 121, 2; also ἐνέχσασθαι ὑποταίει, 1, 190; οἰλοσμία, Eur. I. A. 527; freq. also ἐν τι, as ἐν ὑποταίει, ἀγέ, κακῶ, Hdt. 4, 131; 6, 56, ubi v. Valck., etc.; ἐν θαύματι ἐνέχ. to be held in wonder, Id.: to be obnoxious to, subject to, ὥρ, Plat. Legg. 881 D, ζημία, νόμος, Plut.: also in good sense, ἐνέχσασθαι ἀγγελία, to meet with a message, Pind. P. 8, 70.—III. intr. to enter, pierce into, εἰς τι, Xen. Syn. 10, 7: to press upon, urge, τινί, N. T.

Ἐνέφημα, ατος, τό, (ἐνέφω) a thing coiled or infused, Aretae.

Ἐνέφησεν, verb. adj. from ἐνέφω me must boil in, infuse, Aretae.

Ἐνέφημα, τό, (ἐν, ἐνέφωμαι) a day-time, [i metr. grat., Nic.]

Ἐνέφω, f. -ψήσω, (ἐν, ἔψω) to boil or among, Nic. Al. 71.

Ἐνέωσα, aor. 1 of ἐνωθεῖν, Ap. Rh.

Ἐνέωμαι, f. -έσομαι, (ἐν, ζέω) to be oiled in, very dub. in Aretae.

Ἐνέζυννμι, f. -εζύω, (ἐν, ζεύγνυμι) to yoke in, bind, involve in, πημοαίς, Aesch. Pr. 578: to bind, tie, ἄρσασ, Soph. O. T. 718. poet. ἐνέζυνναι, Ap. Rh.

Ἐνζωγράφω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (ἐν, ζωγράφω) to paint in or on, Bekk. Plat. Phil. 40 A.

Ἐνη or ἐνη, ης, ἡ, ἐνη καὶ νέα, ἐνή κ. v. sub ἦος.

Ἐνή, a dub. word, given by the ISS. in Ar. Ach. 610, ὅδη πεπρέσενκας σὺ πολλὸς ὧν ἐνη; where some explain it last year, afore-time (ἔνος I.); others, as Herm. Vig. n. 13, read ἐνη, the day after to-morrow, meaning it with πόλιος ὧν.

Ἐνηβάω, ὦ, (ἐν, ἡβάω) to spend i.e. youth in: hence to flourish in, c. ap. Ath. 370 A: to be joyful in, alk. Hipp. 1095. Hence

Ἐνηθνήριον, ον, τό, a place of amusement, Valck. Hdt. 2, 133.

Ἐνηθός, ον, (ἐν, ἡθός) youthful, in e prime of youth, cf. ἐφηθός.

Ἐνηδοίμαι, (ἐν, ἡδομαι) as pass., to voice, delight in.

Ἐνηδοίος, ον, (ἐν, ἡδονή) in or of joyment, late.

Ἐνηδύνω, (ἐν, ἡδύνω) to cheer, gratify.

Ἐνηδυνάβω, ὦ, = ἡδυνάβω ἐν, illo.

Ἐνηεῖη, ης, ἡ, (ἐνηής) kindness, adness, Il. 17, 670.

Ἐνηεν, 3 sing. impf. from ἐνεμι, i. for ἐνήν, Il.

Ἐνηής, ἐς, kind, friendly, good-hearted.

ed, Il. 17, 204; 23, 252, Od. ε, 200, etc., always as epith. of dear friends: Hes. Th. 651, has also φίλότης ἐνήης, cf. προνήης, opp. to ἀπνήης. Ep. word. (Not from ἐν, ἔπος, but for ἐπνήης, connected with ἀπνήης and προνήης.)

Ἐνήλατον, ον, τό, (ἐνέλανον) any thing driven in or fixed together: hence ἐνήλατα, sub. ζύλα, the four beams which make the frame of a bedstead, Lat. spondae, Soph. Fr. 295, v. Lob. Phryn. 132.—II. the upright poles or shafts of a ladder, in which the rounds are fixed, κλίμακος, Phoen. 1179: but also the rounds of the ladder fixed in the uprights, Id. Supp. 729.—III. ἀξόνων ἐνήλατα, the pins driven into the axle, linchpins, Eur. Hipp. 1235.

Ἐνήληκος, ον, Plut.; and

Ἐνήλιξ, ἱκος, ὁ, ἡ, (ἐν, ἡλιξ) of age, in the prime of manhood, like ἐνηβος.

Ἐνηλλαγμένος, adv. part. perf. pass. from ἐναλλάσσω, reversely.

Ἐνηλώω, ὦ, (ἐν, ἡλώω) to nail in or on, Cels.

Ἐνηλυσίος, ον, (ἐν, ἡλυσίον II.) struck by lightning: hence, τό ἐν. a place set apart from worldly uses, because a thunderbolt has fallen there, the Roman bidental, Aesch. Fr. 15.

Ἐνηλυσίς, εως, ἡ, (ἐνηλῶω) a nailing on.—II. an ornamental nail or stud, Callix. ap. Ath. 205 B.

Ἐνήμαι, (ἐν, ἡμαι) to sit in, ἐν' ἐνήμεθα πάντες, Od. 4, 272; also ἐν. ἡμέκω, Eur. Phil. 6. Cf. ἐνέμομαι.

Ἐνημερεύω, (ἐν, ἡμερεύω) to spend the day in, τινί, Diod.

Ἐνημένος, ἐνη, ἐνον, part. perf. pass. from ἐνάπτω.

Ἐνήνοθε, only found in the compds. ἐπενήνοθε, κατενήνοθε, παρενήνοθε, all of which have the notion of being upon or close to: in form it is perf. 2 c. Att. redupl., but in signif. a pres., or (sometimes) an impf. Butt. Lexil. voc. ἀνήνοθεν, will not allow it to be a compd., assuming an old form *ἐνένω, *ἐνώω as the root, akin to ἔνω: acc. to Voss H. Hom. Cer. 280, from ἀνένω, like ἀνήνοθε, q. v.

Ἐνήνοχα, ἐνήνευμαι, perf. act. and pass. of φέρω, from a root *ἐγκω, ἐνέκω, Butt. Lexil. v. ἀνήνοθεν 23: fut. pass. ἐνεγθήσομαι.

Ἐνήρατο, 3 sing. aor. 1 mid. of ἐναίρω, Hom.

Ἐνηρεμέω, ὦ, = ἡρεμέω ἐν, Philo.

Ἐνήρης, ἐς, with oars, ναὺς, Plut., cf. διήρης. (*ἥρω?)

Ἐνήριθμος, ον, Ion. for ἐνάριθμος.—II. intimate, friendly, as if from ἄρθμης, Call. Fr. 127.

Ἐνήρσα, aor. 1 from νέω, to spin, Batr.

Ἐνησυχάζω, f. -άσω, = ἡσυχάζω ἐν, to be quiet in, Philo.

Ἐνήσος, εἰς, εἰ, fut. of ἐνίστημι.

Ἐνήσχω, ὦ, (ἐν, ἡσέω) to sound in or echo to, Plut.—2. to teach by voice, word of mouth, like κατησέω, Eccl. Hence

Ἐνήσχημα, ατος, τό, a sound or noise in a thing, Iamb.

Ἐνήχος, ον, (ἐν, ἡχος) sounding, as opp. to ἡχορῶς, Ath.

Ἐνθα, (ἐν), adv.—I. of place, there, here, Lat. hic, ibi, first in Hom.: also as relat. adv., for ὅθεν, where, on which spot, Lat. ubi, Il. 1, 610; 9, 194: ἐνθα = ἐνθα, as antec. and relative, there... where, Lat. ibi... ubi, Theocr. 8, 45; also ἐνθα τε, Il. 2, 594; 5, 305; and ἐνθα περ, Il. 13, 524, etc., but these mostly poet., though Hdt. has ἐνθα περ, q. v.—2. rare with signif. of Mo-

tion, thence, hither, cf. ἐνθάδ., Il. 13, 23; 14, 340, Od. 3, 295; 6, 47; 12, 5. In all these signs. Hom. has also redupl. ἐνθα καὶ ἐνθα, here and there, hither and thither, thither and back, Il. 2, 462, Od. 2, 213, etc., also ἡ ἐνθ' ἡ ἐνθα, Od. 10, 574; ἐνθα μὲν... ἐνθα δέ... in one place... in another... Plat., and Xen.—II. of time, then, just then, the whilst, first in Hom.: ἡ ἐνθα also ἐνθα δ' ἔπειτα, and then, οὐνεκ then, Od. 7, 196; 10, 516; ἐνθα δὲ, here then, hereupon, and so, Hdt. 1, 59. The reference to time often disappears, as in our then, and Lat. ibi, e. g. Od. 1, 11; 2, 82; (on derivation from ἐν, v. Kenrick, Append. to 3d vol. Arnold's Thuc.) Hence

Ἐνθάδε, adv., thither: hither, freq. in Hom.: but also just = ἐνθα, there, here, and of time, then, thereupon, not only poet., but also in Att. prose: ὁ ἐνθάδε, one who is there, or here, Herm. Soph. O. C. 42: esp. here, in this world, alive, opp. to ἐκεῖ, q. v., Pind. O. 2, 104, Plat. Rep. 330 D: c. gen., ἐνθάδε τοῦ πάθους at this stage of my suffering, Soph. Phil. 899: Att. also more emphat. written ἐνθαδὶ [ι], Ar. Plut. 54, etc. The adj. ἐνθάδιος, ον, occurs in Byzant.

Ἐνθαδὶ, adv. Att. strengthd. for foreg.

Ἐνθάδιος, ον, = ὁ ἐνθάδε, late, c. sub ἐνθάδε.

Ἐνθακέω, ὦ, (ἐν, θακέω) to sit in or on, ὁρόνιος, Soph. El. 267, cf. O. C. 1293. Hence

Ἐνθακιστός, εως, ἡ, a sitting in or on; a place to sit, ἐνθ. ἡλιον, a seat of the sun, i. e. a spot where the sun shines long, or (as others) a seat in the sun, a sunny seat, Soph. Phil. 19 [α]

Ἐνθαλασσεύω, Att. -ττεύω, (ἐν θαλάσσεω) to be or live at sea, Ae.

Ἐνθαλάσσιος, ον, Att. -τιος, ον, = σκ., Soph. Fr. 379.

Ἐνθαλάσσιος, ον, Att. -ττος, (ἐν, θάλασσα) in, of, or by the sea, Diod. [β]

Ἐνθάπω, (ἐν, θάπω) to warm in, Diod. Pass. ἐνθάπασθαι ἔρωτι, to glow with love, Soph. Fr. 421, acc. to Valck. Hipp. 468.

Ἐνθανάτω, ὦ, (ἐν, θανάτω) to condemn to death, Philoch. ap. Dion. H.

Ἐνθαπερ, adv. there where, where, stronger form of ἐνθα, Hdt. 1, 14, Trag., etc.

Ἐνθάπτο, f. -ψω, (ἐν, θάπτο) to bury in, Plut.: aor. pass. ἐντέφην.

Ἐνθαυτα, ἐνθεύτην, Ion. for ἐνταυθα, ἐντεθευ.

Ἐνθεάζω, (ἐν, θεάζω) to be inspired, rapt, frenzied, Hdt. 1, 63: also in mid., Plut.: cf. ἐνθουσιάζω. Hence

Ἐνθεαστικός, ἡ, ὄν, inspired, rapt, frenzied, dub. ap. Plat. Legg. 682 A. Adv. -κώς, Luc.

Ἐνθεμα, τό, (ἐντίθημι) a thing put in, a graft, Theophr. Hence

Ἐνθεματίζω, to graft in, engraft Geop.

Ἐνθεματισμός, οὔ, ὁ, a grafting in, inserting, Clem. Al.

Ἐνθέμιον, ον, τό, the cabin, etc., in the poop of a ship.

Ἐνθεν, (ἐν) adv., thence, from thence hence, from hence, Lat. inde, of place oft. in Hom.: also in tracing pedigrees, ἐνθεν ἔμοι γένος, ὅθεν σοί, Il. 4, 58; opp. to ἐτέρωθεν, on the one side and the other, Od. 12, 235, etc. 59; ἐνθεν καὶ ἐνθεν, on this side and on that, Hdt. 4, 175, etc., ἐνθεν τε καὶ ἐνθεν, Tl. ac. 7, 81; ἐνθεν μὲν... 459

θεν δέ... on one side..., on the other..., Xen. An. 3, 5, 7, cf. Hdt. I, 72—2. relat., for ὅθεν, whence, whereof, Lat. unde, οἶνος, ἔνθεν ἔπινον, Od. 4, 220: δέπτα, ἔνθεν ἔπινον, Od. 19, 62: then oft. answering to the adv. ἔνθα, as, ὁ μὲν ἔνθα καθέζετο, ἔνθεν ἀνέστη Ἐρμείας, in the spot from which..., Od. 5, 195.—II. more rarely of time, thereupon, after that, Il. 13, 741, τὸ ἔνθεν.—III. of cause, etc., post-Hom., as relat. whence, like Lat. unde, Aesch. Eur. 689, Eur. El. 38.

Ἐνθεναρίζω, v. θεναρίζω.
Ἐνθένδε, (ἐνθεν) from hence, away, Il. 8, 527, Od. II, 69, and Att.: τὸ, τὰ, οἱ ἐνθένδε, freq. in Att.—II. in genl. hence, of all results whatever, Seidl. Eur. I. T. 91.

Ἐνθενδὲ, adv. Att. strengthd. form for foreg., Ar. Lys. 429.

Ἐνθεός, ov, contr. ἔνθους, ουν, (ἐν, θεός) full of the god, inspired, possessed, Trag. etc.: inspired by some god, τινί, Aesch. Theb. 497, ἔκ τινος, Eur. Hipp. 141, πρὸς τινος, Plat. Symp. 179 A; c. gen. rei, ἔνθεος τέχνης, gifted of heaven with prophecy, Aesch. Eum. 17.—II. of the divine frenzy, inspired by the god, τέχνης, Aesch. Ag. 1209, ποίσις, Arist. Rhet.: τὸ ἔνθεον, inspiration, Plut. Adv. -ως, App.

Ἐνθερίζω, (ἐν, θερίζω) to spend summer in a place.

Ἐνθεμαίνω, (ἐν, θεμαίνω) to warm. Pass. Ἐνθεμαίνεσθαι πόθω, to glow with passion, Soph. Tr. 368, cf. ἐνθάπτω.

Ἐνθερμός, ov, (ἐν, θερμός) hot, Hipp. Adv. -ως.

Ἐνθεσίονος, ov, ὁ, (ἐνθεσις, δοῦλος)=ψωμόδουλος, ap. Hesych.

Ἐνθεσις, εως, ἡ, (ἐντίθηναι) a putrefaction, in insertion, Plat. Crat. 426 C.—II. ἡ ἀπὸ τοῦ ἐντίθηναι put in, esp. into the mouth, a lice, mouthful, Antiph. Strat. 1, 12: in genl. food, Ar. Eq. 404.—2. a graft, Geop.

Ἐνθεσιμος, ov, (ἐν, θεσιμος) lawful, allowed, like ἔννομος, Plut. Adv. -μας.

Ἐνθετέον, verb. adj. from ἐντίθηναι, one must put in, Plotin.

Ἐντιέκτικος, ἡ, ὅν, (ἐντίθηναι) suitable to set in or implant, Stob.

Ἐνθετός, ov, (ἐντίθηναι) put in, implanted, Theogn. 435.

Ἐνθεττάλιζομαι, as pass. (ἐν, Θεσσαλός) to become a Thessalian, i.e. wear the large Thessalian cloak (Θεσσαλικὰ πεπτά), Eupol. Maric. 24.

Ἐνθεύειν, adv. Ion. for ἐνθευθεν.

Ἐνθεῖον, ης, ἡ, (ἐντίθηναι) a store, apital, later word for ἀφορμή.

Ἐνθηλιπυθέω, ὦ, (ἐν, ἡλυσ, πύθος) to be effeminate, Joseph.

Ἐνθηρος, ov, (ἐν, ἥρῳ) full of wild beasts, haunted, infested by them, e.g. δηρύς, Eur. Rhes. 289.—II. metaph. savage, wild, rough, θρῖς, Aesch. Ag. 562: also ἐνθ. ποῖς, of the foot of Philoctetes, torn by cruel pain, or perh. untended, undressed, in Soph. Phil. 698, not for θηρόηκτος, as the Schol. says; cf. Livy's efferata corpora, and θηρίαμα.

Ἐνθησαννίζω, (ἐν, θησαννίζω) to treasure up.

Ἐνθλίω, εως, ἡ, a dint, pressure inward, Ael. and

Ἐνθλάσμα, τος, τό,=foreg., Gal.: from

Ἐνθλάω, fut. -άσω, (ἐν, θλάω) to press in, indent, Hipp.: to stamp, make an impression, Ael. [α]

Ἐνθλίβω, fut. -ψω, (ἐν, θλίβω) to make an impression on, squeeze, Nic.

[ι] Hence

Ἐνθλιπτικός, ἡ, ὅν, pressing. Adv. -κός, by pressure, Sext. Emp.

Ἐνθλίψις, εως, ἡ, (ἐν, θλίβω) a pressing, squeezing, Aret.

Ἐνθρίσκω, f. -θάνουμαι, (ἐν, θνήσκει) to die in, Soph. O. C. 790: simply, to die, Eur. Heracl. 560.—2. of the hand, to grow rigid or torpid in, τινί, Id. Hec. 246.

Ἐνθρός, ov, (ἐν, θρός) muddy.

Ἐνθρορ, Ep. for ἐνθρορε, 3 sing. aor. 2 of ἐνθρόσκω, Hom.: inf. ἐνθρορεῖν.

Ἐνθρορος, ov, (ἐνθρορεῖν) impregnated, of animals, Nic.

Ἐνθρος, ουν, contr. for ἐνθεος. Hence

Ἐνθρουσιάζω, to be ἐνθεος, ἔνθους, inspired, possessed by the god, Plat. Apol. 22 C, etc.; ὑπὸ τῶν Νυμφῶν, Id. Phaedr. 241 E: to be rapt, in ecstasy, be enthusiastic, ὅψ' ἡδονῆς, Id. Phil. 15 D: to be frantic, frenzied, cf. ἐνθουσιάζω. Hence

Ἐνθουσιάζεις, εως, ἡ,=sq., Plat. Phaedr. 249 E.

Ἐνθουσιασμός, οὔ, ὁ, (ἐνθουσιάζω) inspiration, enthusiasm: in genl. any wild passion, Plat. Tim. 71 E.

Ἐνθουσιαστής, οὔ, ὁ, (ἐνθουσιάζω) a zealot, enthusiast, late word. Hence

Ἐνθουσιαστικός, ἡ, ὅν, inspired, excited: τὸ ἐνθ., excitement, Plat. Phaedr. 263 D.—II. act. inspiring, exciting, Arist. Pol. Adv. -κός, Plut.

Ἐνθουσιάζω, ὦ,=ἐνθουσιάζω, Aesch. Fr. 120, Eur. Tro. 1284.

Ἐνθουσιάζεις, ες, (ἐνθους, εἶδος) possessed, Plut. Adv. -δός, Hipp.

Ἐνθράσσω, Att. -ττω,=ἐνταράσσω. [α by nature.]

Ἐνθρέψασθαι, inf. aor. I mid. from ἐντρέψω, Hom.

Ἐνθρηνέω, ὦ,=θρηνέω, to mourn in, Aristid.

Ἐνθρίακτος, ov, (ἐν, θρίαζω) inspired, rapt, Soph. Fr. 489. [ι]

Ἐνθρίδιω, ὦ, (ἐν, θρίδιω) to wrap in a fig-leaf: in genl. to wrap, muffle up, Ar. Lys. 664.

Ἐνθρονίζω, (ἐν, θρονίζω) to place on a throne; in pass. to sit there, LXX.

Ἐνθρόνιος, ov,=ἐνθρονος.

Ἐνθροναίος, οὔ, ὁ, (ἐνθρονίζω) an enthroning, inauguration, Eccl.

Ἐνθροναϊτικός, ἡ, ὅν, (ἐνθρονίζω) inaugural, Eccl.

Ἐνθρονος, ov, (ἐν, θρόνος) on a throne, belonging to it.

Ἐνθρολλέω, also written ἐνθρολλέω, cf. ἐντρολλίζω.

Ἐνθρομμυγίς, ἴδος, ἡ,=τὸ ἐνθρομμυγίς, v. sub sq. Anaxandr. ap. Ath. 131 D.

Ἐνθροπτος, ov, crumbled into some liquid: τὸ ἐνθρ., a sop, morsel of cake, Dem. 314, 1: from

Ἐνθρόπτω, poet. ἐνθρόπτω, (ἐν, θρόπτω) to sop, crumble into liquid, τι ἔς τι and τινί, Nic., ἐν τινι, Hipp.

Ἐνθρορσκον, τό, v. I. for ἀνθρορσκον.

Ἐνθρορσκός, f. -θορσκά, ap. ἐνέθορον, Ep. ἐνθορον, (ἐν, θρόσκω) to leap into, upon, among, c. dat., μέσσω ποταμῷ, Il. 21, 233; ὀμίλῳ, Il. 15, 623; βοῦσι, Il. 5, 161, in tmesis: λαὸς ἐνθορον ἰσχύι, leapt at and kicked his hip, Od. 17, 233: so πῶς ἐνθοράν, Synes.

Ἐνθρομέαι, dep. c. fut. mid., f. -ήσομαι, aor. pass. ἐνέθρημην, Thuc. 2, 62 (ἐν, θυμός). To lay to heart, consider well, ponder, τι, Thuc. 2, 40, etc.; also τινός, to think much or deeply of, Thuc. I, 42, Xen., etc., cf. Coray Isocr. 2, p. 15; περί τινος, Plat. Rep. 595 A: also freq. foll. by ὅτι..., to consider that..., Plat., etc. by

εἰ.... Isocr.; by ὧς..., how..., At. Kan 40, etc.; more rarely by part., οὐκ ἐντεθρόμηναι ἐπαυρόμενος, was not conscious that he was becoming excited, Thuc. I, 120; but c. inf., to think of doing, Dem.: ἐνθυμῶσθαι μί, c. subjunct., to take heed, beware that..., Lat. caere ne..., Pat. Hipp. Maj. 300 D.—2. esp. to take to heart, be concerned, hurt or angry at, τι, Aesch. Eum. 222, cf. Thuc. 7, 18.—3. to think out a thing, form a plan, κρίσιςτος ἐνθυμηθῆναι, Thuc. 8, 68

—II. to desire, long for, like ἐπιθυμέω, Heyne Epict. 21. The act form ἐνθυμῶ occurs in Aen. Tact.; and ἐνθυμῆσθαι, as pass., to be excited, to be desired, in App. Hence

Ἐνθυμία, ατος, τό, a thought, sentiment, Soph. O. C. 292, Isocr., etc.

—II. a device, stratagem, Xen. An. 3, 5, 12, etc.—III. an argument, called by Arist. the rhetorical syllogism, i.e. a syllogism of which the conclusion is only probable, not absolute, Anal. Prior. 2, 27.—IV. the thought, sense of a passage, Dion. [ῶ] Hence

Ἐνθυμημάτικός, ἡ, ὅν, belonging to, consisting of, skilled in the use of ἐνθυμηματα, Arist. Rhet.

Ἐνθυμηματός, ov, τό, dim. from ἐνθυμημα, v. I. ap. Gell. 6, 13, 4.

Ἐνθυμῖσις, εως, ἡ, (ἐνθυμῶμαι) consideration, esteem, Eur. Arch. 20. [ῶ]

Ἐνθυμητέον, verb. adj. from ἐνθυμῶμαι, one must consider, think, Epich. p. 96, Dem. 40, 18.

Ἐνθυμία, ας, ἡ, thought, consideration: suspicion, Thuc. 5, 16.

Ἐνθυμιάω, ὦ, to fumigate.

Ἐνθυμῶμαι,=ἐνθυμῶμαι I, v. I. Thuc. 5, 32: also in signf. II, App. the act. ἐνθυμῶ is late.

Ἐνθυμός, ov, (ἐν, θυμός) taken at heart, thought much of, weighing upon the heart, μί σοι λίην ἐνθυμός εἶσσι, let him not lie too heavy on thy soul, take not too much thought for him, Od. 13, 421; so ἐνθυμῶν, οἱ ἐγένετο ἐμπόσαντι τὸ ἰδόν, he had great trouble of heart for having done it, Hdt. 8, 54; so too in Att., ἐνθ. ἐστὶ μοι, Lat. religio est mihi, Soph. O. T. 739, ubi v. Erf., and Eur.; ἐνθυμῶν ποιεῖσθαι τι, to take to heart, to have a scruple about a thing, Thuc. 7, 50; ἐνθ. τιθέναι τι τινί, to make one have scruples about it, Eur. Ion 1347, cf. 39: also ἐνθ. ἐνάλ, a marriage that lies heavy on her soul, harassing, an ious, Soph. Tr. 110. [ῶ]

Ἐνθυμῶστος, ἡ, ὅν, (ἐνθυμῶμαι) ἐνθ. ποιεῖσθαι τι, to make a scruple of it, Valck. Hdt. 2, 175, cf. foreg.

Ἐνθυμός, ov, (ἐν, θυμός) spirited, Arist. Pol. Adv. -μας.

Ἐνθυσιάζω, (ἐν, θυσιάζω) to sacrifice in, LXX.

Ἐνθω, ἐνθωι, ἐνθω, Dor. for ἔλθω, etc., subj., opt., part., from ἤλθον, 2 aor. of ἐρχομαι, Theocor.

Ἐνθωράκιω, f. -ισα, (ἐν θωράκιω) to arm, equip with armour, hence part. pf. pass. ἐνθωρακισμένος waited, Xen. An. 7, 4, 16.

Ἐνί, poet. for ἐν, poet. both Ep. and Att., also in Ion. prose: but—II. ἐνί. dat. from εἰς.

Ἐνί, for ἐνεστι, it is in.—II. it is allowed, is possible, can be, esp. in Att. v. ἐνεμ.

Ἐνιαίος, αία, αἶον, (ἐν) single Diog. L.

Ἐνιανθμός, οὔ, ὁ, (ἐνιαύω) an abode.

Ἐνιανσιαίος, αία, αἶον,=sq., Arist. Org.

Ἐνιαύσιος, ov, αὐτὸς α, ov, Hdt. 4

130: (ἐνιαυτός) of a year, one year old, σύς, Od. 16, 454.—II. yearly, year by year, Hes. Op. 447.—III. for a year, lasting a year, φωνή, a year's exile, Eur. Hipp. 37; ἐκεκρίθη, σπονδαί, etc., Thuc., etc.; ὁδός ἐν., Xen.; ἐν. βεβώς, gone, absent for a year, Soph. Tr. 165.

†Ενιαυτοῖμαι, dep., to spend a year, Plat. (Com.) Πολιτ. 1: from

†Ενιαυτός, οὐ, ὁ, a year, Hom.; Διὸς ἐνιαυτοί, because Jupiter ordered the course of time, Il. 2, 134: κατ' ἐνιαυτόν, yearly, every year, Plat., etc.; δις ἐνιαυτοῦ, twice in the year, Id. The word, though common in all Greek, is most freq. in poets. It meant any complete space, period of time, v. Nitzsch Od. 1, 16: hence, ἔτος ἡλίδε περιπλομένων ἐνιαυτῶν, as times rolled on the year came round, Od. 1, 16; and χρόνιους ἐτῶν παλαιῶν ἐνιαυτοῦ, Ar. Ran. 347, acc. to the Rav. MS., cf. Hdt. 1, 32: and so a period of eight years, Apollod. 3, 4, 2; and μέγας ἐνιαυτός of the ἐνεακαίδεκαετηρίς of Meion, Diod. 2, 37, cf. 12, 36; Plut. 2, 421 C: of a period of 600 years, Joseph., cf. Ideler Chronol. 2, p. 588, sq.: the completion of a woman's time for being delivered, Hes. Th. 493, Sc. 77; and Thuc. 3, 68, speaks of ἐν. τις. Acc. to Herodotus ap. Schol. Soph. Tr. 253, etc., an ἐνιαυτός contained three ἔτη. (From †ένος, a v.: the deriv., ἐνὶ αὐτῷ, self contained, cf. ἐν. λαῶν, are mere subtleties.)

†Ενιαυτοφανής, ἐς, (ἐνιαυτός φαίνωμαι) yearly seen.

†Ενιαυτοφορέω, ᾧ, to bear fruit through the year before it ripens, Theophr. from

Ενιαυτοφόρος, ον, (ἐνιαυτός, φέρω) bearing its fruit throughout the year.

†Ενιαύω, fut. -αύσω, (ἐν, λαῶν) to sleep in or among, πείσ, Od. 15, 557; with ἐνθα, Od. 9, 187.

†Ενιάη, adv., (ἐνιοί) in some places, v. gen. loci, Hdt. 1, 199; 2, 19.—2. sometimes, Ath. 478 B, Plut.

†Ενιάου, adv., (ἐνιοί) in some or many places, Plut.—2. on many occasions, now and then, Plat. Phaed. 71 B.

†Ενιάω,=ἰάω, v. Nonn.

†Ενιβάλλω, ἐνιβάλλω, poet. for μβ.

†Ενιανός, ον, (ἐν, γυνὴν) joined in one body, of the Molionidae, Ibyc. 27.

†Ενιείν, inf. of aor. ἐνείδον, c. v., are, cf. Herm. Soph. Phil. 841.

†Ενιόρῳ, ᾧ, (ἐν, ἰδρῶν) to sweat over, labour at, c. dat., Lat. insudare, Ien. Symp. 2, 18.

†Ενιόρῳ, and ἐνιόρῳ, fut. -όσω, v., ἰδρῶν) to put, place, fix or found a place, Plut. Also in mid., ἐνιόρῳσθαι πόλιν, βομόν, Hdt. 1, 4; 2, 178. [ᾧ, v. v., ὡς, v. ἰδρῶν.]

†Ενιόρῳ, fut. -ήσω, to sit in or on, κε ἐνίω II, v. l. II. 30, 11.

†Ενιόρῳ, or -νύω, poet. for κενύω.

†Ενιόρῳ, ατῆς, τό, (ἐνιόρῳ) a seat, Iem. Al.

†Ενιόρῳ, εως, ἡ, (ἐνιόρῳ) a sitting, εἰς τῆ, Aretae.

†Ενιόρῳ, f. -ήσω, (ἐν, ἰζω) to put, set or on.—II. intr. like ἐνιόρῳ, to ace one's self, to sit in or on, τῆ, Eur. el. 1108, τίτῃ, Plat. Symp. 196 B: so in mid., Aretae.

†Ενιόρῳ, f. -ίω, (ἐν) to make one of, i.e., Plut.

†Ενιόρῳ, fut. -ήσω, aor. -ήκα, Ep. κα, (ἐν, ἐνι) to send in or into, e. g. to the ranks of war, Il. 14, 131,

among a number, Od. 12, 65: to put in, implant, inspire, c. acc. rei et dat. pers., as ἐνέκε δὲ οὐ μένος ἦν, Il. 20, 80; καὶ οὐ θάρσος ἐνὶ στήθεσιν ἐνέκε, Il. 17, 570; and reversely c. acc. pers. et dat. rei, νῦν μιν μάλλον ἡγήνορῳσιν ἐνέκας, plunged him in, inspired him with pride of soul, Il. 9, 700: so ἦδε δ' ὁδός καὶ μάλλον μοφροσύνησιν ἐνέσει, sc. ἡμῶς, shall bring us yet more to harmony, Od. 15, 198: τὸν ἐνέκει πόντος, plunged him into toils, Il. 10, 89, just like ἐμβάλλω, and Lat. immittere, conjicere: in genl. to throw, cast in or among, τί τινι, e. g. νηυσὶν πῶρ, Il. 12, 441, φάρμακον οἶνον, Od. 4, 233: of ships, to launch them into the deep, in Hom. without acc., ἐνέσμεν ἐνέρεϊ πόντῳ (sc. νῆα), Od. 2, 295, cf. 12, 293: and metaph. to urge on, incite to do a thing, c. inf., Mosch. 2, 153.—II. later also, ἐν. τι εἰς τι, Hdt. 8, 32, and Att.—2. to send in secretly, =ὀφίρῳ, Thuc. 6, 29.—III. intr., like ἐνείδομαι, to give in, relax, Plut. 2, 437 A. [usu. ἐνί, Ep., ἐνί, Trag.: yet Hom. has ἰ.]

†Ενέηρε, ων, οἰ,=Αἰνιάνες, q. v., Il. 2, 749.

†Ενιθήσκω, poet. for ἐνθνήσκω, Nic.

†Ενιθρύπτω, poet. for ἐνθρύπτω, Nic.

†Ενικάββαλε, poet. 2 aor. of ἐγκαταβάλλω, Ar. Rh.

†Ενικάπτεσε, poet. 2 aor. of ἐγκαταπίπτω, Ar. Rh.

†Ενικάτθανε, poet. 2 aor. of ἐγκαταθνήσκω.

†Εγκατατίθημι, poet. for ἐγκ.: hence ἐνικάτθεο, Ep. imperat. aor. 2 mid for ἐγκατάθεσο, ἐγκατάθων, Hes. Op. 27.

†Ενικεύς, εὐς, ὁ, Eniceus, a conqueror in the Olympic games, Pind. O. 10, 86.

†Ενικλάω, f. -άσω, poet. for ἐγκλάω, to break, snap, Lat. infringere: metaph. ἔωθεν ἐνικλῶν, ὅτι νόησος, is wont to break off, frustrate what I devise, Il. 8, 408, 422.

†Ενικλείω, poet. for ἐγκλείω.

†Ενικμος, ον, (ἐν, ἰκμάς) moist, wet, Theophr.

†Ενικνέομαι, f. -ίξομαι, (ἐν, ἰκνέομαι) dep. mid., to penetrate, Theophr.

†Ενικνήθω, ἐνικνύσσω, poet. for ἐγκ.

†Ενικονία, ὧν, αἰ, Enicoñiae, a city of Corsica, Strab.

†Ενιπάλλω, poet. for ἐμπάλλω, Ap. Rh.

†Ενικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἐν) single, ἀριθμὸς ἐν, the singular number, Gramm. Adv. -κός.

†Ενικρίνω, poet. for ἐγκρίνω.

†Ενίλλω, ἐνιλλῶ, -ώπτε, to look askance at, Clem. Al.

†Ενιμαετᾶσκον, Ep. impf. from ἐνιμαετᾶ,=ἐνιμαίω.

†Ενιοβολέω, ᾧ, (ἐν, ἰοβολέω) to poison, τίτῃ, Hipp.

†Ενιοί, αἰ, a, some, once in Hdt. 8, 56, (v. l. 7, 187) and once in Ar., viz. Plut. 867; else first in Plat., and Xen. (cf. however ἐνιότε), and in genl. only in prose. (Not from εἰς, ἐνός, but from ἐστιν οἱ, ἐνὶ οἱ, as ἐνιότε from ἐστιν ὅτε, ἐνὶ ὅτε, Böckh Pind. O. 10, 1.)

†Ενιόκα, Dor. for sq.

†Ενιότῳ, adv. for ἐνὶ ὅτε, ἐστιν ὅτε, at times, sometimes, Hipp., Ar. Plut. 1125, Plat., etc.: ἐν. μὲν..., ἐν. δέ..., Plat. Gorg. 467 E: v. ἐνιοί. Not ἐνιότῳ, cf. ἄλλοτε, ἐκάστοτε, etc.

†Ενιπέυς, εὐς, ὁ, Enipeus, a tribu-

tary of the Αἰδανός, in Thessaly Hdt. 7, 129.—2. a tributary of the Alpheus in Elis, Strab.—3. a river of Macedonia, Polyb. 29, 3, 4.

†Ενίπῳ, ἡς, ἡ, (ἐνίπτω) a speaking to, speech, address, always in Hom. with signif. of reproof, Il. 4, 402: usu. with an adj., ὑγυᾶν, ἐκπαλῶς, κρατερῇ, Il. 5, 492, etc.; yet also absol. for rebuke, chiding, Od. 5, 446 abuse, Od. 20, 266; and so νενόεω ἐνιπῶ, the reproach of lying, Pind. O. 10, 8: later of all violent attacks, as of the sun's rays, thirst, Opp. Ep. word.

†Ενίπλεος, ον, Ep. for ἐμπλεος, full, filled, c. gen., Od.

†Ενίπλεος, poet. for ἐμπλεος.

†Ενιπλήσασθαι, -σθῆναι, -σωσι. Ep. for ἐμπλ., from ἐμπλήναι, Od.

†Ενιπλήσω, poet. for ἐμπλήσω, Hom.

†Ενιπλώω, poet. for ἐμπλώω, Opp.

†Ενιπάζομαι, (ἐν, ἱππάζομαι)=sq., Arr.

†Ενιπτεύω, (ἐν, ἱππτεύω) to ride in. Hdt. 6, 102.

†Ενιπρήθω, poet. for ἐμπρήθω, Il.

†Ενιπρίω, poet. for ἐμπρίω Opp. [2]

†Ενιπτάω, poet. lengthd. form for:

ἐνίπτω, Ap. Rh.

†Ενίπτω, poet. for ἐμπτύω.

†Ενίπτω, fut. ἐνίψω, also ἐνίψησσω, strictly, to speak to, call upon, address, c. acc. pers., but always with signif. of reproof, which is usu. strengthd. by a dat. modi, as ονειδέσιν, αἰσχροῖς ἐπέεσσιν, χαλεπῷ μύθῳ ἐνίπτειν τινά, to attack, assail, upbraid with abusive words, Il. 2, 245, etc.; and c. adv., αἰσχροῖς ἐνίπτειν τινά, Od. 18, 321, cf. Il. 23, 473; or simply, μύθῳ ἐνίπτειν τινά, to attack with words, Il. 3, 427, or in mild est signif., κραδίην ἠνέπατε μύθῳ, reproved his soul with words, Od. 20, 17: ὑβήθη, is not redundant, as the word is sometimes used of actions, v. ἐνίσσω:—used absol., εἰ τίς με καὶ ἄλλος ἐνίπτει, were another to attack me, Il. 24, 768, cf. 15, 546, 552, and the verbal subst. ἐνιπτή.—Hom. has two irreg. aor., ἐνέπνιτε, and ἠνέπνιτε [ἱπῶ] but only in 3 sing.; for the former, Buttm., with Wern. Tryph. p. 355, proposes everywhere to follow several MSS. in reading ἐνέπνιτε, Lexil. v. ἠνέπνιτε 18: ἐνίσσω, is a synonym. form.—II.=ἐνέπω, ἐνέπτο, ἐνίσπω, to announce, give out, very rare, once in Pind., ἑλπίδας ἐνίπταν, proclaiming hopeful tidings, P. 4, 358, cf. Wern. Tryph. p. 150.—Ep. word, also in Aesch. Ag. 590, in signif. I. (Root, acc. to Ruhnk. Ep. Cr. 40, ἱπῶ, akin to ἱπός, ἱπῶς; hence ἰ in ἐνίπτω and ἐνιπτή: Buttm. Lexil. ubi. sup. supposes a root NIII. The word's likeness to ἐνίσσω, is proved by its different usage and construction to be casual.)

†Ενίπῳ, οὐς, ἡ, Ἐνίπω, a slave, mother of the poet Archilochus, Ael. V. H. 10, 13.

†Ενισκέλλω, poet. for ἐνσκελλῶ.

†Ενισκίπτο, poet. for ἐνσκίπτο, v. changed by Wolf into ἐνισκίπτο, v. ἐνισκίπτο.

†Ενισκίπτο, poet. for ἐνισκίπτο, Il.

†Ενισπείω, inf. aor. 2 of ἐνίσπω, Od.

†Ενισπείρω, poet. for ἐνισπείρω, 3d Rh.

†Ενίσπη, ἡς, ἡ, Enispe, a town of Arcadia, all vestige of which had disappeared even in the time of Strabo Il. 2, 606.

†Ενίσπῳ, fut. of ἐνίσπω, Od.

†Ενίσπων, aor. 2 of seq.

†Ενίσπω, fut. ἐνίψω, and more rare

ἐν ἐπισήῳ: aor. 2 **ἐπίσπες, ἐπίσπε**, inf. **ἐπισπείν**: synonym collat. form of **ἐνέπω, ἐνέπω**.—to tell, utter, announce, usu. c. acc. rei et dat. pers., **αὐτὸν, νημερτέα, μῆτιν, κληρόα, νόστον, ὀλεότρον τινι**, etc.; freq. in Hom. also absol., to say, speak, Od. 17, 529, H. Hom. Cer. 71: the pres. occurs first Hes. Th. 369, the other tenses in Hom. with **ἐνέπω**, as the pres.: once, Il. 23, 473, the redupl. aor., τὸν δ' αἰσχρῶς ἐνέπισπεν, occurs c. acc. pers., quite=ἐνίπτω, where perh. Butt. is right in reading from Od. 18, 321, ἐνέπιπτε, or ἐνέπιπε: Eustath. distinguishes the futures **ἐνίψω, I shall upbraid**, and **ἐνισπῶ**, simply, **I shall say**; but cf. Il. 7, 447, Od. 2, 137; 11, 148.—Ep. word: also in Eur. Supp. 435. (Akin to εἰπών, ἔσπετε, but not to ἐνίπτω: for ἐνοπή, v. Butt. Lexil. v. ἀνύποθεν 16.)

Ἐνίσσω, collat. form of ἐνίπτω, to attack, reproach, ἐκπάλω, or ἀσχροῖς ἐπέσσει, ὀνειδείω, Il. 15, 198, etc.: but also of ill usage in deed, ἐπείσιν τε κακοῖσιν ἐνίσσωμεν ᾧδ' ὀλέσιν, maltreat him with words and blows, Od. 24, 161, hence pass. ἐνισσόμενος, misused, Od. 24, 163.—Ep. word.

Ἐνίστημι, f. ἐνστήσω, perf. ἐνέστηκα, (ἐν, ἵστημι) to put, set, place in, εἰς γόρυν, Hdt. 2, 102, and so Plat.—II. the mid. is used in act. signif., to place in, τινί τι, Ap. Rh.—2, to begin, τι, Ar. Lys. 268, Dem. 137, 2, and Polyb.—B. but usu. in mid., with aor. 2, perf. and plqpf. act., intrans. to be set in, stand in or within, τινί, Hdt., etc.—II. to be appointed, βασιλεῖν, or εἰς ἀρχήν, Hdt. 3, 67: 6, 59.—III. to be upon, be close upon, Lat. imminere, τινί, Hdt. 1, 83: absol. to be at hand, begin, Ar. Nub. 779, etc.; esp. in part. pf. ἐνεστηκός, ἐνεστώς, impending, immediate, instant, present, μείς, Böckh *deacr.* 2, p. 476, πόλεμος, Aeschin. 35, 27; χρόνος ἐν, the present tense, Gram.:—also, τραύματα ἐν, wounds inflicted, Plat. Legg. 878 B: of circumstances also, to arise, occur, Xen.—IV. to stand in the way of, oppose, resist, τινί, Thuc. 8, 69, and Oratt.; also πρὸς τι, Plut.: hence as law-term, to take exceptions, cf. ἐνστασις: of the Roman tribunes, to intercede, Plut.—V. to become solid, of fluids, to congeal, curdle, Diosc.

Ἐνισχυομαι, (ἐν, ἵσχυός) somewhat thin, slight, Nic.

Ἐνισχυρίζομαι, (ἐν, ἵσχυρίζομαι) mid., to rely upon, τινί, Dem. 1082, 26.

Ἐνισχύω, (ἐν, ἵσχύω) to strengthen, Hipp.—II. more freq. intr. to gain strength, be strong, Arist. Eth. N. [ὦ? ὕσω]

Ἐνισχω=ἐνέχω, Hdt. 4, 43, in mid.

Ἐνιτρέφω, poet. for ἐντρέφω, Il.

Ἐνιτρίβω, poet. for ἐντρίβω, Nic.

Ἐνιτρέβομαι, poet. for ἐμφέρεβομαι, to graze, feed in or on.

Ἐνιφύρω, poet. for ἐμφύρω, Opp.

Ἐνιφραύω, poet. for ἐφραύω, Nic.

Ἐνιφρίπτω, poet. for ἐφρίπτω, Il.

Ἐνιψάω, poet. for ἐμφάω, to wipe on.

Ἐνίψω, fut. of ἐνίπω.

Ἐνιλακκῶ, for ἐλλ., (ἐν, λάκκος)

to shut up in a vault or cloister, Byz., εἰ ἐνηκιάζω.

Ἐνιλαξῶ, (ἐν, λαξῶ) to cut on

stone, to sculpture on stone, Anth., in perf. pass.

Ἐν μὲν τευθινί, rare tmesis for τευθινὸν μὲν, Metagen. Thur. 1, 5.

Ἐννα, ac, ἡ, Enna, a city in the in-

terior of Sicily, now Castrogiovane, famed for a temple of Ceres, and as the place whence Proserpina was carried off by Pluto, Diod. S.

Ἐννᾶτετρα, ac, ἡ, fem. from sq., Anth.

Ἐννᾶτήρ, ἦρος, ἡ, (ἐνναῖω) an inmate, inhabitant, Anth.

Ἐννᾶτηρίς, ἴδος, ἡ, (ἐνναετής) a period of nine years, Plat., cf. τριετηρίς.

Ἐννᾶτηρος, ov, = sq., nine years old, Hes. Op. 434.

Ἐννᾶτής, ἐς, (ἐννέα, ἔτος) nine years old: neut. ἐννᾶτες, as adv., for nine years, Hes. Th. 801: cf. εἰναετής.

Ἐννᾶτης, ov, ὁ, (ἐνναῖω)=ἐνναετήρ, Ap. Rh.

Ἐννᾶτιζω, (ἐνναετής) to be nine years old, Call. Dian. 179.

Ἐννᾶτις, ἴδος, ἡ, pecul. fem. of ἐνναετής, nine years old, Anth.—II. also of ἐννᾶτήρ, an inhabitant, Ap. Rh.

Ἐνναῖος, a, ov, (Ἐννα) of or belonging to Enna, Polyb. 1, 24, 12; Diod. S.

Ἐνναίρειν, poet. for ἐναίρειν, Batr.

Ἐνναῖω, (ἐν, ναῖω) to dwell in, δόμοις, Eur. Hel. 488; ἐν κατοίῳ, Soph. Phil. 472; ἐκεῖ, Id. O. C. 788; also c. acc. loci, Mosch. 4, 36; to this belong the Ep. forms, fut. ἐννάσσομαι, Ap. Rh., aor. ἐνασσάμην, 3 pl. ἐννάσσοντο, Id., Call. Del. 15; aor. pass. 3 sing. ἐννάσθη, Ap. Rh.

Ἐννάκις, adv., (ἐννέα) nine times, worse form for ἐννεακίς, or ἐνάκις, Anth. [ᾧ]

Ἐννάκόσιοι, ai, a, v. ἐνακόσιοι.

Ἐννάσθη, Ep. 3 sing. aor. pass. from ἐνναῖω, Ap. Rh.

Ἐννάσαντο, Ep. for ἐνεάσαντο, 3 plur. aor. 1 mid. of ἐνναῖω.

Ἐννάσω, f. -νάσω, (ἐν, νάσω) to stuff in, to pile up in, Geop.: perf. pass. ἐν δὲ νένασται δέρματα, in tmesis, Theocr. 9, 9.

Ἐννᾶταῖος, αἶα, αἶον, v. ἐναταῖος.

Ἐννᾶτος, η, ov, ninth, Hdt. 1, 51: τὰ ἐννᾶτα, sub. ἑρᾶ, offerings to the dead nine days after the funeral, Lat. sacra novemdialia, cf. τρίτος: but the form ἐννᾶτος, is the only good one, and so in the derivs., v. Bekker and Poppo Thuc. 1, 46.

Ἐνναυῖέω, ᾧ, (ἐν, ναυαῖέω) to be shipwrecked in.

Ἐνναυλοχέω, ᾧ,=ναυλοχέω ἐν, Dio C.

Ἐνναυμάχέω, ᾧ,=ναυμαχέω ἐν, to have a sea-fight in, Plut.

Ἐνναυπηγέω, ᾧ, (ἐν, ναυπηγέω) to build ships in, Thuc. 1, 13, v. Poppo 1, p. 244.

Ἐνναῦ, v. ναῦω. ἐναῦω.

ἘΝΝΕ'Α, indecl., nine, Hom. apparently a sacred number, as being thrice three: is hence oft. in Hom., nine victims, heralds, judges, etc., Il. 6, 174, Od. 3, 7, 8; 8, 258; nine days visit, Il. 6, 174, cf. ἐννῆμαρ: nine Muses, Hes. Th. 917, cf. Od. 24, 60: later, Nine Archons at Athens:—on this v. Hocks Kreta, 1, 246, sq.: hence, seemingly, as a round number, for many, Il. 16, 785, Od. 11, 577. (It was orig. digammated, ἐν-νέφα, cf. Lat. novem, Sanscr. navam, Germ. neun: these forms have a strange likeness to the various words for new, Gr. νέος, (νέφος), Lat. novus, Sanscr. nava, Germ. neu.)

Ἐννεάβοιος, ov, (ἐννέα, βοῦς) worth nine beves, Il. 6, 236.

Ἐννεαγῆρος, ω, ὁ, ἡ, (ἐννέα, γῆρας) nine ages old, very old, also ἐννεαγῆρα, ἡ, κορώνη, dub. I. Arat.

Ἐννεάδεμος, ov, (ἐννέα, δεσμός)

with nine bands or joints, many-jointed, Nic.

Ἐννεαδικός, ἡ, ὅν, (ἐννέας) of the number nine, Lat. novarius, Eccl.

Ἐννεάω, (ἐν, νείω) to spend one's youth in, c. dat., ῥόδον ἦρε ἐννεάσαν, an early blooming rose, Philost.

Ἐννεακάδεκα, (ἐννέα, καί, δέκα) indecl., nineteen, Il.

Ἐννεακαίδεκατηρίς, ἴδος, ἡ, (ἐννεακαίδεκα, ἔτος) a period or cycle of nineteen years, esp. the astronomical cycle of Meton, Diod.; v. Clinton R. H. 2, p. 337.

Ἐννεακαίδεκατης, ov, ὁ, (ἐννεακαίδεκα, ἔτος) of nineteen years, χρόνος, Diod.: nineteen years old, Anth.

Ἐννεακαίδεκάμηνος, ov, (ἐννεακαίδεκα, μήν) nineteen months old, Anth.

Ἐννεακαίδεκαπλάσιον, ov, gen. ονος, nineteen times as large as, c. gen., Plut.

Ἐννεακαίδεκαταῖος, αἶα, αἶον, on the nineteenth day: nineteen days old.

Ἐννεακαίδεκατος, η, ov, (ἐννεακαίδεκα) nineteenth, Hipp.

Ἐννεακαίδεκατης, ἐς,=ἐννεακαίδεκατης, nineteen years old, Anth.

Ἐννεακαικοῖσιν ἐπτακοσίοις πλάσις, adv., seven-hundred-and-twenty nine times, Plat. Rep. 587 E.

Ἐννεάκεντρος, ov, (ἐννέα, κέντρον) with nine points or stings, Nic.

Ἐννεακέφαλος, ov, (ἐννέα, κεφαλή) nine-headed, Alcae. 93.

Ἐννεάκις, adv., = ἐνάκις, nine times.

Ἐννεάκλινος, ov, (ἐννέα, κλίνη) with nine dining-couches, Phryn. (Com.) Incert. 5.

Ἐννεάκρονος, ov, (ἐννέα, κρονός) with nine springs, esp. a well at Athens, in earlier times (as at that day) called Καλλιφρόνη, Thuc. 2, 15, Polyzel. Dem. 3.

Ἐννεάκυκλος, ov, (ἐννέα, κύκλος) in nine circles, Coluth.

Ἐννεάκλινος, ov, (ἐννέα, κλίνω) of nine threads or strands, Xen. Cyn. 2, 4.

Ἐννεαμηνιαίος, αἶα, αἶον,=sq.

Ἐννεάμηρος, ov, (ἐννέα, μήρ) of nine months, Hdt. 6, 69.

Ἐννεάμυλος, ov, v. μυλά.

Ἐννεάμειρα, (ἐννέα, μέρι) κορώνη which lives nine times man's life, Arat. 1921 v. Lob. Phryn. 538: al. ἐννεάμειρα.

Ἐννέα οδοί, al. the Nine Ways, a spot doubtless so called from the number of roads that met here from different parts of Thrace and Macedonia: near it subsequently Amphipolis was built, Hdt. 7, 114, Thuc. 100.

Ἐννεάπηγος, v, (ἐννέα, πήγυς) nine cubits long, Hom.

Ἐννεάπλάσιος, a, ov, ninefold, Iby.

Ἐννεάς, ἄδος, ἡ, (ἐννέα) the number nine: a body of nine, Theocr. 1, 84.—II. the ninth day of the month, Hes. Op. 808.

Ἐννεάστορος, ov, (ἐννέα, στέγη) of nine stories, Diod.

Ἐννεασύλλαβος, ov, (ἐννέα, σύλλαβή) nine-syllabled.

Ἐννεάφθογγος, ov, (ἐννέα, φθόγγος) of nine tones or notes, Incert. ap. Sto. p. 520, 41.

Ἐννεάφωνος, ov, (ἐννέα, φωνή) foreg., Theocr. 8, 18.

Ἐννεαχίλοι, ai, a, poet. for ἐννεακίς χίλιοι, nine thousand, Il. 5, 860 Nonnus has sing. κτύπος ἐννεαχίλου noise as of 9000.

Ἐννεαχόρδος, ov, (ἐννέα, χορδὴ) of nine strings: as subst., τὸ ἐνν. συδρανον, Ath. 636, cf. Chion. Ptoch.

Ἐννεαθύρηος, ov, (ἐννέα, θυρή)

καὶ καὶ nine lives, *ἐνν. ὁ, κύων*, was the Greek proverb: we take the cat.

† *Ἐνεκράω*, Aol. for *ἐνεκα*.

† *Ἐνεκρῶω*, ὠ, (ἐν, νεκρῶω) to kill in: pass. to die in, *τινί*, Plut.

† *Ἐννεμέω*, poet. for *sq.*

† *Ἐννέω*, (ἐν, νέω) to feed cattle in, Dio C. Mid. to graze, feed in, Opp.

† *Ἐννεήκοντα*, worse, if not dub., ὄρμ for *ἐννεήκοντα*, ninety: so *ἐννενηκιστότος*, *κοιτάτης*, for *ἐνεν*, E. M. p. 308, 52: cf. *ἐνατος*.

† *Ἐννεώκασι*, Ion. for *ἐννεοήκασι*, from *ἐννέω*, Hdt.

† *Ἐννεον*, Ep. impf. from *νέω*, *τι νῆμι*, for *ἐνεν*, Il. 21, 11.

† *Ἐννεόρηνιος*, ον, (ἐννέα, ὀργυνία) nine fathom long, Od. 11, 312. [*νεορ.* as one syll., cf. *ἐννέω*.]

† *Ἐννεός*, ᾧ, ὄν, dub. 1. for *ἐνεός*, dumb.

† *Ἐννεοσσεύω*, Att. -τρεύω, (ἐν, νεοσσεύω) to make a nest, or hatch young in, ἐν *τινί*, Ar. Av. 1108: c. acc., to hatch, Plat. Alc. 1, 135 E; and in pass., to be hatched, Id. Rep. 573 E.

† *Ἐννέπω*, poet. lengthd. for *ἐνέπω*, 1. v., both in Hom., and Trag.: in Trag. even c. inf., Jac. A. P. p. 72.

† *Ἐννεσία*, ας, ἡ, poet. for *ἐνεσία*, 1. v.

† *Ἐννεύω*, f. -εύω, (ἐν, νέω) to nod to, to beckon, to make signs with the head, to ask by signs, Luc., c. dat., N. T.: c. acc. et inf., Ar. Fr. 58.

† *Ἐννέω*, (ἐν, νέω) to swim in, Aristid.

† *Ἐννεώρος*, ον, (ἐννέα, ὥρα) nine years old, or long, *ἐννεώρος βασιλεύς*, Od. 19, 179. Some Gramm. took it in Il. 18, 351, for of one year (from *ἐν*, ἐν), and in Od. 10, 390, for nine seasons, or quarters old, so too Od. 11, 311, cf. Herm. Briefe über Hom. and Hes. p. 75, Höcks Kreta 1, 245. [In Hom. always trisyll.]

† *Ἐννήκοντα*, Ep. for *ἐννεήκοντα*, Od. 19, 174.

† *Ἐννήμαρ*, (ἐννέα, ἡμαρ) adv., for nine days, Il. 1, 53, etc.: only Ep. On nine as a holy number, v. sub *ἑννέα*.

† *Ἐννήρης*, ες, of nine banks of oars, with or without ναῦς, like *τριηρης*, Polyb. (*ἄρω*?)

† *Ἐννήσκιλος*, ον, (ἐννέα, ὄσκιλος) with nine sandal-straps.

† *Ἐννήφην*, Hes., v. sub *ἐνος* III.

† *Ἐννήχομαι*, (ἐν, νήχομαι) to swim n, *τινί*, Philo.

† *Ἐννεῶς*, ὠ, f. -ήσω: Ion. part. aor. *ἐννεώσας*, pf. *ἐννέωκα*, (ἐν, νέω) To have in one's thoughts, think of, contrive by thinking, Plat.: to consider, wonder, *τι*, Hdt. 1, 68, Soph. Ant. 61, etc.; *τι περί τινος*, Plat. Rep. 595 A: foll. by ὅτι, Hdt. 1, 86, and Att.; *ἢ ἢ* εἰ, whether, Plat. Phaed. 74 A: oll. by μή, to take thought, be anxious est., Xen. An. 4, 2, 13. And so freq. c. mid., c. aor. pass. *ἐννεοίθην*, Eur. Ied. 900, Plat., etc.: c. gen., to have thought of, Eur. Med. 47. II. to understand, Aesch. Ag. 1088, and Soph.—II. to intend to do, c. inf., Soph. O. p. 330; c. acc. rei, Id. Aj. 115.—IV. to devise, plan, invent, Lat. *excogitare*, Ien. An. 2, 2, 10, etc.—V. of words, to mean, signify, Plat. Euthyd. 287 C. Ience

† *Ἐννόημα*, ατος, τό, a thought, notion, ion. H.; and

† *Ἐννόηματικός*, ἡ, ὄν, in thought, intellectual.

† *Ἐννόησις*, εως, ἡ, (ἐννοέω) a thinking on, consideration, Plat. Rep. 407

† *Ἐννοήτῃον*, verb. act. from *ἐννοέω*, a must consider, Plat. Legg. 636 C.

† *Ἐννοητικός* ἡ, ὄν, (ἐννοέω) thoughtful, Arist. Physiogn.

† *Ἐννοία*, ας, ἡ, (ἐν, νοῖς) a thought, conception, notion, Plat. Legg. 657 A, and Xen.: an intent, design, Eur. Hel. 1026: *ἐννοίαν λαβεῖν τινος*, to form a design of a thing, intend it, Id. Hipp. 1027, and Plat.; *ἐννοίαν ἐμποῖ εἶν*, to put a thought into one's head, Isocr. 112 D.—2. the faculty of thought, Aretae.—III. in rhetor., a thought put into words, a sentence.

† *Ἐννομολέσχης*, ον, ὁ, (ἐννομος, λέσχη) a prater about laws, Timon ap. Diog. L. 2, 19.

† *Ἐννομος*, ον, (ἐν, νόμος) within the law, lawful, right, Pind., Trag., etc., like *ἐνδοκός*: usu. of things, words, etc.; but of persons, just, upright, Aesch. Supp. 404.—2. of persons also, under the law, N. T. Adv. μα, Ps. Phoc. 30.—II. (ἐν, νέμωμαι) feeding in, i. e. inhabiting, γῆς, Aesch. Supp. 565.

† *Ἐννομος*, ον, ὁ, *Ennomus*, an ally of the Trojans from Mysia, Il. 2, 858.—2. a Trojan, Il. 11, 422.

† *Ἐννοσς*, ον, contr. -νους, ον, (ἐν, νοῖς) thoughtful, shrewd, sensible, Aesch. P. 444. Compar. *νοστήτερος*, sup. -τατος, cf. Lob. Phryn. 143.

† *Ἐνος* or *ἐνος*, ον, v. sub *ἐνος*.

† *Ἐννοσίγαιος*, ον, ὁ, poet. for *ἐνοσίγης*, (ἐνοσίς, γῆ) the Earth-shaker, epith. of Neptune in Hom.

† *Ἐννοσίδας*, α, ὁ, Dor. for *Ἐννοσίγαιος*, Pind. p. 4, 58. (ἐνοσίς, δᾶ, Dor. for γῆ: or perh. formed as patronym. from *ἐνοσίς*, like *Τεκτονίδης*, *Τερψιλόδης*, etc., in Od.)

† *Ἐννοσίς*, εως, ἡ, poet. for *ἐνοσίς*.

† *Ἐννοσίφυλλος*, ον,=ἐννοσίφυλλος, poet. for *ἐννοσίφυλλος*, with quivering leaves, epith. of wooded mountains, Simon. 117.

† *Ἐννοσσεύω*, ἐννοσσοποιέω, v. ἐννοσσεύω, etc.

† *Ἐννότιος*, α, ον,=sq., dub. in Eur.

† *Ἐννοτος*, ον, (ἐν, νοτία) moist, damp.

† *Ἐννυκτερεύω*, = *νυκτερεύω* ἐν, like *ἐννυχέω*, to pass the night in, Polyb.

† *Ἐννύμι*, also *ἐννύω*, lengthd. from root **ἔνω*: f. ἔσω, Ep. ἔσωα: aor. ἔσσα, imp. ἔσαι: fut. mid. ἔσμαι, aor. mid. ἔσάμην: perf. pass. εἰμαι, εἴσαι, εἴται, etc.: hence 3 pl. plqpf. εἴατο, Il. 18, 596. Of the pass. ἔσμαι, ἔσμεν, Hom. has 2 and 3 sing. ἔσσο, ἔστο, and 3 dual ἔσθην. The forms with syllabic augm. and aspirate, ἔσσσατο, and ἔσσταο, are solely Ep. In Ion. it is lengthd., *εἴννυμι*, Il. 23, 135. The temporal augm. is not found except in perf.: indeed Hom. only uses the syllabic, because of the digamma.

Rad. signf.: to put on another, as clothes, *τινά τι*, e. g. *κεῖνός σε χλαῖναν τε χιτῶνά τε ἔσσει*, he will clothe thee in cloak and frock, Od. 15, 338; 16, 79, Il. 5, 905. More freq. in mid. c. acc. rei only to a clothe one's self in, put on, Hom.: and so in pass., to be clad in, to wear: yet the acc. pers. is oft. omitted, and the act. is used in signf. of mid., *κακά εἰμῶτα, εἰμᾶι, χλαῖνας εὖ εἰμένω*, Hom.: also of armour, ἔσσαντο *νύρωπα χαλκῶν*, Il. 14, 393, etc.; esp. freq. *ἔσσιπας ἔσσάμενοι*, of tall shields which covered the whole person, Il. 14, 372: also of any covering, to wrap or shroud one's self in, *νεφέλην ἔσσαντο*, Il. 14, 350, ἡέρα ἔσσάμενοι, Il. 14, 282: and by a strong metaph., *λαῖνον ἔσσο χιτῶνα, thou hadst been clad in coat of stone*, i. e. buried, Il. 3, 57: so later, ἔσσαι *σθαι γῆν*, cf. Pind. N. 11, 21, Soph.

O. C. 1701, and *ἐφέννυμι*: *metaph* also, *φρεσιν εἰμένωι ἄλκην*, Il. 20, 381, cf. *ἐφέννυμι*: and Pind. P. 4 363 has, ἔσσαντο *Ποσειδάωνος τέμενος*, they entered it. In Att. Poets mostly in compds., and so always in prose, v. esp. *ἀφέννυμι*.

† *Ἐννοτάζω*, f. -άζω, (ἐν, νυστάζω) to nod, fall asleep over, sleep on *τινί*, Eccl.

† *Ἐννύχεω*, like *ἐννυκτερεύω*, to sleep, lodge, dwell in, *τινί*, Soph. Ant. 784, like *excubare* in, Hor. Od. 4, 13, 8.

† *Ἐννύχιος*, α, ον, Hes. Th. 10, ος ον, Soph. Aj. 180, (ἐν, νύξ) nightly in the night, by night, Hom.; *νῆες ἐν νύχτι κατὰγοντο*, Od. 3, 178.—II dwelling in the realms of Night, of the dead, Soph. O. C. 1558, cf. sq. [v]

† *Ἐννύχος*, ον,=foreg., Il. 11, 716.—II.=foreg. II, epith. of Hades, Soph. Tr. 501.

† *Ἐννώσαι*, -νώσας, Ion. for *νοῆσαι*, νοήσας, aor. from *ἐννέω*, Hdt.

† *Ἐνωτιάς*, αἰα, αἰών, (ἐν, νύτων) on the back.

† *Ἐνοδίας*, ον, ὁ, v. *Εὐοδούς*, Xen. An. 7, 4, 18.

† *Ἐνοδῖος*, ἰα, ἰων, Ion. ἱή, ἰων, in Ep. *εἰνοδῖος*, Hom., (ἐν, ὁδός) in or on the way or road, σῆμας ἐν, wasps that have their nests by the way-side, Il. 16, 260: later usu. as epith. of certain gods, who had their statues by the way side, or at cross-roads, Lat. *trivales*, as of Proserpina and Hecate, Soph. Ant. 1199, Fr. 480; but esp. of (Hermes) Mercury, (who had his statues by the way-side), Theocr. 25, 4 etc., cf. Valck. Diatr. p. 138, 16.—II. of or belonging to a journey, ἐν *συνέβολοι*, omens of a (good or bad) journey, Aesch. P. 487, cf. Horat. Od. 3, 27.

† *Ἐνοδίτης*, ον, ὁ, fem. *ἐνοδίτις*, *ἰδοξ* ἡ,=foreg., Orph.

† *Ἐνοδόμος*, ον, (ἐν, ὀδμή) sweet-smelling, frag., Nic.

† *Ἐνοειδής*, ἐς, (ἐν, εἶδος) single, simple, Eccl. Adv. -ῖδω.

† *Ἐνοιδέω*, ὠ, (ἐν, οἰδέω) to swell, Hipp.

† *Ἐνοιδής*, ἐς, (ἐν, οἶδος) swollen, Nic.

† *Ἐνοικίδιος*, ον,=ἐνοικίδιος, Aretae.

† *Ἐνοικεῖω*, ὠ, =ἐνοικεῖω, —II. intr. to be an *οἰκείος*, relation, Diod.

† *Ἐνοικέω*, ὠ, (ἐν, οἰκέω) to dwell in, c. dat. loci, Eur. H. F. 1282, ἐν *τινί*, Xen. An. 5, 6, 25, ἐνταῖθα, Ar. Nub. 95: mostly c. acc. loci, to inhabit, Hdt. 1, 4, etc.: freq. also absol., οἱ *ἐνοικοῦντες*, Thuc., etc. Hence

† *Ἐνοικήσιμος*, ον, habitable.

† *Ἐνοικήσις*, εως, ἡ, (ἐνοικέω) a dwelling, living in a place, Thuc. 2, 17.

† *Ἐνοικήτριον*, ον, τό, an abode.

† *Ἐνοικίδιος*, ον, (ἐν, οἰκία) of or in a house, domestic, Clem. Al.

† *Ἐνοικίζω*, fut. -ίσω Att. -ῖω, (ἐν, οἰκίω) to settle in a place; to take into a house, LXX: metaph. to plant or fix in, Aesch. Fr. 234. Pass. to be settled in a place, take up one's abode there, Hdt. 1, 68; and so in mid., Thuc. 6, 2.

† *Ἐνοικιολόγος*, ον, (ἐνοικιον, λέγω) collecting house-rent, Artemid.

† *Ἐνοίκιος*, ον, (ἐν, οἶκος) in the house, keeping at home, ὄρνις ἐν, a dunghill cock, Aesch. Eum. 866, cf. *ἐνομόμαχος*.—II. as subst., —1. τὸ *ἐνοίκιον*, house-rent, Isae. 58, 23, and Dem.—2. τὰ *ἐνοίκια*, a dwelling, Dion. P.

† *Ἐνοικοδόμεω*, ὠ, (ἐν, οἰκοδόμω) to build in a place, *τι*, Thuc. 3, 51, etc.—II. to build up, block up, Thuc. 6, 51, in pass.

† *Ἐνωικός*, ον, (ἐν, οἰκία) dwelling

an inhabitant, Trag., Thuc., etc.: usu. *τινός*, of a place, Aesch. Pr. 415; but also, *τινί*, in a place, Plat. Criti. 113 C.

Ἐνοικουρέω, ὦ, (ἐν, οἰκουρέω) to keep house, Dion. H.

Ἐνοικός, ον, (ἐν, οἶκος) full of wine, Long.—II.=ἐνσπονδός, Böckh Inscr. 2, p. 409.

Ἐνονι χάλυ, (ἐν, οἶκος, φλύω) to grate in one's cups, Luc. [v]

Ἐνοικοχρέω, ὦ, (ἐν, οἶκος, χρέω) to pour in wine, but usu. c. acc. cognato, *ἴνον*, νέκταρ, Od. 3, 472, Il. 4, 3.

Ἐνοκλάζω, f. -άσω, (ἐν, οκλάζω) to equal upon, τοῖς ὀπισθίοις, one's haunches, of a dog, Philostr.

†Ἐνολβος, ον, (ἐν, ὀλβος) in prosperity, rich, Maneth.

Ἐνολισθαίνω, or -θάνω, f. -θήσω, ἐν, ὀλισθαίνω) to slip or fall in, Plut.

Ὀμπ. 25; to gaze open, ἡ χώρα χάσασιν ἐνὸς ὠλέσθε πολλούς, Id. Cim. 16.

Ἐνολμος, ον, or ιος, ἴον, (ἐν, ὀλος) sitting on the tripod, prophesying, Soph. Fr. 875.

Ἐνομήρης, ες,=ὀμήρης ἐν, joined, Nic., cf. Meineke Consp. Fragn. 2 p. 77.

Ἐνομήλειω, ὦ,=ὀμήλειω ἐν, Plut.

Ἐνοματώω, ὦ, (ἐν, ὀματώω) to wrish with eyes, Philo.

Ἐνομορῶνμι, f. -μώρῳ, (ἐν, ὀμορῶνμι) to wipe off in or on: mid., to rub ff from one's self on, and so to impress upon, make a stamp upon, *τινί* τι, Plut.

Ἐνόν, par. pres. neut. from ἐνεμνι, req. as nom. absol., it being possible, f. *σὺ ἐνεμνι*.

Ἐνόπαι, ὦν, αἱ, earrings, Soph. Fr. 1: cf. *οἰόπαι*.

Ἐνοπή, ἥς, ἡ, (ἐνέπω, ἐνίσπω) a all, cry, as of birds, Il. 3, 2; esp. a war-cry, battle-shout: hence μάχην ἐνέπῃν τε, Il. 16, 246: also of any cry, a wail, Il. 24, 160: hence, of persons, a voice, Od. 10, 147, and of things, a sound, αὐτὴν σιρίγγων ἐνοπή, I. 10, 13; ὀστέων ἐν, crashing of bones, Pind. Fr. 150, 4: cf. Buttm. Lexil. in voc. Ep. word, also in lyrical passages of Eur.

†Ἐνοπή, ἥς, ἡ, Enope, a city of Messenia, acc. to Paus.=Γερῶνεια, Il. 9, 140; Paus. 3, 26, 8.

Ἐνοπλίζω, (ἐν, ὀπλίζω) to arm, Lyc.

Ἐνοπλῆος, ον, (ἐν, ὀπλῶν)=sq., call. Dian. 241.=II. ὁ ἐνόπλητος, sub. ῥυθμός, Ath., music for the war-dance, the war-tune, Epich. p. 39, Xen. An. 6, 1, 11: also ἐν μέλῃ, Ath.: hence, ἐνόπλια παίζειν, Pind. O. 13, 123: to the ῥυθμός κατ' ἐνόπλιον, v. Herm. Schol. Ar. Nub. 653.

Ἐνοπλος, ον, (ἐν, ὀπλῶν) in arms, armed, Alcem. 127, Soph., etc.

Ἐνοποιέω, ὦ, to unite, Arist. An.: from

Ἐνοποιός, ὄν, (ἐν, ποιέω) making one, uniting.

Ἐνοπτός, ον, (ἐν, ὀφθῆναι) visible in a thing, Arist. Probl.

Ἐνοπρίζω, fut. -ίσω, to reflect as in a mirror. Pass. to look in a mirror, Plut.: and

Ἐνοπτρίσις, εως, ἡ, a reflecting, reflection in a mirror: from

Ἐνοπτρον, ον, τό, (ἐν, ὀφθῆναι) a mirror, Eur. Hec. 925, Or. 1112, in p. 11: also κάτοπτρον, cf. Lat. *speculum*, from *specio*.

Ἐνόρῳς, εως, ἡ, a looking in or at, Clem. Al.: from

Ἐνοράω, ὦ, Ion. -έω: f. -ἐνόρῳμαι: aor. ἐνείδον, (ἐν, εἶδον) to see, remark, observe something in a person or thing, *τί* *τινι*, Hdt. 3, 53, Thuc., etc.: also ἐν *τινι*, Hdt. 1, 89; c. acc. et part.

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fut., ἐνέωρα τιμωρήν ἐσοί ἐνν, he saw that vengeance would come, Id. 1, 123, cf. 1, 170, Ar. Ach. 1129; but in Hdt. 8, 140, ἐνέωρα τῶν οὐκ οἰοῦσι τε ἐσομένοις, i. e. ἐνορ. ὑμῖν τὸ οὐκ οἶος τε ἐσσομέν. Cf. ἐνείδον.—II. *id* look at or upon, Xen. Cyr. 1, 4, 27.

Ἐνόςρειος, ον, (ἐν, ὄρος) in the mountains.

Ἐνόςρειος, Ion. for ἐνοράω.

Ἐνορβιάζω, f. -άσω, (ἐν, ὀρβιάζω) to raise, lift up, Philo.

Ἐνόςρειος, ον, (ἐν, ὄρος) within the bounds: ἡ ἐν. sub. γῆ, an empire, late.

Ἐνόςρκιος, ον,=sq., Pind.

Ἐνόςρκιος, ον, (ἐν, ὄρκος) having sworn, bound by oath, θέσθαι *τινὰ* ἐν, to bind one by oath, Soph. Phil. 811; c. dat. ἐν. οὐδένι, Lat. *nulli addictus*, Ib. 72: ἐν. ὄν, bound by oath, Thuc. 2, 72.—II. that whereto one is pledged or sworn, *δική*, Soph. Ant. 369: λαμβάνειν *τι* ἐνόςρκον, to receive on security of oath, Dem. 773, 5. τὸ ἐνόςρκον

=ὄρκος, ἐνόςρκον ποιεῖσθαι, to swear an oath, Plat. Phaed. 89 C; ἐνόςρκον εἰπεῖν *τι*, to speak on oath, Plut. Adv. κας. On the diff. of ἐνόςρκος and εἰόςρκος, v. Buttm. Dem. Mid. Ind. in voc.

Ἐνόςρμιω, ὦ, (ἐν, ὀρμιάω) to rush in, εἰς *τι*, Polyb.

Ἐνόςρμιω, ὦ, (ἐν, ὀρμιάω) to be at anchor in a place, Polyb.

Ἐνόςρμιω, fut. -ίσω Att. -ίω, (ἐν, ὀρμιάω) to bring (a ship) to land. Pass. c. aor. 2 mid., to lie in harbour, Dion. H. Hence.

Ἐνόςρμιω, ατος, τό, an anchorage, roadstead, App.

Ἐνόςρμιος, ον, ὁ, (ἐν, ὀρμος) in harbour, Anth.

Ἐνόςρμιος, fut. ἐνόςρσω: aor. ἐνόςρσα: 3 aor. 2 mid. ἐνόςρτο, c. pass. signf.; the only two tenses used by Hom. To arouse, stir up, in, esp. in a man, c. dat. pers. et. acc. rei, τῶν γόνι ἐνόςρσεν, Il. 6, 499; so too, αὐτοῖς φύζαν ἐνόςρσας, Il. 15, 62, cf. Spitzn. Il. 16, 656. Pass. to be aroused, to arise, ἐνόςρτο (3 sing. aor. syncope. mid.) γέλος θεοῖσιν, Il. 1, 599.

Ἐνόςρτω, f. -ούσω, (ἐν, ὀρούω) to spring, leap, bound in or upon, assail, Il., always of an assault, c. dat., Τρωσέ. Il. 16, 783, αἰγέσιν ἡ ὀτέσει, Il. 10, 486.

Ἐνόςρτω, (ἐν, ὀρούω) to dig in, *τινί*, Philostr.

Ἐνόςρτωμαι,=ὀρούωμαι ἐν, to dance in, Alciph.

Ἐνόςρτω, ον, ὁ,=ἐνόςρτος, Ar. Eq. 1385.—II. (ἐνόςρτωμαι) an appell. of Bacchus, whose festival was celebrated with dancing, Lyc. 212.

Ἐνόςρτω, ον, ὁ, (εἰς, ὀρχις) with one testicle.

Ἐνόςρτω, ιος, ὁ, ἡ,=sq., Hdt. 6, 32, etc.

Ἐνόςρτω, ον, (ἐν, ὀρχις) uncastrated, entire, ἐνόςρτω ἡλῆα, Il. 23, 147, for wethers were excluded from the altar: in Att. and prose also ἐνόςρτω, ἐνόςρτω.

ἘΝΟΣ or ἐΝΟΣ, ὁ, the Lat. AN-NUS, a year, hence ἐνιαυτός, διενός, τριενός, like biennis, triennis, etc., cf. ἀνένος: but ἐνός as subst. (cf. sq.) seems only to occur in Gramm.

Hence

Ἐνός or ἐνός, ἡ, ον, like περύσιτος, a year old, last year's, ἐναι ἀργαί, the last year's magistrates, Dem. 775, 25; ἐνός καρπός, last year's fruit, opp. to νέος, this year's, fresh, Theophr. H. Pl. 3, 4, 6, etc.: cf. also sub ἐνν

in gen. old, by-gone, hence—II. ἐνν in kai νεί, sub. ἡμέρα, the old and new

day, 1. *the last day of the month*, elsewh. *τρεῖς*, Ar. Nub. 1134, sq., Lysias 167, 8, etc.—So called for this reason. The old Greek year was lunar: now, the moon's monthly orbit is 29½ days, so that if the first month began with the sun and moon together at sun-rise, at the month's end it would be sun-set, and the second month would begin at sun-set. To prevent this irregularity, the latter half-day was reckoned to belong to the first month, so that this 30th day consisted of two halves, one belonging to the old, the other to the new moon. This would be the case every other month: the other six months would only have 29 days apiece, and in them proper there would be no ἐνν και νέα. Late, however, when the lunar year was disused, the last day of the month in genl. was so called. It is a question, whether the ἐνν of Hes. Op. 768, is the last day, or rather the first day of a 30 days' month; Scaliger and Herm. prefer the former, Göttl. the latter.

On the subject v. Buttm. Exc. in Dem. Mid. (For deriv., v. foreg.) B. In oblique cases of fem., ἐννης, etc., =Lat. *perendie*, the day after to-morrow, as αἰρίον και ἐννηφιν (Ep. gen for ἐνν), sub. χρόνω, Hes. Op. 408, so too, ἐννης, Ar. Eccl. 796, Dor. ἐννης, Theocr. 18, 14, εἰς ἐννη, Ar. Ach. 172; also αἰρίον τῇ ἐνν, Antiphr. 143, 44. (In this signf. it seems to be an old fem. of εἰς, ἐνός, cf. Lat. *perendie*, i. e. *per unum diem*, and so should prob. be written ἐννης, etc., v. Herm. Ar. Nub. 1137.)

Ἐνός, gen. from εἰς and ἐν, *one*.

†Ἐνός, ον, ὁ, Enus, a river of Noricum, Ar. Ind. 4, 15.

Ἐνόςτῳ, supposed prose form of ἐννόςτῳ, q. v.

Ἐνόςτῳ, εως, ἡ, a shaking, quake Hes. Th. 681, 849. (Usu. deriv. from a supposed verb ἐνόςτω, supposed to be akin both to ὠλέω, and ὀδομαι, though these are quite unconnected. Buttm. Lexil. ἀννόςθων 5 assumes a root *EN₂, *ἐνόω, to shake.)

Ἐνόςτῳ, ονος, ὁ, (ἐνόςτῳ, χθών) Earth-shaker, epith. of Neptune, oft in Hom., v. Ἐννόςτῳ: later, in genl. earth-stirring, Euphor. 140.

Ἐνόςτῳ, πτος, ἡ, (εἰς) unity, Arist. Part. An.: unanimity, Eccl.

†Ἐννόςτος, ον, ὁ, Ἐννόςτος, masc. pr n., Paus.

Ἐννόςτα, ον, τά, (ἐν, οὔλον) the gums within the teeth.

Ἐννόςτω, (ἐν, οὔλος) to curl (hair) Pass. to be curled or curly, Alciph. Hence

Ἐννόςτω, ον, ὁ, a curling, πλοκάμων, Clem. Al.

Ἐννόςτω, ον, (ἐν, οὔλος) curled, curly, Anth.

Ἐννόςτω, ον, (ἐν, οὔρανός) in heaven, heavenly, Anth.

Ἐννόςτω, ὦ, (ἐν, οὔρω) to make water in, εἰς *τι*, Hdt. 2, 172. Hence

Ἐννόςτῳ, ας, ἡ, a chamber-pot, Soph. Fr. 430.

Ἐννόςτος, ον, (ἐν, οὔρον) in urine, Hipp.

Ἐννόςτος, ον, (ἐν, οὔσια) actual substantial, Eccl.

Ἐννόςτῳ, (ἐν, ὀφείλω) as pass. to be due upon a security, *τινί*, to one Dem. 1197, fin.; 1249, 23.

†Ἐννόςτῳ, ον, (ἐν, ὀφθαλμός) to be grafted, to admit of grafting, Plut.

Ἐννόςτῳ, ὦ, to cast long eye upon, Hyperid. ap. Poll.

Ἐννόςτῳ, (ἐν, ὀφθαλμός) to inoculate, graft, Theophr. Hence

Ἐννόςτῳ, ον, (ἐν, ὀφθαλμός) to inoculate, graft, Theophr. Hence

Ἐνοφθαλμισμός, οὐ, ὁ, a *grafting*, budding, Theophr.

Ἐνοχή, ἡ, (ἐνέχουαι) a *being bound*, responsibility, late.

Ἐνοχλεύω, ὦ, f. ἥσω: in augmd. tenses usu. with double augm., ἡνώχλων, ἡνώχλουμην, Dem. 30, 6, Aeschin. 59, 39, but with vv. ll. ἐνώχλη (ἐν, ὀχλέω). To trouble, disquiet, τινά, Plat. Alc. I, 104 D, etc.: also c. dat., to give trouble to, Isocr. 42 C, Xen. An. 2, 5, 13: absol. to be a trouble, a nuisance, Ar. Ran. 708, etc. Pass. ἐνοχλοῦμαι, to be troubled, teased or annoyed, Xen. Cyr. 5, 4, 34: ὑπό τινος, Diod. S. Hence

Ἐνοχλήσις, εὖς, ἡ, a teasing, annoyance, Diog. L.

Ἐνοχος, ον, (ἐνέχουαι)=ἐνεχόμενος, held or bound by, hence liable, subject to, τῷ νόμῳ, ζημία, οὐδεμία, ἵκταις, etc., Plat., Xen., etc.: ἐν νομίᾳ, liable to the imputation of it, socr. 160 A: ἐνοχος ψευδομαρτυροῖς, liable to action for..., Plat. Theat. 148 B: rarely ἐν τινί, as ap. Andoc. 11, 5; but sometimes τινός, ἂν, ποιῶν, etc., Plat. Legg. 914 E: v. εἰς γένναν, N. T. Matth. 5, 22.

Ἐνομις, εὖς, ἡ, (ἐν, ὀνομαι)=τομή, Themist.

Ἐνούω, v. ἐνούσις.

Ἐνούω, ὦ, fut. -ώσω, (ἐν) to unite, ermes ap. Stob. Ecl. 1, 802: ἐν v. τῇ γῇ, to inter, Philostr.

Ἐνάρπτω, fut. -ψω, (ἐν, ῥάρπτα) to w, stich in, εἰς τι, Hdt. 2, 146, in id.; ἐν τινί, Eur. Bacch. 286, in ss.

Ἐνάρσσω, (ἐν, ῥάσσω) to dash ainst, τινί, Joseph.

Ἐνῆρυνμι, f. -ρήξω, (ἐν, ῥήρυνμι) break into: pass. to burst, discharge ef into, εἰς τι, Aretae.

Ἐνθλόβω, ὦ=ρίγω ἐν, to shiver, eze in, Ar. Plut. 846.

Ἐνρίζος, ον, (ἐν, ῥίζα) with a root, op.

Ἐνρίζω, ὦ, f. -ώσω, (ἐν, ῥίζω) to strike root, ἰσθῆναι, Hipp.

Ἐνρίπτω, fut. -ψω, (ἐν ὀρίπτω) to n in or on, Dio C. [z by nature.]

Ἐνρύνμιος, ὦ, ὄν=sq.

Ἐνρύθμιος, ον, (ἐν, ῥυθμός) in thm, measure, metre; also of oratol cadences: in genl. accordant, in money, Plut.: the form ἔρρυθμος nore freq., Schaf. Dion. Comp.

Ἐνσακκεύω, (ἐν, σακκεύω) to put a sack, Nicet.

Ἐνσαλπίζω, (ἐν, σαλπίζω) to sound trumpet in, τοῖς ὤσι, Gal.

Ἐνσάρκος, ον, (ἐν, σάρξ) in the f, incarnate, carnal, Eccl.

Ἐνσάρω, ὦ, (ἐν, σάρω) to sweep t: hence in pass., πόντεν μυχοῖς ὑπόμενος, Lyc. 753.

Ἐνσάτω, fut. -ῶ, (ἐν, σάτω) to t, Alciph.

Ἐνσέννυμι, f. -σβέσω, (ἐν, σβέν- νυ) to quench in, ὕδατι, Diosc.

Ἐνσείω, (ἐν, σείω) to shake in or at, incutere, impingere, c. acc. rei, βέλτος κερανοῖ, to dart the derbolt, Soph. Tr. 1087; ὀδὺν ὅταν κέλαδον ἐνσ. πάλαι, to a shrill sound into their ears, El. 737: also reversely, c. acc. et dat. rei, to plunge in, ἐνσ. ἡγρίαις ὀδοῖς, Id. Ant. 1274.—2.

ph. to shake or sift thoroughly, incutere. Mid. to examine one's Att.—II. intr. to rush upon, at- violently τινί, Diod., εἰς τι, Dion.

Ἐνσέω, (ἐν, σέω) to sift in, ie.

Ἐνσηκάω, (ἐν, σηκάω) o shut up, esp. in a cloister, Eccl.

Ἐνσημαίνω, f. -ἄνω, (ἐν, σημαίνω) to creat, imply, contain a signification, Plat. Crat. 395 A: more freq. in mid. to give notice of, intimate, τινί τι, Isocr. 399 A; foll. by ὅτι..., Xen. Cyr. 8, 2, 3.—II. also in mid., to impress or stamp upon, σημειῖον, τύπον τινί, Plat. Theat. 191 D, Rep. 377 B.

Ἐνσίμος, ον, (ἐν, σιμός) somewhat flat-nosed, in genl. somewhat flat or hollow, Hipp.

Ἐνσίτης, εἰς, (ἐν, σίνος) injured.

Ἐνσίτοιμαι,=σιτέομαι ἐν, LXX.

Ἐνσέλλω, poet. ἐνισέλλω, to dry, wither up, Nic. Pass. c. perf. act. ἐνσέκληκα, intr. to be dry, withered, hard, Hipp.

Ἐνσκενάω, f. -άσω, (ἐν, σκενάω) to get ready, prepare, like παρσκευ- αῖω, δειπνῶν, A. Ach. 1096. Pass. to be equipped, Hdt. 9, 22. Mid. to dress one's self up, Ar. Ach. 384, 436.

Ἐνσκενός, ον, (ἐν, σκενή) equipt, esp. furnished with a mask, opp. to ἔσκενος.

Ἐνσκηνοβατέω, ὦ, (ἐν, σκηνο- βατέω) to bring forward on the stage; pass. to come forward on the stage, Alciph.

Ἐνσκήπτω, fut. -ψω, poet. ἐνισκ., (ἐν, σκήπτα) to hurl, dart in or upon, ὁ θεὸς ἐνέσκηψε τὸ βέλος, the god darted his lightning on it, Hdt. 4, 79: so νόσον τινί, Lat. incutere, infligere morbum alicui, Id. 1, 105, cf.—II. in- trants. to break loose upon, full in or on, ἐνέσκηψαν οἱ λίθοι ἐς τὸ τέμενος, Id. 8, 39: also τινί, esp. of diseases, Nic. Ther. 336. Cf. ἐνσκήπτω.

Ἐνσκήπτροφόμος, as pass. (ἐν, σκιά, τρέφω) to live in the shade or out of the world (Lat. vita umbratica), hence ἐνσκ. ἐλπίζει, to feed on sickly hopes, Plut.

Ἐνσκήπτω, fut. -ψω, poet. ἐνισκ., Ep. and Lyr. form of ἐνσκήπτω, (ἐν, σκήπτω) to dash in or upon, οὐδεὶς ἐνσκήψαντε καρῆατα, Il. 17, 437: to fix, plant in, Ap. Rh. Pass. to stick in, ὁδὸν οὐδεὶς ἐνσκήψθη, Il. 16, 612.—II. = ἐνσκήπτω, κεραυνὸς ἐνέ- σκηψε μύρον, Pind. P. 3, 105, ubi olim ἐνέσκηψε.

Ἐνσκήρβω, also ἐνσκήρῶ, ὦ, (ἐν, σκήρῶ) to harden: pass. to become callous, inveterate, of diseases, Xen. Eq. 4, 2.

Ἐνσκήλναι, inf. aor. 2 act. ἐνέ- σκλην of ἐνσκέλλω.

Ἐνσοβέω, ὦ, (ἐν, σοβέω) to step proudly in or on, τινί, Philostr.

Ἐνσοριάζω, to lay in the tomb, late: from

Ἐνσόριον, ον, τό, (ἐν, σορός) a sar- cophagus, Inscr.

Ἐνσοφιστεύω, (ἐν, σοφιστεύω) to conduct one's self as a sophist, to act the sophist in, Philo.

Ἐνσοφός, ον=σοφός, Anth.

Ἐνσπαργάω, ὦ, (ἐν, σπαργα- νόω) to wrap in swathing bands, Longin.

Ἐνσπείρω, f. -ερώ, (ἐν, σπείρω) to sow among. Pass. to be sown or spread among people, of reports, v. l. Xen. Cyr. 5, 2, 30.

Ἐνσπέρματος, ον, (ἐν, σπέρμα)=sq., Phan. ap. Ath. 406 C.

Ἐνσπέρμιος, ον, (ἐν, σπέρμα) with seed in it, Diosc.

Ἐνσποδός, ον, (ἐν, σποδός) ashen, of colour, Diosc.

Ἐνσπονδός, ον, (ἐν, σπονδή) in- cluded in a truce or treaty, opp. to ἔκσπονδός, ἐνσπ. ποιεῖσθαι, Thuc. 3, 10: hence in alliance with, τινί, Eur. Bacch. 924; Thuc. 1, 40; also τινός

Thuc. 1, 31.—II. under truce or safe conduct, Eur. Phoen. 171. Adv. -δως

†Ἐνσπουδίζω, (ἐν, σπουδίζω) to be busy or employed in, Liban.: to deliver lectures, Philostr.

Ἐνστάω, ὦ, ῥω, (ἐν, στάω) to let drop or trickle in, τινί τι, Ar. Vesp. 702: pass. ἐνστακταὶ τοὶ μένος ἦν, is instilled, infused into thee, Od. 2, 271; so ...οὐδέν τις ἐνέσταται ἡμερός, Hdt. 9, 3.

Ἐνστάζω, f. -ῶ, (ἐν, σταλάω), =ἐνστάω, Ar. Ach. 1034.

Ἐνστάσις, εὖς, ἡ=sq.

Ἐνστάσις, εὖς, ἡ, (ἐνίσταμαι) a beginning, plan, management, τῶν πραγμάτων, Aeschin. 18, 35; 30, 36: τοῦ πολέμου, Polyb.: a way of life, with or without ὤλης, Epict. 23.—II. a hindrance, obstacle, objection to an argument, Arist. Rhet. Hence

Ἐνστάτης, ον, ὁ, (ἐνίσταμαι) one who stands in the way, an adversary, Soph. Aj. 704. [ᾧ]

Ἐνστάτικός, ὦ, ὄν, (ἐνίσταμαι) Lat. qui instat, setting one's self in the way, stubborn, savage, of beasts, Arist. H. A.—II. hindering, τινός, M. Anton.

—III. finding objections, captious, of the gramm., who were fond of start- ing difficulties in Homer: those who solved them were called λυτικοί or ἐπιλυτικοί, v. Wolf Proleg. p. 195. Adv. -κός.

Ἐνστεῖνω, (ἐν, στεῖνω) to straiten, coop up in, Q. Sm.

Ἐνστέλλω, (ἐν, στέλλω) to dress in, put on: pass. ἱππῶος στολὴν ἐν- σταλέμενος, clad in a horseman's dress, Hdt. 1, 80.

Ἐνστερνίζω, (ἐν, στέρνον)=ἐν- στερνίζω, Eccl.

Ἐνστερνομαντία, εὖς, ἡ, ventrilo- quism, Soph. Fr. 52, cf. στερνομαντις.

Ἐνστηρίζω, (ἐν, στήθος) to lay up in the breast or heart, Eccl.

Ἐνστηλώ, ὦ, (ἐν, στηλῶ) to put up on a post, στάλα ἐνστ., Inscr.

Ἐνστημα, ατός, τό, (ἐνίστημαι) like ἐνστάσις II., Sext. Emp.

Ἐνστηρίζω, fut. -ῶ, (ἐν, στηρίζω) to fix, fasten in: hence in pass., ἐγ- χεῖρ γαῖᾳ ἐνστηρίκτω, it stuck fast in earth, Il. 21, 168.

Ἐνστιζώ, f. -ῶ, (ἐν, στίζω) to stitch, embroider in, Dio C.

Ἐνστόμιος, ον, (ἐν, στόμα) in the mouth, ἔλκος, Diosc.

Ἐνστόμιμας, ατός, τό, (ἐν, τόμα) a bit, curb, Joseph.

Ἐνστράτοπεδεύομαι, dep., ἵστρα- τοπεδεύομαι ἐν, to encamp in, χώρος ἐπιτηδεύωμαι ἐνστρατοπεδεύεσθαι, Hdt. 9, 2, 85: later in act., Thuc. 2, 20.

Ἐνστρέφω, f. -ψω, (ἐν, στρέφω) to turn a thing in: pass. to turn οἱ μου in, μηρὸς ἰσχύϊ ἐνστρέφεται, Il. 5, 306.—2. intr. c. acc. loci, σκηρὶς ἐν στρέφειν, to visit them, Eur. Ion 300.

Ἐνστρογγυλῶ, ὦ, =στρογγυλῶ ἐν.

Ἐνστροφάι, ὦν, αἰ. (ἐνστοφέω) a place of resort, abode, Lat. diverticula Aristid.

Ἐνστροφάομαι, =ἐνστρέφομαι, Qu Sm.

Ἐνστέφω, f. -ψω, (ἐν, στέφω) to be bitter, astringent, Diosc. [σ]

Ἐνσύνθηκος, ον, (ἐν, συνθήκη)=ἐνσπονδός.

†Ἐνσφαίρω, ὦ, (ἐν, σφαίρω) to round in, to spread around in, Nonn.

Ἐνσφήνω, ὦ, (ἐν σφήνω) to wedge in, fill close, Diosc.

†Ἐνσφίγγω, (ἐν, σφίγγω) to bind or fasten on, τί τινί, Joseph.

Ἐνσφράζω, fut. -ίσω, Ion. ἐν

σφρηγ., (ἐν, σφραγίζω) to impress on, as with a seal, *τινί*, Luc., and μετ θένθει κραδίης, Anth.

†Ενσχεῖς, adv. also ἐν σχερῶ, continuously, in a row, v. σχερός.

†Ενσχιστόδον, =σχιστός, Theophr. †Ενσχολάζω, f. -άσω, =σχολάζω ἐν, to spend time in a place, Arist. Pol.: to spend time upon, *τινί*, Cic. Att. 7, 11, 2.

†Ενσώμυτος, ον, (ἐν, σῶμα) bodily, incarnate, Eccl. Hence

†Ενσωμύτω, ᾧ, to embody, Clem. Al. Hence

†Ενσωμάτωσις, εως, ἡ, an embodying, incarnation, Eccl.

†Ενσωρεύω, (ἐν, σωρεύω) to heap up, late.

†Ενταλαιπωρέομαι = ταλαιπωρέω ἐν, late.

†Εντάλλα, ατος, τό, (ἐντέλλω) = ἐντολή, N. T.

†Εντάνω, Ion. for ἐντένω.

†Εντάνω, f. -ώω, (ἐν, τάνω) poet. and Ion. for ἐντίνω, to stretch, strain, Hom. (who also uses ἐντίνω in Il.); esp. freq. in Od. of bending the bow, νευρῆν, τόξον, βίον ἐντ.; so too in mid., Od. 21, 403: also to stretch a thing on or over another, Hdt. 5, 25; ἐντ. ἀλλாகας, Lat. *ducere sulcos*, Pind. P. 4, 405. [ῶ]

†Εντάξας, εως, ἡ, (ἐντάσσω) a putting in, insertion.

†Εντάρσσω, Att. -ττω, f. -ῶω, (ἐν, τάρσσω) to make a disturbance in, τί, Arist. Pass. to be disturbed, scared by a thing.

†Εντῆσις, εως, ἡ, (ἐντέινω) a stretching, distention, Hipp.

†Εντάσσω, Att. -ττω, fut. -ῶω, (ἐν, τάσσω) to insert, enroll, register in, ἐν τινί, Böckh Inscr. 2, p. 493. In pass. to be posted in battle, Xen. An. 3, 3, 18. —II. = ἀντάσσω, τινί τι, Eur. Rhes. 492.

†Εντάτικτός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἐντέινω) stretching, straining, stimulating, Medic.: τὸ ἐντ., a plant, a kind of satyrium, Diosc.

†Εντάτος, ἡ, ὄν, (ἐντέινω) stretched: ἐντ. ὄργανα, stringed instruments, Plut.

†Ενθάθα, Ion. ἐνθαῦτα, adv. (ἐν) =ἐθα, but more freq. in prose.—I. of place, here, there, Iat. hic, register in, 76, etc.: but freq. like ἐνταυθαί, with signf. of motion towards, hither, thither, Lat. *huc*, Il. 9, 601, and so in Att., as Aesch. Pers. 450, Soph. Tr. 1193, etc.; oft. c. gen. like all advs. of place, ἐντ. γῆς, Lat. *hic terrarum*, cf. Aesch. Cho. 691; μέχρι ἐντ. τοῦ λόγου, Stallb. Plat. Crat. 412 E.—II. of time, at the very time, whether past, then, or present, now, Trag., etc.: also c. gen. ἐντ. ἡλικίας, Lat. *ad hoc aetatis*, Plat. Rep. 329 B.—2. also = Lat. *deinde*, thereupon, then, Hdt. 1, 48, etc.—III. of conditions, in this state of things, Soph. Fr. 98. In Att. also strengthd. ἐνταυθί [ι], Ar. Lys. 4.

†Ενταυθοί, adv. (ἐν) hither, Il. 21, 122, Od. 18, 105; in Hom., only with κείσθαι and ἵσθαι, come and lie, come and sit down; also in Att., as Ar. Plut. 608, Plat., etc.—II. acc. to others = Att. ἐνταῦθα, here, but seemingly not Att., v. Elmsl. Iph. T. 1010, Dind. Steph. Thes.

†Εντάφιος, (ἐντάφιος) to bury: or rather to prepare for the burial, Plut.

†Εντάφιασμός, οὔ, ὁ, burial, preparation for burial, N. T.

†Εντάφιαστis, οὔ, ὁ, (ἐνταφιάζω) one who is charged with a burial, an undertaker, of the Bactrian dogs, Strab. p. 517.

†Εντάφιοπώλης, ον, ὁ, (ἐντάφια, πωλέω) an undertaker, Lat. *libitinarius*.

†Εντάφιος, ον, (ἐν, τάφος) of, belonging to, used in burial, Dion H.—II. as subst.—1. τὸ ἐντ., a shroud, winding sheet, hence καλὸν ἐντάφιον ἡ τυραννίς, Isocr. 125 A.—2. τὸ ἐντ., obsequies, also their expenses, Plut. [ᾧ]

†Εντεα, ον, τὰ, instruments, gear, tools of any kind, ἐντεα Ἀρχία, Hom., who mostly uses it, esp. in Il., simply for fighting gear, arms, armour: esp. a coat of mail, corslet, like θώραξ; Il. 10, 34: hence ἐντεα δύναι, Il. 3, 339, etc.: but also like ὄπλα, ἐντεα δαιτός, furniture, appliances for a banquet, Od. 7, 232, ἐντεα νηός, rigging, tackle, Pind. N. 4, 115; also ἐντεα ἵππεια, βόεια, trappings, gear, harness, etc., Pind., who also uses ἐντεα alone for chariots, O. 4, 34; also ἐντεα αὐδὶρόν, Aesch. Pers. 194: ἐντεα αὐλῶν periph. for αὐλόα, Pind. O. 7, 22; but also ἐντεα alone, musical instruments, Id. P. 12, 37. Ep. and Lyr. word. The sing. ἐντος only occurs in Archil. 3, 2. [Prob. from ἐννυμι: from ἐντεα, come ἐντώα, ἐντώα.]

†Εντεδίη, ης, ἡ, Entedide, daughter of Thespius, Apollod.

†Εντείνω, fut. ἐντενῶ: perf. ἐντέτῳκα, perf. pass. ἐντέτῳμαι, (ἐν, τένω) to stretch, strain, tie tight or fast, κνεῖν ἐντοσθεν ἱμάσιν ἐντέταται, Il. 10, 263; also ὀφρος ἱμάσιν ἐντέταται, is hung on straps, Il. 5, 728: to bend and string a bow, Aesch. Fr. 78, also in mid., to string one's bow, Eur. I. A. 550; τόξα ἐντεταμένα, Hdt. 2, 173, cf. ἐντάνω: γέφυρα ἐντεταμένα, a bridge of boats with the mooring cables all taut and steady, Id. 9, 106, cf. 8, 117: to stretch or cover with a stretched skin, Hdt. 5, 25: ἐντείνασθαι ἁρμονίαν, to raise it to a higher pitch, Ar. Nub. 962: ἐντ. ναῦν ποδί, to keep a ship's sail tight by the sheet, hence ναῖς ἐνταθείσα ποδὶ ἐθαψεν, Eur. Or. 706: ἐντ. ἵππων τῷ ἄνωγέι, to lead a horse at full gallop by the rein, Xen. Hipparch. 8, 3. —II. to stretch out at or against, Lat. *intendere*: hence πληγὴν ἐντείνειν, Lat. *plagam intendere*, to threaten one with a blow, Xen. An. 2, 4, 11, also without πληγὴν, Plat. Minos 321 A.—2. to entangle in, βρόχοις, Eur. Andr. 720.—III. to constrain within, to confine, limit, εἰς τι, Plat. Meno 87 A: esp. to keep or put in metre, εἰς ποῖος ἐντ. τι, Lat. *versu includere*, astringere, Plut.; also ἐκτείνειν by itself, Heind. Phaed. 60 D.—IV. intrins. to strain, be vehement, Lat. *contendere*, Eur. Or. 698, Dict. 6: more freq. in pass. and mid., Xen., and Polyb.

†Εντεῖρω, =τεῖρω ἐν, v. I. Q. Sm.

†Εντεῖριος, ον, =ἐντεῖριος.

†Εντερίζω, fut. -ίσω Att. -ίω, (ἐν, τερίζω) to wall in, fortify, Diod.: but in mid., to wall in, i. e. blockade, Thuc. 6, 90.

†Εντεῖριος, ον, (ἐν, τερίζω) enclosed by walls, walled in, Dion. H.

†Εντεκταίρομαι, dep. mid., (ἐν, τεκμαίρω) to infer, Hipp.

†Εντεκνος, ον, (ἐν, τέκνω) having children, opp. to ἀτεκνος, Luc.

†Εντεκνύομαι, dep., to beget children in, Plut.

†Εντεκταίνωμαι, 1 aor. ἐνετεκτηνῶμαι, (ἐν, τεκταίνωμαι) to build or construct in, Joseph.

†Εντελέθω, =τελέθω ἐν, Nic.

†Εντελεία, ας, ἡ, (ἐντελής) perfection.

†Εντελευτάω, ᾧ, fut. -ήσω, (ἐν τε-

λευτάω) to end in or with: intr. to die in, sub. τὸν βίον, Thuc. 2, 44.

†Εντελέχεια, ας, ἡ, the absoluteness, actuality, actual being of a thing, as opp. to simple capability or potentiality (δύναμις): a philosophic word formed by Arist., who calls the soul the ἐντελέχεια of the body, *that by which it actually is*, though it had a δύναμις or capacity of existing before, de Anima 2, 1, cf. also Metaph. 8, 3, and 6: so also later, κατ' ἐντελέχειαν, actually, opp. to δυνάμει virtually, potentially, Sext. Emp. I. is quite distinct from ἐνδελέχεια though Cicero (Tusc. 1, 10) can found them, v. Choeril. Nake pp. 174-177, Donalds. N. Cratyl. p. 418 sq. (Prob. deriv. from ἐν τέλει ἐχέω to be complete or absolute, on the analogy of νουνεχεία, νουνεχής=νοῦν ἔχων: but the adj. ἐντελέχης nowhere occurs: for even the adv. ἐν τελεχῶς in Plat. Legg. 905 E, should no doubt be read ἐνδελεχῶς.) Cf. ἐνδελέχεια, χῆς.

†Εντελέχης, ἑς, adv. -χῶς, v. foreg.

†Εντελής, ἑς, (ἐν, τέλος) complete, full, εντ. μισθός, Ar. Eq. 1367, c. Thuc. 6, 45, etc.: full-grown, like τέλειος, Aesch. Cho. 250, Soph. Tr. 760. Adv. -λῶς, -λῆστατα.—II. ο ἐντελείς, =οἱ ἐν τέλει, magistrates persons of note, Diod.; cf. ἐκτελής.

†Εντέλλα, ης, ἡ, Entella, a town of Sicily on the Crimissus; its ruin still bear the same name, Diod. 8.

†Εντέλλω, only in Pind. O. 7, 75. Soph. Fr. 252: usu. in mid., ἐντέλλομαι, (ἐν, τέλλω) to enjoin, command, τινί τι, Hdt. 1, 47, etc.; i. dat. pers. et inf., Id. 1, 53, etc.: ἐπέλλεσθαι ἀπὸ γλώσσης, to command by word of mouth, Id. 1, 123. But in pass., τὰ ἐντεταμένα, command Soph. Fr. 411, and Xen.

†Εντελομσθος, ον, (ἐντελής, μισθός) with full pay, Dem. 1212, 12.

†Εντεμενίζω, f. -ίσω, (ἐν, τεμενίζω) to place within the τέμενος.

†Εντένω, Ion. ἐντάνω, (ἐν, τένω) to cut in, engrave upon, esp. γράμματι ἐν λίθῳ, Valck. Hdt. 8, 22.—II. cut up: esp.—1. to cut up the victim sacrifice, ἥρωι to a hero, Thuc. 5, 1, cf. ἐντομός, τόμος.—2. to cut shred in, as herbs into a medical mixture, Aesch. Ag. 16, ubi v. Blomf. G.

†Εντενής, ἑς, (ἐντέινω) on the street intent, Ap. Rh.

†Εντερεῶ, (ἐντερων) to gut in Archipp. Ixθ. 1.

†Εντερίδια, ον, τά, dim. from ἐντερά, Alex. Eret. 1.

†Εντερία, ἡ, ὄν, (ἐντερα) in intestines, Arist. Part. An.

†Εντεριώνη, ης, ἡ, the inmost part: thing: esp. the pith of plants, Theophr.

†Εντεροειδής, ἑς, (ἐντερων, εἶδος) intestines, Arist. H. A.

†Εντεροκήλη, ης, ἡ, (ἐντερων, κήλη) a scrotal hernia, rupture, Diosc.

†Εντερων, ον, τό, (ἐντός) an in time, gut, bowel, Hom., always in and in plur., except Od. 21, 408, τερον οἶος, and so usu. in Att.; τούτῳ τῆς ἐμπύδος, Ar. Nub. I. ἐντερα γὰς, earthworms, Arat.—I. παῦλα, bag, Hipp., the womb, Arat. 26, fin. (Formed as a compar. fr. ἐντός, cf. ὑπέρτερον, and our intestine)

†Εντερώνη, ας, ἡ, =ἐντερῶν, esp. ἐντ. εἰς τρήρεις, timber for ribs of a ship, belly-timber, Ar. 1185, not without a pun. (See sometimes, wrongly, written παρος. ἐντερονεία, Dind. Ar. I. c.)

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ἔντερπονκέω, ὦ, (έντερποι πένδα) have a bowel-complaint, Hipp.
ἔντερποκέω, ου, ὦ, (έντερποι, πω-
τέω) a tripe-seller.
ἔντερπυργός, ὄν, (έντα II, *έργω)
working in harness, in traces, ἡμίονοι
ιντ., draught-mules, II. 24, 277, ubi
al. male έντερπυργός.
ἔντερπυσταρ ου έντεωμ., ὀρος, ὁ,
skilled in arms, ap. Hesych.
ἔνταμα, ένταμαένος, perf. pass.
from έντενω: hence
ἔντεμίνως, adv., vehemently,
strongly, Hdt. 4, 14, etc.
έντεθεν, adv., Ion. ένθευτεν, hence
at έντεν, Lat. hinc and illinc, Od.: έν-
ταί έντ. or έντ. καί έκείθεν, on the
one side and the other, LXX.—II. of
time, henceforth, thenceforth, afterwards,
hence, also τῷ έντ., Hdt. 1, 9, 27, etc.,
but also τῷ έντ. or τῷ έντ., that which
follows, Trag.—III. causal, therefore,
in consequence, Eur. Att. strengthd.
πυθεσθί [?], Ar. Av. 10, etc.
έντεσθενί, adv. v. foreg.
έντεκτικός, ὅ, ὄν, (έντεγχανῶ)
fable, Plut.
έντευσίδιου, ου, τό, dim. from sq.,
small petition, Arr.
έντευξίς, εως, ἡ, (έντευγχανῶ) a
greeting upon meeting, c. dat. pers.,
lat. Polit. 298 C.—2. conversation,
int., with a person, Aeschin. 34, 19:
πτευσί ποιεῖσθαι τι, to hold con-
ference with., Isocr. 6 B: also sexual in-
tercourse, Plut.—3. έντ. ὁγκλή, a pub-
lic speech, Dion. H.—4. a petition, Böckh
scr. 2, p. 539.—5. reading, study, Po-
b.
έντευτενί, for έντευθενί, barba-
sm in Ar. Thesm. 1212.
έντευτλάω, ὦ, (έν, τεύτλον) to
stew, stew in beet, of eels, Ar. Ach.
1, cf. Ath. 300 B.
έντρός, ου, (έν, τέφρος) ash-col-
ored, Diosc.
έντεχνία, ας, ἡ, skill: from
έντεχνα, ου, (έν, τέχνη) according
rules of art, artificial, systematic, reg-
r., opp. to άτεχνα, πίστις, Arist.
etc.—II. of persons, skilled, έντ. ὀ-
νηργός, a cunning workman, Plat.
gg. 903 C. Adv. νως.
έντῆκα, f. -ξω, (έν, τήκα) to ρου-
chile melted, Dion. In pass. and in
f. έντέτῆκα, usu. metaph. to sink
ρ into one, c. dat., μίος έντέτῆκέ
μ., Soph. El. 1311, cf. Plat. Menex.
D: but έντακῆται τῷ φιλεῖν, to
t away with love, Soph. Tr. 463;
ου έντακῆται θήρῳσι, Lyc.
έντι, Dor. for ἐστί and εἰσί, 3 sing.
pl. pres. from έντιμ. [?]
έντιθῆμι, fut. ένθήμι, (έν, τιθῆμι)
ut, set in, bring in or into, τινί τι,
n., usu. of things, e. g. a ship's
row, and so in Att.; but also τινά
ι εἰς τι, Hdt. 2, 73, Ar. Ach. 920,
1, etc.; and then freq. c. acc. only:
c. metaph., έντ. φρένας ἐσθλάς,
uogn. 430; έντιθέμεν φόβον, to in-
fear, Xen. An. 7, 4, 1. Mid. to
in for one's self, hence, κόπον, χό-
ένθετο θυμῷ, he stored up wrath in
heart, II. 6, 326, Od. 11, 102; opp.
uoen ένθετο θυμῷ, II. 9, 639; also
uoen ένθετο θυμῷ, laid to his heart,
21, 355; ένθεμένης σε λεχέεσσι,
ng put thee in her bed, II. 21, 124;
ι, μή μοι πατέρας.. ὁμοίη ένθεοι,
i, put not our fathers in like hon-
I. 4, 410: absol. ένθου, imperat.
2 mid., take it, eat it, Ar. Eq. 51,
νθεσις.
έντικτω, f. -τέξω, usu. τέξομαι,
i, πικτω) to bear, produce in, ὁμοίως,
H. Andr. 24; also ὅα έντ. ἐς τῆν
Hdt. 2, 93.—2. to create or cause

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in, τινί, v., Ar. Lys. 553, ἐν τινί, Eur. Hipp. 642; ἐν. φθόρον, ἀνελευθερίαν, etc., Plat.—II. intr. part. perf. ἐν-τετοκός, inborn, innate, Ar. Vesp. 651.
 *Ἐντίλνω, ᾧ, fut. -ήσω, (ἐν, τίλνω) Lat. incascare, to squirt upon, τινί τι, Ar. Ach. 351.
 †Ἐντέλτος, ον, ὁ, πλακοῦς, a kind of cake, prob. made with τίλτον (τύριος) q. v., Clearch. ap. Ath. 649 A.
 *Ἐντίμιω, ᾧ, f. -ήσω, (ἐν, τιμίω) to reckon at a price, value goods, Dem. 1036, 12, in pass. Mid. to take at a valuation. Part. perf. pass., ἐντετιμημένος, valued, valuable, Sophron ap. Ath. 48 C.
 *Ἐντίμιος, ον, (ἐν, τιμή) in honour, honoured, prized, ον. to ἐκτιμός, ἄτιμος, Plat., etc.; τινί, by a person, Soph. El. 239, also c. dat. rei, with or in a thing, Eur. Or. fin.: οἱ ἐντιμοί, men in office, ἐν τιμῇ ὄντες, Lat. honorati, Plat. Rep. 564 D: τὰ θεῶν ἐντιμα, what is honoured in their sight, their ordinances or attributes, Soph. Ant. 77: ἐντ. ποιεῖν, to hold in honour, Isocr. 74 A. Adv. -μως, Plat., and Xen. Hence
 †Ἐντίμως, ον, ὁ, Ἐντίμως, a Cretan who led a colony to Gela, in Sicily, Thuc. 6, 4.—2. of Gortyn, a contemp. of Themistocles, Ath. 48 D.
 *Ἐντίμωτης, ρητος, (ἐντιμός) honour, rank, Arist. Rhel.
 *Ἐντίμω, ᾧ, (ἐν, τιμή) to honour, LXX.
 *Ἐντινάσσω, (ἐν, τινάσσω) to shake in or into, Diog. L.
 *Ἐντιμέγω, f. -σω, Ep. for ἐντέμνω, Nic. ap. Ath. 72 B.
 *Ἐντιμῆμα, ατος, τό, (ἐντέμνω) a cut, notch, Xen. Cyr. 2, 7.
 *Ἐντιμήσις, εως, ἡ, (ἐντέμνω) = ἐντιμῆμα.
 *Ἐντο, 3 plur. aor. 2 mid. from ἵημι, in Hom. always in phrase ἐπεὶ πόσιος καὶ ἐδητῆος ἐξ ἔρον ἐντο, v. sub ἔζημι.
 *Ἐντοίχιος, ον, (ἐν, τοίχος) on or at the walls, Dion H.
 *Ἐντοκος, ον, (ἐν, τόκος) with young, Lyc.
 *Ἐντολή, ἥς, ἡ, (ἐντέλλω) an injunction, command, Pind. Fr. 167, Hdt., and Att., in sing. and plur.: ἐντολὰς δοῦναι, ap. Dem. 250, 14, ἐπιτελέειν, Hdt. 1, 157.
 *Ἐντολίμω, ᾧ, f. -ήσω, = τολμῶν ἐν.
 *Ἐντομία, ὤν, τὰ, insects, cf. ἐντομῖος III.
 *Ἐντομή, ἥς, ἡ, (ἐντέμνω) a cutting, incision, Theophr.: a nick or notch, as in insects, Arist. H. A.: cf. ἐντομῖος I.—2. a narrow pass, cleft, Diod.—II. sacrifice, v. ἐντομῖος II. Plut.
 *Ἐντομίς, ον, ὁ, (ἐντέμνω) an ewe-lamb, late.
 *Ἐντομίς, ἰδος, ἡ, a cutting, gash, LXX.
 *Ἐντομῖος, ον, (ἐντέμνω) cut in, cut p., esp. of victims, ἐντομία ποιεῖν, to offer as victims. Hdt. 2, 119; 7, 191: ἐντε τὰ ἐντομία, victims, Ar. Rh.: also oaths etc. ratified by sacrifice.—II. cut τὰ ἐντομία, sub. σφάγια, Bast Ep. r. p. 198.—2. τὰ ἐντομία, sub. ζῷα, i. e. insects, insects, from their being early cut in two, Arist. H. A.
 *Ἐντονία, ας, ἡ, tension, force: from *Ἐντονος, ον, (ἐντέμνω) strained, tense of persons, well-strung, sineuay, v. p. Hence—2. metaph. in earnest, eager, Ar. Ach. 665; violent, earnest, Hdt. 4, 11, ἥρεος, σπλάγχχνον, Eur.: so adv. -τως, violently, χωρεῖν, Thuc. 70, ἀπατεῖν, Xen. An. 5, 7, 5.—3. ὁ ἐντονός, as subst., dub. l. for ἰνός, Plat. Legg. 945 C.

ENTP

Ἐνδοπίος, ον, (ἐν, τῷ πρῶτῳ) = ἐνδοπ., Plat. Phaedr. 262 D.
Ἐντοπος ον, (ἐν τῷ ποσὶ) in *or* of a place, Soph. Phil. 2.2, etc.
Ἐντορεῖα, ον, (ἐν, τορεῖα) to work *carve in relief on*, Plut.
Ἐντορεῖα, ον, (ἐν, τορεῖα) to turn *or carve in a thing*, Plut.
Ἐντορος, ον, (ἐν, τόρος) made *by the lathe, turned*, Plat. Legg. 898 A. in *genl. rounded*, Arist. Coel.
Ἐντος, τό, sing. of ἐνταῖς, τά, q. v. sub fin.
Ἐντος, adv., (ἐν) *Lat. intus*, —I. of place, *in, within, inside*, between, Hom. who esp. joins ἐντος ἔχειν, and ἐντος ἔργον, or εἰργεν: in Att. τό ἐντος, τὰ ἐντος, the part or parts *within*: also c. gen., which in Hom. it usu. follows: hence ἐντος ἑμμανθός, in my senses, under my own control, Hdt. 7, 47; also ἐντος ἑαυτοῦ γίγνεσθαι, to come to himself, Hdt. 1, 119.—2. on this side, Lat. *citra*, II. 2, 845; c. gen., ἐντος τοῦ ποταμοῦ, Hdt. 1, 6.—II. of time, *within, i. e. in less time than*, c. gen. ἐντος εἰκοσθι ἡμερῶν, ἐντος ὀσπείρας, between this time and evening, i. e. before evening, Xen. Cyn. 4, 11.—III. of degrees of relationship, *nearer*, with *adv.* in, Dem. 1068, ult. Hence
Ἐντοσθε, and before a vowel ἐντοσθεν, adv. *from within*, Od. 2, 424. also—ἐντοσθί, absol., II. 22, 237, or c. gen., freq. in Hom.
Ἐντοσθε, adv.—ἐντοσθε, ἐντοσθί Hes.
Ἐντόσθια, ὡν, τὰ, (ἐντός) the *inwards, entrails*, Lat. *intestina*, like ἐν κῆρα, and ἐνδύνα. The form ἐνδόσθια, also occurs.
Ἐντοσθίους, τὰ, ὡν, (ἐντοσθε) in *ward*: τὰ ἐντ.=foreg., Hipp.
Ἐντράγειν, inf. aor. 2 of ἐντρώγω, q. v.
Ἐντραγωδεῶ, ὤ,=τραγωδεῶ ἐν, *to make a display among*, τρεῖς, Luc.
Ἐντράγος, ον, (ἐν, τραγός) *piercing, keen*, clear, of sight, Nic.
Ἐντραπέτης(ης), ον, ὁ, -ίτης, ἰδος, ἡ, a *table-companion, parasite*.
Ἐντραχύς, εἶα, ῥ, (ἐν, τράχης) somewhat *rough or hard*, Diosc. [ῥ]
Ἐντρεπτικός, ἡ, ὄν, fit for *reproving or producing shame*, λόγος, Ael Adv.—κῶς: from
Ἐντρέπω, fut. -ψω, (ἐν, τρέπω) to *turn about*, τὰ νῦστα, to turn the back Hdt. 7, 211: metaph. to bring one to his senses, reprove, make ashamed, Plut. Pass. to be turned, turn, twice in Hom. in phrase οἶδὲ νῦν αὖτοί περ ἐντρέπεται φίλον ἥτορ, is not thy heart yet turned or won, II. 15, 554, Od. 1, 60: also to turn about, and so to delay, Herm. Soph. O. C. 1538. Mid. ἐντρέπεται τινας, to turn towards a person, give heed to, listen to, reverence him, esp. in Trag., c. inf., as Soph. Aj. 90, Plat. Crito 52 C, etc. to take care, see that a thing happens, Theogn. 400: later also to dread c. acc., Plut.
Ἐντρέπω, fut. -θρένω,=τρέφω ἐν to bring up, *train in*, Eur. Ion 1428: also in mid., οὐτὰ ἐνθρέψασθαι, Hes Op. 779: to be raised in, *γυμνασίου* Eur. Phoen. 368, νόμοις, Plat. Legg 798 A; also of habits, etc., to grow up with, become natural to, c. dat. pers. v. l. Xen. Cyr. 3, 3, 52: in II. 19, 326, Wolf reads divisim ἐνι τρέφεται.
Ἐντρέχεια, ας, ἡ, skill, industry, Lat. *solertia*, Strab.: from
Ἐντρέχει, ἑς, σκίφιν, ἡ, ready, ἐπὶ πόνους καὶ μαθήματα καὶ θαλάσσης Plat. Rep. 537 A; also in its prose Adv. -ῶν: from

Ἐντρέχω, f. -θρέζομαι, usu. -θρέζωμαι, (ἐν, τρέχω) to run in, be active in, hence to sit, suit, once in Hom. εἰ ἐτρέχοι ἀγάλα γνία, if they suit the milkour, II. 19, 385.—2. to be current among, λόγος ἀνθρώπων, Arat.—II. to run in, slip in, enter, Diosc.—III. to come in the way, intervene, Strab.

Ἐντρίβης, ἐς, strictly rubbed in or on: usu. by metaph. from the touchstone, versed or practised in, c. dat., ἀρχαῖς καὶ νόμοις, Soph. Ant. 177: more rarely c. gen.: cf. παρατρίβω: from

Ἐντρίβω, f. -ψω, (ἐν, τρίβω) to rub m, esp. unguents or cosmetics, Xen. Cyr. 8, 8, 20. Pass. to have them rubbed in, to be anointed, painted, Ar. Lys. 149, Eccl. 732: c. acc., παιδέρω ἔντρο, Alex. Isost. I, 18: metaph., ἔντρο κακὸν τινι, to bring ill upon him, Luc.; so ἔντρο κόνδυλον τινι, to give him a drubbing, Plut., and Luc.—II. to rub away, wear by rubbing, Ar. Ran. 1070. [2]

Ἐντριμμα, ατος, τό, that which is rubbed in, esp. a cosmetic, Plut.

Ἐντρινωίω, com. word in Ar. Eq. 1189, to third, temper with a third, alluding to ἡ τρίτονη.

Ἐντριχος, ον, (ἐν, θρίξ) hairy, Anth.: τό ἔντρο, a wig.

Ἐντριχώω, ατος, τό, (ἐν, τριχώω) the hair of the eye-lids, eyelashes.—II. a hair-sieve or strainer, also ἡμίος, Plut. [7]

Ἐντριψις, εως, ἡ, (ἐντριβω) a rubbing in or on, esp. of cosmetics, Xen. Cyr. 1, 3, 2.

Ἐντρομος, ον, (ἐν, τρόμος) trembling, Mel. 77, 8: Plut. Fab. 3.

Ἐντροπαλίσματα, frequent. from ἐντρέπω, as pass., only used in pres. and 1st impf., to keep turning round, keep looking back, II. 6, 496; esp. of men unwillingly retreating before an enemy, II. 11, 547, etc.

Ἐντροπή, ἡς, ἡ, (ἐντρέπομαι) a turning towards, hence ἔντρο. τινός, respect, reverence for one, like αἰδώς, Soph. O. C. 299.—II. absol. a coming to one's self, shame, N. T.

Ἐντροπία, ας, ἡ,=foreg., Hipp.: but in H. Hom. Merc. 245, δόλαι ἐντροπίαι, are subtle twists and tricks, artful dodges.

Ἐντροπίας, ον, δ, οἶνος,=τροπίας.

Ἐντροφος, ον, (ἐντρέφω) brought up, trained, living in or with, τινί, Soph. O. C. 1362, Aj. 622: ἔντρο. τινός, a nursing, Eur. I. A. 289.

Ἐντρουλλίζω, also ἐντρουλίω, to whisper in one's ear, τινί τι, Ar. Thesm. 341.

Ἐντρούω, ω, f. -ήσω, (ἐν, τρυφάω) to delight, indulge, revel in, τινί, Diod.: to sport, play in, κόμαι ἀνέμοις ἐντροφών, Chaerem. ap. Ath. 608 E: absol. to be luxurious, Xen. Hell. 4, 1, 30.—II. to make sport of, mock, τινί, Eur. Cycl. 588. Hence

Ἐντροφήμα, ατος, τό, a pride or pleasure, Eccl. [5]

Ἐντροφής, ἐς, luxurious, wanton, late.

Ἐντροχόμαι, as pass., (ἐν, τρύχω) to waste one's self away, Dio C. [5]

Ἐντρώω, f. -ζομαι, aor. 2 ἐνέτραγον, (ἐν, τρώω). To eat up greedily, go gobbler up, esp. sweetmeats, Ar. Eq. 51, Vesp. 612, cf. τράχημα.

Ἐντυγχάνω, fut. -τεύσομαι: aor. 2 ἐνέτυχον: perf. ἐντετύχηκα, (ἐν τυγχάνω). To light upon, fall in with, meet with, c. gen., Hdt. 4, 140, ubi v. Weiss.; more usu. c. dat., Hdt. 1, 134: 2, 70, etc.—II. to converse with, talk to, τινί, Plat. Apol. 41 B, etc.: to have dealings with: esp. to have

sexual intercourse with, τινί, ὅλιον ap. Plut.—III. c. inf., to treat one to do, Plut. Pomp. 55.—IV. of books, to meet with, and so to read, τινί, Plut., etc.—V.—τυγχάνω ὦν ἐν, Soph. Aj. 433, Eur. Beller. 28.

Ἐντυλίσσω, f. -ξω, (ἐν, τυλίσσω) to roll, wrap up, Ar. Plut. 692.

Ἐντυλόω, ὤ, (ἐν, τυλόω) to make hard or callous.

Ἐντύνω and ἐντύνω, fut. ἐντύνω: aor. 1 ἐντύνω. Of ἐντύνω [5], Hom. has only imperf. act.; of ἐντύνω [5], pres. mid., impf. act. and mid., aor. act. and part. aor. mid. (έντεα). To equip, deck out, get ready, like ὀπλίζω: in Hom., ἐντ. ἵππους, to harness them, II. 5, 720; ἐντύνν, to get it ready, Od. 23, 289; δέπας τινί, to prepare the cup, i. e. to mix the wine, II. 9, 203; αἰοδῆν, to raise the strain, Od. 12, 183; εὐ ἐντύνασαν ἔ αὐτῇ, having decked herself well out, II. 14, 162: and for this in mid., ἐντύνεσθαι, to get one's self ready, Od. 6, 33. But Hom. more freq. has mid. c. acc., only however in the phrases ἐντύνεσθαι ἄριστον, δαῖτα, δέπικον, to prepare one's self a meal, II. 24, 124, Od. 3, 33; 15, 500: ἄρμενον ἐντύνεσθαι, to provide what is needful, Hes. Op. 630: ἐντύνειν τινά, to make one ready, urge him on, Theogn. 196, Pind. O. 3, 51; also c. inf., to urge to do a thing, Pind. P. 9, 117, N. 9, 86. Ep. and Lyr. word also in Eur. Hipp. 1183, ἐντύνωσθ' ἵππους ἄρμασι.

Ἐντύπας, adv. (ἐν, τύπτω) only in II. 24, 163, ἐντύπας ἐν χλαίνῃ κεκαλυμμένος, or Priam, lying in grief on the ground, and after him in Ap. Rh. 1, 264; 2, 861, Q. Sm. 5, 530; acc. to some, struck down, cast on the earth; acc. to others, wrap up so as to show but the outline of his form, his general form (τύπος). [α]

Ἐντύπος, ον, (ἐν, τύπτω) impressed. Hence

Ἐντύπιω, ὤ, to represent by stamping or moulding, to model, τι, Anth.; and so in mid., Arist. Mund.: to stamp upon a thing, τι εἰς τι or τινί, Plut. Hence

Ἐντύπωμα, τό, a piece of carving in intaglio, Clem. Al. [5]: and

Ἐντύπωσις, εως, ἡ, the socket of the shoulder-bone, Theophr. [5]

Ἐντυραννέομαι, as pass., (ἐν, τυραννέω) to live under a tyranny or tyrant, Cic. Att. 2, 14, 1.

Ἐντύφω, fut. -θήνω, (ἐν, τύφω) to smoke, as one does wasps, Ar. Vesp. 459. Pass. to smoulder, be on fire, Philo. [5]

Ἐντύχια, ας, (ἐντυγχάνω)=έντευξις, Plut.

Ἐντύω=έντύνω, q. v., Hom. [5]

Ἐνυάλιος, ον, δ, (Ἐνυάλις) Enyalios, the Warlike, epith. of Mars in II., v. esp. II. 20, 69; but later thought to be different from him, Ar. Pac. 456, ubi v. Schol., cf. Aleman Fr. 41. Battle began with cries to him, Ἐνυάλιη ἐλελίξειν, ἀλαλάζειν, Xen. An. 1, 8, 18; 5, 2, 14: whence late, as in Poll., —ὁ Ἐνυάλιος, for a war-song, like παίαν.—2. among the Romans = (Mars) Quirinalis, Dion. H., Polyb.—II. as adj. (in Opp. ija, ion), warlike, furious, Ἀρης δεινός, ἐνυάλιος, II. 17, 211:—2. as adj. to I. 2, ὁ Ἐν. Ἰόφος, collis Quirinalis, the Quirinal hill in Rome, Dion. H.—3. τὸ Ἐνυάλιον, the temple of Enyalios, in Megaris, Thuc. 4, 67; another built by Solon in Salamis, Plut. Sol. 9. Cf. Lob. Soph. Aj. p. 146, sqq. [5]: in II. 17, 259, va as one long syll.]

Ἐνυβρίζω, fut. -σω, (ἐν, ἱβρίζω) to insult, mock one in a thing, τινά τινα Soph. Phil. 342; τινά ἐν κακοῖς, Eu. El. 68: c. dat. pers., to mock at, insult, Polyb. Hence

Ἐνυβρίσμα, ιτος, τό, a laughing stock, Lat. ludibrium, Plut.

Ἐνυγρᾶσις, (ἐν, ὑγρᾶσις) to molest, Ἐνυγροθηρεντής, οὔ, δ, (ἐνυγρος, θηρεύω) one who seeks his prey in the water, a fisherman, Plat. Legg. 824

Ἐνυγροθηρικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἐνυγρος, θῆρα) of, belonging to fishing, Plat. Soph. 220 A, 221 B.

Ἐνυγρος, ον, (ἐν, ὑγρός) in the water, aquatic, Diosc.—II. wet, damp, Arist. H. A.; watery, καρπός, Diod.

Ἐνυδρία, ον, τά, Enydria, a city of Syria, Strab.

Ἐνυδρίας, ον, δ, (ἐν, ὕδωρ) sc. ἄνεμος, a wind accompanied with rain, or rather, blowing from the water, Callim. Fr. 35.

Ἐνυδρίς, ιος, ἡ, or ἐνυδρίς, ἰδος, ἡ, (ἐν, ὕδωρ) an otter, Hdt. 2, 72; 4, 109.—II. a water-snake, Lat. enhydria, Plin. H. N. 32, 7.

Ἐνυδρόβιος, ον, (ἐν, ὕδωρ, βίος) living in the water, χῆν, Anth.

Ἐνυδρος, ον, (ἐν, ὕδωρ) with water in it, holding water, τεύχος, Aesch. Ag. 1128.—II. of water, watery, ὕλην, νάματα, etc., Eur.—III. living in or by water, νυμφίαι ἐν, water-nymphs, Soph. Phil. 1454; δόναξ, Ar. Ran. 234: esp. ἐν. ζῶα, aquatic animals, Plat., and Arist.

Ἐννεύσιον, ον, τό, (Ἐννώ) the temple of Enyo, Dio C.

Ἐννεύς, εως Ep. ἡος, ὁ, Engeus, a king of Scyros, slain by Achilles II. 9, 668.

Ἐνύλος, ον, (ἐν, ὄλη) =ὕλικός, material, Arist. An. Adv. λωσ.

Ἐνύλος, ον, δ, Enylos, a king of Byblus, Arr. An. 2, 20, 1.

Ἐνυμενόσπερμος, ον, (ἐν, ὑμῖν σπέρμα) with seeds enclosed in a membrane, Theophr.

Ἐνυπάρχω, fut. -ξω,=ὑπάρχω ἐν to be in, τὸ ἐνυπάρχον, the substance of a thing, τὰ ἐνυπ., the elements, Arist. Metaph.

Ἐνυπάτευω, (ἐν, ὑπάτευω) to act as consul in or with, βουλευμασι, Plut.

Ἐνυπνιάς, (ἐνυπνίον) to dream, Arist. H. A.: in LXX. both as dep. pass., and mid., c. acc. cogn. Hence

Ἐνυπνιστής, οὔ, δ, a dreamer LXX.

Ἐνυπνιον, ον, τό, (ἐν, ὕπνος) thing seen in sleep, in appos. with ὕπνος, θεῖος μοι ἐνυπνιον ἦλθεν ὄνειρος, a dream from the gods came to me in sleep, Od. 14, 495, II. 2, 50 Proverb., ἐνυπνιον ἐστίασθα, "I feast with the Barmecide," Ar. Ves. 1218. Cf. sq.—2. later, a dream, ὄψις ἐνυπνίου, the vision, form of a dream Hdt. 8, 54: so ὄψις ἐνυπνίου, Aesc. Pers. 518: and so freq., ἐν. ἰδεῖν, etc. When distinguished, ὄπνιον was a mere dream, opp. ὄνειρος, a significant, prophetic one strictly neut. from

Ἐνυπνιος, ον, (ἐν, ὕπνος) in sleep in dreams appearing, Aesch. The. 710: hence some expl. ἐνυπνιον Hom. as adv., in sleep, v. foreg.

Ἐνυπνιώδης, ἐς, (ἐνυπνιον, εἶδος dream-like, dreamy, unreal, Strab.

Ἐνυπνος, ον,=ἐνύπνιος, Trag. i. Plut., v. Pors. Or. 401.

Ἐνυπνώω, ὤ, (ἐν, ὕπνώω) to sleep, ἀντλῶ, Nic.

Ἐνυποκίμαι, (ἐν, ὑποκίμαι) lie or be under: to be substance

hierocl.

Ενυπόσπαρος, (εν, ὑπόσπαρος) *artly putrid*, Hipp.

Ενυπόστατος, (εν, ἐνυπόσταται) *substantial, real*, Eccl.

Ενυπίπτα, (ἐν, ὀπίπτα) to *lean, throw back upon, élanter* τῇ γῇ, Phistr.

Ενυφέων, f. -ῶν, (ἐν, ὑφάων) to *eave in as a pattern, τινί τι*, Hdt. 1, 33; and in pass., to be *interwoven*, Id. 47. Hence

Ενυφαντός, ὄν, *inwoven*, Theocr. 5, 83. [ῶ]: and

Ενυφάσκα, ατος, τό, *a pattern or cure women in*, Diod. [ῶ]

Ενυφίστημι, fut. -νυφίστήσω, (ἐν, φίστημι) to *put, place in*. Mid. with *or* 2, perf., and plpf. act., *intrans. stand, be in*, Joseph.

Ενυῶ, ὅς contr. οὐς, ἡ, Εὐῶ, goddess of war, answering to the Roman *Bellona*, Il. 5, 333; daughter of *horcys* and *Ceto*, one of the *Graiae*, es. Th. 273.—2. met. *conflict, encounter*, Opp.; hence *Εὐνάλιος*.

Ενυῶδιον, ον, τό=ένωδιον, *an earg*, Böckh Inscr. 1, p. 232, 237.

Ενωθέω, ὦ, f. -ώσω and -ώθω: *r. ένέωσα*, (ἐν, ὠθέω) to *drive in or on*, c. dat., Ap. Rh.

Ενωμιος, ον, (ἐν, ὠμιός) *rather crude, ripe*, Diosc.: *hardish*, Hipp.

Ενωμιόταρχης, ον, ὁ, *leader of an ὠμιότης* (q. v.), Thuc. 5, 66, and 3n.

Ενωμότης, ον, ὁ, v. sq.

Ενωμοτία, ας, ἡ, (ἐνωμοτός) *strictly y band of sworn soldiers*: esp. a *division of the Spartan army*, first mentioned Hdt. 1, 65, but without *examination* in Thuc. 5, 68, a *subdivision of the λόχος*, which he says *contained 4 πεντηκοστής*, and each *πτεκ*. 4 *ενομοτίαι*, and an *ενομοτία* (on the average) 32 men: others *sign 25 men to it*, so that 2 make a *πτεκοστής*, 16 a *mora*, Schneid. n. Hell. 6, 4, 12, and cf. *μόρα*. The *der* was called *ενομοτίαρχης*. Cf. *Antiq.* pp. 98, 100.

Ενωμοτός, ον, (ἐν, ὠνυμι) *sworn, and by oath, ὄρκιος*, Soph. Aj. 1113. Cf. a *conspirator*, Plut. Adv. -τως, *with*, Plut.

Ενώπα, (acc. from a form *ἐνώψ) *ly in the phrase κατ' ἐνώπα, right side*, Il. 15, 320; usu. wr. *κατ-πα*, v. Lob. Paral. p. 169.

Ενωπαδός, adv., v. sq.

Ενωπαδῖος, adv., (ἐνοπή) *in one's , to one's face*, Lat. *coram*, Od. 23, ubi al. *ενοπαδῖος*: *ενοπαδῖος* also *in* Ap. Rh., and *ενοπαδόν* in *Sm*.

Ενοπαδόν, adv., v. foreg.

Ενωπίη, ἡς, ἡ, (ἐν, ὠπή) *the face, tenance*, Hom., only in dat. *ενωπίῃ*, adv., *before the face, openly*, Lat. *in*, Il. 5, 374.

Ενώπια, ον, τά, (ἐν, ὠπή) *the inner s fronting those who enter a build- opp. to the προνώπια* which t the street, Hom.: *chariots* were against it, Il. 8, 435, Od. 4, 42, spoils taken in war, Il. 13, 261, Id. 22, 121; in Hom. always *παμ- ὠντα*, because they were *plated smooth*: cf. *Interp.* ad Xen. 7, 8, 1.—II. in Aesch. Supp. 145, *τια σεμνά*, said to be =*ενοπή*, *perh. it may be understood of temple walls, i. e. the temple, of Mi- a*.

Ενωπιδῖος, adv. v. l. for *ενοπα- ῖος*, v.

Ενωπιον, in the presence of, before, *coram*, c. gen., Plut.: *strictly* from

Ενώπιος, ον, (ἐν, ὠπή) *in one's presence, face to face*, Theocr. 22, 152.

Ενωρίομαι, dep., (ἐν, ὠρίζω) to *indulge one's self, indulge in a thing*—II. to *pay court to, τοῖς γυνάσιν*, Luc.

Ενωρός, ον, (ἐν, ὠρα) *well-timed: in the prime, blooming*, Irreg. comp. *ενωρίστερος, mare seasonable*, Phylarch. ap. Ath. 142 C.

Ενώρτα, 3 sing. aor. 1 act., *ἐνώρτα*, 3 sing. aor. synop. mid., of *ἐνώρ- νυμι*, Hom.

Ενώς, and Ενωσες, ον, ὁ Joseph. *Enos*, masc. pr. n., N. T.

Ενώσα, Ion. contr. for *ἐνόησα* from *νόεω*.

Ενωσις, εως, ἡ, (ἐνώω) *union*, Archyt. ap. Stob. Eccl. 1, 714.

Ενωτίομαι, dep. mid., (ἐν, οὐς) to *give ear, hearken to*, LXX. As dep. pass., Byzant.

Ενωτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἐνώω) *causing union*, Plut. Adv. -κός.

Ενωτίον, ὡ, τό, (ἐν, οὐς) *an ear- ring*, Aesch. Fr. 94.

Ενωτοκοίτης, ον, ὁ, (ἐν, οὐς, κοίτη) *with ears large enough to sleep in*, Strab.

Ενωτόκοιτος, ὁ=foreg., dub.

†Ενωχ, ὁ, in Joseph. *Ανωχος*, ον, *Enoch*, masc. pr. n., N. T.

Ενωχρος, ον, (ἐν, ὠχρος) *palish, rather pale*, Arist. Part. An.

ΕΞ, Lat. EX, prep., put for *ἐκ* before a vowel, both in a sentence and in compos., sometimes even before the cons. σ, e. g. *ἐξ Σμύρνης*, Schaf. Schol. Ap. Rh. p. 232, 659, cf. *παρέκ*.

ΕΞ, ὁ, αἰ, τά, indecl., Lat. SEX, our *SIX*, Sanscr. *SHASH*, also *Hebr. SHESH*, etc.: *Hom.*, etc. On its modifications in compos., e. g. *ἐκκαίδεκα, ἐξάμετρος*, etc., v. Lob. Phryn. 412.

Εξάβιβλος, ον, (ἐξ, βίβλος) *of or in six books*, Erot.

†Εξαγανακτέω, ὦ, (ἐκ, ἀγανακτέω) to be *greatly enraged, πρὸς ἄλληλους*, Joseph.

Εξαγγελεύς, εως, ὁ=ἐξάγγελος.

Εξαγγελία, ας, ἡ, *an announcement*: esp. *secret information sent out to the enemy*, Xen. Cyr. 2, 4, 23.

Εξαγγέλλω, f. -ελέω, (ἐκ, ἀγγέλλω) to *tell out, publish, make known, report*, oft. with collat. signif. of *betraying a secret*, Il. 5, 390, τινί τι, Plat., etc.; τινὶ δτι.... Hdt. 5, 33; τινί οὐνεκα.... Soph. O. C. 1393; and so of *traitors*, and deserters, Xen. Cyr. 6, 1, 42, etc.: cf. sq. Hdt. uses the mid. *ἐξαγγέ- λωμαι*, just like act., τινί τι, 3, 122; 5, 92, etc.; and so Soph. O. T. 148; and c. inf., to *promise* to do, Eur. Heracl. 531.—II. to *narrate*, Themist. pass. *ἐξαγγέλλεται*, it is reported that...., c. inf., Xen. Hell. 3, 2, 18; also c. part., *ἐξηγγέλη βασιλεὺς Ἀθροῦν*, the king was reported to be collecting, Id. Ages. 1, β. Cf. *ἐξα- γορεύω*.

Εξάγγελος, ον, ὁ, ἡ, (ἐκ, ἀγγελος) *a messenger who brings news out from those within*: esp. *who betrays a secret, an informer*, Thuc. 8, 51.—II. on the Greek stage *ἀγγελοι* came to tell news from a distance but *ἐξά- γγελαι*, told what was a-doing in the house, behind the scenes, esp. *murders*, etc., as in Soph. Ant. 1278: Aeschylus is said to have used the *ἐξάγγελος* first, Valck. Hipp. 776.

Εξαγγελτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἐξαγγέλλω) *conveying information*, Arist. Probl.—2. apt to *tell tales, gossiping*, Id. Rhet.

Εξαγγέλτος, ον, (ἐξαγγέλλω) *told of, detected*, Thuc. 8, 13.

Εξαγγίζω, (ἐκ, ἀγγις) to *pour out of a vessel*, Hipp.

Εξάγίζω, f. -σω, (ἐκ, ἀγίζω) to *ex- pel as a pollution from, hence in pass., ἐξαγισθέντες*, *Ionian*, Aesch. Ag. 624.

Εξάγινεω, ὄν, *for ἐξάγω*, esp. *α*. *merchandise*, Hdt. 6, 128.

Εξάγιον, ὡν, τό, *a weight used in late times*, Lat. *hexagium*, Geop.: sometimes written *ζάγιον*, i. e. ζ' ἄγιον.

Εξάγιστος, ον, (ἐξαγίζω) *abomina- ble, accursed*, Dem. 798, 6, Aeschin. 69, 34.—II. of things, *devoted, mysti- cal*, Soph. O. C. 1526.

Εξαγκανίζω, f. -ίσω Att. -ίω, (ἐκ ἀγκανίζω) to *nudge, jostle with the elbow*, Ar. Eccl. 259, cf. *προεξαγκω νίζω*.—II. to *bind any one's hands be- hind his back*, Diod.

Εξάγνυμι, f. -άξω, (ἐκ, ἀγνυμι) to *tear away, shatter, hence in tmesis ἐξ ἀγνέν' ἑαξέ*, Il. 5, 161; 17, 63. Ap. Rh. 4, 1686 has irreg. aor. 2 pass part. *ἐξαγεῖσα*, v. Buttin. Catal. v ἀγνυμι.

Εξαγαράζω, f. -άτω, (ἐκ, ἀγοράζω) to *buy from one, τί τινας*, Polyb.: to *release, redeem*, N. T. Mid. to *redeem for one's self, τὸν καὶρόν*, N. T.

Εξαγορεύεις, εως, ἡ, (ἐξαγορεύω) *a telling out, betraying*, Dion. H.: in Eccl., *confession*.

Εξαγορευτικός, ἡ, ὄν, apt, *fit to tell, explain*, Luc.: from

Εξαγορεύω, (ἐκ, ἀγορεύω) to *speak out, make known, publish*, Od. 11, 234: esp. of *betraying a secret or mystery*, Hdt. 2, 170, τι πρὸς τινα, Id. 9, 69, cf. *ἐξαγγέλλω*.

Εξαγριαίνω, (ἐκ, ἀγριαίνω) to *make savage, exasperate*, Plat. Lys. 206 B; and in pass., Id. Rep. 336 D.

Εξαγριώω, ὦ, (ἐκ, ἀγριώω)=*ε* reg., to *make wild or waste*: in pass. to *be so*, Isocr. 202 C: *hence like foreg., to make savage, exasperate*, Hdt. 6, 123, and Plat.

Εξάγω, fut. -ξω, (ἐκ, ἀγω) to *lead, bring, carry out or away*, Hom. (esp. in Il.) but in him only of persons, usu. c. gen. loci, *πόλιος, μεγάροιο, οἰκίου, μάχης*, etc., or with *ἐκ*...., as Od. 8, 106: so *ἐξ. ἐκ χώρας*, Hdt. 4, 148, etc.: of *Εἰλεῖθναι*, to *bring into the world*, Il. 16, 188; to *send for from a place*, Id. 13, 379: *ἐξ. Ἀυδούς ἐς μάχην*, Hdt. 1, 79; to *lead out to execution*, Id. 5, 38: to *draw off water*, Xen. Oec. 20, 12: c. dupl. acc., *ὀδόν ἐξήγαγέ με*, Soph. O. C. 96.—2. of things, to *carry out, export*, esp. *merchandise*, Aesch. Fr. 242, Ar. Eq. 282, etc.: hence τὰ *ἐξαγόμενα*, *exports*, Xen. Vect. 3, 2, etc.—3. to *draw out from, free from, ὑχέων*, Pind. P. 3, 91.—4. to *drive out, expel*, Lys. 117, 7, Dem. etc.—II. to *bring forth, produce, καρπὸν*, Soph. Fr. 717: to *call forth, excite, ὀάκρυ*, Eur. Supp. 770, γέλωτα, Xen. Cyr. 2, 2, 15.—2. and of persons, to *lead on, excite, rouse, τινί ἐπ' οἶκτον*, Eur. Ion 361; *ἐκ κινῶνους*, Thuc. 3, 45; and in bad signif., to *lead on, tempt*, Theogn. 414; *ἐξ. ἐπὶ τὸ πονη- ρότερα τὸν ὄχλον*, Thuc. 6, 89.—III. pass. to *be led on to do a thing*, c. inf., Plat. Rep. 572 B, etc.: to *be car- ried away by indignation*, etc., Dinarch. 92, 3. Mid. to *bring on, lead the way to, μικρὰ ὄβλα πολλοῦς πόνους ἐξά- γεται*, Xen. Hier. 9, 11.—IV. *ἐξάγειν τοῦνομα πρὸς τὴν Ἑλληνικὴν διά- λεκτον*, to *express in Greek*, Lat. *exi- gere ad*...., Plut.

B. seemingly intr., sub. *ἐαυτὸν, στρατὸν*, or the like, to *go, march out*, once in Hom., τῶνδ'ον ἐχέμεν *ἐξα- γάγοντες*, we *made the mound at* we *went out*, Il. 7, 336, as *Eustath.*

others, as Heyne, take, it trans., *traving it out*, but Hom. never uses the word of things) and so verbal ἐξακτέον, one must march out, Xen. Hell. 6, 5, 18.—2. later ἐξάγ., sc. ἐκ τοῦ βίου, to depart from life, Synes. [α.] Hence

Ἐξαγωγεύς, εὐς, ὁ, ἡ, (ἐξάγω) one who leads out, of the queen-bee, Arist. H. A.

Ἐξαγωγή, ἡς, ἡ, a carrying out, drawing out, means of doing so, exportation, of merchandize, etc., Hdt. 5, 6, c. 7, 156; Hdt. 4, 179: the privilege of exporting, Isocr. 370 B, and Plat.—II. intr. a going out, and then like Lat. *exiit*, the end of a thing, Polyb.: esp. of life, Plut.—III. as law term, an *ejunction*, to try the right of property, Isae. 40, 12, Dem. 1090, 23.

Ἐξαγωγήμος, ον, (ἐξάγω) act. leading off, carrying off, ἐξ. τὸν νότον τὰ φάρμακ, Dion. H.—II. pass. carried or that may be carried from place to place, Lycurg. 151, 18: τὰ ἐξαγωγίμα, exports, Arist. Oecon.: hence—2. unsettled, moving about, of people, v. 1, Eur. Erechth. 1710.

Ἐξαγωγήιον, ον, τό, (ἐξάγω) a duty on exports, Joseph.

Ἐξαγωγίς ἰδος, ἡ, a drain, Math. Vett.

Ἐξαγωγήος, οὔ, ὁ, (ἐξάγω) an outlet for water, Timarch. ap. Ath. 501 E.

Ἐξαγωνίζομαι, fut. Att. -ιῶμαι, (ἐξ, αγωνίζομαι, dep. mid., to fight, struggle hard, τι, Eur. H. F. 155.)

Ἐξαγωνίζω, to be in sextile, Astron.

Ἐξαγωνιος, ον, (ἐκ, ἀγών) out of the struggle: irrelevant, Luc.

Ἐξαγωνος, ον, (ἐξ, γωνία) six-cornered, hexagonal, Heliod.

Ἐξαδάκτυλος, ον, (ἐξ, δάκτυλος) six-fingered.—II. six inches long.

Ἐξαδαρχος, ον, (ἐξας, ἀρχω) leader of a body of six, Xen. Cyr. 3, 3, 11.

Ἐξαδελοφός, ὁ, ἡ, also Ἐξαδελοφῆ, ἡ, *exasin-german*, late, Lob. Phryn. 306, cf. Ἐξανειφίο.

Ἐξαδιαφορέω, ὦ, strengthd. for ἀδιαφορέω, Philo. Hence

Ἐξαδιαφορήσις, εὐς, ἡ, a being entirely indifferent about, despising, Philo.

Ἐξάδιος, ον, ὁ, *Exadius*, one of the Lapithae, Il. 1, 264.

Ἐξάδραχος, ον, (ἐξ, δραχμή) of six δrachmae, Arist. Oec.: also as subst. τό ἐξ., Id.

Ἐξαδρόω, ὦ, Geop., Ἐξαδρόνω, Hipp., strengthd. for ἀδρόω, ἀδρόνω.

Ἐξαδύνω, ὦ, strengthd. for ἀδύνω, ἀδύνω, Arist. Gen. An.

Ἐξάδω, fut. -άσω, usu. -άσσομαι, (ἐκ, ἄδω) to sing away, ἐξ. τὸν βίον, to sing away one's life, end it in a song, as the swan, Heind. Plat. Phaed. 85 A.—2. to sing away a spell, Luc.—II. to sing of, laud, Lat. *decantere*, Eur. Tro. 472.

Ἐξείρω, Ion. for Ἐξείρω.

Ἐξαιρόω, ὦ, (ἐκ, αἶρω) to make into air, volatilize, τι, Arist. Probl.: in pass., to evaporate, Hipp. Hence

Ἐξείρωσις, εὐς, ἡ, evaporation, late.

Ἐξαιρέτης, ἐς, gen. εὐς, (ἐξ, ἔτος) six years old, Böckh. Inscr. 1, p. 545: and so fem., ἐξαιρέτις, ἰδος, Theocr. 14, 33.—II. parox. ἐξαιρέτης, ἐς, of six years, χρόνος, Plut.: hence adv., ἐξαιρέτης, for six years, Od. 3, 115. Cf. ἐξ. ετης. Hence

Ἐξαιρέτια, ας, ἡ, a space of six years, Philo.

Ἐξάημερος, ον, (ἐξ, ημέρα) of or in six days, Eccl.

Ἐξάθελγω, (ἐκ, ἀθελγω)=ἐξαμιελγω, to milk, suck out, Hipp.

Ἐξαθλος, ον, (ἐκ ἀθλος) past service, Luc.

Ἐξαθροίζομαι, as mid., (ἐκ, ἀθροίζω) to seek for and collect, Eur. Phoen. 1169.

Ἐξαθρίμω, ὦ, strengthd. for ἀθρίμω, Polyb.

Ἐξαίω, strengthd. for αἰάω, Eur. Tro. 198.

Ἐξαγειρόμαι, (ἐκ, αἰγερός) as pass., of the λεύκη or white poplar, to degenerate into a black poplar (αἰγερός) Theophr.

Ἐξαθερόω, ὦ, (ἐκ, αἰθήρ) to change into ether or air, Plut.

Ἐξαθριάζω, (ἐκ, αθριάζω) to expose to the sun and air, dry, cool, Hipp.

Ἐξαμίσσω, Att. -ττω, fut. -ξω, (ἐκ, αἰμάω) to make quite bloody, τὸν ἱππον τῷ κέντρῳ, Xen. Cyr. 7, 1, 29.

Ἐξαμίτω, ὦ, (ἐκ, αἷμα) to make into blood, Arist. Somn., in pass. Hence

Ἐξαμίτωσις, εὐς, ἡ, a making into blood, Gal.: and

Ἐξαματωτικός, ἡ, ὄν, making, producing blood, Medic.

Ἐξαμος, ον, (ἐκ, αἷμα) bloodless, drained of blood, Hipp.

Ἐξαίνετρος, ον, ὁ, *Exaenētrōs*, an Olympian victor, Ael. V. H.—Others in Diod. S., etc.

Ἐξαίνυμαι, (ἐκ, αἰνυμαι) dep., to take out, take away, carry off, δώρα, Od. 15, 206. In Il. always with θυμὸν, to take away life, Lat. *animam eripere*, 5, 155, etc.: cf. ἐξαίρω. Ep. word.

Ἐξάϊππος, ον, (ἐξ, ἵππος) with six horses.

Ἐξαίρεσιμος, ον, (ἐξαίρω) that can be taken out, ημέρα ἐξ., a day taken out of the calendar so that six months were only of 29 days each; to make the year come right, opp. to ἐμβόλιμος, Arist. Oec., v. Cic. Verr. 2, 52.

Ἐξαίρεισις, εὐς, ἡ, (ἐξαίρω) a taking out or away, esp. of the entrails of victims, Hdt. 2, 40: hence the entrails themselves, the offal, Ath.—2. a way of taking out, Hdt. 2, 121, 1.—3. in Rhetor., an exception, questioning of an adversary's arguments.—II. a place where cargoes were landed, a wharf, Hyperid. ap. Poll. 9, 34.—III. as law-term, ἐξαίρεσις δικη, an action for setting a man free from slavery.

Ἐξαίρετέον, verb. adj. from ἐξαίρω, one must choose out, Xen. Cyr. 4, 5, 52.—II. one must take out, reject, Plat. Legg. 942 C.

Ἐξαίρετος, ον, taken out, picked, chosen, Lat. *eximius*, Il. 2, 227, Od. 4, 643, c. gen., and so in Hdt. and Att.; ἐξ. τι ποιεῖσθαι, to set apart, like Lat. *exors*, Thuc. 2, 24, cf. 3, 68; also, ἐξ. τι διδόναι, λαμβάνειν, Hdt. 3, 84, etc., cf. ἐξαίρω II.: but—2. reverse, to be taken out, rejected, expelled, Xen. Cyr. 2, 2, 23.—3. exempt, free from, χρόνον μηδένα ἐξαίρετον ποιεῖσθαι τοῦ πολέμου, Dion. H. Adv.-τος, especially, Plut.—II. oxyt. ἐξαίρετος, ἡ, ὄν, that can be taken out, Hdt. 2, 121, 1. From

Ἐξαίρεω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, aor. ἐξείλον, Ep. ἐξελον, inf. ἐξελειν, (ἐκ, αἰρῶ) To take out, draw out of, in Hom. oft. c. gen. loci, φαρέτρης διστόν, Il. 8, 323, or with ἐκ., and so in Hdt. and Att.: to take away, esp. by violence, as booty, Il. 2, 690, Hdt. 3, 137: also to expel from their seats, remove,=ἐξαναστάναι, Hdt. 1, 159, etc. In mid., ἐξελέσθαι, c. acc., to take out for one's self: esp. to unlade, discharge one's cargo, Hdt. 4, 196; and in pass., Id. 3, 6.

—Hom. uses the mid. only in the phrases ψυχῇ, θυμὸν, φρένας ἐξελέσθαι, either c. acc. pers., to bereave a person of life, etc., as, μιν ἐξείλετο

θυμὸν, Il. 15, 460, cf. 17, 673 (which is also Att., Valck. Diatr. p. 203), o. c. gen. pers., as, μεν φρένας ἐξέλετο Ζεύς, Il. 19, 137, cf. 24, 754; or, rarely, c. dat. pers., Ἰλίου φρένας ἐξέλετο Ζεύς, Il. 6, 234, cf. Od. 16, 218: in pass. also, to be deprived of, get rid of, either c. acc., as Thuc. 6, 24; or c. gen.—II. to take from among others, to pick out, choose, Lat. *exsortem duere* sortī *excipere*, Hom., etc.; in act. f. another, τι, Il. 16, 56; in mid. f. one's self, Od. 14, 232. Pass. to be picked and given, τι, to one, Thuc. 3, 114: but also to be dedicated, devoted, τι, Hdt. 1, 148; 2, 168: cf. ἐλαίρετος: but—2. in mid. also, to take out and reject, cast off.—3. ἐξαίρεισθαι εἰς ἐλευθερίαν, Lat. *vindicare in liber tatem*, to claim as a free-man, Oratt., cf. ἐλαίρεισι III.—III. to make away with, ἐκ τῆς χώρας, Hdt. 1, 36, cf. Xen. Hell. 2, 19, etc. to destroy, raze, sack a city, πόλιν, Hdt. 1, 103, cf. Dem. 235, 27: in genl. to do away with, put out of the way, Valck. Phoen. 519.—Oft. confounded with ἐξάίρω.

Ἐξαίρωμαι, as pass. (ἐκ, αἶρω) to become darnel, Theophr.

Ἐξάιρω, contr. from Ion. form ἐξείρω, fut. ἐξάρω, (ἐκ, αἶρω) to lift up, lift off the earth, in tmesis ἐκ μὴ ἀμαζαν ἀεραν, Il. 24, 266, cf. Od. 13, 120 (elsewhere Hom. only uses mid. v. inf.); then in Hdt. 9, 107, etc. later seemingly intr., to rise, take flight of a bird, Diod.: ἐξ. τὸ στρατεύματι to start, Polyb.: cf. αἶρω.—II. to raise exalt, magnify, Soph. Tr. 147: esp. by words and praise, ἐξ. τὴν τιφὸν Hdt. 9, 79.—III. to raise, arouse, stir up θυμὸν εἰς τι, Theogn. 630; and c. inf. Eur. Hipp. 322.—IV. to carry off, move, Hipp.—B. mid. (which Hom. uses only in 3 aor. ἐξήρατο), to carry off for one's self, earn, μισθός, Od. 14, 84, Τροίης τι, from Troy, Od. 5, 3.—2. to raise higher for one's self, Hdt. 6, 133.—3. νόσον, to take a disease o one's self, catch it, Soph. Tr. 491.—pass. to rise, Eur. Med. 106.—2. to cite one's self, be excited, agitated, ἐλπίδι, Soph. El. 1461: hence ἐξαίρωμαι to be excited to a belief, c. acc. et inf. Eur. Rhos. 109. [On quantity, sub αἶρω.]

Ἐξάιστος, ον, also α, ον, Xen. Hel. 4, 3, 8, (ἐκ, αἰστος) beyond what is claimed or fated: hence—I. ill-boding ominous, Il. 15, 598.—II. outstripp right and plight, lawless, Od. 4, 694, 17, 577.—III. of things, monstrous, huge, extraordinary, Hipp.: violent, a wind, Hdt. 3, 26; and so, ἐξ. γ. λος, Plat. Legg. 732 C; ἐξ. θυγ. heading flight, Xen. Hell. 4, 3, 8.

Ἐξάισσω, Att. -άισσω, f. -ξω, (ἐκ αἰσσω) to rush forth, start out, Il. 145, in tmesis; and so in pass., Il. 368, also in Ar. Plut. 733.

Ἐξαιστόω, (ἐκ, αἰστώ) to bring nought, utterly destroy, Aesch. 1, 668.

Ἐξαίτω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (ἐκ, αἰτῶ) demand, ask for from another, τι, γὰρ, Soph. Tr. 10, more usual. τι τι Eur. Or. 1657, etc.: also, ἐξ. τι ποιεῖν, Soph. O. T. 1255: esp. to demand a criminal for punishment, H. 1, 74, or a slave for the torture, A. tipho 144, 28, cf. ἐκδίδωμι; so in mid., Hdt. 1, 159: but in mid. α. =παριστοιμαι, to beg as a favour

one's self, beg off, gain a person's leave, Lat. *exorare*, Aesch. Ag. 6 acc. c. inf., Eur. Hec. 49, etc.; α. τι, παρά τινας, Schäf. Appar. D. 3, p. 483, cf. ἐκλάπαρῶ. Hence

Ἐξάτησις, εως, ἡ, a demanding one for punishment or torture, Dem. 1200, 27.—2. a begging off, intercession, Id. 1385. 9.

Ἐξατιολογέω, ὦ (ἐκ, αἰτιολογέω) to seek out and assign the reason, Diog. L.

Ἐξαίτος, ον, (ἐξαίτεω) chosen, choice, precious, like εἰσαίρετος, Il. 12, 320, Od. 2, 307; or, acc. to others,=εἰσαίτητος, sought for,—perhaps better, cf. ἐπαίτης, μεταίτης.

Ἐξαίφνης, adv. (ἐκ, αἰφνης, ἄφνης) on a sudden, Il. 17, 738, Hdt., etc.: cf. ἐξαίφνης. Hence

Ἐξαίφνιδος, ον, coming unexpectedly, Plat. Crit. 414 A.

Ἐξαγκλωστίζω, (ἐκ, ἀγκλωστίζω) to make captive, Eccl.

Ἐξακανθίζω, (ἐκ, ἀκανθίζω) to pick out thorns, Cic. At. 6, 6, 1.

Ἐξακανθῶ, ὦ, to make prickly. Pass. to be so, Theophr.

Ἐξακέσσει, fut. -έσομαι, (ἐκ, ἀκέσσει) dep. mid. to cure, make amends, l. 9, 507: metaph. to appease, χόλον, l. 4, 36, Od. 3, 145.—II. to restore, tend clothes, Plat. Meno 91 D.—III. to supply, ἐνδοεῖν φίλων, Xen. Cyr. 8, 22. The act. only late. Hence

Ἐξάκεσις, εως, ἡ, a thorough cure, r. Kan. 1033. [α]: and

Ἐξάκεστήριος, ον, of or belonging to crierions, Dion. H.; ἔξ. θυσία, an exaction, Id.

Ἐξάκις, adv., (ἕξ) six times, Lat. xies, Pind. O. 7, 157, Plat., etc.: so ἔξαικι, Call. Fr. 120. [α] Hence

Ἐξακιμύριοι, (ἔξαικις, μύριοι) six thousand, Hdt. 4, 86.

Ἐξακίχλιοι, (ἔξαικις, χίλιοι) six thousand, Hdt. 1, 192, etc.

Ἐξακλίνοιο, ον, (ἕξ, κλίνοιο) with six uches or seats: τὸ ἕξ, as subst., artial. 9, 60.

Ἐξακμάζω, f. -σώ, (ἐκ, ἀκμάζω) to past blooming: in genl. to be gone by.

Ἐξακνήμιοι, ον, (ἕξ, κνήμη) six-oked.

Ἐξακονθῶ, ὦ, (ἐκ, ἀκονθῶ) to follow out, to follow up, pursue, c. t., Polyb., Plut. Hence

Ἐξακονθῆναι, εως, ἡ, a following, ruiat, Clem. Al.

Ἐξακονῶ, ὦ, strengthd. for ἄκον-ω, LXX.

Ἐξακοντιζω, fut. -ίσω Att. -ίω, (ἐκ, οντιζω) to dart or hurl forth, launch, τὰ ὄργανα or τοὺς παλτοὺς, Xen. ll. 5, 4, 40, An. 5, 4, 25: αἰσθανον ὃς ἦπαρ ἕξ, to strike it home, Eur. F. 1149.—2. metaph., oft. in Eur., l. ἕξ, κῶλον τῆς γῆς, to dart one's out of the country, i. e. run away, r. Bacch. 665; also, ἕξ, χεῖρας νεύον, to stretch out the hands to his in (in supplication), I. T. 326: to ut forth from one's mouth, utter, o. 444, Supp. 456, cf. Valck. Diatr. 262. Hence

Ἐξακοντισμα, ατος, τό, a thing led forth.

Ἐξακοντισμός, οὔ, ὁ, a darting or uting forth, as of a meteor, Arist. ind.

Ἐξακοστάρχοιο, ον, ὁ, (ἔξακοστοί, ρός) commander of six hundred, Poen.

Ἐξακοστοί, αι, α, six hundred, Hdt. il, etc. Hence

Ἐξακοστιστός, ἡ, ὄν, six hundredth.

Ἐξακοστιλαίος, αι, αἰον, (ἕξ, κο-νη) holding six cotylae, Sext. Emp.

Ἐξακουστός, ον, heard, audible, n. H. Adv. -τως. [α] from

Ἐξακούω, f. -σομαι, (ἐκ, ἀκούω) to or catch a sound, esp. from a dis-

e. c. acc. rei, Aesch. Eum. 397;

c. gen. pers., Ar. Thesm. 293; and τι ὑπὸ τινος, Soph. El. 553: cf. ἀκούω: to understand, Nic.

Ἐξακριβάζω, later form of sq., Joseph.

Ἐξακριβῶ, ὦ, (ἐκ, ἀκριβῶ) to make accurately or carefully, finish off, Arist. Eth. N.—II. to inquire accurately, ὑπὲρ τινος, lb.—III. ἕξ λόγον, to speak positively, distinctly, Soph. Tr. 426.

Ἐξακρίζω, (ἐκ, ἀκρίζω) to reach the top of, ἕξ. αἰθέρα, to skim the upper air, Eur. Or. 275.

Ἐξακτέον, v. sub ἔξαιω B.

Ἐξακύκλος, ον, (ἕξ, κύκλος) six-wheeled, Hipp.

Ἐξακύκλος, ον, (ἕξ, κύκλος) of six members.

Ἐξάλαῶ, ὦ, strengthd. for ἄλαῶ, to blind utterly, τινά, Od. 11, 103: 13, 343; also, ὀφθαλμὸν ἐξαλαῶσαι, to put it out, Od. 9, 453, 504.

Ἐξάλαπάζω, f. -ζω, (ἐκ, ἀλαπάζω) to sack, storm, πόλιν, πτολίεθρον, oft. in Hom.: also to empty a city of its inhabitants, to receive new settlers, Od. 4, 176: in genl. to ruin, destroy, τεῖχος, νῆας, Il. 13, 813: 20, 30: to exhaust, of sickness, Theocr. 2, 85. Ep. word.

Ἐξάλασθαι, Ep. for ἐξαλέσασθαι, inf. aor. I mid. of ἐξαλέομαι.

Ἐξάλεειν,=ἐξαλέομαι, Opp.

Ἐξάλεπτεον, verb. adj. from ἔξ-αλεῖσθαι, one must blot out, ἀπνῶ, τοὺς νόμους, Lys. 104, 4.

Ἐξάλεπτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἐξαλεῖσθαι) suited to blotting out, effacing, Sext. Emp.

Ἐξάλεπτρον, ον, τό, a box for ointment, Ar. Ach. 1063. [α]: from

Ἐξάλεψω, fut. -ψω, perf. pass. ἔξ-ήλιμμαι, Att. ἔξαλήμιμαι: subj. aor. 2 pass. ἐξαλιῶ, Plat. Phaedr. 258 B.

Bekk., (ἐκ, ἀλείφω) to anoint, rub thoroughly, γύψω, μίλτω, Hdt. 7, 69.

—II. to wipe out, Lat. oblitere, Ar. Pac. 1181; opp. to ἀναγράφω, Thuc. 3, 57: metaph. to destroy utterly, bring to nothing, Lat. delere, Hdt. 7, 220.

Trag., etc.: usu. of things: but, ἔξ. τινά ἐκ τοῦ καταλόγου, to strike one's name off the list, Xen. Hell. 2, 3, 51.

In mid., ἐξαλείψασθαι πάθος φρενός, to blot it out from one's mind, Eur. Hec. 590. Hence

Ἐξάλειψις, εως, ἡ, a blotting out, destruction, late. [α]

Ἐξάλεομαι, (ἐκ, ἀλέομαι) dep., to beware of, avoid, escape, in tmesis, ἐκ τ' ἀλέοντο, Il. 18, 586: usu. in inf. aor. 1 ἔξαλέσθαι, c. acc., Hes. Op. 105, 756, 800, Ar. Eq. 1080; also c. gen., Ar. Rh. Poet., and mostly Ep. word, cf. sq.

Ἐξάλεόμαι, f. -σομαι, (ἐκ, ἀλέω) =foreg., c. acc., Soph. Aj. 656.

Ἐξάλεπτης, ον, ὁ, (ἐξαλεῖσθαι) an anointer, Hipp.

Ἐξάλιστρα, ας, ἡ, (ἐξαλίνδω)=ἀλ-ινθήρα.

Ἐξάλιτρος, ον, (ἕξ, λίτρα) of six pounds.

*Ἐξάλινδω, of which we find only part. aor. ἐξάλισας [i], perf. ἐξήλικα, to roll out or thoroughly, ἀπαγε τὸν ἵππον ἐξάλισας οἰκάς, take him away when you have given him a roll on the ἀλινθήρα, Ar. Nub. 32; cf. Xen. Oec. 11, 18; hence ἐξάλιστρα.

—ξ. by com. metaph., ἐξήλικα με ἐκ τῶν ἐμῶν, you have rolled, tumbled me out of house and home, Ar. Nub. 33. There is no pres. ἀλίνδω or ἄλιω; the form here adopted is from the analogy of κυλινδῶ, κυλίνδω, connected through καλινδῶ.

Ἐξαλλῶ, ἡς, ἡ, (ἐξαλλάσσω) changing, Plat. Phaedr. 265 A: εἰ ἑτερόν γένος, a changing or degrading, Theophr.: a difference, variety, ὀνομάτων, Arist. Poet.

Ἐξαλλagma, ατος, τό, a recreation, Anaxandr. Thes. 2, cf. ἐξαλάσσω V.

Ἐξάλλαξις, εως, ἡ,=ἐξαλλαγή Strab.: from

Ἐξαλλάσσω, Att. -ττω, fut. ξω (ἐκ, ἀλλάσσω) to change utterly or quite in genl. strengthd. for ἀλλάσσω, Pind. l. 3, 30; ἐξάλλω. ἐσθήτα, Eur. Hel. 1297; βίος κακοῖς ἐξαλλάττεται, life comes to a change as to its miseries, i. e. changes them for good, Herm. Soph. Aj. 469: part. perf. pass. ἕξ ἡλλαγμένος, ἐνθ' ἔνον, altered, strange, unusual, Arist. Poet.—II. in genl. to turn away, withdraw from, τί τινος, Thuc. 5, 71: hence in pass., ἐξηλλαγμένος, estranged from, τινός, Isoc. 172 A: also intr., ἐξάλλω. ἀπὸ τῆς νεώς, to withdraw from it, Philostr.—III. to turn another way, to move back and forward, κερκίδα, Eur. Tro. 200: hence—IV. intrans. to change one's place, ποίαν ἕξ, which way shall I go, Eur. Hec. 1061: cf. ἐξαμειβώ.—V.=τέρπω, to make a change, variety, and so to amuse, Menand. p. 254, cf. ἕξ ἀλλagma.

Ἐξάλλοιῶ, ὦ, (ἐκ, ἀλλοιῶ) to change utterly, Theophr.

Ἐξάλλομαι, fut. -αλλοίμαι, (ἐκ, ἀλλοίμαι) dep. mid.: to leap, spring out, forth or away: Hom. has only part.

aor. ἐξάλλμενος, c. gen., Τρώων, ποομάχων, etc., springing out from the midst of them, Il. 15, 571; 17, 342, (not in Od.)—2. to start from its sock et, be dislocated, of limbs, Hipp.—II. to leap up, of horses, to rear, Xen. An. 7, 3, 33, etc. Metaph. to be in com motion, Ernest. Call. Cer. 89.

Ἐξάλλος, ον, (ἐκ, ἄλλος) different, esp.—1. distinguished, P. γτ. etc.—2. strange, LXX. Adv. -ως, Ροιγῶ.

Ἐξάλλοτριῶ, ὦ, (ἐκ, ἀλλοτριῶ) to sell out of the country, export, Strab.—II. to alienate, Sext. Emp.

Ἐξάλμα, ατος, τό, (ἐξάλλομαι) a leap, bound in the air, late.

Ἐξάλω, ον, (ἐκ, ἄλω) out of the sea, πλοῦν ἕξ, a blow on a ship's hull above water, Polyb., opp. to ὑφάλος: at a distance from the sea, Strab.

*Ἐξάλσις, εως, ἡ, (ἐξάλλομαι) a leaping out: a dislocation, Hipp.

Ἐξάλυσκο, fut. -θίς,=ἐξαλέομαι, c. acc., Eur. El. 219; c. gen., Opp.

Ἐξάλυσις,=ἐξαλέομαι, H. Hom. 6. 51: only poet.

Ἐξάμαρτάνω, f. τήσομαι, (ἐκ, ἀμαρτάνω) to mistake utterly, err or sin greatly, absol., Aesch., etc.: εἰς τινά, Hdt. l. 1, 108, and Att.; περὶ τι, Plat. Rep. 340 C, περὶ τινος, Isocr. 63 E, 193 D: c. acc. cognato, ἕξ. τι, Hdt. 3, 145, Soph., etc.: c. part., Xen. Cyr. 3, 3, 56.—II. in LXX. causal, to make to sin, τινά.—III. in pass. to be mismanaged, wrongly treated, ἐξημαρτήθη τὰ νοσήματα, Xen. Eq. 4, 2. Hence

Ἐξάμαρτία, ας, ἡ, a mistake, error Soph. Ant. 558.

Ἐξάμανρόω, ὦ, (ἐκ, ἀμανρόω) to obscure utterly, Hipp. and Eur. Hence

Ἐξάμανρώσις, εως, ἡ, a blotting out, wearing out, Plut.

Ἐξαμάω, ὦ, fut. -ήσω, (ἐκ, ἀμάω) to mow off or down, ἕξ. θέρος, to finish the harvest, Aesch. Pers. 822, etc. cf. Soph. Tr. 33: τὰ ἔντερα ἕξ, to tear them out, Ar. Lys. 367: also in mid., Eur. Cycl. 236. In pass., γέ- νους ἄπαντος ἔξω ἐξημημένος, (part

pi.) *havi*, g all the race out off, Soph. Aj. 1178. Only poet. [v. *αμάω*.]

Ἐξαμβλίσκω, 2 aor. ἐξήμβλω, (ἐκ, ἀμβλίσκω)=sq., Ael.

Ἐξαμβλῶ, ὦ, f. -βλῶσω, (ἐκ, ἀμβλῶ) to make miscarry, Eur. Andr. 156.—II. to make abortive, Plat. Theat. 150 E: metaph., φροντίδ' ἐξήμβλωκας, you have made my wit miscarry, Ar. Nub. 137. Pass. to fail, be disappointed, ἐπλῆξ, Ael.: v. Buttin. Catal. s. v. ἀμβλίσκω.

Ἐξαμβλῶνω, (ἐκ, ἀμβλῶνω) to blunt, weaken, Diosc.

Ἐξαμβλωμα, ατος, τό, (ἐξαμβλῶ) an abortion, late word.

Ἐξαμβλῶσις, εως, ἡ, (ἐξαμβλῶ) a miscarriage, abortion, Hipp.

Ἐξαμβλῶσκω,=ἐξαμβλῶ, q. v., Diosc.

Ἐξαμβρῶσαι, v. ἐξαναβρῶ.

Ἐξαμβίω, fut. -ψω, (ἐκ, ἀμβίω) to exchange, alter: hence, σαρκοῦ ἐξ-πρόιον, to put off, lay aside flesh, Eur. Bacch. 607. Mid. to exchange places with, i. e. take the place of, follow close on, ἔργον ἔργον ἐξημίζετο, one labour came hard upon another, Eur. Hel. 1533: and so intr. in act., φόνος φόνω ἐξαμβίβων, Id. Or. 816.—II. of place, to change one for another, pass by or over, leave, c. acc., Aesch., Pers. 130: and so, ἐξ, τι εἰς τι, to pass from one country into another, Xen. Ages. 2, 2; in mid. simply to pass out, διὰ τινος, Eur. Phaeth. 2, 2, v. 45.—III. in mid., to requite, repay, τινὶ ποινάει, Aesch. Pr. 223. Cf. ἀμβίω. Hence

Ἐξαμείψις, εως, ἡ, a changing, exchange, alternation, Plut. [α]

Ἐξαμέλω, f. -ξω, (ἐκ, ἀμέλω) to milk, suck out, γάλα, Aesch. Cho. 898.—II. to press as cheese, Eur. Cycl. 209.

Ἐξαμέλω, ὦ, strengthd. for ἀμέλω, to be utterly careless of, τινός, Hdt. 1, 97.

Ἐξάμερεια, ας, ἡ, a division into six parts, Stob. From

Ἐξαμερής, ες, (ἐξ, μέρος) of six parts, of the hexameter.

Ἐξήμετρος, ον, (ἐξ, μέτρον) of six metres, Hdt.: ὁ ἐξ, σὺν, στίχος, the heroic verse, Gramm. [α]

Ἐξάμηνατος, αία, αἰον,=sq., late word.

Ἐξάμηνος, ον, (ἐξ, μήν), of, lasting six months, ἀρχή, Arist. Pol.: ὁ ἐξάμην, sub. χρόνος, Xen. and Plat.; also ἡ ἐξάμ., Hdt. 4, 25. [α]

Ἐξαμηχνάω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (ἐκ, ἀμηχνάω) to get out of a difficulty, find one's way out of, τί, Eur. Heracl. 495.

Ἐξαμύλλομαι, (ἐκ, ἀμύλλομαι) dep. c. fut. mid. et aor. pass.: to struggle vehemently, c. acc. cognate, ἀμύλλας ἐξαμύλληθεῖς, having gone through desperate struggles, Eur. Hel. 387: in Eur. Hypsip. 11, we have an act. aor. in this signif., on which v. Valck. Diatr. p. 214.—II. to drive out of, γῆς, Eur. Or. 431: to drive out of his wits, τινὶ φόβῳ, Ib. 33.—III. also aor. I in pass. signif., to be rooted out, of the Cyclops' eye, Eur. Cycl. 628.

Ἐξαμμα, ατος, τό, (ἐξάμμα) a thing fastened on to hold by a handle, Lat. *ansa*, Themist.—II. Ἐξαμμα πυρός, a kindling, burning, Plut.

Ἐξαμναῖος, αία, αἰον, and

Ἐξάμνω, ον, (ἐξ, μνῆ) worth or weighing six minae.

Ἐξαμνοῖός, ὄν, v. ἐξμνοῖός.

Ἐξαμοῖος, ον, and

Ἐξάμορος, ον, (ἐξ, μοῖρα) making one-sixth of a thing, Nic. [α]

Ἐξάμπατος, ον ὁ, Ἐξάμπατος, a bitter fountain, and the country adjacent to it, between the Berysthe-

nes and Hypanis; a Scythian term=Τραι ὁδοί, acc. to Hdt., 4, 52; Böckh considers it=ἐννέα ὁδοί, Corp. Inscr. II. 1, 111.

Ἐξαμπρεύω, (ἐκ, ἀμπρεύω) to draw, haul out, Ar. Lys. 289.

Ἐξαμίας, ον, ὁ, *Examyas*, father of Teales, Diog. L.

Ἐξάμνομαι, (ἐκ, ἀμνῶ) as mid., to ward off from one's self, drive away, νόσου, Aesch. Pr. 483, cf. Eur. Or. 269. [α]

Ἐξάμνσιζω, (ἐκ, ἀμνσιζω) to drink off at one draught.

Ἐξαμφοτερίζω, f. -ίσω, (ἐκ, ἀμφοτερίζω) to make ambiguous, ἐξ, τὸν λόγον, to put a question so that two opposite answers can be given to it, Heind. Plat. Euthyd. 300 D, Ruhnck. Tim.

Ἐξαναβαίνω, f. -βήσομαι, (ἐκ, ἀναβαίνω) to get to the top of, Artem.

Ἐξαναβρῶ, f. -ύσω, (ἐκ, ἀναβρῶ) to shoot or gush forth: hence poet. inf. aor. I ἐξαμβρῶσαι in trans. signif., to make shoot or gush forth, Aesch. Eum. 925, c. conj. Herm. pro ἐξαμβρόσαι. [ῶ, ὦσα]

Ἐξαγαγινῶσκω, f. -γνώσομαι, (ἐκ, ἀγαγινῶσκω) to read through or aloud, Plut.

Ἐξαναγκάζω, f. -άσω, strengthd. for ἀναγκάζω, to force, compel utterly, Soph. El. 620, O. C. 603, Ar. Av. 377; and in pass., Hdt. 2, 3.—II. to force out, drive away, Xen. Mem. 2, 1, 16.

Ἐξανάγω, f. -άξω, (ἐκ, ἀνάγω) to bring out of, up from, τινὰ τινος, Eur. Heracl. 218. Pass. and mid., to put out to sea, set sail, of persons, Hdt. 6, 98, etc., Soph. Phil. 571. [α]

Ἐξαναδύνω and -δύω, (ἐκ, ἀναδύνω) to rise out of, come from under, as a diver from the water, c. gen., ἐξ, ὕλός, κύματος, Od. 4, 405; 5, 438: in genl. to escape, get free from, c. gen., Theogn. 1120. The mid. also in Plut.

Ἐξαναέσω, fut. -έσω, (ἐκ, ἀναέσω) to make to boil up or over: metaph., ἐξαναεῖν χόλον, to let his raging fury loose, Aesch. Pr. 370.

Ἐξαναίρω, ὦ, (ἐκ, ἀναίρω) to take out of, πυρός, H. Hom. Cer. 255.

Ἐξαναίσθητόω, ὦ, (ἐκ, ἀναίσθητόω) to be utterly without feeling, Porphy.

Ἐξανακλύπτω, f. -ψω, (ἐκ, ἀνακλύπτω) to uncover.

Ἐξανακρῶνω, (ἐκ, ἀνακρῶνω) to beat back: mid. of ships, to retreat out of a place by backing water, Hdt. 6, 115, cf. ἀνακρῶνω.

Ἐξανάλισκω, fut. -λώσω, more rarely ἐξανάλω, (ἐκ, ἀνάλισκω) to consume or destroy utterly, Aesch. Ag. 678.—II. to exhaust in strength or wealth, ruin, Dem. 174, 13, in pass.: cf. ἀπανάω,

Ἐξανάλω, f. -ύσω, (ἐκ, ἀναλύω) to set quite free, ἀνδρα θανάτω, Il. 16, 442; 22, 180.—II. to melt away, Philo. [ῶ, ὦσα]

Ἐξανάλωσις, εως, ἡ, (ἐξανάλισκω) an exhaustion, Plut. [ῶ]

Ἐξαναπειθῶ, (ἐκ, ἀναπειθῶ) to win over, persuade, Hermesian. 5, 8.

Ἐξαναπληρώω, ὦ, (ἐκ, ἀναπληρώω) to supply, replace, Theophr.

Ἐξαναπνέω, f. -πνεύσω, (ἐκ, ἀναπνέω) to breathe again, come to one's self, Plat. Phaedr. 254 C.

Ἐξανάπτω, f. -ψω, (ἐκ, ἀνάπτω) to hang from or by, τί τινος, Eur. I. T. 1351. Mid. to hang, attach a thing to one's self, ὀρεκλειαν, Id. Or. 829.—II. to rekindle, Plut.

Ἐξαναρπάζω, f. -ξω and -σω, (ἐκ, ἀναρπάζω) to snatch away from, Eur. I. A. 75.

Ἐξαναπάω, ὦ, f. -άσω, (ἐκ, ἀναπάω) to tear away from, ἐκ βλάβης, Hdt. 5, 85, also βάθρων, Eur. Phoen. 1132.

Ἐξαναστάσις, εως, ἡ, (ἐξάνιστημι) a removal, expulsion, Polyb.—II. intr. a rising from bed, Hipp.—2. the resurrection, N. T.

Ἐξαναστέφω, strengthd. for ἀναστέφω, to crown, wrap round with wreaths, Eur. Bacch. 1055.

Ἐξαναστρέφω, (ἐκ, ἀναστρέφω) to turn over, turn upside down: c. gen. loci, to hurl headlong from., λόγυματα δαίμονων ἐξανέστραπται βάθρων, Aesch. Pers. 812.

Ἐξανατέλλω, (ἐκ, ἀνατέλλω) to raise, stir up, τι ἐκ τινος, Thecl. In cert. 6: to make spring up, ποίην, Ar. Rh.—2. intraits, to spring from, Mosch.

Ἐξαναφανδόν, adv. strengthd. for ἀναφανδόν, openly, expressly, Od. 20, 48.

Ἐξαναφέρω, f. ἐξανοίω, (ἐκ, ἀναφέρω) to bring up to the surface, Plut.—II. intr. to recover one's self from an illness, etc., bear up against it, πρὸς τι, or absol., Id.

Ἐξαναχωρέω, ὦ, (ἐκ, ἀναχωρέω) to go out of the way, withdraw, retreat, ἐπὶ, πρὸς τόπον, Hdt. 1, 207; 5, 101. ἀπό., Id. 4, 196, etc.—II. c. acc., ἐξαναχωρεῖ τὰ εἰρημένα, shrank from, evaded his words, Thuc. 4, 28.

Ἐξανδραποδίζω, Hdt. 6, 94, usu. in mid. ἐξανδραποδίζομαι, f. -ίσσομαι. Att. -ίστημαι, (ἐκ, ἀνδραποδίζω) to sell for slaves, reduce to utter slavery, Id. 1, 66, etc., cf. ἀνδραποδίζω the Att. fut. ἐξανδραποδισίωμαι, which is usu. trans., is pass. in Id. 6, 9. Hence

Ἐξανδραποδισίως, εως, ἡ, a selling for slaves, Hdt. 3, 140.

Ἐξανδραποδισμός, οὔ, ὁ,=foreg., Polyb.

Ἐξανδρόμοιαι, as pass., (ἐκ, ἀνδρόω) to come to man's years, Hdt. 2, 64, Eur. Phoen. 32: δδόντων ἐξηνδρόμενοι, having grown to men from teeth, Eur. Supp. 725.

Ἐξανεγίρω, (ἐκ, ἀνεγίρω) to excite, stir up, Eur. H. F. 1069.

Ἐξάνειμι, (ἐκ, ἀνέμι) to rise and go out, Ar. Rh.: ἐξ οὐρανοῦ, to go up the sky, of stars, Theocr. 22, 8.—II. to come back from, ἀγῆς, H. Hom. Pan. 15.

Ἐξανεμῶ, ὦ, (ἐκ, ἀνεμῶ) to blow up with wind, inflate, Hipp., in pass.—II. to make light as air, bring to nothing, Lat. irritum facere, Eur. Hel. 32.—III. in pass., of corn, to be shaken by wind, Theophr.: also of hair, to float in the wind, Apollod.—IV. in pass. also to be puffed up, elated, μωρία, Eur. Andr. 938.

Ἐξανέρχομαι,=ἐξάνειμι γῆς, Eur. Tro. 748.

Ἐξανερρίσκω, fut. -ενρήσω, (ἐκ, ἀνερρίσκω) to find out, invent, Soph. Phil. 991.

Ἐξανέχω, f. -ξω, (ἐκ, ἀνέχω) to hold up or out; usu. intr., to stand up, project, Theocr. 22, 207, and Ar. Rh.—II. in mid., to take on one's self, bear up against, in which signif. the imp. and aor. have the double augm. ἐξ, νεχούην, ἐξηνεσχούην, Soph. O. C. 1174, Eur. Heracl. 967.

Ἐξανεψιός, ὦν, ὁ, (ἐκ, ἀνεψιός) children of ἀνεψιός, second cousin Polyb., cf. ἐξάδελφος.

Ἐξανέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (ἐκ, ἀνέω) put out flowers, Xen. Cyn. 5, 5; bloom with, be covered with, c. gen. ἄλός, Eur. I. T. 300.—2. metaph. burst forth as flowers, flourish, ὕβρις, Aesch. Pers. 821: to grow up, δόξ Arist. Metaph. ακία, Plut.—3.

ulcers, to break out, Hipp.: so σώμα ἔλκεσιν ἐξηρθρόκος, Thuc. 2, 49.—II. to be past its bloom, fade away, Plat. Polit. 273 D.—III. trans. to make to flower or put forth, φλόγα, Plut. Hence

Ἐξανθήμα, ατος, τό, a flower: hence a breaking out, ulcer, Hipp.

Ἐξανθήσις, εως, ἡ, (ἐξανθέω) a flowering: breaking out, eruption, Hipp.—I. a withering, fading, Theophr.

Ἐξανθίζω, (ἐκ, ἀνθίζω) to deck as with flowers, variegate, paint, Ar. Lys. 43.—II. to gather flowers: and so in mid., for one's self, Plut.—III.=ἐξανθέω. Hence

Ἐξανθήσιμα, ατος, τό,=ἐξανθήμα, Hipp., dub.

Ἐξανθηστέον, verb. adj. from ἐξανθίζω, one must adorn ds with flowers, with various colours, Clem. Al.

Ἐξανθρῶκός, ὦ, f. -ώσω, (ἐκ, ἀνθρῶκος) to burn to ashes, Ion ap. E. M. 392, 11.

Ἐξανθρωπίζω, (ἐκ, ἀνθρωπίζω) to humanize: hence Socrates is said ὁ ἐξανθρωπισας φιλοσοφῶν καὶ τὰ θεῖα, to have brought philosophy and religion down to men, Plut. Pass., τὰ ἐξηνθρωπισμένα, adapted for man's use, Hipp.

Ἐξανθρωπος, ον, (ἐκ, ἀνθρωπος) unhuman, degraded.—II. act. making furious, maddening, Aretae.

Ἐξανήω, fut. ἐξανήσω, (ἐκ, ἀνέημι) to send out or forth, let loose, ἀνέμην, a stream of air, Il. 18, 471, Soph., etc.: to send forth, Soph. and Eur.: c. gen., to send forth, Pind. P. 4, 176.—2. to let go, dismiss, Eur. I. A. 172.—3. to slacken, undo, Id. And. 718, n. mid.—II. intr. to slacken, relax, Lat. emittere, Soph. Phil. 705; also, ἐξ. ὀργῆς, Eur. Hipp. 900.—2. to burst forth from, Ar. Rh. [νῖ, Ep., νῖ, Att.]

Ἐξανίστημι, fut. ἐξαναστήσω, (ἐκ, νίστημι) to make rise from one's seat, id rise, Soph. and Eur.; also, ἐξ. ἔδω, Eur. And. 263.—2. to remove from one's dwelling, make a tribe emigrate, ἐκπεῖ, ἐξ. τινὰς ἐκ νήσων, ἐξ. θέων, etc., Hdt. 1, 171; 5, 14, etc., f. infr. II. 2.—3. to upset, overthrow, destroy, πόλιν, Hdt. 1, 155, etc.—II. ass. and mid. c. aor. 2, perf. and aqpf. act., to stand up from one's seat, Id. 3, 142, etc., esp. in courtesy to rise, like Lat. assurgere, ἐξανιστασθῆναι θάκων, Xen. Hiero 7, 7, c. ymnp. 4, 31: to rise from ambush, huc. 3, 107; from bed, Plat., etc.—c. gen. to arise and depart from a place, ind. P. 4, 86: hence to be driven out from one's home, ἐξ. ἡθέων ὑπό τινος, dt. 1, 15, etc.

Ἐξανίσχω,=ἐξανέχω, to rise, esp. the sun or stars.

Ἐξανόγω, (ἐκ, ἀνόγω) to lay open, Ar. Ach. 391. Hence

Ἐξανόγις, εως, ἡ, an opening, trab.

Ἐξανορθόω, ὦ, (ἐκ, ἀνορθόω) to set right, restore, Eur. Alc. 1138.

Ἐξάντηρ, ες, (from ἀντα, ἀντην, the κατάντης, προάντης) not expressed, hence unharmed, sound, whole, app.; ἐξάντη ποιεῖν, Plat. Phaedr. 4 E: c. gen., free from, νόσου, κα-δ, Ael., etc.

Ἐξαντλέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (ἐκ, ἀντλέω) to draw out, as water, Plat. Legg. 736: hence—II. metaph.—1. to spend, wander, Valck. Hipp. 626.—2. to enure to the end, see out, Lat. exantillare, von, Eur. Cycl. 10, δαίμονα, lb. 110. Ἐξάντω, Att. for sq., Eur. Ion 26, etc. [v]

Ἐξάνω, f. -ώσω, (ἐκ, ἀννώ) to ac-

complish, make effectual, Οὔτιδος βον-λάς, Il. 8, 370; θέσμια, Soph. Aj. 712.—2. to finish, or dispatch, i. e. kill, Lat. conficere, τινά, Il. 11, 365; 20, 452.—3. of time and distance, to bring to an end, accomplish, ἀμέραν τίνδε, Eur. Med. 649; ὁδόν, πόρον, δρόμον, etc., Id.: hence oft. absol., to finish one's way to a place, arrive at it, εἰς or ἐπὶ τόπον, Hdt. 6, 139; 7, 183; and in mid., Eur. Bacch. 131.—4. c. inf. to manage to do, to accomplish the doing, Lat. efficere ut., ἐξ. κρατεῖν, Eur. Hipp. 400.—5. in mid., to finish for one's self, Eur. And. 536, Supp. 285.

Ἐξαπαεῖρω, (ἐκ, ἀπαεῖρω) to carry away, Philox. ap. Ath. 147 E.

Ἐξαπάλαιστος, ον, (ἐξ, πάλαιστος) of six hands—breadths, Hdt. 1, 50.

Ἐξαπαλλάσσω, Att. -ττω, (ἐκ, ἀπαλλάσσω) to free from, remove from, τινά κακῶν, ζῆς, Eur. I. A. 1004, Hec. 1108.—Mid. to remove one's self from, get rid of, c. gen., Hdt. 5, 4.

Ἐξαπατάω, ὦ, (ἐκ, ἀπατάω) to meet, v. l. Xen. Cyr. 3, 3, 24.

Ἐξαπατάω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, strengthd. for ἀπατάω, to cheat, deceive, beguile thoroughly, Hom., Hdt., etc.: ἐξ. τινά φρένας, Ar. Pac. 1099: but also τινά τι, one in a thing: to seduce a woman, Hdt. 2, 114. Pass. to be cheated, Id. 9, 94, Thuc., etc.; τι of a thing, Ar. Vesp. 60.—Xen. has the fut. mid. in pass. signif., An. 7, 3, 3. [τῶ]

Ἐξαπτήρ, ης, ἡ, strengthd. for ἀπτήρ, Hes. Th. 205. [πῶ]

Ἐξαπτήμα, ατος, τό, strengthd. for ἀπτήμα. [ῶ]

Ἐξαπτήτέον, verb. adj. from ἐξαπατάω, Plat. Crito 49 E.

Ἐξαπτήτης, ἥρος, ὁ, (ἐξαπατάω) a deceiver, Fr. Hom. 63.

Ἐξαπτήτης, ἡ, ὄν, (ἐξαπατάω) tricky, calculated to deceive, τῶν πολεμίων, Xen. Hipparch. 4, 12.

Ἐξαπτύλλω, comic. dim. from ἐξαπατάω, to cheat a little humbug, Ar. Ach. 657, Eq. 1144.

Ἐξαπύσσω, Ep. form of ἐξαπατάω, Hes. Th. 537: aor. ἐξήπαφον, Hom., part. ἐξαπαφών, -ούσα, H. Hom. Ar. 379, Ven. 38: Hom. also has 3 opt. aor. mid. ἐξαπαφούριτο, in act. signif., Il. 9, 376: but the aor. 1 ἐξαπαφῆσε, only in H. Ap. 376.

Ἐξάπεδος, ον,=ἐξάποδος, six feet long, etc., Hdt.

Ἐξάπερος, ον, (ἐξ, πῆξα) six-footed, Lyc.

Ἐξαπείδων, inf. ἐξαπιδεῖν, aor. without any pres. ἐξαφορώ, to refer it to, to observe from afar, Soph. O. C. 1648.

Ἐξαπέλεκυς, εως, ὁ, ἡ, (ἐξ, πέλε-κυσ) with six axes, i. e. fasces, hence ἐξ. ἀρχῆ, the office of Roman Praetor, Polyb.

Ἐξάπηχυς, ν, (ἐξ, πῆχυς) six cubits long, Hdt. 2, 138.

Ἐξάπινα, adv., later and rarer form of ἐξάπινη, N. T.

Ἐξαπιναιος or ἐξαπιναιος, α, ον,=ἐξαπινίδιος, Hipp. and Xen. Adv. -ως, Thuc. 3, 3: from

Ἐξάπινη, adv., softer form for ἐξ-αίπινη, not only in Hom. and Hdt., but freq. in Att. prose. [ζ]

Ἐξάπινον, adv.=ἐξάπινη, only once in Hipp., Lob. Phryn. 19.

Ἐξάπλῆσις, α, ον, Ion. -πλήσιος, sixfold, Hdt. 4, 81. [λῶ]

Ἐξάπλεθος, ον, (ἐξ, πλέθρον) of six πλέθρα, six πλέθρα long, Hdt. 2, 149.

Ἐξάπλευρος, ον, (ἐξ, πλεωρά) with six sides.

Ἐξαπλῆ, adv. six times.

Ἐξαπλήσιος, ἡ, ἰον, Ion. for ἐξαπλάσιος.

Ἐξαπλόος, ὅη, ὄον, contr. ἐξαπλοῦς, ἡ, ὄον, sixfold, Böckh Inscr. 2, p. 398.

Ἐξαπλόω, ὦ, (ἐκ, ἀπλόω) to unfold roll out, Batr. 106, in pass.—2. to unfold, explain, Lat. explicare, Sext. Emp., etc. Hence

Ἐξάπλωσις, εως, ἡ, an unrolling, unfolding, Aretae.

Ἐξαποβαίνω, -βήσομαι, (ἐκ, ἀποβαίνω) to step, walk, go out of, νηός, Od. 12, 306.

Ἐξαποδίσκομαι, dep., (ἐκ, ἀπό, δίσω) to chase away from, Ἀρρη μάχης ἐξαποδίσκομαι, Il. 5, 763, ubi Wolf μάχης ἐξ. ἀποδ. [α Ep. in arsis.]

Ἐξαποδύνω, (ἐκ, ἀποδύνω) to wash off, εἶματα, Od. 5, 372.

Ἐξαπονήσσω, strengthd. for ἀπονήσσω, Ar. Av. 1656.

Ἐξάπολις, εως, ἡ, strictly a league of six cities, esp. of the Asiatic Dorians, viz., Lindus, Halicarnassus, Camirus, Cos, Cnidus, and Halicarnassus, Hdt. 1, 144.

Ἐξαπόλλυμι, fut. -ολέσω, Att. -ολῶ, (ἐκ, ἀπόλλυμι) to destroy utterly by, as Aesch. Cho. 837. Mid. c. Part. 2 ἐξαπόλλω, intr. to perish utterly, c. gen., Ἰλίον, Il. 6, 60, to perish out of Ilium: so, ἐξ. κειμήλια ὀδῶν, Il. 18, 290, ἡέλιος αἰθέρων, Od. 20, 357.

Ἐξαπολογία, ας, ἡ, strengthd. for ἀπολογία, title of three speeches of Antipho: others, a second defence or rejoinder. cf. ἐκκατηγορία. But Bekk. reads ἐξ. ἀπολογία.

Ἐξαπονέομαι, as, pass., to return out of, Il. 16, 252; 20, 212, ubi Wolf dividim ἐξ. ἀπο. [α in arsis, Ep.]

Ἐξαπονίζω, f. -ψω, (ἐκ, ἀπονίζω) to wash thoroughly, πόδας τινί, Od. 19, 387.

Ἐξαποξύνω, (ἐκ, ἀποξύνω) to sharpen well, Eur. Cycl. 456.

Ἐξαποπύττω, ὦ, strengthd. for ἀποπατέω, Hipp.

Ἐξαπορέω, ὦ, strengthd. for ἀπορέω, Polyb.: also in mid., N. T., c. aor. pass., Plut. Alc. 5.

Ἐξαποσπῶ, ὦ, (ἐκ, ἀποσπῶ) fut. -άσω, to draw out, away, [ῶ, ὦσω]

Ἐξαποστέλλω, (ἐκ, ἀποστέλλω) to send out, away, Polyb.: pass. to be sent off or dispatched, ap. Dem. 251, 5.—II. to dismiss, divorce, LXX. Hence

Ἐξαποστολή, ης, ἡ, a sending forth or away, Polyb.

Ἐξαποτίνω, strengthd. for ἀποτίνω, to atone fully, Il. 21, 412. [i Ep. ζ Att.]

Ἐξάπους, ὁ, ἡ, ποῖν, τό, gen. ποδός, (ἐξ, πούς) six-footed, Arist. Part. An.

Ἐξαποφαίνω, strengthd. for ἀποφαίνω, Luc.

Ἐξαποφθεῖρω, strengthd. for ἀποφθεῖρω, Aesch. Pers. 464.

Ἐξάπρηνος, ον, (ἐξ, πρῆννα) with six prows, i. e. ships, Lyc.

Ἐξάπτερος, ον, (ἐξ, πτέρυξ) six winged, Eccl.

Ἐξάπτω, fut. -ψω, (ἐκ, ἄπτω) to tie on, hang by, Hom.; sometimes c. gen. loci, πείσμα κίονος ἐξάπτειν, to make the rope hang from a pillar, i. e. hang it thereon, c. gen., Od. 22, 466, cf. Il. 24, 51; so ἐκ. τινος, Hdt. 1, 26; ἀπό τινος, Xen. Cyn. 10, 7: also c. dat., to attach or put to, Eur. I. A. 1216, κόσμον νεκρῷ, Id. Tro. 1908: metaph. ἐξ. στόματος λιγῆς, to let prayers fall from one's mouth, Id. Or. 383. B.

Mid. to hang by, cling to a thing, πᾶν τεξ. ἐξάπτεισθε, all hang on, Il. 8, 20.

—2. to hang a thing to one's self, carry

it *suspensae* about one, *vet.*, *τι*, Eur. Hel. 1186.—3. later, to *keep close to*, *hang on*, τῶν πολέμων, Polyb., cf. ἐναπύω.—II. to *kindle, set fire to*, Tim. Locr.: metaph. to *inflame with passion*, Dion. H.: ἐξ. πόλεμον, to *kindle a war*, Strab.

Ἐξάπτωτος, *ον*, (ἐξ. πτώσις) with *its cases*, Priscian.

†Ἐξάπυλα, *ον, τά*, Hexapyla, one of the gates of Syracusae, Polyb. 8, 5, 6.

Ἐξαπώθεω, *ῶ, ἰ. -ώσω* and *-ώθησω*, (ἐκ. ἀπώθεω) to *thrust away*, Eur. Rhes. 811.

Ἐξάπωλος, *ον*, (ἐξ. πῶλος) with *six colts or horses*, ἄρμα, Hdn.

Ἐξάραγμα, *ατος, τό*, (ἐξάρασσω) a *fracture*, Hipp. [ᾶ]

Ἐξάραισάω, *ᾶ*, strengthened for ἀραιώω, Hipp.

Ἐξαιρημένος, *Ion. part.*, ἔξαιρηται, *Ion. 3 sing. perf. pass.* from ἐξαιρέω, Hdt.

Ἐξαιράσμαι, *ἰ. -άσμαι*, *Ion. -ήσμαι*, (ἐκ. ἀράσμαι) *dep. mid.*, to *dedicate with solemn prayers*, ναόν, v. I. Aeschin. 70, 5. [ᾶρ, Ep., ᾶρ, Att.: ᾶσμαι.]

Ἐξαιράσσω, *Att. -ττω*, *fut. -ῶ*, (ἐκ. ἀράσσω) to *dash or knock out, shatter*, Od. 12, 422, in *tnesis*: ἐξ. αὐθαδία τινός, to *knock his self-will out of him*, Ar. Thesm. 704: to *smash, shatter, burst open*, τὴν κυκλῆϊδα, Ar. Eq. 641: metaph., ἐξ. τινὰ ἀσχροῖς, to *assail with abuse*, Ar. Nub. 1373.

Ἐξαιργέω, *ᾶ*, (ἐκ. ἀργέω) to *be quite torpid*, Arist. Eth. N.—II. in *pass.* to *be quite neglected*, Soph. Phil. 556.

Ἐξαιρματα, *ων, τά*, (ἐξάρχομαι) the *first offering made of the victim's flesh*, Ap. Rh.

Ἐξαγυρίζω, (ἐκ. ἀγυρίζω) *collat. form of ἐξαγυρόω*, Thuc. 8, 81, Bekk.—II. *mid. ἐξαγυρίσασθαι* *τινα*, to *turn into money, οἶκον*, Isae. 55, 21: ἐξ. τινά, to *plunder him*, Polyb.

Ἐξαγυρόω, *ᾶ*, (ἐκ. ἀγυρόω) to *turn into money, sell*, Hdt. 6, 86, 1.

Ἐξαιρεσκεύομαι, (ἐκ. ἀρεσκεύω) to *indulge one's self*, Clem. Al.

Ἐξαιρέσκομαι, *ἰ. -έσμαι*, *dep. mid.* (ἐκ. ἀρέσκει) to *make one's self acceptable*, *α. c. dat.*, ἐξ. τοῖς θεοῖς, Xen. Oec. 5, 3: also *c. acc. pers. et dat. rei*, ἐξαιρέσκεισθαι *τινα* δώροις, to *win him over by gifts*, (Dem.) 1396, 26.

Ἐξαιρέθω, *ᾶ*, to *be ἐξαιρέθρος*, *be dislocated*, Hipp. Hence

Ἐξαιρέθησις, *ωτος, τό*, *dislocation*, Hipp., cf. Föes. Oecon.: and

Ἐξαιρέθησις, *εως, ἡ*=*foreg.*, Hipp.

Ἐξαιρέθρον, *ον*, (ἐκ. ἀρθρον) *dislocated*, LXX.—II. with *distorted, clumsy joints*, Hipp., cf. ἐξόφθαλμος.

Ἐξαιρέθω, *ᾶ*, to *dislocate*, Joseph.: to *distort*, Arist. Physiogn.

Ἐξαιρέθωμαι, *τό, -θρωσις, ἡ*, = *-θρημα, -θρησις*, Hipp.

Ἐξαιριθμέω, *ᾶ*, (ἐκ. ἀριθμέω) to *count throughout, number*, Lat. *enumerare*, στρατόν, Hdt. 7, 59, 60, etc.—II. to *count out, pay in ready money, χρήματα*, Dem. 832, 4. Hence

Ἐξαιριθμοῖς, *εως, ἡ*, a *numbering, reckoning*, Polyb.

Ἐξαιριθμός, *ον*, (ἐξ. ἀριθμός) *sixfold*, Or. Sib. [ᾶ]

Ἐξαρκέω, *ᾶ, fut. -έσω*, (ἐκ. ἀρκέω) to *reach to, suffice for*, *be enough for*, τινί, Soph. O. C. 1116, Plat., etc.: hence *impers. ἐξαρκεί μοι*, it is *enough for*, satisfies me, c. *inf.*, Hdt. 7, 161, cf. V. 3. k. Hipp. 700: also *c. part.*, ταῦτα ἔχουσιν οὐκ ἐξ. αὐτοῖς, Dem. 1153, 7.—II. to *abound in*, *be content with*, κτεάτεσσι, Pind. O. 5, 55: *c. part.*, to *be satisfied with doing*, Ar.

Eq. 524, etc.: and so a *part. must be supplied* in Xen. Mem. 2, 4, 7, (but Kühn. ad loc. considers it unnecessary, translating to *supply amply*).—III. to *assist, succour*, τινί, Pind. N. 1, 47. Hence

Ἐξαρκής, *ἐς*, enough, satisfactory, δόμοις, Aesch. Pers. 237, cf. Soph. Tr. 334.

Ἐξαρκούντως, *adv. part. pres.* from ἐξαρκέω, enough, sufficiently, Ar. Ran. 376.

Ἐξαρμα, *ατος, τό*, (ἐξαιρμα) a *rising, swelling*, Hipp. in *genl. a height*, Plut.—II. the *meridian height of the heavenly bodies*, Strab.

Ἐξαρμόζω, *ἰ. -όσω*, (ἐκ. ἀρμόζω) to *disarrange*, Philostr.

Ἐξαρμόνιος, *ον*, (ἐκ. ἀρμονία) *discordant*, Pherecr. Xeip. 1.

Ἐξαρνεόμαι, *strengthd. for ἀρνεόμαι*, Hdt. 3, 74, Eur., etc. Hence

Ἐξαρνήσις, *εως, ἡ*, a *denying, denial*, Plat. Rep. 531 B. Hence

Ἐξαρνητικός, *ἡ, ὄν*, good at *denying, disowning*, Ar. Nub. 1172.

Ἐξαρνος, *ον*, (ἐκ. ἀρνεόμαι) *denying, disowning*, esp., ἐξ. εἶναι=ἐξαρνεῖσθαι, absol., Ar. Nub. 1230: περί *τινος*, Dem. 679, 20: also *c. acc.*, Plat. Charm. 158 C: but most usu. *coll.* by *μῆ, c. inf.*, Hdt. 3, 60, Ar. Plat. 241, etc. Cf. ἄπαρος.

Ἐξαργάζω, *fut. -ξω* and *-σω*, also *-σμαι*, Ar. Eq. 708: aor. I ἐξήρπαξα, as *always* in Hom., but in Att. ἐξήρπασα, (ἐκ. ἀργάζω.) To *snatch away or carry off from*, sometimes *c. gen. loci*, Od. 12, 100: to *rescue from danger*, Il. 3, 380: and so in Att., ἐξ. τι παρά *τινος*, Hdt. 8, 135: also *τί τινα*, Plat. Tim. 60 D.

Ἐξαρσις, *εως, ἡ*, (ἐξαιρῶ) a *lifting up, Cleomed.—II. a taking away, destruction*, LXX.

Ἐξαρτάω, *ᾶ, fut. -ήσω*, (ἐκ. ἀρτάω) to *hang upon*, ἐκ *τινος*, Polyb.: cf. ἐξάπτω: also in *mid.*, Eur. Tro. 129. B. *pass.* to *be hung upon, hang upon*, χειρός, Eur. Hipp. 325, also περί *τι*, Id. I. A. 1226: *depend upon*, τινός, Id. Supp. 735.—to *be attached to, border upon*, *be next to*, τινός, Plut. Anton. 46.—3. *be hung up or exposed to view*, Arnold Thuc. 6, 96, cf. Strab. p. 290 B, where however Casaub. ἐξήρται. II. to *have hanging on one, be hung or equipt with*, esp. in *part. pf. pass.*, *c. dat.*, τόξοιςιν ἐξηρτημένοι, Aesch. Pr. 711 (where Dind. would read ἐξηρτημένοι, cf. ἐξαρτύω): *c. acc. πόναντας* ἐξ., Ar. Eccl. 494, like Horace's *suspensi loculos*. Hence

Ἐξάρτησις, *ατος, τό*, a *thing suspended*: an *appendix*, late word.

Ἐξάρτησις, *εως, ἡ*, (ἐξαρτάω) a *hanging from, connexion of parts of the body with one another*, Arist. H. A.

Ἐξαρτίζω, *fut. -ίσω* Att. -ίω, (ἐκ. ἀρτίζω) to *complete, make perfect*, Luc.: *finish*, N. T.—to *equip fully*, πλοῖα, Arr. Hence

Ἐξαρτίσις, *εως, ἡ*, and ἐξαρτισμός, *οὔ, ὁ*, an *equipment*.

Ἐξάρτυσις, *εως, ἡ*, a *fitting out, equipment*: from

Ἐξάρτω, (ἐκ. ἀρτώ) to *get ready*, Eur. El. 422: to *fit out*, ἐπιπλουν, Thuc. 2, 17: more freq. in *mid.*, to *get ready for one's self, fit out*, Thuc. 1, 13, etc.: to *prepare, set about*, τι, Eur. El. 647: *c. inf.*, Aesch. Pr. 908. B. *pass.* to *be got ready*, Hdt. 1, 61.—2. to *be furnished or provided with*, esp. in *perf. part. ἐξηρτημένος, c. dat.*, κασί, σιτισιοι, etc., Hdt. 1, 43: 2, 32: cf. ἐξαρίω, at end. [On quantity, v. ἀρτύω]

Ἐξάρτυσις, *εως, ἡ*, a *draining*, Hipp. from

Ἐξάρτω, (ἐκ. ἀρτώ) to *draw off*, *squeeze out*, Hipp., v. Föes. Oecon. [ῖ]

Ἐξαρχή, *adv.* for ἐξ ἀρχῆς, from the *beginning*.

Ἐξαρχος, *ον*, (ἐκ. ἀρχω) *beginning* usu. as *subst.*, a *leader, beginner*, Lat. *auctor*, *c. gen.*, θρήνων ἐξαρχοί, Il. 24, 721.—2. the *first in rank*, Lat. *princeps*, *the leader of the chorus*, Lat. *coryphaeus*, Spanh. Call. Del. 18. Elmsl. Bacch. 141.

†Ἐξαρχος, *ον, ὁ*, Exarchus; a *Spartan Ephor*, Xen. Hell. 2, 3, 10.

Ἐξάρχω, *ἰ. -ξω*, (ἐκ. ἀρχω) to *begin, start with*, *c. gen.*, γόοιο, μολπῆς, Il. 18, 51, Od. 4, 19, etc.: so too in *mid.*, κακῆς ἐξήρχετο βουλῆς, Od. 12, 339: also *c. acc.*, βοθλῆς ἐξάρχων ἀγαθῆς, Il. 2, 273, παίοντα, Archil. 50, ὄρκου, Eur. I. T. 743: more freq. in *prose*, ἐξάρχειν παῖνᾶ *τινι*, to *begin a hymn to one*, address it to him, Xen. Cyr. 3, 3, 58: and reversely, ἐξάρχειν *τινὰ λόγους*, to *address one with words*, Soph. El. 557: but in *Eur. Tro. 148*, *c. dupl. acc.*, ἐξ. μολπῇν θεοῦς, cf. Seidl. ad 1.—2. to *be at the head of*, to *be a leader of*, τοῦ λαστρικίου, Joseph.

Ἐξᾶς, *ἄντος, ὁ*, (ἐξ) the *Lat. sextans*, Epich. p. 4, Sicil. word, v. Bentl. Phal. § 14.

Ἐξᾶς, *ἄδος, ἡ*, (ἐξ) the *number six*, Luc.

Ἐξᾶσημος, *ον*, (ἐξ. σῆμα) *consisting of six times*, (=6 short syllables) in *prosody*, Hephaest.

Ἐξασθενέω, *strengthd. for ἀσθενέω*, Hipp.

Ἐξασκέω, *ᾶ*, (ἐκ. ἀσκέω) to *adorn, deck out*, Soph. O. C. 1603, and Eur., cf. Blomf. Aesch. Pers. 187.—II. to *train, exercise, teach thoroughly*, τινά, Plat. Clitoph. 407 B: *τινὰ τι*, in *late prose*. *Pass.* to *be well trained or practised in*, τι, Xen. Hipparch. 2, 1.—2. to *practise, learn*, τι, Themist. Hence

Ἐξασκητέον, *verb. adj.*, Nicostr. ap. Stob. p. 447, 29.

Ἐξαστάδιος, *ον*, (ἐξ. στάδιον) of *six stades*, Strab. [ᾶ]

Ἐξαστις, *ιος, ἡ*, the *rough edge left by tearing linen or cloth*, also ἐξαστις, (Prob. from a form *ἐξάζομαι, like διάστω from διάζωμαι: rejected by Lob. Paral. p. 441, who prefers ἐξ εστις and derives it from ἐξεμῆ.)

Ἐξαστίχοις, *ον*, (ἐξ. στίχοις) of *six lines, verses or rows*, Gramm.

Ἐξαστράπτω, *ἰ. -ψω*, (ἐκ. ἀστράπτω) to *flash as with lightning*, Tryph.

Ἐξαστῆλος, *ον*, (ἐξ. στῆλος) with *six columns in front*, of temples, Vitruv.

Ἐξασυλλάβος, *ον*, (ἐξ. συλλαβή) of *six syllables*, Gramm.

Ἐξασφάλλίζομαι, *strengthd.* for ἀσφάλλίζομαι, Cic. Att. 6, 4, 3.

Ἐξαρτίμας, *strengthd. for ἀρτίμας*, Soph.

Ἐξατμῶ, =sq., Hipp.

Ἐξατμίζω, (ἐκ. ἀτμίζω) to *make into steam*, to *exhale*, dry by *evaporation*, Arist. Probl.—II. *intr.* to *evaporate*.

Ἐξατνόεω, *ᾶ*, *strengthd. for ἀτνόεω*, Arist. H. A.

†Ἐξάτνος, *ον*, (ἐξ. τόνος) of *six tones*, Plut.

†Ἐξατράπης, *ον, ὁ*, v. sub σατράπης

Ἐξαττικίζω, to *strip of the Attic form*?—2. to *speak Attic Greek*, =ἀττικίζω, A. B.

Ἐξάρτω, *Att. contr.* for ἐξαίρω.

Ἐξαναίω, *αor. ἐξηναίω*, (ἐκ. σῶ σίνα) to *dry up, wither up*, ὕδατος δένδρεα, Hdt. 4, 151, 173, cf. ἐξάω.

Ελαλῆς, ἐς, (ἐκ, ἀνγῆ) *bright, white*, Eur. Rhes. 304.

Ἐλαύνω, ὦ, fut. -ήσω, (ἐκ, αὐδῶ) *to speak out, utter aloud*, Il. 1, 363; 16, 19: opp. to νῶν κεύθειν. Mid. in same signf., Aesch. Cho. 151.

Ἐλαυνάδικοι, strengthd. for αὐλαδικοί, Joseph.

Ἐλαυῖς, adv. Att. for ἐλαυῖς.

Ἐλαυός, ὦ, (ἐκ, αὐλός) *to pipe away, wear out by piping*: of the mouth-pieces of clarionets, ap. Poll., cf. Ar. Ach. 681.

Ἐλαυίζομαι, (ἐκ, αὐλίζομαι) *depress, to leave one's quarters*, of soldiers, Xen. An. 7, 8, 21.

Ἐλαυός, ον, (ἐκ, αὐλός) *pipéd away, worn out*, of a flute.

Ἐλαυνάω, and -αύω, fut. -ήσω, Theophr., (ἐκ, αὐζάνω) *to increase considerably*: in pass. *to grow too fast*, Id.

Ἐλαυστήρ, ἥρος, ὁ, a *fleshhook* or *fork*, to take meat out of a boiler, like κρεάστρα, Aesch. Fr. 355. (Said to come from a supposed ἐλαυν=ἐξ-αυῶ.)

Ἐλαυτῆς, adv. for ἐξ αὐτῆς, sub. τῆς ὥρας, at the very point of time, at once, Theogn. 231, Polyb., etc.

Ἐλαυτῆς, adv. for ἐλαυῖς, over again, once more, anew, Hom.—II. of place, back again, backwards, Hom.

Ἐλαυτομολέω, ὦ, strengthd. for αὐτομολέω, Ar. Nub. 1104.

Ἐλαυχῶ, ὦ, (ἐκ, αὐχῶ) *to boast loudly*, c. part., ἐξηγῆναι λαβών, Aesch. Ag. 872; c. inf., Soph., and Eur.

Ἐλαυχμός, ὦ, (ἐκ, αὐχμός) *to suffer from drought*, Theophr.—II. trans. *to dry*: in pass. *to be dry*, Diog. L.

Ἐλαύνω, (ἐκ, αὐῶ) *to dry, burn, roast*, Plat. (Com.) Ἐόρτ. 9.

Ἐλαύνω, fut. -άσω, (ἐκ, αὐῶ) *to scream, cry out*, Soph. Tr. 565. [ῶ]

Ἐλαφάρεω, ὦ, (ἐκ, ἀφάρεω) *to take right away*. In mid., ψυχὴν τινος ἐλαφάρεσθαι, *to take his life from him*, destroy him, Od. 22, 444, cf. Valck. Hipp. 322; εἰς ἐλευθερίαν ἐλαφάρεσθαι τινά, *take one out of slavery*, Lat. *inducere in libertatem*, Dem. 100, 8.

Ἐλαφάνιζω, strengthd. for ἀφάνιζω, Plat. Polit. 270 E.

Ἐλαφιδόω, ὦ, (ἐκ, ἀπό, ἰδρώ) *to get rid of by perspiration*, Stob.

Ἐλαφίημι, f. -ήσω, (ἐκ, ἀφίημι) *to go, send forth, discharge, παλτών*, Xen. Eq. 12, 12: *to let loose, set free from*, τινός, Soph. Tr. 72. [ῶ Ἐρ., si Att.]

Ἐλαφίστημι, (ἐκ, ἀφίστημι) *to set out away*. But prob. only used in mid.

Ἐλαφίσταται, with aor. 2, perf. and plup. act., intrans. *to depart, withdraw, shrink from*, τινός, Soph. O. C. 61, Eur. I. A. 479.

Ἐλαφοροί, ον, ὦ, (ἐξ, φέρω) *porters who carry litters, etc. sit together*, Vitruv.

Ἐλάφορον, ον, τό, (ἐξ, φέρω) *a litter borne by six men*, Martial.

Ἐλαφρίζω, (ἐκ, ἀφρίζω) *to foam away*, Lat. *despumare*: hence in mid., ἔνος, *to foam or fret away one's strength*, Aesch. Ag. 1067.—II. *to take foamy*: pass. *to become so*, Diosc. fence

Ἐλαφρίζω, οὐ, ὁ, a being made airy, change into foam, Clem. Al.

Ἐλαφρόω, ὦ=ἐλαφρίζω II., *to turn to foam*, Clem. Al.

Ἐλαφρόω, (ἐκ, ἀφύσσω) *to draw forth, οἶνον*, Od. 14, 95: poet. aor. ἔφρυσεν, c. gen., Opp. [ῶ]

Ἐλαφρῶς, εἰρος, ὁ, ἡ, (ἐξ, χεῖρ) *six-armed*, Luc.

Ἐλαχῆ, adv., in six parts, Plat. im. 36 D

Ἐξαχοῖνικος, ον, of, holding six χοῖνικες.

Ἐξαχός, οον, contr. ἐξάχους, οον, of, holding six χόες, Plut.

Ἐξαχυρίω, ὦ, and ἐξάχυρόω, ὦ, *to take away chaff or husks*.

Ἐξαχῶς, adv. =ἐξαχῶ, Arist. Org.

Ἐξαψις, εως, ἡ, (ἐξάπτω) *a tying, binding on*, Iamb. —II. *a kindling, firing*, Plut.

Ἐξαγειῖσα, nom. fem. 2 aor. pass. part. of ἐξαγγνυμι, Ap. Rh. v. Buttm. Catal. p. 6.

Ἐξέβαν, Aeol. and Ep. for ἐξέβησαν, 3 pl. aor. 2 of ἐκβαίνω.

Ἐξέβλαστήσῃ, 1 aor. act. of ἐκβλαστάνω, Hipp.

Ἐξέγγνω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (ἐκ, ἐγγνῶ) *to free one by giving bail*, Dem. 724, 6. Pass. *to be set free on bail*, Lys. 167, 23, Andoc. 7, 1.

Ἐξεγγυῆς, ης, ἡ, rare form for sq., Isae. 50, 24.

Ἐξεγγυῆσις, εως, ἡ, (ἐξεγγνῶ) *giving of bail or surety*, esp. *to take one out of prison*, Dem. 725, 10.

Ἐξεγείρω, f. -ερῶ, (ἐκ, ἐγείρω) *to awaken*, Soph. O. T. 65: *to raise from the dead*, Aesch. Cho. 495, and Eur.: in gen. *to arouse, stir up*, Soph. Tr. 978, Eur., etc.: *to kindle*, as fire, Ar. Lys. 315, πόλεμον, Diod. Pass. *to be aroused, to wake up, get up*, Hdt. 1, 34: so too in syncop. aor. ἐξηγρόμην, Ar. Ran. 51, inf. ἐξεγρέσθαι, Plat. Symp. 223 C. Cf. ἐγρομαι. Hence

Ἐξεγερσις, εως, ἡ, an *awakening*.—II. pass. *a being awakened, rising*.

Ἐξεδαφίζω, (ἐκ, ἐδαφίζω) *to rase to the ground, demolish*, Or. Sib.

Ἐξέδρα, ας, ἡ, (ἐκ, ἐδρα) Lat. *exhedra*, a covered walk or space in front of a house, an open chamber, Eur. Or. 1449; cf. Vitruv. 5, 11: *a hall or building for meetings, etc.*, esp. the hall in Pompey's theatre at Rome, where the senate met, Plut.

Ἐξέδραμον, 2 aor. of ἐκτρέχω.

Ἐξέδριον, ον, τό, dim. from ἐξέδρα, Cic. Fam. 7, 23.

Ἐξέδροος, ον, (ἐκ, ἐδρα) *away from home, out of one's place*, Soph. Phil. 212: in gen. *strange, extraordinary*, Arist. Rhet.—2. c. gen. out of, away from, χθονός, Eur. I. T. 80: metaph. ἐξ. φρενὸν λόγῳ, *insensate, wild words*, Id. Hipp. 935.—II. of birds of omen, out of a good, i. e. in an unlucky quarter, Ar. Av. 275, ubi v. Schol.

Ἐξέδω, (ἐκ, ἐδω) hence fut. ἐξέδομαι, Ar. Eq. 1032 and perf. ἐξέδοκα, Id. Vesp. 925, assigned to ἐξ-εσθίω.

Ἐξεῖ, imperat. from ἐξεῖμι for ἐξεῖθι.

Ἐξέθορε, 3 sing. aor. 2 of ἐκθρόσκω, II.

Ἐξείδον, inf. ἐξείδεν, (ἐκ, εἶδον) *aor. without any pres. in use, and to be referred to ἐξορώ*: *to look out, see far, μέγ' ἐξείδεν ὀφθαλμοῖσιν, he saw far, saw well*, Il. 20, 342: also imperat. aor. mid., ἐξείδοι, *see well to it*, Soph. Phil. 851. Cf. ἐξείδα.

Ἐξείης, adv. (ἐχω, ἐξω) poet. for ἐξῆς, in order, in a row, one after another, Hom.

Ἐξείκω, f. -σω, (ἐκ, εἰκάω) *to make like*: *to adapt, εὐαντόν τινα*, Xen. Hier. 1, 38. Pass. esp. in part. pf. pass., ἐξηκασμένος like, τινί, Aesch. Theb. 445, cf. Eur. Phoen. 162: also represented by a likeness, Ar. Eq. 230. Hence

Ἐξείκασμα, ατος, τό, *a representation, copy*.

Ἐξείκονίζω, (ἐκ, εἰκονίζω) *to copy*.—II. *to portray*, Plut.

Ἐξείλω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, Lat. *evolvere*,

to unfold, search out, of minds, Xen. Cyn. 6, 15, =ἐξείλω ο. ἐξίλλω, q. v. Hence

Ἐξείλισις, εως, ἡ, *a disentangling*, Plat. Legg. 796 A.

Ἐξείλλω, v. sub ἐξίλλω.

Ἐξείλον, ἐξείλωμαι, aor. 2 act. and mid. of ἐξείρω.

Ἐξείλοχα, perf. act. of ἐκλέγω.

Ἐξείλω=ἐξείλω, *to roll out*.

Ἐξείλω, v. sub ἐξίλλω.

Ἐξείμι, 2 sing. ἐξείσθα for ἐξεί, Od. 20, 179: inf. ἐξείναι, (ἐκ, εἰμί). *To go out, come out*, esp. out of the house, Hom. most freq. in Od.: also c. gen. loci, μεγάρων, Od. 1, 374; so ἐκ τῆς χάριτος, Hdt. 1, 94: but ἐξ. ἐκ τῶν ἱππέων, *to leave the knights, quit service as one*, Id. 1, 67: ἐξίνα: εἰς ἐλεγχον, *to come forward to the trial*, Soph. Phil. 98: also c. acc. cognato, ὠγώνας ἐξίων, Soph. Tr. 159, στρατείας ἐξ, Thuc. 1, 15: *esp. to march out with an army*, Thuc., and Xen.: *to come forward on the stage*, Ar. Ran. 946.—II. of time, *to come to an end*, expire, Hdt. 2, 139; and so ὅταν τὸ κακὸν ἐξῇ, when the pain ceases, Soph. Phil. 767.

Ἐξείμι, from εἰμί, only used in i. pers. ἐξεστί, q. v.

Ἐξείν, inf. fut. of ἐχω.

Ἐξείναι, inf. pres. of ἐξεστί.

Ἐξείπον, inf. ἐξείπεν, (ἐκ, ἐπον) *to speak out*, Il. 9, 61: *to utter, avow, proclaim*, Lat. *effari, tūti τι*, Il. 24, 654, Od. 15, 443; with collat. signf. of betraying secrets, like ἐξαγγέλλω, ἐξαγορεύω: ἐξ. τινά τι, *to tell something of a person*, Soph. El. 521: *to tell in full*, Thuc. 7, 87.

Ἐξείρας, 1 aor. act. from ἐξείρω, Hdt.

Ἐξείρασμένως, adv. part. perf. pass. from ἐξείρωμαι, *carefully, accurately, fully*, Plut.

Ἐξείρω, later form for ἐξέργω, q. v.

Ἐξείρομαι, Ion. for ἐξείρομαι.

Ἐξείρω, Ion. and poet. for ἐξέρω, Hdt.

Ἐξείρω, (ἐκ, εἶρω) *to stretch, pull out*, Lat. *exero, tēn χεῖρα*, Hdt. 3, 87, τὸ κέντρον, Ar. Vesp. 423.—II. *to pull out*, Ar. Eq. 378.

Ἐξείρωνομαι, (ἐκ, εἰρωνεύομαι) *depr. to mock, ridicule*, Joseph.—II. *to dissemble*, Id.

Ἐξείσθα, 2 sing. pres. from ἐξείμι for ἐξεί, Od. 20, 179.

Ἐξεκκλησίω, fut. -άσω=ἐκκλήσις, Arist. Oec. 2, 14. The MSS. oft. give the faulty aor. ἐξεκκλησίασα for the true one ἐξεκκλησίασα, from ἐκκλήσ-, Buttm. Dem. Mid. 52, p. 102.

Ἐξελαιόω, ὦ, (ἐκ, ἐλαιόω) *to make oily or into oil*, Theophr. Pass. *to become oily*, Id.

Ἐξελαιόω, ας, ἡ, (ἐξελαιόω) *a driving out cattle, etc.*, Polyb.: an expedition, Vit. Hom.

Ἐξέλαισις, εως, ἡ, *a driving out, expulsion*, Hdt. 5, 76; 6, 88.—II. intr. *a marching out, expedition*, Id. 7, 183. and

Ἐξελαιτέος, ας, ον, Julian., and ἐξελαιτέος, Clem. Al., verb. adj., *to be driven out*: *to be repelled*: from

Ἐξελάνω, fut. -ελάσω Att. -ελῶ perf. -εξελέλκα, Hom. has also the poet. pres. ἐξελάνω, inf. ἐξελάνω, (ἐκ, ἐλάνω) *to drive out, chase, expel*, c. gen. alone or with ἐκ, Hom.; ἐξελαιγίης, *to drive out of the country*, Od. 16, 381, ἐξελ. ὀδόντας γναθῶν, *to knock the teeth out of his jaws*, Id. 18, 29: also in mid., Thuc. 4, 35.—II. *to beat, hammer out*, of metals, Hdt. 1, 50, 68.—3. metaph., *like ἀπελάττειν*

repel, slight, Julian. *Caus.* 1, 22.—*Π. ἐξ στρατόν*, to lead out an army, *Hdt.* 1, 76; 7, 38: yet more usu. absol., as if intrans., so *Hom.* (though in *Il.* 10, 499 he has *ἵππων ἐξήλυνεν οὐλίον*) has more freq. *ἐξελαύνειν* alone for to march, *Il.* 11, 360, etc., so too *Hdt.* 4, 80; 8, 113, etc.: to ride out, sub. *ἵππων*, *Thuc.* 7, 27, and *Xen.* [ᾧ in fut. and perf.]

Ἐξελέω, poet. for foreg., *Hom.*
Ἐξελεγκτός, α, ον, verb. adj. from *ἐξέλεω*, to be refuted, *Plat. Gorg.* 508 A.

Ἐξελέγχω, f. -ξω, strengthd. form of *ἐλέγχω*, to search out, test, *ἀλάθειν*, *Pind.* O. 10, 65, Aesch., etc.: to convict, expose, *Soph.* O. T. 297, *τινὰ τι*, one of a thing, *Plat. Apol.* 23 A.: esp. c. part., to convict one of being—, *ἐξ. τινὰ ἀδύνατον ὄντα*, *Id. Gorg.* 522 D; and so in pass., *Eur. Hipp.* 944: *ἐξέλε. τύχην*, to try one's luck, *Polyb.* Pass. of persons, to commit one's self, be exposed, *Polyb.*: of things, to be proved against one, *Thuc.* 3, 64.—2. οὐ τοῦτο γ' ἐξελέγχομαι, I am not to blame in this, *Eur. El.* 36.

Ἐξελέυν, ἐξελέσθαι, inf. aor. 2 act. and mid. of *ἐξελεῖω*.

Ἐξελευθερίος, οὐ, ὁ, of the class of freedmen or their offspring, *Lat. libertinus*, *Dion. H.*—II. as adj., νόμοι ἐξέλε., laws concerning freedmen, *Dem. ap. Poll.* 3, 83: from

Ἐξελευθερός, ὁ, ἡ, (ἐκ, ἐλευθερός) set at liberty, a freedman, *Lat. libertus*, *Libertinus*, *Cic. Att.* 6, 5, 1.

Ἐξελευθεροστομέω, ὤ, strengthd. for *ἐλευθ.*, *Soph. Aj.* 1258.

Ἐξελευθερώ, ὠ, (ἐκ, ἐλευθερώ) to free, set at liberty, *δούλον*, *Dio C.*

Ἐξελεύσις, εως, ἡ, (ἐξέρχομαι, -ελευσμαι) a way out, late word for *ἐξόδος*.

Ἐξελεύσομαι, fut., ἐξελεῖν, inf. aor., of *ἐξέρχομαι*.

Ἐξελεύσος, οὐ, ὁ, (ἐξελεύσσω) an unfolding, esp. a military evolution, *Arr.*

Ἐξέλκτρα, ας, ἡ, and ἐξέλκτρον, ου, τό, a pulley or block, *Math. Vett.*

Ἐξέλκω, εως, ἡ,=ἐξελκίζω.

Ἐξέλκω, ἂν, -ττω, f. -ξω, (ἐκ, ἐλίσσω) to unravel, unfold, undo, *Eur. Hipp.* 864: metaph. to explain, *Lat. explicare*, *θεσπισμα, λόγον*, *Id. Supp.* 141, *Ion* 397: *ἐξ. πόδα*, of a dancer, *Id. Tro.* 3: *ἐξ. τινὰ κύκλῳ*, to hunt one round and round, *Id. H.* 977.—II. milit. term.—ἀναπτύσσειν, *Lat. explicare*, to expand the front by bringing up the rear men, *Xen. Cyr.* 8, 5, 15, *Hell.* 4, 3, 18, cf. *Liv.* 44, 37: also of ships, *Polyb.*

Ἐξέλκω, ὠ, (ἐκ, ἐλκώ) to wound, tear, cause sores, *Diod.* Pass. to break out in sores, τὸ σῶμα ἐξέλκονται, *Joseph.*

Ἐξέλκω, verb. adj. from *ἐξέλκω*, one must drag along, γόνυ πρὸς τι, *Eur. El.* 491.

Ἐξέλκνωσος, οὐ, ὁ, a drawing, picking out, *Medic.*: from

Ἐξέλκω,=ἐξέλκω, *Hdt.* 2, 70, etc. [v]

Ἐξέλκω, (ἐκ, ἐλκω) to draw, drag out, *Hom.* c. gen., *θυλάμης*, from its hole, *Od.* 5, 432, *δουλείας ἐξ.*, to rescue from slavery, *Lat. eripere*, *Pind.* P. 1, 146: c. gen., to drag by the hair, etc., *Ar. Eq.* 365, e conj. *Pors.*—II. to drag out, prolong, *Ar. Pac.* 511.

Ἐξέλκωσις, εως, ἡ, (ἐξέλκω) a wounding, tearing, *Diod.*

Ἐξέλκωσις, (ἐκ, ἐλλεβορίζω) to purge by hellebore, τὸν νόον, *Arist.*

Ἐξέλκωσις, (ἐκ, ἐλλανρίζω) to make quite Greek, ἐνεία ἐξ., to trace it to a Hreek origin, *P. ut.*

Ἐξέμειν, Ep. for *ἐξείναι*, inf. aor. 2 of *ἐξίμην*, *Il.*

Ἐξέμειν, Ep. for *ἐξεῖν*, inf. fut. of *ἐξω*, *Il.*

Ἐξέμειν, ὦ, f. -έσω, (ἐκ, ἐμέω) to vomit forth, disgorge, of Charybdis, *Od.* 12, 237, 437, cf. *Hes. Th.* 497, where the strange aor. ἐξήμης should perh. be corrected ἐξήμης; metaph. to disgorge ill-gotten gear, *Ar. Ach.* 6.—2. absol., to be sick, *lb.* 586.

Ἐξέμωρε, 3 sing. perf. 2 of *ἐκμεύομαι*, *Od.* 5, 335.

Ἐξεμπέδω, ὠ, strengthd. for *ἐμπέδω*, to keep fast or strictly observe, *συνθήκας*, *Xen. Cyr.* 3, 1, 21.

Ἐξεμπολάω, ὠ, f. -ήσω, *Ion.* -πολέω, strengthd. for *ἐμπολάω*, κέρδος ἐξ., to drive a gainful trade, *Soph. Phil.* 303: *ἐξεμπόλημαι*, I am bought and sold, betrayed, *Soph. Ant.* 1036.—II. to sell off, sell the whole stock, *Hdt.* 1, 1.

Ἐξεναίρω, strengthd. for *ἐναίρω*, inf. aor. ἐξεναρεῖν, *Hes. Sc.* 329.

Ἐξεναρίζω, f. -ίξω, strengthd. for *ἐναρίζω*, to strip or spoil a foe, c. acc. pers., *Hom.*: also, τεύχεα ἐξ., to strip off his arms, *Il.*: also to slay in fight. In *Hom.* more freq. than the simple verb.

Ἐξενεύειν, 1 aor. pass. *Ion.* of *ἐκφέρω*, *Hdt.*

Ἐξενέτω, (ἐκ, ἐνέπω) to speak out, proclaim, *τι*, *Pind.* N. 4, 53: *ἐξενεπεν Αἰγιναν πάτρην*, declared Aeg. (to be) his country, *Id.* O. 8, 26.

Ἐξενηχιάζω, strengthd. for *ἐνενηχιάζω*, *Diog. L.*

Ἐξεννύμι, (ἐκ, ἐννύμι) to take off, as clothes.

Ἐξεντερίζω, (ἐκ, ἐντερον) to embowel, take out the inside, i. e. of plants the pith, *Diosc.*

Ἐξεπάδω, f. -σω, strengthd. for *ἐπάδω*, to soften or appease by charms, charm away, *Plat. Phaed.* 77 E. Pass. *ἐξεπαδέναι φύσιν*, to be charmed out of their nature, *Soph. O. C.* 1194.

Ἐξεπαίρω, strengthd. for *ἐπαίρω*, to stir up, *Ar. Lys.* 623: to puff up, *Plut.*

Ἐξεπεριδω, strengthd. for *ἐπεριδω*, *Polyb.* 16, 11, 5, nisi legend. *ἐξυπεριδω* or *ἐξεριδω*.

Ἐξεπύχσομαι, strengthd. for *ἐπενύχομαι*, to boast loudly that., c. inf., *Soph. Phil.* 668.

Ἐξεπικαδέκαστος, η, ον,=ἐκκαδέκαστος, *Anth.*

Ἐξεπιστάμαι, strengthd. for *ἐπίσταμαι*, to understand, know thoroughly or well, *τι*, *Hdt.* 2, 43; 5, 93, etc.; c. part., *ἐξ. τινὰ ὄντα*, *Id.* 1, 190; c. inf., *Soph. Ant.* 480, cf. *ἐπίσταμαι*: oft. with *εὖ*, καλῶς ἐξεπ., *Hdt.* 3, 146, *Soph. O. C.* 417, etc.—II. to know by heart, λόγον, *Plat. Phaedr.* 228 C.

Ἐξεπισπράγγω, (ἐκ, ἐπισπράγγω) as pass., to be stamped deep on, *Chaeerem. ap. Ath.* 608 C.

Ἐξεπίτρηδες, adv. = ἐπίτρηδες, on purpose, carefully, *Ar. Plut.* 916.

Ἐξεπυρέπω, strengthd. for *ἐπυτρέπω*, *Dio C.*

Ἐξεπύρεχω, strengthd. for *ἐπύρεχω*, v. I. *Arat.*

Ἐξέπληγν, 2 aor. pass. of *ἐκπλήσσω*.

Ἐξεπομβρέω, ὠ, (ἐκ, ἐπομβρέω) to rain hard on, *Soph. Fr.* 470.

Ἐξέπτω, 3 sing. aor. 2 of *ἐκπέταμαι*, *ἐξίπτωμαι*, *Hes. Op.* 98.

Ἐξεράω and ἐξεραίνω, v. *ἐξεράω*.

Ἐξεράμα, ατος, τό, a vomit, thing vomited, *N. T.* ubi al. *ἐξέρασμα*.

Ἐξεράω, also ἐξεράζω, f. -άσω, (ἐκ,

ἐράω) to evacuate, esp. by vomit, *Crates Θρο.* 1, *Pherecr. P.* 2, *Hipp.*, etc., cf. *Lob. Phryn.* 64.—2. metaph. to disgorge, get rid of, τὸν λίθον, *Ar. Ach.* 341: *ἐξ. τὰς ψήφους*, to take the ballots from the urn, to count them, *Ar. Vesp.* 99: *τοὺς οὐκ*, τὸ ὕδωρ, *Dem.* 963, 10.—The form *ἐξεραίνω* is dub. [*ἄσω*, *Ar.*]

Ἐξεργάζομαι, f. -άσσομαι, (ἐκ, ἐργάζομαι) dep. mid., to work out and out, finish, make complete, *Hdt.* 1, 93, etc.: to bring to perfection, τὸ ναυτικόν, *Thuc.* 1, 142.—2. to accomplish, τέχνην, *Xen.*: to do, achieve, *Soph.*, etc.: to make, work, cause, *τάραχον*, *Xen. Eq.* 9, 4: also c. dupl. acc., κα κόμ. ἐξ. τινὰ, *Hdt.* 6, 3.—3. to contrive, manage that., c. inf., *Lat. efficere ut...* *Polyb.*—4. to work at, esp. ἀγροὶ ἐξ. ἐξεργασμένοι, well cultivated lands, *Hdt.* 5, 29, cf. 6, 137.—Both pres. *ἐξ. ἐργάσσομαι* and esp. perf. *ἐξεργάσθαι* are used both in act. and pass. signif., *Bornem. Xen. Symp.* 4, 61.—II. to earn.—III. to do away with, undo, destroy, *Lat. conficere*, esp. of men, a overwhelm, ruin, *Hdt.* 4, 134; 5, 19 ubi v. *Wessel.* Pass. *ἐξεργάσμεθα*, we are undone, *Lat. actum est de nobis*, *Eur. Hipp.* 565: τὰ ἐξεργασμένα, *Lat. res confectae*, desperate affairs, *Wess.* *Hdt.* 4, 164; 8, 94: ἐπ' ἐξεργασμένους, when all is over, *Valck.* *Hdt.* 9, 77, and *Aesch.* Hence

Ἐξεργασία, ας, ἡ, a working out, finish, *Polyb.*—II. labour at a thing, τῆς γῆς, tillage, *App.* Hence

Ἐξεργαστικός, ἡ, ὄν, able to accomplish, *Xen. Mem.* 4, 1, 4.

Ἐξέργω, later and *Att.* *ἐξείργω*, to shut out, exclude from a place, *Hdt.* 3, 51, etc.: to hinder, forbid, *τι*, *Eur. Andr.* 176: to drive away, ἐρύαζε, *Ar. Ach.* 825. Pass., ἐναγκαλῆ ἐξεργεσθαι, to be forced to a thing, εἰς τι, or c. inf. *Hdt.* 7, 96, 139; so, νόμον ἐξεργεσθαι, *Thuc.* 3, 70.

Ἐξερεῖνω, (ἐκ, ἐρεῖνω) to search out, search, πόρον ἄλλο, *Od.* 12, 259: to inquire into or after, *Hom.*: metaph. of a harp, to try its tones, tune it, *H. Hom. Merc.* 483. Ep. word.

Ἐξερεθίζω, strengthd. for *ἐρεθίζω*, *Pind.* P. 8, 16.

Ἐξερέθω, strengthd. for *ἐρέθω*, *Anth.*

Ἐξερέθω, strengthd. for *ἐρεῖθω*, to prop up, *Polyb.*

Ἐξερέτω, (ἐκ, ἐρεῖτω) to strike down, ὅσους ὀρούς, *Pind.* P. 4, 469.—II. more usu. intr. in aor. 2 *ἐξέριπτο*, inf. *ἐξερῖπτον*: and perf. *ἐξήριπτο*, to fall to earth, *Il.* 14, 414; καὶ τῇ ξενί γλῆσσι ἐξεριπύσσα, the mane streaming downwards from the yoke, *Il.* 17, 440: κάπροι αὐχέναν ἐξεριπύοντες, letting their necks fall on the ground, *Hes. Sc.* 174; to fall down, *Hes. Th.* 704, in which line the pres. pass. of the simple is used in same signif. Mostly Ep.

Ἐξερείσις, εως, ἡ, (ἐξερείσω) a propping: a leaning upon, *Polyb.*

Ἐξερείσμα, ατος, τό, (ἐξερείσω) a prop, support, *Longin.*

Ἐξερέωμαι, mid., v. *ἐξερέω*.

Ἐξερένω, (ἐκ, ἐρεῖνω) to disgorge. Pass. to be disgorged, gush forth, *Hipp.*: of rivers, to empty themselves, *Hdt.* 1, 202.

Ἐξερευνάω, ὠ, f. -ήσω, to search out, examine, *Soph. O. T.* 258, *El.* 1100. Hence

Ἐξερευνήσις, εως, ἡ, an inquiry, investigation: and

Ἐξερευνητικός, ἡ, ὄν, fit for spying out, good as a scout *Strab.*

ἐξ-ρεύει, εως, ἡ, (ἐξερεύω) a seeking, Aretae.

Ἐξερώ, Att. contr. ἐξερῶ, fut. of ἐξεύρω, I will speak out, utter aloud, proclaim, Il. 8, 286, Od. 9, 365, etc.: Hom. has only sing. fut. ἐξερέω, always absol. Later we find pf. act. ἐξέειρα, Soph. Tr. 350; pf. pass. ἐξείρητο, Id. O. T. 984; and fut. ἐξεύρησεται, in pass. signif., Id. Tr. 1186. Not to be confounded with sq.

Ἐξερέω, (ἐκ, ἐρέω, ἐρομαι) to inquire, search out, ask, only used in pres., rust=ἐξέρομαι (of which it is the Ep. form) and ἐξερεῖναι, Od. 4, 337; 14, 375: the act. only in Od., but mid. ἐξερέεσθαι, both in Il. also: ἐξερέσσομαι φάτος, I will ask you of a man, Soph. Phil. 439. Not to be confounded with foreg.

Ἐξερηύω, ᾧ, strengthd. for ἐρηύω, δόμον, Eur. Andr. 597, οἶκον, Plat., etc.: to destroy utterly, γένος, Soph. El. 1010.

Ἐξερίσι, εως, ἡ, (ἐξεράω) a purge or vomit, Hipp.

Ἐξέριζω, (ἐκ, ἐρίζω) to be combated, resist, Plut.

Ἐξερίνομαι, dep. (ἐκ, ἐριθεύω) ἐξ. τὸν νέον, strictly, to make the young one's comrades, esp. to attach them to one's self by corruption, Polyb.

Ἐξερινάω, f. -άσω, (ἐκ, ἐρινάω) to impregnate the cultivated fig by the wild one (ἐρινός) metaph. for ripen, Soph. Fr. 190.

Ἐξεριστής, οὐδ, ὁ, (ἐξερίζω) a stubborn disputant, τῶν λόγων, Eur. Supp. 694.

Ἐξερινεύω, (ἐκ, ἐρινεύω) to interpret, translate, Dion. H.

Ἐξεύρομαι, fut. -ερεύσομαι, dep. mid., to question, inquire of, c. acc. pers.; to search out, investigate, c. acc. rei, both in Hom., always in impf. ἐξεύροτο—later c. gen. pers., Soph. Phil. 439. Ion. pres. ἐξεύρομαι: in Hom. more freq. ἐξερέω and ἐξερέεσθαι: akin to ἐξερεῖναι.

Ἐξερτῶ, f. -ύσω,=sq., Arist. H. A.

Ἐξερῶ, (ἐκ, ἐρῶ) to creep out of, κ. τινος, Ar. Nub. 710: absol. to creep out, Soph. Phil. 294.—II. later transit. to make to come forth, produce, βατράχους, LXX.

Ἐξερόω, only in imperat., ἐξερόεαι, away out of the land, Valck. Hipp. 973.

Ἐξερυθύνω, inf. aor. 2 of ἐξερεύω.

Ἐξερυθρίω, to be very red, Hipp.: on.

Ἐξερυθρός, ου, (ἐκ, ἐρυθρός) very red, Hipp., v. Foëss. Oecon.

Ἐξερύκα, (ἐκ, ἐρύκα) to ward off, repel, Soph. Phil. 423. [v]

Ἐξερύω, f. -ύσω, (ἐκ, ἐρύω) to draw out of, e. g. βέλος ὤμου, δόρυ μυροῦ, i. e., II. 13: ὅλθαα θαλάσσης δύντω, Id. 22, 386: also to snatch out of, ἴδων χειρὸς, Il. 23, 870: but, πόδες ἡν ἔξ, to drag one away by the foot, Id. 10, 490: absol., to tear out, tear quite away, Od. 18, 87: to draw out, τὴν λύσαν, Hdt. 2, 38; in Ion. form ἐξέρυσας.

Ἐξεύρομαι, dep. c. fut. -ελεύσομαι, v. -ήλθον, usu. -ήλθον, (ἐκ, ἐρομαι) to go out, come out of, usu. c. n. loci, Hom. (who however has only the syncope. aor.): to go away, arch off, of military movements, Il. 576: usu. c. gen. loci, Hom., etc., so ἐκ., Hdt.; very rarely c. acc., i. e. Lat. egredi, ἐξήλθον τὴν Περσίαν χωρὰν, Hdt. 7, 29: but c. acc. gnato, to go out on, ἐξ. ἔξοδον, Xen. all. 1, 2, 17, στρατίαν, Aeschin. 50.

34; and so ἐξ. ἀσθλα, to go through them, Soph. Tr. 505: ἐξέρχασθαι εἰς τι, to go away to, Xen. etc.; but ἐξέρχασθαι εἰς τινας, to come out of one class into another, as εἰς τοὺς ἐφύβου, opp. to ἐκ τῶν ἐφύβων, Xen. Cyr. 1, 2, 12: εἰς ἐλεγχον, to stand forth and come to the trial, Eur. Alc. 640; ἐξ. ἐπὶ τινος, to go in quest of., Soph. Phil. 43: but ἐξ. ἐπὶ πλείστον, to go the greatest lengths, Thuc. 1, 70.—II. of time, to come to an end, pass, expire, Hdt. 2, 139, and Att.—III. of prophecies, etc., to be accomplished, come true, Lat. exire, evenire, Hdt. 6, 108: in genl. to reach its end, ἐξήλθε μῆνις, Id. 7, 137: hence of persons, ἐξέλλθην σαφός, to come out, turn out correct, Soph. O. T. 1011: c. ἐξήκω.—IV. to be brought out, of an army, to be brought together and march, Xen. Hell. 1, 2, 17.

Ἐξερῶ, v. the first ἐξερέω.

Ἐξερώω, ᾧ, fut. -ήσω, (ἐκ, ἐρώω) to sweeten from the course, of shy horses, ἐξηρώσαν, Il. 23, 468: c. gen., κελεύθον, Theocr. 25, 189.

Ἐξερωτάω, ᾧ, f. -ήσω, (ἐκ, ἐρωτάω) to search out, γενεάν, Pind. P. 9, 79: c. acc. pers., to question, Eur. Palam. 4.

Ἐξεσθίω, f. ἐξέσθω, perf. ἐξέσθωκα, (ἐκ, ἐσθίω) to eat out, to eat up, τούτων, Ar. Eq. 1032, ἐξ. τι ἐκ τινος, Id. Vesp. 925: to eat away, consume, Arist. H. A., cf. ἐξέδο.

Ἐξέσθω,=foreg., Aesch. Cho. 275.

Ἐξέσθια, ας, ἡ, (ἐξίμω) a sending out, mission, embassy, Hom. only in phrase ἐξέσθην ἔλθεῖν, Lat. legationem obire, cf. ἀγγελίην ἔλθεῖν, Il. 24, 235, Od. 21, 20.

Ἐξέστι, εως, ἡ,=foreg., esp. a dismissal: ἐξ. τῆς γυναικός, divorce, Hdt. 5, 40.

Ἐξέστι, ἐξέσται, ἐξήν, impers., the only person in use of ἐξέμι (ἐκ, ἐμί): also optat. ἐξείη: sub. ἐξή: inf. ἐξείναι: it is allowed, it is in one's power, is possible, c. inf., Hdt., 1, 183, etc.; c. dat. pers. et inf., Id. 1, 138, etc.; but also c. acc. pers. et inf., Ar. Ach. 1079: part. ἐξόν, Ion. ἐξόν, absol. nom., it being possible, allowed, etc., since it is or was so, Hdt. 4, 126.

Ἐξέσσυτο, sync. aor. mid. of ἐκ-σένω, Hom.

Ἐξέστι, ιος, ἡ, v. ἐξαστις.

Ἐξεστραμένος, adv. part. perf. pass. from ἐκστρέφω, reversely, strangely, perversely.

Ἐξετάζω, fut. -άσω, poet. -άσω, Dor. -άζω, Att. -ετώ, (ἐκ, ἐτάζω) to examine well or closely, of persons, Theogn. 1010, Hdt. 3, 62, etc.: hence to question, τινα περὶ τινος, Plat. Phaedr. 258 D; esp. by the torture, Dem. 1124, 21; hence also, ἀμαρτήματα ἀκριβῶς ἐξ., to examine and judge strictly, Isocr. 152 D: of things, to search out, inquire into, Xen. Mem. 2, 2, 13: and absol. to inquire, Soph. Aj. 586; foll. by a relative, ἐξ. ὅστις ἐστί, Dem. 1126, 13.—2. of troops, esp. cavalry, to inspect, review, ξυμμαχίαν, Thuc. 2, 7, etc.—II. to prove clearly, to test, as gold; to estimate, τι πρὸς τι, one thing by another, Dem. 67, 16; hence to compare, Id. 1485, 17; esp. παρ' ἀλλήλους ἐξ., Isocr. 160 E.—2. to allow, admit, prove on trial; usu. in pass. to be proved or shown, τι ποιοῦνός, Dem.; to stand the trial, to be proved worthy, ἐξετάζεσθαι φίλος, Eur. Alc. 1011; to be proved, exposed, Dem. 795, 8; c. gen., τῶν ἐχθρῶν ἐξέτ., to be examined, and so reckoned among them, Id. 434, 23: hence to belong to a party, Dion. H.: also in genl.=Lat.

censeri, Plat.: in genl. to present oneself, appear before the court, πρὸς τινα Dem. 980, 5. Cf. the Lat. phrase versari, censeri, numerari inter.. The compds. more freq. in Att. than the simple verb. Hence

Ἐξέτασις, εως, ἡ, a searching out, examination, Plat. Theaet. 210 C: a military inspection or review, hence ἐξ. ὅπλων, ἵππων ποιεῖσθαι, to hold a review of., Thuc. 4, 74; 6, 45; ποιεῖν, Xen. An. 1, 2, 14.

Ἐξετασμός, οὐδ, ὁ,=ἐξέτασις, Dem. 230, 14.

Ἐξεταστέον, verb. adj. from ἐξ. τάζω, one must search out, etc., Plat. Rep. 599 A.

Ἐξεταστήριον, ου, τό, a test, proof, Eccl.

Ἐξεταστής, οὐδ, ὁ, (ἐξετάζω) an examiner: an auditor of public accounts, Arist. Pol.: esp. at Athens, an officer who checked the amount paid to the ξένωι, by the muster-roll, Aeschin. 16, 7, v. Böckh P. E. 1, 389.

Ἐξεταστικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἐξετάζω) able at examining into, τινος, Xen. Mem. 1, 1, 7: absol. inquiring, Xen. Oec. 12, 19.—II. τὸ ἐξ., sub. ἀργύριον, the salary of an ἐξεταστής, Dem. 167, 17 Adv. -κῶς, Dem. 215, 9.

Ἐξέτεροι, αι, α, (ἐκ, ἑτερος) others, some others, Nic., usu. μικροτέτεροι.

Ἐξέτης, ες, or ἐξετής, ες, (ἐξ, ἔτος) six years old, Il. 23, 266, 655: also fem. ἐξέτις, εως, ἡ.

Ἐξέτι, prep. c. gen. even until now, Hom.: ἐξέτι τοῦ ὅτε., even from the time when., Il. 9, 106; ἐξέτι πατρών, even from the father's time, Od. 8, 245: in full it would be, ἐτι ἐξ ἐκείνου, as ἐξέτι κείθεν is found in Call. Dian. 103.

Ἐξευγενίζω,=εὐγενίζω, Eccl.

Ἐξευθύνω, strengthd. for εὐθύνω, Plat. Legg. 945 D.

Ἐξευκρίνω, ᾧ, strengthd. for εὐκρίνω, to fit together, e. g. set bones, Hipp.: ἐξ. τὰς διαφοράς, to treat them systematically, Polyb.

Ἐξευλάβρομαι, strengthd. for εὐλαβεομαι, to beware, be very cautious of, ἐξ. τοῦτο μή., Eur. Andr. 645; with μή alone, Aesch. Fr. 181; and without it, Plat. Legg. 905 A.

Ἐξευμάρζω, (ἐκ, εὐμαρίζω) to make light or easy, lighten, Eur. H. F. 18.—II. in mid. to get ready, prepare, Lat. expedire, Ib. 81.

Ἐξευμενίζω, strengthd. for εὐμενίζω, Plut.

Ἐξευνοχίζω, strengthd. for εὐνοχίζω, Plut.

Ἐξευπορέω, ᾧ, (ἐκ, εὐπορέω) to contrive, get ready, τι, Plat. Legg. 918 C: absol. to be ready, Ib. 861 B: the form ἐξευπορίσκω, is barbarous, v. Schäff. Mel. p. 7.

Ἐξεύρεμα, ατος, τό, (ἐξευρίσκω)=ἐξένημα, v. Lob. Phryn. 445.

Ἐξεύρεσις, εως, ἡ, (ἐξευρίσκω) searching out, Hdt. 1, 67: a finding out, invention, Id. 1, 94.

Ἐξευρετέον, verb. adj. of ἐξευρίσκω, one must find out, Plat. Rep. 380 A.

Ἐξευρετικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἐξευρίσκω) inventive, ingenious, M. Anton.

Ἐξεύρημα, ατος, τό, a thing found out, an invention, contrivance, Hdt. 1, 53, 94, etc. From

Ἐξευρίσκω, f. -ρήσω, aor. ἐξέυρην, (ἐκ, εὐρίσκω) to find out, discover, H. 18, 322: to invent, Hdt. 1, 8; 4, 61, etc.: c. inf., Hdt. 1, 196, Soph. O. T. 120.—2. to seek out, search after, Hdt. 7, 119.—3. to find out, win, get, κρίτος, Pind. I. 8 (7), 8, ἄλως, Soph. Tr. 25:

also in mid., *ἐξευρόσθαι παλαίσματα*, Theocr. 24, 112.

Ἐευτελλίζω, strengthd for *εὐτελλίζω* Plut. Hence

Ἐευτελλισμός, οὖ, ὅ, strengthd. for *εὐτελλισμός*, Dion. H.

Ἐετονόω, ὦ, strengthd. for *εὐτονόω*, to be able to hold out, Arr.

Ἐευντεπίζω, strengthd. for *εὐντεπίζω*, Eur. El. 75.

Ἐεῦχομαι, (ἐκ, εὐχομαι) dep., to boast aloud, proclaim, τι, Pind. O. 13, 95: *ἐξ. τι (εἶναι)* to boast that...

Ἀεσχ. A. 533; also, *ἐξ. Ἀργεῖαι γένος*, we boast to be Argives, Id. Supp. 275.—II. to pray, long for, Id. Cho. 215.

Ἐεφθόρος, ον, ὅ, (ἐκ, εφθόρος) one who is beyond the age of an εφθόρος, Censorin.

Ἐεφθύνται, 3 plur. perf. pass. of *ἐκφθύνω*, Aesch.

Ἐεφθότι, 3 sing. plpf. pass. of *ἐκφθύνω*, Od.

Ἐεφίμην, = *εφίμην*, esp. in mid. *ἐεφίμηναι*, to enjoin, urge, bid, c. inf., Soph. Aj. 795. [ῥι Att.]

Ἐεχέβρογχος, ον, (ἐεχέχης, βρόγχος) having the thyroid cartilage (Adam's apple), prominent, Hipp.

Ἐεχέγλουτος, ον, (ἐεχέχης, γλουτός) with prominent buttocks, Hipp.

Ἐεχέης, ἐς, (ἐεχέω II) standing out, prominent, Aretae.

Ἐεχέρον, 3 sing. impf. from *ἐκχράω*, Soph. O. C. 87.

Ἐέχω, (ἐκ, ἔχω) to stand out or project from, τινός, Ar. Vesp. 1377: absol. to stand out, Plat., etc.: esp. of the sun, to shine out, appear, ἡν ἐέχῃ εἰλη κατ' ὀρθρον, Ar. Vesp. 771, and so proverb., *ἐέχε' ὦ φίλ' ἥλιε*, shine out, fair sun, Ar. Fr. 346; *πρὶν ἐξ. ἥλιον*, from, before sunrise, ap. Dem. 1071, 3: so later in pass., LXX.—2. metaph. to be distinguished.—II. mid. to cling to, τινός, LXX.

Ἐέψω, f. *εψήσω*, (ἐκ, ἔψω) to boil thoroughly, Hdt. 4, 61. Pass. to be boiled away, Arist. Meteor.

Ἐέβρος, ον, (ἐκ, ἥβη) past one's youth, (i. e. acc. to Hesych. 35 years old), also *ἔωρος*, Aesch. Theb. 11.

Ἐέχημαι, fut. *-ήσομαι*, (ἐκ, ἡγέμαι) dep. mid. To lead, command, be leader of, c. gen. pers., Il. 2, 806.—2. c. acc. pers., to manage, govern, freq. in Thuc., as, 1, 76, 95, v. Porpo vol. 1, p. 130.—II. to go first, lead the way, H. Hom. Bacch. 10, Hdt. 1, 151, etc.: hence—2. c. dat. pers. et acc. rei, to show one the way in a thing, Hdt. 6, 135, and so c. dat. pers. only, to go before, lead, τοῖς ξυμμάχοις, Thuc. 3, 35, etc.; also to teach, Eur.; or c. acc. rei only, to point out, τι, Soph. O. C. 1284; to command, τι, Hdt. 5, 23.—3. c. dat. pers. et gen. rei, *ἐξ. τινὶ τῆς πράξεως*, Xen. Cyr. 2, 1, 29.—4. *ἐξ. εἰς τὴν Ἑλλάδα*, to lead an army into Greece, Xen. An. 6, 34.—III. esp. like Lat. *praere verbi*, to prescribe or dictate a form of words, Hdt. 2, 3, Dem. 363, 18: *ἐξηγῶ θεούς*, dictate, name them, Eur. Med. 745.—2. to expound, interpret, τὰ νόμια, Dem. 1160, 10; *ἄγραφοι νόμοι καθ' οὓς ἑμολιπιδαι ἐξηγουνται*, according to which expounded things, Id. 104, 9: hence—3. absol. to give the form to be observed in religious ceremonies, Soph. O. C. 1294, etc.—4. c. inf., to order one to do, Aesch. Eum. 595: cf. *ἐξηγητής*.—IV. to tell at length, narrate, describe, τι, Hdt. 3, 4; also follow, by relat., *ἐξ. ὅτω πρόπω*, etc., Id. 3, 72, etc.; also, *ἐξ. περὶ τινος* Plat., and Xen. Hence

Ἐέγημα, ατος, τό, an exposition. declaration, etc.: and

Ἐέγησις, εως, ἡ, a statement, narrative, Thuc. 1, 73: an explaining, explanation, περί τινος, Plat. Legg. 631 D: cf. sq.

Ἐέγηγῆς, οὖ, ὅ, (ἐξηγομαι) one who leads on, a guide, counsellor, πραγμάτων ἀγαθῶν, Hdt. 5, 31: in genl. a deviser, plotter, Dem. 928, 20.—II. an expounder, explainer, interpreter, Lat. enarrator, esp. of oracles or omens, Hdt. 1, 78; or in genl., as at Athens, of sacred laws, rites, or customs, e. g. of burial, Lat. interpretes religionum, Isae. 73, 24, cf. *ἐξηγομαι* III, Ruhnke. Tim. and Müller Aesch. Eum. 6, 74 sq.—2. later the word was used of the περιηγηταί, or the Ciceroni. Hence

Ἐέγηγικός, ἡ, ὄν, interpreting, expository, Gramm.

Ἐέγηρία, ας, ἡ, (ἐξαγορεύω) praise, triumph, LXX.

Ἐέθνω, ὦ, (ἐκ, ἡθέω) to sift, filter, purify, Theophr.

Ἐέκαστις, ον, ὅ, Ececestides, father of Solon, Plut. Sol. 1.—2. a barbarian who passed himself off at Athens as an Athenian, Ar. Av. 11, 764. Prop. patron. from

Ἐέκαστος, ον, ὅ, Ececestus, a Syracusan, father of the commander Sicanus, Thuc. 6, 73.—2. an Athenian physician, Dem. 379, 16.—3. of Lampascus, slew Philipiscus tyrant of Lampascus, Id. 666, fin.

Ἐέκοντα, οί, αἱ, τά, indecl. (ἔξ) sixty, Hom.

Ἐέκονταέτης, ἐς, (ἐξήκοντα, ἔτος) sixty years old, Solon 1, 4. Hence

Ἐέκονταετία, ας, ἡ, a period of sixty years, Plut. Cic. 25.

Ἐέκοντάκις, and poet. -άκι, adv., sixty times, Pind. O. 13, 141.

Ἐέκοντάκλινος, ον, (ἐξήκοντα, κλίνη) with 60 couches or seats, Diocl.

Ἐέκοντάπηνυς, ν, (ἐξήκοντα, πήχυς) sixty cubits long, Ath.

Ἐέκοντάς, ἄδος, ἡ, the number sixty.—2. a sixtieth part, Strab.

Ἐέκονταστάδιος, ον, (ἐξήκοντα, στάδιον) of sixty stades, Strab.

Ἐέκοντατάλαντα, ας, ἡ, (ἐξήκοντα, τάλαντον) a sum of sixty talents raised by a body of men (συμμορία) for the service of the state, Dem. 183, 8.

Ἐέκοντούτης, ἐς, = *ἐξηκονταέτης*, Plat. Legg. 755 A.

Ἐέκονταίος, αἶα, αἶον, on the sixtieth day, Hipp.

Ἐέκστος, ὅς, ἡ, ὄν, sixtieth, Hdt. 6, 126.

Ἐέκρίβωμένος, adv. part. perf. pass. from *ἐξακριβόω*, strictly.

Ἐέκω, f. -έω, (ἐκ, ἔκω) to have gone out, to have come to a point, where... Soph. Tr. 1157; c. acc. cognato, *ἐξ. ὁδόν*, Id. El. 1318.—II. esp. of time, to have run out, expired, to be over, Hdt. 2, 111, Soph., etc.: so, *μοῖρα βίου ἐξήκει*, Soph. Ant. 896.—2. also of prophecies, dreams, etc. to come to an accomplishment, turn out true, Hdt. 1, 120; 6, 80, cf. *ἐξέρχομαι* III. The pres. always has perf. signf.

Ἐξήλασα, ας, ε, aor. 1 of *ἐξελαύνω*, poet. *ἐξήλασσα*, Hom.

Ἐξήλατος, ον, (ἐξελαύνω) beaten out, hammered, of metal, in Il. 12, 295, ὁσπίδα ἐξήλατον, explained by what follows, ἦν ἄρα χαλκένος ἥλασεν: the v. l. *ἐξήλ.* of six plates, is of no value.

Ἐξήλθον, ἐς, ε, aor. 2 of *ἐξέρχομαι*.

Ἐξήλῳ, (ἐκ, ἡλῳ) to set in the sun: to crucify or hang in the open air, LXX., cf. Hdt. 3, 144, sq.

Ἐξήλασα, perf. act. of *ἐξελαύνω*, Ar. Nub. 32.

Ἐξήλιος, ὦ, (ἐκ, ἡλῳ) to make sunny, pass. to be sunny, light, Plut.

Ἐξήλλαμένος, adv. part. perf. pass. from *ἐξελλάσσω*, strangely, unusually, Diocl.

Ἐξήλιος, εως, ἡ, (ἐξέρχομαι) a going out: a way out, Hdt. 7, 130.

Ἐξήμαρ, adv. (ἐξ, ἡμαρ) for six days, six days long, Od. 10, 80. Only poet.

Ἐξημαρτήμενος, adv. part. perf. pass. from *ἐξημαρτάνω*, wrongly, to no purpose, Plat. Legg. 891 D.

Ἐξήμβλωσα, 1 aor. and *ἐξήμβλω*, 3 sing. 2 aor. of *ἐξαμβλίω*.

Ἐξημέρω, ὦ, strengthd. for *ἡμερόω*, to tame or reclaim quite, χρόνον, Hdt. 1, 126: *ἐξμ. γαίαν*, to free from wild beasts, Eur. H. F. 20, 852: metaph. to soften, civilise, Polyb. Hence

Ἐξημέρως, εως, ἡ, strengthd. for *ἡμέρως*, Plut.

Ἐξημισε, aor. of *ἐξεμείω*, q. v.

Ἐξημοῖός, ὄν, (ἐξαμείβω) quite changed, ἐξ. ἐμματα, changes of raiment, Od. 8, 249.

Ἐξηνεγκα and *ἐξηνεγκον*, aor. 1 and 2 of *ἐκφέρω*.

Ἐξήνρος, ον, (ἐκ, ἡνία) unbridled, uncontrollable, Plut.

Ἐξήπαρσεν, ἐς, ε, aor. 2 of *ἐξπαρίσσω*, Od.

Ἐξήπειρώω, ὦ, strengthd. for *ἡπειρώω*, Strab.

Ἐξηπεροπέω, (ἐκ, ἡπεροπέω) to cheat utterly, Ar. Lys. 840.

Ἐξηπιάλειω, ὦ, to have an ἡπιάλος, Hipp.

Ἐξηπιῶ, ὦ, to change into an ἡπιάλος, Hipp., in pass.

Ἐξηραμαι, perf. pass. from *ἐξηράω*.

Ἐξηράνθη, 3 aor. 1 pass. from *ἐξηράνω*, Il.

Ἐξηράτο, 3 aor. mid. from *ἐξάισω*, Od.

Ἐξήρετμος, ον, (ἐξ, ἐρετμός) of oars, Anth.

Ἐξήρης, ἐς, with six banks of oars hence, ἐξηρικόν πλοῖον, Polyb., also *ἐξήρις*, ἴδος, ἡ, a six-banked galley (ἄρσι?)

Ἐξήρησα, aor. 1 from *ἐξερωέω*, Il.

Ἐξῆς, adv. (ἐξω, ἔξω) one after another, in order, in a row, Od. 4, 449 (though more freq., and always in Il. in poet. form *ἐξέτης*), and freq. in Att., as, *ἐξῆς ἐξεσται διέρχεσθαι, λέγειν*, etc.: post-Hom. also of time, there after, next, Aesch. Fr. 269: *ἡ ἐξ. ἡμέρα*, Plat., etc.—II. c. gen., next to, τινός, Ar. Ran. 765, Plat. Rep. 390 A. and c. dat., *ἐξῆς τινι*, suitably to., Ar. Lys. 633, Plat. Crat. 399 D, etc.—III. ὅ, ἡ, τὸ ἐξῆς, the next in order, Plat., etc.: τὸ ἐξῆς, the grammatical order of the words, Gramm.: but καὶ τὸ ἐξῆς, and so forth, Lat. et cetera.

Ἐξηραμένως, adv. part. perf. pass. from *ἐξεράω*, accurately, M. Anton.

Ἐξηρμίζω, (ἐκ, ἡρμιον) to filter, Hipp.

Ἐξηρτάμαι, strengthd. for *ἡρτάμαι*, Plut.

Ἐξηρέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (ἐκ, ἡρέω) to sound forth, be heard, LXX.: c. acc. cognato, transit., *τὸ κύκνειον ἐξηρέω*, to sound forth the swan's song, I. e. give vent to dying prayers, Polyb. 36, 4, 7.

Ἐξηχος, ον, (ἐκ, ἡχος) rudely sounding: metaph. stupid.

Ἐξιάσμαι, fut. -άσομαι, (ἐκ, ἰάσμαι) dep. mid., to cure thoroughly, Hdt. 1, 132, Plat., etc.: to make full amends for, τὴν βλάβην, Plat. Legg. 8, 9, 1, for quantity v. ἰάσμαι.]

Ἐξείδεν, inf. of ἐξείδων, q. v.

Ἐξιδιάζμαι, as mid., (ἐκ, ιδιάζω) to appropriate to one's self, make one's own, Diphil. ap. A. B., and Polyb., cf. Lob. Phryn. 199.

Ἐξιδιαισμός, οὐ, ὁ, an appropriation, seizure, Strab.

Ἐξιδιοποιέμαι, = ἐξιδιάζμαι, Isocr.

441 D, Xen. Hell. 2, 4, 8.

Ἐξιδιοποιέομαι, = ἐξιδιάζμαι, Diod.

Ἐξιδίω, f. -ίσω, (ἐκ, ιδίω) to exude:

in Ar. Av. 791, euphem. for πιλᾶν. [δ.]

Ἐξιδρόω, ὤ, = foreg., Hipp.

Ἐξιδρύω, f. -ύσω, (ἐκ, ιδρύω) to set down to rest, Soph. O. C. 11.—Mid. to

establish one's self, also, ἐξ. βίοντον,

Eur. Incert. 134. [ῥω, ῥω]

Ἐξιδρώσις, εως, ἡ, (ἐξιδρόω) a sweat,

perspiration, Plut.

Ἐξίημι, f. -ήσω, (ἐκ, ἱημι) to send

out, dispatch, II. 11, 141 (in the unique

Ep. inf. aor. 2. ἐξήμεν for ἐξείναι,

cf. ἐπιπροέμεν; ἐξ. τινὰ ἐπὶ, Hdt. 3,

146: ἐξ. ἱστῖον, to let out the sail,

Pind. P. 1, 177; πάντα κίλων ἐξ. to

let out all the cable, i. e. take every

advantage, Eur. Med. 278, cf. H. F.

837: but, κῆλως ἐξίησι στράτευμα,

(the loosed) cable lets the army start,

Id. Tro. 94: to throw out or forth, ὀφ-

ρὸν, Eur. Bacch. 1122: to take out of,

τὴν ἐκ τινοῦ, Hdt. 2, 87.—II. intr. to

run out, of rivers, to empty themselves,

Hdt. 1, 6 (in 3 sing. ἐξίει, v. Schweigh-

ad 1, 180).—B. mid. to put off one's

self, get rid of, oft. in Hom. (in

metaph. in phrase, πόσιος καὶ ἐδητύος

ἐξ ἔρον ἔντο; so too, ἐπὶν γούν ἐξ

ἔρον εἶπν, II. 24, 227; ἐξ ἔρον ἔμενον,

Theogn. 1060.—2. to send from one's

self, divorce, γυναικα, Hdt. 5, 39. [ἷη

Ep., ἷη Att.]

Ἐξίσω, (ἐκ, ἰθύνω) to make smooth,

straight, στᾶδην δόον ἡνίον, II. 15, 410.

—II. to direct. [ῥ]

Ἐξικετεύω, strengthd. for ἰκετεύω,

Soph. O. T. 760.

Ἐξικμάζω, f. -ώσω, (ἐκ, ἰκμάζω) to

draw out the moisture of, dry thoroughly,

Plat. Tim. 33 C, and Arist.: Eur.

Andr. 398 is corrupt. Hence

Ἐξικμίσσις, εως, ἡ, a drying, late

word.

Ἐξικνέομαι, f. ἐξίκνωσις: aor. ἐξί-

κώμην, (ἐκ, ἰκνέομαι) dep. mid. To

reach, get at a place, Hom. always in

aor. and c. acc.: esp. to arrive at last

at, II. 9, 479.—2. of objects, to arrive

at, attain, come up to, c. gen., Seidl.

Eur. El. 607: to be sufficient for, πρὸς

τὸν ἄεθλον, Hdt. 4, 10.—3. of things,

to reach, of an arrow, ὅσον τόξον

ἔεικν, Hdt. 4, 139; of sight, ἐπὶ πολ-

λὲ στάδια ἐξ. Xen. Mem. 1, 4, 17.—

4. ἐργῶ ἐξ. τι, to execute, accomplish,

Thuc. 1, 70, cf. Plat. Prot. 311 D.

Ἐξίκοι, f. -ω, poet. for ἐξήκοι, to

turn out, Orph., and v. l. in Soph. O.

T. 1182. [ῥ]

Ἐξιλάρω, ὤ, (ἐκ, ἱλάρω) to cheer,

Ath.

Ἐξίλασις, εως, ἡ, an appeasing,

atonement, LXX. [ῥ λ.] from

Ἐξίλασκειν, f. -άσκειν [ᾱ], dep.

mid. (ἐκ, ἱλάσκειν) To appease,

win over, τινα, Orac. ap. Hdt. 7, 141.

Hence

Ἐξίλασμα, ατος, τό, an atonement,

expiation, LXX. [ῥ λ.]

Ἐξίλασμός, οὐ, ὁ, = ἐξίλασις, LXX.

ῥ λ.]

Ἐξίλαστῆριος, ον, propitiatory, [ῥ λ.]

Ἐξίλαστικός, ἡ, ὄν, = foreg. Adv.

κός, Comut.

Ἐξίλεώω, ὤ, (ἐκ, ἱλεώω) to appease,

LXX. A. so in mid., Strab. Hence

Ἐξίλεωμα, -ωσις, -ωτικός, = ασμα,

ασις, -αστικός.

Ἐξίλω, (ἐκ, ἱλλω) to unravel, dis-

entangle, seek out, ἐξ. τὰ ἱχνη, of hounds

at a check, Xen. Cyn. 6, 15.—II. to

keep out from, ἐάν τις ἐξείλλῃ (or -ἱλ-

λῃ) τινὰ τῆς ἐργασίας, Dem. 976, fin.,

cf. ἐξούλῃς δίκη.

Ἐξίμω, ὤ, f. -ήσω, (ἐκ, ἱμώω) to

draw out by thongs or ropes. [ῥ]

Ἐξίμεναι, poet. inf. pres. from ἐξε-

μι, for ἐξείναι, Od. [ῥ]. Macho has

ἐξίμει.

Ἐξινάζω, (ἐκ, ἱνεῖς) to take out the

sineus or fibres, Arr.

Ἐξινώω, ὤ, (ἐκ, ἱνώω, ἱνέω) to empty,

Lat. exinanire, and so to destroy,

Lyc., cf. ὑπέρνικος. [ῥ λ.]

Ἐξινυθίζω, (ἐκ, ἱνυθος) τρίχα, to

shoot out hair, Soph. Fr. 653.

Ἐξιώω, (ἐκ, ἱώω) to clean from rust,

Epict.

Ἐξίπῳ, ὤ, (ἐκ, ἱπῳ) to press,

squeeze out, Diosc.—II. to press heav-

ily, Ar. Lys. 291.

Ἐξίπαζομαι, f. -άσομαι, (ἐκ, ἱπ-

άζομαι) to ride out or away, Plut.

Ἐξίπεύω, (ἐκ, ἱππεύω) = foreg.,

Plut.

Ἐξίππος, ον, (ἐξ, ἱππος) with six

horses, τὸ ἐξ., Polyb.

Ἐξίπταμαι, f. ἐκπτήσομαι: aor.

ἐξεπτάμην, (ἐκ, ἱπταμαι) to fly out of,

οἶκον, Eur. El. 944: absol. to fly

away. An act. aor. ἐξέπτην, in Hes.

Op. 98, Batr. 215. Cf. πέτομαι.

Ἐξίπτωτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἐξίπτω) press-

ing or drawing out, φάρμακα, Gal.

Ἐξίς, εως, ἡ, (ἐξω, ἐξω) a being in

a certain state, a permanent condition,

esp. as produced by practice (πρᾶξις),

a habit.—1. a habit of body, i. e. of

bodily health, opp. to διάθεσις, Hipp.,

cf. Foëx. Oecon.—2. a habit of mind,

moral or intellectual, and so opp. to

δυνάμεις, the natural dispositions or

faculties, Plat., and Arist. passim, v.

esp. Eth. N. 2, 5: opp. also to πράξις,

ἐνέργεια, Arist. ibid.—II. skill as the

result of experience, practice, Schäf.

Dion. Comp. 7, cf. ἐκτικός.

Ἐξίσάω, to make equal: mid. to make

one's self equal, LXX.—II. intr. to be

equal, Strab. [ῥ Att.] Hence

Ἐξίσασμός, οὐ, ὁ, an equaling,

equality.

Ἐξίσω, adv. for ἐξ ἴσης, sub. μό-

ρως, equally; also ἐξίσον, sub. μέτρον.

Ἐξίσω, ὤ, (ἐκ, ἱσώω) to make equal

or even, Lat. exaequare, ζυγῶν, Soph.

El. 738, τινί, to a thing, Id. O. T.

425, τινί τι, Thuc. 5, 71. Pass. to be

or become equal, τινί, to a thing, Hdt.

2, 34, etc.: to be a match for, to rival,

τινί, Thuc. 2, 97.—2. to put on a level,

τοὺς πολίτας, Ar. Ran. 688.—II. intr.

to be equal or like, μητρί δ' οὐδὲν ἐξί-

σοί, Soph. El. 1194, and so Thuc. 6,

87, cf. ὁλόω II. [ῥ Att.]

Ἐξίστημι, f. ἐκστήω, (ἐκ, ἱστήμι)

to put out of its place; change, alter, τὴν

φύσιν, Arist. Eth. N.: metaph., ἐξί-

στάναι τινὰ φρονῶν, to drive one out

of his senses, Eur. Bacch. 850; τοῦ

φρονεῖν, Xen. Mem. 1, 3, 12: hence

simply, ἐξίστάναι τινά, to drive mad,

to derange, Hipp., and Eur. Aug. 1:

also, ἐξίστάναι ἑαυτὸν αὐτῶν, to

set them besides themselves with rage,

Dem. 537, fin. also to astonish, Polyb.;

to bewitch, N. T.—B. mid. with aor.

2, perf., and plqpf. act.—I. to stand

aside from, ὁδοῦ, Hdt. 3, 76; and so

absol., to stand out of the way, Eur. I.

T. 1229: to make way for one, τινί,

Soph. Phil. 1053, Ar. Ran. 354, etc.:

also c. acc., to flee, shrink from, shun,

Lob. and Herm. Soph. Aj. 82.—II. c.

gen. rei, to retire from, give up posses-

sion of, τῆς ἀρχῆς, Thuc. 2, 63: esp.,

ἐκστῆναι τῶν δυνάτων, Lat. cedere bonis,

to become bankrupt, fail, Dem. 959, 26:

hence in Ar. Vesp. 477, ἐκστῆναι πα-

τρός, to lose one's father, give him up.

—2. very freq., φρονῶν ἐξίστάναι, to

lose one's senses, Eur. Or. 1021, etc.

τοῦ φρονεῖν, Isocr. 85 E: and ἑκ

absol. to be out of one's wits, be

distraught, Hipp., etc.; be astonished, N

T.: cf. ἐκστασις.—3. ἐκστῆναι τῆς

αὐτοῦ ιδέας, τῆς φύσεως, to depart

from one's own nature, Plat. Ren.

380 D, etc.: hence absol. to degener-

ate, Theophr.; οἶνος ἐξεστῆκος, chan-

ged, sour wine, Dem. 933, 25.—4. in

genl. to give up one's pursuits, forget

them, τὰς σπουδασμάτων, τῶν μαθ-

μάτων, Plat. Phaedr. 249 D, Xen.

Cyr. 3, 3, 54.—5. absol. to change one's

state, Hipp.: to change one's opinion,

Thuc. 2, 61.—III. to stand out, project,

Arist. H. A.

Ἐξιστορέω, ὤ, (ἐκ, ἱστορέω) to

search out, inquire of, τινά τι, Hdt. 7,

195.

Ἐξίσχιος, ον, (ἐκ, ἱσχίον) with

prominent hips, Hipp., cf. ἐξοφθαλμος.

Ἐξισχνάνω, strengthd. for ἱσχνά-

νω, Themist.

Ἐξισχνώω, strengthd. for ἱσχνώω,

Hipp.

Ἐξισχύω, f. -ύσω, (ἐκ, ἱσχύω) to

have strength, be quite able, Strab.—II.

in a rare usage, τὸ δαμόνιον παίδων

ἐξίσχυνον, fate prevailing over the children,

Ael. V. H. 6, 13. [ῥ]

Ἐξίσχω, (ἐκ, ἱσχω) = ἐξίσχω: once

in Hom., ἐξίσχει κεφαλὰς δεινοῦ βε-

ρέθρου, puts forth, lifts her heads

from., Od. 12, 94.—II. intr. to stand

out, Paus.

Ἐξίσωσις, εως, ἡ, (ἐξίσω) an equal

isation, Plut. [ῥ Att.]

Ἐξισώτερον, verb. adj. from ἐξίσω,

one must make equal, Soph. O. T. 408.

Ἐξισωτής, οὐ, ὁ, (ἐξίσω) an officer

who apportions and equalises the taxes

among the payers, late.

Ἐξίτηλος, ον, (ἐξίτναι) going out,

disappearing, fading away, πορφύριδες

ἐξίτηλοι, Xen. Oec. 10, 3: ἐξ. γε-

νέσθαι, of a family, to become ex-

inct, Hdt. 5, 39; of acts, to be lost

forgotten, Id. 1, 1; and so in Att. [ῥ]

Ἐξίτηρος, ον, (ἐξίτναι) of, belong-

ing to a departure, ἐξ. λόγος, a farewell

discourse, Eccl.

Ἐξίτηρ, ον, ὁ, (ἐξ) the six or size

Assour her by raising a tomb, Eur. Or. 402, cf. sq. Pass. to be swelled out, Hdt. 6, 125: esp. metaph. to be puffed up, elated, *τινί*, at a thing, Id. 6, 126, and Eur.; absol. to swell, rise high, Eur. Hipp. 938; τὰ ἐξογκασμένα, full-sailed prosperity, Id. I. A. 921. Hence

Ἐξόγκωμα, ατος, τό, any thing raised or swollen, ἔξ. λάνον, a mound, Cairn, Eur. H. F. 1332: and

Ἐξόγκωσις, εως, ἡ, a raising, elevation.

Ἐξοδάω, ὦ, fut. -ήσω, (ἐκ, δάω) to oell, Eur. Cycl. 267, cf. ἐξοδιάζω.

Ἐξοδεία, ας, ἡ=ἐξοδία, LXX.: from

Ἐξοδεύω, (ἐκ, ὀδεύω) to march out, Polyb.: to walk in procession, Inscr. Ros.

Ἐξοδία, ας, ἡ, a marching out, expedition, Hdt. 6, 56.

Ἐξοδιάζω, f. -άσω Dor. -άζω, (ἐξοδος) to spend upon, pay to, τί τινι, LXX., cf. ἐξόδος III. Hence

Ἐξοδιασμός, οὔ, ὁ=ἐξοδία, Polyb. —II. late, an outgoing, expense.

Ἐξοδικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to a departure, Gramm. But adv. -κῶς, from beginning to end, thoroughly, Diog. I.

Ἐξόδοι, ον, (ἐξόδος) of, belonging to an exit; esp. ἔξ. νόμοι, the finale of a play, Cratin. Incert. 170, ubi v. Meineke: hence—II. as subst., τὸ ἔξ., sub. μέλος, the finale of a tragedy, Plut.—2. hence by the same metaph. as our catastrophe, the end, conclusion, esp. tragical conclusion of an affair or a life, Plut.—3. at Rome, exodia were burlesques acted after other plays, like farces, or perh. travesties on the subject of the play itself, like some modern epilogues, Liv. 7, 2, Juven. 3, 175.

Ἐξοδοιοπορέω, ὦ, (ἐκ, ὀδοιοπορέω) to go out of, στέγης, Soph. El. 20.

Ἐξόδος, ον, ἡ, a going out, ἐκ τῆς γῆς, Hdt. 1, 94.—2. a marching out, military expedition, ἔξ. ποιεῖσθαι, Hdt. 9, 19, 26, Xen., etc., cf. Valck. Phoen. 766: esp. a sally, Thuc. 5, 10.—3. a solemn procession, Hdt. 3, 14: esp. of women of rank with their suite, Ar. Lys. 16, Plat. Legg. 784 D, Theophr. Char. 22: a bridal procession to the bridegroom's house, Schäf. Mel. p. 53.—II. a way out, Lat. *exitus*, Hdt. 2, 148, and freq. in Trag.—III. also like Lat. *exitus*, an end, close, Thuc. 5, 14, Plat., etc.—2. esp. the end of a tragedy, i. e. all that follows the last choral ode, Arist. Poet. 12, 6: also—3. a piece of music played at any one's exit, Ar. Vesp. 582.—IV. an outgoing, payment of money, Polyb.: hence ἐξοδιάζω.

B. as adj., promoting the passage or ejection, τινός, Aretae. Hence

Ἐξοδύνω, ὦ, strengthd. for ὀδύνω, Eur. Cycl. 661, in pass.

Ἐξόζω, fut. -ήσω, (ἐκ, ὀζω) intr. to smell, κακὸν ἐξόσσειν (Dor.) to stink, Theocr. 20, 10.—II. c. gen. to smell of a thing.

Ἐξόθεν, adv. for ἐξ οὗ, sub. χρόνου, since when, Nic.

Ἐξοί, not ἐξοί, Dor. for ἐξω, like ἐνδοί, not ἐνδοί: cf ἐνδοί.

Ἐξοίγω, f. -ξω, (ἐκ, οίγω) to open, cut open, Hipp.

Ἐξοίδα, πρ. without pres. in use, plupf. ἐξήθη (cf. *εἶδω), to know thoroughly, know well, τι, Soph. O. T. 37, etc.; c. part., ἔξ. ἔχουσα, Id. Tr. 5: absol., Id. El. 222, etc. Cf. ἐξεῖδον.

Ἐξοιδνύω, f. -ήσω, =sq.

Ἐξοιδνύω, ὦ, (ἐκ, οἰδνύω) to swell, be swollen, πληγαῖς πρόσπων, Eur. Cycl. 227.

Ἐξοιδνύω, (ἐκ, οἰδνύω) to make to swell, Hipp.

Ἐξοικεῖσθαι, (ἐκ, οἰκεῖω) as mid., to appropriate, Strab.—II. as pass., ἐξοικεῖσθαι τινί, to be accustomed, adapt one's self to one, Plut.

Ἐξοικέω, ὦ, (ἐκ, οἰκέω) to leave one's home, to emigrate, Μεγάραδε, Dem. 845, 19.—II. to inhabit throughout or thickly. Pass. to be so inhabited, Thuc. 2, 17. Hence

Ἐξοικήσιμος, ον, habitable, inhabited, Soph. O. C. 27: and

Ἐξοικήσις, εως, ἡ, emigration, Plat. Legg. 850 B.

Ἐξοικία, ας, ἡ=foreg., dub.

Ἐξοικίζω, fut. -ίσω Att. -ιῶ, (ἐκ, οἰκίζω) to remove one from his home, eject, Thuc. 1, 114; οἰκόν, Eur. Hec. 949; εἰς Ρόμην, Plut. Mid. and pass. to go from home, remove, Ar. Pac. 197.—II. to displease, empty, Λήμνον ἄρσενον, Eur. Hec. 887: to lay waste, πόλεις, Dion. H.: also in mid., Plut. Hence

Ἐξοικίσις, εως, ἡ, a removal, expulsion of inhabitants, Plat. Legg. 704 C.

Ἐξοικισμός, οὔ, ὁ=foreg., Philo.

Ἐξοικιστής, οὔ, ὁ, (ἐξοικίζω) one who expels from home, an avenger, Charond. ap. Stob. p. 291, 30.

Ἐξοικοδομέω, ὦ, (ἐκ, οἰκοδομέω) to build up, build from the ground, finish a building, Hdt. 2, 176; 5, 62: metaph., ἔξ. τέχνην, Pherecr. Κραπ. 8: also in mid., Polyb.—2. ἔξ. κρημνόν, to make a road over it, Polyb.—II. to unbuild, open out, τὰς πύλας, Diod. Hence

Ἐξοικοδόμησις, εως, ἡ, a building up, Joseph.

Ἐξοίκος, ον, (ἐκ, οἶκος) away from home, removed, LXX.

Ἐξοιμάζω, f. -άσμαι, (ἐκ, οἰμάζω) to wait aloud, οἰμαγός, Soph. Aj. 317, γόστιον, Ant. 427.

Ἐξοινέω, ὦ, (ἐκ, οἶνος) to be tipsy, Hegesand. ap. Ath. 477 E.—II. to sleep off drunkenness, late: and

Ἐξοινία, ας, ἡ, drunkenness: from

Ἐξοίνος, ον, (ἐκ, οἶνος) drunken, tipsy, Alex. Εἰσοικ. 3. Hence

Ἐξοινέω, ὦ, to make drunk: Eur. Bacch. 814 in pass. part. drunk.

Ἐξοιστέος, α, ον, verb. adj. of ἐκφέρειν, from the fut. ἐξοίστω, to be brought out, Ar. Lys. 921.—II. ἐξοιστέον, one must bring out, Eur. Phoen. 712.

Ἐξοιστός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. adj. of ἐκφέρειν, to be brought out, uttered, Sext. Emp.

Ἐξοιστράω, ὦ, Ion. -τρέω, (ἐκ, οἰστρέω) to make wild, madden, Luc., and Ael.: al. ἐξοιστρώω.

Ἐξοιστρηλάτew, ὦ, strengthd. for οἰστρηλάτew, Plut.

Ἐξοίστω, fut. of ἐκφέρειν.

Ἐξοιχνέω, ὦ=sq., I. 9, 384.

Ἐξοίχομαι, (ἐκ, οἰχομαι) dep. to go out or away, II. 6, 379, 384, and Soph.

Ἐξοιανίζωμαι, (ἐκ, οἰανίζωμαι) dep. mid., to look on as an evil augury, to shrink from doing, c. inf., also c. acc., Lat. *abominari*, both in Plut.

Ἐξοκέλλω, (ἐκ, ὀκέλλω) to drive out of the course, esp. to run a ship aground: hence intr. of the ship, to run aground, drive ashore, Hdt. 7, 182, Aesch. Ag. 666.—II. metaph. to run a person aground, into difficulties, τινὲς εἰς ἄπην, Eur. Pass., δεῖνον ἐξοκέλλεται, the thing comes to this, we are brought to this pass, Aesch. Supp. 438.—2. also intr. to run into a misfortune or difficulty, εἰς τραχέτην ποάγματα, Isocr. 143 C: to be ruined,

Polyt.: to run into sin or error, ἐκ κύβαν, Plut.

Ἐξολέσαι, inf. aor. I of ἐξόλλω.

Ἐξόλη, ἡς, ἡ, Exole, daughter of Thespius, Apollod.

Ἐξολοθαίνω, -θάνω, v. Porc. Phoen. 1398, fut. -θήσω, (ἐκ, ὀλοθαίνω) to slip off, Hippon. 21; to glide off, as a sword from a hard substance, Eur. Phoen. 1383; τινός, off a thing, Arist. H. A.—II. c. acc., to slip out of, Lat. *eludere*, διαβολάς, Ar. Eq. 491. Hence

Ἐξολοθήσις, εως, ἡ, a slipping out, Euseb.

Ἐξόλλωμι, and -λῶω, f. -όλεω, Att. -ολῶ: aor. I ἐξόλεσα, (ἐκ, ὀλλωμι) to destroy utterly, Od. 17, 597, and in Att.—II. mid. with perf. 2, ἐξόλωλα, to perish utterly, Soph. Tr. 84, etc.

Ἐξολοθρεννα, ατος, τό, (ἐξολοθρεννῶ) utter destruction, LXX.

Ἐξολοθρενσις, εως, ἡ=foreg., LXX.

Ἐξολοθρευτής, οὔ, ὁ, a destroyer, Eccl.: and

Ἐξολοθρευτικός, ἡ, ὄν, destructive from

Ἐξολοθρεννῶ, (ἐκ, ὀλοθρεννῶ) to destroy utterly, LXX.

Ἐξολοθῶ, f. -ξω, (ἐκ, ὀλοθῶ) to howl aloud, Lat. *exulato*, Batr. 101.

Ἐξομῆλις, strengthd. for ὀμῆλις, to smooth or assuage, Hipp.

Ἐξομβρέω, ὦ, (ἐκ, ὀμβρέω) to pour out like rain, LXX.

Ἐξομβρίζω=foreg., dub.

Ἐξομυρενσις, εως, ἡ, a demand on seizure of hostages, Plut. From

Ἐξομυρεννῶ, (ἐκ, ὀμυρεννῶ) to take hostages from, τινά: hence δούλον τεκνοπολιταῖς ἐξομ., to bind slaves to one's service by the pledges of wives and children, Arist. Oec. 1, 5, fin. Mid. to take as hostages, παῖδας, Plut.: to procure by hostages, φίλαν, Strau.

Ἐξομιλέω, ὦ, (ἐκ, ὀμιλέω) to have intercourse, live with, τινί, Xen. Ages. 11, 4: metaph. to bear one company, Eur. Cycl. 518.—II. c. acc., to win over, to conciliate, τινί, Polyb.—III. mid. to be away from one's friends, be alone in the crowd, Eur. I. A. 735.

Ἐξομίλος, ον, (ἐκ, ὀμιλος) out of one's society: hence foreign, strange Soph. Tr. 964.

Ἐξομμάτω, ον, (ἐκ, ὀμμα) =ἐξοφθαλμός.—II. without eyes, late.

Ἐξομμάτω, ὦ, to give sight to, open the eyes of; pass. to be restored to sight, (Soph. ap.) Ar. Plut. 635.—2. metaph. to make clear or plain, Aesch. Pr. 499.—II. to blind, bereave of eyes, Eur. Oed. 2. On this double signif. v. Valck. Diatr. p. 197. Hence

Ἐξομμάτωσις, εως, ἡ, a cleansing, opening of the eyes. [a]

Ἐξομνύμαι, f. -ομνύμαι: aor. -ομνύσασθαι, (ἐκ, ὀμνύμι) to deny, disown upon oath, τι, Dem. 1310, 2, or absol., freq. in Dem.: foll. by μὴ οὐ, c. inf., Id. 1317, 8: also ἔξ. τοῦ μὴ εἰδέναι, Soph. Ant. 535.—II. to decline or refuse an office by an oath that one has not means or health to perform it, τὴν προσβίαν, Aeschin. 40, 30, cf. Dem. 378, 18, Arist. Pol. 4, 13: this oath was called ἐξομνύσας or ὁμνύμωσις, v. Dict. Antiqu. in voc.

Ἐξομνύω, =sq., Callicrat. ap. Stob. 70, 11.

Ἐξομοίω, ὦ, (ἐκ, ὀμοίω) to make quite like, Hdt. 3, 24, Plat., etc. Pass. to become or be like τινί, τι, to one in a thing, Soph. Aj. 549, cf. Eur. Andr. 354. Hence

Ἐξομοιωσις, εως, ἡ, assimilation, esp. of ἰσὶν Theophr.: and

†'Ἐξομοιωτικός, ἡ, ὄν, *making like*, Clem. Al.
 'Ἐξομολογέω, ὦ, strengthd. for ὁμολογέω, to confess, admit, esp. in mid., Plut.: to agree, promise, N. T. Hence
 'Ἐξομολόγησις, εως, ἡ, a confession, profession, Plut.: and
 'Ἐξομολογούμενος, adv. pres. part., confessedly, Clem. Al.
 'Ἐξομоргνύμι, fut. ἔξομоргω, (ἐκ, μоргνύνμι) to wipe off from, τί τινος, Eur. Or. 219. Mid. to wipe off from one's self: to wipe up wipe away, αἷμα τέπειρος, wipe blood on or with your armaments, Eur. H. F. 1399, cf. El. 102: also to purge away a pollution, αμοῖσιν, with water, Id. Hipp. 653.—II. metaph., ἔξομоргεσθαι τινι μω-
 ταν, to wipe one's foot on another, e. give him part of it, Eur. Bacch. 44, parodied by Ar. Ach. 843: also ἰδοματτομαι, to stamp or imprint on, τί τινι or εἰς τι, Plat. Gorg. 25 A, Legg. 775 D: cf. Ruhnke. Tim. ence
 'Ἐξομоргεῖς, εως, ἡ, a wiping off.—. an impression, mark, Plat. Tim. I. E.
 'Ἐξομῆαλος, ον, (ἐκ, ομῆαλος) with eminent navel, Gal.—II. as subst. ἔξομῆ, a rupture, Diosc.
 'Ἐξόν, part. from the impers. ἔξ-
 τι, q. v.
 'Ἐξονειδίζω, fut. -ίσω Att. -ίω, enghth. for ονειδίζω, to reproach e with, cast in one's teeth, κακά, εἰδος, Soph. El. 282, Eur. I. A. 305; nice in pass., κακά ἔξονειδισθηναί, ph. Phil. 382: absol. to reproach, ph. O. C. 990; later c. acc. pers., it. Hence
 'Ἐξονειδισμός, οὔ, ὅ, a reproach, eph.: and
 'Ἐξονειδιστικός, ἡ, ὄν, abusive, M. ton.
 'Ἐξονειρώω,=ἔξονειρώτω, Hipp.
 'Ἐξονειρώμενος, οὔ, ὅ,=ονειρώμενος, st. H. A. 10, 6, 5. Hence
 'Ἐξονειρωκτικός, ἡ, ὄν, subject to irascibility, Arist. Probl.
 'Ἐξονειρώτω, f. -ῶ,=ονειρώτω, p.
 'Ἐξονομάζω, f. -σω, (ἐκ, ονομάζω) ut alter, announce, H. Hom. c. 59, and (in tmesis) oft. in Hom. e phrase ἔπος τ' ἔδατ' ἔκ τ' ὄν-
 νη, spoke the word and uttered it d, cf. Eur. I. A. 1066.—II. to call name, Plut. Cic. 40.
 'Ἐξονομαίνω, (ἐκ, ονομαίνω) to name, k of by name, ἄνδρα, Il. 3, 166; to γαμον ἔξονομῆναι, to name, t, Od. 6, 66.
 'Ἐξονομακλήδην, adv. (ἔξ, ονομα-
 ζω) by name, calling by name, with αἶμα, Il. 22, 415, with καλεῖν, 12, 250.
 'Ἐξονυχίζω, (ἐκ, ονυχίζω) to pare nails off, and so metaph. to deprive nver, οἶνον, Ath.—II. to try a p's smoothness, by drawing the nver it, hence to scrutinise closely, Lat. ad unguem exigere, Id.
 'Ἐξόνω, (ἐκ, ὀζώνω) to make sour: to turn to vinegar, Theophr.
 'Ἐξοπίζω, fut. -ίσω, (ἐκ, ὀπίζω) to ze up the juice, Arist. H. A.
 'Ἐξοπθεν, and ἔξοπθεν, adv. poet. ὀπισθεν, backwards, behind, II.—. prep. c. gen. behind, after, II.—. prep. c. adv.=foreg. I., Aesch. Ag.
 ὀπισθεν, in Att. just=ὀπισθεν, v., Soph. Fr. 527, Ar., etc.—II. p. c. gen., Ar. Ach. 868.
 ὀπιστω, barbarism for foreg., hesm. 1124.
 ὀπίσω (ἐκ, ὀπίσω) adv.—I. of

place (as always in Il.), backwards, back again, Il. 11, 461, etc.—2. prep. c. gen., behind, Il. 17, 357.—II. of time (as always in Od.), henceforth, hereafter, Od. 4, 35, etc.; so too Tyrtae. 3, 30. [z]
 'Ἐξοπλίζω, f. -σω, (ἐκ, ὀπλίζω) to arm, accoutre, Hdt. 7, 100: poet. also ἔξ. 'Ἀρη, Aesch. Supp. 682, 702. Pass. and mid. to arm one's self, rush to arms, go forth armed to battle, Eur. I. T. 302, and freq. in Xen.—2. in genl. to prepare, Ar. Pac. 566.—II. to disarm, App. Hence
 'Ἐξοπλίσια, ας, ἡ, a being under arms, ἐν τῇ ἔξοπλίσια, under arms, Lat. in prociuita, Xen. An. 1, 7, 10: and freq. in Polyb.
 'Ἐξοπλίσια, εως, ἡ, (ἔξοπλίζω) an arming, getting under arms, πολλοὺς χρόνους δεόνται εἰς ἔξοπλίσιν, Xen. Cyr. 8, 5, 9.
 'Ἐξοπλίσμος, οὔ, ὅ,=foreg., late.
 'Ἐξοπλος, ον, (ἐκ, ὀπλον) disarmed, unarmed, Polyb.
 'Ἐξοπτάω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (ἐκ, ὀπτάω) to bake fiercely, ἐν τῇ καμίνῳ, Hdt. 4, 164: also ἔξ. τῇν καμίνον, to heat it violently, lb. 163.—II. metaph. esp. of love, Lat. torrere, exurere, Soph. Fr. 421. Hence
 'Ἐξοπτος, ον, well baked, Hipp.
 'Ἐξοράω, ὦ, (ἐκ, ὀράω) to look out.—II. to see from afar, Eur. Heracl. 675, in pass.—III. to have the eyes prominent, ὡς ἀγχόμενος, Hipp., cf. ἔξομα-
 ματος, ἔξορθαμος.
 'Ἐξοργάω, strengthd. for ὀργάω, Plut.
 'Ἐξοργιάζω, (ἐκ, ὀργιάζω) to prepare for solemn mysteries, ἔξοργ. τῇν ψυχῇν, to purge the soul from passion, Arist. Pol.
 'Ἐξοργίζω, f. -ίσω Att. -ίω, (ἐκ, ὀργ-
 γίζω) to enrage, πρὸς τινα, against one, Xen. Mem. 3, 3, 7. Pass. to be furious, Batr. 185.
 'Ἐξορθάω, (ἐκ, ὀρθάω) to lift up, esp. the voice, to cry aloud, Aesch. Cho. 271.—II. intr. to be erect, Plut.
 'Ἐξορθιος, ον, (ἐκ, ὀρθιος) up-
 right.
 'Ἐξορθος, ον, (ἐκ, ὀρθός)=foreg., Ath. Hence
 'Ἐξορθώω, ὦ, (ἐκ, ὀρθώω) to set up-
 right, Plat. Legg. 862 C: in pass. to stand upright, Eur. Supp. 1083.—II. metaph. to amend, restore, Plat. Tim. 90 D: and so in mid., πότμον, Soph. Ant. 83.
 'Ἐξορία, ας, ἡ, v. ἔξοριος.
 'Ἐξορίζω, f. -ίσω Att. -ίω, (ἐκ, ὀρί-
 ζω) to send beyond the frontier, banish, Lat. exterminare, Eur. Heracl. 257, etc.: to expose a child, Id. Ion 504: to throw away get rid of, Plat. Symp. 197 D, etc.—II. c. acc. loci only ἄλ-
 λην ἅπ' ἄλλῃν ἔξ. πόλιν, singularly, to wander from one to another, Eur. Heracl. 16.—III. in pass. to be an exile: also to pass its bounds, come forth, Eur. Hipp. 1381.
 'Ἐξορίνω, strengthened for ὀρίνω, Aesch. Ag. 1631. [z]
 'Ἐξορίος, ἰα, ἰον, (ἐκ, ὀρος) out of the bounds of one's country: hence ἔξορία, ἡ, exile: sub. γῆ, ζωῆ.
 'Ἐξορισμός, οὔ, ὅ, (ἔξορίζω) a ban-
 ishing, expulsion, Plut.
 'Ἐξοριστός, α, ον, verb. adj. from ἔξορίζω, to be expelled, Clem. Al.
 'Ἐξοριστικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἔξορίζω) ex-
 pulsory, Diog. L.
 'Ἐξοριστος, ον, (ἔξορίζω) expelled, banished, Dem. 548, 27; from a place, γῆς, Polyb.
 'Ἐξορκίζω, (ἐκ, ὀρκίζω) to swear a person, administer an oath to him,

Dem. 1265, 6.—II. to pronounce, I. banish an evil spirit, Eccl. Hence
 'Ἐξορκισμός, οὔ, ὅ, a swearing, ad-
 ministering of an oath, Polyb.—II. Eccl. an exorcism.
 'Ἐξορκιστής, οὔ, ὅ, (ἔξορκίζω) one who administers an oath, Anth.—II. an exorcist, N. T.
 'Ἐξορκος, ον, (ἐκ, ὀρκος) bound by oath, Pind. O. 13, 140.
 'Ἐξορκώω, ὦ,=ἔξορκίζω (v. Lob. Phryn. 360, sq.), to make one swear, bind by oath, c. acc. pers., usu. fol-
 lowed by ἡ μῆν (Ion. ἡ μὲν) c. inf. fut., as Hdt. 3, 133; 4, 154: also c. acc. pers. et rei, to make one swear by τὸ Σπυγιος ὕδωρ, Id. 6, 74. Hence
 'Ἐξορκωσις, εως, ἡ, a binding by oath, Hdt. 4, 154.
 'Ἐξορκύω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (ἐκ, ὀρκύω) to set out, start, esp. in a hurry, of a ship, Od. 12, 221: so too in Att., c. gen., to set out from, χθονός, Eur. Tro 1131, etc.: metaph. of pain, to break out, Soph. Tr. 1089.—II. trans. to send forth, send to war, Aesch. Pers. 46. ἔξ. τῇν ναῦν, to start the ship, Thuc. 7, 14; ἔξ. πόδα, Ar. Thesm. 659: in genl. to excite, stir up, Thuc. 6, 88, Xen., etc. The pass. is also oft. used in the intr. signif., to set out, start, Hdt. 9, 51, and Att.; also c. gen., Aesch. Eum. 182.
 'Ἐξορμενίζω, (ἐκ, ὀρμενος) to shoot forth into a stalk, Soph. Fr. 296.
 'Ἐξορμέω, ὦ, (ἐκ, ὀρμέω) to be out of harbour, run out to sea, Lycurg. 149, 44: metaph. ἔξ. ἐκ τοῦ νοῦ, to lose one's senses, Paus., cf. ἐκπλέω.
 'Ἐξορμή, ἡς, ἡ, a going out, expedi-
 tion, Plat. Theag. 129 D.
 'Ἐξορμησις, εως, ἡ, (ἔξορμέω) a ve-
 hement onset, attack, Dio C.—2. an urging forth, an incentive, Arr. An. 3, 9, 14.
 'Ἐξορμίζω, fut. -ίσω Att. -ίω, (ἐκ, ὀρμίζω) to bring out of harbour, get un-
 der weigh, ναῦν, Dem. 895, 8: me-
 taph., ἔξ. πόδα, Eur. Phoen. 846: to let down, ἐς πόντον, Id. Hel. 1247.
 'Ἐξορμος, ον, (ἐκ, ὀρμος) sailing from a harbour or coast, c. gen., Κρη-
 τος, Eur. Hipp. 156.
 'Ἐξορνύμι, I. -όρω, in Ap. Rh. 1 306, dub. I. for ὀρῶν ἐξ ὥρτο.
 'Ἐξορσύνω, strengthd. for ὀρσύνω, Q. Sm.
 'Ἐξορος, ον,=ἔξοριος.
 'Ἐξορούω, (ἐκ, ὀρούω) to spring, leap forth, Il. 3, 325, in tmesis.
 'Ἐξοροφος, ον, dub. for ἔξωροφος, q. v.
 'Ἐξορρίζω, (ἐκ, ὀρρίζω) to clear the curds from whey.
 'Ἐξορρός, ον, (ἐκ, ὀρρός) cleared of whey, or in genl. of moisture, Schneid Theophr. H. P. 1, 11, 3. Hence
 'Ἐξορρόομαι, as pass., to run into curds, curdle, Clem. Al.
 'Ἐξορύσσω, Att. -ττω, fut. -ῶ, (ἐκ, ὀρύσσω) to dig out, γούν, the earth out of a trench, Hdt. 7, 23: τοὺς ὀφθαλμούς, to put out the eyes, Id. 8, 113, cf. Paroemiogr.—II. to dig out of the ground, dig up, τοὺς νεκρούς, Id. 1, 64, ἄγλιδας, Ar. Ach. 763.
 'Ἐξορχίζω, fut. -ήσομαι, (ἐκ, ὀρχίζω) dep. mid., to dance out, dance away, hop off, Dem. 614, 22.—II. c. acc. cognato, ἔξ. θυμῷ, to dance out a figure, go through it, Philostr., cf. Horace's saltare Cyclopa, Sat. 1, 5, 63. ubi v. Heind.—III. also c. acc., to dance out, i. e. let out, betray, τὰ ἀπόρ-
 ῃτα, prob. of some dance which bur-
 lescued those ceremonies, Luc. 1: so too, τερψάνην ἔξ., to mimic, mock holy rites, Hdn.: also, ἔξ. τινα, to mock.

disgrace by one's conduct, Plut., for which App. has ἐξ. τιμή=Lat. insultare: and, ἐξ. τὴν ἀλγήθειαν, to scorn it, Plut., cf. ἀπορχόμεναι.—IV. to leave off dancing, πόλεμον ἐξ., to give up the war-dance, i. e. war, as Hom. calls a battle the dance of Mars.

Ἐξοσάω, Dor. for ἐξόω, Theocr. Ἐξοσάω, ὦ (ἐκ, ὁσάω) like ἀποσάω, to dedicate, devote, Plut. Mid. to avert by expiation, Lat. procurare, Id.

Ἐξοστειν, f. -ισω, (ἐκ, ὁστέν) to take the joints from their sockets, Lat. excossare, Diosc.

Ἐξοστράκιζω, f. -ισω, (ἐκ, ὁστράκιζω) to banish by ostracism, Hdt. 8, 79, and so, with a pun on broken pots, (ὁστράκα) ἀποφρονεῖς ἐξοστράκισθής, Ar. ap. Plut. 2, 853 C: in genl. to banish, late. Hence

Ἐξοστράκισμός, οὖ, ὁ, banishment by ostracism, Diod.

Ἐξοστρωσις, εως, ἡ, (ἐκ, ὁστέν) a diseased excrescence on the bone, Foës. Oecon. Hipp.

Ἐξότε, adv. (ἐξ, ὅτε)=ἐξ οὗ, Call. Apoll. 48, v. Lob. Phryn. 47.

Ἐξόταν, adv. (ἐξ ὅταν, sub. χρόνου) since the time when.

Ἐξοτρήνω, (ἐκ, ὁτρήνω) to stimulate, stir up, Aesch. Theb. 692.

Ἐξουθενώ, ὦ, LXX., and ἐξουδενίζω, f. -ισω, Plut.,=ἐξουδενόω.

Ἐξουθενισμός, οὖ, ὁ, (ἐξουδενίζω) scorn, contempt.

Ἐξουδενόω, ὦ, (ἐκ, οὐδέν) to set at naught, mock, LXX., v. Lob. Phryn. 182. Hence

Ἐξουδενόημα, ατος, τό, contempt, LXX.: and

Ἐξουδένισις, εως, ἡ, a reducing to nothing, destruction, LXX.

Ἐξουθενέω, ὦ=ἐξουδενόω, N. T. Hence

†Ἐξουθενήμα, ατος, τό,=ἐξουδένωμα, LXX.: and

Ἐξουθενητικός, ἡ, ὅν, inclined to be taught, c. gen., τοῦ θεοῦ, Diog. L.

Ἐξουλής, ὡ, Lat. actio rei judicate, or unde vi, an action against one who neglected the order of a court to pay a legal penalty, or to surrender possession of property, or in genl. for contempt of court, Dem. 528, 12; 543, 27, cf. Att. Process pp. 485, sq., 749, sq., Buttm. Mid. Ind. in voc. The nom. ἐξουλή does not occur.

Ἐξουρέω, ὦ, (ἐκ, οὐρέω) to pass with the water, Arist. H. A.: to make water, Ael.

Ἐξουρίας, adv. for ἐξ οὐρίας, v. οὐρίας.

Ἐξουρος, ον, (ἐκ, οὐρά) ending in a tail or point, Hipp., cf. μύονυρος.

Ἐξουσία, ας, ἡ, (ἐξέστι) power, means, authority to do a thing, ἐξ. πάρεστι=ἐξέστι, c. inf., Soph. Fr. 109: so too, ἐξ. διδόναι, παρέχειν, to give authority, power, permission to do., opp. to ἐξ. λαμβάνειν, ἔχειν, etc., freq. in Att.: also c. gen., ἐξ. τινός, power over, licence in a thing, Plat. Gorg. 526 A, 461 E: περί τινας, Legg. 936 A.—II. absol. power, authority, might, as opp. to right, Eur. Phaeth. 10, Thuc. 1, 38, cf. 3, 45.—2. an office, magistracy, Lat. potestas, Plat. Alc. 1, 135 B: also the body of the magistrates, N. T., cf. τέλος.—III. like περιουσία, abundance of means, resources, ἐξουσίαν ἐπιδείξαι, Thuc. 6, 31. Hence

Ἐξουσιαστικός, ὡ, ὅν, authoritative power, Dion. H.—2. to have authority over, τινός, N. T. Hence

Ἐξουσιαστής, οὖ, ὁ, a mighty one, LXX. Hence

Ἐξουσιαστικῆς, ὡ, ὅν, authoritative. Adv. -κως, Polyb.

Ἐξούσιος, ον, (ἐκ, οὐσία) stript of property, Philo.

Ἐξοφάλλω, (ἐκ, ὠφέλλω) to increase exceedingly, ἐξ. ἐδωνα, to offer higher and higher dowry, Od. 15, 18.

Ἐξοφθαλμος, ον, (ἐκ, ὀφθαλμός) with prominent eyes, Xen. Eq. 1, 9, opp. to κοιλόφθαλμος.—II. manifest, clear, Polyb.

Ἐξοχα, adv., v. ἐξοχος.

Ἐξοχάδες, ον, αἱ, (ἐξοχος) external piles or haemorrhoids, the internal being called ἐξοχάδες, Medic.

Ἐξοχτεία, ας, ἡ, a drawing into channels or sluices, Strab.: from

Ἐξοχτενῶ, (ἐκ, ὀχτενῶ) to draw off, as water by a sluice, Hipp.

Ἐξοχή, ἡς, ἡ, (ἐξέχω) any standing out, elevation, prominence, opposed to εἰσοχή, a depression, Sext. Emp.: so of protuberances on the skin, boils, warts, etc., Medic.; the edge or brim of vessels, Ath.; the projection of a rock, Alciphri.; a point, Hdn.—II. metaph. distinction, excellence, Cic. Att. 4, 15, 7: οἱ κατ' ἐξοχήν, the chief men, N. T.

Ἐξοχος, ον, (ἐξέχω) standing out, prominent, high, in strict signif. very late: metaph. very freq. in Hom., distinguished, excellent, ἐξ. ἀνὴρ, Od. 2, 188; ἐξ. βοῦς, αἶξ, Il. 2, 480, Od. 21, 266: of things, only ἐξ. τέμνος, Il. 6, 194; 20, 184: oft. c. gen., ἐξοχος Ἀργεῖων, eminent among or above them, Il. 3, 227, ἐξ. ἥρώων, Il. 18, 56; and very freq. ἄλλων, πάντων, just like a superl.: (in Pind. N. 2, 27, Aesch., and Eur. we have the real superl. ἐξοχώτατος, and in Pind. N. 3, 124 the compar.): the dat. is used for gen., Il. 2, 483, Od. 15, 227: also strengthd. μέγ' ἐξοχος, Il. 2, 480, etc. He has also very oft. the adv. neut. ἐξοχον and ἐξοχα, esp. c. gen., e. g. ἐξοχα πάντων, far above all,=Lat. prae: also absol. with verbs, especially, ἐξ. φιλεῖν, ἐχθαίρειν, Od. 15, 70: ἐμοὶ ὅσαν ἐξοχα, gave me as a high honour, Od. 9, 551: with an adj., ἐξοχα λῦγρ' εἰδύνα, Od. 11, 432: with the superl., ἐξοχ' ἀριστοί, beyond compare the best, Il. 9, 638, etc.:—the regul. adv. -ως, Pind. O. 3, 104, and Eur.

Ἐξοχρόω, ὦ, strengthd. for ὀχυρόω, Plut.

Ἐξπηχυς=ἐκπηχυς, Lob. Phryn. 412. Hence

Ἐξπηχυστί, adv., of six cubits, Soph. Fr. 876.

Ἐξυβρίζω, f. -ισω, (ἐκ, ὑβρίζω) to break out into insolence, to run riot, was wanton, Hdt. 7, 5, cf. Thuc. 1, 84: ἐξ. ἐπὶ πλοῦτον, Xen. Cyr. 8, 6, 1: ἐξ. εἰς τόδε, to come to this pitch of insolence, Thuc. 3, 39: c. adj. neut., ἐξ. παντοῖα, to commit all kinds of violence or extravagance, Hdt. 3, 126: c. acc. pers., to treat with insolence or violence, M. Anton.—2. of the body, to break out from high feeding, Plat. Legg. 691 C: of plants, to be over luxuriant, Theophr.

Ἐξυγιάζω, (ἐκ, ὑγιάζω) to heal thoroughly, Hipp.

Ἐξυγιάνω, to recover health, Hipp.

—II. transit.=foreg., Id.

Ἐξυγραινῶ, f. -ινῶ, (ἐκ, ὑγραινῶ) to make quite wet: hence in pass. to be all water, Foës. Oecon. Hipp.—2. to make watery and weak, Plut.: pass. to be so, of plants, Theophr.

Ἐξυγρός, ον, (ἐκ, ὑγρός) watery, liquid, Hipp.

Ἐξυδάρω, ὦ, (ἐκ, ὑδάρις) to make watery. Pass. to become so, Medic.

Ἐξυδάτω, ὦ, (ἐκ, ὑδωρ)=foreg., Theophr. Hence

Ἐξυδάτως, εως, ἡ, a changing into water. [ἄ]

Ἐξυδρίας, ον, ὁ, ἄνεμος, a rainy wind, Arist. Mund.

Ἐξυδροπιάω, ὦ, (ἐκ, ὠδροπιάω) to become dropical, Arist. H. A.

Ἐξυδρακτέω, ὦ, (ἐκ, ὑδρακτέω) to bark out: hence to burst out in a rage, Plut. c. acc., ἐξ. γόνου, to yell it out, Lyc.

Ἐξυδλίω, f. -ισω, (ἐκ, ὑλίω) to filter out or through, Gal.

Ἐξυμνέω, (ἐκ, ὑμνῶ) to strip of the skin or membrane, Diosc. Hence

Ἐξυμνιστήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, a knife for flaying, or dissecting knife.

Ἐξυνέω, ὦ, strengthd. for ὕμνέω, Polyb.

Ἐξυνῆκα, ἐξυνῆκα, aor. 1 c. dupl. augm. from συννῆμι for ξυνῆκα, συνῆκα, Anacr. 116, and Alcae.

Ἐξυπάλυξ, εως, ἡ, an escape, Orph. [ἄ]: from

Ἐξυπάλυξω, f. -ῶ, (ἐκ, ὑπάλυξω) to flee from, escape, Orph.

Ἐξυπανίστημι, (ἐκ, ὑπὸ, ἀνά, ἵστημι) only in Il. 2, 267, ὠμῶδ' ἐμεταφρόνουν ἐξυπανίστην, a weal started up from under the skin of the back.

Ἐξυπειπείν=ὑπείπειν.

Ἐξυπερβέω, f. -ῶω, (ἐκ, ὑπερβέω) to boil over, effervesce.

Ἐξυπερθε, adv.=ὑπερθε, from above, Soph. Phil. 29. [ῶ]

Ἐξυπρητεύω, ὦ, (ἐκ, ὑπρητεύω) to assist to the utmost, Soph. Tr. 1156 τινί, Eur. Autol. 1, 7.

Ἐξυντίζω, (ἐκ, ὑπνος) to awaken rouse from sleep, LXX.: pass. to wake up, Plut., Lob. Phryn. 224. Hence

Ἐξυντιστής, οὖ, ὁ, an awakener.

Ἐξυντος, ον, (ἐκ, ὑπνος) awakened out of sleep, N. T.

Ἐξυντιάω, strengthd. for ὑπτιάω, Arist. H. A.: ἐξ. ὄνομα (sc. P. lymnics), to turn it over, take it to pieces, Aesch. Theb. 577, cf. Ar. Eq. 21, sc. ἔξυπνέμενος, perf. part. pass. from ξυρῶ, Ar.

Ἐξυφαίνω, (ἐκ, ὑφαίνω) to finish weaving, Lat. pertexere, φάρος, Hdt. 122.—II. metaph. ἐξ. μέλος, Pind. 4, 71, τὴν χάριτες ἐξυφαίνονταί, Pind. 4, 490: also like Lat. nectere (dolo) Polyb. Hence

Ἐξυφαντός, verb. adj., one who finish weaving, Clem. A.

Ἐξύφασμα, ατος, τό, (ἐξυφαίνω) finished web, κερκίδος σῆς ἐξ., handywork, Eur. El. 539. [ῶ]

Ἐξυφγέομαι=ὑφγέομαι, Soph. O. C. 1025.

Ἐξυψῶ, ὦ, (ἐκ, ὑψῶ) to ex-

LXX.

Ἐξω, adv., (ἐξ, as εἰσω from εἰ without, on the outside, out of door) Lat. foris, Od. 10, 95: hence, τὸ ἐξ, the outside, Thuc., etc.: τὰ ἐξω, external things; in late writers a esoteric knowledge, opp. to τὰ ἐξω: esoteric: ἡ ἐξω, sub. θάλασσα Hdt. 1, 202 with στήλην added), main ocean, opp. to ἡ ἐντός, the Mediterranean.—II. of motion, outward into the air, or away out of the country, Lat. foras, Il. 17, 265, Od. 14, 526, ε. sometimes c. acc. loci quous, e. g. τὸν Ἑλλάσποντον πλέων, out to Hell, Hdt. 7, 58, cf. 5, 103; c. loci unde., like ἐκ, out of, Il. 10, etc.—III. like ἐκτός, c. gen., out of, out of, clear of, esp. in Att., v. I. Phryn. 128: ἐξω βελῶν, out of Xen. Cyr. 3, 3, 69: ἐξω τινός, to be free from a thing, to have not to do with it, Dem., etc.: ἐξω ὑποθέσας, τοῦ πράγματος λέγειν, to speak away from the subject, I. 247 E, away from the subject, I. 247 E, out of one's senses, Pind. O. 7, also, ἐ. αὐτοῦ, Hippo., etc. Pro-

ἐξ τῶν πηλὸν πόδα ἔχειν, to keep clear of difficulties, v. Aesch. Cho. 697.—2. also like ἐκτός, without, but, except, c. gen., Hdt. 7, 29: but also ἐξω ἡ., Lat. praeterquam, Id. 7, 28.—IV. pleon. in such phrases as ἐκ τῆς τῶν ἐκφέρειν ἐξω, Hdt. 3, 16. Comp. ἐξώτερος, superl. ἐξώτατος.

Ἐξω, fut. of ἐχω, Hom.
Ἐξωθεν, adv. (ἐξω) from without or abroad, Trag.—2. also c. gen., ἐξ. δόμων, from without the house. Eur. Med. 1312.—II. freq. also=ἐξω, Hdt. 1, 70, Soph. El. 1449, Plat., etc.: hence, οἱ ἐξωθεν, those who are without, Hdt. 9, 5.—III. in Gramm., ἐξωθεν λαμβάνειν, to supply or understand a word, Lat. subaudire: τὰ ἐξωθεν, foreign matters, Trag.

Ἐξωθεῖω, ὠ, f. -ώθησεν and -ώσω, 3or. ἐξέωσα, (ἐκ, ὠθέω) to push out, strike out, Il. 14, 494, in tmesis: to thrust out, drive away, Lat. ejicere, Soph. Aj. 1248, etc.: c. gen. loci, Id. O. C. 1296, etc. Pass. to be thrust out, ἐκ τῆς χώρας, Hdt. 4, 13, etc.—I. esp. to drive out of the sea, drive on shore, πρὸς γῆν, Thuc. 2, 90: ἐς τὸ ἡρόν, Id. 8, 104: so too in pass., τρεψάμεν ἐξωσθέντες, Eur. Cycl. 79, cf. ἐξώστης: metaph., ἐξωσθῆναι τῇ ὥρᾳ ἐς χεῖμα, Thuc. 6, 228, ubi v. Arnold. Hence

Ἐξώστης, εως, ἡ, a driving out, excretion, Medic.

Ἐξωκέναιω, f. -ίσω, (ἐκ, ὠκεανός) to carry beyond the ocean, Strab.

Ἐξωκέναιμος, οὐ, δ, a proceeding beyond or from the ocean, Strab.

Ἐξωκοῖτος, ον, (ἐξω, κοίτη) sleeping at: ὁ ἐξ, a fish which comes upon the beach to sleep, also called ἄδωνις, Theophr.

Ἐξώλεια, ας, ἡ, utter destruction, τὴν ἐξώλεια ὁμοῦσαι, to swear with prayer that one may perish (if faithless), Dem. 553, 17: also, ἐπαρᾶσθαι ὡλεῖαν ἀνδρ., ar. Eund. 747, 14: τοχον ἐξώλεια αὐτὸν ποιεῖν, Id. 115, 11: κατ' ἐξ. ἐπιτοκεῖν, to break a oath of the kind, Id. 1305, 13: from Ἐξώλης, ες, (ἐξόλλυμι) utterly destroyed, ruined, Hdt. 7, 9, 2: ἐξ. ἀποσθᾶν, Ar. Pac. 1072.—II. act. most destructive, ruinous, ar. Plat. 443, lem.) 1342, 7.—III. metaph. of persons, abandoned, abominable, Lat. perus, Aesch. Supp. 741, Antiph. M. π. 1, 12.

Ἐξωμῖος, ον, ὁ, (ἐξωμῶς) one with bare to the shoulder, Luc.—II. with bare shoulders, Id.

Ἐξωμοδοποιία, ας, ἡ, the making of ἐξωμῖς, Xen. Mem. 2, 7, 6: from Ἐξωμοδοποιός, ὄν, (ἐξωμῖς, ποιέω) making an ἐξωμῖς.

Ἐξωμῖς, τὸν ἑτερον βραχίονα ἐξ., bare one arm up to the shoulder, wear as in an ἐξωμῖς, Ar. Eccl. 267: from Ἐξωμῖς, ἰδός, ἡ, a man's vest without sleeves, leaving the shoulders bare, v. Il. 7, 12: or acc. to others with one sleeve, leaving one shoulder bare: the dress of slaves, poor men, cynics, and even of the rich when not ceremony, Ar. Vesp. 444, Xen. An. 2, 7, 5, etc.: cf. ἐπωμῖς, χειριτός. [I] From

Ἐξωμος, ον, (ἐκ, ὠμος) with a shoulder bare: stript for work.

Ἐξωμοσία, ας, ἡ, (ἐξόμνημι) a swearing, getting off giving evidence or obligations by an oath, Ar. Eccl. 16, Dem. 1119, 26, cf. ἐξόμνημι.

Ἐξωνοῖμαι, (ἐκ, ὄνομαι) dep., to off, redem., Arist. Oec.: in gen. v. Hdt. 1, 196.—II. to compensate, ut. Pol. Hence

Ἐξώνησις, εως, ἡ, redemption, purchase.

Ἐξώπιος, ον, (ἐκ, ὤπη) out of sight of, in genl. away from, a favourite word of Eurip., as, ἐξ. δόμων, Supp. 1038, δωματίων, Alc. 546, cf. Ar. Thesm. 881.

Ἐξώπυλος, ον, (ἐξω, πύλη) out of doors, late word.

Ἐξωρίαῖος, (ἐκ, ὥρα) to leave out of one's thoughts, neglect, Aesch. Pr. 17, ubi Pors. εὐωρ.

Ἐξωρος, ον, (ἐκ, ὥρα) untimely, out of season, unfitting, Soph. El. 618: too early or too late, but usu. the latter, as in Plat., etc.: also c. gen., ἐξωρος, too old for., Luc. Adv. -ως, Philostr.

Ἐξώροφος, ον, (ἐξ, ὄροφος) with or of six stories, Diod.: others, not so well, ἐξώροφος, Schäf. Dion. Comp. 203.

Ἐξώρτο, 3 sing. ar. syncop. pass. of ἐξόρνημι.

Ἐξώσις, εως, ἡ, (ἐξωθέω) a putting out, dislocation, Hipp.

Ἐξώσμα, ατος, τό, (ἐξωθέω) a driving out, banishment, LXX.

Ἐξώστης, ἡρος, ὁ=sq.

Ἐξώστης, ον, ὁ, (ἐξωθέω) one who drives out, ἐξ. ἄνεμοι, violent winds which drive ships out of their course or on shore, Hdt. 2, 113, Aeschin. Ep. 659 fin., cf. ἐξωθέω II.

Ἐξώστρα, ας, ἡ, a stage-machine somewhat of the same nature as the ἐκκκλητήριον, v. Herm. Opusc. 6, 2, 165, sq.

Ἐξώτατος, η, ον, superl. from ἐξω, adv. ἐξωτάτω, outermost, Plat. Phaed. 112 E.

Ἐξωτερικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἐξω) external, belonging to the outside, ἀρχή, foreign power, ἐξ. πράξεις, public business, Arist. Pol. 2, 10, 16; 7, 3, 8: opp. to ἐσωτερικός.—II. esp. of those disciples of Pythagoras and others who were not yet initiated into their highest philosophy; ἐξ. λόγοι, popular treatises, opp. to ἐσωτερικοί, the strictly philosophical, Arist. Pol. 3, 6, 5, cf. Cic. Fin. 5, 5.

Ἐξώτερος, α, ον, comp. from ἐξω, adv. ἐξώτερον, Aesch. Cho. 1023.

Ἐξωτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἐξω) outward, strange, foreign, Böckh Inscr. 2, p. 467. Adv. -κῶς.

Ἐξώφορος, ον, (ἐξω, φέρω) brought out, published, Iamb.

Ἐξωχρος, ον, (ἐκ, ὥχρος) deadly pale, Arist. H. A.

Ἐο, Ep. gen. of the pron. pers. 3 person for οὐ, his, of him, Hom., esp. in phrase αὐτὸ ἐο from, away from him: ἐο αὐτοῦ for ἐαυτοῦ, Il. 19, 384, Od. 8, 211.

Ἐοί, Ep. dat. sing. of pron. pers. οὐ, for οἱ, to him, ἐοί αὐτῷ, Od. 4, 38: but Od. 4, 643, ἐοί αὐτοῦ, his own, nom. pl. from ἐός.

Ἐοί, Ep. for εἰη, 3 sing. opt. pres. from εἰμι, Hom.

Ἐοιμην, syncop. for ἐοίκαμεν, 1 plur. perf. 2 from ἐοικα, v. sq.

Ἐοικα, ας, ε, etc., perf. 2 c. pres. signf. from root *εἰκα, to be like, of which Hom. has only 3 impf. εἰκε, it seemed good, Il. 18, 520; part. ἐοικός, via, ὅς, Hom., and once the Ep. lengthd. εἰοικῖται, Il. 18, 418: the Att. preferred the form εἰκός, esp. in neut. εἰκός: and we find in Hom. once εἰκός, Il. 21, 254, and freq. the fem. εἰκνία, inf. εἰκέναι: -οἶκα, ας, ε, etc., is Ion., not Ep., subj. οἶκα, part. οἶκός, Hdt.: plqpf. ἐώκειν, εἰς, εἰ, etc., Hom., and once 3 pl. εἰόκεσαν, Il. 13, 102: fut. εἰξω, post-Hom., Ar.

Nub. 1001. Ep. only are the. ἰονας εἰκτον, 3 dual perf., Od. 4, 27: ἤϊκτο 3 sing. plqpf. four times in Od., and without augm. εἰκτο, Il. 23, 107: εἰκτην, 3 dual. plqpf., Il. 1, 104, Od. 4, 662, etc. In Att. we find 3 pl. perf. εἰξαι for εἰόκασι, even in prose; and 1 pl. perf. syncop. εἰοιμεν for εἰόκαμεν, Soph. Aj. 1239, and Eur. It is dub. whether the perf. εἰκα is good Att., but cf. προσεἰκα, Piers. Moer. p. 148, Br. Ar. Nub. 185. (It occurs in 3 sing. in some MSS. Ar. Av. 1298.) —I. to be or look like, τινί, Hom.; and so in Hdt., and Att. Construct.: c. acc. rei, Μαχάσι πάντα εἰοικε, κεφαλήν τε καὶ ὀμματα καλὰ εἰοικε, etc. μελαινὴ Κρηὶ εἰοικεν, is considered like, i. e. hated like death, Od. 17, 500. Made more emphatic by the phrases ἀντα ἔρκει, ἀγχιόστα ἔρκει, εἰς ὅππῃ εἰοικεν, Hom.—II. to be fit, to be bound, c. inf., εἰοικα δέ τοι παραεἶδεν, ὥστε θεῶ, I am bound to sing before thee, Od. 22, 348, cf. Soph. Phil. 317.

Elsewh. Hom. has 3 pers. sing. as impers., it is fitting, right, seemly, reasonable, probable, usu. c. negat., οὐκ ἔστ', οὐδὲ εἰοικε, Il. 14, 212, Od. 8, 358. Construct.: usu. absol., also c. acc. et inf., and Il. 4, 286, c. inf. only: if the person is mentioned, it is put in dat., as Il. 10, 440; nor is Od. 22, 196 an exception, εὐνὴ ἐνι μαλακῇ καταλέγεσθαι, ὥς σε εἰοικε, for here we must supply the inf., ὥς εἰοικε σε (καταλέγεσθαι).—2. Hom. has also the part. in signf. fitting, right, deserved, Od. 4, 239; εἰοικότι κείται ἄλθερρ, 1, 46: εἰκνία ἄκοιτις, a suitable wife, 'a help meet for him', Il. 9, 399.—III. in Att. to seem likely, have the appearance of, seem, oft. agreeing with its person (though often we cannot render it so), θέλξειν μ' εἰοικας, you seem likely to soothe me, it seems as if you will, Aesch. Eum. 900, χλιδῶν εἰοικας, methinks thou art delicate, Aesch. Pr. 971, cf. Eur. Cycl. 99, etc.: also c. part., εἰοικατε ἡδόμενοι, you seem delighted, Xen. Hell. 6, 3, 8, cf. Kühner Gr. Gr. § 657, 2: but most freq., εἰοικε, and ὥς εἰοικε, absol., as it seems, probably, as is fitting, or c. dat. pers., ὥς εἰοικέ μοι, etc., Eur. Andr. 551, cf. Bornem. Xen. Symp. 2, 15: also ὥς εἰκός, Ion. οἰκός, (sub. ἐστί) Hdt. and Att.—On the neut. part. εἰκός, v. sub voc.

Ἐοικότως, Att. εἰκότως, Ion. οἰκότως, adv. of part. εἰκός, similarly, like, τινί, Aesch. Ag. 915: reasonably, fairly, naturally, as was to be expected, Hdt. 2, 25, Aesch. Supp. 403.

†Ἐοιμι, εἰος, εἰο, Ep. and Ion. for εἰην, εἰης, εἰη, opt. of εἰμι, in 2 and 3 sing.

Ἐοίο, Ep. gen. from ἐός for ἐοῦ, Hom.

Ἐοῖς, dat. pl. from ἐός, Hom.

Ἐοῖς, Ep. 2 sing. opt. from εἰμί for εἰης, Il. 9, 284.

Ἐοῖσα, Dor. part. fem. from εἰμί for ἐοῖσα, οῖσα.

Ἐοῖλω, Dor. collat. form of αἰόλω, to make to waver, trouble, πῦρ δέ μιν οὐκ εἰόλει, as Böckh for αἰόλλει in Pind. F. 4, 414 (233): Böckh refers ἐόλγω also (v. sq.) to the same root, but Buttm. Catal. v. εἰλω and Lexil. v. αἰόλω 7, makes Pindar's εἰόλε the impf. from ὀλέω, a lengthd. form of εἰλω. Others write αἰόλει with α short before the vowel.

Ἐόλγω, was pressed, weighed down, Ep. plqpf. of pres. εἰλω in Ap. Rh., cf. Buttm. quoted in foreg.

†Ὀλπα, ας, ε, port. perf. with

pres. signif. from ἔλπω, Rom.: plqpf. ἐώλπειν.

*Εὖν, only in Il. 23, 643, for ἥν, 1 sing. impf. from εἰμι; but ἐὼν, Ion. for ὄν, part. neut. from εἰμι.

*Εὖν, acc. or nom. neut. from εὖς, Hom.

†Εὐόντων Ion. and Dor. for ἔστωσαν 3 pl. imper. of εἰμι.

*Εὐράκα for ἐώρῃκα, v. Buttm. Catal. p. 191 n.

*Εὐργα, ας, ε, poet. perf. of ἐρδω, Hom.: 3 pl. ἐοργαν for ἐόργασιν, Batr.: part. ἐοργός, Hom.

†Εὐρδαία, ας, ἡ, Eordaea, a district in the north-west of Macedonia, Polyb. 18, 6, 3. Hence

†Εὐρδαϊκός, ἡ, ὄν, of Eordaea, Arr. †Εὐρδαία, ας, ἡ, = Εὐρδαία, Thuc. 2, 99. From

†Εὐρδοί, ὄν, οί, the Eordi, dwelling in the north-west of Macedonia, Hdt. 7, 185.

*Εορτάζω, ἰ, Ion. prose ἐορτάζω, f. σ: the augm. on the 2d syll., ἐώρταζον: (ἐορτή). To keep festival or holiday, Hdt. 2, 60, 122, Eur., etc.; c. acc. to celebrate by a festival, νίκην, Plut.

*Εορτάσις, αία, αἶον, = ἐόρτιος, festival, Dion. H.

*Εορτάσιμος, ὄν, of or belonging to a festival, ἡμέρα, Plut. From

*Εορτάσις, εως, ἡ, (ἐορτάζω) the celebration of a festival, Plat. Legg. 657 D.

*Εορτάσιμα, ατος, τό, a festival, holiday, LXX.

*Εορτασμός, οῦ, ὁ, = foreg., Plut.

*Εορταστέον, verb. adj. from ἐορτάζω, one must keep holiday.

*Εορταστής, οῦ, ὁ, a fellow-reveller. Hence

*Εορταστικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to a festival, Plat. Legg. 829 B.

*Εορτή, and in Ion. prose ἐορτή, ἡς, α, a feast or festival, holiday, Od. 20, 156, and freq. in Att.; ε. θεοῖο, Od. 21, 258: ὁρτήν ἀγειν, to keep a feast, Hdt. 1, 147, 150; ἀνάγειν, 2, 40, etc.; ἐορτήν τῷ θεῷ ποιεῖν, Thuc. 2, 15: ἀμειψεν, play, Aesch. Eum. 191, ε. ἡγεῖσθαι τι, to make it their sport, enjoyment, Thuc. 1, 70. Cf. ἐορτίς. Hence

*Εορτίος, ὄν, (ἐορτή) of, belonging to a festival, solemn, Eccl.

*Εορτίς, ιος, ἡ, = ἐορτή, Schol. Ven. II. 5, 299, cf. ἐορτίς.

*Εορτολόγιον, ὄν, τό, a calendar of holidays.

*Εορτώδης, ες, (ἐορτή, εἶδος) festival, solemn.

*Εὐς, ἐῶ, ἐόν, Ion. and Ep. for εὖς, ἡ, ὄν, (ε. ὄν, οῦ) possessive adj. 3 pers. sing. his, her own, Hom., also in Dor.; τὸν εὖν τὴν Πόδαργον, that his own Podargus, Il. 23, 295: strengthth, ἐῶ αὐτό θυμῷ, in his own inmost soul, Lat. suo trisus animo, Il. 10, 204; ἐὸς αὐτοῦ θήτες, his own labourers, Od. 4, 643: whence the post-Hom. εἰν-τοῦ, αὐτοῦ, was formed. It is not merely reflex., but answers to the Lat. ejus, as well as suus. Hes. Op. 58, uses it for σφέτερος as adj. 3 pers. plur. their: and so freq. in Batr., and esp. in Ap. Rh., v. Ruhnk. Ep. Cr. 178: he applied it also to the I. pers., 2, 226, and the 2d, 3, 140. A like confusion of persons is found in εὖς, ἡ, ὄν, and σφέις, even in Hom.; ἄν σφέτερος in Hes.; and in Att. in εἰσοῦ; cf. Wolf Prolegg. p. cxxlvii. sq. (On the supposed adj. εὖς, ἐῶ, τὸν, = εὖς, v. Wolf Prolegg. p. cxxlviii., Böckh Pind. N. 7, 25.)

*Εὐς, Boeot. gen. of pers. pron. 3 pers. for εἰο, οἶ.

*Εὐσσα, Ion. and Ep. part. fem. pres. from εἰμι for οὔσα, Hom.

*Επαβέλτερόω, (ἐπί, ἀβέλτερος) to make a yet greater ass of, τινά, Menand. p. 140.

*Επαγαίωμα, (ἐπί, αἰαίωμα) as pass., to exult in, c. dat., Ap. Rh.: also to feel a malignant joy in a thing, Id.

*Επαγύλλομαι, (ἐπί, ἀγύλλομαι) as pass., to glory, exult, delight in, pride one's self on, c. dat., πολέμῳ καὶ δηιοτήτῃ, Il. 16, 91, cf. Xen. Oec. 4, 17.

*Επαγυνακτέω, ὦ, (ἐπί, ἀγανακτέω) to be indignant at a thing, Plut.

*Επαγούμαι, = επαγαίωμα, Parthen. 21, [α]

*Επαγγελία, ας, ἡ, (επαγγέλλω) an announcement: a command, demand, summons, Polyb. —2. as Att. law-term, a denunciation, information, ἐπ. τινὶ ἀπειλεῖν, Aeschin. 9, 35, πρὸς θεομωβίας, Dem., v. Ruhnk. Tim. — II. (from mid.) a promise, Polyb.: an assurance, ἐπ. ποιεῖσθαι, Lycurg.: from

*Επαγγέλλω, fut. -εἴω, aor. ἐπήγγελλα, (ἐπί, ἀγγέλλω) to tell, proclaim, announce, Lat. denuntiare, Od. 4, 775: esp. to proclaim by authority, make known, do to wit, ἐπ. τὰς σπονδὰς, make them known by proclamation, Thuc. 5, 49; στρατιὴν ἐς τοὺς συμμάχους, Lat. sociis milites imperare, Arnold Thuc. 7, 17; in genl. to let a thing be known, profess it, At. Lys. 1049: hence also —2. to give orders, command, τινί, c. inf., Hdt. 1, 77, etc.: also in mid. τινί τι, Hdt. 6, 9, and Soph. El. 1018: to enjoin upon one, demand, Hdt. 1, 70. —3. to offer, δεινὴν τινι, Pind. P. 4, 55. —4. to denounce, τινὰ πρὸς θεομωβίας, Dem. 600, 22: to threaten legal proceedings, τινί τι, Aeschin. 1, 9. B. mid. to promise, offer, τι or τινί τι, Hdt. 3, 135; 6, 35, etc. —2. to make a show of, profess to teach, profess, ἀρετήν, etc., Xen. Mem. 1, 2, 7; esp. of Sophists, as in Plat. Prot. 319 A, Gorg. 447 C; c. inf. ἐπ. ὁλός τε εἶναι, Plat. Theag. 127 E; δεινός εἶναι τι, Dem. 938. 8: absol. to make professions, Plat. Rep. 518 B. —3. to solicit for a thing, Dem. 401, 17: also in act., ἐπ. ὑπατεύειν, Lat. petere Consulatum, App. Hence

*Επαγγέλημα, ατος, τό, an announcement, promise, profession, Plat. Euthyd. 274 A, etc.: and

*Επαγγελτικός, ἡ, ὄν, given to promising, Plut.: making bold or rash professions, Arist. Rhet. Adv. -κῶς.

*Επαγείρω, (ἐπί, ἀγείρω) to gather together, collect, of things, Il. 1, 126. — II. of men, to assemble, Od. 11, 631, in tmesis. Hence

*Επαγερός, οῦ, ὁ, = sq.: and

*Επαγέρσις, εως, ἡ, a gathering, assemblage, στρατοῦ, Hdt. 7, 19.

*Επαγγν, ἡς, ἡ, aor. 2 pass. of πήγνυμι, Il. [α]

*Επαγγινέω, Ion. and poet. for ἐπάγω, to bring to, make to approach, Hdt. 2, 2.

*Επαγκωνισμός, οῦ, ὁ, a kind of dance, Ath.

*Επαγλαῖζομαι, (ἐπί, ἀγλαῖω) as pass., to be vain of, pride one's self on, exult in a thing, οὐδέ ε. φημι ὁρὸν ἐπαγλαῖεσθαι (inf. fut.) Il. 18, 133: ἐπαγλαῖσμένη, dressed out, Cratin. Incert. 9. The very rare act. ἐπαγλαῖζω, to add honour, ornament, in genl. to delight, occurs in Ar. Eccl. 575. Only poet

*Επάγνυμι, (ἐπί, ἀγνυμι) to break, Hes. Op. 532, in tmesis.

*Επαγρός, ὄν, (ἐπί, ἀγρός) rustic.

—II. (ἀγρος) given to the chase, of b. of prey, Arist. H. A. Hence

*Επαγροσύνη, ἡς, ἡ, goal luck in hunting, fishing, etc., Theocr. ap. Ath. 284 A.

*Επαγροπνέω, ὦ, (ἐπί, ἀγροπνέω) to watch or brood over, θησανοῖς, Lys., hence to watch for, labour for, ἀπὸ λαβῆς τινός, Diod. Hence

*Επαγροπνήσις, εως, ἡ, a watching for a thing, Aristaen.

*Επαγροπνός, ὄν, (ἐπί, ἀγροπνός) sleepless, Aristaen.

*Επαγχέω, poet. for ἐπαναχέω, Aesch.

*Επάγω, fut. -ξω, aor. ἐπήγαγον, (ἐπί, ἀγω) to bring or lead to, bring upon, τινί τι, Lat. adducere, Od. 18, 137 in tmesis, Hes. Op. 240, Theog. 176. —2. to set on, let loose, as hunters do dogs, ἐπάγοντες ἐπήσαν (sub. κῦ νας) Od. 19, 445: hence in genl. to set on, impel, Thuc., cf. ἐπακτῆρ: to lead on an army against the enemy.

*Αρη τινί, Aesch. Pers. 85, στρατῆρ, Hdt. 1, 63, etc.: metaph. to bring one to a thing, lead on, urge on, Od. 14, 392, Thuc. 1, 107, Eur. I. A. 878, etc. —3. to bring in, call in aid, Hdt. 9, 1, cf. infr. B. —4. to lead, guide any whither, Soph. Tr. 378, Ar. Thesm. 365

—5. to bring in over and above, τι ἐπὶ τινι, one thing upon or after another, Aesch. Cho. 404: to add, intercalate days in the year, like ἐπεμβάλλω, Hdt. 2, 4: and so ἐπαγόμεναι ἡμέραι intercalated days, Diod.; τὸ ἐπαγόμενον, that which follows, Plut.: ἄρτονα ρυθμὸν ἐπάγειν, to add briskness to the time, Xen. Symp. 2, 22

ἐπ. κέντρον, to lay on the goad, Lat. impingere, Eur. Hipp. 1194; so ἐπ. αἰτίαν τινί, Dem. 275, 4: ἐπαγε γνάθον, lay your teeth to it, Ar. Vesp. 370: ἐπ. ψήφον τι, to propose a thing to be voted on, Thuc. 1, 125

hence in pass., ψήφος ἐπὶ κτὸ τινι the vote against a man has been proposed, Xen. An. 7, 7, 57: ἐπ. δαίμνας, to invoke the gods, appeal to them, v. ἐπαγωγή. —II. also as intr. to march on, approach, Jac. A. P. 776. B. mid. to bring to one's self, procure one's self, ἐκ θαλάσσης ὄν δούσαν ἐπάγοντα Thuc. 1, 81: hence metaph. to devise contrive, *Αἰδω φεῖξιν, a means of shunning death, Soph. Ant. 362, δὲ λωσὶν τινος, Thuc. 3, 10: so ἐπ. ῥαπαίνας, to provide one's self with them: to bring to one's aid, call in allies, Thuc. 1, 3; 2, 68, etc., c. ἐπακτός. —2. to tempt, seduce, Schi. Dion. Comp. 33. —3. to bring on one's self, incur, φθόνον, Xen. Apol. 32. 4. in writing, to adduce, quote, ἐπ. ἡ

ἡσιόδον μάρτυρα, Plat. Lys. 215 C μαρτύρια, Plat., and Xen. —5. to introduce, insert, τὰς εἰκόνας, Xen. Oe. 17, 15. [α] Hence

*Επαγωγένης, εως, ὁ, one who brings on, esp. a law-suit.

*Επαγωγή, ἡς, ἡ, (ἐπάγω) a bringing on, to or in: a march into or up a place, an invasion, attack, Ἀθηναῖοι Thuc. 3, 100; ἐπὶ τινα, Polyb. —2. addition, increase. —II. also from mid. invitation, allurements, esp. an evocation of the gods, esp. those below, v. Pl. Rep. 364 C, Legg. 933 D, Ruhnk. T. —III. in logic, the bringing a number of particular examples, so as to lead to a universal conclusion, the argument from induction, Arist. Anal. Pr. 2, (25), called induction by Cic. Top. 1, (25), called inductio by Cic. Top. 1, (25).

*Επαγωγικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἐπάγω) inductive, πρόπος, Sext. Emp. —II. fig. mid. alluring attr. act'ive. Adv. — Sext. Emp.

Ἐπαῳγμιος, ον, (ἐπάω) imported, Plut.

Ἐπαῳγιον, ον, τό, (ἐπάω) the foreskin prepuce, Diosc. Hence

Ἐπαῳγιτις, ἰδος, ἡ, sc. νόσος, an inflammation of the prepuce.

Ἐπαῳγιος, ὄν=ἐπαῳγιικός, bringing on, productive of, *μανίας*, Aesch. Fr. 54, ὄπνον, Plat. Tim. 45 D.—II. tempting, alluring, seductive, Hdt. 3, 53; opp. to ἀλθής, of ex parte statements, Thuc. 6, 8, cf. ἐφολλός: ἐπ. πρὸς τι, Xen. Oec. 13, 9: hence—2. sweet, dainty, winning, Antiph. Incert. 28.

Ἐπαῳγιον, fut. Att. ἰοῦμαι, (ἐπὶ, ἀγωνίζομαι) dep. mid., to contend with, *τινί*, Philostr., for a thing, *τινί*, N. T.; absol., Sext. Emp.: τεκμηρίοις ἐπαῳ, to contend on the strength of them, Plut.

Ἐπαῳγιος, ον, (ἐπὶ, ἀγωνί) preceding over the games or contests, Aesch. Ag. 512; where however one MSS. has κατὰπαῳγιος, whence καὶ παῳγιος has been ingeniously conjectured.

Ἐπάδο, Ion, and poet. ἐπάειδο, f. ὁμοίαι, Ar. Eccl. 1153, very late ἰδοῖ, (ἐπὶ, ἰδοῖ) to sing to or over, Hdt. 1, 132, *τινί τι*, Xen. Mem. 2, 6, 1.—II. to lead the song, ὦδὴν χορῶ, Eur. El. 864.—III. to sing to, so as to harm, *τινί*, Plat. Phaedr. 267 D: hence to use charms or incantations, *τινί*; and in part. ἐπαείδων, by means of charms, Aesch. Ag. 1021.—to harp upon, inculcate, *τινί τι*, Plat. haed. 77 E, 114 D.

Ἐπαείρω, poet. for ἐπαίρω.

Ἐπάεζω, (ἐπὶ, ἀέζω) to make to grow, Asper, Od. 14, 65, in tmesis. Pass. increase, grow, Simon. Amorg. 85; Nic.

Ἐπάθλον, ον, τό, (ἐπὶ, ἀθλον) the prize of a contest, πολέμου, Plut.

Ἐπάθρον, ες, ε, aor. 2 of πάσχω. Hom. II. 2, 7, ubi v. Wellauer.

Ἐπαθροῖω, (ἐπὶ, ἀθροῖω) to assemble besides, Plut., in pass.

Ἐπαῳζω, fut. -ζω, (ἐπὶ, αἰάω) to join over, bewail, *τινί*, Luc., *τι*, c.: to join in the wail, Bion.

Ἐπαῳγῃον, adv. (ἐπαῳσω) with temence, impetuously, Opp.

Ἐπαῳγαλῖτης, ον, ὁ, fem. -λῖτις, ες, (ἐπὶ, αἰαλός) on the beach.

Ἐπαῳγίω, (ἐπὶ, αἰγίς 2) to rush in or over, twice in Hom. of a rainy wind, ζέφυρος λάβρος ἐπαῳγί, II. 2, 148, οὐρος λάβρος ἐπαῳγί, δὲ ἀδέρω, Od. 15, 293: in Opp. ο ἐπαῳγίς πεδίοισι, of a stream it has burst its banks; and πόντον ἡγίλι, of the dolphin: cf. καταῳγίω.

Ἐπαῳδομαι, (ἐπὶ, αἰδέομαι) dep. ut. mid. -έσομαι, et aor. pass.: to be ashamed, Soph. Ant. 510: c. acc., veneration, Plat. Legg. 921 A.

Ἐπαῳσσω, f. -ζω, (ἐπὶ, αἰθῶσω) to shake, move violently, Opp.

Ἐπαῳθω, (ἐπὶ, αἰθω) to kindle, set fire, Anth.

Ἐπαῳκλα, and ἐπαῳκλα, ον, τά, edts, sweetmeats after dinner, Dor. ἐπιδελπια and ἐπιδόρπια, Ath., Icklon.

Ἐπαῳσις, εως, ἡ, (ἐπαῳνέω) praise, Tro. 418.

Ἐπαῳνέω, verb. adj. from ἐπαῳνέω must praise, Plat. Rep. 390 E. παῳνέτης, ον, ὁ, (ἐπαῳνέω) a verser, Thuc. 2, 41, Plat., etc.; fem. νέτης, ἰδος, ἡ.—II. a rhapsodist, v. ἐπαῳνέω III.

Ἐπαῳνέτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἐπαῳνέω) of ven to praising, Arist. Eth. N.: ες ἑπ., a laudatory speech, Luc. -κός.

Ἐπαῳνός, ἡ, ὄν (ἐπαῳνέω) to be

praised, praiseworthy, Plat.: the object of praise, Arist. Rhet. Adv. -τῶς.

Ἐπαῳνέτος, ον, ὁ, Epanētus, masc. pr. n., Dem., Polyb., etc.

Ἐπαῳνέω, ὦ, fut. -έσω, Xen. An. 5, 8, but in good Att. more usu. -έσομαι, Schaf. Appar. Dem. 1, 273; but in Ep. from Hom. downwards f. -ήσω, aor. ἐπῳνῆσα, (ἐπὶ, αἰνέω) To approve, sanction, Hom., usu. absol., but also c. acc. rei, ἐπ. μῦθον, II. 2, 335; c. dat. pers., to agree with, side with, Ἐκτορί, II. 18, 312: to praise, commend, show approval in any way, Alcae. 5, Hdt. 3, 34, and so usu. in Att. (who seldom use the simple αἰνέω); *τινί τι*, one for a thing, Soph. Aj. 1381, and Plat.; also *τινί τινί*, Dinarch. 111, 9, and *τινὰ πρὸς τι*, Plat. Theat. 145 A; but ἐπ. *τινὰ πρὸς τινα*, to praise one man to another, Id. Rep. 501 C: to compliment publicly, panegyrize, Thuc. 2, 25, Isocr., etc.—2. to agree to, undertake, promise, Seidl. Eur. El. 33.—3. also=παραινέω, to exhort, advise, bid, Trag.—II. as a civil form of declining an offer or invitation, I thank you, I am much obliged, Lat. gratia est, benigne, κάλλιστ' ἐπαῳνῶ, Ar. Ran. 508, cf. Valck. Phoen. 406; ἐπ. τὴν κλῆσιν, to decline it, Xen. Symp. 1, 70.—III. of rhapsodists, to recite, declaim publicly, Plat. Ion 536 D, 541 D.

Ἐπαῳνή, ἡ, v. ἐπαῳνός.

Ἐπαῳνιμ, Aeol. for ἐπαῳνέω, Simon. 139.

Ἐπαῳνίω, Lacon. for ἐπαῳνέω, Ar. Lys. 198.

Ἐπαῳνος, ον, ὁ, (ἐπὶ, αἰνός) approval, praise, laud, Simon. 16: ἐπ. ἔχειν πρὸς τινας, Hdt. 1, 96; and freq. in Att., also in plur., Xen., etc.—2. a public encomium, panegyric, Plat., etc.: ἐπ. τίθεσθαι τινας or περί τινας, Id.; also λόγος ἐπ. τινός, a speech in praise of..., Id. Symp. 177 D, also κατὰ τινας, ἐς τινα, Phaedr. 260 B, Legg. 947 B.

Ἐπαῳνός, ἡ, ὄν, in Hom. II. 9, 457, 569, Od. 10, 491, 534; 11, 47, and Hes. Theog. 768, only in fem. ἐπαῳνή, and always as Ep. epith. of Περσεφόνη when mentioned in connexion with Ἄιδης: usu. taken as strengthd. for αἰνή, exceeding awful, dread; but this Buttm., Lexil. v. αἰνός 3, rejects as contrary to analogy, and reads divisim, ἐπ' αἰνή Περσεφόνη, dread Proserpina besides. Others think that it is short. for ἐπαῳνετή, euphem., like αἰνῶμαι, etc. No masc. or neut. is found.

Ἐπαῳνουμένως, adv. part. pres. pass. of ἐπαῳνέω, praiseworthy.

Ἐπαῳνούω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (ἐπὶ, αἰονάω) to bathe, soak, wet, Nic., in mid.

Ἐπαῳρω, fut. ἐπαῳρά, (ἐπὶ, αἰρω) poet. ἐπαῳρω (as always in Hom.) To lift up, raise, κεφαλὴν, II. 10, 80, βλέφαρα, Soph. O. T. 1276, φωνήν, Dem. 323, 1: ἐπ. *τινὰ ἡμαζώνων*, κρατενῶν, to lift one on the wagon or stand, i. c. lift up and set him on, II. 7, 426; 9, 214. Also in mid., ἐπαῳρεσθαι ἰδὲ τὰ, λόγῃν *τινί*, Eur. Bacch. 789, I. T. 1484.—2. to take up and bear away, carry off, Achae. ap. Ath. 641 E.—3. to stir up, set on, rouse, excite, *τινὰ*, Hdt. 1, 204, Soph., etc.; θυμὸν *τινί*, Eur. I. A. 125: to induce, persuade, (rather, to lead or cause one to aspire) to do, c. inf., Ar. Nub. 42.—II. seemingly intr., sub. ἐάντων, etc., to rise up, lift up one's leg, Hdt. 2, 162; also in pass., Ar. Lys. 937.—2. sub. στρατόν, etc., to set out, ἐπ. στρατευσάτω, Hdt. 1, 90. B. pass. to be

roused, led on, excited, *τινί*, by a thing, Hdt. 1, 90, etc., ὑπὸ τινας, Ar. Av. 1448: to be ruffed up, elated, *τινί*, at a thing, Hdt. 1, 212; 4, 130, etc.; also Ἑλλὰς τῇ θούρῃ ἐπῳρηται, is on tip-toe, Thuc. 2, 11: so as a stoic word, to be under the excitement of pleasure, C. in mid. to join with, help.

Ἐπαῳσθάνομαι, f. -σθῳσμαι, (ἐπὶ, αἰσθάνομαι) dep. mid., to have a perception or feeling of, c. gen. rei, Soph. Aj. 553; also c. acc. rei, to perceive, learn, Aesch. Ag. 85, Soph. Aj. 996, etc.; c. part., Soph. O. C. 1629. Hence

Ἐπαῳσθημα, ατος, τό, a perception, Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10, 32: and

Ἐπαῳσθησις, εως, ἡ, a perceiving or feeling, sense, Diog. L. 10, 52.

Ἐπαῳσω, f. -ίξω, Att. ἐπάσσω, ο -ττω, f. -άξω, (ἐπὶ, αἰσώω) to burst, break, rush out or upon, freq. in Hom., usu. absol., but also—I. c. gen., ἵππων ἐπαῳζει, to rush at or against them, II. 5, 263; νεῶν, II. 13, 687, (never so in Od.)—2. c. dat. Κίρκῃ ἐπαῳζει, to rush upon her, Od. 10, 295, 322, cf. Od. 14, 281: in il. only c. dat. instrumenti, as in II. 5, 584, and so sometimes in Od., as 14, 281.—3. c. acc., to assail, assault, Ἐκτορα, II. 23, 64, τεῖχος, II. 12, 308, (never so in Od.): in mid. also, ἐπαῳσαι ἀέθλον, to rush at, i. e. seize upon the prize, II. 23, 773.—4. in Att., ἐπ. ἐς δόμον, Soph. Aj. 305. We find also a pass.—II. later trans., ἐπ. πόδα, to move the foot hastily, rush with hasty steps, Eur. Hec. 1071, cf. βαῖνω at end: ἐπ. εἶδος, to swing, brandish the sword at, Ap. Rh.: but even Hom. has pass. χεῖρες ἐπαῳσονται, they move violent ly, II. 23, 628. (A. Hom., a. Att.)

Ἐπαῳστός, ον, (ἐπαῳω) heard of, do tested, ἐπ. γίνεσθαι ἐπαῳστός, Hdt. 2, 119; and so absol., 3, 15. [α']

Ἐπαῳσχῆς, ες, (ἐπὶ, αἰσχος) shameful, Dio C.

Ἐπαῳσχίνουαι, fut. ἐπαῳσχινῆσθαι, (ἐπὶ, αἰσχύνουαι) dep. mid.:—to be ashamed of or at, like ἐπαῳδομαι, *τινί*, Hdt. 1, 143, *τινὰ*, or *τι* Xen. Hell. 4, 1, 34, Plat. Soph. 247 C; c. inf., Aesch. Ag. 1373; c. part., Hdt. 1, 90, and Soph.; absol., Plat. Rep. 573 B.

Ἐπαῳτω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (ἐπὶ, αἰτῶ) to ask, beg besides or in addition, II. 23, 593: in gen.=αἰτέω, Soph. O. T. 1416; and so in mid., El. 1124: to beg as a mendicant, Bion O. C. 1364. Hence

Ἐπαῳτης, ον, ὁ, a beggar, Dio C.: and

Ἐπαῳτησις, εως, ἡ, begging, Dion H.

Ἐπαῳτιόμαι, f. -όσομαι [α], (ἐπὶ, αἰτιόομαι) dep. mid.: to bring a charge against one, accuse, *τινὰ*, Hdt. 2, 121, 2, and Att.; *τινὰ τινα*, one of a thing, Aesch. Pr. 974, Dem. 552, 1; also c. inf., ἐπ. *τινὰ κλέψαι*, Ar. Vesp. 1447, cf. Soph. Ant. 490: also c. acc. rei μεῖζονα ἐπαῳτιόμενος, bringing heavier accusations, Hdt. 1, 26.

Ἐπαῳτῶσα, adv. (ἐπαῳτέω) παῳζειν, to play at begging, Theognost. ap. A. B., nisi legend. ἐπετῶσα.

Ἐπαῳτός, ον, (ἐπὶ, αἰτία) blamed or in fault for a thing, blameable, blameworthy,—I. of persons, οὔτι μοι ὅμμες ἐπαῳτοί, II. 1, 335, *τινός*, for a thing, Aesch. Eum. 465 and Eur.—2. of things, Thuc. 5, 65.—II. τὰ ἐπαῳτία, legal punishments, also ποστῳμήματα, Dem. 733, 5.

Ἐπαῳχράω, (ἐπὶ, αἰχμάω) to leap upon, attack, *τινί*, Opp.

Ἐπαῳω, also contr. ἐπάω, Eur. H. F. 772, (ἐπὶ, αἰω) to give ear to, and in genl. to perceive, take notice of, feel, *τινός*, Hdt. 3, 29; c. part., Ar. Vesp. 516.—2. to take in, understand, c. acc.,

ἡλδοται, Soph. Aj. 1263, cf. Pla^s. Legg. 701 A; c. gen., φωνῆς, Luc.; also, ἐπ. περὶ τ. υἱος, or τί περί τινος, Heind. Plat. Hjp p. Maj. 289 E.

Ἐπαιωρέω, ὦ, (ἐπὶ αἰωρέω) to make hang over, τί τι, Anth., τί τινος, Nonn. Pass. to hang, float over or upon, Diosc.—2. metaph. like Lat. *imminere*, to overhang, threaten, τινί, Plut.: absol., to impend, be imminent, Id.

Ἐπακνθίζω, (ἐπὶ, ἀκνθίζω) to be prickly or thorny, Theophr.

Ἐπακμάω, f. -άσω, (ἐπὶ ἀκμάω) to come to bloom, or to a height, Luc.—II. to flourish or live after, τινί, Dion. H. Hence

Ἐπακμαστικές, ἡ, ὄν, coming to a height, of diseases, Medic.

Ἐπακμος, ον, (ἐπὶ, ἀκμή) in the bloom of age, Dion. H.—II. pointed, keen, Diosc.

Ἐπάκοσις, εως, ἡ, (ἐπακούω) a hearing, understanding.

Ἐπάκολουθέω, ὦ, (ἐπὶ, ἀκολουθέω) to follow close upon, follow after, τινί, Ar. Vesp. 1328, Plat., etc.; absol., Plat., etc.—2. to pursue as an enemy, Xen.—3. to follow mentally, i. e. understand, λόγῳ, Plat. Phaed. 107 B, etc.—4. to follow, i. e. obey, τοῖς πάθεσι, Dem. 805, 24.—5. to follow a pursuit, Plat. Rep. 370 C. Hence

Ἐπάκολουθημα, ατος, τό, that which follows, a consequence, Plut.: and

Ἐπάκολουθησις, εως, ἡ, a following, M. Anton.: a consequence, κατ' ἐπ., by way of inference, Plut.

Ἐπακολουθεῖν, verb. adj. from ἐπάκολουθέω, one must follow, Dem. 1402, 14.

Ἐπάκολουθητικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἐπακολουθέω) that which usually follows: τό ἐπακ., a conclusion, inference.—II. act. following, i. e. understanding well or easily.

Ἐπάκολουθος, ον, (ἐπὶ, ἀκολουθεῖν) following, answering to, Aristid. adv. -ῶς.

Ἐπάκοντιζω, f. -ίσω, (ἐπὶ, ἀκοντίζω) to dart at a thing: hence

Ἐπάκοντισμός, οὔ, ὁ, a darting at a thing.

Ἐπακοος, ον, Dor. for ἐπήκοος, Pind. Ol. 14, 21. [α]

Ἐπακούω, ὄν, (ἐπακούω) listening to, attentive, c. gen., Hes. Op. 29, Call. Fr. 236, elsewhere ἐπήκοος.

Ἐπακουστος, ον, to be listened to, Emped. 330. From

Ἐπάκουω, f. -κούσμαι, (ἐπὶ, ἀκούω) to listen, attend to, in genl. to hear, Hom., usu. c. acc., but in Il. 2, 143 also c. gen., which is more usu. in Att. and prose, as Hdt. 2, 70, Soph. Phil. 1417, cf. sub ἀκούω:—of the sun, ὅς πάντ' ἐφορᾷ καὶ πάντ' ἐπακούει, Od. 11, 109, Il. 3, 277. Proverb., ὅπποῖόν κ' εἰπῆσθα ἔπος, τοῖόν κ' ἐπακούσσαι, as thou speakest men will speak to thee, Il. 20, 250. Later in genl. to listen to, take note of, c. genl., Luc.—II. to listen to, attend, obey, τινός, Hes. Op. 273, also τινί, Hdt. 4, 141.

Ἐπακρία, ας, ἡ, *Eparacia*, one of the twelve settlements of Attica in time of Cecrops, afterwards united by Theseus into the city of Athens, Strab.: also, a region of Attica, prop. the hilly country, cf. ἐπακρίς.

Ἐπακριβόω, ὦ, (ἐπὶ, ἀκριβόω) to treat with care and accuracy, Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10, 75; and so Diod. in mid.

Ἐπακρίζω, (ἐπὶ, ἀκρίζω) to reach the top of a thing, αἱμάτων ἐπήκοισι, as reached the farthest point in deeds of blood, of Orestes, Aesch. Cho. 929.

Ἐπακρίς, ον, and ἰα, ἰον, (ἐπὶ, ἀκρίς) on the heights: esp. epith. of Ζεύς, Polyzel. Mus. 1.

Ἐπακροάμαι, f. -άσομαι, (ἐπὶ, ἀκροάσομαι) dep. mid.,—ἐπακούω, τινός, Plat. (Com.) Γρνπ. 2. [ἀσομαι] hence

Ἐπακρόασις, εως, ἡ, a listening to, hearing, LXX.

Ἐπακρος, ον, (ἐπὶ, ἀκρα) pointed at the end, Hipp.

Ἐπακταῖος, αἶα, αἶον,=ἐπακτίος, Opp.

Ἐπακτέον, verb. adj. from ἐπάγω, one must lead on, Dion. H.: one must apply, μέτρον τῷ πράγματι, Luc.

Ἐπακτῆρ, ῥος, ὁ, (ἐπάγω) a hunter, huntsman, Od. 19, 435, ἀνδρες ἐπ., Il. 17, 135; or a fisherman, Ar. Rh.; in full, ὁ κύνας, δίκτυα ἐπάγων, cf. Od. 19, 445. Ep. word.

Ἐπακτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἐπάγω) leading on: hence inductive, opp. to συλλογιστικός, v. ἐπαγωγή, Arist. Metaph.—II. (ἐπάγομαι) alluring, tempting, Diosc. Adv. -κῶς, Arist. Ausc. Phys.

Ἐπάκτιος, ον, Eur. Sthen. 4, and ἰα, ἰον, Soph. Tr. 1151, (ἐπὶ ἀκτῇ) on the strand, shore, or coast. As epith. of Apollo, worshipped on the sea shore, Orph.

Ἐπακτός, ὄν, though Schweigh. Lex. Hdt. would write ἐπακτος, (ἐπάγω)—brought on or in, added, imported, opp. to σύντροφος, Hdt. 7, 102: σίτος, Thuc. 6, 20: ἡμέραι ἐπ.=ἐμβολιαί.—2. esp. brought from abroad, foreign, strange, Lat. *ads cattius*, στρατός, oft. in Trag., as Soph. Tr. 250: ἐπ. ποιμήν, a master of alien blood, Pind. O. 10, 107; ἐπ. ἀνῆρ, for an adulterer, Soph. Aj. 1296; and ἐπ. πατήρ, a false father, Eur. Ion 592: ὅρκος ἐπ., an oath imposed by the other party, Isocr. 6 C:—δύμβρος ἐπ. ἐλθών, rain driving on one, Pind. P. 6, 10.

Ἐπακτρέψ, εως, ὁ,=ἐπακτῆρ.

Ἐπακτρίς, ἰδος, ἡ, (ἐπάγω) a small row-boat, skiff, Xen. Hell. 1, 1, 11.

Ἐπακτροκέλης, ητος, ὁ, (ἐπακτρον, κέλης) a highpiratical skiff, Aeschin. 27, 9.

Ἐπακτρον, ον, τό,=ἐπακτρίς, Nic.

Ἐπαλαυνέομαι, (ἐπὶ, ἀλαυνέομαι) dep. mid., to boast, triumph over, τινί, Joseph.

Ἐπαλάλζω, f. -ζω, (ἐπὶ, ἀλαλῶω) to raise the war-cry, Ἐνναλίω, Xen. Cyr. 7, 1, 26.

Ἐπαλαλῆμεν, inf. aor. 2 of ἐπαλέω.

Ἐπαλόμαι, (ἐπὶ, ἀλόμαι) dep. c. aor. pass., to wander about, through, over, c. acc. loci, Od. 4, 81, 83, in part. aor. ἐπαλθεῖς: in subj. aor. ἐπαλθῆρ, Od. 15, 401.

Ἐπαλάστω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (ἐπὶ, ἀλαστέω) to be troubled at a thing, Od. 1, 252.

Ἐπαλέω, ὦ, (ἐπὶ, ἀλέω) to grieve over, τινός, Eur. Supp. 58.

Ἐπαλήγ, ες, (ἐπὶ, ἀλήγος) painful, grievous, Strab. Adv. -γός.

Ἐπαλύνω, (ἐπὶ, ἀλύνω) to give pain, to hurt, afflict, Q. Sm., and Nic.

Ἐπάλειμμα, ατος, τό, that which is rubbed on, ointment, etc. [α]: from

Ἐπάλειψ, f. -ψω, (ἐπὶ, ἀλείψω) to smear over, in tmesis ἐπ' οὐστα πᾶσιν ἀλείψω, I smeared over all their ears, Od. 12, 47, 177, 200: to white-wash, plaster, Pausan.—2. metaphor. from anointing athletes, to prepare for battle, stir up, irritate, Polyb., cf. Foßs. Oecon. Hipp. Hence

Ἐπάλειψις, εως, ἡ, a smearing, anointing, [α]

Ἐπαλέξισις, εως, ἡ, an aid, help: from

Ἐπαλέξω, f. -ξήσω, (ἐπὶ, ἀλέω) to defend, aid, help, τινί, Il. 8, 365, etc.

—II. to ward, keep off, τινί τι, Il. 22, 315, in tmesis. Later Ep. have inf. aor. ἐπαλαλῆμεν. Poet. word.

Ἐπάλητρενω, (ἐπὶ, ἀλητρενω) to grind at, c. gen., μύλης, Ar. Rh.

Ἐπάληθεις, part. aor. of ἐπαλθώμαι, Od.

Ἐπάληθενω, (ἐπὶ, ἀληθενω) to prove as true, substantiate, confirm, ἡν αἰτίαν, τὸν λόγον, Thuc. 4, 85: 3, 52.

Ἐπαληθίζω,=foreg.

Ἐπαλής, ες, (ἐπὶ, ἀλέα?) warm, or act. warming, Hes. Op. 491. [α, against analogy.]

Ἐπαλθέω, ὦ, acc. to others -θαίνω, f. -θήσω, (ἐπὶ, ἀλθέω) to heal, cure, Nic.: also in mid., Id.: hence

Ἐπαλθής, ες, healing, Nic.—II. pass. healed, curable, Id.

Ἐπαλνέομαι, Ar. Rh., and ἐπαλνέομαι, Nic., (ἐπὶ, ἀλνέομαι) as pass., to roll in or on.

Ἐπαλκής, ες, (ἐπὶ, ἀλκή) stout, strong, dub. I. Aesch. Cho. 415.

Ἐπαλλῶγ, ἡς, ἡ, (ἐπαλλάσσω)=ἐπαλλάξω, ἐπαλλῶγιν γάμων ποιεῖν, Hdt. 1, 74, like ἐπιγαμίας ποιεῖσθαι, in 2, 147.

Ἐπαλλάξ, adv.=ἐναλλάξ, Xen. Eq. 1, 7.

Ἐπαλλάξις, εως, ἡ, an interchange, exchange, alternation, δακτύλων, Lat. *micatio*, Arist. Insoinn.—2. an interweaving, χύρακος, Polyb.: from

Ἐπαλλάσσω, Att. -ττω, fut. -άξω, (ἐπὶ, ἀλλάσσω) to change over, interchange: Hom. has it only Il. 13, 359, πολεμῶν πεπαιρ ἐπαλλάξαντες, making war's rope-end go now this way, now that, i. e. fighting with doubtful victory (the metaph. being taken from a common child's game); but others translate it by Lat. *conserentes pugnam*, i. e. plaiting it, twisting it up like a rope, so that it cannot be loosed.—ἐπ. ἀλματα, to interchange leaps, i. e. one to jump as far as the other, Xen. Cyn. 5, 20; ἐπ. δόοντας, to have teeth that fit in like two saws, Arist. H. A. 2, 1, 51, cf. infr. Pass. to be closely joined, ποῖς ἐπαλλαχθεῖς ποδί, like Lat. *consertus*, Eur. Heracl. 836: μή τι λόγος ἐπαλλαχθῆ, that it be not entangled, perplexed, Xen. Mem. 3, 8, 1.—II. intr. to be alternate, δόντες ἐπαλλάσσοντες, zigzag teeth (vid. supr.), Arist. Part. An.: to alternate fit into one another like rows of teeth ἀλλήλοισι, Arist. Gen. An.—2. to pass from one into another, border closely upon γένει ἰχθύων, Id. H. A.: also, ἐπ. πρό τῃν βασιλείαν, to be close upon, pass easily into monarchy, Id. Pol.: λόγῳ ἐπαλλάττοντες, ambiguous, doubtful like Lat. *alternor*.

Ἐπαλληλία, ας, ἡ, (ἐπαλληλος) sequence, unbroken series.

Ἐπαλληλος, ον, (ἐπὶ, ἀλλήλοισι) one upon another: continuous, cf. Heracl. Soph. Ant. 57. Adv. -λως, again and again, Diosc.

Ἐπαλλόκαρπος, ον, (ἐπὶ, ἄλλοκαρπός) bearing fruit, as a creeper, another plant, Theophr.

Ἐπαλλόκανλος, ον, (ἐπὶ, ἄλλοκανλός) clinging to another plant, li a creeper, Theophr.

Ἐπαλμενος, or ἐφαλμένος, pa aor. 2 mid. syncope. of ἐφάλλω Hom., and Hes.

Ἐπαλξις, εως, ἡ, (ἐπαλέξω) means of defence, and so the battlement of a wall, usu. in plur., the battlements Il. 12, 263, Hdt. 9, 7, cf. κρόσται: sing. usu. the line of battlements or ramp, Il. 12, 381, etc. (never in Plut., Thuc., etc.—2. in genl. a defence, a

tion, Aesch. Ag. 381, Eur. Or. 1203, etc. Hence

Ἐπαλίετ' ου, ὁ, λίθος, a coping-stone. [1]

Ἐπαλινος, ου, (ἐπί, ἄλπιοςτος) happy, νόστος, Pind. P. 8, 120.

Ἐπαλίτης, ου, ὁ, Epaltes, a Lycian warrior, Il. 16, 415.

Ἐπάλτο, for ἐθάλετο, 3 sing. aor. 2 mid. syncope. of ἐθάλλομαι, Il.: Ἐπάλτο would be from πάλλομαι for ἐπάλλετο.)

Ἐπαλίτω, f. -ίσω, =sq.

Ἐπαλίτω, ὦ, (ἐπί, ἄλπιτον) τὸν ὄλον, to mix it with barley groats or meal (Lat. polenta), in the Persian ascription: also, ἐπ' ἄλπιτος πίνειν, Ath.

Ἐπάλωσθης, ου, ὁ, or acc. to Lob. Phryn. 254. -λωσθής, ου, (ἐπί, ἀλώω) one who drives the oxen in threshing, and says the corn for them, Xen. Oec. 18, 5.

Ἐπαμᾶξεν, Ion. for ἐψαμ., to traverse with cars, etc., τροχίστι, Soph. Ant. 251.

Ἐπαμῶμαι, f. -ήσομαι, (ἐπί, ἡμῶ) sep. mid., to sweep, scrape, heap together, ἐννῆν, leaves, etc., to form a bed, Od. 5, 482; ἐπ. γῆν, κόνην, esp. of a rave or barrow, Valek. Hdt. 8, 24. The act. ἐπαμῶ, first in Heliod., and amblich. [v. sub ἡμῶ.]

Ἐπαμῶστηρ, ἥρος, ὁ, poet. for ἐπαμῶστης, (ἐπαναβαίνω) one who steps, sets himself on, νόσοι σαρκῶν παμῶστηρες, growing on the flesh, of leprous eruptions, Aesch. Cho. 80.

Ἐπαμβλήδην, and ἐπαμβληδόν, ἱν., poet. for ἐπαναβ.

Ἐπαμβλίνω, = ἡμβλίνω.

Ἐπαμείβω, f. -ψω, (ἐπί, ἀμείβω) to exchange, interchange, barter, τεύχεα λήλαιοι, Il. 6, 230. Mid. to change from one to another, c. acc., νίκη ἐπαμείβετα ἄνδρας, Il. 6, 339; so ἐξαυ- δ' ἑτέρους ἐπαμείβετα (sc. κή- α) Archil. 1, 9.

Ἐπαμεινῶν, ου, ὁ, =sq. 2, Ath.

Ἐπαμεινῶδας, ου, ὁ, Epaminondas, the celebrated Theban commander, Xen. Hell., Plut., etc.—2. an theban Archil. Diod. S.

Ἐπαμειρμένω, ὦ, (ἐπί, ἀμειρμένος) be calm, acquiesce in, τινί, Lob. Phryn. 629.

Ἐπάμερος, ου, Dor. for ἐφήμερος, ind. [α]

Ἐπαμεινῶδας, later and worse form for Ἐπαμεινῶδας.

Ἐπαμμένος, Ion. for ἐφημμένος, rt. pf. pass. from ἐφάπτο.

Ἐπαμνέω, poet. for ἐπαναμνέω.

Ἐπαμνιάδης, adv., (ἐπαμνίω) interchangeably, ἀλλήλοισιν ἔφην ἐπ- αμ with interwoven boughs, Od. 5, 1, [1]

Ἐπαμιοβῶδον, adv., =foreg.

Ἐπαμπίσιος, ου, =sq., ἑ. ἔργα, sfc, barter, H. Hom. Merc. 516, ubi neri Wolf ἐπαμπίσιμα.

Ἐπαμπίσιος, ὦν, (ἐπαμνίω) in turn, upon another, Ap. Rh.; in Hom. ημπίσιος, q. v.

Ἐπαμπεχῶ, f. -φέξω, aor. 2 ἐπῆμ- χον, inf. ἐπαμπίσχειν, (ἐπί, αμ- χῶ) to put on besides, or over all, ἐπ- ν τι, Eur. Tro. 1148: to overwrap, ical, Plut. (The pres. ἐπαμπίσχω not Greek.)

Ἐπαμπίγγνμι, poet. for ἐπαναπ.

Ἐπαμπίγγνμι, inf. aor. 2 of ἐπαμ- πύω.

Ἐπαμύντωρ, ορος, ὁ, a helper, de- fender, Od. 16, 263: from

Ἐπαμύνω, (ἐπί, ἡμύνω) to come to, defend, τινί, Il. 18, 99, etc., and

also absol., but never in Od.: so

too in Hdt. 9, 61, and Att.—II. c. acc. to ward off or punish, τι, Anth.

Ἐπαμφῆρα, for ἐπαναφ., to throw upon a person, refer, ascribe to, τινί τι, Solon 19, 2.

Ἐπαμφιάζω, (ἐπί, ἀμφιάζω) to put on besides or over, prob. l. Menand. p. 146.

Ἐπαμφιέννμι, =foreg.

Ἐπαμφοτερίζοντας, adv., taking both sides, ambiguously: from

Ἐπαμφοτερίζω, fut. -ίσω Att. ἴω, (ἐπί, ἀμφοτερίζω) to be inclined to both sides, ἐπί, or πρὸς τι, Arist. Eth.: to be between both, ἀνθρώπων καὶ τετραπύοι, of the ape, Arist. H. A.—II. to be dou- ble, —1. of words and actions, to be doubtful, ambiguous, Plat. Rep. 479 C.

—2. of persons, to play a double game, or stand neutral, Thuc. 8, 85: to halt between two opinions, Plat. Phaedr. 257 B. Hence

Ἐπαμφοτερισμός, οὔ, ὁ, doubtful- ness, Philo: and

Ἐπαμφοτεριστής, οὔ, ὁ, a double- dealer, Id.

Ἐπαμφοτερος, ου, (ἐπί, ἀμφοτερος) ambiguous. Adv. -πως, Philostr.

Ἐπάμων, ου, ὁ, (ἐπαμῶ) = ὀπά- ων, an attendant, prob. l. Clitarch. ap. Ath. 267 C. [α]

Ἐπ' αν, conjunct. contr. from ἐπει αν, Ion. and Hom. ἐπ' αν, in Hdt. usu.

ἐπ' αν, whenever, so soon as, after that, c. subj., freq. in Hom.; c. opt. only— 1. in orat. obliqua, freq. in prose.—2. in dependent clause after opt., Il. 24, 227: 19, 208: or in genl.—3. in in- definite expressions, Od. 2, 105, etc. (but this is rather in the mood itself, than in the particle), cf. Kühner Gr. § 810, not. [α] apparently. Jac. A. P. 62.]

Ἐπαναβαθμός, οὔ, ὁ, a step of a stair, Plat. Symp. 211 C, ubi melius ἀναβαθμός: from

Ἐπαναβαίνω, f. -βήσομαι, (ἐπί, ἀναβαίνω) to get up, mount, ἐπ' τι, Ar. Nub. 1487: ἐπαναβηκότες, mounted (on horseback), Hdt. 3, 85.—2. of ani- mals, to cover after another, Arist. H. A.—II. to go up inland, Thuc. 7, 29: —of causes, to mount up, ἐπὶ τὰ ἀνω- τέρα, Arist. Metaph.

Ἐπαναβάλλω, f. -βᾶλῶ, (ἐπί, ἀναβάλλω) to throw on or over, hence in mid., to put on, ἡμῖτιον, Ar. Eccl. 276.

—2. to lift up, ὀφθαλμούς, Clem. A. —II. in Mid., to put off, delay, Hdt. 1, 91.

Ἐπανάβασις, εως, ἡ, (ἐπαναβαί- νο) = ἀνάβασις.

Ἐπαναβιβάζω, f. -άσω, (ἐπί, ἀναβιβάζω) to make to mount upon, Thuc. 3, 23.

Ἐπαναβίω, ὦ, f. -βιώσομαι, (ἐπί, ἀναβίω) to come to life again.

Ἐπαναβληδόν, adv., (ἐπαναβάλ- λω) thrown or worn over another garment, Hdt. 2, 81.—II. poet. ἐπαμβλη- δόν and -δῆν, (from mid.) with delay, ap. Hesych.

Ἐπαναβοῶ, ὦ, (ἐπί, ἀναβοῶ) to cry out at a thing, Ar. Plut. 292.

Ἐπαναγιννώσκω, and later -γι- νώσκω, f. -γνώσομαι, (ἐπί, ἀναγι- νώσκω) to read over, read out, Lys. 117, 40.

Ἐπ' αναγκάω, f. -άσω, (ἐπί, ἀναγ- κάω) to compel by force, Hdt. 8, 130: hence

Ἐπ' αναγκασμα, ατος, τό, compul- sion, necessity.

Ἐπ' αναγκῆς, (ἐπί, ἀνάγκη) only used in neut. ἐπ' αναγκῆς, and that— 1. ἐπ. (ἐπ' τι) it is compulsory, necessa- ry, c. inf., freq. in Plat., etc., as, ἐπ. μηδὲν ἔστω, let there be no compul-

sion, Legg. 765 B.—2. as adv., usu. in neut., on compulsion, ἐπ' αναγκῆς κο- μῶντες, wearing long hair by fixed custom, Hdt. 1, 82; so too Dem. 909, 8, etc.

Ἐπαναγορεύω, (ἐπί, ἀναγορεύω) to proclaim publicly, Ar. Av. 1072.

Ἐπανάγω, f. -άσω, (ἐπί, ἀνάγω) to bring up, and so—1. to stir up, εἰς τίς, (cf. Germ. aufbringen), τὸν θυμόν.

Hdt. 7, 160.—2. to exalt, elevate, εἰς ἡρωικὴν τάξιν, Dem. 1391, 22.—II.

to bring up or back, εἰς τὸ φῶς, Plat. Legg. 724 A.—2. to lead, draw back, τὸ στρατόπεδον, Thuc. 7, 3: to bring back, λόγον ἐπὶ ἰσότητι, Xen. Mem. 4, 5.

13: to refer to one's decision, εἰς ὃ ἐπὶ τινα, Plat., and Arist.—III. intr.

to withdraw, retreat, Xen. Cyr. 4, 1, 3

—IV. to put out to sea, ναῦς, Id. Hell. 6, 2, 28. Pass. to put to sea against, τινί, Hdt. 9, 98: absol. to put to sea

Thuc., etc.: and so intr. in act., N. T.

—V. in pass., to be carried to a place, Hdt. 4, 103, where however Schwg conj. ἀπενειχθέντας for ἐπαναχθέν- τας. [α] Hence

Ἐπαναγώνη, ἡς, ἡ, a sailing out against, a naval attack, Thuc. 7, 34.— II. a recall, return, Plat. Rep. 532 C. and

Ἐπαναγώγος, ὅν, recalling, Dio C.

Ἐπαναδέρω, = ἀναδέρω, Hipp.

Ἐπαναδίδωμι, f. -δώσω, (ἐπί, ἀνα δίδωμι) to increase more and more Hipp.: and in mid., Id.

Ἐπαναδιπλίζω, (ἐπί, ἀνά, διπλά- ζω) to redouble questions, re question, Aesch. Pr. 817.

Ἐπαναδιπλόω, ὦ, to repeat, Arist. Metaph. Hence

Ἐπαναδιπλόημα, ατος, τό, a fold or doubling, Arist. H. A.: and

Ἐπαναδιπλώσις, εως, ἡ, a folding or doubling, ἐντέρον, Arist. H. A.: repetition or recapitulation, Id. An. Pr.

Ἐπαναζευγνύμι, and -νύω, f. -ζεύξω, (ἐπί, ἀνά, ζευγνύμι) to yoke or harness for a return, to return.

Ἐπαναζώννμι, fut. -ζώσω, (ἐπί, ἀναζώννμι) to gird upon one: mid. to gird on one's self or one's own clothes, Philo.

Ἐπαναθεῶμαι, fut. -θεύσομαι [α], (ἐπί, ἀναθεῶμαι) dep. mid., to visit, see again, Xen. Cyr. 5, 4, 11.

Ἐπαναθερμαίνω, (ἐπί, ἀναθερμαί- νω) to warm again. Pass. to receive warmth again, Hipp.

Ἐπαναθρόσκω, (ἐπί, ἀναθρόσκω) to leap upon, v. l. for ἐπενθί, Aesch. Pers. 359.

Ἐπαναίρεομαι, (ἐπί, ἀναίρεω) as mid., to take upon one, enter into, φι- λίαν, Plat. Lys. 219 A: esp. into a profession, βίον, πόλεμον, λατρείαν, Luc.: to enter upon a war, Polyb.—II.

to draw back, νόμον, to withdraw a bill, Plut.—III. = ἀναίρεομαι, to make away with, destroy, Polyb.; and so App., freq., in act. Hence

Ἐπαναίρεσις, εως, ἡ, slaughter, destruction, Polyb.

Ἐπαναιρετόν, verb. adj. from ἐπα- ναίρεω, one must make away with, Clem. Al.

Ἐπαναίρεω, act. in Diod. S. and App., v. sub ἐπαναίρεομαι.

Ἐπαναίρω, (ἐπί, ἀναίρω) to lift up, raise aloft, Xen.: so in mid. Soph. O. C. 424; mid. intrans., to raise one's self, to rise up, Ar. Eq. 784.

Ἐπανακαίνιζω, (ἐπί, ἀνακαί- νω) to renew, LXX.

Ἐπανακάλεω, ὦ, fut. -έσω, (ἐπί, ἀνακαλέω) to call back, recall, Aretae.

Ἐπανακάμπτω, f. -ψω, (ἐπί, ἀνα κάμπτω) to tend back; but more now

—II. intr. to turn round, return to the same spot Arist. H. A. 3, 1, 15, etc.

Ἐπανάκειμαι, (ἐπί, ἀνάκειμαι) as pass., to lie, be imposed upon, as punishment, τινί, Xen. Cyr. 3, 3, 52.

Ἐπανακεφάλαιος, = ἀνακεφαλαῖος, to sum up in conclusion, Rhet.

Ἐπανακίρναται, (ἐπί, ἀνά, κίρνηται) as pass., to be mixed up again.

Ἐπανακλαγγάνω, (ἐπί, ἀνά, κλαγγάνω) to give tongue again and again, Xen. Cyn. 4, 5.

Ἐπανάκλησις, εως, ἡ, (ἐπανακαλέω) a recall, recovery, Hipp.

Ἐπανακλίνω, (ἐπί, ἀνακλίνω) to lay out, make to lie down, Hipp. [I] Hence

Ἐπανάκλις, εως, ἡ, a wheeling of troops round.

Ἐπανακοινῶ, ὦ, (ἐπί, ἀνακοινῶ) to communicate with, τινί, Plat. Legg. 918 A.

Ἐπανακομίζω, fut. -ίσω Att. -ῖω, (ἐπί, ἀνακομίζω) to bring, carry back: pass. to return, Dio C.

Ἐπανακράζω, f. -ξω, (ἐπί, ἀνακράζω) to call out, shout to one.

Ἐπανακρεμνύννυμι, fut. -ύσω, (ἐπί, ἀνακρεμνύννυμι) to hang upon or by. Pass. to hang from; to be dependent, Arist. Pol.

Ἐπανακρίνω, = ἀνακρίνω. [I]

Ἐπανάκρουσις, εως, ἡ, a stoppage or backing: a return: from

Ἐπανακρούω, (ἐπί, ἀνακρούω) to drive back. Mid. to draw back, Ar. Av. 648.

Ἐπανακτάομαι, (ἐπί, ἀνακτάομαι) dep. mid., to regain, recover.

Ἐπανακτέω, verb. adj. of ἔπανάγω, one must recall.

Ἐπανακυκλέω, ὦ, (ἐπί, ἀνακυκλέω) to bring round and round again, repeat, Plat. Rep. 617 B, in mid. Hence

Ἐπανακύκλῃσις, εως, ἡ, a revolution; repetition.

Ἐπανακυκλώω, ἔπανακύκλωσις, = κυκλέω, -κύκλῃσις.

Ἐπανακύπτω, fut. -ψω, (ἐπί, ἀνακύπτω) to look or point upwards, to have an upward direction, Xen. Eq. 12, 13.

—II. to rise against, oppose, τινί, Joseph. Ἐπαναλαμβάνω, f. -λήθωμαι, (ἐπί, ἀναλαμβάνω) to take up again, repeat, Plat. and Xen.; ἔπαναλαμβάνω ἐκέλευε, Plat. Phaedr. 228 A.—II. to revise, correct, Id. Legg. 781 B.

Ἐπαναλέγωμαι, (ἐπί, ἀνά, λέγω) to repeat, cf. Schäf. Appar. Dem. I, 532.

Ἐπανάληψις, εως, ἡ, (ἐπαναλαμβάνω) in rhetor., the repetition of a word, Dem. Phal.: in genl. = ἀνάληψις.

Ἐπανύλισκος, f. -λώσκω, (ἐπί, ἀναύλισκος) to spend, consume besides, Dem. 1219, 25.

Ἐπαναλογέω, ὦ, (ἐπί, ἀναλογέω) to recount, v.l. in Hdt. 1, 90, for παλλολογέω.

Ἐπανῶλω, rare form of the pres. ἔπαναλω.

Ἐπαναμένω, (ἐπί, ἀναμένω) to wait, stay on, Hdt. 8, 141.—II. to wait for one, τινί, Ar. Nub. 804; also τινά ἐλθεῖν, Id. Lys. 74; τί μ' ἐπαμένει παθεῖν, what is there in store for me to suffer, Aesch. Pr. 605; cf. Pers. 807.

Ἐπαναμνησκώ, f. -μνήσω, (ἐπί, ἀναμνησκώ) to remind one of, mention again to one, τινά τι, Plat. Legg. 688 A. Hence

Ἐπαναμνήσις, εως, ἡ, a mentioning, Dion. H.

Ἐπανανεῶ, ὦ, (ἐπί, ἀνανεῶ) to renew, revive, λόγον, Plat. Rep. 358 B in mid. Hence

Ἐπανανέωσις, εως, ἡ, a renewing, restoration.

Ἐπαναπαύω, (ἐπί, ἀναπαύω) to refresh, revive, rest, εαυτόν, Ael. Mid. to rest, lean, depend upon, LXX.

Ἐπαναπέμπω, (ἐπί, ἀναπέμπω) to send, drive up or backwards, Hipp.

Ἐπαναπύγνυμι, fut. -πύξω, (ἐπί, ἀναπύγνυμι) to fix, fasten in or on, Orph.

Ἐπαναπηδῶ, ὦ, fut. -ήσω, (ἐπί, ἀναπαηδῶ) to leap upon, against, Ar. Nub. 1375.

Ἐπαναπίπτω, f. -πεσοῦμαι, (ἐπί, ἀναπίπτω) to fall or lie down upon, τινί, Ael.

Ἐπαναπλάσσω, fut. -άσω, = ἀναπλάσσω, Axionic. Chalc. 2.

Ἐπαναπλέω, fut. -πλεύσομαι, Ion. ἔπαναπλώω, (ἐπί, ἀναπλέω) to turn out against, ἐπί τινα, Hdt. 8, 9, 16; for a thing, ἐπί τι, Xen. Hell. 4, 8, 35.—II. ἔπαναπλώει ὕμιν ἔπεα κακά, ill language floats up, rises to the tongue, Valck. Hdt. 1, 212, cf. δακρυπλώω.—III. to sail back again, Dem. 1292, 2.

Ἐπαναπληρῶ, ὦ, (ἐπί, ἀναπληρῶ) to fill up, supply, Theophr., in pass.

Ἐπαναπνέω, fut. -πνεύσω, (ἐπί, ἀναπνέω) to recover breath, Hipp.

Ἐπαναποδίζω, (ἐπί, ἀναποδίζω) to recur to an examination. Hence

Ἐπαναποδιστέον, verb. adj. one must examine again, Arist. Gen. et Corr.

Ἐπαναπολέω, = ἀναπολέω, Plat. Philib. 60 A.

Ἐπαναρήγγνυμι, fut. -ρήξω, (ἐπί, ἀναρήγγνυμι) to tear open again, Plut. Pass. to burst open afresh, Hipp.

Ἐπαναρήπιζω, = ἀναρήπιζω, Joseph.

Ἐπαναρήριπτο, and -έω, (ἐπί, ἀναρήριπτο, -έω) to throw up in the air: hence sub. εαυτόν, to spring high in the air, Xen. Cyn. 5, 4. [I]

Ἐπανάσεισις, εως, ἡ, a brandishing, ὅπλων, Thuc. 4, 126: from

Ἐπανασείω, (ἐπί, ἀνασειώ) to lift up and shake, Hipp.: to brandish, as weapons: metaph., ἐπ. δύναμιν, to threaten one with it, Dion. H.

Ἐπανασκοπέω, ὦ, fut. -σκέψομαι, (ἐπί, ἀνασκοπέω) to weigh, consider again and again, Plat. Hipp. Min. 369 D.

Ἐπανασπείρω, (ἐπί, ἀνασπείρω) to sow again: hence

Ἐπανασπορά, ὤς, ἡ, a second sowing.

Ἐπαναστύσις, εως, ἡ, A. (ἐπανάστημι) a causing to rise up, overthrow, destruction, met., Soph. Antig. 533.—B. (ἐπανίσταμαι) a rising up for any purpose, Hipp.—2. a rising, disturbance, revolt, Hdt. 3, 44, 118; τινί, against one, Thuc. 8, 21.—II. a rising spot, swelling, Hipp.—III. metaph. ἐπ. λόγον, elevation of language, Lat. oratio assurgens, Dem. Phal.

Ἐπαναστέλλω, fut. -στελῶ, (ἐπί, ἀναστέλλω) to draw back, check, Arist. Mund.

Ἐπανίστημα, ατος, τό, (ἐπανάστημι) a rising, swelling.

Ἐπαναστρέφω, (ἐπί, ἀναστρέφω) to turn back upon one, resist, Ar. Ran. 1102: also in mid., to wheel round, return to the charge, Ar. Eq. 244.

Ἐπαναστροφή, ἡς, ἡ, = ἀναστροφή, a return.

Ἐπανασώζω, = ἀνασώζω.

Ἐπανατάσις, εως, ἡ, a stretching, holding out or up, σκήπτρον, Arist. Pol.; metaph. a threatening, Philo:

from

Ἐπανατείνω, (ἐπί, ἀνατείνω), hold up, τὰς χεῖρας, as in prayer, Diod.; ἐπ. ἐλπίδας, to hold out hopes, Xen. Cyr. 2, 1, 23: but usu. in mid. ἔπανατείνεσθαι βάκτρον τινί, to hold over as a threat, Luc.

Ἐπανατέλλω, f. -τελῶ, = ἀνατέλλω, to raise, lift up, Eur.: but—II. usu. intr. to rise up, rise, of the sun, Hdt. 2, 142, etc.; εὐνῆς, from bed, Aesch. Ag. 27: ἔπαντέλλαν χρόνος, the time which is coming to light, th future, Pind. O. 8, 37.

Ἐπανατέμνω, f. τεμῶ, (ἐπί, ἀνατέμνω) to cut into or open, Hipp.

Ἐπανατίθηναι, fut. -θήσω, = ἀνατίθηναι, to lay upon, τινί τι, Ar. Vesp. 148, and Plat.

Ἐπανατρέμω, (ἐπί, ἀνατρέμω) to turn back again, return, πρὸς τὸν λόγον, Cratin. Ioviv. 1.

Ἐπανατρέφω, f. -θρέψω, (ἐπί, ἀνατρέφω) to feed up, recruit, nourish, Hipp.

Ἐπανατρέχω, = ἀνατρέχω, to run back, πρὸς τι, Luc.

Ἐπανατρυγῶ, ὦ, fut. -ήσω, (ἐπί, ἀνά, τρυγῶ) to glean after the vintage, LXX.

Ἐπαναφέρω, poet. ἐπαμφέρω, = ἀναφέρω, to refer, throw back upon another, τὴν εἰς τινα, Ar. Nub. 1080, and Plat., πρόσ..., Hipp., ἐπί..., Plat.—2 to put into the account, Lat. referre in..., Dem. 1034, 8.—3. to bring back a message, τὴν, Andoc. 27, 37: and so in mid., Xen. Hell. 2, 2, 21.—4. intrans. to return to one's self, revive, Hipp.—5. in genl. to come back, return, Plat. Lys. 219 C.—II. in pass., to rise, as an exhalation, Xen. Cyn. 5, 2; as the sun, Plut.

Ἐπαναφορά, ὤς, ἡ, = ἀναφορά, a bringing or being brought back, recurrence: in Rhetor., a repetition of a word at the beginning of several following clauses, Plut. Hence

Ἐπαναφορικὸς, ἡ, ὅν, belonging to ἀναφορά.

Ἐπαναφυσῶ, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (ἐπί, ἀναφυσῶ) to play an air in accompaniment, of the αὐλητῆς and σαλπιγκτῆς, Ar. Thesm. 1175.

Ἐπαναφύω, (ἐπί, ἀναφύω) to make to grow again, put forth again, Ael.

Ἐπαναφωνέω, ὤ, (ἐπί, ἀναφωνέω) to pronounce in addition or after, Sex Emp.

Ἐπαναχέω, fut. -χεύσω, (ἐπί, ἀναχέω) to shed over or upon: to shed b sides.

Ἐπαναχρεμπτῆριος, ον, promotin expectation, Hipp.: from

Ἐπαναχρέμπτωμαι, f. -φωμαι, (ἐπ ἀναχρέμπτωμαι) dep. mid., to expect rare, Hipp. Hence

Ἐπαναχρεμψις, εως, ἡ, expectation, Hipp.

Ἐπαναχωρέω, ὦ, = ἀναχωρέω, come or go back again, retreat, return Hdt. 9, 13, Thuc., etc. Hence

Ἐπαναχώρησις, εως, ἡ, a return, retreat, κύματος, Thuc. 3, 89.

Ἐπανόρος, ον, (ἐπί, ἀνὴρ) mass line, mainly, Diod. Adv. -ρος, Sex Emp.

Ἐπανόρως, ὦ, to furnish with mal Ἀληνών πασίω, v.l. for ἔξανδρ., A Rh.

Ἐπανεγείρω, = ἀνεγείρω, Hipp.

Ἐπάνειμι, (ἐπί, ἀνά, εἰμι) to back, return, Thuc., Xen., etc.: hen in writing, etc., to go back, ἐπὶ τὸ πρότερον λόγον, Hdt. 7, 138: to turn to, repeat, τὴν ὁπὲρ τινος, Plat. II. to go up, trace a thing upward, κάτωθεν, Plat. Symp. 211 B.—III. arise, sound, of music, Soph. Tr 6 The pres. has a fut sign

Ἐπανεῖπειν, (ἐπί, ἀνεῖπειν) to *proclaim, promise openly*, τινί τι, Thuc. 60.

Ἐπανεῖρομαι, Ion. for ἐπανερόμαι, *add*.

Ἐπανελευσῖς, εως, ἡ, (ἐπανέρχομαι) a *return*.

Ἐπανεμύω, (ἐπί, ἀνεμύω) to *draw up*, e. g. on shore, ναῦν, Ar.

Ἐπανεμέω, ὦ, f. -έσω, (ἐπί, ἀνεμέω) *throw up*, vomit repeatedly, Hipp.

Ἐπάνεμος, ον, (ἐπί, ἀνεμος) *windy*, Hipp. [ῶ]

Ἐπανερεύομαι, = ἀνερεύομαι, Hipp.

Ἐπανέρομαι, Ion. -εῖρομαι, (ἐπί, νερόμαι) to *question again* and again: genl. to *question*, Hdt. 1, 91; 3, 32.

Ἐπανέρχομαι, f. -ελευσῖς, (ἐπί, νέρχομαι) dep. mid. c. aor. et pf. act., *go back, return*, ἐκ ποταμοῦ, Anacr.

Ἐπὰν, to *go over, pass over*, εἰς τόπον, Hdt. 2, 109: to *go to another subject*, κείσε, Eur. I. T. 256: in speaking, i. e., to *return to a point*, ἐπὶ τι, Xen. *ell.* 1, 7, 31, etc.: also c. acc., to *repeat*, Plat. Tim. 17 B; and absol., 1—2, to *go up, ascend*, εἰς ὄρη, Xen. *ell.* 4, 8, 35.

Ἐπανερωτάω, ὦ, fut. -ήσω, (ἐπί, νερωτάω) to *question again*, τινα, Plat. Crat. 413 A: to *examine into*, τι, *et in Plat.*

Ἐπανεσις, εως, ἡ, (ἐπανήμι) a *re-cession, abatement*, Arætae.

Ἐπανετός, ον, (ἐπανήμι) *remittent, intermittent*, πυρετός, Medic.

Ἐπανεχῶ, f. -έσω, (ἐπί, ἀνέχω) to *hold up, support*: to *maintain, keep*, ὄραν, Diod.: esp. sub. φρένα, to *fix one's thoughts on a thing*, τινα, to *con- cent one's self with*, τινα, Alciph. Mid.

Ἐπανήμι, (ἐπί, ἀνέχω) to *take upon one's self*, πόλεμον: and perh. in act., τὰ ὀκεία πάθη τοῖς μοσίοις ἐπανεχόντα, Plut. Dem. 22.

Ἐπανήκω, (ἐπί, ἀνήκω) to *come back, return*, Dem. 1156, 3.—II. to *come on, arise*, Paus.

Ἐπανθῶ, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (ἐπί, ἀνθῶ) to *bloom, be in flower, sprout*, Theocr. 131: metaphor. of a salt crust *form- ing upon a surface*, like Lat. efflorescere, *μη ἐπανθούσα τοῖς ὀφρεῖσι*. Hdt. 2, 3; of down on fruit, τοῖς μῆλοισιν ἐπὶ τῆς χροῦς, Ar. Nub. 978; of hair at the chin, Ar. Eccl. 13; also of air just turning grey, Ar. Vesp. 1065: genl. to *be upon the surface*, τρηχῶς ἐπὶ τῆς, Hipp. cf. ἐπὶ ἀνθισμα: *en to be visible, appear plainly*, Ar. ub. 1174, Plat. Legg. 710 A, cf. ἐπὶ ἡνθοε.—2. esp. to *flourish, abound, flourish with*, τινα, like Lat. florere: and in bad signifi., like ἐπὶ ἀνθισμα in Aesch., cf. Schäf. Dion. *omp.* 269.—II. to *flower after or late*, *ence*.

Ἐπὶ ἀνθισμα, ατος, τό, = ἐπὶ ἀνθισμα, *embl.*: and

Ἐπὶ ἀνθισμός, εως, ἡ, a *flowering, om.*

Ἐπὶ ἀνθισμός, poet. for ἐπὶ ἀνθῶ, Ar. a.

Ἐπανθίζω, f. -σω, (ἐπί, ἀνθίζω) in *nl.* to *cover with, make to abound in*, μόνος πόνοιο, Aesch. Theb. 951, so *ἵα να πάνοντος κωκυτοῖς*, Cho. 150: *adorn a composition*, Philostr.: ἐπὶ νὶ ἐρύθημα, to *give one a blushing it*, flush, Luc. Hence

Ἐπὶ ἀνθισμα, ατος, τό, any *efflores- cence which appears on the surface, in of liquids, etc.*, Hipp.

Ἐπὶ ἀνθισμός, οὔ, ὁ, *efflorescence*, as metals, Diosc.

Ἐκαστοπλοκέω, ὦ, (ἐπί, ἀνθος, -έω) to *plait of or with flowers*, *ith.*

Ἐπαθρακίδες, ὦν, αἱ, (ἐπί, ἀ- θρακίς) *small fish for frying, small fry*, Ar. Ach. 670: from

Ἐπαθρακίζω, (ἐπί, ἀθραξ) to *broil on the coals*, Meineke C. r. in. Od. 5.

Ἐπ' αὐτοῖς, (ἐπί, αὐτοῖς) to *anony one's self at*, τιν.

Ἐπανίμι, (ἐπί, ἀνέμι) to *let go back, relax, dismiss*, c. acc., φόβον, Dem. 287, 7.—II. intr. c. gen., to *re- lax from*, πόνων, Xen. Cyn. 7, 1; c. part., ἐπ. τέμνων, to *leave off cutting*, Plat. Phaedr. 266 A: absol. to *flag*, Xen. Cyn. 4, 5: also ἐπανήκεν ὁ σῖτος, like Lat. amona laxaverat, Dem. 889, 9. [z Att.]

Ἐπανίσω, ὦ, = ἀνίσω, τινα πρὸς τινα, Thuc. 8, 57; τινάς, Plat.: *pass. to be made equal*, τινί, Id.

Ἐπανίστημι, f. -στήσω, (ἐπί, ἀνίσ- τημι) to *make to stand up, set up, raise*, Plut.: to *rouse, excite*.—II. in mid. c. aor. 2 et pf. act., to *stand up before*, in Hom. as a mark of respect, but only in Il. 2, 85: in genl. to *stand up rise*, Ar. Plut. 539, ἐπὶ τινας, Xen. *Symp.* 4, 2: also of things, to *be high, elevated*, Ar. Av. 557.—2. usu. to *rise, stand up against one*, τινί, Hdt. 1, 89, 130, etc.: absol. to *rise, revolt*, Thuc. 3, 39, etc.: *hence to plot against, lay snares for*, e. g. παρθένοισι, Ael.—3. Medic. to *rise on the skin, to swell*, Hipp.

Ἐπανισώσις, εως, ἡ, (ἐπανίσω) a *making even, equalising*, Philo.

Ἐπανίττειν, verb. adj. of ἐπανάμι, *one must return*, Plat. Rep. 532 D.

Ἐπ' ἀνόδος, ον, ἡ, (ἐπὶ, ἀνόδος) *a rising, ascent*, Plat.: a *return*, Plut.

Ἐπανοιδῶ, ὦ, (ἐπί, ἀνοιδῶ) to *swell up, or on the surface*, Hipp.

Ἐπανοιδίσκω, to *make to swell up*: pass.—foreg., Hipp.

Ἐπανοικτῶ, ορος, ὁ, (ἐπί, ἀνοί- γνυμι) *one who bursts open*.

Ἐπανοιστός, verb. adj. of ἐπανα- φέρω, *one must refer*, Polyb.

Ἐπανορθῶ, ὦ, (ἐπί, ἀνορθῶ) to *set up or upright*, Böckh Inscr. 2, p. 656: to *set up again, set right*, δύναμις πεπαισμένη, Thuc. 7, 77, and so Plat., etc.: to *correct, revise, ῥύμον*, Plat. Legg. 769 E, διαθῆκην, Isae.: in genl. to *amend, improve*, τινά, Ar. Lys. 528, and so freq. in mid., Plat., Dem., etc. Hence

Ἐπανορθωμα, ατος, τό, *that which is corrected, a correction, amendment*, Plat., and Arist.: and

Ἐπανορθωσις, εως, ἡ, a *setting right, correcting*, Arist. Eth. N.; a *re- vival, νόμον*, Dem. 707, 7: *improvement, ψυχῆς*, Tim. Locr. 104 A: es- pecially of one's circumstances, *pro- fit*, Polyb.

Ἐπανορθωτός, α, ον, verb. adj. from ἐπανορθῶ, to *be amended, corrected*, Plat. Legg. 809 A.—II. ἐπα- νορθωτέον, *one must correct*, Plut.

Ἐπανορθωτής, οὔ, ὁ, (ἐπανορθῶ) a *corrector, restorer*, Dion. H. Hence

Ἐπανορθωτικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or fit for *setting right, amending*, τό ἐπ., Arist. Eth. N. Adv. -κῶς.

Ἐπαντέλλω, poet. and Ion. for ἐπανατέλλω, Hdt.

Ἐπάντης, ες, (ἐπί, ἄντα) *up-hill, steep*: opp. to κατάντης.

Ἐπαντιάω, f. -άσω, (ἐπί, ἀντιάω) to *fall in with, meet*, H. Hom., Ar. 152.

Ἐπαντλέω, ὦ, (ἐπί, ἀντλέω) to *pour in or upon*, as water, τι ἐπὶ τι, Plat. Phaedr. 253 A; λόγον τινα, Eur. ap. Plut. 2, 502 C: to *fill ar with water*, φροντίσι, Plut. Pass. to *be filled*, Plat. Phaedr. 112 D. Hence

Ἐπ' ἀντλήμα, ατος, τό, *that which a poured on, a fomentation*, Diosc. r 1

Ἐπ' ἀντλήσις, εως, ἡ, a *pouring on thing, fomentation*, Hipp.

Ἐπ' ἀνύω, fut. -ύσω (ἐπί, ἀνύω) *a complete, accomplish*, οὐδὲ ποτὲ σφιν νίκη ἐπ' ἀνύθη, the victory remained undecided, Hes. Sc. 311, explained by the context, ἀκρίτον εἶχον ἀέθλον: in mid., to *procure for*, τί τινα, Soph. Tr. 996, in tmesis. [ῶ]

Ἐπ' ἄνω, adv. (ἐπί, ἄνω) *above, atop, on the upper side or part*, Ar., Plat., etc.: with art., ὁ ἐπ' ἄνω πύργος, the upper tower, Hdt. 3, 54: sometimes c. gen., Hdt. 1, 179: *divisim*, ἐπὶ τοῦ σήματος ἄνω, Hdt. 1, 93.—2. *above*, in a book, etc., Lat. *supra*, Xen. An.—II. of time, *before*, cf. sq. [ῶ] Hence

Ἐπ' ἄνωθεν, adv., *from above, above*, Thuc. 2, 99; κοῦφα σοι χθὼν ἐπ' ἄνω, Eur. Alc. 463: c. gen., Plat. Tim. 45 A: οἱ ἐπ., *men of former, olden time*, Theocr. 7, 5.

Ἐπ' ἄνωθι, adv. = ἐπ' ἄνω, *τινός, Anth.*

Ἐπαξίεραστός, ον, (ἐπάξιος, ἐράω) *amiable*, Philo.

Ἐπάξιος, ον, and in Anth. α, ον, (ἐπί, ἀξίος) *worthy, deserving of.*, τι- νός, Pind. N. 7, 131: c. inf., Soph. O. C. 461 etc.—II. absol. *worthy, meet*, Pind. I. 4, 76 (3, 62), Soph. El. 971, etc.: of things, κυρεῖν τῶν ἐπαξίων, to *meet with one's deserts*, Aesch. Pr 70.—2. *worth mentioning*, Hdt. 2, 79 7, 96. Adv. -ως, Soph.

Ἐπαξίω, ὦ, (ἐπί, ἀξίω) to *think worthy, think right*, c. inf., Lat. *dignor*, Soph. Phil. 803, etc.: and so—II. to *expect, believe*, Id. El. 658. Hence

Ἐπαξίωσις, εως, ἡ, a *valuing, esti- mation*, Dion. H.

Ἐπαξονέω, ὦ, (ἐπί, ἀξίω II) to *en- roll in tablets, register*, LXX.

Ἐπαξονός, ον, (ἐπί, ἀξίω) upon *an axle, ὀφρός*, Theocr. 25, 249, with v l. ἐναξ.

Ἐπάξω, Dor. for ἐπ' ἡξώ, 2 sing. aor 1 mid. from πήγνυμι, Theocr.

Ἐπ' αὐτῇ, ἡς, ἡ, (Dor. -αὐ, ἄς) poet. and Ion. for ἐπ' αὐτῇ, a *magic song, in- cantation*, Od. 19, 457, Pind. P. 4, 386.

Ἐπαυαδία, ας, ἡ, later collat. form of foreg., Luc.

Ἐπαυαδός, ὁ, poet. for ἐπ' αὐδός.

Ἐπ' αὐτεῖν, ὦ, (ἐπί, ἀπτεῖν) to *hold out a threat to one*, threaten *one with a thing*, τινα τι, Il. 1, 319, Od. 13, 127; τινα, to *threaten one*, Il. 13, 582, absol. to *add threats*, Il. 14, 45.

Ἐπαπερεῖω, (ἐπί, ἀπερεῖω) to *prop, support upon*. Pass. to *be propped by, lean upon*, τινα, Posidon. ap. Ath. 550 B.

Ἐπαπέρχομαι, f. -ελεύσομαι, (ἐπί, ἀπέρχομαι) dep. c. aor. et pf. act., to *go away after*.

Ἐπαποδντέον, verb. adj. from sq., *one must strip for*, πόνον, Clem. Al.

Ἐπαποδνός and -όνω, (ἐπί, ἀπο- δνός) to *strip one for combat against another*, set him up as a *rival* to, τινα τινα, Plut. Mid. to *strip and set to work at a thing*, τινα, Ar. Lys. 615: to *set upon, attack*, Plut. [On quotation, v. δύω.]

Ἐπαποδντικός, f. -θνήσκω, (ἐπί, ἀποδντικός) to *die with or upon*, τινα, Plat. *Symp.* 208 D; ἐπ. λόγον, to *die while yet speaking*, Joseph.—2. to *die besides or in addition to the first*, Plut. Aem. P. 35.

Ἐπαποικίζω, f. -ίσω Att. -ῶ, (ἐπί, ἀποικίζω) to *colonise anew, τόπον*, Dio C.

Ἐπαποκτείνω, (ἐπί, ἀποκτείνω) to *kill besides*, ἐπὶ τινα, Dio C.

Ἐπαπολαύω, = ἐναπολαύω, to *en- joy, revel in*, τινα, Diod.

Ἐπαπόλλυμι, fut. -όλῃσω Att

οαδ, (ἐπί, ἀπὸλλύμι) to kill in addition, Ael. Mid. c. pf. 2, to die besides, with, or upon, τινί, Dio C.

Ἐπατολόγομαι, dep. mid.=ἀπολόγομαι, v. 1. Plut.

Ἐπαποπνύω, aor. pass. ἐπαπεπνύγην, (ἐπί, ἀποπνύω) to choke, strangle, in aor. subj. pass., Elms. and Dind. in Ar. Eq. 940.

Ἐπαπορέω, ὦ, (ἐπί, ἀπορέω) to doubt about a thing, Theophr., in pass.: to start a doubt or question, Polyb. Hence

Ἐπαπορήμα, ατος, τό, esp. a newly started difficulty. Hence

Ἐπαπορηματικός, ἡ, ὄν, of, belonging to doubts. Adv. -κῶς.

Ἐπαπόρισσις, εως, ἡ, (ἐπαπορέω)=ἐπαπόρισμα.

Ἐπαπορητικός, ἡ, ὄν,=-ρηματικός. Adv. -κῶς.

Ἐπαποστέλλω, (ἐπί, ἀποστέλλω) to send after or against one, both in Polyb.

Ἐπάπτω, Ion. for ἐφάπτω, Hdt.

Ἐπάπω, Dor. for ἐπηπύω.

Ἐπαρά, ἄς, ἡ, Ion. ἐπαρή, (ἐπί, ἀρά) a solemn curse, imprecation, Il. 9, 456: ἐπαράς ποιείσθαι, Böckh Inscr. 2, p. 469. [ᾶ Ep., ᾶ Att.]

Ἐπαρόμαι, f. -όμομαι, Ep. -ήσομαι, (ἐπί, ἀρόμαι) dep. mid. i.—to imprecate curses upon, τινί πολλά, Hdt. 3, 75; ἐξώλειαν τινί, Lys. 121, 4: c. dat. only, to curse solemnly, Plat. Legg. 931 B, etc.; ἐπ. λόγον, to utter an imprecation, prayer for evil, Soph. El. 388. Hence

Ἐπαρόσμος, ὄν, to be accursed, abominable, Pseudo-Phocyl. 16. [ῥά]

Ἐπαράσσω, Att. -ττω, f. -ξω, (ἐπί, ἀράσσω) to dash or clap to, τὴν θύραν, Plat. Prot. 314 D.—II. intr. to burst in or on, late.

Ἐπαράσσω, ὄν, (ἐπαράσσω) accursed, laid under a curse, ἐπ. μὴ οἰκείῃ, Thuc. 2, 17.

Ἐπαργεμος, ὄν, (ἐπί, ἀργεμος) of the eye, with a white speck or film over it (v. λεύκωμα), blind, Arist. H. A.—II. metaph. dim, dark, Lat. caecus, σήματα, θέσφατα, λόγος, Aesch. P. 499, Ag. 1113, Cho. 665.

Ἐπαργυρος, ὄν, (ἐπί, ἀργυρος) silvered over, inlaid with silver, Hdt. 1, 50. Hence

Ἐπαργυρόω, ὦ, to silver over or inlay with silver, Böckh Inscr. 1, p. 260.—II. metaph. to spend silver upon, ἐπηργυρόμενος, costly, Mnesim. Δυσκολ. 1.

Ἐπαρδενσις, εως, ἡ, watering, Epicur. ap. Diog. L.: from

Ἐπαρδένω,=ἐπαρδω, Nonn.

Ἐπαρδόν, 2 aor. of πέρδομαι, Ar.

Ἐπαρδός, ὄν, ὁ, the Eparodus, a river of Media, in the territory of the Mardi, Arr. An. 4, 6, 12.

Ἐπαρδω, (ἐπί, ἀρδω) to water, irrigate, Arr.: in pass., Tim. Locri.

Ἐπαρήγω, f. -ξω, (ἐπί, ἀρήγω) to come to aid, help, τινί, Il. 23, 783, Od. 13, 391. Hence

Ἐπαρηγών, ὄνος, ὁ, ἡ, a helper, Ap. Rh.: and

Ἐπαρήξω, εως, ἡ, help, aid.

Ἐπαρην, aor. 2 pass. from πείρω.

Ἐπαρήρει, 3 plqpf., Il., ἐπαρῆρως, part. perf. of πείρω.

Ἐπαριθμέω, ὦ, (ἐπί, ἀριθμέω) to count up or in addition, Paus.

Ἐπαρίστερος, ὄν, (ἐπί, ἀριστερός) the left hand, τὰ ἐπαριστερα, Hdt. 2, 93, but v. Schweigh.—II. left-handed, awkward, Theogn. ap. Ath. 671 B. cf. Ephipp. Phil. 3. Adv. -ρως, Menand. p. 112. cf. Lob. Phryn. 359. Hence

Ἐπαρίστερότης, ητος, ἡ, awkwardness, folly, Arist. Virt. et Vitt.

Ἐπαρίτοι, ὄν, οἱ, the Epariti, a name borne by the soldiers of the Arcadian League, (B.C. 371), which Diod. 15, 62, seems to explain by ἐπιλεκτοί, cf. Thirlw. H. of Gr. 5, p. 90.

Ἐπάρκεια, ας, ἡ, aid, help; esp. a supply of money or provisions, Polyb., cf. ἐπάρκειω.

Ἐπαρκεσις, εως, ἡ, aid, help, succour, Soph. O. C. 447: from

Ἐπαρκέω, ὦ, f. -έσω, (ἐπί, ἄρκέω) to ward off, keep off, τινί τι, something from one, Il. 2, 873, hence—I. c. acc. rei only, to hinder, prevent, Od. 17, 568: in Att. also, ἐπ. τὸ μὴ οὐ., Lat. prohibere quominus., Aesch. Pr. 918.—2. c. dat. pers. only, to help, aid, protect, Theogn. 869, Hdt. 1, 91, cf. Butt. Lexil. v. χραισμεῖν 4: rarely c. gen. pers., Herm. Soph. Aj. 353; as also c. acc. pers., Eur. Or. 803, ubi v. Schäf.—II. hence to supply, furnish, impart, τινί τι, Pind. N. 6, 103, Plat., etc., τι, Aesch. Ag. 1170: also ἐπ. τινί τινος, to impart a share of, Xen. Mem. 1, 2, 60; c. dat. rei, to supply with a thing, Eur. Cycl. 301.—III. absol. to be sufficient, enough, ὅσον ἐπαρκεῖ, Solon 20, 1. Hence

Ἐπαρκής, ἐς, assisting, liberal.—II. sufficient, Dion. P. Adv. -κῶς, LXX.

Ἐπάρκειος, ὄν, sufficient, πλούτος, Anth.

Ἐπαρκούντως, adv. part. pres. from ἐπαρκέω, sufficiently, Soph.

Ἐπαρ-, ατος, τό, (ἐπαρῶμαι) that which is raised, a swelling, Hipp. and Arist. H. A.: metaph. elation, vanity, ἐπ. τύχης, Sotad. ap. Stob. p. 189, 48 (not in Meineke).

Ἐπαρμένος, ητος, ὄν, v. ἐπάρω.

Ἐπαρούρος, ὄν, (ἐπί, ἀρούρα) on the soil, attached to the soil as a serf or villain, Od. 11, 489. [ῶ]

Ἐπαρισίς, εως, ἡ, (ἐπαίρω) a rising, swelling, Hipp.—II. elation of mind, Stoical word.

Ἐπαρῶ, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (ἐπί, ἀρῶ) to hang on or over, attach to, τινί τι, Orph., in mid.: metaph., ἐπ. φόβον τινί, to frighten, Aeschin. 25, 5. Mid. ἐπαρῶται κίνδυνος, danger hangs over, impends, Dem. 332, fin.

Ἐπαρήξω, ἐς, (ἐπί, ἀρῶ) ready, equip, ἔταιροι, Od. 8, 151, etc.

Ἐπαρτίω, f. -ίσω, (ἐπί, ἀρτίω) to get ready, prepare, τινί τι, Ap. Rh.

Ἐπαρτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἐπαίρω) making to rise or swell, Aretae.

Ἐπαρῶς and ἐπαρτόν, (ἐπί, ἀρῶ) to put, fit, fix on, πῶμα, Od. 8, 447.—II. to get ready, prepare, hence mid., δειπνόν ἐπαρτύνοντο, they prepared them a meal, H. Hom. Cer. 128: δλεθρον, Opp. [ῶω, ὠω]

Ἐπαρυστήρ, ητος, ὁ, and ἐπαρυστρίς, ιδος, ἡ, a vessel for pouring liquids, esp. oil into a lamp, LXX. From

Ἐπαρῶ, f. -ύσω, (ἐπί, ἀρῶ) to pour in or upon, mix: and in mid., τινί τι, Plut. [ῶ]

Ἐπαρῶ, ὦ, to be an ἐπαρχος, Böckh Inscr. 2, p. 74.

Ἐπαρχία, ας, ἡ, the post or office of an ἐπαρχος: a prefecture, province, esp. a conquered one, Diod.

Ἐπαρχίδης, ὄν, ὁ, Eparchides, a writer mentioned by Ath. 30 C.

Ἐπαρχικός, ἡ, ὄν, of, belonging to an ἐπαρχος, ἐξουσία, Dio C.—II. belonging to an ἐπαρχία, provincial, Plut.

Ἐπαρχιώτης, ὄν, ὁ, fem. -ῶτις, ιδος, (ἐπαρχία) a native, inhabitant of a province, late.

Ἐπαρχος, ὄν, (ἐπί, ἀρχή) a com-

mander, νεῶν, Aesch. Ag. 1227. Governor of a country, Polyb.: a prefect, proconsul, proprietor, etc., Diod. Hence

Ἐπαρχότης, ητος, ἡ,=ἐπαρχία.

Ἐπαρχω, f. -ξω, found earliest in the mid. ἐπαρχομαι, (ἐπί, ἀρχω) to begin anew, afresh, Hom., but only in phrase ἐπαρξασθαι δαπέσων, to begin with the cups again, hand them round again from left to right in honour of the gods, Il. 1, 471, Od. 3, 340, etc., cf. ἐπικερδύννμι: later in genl. to hand, supply, distribute, νέκταρ τε καὶ ὑβρόστρον χερσὶν ἐπῆρξαι, H. Hom. Ap. 125. Acc. to Butt. Lexil. voc. ἀρχομαι, ἀρχεσθαι is strictly to make an offering first or of the first, while ἐπί implies the handing to the guests by the cup-bearer; so ἐπαρξασθαι would be, to hand the goblets after libation made; cf. Nitzsch Od. 3, 340.—II. in act. to be an ἐπαρχος, governor of a district or province, χώρας Xen.; esp. to govern a conquered country, Hdn.; c. dat., only in Ep. Ad. 142.—2. to rule besides or in addition to one's hereditary dominion, Xen. Cyr. 1, 1, 4.

*Ἐπάρω, like ἄρω, not used in pres., fut. ἐπάρω, to fit to or upon, fasten: Hom. has aor. 1 act., θύρας σταθμίσον ἐπῆρσεν, on the posts, Il. 14, 167.—II. pf. ἐπάραρα, Ion. ἐπάραρα, intr. to fit tight or exactly, κλῆις ἐπῆρσεν, a cross-bolt was fitted therein, Il. 12, 456: part. ἐπαρῶν, via, ὅς, close fitting or lying, fixed, secure ποσσὶν ἐπαρῶν, firm on his feet. Arat.: also ἐπαρμένο, η, ὄν, Ep. synop. as part. aor. pass. well fitted or prepared, in genl. ready, Hes. Op. 599, 625. [ᾶ]

Ἐπαρώγη, ης, ἡ, (ἐπαρήγω) help, aid, Ap. Rh.

Ἐπαρώγης, ἐς,=σῶ, Nic.

Ἐπαρώγος, ὄν, ὁ, a helper, aider, Od. 11, 498: also ἡ, Ap. Rh.

Ἐπασάμην, 1 aor. of πατῶμαι.

Ἐπασθαινω, (ἐπί, ἀσθαινω) to breathe hard, pant in working, LXX.

Ἐπασκῶ, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (ἐπί, ἀσκέω) to labour, toil at, prepare or finish carefully, αὐτῇ ἐπῆσκηται τοῖς ὅπλοις, Od. 17, 266.—II. to adorn, τινὰ τιμαῖς, Pind. N. 9, 23, cf.—III. to practise, practise one's self in, cultivate, Lat. exercere, τὴν μνησιν, Hdt. 2, 77, τέχνην, Ib. 166, ἀρέτην, Id. 3, 82, σοφίαν, Ar. Nub. 517.—2. to train or set on one against another, τινὰ τινί, Dio C., cf. ἐπαλείφω.

Ἐπασκηπτον, verb. aff. from foregoing must practise, Arr.

Ἐπασμα, ατος, τό, poet. ἐπέσισμα (ἐπάδω) an enchantment.

Ἐπασπαίρω, (ἐπί, ἀσπαίρω) to gasp, pant over or at, μόχθω, Opp.

Ἐπασπιδόμοι, as pass., (ἐπί, ἀσπίς) to take as a shield, arm one's self with, τι, v. 1. Philo.

Ἐπασπύστερος, α, ὄν, (ἐπί, ἄσπον ἀσπύστερος) one upon or after another ἐπασπύστερας κινῶντο ὁμάλας, Il. 4, 427; πάντας ἐπασπύστερους πέλαι χροῖν, Il. 8, 277; σκοποὶ ἱόν αἰε ἐπασπύστεροι, spies sat one after another, i. e. at short distances, intervals, Od. 16, 366: and in sing., κύμ ἐπ., wave on wave, Il. 4, 423.—II. c. time, frequent, repeated, of a single thing, in Ap. Rh., and Nic. The word is a compar. only in form. [ῶ]

Ἐπασπυροτέρωριβής, ἐς, (ἐπασπύστερος, τριβω) δρέματα χερσὶν ἐπαι σπυροτέρωριβή, blows following one the other, fast and furious blows the hand outstretched, Aesch. Ch. 426

Ἐπαρτέον, verb. adj. from **ἐπαρᾶν**, *ne must enchant*, Plat. Charm. 158 C. **Ἐπαρτᾶν**, **ἐπάρω**, (ἐπάρω) to *lighten upon or to, τινί, Plut.: c. acc. cognato, **ἐπ. πῦρ**, to *flash fire*, Anth. **Ἐπαρτέω**, f. -ίσω, (ἐπάρω, ἀντιπαρατίω) to *gaze steadfastly at*, Theophr. **Ἐπαρτέω**, ὦ, (ἐπάρω, ἀντιπαρατίω) to *remain quiet*, Hipp. **Ἐπάρτω**, Att. for **ἐπαύισσω**, q. v. **Ἐπαυγίζω**, f. -ίσω, (ἐπάρω, ἀντιπαρατίω) to *make light or bright*; metaph. to *look at by the light or carefully*, Lyc.—2. **Ἐπαυγίζω**, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (ἐπάρω, ἀντιπαρατίω) to *say besides*. Mid. to *call upon, invoke*, τινά, Soph. Phil. 395. **Ἐπαυθίζω**, fut. -ιούμαι, (ἐπάρω, ἀντιπαρατίω) to *persist obstinately*, ἐπὶ τινί, Arr. **Ἐπαυλέω**, ὦ, (ἐπάρω, ἀντιπαρατίω) to *play the flute to, accompany*, τινί, Luc. Pass. to *be played on the flute*, Eur. H. F. 895. **Ἐπαυλιζομαι**, (ἐπάρω, ἀντιπαρατίω) to *pass, to lie, sleep, pass the night at a place*, Thuc. 4, 134: to *pitch a camp at or near, πόλει*, Plut. **Ἐπαύλιον**, ον, τό, dim. from sq., Call. Fr. 131, 4.—II. τὰ **ἐπαύλια**, the *bride before the bridal*, spent by the bridegroom at his father-in-law's house, Alciph., cf. **ἀπαύλια** and **προ-αύλια**. **Ἐπαυλις**, εως, ἡ, (ἐπάρω, ἀντιπαρατίω) a *place to pass the night*, esp. for cattle, Hdt. 1, 111, and Polyb.: hence a *farm-building, country-house*, Diod.—2. in military language, *quarters*, ἐπ. ποι-ῖσθαι, to *encamp*, Plat. Alc. 2, 149, 2, ἐπὶ τῷ περὶ, Polyb. **Ἐπαύλισις**, εως, ἡ, and **ἐπαύλισ-τος**, ατος, τό, =sq. **Ἐπαυλιμός**, οὔ, ὅ, (ἐπαυλιζομαι) *passing the night*. **Ἐπαυλος**, ον, ὅ, (ἐπάρω, ἀντιπαρατίω) usu. a plur., **ἐπαυλοι**, Od. 23, 358, **ἐπαυ-α**, Soph. O. T. 1138, O. C. 669, a *fold or cattle at night*, Od. 1. c., and Soph. B. T.: in genl. a *dwelling, home*, Aesch. Pers. 870, and Soph. O. C. **Ἐπαυλῶν**, f. -ξήσω, also in pres., **παύω**, (ἐπάρω, ἀντιπαρατίω) to *increase, en-urge, add to*, Thuc. 2, 36, Dem. 38, 1. **Ἐπαύω**, to *grow, increase*, Xen. Oec. 7, 3, etc. Hence **Ἐπαύξω**, ἡς, ἡ, =**ἐπαύξησις**, Plat. legg. 815 E: and **Ἐπαύξω**, ἐς, *increasing, growing*, σοί, Hipp.: and **Ἐπαύξω**, εως, ἡ, *increase, growth*, lat. Legg. 957 D. **Ἐπαύω**, v. **ἐπαυλῶν**. **Ἐπαυρός**, v. **ἐπαυρίσκομαι**. **Ἐπαυρῶσις**, εως, ἡ, (ἐπαυρίσκομαι) the *fruit of a thing to one, good or bad result of a thing*, Hdt. 7, 158: *enjoyment, fruition*, Thuc. 2, 53. **Ἐπαυρέω**, v. **ἐπαυρίσκομαι**. **Ἐπαυρησις**, εως, ἡ, dub. 1. for **ἐπαύ-σις**. **Ἐπαυρίζω**, f. -ίσω, (ἐπάρω, ἀντιπαρατίω) to *eat, blow gently*, Joseph. **Ἐπαυρίον**, adv. for **ἐπ' αὐρίον**, on *tomorrow*, to-morrow. **Ἐπαυρίσκομαι**, Il. 13, 733, dep. id., (the act. **ἐπαυρίσκω** only in The-ogn. 111): fut. **ἐπαυρίσομαι**, Il. 6, 53: aor. aor. **ἐπαύριον**, Dor. **ἐπαύριον**, ind., of which Hom. has 3 subj. *ταύρος*, and inf. **ἐπαυρίων**, -έμεν: or mid. **ἐπαυρίομαι**, of which Hom. has only 2 subj. **ἐπαύριον**, -γ, 3 pl. *ινται*, while Hipp. has in inf. both *ταυρέσθαι* and collat. form **ἐπαύ-ισθαι**. No pres. **ἐπαυρίω** occurs; and **ἐπαύρω** can only be subj. aor., and inf. **ἐπαυρέσθαι** being also very*

dub.: but **ἐπαυρεί**, from **ἐπαυρέω** is found Hes. Op. 417. The act. forms only Ep. and Lyr.; the mid. also in Att. (Supposed root **αὔρω**, cf. **αυαν-ράω**).

To *gain, obtain, partake of, share*, τινός, Il. 18, 302, absol., Od. 17, 81: more freq. of physical contact, to *reach, touch, strike*, esp. to *graze*, χροά **ἐπαυ-ρίων** or **χροά χαλκῷ ἐπαυρίων**, to *wound*, τινί, Il. 11, 573; 13, 649; absol., Il. 11, 391; c. gen., **λίθον ἐπαυ-ρίων**, to *strike upon the stone*, Il. 23, 340: but Hes. Op. 421, says that the dog-star **πλειόν νυκτὸς ἐπαυρεί**, has *more share of the night* (than of the day): whereas, **ἐπαυρον γειτόνων** is, *they lost by them*, Pind. P. 3, 65, v. infr.—B. in mid. very freq. to *reap the fruits of a thing*, whether good or bad, like **ἀπολαύω**, c. gen.:—1. in good signif., τοῦ πολλοῦ **ἐπαυρίσκονται**, Il. 13, 733; 30, ἀγαθὸν ἐπ. τινός, Andoc. 20, 2: more freq. in bad, though not ironical, signif., **ἵνα πάντες ἐπαυρίων-ται βασιλῆος**, that *all may enjoy their king*, i. e. feel what it is to have such a king, Il. 1, 410, cf. Valck. Hdt. 7, 180: also absol., **οἷω μιν ἐπαυρίσσεσθαι**, I doubt not *he will feel the consequences*, Il. 6, 353; cf. Eur. Hel. 469, I. T. 529, as also **ἐπαυράω**: **ἐπ. τι ὑπὸ τινος**, Hipp.—2. c. acc., =act., to *obtain, bring upon one's self*, κακὸν **καὶ μείζον**, Od. 18, 107, and so in act. pres., Theogn. 111. Cf. **αυανράω**.

Ἐπαύρω, v. foreg.

Ἐπαύσω, imperat. aor. 1 from **ἐπαύω**, [αὔ]

Ἐπαύτω, ὦ, (ἐπάρω, ἀντιπαρατίω) to *shout thereat*, Theocr. 22, 91, Call. Ap. 102: in genl. to *make a noise beside*, Hes. Sc. 309, in tmesis. [ὔ]

Ἐπαύτικα, adv. for **ἐπ' αὐτίκα**, immediately, Orph.

Ἐπαντομολῶ, ὦ, (ἐπάρω, ἀντιπαρατίω) to *desert, pass over*, εἰς τι, Ael.

Ἐπαντοφώρω, adv. for **ἐπ' αὐτοφώ-ρω**, Lat. in ipso furto, in the very theft or very act, N. T., sed. al. divisim **ἐπ' αὐτ.**

Ἐπαχνέω, ον, (ἐπάρω, ἀντιπαρατίω) on or for the neck, **ζυγός**, Pind. P. 2, 172.

Ἐπαχνέω, ὦ, (ἐπάρω, ἀντιπαρατίω) to *boast of, exult in*, τινί, Soph. Ant. 483, Ar. Av. 628; c. inf., Soph. El. 65.

Ἐπαχνιμῶ, ὦ, (ἐπάρω, ἀντιπαρατίω) to *be dry or dusty*.—2. **Ζεὺς ἐπαχνιμῶσι**, sending drought, Soph. Fr. 470.

Ἐπαῖω, (ἐπάρω, ἀντιπαρατίω) to *shout over*, like **ἐπαύτέω**, ἔργω, Aesch. Cho. 828. [ὔ in fut.]

Ἐπαφαίρεσις, εως, ἡ, a *second taking away, evacuation*, esp. *bleeding*, Aret.: from

Ἐπαφαίρω, (ἐπάρω, ἀντιπαρατίω) to *take away again*, Aretae.

Ἐπαφάνίζω, fut. Att. -ῶ, (ἐπάρω, ἀντιπαρατίω) to *obliterate, make to disappear besides*, Lysis ap. Iamb.

Ἐπαφαναίνομαι, as pass. (ἐπάρω, ἀντιπαρατίω) to *be withered*, ἐπ. γελῶν, I was exhausted, spent with laughing, Ar. Ran. 1089.

Ἐπάφω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (ἐπάρω, ἀντιπαρατίω) to *touch on the surface, stroke, caress*, Aesch. Pr. 849. More freq. in mid., Hipp. c. gen., Arat. Hence

Ἐπάφω, ἡς, ἡ, a *touch, handling*, Aesch. Supp. 18, and freq. in Plat.: hence, a *severe handling, punishment*, Plut.: and

Ἐπάφω, ατος, τό, a *touch*: and **Ἐπάφω**, εως, ἡ, =**ἐπαφή**, Clem. Al.

Ἐπαφίμω, f. -φήσω, (ἐπάρω, ἀντιπαρατίω) to *throw at a thing*, τὰ παλάτα, Xen. Cyr. 4, 1, 3: to *let loose upon, hound at*,

τινί τινα, Philostr.—2 to *let in*, Theophr.—3. to *emit, shed*, Arist. H. A.; **ἐπ. φωνήν**, to *utter*, Arist. Mir. [i. Att., cf. ἱμῶ.]

Ἐπαφῖος, ον, ὁ, an epith. of Bacchus, Orph. [i. in arsis; but Herm. wr. **ἐπάπτωρ**.]

Ἐπάφος, ον, ὁ, **Ερᾶφους**, son of Jupiter and Io, a king in Aegypt, and founder of Memphis, Pind. P. 4, 23 Hdt., etc.: cf. Aesch. Pr. 851, seq.

Ἐπαφρίω, ὦ, (ἐπάρω, ἀντιπαρατίω) in Ep. part. -ρίωσα, =sq. Nonn.

Ἐπαφρίζω, (ἐπάρω, ἀντιπαρατίω) to *foam up, over or on the surface*, Mosch. 5, 5.

Ἐπαφροδίτια, ας, ἡ, *loveliness, elegance*, Arr.: from

Ἐπαφροδίτης, ον, (ἐπάρω, ἀντιπαρατίω) *lovely, fascinating*, Lat. venustus, Hdt. 2, 135, Xen. Symp. 8, 15.—II. the equivalent word to Sulla's epithet *felix*, i. e. *favoured by Aphrodite*, prob. metaph. from dice, Plat.—III. as a prop. name it is sometimes contr. **Ἐπαφῶς**, ᾧ, v. Bentl. ad Mill. p. 82 (347). Adv. -τως, Dion. H.

Ἐπαφρος, ον, (ἐπάρω, ἀντιπαρατίω) *covered with foam or froth*, Hipp.

Ἐπαφύσσω, f. -ύσω, (ἐπάρω, ἀντιπαρατίω) to *pour over, upon or in addition*, Od. 19, 388. [fut. ὦ]

Ἐπαχθεία, ας, ἡ, (ἐπαχθής) *annoyance, offence*.

Ἐπαχθῶ, ὦ, to *load, burden with*, τινί, Tryph.: from

Ἐπαχθής, ἐς, (ἐπάρω, ἀντιπαρατίω) *heavy, ponderous, burdensome*, ῥήματα, Ar. Ran. 940: *burdensome, oppressive*, Thuc. 6, 54: in genl. *unpleasant, annoying*, Plat. Phaed. 37 A, etc. Adv. -θῶς, Dion. H.

Ἐπαχθίζω, =**ἐπαχθεύω**, Philo.

Ἐπάχθομαι, (ἐπάρω, ἀντιπαρατίω) as pass., to *be troubled, annoyed at a thing*, κακοῖς, Eur. Hipp. 1260.

Ἐπαχλύω, f. -ύσω, (ἐπάρω, ἀντιπαρατίω) to *be obscured, darkened*, dim., Arat.—II. trans. and in pass., late. [ὔ, v. Ap. Rh. 4, 1480.]

Ἐπαχνιδίος, α, ον, (ἐπάρω, ἀντιπαρατίω) *lying like dust upon a thing*, Anth.

Ἐπαχνύμαι, (ἐπάρω, ἀντιπαρατίω) to *grieve over*, τινί, Tryph.

Ἐπεάν, Ion. for **ἐπ' ἀν**, Hdt. v. Koen. Greg. p. 465.

Ἐπεγγελάω, ὦ, f. -όσωμαι, (ἐπάρω, ἀντιπαρατίω) to *laugh, mock or jeer at*, Soph. Aj. 989, Xen. An. 2, 4, 27; also, κατὰ τινος, Soph. Aj. 969.

Ἐπεγγνάω, ὦ, =**ἐγγνάω**, ap. Lys 117, 35.

Ἐπεγείρω, (ἐπάρω, ἀντιπαρατίω) to *awaken, rouse up*, τινά, Od. 22, 431, Soph. O. C. 510: to *stir up, excite, stir up*, Solon 15, 19, τινά, Hdt. 7, 139. Pass. to *be roused, rise*, Hom., only in forms **ἐπέγρετο**, **ἐπεγρόμενος**, (which are prob. from shortened aor. **ἐπηγρόμην**, but cf. **ἐγρομαι**), Il. 10, 124; 14, 256, Od. 20, 57: to *be excited*, μῆνις, Hdt. 7, 137: so too in pf. act. 2 **ἐπεγρήγο-ρα**, part. **ἐπεγρηγορός**, awake, but also =**βραχυπνους**, Schaf. Plut. 6, p. 463. Hence

Ἐπεγερσις, εως, ἡ, a *being roused, awaking*, Hipp.

Ἐπεγερτέον, verb. adj. from **ἐπεγείρω**, one must *awaken, arouse*, Clem. Al.

Ἐπεγερτικῶς, ὡς, ὁν, (ἐπεγείρω) *waking, rousing, stirring*, Plut. Adv. -κῶς.

Ἐπεγκαγχάζω, f. -σω Dor. -ξω, (ἐπάρω, ἀντιπαρατίω) to *laugh loudly at*.

Ἐπεγκάλεω, ὦ, f. -όσω, (ἐπάρω, ἀντιπαρατίω) to *bring a charge against*, τινί, Lys 112, 17.

Ἐπεγκάνωζω, ὡ, -όσω, (ἐπάρω, ἀντιπαρατίω) to *pour in besides*.

Ἐπεγκάπτω, (ἐπί, ἐγκάπτω) to eat up, devour, Ar. Eq. 493.

*Ἐπεγκάχξω, shortd. form of ἐπεγ-αγγάζω, Lyc.

*Ἐπεγκελεύω, (ἐπί, ἐγκελεύω) to give an ord. or signal to others, Eur. Cycl. 652.

*Ἐπεκεράννυμι, f. -κεράσω, (ἐπί, ἐγκεράννυμι) to mix in with, Plat. Polut. 273 D, and Plut., in mid.

*Ἐπεκκλώω, ὦ, f. -άσω, (ἐπί, ἐγκκλώω) to twist together, compress, ἐπ. βλέφαρα, ὀφθαλμούς, to wink, make signs, εἰς τὴν, Dio C. [ἄσω]

*Ἐπεγκολάπτω, f. -ψω, (ἐπί, ἐγκολάπτω) to engage upon or besides, Lyc.

*Ἐπεκρεμάω, or ἐπεκρεμιάω, f. -κρεμάσω, (ἐπί, ἐκρεμάω) to hang up in, καπνῷ, Nic. ap. Ath. 372 E, in mid.

*Ἐπεκκυκλέω, ὦ, (ἐπί, ἐγκυκλέω) to roll round, bring back again, Aristid.

*Ἐπεκυκλώω, f. -ίσω, (ἐπί, ἐγκυκλώω) to roll about in. Pass. to roll one's self in, wallow. [ἴω, ἴσω]

*Ἐπεγρήγορα, perf. 2 of ἐπεγείρω, c. intr. pres. signif.

*Ἐπεγρόμην, and ἐπηγρόμην, Ep. sync. aor. pass. from ἐπεγείρω: part. ἐπεγρόμενος, Hom.

*Ἐπεγχαίνω, (ἐπί, ἐγχαίνω) to gape upon, make mouths at, mock, τινί, Ael.

*Ἐπεγχαλάω, ὦ, f. -άσω, (ἐπί, ἐγχαλάω) to loose, Nic. [ἄσω]

*Ἐπεγχερέω, ὦ, and ἐπεγχεύω, c. intr. pres. signif.

*Ἐπεγχεύω, f. -χεύσω, (ἐπί, ἐγχεύω) to pour in upon or in addition, Hipp., ἄλλην (κύλικα) ἐπ' ἄλλην, Eur. Cycl. 423: poet. ἐπεγχεύω. Hence

*Ἐπεγχεύμα, τό, = ἐγχευμα. Hence

*Ἐπεγχευμάτις, f. -ίσω, to pour in again or upon, Diosc.

*Ἐπεγχνύω, late form for -χέω, -χέω.

*Ἐπεγχύτης, ου, ὁ, a cup-bearer, so called by the Hellespontines, Dem.

*Ἐπεγχομαι, Ep. Ath. 425 C. [ῥ]

*Ἐπεδόρην, ε, f. aor. 2 act of ἐπι-τρέχω Hym.; inf. ἐπιδοράμειν.

*Ἐπέδρη, ῥ, Ion. for ἐδόδρα, Hdt.

*Ἐπένη, Ep. for ἐπήν, 3 sing. impf. from ἐπειμι, (εἰμι) Il. 20, 276.

*Ἐπέη, and in Hom. also ἐπέη, (ἐπί) conjunct., since, temporal or causal:

—I. OF TIME, since, after that, when, freq. from Hom. downwds.: less freq. ever since, from the time when, = ἐξ οὗ, Od. 1, 2: most freq. in Ion. writers, who usu. have ἐπέη τε, Valck. Hdt. 7, 6, 1; but also in Att., as Aesch. Ag. 40, Soph. Ant. 15, cf. Pors. Med. 138. In this signif. of course with past tenses: but rare examples occur of pres., as in Hdt. 3, 117, ἐπέη τε ἔχουσι τὸ κράτος, from the time they gained and have since kept the power; and even of fut. The verb is usu. in indic., sometimes in subj., so soon as, whenever, where only a supposed case is spoken of, e. g. Soph. O. C. 1226, Ant. 1025, when it ought to be followed by ὡν, Ep. contr. ἐπήν, Ion. ἐπεάν, Att. ἐπᾶν, q. v. But we find ἐπέη ἡν, Il. 6, 412; 9, 304, and more oft. ἐπέη κε, Od. 11, 221; 17, 23, cf. Herm. Vigg. Append. x. p. 929 (744): rarely c. optat. as in 9, 304. *Ἐπέη stands regul. in first clause of sentence, yet not always, cf. Il. 2, 16: dé is freq. in apodosis after ἐπέη, Il. 1, 57, Od. 4, 212, cf. dé. In orat. obliqua, ἐπέη may be also used c. infin., esp. in Hdt., cf. Wess. 2, 32; 4, 10; 7, 3, 150; 8, 111. Never used without apodosis for ἐκ τῆς, —II. CAUSAL, since, seeing that, for that, very freq. from Hom. downwds.; always in apodosis, though it

may stand at beginning of sentences as in Hom. after a vocative, where the real protasis, I tell thee, I say, is left out, Il. 3, 59; 13, 68, Od. 3, 103, Kühner Gr. Gr. § 511, 5, γ: so too ἐπέη, Od. 3, 211. There is a very rare accumulation of similar particles, ἐπέη οὐ μὲν γάρ, H. Hom. Ar. 464. When it comes after a long protasis it may be translated for, e. g. Il. 4, 269; and in Att. it is found quite = γάρ, e. g. Plat. Euthyphr. 5 E. In Att. an interrog. sentence is oft. begun with ἐπέη, when it presumes a negative answer, as in Ar. Nub. 688; also, elliptically, c. imperat., ἐπέη ὀδῶσον, for, else, teach me, i. e. if you know better, Soph. El. 352, like εἰ δὲ μή, sin minus. This signif. also has regul. a past tense, yet the pres. and fut. are not rare.—III. WITH OTHER PARTICLES:—I. ἐπέη ἄρ, ἐπέη ἄρα, when then, since then, in continuing a narration, Il. 6, 426: also ἐπέη ἄρ ὁ δῆ, Od. 17, 185,—2. ἐπέη οὖν, when then; well then, where, in resuming an interrupted narrative, Il. 1, 57; 3, 4.—3. ἐπέη περ, since really, since at all events, Il. 13, 447, Od. 20, 181.—4. ἐπέη γε, since at least, Lat. quandoquidem.—5. ἐπέη τοι, for a truth; and strength. ἐπέη τοι καί, Schaff. Gnom. p. 88, 361. Cf. ἐπᾶν, ἐπήν, ἐπειδή, ἐπειδάν, ἐπειτέρ, ἐπειδὴ περ.

*Ἐπειγνυε, εως Ep. ἥος, ὁ, Epeigeus, son of Agacles, a Myrmidon, who accompanied Achilles to the Trojan war, Il. 16, 571.

*Ἐπειγνυ, f. -ξω: impf. ἥπειγον, with augm. first in Pind. O. 8, 62. To press upon, burden, weigh down, ὀλίγον μιν ἄνθρωπος ἐπέγει, the weight presses lightly on him, Il. 12, 452. Pass. to be weighed down, oppressed, βελέσσειν, Il. 5, 622.—2. to press hard, press upon, Lat. instare, urgere, ἐπέγειν ἀναγκαίη, Il. 6, 85, γῆρας, Il. 23, 623; and c. acc., ἐπ. κενῷ ἢ λαγῶν, Il. 10, 361.—II. to drive on, urge forward, as a fair wind, οὐρός ἐπέγει, or ἱς ἀνέμοιο, Od. 12, 167, Il. 15, 382: hence, τὸν οἰκάδ' ἐπ. στόλον, to urge the homeward course, Soph. Phil. 499.—2. in genl. to set forward, hasten, e. g. the oars, Lat. properare, Od. 12, 205; and so in pass., 13, 115: to hurry on, hasten, ὦνον, Od. 15, 445: also in mid., to urge on for one's self, γάμον, Od. 2, 97; 19, 142. Pass. to hurry one's self, haste to do, c. inf., Il. 2, 354, Od. 5, 399; later also c. part., Hdt. 8, 68, 2, though just after, § 3, he has the inf. and freq. absol., to hasten, hurry, speed, make haste, as Il. 6, 363, and freq. in Hdt., and Att.: in Hom. usu. in part. ἐπειγόμενος, as adj., swift, impetuous, eager, ἀνεμὶ ἐπειγόμενοι, Il. 5, 501, esp. with other verbs, Il. 5, 902, etc.: but as part in Od. 13, 30, πρὸς ἥλιον κεφαλὴν τρέτῃ, δύναι ἐπειγόμενος, eager for its setting: somewhat similar are ὁδοῖο ἐπειγόμενος, longing for the journey, Od. 1, 309, etc.; *Ἀρῆος ἐπειγόμενος, eager for the fray, Il. 19, 142; and, ἐπ. περὶ νίκης, Il. 23, 437.—B. intrans.—pass., to make haste, Soph. El. 1435, Eur., etc.; to be at hand, Plut.—2. impers., οὐδὲν ἐπέγει, there's no hurry, Toup Longin. 43, 6.—3. τὰ ἐπειγόντα, necessities, Plut. Aeol. ἐπείοιγ. (Orig. uncertain.)

*Ἐπειδάν, temporal partic., c. subjunct., (ἐπειδὴ ἄν) whenever, so soon as, after that, Il. 13, 285, rarely, and like ἐπᾶν, only in hypothetical clauses, also c. optat., Xen. Cyr. 1, 3, 18: ἐπειδάν τάχιστα, Lat. simulac, as soon

as, the very moment that, Xen. An. 3, 1, 9: in same signif. less usu. ἱπ. ὑάρτον, Plat. Prot. 325 D. [ᾶ]

*Ἐπειδή, (ἐπεὶ δὲ) conj.—I. usu. of time, since, after that, Lat. postquam. Hom., usu. in the first part of a sentence, less freq. in second, as Il. 16, 471: sometimes like ἐπέη, it begins an address, Od. 3, 211; 14, 149, cf. ἐπέη Il. ὦσω. with past tenses; but also c. pres. Il. 14, 65, c. fut., Il. 11, 478: cf. ἐπέη I. In Hom. always indic.: later used just like ἐπᾶν, in hypothetical cases also c. optat.—II. causal, seeing that, since it is clear that..., because, Il. 14, 65; 16, 471, as if written divisim ἐπέη δὲ,—2. since, for as much as, of any incident, Lat. quantum, Od. 3, 211; 14, 149.—III. with other particles, ἐπειδὴ γε, since at least, Thuc. 6, 18; also ἐπειδὴ γε καί, Plat. Rep. 348 C.—2. ἐπειδὴ περ, since really, since now, Ar. Ach. 437, etc. [ἐπ. sometimes lengthd. in arrest at the beginning of a verse, Il. 22, 379, Od. 4, 13; 8, 452, etc.]

*Ἐπειδὴν, inf. ἐπειδέναι, aor. 2, with out any pres. in use, being usu. referred to ἐθοράω, to look upon, behold, see, c. acc., Il. 22, 61.—2. like περιδένειν to look carelessly at, overlook.—3. to remain seeing, i. e. to live to see, τὰ τέκνα, Hdt. 6, 52, cf. Tacit. Agric. fin. to experience, χαλεπὰ, Xen. An. 3, 1, 13.—4. to cast an evil eye upon, like ἐποφθαλμέω, τινί.

*Ἐπειδὴ περ, = ἐπειδὴ περ, v. sup. ἐπειδὴ II. 2.

*Ἐπεῖθ, or ἐπεὶ ἦ (Spitzn. Il. 1, 156, Thiersch Gr. Gr. 324, 2), conj. Ep. for ἐπεὶ, freq. in Hom. in the causal signif. of ἐπέη, since, because, for that; always in apodosis, and almost always in phrases ἐπεὶ πολλὸ φέρνῃρος, -ον, -οι, ἐστὶ, or εἰσιν. [εἴη, i. Hom.]

*Ἐπεῖθ, 3 opt. pres. from ἐπειμι, I

*Ἐπειῖς, ἰδος, ἦ, fem. adj. from Ἐπειός, of or belonging to the Ἐρεῖ, Epict. Strab. p. 341.

*Ἐπεικάδες, ὧν, αἱ, (ἐπί, εἰκάς) 20 days between the 20th and the end of the month.

*Ἐπεικάω, f. -σω, (ἐπί, εἰκάω) make like to a thing: hence, δάμαρτ' ἤπεικάω κυρῶ; am I right in identifying her with his wife? I conjecturing that she is so, Soph. E. 663: hence, ὡς ἐπεικάσαι πάθῃ περστί, as one may judge by comparing their fates, Aesch. Cho. 976.—II. genl. to conjecture, infer, conclud. Aesch. Cho. 14: ὡς or ὅς' ἐπεικάω, so far as one may guess, Hdt. 9, 3, Soph. O. C. 150.

*Ἐπεικελος, ὧν, = ἐπεικέλω, Op.

*Ἐπεικεν, ἐπείκε, or rather ἐπείκεν, ἐπέη κε, Ep. for ἐπεάν, ἐπᾶν temporal and causal partic., c. subjunct. et optat., v. ἐπέη I. and ἐπᾶν

*Ἐπεικτέον, verb. adj. from ἐπεύκω one must struggle, endeavour, Plat. Leg. 687 E.

*Ἐπείκτης, ου, ὁ, (ἐπείλω) one who urges, esp. a collector of money, Lat. actor, late word.

*Ἐπείκω, not used in pres., v. ἴ. εἰκο.

*Ἐπείκω, νῖα, ὅς, Att. part. ἐπείκω.

*Ἐπειλεγμένως, perf. part. fr. ἐπείλω.

*Ἐπειλέω, ὦ, (ἐπί, εἰλέω) to roll or on, Math. Vett. Hence

*Ἐπειλησις, εως, ἡ, a rolling upon.

*Ἐπειλίσω, = ἐπειλέω, to roll upon

*Ἐπειμι, inf. ἐπειναι, fut. ἐπείσω

ἐπεί, *ei*luf, to be on, upon, at, of place, 5, 127, Od. 2, 344, etc.; c. dat. loci, ἀπὸ ὧμοισιν ἐπείη, II. 2, 257; expressed later by preps. ἐπὶ, ἐν, etc., s. Hdt. 5, 52.—2. of time, to be hereafter, remain, Od. 4, 756: to be coming, to impend, Hes. Op. 114, hence, πεσόμενοι ἄνθρωποι, generations to come, Orac. ap. Hdt. 6, 77.—II. to be upon, to be fixed or set upon, of names, ἡκ ἐπὶν ἑκωνμύη, Hdt. 6, 53; of umbers, Ταραντῖνων οὐκ ἐπὶν ἄριθμός, Hdt. 7, 170, cf. 191: also of rewards and penalties, ποινὰ, κέρδος πείσται, Aesch. Eum. 541, Ar. Av. 97; and so freq. in Att.—III. to be set over, Lat. praeesse, τιολ, Hdt. 7, 96, etc.—IV. to be added, be over and above, ἐπὶ τῷ, Hdt. 7, 184. On ἐπὶ for ἐπε-τί, v. ἐπὶ G.

Ἐπειμα, inf. ἐπιέναι, (ἐπὶ, εἰμι) Iom. has the Ep. forms 3 sing. impf. πῆεν, II., 3 pl. ἐπῆσαν, and ἐπῆσαν, id., fut. ἐπιέσονται, II., part. fem. or. mid. ἐπιεσαμένη, II. 21, 424. 'o go or come to or towards, in fut. gnf., though this is not so fixed in Iom. as in Att.—I. to come upon, towards, c. acc., πρὶν μιν καὶ γῆρας τεύειν, sooner even old age shall me upon her, II. 1, 29: c. dat., II. 17, II: also absol., to come on or near, approach, Hom., Hdt., etc.—2. esp. in hostile signif., to come against, attack, assault, c. acc., II. 11, 367; 20, 454; dat., II. 13, 482: and freq. absol., and so in Att.; also ἐπ. ἐπὶ, or πρὸς να, Hdt., Thuc., etc.: hence ὁ ἐπὶ, an assailant, II. 5, 238; ὁ ἐπιόντων, the invaders, Hdt. 4, 11.—3. of things, etc., metaph. to come on, befall,appen, Xen. An. 5, 7, 12.—4. to come to the stage, lb. 6, 1, 11.—II. of time, come on or after, to follow, hence τῶν, οὐσα, ὄν, immediate, instant, at in order, Soph.: ἡ ἐπιούσα ἡμέρα, the coming day, Hdt. 3, 85, and Att., s. Pors. Phoen. 1651; ἔπ. βίοςτος, ὁνός, ἐνιαυτός, etc., Plat., etc.; ὅστιον, contr. for τὸ ἐπὶόν, the future, Eur. Incer. 43, 6. In Att. ὁ ἰών, is like ὁ τυχών, the first come, whoever he may be, Soph. O. C. 752, T. 393: τὸ ἐπὶόν, what occurs to be, Plat. Phaedr. 238 D, cf. Xen. em. 4, 2, 4; and so ἐπεισέ μὲ, and μ. c. inf., it occurs, suggests itself to a., Plat. Rep. 388 D, cf. Valck. Ioen. 1378.—III. to traverse, go over on, c. acc., Od. 23, 359, Hdt. 5, 74, d Att.—IV. to go over, i. e. count over, lb. 4, 411.

Ἐπεινός, Ion. for ἐφέννυμι, ἐπεισθαί, Ion. for ἐφένυσθαί, to put on, clothes, Hdt. 4, 64. Ἐπεισέ, εως, ἡ, (ἐπείγω) an urging, stening, hurry, Plut. Ἐπειός, ὦν, οἱ, the Epēi, an antient people of Elis, dwelling in the rth next to Achaia, II. 2, 619, deing their name acc. to Paus.: from Ἐπειός, οὐδ, ὁ, Epēus, son of Enmion, one of the earliest sovereigns Elis, Paus. 5, 1, 4.—2. son of Papeus, constructor of the Trojan rse, II. 23, 664.—3. founder of Laria, Strab.

Ἐπειπερ, for ἐπεὶ περ, conj. seeing it, since, like ἐπειδήπερ, c. ind., m. always with a word between, ἐγὼ περ, II. 13, 447, Od. 20, 181. Ἐπειπον, inf. ἐπειπεῖν, to say besides, Hdt. 1, 123: to add to what has n said: τινὶ τι, to say a thing of e, Aesch. Supp. 972.

Ἐπειρόμενος, Ion. for ἐπειρόμε-ς, Hdt. 3, 64. Ἐπειρώμαι, Ion. for ἐπείρωμαι, Hdt.

Ἐπειρώ, Ep. and Ion. for ἐπείρω, Hdt. 4, 8.

Ἐπειρώσας, Ion. for ἐπείρωντο, 3 plur. impf. from πείρωμαι, Hdt.

Ἐπειρανένεομαι, (ἐπὶ, εἰρωνένεομαι) dep., to speak ironically to or at, mock, App.

Ἐπειρωτάς, ἐπειρωτέω, Ion. for ἐπείρωτάς. Hence

Ἐπειρωτήμα, and -της, ἡ, Ion. for ἐπείρωτ., Hdt.

Ἐπεισα, aor. act. from πείθω, Hom.

Ἐπείσαγμα, ατος, τό, any thing brought in, added, from ἐπείσαγμα, read by some in Soph. Phil. 755, for ἐπίσαγμα.

Ἐπείσαγμα, f. -ξω, (ἐπὶ, εἰσάγω) to bring in besides or over, μητρῴαν παισί, ap. Diod. In mid. to introduce besides, be come intimate with, νέους ἐταίρους, Plat. Rep. 575 D.—2. to bring on the stage besides, χορείαν δευτέραν, Antiph. Ὀμοι. I. [α] Hence

Ἐπείσαγγή, ἡς, ἡ, a bringing in, summoning besides, Hipp.—II. a means of bringing or letting in, πολέμιον, Thuc. 8, 9^r

Ἐπεισάγνυμι, ατος, ον, (ἐπείσαγμα) brought in besides or in addition to a country's products, τὰ ἐπ., imported wares, Plat. Rep. 370 E.

Ἐπείσακτος, ον, (ἐπείσαγμα) brought in from without, Plat. Crat. 420 B; esp. from abroad, alien, opp. to ἀντόχων, like ἑκτακτός, Eur. Ion 590: imported, foreign, σίτος, Dem. 466, 21. Adv. -τως.

Ἐπείσβαίνω, f. -βήσομαι, (ἐπὶ, εἰσβαίνω) to go into, upon, ἵππων εἰς θάλασσαν, to go upon a horse into the sea, Xen. Hell. 1, 1, 6: in genl.—εἰσβαίνω, Thuc. 2, 90.

Ἐπείσβάλλω, f. -βύλω, (ἐπὶ, εἰσβάλλω) to throw, pour into besides, τινὶ τι, Eur. El. 498.—II. intr. to rush in, invade again, Thuc. 2, 3, 13.

Ἐπείσβάτης, ον, ὁ, (ἐπείσβαίνω) an additional passenger, supernumerary on board of ship, Eur. Hel. 1550. [α]

Ἐπείσδεχομαι, f. -ξομαι, (ἐπὶ, εἰσδέχομαι) dep. mid., to take in, admit besides, Plut.

Ἐπείσειμι, (ἐπὶ, εἰς εἰμι) to come on besides, esp. in battle, Hdt. 7, 210: to come on the stage, Aeschin. 75, 24.—2. to come in after, Hipp.—3. of things, to come upon, befall, τινὶ, Plat. Tim. 50 E.

Ἐπεισενεκτέον, verb. adj. of ἐπείσφερό, one must bring in besides.

Ἐπείσέρρω, f. -ερόσω, (ἐπὶ, εἰσέρρω) to rush in with ill luck to one.

Ἐπείσέρχομαι, (ἐπὶ, εἰσέρχομαι) dep. c. aor. et pf. act., to come in upon or over, τινὶ, Thuc. 8, 35; esp. into a family as stepmother, Hdt. 4, 154.—2. to come in after, Id. 1, 37; and freq. in Att.—3. to enter, come into, c. acc., πόλιν, Eur. Ion 813; c. dat., δόμοις, lb. 851: of things, to be imported, Thuc. 2, 38.

Ἐπείσηγέομαι, (ἐπὶ, εἰσηγέομαι) dep., to introduce besides into, τί τινι, Diod.

Ἐπείσθεσις, εως, ἡ, an introduction, beginning, Gramm.

Ἐπείσειον, ον, τό,=ἐπίσειον.

Ἐπείσικαλέω, ὦ, f. -έσω, (ἐπὶ, εἰσκαλέω) to call in besides, v. I. Luc.

Ἐπείσκινομαι, as pass., (ἐπὶ, εἰσκρίνω) to glide in, enter, Hipp.

Ἐπείσκυκλέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (ἐπὶ, εἰσκυκλέω) to roll in from without or in addition, Luc.: to roll one upon another, accumulate, Id.

Ἐπείσκνυται, f. -ψω, (ἐπὶ, εἰσκνύω) to stoop, peer into, ἑαυτοῖς, Soph. Fr. 257.

Ἐπεισκαμάζω, f. -άσω, (ἐπὶ, εἰσάωμάζω) to rush in like revellers, Plat. Rep. 500 B.

Ἐπεισδιδόν, ον, τό, v. sq.

Ἐπεισδίδος, ον, (ἐπὶ, εἰσδίδος) coming in upon: esp. in a composition put in like a patch, episodic, adventitious Plut.: hence—II. in neut. as subst. an episode:—1. in Ep. poems, as e. g. the Catalogue in the Iliad, Arist. Poet. 23.—2. in tragedy, the portion of dialogue between choric songs, as being orig. mere interpolations, Arist. Poet. 12: then all underplots or parenthesis narratives in poetry, which might form a distinct whole, Ibid.—3. lastly, in comedy, an interlude, intermezzo, Cratin. Pyt. 13, cf. Meineke Com. Fr. 2, p. 756.—4. metaph. any unnecessary addition or ornament, Plut.: ἐπ. τῆς τύχης, a sport of fortune. Hence

Ἐπεισδιδόω, ὦ, to interweave as with episodes, Arist. Rhet.

Ἐπεισδιδώδης, ες, (ἐπείσδιδος, εἰδος) episodic, incoherent, Arist. Metaph.—II. abounding in episodes, μῦθος, Id. Poet.

Ἐπείσδοδος, ον, ἡ, (ἐπὶ, εἰσδοδος) a coming in besides, entrance, approach, Soph. O. C. 730, Fr. 259.

Ἐπείσπαιω, f. -παίσω, (ἐπὶ, εἰσπαίω) to burst in, εἰς οἰκίαν, Ar. Plut. 805.

Ἐπείσπῆμψω, f. -ψω, (ἐπὶ, εἰσπῆμψω) to send in or to, Dio C.

Ἐπείσπῆδω, ὦ, (ἐπὶ, εἰσπῆδω) to rush, spring in upon, εἰς τι, Xen. Cyr. 3, 3, 64; τινὶ, Philostr.: absol., Ar. Eq. 363.

Ἐπείσπῆπτω, fut. -πσοῦμαι, (ἐπὶ, εἰσπῆπτω) to fall or burst upon, βρονταὶ τινὶ ἐπείσπῆπτουσι, Hdt. 7, 42: to burst in or into, Soph. O. C. 915, and Eur.; c. acc. τῆς πόλεως, Eur. H. F. 34: to rush in upon, αἰτοῖς πένονσι, Xen. Cyr. 7, 5, 27.

Ἐπείσπῆψω, f. -πῆψομαι or -σοῦμαι, (ἐπὶ, εἰσπῆψω) to sail in after, Thuc. 6, 2.—II. to sail at, attack, Id. 4, 13.

Ἐπείσπνέω, f. -πνέσω, (ἐπὶ, εἰσπνέω) to breathe in again, Galen.

Ἐπείσπῆπτω, fut. -ξω, (ἐπὶ, εἰσπῆπτω) to exact besides, Dio C.

Ἐπείσρῶ, f. -ρῆσω, (ἐπὶ, εἰσρῶ) to flow in upon one, or besides, Trag. ap. Arr.

Ἐπείστρέχω, f. -δρῶμαι, (ἐπὶ, εἰστρέχω) to run in upon or after, τινὶ Julian.

Ἐπείσφῶ, f. -οῖσω, (ἐπὶ, εἰσφῶ) to bring in besides or after, Aesch. Ag. 864: τὸ ἐπείσφῶμενον πρῆγμα, whatever comes upon us, occurs, Hdt. 7, 50, 1. Mid. to bring forward besides for one's self, μαρτύρια, Thuc. 3, 53.

Ἐπείσφοιτάς, ὦ, (ἐπὶ, εἰσφοιτάς) to be in the habit of coming in, entering from without, Philo.

Ἐπείσφῶ, f. -ήσω and -ήσομαι, (ἐπὶ, εἰσφῶ) to bring in, introduce besides, τινὰ λέχει, Eur. Alc. 1056, cf. El. 1033; ἐπ. λόγον, Ar. Thesm. 1164: to send against, ὄψεαι τινὶ, Eur. H. F. 1262: the aor. part. ἐπείσφῶς, from ἐπείσφῶρμι, occurs in Eur. Phaeth. 2, 50.

Ἐπείσχω, f. -χέσω, (ἐπὶ, εἰσχω) to pour in, introduce besides, Philo Mid. to pour themselves in, to pour in in crowds, Joseph.

Ἐπειτα, adv., (ἐπὶ, εἰτα) marks the sequence of one thing from another, and strictly is to ἐπεί as relat. to anteced., just as εἰτα is to εἰ. thereupon, thereafter, then, and referring to something to come in continuation, further, freq. from Hom. downwards.

more rare without an antecedent, just then, at the time, Od. I, 106: in these signs, it may either come first, or after other words: in Hom. usu. it corresponds to *πρῶτον*, also frequentens *αὐτίκα*, *αἰψα*, *ὅκα ἐπειτα*, and *ἐνθα ἐπειτα*: freq. *ἐπεὶ* or *εἰ* must be supplied before it. Like *εἰτα* not seldom put pleon. with a finite verb to express emphat. the immediate sequence from what goes before, esp. after a part., e.g. *μειδήσασα δ' ἐπειτα ἐῷ ἐγκάθ' ἑτο κῶλον*, she smiled and then placed it in her bosom, Il. 14, 223, cf. 11, 730, etc., Aesch. Eum. 29, also in prose, Plat. Phaed. 82 C, cf. Blomf. Aesch. Pr. 802: more rarely *ἐπειτα* stands before the part., as H. Hom. Ven. 154. II. in apodosis it adds emphasis:—1. when a partic. of time goes before, immediately afterwards, then, *ἐπειδὴ σφαίρην πειρήσαντο, ὥρχεισθην δὴ ἐπειτα*, when they were done playing at ball, then they danced, Od. 8, 378: so after *ἐπεὶ*, Il. 16, 247, *ὅποτε*, Il. 18, 545, *ὥς*, Il. 10, 522, *ἥμος*, Il. 1, 478.—2. after a conditional partic., esp. *εἰ*, then surely, *εἰ δ' ἐτέον δὴ ἀγορεύεις, εἴ ῥα δὴ τότε ἐπειτα θεοὶ φέροντες ὤλεσαν*, if so, then of a surety have the gods infatuated thee, Il. 7, 360; 10, 453, etc.; so after *ἤν*, Il. 9, 394, and *ἐπὶ*, Od. 11, 121. Further, Hom. has it anacoluth., where the sense is the same as if *εἰ* were expressed, e.g. *ὅν μὲν κ' ἐπιεικὲς ἀκούμεν, οὐτὶς ἐπειτα τόν' εἰσεται*, for *εἰ μὲν κ' ἐπιεικὲς* *τίνα ἀκούμεν*, Il. 1, 547; esp. c. part., *ὅν δέ κ' ἐγὼν ἀπάνευθε μάχης ἐθέλοντα νοήσω αἰμῶνέςιν, οὐ οἱ ἐπειτα ἄρκιον ἔσσειται*, for *εἰ δέ κ' ἐγὼ* *τίνα νοήσω*, Il. 2, 392. The apodosis becomes still more emphatic by *δὴ ἐπειτα*, *δὴ τότε* *ἐπειτα*, *καὶ τότε* *ἐπειτα*, but *ἐπειτα* itself cannot begin it.—III. interrog., when the question is founded on some supposition, after *πῶς*, e.g. *εἰ μὲν δὴ ἔταράν γε κελενέειν ἢ αὐτὸν ἐλέσθαι, πῶς ἂν ἐπειτ' Ὀδυσσὸς λαθόμεν*; how can I in such a case? etc., Il. 10, 243, cf. Od. I, 65, where *ἐπειτα* refers to Minerva's words just before. But in Att. it begins the sentence with emphasis, usu. ironical, And so? Indeed? v. *εἴτα* III., implying a consequence overlooked, So then, does it follow...? If so, how comes it that...? Kühner Gr. Gr. § 835, 6.—IV. then, therefore, much like *οὖν*, Il. 15, 49, Od. 17, 185.—V. Att., like *ὁμως*, and yet, nevertheless, still, esp. in Ar., as Ach. 126; 498, Av. 29, in which signf. *καίπετα* and *καὶτα* are esp. freq., Heind. Plat. Cratyl. 411 B, Phaed. 90 B, Bornem. Xen. Symp. 4, 2.—VI. *δὴ*, *τὸ ἐπειτα*, following, future, *ὁ ἐπ. χρόνος*, the future, also *τὸ ἐπ.*, in Soph. Ant. 607 Herin., the immediate future, opp. to *τὸ μέλλον*, the more distant: so *οἱ ἐπειτα*, posterity, Aesch. Eum. 672: *ὁ ἐπ. βίος*, Plat. Phaed. 116 A.

Ἐπεῖτε, for *ἐπεὶ τε*, since, for that, because, Hdt.

Ἐπειτεν, Ion. for *ἐπειτα*, thereafter, Hdt. I, 146, etc., v. Schweigh. Lex.: also Dor. Herm. Dial. Pind. p. xxi.: cf. *εἴτεν*.

Ἐπεῖτοι, i. e. *ἐπεὶ τοι*, for in truth, since truly, Pind., etc.—II. but since: also *ἐπεῖτοι γε*.

Ἐπεκβαίνω, f. -βήσομαι, (ἐπί, ἐκβαίνω) to go out upon, disembark, εἰς γῆν, Thuc. 8, 105: c. acc., *ἐπ. χερσῶν*, to touch land, of waves, An. h.

Ἐπ' κροῶ, *ὦ*, f. -βήσω, (ἐπί, ἐκ-

βοῶ)=*ἐπικαλέω*, to cry out against, Dio C.

Ἐπεκβοηθῶ, *ὦ*, (ἐπί, ἐκβοηθῶ), to rush out to aid, Thuc. 8, 55.

Ἐπεκδιδάσκω, f. -άσω, (ἐπί, ἐκδιδάσκω) to teach, explain in addition, Plat. Prot. 328 E.

Ἐπεκδίδωμι, f. -δώσω, (ἐπί, ἐκδίδωμι) to give out, publish again, Gramm.

Ἐπεκδιηγέομαι, (ἐπί, ἐκδιηγέομαι) dep. mid., to explain besides, Plat. Phaed. 97 D. Hence

Ἐπεκδιήγησις, *εως*, *ἡ*, a fuller or repeated narrative.

Ἐπεκδρομή, *ἡς*, *ἡ*, (ἐπεκδρομεῖν) an excursion, expedition, Thuc. 4, 25.

Ἐπέκεινα, adv. for *ἐπ' ἐκείνα*, on yonder side of, beyond, Lat. *ultra*, c. gen., as *οἱ ἐπ. Εὐφράτον*, those beyond the Eu., Xen. An. 4, 5, 3: *τὸ ἐπέκεινα*, Att. *τούπ.*, the part beyond, the far side, *τῆς γῆς*, etc., and so as adv., Eur. Hipp. 1199: *ἐπέκεινα*, living or existing on the farther side, *τὰ ἐπέκεινα*, the far side of, parts beyond, Hdt. 3, 115, cf. Aesch. Supp. 257; opp. to *ἐπίταδε*.—2. of time, *οἱ ἐπ. χρόνοι*, the times beyond or before, earlier times, Isocr. 124 B.

Ἐπεκέλετο, 3 sing. aor. syncop. of *ἐπικέλομαι*, II.

Ἐπεκθῶ, fut. -θεύσομαι, (ἐπί, ἐκθῶ)=*ἐπεκτρέχω*, to rush out upon or against, Thuc. 4, 34, and Xen.

Ἐπεκθύομαι, (ἐπί, ἐκθύω) to offer sacrifice upon or for, Epict.

Ἐπεκκουφίζω, (ἐπί, ἐκκουφίζω) to lighten, alleviate, Joseph.

Ἐπεκπίνω, fut. -πίομαι, (ἐπί, ἐκπίνω) to drink off after, Eur. Cycl. 327. [v. *πίνω*.]

Ἐπεκπλόος, contr. -πλους, *ον*, *ὁ*, (ἐπί, ἐκπλέω) a sailing out against one, attack by sea, Thuc. 8, 20.

Ἐπεκπνέω, fut. -πνεύσω, (ἐπί, ἐκπνέω) to breathe out repeatedly, opp. to *ἐπεικπνέω*, Medie.

Ἐπέκρυσς, *εως*, *ἡ*, (ἐπί, ἐκρύσσω) an outbreak, bursting, Diog. L.

Ἐπεκροφῶ, f. l. in Ar. Eq. 701, v. *ἐκρ*.

Ἐπέκρυσς, *εως*, *ἡ*, (ἐπί, ἐκρέω) an influx from without, Leucipp. ap. Diog. L. 9, 32.

Ἐπέκτυσς, *εως*, *ἡ*, (ἐπεκτείνω) an extension, expansion: a lengthening, e.g. of a word, Arist. Poet. Hence

Ἐπεκτῆτικός, *ἡ*, *ὄν*, lengthening, Gramm. Adv. -κῶς: from

Ἐπεκτείνω, (ἐπί, ἐκτείνω) to stretch out, lengthen, λόγους, Plut.: to increase, make more burdensome, προσόδοος, Strab.—2. intr. to extend, reach, πρόσ τι, late. Pass. to stretch, extend beyond, τινός, Theophr.: to reach out towards, grasp at, τινί, N. T.: to be lengthened, of words, e.g. *μῦθος* for *μῶνος*, *ἥλιος* for *ἡλιος*, Arist. Poet.; opp. to *ἀφαιρεῖσθαι*.

Ἐπεκτεταμένως, adv. part. perf. pass. from *ἐπεκτείνω*, vehemently, Gramm.

Ἐπεκτρέχω, fut. -δράμωμαι, aor. -έδρομαι, (ἐπί, ἐκτρέχω) to rush out upon or against one, τινί, Xen. Hell. 4, 4, 17; absol., Ib. 6, 2, 17; also c. acc., Paus.

Ἐπεκφέρω, f. -εφέομαι, (ἐπί, ἐκφέρω) to carry out far, Plut.

Ἐπεκχέω, f. -χέωσω, (ἐπί, ἐκχέω) to pour out upon. Pass. to rush upon, τινί, LXX.: to throw one's self upon, lie upon, τινί, Q. Sm.

Ἐπεκχωρέω, *ὦ*, (ἐπί, ἐκχωρέω) to advance next or after, Aesch. Pers. 401.

† *Ἐπελάσια*, *ας*, *ἡ*=sq., Diod. S.

Ἐπέλασις, *εως*, *ἡ*, an attack, assault, Luc., and Plut.: from

Ἐπελάνω, *ω*, fut. -ελάσω, Att. *ε* *ἔ* (ἐπί, ἐλάνω) to drive or put upon, *ἐπ' αὐτόν*, a plate of metal on a shield, Il. 1, 223, in tmesis; so too *πολλὰς ἐπελάστο χαλκός*, much brass had been drawn over it, Il. 13, 804: *ὀρκον ἐπ' ἐλάνειν τινί*, to force an oath upon one, Hdt. I, 146: to drive characters upon a surface, as on ice, Id. 4, 23: to lead on or against, hence—2. usu. seemingly intr., sub. στρατών, *ἐπ' αὐτόν*, to march against, Id. 1, 17, and Att. to sail against, 7, 183; to charge, 9, 49.

Ἐπελαφρίζω, (ἐπί, ἐλαφρίζω) to make lighter, lift up, Philo.

Ἐπελαφρόνω,=*ἐπελαφρίζω*, *λυβ*, v. *ἐπελαφρόνω*.

Ἐπελδομαι, v. *ἐπιέλλω*.

Ἐπελέγχω,=*ἐλέγχω*, Diog. L.

Ἐπέλευσις, *εως*, *ἡ*, (ἐπέρχομαι) coming to a person or place, advance, attack, Luc.—2. an impulse of the mind towards a thing, Chrysipp. ap. Plut. 2, 1045 D.

Ἐπέλευσομαι, fut. of *ἐπέρχομαι*, Od.

Ἐπελευστικός, *ἡ*, *ὄν*, (ἐπέλευσις) coming to or towards, touching on thing.—2. adventitious, Stoic. ap. Plut.

Ἐπελήλυτο, 3 sing. plupf. pass. of *ἐπελάνω*, II.

Ἐπελήλυθα, perf. 2 of *ἐπέρχομαι*, Od.

Ἐτέλῃς, 3 sing. aor. 1 act. of *ἐπ' ἐλάνω*, Od.

Ἐτελέθω, inf. aor. of *ἐπέρχομαι*.

Ἐτελέσω, Ion. for *ἐτελέσω*.

Ἐτέλκω, Ion. for *ἐτέλκω*.

Ἐτελλάβε, poet. for *ἐτέλαβε*, 3 sing. aor. of *ἐπιλαμβάνω*.

Ἐτελλίω, (ἐπί, ἐτελλίω) to bring hope, buoy up with hopes, τινά *ὥς* *ἐμψέτα*, Thuc. 8, 1; esp. with *ἡλπί* hope, Luc.—II.—*ἐτελλίω*, Eur. Hip. 1011, Thuc. 8, 54 Bekk.

Ἐτέλλομαι, (ἐπί, ἐτλώ) to have hopes of, to hope, Aesch. Ag. 1031: Hom., *ἐπέτελλομαι*, c. inf., Il. 1, 54: c. acc., Od. 21, 126: in genl. to expect, Telest. ap. Ath. 616 F. Po. word.

Ἐτεμβύδων, adv. by ascending, st. above step, Anth.: from

Ἐτεμβαίνω, f. -βήσομαι, (ἐπί, ἐβαίνω) to step, tread upon, to go upon to stand on, esp. in perf. c. gen., *ὅσδ' ἐτεμβεβάσθαι*, Il. 9, 582, *ὄφρα* *εἰ* Hes. C. 324; and so absol., *ἐτεμβεβάσας*, mounted (on a chariot), Pind. N. 4, 47: also c. dat., *πύργους ἐτεμβάσας*, Aesch. Theb. 634, and interlateral: c. acc., *ἐπ. ὄχθον*, *ράχυν*, Eur. Bacch. 1061, Hes. 783; and *πάτραν*, Eur. I. T. 649.—II. but dat. also to trample upon, spurn, *ἐπ' ἐμψέτα*, Soph. Aj. 977; a *κατὰ τινος*, Soph. El. 836.—III. *τῷ καιρῷ τινος*, to seize an opportunity against one, Dem. 579, 22.

Ἐτεμβάλλω, fut. -βάλλω, (ἐπί, βάλλω) to throw, put, lay upon, Hes. Op. 98.—2. to throw against, Eur. I. T. 290.—3. to put in sides, insert, Lat. *intercalare*, Hdt. 2, Plat. Crat. 399 A; *ἐπ' τι*, Ib. 414: of fruit-trees, to bud, graft them: a in mid., to put in between, Id. Pc. 277 A.—4. to put forward, *σάντ* Soph. O. C. 463.—5. to thrust Xen. Cyn. 10, 11.—II. intr. to flow besides, of rivers, Xen. Hell. 4, 2.

Ἐτεμβάσις, *εως*, *ἡ*, (ἐτεμβάσις) an attack, incursion, Dion. H.

Ἐπεμβάτης, *ον*, *ὁ*, (ἐπ' ἐτεμβάσις) mounted, as—1. a horseman, An. Fr. 79.—2. a warrior in a chariot, Eur. Supp. 585. [ῶ]

Ἐπεμβλήτεον, verb. adh. *ῶ*

ἐπεβάλλει, one must put in, insert, add, Plat. Tim. 51 D.

Ἐπεμβόαι, ὦ, fut. -ήσω, (ἐπί, ἐμβόαι) to shout against or at one, ὅρου, Nic.

Ἐπεμβολάς, ἄδος, ἡ, (ἐπεμβάλλω) of a fruit-tree, budded or grafted, Ath.

Ἐπεμβολή, ἡς, ἡ, (ἐπεμβάλλω) an insertion, parenthesis.

Ἐπεμνησος, ον, (ἐπί, ἐμνησος) menstruous, dub., Joseph.

Ἐπεμπασσω, f. -άσω, (ἐπί, ἐμπάσσω) to sprinkle, strew over, Medic. [ἄσω]

Ἐπεμπηδάω, ὦ, (ἐπί, ἐμπηδάω) to spring upon, insult, ἐπ. κειμένω, Ar. Nub. 550.

Ἐπεμπίπτω, fut. -πεσοῦμαι, (ἐπί, ἐμπίπτω) to fall in or upon besides, to attack furiously: ἐπεμπίπτειν βάσιν τινί, Soph. Aj. 42, like δαίνειν πόδα, cf. βαίνειν sub fin.—2. to fall to, set to work, Lat. incumbere, Ar. Pac. 471. [ἔ]

Ἐπεμφέρω, f. -οίσω, (ἐπί, ἐμφέρω) to bring in besides, add, τί τινί, Hippod. ap. Stob. p. 554, 55.

Ἐπεμύρω, (ἐπί, ἐμύρω) to mix in, dip in, τί τινί, Clem. Al. [ῶ]

Ἐπεμύριω, f. -ῶ=ἐναρίζω, Soph. O. C. 1733, acc. to Elmsl. and Herm.

Ἐπενδίδωμι, f. -δάσω, (ἐπί, ἐνδίδωμι) to give over and above, ἐπ. τρίτην, I put in yet a third blow, Aesch. Ag. 1386.

Ἐπενδύω, ατος, τό, an upper garment, Plut.

Ἐπενδύω=ἑπενδύω. Hence

Ἐπενδύτης, ον, ὁ, a tunic worn over another, Pseudo-Thesp. ap. Poll. 7, 45, Soph. Fr. 391; also ἐπ. χιτῶν, Nicoch. Heracl. 1. [ῶ]

Ἐπενδύτοπάλλιον, ον, τό=foreg., Böckh Inscr. 2, p. 456. (From foreg. and Lat. pallium.)

Ἐπενδύω, ο-δύνω, (ἐπί, ἐνδύνω) to put on over, Hdt. 1, 195: also in mid., τί τινί, Plut. [On quantity v. δύω.]

Ἐπένεστις, εως, ἡ, (ἐπιφέρω, ἐπενεγκέιν) an adding to.

Ἐπένεκαί, Ion. for ἑπένεκαί, inf. aor. 1 of ἐπιφέρω, Pl. 19, 261.

Ἐπένεμν, 3 sing. aor. 1 from ἐπινέμω, Hom.

Ἐπηνήνεον, imperf. from ἐπηνήνω, Pl.

Ἐπηνήνοβη, is, lies upon, is close to: only Ep., and in Hom. thrice; of Thersites' head, ψευδή ἐπηνήνοβη λάχυν, a thin coat of downy hair grew thereon, Il. 2, 219; of a cloak, οὐλή ἐπηνήνοβη λάχυν, a thick warm pile was on it, Il. 10, 134 (both times absol.); and c. acc., of the ambrosial unguent, οἷα θεοὺς ἐπηνήνοβεν αἰὲν ὄντα, such as is on and belongs to the gods, Od. 8, 365: whence also in H. Hom. Ven. 62. Cf. κατηνήνοβη. Used of time in Ap. Rh. 4, 276, πονυλὶς ἐπηνήνοβεν αἰὼν, a long space was thereon, i. e. had passed since. The signif. is something between pres. and impt.; the form is perf., v. ἐνήνοβη.

Ἐπένθεσις, εως, ἡ, (ἐπεντίθημι) insertion as of a letter, Gramm.

Ἐπενθρόσκω, aor. 2 -έθορον, inf. -θορέω, (ἐπί, ἐνθρόσκω) to spring, leap upon, σέλασμαι, Aesch. Pers. 359; ἐπὶ τινά, as an enemy, Soph. O. C. 1671; ἐπ. ἄνω, to leap up into, Id. Tr. 319.

Ἐπενθύμεομαι, (ἐπί, ἐνθύμεομαι) inser., to insert or add an enthymem. Hence

Ἐπενθύμημα, ατος, τό, an inserted, added enthymem. [ῶ]

Ἐπεντάσω, f. -ύσω, [ῶ] Ep. -ύσώ,

=ἑπεντείνω, to stretch to, fasten upon, Od. 22, 467.

Ἐπεντείνω, (ἐπί, ἐντείνω) to stretch, extend to, upon or over, ἐπενταβεί, stretched upon his sword, Soph. Ant. 1235.—II. intr. to press on, exert one's self, Ar. Pac. 515: to gain strength, increase, of a report, Theophr. Char. 9, 2.

Ἐπεντέλλω, (ἐπί, ἐντέλλω) to command besides, Soph. Ant. 218.

Ἐπεντέρωματα, τά, v. ἐπεντρώματα.

Ἐπεντίθημι, f. -θήσω, (ἐπί, ἐντίθημι) to insert, Gramm., cf. ἐπενθεσις.

Ἐπεντρίβω, f. -ψω, (ἐπί, ἐντρίβω) to rub in besides: to inflict. [ῶ]

Ἐπεντρυφάω, ὦ, (ἐπί, ἐντρυφάω) to be wanton in a thing.

Ἐπεντρώγω, f. -τρώξωμαι, inf. aor. -τρώξω, (ἐπί, ἐντρώγω) to eat besides, esp. sweetmeats or stimulants after a solid dinner, Philo.

Ἐπεντρώματα, τά, acc. to Epicur. ap. Ath. 546 E, dainties, meats. [Prob. for ἐπεντρώματα from ἐντερα: others from τρώω, v. Ern. Call. Dian. 133.]

Ἐπεντρώσις, εως, ἡ=foreg., Philo.

Ἐπεντύω and -ύνω, (ἐπί, ἐντύω, -ύνω) to set right, get ready, ἐπέντυε νόιν ἱππων, Il. 8, 374; χεῖρα ἐπεντύνειν ἐπὶ τινί, to arm it for the fight, Soph. Aj. 451. Mid. to prepare, train one's self for a thing, c. acc., ἄεθλα, Od. 24, 89: in Ap. Rh., c. inf. pro acc. [ῶ, ὦν]

Ἐπεξάγω, (ἐπί, ἐξάγω) to lead out, as a general his army, Thuc. 2, 21, and so seemingly intr. to march out to a new position, Id. 5, 71.—2. to extend, lengthen, Plut.: esp. to discuss at length, Dio C. [ᾶ] Hence

Ἐπεξάγωνή, ἡς, ἡ, a drawing out against, lengthening, τοῦ κέρως, Thuc. 8, 105.

Ἐπεξάμαρτάνω, f. -τήσομαι, (ἐπί, ἐξαμαρτάνω) to sin, err yet more, Dion. H.; against one, εἰς τινά, Joseph. Hence

Ἐπεξαμαρτητέον, verb. adj., one must sin, err yet more, Dem. 595, 10.

Ἐπεξανίσταμαι, aor. ἐπεξανέστην, (ἐπί, ἐξανίστημι) to rise besides, Philo.

Ἐπεξάπτω, ὦ, (ἐπί, ἐξαπατώ) to deceive yet more, Mnesim. Dycs. 1.

Ἐπέξωμι, (ἐπί, ἐξ, εἰμι) like ἐπεξέρχομαι, q. cf., to go out, march out against an enemy, Hdt. 7, 223; τινί, Thuc. 6, 97; ἐπ. εἰς μάχην, Id. 2, 13, etc.—II. to proceed against, prosecute, τινί, Dem. 583, 23; c. dat. pers. et gen. rei, ἐπ. τινὶ φόνον, to prosecute and convict him of murder, Plat. Legg. 866 B; also ὅπερ φόνον, Id. Euthyphr. 4 B: but also c. acc. pers., Eur. Andr. 735, ap. Dem. 549, 25: c. dat. rei, to avenge, Plat. Legg. 866 B: also c. dat. mod., ἐπ. οἴκη, to attack by action, Ib. 754 E; but in Aeschin. 40, 27, ἐπ. γραφῇ, to follow up an indictment, cf. Plat. Lys. 215 E.—III. to go over, traverse, go through, c. acc., Clearch. ap. Ath. 619 C: hence in argument, to go through all, σμικρὰ καὶ μεγάλα, Hdt. 1, 5, πάσας τὰς ὑμφοιβητήσεις, Plat. Rep. 437 A; and absol., Id. Lys. 215 E.—2. ἐπ. τιμωρίας μεῖζον, to go through with, carry out greater vengeance, Clearch. Thuc. 3, 82.

Ἐπεξέλαινω, f. -ελάσω Att. -ελάω, (ἐπί, ἐξελάνω) to drive, ride or send on to the attack, τοὺς ἱππεῖς, Xen. Hell. 5, 3, 6.—2. also intr., τινί, sub. ἱππον, ἄρμα, στρατόν.

Ἐπεξέλεγχος, ον, ὁ, a further or additional ἐλεγχος, Plat. Phaedr. p. 266 E, ubi al. ἐπελεγχος.

Ἐπεξέλευστις, εως, ἡ, (ἐπεξέρχομαι) an attack, punishment.

Ἐπεξελενυστικός, ἡ, ὄν, avenging. Adv. -κός.

Ἐπεξέλλω, to draw on with one, or besides, Hipp.

Ἐπεξεργάζομαι, fut. -άσομαι, dep. mid., to effect, do besides or in addition, Dem. 274, 18: to accomplish, consummate, opp. to ἀρχειν, Ion ap. Sext. Emp. 294, 3: hence—2. to slay over again, ὀλωλότα, Soph. Ant. 1288. Hence

Ἐπεξεργασίας, ας, ἡ, a finishing, completion: and

Ἐπεξεργαστής, οὔ, ὁ, one who accomplishes: a plenipotentiary.

Ἐπεξεργαστικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἐπεξεργάζομαι) fit for finishing. Adv. -κός.

Ἐπεξέρπω, (ἐπί, ἐξέρπω) to creep out, advance to, c. acc., Hipp.

Ἐπεξέρχομαι, f. -ελευσθόμαι, (ἐπί, ἐξέρχομαι) to go out against an enemy, make a sally, Hdt. 3, 54; and in genl. to attack, ἐπ. εἰς μάχην τινί, Thuc. 5, 9; and absol., Id.: hence—2. to proceed against, prosecute, τινί, Thuc. 3, 38, Plat., etc.; also ἐπ. οἴκη τινί, Plat. Legg. 866 B; also ἐπ. φόνον, Antipho 115, 9.—II. to go through or over, χάσσην, Hdt. 4, 97; 7, 166.—2. to carry out, accomplish, εἰς τινί, Thuc. 1, 120.—3. to discuss, relate, examine accurately or fully, Lat. oratione persequi, τι, Aesch. Fr. 870, and Plat.: absol. Hdt. 8, 99.—III. to proceed to an extremity, ὅσον ἐς ὕβριν ἐπεξῆλθε, Hdt. 3, 80, ὧδ' ἐπέε: θρασύν, to reach such a pitch of boldness, Soph. Ant. 752.

Ἐπεξέτασις, εως, ἡ, (ἐπί, ἐξέτασις) a repeated review, muster, Thuc. 6, 24.

Ἐπεξευρίσκω, fut. -ευρήσω, (ἐπί, ἐξευρίσκω) to invent besides, Hdt. 2, 160.

Ἐπεξηγέομαι, (ἐπί, ἐξηγέομαι) dep. mid., to recount, explain in detail, P. R. H. Hence

Ἐπεξηγήμα, ατος, τό, a detailed narrative. Hence

Ἐπεξηγηματικός, ἡ, ὄν, of, like, belonging to an ἐπεξηγήμα.

Ἐπεξηγήσις, εως, ἡ, (ἐπεξηγέομαι) a detailed account, narrative.

Ἐπεξηγητέον, verb. adj. from ἐπεξηγέομαι, one must detail, Clem. Al.

Ἐπεξῆρ, Ion. for ἐφεξῆρ, Hdt.

Ἐπεξιαχάζω, (ἐπί, ἐκ, ιαχάζω) to shout in triumph over..., Aesch. Theb. 635.

Ἐπεξόδος, ον, of, belonging to a march or expedition: τὰ ἐπεξόδια, sub. ιερά, sacrifices before the march of an army, v. l. Xen. An. 6, 5, 2: from

Ἐπεξόδος, ον, ἡ, (ἐπί, ἐξόδος) a march out against an enemy, πρὸς τινά, Thuc. 5, 8.—II. revenge, punishment, Philo.

Ἐπέοικε, (ἐπί, οἶκε) it is like, looks like, τινί, Il. 4, 341.—II. it is likely, reasonable, fitting, proper, freq. in Hom., usu. absol. or c. dat. pers., but also c. acc. et inf., Il. 10, 146; c. dat. pers. et inf., Pind. N. 7, 140: in Od. 6, 193, οὐ δεθῆναι must be supplied.—2. it is agreeable, satisfactory, Il. 9, 392.—3. εἰκελῶς, seemly, fit, τινί, Aesch. Cho. 669. (No pres. ἐπέοικε.)

Ἐπέπιθμεν, 1 pl. plqpf. 2 from πέθο for ἐπεποιθμεν, Il.

Ἐπέπλω, 2 sing. aor. 2 sync. Ἐρ of ἐπιπλώω, Od.

Ἐπεποιθεῖ, 3 sing. plqpf. 2 from πέθο, Il.

Ἐπεπνῶνθαι, 3 sing. plqpf. 2 of πάσχω, Od.

Ἐπέπτρε, 3 sing. aor. 2 act. from ἐπιπταίρω, Od.

Ἐπεπτάτο, 3 sing. aor. 2 of ἐπιπτάμαι, ἐπιπταμαι, Hom.

Ἐπέννυτο, 3 sing. plupf. pass. of πυνθάνομαι, Pl.

Ἐπένω, Ion. for ἐφέτω.

Ἐπέρστος, ον, (ἐπί, ἐρώω) lovely, amiable, Luc., cf. ἐπήρατος.

Ἐπεργάζομαι, f. -άσομαι, (ἐπί, ἐργάζομαι) dep. mid., to work upon, till land, Plat. Legg. 843 C; esp. to encroach on another's property, Arist. Pol.: in pf. also as pass., ἐπεργαστά στήλη, is wrought, sculptured on a tablet, Paus. Hence

Ἐπεργασία, ας, ἡ, a working, tilling of another's land, an encroachment, Thuc. 1, 139, cf. Plat. Legg. 843 C.

—II. esp. the right of mutual tillage on each other's territory, Xen. Cyr. 3, 2, 23, cf. ἐπιγαμία.

Ἐπεργος, ον, (ἐπί, *ἐργω) active in a thing, τινός.

Ἐπερεῖζω, (ἐπί, ἐρεθίζω) to irritate, stimulate, Plut.: ἐπ. πικρίδα, to touch the lyre, Anth. Hence

Ἐπερεῖσμός, οὔ, ὁ, irritation, excitement, Plut.

Ἐπερείδω, fut. -είσω, (ἐπί, ἐρείδω) to thrust on or into, ἐπείρειεν ἔγχος ἐς κενεῶνα, Il. 5, 856: ἐπείρειεν ἡν ἀπέλεθον, he put vast strength to it, put forth force, Il. 7, 269, Od. 9, 538. Mid. to support or stay upon or by, τί τι, Eur. Hec. 114: to lean or push against a thing, Ar. Ran. 1102. Hence

Ἐπείρεισις, εως, ἡ, a thrusting against a thing, ἐπ. ὀδόντων, gnashing of teeth, Diosc.

Ἐπείρεισμός, οὔ, ὁ, = foreg., Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10, 50.

Ἐπερεύομαι, as pass., (ἐπί, ἐρεύω) to be disordered: of water, to be poured upon, ὠκτάς, Ar. Rh.

Ἐπερέφω, fut. -ψω, (ἐπί, ἐρέφω) to put a roof upon, in genl. to build, ἐπὶ ἡνὶν ἐρεψα, Il. 1, 39, cf. ἐρέφω.

Ἐπερήρεισμαι, perf. pass. from ἐπείρειω.

Ἐπείρομαι, f. -ερώσομαι, Ion. -εῖρωσαι: aor. ἐπείρωμι, inf. ἐπερόσθαι: the place of the pres. is supplied in Att. by ἐπερωτάω, but in Hdt. we have ἐπείρεσθαι, as if from a pres. ἐπείρομαι, cf. ἐρωμαι. To ask, esp. for counsel, to consult, question, τὸν θεόν, Hdt. 1, 19; τινά τι, one about a thing, 7, 101; περί τινος, 1, 158; foll. by a relat., 3, 22; absol. 4, 161, etc.: rare in Att., as Soph. O. C. 557, cf. Reisig.

Ἐπερῶσαντο, 3 pl. aor. 1 from ἐπείρωσμαι, Il. 5, 529.

Ἐπερυθρίαώ, ὦ, f. -άσω, (ἐπί, ἐρυθρίαώ) to blush for or at a thing, τινί.

[άσω]

Ἐπερώω, fut. -ώσω, (ἐπί, ἐρώω) to draw on, pull to, θύρην ἐπερώσσε κορώνη, Od. 1, 441: to bring together or to a place, ἐπὶ στήλην ἐρούσαντες, setting up a stone, Od. 12, 14. Mid. to draw or put on one's clothes, λεοντήν, Hdt. 4, 8, [ὦ, cf. ἐρώω]

Ἐπέρχομαι, fut. -ελεύσομαι, dep. mid., c. aor. act. ἤλθον, ἤλυθον, pf. -ελήλυθα, (ἐπί, ἐρχομαι). To come upon or over, pass over a space, like Lat. *dire*, c. acc. Il. 18, 321, Od. 16, 27; ὁ Νείλος ἐπέρχεται τὸ Δέλτα, overflows it, Hdt. 2, 19: also to traverse, travel over, Hdt. 1, 30: to walk upon, as on ice, Thuc. 3, 23.—II. to come upon or to, reach, arrive at a place, freq. in Hom. usu. absol., but also c. acc., esp. in signif. of to come upon suddenly, surprise, Od. 19, 155; so ἐπὶ ἡλθε μιν ἡνύκμος ὕπνος, Od. 4, 793, etc., cf. Hdt. 2, 141: also c. dat.

pers., Od. 5, 472; 12, 311: the dat. is in genl. found in Hom. when the signif. is simply to come to or near, Il. 12, 200, 218: he also has it with εἰς, Od. 7, 280, cf. Thuc. 3, 47; with ἠνθάδε and ὁπόσε, Il. 24, 651, Od. 14, 139: later also with ἐπὶ, ἐπελθεῖν ἐπὶ τὸν δῆμον, τοὺς Ἐφόρους, to come before them to speak, Hdt. 5, 97; 9, 7, so ἐπὶ τὸ κοινόν, and freq. absol. in Thuc., cf. Göttl. Arist. Pol. p. 26, 2. The Att. prefer the dat., yet use the acc., as τὰς ξυνουσίας ἐπελθὼν, having visited the clubs, Thuc. 8, 54; so ἐπέρχεται μοι, also με, it happens, occurs to me, Hemst. Luc. Somn. 17, Valck. Phoen. 1378, either with a nom. before it, as ἡμεροῖσθε μοι ἐπείρεσθαι, Hdt. 1, 30; or c. inf. only, as καὶ οἱ ἐπὶ ἡλθε παραινέειν, Id. 6, 107, cf. Soph. Tr. 135: ὁ ἐπελθὼν, like ὁ ἐπιτυχὼν, ἐπιών, the first comer, whoever comes up, ἐκ τοῦ ἐπελθόντος, just as it occurs, on the spur of the moment.—III. in hostile signif., to rush upon, go against, attack, Hom. usu. absol.: sometimes c. dat. pers., Il. 20, 91, and so Thuc. 6, 34, or c. acc., τμήθον αὐχέν' ἐπὶ ἡλθε, Il. 7, 262. In prose also c. acc., as Thuc. 2, 39.—IV. to come on, in Hom. esp. to come about, return, ἐπὶ ἡλθον ὥρα, the season came round again, Od. 2, 107, etc., and so freq. later, to come on, be at hand, as in Theogn. 528, 728, etc.: of time in genl. to come on, Pind. O. 10, 9; τὸ ἐπέρχόμενον, that which is coming, but has not come, i. e. the future, Aesch. Pr. 98.—2. to come in after or over another, of a second wife, Hdt. 5, 41.—V. to pursue for vengeance, hence in genl. to visit, avenge, punish, τινά, hence also ὄνον ἐπέρχεσθαι, to avenge it.—VI. to go through or over, treat of discuss, recount, like διέρχομαι, c. acc., Hes. Fr. 14, 4, Ar. Eq. 618.—2. to go through, execute, Thuc. 1, 97.

Ἐπερωτάω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, Ion. ἐπείρω, (ἐπί, ἐρωτάω) to consult, enquire of, question, τὸ χρηστήριον, τὸν θεόν, etc., Hdt. 1, 53, etc.; τινά περί τινος, Id. 1, 32; ἐπ. τι, to ask a thing, Id. 1, 30, etc.; but also to ask about a thing, Id. 7, 100. So too in Att. Pass. to be asked, τι, a question, Plat. Soph. 250 A. Hence

Ἐπερωτήματα, ατος, τό, Ion. ἐπείρω, a question, Hdt. 6, 67: and

Ἐπερωτήσις, εως, ἡ, Ion. ἐπείρω, a questioning, consulting, χρησμός, Hdt. 9, 44; Thuc. 4, 38.

Ἐπεσα, rare aor. 1 of πίπτω, in a lyric passage of Eur.

Ἐπεσαν, 3 pl. impf. from ἐπειμι, Ep. for ἐπίσαν, Od.

Ἐπεσβαίνω, i. q. ἐπισβαίνω.

Ἐπεσβολέω, ὦ, to utter violent language, Lyc.: and

Ἐπεσβολία, ας, ἡ, a throwing about words, violent, unseemly, language, in plur., ἐπ. ἀναβαίνειν, Od. 4, 159: later esp. abuse, Anth. P.: from

Ἐπεσβόλος, ον, (ἐπος, βάλλω) throwing words about, λωβητὴρ ἐπ., an unbridled, foul-mouthed fellow, Il. 2, 275: esp. abusive, νεῖκος, Ap. Rh. 4, 1727.

Ἐπεσθίω, f. ἐπέδομαι, (ἐπί, ἐσθίω) to eat after or in addition to, τί τι, Eur. Incert. 98, Xen. Mem. 3, 14, 3.

Ἐπέσθα, poet. form of foreg., Epich. p. 22.

Ἐπεσκέπηναι, 2 aor. pass. 3 pl. from ἐπισκέπτομαι of ἐπισκοπέω.

Ἐπεσον, ες, ε, aor. of πίπτω, Hom.

Ἐπεσπον, ες, ε, inf. ἐπισπεῖν, aor. of ἐρέπω, Od.

Ἐπέσσειται, Ep. for ἐπείσεται, 3 sing. fut. from ἵππειμι, Od.

Ἐπέσσειναι, -εναι, poet. 3 sing. impf. act. and 3 pl. impf. mid. from ἐπίσειναι, Hom.

Ἐπεσσεύμενος, adv. part. pf. pass. ἐπίσειναι, violently, Arctae.

Ἐπέσσειται, 3 sing. pf. pass. ἐπίσειναι, part. ἐπεσσεύμενος, Hom.

Ἐπέσσιτο, poet. for ἐπέσσυτο, 3 sing. aor. sync. from ἐπισσεύομαι.

Ἐπεστέως, Ion. part. perf. of ἐφέτιμι.

Ἐπέστη, 3 sing. aor. 2 from ἐφίημι, Pl.

Ἐπέστιος, Ion. for ἐφέστιος, ἐπίςτιος, dub.

Ἐπεσφέρω, Ion. for ἐπεισφέρω, Hdt.

Ἐπεσχαίριον, ον, (ἐπί, ἐσχαρά) on or at the hearth, Leon. Tar. [α]

Ἐπέσχον, ες, ε, and -σχόμην, aor. 2 act. and mid. of ἐπέχω, Hom. and Hes.

Ἐπετάσθην, 1 aor. pass. of πετάννυμι.

Ἐπετειοκαρπος, ον, (ἐπέτειος, καρπός) bearing yearly fruit, Theophr.

Ἐπετειοκαυλος, ον, (ἐπέτειος, καυλός) with an annual stalk from a perennial root, Theophr.

Ἐπέτειος, ον, also η, ον, Hdt. 6, 105, though elsewhere he has it ος, ον, as 2, 92: also ἐπέτειος, ον, Id. 3, 89: (ἐπί, ἐτος) annual, yearly, every year, θυσία, Hdt. 6, 105, καρπός, Id. 8, 108: hence metaph., ἐπέτειος τὴν φύσιν, changeful as the seasons, or acc. to others, like birds of passage, Ar. Eq. 518: ἐτος φόρος, the yearly revenue, Hdt. 5, 49, also τὰ ἐπέτεια.—2. annual, lasting for a year, of plants, Hdt. 2, 92.

Ἐπετειοφορέω, ὦ, to bear fruit every year, Theophr.: from

Ἐπετειοφόρος, ον, (ἐπέτειος, φέρω) fruiting every year, Theophr.

Ἐπετειοφύλλος, ον, (ἐπέτειος, φύλλον) losing the leaves yearly, Theophr.

Ἐπέτειος, Ion. for ἐπέτειος, Hdt.

Ἐπέτης, ον, ὁ, (ἐποιμαί) a follower, attendant, Pind. P. 5, 5: fem. ἐπέτης, ιδος, Ar. Rh.

Ἐπέτησιος, ον, = ἐπέτειος, καρπός ἐπ., from year to year, lasting the whole year, Od. 7, 118.—2. occurring each year, annual, τελεσφορή, Call. Apoll. 77.

Ἐπέτης, ιδος, η, fem. from ἐπέτης.

Ἐπετον, Dor. aor. of πίπτω, to εἶπετον.

Ἐπέτοσσε, part. ἐπιτόσσαις, a Dor. aor. form without any pres. in use, = ἐπέτυχε, ἐπιτυχών, fell in or met with πρός τι, (for τινός is very dub.), Pind. P. 4, 43; c. acc., P. 10, 52; not found eiswh. Cf. τόσσας.

Ἐπειν, Ion. imperat. from ἐποιμαί for ἐπον, Hom.

Ἐπεύδαε, Ep. aor. 2 of ἐπανδάνω, Musae.

Ἐπευάζω, (ἐπί, εὐάζω) to shout one's mind, Orph.

Ἐπενδοκέω, ὦ, = ἐνδοκέω, to approach, acquiesce in, τινί.

Ἐπενθνέω, ὦ, (ἐπί, εὐθνέω) to rejoice at a thing, LXX.

Ἐπενθνών, (ἐπί, εὐθνών) to grieve, Xen. Cyn. 5, 32: to direct, administer νομίζωμαι, Aesch. Pers. 860, τὰ κοινά, v. l. Aesch. 76, 13.

Ἐπενκλείω, (ἐπί, ἐνκλείω) to glorify, make illustrious, πατρίδα, Simoi 71.

Ἐπευκτέος, α, ον, = sq., Clem. A.

Ἐπευκτός, η, ον, (ἐπενυχομαι) longed for, to be longed for, LXX.

Ἐπενυλάβομαι, (ἐπί, ἐνυλάβομαι) dep., to beware of, be afraid of, LXX.

ἑπενυκτοῖσι - αἰστοί, ὡς, οἱ, and ἑπενυκτοῖσι (ἐπί or ἐν, εὐνάζω) children begotten by slaves on their mistresses in the absence of their lords, Theopomp. (Hist.) ap. Ath. 271 C. v. Thirlw. (Hist. Gr. 1, 353: such slaves were themselves called ἑπενυκταί or ἐπενυκταί, ὡς, οἱ.

ἑπενυρίσκω, Ion. for ἐφευρίσκω, Hdt.

ἑπενυφνέω, ὦ, (ἐπί, εὐφνέω) to shout assent, to testify by a shout one's assent, to do, c. inf., II. 1, 22: Ap. Rh. 4, 295.—II. c. acc., Ἥστυν ἐπ., to glorify, sing praises to her, Musae: c. c. acc., τὴν ἑνὸν νεοτέρων ἐπ., to accompany in singing the strain, Aesch. Pers. 620: dupl. acc., ἐπ. παῖδων Ἀργεῖων, to sing the paean in praise of her, Eur. A. 1468.

ἑπενυφνέω, = foreg.—II. = ἐπιφνέω, dub., Lob. Phryn. 597.

ἑπενυφνέω, ου, ὅς=ἐπὶ τοῦ ἑπενυφνέω, dwelling on the banks of the Euphrates, Luc.

ἑπενυφνέω, ἡς, ὅς, a prayer, vow, Plat. Legg. 871 C. From

ἑπενυφνέω, (ἐπί, εὐφνέω) dep. mid.: to pray to, beseech, make a vow to a deity, c. dat., θεοῖς, Δίῃ, Hom., Idt., etc., ἐπ. τινί, c. inf., to pray to one, Od. 14, 423, and Att.: later, ἐπ. τινί τι, to pray for a thing on one's self, in bad sign., like Lat. precari, Aesch. Ag. 1600, etc.: in genl. to wish, pray for, μοῖραν, Ib. 1662; and c. inf., Ib. 1292, etc.—2. to wish, τινί, c. inf., Aesch. Theb. 276, lat. Crit. 119 E.—II. to exult, triumph, cry over, τινί, II. 11, 431; and c. inf., Hom. Ven. 287, and Att.: also ἐπ. ὅρος πατρίδα (sc. εἶναι) Eur. I. T. 818: absol. II. 5, 119, etc.

ἑπενυφνέω, (ἐπί, εὐνάζω) to make ear, below the price of a thing, Dem. 7, 24, v. Hemst. Luc. Nigr. 23.

ἑπενυφνέω, (ἐπί, εὐνάζω) as id., to feast in or upon, Dio C.

ἑπέναντι, 3 sing. plqpf. pass. from ἴνα, Hes. Sc. 166.

ἑπέναντι, ες, ε, Ep. redupl. aor. 2 the old root *φένω, (not found in Is.), whence comes the usu. φένω, Hom.

ἑπέναντι, 3 sing. plqpf. act. of ἴνα, H. Hom. Merc. 105.

ἑπέναντι, ες, ε, Ep. redupl. aor. 1 φένω, Hom.: unless it be rather m. ἐπιδράω.

ἑπέναντι, Ep. 3 plur. plqpf. from ἴνα, for ἐπεφύκεσαν, only Hes. Op. 1, Th. 152, 673, Sc. 76, as if from φύνω. πεφύκεω formed from the pf. βύκα, which however never occurs.

ἑπέναντι, aor. 1 pass. from πέκω. ἑπέναντι, fut. ὀρέξω: aor. ἐπέσπον, ἑπέναντι, (ἐπί, ἔχω) to have on, at, ἵνα πόδας ἐπείχῃ, he had his feet on the stool, Od. 17, 410, II. 14, 241: in tmesis, ἐπὶ κώπῃ σέθεν χεῖρα, I, 219, cf. Soph. Aj. 50: in genl. to hold, lay upon, by, etc., τινί τι, to hold on by, τινός, Ap. Rh.—to hold out, present, offer, οἶνον, Od. 444, II. 9, 489, μαζόν, II. 22, 83: enl. to supply, furnish, τινί τι, usu. ἔχω.—III. to keep directing, driving on, ἵππους τινί ἐπέχεν (v. l. ἐπέπεν), II. 16, 732, more freq. οὐς ἔπεν ἔτι τινί, II. 5, 240: this is from the sign. of keeping a pointed at, in full τόξον σκοπεῖν, Pind. O. 2, 160 (but Hom. the mid. for to aim, ἐπὶ στόματι ἐν δὴ, Od. 22, 15): usu. simply τὸ ἐπέχεν, and hence even in ἡ τι μοι ἐπ' ἐπέχεις; why thus

attack me, launch out against me? Od. 19, 71; and in tmesis, ἐπ' αὐτῷ πάντες ἔχωμεν, Od. 22, 75, where we may supply σπαντὴν and ἡμᾶς, cf. Hdt. 6, 49: this use of the verb, as if intrans., became very freq. ἐπ. τινί, sub. ἐαυτὸν, etc., to aim at, hence to attack; more rarely πρός τι: ἐπὶ τινά, Hdt. 9, 59, κατὰ τινά, 9, 31; but also c. acc., ἐπέχεν τοὺς Τεγεῆτας, Κορινθίους, etc., fronted them, were facing them in the line of battle, Ibid.: also —2. ἐπέχεν (sc. τοὺς ὀφθαλμούς, τὸν νοῦν) to turn one's eyes or mind to, to intend, purpose, c. inf., ἐπέχει ἐλάμψεσθαι, Hdt. 1, 80, ubi v. Wess., cf. I, 153; 6, 96: to attend to, be intent upon, Lat. animum advertere, c. dat., τῇ βασιλείᾳ, etc., Polyb., cf. ἐπιβάλλω II. 3.—IV. to keep in, hold back, check, (cf. ἐπίσχω,) ῥέεθρα, II. 21, 244: ἐπέχεν τινά ἐξέλω, to keep him down with the stick, (or better perhaps, to lay on, beat him), Ar. Pac. 1121: to confine, as the earth a corpse, Mel. 121, cf. κατέχω: ἐπέχεν τινά τινας, to stop him, hinder him from it, Eur. Andr. 160, Ar. Lys. 742: to detain, delay, stay proceedings, τὰ πρός Ἀργείους, Thuc. 5, 46: 2. again, sub. ἐαυτὸν, very freq. as if intrans., to stay, stop, wait, pause, Od. 21, 186, Hdt. 1, 32, etc., Soph. El. 1369, etc.; also ἐπ. χρόνον or ὀλίγον χρόνον, Hdt.: hence to command one's self, be patient, wait, Plat. Charm. 165 C: and then in genl. to leave off, cease to do, like παύεσθαι, c. inf., Xen. Mem. 3, 6, 10; and so in mid., Thuc. 7, 33: also c. part., to cease doing, Eur. Phoen. 449: also c. gen. rei, to cease from, ἐπίασεν τοῦ ὁρμου, Ar. Av. 1200, τῆς πορείας, Xen. Cyr. 4, 2, 12; also περί τινας, Thuc. 5, 32.—2. hence as technical term of the sceptics, to suspend one's judgment, (cf. Hdt. 1, 32), to doubt, v. ἐποχή, ἐφεκτικός, and cf. Ritter Hist. Phil. 3, 391.—V. to reach, extend over a space, ἐπὶ πέλεθρα, II. 21, 407; ὅπως οὐ ἐπέσχε πῦρ, so far as the fire reached, II. 23, 238; 24, 792, cf. Thuc. 2, 77: in pass. to be stretched, stretch one's self out, lie at length, Hes. Th. 177: hence—VI. to have power, predominate over, command, occupy a district, Hdt. 1, 104, cf. 108; absol. to prevail, of a wind, ἣν μὴ λαμπρὸς ἀνεμὸς ἐπέχρ, Id. 2, 96: to occupy, engross one, ἡ ὁπώρα ἐπ. αὐτοῦς, Id. 4, 199.

ἑπηνάω, Ion. for ἐφηνάω, Hdt. 6, 83.

ἑπὶ ἑπὶ ὁλοός, (ἐπί, βάλλω) having reached, hit, attained or gained a thing, c. gen., νηός, ἑρετῶν, Od. 2, 319: esp. having gained one's end, Hdt. 9, 94, and freq. in Plat.: also ὁρενὸν ἐπὶ ὁλοός, Lat. mentis compos, Aesch. Pr. 444, etc.: also in bad sign., νόσον ἐπὶ ὁλοός, possessed by it, Aesch. Ag. 542, cf. Hdt. 8, 111.—II. fitting, belonging to, besitting, τινί, Theocrit. 23, 2; ἐπὶ ὁλοός ἀρματι νύσσα, Ar. Rh. 3, 1272: convenient, suitable, Id. (Acc. to Wess. Diod. 1, 19, ἐπὶ ὁλοός, is he who has hit, reached a thing, ἐπὶ ὁλοός, he who aims at it: see further Ruhnk. Tim., Blomf. Aesch. Pr. 453.) Hence —† ἑπὶ ὁλοός, ου, ὅς, Erechdus, a Mesenian seer, Paus.

ἑπὶ ὁλοός, aor. 2 of ἐπάγω, Od. ἑπὶ ὁλοός, αἰ, Od. 5, 253, the long planks nailed along the upright ribs (ἱκρία) of the ship, and forming with the inside stays (σταμίνας) the whole ship's side: v. ἱκρία, and Nitzsch l. c. (Prob. from ἐνερκεῖν, ἡνεκός.) [I]

† ἑπὶ ὁλοός, 2 aor. mid. of ἡγήνημι, Aesop. Fab.

ἑπὶ ὁλοός, or acc. to some better ἡγήνημι, (ἐπί, ἡγήνημι) to sh. against one, throw in his teeth, τινί τι Hdt. 1, 90: hence to complain of one accuse him, like κατηγορεῖν.

ἑπὶ ὁλοός, ὦ, v. foreg. Hence —† ἑπὶ ὁλοός, ας, ἡ, accusation, blame like κατηγορία, Dio C.

ἑπὶ ὁλοός, impf. from ἔπειμι (εἶμι) to go to.

ἑπὶ ὁλοός, Ep. for ἑπὶ ὁλοός, 3 sing. impf. from ἔπειμι (εἶμι), Hom.

ἑπὶ ὁλοός, ὄν, and in Hes. ἡ, ὄν (ἐπί, ἔτος)=ἐπὶ ἔτος, for the whole year, from year to year, Od. 4, 89; 7, 128, etc.: hence sufficient for the year, in genl. abundant, Od. 7, 93; 8, 233 etc. cf. ὄφρα, hence ἐπὶ ὁλοός τριχες, thick, full fleeces, Hes. Op. 515. [α: in H. Hom. Merc. 113, and Hes. Op. 605, quadrisyll., as if ἐπὶ ἡρ.]

ἑπὶ ὁλοός, Ep. 3 sing. impf. from ἔπειμι (εἶμι) to come upon II. 17, 741: ἐπὶ ὁλοός, 3 plur., Od. 11, 233.

† ἑπὶ ὁλοός, 1 aor. act. from ἐπαίω, Hdt. 9, 93.

ἑπὶ ὁλοός, Ion. for ἐφῆκαν, 3 plur. aor. 1 act. from ἐφῆμι, Hdt.

ἑπὶ ὁλοός, ου, Dor. ἐπάκοος, (ἐπακούω) that hears or can hear, within hearing, of place, ἐς ἐπὶ ὁλοός, within hearing-distance, Xen. An. 2, 5, 38.—2. that hears, listens to, knows from hearing, τινός, Aesch. Ag. 1420, etc.: listening to prayer, of gods, Pind. O. 14, 21; also, ἐπ. τινί, Plat. Legg. 931 B.—II. pass. heard, audible, listened to, Plat. Legg. 931 B.

† ἑπὶ ὁλοός, 1 aor. act. from πάλλω, Hdt. 9, 93.

ἑπὶ ὁλοός, and ἐπὶ ὁλοός, ἰδός, ἡ, Ion. for ἐφῆλς, a cover, lid.—II. a mole in the sun-beam, Soph. Fr. 877.

ἑπὶ ὁλοός, adv. part. perf. pass. from ἐπαλλάσσω, changeably, uncertainly.

ἑπὶ ὁλοός, (ἐπί, ἡλύγη) to over shadow, cover, Ael.: hence in mid., φόβον ἐπὶ ὁλοός, to throw a shade over, i. e. disguise one's own fear, Thuc. 6, 36: in genl. to conceal, Hipp.—II. in mid. also, to put over one's self as a covering, τῇ, Arist. H. A.: hence also ἐπ. τινά, to put before one as a screen, Plat. Lys. 207 B: cf. Ruhnk. Tim.

ἑπὶ ὁλοός, αἰά, αἰών, (ἐπὶ, ἡλύγη) shady, dark.

ἑπὶ ὁλοός, v. l. for ἐπὶ ὁλοός, in Plat. l. c., etc.

ἑπὶ ὁλοός, ες, ε, Ep. aor. 2 of ἐπέρχομαι for ἐπὶ ὁλοός, Hom.

ἑπὶ ὁλοός, ὄν, ὅς, (ἐπί, ἡλύγη) overshadowing, τὴν πέτραν ἐπὶ ὁλοός λαβεῖν, to take the rock as a screen or shelter, Eur. Cycl. 880, cf. ἐπὶ ὁλοός II.

ἑπὶ ὁλοός, ὄν, ὅς, (ἐπὶ ὁλοός) one who comes to a place, Soph. Phil. 1190; esp. an incomer, a stranger, foreigner, opp. to ἀντόχθων, Hdt. 1, 78 4, 197, and Att.: also in neut. plur., ἐπὶ ὁλοός ἔθνεα, Id. 8, 73.

ἑπὶ ὁλοός, ας, Ion. -ης, ἡς, ἡ, a coming over one, esp. by spells, a bewitching, witchery, H. Hom. C. 223, Merc. 37.

ἑπὶ ὁλοός, εως, ἡ, (ἐπὶ ὁλοός) an approach, assault, Anth.

ἑπὶ ὁλοός, ου, ὅς=ἐπὶ ὁλοός, Thuc. 1, 9, [v] Hence

ἑπὶ ὁλοός, ου=ἐπὶ ὁλοός, Dion. H.

ἑπὶ ὁλοός, ἰα, ὄν, (ἐπί, ἡμᾶς) by day: day by day, Ap. Rh. [α]

ἑπὶ ὁλοός, ὄν, late, as in Ogr., ἡ, ὄν, (ἐπί, ἀμείβω) in turn, alternate

Lat. *alternus, mutuis, ὄχθες*, rings fitting into one another, Il. 12, 456, *χρῶνες* ἐπ., changes of raiment, Od. 14, 513.

Ἐπιδύω, (ἐπί, ἡμῶν) to bend or bow down, Il. 2, 148 in tmesis, Nic., etc. [ῶ usu. in pres. and impf., but in Opp.: but in fut. and aor. ῶ, until ate, cf. Wernicke Tryph. 15.]

Ἐπῆν, Hom. and Hdt. for ἐπᾶν, q. v.

Ἐπηνέμιος, ον, (ἐπί, ἄνεμος) windy.

—2. metaph. vain.

Ἐπῆνεον, ἐπῆνησα, Ep. impf. and aor. from ἐπᾶνεω, Hom.

Ἐπῆξα, aor. 1 of ἐπῆγγμι, Il.

Ἐπῆγιος, ον, (ἐπί, ἥϊον) on the beach or shore, Anth.

Ἐπῆγορος, ον, (ἐπί, αἰερω, αλωρω) floating or suspended on high, aloft, Ap. Rh.

Ἐπῆγος, (ἐπί, ἡπῶν) to shout to, cheer by shouting, τινί, Il. 18, 502. [ῶ]

Ἐπῆρανος, dub. 1. in Orph. for ἐπῆ—ἥρανος.

Ἐπῆράτος, ον, (ἐπί, ἐράω) beloved, lovely, pleasant, in Hom. of places and things, never of persons: Hes. has ἐπ. εἶδος, δσσα, Op. 63, Th. 67, of goddesses: ἐπ. νεανίδες, Aesch. Eum. 959: cf. ἐπῆρανος, Nitzsch Od. 4, 606, explains it *spiry, high-topped* (as if from αἶρω?), but there is no etymol. reason, and phrases like ἐπ. εἶματα, Od. 8, 366, ἐπ. εἶδος, δσσα are inconsistent with it. Hence

†Ἐπῆράτος, ον, δ, Ἐπεράτος, a Spartan ephor, Xen. Hell. 2, 3, 10. Others in Dem., Polyb., etc.

Ἐπηρεάζω, (ἐπηρεαίω) to threaten, λέγειν ἐπηρεάζων, Hdt. 6, 9.—II. to deal despitefully with, abuse or insult wantonly, τινί, Xen. Mem. 1, 2, 31, and freq. in Dem.; also τινά, N. T.: absol. to be insolent, Xen. Symp. 5, 6. Pass. to be insulted, Dem.: cf. ὀβριζέω. Hence

Ἐπηρεασμός, οὔ, δ, wanton abuse or insult, defined by Arist. Rhet. 2, 2, 3, q. 4: and

Ἐπηρεαστικός, ἦ, δν, given to or belonging to ἐπηρεαίω.

Ἐπηρεαία, ac, ἦ, a threat: wanton abuse or insult, Lat. contumelia, Dem. 522, fin.; κελεύειν κατ' ἐπ., to order haughtily or by way of insult, Thuc. 1, 26: ἐπ. δαίμονος, the capricious dealing of the god, Philostr. (Prob. from the Homeric ἀπειρά: but acc. others from ἐρέω, ἐρείδω.)

Ἐπηρεμῶ, ὦ, (ἐπί, ἡρεμέω) to rest from or after, καμύτοις, Luc.

Ἐπηρετμος, ον, (ἐπί, ἐρετμός) at the oar, rowing, ἐταίροι, Od. 2, 403: elsewhere οἱ ἐπ' ἐρετμῷ ἐξόμενοι, Od. 12, 171.—2. with oars or sweeps, equipt with them, νῆες, Od. 5, 16, etc.

Ἐπηρεθός, ἐς, (ἐπί, ἐρέθω) covering, shading, sheltering, πέτραι, overhanging rocks, Od. 10, 131; 12, 59; so too, ἐπ. κρημνοί, Il. 12, 54: also σπείος, Od. 13, 349, for κατηρεθός.—II. pass. covered, sheltered, σίμβολοι, Hes. Th. 598.

Ἐπῆρης, ἐς, (ἐπί, ἄρω) equipt, prepared, Arr.: furnished with, τινί.

Ἐπῆριστος, ον, and -ίτος, ον, (ἐπί, ἐρίζω) contended for.

†Ἐπῆριστος, ον, δ, Ἐπερίτις, a name assumed by Ulysses, Od. 24, 306.

Ἐπῆρσε, Ep. 3 sing. aor. 1 from ἐπᾶρω, Il.

Ἐπῆσαν, Ep. for ἐπῆσιαν, ἐπῆσαν, 3 plur. impf. from ἐπειμι (εἶμι), to go to, Od.

Ἐπῆσθειν, Ion. for ἐφῆσθαισαν, 3 plur. opt. aor. 1 from ἐφῆσθαι.

Ἐπῆτιανός, ον, poet. for ἐππετιανός, v.

Ἐπί -ια, ας, ἦ=ἐπητύς, Ap. Rh.: from

Ἐπητύς, οὔ, δ, acc. to some also ἐπήτης, (ἔπος) able and willing to converse, and so rational, or kind, gentle, Od. 13, 332; ἐπητή ἄνδρϊ εἰσακας, Od. 18, 128. Ap. Rh. has ἐπητής, ἔος. Cf. ἐπητύς.

Ἐπητικός, ἦ, δν, (ἐπομαι) given to follow, Metop. ap. Stob. p. 11, 22.

Ἐπητήριος, ον, (ἐπί, ἥτριον) crig. woven on or to, thick; hence close, thronged, like πυκνός, πυρσὺ ἐπητήριον, torch upon torch, Il. 18, 211, so δράγματα ἐ., Il. 18, 552; but, λίην πολλοὶ καὶ ἐπητήριμοι πίπτουσι, too many one after another, Il. 19, 226.

Ἐπητύς, υός, ἦ, (ἐπητής) kind, friendly address or conversation: in genl. courtesy, kindness, Od. 21, 306. [ῶ]

†Ἐπηύρον and -ρόμην, aor. act. and mid. of ἐπαυρίσκουαι, Hom., etc.

Ἐπηχέω, ὦ, (ἐπί, ἥχέω) to resound, reecho, Eur. Cycl. 426: to accompany one in shouting, Id. I. A. 1584.

Ἐπῆφος, ον, (ἐπί, ἥφος)=ἔπηφος.

Ἐπί, prep. c. gen., dat., et acc. Radic. signif. upon.

A. WITH GEN.—I. of place, in all sorts of relations, but which may be chiefly classed under these two.—1. a being or staying, i. e. rest at a place, on, upon, in, by, near a place, from Hom. downwards, very freq. with verbs of resting, standing, etc.: also without verb, e. g. ἔγχεα ὀρθὰ ἐπὶ σαναρωτήρος (sc. σταθέρτα) Il. 10, 153: strictly Hom. uses it only of real tangible objects, as ἐπ' ἡλείρον, ξένης, νῆϊν, πύργων, ἱππων, ὤμων, etc.; more rarely of the names of places, in which case the Att. distinguished between the ἐν and ἐπί, as ἐν Θράκη, in Thrace, ἐπὶ Θράκης, near Thrace, on its borders, cf. Thuc. 5, 34. Also, esp. post-Hom., of many relations not strictly local:—a. with the person, pron., as ἐὸ' ὑμεῖς, by yourselves, alone, Il. 7, 195, where σιγῇ is added: very freq. later, esp. with the third pers. ἐὸ' ἐαυτοῦ, ἐαυτῶν, Valck. Hdt. 8, 32; 9, 17; τὸ ἐὸ' ἐαυτῶν, themselves alone, their own interest only, Thuc. 1, 17: also as mere periph. for the gen., οὐδεὶς ἐπ' ἀνθρώπων, Soph. Ant. 789, cf. Pind. O. 7, 133.—b. with cardinal numbers, ἐπὶ τριῶν, τεττάρων, etc., by three or four, esp. in order of battle, three deep or in file, Thuc., and Xen.: also ἐὸ' ἐνός, in single line, ἐπὶ κέρως, in single file, lb.: cf. infr. C. I. 4.—c. before, in the presence of, Lat. coram, as ἐπὶ πολλῶν, μαρτύρων, cf. Valck. Hipp. 213.—d. over, of any one set over a special business, οἱ ἐπὶ τῶν πραγμάτων, Dem.; ὁ ἐπὶ τῷ δρυγματος, the executioner at Athens, who had to throw traitors into the βάραθρον, ap. Lycurg. 165, 4: so too ὁ ἐπὶ τῶν ὁπλῶν, τῆς βασάνου, τῆς φρουρᾶς, τῶν ἔργων, etc., cf. Lob. Phryn. 474; much more rarely c. dat., as in Xen. Cyr. 2, 4, 25.—2. motion towards or (as we also say) upon a point, in Hom. esp. with ἵκεσθαι, χάσεσθαι, περῖν, ἐρύειν, πέμπειν, ἄγειν, φεύγειν, etc.: also, γεγωνεῖν ἐπ' Αἰαντος κλισίης, to shout to Ajax' tent, Il. 8, 224: πλεῖν ἐπὶ Χίῳ, etc., to sail for Chios, Hdt. 1, 164, etc.; ἀπελάνειν ἐπ' ὄλον, to go homewards, go home, Hdt. 2, 121, 4: also in much the same sense c. acc., cf. Hdt. 9, 47, where one ἦγε ἐπὶ τὸ δεξιὸν κέρας, the other ἐπὶ τοῦ ἐκωνόμου, cf. C. I. 2.—II. of time:—1. like the simple gen. of

time, to express the time in π in the course of which something happens, ἐπ' εἰρήνης, in time of peace, Hom., esp., ἐπὶ προτέρων ἀνθρώπων, Il. 2, 637: ἐπὶ Μῆδων ἀρχόντων, ἐπὶ Κέκροπος, Hdt. 1, 134; 8, 44; ἐπ' ἐμοί, in my time, Id. 1, 5, etc. The time is oft. taken, esp. in Att., as the foundation on which an event rests.—III. of the occasion or grounds on which a thing happens, whether it be inclination, advice, assistance, etc. of another, or mere circumstances, Wolf Dem. 473, 8; 495, 6: ἐὸ' ἐαυτοῦ, of one's own accord, Lat. sponte Schäf. Mel. p. 21: ἐπὶ μαρτυρίᾳ, evidence, εἰπὲν ἐπ' ὅρκῳ, Hdt. 9, 11: also, καλεῖσθαι ἐπὶ τινος, to be called after one, τὸ ὄνομα, τὴν ἐπωνυμίαν ἔχειν or ποιεῖσθαι ἐπὶ τινος, Hdt. 1, 94; 2, 57, etc., cf. ἀπὸ C. VIII.: ἐπ' ὅτε, on what grounds wherefore, Hdt. 4, 45: the signif. concerning, on a subject, with verbs of speaking, Lat. de, is rare, λέγειν ἐπὶ τινος, to speak of, about one, Heins. Plat. Charm. 155 D.—IV. also a periph. for an adv. ἐπ' ἀδείας, ἐξουσίας, with full confidence, power, etc., Schäf. Mel. p. 53.

B. WITH DAT.—I. of place, answering both the questions where and whither, just as with gen. in all the signs: so that the poets use one or the other, metri grat.: but in prose the dat. is more freq. Special phrases from Hom. downwards: ἐπ' ἔργῳ, work, Lat. in opere, Od. 16, 111, etc. ἐπὶ πᾶσι, throughout, Il. 4, 178; ἐφείπε δεινὰ, to put in one's mind, suggest, Il. 1, 55. The dat. is also used where hostility is implied, whether over against, opposite, Il. 472, or moving against, attacking, latter the more freq., Il. 1, 382, C. 22, 8, etc., and later: so even in prose Hdt., Xen., and Dem.—II. of time, on or at which a thing happens, ἐπὶ νυκτὶ, in the night, Il. 8, 529, ἡματι τῷδε, on this very day, Il. 234; but, ἐπ' ἡματι, day by day, everyday, Od. 2, 284; 14, 105; ἐπὶ τῇ λευτῇ τῷ βίῳ, at the end of life—after, upon an event, ἐπ' ἐξερχόμενοις, Lat. re peracta, Hdt. 4, 164, etc.—III. of an accumulation, addition of things, one upon another, ἐπὶ τοῖς besides, Od. 24, 277; ταχὺς ὅκε ἐπὶ ἐπὶ εἰδὲ τῷδε, over and above his betty he was fleet of foot, Od. 17, 8, cf. Il. 9, 639, etc., Hes. Th. 153: with compar., as in, οὐ τι στίβῳ ἐπὶ γαστέρι κύντερον ἄλλω, no shameless, above or more than the ly, Od. 7, 216; ὄγχην ἐπὶ ὄγχην, λον ἐπὶ μῆλω, pear on pear, etc., 7, 120; so, νεκροὶ ἐπὶ νεκροῖς, etc. IV. for an object or purpose, with αἰ παῖς ἐπὶ κτεάτεσσι, for heir to wealth, Il. 9, 482, cf. 5, 154: ἐπὶ πῶ, for supper, Od. 18, 44; ἐπὶ τῷ τρόκλῳ, for Patroclus, in his horse, Il. 23, 776: also ἐπὶ τινι ἀγένοι, struggle for a prize, e. g. ἐπὶ τῷ μισθῷ, Il. 10, 304; 21, 445; ἐπὶ μὲν ἀνθρώπων, for mischief to man, 1, 68; ἐπὶ σοφίᾳ, to get wisdom, O. Symp. 1, 5: ἐπὶ τινί; where? ἐπὶ τούτῳ, therefore.—2. if dependence upon one, and consequent inferiority, εἶναι ἐπὶ τινί, to be in his hand depend on him, Lat. esse penes aliquem ἢ μὴν εἶναι ἡνδοκονοῖσθαι ὑπὸ τῆς αὐτοῦ discretion to., Hdt. 2, 16, cf. Stallb. Plat. Rep. 460 A.—3. the ground or occasion of doing a thing, e. g. γελᾶν ἐπὶ τινί, to laugh at one Il. 2, 270, Od. 20, 358, etc.

ποι *υάλα πολλὰ ἔταθον*, I have borne much for thee, *Il.* 9, 492, etc.; *μέγα ἔρπονεν ἐπὶ τινι*, to be proud at or of a thing, *Plat. Prot.* 342 D: *καλεῖν τι ἐπὶ τινι*, to give a name after another, *Stallb. Plat. Rep.* 470 B.—VI. of any condition upon which a thing happens, *ἐπὶ τούτῳ, ἐφ' ὧτε or ὅτε*, conditionally, that., *Hdt.* 3, 83; more briefly, *ἐφ' ὧ or ἐφ' ὧτε*, *Hdt.* 1, 22, etc.; *ἐπ' οὐδενί, on no condition*, *Id.* 3, 38. So in various relations, as, *ζῆν ἐπὶ πατρί, to live with*, i. e. have a family, *οὐκ εἶναι ἐπὶ τέκνοις*, to flee, leaving one's children, *Herm. Vig.* n. 397: *ἐπὶ πᾶσι δικαίως*, with strict justice, *Wolf Dem.* 483, 27: *ἐπ' ἱστίς*, in reasonable terms; *φαγεῖν ἐπὶ βαλάντι, παθεῖν ἐφ' ἁλὶ μάλα*, to eat with something for relish or sauce, *Arch.* 835, *Eq.* 707, cf. *Donalds. N. Cratyl.* p. 226.—VII. sometimes seemingly only as periph. for the simple *ἐπὶ*, e. g. *σημαίνειν ἐπὶ δρωσί=σημαίνειν δρωσί*, *Od.* 22, 427.

C. WITH ACCUS.—I. of place: 1. with signf. of extending, stretching over, *ἐπ' ἐννέα κείτο πέλεια*, over nine acres he lay stretched, *Od.* 11, 77: *ἐπὶ πολλὰ ἀλίσθη*, over many lands I wandered, *Od.* 14, 120: so, *αὖν, λεύσσειν, περὶν, πλεῖν ἐπὶ οἴκα πόντου*, *Hom.*; *κλέος πάντας τ' ἀνδράσιν*, glory spread among all men, *Il.* 10, 213, cf. 24, 202, 535, etc. *Op.* 11, Th. 95.—2. much like *ἐπ.* c. gen., i. l. b, denoting motion towards or to a place, *πλεῖν ἐπ' Αἰ-ῖον*, etc., *Hdt.*; but c. acc. oft. in hostile sense, upon, against, like *πρός*, c. acc., *Hom.*: *στρατεύεσθαι ἐπὶ ναῶν*, freq. in *Hdt.*: *ἐφ' ὅσον*, so far, *Il.* 3, 12; also, so long as: *ἐπὶ ὅσον*, so far, *Od.* 5, 251; *ὅσον τ' ἵημι*, as far as, as far as to half of i whole ship, *Od.* 13, 114; *ἐπὶ μα-ῶν*, *Od.* 6, 117. Metaph., *ἐπ' ἔργα, ἔργον*, to labour, to an enterprise, *3, 422*, *Od.* 4, 434; *ἐπὶ πᾶν ἔλθειν*, venture on all, try every way:—3. like *μετά*, c. acc., denoting ex- to gain or get something, *for*, *er, in quest of*, *στελλεῖν ἐπ' ἀγγε-ῖα*, to send for tidings, *Il.* 4, 384; *ἐπὶ τῷ ἔνῳ*, let him go after (i. e. to ch) an ox, *Od.* 3, 421, cf. *Valck.* 1, 7, 193; more rarely of persons, *Ὀδυσσεύῃ ἦε*, *Od.* 5, 149—hence o to denote a purpose, end, or mo- , *ἐπὶ τί; for what? wherefore?*— of rest upon or in a place, in answer the question *where?* prob. only in h phrases as, *ἐπὶ δεξιᾷ, ἐπ' ἄρι-ᾷ*, on the right or left, *Il.* 7, 238; 240, etc.: on the difference of the ns ἐπὶ δεξιᾷ and ἐπὶ ἀριστερᾷ, v. *ἐπι-ῶς*, fin.; and for *ἐπὶ τὰδε*, v. sub *τὰδε*.—4. with cardinal numbers, *ἐπὶ ὅτ, c. gen.*, i. l. b, esp. of men tle order, as, *ἐπ' ἀσπίδας πέντε-ῖα εἰκοσι*, five and twenty deep in file, *Thuc.* 4, 93; so too, *ἐπὶ ἄς=κέρως*, *Xen. Rep. Lac.* 11, 9: with numbers also, up to a cer- number, i. e. nearly, about, *Hdt.* 90.—II. of time,—1. for or during rtain time, *ἐπὶ χρόνον*, for a time, 2, 299; *ἐπὶ πολλὸν χρόνον*, *Od.* 407; so too, *ἐπὶ ὅσον*, *Il.* 9, 415. up to or till a certain time, *ἐπ' Ὀδ.* 7, 288; *ἐπὶ γῆρας*, *Od.* 8.—II. in general relations, of mer or agreement, as, *ἐπὶ στάθῃ*, by the line or rule, *Lat. ad am- Od.* 5, 245; *τὸ ἐπ' ἐμῇ*, for me, as far as concerns me, *Lat. quod recte*, *Herm. Vig.* n. 398.—IV. as r. for adverbs, *ἐπ' ἴσῳ* for *ἴσως*,

Il. 12, 436: much more freq. in later Greek, *ἐπὶ πολὺ, ἐπὶ πλέον, ἐπὶ μάλ-λῳ*, etc., *Jac. A. P.* p. 172, 306: also, *ἐπὶ τὸ σφοδρότερον*, *Hdt.* 3, 71.

D. POSITION. 'Επί may always follow its case, but is then written anastrophe. *ἐπι*.

E. ἐπὶ WITHOUT CASE as adv., in older Greek, esp. Ep., in the chief signf. of the prep., *Hom.*: in many cases however it cannot be taken as an adv., and must be regarded as separated from the verb by tmesis, e. g. *Il.* 1, 462; 15, 467, *Od.* 1, 278; 2, 316. As adv. it is not written with anast.

F. ἐπὶ IN COMPOS. denotes most usu.—I. relations of place, whether of rest at a place, as in *ἔπειμι, ἐπι-βατεύω*, or motion upon it, esp. in a hostile sense, *ἐπιχειρέω, ἐπιστρα-τεύω*.—II. sequence in time, as in *ἐπιβῆναι, ἐπιβλαστάνειν*, to over-leave, sprout after.—III. increase, ad- dition, as in *ἐπικτητός*.—IV. accom- paniment, as in *ἐπανέλω*.—V. cause or motive, as in *ἐπιζήμιος, ἐπιθάνα-τος*.—VI. repetition or renewal, as in *ἐπάρχομαι* and *ἐπέρχομαι*.—VII. sometimes a reciprocal action, cf. *ἐπεγοασία*.—VIII. with numerals, an integer and so much more, as *ἐπιτρι-τος*, $\frac{3}{2}$ =one and a third, *Lat. sesqui-tertius*, *Herm. Vig.* n. 63.—IX. also, like *ἐν*, to strengthen the compar., as in *ἐπιμᾶλλον, ἐπιπλέον*, etc. Oft. it is hard to render it at all, at least when it merely expresses a closer re- lation between the verb and its ob- ject. []

G. ἐπὶ, i. e. anastrophe. ἐπί, freq. for *ἐπεισι*, i. e. *it is there, ready*, at hand, re- maining, usu. c. dat., *Il.* 1, 515, *Od.* 11, 367, etc., sometimes c. inf., as, *ἀρῆν ἄνυναι*, *Od.* 2, 59: v. *ἐπὶ d.* []

Ἐπιγῆγ, ἦς, ἧ, (ἐπὶ ἄγνυμι)=ἐπι-καυτή, a bend.

Ἐπιᾶλλομαι, Ep. for *ἐφάλλομαι*, of which *Hom.* has part. aor. 2 syn- cop. *ἐπιᾶλμενος* for *ἐφάλομενος*, *Il.* 7, 15, *Od.* 24, 320.

Ἐπιᾶλλω, f. ἱ-ᾶλῶ, aor. -ἱηλα, (ἐπὶ, ἱάλλω) to send upon or at, stir up one, *Lat. immittere*, *Od.* 22, 49. [In aor. *ἐπὶηλα*.]

Ἐπιᾶλλω, on, ὅ,=ἐφιάλτης, *Aeol.*

Ἐπιανδάνω, poet. for *ἐφάνω*, to please, gratify, *Hom.* only in 3 pers., *ἐπιανδάνει ἐμοί*, *Il.* 7, 407; *ἐπιγνάν-δαν αὐτοῖς*, *Od.* 16, 406.

Ἐπιᾶπτω, v. ἐφιάπτω.

Ἐπιᾶνω, (ἐπὶ, ἱάνω) to sleep among, c. dat., v. l. for *ἐνίανω*, *Od.* 15, 557.

Ἐπιᾶνω, (ἐπὶ, ἱάνω) to shout to or at, to applaud, cheer, *Il.* 7, 403; 9, 50: also merely to shout out, cry aloud,= *simpl.*, *Il.* 5, 860, etc. [ū, except by augm. l.]

Ἐπιβά, imperat. aor. 2 of *ἐπιβαί-νω*, for *ἐπιβῆθι*, *Theogn.* 845.

Ἐπιβάρα, ας, ἧ, (ἐπὶ, βάρα) a ladder or steps to ascend by: a scaling ladder, *Diod.*: a ship's ladder, gang- way, etc., *Id.*, cf. *Spanh. Call. Del.* 22: hence—2. metaph. a step, step- ping-stone towards any thing. *Polyb.*; *τινός or κατὰ τινός*, *Plut.*: hence

Ἐπιβαθραίνω, to climb by an ἐπι-βάρα, *Clem. Al.*

Ἐπιβαθρον, on, τό, the fare of an ἐπιβάτης, passenger's fare, *Lat. nau-tilon*, *Od.* 15, 449, cf. *Spanh. Call. Del.* 22: in *Plut.* in gen. rent, payment for any thing.—II. τὰ ἐπιβάρα, sub. *τερά*, sacrifices at embarkation, *Ap. Rh.*—III. a standing or resting-place, *ἐπ. ὀρνίθων*, a roost, perch, *Anth.*

Επιβαίνω, fut. -βήσσομαι. v. ὁ-βήσκα: aor. ἐπέβην: aor. πᾶ δ. ἐπεβήσομαι, (for which however *Hom.* has always the Ion. form *ἐπεβήσομαι*, imperat. ἐπιβήσο) (ἐπὶ, βαίνω)—A intrans. to go upon.—I. c. gen. to set foot on, tread, γῆς, ἡγείρων, *Hom.*: hence to remain, *ἐε upon*, e. g. *πύργος of a corpse*, *Il.* 4, 99. More freq.—2 to go up to or upon, mount, get upon πρόγων, νεῶν, ἵππων, δόφρων, εὐνῆς *Hom.*, esp. in aor. mid.: to arrive at, come to, reach a place, c. gen., πόλιος, *Il.* 16, 396, cf. *Od.* 4, 521, etc.—3. als in various metaph. signf., ἐπ' ὠνάειος, εὐφροσύνης ἐπιβῆναι, to arriv at, reach unto., *Od.* 22, 424; 23, 52 so ἐπ. τέχνης, αὐδῆς, *H. Hom. Merc.* 465, *His. Op.* 657; *ἐπ. εὐσεβίας*, c. keep to, observe it, *Soph. O. C.* 189 hence to set to work upon, undertake y thing, *Ruhnke. H. Hom. Cer.* 211.—I c. dat. to mount upon, get upon, ναυότ *Thuc.*: also ἐπὶ νεός, or νέα, *Hdt.* 1 118, 120:—hence metaph., ἐπ. ἄνωρ *εἰς*, *Pind. N.* 3, 34.—2. c. dat. pers to set upon, attack, assault, τινί, *Xen. Cyr.* 5, 2, 26, cf. *inf. III.* 2.—III. c. acc. only twice in *Hom.*, viz., *Il.* 14, 226 *Od.* 5, 50, *Περὶν ἐπιβάς, ἐπιβάς* either towards, into, *Piera*, or across, through it, cf. *Pind. N.* 1, 27, *Hdt.* 7, 50, *Soph. Aj.* 144.—2. rarely c. acc. to attack, like ἐπέρχομαι, and only poet., as *Soph. Aj.* 137, *El.* 492; *su too*, ἐπ. πρὸς τινα, *Phil.* 194.—3. c. acc. cognate, ἐπ. ἵππων, to mount a horse, also ἐπὶ ἵππων, *Hdt.* 4, 22; and absol., ἐπιβεβηκώς, mounted, *Hdt.* 3, 84: but ἐπ. ἵππων, of the stallion, to cover a mare, and so, ἐπὶ τὸ θῆλυ, *Arist. H. A.*—IV. absol., to step forward or on, *Il.* 5, 666, *Od.* 12, 434: hence—2. to go still further, advance in one's demands, *Polyb.*—B. transit. in fut. and aor. 1 act., to set one upon, make him mount, τινὰ ἵππων, *Il.* 8, 129: hence to lay, place upon, πολλοὺς πυρῆς, *Il.* 9, 546: to bring one to, into, πάτρης, *Od.* 7, 223, and metaph., as in *I. 3*, *εὐκλείης, σφοδρότην*, to bring one to, give him fame, etc., *Il.* 8, 285, *Od.* 23, 13: *ζῶς πολλοὺς ἐπεβησε*, *Κελεύθων*, dawn set them on their way, *Hes. Op.* 582.

Ἐπιβακχεύω, (ἐπὶ, βακχεύω) to rush on like a bacchanal, *Nicost.* *Ant. tyll.* 1.

Ἐπιβάλλω, fut. -βάλῶ, aor. ἐπέβαλον, (ἐπὶ, βάλλω)—I. trans., to throw, cast upon a thing, τινί τι, first in *Il.* 11, 846 (in tmesis); to put on, *Il.* 23, 135: ἐπ. σφραγίδα, to affix a seal, *Hdt.* 3, 128, ἐπὶ τι, *Ar. Av.* 559 *τινί*, *Il.* 1215.—2 to lay on, ἱμάσθην, *Od.* 6, 320, so πληγὰς τινι, *Xen. Rep. Lac.* 2, 8; χεῖρας, *Ar. Nub.* 933 hence in prose, to lay on as a tax tribute, τινί τι, *Hdt.* 1, 106; 2, 180 as a fine or penalty, *ζυμῆν, φύγην ἐπ τινί*, *Hdt.* 6, 92; 7, 3; cf. *ἐπιβολή*—and then in *Trag.*, *θνητοῖς ἐπ.*, κακά, λύπη, etc.—3. to add, *ῥι*, *Phil.* P. 11, 22, 4. to add to, increase, *τι*, *Plat. Crat.* 409 B.—5. to bring against τινί τι, *Polyb.*—II. seemingly intrans. ἐπιβάλλειν τινί, sub. ἐαυτὸν, to throw one's self upon, go straight towards c. acc., ἧ δὲ φεύς ἐπέβαλλε, *Od.* 15, 297 later c. dat. loci, *Polyb.*, εἰς τόπον, *Id.*, like ἐπέχω *III.*—2. sub. ἐαυτὸν to fall upon or against, τινί, *Plat. Phaedr.* 248 A: esp. in hostile signf. to set upon, attack, *Lat. irruere*, *Diod.*—3. sub. νοῖν, to set upon a thing, follow it up, devote one's self to it, c. dat., τοῖς κοινοῖς πράγμασιν ἐπ., *Lat. capessere rempublicam*, *Plut.*: in genl. to give

one's attention to, think on, Lat. *animus adverte*, N. T., cf. *ἐπέχω* III. 2.—4. to fall, light upon, as by accident: and of events, to happen, occur, Arist. Pol. 2, 6.—5. to follow, come next, Polyb.—6. impers.—*ἐπιβάλλει μοι*, Polyb., and *ἐπιβάλλει μοι τι*, it falls to me, comes to my share, Hdt. 7, 23; hence, *ὁ ἐπιβάλλον*, (sc. *μέρος*) one's proper portion, Id. 4, 115: also, *ἐπιβάλλει μοι*, it belongs to, concerns, befits me, Arist. Pol.: sometimes also c. acc. et inf., Hdt. 2, 180, Theogn. 356, very rarely c. gen., Schäf. Schol. Ar. Rh. p. 219: also absol., *ἐπιβάλλει*, it is right, meet, fitting.—B. mid.—I. to throw one's self upon a thing, seize, grasp at, struggle for it, c. gen., *ἐνάρων*, Il. 6, 68, hence in genl. to grasp at, be eager for, *τινός*.—2. metaph. to give one's self wholly to a thing, devote one's self to it, (as supr. II. 3), Sapph. 71, and Polyb.; also c. acc., to undertake, Plat. Tim. 48 C; and c. inf., to design, purpose to do, ap. Dem. 282, 14 and 27.—II. to throw, put upon one's self, put on, of clothes, c. acc., Od. 14, 209, in tmesis: and hence metaph. to take upon one's self, assume, or submit to, c. g. *αὐθαίρετον δουλείαν*, Thuc. 6, 40.—C. in pass., to lie upon, be put upon, *ἐπιβεβλημένοι τοξόται*, archers with their arrows on the string, Xen. An. 4, 3, 28; 5, 2, 12.

Ἐπιβάλος, ov, *ὁ*, the heel, Hesych. *Ἐπιβατίζω*, (ἐπί, βαπτίζω) to dip, drench over again, Joseph.

Ἐπιβατος, cv, steeped in, *τινί*, Theophr.; from

Ἐπιβάτω, f. ψω, (ἐπί, βάπτω) to dip into, *τι εἰς* τι, Hipp.

Ἐπιβάρω, ὦ, (ἐπί, βαρέω) to burden, to weigh down, to oppress, Dion. H. 4, 9; 8, 73. Hence

Ἐπιβαρύνω, εως, *ἡ*, a burden, Ib. *Ἐπιβαρύνω*, (ἐπί, βαρύνω) to lay a burden on, LXX: pass. to be burdened.

Ἐπιβαρύνω, εια, v, (ἐπί, βαρύνω) oppressive, εὐωδία, Theophr.

Ἐπιβάσια, ας, *ἡ*=sq. 2, and so= *ἄκη*, Hyperid. ap. Poll. 2, 200.

Ἐπιβάσις, εως, *ἡ*, (ἐπιβαίνω) a stepping upon or upwards, ascent, approach, Polyb.—2. metaph. a step or approach towards a thing, Plat. Rep. 511 B: *εἰς τινα ποιεῖσθαι ἐπ.*, to make a handle against, a means of attacking one, Hdt. 6, 61, cf. *ἐπιβατεύω*.—II. of the male, a covering, Lat. *coitus*, Plut.

Ἐπιβάσκω, poet. for *ἐπιβαίνω*, in trans. signf. c. gen., only in Il. 2, 234, *κακῶν ἐπιβάσκμεν νίαν Ἀχαιῶν*, to lead them into misery, cf. *ἐπιβάσκω* II.

Ἐπιβαστίζω, f. σω, (ἐπί, βαστάζω) to bear, weigh in the hand, Eur. Cyl. 379.

Ἐπιβατεύω, (ἐπί, βατεύω) intr. to take one's stand upon, occupy, c. gen., *τοῦ Σμέρδιος οὐνόματος ἐπιβατεύων*, usurping it, Hdt. 3, 63, 67; so too, *ἐπ. Συρίας*, to occupy Syria, Plut.—II. esp. to be an *ἐπιβάτης*, passenger or soldier on board ship, *ἐπ. ἐπὶ νεῶν*, Hdt. 7, 96, 184: c. dat., Ar. Ran. 48 with an obscene allusion, cf. III. 2.—III. to mount, get upon, c. gen., Plut.—2. of male animals, to cover, Lat. *inire*: cf. *ἐπιβαίνω* A. III. 3.

Ἐπιβήτηρος, ov, *ἡ* for mounting, mounting, *μηχανή*, Joseph.; or for entering a place, λόγος, Rhet.: *τὰ ἐπιβατήρια*, sub. *ιερά*, sacrifices on entrance, or embarkation, cf. *διαβατήρια*. From

Ἐπιβάτης, ov, *ὁ*, (ἐπιβαίνω) one who mounts, embarks, etc.—I. esp. of

ἐπιβάται, the soldiers on board a ship, the fighting men, as opp. to the rowers and seamen, (*ναῦται*), Lat. *classarii milites*, and something like our marines, Hdt. 6, 12, etc.: on the number cf. Arnold Thuc. 3, 95.—2. the fighting man in a chariot, Plat. Criti. 119 B.—3. a rider, Arist. Eth. N.—4. a stallion. [ἄ] Hence

Ἐπιβητικός, *ἡ*, *ὅν*, of, belonging to an *ἐπιβάτης*: *τὸ ἐπ.*, the complement of *ἐπιβάται* on board ship, Arist. Pol. Adv. κωδ.

Ἐπιβιότος, *ἡ*, *ὅν*, (ἐπιβαίνω) that can be climbed, accessible, Hdt. 4, 62: metaph. *χρυσίω*, accessible to a bribe, Plut.

Ἐπιβόα, ας, *ἡ*, the day after a festival, esp. a bridal, Lat. *repotia*: at Athens esp. the day after, or rather the fourth day of, the *Apaturia*.—2. new-year's-day, Aristid., v. Ruhn. Tim. Proverb., *ἐρπειν πρὸς τραχείαν ἐπιβόαν*, to come to a hard reckoning (on the day after the feast), Pind. P. 4, 249: cf. Cratin. Incert. 51. (In plur. also written *ἐπιβάδια*, which establishes the deriv. from *ἐπί*, and *βαίνω*, not from *δαίς*.)

Ἐπιβόδᾶλλον, (ἐπί, βόδᾶλλον) to milk afterwards.

Ἐπιβεβαίω, ὦ, (ἐπί, βεβαίω) to add proof, Theophr.: to ratify, νόμον, Plut.

Ἐπιβεύομαι, Ep. 1 plur. 2 aor. subj. for *ἐπιβῶμεν* of *ἐπιβαίνω*, Od. 6, 262.

Ἐπιβήμεναι, Ep. for *ἐπιβήναι*, inf. aor. 2 of *ἐπιβαίνω*, Hom.

Ἐπιβήτωρ, oros, *ὁ*, (ἐπιβαίνω) one who mounts, *ἐπ. ἵππων*, a mounted horseman, Od. 18, 263: later esp. *ἐπ. νεῶν*,=*ἐπιβάται*, Anth.—II. of male animals, e. g. a boar, *σὺν ἐπιβήτωρ*, Od. 11, 131.—III. one who has reached, is conversant with, *τινός*, Maneth.

Ἐπιβιάζω, f. σω, (ἐπί, βιάζω) to put one upon, *ἐπὶ ναῦν*, Thuc. 4, 31.

Ἐπιβιβάσκω,=foreg., Arist. H. A.

Ἐπιβιβάσκω, fut. -βρώσω, (ἐπί, βιβρώσκω) to aid besides or with a thing, Call. Jov. 49, in tmesis.

Ἐπιβίος, ov, (ἐπί, βίος) surviving, Isae. ap. Poll. 3, 108.

Ἐπιβίωω, ὦ, f. -όσομαι, (ἐπί, βίωω) to survive, Dem. 1033, 15: in Thuc. we have an irreg. 3 impf. *ἐπεβίω*, as if from *ἐπιβίωμι*, 2, 65; 5, 26.

Ἐπιβιάζης, ες, (ἐπί, βιάζης) hurtful, Clem. Al. Adv. -βάς.

Ἐπιβλαστάνω, f. -τῆσω, (ἐπί, βλαστάνω) to grow or sprout on, *τινί*.

—II. to grow in addition, Theophr. Hence

Ἐπιβλάστησις, εως, *ἡ*, an additional growth, Theophr.

Ἐπιβλαστικός, *ἡ*, *ὅν*, (ἐπιβλαστάνω) apt, able to shoot out or grow afresh, Theophr. Adv. κωδ.

Ἐπιβλασθῆναι, ὦ, (ἐπί, βλασθῆναι) to hear reproaches upon, Joseph.

Ἐπιβλεπτόν, verb. adj. from sq., one must look at a thing, Arist. Org.

Ἐπιβλέπω, fut. -ψομαι, later *ψω*, (ἐπί, βλέπω) to look upon, *εἰς*, Plat. Phaedr. 63 A; *ἐπὶ*, Arist. Eth. N.; *τι*, Plat. Legg. 811 D; *τινί*, Luc.—2. esp. to eye with envy, Lat. *in-videre*, *τύχαις*, Soph. O. T. 1526, like *ἐπὶ φθαλμῶ*.

Ἐπιβλεφῆριδος, ov, on or of the eyelashes: from

Ἐπιβλεφῆρίς, ιδος, *ἡ*, (ἐπί, βλεφῆρίς) an eye-lash.

Ἐπιβλεψις, εως, *ἡ*, (ἐπιβλέπω) a looking at or on, examination, Arist. Org.

Ἐπιβλήσθην, adv., (ἐπιβάλλω) by

throwing or laying on, ingenly, Ap. Rh.

Ἐπιβλήμα, ατος, τό, (ἐπιβάλλω) that which is thrown on or over, a garment, cloak, Böckh. Inscr. 1 r 248. a cover, Nicost. Kλιν. 1.—2. the which is added, a superfluity, ornament, esp. tapestry, hangings, Plut.—3. a piece, a patch, to be sewed on, N. r.

Ἐπιβλήξ, ἥτος, *ὁ*, (ἐπιβάλλω) bolt or bar fixed in or on a door, Il. 2, 453.—II. as adj.=sq.

Ἐπιβλήτος, ov, (ἐπιβάλλω) put set upon: added.

Ἐπιβλύζω, (ἐπί, βλύζω) to well or gush forth, Leon. Al.: hence

Ἐπιβλύξ, adv., abundantly, redundantly, Pherecr. Pers. 1, 4.

Ἐπιβλύξ,=*ἐπιβλύζω*, Ar. Rh.

Ἐπιβοάω, ὦ, f. ἦσω, (ἐπί, βοάω) to call upon or to, cry out to, *τινί*, Thuc. 5, 65; *ἐπὶ βινί*, c. inf., to call on one to do., Id. 4, 20.—2. to utter or sing aloud, *τινί τι*, e. g. *μέλος χέρνιβι ἐπιβοῶν*, Ar. Av. 898.—3. to utter aloud shriek out besides, *τὸ Μύσιον*, Aesch. Pers. 1054.—4. to cry out against, cf. *ἐπὶ ζήτος*.—B. mid., fut. -βοήσομαι, Ion. -βόσομαι (also in Hom.), to invoke, call upon, deprecate, Il. 10, 463, Od. 1, 378, and so in Att.:—to call to aid, *τινᾶ*, Hdt. 1, 87: also to raise the war cry, Id. 5, 1.

Ἐπιβοή, ἥς, *ἡ*=*ἐπιβόησις*, Dion. L.

Ἐπιβοήθεια, ας, *ἡ*, a helping, coming to aid, succour, Thuc. 3, 51, and Xen.: from

Ἐπιβοηθεῖω, ὦ, Ion. -βαθέω, (ἐπιβοηθεῖω) to come to aid, succour, *τινί*, Hdt. 3, 146; 7, 207.

Ἐπιβοήμα, ατος, τό, (ἐπιβοάω) call, shout to one, Thuc. 5, 65.

Ἐπιβοήσις, εως, *ἡ*, (ἐπιβοάω) calling, shouting to, or besides, Dion. L.

Ἐπιβόητος, ov, (ἐπιβοάω) cry out against, ill spoken of, *περί τινος*, Thuc. 6, 16: *ἐπ. ἀνθρώπων*, Aesch. ap. Ath. 335 C, in Ion. contr. for *ἐπιβόητος*, cf. Anacr. 59.

Ἐπιβόηριος, ov, (ἐπί, βόηρος) in at the trench, Aristid.

Ἐπιβόλαιον, ov, τό, a covering wrapper, garment, LXX.

Ἐπιβόλη, ἥς, *ἡ*, (ἐπιβάλλω) throwing or putting on, esp. *ἱματίω*, Thuc. 2, 49; *χειρὸν οὐρήων*, Id. 62: *ἐπὶ βόλαια πλύνων*, layers courses of bricks, Thuc. 3, 20.—II. impression, e. g. of a seal.—2. an imposition, imposition, penalty, Ar. Vesp. *ἐπιβόλην ἐπιβάτ' ἔλιν*, Lys. 158, etc., cf. Ruhn. Tim., and Dict. *in* tiqq.:—in genl. an impost, public tax, Plut., v. *ἐπιβάλλω* I. 2.—II. setting upon a thing, attempt, undertaking, purpose, v. I. Thuc. 3, 45, *τινί*, Polyb.: esp. a hostile attempt, attack, assault, Thuc. 1, 93.—2. also a *βία* put on for defence, like *προβόλη*, Theophr.—IV. a fixing the attention, c. thing, attention; cf. *ἐπιβάλλω* II. v. An addition, accumulation of similar words.

Ἐπιβόλος, ov,=*ἐπὶ βόλος*, q. v. Adv. -λως.

Ἐπιβομβέω, ὦ, (ἐπί, βομβέω) to roar in answer to or after, *τινί*, L.

Ἐπιβόσκῃσις, εως, *ἡ*, a feeding of a thing, Theophr.; and

Ἐπιβοσκήσις, ιδος, *ἡ*, of insect probooski, Arist. H. A.: from

Ἐπιβόσκω, f. -βοσκήσω, (ἐπιβόσκω) to feed cattle upon: in pass., eaten, Lat. *depassi*, Theophr. M.

Ἐπιβόσκησις, in genl. to feed upon, *πρόβατα*, Batr. 54: to consume, *τι*, Call.

Ἐπιβοσκός, ov, *ὁ*=*βοσκός*.

owherd, *ὄλ 3, 422*, etc., always in pleon. phrase, βοῶν ἐπιβουκόλος *ἐνὸρ*.

Ἐπιβουλεύμα, ατος, τό, (ἐπιβουλεύω) a plot, attempt, scheme, *Thuc. 3, 45*, etc.

Ἐπιβουλεύσεις, εως, ἡ, a plot, treachery, *Plat. Legg. 872 D.*: and

Ἐπιβουλεύτης, οῦ, ὁ, a plotter, traitor, against one, *Soph. Aj. 726*: and

Ἐπιβουλεύτος, ἡ, ὄν, treacherous, dub. in *Luc.*: from

Ἐπιβουλεύω, (ἐπί, βουλεύω) to plan, contrive against one, esp. to contrive treacherously, plot against, c. dat. pers., et acc. rei, e. g. ἐπανάστασιν *τινι*, *Hdt. 3, 19*, etc., also τι εἰς *τινα*, *Wytt. ad Jul. 185*; c. dat. pers. only, to plot against one, lay snares for him, *Aesch. c. acc. rei* only, to plan, plot, *Hdt. 3, 122*, *Thuc.* etc.: also c. dat. rei, ἐπιβουλεύειν πρόημα μεγάλοι, to aim at something great, *Hdt. 3, 122*; c. inf. praes. vol. fut., to form plans, design to, *Hdt. 1, 24*; 6, 137; c. inf. aor., *Lys. 130, 38*, etc.; also, ἐπ. ὅπως, *Xen. Cyr. 1, 4, 13*. Pass. ἐπιβουλεύομαι, to have snares laid for one, *Thuc.*, etc.

Ἐπιβουλή, ἡς, ἡ (ἐπί, βουλή) a plan against another, a plot, *Hdt. 1, 12*, *Thuc. 4, 76, 86*; against one, πλοῦν *τινα*, *Xen. An. 1, 1, 8*: ἐξ ἐπιβουλῆς, by treachery, treacherously, *Thuc. 8, 122*, etc., so μετ' ἐπιβουλῆς, *Plat. Legg. 867 A.*

Ἐπιβουλή, ας, ἡ, = ἐπιβουλή, *ind. N. 4, 60*.

Ἐπιβουλόω, ον (ἐπιβουλεύω) plotting, treacherous, *Xen. Cyr. 1, 6, 27*, and *Plat.*; τινί, against one, *Plat. symp. 203 E. Adv. -ως*, *Dion. H.*

Ἐπιβραδύνω, (ἐπί, βραδύνω) to tarry, loiter at a place, *Luc.*

Ἐπιβραχύνει, inf. aor. 2. from supposed pres. ἐπιβραχύνω, to echo, resound, p. Rh.

Ἐπιβραχύνω, adv. for ἐπὶ βραχύνω, for short while.

Ἐπιβρέγμα, ατος, τό, (ἐπιβρέχω) wet application, lotion, etc., *Ath.*

Ἐπιβρέχω, (ἐπί, βρέχω) to make to war, πῶρ ἐπιβρέμει ἐς ἀνέμοιο, *Il. 17, 19*. Mid. to roar, χεῖλεισιν, *Ar. Ran. 30*: but usu.—II. intr. to roar or cry it with or to, τι ἐπὶ τινί, *Eur. Bacch. 11*.

Ἐπιβρέχω, f. -ω, (ἐπί, βρέχω) to ur water on, to water, *Theophr.*; to the, *Diosc.*

Ἐπιβρίθης, ες, falling heavy upon, *cf. Aesch. Eum. 965*: from

Ἐπιβρίθω, f. -ισω, (ἐπί, βρίθω) to heavy upon, weigh down, ἐπ' ἐπιβρίθῃ Διὸς ὄμβρος, when the shower me heavily down, *Il. 5, 91*; 12, 286: good signif., ὅπποτε δὴ Διὸς ὦραι ἐπιβρίθων ὑπερθεῖν, when the seasons weigh down (the vines), i. e. make the clusters heavy and ripe, *Od. 24, 14*; of sleep, *Anth.*—II. metaph. se *Lat. incumbere*, to press heavily or it all one's weight, *Il. 12, 414*. [*Brē*] Ἐπιβριμόμαι, (ἐπί, βριμόμαι) as iss., to be angry at.

Ἐπιβριμώω, ὦ, (ἐπί, βριμώω) to ar, make a noise upon or over, of the a and of birds, *Ar. Rh.*; of lions, pp. Pass., ἐπιβριμούνται ἀκούει, ring with the noise, *Ar. Rh.*

Ἐπιβροντῶ, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (ἐπί, βροντῶ) to thunder thereupon, *Plut. Hence*

Ἐπιβροντητός, ον, = ἐμβροντητός, *toned*, *Soph. Aj. 1386*.

Ἐπιβροχύνω, ἡς, ἡ (ἐπιβρέχω) a wetting, bathing.

Ἐπιβρώω, f. -ω, (ἐπί, βρώω) to ar at another, *Archipp. Plut. 2* —

ἐπ. δόντας, to gnash the teeth, *Anth. [v]*

Ἐπ.βρύχουμαι, = sq., *Aristid* Ἐπ.βρύω, f. -ύσω, (ἐπί, βρύω) to burst forth or over, as water: of flowers, to sprout, burst forth, *Theocr. 22, 43*: ἐπ.βρύ, σκάλῃ, *Alciph. [v]*

Ἐπ.βρωόμαι, (ἐπί, βρωόμαι) dep., to bray at: to be furious at, τινί, *Call. Del. 56*.

Ἐπιβυθίζω, (ἐπί, βυθίζω) to dip in water.

Ἐπιβύστρα, ας, ἡ, any stopper, stoppage, ὅταν, *Luc.*: from

Ἐπιβύω, f. -ύσω, (ἐπί, βύω) to stop up, τὸ στόμα, *Cratin. Pyt. 7, Ar. Plut. 379*. [*v* in aor.]

Ἐπιβυθέω, Ion. for ἐπιβορθεώ, *Hdt.*

Ἐπιβώμος, ον, (ἐπί, βωμός) on or at the altar, *Aesch. Fr. 19, Eur.*, etc.: as subst. τὰ ἐπιβώμα, like *lepra*, sacrifices, victims, *Theocr. 16, 26*.

Ἐπιβωμοσσύτης, ὦ, as if from subst. ἐπιβωμοσύτης, to stand surp. at the altar, *Eur. Heracl. 44*.

Ἐπιβωμίτης, ον, ὁ, (ἐπιβώμος) one who attends the altar, *Joseph. [I]*

Ἐπιβώσομαι, Ion. fut. from ἐπιβόω, for ἐπιβόησομαι, *Hom.*

Ἐπιβώστρεω, Ion. and Dor. for ἐπιβόω, to shout to, call upon, τινί, *Theocr. 12, 35*.

Ἐπιβώτος, ον, Ion. for ἐπιβόητος.

Ἐπιβώτωρ, ορος, ὁ, = βώτωρ, βώτης, a herd, shepherd, *μήλων*, *Od. 13, 222*, cf. *βουκόλος*, *ἐπιβουκόλος*.

Ἐπιγὰς, ον, (ἐπί, γῆ, γαῖα) upon the earth, τὰ ἐπίγεια, the parts on or near the ground, *Hdt. 2, 125*. Hence

Ἐπιγὰς, ὦ, to make earth of, to make into land, θάλασσαν.

Ἐπιγαμβρεία, ας, ἡ, affinity, connexion by marriage: from

Ἐπιγαμβρέω, (ἐπί, γαμβρέω) to make one a connexion by marriage, ἐπ. γυναῖκα, to take to wife *N. T.*—II.

intr. to be connected, intermarry with, *λοισί*, *LXX.*

Ἐπιγαμβρία, ας, ἡ, = ἐπιγαμβρεία.

Ἐπιγαμέω, ὦ, f. -έσω, fut. att. -γῶμῳ, (ἐπί, γαμέω) to marry besides, γῶμῳ ποιεῖν, to wed one husband after another, *Eur. Or. 589*; ἐπ. τὴν μητέρα τῇ θυγατρὶ, to marry the mother after the daughter, *Andoc. 16, 46*; ἐπ. τέκνοιο μητρὶν, to marry and set a stepmother over one's children, *Eur. Alc. 305*. Hence

Ἐπιγῆμιλος, ον, nuptial, late.

Ἐπιγάμια, ας, ἡ, (ἐπί, γάμος) an additional marriage, *Ath.*: but usu.—II. intermarriage, hence esp. like *Lat. connubium* = *jus connubii*, right of intermarriage, between states, ἐπιγαμίας ποιεῖσθαι, *Hdt. 2, 147*, *Dem.*, etc., cf. ἐπεργασία, *Wolf Dem. 475, 10*; also, a marrying out of one family etc. into another.

Ἐπιγάμος, ον, (ἐπί, γάμος) marriageable, *Hdt. 1, 196*.

Ἐπιγάνω, ὦ, (ἐπί, γανώω) to make shine, make handsome, varnish over, garnish, *Alex. Pon. 1*.

Ἐπιγάννυμι, = foreg.—II. mid. ἐπιγάννυμαι, to exult in, τινί, [*v*]

Ἐπιγαστρίος, ον, (ἐπί, γαστήρ) of, belonging to the stomach: τὸ ἐπ., the region of the stomach, from the breast to the navel, all below being the ὑπογάστριον, *Aretae*.—II. metaph. devoted to the belly, *Lat. ventri deditus*, *Diosc. Clem. Al.*

Ἐπιγαυρόω, ὦ, (ἐπί, γαυρώω) to elate, make to rejoice, *Plut. Pass. to be proud of, rejoice in*, τινί, *Xen. Cyr. 2, 4, 30*.

Ἐπιγινδύω, ὦ, *Eph.* for ἐπιδουπέω,

hence in tmesis, ἐπὶ δ' ἐγδούπησαι Ἀθηναίη τε καὶ Ἥροη, *Pl. 11, 45*.

Ἐπίγεια, ὦν, τά, = ἀπόγεια, v. sub ἀπόγειος.

Ἐπὶγεῖω, (ἐπίγειος) to be on or of the earth, *Herm. ap. Stob. Ecl. 1, 1074*

Ἐπιγείνομαι, = ἐπιγίγνομαι, v. 1. 10, 71.

Ἐπιγειόκανυλος, ον, (ἐπίγειος, κανός) with a stalk creeping along the ground, *Theophr.*

Ἐπίγειος, ον, (ἐπί, γέα, γῆ) on or of the earth, ζῶα, *Plat. Rep. 546 A*: terrestrial, mortal, *Anth.*, τὸ ἐπίγειον, a semi-fast, extending from the πρυμνα to the land, *Ar. Fr. 51, 371*, v. ἀπόγειος.

Ἐπιγειόφυλλος, ον, (ἐπίγειος, φύλλον) with its leaves on the ground, growing immediately from the root *Theophr.*

Ἐπιγελάω, ὦ, fut. -άσω [*v*], (ἐπί, γελάω) to laugh at a thing, *Xen.*: to laugh to or with, τινί, *Theophr. Char. 2, 3*: to smile upon, be gracious to, τινί, *Ar. Thesm. 979*: oft. absol. to laugh, *Plat.* and *Xen.*: metaph., κύμα ἐπιγελάει, breaks with a plashing sound, *Arist. Probl. 23, 24*; and so στόματα ἐπιγελάοντα, of rivers, *Strab.*

Ἐπιγεμίζω, (ἐπί, γεμίζω) to lay as a burden, τι ἐπὶ ὄνους, *LXX.*

Ἐπιγενεσσουργός, ὁ, ἡ, (ἐπί, γένεσις, ἔργω) creating in addition, producing, creative, *Clem. Al.*

Ἐπιγέννηα, ατος, τό, v. ἐπιγίννυ.

Ἐπιγενής, ες, (ἐπιγίγνομαι) growing after or resulting.

Ἐπιγέννης, ον, ὁ, *Epigēnes*, son of Antipho, a friend of Socrates, *Plat. Phaed. 59 B*, *Xen.*, etc.—2. a poet of the middle comedy, *Meineke 1, p. 354*.—3. a tragic poet, *ib.*—4. son of Crito, a pupil of Socrates, *Diog. L. 2, 121*. Others in *Ar. Ecl. 932*, etc.

Ἐπιγεννώω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (ἐπί, γεννάω) to make grow in; pass. to grow after, *Ath. 653 D*.

Ἐπιγεννημα, ατος, τό, that which grows upon a thing, *Hipp.*—II. that which is produced after a thing, a result, consequence, *Polyb.*: esp. a philotes term of the Stoics, *Diog. L. 7, 86*. Sometimes wrongly written *ἐπιγένημα*. Hence

Ἐπιγεννηματικός, ἡ, ὄν, of the nature of an ἐπιγεννημα, following, resulting. *Adv. -κώς*.

Ἐπιγεραίρω, (ἐπί, γεραίρω) to give honour to, τινί, *Xen. Cyr. 8, 6, 11*.

Ἐπιγεδομαι, as mid., (ἐπί, γεύω) to taste of, τινός, *Plut.*

Ἐπιγεμόροι, ον, οἱ, those after the γεωμόροι, the artisans, *A. B.*

Ἐπιγηθῶ, ὦ, f. -ήσω, v. perf. ἐπιγέγηθα, (ἐπί, γηθῶ) to rejoice, triumph over, τινί, *Aesch. Pr. 157*: to exult in, γάμο, *Opp.*

Ἐπιγῆθης, ον, ὁ, *Epigēthes*, masc. pr. n., *Plut.*

Ἐπιγηράσκω, f. -ράσομαι [*v*] (ἐπί, γηράσκω) to grow old one upon another, *Julian*, cf. *Od. 7, 120*.

Ἐπιγίγνομαι, Ion. and later ἐπιγίνομαι [*v*], fut. ἐπ. γένεσθαι: aor. ἐπιγενόμην, (ἐπί, γίγνομαι), To be come or be after or besides, cf. *time*, *εἶρος ἐπιγίγνεται ὥρη*, spring comes next, *Il. 6, 148*: to be born after, *Hdt. 7, 2*; hence οἱ ἐπιγίγνόμενοι, posterity, *Id. 9, 85*: οἱ ἐπιγίγνόμενοι τούτων, those who came after him, *Id. 2, 49*: τῇ ἐπιγενόμενῃ ἡμέρᾳ, τῇ ἐπ. ἡμέρᾳ, the following, the next, *Thuc.*, etc.: but, χρόνον ἐπιγίγνονον, after the lapse of some time, *Hdt. 1, 28*.—2. to come upon, fall upon, *Iat. supervenire*, of death, night.

storms, etc., c. dat., Hdt 8, 13; but also in good sense, to follow, τινί, Id. 1, 157: absol. to come on, Id. 3, 65, etc.: also to fall upon, attack, τινί, Thuc. 4, 93, etc.; and so of diseases, Hipp.—3. to happen after, ἐπὶ τινί, Hdt. 8, 37: in genf. to come to pass, Plat. Rep. 574 A: ἐπιγίγνεται μοι, it occurs to me, strikes me.

Ἐπιγινώσκω, Ion. and later ἐπιγινώσκω, f. ἐπιγινώσσομαι: aor. ἐπέγινωκα (ἐπὶ, γινώσκω) to look upon or at, witness, behold, τινά, Od. 18, 30, more rarely, τινός, Pind. P. 4, 497.—II. to recognise, ἴκνω again, Od. 24, 217; hence to find out, discover, detect, Aesch. Ag. 1598, cf. Thuc. 1, 132: to become conscious of, come to a sense of one's deeds, c. part., ἐπέγνω ναῦον θεόν, Soph. Ant. 960.—III. to come to a judgment, decide, τι περί τινός, Thuc. 3, 57.—IV. to esteem, honour, τινά τινος, for a thing.

Ἐπιγλισχραίνω (ἐπὶ, γλισχραίνω) to make slippery or clammy, Hipp.

Ἐπιγίχνομαι (ἐπὶ, γίχνομαι) as pass., to be eager for a thing, Clem. Al. [γλῆ]

Ἐπιγλυκαίνω (ἐπὶ, γλυκαίνω) intr. to be sweetish, Theophr.—2. later act., to sweeten.

Ἐπιγλύκω, εια, v, (ἐπὶ, γλύκω) somewhat sweet, sweetish, Theophr.

Ἐπιγλύφω (ἐπὶ, γλύφω) to carve on the surface, LXX. [γύ]

Ἐπιγλώσσομαι, Att.—ττάομαι, f. ἴσσομαι, (ἐπὶ, γλῶσσα) dep. mid. to throw out ill language, utter abuse, κακὰ ἱπτάομαι, Aesch. Cho. 1045: to vent reproaches against one, τί τινος, Aesch. Pr. 928, περί τινος, Ar. Lys. 37.

Ἐπιγλώσσει, Att.—ττίς, ἴδος, ἦ, (ἐπὶ, γλῶσσα) the epiglottis, Arist. H. A.

Ἐπιγυαμπτός, ἦ, ὄν, curved, twisted, H. Hom. Ven. 87: from

Ἐπιγυάπτω, f. -ψω, (ἐπὶ, γυάπτω) to curve, bend, crook, ὄρου, Il. 21, 178, to turn round.—II. metaph. to bow or bend to one's purpose, Ἥρη λισσομένη ἐπὶ γυάπτειν ἅπαντας, Il. 2, 14; so ἐπὶ φίλον τινά, to bend, curb one's spirit, Il. 1, 509; ἐπὶ νόον ἐσθλόν, to guide, win the mind of the good, Il. 9, 514.

Ἐπιγυάπτω, f. -ψω, (ἐπὶ, γυάπτω) to scour, fall a dirty garment: metaph. to clean up, Luc. Hence

Ἐπιγυάφω, ὄν, scoured, fulled, of clothes, cf. δευτερουργός.

Ἐπιγυνοία, ας, ἦ, Att. for ἐπινόια.

Ἐπιγυνοίη, 3 opt. aor. 2 of ἐπιγυνώσκω, Od.

Ἐπιγυνώμη, ης ἦ=ἐπὶ γυνώμῃ.

†Ἐπιγυνωμοσύνη, ης, ἦ=ἐπὶ γυνώμῃ, LXX.

Ἐπιγυνώμων, ὄνος, ὁ, ἦ, (ἐπὶ, γυνώμη) judging, deciding upon: an arbiter, umpire, judge, c. gen. rei, Plat. Legg. 828 B, etc.; ἐπὶ τιμῆς, an appraiser, Dem. 978, 11.—II. =συγγυνώνων, parading, τινί, Mosch. 4, 70.—III. at Athens, an overseer of the sacred olives, chosen from the Areopagus.

Ἐπιγυνώω, f. -ίσω, Att.—ἰδῶ, (ἐπὶ, γυνώω) to make known, announce, signify, ἀληθές εἶναι τι, Xen. Cyn. 6, 23.

Ἐπιγυνώωσις, εως, ἦ, (ἐπιγυνώω) an examination, scrutiny, Polyb.—2. knowledge, acquaintance with, μουσικῆς, Plut.—II. an acknowledgment, τινός, of a thing, Diod., and N. T.

Ἐπιγυνώστος, ὄν, (ἐπιγυνώω) known, LXX.

Ἐπιγυνώσι, Ep. for γυνάσι, 3 pl. subj. aor. 2 of ἐπιγυνώσκω, Od.

Ἐπιγογγύζω (ἐπὶ, γογγύζω) to murmur at a thing.

Ἐπιγονάτις, ἴδος, ἦ, (ἐπὶ, γόνυ) the knee-pan, Galen.; also μύλη.—II. a woman's garment, reaching to the knee.

Ἐπιγόνειον, ὄν, τό, a musical instrument with 40 strings, in pairs, as in the μάγαδις; named from the inventor Epigonus, Ath. 183 C, cf. Poll. 4, 59.

Ἐπιγονή, ης, ἦ, increase, esp. of animals by breeding, Plut.—2. offspring, breed, ἔππων, Diod. Hence

Ἐπίγονος, ὄν, (ἐπιγίγνομαι) grown, born besides, of superfetation, Hipp.—2. born, grown after, esp. of a second marriage, Plat. Legg. 740 C: in genf. a breed (of bees), Xen. Oec. 7, 34.—II. οἱ Ἐπίγονοι, the Afterborn, sons of the chiefs who fell in the first war against Thebes, v. Hdt. 4, 32, Benth. ad Mill. p. 62 sq.: also of the successors to Alexander's dominions, Diod. 1, 3, et. ibi Wess.

†Ἐπίγονος, ὄν, ὁ, Epigonus, masc. pr. n., an Athenian, Ar. Eccl. 167.

Ἐπιγονυῆτις, ἴδος, ἦ, Ion. for ἐπιγονάτις, Hipp.

Ἐπιγονυῖδος, ὄν, (ἐπὶ, γόνυ, γόνυ) ὄν, set upon the knee, βρέφος, Pind. P. 9, 107.

Ἐπιγονυῖς, ἴδος, ἦ, (ἐπὶ, γόνυ, γόνυ) the region above the knee, the fleshy part of the thigh, μέγαν ἔπιγονυῖδα θεῖτο, he would grow a stout thigh, Od. 17, 225; ὅλην ἐπιγονυῖδα φαίνει, Od. 18, 74.—II. =ἐπιγονάτις, the knee-pan, Hipp.

Ἐπιγυράβδην, adv. (ἐπιγυράω) scraping the surface, grazing, Lat. strictim, Il. 21, 166.

Ἐπιγράμμα, ατος, τό, (ἐπιγράφω) an inscription, esp. of the name of the maker on a work of art, or the dedicatory on an offering, Hdt. 5, 59; and as these were usu. in verse from an early time (cf. Hdt. 5, 59; 7, 228, Thuc. 6, 54, 59).—2. an epigram, a poem of a few lines, mostly in elegiacs, being a summary statement of some single event or thought. The Greek Anthology contains about 4500 by about 300 authors.—II. in genf. the title of a paper, heading of a legal document, Isae., and Dem. Hence

Ἐπιγραμματίζω, to make an epigram on, τινά, Diog. L.

Ἐπιγραμμάτιον, ὄν, τό, dim. from ἐπιγράμμα, Plut.

Ἐπιγραμματογράφος, ὄν, (ἐπιγραμμάω, γράφω) writing inscriptions or epigrams.

Ἐπιγραμματοποιός, ὄν, (ἐπιγραμμάω, ποιέω) making inscriptions or epigrams, Diog. L.

Ἐπιγυράφειν, ἔως, ὁ, (ἐπιγράφω) an inscriber: esp. at Athens, a clerk who registered property, taxes, etc., Poll. 8, 103, A. B. 254, 3.

Ἐπιγυράφῃ, ης, ἦ, an inscription, στήλων, on tablets, Thuc. 2, 43: a title, official name, rank, ἐπὶ Βασιλείας, Polyb.: the title, name of a work, Id.—2. esp. as opp. to the thing itself, an appearance, outward show.—II. at Athens, a registration of property, taxes, etc.: also the burden or tax consequent on such registration, Isocr. 367 A.

Ἐπιγυράω, f. -ψω, (ἐπὶ, γράφω) to mark the surface, scrape, graze, γρόφα φωτός, Il. 4, 139, and c. dupl. acc., ἐπιγρ. με παρόν, to graze me on the heel, Il. 11, 388, cf. Od. 20, 280: hence ἐπιγρ. κλῆρον, to put a mark on a lot, Il. 7, 187, but without any notion of writing; cf. γοάφω. But later most freq.—II. to write upon, inscribe, put a name or title on, Hdt. 1, 51; τι ἐπὶ τι

(Dem.) 1378, 1: hence in pass., of the inscription, to be inscribed upon, τινί, Hdt. 3, 88, etc.; but also ἐπιγράφεσθαι βότῃ, to have an inscription put on their clubs, Xen. Hell. 7, 5, 20: and ir. part. ἐπιγγραμμένος, ὄν, with an inscription, name or title on it, Polyb.; sometimes c. acc., of Πυθαγόραν ἐπιγεγρ., who bear his name, are called after him, like Virgil's inscripti nomina regum.—III. to write down, enter in a register, ἐκ. προσκοί μοις τοὺς ἐμαρτάνοντας, for punishment, Diod.: in genf. to assign penalty, name it in an indictment, τμήμα δίκην, Ar. Plut. 480: esp. at Athens, to register the citizens' property, with a view to taxes, to lay public burden upon one, τὴ ἐμάντο Isocr. 367 A, cf. Arist. Oec. 2, 30: ἐπὶ τμήμα, to enter, lay the damages at so much, Ar. Plut. 280; hence in pass., τμήματα ἐπιγεγραμμένα, the damages laid, Isocr. 356 D, etc. Mid. to have one's self enrolled, to register one's self, ἐπὶ σφύς ἐπιτρώπου, a guardians, Isae. 59, 42: but, προστάτην ἐπιγράψασθαι, to choose a patron and enter his name as such in the public register, as all μέτοικοι at Athens were obliged to do, Ar. Pac. 684, cf. Soph. O. T. 411; hence Τογρόν ἐπιγράφεσθαι, Ar. Ach. 1095: ἐπὶ πόλιν, to enter them upon the register, admit them, Thuc. 5, 4: μάρτυρας, to give in a list of one's witnesses enter them on the back of the bill, Dem. 1266, 17. [ῶ]

Ἐπιγυρόος, εἰν, (ἐπὶ, γυρόος) somewhat hooked or curved, of the beak of the ibis, Hdt. 2, 76, of the raven, Arist. Phys. 6, 21, who applies γυρόος to the eagle: of men, somewhat hook-nosed, Plat. Phaedr. 253 I. Euthyphr. 2 B.

Ἐπίγυα, ὄν, τά, (γυάω)=ἐπίγυασι.—Ἐπιγυνάομαι, as pass. (ἐπὶ, γυνάω) to take exercise in or at, γυμνασία, Hipp.

Ἐπίγυνον, τό, dub. form for ἐπιγυειν, v. Elms. Soph. O. C. 1493.

Ἐπιδαίνομαι, (ἐπὶ, δαίω) II. to distribute: ὄρκον, to offer an oath, H. Hom. Merc. 383, where Her. prefers ἐπίδοσμαι ὄρκον. Hence

Ἐπιδαίσιος, ὄν, assigned, allotted οἶκος, Call. Jov. 59.

Ἐπιδαίτρον, ὄν, τό, (ἐπὶ, δαίτρον) an additional dish, dainty, Ath.

Ἐπιδάκνω, f. -δῶμαι, (ἐπὶ, δάκνω) to gnaw, corrode, Nic.: hence anything pungent, κατὰ τὰς ὀφθαλμοὺς, Arist. ap. Stob. p. 174, 14.

Ἐπιδάκνωδης, ες, (ἐπιδάκνω, εἶδος) gnawing.

Ἐπιδάκνυτός, α, ὄν, to be lamented, wept for: verb. adj. from

Ἐπιδάκνω, (ἐπὶ, δάκνω) to wail, weep for..., τινί, Plut.; abs. Ar. Resp. 882. ἴδω ὄν, ὄν, always

Ἐπιδάμνιος, α, ὄν, of or belonging to Epidamnus, Epidamnian, οἱ Ἐπιδάμνιοι, the Epidamnians, Thuc. 1, 24: from Ἐπιδάμνος, ὄν, ἦ, Epidamnus, v. Durazzo, a flourishing and powerful city of Illyria, founded by the Corinians; by the Roman writers it was usually called Dyrrachium, Thuc. 24, etc.

Ἐπιδάμνος, ὄν, Dor. for ἐπιδόμο to lend money on property already mortgaged, ἐπὶ κτήμασι, Arist. Oec. M. to borrow on a second mortgage, τινί, Dem. 908, 26.

Ἐπιδάμνρια, ὄν, τά, the festival the eighth day of the Eleusinia, Dict. Antiqq. p. 396.

Ἐπιδάυριος, α. or. of Epidaurus.

Ἐπιδάυριαν; or Ἐπίδ., the Epidaurians, Hdt. etc.: ἡ Ἐπιδάυρια, the territory of Epidaurus, Thuc.

†Ἐπιδάυρις, ἰδός, ἡ, fem. adj. to foreg.

†Ἐπιδάυρθεον, adv., from Epidaurus, Pind. N. 3, 147.

†Ἐπιδάυρος, ου, ἡ, Epidaurus, a city of Argolis on the Saronic Gulf, said by Strab. to have been called at first Ἐπικάρος, famed for the temple of Aesculapius in its vicinity, II. 2, 561.

—2. ἡ Λιμυρά, Epidaurus Limera, now Palaea Emvasia, a city of Laconia on the Argolicus Sinus, containing a harbour (whence Λιμυρά), and a temple of Aesculapius, Thuc. 4, 56.—II. a son of Argus, from whom Epidaurus in Argolis was said to be named, Apollod.

Ἐπιδάφιλενω, (ἐπί, δαφιλένω) intr. to abound, be abundant, Ister. ap. Ath. 650 C: but more usu.—II. as dep. mid. ἐπιδάφιλενω, to lavish upon a person, give freely, τινί τι, Hdt. 5, 20, also τινί τιος, to give him freely of it, Xen. Cyr. 2, 2, 15.—2. intr. like act., ἔν τινι, Dion. H.

Ἐπιδόρομο, poet. 3 sing. perf. 2 of ἐπιδόρεω, Od.

Ἐπιδόξω, ἰδός, (ἐπιδόξομαι) in want of, τινός, Hdt. 4, 130, Xen., etc.: Att. neut. pl., ἐπιδόξω.—Adv. —ώς, Plat. Legg. 899 D.

Ἐπιδόνημα, ατος, τό, (ἐπιδόκνυμι) a specimen, Xen. Symp. 6, 6: an example, lesson, ἐπιδόνημα ἐπιδόκνυναι, Xen. Cyr. 8, 2, 15.

Ἐπιδόλειος, ου, (ἐπί, δειλέος) at even, about evening; hence ἐπιδόλαια, neut. as adv. towards evening, Hes. Op. 908, 819; sometimes written ἐπί δειλας, cf. Butt. Lexil. voc. δειλῆ 6.

Ἐπιδόκνυμι and -νύω, f. -δείξω, (ἐπί, δεικνύμι) to exhibit, strictly as specimen of one's art: hence in genl. to show forth, display, give a specimen of, βίαν, Pind. N. 11, 19, cf. Plat. Lach. 179 E, Xen. Symp. 3, 3: esp. of elaborate compositions, to display, show off, ἐπ. ῥαψωδίας, etc., Plat. Legg. 658 B.—2. to show, point out, τινί τι, Hdt. 1, 30, etc., and Att., cf. foreg.—3. to prove, demonstrate, ὡς..., Ar. Av. 483: and so—4. as law-term, i. part., τινά ψευδομενον, to prove, convict him of lying, Lys.: also, ἐπιδό-νῶ, ὡς ἐμοίχευεν, Id. B. mid. to display one's self, show one's self off, like ἐπιδόειξιν ποιεῖσθαι ἑαυτοῦ, or πειδοκνύναι ἑαυτόν, Heind. Plat. Jorg. 447 A, cf. Phaedr. 235 A: freq. also c. acc. rei, yet in mid. signif.; ιουσκύν ὀρθῶν ἐπ., to give a specimen of his art..., Pind. Fr. 8, cf. Hdt. 7, 146, where ἐπιδόκνυνται τὸν στρατὸν = πειδοκνύναι τὸν ἑαυτοῦ στρ. (though n. 1, 11, it seems to be just—act.): and so freq. in Plat., esp. of qualities or habits, ἀρετῶν, σοφίας, πονηρίας, etc., where the act. is also used: ἐπιδόξασθαι λόγον, to exhibit one's speech, i. e. display one's self in an oration, Plat. Lach. ubi sup., and then absol. of speakers, to make a speech or display, cf. ἐπιδόκτικος. Hence

Ἐπιδόκτικῶς, ὦ, desiderat., to wish to display one's self, Eccl.

Ἐπιδόκτικος, ἡ, ὄν, (ἐπιδόκνυμι) for displaying or showing off, Plat. oph. 224 B: esp. ἐπιδό. λόγου, speeches for display, i. e. elaborate eulogiums, or orations, such as were frequent among the Athen. rhetoricians, and of which Isocrates gives the best examples: cf. Arist. Rhet. 1, 2 Adv. or. Isocr. 43 B

Ἐπιδόειν, inf. aor. 2, ἐπιδόειν.

Ἐπιδόειξ, εως, ἡ, Ion. ἐπιδόειξ, (ἐπιδόκνυμι) an exhibition, display, δυνάμειος, Thuc. 6, 31; ἔλθειν εἰς ἐπ. τινί, to come to display one's self to one, Ar. Nub. 269: hence, ἐκ ἐπ. τινὸς ἀπικέσθαι, to come within one's view, to his knowledge, Hdt. 2, 46: ἐπ. ποιεῖσθαι, to make a display, show off one's powers, Thuc. 3, 16, cf. 42; but also to make a declamation, = λόγον ἐπιδό., Plat. Phaedr. 99 D: ἐπ. ποιεῖσθαι τινος, to display an accomplishment, etc., Dem. 319, 9.—2. an example, Lat. specimen, ἐπιδόειξ Ἑλλάδι, an ensample to Greece, Eur. Phoen. 871.

Ἐπιδόκνέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (ἐπί, δειπνέω) to eat after dinner, to eat dainties, Hipp.—II. to feast upon, eat as a dainty, Ar. Eq. 1140, Eccl. 1178.

Ἐπιδόκνιος, ου, (ἐπί, δειπνόν) for, at or after dinner, Luc.

Ἐπιδόκνις, ἰδός, ἡ, =sq., Mart. 11, 32.

Ἐπιδόκνω, ου, τό, a second course, dessert, Philo.

Ἐπιδόκνωτος, η, ου, (ἐπί, δέκατος) containing an integer and one tenth, 1 + $\frac{1}{10}$ = $\frac{11}{10}$, cf. ἐπίτριτος.—II. one in ten, tenth, tithe, Xen. Hell. 1, 7, 10: τόκος ἐπ., interest of $\frac{1}{10}$, = 10 per cent., Arist. Oec.

Ἐπιδόκτω, verb. adj. from ἐπιδόχωμαι, one must take, Polyb.

Ἐπιδόκτικος, ἡ, ὄν, (ἐπιδόχωμαι) fit to hold, containing, Strab.: capable of, Plut.

Ἐπιδόκτωρ, ορος, ὁ, (ἐπιδόχωμαι) a receiver.—II. as adj. gifted with capacity for, τινός, Aresas ap. Stob. Eccl. 1, 850.

Ἐπιδολεύω, (ἐπί, δολεύω) to put on as a bait, Diod.

Ἐπιδόμνος, ου, (ἐπί, δέμνιον) in or on the bed, ἐπιδόμνος ἐνύη, a bed made with cushions, etc., Pors. Heec. 921, cf. Od. 7, 336.

Ἐπιδόμω, (ἐπί, δέμω) to build on: so in mid., Opp.

Ἐπιδόμωρος, ου, (ἐπί, δένδρον) on or in the tree.

Ἐπιδεξιόμαι, as mid., to entertain one another, Anaxim. ap. Diog. L. 2, 4.

Ἐπιδέξιος, ου, (ἐπί, δεξιός) Hom. has only the neut. plur. ἐπιδέξια as adv., right about, from left to right, towards the right, ὀρυσθ' ἐξέξεις ἐπιδέξια, in the order of your places, beginning with the left hand man, as the wine is served, Od. 21, 141, cf. Valck. Hipp. 1360, Plat. Symp. 214 B, ubi v. Bast. Lob. Phryn. 259, and cf. δεξιός: hence auspicious, lucky, ἀστροπύτων ἐπιδέξια, explained by the next words, ἐναίσια σήματα φαίνον, II. 2, 353. Pind. P. 6, 19, has ἐπιδέξια χειρός: post-Hom. the signif. of motion towards died away (cf. however Ar. Pac. 957), and the word became = δεξιός, on the right hand, τὰ πιδέξια, the right side, Ar. Av. 1493: when esp. opp. the left, usu. written divisim ἐπὶ δεξιᾷ, as in II. 7, 238, Hdt. 2, 93, etc., cf. ἐπαιστροτά.—II. of persons, handy, dexterous, skilful, elegant, Arist. Eth. N.: opp. to ἐκφύλατος: hence adv. -ίως, dexterously, Polyb. Cf. ἐνδεξιός. Hence

Ἐπιδεξιότης, ἡτος, ἡ, handiness, cleverness, Arist. Eth. N.

Ἐπιδέξιος, ἡ, Ion. for ἐπιδέξιος, Hdt.

†Ἐπιδόμαι, v. sub ἐπιδόνομαι.

Ἐπιδέρκομαι, (ἐπί, δέρκομαι) dep., to look upon, behold, τινά, Hes. Op. 266: in Ἡρόν ἔννυ as v. l. Od. 1, 16. Hence

Ἐπιδέρκτος, ου, to be seen, ἡ: δὲδκ. Emped. 330.

Ἐπιδερματίς, ἰδός, ἡ, =sq.

Ἐπιδέρμις, ἰδός, ἡ, (ἐπί, δερμα) the outer skin, epidermis, Hipp.: the web of water birds' feet.

Ἐπιδέρρις, εως, ἡ, = κλειτορίς.

Ἐπίδεις, εως, ἡ, (ἐπιδέω) a binding up, wrapping round, Hipp.

Ἐπίδεμα, ατος, τό, v. ἐπίδεσμος.

Ἐπίδεσμεν, (ἐπί, δεσμεν) to bind up, Anth.

Ἐπίδεσμεν, ὦ, = foreg.

Ἐπίδεσμιον, ου, τό, ἐπιδέσμις, ἰδός, ἡ, v. sq.

Ἐπίδεσμος, ου, ὁ, (ἐπί, δεσμός) a band, bandage, Hipp., and Ar. Vesp. 1440: with heterog. plur. ἐπίδεσμα Medic., who use also the forms τὸ ἐπίδεσμον, τὸ ἐπίδεσμα, ἡ ἐπιδέσμις, and dim. τὸ ἐπίδεσμιον, v. Lob. Phryn. 292, Intrp. ad Thom. M. 502

Ἐπίδεσμοχώρας, ἑς, (ἐπίδεσμος, χαίρω) bandage-loving, epith. of gout, Luc.

Ἐπίδεσπίζω, f. -όσω, (ἐπί, δεσπίζω) to lord it over, στρατοῦ, Aesch. Pers. 241.

Ἐπίδενῃς, ἑς, poet. and Ion. for ἐπιδένης, in need or want, lacking, c. gen., δαιτός ἐίσης, κρεινών, etc., Hom.

Ἰάβηρ καὶ ἀσχεος οὐκ ἐπιδενεῖς lacking not scathe nor scorn, II. 13, 622; τῶν πάντων ἐπιδενεές, Hdt. 4, 130: absol., ὅς κ' ἐπιδενῇς, whoever is in want, II. 5, 481.—II. lacking, failing in a thing, c. gen., ἵνα μὴ τι δίκης ἐπιδενεῖς ἔχῃσθα, II. 19, 180: so, βίης ἐπιδενεῖς, failing in strength, Od. 21, 185: and as compar., βίης ἐπιδενεῖς Ὀδυσῆος, wanting in his strength, i. e. inferior to him in strength, Od. 21, 253: and absol., πολλὸν δ' ἐπιδενεῖς ἤμην, far too weak were we, Od. 24, 171: from

Ἐπιδενομαι, f. -δενήρμαι, (ἐπί, δένω) poet. for ἐπιδόμαι, to be in want of, to lack, c. gen. rei, II. 2, 229, Od. 15, 371, cf. Hdt. 1, 32: to need the help of, c. gen. pers., II. 18, 77.—II. to be lacking in a thing, fail in it, c. gen. rei, μάχης ἐπιδενομαι, to be inferior in fight, II. 23, 670; also c. gen. pers., ἐπιδενεαι ἄνδρῶν, thou art no match for them, II. 5, 636; or both together, οὐ τι μάχης ἐπιδενεῖτ' Ἀχαιοί, II. 24, 385: later c. acc. rei, ἄλλκν, ap. Rh. The act. ἐπιδένω, occurs only in Sapph. 2, 15, and dub. ap. Pseudo-Phocyl. 130.

Ἐπιδένω, f. -εύσω, (ἐπί, δένω) to moisten: to fill with liquor, Orph.

Ἐπιδέχομαι, f. -έχομαι, (ἐπί, δέχομαι) dep. mid., to receive, admit besides or in addition, Hdt. 8, 75; to take on one's self, incur, Lat. admittere, κατηγορίαν, Dem. 139, 1; πόλεμον, Polyb.: to allow of, admit of, Lat. recipere, πρόσφασι, Arist. Cat. 5, 28.

Ἐπιδέω, f. -ήσω, (ἐπί, δέω) to bind, fasten on, τὸν λόφον, Ar. Ran. 1038, and so in mid., ἐπιδέσθαι ἐπὶ τὰ κράνεα τοὺς λόφους, to fasten their crests on., Hdt. 1, 171.—II. to bind up, bandage: Pass., ἐπιδεδεμένον τὰ τραύματα, with one's wounds bound up, Xen. Cyr. 5, 2, 32; also τὴν χεῖρα, Ib. 2, 3, 19. Some refer hitherto ἐπέδρσε, II. 22, 5, which is from πρὸ δάω.

Ἐπιδέω, f. -δέσω, (ἐπί, δέω) to want, to lack of a number, c. gen., Hdt. 7, 28: also impers. ἐπιδέω, there is need of besides..., c. gen., Plat. Legg. 709 D. Mid.=poet. ἐπιδενομαι, to be in want of, τινός, P. at., and Xen.

Ἐπιδόκητος, ἡ, ὄν, (ἐπιδόκνω biting, Clem. Al.

ἑπιδήλος, *ον*, (ἐπί, δῆλος) *seen clearly, manifest*, Hdt. 2, 159: ποιεῖν ἐπὶ, Ar. Eq. 38: *open, known to all*, Theogn. 442: c. part., ἐπ. εἶναι κλέπτειν, to be detected stealing, Ar. Eccl. 661.—2. *distinguished, remarkable*, Xen. Oec. 21, 10.—II. *like, resembling*, τινί, Ar. Plut. 368. Adv. -αῖς, Hipp.

ἑπιδημέω, *ω*, (ἐπί, δηλόω) to make known, indicate, νεύματι τι, Philostr.

ἑπιδημέω, (ἐπί, δημέω) to live in the town, among the people, Od. 16, 26: in genl. poet. for sq.

ἑπιδημέω, *ω*, to be ἐπίδημος, be at home, live at home, opp. to ἀποδημέω, Thuc. 1, 136, Xen. Cyr. 7, 5, 69: to sojourn, ἐν τόπῳ, Plat. Crito 52 B: to be present at, τοῖς μυστηρίοις, Dem. 571, 22: in genl., to live, Inscr.—2. to be among a people, of diseases, etc., to be prevalent, epidemic, Hipp.—II. to come home, ἐξ ἀποδημίας, Xen. Mem. 2, 8, 1; cf. Plat. Parm. 126 B; εἰς πόλιν, Aeschin. 84, 42.—III. to be on one's travels, stay, sojourn as a foreigner, εἰς τόπον, ἐν τόπῳ, Heind. Plat. Phaed. 57 A.

ἑπιδημηγόρεω, *ω*, (ἐπί, δημηγορέω) to harangue the people over or about one, App.

ἑπιδημησις, *εως*, *ή*, (ἐπιδημέω)=ἐπιδημία, Ep. Plat. 330 B.

ἑπιδημητικός, *ή*, *όν*, (ἐπιδημέω) *sona of staying at home, keeping to one spot or country, domestic*, Arist. H. A.

ἑπιδημία, *ας*, *ή*, a staying at home, sojourning at home in a place, Plat. Parm. 127 A, (Dem.) 1357, 9: ἐπ. εἰς., arrival at., Böckh Inscr. 1, p. 389.—II. prevalence of an epidemic, Hipp.—Hence

ἑπιδημῖος, *ον*, (ἐπί, ὅμος) among the people, II. 24, 262, dwelling at home or among one's own people, Od. 1, 194: τόπος, Call., Ar. Rh.: πόλεμος ἐπιδημῖος, a civil war, Il. 9, 64: native, ἐπ. ξυμπορί, Hdt. 2, 39: in genl. common, common-place, Plut.—II. prevalent among a people, e. g. of diseases, epidemic, Hipp.—III. sojourning as a foreigner in a place.

ἑπιδημουργέω, *ω*, (ἐπί, δημιουργέω) to complete, finish, make, Hipp.

ἑπιδημουργοί, *ων*, *οι*, magistrates sent annually by Doric states to their colonies, Thuc. 1, 56.—II. later= simple δημιουργοί.

ἑπίδημος, *ον*=ἐπίδημος, ἐπ. φάτις, popular, current report, Soph. O. T. 495.

ἐπίδην and ἐπιδήρην, adv. for ἐπὶ δῆν, ἐπὶ ὁρῶν, Lat. diu.

ἐπιδιαβαίνω, fut. -βήσομαι, (ἐπί, διαβαίνω) to cross over besides, with or after another, Hdt. 6, 70: τινί, in pursuit of one, Strab.: ἐπ. ἐπὶ τινα, to cross a river to attack an enemy, to force the passage, Polyb.

ἐπιδιαγινώσκω, later form -γινώσκω, fut. -γνώσομαι, (ἐπί, διαγινώσκω) to debate or consider afresh, Hdt. 1, 133.

ἐπιδιαθήκη, *ης*, *ή*, an additional will, codicil, Joseph.—II. a pledge, security, Lys. ap. Harp., cf. ἐπιδιαθήκη, Mid.

ἐπιδιατρέω, *ω*, (ἐπί, διατρέω) to divide again, subdivide, distribute, Polyb.: πολίτας φάτρας, Dion. H. Mid. of several, to share, distribute among themselves, Hdt. 1, 150.

ἐπιδιατρησις, *εως*, *ή*, (ἐπί, διατρώω) a continued regimen or diet.

ἐπιδιακείμεαι, (ἐπί, διακίμαι) to lie, be set, staked, deposited on a thing.

ἐπιδιακινδυνεύω, (ἐπί, διακινδυνεύω) to risk, hazard in addition, τινά τι, Joseph.

ἑπιδιακρίνω, (ἐπί, διακρίνω) to

arbitrate, mediate between others, Plat. Gorg. 524 A. [κρί]

ἑπιδιαλάμπω, (ἐπί, διαλάμπω) to shine out or through, Theophr.

ἑπιδιαλλάσσω, Att. -ττω, (ἐπί, διαλλάσσω) to bring to a reconciliation, τινά τι, Joseph.

ἑπιδιαμένω, (ἐπί, διαμένω) to remain, persist at or in. Hence

ἑπιδιαμονή, *ης*, *ή*, a remaining, continuance, M. Anton.

ἑπιδιανέω, (ἐπί, διανέω) to distribute besides, Philo.

ἑπιδιανοέομαι, (ἐπί, διανοέομαι) dep. mid., to think on, devise, τι, Hipp.

ἑπιδιαπέρω, f. -ψω, (ἐπί, διαπέρω) to send over besides, Dio C.

ἑπιδιαπλέω, (ἐπί, διαπλέω) to sail across besides, v. l. Xen. Hell. 1, 2, 15.

ἑπιδιαπρίω, (ἐπί, διαπρίω) to saw through besides, App. [πρί]

ἑπιδιαρρήγνυμι, fut. -ρήξω, (ἐπί, διαρρήγνυμι) to tear asunder after. Pass. to burst with or in consequence of a thing, Ar. Eq. 701.

ἑπιδιασφέω, *ω*, (ἐπί, διασφέω) to declare further, make understood. Pass. to become clearly understood, Polyb.

ἑ. ιδιασκενάζω, f. -άσω, (ἐπί, διασκενάζω) to revise over again, esp. a book, Hipp.

ἑπιδιασκευύσις, *εως*, *ή*, a revision and correction, new and altered edition of a book.

ἑπιδιασκοπέω, *ω*, (ἐπί, διασκοπέω) to deliberate further, Dio C.

ἑπιδιασύρω, (ἐπί, διασύρω) to drag out and expose again. [σύ]

ἑπιδιαύσσομαι, (ἐπί, διαύσσω) to ordain, command besides, N. T.

ἑπιδιατείνω, (ἐπί, διατείνω) intr. to spread far, Polyb.

ἑπιδιατίθημι, f. -θήσω, (ἐπί, διατίθημι) to arrange afterwards or besides, Dio C. Mid. to deposit as security for one's doing a given act, ὑπόπρην ἐπιδιατίθεσθαι, Dem. 896, 2: v. ἐπιδιαθήκη.

ἑπιδιατρέβω, f. -ψω, (ἐπί, διατρέβω) to spend time, ἐπιδιατρέβας, after an interval, Arist. Meteor. [τρέ]

ἑπιδιαφερόμαι, (ἐπί, διαφέρω) as pass., to go across after, Thuc. 8, 8, Bekk.

ἑπιδιαφθείρω, (ἐπί, διαφθείρω) to destroy, ruin besides, Philo.

ἑπιδιδάσκω, f. -ξω, (ἐπί, διδάσκω) to give, teach besides, Xen. Cyr. 1, 3, 17.

ἑπιδιδύμις, *ίδος*, *ή*, (ἐπί, δίδυμος II) the outer membrane of the testicle, Galen.

ἑπιδίδωμι, f. -δώσω, (ἐπί, δίδωμι) to give besides, τινί τι, Il. 23, 559: ἐπ. θυγατρί, to give along with her, as dowry, Il. 9, 148: also in Hdt. 2, 121, 4, etc., and Att.: but in mid., to assign as one's witness in a thing, θεοὺς ἐπιδίδεβα, let us take the gods to witness, sub. μάρτυρας, Il. 22, 254, cf. περιδίδωμι, and Herm. H. Hom. Merc. 383, (unless ἐπιδίδεβα be from ἐπιδέσθαι, let us raise our eyes in appeal to the gods).—II. to give freely, for the purpose of supplying state necessities or relieving friends, Wolf. Dem. 469, 28: cf. Boeckh P. E. vol. 2, p. 352.—III. ἐπιδίδοναι ἐαυτὸν, to give one's self up, devote one's self, τινί, Ar. Thesm. 213, εἰς τι, Böckh Inscr. 2, p. 119: and sub. ἐαυτὸν, e. g. ἐπιδίδοναι ἡρότας, εἰς τροφήν, Lat. effundi in deliciis.—IV. intr. to increase, advance, ἐξ ὕψους, Hdt. 2, 13, cf. Thuc. 6, 60: ἐπὶ τὸ μέizon, Thuc. 8, 24: πρὸς εὐδαιμονίαν, Isocr. 33 B, and

osol., Thuc. 7, 8: absol. αὐτὸς, to improve, prosper, Thuc. 8, 83, Plat., cf. ἐπιδόσις.—2. to give in give way yield, τινί, Plut.

ἑπιδιέξεμι, (ἐπί, διέξεμι) to go through, examine carefully besides, Plut.

ἑπιδιέξρομαι, dep. mid.,=sq.

ἑπιδιέρχομαι, f. -ελευσόμεαι, (ἐπί, διέρχομαι) dep. mid. c. aor. 2 et pf. 2 act., to go over, explain, declare besides

ἑπιδιότης, *εἰς*, (ἐπί, διότης) for more than two years, above two years: per only in formula, οἱ ἐπιδιότης ἡβώτες, those who are more than two years above ἡβη, i. e. twenty years old and upwards, v. l. ap. Dem. 1135, 2, cf. ἐπιτριετής.

ἑπιδιζημι, (ἐπί, δίζημι) dep. mid., to seek, ask besides, to go on to inquire, Hdt. 1, 95: to seek for, demand, want besides, Id. 5, 106.

ἑπιδιζόμεαι, rare form of foreg., Mosch. 2, 28.

ἑπιδιζόμεαι, f. -ήσομαι, (ἐπί, διζόμεαι) dep. mid., to recount, relate again, repeat, Aristid. Hence

ἑπιδιζήσεις, *εως*, *ή*, a repetition, repeated account, Quintil.

ἑπιδικάω, f. -σω, (ἐπί, δικάω) to adjudge litigated property to one, κληρόν τινι, Dem. 1174, 17: of the judge. Mid. of the claimant, to sue for, claim a thing at law, c. gen., esp. τοῦ κλήρον, Dem. 1051, 6, for another, τινί, Isae. 80, 6: ἐπ. τῆς ἐπικλήρου, to claim the marriage of an heiress, Dem. 1068, 16: and so in pass., ἡ ἐπιδικασθεῖσα, an heiress claimed in marriage, Dio. cf. ἐπιδίκος: but c. acc., to obtain by such claim, a suit, τὸν κλήρον, Isae. 85, 34: absol., ap. Dem. 1055, 1.—II. also in act. in genl. to lay claim, make pretensions to a thing, χάρας, Arist. Eth. N., and later ἐπότης, etc. Hence

ἑπιδικάσια, *ας*, *ή*, an action for an inheritance, Isae. 42, 8; etc.

ἑπιδικάσμος, (ἐπιδικάω) disputed or to be disputed at law: in genl. to be contended for, Joseph: much sought for, Luc. [α]

ἑπιδίκος, *ον*, (ἐπί, δίκη)=foreg. but esp. ἡ ἐπιδίκος, an heiress for whose marriage her next of kin are claimants at law, Isae. 38, 12.—2. in genl. subject to a judicial decision, δίδωμι ἐμὰν τὸν ἐπιδίκον τοῖς δημόταις, I commit myself to the people's decision, Dion. H.: ἐπ. νίκη, a disputed victory, Plut.

ἑπιδίκος, *ον*, *δ*, Epidicus, masc. pr. n., Stob.

ἑπιδιόμορος, *ον*, (ἐπί, διόμορος) containing one and two thirds, 1+2/3, Clem. Al.

ἑπιδιόνω, later form for sq., Opp.

ἑπιδιόνω, *ω*, f. -ήσω, (ἐπί διόνω) to whirl about, esp. to swing round before hurling or throwing, Il. 3, 378, Od. 9, 538. Mid. to turn over in one's mind, revolve, Lat. volvere animo, ἐμο πόδε θυμός πολλ' ἐπιδινοῖται, Od. 20, 218. Pass. to wheel about, as birds in the air, Od. 2, 151.

ἑπιδιόρθω, *ω*, f. -ώσω, (ἐπί, διορθώω) to revise or correct afterwards, Böckh Inscr. 2, p. 409: to arrange, as in order further, N. T. Hence

ἑπιδιόρθωσις, *εως*, *ή*, in Rhet. correcting an expression which went before, Hermog. Hence

ἑπιδιόρθωτικός, *ή*, *όν*, serving amend, corrective, Hermog.

ἑπιδιουρέω, *ω*, (ἐπί, διουρέω) pass with the urine besides, Hipp.

ἑπιδιπλασιάζω, f. -άσω, (ἐπί, διπλασιάζω) to make double, Hdn.: τοῖς πρῶτον.

ἑπιδιπλοῖω, fut. -ίσω, also ἐπ

σεπάλω, (ἐπὶ, διπλῶ) to redouble, Aesch. *Eum.* 1014, ubi v. Herm.

Ἐπιδοῖσσι, ὦ, f. -ῶσα, = foreg., Att. Hence

Ἐπιδοῖσσι, εως, ἡ, a doubling, Philo.

Ἐπιδιστάω, f. -ῶσα, (ἐπὶ, διστάω) to doubt, hesitate about a thing, Theoph.

Ἐπιδοῖσσι, ἄδος, ἡ, (ἐπὶ, δόρος) the tail round the top of the ἄδος, = ἄντιξ, Il. 10, 475.

Ἐπιδοῖσσι, ὄν, (ἐπὶ, δόρος) sitting, placed on the car, Od. 15, 51, 75.—II. one who sits at his work, a shop-workman, Dion. H.: τέχνη ἐπ., a sedentary trade, Lat. ar. sellularia, Artemid.

Ἐπιδόξα, adv. for ἐπὶ δόξα.

Ἐπιδόξω, ὄν, (ἐπὶ, δόξα) a continued pursuit, ἐναντίον, Polyb.: from

Ἐπιδόκω, f. -ῶ, (ἐπὶ, δώκω) to pursue after, τινά, Hdt. 4, 1, 160: to prosecute again, Isae. ap. Poll. 8, 67. Hence

Ἐπιδόξω, εως, ἡ, = ἐπιδιωγμός, Strab. [7]

Ἐπιδόξω, (ἐπὶ, δόξω) to make double: hence metaph. to turn over and over, meditate, Ap. Rh., cf. δόξω.

Ἐπιδόκω, ὦ, f. -ῶσα, (ἐπὶ, δόκω) to think besides, dub. ap. Andoc. 32, 43.

Ἐπιδόμα, ατος, τό, (ἐπιδίδωμι) an addition, Ath.

Ἐπιδόμα, dub. 1. for ἐπιδόμα.

Ἐπιδόνω, ὦ, (ἐπὶ, δόνει) to sound or rattle atop, τυρός, Antiph. Parast. 2.

Ἐπιδόξω, (ἐπὶ, δόξω) to think, uprose besides, Theoph.

Ἐπιδόξω, ὄν, (ἐπὶ, δόξα) of which there is an opinion, likely, expected to do a thing, usu. c. inf., ἐπ. γενέσθαι ἐπικῆς, likely to prove so, Plat. Theat. 43 D: but in pars. signif., ἐπ. τι περὶ ἑσθαι, a chance of meeting with a thing, Hdt. 6, 12: so ἐπ. ὦν πάσχειν, Antiph. 115, 22: ἐπ. ἦν τυχύν, he was expected to gain., Isocr. 117 E: of things, likely, probable, c. inf. γενέσθαι, Hdt. 1, 89, cf. Valck. ad 4, 11.—I. well-known, famed, illustrious, Pind. f. 9, 10, and in late prose, cf. Lob. *hym.* 132 sq. Adv. -ως in signif. II., XX.

Ἐπιδόρῳ, ἰδος, ἡ, (ἐπὶ, δόρυ) the p. point of a lance, spear-head, Polyb., σαυρωτήρ.

Ἐπιδόρτω, ὦ, = ἐπιδόρπιζομαι, ib.

Ἐπιδόρπιζομαι, ὄν, = ἐπιδόρπιος, nth.

Ἐπιδόρπιζομαι, (ἐπὶ, δόρπον) dep. id. to eat in the second course or for dessert, ti, Diphil. ap. Ath. 640 D.

Ἐπιδόρπιος, ὄν, (ἐπὶ, δόρπον) for, longing to the banquet, ὕδωρ, Theocr. 36, cf. προδόρπιος: for dessert, h.

Ἐπιδόρπις, ἰδος, ἡ, = sq., Ath.

Ἐπιδόρπισμα, ατος, τό, (ἐπιδόρπις) a second course of game, sweets, etc., Philippi. ap. Ath. 640 C: so dessert.

Ἐπιδόρπισμός, οὔ, ὁ, like foreg., insert, Arist. ap. Ath. 641 E.

Ἐπιδόρσιον, ὄν, given over and over, Alex. Εἰς τὸ φρ. 1: τὰ ἐπὶ, sub. ἵνα, a banquet to which unexpected uries have been added, Ath.: from

Ἐπιδόσις, εως, ἡ, (ἐπιδίδωμι) a thing over and above, Polyb.—2. a sent, Dem. 285, 19, etc.: esp. a unitary contribution to the state, v. ἰδίωμι II.—II. a giving up, giving up, relaxation, Hipp.—III. increase, with, advance, progress, ἐπ. λαμβάνω, ἐχειν, to increase, advance, Plat

Symp. 175 E, Legg. 769 B, etc.: hence —2. finish, perfection, τινός, in a thing, Dion. H.

Ἐπιδόσιος, ἡ, ὄν, (ἐπιδίδωμι) ready to give. Adv. -κώς,

Ἐπιδόσιον, inf. aor. 2 from ἐπιδίδωμι, II.

Ἐπιδόσιον, ὦ, (ἐπὶ, δυνάω) to make a noise or clashing, τινί, with a thing, Plut. Ep. also ἐπιδόσιον, II. 11, 45, in tmesis.

Ἐπιδόσις, ἡ, (ἐπιδόσιον) the reception of something new, Thuc. 6, 17: in genl. reception, Joseph.

Ἐπιδόσιον, inf. aor. of ἐπιτρέχω: ἐπιδόσιον, 3 dual. Hence

Ἐπιδόσιον, verb. adj., one must run over, Clem. Al.

Ἐπιδόσιον, Att. -ττομαι, fut. -ξομαι, (ἐπὶ, δρόσιον) dep. mid. to lay hold of, τινός, Plut., cf. Wytt. Ep. Cr. 238.

Ἐπιδόσιον, (ἐπὶ, δρώ) to do, perform besides, in addition, Philostr.

Ἐπιδόσιον, as mid. (ἐπὶ, δρόσιον) to cull, and so enjoy besides, τιμῇ, Clem. Al.

Ἐπιδόσιον, adv. (ἐπιδόσιον) = ἐπιτροχάζω, Orph. [7]

Ἐπιδόσιον, ἡ, (ἐπιδόσιον) ἐπιτρέχω a running over or through, κυμάτων, Arist. Mund.—II. a sudden inroad, attack or sally, Thuc. 4, 23, 56: ἐξ ἐπιδόσις ἀρπαγῆ, plunder got by a sudden inroad, Hdt. 1, 6: hence ἐξ. ἐπ., on the sudden, on the spur of the moment, off-hand, ἐξ. ἐπ. αἰρέσεις ποιεῖσθαι, Plat. Rep. 619 D.—II. a place to which ships run in, a beach, Eur. Hel. 404.—III. an overrunning, flux, Foës. Oecon. Hipp.

Ἐπιδόσιον, ας, ἡ, = foreg., an assault, Ap. Rh.

Ἐπιδόσιον, ὄν, (ἐπιδόσιον) ἐπιτρέχω that may be overrun, reached, attained, τείχος ἐπ., that may be scaled, II. 6, 434: but τείχος ἄρμασιν ἐπ., on which chariots can run, Anth.: ὁδὸς ἐπιδόρ, a frequented road, Plut.—II. act. running over: metaph. over-hasty, rash, ὁρκος, γνώμη, Paus.—III. ὁ ἐπιδόσιος, the cord which runs along the upper edge of a net, Poll. 5, 29, cf. Plin. N. H. 19, 1.—2. the sail (or, acc. to Poll. 1, 91, the mast) in the after part of a ship, v. Isid. Etym. 19, 3.

Ἐπιδόσιον, (ἐπὶ, δυνάσιον) to reign next to, after, τι.

Ἐπιδόσιον, ὦ, (ἐπὶ, δυσφήμιον) to give one an ill name, τινά, Arist. Eth. N.

Ἐπιδόσιον, and -δύνω, f. -ύσω, (ἐπὶ, δύνω) to go down, set upon, τι, LXX., ἐπὶ τι, N. T.: in genl. to set, in tmesis, II. 2, 413, πρὶν ἐπ' ἡέλιον δύνα. [On quantity v. δύω.]

Ἐπιδόσιον, ὦ, (ἐπὶ, δυνάσιον) to build upon a place.

Ἐπιδόσιον, v. sub ἐπιδίδωμι.

Ἐπιδόσιον, ὄν, ὁ, (ἐπιδίδωμι) the Bountiful, epith. of gods, esp. Jupiter, in Paus., and Plut.

Ἐπιδόσιον, ας, ἡ, (ἐπιδόσις) likelihood, plausibility, reasonableness, Hipp.—II. reasonableness, fairness, Thuc. 3, 40: mildness, clemency, Ib. and 48: also natural mildness, goodness, Eur., Arist. Eth. N.—2 esp. equity, as opp. to strict law, cf. ἐπιδόσις II. 2.

Ἐπιδόσιον, ὄν, = εἰκελός, like, τινί, the masc. freg. in Hom. (esp. II.), but only in phrases ἐπ. ἀθανάτοισιν, and θεοῖς ἐπ.: so in Hes.

Ἐπιδόσιον, to be ἐπιδόσις, so in mid., LXX: from

Ἐπιδόσις, ἐς, (ἐπὶ, εἰκόσι, εἰκα) fitting, meet, suitable, τινὸς ὄν, μάλα πολλόν, ἀλλ' ἐπιδόσιον τοῖον, not

huge, but meet in size, II. 23, 214 τίσσοι βοῶν ἐπιδόσιον ἄνω. 3ην, a son recompence, Od. 12, 382. Elsewh. Hom. has only the neut. ἐπιδόσιον, as adv., either parenthet., ὡς ἐπιδόσιον, as is meet, II. 19, 147; 23, 537, Od. 8, 389; or c. inf., ὅν κ' ἐπιδόσιον ἀκούειν, whatever is meet for you to hear II. 1, 547, ὅδ' ἐπιδόσιον ἐργ' ἐμὲν ἀθανάτων, such as is meet they should be II. 19, 21, cf. II. 23, 50, Od. 2, 207, παῖς τὸ μὲν ἄλλα ἐπιδόσιον, ἄφρονος δέ, a fine boy, but dumb, Hdt. 1, 85.—II. hence in Att., fair, reasonable, πρόσσις ἐπ. a fair plea, Thuc. 3, 9, and in Hdt. 2, 22, fair, plausible, though wrong of persons, fair, kind, good, gentle, ἐπ. τὴν ψυχὴν, φύσει, τοῖς ἡδέσι, Plat.: τοῦτις, goodness, Soph. O. C. 1127.—2. esp. opp. to δίκαιος, not insisting on strict justice, making allowance, Arist. Eth. 5, 14 (10): hence, τὸ ἐπ., τὰ ἐπ. = ἐπιδόσιον 2, Arist. Rhet. 1, 13, 13: first in Hdt., τὸν δίκαιον τὰ ἐπιδόσιον προτιθέναι, 3, 53 τὸ ἐπ. καὶ ξυγγνωμον, Plat. Legg. 757 D in genl. = ἐπιδόσιον, Dem. 915, hñ

—II. adv. -κώς, Ion. -κώς, fairly, tolerably, moderately, Lat. satis, ἐπ. γὰν κώς, Hdt. 2, 92: mostly, usually, pretty much, pretty well, and so nearly = Lat. fere, Schief, Plut. 4, p. 340, Wyttenb. Plut. 148 A: ἐπιδόσιον ἐχειν, to be pretty well, Hipp.—2. probably, reasonably, Plat. Rep. 431 E, etc.—3 mildly, kindly, Plat., etc.

Ἐπιδόσιον, ας, ἡ, Ἐπιδόσιον, a town in the neighbourhood of Sicily, Xen. Hell. 4, 2, 14.

Ἐπιδόσιον, ἡ, ὄν, (ἐπὶ, εἰκόσι) yielding: Ep. word, in Hom. always, ὅτις ἐπιδόσιον, that will never yield, hence, μένος, σθένος οὐκ ἐπιδόσιον, unyielding, dauntless might, II. 5, 892; 8, 32 Od. 19, 493; so too, πένθος οὐκ ἐπιδόσιον, unceasing, II. 16, 549: but ἐπ. γα γελαστὸ καὶ οὐκ ἐπιδόσιον, not giving way, ceaseless, and so perh. vexatious, Od. 8, 307, ubi cf. Nitzsch.

Ἐπιδόσιον, ὄν, ὄν, Ion. part. perf. pass. of ἐπιδόσιον, ἐφέννυμι, for ἐφειμένος, Hom.

Ἐπιδόσιον, ὄν, ὄν, Ion. part. aor 1 mid. of ἐπιδόσιον, (εἰμι) II.

Ἐπιδόσιον, Ion. fut. of ἐπιδόσιον, (εἰμι) Hom.

Ἐπιδόσιον, poet. for ἐπιδόσιον, to desire, long, c. inf., Ap. Rh.

Ἐπιδόσιον, ὄν, ὄν, (ἐπὶ, εἰκόσι), one who rolls round, late.

Ἐπιδόσιον, poet. for ἐπιδόσιον, q v., Hom. Hence

Ἐπιδόσιον, ὄν, to be hoped or expected, Archil. 16.

Ἐπιδόσιον, Ion. for ἐφέννυμι, to lay or put on besides or over; χλαῖναν ἐπιδόσιον, we threw, spread a cloak over him, Od. 20, 143. Elsewh. Hom. has only the Ion. part. perf. pass. ἐπιδόσιον, in metaph. signif. c. acc., ἅλ κην, ἀναδιδόν ἐπ., clad in strength shamelessness, II. 1, 149; 8, 262, etc. χαλκὸν ἐπιδόσιον, has brass upon it, Hdt. 1, 47. Mid. to put on one's self besides, put on as an upper garment, χλαῖναν, Hdt. 4, 64; in genl. to cover, shroud one's self in, in tmesis, ἐπὶ δὲ νεφέλῃν ἐσαντο, II. 14, 350, ἢν ἐπιδόσιον, or ἐπιδόσιον, i. e. to be buried Pind. N. 11, 21, cf. Alb. Hesch. 1, 1352: so later, κύμα, ἄχλυν, κόμας, etc.: but also c. dat. rei, ἐπ. νῶτα κράκας, to wrap one's shoulders with it, Pind. N. 10, 82. Cf. ἐφέννυμι.—The Att. form ἐφέννυμι, is rare, for even Xen. Cyr. 6, 4, 6, uses ἐπιδόσιον.

Ἐπιδόσιον, ἐφέννυμι, poet. for ἐφέννυμι, ἐφέννυμι.

ἐπίεσσαμεν, 1 plur. aor. 1 of ἐπι-
έννυμι, Od.

Ἐπιετής, ἐς, (ἐπί, ἐτος) of this
year, Polyb.

†Ἐπιζῆλος, ον, Dor. for ἐπιζήλος,
Bacchyl. 1, 2.

Ἐπιζῆρω, = ἐπιβαρέω, in Eur.
Phoen. 45. ubi v. Valck. and Pors.,
and in Rhes. 441: cf. ζῆρετρον, and
v. sub Ζ. (ζῆρεω, does not seem to
have existed any more than the pres.
βαρέω.)

Ἐπὶ ἀφελος, ον, vehement, violent,
ζῶλος, Il. 9, 525: also adv. ἐπιζαφε-
λός, (as if from ἐπιζαφελής, which
never occurs) vehemently, furiously, ἐπ.
χαλεπαίνειν, μενεαίνειν, Il. 9, 516,
Od. 6, 330: and ἐπιζ. ἔρεειναι, H.
Hom. Merc. 487: also ἐπιζῶμελον
κοτῶντα, Ar. Rh. Only Ep. and al-
ways of passionate anger. (The sim-
ple ἀφελος, never occurs: it is plain-
ly connected with the intens. prefix
α-, acc. to some strengthd. by ὀφέλ-
λω.) [a]

Ἐπιζῶω, (ἐπί, ζῶω) to overlive, sur-
vive, Hdt. 1, 120 (in Ion. form ἐπιζῶω),
Plat. Legg. 661 C.

Ἐπιζέω, poet. for ἐπιζέω.

Ἐπιζεμα, ατος, τό, (ἐπιζέω) a boil-
ing or a boiled liquid.

Ἐπιζεύγνυμι, and -νύω, f. ζεύζω,
(ἐπί, ζεύγνυμι) to put or fasten to or
upon, Lat. adjungere: in genl. to tie,
bind together, Hdt. 7, 36; ἐπ. ὄχον
πῶλούς, Aesch. Eum. 405; χειράς
ἰμαῖος, Theocr. 22, 3: metaph. ἐπιζ.
κοινὸν ὄνομα τινὶ καὶ τινί, Arist. H.
A.—II. to inclose, Polyb.: hence in
pass., ἐπιζεύχθηναι στόμα, to have
one's mouth closed up, shut, Aesch. Cho.
1044, like ἐπιζυγῶω. Hence

Ἐπιζευκτήρ ἦρος, ὁ, a band; and
Ἐπιζεύξεις, εως, ἡ, a fastening togeth-
er, joining, Theophr.

Ἐπιζεύφοντος, ον, (ἐπί, Ζεύφρον) lying
on (the promontory) Zephyrium, Epi-
zephyrian, esp. epith. of Italian Locri,
Pind. O. 10, 18, Hdt., etc.

Ἐπιζεύφοντος, cv, (ἐπί, Ζεύφρον) lying
towards the west, western, Euphor. 68.

Ἐπιζέω, f. -ζέσω, (ἐπί, ζέω) to boil,
seethe, be hot, boil up like water. Freq.
metaph. e. g. ἀκούσαντι μὴ ἡ νεότης
ἐπέζεσε, my youthful spirit boiled, was
not within me, Hdt. 7, 13: so of any
passion, ἡ χολὴ ἐπιζέει, Ar. Thesm.
468, ἐπ. θυμάλωψ, Ar. Ach. 321:
also κέντρον ἐπιζέοντα, of the poison
working out, Soph. Tr. 840; πῆμ'
ἐπέζεσε, Eur. Hec. 583.—II. act. to
make to boil, heat, c. acc., ἐπιζέειν λέ-
βητα, Eur. Cycl. 392, doubted how-
ever by Lob. Aj. p. 226, ed. 1: and in
Eur. I. T. 987, ὄργη ἐπέζεσε τὸ Ταυ-
τάλειον σπέρμα διὰ πόνον τ' ἄγειν,
the acc. σπέρμα, prob. belongs to ἄγειν
only.

Ἐπιζήλος, ον, (ἐπί, ζήλος) that
which is the object of emulation or envy,
envied, Bacchyl. 1: hence in genl.
fortunate, prosperous, Aesch. Ag. 939.
—II. act. envious, late.

†Ἐπιζήλος, ον, ὁ, Epizelus, an Athe-
sian masc. pr. n., Hdt. 6, 117.

Ἐπιζήμιος, ον, (ἐπί, ζήμια) bringing
loss upon, hurtful, Thuc. 1, 32, τινί,
Xen. Mem. 2, 7, 9.—II. τὸ ἐπιζήμιον,
= ζήμια, a punishment, penalty, Plat.
Legg. 784 E.—III. liable to punishment,
Ib. 765 A, Aeschin. 7, 13. Adv. -ως.
Hence

Ἐπιζήμιώω, ὦ, to punish, στατήρι
κατὰ τὸν ἄνδρα, Xen. Hell. 5, 2, 22.
Hence

Ἐπιζήμιωμα, ατος, τό, a penalty,
punishment, Tab. Heracel.

Ἐπιζητέω, ὦ, (ἐπί, ζητέω) to seek

for, seek after, ask for, wish for, τινά,
Hdt. 3, 36; 5, 24: to hunt about, beat
for game, οἱ ἐπιζητούντες, the beaters,
Xen. Cyr. 2, 4, 25. Hence

Ἐπιζήτημα, ατος, τό, a question,
thing sought for, Clem. Al.

Ἐπιζητήσιμος, ον, sought for or to
be sought for, missed: from
Ἐπιζητήσις, εως, ἡ, (ἐπιζήτηω) a
seeking, longing after, Joseph.

Ἐπιζητήτέον, verb. adj. from ἐπι-
ζητέω, one must inquire, Arist. Eth. N.
Ἐπιζυγῶω, ὦ, = sq.; but in Nic. ap.
Ath. 683 C, seeming, in pass. signif.,
to be joined.

Ἐπιζυγῶω, ὦ, (ἐπί, ζυγῶω) to yoke
to: esp. of doors, to close, opp. to ἀνα-
ζυγῶω.

Ἐπιζώννυμι, f. -ζῶσω, (ἐπί, ζώννυ-
μι) to gird, bind on. Pass. ἐπιζωσμένωι,
with their clothes girt on so as to leave
the breast bare, Hdt. 2, 85.

Ἐπιζώστρα, ας, ἡ, = ζωστήρ, a belt,
girdle.

Ἐπιζῶω, Ion. for ἐπιζύω, Hdt. 1,
120.

Ἐπίηλε, 3 sing. aor. 1 from ἐπιάλ-
λω, Od. [i]

Ἐπίημι, Ion. for ἐφίημι, Hdt.

Ἐπιήρναε, Ep. for ἐφίήρναε, 3
sing. impf. from ἐφαιήρναε, Od.

Ἐπιήρα, twice in Hom., Il. 1, 572,
578, ἐπιήρα φέρειν τινί, also Soph.
O. T. 1095, just—ἦρα φέρειν τινί, or
ἐπὶ τινί, to bring one what is dear or
pleasant, to be kind, favourable to him,
take his side,—the prose χαρίζεσθαι.
Neut. plur. from ἐπιήρος, agreeable,
grateful: the neut. sing. is found in
Lesch. (Fr. Hom. 56), masc. in Emped.
208: v. ἦρα, and sq. (Buttm.
Lexil., voc. ἦρα 8, rejects the word
entirely, reading always ἐπὶ ἦρα:
but his reasons are not satisfactory.)

Ἐπιήρυνος, ον, = foreg., pleasing,
οὐδὲ τί μοι ποδῶνιπτρα ποδῶν ἐπιήρα
να θυμῷ, Od. 19, 343. Post-Hom.
the signif. varies between agreeable,
suitable, and that of ruling, possessing,
(in connexion with ἦρανος, κοίρανος,
e. g. ἔργων, Emped. 421, later warding
off, repelling, ὥσπερ ἀκόντων, Anth.:
also act., νευρῶν ἐπιήρυνος, strength-
ening, giving tension, Plat. (Com.) Pha.
1, 19. Cf. Buttm. Lexil. voc. ἦρα 12.

Ἐπιηρεφής, ἐς, Ion. for ἐπηρεφής.

Ἐπιήρως, ον, v. sub ἐπιήρα.

Ἐπιθάλαμος, ον, (ἐπί, θάλαμος)
belonging to a bridal, nuptial, Luc.:
hence τὸ ἐπιθ. sub. μέλος, the nuptial,
bridal song, usu. sung in chorus be-
fore the bridal chamber, v. Theocr. 18,
Himer. Or. 1. [a] Hence

Ἐπιθαλάμης, ον, ὁ, epith. of Mer-
cury. [i]

Ἐπιθάλασσιδιος, ον, Att. -ττιδίου,
= sq., Thuc. 4, 76.

Ἐπιθάλασσιος, Att. -ττιος, ia, ion,
also ios, ion, Xen. Hell. 3, 4, 28, (ἐπί,
θάλασσα) lying on the shore or coast,
Lat. maritimus, Hdt. 1, 154, Thuc.,
etc.: in genl. marine, Epich. p. 53.

Ἐπιθάλασσος, ον, Att. -ττος, rarer
form for foreg., App.

Ἐπιθαλπής, ἐς, warm: from

Ἐπιθάλπω, f. -ψω, (ἐπί, θάλπω) to
warm, esp. on the surface, γαίαν, Xen-
ophan., and Plut.

Ἐπιθαμβέω, ὦ, (ἐπί, θαμβέω) to
marvel at, admire, Nonn.

Ἐπιθῶνάτιος, ον, (ἐπί, θάνατος)
condemned to death: in genl. = sq. adv.
-τως ἔχειν = ἐπιθανάτως ἔχειν. [a]

Ἐπιθῶνάτος, ον, (ἐπί, θάνατος) sick
to death, hard at death's door, Dem.
1225, 1.—II. deadly, of poisons, The-
ophr. Adv. -τως ἔχειν, to be sick unto
death, like ἐπιθανάτος εἶναι [a]

Ἐπιθελής ἐς, (ἐπί, θάνατος) = ἐπι-
θάνατος.

Ἐπιθάπτο, f. -θάψω, (ἐπί, θάπτο),
to bury again, Philostr.

Ἐπιθαρέω, ὦ, and, esp. Att. —θα-
ρέω, ὦ, (ἐπί, θάρσω) to put confidence
trust in a person or thing, τινί, Plu.
—II. to take heart to resist, τοῖς ἐλ-
θοῖς, App.

Ἐπιθαράσσω and Att. -ρήνω, (ἐπί,
θάρσσω) to cheer on, excite, stir up, c.
acc. pers., Il. 4, 183.

Ἐπιθανάτως, (ἐπί, θανιάω) to pay
honour to, compliment, esp. by giving a
honorarium or fee, τὸν διδάσκαλον,
Ar. Nub. 1147.

Ἐπιθεάζω, = ἐπιθειάω, to invoke
the gods against, τινί, Pherecr. Myrm.
10, cf. Blomf. Aesch. Cho. 843.

Ἐπιθεόμαι, f. -όσομαι, (ἐπί, θεός
μαι) to look upon, to view.

Ἐπιθειάω, f. -άσω, (ἐπί, θειάω),
to be under divine influence, be inspired:
to foretell, Dion. H.—II. to call upon in
the name of the gods, to adjure, conjure,
Lat. obtestari per deos, τοσαῦτα ἐπι-
θειάω, Thuc. 2, 75: ἐπ. μὴ ποιεῖν,
Id. 8, 53: cf. Buttm. Lexil. θαύσ-
σεν δ, and cf. ἐπιθειάω.—III. to in-
spire, τινί, Plut.—IV. to glorify, Plut.
Hence

Ἐπιθειάσις, εως, ἡ, inspiration, ex-
citement, Philo.—2. = sq.: and

Ἐπιθεῖαισος, οὗ, ὁ, an appeal to
the gods, Thuc. 7, 75, in plur.

Ἐπιθεῖτε, shortd. 2 plur. opt. aor.
2 from ἐπιτιθῆμι, for ἐπιθεῖτε, Hom.

Ἐπιθέλω, f. -έω, (ἐπί, θέλω) to
soothe, assuage, Plut.

Ἐπιθεμα, ατος, τό, (ἐπιτιθέμι) that
which is laid, put upon a thing.—I. an
external application, Diosc.—2. a lid,
cover, Philo.—3. a gravestone, monu-
ment, Paus.

Ἐπιθεραπεύω, (ἐπί, θεραπεύω) to
be diligent about, work zealously for,
τὴν καθοδὸν, Thuc. 8, 47, cf. 84.—II.
to apply a second remedy, Medic.

†Ἐπιθερῶς, ον, ὁ, Epitherses
masc. pr. n., Paus.

Ἐπιθερσίδης, ον, ὁ, Epithersides
prop. son of Epithersus, masc. pr. n.
Diod. S.

Ἐπιθεσις, εως, ἡ, (ἐπιτιθέμι) lay-
ing or putting on, χειρῶν, N. T.
application, ἐπιχρίστων, Plut.—2. an
application of epithets, Arist. Rhet.—
II. (from mid.) a setting upon, attack,
Xen. An. 4, 4, 22: ἐπ. Περσῶν τοῖς
Ἕλλησι, Plat. Legg. 698 B: an at-
tempt, plot, ἐπὶ τινά, Arist. Pol.: in
genl. a setting to work at, ἐργῷ, Polyb.

Ἐπιθεσιπῶς, (ἐπί, θεσιπῶς) of an
oracle or god, to give sanction, τινί
Dion. H.: but—II. ἐπὶ τὸ τρίποδι
τοῖς προφήταις, upon the tripod, give the
oracle's answer there, Hdt. 4, 179.
Hence

Ἐπιθεσιπῶς, οὗ, ὁ, the sanction
of an oracle, etc., Arr.

Ἐπιθετέον, verb. adj. from ἐπιτι-
θέμι, one must lay upon, impose, ὀκνη-
Plat. Gorg. 507 D.—II. one must la-
bor, one's hand to, set to work at, τινί, Plat.
Soph. 231 C.

Ἐπιθέτης, ον, ὁ, (ἐπιτιθεμαι)
plotter, impostor, Luc.

Ἐπιθιτικός, ὁ, ὄν, (ἐπιτιθεμαι) re-
ady to attack, Xen. Mem. 3, 1, 6,
stirring, active, περὶ τῆς Arist. Pol.—
II. (ἐπιτιθέμι) added, Lat. adjective
us. Gramm.; and so τὸ ἐπ., the ad-
jective. Adv. -τως.

Ἐπιθετος, ον, (ἐπιτιθέμι) added,
annexed, attached to, τινί, Menand.
192: hence—2. adventitious, Arist.
Eth. N.: far-fetched, foreign, Isocr. 1,
C; fictitious, Theophr., cf. ἐπακτό

ἐπικριτος.—II. as subst., τὸ ἐπ., an epithet, Arist. Rhetic. Adv. τως, Strab. 1.
 *Ἐπιθεῖω, f. θεύσονται, (ἐπί, θέω) to run upon or at, Hdt. 9, 107: to chase, pursue, Xen. Cyn. 6, 10.

*Ἐπιθεωρέω, ὤ, (ἐπί, θεωρέω) to examine over again or carefully, τι, Hipp. Hence

*Ἐπιθεωρήσις, εως, ἡ, a gazing upon, contemplation, M. Anton.

*Ἐπιθεωρία, ας, ἡ,=foreg.

*Ἐπιθῆγω, fut. -ξω, (ἐπί, θῆγω) to whet, sharpen, Ael.: metaph. to stimulate, excite, Plut.

*Ἐπιθήκη, ῥος, ἡ, (ἐπιτίθημι) an addition, increase, Hes. Op. 378: something given in or over in a bargain, Ar. Vesp. 1391.

*Ἐπιθήμα, ατος, τό,=ἐπιθεμα, φωλιαμῶν ἐπιθήματα, lids of chests, II. 24, 228: a gravestone, Isae. Hence

*Ἐπιθηματικός, ῃ, ὄν, of, belonging to ἐπιθήματα.

*Ἐπιθηματοργία, ας, ἡ, (ἐπιθήμα, *ἔργω) a making of lids, covers, roofs, etc., Plat. Polit. 280 D.

*Ἐπιθήτω, ὤ, (ἐπιθήμα) to cover, put a lid upon, τι, Anticl. ap. Ath. 473 C.

*Ἐπιθήραρχία, ῥος, ἡ, office of an ἐπιθήραρχος, v. l. Ael.: from

*Ἐπιθήραρχος, ον, ὁ, (ἐπί, θήραρχος) the chief commander of the elephants.

*Ἐπιθήσανριζω, (ἐπί, θησανρίζω) to store up, Hence

*Ἐπιθήσανριστεύω, verb. adj., one must store up, Clem. Al.

*Ἐπιθιγγάνω, αορ. ἐπέθιγον, (ἐπί, ὄγγανω) to touch, Theophr.

*Ἐπιθλιβώ, f. -ψω, (ἐπί, θλιβώ) to press upon, rub the surface, Diod.: metaph. to annoy, Plut. [θλι] Hence

*Ἐπιθλipsis, εως, ἡ, pressure on the surface, Aetiae.

*Ἐπιθνήσκω, (ἐπί, θνήσκω) to die afterwards, Dion. H.

*Ἐπιθούω, in Aesch. Cho. 856, Eur. Med. 1409, usu. interpreted, to sit as a suppliant at an altar, to pray the gods for aid, pray passionately, from the supposed orig. notion of sitting suppliant at an altar (cf. θούω II.), and so much like ἐπιθούω, which Blomf. would read; but cf. Butt. Lexil. voc. θαδούω 6.

*Ἐπιθούω, ὤ, to make muddy, obscure, Luc.

*Ἐπιθορεῖν, inf. aor. of ἐπιθούω: the pres. ἐπιθορεῖ only very late.

*Ἐπιθόρνυμαι, (ἐπί, θόρνυμαι) to cover, of male animals, βουσί, Luc. Amor. 22.

*Ἐπιθορώ, ὤ, (ἐπί, θορώ) to imregnate, Clem. Al.

*Ἐπιθορβέω, ὤ, (ἐπί, θορβέω) to shout to or at, esp. in token of approval, Xen. Hell. 1, 7, 13; 2, 3, 50.

*Ἐπιθόρσσω, Att. -ττω, contr. for ἐπιθάρσσω, [α by nature.]

*Ἐπιθραύω, (ἐπί, θραύω) to break, ἔρπον, Anth.

*Ἐπιθρέζω, ασα, αν, part. aor. 1 of ἐπιτρέχω, II.

*Ἐπιτρέπτος, ον, (ἐπί, τρέπω) well-fed, corpulent, Hipp.

*Ἐπιθρηνέω, ὤ, (ἐπί, θρηνέω) to lament over one, Plut. Hence

*Ἐπιθρήνησις, εως, ἡ, a lamentation, Plut.

*Ἐπιθρομβώ, ὤ, (ἐπί, θρομβώ) to make to curdle: pass. to curdle, Nic.

*Ἐπιθρύπτω, (ἐπί, θρύπτω) to break: metaph. to enfeeble, Philostr.

*Ἐπιθρόσσω, f. -θοροῖμαι, αορ. -θροῖν, (ἐπί, θρόσσω) to spring, leap upon, gen. II. 8, 515: also c. dat., -θύβω, cf. Lat. insultare, with collat. notion

of insult, II. 4, 177: c. adj. neut., τόνσον ἐπιθρόσσκουσι, so far do they spring, II. 5, 772, so too μακρὰ ἐπιθρ., Hes. Sc. 439.—2. to spring up, arise, ascend, οὐμήλη, Musae. 113.

*Ἐπιθύμω, ὤ, (ἐπί, θύμω) to set one's heart upon a thing, long for, aim at, desire, c. gen. rei, Hdt. 2, 66, and Att.: c. gen. pers., to love, or rather lust after, Lys. 96, 40, and Xen.; and so c. acc. pers., Menand. ap. Clem. Al. 605 D: c. inf., Hdt. 1, 24, etc.: absol. to lust, covet, Thuc. 6, 92, and Plat.: τὸ ἐπιθυμῶν=ἐπιθυμία, Thuc. 6, 24. Hence

*Ἐπιθυμία, ατος, τό, the object of desire, Xen. Hiero. 4, 7: yearning, desire, Hipp., Plat., etc. [ῥ]: and

*Ἐπιθυμίασις, εως, ἡ, a desiring, longing, desire, Isae. [ῥ]

*Ἐπιθυμήτρια, ας, ἡ, fem. of sq., Call. Dian. 237.

*Ἐπιθυμητής, οὔ, ὁ, (ἐπιθυμέω) one who longs for or desires, νεώτερον ἔργον, Hdt. 7, 6, and so in Plat.: a lover, follower, Xen. Mem. 1, 2, 60.

*Ἐπιθυμῶ, ὤ, (ἐπιθυμέω) desiring, lusting, coveting, τὸ ἐπιθ., that division of the soul which is the seat of the desires and affections, Plat. Rep. 439 E, Arist. Eth. N. I. 1, 3, 2.—II. act. inspiring desire, dub. Adv. -κῶς ἔχειν=ἐπιθυμεῖν, Plat. Phaed. 108 C.

*Ἐπιθυμητός, ῃ, ὄν, (ἐπιθυμέω) desired, to be desired: τὰ ἐπ., objects of desire, Arist. Eth. N. Adv. -τῶς.

*Ἐπιθυμία, ας, ἡ, (ἐπιθυμέω) a desire, yearning, longing, Hdt. 1, 32, and in Att. prose: ἐπ. τινός, longing after a thing, as ὕδατος, σίτου, etc., Thuc., and Xen.: ἐπιθυμίαν ἔχειν, c. inf., Xen.: usu. in bad sense, desire, lust, πρὸς τινα, towards one, Xen. Lac. 2, 14: opp. to πρόνοια, desire, passion, Thuc. 6, 13.—II. =ἐπιθυμία, Pittac. ap. Stob. p. 46, 6.

*Ἐπιθυμία, ατος, τό, incense, an incense-offering, Soph. O. T. 913: from

*Ἐπιθυμῶ, ὤ, fut. -ύσω, (ἐπί, θυμῶ) to offer incense, Plut. [ἄσω]

*Ἐπιθύμιος, ον,=ἐπιθυμητικός. [ῥ]

*Ἐπιθύμις, ἰδος, ἡ, a wreath of flowers for the neck, Hesych., cf. ὑποθύμις.—II. ἐπιθύμις ἰδος, ἡ, thyme, Diosc.

*Ἐπιθύμωδεις, ον, (ἐπιθυμέω, δειπνῶ) eager for dinner, Plut.

*Ἐπιθύμων, ον, τό, a parasitical plant on thyme, θύμος: or the flower of thyme, Diosc.

*Ἐπιθύνω,=ἐπευθύνω, Soph. Phil. 1059. [ῥ]

*Ἐπιθυσία, ὤ, to offer incense, Sophron.

*Ἐπιθύω, fut. -ύσω, (ἐπί, θύω B) to rush eagerly at, ἐπιθύσας, by violence, Od. 16, 297.—2. c. inf., to strive vehemently to do a thing, II. 18, 175: to desire, long to do, c. inf., H. Hom. Merc. 475. Cf. ἐπιτύφω. [Ep. ἐπιθύω, whence some reject the common deriv. from ἐπί, θύω, and refer it to ἰθύνω: but then it should be written ἐπιθύνω, for ἰθύω has always ῥ: the sense does not demand this, v. sub θύω B, and is easily lengthened in arsis, as ο in ὑπεύπειν, ὑπέρεσθ, ἀπὸέρει, v. Spitzn. Vers. Her. 85, 86.]

*Ἐπιθύω, fut. -ύσω, (ἐπί, θύω A) to offer sacrifice besides or after, τέλειον νεαροῖς, Aesch. Ag. 1504.—2. in genl. to offer sacrifice, τι θεοῖς, Ar. Plut. 1116.—II. to offer incense, Wess. Diod. 12, 11, etc. [ῥ] usu. in pres., ῥ always in fut.]

*Ἐπιθωράκιδον, ον, τό, (ἐπί, θώ-

ραξ) a tunic or tabard worn over θώραξ, Plut.

*Ἐπιθωράκιζω, as midl., (ἐπί, θωράκιζω) to arm, put on harness, Xen. Cyr. 3, 3, 27.

*Ἐπιθωρήσσω, f. -ξω, (ἐπί, θωρήσσω) to arm, equip against one. Midl. to get ready for the fight, Ar. Rh.

*Ἐπιθώσσω, f. -ξω, (ἐπί, θώσσω) to shout, call out, τινί τι, Aesch. P. 277, τινί, Eur. I. T. 1127; and absc., Aesch. Pr. 73.—II. to cheer on, c. acc., Synes.

*Ἐπιθῶν, ον, γεν. ονος, (ἐπί, ἰθῶν)=ἐπιθῶν, τινός, Anth.

*Ἐπιθῶμαι, Ion. for ἐφέξομαι

*Ἐπίτωρ, ορος, ὁ, ἡ, (ἐπί, ἰτωρ) skilled, practised in, c. gen., μεγάλων ἔργων, Od. 21, 26, and in late Ep.—2. conscious of, acquainted with, ἐπ. τεῶν μύθων, witnesses of, Ar. Rh. 4, 89.

*Ἐπικαγῶ, (ἐπί, καγῶ) to laugh loud at, τινί.

*Ἐπικαγῶ, ὤ, (ἐπί, καγῶ) to triumph, exult in, τινί, Q. Sm.

*Ἐπικαθαίρω, ὤ, (ἐπί, καθαίρω) to pull down, destroy besides, Thuc. 3, 20.

*Ἐπικᾶθαιρω, (ἐπί, καθαίρω) to purge yet more, Hipp.

*Ἐπικαθεῖμαι, fut. -εδοῖμαι, (ἐπί, καθέσθαι) as pass., to sit down upon, ἐπί τινι, Ar. Plut. 185.

*Ἐπικαθεύδω, f. -ευθίσω, (ἐπί, καθεύδω) to sleep upon, τινί, Luc.; to sit on eggs, Arist. H. A.

*Ἐπικάθημαι, Ion. -κάθημαι, (ἐπί, κάθημαι) to sit upon, τινί, Hdt. 6, 72: to press upon, be heavy on, ἐπί τινι, Ar. Ran. 1046: also c. acc., Appr.: to brood, sit upon eggs, Arist. H. A.—2. ἐπ. ἐπί τινος, sit at, of a money-changer, Dem. 1189, 20.—II. to sit down against a place, besiege it, Thuc. 7, 27.

*Ἐπικαθίζω,=ἐπικαθίζω, ἐπί τι, Antiph. Strat. 2, 12.

*Ἐπικαθίζω, (ἐπί, καθίζω) to set, put upon, τινί ἐπί τι, Hipp.—II. intr. to set one's self, sit, πεθὼ τινος ἐπεκαθίεν ἐπὶ τοῖς χεῖλεσι, Eupol. Dem. 6.—2. to sit down against, besiege, πόλει, Polyb.

*Ἐπικαθίημι, (ἐπί, καθίημι) to let down, set upon, τι τινι, Ephipp. Nav. 1: to let down, shut, πύλας, App. [On quantity v. loci.]

*Ἐπικαθίσταμαι, ατος, τό, (ἐπικαθίζω) a sitting, place to sit on.

*Ἐπικαθίστημι, f. -καταστήσω, (ἐπί, καθίστημι) to place, set on or over, τινά ἐπὶ τινι, Plat. Tim. 72 B.—II. to place, appoint besides or after, ἐπ. τινά στρατηγόν, to appoint as successor in command, Polyb.

*Ἐπικανίω, (ἐπί, κανίω) to renew, restore, LXX.

*Ἐπικαννομέω, ὤ,=sq.

*Ἐπικαννογέω, ὤ, (ἐπί, καννογέω) to plot, contrive novelties, Democr ap. Stob. 4, 39.

*Ἐπικανίω, ὤ, (ἐπί, κανίω) νόμους, to innovate upon, change rashly, Aesch. Eum. 693.

*Ἐπικαίρια, ας, ἡ, an occasion, fit time or place, Hipp.: from

*Ἐπικαίριος, ον, (ἐπί, καιρός) reasonable, suitable, Lat. opportunus: important, needful, Xen. Oec. 5, 4: τόσοι ἐπ., vital parts, Tim. Loc. 102 D, and so οἱ ἐπ., the most important, chief persons of the army, Xen. Cyr. 3, 3, 12, etc.: c. inf., οἱ θεραπεύεσθαι ἐπὶ καίριοι, those whose cure, health is all important, Ib. Cf. sq.—II. later lasting for a time, perishable. Adv. -ίως, conveniently, Plut.

*Ἐπικαίσιος, ον,=freg., Pind P

4, 198, Thuc., etc.: ἐπ. σήματα, important symptoms, Hipp.: ἐν τῷ ἐπικαιροτάτῳ, in the most vital part, Xen. Eq. 12, 7: τὰ ἐπ., advantageous positions, Xen. Hier. 10, 5; so ἐπ. τόποι, Dem. 234, 14: c. gen., fit, useful, proper for, Soph. Aj. 1406: c. inf., ἐπ. ἀποχρᾶσθαι, most convenient to use, Thuc. 1, 63.

Ἐπικαίω, Att. ἐπικάω, f. -καύσω, (ἐπί, καίω) to light up, kindle on a place, πῦρ, H. Hom. Ap. 491; to burn on an altar, II. 22, 170, etc., in tmesis.—II. to burn on the surface, scorch, Hipp.: in genl. to burn, Arist. Meteor.

Ἐπικαλῶμαι, (ἐπί, καλῶμαι) to glean, Luc.

Ἐπικαλέω, ὦ, f. -έσω, (ἐπί, καλέω) to call on, call to, appeal to, θεόν, Hdt. 2, 39, etc.: θεόν τινί, to use a god's name in naming one, Id. 1, 199, cf. 3, 65: so ὦ in mid., Id. 1, 87.—II. to call in addition, besides, give a surname or nickname to: in pass. to be called by surname, Hdt. 8, 44; or to be nicknamed, Xen. Mem. 1, 4, 2, Hell. 2, 3, 30.—III. like ἐγκαλέω, to bring an accusation against, τινί τι, Thuc. 1, 139; also ἐπ. τινί, c. inf., Thuc. 2, 27: c. acc. rei, to throw in one's teeth, Ar. Pac. 663: hence in pass., τὰ ἐπικαλέωμενα χρήματα, the money that was imputed to him, i. e. which he was charged with having, Hdt. 2, 118: ἐπ. τινί, to quarrel, dispute with one, Plat. Legg. 766 E. B. mid. to call to one's self, call to aid, τινά τινα σύμμαχον, Hdt. 5, 63; 8, 64, etc.: in genl. to invite, Id. 1, 187, etc.—2. to call on, v. supr. I.—3. also to challenge, Lat. provocare.—4. to summon before one, Id. 5, 39.

Ἐπικαλλῶν, (ἐπί, καλλῶν) to cover with ornament, deck out.

Ἐπικάλυμμα, ατος, τό, (ἐπικάλυπτω) a cover, covering: a veil, means of hiding, κακῶν, Menand. p. 33.—II. the tail of a crab, Arist. H. A. [α]

Ἐπικαλύπτῃον, ου, τό,=foreg. I, Arist. Part. An.: strictly neut. from

Ἐπικαλύπτῃος, α, ου, covering, hiding: from

Ἐπικαλύπτω, f. -ψω, (ἐπί, καλύπτω) to cover up, shroud, darken, Hes. Th. 798 in tmesis: to cover up, hide, as snow a track, Xen. Cyn. 8, 1: to shut, close, βλέφαρα, Arist. Sens.—II. to put over, τι τινας, Eur. H. F. 642. Hence

Ἐπικάλυψις, εως, ἡ, a covering, concealment. [α]

Ἐπικάμνω, f. -καμοῖμαι, (ἐπί, κάμνω) to labour, grieve at or after, τινί, Ael.

Ἐπικαμπή, ἡς, ἡ, (ἐπικάμπω) a bend: the return of a building, Hdt. 1, 180: ἐπ. ποιεῖσθαι, to wheel to right or left, Xen. Cyn. 7, 1, 6, cf. ἐπικάμπω.

Ἐπικαμπής, ἐς, curved, curling, οὐρίον, Luc. Adv. πᾶς: and

Ἐπικάμπιος, ου, collat. form for foreg.: esp. τῆς, a curved, i. e. convex line of battle, Polyb.: from

Ἐπικάμπω, f. -ψω, (ἐπί, κάμπω) to bend, curve, crook, Hipp.: in pass. of troops, to wheel round the wings, so as to take the enemy in flank (εἰς ἐγκλωσιν), Xen. Cyr. 7, 1, 5, cf. Hell. 4, 2, 20.—II. to turn round; metaph. to win over, persuade: cf. ἐπινύμπω.

Ἐπικαμπύλος, ου, (ἐπί, καμπύλος) stooped, curved, ὤμων in the shoulders, H. Hom. Merc. 90. [ῥ]

Ἐπικαμψίς, εως, ἡ, =ἐπικαμπή, Dio C.

Ἐπικανθίς, ἰδος, ἡ,=ἐγκανθίς.

Ἐπικάρ, adv. head-wards, head-foremost, II. 16, 392, v. κάρ: opp. to ἀνάκαιο.

Ἐπικαρδίω, ὦ,=καρδίω, Nic.

Ἐπικάρος, ου, ἡ, Epicarus, acc. to Strab. an early name of the Argolic

Ἐπίδαυρος, p. 374.

Ἐπικαρτιά, ας, ἡ, (ἐπικάριος) the usufruct of a property, income from it, Plat. Legg. 955 D, Arist. Pol. 1, 11, 3: in genl. profits, ἐπικαρτίας λαμβάνειν, Isocr. 184 C. Hence

Ἐπικαρπίδιος, ου, (ἐπί, καρπός) in or on fruit, χρῶς, Anth.

Ἐπικαρπίζομαι, (ἐπί, καρπίζομαι) to draw the nutriment from, exhaust, γῆν, of crops, Theophr.

Ἐπικάρπιος, ου, (ἐπί, καρπός) bringer or guardian of fruits, epith. of Jupiter, etc., Arist. Mund.: τὰ ἐπ., pedicles or fruit-stalks.—II. (καρπός II.) on or for the wrist, ἐπ. δόχει, bracelets in the shape of snakes, Philostr.

Ἐπικαρπολογέομαι, dep. (ἐπί, καρπολόγῳ) to glean, τὸν ἀμνητόν, Joseph.

Ἐπικάρσιος, α, ου, (ἐπικάρ, κύρ) like ἐγκάρσιος, strictly headwards, i. e. head downwards, νῆες ἐφέροντ' ἐπικάρσιαι, of ships in a stormy sea, Od. 9, 70. In Hdt. always opp. to ὀρθός, cross wise, at an angle, usu. at a right angle, as of the streets of Babylon, opp. to ὀδεῖαι, 1, 180; so too τὰ ἐπ., the country measured at right angles from the coast, opp. to τὰ ὀρθαί, along the coast, 4, 101; and c. gen. τριῖρες τοῦ Πόντου ἐπικάρσιαι, forming an angle with the Pontus, 7, 36: so ἐπ. σανίδες, cross planks, Polyb., etc.

Ἐπικάστη, ἡς, ἡ, Epicaste, mother of Oedipus,=Ἰοκάστη, q. v., Od. 11, 271.—2. daughter of Calydon and wife of Augeas, Apollod.—3. daughter of foreg., mother of Thessalus, Id.

Ἐπικάταβάνω, f. -βήσομαι, (ἐπί, καταβαίνω) to go down to a place, εἰς Πλαταιάς, Hdt. 9, 25, πρὸς πόλιν, Thuc. 6, 97: to go down, extend downwards, ἐς τι, Hipp.—II. like ἐπεξέρχομαι, to come down upon, punish an act, Tab. Heracl.

Ἐπικάταβᾶλω, fut. -βῶ, (ἐπί, καταβάλλω) to throw down on one, Dio C.: to let fall down, droop at a thing, τὸ ὤτα, Xen. Cyn. 4, 3.

Ἐπικάταγᾶω, ὦ, fut. -άσω, (ἐπί, καταγέλλω) to laugh at besides, dub. in Sext. Emp. [αῶ]

Ἐπικάτᾶννμι, f. -άσω, (ἐπί, κατᾶννμι) to break besides, in addition.

Ἐπικάτᾶγω, (ἐπί, κατᾶγω) to bring down or to land besides. Pass. and mid., to come to land along with or afterwards, Thuc. 3, 49. [α]

Ἐπικαταδρᾶνῶ, f. -δρᾶθήσομαι, (ἐπί, καταδρᾶνῶ) to sleep, fall asleep at or upon, Thuc. 4, 133, Plat. Rep. 534 D.

Ἐπικαταδέω, f. -όσω, (ἐπί, καταδέω) to tie down, bind upon a thing, Hipp.

Ἐπικαταδύομαι, (ἐπί, κατά, δύω) to dive after.—2. to set.

Ἐπικατάκω, fut. -θεύσομαι, (ἐπί, κατά, θέω) to run down upon, attack Dio C.

Ἐπικαταίρω, f. -ᾶρῶ, (ἐπί, καταίρω) intr. to sink down upon, τινί, Plat.

Ἐπικατακαίω, f. -καύσω, (ἐπί, κατακαίω) to burn besides.

Ἐπικατακλίνω, (ἐπί, κατακλίνω) to make bend down upon, τί τινι. [I]

Ἐπικατακλύζω, (ἐπί, κατακλύζω) to overflow, inundate, Hdt. 1, 107.

Ἐπικατακοιμῶμαι, dep. pass., (ἐπί, κατακοιμάω) to sleep at or upon a place, Hdt. 4, 172.

Ἐπικακολούθεω, ὦ, (ἐπί, κατακολούθεω) to follow after, τινί.

Ἐπικαταλαμβάνω, fut. -λήψημαι, (ἐπί, καταλαμβάνω) to fo on one catch up, overtake, dub. in Hdt. 1, 71, but certain in Thuc. 2, 90, Xen., and Plat.

Ἐπικαταλλάγῃ, ἡς, ἡ, (ἐπί, καταλλάσσω) money paid for exchange, discount, Theophr.

Ἐπικαταμένω, (ἐπί, καταμένω) to stay, delay longer, περί τι, Xen. Cyr. 1, 2, 11.

Ἐπικαταμωκῶμαι, =καταμωκῶμαι.

Ἐπικαταμωμέομαι, =καταμωμέομαι.

Ἐπικαταπηδῶ, ὦ, (ἐπί, καταπιδῶ) to leap upon, ἰσίο, ἐς τι, Joseph.

Ἐπικαταπίρημι, (ἐπί, καταπίρημι) to set fire to over or besides, τινί, App.

Ἐπικαταπίπτω, f. -πεσοῖμαι, (ἐπί, καταπίπτω) to fall down upon, θηῶν one's self upon, Luc.

Ἐπικαταπλάσσω, (ἐπί, καταπλάσσω) to put on a plaster, Hipp.

Ἐπικαταπλέω, f. -πλευσοῖμαι, (ἐπί, καταπλέω) to come to land in addition or after, Diod.

Ἐπικατάρομαι, (ἐπί, καταράομαι) dep., to imprecate curses on, τινί, LXX.

Ἐπικατάρύσσω, f. -έσω, (ἐπί, καταρύσσω) to dash, smite upon or against. Pass. to fall with a crash, Dion. H.

Ἐπικατάρυτος, ου, like ἐπάρατος, accursed, N. T. [αῶ]

Ἐπικαταρρέω, f. -ρέω, (ἐπί, καταρρέω) to run down, Hipp.: to fall down upon, τινί, Plat.

Ἐπικαταρρήννμι, f. -ρήξω, (ἐπί, καταρρήννμι) to break on or over, τινί τι. Pass. to burst forth, break out upon, τινί, Plat.

Ἐπικαταρρίπτω, ὦ, and -ρίπτω, (ἐπί, καταρρίπτω) to throw down besides or upon, Xen. An. 4, 7, 13.

Ἐπικατασειώ, (ἐπί, κατασειώ) to shake, dash down on one, Joseph.

Ἐπικατασκίπτω, f. -ψω, (ἐπί, κατασκίπτω) to dig down, pull down by digging over one, τινί τι, Dion. H.

Ἐπικατασκευάζω, fut. -άσω, (ἐπί, κατασκευάζω) to build upon a thing, τινί τι, Dio C.

Ἐπικατασπᾶω, ὦ, f. -σπάσω, (ἐπί, κατασπᾶω) to draw down, to convulse besides or after, Hipp. [αῶ]

Ἐπικατασπένδω, f. -σπέσω, (ἐπί, κατασπένδω) to pour as a libation, τινί, Joseph.

Ἐπικαταστρέφω, f. -ψω, (ἐπί, καταστρέφω) to turn down, upset over.

Ἐπικατασφάζω, and -σφάττω, fut. -έω, (ἐπί, κατασφάζω) to slay, kill at upon, or over, τινί τινι, Hdt. 1, 45.

Ἐπικατατέμνω, (ἐπί, κατατέμνω) to cut, miss beyond one's boundaries Dem. 977, 7.

Ἐπικατατρέχω, f. -δράμομαι, (ἐπί, κατατρέχω) to rush down upon one Dion. H., τινί, Dio C.

Ἐπικατατρέφω, f. -κατενέχσομαι, (ἐπί, κατατρέφω) as pass., to run down upon, fall upon, τινί, Joseph. Hence

Ἐπικαταφωρός, ου, leaning, prone at a thing, Ath.

Ἐπικαταψᾶω, (ἐπί, καταψᾶω) to scratch on the surface, harrow lightly χώραν, Strab.

Ἐπικαταψεύδομαι, (ἐπί, καταψεύδομαι) to lie, tell lies besides, in addition, Hdt. 3, 63.

Ἐπικαταψήχω, (ἐπί, καταψήχω) to smooth down afterwards, App.

Ἐπικατείδον, inf. -κατείδειν, (ἐπ. κατείδον) aor. without pres. in inf. to look down upon.

Ἐπικατέμναι, inf. -κατέμναι, (ἐπί, κατέμναι, εἰμι) to go down upon or into, εἰς τι, Thuc. 2, 49.

Ἐπικατερώ, ὦ, (ἐπί, κατερώ) to pour off liquid on a thing, Medic.

Ἐπικά-εὐχομαι=ἐπικάμει, Hipp.

Ἐπικατέχω, f. -κατέχω, (ἐπί, κατέχω) to detain still, Luc.

Ἐπικατηγέρω, ὦ, (ἐπί, κατηγέρω) to accuse, denounce besides.—II. to predicate of a thing, τί τινος, Sext. Emp.; attribute to., τί τινι, Plut. Hence

Ἐπικατηγόρησις, εως, ἡ, an additional predicate, epithet, name, Dion. H.

Ἐπικατηγρία, ας, ἡ,=foreg., Sext. Emp.

Ἐπικατοικέω, ὦ, (ἐπί, κατοικέω) to live at, inhabit.

Ἐπικατονομάζω, f. -άζω, (ἐπί, κατονομάζω) to name a thing after, consecrate it to, Clem. Al.

Ἐπικατορθώω, ὦ, (ἐπί, κατορθώω) to set right again, Hipp.

Ἐπικατῶω, (ἐπί, κατῶω) to patch up, mend, A. B.

Ἐπικανυλόφυλλος, ον, (ἐπί, κανυλόφυλλος) with leaves on the stem, with sessile leaves, Theophr.

Ἐπικαίω, ατος, τό, (ἐπικαίω) something burnt on the surface: esp.—1. a pustule, pimple.—2. a spot on the cornea of the eye, Medic.

Ἐπικαίσις, εως, ἡ, (ἐπικαίω) a burning, inflammation of the surface.—II.=foreg., 2, Diosc.

Ἐπικαίω, ον, (ἐπικαίω) burnt at the end, ακύντια, Hdt. 7, 71, 74.

Ἐπικανυχομαι, (ἐπί, κανυχομαι) to boast, glory over one or in a thing, τινι. Hence

Ἐπικανυχσις, εως, ἡ, a boasting, triumph over or in a thing.

Ἐπικαχλάζω, (ἐπί, καχλάζω) to slash, break with a slash upon, κύμα πέτραις, Ap. Rh.

Ἐπικάω, Att. for ἐπικαίω. [ῶ]

Ἐπικέμαι, inf. -κείσθαι, (ἐπί, κείμαι) dep. mid., to lie or be laid upon, τίτω, absol., Od. 6, 19, τινι, Theogn. 9: hence metaph. θύραι γλώσσῃ

ἔκινεσσι, Theogn. 421, cf. ἐπικλίνω.—2. in genl. to be placed, to be in or on, c. dat., ὀφθαλμοῖς μετώπῳ, Hes. Th. 43: to lie over against, νῆσοι ἐπὶ λήμονι ἐπικείμεναι, lying off Lemnos, Hdt. 7, 6, also τῷ Ὁρήκῳ, Ib. 185, and ἐπὶ τῇ Λακωνίᾳ, Ib. 235: hence absol., αἱ ἐπικείμεναι νῆσοι, the islands on the coast, Thuc. 2, 14, etc.: hence—3. to hang over, impend, Lat. minere, τινι, Xen. Mem. 2, 1, 5.—1. to be laid on, press heavy upon, ἐπιείσεται ὑγάνκη, Il. 6, 458: to press upon, be urgent, Hdt. 5, 104: to press upon as an enemy, continue assaulting, ἡνί, Hdt. 5, 81, etc.; and absol., Ar. esp. 1285, etc.—III. so of penalties, to be laid on, imposed, θάνατος ἡ ζῆμυ πικέεται, Hdt. 2, 39, cf. 6, 58: so ἡμᾶς ἐπείκειτο στατήρ, Thuc. 3, 70. ἢ, as pass. to have lying on one, to awe one, wear, esp. in part. ἐπικείμεος, sometimes c. acc., ἐπ. ἄπικας, Dion. H.; κρίανος, Luc.

Ἐπικέρω, fut. κερῶ Ep. -κέρσω, ἐπί, κείρω) to cut down, mow down, ῥώας ἐπικέρεις φάλαγγας, Il. 16, 94; τὸν σίτον, to reap, Lat. attondere, Theophr.—II. metaph. to cut short, ἄβη, ἐπὶ μῦθεα κείρων, Lat. praecidere, Il. 15, 467; 16, 120, in tmesis, κείρω.

Ἐπικεκρυμμένως, adv. part. perf. ass. from ἐπικρύπτω, secretly, darkly, Ilem. Al.

Ἐπικελεύω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (ἐπί, κελεύω) to shout at shout in applause, cheer, ἐπὶ δὲ Τρῳεὶς κελεύουσιν, Il. 8, 542; 18, 310.

Ἐπικέλευσις, εως, ἡ, a cheering on, exhortation, Thuc. 4, 95: and

Ἐπικελευστικός, ἡ, ὄν, cheering on, exciting: from

Ἐπικελεύω, also in mid. ἐπικελεύομαι, (ἐπί, κελεύω) to exhort, encourage, cheer on again, εἰσιε, esp. to add one's exhortations, opp. to παρακελεύομαι, c. dat., Eur. El. 1224, Thuc. 4, 28, in mid.; but also ἐπικ. τὸν μὴ διανοούμενον, Thuc. 3, 82: absol., Eur. Bacch. 1088.

Ἐπικέλλω, f. -κέλλω, (ἐπί, κέλλω) to run upon, dash upon, of ships, νῆας ἐπικέλλαι, to run them aground or bring them to shore, Lat. appellere naves, Od. 9, 148, c. dat. loci, ἐπ. ἡπείρω, Od. 13, 114; later ἐπὶ or πρὸς τι. Freq. also absol., as if intr., to come to land, come ashore, Od. 9, 138, and even of the ship itself, Od. 13, 114; v. κέλλω.

Ἐπικέλομαι, (ἐπί, κέλομαι) dep., to call to or upon, invoke, Ἐρινύς, Il. 9, 454, where the 3 sing. aor. ἐπικέλετο occurs; and so ἐπικεκλόμεναι Διὸν πόρτιν, Aesch. Supp. 41: also c. dat. in late Epic.

Ἐπικεντρίω, ὦ,=sq.

Ἐπικεντρίω, (ἐπί, κεντρίω) to apply the spur to, spur, Anth.—II. to bud, graft trees.

Ἐπικέντρον, ον, (ἐπί, κέντρον) on the point; esp. in astron. on the centre-point, Sext. Emp.

Ἐπικεράννυμι, fut. -κεράσω, (ἐπί, κεράννυμι) to mix in, pour in again, decant anew into a vessel which has been emptied, once in Hom., Od. 7, 164, οἶνον ἐπικέρσαι, inf. aor. for ἐπικεράσαι, cf. ἐπάρχω: pass in tmesis, χρυσὸν δ' ἐπὶ χεῖλεα κεράσαντα, have been covered, inlaid with gold, Od. 4, 616; 15, 116.

Ἐπικέρας, τό, (ἐπί, κέρας) a plant, elsewhere τῆλιν, Gal.

Ἐπικεραστικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἐπικεράννυμι) tempering the humours, Medic.

Ἐπικεραίνω, (ἐπί, κεραίνω) to make a gain by, τινι, Plut.

Ἐπικέρειν, ας, ἡ, and ἐπικέρειν, ον, τό,=ἐπικέρεια, q. v., dub. Il. ap. Philostr.

Ἐπικέρηξ, ἔς (ἐπί, κέρηξ) gainful, advantageous.

Ἐπικέρηξ, ονς, & Epicerdes, a Corcyrean who gave large sums of money to the Athenians in their efforts against the thirty tyrants, Dem. 469, 16, sq.

Ἐπικέρεια, ον, τα, (ἐπί, κέρδος) profit on traffic or business, prob. I. Hdt. 4, 152. The later word was ἡ ἐπικέρεια and τὸ ἐπικέρειν.

Ἐπικερτομέω, ὦ, (ἐπί, κερτομέω) to make a mock of, insult, τινι, Il. 16, 744, Od. 22, 194: in milder signif. to laugh at, make jokes on, Il. 24, 649, Hdt. 8, 92: to tease, plague, Theocrit. 20, 2. Hence

Ἐπικερτομία, ατος, τό, a sneer, sarcasm, Dem. Phal.: and

Ἐπικερτομῆσις, εως, ἡ,=foreg.

Ἐπικέρτομος, ον, (ἐπί, κέρτομος) mocking, cheating, Q. Sm.

Ἐπικεύω, f. -σω, (ἐπί, κεύθω) to conceal, hide; in Hom. usu. absol. c. negat., in phrases like μὴθόσω, οὐδ' ἐπικεύσω, etc.; c. acc. rei, μῦθον δὲ τοῖς οὐκ ἐπικεύσω, Od. 4, 744: and in Aesch. Ag. 800, c. acc. pers., οὐ γὰρ σὺ ἐπικεύσω, I will not hide it from thee.

Ἐπικεφάλιος, α, ον, also ος, ον, (ἐπί, κεφαλῇ) of, belonging to the head:

τὸ ἐπικ., a po'ltax, Arist. Occ. a. 20 τὸ ἐπικεφάλιν. [ῶ]

Ἐπικεφάλι, ὁ, ὦ, (ἐπί, κεφαλῇ) to bring under particular heads, sum up treat summarily, Polyb., Dio C., in pass.

Ἐπικεφάλιον, ον, τό, v. ἐπιτεφελάιος.

Ἐπικεχοδός, ὁ, part. perf. of ἐπικέχω, used as a mock-name κικ bird, Ar. Av. 68.

Ἐπικηδῖος, ον, (ἐπί, κῆδος) of or at a burial, funeral, ὥδῃ ἐπ., a dirge, Plat. Legg. 800 E; also το ἐπ., a dirge, elegy, cf. Francke Callin. 125.

Ἐπικῆπιος, ον, (ἐπί, κῆπος) of, belonging to a garden, Nonn.

Ἐπικηραῖον, (ἐπί, κηραῖον) to be hostile to one.

Ἐπικήριος,=sq., Heraclit. ap. Luc.

Ἐπικῆρος, ον, (ἐπί, κῆρ) subject to fate or death, perishable, opp. to ἀκῆρος, Arist. Mund.: weak, infirm, Plat. Ax. 367 B. Adv. -πως, ἐπ. διακείσθαι, Isocr. 230 E.

Ἐπικηρῶω, (ἐπί, κηρῶω) to wax on, rub with wax.

Ἐπικηρῶνεια, ας, ἡ, (ἐπικηρῶω) the sending a herald or embassy to treat for peace: in genl. a negotiation for peace, πρὸς τινι, Dem. 61, 23.

Ἐπικηρῶνεια, ατος, τό, a message or demand by herald, Eur. Med. 738; [ῶ] from

Ἐπικηρῶνέομαι, dep. mid., (ἐπί, κηρῶω) to send a message by a herald, τινι or πρὸς τινι, Hdt. 6, 87; 9, 87; ἐπ. τινι τι, Id. 4, 80; later ὑπὲρ τινος; c. inf., Thuc. 8, 80: and ἐπ. τινι εἰ., to send a herald to one to ask, to ask by herald whether., Hdt. 1, 60: also, ἐπ. δι' ἀγγέλων, Id. 1, 69; esp. to send a flag of truce, make proposals for a treaty, Thuc. 4, 27; in genl. to proclaim publicly, τι, Ar. Thesm. 1162.—II. absol. to go as herald or ambassador, Polyb.

Ἐπικηρύκτος, ον, verb. adj., publicly proclaimed upon or against, App; and

Ἐπικηρύξις, εως, ἡ, the offering a reward publicly, Philo: esp. the setting a price on one's head: from

Ἐπικηρύσσω, Att. -ττω, f. -ζω, (ἐπί, κηρύσσω) to announce, make known by proclamation, Arist. Occ.: esp., ἐπὶ θύνατον τῇν ζῆμιν, Xen. Hell. 1, 15, c. inf., ἐπ. ὅσων τινι τι, 1, 15, 104, fin.: also c. dat. pers., ἀγγέλιον ἐπ. ἐπὶ τινι, to set a price on his head. Hdt. 7, 214, τινι, Ib. 213: but later, τῷ ζωγρήσαντι ἐπ. τι, to offer a reward to., Dio C. Hence ὁ ἐπικηρύχθεϊς, an outlaw, proscribed person, Dio C.—II.=ἐπικηρῶνέομαι, to announce, proclaim by a herald, ἐπικηρῶνθεϊς χρο νί, Lat. res enunciatus, Aesch. Theb. 634.—III. to put up to public sale, like ἀποκηρύσσω, Strab., and Plut.

Ἐπικίνδωμι, (ἐπί, κίνδωμι) poet. word, to spread over, κακοῖς ἐπικίνδωτε θυμῷ, spread your spirit over your ills, Orac. ap. Hdt. 7, 140. Hom has it (only in ll.) always in pass. α be extended, spread over, c. dat., ὕδωρ ἐπικίνδοναί αλαν, is spread over the earth, Il. 2, 850: ὅσον ἐπικίνδοναί ἡώς, far as the morning light is spread, Il. 7, 451, 458.

Ἐπικινάιδισμα, ατος, τό, (ἐπί, κινάιδισμα) a lewd deed or word, Clem. Al.

Ἐπικινδύνω, (ἐπί, κινδυνεύω) to run a risk: pass., ἐπικινδυνεύεται τὰ δανεῖσάντι τὰ χρήματα, the risk is with the lender, Dem. 915, 14.

Ἐπικινδύνος, ον, (ἐπί, κίνδυνος) in danger, insecure, Hdt. 6, 86, 1: ἐπ. μὴ

ἀσφαλείῃ, Id. 7, 239: ἐν ἐπικινύοντι, app. to ἐν τῷ ἀσφαλεῖ, Thuc. 1, 137. —II. dangerous, joined with δεινός, Plat. Legg. 736 C, Xen. Mem. 4, 6, 10: τινί, Thuc. 3, 54. Adv. -ως, in an insecure state, ἐπ. ἔχειν, Soph. Phil. 502, Eur. Scyr. 1: at one's risk, Thuc. 3, 37.

Ἐπικινδύνωδης, εἰς, (ἐπικινδύνος, εἶδος)=foreg.

Ἐπικινέω, ὦ, (ἐπί, κινέω) to move towards. Pass. to gesticulate at a thing, Epict.: to be moved, zealous, ἐπὶ τινί, XX.

Ἐπικινύμαι,=foreg., as pass., Q. Sm.

Ἐπικινύμι and ἐπικινύω, poet. and Ion. for ἐπικεράννυμι.

Ἐπικινύδης, αἰ, a poem ascribed to Hom., so called from κίχλαι, field-fares, cf. Ath. 65 A, 639 A, Benti. Ep. Mill. p. 63.

Ἐπικίρημι, (ἐπί, κίρημι) to lend more money, Plut.?

Ἐπικλάω, f. -κλάω, (ἐπί, κλάω) to cry aloud, utter, send forth, βροντῇ τινί, Pind. P. 4, 41, in tmesis.

Ἐπικλάω, Att. -κλάω, f. -κλαύσω, (ἐπί, κλαίω) to weep beside, after or responsively, Ar. Thesm. 1063: τινί, at a thing, Nonn. Hence

Ἐπικλάντος, ον, tearful, νόμος, Ar. Ran. 684.

Ἐπικλάω, f. -άω, (ἐπί, κλάω) to tend round, esp. metaph. to bow one's heart, turn it to pity, Plut. Pass. to be bowed down, won to pity, τῇ γνώμῃ, Thuc. 3, 59: but also to be broken in spirit, lose courage, Lat. frangi animo, Thuc. 4, 37, and without γνώμη, Plut.: τὸ ἐπικεκλασμένον τῶν μελῶν, effeminate, unmanly music, Luc. [ᾶ]

Ἐπικλάω, Att. for ἐπικλάω, [ᾶ]

Ἐπικλέεις, ἄς, (ἐπί, κλέος) famed, famous, Ap. Rh., τινί, for a thing, Opp., who has the short. acc. ἐπικλέα, as if from ἐπικλής.

Ἐπικλέιδας, α, ὁ, Epictidas, brother of Cleomenes III, king of Sparta, Paus.

Ἐπικλείω, f. -κλείω, (ἐπί, κλείω A) to shut up, close, Ar. Pac. 101: Ep. aor. ἐπέκλεισε, Tryph.

Ἐπικλείω, (ἐπί, κλείω B) to extol, praise the more, Od. 1, 351.—2. to tell of, sing of, Ap. Rh.: to call, τινί τι, Arat.—3. to call upon, invoke, Κυθέρειαν, Ap. Rh.

Ἐπικλήδην, adv. (ἐπικαλέω)=ἐπὶ κλην, formed after δνομακλήδην, Opp.

Ἐπικλήζω, Ion. for ἐπικλείω, contr. -κλήζω, to call, App.

Ἐπικλήμα, ατος, τό, (ἐπικαλέω) an accusation, charge, like ἔγκλημα, Soph. O. T. 227, Eur. Or. 570, Xen. Oec. 11, 4.

Ἐπικλην, adv. (ἐπικαλέω) by surname, or in genl. by name, Plat. Soph. 221 C: ἐπικλην καλούμενος, Id. Tim. 58 D: also τινός ἐπ. λεγόμενος, called after.—Id. Phil. 48 C: strictly acc. from an obsol. nom. ἐπὶ κλην, and so we have ἐπικλην ἔχειν, in Plat. Tim. 38 C, and Anth.: cf. ἐπικλήσις.

Ἐπικληρικός, ἡ, ὄν, of, concerning ἡ ἐπικληρος, λόγος, Dion. H.

Ἐπικληροῖτης, ον, ὁ, f. -της, ιδος, [ἰαε, ap. Harp.]=sq.

Ἐπικληρος, ον, (ἐπί, κληρος) succeeding to a patrimony, an heir: esp. as Att. law-term, ἡ ἐπ., an only daughter and heiress, who must by law marry her next of kin, freq. litigated by several claimants, Ar. Av. 1653, Vesp. 583, cf. esp. Isae. Pyrrhi et Cironis Haeræi & cf. Dict. Antiqu. in voc.: in this sense called also ἐπιδίκος, q.

v.: c. dat. τῇ ἀρχῇ, heiress to the kingdom, Dion. H.

Ἐπικληρόω, ὦ, (ἐπί, κληρώ) to assign, distribute by lot, τί τινί, Dem. 519, 1: τινά, c. inf., to appoint one to do, Call. Dian. 23. Pass. to be assigned by lot, τινί, Plat. Legg. 760 B.—2. to have assigned one, τι, Dio C. Hence

Ἐπικλήρωσις, εως, ἡ, an assignment, esp. by lot.

Ἐπικλήρης, v. ἐπικλέης.

Ἐπικλής, εους Ion. ἥος, ὁ, Epicles, an ally of the Trojans from Lycia, Il. 12, 379.—2. an Athenian, father of Proteas, Thuc. 2, 23.

Ἐπικλήσις, εως, ἡ, (ἐπικαλέω) a surname, to-name, or additional name; Hom. has only acc. in phrases: Ἀστυάνας, ὃν Τρώες ἐπικλήσιν καλέουσι, so called by or as a surname (his name being Scamandrius), Il. 22, 506: Ἀρκτοῖς, ἣν καὶ ἄμαζαν ἐπικλήσιν καλέουσι, which they call also the Wain, Il. 18, 487, Od. 5, 273, etc.: but, in Il. 16, 17, Μενέσθιον ἔτεκε Πολυνδώρα Σπέρχειν, αὐτὰρ ἐπικλήσιν Βόρρι, she bore him to Spercheus, but under the assumed, feigned name of Borus: in Hes. Th. 207, Τυτήνας ἐπικλήσιν καλέσκειν τιταίνοντας ἀσπαστὰ μὲγα ῥέεα ἔργον, named them Titans, after their endeavouring.—ἐπὶ τῷ τιταίνειν.—2. in genl. a name, ἐπὶ κλησιν, by name, Hdt. 4, 181, and Xen. Cf. ἐπικλην.—II. a calling upon, invocation, δαμόνων.—III. a reproach, imputation, Thuc. 7, 68, cf. ἐπικλήμα.

Ἐπικλήσκω, Ep. for ἐπικαλέω.

Ἐπικλήστος, ον, (ἐπικαλέω) called upon, called in as allies, Hdt. 5, 75; 7, 203.—2. summoned, ἐπ. σύλλογος, a special assembly, Hdt. 7, 8: hence οἱ ἐπικλήστοι, privy-councillors, Id. 8, 101: 9, 42.—3. an additional, supernumerary guest, Lat. umbra, Ar. Pac. 1266.—II. accused or to be accused, blameable, Lat. notandus, Polyb.

Ἐπικλιβάνιος, ον, (ἐπί, κλιβάνος) at or presiding over the oven, Carneades ap. Sext. Emp. 592. [ᾶ]

Ἐπικλινής, ες, (ἐπικλίνω) sloping, Thuc. 6, 96: leaning downwards, Theophr.: metaph. ἐπ. ἐκραβόδιζεν, to thrust out headlong, whip away, Ar. Lys. 575. Adv. -ως, Philo. [κλινής in Ar. l. c.]

Ἐπικλίντης, ον, ὁ, leaning sideways, σεισμοὶ ἐπικλινταί, earthquakes that move with a horizontal motion, opp. to ὀρθοί, vertical, Arist. Mund. 4, 30: and

Ἐπικλιντρον, ον, τό, a leaning-place, esp. the head of a couch or bed; in genl. a couch, arm-chair, Ar. Eccl. 907, cf. Lob. Phryn. 132: from

Ἐπικλίνω, f. -κλίνω, (ἐπί, κλίνω) to lay upon or over: to close: hence pass. to be put upon or to, be fitted close, like ἐπικεῖμαι, ἐπικεκλημέναι σπνίδες, closed doors, Il. 12, 121. (not elsewh. in Hom.)—II. to bend towards, τὰ ὦτα ἐπ., to prick the ears, Xen. Cyn. 6, 15: in pass. to be inclined at an angle, Thuc. 2, 76: hence part. perf. pass., ἐπικεκλημένος, sloping, oblique.—2. intr. to lean upon, τινί, Plat. Amat. 132 B.—3. to incline, turn towards, πρὸς τι, Dem. 30, fin., ἐπὶ τι, Chrysipp. ap. Plut.—III. in pass. to lie over against or near, ὄχθους, Eur. Tro. 797. [i in pres., elsewh. ε.] Hence

Ἐπικλίσις, εως, ἡ, a sloping, leaning, inclination, Plut.

Ἐπικλονέω, ὦ, (ἐπί, κλονέω) to stir up, excite stormily or violently, Ap. Rh. Pass. to rush like a tide upon, hence in Il. 18, 7, νηυσὶν ἐπικλο-

νέονται, where however Wolf πηλο νηυσὶν ἐπὶ κλονούνται, are driven upon the ships.

Ἐπικλοπία, ας, ἡ, trickery, Nonn. from

Ἐπικλοπος, ον, (ἐπί, κλέπτω, κλοπῇ) theivish, given to stealing tricksy, wily, Od. 11, 364; 13, 291, Hes. Op. 67. Sometimes also c. gen. ἐπικλοπος μύθων, cunning in speech, Lat. callidus, peritus, Il. 22, 281, and so prob. ἐπικλοπος τόων, cunning archery, Od. 21, 397, where however others make it =ἐπιθυμητής. Adv. -ποι.

Ἐπικλύω, f. -ύσω, (ἐπί, κλύω) to overflow, flood, Thuc. 3, 80, and in pass. Batr. 69: metaph. to overwhelm, ruin, Eur. Tro. 1325: also to wash over, wipe out debt, Aeschin. 78, 29.—II. intr. like Lat. affluere, redundare, to abound, be plentiful. Hence

Ἐπικλύσις, εως, ἡ, an overflow, flood, Thuc. 3, 89.

Ἐπικλυτός, ον, ὁ,=foreg., Heliod.

Ἐπικλυστός, ον, flooded, Strab.

Ἐπικλύτος, ον, (ἐπί, κλυτός) famed, ὄλβος, for wealth, Ap. Rh.

Ἐπικλύω, (ἐπί, κλύω)=ἐπακούω to hear, perceive, listen to, c. acc., Il. 23, 652, also c. gen., Od. 5, 150. [ῶ] Ἐπικλώω, f. -ώσω, (ἐπί, κλώω) to spin to one, in Hom. always metaph. from the Fates who spun the thread of men's destiny, to assign or allot τινί τι: not however only of these goddesses (the Κατακλώβες) themselves, but of all powers which influence men's fortunes, e.g. εὐ μοι τοιοῦτον ἐπέκλωσεν θεοὶ ὄλβον, Od. 3, 208; 4, 208, etc.: and so in mid. θεοὶ βασιλεῦσιν ἐπικλώσονται δίκην Od. 20, 196, cf. 8, 579: sometimes inf. pro acc., θεοὶ οἱ ἐπέκλωσαν οἰκόνδε νέεσθαι, Od. 1, 17, cf. Il. 24, 525 (the only place in Il. where it occurs), and so Aesch. Eum. 335. Poet. word, used in Plat. Theaet. 139 C, cf. Nitzsch Od. 1, 17.

Ἐπικνώμπτω, Att. for ἐπινύγω, to ap-

gregate upon a thing, Il. 11, 639, i tmesis, Ar. Av. 533, 1582.

Ἐπικνέομαι, Ion. for ἐφικνέομαι.

Ἐπικνύω,=ἐπικινύω.

Ἐπικνωμίδιος, ον, ὁ, (ἐπί, Κνωμί Δόκρος, the Locri Epimenidi, i dwelling on Mt. Cnemis, Strab.

Ἐπικνίζω, (ἐπί, κνίζω) to scrape, scratch on the surface, Theophr. Hence

Ἐπικνίσις, εως, ἡ, a scratching, scraping, Theophr.

Ἐπικοιλῶναι, fut. -άω, (ἐπί, κοιλῶναι) to ecavate.

Ἐπικοιλίδες, ον, αἰ,=ἐπικυλίδες

Ἐπικοῖλος, ον, (ἐπί, κοῖλος) hollow at top, hollow, Hipp.

Ἐπικοιμάομαι, (ἐπί, κοιμάω) pass. c. fut. mid., to fall asleep over thing, Lat. indormiscere, Plat. Euthy. 300 A, τινί, Luc.—II. metaph. to lazy, negligent about a thing, Poly. Hence

Ἐπικοίμησις, εως, ἡ, a sleeping lying upon, e.g. one ear, Hipp.

Ἐπικοιμίζω, (ἐπί, κοιμίζω) to hll sleep, hush.

Ἐπικoinής, adv. for ἐπὶ κοινῇ, common.

Ἐπικoinός, ον, (ἐπί, κοινός) common, promiscuous, ἐπ. γυναικῶν μέλ. Lat. nuptiae promiscuae, Hdt. 4, 10 belonging equally to, ὁμοῖον, Plu. Hdt. has the neut. ἐπικoinα as ad in common, ἐπ. χρῆσθαι τινί, 1, 21 6, 77: cf. ἐπὶ τινός.—II. in Gram. common, episcene, of noun used alike both genders.

Ἐπικοινωνῶ, ὦ, (ἐπί, κοινῶ) to make common, communicate, τινί τι, Lat. communicare cum aliquo, Dio C.; and so in mid., to consult, τινί περὶ τίνος, Plat. Prot. 313 B.

Ἐπικοινωνῶ, ὦ, (ἐπί, κοινῶν) to have in common with, τινί, Plat., etc., οὐδὲν τινί, Aeschin. 59, 37: to share in a thing with one, τινί τίνος, Plat. Gorg. 464 C. Pass. to be shared with, τινί, Id. Legg. 631 D.

Ἐπικοινωνία, ας, ἡ, community, communion, Plat. Soph. 252 D: from

Ἐπικοινωνός, ὄν, = κοινωνός, Hipp.

Ἐπικοῖρανός, ὄ, = κοίρανος, like ἐπιβουκόλος.

Ἐπικοινοῖμαι, = sq., Arist. H. A.

Ἐπικοιτώ, ὦ, (ἐπί, κοιτώ) to sleep, i.e. watch at or on, τινός, Polyb.

Ἐπικοίτιος, ὄν, (ἐπί, κοίτη) at bed time, ὄσμα ἐπ., an evening song or hymn.

Ἐπικοκκάω, to mock, Eustath. Od. 1761, 26. Hence

Ἐπικοκκίστρια, ας, ἡ, a mocker, ἡχῶ, λόγων ἀντιῶδός ἐπ., Ar. Thesm. 1059, ubi al., ἐπικοκκίστρια, a cuckoo-imitator: but v. foreg.

Ἐπικολάπτω, (ἐπί, κολάπτω) to cut, carve as on stone, ἐπὶ τίνος, Boeckh Inscr. 2, p. 574.

Ἐπικολάω, ὦ, (ἐπί, κολλάω) to glue, solder, fasten on. Pass. to cling, hold fast. Hence

Ἐπικόλλημα, ατος, τό, that which is glued or soldered on, Theophr.

Ἐπικολπίδιος, ὄν, and

Ἐπικόλπιος, ὄν, (ἐπί, κόλπος) in

on the bosom, Ael.

Ἐπικόλωνος, ὄν, (ἐπί, κολώνη) on, over a hill, ὄδος, Diod.

Ἐπικομῶ, ὦ, (ἐπί, κομῶ) to wear

hair. Ἐπικομβία, τά, (ἐπί, κόμβος) money tied up in little linen bags and thrown among the people on certain festivals by the Byzantine emperors, patriarchs, etc.: sometimes written ἐπικόμπια, v. Ducange.

Ἐπικομῶ, ἰ-ῶ Att. -ῶ, (ἐπί, κομῶ) to bring, carry to a person or place, Arist. ap. Diog. L. 5, 14, in pass. Mid. to bring with one, Dio C.

Ἐπικομῶ, ὦ, (ἐπί, κομῶ) to paint, adorn with cosmetics.

Ἐπικόμος, ὄν, (ἐπί, κόμη) with, wearing hair.

Ἐπικομπάζω, (ἐπί, κομπάζω) to boast besides, add boastingly, Eur. H. F. 981: to boast, exult in a thing, Call. Dian. 263.

Ἐπικομπέω, ὦ, = foreg., Thuc. 8, 81: to boast of, τι, Id. 4, 126.

Ἐπικομψέω, (ἐπί, κομψέω) to deck out, λόγον, Joseph.

Ἐπικομψέω, ὦ, = foreg.

Ἐπικόπανον, ὄν, τό, (ἐπικόπτω) a chopping-block, = ἐπίξηρον, Menand. p. 17.

Ἐπικόπη, ἡς, ἡ, (ἐπικόπτω) a cutting close, lopping, Theophr. in genl. a blow, stroke, Dio C.

Ἐπικόπος, ὄν, (ἐπικόπτω) cut short, of trees, lopped, pollarded: τὸ ἐπικόπον = ἐπικόπανον, Luc.

Ἐπικόπριζω, (ἐπί, κοπρίζω) to manure.

Ἐπικόπτης, ὄν, ὁ, a satirist, censor, snarler, Timon ap. Diog. L. 9, 18: from

Ἐπικόπτω, (ἐπί, κόπτω) to strike down, i.e. from above, knock down, βοῦν, Od. 3, 443: hence later, of trees, to lop, pollard, Theophr.: metaph. to cut short or small, keep down, Lat. accidere, ὅντιν περὶονημιτιμένους, Arist. Pol.: in genl. to check, reprove, Plut. Cic. 24, 1: ἐπισκόπτω — 2. ἐπ. χαρακτῆρα. to

stamp, e.g. coin, Arist. Oec., Diog. L.—B. Mid. to beat, smite one's breast, and so wait for, Lat. plangi, τινά, Eur. Tro. 623.

Ἐπικόρμιον, ὄν, τό, and ἐπικόρμιος, ὄν, ὁ, (ἐπί, κορμός) = ἐπικόπανον.

Ἐπικόρριζω, (ἐπί, κόρρη) to strike or peck on the head, Schneid. Arist. H. A. 9, 8, 8. Hence

Ἐπικόρριστός, ἡ, ὄν, with one's ears boxed.

Ἐπικόρσος, ὄν, (ἐπί, κόρση) on the side of the head, on the temple.

Ἐπικόρσσομαι, (ἐπί, κορύσσω) to arm one's self against, contend with, τινί, Plut.

Ἐπικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἐπος) Epic, of, belonging to Epic poetry, οἱ ἐπικοί, the Epic poets. Adv. -κῶς.

Ἐπικοσμέω, ὦ, (ἐπί, κοσμέω) to deck out, adorn with, τινί, Arist. Pol.; to celebrate, Ar. Ran. 383. Hence

Ἐπικόσμημα, ατος, τό, an ornament.

Ἐπικότης, ὦ, ἰ-ῶ, = κοτέω, Nic., in tmesis.

Ἐπικόςτος, ὄν, (ἐπί, κότος) angry, hostile, vengeful, Pind. Fr. 228, Aesch. Pr. 602. Adv. -τως, Ib. 162.—II. pass. hateful, Soph. Fr. 386.

Ἐπικοττάβιζω, to play the cottabus, throw at or to a thing, v. κότταβος, κοτταβίζω.

Ἐπικούρειος, α, ὄν, (Ἐπίκουρος) of or belonging to Epicurus, Epicurean, Anth.: οἱ Ἐπικούρειοι, the followers of Epicurus, Luc.

Ἐπικουρέω, ὦ, ἰ-ῶ, to be an ἐπίκουρος, come to aid, help in war, in Hom. only Il. 5, 614, cf. Hdt. 4, 128: in genl. to aid, help at need, c. dat. rei, νόσους ἐπικουρεῖν, to remedy them, aid one against them, Xen. Mem. 1, 4, 13: so ἐπ. λιμῶ, μανίᾳ, Id.: ἐπικουρεῖν τινί τι, to keep off from one, Xen. An. 5, 8, 25; but in Ar. Fr. 302, 8, to afford, give, κάραβον γυναιξί, v. ἐπικουρος (signif. II.). Hence

Ἐπικουρή, ατος, τό, help, protection, χιόνος, against snow, Xen. An. 4, 5, 13: and

Ἐπικουρήσις, εως, ἡ, aid, protection, κακῶν, against evils, Eur. Andr. 28; τῆς ὑπορίας, Plat. Legg. 919 B.

Ἐπικουρία, ας, ἡ, aid, succour, Hdt. 6, 108: a defence, protection against, τινός.—II. an auxiliary or allied force; esp. mercenary troops, Hdt. 5, 63; 6, 100, cf. συμμαχία II.

Ἐπικουρικός, ἡ, ὄν, auxiliary, allied, Thuc. 7, 48: τὸ ἐπ. = foreg. II, Id. 4, 52: and

Ἐπικόουρος, ὄν, = foreg.: esp. epith. of deities, Paus.: from

Ἐπίκουρος, ὄν, helping, aiding defending: Hom. only in Il. and always as subst. an ally, esp. the barbarian allies of Troy, Τρῶες ἡδ' ἐπίκουροι, Τρῶες καὶ Δάρδανοι ἡδ' ἐπίκουροι: as fem. Il. 21, 431: the neut. first in Eur. Or. 211: construct., c. dat. pers., Il. l. c., Pind. O. 13, 137, and Att.: c. gen. pers., ἐπίκουρος βορῶν, H. Hom. Mart. 9; but c. gen. rei. defending against, ψυχῶν, Xen. Mem. 4, 3, 7; hence ἐπ. τινί τίνος, helping one against..., Soph. O. T. 496, Eur. El. 138: δεσπότης ἐπίκουρος, a patron, protector, Xen. Cyr. 7, 5, 61.—II. in Att. esp. of ἐπίκουροι, mercenary troops, opp. to the national army, also called ἔνοι, and literally μισθοφόροι, hirelings, a less honourable name than σύμμαχος, Xen. Hell. 7, 1, 12: also = δορυφόροι, the hired body-guards of kings and tyrants, Hdt. 1, 64; 6, 39, cf. Thuc. 6, 58.

Ἐπίκουρος, ὄν, ὁ, Epicurus, masc. pr. n. in Thuc. 3 18, Ar., etc., esp.

—2. a distinguished philosopher of Gargettus, founder of the sect called after him Ἐπικούρειοι, Luc., Diog. L.

Ἐπικουρίζω, ἰ-ῶ Att. -ῶ, (ἐπί, κουρίζω) to lighten a ship by throwing out part of cargo, Hdt. 8, 118, in pass.: hence metaph. ἐπ. πόνον, Xen. Cyr. 1, 6, 25, συμφοράς, Dem. 643, 11; also c. gen. rei. to relieve of a burden, μόχθου, Eur. El. 72.—II. to lift up, Soph. Aj. 1411, Xen. Oec. 17, 13.—2. metaph. to lift up, encourage, ἐλπίζει. Xen. Cyr. 7, 1, 18: ἐπ. νόον ἄνδρος, to puff up, in bad sense, Theogn. 629.

Ἐπικουφισμός, ὄν, ὁ, relief, Inscr.

Ἐπικυράδιον, (ἐπί, κραδαίνω) to wave, brandish on high.

Ἐπικυράδιον, ὦ, = foreg., Ar. Rh.

Ἐπικράζω, fut. -ξω, (ἐπί, κρᾶζω) to shout to or at, τινί, Luc.

Ἐπικραίνω, Ep. for sq.

Ἐπικραίνω, ἰ-ᾶν, (ἐπί, κρᾶίνω) to bring to pass, accomplish, fulfil, τινί τι: Hom. (only in Il.) uses of this form ἐπικραίνω only the opt. aor. ἔφην ἐπικραίνεις, may he fulfil it, Il. 15, 599, but of the Ep. lengthd. ἐπικραίνω the impf. οὐ σφιν ἐπεκράαινε, he fulfilled, granted it not, Il. 3 302, cf. 2, 419, and imperat. aor. 1 νῦν μοι τὸδ' ἐπικράηνον ἐέλδωρ, gram me this prayer, fulfil it, Il. 1, 455, etc.: in genl. to achieve, effect, Aesch., and Soph.—II. to direct, govern, guide, c. acc. only H. Hom. Merc. 531 where it is dub.

Ἐπικράνις, ἰδος, ἡ, the membrane of the cerebellum, also παρεγκεφαλῆς Plut.

Ἐπικράνιον, ὄν, τό, (ἐπί, κράνιον) that which is put on the head, a head dress, cap, Eur. Hipp. 201: also scull-cap, helmet, Strab.—II. the capita of a column, elsewhere κιονόκρανον Pind. Fr. 58, 7, Eur. I. T. 51.

Ἐπικράσις, εως, ἡ, (ἐπικράνισμι a tempering, sweetening the humours) Diosc.

Ἐπικραταῖον, ὦ, (ἐπί, κραταῖον) to add strength to, confirm, LXX., in pass.

Ἐπικράτεια, ας, ἡ, (ἐπικρατής) mastery, dominion, Xen. Cyr. 5, 4, 28 victory, superiority, Polyb.—II. esp. the extent of one's power, dominion, Xen. An. 7, 6, 42. [α]

Ἐπικράτῃω, ὦ, ἰ-ῶ, (ἐπί, κρᾶτῃω) to rule over, govern, command, a dat., νῆεσσι, Il. 10, 214, νῆροισιν, Od. 1, 245: also absol., to have or hold power, εὐρ' ἂν μηκέτ' ἐπικρατέσιν ἄνακτες, Od. 17, 320.—2. to prevail over, τινί, Il. 14, 98; but more freq. c. genl., to prevail over, get the mastery of an enemy, usu. in battle, as Hdt. 7, 155, etc., but also at law, as Id. 4, 65: to get the mastery over, possession of, Lat. potiri, τὸν πραγμάτων, etc., Id. 4, 164, etc.: esp. ἐπ. τῆς θαλάσσης, Id. 1, 17, etc.—3. absol. to prevail, πλῆθει, Id. 4, 187 (with v. l. ἄποκρ.), τῷ ναυτικῷ, Thuc. 2, 93: and c. inf., they carried the point that., Id. 5, 46; 6, 74.—4. later also c. acc. esp. in signf., to master, control, ἡμᾶς τας, Isocr. Hence

Ἐπικράτης, ἐς, (ἐπί, κράτος) master of a thing: in compar. ἐπικρατέστερος, superior, τῇ μάχῃ, Thuc. 6, 88 Hom. has only the adv. τῶς, with overwhelming might, impetuously, Il. 16, 67, 81; 23, 863, never in Od.

Ἐπικράτης, ὄν, ὁ, Epicrates, masc. pr. n., esp.—1. an orator and statesman in the time of Thrasylus, Dem. 430 4.—2. a friend of Iysias, Plat. 227, B.—3. a poet of the middle com

edy, Ath, Meineke I, p. 414. Others in Dem., Ar., etc.

Ἐπικράτης, εως ἡ, (ἐπικρατέω) a mastering, conquest of, τινός, Thuc. I, 41: supreme power, τινός ἐν τόπῳ, Dio C.

Ἐπικρατῆεον verb. adj. from ἐπικρατέω, one must get the better of, τινός, Clem. Al.

Ἐπικρατητικός, ἡ, ὄν, restraining, astringent, Medic.

Ἐπικρατίδες, ἰδων, αἱ, (ἐπὶ, κράς, κρατός) a kind of head-dress, cf. ἐπικρανον, or a towel, v. Foës. Oecon. Hipp. Ἐπικρατικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἐπικεράννυμι) = ἐπικεραστικός, Medic.

Ἐπικραυγῶς, (ἐπὶ, κραυγῶς) to cry out to or at, Epict.

Ἐπικρεμάννυμι and -νύω, f. -κρεμάσω [ᾶ], Att. -κρεμῶ, (ἐπὶ, κρεμάννυμι) to hang over, ἀπὸν τινί, Theogn. 206, so κινδύνον, Polyb. Pass. to overhang, of a rock, H. Hom. Ar. 284: to float, hover over, esp. metaph. to hang over, threaten, Lat. imminere, θάνατος, Simon. 14, 5, δόλιος αἰὼν, Pind. I. 8, 28. Hence

Ἐπικρεμῆς, ἔς, overhanging, suspended, Anth.: in suspense.

Ἐπικρήνων, imperat. aor. I from ἐπικραίνω, v. ἐπικραίνω, II.

Ἐπικρήνιος, ὄν, (ἐπὶ, κρηνός) precipitous, steep, Pherecyd.

Ἐπικρήνειε, 3 sing. opt. aor. I from ἐπικραίνω, II.

Ἐπικρήσαι, Ep. inf. aor. I of -κράννυμι ὡς -κράσαι, Od. 7, 164.

Ἐπικρῖδόν, adv (ἐπικρίνω) by choice, Ap. Rh.

Ἐπικρίμα, ατος, τό, a decision, decree, Böckh. Inscr. 2, p. 493: from

Ἐπικρίνω, f. -κρίνω, (ἐπὶ, κρίνω) to decide, determine, Plat.: to adjudge, inflict, θάνατον, LXX.—2. to select, pick out, Diod.: to sanction, approve, Hdn. [ῖ]

Ἐπικρίον, ὄν, τό, (ἐπὶ, ἱκρίον) the sailyard upon a ship's mast, Od. 5, 254, 318.

Ἐπικρίσις, εως ἡ, (ἐπικρίνω) a judgment on, Thuc., Strab.: sanction, approbation.

Ἐπικρίτης, οὗ, ὁ, (ἐπικρίνω) a decider, arbiter, Polyb.

Ἐπικρίτος, ὄν, (ἐπικρίνω) approved, chosen, Joseph.

Ἐπικρόκον, ὄν, τό, a woman's garment, either from its saffron colour (κρόκος) or its thick pile (κρόκη):

Ἐπικροταλίζω, =sq., Nonn.

Ἐπικροτέω, ὦ, (ἐπὶ, κροτέω) to rattle on or over, ὅματα ἐπικροτέοντα, rattling over the ground: c. acc. cognato, ἐπ. τὸ χεῖρε, to clap the hands: and so absol., Menand. p. 274; hence ἐπ. τινί, to applaud one, Plut.: but ἐπ. τοῖς ὀδοῖσι, to have one's teeth chattering, Luc.; τοῖς δακτύλοις, to snap the fingers, Lat. digitis crepare, and so absol., Aristob. ap. Ath. 530 B. Hence

Ἐπικροτος, ὄν, beaten or trodden hard, esp. of paths or roads, Xen. Hipparch. 3, 14 (with v. l. ἄποκ.): τὸ ἐπ. τοῦ λόγου, its sounding sublimity, Philostr.

Ἐπικρομα, ατος, τό, a thing struck against, Soph. Fr. 270: and

Ἐπικρουσίς, εως ἡ, a striking or whipping: from

Ἐπικρούω, (ἐπὶ, κρούω) to hammer upon or in, ἥλον, Ar. Thesm. 1004.—II. to strike or smite upon, χθόνα βάκτρος, with their sceptres on the earth, Aesch. Ag. 202, so τῇ χειρὶ τὸ ξίφος, Plut.—III. in genl. = ἐπικροτέω, I. XX.

Ἐπικρυπτεόν, verb. adj., one must conceal, Clem. Al.: and

Ἐπικρυπτικός, ἡ, ὄν, hiding, concealing: from

Ἐπικρύπτω, to hide, conceal, esp. to throw a covering or cloak over, χεῖρας φοβίας, Aesch. Eum. 317: hence also in mid. to disguise, κακά, Soph. Fr. 109, and so Xen., etc.: ἐπ. τί τινι, to conceal a thing from one, Polyb. Pass. to conceal or disguise one's self, Thuc. 8, 92: ἐπ. τινά, to elude his observation, Lat. fallere, Plat. Theaet. 402 C. Hence

Ἐπικρύφος, ὄν, hidden, secret, like ἀποκρύφος, Pind. O. 8, 92: and

Ἐπικρύψης, εως ἡ, hiding, secrecy, Plut.

Ἐπικρώζω, (ἐπὶ, κρώζω) to caw or croak at one, Ar. Eq. 1051.

Ἐπικτάομαι, (ἐπὶ, κτάομαι) to gain, win besides, Hdt. 2, 79: ἐπ. ἀρχήν, to extend one's empire, Thuc. I, 144: c. dupl. acc., ἐπ. τινά σύμμαχον, Aesch. Eum. 671, τινά θυμιάστυρα, Soph. Ant. 846.

Ἐπικτείνω, (ἐπὶ, κτείνω) to kill besides or again, τὸν θανόντα, to slay the slain, Soph. Ant. 1030.

Ἐπικτένιον, ὄν, τό, (ἐπὶ, κτεῖς) the tow which remains in the heckle, Hipp.—II. like Lat. pecten, the hair of the pudenda, Hipp.

Ἐπικτήμα, ατος, τό, (ἐπικτάομαι) an additional acquisition.

Ἐπικτήσις, εως ἡ, (ἐπικτάομαι) a making further acquisitions, a gaining, Soph. Phil. 1344; χρημάτων, Arist. H. A.

Ἐπικτήτειος, α, ὄν, (Ἐπικτήτος) of Epictetus, Epictetean.

Ἐπικτήτος, ὄν, (ἐπικτάομαι) gained besides or in addition, ἐπ. γῆ, acquired land, which was formerly under water, as the Delta of Egypt, Hdt. 2, 5: in Plat., added to one's hereditary property, Legg. 924 A, cf. Lycurg. 154, 1: ἐπ. γυνή, a foreign wife, like ἐπακτός, or newly acquired, Hdt. 3, 3.—II. ἐπ. φίλοι, newly acquired friends, opp. to ἀρχαῖοι, Xen. Ages. I, 36: artificially acquired by culture, etc., Lat. adscititius, opp. to ἐμφυτός, Plat. Rep. 618 D: cf. ἐπακτός, ἐπίθετος. Adv. -τως. Hence

Ἐπικτήτος, ὄν, ὁ, Epictetus, a native of Hierapolis in Phrygia, in early life a slave; afterwards a distinguished philosopher of the Stoic sect, Luc., etc.

Ἐπικτίω, (ἐπὶ, κτίω) to build, found in addition or anew, Strab.: to build in or among, πόλεις ἄβροις ἐξενεσι, Plut.

Ἐπικτύπέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (ἐπὶ, κτυπέω) to make a noise upon or with, ἐπικτ. τοῖν ποδοῖν, to stamp with the feet, Ar. Eccl. 483: to resound with: re-echo, respond, Ar. Av. 780.

Ἐπικυδοῖναι, (ἐπὶ, κυδῶν) to be proud of, exult in, τινί, Dio C.

Ἐπικυδείδης, ὄν, Ion. εως ὁ, son of Epicurus, Hdt. 6, 86: from

Ἐπικυδής, ὄν, ὁ, Epicurus, a Spartan, father of Glaucus, Hdt. 6, 86. Others in Polyb., Arr., etc. [ῶ]

Ἐπικυδής, ἔς, (ἐπὶ, κύδος) glorious, distinguished, Xen. Hell. 5, 1, 36: brilliant, πράγματα, ἐλπιδες, etc., Polyb.

Ἐπικυδῶς, ὦ, = ἐπικυδοῖναι, v. l. Ap. Rh.

Ἐπικυδίδας, α, ὁ, Epicuridas, a Spartan commander in the Peloponnesian war, Thuc. 5, 12: patronym. in form, v. Lob. Paral. p. 5.

Ἐπικύεω, ὦ, (ἐπὶ, κύω) to become doubly pregnant, Lat. superfœtare, Hipp. Hence

Ἐπ. κύημα, ατος, τό, that which is conceived besides, a superfœtation, Hipp.

[ῶ]: and

Ἐπικύνσις, εως ἡ, superfœtation, Hipp.

Ἐπικύσω, (ἐπὶ, κύω) to im pregnate again or besides. Pass. = ἐπικύω, Hdt. 3, 108.

Ἐπικυκλῶ, ὦ, (ἐπὶ, κυκλῶ) intr. to roll round, revolve, come in turn to, in tmesis, ἐπὶ πῆμα καὶ χαρὰ πᾶσι κυκλοῦσι, Soph. Tr. 130: so too in pass., Dion. H.

Ἐπικυκλῶς, ὄν, (ἐπὶ, κύκλος) circular: esp.—2, as subst., sub. πλάκους, a round Sicilian cake, Epich. p. 13.

Ἐπικυκλος, ὄν, ὁ, (ἐπὶ, κύκλος) an epicycle, in astronomy, Plut.

Ἐπικυλίδης, ἰδων, αἱ, (ἐπὶ, κύλα) the upper eye-lids, v. κύλα.

Ἐπικυλίκεος, ὄν, (ἐπὶ, κύλιξ) said or done over one's cups (cf. Lat. inter pocula), prob. I. Plut., cf. Diog. L. 4, 42.

Ἐπικυλινδῶ, ὦ, (ἐπὶ, κυλινδῶ) to roll upon, down upon, τι ἐπὶ τινα, Xen. Hell. 3, 5, 20.—2. intrans. to roll on, κύματα, Luc.

Ἐπικυλινδρόω, ὦ, (ἐπὶ, κυλινδρόω) to flatten, bruise by rollers, Theophr.

Ἐπικυλινδῶς, = ἐπικυλινδῶ, Plut.

Ἐπικύλιον, ὄν, τό, =sq., the upper eye-lid.

Ἐπικύλις, ἰδος, v. ἐπικυλίδης.

Ἐπικυλίω, f. -ίσω, = ἐπικυλινδῶ, Polyb. 3, 53, 4. [ῶ, τῶ]

Ἐπικυμῶν, f. -ῶν, (ἐπὶ, κυμαίνω) to flow in waves over, rush like a wave upon, τινί, Plut.—2. trans. to cause to rise in waves, τὴν θάλασσαν, Joseph.

Ἐπικυμᾶτιζω, (ἐπὶ, κυματίζω) to float upon the waves, on the surface, Philo.

Ἐπικυμάτοσις, εως ἡ, (ἐπὶ, κυματώ) a flowing in waves, fluctuation, M. Anton.

Ἐπικύπτω, f. -ψω, (ἐπὶ, κύπτω) to bend one's self forwards, bow, stoop, Ar. Thesm. 239; ἐπὶ τι, over., Xen. Cyr. 2, 3, 18: ἐπ. ἐς βιβλίον, to pore over a book, Luc.: to lean upon, τινί, Id.: in part. pf., ἐπεκυκνῶς, habitually stooping, Anaxandr. Pandar. I.

Ἐπικυρέω, ὦ, impf. ἐπέκυρον, fut. -κύρωσ and -κυρώσω, (ἐπὶ, κυρέω) to fall, light upon, fall in with, like ἐπυρχανῶ, Lat. incidere, in tmesis c. dat. ἐπὶ σώματι κύρωσ, II. 3, 23; but also ἱεροῖσιν ἐπ' αἰθομένοισι κυρήσας, Hes. Op. 753: also c. gen., Plut. O. 6, 10: but c. gen. rei, to gain have a share of, partake, Aesch. Pers. 853.

Ἐπικυρίδας, α, ὁ, Epicuridas, a Spartan prob. = Ἐπικυδίδας in Thuc. and Xen., Paus.

Ἐπικυρίσσω, (ἐπὶ, κυρίσω) to dash violently against, strike violently, ο. storms, like ἐπαιγίζω, Theophr.

Ἐπικυρώ, ὦ, (ἐπὶ, κυρώ) to confirm, sanction, ratify, Thuc. 3, 71, etc. to determine, Soph. El. 793; c. inf. Eur. Or. 862.

Ἐπικυρτός, ὄν, (ἐπὶ, κυρτός) bent forward, gibbous, hump-backed, Plut. Hence

Ἐπικυρτώω, ὦ, to bend forward κύρνω, Hes. Sc. 234: to make crooked. Pass. to be arched, Luc.

Ἐπικυρώσις, εως ἡ, (ἐπικυρώ) a ratification, confirmation. [ῶ]

Ἐπικυρός, ὄν, (ἐπὶ, κυρός) = ἐπὶ κυρτός, bent over, crooked, LXX.

Ἐπικυψέλιος, ὄν, ὁ, (ἐπὶ, κυψέλη) guardian of beehives, epith. of Pan.

Ἐπικύψης, εως ἡ, (ἐπικύπτω) a bending or stooping over a thing.

Ἔτ κωθωνίζομαι, (ἐπὶ, κωθωνίζω) *to drink more, go on drinking*, Critias

Ἔπικωμι, (ἐπὶ, κωμίζω) *to lament*, τι, Soph. El. 293, 805. [ῶ, ὤω]

Ἐπικώλυσις, εως, ἡ, *a hindrance*: from

Ἐπικώλυς, f. -ῶς, (ἐπὶ, κωλύω) *to hinder, check*, Thuc. 6, 17, τινά τι νεῖν ἐν τῷ, Soph. Phil. 1242.

Ἐπικωμάω, f. -άσω, (ἐπὶ, κωμάω) *to march in κύμας or furious, in genl. to make a riotous or furious assault*, ἐπὶ ἵνα, Ar. Ach. 982, εἰς πόλιν, Plat. legg. 950 A; absol., Call. Ep. 44.

Ἐπικωμαστικῶς, adv. = ἐγκωμ., v.

Ἐπικώμιος, ia, ion, (ἐπὶ, κύμας) *of, belonging to a κύμας or festival procession*: hence = ἐγκώμιος, panegyric, laudatory, Pind. P. 10, 9, N. 8, 5; 6, 56: v. κύμας.

Ἐπικώμος, ov, later form of foreg., lut.

Ἐπικώμος, ov, ὁ, Eriōtms, father Carneades, Diog. L.

Ἐπικωμῶδῶς, ὠ, (ἐπὶ, κωμῶδῶ) *to make a jest of in comedy*, Plat. Apol. D.

Ἐπικόμος, ov, ὁ, Eriōtms, father Carneades, Diog. L.

Ἐπικόμωδῶς, ὠ, (ἐπὶ, κωμῶδῶ) *to make a jest of in comedy*, Plat. Apol. D.

Ἐπικόμος, ov, (ἐπὶ, κώπη) *at the r, a rover*, Joseph.—2. of a boat, *ornished with oars*, Moschio ap. Ath.

8 F.—3. of a weapon, *up to the very tip, through and through*, Ar. Ach. 231.

4. on Aristias ap. Ath. 686 A, v. Iebel Satyogr. p. 62.

Ἐπιλάβῃ, ἥς, ἡ, (ἐπιλαμβάνω) *a thing hold, grasping, πέπλανον*, Aesch. pp. 432.—2. a handle, Hipp.

Ἐπιλαγχάνω, fut. -λήσομαι, (ἐπὶ, γράνω) *to draw lots or receive by afterwards or in addition*, Aeschin. 31.—II. intr. to be assigned by an er-lot, hence *to fall to one, come afterwards*, Soph. O. C. 1235.

Ἐπιλάδων, adv. = ἱλαδόν, by troops, numbers, Dion. Per.

Ἐπιλάζομαι, (ἐπὶ, λάζομαι) *to lay of, hold tight, stop, στόμα*, Eur. i. 250. Only poet.

Ἐπιλαΐς, ἱδός, ἡ, v. l. for ὑπολαΐς, Arist. H. A.

Ἐπιλαΐς, ἱδός, ἡ, Epilais, a daughter of Thespis, Apollod.

Ἐπιλάκκος, ov, ὁ, (ἐπὶ, λάκκος) *the er part of the throat*.

Ἐπιλάλῃ, ὠ, (ἐπὶ, λαλέω) *to interrupt in speaking*.—2. to say of a ἡς, τινί.

Ἐπιλαβάνω, fut. -λήσομαι, aor. ἔλαβον, (ἐπὶ, λαβάνω) *to take, acc. besides*, Arist. Pol.—II. to lay of, seize, attack, as a disease, Hdt. 15, Thuc. 2, 51: to come upon,

interrupt by one's coming, νυκ-ἐπιλαβούσης τὸ ἔργον, Thuc. 4, cf. 27: hence in genl. to succeed, *near*, Lat. excipere, Theophr.: to n to come within reach of, reach, *Λο. 6, 5, 6: and so ἐπὶ ὅκτω to live over eight years*, Thuc. 4, but c. gen. partitivo, χειμῶνος to live over part of it, Arist. H. A.: *ize*, stop, esp. by pressure, τὴν, Ar. Plut. 703: ἐπ. τῆς ὀπίσω, to stop from getting back, Hdt. 1: ἐπ. τὸ ὕδωρ, to stop the water-
s, (when an orator stooped speak-while witnesses were examined documents read, v. κλεψύδρα), 166, 43, cf. Att. Process, p. 713, —III. metaph. πλὴν χρόνον ἐπι-
ν, to master, i. e. get over much and, traverse it rapidly, Theoc. 5, cf. Virgil's *corrumpere caput*, *—B. mid. c. pf. pass. to hold self on by, lay hold of*, c. gen., *νέων*, Hdt. 6, 113, etc.: hence

ἔτ. πρόσσις, to lay hold of a pre-
text, Id. 3, 36; so ἐπ. καιροῦ, Ar. Lys. 596: ἐπ. προστάτου, to get, obtain a chief, Hdt. 1, 127.—2. to attack, Xen. Hell. 4, 2, 22.—3. to make a seizure of, arrest a person, Lys. 98, 1, etc.: to seize goods on distress, Dem. 558, 18: to lay claim to, seize as one's property, claim at law, κτήματος, Plat. Legg. 954 C.—4. to come up to, reach, c. gen. loci, Xen. Hell. 6, 5, 52: metaph., ἐπ. λογισμῷ, Lat. ratione assequi, Plat. Phaed. 79 A. C. ἐπιληθῆεις τὴν αἰσθήσιν, seized, disabled, Lat. sensibilis captus, Plut., cf. ἐπιληπτος, -ληψις, -ληψίς.

Ἐπιλαμπρος, ov, (ἐπὶ, λαμπρός) *brilliant, illustrious*.

Ἐπιλαμπρύνω, (ἐπὶ, λαμπρύνω) *to brighten, make splendid, adorn, οἶκον*, Plut.: ἐπὶ τὸν ἥχον, to make the sound clear or loud, raise it, Schäf. Dion. Comp. 166.

Ἐπιλάμπω, ov, Ion. for ἐπιληπ-
τος, c. part. ἐπιλαμπρὸς ἀφίσσους, caught in the act of feeling, Hdt. 3, 69.

Ἐπιλάμψω, (ἐπὶ, λάμψω) *to shine after or upon, ἥλιος ἐπέλαμψε, thereupon the sun shone forth*, Il. 17, 650. So the moon, H. Hom. Merc. 141: ἐπιλαμψάσης ἡμέρας, when day had come on, broken, Hdt. 7, 13, so ἑαυτος ἐπιλαμψάντος 8, 130, cf. ὑπολάμψω: in genl. to appear, become visible or manifest, usu. of propitious deities, etc., c. dat., like Lat. effulgere.—II. transit. to make shine upon, τί τινί, Pind. Fr. 153, τι, Ap. Rh.

Ἐπιλανθάνω, f. -λήσω, aor. -έλησα, (ἐπὶ, λανθάνω) *to make to forget, c. gen. νῦνος ἐπέλησεν ἅπαντων, sleep laps one in forgetfulness of all*, Od. 20, 85.—II. intr. to be hidden, escape notice, aor. 2 ἐπέλαθον.—III. mid. ἐπὶ λανθάνομαι, f. -λήσομαι, c. pf. 2 act. -άλεθθα, Hdt. 3, 46, and Pind., and pf. pass. -άλεθμαι, Plat. Phaedr. 235 D, to let a thing escape one, to forget, lose thought of, c. gen. Ἰθάκης, Od. 1, 57: οὐκ ἐπέλησθεο τέχνῃς, Od. 4, 455: also c. acc. Hdt. 3, 46, Eur. Hel. 265, etc.; c. inf. Ar. Vesp. 853, etc.: also c. part. ὀφείλων ἐπιλάθῃς, forgot that I owed, Pind. O. 10, 4, cf. Eur. Bacch. 188: also ἐπὶ περὶ τινος, Andoc. 19, 16: also to leave disregard ed, to neglect, πρὸς τὰ γινώσκοντα, Cebes.—2. more rarely, to suppress, say nothing about, wilfully forget, μεμνημένος ἐπ. τινός, Hdt. 3, 147, so ἐκὼν ἐπ., Aeschin. 22, 39, cf. ἐπιλήθῃς.

Ἐπιλάος, ov, ὁ, Epilaios, son of Neleus and Chloris, Apollod. 1, 9, 9.

Ἐπιλαρχία, ας, ἡ, *the command of a double ἵλη, i. e. of 128 horse*.

Ἐπιλάσις, εως, ἡ, Dor. for ἐπιλη-
σις, Pind.

Ἐπιλαίω, (ἐπὶ, λαίω) *to smooth over: ἐπιλαίνας τὴν ἑξέρω γνώμην, smoothing over the opinion of Xerxes, i. e. making it plausible, flattering*, Hdt. 7, 9, 3, cf. 8, 142, and λαίω. Hence

Ἐπιλαίωσις, εως, ἡ, *a smoothing over*, Philo.

Ἐπιλέγω, f. -ξω, (ἐπὶ, λέγω) *to say moreover or in addition, to add to what has been said*, ἐπ. λόγον, Hdt. 2, 156, etc.; or absol., 2, 35, 64, etc.: ποιεῖν τι καὶ ἐπιλέγειν, to say while or after doing it, Id. 4, 65, cf. Ar. Eq. 4: to call by name, Hdt. 5, 70: ἐπ. τὸ γινῆναι, to say, assert of one, Arist. Poi. 7, 1, 7.—2. to choose, pick out, select, Hdt. 3, 81. Mid. ἐπιλέγομαι, to read, read through, βιβλίον, only Ion., as Hdt. 1, 124, etc., copied by Paus. 1, 12, 3.

—2. to choose, pick out, τῶν βαρύνων ἐπέλεξάτο, he chose certain of the B., Id. 3, 157.—3. to think upon, think over, Id. 5, 30, etc.: ἐπ. μή..., to consider, i. e. doubt, fear lest..., Hdt. 3, 65; cf. ἐπιλογίζομαι.

Ἐπιλείβω, f. -ψω, (ἐπὶ, λείβω) *to pour out upon, make a drink-offering of libation over a thing*, Od. 3, 341, and so in tmesis, Il. 1, 463.

Ἐπιλείω, ὠ, = ἐπιλειάνω, i. smooth over, Dio C.

Ἐπιλείπω, (ἐπὶ, λείπω) *to fail one like Lat. deficere, c. acc. pers., as τὸ ὄνομα ἐπὶ τῷ, the water failed him*, Hdt. 7, 21, cf. 2, 25, 174, Ar. Av. 1102; ἐπιλείπει με ὁ χρόνος, time fails me, Lat. dies me deficit, Isocr. 4 A: freq. also of rivers, ἐπ. τὸ βέεθρον, to fail their stream, i. e. leave it unfill-
ed, be dried up, Hdt. 7, 43, 58, etc.: and so without βέεθρον, to fail, Id. 7, 127: also absol. of other things, to fail, lack, be wanting, as of fruit, Id. 3, 108; οἶτος ἐπιλείπων, a deficiency of it, Thuc. 3, 20; τὰ ἐπιτρεῖα ἐπ. Xen. An. 4, 7, 1.—II. to leave behind, Xen. An. 1, 8, 18, in pass.: and so, in tmesis, Od. 8, 475.—2. to leave undone or un-
said, οὐδὲν ἐπ. τῶν ἐμῶν, Heind. Plat. Prot. 310 E: c. part., μυρία ἐπ. λέγων, Id. Phil. 26 B.

Ἐπιλείχω, (ἐπὶ, λείχω) *to lick over to lick*.

Ἐπιλείψις, εως, ἡ, (ἐπιλείπω) *fail ure, lack, ὀρνίθων*, Thuc. 2, 50.

Ἐπιλεκτάρχης, ov, ὁ, (ἐπιλεκτοὶ ἄρχαι) *the commander of a picked com-
pany*, Plut.

Ἐπιλεκτος, ov, (ἐπιλέγω) *chosen, picked, ol ἐπὶλεκτοι, picked soldiers*, Xen. and Polyb. Adv. -τως, in choosing or picking.

Ἐπιλελογισμῶν, adv. perf. part. pass. from ἐπιλογίζομαι, with reflec-
tion, considerably, Clem. Al.

Ἐπιλέξις, εως, ἡ, (ἐπιλέγω) *choice, selection*, App.

Ἐπιλεπτινῶ, (ἐπὶ, λεπτινῶ) *to cover, smear over with a thin coat of something*.

Ἐπιλέψω, f. -ψε, (ἐπὶ, λέπω) *to peel, strip off bark*, ἔξον, H. Hom. Mere. 109.

Ἐπιλεπκαίνω, (ἐπὶ, λεπκαίνω) *to be white on the surface*, Arist. Part. Ar. Bekk.

Ἐπιληκία, ας, ἡ, = λεύκη, Plut.

Ἐπιλευκος, ov, (ἐπὶ, λευκός) *whitish white on the surface*, Theophr.

Ἐπιλευσσω, f. -λευσω, (ἐπὶ, λεύσσω) *to look towards or at, τὸςσαν τι ἐπιλευσσει, one can only see so far before one*, Il. 3, 12.

Ἐπιλήθης, es, (ἐπιλανθάνω) *causing to forget*.

Ἐπιληθος, ov, (ἐπιλανθάνω) *causing to forget, bringing forgetfulness, c. gen., κακὸν ἐπιληθὸν ἅπαντων*, Od. 4, 221.

Ἐπιλήθομαι, a rarer mid. form for ἐπιλανθάνομαι, Hom. has only imp mid., in signf. to forget, Od. 4, 455, 5, 324; in Hdt. 4, 43, ἐκὼν ἐπ. τι, to suppress, say nothing about, cf. ἐπιλανθάνω.

Ἐπιλήξω, ὠ, (ἐπὶ, λήξω) *to make a noise or sound at a thing, esp. to applaud, and hence in Od. 8, 379, to beat time, give the time to dancers*.

Ἐπιληκθίστρια, ας, ἡ, Μούσα, comic nickname of the tragic Muse, the bombastical, Anth., cf. ληκυθῖος, ληκυθῖω.

Ἐπιλημπος, ov, -λημπετός, #

ον, -λημνίς ἡ, Ion. for -ληπτος, λη-
-τικός, -ληψίς Hipp.

Ἐπιλήνιος, ον, (ἐπὶ, λήνός) of, be-
longing to a wine-press or the vintage,
ἀσμα, Ath.—2. ὁ, Ep. of Bacchus, as
god of the wine-press, Orph.

Ἐπιληπτεόν, verb. adj. of ἐπιλαμ-
βάνω, one must assume, Arist. Color.

Ἐπιληπτέουμαι=sq., LXX.
Ἐπιληπτεῖω, (ἐπιληπτός) to be epi-
leptic, Plut.

Ἐπιληπτικός, ἡ, ὄν,=ἐπιληπτός,
of, belonging to epilepsy, Hipp.: ill of
epilepsy, epileptic, Arist. Mirab. Adv.
κός.

Ἐπιληπτιομαι,=ἐπιληπτιζομαι, v.
in LXX.

Ἐπιληπτός, ον, (ἐπιλαμβάνω)
caught or detected in any thing, Lat.
deprehensus, Soph. Ant. 406, cf. ἐπι-
λάμπτος: laid hold of, blamed, punish-
ed: or punishable, blameworthy, Philo.

—II. suffering from a seizure, i. e. from
epilepsy, epileptic, Hipp., in Ion. form.
Adv. -τος, culpably. Hence

Ἐπιλήπτωρ, ορός, ὁ, a rebuker,
blamer, censor, Timon ap. Plut.

Ἐπιλήσις, εως, ἡ, Dor. ἐπιλάσις,
(ἐπιλαμβάνομαι) a forgetting, forgetful-
ness, καμνών, Pind. P. 1, 46.

Ἐπιλήση, ἡς, ἡ, (ἐπιλαμβάνω) for-
getfulness, Alex. Incert. 68.

Ἐπιλησμονή, ἡς, ἡ=foreg., LXX.

Ἐπιλησμούνη, ἡς, ἡ=ἐπιλήση,
Cratin. Incert. 147, cf. Lob. Phryn.
383.

Ἐπιλήσιμων, ον, gen. ονος, (ἐπι-
λαμβάνομαι) forgetful, having a bad
memory, Ar. Nub. 129, Plat., etc.: c.
gen. rei, Xen. Apol. 6, in comp. ἐπι-
λησμονέστερος, whereas Ar. Nub.
790 has the irreg. superl. ἐπιλησμότα-
ρος.—II. act. causing forgetfulness or
oblivion, ἐπ. ἐποδῇ, an oblivious
harm.

Ἐπιλήσομαι, fut. mid. of ἐπιλα-
νθάνω, Hom.

Ἐπιληστικός, ἡ, ὄν, making to for-
get.—II. forgetting; late.

Ἐπιληψία, ας, ἡ=ἐπιλήψις, a
seizure, stoppage, Arist. Probl. esp.—
I. the falling sickness, epilepsy, Hipp.

Ἐπιλήψιος, ον, that may be laid
hold of, blameworthy, Luc.: in genl.=
ἐπιληπτός. Adv. -ως. From

Ἐπιλήψις, εως, ἡ, (ἐπιλαμβάνω) a
laying hold of; seizure: hence in law,
a claiming property by seizing, Lat.
manus injectio, Plat. Legg. 954 E:
hence a point open to attack: in genl.
an attack, finding fault, blaming, Isocr.
171 C.—2. a convulsive seizure, falling
sickness, epilepsy, Lat. morbus comital-
is, Arist. Probl., cf. ἐπιληψία.

Ἐπιλήδην, (ἐπὶ, λήδην) adv. gra-
zing, Lat. strictim, like ἐπιγράδην,
Il. 17, 599.

Ἐπιλίω, (ἐπὶ, λίω) to graze lightly,
(ἐπιλινάω, ἐπὶ, λινάω) to
overflow, Lat. stagnare: in pass.: πε-
διά ἐπιλελημνασμένα, flooded, Plut.

Ἐπιλινάω, ὦ, (ἐπὶ, λινάω) to set or
watch nets, to hunt, fish.

Ἐπιλινετής, οὐ, ὁ, one who nets, a
fisherman, hunter, Anth., acc. to Jac.
A. P. 144: from

Ἐπιλινεύω, (ἐπὶ, λινεύω)=ἐπιλι-
νάω.

Ἐπιλίπαινω, (ἐπὶ, λιπαίνω) to
make fat or sleek, Plut.

Ἐπιλίπης, ἐς, (ἐπιλείπω)=ἐλλι-
πής, Plut. Adv. -πῶς.

Ἐπιλίπης, ἐς, (ἐπὶ, λίπος)=ὑπολι-
πής.

Ἐπιλιχμάομαι, Philo. and ἐπιλι-
χάσω,=ἐπιλείχω.

Ἐπιλιχνέω,=ἐπιλείχω. Philo:
also in mid. Id.

†Ἐπιλλείβω, poet. for ἐπιλείβω, Ap.
Rh. 1, 1133.

Ἐπιλλίζω, (ἐπὶ, ἰλλίζω) to wink
with the eyes, to make signs to one by
winking, τινα, Od. 18, 11: to wink
roguishly, H. Hom. Merc. 387, and
Ap. Rh.: in genl. to contract the eyes
in looking hard at a thing, and so to
distort the eyes, Nic.

Ἐπιλλος, ον, (ἐπὶ, ἰλλός) leering,
squinting, Lat. strabo, paetus. Hence

Ἐπιλλῶ, ὦ,=sq.

Ἐπιλλῶτω, (ἐπὶ, ἰλλῶτω) to
wink, leer, look askance at, Plut.

Ἐπιλοβίς, ἰδος, ἡ, (ἐπὶ, λοβός) a
lobe of the liver.

Ἐπιλογή, ἡς, ἡ, (ἐπιλέγω) choice,
selection, Lysim. ap. Joseph.

Ἐπιλογίζομαι, fut. -ίσομαι Att.
-ιζομαι, (ἐπὶ, λογίζομαι) dep. mid. c.

aor. and pf. pass., to reckon over, think
on, conclude, consider, ὅτι., Hdt. 7,
177, Dem. 1090, fin.: to make account
of, τί τινας, Lat. rationem habere alicujus,
Xen. Hell. 7, 5, 16.—II. to ascribe.

Ἐπιλογικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἐπιλογος) of,
belonging to the epilogue, conclusion of
a speech, Gramm.—II. (ἐπιλογίζομαι)
belonging to reckoning. Adv. -κός.

Ἐπιλόγιος, εως, ἡ=sq., Epicur.
ap. Plut. 2, 1091 B.

Ἐπιλογισμός, οὐ, ὁ, (ἐπιλογίζομαι)
areckoning over, calculation, Arist. Pol.:
a thinking upon, considering, Plut. cf.
Foës. Oecon. Hipp.

Ἐπιλογιστέον, verb. adj. from ἐπι-
λογίζομαι, one must reckon, consider,
Plut.

Ἐπιλογιστικός, ἡ, ὄν, calculating,
prudent, Clem. Al.

Ἐπιλογος, ον, ὁ, (ἐπιλέγω) a con-
clusion, inference, like ἐπιλογισμός,
only Ion., e. g. Hdt. 1, 27, and Hipp.:
usu.—II. the concluding speech of a
play, epilogue, Arist. Poet.: the peror-
ation of a speech, Lat. epilogus, peror-
atio, Arist. Rhet., opp. to πρόλογος.

(Never used for ἐπωδός, v. Seidl. Eur.
El. 719, where however should be
written ὡς ἐστὶ λόγος.)

Ἐπιλογχος, ον, (ἐπὶ, λόγῃ) barbed,
βέλγος, Eur. Hipp. 221.

Ἐπιλοιβή, ἡς, ἡ, (ἐπιλείβω) a drink
offering, Lat. libatio, usu. λοιβή, Orph.
Hence

Ἐπιλοιβιος, ον, serving or used for
libations, τιάλη, Anth.

Ἐπιλοιδρέω, ὦ, (ἐπὶ, λοιδορέω) to
cast reproaches on, Polyb.

Ἐπιλοιμία, ον, τὰ, (ἐπὶ, λοιμός)
ἐπη, incantations or hymns to drive away
pestilence.

Ἐπιλοιπος, ον, (ἐπὶ, λοιπός) still
left, remaining, Hdt. usu. in plur. c.

gen., τὰ ἐπ. τοῦ λόγον, αἰεὶ τῶν πο-
λίων, 4, 154; 6, 33; but also ἡ ἐπι-
λοιπος ὁδός, etc., Eur.: of time, to
come, future, χρόνος, Hdt. 2, 13, ἡμέ-
ραι ἐπ. Pind. O. 1, 53.

Ἐπιλοισθιος, ον,=λοισθιος, Anth.

Ἐπιλουτρον, ον, τό, (ἐπὶ, λουτρόν)
the price of a bath, Luc.

Ἐπιλυγάζω, -λυγαίος, -λυγίζω,
rare, but not suspicious, forms for
ἐπὶ λυλ., Ruhnk. Tim. Piers. Moer. p.
163, Schäf. Long. 349.

Ἐπιλύω, (ἐπὶ, λύω) to have the
hiccough by or besides, Nic.

Ἐπιλύκος, ον, ὁ, Epilycus, an
Athenian masc. pr. n., Andoc., etc.

Ἐπιλυμναομαι, (ἐπὶ, λυμναομαι)
to infest, harass, destroy, Plut.

Ἐπιλυπέω, ὦ, (ἐπὶ, λυπέω) to trou-
ble, annoy, offend besides, τινα, Hdt. 9,
50.

Ἐπιλυπία, ας, ἡ, trouble, grief, Zeno
ap. Stob. Ecl. 2, p. 100: from

Ἐπιλύπος, ον, (ἐπὶ, λύπη) troubled,

sad, in low spirits, Arctae.: μορσι-
Plut.

Ἐπιλύσις, εως, ἡ, (ἐπιλύω) a free-
ing, release from, τινός, Aesch. Theb.

134.—2. unloosing, unravelling, σοφία
μάτων, Sext. Emp. solvation, interpre-
tation, Heliod.

Ἐπιλύτέον, verb. adj. from ἐπιλύω
one must unloose, solve, Clem. Al.

Ἐπιλυτίδας, α, ὁ, Epilytidias,
Spartan masc. pr. n., Xen. Hell. 5,
39.

Ἐπιλυτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἐπιλύω) belong-
ing to, fitted for solving difficulties.

Ἐπιλυτρος, ον, (ἐπὶ, λυτρον) set a
liberty for ransom, ransomed, Strab.

Ἐπιλύω, ἡ, -ύσω, (ἐπὶ, λύω) to loose
untie, δεσμά, Theocr. 30, 42: to i.
slip dogs, Xen. Cyn. 7, 8: in genl. i.
free, release, Plat. Crito 43 C.—2. i.
solve, explain, N. T.—B. pass. c. fu
mid. to flag, give in, Lys. 174, 31
[On quantity v. sub λύω].

Ἐπιλυβάομαι, (ἐπὶ, λωβάομαι) i.
pass., to be mocked, insulted, damage,

Ἐπιλυβής, (ἐπὶ, λωβή) to mock
scold, banter, jest at a thing, Od. 2, 32

Ἐπιλυβής, ἐς, (ἐπὶ, λωβή) inju-
ous, mischievous, Nic.

Ἐπιλυβήτος, ον, (ἐπιλυβάωμαι)
insulted, degraded; Lyc.

Ἐπιμύζιος, ον, (ἐπὶ, μάζος)=ἐπι-
μάστιος, Anth.

Ἐπιμάθεια, ας, ἡ, (ἐπιμαθάνω)
learning after or too late. [ἄ]

Ἐπιμάθευς, εός, ὁ, Dor. for Ἐπι-
μαθεύς, Pind. P. 5, 35.

Ἐπιμαίω, ὦ, (ἐπὶ, μαίωμαι)
long earnestly after or desire, τινός, L.

Ἐπιμαίνομαι, (ἐπὶ, μαίνομαι) i.
pass., but also c. aor. mid., to be n.
after, c. inf., Il. 6, 160 (where the d.
belongs perh. to μύχνηται); but a
c. dat., to be passionately in love w.
mad after, like Lat. insanire, cf.

Vesp. 744, 1469, Mosch. 6, 2: a
sometimes c. acc., Huschke Anal.
30: c. dat. instrum. to be mad with, Aes.
Ag. 1427.—II. to fly at, fall upon, Ai.

Ἐπιμαίωμα, poet. f. -μάσσω
and aor. μασσάμην, v. sub ἔπιμα-
μαι. (ἐπὶ, μαίωμαι) dep., to strive a

seek, endeavor to obtain, aim at, usi
gen., σκοπέλον ἐπιμαίω, make
steer for the rock, Od. 12, 220:

taph. ἐπ. νόστον, strive after a reb.
Od. 5, 344: δόρων ἐπεμαίετο θυ
his mind was set upon presents, Il.
401.—II. c. acc., to lay hold of, gr

ἔξωρος ἐπ. κόπην, he clutched
sword-hilt, Od. 11, 531; and
strong, to touch, feel, c. acc., διω
νῶτα, Od. 9, 441; but ἐπὶ νῶτ' ἐπ.

Hes. ap. Ath. 498 B: more freq.
στιγνὴ θοάς ἐπεμαίετ' ἄρ' ἱπποῦς,
touched sharply, whipped the horse

5, 748, etc.: metaph., ἐπεμαίετο
νῆν, Lat. artem tractavi, H. H.
Merc. 108. Only Ep. and only
pres. and impf.: the fut. and aor.
taken from the cognate ἔπιμα-
which again is not used in pre
impf.: cf. also ἐπιμύμωνα.

Ἐπιμακρος, ον, (ἐπὶ, μακρός)
long, Hipp.

Ἐπιμᾶλλον, adv. for ἐπὶ μά-
still more.

Ἐπιμανδωτόν, οὐ, τό, (ἐπι-
δαλωτός) a lascivious kiss, in v.
the tongues touch each other

καταγλῶττισμα, Ar. Ach. 1201.

Ἐπιμνής, ἐς, (ἐπιμναομαι)
after a thing, ἐς or πρὸς τι: in
mad, Polyb. Adv. -νός.

Ἐπιμανθάνω, fut. -μᾶθήσομαι
μανθάνω) to learn besides or af

Thuc. 1, 138: c. inf., Hdt. 1,
et... Id. 2, 160.

Ἐπιμαντεύομαι, (ἐπί, παντεύω) to prophesy besides, App.

Ἐπιμαίνομαι, = ἐπιμαίνομαι, which gives the pres. and impf., while the Ep. fut. and cor. ἐπιμασσομαι, ἔπειμασσομαι, are to be referred to this absol. pres. rather than to ἐπιμαίνομαι, cf. Μέω B: these two tenses are referred by Hom., = ἐπιμαίνομαι II to touch, handle, feel, c. acc., ἔλκος ἰσχυρὸν ἐπιμάσσεται, Il. 4, 190; cf. Od. 9, 446, βάβω μιν ἔπει. Od. 13, 429; and absol., Od. 16, 172; 19, 468: and strengthd. χεῖρ' (i.e. χεῖρα, v. Nitzsch) ἔπειμασσομένος, having seized, grasped with the hand, Od. 9, 302; thus also 19, 480 (where the gen. ἀράργος, belongs to λάβε): Ap. Rh. has both gen. and acc., τὴν ἐπεμάσαστο χεῖρὸς, she touched her by the hand: metaphr. ἔπει. θυμὸν ἔμῳν, he touched my heart, Ap. Rh.

Ἐπιμαργαίνω, (ἐπί, μαργαίνω) to be mad after, τινί, Arat.

Ἐπίμαργος, ον, (ἐπί, μάργος) mad after a thing.

Ἐπιμαρτύρομαι, v. -μαρτύρος.

Ἐπιμαρτύρεω, ὦ, (ἐπί, μαρτυρέω) to bear witness to a thing, to depose to, π. ἡμῖν τὰ ὀνόματα μὴ... κείσθαι, Plat. Crat. 397 A; c. dat. rei, Plut. fence

Ἐπιμαρτύρησις, εως, ἡ, = sq., Sext. Imp. [v]

Ἐπιμαρτύρησις, ας, ἡ, a witness, testimony; εἰς ἐπὶ, for a witness, Thuc. 74.

Ἐπιμαρτύρομαι, (ἐπί, μαρτύρομαι) ep. mid., to take to witness, to call on a witness, appeal to, c. acc., esp. ἐπὶ θεοῦ, Xen. Cyr. 8, 25: absol. call witnesses, call evidence, Ar. Nub. 95, cf. Vesp. 1437: hence—2. to call earnestly, to conjure, Lat. obtestari, dt. 5, 92, fin.; ἔπει. μὴ ποιεῖν, to call on one not to do, Ib. 93, Thuc. 6, 1.—3. c. acc. rei, to say a thing before witnesses, to affirm, declare, ὅτι, em. 915, 12, cf. Plat. Phaedr. 244 [v]

Ἐπιμαρτύρος, ον, ὁ, (ἐπί, μαρτύρος) witness to any thing, Il. 7, 76, Od. 1, 3; in Hom. and Hes. used only of e gods.

Ἐπιμαρτῆς, ὁ, (ἐπί, μαρτῆς) = ἐπιμαρτύρος, Ar. Lys. 1287.

Ἐπιμάσσομαι, or μασσομαι, (ἐπί, σάσσομαι) to chew, eat in addition to or towards; ἔπειμασσε, is the later form.

Ἐπιμάσσομαι, Ep. fut. of ἐπιμαίνομαι, ἐπιμαίνομαι, for ἐπιμασσομαι.

Ἐπιμάσσω, Att. -τω, f. -ξω, (ἐπί, σσω) to knead again, knead well. ep. mid. forms, fut. ἐπιμάσσομαι, c. ἐπειμασσομένη, belong to *ἐπιμάλω, q. v.

Ἐπιμαστίδιος, ον, (ἐπί, μαστός) on at the breast, not yet weaned, Aesch. Ieb. 349, Eur. I. T. 231.

Ἐπιμαστίδιος, (ἐπί, μαστίδιος) to whip flag besides.

Ἐπιμαστίδιος, ον, (ἐπί, μαστός) = μαστίδιος.

Ἐπιμαστίδιος, = ἐπιμαστίδιος, Nic. [v]

Ἐπιμαστούς, ον, (ἐπιμαστούς) seeking or for, hence ἐπιμαστούς ἀλήτης, egging vagrant, Od. 20, 377.

Ἐπιμάχω, ὦ, (ἐπί, μάχομαι) to aid by, help one in battle, τῷ ἄλλῳ ἐπιμαχεῖν, to make a league for mutual defence of their counsels, Thuc. 5, 27. Hence

Ἐπιμάχια, ας, ἡ, a defensive alliance, opp. to συμμαχία (an alliance offensive and defensive), Thuc. 14, 5, 48.

Ἐπιμάχος, ον. (ἐπί μάχομαι) that

may easily be attacked, esp. of fortified places, assailable, like ἐπίβατος, and ἐπίδρομος, Hdt. 1, 84, Thuc., etc.; of a country in general, open to attack, Hdt. 9, 2.—II. Also said to be used later for συμμαχός; and in Thom. M. it signifies, ready or equipped for battle.—III. in Heliod., contended for, contested, cf. Coray t. 2, 374, 381.

*Ἐπιμάω, absol. pres., v. ἐπιμαίνομαι, ἐπιμαίνομαι.

Ἐπιμειδῶ, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (ἐπί, μειδῶ) to smile at or upon: in Hom. always in phrase τὸν δ' ἐπιμειδήσας προσέφη, he addressed him with a smile: also of a scornful, savage smile, Il. 10, 400.

Ἐπιμειδῶν, εως, ἡ, a smiling at one, Plut.: from

Ἐπιμειδῶ, ὦ, f. -ίσω, (ἐπί, μειδῶ) to smile at, Xen. Cyr. 2, 16, [ἄσω].

Ἐπιμεῖζω, ον, gen. ονος, strengthd. for μεῖζων, still larger or greater, Democr. ap. Stob. p. 66, 37.

Ἐπιμεῖλα, ὦν, τά, v. l. Π. 9, 147, 289, ἐγὼ δ' ἐπὶ μεῖλα δόσω, for ἐπιδόσω μεῖλα, v. μεῖλα.

Ἐπιμελῶν, (ἐπί, μελῶν) to blacken on the top. Pass. to become black atop, Theophr.

Ἐπιμελῶν, -μελαινά, μελῶν, (ἐπί, μελῶ) black on the top, Theophr.

Ἐπιμελέα, ας, ἡ, (ἐπιμελέῃ) care, attention, diligence, Thuc. 2, 94, Xen., etc.; in plur., like our pains, Xen. Cyr. 6, 1, 4: ἐπ. τινός, attention paid to a thing, τοῦ ναυτικοῦ, τὸν οἰκείων καὶ πολιτικῶν, Thuc. 2, 39, 40; τὸν κοινῶν, Isocr. 144 D, etc.; also περί τινος, Thuc. 7, 56, περί τι, Plat. Rep. 451 D; πρὸς τινα, Dem. 618, 8; esp. ἐπιμελεῖναι τινος ποιεῖσθαι, ἔχειν, etc., as εἰναι, Hdt. 6, 103, Dem. 1414, 10: opp. to ἐπιμελεῖναι τυχεῖν, to have attention paid one, Isocr. 113 D, etc.: ἐπιμελεῖν, with diligence, also κατ' ἐπιμελεῖαν, Xen. Cyr. 5, 3, 47, Hell. 4, 4, 8.

Ἐπιμελέομαι, dep. c. fut. et aor. mid.; but also c. fut. pass. (in act. signif.) ἐπιμεληθήσομαι, Xen. Mem. 2, 7, 8: aor. ἐπιμεληθήναι, Ib. 1, 3, 11, (ἐπί, μελέομαι). To take care of, have charge of: to have the management of, c. gen. rei, Ar. Vesp. 154, Thuc., etc.: to pay attention to, study, cultivate, ἀρετῆς, etc., Plat., and Xen.; also περί τινος, Ep. Plat. 311 E, περί τι, Legg. 932 B: also c. acc. et inf., to take care that., Xen. Mem. 4, 5, 10, and Plat.; foll. by ὅπως, c. indic. fut., Thuc. 4, 118, etc.: also c. neut. adj. in acc., to take care with respect to a thing, Thuc. 6, 41, and Xen.: c. acc. cognato, ἐπ. ἐπιμελεῖαν, Plat. Prot. 325 C. The shorter form ἐπιμελόμαι, is less freq. in Att., but the only form in Hdt. as c. gen., 1, 98, etc.; absol., 2, 2; also in Thuc. 7, 39.

Ἐπιμελετάω, ὦ, (ἐπί, μελετάω) to exercise over and above. Hence

Ἐπιμελετήσις, εως, ἡ, additional exercise.

Ἐπιμελῆμα, ατος, τό, (ἐπιμελέομαι) an object of care, a care, anxiety, Xen. Oec. 7, 37.

Ἐπιμελής, ες, (ἐπί, μελόμαι) caring for, anxious, careful about, τινός, Plat., and Xen.: absol. careful, attentive, Ar. Nub. 501.—II. pass. cared for, an object of care: esp. in neut. ἐπιμελές, c. dat. pers., e.g. ἐπιμελές τῷ Κύρῳ ἔγενετο, it was a care to him, made him anxious, Hdt. 1, 89, cf. 3, 40, etc.; ἐπιμελές μοι ἔστι, I have to care for it, Id. 2, 150; c. inf., it is my business to., Thuc. 1, 5: ἐπιμελές ποιεῖσθαι, c.

inf., to make it one's business to., Plat. Symp. 172 E: also ἐπ. ἔστω μὴ., Lat. caveatur ne., Plat. Legg. 932 D: also ἐστί μοι ἐπιμελές τούτου, Plat. Legg. 763 E: τὸ ἐπ. τοῦ ὀρωμένου, the charge of the execution of orders, Thuc. 5, 66. Adv. -λως, Plat., etc.; Ion. -λέως, Hipp.: Superl. ἐπιμελέστατα, Plat. Alc. 1, 104 D.

Ἐπιμελήτομαι, verb. adj., one must take care of, pay attention to a thing, τινός, Plat., and Xen.: ἐπ. ὅπως, Xen. Cyr. 7, 5, 70.

Ἐπιμελήτης, οὔ, ὁ, (ἐπιμελέομαι) one who has the charge of, a trustee, manager, Ar. Plut. 907, Xen., etc., ἐπ. τῆς οὐραγίας, Polyb.: esp. of officers appointed to the charge of anything, an overseer, superintendent, τῶν νεορίων, Dem. 612, 21, λυμένος, Böckh Inscr. 1, p. 169, etc.

Ἐπιμελητικός, ἡ, ὄν, fitted for rare management, etc.

Ἐπιμελής, ης, ἡ, Ion. for ἐπιμέλειά, Vit. Hom. 5, 7.

Ἐπιμελλῶ, fut. -μελλήσω, (ἐπί, μέλλω) to delay or tarry still longer.

Ἐπιμελόμαι, dep. pass., = ἐπιμελέομαι, q. v. sub fin.

Ἐπιμελῶν, (ἐπί, μελῶ) to sing to, Αἰδοῦ παῖναι, Aesch. Theb. 869.

Ἐπιμελωδῶ, ὦ, (ἐπί, μελωδῶ) to sing to, accompany by singing, Aristid. Hence

Ἐπιμελωδῆμα, ατος, τό, that which is sung or chanted over a thing.

Ἐπιμεμύθηται, Ep. syncop. perf. pass., c. act. pres. signif., of ἐπιμελέομαι, for ἐπιμελέσθαι, q. Sm., v. μέμβεται.

Ἐπιμέμονα, Ion. and poet. perf. 2 c. pres. signif., to aim at, desire, c. inf., Soph. Phil. 515: it belongs to the root μάω, μάομαι.

Ἐπιμεμπος, ον, = sq., Gramm.

Ἐπιμεμψής, ες, blamed, blameworthy. Nic.: from

Ἐπιμεμφομαι, f. -φομαι, (ἐπί, μέμφομαι) dep. mid., to impute to one a matter of blame, cast in one's teeth, τινί τι, Od. 16, 97, Hdt. 1, 75, etc.; c. dat. pers. only, to blame, Hdt. 4, 159: c. acc. rei only, Id. 2, 161: rarely, ἐπ. τινά τινος, to blame one for a thing, Soph. Tr. 122, on the analogy of αἰτιάομαι: absol. to find fault, Hdt. 1, 116.—II. intr. to blame one's self for a thing, to accuse one's self of, c. gen. rei, Il. 1, 65; 2, 225; also ἐνεκά τινος, 1, 94: absol. to be sorry afterwards, repent, Hdt. 2, 129, cf. 7, 169; also ἐδύ., Hipp. Hence

Ἐπιμεμψής, εως, ἡ, blame, complain Dion. H.

Ἐπιμενίδης, ον, ὁ, Epimenēs, a Macedonian, Arr. An. 4, 13.

Ἐπιμενίδειος, ον, of Epimenides Epimenēides, Theophr.: from

Ἐπιμενίδης, ον, ὁ, Epimēnides, a seer and poet of Crete, who visited and purified Athens, to pave the way for Solon's legislation, Plat. Legg. 642 D, cf. Arist. Pol. 1, 1, 6; Diog. L. 1, 109.

Ἐπιμένω, aor. ἐπέμεινα, (ἐπί, μένω) to stay on, to tarry or abide still, Hom. and Att.; ἐν μεγάροις, Od. 4, 587 ἐπιμένει ἐς αὔριον, Od. 11, 351; c. subj., ἐπιμένουν, τεύχεα δὲω, wait let me, i.e. e. wait till I put on my armour Il. 6, 340; also ἐνα., H. Hom. Cer 160. Post-Hom. ἐπ. τόπων or ἐν τόποις, also ἐπ. ἐπὶ τῇ στρατίᾳ, Xen. An. 7, 2, 1.—2. to continue in a pursuit, ἐλπίς δόξαζόμενος, Plat. Rep. 490 A ἐπὶ τοῦ κακουργήματος, Dem. 727 27; also c. part., ἐπ. ἐσθνηκός, Id. Meno 93 D.—3. to abide by, αἰεὶ σπον

δαξ, Χοι. Hēl. 3, 4, 6.—II. to wait for, await, Lat. *expectare*, c. acc., Soph. O. C. 1717 with v. l. *ἐπαμ*; c. inf., *ἐπ. τι τελεσθήναι*, Thuc. 3, 2, cf. Soph. Tr. 1176. Cf. *ἐπιμύνω*.

Ἐπιμερίξ, *ἐς*, 7. *ἐπιμήριος*, Philo. *Ἐπιμερίζω*, (ἐπί, μερίζω) to reckon up part by part.—II. to impart, Dion. H. Hence

Ἐπιμεριστός, οὐ, ὁ, an adding or reckoning part by part: *ἐπιμεριστοί*, in Gramm., are those syllables of a word which are of doubtful sound, cf. Boissonade Herodian praef. ix.

Ἐπιμέσος, ον, (ἐπί, μέσος) in the middle, ῥήμα *ἐπ.*, a deponent or middle verb, Gramm.

Ἐπιμέστος, ον, (ἐπί, μεστός) filled up full, Call. Cer. 134.

Ἐπιμεταπέμπομαι, as mid., (ἐπί, μετά, πέμπω) to send for back again to one's self, Thuc. 6, 21.—2. to send for besides, send for a reinforcement, Id. 7, 7.

Ἐπιμετρέω, ὦ, (ἐπί, μετρέω) to measure out, to assign to, Hes. Op. 395, where it seems to be used of lending: in pass., ὁ *ἐπιμετρούμενος σίτος*, Hdt. 3, 91. Mid. to have measured out to one, to receive to one's portion.—II. to add to the measure, give over and above: hence, to add something to the truth, to exaggerate, Polyb.; *ἐπ. χρόνον στρατηγίας*, to prolong one's magistracy, Plut.: in genl. to do more than is usual or ought to be done.—III. *ἐπιμετρεῖν τὴν σκιάν*, to measure the shadow on the sun-dial, to see what hour it is.—IV. intr. to form a corollary or addition, *ἐπιμετρῶν λόγος*, Polyb.

Ἐπιμετρον, ον, τό, something added to make good measure; excess, Theophr.: *ἐν ἐπιμέτρῳ*, over and above, into the bargain, Polyb.

Ἐπιμήδης, *ος*, ὁ, Epimēdes, one of the Dactylī Idaei, Paus. 5, 7, 6.

Ἐπιμήδομαι, (ἐπί, μήδομαι) dep., to imagine, devise or contrive a thing against one, δόλον πατρί, Od. 4, 437.

Ἐπιμήθεια, ας, ἡ, (ἐπιμήθης) afterthought, with collat. notion of regret: opp. to *προμήθεια*.

Ἐπιμηθεύομαι, dep., to think of afterwards or too late: opp. to *προμηθεύομαι*: from

Ἐπιμηθεύς, ὥς, ὁ, (ἐπί, μῆδος) Epimetheus, brother of Prometheus, Hes. Op. 85. Th. 511, After-thought and Fore-thought; which characteristics of the two brothers are recorded in various proverbs, e. g. *μεταβουλεύεσθαι* *Ἐπιμηθεὺς ἔργον*, οὐ *Προμηθεὺς*, Luc.; *Ἐπιμηθεὶ οὐκ ἔστι τὸ μέλειν*, ἀλλὰ τὸ *μεταμελεῖν*, Synes.; etc.

Ἐπιμηθής, ἑς, (ἐπί, μῆδος) late-thinking, imprudent: but—II. in Theocr. 25, 79, thoughtful, careful, like *ἐπιμελής*.

Ἐπιμήκης, *ες*, (ἐπί, μήκος) long, longish, Democr. ap. Sext. Emp.; it has an irreg. superl. *ἐπιμήκιστος*, Philo.

Ἐπιμηκνύω, (ἐπί, μῆ-νύω) to lengthen, prolong, Poly en.

Ἐπιμηλίδες, ἰδων, αἱ, (ἐπί, μήλα) Νύμφαι, protectors of sheep, or flocks and herds in genl., Valck. Theocr. 1, 22 Long 2, 27, A. B. p. 17, 7: acc. to others, nymphs of the fruit-trees, v. Μηλιάδες, Μηλιάδες.

Ἐπιμηλίδης, ον, ὁ, Epimēlides, founder of Coronea in Messenia, Paus. 4, 34, 5.

Ἐπιμήλιος, ον, ὁ, (ἐπί, μήλα) protector of sheep, etc., cf. *Ἐπιμηλίδης*; *ἀποπέλλ.* of Apollo, Macrobi. of Mercury, Paus. 9, 34, 3.

Ἐπιμηλής, ἰδός, ἡ, (ἐπί, μήλον) a kind of meallar, Diosc.

Ἐπιμνημένο, to present monthly offerings, Böckh Inscr. 2, p. 364: from

Ἐπιμνήσκειν, ον, (ἐπί, μνήν) monthly: hence, οἱ *ἐπιμνήσκοντες*, they who hold office for a month, Inscr.: τὰ *ἐπιμνήσκια*, —1. sub. *ἐσθ.*, monthly offerings, like *ἐμμύνα*, Hdt. 8, 41.—2. *ἐπιμνήσκια*, provisions for a month, a month's stock, Polyb., and Juvenal: and as this was the usual stock given out at once, in genl. a supply of provisions, provisions.—3. τὰ *ἐπιμνήσκια*, the monthly courses of women, Arist. H. A.

Ἐπιμνηνός, (ἐπί, μνήν) to be angry with, τινί, Il. 13, 460: *ἐπ. τινί τι*, to be angry with one for a thing, App. [v].

Ἐπιμνηνότης, οὐ, ὁ, = *μνηνότης*, App.

Ἐπιμνητιά, ὦ, (ἐπί, μνητιά) to think on any thing, Ap. Rh.

Ἐπιμνηχάνομαι, dep. mid., (ἐπί, μηχανάω) to contrive, devise, use arts against a person or thing, Od. 4, 822, in thesis: to devise preventions, Hdt. 1, 94; 6, 91.—II. to devise besides, Xen. Cyr. 8, 16. Hence

Ἐπιμνηχάνημα, ατος, τό, a means or device towards a thing, Hippodam. ap. Stob. 249, 3; [α] and

Ἐπιμνηχάσεις, ὥς, ἡ, a device, contrivance: *ἐξ ἐπ.*, on purpose, artificially, Chrysipp. ap. Stob. Eccl. 1, 378.

Ἐπιμνηχάνητον, verb. adj. from *ἐπιμνηχάομαι*, one must devise besides, Gal.

Ἐπιμνηχάνος, ον, (ἐπί, μηχανή) craftily devising; κακῶν *ἐπιμνηχάνος ἔργων*, contriver of ill deeds, Orac. ap. Hdt. 6, 19.

Ἐπιμνήγ, ἡς, ἡ, a mingling together, an intermixture, Sext. Emp.: from

Ἐπιμνήνμι, mid. and -νύω, fut. -μίσω, (ἐπί, μνήνμι) to add to by mixing, to mix in or with, τινί τι, Pind. P. 2, 59; *ἐπ. τινί χεῖρας*, to fight with them, Id. N. 3, 107; also, *ἐπ. τινὰ ὑγλαταί*, lb. 9, 74. Pass., *ἐπιμνήνμι*, to mingle with, esp. with other persons; hence to have intercourse or dealings with one, ἀλλήλοις, Xen. Cyr. 7, 4, 5, for which Thuc. 1, 2, has the act.: also, *ἐπιμνήνσθαι παρ' ἀλλήλους*, Id. 2, 1; *πρὸς ἐκείνους*, Xen. An. 3, 5, 16. Poet. also of place, *ἐπιμνήνσθαι τόπον*, to haunt, frequent a place, Ruhek. Ep. Cr. p. 99. The earlier form was *ἐπιμίσγω*, q. v. Hence

Ἐπιμνέτος, ον, common to, Λυδοῖς καὶ Κασοῖ, Strab.—2. mixed, Timon ap. Diog. L. 9, 52.

Ἐπιμνήσκω, f. -μνήσω, (ἐπί, μνήσκω) to put in mind of, to remind. Usu. in pass., *ἐπιμνήσκειν*, c. fut. mid. -μνήσομαι, more rarely *ἐπιμνήσθσομαι*: aor. usu. *ἐπιμνήσθην*, but also *ἐπιμνήσθην*, perf. *ἐπιμνήσθην*, to remind one's self of, to think of a person or thing, to remember, think of, c. gen., Hom. (only however in aor. 1 mid. opt. *ἐπιμνησάμεθα*, and aor. 1 pass. part. *ἐπιμνησθείς*: he has not the act. at all): *ἐπιμνησάμεθα χάμυς*, let us think of battle, Il. 17, 103; *σο too later*, to make mention of, Hdt. 1, 5, 85, etc.: c. neut. pron. in acc., Id. 1, 14, cf. 2, 3; but with both gen. and acc. in 6, 136, etc.: rarely *περί τινος*, Hdt. 2, 101, Plat. Tim. 18 C. Ion. there was a pres. *ἐπιμνήσομαι*, *ἐπιμνήμαι*.

Ἐπιμνέω, poet. for *ἐπιμνήνμι*, to abide, tarry any where, Od. 14, 66; 15, 372.

Ἐπιμνέω, adv., (ἐπιμνήνμι) mixedly, confusedly, pêle-mêle, of horses and warriors mixed up together, Il. 11, 525; 21, 16: *ἐπιμνέω μίανεται Ἄρης*,

Mars rages without respect of persons, Od. 11, 537: thus also, κτείνονται *ἐπιμνέως*, there were killed all alike, without distinction, Il. 14, 60. Only Ep.

Ἐπιμίξια, ας, ἡ, (ἐπιμύζνμι) a mixing, union: intercourse; dealings between states, Lat. *commercium*, *πρός τινος*, Hdt. 1, 68, *παρ' ἀλλήλων*, Thuc. 5, 78; also c. dat., Plat. Legg. 949 E.

Ἐπίμιξις, ὥς, ἡ, = *foreg.*, Theog. 297.

Ἐπιμίσιος, (ἐπί, μίσγιος) poet. and Ion. for *ἐπιμύζνμι*: Hom. uses only the mid., and that in metaph. signf. to have dealings with one, *τετάρ*, Od. 6, 205, 241, and Hdt.: absol. to associate together, Hdt. 1, 185: in Il. always in hostile signf., αἰεὶ Τρῶεσσιν *ἐπιμίσγομαι* I have always to be dealing with the Trojans, am always clashing with them, Il. 10, 548; cf. 5, 505; instead of dat. Hes. Th. 802 uses it also of place, c. prep. *εἰς* or *ἐπὶ*, οὐδὲ ποτ' *ἐς βοῦλιν ἐπιμίσσεται*, οὐδ' *ἐπὶ δαίτα*: later c. acc. solo, *ἐπιμίσσεται τι*, to draw nigh to a place, Call. Jov. 13. Also in Att. prose, as Thuc. 1, 13; 4, 118.

Ἐπιμίσσιος, ον, (ἐπί, μισσός) working or engaged for pay or hire: peculiar. fem. *ἐπιμίσσις*, ἰδός.

Ἐπιμισθοφορία, ας, ἡ, (ἐπί, μισθοφορία) extraordinary pay, Dio C.

Ἐπιμισθόω, ὦ, to let a thing to one, τινί τι, dub. l. in Ael.

Ἐπιμνέομαι, -μνῶμαι, Ion. for *ἐπιμνήσσομαι*.

Ἐπιμνηνεύω, = *μνημονεύω*.

Ἐπιμνησάμεθα, part. aor. 1 mid. of *ἐπιμνήσκειν*, Hom.

Ἐπιμνησθείς, part. aor. 1 pass. of *ἐπιμνήσκειν*, Hom.

Ἐπιμνηστέον, verb. adj. of *ἐπιμνήσκειν*, one must mention, Plat. Tim. 90 E.

Ἐπιμνείω, ὦ, (ἐπί, μνείω) to give or assign by lot, τινί τι. Mid., to receive by lot as one's own share, to partake in, share, c. acc., as, *κόνιν*, paid enough for a grave, Moschion ap. Stob. 2, p. 244, cf. Pseudo-Phocyl. 93: also c. gen., Philo.

Ἐπιμνηρίος, ον, (ἐπί, μνείω) appointed by fate, destined, fatal, *ἐμπατι* Leon. Tr. 93.

Ἐπιμνηρίος, ον, (ἐπί, μνείω) *παί* taking in, like *ἐπιβόλος*, c. gen., *ἐμπατι* ap. Stob. p. 555, 42.

Ἐπιμνηρέω, (ἐπί, μνείω) to commit adultery besides, τινά, with one, Luc.

Ἐπιμνέειν, inf. aor. of absol. *ἐπιμνέω*, to come upon, befall, Soph. Tr. 855. Hence

Ἐπιμνέος, ον, approaching, impending, Aesch. Theb. 629.

Ἐπιμνέω, ἡς, ἡ, = *ἐπιμνήνμι*, Pind. O. 10, 12.

Ἐπιμνέος, ον, = *ἐπιμνέω*, (Eu. Rhes. 327.—II. blameable, unlucky, omens, Aesch. Ag. 553.)

Ἐπιμνή, ἡς, ἡ, (ἐπιμνήν) a staying on, tarrying: delay, Thuc. 2, 18: b also steadfastness, Plat. Crat. 395. In Rhet. a dwelling on a point, treated elaborately: hence

Ἐπιμνέω, ον, = *sq.*

Ἐπιμνέος, ον, (ἐπιμνέω) staying on, tarrying: delay, Thuc. 2, 18: b also steadfastness, Plat. Crat. 395. In Rhet. a dwelling on a point, treated elaborately: hence

Ἐπιμνέω, ον, = *sq.*

Ἐπιμνέος, ον, (ἐπιμνέω) staying on, tarrying: delay, Thuc. 2, 18: b also steadfastness, Plat. Crat. 395. In Rhet. a dwelling on a point, treated elaborately: hence

πρῶτος: if instead of one part there be several, the proportion is called *ἑπιμερὴς λόγος*.

Ἐπιμορμύρω, (ἐπί, μορμύρω) to *moor* at, c. dat., Dion. P., in tmesis. [v]

Ἐπιμορῶς, ον, (ἐπί, μορῶ) γεωργός, the husbandman who tills a field for a certain share of the produce, Hesych.: ἐπίμ. γῆ, land cultivated on these terms, Solon ap. Poll. 7, 151.

Ἐπιμορφάζω, (ἐπί, μορφάζω) to take the shape of, counterfeit, Lat. *simulare, imitatio*, etc., Philo.

Ἐπιμορφόω, ὦ, f. -ώσω, (ἐπί, μορφόω) to form, fashion.

Ἐπιμορῶω, ὦ, to work or toil at, like ἐπιπορῶω: from

Ἐπιμορῶς, ον, (ἐπί, μόρῶς) toilome, like ἐπίπονος, LXX. Adv. -ως.

Ἐπιμύζω, f. -ζω, (ἐπί, μύζω) to murmur, murmur, groan at or after, Il. 4, 20; 457, cf. μύζω.

Ἐπιμυθεῖαι, (ἐπί, μυθεῖαι) dep., say besides.—Al. to speak to, comfort, *λύει*.

Ἐπιμυθεύω, also -θεύομαι, dep. mid.,=foreg., Arist. H. A.

Ἐπιμύθησις, ον, (ἐπί, μύθος) that belongs to or accords with narration or story: τὸ ἐπ., the moral of a fable, *ov.* [v]

Ἐπιμυκτηρίζω, (ἐπί, μυκτηρίζω) to turn up the nose, mock at, Menand. p. 10.

Ἐπιμυκτικός, ον, (ἐπιμύζω) mocked, offered at, Theogn. 269 with v. l. ἐπιμυκτός.

Ἐπιμύλος, ον, (ἐπί, μύλη) at or on a mill, τὸ ἐπ., the upper mill-stone, XX.—II. belonging to the mill, sub. *δύε*, a song sung while grinding, Tryph. ap. Ath. 618 D. [v]

Ἐπιμύλης, ἰδός, ἡ, (ἐπί, μύλη V.) the sea-pan, Hipp.

Ἐπιμύζεις, εως, ἡ, (ἐπιμύζω) a muttering at: cf. μυγμός.

Ἐπιμυρίζω, (ἐπί, μυρίζω) to smear,oint over, τινά τινι, Theophr.

Ἐπιμυροῖμαι, (ἐπί, μύρω) to wail, like moan at a thing: in Ap. Rh. 1, 8, of the hollow sound of the sea.

Ἐπιμύσεις, εως, ἡ, (ἐπιμύζω) a closing the eyes or mouth, Clem. Al.

Ἐπιμύσσω, Att. -ττω,=ἐπιμύζω, *ic*.

Ἐπιμύω, f. -ύσω, (ἐπί, μύω) to close eyes or mouth at a thing; also c. gen., to close, ὁμματα, Opp.: absol. to *sh* hard, Polyb.: to wink at, in token assent, Ar. Vesp. 934. [vω, ύωω]

Ἐπιμωκάομαι, (ἐπί, μωκάομαι) dep. il., to mock at.

Ἐπιμωμοῖμαι, Ion. -μωμοῖμαι, (ἐπί, μωμοῖμαι) dep. mid., to find fault with, *ic*, Dion. Per. Hence

Ἐπιμωμητός, ἡ, ὄν, blameworthy, meable, ἔρις, Hes. Op. 13: ἔργον, *ecor*. 26, 38.

Ἐπιμωμός, ον, (ἐπί, μωμός) blamed, *sured*, blameworthy, Heliod.

Ἐπιμωμοῖμαι,=ἐπιμωμοῖμαι.

Ἐπιμύσσω, Att. -ττω, f. -ζω, (ἐπί, μύω) to fill up with.

Ἐπιμύστιος, ον, (ἐπί, μύστω) taken a stranger into a country, sojourning in a country, like ἑτοιμός, Ap. Rh.

Ἐπιμυναχία, ας, ἡ,=ἡ ἐπὶ ναυσίγῃ, Ps-Plut. Vit. Hom.

Ἐπιμυναχίος, ον, (ἐπί, ναυσία) feel-nausea, sickness, Polyb.

Ἐπιμύχομαι, Dor. for ἐπιμύχῃ, Theophr.

Ἐπιμυθεῖν, (ἐπί, μυθεῖν) to take *thful* pleasures in a thing.

Ἐπιμυθεῖν, (ἐπί, μυθεῖν) dep. to do what one need not, from

excess of youthful spirit: to show off, Plut.

Ἐπίνειον, ον, τὸ, (ἐπί, ναῦς, νεός) the sea-port where the navy of a country lies, the state sea-port, Hdt. 6, 116, Thuc. 1, 30; 2, 84.—2. in genl. a sea-port, Strab. (Smaller than λιμὴν, Heschyl.)

Ἐπινείσσομαι, fut. -νείσομαι, old form of ἐπινύσσομαι.

Ἐπινέμωσις, εως, ἡ, αα assigning, distributing, Hipp.—II. (fr m mid.), a spreading, πυρός, of a fire, Plut.: and

Ἐπινεμυτέον, verb. adj., one must parcel out or distribute among a number, Plat. Legg. 737 C: from

Ἐπινέω, fut. -νεμῶ and νεμήσω: aor. ἐπένεμα, (ἐπί, νέμω) to allot, assign, Il. 9, 216; 24, 625; also to divide, distribute among several, c. dat. pers., Od. 20, 254.—II. to make to pasture or feed upon a spot; esp. to turn one's cattle out to graze on another's land, Dem. 1274, 27, cf. ἐπινυμία. B. mid.

esp. of cattle, to go on grazing, to feed over, to pass the bounds in grazing: hence metaph. to spread over, πῦρ ἐπ. τὸ ἄστυ, the fire spreads over the town, Hdt. 5, 101: so of an infectious disease, ἡ νόσος ἐπενέματο τὰς Ἀθήνας, Thuc. 2, 54: so too absol., θῆλυς ὁρος πύανος ἄνιν ἐπενέμεται, goes on and on to over credulity, Aesch. Ag. 485.—2. in genl. to approach, Pind. O. 9, 11.—3. to feed after, τινί, Arist. H. A.

Ἐπινέηται, perf. pass. from ἐπινέω.

Ἐπινέσεις, εως, ἡ, a nodding to or at one; approval so signified, Joseph: from

Ἐπινέω, (ἐπί, νέω) to nod to, in token of command, approval, etc.; ἐμῷ δ' ἐπένεσσα κύρητι, with my head I nodded, i. e. to ratify a promise, Il. 15, 75; so too in tmesis, ἐπ' ὀφρύσι νέετο, Il.: to wink, make a sign to another to do a thing, c. inf., Il. 9, 620, cf. H. Hom. Cer. 169, 466; so too c. dat. pers., Xen. Cyr. 5, 5, 12.—2. in genl. to nod, κόρυδι ἐπένευε φαεινῇ, he nodded with it, i. e. it nodded, Il. 22, 314.—II. to incline to or towards: in genl. to give a sign by nodding, nod or wink, Ar. Ach. 115.

Ἐπινέφελος, ον, (ἐπί, νεφέλη) clouded, overcast, ἐπινεφέλων ὅντων, the weather being cloudy, Wess. Hdt. 7, 37.

Ἐπινεφέω, ὦ, to bring clouds over the sky, Arist. Probl.—II. intr. to be cloudy, Theophr.: from

Ἐπινέφης, ἐς, (ἐπί, νέφος) clouded, cloudy, dark, Theophr.

Ἐπινεφρίδιος, ον, (ἐπί, νεφρός) over, at, upon the kidneys, Il. 21, 204.

Ἐπινεψίς, εως, ἡ, (ἐπινεφέω) a clouding over, Arist. Probl.

Ἐπινέω, (A.) f. -νήσω, (ἐπί, νέω C) to spin to, esp. like ἐκκλῶω, of the Fates, τινί τι, Il. 20, 128; 24, 210; in both places γαινομένω ἐπένευσεν λίνω, allotted him with the first thread of life.

Ἐπινέω (B), v. sub. ἐπινηνέω, fin.

Ἐπινέω (C) f. -νέσσομαι, (ἐπί, νέω B) to swim, float on the top, Arist. H. A.

Ἐπινηθῶ,=ἐπινέω (A), to spin to.

Ἐπινηθός, ον, (ἐπί, ναῦς, νηῦς) on board ship, belonging to it, Anth.

Ἐπινηνέω, also -νέω, -νήω and -νήω, to heap or pile upon, c. gen. loci, νεκρούς πυρκαϊῆς ἐπινηνέον, Il. 7, 428, 431.—II. to heap up, load with a thing, c. gen. rei, ἄμαζαν φρονήανων, Hdt. 4, 62, in form ἐπινέω: part. pf.

pass., ἐπινηνημένους, piled with, 13 νός, Ar. Eccl. 838.

Ἐπινητρον, ον, τὸ, (ἐπί, νηθῶ prob. a distaff, Gramm.

Ἐπινηθός, (ἐπί, νηθῶ) to be or to remain sober at or for, πράξει, Luc.

Ἐπινηχομαι, f. -ζομαι, (ἐπί, νηχομαι) dep. mid., to swim upon, Batr. 107: to come to the top, Theocr. 23, 61.—2. to swim to or over to, c. acc., Call. Del. 21.

Ἐπινηχτός, ον,=νηχτός, Orph.

Ἐπινῆω,=ἐπινηνέω, q. v.

Ἐπινίω, f. -νίω, v. ἐπινίπτω.

Ἐπινίκιος, ον, (ἐπί, νίκη) of, belonging to victory, ἰδιώγ, Pind. N. 4, 127.—II. as subst. τὸ ἐπ.—1. sub. ἄσμα or μέλος, a song of victory, triumphal song or ode, such as Pindar's, Aesch. Ag. 174, in pl.—2. τὰ ἐπινίκια, sub. *iepd*, a thanksgiving sacrifice for a victory, or feast in honour of it, Plat. Symp. 173 A, cf. Ar. Fr. 379. [vi]

Ἐπινικός, ον,=foreg., Pind. O. 8, 99, Stratt. πύταν 1, cf. Böckh. Schol. Pind. p. 460.

Ἐπινικός, ον, ὁ, Epinites, masc. pr. n., Dem. 1491, fin., a comic poet, Meineke 1, p. 481.

Ἐπινιπτός, ἰδός, ἡ, (ἐπί, νίω) κύλιξ, a cup handed round at table after hands washed, i. e. at the end of dinner, the grace-cup.

Ἐπινίπτω, (ἐπί, νίπτω) to moisten on the surface, Schneid. Theophr. C. P. 5, 9, 13.

Ἐπινύσσομαι, fut. -νύσομαι, (ἐπί νύσσομαι) to go, come to, upon or over, c. gen., πεδίων, Soph. O. C. 689, also c. acc. in Ap. Rh. [t by nature]

Ἐπινύφω, (ἐπί, νύφω) to snow over or upon, Xen. Cyn. 8, 1.—II. trans. *is* cover with snow, Theophr. [vi]

Ἐπινύω, ὦ, (ἐπί, νύω) to have in one's mind, to think on or of, contrive, τῇ Hdt. 1, 48; so too c. inf., πῶς ἐπενοήσας ὑπάρκω, Ar. Eq. 1202: but—2. c. inf., usu. to purpose, intend, Hdt. 3, 134; 5, 24, etc.—3. absol., to form a plan, Thuc. 1, 70.—B. Exactly=the Act. is also the mid. ἐπινυέσθαι, c. aor. pass. ἐπινυεθήναι, Hdt. 3, 122, 6, 115. Hence

Ἐπινύημα, ατος, τό, a thought, purpose, contrivance, Hipp.

Ἐπινύσεις, εως, ἡ, (ἐπινύω) a considering, contriving, etc.

Ἐπινυοτής, οὔ, ὁ, (ἐπινύω) on who considers a thing, M. Anton.

Ἐπινυοτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἐπινύω) in ventive, of an orator, Longin.: ἐπ. τι νός, shrewd at plans for a thing, Ath.

Ἐπινύω, ας, ἡ, (ἐπί, νύω) a thinking in or of a thing, thought of, τινός Thuc. 3, 46: power of thought, inventiveness, invention, Ar. Eq. 90.—2. an invention, device, Ib. 539, Vesp. 346, Xen. etc.—3. a purpose, design, meaning, Ar. Plut. 45, Vesp. 1073: also a purpose, wish, desire, Elmsl. Med. 744.—II. after thought, reflection, Soph. Ant. 389, cf. Ἐπινυθεύς.—III. in genl. intelligence, κοινῇ ἐπ., Polyb.

Ἐπινυομή, ἡς, ἡ, (ἐπινύομαι) a going over in grazing: hence metaph. ἐπ. πυρός, the spread of fire, Plut.

Ἐπινυμία, ας, ἡ, (ἐπινέμεται) grazing, pasture on another's lands: hence —2. esp. a mutual right to it, vested in the citizens of two neighbouring states, Xen. Cyr. 3, 2, 23, cf. Poll. 7, 184, Böckh Inscr. 1, p. 653, and ἐπεργασία.

Ἐπινυμῖς, ἰδός, ἡ, (ἐπί, νύμω) an addition to a law; name of a work ascribed to Plato: in genl. an appendix, addition; a new year's present,=the Lat. *strena*, Ath. 97 D.

Ἐπινομοθετέω, ὦ, (ἐπί, νομοθετέω) to make additional laws, Plat. Legg. 779 D.

Ἐπίνομος, ον, (ἐπί, νέω) joined, associated with, like σύννομος, Pind. P. 11, 13.—II. (ἐπί, νόμος) lawful, formal, like έννομος, App.

Ἐπινοσέω, ὦ, to be still ill, Hipp.

Ἐπινοσος, ον, (ἐπί, νόσος) subject to sickness, unhealthy, σωμα, Arist. Eth. N.—2. unwholesome. Adv. -σως, like one who is sick, Hipp.

Ἐπινοσίω, (ἐπί, νοσίω) to wet, sprinkle on the surface, Diosc.

Ἐπινοκτερέω, (ἐπί, νυκτερέω) to pass the night at or in, Plut.

Ἐπινοκτιος, ον, (ἐπί, νύξ) by night, in the night, nightly, Leon. Tar.

Ἐπινοκτίς, ἴδος, peculiar form of ἐπινόκτιος.—II. as Subst.—1. a pustule which rises and is most painful at night.—2. a night-book, opp. to ἡμερηίς, a day-book, journal.

Ἐπινομφίδιος, ον, (ἐπί, νυμφίδιος) of, belonging to a bride or to marriage, bridal, nuptial, ὕμνος ἑπιν., a bridal-song, Soph. Ant. 814.

Ἐπινόσω, Att. -τω, f. -σω, (ἐπί, νόσω) to prick on the surface, Luc.

Ἐπινυστάω, fut. -σω, and -ξω, (ἐπί, νυστάω) to nod, go to sleep at or over, Plut.

Ἐπινωμίω, ὦ, f. -ήσω (ἐπί, νωμίω) to guide, bring to, apply to, παίδων κακῶν τι, Soph. Phil. 168: esp., ἐπ. πόδα, to turn the foot; and then, without πόδα, to traverse, pass over, ὁμασί τι, Eur. Phoen. 1564.—II. to distribute, assign, Aesch. Eum. 311, Theb. 729, Soph. Ant. 139.

Ἐπινωτιεύς, ἔως, ὦ, a kind of shark, Epae. ap. Ath. 294 D, called by Arist. νωτιόδον.

Ἐπινωτίος, ον, (ἐπί, νῶτον) on the back, Anth.

Ἐπινωτίω, (ἐπί, νωτίω) to put on the back of a thing, to cover with a thing, καρά τι, Eur. H. F. 362.

Ἐπινώπιος, ον, (ἐπί, νῶτον) on the back, Batr. 80.

Ἐπιζαίνω, (ἐπί, ζαίνω) to scratch on the surface, exasperate a sore.

Ἐπιζανθίζω, (ἐπί, ζανθίζω) to brown over by toasting, Pherecr. Metall. 1, 16.

Ἐπιζανθος, ον, (ἐπί, ζανθος) yellow-brown, tawny, of hares, Xen. Cyn. 5, 22.

Ἐπιζείνω, Ion. and poet. for ἐπιζένω.

Ἐπιζενίω, = ἐπιζένω.

Ἐπιζένος, ον, (ἐπί, ζένος) as a stranger, in a strange land, Clem. Al.

Ἐπιζένω, ὦ, (ἐπί, ζένω) to entertain as a guest: hence pass., to be so entertained, Arist. Pol.: hence to dwell abroad, Isocr. 418 A; πόλει, in a city, Luc.: but in Aesch. Ag. 1320, ἐπιζευνοῦμαι ταῦτα, I call you to witness this for me, as a stranger, cf. Hesych. in v. Hence

Ἐπιζένωσις, εως, ἡ, arrival or stay in a strange place, Diod.

Ἐπιζέω, f. -έω, (ἐπί, ζέω) like ἐπιζαίνω, to scrape, scratch on the top or surface, Aetiae.

Ἐπιζέηρον, ον, τό, (ἐπί, ζήρως) a chopping-block, like ἐπικόπανον: also the executioner's block, Aesch. Ag. 1277, cf. Ar. Ach. 318.

Ἐπιζηραίνω, fut. -άνω, (ἐπί, ζηραίω) to dry on the top, Hipp. Hence

Ἐπιζηραντικός, ἡ, ὄν, that dries on the surface.

Ἐπιζηρούσια, ας, ἡ, dryness on the top, Hipp.

Ἐπιζήρος, ον, (ἐπί, ζήρος) dry on the top, Hipp.

Ἐπιζύρος, ον, poet. for ἐπικόινος,

ἐπ. ὄρουρα, a common field, in which several persons have rights, Il. 12, 422. Hence

Ἐπιζύνω, poet. for ἐπικόινω, to make common, communicate, Nonn.: so also in mid., Ar. Rh.

Ἐπιζύριος, ον, (ἐπί, ζυρόν) of, belonging to a razor. [ῶ]

Ἐπιζύω, f. -ύω, (ἐπί, ζύω) to shave on the top: to skim the surface, of a thing, Arat. [ῶ, but in late poets sometimes ῶ.]

Ἐπιζύδοος, ον, (ἐπί, ζυδοός) seven and a half, Lat. sesquioctavus, v. ἐπιτρίτος.

Ἐπιζύνιος, ον, also α, ον, (ἐπί, οζύρος) at, belonging to the wine, Theogn. 965.

Ἐπινοιοχοεῶ, (ἐπί, οίνοχοεῶ) poet., to pour out wine for, hand wine to, θεοῖς, H. Hom. Ven. 205.

Ἐπιπῶ, ον, τό, = ἥπειον, Hdt. 4, 148.

Ἐπιόπτης, ον, ὁ, poet. for ἐπόπτης, Ep. Hom. 11.

Ἐπιόπτος, ον, poet. for ἐποπτος, received, observed.

Ἐπιτορκέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (ἐπιτορκος) to swear falsely, forswear one's self, πρὸς δαίμονος, by a deity, Il. 19, 188: c. acc. of things sworn by; cf. τὰς βασιλῆας ἱστίας ἐπιτορκεῖν, to swear falsely by the royal hearth, Hdt. 4, 68; so ἐπ. τοῖς θεοῖς, Ar. Av. 1609, Xen. An. 2, 4, 7: cf. ἐπόμενι: opp. to εὐτορκέω.—II. just = ὀννι, to swear, Solon ap. Lys. 117, 34, q. v. Hence

Ἐπιτορκητικός, ἡ, ὄν, given to perjury.

Ἐπιτορκία, ας, ἡ, a false oath, Lat. perjuria, πρὸς τοὺς θεοὺς, Xen. An. 2, 5, 21; ἐπ. προσφέρεσθαι, Dem. 409, 21: from

Ἐπιτορκος, ον, (ἐπί, ὄρκος) swearing falsely, forsworn, Lat. perjurus, Il. 19, 264, Hes. Op. 802: elsewhere Hom., and Hes. use only the neut. as subs., in the phrase, ἐπιτορκον ὀννίνα, to take a false oath, swear falsely, Il. 3, 279, Hes. Op. 280, Th. 232: in full, ἐπ. ὄρκον ὤμοσε, Ar. Ran. 150, cf. ἐπόμενι: but in Il. 10, 332, ἐπ. ἐπόμεσε, he swore a vain, bootless oath, i. e. which he meant to fulfil, but the gods willed otherwise. Adv. -ως,

Ἐπιτορκοσύνη, ης, ἡ, = ἐπιτορκία, Anth.

Ἐπιόσσομαι, (ἐπί, ὄσσομαι) to have before one's eyes, look upon: metaph. to consider, foresee, Il. 17, 381.

Ἐπιούρα, τά, formerly read in Il. 10, 351, where now ἐπὶ οὐρα, cf. sub οὐρον.

Ἐπιούρος, ον, ὁ = οὐρός, a watcher, guard, perch. strictly overseer, = ἐφορος, sometimes c. dat., Κρήτη ἐπιούρος, guardian, chief over Crete, Il. 13, 450: more freq. c. gen., ὧν ἐπιούρος, chief swine-herd, Od. 13, 405; 15, 39, formed like ἐπιβουκόλος, ἐπιβώτωρ, ἐπιποιμήν.—II. a wooden peg, pin, Philostr.

Ἐπιούσα, ης, ἡ, part. pres. fem. from ἐπειμι, (εἰμι) sub. ἡμέρα, the coming, following day, the next day; v. sub ἐπειμι, (εἰμι). Hence

Ἐπιουσός, ον, on or for the coming day: hence sufficient for the day, ἄρτος, daily bread, N. T.

Ἐπιόφομαι, poet. for ἐπόφομαι, Hom.

Ἐπιπίω, ον, ὁ, (ἐπιπήγωμι) a congealed crust on the top of a thing, Diosc.: a scum or skin, also γράς.

Ἐπιπαχύνω, adv. strength. for πάχυν, Theocr. 17, 104: in Il. 10, 99, Hes. Op. 262, ἐπί, does not belong to πάχυν, but is separated by tmesis from the verb.

Ἐπιπαίνω, (ἐπί, παίνω) to sing a paean at or about a thing, Diod. Hence

Ἐπιπαίνωρος, οὐ, ὁ, a paean, song of victory sung ἐπὶ νίκῃ, Strab., ubi al' ἐπιπαίνω.

Ἐπιπαίω, f. -έομαι, (ἐπί, παίω) to mock, deride; to sport upon or in, θαλάττῃ, Philostr.

Ἐπιπαῖσμα, ατος, τό, (ἐπιπαῖω) stumbling-block, cause of offence, πρόσκομμα, also ἐπιπταῖσμα.

Ἐπιπαίστικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἐπιπαίω) joking, droll, merry, Clearch. ap. Ath. 448 C.

Ἐπιπαῖω, f. -παίω, (ἐπί, παῖω) to knock against, Lat. impingere, like πρόσκομμα, also ἐπιπταῖω.

Ἐπιπαῖνωρος, οὐ, ὁ, v. l. for ἐπιπαῖνωρος, q. v.

Ἐπιπακτίς, ἴδος, ἡ, a plant, called also ἑλλεβορίνη, Diosc.

Ἐπιπακτώω, ὦ, to put to, shut, close.

Ἐπιπαλάσσομαι, = ἐπιμηχανάσσομαι, dub. in Luc.

Ἐπιπάλασσω, to smear on, smear with a thing.

Ἐπιπάλω, (ἐπί, πάλω) to raise, brandish at or over against one, βέλῃ, Aesch. Cho. 161.

Ἐπιπάμω, ατος, τό, an added possession, acquisition, Schol. Theocr. 15, 114, where ἐπιπάμω, is wrongly read.

Ἐπιπάματις, ἴδος, peculiar fem. of ἐπιπάμων.

Ἐπιπαμάλωμαι, (ἐπιπαμάλω) to look, glance over, Ar. Rh.

Ἐπιπάμων, ον, gen. ονος, (ἐπί, πέπαμαι) Dor. for ἐπὶ πάμων: peculiar fem. ἐπιπάματις, ἴδος.

Ἐπιπᾶν, adv. upon the whole, in general, Hdt. 4, 86: ὡς ἐπιπᾶν, common ly, usually, 2, 68; also ὡς τὸ ἐπιπᾶν, 7, 50, 1. [ᾶ Ath. Meineke, Menand. p. 51.]

Ἐπιπάς, adv., v. ἐπιπάξ.

Ἐπιπάππος, ον, ὁ, (ἐπί, πάππος) a grandfather's grandfather, Lat. avus: or sometimes a grandfather's father, Lat. proavus: both in Gramm.

Ἐπιπαράγνομαι, (ἐπί, παράγνομαι) dep. mid., to come in upon, succeed one in a command, Polyb.

Ἐπιπαράγω, (ἐπί, παράγω) to lead, bring in upon, τι ἐπὶ τι, Hipp.

Ἐπιπαρέω, f. l. in Xen. Hell. 4, 51, for ἐπὶ παρ.

Ἐπιπαρέω, and ἐπιπαρέω (ἐπί, παρᾶ) to hear up still more, hear up, Thuc. 2, 77.

Ἐπιπαρεσκενάζω, (ἐπί, παρᾶσκενάζω) to prepare besides. Mid. to provide one's self with besides, Xen. Cy. 6, 3, 1.

Ἐπιπαρέμι, (ἐπί, παρᾶ, εἰμι) come upon in flank or march parallel with, c. dat., Thuc. 5, 10, c. acc., 94; and absol., 4, 108, etc.

Ἐπιπαρέμι, (ἐπί, παρᾶ, εἰμι) to present in the neighbourhood, Xen. A. 4, 23.—II. to be present besides or addition to, Thuc. 1, 61: to come to.

Ἐπιπαρεμβάλλω, (ἐπί, παρεμβάλλω) to throw, lay, push into besides in addition, φάλαγγα, to put it in ray again, Polyb. 11, 23, 4.—II. in to be arranged besides or with, to fall to line with others, Id.

Ἐπιπαρέξεμι, (ἐπί, παρᾶ, ἐκ, εἰ) to pass away by degrees, dub.

Ἐπιπαρέρχομαι, f. -ελευσόμεναι, ἡλθον, (ἐπί, παρέρχομαι) dep. mi. to go past, on the way to a place, Dio.

Ἐπιπαρόδος, ον, ἡ, a second πάδος, q. v.

Ἐπιπαροξύω, (ἐπί, παροξύω) stir up, incite still more. Pass. of p

is in fever, to suffer from successive accessions of fever, Hipp. [ῶ]

Ἐπιπαρομάω, ὦ, (ἐπί, παρομάω) to stir up pass. more, πρόσ τι, Protag. ap. Plut. 2, 118 F.

Ἐπιπάσσω, Att. -ττω, fut. -ῶσω, (ἐπί, πᾶσσω) to sprinkle upon or over, ll. 4, 219, in tmesis: τὸ ἐπί τι, Hdt. 4, 172. [ῶσω] Hence

Ἐπιπάστος, ὢν, scattered, sprinkled on or over: τὸ ἐπ., a kind of cake with confits or the like upon it, Ar. Eq. 103, 1089: also a plaster, Hipp., Theocr. 11, 2.

Ἐπιπατάγω, ὦ, to make a noise at. Ἐπιπατάσσω, fut. -ᾶω, (ἐπί, πατάσσω) to beat, strike w. m.

Ἐπιπάτωρ, ὢς, (ἐπί, πατήρ) a step-father, dub. [ᾶ]

Ἐπιπαύομαι, as pass., (ἐπί, παύω) to cease, desist, Q. 5m.

Ἐπιπαφλάω, (ἐπί, παφλάω) to boil in or upon.

Ἐπιπαχύνω, (ἐπί, παχύνω) to make still thicker. Pass. to become still thicker.

Ἐπιπέδος, ὢν, (ἐπί, πέδον) on the ground, or on a level with it, hence level, flat, Plat. Crit. 112 A: ἐν ἐπιπέδῳ, on a level, Xen. Hell. 6, 4, 14.—II. in geometry, plane, superficial, opp. to στερεός solid, Plat. Philib. 51 C, Tim. 32 A; so ἰσοπλευρος καὶ ἐπιγώνιος, a square number as 4, 9, etc., Theaet. 148 A; ἐν γωνία, a plane angle, formed by two lines in one plane, Tim. 54 E: τὸ ἐπ., the surface, superficies, Rep. 528 D: τὰ ἐπ., also ἰστὰ ἐπ., plane figures. Irreg. Comp. πεδόςτερος, Xen. Hell. 7, 4, 13.

Ἐπιπειθεῖα, ας, ἡ, confidence, Lat. persuasio, Simon. Amorg. 6: from

Ἐπιπειθής, ἐς, obedient, compliant, λόγῳ, Arist. Eth. N.: from

Ἐπιπειθώω, f. -σομαι as pass., ἐπί, πειθώ) to be persuaded, c. inf., 17, 154; c. dat., to trust, put faith in, esp., δεῖται ἥς ἐπιπιθύνειν, (plapf. 2 or ἐπεπιθεμεν) ll. 2, 341, and Aesch., but others take this from πειθώ, by edupl.: absol. to yield to persuasion, edupl. 2, 103.—2. to give ear to, obey, τινί, req. in Hom.—The act. ἐπιπειθεῖν, to persuade, convince, is rare and late: he prep. expresses the end gained by the persuasion.

Ἐπιπειράω, ὦ, to attempt besides, ub.

Ἐπιπείρω,=ἐπιπείραω.

Ἐπιπείλω, (ἐπί, πείλω) to bring ear to, v. l. Eur. I. T. 881, in tmesis.

Ἐπιπέλομαι, (ἐπί, πέλω) to come towards, approach, c. dat., Od. 13, 60; 5, 408, in tmesis: also in Ep. synop. part. aor. ἐπιπλόμενος, as in phrase, ἄλλ' ὅτε δὴ θυδούν μοι ἐπιπλόμενος ἦλθεν, when the eighth opening year was nigh, Od. 7, 261; 14, 87, cf. ἐνιαυτός.—Ap. Rh. uses it also in hostile signifi., attacking, assaulting, just like ἐπερχόμενος.—The ct. ἐπιπέλω, seems not to be used.

Ἐπιπέμπος, ὢν, (ἐπί, πέμπτος) containing an integer and $\frac{2}{3}$, δάνασμα π., interest at the rate of $\frac{2}{3}$ of the principal, or 20 per cent., and so, ἀντικόν ἐπ., Xen. Vect. 3, 9, cf. Böckh P. E. 1, 164-186, cf. ἐπίτριτος.—II. = πέμπτος, τοῦπέντεμπος, one fifth of the votes in a trial, Ar. Fr. 17.

Ἐπιπέμω, (ἐπί, πέμω) to send after or against, ἀγγέλλω, ἀγγέλλω ἐπ., c. inf., Hdt. 1, 160; 4, 83.—2. of the odds, to send upon or to, ὕψιν, Id. 7, 15; ἀνδρ. Pind. Fr. 45: but esp. by way of punishment, to send upon or against, i. loose upon, Lat. immittere, τινί, Eur. Phoen. 811, cf. Lys. 105, 9.—II. to send besides ἄλλην στρατίαν, Thuc.

7, 15.—2. to send by way of supply, Ar. Ecl. 235. Hence

Ἐπιπέμφης, εως, ἡ, a sending to a place, τινός ἐπὶ τι, Thuc. 2, 39.

Ἐπιπεραίνω,=μοιχεύω: pass. of the woman,=μοιχευέσθαι, dub.

Ἐπιπερθεῖν, adv.=ἐόνπερθε, v. l. for ἐπίπεδα, Pind. ap. Plat. Theaet. 173 E.

Ἐπιπεριτρέπω, (ἐπί, περιτρέπω) to convert to a purpose, M. Anton.

Ἐπιπερκάζω, (ἐπί, περκάζω) to turn dark, strictly, of fruit ripening; metaph. ἐπιπερκάζειν τριχί, to begin to get a dark beard, Anth.

Ἐπιπερκός, ὢν, (ἐπί, πέρκος) somewhat dark, strictly of ripening fruit: hence of the colour of certain hares, in Xen. Cyn. 5, 22, cf. Poll. 5, 67: also written ἐπίπερκος.

Ἐπιπετάνω,=ἐπίπταμαι.

Ἐπιπετάννυμι, f. -πετάω, (ἐπί, πετάννυμι) to spread over, Xen. Cyn. 5, 10.

Ἐπιπέτομαι, (ἐπί, πέτομαι) only found in aor. ἐπέπτομην, inf. ἐπιπτεσθαι,=ἐφίπταμαι, ll. 4, 126: c. acc. to fly over, πεδία, Eur. Hel. 1486; γῆν καὶ θάλασσαν, Ar. Av. 118; so too in Plat., and Xen.: metaph., καὶνὰ καὶ θαυμαστὰ ἐπιπ., to fly over, come to the knowledge of by flying, lb. 1471: cf. ἐφίπταμαι.

Ἐπιπέτρα, ὢν, τό, (ἐπί, πέτρα) a rock-plant, Hipp.

Ἐπιπηγάω, (ἐπί, πηγάζω) to make to flow, Clem. Al.

Ἐπιπηγμα, ατος, τό, that which is fixed upon: from

Ἐπιπῆγνυμι, and -νύω, f. -πῆζω, (ἐπί, πῆγνυμι) to fix upon: to make to freeze at top, Xen. Ven. 5, 1. Pass. to congeal, coagulate, Theophr.

Ἐπιπιδύω, ὦ, f. -ῆσω, (ἐπί, πιδύω) to jump, spring upon, attack, assault, τινί, Ar. Vesp. 705, Plat., etc. Hence

Ἐπιπιδύσεις, εως, ἡ, a springing upon, attack, assault, Plut.

Ἐπιπῆξ, ἡγος, ὁ, (ἐπιπῆγνυμι)=ἐπιπῆγμα, esp. a graft, Geop.

Ἐπιπῆσσω,=ἐπιπῆγνυμι.

Ἐπιπῆχς, υ, (ἐπί, πῆχς) above the elbow.

Ἐπιπῆζω, (ἐπί, πῆζω) to press upon, Od. 4, 287, in tmesis. Hence

Ἐπιπῆμεός, οὔ, ὁ, a pressing.

Ἐπιπικραίνω, (ἐπί, πικραίνω) to make still more keen or bitter, Hipp.

Ἐπιπικρός, ὢν, (ἐπί, πικρός) somewhat harsh or bitter, Joseph.

Ἐπιπικρόω, ὦ, f. -ώσω,=ἐπιπικραίνω, Emped. ap. Diog. L. 8, 76.

Ἐπιπύλαμαι, (ἐπί, πύλαμαι) dep. used only in pres. and impf., to approach, come on, χιῶν ἐπ., Od. 6, 44.

Ἐπιπύλλημι, (ἐπί, πύλλημι) to fill up with a thing, τί τινος, Ar. Av. 975.

Ἐπιπύνω, f. -πύομαι, perf. -πέπωκα, aor. ἐπέπυν, (ἐπί, πύνω) to drink afterwards, besides, Od. 9, 297 (in tmesis), Ar. Plat. 1133: in Att. esp., to drink from large cups after the meal, οἶνον, Xen. Cyr. 6, 2, 28; τοῦ οἶνου, Plat. Rep. 372 B, cf. ἐπινυπῆρις. [On quantity v. πύνω.]

Ἐπιπύπτω, fut. -πεσοῦμαι: perf. πέπτωκα: aor. ἐπεσον, (ἐπί, πύπτω) To fall upon, as a wind, βαρβάρισσι βορρῆς ἐπέπεσε, Hdt. 7, 189: in hostile signifi. to fall upon, attack, τινί, Id. 4, 105, and Thuc., Xen., etc.; also, ἐς τινός Ἐλληνας, Hdt. 7, 10: of accidents, etc., to befall one, τινί, Eur. Andr. 1042, Plat., etc. [ῶ]

Ἐπιπιστεύω, (ἐπί, πιστεύω) to entrust or confide in Joseph

Ἐπιπίστως, εως, ἡ, (ἐπί πιστῶν) a ratification, confirmation; an additional πίστωση in rhetoric, cf. Plat. Phaedr. 266 E.

Ἐπιπλά, τά, implements, utensils furniture, movable property, as opp. to fixtures, Lat. suppellex, Hdt. 1, 150, 7, 119, etc., cf. Isae. 72, 41, and esp. Xen. Oec. 9, 6. No doubt contr. from ἐπίπλοα (from πλέω), which is read in Hdt. 1, 94; acc. to some, such things as can be taken on board ship others simply from ἐπί, as διπλόα, διπλόα, from δις. The sing. ἐπιπλόν is not found.

Ἐπιπλάζω, f. -πλάζω, (ἐπί, πλάζω) to drive, hunt about, make to wander over. More freq. in mid. and pass. ἐπιπλάζομαι, fut. -πλάξομαι, aor. ἐπεπλάχθην, to wander about over, c. acc., Hom., but only in part. aor., πόντον ἐπιπλάγχεϊς, Od. 8, 14. Also act. in same signifi., Nic. Al. 127.

Ἐπιπλάνομαι, dep.=ἐπιπλάζομαι, Democrit. ap. Clem. Al. Hence

Ἐπιπλάνητης, ὢν, ὁ, a wanderer, Inscr.

Ἐπιπλάσας, part. aor. from ἐπιπλάσσω, Hdt.

Ἐπιπλάσις, ἡ, the application of a plaster, Aretae: and

Ἐπιπλάστω, ατος, τό, that which is spread on, ointment, plaster, Aretae: from

Ἐπιπλάσσω, Att. -ττω, fut. -ᾶσω, (ἐπί, πλάσσω) to spread a plaster on τι, Hdt. 2, 38; τι ἐπὶ τι, Theophr. to plaster up, stop, ὤτα, Arist. Probl. [ῶσω] Hence

Ἐπιπλάστέον, verb. adj., one must plaster: and

Ἐπίπλαστος, ὢν, overspread, beplastered: metaph. feigned, false, like πλαστός, Luc. Adv. -τος, M. Anton.

Ἐπιπλάττω, (ἐπί, πλατῶ) to applaud by clapping, τινί, Theocr.

Ἐπιπλάτνω, (ἐπί, πλατύνω) to make broad, expand, Arist. Mund., in pass.

Ἐπίπλευς, υ, (ἐπί, πλεύς) broad at top, flat, Archimed., v. Lob. Phryn. 539.

Ἐπιπλείων, adv.=ἐπιπλέον.

Ἐπίπλειος, ὢν, Ep. for ἐπίπλεος.

Ἐπιπλείων, gen. onos, strength

ened for πλείων, still more.

Ἐπιπλέω, f. -ξω, (ἐπί, πλέω) to plait or braid in, Mel.: to unite, connect, Polyb.: in pass. to have sexual intercourse with, τινί, Diod.

Ἐπιπλέον, adv. for ἐπὶ πλέον, still more, more fully, Hdt. 5, 51.

Ἐπίπλεος, εἰς, εὐν, (ἐπί, πλέος) quite full of a thing, τινός, Hdt. 1, 119, etc.: also Ep. ἐπίπλειος, and Att. ἐπίπλεως.

Ἐπίπλευρος, ὢν, (ἐπί, πλευρά) at or upon the side.

Ἐπιπλευσις, εως, ἡ, a sailing against, ἐπ. ἔχειν, to have the power of at tacking by sea, opp. to ἀνικρονεῖν, Thuc. 7, 36: from

Ἐπιπλέω, Ion. -πλώω, f. -πλεύσομαι, (ἐπί, πλέω) to sail over to, in Hom. always c. acc.; to sail upon or over, πόντον, ἁλυνδρὸν ὕδωρ, ὑγρά κέλευθα, ll. 1, 312, Od. 9, 227, etc. He has also the Ion. form ἐπιπλώω.—2. in genl., to float upon, ἐφ' ὕδατος, Hdt. 3, 23.—II. to sail right upon or against, to attack with a fleet, τινί, Hdt. 5, 86, etc.; ἐπὶ τινα, Xen. Hell. 1, 3, 11: absol., Hdt. 1, 70, etc.—III. to sail with or in charge of, τινί, Thuc. 3, 76, ταῖς ἐμπορείαις, Dem. 1285, 9 in genl. to be on board of ship, Hdt. 5, 36; 7, 98, etc.

Ἐπίπλεως, ὢν Att. for ἐπίπλεος

†Πιπληθώνων, strenghtd. for πληθύνων, LXX.

†Επιπληκτεῖρα, ας, ἡ, pecul. fem. from sq., Anth.

†Επιπληκτήρ, ἦρος, ὁ,=sq.

†Επιπληκτης, ον, ὁ, (ἐπιπλήσσω) a striker or corrector. Hence

†Επιπληκτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἐπιπλήσσω) given to striking, chastising, rebuking, Clem. Al. Ad. Γ. κῶς, Diod.

†Επιπλημύρα, (ἐπί, πλημύρα) to overflow, τι, Opp. [ῶ]

†Επιπληξία, ας, ἡ,=ἐμπληξία.

†Επιπληξίς, εως, ἡ, (ἐπιπλήσσω) chastisement, blame, Hipp.

†Επιπληρόω, ὦ, (ἐπί, πληρόω) to fill up, to fill full, κρατήρα, Eratosth. ap. Ath. 482 B: to hear up in addition, κακοῖς ἐπ. κακῇ, Sext. Emp.—Mid., ἐπ. ναῦν, to man it afresh, Thuc. 7, 14. Hence

†Επιπλήρωσις, εως, ἡ, an overfilling, Medic.

†Επιπλήσσω, Att. -τω, f. -σω, (ἐπί, πλήσσω) to strike at, Il. 10, 500.—II. to punish, chastise, esp. with words, to rebuke, reprove, τινά, Il. 23, 580, Plat. Prot. 327 A; but also ἐπ. τινί, to cast a reproach upon, Il. 12, 211; and so in Plat. Legg. 805 B, etc., as with ἐπιτιμάω: also ἐπ. τινί τι, to cast a thing in one's teeth, Hdt. 3, 142, Aesch. Pr. 80, Plat., etc.; and then c. acc. rei only, Soph. O. C. 1730; and also c. dat. rei only, Isocr. 8 E: also=ἐμπλήσσω.—III. intr., to fall upon, c. dat.

†Επίπλοα, τά, fuller form for ἐπιπλά, Hdt. 1, 94, cf. ἐπιπλά fin., and ἐπίπλοα.

†Επιπλοκή, ἥς, ἡ, (ἐπιπλέω) a plaiting together; hence in genl. union, intercourse, society, Polyb.: sexual intercourse, Diod.

†Επιπλοκήλη, ἥς, ἡ, (ἐπίπλοον, κήλη) a rupture of the omentum, scrotal agnia, Medic.: hence -κληκός, ὁ, one who suffers from it.

†Επιπλόμενος, η, ον, Ep. syncop. part. aor. from ἐπιπέλομαι, for ἐπιπελόμενος, Od.

†Επιπλον, τό, v. ἐπιπλά.

†Επιπλον, imperf. of an obsol. *πίπλω for πέμπλημι, dub. l. in Hes. Sc. 291.

†Επίπλοον, ον, τό, (ἐπιπλέω) the caul of the entrails, Lat. omentum, Hipp.: also ὁ ἐπίπλοος, Hdt. 2, 47.

†Επίπλοος, ον, contr. ἐπίπλοος, ον, (ἐπιπλέω) strictly, belonging to the equipment of ships: hence τὰ ἐπίπλοα, utensils in genl., household furniture, Hdt. 1, 94, cf. ἐπιπλά.—II. ναῦς ἐπίπλοος, a ship sailing right down upon the enemy, Polyb. Hence

†Επίπλοος, ον, ὁ, contr. -πλοος, a sailing against the enemy, bearing down upon him, the attack, onset of a ship, ποιεῖσθαι ἐπίπλοον,=ἐπιπλέειν, Thuc., and Xen.: and in genl. a naval expedition against a place, c. dat., ἐπ. ποιεῖσθαι τῇ Μιλήτῳ, Thuc. 8, 30; but ἐπὶ τὴν Σάμον, lb. 63: ἐκατόν γεῶν ἐπίπλοον ἐξαργεῖν to fit out one hundred ships for the expedition, Id. 2, 17.

†Επίπλοος, ὁ,=ἐπίπλοον, q. v.

†Επιπλόω, Ion. and Ep. for ἐπιπλέω, Hom., ἐπέπλω, 2 sing. aor. 2, Od. 3, 15, ἐπιπλώω part., Il. 6, 291: but also aor. 1 occurs, ἐπιπλώσας, Il. 3, 47: and freq. in Hdt.

†Επιπνέω, Ep. for ἐπιπνέω, Hom.

†Επιπνευματικός, (ἐπί, πνέω) to furnish with the spiritus, Gramm.

†Επίπνευσις, εως, ἡ, (ἐπιπνέω) a breathing upon, inspiring, inspiration, 1st. affluus, Strab. Hence

†Επιπνευστικός, ἡ, ὄν, breathing upon, inspiring.

†Επιπνέω, Ep. ἐπιπνέω, as always in Hom.; fut. -πνεύσω, (ἐπί, πνέω). To breathe upon, to blow freshly upon, so as to revive, Il. 5, 698: esp. of a fair breeze, Od. 4, 357; 9, 139: to blow against, τινί, Hdt. 3, 26: metaph., to rage against, Aesch. Theb. 343, Soph. Ant. 136, (for places like Il. 17, 447, Od. 13, 131, belong to πνέω, πνέω).—II. metaph.—1. to excite, inflame, τινά τινα, one against another, Eur. Phoen. 794; τινά αἵματι, one to slaughter, lb. 789.—2. to suggest by inspiration, τινί τι, Plat. Phaedr. 262 D: to further, forward, promote, τινά, τῆς τύχης ἐπιπνεύσεως, Lat. aspirante fortuna, metaph. from the wind, Ap. Rh.—III. to blow after, ἐπιπνέει βορέα νότος, Theophr.

†Επιπνίγω, (ἐπί, πνίγω) to suffocate, choke, stifle, N. T.

†Επίπνοια, ας, ἡ, (ἐπιπνέω) a breathing upon: metaph. inspiration, Aesch. Supp. 18, 576, and Plat.

†Επίπνοια, ον, poet. for sq.

†Επίπνοος, ον, contr. -πνοος, ον, (ἐπιπνέω) breathed upon: metaph. inspired, Plat. Symp. 181 C, etc.: ἐπ. μαντείας or μαντικῆς, gifted with prophecy.—II. act. breathing upon, inspiring.

†Επιπόδιος, ἰα, ἰον, (ἐπί, πούς) upon the feet, πέδαι ἐπ., feters, Soph. O. T. 1350: formed like ἐμπόδιος and περιπόδιος.

†Επιποδέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (ἐπί, ποδέω) to wish in addition to, besides, Hdt. 5, 93, Plat. Prot. 329 D.—II. to long after, desire, miss, Plat. Legg. 855 E. Hence

†Επιποθήσις, εως, ἡ, a longing for, desire after, N. T.: and

†Επιποθήτος, ον, longed for, desired, loved, N. T.

†Επιποθία, ας, ἡ,=ἐπιποθήσις, N. T.

†Επιποίεω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (ἐπί, ποίεω) to make in addition to, add, τινί τι, Philostr. Hence

†Επιποίησις, εως, ἡ, an addition: and

†Επιποίητος, ον, made up, feigned.

†Επιποιήν, ἐνος, ὁ, ἡ,=ποιμήν, a shepherd, shepherdess, perhaps the chief, Od. 12, 131, in fem.: cf. ἐπιβουκόλος.

†Επίποκος, ον, (ἐπί, πόκος) covered with wool, woolly, LXX.

†Επιπλόω, (ἐπιπλόη) to be at the top, lie on the surface, Xen. Oec. 16, 14: to float at the top, Arist. H. A.; on a thing, τινί, Id. Meteor.: of food, like Lat. immatere stomacho, to remain crude in the stomach, Medic.—II. to rise to the top, usu. metaph. to be uppermost, to prevail, Epich. p. 84; Φίλιππος ἐπιπλόαται, Philip has the upper hand, Dem. 117, 16, cf. Isocr. 181 B: hence to be prevalent, popular, Arist. Eth. N.: to be frequent, common, Arist. H. A.: etc.: of habits, to be fashionable, Polyb.: of wine, to get the upper hand, to intoxicate: c. dat. pers., to burst forth against, treat arrogantly, Plut.

†Επιπλοαί, ὦν, αἱ, Epirōai, v. ἐπιπλόη II.

†Επιπλοαόριξ, ον, (ἐπιπλόαιος, ῥίξ) with roots which run along the surface, Theophr.

†Επιπλόαιος, ον, (ἐπιπλόη) on the top or surface, Diosc.: hence prominent, projecting, Hipp., so of eyes, prominent, Xen. Symp. 5, 5.—II. striking, manifest, evident, Arist. Rhet.—III. superficial, slight, Hipp.—2. ordinary, common-place, Lat. quotidianus, παιδεία, Isocr. Antid. § 203.—3. thought-

less, superficial, frivolous, ὄν, το βαθύς. Adv. -ως, Hipp.

†Επιπλόασις, εως, ἡ, (ἐπιπλόαω) a floating, being on the top, Hipp.

†Επιπλόασμός, οῦ, ὁ, a floating, being on the top, Medic.: a rising, of undigested food.—II. arrogance, wanton insolence, Dion. H., cf. ἐπιπλόασις.

†Επιπλοαστικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἐπιπλόαω) floating or swimming on the top, rising in the throat, of food, Hipp.—2. insolent, arrogant.—3. common-place. Adv. κῶ in signif. 2, Polyb.

†Επιπλόαω,=ἐπιπλόαω, to be on, rise to the top, Ael.

†Επιπλόη, ἥς, ἡ, (ἐπί, πλέω) a surface: little used, except in genit. ἐπιπλόης, as adv., at the top, atop, Hdt. 2, 62, 69, and Xen.: in Hdt. 1, 187, c. gen. on the top of, above, cf. Thuc. 6, 96: also with other prep., κατ' ὀρθὴ ἐπιπλόη τῶν ξύλων, Hdt. 4, 201; we find also ἐξ ἐπιπλόης, Luc., δι' ἐπιπλόης, Ath.: also ἐν ἐπιπλόῃ, Strab.—the older ἐπιπλόη: with art., τὸ ἐπιπλόη, the upper surface, Plat. Phil. 46 D, 47 C.—II. αἱ ἐπιπλοαί, Epirōai, a piece of ground near Syracuse, rising with a flat surface from the sea, and on the other sides precipitous, added to the city by Dionysius, Thuc. 6, 96.

†Επιπλόω, (ἐπί, πλόω) to build upon.

†Επιπλόομαι, as pass., (ἐπί, πλόω) to begin to grow hoary, to have gray hair, τρίχες, Arist. Gen. An.

†Επιπλόιος, ον, (ἐπί, πλόιος) growing hoary, grizzled, Dem. 1267, 21.

†Επιπλόος, ον,=πρόπλοος, Soph. O. T. 1322.

†Επιπλόω, adv. for ἐπὶ πολὺ, very, very much, for a long time: ὡς ἐπὶ πολὺ, for the most part, mostly, commonly,=ὡς ἐπὶ τὸ πολὺ. Degrees of comparison, ἐπὶ πλεον, ἐπὶ πλείστον, Heind. Plat. Prot. 345 C.

†Επιπτομενός, (ἐπί, πτομενός) to triumph over, τινί, Plut.

†Επιπτομή, ἥς, ἡ, (ἐπιπέμω) a visitation: esp. a spell, enchantment.

†Επιπτόω, ὦ, (ἐπί, πτόω) to toil on, continue one's labour, persevere, Xen. Cyr. 5, 4, 17, and Plat.: and

†Επιπτόος, ον, (ἐπί, πτόος) ex hūil, toilsome, ἀσκήσις, Thuc. 2, 39: μελεταί, Xen.: wearisome, ἡμέραι, Soph. Tr. 654: of persons, laborious, painstaking, patient of toil, Ar. Ran. 1370, and Plat.—2. of omens, portending suffering, Xen. An. 6, 1, 23.—II. sensitive to fatigue, easily exhausted, Theophr. Adv. -νως, Lat. aegre, Thuc. 1, 22: superl. -νώτατα, Xen.

†Επιπτόντος, ἰα, ἰον, (ἐπί, πτόντος) upon the sea: epith. of Venus in Hesych.

†Επιπτοντίς, ἰδος, pecul. fem. of foreg.

†Επιπορεύομαι, dep. c. fut. -ευσμαι, aor. ἐπεπορεύην, (ἐπί, πορεύω) to go, travel, march, to ἐπὶ τι, Polyb.: to march over, c. acc., Id., c. dat., Plut.: also of armies on their march: metaph. to go, run through a writing. Hence

†Επιπορεύσις, εως, ἡ, a going over or towards.

†Επιπορεύαμα, ατος, τό,=ἐπιπορεύμα q. v., Plat. (Com.)

†Επιπορεύομαι, dep. c. pf. ἐπιπεπόρηκα, (ἐπί, πορεύω) to buckle on one's self, buckle on, πορορύδα, Polyb. σάγους, Diod. Hence

†Επιπορεύαμα, ατος, τό, like ἐμπερόνημα, any garment buckled over the shoulders, esp. a cloak, mantle; part of the dress of a musician, Plat. (Com. αἱ ὥφ' ἑρ. 2 cf. περοναγίς.

Ἐπιπορπίς, ἰδός, ἦ, Call. Ap. 32, acc. to some = ἐπιπόρπημα, others = πόρπη, cf. Jac. A. P. p. 192.

Ἐπιποράννω, (ἐπί, ποράννω) to prepare for one, offer, supply, Nic.

Ἐπιπορύνω, (ἐπί, πορύνω) = foreg., Q. Sm.

Ἐπιπορύνω, (ἐπί, πορύνω) to have a tinge of purple, Theophr.: from

Ἐπιπορύνος, ον, (ἐπί, πορύνω) with a purple tinge, Theophr.

Ἐπιποτάμιος, α, ον, also ας, ον, (ἐπί, ποτάμιος) on or by a river. [ῶ]

Ἐπιποτάμια, (ἐπί, ποτάμια) dep. lengthened for ἐπιπτόμαι, to fly or hover over, τινί, Aesch. Eum. 379; absol., Pers. 669, in tmesis: to float upon, ἄρι, Diosc.

Ἐπιπράττωμαι, as mid., (ἐπί, πράσσω) to exact over and above from, τινί τε.

Ἐπιπράννω, = πράννω.

Ἐπιπρέπεια, ας, ἢ, any thing fit or becoming, propriety, suitableness, Polyb.: from

Ἐπιπρέπης, ἐς, fitting, becoming: τὸ ἐπ. = foreg., Luc.: from

Ἐπιπρέπω, (ἐπί, πρέπω) to be conspicuous, strike the eyes, οὐδὲ τί τοι δοῦλεον ἐπιπρέπει ἐξοράσθαι εἰδός καὶ μέγεθος, nothing slavish meets the eye in thy form and stature, Od. 24, 252: cf. Pind. P. 8, 63: hence to beset, fit, suit, τινί, Xen. Cyr. 7, 5, 83.

Ἐπιπροσβένομαι, (ἐπί, προσβένω) dep., to go as ambassador any whither, like ἐπισπρεσβένομαι, Dion. H.: but also — 2. to send an embassy, Plut.

Ἐπιπρονήγῃς, ἐς, (ἐπί, προνήγῃς) leaning towards, in front of, Ar. Rh.

Ἐπιπρότην, ἦνος, ὁ, ἦ, of a full year or more, a year old.

Ἐπιπρόνως, Ion. for ἐπιπράννω, = πράννω, Dion. P. 1052.

Ἐπιπρία, (ἐπί, πρία) ὀδόντας, γέγειον, to gnash, grind the teeth at a thing, Anth. [πρί]

Ἐπιπρό, ἀδῶ, (ἐπί, πρό) right through, onwards, Ar. Rh.

Ἐπιπροβαίνω, fut. -βήσομαι, (ἐπί, προβαίνω) to advance before, project, Dion. P.

Ἐπιπροβάλλω, f. -βῶ, (ἐπί, προβάλλω) to throw forward upon, τι ἐπί νιν, Plut.

Ἐπιπροβήκα, ας, ε, Ep. for ἐπιπρόβηκα, aor. 1 of ἐπιπρόβημι, Hom.

Ἐπιπρόμεν, Ep. for -εἶναι, inf. pr. 2 of ἐπιπρόβημι, Il. 4, 94.

Ἐπιπροέχω, (ἐπί, προέχω) to hold it over. Mid. to stand out, project over, p. Rh.: and so sometimes in act.

Ἐπιπροθέω, fut. -θεύσομαι, (ἐπί, προθέω) to run on, proceed farther, Ar. h.

Ἐπιπροΐαλλω, (ἐπί, προΐαλλω) to t out, place before one, σφῶν ἐπιπροΐηλε τράπεζαν, Il. 11, 628: but in Hom. Cer. 327, θεὸς ἐπιπροΐαλλε, he sent them out one after another.

Ἐπιπρόημι, (ἐπί, προήμι) to send it towards or at, κείνον νηυσὶν επιπρόηκα (Ep. aor. 1), Il. 17, 708, p. 9, 520; Μελέαδον ἐπιπρόημεν ἰόν, p. inf. aor. 2 act. for ἐπιπρόημι, shoot an arrow at him, Il. 4, 94; ἰξίν ἐπ., Ar. Rh. — II. seemingly tr., νήσοισιν ἐπιπρόηκε, he steered, ide for them (sub. ναῦν, Od. 15, 299.) i. p. result. i Ep., i Att.]

Ἐπιπρόκοις, ον, (ἐπί, προϊξ) belongs to a dowry: ἡ ἐπ., a woman with a wry, a co-heiress, as opp. to ἐπί-ηρος.

Ἐπιπρομολύν, inf. aor. of obsol. ἐπιπρόμωσκα, to go forth towards, Rh

Ἐπιπρονοέω, = foreg., Ar. Rh.

Ἐπιπρονεύω, (ἐπί, προνεύω) to nod, lean forward towards, Nic.

Ἐπιπροπίπτω, f. -πεσούμαι, (ἐπί, προπίπτω) to fall forwards, Nic. [ι]

Ἐπιπροβάλλω, fut. -βῶ, (ἐπί, προβάλλω) to turn in, direct one's course towards, intr. Ap. Rh.

Ἐπιπροδέομαι, f. -δεήσομαι, (ἐπί, πρόσ, δέω) to beg still more, Parthen.

Ἐπιπροσθεν, -θε, (ἐπί, πρόσθεν) adv. of time and place, before, ἐπίπρ. τίθεσθαι, ποιεῖσθαι τι, to put before one as a screen, Eur. Or. 468, Xen. Cyr. 1, 4, 24: ἐπ. γίγνεσθαι, to be in the way, Plat. Gorg. 523 D — II. c. gen., ἐπ. ὀφθαλμῶν, Plat., etc.: θέσθαι τι ἐπ. τινός, to prefer one before another, Eur. Supp. 514; ἐπ. εἶναι τινός, to be better than..., Id. Or. 641.

Ἐπιπρόσθεσις, εως, ἡ, (ἐπιπροστίθμι) an addition, dub.

Ἐπιπρόσθεσις, εως, ἡ, = foreg., Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10, 92, etc., but susp.

Ἐπιπροσθέω (A) f. -θεύσομαι, (ἐπί, πρόσ, θέω) to run at or to.

Ἐπιπροσθέω, (B) fut. -ήσω, (ἐπι-προσθεν) to be before, be in the way, Theophr.: c. dat., Plut.: ἐπ. τοῖς πύργοις, to be in a line with them, so as to cover one with the other, Polyb. 1, 47, 2. Hence

Ἐπιπροσθήσις, εως, ἡ, a standing, being before or in the way, a covering, Arist. Meteor.

Ἐπιπροσπλέω, f. -πλεύσομαι, (ἐπί, προσπλέω) to sail to or towards, c. dat., Strab.

Ἐπιπροστίθμι, fut. -θήσω, (ἐπί, προστίθμι) to add besides or more-over, Hipp.

Ἐπιπρόσω, (ἐπί, πρόσω) after, at the end, Aretae.

Ἐπιπροτέρωσσε, (ἐπί, προτέρωσσε) adv. farther, of motion, Ar. Rh.

Ἐπιπροφαίνω, (ἐπί, προφαίνω) to exhibit any where. Pass. to appear any where, Ar. Rh.

Ἐπιπροδέρω, fut. -προδίσω, (ἐπί, προδέρω) to move on forwards, Ar. Rh.

Ἐπιπροχέω, f. -χεύσω, (ἐπί, προχέω) to pour forth over: in genl. to pour forth, ἥρην, H. Hom. 18, 18.

Ἐπιπροθέω, ὦ, (ἐπί, προθέω) to push forth forward.

Ἐπιπροϊαίτερον, strengthened for προϊαίτερον, yet earlier.

Ἐπιπρωρός, ον, (ἐπί, πρῶρα) at the prow of a ship.

Ἐπιπταίρω, (ἐπί, πταίρω) to sneeze at, νῖος μοι ἐπέπταρε πᾶσιν ἐπεσύν, he sneezed as I spoke the words—a good omen, Od. 17, 545: hence metaph. of the gods, to be kindly to, favour, τινί, Theocr. 7, 96; 18, 16.

Ἐπιπταίρω, ατος, ὅς, = ἐπιπταίρω: from

Ἐπιπταίω, = ἐπιπταίω.

Ἐπιπτάμενος, 1 aor. part. mid. of ἐπιπταίω.

Ἐπιπταίνω, dep. mid., = ἐπιπταίρω, poet.

Ἐπιπτεῖσθαι, inf. aor. 2 of ἐπιπέτωμαι, Il. 4, 126. Hence

Ἐπιπτήσις, εως, ἡ, a flying towards.

Ἐπιπτήσω, = πτήσω, Aristid.

Ἐπιπτυγμια, ατος, τό, (ἐπιπτύσσω) an over-fold, a flap: esp. the tail of a crab, Arist. H. A. cf. ἐπικάλυμνα.

Ἐπιπτυξίς, εως, ἡ, a folding over, covering: from

Ἐπιπτύσσω, f. -ξω, (ἐπί, πτύσσω) to fold over, cover by folding over. Pass. to be folded over, to cover, Hipp.

Ἐπιπτυστός, ον, (ἐπιπτύω) to be spitten on, abominable

Ἐπιπυγῇ, ἡς, ἡ, = ἐπί, ζς, ἐπὶ πυγμια, Plut.

Ἐπιπύτω, f. -ύσω, (ἐπί, πύτω) sp. into or upon, κόλποις, Call. P. 235.—II. metaph. to abhor, ἴδω, ὥσῳ.

Ἐπιπτωσις, εως, ἡ, (ἐπιπίπτω) a falling out, κλήρων, Plut.: a chancing, chance, Strab.

Ἐπιπύσις, εως, ἡ, (ἐπί, πύω) after-festering, Hipp. [ῶ]

Ἐπιπυκνῶ, ὦ, (ἐπί, πυκνῶ) to thicken. Pass. to become dense, Arist. Color.

Ἐπιπυνθάνομαι, (ἐπί, πυνθάνομαι) dep. mid., to inquire after, investigate.

Ἐπιπυργιδία, ας, ἡ, (ἐπί, πύργος) protectress of towers, epith. of Hecate in Athens, Paus. 2, 30, 2.

Ἐπιπύρεσσω, (ἐπί, πυρέσσω) to have a fever afterwards, Hipp.

Ἐπιπύρεταινω, = foreg., Hipp.

Ἐπιπύρον, ον, τό, (ἐπί, πύρ) the hearth of an altar.

Ἐπιπύρρος, ον, (ἐπί, πυρρός) rather red, ruddy, Arist. Physiogn.

Ἐπιπύρσεια, ας, ἡ, a repeated signal by fires, Polyb.: from

Ἐπιπύρσειω, (ἐπί, πυρσειῶ) to give a second signal by fire.

Ἐπιπωλόμαι, (ἐπί, πωλόμαι) as pass., to go about, visit, Lat. obire, c. acc.: in Hom. only in Il., and in phrase, ἐπεπωλεῖτο στήσας ἄνδρων, usu. of the general inspecting his troops: but in Il. 11, 264, 540, of an enemy, to reconnoitre. Hence

Ἐπιπώλησις, εως, ἡ, a going round, visiting: esp. name given by Gramm. to the latter half of Il. 4.

Ἐπιπωμάω, (ἐπί, πωμάω) to cover with or as with, a lid, Hipp.

Ἐπιπωμάννυμι, -νύω, and in Theophr. ἐπιπωμῶντιζω, = foreg.

Ἐπιπωματικός, ὁ, ὄν, (ἐπιπωμάω) serving to close up.

Ἐπιπωρόα, ὦ, (ἐπί, πωρόα) to make callous on the surface. Pass. to become or be so, Hipp. Hence

Ἐπιπωρόα, ατος, τό, a callus, esp. where a broken bone is uniting, Hipp.: and

Ἐπιπώρωσις, εως, ἡ, the formation of a callus, Hipp.: in genl. = foreg., Aretae.

Ἐπιπωτάωμαι, = ἐπιποτ., q.v. Anth.

Ἐπιπράβω, f. -ίσω, (ἐπί, ραβδίζω) to smite with a rod again, Hesych.

Ἐπιπράβορῶα, ὦ, (ἐπί, ραβδορῶα) a word in Xen. Eq. 7, 11, applied by some to the rider to urge a horse by shaking the whip (cf. ἐπισείω); by others to the horse, to canter or gallop, v. Donalds. N. Cratyl. p. 224.

Ἐπιρεμβής, ἐς, in adv. -ὦς, v. ἐπιρρεμβῶς.

Ἐπιρρορενῶ, and ἐπιρριγέω, v. ἐπιρρ.

Ἐπιρρικός, ον, (ἐπί, ρικνός) somewhat withered or shrivelled.

Ἐπιρρῶνιμῶ, ὦ, (ἐπί, ραβνιμῶ) to be careless about a thing, Luc.

Ἐπιρραίνω, (ἐπί, ραίνω) to sprinkle, shed upon, τι ἐπὶ τι, Arist. H. A., τί τι, Theophr.: to besprinkle, c. acc., Arist. H. A.

Ἐπιρράκτος, or ἐπιρράκτος, ὄν, (ἐπιρρήσσω) dashed on or down: θύρα ἐπιρρ., a trap-door, Plut., cf. καταράκτης.

Ἐπιρραμμα, ατος, τό, (ἐπιρράπτω) that which is sewed or stitched on.

Ἐπιρραννύω, = ἐπιρραίνω.

Ἐπιρράπιζω, (ἐπί, ραπίζω) to smite hence to strike with any thing wet, besprinkle, Dion. H.: metaph. to rebuke Hence

Ἐπιρράπισις, εως, ἡ, Ion. -πείξις Ix ap. Ath. 604 B a id

Ἐπιβραβισμός, οὐδ', ὁ, a smiting metaphor. reproach, abuse, Polyb.

Ἐπιβράβω, (ἐπί, βράπω) to seu, with on, τι ἐπί τι, N. T.

Ἐπιβράσω, Att. -τω, f. -σω, Att. for ἐπιβρόσω.

Ἐπιβράω, = ἐπιβράπω, Nonn. [ῶ]

Ἐπιβραψώδω, ὦ, (ἐπί, βραψώδω) to recite to, at or against one, τί τι, Philostr.

Ἐπιβρέζω, f. -ζω, (ἐπί, βρέζω) to do, esp. to offer sacrifices at a place, Od. 17, 211, in Ep. impf. ἐπιβρέδεσκον.—2. also to sacrifice afterwards or besides, Ζηνί χοῖρον, Theocr. 24, 97.

† Ἐπιβρεμβός, (ἐπί, βρεμβός) rovingly, carelessly, Stob.

Ἐπιβρέπα, ας, ἦ, a leaning towards: from

Ἐπιβρεπῶ, ἐς, leaning towards, Lat. proclivis, προς τι, Luc.: ἐλπίς ἐπιβρεπεστέρη, favourable, Polyb. Adv. -πας: from

Ἐπιβρέπω, (ἐπί, βρέπω) to lean towards, ἡμῖν βλεπρος ἐπιβρέπει, Il. 14, 99, metaphor. from the balance, cf. Il. 8, 72: hence in genl. to weigh upon, fall upon, τι, ποιεῖν, Aesch. Ag. 707; absol. lb. 1042.—II. trans., ἐπ. τάλαντον, to force down one scale, Theogn. 157: hence to weigh out to one, allot, esp. of ill fortune, ἐπ. μῆνιν πόλεϊ, Aesch. Eum. 888, cf. Ag. 250, and καταρέπω.

Ἐπιβρέω, f. -ρεύσομαι or -ρυνήσομαι: aor. ἐπεβρήν, (ἐπί, βρέω). To flow upon the surface, float atop, of oil on water, Il. 2, 754.—2. to flow to or into, Ar. Nub. 1294, Plat., etc.: hence of large bodies of men, to stream on or towards, ἐπεβρέον ἔθνεα περὶ ὧν, Il. 11, 724, cf. Hdt. 9, 38: οὐπὲρβρέων χρόνον, onward-streaming time, i. e. the future, Aesch. Eum. 853.

Ἐπιβρῆγγνυμι, = ἐπιβρῆσσω, Att.

Ἐπιβρῆσθην, adv. (ἐπί, ἐρέω, ῥή-σθηναι) by name or surname, as ἐπὶ-κλῆν and ἐπὶ κλησιν, usu. joined with καλεῖσθαι, Arat.—II. = διαβρῆσθην, distinctively, positively, openly, Ar. Rh.

Ἐπιβρόμα, ατος, τό, (ἐπί, βρομά) that which is said besides or afterwards: hence—I. in old comedy, a speech usu. of trochaic tetrameters, spoken by the Coryphaeus after the Parabasis, Ar. Nub. 575, Eq. 565: in tragedy, a speech after the Antistrophe, answered by the ἀντεπιβρόμα.—II. the adverb, Dion. H. Hence

Ἐπιβροματικός, ἄν, ὁ, belonging to an ἐπιβρόμα, adverbial.

Ἐπιβρόσας, εως, ἦ, (ἐπί, ῥῆσις) rebuke, reproach, Plut.—II. a spell, charm, Luc. Philops. 31.

Ἐπιβρόσσω, fut. -ρήσω, Att. ἐπιβράζω, (ἐπί, ῥήσσω) to dash upon or to, κληῖδα θυράων, Il. 24, 456, πύλας, Soph. O. T. 1244: to drive along violently, of wind, Opp.: to tear, Aesch. Pers. 1028.—II. intr. to burst upon or forth, of lightning, Soph. O. C. 1503.

† Ἐπιβρόρτεον, verb. adj. from ἐβρό, ἐρέω, one must say or add besides, Plut.

Ἐπιβρόρορενῶ, (ἐπί, ῥορορενῶ) to speak as an orator to or over, τί τι, Luc.

Ἐπιβρόρτος, ον, (ἐπί, ῥητός) es-claimed against, infamous, like ἐπι-βόρτος, Xen. Oec. 4, 2.

Ἐπιβρόγγω, ὦ, and ἐπιβρόγγω, ὦ, to shiver afterwards, both in Hipp.

Ἐπιβρόνιος, ον, (ἐπί, ῥίς) with a nose, esp. with a long one, Luc.

Ἐπιβρόπιζω, (ἐπί, ῥιπιζω) to fan, blow up with a fan, etc.

Ἐπιβρόπτέω, ὦ, = sq., Xen. An. 5, 2, 43

Ἐπιβρίπτω, fut. -ψω, (ἐπί, ῥίπω) to throw, cast to, upon, over, δοῦρά μοι ἐπέβριψαν, at me, Od. 5, 310; ἐπ. πλάνην τινί, Aesch. Pr. 738.—II. intr. to fling one's self upon, fall upon, Xen. Cyn. 6, 22.

Ἐπιβρόρῃ, ἦς, ἦ, (ἐπὶβρέω) usu. in plur., an influx, Aesch. Eum. 694, opp. to ἀποβρόρῃ: a flow, flood, αἱμάτων, Id. Ag. 1510, etc.: increase, κακῶν, Eur. Andr. 349: the flood tide, opp. to ἀνάρροια.

Ἐπιβρόθεω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (ἐπί, ῥοθέω) to roar at, strictly of waves: hence to sound, ring with, κτύπω, Aesch. Cho. 427: to shout applause at or after a thing, Eur. Hec. 553, Or. 901, hence to reecho, second a prayer, Aesch. Cho. 459: but λόγοις ἐπιβρόθεῖν τινα, to rage against, abuse him, Soph. Tr. 264. Hence

Ἐπιβρόθης, ον, blamed.

Ἐπιβρόθος, ον, hastening to the rescue, aiding: a helper, c. dat., Il. 4, 390; 23, 770: in Hom. always of succour in war, but usu. in poet. length. form ἐπιτάβροθος, q. v.: in genl. helping in need, Aesch. Theb. 368.—II. ἐπ. κακῇ, reproaches bandied back and forwards, abusive language, Soph. Ant. 413, cf. Valck. Hipp. 628: hence blameworthy, mean, Soph. Fr. 517, v. ἐπιβρόθεος.

Ἐπιβρότα, ας, ἦ, poet. for ἐπύρροθι. Ἐπιβρόυδέω, ὦ, (ἐπί, βροῦδέω) to croak so as to forebode rain, of a raven, Theophr.—II. trans., ἐπ. ἰδὼν λαίμω, to shoot a whizzing arrow at..., Q. Sm.; cf. ἐπιβροῦζω.

Ἐπιβροῦδην, adv., like ῥύδην, with noisy fury, Eur. H. F. 860.

Ἐπιβροῦζω, ὦ, (ἐπί, βροῦζω) to croak to or at, of a raven, Theophr.: c. acc. cognato, ἐπ. φυγὰς τινι, to shriek flight at him, Aesch. Eum. 424.—II. to fly whizzing at, of arrows, Nonn.

Ἐπιβροῦζω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (ἐπί, βροῦ-βζω) to rush at with a whizzing noise, dub. l. Sapph. 2, 11.

Ἐπιβρόσος, ου, δ, contr. ῥος, (ἐπὶ-βρέω) an influx, redundancy, Hipp.

Ἐπιβρόσπῃ, ἦς, ἦ, (ἐπιβρέτω) a leaning to one side.

Ἐπιβρόρῶν, and ἐπιβρόσῶν, ὦ, Ion. -έω, (ἐπί, ῥοθέω) to gulp down, swallow i. e. sides, both in Hipp. Hence

Ἐπὶ ῥόφμα, ατος, τό, that which is gulped down.

Ἐπιβρόγχις, ἴδος, ἦ, (ἐπί, ῥύγχος) the hooked part of a bird's beak.

Ἐπιβρόζω, f. -ζω, (ἐπί, ῥύζω) to set a dog on one, ἐπὶ τινα, Ar. Vesp. 705.

Ἐπιβρόθυμιζω, (ἐπί, ῥυθυμιζω) to bring into rhythm, polish, ποιήματα, Plat.

Ἐπιβρῶμαι, (ἐπί, ῥύομαι) dep., to save, preserve, Aesch. Theb. 165.

Ἐπιβρόπαινω, (ἐπί, ῥυπαινώ) to soil, make filthy, Plut.

Ἐπιβρόσῃ, εως, ἦ, = ἐπιβρόσῃ. Hence

Ἐπιβρόσμιος, ἰα, ἰον, (ἐπί, ῥυσμός) strictly, flowing towards: but in Democrit. ap. Sext. Emp. 7, 137, δόξεις ἐπιβρόσμία, an epidemic, popular belief.

Ἐπιβρότος, ον, (ἐπιβρέω) flowing in or to, ὕδωρ, Theophr.: hence coming from without, adventitious, Plat. Rep. 508 B.—2. metaph. abundant, Aesch. Eum. 907.—II. overflowed, moist, Xen. An. 1, 2, 22. Adv. -τως.

Ἐπιβρογολογέομαι, dep. (ἐπί, ῥός, ῥίς, λέγω) to glean grapes, LXX., cf. ἐπικαρπολογέομαι.

Ἐπιβρόννυμι and νύω, f. -ῥάσω, (ἐπί, ῥώννυμι) to add strength to, strengthen, encourage, cheer in a thing, Hdt. 8, 14, Thuc. 4, 36: to stir up, excite, πρὸς τι,

Polyb. Pass. to recover strength, of good cheer, Thuc. 7, 17, and Xen.; ἰς τι, Thuc. 7, 7: κείνοις ἐπεβρόσθη ἐέγειν (impers.) they took courage to speak, Soph. O. C. 661.

Ἐπιβρόσομαι, as pass., c. fut. mid -ῥόσομαι, (ἐπί, ῥώομαι) to flow, τὸ δὲ downwards on a thing, χαίται ἐπεβρόσαντο ἀνακτος κρατὸς ὑπ' ἀνανά-τοιο, his locks flowed, waved one upon another from his head, Il. 1, 529, cf. Ap. Rh. 2, 677.—II. = ἐπιβρόννυμι to summon up all one's strength for a thing, c. dat., μύλαις δώδεκα πύσαι ἐπεβρόνοντο γυναικες, worked with might and main at the mill, Od. 20, 107; so ἐπεβρόνοντ' ἐλάτρησι, like Lat. incumbere remis, Ap. Rh. 2, 661, etc.; but in Hes. Th. 8, ποσσὶν ἐπεβρόσαντο, moved nimbly with their feet, danced gaily, where both signs seem united. In Anth. we find an act. ἐπιβρόω, to set in rapid motion; v. ῥόομαι.

Ἐπιβρόσις, εως, ἦ, (ἐπιβρόννυμι) a strengthening, encouraging, Ael.

Ἐπιρῶναι, v. ἐπύρρ.

Ἐπισαγμα, ατος, τό, (ἐπισάτω) a saddle-cloth: pack saddle, LXX.: metaph. ἐπ. νοσήματος, a burden of disease, Soph. Phil. 755.

Ἐπισαῖρω, (ἐπί, σαῖρω) to show one's teeth at a thing.

Ἐπισάλευω, (ἐπί, σαλεύω) to ride at anchor at a place: metaph. to float or wave over, κόμη μετόπισ, Philostr.

Ἐπισαῦλος, ον, (ἐπί, σάλος) floating, tost in the sea: hence unstable.

Ἐπισαλπίζω, (ἐπί, σαλπίζω) to accompany on the trumpet, τινί, Joseph.

Ἐπισαῖσις, εως, ἦ, (ἐπισάτω) a hearing on or up, making a mound, Theophr.

Ἐπίσαπρος, ον, (ἐπί, σαπρός) rotten at the ends, rotting.

Ἐπισαρκάζω, (ἐπί, σαρκάζω) to sneer, mock at a thing.

Ἐπισάττω, f. -ζω, (ἐπί, σάττω) to heap up, pile a load upon, τι ἐπὶ θύονσι, καμήλους, Hdt. 1, 194; 3, 9: to heap up and make firm: or solid, γῆν, Theophr.—II. to load, c. dupl. acc.: but ἵππον ἐπ., simply, to saddle it, Xen. Cyr. 3, 27.

Ἐπισαφνίζω, (ἐπί, σαφνίζω) to make still more plain or clear, Clem. Al.

† Ἐπισαβέννυμι, (ἐπί, σβέννυμι) in pass., to be extinguished upon, Luc. Jup. Tr. 15.

Ἐπίσειον, ον, τό, the pubes, pudenda, Hipp., also written ἐπέσειον, Lyc., and ἐπίσιον, Arist. H. A.

Ἐπίσειστος, ον, shaking or waving over: hence ὁ ἐπίσειστος, a comic mask with hair hanging on the forehead, and so ἐπ. κόμη, Luc. cf. Müller Archæol. d. Kunst, § 330, 4: from

Ἐπίσειω, Ep. ἐπίσιω, and so always in Hom. (ἐπί, σείω) to shake at or against, τί τι, with the view of scaring, Ζεύς ἐπισείσειεν ἔρεμν ἡν αἰγία παῖων, Il. 4, 167, cf. 15, 230, ῥόβαν ἐπισείειν τινί, like Lat. incutere timorem, also πόλεμον, κίνδυνον ἑπ., Joseph.: to shake a horse's reins and so urge him on: hence to set at or upon one, in hostile signf., ἐπ. τινὶ τὰς δρακοντώδεις κόρας, Eur. Or. 255, cf. Soph. Fr. 159. Hence

Ἐπίσειων, ονος, ὁ, a tremor, en sign of a ship: akin to παράσειω.

Ἐπισέληνος, ον, (ἐπί, σελήνη) moon-shaped: esp. τὰ ἐπισέληνα, cakes of this shape, Plat. (Com.) Pha. 2, 10

Ἐπισειννομένη, (ἐπί, σεῖννομένη) as pass., to pride one's self on a thing, be puffed up with it, Philo.—II. to still more proud

Ἐπισευρμένως, adv. part. perf. pass. from ἐπισύρω, lazily, carelessly, Epicr.

Ἐπιστάς, Ep. ἐπίστα-, as always in Hom. (ἐπί, σένω) to put in motion against one, set on, τινί τι, Od. 5, 421; 14, 399: metaph., κακά μοι ἐπέσσευε δάδων, sent evil upon me, Od. 18, 256, cf. 20, 87. More freq. in pass., to hurry, hasten to or towards, Il. 2, 86: out usu. in hostile signif., to fall upon, ἔμψα at, attack, assault, c. dat., νηυσί, Il. 15, 347; also c. acc., νῆας, Od. 13, 19; and εἰς τινα, Il. 13, 757: esp. in perf. pass. ἐπέσσυμαι, c. pres. signif., and the plqpf. as impf., ἐπεσσύμενος (which last is also syncop. aor., whence part. ἐπεσσύμενος), c. dat. Il. 5, 459; c. acc., τεῖχος ἐπεσσύμενοι, Il. 12, 143; c. gen., τεῖχος, ὑπὸν, at the wall, Il. 12, 388 (unless the gen. here depends on βάλε, flung them from the wall:)) but ἐπεσσύμενος πεδίον, raging, hurrying over the plain, Il. 14, 147; 22, 26, cf. διαπράσσει, ὑμῶνδε, Il. 18, 575: metaph. of the fury of the elements, Il. 17, 737, Od. 5, 314. Without any hostile signif. expressing merely rapid motion, c. lat., Od. 4, 841, c. acc., Od. 6, 20; c. inf., ἐπέσσοντο δῶκεν, he hastened on to follow, Il. 21, 601: absol., ἐπεσσύμενος λάβε γόνυον, clasped his knees eagerly, Od. 22, 310: metaph. to be in excitement or agitation, freq. in Il. in phrases θυμὸς ἐπέσσυται, -συτο, Lat. *ert animus*. Chiefly Ep., but also in lyric passages of Trag., as Aesch. *Yum.* 786, Eur. *Phoen.* 1065.

Ἐπισθῶ, (ἐπί, σθήω) to dredge, sprinkle upon, τι τινι, Joseph.

Ἐπίστω, ατος, τό=σῆμα, Simon. 6.

Ἐπισημαίνω, (ἐπί, σημαίνω) to set mark upon a person, hence of diseases, to leave their mark, Thuc. 2, 49. *Id.* to mark, distinguish, Plat. *Gorg.* 26 B, etc. Pass. to be marked, bear mark, Eur. *Ion* 1593.—II. to give a sign, give signs or symptoms, as diseases, Hipp., and Arist. H. A. c. foës. *Oecon.*, and of the weather, 'heophr.: hence—2. intr. to show self, appear, Paus.—III. esp. to give sign in token of approval, to sign approval, τινί, c. inf., Xen. *Hell.* 4, 7, 2: praise, τι, Polyb., more rarely in ad signif. to disapprove: esp. of the ods, to mark their pleasure or anger by orients, τινί, Plut.: and in mid., to give one's approval to a thing, τι, Dem. 10, 21; esp. of a speech, to applaud, *oc.* 233 B: also ἐπισημαίνεσθαι να δόρυς, distinguish one by rewards, Polyb.—IV. in mid. to form a conception of a thing, τι, Plat. *Legg.* 4 A. Hence

Ἐπισημάνωσις, εως, ἡ=sq., a marking: hence ἐπισ. κεραυνῶν, the touch, stroke of lightning, Arist. *Probl.*: and Ἐπισημῶσις, ας, ἡ, a marking, distinguishing, notice, ἄξιός ἐπ., Polyb.—a showing, appearance, e. g. the rise of a star, Polyb.—2. in genl. a sign, ten, as of weather: show of symptoms, and hence access of an illness, Hipp., v. Foës. *Oec.*

Ἐπισημεῖω, ῶ, (ἐπί, σημειῶ) to set a mark upon, distinguish, τι, Plut., mid.: cf. ἐπισημῶμαι. Hence

Ἐπισημῶσις, εως, ἡ, a remarking on a thing, a note or comment, Diog. L.

Ἐπισήμων, ον, τό, v. sq. II.

Ἐπίσημος, ον, (ἐπί, σῆμα) marked, giving an inscription, ἀναθήματα, Hdt. 51 (acc. to others remarkable): esp. money, stamped, coined, χρυσός, it. 9, 41, Thuc., etc.: hence—2.

distinguished, noted, famous, Lat. *insignis*, σοφῶν, for wisdom, Hdt. 2, 20; ἐπ. τάφος, Thuc. 2, 43: also for evil, ξευφόρος, Eur. Or. 543. Adv. -ως.—II. to ἐπίσημον, as subst., any mark of distinction, a device, Hdt. 1, 195; a badge, bearing on a shield, 9, 74; the ensign or flag of a ship, 8, 88.

Ἐπίσηος, ἢ ἐπ' ἰσηος sc. μοίρας, v. sub ἰσος IV.

Ἐπίσθενς, ονς, ὁ, Episthenes, leader of the peltastae from Amphipolis, Xen. An. 1, 10, 7, etc.—2. an Olynthian, *Id.* 7, 4, 7.

Ἐπίσθενω, (ἐπί, σθένω) to have strength, be able, Q. Sm.

Ἐπίσθμιος, ον, (ἐπί, ἰσθμός) on the neck: τό ἐπ., a necklace, collar.

Ἐπίστυγμα, ατος, τό, a hounding or setting on of a dog: from

Ἐπίσσω, (ἐπί, σίσσω) to hound on, set on, as a dog, Ar. *Vesp.* 704.

Ἐπίστιος, ον, (ἐπί, σιμός) somewhat flat-nosed, cf. ἐπίγνυτος.

Ἐπίστω, ῶ, (ἐπί, σιμῶ) to turn aside, bend, Ael.—2. seemingly intr. to bend, turn aside one's course, Xen. *Hell.* 5, 4, 50.

Ἐπίσυνής, ες, (ἐπί, σίνομαι) liable to injure, Theophr.—II. act. injurious, *Id.*

Ἐπίστινος, ον, mischievous: from

Ἐπίσινωμαι, (ἐπί, σίνομαι) dep. to do hurt to, Nic. [σί]

Ἐπίστιον, τό, v. ἐπίσειον.

Ἐπίστιος, ον=ἐπιστος, dub.

Ἐπίστοτος, ον, (ἐπισίσσω) set on, urged on.

Ἐπιστρίζω, f. -ίσω, Att. -ῖζω, (ἐπί, σιτίζω) to furnish provisions: but usu. in mid. to furnish one's self with food or provender, Thuc. 8, 101: to forage, ἐπιστρίζοντες ἐκ τῆς χώρας, Hdt. 7, 176; ἐπ. τῇ στρατιᾷ, Thuc. 6, 94; ἐπιστρίζεσθαι τὸ στράτευμα, to provision one's army, Xen. An. 1, 5, 4: c. acc. cognato, ἐπ. ἄριστον, to provide one's self with..., Thuc. 8, 95.—II. = παρασιτέω, Pherecr. *Γράες* 1.

Ἐπιστρίτω, ον, (ἐπί, σίτος) working for victuals alone, Plat. *Rep.* 420 A: hence=παράσιτος: τὰ ἐπ., provision-money, Lys. ap. Harp. 11, Ar. *Fr.* 382, cf. Ath. 247 A.

Ἐπιστρίτως, εως, ἡ, and ἐπιστρίτωμα, ατος, τό=sq.

Ἐπιστρίτω, ον, ὁ, (ἐπιστρίζω) a furnishing one's self with provisions: a stock, store of provisions, Xen. An. 1, 5, 9, and Dem.

Ἐπίστιος, ον=ἐπιστίσιος, Crates *Tolm.* 1.

Ἐπισίτω,=ἐπισίω.

Ἐπισκάζω, (ἐπί, σκάω) to limp, halt upon, Ap. Rh.

Ἐπισκαίρω, (ἐπί, σκαίρω) to rise at, as a fish, Ael.

Ἐπισκαλμῖς, ἰδος, ἡ, (ἐπί, σκαλμός) the part of the rowlock on which the oar rests.

Ἐπισκαίπτω, (ἐπί, σκαίπτω) to dig superficially, Anth.—II. to dig over, harrow in, as seed, Lat. *inoccare*, Geop. Hence

Ἐπισκάφεύς, εως, ὁ, he who harrows in the seed sown.

Ἐπισκεδάζω, f. -άσω, rare form of sq.

Ἐπισκεδάννυμι, fut. -δάσω, (ἐπί, σκεδάννυμι) to scatter, sprinkle, spread upon, τι ἐπὶ τι, Plat. *Tim.* 85 A, τινί, Plut.

Ἐπισκέλεις, εως, ἡ, (ἐπί, σκέλος) the first spring, start, in a horse's gallop, Xen., cf. Herm. *Opusc.* 1, 73.

Ἐπισκέλλω, (ἐπί, σκέλλω) to dry up in addition; perf. intr. ἐπέσκαλκα, in part., -άς, to become completely

dried up, Epich. ap. Ath. 60 F, v. Naekē reads ἐξέσκαλκός ες.

Ἐπισκεπάζω, f. -άσω, (ἐπί, σκεπάζω) to cover up, hide, conceal, LXX.

Ἐπισκεπής, ες, (ἐπί, σκέπη) covers over; shady, Arist. H. A.

Ἐπισκεπτός, ῶ, ἔον, verb. adj. of ἐπισκεπτομαι, to be considered, examined, Thuc. 6, 18, Plat. *Phaed.* 10^a B.—II. ἐπισκεπτόμενος, one must consider, Plat. *Rep.* 598 D.

Ἐπισκέπτης, ον, ὁ=ἐπίσκοπος, App.: from

Ἐπισκέπτομαι, a pres. rarely used, which furnishes a fut., aor., etc. to ἐπισκοπέω.

Ἐπισκῆτω,=ἐπισκεπάζω, to cover up, Anth.

Ἐπισκενάζω, f. -άσω, (ἐπί, σκενάζω) to get ready, δέπνουν, Ar. *Eccle.* 1147, in pass.: to equip, fit out, ναῦν Thuc. 1, 29, etc., and in mid., *Id.* 7, 36: to repair, restore, τεῖχη, Thuc. 7, 24, ὁδούς, Dem. 30, 17: ἐπ. ἵππους to saddle, equip them Xen. *Hell.* 5, 3, 1. Hence

Ἐπισκεναστής, οὔ, ὁ, one who repairs, rebuilds, Dem. 618, 4, etc.

Ἐπισκεναστός, ῶ, ὄν, repaired, restored, Plat. *Polit.* 270 A.

Ἐπισκενή, ἡς, ἡ, a repair, restoration, ἱρῶν, Hdt. 2, 174: materials for repairs, stores, τῶν νεῶν, Thuc. 1, 52; and so in plur., Dem. 819, 25.

Ἐπίσκεινς, εως, ἡ, (ἐπισκεπτομαι) a looking at, inspection, τινός, Plat. *Legg.* 849 A.—2. consideration, thought, reflection, Hipp.: investigation, inquiry, Plat., and Xen.

Ἐπισκίριον, ον, τό, (ἐπί, σκηνή) in a theatre, that which is upon of above the stage, the scenery, Vitruv. 5, 7.

Ἐπισκίριον, ον, (ἐπί, σκηνή) at, in, by a tent, Herm. *Soph.* Aj. 576: cf. ἐπ., Lat. *contubernales*, the staff of a commander, Plat.—II. on the stage: esp. ἡ ἐπ., as subst.=ἐπισκίριον, Vitruv.—III. external, adventitious, Dion. H. Hence

Ἐπισκίριόν, ῶ, to lodge in a tent; in genl. to be quartered in, Polyb.

Ἐπισκίπτω, f. -ψω, (ἐπί, σκίπτω) to make to lean upon, ἐπ. τελευτήν θεσμάτων εἰς τινα, to bring their burden upon him, Aesch. *Pers.* 740.—2. intr. to fall, dart upon, like lightning, Lat. *ingruere*, invadere, εἰς τι, v. I. Hdt. 7, 10, 5, for ἀποσκήπτει. Metaph., πρῶμα δούρ' ἐπέσκηπεν, it has come to this point, Aesch. *Eum.* 482.—3. in mid. ἐπισκίπτομαι, to lean upon, rely upon, c. dat., Dem. 1139, 7.—II. to place upon one, enjoin solemnly upon, τινί τι, Hdt. 3, 65, 73; to impose upon, χάριν τινί, *Soph.* Aj. 566: and c. dat. pers. et inf., to command one to do, Hdt. 7, 158, Aesch. *Pr.* 664: also c. acc. et inf., Eur. *Alc.* 365, cf. vv. II. ad Hdt. 4, 33: also c. dupl. acc. pers. et rei, τοσοῦτόν σ' ἐπισκίπτω, thus much I command thee, *Soph.* Tr. 1223; ἐπισκίπτω σε τὰδε, I beseech thee this, Eur. *I. T.* 701; also ἐπ. (τινὰ) περὶ τινος, Ib. 1077.—IV. to press hard upon one, hence to prosecute or indict, esp. in cases of murder or false witness, c. dat. pers.: some times in act., as Plat. *Theat.* 145 C, and hence in pass., ἐν ἐπισκίπτῳ τὰ ψευθὴ μαρτυρῆσαι, *Id.* *Legg.* 937 B, cf. *Soph.* Ant. 1313: but usu. in mid., ἐπισκίρῃσθαι τινα φόνον, to prosecute for murder, Plat. *Euthyphr.* 9 A, ψευδομαρτυρῶν, Aeschin. 18, 27; also ἐπ. εἰς τινα, *Lys.* 99, 38. Cf. Att. *Process* p. 385.

Ἐπισκρίπτω,=ἐπισκίπτω, poet

Ἐπίσκηψις, εως, ἡ, (ἐπισκίπτω)

meaning upon.—II. an injunction, Plut.—III. a prosecution, indictment, esp. in cases of murder or false witness, Plat. Legg. 937 B, and Dem. cf. Arist. Pol. 2, 12, 11, and ἐπισκήπτω IV.

Ἐπισκιάζω, f. -ῶσα, (ἐπί, σκιάζω) to throw a shade upon, overshadow, Lat. *obumbrare*, c. acc., Hdt. 1, 209; c. dat., Theophr.: hence in pass., λαθραῖον ἕμψ' ἐπεσκίασέν, keeping a hidden watch, Soph. Tr. 914.—II. to stand in one's light, obscure him, τιμὴ. Hence

Ἐπισκίασμα, ατος, τό, a shadow thrown on a thing. [Ἰ]

Ἐπισκιάσμός, οὔ, ὁ, a shading, covering.

Ἐπισκιάω, = ἐπισκιάζω, Arat.

Ἐπίσκοπος, ον, (ἐπί, σκιά) shaded, dark, Plat. Rep. 432 C: metaph. βίος ἐπ., a still, retired life, Lat. *vita umbratilis* or *umbratica*, opp. to one occupied in public business, Plut.—II. act, shading, c. gen., χεῖρ ὁμμάτων ἐπίσκοπος, Soph. O. C. 1630. Adv. -ίως.

Ἐπισκιστάω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (ἐπί, σκιστάω) to leap, bound towards or upon, Plut.: metaph., ἐπισκιστῶν ἐβένουσι, Ion. Luc. Anth.

Ἐπίσκληρος, ον, (ἐπί, σκληρό) somewhat hard or hard at top, Hipp.

Ἐπισκοπεῖον, ον, τό, (ἐπίσκοπος) the residence of a bishop; also his jurisdiction, Eccl.

Ἐπισκοπεύω, to be an ἐπίσκοπος, Eccl.—II. = sq., LXX.

Ἐπισκοπέω, ὦ, fut. ἐπισκέψομαι, (ἐπί, σκοπέω) to look upon or at, inspect, examine, Hdt. 2, 109: to watch over, c. acc., Trag., as Aesch. Eum. 296: followed by relat. particles, ὅσων..., I. c., εἰ..., Xen. Mem. 2, 1, 22; τι..., Id. Symp. 1, 12: to go, μῆ..., to take care lest..., N. T.—2. to go to see, visit, Xen. Cyr. 8, 2, 25: in pass., δνειρὸς οὐκ ἐπισκοποῦμενον, unvisited by dreams, i. e. sleepless, Aesch. Ag. 13.—3. to consider, reflect, περί τινος, Plat., and Xen.: hence mid. to examine one's self, meditate, Heind. Plat. Phaed. 91 D. Hence

Ἐπισκοπή, ἥς, ἡ, an overseeing, charge: esp. the office of an ἐπίσκοπος, N. T.: also his residence, Byzant.

Ἐπισκοπήσις, εως, ἡ, (ἐπισκοπέω) an inspection, examination.

Ἐπισκοπία, ας, ἡ, (ἐπίσκοπος, ον) skill in hitting the mark, dub.

Ἐπισκοπικός, ἡ, ὄν, episcopal, Eccl.: from

Ἐπίσκοπος, ον, ο, (ἐπισκοπέω) an overseer, watcher, guardian, II. 24, 729; c. gen., ἐπ. ἀρμονία, watchers over compacts, of the gods, II. 22, 255; ἐπ. ὁδαίων, a supercargo, Od. 8, 163; so too Pind. O. 14, 5, and Trag.; ἐπ. ὁστῶν, an archer, Theocr. 24, 105, like ἀναξ κόπης.—2. the Athen. used to send public officers called ἐπίσκοποι to the subject states, Ar. Av. 1023, Herm. Pol. Att. § 157, 8.—3. an ecclesiastical superintendent, in N. T. = πρεσβύτερος, in Eccl., a bishop.—II. a scout, watch, c. dat., ἐπ. τρώεσσι, ἤμεσιν, ἡμετέρῃσιν, set to watch them, II. 10, 38, 342.

Ἐπίσκοπος, ον, (ἐπί, σκοπός) hitting, reaching the mark, ἐπ. νίκης, Aesch. Eum. 903, where however Herm. reads νεικής: so ἐπ. ἄτης, reaching it, suitable to the calamity, Soph. Aj. 976: ἐπίσκοπα, as adv., successfully, with good aim, ἐπ. τοῦ-ενείν, Hdt. 3, 35, Wytt. Ep. Cr. p. 160, cf. εὐστοχος, εὐσκοπος. (Acc. to Herm. Aj. 955, the sign. of the adj. and subst. is the same: which however is only true in the very general sense of looking towards or at.)

Ἐπισκοτάω, = sq., Hipp.

Ἐπισκοτέω, ὦ, (ἐπί, σκός) to throw darkness or a shadow over, τιμὴ, Isocr. 2 C, Dem. 23, 27.—II. to stand in one's light, οἰκταν ὑποδύμενη τὸ-σάντην ὥστε πᾶσιν ἐπισκοτέειν, Dem. 565, 25: to stand in the way, hinder one from, τιμὴ θέας, Plat. Euthyd. 274 C. Pass. to be hindered, thwarted, Polyb. Hence

Ἐπισκότῃσι, εως, ἡ, a darkening, making dark or blind, Plut.

Ἐπισκοτίζω, (ἐπί, σκοτίζω) = ἐπισκοτέω, Polyb. Hence

Ἐπισκοτίζειν, εως, ἡ, = ἐπισκοτίζω.

Ἐπίσκοτος, ον, (ἐπί, σκός) in the dark or shade, darkened, Plut. Paul. Aem. 17, acc. to Reiske and Coray, susp. by Schäf.

Ἐπισκοτῶ, f. -ῶσα, = ἐπισκοτέω, Schäf. App. Demosth. 1, p. 260, and Dion. Comp. p. 148.

Ἐπισκύνομαι, as pass., c. fut. mid. -ύσομαι, (ἐπί, σκύνομαι) to be angry, indignant, brood over a grudge, II. 9, 370; μὴ σοὶ θυμὸς ἐπισκύνσεται, Od. 7, 306.

Ἐπισκύνθίζω, f. -ίζω Att. -ίω, (ἐπί, σκύνθίζω) to ply with drink like a Scythian, i. e. with unmixed wine, a Spartan phrase in Hdt. 6, 84.

Ἐπισκυθρωπάω, fut. -άσω, (ἐπί, σκυθρωπάω) to look savage, Xen. Cyn. 3, 5.

Ἐπισκύνιον, ον, τό, the skin of the brows which is knitted by frowning, or raised in expressing contempt; hence ἐπ. κάτω ἔλκεται, of a lion, II. 17, 136; and so ἐπ. ἐννῶγειν of Aeschylus, Ar. Ran. 823: hence like -όφρος, Lat. *supercilium*, used for superciliousness, arrogance, affectation, Anth. in Polyb. 26, 5, 6, simply austerity, gravity of deportment. [ῶ]

Ἐπίσκυρος, ον, ὁ, a certain game at ball.

Ἐπισκώπτῃς, ον, ὁ, a sneerer, satirist, dub. ap. Sext. Emp.: from

Ἐπισκώπτω, f. -ψω, (ἐπί, σκώπτω) to laugh at, quiz, make game of, τιμὴ, Xen. Mem. 4, 4, 6, more rarely τι, Id. Symp. 1, 5; also εἰς τι, Plut.: absol. to joke, sport, make fun, Ar. Ran. 375. Hence

Ἐπίσκωψις, εως, ἡ, mocking, raillery, Plut.

Ἐπισμῦρῶν, ὦ, (ἐπί, σμαράγῶ) to sound, rattle, echo again, Opp.

Ἐπισμῶ, f. -ήσω, (ἐπί, σμῶ) to rub, smear on, like ἐπιτρέβω: metaph., τί γὰρ ἡμᾶς οὐκ ἐπιτρέβω τῶν κακῶν; what mischief is there that he does not lay upon us? Ar. Thesm. 389, cf. Cratin. Cleob. 9.

Ἐπισμῶν, (ἐπί, σμῶ) less Att. form for foregoing, Opp.

Ἐπισμυγρός, ὁ, ὄν, (ἐπί, σμυγρός) shameful, sad, Hes. Sc. 264: Hom. has only the adv., ἐπισμυγρὸς ἀπέτισεν, sadly did he pay for it, Od. 3, 195; ἐπισμυγρὸς ναντίλεται, at his peril, to his misfortune doth he sail, Od. 4, 672.

Ἐπισμύχω, = σμύχω. [ῶ]

Ἐπισοβέω, ὦ, (ἐπί, σοβέω) to send whizzing at, κόβωνά τι, Alex. Pann. 5.—II. intr. to strut about, cf. σοβαρός.

Ἐπίσσογος, ον, for ἐπ' ἴσον ὀγκον, of equal measure or size, dub. in Strab.

Ἐπίσος, ον, = ἴσος, Polyb.

Ἐπίσώ, ὦ, (ἐπί, ἰσώ) to make even or alike, dub. in Plut.

Ἐπισπᾶν, adv., (ἐπισπᾶν) at one draught, πίνειν, Hipp. [ῶ]

Ἐπισπαίρω, (ἐπί, σπαίρω) to pant, be in alarm, ἐπὶ τι, Plut.

Ἐπίσπᾶσις, εως, ἡ, (ἐπισπᾶσις) a drawing to, up or together, Theophr.

Ἐπισπασμός, οὔ, ὁ, = foregoing, esp. a drawing in the breath hurriedly, Hipp.

Ἐπισπαστήρ, ἥρος, ὁ, (ἐπισπᾶν) the latch or handle by which a door is drawn to, Valek. Hdt. 6, 91; cf. ἐπισπαστρον.

Ἐπισπαστικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἐπισπᾶν) drawing to one's self, attracting, Strab.: esp. of drugs, calculated to draw out peccant humours. Adv. -κῶς, Sext. Emp.

Ἐπισπαστος, ἡ, ον, (ἐπισπᾶν) drawn upon one's self, ἐπ. κακόν, Od. 18, 73; 24, 462.—II. ἐπ. βρόχος, a stretched, tight-drawn noose, Eur. Hipp. 783.

Ἐπισπαστρον, ον, τό, that by which one draws to one's self, e. g. a rope, Diod.: esp. = ἐπισπαστήρ: also a fowler's snare.—II. that which is drawn over, a curtain, hanging, LXX.

Ἐπισπᾶν, fut. -σπᾶσθαι, [ῶ], (ἐπί, σπᾶν) to draw, drag after one, Hdt. 2, 121, 4; κόμης, by the hair, Eur. Tro. 882: hence to bring on, cause, πῆματα, Aesch. Pers. 477: to pull to, τὴν θύραν, Xen. Hell. 6, 4, 36. Mid. to draw to one's self, win, κέρδος, Hdt. 3, 72; and so even in act., κλέος, Soph. Aj. 769: in genl. to get for one's self ἐπισπᾶσθαι πώγωνα, to get one a beard, Luc.: of liquids, to drain off as a draught, Luc.: but in pass., θάλασσο ἐπισπόμενῃ βιαιότερον, Thuc. 3, 89, acc. to Schol., returning with a rush after having retired.—II. to lead on, draw on, τὴν ψυχὴν, Plat. Crat. 420 A: and so in mid., Plat. Legg. 863 E; in mid. also c. inf., to lead on, persuade, oblige to do, Thuc. 4, 9; Xen. Cyr. 5, 10. Pass. to be drawn or led on, enticed forward, v. l. in Thuc.—III. to overturn, hence proverb., ὅλην τὴν ἡμαρταν ἐπεσπᾶσα, Lat. *plaustrum perculisti*.—IV. ἐπισπᾶσθαι, in N. T., and Joseph., to draw the prepure for ward, become as if uncircumcised.

Ἐπισπεῖν, inf. aor. 2 act. of ἐφέπω, Hom.

Ἐπισπείρω, f. -ερώ, (ἐπί, σπείρω) to sow with seed, τόπον, Hdt. 7, 115: to sow upon or among, metaph. ἐπ. μομφὰν ἄλτροις, Pind. N. 8, 67: to sow after, Theophr.

Ἐπισπείσις, εως, ἡ, (ἐπισπένδω) a libation over or at a sacrifice, Hdt. 2, 39.

Ἐπίσπεισμα, ατος, τό, that which is poured upon a thing, esp. a libation over an offering: metaph. in Plut. from

Ἐπισπένδω, f. -σπείσω, (ἐπί, σπένδω) to pour out, upon or over, esp. as a drink-offering, ἐπ. οἶνον ἐπὶ τοῦ βομῶν, κατὰ τῆς κεφαλῆς, τοῖσι ἱεροῖσι, Hdt. 2, 39; 4, 62; 7, 167: absol. to make a libation, Id. 4, 60, Aesch. Fr. 147: also ἐπ. ὀάκρην, Theocr. 23, 38.—II. in mid., to make a fresh treaty, Thuc. 5, 22.

Ἐπισπερχής, ἐς, hasty, hurried, earnest, Arist. Physiogn. Adv. -χῶς, from

Ἐπισπέρχω, (ἐπί, σπέρχω) to urge on, hasten, Od. 22, 451: ἐπ. [ἡ]πουρὸς κέντρον, II. 23, 430: ναῦν ἑρπετοῖς Ap. Rh.: ἐπ. τὸ πᾶν, Aesch. Theb. 689; τινά, Thuc. 4, 12.—II. intr. to hurry on, ἄελλαι, Od. 5, 304.

Ἐπισπένθαι, inf. aor. 2 mid. of ἐφέπω, II. 14, 521.

Ἐπισπένδω, (ἐπί, σπένδω) to urge on, help, further, opp. to ἀποσπένδω, Hdt. 7, 18; ἐπ. τὸ δράν, Soph. El. 467: c. dat. pers., οἷς μὴ φύσις ἐπέ-σπενεν, whom nature hath not help

Plat. Legg. 810 B.—II. intr. to *aspēn onward*, Eur. Tro. 1275: *εἰς τι*, *be zealous for, aim at an object*, Jormem. Xen. Symp. 7, 4.

Ἐπισπλαγχνίζομαι, fut. *-ίσομαι*, *ἐπί*, *σπλαγχνίζομαι* dep. mid., to *ave compassion on one*, LXX.

Ἐπισπληνός, *ον*, (*ἐπί*, *σπλήν*) *dissided in the spleen, splenetic*, Hipp.

Ἐπισπόμενος, *ης, ον*, part. aor. 2 *mid.* of *ἐπέπω*, Hom., and Hdt.

Ἐπισπονή, *ῆς, ῆ*, (*ἐπισπένδομαι*) *renewed or renewable tithes*, Thuc. 5, 2, in plur.

Ἐπισπορά, *ᾶς, ῆ*, (*ἐπισπείρω*) *a sowing upon or in something else*, Theophr.—*An after-sowing*.

Ἐπισπορία, *ας, ῆ*,=foreg., Hes. p. 444.

Ἐπισπορος, *ον*, (*ἐπισπείρω*) *sown, ingendered afterwards, of ἐπ.*, posterity, esch. Eum. 673; *τὰ ἐπ.*, *vegetables won for a second crop*, Theophr.

Ἐπισπoudάζω, *ι, -ίσω*, (*ἐπί*, *σπουδίζω*) to *urge on, further*, LXX.—II. *tr.* to *haste, make haste in a thing*, Luc.

Ἐπίστω, *ῆς, γ*, and *-σποιμι, οἰς*, subj. and opt. aor. 2 act. of *ἐπέπω*, *om.*

Ἐπιστῶν, *οὔσα, ὄν*, part. aor. 2 *t.* of *ἐπέπω*.

Ἐπίστω, *αι*,=ἐπιγινόμεναι, Hec. tae. p. 76, cf. μέτασαι.

Ἐπίστω, *Ερ.* for *ἐπιστεύω*, II.

Ἐπίστω, *Ερ.* for *ἐπιστεύω*, Hom.

Ἐπίστωτος, *ον*, (*ἐπιστεύω*, *ἐπέσσω*) *hurrying on, rushing, of tears*, isch. Ag. 887: *violent, vehement*, *αι, τόχα*, Ib. 1150, Eum. 924: also *acc.*, *rushing upon*, τὰς φρένας, Eur. pp. 574.

Ἐπιστῶτον, *ον, τό*, *Ερ.* for *ἐπίστων*, II.

Ἐπίστω, 2 sing. pres. *ἐπίστωμαι* *ἐπίστωσαι*, Pind., and Aesch.

Ἐπίστωσος, *οὔ, ὄ*, (*ἐπιστάω*) *a pping; a dropping or bleeding at the e*, Diosc.

Ἐπιστάδων, *adv.* (*ἐπίστωμαι*) *attively, zealously, earnestly*, Od. 12, 1; 13, 54; nor need ὁρῶντες ἐπιστάδων ὤπλιζοντο, 16, 453, be explained otherwise.—II. =ἐφεξής, one after ther, in order, Ap. Rh.

Ἐπιστάω, *ι, -στάω*, (*ἐπί*, *στάω*) *drop, make to drop upon a thing*: *ταρῆ*, *ἐπ. χύριν*, to *shed delight or joy*, Pind. I, 4, 124. Pass. *to be dped on or in*, τινί, Diosc.—II. *in* *is*, to *drip, trickle*, Hipp.

Ἐπισταθμάομαι, (*ἐπί*, *σταθμάω*) *to weigh well, ponder*, Aesch. Ag.

Ἐπισταθμία, *ας, ῆ*, *v. l.* for *ἐπιθμία*, Diod., etc.: from

Ἐπισταθμεύω, (*ἐπί*, *σταθμεύω*) *to up, lodge with one, to be billeted or tered upon him*, Plut.—II. *to as*, *allot as quarters*. Pass. *to have ters assigned one*, Polyb.—2. *to be ted one as quarters*, οἰκία, Plut.

Ἐπισταθμία, *ας, ῆ*, a *lodging*, Diod.

Ἐπισταθμία, *ας, ῆ*, a *lodging*, Diod.

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Ἐπίστωμαι, 2 pers. *-σσαι* in Att., but sometimes *ἐπίστω*, and *ἐπίστω*, Theogn. 1081: imperat. *ἐπίστωσαι*, Ion. *ἐπίστω*, Hdt., Att. *ἐπίστω*: imperf. *ἥπιστάνην*, in Hom. without augm. *ἐπίστω*: dep. c. fut. mid. *ἐπιστήσομαι*, aor. pass. *ἥπιστήθην*. *To be versed, skilled in a thing, and so to be able, be in a condition to do, c.* inf., in Hom. the usu. signf., II. 21, 320, Od. 13, 207: he has it both of mental ability, with *ῆσι φρεσίν*, II. 14, 92, Od. 8, 240, or *θυμῷ*, Od. 4, 730; and of bodily skill or power, with *χερσίν*, II. 5, 60.—II. *to fix one's attention or thoughts on a thing*, like Lat. *animum advertere*, and so to understand, know, be acquainted with, c. acc. *ἔργα*, II. 23, 705, Od. 2, 117: but this much more freq. later: so in Hdt. usu. to be assured of a thing, believe, as 3, 140; 6, 139: but in Att. usu. to know for certain, know well (whence *ἐπιστήμη*): off. strengthd., *εὐ ἐπ.*, Hdt. 5, 42, σαφῶς ἐπ., Aesch. Pr. 840, etc.: construct. *ἐπ. τινά or τι*, to know a person or thing, Eur. Ion 51, Plat. Phaed. 61 B, etc.; also *ἐπ. περί τινος*, Hdt. 2, 3, Thuc. 6, 60: foll. by relat. *ἐπ. ὅτι...*, *ὥς...*, freq. in Hdt.: c. part., to know that one is, has, etc., as 139, *ἐχων*, Hdt. 5, 42, *ὦν*, Soph. Aj. 1399, cf. Thuc. 2, 44; but c. inf., to know how to do, Eur. Hipp. 996, cf. Kühner Gr. Gr. § 657, Anm. 2. We must esp. notice the part. pres. *ἐπιστάμενος, ῆ, ον*, used quite as an adj., *knowing, skilful, wise*, in Hom. usu. c. inf.; even of a dancer's feet, II. 18, 599: also c. gen. *ἐπιστάμενος πολέμοιο φόρμιγγος*, *ἡσίοδῳ*, *skilled, versed in them*, II. 2, 611, Od. 21, 406; and c. dat., *ἄκοντι*, where *βάλλειν* perh. should be supplied, II. 15, 282: more freq. absol. *knowing, wise*, Od. 14, 359, etc., like *ἐπιστήμων*: in Hdt. it remains as a mere part., with the construct. of the verb, I, 122, 156: hence adv. *ἐπιστάμενως*, *skilfully, expertly, in a masterly way*, Hom.; strengthd. *ὅν καὶ ἐπιστάμενως*, II. 10, 265, Od. 21, 161: also in prose, Xen. Cyr. I, 3, 3. (Since the Att. use *ἐφίστημι τὸν νοῦν*, like *ἐπίστωμαι*, to attend, and observe, etc., some, as Passow, incline to consider *ἐπίστωμαι* as an old mid. form of *ἐφίστημι*. Buttm. however assumes a distinct root,=ίστημι, οἶδα with π prefix.)

†Ἐπισταμένως v. *ἐπίστωμαι*, at end.

Ἐπίστωσία, *ας, ῆ*,=ἐπίστωσις, as *ἐλπίσις* for *ἐλπίσις*, (cf. Lob. Phryn. 528), attention, care, v. I. Arist. Physiogn.—II. oversight, a command, office, Plut.

Ἐπιστάσις, (*ἐπί*, *στάσις*) *to be restless about a thing*, Sext. Emp.

Ἐπίστωσις, *ον, ὄ*, Ζεὺς Ἐπ., the Roman Jupiter Stator in Plut.: from *ἐφίστημι*, he that makes to stand firm.

Ἐπίστωσις, *ως, ῆ*, A. (*ἐφίστημι*) a stopping, bringing to a stop, checking, κοιλίας, Hipp. B. (*ἐφίστωμαι*) a resting, staying, stopping, esp. a halt in a march, Xen. An. 2, 4, 26: hence—2. attention, care, charge, Xen. Mem. 1, 5, 2: diligence, thought, Polyb.; anxiety, φροντίδων ἐπ., pressing, anxious thoughts, Soph. Ant. 225: attention, respect, ἄξιος ἐπ., Polyb.—3. a beginning, Id.—II. the place or dignity of ἐπιστάτης.—III. a standing upon; hence *scum*, Föcs. Oecon. Hipp.

Ἐπιστάτεια, *ας, ῆ*, (*ἐπιστάτης*) =ἐπίστωσις II., and III.

Ἐπιστάτεον, v. *ἐπιστατήρεον*.

Ἐπιστάτεω,=sq.

Ἐπιστάτης, *ω, το* *de an ἐπιστάτης*,

have charge or care of a thing, *τι* 4 307 over, τινί, Soph. O. T. 1028.—I. chief president in the assembly, Ar. Thesm. 373, Thuc. 4, 118, cf. πρότανης.—III. to stand by, be present, μάρτυς ἔργων ἐπ., Pind. N. 7, 71, also c. acc., μόθος με ἐπ., Soph. Fr. 163; and so to help, Aesch. Ag. 1248.

Ἐπιστάτης, *ῆς, ῆ*,=ἐπιστάτης III., Gramm.

Ἐπιστάτης, ἦρος, ὄ=sq.

Ἐπιστάτης, *ον, ὄ*, (*ἐφίστωμαι*) *orig. one who comes near, stands by, and so, like ἐκτής, one who approaches as a suppliant*, σὺς ἐπ., Od. 17, 455.—2. in battle-order, one's rear rank man, the man behind, (as παραστάτης, the right or left hand man, προστάτης, the front rank man), Xen. Cyr. 3, 3, 59, etc.—II. one who is set over, a chief, commander, Aesch. Theb. 815: a master, lord, c. gen., ποιμνίων, ἀρμάτων, etc., like ἄναξ, Trag.: in prose, esp. a manager, superintendent, overseer, Plat., and Xen.; ἐπ. ἄθλων, president, steward of the games, Plat., and Xen.—2. in genl. a chief magistrate; esp. at Athens, the chief President of the ἐκκλησία, Xen., and Dem., cf. πρότανης an overseer, commissioner of any public works or offices, Oratt., v. Böckh P. E. I, 272.—III.=ἰσπυλὸς, the caldron for the hot bath (which stands over the fire), also χαλκείον, Ar. Av. 436 ubi v. Schol.; though others say it is a clay image of Vulcan placed there as tutelary god, cf. Casaub. Theophr. Char. 9: acc. to Böckh Inscr. I, p. 20.=ὑποστάτης, ὑπόστατον, the tripod on which a vessel for liquid stood. B. (*ἐπίστωμαι*)=ἐπιστήμων, dub. [α]

Ἐπιστάτης, *ον*, *adv.* *from ἐπιστάται, one must ordain, command*, Plat. Rep. 401 B, where some MSS read ἐπιστάται, cf. Lob. Phryn. 766

Ἐπιστάτης, *ῆ, ὄν*, (*ἐπιστάτης*) *standing quiet*—II. of, belonging to government or management; ῆ κτῆ, sub ἐπιστήμη, Plat. Polit. 292 B. Adv. *-κός*.

Ἐπιστάτης, *ιδος, ῆ*, fem. from ἐπεστάτης. [α]

Ἐπιστάτης, *ον, τό*,=ἐπιστάτης III

Ἐπιστάτης, (*ἐπί*, *στάτης*) *to shoot, sprout out, strictly of corn; metaph of the beard*, Ap. Rh. [α]

Ἐπιστάται, Ion. for *ἐπιστάνται*.

Ἐπιστάτης, *ι, -άσω*, (*ἐπί*, *στεγάζω*) *to cover, roof over*, Ctes.

Ἐπιστάτης, (*ἐπί*, *στάτης*) *to tread upon, stand upon, τόπον*, Soph. O. C. 56.

Ἐπιστάτης, *ον, ἐπί*, *στάτης* *on or at the stēira*.

Ἐπιστάτης, (*ἐπί*, *στάτης*) *to go to, along or over*.

Ἐπιστάτης, *ι, -εῶν*, (*ἐπί*, *στέλλω*) *to send to, tell by letter or message*, Eur. I. T. 770, Thuc.; in genl. to bid, enjoin, command, τινί τι, Thuc. 5, 37; τινί τι, Xen. Cyr. 2, 4, 32; also c. inf., ἐπ. τινί ἵππασσας, Hdt. 6, 3, Thuc., etc.: also, ἐπ. τινί ποιεῖν, Xen. Cyr. 5, 5, 1: in pass., ἐπείσταται το ὄν., c. inf., he had received orders to do, Hdt. 4, 131, cf. Aesch. Ag. 908: τὰ ἐπείσταμένα, orders given, Id. Cha. 779, etc.—2. to order by will, Xen. Cyr. 7, 3, 14, cf. Valck. Hipp. 858.—3. in genl. to announce, give information, πεί τινος, Thuc. 8, 38; also ἐπ. ὅτι., Ib. 99.—II. later, to write letters, τινί περ τινος, Plut., cf. ἐπιστολή.—III.=ὄνσά τελλω, to draw in, tighten, φάρος, Anth.

Ἐπιστάτης, *ι, -έω*, (*ἐπί*, *στενάζω*) *to groan over*, τινί, Aesch. Pers. 727.

Ἐπιστάτης, =ἐπιστάτης, Hes. Th. 843.

ἐπιστενάχω, =sq.: and in mid.

ἐπιστενάχομαι, II. 4, 154. [α]

† ἐπίστροφος, ον, (ἐπί, στροφός) somewhat narrow, snail, Arist. H. A.

ἐπιστρέφω, (ἐπί, στρέφω) to groan, sigh over or at, Hes. Th. 679.

ἐπιστεφάνω, ᾧ, (ἐπί, στεφάνω) to deck with a garland, to crown, c. ecc., Pind. O. 9, fin.

ἐπιστεφής, ἐς, in Hom. only in phrase, κρητήρας ἐπιστεφέας οἶνοιο, goblets crowned with wine, i. e. full to the brim, brimming over, II. 8, 232, Od. 2, 431, cf. ἐπιστέφω: Archil. Fr. 21, calls Thasos ὕλην ἐπιστεφής, full, covered with wood: from

ἐπιστέφω, (ἐπί, στέφω) strictly, to surround with or as with a chaplet: in Hom. always in mid., κρητήρας ἐπестέφαντο ποτοιο, filled them brimming high with wine, II. 1, 470, Od. 1, 148, etc., cf. Ath. 13 D, 674 E, for it has nothing to do with the later practice of crowning the cup with flowers, as Virg. seems to take it, Aen. 3, 525: metaph., χάρις ἐπ. τινί, to offer libations as an honour or ornament to the dead, Soph. El. 441.

ἐπιστέφανται, Ion. 3 plur. subj. from ἐπιστάμαι, for ἐπιστάναι.

ἐπίσταν, 2 sing. pres. ἐπίσταμαι, for ἐπίστασαι.

ἐπιστήριζομαι, as pass. (ἐπί, στήθος) to lean one's breast on, LXX.

ἐπιστήριος, ον, (ἐπί, στήθος) on or close to the breast, of a bosom friend, Eccl.

ἐπιστήλῳ, ᾧ, (ἐπί, στηλῶ) to erect as a column on a place, Leon. Tar. 92.

ἐπίσθημα, ατος, τό, (ἐφίστημι) any thing set up or erected, e. g. a monument over a grave, Plat. Legg. 958 E.

ἐπιστήμη, ἥ, (ἐπιστάμαι) acquaintance, positive knowledge, Soph. O. T. 1115: understanding, skill, experience, e. g. in archery, Soph. Phil. 1057, in war, Thuc. 1, 121: in genl. skill, knowledge, wisdom, Soph. Ant. 721.—2. scientific knowledge, science, opp. to τέχνη, Plat. and Arist., v. esp. Eth. N. 6, 3: and in plur., the sciences, oft. in Plat.

ἐπιστήμι, Ion. for ἐφίστημι.

ἐπιστημοναρχέω, ᾧ, to be master of science: from

ἐπιστημονάρχης, ου, ὁ, (ἐπιστήμων, ἄρχω) a master of science.

ἐπιστημονικός, ὁ, ὄν, of, belonging to, connected with knowledge: possessed of or busied with it, Arist. Eth. N. Adv. κῶς.

ἐπιστήμιος, ον, = ἐπιστήμιον, knowing, skilful, c. gen. rei, Hipp.

ἐπιστημοσύνη, ἥ, ης, poet. for ἐπιστήμη, and sometimes found even in prose, Diog. L. 4, 13: from

ἐπιστήμιος, ον, gen. ονος, (ἐπιστάμαι) wise, prudent, ἐπ. βουλῇ τε νόῳ τε, Od. 16, 374. skilled in, acquainted with a thing, c. gen., κακῶν, Soph. Fr. 514: τῆς θαλάσσης, Thuc. 1, 142; and περί τινος or περί τι, Plat., τι, Xen.: in genl. learned, well instructed; able, c. inf., Xen. Oec. 19, 16. Adv. -μόνος, Plat.

ἐπιστήριγμα, ατος, τό, a support; from

ἐπιστηρίζω, f. -ῶ, (ἐπί, στηρίζω) to make to lean, prop. on, τι τινί, Opp.: usu. in pass. to lean upon a thing, Arist. Probl., ἐπὶ τι, LXX.

ἐπιστήτεον, verb. adj. from ἐπιστάμαι, one must know.

ἐπιστητικός, ὁ, ὄν, (ἐπιστάμαι) of, belonging to knowledge, Clem. Al.

ἐπιστητός, ὁ, ὄν, (ἐπιστάμαι) that can be scientifically known, Plat.: τὸ

ἐπιστ., that which is the subject of science, opp. to δοξαστόν, Arist. Eth. N.

ἐπιστυγή, ἥς, ἡ, a point or dot upon a thing: from

ἐπιστίζω, f. -ῶ, (ἐπί, στίζω) to mark with dots or spots on the surface, to speckle: pass. to be spotted or speckled, Theophr.—II. to put a point or stop in writing.

ἐπιστίλβω, (ἐπί, στίλβω) to glisten on the surface, Plut.

ἐπιστίσις, ον, (ἐπί, ιστίη) Ion. for ἐφέστιος, q. v.: hence—2. ἡ ἐπ., sub. κύλις, a kind of cup or drinking vessel, Bergk Anacr. Fr. 90.—II. τὸ ἐπιστίσιον, as subst., in Hom., a dock or shed where ships were laid up, v. Nitzsch. Od. 6, 265; νεώροικοις.

ἐπιστοβέω, ᾧ, (ἐπί, στοβέω) to mock, jeer, scoff at, Ap. Rh.

ἐπιστοβαίω, (ἐπί, στοιβαίω) to heap, pile up, pack together, LXX.

ἐπιστολάδην, adv., (ἐπιστέλλω III.) girt up, neatly, of dress, Hes. Sc. 287, usu. ἀνεσταλμένος. [α]

ἐπιστολένς, εως, ὁ, (ἐπιστολή) a letter writer, secretary, Xen. Hell. 1, 1, 23.—II. an admiral second in command, vice-admiral, Ib. 2, 1, 7: he was prob. also the secretary, and had his power in virtue of this office, cf. ἐπιστολιαφόρος.

ἐπιστολή, ἥς, ἡ, (ἐπιστέλλω) any thing sent by a messenger, a message, command, commission, whether verbal or in writing, cf. Thuc. 7, 11, with 7, 8, and cf. Thirlw. Hist. Gr. 4, p. 419: in genl. a command, injunction, intimation, Wess. Hdt. 4, 10: esp. a dying injunction, last will, v. Valck. Hipp. 858: ἐξ ἐπιστολής, by command, Hdt. 6, 50: but most usu.—2. a letter, Lat. epistola, Thuc., etc.; also in plur. of one letter, like τὰ γράμματα, Lat. litterae, Eur. I. A. 111, etc., cf. Schäf. Plut. 6, p. 466.

ἐπιστολιώφωρος, ον, (ἐπιστόλιον, φέρω) bringing letters.—II. as subst. = ἐπιστολένς II., Xen. Hell. 6, 2, 25.

ἐπιστολικός, ὁ, ὄν, (ἐπιστολή) epistolary, of, belonging to letters, Dem. Phal.

ἐπιστολιμαῖος, ον, (ἐπιστολή) in, by letter or writing: δύναμις ἐπ., paper-memories, forces that seem formidable on paper, Dem. 45, 12.

ἐπιστολογράφος, ον, = ἐπιστολογράφος: from

ἐπιστόλιον, ον, τό, dim. from ἐπιστολή.

ἐπιστολογράφικός, ὁ, ὄν, belonging to, used in writing letters, Clem. Al., of Egyptian writing, prob. the demotic of Hdt. 2, 36, cf. Müller Archäol. d. Kunst § 216, 4: from

ἐπιστολόγραφος, ον, (ἐπιστολή, γράφω) writing letters, ὁ ἐπιστ., a secretary, Polyb. [α]

ἐπιστοματίζω, =sq., Philo.

ἐπιστομίζω, f. -ῶ, Att. -ῶ, (ἐπί, στόμα) to bridle, and so manage a horse: metaph. to curb or muzzle, silence, check, Ar. Eq. 845, and in pass., Plat. Gorg. 482 E.—II. of flute-players, εἰσάντων, to put on the φορβεῖα (q. v.).—III. to trip, throw down on his face, τινά, Luc.

ἐπιστόμιον, ον, τό (στόμα, ἐπιστομίζω) the bit of a bridle.—II. the cock of a water-pipe, also ἐπιτόνιον, Vitruv.

ἐπιστομῆς, ἰδός, ἡ, =foreg.

ἐπιστόμιμα, ατος, τό, =ἐπιστόμιον: in genl. a muzzle, restraint, Joseph.

ἐπιστομιστέον, verb. adj. from ἐπιστομίζω, one must stop the mouth, Clem. Al.

ἐπιστοννέω, ᾧ, = ἐπιστένω, of the waves, II. 24, 79

ἐπιστοννέω, =foreg. will v. -σενοννέω, Hes. Th. 843.

ἐπιστορέννυμι, shorter ἐπιστόρνυμι, also ἐπιστορόννυμι, f. -στρούω, (ἐπί, στρονέννυμι) to strew, spread out upon a thing, Od. 14, 50, in tmesis.

ἐπιστροτάτομαι, rare form for ἐπιστρατεύω, Nonn.

ἐπιστροτεύα, ας, Ion. -νήη, ης, ἡ, a march, expedition against one, Hdt. 9, 2.

ἐπιστροτεύεισι, εως, ἡ, =foreg. Hdt. 3, 4: from

ἐπιστροτεύω, (ἐπί, στρατεύω) to march, make war upon, τινί, Eur. Bacch. 784; absol., Aesch. Pers. 780, Soph. Aj. 1056. But in prose usu. in mid., ἐπιστρατεύεσθαι ἐπ' Αἰγυπτον, Hdt. 3, 107; but usu. c. dat., Eur., Thuc., etc.

ἐπιστράτηγος, ου, ὁ, (ἐπί, στρατηγός) a chief commander, Böckh Inscr. 2, p. 236.

ἐπιστράτηγος, ης, ἡ, Ion. for ἐπιστρατεία, Hdt.

ἐπιστράτοπεδία, ας, ἡ, an encamping over against an enemy, marching against him, Polyb.: from

ἐπιστράτοπεδύνω, (ἐπί, στρατοπεδύνω) strictly, to encamp over against an enemy, Polyb.: in genl. to make war upon, πόλει, Xen.

ἐπιστρατός, ον, ὁ, Epistratus, an Acarnanian, commander of cavalry, Polyb.

ἐπιστράφης, ἐς, =ἐπιστρεφής, dub.

ἐπιστρεπτικός, ὁ, ὄν, (ἐπιστρέφω) that makes one turn and look, striking.

ἐπιστρεπτος, ον, (ἐπιστρέφω) to be turned towards, looked at and admired, αἶον, Aesch. Cho. 350; ὥραν ἐπ. βροτοῖς, Id. Supp. 997.—II. that can be turned round, versatile, Math. Vett.

ἐπιστρέφεια, ας, ἡ, the character of an epistrophe, attention, diligence, accuracy, Eccl.: from

ἐπιστρέφω, ἐς, fixing one's eyes on a thing: hence attentive, careful, sharpshrewd, Xen. Adv. -φός, Ion. -φώρ earnestly, sharply, εἰρετο ἐπ., Hdt. 1, 30 ἐπ. καὶ ῥητορικός ῥήσοισι, Aeschin. 10, 30, cf. sq. IV, ἐπιστροφος.—II. turned, twisted: metaph. crafty, Dion. H.—2. turned, modulated, varied, φωνή, Arist. H. A.

ἐπιστρέφω, f. -ῶ, (ἐπί, στρέφω) to turn, draw, direct towards, only once in Hom., II. 3, 370: ἐπιστ. τὸ θῆκος κατὰ τὴν, to turn one's attention to one

Theogn. 213.—2. to turn about, τινὲν νῶτον, Orac. ap. Hdt. 7, 141, κάρη, Eur., etc.—3. to turn, convert, esp. from an error, to correct, make to repent, Luc.

—4. to curve, twist, ὀδύνη σε πρὸς τὴν σπλάγχν' ἐπιστρέφειν δοκεῖ, Ar. Plu. 1131: and so in pass. of hair, to curl, Arist. Probl.—II mid. ἐπιστρέφωμαι

c. aor. 2 pass., i. turn one's self round: Hipp.: to turn and look about, Eur. Alc. 187: to go back and forwards, I.

Hom. 27, 10, et c. acc., γαίαν ἐπὶ στρέβεται, wanders over the earth, with collat. signif. of observing, studying, Hes. Th. 753, Theogn. 648; so, ἐὼς ὀρέων κορυφάς, Anacr. 2, cf. ἐπιστρεφώ.—2. to turn one's self back, come one's self, Hdt. 1, 88: also to retract or repent, Dem. 665, 5; δὲ τῇδ' ἐπεστρέφῃ, Soph. Ant. 1111.—

to turn back the head, look back, Hdt. 156: hence to pay attention to, regard, Lat. observare, τινός, Theogn. 4.

Soph. Phil. 599: ἐπὶ τινά, Dem. 1, 24; c. acc., to attend, allude to, me, Eur. Andr. 1050.—4. to turn into, v. Lat. deverti, εἰς χώραν, Xen. Oec. 13.—III. intr. in act., to turn about, i. one's self in any direction, Hdt. 2, 1, and Att., and freq. in N. T. both

strict and metaph. signif.: where *ἐάν* τὸν is usu. supplied.—IV. part. perf. pass. *ἐπισταυμένους*, *ἐν*, *ἐν*, *ἐν*, *ἐπισταυμένους*, earnest, pressing, vehement, *λόγοι* *ἐπ.*, Wess. Hdt. 7, 160; 8, 62, cf. *ἐπιστροφή*, *ἐπιστρέφω*.

Ἐπιστρογγύλος, (*ἐπί*, *στρογγύλως*) to make round, Nic., in pass.

Ἐπιστρογγύλος, *ον*, (*ἐπί*, *στρογγύλος*) rounded, roundish, Arist. H. A.

Ἐπιστροφάδην, adv., (*ἐπιστρέφω*) turning this way and that way, all round, in Hom. with *κτείνεν* and *τυπτείν*, to deal blows on every side, Il. 10, 483; 21, 20, etc., or, acc. to others, *ἐπιστρέφως*, zealously, furiously: but in phrase, *ἐπ. βαδίζειν*, to wander about, back and forwards, H. Hom. Merc. 210. [α]

Ἐπιστροφῆς, *εὼς*, *ὅ*, strictly the turner, pivot: hence the first of the vertebrae of the neck.

Ἐπιστροφή, *ἡς*, *ἡ*, (*ἐπιστρέφω*) a turning towards, wheeling about, return to the attack, esp. in military evolutions, Soph. O. C. 1045, cf. 537; also of ships, a tacking, putting about, Thuc. 2, 91; so, *ἐξ ἐπιστροφῆς*, Hipp.—II. (*ἐπιστροφή*) a turning out, result, end, Polyb.—2. attention, care, notice, *θεοῖα* *ἐπ.*, Soph. O. T. 134: *μὴ τις ἐπιστροφή* γένηται, lest some notice be taken, esp. by way of punishment, Thuc. 2, 91.—3. a moving about, up and down in a place, usu. in plur., *δομάτων ἐπιστροφῆς*, the occupation of them, Aesch. Theb. 648; but of duties of hospitality, Eum. 548: *οἷον οὐκ ἐπιστροφῆς*, men who have no business here, Eur. Hel. 440: hence, *δοῦναι* *ἐπ.*, places where the cattle wander, pastures, meadows, Aesch. Fr. 233.—4. a straining, intentness, vehemence, *λόγον*, opp. to *ἀρότης*, Philostr.

Ἐπιστροφῆς, *εὼς*, *ἡ*, a turning, evolution, vicissitude, Onat. ap. Stob. Ecl. 1, 94.

Ἐπιστροφία, *ας*, *ἡ*, epith. of Aphrodite, Venus Verticordia, Paus.

Ἐπιστροφίδης, *ων*, *αἰ*, curls, twisted hair.

Ἐπιστροφός, *ον*, (*ἐπιστρέφω*) having dealings, conversant with, c. gen., *ἐπ. ἀνθρώπων*, Od. 1, 177: and so v. l. for *ἐπισκοπος*, Od. 8, 163: so *ἐπ. τινός*, concerned with or in it, Aesch. Ac. 397. In genl.—*ἐπιστροφῆς*, esp. curved, Ap. Rh. Adv. *φως*, diligently, Erphip. Geryon. 2, 10.

Ἐπιστροφός, *ον*, *ὁ*, *Epistrophus*, son of Iphitus, leader of the Phocians in the Trojan war, Il. 2, 516.—2. an ally of the Trojans from Alys, Il. 2, 856.—3. son of Euenus, king of Lynceus, Il. 2, 692.—4. an Epidamnian, Hdt. 6, 127.

Ἐπιστρομα, *ατος*, *τό*, that which is spread or laid on a thing: from

Ἐπιστρώννυμι, and *νῶν*, *ἡ*, *στρώσω*, and in Luc. *στρωννύσω*, *ἐπιστρώννυμι*, to spread, strewn over, *γῆ* *νυφῆτος*, Luc.: to saddle, *ὄνον*, Joseph.

Ἐπιστροφῶς, *ῶ*, poet. for *ἐπιστρέφω*. In Hom. only like mid. *ἐπιστρέφωμαι*, c. acc., to visit, frequent a place, *βοῖ ἐπιστροφῶσι πόλιν*, haunt them, Od. 17, 486, H. Merc. 44. In mid. to go in and out, occupy one's house, Aesch. Ac. 972: also to come to, Eur. Med. 666.

Ἐπιστῆγῆς, *ες*, (*ἐπί*, *στυγέω*) abominated, odious, Clem. Al.

Ἐπιστῆγῶς, (*ἐπί*, *στυγνάζω*) to be sorrowful, annoyed at a thing.—II. trans. to annoy, vex.

Ἐπιστύλιον, *ον*, *τό*, (*ἐπί*, *στυλῶ*) a little which joins the tops of pill-*rs*,

the architrave, or the whole entablature, Plut. [v]

Ἐπιστύφω, *φ*, *ψω*, (*ἐπί*, *στυφώ*) to draw up, contract, as some things do the mouth, *χέλος*, Nic.: metaph. to be harsh or austere. [v]

Ἐπιστυμύλλομαι, *ας* mid., (*ἐπί*, *στυμύλλω*) to rival in fun and nonsense, *τινί*.

Ἐπιστύφω, *ορος*, *ὁ*, Epistora, a Trojan slain by Patroclus, Il. 16, 695.

Ἐπισυγκάμπτω, (*ἐπί*, *συγκάμπω*) to bend together, curve at or in a place, Hipp.

Ἐπισυγκροτέω, *ῶ*, (*ἐπί*, *συγκροτέω*) to collect again, to rally soldiers, Joseph.

Ἐπισυγκρούω, *φ*, *σ*, (*ἐπί*, *συγκρούω*) to strike together upon, to come in contact with, Dio C.

Ἐπισυγχέω, *φ*, *χέσω*, (*ἐπί*, *συγχέω*) to pour together, mingle, blend, besides, in pass., Philo.

Ἐπισυζεύγνυμι, *=* *συζεύγνυμι*, Gal. Hence

Ἐπισυζύγῃς, *ες*, yoked together, united, *τινί*, lambl.

Ἐπισυκοφαντέω, *ῶ*, (*ἐπί*, *συκοφαντέω*) to harass yet more with frivolous accusations, Hyperid. ap. Poll. 8, 31.

Ἐπισυλλέγω, (*ἐπί*, *συλλέγω*) to draw together besides or to a place, Diosc.

Ἐπισυλληψίς, *εὼς*, *ἡ*, (*ἐπί*, *συλλαμβάνω*) a second conception, Lat. *superfoetatio*, Medic.

Ἐπισυμβαίνει, *φ*, *βήσμαι*, (*ἐπί*, *συμβαίνει*) to happen besides or after, Arist. Rhet. Al.

Ἐπισυμμαχία, *ας*, *ἡ*, (*ἐπί*, *συμμαχία*) an alliance against a common enemy, Fris. Phil. ap. Dem. 160, 13.

Ἐπισυμνύω, (*ἐπί*, *συμνύω*) to close up, shut upon a thing, Theophr.

Ἐπισυμπίπτω, *φ*, *πεσσομαι*, (*ἐπί*, *συμπίπτω*) to fall out, chance besides or in addition to, *τινί*, Joseph. [i]

Ἐπισυνάγω, *φ*, *άγω*, (*ἐπί*, *συνάγω*) to gather together again, collect and bring to a place, Polyb. [α]: hence

Ἐπισυνάγῃς, *ἡς*, *ἡ*, a gathering together to a place, N. T.

Ἐπισυναθροίζω, (*ἐπί*, *συναθροίζω*) to collect besides.

Ἐπισυναίνεω, *ῶ*, (*ἐπί*, *συναίνεω*) to give one's assent, adhesion to, *τινί*, Joseph.

Ἐπισυνάπτω, (*ἐπί*, *συνάπτω*) to join on, *συνίω*, *τινί*, Polyb.—2. = *συνάπτειν*, *μάχην*, Diod.

Ἐπισυνάρχομαι, (*ἐπί*, *συνάρχω*) to begin along with, Hippod. ap. Stob.

Ἐπισυνδέσσει, *εὼς*, *ἡ*, (*ἐπισυνδέω*) a joining, conjunction, Plut.

Ἐπισυνδέω, *φ*, *δέσω*, (*ἐπί*, *συνδέω*) to bind, tie up the faster, *τὴν ἀπορίαν μάλλον ἐπ.*, to increase the difficulty, Theophr.

Ἐπισυνδίδωμι, *φ*, *δῶσω*, (*ἐπί*, *συνδίδωμι*) to sprout, burst forth into one place, Plut.

Ἐπισυνειμι, (*ἐπί*, *σύν*, *ειμι*) to come together again or to a place, Dion. H.

Ἐπισυνειμι, (*ἐπί*, *σύν*, *ειμί*) to be together at a place.

Ἐπισυνεργέω, *ῶ*, (*ἐπί*, *συνεργέω*) to help to effect, contribute, *πρός τι*, Eurypam. ap. Stob. p. 556, 30.

Ἐπισυνέγω, (*ἐπί*, *συνέγω*) *γυναῖκα*, to take to one's self a wife, LXX.

Ἐπισυνθεσις, *εὼς*, *ἡ*, (*ἐπισυνθίσθω*) a putting together upon or besides, an addition.

Ἐπισυνθητικός, *ἡ*, *ὄν*, adapted to putting together, uniting, Gal. Adv. *κῶς*, Sext. Emp.: from

Ἐπισυνθετός, *ον*, (*ἐπισυνθίσθω*) put together, compound, like *συνθετός*, Clem. Al.

Ἐπισυνθήκη, *ης*, *ἡ*, *συνθήκη*

an additional article to a treaty, *συμ. 2* plur., like *ἐπισπονδαί*, Polyb.

Ἐπισυνίστημι, *φ*, *συστήσω*, (*ἐπί*, *συνίστημι*) to set together or against, *τινί* *τινι*.—II. mid. c. aor. 2 et pl. act., to conspire and resist, Plut.—2. *εἰ*, come together, unite.—3. *εἰ*, to grow together, come to a head, Diosc.

Ἐπισυννέω, and *νῶω*, (*ἐπί*, *συννέω*) to pile up, lay together, Dio C.

Ἐπισυννοικίω, (*ἐπί*, *συννοικίω*) to bring new colonists into a place, Strab.

Ἐπισυντάσσω, (*ἐπί*, *συντάσσω*) to put together in order against, to form against, *τινί*, Joseph.

Ἐπισυντείνω, (*ἐπί*, *συντείνω*) to extend, distend exceedingly, Hipp., in pass.

Ἐπισυντίθημι, *φ*, *θήσω*, (*ἐπί*, *συντίθημι*) to add besides, Clem. Al.

Ἐπισυντρέχω, (*ἐπί*, *συντρέχω*) to run together to a place, N. T.

Ἐπισυνωθέω, *ῶ*, *συνωθέω*, *Επ* *cur* ap. Diog. L. 10, 104.

Ἐπισυρίσω, *=* *sq.* *Ael.*

Ἐπισυρίσω, *Att.* *ττω*, *φ*, *ξω*, (*ἐπί*, *συρίσω*) to hiss, whistle at a thing, to make a signal by screaming, Arist. H. A.

Ἐπισύρμα, *ατος*, *τό*, (*ἐπισύρω*) any thing trailed after one; a trail, train of a snake, Hipp.: the furrow or track made by dragging a thing, Xen. Cyn. 9, 18.—II. *dragging*, *laziness*.

Ἐπισυρμός, *ον*, *ὁ*, (*ἐπισύρω*) a dragging, trailing.—II. *laziness*, *negligence*, Polyb.—III. *mockery*, *satire*.

Ἐπισυρρέω, *φ*, *ρυσσομαι*, (*ἐπί*, *συρρέω*) to flow together, Strab.: hence

Ἐπισυρρόη, *ἡς*, *ἡ*, and *ἐπισυρροία*, *ας*, a conflux, Ael.

Ἐπισύρω, (*ἐπί*, *σύρω*) to drag or trail after one, in a lazy, listless way, *τὴν ὁπίσθια ἐπ.*, of a sick horse, Arist. H. A.: so too in mid., of young hares, *τὴν ὁπίσθια ἐπ.* (sc. *σώματα*) *ἐπισυρόμενοι*, Xen. Cyn. 5, 13; *χιτῶνα ἐπισύρρεσθαι*, Luc.: hence—II. to do any thing in a slovenly, careless way, hence to slur over, evade intentionally, Lys. 175, 18; and so absol., *ἐπισυρόντες ἐροῦσι*, will speak confusedly, that they may not be understood, Dem. Lept. p. 496, 23, ubi v. Wolf: also intr., *ἐπ. ἐν ταῖς πράξεσι*, to be negligent, M. Anton.: in this signif. esp. in part. pf. pass., *γράμματα ἐπισυρμένεα*, slovenly, hastily written, Luc.: but *τὸ ἐπίσσεσθαι τοῦ λόγου*, a flowing, diffuse style, Lat. *fusa et tracta oratio*, Cic. Adv. *ἐπισυρμένους*, carelessly, Epict. [v]

Ἐπισυρτός, *εὼς*, *ἡ*, (*ἐπισυνίσταμαι*) a gathering, riotous meeting, N. T. a faction, Joseph.

Ἐπισυστέλλω, (*ἐπί*, *συστέλλω*) to draw together to a head, Arist. Rhet.

Ἐπισυστρέφω, (*ἐπί*, *συστρέφω*) to gather, collect to one head, LXX.

Ἐπισυχνός, *ον*, (*ἐπί*, *συχνός*) sufficiently often, Hipp.

Ἐπισφάγειν, *εὼς*, *ὁ*, v. l. for *ἐπισφαγεῖν*, Hipp.

Ἐπισφάγιζομαι, *=* *ἐπισφάζω*, *sup.* *Ἐπισφάγιεν*, *εὼς*, *ὁ*, (*ἐπί*, *σφαγή*) the hollow in the neck where the butcher's knife is put in, also *ἐπισφάγειν* Hipp.

Ἐπισφάζω, *φ*, *ξω*, (*ἐπί*, *σφάζω*) to slaughter, offer over or besides, esp. on sacrifices at a tomb, *τινί* *τινι*, Eur. H. F. 995; *αἰμά* *τινος*, Id. El. 281: to kill over again, *νεκρούς ἐπ.* Diog. L.

Ἐπισφαίρα, *ων*, *τά*, (*ἐπί*, *σφαίρα*) the leather cases of the weights used in the *σφαίρουμαχία*, to deaden the blows Plut. In Polyb., *μάχαιραι μετ' ἐπὶ σφαίραις*, swords tipped with bullions like toils.

ἡπισφάκελίζω, (ἐπί, σφάκελιζω) to become gangrenous, mortify, Hipp.: hence

ἡπισφάκελιδις, εως, ἡ, gangrene, earies, Hipp.

†ἡπισφάλεια, ας, ἡ, unsteadiness, uncertainty, Polyb.: from

ἡπισφάλλω, ἐς, (ἐπί, σφάλλωμαι) prone to fall, unsteady, Plat. Rep. 497 D, Dem., etc.—II. (σφάλλω) making to fall, dangerous, νόσσημα, Hipp. Adv. λῶς ἔχειν, to be in danger, Polyb.

ἡπισφάλλω, (ἐπί, σφάλλω) to trip up, make to fall, Joseph.: to deceive.

ἡπισφάττω, fut. -ῶ, later form of ἡπισφάζω.

ἡπισφηκῶ, ὦ, (ἐπί, σφηκῶ) to bind, wreath on or to, Nonn.

ἡπισφηνος, ον, (ἐπί, σφήν) wedged-shaped: τὸ ἐπ., a sucker or sprout, Clem. Al.

ἡπισφίγγω, (ἐπί, σφίγγω) to bind, tie tight, fasten, Anth.—II. ἐπ. τὴν νήτην, to screw it tighter, to tune the instrument, Ael.

ἡπισφιδρύνω, (ἐπί, σφιδρύνω) to make strong or rigid, Plat.

ἡπισφράγιζω, f.-ισα, Att. -ῖω, (ἐπί, σφραγίζω) to put a seal on, seal up.—2. so confirm, ratify, τί τινα, Anth. But more usu. in mid. to fix a name or definition, τί τινα, Stallb. Plat. Phaed. 75 D: also in pass. to be so marked, Id. Phil. 26 D.—2. in mid. also to have ratified and sanctioned for one, Polyb. Hence

ἡπισφράγισμα, ατος, τό, a sealing, signing, [οἶ]

ἡπισφράγιστής, οὔ, ὁ, one who seals or signs, Luc.

ἡπισφύρονον, ον, τό, in Hom. always in plur., bands, clasps or hooks, which fastened the two plates of the greaves (κνημίδες) over the ancle, Il. 3, 331; 11, 18, etc.; in Hom. always of silver: acc. to others, a covering for the ancle.—2. later the Luna worn on the senators' shoes at Rome: also a woman's garter, περισκελίς, Anth., where however others take it for the leg above the ancle, cf. Opp. Cyn. 4, 434. [v] strictly neut. from

ἡπισφύριος, ον, (ἐπί, σφύρον) on or above the ancle, esp. worn there; of the senators' Luna, Philostr. [v]

ἡπισφύρος, ον,=foreg., Anth.

ἡπισχεδιάζω, (ἐπί, σχεδιάζω) to say or do a thing off-hand, τῷ καιρῷ, Philostr., like αὐτοσχεδιάζω.

ἡπισχεδόν, adv. near at hand, hard by, ἡπισχεδὸν ἑορρομένοιο, H. Hom. Ap. 3: in Ap. Rh. c. gen., et c. dat.

ἡπισχερῶν, poet. aor. form of ἐπέχω, Aesch. Theb. 453: cf. Ellendt Lex. Soph. v. εἰκασθῖν.

ἡπισχεῖν, inf. aor. 2 act. of ἐπέχω.

ἡπισχερῶ, adv. (ἐπί, σχερός) in a row, one after another, like ἔξω, ἔξω, and ἐπτάς, Il. 11, 668; 18, 68.—II. of time, one day after another, by degrees, Theocr. 14, 69; c. gen. Ap. Rh.

ἡπισχεοσία, ας, ἡ, (ἐπέχω) a thing laid out, a pretext, ἡπισχεοσία μύθου, Od. 21, 71: also=sq.

ἡπισχεοίς, εως, ἡ, (ἐπέχω) a checking, stoppage, hindrance, Hipp.: delay, Thuc. 2, 18: in genl. reluctance, joined with ἑλεγχτός, Od. 17, 451.

ἡπισχετέον, verb. adj. of ἐπέχω, one must refrain, Plat. Phaedr. 272 A.

ἡπισχητικὸς, ἡ, ὄν, checking, repressing, Ath. 666 A.

†ἡπισχηματίζω, (ἐπί, σχηματίζω) to change into the form of, to form, ἔς τινα, Joseph.

ἡπισχίζω, f.-ισα, (ἐπί, σχίζω) to split, cleave at top, ἄρουραν, Ap. Rh.

ἡπισχρναίνω, fut. -ανῶ, (ἐπί, σχ-

ναίνω) to make thin, dry, lean, Hipp., ubi a. ἀπ.

ἡπισχραντέος, ἐα, εόν, verb. adj. from foreg.

ἡπισχολάζομαι, as mid., (ἐπί, σχολάζω) to delay, Soph. Tr. 296.

ἡπισχυρίζω, (ἐπί, ισχυρίζομαι) to strengthen, dub.

ἡπισχύω, (ἐπί, ισχύω) to make strong, Xen. Oec. 11, 13.—II. intr. to be, grow strong, Theophr.: to prevail, LXX.: be urgent, N. T. [ῶ, ὶσω]

ἡπισχῶ, strengthd. for ἐπέχῶ, to restrain, hinder, check, ἱππους, Il. 17, 465; and so Thuc. 3, 45, and Plat.; (Od. 20, 266, and Hes. Sc. 446, 350, rather belong to ἐπεσχον aor. of ἐπέχω.)—2. intr. to leave off, stop, τινός, from a thing, Plat. Parm. 152 B.

ἡπισωματόμαι, (ἐπί, σωματός) as pass., to grow together into a body, Diosc.

ἡπισωμος, ον, (ἐπί, σῶμα) embodied.—2. bulky, fat.

ἡπισωρενσις, εως, ἡ, a heaping, piling up: from

ἡπισωρεῖω, (ἐπί, σωρεύω) to heap, pile up.

ἡπισωτρον, ον, τό, Ep. ἐπίσσω, (as always in Hom.) the hoop round a wheel, the tire, Il. 5, 725, etc.

ἡπιτάγῃ, ἡς, ἡ, (ἐπιτάσσω) an injunction, like ἐπιτάξις, imposition of tribute, Polyb.

ἡπιτάγμα, ατος, τό, (ἐπιτάσσω) an injunction, command, Plat. Legg. 722 E.—2. a condition of a treaty, Polyb.—II. a reserve or subsidiary force, Polyb. Hence

ἡπιταγματικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to an ἐπιτάγμα, subsidiary.

†ἡπιτάδας, α, ὁ, Epitadas, a Spartan leader in Sphacteria, Thuc. 4, 8, 31, etc.

ἡπιτάδε, adv. for ἐπὶ τάδε, on this side, opp. to ἐπέκεινα.

ἡπιτάδες, Dor. for ἐπίτηδες.

ἡπιτακτήρ, ἡρος, ὁ,=sq., Xen. Cyr. 2, 3, 4.

ἡπιτάκτης, ον, ὁ, (ἐπιτάσσω) a commander.

ἡπιτακτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἐπιτάσσω) given to command, imperious, Plat. Polit. 260 B, sq. Adv. -κῶς, Diod.

ἡπιτακτος, ον, (ἐπιτάσσω) enjoined, commanded, Pind. P. 4, 421.—II. drawn up behind: οἱ ἐπιτακτοί, the reserve in an army, Thuc. 6, 67.

ἡπιταλαιπυρέω, ὦ, (ἐπί, ταιλαπυρέω) to labour, suffer for a thing, labour yet more, Thuc. 1, 123.

ἡπιτύλιρος, ον, (ἐπί, τύλαρος) with a basket, ἐπ. Ἀφροδίτη, the Roman Venus calathina, Plut.

ἡπιταλιεύς, εως, ὁ, an inhab. of Epitalium, Xen. Hell. 3, 2, 25: from

†ἡπιτάλιον, ον, τό, Epitalium, a city of Triphylian Elis on the Alpheus, Xen. Hell. 3, 2, 29.

ἡπιτάμα, ατος, τό, (ἐπιτείνω) an extension, Plut.

ἡπιτάμνω, Ion for ἐπιτείνω.

ἡπιτάνω,=ἐπιτείνω, to stretch or spread over, τινί τι, Il. 16, 567, Od. 1, 442, in tmesis.

ἡπιτάς, adv., (ἐπιτάσσω) in a row, like ἑξῆς, Arat.

ἡπιτάξις, εως, ἡ, (ἐπιτάσσω) an injunction, ἐπ. τοῦ φόρου, the fixing, arrangement of the tribute, Hdt. 3, 89.

ἡπιτάρις, εως, ἡ, disturbance: confusion, Plat. Rep. 518 A: [τῶ] from

ἡπιτάρασσω, Att. -ττω, fut. -ῶ, (ἐπί, ταρασσω) to disturb, strictly, on the surface: in genl. to disquiet, harass yet more, Hdt. 2, 139: ἡ κοιλία ἐπιταράσσεται, Hipp.

ἡπιτάρροθος, ὁ, poet. for ἐπιτόδο-

θος, a helper, defender, τινί. Hom. (esp. in Il.); always of the gods that help in fight: hence more definitely Δαναοὶ μάχης ἐπιτάρροθοι, Il. 12, 180; as fem., Il. 5, 808, 828: also genl., Τεγέης ἐπ., Orac. ap. Hdt. 1, 67. (Formed from ἐπιτόρροθος, a ἀταρτηρός from ἀτηρός, though Lyc has adopted τάρροθος as the simple form.)

ἡπιτάσις, εως, ἡ, (ἐπιτείνω) stretching, ἐπ. καὶ ἀνεσίς τῶν χορδῶν, a tightening and slacking of the strings, Plat. Rep. 349 E: hence in creased vehemence, access of illness, πυρετός, Hipp., opp. to ἀνεσίς.—II. the part of a play wherein the plot thickens, opp. to πράσις.

ἡπιτάσσω, Att. -ττω, f.-ῶ, (ἐπί, τάσσω) to set over, put in command, Thuc. 5, 72, in pass.—2. to enjoin, order, put upon one as a duty, τί τινα, Hdt. 1, 155, etc., and Att. ἄτι, c. inf. Id. 3, 159, etc. Pass. to receive orders, Eur. Syl. 3: τὰ ἐπιτάσσόμενα, orders given, Hdt. 1, 115: also—II. to place behind, in rear or reserve, Hdt. 1, 80: to place next, beside, in mid., Thuc. 6, 67: τινά τινα, Xen. An. 6, 5, 9.

ἡπιτάτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἐπιτείνω) stretching: intensive, Gramm.

ἡπιτάριος, ον, (ἐπί, τάρος) on, at, belonging to a tomb, ἀγών, a funeral game, Diod.: esp., ἐπ. λόγος, a funeral oration or eulogy, such as was spoken at Athens yearly over the citizens who had fallen in battle: we have several examples, as that in Thuc. 2, 35 sq., that in Plat. Menex. p. 236 sq., one of Lysias, and one under the name of Demosthenes. [α]

ἡπιτάχινω, (ἐπί, ταχίνω) to hasten on, hurry, urge forward, τινά τῆς ὁδοῦ, Thuc. 4, 47. [v] Hence

ἡπιτάχυνσις, εως, ἡ, a hurrying on. Diotog. ap. Stob. p. 331, 19.

ἡπιτέγω, (ἐπί, τέγω) to pour liquid upon, moisten, Philostr. Hence

ἡπιτεγίς, εως, ἡ, a moistening, softening, Hipp.

ἡπιτεθλασμένος, adv. part. perf. pass. from ἐπιθεύω, enthusiastically.

ἡπιτείνω, f.-τενῶ, (ἐπί, τ-ῖω), to stretch out, upon or over, τί ἐπὶ τι, Hdt. 1, 186; ὑπὲρ τινος, 4, 201. Pass. in tmesis, Il. 17, 736, Od. 11, 19.—2. to stretch as on a frame, tighten, opp. to ἀνίμει or χαλάω, χορδὰς, Plat. Lys. 209 B: hence to increase, heighten, ἡρόναι, Plat. Legg. 645 D: to urge, excite, c. inf., Xen. Hipparch. 1, 13. Pass. to be stretched as on the rack, πυρετῶ, Hipp., ὑπὸ νόσῳ, Plat.; and then in genl. to be tortured, Luc.: to be on the stretch, screwed up to the utter most, Plat. Phaed. 98 C. Mid. to strain after, devote one's self to, εἰς τι, Xen. Cyr. 7, 3, 82.—3. in pass. also, ἐπὶ ταῖς πλείω χρόνῳ, to last, hold out for a longer time, of men, Id. Rep. Lac. 2, 5.—II. intr. to reach out, extend, increase, prevail, Hipp., and Arist. Pol.—2. to struggle towards, aim at τινί, Arist. Po'

†ἡπιτερῶ, strengthd. for τείρω, Orph.

ἡπιτερίζω, (ἐπί, τερίζω) to build a fort, make a strong hold against one, esp. as the basis of operations against a city, and generally on the enemy's country, Thuc. 1, 142; 7, 47; ἐπὶ τινί, Xen. Cyr. 5, 3, 11; c. acc. loci, to occupy with such a fort, Id. Hell. 7, 2, 1: metaph., ἐπ. τριάντων ἐν χώρῃ, to plant them like such forts in a country, Dem. 99, 2, cf. 133, 22. Hence

Ἐπιτιχίσις, εως, ἡ, the building a fort on the enemy's land or the frontier, the occupation of it, Thuc. 1, 142, etc.: and

Ἐπιτείχισμα, ατος, τό, a fort or stronghold placed so as to command an enemy's country, Xen. Hell. 5, 1, 2: π. ἐχειν τῆς χώρας, to hold strongholds which command the country, Dem. 41, 20; κατασκευάζειν τὴν Ἐπύλαιαν ἐπ. τινὶ καὶ ἐπὶ τινι, Id. 106, 248, 13: but, ἐπ. τὸν νόμον, a mark of them, Alcidi. ap. Arist. rhet. 3, 3, 4.

Ἐπιτειχιζμός, ος, ὁ, = ἐπιτειχίσις, Thuc. 7, 18: metaph. ἐπ. κατὰ τῆς ὁλοῦς ἡγεῖται, Dem. 254, 20.

Ἐπιτεκναιόμαι, = τεκναιόμαι, rat.

Ἐπιτεκνῶ, ὦ, (ἐπὶ, τεκνῶ) to beget afterwards, Joseph.

Ἐπιτεκταίνω, (ἐπὶ, τεκταίνω) to advise against, Opp., in mid.

Ἐπιτελέα, ας, ἡ, (ἐπιτελής) perfection, completion.

Ἐπιτελείω, and -εῶ, to offer an epitheleia: in genl. = ἐπιτελέω: once

Ἐπιτελείωμαι, or rather -εῶμαι, ος, τό, something offered after or besides the usual sacrifice: and

Ἐπιτελείωσις, and -εῶσις, εως, ἡ, after-offering, esp. the festival on the birth of a child, Plat. Legg. 784 D. II. an accomplishment, completion.

Ἐπιτελεῶ, v. ἐπιτελείω.

Ἐπιτελείσις, εως, ἡ, (ἐπιτελέω) completion, perfection, Arist. Probl.

Ἐπιτελέσθαι, verb. adj. from ἐπιτελέω, one must accomplish, Isocr. 1, 10 B.

Ἐπιτελεστής, οὔ, ὁ, an accomplisher and

Ἐπιτελεστικός, ἡ, ὅν, accomplisher, effectual, late: from

Ἐπιτελέω, ὦ, f. -εῶ, (ἐπὶ, τελέω) accomplish, complete, finish, τι, Hdt. 51, etc., to fulfil, effect, τὰ ἐπιστασμένα, Id. 1, 115; it is used esp. of fulfilment of an oracle, Id. 1, 13, 1; also of vows or promises, 1, 86: use—2. in genl. to offer, celebrate a religious service, δοῦσαν, ἑορτήν, Hdt. 3, 122, cf. 1, 167, etc.—3. to pay full, discharge, ἀποφορῆν, φόρον, Id. 2, 109; 5, 49, etc.: metaph. in —, ἐπιτελείσθαι τὰ τοῦ γήρως, to pay, be subject to the burdens of age, Xen. Mem. 4, 8, 8; so ἐπ. αὐτον, to pay the debt of death, Id. 1, 33.—4. to impose upon, ὀκῆσαι, Lat. poenas irrogare alicui, Plat. gen. sub. fin.

Ἐπιτελέωμαι, and -εῶμαι, v. ἐπιτελέωμαι, etc.

Ἐπιτελής, ες, (ἐπὶ, τέλος) brought to end, accomplished, ποιεῖν τι ἐπιτέλεις = ἐπιτελεῖν, to accomplish, 3, 141, etc.; ἐπ. ἐγένετό τι, Id. 1, 14, etc.: εὐχὴ ἐπ., Plat. Legg. 931 B. act. effective, M. Anton. Adv. 3, 1, 1, Aretae.

Ἐπιτελίδας, α, Dor. and Ἐπιτελίδης, ο, Epitēlidas, and Epitēlides, c. pr. n., Thuc. 4, 132, Dion. H.

Ἐπιτελέω, f. -τελέω: aor. ἐπέτελεα; ἐπιτελάμαι, pass. ἐπιτελάμαι, v. τελέω strictly, to put upon; ἐπ. to lay upon, enjoin, entrust to, and. ἐπ. ἐφετάς and συνθεσίας in Hom., who also freq. uses the

ἐπιτελλόμενοι just like the act. struct. usu. ἐπιτελλεν or ἐπιτελοῖται τινὶ τι, πολλάκις ἐπιτελλέτω, to admonish much, warn only, Od. 3, 267; μύθον ἐπιτελλέτω, Id. 11, 840: esp. in tmesis, ὦ δ' ἐπὶ μύθον ἐτελλεν, to add a

speech of command to her, Od. 23, 349, cf. Il. 1, 25; freq. also c. dat. pers. only, to give orders to, Il. 10, 63, etc.; and c. acc. rei only, to prescribe, ordain, νόστος Ἀχαιῶν, ὃν ἐπετεῖλατο Παλλὰς, Od. 1, 327; so, θύνατον ἐπιτελλέας, Pind. N. 10, 145; and so, ἐπ. τέματα, Aesch. Pr. 100 (where others take it intr. to arise): c. dat. pers. et inf., to order him to do, Il. 2, 802, Od. 21, 240: c. acc. pers. (sub. inf.) πέμπων μ' ὦδ' ἐπέτελλε, Il. 24, 780, unless it be here absol., as in Od. 17, 9.—II. ἐπιτελλόμεναι, intr. to rise, of sun or stars, Hes. Op. 381, 565: esp. of the constellations which mark the seasons, v. Lob. Phryn. 125; and so intr. in act., Hipp. 553, 8: also metaph. of love, Theogn. 1275.

Ἐπιτέμνω, Ion. -τάμνω, fut. -τεμῶ, (ἐπὶ, τέμνω) to cut upon the surface, make an incision into, γαστήρ, τὸν βράχυνος, Hdt. 1, 74.—II. to cut short: metaph. to abridge, epitomise, Luc., cf. ἐπιτομή: λέγοντα ἐπ., to cut short his speech, silence, stop him, Polyb. Pass. to be cut off, perish, Philo.

Ἐπίτεξ, εκος, ἡ, (ἐπὶ, τεκεῖν, τίκω) at the birth, about to bring forth, Hdt. 1, 108, 111; in genl. fruitful, Hemst. Thom. M. p. 357; esp. Ion. cf. ἐπίτοκος.

Ἐπιτεράττωμαι, dep., (ἐπὶ, τεράττω) to invent more wonders, to exaggerate, Paus.

Ἐπιτέρωμι, ον, (ἐπὶ, τέρω) on, at, over the end or limits.

Ἐπιτερπής, ες, pleasing, delightful, χώρας, H. Hom. Ap. 413.—II. devoted to pleasure, Plut. Adv. πῶς, Id. 1: from

Ἐπιτέρπω, f. -ψω, (ἐπὶ, τέρω) to please, gratify by a thing: usu. in pass. to rejoice, delight in a thing, τινί, Od. 14, 228, H. Hom. Ap. 146; also ἐπιτέρπεσθαι θυμόν, H. Hom. Ap. 204.

Ἐπιτερσαίνω, (ἐπὶ, τερσαίνω) to dry the top of a thing.

Ἐπιτερπένεω, from ἐπιτείνω, intensely, Diosc.

Ἐπιτέταρτος, ον, (ἐπὶ, τέταρτος) containing one integer and a fourth, or $\frac{5}{4}$, cf. ἐπιτέριος.

Ἐπιτετυμένω, adv. from perf. pass. of ἐπιτυγχάνω, successfully, hitting the mark, Diog. L.: and

Ἐπιτετηδυνέμενος, adv. from part. perf. pass. of ἐπιτηδεύω, studiously, Dion. H.

Ἐπιτυγμένω, adv. from part. perf. pass. of ἐπιτεμνω, briefly, Strab.

Ἐπιτερπένεος, η, ον, perf. part. pass. from ἐπιτρέπω, Thuc.

Ἐπιτρέπαι, 3 sing. perf. pass. from ἐπιτρέπω, II.

Ἐπιτετράφαται, Ion. 3 plur. perf. pass. from ἐπιτρέπω.

Ἐπιτευγμα, ατος, τό, (ἐπιτυγχάνω) a fortunate, successful event, Diod.—II. (ἐπιτεύχω) a work, dub.

Ἐπιτευκτικός, ἡ, ὅν, (ἐπιτυγχάνω) successful, convenient, χώρα, Polyb.: from

Ἐπίτευξις, εως, ἡ, (ἐπιτυγχάνω) an attaining, hitting the mark, Def. Plat. 413 C.—II. = ἐντευξις, a conversation, dub. in Theophr. Char. 12.

Ἐπιτεύχω, f. -ξω, (ἐπὶ, τεύχω) to make, prepare upon or for, τί τινι, Pind. O. 8, 42, in tmesis.

Ἐπιτεχνάζομαι, = sq., Opp.

Ἐπιτεχνάομαι, fut. -ήσομαι, (ἐπὶ, τεχνάομαι) dep. to devise, contrive against another, or to contrive to meet a difficulty, for a purpose, Hdt. 1, 63, 123, etc.: to contrive against, Id. 2, 119; τινὶ τι, Luc. Hence

Ἐπιτεχνή-α, ατος, τό, invention contrivance, Ael. H. A. 12, 16; and

Ἐπιτεχνήσις, εως, ἡ, contrivance against another or for a purpose, Thuc. 1, 71: and

Ἐπιτεχνήτος, ὅν, made by skill artificial, = τεχνήτος, Luc.

Ἐπιτεχνολογέω, ὦ, (ἐπὶ, τεχνολογέω) to add to the rules of an art.

Ἐπιτήδεος, α, ον, also ος, ον, Ion. ἐπιτήδεος, (ἐπιτήδεος) made on purpose for an end or purpose, fit, adapted for it, convenient, γῆ, χώρα, Hdt., etc.

Construct. ἐπ. εἰς τι, Hdt. 1, 115, etc.: πρόσ τι, Plat. Rep. 390 B; but freq. c. inf., χωρίον ἐπ. ἐνιππεύσαι, fit to ride in, Hdt. 6, 102, cf. 3, 134, etc.: so ἐπ. ὑπερεμπεύσαι, convenient to be put out of the way, Thuc. 8, 70; ἐπ. ζυνεῖναι, a pleasant person to live with, Eur. Andr. 206; ἐπ. ὁσπριασθῆναι, fit, deserving to, Andoc. 34, 2: also ἐπιτηδεῖον (ἐστι) c. inf., Hdt. 4, 158, etc.—II. useful, serviceable, necessary, τὰ ἐπιτήδεα, the necessities of life, provisions, etc., Lat. conneatus, Hdt. 2, 174, Thuc., etc.—2. of persons, serviceable or friendly to, allied with, τινί, Hdt. 3, 52, Thuc. 4, 78, etc.; ἐπ. εἶναι τινι, to favour it, Id. 8, 54; also as subst. c. gen., a close friend, near connexion or dependent, Lat. necessarius, Thuc. 7, 73; ἡμέτερος ἐπ., Lys. 93, 41. Besides the regul. Compar. Suid. has an irreg. -δεῖεστέρος. Adv. -εῖως, Ion. -εῶς, suitably, serviceably, τινί, Hdt. 1, 108, Thuc., etc. Hence

Ἐπιτηδεύω, ὦ, (ἐπιτήδεος) to make fit, accommodate.

Ἐπιτηδής, adv., as much as *seu* the purpose, enough: in Hom. only, ἐρέτας ἐπιτηδὴς ἀγέρομεν, Il. 1, 142 and μνηστήρων ἐπ. ἐπιτηδὴς ἀριστῆι λοχῶσιν, Od. 15, 28. Post-Hom., esp. Att., who write it proparox., ἐπιτηδής, Dor. ἐπιτάδες, (cf. ἀληθής, ἀληθές), usu. on purpose, advisedly, Lat. consulto, de industria, Hdt. 3, 150, etc., Ar. Pac. 142, etc.: hence cunningly, deceitfully, Eur. I. A. 476: ὡς ἐπ. ἐπιτηδής, fittingly, as best may be, Plat.: later also ἐξεπιτηδής. No such adj. is found as ἐπιτηδής. The adv. ἐπιτηδῶς in Hdt. is from ἐπιτήδεος for -δεῖος, q. v. (Acc. to Riemer from ἄδος, ἄδρη, ἄδος, Butt. Lexil. in voc. from ἐπὶ ταδεσσι, = τὰδε. Passow conjectures τήδεος as a collat. form of τήτες, σήτες.)

Ἐπιτηδένυμα, ατος, τό, (ἐπιτηδένω) that which one studies or labours at, a pursuit, business, or custom, just like Lat. studium, institutum, freq. in Thuc., as 1, 138: τὰ καθ' ἡμέραν ἐπ., way of life, Thuc. 2, 37; diet, etc., Forss. Oec. Hipp.: ἐπ. τινός, practice of it, Plat. Legg. 711 B.

Ἐπιτηδένεσις, εως, ἡ, (ἐπιτηδένω) devotion, attention to a pursuit or business, Thuc. 2, 36: cultivation of a habit or character, ἐς ἀρετήν, Thuc. 7, 86, ἀρετήν, Plat. Legg. 853 B: care, pains, premeditation, Dion. H.

Ἐπιτηδένεω, verb. adj. from ἐπιτηδένω, one must study, pursue, practise, Plat. Legg. 858 D.

Ἐπιτηδένεος, οὔ, ὁ, (ἐπιτηδένω) one who practises or pursues, Joseph

Ἐπιτηδένω, ἡ, ὅν, (ἐπιτηδένω) studied, done with pains: artificial, opp. to natural like ἐπικτητός: from

***Ἐπιτηδεύω**, usu. in past tenses *ἐπετήδευον*, *ἐπιτηθέδευκα*, etc., (*ἐπιτηδός*). To pursue, practise, devote one's self to a thing, make it one's business, *Lat. studere* rei, c. acc., Hdt. 1, 135, etc., and Att.: also to invent, *πρὸς τι*, for a purpose, Id. 6, 125: c. inf., to use, take care to do, Id. 3, 18, etc.: also foll. by *ἰδω*..., Id. 3, 102: absol. to exert one's self, *Lycurg.* Pass. to be practised, *πρὸς τι*, in a thing, *Xen. Cyr.* 1, 6, 40.—II. in bad signifi., to affect, *ape*, put on what is not natural.

***Ἐπιτηδής**, v. *ἐπιτηδός*.

***Ἐπιτήθη**, *ἥς, ἥ*, a great-grand-mother, *Lat. abavia*, *Theopomp.* (Com.) Pamph. 3, cf. *ἐπιτάτοπος*.

***Ἐπιτήκτος**, *ον*, melted, luted on or to, esp. of inlaid or overlaid work as opp. to solid, like *Lat. sigilla, emble-mata*, *Alex. Hipp.* 2, cf. Böckh *Inscr.* 1, p. 236, 239.—II. metaph. superficial, hence counterfeited, unreal, false, *ἐπὶ οὐλεῖν*, *Mel.* 62: also fleeting, short-lived, cf. *Cic.* 7, 1, 5: from

***Ἐπιτήκω**, (*ἐπὶ, τήκω*) to melt upon, pour when melted over a thing, *ἐπιτήκεν κηρὸν ἐπὶ τι*, *Hdt.* 7, 239.

***Ἐπιτήλεις**, *ἰδός, ἥ*, with a husk or pod, *Nic.*

***Ἐπιτηρέω**, *ῶ, ἥσω*, (*ἐπὶ, τηρέω*) to look out, watch for, *νύκτα*, *H. Hom.* Cer. 245, *Βορέαν*, *Ar. Ach.* 922; *ἐπ. βλάβος*, to watch to detect it, *Ar. Ran.* 1151: esp. *ἐπ. ὅταν...*, *ὅποτε...*, *Ar. Eccl.* 633, *Xen.* Hence

***Ἐπιτηρήσεις**, *εὐς, ἥ*, a watching, regarding, looking out for, a thing: and
***Ἐπιτηρήτης**, *οὐδ, ὁ*, a watcher, guardian, late: and

***Ἐπιτηρήσιμος**, *ἥ, ὄν*, disposed, prone to watch for an opportunity, esp. to do ill, *Plut.*

***Ἐπιτιθεμι**, *ι, θήσω*, (*ἐπὶ, τίθημι*) to lay, put, place on or by, in *Hom.* most usu. of offerings laid on the altar, as in *thesis*, *ἐπὶ μυσία θέντες*, *Απόλλωνι*, *Od.* 21, 267; or meats on table, *Od.* 1, 140, also to put covering on the head, *κεφαλῇ ἐπέθηκε καλύπτειν*, *Od.* 5, 232: and so construct. usu., *ἐπ. τινὶ τι*, like *Lat. imponere*, but also *τινὰ τινας*, as *ἐπ. λεχέων τινὰ*, *Il.* 24, 589; and so *Hdt.* 7, 183: c. acc. only, *ἐπ. φάρμακα*, to apply medicine to a wound, *Il.* 4, 190; later, *ἐπ. τι ἐπὶ τινας*, *Hdt.* 2, 121, 4.—2. to set upon, turn towards, in *thesis*, *φρένα ἔκτορος ἱεροῖς*, *Il.* 10, 46.—II. to lay upon or before, to put to, as a door, covering or lid, *Od.* 9, 240, 314; *λίθον, πέτρην*, *Od.* 13, 370; 23, 194; hence *ἡμῶν ἀνακλίναι πυκινὸν νέφος ἥδ' ἐπιβεῖναι*, to roll back the cloud and put it to, i. e. open and shut heaven's gate, *Il.* 5, 751, cf. *Od.* 11, 525, and v. *ἀνακλίνω* II.—III. to put to, besides, to add, *τινὶ τι*, *Il.* 4, 111, *Od.* 22, 62; hence *μῦθον ἢ μῦθος τέλος ἐπιβεῖναι*, to put an end to them, finish, *Lat. finire imponere*, *Il.* 19, 107, etc.: also *ἐπ. κεφαλῶν ἐπὶ τινι*, to put on a top to it, put a finishing stroke to it, *Dem.* 520, 27.—IV. to impose, inflict, esp. a penalty, *θάψν*, *Od.* 2, 192; *ζημίαν*, *Hdt.* 1, 144, etc.; *οἰκνῆν*, *τινὶ*, *Id.* 1, 120, *Eur.*, etc.: and so of burdens, grievances in genl., in *thesis*, *ἐπ' ἀλγέα ἦγκεν*, *Il.* 2, 39; *ἐπ. φέβον*, *Lat. incutere*, *Xen. Cyr.* 4, 5, 41.—V. like *ἐπιστέλλω*, to give an injunction or message; in genl. to send by message or letter, *ἐπ. τι εἰς Αἴγυπτον*, *Hdt.* 3, 42, cf. 5, 95, and *ἄντεπιτιθεμι*.—VI. to give a name, *Hdt.* 5, 68; but more freq. in mid., as *Arst. Poet.* to apply, use as an epithet, *Gramm.* B. mid. *ἐπιτιθεμαι*, in

thesis, *χεῖρας ἐπ' ἀνδροφόνους θέμενος στήθεσσι*, laying one's hands upon..., *Il.* 18, 317, and so in Att. much like act.: also absol., to make an attempt upon, fall upon, attack, invade, *τινὶ*, *Hdt.* 1, 26, 102, etc.—2. to set one's self to, apply one's self to, employ one's self on or in, c. dat. *ναυτιλίῃσι*, *Hdt.* 1, 1; *τῇ πείρῃ, τῷ ἔργῳ*, *Thuc.*, and *Xen.*: in *Hdt.* 1, 96, *οἰκασισύνην ἐπιθέμενος ἦσκε*, the acc. belongs to *ἦσκε* and *ἐπιθ.* is absol. attending to it, cf. 6, 60.—3. like act., to enjoin, lay commands, *τί τινι*, *Hdt.* 1, 111; also c. inf., 3, 63. From *Plut.* downwards the aor. pass. is found as well as the aor. mid.

***Ἐπιτίκτω**, *ι, -τέζομαι*, (*ἐπὶ, τίκτω*) to bring forth besides or afterwards, *Hipp.*

***Ἐπιτιμάω**, *ον, ὁ*, (*ἐπιτιμάω* II. 2), fault-finder, nickname of the Sicilian historian Timaeus, *Ister ap. Ath.* 272 B. [7]

***Ἐπιτιμάω**, *ῶ, Ion. -έω*, (*ἐπὶ, τιμάω*) to lay a value upon, *Lat. aestimare*: hence—1. to value, honour, show honour to, *τινὰ*, *Hdt.* 6, 39.—2. to raise in price, *οἶνον*, *Diphil. ap. Ath.* 228 B: pass. to rise in price, of corn, *Dem.* 918, 20; 1208, 2.—II. to lay the value, (i. e.) penalty on a person, *οἰκνῆν*, *Hdt.* 4, 43, cf. *ἐπιτιμῶν*.—2. to object to one as blameable, *τινὶ τι*, *Plat. Phaedr.* 237 C, and freq. in *Oratt.*: then c. dat. only, to blame, reprove, find fault with, *Isocr.* 170 A; absol., *Thuc.* 3, 38.

***Ἐπιτιμήσεις**, *ονς, ὁ*, *Epitimidēs*, a philosopher of Cyrene, *Diog. L.*

***Ἐπιτίμημα**, *ατος, τό*, (*ἐπιτιμάω*) a punishment, *Inscr.*—II. a blame, reproof: esp. a criticism, *Arist. Poet.* [7]

***Ἐπιτίμησις**, *εὐς, ἥ*, (*ἐπιτιμάω*) a reproving, criticism, *Thuc.* 7, 48.—II. a rising in price, dearness, *σίτου*, *Ap. [7]*

***Ἐπιτιμῆτεον**, verb. adj. from *ἐπιτιμάω*, one must reprove, blame, *Polyb.*

***Ἐπιτιμήτωρ**, *ἥρος, ὁ*, =sq., *Opp.*

***Ἐπιτιμήτης**, *οὐδ, ὁ*, (*ἐπιτιμάω*) an estimator, valuer, *Lat. taxator*, *M. Anton.*—II. a punisher, chastiser, *Soph.* Fr. 478; *ἐπ. ἔργων*, an examiner, judge of what has been done, *Aesch.* Pr. 77. Hence

***Ἐπιτιμητικός**, *ἥ, ὄν*, of, belonging to reproof, λόγος *ἐπ.*, a rebuke, *Def. Plat.*: given to finding fault, *Luc.* Adv. κῶς.

***Ἐπιτιμήτωρ**, *ορος, ὁ*, in *Od.* 9, 270, *ἐπ. ἱκετῶν τε, ξεινῶν τε*, the avenger, protector of all such, said of Jupiter, *ξένιος*, v. *Nitzsch.*

***Ἐπιτιμία**, *ας, ἥ*, the condition of an ἐπίτιμος, the enjoyment of all civil rights and privileges, opp. to *ἄτιμία*, *Aeschin.* 39, 42, *Dem.* 329, 12, ubi v. *Dissen.*—II. =*ἐπιτιμῶν*, LXX.—III. the *pudenda*, *Artemid.*

***Ἐπιτίμιος**, *ον*, (*ἐπὶ, τιμῇ*) done for, tending to one's honour.—II. τὸ ἐπιτίμιον or τὰ ἐπιτίμια, as subst., the value, price or estimate of a thing: hence—1. the honour due, honours paid to a person, *Ὁρέστων*, *Soph.* El. 915.—2. the assessment of damages, penalty, *ἐπιτίμια δίδοναι τινὶ*, *Hdt.* 4, 80: opp. to *ἐπ. λαβεῖν*, *Aesch.* Theb. 1021; *ἐπ. δυσσεβείας*, the wages of ungodliness, *Soph.* El. 1382.

***Ἐπιτίμιος**, *ον*, (*ἐπὶ, τιμῇ*) in honour: esp. in possession of one's τιμαί, full rights and privileges as a citizen, opp. to *ἄτιμος* (q. v.), *Thuc.* 5, 34, *Xen. Hell.* 2, 11: hence *χρημάτων*, property not confiscated, though the owner was in exile, *ap. Dem.* 634, 13. Adv. *-μως*, honourably, *Clem. Al.*

***Ἐπιτίτιος**, *ον*, (*ἐπὶ, τίτῃ*) *στῆναι* the breast, sucking, *Theocr.* 24, 53.

***Ἐπιτίτθος**, *ον*, =foreg.

***Ἐπιτιτρώω**, *ῶ, ἥ*, *-τρώω*, (*ἐπὶ, τιτρώω*) to bore through, esp. from above.

***Ἐπιτιτρώσσω**, fut. *-τρώσω*, (*ἐπὶ, τιτρώσσω*) to wound on the surface, *Anth.*

***Ἐπιτίω**, fut. *-ίσω*, to lay a penalty upon, *punish*, c. acc., prob. 1. *Batr.* 96.

***Ἐπιτιλάω**, obsol. pres. from *ρο*. **ΓΛΑΩ**, *irr. aor. ἐπέτλην*, inf. *ἐπιτλήναι*, to bear, endure; also intr. to be firm, enduring in or under, *τινὶ*, *Il.* 23, 591 in imperat. aor.: also *τοὶ τοὶ ἐπιτλήτω κραδίη μῦθοισιν ἑωσιν*, listen patiently to them, 19, 220.

***Ἐπιτιμῶν**, *ι, ἥ*, *Ep.* for *ἐπιτέμνω*, *Ap. Rh.*

***Ἐπιτιμῶσσω**, *Ep.* and *Ion.* for *ἐπιτέμνω*.

***Ἐπιτοκία**, *ας, ἥ*, additional, compound interest, *Philo.*: from

***Ἐπιτόκος**, *ον*, (*ἐπὶ, τόκος*) at the birth, near child birth, *Antiph.* *Incert.* 80, v. *Lob. Phryn.* 333, who says that *ἐπιτόξ* should be used: in genl. fruitful, bearing children, *Hipp.*—II. (*ἐπιτόκος* II.) bearing additional interest, τόκος *ἐπιτόκος*, compound interest, *Plat. Legg.* 842 D.

***Ἐπιτολή**, *ἥς, ἥ*, (*ἐπιτέλλω* II.) the rising of a star or constellation, *Euph.* *Phoen.* 1116; esp. when it is visible, i. e. happens after sunset: hence the season of a star's appearance in the heavens, *Ἀρκτοῦρον*, *Thuc.* 2, 78.—2. the rise of a river, *Inscr.*

***Ἐπιτολῶμαι**, *ῶ, ἥσω*, (*ἐπὶ, τολῶμαι*) to take courage, resolve, c. inf., σ. *ἐπιτολῶμαι κραδίη καὶ θυμὸς ἄκοεν*, *Od.* 1, 353, cf. *Theogn.* 445, lib. *Lat. sapere aude*: absol., *ἐπετόλμησεν* he stood firm, *Od.* 17, 238: later lib. c. dat. to muster courage for a thing, *τῇ διαβάσει, τῷ ἔργῳ*, *Plut.* *Hem.*

***Ἐπιτολῆτεον**, verb. adj., one must take courage, *Philo.*

***Ἐπιτομή**, *ἥς, ἥ*, (*ἐπιτέμνω*) a cutting on the surface, into: an incision, *τῇ κεφαλῇ*, *Aeschin.* 60, 43: a cutting down: esp. an abridgement, as *Livy*, *Dio C.*, etc.; *ἐν ἐπιτομῇ*, *C. Att.* 5, 20, 1: hence Rome is called *ἐπ. τῆς οἰκουμένης*, *Ath.* 20 B.

***Ἐπιτόμος**, *ον*, (*ἐπιτέμνω*) cut, shortened, *Theophr.*: ἡ ἐπιτόμος, στρόδος, the short, direct way, *Lat. compidum viae*, *Philo.* τὰ ἐπ. τῆς χώρῃ *Paus.*: *ἐπ. ῥύλα*, timber cut in its lengths for the joiner, *Theophr.*

***Ἐπιτόνιον**, *ον, τό*, (*ἐπιτέμνω*) instrument for stretching or straining metaph., *ἐπ. εἰνόας*, *Plut.*: esp. key by which the strings of an instrument are tightened to tune it, *Ath.*—*τονάριον*, a pitch-pipe.

***Ἐπιτόνος**, *ον*, (*ἐπιτέμνω*) stretched on the stretch, strained, *Diod.*—II. ἐπιτόνος, as subst. *sub. iugis*, a record or thong with which a thing stretched or tightened, esp. the halcyon by which the yard is kept in its place on the mast or the sail stretched by, *Od.* 12, 423.—2. the tight cordage of a bedstead, on which the bedding rests, *Ar. Lys.* 922.—III. ol ἐπιτόνος, great sinews of the shoulder and arm, *Plat. Tim.* 84 E, and *Arist.* H. A. Hom. 1. c. *ἐπ. metri grat.*

***Ἐπιτοξίζομαι**, dep. (*ἐπὶ, τοξίζω*) to shoot, aim at, c. dat., *Il.* 3, 79.

***Ἐπιτοξεύω**, (*ἐπὶ, τοξεύω*) =*τοξίζω*, *Dio C.*

***Ἐπιτοξίς**, *ἰδός, ἥ*, the nick in a bow, etc., where the arrow lies, *du Vitruv.*

nence ἐπιτροπίας δίκη, = ἐπιτροπής δίκη, Plat. Legg. 928 C.

Ἐπιτροπικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to an ἐπιτροπος, his power or office; esp. ἐπ. νόμος, the law of guardianship, Plat. Legg. 927 E: from

Ἐπιτροπος, οὐ, ὁ, (ἐπιτρέπω) one to whom the charge or direction of anything is entrusted, a governor, steward, c. gen., τῶν ἐαυτοῦ, Hdt. 1, 108; τῶν οἰκίων, 3, 63; and ἔπ. Καίσαρος, Lat. procurator Caesaris, Plat.: and so—2. esp. a guardian, Hdt. 9, 10, Thuc., etc.—3. in genl. a governor, ruler, θεὸς ἐπ. ὄν, Pind. O. 1, 171.

Ἐπιτροφή, ἡς, ἡ, (ἐπιτρέφω) nourishment, sustenance, Joseph.

Ἐπιτροχάδην, adv. (ἐπιτροχάω) running; in Hom. only in phrase, ἐπ. ἀγορεύειν, to speak fluently, or (as others) briefly, Il. 3, 213, Od. 18, 26. [α]

Ἐπιτροχάζω, (ἐπί, τροχάζω) to run upon or after: to touch lightly, treat briefly, Dion. H. Hence

Ἐπιτροχάλοος, οὐ, (ἐπιτροχάω) running, rolling: esp. metaph. gliding, flowing, λέξεις, Dion. H.

Ἐπιτροχασμός, οὐ, ὁ, (ἐπιτροχάζω) a turning over: esp. in Rhet., a hurried accumulation of several points.

Ἐπιτροχάω, ὦ, = ἐπιτροχάζω, Ap. Rh.

Ἐπιτροχός, οὐ, = ἐπιτροχάλος, rounded, easily moving, Hipp.: metaph. voluble, Luc. Adv. χῶς, Ael.

Ἐπιτρύζω, (ἐπί, τρύζω) to murmur, buzz to, beside or over, τινά, Euphor. 76.

Ἐπιτρυφάω, ὦ, (ἐπί, τρυφάω) to luxuriate, revel in, τινί, Philo.

Ἐπιτρώγω, f. -τρώγομαι; aor. ἐπέτρῳγον, (ἐπί, τρώγω) to eat to, as sauce is or after, Luc.

Ἐπιτρώπιω, ὦ, poet. for ἐπιτρέπω.

Ἐπιτυγχάνω, f. -τεύσομαι; aor. ἐπέτυχον, (ἐπί, τυγχάνω) to light, fall upon, meet with, usu. c. dat. pers., as Ar. Nub. 195, 535, Thuc. 8, 34: also c. dat. rei, Hdt. 1, 68; so; ἐπ. ταῖς θύραις ἀνεγχεμένας, find them open, Plat. Symp. 223 B: so too c. gen., Ar. Plut. 245, Thuc. 3, 3; but c. gen. rei, to hit, reach, attain to, Xen. Mem. 4, 2, 28; rarely c. acc., to meet, find, Plat. Rep. 431 C: c. part., to succeed in doing, Hdt. 8, 101, 103; also c. dat. modi, to be lucky, successful in a thing, μάχῃ, Aeschin. 737, 16: usu. in pass. to turn out well, ἡ πράξις, Polyb.: absol. in part. aor., ὁ ἐπιτυχών, like ὁ τυχών, the first one meets, hence a common, undistinguished person, any one, Hdt. 2, 2, Ar. Ran. 1375.—II. to converse, talk with one, τινί, like ἐν-τυγχάνω, Plat. Legg. 758 C: also, ἐπ. βιβλίῳ, to take it up and read.

Ἐπιτυλίττω, (ἐπί, τυλίττω) to turn over, open a book, Diog. L. 9, 114.

Ἐπιτυμβίδιος, α, ον, (ἐπί, τύμβος) at, belonging to a tomb, θρόνῳ, Aesch. Cho. 342.—II. ἐπιτυμβίδιος in Theocr. 7, 23, a name given to the crested larks (κορυθαλλίδες), from the fable that they buried their parents in these mound-like crests, cf. Ar. Av. 475; acc. to others, in genl. with a crest or topping.

Ἐπιτύμβιος, οὐ, = foreg., θρόνος, Aesch., χοαί, Soph.—2. Ἐπιτυμβία, ἡ, appell. of Venus, = Lat. libitina, P. it.

Ἐπιτύρνων, οὐ, τῶ, a confection made of olives, Cato R. R. § 119.

Ἐπιτυφλώω, ὦ, (ἐπί, τυφλώω) to blind.—2. to stop up, of the pores, Arist. Prob.

Ἐπιτύφω, ὦ, = τυφώω.

Ἐπιτύφω, f. -θύφω, (ἐπί, τυφώω) to kindle, inflame. Pass. to be inflamed by love, τινός, for one, Ar. Lys. 221: to be furious, raging, rabid, ἐπιτεθυμένος, Plat. Phaedr. 230 A, ubi olim ἐπιτεθυμένος. [σ]

Ἐπιτύχης, ἑς, (ἐπιτυγχάνω) hitting the mark, effective, κότος, Aesch. Supp. 744; successful, lucky: c. gen., ἐπ. τῶν καιρῶν ὁδῶς, that always hits the right nail on the head, Isocr. 239 A. Adv. χῶς, Plat. Phil. 38 D.

Ἐπιτύχια, ας, ἡ, the gaining of one's ends: success, Polyb.

Ἐπιτωθάω, f. -άσω, (ἐπί, τωθάω) to mock, jest, Plat. Ax. 364 C; to mock at, jeer, τινί and τινά, App. Hence

Ἐπιτωθασμός, οὐ, ὁ, mockery, railery, Polyb.

Ἐπιφάγειν, inf. aor. 2 of ἐπεσθία, to eat to or after, esp. as a remedy or antidote, Trophil. ap. Stob. p. 541, fin.

Ἐπιφαιδρύνω, (ἐπί, φαιδρύνω) to make bright: to wash, rub, clean, Ap. Rh.

Ἐπιφαίνω, f. -φαίνω, (ἐπί, φαίνω) to show forth, display, like ἐπιδείκνυμι, Theogn. 359.—2. also, like φαίνω, as if intr., to shine out, show light upon, τινί, N. T.—B. pass. and mid. to show one's self, come into light, shine forth, appear, Il. 17, 650 in tmesis, Hdt. 2, 152, etc.: of sudden attacks or invasion, ἐπὶ τὸ ἔργον, Xen. Oec. 21, 10; τινί, Thuc. 8, 42: to present one's self to, visit, Hdt. 4, 97: τὰ ἐπιφανόμενα, symptoms which follow or supervene, Hipp.

Ἐπιφάλλος, οὐ, ὁ, (ἐπί, φαλλός) a kind of song and dance to the music of the flute, Tryph. ap. Ath. 618 C.

Ἐπιφάνεια, ας, ἡ, the appearance, manifestation, e. g. τῆς ἡμέρας, the dawn, Polyb.: esp. of the appearance of deities to aid a worshipper, Dion. H.—II. a superficies, surface, part exposed to view, Arist. H. A., and Math. Vett.: and hence—2. opp. to ἀλήθεια, appearance, pretence, Polyb.—3. outward show, fame, distinction, esp. arising from something unexpected, Plat. Alc. 1, 124 C, Isae. 64, 34, [α] from

Ἐπιφάνης, ἑς, (ἐπιφαίνομαι) coming to light, appearing, Hdt. 3, 27: in full view, ἐπ. πόλιν, a place commanded by another, Thuc. 5, 10, etc.; τινί, Id. 7, 3.—II. metaph. famous, Lat. illustrius, Hdt. 2, 89, etc.: of things, remarkable, Id. 5, 6. Adv. νῶς, Thuc. 1, 91: superl. -έστατα, most manifestly, Id. 5, 105.

Ἐπιφάνια, οὐ, τὰ, sub. ἱερά, the festival of the Epiphany, the manifestation of Christ to the Gentiles, Eccl.: cf. ἐπιφάνεια I.

Ἐπιφαντός, οὐ, (ἐπιφαίνομαι) visible: like ἐν φάει, in the light of life, alive, Soph. Ant. 841 cf. Valck. Phoen. 1349.

Ἐπιφαρμάκεω, (ἐπί, φαρμακεύω) to countercharm, dissolve a spell, dub. I. ap. Menand. p. 73.

Ἐπιφαρμάττω, f. -ξω, (ἐπί, φαρμάττω) to apply medicine again to, τι.

Ἐπιφάω, εως, ἡ, = ἐπιφάνεια, a becoming visible, coming to light, Theophr.: in genl. appearance, esp. opp. to reality, Polyb.—II. an indication, display, ἀκρίβειας, Polyb.

Ἐπιφάσκω, (ἐπί, φάσκω) to say in addition, to give out, Philo.

Ἐπιφανίδιος, οὐ, (ἐπί, φάνη) at the manger, belonging to it, φορβεῖά, Xen. Eq. 5, 1.

Ἐπιφάνω, οὐ, = foreg.

Ἐπιφάνσκω, = ἐπιφάσκω, to shine

οὐ, of the sun or moon, LXX -It also in pass. form, lb.

Ἐπιφάω, = foreg. I., to shine upon, τινί, N. T.

Ἐπιφέρω, (ἐπί, φέρω) to make to feed upon a thing. Mid. to feed upon, τι, dub. in Phanocl. 2, 2.

Ἐπιφέρω, fut. ἐποιῶσα: aor. I. ἐπήνεγκα: aor. 2 ἐπήνεγκον, (ἐπί, φέρω) to bring, put or lay upon, Hom. only in phrase, σὺ βαρείας χεῖρας ἐπ' αὐτοῖς shall lay heavy hands upon thee, La. graves manus tibi inferet, Il. 1, 89: merely, χεῖρας ἐποιᾷς, Od. 16, 438; except in tmesis, ἐπ. ἀλλήλοισι φέρων πολυδάκρυον Ἄρτα, Il. 3, 132: so in prose ἐπιφέρειν τινί πόλεμον, Lat. bellum inferre, make war upon him, Hdt. 5, 81; ὅπλα, Thuc. 4, 16, etc. and hence absol., to attack, assual, Ar. Eq. 837.—2. to lay, throw a charge upon one, ἐπ. αἰτίαν τινί, Hdt. 1, 68, etc.; ψόγον τινί, Thuc. 1, 70: so, ἐπ. μωρίην, μανίην τινί, to impute it to him, charge it upon him, Lat. exprobrare alicui, Hdt. 1, 131; 6, 112.—3. to bring, i. e. confer or impose upon, in good or bad sense, as ἐπ. τιμάν, Pind. O. 1, 50, ἐλευθερίαν, Thuc. 4, 85; but also δουλείαν, etc., Id. 3, 56: also to offer, Thuc. 2, 34.—4. ὀργὴς ἐπιφέρειν τινί, to minister to, gratify his passions, Cratin. Χειρ. 12, Thuc. 8, 83, ubi v. Schol.—5. to add, esp. as an epithet, like ἐπὶ τίθῃμι VI., in Gramm. B. mid. to bring with or upon one's self, bring as dowry, τι, Lys. 153, 12, cf. Dem. 1014, 4. C. pass. absol. to follow, come after, Hdt. 2, 96: of events, to happen after, τὰ ἐπιφερόμενα, Hdt. 1, 209.—2. ἐπιφέρεσθαι τινί, to rush upon or after, attack, pursue, Hdt. 8, 90: in genl. to assault, Thuc. 3, 23: to attack with words, Hdt. 8, 61: βύλαττα μεγάλη ἐπιφέρεται, a great sea strikes, dashes against the ship, Xen. An. 5, 8, 20.—3. c. inf. to rush on, be eager to do, Polyb.

Ἐπιφίμω, (ἐπί, φημί) to agree, assent. Emped. ap. Plut. 2, 820 F.

Ἐπιφίμω, (ἐπί, φημί) to utter words of good or evil omen to one in an undertaking, cf. Hdt. 3, 124, in mid. v. Eust. ap. Gaisf. ad I., cf. ἐπιφίμω, ἐπιφίμω, φημι.—II. δαίμονας or θεούς ἐπιφίμω, to give the name or authority of the gods to ascribe to them, Plat. Legg. 771 D, cf. Wolf. Dem. 495, 10: but usu. with collat. signf. of doing it for luck's sake.—III. to make known by some mysterious means, intimate, Plut.—IV. = ἐπιφίμω to promise, agree, Eur. I. A. 130 freq. confused with ἐπενφίμω, Lol. Phryn. 596. Hence

Ἐπιφίμισμα, ατος, τό, a sign, omen of good or ill luck, esp. a word or prayer of good or bad omen, Thuc. 75.

Ἐπιφίμισμός, οὐ, ὁ, a naming omenously, esp. a naming in honour of god, etc., Strab.

Ἐπιφίμω, f. -άσω, (ἐπί, φημί) arrive at, reach first, hence part. αἰ ἐπιφίμω, Batr. 217. [ἄνω, ἄσω E] ἄσω Att.]

Ἐπιφίγγομαι, f. -γξομαι, (ἐπὶ φέγγω) dep. mid., to utter with in accordance, join in what is said, Aesch. Cho. 457: to say after or in addition, Plat. Phil. 18 D. Hence

Ἐπιφίγγω, ατος, τό, any thing uttered in answer: a clamour, threat.

Ἐπιφθίνω, (ἐπί, φθίνω) to peri die in or upon, τινί, Nic. ap. Ath. 6 D. [in Ep.]

Ἐπιφθονέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (ἐπί, φθίνω) to grudge; withhold from jealous

τινί τι, *Od.* 11, 149.—II. to bear hate against, *τινί*, *Hdt.* 9, 79.

'Επιθόρος, *ον*, (ἐπί, θόρος) exposed, liable to envy or jealousy, *Aesch.* Ag. 921: ἐπ. τινί, looked on with envy or jealousy by one, *Eur.* *Med.* 304, etc.; so too πρὸς τινος, *Hdt.* 4, 205: τὸ ἐπ., *ἐνν.*, τὸ ἐπ. λαμβάνειν ἐπιχειροῦν, *Thuc.* 2, 64.—II. act. bearing a grudge against, jealous of, hating, *τινί*, *Aesch.* Ag. 135; hence working mischief, *Id.* *Eum.* 376. Adv. -ως, ἐπ. διακίσθαι τινι, ἔχειν πρὸς τινά, *Thuc.* 1, 75, *Xen.* *Cyr.* 3, 10.

'Επιθόρος, *ον*, (ἐπί, θόρα) deadlly. 'Επιθόρσσω, *Δορ.* for ἐπιθόρῶ, which however is not found,=ἐπιτύνω, to spit at, *Theoc.* 2, 62; 7, 127, o avert a spell of witchcraft, *Lat.* *espumare*, cf. *Tibull.* 1, 2, 54. The only simple verb in use is πτύω.

'Επιθλόπονέω, ὦ, (ἐπί, φιλοπονεῖν) and earnestly at, *τινί*, *Xen.* *Oec.* 5, 5, with v. l. φιλοπ.

'Επιθλέβο, *ον*, (ἐπί, φλέγω) with pins on the surface, prominent, *Hipp.*

'Επιθλέγῃ, ἔς, (ἐπιθλέγω) fiery, *οἶμα*, *Arist.* *Physiogn.*

'Επιθλεγμαινώ, (ἐπί, φλεγμαινώ) to be in a state of inflammation, *Hipp.*

'Επιθλέγω, ἱ-ῶ, (ἐπί, φλέγω) to kindle, set on fire, burn up, *πῦρ ἐπιθλέγειν ἄνθρ.*, *νεκρὸν*, *Il.* 2, 455; 23, 2: metaph. to inflame, excite, *Aesch.* *ers.* 395: also to light up, make brilliant or illustrious, like *Lat.* *illustare*, *r. πόλιν ἀειδαίς*, *Pind.* O. 9, 34.—intr. to blaze up, be brilliant, *Id.* P., 69.

'Επιθλόγιζω, (ἐπί, φλόγιζω) to kindle, inflame on the surface. Hence

'Επιθλόγισμα, *ατος*, τό, an inflamed red pustule, *Hipp.*

'Επιθλόγῳδός, *ες*, (ἐπιθλέγῃ, εἰς) inflamed looking, *dub.* in *Hipp.*

'Επιθλυχταίνωμαι, *ας*, pass., to ve rustles on one, *Hipp.*

'Επιθλύω, (ἐπί, φλύω) to sputter at; staph. to rail at, *τινί*, *Ap. Rh.* [ῶ]

'Επιθόβο, *ον*, (ἐπί, φόβος) frightl, terrible, *Aesch.* Ag. 1152.—II. ss. in fear, timid: hence adv. -βως, *πρ.*

'Επιθονικίζω, (ἐπί, φοινικίζω) to have a purple tinge, *Theophr.*

'Επιθονίσσω, ἱ-ῶ, (ἐπί, φοινίςσω) to make red on the surface, *Luc.*—II. r.=foreg.: esp. to be red or of a rudd-complexion, *Arist.* *Physiogn.*: and in pass., *lb.*

'Επιθούτω, ὦ, *Ion.* -έω, (ἐπί, φοῦω) to come habitually to, visit again & again, absol., τὸ ἐπιθούειν, οἱ φοιτούντες, the comers, the visitors, *t.* 1, 97; 9, 28: ἐπ. τινί, to have sings with, *Id.* 2, 73: of visions, to nt a person, *Id.* 7, 16; ἔς., *Thuc.* 135: of a disease, to recur, cling to *πρ.*, *Hipp.*: ὁ ἐπιθούτων κέρμας, which is regularly imported, *Hdt.* 3, 6.

'Επιθούτω,=foreg.

'Επιθούσις, *ως*, ἡ, (ἐπιθούτω) a ing upon one, approach: esp. of a l. inspiration, *Joseph.*

'Επιθούσις, *ον*, murderous.

'Επιθούω, ἄς ἡ, (ἐπιθούω) a bring- ing to or upon: hence—I. a donative, 'tution made to one's pay, *Thuc.* 6, 31: genl. an addition.—II. (from pass.) ush upon, sudden attack, violence, *πρ.* impetuis, *Polyb.*: hence ἐπ. ὄμ- ν, δακρύων, a sudden burst of rain, ears, *Polyb.*: esp.—2. ἐπ. βρῦμα- a disease, defluxion of humours, *Me.*—IV. in logic, an inference, the- sion of a syllogism, consequent, *n.* H

'Επιθορβέω, ὦ, (ἐπί, θόρβω) to feed, *H. Hom.* *Merc.* 105, βοτάνης ἐπεθορβέει βοῦς, where however it may also be the plqpf. from θέρβω.

'Επιθορέω, ὦ,=ἐπιθούω, to put upon, *χοῖν*, *Hdt.* 4, 201, etc.; γῆν, *Ar.* *Pac.* 167. Hence

'Επιθορήμα, *ατος*, τό, usu. in plur., that which is served up in addition or after; dessert, *Hdt.* 1, 133, *Archipp.* *Her.* 4, etc.

'Επιθορικός, ὅ, ἄν, (ἐπιθορά) impetuous, esp. of style.

'Επιθόρος, *ον*, (ἐπιθέρω) bearing, urging on, esp. of a fair wind, *Thuc.* 2, 77: in genl. favouring, helping, *Aesch.* *Cho.* 813.—II. leaning, prone to a thing, *Hipp.*—2. descending, eloping, declivitous, *Plut.* *Flam.* 8.—III. pregnant, esp. frequently conceiving, *Hipp.* Adv. -ως, *Strab.*

'Επιθορίζω, (ἐπί, θορτίζω) to loan heavily besides, *Joseph.*

'Επιθράγμα, *ατος*, τό, (ἐπιθράσσω a covering, *Id.* *Math.* *Vett.*

'Επιθράδεις, (ἐπιθράζομαι) adv. advisedly, carefully, *Ap. Rh.*

'Επιθραδυστήν, *ης*, ἡ, v. l. *Hes.* Th. 658, for ὑποθραδυστήν, q. v.

'Επιθράζω, ἱ-ῶ, (ἐπί, φράζω) to say besides, *Hdt.* 1, 179 (for ἐπεφράδε, v. sub φράζω):—but more usu.—B.

ἐπιθράσσω, *dep.* c. fut. -σομαι: aor. mid. ἐπεθράσμεν, and (in same signif.) aor. pass. ἐπεθράσθη, *Od.* 5, 183. To reflect upon, make up one's mind, resolve, c. inf., ὁρῶν μῆρὸν ἐξερῶσαι, *Il.* 5, 665: so, ὁρῶν τὸν μῦθον ἐπεθράσθη ἀγορεύσαι, *Od.* 5, 183.—II. to think on, devise, contrive, ὀλεθρόν τινι, *Od.* 15, 444; βουλῇ, *Il.* 13, 741; τέχνῃ, *Hes.* Th. 160; and so oft. in *Hdt.*—III. to be aware of; perceive, *τινί*, *Od.* 8, 94, 533; to recognise, *Od.* 18, 94* foll. by ὅσον., *Il.* 21, 410.—IV. to acquaint one's self with, take cognisance of, βου- λην, *Il.* 2, 282.

'Επιθράζει, *ως*, ἡ, a blocking up, obstruction, *Plut.*: from

'Επιθράσσω, *Att.* -ττω, ἱ-ῶ, (ἐπί, φράσσω) to stop, block up, *Theophr.*

'Επιθρόκος, *η*, *ον*, rough, bristling, *Nic.*: from

'Επιθρίσσω, *Att.* -ττω, ἱ-ῶ, (ἐπί, φρίσσω) to be rough, bristling on the surface, like *Lat.* *horreare*, *Dion.* P.: esp. of water, νέποδες ἐπιθρίσσωσι γα- λήν, they make a ripple on the calm sea, *Opp.*

'Επιθρόνέω, ὦ, (ἐπιθρών) to be shrewd, prudent: *Hom.* has only part. fem. ἐπιθρόνέουσα,=ἐπιθρών, *Od.* 19, 385.

'Επιθρόνισσις, *ης*, ἡ, (ἐπιθρών) fore- thought, thoughtfulness, διδόναι ἐπ., *Od.* 5, 437, ἀνελεῖσθαι ἐπ., *Od.* 19, 22.—II. observation, *Arat.*

'Επιθρόνος, *ον*, (ἐπί, θρόνῳ) watching by, guarding, *τινί*, *Eur.* Or. 1575.

'Επιθρόν, *ον*, gen. *ονος*, (ἐπί, θρόν) poet., shrewd, sensible, thoughtful, of persons, *Od.* 23, 12: βουλήν ἐπιθρόν, sage in council, *Od.* 16, 242; but also, βούλῃ, μήτις ἐπιθρόν, *Od.* 3, 128; 19, 326, and *Hes.*, but never in *Il.*

'Επιθρόδες, *ων*, αἱ, (ἐπιθρώ) suck- ers, shoots from the sides of a root, *Theophr.*

'Επιθράζ, ἄκος, ὁ,=φύλαξ, a watch- man, *Long.* [ῶ]

'Επιθράσσω, *Att.* -ττω, ἱ-ῶ, (ἐπί, φύλασσω) to keep guard upon, watch, *Plat.* *Legg.* 866 D

'Επιθρύλιος, *ον*, (ἐπί, θρύλη) in tribes: divided into or among them, *Eur.* *Ion.* 1577. [ῶ]

'Επιθρύλλω, to glean the grapes in

a vineyard: metaph. to search out dili- gently, *LXX.* From

'Επιθρύλλεις, ἴδος, ἡ, (ἐπί, θρύλλειν, the small grapes left for gleaners, *LXX.*: hence *Ar.* *Ran.* 92, calls paltry poetasters, ἐπιθρύλλιδες, whose names are not mentioned, until the list of true poets is exhausted.

'Επιθρύλλοκαρπος, *ον*, (ἐπί, θύλλον καρπός) bearing its fruit upon or among the leaves, *Theophr.*

'Επιθρύσις, *ως*, ἡ, (ἐπιθρύω) a growth, increase: in a shoot, *Theophr.*

—2. in *Medic.*, a portion of bone grow- ing on another, but separated by a car- tilage.

'Επιθρύτω, (ἐπί, θρύτω) to plan, over or upon a thing, *Ar.* *Pac.* 168.

'Επιθύνω, ἱ-ῶ, [ῶ] (ἐπί, θύνω) to make to produce on or besides, *Theophr.*

—II. intr. in pass., c. perf. ἐπιπέρυκα and or 2 act. ἐπέφυν, to grow upon o- ver *λύη*, *Hdt.* 4, 34, esp. as an ex- cretence, *Arist.* *H. A.*: hence to ad- here, cling closely, c. dat. instrum.

ἄ, ῥοῖν ταῖν χερσῶν, *Polyb.*: esp. of ἄ, ῥς, ἐπ. τοῖς ὀφθαλμοῖς, to stick close to them, run them hard, *Plut.*:—and so metaph., ἐπ. τοῖς ὀδοκῶσι, *Id.*, cf. ἐμῷ: to attach one's self to, τοῖς ὑπα- θέοις, *Plut.*

'Επιφώνεω, ὦ, (ἐπί, φωνέω) to call to; to say, speak of a thing, *Fr.* *Hom.* 42, in mid.: to tell of, mention, *τι*, *Soph.*: to say in addition, add, subjoin, *Plut.* Hence

'Επιφώνημα, *ατος*, τό, a thing utter- ed besides or in addition: in rhet., a sentence added to finish with, a moral, *l'envoy*, *Dem.* *Phal.* Hence

'Επιφωνημάτικός, ἡ, ὄν, of the na- ture of an ἐπιφώνημα. Adv. -κώς

'Επιφώνημα, *ατος*, τό, dim. from ἐπιφώνημα, *Epict.*

'Επιφώνησις, *ως*, ἡ, (ἐπιφώνεω) acclamation, a cry, *Plut.*: an enchant- ment.

'Επιφωράω, ὦ, ἱ-ῶ, (ἐπί, φω- ράω) to discover in a thing, detect *Synes.* [ᾶσω]

'Επιφώσκω, like ἐπιφάσκω, to grow towards daylight, *N. T.*

'Επιφωτισμός, *οῦ*, ὁ, (ἐπί, φωτίζω) an illumination, illuminating light.

'Επιχάινω, (ἐπί, χαίνω) to gape, be greedy for, *τινί*, *Lat.* *inhicare*, *Luc.*

'Επιχαίρω, *ον*, (ἐπιχαίρω, ἄγαθος) taking delight in what is good, *Strab.* [ᾶ]

'Επιχαρεκάκειω, ὦ, to enjoy anothe- er's evils, be spiteful, and

'Επιχαρεκάκια, *ας*, ἡ, joy at one's neighbour's ills, spitefulness, *Arist.* *Eth.* N.: from

'Επιχαρεκάκος, *ον*, (ἐπιχαίρω, κα- κός) rejoicing in one's neighbour's ills, spiteful, *Anaxandr.* *Incert.* 8, *Alex.* *Diapl.* 1.

'Επιχαρεστικάκος, *ον*,=foreg., *Lob.* *Phryn.* 770.

'Επιχαίρω, (ἐπί, χαίρω) to rejoice in or over a person or thing, whethe- kindly or spitefully, but usu. the lat- ter, c. dat., *Dem.* 558, fin., very rare c. acc., as *Soph.* *Aj.* 136, σὲ μὲν εἰ πράσσουν' ἐπιχαίρω: absol., *Ar.* *Pac.* 1015; and in aor. 2 pass. ἐπιχαίρη- ναι, *Id.* *Thesm.* 314: cf. *Valck.* *Phoen.* 1549.

'Επιχάλαζω, ὦ, (ἐπί, χαλαζός) to hail, shower hail upon, *τινί*, *Luc.*

'Επιχάλαρος, ὦ, ὄν, (ἐπί, χαλαρός somewhat loose, *Hipp.*

'Επιχάλας, ὦ, ἱ-ῶ, (ἐπί, χαλάω) to loosen, relax, *Polyb.*—II. intr. π yield, soften in a thing, *Aesch.* P. 179. [ᾶσω]

Ἐπιχαλκῶ, (ἐπί, χαλκῶ) to forge, hammer a thing upon a place, Aesch. Fr. 284: metaph. to hammer upon a given subject, go over it again and again, Arist. Rhē.—2. metaph. to forge in one's purpose of a man, Ar. Nub. 422.

Ἐπιχάλκος, ον, (ἐπί, χαλκός) covered with copper or brass, brazen, ἀσπίς, Hdt. 4, 200, Ar. Vesp. 18: also, ἡ, ἐπ., sub. ἀσπίς, Meineke Ameips. Sphend. 3.

†Ἐπιχάλκος, ον Dor. ω, δ, Epichalvus, masc. pr. n, Theocr. 14, 53.

Ἐπιχάραγμα, ατος, τό, that which is stamped or impressed, e. g. on a coin. [χά] from

Ἐπιχάρασσω, Att. -ττω, f. -ξω, (ἐπί, χάρασσω) to cut into, hence, φύλλον ἐπιχεῖρα, a notched or serrated leaf, Theophr.—2. to stamp, impress upon, τί τι, of coins, Plut.

Ἐπιχάρης, ἐς, (ἐπιχαίρω) rejoiced at, glad of a thing, LXX.—II. act. gratifying, agreeable, Aesch. Pr. 160.

†Ἐπιχάρης, ον, δ, Epichäres, masc. pr. n, Orati.

Ἐπιχάρεινίζομαι, more rare in act., ἐπιχαρεινίζω, to make sport of a thing, Luc.

Ἐπιχάριζομαι, f. -ίζομαι, Att. -ζούμαι, (ἐπί, χάρις) dep. mid. —to furnish besides, make a present of, τι, Xen. Eq. 6, 12: intr., ἐπιχαρίττα (Dor. for ἐπιχαρίζω) τῷ ξένῳ, be civil to him, Ar. Ach. 884.

Ἐπιχάρις, ιτος, δ, ἡ, neut. ἐπιχαρί, (ἐπί, χάρις) pleasing, agreeable, Aesch. Theb. 910, Xen., etc.: winning, neat, σμός ἐπ. κληθείς, Plat. Rep. 474 E: giving pleasure, Xen. Cyn. 5, 33: —τὸ ἐπιχάρι, pleasantness of manner, Id. An. 2, 6, 12.

Ἐπιχάριτος, ον, (ἐπί, χάρις) = foreg., freq. in Xen., cf. Bornem. Symp. 3, 9; 7, 5 Adv. -τως, Dor. acc. to Elmsl. -ττως, Ar. Ach. 867.

Ἐπιχαρίττα, Dor. imperat. for ἐπιχαρίζω, Ar. Ach. 884. [ἄ]

†Ἐπιχαρίττως, Dor. adv. for -ίτως, v. sub ἐπιχάριτος.

Ἐπιχαίρω, ατος, τό, (ἐπιχαίρω) an object of sport or joy, esp. of malicious joy, Valck. Phoen. 1549, Theocr. 2, 20.

Ἐπιχαίριος, ον, δ, Epicharmus, a comic poet of Cos, but who passed his life at Syracuse, Xen. Mem. 2, 1, 20; Theocr. Ep.; Ath., etc.

Ἐπιχαίριος, εως, ἡ, joy, esp. malignant joy at a thing.

Ἐπιχαίριος, ον, (ἐπιχαίρω) wherein one feels joy, delightful, Soph. Tr. 1262; τινί, to one, Aesch. Ag. 722.—2. esp. exulted, or to be exulted over in calamity, ἐχθροῖς ἐπιχαίρω, matter of triumph to my enemies, Aesch. Pr. 158: οἱ δικαῖοι τι πάσχοντες ἐπιχαίρουσι, to see people justly punished is a satisfaction, Thuc. 3, 67.

Ἐπιχασκίζω, to be open, gape at top.

Ἐπιχασμόμας, (ἐπί, χασμός) to yawn at a thing, Heliod.

Ἐπιχέω, (ἐπί, χέω) to ease one's self again, Ar. Lys. 440.

Ἐπιχειλέω, ὦ, to fill to the brim: from

Ἐπιχειλῆς, ἐς, (ἐπί, χεῖλος) on or at the lips, ῥήματα ἐπ., phrases at the tip of one's tongue, common phrases, Lat. quas natant in labris: γλώσσα ἐπ., a tongue which will not be kept within the lips.—II. almost full, near the brim, but not quite running over, like ἐπιστεφής, Ar. Eq. 814: but—III. later, brimfull, running over like ὑπερχεῖλῆς —IV. with the lips drawn in, like old people, Alciph. 3, 55.

Ἐπιχειμάζω, f. -σω, (ἐπί, χειμάζω) to winter, spend the winter at a place: to stay the winter through: Thuc. 1, 89 unites both signs.—II. to be stormy afterwards. Hence

Ἐπιχειμῶσις, εως, ἡ, a wintering at a place.—II. a storm which follows something, Plin.

Ἐπιχειρα, ὦν, τά, v. ἐπιχειρῶν.

Ἐπιχειρέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (ἐπί, χεῖρ) to put one's hand to a thing, c. dat., δέειν, στήρ, Od. 24, 386, 395: hence in genl., to put one's hand to, set to work at, attempt, ἐργῶ, δδῶ, τάφῳ, etc., Hdt., Eur., etc.: much more rarely c. acc., μεγάλα ἔργα, Theogn. 75, Plat. Crito 45 C: to intend, attempt to do, c. inf., Hdt. 3, 38, 65. Xen., etc.—2. to make an attempt on, and so freq. in hostile signf., to set upon, attack, τινί, Hdt. 1, 26, etc.: absol., to act on the offen v. Id. 8, 108.—II. to handle a subject philosophically, argue on it, Arist. Coel. Hence

Ἐπιχειρήμα, ατος, τό, an undertaking, attempt, Thuc. 7, 47, Xen., etc.—II. in logic, a kind of argument, defined by Arist. Top. 8, 11, 12 as= συλλογισμὸς διαλεκτικός. Hence

Ἐπιχειρηματικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to an ἐπιχειρήμα, argumentative, Arist. Memor. Adv. κῶς, Aristid.

Ἐπιχειρήσις, εως, ἡ, (ἐπιχειρέω) an attempt upon, attack, Hdt.: in genl. an attempt, Id. 3, 71.—II. a mode of arguing, Polyb.

Ἐπιχειρήσθην, verb. adj. from ἐπιχειρέω, one must attempt, try, attack, τινί, Thuc. 2, 3, in plur.

Ἐπιχειρήτης, οἷ, δ, an enterprising person, Thuc. 8, 96, Plat. Tim. 69 D.

Ἐπιχειρητικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἐπιχειρήσις) of, belonging to formal argument: ἡ, -κίη, sub. τέχνη, the art of argumentation, Arr. Adv. κῶς.

Ἐπιχειρίζομαι, = ἐπιχειρέω, dub.

Ἐπιχειρῶν, ον, τό, dub. form for sq., in Hipp.

Ἐπιχειρῶν, ον, τό, (ἐπί, χεῖρ) strictly, wages of manual labor: hence in genl. wages, pay, whether of reward, Ar. Vesp. 586, Trag. ap. Clem. Al. p. 586; or more usu. of punishment, ἐπ. τῆς ὑψηλοῦ γλώσσης, Aesch. Pr. 319: ἐξέφων ἐπ. λαχεῖν, i. e. to be slain, Soph. Ant. 820.

Ἐπιχειροτονέω, ὦ, (ἐπί, χειρο- νέω) to confirm, ratify a proposed decree, esp. by show of hands, Dem. 48, 17, etc.—II. in Eccl. to ordain besides or after, Hence

Ἐπιχειροτονία, ας, ἡ, a decree passed by vote of the people, esp. by show of hands, ap. Dem. 706, 7, etc.

Ἐπεχέροννησιάζω, (ἐπί, χεῖροννησιάζω) to be of a peninsular form, Strab.

Ἐπιχεύει, Ep. inf. aor. i act. of ἐπιχεύω, for ἐπιχέαι, Hom.

Ἐπιχέω, f. -χέσω, and Att. ἐπιχέω, Ar. Pac. 169: aor. i ἐπέχεα, Ep. pres. ἐπιχέω, aor. i ἐπέχεα, inf. ἐπιχεύει, Hom., who nowhere has the common form, (ἐπί, χέω). To pour, throw over or upon, e. g. water to wash the hands, ἐπέχευε νύμφασι, Od. 1, 136, etc., in full, χερσὶν ὕδωρ ἐπιχεύει, Il. 24, 303, and so Att.; also, ὀνῶ ἐπ. ὕδωρ, Xen. Oec. 17, 9: metaph., τοῖσι δ' ἐφ' ὅππῳ ἔγευε, Il. 5, 618.—B. mid. to have poured, thrown, spread for one, or to do it for one's self, ἔλιν, χύσιν φύλλον, Od. 5, 257, 487.—2. to have poured out for one, to drink, ἐπ. ἀκρατὸν τινος, to drink it to any one's health or honour, esp. of lovers' toasts, Theocr. 2, 152; 14, 18; also simply ἐπινεῖσθαι τινος: for which we have

ἐπέχουσι τινος λαμβάνειν, Plut. Pass. ὁ ἐπιχυνθεὶς λόγος, one which has been poured or put into the general argument, Plat. Legg. 793 B: metaph. to come as a torrent, to stream, i. e. flock to a place, ἐπέχυντο, Ep. synop. 3. plur. plupl. pass. for ἐπεκέχυντο, Il. 15, 654; ἀνὰ νῆας, Il. 16, 295; so, to come like a stream over, τισί, of an army of mice, Hdt. 2, 141: hence also, to spread, become common or usual, Plut.

Ἐπιχρητέω, (ἐπί, χρεῖω) to remain in widowhood, Joseph.

Ἐπιχρῆστιος, ον, and later α, ον, (ἐπί, χρῆσθαι), on, upon the earth, earthly, freq. in Hom., both as epith. of mortals, and as subst., ἐπιχρῆστοι, earthly ones, i. e. men, cf. χρεαῖ. opp. to ἐπουράνιος: so, ἐπ. γένος ἀνθρώπων, Pind. Fr. 232, 3. Only poet.

Ἐπιχλευάω, (ἐπί, χλευάω) to make a mock of, τι or τινί, Plut.

Ἐπιχλαινάω, (ἐπέ, χλαινάω) to warm, esp. at the surface. Pass. to grow warm, Hipp. [ῥ]

Ἐπιχλοος, ον, (ἐπί, χλόα) with a green surface, Opp.

Ἐπιχνοάω, ὦ, (ἐπί, χροάω) to be downy or mossy on the surface, εἰς ῥαίς, Ap. Rh.

Ἐπίχνοος, contr. -νοος, ὁ, (ἐπί, χνόος) a woolly covering, Hipp.

†Ἐπίχρη, ἡς, ἡ=ἐπιχρῆσις, Strab.—Ἐπίχρηλος, ον, (ἐπί, χολή) full of gall or bile, bilious, Hipp.: hence spleenetic, ill-tempered, Plut.—II. act. producing bile, ποιῇ ἐπιχολωτάτω, Wess. Hdt. 4, 68, where some would read ἐπιχολοτάτῃ (χολός).

Ἐπιχροδός, ιδος, ἡ, (ἐπί, χροδός) the mesenteric, Aretae.

Ἐπιχρόεω, (ἐπί, χροῖω) to dance to, in honour of a thing, Ar. Pac. 131: to dance, come dancing on, Xen. Symp. 9, 4: and so of things, Diphil. ap. Ath. 157 A, 230 F.—II. trans. to add a chorus or choral song, Philostr.

Ἐπιχρηγέω, ὦ, (ἐπί, χρηγέω) to furnish, supply besides; in genl. to furnish, supply, Dion. H. Hence

Ἐπιχρηγήμα, ατος, τό, an additional supply: hence—2. = ἐπιφόρημα, dessert, sweetmeat, Ath.

Ἐπιχρηγία, ας, ἡ, = foreg.: in genl. a supply, N. T.

Ἐπιχρητάς, f. -σω, (ἐπί, χροτάς) to feed besides, Sosit. ap. Herm. Opusc. 1, 55; unless here it be from ἀποχρητάς.

Ἐπιχραίνω, (ἐπί, χραίνω) to stain colour, Luc.

Ἐπιχρώω, (ἐπί, χρώω) (A) to lead besides, hence aor. ἐπέχρωα, Plut.—II. as dep. mid., ἐπιχρώομαι, f. -ήσομαι, to make use of, esp. like Lat. uti to have dealings, be friends with one τινί, Hdt. 3, 99, cf. Thuc. 1, 41.

Ἐπιχρώω, (B) poet., to lay hands on, attack, c. dat., of wild beasts, hostile forces, etc., Il. 16, 352, 356; μητέρι μὲν μνηστῆρες ἐπέχρωον, they did her violence by their unwelcome wooing Od. 2, 50.—II. later also to handle touch, c. gen.: seems only to be used in impf. [ἄ]

Ἐπιχρεμέω, poet. for sq., Ap. Rl.

Ἐπιχρεμνίζω, (ἐπί, χρεμνίζω) to neigh, whinny, to τινί.

Ἐπιχρέμπτωμαι, (ἐπί, χρέμπτω) dep., to spit upon or at, c. dat., Luc.

Ἐπιχρησμοδέω, ὦ, (ἐπί, χρησμοδέω) to prophesy of or upon, τί τι Philostr.

Ἐπιχρίπτω, (ἐπί, χρίπτω) to make to approach, bring upon, τι ἐπί Bacchyl. 36.

Ἐπιχρίσις, εως, ἡ, (ἐπιχρίω) an ointing, smearing, Strab.

Ἐπίχρισμα, ατος, τό, an unguent or plaster, Diosc.: and
 Ἐπίχριστος, ατος, smeared on: esp., ὃ ἐπ., salves, ointments, Plut.: from
 Ἐπίχρῳ, (ἐπὶ, χρῶ) to anoint, besmear, τόδον ὀλοισθ, Od. 21, 179; παρείας, Od. 18, 172. Mid. to anoint one's self, Od. 18, 179. [ρ]

Ἐπυχρόν, ἄς, ἡ, Ath., and ἐπυχροία, ας, ἡ, Clem. Al., a colouring, tinge.

Ἐπυχρόνιζω, f. -ισω Att. -ῶ, (ἐπὶ, χροῦν) to last long, become ingrained, Arist. Probl. Also in pass., lb.

Ἐπυχρόνιος, ἰα, ἰον, (ἐπὶ, χρόνος) lasting for a time, long, Cic. Att. 6, 9, 3.

Ἐπυχρονος, ον, = foreg.

Ἐπυχρῶσος, ον, (ἐπὶ, χρῶσος) covered, overlaid with gold; gilded: cf. καταχρῶσος, Hdt. 1, 50, etc. Hence
 Ἐπυχρῶσώ, ὦ, to overlay with gold: to gild.

Ἐπυχρῶω, Theophr., and ἐπυχρωματίζω, Plat., = seq.

Ἐπυχρώννυμι, and -νύω, f. -χρῶσω, (ἐπὶ, χρώννυμι) to rub or smear over; esp. with a colour, to stain, colour, Luc. Hence
 Ἐπυχρῶσις, εως, ἡ, a spot, stain on the surface, Theophr.

Ἐπύχμα, ατος, τό, (ἐπύχεω) that which is spread over, a suffusion.

Ἐπύχυνμι, late form for ἐπύχεω, Herm. ap. Stob. Ecl. 2, p. 1092.

Ἐπύχυνσις, εως, ἡ, (ἐπύχεω) a pouring in or upon: hence an overflow, flood, Plat. Tim. 7 D: metaph., ἐπ. πολιτών, Plat. Legg. 740 E.—II. retundance, Ib. 841 A.—III. a filling of cups for a toast, the wine-bearer's duty, Plut.—IV. a beaker, or wine-pitcher, Menand. p. 175; ἐπ. χαλκίου, Ar. Fr. 12.

Ἐπύχυντον, verb. adj. from ἐπύχεω, one must pour in, over, Diosc.

Ἐπύχυνθρ, ῥος, ὅ, (ἐπύχεω) a vessel for pouring in, a tube, v. l. LXX.

Ἐπύχυντος, ον, (ἐπύχεω) poured or spread over: esp. ὃ ἐπ., (sub. πλακοῦν) a kind of cake, like ἔγγυτος, Nicoph. Their. 2.—2. also a coin, or cast of silver or lead, Hesych.

Ἐπύχυνω, (ἐπὶ, χυνεύω) to melt n., to solder, Philo.

Ἐπύχυννυμι, and -νύω, f. -χῶσω, (ἐπὶ, χύννυμι) to heap earth upon, fill with a mound, ὀδοον, Theophr.

Ἐπύχυνωμαι, (ἐπὶ, χύνωμαι) to be angry, τ, τι, Ar. Rh. 3, 367.

Ἐπύχυνω, ὦ, (ἐπὶ, χυνεύω) to yield, rant, give up, τινί τι, Soph. Ant. 219, f. συγχυνεύω.—II. intr. to come towards, join one's side, Lat. accedere, Thuc. 4, 107, πρὸς τινα, Xen. Hell. 4, 34: to advance (as) against the re, Id. An. 1, 2, 17. Hence
 Ἐπύχυνσις, εως, ἡ, a concession, cession, Arr.

Ἐπύχυνω, (ἐπὶ, χωριάζω) to be customary, be the fashion in a place, ἡσώ, Strab., περὶ Ἀθῶνας, Arist. Pol.; παρὰ τι, Polyb. Also in pass. upers., ἐπύχυνται, it is the custom or fashion, Arist. Pol.—II. of persons, to visit often, to be in the habit of visiting, Lat. ventitare, ἐπ. Ἀθῶνας, leind. Plat. Phaed. 57 A.

Ἐπύχυνος, α, ον, also ος, ον, Ar. Sub. 601, and Plat. (ἐπὶ, χώρα) in, of, belonging to the country, Pind. P. 4, 99, etc., of persons, ὃ ἐπ., the people of the country, Hdt. 1, 78, etc., of things, ὃ, used in the country, ὀδοῦν, α, 2, 1, 195, etc.; peculiar to a country, νόμις ἐπ., 1, 35, etc.: τὸ ἐπ., the isthm of the country, and then in genl. isthm, Ar. Nub. 1173, Plat., etc. ἰν -ῶν, Ar. Vesp. 859. Cf. ἐγγῶν

Ἐπύχυνσις, εως, ἡ, (ἐπύχυννυμι) a heaping up, esp. the choking of a channel, Polyb.: metaph. exaggeration, Gramm.

Ἐπύχυνθρ, (ἐπὶ, ψάω) to scrape, skim the surface of a thing, Opp.

Ἐπύχυνθρ, old Att. for ἐπύχυνθρ, Ar. Pac. 1141.

Ἐπύχυνθρ, ον, τό, a curb-chain. [ῶ]

Ἐπύχυνθρ, (ἐπὶ, ψάω) to accompany on a stringed instrument, Soph. Fr. 79.

Ἐπύχυνθρ, adv. (ἐπύχυνθρ) lightly, skimming the surface.

Ἐπύχυνθρ, εως, ἡ, a touching lightly, Plut.: from

Ἐπύχυνθρ, (ἐπὶ, ψάω) to touch lightly, reach, c. gen., Hes. Sc. 217, Hdt. 3, 87, and Att.: later also c. acc.: in genl. to touch, handle, κώσῃ, Soph. Phil. 1255: Hom. has it only once, and that metaph., ὅς τ' ὀλίγον περ ἐπύχυνθρ παρίδουσιν, who can feel however little in his heart, Od. 8, 547, like αἰσθάνομαι: but ἐπ. φιλοτάων, to reach out towards, seek for love, Pind. P. 4, 164; metaph. to touch lightly on, Lat. strictim attingere, Hdt. 2, 65.

Ἐπύχυνθρ, and old Att. ἐπύχυνθρ, (ἐπὶ, ψάω) to drop, pour by drops in or upon, Xen. Symp. 2, 26: ὃ θεὸς ἐπύχυνθρ, he rains upon..., Ar. Pac. 1141, where it is not really intr.

Ἐπύχυνθρ, ον, τό, = ἐπύχυνθρ, Anth.

Ἐπύχυνθρ, (ἐπὶ, ψάω) to dep., to lie still more, Xen. Hier. 2, 16.—II. to attribute falsehood to, c. acc., Plut.; τ, τι, Luc.

Ἐπύχυνθρ, ατος, τό, (ἐπὶ, ψάω) scrapings or scum, Diosc.

Ἐπύχυνθρ, ὦ, (ἐπὶ, ψάω) to touch lightly, τ, τι, Plat. Rep. 360 A: c. gen., to feel for, Id. Prot. 310 C.

Ἐπύχυνθρ, f. -ισω Att. -ῶ, (ἐπὶ, ψάω) to put a question to the vote in a popular assembly, put the question, the office of the chief president (ἐπιστάτης), Lat. sententias perrogare, in suffragia mittere, Thuc., etc., cf. esp. Xen. Mem. 1, 1, 18: in full, ἐπ. τὴν γνώμην, Aeschin. 71, 7: also ἐπ. εἰς τὴν ἐκκλησίαν, Thuc. 1, 87; ἐπ. τινί, to put the question for, at the instance of any one, Hdt. 8, 61: but ἐπ. τινάς, to ask them their opinion, Plat. Gorg. 474 A. Mid. of the assembly itself, to confirm, decree by vote, c. inf., Xen. Hell. 1, 1, 34. Pass. to be appointed by vote, of a magistrate, Arist. Pol. Hence
 Ἐπύχυνθρ, εως, ἡ, the proposing; or (from mid.) the voting a measure.

Ἐπύχυνθρ, ὦ, to paint over.

Ἐπύχυνθρ, ον, (ἐπὶ, ψάω) exposed to blame, blameworthy, Xen. Lac. 14, 7.—II. act. blaming, censorious, φάτις, Aesch. Ag. 611.

Ἐπύχυνθρ, ὦ, (ἐπὶ, ψάω) to clatter, rattle at or with a thing, Call. Dian. 247.—II. act. to utter, τ, τι, Clem. Al.

Ἐπύχυνθρ, (ἐπὶ, ψάω) to cool, refresh, Ar. Rh. [ῶ]

Ἐπύχυνθρ, (ἐπὶ, ψάω) to eat a morsel more.

Ἐπύχυνθρ, ὦν, αἰ, (ἐπὶ, ἰσῶ) places where the force of the wind is broken, roadsteads, Od. 5, 404.

Ἐπύχυνθρ, aor. 1 pass. of πλάζω.

Ἐπύχυνθρ, 1 aor. pass. of πλάζω.

Ἐπύχυνθρ, 2 aor. pass. from πλέκω, but v. Butt. Catal. p. 214.

Ἐπύχυνθρ, poet. ἐπλάσσα, aor. 1 from πλάσσω.

Ἐπύχυνθρ, 1 aor. pass. of πλάζω, but v. Butt. Catal. p. 202, sq.

Ἐπύχυνθρ, 3 sing. aor. from πλέω, Ep. synop. for ἐπύχυνθρ, Il. 12, 11: and in

like manner from aor. mid. ἐπύχυνθρ ἐπύχυνθρ, ἐπύχυνθρ, Il. 1, 418; 22, 281: ἐπύχυνθρ ἐπύχυνθρ, ἐπύχυνθρ, Il. 9, 54, etc., ἐπύχυνθρ ἐπύχυνθρ very freq. in Hom.

Ἐπύχυνθρ, 1 aor. act. and ἐπύχυνθρ, 1 aor. pass. from πλέω.

Ἐπύχυνθρ, 3 plur. aor. sycop. pass. of πλάζω, only Il. 4, 449; 8, 65.

Ἐπύχυνθρ, 1 aor. pass. of πλέω.

Ἐπύχυνθρ, 1 aor. pass. of πλέω.

Ἐπύχυνθρ, ον, (ἐπὶ, ὀδοῦν) containing 1 + 3, or 3, v. sub. ἐπύχυνθρ.

Ἐπύχυνθρ, ον, (ἐπὶ, ὀδοῦν) swollen esp. pregnant, lambl.

Ἐπύχυνθρ, (ἐπὶ, ὀδοῦν) κύκλον, to draw a circular furrow or line, Tryph.

Ἐπύχυνθρ, ον, (ἐπὶ, ὀδοῦν) watching, presiding over the furrows, epith of Ceres, Anth.

Ἐπύχυνθρ, ὦν, τῶ, Ion. for ἐπύχυνθρ, Hdt.

Ἐπύχυνθρ, Ion. for ἐπύχυνθρ, Hdt. 9, 99.

Ἐπύχυνθρ, ον, = ἐπύχυνθρ.

Ἐπύχυνθρ, (ἐπὶ, ὀδοῦν) to join in waiting, lament over a thing, Anth. [ῶ]

Ἐπύχυνθρ, f. l. in Aesch. Pers. 656; which some strangely make 3 sing. plupf. from a verb ἐπύχυνθρ, as if Ion. for ἐπύχυνθρ.

Ἐπύχυνθρ, fut. -ῶσιν, (ἐπὶ, ὀδοῦν) to be come stinking, LXX.

Ἐπύχυνθρ, 1 aor. pass. of πλέω.

Ἐπύχυνθρ, ον, (ἐπὶ, ὀδοῦν) to shut up: but only in Il. 12, 340, and here it has always been doubted, v. ἐπύχυνθρ.

Ἐπύχυνθρ, (ἐπὶ, ὀδοῦν) to swell up, Nic. Hence
 Ἐπύχυνθρ, α, ον, swollen, Hipp.

Ἐπύχυνθρ, ὦ, = ἐπύχυνθρ, Hipp.

Ἐπύχυνθρ, (ἐπὶ, ὀδοῦν) to make to swell. Pass. = ἐπύχυνθρ, Hipp.

Ἐπύχυνθρ, ὦ, (ἐπὶ, ὀδοῦν) f. -ῶσιν, to go as settler or colonist to a place: to settle in a place, inhabit it, c. acc., Eur. Ion 1583; ἐπ. ἐν τῇ Ἀσίᾳ, Xen. Cyr. 6, 2, 10.—II. to occupy against; in pass., ἡ Δεκελεία τῇ χώρᾳ ἐπύχυνθρ, D. is occupied as the seat of ofensive operations against their country, Thuc. 7, 27; cf. 6, 86, where ἐπύχυνθρ τινι is seemingly intrans., like ἐπύχυνθρ τινι. Hence
 Ἐπύχυνθρ, ας, ἡ, a colony: but the classical term is ἀποικία, with reference to the mother, rather than the daughter-country.

Ἐπύχυνθρ, α, ον, (ἐπὶ, ὀδοῦν) in or presiding over the house, domestic.

Ἐπύχυνθρ, fut. -ῶσιν Att. -ῶσιν, (ἐπὶ, ὀδοῦν) to settle in a colony, τινι πόλει, App.: to colonise, people with a colony, Dio C., in pass.—2. = ἐπύχυνθρ, τινι, Paus.

Ἐπύχυνθρ, ον, τό, (ἐπὶ, ὀδοῦν) an out-house, farmstead, etc., Böckh Inser. 1. p. 849.—II. house-furniture, dub.

Ἐπύχυνθρ, εως, ἡ, (ἐπύχυνθρ) colonising, settlement of a colony, App.

Ἐπύχυνθρ, ὦ, (ἐπὶ, ὀδοῦν) to build upon, raise by building, τειχος, Thuc. 7, 4; ἐπὶ τινι, Xen. An. 3, 4, 11.—II. to build again, rebuild, Xen. Hell. 6, 5, 12.—III. to build against, raise a fortress on another's land, Polyb. Hence
 Ἐπύχυνθρ, ἡς, ἡ, = sq. Clem. Al.: and
 Ἐπύχυνθρ, εως, ἡ, a building up: hence metaph. an accumulation, in Rhet., a climax, Arist. Gen. An. 1, 18, 34.

Ἐπύχυνθρ, ας, ἡ, v. ἐπύχυνθρ.

Ἐπύχυνθρ, ὦ, (ἐπὶ, ὀδοῦν) 135

to provide in a thing, dub. in Arist. Oec.

Ἐποικονομία, ας, ἡ, apportionment, ἔργων ἡ παθών, rhetorical treatment of them, Longin. 11, 6, unless ἔποικο-δομία (q. v.) be read.

Ἐποικος, ον, (ἐπί, οἶκος) settling, sojourning among foreigners, in a foreign land, Aesch. Pr. 410.—II. as subst. ὁ ἔποικος, a sojourner, Pind. O. 9, 105: hence = μέτοικος, a stranger, one who has no civic rights, Soph. El. 189.—2. a colonist, settler in a colony, Ar. Av. 1307, Thuc. 2, 27, ubi v. Schol., cf. ἄποικος.—3. a neighbour, one near, Soph. O. C. 506.

Ἐποικτεῖρω, (ἐπί, οἰκτεῖρω) to pity, have compassion on, Xenoph. 6, 3 Bgk., τινά, Soph. Aj. 121, etc.

Ἐποικτίω, (ἐπί, οἰκτίω) = foreg., τινά, Soph. O. T. 1296: to bewail, lament, Joseph. Hence

Ἐποικτιστος, ον, lamentable, wretched, Aesch. Ag. 1221.

Ἐποικτος, ον, (ἐπί, οἶκος) = foreg., Aesch. Ag. 1614.

Ἐποικνῶς, ὡ, -ώσομαι, (ἐπί, οἰκνῶ) to wail, lament over, πάθει, Aesch. Cho. 547.

Ἐποίνος, ον, (ἐπί, οἶνος) at the wine; bacchanalian, Nonn.

Ἐποίνος, ον, = foreg.

Ἐποιστέω, verb. adj. of ἐπιφέρω, one must bring in or to, Polyb.

Ἐποίσω, εἰς, εἰ, fut. of ἐπιφέρω, II. 1, 89, Od. 16, 438.

Ἐποινῶς, = sq., Anth.

Ἐποίχομαι, (ἐπί, οἶχομαι) dep. mid.: to go towards, approach, c. acc., Od. 1, 324; esp. to approach as a beggar, Od. 17, 346, 351: θεούς τραπέ-ζας ἐπ., to draw near to the gods with sacrificial feasts, Pind. O. 3, 72.—2. to approach with hostile purpose, set on, attack, c. acc., Κῦπριν χαλκῷ, II. 5, 330, cf. 10, 487.—II. to go over, go through, visit one after another, esp. of one who hands round wine, Od. 1, 143; of a general, c. acc., σίχας ἀνδρῶν πάντας ἐπὶφάετο, II. 15, 279, cf. Od. 4, 451: also ἐπ. πάντη ἀνὰ στρατόν, II. 1, 383; πάντοσε ἐποι-χόμενος, II. 5, 508: esp. also of Apollo and Diana visiting persons with death, οἳς ἀγαγούς βελέεσσαν ἐποιχόμενος (or -νῃ) κατέφηνεν, as Od. 5, 123, cf. II. 1, 50.—2. to go over, get through one's work, absol., II. 5, 720: usu. c. acc., ἔργον ἐπ., II. 6, 492, Od. 1, 358; ὁρπόν ἐπ., to set about preparing it, Od. 13, 34; most freq. of women, ἰσθὴν ἐπ., to ply the loom, Lat. percurrere telam, II. 1, 31, Od. 5, 62, etc.: later c. dat., ἔργοις ἐπ., Theocr. 25, 32.—3. to go along, traverse, ἵκρια νηῶν, II. 15, 676.

Ἐποινωίζομαι, (ἐπί, οἰνωίζομαι) dep. mid., to forboe, Gramm., cf. επι-φωίζω.

Ἐποκέλλω, (ἐπί, οὐκέλλω) = επι-κέλλω, to run a ship ashore, νέα, Hdt. 6, 16; 7, 182.—2. of the ship, to run aground, be wrecked, Thuc. 8, 102.

Ἐπόκιλλος, ον, ὁ, Epocillus, masc. pr. n., Arr. An. 3, 19, 6, etc.

Ἐπόκλιζω, (ἐπί, οὐκλιζω) to cover with bent knees at or upon, τινί, Heliod.

Ἐποκριάω, ὦ, (ἐπί, ὀκριάω) to be caught in or upon, τινί, Nic.

Ἐποκρίσις, εἶσα, ἐν, (ἐπί, ὀκρίσις) unevn, projecting, Anth.

Ἐπολβίζω, ἰ-ίσω, (ἐπί, ὀλβίζω) to call happy, τινά, Nonn.

Ἐπόλιος, ον, 3, a night-bird, perl. = αἰγύλιος.

Ἐπολισθαίνω or -θάνω f. -σθῆσω, (ἐπὶ, ἱλισθαίνω) to slip in or against, c.

dat., esp. metaph., ἐπ. ἀνπλακταίς, Anth.

Ἐπολολύω, ἰ-ξω, (ἐπ., ὀλολύω) to holla, shout for joy, triumph at, absol., Aesch. Ag. 1236 Ar. Eq. 616, τινί, at or to one, Id. Theb. 825, cf. ἐπαλαλάω, and ὀλοάω.—II. to howl, shriek for woe, later.

Ἐπολοφύρομαι, (ἐπί, ὀλοφύρομαι) dep. to lament over, c. dat., Joseph. [ὅ]

Ἐπομαι, to follow, dep. mid. from ἐπω, q. v.

Ἐπομβρέω, ὦ, (ἐπί, ὀμβρέω) to wet with showers, rain upon, in pass., Anth.—II. intr. to be rainy, wet. Hence

Ἐπομβρῆσις, εως, ἡ, a watering, esp. with rain.

Ἐπομβρία, ας, ἡ, (ἐπομβρος) abundance of rain, Hipp.: in genl. abundance of wet or moisture, Aesch. Fr. 290; wet weather, opp. to ἀνχμός, drought, Ar. Nub. 1120.

Ἐπομβρίζω, ἰ-ίσω, (ἐπί, ὀμβρίζω) to shower, pour down as rain, Clem. Al.

Ἐπομβρῖος, ον, = sq., Theophr.

Ἐπομβρος, ον, (ἐπί, ὀμβρος) rainy, ἔτος, Hipp., χώρα, Theophr.: wet, γῆ, Theophr.

Ἐπομένως, adv. part. pres. from ἔπομαι, in consequence; in accordance with, τινί, Plat. Legg. 844 E, e conj. Stephani.

Ἐπομνύμι and ἐπομνύω, fut. ἐπομνομαι: aor. ἐπόμοσα, (ἐπί, δμνυμι) To swear to or upon, v. 1. Od. 15, 437, c. acc. ἐπιορκον ἐπόμοσεν, swore a false oath to it, II. 10, 332; and c. dupl. acc. θεούς ἐπιορκον ἐπ., to swear a false oath by the gods, Theogn. 1195, cf. Hes. Th. 793: hence in prose ἐπ. τὸν ἥλιον, τοὺς θεούς, to swear by... Hdt. 1, 212; 5, 106; ἐπ. τῇν-φιλίαν, Xen. Cyr. 6, 4, 6, like Lat. deos jurare, cf. ἐπιορκέω: but c. acc. rei, to swear to a thing, Ar. Lys. 211.—II. in part., with another verb, esp. ἐπομῖναι ἐπ., he said with an oath, said upon oath, Hdt. 8, 5, Xen. An. 7, 8, 2.

Ἐπομоргννυμι. f. ἐπομоргνύω, (ἐπί, ὀμоргννύω) to wipe off upon a thing: hence to leave an impression upon it.

Ἐπομоргάλω, ἰα, ἰον, (ἐπί, ὀμорг-λός) on, upon the navel, hence βάλε σάκος μέσσην ἐπομоргάλω, in the centre, on the boss of the shield (ὀμорг-λός, Lat. umbro), II. 7, 267: σῶκον ἐπομорг, a fig with a navel-like stalk, Anth.—II. τὸ ἐπομоргάλιον, the umbilical region, esp. the uterus. [ῶ]

Ἐπονεοίδω, ἰ-ίσω Att. -ῶ, (ἐπί, ὀνεοίδω) to reproach, abuse, Ps.-Ph. 212.

Ἐπονεοιδιστος, ον, to be reproached, disgraceful, Isocr. 254 D; τινί, to one, Xen. Symp. 8, 34.—II. act. blaming, reproachful, Eur. I. T. 689. Adv. -τως, shamefully, Plat. Legg. 633 E.

Ἐπονομίζω, (ἐπί, ὀνομάζω) to give an additional name to, to surname, Thuc. 2, 29, τινά τι, Plat. Crat. 406 A, τινί τι, Heind. Theaet. 185 C: sometimes with εἶνα, pleon., Id. Parmen. 133 D, v. ὀνομαζώ.—2. in genl. to call by a name, give an epithet to, Thuc. 1, 13: ἐπ. τὸ ὀνομά τινοιο, to call upon, invoke by name, Hdt. 4, 35; ἐπ. παρόθεν, as a solemn appeal, Thuc. 7, 69.—B. pass. to be named, τινός or ἀπό τινοιο, after one, Eur. H. F. 1329, Thuc. 6, 2: τῇ ἀρχῇ ὕβριος ἐπονομά-ζεται, the title of ὕβρις is given it, Heind. Plat. Phaedr. 238 A: ἐπ. ἐπωνυμίαν, to receive a name, Id. Legg. 626 D: absol., to be infamous, Soph. El. 254.

Ἐπονομία, ας, ἡ, a surname, name.

Ἐπονομαστῆν, verb. adj. from

ἐπονομίζω, one must call by a name, ὅσους θεοὺς οὐρανίους ἐπ., Plat. Legg. 828 D.

Ἐπονομάστος, ον, named. Adv. -τως, by name, dub.

Ἐποσίω, fut. -ίσω Att. -ῶ, (ἐπὶ, ὀσίω) to grow sour, turn acid.

Ἐποσίωνα, (ἐπί, ὀσίωνα) to sharpen, Ecccl.—2. to accelerate, πορείαν, LXX

Ἐποσύς, ν, (ἐπί, ὀσύς) sharpened sharply in taste, as oxymel, Hipp.

Ἐποτίχομαι, (ἐπί, ὀτίχομαι) dep., only used in pres. and impf., to look towards: hence to regard, reverence, fear, Διός, θεῶν ἐποτίσκει μῆνην, Od. 5, 146, H. Hom. Ven. 291.

Ἐπόπισθεν, (ἐπί, ὀπισθεν) adv., be- hind, coming after, but prob. to be read divisim, ἐπὶ ὅτ., with Gaisf., Dind., etc., in Hes. Fr. 42.

Ἐποποιί, a cry to mimic that of the hoopoe (ἐποψ), Ar. Av. 58.

Ἐποποιία, ας, ἡ, (ἐποποιός) a writing of epic poetry: the epopee, epic poetry itself, Hdt. 2, 116, cf. Arist. Poet. 24, sq. Hence

Ἐποποιικός, ὅ, ὄν, of, belonging to epic poetry, epic, μίμησις, Arist. Poet.

Ἐποποιός, ὁ, ἡ, (ἐπος, ποιέω) writ- ing epic poetry: ὁ ἐπ., an epic poet, Hdt. 2, 120.

Ἐποπτῶ, ὦ, (ἐπί, ὀπτῶ) to roast, broil besides or after, Od. 12, 363.

Ἐποπτεία, ας, ἡ, inspection II. the highest grade of initiation at the Eleusian mysteries, Plut., but cf. sq.: from

Ἐποπτεύω, (ἐπί, ὀπτεύω) to look over, overlook, watch, ἔργα, Od. 16, 140, Hes. Op. 765: in genl. to observe, take charge of, παρῶα κράτη, Aesch. Cho. 1: hence to look upon in wrath, visit, punish, κότω, Id. Eum. 220.—II. to become an ἐπόπτης, be initiated into the greater mysteries, used proverb. of at- taining to the highest earthly happi- ness, Ar. Ran. 745, Plat. Phaedr. 250 C: yet Synes. used the word of the lesser mysteries, and Lob. (Aglaoph. p. 127, sq.) questions the graduation of mystae altogether.

Ἐποπτήρ, ἥρος, ὁ, = sq., of tutelary gods, λιτῶν, Aesch. Th. 640.

Ἐπόπτης, ον, ὁ, (ἐπόπτης, ἐφο- ράω) strictly, a looker on, an eye-wit- ness, spectator, πόνων, Aesch. Pr. 299.—2. an overseer, guardian, esp. of a god, Pind. N. 9, 12.—II. one initiated at the greater mysteries, Böckh Inscr. 1, p. 107; but cf. ἐποπτεύω. Hence

Ἐποπτικός, ὅ, ὄν, belonging to a ἐπόπτης or ἐποπτής; hence τὰ ἐπ. the most secret mysteries of any thing, Plat. Symp. 210 A; cf. ἐποπτεύω.

Ἐπόπτης, ἴδος, ἡ, fem. of ἐπόπτης.—Ἐποπτος, ον, (ἐπί, ὀφραμαι) visible, within sight, Strab.: the poet. form ἐπίοπτος is in Opp.

Ἐποραδία, ας, ἡ, Eporedia, a co- lony of the Romans, in the territory of the Salassi in N. W. of Cisalpine Gaul, now Ivrea, Strab.

Ἐποράω, ἰον. for ἐφοράω, Hdt.

Ἐποργιάω, (ἐπί, ὀργιάω) to hold orgies, revel in or among, c. dat., Anac. reont.

Ἐποργίζομαι, (ἐπί, ὀργίζομαι) to be angry at, LXX.

Ἐπορέγω, fut. -ξω, (ἐπί, ὀρέγω) to hold out to, offer, give, τινί τι, II. 5, 225, in tmesis.—B. more usu. in mid. ἐπορέγομαι, fut. -ξομαι, to stretch one's self out towards the thing, reach at it: in Hom. once, II. 5, 335, ἐπορεζόμενος reaching forward to strike, more usu. ἔγχει ὀρέξ., v. Heyne, II. 4, 307.—II. to hold out offer besides Solon 20 2

Π. metaph. to be desirous of more, rise in one's demands, Hdt. 9, 34: in genl. to desire, τινός, Plat. Rep. 437 C, etc.

Ἐπορέω, Ion. for ἐφορέω, Hdt. 1, 124.

Ἐπορθιάζω, (ἐπί, ὀρθιάζω) orig. to set upright, ἐπορθ. τὰ ὤτα, to prick the ears, Philo: but usu. absol., sub. φωνήν, to lift up the voice, shout at, c. dat., ᾗδε λαμπάδι, Aesch. Ag. 29; but ἐπορθ. γόους, to lift up the voice in wailing, Pers. 1050.

Ἐπορθοβοῶ, ὦ, (ἐπί, ὀρθός, βοῶ) to utter with a loud shout, γόους πατρί, Seidl. Eur. El. 142.

Ἐπορθερεύω, (ἐπί, ὀρθερεύω) to rise early: esp. to sing early in the morning, late.

Ἐπορθηρίζω, and in mid., =foreg., ate. Hence

Ἐπορθηρισμός, οὗ, ὁ, arising early, ἑλληνικὸν κεκραγμὴν ἐπορθηρισμοί, the morning sounds of the noisy tax-atherers, Plut.

Ἐπορθοροβόας, ὁ, =ὀρθοροβόας, the truly singer, i. e. the cock.

Ἐπορθηρίζομαι, =ἐπορτέγομαι, Them.

Ἐπορίνω, (ἐπί, ὀρίνω) to urge, set a, dub. in Nic.

Ἐπορκίζω, Ion. for ἐφορκίζω, to lure, Eccl. Hence

Ἐπορκισμός, οὗ, ὁ, Ion. for ἐφορ-κισμός, an adjuration, Eccl.: and

Ἐπορκιστής, οὗ, ὁ, one who adjures, exorcist, Eccl.

Ἐπορμέω, Ion. for ἐφορμέω, Hdt. 81.

Ἐπορνώμι, and -νώ, fut. ἐπόρνω: r. 1 ἐπόρνω, (ἐπί, ὀρνώμι.) To stir, arouse, excite, ὅς μοι ἐπόρσε μένος, to called up my might, B. 20, 93: so

in mid., Il. 23, 689 in tmesis, sch. Supp. 187.—2. to rouse and

ad upon, to send upon or at, Od. 22, 613: to set on, esp. in hostile sense,

set on to fight, τινά τινι, Il. 5, 765, cf. also c. inf., οἷον ἐπόρσειαν

ῥαυξίην Ἐκτορι, Il. 7, 42: to send very upon one, Od. 7, 271: so οἱ

ἴδον ῥοσίσμον ἡμῶν, Il. 15, 613: ὅνιν ἐπόρσεν ἄνεμον, Od. 5, 109, cf.

r. Cycl. 12. Pass. to rise against, rult, fly upon one, c. dat., ἐπώρτο

ῥαυξί, 3 sing. aor. syncop., Il. 21, 1: and so pisp. act., ἐποράρειν,

23, 112, in tmesis.

Ἐπορούω, (ἐπί, ὀρούω) to rush violently at or upon, to attack, assault; as in hostile signif., in Il. τινί, or

al.: but in Od. (only 23, 343) of

ap, to come suddenly on; once c. rei, ἄρ' ἐπορούσας, Il. 17, 481.

ly poet.

Ἐποροφώω, ὦ, (ἐπί, ὀροφώω) to put on roof or cover.

Ἐποροσόν, imperat. aor. 1 act. of ὀρνω, Il. 5, 765.

Ἐπορῶντω, (ἐπί, ὀρῶντω) to dig up, var open, τραύμα, Achill. Tat.

Ἐπορτέγομαι, (ἐπί, ὀρτέγομαι) dep., lance on a thing, to dance about, n. 313, 26: to trample upon, τινί, c. dat.: metaph. to triumph over, Lat.

litare, τινί, App.

Ἐπος, εὖς, τό, (from root *ΕΠ-, or

er F-; which recurs in *ἔπειον*.) a word; hence Att., κατ' ἔπος, by word, accurately, Ar. Ran. 802:

πρὸς ἔπος, Id. Nub. 1375, cf. ch. Eum. 586: in genl. that which

spoken, uttered in words, whether

or many, a speech, tale, very freq. om. (who does not use the later

anym. λόγος for this), just like

g, with which he joins it, Od. 4,

11, 561. Hence also sometimes

g, when the words are more im-

ways accompanied by music, like those of the troubadours, Od. 8, 91; 17, 519. The following are the most peculiar usages, esp. in Hom.—1. a word worth listening to, ἔπος τι, Il. 3, 83.—

2. a pledged word, promise, Il. 8, 8; τελεῖν ἔπος, to fulfil, keep one's word,

Il. 14, 44.—3. a word in season, word of advice, counsel, bidding; also freq. in Att.—4. the word of a deity, prophecy,

an oracle, Od. 12, 266: later also a saw, proverb, maxim, like ἀπόφθεγμα, τὸ

παλαιὸν ἔπος, Hdt. 7, 51: hence freq. in Att., ὡς ἔπος εἰπεῖν, so to say, as

the phrase goes, where one is not sure that an expression is allowable, Wolf

Lept. p. 361, Herm. Vig. n. 154: speaking loosely, vaguely, opp. to ὑ-

τως, Plat. Legg. 656 E: but also, to speak boldly, without periph-

phrasis or mincing the matter, Trag., etc.—5. word, as opp. to deed, i. e. any-

thing vain and futile, ἔπεα ἀκράντα, words of none effect, opp. to ἔγγραμμα,

Od. 19, 565: hence ἔπος and ἔργον freq. opposed, Il. 15, 234, Od. 2, 272,

etc.; and in Att. just as εἰπεῖν and πράττειν, are contrasted. Moreover

Hom. uses ἔπος as opp. to βία, Il. 15, 106, and to χεῖρ, Il. 1, 77.—6. that

which words express, the meaning, substance, subject of a speech, etc., almost

like πρᾶγμα, a thing or matter, Il. 11, 652; 17, 701, etc., cf. Br. Soph. O. T. 1144, O. C. 443: hence, οὐδὲν πρὸς

ἔπος, nothing to the purpose, Plat. Euthyd. 295 C, to no purpose, Ar.

Eccl. 751. Hom. freq. joins ἔπος εἰ-

πεῖν, εἰρεῖν, φάσθαι, ἀνδάν, μνῆσθαι, φράσσειν, πρᾶττειν.—II. from

Pind. N. 2, 2, and Hdt. downwards,

τὰ ἔπη, epic poetry in heroic verse, opp. to μέλη or lyric poetry, etc., cf. Müller

Literat. of Greece, 4, § 3: then transferred to elegiac verse; and

thence to other kinds, in genl. verses, poetry, as even, ἔπεα ποιεῖν, Hdt. 4,

14: to lyric poetry, Alcibi. 4, Pind. O. 3, 14: of tragic or comic iambi, Ar. Ran.

862, Eq. 39, cf. Francke Callin. p. 77

sq.: also, ἔπος, a verse or line of poetry, epic or other, Hdt. 4, 29, Ar.

Ran. 956, 1161; even a line in writing of any kind, μῦθον ἐπὶν μῆκος, Isocr.

261 A, cf. Schäf. Dion. Comp. p. 30: and in Luc. of a painter, οὐδ' ἐν ἔπτῃ

ἔπεισι γράφει, in seven strokes or lines.

Ἐποτρακίζω, (ἐπί, ὀστρακίζω) to send potsherds skimming over the water, to play at ducks and drakes. Hence

Ἐποτρακισμός, οὗ, ὁ, a game at ducks and drakes, Poll. 9, 119.

Ἐποτοσιύω, (ἐπί, ὀτοσιύω) to yell out, utter lamentably, μέλος, Eur. Phoen. 1039.

Ἐποτρύνω, (ἐπί, ὀτρύνω) almost wholly poet., to stir up, excite, urge on, freq. in Hom., who oft. joins ἐποτρύνει καὶ ἀνῶγει, also ἐποτρύνας ἐκέ-

λευσεν, etc.: and more rarely in hostile signif., to set on, excite against, c. dat., ἐπ. πόλεμον τινί, to stir up war

against one, Od. 22, 152; ποιμῆν, ἄγγελος ἐπ., to urge on, hasten, Od. 8,

31; 24, 355: usu. c. acc., but also freq. c. inf., ἐπ. μαχέσασθαι, χαλεπαίνειν, etc., Il.: rarely c. dat., as

Hes. Op. 595, Hdt. 7, 170 and c. dat. et inf., ἐτάροιον, ἵππευσιν ἐπ., to urge them to do a thing, Od. 10, 531,

Il. 15, 258. Pass. to press on, hasten, Aesch. Theb. 698.

Ἐπουδαίος, and ἐπούδειος, οὗ, (ἐπί, οὐδαίος) on earth, terrestrial.

Ἐπουλός, ἴδος, ἡ, (ἐπί, οὐλον) a gum-bowl, Medic., cf. παρούλις.

Ἐπουλος, οὗ, (ἐπί, οὐλος) somewhat curly, Theophr.

Ἐπουλῶ, ὦ, (ἐπί, οὐλῶ) to scar over, heal a wound, etc., Hipp. Hence **Ἐπουλώσις**, εὖς, ἡ, a scarring over healing, Medic.; and

Ἐπουλωτικὴς, ἡ, ὄν, promoting the healing of wounds, etc., Medic.

Ἐπουραῖος, αἶα, αἶον, (ἐπί, οὐρά) in or on the tail, Anth.

Ἐπουράνιος, α, ον, (ἐπί, οὐράνιος) in heaven, heavenly: in Hom. only ci the gods, ἐπ. θεός, θεός, Od. 17, 484,

Il. 6, 129, 131, 527: ἐπ. εὐσεβῶν ψυχῶν, Pind. Fr. 97, 4.—2. in plur. as subst., =θεός, Theocr. 25, 5. [α]

Ἐπουρέω, ὦ, (ἐπί, οὐρέω) to make water upon; in genl. to make water, Arist. Part. An.

Ἐπουριάω, =sq., Luc.

Ἐπουρίζω, (ἐπί, οὐρίζω) to blow favourably upon, of a fair wind, οὐρος

αὐρα ἐπουρίζουσα τὴν ὁδόνην, filling the canvas; so, ἄνεμος ἐπουρίζων τὰ ἀκάτια, wafting them on their way,

Luc.: but, πνεῦμα αἱματηρῶν ἐπουρίζειν τινί, (of the Erinyes) to breathe bloodily on him, i. e. to inspire him

with mad fury, Aesch. Eum. 137.—II. metaph. to help onward, in genl. to direct towards a point, ταύτη φρόνημα

ἐπ., Eur. Andr. 610.—III. intr. to sail with a fair wind, sail merrily, ironically, τρέχε κατά τὴν κόρακα ἐπουρίσας, Ar. Thesm. 1226, cf. ἐπουρόω.

τὸ πέλαιος ἐπουρίζον, a safe, prosperous sea, Strab.

Ἐπουρος, ον, blowing favourably, αὐρα, Soph. Tr. 954: sailing before the wind; hence metaph., borne along, τινί, by a thing, Clem. Al. Hence

Ἐπουρία, ὦ, to have a fair wind, Polyb. Hence

Ἐπουρώσις, εὖς, ἡ, a dub. word in Arist. Rhet. 3, 13, 5, prob. a γῶγξ

straight on: al. ἐπέρωσις.

Ἐπουσιώδης, εὖς, (ἐπί, οὐσία, εἶδος) added to the essence, and so non-essential. Adv. -ῶς.

Ἐποφείλω, (ἐπί, ὀφείλω) to remain a debtor, continue in debt, Thuc. 8, 5.

Ἐποφέλλω, (ἐπί, ὀφέλλω) to increase still more.

Ἐποφθαλμίζω, ὦ, Plut., and ἐλ οφθαλμιάω, =sq.

Ἐποφθαλμιάω, ὦ, (ἐπί, ὀφθαλμιάω) to cast longing glances at, leer at, τινί, Ael.: usu. metaph., to covet, be greedy

after, χρήμασι. Plut., also πρὸς τι, Id.; cf. Dorr. Char. p. 86, Schäf.

Long. p. 350.

Ἐποφθαλμίζω, =foreg.

Ἐποφθαλμός, οὗ, (ἐπί, ὀφθαλμός) upon, over the eye.

Ἐποφθίσκάνω, (ἐπί, ὀφθίσκάνω) to owe still more, τί τινι.

Ἐποχρεία, ας, ἡ, a bringing water to a place for irrigation; a sluice or channel for the purpose, Strab.: from

Ἐποχτενέω, (ἐπί, ὀχτενέω) to make a channel, bring as water to a place, Lat. derivare, Plat. Gorg. 493 E.

Pass. to be so brought, Hipp. Mid. to draw to or upon one's self, ἡμερον, Plat. Phaedr. 251 E.

Ἐποχρεύς, εὖς, ὁ, (ἐπέχω) the drag, break on a wheel: also ἐποχλεύς, and τροχοπέδη.

Ἐποχρεύω, (ἐπί, ὀχεύω) to spring upon: esp. of the male animal, to cover, Arist. Gen. An.

Ἐποχέω, ὦ, ἡ, -φῶ, (ἐπί, ὀχέω) to carry towards or upon. Pass. c. fut mid. to ride or drive upon, ἱπποῖς καὶ ἄρμασιν ἐποχέσεται, Il. 17, 449, just like Lat. vehi: so even, ἐπ. ὑδάτι, to float upon it, Philo.

Ἐποχή, ἡς, ἡ, (ἐπέχω) a check, hindrance, cessation, κατὰ πόλεμον, Polyb.—II. a suspension of judgment

technical term of the sceptical philosophers, *Plut.*, cf. *Cic. Acad. P.* 2, 18, v. *ἐπέχω* IV. 3.—III. a pause, stop, in the reckoning of time, point where one period closes and another begins, an epoch.—IV. ὁστέρων ἐποχαί, the places of stars in the heaven, *Plut.*

Ἐποχθίδις, α, ον, (ἐπί, ὄχθη) on or of the mountains, *Anth.*

Ἐποχθίζω, (ἐπί, ὄχθιζω) to grieve, grieve for, *τινί*, *Opp.*

Ἐποχλέω, ἔως, ὁ=ἐποχεύς, the drag, break on a wheel, *ar. Ath.* 99 C.

Ἐποχμάζω, (ἐπί, ὀχμάζω) to hold hard, *Opp.*

Ἐποχον, ον, τό, the saddlecloth, *housmg.*, *Xen. Eq.* 12. 9: from

Ἐποχος, ον, (ἐπέχω) sitting, mounted upon, esp. on horses, chariots and ships, c. gen. vel dat., *ναῶν, ἱμῶσιν ἐποχοι*, *Aesch. Pers.* 45, 54: metaph., λόγος *μανίας* ἐπ., words mounted on, borne on by madness, i. e. frantic words, *Eur. Hipp.* 214, cf. *νηπιότα ὀχέειν*.

Ἐποχός, ον, (ἐπέχω) seated, mounted, *Xen.* 2. absol. well-seated, mounted, *Xen. Cyr.* 1, 4: keeping one's seat, *ἐπ. εἰναί*, to keep one's seat, *Id. Eq.* 8, 10, cf. *Ar. Lys.* 677.—II. pass. to be ridden upon, etc., *ποταμοὶ ναυοὶ ἐπ. ναυίγατα* by ships, *Plut.*

†Ἐποχος, ον, ὁ, *Epochus*, son of *Lycurgus* king of *Arcadia*, *Apollod.*

Ἐποχρῶω, ὦ, (ἐπί, ὀχρῶω) to fortify still more, *Diod.*

(Ἐπόχω), v. *ἐπόχωτο*.

Ἐποχος, οπος, ὁ, the hooper, so called from its cry, as in *Lat. urupa*, *Epich.* p. 105: cf. *Aesch. Fr.* 291 for another fanciful deriv., ἔσφω ἐπόπτης τῶν αὐτοῦ κακῶν.

Ἐποψάομαι, (ἐπί, ὀψάομαι) dep. mid., to eat with or to bread, as ὀψον, *Plut.*

Ἐποψέ, adv. for ἐπὶ ὀψέ, until late, still evening.

Ἐπόψημα, ατος, τό, (ἐποψάομαι) that which is eaten with bread or meat, *Boekh Inscr.*, p. 791.

Ἐπόψησις, ἔως, ἡ=foreg., *Ath.*

Ἐποψία, ας, ἡ=ἐποψίς.

Ἐποψίδος, ον, (ἐπί, ὀψον) serving for ὀψον, as a relish to bread, etc., *Leon. Tar.* 55.

Ἐπόψιμος, ον, (ἐποψάομαι) to be seen, that can be looked on, *Soph. O. T.* 1312.

Ἐπόψιος, ον, also α, ον, *Arat.* (ἐπί, ὀψις) visible, seen afar, conspicuous, *Soph. O. C.* 1600, *Ant.* 1110: hence, illustrious, *βοιωτός*, *H. Hom. Ap.* 496.—II. act. overlooking, watching all things, epith. of gods, esp. of *Jupiter*, *Soph. Phil.* 1040. As subst. ὁ ἐπόψιος=ἐπισκοπος.

Ἐποψίς, ἔως, ἡ, (ἐπί, ὀψις) a view over, ἐπ. τοῦ ἱεροῦ, the view from, commanded by the temple, *Hdt.* 1, 64; so, ἡμετέρα ἐπ., our view, circle of vision, *Plat. Rep.* 439 C: in genl. the view of a thing, *να μαχίας*, *Thuc.* 7, 71: ἐν εἰσῶν, within view, *Strab.*

Ἐποψόμοι, fut. of ἐφοράω, with no pres. in use, *Hom.*

Ἐπράθην [ᾱ], aor. 1 pass. from *πράττω*.

Ἐπράθω, aor. 2 of *πέρθω*, *Hom.*

Ἐπρεσ, Ep. shortd. for ἐπρησε, aor. from *πρήθω*, only *Hes. Th.* 856.

Ἐπρήθην, Ion. aor. 1 pass. from *πρήθω*.

Ἐπρήξω, aor. 1 pass. from *πρήσσω*.

Ἐπρήξω, ας, ε, Ion. aor. 1 from *πρήσσω*, *II.*

ἘΠΤΑ, ol. al. τά, indecl., SEVEN, Germ. *SIEBEN*, Sanscr. *SAP-TAN*, *Lat. SEPTem*, (the Semitic languages, like the Teutonic, drop

the t): ὁ ἐπτά ἄριθμός the number seven. [ᾱ]

Ἐπταβόειος, ον, (ἐπτά, βόειος) of seven bulls' hides, σάκος, *Il.* 7, 220, 222, etc.: hence in genl. stout, θυμός, *Ar. Ran.* 1017.

Ἐπταβόιος, ον, (ἐπτά, βούς) worth seven oxen.—II.=foreg., *Soph. Aj.* 576.

Ἐπτάγλωσσος, ον, Att. -ττος, (ἐπτά, γλῶσσα) seven-tongued, with seven chords, φόρυγξ, *Pind. N.* 5, 43.

Ἐπταγράμματος, ον, (ἐπτά, γράμμα) of seven letters.

Ἐπτάγωνος, ον, (ἐπτά, γῶνος) seven-cornered: of numbers, raised to the seventh power, *Math. Vett.*: τὰ ἐπτάγωνα, certain musical instruments.

Ἐπτάδουλος, ον, ὁ, (ἐπτά, δούλος) a sevenfold slave, *Hippon.* 80.

Ἐπτάδραχμος, ον, (ἐπτά, δραχμή) worth, costing seven drachms, *Theocr.* 15, 19.

Ἐπτάδωμος, ον, formed after *δίδωμος*, seven-fold: seven at a birth, *Strab.*

Ἐπτάετος, ον=sq., ap. *Hesych.*

Ἐπταετής, ἔς, (ἐπτά, ἔτος) seven years old, *Plat. Gorg.* 471 C.—II. παροι. ἐπταετής, ἔς, of seven years: hence neut. ἐπταετες, as adv., for seven years, *Od.* 3, 305, etc. Hence

Ἐπταετία, ας, ἡ, the period or age of seven years, *Plat. Ax.* 366 D.

Ἐπτάζωνος, ον, (ἐπτά, ζώνη) seven-zoned, of the planetary system, *Jac. A. P.* p. 13.

Ἐπταήμερος, ον, (ἐπτά, ἡμέρα) of seven days, *Dio C.*: also Ion. ἐπτάημ., *Hipp.*

Ἐπταίος, αία, αἰον, (ἐπτά) on the seventh day: very dub. in *Hipp.* for ἐβδομαίος.

Ἐπτάκαιδεκα, οί, αἱ, τά, indecl. seventeen, *Hdt.* 1, 50, etc.

Ἐπτακαιδεκτής, ον, ὁ=ἐπτακαιδεκτής, *Diod.*

Ἐπτακαιδέκις, adv. seventeen times.

Ἐπτακαιδέκαπους, ὁ, ἡ, neut. πονν, gen. πόδος, (ἐπτακαιδεκα, πούς) seventeen feet long, *Plat. Theat.* 147 D.

Ἐπτακαιδεκαταῖος, αία, αἰον, on the seventeenth day, *Hipp.*: from

Ἐπτακαιδέκατος, ἡ, ον, seventeenth, *Hipp.*

Ἐπτακαιδεκτής, ἔς, (ἐπτακαιδεκα, ἔτος) seventeen years old, *Polyb.*

Ἐπτακαιεικοσαετής, ἔς, (ἐπτακαιεἰκοσί, ἔτος) twenty-seven years old, *Dion. H.*

Ἐπτακαιεκοσαπλάσιος, ον, twenty-seven fold, *Plat. Tim.* 35 E.

Ἐπτάκανλος, ον, (ἐπτά, κανλός) seven-stemmed.

Ἐπτάκις, adv. seven times, *Pind. O.* 13, 56, *Ar. Lys.* 698: also ἐπτάκι, *Simon.* 74, 2.

Ἐπτάκιςμύριοι, αἱ, α, (ἐπτάκις, χίλιοι) seventy-thousand, *Hdt.* 4, 86.

[ῶ] Hence

Ἐπτακισχίλιοι, αἱ, α, (ἐπτάκις, χίλιοι) seven-thousand, *Hdt.* 2, 43. [χί] Hence

†Ἐπτακισχίλιοστός, ἡ, ὅν, the seven-thousandth, *Eccl.*

Ἐπτάκλινος, ον, (ἐπτά, κλίνη) with seven couches or beds, οἶκος, *Phryn.* (Com.) *Incert.* 5, *Xen. Symp.* 2, 18: hence a measure of space, *Arist. H. A.*

Ἐπτάκόσιοι, αἱ, α, seven-hundred, *Hdt.* 2, 140, etc. Hence

Ἐπτακοσιπλαστικός, adv. seven-hundred times: and

Ἐπτακοσιστός, ἡ, ὅν, seven-hundredth, *Diog. L.*

Ἐπτακότυλος, ον, (ἐπτά, κοτύλη) holding seven cotylae, *Ar. Fr.* 399.

Ἐπτάκτις, ἵνος, ὁ, ἡ, (ἐπτά, ἄκτις) with seven rays, v. *Hemst. Luc.* 1, 165.

Ἐπτάκτυπος, ον, (ἐπτά, κυττα) seven-toned, with seven chords, *Pind.* 5, 2, 129.

Ἐπτάκωλος, ον, (ἐπτά, κῶλον) seven-membered: of seven verses.

†Ἐπτάκων, 2 aor. act. of πτήσσω, in comp.

†Ἐπτακομῆται, ὧν, οἱ, (ἐπτά, κομῆτης) the *Heptakometae*, *Lat. Septempagani*, a name given to the tribes in *Pontus*, *Strab.*

Ἐπτάλοχος, ον, (ἐπτά, λόχη) seven lances, i. e. bodies of spearmen, σόλος, *Soph. O. C.* 1305.

Ἐπτάλοφος, ον, (ἐπτά, λόφος) seven-hilled, *Cic. Att.* 6, 5, 2.

Ἐπτάλυχος, ον, (ἐπτά, λύχρος) with seven branches for lights.

†Ἐπτάμην, aor. mid. of πέτομαι, cf. ἐπτόμην.

Ἐπταμηνιαίος, αία, αἰον, (ἐπτά, μήν) sq., *Plut.*

Ἐπτάμηνος, ον, (ἐπτά, μήν) seven months old: born in the seventh month τέκνον ἐπτά, a seven-months' child, *Hdt.* 6, 69: ἡ ἐπτάμηνος, a period of seven months, *Plut.*

Ἐπταμήτωρ, ορος, ἡ, (ἐπτά, μήτηρ) mother of seven children, *Joseph.*

Ἐπτάμιτος, ον, (ἐπτά, μίτος) of seven strings or chords, *Luc.*

Ἐπταμόριον, ον, τό, (ἐπτά, μόριον) a district of seven parts, *Plut.*

Ἐπταμύχος, ον, (ἐπτά, μύχος) with seven recesses, *Call. Del.* 65.

Ἐπτασαν, *Dor.* 3 plur. aor. 1 from πτήσσω, for ἐπτήσαν.

Ἐπταπάλιστος, ον, (ἐπτά, πάλιστος) seven palms long, *Sext. Emp.*

Ἐπταπεκτός, ον, (ἐπτά, πέκος) seven times shorn, ἐπτά αἰς, name of a burlesque poem sometimes ascribed to *Homer*.

†Ἐπταπέλεθρος, ον, (ἐπτά, πέλεθρον) of the size of seven plethra, *Ἀργ. Nonn.*

Ἐπτάπηχυς, v, gen. εος, ἐπτά πήχυς) seven cubits long, *Hdt.* 1, 68, etc.

Ἐπταπλόος, α, ον, seven-fold, *Ep. Plat.* 332 A. Adv. -ως, *LXX.*

Ἐπταπλάσιον, ον, genitive, ενος=foreg.

Ἐπταπλευρος, ον, (ἐπτά, πλευρά) seven-sided: having seven ribs, *Arist. H. A.*

Ἐπτάπλος, ον, contr. πλος, ον, seven-fold.

Ἐπταπόδης, ον, ὁ, (ἐπτά, πούς) seven feet long, *Ὁρῆνυς*, *Il.* 15, 723, *Hes. Op.* 422.

Ἐπτάπολις, ὁ, ἡ, neut. πολλή, (ἐπτά, πόλις) containing seven cities, the *Heptapolis*, a district of *Aegypt*, *Dion. P.*

Ἐπτάπορος, ον, (ἐπτά, πόρος) with seven tracks or paths, of the orbits of planets, *H. Hom.* 7, 7: of the *Pleades*: *Eur. I. A.* 7.

†Ἐπταπόρος, ον, ὁ, *Heptaportus*, river of *Mysia*, *Il.* 12, 20.

Ἐπτάπους, ὁ, ἡ, neut. πονν, gen. πόδος, (ἐπτά, πούς) seven-footed: seven feet long, *Ar. Fr.* 564.

Ἐπτάπυλος, ον, (ἐπτά, πύλη) seven-gated, freq. epith. of *Boeotian Thebes*, cf. *Od.* 11, 263, *Erf. Soph. Ant.* 101, *Thebes* in *Aegypt* being *ἐκατόμυλοι*.

Ἐπτάπυρος, ον, (ἐπτά, πύρις) seven-towered, of *Boeotian Thebes*, *Eur. Phoen.* 245, etc.

Ἐπτάρον, ἔς, ε, aor. 2 from πτήρω, *Od.* 17, 541.

Ἐπτάρροος, ον, contr. ροος, ον, (ἐπτά, ροος) with seven channels or beds of the Nile, *Aesch. Fr.* 290, ubi *Hes.* ἐπτάροος.

*Επτάρ, ἄδος, ἡ, (ἐπτα) the number seven, Arist. H. A.

†Επτάσημος, ον, (ἐπτά, σῆμα) of seven marks, notes, or, in metre, times.

†Επταστάδιος, ον, (ἐπτά, στάδιον) seven stades long, τὸ ἐπτά, a space of seven stades, Strab. [α].

†Επτάστερος, ον, (ἐπτά, ἰσθήρ) of seven stars, Clem. Al.

†Επταστοιχῆς, ἐς, (ἐπτά, στοιχος) of or in seven rows.

†Επτάστολος, ον, (ἐπτά, στόλος) consisting of seven bodies of men: old reading in Eur. Supp. 1221 for sq.

†Επτάστομος, ον, (ἐπτά, στόμα) seven-mouthed: πύλαι ἐπτά, of Boeotian Thebes, Eur. Supp. 401; but also ἐπτά πύργωμα, πόλις, Id., and ὅθρως τὰς πύλαις ἐπταστόμους, Soph. Fr. 778.

†Επτατειχῆς, ἐς, (ἐπτά, τεῖχος) with seven walls, ἐπ. ἑξοδοί, the seven outlets of the walls, Aesch. Theb. 284.

†Επτάτο, 3 sing. aor. 2 of πέτομαι, Iptamai, Hom.

†Επτάτοκος, ον, (ἐπτά, τίκτω) having given birth to seven, μήτηρ, Nonn.

†Επτάτονος, ον, (ἐπτά, τόνος) seven-toned, Eur. Alc. 446, I. T. 1129.

†Επτάφαις, ἐς, (ἐπτά, φάος) sevenfold shining, Orph.

†Επτάφθογγος, ον, (ἐπτά, φθογγή) seven-toned, κithάρα, Eur. Ion 881.

†Επτάφυλλος, ον, (ἐπτά, φύλλον) seven-leaved, κράμβη, Hippon. 21.

†Επτάφωνος, ον, (ἐπτά, φωνή) seven voiced; esp. of a colonnade with a sevenfold echo at Olympia, Luc., cf. Plin. N. H. 36, 15.

*Επτάχῃ, adv. in seven parts, Od. 4, 434.

†Επταχῇ or ἐπταχῇ, adv.=foreg., Dio C.

†Επταχορδός, ον, (ἐπτά, χορδή) seven-stringed.

*Επταετής, = ἐπταετής, seven years Id. Chionid. Her. 3. Ar. Ran. 418; om. pl. ἐπταετής, Plat. Alc. 1, 121 i: fem. ἐπταετής, ἰδος, Ar. Thesm. 30.

*Επτήμερος, ον, Ion. form for ἐπταμέ, q. v.

†Επτην, aor. act. of πέτομαι, from Iptami.

†Επτήρης, ἐς, (ἐπτά, ἄρω) fitted over ways; esp. with seven banks of rs, Polyb.

†Επτορόγυιος, ον, (ἐπτά, ὀργυία) ven fathoms long, πόδες, Sapph. 38.

†Επταρόκλος, ον, (ἐπτά, ῥόκλος) of sandal, with seven straps to lace or to step over the foot, A. B. 16, 11.

†Επταροφός, ον, (ἐπτά, ὄροφος) seven-stories high, πύργος, Diod., cf. Lob. Bryn. 709.

†Επυδρος, ον, Ion. for ἐφυδρος, Hdt. 198.

*Επύθοντο, 3 plur. aor. 2 of πνθίμαι, II.

†Επύλλιον, ον, τό, dim. from ἔπος, p. a versicle, scrap of poetry, Ar. Ach. 8.

*ΕΠΩ, radical form to which ἔπος, ποιν, ἐνέπω, and ἐνέπω, are used, ferred, to speak, say, v. εἶπον, and so φημί.

*ΕΠΩ, poet. impf. ἔπον: fut. ἔψω: r. ἔσπον, (not ἔσπον,) inf. σπεῖν, rt. σπών. Mid. ἔποιμαι, impf. εἶπον, and poet. without augm. εἶποιμι: t. ἔποιμαι: aor. indic. with aspirate πομήν, inf. σπένθαι, imperat. σποι, u. σπέθ, Ep. σπέθ, II. 10, 285. The pirate is retained by Hom. in all moods of the aor. of the simple 'b. subj. ἔποιμαι, ἔσπονται, Od. 349, opt. ἔσποιν, Od. 19, 579, imperat. ἔσπένθω, II. 12, 350,

part. ἔσπόμενος, II. 12, 395, etc., inf. ἔσπένθω, II. 5, 423: but not in the compds., e. g. ἐπισπένθαι, ἐπισπόμενος, instead of ἐφespένθαι, cf. Spitzn. E. cur. x. ad II.—The act. of the simple verb belongs solely to the old poetry, only some compds., esp. διέπω, and περιέπω, having established themselves in prose: Hom. has of this act. only pres. indicat. and part., poet. impf.: the fut. and aor. act. only in the compds. The mid. is also very freq. in prose, esp. in pres., impf., and fut.

A. act. ἔπω, to be about or with, c. acc. rei, τὸν δ' εὐρ' ἐν θαλάμῳ περικαλλέα τεύχε' ἔποντα, him he found handling, busy with, his armour, II. 6, 321—all other places, as ἀμφ' Ὀδυσῆα ἔπον, II. 11, 483, μετὰ Τυδῆος νῆον ἔπονσα, II. 10, 516, περὶ τεύχε' ἔπονται, II. 15, 555, are better referred (by tmesis) to ἀμφιέπω, μεθέπω, περιέπω.

B. dep. mid. ἔποιμαι, to follow, τινί, Hcm.: very freq. c. collat. signif. of obeying, hence in Hom. the usu. word of troops under a commander: hence also to stand by, support, help or avenge, Od. 3, 376, II. 15, 204: also to attend, Lat. prosequi, of a guard or escort, II. 1, 424: metaph. in genl. to be led, guided by the will or judgment of another, Od. 12, 349.—II. in these signifi. Hom. freq. joins ἄμα, and μετὰ ἔσπένθαι, also ἄμα τινί ἔσπένθαι, sometimes doubled, οἱ τοι ἄμ' αὐτῷ Ἴλιον εἰς ἄμ' ἔποντο, Od. 11, 372, cf. 15, 541, to go along with; more rarely, ἐπὶ τινος, Od. 1, 278; 2, 197; μετὰ τινί ἔ., II. 18, 234, σύν τινί ἔ., Od. 7, 304: but, μετὰ κτλόν ἔσπετο, followed after him, II. 13, 492: Att. also, μετὰ τινος ἔσπενθαι, Hemst. Ar. Plut. 824. The signif. of hostility is rare in these phrases: but we find it II. 17, 753, οἱ δ' ἄμ' ἔποντο, they pursued.—III. in hostile signif. to pursue, τινί, only II. 11, 154, 165, 754; absol., 21, 256, etc., but never in Od.: ἀμφὶ δ' αὐτὸν ἔποντο, they pressed upon him, II. 11, 474.—IV. to go step by step, keep pace with, τινί, II. 16, 154, Od. 6, 319: metaph. of a man's limbs or strength, γούναθ' ἔπονται, δύναμις καὶ χεῖρες ἔπονται, they do his bidding, II. 4, 314, Od. 20, 237, cf. II. 8, 140.—V. in genl. to come towards a person, only in imperat., ἔπειρο προτέρω, come on nearer, Od. 5, 91, II. 18, 387, differing but little from the literal come along.—VI. to cling, stick to a thing, so as to follow its motions, δοῦνδ' ἐπόμενος, II. 12, 395, πρυφάλεια ἔσπετο χειρὶ, went with his hand, II. 3, 276: so, ἐπαλξίς ἔσπετο, II. 12, 398: more freq. metaph. to belong to, be inseparable from, ἄμ' ἐνθαυμάκῳδος, τιμῇ, etc., II. 4, 415, etc.: to belong to a class, be of the same nature with, ἰθανάτοισι, Herm. H. Hom. Ven. 260:—in genl. to follow, suit, agree with, freq. in Pind., v. Böckh Expl. O. 2, 22; 13, 45: also in Plat., as Legg. 632 C, 934 C; τὰ τοῦτοις ἐπόμενα, the like to these, Id. Rep. 406 D, etc.: to follow on a thing, be its effect, τὰ ἐπόμενά τινος, its consequences, Plat. Polit. 271 E.—VII. to follow up to, reach by following, Lat. assequi: esp. mente assequi, to follow in mind, understand, freq. in Plat., as, ἐπ. τῷ λόγῳ, Prot. 319 A; and absol., Euthyphr. 12 A. (Ἐπ-ομαι, is the Lat. seq-uor, s. taking the place of the aspirate as in ὄλη, sylva; and q that of π as in πέτορες, (Aeol. for πέσσυρες) quatuor; cf. ἵππος, sub fin.)

*Επώδης, ἐς, (ἐπόςω) rank smelling, fetid, = οὐσώδης, Hipp.

†Επωδικός, ἡ, ὅν, cf. of, belonging to an ἐπώδης, epodic, Hephæst.

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†Επωδίων, ον, τό, dim. from ἐπωδή, or ἐπώδης.

†Επωδός, ὄν, (ἐπάρω) strictly, singing to or over: hence using songs or charms to heal wounds or soothe pain: c. gen., a charm for or against, Ὀρχικῶν ἡμμάτων, Aescr. A. 1418: in genl., having magic power whether over body or soul, μύθοι, Plat. Legg. 903 B.—2. sung or said after: μωρὴς ἐπώδῳ, called after this form, Eur. Hec. 1272.—B. very freq. as subst.—I. ὁ ἐπώδης, also ἡ, an enchanter, sorcerer, Eur. Hipp. 1038; γῶγς ἐπ., Id. Bacch. 234: hence, Proverb. νοσούν νοσούντι ἐπώδης ἔσται, a sick man is a sick man's comfort, i. e. comforter.—II. ἡ ἐπώδης, also, but very rarely, ὁ, Hephæst. p. 129, Gaisf.,—1. an after-song, epode, the strain of a lyric ode after the strophe and antistrophe, Dion. H.: of such odes, called ἐπώδικα, most of Pindar's and the Tragic choruses consist, Dion. H.—2. a verse or passage returning at intervals, a chorus, burden, refrain, e. g. in Theoc. 1, 2, Bion 1, Mosch. 3: metaph. ὁ κοινὸς ἀπάσης ἀδολοσχίας ἐπ., the old tune, the old story over again.—3. a lyric poem in couplets, usu. of Iamb. Trim. and Dim., but also of any longer and shorter measure, except Elegiac: invented by Archilochus, used by Hærace, Plut.

†Επωδυνία, ας, ἡ, pain, anguish: from

†Επώδυνος, ον, (ἐπὶ, ὀδύνη) painful, ἥπαρ, Hipp.; τραύματα, Ar. Ach. 1205.

†Επώζω, (ἐπὶ, ὤζω) to cry oh! or wail over, Aesch. Fr. 149, Ar. Av. 266.

outside the egg, hatched, v. l. for ἡγῶ-διος. [α].

†Επωάζω, f. -άσω, (ἐπ., ἄν) to sit, brood over eggs, Arist. E. A.—II. trans. to hatch young birds, οὐδ' ἐρνυμένων, but by εἰπ., as in Egypt, Diod., cf. Hemsterh. Thom. M. p. 362. Hence

†Επωάσις, εως, ἡ, and

†Επωασμός, ον, ὅ, a sitting over eggs, brooding; both in Arist. H. A.

†Επωαστικός, ὄν, (ἐπωάζω) adapted to sitting upon eggs, or hatching, in compar. Arist. H. A. 6, 2, 12.

†Επωβελία, ας, ἡ, (ἐπὶ, ὀβελός) an assessment of an obol in the drachm, or one sixth of the sum at which the damages were laid, to be paid as compensation to the defendant by any prosecutor in a private suit, who failed to gain one fifth of the votes, Dem. 834, 25, cf. Böckh P. E., 2, 87, sq., Att. Process, pp. 641, 729 sq.—Plat. Legg. 921 C, uses it of a rate of interest, $\frac{1}{5}$ of the principal, = τόκος ἑφ'εκο, 16 $\frac{2}{3}$ p. cent.: but here also it is simply as a penalty on such as do not discharge their contract debts within the year, that he imposes this as monthly interest, = 200 p. cent. p. ann.

†Επωδή, ἡς, ἡ, (ἐπάδω) strictly, a song to or over somewhat: hence an enchantment, charm, spell, of the Syren's song, etc., Xen. Mem. 2, 6, 10, sq.: esp. a charm to lull pain, heal sickness, etc., Trag.; poet. ἐπαισιδή, Od. 19, 457, also Pind., and Aesch.; and so in Hdt. 1, 132:—ἐπ. τινός, a charm for or against, Aesch. Eum. 649. Often confused with ἐπώδης, v. Schät Dion. Comp. 261.

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Ἐπῶν, ο. ἐπῶν, = ἐπῶν, Epich.
80, Cratin. Nem. 2.

Ἐπῶν, ὦ, τὴν. ὦσα, and -ὠθῶσα,
ἔπι, ὠθέω, to push, shove, poke to or
into, Plut., to impel, Id.—II. intr. to rush
onwards.

Ἐπωθίζω, = foreg., Luc.

Ἐπωίζω, = ἐπῶίζω.

†Ἐπωκῆς, ἐς, (ἐπί, ὠκός) somewhat
our, only in compar. ἐπωκέστερος,
Hipp.

Ἐπωκύνω, (ἐπί, ὠκύνω) to hasten,
Hipp.

Ἐπῶλεθρος, ον, (ἐπί, ὠλεθρος) de-
structive.

Ἐπῶληνιος, ον, (ἐπί, ὠλήνη) upon
the arm, H. Hom. Merc. 433, 510.

Ἐπῶμος, ον, (ἐπί, ὠμος) on the
shoulders, πτέρυγες, Theoc. 29, 29.

Ἐπῶμίδον, adv., on the shoulder,
Ap. Rh.

Ἐπωμίδιον, ον, τό, dim. from ἐπω-
μῖς.

Ἐπωμίζω, (ἐπί, ὠμίζω) to put on the
shoulder. Mid. to put on one's own
shoulder, Luc.

Ἐπῶμος, ον, = ἐπῶμῖος, Luc.

Ἐπῶμις, ἰδος, ἦ, (ἐπί, ὠμις) the
upper part of the shoulder, Hipp., and
Xen.: in genl. the neck and shoulder,
Eur. I. T. 1404: hence—2. the upper-
most, high part of a ship, etc., Anth.—
II. a sort of woman's bodice with sleeves,
Chae. rem. ap. Ath. 608 B, opp. to ἐξω-
μῖς.

Ἐπωμοσία, ας, ἦ, (ἐπῶμνυμι) an
oath: also = ἐξωμοσία.

Ἐπῶμος, ον, (ἐπῶμνυμι) on oath,
sworn, Id. Tr. 427.—II. pass. epith. of
Jupiter, as the witness of oaths, sworn
by, like ὀρκιος, Ib. 1188.

Ἐπῶνιον, ον, τό, (ἐπί, ὠνή) a duty
paid on goods bought and sold, Böckh.
P. E. 2, 37: but acc. to others—II.
something given into the bargain in a sale.

Ἐπωνύμια, ας, ἦ, (ἐπώνυμος) a sur-
name, name given after some person or
thing, Lat. cognomen, Hdt., etc.; ἐπ.
ποιεῖσθαι, θέσθαι, to take a surname,
Hdt. 2, 42; 4, 45; ἐπ. ἔχειν ἐπὶ τινος,
to have a name after one, 1, 14, etc.,
and sometimes ἀπὸ τινος, 7, 121, etc.:
—but, ἐπ. σχεῖν χώρας, to have the
naming of it, i. e. have it named after
one, Thuc. 1, 9; so, ἐπ. ἀφ' ἐναντίου
παρέχεται, Id. 1, 3.—2. in Aesch.
Theb. 829, a name prophetically signifi-
cant.—II. in genl. a name, Hdt. 2, 4,
etc.

Ἐπωνύμιον, ον, τό, = poet. Plut.
Ἐπωνύμιον, α, ον, poet. for sq.,
Pind. P. 1, 58, etc.; also in Hdt. 2,
112. [v]

Ἐπώνυμος, ον, (ἐπί, ὄνομα) named
after some person or thing,
with some particular object: so in
Hom., ὄνομα ἐπώνυμον, a name given
advisedly, an auspicious or ominous
name, Od. 7, 54; 19, 409, cf. H. Hom.
Ap. 373, Hes. Th. 144, 282: hence in
Il. 9, 562, Ἀλκνόωνη καλέσκειν ἐπώνυ-
μον, Alcnoe they called her for her
name, by name, (where the reason fol-
lows), cf. φερώνυμος: in genl. sur-
named, called, Trag.: c. genl. ἐπ. ὀνυ-
μος, called after it, Pind. 1, 6, 78, cf.
Hdt. 7, 11, and so Trag.: ἐπὶ τινος,
Hdt. 4, 184: also c. dat., Soph. Fr.
408: but, παλλῶν ἐνομάτων ἐπ., called
by names manifold, Soph. Fr. 678,
2.—II. act. giving one's name to a thing
or person: esp. at Athens the first
archon, ἄρχων ἐπ., who gave his name
to the current year, Böckh Inscr. 1,
p. 437, etc.; ἀρχὴ ἐπ., his rank or
office; cf. Thuc. 2, 2: ἥρωες ἐπ., the
heroes after whom the Attic φυλαί

had their names: usu. absol., οἱ ἐπ.,
Isocr. 382 D, and freq. in Oratt.—III.
τὸ ἐπ., as subst., a surname.
†Ἐπώνυμος, ον, ὁ, Eponymus, masc.
pr. n., Isae.

Ἐπωπῖς, (ἐπί, ὠπάομαι) = ἐφο-
ρῶν, to look on, inspect, watch, Lat. in-
spicere, c. acc., Aesch. Cho. 693, Eum.
275.

†Ἐπωπεύς, ἑώς, -, Eporeus, son of
Neptune (or Aloeus, Paus.) and Ca-
nace, a king of Sicyon, Apollod.—II.
Mt. Eporeus, now Epomeo, or Monte
Sannicolo, a volcanic mountain of
Pitheusa, Strab.

Ἐπωπή, ἥς, ἦ, (ἐπωπάω) a spot
which commands a wide view, a look-out
place, Aesch. Supp. 539.

Ἐπόπης, ον, ὁ, a watcher.

Ἐπωπίς, ἰδος, ἦ, (ἐπωμαι) a female
attendant, companion, Luc. 1176, ubi
v. Tzetz. p. 946 Müll.

Ἐπόριάζω, (ἐπί, ὠρα) to be concern-
ed, anxious about a thing.

Ἐπόρσε, 3 sing. aor. 1 of ἐπόρνυμι,
Hom.

Ἐπόρτο, 3 sing. aor. syncope. pass.
from ἐπόρνυμι, Il. 21, 324.

Ἐπόρνω, (ἐπί, ὠρνώ) to howl at a
thing, Anth.: also in mid. LXX. [v]

Ἐπόσις, εως, ἦ, (ἐποθέω) an im-
pulse. Hence

Ἐποστρίψ, ἰδος, ἦ, one who shoves
to help another on, dub.

Ἐποτειλόμαι, as pass., (ἐπί, ὠτει-
λή) to be scarred over, Aretae.

Ἐποτίδες, ἰδων, αἰ, (ἐπί, οὐς) beams
on each side of a ship's bows like ears,
whence the anchors were let down,
Eur. I. T. 1350: sometimes strength-
ened to resist the charge of a hostile
ship, Thuc. 7, 34, 36, ubi v. Arnold.

Ἐποφέλεια, ας, ἦ, help, advantage,
Democr. ap. Stob. p. 452, 22.

Ἐποφέλω, ὦ, f. ἥσω, (ἐπί, ὠφέ-
λέω) to help, aid, be of use in a thing,
τινί, Soph. O. C. 441; τινά, Soph.
Phil. 605; absol., Soph. O. C. 541,
ἐδεξάμην δάρων, δ μῆποτ' ὠποφέλησα
πόλεως ἐξελεῖσθαι, where the Schol.
takes it as = ὠφέλω, but Herm. and
Reisig wish to retain the usu. signif.,
a gift, to gain which from the state I
never earned by service, i. e. never de-
served, v. Ellendt. Hence

Ἐποφέλημα, ατος, τό, a help, aid,
store, βοράς, Soph. Phil. 275.

Ἐποφέλης, ἐς, helping, useful, late
word.

Ἐποφέλεια, ας, ἦ, = ἐποφέλεια,
Anth.

Ἐποφέλιμος, ον, = ἐποφέλης.

Ἐπῶχτο, 3 plur. plup. pass. Aeol.
and Ion. from ἐπέχω, Il. 12, 340, πᾶ-
σαι (πύλαι) γὰρ ἐπῶχτο, all were shut
to. There is no doubt of the signif.,
but a good deal about the deriv.:
prob. it belongs to ὀχεύω, ὀχω, ἐπό-
χω, akin to ἔχω, ἐπέχω: others wrote
ἐπῶχτο, as if from ἐποίγω, others
πᾶσας γὰρ ἐπῶχτο, or ἐπῶχετο,
they, he ran to all the gates, as if from
ἐποίχομαι, but v. Heyne T. 6, 335, sq.,
Toll. Apoll. Lex. Hom. p. 753.

Ἐπῶχος, ον, (ἐπί, ὠχος) pallid,
sallow, Hipp.

*ΕΡΑ, ἦ, the Lat. terra, earth,
Germ. Erde; only found in Gramm.,
and in sq.

Ἐραζε, adv., on, upon, to the earth,
esp. with πίπτω, and χέω, Hom., and
Hes.

Ἐραί, ὦν, αἰ, Erae, a town of Ion-
ia, near Teos, Thuc. 8, 19.

ἘΡΑΜΑΙ, Ep. length. 2 pl. ἐρά-
σθε, like ἀγάσθε, Il. 16, 508: impf.
ἥραμην, Sapph. 14, Pind., and Theocr.:
fut. pass. ἐρασθήσεται, Aesch. Eum.

852; aor. ἥρασθην, Hdt. 1, 8, 96: but
in Ep. and Pind. c. aor. mid. ἥρασά-
μην, he ceased to desire, ἥρασαστο, Hom.,
ἐράσσατο, Hes., and Pind.: perf. ἥρα-
μαι, Parthen. To love, desire, long
after, c. genl., Hom.: freq. transferred
from persons to things, πόλεμον, πο-
λεως, Il. 9, 64; 16, 208: later also c.
inf., οὐκ ἐραμαι πλουτεῖν, I wish not
to be rich, Theogn. 1151; ἐπιφάσει
ἐράται, (Dor. conj. for ἐρηται) Sapph.
50, Pind. P. 4, 164. The usu. pros-
form is ἐράω, q. v.

†Ερανα, ἥς, ἦ, Eрана, a city of Tri-
phylian Elis, Strab.

Ἐράναρχης, ον, ὁ, (ἐρανος, ἀρχή)
the president of an ἐρανος, collector and
manager of the contributions to it, Diog.
L.

Ἐράνεμπολος, ον, (ἐρανος, ἐμπο-
λῶν) one who lives by contributions.

Ἐράνιζω, f. -ισω Att. -ῖω, (ἐρανος)
to ask for contributions or subscriptions
from one, τινί, Dem. 1484, 2; to col-
lect by way of contribution, τι, Aeschin.
60, 4: absol., Plat. Legg. 915 E. Mid.
to collect subscriptions, etc. for one's self
live by such means.—II. to contribute
towards, give in charity, τινί, Dem. 999,
24; and so prob. the dat. should be
read in Antipho 117, 33. Pass. to be
supported by charity, ἐρανισθεὶς πρὸς
τῶν φίλων, Diog. L.

Ἐράνικος, ἦ, ὢν, of, belonging to an
ἐρανος, of the nature of one, etc., ἐρ.
δίκη, an action arising out of the mat-
ters of an ἐρανος, Att. Process. p. 540,
sq.: but ἀκροάσεις ἐρ., lectures paid
for by fees, Ath.

Ἐράνιον, ον, τό, dim. from ἐρανος

Ἐράνισις, εως, ἦ, Plat. Legg. 915
E; and ἐρανισμός, ον, ὁ, Diog. L.,
(ἐράνιζω) the collection of contribu-
tions.

Ἐρανιστέον, verb. adj. from ἐρανί-
ζω, one must scrape together, collect by
begging, Clem. Al.

Ἐρανιστής, οὔ, ὁ, (ἐρανίζω) a part-
ner in, contributor to an ἐρανος, or club,
ἐστιν ἐρανιστάς, to give a club-din-
ner, Ar. Fr. 355.

Ἐρανίστρια, ας, ἦ, fem. of ἐρανί-
στής, Osann Syll. Inscr. 1, 173.

Ἐραννοβάς, ὁ, Erannobas, a riv-
er of India, Arr. Ind. 4, 3.

Ἐρανός, ἦ, ὢν, (ἐράω) lovely, pleas-
ant, in Hom. only of places, e. g. Il.
9, 531, 577, Od. 7, 18; and also, ἐρανό-
νδορ, Simon. 140: later in genl. =
ἐρατός, φιλότης, Dion. P.; seldom of
persons.

Ἐράνος, ον, ὁ, a meal to which each
contributed his share in victuals or money,
a feast of contribution, Od. 1, 226; 11,
415; also συμβολή, Lat. coena collati-
cia: in Pind. in genl. a feast, festival,
O. 1, 59.—2. any subscription or contri-
bution, Lat. symbola, esp. such as Athe-
nians were held bound to pay for the
support of the poor, Ar. Ach. 615, ubi
v. Schol.: hence in genl. an accommo-
dation by loan, gift, etc., ἐμ. εἰσφέρει-
ται, Plat. Symp. 177 C, Dem., etc.
in genl. a kindness, service, Isocr. 21:
A: a favour, esp. one which will be re-
turned, Eur. Supp. 363, Thuc. 2, 43,
cf. Alex. Inscr. 47.—II. a club or soci-
ety of subscribers to a common fund for
any purpose, social, commercial, charita-
ble, or esp. political, cf. Dem. 329, 15,
they were often corporations possess-
ed of real property, and were some-
times very influential in the Greek
democracies; on the various ἐρανοὶ
v. Böckh P. E. 1, 328, Att. Process.
p. 540, sq.—III. ἐράνοντες εἰσενεγκέ-
ται, to borrow money on pledges, opp. to ἐρά-
νοντες διενεγκεῖν, cf. διαλύσασθαι, t

accept these pledges, Tayl. Lycurg. 8, p. 150, 8. (Deriv. uncertain.)

†Εραστὸς, Dor. for ἐραῖς, Theocr. 7, 46.

†Ερασικλεία, ας, ἡ, Erasiclæa, fem. r. n., Luc.: from

†Ερασικλῆς, εὐς, ὁ, (ἐράω, γλῶσ. 929, 13.)

Erasicles, masc. pr. n., Dem. 123, 13.

†Ερασιμολπος, ον, ὁ, (ἐράω, μολπή) delighting in song or of beautiful song, f. Thalia, Pind. O. 14, 22.

†Ερασινίδης, ον, ὁ, (prop. son of Erasinus) Erasinus, one of the Athenian commanders in the battle at the Arginusæ insulae, Lys. 162, 17; Xen., etc.—2. a Corinthian commander, Thuc. 7, 7.

†Ερασίνοος, ον, ὁ, Erastinus, a river of Argolis, joining the Phrixus, esch. Suppl. 1020, Hdt. 6, 76.—2. a river of Attica, Strab.—3. another in rechia, Id.

†Ερασίππος, ον, ὁ, (ἐράω, ξένος) Erasippus, masc. pr. n., Ath. 436 D.

†Ερασιπλόκος, ον, (ἐράω, πλόκος) decked with love-locks, Ibyc. 15.

†Ερασιππος, ον, ὁ, (ἐράω, ἵππος) Erasippus, a son of Hercules, Apollod., others in Anth., etc.

†Ερασιπτερος, ον, (ἐράω, πτερόν) beautiful wing, Nonn.

†Εραῖς, εως, ἡ, (ἐραμαι) love, ramm.

†Εραστράτειος, α, ον, of or belonging to Erastriatus, Ath. 87 B. from sq. 3.

†Εραστράτος, ον, ὁ, (ἐράω, στρατός) Erastriatus, an Athenian, father Phaeax, Thuc. 5, 4.—2. one of the thirty tyrants, Xen. Hell. 2, 3, 2.—3. distinguished physician, born in 400, but residing in Alexandria, etc.

†Ερασιφῶν, ὄντος, ὁ, Erasiphon, etc. pr. n., Lys.

†Ερασιχρήματος, ον, (ἐράω, χρήμα) loving money, covetous, Xen. Mem. 2, 5.

†Εράσιμος, α, ον, Anacr. 18, also ον, (ἐράω) lovely, beloved, πόλει, sch. Ag. 605; also in Plat., and n.

†Εραστός, ον, ὁ, Erastus, son of Trilys, Paus.

†Εραστῆως,=ἐράω, to love, desire, uon, Aesch. Fr. 893.

†Εραστῆω, ὤ=foreg.: from

Εραστής, ον, ὁ, (ἐραμαι) a lover, r., etc.: τινός, of one, Id.; but al

of things, τυραννίδος, Hdt. 3, 53: δε γνώμης, an adherent of, Soph. O. 601; ἐρ. τοῦ παντός, fond of τ

Plut. 254; also ἐρ. περί τι, ἐπὶ

Plat. Symp. 203 C, Meno 70 B; d also as fem. by Philo; and cf.

A. P. p. 85.

†Εραστός, ἡ, ὄν,=ἐρατός, beloved, able, lovely, in prose the usu. form,

Plat. Symp. 204 C; also prob. in

ion. 60.

†Εραστός, ον, ὁ, Erastus, a Socratic

philosopher, of Scepsis, Strab., etc.

†Εραστρία, ας, ἡ, fem. of ἐραστής,

ver. τινός, Penicione ap. Stob. p.

31.

†Ερατεινός, ἡ, ὄν, lovely, beautiful,

ning, in Hom. usu. of places, but

of things, ἡγορή, δημηκλή, φη

ς, δαίς, ἀμύβροσιν, and so oft. in

d.: of persons only, Od. 4, 13, and

30, ἐτάροις ἐρατεινός φανεῖς, a

ways in phrase, κρείων ἐρατίζων, greedy after it, Il. 11, 551; 17, 660, H. Hom. Merc. 64 287. Only Ep.

†Ερατοκλείδης, ον, ὁ, Eratocleides, a

Heracrid of Corinth, Thuc. 1, 24.

†Ερατοπλόκος, ον, (ἐρατός, πλό

κος)=ἐρασιπλόκος, Orph.

†Εράτος, ἡ, ὄν, (ἐράω) poet. for ἐρα

στός, beloved, yearned after, ὄρω 'Αφ

ροδίτης, Il. 3, 64; ἐρ. γυναιξί, Tyr

tae. 1, 29.—2. lovely, charming, in Hom.

of places and things, and so in

Theogn., Pind., and Att. Poets: of

persons, νέοι ἄνδρες ἐρατοί, Theogn.

242. The prose forms are ἐραστός

and ἐράσιμος.

†Ερατος, ον, ὁ, Erätus, a son of

Hercules, Apollod.—2. a king of Ar

gos, Paus.—3. a Pythagorean philos

opher, Iamb.

†Ερατοσθένης, ον, ὁ, Eratosthenes,

one of the thirty tyrants, Lys., Xen.

Hell. 2, 3, 2.—2. a celebrated gram

marian and geographer, who flourish

ed at Alexandria under Ptolemy Eu

ergetes, Strab.—Others in Lys., etc.

†Ερατόχρους, ον, contr. -χρους, ον,

(ἐρατός, χροός) fair of face, Anth.

†Ερατύρα, ας, ἡ, Eratyra, a city of

Epirus, Strab.

†Εράτις, ὥς, ἡ, loveliness, very dub.

conj. in Ep. Ad. 664.

†Ερατύω, Dor. for ἐρητύω, Soph.

O. C. 164.

†Εράτω, οὗς, ἡ, Erato, the Lovely,

one of the nine Muses, Hes. Th. 78.

—2. also one of the Oceanides, Hes.

Th. 247. Others in Apollod., Paus.,

etc.

†Εράτων, ὠνος, ὁ, Erätôn, masc.

pr. n., Lys.

†Εράτωπις, ἰδος, ἡ, (ἐρατός, ὦπι) of

lovely look, v. l. in Ep. Hom. 1, 2, for

ἐράτωπις: found also in Welcker Syll.

Epigr. 55, 9.

†ΕΡΑΩ, only found in pres. and

impf., equiv. to poet., ἐραμαι, (q. v.)

To love, c. gen., usu. of the sexual

passion, ἐρῶν γυναικί, Hdt. 9, 108,

etc., and so distinguished from φι

λέω, as Lat. amo from diligo; c. acc.

transit., to work, do, perform ἐργα ἐργ

Il. 24, 733, Od. 20, 72, etc.: and so

ἐργ. φίλα, ἐναίσια, Od. 17, 321, 24

210: c. dupl. acc., to do something to

another, τινά τι, Hdt. 2, 26, etc.;

esp. to do one ill, do one a shrewd

turn, κακά ἐργ. τινά, like δράν, ποι

en, Thuc. 1, 137, Xen., etc.—2. to

work, work at, ἐργ. χρυσόν, to work i

gold, Od. 3, 435; ἐργ. γῆν, to work the

land, Hdt. 1, 17, etc.: to digest food,

Lat. subigere, Arist. H. A., cf. Hes.

Th. 440: ἐργ. τέχνην, to practise an

art, Lat. exercere, Plat. Phaed. 60 E,

etc.—3. to work out, earn by working,

χρήματα, Hdt. 1, 24, Ar., etc.; βίον

ἐκ τινος, Andoc. 18, 42, cf. Hes. Op.

43, 297: to deal in, τι, Dem. 794, 22:

esp. of courtesans, σώματι ἐργ., Lat.

quaestum corporis facere, Dem. 1351,

21, cf. ἐνεργάζομαι.—4. like ποιεῖν, to

make, ἀγάματα, ἔμνον, Pind.: to

build, ἡμαξίδος, οικοδόμημα, Ar. Nub.

880, Thuc. 2, 76, etc.—5. to make

produce, cause, πημονάς, Soph. Ant.

326; πόθον τινί, Dem. 1404, 18.—B.

the Ion. and Att. use the perf. pass.

ἐργασμαι, usu. in the act. signif. of

the aor. ἐργασάμην, as Hdt. 3, 155

cf. Valck. Phoen. 1069, Lob. Soph.

Aj. 21: but it also oft. occurs as a

true pass., e. g., ἐργαστο τοῦ τέλους,

Hdt. 1, 179; τὰ πρόσθεν ἐργασμένα,

Hdt. 7, 53: freq. in Trag., as ἐργασ

ται μητρώον αἶμα, Eur. Or. 284, etc.;

ἐκ πέτρας ἐργασμένους, wrought out

of rock, Aesch. Fr. 242; so, λίθοι

ἐργασμένοι, wrought stones, Thuc. 1,

93. The fut. pass. ἐργασθήσομαι, as

a true pass., as in Soph. Tr. 1218,

Isocr. Epist. 6, is rare. Cf. ἐπεργά

ζομαι.

†Εργαθεῖν, Ep. ἐργαθεῖν, poet. aor.

inf. of ἐργω, to sever, cut off, ἐέργα

θεν ὧμον ὑπ' αὐχένος, χροά ἀπὸ πλε

ρών, Il. 5, 147; 11, 437.

†Εργάλειον, ον, τό, Ion. ἐργαλήιον,

(*ἐργω) a tool, instrument, Hdt. 3, 131,

Thuc. 6, 44.

†Εργαμένης, ον, ὁ, Ergamenes, an

Athenian, Isae.—2. a king of the

Aethiopians, Diod. 2.

†Εργάνη, ης, ἡ, a worker, also ὄργα

νη: esp. as epith. of Minerva, the

goddess of diligent labour, esp. of

woman's work, Lat. operosa Minerva

Soph. Fr. 724. [α]

†Εργάζομαι,=ἐργάζομαι, LXX.

†Εργάσειν, desiderat. from ἐργάζ

μαι, to long, be about to do, Soph. Tr.

1232, Phil. 1001.

†Εργασία, ας, ἡ, (ἐργάζομαι) work,

toil, Lat. labor, H. Hom. Merc. 486,

Pind. O. 8, 56; esp. daily labor, busi

ness, employment, Plat., etc.: ἐργα

σίαν δός, take pains, c. inf. N. T.—

II. a working, working at, esp husband

ry, tillage, ἐργ. γῆς, χώρας, Ar. Ran.

1034, Isocr., etc.; also, περὶ κήπων,

Plat. Min. 316 E: ἐργ. μετάλλων,

working of mines, Thuc. 4, 105: ἐργ.

σιδήρου, χαλκοῦ, a working in iron,

brass, Hdt. 1, 68, Plat., etc.: also di

gestion of food, Arist. H. A.—3. work

manship, art, craft, e. g. of the lapida

ry, Theophr.; ἡ ἐργ. τῶν βαφῶν, the

guild or company of dyers, Isocr.: also

a work of art, production, of the Her

mae, Thuc. 6, 27, cf. 7, 6.—4. gain,

earnings, maintenance, profit, Xen.

Mem. 3, 10, 1; ἐργ. χορηγῶν, Arist.

Eth. N.: esp. a courtesan's earnings

or way of life, Hdt. 2, 135, cf. Valck.

ad 1, 93.—II. a making, ἡμῶν, ὑπο

δημάτων, etc., Plat.: metaph., ἐργ.

ῆδονος, production of pleasure, Id.

Prot. 353 D.

†Εργάσιμος, ον, (ἐργάζομαι) to

worked, that can be worked, esp. χωρία ἐργ., tillable, arable land, Plat. Legg. 958 D.—2. ἐργ. ἡμέρα, a work-day, LXX.: also—II. act. working for a livelihood, esp. of courtesans, later.

†Εργασίαν, ὠκεός, ὁ, Ergasion, prop. a labourer, name of a countryman in Ar. Vesp. 1201.

Ἐργαστέον, verb. adj. from ἐργάζομαι, one must do, Trag.—2. one must work the land, Xen. Hipparch. 8, 8.

Ἐργαστήρ, ἥρος, ὁ, a workman, esp. in husbandry, Xen. Oec. 5, 15: more as ἰ. ἐργάτης.

Ἐργαστηριακοί, ὧν, οἱ, handicraftsmen, Polyb.

Ἐργαστηριάρχης, οὐ, ὁ, (ἐργαστήριον, ἄρχω) the master or foreman of a shop, manufactory, etc.

Ἐργαστήριον, οὐ, τό, (ἐργάζομαι) a workshop, manufactory, Ar. Eq. 744: esp. a brothel, Dem. 1367, 26; v. ἐργάζομαι II. 3: metaph., τὴν πόλιν ὅντως εἶναι πολέμου ἐργ., Xen. Hell. 3, 4, 17.—2. of a mine or quarry, Dem. 967, 17.

Ἐργαστής, οὐ, ὁ, = ἐργαστήρ, A. B.

Ἐργαστικός, ἡ, ὅν, (ἐργάζομαι) working hard at a thing, τινός, Plat. Polit. 281 A: absol. diligent, busy, Hipp., and Xen.

Ἐργαστίναι, ὧν, αἱ, at Athens, girls who wear the peplos of Minerva.

†Ἐργατεία, ας, ἡ, = ἐργασία, LXX.: from

Ἐργάτεω, to work hard, labour, Diod., in mid.

Ἐργάτης, οὐ, ὁ, (*ἐργω) one who does a thing, a doer, Soph. Ant. 252: ἐργ. πολεμικῶν, Xen. Cyr. 4, 1, 4.—2. a workman, esp. a hired workman, day-labourer, esp. a husbandman, γῆς ἐργ., Hdt. 4, 109; freq. also absol., like αὐτοῦργος, Soph. O. T. 859, Eur. etc.: cf. ἐργάτης.—II. as adj., hard-working, strenuous, ἐργ. στρατηγός, Xen. Cyr. 4, 6, 18: Ἀρχιλ. 40, has βούς ἐργάτης, a labouring ox, cf. ἐργάτης.—III. e sort of capstan or windlass, Lat. ergata, v. Vitruv. 10, 4. Hence

Ἐργάτιστος, ἰα, οὐ, also ος, οὐ, = ἐργάσιμος. II. producing an income, χωρά, Plat.: and

Ἐργάτικος, ἡ, ὅν, given to labour, busy, diligent, active, Plat.: Hdt. 2, 11, uses it of the Nile, with reference to the quantity of its alluvial deposits. Adv. -κως, Plat.

Ἐργάτις, οὐ, ὁ, = ἐργάτης, a labourer, esp. a husbandman, Theocr.—II. as adj. labouring, industrious, βοῦς, Ap. Rh.: c. gen. rei, Anth.: joined with subst. fem., Ep. Ad. 194. [7]

Ἐργάτις, ἰδος, fem. from ἐργάτης, a workwoman: so a hireling, Μοῖσ' οὐκ ἐργάτις, Pind. I. 2, 10: πάντων, Aesch. Pr. 461.—2. epith. of Minerva, like ἐργάνη.—II. as adj. laborious, industrious, active, χεῖρ, Soph. Phil. 97: ἐργ. γυνή, a courtesan, Archil. 125. [α]

Ἐργατοκλινῆριος, ὁ, (ἐργάτης, κλινῆριος) = ἐργάτης III. [8]

Ἐργάτωνα, Att. ἐργάωνες, lodging-rooms of the slaves in the rural districts, Lat. ergastula.

Ἐργεπείκτης, οὐ, ὁ, (ἐργον, εἰπεῖω) one who urges on the work, a taskmaster, late.

Ἐργεπιστάσια, ας, ἡ, superintendence of works, Böckh Inscr. 2, p. 516: from

Ἐργεπιστάτω, ὦ, to be superintendant of the works, Böckh Inscr. 2, p. 604: from

Ἐργεπιστάτης, οὐ, ὁ, (ἐργον, ἐπι-στάτης) superintendant of public works, Epich. p. 109. [α]

†Εργίας, οὐ, ὁ, Ergias, a writer of Rhodes, Ath. 360 D.

†Εργίνος, οὐ, ὁ, Erginus, son of Clytemnestra, king of Orchomenus, H. Hom. Apoll. 297, and one of the Argonauts, Pind. O. 4, 31. Others in Plat., etc.

†Εργίσκη, ης, ἡ, Ergisō, a city of Thrace, Dem. 85, fin.

Ἐργμα, ατος, τό, (*ἐργω) poet. = ἐργον, a work, deed, business, H. Hom. 27, 20; 32, 19, Epigr. ap. Hdt. 5, 77; then in Pind., Theogn., and Att. poets. In Pind. always written ἐργμα.

Ἐργμα, ατος, τό, (εἰργω, ἐρκος) a fence, enclosure, dub. in Soph. Ant. 848 for ἔρμα: a fence, guard, Hipp.

Ἐργνω and -νῆμι, poet. for εἰργω, ἐργω, to inclose, Od. 10, 238.

Ἐργοδιώκτης, ὦ, to urge on the work, be a taskmaster, LXX.: from

Ἐργοδιώκτης, οὐ, ὁ, (ἐργον, διώ-κω) a taskmaster, LXX.

Ἐργοδοτέω, ὦ, to let out or appropriate work: from

Ἐργοδοτής, οὐ, ὁ, (ἐργον, δίδωμι) one who lets out work, Xen. Cyr. 8, 2, 5: cf. ἐργολάβος.

Ἐργοεπιστάτης, οὐ, ὁ, v. ἐργεπ.

†Εργοκλής, ἔους, ὁ, Ergocles, masc. pr. n., Dem., etc.

Ἐργολάβεια, ας, ἡ, = ἐργολαβία, Alephr. [α]: from

Ἐργολάβεω, ὦ, to be an ἐργολάβος, to contract for the doing of work, c. acc., ἐργ. ἀνδριάντας, Lat. statuas conducere faciendas, Xen. Mem. 3, 1, 2: hence —2. to do a thing for lucre, make money, Dem. 608, 12, etc.: also in mid., Polyb.

Ἐργολάβια, ας, ἡ, a contract for the doing of work, πρὸς ἐργολαβίαν γρά-φειν, to write by contract, for gain, Isocr. 87 C.

Ἐργολάβος, οὐ, (ἐργον, λαμβάνω) contracting for work, for a job; usu. as subst., a contractor, Lat. conductor, redemptor, Plat. Rep. 373 C, Plat., etc.—II. as adj., for gain, gainful, Polyb.

[α] Ἐργολήπτης, οὐ, ὁ, (ἐργον, λά-μβάνω) = foreg., later.

Ἐργον, οὐ, τό, (*ἐργω, ἐρδω) a deed, work, esp. work of duty or necessity, II. 2, 436; 6, 492: hence a man's business, employment, etc., τὰ σαντήρι ἐργα κόμψε, mind your own business, Hom. Esp. in the following relations:—1. in II. usu. of works or deeds of war, πολέμια ἐργα, or ἐργα alone, II. 2, 338, 439; also, ἐργον μάχης, II. 6, 522.—2. works of industry, and that—a. ἐργα ἀνδρῶν, ἀνθρώπων, men's doings in genl., but esp. works of husbandry, hence Hesiod's Ἐργα καὶ Ἡμέραι: ἐργα ἀνθρώπων, or ἐργα alone, esp. τίονα ἐργα, in Hom. freq. the tillage, tilled land itself, πατρόια ἐργα, their father's estates, Od. 2, 22; ἐργα Ἰθάκης, the tilled lands of Ithaca, Od. 14, 344: ἐργα βοῶν, the fields which the oxen plough, Od. 10, 98, cf. Virg. hominunque boumque labores: ἐπὶ ἐργα ἵεσθαι, to go to your own homes, Od. 2, 127, 252: and hence naturally, in genl. property, wealth, possessions, Od. 14, 65, ἐργα νέμεσθαι, II. 2, 751:—hence ἐργάτης, αὐτοῦργος, a husbandman, and ἀεργός, ἄργος, orig. one who tills not.—b. ἐργα γυναικῶν, women's work, handiwork, esp. weaving, also simply ἐργα, usu. in Hom. in phrase ὡς λαὰ ἐργ' εἰδῖα: whence Minerva, the patroness of such works, is called ἐργάνη, ἐργάτις.—c. of other occupations in Hom. only in Od. 5, 67, θαλάσσια ἐργα, fishing, as a way of life: hence later in genl. maritime

pursuits, also ἐργα ἀλός. Later, i. al. kinds of works, as in Xen. ἐργα for mines, (as we say iron-works, etc.) Vect. 4, 44.—3. esp. a heavy labour, severe work, (cf. our to irk, irksome): in Hom. ἐργον ὀργαλέον: and so, μέγα ἐργον, in II., but in Od. usu.—κακόν ἐργον, a terrible, audacious deed, Lat. facinus; and so ἀσχηρὸν, πονηρὸν ἐργ.: and on the other hand, καλὰ ἐργα, noble deeds.—4. a deed, action, ἐργ. τινος, his doings, II. 3, 130; 5, 876, etc., ἐργα ἀποδείκνυσθαι, Hdt. 1, 16, etc.: of the gods, II. 16, 120.—5. very freq. in Hom. as opp. to ἔπος, deed, not word; so too, ἐργον and μῦθος, II. 9, 443: but in Att. usu. ἐργον and λόγος, as Soph. El. 358, Eur. Alc. 339, in which signif. one clause of the an tithesis is oft. left out, Wolf. Lept. p. 270, sq.—II. a thing, matter, just like πράγμα and ῥήμα, even without reference to action, where τι might stand alone, e. g. II. 1, 294; 13, 366; esp. in Hom. in phrases μῦθεσθαι ἐργα, πᾶρος τάδε ἐργα γενέσθαι, ὅπως ἐοῦται τάδε ἐργα: so, ἄκουε τοῦργον, Soph. Tr. 1157.—III. pass. that which is wrought or made, ἐργα ἀθάνατον, γυναικῶν, II. 6, 89; 19, 22; metal-work is called ἐργον Ἡραίστου, Od. 4, 617; ἐργα ἐργάζεσθαι, Od. 22, 422: later also, works of mental labour, books, Jac. A. P. p. 715: also, ἐργα γάμοιο, φιλοτήσια ἐργα, II. 5, 429, Od. 11, 246; and so freq. in later poets, ἐργα Ἐρωτος, ἐργα Κύπριδος or Ἀφροδίτης, H. Hom. Ven. 1, cf. Jac. Anth. 1, 2, p. 194: cf. also παλίντυ-τα.—2. the result of work, ἐργον χρημάτων, interest or profit on money, Isae. 88, 24, Dem. 816, 16.—IV. the following peculi. Att. phrases arise from signif. I.—1. καλὸν κάγαθόν τι ἐστὶν ἐργον, his conduct, way of acting: ἀνδρὸς ἐργα διαπράττεσθαι, to act like a man, etc., where ἐργον is as freq. left out as expressed, cf. εἰμ III. 4.—2. ἐργον ἐστί, c. inf., it is hard work, troublesome, Xen. Cyr. 3, 3, 27: also σὺν ἐργον ἐστί, c. inf., it is your business, falls to your share, Aesch. Pr. 635, also c. Artic., ἥμετερον τὶ ἐργον, Hdt. 5, 1; so too, οὐ μακρῶν λόγων ἡμῖν τόδε τοῦργον, there is no use in them, this is no time for them, Soph. El. 1373, cf. Aj. 12, Valck. Hipp. 911; οὐδὲν ἐργον ἐστάναι, there's no use in standing still, Ar. Lys. 424.—3. ἐργα παρέχειν τινί, to give one a trouble.—4. ἐργον τινὸς γενέσθαι, to be his deed or sacrifice, i. e. to slay by him, like κατεργάζεσθαι, Lat. confici, Jac. A. P. p. 277, first in Plut.—5. ἐργον ποιεῖσθαι τι, to make work about it, attend diligently to it, Heind. Plat. Phaedr. 232 A, Xen. Hier. 9, 10.—(Ἐργον was usu. d. gammatized, ἐργον, Germ. Werk, or work, Aeol. Fargon, cf. Böckh Inscr. 1, p. 11; v. ἐρδω, and cf. Buttm. Lexi v. κελαίνω 5. But it stands without digamma, II. 1, 395, H. Cer. 140, 14, cf. our irk, irksome, modern Germ. or with A. Sax. weorcan.)

Ἐργοπῆνος, οὐ, (ἐργον, πένωμαι) husbandman, labourer, Leon. Al.

Ἐργοστόλος, οὐ, (ἐργον, στέλλω) urging on work: = ἐργεπιστάτης.

†Εργοτέλης, οὐς, ὁ, Ergoteles, a victor in the Olympic games from Hera, Pind. O. 12.

†Εργοφίλος, οὐ, ὁ, Ergophilus, masc. pr. n., Dem., etc.

Ἐργοφόρος, οὐ, (ἐργον, φέρω) a flying on work, busy, of bees, Ael.

†Εργοχάρης, οὐς, ὁ, Ergochar, masc. pr. n., Aeschin.

*ΕΡΩ, fut. ἐρῶ, in Hom. usu. ἐργα, old Ep. forms for the Att. εἶργω or εἰργω, cf. sub fin.: Att. fut. εἰρῶμαι in pass. signf., Soph. O. T. 590: Hom. uses ἐργω or ἐέργω as suits his verse, εἰργω only in Il. 23, 72: pf. ἐεργάμην, 3 pl. ἐρχάται: plqpf. ἐεργαμην, 3 pl. ἐρχατο or ἐερχατο: part. aor. ἐρχθείς: also εἰργνυμι and εἰργνύω, q. v.

To shut in, coop up, confine, usu. with ἐν, Il. 21, 282, Od. 10, 283: also, ἐντός ἐέργειν, to enclose, bound, Il. 2, 845, etc.: ἐρχατο σάκεσσι, he was fenced, guarded by shields, Il. 17, 354: but, δόμον ἐέργειν, to close, shut it up, Od. 7, 83: γέφυραι ἐεργμέναι, like ἐεργμέναι, well-fixed, compact, Il. 5, 89: and so in Att., as Eur. Hel. 288, and freq. in Thuc.—II. to shut out, keep or drive off, Il. 23, 72, etc., Od. 9, 221, ἄμφος ἐέργειν, Il. v. ἄμφος III: so, ἐκτός ἐέργειν, Od. 12, 219: τινός, from a thing, Il. 17, 571, Hdt., etc.: esp., ἐργειν τινα σιτίων, Hdt. 3, 48: ἐρῶν, σπονδῶν, ἡγοράς, etc., like Lat. *interdicere igni*, etc.: also, εἰργ. τινά τινα, Aesch. Theb. 416: ἀπό τινος, Il. 4, 130, etc.—2. also to hinder, revert from doing, c. μή et inf., ἢ νῦν ῥγεί μὴ οὐ κατανύσαι, Hdt. 8, 98: so οὐ, εἰργει τινός μὴ θανεῖν νόμος, Eur. Heracl. 963: and c. inf. only, in Soph., as ποῖον εἰργε τοῦτ' ἐξεῖδεναι, D. T. 129, cf. Phil. 1408: also, εἰργ. ἵστε., or ὥστε μή., c. inf., Xen. Hell. 2, 13, An. 3, 3, 16. Mid. to keep né's self, abstain from, τινός, Hdt. 4, 64, etc., and Att.—III. in genl. to force, drive by force, λαὸν ἐπ' ἀριστερά, drive them to the left side, Il. 12, 19, so ἐπὶ νῆας, Il. 16, 395. (Akin to Lat. *arceo*, hence ἐργμα, ἐρκος: Butt., Catal. in voc., thinks that in Att. distinguished signf. I. from by the rough breathing, so that ἄργω would be to shut in, εἰργω, to shut out: in Hom. Εἰργω.)

*ΕΡΓΩ, to do, work, obsol. root, for which in pres. ἐρῶ and ἐργάζομαι is used: hence Ep. and Ion. fut. ἐρῶ, aor. ἐρξα: also the perf. ἐοργα, qpf. ἐώργειν of ἐρῶ, q. v. Hence ἰργον, with its family, and the Lat. *co, arceo* in *exerceo*.

*ΕΡΓΩΔΗΣ, ἐς, (ἐργον, εἶδος) irksome, ilsome, Hipp. Adv. δῶς, Id. Hence ΕΡΓΩΔΙΑ, ας, ἡ, irksomeness.

*ΕΡΓΩΝΗΣ, ον, ὁ, (ἐργον, ὄνομα) contractor, like ἐργολάβος, Böckh sc. 1, p. 747. Hence

*ΕΡΓΩΝΙΑ, ας, ἡ,=ἐργολάβεια, P. b.

*ΕΡΩ, fut. ἐρῶ: perf. ἐοργα: qpf. ἐώργειν.—Att. ἐρῶ, ἐρῶ, q. v. to do, accomplish, ἐρῶν ὅπως ἔλπει, Il. 4, 37: opp. to παθεῖν, Od. 490: more freq. c. acc., ἐρῶν μέγα γον, ἐργα βίατα, Od. 2, 236: 19: so, ἐρῶ φίλα, ἐσθλά, etc., Hom., ho also has pf. and plqpf. esp. in esse phrases: orig. c. dat. pers. τινί, Od. 14, 289, as also in Eur. Med. 92: but even in Hom. more usu. c. ppl. acc., esp. in pf.: and that of ing one some harm, κακὰ ἐρῶ, τινά, 3, 351: 9, 540, and so Hdt. 1, 137, sch. Pers. 236, etc.: and so ἐρῶ κακός, Hdt. 6, 85: also absol., ὁ, τινά, to do one harm, Soph. Phil. 4.—2. also like Lat. *sacra facere*, ῥά, ἐκατόμβας ἐρῶν θεούς, to make, er a sacrifice, freq. in Hom. (but not pf. and plqpf.), and Hdt.: later ῥα without ἐρῶ or θύσις, as *facere*, παῖν in Lat., v. sub ῥέω. (Cf. ῥέω, which is merely a transposed form of ῥω, and v. Buttm. Catal. in voc.,

and Lexil. κελαινός 5. Akin also to *ἐργω.)

*ΕΡΕΑ, ἄς, ἡ, wool, cf. ἐρος, εἶρος, ἐριον, εἶριον.

*ΕΡΕΒΝΟΣ, ἡ, ὄν, (*Ερεβος) dark, gloomy, freq. in Il. (never in Od.), usu. as epith. of night: also of clouds: only Ep.

*ΕΡΕΒΟΣΦΙ, *ΕΡΕΒΝΟΣΦΙ, v. sub *Ερεβος.

*Ερεβνίθετος, v, of the ἐρεβνίθος kind, belonging to it, made of it: and

*Ερεβνίθαιος, αἶα, αἶον, of the size of the ἐρεβνίθος, Diosc.: and

*Ερεβνίθινος, ἡ, ον,=ἐρεβνίθετος: from

*Ερεβνίθος, ον, ὁ, a kind of pulse, chick-pea, Lat. *cicer*, Il. 13, 589: ἐρεβνίθοι, were eaten raw or roasted (like chestnuts) in the dessert, freq. in Ar.—II. metaph. *putendum virile*, Ar. Ran. 545, cf. κριθή, κόκκος. (Akin to ἄρρωτος, Lat. *erunt*, Germ. *Erbse*, perh. from ἐρῶ.)

*Ερεβνιθώδης, ἐς, (ἐρεβνίθος, εἶδος) like, of the kind of chick-peas, Theophr.

*Ερεβνιδράω, ὦ, (ἐρεβος, δράω) to seek, pry into the darkness, Ar. Nub. 192.

*Ερεβόθεν, adv., from nether gloom, Eur. Or. 178: from

*Ερεβος, εος, contr. ονς, τό, Hom. and Hes. have the Ion. gen. *Ερεβενς and *Ερεβενφί, *Ερεβενφόν, (to which however Butt., Ausf. Gr. § 56, Anm. 2 n., prefers *Ερεβεφί, cf. Franke, H. Hom. Cer. 350): Ερεβος, a place of nether darkness, just above the still deeper Hades (v. omnino, Il. 8, 368): and which must be past in going to Hades or returning thence, Od. 10, 528: 12, 81, Il. 9, 572, etc.—II. in Hes. Th. 125, a mythical being, son of Chaos, and father of Aether and Day by his sister Night.—III. in general nether gloom, ἐρεβος ὄψαλον, of the sea, Soph. Ant. 589. (Prob. from ἐρέφω, to cover: akin to ἐρεμνός, prob. also to Hebr. *Erev* or *Ereb*, our eve-nig: cf. Egypt. *Amenti* Hades, from *Emēt* the West, Wilkinson's Egyptians, ii., 2, 74: v. also ζῶφος, and ἔσπερος θεός, Soph. O. T. 178.)

*Ερεβόσδε, adv. to, into Ερεβος, Od. 20, 356.

*Ερεβοφοίτης, ἰδός, ἡ, (*Ερεβος, φοίτω) she that walks in Ερεβος.

*Ερεβώδης, ἐς, (*Ερεβος, εἶδος) dark as Ερεβος. Poet. ap. Plut. 2, 169 B.

*Ερεβώπις, ἰδός, ἡ, (*Ερεβος, ὄψι) Ερεβος-eyed, i. e. gloomy looking, Orph.

*Ερεγμα, ατος, τό, (ἐρεῖνω) bruised or pounded beans, Theophr. Hence

*Ερεγνίθος, ἡ, ον, made of bruised beans, ἄλευρον, Diosc.

*Ερεμνός, οὔ, ὁ,=ερεγμα.

*Ερεῖνω, (ἐρομαι) like ἐρομαι, to ask, freq. in Hom. c. acc. pers. to ask of one: or c. acc. rei to ask a thing: or c. dupl. acc., ἐρ. τινά τι, Od. 1, 220: 4, 137: ἄφῳ τινί, to ask about one, Od. 17, 305. Mid. ἐρεῖνομαι,=the act., only in Od. 24, 262.—II. to say, speak, only H. Hom. Merc. 313. Only Ep.

*Ερεθίζω, Dor. ἐρεθίσω, fut. -ίσω, (ἐρεθω) to stir, rouse, esp. to anger, in Il. always in this signf.: hence to rouse to fight, Il. 17, 658: so in Od., except 19, 45, where it is to rouse to curiosity, make anxious or inquisitive.—II. later in genl. to excite, stir up, kindle, ἐφάλας ἐρεθίζομενος, Ar. Ach. 669: πνεύμα ἡρεθισμένον, of one who has run till he is out of breath, Eur. Med. 1119: hence χοροὺς ἐρεθίζω, to set them a dancing, Eur. Bacch. 148:

ερ. μάγαδιν, to bring out its tones, lest. ap. Ath. 637 A.

*Ερεθίσω, Dor. for foreg., Theocr. Hence

*Ερεθισμα, ατος, τό, a rousing, stirring up, χορών ἐρ. A. Nub. 312: and

*Ερεθισμός, οὔ, ὁ, irritation, esp. medic., Hipp.

*Ερεθιστόν, verb. adj. from ἐρεθίζω, one must irritate, Plat. Tim. 89 B

*Ερεθιστής, οὔ, ὁ, a quarrelsome person, LXX. Hence

*Ερεθιστικός, ἡ, ὄν, irritat'ng. Adv. -κῶς.

ΕΡΕΘΩ,=its more usu. deriv. ἐρεθίζω, to stir up, rouse, Hom., in Il. always to stir to anger, 3, 414, ὄνει δέοις ἐπέεσσι, 1, 519: but in Od. of cares, passions, and all sources of disquiet, 4, 813: 19, 517, cf. Ap. Rh. 3, 618, 1103, Mosch. 3, 85, where the augm. aor. ἤρεθον first appears. (Akin to εἶς.)

*Ερεγμός, οὔ, ὁ, (ἐρεῖνω)=ερεγμα.

*ΕΡΕΪΔΙ, f. -είσω: in the augm. terses, Hom. uses the augm. only in 3 pl. pass. ἤρεϊστο, while Hes. Sc. 362 has ἤρεϊστα. To make one thing lean against another, whether as a prop or in hostile signf., to lean, press, force it against, δόρυ πρὸς τεῖχος, Il. 22, 112: θρόνον πρὸς κίονα, Od. 8, 66, 473: ὀπίσθια ἐπὶ πυργῷ, Il. 22, 97: Att. in this signf. sometimes c. dat., sometimes εἰς or πρὸς, Valck. Hipp. 1206: ἐρ. πληγῇ, to inflict it severely, Eur. Andr. 845.—2. to prop, stay, Lat. *sustinere*, ὀπίσθ' ὀπίσθ' ἐρείδε, of close ranks of men at arms, Il. 13, 131: 16, 215: so ἐπ' ὀπίσθους ὀπίσθ' ἐρείσων, Tyrtae. 2, 31: ἐρ. οὐρανὸν ὤμοισιν, Aesch. Pr. 350: metaph. ἐρ. τὴν γνώμην, to confirm, support it, Theocr. 21, 61.—3. in genl. to fix firm, plant, ἀγκυρὰν χθονί, Pind. P. 10, 79: πλευραῖς ἐγγύς, Soph. Ant. 1236: ἐρ. ὄμμα, Lat. *figere oculos*, εἰς τι, Eur. I. A. 1123: ἐρ. ἶχνος, Lat. *figere vestigia*, to plant the foot firm, Anth.—4. to press hard upon, as in wrestling, Pind. O. 9, 48.—5. to dash, hurl, Ar. Eq. 627.—6. of wagers or matches, to match, set one pledge against another, Theocr. 5, 24, Lat. *deponere*, Virg. Ecl. 3, 31: 9, 62.—7. =βῖναι, Ar. Eccl. 616.—II. intr. to lean against, set one's feet against, oppose, Il. 16, 108: ἀλλήλησιν ἐρείδονσαι, jostling, crowding one another, Od. 22, 450: more freq. in Att. *te set upon*, attack, press hard on, εἰς τινα, Ar. Nub. 558: so of an illness, to settle upon a particular part, Medic.—2. in genl. to set about a thing briskly, go to work, Ar. Ren. 914: esp. of eating, ἐρείδε. fall to (to eat), Ar. Pac. 31, cf. 25: where, acc. to Schol. and Suid., it is metaph. from rowers, *remis in cumbentes*. B. pass., and mid. to prop one's self, be prop or lean on a thing, c. dat., σκήπτρῳ, ἔγγει ἐρείδόμενος, ἐρείσμενος, freq. in Hom.: also ἐπὶ μέλῃ, Il. 22, 225: even c. gen., ἐρείδετο χειρὶ γαλῆς, leant with his hand against the earth, Il. 5, 309: 11, 355, cf. Hdt. 4, 152: and absol., ἐρείσμενος, having set himself firm, taken a firm stand, like εὐ διαβάς, Il. 12, 457, cf. 16, 736: so οὐδεὶ ἐρείδσθαι, Il. 7, 145: οὐδεὶ χαιρὰ ἐρηρέδατο (3 pl. plqf.) the hair rested on the ground, Il. 23, 284.—2. to be fixed firm, planted, ἔγχος διὰ θύρῃκος ἤρηται, had been fixed, Il. 3, 358: λαὶ ἐρηρέδαται (3 pl. perf.), Il. 23, 329 cf. Od. 7, 86. C. strictly in mid. *to strive one with another, contend*, Il. 23, 735: and then c. acc., ἐρείδσστα

ἔπειρος, Ar. Nub. 1375. (Akin to ἔρμα, v. Butt. Lexil., v. ἔρμα, and cf. ἔρμα.)

Ἐρείκη, ἡς, ἡ, heath, heather, Lat. erica, Aesch. Ag. 295; but a taller and more bushy species than our common heather, Eupol. Aeg. 1, Theocr. 5, 64: also ἔρική. Hence

Ἐρείκοις, ἔσσα, εν, contr. -κοῦς, -οῦσσα, -οῦν, heathery: Ἐρείκοῦσα or -κοῦσσα, ἡ, one of the Aeolian Isles: cf. Ἐρείκοῦσα.

Ἐρείκτος, ἡ, ὄν, bruised, pounded: also ἔρικτος: from

Ἐρείκα, fut. ἔω; 2 aor. ἤρικον; pf. pass. ἐρήρικμαι, to break, tear, rend, ἤρικον χθονα, tore it asunder with the plough-share, Hes. Sc. 287; πέπλον ἔρ, Aesch. Pers. 1060. Hom. has only the pass., ἔρεικόμενος περί δουρὶ, rent, pierced by the spear, Il. 13, 441. Later esp. to bruise, pound, esp. of pulse, Ar. Fr. 88: in genl. to dash, ναὺς πρὸς ἀλλήλαισι, Aesch. Ag. 655.—II. intr. only in aor. 2 ἤρικον, to shiver, ἤρικε κόρυς περὶ δουρὸς ἁκάθῃ, Il. 17, 295.

Ἐρείκοδης, ες, (ἐρείκη, εἶδος) like heath.—2. abounding in it.

Ἐρείξει, εως, ἡ, (ἐρείκω) a tearing, grinding.

Ἐρείω, Ep. imperat. from ἔρομαι, for ἔρω, ἔρον, Il. 11, 611.

Ἐρείοι, οἱ, a dub. word in Theocr. 15, 50: we only know that it was a term of insult to the Egyptians, v. Interp. ad l.

Ἐρείομεν, Ep. for ἐρέωμεν, 1 pl. subj. from ἐρέω, Il. 1, 62.

Ἐρείος, α, ον,=ἔρεος, LXX.

Ἐρείπων, ον, τό, (ἐρείπω) a fallen ruin: almost always in plur., ἐρείπια, ruins, δόμων, Eur. Bacch. 7: ναυτικά ἔρ, wrecks, pieces of wreck, Aesch. Ag. 660; and so absol., pers. 425: ἔρ. χλανιδίων, rags, pieces of garments; Soph. Fr. 400, cf. Eur. Tro. 1025: dead carcasses, Soph. Aj. 308.

Ἐρείπιων, ὄνος, ὁ, a place full of ruins, collection of ruins, Böckh Inscr. 2, p. 399.

Ἐρείπιω, f. ἐρείφω: perf. pass. ἐρήρικμαι: aor. 1 ἐρείθην. Hom. does not use the fut. or aor. 1. To throw or dash down, tear down, ὄρθας, ἐπάλλξει, Il. 12, 258; 15, 356, cf. Hdt. 1, 164: hence metaph., ἐρείπει γένος θεῶν τις, some god bears down their race to ruin, Soph. Ant. 596. Pass. to be torn down, fall in ruins, fall, τεῖχος ἐρείπτο (Ep. plupl. for ἡρήριπτο) Il. 14, 15: κτύπος Διόβολος ἐρείπεται, the thunder comes crashing down, Soph. O. C. 1462: Pind. O. 2, 76, has also a part. aor. pass. ἐρίπει, dat. ἐρίπεντι, fallen, where some needlessly read ἐρίποντι.—II. intr. like pass. in aor. 2 ἤριπον, Ep. also ἔριπον, perf. 2 ἐρήριπτα, to fall down, tumble, very freq. in Hom., esp. in Il. of men, γυνὴ ἐρίπει, to fall on the knee; προαῖουσιθε, ἐξόπισσα, ἐν κονίῃ ἐρίπει, etc.: also of trees, Il. 21, 243, etc. Hom. has not the pf. (Akin to ῥίπτω.)

Ἐρείσι, εως, ἡ, (ἐρείδω) a pushing on, Dion. H.

Ἐρείσμαι, ατος, τό, (ἐρείδω) that which is fixed or set, so as to support a thing, a prop, stay, support, σκῆπτρα χειρὸς ἐρείσματα, Eur. H. F. 254; ἔσειμα θέμενος ὑπὸ τινι,=ἐρείσσω, Ib. 109: metaph. of persons, Θρωρῶν ἐρείσι' Ἀκράγαντος, Theron pillar of Agrigentum, Pind. O. 2, 12, cf. Soph. O. C. 58, and Homer's ἔρμα πέλλος: but also ἐρείσματα πόνων, supports, reliefs of care, Aesch. Fr. 371 (but with v. λάματα), cf. ἔρμα

II. fin.—II. =ἔρμα, a sunken rock, Theocr. 21, 12.

Ἐρείψω, ον, throw* or fallen down, in ruins, Eur. I. T. 48: from

Ἐρείψις, εως, ἡ, (ἐρείπω) a throwing down, ruin, Inscr.

Ἐρείψιτοίχους, ον, (ἐρείπω, τοίχος) overthrowing walls, Aesch. Theb. 884.

Ἐρεμβοί, ὄν, οἱ, the Erembi, a people whom Homer names along with the Sidonians and Aethiopians, Od. 4, 84: acc. to Strab. a Troglydytic nation of Arabia.

Ἐρεμναίος, α, ον,=sq., Qũ. Sm.

Ἐρεμνός, ἡ, ὄν, syncope. from ἔρεβνός, black, γαῖα, Od. 24, 106, H. Hom. Merc. 427: more freq. dark, gloomy, dismal, αἰγὴ, νύξ, λαίλαψ, Hom.; ἐρ. φακὰς φοινίας ὀρόσους, of bloodshed, Aesch. Ag. 1390; ἐρεμνὴ φάτις, a dark (i. e. uncertain) rumour, Soph. Ant. 700. (Cf. Ἐρεβός.)

Ἐρεξα, aor. 1 from ῥέξω, Hom.

Ἐρέομαι, Ep. and Ion. form of εἶρομαι, ἔρομαι, to ask, q. v., Hom.

Ἐρεούς, α, ον, (ἔρεα) contr. from ἔρεος, woollen, made of wool, Plat. Phil. 281 C, 283 A, cf. Lob. Phryn. 147 sq.

Ἐρέπτομαι, dep. used only in pres. and impf., to eat, feed on, in Hom. (who only uses part. pres.) usu. of granivorous animals, λῶτον, κρί λευκόν, πυρὸν ἐρέπτομενοι, Il. 2, 776; 5, 196, Od. 19, 553; of men only in Od. 9, 97. Ep. word, also in Simon. 107, 2, and metaph. in Ar. Eq. 1295.

The act. ἐρέπτω,=τρέφω, is a figment of the Gramm. (Rather akin to ἐρείπω than τρέφω, and perh. to ἀρπάξω, rapio, capto, to crop, feed greedily, cf. ἀνερπίπτωμαι, ἀνερπίπτω, υποερίπτω, Pott Etym. Forsch. 1, 258.)

Ἐρέπτω,=ἔρέφω, to crouch, formerly susp. in Pind. P. 4, 427, but now established by Böckh.

Ἐρέριπτο, 3 sing. plupl. pass. Ep. from ἐρείπω, Il. 14, 15.

Ἐρέσθαι, inf. aor. 2 of the Ion. and poet. pres. εἶρομαι, which in Att. is only found in this aor. ἡρόμην, inf. ἔρεσθαι, in signf. to ask, with ἐρωτάω for its pres. (To be carefully distinguished by the accent from the Hom. inf. pres. ἐρεσθαι.)

Ἐρεσία, ας, ἡ, poet. εἰρεσία, q. v.

Ἐρέσιος, α, ον, of Ereus, Eresian, Thuc. 8, 23: from

Ἐρεσος, ον, ἡ, also wr. Ἐρεσος, Ereus, now Eressa, a city of Lesbos, Thuc. 3, 18.—II. ὁ, masc. pr. n., founder of foreg., Steph. Byz.

ἘΡΕΨΣΩ, Att. ἐρέτω, f. ἐρέσω: aor. 1 ἤρεσα, poet. ἤρεσσα and ἐρεσα, to row, in Hom. always absol., Il. 9, 361, Od. 11, 78, etc.—II. trans. to speed by rowing, hence in pass., ναὺς ἤρεσσετο, Aesch. Pers. 422: metaph. of birds, πτερύγων ἐρετωσίαν ἐρεσόμενοι, Aesch. Ag. 52, Virgil's remigio alarum, cf. Eur. I. T. 289.—2. in genl. to put in quick motion, ply, urge, τὸν πόδα, Eur. I. A. 138: metaph. ἐρ. ἀπειλὰς, Soph. Aj. 251; ἐρ. μῆτιν, Lat. consilium, curam volvere, Soph. Ant. 159; ἐρεσσετε γόνυ πύτλον (cf. πύτλος), Aesch. Theb. 855; and so ἐρεσσε, absol. prob.=Lat. plange, Pers. 1046. Pass. of a bow, to be plied, handled, Soph. Phil. 1135. Cf. ἐλίσσω, κινέω, ἄρσσω.

Ἐρεσχέλω, ὦ, to jest talk lightly, opp. to σπουδῇ λέγειν, Plat. Rep. 545 E, cf. Phil. 53 E, Legg. 885 C.

Ἐρ. trans. to jest upon, quiz, tease, τινά, Id. Phaedr. 236 B: to frighten, scare, Luc. (Akin to ἐρέθω and ἐρίω. Another form, Ἐρεσχέλω, is adopted by

Bekk. in Plat., excepti only Phil. 36 E, and preferred by Piers. Moer. 159, Butt. Phaedr. I. c.) Hence:

Ἐρεσχέλης, ας, ἡ, sport, railway, late.

Ἐρεσχηλέω, ὦ, v. sub. ἐρεσχηλέω

Ἐρεταινω, rare collat. form from ἐρέσσω.

Ἐρέτης, ον, ὁ, (ἐρέσσω) 23u. in plur., rowers, Hom., and Att.—I. αὐς, Leon. Tar. Hence

Ἐρετικός, ἡ, ὄν, of, belonging to rowers or rowing, ἡ ἐρετική, sub. τέχνη, the art of rowing, Plat. Legg. 707 A.—II. τὸ ἐρετικόν, the crew, Lat. remigium.

Ἐρέτριεύς, εως, Ep. ἦος, ὁ, (ἐρέτης) Eretrius, a Phaeacian noble, Od. 8, 112.

Ἐρετριών, οὔ, τό, rare Ep. form for ἐρετριός, an oar, Od. 11, 121, etc., always with adj. εἰρηες: more freq. in Od. in plur. ἐρετριά, which some take as heterog. pl. from sq.

Ἐρετριός, οὔ, ὁ, (ἐρέσσω) the Lat. remus, an oar, the usu. form in Hom. in sing., while in plur. the neut. is usu., v. foreg.: of the wings of birds, cf. ἐρέσσω II. Mostly poet., κώπη being the prose word. Hence

Ἐρετριώ, ὦ, to furnish with oars, set to row, to exercise at the oar, χέρας, Eur. Med. 4.—II. to lay on the oar, χέρας, Orph.—III. to row, make way through, c. acc., Nonn.

Ἐρετρία, ας, ἡ, poet. also Εἰρετρία, Eretria, an important city of Euboea, on the western coast, opposite the mouth of the Asopus, Il. 2, 537, Hdt. 1, 61, etc.—2. a city of Thessalian Phthiotis, Polyb. 18, 3, 5.

Ἐρετριάσις, α, ον,=Ἐρετριός, ἡ Ἐρετρία, sub. χώρα, the territory of Eretria, Thuc. 8, 95.

Ἐρετριάκος, ἡ, ὄν,=Ἐρετριός, Strab.

Ἐρετριεύς, εως, ὁ, in gen. pl. ἔων contr. ὦν, Bekk. Thuc., an Eretrian; οἱ Ἐρετριεῖς, Hdt., ὡς, Thuc., the Eretrians.

Ἐρετριός, ἡ, ὄν, Eretrian, Hdt., etc., ἡ Ἐρετική, sub. χώρα,=ἡ Ἐρετρία, Strab.: οἱ Ἐρετρίαι, the disciples of the Eretrian Menecemus, Strab., v. Ritter Hist. Phil. 2, 141 sq.

Ἐρετρίος, ἰδός, ἡ, γῆ, a kind of clay, from Eretria, Hipp., cf. Diosc. 5 171.

Ἐρέτω, Att. for ἐρέσσω.

Ἐρευμα, ατος, τό, (ἐρευνομαι) like ἐρυμα, a vomiting, etc.

Ἐρευματῶδης, ες, (ἐρευμα, εἶδος) causing belches, Hipp.

Ἐρευμός, οὔ, ὁ, like ἐρυμός,=ἐρυμα, Hipp.

Ἐρευμῶδης, ες,=ἐρευματῶδης Hipp.

ἘΡΕΥΤΟΜΑΙ, dep. mid.: to spit or spew out, to disgorge, Lat. eructare, c. acc., ἐρευγόμενοι ὀδόν αἵματος, Il. 16, 162: absol., to belch, Lat. ructare, ἐρευγετο οἶνοβαρεῖν, Od. 9, 374, and so in Hipp.—2. metaph., in Hom., always of the sea splashing and foaming against the land, ἐρευομένης ὑλός, Il. 17, 265, more fully κύμα ποτὶ ξερὸν ἡπείροιο δεῖνόν ἐρευγόμενον, Od. 5, 403, so ἐρευγεται ἡπειρόνδε, Od. 5, 438: in Pind. of Etna, ἐρευγόντα πᾶσι πυρὸς, P. 1, 40 later, poet. of rivers, to discharge themselves, Ruhnke. Ep. Cr. p. 150, and even of the sun, ἐρευγεται ἀκτὶ νεοσσι, Ar. Rh.: in genl. of any violent burst, e. g. of loud talking, shouting, LXX., like Lat. ructare and vomere, Hor. A. P. 457, Jac. A. P. p. 50: cf. also ἐρυγάνω.—II. in aor. 2 ἤρῃ

ον inf. ἐρύγειν, part. ἐρυγών, to bel-
low, roar, esp. of oxen, Il. 20, 403 sqq.,
f. ἐρύγηλος: also of men, ὅσων
λαβὼς ἦνεν λαμῶς, to the full depth
of his throat or voice, Theocr. 13, 58:
his signif. is only found in aor., but
follows at once from the orig. signif.
the act. ἐρύγω occurs in no good
writer: still less a pres. ἐρύγα: but
the Att. form for ἐρύγομαι is ἐρυ-
γάνω, ἐρυγγάνω. (Prob. onomatop.)
†Ερευθαλέος, α, ον, (ἐρευθος) rud-
y, Nonn. [α]
†Ερευθαλίον, ανος, ὁ, Ereuthalion,
leader of the Arcadians against Pylus,
7, 149, cf. 4, 319.
†Ερευθεδάρον, ου, τό, madder, Lat.
idia tinctoria, Hdt. 4, 189.
†Ερευθεύω, ᾶ, (ἐρευθος) to be red, u.
c. Hence
†Ερευθηγῆς, εσσα, εν, Ap. Rh., and
ευνθῆς, ες, Arat., red.
†Ερευθιάω, ᾶ, to be, become red,
ipp.: in prose usu. ἐρυθρίαω.
†Ερευθος, εος, τό, redness, bloom,
ushing, Hipp.
†Ερευθώω, ᾶ=sq.
†Ερευθώ, fut. ἐρευσώ, (ἐρυθρός) to
ake red, stain with red, γαίαν ἀμυαί, 11, 394; 18, 329.—2. intr. to become
e, to reddens, Hipp., and so in pass.
†Εοευθῶ, ους, ῆ, Ereutho, fem. pr.
Anth.
Ερευκτικός, ῆ, ὄν, (ἐρεύγομαι) prot-
ing erucation.
Ερευνα, ης, ῆ, an inquiry, search,
ξεν τινός,=ερευνᾶν, Soph. O. T. 3:
an inquisition, search by torture.
nce
Ερευνάω, ᾶ, fut. -ήσω, to seek out,
rch into, ἔχρια, to track an animal,
19, 436; so μετ' ἀνέρος ἔχνη
υνᾶν, Il. 18, 321: to seek or look
search after, τεύχεα, Od. 22, 180:
amine, Hdt. 5, 92, 4, and so freq. Att.,
also in mid., Plat. Theat.
A.—2. c. inf., to seek, attempt,
Theocr. 7, 45. (Akin to ἐρέω,
μαι.) Hence
Ερευνητέον, verb. adj., one must
ch, Xen. Symp. 8, 39.
Ερευνητήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, Nonn., and
υνητής, ου, ὁ, Joseph, an inquirer,
cher.
Ερευνητρία, ας, ῆ, fem. from foreg.
ρενθῆς, εως, ῆ, (ἐρενγομαι) a
iting, waching, Hipp.
Ερευχιχολος, ον, (ἐρεύγομαι, χολή)
iting bile: m. taph. ill-tempered.
Ερεσσαι, inf aor. 1 from ἐρεῦθω, 8,
329.
†ΕΡΕΨΩ, f. -ψω, to cover; esp. to
in a building, as always in Hom.,
4, 450, Od. 23, 193: εἰσπτόε τοι
τεντ' ἐπὶ νηὸν ἐρεψα, if I ever
d, i. e. built from the ground to
roof, Il. 1, 39.—II. esp. to cover,
the with coronals, Soph. O. C. 473,
όεπτα. Mid. to crown one's self,
Bacch. 323. (Hence ὀροφος:
prob. to ερεψος.)
ῥεχθειον, ου, τό, the Erechtheum,
mple of Erechtheus, on the Acro-
at Athens, Plut.
ρεχθίδαι, ὧν Dor. ᾶν, οἱ, the
thides or descendants of Erech-
theus: esp. a general epithet of the
nians, Pind. I. 2, 28, Soph., etc.:
in sing. Ar. Eq. 1015, 1030.
ρεχθενς. εως Ἐρ. ῆος, ὁ, Erech-
theus, an ancient hero of Attica, first
2, 547 Od., 7, 81, same as Ἐριχ-
ος; later writers distinguished
een this one and the son of Pan-
grandson of foreg., Thuc. 2, 15,
lod. 3, 14, 8.—2. an epithet of
ene, Lyc.: strictly the Rander,
ἐρεχθς.

†Ερεχθῆς, ἰδος, ῆ, fem. adj. from
foreg., Erechthean, θάλασσα, a spring
on the Acropolis at Athens, Apollod.
3, 14, 1: as subst.—1. daughter of
Erechtheus, Ar. Rh. 1, 212.—2. an
Attic tribe, Oratt.: from
†Ερεχθω, to rend, break, metaph.,
δάκνον καὶ στοναχῆσι καὶ ἄλγεσι
θυμὸν ἐρέχθων, breaking his very
heart with weeping, etc., Od. 5, 83,
157; and so in pass., ὀδύνῃσιν ἐρεχ-
θομένη, H. Hom. Ap. 358: but in Il.
23, 317, a ship is ἐρεχθομένη ἀνέμου-
σι, dashed hither and thither by the
storm, shattered. Cf. Spitzn. Excurs.
ad Il. xxxiv. § 3. (Akin to ἐρείκω,
ἐρέθω, ἀράσσω.)
†Ερέψιμος, ον, of, for, belonging to
a roof or roofing, δένδρα ἐρέψιμα,
Plat. Criti. 111 C: from
†Ερεψῆς, εως, ῆ, (ἐρέψω) a roofing,
Theophr.: a roof, Plut.
†Ερέω, Ion. and Ep. for ἐρῶ, fut. of
the rare pres. εἶρω (q. v.), to say: v.
also sub ἐρᾶ.
†Ερέω, only Ep. pres. for εἶρομαι,
ἐρομαι (q. v.), to ask, seek, Hom.
†Ερομῆσκον, iterat. imperf. from
sq., Theocr.
†Ερομάζω, f. -σω, (ἐρήμος) to be left
lonely, Theocr. 22, 35.
†Ερομαῖος, αἶα, αἶον, poet for ἐρη-
μος, Ar. Rh.: c. gen., Anth.
†Ερομῆς, ἀδος, ῆ, pecul. fem. of
ἐρήμος, alone, lonely.—2. c. gen., rest
of, Anth.
†Ερήμη, ῆ, sub. δίκη, v. ἐρήμος III.
†Ερημία, ας, ῆ, (ἐρήμος) a solitude,
desert, wilderness, Hdt. 3, 98, Aesch.
Pr. 2, etc.—II. solitude, loneliness,
Eur. Bacch. 609: hence of places, a
being or being laid waste, Lat. vastitas,
Id. Tro. 26: of persons, abandoned
estate, destitution, Soph. O. C. 957.—2.
in gen. want of..., εἰλόν, Xen. Mem.
2, 2, 14; ἀνδρῶν, Thuc. 6, 102; even
the want of, freedom from evils, κακῶν,
Eur. H. F. 1157; in genl. absence,
ἀρενών, Hec. 1017.
†Ερημῆς, ἀδος, ῆ,=ἐρημῆς, Theocr.
27, 62.
†Ερημικός, ῆ, ὄν, (ἐρήμος) of, be-
longing to solitude, living in a desert,
LXX.
†Ερημίτης, ον, ὁ, a solitary, eremite,
hermit, Eccl.
†Ερημοκόμης, ες, (ἐρήμος, κόμη) void
of hair, bald, Anth.
†Ερημολάος, ον, (ἐρήμος, λαλέω)
chattering in the desert, τέττιξ, Anth.
†Ερημόνομος, ον, νόμος, ὄν, (ἐρήμος,
νέμομαι) feeding, dwelling in the wild-
ness: haunting the wilds, θεαί, Ap. Rh.
†Ερημοπλάνης, ον, ὁ=sq., Orph.
†Ερημοπλάνος, ον, (ἐρήμος, πλανά-
ομαι) wandering alone or in the wild-
ness, ap. Dem. Phal. [α]
†Ερημοπούς, ὄν, (ἐρήμος, ποίεω)
laying waste.
†Ερημοπολις, ι, gen. ἰδος, (ἐρήμος,
πόλις) rest of one's city, Eur. Tro. 599.
†Ερήμος, ῆ, ον, Ep., but in Hdt.,
and Att. ος, ον: and Att. usu. propa-
rox. ἐρήμος: of places, lonely, lone,
desert, desolate, Od. 3, 270, Il. 10, 520,
and freq. in Hdt., and Att.: of per-
sons, lone, solitary, esp. also destitute,
helpless, Il. 5, 140; and so Aesch. A.
862, etc.: of birds, etc., solitary, not
gregarious, Plut.—Proverb., ἐρήμας
τρυνήσκει, (sc. ἀμπέλους), you'll strip
unwatched vines, v. τρυγᾶω, Ar. Vesp.
634: also, ἐρημον ἐμβλέπειν, to look
vacantly, Ar. Fr. 393.—2. c. gen., rest
of, destitute of, πάντων, Hdt. 2, 32;
abandoned by, τῶν συμμάχων, ἀνδρῶν,
Hdt. 7, 160, etc.; and so in Att., as
Soph. O. C. 1717, cf. O. T. 67; στέ-

γαι φῶλω, ἔρ., void of friends, id. Ml.
1405: and then sub. ἀνδρῶν, πόλις
ἔρ., a deserted city, ἔρ. οἶκος, a house
without heirs, Isae. 66, 29.—II. as subst.,
ῆ ἐρήμος, a solitude, desert, wilderness,
sub. γῆ, χώρα, Hdt. 3, 102: elsewhere.
τῶ ἐρήμα, as 2, 32.—III. ἐρημη, ῆ, sub.
δίκη, a trial in which one party does not
appear, and judgment goes against
him by default, as contumacious,
Thuc. 6, 61; ἐρήμην δίκην εἰλεῖν, to
get judgment by default, Dem. 540,
21, ὀφλεῖν, to let it go by default, 542,
4. Hence
†Ερημοσύνη, ης, ῆ, solitude, Anth.
†Ερημοφίλης, ον, ὁ, Anth., and ἐρη-
μόφιλος, ον, (ἐρημος, φιλῶ) loving
solitude.
†Ερημώω, ᾶ, (ἐρημος) to make solita-
ry or desert, lay waste, destroy, Thuc.
1, 23, in pass.—2. c. gen., to bereave of,
ἀνδρῶν ἐστῖαν, Pind. I. 4, 27. In
pass., to be bereft, deprived of, ἀνδρῶν,
Hdt. 1, 164, etc.—II. to leave, abandon,
desert, χῶρον, Pind. P. 4, 479: ὄχον
ἔρ., merely to step out of it, Aesch. Ag.
1070. Pass. to be left alone, deserted,
waste, Hdt. 7, 171. Hence
†Ερημωσις, εως, ῆ, abandonment: a
laying or being waste, Att.: and
†Ερημωτής, ου, ὁ, one who lays waste,
a ravager, Anth.
†Ερηρεδῖται, Ion. for ἐρηρεισμένοι
εἰσι, 3 plur. perf. pass. from ἐρείδω, Il.
23, 284, 329, Od. 7, 86, 95: Ap. Rh.
has ἐρήρευνται.
†Ερηριμικός, perf. pass. from ἐρεῖ-
πω.
†Ερηρίσται, 3 sing. perf. pass. from
ἐρίζω, Hes.
†Ερητῆσκον, Ep. iterat. imperf., Ap.
Rh., and ἐρητῆσσκε, aor. from ἐρη-
τῶ, Hom.
†Ερητύειν, v. sq.
†Ερητύω, f. -ύσω, (ἐρύω, ἐρύκω)
ἔρῶω) to hold back, restrain, ἔρ. λαόν,
φάλαγγας, to make them halt, Hom.
in genl. to keep in check, repress, as
savage, Hom.: θυμὸν, Il. 1, 192; 9,
462; 13, 280: esp. freq. in Hom., ἔρ.
ἐπέεσσι: the mid. for act., Il. 15,
723. Ep. word, used also by Soph.
O. C. 164. [ῶ before σς, and metri
grat. before a long syll.: also in Aeol
aor. pass. ἐρήτυθεν, because this is
for ἐρητύθησαν, Il. 2, 99, 211; but ῖ
before a short syll., e. g. ἐρήτυον, ἐρη-
τύεται.]
†Ερι, τό, indecl., shortd. form from
ἐριον, wool, Phillet. 18.
†ΕΡΙ—, insepar. particle, like ἀρι-,
used as a prefix to strengthen the
signif. of a word, very, much. Mostly
Ep. and Lyr.
†Εριανθός, ον, ὁ, Erianthus, masc
pr. n., a Theban, Plut. Lys. 15.
†Εριασπίδας, α, ὁ, Eriaspidas, masc.
pr. n., Anth.
†Εριανγῆς, ες, (ἐρι, αὐγή) very bril-
liant, Orph.
†Εριαγχῆν, ενος, ὁ, ῆ, (ἐρι, αὐχῆν,
with a high arching neck, in Il., epith
of high-bred horses: never in Od.
opp. to βυσσάχην.
†Εριαχθῆς, ες, (ἐρι, ἀχθος) heavy
laden.
†Εριβόας, ον, ὁ, (ἐρι, βοή) loud shout-
ing, riatnus, of Bacchus, Pind. Fr. 45,
10.
†Εριβοία, ας, ῆ, Eriboea, wife of
Telamon, and mother of Ajax, Pind.
I. 6, 65.
†Εριβομβος, ον, (ἐρι βομβέω) loud
buzzing, Orph.
†Εριβρεμέτης, ον, ὁ, (ἐρι, βρέμω
of Jupiter, loud-thundering, Il. 13, 624;
in genl. loud-roaring.
†Εριβομεής, ες,=ἐριβρομος, Anth.

**Ἐριβορίθης*, ἐς, (ἐρι, βόριθος) very keeny, Opp.

**Ἐριβρομος*, ον, (ἐρι βρέω) loud-shouting, roaring, etc., of Bacchus, H. Hom. Bacch. 56, Anac. 14, Pind.

**Ἐριβούχης*, ον Ep. εω, ὁ=sq., Hes. Th. 832. [v]

**Ἐριβρύχος*, ον, (ἐρι, βρύχω) loud-bellowing, H. Hom. Merc. 116.

**Ἐριβόλας*, ἄκος ὁ, ἡ, αἰζ. ἐρίβω-λος, ον, (ἐρι, βόλας βόλος) with large clods, of rich, loamy soil, which does not crumble away like sand under the plough, hence fertile, rich-soiled.—both, esp. the first, very freq. in Il.; each, once in Od.

**Ἐριβώτης*, ον, ὁ, *Eribotes*, son of Teleon, one of the Argonauts, Ap. Rh. 1, 71.

**Ἐριγαστρω*, ορος, ὁ, ἡ, (ἐρι, γαστήρ) pot-bellied, Nic.

**Ἐριγδοῦπέω*, ὦ, to rattle loud; from

**Ἐριγδοῦπος*, ον, = *ἐριδοῦπος*, (q. v.) loud-sounding, crashing, thundering, in Hom. usu. as epith. of Jupiter, ἐρ πόσις **Ἥρος*; but in Il. 11, 152, of horses' hoofs, ἐρ πόδες ἵππων.

**Ἐριγῆθης*, ἐς, (ἐρι, γῆθέω) very joyful, Opp.

**Ἐριγλήνος*, ον, (ἐρι, γλήνη) with large eyeballs, full-eyed, Opp.

**Ἐριγμα*, ατος, τό=ερεγμα.

**Ἐριγύνος*, ον, ὁ, *Erigynus*, a Mytilenean, a general of Alexander the great, Diod. S., Arr.

**Ἐριγών*, ὄνος, and ὄνος, ὁ, the *Erigon*, a river of Macedonia, Arr. An. 1, 5, 8, Strab.: more correct, acc. to Theognost. *Ἐρίων*.

**Ἐριδαίνω*, ἱ. ἐριδῶσω, (ἐρις, ἐρίζω) to wrangle, quarrel, ἐπέεσσι, Il. 2, 342: to strive as for a prize, εἵνεκα τῆς ἀρετῆς, Od. 2, 206; τιμῇ, with one, Il. 16, 765; also, ἄντια τινός, against one, Od. 1, 79: not used of war in Hom.; who has it only in pres., except in Il. 23, 792, ποσσὶν ἐριδῆσασθαι Ἀχαιοῖς, which is inf. aor. 1 mid. (c. signif. act.) from *ἐριδαίνω*, cf. ἀλτῆσσω, from ἀλτῆλαινω, ἐβησῆμην, from βαίνω, etc. Hence

**Ἐριδαντεύς*, ἐως, ὁ, a wrangler, disputant, Democrit. ap. Clem. Al. 279, fin.

**Ἐριδάντης*, ον, ὁ=foreg., Timon ap. Diog. L. 2, 107.

**Ἐριδῆλος*, ον, (ἐρι, δῆλος) very manifest or conspicuous.

**Ἐριδίνης*, ἐς, (ἐρι, δίνος) whirling, eddying swiftly, Tryph.

**Ἐριδών*, ον, τό, dim. from ἔριον, Luc.

**Ἐριδμῶν*, = *ἐρεθίζω*, to provoke to strife, irritate, Il. 16, 260.

**Ἐριδαῖος*, ον, ἐρις ἐρίδμ., in Aesch. Ag. 1461, prob. by a violent metaphor, strongly built, (from ἐρι, δέμω) i. e. strong, excessive, cf. θεοδμήτορ, εὐδμήτορ.

**Ἐριδοπος*, ον, (ἐρι, δοῦπος) sound-ing, roaring loudly: Hom. has this form always of things and places, but the Ep. form *ἐρίγδοπος*, of living beings. Only poet.

**Ἐριδώρος*, ον, (ἐρι, δῶρον) rich in gifts, abundant, Opp.

**Ἐρίω*, Dor. εἰσῶω: fut. ἐρίσω, Ep. also ἐρίσσω, Dor. ἐρίζω. To strive, wrangle, quarrel, usu. of wordy contests, τιμῇ, Hom., also ἀντιβίην τιμῇ, Il. 1, 277: in Pind. ἄντια τιμῇ, P. 4, 507; and πρὸς τινα, P. 2, 162, and εἰ in Hdt. 7, 50, 1, Theoc. 5, 23, 2. to rival, contend with, τιμῇ, Il. 3, 223; sometimes τιμῇ τι, as, ἐρ. Ἀφροδίτῃ κάλλος, Il. 9, 389, cf. Od. 5, 213, Hes. Sc. 5: also, περί ἴσης, μύθων, τόξων, Il. 12, 423; 15, 284, Od. 8, 225, and εἰ in Hdt. 5, 49; also (when no da-

perε is expressed) τῶς, ποσὶ, δη-σποσύνη ἐρίζειν, Il. 5, 172; 13, 325, Od. 15, 321: c. dat. pers. et inf., ἐρί-ζετον ἀλλήλοιν χερσὶ μαχησάσθαι, Od. 18, 38: absol., Νέστωρ οἷος ἐρίζει, kept the contest up, contended, Il. 2, 555: and so it is taken in Od. 8, 371: hence, to be equal, a match, cf. Xen. Cyn. 1, 12. Hom. sometimes uses the mid. quite like the act., Il. 5, 172, Od. 4, 80, cf. Hes. Th. 534, ἐρίζετο βουλὰς Κρονίωνι. (From εἶς: hence Lat. riza, rixari.)

**Ἐρίζω*, ον, (ἐρι, ζῶ) long-lived, Lat. vivax.

**Ἐρίκκος*, ον, (ἐρι, ἀκούω) keen of ear, Opp.

**Ἐρίηρες*, οἱ, v. sq.

**Ἐρίηρος*, ον, (ἐρι, ἄρω) fitting ex-actly: hence—1. esp. as epith. of ἑταί-ρος, loving, faithful, trusty, Hom., but in sing. only Il. 4, 266; elsewhere ἑταί-ροι, acc. ἐρίηρας ἑταίρους, cf. Il. 3, 47, 378, Od. 9, 100, 172, 193.—II. as epith. of αἰνίδος, Od. 1, 346; 8, 62, 471, it means rather, loved, cf. ἄρω II, ἀρ-μενος, and ἐπίηρα.

**Ἐριήχης*, ἐς, (ἐρι, ἡχέω) loud sound-ing, Opp.

**Ἐριθάκη*, ης, ἡ, bee-bread or bees-war, Arist. H. A., also κήρινθος, and σανάραχῃ. [ἀκή?]]

**Ἐριθάλης*, ἰδος, ἡ, = ἡ *Ἐριθος*, a female day-labourer, Theophr. 3, 35: thy some regarded as a fem. pr. n., *Ἐριθα-σίς*.

**Ἐριθακος*, ον, ὁ, a solitary bird, which could be taught to speak, Arist. H. A.; also ἐριθεύς, ἐριθύλος, and, acc. to some, the same as the φοινι-κούρος.

**Ἐριθακώδης*, ἐς, (εἶδος) like ἐριθά-κη or the ἐριθακος in a dub. l. Epich. p. 31. [α]

**Ἐριθάλης*, ἐς, Dor. for ἐριθηλής.

**Ἐριθαλῆς*, ἰδος, ἡ, an unknown plant.

**Ἐριθαλλῆς*, ἐς= sq., v. l. in Opp.

**Ἐριθαλλος*, ον, (ἐρι, θάλλω) grow-ing luxuriantly, flourishing, of plants and trees, Simon. ap. Plut. Thes. 17, cf. ἐριθήλης.

**Ἐριθεῖα*, ας, ἡ, (ἐριθεῖω) labour for wages.—II. canvassing, intriguing, Lat. ambitus: in genl. party spirit, faction, Arist. Pol. 5, 2, 6; 3, 9: contention, N. T.

**Ἐριθεύς*, ἐως, ὁ=ἐριθακος, Arat.

**Ἐριθεῖω*, more freq. as dep. mid., ἐριθεῖσθαι, (ἐριθεος) to serve, work for hire.—II. in mid. of public officers or

characters, to court popular applause, Lat. ambire: ol ἐριθεῖνόμενοι, party men, Lat. ambitum exercentes, Arist. Pol. 5, 3, 9: cf. ἐριθεῖα: so, ἐξερθεῖν-εσθαι τοὺς νέους, to inveigle them into party-measures, Polyb., cf. ἀνερθεῖν-τος.

**Ἐριθηλής*, ἐς, (ἐρι, θάλλω, τέθηλα) very luxuriant, flourishing, of plants, etc., Il. 10, 467; 17, 53: of corn-land, fertile, Il. 5, 90.

**Ἐριθηλος*, ον=foreg., Or. Sib.

**Ἐριθος*, ον, ὁ, also ἡ, a day labour-er, hired servant of any sort: in Hom., ol ἐρ. are mowers or reapers, Il. 18, 550, 560; and al ἐρ. esp. spinsters and weavers, workers in wool: the latter in Dem. 1313, 6; hence of spiders, Soph. Fr. 269. (Hence some derive it from ἔριον: others from ἐρέω, ἐρεθίζω or ἐρεσσω.)—II. τλήμων γαστήρ, Lat. crepitus ventris, H. Hom. Merc. 296, ubi v. Hentris.

**Ἐριθήμιος*, ον, (ἐρι, θυμός) passion-ate: or in genl. high-spirited, Q. Sm.

**Ἐρικεῖν*, inf. aor. of ἐρεῖκα.

**Ἐρίκη*, ης, ἡ=ἐρεῖκη. [v]

**Ἐρίκις*, ἰδος, ἡ, (ἐρεῖκα) bruised,

pounded barley, αἰσο ἐρεῖκάς and ἐρεῖαίς, usu. in plur. Hence

**Ἐρίκίτας*, ὁ, ἄρτος, bread, pounded barley, Seleuc. ap. Ath. 114 B.

**Ἐρικλάγκτης*, ον, ὁ, (ἐρι, κλάζω) loud sounding, Pind. P. 12, 38.

**Ἐρικλάντος* and -κλάντος, ον, (ἐρι, κλαῖω) much weeping, sorrowful Anth.—II. pass. much wept, bewailed.

**Ἐρικλύτος*, ον, (ἐρι, κλυτός) much renowned, Opp.

**Ἐρίκοις*, ἐσσα, εν, contr. -κοι οὔσσα, οὐν, heathy: hence

**Ἐρικοῦσσα*, ης, ἡ, *Ericusa*, one of the Aeolian islands, strictly the heathy Strab.

**Ἐρικτεῖνος*, ον, (ἐρι, κτεανόν) wealthy, Opp.

**Ἐρικτός*, ἡ, ὄν=ἐρεικτός, pounded bruised.

**Ἐρικτύπος*, ον, (ἐρι, κτυπέω) loud or deep-sounding, in Hes. Th. 456, 930 epith. of Neptune.

**Ἐρικυδής*, ἐς, (ἐρι, κύδος) very fa-mous, glorious, epith. of the gods and their descendants, Il. 14, 327, Od. 11, 576, 631: also of things connected with them, θεῶν ἐρικυδέα ὄρα, Il. 3, 65: 20, 265, ἐρ. ἥβη, Il. 11, 225, Hes. Th. 988; besides this Hom. only join it with δαῖς, a splendid festival, Il. 24, 802, Od. 3, 66, etc., and even here it is strictly a sacrificial feast. Ep. word.

**Ἐρικύμων*, ον, gen. ονος, (ἐρι, κύμα) full of young, big with young, ἐφέματι, Aesch. Ag. 119. [v]

**Ἐρικώδης*, ἐς, (ἐρίκη, εἶδος) heathy like ἐρεικώδης.

**Ἐρίκωλας*, ακος, ὁ, ἡ, (as parody οἰρίβωλας) πόλις, a city of told-eaten read by Bentley (Corresp. 1, p. 223 in Cratin. Drap. 3.

**Ἐριλαμῆς*, ἐς, (ἐρι, λάμπω) bright shining.

**Ἐριμύκης*, ον, ὁ=sq., ταῦρος, Cal. Tr. 452.

**Ἐριμύκος*, ον, (ἐρι, μυκάομαι, μινκα) loud bellowing, of oxen, Hom. and Hes.

**Ἐρινώω*, fut. -άσω Dor. -άξω, impregnate, apply the wild fig, (ἐρινέω and so to ripen the cultivated fig, (which takes place by insects from the wi fig piercing it), Lat. caprificare, Th. ophr., cf. Hdt. 1, 193: from

**Ἐρινάς*, ἰδος, ἡ, the wild fig-tree ἐρινέος, Nic.—II. the fruit of the wi fig-tree, a wild fig, Amer. ap. Ath. 76.

**Ἐρινασμός*, οὐ, ὁ, the process of ca- rification, Theophr.

**Ἐριναστός*, ἡ, ὄν, (ἐρινάζω) ripen by carification, Theophr.

**Ἐρινεός*, οὐ, ὁ, Ep. for ἐρινέος, H.

**Ἐρινεόν*, οὐ, τό, the fruit of the wi fig-tree, the wild fig: also=ἔλυνθος: ἐρινός.

**Ἐρινεός*, οὐ, ὁ, the wild fig-tree, L. caprificus, freq. in Hom., in Hes. αἰ ἐρινεός.—II.=ἐρινεόν.

**Ἐρίνεος*, α, ον, (ἐριον) of wool, u- len, Hipp. [v]

**Ἐρηνεός*, οὐ, ὁ, (ἡ Strab. 476) Ἐρ- νέος, one of the cities of the Dor. Tetrapolis, Hdt. 8, 43; Thuc. 1, 1.—2. a city of Thessaly near Laris Strab.—3. λιμὴν, a haven of Ach. assigned to Rhypae, Thuc. 7, 34.—a place on the banks of the Cephē in Attica, not far from Eleusis, P. Theat. 143 B, (where gen. Ἐρινε- —5. a spot near Troy, Strab.—6. river of Sicily, Thuc. 7, 80.

**Ἐρινεώδης*, ἐς, (ἐρινεός, εἶδος) the wild fig-tree: of a place, full of trees, Strab.

**Ἐρινών*, οὐ, τό=ἔλυνθος: unripe fig, Alex. Leb. 1.

Ἐρινός, οὐ, ὁ=ἐρινός, Epich. p. 71: ἐρινόν, Soph. Fr. 190. As adj., ἐρινός, ἡ, ὄν, Eur. Scir. 3.

Ἐρινός, (for so it is written, not Ἐρινός, in the best MSS. and in Inscription, v. Dind. Steph. Thes.), gen. ἡ, ὄν, plur. Ἐρινές, Ἐρινές. The *Erinyes*, an avenging deity, like the Roman *Furiae*, in Hom. in sing. only in ll. 9, 571; 19, 87, Od. 15, 234; elsewhere in plur.: the Trag. also oft. have them in plur., but quite as freq. in sing., in which case the *Erinyes* is often conscience impersonated: but the number *Three* is first in Eur. Tro. 457, and the names *Tisiphone*, *Megæra*, *Alecto*, only in late writers, as Apollod. 1, 1, 4, etc. In the oldest Ep. they visit for perjury, Il. 19, 259, Hes. Op. 801; homicide, Il. 9, 571; undutiful conduct to parents, Il. 9, 454, Od. 2, 135 (hence μητρὸς Ἐρινύων, those who avenge a mother, Od. 11, 280, Ἐρ. πατρός, Aesch. Theb. 70, etc.); ill-treatment of suppliants or beggars, Od. 17, 475; disrespect to elders, Il. 15, 204; and in genl. offences of presumption: they silence the horse of Achilles, when about to retaliate too much, Il. 19, 418; they lead men to mistake evil for good, like Ἀηρ, Il. 19, 87, Od. 15, 234. Their home was Erebus, hence the epith. ἐρεβότης, Il. 9, 571; 19, 87: hence too their vengeance reached beyond the grave, Il. 19, 260, Od. 20, 78. Acc. to Hes. Th. 185, they sprang from *Tæa* and the drops of *Uranus*' blood: for their worship at Athens and the then notions of them v. Müller esch. Eum. § 77 sq., and cf. Ἐρινύες, Σεμνά—II. as appellat., μητρὸς Ἐρινύων, curses from one's mother, Il. 1, 412, and so conjoined with Ἀρά, Aesch. Theb. 70: also blood-guiltiness, Hes. Th. 472: φρενῶν Ἐρινύς, distraction, Soph. Ant. 603, cf. El. 1080.—III. epith. of Ceres, when distraught by the insult of Neptune, Paus. 8, 25, 4, l. (Deriv. uncertain: acc. to Pott, kin. to ἔρις, q. v.; acc. to Herm. to ἰνύω, Opusc. 6, 2, 200, sq.) [ῶ in trisyll. cases, Pors. Med. 1254, ῶ quadrisyll., which however are metimes to be read as trisyll., Erf. vph. O. T. 639.]

Ἐρινύω, to be angry, indignant, acc. Paus. 8, 25, 6, an Arcadian word, m. Ἐρινός, or the same root.

Ἐρινυδής, es, (Ἐρινύς, εἶδος) like Ἐρινύες, Plut.

Ἐριον, ον, τό, wool, Od. 4, 124: elsewhere Hom. uses the form εἶριον, does Hdt.: in Att. usu. ἔριον: also plur., as ἐρίων τάλαντον, Ar. Vesp. 17, etc.: hence—2. any woollen work. 3. ἔρια τὰ ἀπὸ ζύλου, cotton (Germ. *umwolle*, tree-wool), Hdt. 3, 47, cf. 3, 75, 6. (From ἔρος, εἶρος, *ia*: dim. only in form.)

Ἐριόζυλον, ον, τό, (ἔριον, ζύλον) cotton-plant.

Ἐριοπλάνης, ον, ὁ, (ἔριον, πλάνω) woolen-cleaner, fuller, Diosc. [ῶ]

Ἐριοπαλέω, ὦ, (ἔριον, παλέω) to deal in wool. Hence

Ἐριοπάλης, ον, ὁ, a dealer in wool. Hence

Ἐριοπαλικῶς, adv. like a wool-dealer, Ar. Ran. 1386: and Ἐριοπαλίον, ον, τό, the wool-market, Joseph.

Ἐριόσπετος, ον, (ἔριον, στέφω)athed, wrapped with wool, κλάδοι, sch. Supp. 23, ubi al. ἱεροστ.

Ἐριυνής, ὁ, v. sq.

Ἐριυνός, ον, ὁ, Homer. epith. of Ἰάπευ prob. from ἐρι- and ὀνίημι,

ὀνήσω, the helper, luck-bringer, σῶκος, ἑριυνός Ἐριμής, Il. 20, 72; 24, 457, 679; so, ἑριυνός Ἐριμας, Il. 20, 34, Od. 8, 322: also absol. Ἐριυνός, Il. 24, 360, 440. In Ar. Ran. 1144, Ἐριμής ἑριυνός, is opposed to δόλιος; cf. ἀκάχητα.

Ἐριουργέιον, ον, τό, (ἑριουργός) a woollen manufactory.

Ἐριουργία, ὦ, to work in, manufactory wool, Xen. Hell. 5, 4, 7: and

Ἐριουργία, as, ἡ, the manufacture of woollens: from

Ἐριουργός, ὄν, (ἔριον, *ἔργω) working in wool, Dio C.

Ἐριοφορέω, ὦ, to bear, wear wool; from

Ἐριοφόρος, ον, (ἔριον, φέρω) bearing wool, δένδρα ἐρ., cotton-plants, Theophr.

Ἐριπεῖν, inf. aor. of ἐρείπω.

Ἐρίπλευρος, ον, (ἐρι, πλευρά) with sturdy sides, stout, Pind. P. 4, 419.

Ἐρίπτη, ης, ἡ, also ἐρίπτα, a broken cliff, scarp, Eur. El. 210: hence any sheer ascent, a wall or tower, ἐπάλλεον ἐρίπτα, Id. Phoen. 1168. (From ἐρείπω, as *tupes* from *rumpo*.)

Ἐριπόλιος, ον, (ἐρι, πόλις) very gray, Simon. Fr. 124, Schneidw.

Ἐριπτόω, ὦ=ἐρείπω, late.

Ἐριπτόητος, ον, (ἐρι, ποιέω) scared, terrified, Nonn.

Ἐριτών, part. aor. of ἐρείπω.

ἘΡΙΣ, ἰδος, ἡ, acc. ἔριν, and ἔριδα, ἔριν, being the strict Att., which Hom. also has four times in Od., but he usu. has ἔριδα. *Strife*, quarrel, esp. rivalry, contention. In ll. usu. of battle, coupled with πόλεμος, μάχη, ἀντή, νεῖκος, as synonym., passim: more closely defined by an adj., ἔρις κρατερή, θυμώδης, κακή, or by a gen., εἰς ἐρίω, Od. 14, 389, etc. (so εἰς ἔριν μάχη, Xen. Cyr. 2, 3, 15); also, ἔριδα ἐνύαγοντες Ἄρτος, Il. 5, 861, etc.: νεῖκος ἔριδος, Il. 17, 384. Other freq. usages in ll., ἐρίδι, or ἐξ ἔριδος μάχεσθαι Il. 1, 8; 7, 111, ἐρίδι ἐννέειναι, Od. 20, 66; but, ἐρίδι ἐννέλαιεν θεούς, to set them a-fighting: ἐν δ' αὐτοῖς ἔριδα ῥήγνυντο, they let strife break forth among themselves, Il. 20, 55. In Od. it is usu. contention, rivalry, in or for a thing, ἔρις ἐργοιο, ἀέθλων, Od. 8, 210; 18, 366; also, ἔρις χειρῶ, Od. 18, 13, peculiar phrases, ἔριδα προφέρειν, and προφέρεισθαι, Od. 6, 92; 8, 210, ἔριν στήσαι ἐν τισι, Od. 16, 292; 19, 11. Hesiod distinguishes a good and a bad ἔρις, Op. 11 sq. Later in genl. quarrel, discord, jealousy, Trag.: Aesch., Theb. 429, calls lightning ἔρις Διός: but in Eum. 975, ἔρις ἀγαθῶν is zeal for good, for the best.—II. as pr. nom., ἔρις, in ll. a goddess who excites to war, Il. 11, 3, 73, sister and companion of Mars, 4, 440, joined with Κυδοιμός, and Κήρ, 18, 535; acc. to Hes. Th. 225, daughter of Night. Later in genl. the goddess of discord. (Perh. akin to Sanscr. *rush*, =Lat. *iras-ci*.)

Ἐρισάλπιγξ, ιγγος, ὁ, ἡ, (ἐρι-σάλπιγξ) loud trumpeting, dub. name of a bird.

Ἐρίσδεν or ἐρίσδεν, Dor. for ἐρί-ζειν.

Ἐρισθένεια, as, ἡ, *Eristhenæa*, daughter of Aristocrates, Diog. L.: prop. fem. from

Ἐρισθενής, ἐς, (ἐρι, σθένος) mighty, powerful, in Hom., and Hes., always as epith. of Jupiter.

Ἐρισμα, ατος, τό, (ἐρίζω) that which is striven for, cause of quarrel, Il. 4, 38.

Ἐρισμάργος, ον, (ἐρι, σμάργῃ)

loud crashing or thundering, epit. 1. of Jupiter, Hes. Th. 815.

Ἐρισμός, οὐ, ὁ=ἔρις, Timon ap. Diog. L. 2, 107.

Ἐρίσπορος, ον, (ἐρι, σπείρω) well sown, αἶα, Orp.

Ἐριστάφυλος, ον, (ἐρι, στῆφυλῇ) large-clustered; as epith. of wine, made of large grapes, Od. 9, 111, 358—II. rich in grapes, of Lesbos, Archestr. ap. Ath. 92 E.

Ἐριστής, οὐ, ὁ, (ἐρίζω) a wrangler litigious person. Hence

Ἐριστικός, ἡ, ὄν, given to strife, fond of wrangling or arguing, captious, Plat. Lys. 211 B, etc.: ἡ-κή, sub. τέχνη wrangling, Id. Soph. 231 E: οἱ ἐρ. λόγοι, reasoning for argument's sake only, Arist. Org.: οἱ ἐρ., the philosophers of the Megarean school, who were devoted to dialectics, Diog. L. Adv. κ-ως, Plat. Rep. 454 B.

Ἐριστός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἐρίζω) contested, doubtful: ἐριστὰ πλάθειν τινί, to come to strife with him, Soph. El. 220.

Ἐρισφάργος, ον, =ἐρισμάργος, loud sounding or roaring, epith. of Neptune, H. Hom. Merc. 187. [ῶ]

Ἐρισφής, ον, (ἐρι, σφάλω) shaking, overthrowing much, epith. of Hercules, Stesich. 65.

Ἐρισχηλέω, ὦ=ἔρεσχελέω, ἐρεσχηλέω.

Ἐρίσχηλος, οκ, =λοιδόρος, Parthen. ap. E. M. 374, 50, Piers. Moer. p. 159.

Ἐρίτιμος, ον, (ἐρι, τιμή) highly prized, precious, in ll. used of gold, and of the Aegis: never of persons.—II. a kind of fish, Arist.

Ἐρίτμος, ον, ὁ, *Eritmus*, masc. pr. n., Pind. O. 13, 42, Böckh.

Ἐριφάνης, ους, ὁ, *Eriphānes*, masc. pr. n., Ath. 619 C.

Ἐριφεγγής, ἐς, (ἐρι, φέγγος) very brilliant, late.

Ἐρίφειος, ον, (ἐρίφος) of, belonging to a kid, Pherecr. Pers. 1, 9, Xen. etc.

Ἐρίφη, ης, ἡ, a young she-goat, kid [ῶ]

Ἐρίφιον, ον, τό, dim. from ἐρίφος, Athenio ap. Ath. 661 B. [ῶ]

Ἐρίφλοιοι, ον, (ἐρι, φλοῖος) with thick bark, Agathocl. ap. Eust.

Ἐρίφοκλόπος, ον, (ἐρίφος, κλέπτω) a stealer of kids, v. l. in Opp.

Ἐρίφος, ον, ὁ, also ἡ, a young goat, kid, Hom.: on the fem. v. Jac. A. P. p. 910.—II. ἐρίφοι, οἱ, Lat. *hoedi*, a constellation which brought storms, Theoc. 7, 53; it rose on Octob. 6. hence ἐπ' ἐρίφοις, in stormy weather.

Ἐρίφος, ον, ὁ, *Eriphus*, a comic poet, Ath. 58 B.

Ἐρίφυλη, ης, ἡ, *Eriphyle*, daughter of Talaus, and wife of Amphiarus, Od. 11, 326, Pind., etc. [ῶ]

Ἐρίθυλλος, ον, (ἐρι, θυλλόν) with many or with large leaves.

Ἐριχθόνιος, ον, ὁ, *Erichthonius*, acc. to some a son of the Earth, others make him son of Vulcan and Minerva; an early king of Attica, honoured with a chapel on the Acropolis at Athens, Apollod. 3, 14, 6.—2. son of Dardanus and father of Tros, Il. 20, 219.

Ἐρίχρυσος, ον, (ἐρι, χρυσός) rich in gold, wealthy, Anth.

Ἐρίψε, -ψαν, for ἔριψε, -ψαν. Mosch. 3, 32, Orph.

Ἐρίσδης, ἐς, (ἔριον, εἶδος) woollen, like wool, Arist. H. A.

Ἐριδύνος, ον, (ἐρι, δύνη) very painful.

Ἐρίωλη, ης, or ἐριωλή, ἡς, (Κονε

Greg. p. 570), ἡ, a whirlwind, *Lurricane*, applied to Cleon by Ar. Eq. 511, cf. βάραθρον: in Vesp. 1148 he puns upon it as if derived from ἔριον and ὀλλυμι, *wool-consumption*; but the deriv. from ὀλλυμι is very dub.

Ἐριώπης, οὐ, ὁ, fem. ὤπις, ὠδός, (ἐρι, ὠψ) *large-eyed, full-eyed*, in fem., Ep. Hom. 1, 2.

Ἐριώπης, ὠδός, ἡ, Eriōpis, wife of Meleus and mother of the Locrian Ajax, Il. 13, 697.—2. daughter of Jason and Medea, Paus. 2, 3, 9.

Ἐρκάνη, ἡς, ἡ, (ἐρκος, εἶργω) a fence, inclosure.

Ἐρκείος, οὐ, Att. ἐρκείος, οὐ, and in Aesch. Cho. 653, α, οὐ, belonging to the ἐρκος or front court; hence Ζεὺς Ἐρκείος, as the household god, because his statue stood in the ἐρκος, Od. 22, 335, Hdt. 6, 68, and Att. Heind. Plat. Euthyd. 302 D. Ovid retains the Gr. word, *Jupiter Hercēus*; elsewh. in Lat. it is *penetralis*: ἐρκ. πόλις, the gates of the court, Aesch. l. c.; ἐρκ. στέγη, the court itself, Soph. Aj. 108. The form ἐρκίος is rejected by Herm. Soph. Aj. 108, Seidl. Eur. Tro. 16.

Ἐρκίον, οὐ, τό, a fence, inclosure, Il. 9, 476, Od. 10, 2: later also a dwelling, Ap. Rh.: from ἐρκος, but a dim. only in form.

Ἐρκίος, οὐ, very dub. form for ἐρκείος, q. v.

Ἐρκοθηρευτικός, ἡ, ὄν, and ἐρκοθηρικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἐρκος, θηρεύω, θήρα) belonging to netting, hunting with nets.

Ἐρκος, εὖς, τό, (ἐργω, εἶργω) an enclosure, hedge, fence, wall, in Hom. of fields, Il. 5, 90, or more freq. of court-yards before houses: hence a court-yard, front yard, esp. in Od., cf. ἐρκείος: a wall for defence, Od. 15, 566: periph., ἄγχιον ἐρκα for ἄγχι, Pind. N. 10, 68; σφραγίδος ἐρκει, Soph. Tr. 615: and so freq. in Hom. ἐρκος ὀδόντων, usu. in phrase ποῖον σε ἔπος φύγεν ἐρκος ὀδόντων! cf. Od. 10, 328, Il. 9, 409; which some understand of the lips, as fencing in the teeth, but of course it means the ring or wall which the teeth make, v. Heyne Il. 4, 350, and cf. Solon 14, 1.—II. from the signf. of enclosure, confinement, also a net, snare, Od. 22, 469, and so in Pind., and Trag.: in Hdt. 7, 85 (ubi v. Wess.) of the coils of the Sagartian lassos: ἐρκος ἄλμος, a fishing-net, Pind. P. 2, 147.—III. metaph. any fence or defence, ἐρκος ἀκόντων, against javelins, to keep them off, Il. 15, 646: a hero is called Ἀχαιοὺς ἐρκος πολέμου, Il. 1, 284, cf. 4, 399; but also ἐρκος Ἀχαιοῖν, of the Greeks, Il. 3, 229, cf. πύργος.

Ἐρκουπος, οὐ, (ἐρκος, οὐρος) watching an enclosure, Mel. 129.

Ἐρκτή, ἡς, ἡ, Ion. for εἰρκτή, Hdt. Ἐρκτός, ἡ, ὄν,=ρεκτός, feasible, dub.

Ἐρκτωρ, ορος, ὁ, (*ἐργω) a doer, κακίον, Antim. 37.

Ἐρκυνά, ἡς, ἡ, and Ἐρκυννα, Heracyna, now Libadia, a stream of Boeotia near Lebadea; and the nymph of the same, Paus. 9, 39, Plut.—2. daughter of Trophonius, from whom Ceres derived the appell. Ἐρκυννα, Lyc. 153.

Ἐρκύνιος, οὐ, ὁ, ὄρνυός, the Hertzian forest, (now the Harz) in Germany, Diod. S.: Σ'·α·207; cf. Ap. Rh. 4, 640. [†]

Ἐρμα, ατος, τό, a prop, support, to steady a thing: esp. of the stays, beams or stones by which ships were kept upright when hauled ashore

(cf. φάλαγγα), Il. 1, 486; 2, 154, Herm. H. Hom. Ap. 507: hence metaph. ἔρμα πόλῃος, prop, pillar of the state, of men, Il. 16, 549, Od. 23, 121, like κίων, ἔρεισμα, and Lat. column, cf. ἐρείς.—2. post-Hom., any resting-place, foundation: but esp. a sunken rock, reef or shoal, on which a vessel may strike, Hdt. 7, 183, Thuc. 7, 25; more fully, ὄσημα ἔρματα, sunken reefs, Anacr. 36 (ubi v. Bergk), ἄφαντον ἔρμ., Aesch. Ag. 1007, cf. Eum. 565: hence in Eur. Hel. 854, a mound, cairn, barrow on the land, and so Herm. reads for ἔρμα in Aesch. Cho. 154.—3. also post-Hom., that which keeps a ship steady, ballast; and so Arist. H. A. 8, 12, 8; 9, 40, 46, uses it of things which cranes and bees are said to carry to steady themselves in their flight, cf. Ar. Av. 1429: from this signf. of ballast within a ship, comes the metaph. in Aesch. Supp. 580, ἔρμα δῖον λαβοῦσα, having conceived and become pregnant by Jupiter.—II. there is an obscure metaph. in Il. 4, 117, μελαινέων ἐρμ' ὀδυνάων, of a sharp arrow, the support or foundation of pangs, i.e. the cause, author of them: the whole verse was rejected by Aristarch., but it seems to have suggested the phrase πόνον ἐρείσματα (though in a contrary signf., supports, comforts in woe) Aesch. Fr. 371.—III. ἔρματα, earrings, Il. 14, 182, Od. 18, 297: prob. of strung pearls, akin to ὄρυος: hence in genl. a string of beads, necklace, band: in Ael. a chain, which perh. returns to the first signf. of fixing, securing. (In signf. I. and II., usu. derived from *ΕΡΔΩ, ἐρείδω, cf. ἐρείσμα: in signf. III., prob. from *ἐρω, εἶρω, Lat. sero, to string, cf. Butt. Lexil. in voce.)

Ἐρμάγλη, ἡς, ἡ, a herd of Hermæe, Anth.

Ἐρμαγόρας, οὐ, ὁ,=Ἐρμῆς ἡγοραίος, a Hermael statue in the agora at Athens, Luc.—2. masc. pr. n., Strab.

Ἐρμάζω, (ἐρμα) to make firm, secure, support, Hipp.—II. to fill with ballast.

Ἐρμάθηνη, ἡς, ἡ, (Ἐρμῆς, Ἀθηνᾶ) Hermathena, Cic. Att. 1, 4, etc.; a figure conjecturally described in three ways:—1. a terminal figure as of Hermes (Mercury), but with the head of Athena (Minerva).—2. a like figure, with a Janus-like head both of Mercury and Minerva.—3. a hermaphrodite statue of the two deities, cf. Müll. Archäol. d. Kunst, § 345. The same doubt belongs to the forms Ἐρμακράτης, Ἐρμπαν, Ἐρμέρω, all works of late art.

Ἐρμαία, ας, ἡ, and with ἄκρα, Hermæa, the eastern promontory of the bay of Carthage, containing a city of the same name, Polyb. 1, 36, 11, Strab.

Ἐρμάζω, (Ἐρμῆς) to imitate Hermes (Mercury), cf. Ἐλληνίζω.

Ἐρμαϊκός, ἡ, ὄν, (Ἐρμῆς) of, belonging to Hermes (Mercury): Ἐρμαϊκοί, Horace's viri Mercuriales, literary characters, late.

Ἐρμαιον, οὐ, τό, a windfall, a piece of luck, rare discovery, Mercury being the reputed giver of such gifts, Soph. Ant. 397, cf. sub Ἐρμῆς II.—II. in the palaestra, the exercising ground by the statue of Hermes (Mercury). Strictly neut. from Ἐρμαῖος; acc. to some properisp., ἔρμαῖον, Schol. Ven. Il. 13, 791, Lob. Phryn. 371.

Ἐρμαῖος, αἶα, αἶον, Att. Ἐρμαῖος, οὐ, (Ἐρμῆς) of, belonging to, coming

from Hermes (Mercury), ὁ Ἐρμ. ἡ Ἰθάκη, the hill of Mercury, in Ithaca, Od. 16, 471: so τὸ Ἐρμ. λέπας, ὄρος, promontory of Lemnos, Aesch. Ag. 283, Soph. Phil. 1459.—II. τὸ Ἐρμαῖα, sub. ἱερά, a festival in his honour.—III. ὁ, Argive name of a month, Polyæn.: also among the Cretans, from Oct. 24th to 22d Nov Ideler Chronol. 1, p. 421 sqq.

Ἐρμαῖσκος, οὐ, ὁ, Hermæiscus, masc. pr. n., Ath. 473 D.

Ἐρμαῖωνδας, οὐ, ὁ, Hermæiondas, Theban masc. pr. n., Thuc. 3, 5.

Ἐρμῆκες, οὐ, αἱ, (ἐρμα) heaps of stone, such as collected on the road sides by the custom of each traveller throwing a stone as he passed (perh. at the base of a statue of Mercury). Nic. Ther. 150: in form-like λίθας.

Ἐρμάνουβις, ὠδός, ὁ, (Ἐρμῆς, Ἀνουβίς) Hermanubis, composed of Hermes (Mercury) and Anubis, cf. Ἐρμαθήνη, Anth.

Ἐρμάριον, οὐ, τό, dim. from Ἐρμῆς, Dor. Ἐρμαῖ, like Ἐρμίδιον. Ἐρμαρχος, οὐ, ὁ, Hermarchus, the successor of Epicurus, Cic., Diog. L., etc. Others in Ath., etc.

Ἐρμάς, ἰδος, ἡ, a sand-bank, dub. form, cf. ἔρμα, ἐρμακες.

Ἐρμαῖς, ἄ, ὁ, Dor. for Ἐρμῆς.—2. Hermas, masc. pr. n., Strab., esp. one of the Apostolical fathers, N. T. Rom. 16, 14?

Ἐρμαῖος, εως, ἡ, (ἐρμάζω) a supporting, steadying.

Ἐρμασμία, ατος, τό, a prop, support, Hipp., cf. ἔρμα.

Ἐρμαῖτις, οὐ, ὁ, poet. esp. Dor. τούς τι, Plut. Mid. νύμφας ἐς οὐκ οὐς ἐρμαῖζοντάς, they take into their houses as ballast, Eur. Ion 14. Hence

Ἐρμαῖτις, οὐ, ὁ, a supporter, steadier: πέτρος, ballast, Lyc. [†]

Ἐρμαφρόδιτος, οὐ, ὁ, an Hermaphrodite, Diod.: hence an effeminate person, catamite, Anth.: so called from Hermaphroditus, son of Hermes (Mercury) and Aphrodite (Venus) Ovid Met. 4, 368, sq. Such mixed figures were favourite subjects with Greek sculptors, from Polycaetus downwards, cf. Müll. Archäol. der Kunst, § 128.

Ἐρμάων, ὠδος, ὁ, poet. esp. Dor. for Ἐρμῆς, Hes. Fr. 9, 1. [α]

Ἐρμάς, οὐ, ὁ, poet. esp. Ep. Ἐρμῆς, but Hom. has only dat. Ἐρμῆ, Il. 5, 390; and H. Merc. 41 Ven. 149, and gen. Ἐρμέω.

Ἐρμαῖα, οὐ, ὁ, Ep. for Ἐρμαῖον. Hom. oft. uses the nom., the voc. Ἐρμαῖαν, and the voc. Ἐρμαῖα: the gen. Ἐρμέω only in Il. 15, 214, but oftener in form Ἐρμαῖω; never in dat. The form Ἐρμαῖος is not E. Schäf. Hes. Op. 68: yet in H. Ho. 18, 236, there is the dat. Ἐρμαῖ, and acc. Ἐρμαῖον.—II. also as pr. n. Hermias, Plat., Strab., etc.

Ἐρμαῖος, ὁ, v. foreg.

Ἐρμαῖον, οὐ, τό, a shrine of Hermes (Mercury), Strab.

Ἐρμαῖος, α, οὐ, v. sub Ἐρμος.

Ἐρμίδιον, οὐ, ὁ, rarely, occasionally v. for Ἐρμίδιον.

Ἐρμηνεία, ας, ἡ, (ἐρμηνεύω) interpretation, explanation, Diog. Apoll. 1, Plat. Rep. 524 B.—II. the explanation, symbol of a thing, Plat. Theaet. 209 A: esp. of thoughts, powerful speech, Xen. Mem. 4, 3, 12: hence rhet., style, Lat. elocutio.

Ἐρμηνεῖα, ατος, τό, (ἐρμηνεύω) an interpretation, explanation, E. Phoen. 470.—2. a sign, symbol, moment, Νηρηῶδες γάμου, Eur. Andr.

Ἐρμηνεύς, εως, ὁ, an interpreter

esp. of foreign tongues, Hdt. 2, 125, Xen., etc. in genl. an interpreter, *ex-
pounder*, Pind. O. 2, 153, and Trag.

†*Ερμηνεύσις*, *εως*, *ή*, (*ερμηνεύω*) an interpretation, Dio C.

†*Ερμηνεύτης*, *οὔ*, *δ*,=*ερμηνεύς*, Plat. Polit. 290 C.

†*Ερμηνευτικός*, *ή*, *όν*, (*ερμηνεύω*) of, belonging to, skilled in interpreting: *ή* *ερμηνευτική*, sub. *τέχνη*, Plat. Polit. 260 D.

†*Ερμηνεύτρια*, *ας*, *ή*, fem. of *ερμηνεύτης*, *ερμηνεύς*.

†*Ερμηνεύω*, to interpret, esp. foreign tongues, Xen. An. 5, 4, 4: hence to put into words, give utterance to, Thuc. 2, 60, Plat., etc.—2. in genl. to explain, make clear, Soph. O. C. 398, Eur. Polyid. 1; *έρμ*. *δ* *τι* *λέγει*, Philyl. Pol. 3.

†*Ερμηνεύς*, *οὔ*, *δ*, *Hermenius*, masc. pr. n., Plat. Popl. 16.

†*Ερμηνεύς*, *έως*, *δ*, (*Ερμής*, *Ηρακλής*) a mixed figure of Mercury and Hercules, v. *Ερμαβήνη*, Cic. Att. 1, 10.

†*Ερμής*, *οὔ*, *δ*, besides the nom., Hom. oft. has the acc. *Ερμῖν*, never the gen., once the dat. *Ερμῖ*, Od. 14, 435: the voc. *Ερμῆ* only in the Hymns, cf. *Ερμέας* and *Ερμείας*, *Hermes*, the Lat. *Mercurius*, son of Maia and Jupiter, acc. to Hes. Th. 338. Hom. mentions no father, but calls his mother Maïas, Od. 14, 435. n. Hom. as messenger of the gods, Il. 24, 334, Od. 5, 28, he is *διάκτορος*, v. i.: as giver of good luck, Il. 14, 91, Od. 15, 319, *ἐρισηνός*, *ἀκάκητα*, *έ*. *έρμαιον*: with esp. reference to increase of cattle, Hes. Th. 444, so that he is later a pastoral god, *νέμος*: s. god of all secret dealings, cunning, and stratagem, Od. 19, 397, *δόλιος*: from his golden rod with magical properties, Od. 5, 47, *χρυσόραπις*: as conductor of defunct spirits (in Hom. only in Od. 24, 1, but later very freq.), *ψυχοπομπός*. Later, tutelary god of skill and accomplishment, e. g. gymnastics, and all arts and sciences: so of traffic, markets, roads, *δόλιος*, *δόδος*, and of heralds. Usu. represented as a slightly made youth. An der Pelasgic figure of him was armed, without hands or feet, *memor erecto*, Hdt. 2, 51: hence, as chivalic term, any four-cornered ending in a head or bust was called *Ερμής*, such as were freq. in the public places of Athens, Thuc. 6, 1, (in which signif. Winckelmann, *essing*, etc., derive the word from *ua*.)—II. Proverbs:—1. *Ερμῖν κειν*, to make a last effort, from the rting cup at a feast being drunk in his honour.—2. *κοινός* *Ερμής*, *if shares in your luck!* Arist. Rhet. 24, 2, cf. *έρμαιον*.—3. *Ερμής ἐπ' ἡλθε*, *Hermes (Mercury) is come in*, *en conversation suddenly ceases*, ut.

†*Ερμησίναξ*, *ακτος*, *δ*, *Hermesian*—an elegiac poet of Colophon, Ath. 7 A.—Others in Paus., etc.

†*Ερμησίλαος*, *οὔ*, and *Λεως*, *ω*, *δ*, *hermesilaus*, masc. pr. n., Ion ap. Ath. 3 F.

†*Ερμίας*, *οὔ*, *δ*,=*Ερμείας*, Dion. H. *Ερμίδιον*, *οὔ*, *τό*, dim. from *Ερμής*, title figure of Mercury, Ar. Pac. 924: o as term of endearment, *my dear* *Mercury*, Ib. 392. [μ]

†*Ερμίνιος*, *οὔ*, *δ*, *Hermínus*, a Perietic philosopher, Luc.

†*Ερμίδνευ*, *ας*, *ή*,=*Ερμίων* II., ph.

†*Ερμιόνη*, *εως*, *δ*, *Hermíone*, masc. pr. n., Ath.—II. an inhabitant of *Hermione*, Hdt. 7, 6, Thuc. 1, 27.

†*Ερμιόνη*, *ης*, *ή*, *Hermione*, daughter of Menelaus and Helen, Od. 4, 14, Hes., etc.—II. a town in the south of Argolis, opposite the island Hydræa; its ruins are near Kastri, Il. 2, 560. Hence

†*Ερμιονικός*, *ή*, *όν*, of *Hermione*; *τό* *ἀκρωτήριον* *Ερμ*, the promontory of *Hermione*, and *δ* *Ερμ*. *κόλπος*, the gulf of *Hermione*, Strab., Plut.

†*Ερμιονίς* fem. of *Ερμιονεύς*, of *Hermione*, *Hermionéan*, *ναῦς*, Thuc. 1, 131; *ή* *Ερμ*. sub. *γῆ*, the territory of *Hermione*, Id. 2, 56.

†*Ερμιππίδας*, *α*, *δ*, *Hermippidas*, masc. pr. n., Plut. Pelop. 13.

†*Ερμιππος*, *οὔ*, *δ*, *Hermippus*, masc. pr. n., an Atarnean, Hdt. 6, 4.—2. an Athenian poet of the old comedy, Ar. Nub. 557. Others in Ath., etc.

†*Ερμῖς* or *έρμιν*, *ίνος*, *δ*, (*έρμα*) a prop, support; esp. a bed-post, Od. 8, 278; 23, 198.

†*Ερμίων*, *όνος*, *ή*,=*Ερμιόν* II., Eur. H. F. 615.—II. *Ερμιών*, *ονος*, *δ*, *Hermion*, son of Europs, founder of *Hermione*, Paus. 2, 34, 4.

†*Ερμιόβιος*, *οὔ*, *δ*, *Hermobius*, masc. pr. n., Ath. 598 A.

†*Ερμιόγενης*, *ονος*, *δ*, *Hermógenes*, an Athenian masc. pr. n., freq. in Plat., Xen., Dem., etc.

†*Ερμιόλφεύς*, *οὔ*, *τό*, a statuaty's shop, Plat. Symp. 215 A: from

†*Ερμιόλφεύς*, *εως*, *δ*, (*Ερμής*, *γλύφω*) a carver of *Hermæ*: in genl. a statuaty, Luc. Hence

†*Ερμιόλφεικός*, *ή*, *όν*, of, belonging to a statuaty: *ή* *ερμιόλφεική*, sub. *τέχνη*, the art of statuaty, Luc.

†*Ερμιόλφος*, *οὔ*, *δ*,=*ερμιόλφεύς*, Luc.

†*Ερμιόδαμας*, *αντος*, *δ*, *Hermódāmas*, masc. pr. n., Diog. L.

†*Ερμιόδοτος*, *οὔ*, *δ*, *Hermódōtus*, masc. pr. n., Anth., Stob.

†*Ερμιόδωρος*, *οὔ*, *δ*, *Hermódōrus*, masc. pr. n., Arr., etc., esp. an Epicurean philosopher, a contemporary of Lucian, Luc.

†*Ερμιόκικέξανθος*, *οὔ*, *δ*, *Hermus*, Caicus, and Xanthus, a comic name in Arist. Poet.

†*Ερμιόκλείδης*, *οὔ*, *δ*, *Hermoclides*, masc. pr. n., Anth.

†*Ερμιόκλης*, *έως*, *δ*, *Hermocles*, masc. pr. n., a poet, Ath. 697 A.

†*Ερμιόκοπιός*, *οὔ*, *δ*, (*Ερμής*, *κόπτω*) one who mutilates the *Hermæ*, Ar. Lys. 1094, cf. Thuc. 6, 27, 53.

†*Ερμιόκράτεια*, *ας*, *ή*, *Hermocratia*, fem. pr. n., Anth.: from

†*Ερμιόκράτης*, *ονος*, *δ*, *Hermocrates*, son of Hermon, a leader of the Syracusans in the Peloponnesian war, Thuc. 4, 58.—2. a pupil of Socrates, Xen. Mem. 1, 2, 48.—Others in Plut., etc.

†*Ερμιόκρέων*, *οντος*, *δ*, *Hermíocreon*, a statuaty, Strab.—2. a poet of the Anthology.

†*Ερμιόλαος*, *οὔ*, *δ*, *Hermolaus*, a Macedonian, a pupil of Callisthenes, Arr. An. 4, 13; Plut.

†*Ερμιολόγος*, only found once in Anth., *ῥημολόγησε τάφον*, built it of stones (*έρματα*): perh. better referred to *ἀρμολογέω*.

†*Ερμιόλυκος*, *οὔ*, *δ*, *Hermílycus*, masc. pr. n. an Athenian, Hdt. 9, 105.

†*Ερμιόνδοροι*, *ων*, *οἱ*, and *Ερμιόνδοροι*, the *Hermunduri*, in Germany on the Elbe, Strab.

†*Ερμιόπιν*, *δ*, (*Ερμής*, *Πάν*) a mixed figure of Mercury and Pan, v. *Ερμαβήνη*.

†*Ερμιόπολις*, *Ερμού πόλις*, *Ερμού πόλις*, and *Ερμέω πόλις*, *εως*, *ή*, *Heropolis*, name of several Egyptian and Grecian cities, Hdt., Strab., etc. Hence

†*Ερμιόπλητης*, *οὔ*, *δ*, an inhab. of *Heropolis*, Strab.: and

†*Ερμιόπολιτικός*, *ή*, *όν*, of *Hermopolis*, *Hermopolitic*, Strab.

†*Ερμῶς*, *οὔ*, *δ*, *Hermus*, a son of Oceanus and Tethys, a river-god, Hes. Th. 343.—2. son of Aegyptus, Apollod. 2, 1, 5.—3. an Athenian, a companion of Theseus against the Amazone Plut. Thes. 26.—II. the *Hermus*, a celebrated river of Asia Minor, emptying into the gulf of Smyrna: it is now the *Sarabat*, Il. 20, 392, Hdt. 1, 55: adj. *Ερμείως*, *α*, *ον*, of *Hermus*, *Herméian*, *κόλπος*, (Hdt.) Vit. Hom.: *Ερμῶν πεδίων*, near Cyme, Strab.

†*Ερμῶς*, *εως*, *τό*, *Hermos*, a deme of the tribe Acamantis, v. l. Plut. Phoc. 22.

†*Ερμώτιμος*, *οὔ*, *δ*, *Hermotímus*, a eunuch of Xerxes, Hdt. 8, 104.—2. an Ionian philosopher of Clazomenae, Arist.

†*Ερμωτίβιες*, *ων*, *οἱ*, the *Hermotibies*, part of the Aegyptian warrior caste, Hdt. 2, 164; 9, 32: in Steph Byz. *Ερμωτιβίεις*.

†*Ερμωφάντος*, *οὔ*, *δ*, *Hermophantus*, masc. pr. n., Hdt. 5, 99, etc.

†*Ερμύλιοι* and *Ερμούλις*=*Σερμούλιοι*, Thuc. 1, 65.

†*Ερμων*, *ανος*, *δ*, *Hermón*, masc. pr. n., a Syracusan, Thuc. 4, 58, etc.: a prince in the Thracian Chersonesus, who gave his territory to the Athenians, on the invasion of them by Darius; hence the proverb *Ερμωνείος χάρις*, a compulsory present.

†*Ερμώναξ*, *ακτος*, *δ*, *Hermónax*, masc. pr. n., Dem., Ath., etc.

†*Ερμώνασσα*, *ης*, *ή*, *Hermónassa*, an island with a city of same name in the Cimimerian Bosphorus, Dion. P., in Strab. *Ερμώνακτος κόμη*.

†*Ερμωνθις*, *εως*, *ή*, *Hermónthis*, the capital of the Hermonithic nome in Upper Egypt, Strab.

†*Ερμωτον*, *οὔ*, *τό*, *Hermotum*, a city of Troas, Arr. An. 1, 12.

†*Ερνεσίπεπλος*, *ον*, (*έρνος*, *πέπλος*) clothed, wrapt in foliage, Orph.

†*Ερνικες*, and *Ερνικοί*, *ων*, *οἱ*, the *Hernici*, a people of Italy, Dion. H., Strab.

†*Ερνοκόμος*, *ον*, (*έρνος*, *κομέω*) tending young plants.

†*Ερνος*, *εως*, *τό*, a young sprout, shoot, scion; in Hom. always strictly of tall young trees, esp. the olive and palm, Il. 17, 53, Od. 6, 163: as a simile, *ἀνέδραμεν έρνεῖ ἴσος*, he shot up like a young plant, Il. 18, 56, Od. 14, 175.—II. later metaph. offspring, a child, as we say a scion, Pind. N. 6, 64, and Trag., cf. Valck. Phoen. 88.—III. fruit, of an apple, Jac. A. P. p. 860.

†*Ερνός*, *ύγος*, *δ*,=*foreg*, Herm. Arist. Poet. 21, 17.

†*Ερνώδης*, *ες*, (*έρνος*, *είδος*) like a young sprout.

†*Ερξανδρις*, *οὔ*, *δ*, *Erxandrus*, masc. pr. n., Hdt. 5, 37.

†*Ερξείτης* or *έρξτης*, *δ*, in Hdt. 6, 98, as a translation of the Persian name Darius (q. v.): acc. to some from **έργω*, *έρδω* (*έρδω*) the worker, doer. Others from *έργω*, *είργω*, Lat. *coercitor*. *Ερξήη* occurs in a verse ap. Heph aest. p. 34, 5.

†*Ερξίας*, *οὔ*, *δ*, *Erxias*, masc. pr. n. Ath. 561 F.

†Ερζικελίδης, ον, ὁ, *Erzielides*, an Athenian archon, Paus.

†Ερξίαν, ανος, ὁ, *Erxian*, masc. pr. n., Att. 498 C.

Ερξω, fut. of ἐρῶ, *ἐργω: aor. ἐρξα, part. ἐρξας, int. ἐρξαι, Hom.

†Ερσοίς, εσσα, εν, (ἐρος) poet., lovely, charming, Ἀλιν, Hes. Th. 245: in the Homer. hymns, of places and things, Ven. 264, Merc. 31.

†Εροιάδης, ον, ὁ, an inhabitant of *Eroadae*, a deme of the tribe Hippothontis, in Attica, Dem. 1358, 27.

ΕΡΟΜΑΙ, f. ἐρήσσομαι: aor. ἠρόμην, inf. ἐρέσθαι, subj. ἐρωμαι, opt. ἐροίμην, imperat. ἐρον, Ep. ερετο, part. ἐρόμενος, as it must be taken in Thuc. 4, 40; yet the fut. occurs in Plat., and Xen. The pres. is dub. in good Att., and even in Hom. the pres. is only found in inf., which again might be written parox. as aor.; the defective tenses are supplied by ἐρωτάω. In Hom. and Ion. we have also the collat. forms, pres. εἶρομαι, fut. εἶρήσομαι, aor. εἶρομην: besides it, Hom. and Ep. use in pres. the forms ἐρῶ, ἐρώμαι, which must not be confused with ἐρέω, ἐρῶ, the fut. of εἵπειν.—I. to ask, inquire, seek, Hom.; ἐρ. ὁ τι εἰ κήδοι, Od. 9, 402: to learn by inquiry, τι, Il. 7, 127, Od. 6, 298: to ask after or for, τινά, Il. 6, 239; 24, 390; and so (but very rarely) in act. pres., ἵππους ἐρέων, asking, seeking for them, Od. 21, 31.—II. to question, τινά, Il. 1, 332, 513, etc., Hdt. 1, 32: to ask advice of, μάντιν, Il. 1, 62, cf. Od. 16, 402: c. dupl. acc., to ask one about a thing, τινά τι, Od. 3, 243; more freq. τινά περί τινος, Od. 1, 135, etc.; also τινά ἀμφί τι and ἀμφί τινι, Od. 11, 570; 19, 95. Cf. εἶρω, εἰρώ, ἐρῶ.

*Ερος, ὁ, the oldest, but merely poet. form of ἐρῶς, love, desire; only found in Ep. in nom. and acc., ἐρος δεῖξ, γυναικός, Il. 14, 315: but in Hom. most freq. in the phrases quoted εἰς ἐξήμιχ B: sometimes also in Trag., esp. Eur., cf. Valck. Hipp. 449.—II. as nom. pr. *Eros*, the god of love, Hes. Th. 120.

*Ερος, τό, wool, cf. εἶρος, ἐριον, ἐρέα.

Εροτή and ἐροτις, ἡ, Aeol. or Cyprian for ἐορτή and ἐορτις, a feast, festival, Seidl. Eur. El. 620.

Ερπᾶκανθα, ης, ἡ, (ἐρπω, ἱκανθα) creeping thorn, a plant, Dioscor. [α]

Ερπετοδόχτος, ον, (ἐρπετον, δάκνω) bitten by a reptile, Dioscor.

Ερπετοεἰς, εσσα, εν, of, belonging to reptiles, Opp.; from

Ερπετον, οὔ, ὁ, (ἐρπω) a creeping thing, reptile: esp. a snake: but in Od. 4, 418, in genl. any thing that moves on the earth, (since ἐρπω means to walk, as well as creep), cf. Xen. Mem. 1, 4, 11; hence ἐρπετά, opp. to πετεινά, Hdt. 1, 140, cf. Valck. Adon. p. 399 C, Call. Jov. 13: in Pind. P. 1, 47, the hundred-headed monster Typhoeus is so called, v. Dissen. Strictly neut. from

Ερπετός, ἡ, ὄν, creeping, moving. Ερπετώδης, ες, (ἐρπετός, εἶδος) like a reptile.—2. tortuous, Aretae.

Ερπηδών, ὄνος, ἡ=έρπηξ, Nic.—II. a creeping.

Ερπήλη, ης, ἡ=ερπύλη.

Ερπηήν, ἡνος, ὁ=έρπηξ.

Ερπηνώδης, ες, (ἐρπηήν, εἶδος) of the nature of ἐρπηξ, Philo.

Ερπηξ, ητος, ὁ, (ἐρπω) herpes, a cutaneous eruption, that runs on and spreads, esp. round the body, Foës. Deconn. Hipp.

Εοπηστήρ, ἡρος, ὁ, Orph., and ἐρπηστής, οὔ, ὁ, Anth., a creeper,=ερπετόν, a reptile.

Ερπηστικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἐρπω) made or fit for creeping, crawling.

†Ερπύλλα, ης, ἡ=ερπύλη.

*Ερπύς, ὁ, said to be an Aegypt. word for wine, Hippon. Fr. 8, Sapph. ap. Ath. 39 A, Tzetz. Lyc. 579.

Ερπτός, ἡ, ὄν=ερπετός, susp.

Ερπυδών, ὄνος, ἡ=ερπηδών: from

Ερπύζω, (ἐρπω) to creep, crawl, in Hom. always of the very aged or of persons in deep distress, Od. 1, 193; 13, 220, Il. 23, 225. Hom. uses it only in pres.: the Att. only in aor. ἐρπύσαι, Ar. Vesp. 272, cf. Lob. Paral. 35.

Ερπύλη or ἐρπύλλη, ἡ, Lat. *serpula*, a creeping thing, reptile: al. ἐρπήλη, ἐρπύλλα, cf. Numen. ap. Ath. 306 C.

Ερπύλλινος, ἰνη, ἰνον, (ἐρπύλλος) made of *serpyllum*, στέφανος, Eubul. Steph. 4.

†Ερπύλλις, ἰδος, ἡ, *Herypallis*, fem. pr. n., Ath., 589 C.

Ερπύλλον, τό, dim. of sq., Aretae.

*Ερπύλλος, ον, ὁ, and ἐρπύλλον, ον, τό, creeping thyme, Lat. *serpyllum*, an evergreen herb used for wreaths, and sacred to the Muses, Cratin. Malth. 1, Ar. Pac. 168. On the rare fem. form, v. Jac. A. P. p. 44.

†Ερπυς, υος, ὁ, *Herpys*, masc. pr. n., a Theban, Hdt. 9, 38.

Ερπυσμός, οὔ, ὁ, (ἐρπύζω) a creeping.

Ερπυστάζω=ερπύζω: from

Ερπυστήρ, ἡρος, ὁ, Opp., and ἐρπυστής, οὔ, ὁ=ερπηστήρ, a reptile: a crawling child, Anth.

Ερπυστικός, ἡ, ὄν=ερπηστικός, Hipp.

*ΕΡΠΩ, a compd. fut. ἐφερπῶ, (q. v.) occurs, otherwise only Dor. ἐρπῶ in Theocrit.: the aor. is supplied by ἐρπύζω (q. v.), like ἔλκω, εἰλκυσά. To go slowly, hence to creep, crawl, Od. 12, 395: elsewhere Hom. has it only of men, to creep, glide, slink about, Od. 17, 158: in genl. to move about, go, Od. 18, 131, Il. 17, 447: this signf. was esp. Dor., Valck. Adon. p. 400, but also Trag., Br. Eur. Hipp. 461, ἐρπειν πρὸς φῶας, Eur. Cycl. 523: and c. acc. cognato, ἐρπ. ὁδούς, Soph. Aj. 287; ἐρποντα, moving things, like ἐρπετά, Pind. O. 7, 95.—2. metaphor. like Lat. *serpere*, to creep on, spread, go on, Pind. I. 4, 68, Soph. Aj. 157; ἐρπέτω ὁ πόλεμος, Ar. Lys. 129. Poet. word. (The Lat. *serpo*, *repo*, Sanscr. *srip*, whence *sarpa*,=Lat. *serpens*.)

Ερράγην, aor. 2 pass. from ῥήγνυμι.

Ερράδαια, Ep. 3 plur. perf. pass. of ῥαῖνω, Hom. [α]

Ερραός, ον, ὁ, a ram or wild-boar, Lyc.: also written ἔρρας and ἔρραος. (Prob. from ἄρρην, Ion. ἔρρην, ἔρρην, the male animal in genl. Pott compares Sanscr. *varāha*, Lat. *verres*; Sanscr. *arviga*, haruga, Lat. *aries*.)

†Ερράπτω=ἐνραπτω, Dion. H.

Ερράστωνεμένος, adv. part. perf. pass. from ῥαστωνεύω, carelessly, negligently.

Ερρεντί, adv. formed from a part. ἔρρεις (*ἔρρημι=ἔρρω), like ἐβελοντί, prob. in the sense of utterly, Alcæe. ap. E. M. 377, 19.

†Ερρηνύσις, ὁ, the *Errenhensis*, a river of India, Arr. Ind. 4, 5.

Ερρήθην, aor. 1 pass. from ἐρέω, of εἵπειν.

Ερρήνοβοσκός, ὄν, poet.=προβοτοβοσκός, Soph. Fr. 589.

*Ερρήνα, perf. 2 c. pres. signf., e διγέω, Hom.

Ερρίνον, ον, τό, (ἐν, ῥέν) an err hine, sterneratory medicine, Medic.

†Ερρήνηκα, perf., and ἐρρήνην, 2 aor. pass. of ῥέν.

Ερρήνωμενός, adv. part. perf. pass. from ῥυθμίζω, gently, moderately, Dio C.

Ερρήθυμος, ον, in rhythm, time or measure: also ἐνρhythmos

*ΕΡΡΩ, fut. ἐρρήσω: nor. ἡρρήσω, perf. ἡρρήκα, the Lat. *erro*. To wander, roam purposeless, Od. 4, 367 strictly of slow, halting gait, whence

Il. 18, 421, Vulcan is called ἑρρών, limping.—II. more freq., (esp. in Att., to go or come to a place to one's own loss or harm, ἐνθάδε ἑρρών, ii. 8, 239; 9, 364; ἑρρών ἐκ ναός, gone, fallen from a ship, Aesch. Pers. 963, cf. Eur. I. T. 379: esp. in imperat. ἑρρε, a curse, like Lat. *abi in malam rem*, go with a plague on thee, Il. 8, 164, etc.: strengthd. ἑρρὺ ὄντως, Il. 22, 498, also ἑρρε βάσσον, Lat. *auser in hinc oculus*, Od. 10, 72; so ἑρρέτω, 139, freq. in Hom.: in Od. 5, 139, ἑρρέτω, away with him, I will have nothing to do with him! so, δαπνέκενθη ἑρρέτω, Archil. 3, 4; also ἑρρε ἵκεν κόρακος, Ar. Plut. 604:—hence in Att. of persons and things to go to ruin, be lost, perish, disappear like οἶχουμαι, δαλνυμαι, φθειρομαι, Aesch. Ag. 419, etc.; e.g. ἑρρε τι ἐμά πρόγμματα, Lat. *actum est de me*, Xen. Symp. 1, 15; ἑρρε τὰ καλά the luck is gone! Id. Hell. 1, 1, 23, etc. The act. signf. to destroy, is very dub., as in mid. ἑρρῶμαι, for ἑρρεῖν (Akin to ῥέω, ῥαῖνω and Lat. *ruo*.)

Ερρώω, perf. 2 of ῥήγνυμι.

Ερρώμενος, ἡ, ον, part. perf. pass. of ῥήγνυμι, used as adj., active, stout, adv. ἑρρώμενος, stoutly, Aesch. P. 65, etc. Att. irreg. compar. ἑρρώμενός, also in Hdt. 9, 70: superl. ἑρρώμενίστατος.

Ερρώοντο, 3 pf. impf. ἐρρώσαντο, 3 plur. aor. from ῥόωμαι, Hom.

Ερρώος, ὁ=ἑρραος, v. l. in Leg. 131

*Ερρώσω, imperat. perf. pass. from ῥώνυμι, fare-well!

Ερρατός, αἰα, αἰον, (ἐρρατῶ)=ἐρρατός, ἡ, ἡ, Ep. ἐέρση, and lat. ἐρση, dew, Hom.; also in plur. dro of dew, Il. 11, 53; στήλιναι ἐρρατῶ, Il. 14, 351, θαλαῖναι ἐέρση, abundant fresh-looking—not act. refreshing—the

Od. 13, 245.—II. ἐρρατῶ, in Od. 9, 23 are metaph. new-born lambs, by a fire transfer of the signf. fresh, moist, young, tender: so Aesch. calls you animals ὀρόσοι, Soph. ψάχαλοι, βρόεοι. In signf. I., Hom. always in the Ep. form ἐέρση. Ep. word, t. Att. form being ὀρόσοι. (Usu. der. from ἄρδα, *ἑρῶ, Butt. Lexil. ἀποέρσαι III.)

†Ερση, ης, ἡ, *Hersē*, daughter of crops, Apollod.—2. wife of Danaus,

*Ερσήεις, εσσα, εν, Ep. ἐερσηῖς, dewy, dew-besprent, hence λωτός, Il. 14, 348: and so metaph. of a corp. 14, 24, 419, 757: Hom. has both for

*Ερσην, ενος, ὁ, Ion. for ἄρδα ἄρρην, freq. in Hdt.

*Ερσις, εως, ἡ, also ἐρσις, (ei a binding, band, v. l. in Thuc. 1, 6, ἐνερσις, cf. ἑρμα III.)

*Ερσω, (ἐρση) to bedew, moisten, ἄρδα, Nic. Hence

Ερσώδης, ες=ἐρσώεις.

†Ερσώλος, ον, ὁ, *Ersyalos*, a Tr. masc. pr. n., Il. 16, 411. Heyne re

*Ερσώλος on account of the unusual quantity of the penult.

Ἐρυγγάνω, common prose and Att. form of ἐρεύγομαι, Hipp., Eur. Cycl. 523, Cratin. *Inf.* 2, etc.

Ἐρύγειν, inf. aor. 2 of ἐρεύγομαι; hence

Ἐρύγη, ἥς, ἡ, a vomiting, belching, Aetnae.: in prose used. ἐρευγός.

Ἐρυγμα, ατος, τό, = foreg., Hipp.

Ἐρυγματω, = ἐρυγγάνω, ἐρευγολαί.

Ἐρυγματώδης, ες, (ἐρυγμα, εἶδος) causing belches or vomiting, Hipp.

Ἐρυγμῶ, ὦ, = ἐρυγμαῖνα, ἐρευγολαί, Hipp.

Ἐρύγηλος, ἡ, ον, (ἐρεύγομαι III., ῥυγύν) loud bellowing, ταῦρος, Il. 18, 80, like ἐρίμκος.—II. productive of elching.

Ἐρυγός, οὐ, ὁ, = ἐρύγη.

Ἐρυγόν, part. aor. 2 of ἐρεύγομαι.

Ἐρυθάινω, fut. -θήσω, aor. ἐρύθηνα in Ar. Rh., poet for ἐρυθραίνω, to red- den, make to blush, Ar. Rh. In Hom. rarely in pass. to become red, ἐρυθαίνε- ται αἵματι γαῖα, Il. 10, 484; 21, 21: in act. he uses ἐρύθω.

Ἐρυθραία, ας, ἡ, Erythra, an island in the coast of Hispania famed in my- thology as the residence of Geryon, Hes. Th. 290; Hdt. 4, 8; etc.—It. a daughter of Geryon, from whom the island was named, Paus. 10, 17, 5.—one of the Hesperides, Apollod.

Ἐρυθρίς, ἰδος, ἡ, Erythris, a nymph, p. Rh. 4, 1427.

Ἐρυθρία, ατος, τό, (ἐρυθραίνω) red- ness on the skin, Thuc. 2, 49: a blush, Chaerem. ap. Ath. 608 D.—II. = ἐρυ- πτελας, Hipp. [v]

Ἐρυθρία, dub. I. for ἐρυθρίω.

Ἐρυθρίτις, ὁ, Rhodian for ἐρυθρί- στος, Strab.

Ἐρυθρίων, ον, οί, Erythini, a mount- in-district, or town in Paphlagonia, 2, 855; or acc. to Strab. two hills terwards called Ἐρυθρίνοι, p. 545.

Ἐρυθρίων, ον, ὁ, = ἐρυθρίων, Opp.

Ἐρυθράδιον, ον, τό, = ἐρυθρόδανον.

Ἐρυθραί, ὧν, αἱ, Erythrae, a city of Boeotia on the Asopus, at the base of Mount Cithaeron, Il. 2, 499.—2. one of the 12 Ionian cities of Asia Minor; its site still bears the name *itré*, Hdt. 1, 142, Thuc. 8, 24.

Ἐρυθραῖνα, ἡ, -ῶνα, (ἐρυθρίς) = ρυθαῖνα, Theophr. Pass. to become red, esp. to blush, Xen. Cyr. 1, 4, 4.

Ἐρυθραῖος, αἰα, αἰών, = ἐρυθρός, sp. ἔρ. πόντος, θάλασσα, Dion. P. ἔρ. ἄκρον, Erythraeum prom., a promontory on the north coast of rete.

Ἐρυθρας, α, ὁ, Erythras, a son of Hercules, Apollod. Others in Strab., aus., etc.

Ἐρυθρίσμα, ατος, τό, dub. I. for ἐρύ- μα.

Ἐρυθρία, ον, ὁ, one of a ruddy com- exion, opp. to ὀχρία, Arist. Categ.

Ἐρυθρίασις, ἰον. -ῖσις, εως, ἡ, rud- ness, a blush, Hipp.: from

Ἐρυθρία, ὧν, ἡ, -ῶνα, (ἐρυθρός) to wash, colour, [ἄω, Ar. Nub. 1216.]

Ἐρυθρίων, ον, ὁ, a red kind of mul- berry, Arist. H. A.

Ἐρυθρίον, ον, τό, a red ointment, Iedic.

Ἐρυθρίος, ον, ὁ, Erythrius, son of thamas and Themisto, Apollod.

Ἐρυθροβυδής, ες, (ἐρυθρός, βάπτω) red-ά.

Ἐρυθρόγραμμος, ον, (ἐρυθρός, γραμ- μή) with red lines, Ath.

Ἐρυθροδάκτυλος, ον, (ἐρυθρός, δάκ- τυλος) red fingered, Arist. Rhet.

Ἐρυθρόδανον, εν, τό, madder, Lat. *rubia*: Hence

Ἐρυθροδάνω, ὦ, to dye with mad- der, dye red, LXX.

Ἐρυθροεῖδής, ες, (ἐρυθρός, εἶδος) of a ruddy look.

Ἐρυθροκάριος, ον, (ἐρυθρός, καρ- δία) with red heart or pith, Theophr.

Ἐρυθρόκομος, ον, (ἐρυθρός, κόμη) red-haired; with red down, Plin.

Ἐρυθρομέλας, αῖνα, αν, (ἐρυθρός, μέλας) red and black, or blackish red, Ath.

Ἐρυθροποικίλος, ον, (ἐρυθρός, ποι- κίλος) spotted with red, Epich. p. 105.

Ἐρυθρόπους, ὁ, ἡ, neut. -πουν, gen. -ποδος, (ἐρυθρός, πούς) red-foot- ed: in Ar. Av. 303, the name of a bird, as if the Redfoot.

Ἐρυθροπρόσωπος, ον, (ἐρυθρός, πρόσωπον) of ruddy look.

ἘΡΥΘΡΟΣ, α, ὅν, red, Hom., in Od. always of the colour of wine, in Il. of nectar and of copper.—II. Ἐρυ- θρή θάλασσα, in Hdt. the Erythraean sea, our Indian ocean: Ἐρυθρά βῆλος, in Hdt. 2, 111, a city of Aegypt, Ery- thrabdlus, prop. red soil. (Sansk. rud- hira, Germ. roth, our ruddy, red: cf. Lat. *rufus*, *ruber*.)

Ἐρυθρός, ον, ὁ, Erythrus, a son of Rhadamanthus, Diod. S.

Ἐρυθροστικτός, ον, (ἐρυθρός, στίξω) red-spotted.

Ἐρυθρότης, ητος, ἡ, redness, ruddi- ness.

Ἐρυθρόχρους, ον, contr. χρους, (ἐρυθρός, χροά) of a ruddy colour, Dio C.

Ἐρυθρόχρους, ὠτος, ὁ, ἡ, (ἐρυθρός χροάς) = foreg., Cratin. Troph. 1.

Ἐρυθρόωδης, ες, = ἐρυθροεῖδής, Ath.

Ἐρυκάκον, ες, ε, inf. poet. ἔρυκά- κειν, aor. 2 of ἐρύκω for ἥρυκακον, c, Ep. redupl. in middle, like ἥντα- πες, Hom. There is no pres. ἐρυκά- κω or ἐρυκακέω.

Ἐρυκάνω, ὦ, poet. for ἐρύκω, to restrain, confine, Od. 1, 199.

Ἐρυκάνεω, ὦ, = foreg., dub.

Ἐρυκάνα, poet. for ἐρύκω, to re- strain, Od. 10, 429. [v]

Ἐρυκτικός, ἡ, ον, of Eryx, Erycinian, χώρα, Hdt. 4, 45; as subst., ἡ Ἐρυ- κίνη, Erycina, goddess of Eryx, appell. of Venus, Paus.

Ἐρυκτῆρες, ὧν, οἱ, a class of freed- men at Sparta.

ΕΡΥΚΩ, f. -ξω: aor. 1 ἥρυξα, Aesch. Theb. 1075, Ep. ἔρυξα, Il. 3, 113, Od. 17, 515, etc.: aor. 2 ἥρυκα- κον, Il. 5, 321; 20, 458, Ep. ἔρυκά- κον, Hom. inf., ἔρυκάκειν, Ep. -κέειν.

To keep in, hold, Hom., esp. in follow- ing meanings:—1. to keep back, re- strain, check, hinder, Od. 19, 16: to con- trol, curb, rein in, ἵππους oft. in Il.; λαόν, Il. 24, 658, cf. 15, 297, etc.; also, θυμὸν ἐρυκακέειν, to curb passion, Od. 11, 105; but, ἑτέρος με θυμὸς ἐρυκεν, another mind checked me, Od. 9, 302, opp. to ἀνῆκεν; to keep the enemy in check, Il. 15, 297, Od. 22, 138; ἔρ. Ζή- νει, to restrain him, Il. 8, 206: γῇ ἐρύ- κει, earth confines (the dead), Il. 21, 62, 63: c. gen., μὴ με ἐρυκε μάχης, keep me not from fight, Il. 18, 126; so too c. inf., Pind. N. 4, 54, and Trag.: absol. to prevent, hinder, Il. 11, 352.—2. to hold back, in Od. esp. of a host, Lat. *hospitio detinere*, cf. Il. 6, 217: but also of detention by force, πόντος πολέας ἐρύκει ἄεκοντας, Il. 21, 59, cf. Od. 1, 14, etc.: also in mid., κύμα μιν ἐρύ- κεται, Il. 12, 285, ἄμω δόλος καὶ δεσμός ἐρύκει, Od. 8, 317: also to stop fugitives, make them stand, Il. 21, 7.—3. to ward off, λυμὸν τιμνι, hunger from one, Od. 5, 166; later, τι ἀπὸ τινος, Xen. An. 3, 1, 25.—4. to keep

apart, *sej trare*, divide, ὀλλύω c. αἰ χῶρος ἐρύκει, Il. 10, 161. B. *pass.* *to be held back, detained*: hence to stay Od. 4, 373, 406; 17, 17: to delay, *lot-* ter, Il. 23, 443.—2. to be kept away, ἀπὸ τινος, Hdt. 9, 49.—3. to be guarded, safe, ὁδε χῶρος ἐρύκεται, Soph. Phil. 1153. Hom. has also the forms ἐρυ- κανώ and ἐρυκανάω (like δεικανάωμαι from δεικνύμι) once each. (Akin to ἐρύω.) [v]

Ἐρύμα, ατος, τό, (ἐρύομαι) a fence, guard, like ἔρκος, ἔρμα χροός, of de- fensive armour, Il. 4, 137: in Hes. Op. 534, of clothes: esp. a fortification, bul- work, stronghold, Hdt. 7, 223, and Trag.: in genl. a safeguard or defence, Aesch. Eum. 701.

Ἐρυμάνθιος, α, ον, Erymanthian, of Erymanthus, Soph. Tr. 1097: from

Ἐρυμάνθος, ον, ὁ, Erymanthus, a mountain-range in Arcadia on the borders of Elis; now *Olimos*, Od. 6, 103, etc.—2. a tributary of the Alphe- us, rising in Mount Erymanthus; it is now the *Dogana*, Callim. *Jov.* 18.

Ἐρύμας, αντος, ὁ, Erymas, masc. pr. n., of two Trojans, Il. 13, 345, and 415.

Ἐρυμάτιον, ον, τό, dim. from ἔρμα, Luc.

Ἐρυμναί, ὧν, αἱ, Erymnae, a city of Thessaly on the sea coast, Strab.

Ἐρυμνεις, εως, ὁ, Erymneus, a Pe- ripatetic philosopher, Posid. ap. Ath. 211 E.

Ἐρυμνιώτης, ον, (ἐομνός, νῶτος; with fenced back, of a crab, Arist.)

Ἐρυμνός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἐρύομαι) fenced, secured, safe, Hes. Fr. 15: of places, fortified, abrupt, steep, strong, Thuc. 5, 65: τὰ ἐρυμνά. Xen. An. 5, 7, 31, etc. Hence

Ἐρυμνότης, ητος, ἡ, a being forti- fied: strength, security of a place, Xen. Cyr. 6, 1, 23: impassableness, Polyb. 3, 47, 9.

Ἐρυμνῶ, ὦ, (ἐρυμνός) to fortify make strong.

Ἐρυμνών, ανος, ὁ, Erymnon, an Aetolian, Diod. S.

Ἐρυξ, υκος, ὁ, Eryx, a son of Nep- tune, king of the Elymi in Sicily, Apollod. 2, 5, 10; or son of Butes and Venus, Diod. S.: Paus.—II. a mount- ain of Sicily, near the promontory Drepanum, having on its summit a famous temple of Venus; it is now *St. Giuliano*, Polyb. 1, 55, 6: Strab. also ἡ, Theoc. 15, 101, a city near this mountain, of the same name, Thuc. 6, 2, etc.

Ἐρυξίας, ον, ὁ, Eryxias, an Athe- nian physician, Dem.

Ἐρυξίδαϊδας, α, ὁ, Eryxidaïdas, Spartan pr. n., Thuc. 4, 119.

Ἐρυξιμάχος, ον, ὁ, Eryximáchos, an Athenian physician, Plat. Phaedr. 268 A.—Others in Dem., etc.

Ἐρυξίς, εως, ἡ, = ἐρευξίς, Hipp.

Ἐρυξίς, ἰδος, ὁ, Eryxis, masc. pr. n., Ar. Ran. 934.

Ἐρυξώ, οὖς, ἡ, Eryxo, wife of Ar- cesilaus II. of Cyrene, Hdt. 4, 160.

Ἐρύομαι, poet. εἰρύομαι, mid. from ἐρύω, q. v.

Ἐρυσάρμας, ατος, ὁ v. sq.

Ἐρυσάριμος, ον, (ἐρύω, ἄρμα) chariot-drawing: Hom. has only the metaplast. plur. ἐρυσάρματα, acc. -ματα, Il. 15, 354; 16, 370: and so Hes. Sc. 369. Later there occurs also the sing. ἐρυσάρμας, ατος, ὁ.

Ἐρυσιβάω, ὦ, to suffer from mildew, Theophr.: from

Ἐρυσίβη, ης, ἡ, mildew, Lat. *rogi* q. v. in corn, Plat. Rep. 609 A. ὅς (ἐρυθρός, from its colour.) [v] Hence

Ἐρυσίβη, ης, ἡ, v. sq.
Ἐρυσίβιος, ον, ὁ, and Ἐρυσίβη, ης, ἡ, averting mildew, epith. of Apollo and Ceres at Rhodes, etc., like *Robigus*, to whom the *Robigalia* were dedicated at Rome. [στ]

Ἐρυσίβω, ῶ, (ἐρυσίβη) to cause mildew: pass. ἐρυσίβωμαι, to be mildewed: both in Theophr.

Ἐρυσίβωδης, ες, (ἐρυσίβη, εἶδος) like mildew. Arist. H. A.—II. mildewed.

Ἐρυσίβρις, τρίχος, ὁ, ἡ, (ἐρύω, θρίζ) ψήκτρα, a comb for the hair, Anth.

Ἐρυσμιον, ον, τό, a garden plant. Lat. *irio*, Theophr.: also ῥύσμιον. [ῥ]

Ἐρυσσίνη, ἰδος, ἡ, (ἐρύομαι, ναῖς) holding or preserving ships, ἄγκυρα, Anth.

Ἐρυσίπelas, ατος, τό, a red inflammation of the skin, *erysipelas*. (From ἐρύσθω and πέλας, πέλος=έλος, cf. ἄπελος.)

Ἐρυσίπελῦδης, ες, (ἐρυσίπelas, εἶδος) of the nature of ἐρυσίπelas, Diosc.

Ἐρυσίπολις, ὁ, ἡ, (ἐρύομαι, πόλις) protecting a state or city, epith. of Minerva, Il. 6, 305, H. Hom. 10, 1; 28, 3.

Ἐρυστις, εως, ἡ, (ἐρύω) a drawing, Philo.

Ἐρυσίχαιος, ον, carrying a shepherd's staff, Alcm. II., cf. Arcad. p. 43. Others write it *properis*. Ἐρυσχαιός, as a prop. n.

Ἐρυσίχη, ης, ἡ, *Erysiche*, a city of Acamania, earlier name of Οἰνιάδαι, Strab.

Ἐρυσίχθων, ὁ, ἡ, gen. ονος, (ἐρύω, γθών) dragging, tearing the earth, of an ox ploughing, Strato ap. Ath. 382 E. Hence

†Ἐρυσχίθων, ονος, ὁ, *Erysichthom*, son of Caerops, Plat. Crit. 110 A.; Apollod.—2. son of Triopas, Call. Cer. 33; or of Myrmidon, Hellan. ap. Ath. 116 B.

Ἐρυσμός, οὔ, ὁ, = ἐρύμα, a safeguard, esp. against witchcraft, H. Hom. Cer. 330.

Ἐρυστός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἐρύω) drawn, *ξίφη κολέων*, Soph. Aj. 730.

Ἐρῦτῆρ, ἄρος, ὁ, one that draws, Nic.: and

†Ἐρῦτος, ον, ὁ, *Erytus*, a son of Mercury, one of the Argonauts, Pind. P. 4, 319: from

ΕΡΥΨ, fut. ἐρύσω, Ep. ἐρύσσα, but also ἐρύω, Il. 11, 454: perf. pass. εἰρύμαι: poet and Ion. pres. εἰρύω, εἰρύω, and so throughout. To draw, Hom.: variously modified by accompanying preps., e. g. ἐκ τινός, εἰς, πρὸς, ἀνά, ἐπὶ τι. πάλιν ἐρ., to pull back, Il. 5, 836, cf. ἀνερύω: of ships, νῆα εἰς ἄλα and ἡπειρόνδ' ἐρ., Hom., νευρὴν ἐρ. ἐπὶ τινί, to draw the bowstring at him, Il. 15, 464, cf. Hdt. 3, 30: but πλινθίους εἰρύνειν, Lat. *ducere lateres*, like ἔλκειν, Hdt. 2, 136. In II., the phrase νεκρούς or νεκρὸν ἐρ., is very freq., either of the friends, to drag them away, rescue them, or of the enemy, to drag them off for plunder, ransom, etc., cf. ῥύσων: to drag about, misuse, e. g. as Achilles the body of Hector, Il. 24, 16: so of dogs and birds of prey, Il. 11, 454, etc.: hence to drag away, carry off violently, Od. 9, 99; 17, 479; to tear off or down, κρόσσας πύργων, Il. 12, 258: c. gen. partis, χλαίης ἐρύνειν τινά, to pull him from the cloak, Il. 22, 493.—Ἐρύω is in genl. synonym with ἔλκω. B. mid. ἐρύομαι, ε-σμαι, but old Ep. fut. ἐρύεσθαι, Il. 9, 248; 14, 422; 20, 195, cf. Butt. Catal. in voc.: poet. pres. εἰρύομαι. To draw to one's self, to one's own side: very freq. in Hom., much like the act.,

as *ξίφος, μάχαιραν, ἄορ, φέσαντο* ἐρύεσθαι, ὁρῶν ἐξ ὤτειλῆς ἐρύεσθαι, to draw one's sword, etc., Il. 4, 530; 21, 200, etc.: ἐρύσαντο πᾶντα, they drew all their food off, freq. in Hom.; ἐρύσασθαι τόξον, to string a bow, Od. 21, 125; ἐρ. νῆας, to launch them ships, Il. 14, 79 (but in pass. it is usu. of the ships, to be hauled ashore, e. g. Il. 14, 75): also of persons, to draw towards one's self, Od. 19, 481: c. gen. loci, μάχης, χάρις ἐρύσασθαι τινά, out of the press, Il. 5, 456; 17, 161: esp. of the slain, νέκυν, νεκρὸν ἐρύεσθαι, just as in act., Il. 14, 422; 17, 104; but, ἐρ. νεκρὸν τινί, to rescue, recover it from him, Il. 5, 298.—II. from the signf. of rescuing from the press of battle, in genl. to rescue, deliver, bring under one's own protection, Il. 5, 344; 11, 363; etc.: hence joined with σαῶσαι, ἐλεῆσαι, Il. 10, 44, Od. 14, 279: also of captives, to redeem, release, ransom, χρυσίῳ, Il. 22, 351, though others explain it to weigh, Heyne II. Tom. 8, 314, Jac. A. P. p. 812.—2. of course the orig. signf. often vanishes, and ἐρύεσθαι means in genl. to protect, guard, Il. 4, 186; 6, 403, etc.—III. of that from which one protects a thing, to keep off, ward off, οὐκ οἰωνοῖσιν ἐρύσαστο Κῆρα μέλαναν, by no augury could he ward off black death, Il. 2, 859; ἡ δ' οὐκ ἔγχος ἐρύτο, it kept not off the spear, Il. 5, 538: hence in genl. to thwart, check, διδς νόον, Il. 8, 143; to repress, χόλον, Od. 21, 584, like ἐρύκα: νόστον ἐρύσασμενοι, having kept off a return, i. e. remaining, Pind. N. 9, 54, Il. 4, 138.—IV. hence to keep guard upon, watch, θύρας, Od. 23, 229, ἀκούσθαι, Od. 3, 268: to lay wait for, in pf. pass., Od. 16, 463, θεῶν ὄρνεα ἐρ., to search, spy them out, Od. 23, 82; φρεσὶν ἐρύσασθαι, to keep carefully, conceal, Od. 16, 459; θέμιστας ἐρ., to maintain them, Il. 1, 239: hence to support, hold in honour, with notion of obedience, βουλὰς Κρονίωνος ἐρύσασθαι, Il. 21, 230, cf. 1, 216.—Ἐρύομαι in Hom. freq. has a syncop. aor. ἐρύσο, Il. 22, 507, ἐρύτο and εἰρύτο, ἐρύσθαι and εἰρύσθαι, not to be confused with perf. pass., εἰρύμαι, pl. εἰρύμην: this is only once in signf. to draw, Od. 22, 90, but very freq., esp. in Od., to guard or to watch. The common Att. collat. form ῥύομαι, q. v., is always to guard, protect.

[ῥ always in ἐρύω and ἐρύομαι, though some moderns make ῥ in signf. to protect: but where the syll. is long, it is by redupl. of σ, ἐρύσσω, ἐρύσσω, etc.] but ῥ in syncop. aor., which is thus distinguished from pf. and pl. in ἐρύσθαι, and εἰρύσθαι, is ῥ sometimes, e. g. Il. 14, 30, 75; 15, 654, Od. 16, 463, but only metri grat. In ῥύομαι, v. u. but not always.]

Ἐρύς, εος, τό, a skin, hide, Nic.: usu. στέρεος, and τέρεφος.

Ἐρχάται, ἰχθύα, 3 plur. perf. and pl. pass. Ion. of εἰργω, ἐργω, Hom., who has also ἐρχάτο.

Ἐρχάτομαι, to fence in, shut or coop up, Hom. only in pass., σῦς ἐρχάτομαι, Od. 14, 15.

Ἐρχάτοεις, εσσα, v. like a hedge: from

Ἐρχάτος, ον, ὁ, (ἐρύω) a fence, inclosure, hedge, like ἐρκος.

Ἐρχεῖα, ας, ἡ, *Ercheia*, an Attic deme of the tribe Aegaeis; hence adv. Ἐρχεῖσσι, at or in *Ercheia*, Plat. Alc. I., 123 C.: Ἐρχεῖος, εως, ὁ, an inhab. of *Ercheia*, Dem.

Ἐρχθεῖς, part. aor. 1 pass. from ἔργω, εἰργω, Il. 21, 282.

ἘΡΧΟΜΑΙ: with (from root 'ΕΛ ΕΥΘ-, ΕΛΥΘ-) fut. ἐλεύσομαι; aor. ἤλθον, but from Hom. downwards and in Att. more usu. ἦλθον, and in all moods, Dor. ἦρθον; perf. ἐλήλυθα, in Hom. always Ep. εἰλήλυθα, whence I pl. εἰλήλυθαι, Il. 9, 49, Od. 3, 81, part. εἰλήλυθας, and once, Il. 15, 81, ἐληλυθός: of the pl. perf. he has only 3 sing. εἰλήλυθει, Il.: perf. syncop. ἤλθμεν, ἐλήλυτε, Achae. ap. Hephaest. p. 18.

To come or go, (cf. ἡκω, οἶχαμαι) very freq. from Hom. downwards: in Att. esp. in indic. present and aor. whereas for the other moods, and the fut. and (post-Hom.) impf. they use εἰμι, as also in compds., Elmsl. Heacl. 210, cf. Lob. Phryn. p. 38; ἐλευσομαι, however, occurs Aesch. Pr. 854, Soph. O. C. 1206, etc., and the impf. ἤρχομαι, is used in compos. with ἐπ-, προσ-, by Thuc. 4, 120, 121. Special signfs. usu. arise from the preps. joined to the verb: but oft. also from the mere construction.—1. to come to a place.—2. to go away, both freq. in Hom., esp. in imperat.; which also is used like our come I, and ἀγε, merely as a hortatory exclam.—3. to come back, return, Od. 2, 30, more freq. in full αὐτίς, ἄψ, πάλιν ἔλθειν.—II. c. acc. in Hom. usu. only of cognate signf., as, ὁδόν, or κέλευθον ἔλθειν, Il. 1, 151, Od. 9, 262; hence also poet. ἄγγελον, and ἐξέστην ἔλθειν, τινι, say, to go a message, etc., Il. 11, 49, 24, 235, Od. 21, 20: c. acc. loci, σταθόν, in Hom., ἐρχεσθαι κλισίῳ, Il. 1, 322.—2. c. gen. loci, πεδίοιο ἔλθειν, through or across the plain, Il. 2, 801, cf. διαπράσσοι.—3. in Att. oft. c. dat. pers., to come to, Pind. O. 1, 161, Thuc. 8, 19, etc.—III. c. part. fut., to show the object, ἐρχομαι, οἰσόμενος ἔγχος, ἐρχομαι ὁρῶμένη, to fetch, to see; but in Hdt. like an auxiliary verb, ἐρχομαι ἐρέων, λέξων, I am going to tell you: very rare so c. part. pres., Heind. Plat. Phaed. 100 B.—2. c. part. pres., aor., or perf., in Hom. to show the manner of moving, ἦλθε θέονσα, came running, i. e. ran thither, Il. 11, 715, etc.; ἦλθε πεφοβημένος, he fled thence, Il. 10, 510, ἦλθε φάμενος, Il. 23, 779. Il. 18, 118 is remarkable, αἰ κέν τι νέκυν ἡσχυμένους ἔλθῃ, for αἰ κέν τι ἀσχυρῆς, should come to be, become mangled or insulted, as if for γίγνεσθαι, like *venias for fias* in Virg. G. 1, 29; cf., for the reverse usage, γίγνομαι Il. 1; hence the Att. freq. signf. to end in being, come to be, turn out, Lat. *evadere, evire, prodire*.—3. the part. aor. ἔλθων, is oft. used merely to add fullness to the signf., Il. 16, 521, 668, Schäf. Soph. Aj. 1183.

—IV. of any kind of motion, e. g. ἐξ ὕλδος, ἔλθειν, to rise out of the sea, Hom.: hence sometimes qualified πόδεςσιν ἐρχεσθαι, to go on foot, Od. 6, 40; περὶς ἤλυθε, by land, Il. 5, 204, etc., ἐπὶ πόντον, Od. 2, 265, etc.—2. also of things, to move; of events, to come to pass, happen; of feelings, to arise, come upon one, etc., etc.; which need not be particularised.—B. post-Hom. phrases.—1. εἰς λόγους ἐρχεσθαι τινί, to come to speech, converse with, Hdt. 6, 86, 1; in genl. to have dealings with him.—2. ἐπὶ πάν ἔλθειν, to try everything, Xen.—3. εἰς τό δεινόν, τὰ ἀλγεῖνά ἔλθειν, to come into danger or pain, Thuc.: also, εἰς ὅριον ἔλθειν, to be numbered, Id. 2, 72.—4. παρὰ μικρὸν ἔλθειν, c. inf. to come within a little of, be near a thing, Eur. Heracl. 296, cf. Thuc. 3, 49.—5. with

α, and gen., as emphat. periphr. of verb, e. g. διὰ μάχης τινι ἐρχεσθαι, or μαχεσθαι τινι, διὰ πολέμου ἐρχεσθαι, for πολεμειν, διὰ φίλιας τινι ἐρχεσθαι, for φιλειν τινα, διὰ πέρας ἐρχεσθαι, for πειρασθαι, διὰ θόνου, αὐτὸς ἐρῶ, to slay, burn, etc., Valck. hoen. 482, Br. Soph. O. T. 773, like at. grassari rapinis, ferro, igne, ira, cf. αἰ: οἱ διὰ πάντων τῶν καλῶν ἐληυότες, who have gone through the whole circle of duties, have fulfilled them all, Xen. Cyr. 1, 2, 15: cf. εἰμι. -6. εἰς χεῖρας ἐλθεῖν, v. sub χεῖρ-: ἐρχεσθαι παρὰ τὴν γυναικα, τὸν ὄρα, of sexual intercourse, to go in her, him, Hdt. 2, 115.—8. c. gen. to at, attack, like ἐπέρχεται, ἀκροβό-ν ἐπαλέσων λιθῶς ἐρχεται, Aesch. eb. 158.

Ἐρχομένους, οὐ, ὁ, or ἡ, Krüger en. An. 2, 5, 37, Porpo Proleg. tuc. cap. 8, name of Ὀρχομενός, perhaps to be read in Hes. Fr. 15, cf. Chro. Arat. Phaen. 45, and Böckh. scr. 1, p. 742.

Ἐρως, εως, ἡ, (ἐρπω) a creeping, at. Crat. 419 D.

Ἐρω, or ἐρω, dat. from ἐρως, Od. 2, 211, cf. ἐρως, γέλως.

Ἐρῶ, Ion. and Ep. ἐρέω, fut. of τεῖν, with perf. εἰρηκα, pass. εἰρη- (as if from *ρέω), aor. pass. ἐρή-θην, and ἐρρέθην, (though ἐρρήθην the better, and is always written by kkk. in Plat.), inf. ῥηθῆναι, whereas ῥήθην, ἐρρέθην, are not Att.: fut. ss. εἰρήσομαι. Hom. uses the fut. ῥω, both pers., the part. ῥηθεῖς, in one phrase ἐπὶ ῥηθέντι δικαίω, Il. 18, 414; 20, 322; and the fut. ss. There is no form ἐρω, but im. has εἶρω, and εἰρωμαι, for which Att. use φημι.—I. I will say, ask, c. acc. rei, et dat. pers., Hom.: ἢ πόλιν ἐρεῖ, he will say nothing unjust it, Il. 9, 56: also c. acc. pers., εἰς ἐρεῖν τινα, Eur. Alc. 705; and dupl. acc., ἐρεῖν τινά τι, Ib. 954.—I will tell, proclaim, εἶπος, ἀγγελί- Il. 1, 419, etc.; in Il. 2, 49, and I. in Od., Eos is mentioned as ἡ πόλις ἐρέουσα, announcing it: c. I will promise, Hdt. 6, 23, cf. inf. ap. Seidl. Eur. El. 33: εἰρητό c. inf., it had been told him to do, Il. 7, 26, etc.: εἰρήμενον, absol., it had been agreed, Thuc. 1, 140. for the mid. ἐρωμαι, to ask, v. voc.—C. ἐρέω, occurs in Hom. sometimes as a pres.=ἐρομαι, to ask or after, τι, Il. 21, 30. (Hence ἐρεῖω, ἐρεῖναι, ἐρομαι, ἐρωτάω, νύω, and perh. εὐρίσκω, εὐρεῖν, from the perf. pass., ῥήσκω, ῥήσις, ῥω, etc.)

ῥω, for ἐρω, to knit, tie, very dub. ῥωδός, οὐ, ὁ, the hernsheu, heron fern, Lat. ardea, Il. 10, 274, mened as lucky when seen flying on right hand: also ῥωδός, in Hip- 37.

ῥώω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, to flow, stream, to out, αἵμα ἐρῶσκει περὶ δουρί, Il. 33, Od. 16, 441: hence the subst. ῥῶ, of any quick motion, but the verb this sign. only of sudden checks: -2.—2. to retreat, withdraw, cease, c. πολέμου, χάρις, Il. 13, 776; 101, etc., καμῆτοιο, H. Hom. Cer. and more definitely, ῥώσαν ῥω, Il. 23, 433: but also seem-ly absol., νέφος οὐποτ' ῥώει, the d never leaves it, (σκοπεῖον, be- supplied from the context), Od. 5: to cease, leave off, ῥῶ νῦν κατὰ Ἀχαιοῶν, μηδὲ τ' ῥώει, (scil. λένα: αἰτά λαόν) Il. 2, 179:

Theocr. 13, 74 has the acc. for the gen., as if it was trans. o leave, cf. 24, 99.—II. trans. to drive or force back, only once in Hom., ἐρ. ἐσπόμενον ἀπὸ νῆων, Il. 13, 57: but found in later Poets. Ep. word. (Root ῥέω, to flow: akin to ῥάομαι, but prob. not to ἐρῶ, ἐρύω.) Hence

Ἐρῶ, ἡς, ἡ, any quick, violent motion, in Hom. esp. δουρός ἐρῶ, the rush of a spear, Il. 11, 357; 15, 358; ἐρῶ βελών, Il. 4, 542; 17, 562; λεί-πετο δουρός ἐρῶν, a spear's throw be- hind, Il. 23, 529, cf. 21, 251: λικμη-τήρος ἐρῶ, the force or swing of the winnower's (shovel), Il. 13, 590; sc. ἀνδρός ἐρῶ, Il. 3, 62, cf. 14, 488.—2. later, an impulse, inclination, desire, Anth.—II. a withdrawal, retreat, ἐρῶ πολέμου, rest from war, Il. 16, 302; 17, 761; so, ἐρ. μάχης, Theocr. 22, 192, exactly the reverse of signif. I; but easily explained from signif. II of the verb ἐρῶω. Ep. word, but never in Od.

Ἐρωμῖνέω, ὦ, to be mad for love, madly in love, Opp.: from

Ἐρωμῖνής, ἐς, (ἐρως, μαίνομαι) madly in love, Diod. Adv. -νῶς. Hence

Ἐρωμῖνία, ας, ἡ, madness for love, mad love, Anth.

Ἐρωμῖνον, ον, τό, a little love, dar-ling, Anth.: dim. from

Ἐρωμῖνος, ου, ὁ, ἐρωμένη, ης, ἡ, part. pres. pass. from ἐράω, a loved one, love, Lat. amasius, amasia, Hdt. 3, 31.

Ἐρως, ωτος, ὁ, Wolf has restored the heterocl. dat. ἐρω, or the apoc. ἐρω, for ἐρωτι, in Od. 18, 211: later poets have also acc. ἐρων, for ἐρωτα, Jac. A. P. p. 459, cf. γέλως. An older, but only poet., form ἐρος, q. v. (ἐραμαι ἐρώ) Love: in Il. only in phrase, ἐρως ὄρενας ὑμφεκάλυνε, love wrapt his senses, 3, 442; 14, 294; in Od. only once, 18, 212, ἐρω δ' ἄρα θυμὸν ἐθέλῃθη: in Hom. always of the sexual passion, later in genl. desire for a thing, τινός, Aesch. Eur. 865; ἔγω ἐρωτά μιν, Hdt. 5, 32; also, ἐρως ἔχει με, Aesch. Supp. 521; ἐρως ἐμπέττει μοι, c. inf., Id. Ag. 341, Thuc. 6, 24: plur. ἐρωτες, vehement desires, but esp. amours, Lat. amores, Ath.—II. as prop. n., the god of love, Eros, Amor, Cupid, Anacr. 64; and in plur., Simon., etc. Hence

Ἐρωτᾶριον, ον, τό, dim. from ἐρως, a little love or love-god, Anth. [ῶ]

Ἐρωτάω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, Ep. and Ion. εἰρ., to ask, τινά τι, something of one, Od. 4, 347; 9, 364, Soph. O. T. 1122, etc.; τινά ὑμῶ τινος, Eur. Ion 236, περί τινος, Plat. Theat. 185 C: foll. by a relat. word, εἰρ. τίς εἰρ, Od. 15, 423; ἐρ. εἰ., or ἦν., to ask whether., Hipp.: it is the usu. word in Att., supplying the defective tenses of ἐρο-μαι, q. v.—II. in dialects, to argue, elicit your conclusion by questioning, also συνερωτάω, Sext. Emp., cf. inter-rogare, Cic. Fat. 28.—III. in N. T.,= αἰτέω, to ask, solicit, τινά. Hence

Ἐρώτημα, ατος, τό, that which is asked, a question, Thuc. 3, 54; ἐρ. τοῦ ζυνοθήματος, the challenge of soldiers, Id. 7, 44: a question or problem propo- sed for solution, Plut. Hence

Ἐρωτηματίζω, to arrange and put questions, so as to elicit your conclusions from your opponent, Arist. Org.

Ἐρωτηματικός, ἡ, ὄν, interrogative, Gramm. Adv. -κῶς.

Ἐρωτημάτιον, ον, τό, dim. from ἐρώτημα.

Ἐρώτησις, εως, ἡ, (ἐρωτάω) a ques-

tioning, question, Plat., etc.; ποιῶσθαι ἐρ., Isocr. 171 A; c. gen rei, about a thing, Plat. Theat. 147 C.

Ἐρωτῶμεν, verb. adj. from ἐρωτάω one must ask, enquire, Arist. Org.

Ἐρωτῶς, ἄδος, ἡ, pecul. fem. ὁ ἐρωτικός, Anth.

Ἐρωτῶω, ὦ, to be lovesick.

Ἐρωτιδεύς, εως, ὁ, a young Eros Cupid, formed from Ἐρως, as λαγί-δεύς, from λαγώς: plur. ἐρωτιδεῖς Anacreont.

Ἐρωτίδια, ὠν, τά, sub. ἱερά, a feast of Eros, Ath.

Ἐρωτίζω,=ἐρωτάω, Gramm.

Ἐρωτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἐρως) ὁ or be- longing to love, ὀργή, λυπη, Thuc. 6, 57, 59; ἐρ. ζυντυχία, a love affair, Ib. 54; ἐρ. λόγος, a discourse on love, Plat. Phaedr. 227 C: given to love, amorous, Plat. Rep. 474 D: hence in genl. fond of a thing. ἐρ. πρὸς τι, Plut., περί τι, Luc. Adv. -κῶς, Thuc. 6, 54; -κῶς ἔχειν τινός, to be very fond of., Plat. Symp. 222 C.—II. τὰ Ἐρω-τικά, the feast of Eros or Love, Plut.

Ἐρώτιον, ον, τό,=ἐρωτᾶριον, Luc. Philops. 14.

Ἐρώτιος, ον, ὁ, Erotius, masc. pr. n., Anth.

Ἐρωτίς, εδος, ἡ, a loved one, darling, Theocr. 4, 59.—II. as adj. ἐρ. νῆσοι, islands of love.

Ἐρωτόβλητος, ον, (ἐρως, βάλλω) struck by love, smitten.

Ἐρωτογράφος, ον, (ἐρως, γράφω) writing about love, Mel. [ῶ]

Ἐρωτοδιδάσκαλος, ον, ὁ, ἡ, (ἐρως, διδάσκαλος) a teacher of the art of love, Ath.

Ἐρωτόληπτος, ον, (ἐρως, λαμβάνω) love-smitten, Lat. captus amore.

Ἐρωτολήψια, ας, ἡ, a being love smitten.

Ἐρωτομᾶνέω, ὦ,=ἐρωμανέω, to be madly in love: from

Ἐρωτομῖνής, ἐς,=ἐρωμανής, mad- ly in love, Ath. 599 E. Hence

Ἐρωτομῖνία, ας, ἡ,=ἐρωμανία, a ving love, Plaut.

Ἐρωτοπαίγιον, ον, τό, (ἐρως, παί-γιον) a love-play, amatory poem.

Ἐρωτοπλανός, ον, (ἐρως, πλανῶ) beguiling, soothing love, φθόγγος, Mel.—II. inconstant in love. [ῶ]

Ἐρωτοπλόω, ὦ, (ἐρως, πλέω, πλόος) to sail on love's ocean, Mel.

Ἐρωτοποιέω, ὦ, (ἐρως, ποιέω) to excite love.

Ἐρωτοτόκος, ον, (ἐρως, τίκτω) pro- ducing love, Musae.

Ἐρωτοτρέφος, ον, (ἐρως, τρέφω) the nurse, mother of love, i. e. Venus, Orph.

Ἐρωτύλος, ον, ὁ, dim. from ἐρως a darling, sweetheart, Theocr. 3, 7.—II. as adj. ἐρωτύλα αἰείδεν, to sing love-songs, Bion 3, 10. Dor. word. [ῶ]

Ἐρωχός, ον, ἡ, Erochus, a city of Phocis in the valley of the Cephissus, Hdt. 8, 33.

Ἐς, Ion. and old Att. form for εἰς, q. v.: and so in all the compds., except those of Hom., and Hdt., which are given here.

Ἐς, imperat. aor. 2 from ἔημι.

Ἐσαγγελένς, εσαγγέλλω, for εἰς αγγ., Hdt.

Ἐσαγείρω, v. εἰσαγείρω, in Hom. only 3 impf. ἐσαγγείρωτο and 3 aor mid. ἐσαγγείρατο.

Ἐσάγω, v. εἰσάγω, Il. 6, 252, and Hdt.

Ἐσαιέν, adv., for ever.

Ἐσαρέω, ἐσάκω, v. sub εἰς.

Ἐσακοντίζω, Ion. for εἰσακοντίζω, Hdt. 1, 43.

Ἐσάλο, for ἐσάλετο, 3 sing. aor. 2

syncop. of εἰσάλλομαι, II. 12, 46†; 13, 679.

*Ἔσαν, Ep. and Ion. for ἦσαν, from εἶμι, Hom.

*Ἐσάντα, v. εἰσάντα, Hom.

*Ἐσάπας, Ion. for εἰσάπας, at once, Hdt.

*Ἐσάπην, aor. 2 pass. from σήπω.

*Ἐσπικνέομαι, Ion. for εἰσπικνέομαι, Hdt.

*Ἐσπάρσσω, v. sub εἰσπαρ, Hdt.

*Ἐσάρτι, adv. for εἰς ἄρτι, until now, Ate, Lob. Phryn. 21.

*Ἐσάρχι, adv. for εἰς ἄρχι, until, c. gen.

*Ἐσβαίνω, ἐσβάλλω, v. sub εἰςβ.

*Ἐσβη, 3 sing. aor. 2 act. of σβέννυμι, in intr. signif., Hom.

*Ἐσβιβάω, ἐσβολή, v. sub εἰςβ.

*Ἐδεκομαι, Ion. for εἰδέχ-, Hdt.

*Ἐδίδωμι, ἐδύομαι, ἐδόναι, v. sub εἰς-

*Ἐδράς, ὁ, *Esdras*, Hebrew masc. pr. n., LXX.

*Ἐδρόκοναι, εἰ, ε, aor. 2 of εἰσδρέκοναι, Hom.

*Ἐεμι, v. εἵεμι, Hdt.

*Ἐελένσομαι, fut. and ἐελεθῆναι, inf. aor. of εἰσέρχομαι, Hom.

*Ἐεμασάμην, an aor. 1, of which the poet. 3 sing. occurs in II. 17, 564, αὐλά γάρ με θανὸν ἐεμασάτο θυοῦν, where the form seems to refer us to *εἰσμαίμαι, but the sense to εἰσμάσσομαι, to touch' so too Hipp. has ἐμασασθαι, freq. in signif. to put in the hand and feel, as he also uses ἐματῆσθαι, and ἐματῆσθαι, v. Foes. Oecon.

*Ἐένης, ἐένην, ἐένας, v. ἐνν.

*Ἐέπτατο, 3 sing. aor. 2 mid. from εἰσέπταται.

*Ἐεργύνναι, Ion. for εἰσεργεῖν, to shut in, enclose, Hdt. 2, 86.

*Ἐερχόμαι, v. εἰσέρχομαι, Hom.

*Ἐεσάχατο, 3 pl. plqpf. pass. from σάττω.

*Ἐεσνα, Ep. ἔσσενα, aor. 1 act. from σένω.

*Ἐέχυντο, 3 pl. aor. mid. syncop. of εἰσέχυν, they poured themselves, flowed, streamed in, of a crowd, II. 12, 470; 21, 610.

*Ἐέχω, ἐεθέω, v. sub εἰς-, Hdt.

*Ἐέλωτο, 3 sing. aor. 1 mid. of εἰς-άλλομαι, II.

*Ἐεληδύς, ης, ἡ,=εἰσέλευσσις.

*Ἐεσαι, inf. aor. 2 mid. of ἵημι.—2. also perf. pass. of ἐννυμι.

*Ἐεθώ, ὦ, (ἐσθής) to clothe. Pass. and mid., to clothe one's self, be clothed, dressed: usu. in perf., ἡσθῆμαι, c. acc., ἐσθῆτα ἐσθηνέμεν, Hdt. 6, 112; also c. dat., βάκεισι, Id. 3, 129, πέπλοις, Eur. Hel. 1539. Hence

*Ἐσθημα, ατος, τό, a garment, dress, Trag., usu. in plur.

*Ἐσθην, 3 dual. plqpf. pass. of ἐννυμι, II. 18, 517.

*Ἐσθής, ἡτος, ἡ, a garment, Od., usu. in collective signif., clothing, dress, clothes, seldom of a single garment: in sing. also a carpet, rug, to sleep on, Od. 23, 290. (From ἐννυμι, ἔσθην, so that strict analogy would require ἐσθής, cf. Sanscr. *vas*, Lat. *vestis*, and ἔσθος.)

*Ἐσθῆσις, εως, ἡ, (ἐσθέω) clothing, Soph. El. 268.

*Ἐσθῆσις, εως, ἡ, (ἐσθω) eating, Cte-rias, nisl leg. ἐσθισίς.

*Ἐσθίω, strengthd. form of ἔδω, only used in pres. and imperf. ἡσθιον, other tenses being supplied by ἔδω, and the aor. being ἔφαγον: to eat, Hom. (esp. in Od.), etc.: ἐσθίμεν καὶ πνέμεν, together, Od. 2, 305; 21, 69: usu. of men.—but metaph., πᾶν-

τας πυρ ἐσθίει, the fire devours all, Il. 23, 182; of an eating sore, Aesch. Fr. 231; and so in mid., Foes. Oecon. Hipp.: ἐσθ. ἐαντόν, to vex one's self, like Homer's ὄν θυμὸν κατέδωκεν, Ar. Vesp. 287; also ἐσθ. τὴν χελύνην, to bite the lip, like δάκνειν, Ib. 1083. Pass. to be eaten, οἶκος ἐσθίεται, the house is eaten up, we are eaten out of house and home, Od. 4, 318: cf. ἔσθω.

*Ἐσθλοδότης, ον, ὁ, fem.-δότης, ἰδός, (ἐσθλός, δίδωμι) giver of good.

*Ἐσθλός, ἡ, ὄν, Dor. ἔσλός, poet. word just=ἀγαθός, good, in Hom. alike of chiefs, and of a swineherd, Od. 15, 557; of horses, Il. 2, 348: ἐσθλ. ἐν τινι, good in or at a thing, Il. 15, 283; hence in various relations,—1. of persons, from the common notion of goodness in early times, good, brave, stout, Hom., esp. in Il.: opp. to κακός: also, rich, wealthy, Hes. Op. 212: and then, noble, Welcker Theogn. praef. p. xxii.: also kind, good, εἰς τινα, Soph. El. 24.—2. of mental and moral goodness, e. g. νόος, μένος, κλέος, etc., Hom.—3. of things, etc., φάρμακα: so of τεύχεα, κτήματα, κειμήλια, etc., Hom.—4. good, fortunate, lucky, ὄρνιθες, Od. 24, 311, ὕπαρ, 19, 547.—5. as subst., ἐσθλά, goods, Od. 10, 523: but more usu. ἐσθλόν, good-luck, Il. 24, 530: ἐσθλόν, c. inf., it is good, expedient to... Il. 24, 301. (Acc. to Herm. the root was ἐσθλό, akin to the Germ. *edel*, Böckh. Not. Crit. Pind. O. 1, 99.) Hence

*Ἐσθλότης, ἡτος, ἡ, goodness, Chrysipp. ap. Plut. 2, 441 B.

*Ἐσθος, εος, τό, a dress, garment, II. 24, 94, Ar. Av. 940, rare form for ἐσθής.

*Ἐσθ' ὅτε, for ἐστὶν ὅτε, Lat. *est quum*, there is a time when... i. e. now and then, sometimes, formed like ἐνίοτε, c. indic., Xen. Cyr. 3, 1, 20: ἐσθ' ὅτε... ὅτε... Soph. Aj. 56 sq.

*Ἐσθρόσκω, for εἰσθ-, II.

*Ἐσθω, poet. form of ἐσθίω, to eat, in Hom. usu. with πίνειν: of beasts, to devour, Od. 13, 409: metaph., ἐσθ. κειμήλια, to waste, consume one's means, Od. 2, 75: also in Att., as Aesch. Ag. 1597, etc. Poet. word, also found in LXX.

*Ἐσία, ας, ἡ, in some dialects, esp. Italian Dor., for οὐσία: also written ἔσσια, Heind. Plat. Crat. 401 C.

*Ἐσιδέναι, for εἰσιδέναι, Hom.

*Ἐσιέμεναι, fem. part. pres. mid. from εἰσίζημι, Od. 22, 470.

*Ἐσιζήται, for εἰσιζήται, from εἰσιζομαι, II. 13, 285.

*Ἐσιζῆμι, ἐκινέομαι, ἐρίπταται, for εἰσίζῆμι, etc., Hdt.

*Ἐσις, εως, ἡ, (ἔμαι) an impulse, tendency, only in Plat. Crat. 411 D, 420 A: but the compound ἐφεσις is found.

*Ἐσκαταβαῖνω, v. εἰσκ-, Od. 24, 222.

*Ἐσκάτθετο, for εἰσκατῆθετο, 3 sing. aor. 2 mid. from εἰσκατατίθημι, Hes. Th. 890.

*Ἐσκε, Ep. and Ion. for ἦν, 3 sing. impf. from εἶμι, freq. in Hom.

*Ἐσκεμμένως, adv. part. perf. pass. from σκέπτομαι, deliberately, Dem. 749, 8.

*Ἐσκληκα, intr. perf. of σκέλλω.

*Ἐσκλητος, ον, ἡ, (εἰσκλητός) a convoked assembly, cf. ἔκκλητος II.

*Ἐσκλητός, ὄος, ἡ,=foreg.

*Ἐσκον, Ep. and Ion. for ἦν, impf. from εἶμι, in Hom. only Il. 7, 153: very freq. in 3 pers. ἔσκε, never in 2 ἔσκες.

*Ἐσκοπημένως, adv. part. perf. pass. from σκοπέω,=ἐσκεμμένως.

*Ἐσλός, Dor. for ἐσθλός, q.

*Ἐσμα, ατος, τό,=μίσχος, a stalk pedicle, Arist. ap. Eust.

*Ἐσμός, ον, ὁ, also ἐσμός, anything let out, Lat. *scaturigo* esp. a swarm of bees, Hdt. 5, 114, Plat. Legg. 706 B: hence any swarm or flock, πλειάδα, Aesch. Supp. 223; γυναικῶν, Ar. Lys. 353, etc.: also of things, ἔμμοι γάλακτος, streams of milk, Eur. Bacch. 710, ubi v. Elmsl.; and rather strangely, ἔμμος μελλίσσης γλυκύ, i. e. honey, Epinic. ap. Ath. 432 C, cf. Soph. O. C. 481, Herm. Opusc. 2, 252: also, ἔμμο, vulgar, Aesch. Supp. 684, λόγων, Plat. Rep. 450 B. (Prob. from ἵημι, and so rightly aspirated, cf. ἀφροσύς: others from ἔξομαι, or even ἔδω, v. Schaf. Plut. p. 6, 444.)

*Ἐμοιότοκος, ον, (ἐμμός, τίς) producing swarms of bees, Anth.

*Ἐμοφιλάς, ἄκος, ὁ, (ἐμμός, φύλας) the watcher of a swarm of bees. [v]

*Ἐρόβην, adv., v. ὀβόη.

*Ἐροικέω, ἐροικίζω, for εἰς-, Hdt.

*Ἐροπτος, ον, for εἰσποπτος, Hdt.

*Ἐροπρον, for εἰσποπρον, N. T.

*Ἐρορώ, f. ἐροφόμαι, for εἰσρορώ, εἰσρόφομαι, Hom.

*Ἐροῦμαι, Dor. fut. from εἶμι, for ἔσομαι.

*Ἐροχάδες, ον, αἱ, (εἰσέχω) internal piles, Hipp., cf. ἐροχάδες.

*Ἐσπέρα, ας, ἡ, Lat. *vespera*, strictly fem. from ἑσπερος, sub. ὥρα, evening, Hdt. 1, 142, Pind., etc.: ἀπὸ ἑσπέρας, after evening, at nightfall.

Thuc. 3, 112, etc.; εἰς or πρὸς ἑσπέραν, towards evening, Plat., Xen., etc. in plur. the evening hours, eventide.

Dissen. Pind. I. 7, 44.—2. sub. χώρα the west, Lat. *occidens*, like Germ. *Abend*, Eur. Or. 1260; ἡ πρὸς ἑσπέραν χώρα or τὸ πρὸς ἑσπέραν, the west country, Hdt. 1, 82; 8, 130: αὐτὰ πρὸς ἑσπέραν, the western regions.

Thuc. 6, 2; Xen.

*Ἐσπέρια, ας, ἡ, *Hesperia*, one of the Hesperides, Ar. Rh. 4, 1427.—II. an island of the Amazons in lake Tritonis, Diod. 5.

*Ἐσπερία, ας, ἡ, (ἑσπερος) sub. γῆ *Hesperia*, i. e. the western land, esp. of Italy relatively to Greece, Dion. H.

*Ἐσπερίως, (ἑσπερος) to eat the evening meal, sup, late.

*Ἐσπερινός, ἡ, ὄν,=sq., Xen. Lac. 12, 6.

*Ἐσπέριος, α, ον, and ος, ον, Eur. H. F. 395: (ἑσπερος) of time, towards evening, in the evening, at eventide.

Hom., esp. in Od., usu. with a verb ἑσπ. κάτεμι, Od. 15, 505; ἑσπ. ἡλθ. Od. 9, 336; ἑσπερίους ἀγέρεσθαι αὐγέι, Od. 2, 385.—II. of place, western, Lat. *occidentalis*, Od. 8, 29, Eur. c.: opp. to ἡοίος, ἑώρος: ἡ Ἑσπ. ἡ θάλασσα, of the Mediterranean, Dion. P.: ἡ Ἑσπ. χθών=Ἑσπερία, A. Rh. 3, 311: τὰ ἑσπερία, the western land, Plut.: the west, Luc.

*Ἐσπερίς, ἰδός, ἡ, pecul. fem. foreg., at evening.—2. western, Dion. H.—II. as subst. ἡ ἑσπερίς, the night-scented gilly-flower, Theophr.—2.

nom. pr. αἱ Ἑσπερίδες, the Hesperid daughters of Night, who dwell on an island of the ocean, on the western edge of the world, and guarded a garden with golden apples, Hes. Th. 21, 275, 518:—later their number was said to be three, or sometimes seven: their names were given, and Hercules was said to have carried away their apples.—III. αἱ Ἑσπερίδες, the islands of the Hesperides, as to Strab.—αἱ Μακάρων νῆσοι, or αἱ Κασσιτερίδες, acc. τῶ Dion. P.—

ruer name if the Cyrenaic city Bence, Strab. in pl.; Steph Byz. in *Ἑσπερίς*.

Ἑσπερίσσιμα, ατος, τό, (ἑσπερίζω) *ppr*, Ath.

Ἑσπερίτης, ου, ὁ, *an inhab. of Hesperis or Hesperides*, v. Ἑσπερίς III. 2.

Ἑσπ. οί, the *Hesperidae*, dwelling west Armenia, Xen. An. 7.8, 25.

Ἑσπερίτις, ἰδος, ἡ, fem. adj. = Ἑσπρίς, western, Diod. S.

Ἑσπερόθεν, adv. *from evening*, or *from the west*, Arat. From

ἙΣΠΕΡΟΣ, ου, ὁ, Lat. *VESPER*, evening, ἐπὶ ἑσπερος ἦλθε, Od. 4.23; but ἐπὶ ἑσπερον ἦλθεν, to be ar even, Od. 4, 786: heterog. plur.

ut. ἑσπερα, τά, the hours of evening, *entide*, ποτὶ ἔ., Od. 17, 191.—II. as

j. of or at evening, H. Hom. 18, 14; p. ἔ., ὀσθήρ, the evening-star, II. 22, 8; also as subst., without ὀσθήρ,

esperus, Eur. Ion 1149: ἑσπ. σελάς φιδος, Pind. O. 10, 90: ἑ. θεός, the

god of darkness, i. e. Hades or death, *oph*. O. T. 178, cf. Ἑρεβος, ζόφος.

2. western, ἑ. τόποι, Aesch. Fr. 348, *κάνες*, Soph. Aj. 805: ἑσπερος γῆ,

west country, land of the setting sun; so without γῆ, Arist. H. A. (By

me supposed to be contr. from ἑωσρος, as if its first signf. were *Lucifer*,

the evening star.)

Ἑσπερος, ου, ὁ, *Hesperus*, a brother Atlas, Diod. S. 4, 27.—2. a son of

Ias, Id. 3, 60.

Ἑσπετε, Ep. imperat. of *εἰπεῖν* for

τατε, 2 pl. aor., four times in Hom.,

t only in II., and in phrase, ἑσπετε

ν μοι, Μούσαι.

Ἑσπευσμένος, adv. part. perf. pass. m

σπεύδω, in *haste*, Dion. H.

Ἑσπομαι, later Ep. collat. form of

ομαι, Dion. P. 436, 1140.

Ἑσπόμην, inf. σπέσθαι, aor. 2 of

ομαι: Homer retains ἔ in all the

oods, inf. ἐσπένθαι, II. 5, 423; part.

όμενος, II.: imperat. ἐσπένθαι, II.;

ἔ. ἐσπονται, Od. 12, 349; opt. ἐσ-

πομην, Od. It is a mistake to as-

me in early Greek a pres. ἑσπομαι

ἔπομαι.

ἔσπον, (not ἔσπον) inf. σπεῖν, aor.

f ἔπω, Hom., only in compds.

Ἐσπονδασμένος, adv. part. perf.

ss. from σπονδύω, seriously, in ear-

st, Plat. Sisyph. 390 B: zealously,

ab.

Ἔσσα, ας, ε, aor. 1 act. of ἐννυμι,

m.; ἔσσαί, poet. inf., Od.; ἔσάω-

σται, part. aor. 1 mid., Hom.

Ἔσσα, ης, ἡ, *Essa*, a city of Syria,

seph.,

Ἐσσαίοι, ου, οί, = Ἑσσηνοί.

Ἐσσεῖται, v. sub ἔσσομαι.

Ἐσσην, ἥνος, ὁ, at Ephesus a priest

Diana, like Lat. *rex sacrificulus*, *sac-*

rum, Pausan. 8, 13: in Callim.

. 66, a king: acc. to E. M., orig.

king (queen) bee, as if akin to ἔσ-

σ, and it may be added that μέλισ-

(q. v.) was a name of certain priest-

esses, esp. of Diana.

Ἐσσηνοί, ου, οί, and Ἑσσαιοί, the

jeni, or *Essaii*, a Jewish sect, Jo-

h.

Ἐσσί, Ep. and Dor. 2 sing. pres.

ειμί, ἐμεί, for εἰς or εἴ, strictly

r., but freq. in Hom.

Ἐσσία, ἡ, v. ἑσσία.

Ἐσσο, Ep. imperat. from ἐννυμι,

ἔσο or εἰσο.—II. 2 sing. plqpf.

s. from ἐννυμι, II. 3, 57, Od. 16,

ἔσσομαι, Ep. fut. of εἰμί, for ἔσο-

μαι, Hom., who also in II. uses ἔσσει-

3 sing. from Dor. ἔσσομαι.

Ἐστώ Ion. for ἡστώ, ἡττώ, to

overcome, *master*, freq. in Hd., but

mostly in pass., ἑσσοῦσθαι, aor. ἑσ-

σθῆναι, to be beaten, ὑπό τινος, 3,

106; μάχῃ, 5, 46, etc.

Ἑσσύμαι, perf. pass. of σεύω, Hom.:

whence ἔσσον and ἔσσυτο, 2 and 3

plqpf.; but these are also syncop. aor.,

Hom.

Ἑσσύμενος, η, ου, part. pass. of

σεύω (acc. to signf. and accent a pres.,

but redupl. as if perf.), *driven, urged*

on, hurried, vehement, Hom.: eager,

yearning for, c. gen. πολέμου, ὁδοῖο,

II. 24, 404, Od. 4, 733: also c. inf.,

πολεμίζειν, Ἀλκυία, II. 11, 717, Od. 4,

416. [v]: hence adv. ἑσσύμενός, *hastily,*

vehemently, Hom. (Though analogy

is in favour of the parox. accent

ἑσσυμένος, it is without authority.)

Ἑσσύο, ἑσσύτο, 2 and 3 sing. aor.

syncop. pass. from σεύω.

Ἑσσωθῆναι, Ion. for ἡσσωθῆναι, v.

ἑσσύω.

Ἑσσαν, ου, Ion. for ἡσσαν, Hdt. 8,

113, etc.

*Ἑσταα, pf. 2 of ἵστημι with in-

trans. pres. signf., to stand: but only

in the following syncop. forms, dual

ἑστῶτον, plur. ἑστάμεν, ἑστάτε, ἑστάσι,

inf. ἐστάναι, Ep. ἐστάμεν, ἐστάμεναι,

part. ἐσταώς, Att. contr. ἐστώς, ὦσα,

Ion. ἐστεώς and ἐστήως.

Ἑστάκα, transit. perf. of ἵστημι, I

have placed, prob. not before Polyb.

Ἑστάλατο, Ion. for ἐσταλάμενοι

ἦσαν, 3 pl. plqpf. pass. of στέλλω,

Hes. Sc. 288. [ἄλ]

Ἑστάμεν, ἐστάμεναι, Ep. for ἐστά-

μαι, inf. perf. syncop. from ἵστημι,

Hom. [ἄ]

Ἑστάμεν, 1 pl. perf. syncop. of ἵ-

στημι, Od.

Ἑσταν, Aeol. and Ep. for ἑστησαν,

3 pl. aor. 2 act. of ἵστημι, they stood,

Hom. [ἄ]

Ἑστάστες, plur. from ἐσταώς, v.

ἑσταα, Hom.

Ἑστάσαν, 3 pl. plqpf. syncop. of

ἵστημι, they stood, Hom.: carefully

to be distinguished from sq.

Ἑστάσαν, 3 pl. aor. 1 trans. shortd.

for ἑστησαν, they set, placed, or had

placed, II. 2, 525, Od. 3, 182; 18, 307,

cf. esp. II. 12, 55, 56, cf. ἔπρεσε, ἔπ-

ρρηε.

Ἑστάσι, 3 pl. perf. syncop. of ἵστη-

μι, II.

Ἑστάτε, 2 plur., and ἑστῶτον, 2

and 3 dual perf. syncop. of ἵστημι, II.

Ἑγτε, conjunct., till, until, Lat. *do-*

nece, c. indicat., Aesch. Pr. 457, etc.;

but in dependent clauses after an inf.,

Arr.: also c. subj., Soph. Aj. 1183;

but then more usu. ἔστ' ἄν, as Hdt. 7,

141, etc., cf. Valck. Hipp. 659; and in

orat. obliqua, c. optat., Xen. An. 1.9,

11.—2. so long, so long as, Schäf. Soph.

Aj. 1183, with same construct. as for-

mer signf.—The Dor. form ἔγτε is re-

stored by Kiessling and Gaisf. in The-

ocr. 1, 6; 5, 22, cf. E. M. p. 382, 8:

but the inference that it comes from

ἑγς is rightly rejected by Valck.—II.

adv. even to, Lat. *usque*, ἔγτε ἐπὶ, c.

acc., like Lat. *usque ad*, Xen. An. 4,

5, 6; and sometimes so without ἐπὶ,

Arr. (From ἐς ὅτε, εἰς ὅτε, as ἐλδοκε

from εἰς ὅ κε: we never find εἰγτε:

nor have Hom. and Hes. ἔγτε.)

Ἑγτε, v. foreg.

Ἑπτεναιμένος, adv. part. perf. pass.

from στενωό, scantily.

Ἑσσηκα, ἐσθήκειν, perf. and plqpf.

act. from ἵστημι, always in intr. pres.

and impf. signf., I stand, stood, Hom.

Ἑστην, v. sub ἑστησα.

Ἑστήξω, ἐστήξομαι, intr. fut. of ἑ-

στηκα, I shall, will stand Att. formed

like τεθνῆξω, τεθνῆξομαι f in τεθνή-

σκω.

Ἑστησα, aor. 1 act. of ἵστημι,

trans. I placed, set, Hom.: but ἑστην,

aor. 2 intr. I stood, Hom. The aor.

1 mid. ἑστησάμην, is also always

trans.

Ἑστία, ας, ἡ, Ion. ἱστία, ης, the

hearth of a house; the shrine of the

household gods, and hence a sancta-

rary for suppliants, who were called

ἐφέσταιοι: hence an oath by it was

specially sacred: in Hom. only in Od.

14, 159; 17, 156; 19, 304, always in

solemn appeals, and in Ion. form ἱσ-

τή: Hes. Op. 732, uses ἱστῆν: ἡ κοι

νῆ ἑστία, a public altar, Arist. Pol.:

hence—2. the house itself, a dwelling,

house, home (as we say fire-side), Hdt

5, 40, and freq. in Pind., and Trag.

hence any home, as the grave, Soph.

O. C. 1728.—3. the members of the

house, the household, family, Hdt. 1,

176: ὡς ἑστίας ἀρχεσθαι, to begin

with the nearest, i. e. at the beginning,

and go through with a thing, Ar. Vesp.

846: but others refer this to signf. II.

—II. as nom. pr. *Hestia*, the Roman

Vesta, acc. to Hes. Th. 454, daughter

of Kronos (Saturn) and Rhea, guard-

ian of the hearth and home, both of

families and states, and so always

first invoked at all offerings and festi-

vals, H. Hom. 23, 29, in the form

ἱστῆν—2. one of the Hesperides,

Apollod. (Prob. from ἱζω, ἔζομαι,

[z in Od. in the appellat., z in H. Hom.

in nom. pr.; in Hes. exactly the re-

verse: z always in Att.]

Ἑστίαα, ας, ἡ, Ion. ἱστίαη, Ep.

ἱστίαα, *Hestiaea*, a city of Euboea,

the later *Oreus*, II. 2, 537; Thuc. 7,

57; Paus.—2. a city of Thessaly at

the foot of Mt. Olympus, *Αρπυξία*.

Hence

Ἑστιαινεύς, ἑως, ὁ, *an inhab. of Hes-*

tiae, Thuc. 1, 114; etc.

Ἑστιάμα, ατος, τό, (ἑστιάω) *an en-*

tertainment, banquet, Τραντάλον θεοῖ

σιν, Eur. I. T. 387.

Ἑστιαῖον, ου, τό, *Hestiacum*, or *temple*

of *Hestia*, Dio C.

Ἑστιαῖος, ου, ὁ, *Hestiaeus*, mase.

pr. n., Ath.; Diog. L.

Ἑστιαῖωτις, ἰδος, ἡ, Ion. ἱστιαῖ

ωτις, *Hestiaeotis*, a region in Thessaly

between Olympus and Ossa, acc. to

Strab. so named from the Euboean

*Hestiae*a, p. 430, sq.—2. the territory

of the Euboean *Hestiae*a, Hdt. 7, 175

in Ion. form.

Ἑστιαρχέω, ὦ, to be ἑστιαρχος, Luc.

From

Ἑστιαρχης, ου, ὁ, Plut., and ἑσπι

αρχος, ου, ὁ, (ἑστία, ἄρχω) the master

of a house, or of one's own house: also

= ἑσπινοῦχος II.

Ἑστίας, ἰδος, ἡ, (Ἑστία) a Vestal

virgin, at Rome, Plut.

Ἑστιάσις, εως, ἡ, (ἑστιάω) a feast

ing, banqueting

to come on one's hearth, into one's home, to entertain hospitably, to feast, *τινά, Ar. Nub. 1212; τινά τινας, one on something, Plat. Rep. 571 D; also τινά τινα, Ib. 404 D: also c. acc. cognato, γάμος ἐστίν, to give a marriage feast, Eur. H. F. 483; so, ἐστ. νικητήρια, Xen., etc. Pass. c. fut. mid. ἐστισόμαι (Plat. Rep. 345 C): —to be a guest, be feasted, Hdt. 5, 20: c. acc. rei, to feast on., ἐστ. ἐν πνιον, to have a visionary feast, 'feast with the Barmecide,' Ar. Vesp. 1218; also c. dat., ἐν δότῃ, Xen. Symp. 2, 3.*

†*Ἑστιόδορος, ου, ὁ, Hestiodorus, son of Aristocles, and a leader of the Athenians, Thuc. 2, 70.*

†*Ἑστιοπάμων, ου, gen. ονος, (ἐστία, πέπαι) a householder.*

†*Ἑστιος, α, ου, belonging to the ἐστία, Heliod.*

†*Ἑστιονχέω, ὦ, to preside over the home, house, or state, πόλεως, Pseudo-Charond. ap. Stob. p. 290, 12: from*

†*Ἑστιούχος, ου, (ἐστία, ἐσχέ) guarding, keeping the house or state, c. gen. loci, Eur. Supp. 1.—2. having an altar or hearth, γαῖα, πόλις, Aesch. Pers. 511, Soph. Ant. 1083.—3. on the hearth or altar, ἐστ. ψόλος, Aesch. Fr. 265 (acc. to Musgr.), πῦρ, Plut.—II. an entertainer, feaster, host, Ar. ap. Poll. 6, 11.*

†*Ἑστιόω, ᾤ, (ἐστία) to found a hearth, house, Pass., ὄμμα ἐστιούται, the 'house, family is founded, i. e. by children, Eur. Ion 1464, Lat. domus constituta, fundata est.*

†*Ἑστιόοντο, Ep. 3 pl. impf. mid. from στιχάω, Il. 4, 432.*

†*Ἑστιόνες, ου, οι, the Estiones, a race of the Vindelicii, Strab.*

†*Ἑστιότης, ου, ὁ, fem. -ῶτις, ιδος, (ἐστία) of, in, belonging to the house or family, Soph. Tr. 954.*

†*Ἑστρο, 3 sing. plqpf. pass. of ἐννυμι, Hom.*

†*Ἑστροχαμένος, adv. part. perf. pass. from στοχάζομαι.*

†*Ἑστραμμένος, η, ου, part. perf. pass. from στρέφω, H. Hom. Merc. 111.*

†*Ἑστρίς, adv., until three times, thrice, Pind. O. 2, 123, P. 4, 108.*

†*Ἑστραμένος, η, ου, part. perf. pass. from στορέννυμι, στρώννυμι, H. Hom. Ven. 159.*

†*Ἑστρωτο, 3 sing. plqpf. pass. from στορέννυμι, στρώννυμι, Il. 10, 155.*

†*Ἑστῶ, ους, ἡ, (εἰμι) Dor. for ούστια, substance, as opp. to form, μορφή, Archyt. ap. Stob. Ecl. 1, 714.*

†*Ἑστωρ, ορος, ὁ, a peg or nail at the end of the pole, on which the ring, κρέκος, for fastening the harness was fixed, Il. 24, 272, cf. Arr. Anab. 2, 3, 13, Plut. Alex. 18. (Prob. from ἐξω or from ἔμυ: others in Hom. read ἐκτωρ from ἐχω.*

†*Ἑσνῆκεν, for σνῆκεν, aor. 1 c. suprl. augm. from σνῆμι.*

†*Ἑρῖστερον, adv. for εἰς ὕστερον, for the future, hereafter, Hdt. 5, 41.*

†*Ἑσθαμένως, adv. part. perf. pass. from σθάλλω, erringly, amiss, Anth.*

†*Ἑσφέρω, v. εἰσφέρω, Hom., and Hdt.*

†*Ἑσφλάτις, εως, ἡ, a pressure, pushing inwards: from*

†*Ἑσφλάω, f. -άσω [ᾶ], (εἰς, φλάω) to drive, press inwards, in Hipp., for ἐσφλάω or ἐνφλάω.*

†*Ἑσφορέω, v. εἰσφορέω, Od.*

†*Ἑσχάρα, ας, ἡ, Ion. ἐσχάρη: Ep. gen. et dat. ἐσχάρονον, ἀπ' ἐσχ. or ἐπ' ἐσχ., Od.—the hearth, fire-place, like ἐστία, Hom., esp., in Od.: the sanctuary of suppliants, hence, κατέχευε ἐπ' ἐσχάρῃ ἐν κούρῃσιν Od. 7,*

153, cf. 160, 169: used both for warmth, Od. 6, 305, and for religious rites, Od. 14, 420.—2. hence, Τρώων πυρὸς ἐσχάρας, the watch-fires of the camp, Il. 10, 418, ubi alii aliter.—II. an altar for burnt offerings, thus distinguished from the more general term βωμός, Aesch. Pers. 205, Soph., etc.—III. a grate, pan of coals, or gridiron, Ar. Ach. 888.—IV. in medic. the scurf, scab, eschar on a wound, esp. by burning, Hipp., and Plat. (Com.) Incert. 2.—V. *puendum muliebre*, Ar. Eq. 1286. [χῶ] Hence

†*Ἑσχάρειν, εως, ὁ, a ship's cook.*

†*Ἑσχάρεον, ἄνος, ὁ, = ἐσχάρα I. and II., Theocr. 24, 48.*

†*Ἑσχάριον, ου, τό, dim. from ἐσχάρα: esp. a pan of coals, gridiron, Ar. Fr. 435.—2. a stand for any thing, Polyb. [ᾶ]*

†*Ἑσχάριος, ου, (ἐσχάρα) of, on the hearth, Anth. [ᾶ]*

†*Ἑσχάρις, ιδος, ἡ, (ἐσχάρα) a pan of coals, or gridiron, Ar. Fr. 435.*

†*Ἑσχάριτης, ου, ὁ, ἄρτος, bread baked over the fire, Ath.*

†*Ἑσχάροπτερος, ου, (ἐσχάρα, πέπτα) cooked on the hearth, Hipp.*

†*Ἑσχάροβιν, Ep. gen. and dat. sing. from ἐσχάρα, q. v., Od.*

†*Ἑσχάρω, ᾶ (ἐσχάρα IV.) to cover with an eschar or scab, ἐσχάρωμενα ἔλκη, Diosc. Hence*

†*Ἑσχάρωσις, εως, ἡ, the formation of a scab, Arist. Prob. [ᾶ]*

†*Ἑσχάρωτικός, ἡ, ὄν, forming an eschar, escharotic, Medic.*

†*Ἑσχάτω, ᾶ, (ἐσχάτος) to be at the edge, in Hom. only in Ep. Part. ἐσχάτων, ὄσσα, of men, εἰ τινά που ὄπιον ἔλοι ἐσχάτωντα, straying about the edge of the camp, Il. 10, 206: elsewhere of states, 'Ἀνθρόων, Μύρσινας ἐσχάτωσα, lying on the border, Il. 2, 508, 616: not in Od.*

†*Ἑσχάτεω, to be the last, be at the end, τινός, Theophr.*

†*Ἑσχάτιά, ᾶς, ἡ, (ἐσχάτος) the furthest part, the edge, border, esp. of a place, Hom., and Hdt., etc.; as ἐσχ. νήσον, Od. 5, 238, etc.; ἐσχ. λιμένος, the mouth, Od. 2, 391: but ἐσχ. πολλέων, the skirts of battle (i. e. furthest parts of the field), Il. 11, 524; 20, 328: also the edge of a funeral pile, Il. 23, 242.—II. a far-away, sequestered spot, on the edge of a plain, near the sea, etc., ἀγρὸν ἐσχ., Od. 4, 517, etc., cf. 3, 294, Il. 9, 484: also ἐσχ. alone, Od. 14, 104, Hdt. 6, 127, and freq. in Att., as Soph. Phil. 144, Dem. 1040, 13, cf. Böckh P. E. 1, 86.—III. dat. ἐσχάτῃ, as adv., finally, Nic.*

†*Ἑσχάτιω, ᾶ, rare poet. form for ἐσχάτεω.*

†*Ἑσχάτιω, to be last, too late, LXX.—II. in genl. = ἐσχάτεω.*

†*Ἑσχάτιος, ου, poet. for ἐσχάτος, Nic.*

†*Ἑσχάτιωτης, ου, ὁ, fem. -ῶτις, ιδος, on the frontier, as pr. name of a tribe, Böckh Inscr. 2, p. 268.*

†*Ἑσχάτογῆρος, αν, also, acc. to some, -γῆρος, ου, (ἐσχάτος, γῆρας) in extreme old age, Strab.*

†*Ἑσχάτοις, εσσα, εν, poet. for sq.*

†*Ἑσχάτος, η, ου, also, ου, Arat. 625: the furthest, uttermost, extreme, in Hom. only of place: ἐσχατοὶ ἀνδρῶν, of the Aethiopians, Od. 1, 23: hence the farthest each way.—I. the highest, Lat. summus, esp. metaph. of rank, the highest, noblest, Pind. O. 1, 181.—2. the lowest, Lat. imus, Theocr. 16, 52: and of rank, the lowest, meanest, Lat. extremus.—3. the innermost, Soph. Tr. 1053.—II. esp. of actions, mis-*

fortunes, sufferings, etc., the uttermost, utmost, last, worst, ἐσχ. κινδύνος, ὀδύνη, Plat.: esp. as subst. τὸ ἐσχάτον, τὰ ἐσχάτα, the utmost, last, ἐς τὸ ἐσχ. διακαρτερεῖν, to hold out to the last, Hdt. 7, 107; ἐς τὸ ἐσχ. κακοῦ ἀπικέσθαι, Id. 8, 52; ἐπ' ἐσχ. βαλεῖν, Soph. O. C. 217: so τὰ ἐσχ. παθεῖν, ποιεῖν, etc., Plat., and Xen.—ἔξ ἐσχάτων ἐς ἐσχ., from worst to worse, Hdt. 7, 100; ἐσχατ' ἐσχάτω κακά, worst of possible evils, Soph. Phil. 65, cf. Philem. Incert. 61 (Meineke p. 423).—III. τὰ ἐσχ., are also used in Arist. Org. for the terms of a proposition.—IV. of time, the last, Plut.—V. adv. -τος, to the uttermost, exceedingly, Hipp.: esp. to give a superl. force to an adj., Xen. An. 2, 6, 1.—2. We have also neut. ἐσχατον as adv., for the last time, Soph. O. C. 1550: and so τὸ ἐσχ., Plat. Gorg. 473 C: and a superl. adv. ἐσχατότατα, most utterly, Xen. Hell. 2, 3, 49; and a comp. ἐσχατότερον, more extreme, Arist. Metaph. i. cf. ἐλάττωτος. (Prob. from ἐξ, Buttm. Ausf. Gr. § 22, Anm. 3, n., like ἐξώτατος: others from ἐχουαί, ἐσχομην, to be hard by, at the boundary.)

†*Ἑσχάτων, ὄσσα, Il. v. ἐσχατάω.*

†*Ἑσχεθον, ες, e, poet. aor. 2 of ἐχω, for ἐσχον, Hom.*

†*Ἑσχέω, for εἰχέω, Hdt.*

†*Ἑσχηματισμένος, adv. part. perf. pass. from σχηματίζω, figuratively, Gramm.*

†*Ἑσχον, ες, e, inf. σχέιν, aor. 2 of ἐχω: aor. mid. ἐσχομην, Hom.*

†*Ἑσω, adv. for εἰσω, q. v., Hom., and Hdt. Though εἰσω is the more usual, in all dialects, yet ἐσώτερος, ἐσώτορος, never take the ε, and ἐσώθεω, only in Hipp., prob. on account of the correlative ἐξώτερος, etc. Hence*

†*Ἑσώθεν and -θε, adv. from within, Hdt. 8, 37: within, inside, Id. 2, 36: c. gen. ἐσ. ὁμάτων, Aesch. Cho. 800 cf. εσω.*

†*Ἑσωπή, ἡς, ἡ, (εἰς, ὦψ) appearance, look, poet.*

†*Ἑσώπις, ἡ, Esōpis, a hill near Locri in Italy, Strab.*

†*Ἑσώτατος, ι, ου, superl. from ἐσω the inner, innermost, Lat. intimus. Adv. ἐσωτάτω, Hipp.: opp. to ἐξώτατος cf. εσω.*

†*Ἑσώτερικός, ἡ, ου, (ἐσώτερος) inner, intimate, esoteric, Luc.: esp. of those disciples of Pythagoras, Aristotle, etc., who were scientifically taught, opp. to those who had mere popular views (ἐξώτερικοί), Clem. Al.*

†*Ἑσώτεριον, ου, τό, also ἐσωφώριον an inner garment, Lat. intusula, Salmas Tertull. Pall. p. 409: from*

†*Ἑσώτερος, α, ου, comp. from ἐσω the inner, Lat. interior: adv. ἐσωτέρω Hdt. 8, 66: opp. to ἐξώτερος: cf. εσω*

†*Ἑτάζω, f. -σω, (ἐτός) to examine the truth of a thing, test it, Polus ap. Stob. p. 105, 47, cf. Plat. Crat. 410 D: the word in gen. use was the compd. ἐξετάζω.*

†*Ἑταῖρα, ας, ἡ, fem. from ἐταῖρος q. v.*

†*Ἑταιρεία, ας, ἡ, Ion. -ῆτις, also ἐταῖρια, (ἐταῖρος) a companionship, association of two or more comrades*

†*Ἑταιρία, ου, club, brotherhood, τῶν ἡλικιωτέων, Hdt. 5, 71.—II. esp. at Athens a private political club or union for party purposes, Plat. Rep. 365 D: so too ἐταῖρια, Thuc. 3, 82, and ξυνωμοσία, Id. 8, 54, ubi v. Arnold.—2. a Carthage a public association or union for the maintenance of law and liberty*

†*Kluge, Arist. Pol. Carth. p. 36 sq.*

I. in genl. friendly connexion, friendship, Soph. Aj. 683.—IV. = *ἐταίρησις*, indoc. 13, 27. (Bremi distinguishes between the two forms, giving to *ταίρη* the signification of companionship from *ἐταίρος*, to *ἐταίρεία* a political signif. from *ἐταίρεω*, Exrs. I. ad Isocr.) Strictly fem. from *ἑταίρειος*, *εἰα*, *εἰον*, Ion. *-ήιος*, of, belonging to companions or comrades, *ἐν ἑτ.*, presiding over fellowship, Hdt. 44.—II. of, belonging to an *ἐταίρα*: *esse amatoris*, *ἐτ. φίλότης*, H. Hom. etc. 58.

ἑταίρεω, to be an *ἐταίρος*, comrade; but usu.—2. to be an *ἐταίρα*, mistress.—II. act. to make one an *ἐταίρος* or *ἐταίρα*: hence usu. in ss.—signf. I. 2, Theopomp. ap. Lyb. 8, 11, 10.

ἑταίρεω, *ω*, to be an *ἐταίρα*, Aesch. 2, 42, etc., cf. *πορνέω*.

ἑταίρηις, *ης*, *ῆ*, and *ἐταισήιος*, *ῆ*, *ῆιον*, Ion. for *-εἰα*, *-εἰος*, etc.

ἑταίρησις, *εως*, *ῆ*, (*ἐταίρεω*) unistity, Aeschin. 2, 43.

ἑταίρεα, *ας*, *ῆ*, v. sub *ἐταίρεία*.

ἑταίρειδα, *ων*, *τά*, sub. *ἑρά*, the trial of Zeús *ἐταίρειος* at Magnesia, ges. ap. Ath. 572 D.

ἑταίριδον, *ον*, *τό*, dim. from *ταίρα*, Plut.

ἑταίριω, fut. *-ίσω*, to be any one's *ταίρος*, comrade, fellow, companion,

other in arms, c. dat. *ἀνδρὶ ἑταίρι*, II. 24, 335: also of the Graces, Hom. Ven. 96.—2. = *ἐταρέω*, to

courtesan, in act., Luc.; and mid., —II. trans. to make one a comrade friend: hence mid. *ἐταίρεισθαι*, choose any one for one's comrade,

ἐν fellowship with him, *τινὰ*, II. 13, where the Ep. form *ἐταίρισσάτω*

ἐταίρισσάτω is used, cf. Naumach.

ἑταίρικός, *ῆ*, *όν*, = *ἐταίρειος*, of, relating to, like an *ἐταίρος*, Ar. Eth.

ἑτ. ἑταίρα, Philostr.: *τὸ ἐτ. = ἑταίρα*, Thuc. 3, 82: *ἵππους ἐταίρικῆς*,

of horse-guards of the Macedonians, Polyb., c. *πεξέταιροι*. Adv.

ἐταίρικῶς, Plut.

ἑταίριος, *ον*, = *ἐταίρειος*, v. I., Luc.

ἑταίριος, *ιδος*, *ῆ*, = *ἐταίρα*, Xen. 5, 4, 6, but acc. to Thom. M. not Att.

ἑταίριμος, *οὐδ*, *όν*, (*ἐταίριω* I. 2), try, Ath. Hence

ἑταίρις, *αὐτῶν*, *όν*, *ῆ*, a lewd man.

ἑταίριστρια, *ας*, *ῆ*, a lewd woman, = *τριβάς*, Plat. Symp. 19 E.

ἑταίρος, *ον*, *όν*, Ep. and Ion. *ἐταίρα* comrade, fellow, mate, companion,

ἑτ. ἑτῆλος ἑτ., *ἐρίηρος ἑταίροι*, i. e. esp. in Hom. a brother in arms

shipmate: a messmate, II. 17, 577; low-slave, Od. 14, 407: freq. as a

address to followers or servants, 179; 3, 259; 9, 658; 10, 151,

3, 266: and so later as a comway of addressing people, *ὦ*

ε, my good friend, like *ἑνός*, Ar. 1239, etc.: *δοτιδός ἑταίρε*, H.

Merc. 436: *ὡς πόσιος καὶ βρώ-*

ἐταίροι, messmates, Theophr. 2, 10: also *ἐτ. ἐν πράγματι*, Id.

also *ἐτ. ἀνὴρ*, Od. 8, 584: me- in Od. 11, 7; 12, 149: a fair

is called *ἑτῆλος ἑτ.*: Socrates

ed the name to his disciples.—

ἑταίροι, the guards, a body of in the Maced. army, Polyb.—

adj. associate in, *τινός*, Plat. 439 D: hence in superl. *ἐταίροισ*

ἑτ. ἑταίρα, Phaed. 89 D, Gorg. 487 II. *ἑταίρα*, *ῆ*, Ion. *ἐταίρη*, Ep.

, a female companion, helper, II. 4, 441: metaph. flight is

called *φύβου ἑταίρη*, II. 9, 2; and the lyre, *δοτιδός ἑταίρη*, Od. 17, 271, cf. Hor. Od. 3, 11, 6, H. Hom. Merc. 478. (Nowhere else in Hom., who has the form *ἐταίρη* [ᾶ only II. 4, 441].)—2. in Att. usu. opp. to a lawful wife, and so with various shades of meaning, from a concubine (who might be a wife in all but the legal qualification of citizenship) down to a courtesan, harlot, strumpet: prob. first in Hdt. 2, 135, and freq. in Ar., etc.; also *ἐτ. γυνή*, Hdt. 2, 134. In this indefiniteness of signif. it were best to retain the word *hetaera*. (No doubt from the same root as *ἑτης*.) Hence

ἑταρόσυνος, *ῆ*, *ον*, friendly, a friend, Anth.

ἑταρίσσομαι, Ep. for *ἐταίρ.*, II. v. *ἐταίριω* II.

ἑτάρως, *όν*, Hom. *ἐτάρη*, *ῆ*, II., Aeol., Ep., and Ion. for *ἐταίρος*, *ἐταίρα*.

ἑτας, acc. pl. of *ἑτης*.

ἑτασις, *εως*, *ῆ*, and *ἑτασμός*, *όν*, (*ἐτάω*) both in LXX., very rare forms for *ἑξέτασις*, *-ασμός*. So *ἑταστός*, *ῆ*, *όν*, for *ἑξέτ.*, tested.

ἑτάρτυος, Dor. for *ἐτήτυμος*. [ᾶ]

ἑτάρχης, *ον*, *όν*, *ἑτάρχης*, an ancient king of Crete, Hdt. 4, 153.—2. a king of the Ammonians, Id. 2, 34.

ἑτεῖν, v. sub *εἰός*.

ἑτεθήπεια, Ep. plqpf. for *ἐτεθήπεια*, from perf. *τέθηπα*, Od. 6, 166.

ἑτειος, *εἰα*, *εἰον*, (*ἑτος*) yearly, annual, Pind. I. 4, 114, Aesch. Ag. 2: cf. *ἐπέτειος*.—II. of one year, yearling, cf. Valck. Diatr. p. 6.

ἑτεκον, *ες*, *ε*, aor. 2 of *τίκτω*, Hom.

ἑτέλις, *όν*, a kind of fish, Arist. H. A.; also *ἐντελής* and *εὐτέλής*.

ἑτεννα, *ς*, *ῆ*, *Ετεννα*, a city of Pamphylia; hence *οἱ ἑτεννεῖς*, the inhab. of Etenna, Polyb. 5, 73, 3.

ἑτεοβοντάδαι, *ων*, *οἱ*, (*ἑτέος*, *Βοντάδαι*) strictly the genuine descendants of Bute, v. *Βοντάδαι*, Dem. 573, 10.

ἑτεοδμός, *ῶς*, *όν*, (*ἑτέος*, *ὁμός*) a good honest slave.

ἑτεόκλητος, *α*, *ον*, of or belonging to *Eteocles* (1), *Χάρτις*, because he introduced their worship, Theocr. 16, 104: and

ἑτεοκλήσιος, *ῆ*, *ον*, poet. form of foreg., *βῆν ἑτεοκλήσειν*, the might of *Eteocles*, i. e. the mighty Et., II. 4, 386: from

ἑτεοκλῆς, *ῶς*, *όν*, *Eteocles*, son of Andreus or Cephisus, king of Orchomenus, Strab.—2. son of (Edipus, brother of Polynices, with whom he agreed to share the kingdom of Thebes year and year alternately; but his refusal at the end of his year to resign the throne to his brother, led to the Theban war, in which the two brothers perished by each other's hand, Tragg.—Others in Paus., Plut., etc.

ἑτεόκλητος, *ον*, *όν*, *Eteocles*, one of the seven chieftains against Thebes, Aesch. Theb. 458, Soph., etc.

ἑτεοκρητες, *ων*, *οἱ*, (*ἑτέος*, *Κρητες*) true Cretans of the old stock, the primitive inhabitants of the island, as distinguished from the Grecian colonists who subsequently settled there, Od. 19, 176, Strab.

ἑτεοκριθός, *ῆ*, (*ἑτέος*, *κριθῆ*) good barley, Theophr.

ἑτεόνικος, *ον*, *όν*, *Eteonicus*, masc. pr. n., a Spartan, Thuc. 8, 23; an Athenian, Lycurg., Dem. 238, 5.

ἑτεός, *όν*, *όν*, true, real, genuine, Hom., but only in neut. *ἑτέον*, usu. as adv. in truth really, verily, Lat.

vera: more rarely, truly, II. 2, 300: *ἑτέον καὶ ἀντεκός*, II. 15, 53; *ἑτ.* adj. only II. 14, 125, and in plur. *πόλλ'* *ἑτέα*, II. 20, 255: most freq. in Hom. (esp. in Od.) in phrase *καὶ ἑτέον γε*, if 'tis so indeed. Att. usu. in ironical questions, *ἑτέον*; so! in deed? Lat. *utane?* Ar. Av. 393, Aesch. 609, and Plat., cf. *ἀληθής* III. Seemingly never found as masc. or fem. adj. The Ion. also use the dat. fem. *ἑτῇ* as adv., in truth.

ἑτέρα, v. *ἑτερος*.

ἑτεράλκης, *ῆς*, (*ἑτερος*, *ἀλκή*) giving strength to one of two, hence *Δαναοῖσι μάχης ἑτεράλκεια κίβην δόναι*, to give victory in fight, deciding itself for the Danaans, II. 7, 26: and so *νίκη ἑτ.*, a decided, decisive victory, II. 8, 171, Od. 22, 236, 'Αρης, Aesch. Pers. 951: so too *ῥῆμος ἑτ.*, a body of men which decides the victory, II. 15, 738: but others take *νίκη ἑτ.* as a general epith. of victory, inclining first to one side then to the other; and so certainly *ἑτ. μάχη* in Hdt. 9, 103 is *anceps pugna*; as also *ἑτεράλκεις ἀγωνίζεσθαι*, incipiti Marte pugnare, Hdt. 8, 11, ubi v. Valck.; cf. *ἑτερόδροπος*.

ἑτεραχθής, *ῆς*, (*ἑτερος*, *ἄχθος*) loaded, and so leaning on one side.

ἑτερεγκεφάλαιω, (*ἑτερος*, *ἐγκεφάλος*) to suffer in one half of the brain, cf. *ἡμικρανία*.—2. to be crazy, Ar. Fr. 611.

ἑτεριδής, *ῆς*, = *ἑτεροειδής*, Nic.

ἑτέρη, adv. v. *ἑτερος* IV.

ἑτερήμερος, *ον*, (*ἑτερος*, *ἡμέρα*) on alternate days, day and day about, *ζώουσ'* *ἑτερήμεροί*, of the *Dioscuri*, Od. 11, 303.

ἑτερήρης, *ες*, (*ἑτερος*, *ἄρω*) = *ἄρω φήρης*.

ἑτερόφι, Ep. dat. fem. for *ἐτέρω*, *ἐτέρη*, from *ἑτερος*, I.

ἑτεροβάθεια, *ας*, *ῆ*, a leaning, weighing down to one side: and

ἑτεροβάρειω, *ω*, to lean to one side. from

ἑτεροβάρης, *ῆς*, (*ἑτερος*, *βάρος*) weighing down one side. Adv. *-ρως*.

ἑτεροβουλία, *ας*, *ῆς*, (*ἑτερος*, *βουλή*) change of will.

ἑτερογάστριος, *ον*, (*ἑτερος*, *γάστρ*) by another venter, of another mother opp. to *ὁμογάστριος*.

ἑτερογενέω, *ω*, to be of another kind, heterogeneous, Arithm.: from

ἑτερογνῆς, *ῆς*, (*ἑτερος*, *γνῆς*) of another kind or race, heterogeneous, Arist.: τὰ *ἑτερογενέα*, in gramm., nouns which change their gender in the plur., e. g. *ὁ δάκτυλος*, τὰ *δάκτυλα* etc.

ἑτερόγλανκος, *ον*, (*ἑτερος*, *γλανκός*) with one eye grey and one of another colour, Arist. Gen. An.

ἑτερογλωσσος, *ον*, Att. *-ττος*, (*ἑτερος*, *γλῶσσα*) of other, i. e. foreign, strange tongue, Polyb., N. T.: opp. to *ὁμόγλωσσος*.

ἑτερόγνηθος, *ον*, (*ἑτερος*, *γνήθος*) *ἵππος ἑτ.*, a horse with one side of its mouth more manageable than the other, and so not safe, Xen. Eq. 1, 9; 3, 5; 6, 9.

ἑτερογνωμοσύνη, *ῆς*, *ῆ*, difference of opinion, Joseph.: from

ἑτερογνώμων, *ον*, gen. *ονος* (*ἑτερος*, *γνώμη*) of a different opinion.

ἑτερόνομος, *ον*, = *ἑτερογενής*.

ἑτεροδιδασκάλειω, *ω*, (*ἑτερος*, *διδασκαλός*) to teach others (than is right), to teach errors, N. T.

ἑτεροδόξος, *ω*, to be of another opinion (than the right one), v. Plat. Theat. 190 E: in Eccl. esp. to be heterodox, heretical: and

Ἐτεροδοξία, ας, ἡ, another, esp. a wrong opinion, Plat. Theat. 193 D: in Eccl. heterodoxy, heresy: from

Ἐτερόδοξος, ον, (ἕτερος, δόξα) of another opinion, differing in opinion, opp. to ὁμόδοξος, Luc.: hence—2, of another than the right opinion, heterodox, heretical, opp. to ὀρθόδοξος, Joseph., and Eccl. Adv. -ξος, Philostr.

Ἐτεροεθνής, ἐς, (ἕτερος, ἔθνος) of another tribe, foreign, Strab.

Ἐτεροειδής, ἐς, (ἕτερος, εἶδος) of another form or kind, Arist. H. A.

Ἐτερόζηλος, ον, zealous for one side, partial: adv. -λως, unfairly, Hes. Th. 544.—II. devoted to another pursuit, etc., Anth.

Ἐτεροζυγέω, ὦ, to be ἐτερόζυγος, i. e. prob. to be yoked with an animal of other kind, and so be at variance with, τινί, N. T. Hence

Ἐτεροζυγῆσι, εως, ἡ, and ἐτεροζυγία, ας, ἡ, discord.

Ἐτερόζυγος, ον, (ἕτερος, ζυγόν) unevenly yoked; different, LXX.—II. of the balance, leaning to one side, Pseudo-Phocyl. 13.

Ἐτερόζυς, ὅς, ὁ, ἡ=fore.—II. without its yokefellow, metaph. πόλις, without a sister or rival state, Plut., cf. μονοζύς.

Ἐτεροθύλης, ἐς, (ἕτερος, θάλλω) flourishing on one side: metaph. of children of the same stock or parent on one side, but not on the other; opp. to ἀμφιθαλής.

Ἐτεροθέλης, ἐς, (ἕτερος, θέλω) of different will.

Ἐτεροθήκτος, ον, (ἕτερος, θήγω) whetted, sharp on one side.

Ἐτερόθροος, ον, (ἕτερος, θρόος) of another language, Nonn.

Ἐτεροίος, α, ον, (ἕτερος) of other nature or kind, Hdt. 1, 99, etc.: poet. Ἐτεροίος, Dion. P. Adv. -οίος. Hence

Ἐτεροίωτης, ητος, ἡ, difference in kind, Plat. Parm. 164 A.

Ἐτεροίωω, ὦ, (ἕτεροίος) to make otherwise, change, alter, Plut. Pass. to become changed, alter, Hdt. 2, 142, etc. Hence

Ἐτεροίωσις, εως, ἡ, a changing, alteration, Arist. Mund.: and

Ἐτεροιστικός, ἡ, ὄν, changing, alterative, Sext. Emp.

Ἐτερόκαρπος, ον, (ἕτερος, καρπός) bearing different fruits, of grafts, Hipp.

Ἐτεροκίνητος, ον, (ἕτερος, κινέω) moved by another, incapable of self-motion, opp. to αὐτοκίνητος.

Ἐτεροκλινέω, ὦ, to lean to one side: from

Ἐτεροκλινής, ἐς, (ἕτερος, κλίνω) leaning to one side, uneven, Hipp.; χωρίον ἐτ., sloping ground, Xen. Cyn. 2, 7. Adv. -νώς, ἔτ. ἔχειν πρὸς ἡδονήν, to have a propensity to it, Arr.

Ἐτερόκλιτος, ον, (ἕτερος, κλίνω) otherwise, i. e. irregularly declined, of nouns, Gramm. Adv. -τως.

Ἐτεροκλονέω, ὦ, (ἕτερος, κλονέω) to shake to one side, or first to one side and then to the other, Opp.

Ἐτεροκνεφής, ἐς, (ἕτερος, κνέφας) half-dark, in twilight, opp. to ἀμφικνεφής, cf. ἐτεροφάης.

Ἐτεροκρανία, ας, ἡ, (ἕτερος, κρανίον) a pain on one side of the head, megrim, cf. ἡμικρανία.

Ἐτερόκωφος, ον, (ἕτερος, κωφός) deaf on one side, dub. v. Lob. Phryn. 137.

Ἐτερολεξία, ας, ἡ, (ἕτερος, λέξις) another expression for the same thing, a synonymous phrase.

Ἐτερόμαλλος, ον, (ἕτερος, μαλλός) woolly, shaggy on one side, Strab.

Ἐτερομάσχαλος, ον, (ἕτερος, μάσχαλη) χιτὼν ἔτ., a frock with one hole for the arm, i. e. not coming over both shoulders, a servile garb, opp. to ἀμιάσχα, cf. Müller Archæol. d. Kunst, § 337, 3.

Ἐτερομέρεια, ας, ἡ, an inclination to one side: from

Ἐτερομερής, ἐς, (ἕτερος, μέρος) leaning to one side, unequal, Crito ap. Stob. p. 44, 8.

Ἐτερομετρία, ας, ἡ, a difference of metre, Hephaest.: from

Ἐτερομέτρον, ον, (ἕτερος, μέτρον) of different metre, Id.

Ἐτερομήκης, ἐς, (ἕτερος, μήκος) with sides of uneven length, i. e. oblong, Arist. Mechan.: not square, of a number, as 6=3×2, Plat. Theat. 148 A.—II. one half longer.

Ἐτερομήτωρ, ορος, ὁ, ἡ, (ἕτερος, μήτηρ) born of another mother.

Ἐτερομόλιος, ον, (ἕτερος, μολεῖν) δίκη, a trial where only one of the two parties appears, also ἐτερομαλία, ἡ, cf. ἀντιμαλία.

Ἐτερομόρφος, ον, (ἕτερος, μορφή) of different form, Ael.

Ἐτερομωλία, ας, ἡ, v. ἐτερομόλιος.

Ἐτεροπάθεια, ας, ἡ, a suffering in another place; in medic. counter-irritation, Diosc.: from

Ἐτεροπάθης, ἐς, (ἕτερος, πάθος, παθῖν) suffering in one or another part.

Ἐτεροπᾶχης, ἐς, (ἕτερος, πᾶχος) unevenly thick.

Ἐτεροπλάνης, ἐς, (ἕτερος, πλάνη) wandering hither and thither, Nic.

Ἐτεροπλάτης, ἐς, (ἕτερος, πλάτος) of uneven breadth, broader on one side than the other.

Ἐτερόπλοιος, ον, v. l. in Dem. for sq.

Ἐτερόπλοος, ον, contr. -πλοος, ον, (ἕτερος, πλέω), τὸ ἔτ., with or without ἀργύριον, money lent on bottomry, with the risk of the outward, but not the homeward, voyage, Dem. 1291, 25, v. Böckh P. E. 1, 178.

Ἐτερόπνοος, ον, (ἕτερος, πνέω) breathing differently, αὐλοὶ ἔτ., of the uneven, double flutes, Anacreont. 49, 4.

Ἐτεροπόδες, ὦ, (ἕτερος, πός) to go lame of one foot.

Ἐτερόπορος, ον, (ἕτερος, πόρπη) clasped on one side, i. e. with one's dress half fastened, Call. Fr. 225.

Ἐτερόπους, ὁ, ἡ, neut. -που, gen. -πόδος, (ἕτερος, πούς) with uneven feet, lame, Alciph. cf. ἐτεροχέλης.

Ἐτεροπροσπεύω, ὦ, to differ in person, Gramm.: and

Ἐτεροπροσωπικός, ἡ, ὄν, of, like an ἐτεροπρόσωπος. Adv. -κῶς: from

Ἐτεροπρόσωπος, ον, (ἕτερος, πρόσωπον) in another person, in the words of another, Gramm.

Ἐτερόπολις, ι, gen. ἰδος, (ἕτερος, πόλις) of another city, Erinna.

Ἐτερορρέπew, ὦ, to lean to one side, Plut.: from

Ἐτερορρέπης, ἐς, v. sub ἐτερορρόπος.

Ἐτερορρόπεw, ὦ, = ἐτερορρέπew: from

Ἐτερορρόπος, ον, (ἕτερος, ρέπω, ροπή) leaning to one side, inclined to one side, Hipp.: Aesch. Supp. 403, has the form ἐτερορρέπης Ζεὺς, in act. sign., who makes now one side and now another preponderate.

Ἐτερορρύθμος, ον, Dor. -ρυσμος, (ἕτερος, ρυθμός) of different rhythm.

ἘΤΕΡΟΣ, ἑρα, ἑρον, (on the forms v. sub fin.), Lat. ALTER, the other, one of two, Hom.: ἑτεροί, the ancestors on one side, Lat. alterutri, Il.

20, 210 χειρὶ φέρειν ἑτέρην, in one of his hands, Od. 10, 171; and later usu. ἡ ἑτέρα χεὶρ, or absol., ἡ ἑτέρα, or ἑτέρα, the other hand, i. e. the left, opp. to the 'better hand; in Hom. esp. in Ep. dat. ἑτέρῃ, Il. 21, 71, etc.: but later usu. c. Artic., as Hdt. 1, 34, etc. oft. ἡ δ' ἑτέρα τὴν ἑτέραν κολύει ὠδὲ τω, Alcææ; ἑτεροὶ ἐτέρων ἀρχουσι, the one the other, Thuc. 2, 64; repeated, in same clause, ὁ ἕτερος ἐπὶ τῷ ἑτέρῳ, one upon the other, Xen., in double clauses, ἕτερος is usu. repeated: sometimes ἕτερος δέ, even without ἕτερος μέν, Il. 24, 578: ἡ μέν ἡ δὲ ἑτέρη, Il. 22, 151; ἕτερος μέν, ἄλλος δέ., Il. 9, 313, 472; and reversely, ἄλλος., ἕτερος., Il. 13, 731 τότε μὲν ἑτέρα., ἄλλοτε δὲ ἄλλα, Plat. Alc. 1, 116 E: and in late prose εἰς μὲν., ἕτερος δέ.: ἄλλος ἕτερος are joined, Eur. Or. 346, Supp. 573 strengthd., ἑτέροις αὐ, or αὐτε, against another, Ar. Lys. 66, Pac. 295: late often, ἑτ. τοιοῦτος, other such, first in Hdt. 1, 207; 3, 47; but ἑτέρα τοιαῦτα, other so many, i. e. as many more, Lat. alterum tantum, Hdt. 2, 149; Heind. Plat. Phaed. 59 D, Prot. 32 A: also, δεύτερος ἔτ., τρίτος ἔτ., v. a second, etc., Dem. 643, 19; 647, 17—2. also like Lat. alter, strictly, δεύτερος, second, Il. 12, 93, Xen. Cypr. 2, 3, 22; ἡ ἑτέρα, sub. ἡμέρα, the second day, i. e. day after to-morrow, L. 4, 6, 10.—II. exactly=ἄλλος, Lat. a, us, opp., not to one, but to many, Il. 306, Od. 7, 124, etc., and freq. in Att. esp. Ar., ἑτ. τις, Pac. 274; as v. n. sa ἄλλος was used for ἕτερος; hence III. other (than good), and so euphem. for κακός, like Lat. alius, sequor, strange, Pind. p. 3, 62, Aesch. A. 151, cf. Valck. Diatr. p. 112: it is different, Od. 9, 302: of other kind, ἡ ἄλλοιός, sometimes c. gen., or ἡ ἄλλοιός, Hdt. 4, 126, Thuc. 1, 1, as having a compar. force.—IV. α ἕτερος, otherwise, Od. 1, 234: hence as compar., c. gen.: but, ὡς ἑτέρα, like ὠρανῶς, in other such way, i. likewise, Hipp., Plat., etc.—2. also adv. in dat. fem., ἑτέρα, τῇ ἑτέρᾳ, πᾶρα, otherwise, in another way or place, Soph. Tr. 272, Ar. Eq. 35: so, ἑτέρῃ, Hes. Op. 214—3. also neut. ἑτέρον, τὰ ἑτέρα, with various prep., as, ἐπὶ θάτερα, one or the other way ἐπὶ θάτερα μὲν., ἐπὶ θάτερα δὲ Hipp., and Plat.: ἐκ τοῦ ἐπὶ θάτερα, from the one side, Thuc. 7, 37, v. Plat.: opp. to εἰς τὰ ἐπὶ θάτερα, 1, 87: also, τὸ ἐπὶ θάτερον, Hipp. The Dor. used ἕτερος [ἄ] for ἕτερος, whereas in Att. ἄτερος, [ἄ] was crasis) for ὁ ἕτερος, gen. θάτερῃ dat. θάτερῳ, etc.: ἡτέρα, for ἡ ἑτέρα, neut. θάτερον, Ion. τούτερον, Sim. Amorg. 113; and in Dor. ἄτερος, τέρον, Epich. p. 39, and Theoc. Less correct writers used also θάτερος, and ὁ θάτερος, Menand. p. 2, cf. Valck. Hipp. 349, Piers. Moer. 432, and even as fem. ἡ ἡτέρα, (The root of ἑτ-eros, is the same as Sans. ant-araś, Goth. anth-ar, Germ. ander, Lat. al-ter, aut, French aut-rui, either, oth-er.)

Ἐτεροσήμενος, ον, (ἕτερος, σήμερον) of other, different significant Adv. -τως.

Ἐτεροσκελής, ἐς, (ἕτερος, σκέλη) with uneven legs.

Ἐτερόσκιος, ον, (ἕτερος, σκιά) a shadow only falling one way (at no of those who live north and south the tropics, Posidon. ap. Strab., to ἀμφίσκιος, and περὶσκιος

Ἐτερόσπυτος, ον, (ἐτερος, σπύμαι) starting from the other side, Nonn.
Ἐτεροστοιχος, ον, (ἐτερος, στοιχος) belonging to the other line or row.
Ἐτεροστομος, ον, (ἐτερος, στομα) with an edge only on one side, of axes, etc.
Ἐτεροσχήμων, ον, gen. ονος, (ἐτερος, σχήμα) of different shape or form, Theophr.
Ἐτεροτης, ητος, ἡ, (ἐτερος) difference in general, whereas διαφορά is specific difference, = γένους ἐτερότης, Arist. Metaph.
Ἐτερότροπος, ον, (ἐτερος, τρόπος) of different sort or fashion, Ar. Thesm. 24: of different habits or temper.—II. ἐτερος, τρέπω turning another way: and so uncertain, Anth. Adv. πως.
Ἐτερότροφος, ον, (ἐτερος, τρέφω) differently nourished or brought up.
Ἐτερότατος, ατος, ὁ, ἡ, τό, (ἐτερος, ὅς) one-eared.
Ἐτεροῦσις, ον, (ἐτερος, οὐσία) of different essence or substance, opp. to οὐσιώσις, Eccl.
Ἐτεροῦσις, ἐς, (ἐτερος, φάος) light on one side, partly bright, opp. to ἀμφιῦσις, cf. ἐτεροκνεφής.
Ἐτεροφθαλμία, ας, ἡ, an inequality, difference between one's two eyes: from Ἐτεροφθαλμος, ον, (ἐτερος, ὀφθαλμος), c. one-eyed, Lat. luscus, Dem. 744, Arist. Rhet.—II. with different eyes, Ἐτερογλαυκος.
Ἐτεροφθόγγος, ον, (ἐτερος, φθόγγος) of different voice or tone.
Ἐτεροφθόρομαι, as pass., (ἐτερος, φθῶ) = ἐτεροφθόρεω.
Ἐτεροφροσύνη, ης, ἡ, difference of thought or opinion: from
Ἐτερόφρων, ον, gen. ονος, (ἐτερος, φρῶν) thinking differently.—2. thinking angrily, mad, Tryph.
Ἐτεροφρονήτης, ον, (ἐτερος, φρονήτης) watched, guarded by another.
Ἐτεροφύης, ἐς, (ἐτερος, φύομαι) differently or elsewhere bred.—II. (ἐτερος, ἡ) of different nature.
Ἐτεροφύλος, ον, (ἐτερος, φύλον) another nation, tribe or breed, Ael.
Ἐτεροφύτος, ον, (ἐτερος, φύω) δένον ἐτ', a grafted tree.
Ἐτεροφωνία, ας, ἡ, difference of voice tone, Plat. Legg. 812 D.
Ἐτερόφωνος, ον, (ἐτερος, φωνή) of different voice or tongue: hence foreign, sch. Theb. 170.
Ἐτερόχλος, ον, (ἐτερος, χηλή) unequal hoofs, cf. ἐτερόπους.
Ἐτεροχρῶς, ὁ, to be ἐτεροχρῶς, of different colour, or of different colours: m.
Ἐτερόχρους, ας, ἡ, a difference of colour, Xenocr.
Ἐτεροχρῶτης, ητος, ἡ = foreg., sg. L.
Ἐτερόχρους, ον, contr. χρους, ον, (ἐτερος, χροιά) of different colour, Theophr.—2. variegated, Nonn.
Ἐτεροχρωμῶν, ὦ, = ἐτεροχρῶς: m.
Ἐτεροχρωμῶτος, ον, and -χρωμος, = ἐτεροχρῶς.
Ἐτερόχρους, ὡτος, ὁ, ἡ = ἐτερόχρους.—2. of different body, Luc.
Ἐτέροστο, 3 sing. aor 2 mid. of σάωω, Il. 11, 267, 848.
Ἐτέροθεν, (ἐτερος) adv., from the other side, Hom.: also -θε, Hes. Sc. 3.—3. = ἄλλοθεν, Plat. Legg. 702.—II. more rarely, and only poet., = ὀρθοί, on the other side, hence opposite, Hom.
Ἐτέρωθεν, (ἐτερος) adv., on the other; elsewhere, Hom.: as opp. to ἐν, Od. 12, 235, so too Hdt. 9, 58, Plat.: ἐτ. τοῦ λόγου, in another

part of my story, Hdt. 6, 29.—II. at another time, Id. 3, 35.
Ἐτέρωνυμος, ον, (ἐτερος, ὄνομα) with different name, Clem. Al. Adv. μως.
Ἐτέρωσε, (ἐτερος) adv., to one side: to the other side, Hom.: hence to another place, elsewhere, Il. 23, 231: in Ap. Rh. with εἰς.
Ἐτέρωτα, Aeol. for ἐτέρωθι, at another time, Sapph.
Ἐτέταλτο, 3 sing. plqpf. pass. from τέλλω, Hom.
Ἐτέτλαμεν, sync. 1 pl. plqpf. for ἐτετλήκαμεν, from *τλάω.
Ἐτέτμον, Ep. aor. without pres. v. sub τέτμον.
Ἐτέτρηνα, 1 aor. act. from τετραίνω, Ar.
Ἐτετεύχατο, 3 pl. plqpf. pass. Ep. from τεύχω, Il. 11, 808.
Ἐτέτευκτο, 3 sing. plqpf. pass. from τεύχω, Hom.
Ἐτέτλην, non -Att. 1 aor. pass. of τίκτω, Hipp.
Ἐτέωνος, ἑως Ion. ἡος, ὁ, Eteōnus, son of Boethus, an attendant of Menelaus, Od. 4, 22.
Ἐτεωνός, οὔ, ὁ, Eteōnus, a city of Boeotia, on the right bank of the Asopus, the later Scarphe, Il. 2, 497; Strab.
ἘΤΗΣ, ον, ὁ, one connected by blood or friendship: a comrade, mate, fellow, Hom., of distant relations, e. g. members of the same tribe, clansmen, cf. Nitzsch Od. 4, 3: in Hom. only in plur., usu. κασίγνητοί τε ἐταί τε, also ἐταί καὶ ἀνεψιοί, Il. 9, 464, ἐταί καὶ ἐταῖροι, Il. 7, 295, γειτονες ἡδὲ ἐταί, Od. 4, 16.—II. Att. freq. more definitely for δημότης, or πολίτης, a townsman, neighbour, cf. Thuc. 5, 79: a private citizen, opp. to those who hold office, Aesch. Supp. 247; opp. to the whole ὄμιλος, Id. Fr. 308, cf. Eur. Incert. 158.—III. for ὦ τάν, or ὦ τάν, v. sub τάν. (Prob. from same root as ἔθος, cf. ἐταῖρος, and ἡθείος.)
Ἐτησία, ον, οἶ, (ἐτος) sub. ἀνεμιοί, (which is added in Hdt. 6, 140), periodical winds, in Hdt. esp. of the Egyptian monsoons, which blow from the north during the whole summer: so too of northerly winds in Greece, which blew in the Aegean for 40 days from the rising of the dog-star, Hdt. 7, 168, cf. Dem. 48, 28; hence distinguished as βορέαι ἐτησῖαι, by Arist. Probl.: but also of a south wind in Arr. An. 6, 21, Indic. 21.
Ἐτησίαι, ἄδος, peculi. poet. fem. of sq., epith. of ἀνύρα, Nonn.
Ἐτήσιος, ον, and in Hipp. α, ον, (ἐτος) a year long, for a year, Eur. Alc. 336.—2. every year, annual, Hipp., and Thuc.
Ἐτητύμια, ας, ἡ, truth, Anth.: from
Ἐτήτιμος, ον, true, genuine, real, Lat. sincerus, ἄγγελος, Il. 22, 438, νόστος, Od. 3, 241; ἐτ. Διὸς κόρα, Aesch. Cho. 948: esp. neut. ἐτήτιμον, as adv., like ἐτέον, Od. 4, 157, etc.; also τὸ ἐτ., Ar. Pac. 119. Adv. μως, Aesch. Ag. 1296, etc.; also, ὡς ἐτ., Soph. El. 1452. (Poet. lengthd. form for ἐτνος, as ἀταρτηρός, for ἀτηρός.)
ἘΤΙ, adv.—I. of the present, yet, as yet, still, Lat. adhuc, Hom., etc.: freq. with καί, as ἐτι καὶ νῦν, Il. 1, 455, and Hdt.: ἐτι καὶ ἐκ παρόντων, Thuc. 7, 77.—II. of the future, yet longer, still, henceforth, Il. 1, 96, Od. 15, 303, cf. Seidl. Eur. El. 636: but this usu. c. negat. no more, no longer, e. g. οὐδ' ἐτι δὴν ἦν, Il. 6, 139, etc.,

cf. οὐκέτι, μηκέτι, and also ἐξετι.—III. in genl. yet, still, besides, further moreover, Lat. praeterea, insuper, Soph. O. T. 272, Soph. Ant. 218, etc.; esp. in prose, ἐτι δέ, nay more, Plat. Phaedr. 279 A; so καὶ ἐτι, or καὶ τι, Aesch. Pr. 987: πρὸς ἐτι, or πρὸς τι, Dem.; or in full πρὸς τοῖςδε, τούτοις ἐτι, Soph. Phil. 1339, Ar. Nub. 720: hence also, ἐτ' ἄλλος, yet another, Hes. Op. 156, and Att.; and oft. to strengthen a compar., ἐτι μᾶλλον, yet more, Il. 14, 97, 362, ἐτι πλέον, Hdt. 7, 6, as adhuc in late Lat., v. Passow ad Tac. Germ. 19: in this and other cases it is oft. confounded in MSS with ἐπί, vv. ll. ad Hdt. 6, 97, [yet Hom. has i in arsis, e. g. Il. 6, 139.]
Ἐτλην, ης, η, aor. of the root *τλάω, Hom.
Ἐτμαγεν, Aeol. 3 plur. aor. 2 pass. of τέμνω, for ἐτμάγησαν.
Ἐτμήθην, 1 aor. pass. of τέμνω
Ἐτμήξα, 1 aor. act. from τμήγω.
Ἐτνηρός, ὁ, ὄν, (ἐτνος) of the nature of or fit for soup, ἐψημα, Phanias ap. Ath. 406 C.
Ἐτνήρσις, εως, ἡ, (ἐτνος, ἄρνω) a soup-ladle, Ar. Ach. 245.
Ἐτνίτης, ον, ὁ, ἄρτος, = λεκιθίτης, Ath. [z]
Ἐτνόνδον, ον, (ἐτνος, δονέω) stirring soup, τσάρνη, Leon. Tar. 14, 6.
ἘΤΝΟΣ, εως, τό, a thick soup, or pulse, esp. of peas or beans, soup, pud ding, Ar. Ran. 62, etc.
Ἐτοιμάω, f. -άσω, (ἐτοίμος) to make or get ready, prepare, Il. 1, 118, 19, 197, Hdt., etc.: so also in mid., Il. 10, 571, Od. 8, 24; 13, 184: but Att. in mid., ἐτοιμάεσθαι τι, to prepare one's self something, make one's arrangements, e. g. Thuc. 4, 77: c. inf., to make one ready to do, Xen. Apol. 8.
Ἐτομαρίδας, ον, ὁ, Hetaemaridas, a Heraclid in Sparta, Diod. S.
Ἐτοιμία, ας, ἡ = ἐτοιότης, Hipp.
Ἐτομαστής, οὔ, ὁ, (ἐτοιμάω) one who prepares, makes ready for another, a harbinger, Clem. Al.
Ἐτοιμόδακρυς, v. gen. vos, (ἐτοίμος, δάκρυ) easily moved to tears.
Ἐτοιμόθνατος, ον, (ἐτοίμος, θάνατος), ready for death, Strab. (θῶ)
Ἐτοιμοκλῆς, εως, ὁ, Hetaimocles, masc. pr. n., Luc.
Ἐτοιμοπειθής, ἐς, (ἐτοίμος, πειθῶμαι) ready to obey.
Ἐτοιμόροπος, ον, (ἐτοίμος, ῥοπή) easily weighed down, inclined.
Ἐτοίμος, η, ον, but in Thuc., Plat., and later Att. ος, ον, and usu. in Att. proparox. ἐτοίμος, at hand, ready, prepared, ονείατα, Hom.: ἐτ. ποιεῖσθαι, to make ready, Hdt. 1, 11; ἐτ. ἔχειν τι, to have in readiness, Id. 1, 119: also, ἐξ ἐτοίμου, at once and without hesitation, immediately, offhand, ἐξ ἐτοίμου λαμβάνειν, Isocr. 101 C, and freq. in Xen., who has ἐξ ἐτ. ἐστὶ, for ἐτοιμὸν ἐστὶ. Oec. 14, 3: also ἐν ἐτοίμῳ ἔχειν. Polyb., etc.: ἐτοιμότερα γέλωτος λίβη, tears that came more readily than., Aesch. Cho. 448: τὰ ἐτοιμία, Lat. quae in promptu sunt, ἐπὶ τὰ ἐτοιμία μᾶλλον τρέπονται, Thuc. 1, 20 but, τὰ ἐτ., also, one's property, what one has, Lat. parata, τοῖς ἐτοιμοῖς περὶ τῶν ἀφανῶν κινδυνεύειν, Id. 6, 9.—2. of persons, ready, active, zealous, Lat. promptus, τινί, in a thing, Pind. O. 4, 24; εἰς τι, for a thing, Hdt. 8, 96, πρὸς τι, Xen. Mem. 4, 5, 12; also c. dat. pers. ready to assist, go with him, etc., Hdt. 1, 70, Pind. N. 4, 120.—3. of the mind, ready, quick or bold, Lat. in omnia paratus, Ar. Nub. 458: ἐτοι

αι. (εἰμι) to be ready, c. inf., Aesch. Ag. 791, Soph. Aj. 813, cf. Valck. Phoen. 976.—II. of facts, occurrences, etc., *real, actual, done, past, ταῦτα ἐτοίμα τετεύχχεται*, Il. 14, 53; πότμος ἐτοίμος, Il. 18, 96: *true, actual, certain, ἡ δ' ἄρ' ἐτοίμα τεκτατο*, Od. 8, 384.—2. *with ready, immediate effect, efficient, μήτις ἐτοίμη*, Il. 9, 425.—III. adv. *-μως*, Att. more usu. *σὺν ἐξ ἐτοίμων* and *ἐξ ἐτοιμοτάτων*, v. supr.: *superl. ἐτοιμοτάτα*, Plat. Polit. 290 A. (Prob. akin to *ἐτῆμος*.) Hence

Ἐτοιμοτής, ητος, ἡ, *a being prepared, readiness, πρὸς τι*, Dem. 1268, 7: *λόγον ἐτ.*, power of speaking off hand, Plut.—II. *readiness, inclination, Id.*

Ἐτοιμοτόμος, ον, (ἐτοιμος, τέμνω) *ready for cutting, χεῖρες*, Anth.

Ἐτοιμοτρέψης, ἐς, (ἐτοιμος, τρέπω) *easily turned or guided.*

Ἐτοιμοτρέχης, ἐς, (ἐτοιμος, τρέχω) *inclined to run, easily impelled.*

Ἐτορον, ες, ε, aor. 2 of *τορέω*, Il. 11, 236.

ἘΤΟΣ, εος, τό, *a year*, Hom., etc.: *κατὰ ἔτος*, every year, Thuc. 4, 53; so too, *ἀνὰ πᾶν ἔτος*, δι' ἔτους πέμπτου, every fifth year, Ar. Plut. 584: *ἔτος ἐξ ἔτος*, year after year, Soph. Ant. 340; and other phrases which may be found in the Grammarians under the genit. and dat. of time.—II. also in plur. indefinitely for *time*, Il. 11, 691: *ἔτους ὥρα*, the proper season, Plut. Mar. 11, 14, cf. *ἐνιαυτός*. (To this the Lat. *vetus* is referred, cf. *ένος*.)

ἘΤΟΣ, adv. = *ἐνώσιως, μᾶτην*, without reason, for nothing, in vain, prob. only used c. negat., *οὐκ ἐτός*, Lat. *non frustra, non temere, non sine ratione*, Plat. Rep. 414 E, 568 A: so in questions, *οὐκ ἐτός ἄρ' ὥς ἐμ' ἤλθεν ὑδὲ πώποτε*; it was not for nothing then, was it? Ar. Plut. 404: *so οὐκ ἐτός ἄρ' ἡσθα δεινὴ καὶ σοφὴ*; Ar. Eccl. 245, cf. Plut. 1166. The contrary signif., *truly, really*, as akin to *ἐτέον*, seems a mere mistake of certain Gramm., cf. C. Schneider Plat. vol. 1, p. 321.

ἘΤΟΣ, ἡ, ὄν, verb. adj. of *εἰμι*, *what is, i. e. real true*: but only assumed by Gramm. as radic. form of *ἐτέος*.

ἘΤΟΣ, ἡ, ὄν, verb. adj. from *ἔτημι*, sent, *throw, missile*.

ἘΤΡΑΧΩ, aor. 2 of *τρώγω*.

ἘΤΡΑΠΟΝ, aor. 2 of *τρέπω*, Hom.

ἘΤΡΕΦΟΝ, ἐτράφον, aor. 2 act. and pass. of *τρέφω*, Hom.

ἘΤΡΕΦΘΗΝ, Att. 1 aor. pass. from *τρέπω*, Xen.

ἘΤΡΟΥΣΚΟΙ, ον, οί, Lat. *Etrusci*, = *Τυρρόηνοί*, Strab.

ἘΤΡΟΥΦΝ, 2 aor. pass. of *θρύπτω*.

ἘΤΥΒΗΝ, 1 aor. pass. from *θύω*, [v]

ἘΤΥΜΑΝΔΡΟΣ, ον, ὁ, *Etymanidrus*, a river of Drangiana, Arr. An. 4, 6, 6.

ἘΤΥΜΗΛΟΓΟΣ, ον, (ἐτῆμος, ἄγορεύω) *speaking truth*, Orph.

ἘΤΥΜΗΘΡΟΣ, ον, = *foreg.*, Nonn.

ἘΤΥΜΟΔΡΟΣ, ὄος, ἡ, (ἐτῆμος, δρῶς) *the genuine, fine oak, i. e. the one with sweet acorns*, Theophr.

ἘΤΥΜΟΚΛΗΣ, ἔνος, ὁ, *Etymocles*, masc. pr. n., a Spartan, Xen. Hell. 5, 4, 32.

ἘΤΥΜΟΛΟΓΙΑ, ὦ, (ἐτῆμος, λόγος) *to analyse a word and find its origin*: hence verb. adj., *ἐτῆμολογητέον, one must do so*, Clem. Al. Hence

Ἐτῆμολογία, ας, ἡ, *the analysis of a word so as to find its origin*; its derivation, etymology, translated *notatio* by Cic. Top. 10, by others, *originatio*. Hence

Ἐτῆμολογικός, ἡ, ὄν, *belonging to etymology*, Varro L. L.: *τὸ ἐτ.*, an etymological dictionary. Adv. *-κῶς*.

Ἐτῆμολόγος, ον, (ἐτῆμος, λέγω) *studying etymology*: as subst. ὁ ἐτ., an etymologist, Varro L. L.

Ἐτῆμος, η, ον, Att. also *ος, ον*, (ἐτέος) *true, sure, real*: Hom. only has the neut., *ἐτῆμα, truths, the truth*, opp. to lies, *ψεύδεα ἐτῆμοισιν ὁμοία*, Od. 19, 203, 567, Hes. Th. 27: *so, ψεύσομαι ἡ ἐτῆμον*, ἐρέω, Il. 10, 534, Od. 4, 140: *so too, ἐτ. λόγος*, a true tale, Stesich. 44, and Pind.; *ἐτ. ἄγγελος*, ὁμήν, Trag.: *ἐτῆμον*, in Hom. is adv., like *ἐτέον*, indeed, of a truth, truly, actually, Il. 23, 440, Od. 23, 26: *so too, ἐτῆμα*, Anth. Hence—II. *τὸ ἐτῆμον*, as subst., the true literal sense of a word according to its derivation: the derivation of it from its root, Diod. Hence

Ἐτῆμότης, ητος, ἡ, *the truth: the true and literal meaning of a word*, Strab.—II. = *ἐτῆμολογία*.

Ἐτῆμων, ὄνος, ὁ, *Etymon*, father of Demaratus in Elis, Paus. 5, 5, 1.

Ἐτῆμῶσιος, ον, poet. for *ἐτῆμος*.

Ἐτῆμοσεργός, ὄν, (ἐτῆσιος, *εργῶ) *working in vain*: in Hes. Op. 409, *working sluggishly, slothful*.

Ἐτῆσιος, ον, (ἐτός II) *in vain, to no purpose, fruitless*, Hom., esp. of a spear hurled without effect: hence *useless, unprofitable, ἐτῆσιον ἄχθος ἄρουρης*, Il. 18, 104.—II. later also *vain, idle*. Adv. *-ίως*. Ep. word.

Ἐτ., adv., strictly neut. from *ἐτός*, in Ep. also (when the ult. may be long by position) *ἐτ*, Il. 3, 235, Od. 4, 408, etc.: *—well in its kind, opp. to κακῶς*, from Hom. downwds.: *εἴ. joined with another adv., ἐν καὶ ἐπισταμένως*, well and workmanlike, Il. 10, 265, Od. 20, 161, cf. *ἐν κατὰ κόσμον*, Il. 10, 472; *καλῶς τε καὶ ἐν*, Hdt. 1, 59; *ἐν κύνδρικῶς*, or *κύνδριελως*, Ar. Eq. 379, Thesm. 656: more rarely *luckily, happily, well off*, Od. 3, 188, 190; 19, 79: still more rarely *morally well, honourably*, post-Hom. Usages:—I. with verbs, esp. verbs of knowing, as in Hom. *ἐν οἶδα*, *ἐν εἶδός*, *ἐν γινώσκειν*, etc.: *ἐν οἶδα*, colloquially as one word in Att., v. Ar. Pac. 1296, *ἐν σαφὸς οἶδα*, etc., Aesch. Pers. 784: *ἐν ἔρδειν*, = *εὐεργετεῖν*, to benefit, Il. 5, 650: *ἐν εἰπεῖν τινα*, to speak well of him, Od. 1, 302.—In prose, *ἐν ἔχειν*, *ἔχειν*, *λαβεῖν*, to be well off, in health, wealth or condition, Hdt., etc.: *gen.*, *ἐν ἔχειν τοῦ βίου*, Hdt. 1, 30, cf. Kühner Gr. Gr. § 537 d: *ἐν γεγονώς*, well born, Hdt. 7, 134.—II. with other adverbs, *ἐν μάλα*, Att.: later, *μᾶλ' ἐν*, *κάρ' ἐν*, Schäf. Soph. O. T. 958.—III. to strengthen adjs., *ἐν πάντες*, *ἐν πάντα*, all at once, together, Od. 8, 37, 39, etc.: cf. *εὖγε*.—IV. as subst., *τὸ ἐν*, good luck: but also *the right, the good cause*, τὸ δ' ἐν νικάτω, Aesch. Ag. 121.—V. as the predicate of a propos., *ἐν τοῦτο* (ἐστί) *this is well*, Aesch. Cho. 116, cf. 337: *so ἐν εἶη*, may it be well, Id. Ag. 216; *ἐν σοι γένοιτο*, well be with thee, Eur. Tel. 16.—VI. in compos. it has all the signs. of the adv., but usu. implies *greatness, abundance, prosperity, or easiness*: thus its compds. are freq. = the compds. of *πολύ*, opp. to those of *κακός*, and *δυσ*.—When a double compound follows in compos., it is in Ep. usu. dissyll., and ὅ always, e. g. *εὐ-γαμπρός*, *εὐδῆμος*, *εὐχῶνος*, etc., Herm. H. Hom. Ap. 36. Ep. sometimes insert *η*, metri grat., e. g. *εὐ-γενής*, *εὐηπελής*.—Scaliger truly remarks that it is always compounded

with a noun, never with a verb: for in *ἐκτείνεος, ἐναιάμενος*, etc., the participle has become an adj., v. omnino Lob. Phryn. 561, sq.

Ἐτ., Ion. and Ep. for *οὐ*, gen. of the reflective pron. of 3d pers., in Hom. only Il. 20, 464: in Il. 14, 427; 15, 165; 24, 293, 611, it is enclit., being used for *αὐτοῦ*.

Ἐτα, *a cheering, encouraging exhortation*, like *εἰς*, cf. *ἐνὸι*.

Ἐτά, ας, ἡ, or *ετάς*, ὁ, = Lat. *ovis*, a lesser triumph, Plut. Marcell. 22, v. Dict. Antiq. s. v. *Ovatio*.

Ἐτά, ας, ἡ, Eve, the mother of the human race, N. T.

Ἐταγγελέω, ὦ, = sq., quoted from Plat. Rep. 432 D, by Phrynichus for *ἐν ἀγγέλλω*, v. Lob. p. 632.

Ἐταγγέλιζομαι, dep. (ἐν ἀγγέλλω) *to bring good news, announce them*, τινι, Ar. Eq. 643: *τινί*, Dem. 332, 9; *εὐτυχίας ἀγγ. τινί*, Lycurg. 150, 7, esp.—2. *to bring the glad tidings of the gospel, preach it to*, τινά or τινί, N. T. also absol., lb. So in act., sometimes in N. T.: hence *pass. to have the gospel preached to one*, lb.: also, *to be preached, ῥῆμα ἐν ἀγγέλισθην*, lb.

Ἐταγγέλιος, ἡ, ὄν, of, belonging to good tidings, esp.—2. *to the gospel, evangelic*, Eccl. Adv. *-κῶς*.

Ἐταγγέλιον, ον, τό, (ἐν ἀγγέλλω) *the reward of good tidings, given to the messenger*, Od. 14, 152, 166: hence *ἐταγγέλια θύειν*, to make a thank offering for them, Ar. Eq. 656; and so, *ἐβουθῆτε ὡς ἐν*, Xen. Hell. 4, 14: *ἐν στεφανούν, ἀναδισαί τινα*, crown one for good news brought, Ar. Eq. 647, Plut. 765.—II. *good tidings, good news*, Plut., etc.—2. esp. Christian sense, the glad tidings, the gospel (Saxon *gode-spell*), N. T.

Ἐταγγέλιος, ον, = *ἐν ἀγγελικός*, Clem. Al.

Ἐταγγελιστής, οὐ, ὁ, (ἐν ἀγγέλλω) *the bringer of good tidings*:—1. an evangelist, preacher of the gospel, N. T.—2. an evangelist, writer of one of the four Gospels, Eccl.

Ἐταγγελιστρια, ας, ἡ, fem. of *ἔταγγελες*, Eccl.

Ἐτάγγελλω, ον, (ἐν ἀγγέλλω) *bring, announcing good news*, Aesch. A. 22, 262, etc.: *σωτηρίαν πραγμάτῳ ἐτάγγ.*, lb. 646.

Ἐτάγγελος, ον, ὁ, *Evangelus*, a comic poet, Ath. 644 D.—2. a writer of treatise on *τακτικά*, Plut. Philop.

—3. a slave of Pericles, Id. Peric. 16.—Others in Luc., etc.

Ἐτάγεια, ας, ἡ, *purity, sanctity* [v] and

Ἐτάγειω, ὦ, *to be pure, holy*, Theoc. 26, 30: from

Ἐτάγης, ἐς, A. (ἐν, ἄγιος, ἄγιοι, *guiltless, pure, like ἄγιος, ἄγιος, Leucastus*, opp. to *δυσαγής*, of person, Lex Solonis ap. Andoc. 13, 8; and actions, Soph. O. T. 921, Ant. 52, Dem. 122, 16. Adv. *-γῶς*, poet. *-γῶς*, H. Hom. Cer. 275, 370.—II.

epith. of the sun, *εὐτάγος ἥλιος*, Parmen. ap. Clem. Al. p. 732 (il. *ἄγης*, q. v.), prob. *bright, clear*: for it must be in Leon. Tar. 28, *ῥυκάνα εὐτάγης*: but Theoc. 26, 30, Ca. Del. 98, have it in this same signif. with ἄ. Plat. also has it in this signif. as epith. of liquids, opp. to *σκοτάδι*, *βολερός*, Legg. 952 A. Tim. 58 D.

III. as epith. of things far seen or conspicuous, like *εὐνότος*, *πύργος*, Eur. Supp. 652, cf. Bacch. 662: *ἔταγος στρατός*, a seat in full view of the army, Aesch. Pers. 466. [The seems to have been used long by t

early poets, though *a* of the root was short, Nake Choeril. p. 179: indeed we do not find *εὐαγής* before Theocr. 26, 30; for *εὐαγέως*, in H. Hom., may be a trisyll., and the places quoted from the Trag. prove nothing:—nor need we for this reason read *εὐαγής* in all the places where this quantity is found, as Hemsterhuis proposed, and Dind. ap. Steph. Thes. seems inclined to do. When *a* is long it is always in an hexameter in the arsis, when short in thesis.] (Signf. III. seems hardly referable to the same etymol. as I. and II.; but here again, though Bekker, in Arist. Mund. 5, reads *εὐαγέστατος*, with MSS., there is no authority for doing so in *arg.*, v. Elmsl. Bacch. 660.) B. prob. from *εὐ* and *ἀγνυμι*, *ἀγῆ*, cf. *εὐαγής*, *ἡγής* easily bending, flexile, *lithe*, supple, of men, Hipp. 363, of the eyes, Aretae.: and so perh. when epith. of bees, as in A. P. 9, 44, 7, [though here *a* is short; whence others refer it to *ἀγω*, to bring.] Cf. *αγῆτος*.

Εὐαγῆτος, *ον*, = *εὐαγής*, A. II., pure, ar., bright, Ar. Nub. 276: others like it = *εὐαγής* B. [α]

Εὐαγκῆλος, *ον*, (εὐ, ἀγκάλη) easy bear in the arms, ἄχος οὐκ ἐν, Esch. P. 350.

Εὐαγῆκεια, *ας*, ἡ, the having beautiful valleys, Πίνδου *εὐαγῆ*, the sweet sides of Pindus, Call. Cer. 83: from *εὐαγῆς*, *ές*, (εὐ, ἄγος) with sweet lies or glades, Pind. N. 5, 84.

Εὐαγῆλις, *ιδος*, or *ιδος*, (but v. ἄγλις) ἡ, (εὐ, ἄγλις) κώδεια εὐ., a head of the consisting of many or fine clothes (λίδες), Nic. A. 432.

Εὐαγοράς, *ον* Ion. *εω*, *δ*, *Εὐαγόρας*, son of Neleus, Apollod. 1, 9, 9.—2. *ον* of Priam, Id. 3, 12, 5.—3. a king Salamis in Cyprus, a contemporary of Conon, Xen. Hell. 2, 1, 29.—Oth. in Hdt.: Xen. Hell. 2, 1, 1, etc.

Εὐαγοράστος, *ον*, (εὐ, ἀγοράζω) *ly* bought, cheap.

Εὐαγορέω, Dor. for *εὐηγορέω*.

Εὐαγόρη, *ης*, ἡ, *Εὐαγόρη*, a Nereid, S. Th. 257.

Εὐαγορέα, *ας*, ἡ, good sport in hunt- etc., Theocr. 31, 1: from

εὐαγρέω, *ω*, (εὐ, ἀγρέω) to have sport in hunting, fishing, etc., Anth. *εὐαγῆς*, *ές* = *εὐαγορέω*, Opp.

εὐαγρία, *ας*, ἡ, good sport in hunt- fishing, etc., Anth.: from

εὐαγρος, *ον*, (εὐ, ἄγρα) lucky in ing, etc.: opp. to *δυσαγῆς*.

Εὐαγωγία, *ας*, ἡ, a good leading or ing, good education, Aeschin. 48, —II. easiness of being led, docility, ility, Arist. Virt. et Vit.: from

εὐάγωγος, *ον*, or oxyt. *εὐαγωγός*, Bekk. Isocr. 224 A (εὐ, ἀγωγή) to lead or guide, tractable, docile, Rep. 486 E.—II. of a place, with easy access, convenient, Isocr. l. c.: in genl. agreeable to dwell in, b. Adv. γος, easily, at one's con- cence, Cic. Att. 13, 23, 3. [α]

Εὐάγων, *ωνος*, *δ*, ἡ, (εὐ, ἄγων) of, ging to prosperous and honourable sts, τιμῇ, Pind. N. 10, 71. [α]

Εὐάγων, *ωνος*, *δ*, *Εὐαγών*, masc. pr. th. 508 F.

Εὐαδέ, Aeol. and Ep. 3 sing. aor. *εὐαδάνω* for *εὐαδέ*, *εὐαδέ*, it pleases, reable, Hom.: also in plur., *εὐα- Ε*. ad. 250, 2: not used in the persons.

Εὐαδικτός, *ον*, (εὐ, ἀδικέω) easily red, exposed to injustice, Andoc. [α]

Εὐαδύη, *ης*, ἡ, *Εὐαδύη*, daughter

of Neptune and Pitane, and mother by Apollo of Iamus, Pind. O. 6, 50.—2. daughter of the Strymon and Neaera, wife of Argus, Apollod. 2, 1, 2.—3. daughter of Iphis, and wife of Capaneus, Eur. Suppl. 985.—Others in Anth., etc.

Εὐαεία, *ας*, ἡ, (εὐαῖς) fresh, healthy air, Ath.

Εὐαέρια, *ας*, ἡ, freshness, wholesomeness of air.—2. fineness of weather, Plut.

Εὐαέρος, *ον*, (εὐ, ἄηρ) with fresh, good air, Strab. [α]

Εὐαῖω, also *εὐαῖω*, (εὐα) to cry *εὐα* in honour of Bacchus, Soph. Ant. 1135, Eur. Bacch. 1035. Also in mid. *εὐαίζομαι*, c. acc., θεόν, Eur. Bacch. 68.

Εὐαῖς, *ές*, (εὐ, ἄημι) well ventilated, fresh, airy, χάρος, Hes. Op. 597.—II. act. prosperously, favourably blowing, Hdt. 2, 117, opp. to *δυσαῖς*.—III. metaph., in genl. prosperously, favourable, τιμῇ, Soph. Phil. 828. [α, Schäf. Gnom. p. 239.]

Εὐαθλος, *ον*, (εὐ, ἄθλος) successful in contests, Pind. l. 6, 3.

†Εὐαθλος, *ον*, *δ*, *Euathlus*, masc. pr. n., an Athenian sycophant, Ar. Ach. 710 in pl.—Others in Plat. Theag. 129 A, etc.

†Εὐαί, a cry of joy, cf. *εὐάν*, *εὐα*, Ar. Lys. 1294.

†Εὐαμουνίδης, *ον* Ep. *αο*, *δ*, son of Euameton 2, i. e. Eurypylus, Il. 5, 76.

†Εὐαίμων, *ωνος*, *δ*, *Euameton*, son of Lycaon of Arcadia, Apollod.—2. a Thessalian prince, Il. 2, 736.—3. son of Neptune and Clito, Plat. Criti. 114 B.—Others in Diog. L.

†Εὐαινετός, *ον*, *δ*, *Euaiētus*, son of Caranus, a Lacedaemonian of the royal race, Hdt. 7, 173.—2. an Athenian archon Ol. 111, 2, Diod. S. 17, 2.

†Εὐαινητός, *ον*, (εὐ, αἰνέω) much extolled, Pind. P. 4, 315.

†Εὐαῖοι, *ον*, *οἱ*, the *Euai*, a people of Canaan, LXX.

Εὐαίρετος, *ον*, (εὐ, αἰρέω) easy to be taken, γάρη, Hdt. 7, 130: easy to be chosen, selected, Xen. Mem. 3, 1, 10: cf. *εὐεῖρετος*.

Εὐαίσθησία, *ας*, ἡ, vigour of the senses, Plat. Tim. 76 D: and

Εὐαίσθητος, *ω*, to be *εὐαίσθητος*: from

Εὐαίσθητος, *ον*, (εὐ, αἰσθάνομαι) with quick, vigorous senses, sensitive, Plat. Legg. 812 C, etc. Adv. compar. —ποτέρως ἔχειν περί τινας, to have keener perception, surer knowledge of it, Plat. Rep. 527 D.—II. of things, easy to be felt or perceived, Arist. Coel.

†Εὐαίφνος, *ον*, *δ*, *Euaphnus*, masc. pr. n., Paus.

†Εὐαίχμη, *ης*, ἡ, *Euacme*, daughter of Hyllus, Paus.

Εὐαῖνος, *ωνος*, *δ*, ἡ, (εὐ, αἶων) happy in life, of persons, Eur. Ion 126: in genl. happy, fortunate, βίσιος, Aesch. Pers. 711, πότμος, Eur. I. A. 551: also, εὐ. ὕπνος, blessed sleep, Soph. Phil. 829.

†Εὐαῖνος, *ωνος*, *δ*, *Euaeon*, an Athenian orator, Ar. Eccl. 408.

†Εὐάκω, *ων*, *οἱ*, the *Euacae*, a species of Persian cavalry, Arr. An. 7, 6, 3.

Εὐάκεστος, *ον*, (εὐ, ἀκέομαι) easy to heal or cure, Hipp. [α]

Εὐάκης, *ές*, = foreg., rare form. Adv. —*κεως*, Aretae.

Εὐάκοι, *ωνος*, *ον*, Dor. for *εὐήκ*.

Εὐάκτιν, *ινος*, *δ*, ἡ, (εὐ, ἄκτις) with beautiful rays.

†Εὐαλαζονεύομαι, *ον*, (εὐ, ἀλαζονεύομαι) in which one can easily glory, Arist. Rhet. 2, 15.

Εὐαλάκατος, *ον*, Dor. for *εὐήλ*, Theocr.

†Εὐάλας, *α*, *δ*, *Eualas*, πρ. *α* a Spartan, Thuc. 8, 22.

Εὐαλόης, *ές*, (εὐ, ἀλόδιον) well grown, luxuriant, Anth.—II. act., *fer* tilising, Arat. 217. Adv. —*δέως*, Hipp.

Εὐαλόης, *ές*, (εὐ, ἀλῶω) easily healed, Hipp.—II. act. healing, Nic., *wh* Schneid. *εὐαλόε*.

Εὐάλιος, *ον*, Dor. for *εὐήλιος*, *Ε* [α]

Εὐαλκής, *ές*, (εὐ, ἀλκή) stout, Clem. Al.

†Εὐαλκής, *ωνος*, *δ*, *Eualces*, an Athenian, a favourite of Agesilaus, Xen. Hell. 4, 1, 40.—Others in Dem., etc.

†Εὐαλκίδας, *α*, *δ*, *Eualcidas*, masc. pr. n., Paus., Dor. for

†Εὐαλκίδης, *ωνος*, *δ*, *Eualcides*, masc. pr. n., Hdt. 5, 102.

†Εὐαλκος, *ον*, *δ*, *Eualcos*, masc. pr. n., a Spartan, Plut. Pyrrh. 30.

Εὐαλλοιώτος, *ον*, (εὐ, ἀλλοιόω) easily changed.

Εὐαλλούστος, *α*, *ον*, compar. *ω* *εὐάλλωτος*, as if from *ω*, ἄλλω.

Εὐαλσής, *ές*, (εὐ, ἄλος) with beautiful groves, Strab.

Εὐαλφίτος, *ον*, (εὐ, ἄλφισον) of good groats or meal, Leon. Tar. 55.

Εὐάλωτος, *ον*, (εὐ, ἀλίσκομαι) easy to be taken or caught, Xen. Cyn. 9, 9. Plat. Phaedr. 240 A: irreg. comp. *εὐαλούστος*. [α]

†Εὐαμερίων, *ωνος*, *δ*, *Euamerion*, masc. pr. n., Paus.

Εὐάμπελος, *ον*, (εὐ, ἄμπελος) abounding in vines, with fine vines, Strab.

Εὐάν, *εὐαν*, a cry of the Bacchantes, like *εὐα* and *εὐοί*. Acc. to Hesycl. an Indian name for the *ivy*, which was sacred to him. [α]

Εὐαναγνύστος, *ον*, (εὐ, ἀναγιγνώσκω) easy to be read, βιβλίον, A. 1st Rhet.

Εὐαναγῶγος, *ον*, (εὐ, ἀνάγω) easy to bring up or exhortate, Diosc. [α]

Εὐανάδοτος, *ον*, (εὐ, ἀναδίδωμι) easy to distribute or digest, Diosc.

Εὐανάκλητος, *ον*, (εὐ, ἀνακαλέω) easy to call back, recall, of dogs, Xen. Cyn. 7, 5: hence metaph., easy to win over, win back, Plut. Adv. —*τως*, M. Anton.

Εὐανακόμιστος, *ον*, (εὐ, ἀνακομίζω) easy to bring back, recover, Plut.

Εὐανάληπτος, *ον*, (εὐ, ἀναλαμβάνω) easily recovered, Strab.—II. act. easily taking in, of good capacity for, τινός, Stob.

Εὐανάλωτος, *ον*, (εὐ, ἀναλίσκω) easily consumed, Arist. Plant. [α]

Εὐανάμνηστος, *ον*, (εὐ, ἀναμνησκειν) easily remembering.

Εὐανάπνευστος, *ον*, (εὐ, ἀναπνέω) easy to breathe in, λέξις ἐν, one which does not put one out of breath, Arist. Rhet.

Εὐανασφάλτος, *ον*, (εὐ, ἀνασφάλλω) easily, readily recovering from illness, Hipp.

Εὐαντρέπτος, *ον*; (εὐ, ἀνατρέπω) easy to be upset, overthrow, Cic. Att. 2, 14, 1.

Εὐαντρόφος, *ον*, (εὐ, ἀνατρέφω) well-fed, nourished.

Εὐανόρεω, *ω*, (εὐανόρος) to be well off for inhabitants, populous, Strab. also in mid.—II. to be manly, stout, Plut.

†Εὐανόρη; *ης*, ἡ, *Euandre*, an Aima zon, Qu. Sm. 1, 43.

Εὐανόρια, *ας*, ἡ; abundance of men populousness, esp. of good men and true Wytt. ad Jul. p. 203: hence at Athens, *εὐανόριας ἄνθρωποι*, Dinarch. ap. Harp.: οὐδὲ *εὐανόρια ἐν ἄλλῃ πόλει* οὐοία, nowhere else such wealth of

εὐαυτὸς οὐ μελᾷ, Schneid. Xen. Mem. 3, 3, 12, cf. δουλεία, etc.—II. manliness, courage, spirit, Eur. El. 367, Andoc. 34, 29: from

Εὐάνδρος, ον, (εὐ, ἀνήρ) rich, abounding in good men and true, Tyrt. 9, Pind., etc.—II. prosperous to men, συμφοραί, Aesch. Eum. 1031.

†Εὐάνδρος, ον, ὁ, Euanter, son of Mercury and an Arcadian nymph (Carmenita), led a colony from Palanteum in Arcadia into Italy and settled on the Palatine hill, Strab. p. 230, etc., Paus. 8, 43, 2.—2. a son of Triam, Apollod.—3. a son of Sarpedon, Iliad. Sc.—4. an Athenian archon Ol. 99, 3, Dem. 743, 18.—Others in Dem., Plut., etc.

Εὐάνεμος, ον, Dor. for εὐήμερος, q. v., Soph. Aj. 197. [ᾧ, but ἄ Crinag. 23.]

Εὐάνετος, ον, (εὐ, ἀνίημι) easy to dissolve, Diosc. [ᾧ]

Εὐάνθεμος, ον, (εὐ, ἄνθεμον) flowery, blooming, Pind. O. 1, 109.

Εὐάνθεω, ὦ, to be flowery or blooming, Luc.: from

Εὐάνθης, ἐς, (εὐ, ἄνθος) blooming, sprouting, ἄλχηρ, Od. 11, 320.—II. rich in flowers, flowery, Theogn. 1200, etc.: metaph. flowery, gay, Pind. P. 2, 62.—2. metaph. also, blooming, fresh, goodly, ἡλκία, Pind. I. 7, 48; ὀλβία I. 5, 16: also, εὐ, ὀργή, a goodly, noble temper, Id. P. 1, 78.

†Εὐάνθηος, ον, ὁ, Euanthes, son of Bacchus and Ariadne and father of Maron, Od. 9, 197, cf. Schol. ad Ap. Rh. 3, 996.—2. founder of Locri Epizephyrii, Strab.—Others in Plut., Ath., etc.

Εὐάνιος, ον, (εὐ, ἀνία) taking trouble easily, opp. to δυσάνιος. [ᾧ]

Εὐάνιος, ον, Dor. for εὐήριος. [ᾧ]

Εὐάνοικτος, ον, (εὐ, ἀνοίγνυμι) easy to be opened.

Εὐάνορία, ας, ἡ, Dor. for εὐήνορία, Pind.

†Εὐάνοριδας, α, ὁ, Euanoridas, masc. pr. n., Polyb. 5, 94, 6.

Εὐαντέω, ὦ, f. -ῶω, to meet, receive kindly, be propitious, c. dat., Call. Dian. 268: from

Εὐάντης, ἐς=sq., opp. to δυσάντης, Ap. Rh.

Εὐάντητος, ον, (εὐ, ἀντάω) pleasant, agreeable to meet: hence propitious, Orph.: in genl. acceptable, ἄγρα, Opp.

†Εὐαντίδας, α, ὁ, Euantidas, masc. pr. n., Paus.

Εὐαντίλεκτος, ον, (εὐ, ἀντιλέγω) easy to be spoken against, refuted.

Εὐάντυς, ὅς, ὁ, ἡ, (εὐ, ἀντύς) of a chariot, with beautiful ἄντυξ: metaph. of a building, Anth.

Εὐάντωρ, ορος, ὁ, ἡ, Dor. for εὐήνωρ. [ᾧ]

Εὐαῖος, ον, (εὐ, ἄγνυμι) easily broken.

Εὐαπάλλακτος, ον, (εὐ, ἀπαλλάσσω) easy to get rid of, Arist. Probl.: to find a purchaser for, ἵππος, Xen. Eq. 3, 1. Adv. -τως.

Εὐαπανησία, ας, ἡ, affability, Chrysipp. ap. Plut. 2, 441 B: from

Εὐαπάνης, ον, (εὐ, ἀπανάω)=εὐάντητος, Clem. Al.

Εὐαπάρτιστος, ον, (εὐ, ἀπαρτίζω) finished, perfect.

Εὐάπαττος, ον, (εὐ, ἀπάττω) easily cheated, Plat. Phaedr. 263 B.

Εὐαπήγητος, ον, Ion. for εὐαρήγητος, Hdt.

Εὐαπόβατος, ον, (εὐ, ἀποβαίνω) convenient for landing, Thuc. 4, 30.

Εὐαπόβλητος, ον, (εὐ, ἀποβάλλω) easily lost.

Εὐαπόδεικτος, ον, (εὐ, ἀποδείκνυμι) easily proved: probable.

Εὐαπόδεκτος, ον, (εὐ, ἀποδέχομαι) acceptable. Adv. -τως.

Εὐαπόδοτος, ον, (εὐ, ἀποδίδωμι) easy to be returned or repaid.—II. easy of digestion, v. l. Diphil. Siphn. ap. Ath. 356 B.—2. easy of solution, explanation, Strab.

Εὐαπόκρίτος, ον, (εὐ, ἀποκρίνομαι) easy to answer. Adv. -τως.

Εὐαπολόγητος, ον, (εὐ, ἀπολογέομαι) easy to be excused, Strab.

Εὐαπόλυτος, ον, (εὐ, ἀπολύω) easy to be loosed or separated, τίνος or ἀπὸ τίνος, Hipp.

Εὐαπόρρητος, ον, (εὐ, ἀπορρέω) easily flowing away, Hipp.

Εὐαπόσβεστος, ον, (εὐ, ἀποσβέννυμι) easy to be extinguished.

Εὐαπόσειστος, ον, (εὐ, ἀποσειώ) easy to be shaken off or out. Adv. -τως, Chrysipp. ap. Plut. 2, 1036 E.

Εὐαπόσπαστος, ον, (εὐ, ἀποσπάω) easy to be torn away or off, τίνος, Arist. H. A.

Εὐαποτειχιστος, ον, (εὐ, ἀποτειχίζω) easy to be walled off or blockaded, Thuc. 6, 75.

Εὐαποφυκτος, ον, (εὐ, ἀποφεύγω) easily escaping, slippery.

†Εὐάρδῃ, ἡς, or Εὐάρδης, ιος, ἡ, Euarde or Euardis, fem. pr. n., Ath. 583 C.

Εὐάρεσκος, ον, in Xen., f. l. for εὐάρεστος, Lob. Phryn. 621.

Εὐάρεστέω, ὦ, (εὐάρεστος) to please, be well pleasing. Pass. to be well pleased, content, Diod., with a thing, tint, Id.

—II. intrans.=pass., Plut. Opp. to δυσάρεστέω. Hence

Εὐάρεστησις, εως, ἡ, a being well pleased, contentment, Diod.: and

Εὐάρεστητος, verb. adj. one must be content, acquiesce, Philo.

Εὐάρεστικός, ἡ, ὄν, likely to satisfy, M. Anton.: from

Εὐάρεστος, ον, (εὐ, ἀρέσχω) well-pleasing, acceptable, tint, N. T. Adv. -τως, compar. -τοτέρως, Xen. Mem. 3, 5, 5.

Εὐαριθμτος, ον, (εὐ, ἀριθμέω) easy to be counted, i. e. few in number, Hipp., Plat., etc.

Εὐαριθμος, ον,=foreg., Byz.

Εὐαρκτος, ον, (εὐ, ἄρχω) easy to manage, obedient, στόμα, Aesch. Pers. 193.

Εὐάρματος, ον, (εὐ, ἄρμα) with good or beautiful chariot: esp. victorious in the chariot-race, Pind. P. 2, 9.

Εὐαρμοστέω, ὦ, to be εὐαρμοστος, be well tempered or arranged, Hipp.: and

Εὐαρμοστία, ας, ἡ, good arrangement, Isocr. Antid. § 203: of men, accommodating or social disposition, readiness, versatility, Plat. Rep. 400 D: from

Εὐάρμοστος, ον, (εὐ, ἀρμόζω) fitting, suiting well, well accommodated or adapted, Plat. Rep. 413 E, etc.; πρὸς ἀπαντα, Isocr. 239 C.—II. well-tuned, harmonious, κἄλαιοι, Eur. El. 702, and Plat. Adv. -τως, Isocr. 223 E.

†Εὐάρνη, ἡς, ἡ, Euarne, a Nereid, Hes. Th. 259: from

Εὐαρνος, ον, (εὐ, ἀρνῆν) rich in sheep or lambs, Leon. Tar.

Εὐάρωτος, ον, (εὐ, ἀρώω) well-ploughed, or easy to be ploughed, Ap. Rh. 2, 810. [ᾧ]

Εὐάρτυτος, ον, (εὐ, ἀρτύω) well-seasoned, of meats, Ath.

Εὐαρχία, ας, ἡ, (εὐαρχος) good guidance or government.

†Εὐαρχίππος, ον, ὁ, (εὐαρχος, ἵππος) Euarchippus, a Spartan ephor, Xen. Hell. 1, 2, 1.

Εὐαρχος, ον, (εὐ, ἄρχω) governing

well.—2. pass. easy to govern.—II. (εὐ, ἀρχομαι) beginning well, λόγος, Luc.

—2. making a good beginning, of one's first customer in the market, Anth.

†Εὐαρχος, ον, ὁ, Euarchus, a tyrant of Astacus in Acarnania, Thuc. 2, 30.

—2. founder of Catana, Id. 6, 3, 3.—3. a Spartan ephor, Xen. Hell. 2, 3, 10.

Εὐάς, ἄδος, ἡ, one who cries eva, i. e. a Bacchant, Nonn.—II. as adj. ὁ, ἡ, Bacchic, Bacchanalian, κῶμος, Anth.

†Εὐας, ὁ, Euas, a hill of Lacedaemon near Sellasia, Polyb. 2, 65, 8.

Εὐασμα, ατος, τό, a Bacchanalian shout, Eur. Bacch. 129.

Εὐασμός, οἱ, ὁ, (εὐάσω) the cry of eva, a shout of revelry, esp. Bacchic of the Eleusinian mysteries, Hermesian. 5, 18.—II. the ovatio, lesser triumph of the Romans, Dion. H., who derives ovatio from it, as triumphus from θρίαμβος.

†Εὐασπλα, ὁ, the Euaspla, a river of India, Arr. An. 4, 24.

Εὐάστειρα, ας, ἡ, fem. from εὐαστήρ.

Εὐάστερος, ον, (εὐ, ὠστήρ) rich in stars, starry, Arat.

Εὐαστήρ, ἥρος, ὁ, Anth., and εὐαστής, οἱ, ὁ, also parox. εὐάστης, (εὐάσω) one who cries eva, esp. in honour of Bacchus at his revels, a Bacchanal Orph. Fem. εὐάστειρα and εὐάστειρα.

Hence

Εὐαστικός, ἡ, ὄν, Bacchanalian.

Εὐάτρητος, ον, Dor. for εὐήτρητος. [ᾧ]

Εὐαγής, ἐς, (εὐ, αὐγή) v. l. ἡ, εὐαγής, q. v. III, fin.

Εὐαυγής, ἐς, (εὐ, αὐξάνομαι) well quick growing, Arist. H. A.

Εὐαυρος, ον, (εὐ, αὐρα) with good pure air.

Εὐαχῆρ, ενος, ὁ, ἡ, (εὐ, ἀχῆρ) with beautiful neck.

†Εὐαφαίρετος, ον, (εὐ, ἀφαίρεσις) easy to be taken away, Theophr.

Εὐάφεια, ας, ἡ, (εὐ, ἀφή) softness the touch, delicacy, Ath.

Εὐάφηγτος, ον, Ion. εὐαπ., (εὐ, ἀφή) easy to describe, Hdt. 7, 6.

Εὐάφης, ἐς, (εὐ, ἀφή, ἀπτομαι) yielding to the touch, delicate, Theophr.—II. act. gently touching. Adv. -φῶς.

Hence

Εὐάφια, ας, ἡ,=εὐάφεια, Anth.

Εὐάφιος, ον, τό, (εὐ, ἀφή) an ointment or drug which heals by external application, Medic.

Εὐάφορος, ον, (εὐ, ἀφορμή) convenient, opportune, ready, late.

Εὐάχητος, ον, [ᾧ] Dor. for εὐήχης fine or clear sounding, Eur.

Εὐβάστακτος, ον, (εὐ, βαστάω) easy to carry or bear, Hdt. 2, 125.

†Εὐβατίδης, ον, ὁ, Eubatides, masc. pr. n., (in form patronym.) Luc.

Εὐβάτιος, ον, (εὐ, βαίνω) accessible, Xen. Hell. 4, 6, 9: εὐβ. πέραν, possible, Aesch. Pr. 718: opp. to δύβατος.

Εὐβίος, ον, and εὐβίσιος, ον, b in Arist. H. A., (εὐ, βίος) well-living in managing, esp. of animals skilled to find their food.—II. of men, respectable, Dio C. [7]

†Εὐβίος, ον, ὁ, Eubios, son of Me and Periboea, Q. Sm. 6, 611.—Oth in Paus., etc.

†Εὐβιότης, ον, ὁ, Eubiotus, kin the Machlyes, Luc.

Εὐβλάπτος, ον, (εὐ, βλάπτω) easily hurt, Arist. Gen. An.

Εὐβλάστεια, ας, ἡ, v. l. for εὐβλάστια, Theophr.: and

Εὐβλαστέω, ὦ, to shoot out, luxuriantly, Theophr.: from

Εὐβλαστής, ἐς, (εὐ, βλάσσω) luxuriantly growing, Theophr.

act. making to grow luxuriantly, Id. Hence

Εὐβλαστία, ας, ἡ, abundant growth, Theophr.

Εὐβλαστος, ου=εὐβλαστής I. and II., both in Theophr.

Εὐβλέφαρος, ου, (εὐ, βλέφαρον) with beautiful eyelids, Anth.

Εὐβλήτος, ου, (εὐ, βάλλω) easily hit, exposed to blows, App.

†Εὐβοεικός, ἡ, ου,=Εὐβοϊκός, Hdt. 3, 89.

†Εὐβοεύς, ἑως, Ion. ἡος, δ,=Εὐβοιεύς, Hdt. 8, 19.

Εὐβοήθητος, ου, (εὐ, βοηθῶ) easily assisted or rescued, Arist. Pol.: easily healed, Hipp.

Εὐβοία, ας Ion. ἡς, ἡ, Euboea, now Negropont (i. e. Egripo, Evripo, Euripus), an island lying along the coast of Boeotia and Attica, Hom., Hes., etc.—2. a city in the west of Sicily founded from Leontini, destroyed in wars between Carthaginians and Sicilians, Bähr ad Hdt. 7, 156, Strab.; others in Strab.—II. a daughter of Thespius, Apollod.—2. a daughter of Iarymnus, Ath. 296 B.—Others in Ath., etc.

†Εὐβοιεύς, ἑως, δ, an inhab. of Euboea, Euboean; οἱ Εὐβοῖες Att. -βοῖης, ου, the Euboeans, Hdt., Thuc.

†Εὐβοίηθεν, adv. from Euboea, Calm. Del. 197.

†Εὐβοϊκός, ἡ, ου, of Euboea, Euboean, Hdt. 7, 192; in Trag. Εὐβοϊκός: though Dind. reads -οἰκά in Eur. Hel. 767.

†Εὐβοίς more correctly Εὐβοίς, ἡ, fem. adj. foreg., ἀκτῇ, Soph. R. 237; Εὐβοῖδα χάραν, Id. 74; ἡβοῖδης μέλαι, Hdt. 3, 89.

†Εὐβοίτης, ου, δ, of Euboea, Εὐβ. αρμαί, Strab. [I]

Εὐβολλῶ, ᾧ, to make a good throw, p. with the dice, Luc.: from

Εὐβολος, ου, (εὐ, βάλλω) throwing skily, either in the chase, Opp., or th the dice. Adv. -λως, εὐβ. ἔχειν, be prosperous, well off, Aesch. Cho. 6.

Εὐβοσία, ας, ἡ, (εὐβοτος) good pasture, χάρας, Arist. H. A.: in genl. ad nourishment, Id. Gen. An.

Εὐβοστρυχός, ου, (εὐ, βόστρυχος) with beautiful locks, Anth.

Εὐβοτάς, ου, δ, Eubotas, masc. pr. Xen. Hell. 1, 2, 1.

Εὐβοτόμαι, to have good pasture, rab.: from

Εὐβοτος, ου, (εὐ, βόσκω) abounding pasture, with good pasture, Od. 15, 5.—II. well-fed, thriving, Theocr. 5,

Εὐβοτρυχός, ου, Anacreont., and ἰστρυγ, v. gen. voc, Soph. Phil. I, (εὐ, βότρυς) rich in grapes.

Εὐβουλέν, ἑως, δ, like εὐβουλος, of the good counsel, epith. of several Is., Diod., etc.

Εὐβουλεύς, ἑως, δ, Eubuleus, son Trochilus and brother of Triptolus, Paus., or son of Dysaules, Jh. H. 40.

Εὐβούλη, ἡς, ἡ, Eubule, one of the Muses, Apollod.—2. daughter of Is in Athens, Ael. V. H.—Others Anth.

Εὐβουλία, ας, ἡ, good counsel: prudence, Aesch. Pr. 1035, etc.

Εὐβουλίδης, ου, δ, Eubulides, an enian masc. pr. n., Dem., Diod. etc.: from

Εὐβουλος, ου, (εὐ, βουλή) of good wsl, full of practical wisdom, shrewd, lent, Theogn. 329, Hdt. 8, 110, etc. consulting for one's good. Adv.

†Εὐβουλος, ου, δ, Eubulus, an Athenian commander in the Peloponnesian war, Thuc. 8, 23, Xen.—2. son of Mnesitheus, of Cyprus, an Athenian orator, Dem. 249, 13.—3. another, a distinguished orator (sent on an embassy to Philip), Id. 232, 14; 235, 17, etc.—Others in Dem. 401, 1, Diod. S., Ath. 8 B, cf. Meineke I, p. 355, sqq., etc.

Εὐβους, ουν, gen. οος, (εὐ, βοῦς) rich in cattle: the acc. εὐβούν occurs, H. Hom. Ap. 54, al. εὐβών.

Εὐβρεχής, ἑς, (εὐ, βρέχω) well steeped or soaked, Nic.

Εὐβροχος, ου, (εὐ, βρόχω) well noosed, well-knit, ἄμμα, Anth.

Εὐβρωτάς, ου, (εὐ, βιβρώσκω) good to eat, τιγί, Ath.

Εὐβρύτος, ου, an obscure word,=εὐοικός, v. Meineke Euph. 92.

Εὐβωλοστροφῆτος, ου, (εὐ, βωλοστροφῆ) easy to plough, Eust. Hom. 1431, 53.

Εὐβως, acc. ου, (εὐ, βοῦς) v. εὐβους.

†Εὐβώτας, δ, v. I. for Εὐβότας, Xen. Hell. 1, 2, 1.

†Εὐβώτη, ἡς, ἡ, Eubote, a daughter of Thespius, Apollod.

Εὐγάθης, ἑς, and εὐγάθητος, ου, Dor. for εὐγῆθ, q. v.

Εὐγαῖος, ου, (εὐ, γαῖα)=εὐγειος.

Εὐγάλακτος, ου, (εὐ, γάλα) yielding good milk, Alciph. [γα]

Εὐγάλνιος, ου, (εὐ, γάληνη) very calm, serene, Lyc. Adv. -νως.

Εὐγάμια, ας, ἡ, a happy marriage: from

Εὐγάμος, ου, (εὐ, γάμος) happily wedded, Nonn.

Εὐγε, Adv. for εὐ γε, Lat. euge, good! well done! well said! exclamations of approval, Plat., etc.: also with verbs, right well, capitally, εὐγῇ, εὐγε ποιήσαντες, Ar. Pac. 285: oft. ironical, capital! Ar. Av. 1692; and so εὐ γούν, Eur. Or. 1602.

Εὐγετός, ου, (εὐ, γῆ) of or with good soil, Theophr.

Εὐγένεια, ας, ἡ, (εὐγενής) nobility of birth, high descent, perh. in this signf., Aesch. Pers. 442, Epich. p. 87: but mostly—II. nobility of soul, high spirit to match high birth, generosity, Eur., etc.—III. of animals, plants, etc., goodness in their kind.

Εὐγενέας, ου, (εὐ, γένειον) well-bearded, Plat. Euthyphr. 2 B: of a lion, well-maned, Il. 15, 275; Ep. ἡγῷ.

Εὐγενέτης, δ,=sq., Eur. Andr. 771

Εὐγενής, ἑς, m Hom. εὐγενής, q. v., and in H. Hom. Ven. 94, ἡγενης, (εὐ, γένος) well-born, of noble race, high descent, Soph. O. C. 728;

of external appearance, noble, εὐγ. πάρθενον εἶδος, Eur. Hel. 10: also a mark of nobility, τὸ μὲν ἐστίχθαι εὐγενές, Hdt. 5, 6: but it is difficult to separate this signification from

—II. noble-minded, generous, high-spirited, Trag., etc.; cf. γενναῖος.—III. of animals, high-bred, spirited, esp. ἵππος, Theogn. 184, Soph. El. 25. So the Lat. nobilis, generosus.

†Εὐγένης, ους, δ, Eugènes, a poet of the Anthology.

†Εὐγενία, ας, ἡ, Eugenia, fem. pr. n., Anth.

Εὐγενίη, ἡς, ἡ, Ion. for εὐγένεια.

Εὐγενίζω, to ennoble, πόλιν, Philem. p. 423.

Εὐγένιος, ου=εὐγενής.—II. -νιον, τό, name of a kind of grape.

Εὐγενίς, ἰδος, pecul. fem. of εὐγενής, Joseph.

Εὐγεόουρος, ου, (εὐ, γεφύρω) well-bridged: easy to throw a bridge over, τόπος, Polyb. [ῥ]

†Εὐγεών, δ, Eugeon, an historian, Dion. H.

Εὐγεώρητος, ου, (εὐ γεωργῶ) well-cultivated; fertile.

Εὐγεώργος, ου=εὐγεός.

Εὐγεως, ου=εὐγεός, Att.

Εὐγηθής, ἑς, Eur. H. F. 792, ἀν εὐγηθῆτος, ου, Eur. I. T. 212, (εὐ, γῆθῶ) Dor. εὐγαθ., joyous, cheerful.

†Εὐγηρία, ᾧ, (εὐγηρία) to pass a happy old age, Stob.

Εὐγηρία, ας, ἡ, (εὐγηρία) a happy, fortunate old age, Arist. Rhet.

†Εὐγηρος, ου=εὐγῆρας.

Εὐγηρος, υ, (εὐ, γῆρος) sweet-sounding, αὐτῇ, Ar. Ran. 213.

Εὐγῆρας, ου, (εὐ, γῆρας) happy in old age, a fortunate old man, Arist. Rhet., also εὐγηρος, in Hipp.

Εὐγλάγετος, ου=sq., Luc.

Εὐγλήγης, ἑς, Nic., and εὐγλήγος, ου, Lyc., (εὐ, γάλα) full of, abounding in milk: there is a metapl. dat. εὐγλαγί, as if from εὐγλας, in Leon. Tar. [α]

Εὐγλήνιος, ου, (εὐ, γλήνη) bright eyed, of wild beasts, Opp.

Εὐγλυπτος, ου, (εὐ, γλυφω) well carved or engraved, Anth.

Εὐγλύφανος, ου, Nonn., and εὐγλύφης, ἑς, Anth.,=εὐγῆς.

Εὐγλωσσία, ας, ἡ, Att. -τία, fluency of speech, Ar. Eq. 837: from

Εὐγλωσσιος, ου, Att. εὐγλωστος (εὐ, γλῶσσα) with good, fluent tongue, ready of tongue, Aesch. Supp. 775.—

II. act. loosing the tongue, making eloquent, οἶνος; but, acc. to others, flowing with a musical sound, gurgling, Anth. Hence

Εὐγλωττέω, ᾧ, to be fluent: and

Εὐγλωττίω, to make fluent or talkative, Philostr.

Εὐγλώχιν, ἱνος, δ, ἡ, εὐγ, γλωχίν) well, keen-pointed, Opp.

Εὐγῆμα, ατος, τό, (εὐγῆμαι) like εὐχός, boasting, κενά εὐγῆμ., Od. 22, 249.—II. =εὐχή, a prayer, wish, Aesch. Theb. 267, Spanh. Call. Lav. Pall. 139.

Εὐναμπτος, ου, Ep. εὐγν., (εὐναμπτος) well-bent or twisted, κληῖσιν γυμναμπτος, Od. 18, 294.—II. easy to bend, flexible, χαλκοῖσι, Opp.

Εὐγναυμονέω, ᾧ, to be fair and honest, Plut.: and

Εὐγναυμοσύνη, ἡς, ἡ, the conduct or character of an εὐγναύμων, candour, indulgence, fairness, Aeschin. 78, 8: from

Εὐγναύμων, ου, gen. ονος, (εὐ, γνώμη) of good, kind feeling, indulgent, fair, charitable, Xen. Mem. 2, 8, 6, Aeschin. 78, 6: friendly, Anth.—II. wise, prudent: hence adv. -μόνως, prudently, Xen. Ages. 2, 25.

Εὐγνώριστος, ου, (εὐ, γνωρίζω) easily recognised.

Εὐγνωστός, ου, (εὐ, γινώσκω) well-known, easily recognised, Soph. Aj. 704. Adv. -τως.

†Εὐγνωστός, ου, δ, Eugnostus, masc. pr. n., Arr.

Εὐγομός, ου, Eur. I. T. 1286, and εὐγομότος, ου, (εὐ, γομῶ) Opp., well-nailed or fastened.

Εὐγόναιτος, ου, (εὐ, γόνυ) with good knees or joints.

†Εὐγονέω, ᾧ, to be fruitful, Theophr. and

Εὐγονία, ας, ἡ, fruitfulness, Plat. Rep. 546 A, Xen. Lac. 1, 6: from

Εὐγονος, ου, (εὐ, γονή) fruitful, productive, Joseph.

Εὐγραμία, ας, ἡ, good, clear drawing, Ath.: from

Εὐγράμμος, ου, (εὐ, γραμμή) well drawn, accurately defined by lines, Luc.: of graceful contour, Strab.

Εὐγράφης, ἑς, (εὐ, γράφω II.) well

written, drawn or painted, Anth.—II. act writing or drawing well, Ib.

Εὐγῆρος, ον, (εὐ, γῆρος) well-rounded: πᾶλη, perh. twisting, Anth.

Εὐγώνιος, ον, (εὐ, γωνία) regular, Xen. Oec. 4.21: in Eur. Ion. 1137, Dind. now reads εὐγώνια, ἦ.

Εὐδαίβυλος, ον, (εὐ, δαίδαλος) beautifully wrought, ναός, Bacchyl. 21.

Εὐδαιμονία, ὦ, f. -ῆσσι, (εὐδαιμων) to be prosperous, well off, happy, Hdt. 1, 170, Soph. Ant. 506, Eur., etc. Hence

Εὐδαιμόνημα, ατος, τό, a piece of good fortune, Luc.

Εὐδαιμονία, ας, ἡ, (εὐδαιμων) prosperity, good fortune, H. Hom. 10, 5, Hdt., etc.: happiness, Hdt. 1, 5, 32, and freq. in Att. prose.

Εὐδαιμονίζω, (εὐδαιμων) to call, account happy, τινά, Eur. Troj. 268, τινά τινος, Soph. O. C. 144.

Εὐδαιμονικός, ἡ, ὄν, of, belonging to happiness; τὰ εὐδ., Arist. Eth. N.: of persons, happy, Ar. Eccl. 1134, Plat., and Arist.—2, esp. οἱ εὐδαιμονικοί, philosophers who make happiness the chief good, Diog. L. Adv. κῶς, Ar. Pac. 856.

Εὐδαιμονισμα, ατος, τό, (εὐδαιμονίζω) that which is thought to be a happiness, Ep. Plat. 354 C.

Εὐδαιμονισμός, ὅδ, ὁ, (εὐδαιμονίζω) a thinking happy, Arist. Eth. N. also=εὐδαιμονία.

Εὐδαιμονιστέον, verb. adj. from εὐδαιμονίζω, one must think or call happy, Arist. Eth. N.—2, -εος, ἑα, εἶν, to be called happy, Arr.

Εὐδαιμοσύνη, ης, ἡ=εὐδαιμονία, Archyt. ap. Stob. p. 13, 36, etc.

Εὐδαίμων, ον, gen. ονορ; with a good genius or destiny, hence fortunate, prosperous, blessed, Lat. felix, τινός, in respect of a thing, Hes. Op. 824; εὐδ. καὶ δαίσιος, Theogn. 1007: like δαίσιος, well off, wealthy, Lat. beatus, Hdt. 1, 196; 5, 8, etc.: also of places, as αἱ Ἀθῆναι μεγάλαί τε καὶ εὐδαίμονες, Id. 8, 111: freq. in Xen. An.—2, happy, Trag., Plat., etc.: τὸ εὐδαίμων=εὐδαιμονία, Thuc. 2, 43. Adv. -μόνος, Eur. Or. 601, Ar. Plat. 802, Plat., etc. The word is not in Hom., once only in Hes. l. c.

Εὐδαίμων, ονορ, ὁ, Eudæmon, a son of Aegyptus, Apollod. 2, 1, 5.

Εὐδάκρυτος, ον, (εὐ, δακρύω) tearful, lamentable, Aesch. Cho. 181.—II. beautiful in tears, Philostr.

Εὐδακτύλος, ον, (εὐ, δακτύλος) with beautiful fingers, Alciph.

Εὐδαμίδας, α, ὁ, Eudamidas, a Spartan, brother of Phoebeidas, Xen. Hell. 5, 2, 24.—2, son of Archidamus, brother of Agis, Plut.—The name of two Spartan kings (23d and 30th of the Proclidae), Polyb. 4, 35, 13, Plut. Agis. 3.

Εὐδαμπίπος, ον, ὁ, Eudamippus, a friend of Theocritus, Theocr. 2, 77.

Εὐδαμός, ον, ὁ, Dor. form for masc. pr. n., Εὐδήμος, Plut. Eum. 16.

Εὐδάνεμος, ον, ὁ, Eudānēmos, a hero honoured in Athens, Arr. An. 3, 16, 8.

Εὐδάνω, poet. length. for εὐδω, Lyc.

Εὐδαπάνος, ον, (εὐ, δαπάνη) of much expense, liberal, Arist. Virt. et Vit.—II. of easy, i.e. moderate expense, Dion. H. [α]

Εὐδέσιλος, ον, (εὐ, δέσιος, δηλός) very clear, distinct, easily seen, exposed to the eye, Hom. (only in Od.) usu. as pith. of Ithaca, Od. 2, 167; 9, 21, etc.: also of islands in genl. Od. 13, 234 prob. from the distinctness wh

they have, as standing out of the sea, esp. of Ithaca with its high cliffs: so Pind. O. 1, 178, calls the hill of Cynos at Olympia, εὐδέσιλον, far-seen: but in P. 4, 136, of the sea-port Iolcos, some take it unnecessarily as metaph., like Lat. conspicuus, illustris, distinguished, far-famed. (Acc. to some Gramm. from δέσιλος, eventide, hence western, which suits Ithaca, but not all islands, and certainly not Iolcos, which was on the east coast: Strabo takes it, when used of Aspledon, to mean on the western, sheltered side of a hill. The interpr. lying beautiful in the evening sun, is modern and untenable. Others derived it from εὐ and εἰλη with δ inserted, sunny, which is the sense approved by Buttm. Lexil. v. δέσιλος 7-9, derived however from δέσιλος, open to the afternoon's sun, and so it seems to be in Euphor. 54.)

Εὐδενός, ἡ, ὄν=εὐδινός, εὐδινός, dub.

Εὐδεπνία, ας, ἡ, a happy festival, dub. 1 in Harmod. ap. Ath. 479 D: from

Εὐδεπνος, ον, (εὐ, δέπνιον) well entertained: of the manes, honoured with rich offerings, Aesch. Cho. 484.—II. δαίτες, costly, luxurious feasts, Eur. Med. 200.

Εὐδενόρος, ον, (εὐ, δένδρον) rich, abounding with fair trees, Pind. O. 8, 12, etc., and Eur.

Εὐδέρκης, ον, ὁ, Eudercēs, masc. pr. n., Dem. 688, 11.

Εὐδέρμιτος, (εὐ, δέρμα) with good, stout hide.

Εὐδέηντος, ον, (εὐ, δεψέω) well tanned, well supplied, Hipp.

Εὐδήλος, ον, (εὐ, δηλός) clear, open, manifest, Hipp., Aesch. Pers. 1009, etc.: εὐδ. (εὔτι) ποῖων, all may see him doing..., Ar. Ach. 1130, cf. δηλός. Adv. -ως, Plut.

Εὐδήλιος, ον, ὁ, Eudēliūs, masc. pr. n., Paus.

Εὐδήμιος, α, ὄν, of Eudēmius, Eudēmian, Arist.: from sq. 3.

Εὐδήμος, ον, ὁ, Eudēmos, an Athenian punished with death for an offensive law proposed by him, Dem. 743, 17.—2, another, in favour with the people, Id. 1482, 67.—3, a Peripatetic philosopher of Rhodes, a pupil of Aristotle, Strab.—Others in Diod. S., Plut., etc.

Εὐδία, ας, ἡ, (εὐδινός) fair, clear, fine weather, Pind. l. 7, 52; and in plur. opp. to χειμῶνες, Plat. Legg. 961 E.—2, metaph. tranquillity, undisturbed prosperity, Pind. O. 1, 158, Xen. An. 5, 8, 19; cf. εὐδινός.

Εὐδιάβυτος, ον, (εὐ, διαβαίνω) easy to be passed, crossed, forded, Xen. Hell. 4, 2, 11.

Εὐδιάβλητος, ον=sq., Chrysipp. ap. Plut. 2, 1040 B.

Εὐδιάβολος, ον, (εὐ, διαβάλλω) exposed to calumny, easily misrepresented, Plat. Euthyphr. 3 B. Adv. -ως, Dem. 1406, 10.

Εὐδιάνωστος, ον, (εὐ, διανί- νωστω) easy to distinguish.

Εὐδιάγωγος, ον, (εὐ, διαγωγή) gratifying, agreeable, Philo.—II. pass. gratified. [α]

Εὐδιάομαι, dep.=εὐδιῶ, βίος ἀσάλευτος ηὐνίαζόμενος, Plat. As. 370 D: rare in act. εὐδιῶ.

Εὐδιάθετος, ον, (εὐ, διατίθημι) well arranged or disposed: hence kind, amiable. Adv. -τως, Joseph.

Εὐδιάρητος, ον, (εὐ, διαρῆπτω) bruised, crushed: contrite, Eccl.

Εὐδιαιός or εὐδαιός, ον, ὁ, an open

ing in a ship's timbers, for the waves to run off, a sink, drain, εἰσὼς, χεῖμαρος. Hence metaph. of a chylifer pipe, etc.

Εὐδίαρετος, ον, (εὐ, διαίρω) well divided easy to be divided, Arist. Part. An.

Εὐδίαίτερος, ον, irr. comp. of εὐδινός, q. v.

Εὐδίαίτιος, ον, (εὐ, διαίτω) easy of decision, Strab.

Εὐδίατος, ον, (εὐ, διαίτω) living moderately, temperate, Xen. Apol. 9. [I]

Εὐδιάκλαστος, ον, (εὐ, διακλάω) easily broken.

Εὐδιακόμοστος, ον, (εὐ, διακομίζω) easy to be conveyed, transported.

Εὐδιάκοστος, ον, and εὐδιόκοστος, ον, (εὐ, διακόπτω) easy to cut through, both in Polyb.

Εὐδιακόστος, ον, (εὐ, διακοσμέω) easy to be arranged, Polyb.

Εὐδιάρκτος, ον, (εὐ, διαρκίνω) easy to distinguish. Adv. -τως.

Εὐδιάλλακτος, ον, (εὐ, διαλλάσσω) easy to be reconciled, placable, Dion. H. Adv. -τως, Plut.

Εὐδιάλυτος, ον, (εὐ, διαλύω) easy to be dissolved, destroyed, etc., Arist.—II. easy to reconcile, Polyb. φίλια, Arist. Eth. N.

Εὐδιάνας, ακτος, ὁ, (εὐδία, ἄναξ) king, ruler of the air, Luc. V. H. 1, 15.

Εὐδιάνος, ἡ, ὄν=εὐδινός, warm: and so a cloak is called φάμακος ἀνῆρ, O. 9, 146, cf. Böckh ad P. 5, 10.

Εὐδιάνευστος, ον, (εὐ, διαπνέω)=sq., Theophr.

Εὐδιάνπνος, ον, contr. -πνους, ον, (εὐ, διαπνέω) easy to blow through or to air.—II. easy to evaporate, Arist. Part. An.

Εὐδιάρθρωτος, ον, (εὐ, διαρθρώω) well-jointed: compact, of style.

Εὐδιάρπαστος, ον, (εὐ, διαρπάζω) easily robbed or stolen.

Εὐδίσσειστος, ον, (εὐ, διασειέω) easily shaken: easily disproved.

Εὐδίσπαστος, ον, (εὐ, διασπίνω) easily torn asunder, wrenched open, Polyb.

Εὐδιάρθαρτος, ον=sq., Plat. Legg. 845 D.

Εὐδιάρθορος, ον, (εὐ, διαρθίρω) easily destroyed or corrupted, Arist. Pol.

Εὐδιάρωρ, ὦ, to be excellent, Geop.

Εὐδιάρρητος, ον, (εὐ, διαρρέω) easily evaporated, passing off at pores.—II. act. easily perspiring, Med.

Εὐδιάρφυκτος, ον, (εὐ, διαφεύγω) easy to be escaped.

Εὐδιάχρτος, ον, (εὐ, διαχέω) easy to be dissolved, Plut.; easy to digest, Arist. Probl. 1, 42.

Εὐδιάχωρτος, ον, (εὐ, διαχωρίζω) of meat, easy to digest and pass.

Εὐδιῶ, ὦ, Ep. part. εὐδιῶν, (εὐ, διῶ) to be calm, warm, fine, esp. of sea and weather, κόλπος, Ar. Rh.: persons, to enjoy such weather, etc., Εὐδιῶντος, ον, (εὐ, διῶσκω) cile, Diod. [I]

Εὐδινός, ἡ, ὄν=εὐδινός, P. Legg. 919 A: the form εὐδινός, dub. Adv. -νως, Hipp.

Εὐδιέξοδος, ον, (εὐ, διέξοδος) an easy exit, easy to go out of, Hipp.

Εὐδιέξωτος, ον, (εὐ, διέξω) easily going out, Id.

Εὐδιέτος, ον, (εὐ, διέτιμι) easily washed away, disappearing, Diosc.

Εὐδιήγητος, ον, (εὐ, διηγέω) easy to tell, quoted from Isocr.

Εὐδικία, ας, (εὐ, δική) right dealing, in plur. εὐδικίας ἀνέτι, Od. 19, 111: and so in Plut.

Εὐδίδας, *cv*, *δ*, *Eudidas*, a Spartan, Xen. Hell. 5, 4, 39.—2. an Athenian, son of Apemantus, Plat. Hipp. min. ion.—Others in Dem., etc.

Εὐδίνης, *ον*, (*εὐ*, *δινέω*) easily turning or turned, Anth. [?] Εὐδίνος, *ον*,=foreg.

Εὐδιδος, *ον*, (*εὐ*, *διδός*) easy to go through, open, loose, Arist. Probl.

Εὐδοικητος, *ον*, (*εὐ*, *δοικέω*) easy to be disposed of.

Εὐδοίπτος, *ον*, (*εὐ*, *δοιράω*, *διόδοιμα*) easy to see through.

Εὐδορθωτος, *ον*, (*εὐ*, *δορθόω*) easy to be remedied, healed, Hipp.

Εὐδορίστος, *ον*, (*εὐ*, *δορίζω*) easy to be defined, Arist. Anim.

Εὐδός, *ον*, (*εὐ*, *Ζεύς*, gen. *Διός*) calm, fine, clear, of air, weather, sea, etc., Theocrit. 22, 22, Ap. Rh., etc.: arm, Hipp.: of persons, cheerful.

Εὐδοίστερος, *ον*, comp. and superl. *εὐδοίστερος*, *εὐδοίτατος*, Hipp. 288, 48: *εὐδοίστερος*, gen. Hell. 1, 6, 39, [i, except in Arat. Dios. 259.]

Εὐδύος, *ον*, *δ*, *Eudius*, a Spartan chor., Xen. Hell. 2, 3, 1: more correctly *Εὐδός*.

Εὐδομήτος, *ον*, (*εὐ*, *δέμω*) well built fashioned, of stone work, Hom., ways in Ep. form *εὐδμ*, except in d. 20, 302.

Εὐδοκέα, *ω*, f. *-ήσω*, and more freq. *εὐδοκέω*, (*εὐ*, *δοκέω*) to be content, well pleased, to approve, acquiesce in a thing, *τινί*, Polyb.: also part. to be glad of doing, *ιδ*: c. inf. consent, determine to do, *ιδ*.—II. *εὐδοκέωμαι*, as pass. to be agreeable, be proved of, *ιδ*.—III. impers. *εὐδοκεῖ* it seems good, Lat. *placet*, *ιδ*.—ence

Εὐδοκῆσις, *εως*, *η*, contentment, satisfaction, approval, Diod.: and

Εὐδοκήσις, *ον*, welcome, well-pleased, acceptable, Diog. L.

Εὐδοκία, *ας*, *η*,=εὐδοκήσις, LXX.,

Εὐδοκίμω, *ω*, f. *-ήσω*, to be εὐδοκῆσις, to be of good repute, be honoured, famous, popular, Theogn. 587, Hdt., and freq. in Att.: *εὐδ*. *ἐν* *τινί*, to be distinguished for a thing, Thuc. 2, 37; *ἐπὶ* *τινί*, Plat. Hipp. Maj. 291 A; *ἐν* *τινός*, Dem. 1425, 5: *παρὰ* *τινί*, *πλεῖ*, to have influence with him, t. 8, 87, cf. 98; 9, 20. Later also mid., Diod. Hence

Εὐδοκίμησις, *εως*, *η*, a being of good repute, credit, reputation, Plat. Rep. 353 A, in plur. [Z]

Εὐδοκίμια, *ας*, *η*, praise, estimation, *ιδ*, Plat. Phileb. 58 D.

Εὐδοκίμος, *ον*, (*εὐ*, *δοκίμος*) in good repute, admired, honoured, glorious, famous, στρατιά, Aesch. Pers. 857, *θαύρος*, Eur. Heracl. 621: *εὐδ*. *εἰς* *τι*, Plat. Apol. 29 D, Legg. 878

Εὐδοκουμενός, *adv*, part. pres. mid. a. *εὐδοκέω*, satisfactorily, c. dat., *υβ*.

Εὐδομος, *ον*, (*εὐ*, *δέμω*) well-built.

Εὐδοξος, *α*, *ον*, of or belonging to *δοξος* 2, Strab. p. 103.

Εὐδοξέω, *ω*, to be εὐδοξός, to be in repute, be thought well of, famous, a. Mem. 3, 6, 16, etc.: and

Εὐδοξία, *ας*, *η*, good report, a good repute, credit, honour, glory, Pind. P. 5, l. 3, 70, and freq. in Att.—2. *απαλ*, good-will, Plat. Menex. 238 D.

Εὐδοκία, *ον*, (*εὐ*, *δοκίμω*) right judgment, opp., as subject to the objective *επιστήμη* (scientific knowledge), Plat. Meno 99 B.

Εὐδοξός, *ον*, (*εὐ*, *δόξα*) of good repute, honoured, famous, glorious, Pind. 2, 10, etc. Thuc. 1, 84, etc.: *νέε*

Εὐδοξόταται, ships of best repute or character, 'crack' ships, Hdt. 7, 99.—II. of good judgment, judicious. Adv. *-ως*, Plat. Hipp. Maj. 287 E.

Εὐδοξος, *ον*, *δ*, *Eudoxus*, a philosopher of Cnidus, a pupil of Archytas, a celebrated astronomer and mathematician, Strab.: Diog. L., who mentions others of the name.—2. of Cyzicus, sent on a voyage around Africa, Strab.

Εὐδουλος, *ον*, (*εὐ*, *δούλος*) good, kind to one's slaves, Achae. ap. Ath. 267 D, Pherecr. Incert. 72.

Εὐδράκης, *ες*, (*εὐ*, *δέρκομαι*) sharp-sighted, Soph. Phil. 847.

Εὐδράνεια and εὐδράνεια, *ας*, *η*, bodily strength, health, etc., LXX. (*εὐδράνης* is only found in Gramm.: the root is *δραίνω*.)

Εὐδρόμος, *ω*, to be εὐδρόμος, to run well, be swift, Menand. ap. Stob. Append. t. 4, p. 13 Gaisf.

Εὐδρομία, *ας*, *η*, (εὐδρόμος) swiftness, Hipp.

Εὐδρομίας, *ον*, *δ*, a good runner: of a fish, Eratosth. ap. Plut. 2, 981 D.

Εὐδρομος, *ον*, (*εὐ*, *δραμῖν*) running well, swift, Orph.

Εὐδρόμος, *ον*, *δ*, *Eudromus*, a stoic philosopher, Diog. L.

Εὐδρόσος, *ον*, (*εὐ*, *δρόσος*) dewy, *πηγάδι*, Eur. I. A. 1517, τόποι, Ar. Av. 245.

Εὐδυνάτος, *ον*, (*εὐ*, *δύναμις*) mighty, Orph. [v]

Εὐδυσωπητος, *ον*, (*εὐ*, *δυσωπέω*) soon put out of countenance: hence easily worked upon by entreaty, Plut. Adv. τως.

Εὐδω, impf. *ἤδον* (but not in Hom.): fut. *εὐδῶ*, to sleep, lie down to sleep, freq. in Hom.: c. acc. cognat., γλυνκὸν *ὄπνον* *εὐδῶν*, Od. 8, 445, for which Soph. O. T. 65 has *ὄπνον* *εὐδῶν*: *παρὰ* *χρυσέῃ* *Ἀφροδίτῃ* *εὐδῶν*, Od. 8, 337, 342; so, *ὅν* *ὁμήλικι*, Theogn. 1059: also of the sleep of death, Il. 14, 482, Soph. O. C. 621.—II. metaph. to rest, be still, *ὄφρ'* *εὐδῶν* *σὺ* *μένος* *Βορέας*, Il. 5, 524: and so freq. later of the hushing of storms, sorrows, etc., *ὀδέτω* *πόντος*, Simon. 7, 17; *εὐδῶν* *κακόν*, Eur. Supp. 1148: also to cease, *εὐδῶν* *χάρις*, Pind. I. 7, 23 (6, 17) *φῆν* *εὐδουσα*, a mind at rest, or listless, in Soph. Fr. 563, cf. Valck. Theocrit. 2, 126, Schäf. Soph. O. C. 307, cf. *βρίζω*. In prose *κατένδω* is more usu., though we find *εὐδω* in Plat. Symp. 203 B, Xen. Cyn. 5, 11. (The root is the same as that of *ιαύω*, *ῥωτέω*, viz. **ῥω*, *ἄημι*, *αἶω*, to breathe.)

Εὐδωρή, *ης*, *η*, *Eudorē*, daughter of Oceanus and Tethys, Hes. Th. 360.—2. a Nereid, Id. 244.

Εὐδωρομαι, *ον*, (*εὐ*, *δωρέομαι*) abundantly, kindly given, Opp.

Εὐδωρος, *ον*, (*εὐ*, *δωρον*) liberal; generous, Opp.: in Hom. only as prop. n.: v. sq.

Εὐδωρος, *ον*, *δ*, *Eudorus*, son of Mercury and Polymela, one of the leaders of the Myrmidons, Il. 16, 179.

Εὐεάνος, *ον*, (*εὐ*, *εἰάνω*) richly-robed, Δημήτριος, Mosch. 4, 75.

Εὐεγρετος, *ον*, (*εὐ*, *εγρομαι*, *εγείρω*) easily awakened.

Εὐεδρος, *ον*, (*εὐ*, *εδρα*) firm, well-placed: with a beautiful seat, stately throne, Aesch. Theb. 96.—II. pass. good, convenient, easy to sit upon, e. g. *ἵππος*, Xen. Eq. 1, 12.—III. in a right, lucky place: e. g. *εὐεδρος* *ὄρνις*, a bird of augury appearing in a lucky quarter, Ael. Adv. *-ως*

Εὐεθερός, *ον*, (*εὐ*, *εθεωα*) *ἀκατάκτα* haired, Anacr. 80.

Εὐεθής, *ες*, (*εὐ*, *εἶδος*) well-shaped or formed, graceful, γυνή, Il. 3, 48, of female beauty, v. Eustath. ad l.; and so, Hes. Theog. 250, Hdt. 1, 32, Pind., etc.: but also of men, Aesch. Pers. 324, Eur. Hel. 1540, Xen. Hell. 5, 3, 9

Εὐετακστος, *ον*, (*εὐ*, *ετακάζω*) easy to surmise or conjecture.

Εὐεικτος, *ον*, (*εὐ*, *εἰκα*) yielding; obedient. Adv. *-τως*.

Εὐεῖλος, *ον*, (*εὐ*, *εἰλη*) sunny, warm, Lat. *apricus*, πνοαί, Eur. Phoen. 674;

Εὐεμῆτες, *ω*, to be well dressed, Arist. Rhet. Al.: from

Εὐεμῆτος, *ον*, (*εὐ*, *εμα*) well dressed ed.

Εὐεμινέω, *ω*,=εὐεμῆτες: from

Εὐεμῶν, *ον*, gen. *ονος*,=εὐεμῆτες, Aesch. Pers. 181.

Εὐεῖρος, *ον*, (*εὐ*, *εἶρος*) with or a good wool, Hipp., and Soph. Tr. 675 where Elmsl. Heracl. 693 reads *εὐέρον*.

Εὐεῖςβολος, *ον*, (*εὐ*, *εἰςβάλλω*) easy of entrance, Strab.: exposed to invasion.

Εὐεκβύτος, *ον*, (*εὐ*, *εκβαίνω*) easy to get out of, Hipp.

Εὐεκκρίτος, *ον*, (*εὐ*, *εκκρίνω*) of food, easy to digest and pass, Xenocr.

Εὐεκνίπτος, *ον*, (*εὐ*, *ἐκνίπτω*) easy to wash out, of a colour.

Εὐεκπλύτος, *ον*, (*εὐ*, *ἐκπλύνω*)=foreg.—II. act. cleansing, scouring, purging, Hipp.

Εὐεκπύρατος, *ον*, (*εὐ*, *ἐκπύρω*) easy to be burnt or warmed, Strab. [v]

Εὐεκρύπτος, *ον*, (*εὐ*, *ἐκρύπτω*) easy to be washed, cleansed.

Εὐεκέτω, *ω*, to be of a good habit of body, be in good case or health, Cebes, and Plut.: from

Εὐέκτης, *ον*, *δ*, (*εὐ*, *ἐχω*) of a good habit of body, healthy, Polyb., opp. to καχεκτικός.

Εὐεκτία, *ας*, *η*,=εὐεξία, Archyt. ap. Stob. p. 14, 17.

Εὐεκτικός, *ος*, *ον*,=εὐέκτης, σώματα, Plat. Legg. 684 C.—2. conducive to εὐεξία, Arist. Eth. N. Adv. κως.

Εὐεκτος, *ον*,=εὐέκτης, late.

Εὐεκφορος, *ον*, (*εὐ*, *ἐκφόρῃ*) bringing forth timely births, Arist. H. A.—II. pass. easy to bring out or utter.

Εὐέλαιος, *ον*, (*εὐ*, *ἐλαία*) rich in olive trees.—2. (*εὐ*, *ἐλαον*) rich in oil, producing good oil.

Εὐέλεγκτος, *ον*, (*εὐ*, *ἐλέγχω*) easy to be refuted, exposed, detected, Stallb Plat. Apol. 33 C.

Εὐέλθων, *οντος*, *δ*, *Euelthon*, a king of Salamis in Cyprus, Hdt. 4, 162.

Εὐέλκτος, *ον*, (*εὐ*, *ἐλίσσω*) well rolled or rounded.

Εὐελκής, *ες*, (*εὐ*, *ἐλκος*) with sore easy to heal, opp. to δυσελκής, Hipp.

Εὐελπίδος, *ον*, *δ*, *Euelpides*, masc pr. n., in Ar. Av., formed from

Εὐελπίς, *δ*, *η*, neut. *εὐέλπι*, gen. *ιδος*, (*εὐ*, *ἐλπίς*) of good hope, hopeful, cheerful, ἐπὶ *δεινότητι*, Thuc. 1, 70: c. acc. et inf. fut. *εὐ* *σε* *ισχύσειν*, Aesch. Pr. 509; c. inf., *εὐ* *σωθήσεται*, Thuc. 6, 24; *πρὸς* *τι*, Plat. Apol. 41 C; c. gen., Diod.—2. causing hope, cheering, Dio C.—3. well hoped of, the subject of hope or good expectations, Polyb.: neut., τὸ *εὐέλπι*, good hope, Plut. Hence

Εὐελπιστέω, *ω*, to be of good hope.

Εὐελπιστή, *adv*, hopefully.

Εὐελπιστία, *ας*, *η*, hopefulness, cheerfulness, Polyb.

Εὐεμβύτος, *ον*, (*εὐ*, *εμβαίνω*) easy of entrance, Hipp.

Εὐεμβλητος, *ον*, (*εὐ*, *εμβάλλω*) easy to put in, of setting bones, Hipp.

Εὐεμβολος, *ον*, (*εὐ*, *εμβάλλω*) easy

ed to invasion, Arist. Pol. = I. =
 ἑυ-εγ., Hipp.

Ευέμετος, ον, or εὐήμετος, (εὐ, ἐνίκω) easily causing sickness, v. l. in Hipp.

Ευεμής, ἐς, (εὐ, ἐμέω) vomiting readily, Hipp., Lob. Phryn. 706.

Ευεμπτία, ας, ἡ, a proneness, liability to a thing, Stob. Ecl. 2, 182.—II. in medic. of illnesses to which people are commonly liable, colds, etc., Diog. L.: from

Ευέμπτος, ον, (εὐ, ἐμπίπτω) prone, subject to, Gal. Adv.-τως, Diosc.

Ευένδοτος, ον, (εὐ, ἐνδίδωμι) easily yielding, skilful, Strab.

Ευέντευκτος, ον, (εὐ, ἐντυγχάνω) easy to accost, affable.

Ευεξάγωγος, ον, (εὐ, ἐξάγω) easy of export, Strab. [α]

Ευεξάλειπτος, ον, (εὐ, ἐξαλείφω) easy to wipe or blot out, Xen. Hell. 2, 3, 53. [α]

Ευεξανάλωτος, ον, (εὐ, ἐξανάλισκω) easy of consumption, of digestion, Hipp. [να]

Ευεξαπάτητος, ον, (εὐ, ἐξαπατάω) easily deceived, Plat. Rep. 409 A, Xen. Hipparch. 7, 15. [α]

Ευεξαπτός, ον, (εὐ, ἐξαπτό II.) easily kindled or lighted, M. Anton.

Ευεξέλεγκτος, ον, strengthd. for εὐέλεγκτος, Plat. Hipp. Maj. 293 D.

Ευεξέλεκτος, ον, (εὐ, ἐξελέσω) easy to roll out, disentangle.—II. act. skilful in unfolding a body of troops, Strab.

†Ευεξετάστος, ον, (εὐ, ἐξετάζω) easy to investigate, Arist. de An.

Ευεξία, ας, ἡ, (εὐέκτης) a good habit of body, good state of health, full health, Hipp.: in genl. good condition, good stars, φωνή, Plut.: of a state or city, Xen. Lac. 8, 1.

Ευεξίλαστος, ον, (εὐ, ἐξιλάσκομαι) placable.

Ευεξοδος, ον, (εὐ, ἐξοδος) easy to get out of, escape from, ἔστιν οὐκ εὐ, Aesch. Pers. 688.—II. act. easily escaping, ὁδὸν, Arist. Probl.

Ευεπάγωγος, ον, (εὐ, ἐπάγω) easy to lead on, πρὸς τι, Polyb. [α]

Ευεπαίσθητος, ον, (εὐ, ἐπαίσθησι) easily feeling or perceiving; sensitive, tender, Hipp.—II. pass. easily perceived.

Ευεπακολούθητος, ον, (εὐ, ἐπακολουθῶ) easy to follow, of a train of argument, Arist. Rhet.

Ευεπανόρθωτος, ον, (εὐ, ἐπανορθῶ) easily corrected, Hipp.

Ευέπεια, ας, ἡ, (εὐεπής) beautiful language or diction, eloquence, Plat. Phaedr. 267 C.—II. = εὐφμία, auspicious language, good wishes, etc., Soph. O. Γ 932.

Ευεπηρεάστος, ον, (εὐ, ἐπηρεάζω) easily injured, exposed to harm or damage, Eriact.

Ευετής, ἐς, (εὐ, ἐπος) well-speaking, eloquent, melodious, φωνή, ἡ, Xen. Cyn. 13, 16.—2. making eloquent, inspiring, ὁδὸν, of Helicon, Anth.—II. pass. λόγος εὐετής, well-spoken, Hdt. 5, 50, ubi al. εὐετής, v. Schweigh. Adv. πῶς, Dion. H.

Ευεπία, ας, ἡ, Ion. and poet. for εὐέπεια, Hipp.

Ευεπιβατός, ον, (εὐ, ἐπιβαίνω) easily ascended, λόφος, Strab.

Ευεπιβλέπτος, ον, (εὐ, ἐπιβλέπω) easily seen, manifest.

Ευεπιβολός, ον, (εὐ, ἐπιβολός) well-aiming, hitting the mark: hence shrewd. Adv. -ως.

Ευεπιβούλευτος, ον, (εὐ, ἐπιβουλεύω) exposed to treachery or stratagem, Xen. Cyn. 8, 4, 3.

Ευεπινύστος, ον, or -γνώτος, ον, (εὐ, ἐπινύσσω) easily known.

Ευεπιθέτος, ον, (εὐ, ἐπιτίθεμαι) easy to be set upon, attacked, τινί, Thuc. 6, 34: in genl. exposed, Plat. Polit. 306 A. Adv. -τως.

Ευεπιλήστος, ον, (εὐ, ἐπιλανθάνομαι) forgetful.

Ευεπιλογιστός, ον, (εὐ, ἐπιλογίζομαι) easily reckoned: easily inferred, Sext. Emp.

Ευεπιμύκτος, ον, (εὐ, ἐπιμύκνυμι) well-suited for traffic or intercourse; accessible, Strab. Adv. -τως.

Ευεπιστρέπτος, ον, (εὐ, ἐπιστρέφω) easily turned, ἐπί τι, App.

Ευεπιστροφός, ον, = foreg.

Ευεπιτακτός, ον, (εὐ, ἐπιτάσσω) easily put in order, docile, Anth.

Ευεπιφορία, ας, ἡ, = εὐφορία II., an inclination, proneness: from

Ευεπιφορός, ον, (εὐ, ἐπιφέρωμαι) easily carried towards a thing; hence metaph. inclined, prone, εἰς or πρὸς τι, esp. of authors who are fond of particular phrases, etc. Adv. -ως, Strab.

Ευεπιχειρήτος, ον, (εὐ, ἐπιχειρῶ) easy to be attacked: easy to be attempted or achieved, easy. Adv. -τως.

†Ευεργαστός, ον, (εὐ, ἐργάζομαι) easily formed or moulded, πρὸς τι, Clem. Al.

Ευεργασία, ας, ἡ, (εὐεργέτης) well-doing, good conduct, opp. to κακοεργία, Od. 22, 374, Theogn. 548, etc.—II. a doing good to others, a good deed, kindness, ευεργεσίας ὑποτίσιν, Od. 22, 235, cf. Hes. Th. 503; so, ἐκτίσιν, Hdt. 3, 47; καταθέσθαι ευεργεσίαν ἐς τινα, Thuc. 1, 128; so too, εὐ. ποιεῖν, Hdt., πρὸς θά, Xen., προσφέρειν, Plat.; opp. to εὐ. ἀπολαβεῖν, Isocr. 307 D.—2. ψηφισθαι τινα ευεργεσίαν, to vote him the title of ευεργέτης, Wolf. Dem. 475, 11.

†Ευεργάται, ὄν, οἱ, Ευεργεταί, i. e. the benefactors, an appell. given by Cyrus to the Ariaspae, Strab. 724.

Ευεργετώ, ὦ, f. -ήσω, to be an ευεργέτης, to do well, do good, Soph. Phil. 670: esp.—II. to do good, show kindness to one, c. acc. pers., Aesch. Eum. 725, etc.; also c. dupl. acc. pers. et rei, Plat. Rep. 345 A: hence in pass., ευεργετιεῖσθαι τι, to have a kindness done one, Xen. Mem. 2, 2, 3; also, ευεργετιεῖσθαι εἰς χρήματα, Plat. Symp. 184 B. Hence

Ευεργέτημα, ατος, τό, a good deed, esp. a kindness, benefit, favour, πρὸς τινα, Xen. Cyr. 8, 2, 2.

Ευεργέτης, ον, ὁ, a well-doer, esp. to others, a benefactor, Pind. P. 2, 43: a title of honour of such persons as had done the state some service, βασιλέος, Hdt. 8, 85, ubi v. Valck.: and Wessel.; also c. dat., Id. 6, 30; ευεργ. ἀναγράφεσθαι, Lys. 159, 38, cf. Plat. Gorg. 506 C.—II. as adj. kind, beneficent, Pind. O. 2, 171.

Ευεργετητέον, verb. adj., from ευεργετώ, one must do good, show kindness to, τινά, Xen. Mem. 2, 1, 28.

Ευεργητικός, ἡ, ὄν, (εὐ, ευεργέτης) ready, disposed to do good, kind, charitable, Arist. Rhet. Adv. -κίως.

Ευεργετία, ιδός, fem. of ευεργέτης, Eur. Alc. 1058.

Ευεργής, ἐς, (εὐ, *ἐργω) well-wrought, well-made, in Hom. usu. epith. of ships in Od., and of chariots in Il.: also of garments, Od. 13, 224: of gold, finely, skilfully wrought, Od. 24, 274.—II. well-done; hence in plur., ευεργετα, good deeds, benefits, Od. 4, 695; 22, 319.—III. act. well-doing, beneficial,

post-Hom.—2. working inauspiciously, or skilfully.

†Ευεργίδης, ον, ὁ, Euergides, masc. pr. n., Ar. Resp. 234.

Ευεργός, ὅν, (εὐ, *ἐργω) doing good or well, upright, of women, Od. 11, 434, etc., always in phrase, καὶ ἡ ευεργός ἐστιν.—II. pass. well-wrought, well-tilled, γῇ.—2. easily wrought, easy to work in, of soft woods, Theophr.

†Ευεργος, ον, ὁ, Euergus, masc. pr. n., Dem., 1139, sq.

Ευερεθιστός, ον, (εὐ, ἐρεθίζω) easily excited, irritable.

Ευερία, ας, ἡ, (εὐερος) fineness of wool, wooliness, Plat. (Com.) Hyperb. 5.

Ευέριος, ον, collat. form of ευερος, rejected by the Gramm., Lob. Phryn. 146.

Ευέρκεια, ας, ἡ, a being well fenced, security, Plat. Legg. 178 C.

Ευερχής, ἐς, (εὐ, ἐρκος) well fenced, well protected, αὐλή, Il. 9, 472, Od. 21, 389, etc.: shutting close, θύραι, Od. 17, 267 (ubi al. ευεργέες): later of cities and countries, well fenced or guarded, Aesch. Supp. 955, χώρα, Plat. Legg. 760 E.—II. act. girding in, surrounding, of nets, Opp. Adv. -κῶς, Plut.

Ευερκία, ας, ἡ, = ευέρκεια.

Ευέρκτης, ον, ὁ, poet for ευεργέτης, Anth.

Ευερμέω, ὦ, to be in luck: from

Ευερμής, ἐς, (εὐ, Ἑρμῆς) favoured by Hermes, (Mercury) the god of good luck, in luck, fortunate. Hence

Ευερμία, ας, ἡ, good luck, Ael.

Ευερνής, ἐς, (εὐ, ἔρνος) sprouting well, flourishing, Eur. I. T. 1100: of men, etc., well-grown, Posidon. ap. Strab.

Ευερος, ον, of or with fine wool, Att. collat. form of Ion. ευείρος, Ar. Av. 121, etc.

†Ευεσπερίδες, ὡν, αἱ, = Ἑσπερίδες, Hdt. 4, 171.

†Ευεσπερίται, ὡν, οἱ, = Ἑσπερίται in Cyrenaica, Hdt. 4, 198; Thuc. 7, 50.

Ευεστία, ον, (εὐ, ἐστία) with beautiful home or situation, of Delos, Call. Del. 325.

Ευεστῶ, οὗς, ἡ, well-being, tranquillity, prosperity, Hdt. 1, 85, Aesch. Thet. 187, Ag. 647, 929: the forms ευεστῶ and ευεστῶς are very dub. (From εἶ and εἰμί, cf. ἐστώ, Dor. for οὐσία, δεστώ, ἀπεστώ.)

Ευεστρία, ας, ἡ, (εὐ, ἐτος) goodness of season, fruitfulness, abundance of fruits of the earth, Xen. Hell. 5, 2, 2, Plat. Symp. 189 A.

Ευετία, ας, ἡ, = foreg., Anth.

†Ευετιών, ὠνος, ὁ, Euetion, a commander of the Athenians, Thuc. 7.

Ευετός, ἡ, dub. for ευεστῶ: περ ευεστῶς, like ἀπεστῶς, Ion. for ἀπετώ.

Ευετρέτος, ον, (εὐ, ἐντρέσκω) easy to find, χώρα εὐ., a place in which will be easy to find things, Xen. Oe. 8, 17, ubi al. εὐατρέτος.

Ευεφόδος, ον, (εὐ, ἐφοδος) easy come at, to reach, v. l. Thuc. 6, 66.

Ευεψητός, ον, (εὐ, ἐψω) easily bed: or easy of digestion, Theophr.

Ευζήλια, ας, ἡ, a good, honest enlation, zeal, opp. to κακοζήλια, Plu from

Ευζήλος, ον, (εὐ, ζῆλος) envious good.—2. enviable. Adv. -λως, Ant.

Ευζύγος, ον, Ep. εὐζύ, (εὐ, ζυγῶ) well or easily yoked: hence in Od. 116: 17, 288, of a ship, well-built, or acc. to others, like ερετμός, well-benched.

Ευζύς, ὕγος, ο, ἡ, (εὐ, ζεύναι) well paired or matched Anth.

Εὐζωά, ας, ἡ. Dor. for εὐζωία, Pind. 4, 233.
 Εὐζωέω, ὦ, to be εὐζωός, to live well & happily, opp. to κακῶζέω, M. Anon.: hence
 Εὐζωία, ας, ἡ, happiness, a good state of life, Arist. Eth. N.
 Εὐζωμον, ου, τό, a plant, the seeds of which were used like our mustard, *rassica eruca*, Theophr. Strictly not from
 Εὐζωμος, ου, (εὐ, ζωμός) making good broth or soup.
 Εὐζωρος, ου, Ep. εὐζωρος, (εὐ, ζώνω) ell.-girdled, Hom. (only in Il., and H. etc.) always as epith. of women, who are also called βαθύκλωροι, καλλίκλωροι, βαθύκολποι, from the ζώνη or girdle (v. sub voc.): cf. Müller rchöl. d. Kunst, § 339, 3.—II. later men, girt up for exercise, dressed for walking, active, Horace's *alte praecinctus*, Hdt. 1, 72, 104, and Att.: metaph. incumbered, Blos, Dio C. Adv. -νω, Alciph. 1.
 Εὐζωός, ου, (εὐ, ζώη) living well or gay, Theophr.
 Εὐζωρός, ου, (εὐ, ζωρός) quite pure, mixed, of wine, Eur. Alc. 757, and comic, cf. Ath. 423 D, sq.; irreg. compar. εὐζωρόστερος.
 Εὐζωστός, ου, (εὐ, ζώννυμαι)=εὐζωός.
 Εὐγενής, ες, Ep. for εὐγενής, Il. 427; 23, 81.
 Εὐγενεία, ας, ἡ, (εὐ, γένομαι) good, pr. government, ἐξ εὐγενείας, Od. 114.
 Εὐηγορέω, ὦ, to speak well of, praise, and I. 1, 73, in pass.: and
 Εὐηγορία, ας, ἡ, good words, praise, Il. Lav. Pall. 139: from
 Εὐηγορός, ου, (εὐ, ἀγορεύω) speak-well or auspiciously, like εὐφμός, bul. Odys. 1, unless it be there a pr. Adv. -ρω.
 Εὐηγορός, ου, ὁ, Euegōrus, masc. n., an Athenian, Dem. 517, 24.
 Εὐηθής, ες, (εὐ, ἡδύς) very agreeable, to ἀπόθης.
 Εὐθηθία, ας, ἡ, Ion. εὐθηθία, goodness of position, guilelessness, simplicity: as in bad sense, simplicity, silliness, ss. Hdt. 3, 140, cf. Thuc. 3, 45: n.
 Εὐθής, ες, (εὐ, ἥθος) good-hearted, honest, simple-minded, guileless, Phil. 44, Plat. Rep. 349 B: τὸ εὐθές=εὐθηθία, Thuc. 3, 83: in bad sense, simple, silly, Hdt. 1, 60; 2, 45, etc.; and as subst., a simple.—Xen. Hell. 2, 3, 16, cf. Ruhnk. p. 132: metaph. of wounds, illnesses, etc., mild, easily healed, Hipp.; to κακοῖσθαι. Adv. -θῶς, Plat. sed. 100 D. Superl. -θέστατα, Eur. El. 625.
 Εὐθής, ης, ἡ, Ion. for εὐθηθία.
 Εὐθής, ας, pass., to be or act as εὐθής, be foolish, play the fool, cf. ἀλλήλων, Plat. Rep. 336 C: to merry, jest, Philostr.
 Εὐθικός, ἡ, ὄν, of, befitting, belonging to the εὐθής, kind, mild, gentle, l. Charm. 175 C: silly, foolish, st. Phys. Ausc. Adv. -κῶς, Ar. p. 1258.
 Εὐθικός, ες, (εὐ, ἀκή) well pointed, pr. αἰχμή, Il. 22, 319.
 Εὐθικός, ὦ, to be εὐθικός, be obedient—hence
 Εὐθικός, ας, ἡ, obedience, Diod.
 Εὐθικός, ου, (εὐ, ἀκοή) hearing well, of hearing, Hipp.—II. hearing wily, listening, obedient, Arist. Eth. Adv. -ως, εὐθικ. διακείσθαι πρὸς Polyb.
 Εὐθικός, D. Dr. εὐθικός, ου, (εὐ,

ἡλακότη) with good, nimble spindle, spinning beautifully, epith. of women, Theocr. 28, 22.—II. with beautiful or good arrows, epith. of Diana, etc. [α]
 Εὐθιλατός, ου, (εὐ, ἐλαύνω) easy to ride or drive over, πεδῖον εὐ, a plain fit for cavalry operations, Xen. Cyr. 1, 4, 16.
 Εὐθιλις, ἱκος, ὁ, ἡ, (εὐ, ἡλικία) of good growth or figure, late.
 Εὐθλιος, ου, Dor. εὐάλ-, (εὐ, ἥλιος) well sunned, sunny, Lat. *apricus*, Eur. Hipp. 129, Xen. Oec. 9, 4; ἡμέραι, Ar. Ran. 242.—II. of persons, fond of the sun, fond of basking, Philostr. Adv. -ιος, with bright sunny weather, Aesch. Eum. 906.
 Εὐθλιός, ου,=foreg., dub. l. for εὐ-εἰλος.
 Εὐήμερῶ, ὦ, (εὐήμερος) to spend the day cheerfully, live happily from day to day, Soph. El. 633: in genl. to be happy and prosperous, Θήβαις εὐήμερὶ τὰ πρός σε, your relations with Thebes are prosperous, Soph. O. C. 616: to win, be successful in a thing, gain one's point, Aeschin. 36, 18: also like νικῶν, c. acc. e. g. τραγῳδίαν εὐήμερην, to bring it out successfully, Ath. Hence
 Εὐήμερμα, ατος, τό, a prosperous event, success, Polyb.
 Εὐήμερία, ας, ἡ, fineness of the day, good weather, like εὐδία, Xen. Hell. 2, 4, 2.—II. good times, health and happiness, health and wealth, Eur. El. 196; honour and glory, Pind. I. 1, 56: from
 Εὐήμερος, ου, (εὐ, ἡμέρα) of, belonging to a good or lucky day, εὐ. ὁμός, a happy day, Soph. Aj. 709.—2. enjoying a lucky day, cheerful, happy, πρόσωπον, Ar. Av. 1322, μοῖρα, Plat. Tim. 71 D.—II. (εὐ, ἡμέρος) tame, gentle.
 †Εὐήμερος, ου, ὁ, Euehēmērus, an historian and poet of Sicily in the time of Ptolemy Lagus, Polyb. 34, 5, 9.—2. a grammarian of Cos, Ath. 658 C.—Others in Plut., etc.
 Εὐμήτης, ες=εὐμήτης, Hipp.
 Εὐμημονία, ας, ἡ, (εὐ, ἡμῶν) skill in throwing or hitting.
 Εὐνημεία, ας, ἡ, a fair wind, Luc.: from
 Εὐνημερος, ου, (εὐ, ἄνεμος) with fair wind, serene, calm, πόντον χεῖμα, Eur. Dan. 3.—2. sheltered, peaceful, βῆσσαι, Soph. Aj. 198; λιμὴν, Eur. Andr. 749.
 †Εὐννήν, ης, ἡ, (fem. patronym. from Εὐννός) daughter of Euenus, i. e. Marpessa, Il. 9, 557 [ε]
 Εὐννός, ου, (εὐ, ἡνία) obedient to the rein, ἄρμα, Emped. 343: in genl. obedient, docile, Plat. Legg. 730 B: of a disease that easily yields to medicine, Hipp. Adv. -ως, Plat. Soph. 217 C.
 †Εὐννός, ου, ὁ, Euenus, a soothsayer of Apollonia, Hdt. 9, 92.
 Εὐννορία, ας, ἡ, (εὐννώρ) manliness, manly virtue, Eur. H. F. 407; and Pind. O. 5, 21, in plur.
 †Εὐννορίδης, ου, Ep. ας, ὁ, son of Euenor, i. e. Leicocritus, Od. 22, 294.
 †Εὐννος, ου, ὁ, Eueñnos, son of Oceanus and Tethys, god of the Euenus in Aetolia, Hes. Th. 345.—2. son of Mars and Demonic, king of Aetolia, father of Marpessa, Apollod. 1, 7, 8, cf. Il. 9, 557.—3. son of Selapius, king of Lymnessus, Il. 2, 693.—4. two Elegiac poets of Paros, Plat. Phaed. 60; Phaedr. 267 A.—II. the Eueñnos, now Fidiari, a river of Aetolia, the earlier Lycormas, Soph. Tr. 559; Strab. 327, 451.—2. also a river of Mysia, Id. 612.
 Εὐννοστός, ου, and εὐννώτος, ου, (εὐ, ἄνω) easy to achieve.
 Εὐννώρ, ορος, ὁ, ἡ, (εὐ, ἀνῆρ) strictly manly in Hom. only in Od. as

epith. of wine and of arms, 4, 622 13, 19, where some make it act., giving manhood, inspiring: acc. to others good for man, befitting the manly—2. in Pind. of cities, etc., well manned, abounding in brave men, like εὐανδρός, O. 1, 37; 6, 136.
 †Εὐννώρ, ορος, ὁ, Eueñnor, an autochthon, Plat. Crit. 113 D.—2. father of the painter Parrhasius, Ath. 543 D.—3. a physician, Id. 46 D.
 Εὐνπείλῃς, ες, (εὐ, πέλομαι) well off well disposed, ap. Hesych. Hence
 Εὐνπείλια, ας, ἡ, c. being well off prosperity, Call. Cer. 136.
 Εὐνπῆτος, ου, (εὐ, ἐραμαι) much loved, lovely, Pind. O. 5, 21; 6, 165: εὐερατός, is not used.
 †Εὐνπείδης, ου, ὁ, son of Eueñres, i. a Tiresias, Theocr. 24, 70.
 Εὐνρητος, ου, (εὐ, ἐοετμός) well fitted to the oar, σκαλμός, Aesch. Pers. 376: well-rowed, πλάτια, Soph. O. C. 716; ναῦς, Eur. Ion 1160.
 Εὐνρης, ες, (εὐ, ἄρω) well fitted or put together, Hom. (only in Od.) always epith. of ἐρεμνῶν, and ἐρεμνῶν, well poised, easy to handle.—II. (as it from ἐρέσσω)=εὐνρητος, convenient for rowing: but prob. only Gramm.: for the other signf. suits in all places, cf. εὐεργής, and εὐζωγός.
 †Εὐνρης, ους, ὁ, Eueñres, son of Hercules and Parthenope, Apollod. 2, 7.—2. son of Pterelaus, Id. 2, 4, 5.—3. father of Tiresias, Id. 3, 6, 7.
 Εὐνροτός, ου, (εὐ, ἄρω) easy to till or cultivate.
 Εὐνρύτος, ου, (εὐ, ἄρνω) easy to draw out, ὄδωρ, H. Hom. Cer. 106.
 Εὐνρύτος, ου, (εὐ, ἤτριον) with good or fine thread, finely woven, δικτύον εὐ ἤτρια, Aesch. Fr. 42.
 Εὐνφονής, ες, (εὐ, ἄφερος) wealthy v. l. Il. 23, 81, for εὐνφονής, cf. ῥηφε νής.
 Εὐνχῆς, ες, (εὐ, ἡχος) well-sounding tuneless, Pind. P. 2, 25.
 Εὐνχῆτος, ου, (εὐ, ἡχέω)=foreg. Eur. Ion 884: loud, Id. Hi p. 1272.
 Εὐνχος, ου,=εὐνχῆς, Ath.
 Εὐνθάλαμος, ου, (εὐ, θάλαμος) blessing wedlock, Nonn. [α]
 Εὐνθάλασος, ου, (εὐ, θάλασσα) prosperously placed by the sea, prosperous by sea, Soph. O. C. 711.—II. of one who is a good sailor, can stand a voyage, Alciph. [θῶ]
 Εὐνθάλεια, ας, ἡ, (εὐθαλής) the bloom, flower of a thing, εὐδαιμονίας, Archyt. ap. Stob. p. 13, 38. [α]
 Εὐθάλλω, ὦ, to bloom, flourish, Nic. ap. Ath. 683 C: metaph. to flourish, prosper: from
 Εὐθάλης, ες, (εὐ, βάλλω, θάλλω) growing well, flourishing, Aesch. Fr 290; and so metaph., in Anth. Cf. sq.
 Εὐθάλης, ες, Dor. for εὐθηλῆς, q. v.: on the quantity of this and the foreg. v. Seidl. Eur. Tro. 221, Jac. A. P. p. 508, 528.
 Εὐθάλης, ες, (εὐ, θάλλω) warming well, genial, Q. Sm.
 Εὐθάνασία, ας, ἡ, an easy, happy death, Philo: and
 Εὐθανάτω, ὦ, to die well and happily, Polyb.: from
 Εὐθανάτος, ου, (εὐ, θάνατος) dying well, i. e. easily or happily: εὐθ. θάνατος=εὐθανασία, Menand. p. 10. Adv. -τως, Cratin. Incert. 106. [θῶ]
 Εὐθάρασια, ας, ἡ, (εὐθάρσως) good courage, App.
 Εὐθάρσῳ, ὦ, to be of good courage, Aesch. Theb. 34, etc.: from
 Εὐθάρσῃς, ες, (εὐ, θάρσος) of good courage, H. Hom. 7, 9.—2. safe, οὐρ

ἰοῖενός, Xen. Hipparch. 4, 11. Adv. αῶς, Arist. Eth. N.

†Εὐδαρσία, ας, ἡ=εὐδάρσεια, Plat. Delia. 412 A.

Εὐθεῶτος, ου, (εὐ, θεάομαι) easy to be seen.

Εὐθία, ἡ, ν. εὐθία.

Εὐθένεια, ας, ἡ, Att. for the Ion. and Hellen. εὐθηνεία: from

Εὐθηνέω, ὦ, Att. for the Ion. and Hellen. εὐθηνέω, to be lucky, prosper, flourish, Aesch. Eum. 895, 908, 944: f om

Εὐθηνής, ἐς, Att. for the Ion. and Hellen. εὐθηνής, cf. Lob. Phryn. 465, sq.

Εὐθηνία, ας, ἡ=εὐθηνεία.

Εὐθεράπνευτος, ου, (εὐ, θεραπεύω) easily healed, remedied.—II. easily won by kindness or attention, Xen. Cyr. 2, 2, 10. [α]

Εὐθερίστος, ου, (εὐ, θερίζω) easily mown: τὸ εὐθ., a kind of balsam, Diosc.

Εὐθερίμαντος, ου, (εὐ, θερμαίνω) easily warmed, Theophr.

Εὐθερμός, ου, (εὐ, θερμός) very warm, dub. in Hipp.

Εὐθερός, ου, (εὐ, θέρος) pleasant in summer, Suid.

Εὐθεσία, ας, ἡ, good condition, habit of body, Hipp.: from

Εὐθετέω, ὦ, (εὐθετός) to be well arranged, in good order, convenient, Theophr.: to be provided with, abound in, τινί, Id.—2. transit. to set in order, arrange well, Luc. Hence

Εὐθετήσις, εως, ἡ, good arrangement, situation.

Εὐθετίω, (εὐθετός) to set in order, arrange orderly, Hes. Th. 541.

†Εὐθετίαν υνομ., ὁ, Euthetion, masc. pr. n., Dem. 1356, 15.

Εὐθετος, ου, (εὐ, τίθημι) well arranged, conveniently placed, Hipp: easily stowed, σποδός, Aesch. Ag. 444: well fitted, convenient for wear or use, Aesch. Theb. 642, Fr. 238. Adv. -τως, Diod.

Εὐθεώρητος, ου, (εὐ, θεωρέω) easily seen, Arist. H. A.: easy to perceive, Id. Rhet.

Εὐθεώς, adv. from εὐθύς.

Εὐθηγής, ἐς, =εὐθηκτός.—II. act., sharpening well, Anth.

Εὐθηκτός, ου, (εὐ, θήγω) well sharpened, sharp, keen, Lyc.

Εὐθηλέω, ὦ, (εὐθηλής) to suckle, nourish; in pass. to be suckled, fatted up, χοίρος, Aesch. Fr. 309. Hence

Εὐθηλήμων, ου, gen. υνομ. well suckled, fed well on milk, μόσχος, Leon. Tar.: rare form for sq.

Εὐθηλής, ἐς, Dor. -θάλής, ἐς, (εὐ, θηλή) well suckled: in genl. well fed, plump; metaph. thriving, prosperous, Pind. P. 9, 128, in Dor. form, Eur. Tro. 217, Ar. Av. 1062.

Εὐθηλόος, ου, (εὐ, θηλή) with distended udder, Eur. I. A. 580.

Εὐθημονέω, ὦ, and in mid. εὐθημονέομαι, (εὐθήμεν) to set or keep in order, Plat. Legg. 758 B.

Εὐθημονήγ, ης, ἡ, good order, good management, Hes. Op. 469: a habit of good order, tidiness, Xen. Cyr. 8, 5, 7: from

Εὐθήμεν, ου, gen. υνομ. (εὐ, τίθημι) well arranged, compact, neat, of animals, Arist. H. A.—II. act. orderly, setting things in order, ὁμαίω ὁμαίον εὐθ., Aesch. Cho. 84.

Εὐθηνεία, ας, ἡ, (εὐθηνής) a flourishing state, health, plenty, etc.—II. cheapness, wealth.

Εὐθηνέω, ὦ, to be well off, flourish, prosper, Lat. florere; vigere, of a country, Hdt. 2, 91, 124; and so in aor. uass. εὐθηνήθη, Id. 1, 66; of animals.

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Hipp. and Arist. Pol.; of trees, Theophr., etc.: εὐθ. τινί, to abound in a thing, Arist. Gen. An., like Lat. abundare. Thom. M. prefers the form

εὐθενέω, q. v. (Perh. best derived, like τινίζειν, from θηλή: others from σθένος, as if εὐσθενέω: others from θέω, τίθημι.)

Εὐθηνής, ἐς, in good case, flourishing. Hence

Εὐθηνία, ας, ἡ=εὐθηνεία, esp. revenue, wealth, Arist.

Εὐθής, ης, ὁ, ἡ, (εὐ, θήγω)=εὐθήςκος, A. B.

Εὐθιράτος, ου, (εὐ, θηράτος) easily taken, caught or won, Aesch. Sup. 86; εὐθ. υφ' ἡδονῶν, Arist. Eth. N.

Εὐθιρέντος, ου, (εὐ, θηρεύω) v. l. for foreg., Opp.

Εὐθιρία, ας, ἡ, a good catch or prey, successful hunting, fishing, etc., Ael.: from

Εὐθιρος, ου, (εὐ, θήρα) lucky in hunting, etc., Eur. Bacch. 1253: ἄγρα, κύλαμοι, Anth.—II. (εὐ, θήρη) abounding in game, good for hunting, ὄρος, Strab.

†Εὐθιρος, ου, ὁ, Euthirus, an Athenian, a friend of Socrates, Xen. Mem. 2, 8.

Εὐθής, Alex. for εὐθύς, LXX.

Εὐθήσαντος, ου, (εὐ, θησανός) well stored up, precious, Anth.

†Εὐθίας, ου, ὁ, Euthias, masc. pr. n., Ath., etc.

Εὐθικός, ἡ, ὄν, (εὐθύς) straight, κί- νησις, Sext. Emp.

Εὐθικτός, ου, (εὐ, θίγω) easily touch- ed.—II. act. easily touching, hitting, striking accurately, Philo: hence sharp, clever, quick, of a bird, Arist. H. A.: witty, Polyb. Adv. -τως. Hence

Εὐθιζία, ας, ἡ, expertness, cleverness, Philo.

†Εὐθιππος, ου, ὁ, Euthippus, masc. pr. n., Plut.

Εὐθλαστός, ου, (εὐ, θλάω) easily broken, Arist. Meteor.

Εὐθνήσιμος, ου=εὐθνήματος, Aesch. Ag. 1293.

Εὐθινόος, ου, (εὐ, θοίνω) eating highly, epith. of Hercules, Plut.—II. εὐθ. γέρας, a rich offering, cf. εὐδει- τικός, Aesch. Cho. 257.

Εὐθορυβήτος, ου, (εὐ, θορυβέω) easily confused, frightened by tumult, Plut. [α]

Εὐθρανστός, ου, (εὐ, θρανύω) easily broken, Plut.

Εὐθρυγός, ου, (εὐ, θρυγός) well coped or corniced, Eur. Hel. 70.

Εὐθριξ, τρίχος, ὁ, ἡ, (εὐ, θριξ) with beautiful hair, in Il. always of horses, fine-coated or with flowing mane, and in Ep. form ἐθρυχας ἵππους, 23, 13, 301, 351.—II. made of good stout hair, of a fishing line, Anth.

Εὐθρόνος, ου, Ep. εὐθρ., (εὐ, θρό- νος) fair-seated, with a beautiful seat or throne, in Hom. always in Ep. form, as epith. of Ἥως, Il. 8, 561, Od. 6, 48, etc.

Εὐθρόος, ου, (εὐ, θρόος) sweetly or loud sounding, Opp., and Anth.

Εὐθρυπτός, ου, (εὐ, θρύπτω) easily broken or crumbled, γῆ, Strab.: in genl. easily divided, ἀήρ, Arist. de Anim.—II. like Lat. fractus, dissolutus, enervated.

Εὐθύ, neut. as adv. from εὐθύς, q. v.

Εὐθύβολέω, ὦ, to throw, send right forward, Plut.—II. intrans. to dart, go right forward, Id.; and

Εὐθύβολία, ας, ἡ, a straight, direct throw, aim, Plut.: from

Εὐθύβολος, ου, (εὐθύς, βάλλω) throwing straight at, hitting: ὄνομα εὐθ., the exact name, Philo.—Adv. -ως, Id.

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Εὐθύβολος, ου, (εὐθύς, βάλλω) throwing straight at, hitting: ὄνομα εὐθ., the exact name, Philo.—Adv. -ως, Id.

Εὐθύβλωστος, ου, Att. -τίος, (εὐ- θός, γλῶσσα) straight forward speak- ing, honest of tongue, Pind P. 2, 157.

Εὐθύγραμμος, ου, (εὐθύς, γῆ ἀμμος) rectilinear, Arist. Coel.

†Εὐθύδηρος, ου, ὁ, Euthydemus, a leader of the Athenians, in the Pe- loponnesian war, Thuc. 5, 19.—2

of Chios, a Sophist, who taught in Athens, Plat. Crat. 386 D.—3. son of Cephalus of Syracuse, brother of the orator Lysias, Id. Rep. 1.—4. ὁ Κε- λός, son of Diocles, a pupil of Socra- tes, Id. Conv. 122 B.—5. of Phlya, sen- on an embassy to Philip at Elatea, Dem. 282, 22. Name of several Ath- nian archons, Diod. S., Ath.—Other: in Dem. 567, 26; Strab., etc.

Εὐθύδικαιος, ου, prob. 1. in Aesch. Eum. 312 for εὐθύδικος, strictly, se- verely just.

†Εὐθύδικη, ης, ἡ, Euthydike, daugh- ter of Miliades, Diod. S. 20, 14: in Plut. Εὐθύδικη.

Εὐθύδικια, ας, ἡ, an open, direct trial, without evasion or quibble, εὐθύδι- κίαν εἰσιέναι, Dem. 908, 7; εὐθύδικίαν εἰσιέναι, Id. 1103, 11, or εἰσελθεῖν, Isae. 60, 32, to bring the cause to a fair issue, of a defendant who availed himself of no legal objections or hin- drances, such as παραγραφαί, δια- μαρτυριαί, etc.: from

Εὐθύδικος, ου, (εὐθύς, δίκη) deci- ding, judging strictly: in genl. just, Aesch. Ag. 761, cf. also εὐθύδικαιος.

†Εὐθύδικος, ου, ὁ, Euthydicus, a physician, Dem. 1018, 10.—2. a citizen of Chalcis, Luc.

Εὐθύδρομέω, ὦ, to run straight, esp. of ships, to sail in a straight course Philo, and N. T.: from

Εὐθύδρομος, ου, (εὐθύς, δρομέω, δρόμος) in a straight course, Strab.

Εὐθέντερος, ου, (εὐθύς, έντερον) with a straight intestine, Arist. H. A.

Εὐθέπεια, ας, ἡ, straightforward speaking, truthfulness: from

Εὐθεπής, ἐς, (εὐθύς, έπος, εἰπεῖν) straightforward, honest in speech.

Εὐθεπία, ας, ἡ, =εὐθυπεία.

Εὐθεργής, ἐς, (εὐθύς, ἔργον) accu- rately wrought, Luc.

Εὐθυθάνάτος, ου, (εὐθύς, θάνατος) suddenly killing, mortal, πλῆγῃ, Plut. [α]

Εὐθύθρις, τρίχος, ὁ, ἡ, (εὐθύς, θρίξ) with straight sleek hair, Arist. Gen. An.

Εὐθύκανλος, ου, (εὐθύς, κανλός) straight-stalked, Theophr.

†Εὐθυκλή, εως, ὁ, ἡ, Euthycles, Spartan envoy to the king of Persia, Xen. Hell. 7, 1, 33.—2. an Athenian archon Ol. 110, 2, Dem. 266, 16.—3. an Athenian for whom Demosthenes wrote the oration against Aristoc- tes, Dem. 622, 27.—Others of the name in Thuc. 1, 46; 3, 140, etc.

†Εὐθυκράτης, ους, ὁ, Euthycrates, a Olynthian, who betrayed his nati- city to Philip of Macedon, Dem. 9, 22; 426, 2; P. Thirlw. 5, p. 316.

Others in Isae., Arist., etc.

†Εὐθύκριτος, ου, ὁ, Euthycritus, native of Plataea, Lys. 167, 2.—2. Athenian archon, Diod. S.

Εὐθύληπτος, ου, (εὐθύς, λαμβάνω) easy to get at, to procure.

Εὐθύλογία, ας, ἡ, =εὐθυπέτις from

Εὐθύλογος, ου, (εὐθύς, λέγω)=εὐθεπής.

Εὐθυμάχεω, ὦ, to fight boldly: fr.

Εὐθυμάχης, ου, ὁ, (εὐθύς, μάχη) fighting straightforward, i. e. unflinch- ingly, Pind. O. 7, 27. [α] Hence

Εὐθυμάχια, ας, ἡ, an open, fair fi- ght, Plut.

Εὐθυμάχια, ας, ἡ, an open, fair fi- ght, Plut.

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Εὐθυμάχος, ον, = εὐθυμάχης, Si-on. 21. [a]

Εὐθυμάχος, ον, δ, *Euthymachus*, asc. pr. n., Dem. 1083, 4.

Εὐθυμένης, ον, δ, *Euthymenes*, an aeginetan, celebrated by Pindar, N. 75.—2. an Athenian archon Ol. 4, 4, Diod. S.—Others in Paus., 2.

Εὐθύμεω, ᾧ, to be εὐθύμος, to be of good cheer, enjoy one's self, Eur. Cycl. 1.—II. trans. to make cheerful, cheer, Aesch. Fr. 266: hence again εὐθυμέαι, as pass. in signif. I., Xen. Hell. 4, 36, ἐπὶ τινι, Cyr. 4, 1, 19, once

Εὐθυμῆτον, verb. adj., one must be merry, be cheerful, Xen.

Εὐθυμία, ac, ἡ, cheerfulness, joy, vivacity, Pind. I. 1, 88 and Xen.; also plur., Pind. O. 2, 63.

Εὐθύμος, ον, (εὐ, θυμός) well-minded, well-disposed, Ocl. Od. 14, 63.—II. 1. of good cheer, cheerful, Pind. O. 5, and Xen.—2. of horses, spirited, An. Eq. 11, 12.—3. of things, agreeable, Aesch. Supp. 959. Adv. *μὲν* h good cheer, cheerfully, Batr. 159, sch. Ag. 1592: Compar. ὀττερον, n. Cyr. 2, 2, 27: Superl., ὀτάτα, 3, 3, 12.

Εὐθύμος, ον, δ, *Euthymus*, a celebrated boxer of Locri, in Italy, Strab.

Εὐθύνα, or εὐθύνη, ης, ἡ, v. sub (εὐθύνα) usu. in plur., a judicial investigation, inquiry, esp. at Athens, scrutiny or passing of accounts, audit, Eq. 825, Plat., and Oratt.: εὐθύνης πρεσβείας, etc., an account of 's embassy, etc., Dem. 367, 2: ὕνας ἀπαίτεῖν, to call for one's units, call one to account; opp. to ὕνας δίδοναι, ὑπέχειν, to give in, submit to a scrutiny, Ar. N. 1187, Lys. 183, 21: εὐθύναν εἶναι, to be bound to do so, Lys. 118, but also, to be found guilty of versation, Aeschin. 55, 17. Cf. kh. P. E. 1, 254.—II. correction, punishment, Plat. Prot. 326 E.—Εὐθύ, has been supposed to be only a form, and εὐθύνα that of true Greek, so that the plur. should εὐθύναι: but Göttingel at Arist. p. 359 rejects εὐθύνα, as contra-analogy, quoting Phryn. 23, and ink. Tim. on ἄμυνα.

Εὐθύς, ον, δ, an investigator, scruter, auditor, who examined and ed the accounts of magistrates, at Athens there were ten: on a and the λογισταί, v. Bockh. P. 254, sqq.—II. in genl. a correct-chastiser, like εὐθύντης, Aesch. 828, Eum. 273.

Εὐθύς, ον, δ, *Euthynus*, father of molycus, Hdt. 9, 105.—2. an ath-Dem. 537, 14, v. I. Εὐθύμος.—ers in Ath., Arist., etc.

Εὐθύς, ον, δ, *Euthynous*, an anian against whom Isocrates e an oration.—Others in Plat.,

Εὐθύς, ον, δ, (εὐθύς) a ahtening, opp. to κἀμψις, Arist. 30r.

Εὐθύτης, ἡρος, δ, and εὐθυντής, ης, (εὐθύνα) a director, guide, ruler, actor, judge, ὕβριος εὐθυντήρ, a tiser of violence, Theogn. 40.—2. = εὐθύς, signif. I., Plat. Legg. A.—II. as adj., εὐθυντήρ οἶαξ, the ng ruler, Aesch. Supp. 717.

Εὐθυντρία, ac, ἡ, the part of a ship, in the rudder was fixed, Eur. I. T. : strictly fem from

Εὐθυντρίο, ον, making straight:

hence directing, ruling, σκῆπτρον, Aesch. Pers. 764: from

Εὐθυντήρ, ον, δ, = εὐθυντήρ, Plat. Legg. 945 B.

Εὐθυντικός, ἡ, ον, = εὐθυντήριος, Arist. Pol.

Εὐθυντός, ἡ, ον, drawn straight, Arist. Meteor.: from

Εὐθύνα, fut. -θῶ, (εὐθύς) = the Ho-meric ἰθύνα, to lead or guide straight, as a horse by the bit, etc., Aesch. Pr. 287, etc.: εὐθ. ἡγίας, Ar. Av. 1738: to steer straight, ὁρον, the bark, Eur. Cycl. 15; πλάταν, Hec. 39.—2. to direct, govern, Soph. Ant. 178, Eur. Hec. 9.—3. to keep straight, preserve, ὀλβον, Pind. P. 1, 88; so, εὐθ. οὐρον, to send a straight fair wind, Id. O. 13, 38.—II. to make or put straight, as a bent piece of wood, Plat. Prot. 325 D.—2. metaph., εὐθ. δίκας σκολιός, to make crooked judgments straight, Solon 15, 36; and so εὐθ. δίκας λαοίς, Pind. P. 4, 273.—III. esp. at Athens, to call to account, scrutinise the accounts, (εὐθύνας) of a magistrate, Plat. Polit. 299 A: hence in pass. to be called to account, and so to be corrected, τινός, for a thing, Thuc. 1, 95.—2. intrans. to serve as εὐθύς, Plat. Legg. 946 C.

Εὐθυνηρία, ac, ἡ, a clear, distinct dream, Arist. Insomn.: from

Εὐθυνηριος, ον, (εὐθύς, ὄνειρος) clearly, distinctly dreaming, Arist.

Εὐθυπλοῦς, ᾧ, (εὐθύπλος) to sail straight, ἐπὶ τι, Strab. Hence

Εὐθύπλοια, ac, ἡ, a straight voyage, Strab.

Εὐθύπλοκτα, ac, ἡ, (εὐθύς, πλέκω, πλοκή) straight weaving, evenness of texture, Plat. Polit. 283 A.

Εὐθύπλος, ον, contr. -πλος, ον, (εὐθύς, πλέω) sailing straight.

Εὐθύπνος, ον, contr. -πνος, ον, (εὐθύς, πνέω) straight blowing, Pind. N. 7, 42.—II. breathing freely, Hipp.

Εὐθυπομπής, ἔς, = sq.

Εὐθύπομος, ον, (εὐθύς, πέμψω) guiding straight, Pind. N. 2, 10.

Εὐθύπορεύς, ᾧ, (εὐθύπορος) to go straight forward, πότμος εὐθυπορών, unswerving, inflexible fate, Aesch. Ag. 1005: c. acc. cognato, εὐθ. ὁδόν, δρόμον, to go a straight course, Pind. O. 7, 167, I. 5, 76.

Εὐθύπορος, ac, ἡ, straightness of course, progress in a straight line, Plat. Legg. 747 A: from

Εὐθύπορος, ον, (εὐθύς, πορεύομαι) going straight, Theophr.: metaph. straight forward, honest, ἡθος, Plat. Legg. 775 D. Adv. -ῶς.

Εὐθύρρημονέω, ᾧ, to speak plainly, or to speak off-hand, Plut.

Εὐθύρρημοσύνη, ης, ἡ, the character or language of the εὐθύρρημων, openness, plainness of speech, Sext. Emp.: from

Εὐθύρρημων, ον, (εὐθύς, ῥῆμα) plain of speech, honest. Adv. -μόνως, Clem. Al.

Εὐθύρριζος, ον, (εὐθύς, ῥίζα) straight-rooted, Theophr.

Εὐθύρριν, ινος, δ, ἡ, (εὐθύς, ῥίς) straight-nosed.

Εὐθύρσος, ον, (εὐ, θύρσος) with beautiful thyrsus, Eur. Bacch. 1158.

ΕΥΘΥΣ, εὐθεία, εὐθύ, = the older and Ion. form ἰθύς (as always in Il., Od., and Hdt.), adj., straight, direct, whether perpendicular or horizontal, opp. to σκολιός or καμπύλος, Plat.: εὐθ. πλόος, Pind. O. 6, 177.—2. in moral sense, straight-forward, open, honest, ῥίγται, Tyrt. 8, δίκη, Pind. N. 10, 22, cf. εὐθύς II. 2; ὁ εὐθύς λόγος, Eur. Hipp. 492.—3. in adverb. usages, εἰς τὸ εὐθὺ βλέπειν, to look

straight forward, Xen. Eq. 17: ἀπὸ τοῦ εὐθέος λέγειν, to speak straight out, Valck. Hipp. 491, ἐκ τοῦ εὐθέος, at once, immediately, hastily, Thuc. 1, 34, etc.: hence unconditionally, in short: so too, ἀπ' εὐθείας (sc. ὁδοῦ) Plut. Fab. 3 also, τὴν εὐθείαν, Eur. Med. 384.—II. asadv. εὐθύς and εὐθὺς, of place, straight, to, Πύλονος, ἐς Πύλον, H. Hom. Merc. 342, 355; so ἐπὶ τόπῳ, Xen. Cyr. 5, 2, 37: also c. gen. straight towards..., as εὐθὺ τῶν κυρηβίων, εὐθὺ Πελλήνης, Ar. Eq. 254, Av. 1421, cf. ἰθύς.—2. of time, straightway, forthwith, at once, Pind., Trag., etc.; τοῦ θέρονος εὐθύς ἀρχομένου, at the very beginning of summer, Thuc. 2, 47: hence, acc. to Gramm., suddenly, hastily, rashly. In these signif. both εὐθύς and εὐθύς are freq. v. Jac. A. P. p. lxxvi: yet in the local signif. the form εὐθύς was Att. the more usu., Heind. Plat. Lys. 203 E, Buttm. Ausf. Gr. § 117, 1: and in later Greek, εὐθύς prevailed, Lob. Phryn. 144.—3. for instance, to take the first example that occurs, Ruhnk. Tim., cf. ἀντίκα II. Freq. pleonast. with παράρημα, q. v. and the like, cf. Wolf Lept. p. 235, Schaf. Mel. p. 61.—III. εὐθέως, adv., is used just in the same way, Soph. Aj. 31, etc.; cf. also παραρρήμα.—IV. ἡ εὐθεία, as subst.—1. sub. γραμμή, a straight line, Arist. Mund., and Polyb.—2. sub. πᾶσις, the nominative case, Lat. casus rectus, Gramm. (Nothing) to do with εὐ as the collat. form ἰθύς abundance shows.)

Εὐθύς, ον, (εὐ, θύσας) well fringed, Leon. Tar. [v]

Εὐθύτενης, ἔς, (εὐθύς, τεῖνω) stretched out, straight, Ael.

Εὐθύτης, ἡρος, ἡ, (εὐθύς, straightness, a straight direction, LXX. Meteor.—II. metaph. honesty, justice, LXX. [v]

Εὐθύτομος, ον, (εὐθύς, τέμνω) cutting straight: but—II. proparox. εὐθύτομος, ον, pass., cut straight, straight, Pind. P. 5, 126.

Εὐθύτονος, ον, (εὐθύς, τεῖνω) = εὐθύ-τενης.—II. τὰ εὐθ., catapults, to shoot darts with, v. παλιντονος.

Εὐθύτρητος, ον, (εὐθύς, τρεφῶ) bored right through.

Εὐθύτριχος, ον, (εὐθύς, θρίξ) = εὐθυ-θρίξ, Arist. H. A.

Εὐθύφερής, ἔς, (εὐθύς, φέρω) going, running in a straight line, Plat. Legg. 815 B.

Εὐθύφημος, ον, δ, *Euthyphemus*, masc. pr. n., Dem. 1324, 10.

Εὐθύφορέω, ᾧ, (εὐθύς, φέρω) to carry straight. Pass to go, be moved in a straight line. Hence

Εὐθύφορία, ac, ἡ, motion in a straight line, Arist. Phys. Ausc.; opp. to κυκλοφορία.

Εὐθύφρων, ον, gen. ονος, (εὐθύς, φρόν) right, straight-minded.—II. well-disposed, kind, dub. in Aesch. Eum. 1034.

Εὐθύφρων, ονος, δ, *Euthyphron*, an Athenian, after whom one of the dialogues of Plato was named.

Εὐθύωννυς, υχος, δ, ἡ, (εὐθύς, ὄννυ) with straight nails, claws, talons Arist. H. A., v. Lob. Phryn. 708.

Εὐθύωρεω, ᾧ, to go straight forward: and

Εὐθύωρία, ac, ἡ, a straight course or direction, Plat. Rep. 436 E: from

Εὐθύωρος, ον, also ὁ, ὄν, in a straight direction: esp. in neut. εὐθίωρον as adv. = εὐθύς, Xen. An. 2, 16. (Usu. deriv. from ὥρα, but never found of time perh. better fr. εὐθὺ only.)

Εὐκάρης, ἦκος, ὁ, ἡ, (εὖ, θάραξ)
well-mailed, Nenn., Anth.

†Εὐα, ὠν, τά, Εὐία, a city of Macedonia Diod. S. 19, 11.

Εὐάω, v. εὐάω.

Εὐακός, ἡ, ὠν, (εὖνος) Bacchic, Anth.: as fem. εὐάς, ἥδος, ἡ.

Εὐάτος, ὠν, (εὖ, ιαρωμ) easily healed, curable, Hipp. [ἔ]

Εὐδῶρος, ὠτος, ὁ, ἡ, (εὖ, ιδῶς) easily perspiring, Arist. Probl.: a neut. εὐιδῶν, in Theophr. Fr. 9.

Εὐέρος, ὠν, (εὖ, ιερός) very holy, Lat. sacrosanctus, Anth. [ἔ]

Εὐιλᾶτεύω, to be very propitious, merciful, LXX.: from

Εὐιλᾶτος, ὠν, (εὖ, ιλάομαι) very propitious, merciful, LXX. [ἔ]

Εὐῖνος, ὠν, (εὖ, ἰς) with stout fibres, ἔλλων, Theophr.

Εὔιος, ὠν, ὁ, Εῖιος, Εῖιος, epith. of Bacchus, Soph., and Eur., from the cry εὔα, εὔοι; hence—II. εῖος, ὠν, as adj. Bacchic, inspired by Bacchus, Soph., Eur., etc.

†Εῖος, ὠν, ὁ, Εῖιος, of Chalcis, a pipe-player, Ath. 538 F.

†Εὐπία, ἡς, ἡ, Εῡπία, daughter of Danaus, Apollod. 2, 1, 5.—2. daughter of Leucan, Paus.: prop. fem. from

Εὐπιος, ὠν, (εὖ, ἵππος) of persons, delighting in horses, well-horsed, H. Hom. Ap. 210, Pind., etc.—2. of places, famed for horses, Pind., Soph., etc.

†Εὐππος, ὠν, ὁ, Εῡππος, son of Thestius, Apollod. 1, 7, 10.—2. a Trojan, slain by Patroclus, Il. 16, 417.—3. son of Megareus, Paus.—4. an Athenian archon, Diod. S.

Εὐστιος, ὠν, Ion. for εὐέστιος.

Εὔστος, v. (εὖ, εἰδέναι) πόθος εὔστος, desire of knowledge, acc. to Jacobs; dub. in Ep. Ad. 168.

Εὔσχιος, ὠν, (εὖ, ἰσχίον) with good, beautiful hips, Anth.

Εὐχθός, v. gen. vos, (εὖ, ἰχθύς) bounding in fish, Diod.

Εὐιάτης, ὠν, ὁ, (εὖνος) Bacchic; fem. εὐιάτης, ἰδος, Mosch. ap. Stob. Ecl. 1, 242.

†Εὐκαδμος, ὠν, ὁ, Eucadmus, a statuary, Paus.

Εὐκάης, ἔς, (εὖ, καίω) easily burnt, Diosc.

Εὐκαβαίρετος, ὠν, (εὖ, καθαίρω) easy to pull down, overthrow, overcome, Thuc. 7, 18.

Εὐκάθεδρος, ὠν, (εὖ, καθέδρα) with good seat or bench, = εὐσελής.

Εὐκάθεκτος, ὠν, (εὖ, κατέχω) easily kept under, restrained, Xen. Cyr. 7, 5, 69.

Εὐκαίρῳ, ὦ, (εὐκαίρος) to have good opportunity, leisure or time, Polyb.; c. inf., Plut.—II. εὐκ. εἰς τι, to devote one's leisure to a thing, occupy one's self with it, N. T.—III. to enjoy good times, be well off, prosper, Polyb.; τοῖς βίοις, Ib. Also εὐκαίρεομαι, as dep., in this signf., Posidon. ap. Ath. 275 A. Hence

Εὐκαίρημα, ατος, τό, a thing seasonably done, Stob. Ecl. 2, 194.

Εὐκαίρια, ας, ἡ, good season, fitting time, an opportunity, Isocr. 239 E, Plat. Phaedr. 272 A.—II. suitability, appropriateness, Plut.—2. convenience, good situation, πόλεως, Polyb.—III. wealth, prosperity, Polyb.: from

Εὐκαίρος, ὠν, (εὖ, καίρος) in season, seasonable, Soph. O. C. 32: τὸ εὐκαίρον = εἰς καίρια, Dion. H.—II. of places, convenient, well-situated, Polyb.—III. at leisure. Adv. -ως, Hipp.: compar. ὅτερον, Plat. Phaed. 78 A: superl. ὀτάτα.

Εὐκάλος, εὐκάλια, Dor. for εὐκάλ.

Εὐκάματος, ὠν, (εὖ, κάματος) of easy labour, easy, κάματος, Eur. Bacch. 66: well-wrought, Anth.—II. of persons, laborious, Auth. [ἔ]

Εὐκάμητος, ας, ἡ, flexibility: from Εὐκάμηξ, ἔς, (εὖ, κάμνω) well-bent or curved, ὀρέπανον, κληῖς, τόξον, Od. 18, 368; 21, 6, H. Hoi. 27, 12.

—II. easy to bend, curve, turn, Plut.

†Εὐκαμπιδας, α, ὁ, Eucampidas, an Arcadian, charged by Demosthenes with being gained over by Philip, Dem. 324, 9; cf. Polyb. 17, 14, 2.

Εὐκαμπτος, ὠν, (εὖ, κάμνω) easily bent, flexible, Hipp. Hence

Εὐκαμψία, ας, ἡ, flexibility, Arist. Gen. An.

Εὐκάρδιος, ὠν, (εὖ, καρδία) good of heart, stout-hearted, brave, Lat. egregie cordatus, Soph. Aj. 364, and Eur.: of a horse, spirited, Xen. Eq. 6, 14.—II. strengthening, good for the καρδία or stomach, Hipp. Adv. -ως, Eur. Hec. 549.

Εὐκαρπῶ, ὦ, to be εὐκαρπος, to abound in fruit, Theophr.

Εὐκαρπία, ας, ἡ, (εὐκαρπος) fruitfulness, abundance of fruit, Theophr.

†Εὐκαρπία, ας, ἡ, Eucarpia, a city of Greater Phrygia, Strab.

Εὐκαρπος, ὠν, (εὖ, καρπός) rich in fruit, fruitful, of women, H. Hom. 30, 5; of trees, corn, land, etc.—II. act. fruitful, fertilising, Theophr.

Εὐκατάρωστος, ὠν, (εὖ, καταγιγνώσκω) blameworthy.

Εὐκατάρωνιστος, ὠν, (εὖ, καταγιγνώσκω) easily conquered, Polyb.

Εὐκατακόμιστος, ὠν, (εὖ, κατακομίζω) easy to be transported, ὕλη, Strab.—II. easily led or prone to a thing.

Εὐκατακράτητος, ὠν, (εὖ, κατακρατέω) easy to keep in subjection or retain, Polyb. [κρά]

Εὐκατάληπτος, ὠν, (εὖ, καταλαμβάνω) easy to take in, comprehend.

Εὐκατάλληλος, ὠν, (εὖ, καταλλάσσω) easily appeared, placable, Arist. Rhet. Adv. -τως.

Εὐκατάλυτος, ὠν, (εὖ, καταλύω) easy to overthrow, Xen. Hell. 3, 5, 15.

Εὐκαταμάθητος, ὠν, (εὖ, καταμαθάνω) easy to understand, Hipp. [ἔ]

Εὐκαταμάχητος, ὠν, (εὖ, καταμάχομαι) easily conquered, [ἔ]

Εὐκατανόητος, ὠν, (εὖ, κατανοέω) easily intelligible.

Εὐκατάπληκτος, ὠν, (εὖ, καταπλήσσω) easily scared.

Εὐκαταπράντος, ὠν, (εὖ, καταπραίνω) placable. [πρά]

Εὐκαταπρήστος, ὠν, (εὖ, καταπρήθω) easily kindled, set on fire.

Εὐκαταπρόητος, ὠν, (εὖ, καταπρόεω) easily frightened.

Εὐκαταπίπτω, ὠν, (εὖ, καταπίπτω) given to falling down.

Εὐκατασημαντος, ὠν, (εὖ, κατασημαίνω) easily sealed.

Εὐκατασκεπτος, ὠν, (εὖ, κατασκέπτομαι) easily visible.

Εὐκατασκεύαστος, ὠν, (εὖ, κατασκεύαω) easily constructed.

Εὐκατάσκευος, ὠν, (εὖ, κατασκευή) = foreg.

Εὐκατάστητος, ὠν, (εὖ, καθίστημι) well-fixed, firm.

Εὐκατίστροφος, ὠν, (εὖ, καταστρέφω) well-turned, of a period, Dem. Phal.

Εὐκατάσχετος, ὠν, (εὖ, κατέχω) easily held fast, Hipp.

Εὐκατατρόχαστος, ὠν, (εὖ, κατατροχάζω) easily overrun, easily attacked: hence of persons, exposed to attack or blame, Strab.

Εὐκατοφρία, ας, ἡ, a leaning, inclination, Diog. L.: from

Εὐκατόφορος, ὠν, (εὖ, καταφεραμαι) leaning downwards, prone towards a thing, esp. of passions, etc., Lat. proclivis, pronus, πρόσ τι, L. yst. Eth. N. Εὐκατοφρόνης, ὠν, (εὖ, καταφρονέω) easy to be despised, contemptible, despicable, Xen. Hell. 6, 4, 28 Adv. -τως.

Εὐκατάφενστος, ὠν, (εὖ, καταφένδομαι) safe to tell lies about, Strab.

Εὐκατέακτος, ὠν, (εὖ, κατέγυνυμι, πρὶ κατέαγα) easily broken.

Εὐκατέργαστος, ὠν, (εὖ, κατεργάζομαι) easy to be wrought, γῆ, Theophr.: easy of digestion, Xen. Mem. 4, 3, 6.—2. easy of accomplishment, Arist. Rhet.—3. easily subdued, conquered, Xen. Hell. 6, 1, 12.

Εὐκατηγόρητος, ὠν, (εὖ, κατηγόρεω) easy to be blamed, open to accusation, Thuc. 6, 77.

Εὐκατοικητος, ὠν, (εὖ, κατοικέω) convenient for inhabiting.

Εὐκατόπτος, ὠν, (εὖ, κάτοπτos) easily seen, clear.

Εὐκατορθωτος, ὠν, (εὖ, καταορθώω) easily effected. Adv. -τως.

Εὐκατοχος, ὠν, (εὖ, κατέχω) = κατέσχετος.

Εὐκανωτος, or -κωτος, ὠν, (εὖ, καίω) easily burning, Theophr.

Εὐκένῳ, ὠν, = εἰς, dub. in Plut.

Εὐκείστος, ὠν, (εὖ, κείω) easily cleft or split.

Εὐκείυς, ὠν, poet. for foreg., κείυρος, Od. 5, 60.

Εὐκέλαδος, ὠν, (εὖ, κέλαδος) sounding well, melodious, Ar. Nub. 312.

Εὐκέντρος, ὠν, (εὖ, κέντρον) pointed, Anth.

Εὐκέρως, ὠν, and εὐκέρως, ὠν, gen. ὠτος, (εὖ, κέρως) with beautiful horns, Soph. Aj. 64.

Εὐκέρωτος, ὠν, (εὖ, κεράννυμι) well mixed, well tempered, of the atmosphere, Plut.

Εὐκερδής, ἔς, (εὖ, κέρδος) gainful, Opp.

Εὐκερμύτῳ, ὦ, (εὖ, κέρμα) to be moneyed, rich in money.

Εὐκέρως, ὠν, v. εὐκέρως.

Εὐκέφαλος, ὠν, v. εὐκέφαλή) with a good head, Arr.—II. good for, strengthening the head, cf. εὐκάρδιος.

Εὐκηλήτετρα, ας, ἡ, (εὐκλής) she that lulls, soothes, παίδων, Hes. Op. 462.

Εὐκήλια, ας, ἡ, quiet: from

Εὐκήλος, ὠν, and Ap. Rh. ἡ, ὠν, Dor. εὐκάλος, Ael. lengthd. form of ἐκηλος, quiet, calm, gentle, Il. 1, 554: free from care, quiet, like Lat. securus. εὐκ. εὐδεν, Od. 14, 479, εὐνυαίη, Soph. El. 241; but also careless, idle Od. 3, 263: undisturbed, uninterrupted πολεμίζειν, Il. 17, 371: with confidence, bold, Hes. Op. 669, H. Hom. Merc. 480. From Theocr. and Ap. Rh. downwards. also of things, as εὐκ. εὐκ., still, silent, Theocr. 2, 166; uninterrupted, unceasing, πτέρυνες, Ap. Rh.; κῶπαι, Opp. Adv. -ως. (No thing to do with εὖ: prob. from the same root as ἐκόν, cf. ἐκηλος, and Buttm. Lexil. in v.)

Εὐκηλως, ὠν, (εὖ, καίω, κηλός) easily burning, Ion ap. Phot.

Εὐκίνησια, ας, ἡ, easiness of motion, agility: from

Εὐκίνητος, ὠν, (εὖ, κινέω) easily moved, Lat. mobilis, Hipp., and Plat. Tim. 58 E.—II. easily stirred or roused, πρόσ ὀργήν, Arist. Rhet. Adv. -τως [ἔ]

Εὐκισσος, ὠν, (εὖ, κισός) easy, Anth.

Εὐκίων, ὠν, gen. ονος, (εὖ, κίων) with beautiful pillars, Eur. Ion 185 f.

Εὐκλᾶδος ον, (εὐ, κλάδος) with fine wings.

Εὐκλαστος, ον, (εὐ, κλάω) easily broken.

Εὐκλής, ἑς: for the acc. *εὐκλέα*, contr. *εὐκλέα*, poets have also *εὐκλέα*, as if from *εὐκλής*, plur. *εὐκλέες*, Simon. 31, 1, and Pind.; Hom. has the genit. *εὐκλείας*, Il. 10, 281, Od. 21, 31 (cf. κλέος). Of good report, famous, glorious, Hom., etc. Adv. -εύς, in Hom. -εύς, Il. 22, 110. Hence

Εὐκλεία and *εὐκλείεα*, ας, ἡ, good name, renown, in Hom. always in poet. form *εὐκλείη*, Il. 8, 285, Od. 14, 402; in *εὐκλείη*, Dor. *εὐκλεία*. Hence †*Εὐκλεία*, ας, ἡ, *Euclia*, an appell. of Diana at Thebes and Corinth, Paus., Plut. Aristid. 20.—2. fem. pr. -ῆ, Ath.—Τῇ, the *Euclia*, a festival in honour of Diana *Euclia*, Xen. Hell. 4, 2.

†*Εὐκλείδης*, ον, ὁ, *Euclides*, *Euclid*, Zanclean, founder of *Himera*, Thuc. 5.—2. son of the tyrant *Hippocrates* of Gela, Hdt. 7, 155.—3. one of the thirty tyrants in Athens, Xen. Hell. 2, 3, 2.—4. Archon, Ol. 94, 2, C. 403, the year of the restoration of the exiles, of a general amnesty by which no prosecutions were to be commenced for acts previously committed, and of the re-establishment, with slight modifications, of Solon's laws, Dem. 713, 19, etc.; hence the prov. ἡ πρὸ *Εὐκλείδου* ἐξετάζειν, Luc. Atar. 5: cf. Wolf Lept. p. 72.—5. a Chian, a soothsayer, Xen. An. 7, 1.—6. of Megara, a pupil of *Socrates*, and founder of the *Megaric* school, Plat.—7. a celebrated mathematician of Alexandria, in the time of colony *Philadelphus*.—Others in Aus., etc.

Εὐκλείως, Ion. *εὐκλήϊως*, (*εὐκλεία*) praise, laud, Sapph. 137, Tyr. 3, 24. *Εὐκλείης*, ἑς, Ep. for *εὐκλής*, adv. κλείως, Il. 22, 110.

Εὐκλεινός, ον, (εὐ, κλεινός) much loved, Anth.

Εὐκλειστος, ον, (εὐ, κλείω) well-known.

Εὐκλήϊς, also *εὐκλήϊς*, ἴδος, ἡ, are rarely oxyt. *εὐκλήϊς*, ἴδος, Ion. foreg., well-closed, close-shutting, Soph. Il. 24, 318. [ῆ]

Εὐκλήματέω, ὦ, (εὐ, κλήμα) to grow unfruitfully, of vines.

Εὐκλήρῳ, ὦ, to be *εὐκλήρος*, to be fortunate, have a good lot, Teles ap. Job. p. 577, 35; c. acc. cognate, ἴρον, Anth. Hence

Εὐκλήρημα, ατος, τό, a piece of good luck, Strab.

Εὐκλήρεια, ας, ἡ, good fortune, Dion. : from

Εὐκλήρος, ον, (εὐ, κλήρος) fortunate, prosperous, Anth.

Εὐκλής, ἑνός, ὁ, *Eucles*, an Athenian archon, Ol. 88, 2, Arist., Diod. has *Εὐκλείδης*, 12, 53: an Athenian commander, Thuc. 4, 104.—2. a Scusan commander against *Nicias*, Id. 6, 103, Xen.—Others in Paus.,

Εὐκλός, ον, ὁ, *Euclos*, masc. pr. n., Is.

Εὐκνάμος, ον, ὁ, *Eucnāmos*, masc. pr. n., Plut.

Εὐκλώστος, ον, Ep. *εὐκλ.*, (εὐ, βλώ) well-sprung, H. Hom. Ap. 203.

Εὐκλῆμπος, ον, Att. for *εὐγν.*

Εὐκναπτος, ον, (εὐ, κνάπτω) well-washed or cleaned, of cloth.

Εὐκνήμις, ἴδος, ὁ, ἡ, (εὐ, κνήμις) equipped with greaves, with well-light greaves, well-greaved, freq. in n. in nom. and acc. plur. in Ep.

form *εὐκνήμιδες*, *εὐκνήμιδας*, in Il., always epith. of Ἀχαιοί, in Od. some times also of ἑτάροι. [cf. always.

Εὐκνήμις, ον, (εὐ, κνήμη) with beautiful legs, cf. Plin. N. H. 34, 8, 21.—II. with fine sprouts or joints, of a plant, Nic.

Εὐκνήστις, ον, (εὐ, κνήσω) irritable.

Εὐκοίλιος, ον, (εὐ, κοιλία) with good healthy bowels.—II. good for the bowels, relaxing them, Diosc., cf. *εὐκέφαλος*.

Εὐκοινώμητις, ὁ, ἡ, (εὐ, κοινός, μήτις) deliberating well for the public, or taking common counsel, ἀρχά, Aesch. Supp. 700.

Εὐκοινωνησία, ας, ἡ, the character of the *εὐκοινώνητος*: good state of social relations, M. Anton.: from

Εὐκοινώνητος, ον, (εὐ, κοινωνέω) easy to deal with, social, reasonable in one's dealings, Arist. Eth. N.

Εὐκόλια, ας, ἡ, (*εὐκόλος*) strictly, goodness of digestion, contentedness with one's food, Plut.: in genl. contentedness, good temper, Id.—II. also facility in using the limbs, etc., activity, Plat. Legg. 942 D.

Εὐκόλλητος, ον, (εὐ, κολλᾶω) easy to glue, fit together.

Εὐκόλλος, ον, (εὐ, κόλλα) glowing well, sticky, Anth.

Εὐκόλος, ον, (εὐ, κόλον) of good digestion, easily contented with one's food: in genl. taking things easily, contented, Lat. *facilis*, a good, easy man, said of *Sophocles*, Ar. Ran. 82; opp. to *δυσκόλος*.—II. also nimble, active in body: of things, easy, Plat. Legg. 779 E. Adv. -λως, Isocr. 239 B.

Εὐκόλπος, ον, (εὐ, κόλπος) with beautiful bosom, Anth.—2. with beautiful bays, of a country, Archestr. ap. Ath. 285 C.

Εὐκόλμβος, ον, (εὐ, κολυμβᾶω) swimming or diving well.

Εὐκόμης, ον, ὁ, (εὐ, κόμη)=*εὐκομος*.

Εὐκομιδής, ἑς, (εὐ, κομιδή) well-cared for, Hdt. 4, 53.

Εὐκομιστος, ον, (εὐ, κομίζω)=*foreg.*

Εὐκομος, ον, Ep. ἡνύκ., (εὐ, κόμη) fair-haired, beautiful-haired, Hom.

Εὐκομῶν, ὄστω, ὄντω=foreg., Q. Sm.: but there was no such verb as *εὐκομᾶω*, v. *εὐ* sub fin.

Εὐκομπός, ον, (εὐ, κόμπος) loud-sounding, πλῆγαι ποδός, of dancing, Eur. Tro. 152.

Εὐκοπία, ας, ἡ, easiness of work, Diod.: from

Εὐκοπος, ον, (εὐ, κόπος) with easy labour, easy, Polyb. Adv. -πως, Ar. Fr. 615.

Εὐκοπρώδης, ἑς, (εὐ, κόπος, εἶδος) hence, τῇ *εὐκοπρώδεα*, a healthy evacuation, Hipp.

Εὐκόρυθος, ον, (εὐ, κόρυς) well-helmeted, with beautiful helmet, Opp.

Εὐκόρυφος, ον, (εὐ, κορυφή) with beautiful top, Herm. ap. Stob. Ecl. 1, 992: metaph. of sentences, well wound up, ending well, like *εὐκατάστροφος*.

Εὐκοσμέω, ᾧ, (*εὐκοσμος*) to behave orderly, LXX.

Εὐκόσμητος, ον, (εὐ, κοσμέω) well-adorned, H. Hom. Merc. 384.

Εὐκομία, ας, ἡ, (*εὐκοσμος*) orderly behaviour, Ar. Bacch. 693, Xen., etc.

Εὐκοσμίως, adv.=*εὐκόσμως*.

Εὐκοσμος, ον, (εὐ, κόσμος) decorous, orderly, Thuc. 6, 42: οὐκ *εὐκ. φύγη*, =*ἀκόσμως*, Aesch. Pers. 481.—II. well-ordered, graceful, Eur. Bacch. 235. Adv. -μως, in good order, Od. 21, 123, cf. Hes. Op. 626.

†*Εὐκοσμος*, ον, ὁ, *Eucosmus*, son of *Lycurgus* of Sparta, Paus.

Εὐκονρίς, ον, prob. well-sown, (εὐ, κείω), Hegem. ap. At. 1. 698 E.

Εὐκράδαντος, ον, (εὐ, κραδάνω) easily brandished, well-prise.

Εὐκράτης, ἑς=εὐκρατος, from *κραννυμι*, well-mixed, tempered, moderate, in Hom., and Hes. v. 1. for ἀκράτης: later of a gentle breeze.

Εὐκράτος, ον, also α, ον, (εὐ, κραρ) with fine horns, esp. of oxen, βοῶν σὺν *εὐκράτῳ*, H. Hom. Merc. 200. Later of ships, with beautiful beak Opp.

†*Εὐκράντης*, ἡς, ἡ, *Eucrante*, a Nereid, Hes. Th. 243, also wr. *Εὐκράτης*, cf. *Apollon*, 1, 2, 6.

Εὐκράς, ἄτος, ὁ, ἡ=εὐκρατος, well mixed, tempered, of spring-water, Plat. Crit. 112 D: of climate, temperate, mild, Theophr.: moderate, tolerable, βίος, Eur. Melan. 25.—2. as subst. paroxyt., *εὐκρας*, τό, wine mixed for drinking, Eur. Antioch. 46.

Εὐκράσια, ας, ἡ, (*εὐκρατος*) a good temperature, ὥρων, Plat. Tim. 24 C: a good temperament, σώματος, Arist. Part. An.

Εὐκράτιον, τό, (*εὐκρατος*)=*εὐκρας* II.

†*Εὐκράτης*, ονς, ὁ, *Eucrates*, an Athenian demagogue, Ar. Eq. 254, Oratt.—2. father of *Diodotus*, Thuc. 3, 41.—3. brother of the commander *Nicias*, Lys. 149, 27.—Others in Dem. 1354, 12; Luc., etc.

†*Εὐκρατίδης*, ον, ὁ, *Eucratides*, a king of *Bactria*, Strab.—Others in Luc., etc. In Dor. form -δας, *Eucratidas*, son of *Anaxandrides*, Plut.

†*Εὐκρατιδία*, ας, and -τιδία, ας, ἡ, *Eucratidia*, a city of *Bactria*, Strab.

Εὐκράτος, ον, (εὐ, κραννυμι) well tempered, temperate, Eur. Phæth. 6: hence of liquids, tempered *κρυώμα* Medic.: of wine, mixed for drinking whence, τὸ *εὐκρατον*=*εὐκρας* II.—II. metaph. temperate, mild, ὁμυαρχία, Arist. Pol. Adv. -τως.

†*Εὐκράτος*, ον, ὁ, *Eucrātus*, son of *Strommichus*, Aeschin. 30, 10.

Εὐκράτως, adv. (εὐ, κράτος) firmly, fast, ἔχειν τι, Arist. Probl., as if from an adj. *εὐκράτης*.

Εὐκρεκτος, ον, (εὐ, κρέκω) well-struck, well-sounding, of stringed instruments, φόρμιγξ, Ap. Rh.: also of threads in weaving, μίτοι *εὐκρεκτοί*, Anth.

Εὐκρημνός, ον, (εὐ, κρημνός) with fine cliffs, high-peaked, Opp.

Εὐκρηγος, ον, (εὐ, κρήνη) with a fine well, well-watered, Anth.

Εὐκρηγίς, ἴδος, ὁ, ἡ, (εὐ, κρηγίς) well-shod: in genl. well-based, firm, Anth.

Εὐκρητος, ον, Ion. for *εὐκρατος*.

Εὐκρίθιος, ον, (εὐ, κρήνη) rich in barley, Theocr. 7, 24.

Εὐκρίνεια, ας, ἡ, (*εὐκρίνης*) distinctness, Def. Plat. 414 A.

Εὐκρίνεις, ὦ, to keep distinct and in order, Xen. Hell. 4, 2, 6, cf. *διευκρ.*

Εὐκρίνης, ἑς, (εὐ, κρίνω) distinct: hence pure, clear, αἶσα, Hes. Op. 668.—II. clear, intelligible, Isae. 79, 12.—III. well-arranged, in good order, πάντα *εὐκρίνεια* ποιεῖσθαι, Hdt. 9, 42.—IV. in good case, esp. after a favourable crisis, of bodily health, Isocr. 415 E: in Att. also, acc. to Gramm., euphem. of the dead.—2. of illnesses, easily brought to a crisis, Hipp.; and so, adv. -νός, Ion. -νέος, v. *Φοῆς*, Oecon. Hipp.

Εὐκρίτος, ον, (εὐ, κρίνω) easy to be judged or decided, κρίμα, Aesch. Supp. 397: easy to be judged of, νόημα Hipp.: easily discerned, clear, plain, manifest, Plat. Polit. 272 C.

†Εὐκρίτος, οὐ, ὁ, *Eucritus*, cf. Luc. 7 1.—Others in Luc., etc.

Εὐκροκάλος, οὐ, (εὐ, κροκάλη) gravelly or sandy, of this shore, Nonn.

Εὐκροτάλος, οὐ, (εὐ, κροτάλον) lively, rattling, accompanied by castanets, Anth.

Εὐκρότης, οὐ, (εὐ, κροτέω) well-beaten, hammered, wrought, of metal, Soph. Ant. 430, Eur. El. 819, cf. Valck. Adon. p. 358 C.—II. much-applauded, popular.

Εὐκροτος, οὐ, (εὐ, κροτέω) well-sounding. Adv. -τως.

Εὐκρύπτος, οὐ, (εὐ, κρύπτω) easy to be hidden, Hipp., and Aesch. Ag. 623.

Εὐκρύψης, ἐς=foreg., Arist. H. A.

Εὐκτάζομαι, frequentat. of εὐχομαι, to wish, pray, long much, from εὐκτός, as Lat. dicto, from dictus.

Εὐκταῖος, αἶα, αἶον, (εὐχομαι) of, belonging to prayer, votive, φάτις, Aesch. Theb. 841, χάρις, Id. Ag. 1387: τὰ εὐκταῖα, wishes, prayers, vows, Aesch. Supp. 631, Soph. Tr. 239.—2. esp. epith. of gods, invoked in special prayer, Aesch. Theb. 724, etc.: τινί, by one, Eur. Or. 214.—3. in genl. wished, desired: desirable, Plat. Legg. 687 E, with v. I. εὐκτέον. Adv. -ως.

Εὐκτέωνος, οὐ, (εὐ, κτέανον) wealthy, Aesch. Pers. 897.

Εὐκτῆδους, οὐ, or εὐκτῆδαν, οὐ, gen. ονος, (εὐ, κτῆδον) with straight fibres, hence easily cleft, splitting, of wood, Theophr.

Εὐκτῆμοσύνῃ, ης, ἡ, wealth: from

Εὐκτῆμων, οὐ, gen. ονος, (εὐ, κτῆμα) wealthy, Pind. N. 7, 135.

†Εὐκτῆμων, ονος, ὁ, *Eucetmon*, a commander of the Athenians in the Peloponnesian war, Thuc. 8, 30: archon, Xen. Hell. 1, 2, 1.—2. an Athenian name, occurring frequently in Oratt.—Another archon, Ol. 120, 2.

Εὐκτῆριος, οὐ, (εὐχομαι) of, belonging to prayer: τὸ εὐκτῆριον, an oratory, Eccl.

Εὐκτῆτος, οὐ, (εὐ, κτῆσμαι) well or easily acquired, Anth.

Εὐκτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (εὐκτός) wishing, expressing a wish: hence in Gramm., ἡ εὐκτική, the optative mood. Adv. -κός.

Εὐκτίμενος, ἐνῃ, ενον, (εὐ, κτῆσιος, κτίζω) well, beautifully built, lying beautifully: also well-inhabited, populous, in Hom. freq. epith. of cities, islands, etc.: in Od. even of houses, threshing-floors, gardens, etc., cf. Il. 20, 496; 21, 77, Od. 24, 226, 336. The common form εὐκτιμῶνος occurs first in H. Hom. Ar. 36. [I] Cf. εὐναε-τάων, εὐναϊόμενος.

Εὐκτιστος, οὐ, poet. εὐκτιστος, (εὐ, κτίζω)=foreg.

†Εὐκτίτος, οὐ, Ep. and Ion. for foreg., Il. 2, 592, H. Hom. Ar. 423.

Εὐκτός, ἡ, ὄν, (εὐχομαι) wished, longed for, desired, acceptable, Il. 14, 98.—2. to be wished. Adv. -τως.

†Εὐκτυτέω, ουσα, οὐ, (εὐ, κτυτέω) clattering, Q. Sm. (only found in this form.)

Εὐκυβέω, ὦ, (εὐ, κύβος) to be lucky, successful, esp. with the dice, Amphip. Gynaecom. 3.

Εὐκύκλος, οὐ, (εὐ, κύκλος) well-turned, well-rounded, in Il. always epith. of ἄσπις, in Od. of ἄπλῃν, where some refer it to the wheels, cf. 6, 53, 70: later, εὐκ. ἀντίπηξ, Eur. Ion 1391, στεφάνῃ, Xen., etc.—II. moving in a circle, circling, χορεία, Ar. Thesin. 968. Adv. -λως, Orph.

Εὐκύκλωτος, οὐ, (εὐ, κυκλώω)=oreg., Eubul. Κυβ. I.

Εὐκυκλός, ἡ, ὄν, (εὐ, κύκλῳ) suit- ing the banquet, convivial, λαλιή, Leon. Tar. 85, 8.

Εὐκύλιστος, οὐ, (εὐ, κυλίω, κυλίν- δω) easily rolled or turned, rounded, Math. Vett. Adv. -τως. [v]

Εὐκύμαντος, οὐ, (εὐ, κυμαίνω) stormy, swollen. [v]

Εὐκύωτος, οὐ, (εὐ, κύωτη) well-equip- ped with oars, Orp.

Εὐλάβεια, ας, Ion. εὐλαβίη, ης, Theogn. 118, ἡ, the character and con- duct of the εὐλαβής, considerateness, discretion, caution, Theogn. l. c., etc.: τινός, against a thing, Hipp.: ἡ εὐλ. σώζει πάντα, Ar. Av. 377: εὐλάβειαν ἔχειν μή,=εὐλαβεῖσθαι μή, Plat. Prot. 321 A.—2. reverence, piety, πρὸς or περὶ τὸ θεῖον, Diod., and Plut.: and so absol., N. T. [v]

Εὐλάβειομαι, dep. c. fut. mid. -ήσο- μαι, and in LXX. pass. -ηθήσομαι: aor. ἠυλάβῃην. To behave like the εὐλαβής, have a care, be cautious, circumspect, to beware, fear, μή φανῇς, etc., Soph. Tr. 1129, Eur., etc.: ὅπως μή, Plat. Phaed. 91 C; μή, c. inf., Eur. Or. 1059, etc.; c. inf. only, Soph. O. T. 616, Plat., etc.: also, εὐλ. περὶ τι- νος or τι: hence—2. to beware of, shun, c. acc., Aesch. Fr. 181; εὐλ. τὸν κύνα, 'wary the dog, Ar. Lys. 1215, etc.: but —3. to watch for, await quietly, καίρον, Eur. Or. 699, cf. Phoen. 1411: from

Εὐλάβης, ἐς, (εὐ, λαμβάνω, λαβεῖν) taking hold well and surely: i. e. under- taking prudently, cautious, careful, circumspect, Plat. Polit. 311 A: timid, scrupulous, Plut.: εὐλ. ὅπως τινος, keeping from, LXX.: πῖον, reverent, N. T. Adv. -βως, Plat. Soph. 246 B: compar. -εστέρος, Eur. I. T. 1375; also comp. -εστέρον, Polyb., superl. -εστατα, Ael.

Εὐλαβήτης, οὐ, verb. adj. from εὐλα- βέομαι, one must take care, beware, c. inf., Plat. Rep. 608 A: one must be- ware of, shun, c. acc., Il. 424 C.

Εὐλάβητικέ, ἡ, ὄν, (εὐλαβεῖσμαι) circumspect, Def. Plat. 412 A.

Εὐλάβη, ης, ἡ, v. εὐλάβεια.

Εὐλάβης, ἐς, (εὐ, λαγός) abounding in hares, dub. in Orph. Ar. 167.

Εὐλάω, τὸ, plough, v. εὐλάκα.

Εὐλαῖγξ, ἵγνος, ὁ, ἡ, (εὐ, λαῖγξ) poet.=εὐλιθος.

†Εὐλάα, οὐ, ὁ, *Eulaeus*, a river of Susiana in Asia, now prob. the Ka- rum or Kerah, Strab., Arr. An. 7, 7; regarded by some as=Χοάσπης, Hdt. 1, 188, cf. Bähr ad loc.

Εὐλάκα, ἡ, in Orac. ap. Thuc. 5, 16, ἀργυρεὶ εὐλάκα εὐλάξεν, shall plough with silver ploughshare. Neither verb nor noun occurs elsewhere: they are prob. old Lacon. forms akin to αὐλαξ—Others, not so well, from λαχαίνω. The sense is clearly, 'that there should be a great dearth, corn being as we might say) worth its weight in silver.'

Εὐλάλος, οὐ, (εὐ, λαλέω) sweet-spo- ken, Anth.: also prattling.

Εὐλαμπής, ἐς, and εὐλαμπος, οὐ, (εὐ, λάμπω) bright-shining.

Εὐλάχανος, οὐ, (εὐ, λάχανον) fruit- ful in herbs, Anth. [v]

Εὐλαίαντος, οὐ, and εὐλέαντος, οὐ, (εὐ, λαίανω) easily bruised, ground small, τροφή, Arist. Part. An.

Εὐλεῖμος, οὐ,=sq., Eur. Bacch. 1084.

Εὐλεῖμων, οὐ, gen. ονος, (εὐ, λει- μών) with goodly meadows, Od. 4, 607.

Εὐλεκτρος, οὐ, (εὐ, λείκτρον) well- bedded: esp. of the bride, happy or bringing happiness in marriage, Soph. Alc. 795.

Εὐλεξίς, ι, (εὐ, λείξω) with good choice of words, λόγος, Luc., who how- ever blames its use, cf. Eccl. Phryg. 628.

Εὐλέπιστος, ι, (εὐ, λείπω) easily peeled or shelled, Diosc.

Εὐλεχής, ἐς, (εὐ, λέχος)=εὐλεχ- τρος, Anth.: prosperous in childhood, lb.

Εὐλή, ἡς, ἡ, a worm, maggot, Hom. only in Il., and always of such as are bred in flesh, Il. 19, 26; 24, 414, Hd. 3, 16; cf. sub αἰδῶλος I., and ἐκλέω, and so, quite distinct from ἔλμυρ. (Acc. to some from οὐλή, as bred in festering wounds; others from αἰδῶλος II., from their shape: others from ἐλ- λω, ἐλλέω, from their motion.)

Εὐληθάργυτος, οὐ, (εὐ, λήθαργος) liable to lethargy.

Εὐληκτος, οὐ, (εὐ, λήγω) soon ceas- ing, Luc.

Εὐλήμωτος, ὦ, (εὐ, λῆμα) to be of good heart, spirited, Aesch. Fr. 97.

Εὐλήνος, οὐ, (εὐ, λῆνος) fleecy.

Εὐλήπτος, οὐ, (εὐ, λαμβάνω) easily taken hold of, ἐκπομα εὐληπτότατον, Xen. Cyr. 1, 3, 8: easy to be taken, seized, conquered, Thuc. 6, 85: intelli- gible, comprehensible. Adv. -τως, so that one can easily take hold of: superl. -τότατα, Xen. ubi sup.

Εὐλήρα, οὐ, τά, Ep. word=ἡνία, reins, a bridle, Il. 23, 481, Q. Sm. 4, 508: Dor. εὐλήρα, Epich. p. 107, and as v. l. in Il. (Deriv. uncertain: no- thing to do with λῶρον, for this is merely the Lat. *lorum* borrowed by the later Greeks.)

Εὐλίβανος, οὐ, (εὐ, λίβανος) plain in frankincense, Orph. [I]

Εὐλίθος, οὐ, (εὐ, λίθος) stony, Orph. made of fair stones, Joseph.

†Εὐλίμνη, ης, ἡ, *Eulimēne*, a Na- reid, Hes. Th. 246.

Εὐλῖμενος, οὐ, (εὐ, λιμῆν) with good harbours, harbouring, sheltering, ἀκταί, Eur. Hel. 1463; πόλις, Plat. Legg. 704 B: τὰ εὐλ., places with good har- bourage, Arist. H. A. [I]: hence

Εὐλῖμενότης, ητος, ἡ, goodness of harbourage.

†Εὐλίμων, οὐ, (εὐ, λίμνη) with good lakes, abounding in lakes, Arist. H. A.

Εὐλίπη, ἐς, (εὐ, λίπος) very fat, Lyc.

Εὐλογέω, ὦ, (εὐλογος) to speak well of, praise, τινά, Aesch. Ag. 580, fre- qu. in Eur., and Ar.; δέκα εὐλ. τινα, I praise him justly, Ar. Ach. 372: pass. εὐλογεῖσθαι ἐπαινοῖς, Soph. O. C. 720.—2. in LXX., and N. T., to bless. Hence

Εὐλογητός, ἡ, ὄν, blessed, N. T. and Philo.

Εὐλογία, ας, ἡ, (εὐλογος) good speaking, good words, Plat. Rep. 40 D.—II. praise, panegyric, Pind. N. 8, Thuc. 2, 42: good fame, glory, S. mon. 29.—2. in N. T., blessing; at hence thanksgiving: also almsgiving a collection of alms for the poor be- thren.—III. probability, Cic. Att. 1, 22, 4, cf. εὐλογος.

Εὐλογιστέω, ὦ, (εὐλόγιστος) to have cautiously, ἐν τινι, Dion. L., πρ. τι, Plut.: and

Εὐλογιστία, ας, ἡ, considerate prudence, Def. Plat. 412 B: from

Εὐλόγιστος, οὐ, (εὐ, λογίζω) easily reckoned, ἀριθμοῖ, Arist. Sei.—II. rightly reckoning or thinking, pr. dent, thoughtful, Arist. Rhet. A. -τως, Dion. H.

Εὐλόγος, οὐ, (εὐ, λόγος) reasonable, sensible, νοῦνέτημα, Aesch. Pers. 8.—2. reasonable, probable, πρόσφα- Thuc. 3, 82, and so freq. in Plat., Q. Cic.: τὸ εὐλ., a fair reason; Thuc.

7: hence, ἐκ τῶν εὐλόγων, in all probability, Polyb. Adv. -ως, Ar. esp. 771.

Εὐλογόφανεα, ας, ἡ, an appearance probability: from

Εὐλογόφανής, ἐς (εὐλογος φαίνω) seeming probable, plausible, late.

Εὐλογχέω, ὦ, to be lucky: from

Εὐλογχος, ον, (εὐ, λέλογχα, λαγνέω) fortunate, propitious, Plut.

Εὐλοέπειρα, ας, ἡ, (εὐ, λουτρὸν ὄλις, a city with fine baths, Anth.

Εὐλοφος, ον, (εὐ, λόφος) with a fine name or crest of the helmet, well-plumed, ὠν, Soph. Aj. 1286.—II. taking the ke well, tame, γῶπον, Lyc., opp. to ἔλφος. Adv. -φος.

Εὐλόχος, ον, (εὐ, λόχος, τὸ) helping childbirth, of Diana, Eur. Hipp. 6.

Εὐλύσιτος, ον, (εὐ, λυγίζω) easily ut, flexible.

Εὐλύρης, ον, ὁ, Dor. -ρας, =sq., Eur. C. 570, Ar. Thesm. 969.

Εὐλύρη, ον, (εὐ, λύρα) with beautiful lyre, playing on the lyre beautifully, r. Lycimn. 4.

Εὐλύσια, ας, ἡ, easiness, readiness in sing: in genl. facility, Diog. L. 6; εὐλ. κοιλία, a healthy degree of ness, Cic. Fam. 16, 18, 1: from

Εὐλύσιος, ον, (εὐ, λύω) easy to untie, loose, κύνες, Xen. Cyn. 6, 12: hence, sed, relaxed, Hipp.—2. metaph. easiness dissolved or broken, στέργηθρα, r. Hipp. 236. Adv. -τως, Hipp.

Εὐμαθεα, ας, ἡ, easiness, quickness learning or comprehending, Plat. Rep. C.—II. the easiness, intelligible nature of a thing. [α]: from

Εὐμαθής, ἐς, ἐν, μαθηῖν, μαθεῖν) quickly or quick at learning, Lat. docilis, r. Rep. 486 C, πρὸς τι, Dem. 705, c. acc. rei, as if for εὐ μαθών, ph. Tr. 614.—II. pass. easy to learn know, intelligible, Aesch. Eum. 442: r. well-known, φώνημα, Soph. Aj. opp. to δυσμαθής. Adv. -θως, chin. 16, 29: compar. -έστερον, L. Legg. 723 A.

Εὐμάθης, ον, ὁ, Eumathēs, masc. α., Xen. Hell. 2, 3, 2, etc.

Εὐμαθία, ας, and -ίη, ης, ἡ, =εὐμά-, strictly Ion. and poet. but also Charm. 159 E.

Εὐμαίος, ον, ὁ, Eumaeus, the faithful shepherd of Ulysses, son of Cteking of two cities of the island Iai: he was carried off and sold by enicians to Laertes; he proved of ice to Ulysses in effecting the very of his palace and power from hands of the suitors, Od. 15, 402.—2. a commander of Alexander Great, Ael. H. A. 3, 23, where zionius reads Εὐμένης.

Εὐμαλάκτος, ον, (εὐ, μαλάσσω) to soften, work or knead. [α]

Εὐμαλλός, ον, (εὐ, μαλλός) of fine, felt wrought wool, Pind. I. 5, 79.

Εὐμαρῆος, ον, (εὐ, μαράθω) dying in fennel, Anth. [μ]

Εὐμαραντος, ον, (εὐ, μαραινέω) withering.

Εὐμάρης, α also εω, ὁ, Eumāras, r. pr. n., Theocr. 5, 10, 73; Anth. [ε]

Εὐμάρεια, ας, ἡ, Ion. εὐμάρη or εἶ, Hdt., easiness, ease, convenience, d means, fair opportunity, τινός, doing a thing, Soph. Phil. 284; so τινί, Eur. Antiope. I: εὐμάρειαν νάσθαι πρὸς τὰς ὥρας, to proase off-comfort against the sea-Plat. Rep. 321 A; so, εὐμ. πα-εὐαίνεαι ἐπὶ τὰς χρεῖας, Id. Legg. 723 D: εὐμάρεια χρῆσθαι, to be easy, comf. r. Soph. Tr. 193 but also

=Lat. *alvum exonerare*, to ease one's self, Hdt. 2, 35, cf. 4, 113: εὐμ. (ἐστί) c. inf. 'tis easy, pleasant, convenient to... Plat. Lys. 204 D, Xen. Oec. 5, 9, [α]: from

Εὐμάρης, ἐς, easy, convenient, without trouble, like εὐκόλος, except that it is use of things, not persons (but v. infr.), first in Theogn. 843, who has also the adv. -έως, 463: εὐμ. χεῖρμα, an easy victim, Aesch. Ag. 1326, etc.: εὐμαρῆς (ἐστί) c. inf., 'tis easy, Eur. Alc. 492: so too ἐν εὐμαρῇ (ἐστί) Id. I. A. 969.—2. rarely of persons, easy, gentle, Hipp. 24, 52, Soph. El. 179. (Acc. to Schol. Ven. II. 15, 37, from obsol. μάρη=χείρ, cf. εὐχερής:) [α, except in Epich. p. 22.]

†Εὐμάρης, ον, ὁ, Eumares, an Athenian, father of Agoratus, Lys. 135, 38.

Εὐμάρια, ας, and -ίη, ης, ἡ, Ion. and poet. for εὐμάρεια.

Εὐμαρίω, (εὐμαρῆς) to lighten, make easy.

Εὐμάρη, ης, ἡ, Ion. for εὐμάρεια, Hdt. 4, 113.

Εὐμαρίς, ἰδος, ἡ, but acc. εὐμαρίν, in Aesch. Pers. 660, an Asiatic shoe or slipper: hence, βάρβαρος εὐμ., Eur. Or. 1370; κροκόβαπτος εὐμ., (yellow being the royal colour in Persia), Aesch. I. c.; they had thick soles, hence βαθυπέλμος, Anth. (Acc. to some from εὐμαρῆς, but prob. the word is foreign.) [α in Aesch. and Eur., α in Anth.]

Εὐμάρτης, ητος, ἡ, =εὐμάρεια, Callistr.

Εὐμάχος, ον, (εὐ, μάχομαι) easy to fight against, assailable.

†Εὐμαχος, ον, ὁ, Eumachus, a Corinthian leader, son of Chrysis, Thuc. 2, 23.—2. an historian of Naples, Ath. 577 A.

Εὐμεγέθης, ἐς, (εὐ, μέγεθος) of good size, very large, Ar. Plut. 543, Eubul. Tit. 1.

Εὐμέθοδος, ον, (εὐ, μέθοδος) well-arranged. Adv. -θως.

†Εὐμήδιον, ης, ἡ, Eumide, a daughter of Thespius, Apollod.

Εὐμεδής, ἐς, (εὐ, μειδῶ) smiling, amiable, propitious, τινί, Ap. Rh.

Εὐμελιχός, ον, and εὐμείλιχος, ον, (εὐ, μειλίσσω) easily appeased.

Εὐμελῆπος, ον, (εὐ, μέλαν) well-blackened, inky, Anth.

Εὐμέλεια, ας, ἡ, melody, good modulation, Diod.: from

Εὐμελής, ἐς, (εὐ, μέλος) melodious, musical, Arist. Pol.: in genl. agreeable, Plat. Ax. 371 D. Adv. -λως, Macho ap. Ath. 577 D.—B. with stout limbs, Ael. ap. Suid.

Εὐμελίη, ης, ἡ, poet. for εὐμέλεια, acc. to Herm. in H. Hom. Merc. 325, for -μλίη.

Εὐμελίτω, ὦ, (εὐ, μέλι) to make much or good honey, Arist. H. A.

Εὐμένεια, ας, ἡ, (εὐμένης) the character or behaviour of the εὐμένης, kindness, good will, favour, grace, παρὰ θεῶν, Hdt. 2, 45; cf. Thuc. 5, 105: kindness, friendliness, Soph. O. C. 631, Eur. etc.

†Εὐμένεια, ας, ἡ, Eumēntia, a city of Greater Phrygia, founded by Eumenes, brother of Attalus, Strab.

Εὐμενής, ον, ὁ, poet. for εὐμένης, a well-wisher, friend, Od. 6, 185, fem. εὐμενέπειρα, Anth.

Εὐμενέω, ὦ, to be εὐμενής, to be propitious, kind, Pseudo-Phocyl. 134, Anth., etc.—II. c. acc. to be kind to, deal kindly with, only Pind. P. 4, 225; to which Dind. compares the use of ἀνδάνω and ἀρέσσω, c. acc.: from

Εὐμενής, ἐς, (εὐ, μένος) well-dis-

posed, wishing well, kind, favouring, gracious, τινί, to one, of gods, H. Hymn 21, 7 (nowhere else in Hom.), Pind. P. 2, 45: of men, friendly, Trag., etc.; also acceptable, Hdt. 7, 237.—2. of things, favourable, friendly, γῇ εὐμ. ἐναγώνισσασθαι, Thuc. 2, 74; also bounteous, Lat. benignus, liberal, abundant, of a river, Aesch. Pers. 487.—3. of the air, mild, soft, Theophr. . so too of medicines, Hipp. Adv. -νως, Aesch. Ag. 952, opp. to δυσμενής.

†Εὐμένης, ον, ὁ, Eumēnes, a brave Athenian at Salamis, Hdt. 8, 93.—2. a general of Alexander the Great, who wrote an account of that monarch's campaigns; after Alexander's death governor of Cappadocia, Plut. Eum., Alex., etc.—3. name of two kings of Pergamus, Strab., Polyb., etc.

Εὐμενία, ας, ἡ, poet. collat. form of εὐμένης, Pind. P. 12, 8.

Εὐμενίδες, ἰδών, al. sub. θεαί strictly the gracious goddesses, euphem. of the Furies, for Ἐρινυες, which the Greeks avoided, v. esp. Soph. O. C. 486, Eur. Or. 38, cf. Müller Eumen. § 87.

Εὐμενίζω, (εὐμενής) to make propitious, prostitute, esp. in mid., for one's self, to one, ἥρωας, Xen. Cyr. 3, 3, 22.

Εὐμενικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to the εὐμένης, like him, of his nature, Arist. Virt.

Εὐμερίστος, ον, (εὐ, μερίζω) easily divided, Theophr.

Εὐμεταβλησία, ας, ἡ, changeableness: from

Εὐμετάβλητος, ον, (εὐ, μεταβάλλω) easily changed, Arist. Rhet.—2 esp. easy of digestion, Hipp. Adv. -τος

Εὐμετάβολος, ον, = foreg., Plat. Rep. 503 C.

Εὐμετάδοτος, ον, (εὐ, μεταδίδωμι) readily imparting, liberal, N. T.—II. pass. easily given or imparted. Adv. -τως.

Εὐμετάθετος, ον, (εὐ, μετατίθημι) easily changing, Plut.

Εὐμετακίνητος, ον, (εὐ, μετακινέω) easily removed, Arist. Metaph.

Εὐμετακόμιστος, ον, (εὐ, μετακομίζω) easily transported.

Εὐμετακλίσιος, ον, (εὐ, μετακλινέω) easy to roll over, Galen.

Εὐμεταπειστος, ον, (εὐ, μεταπείθω) easily persuaded, Arist. Eth. N.

Εὐμεταποιήσιος, ον, (εὐ, μεταποιέω) easily altered, Hipp.

Εὐμεταπίπτος, ον, (εὐ, μεταπίπτω) changeable, Diod.

Εὐμεταστάτος, ον, (εὐ, μεθίσταμαι) easily removed, uncertain, unsteady, Plut.

Εὐμετατρέπτος, ον, (εὐ, μετατρέπω) changeable.

Εὐμεταφόρος, ον, (εὐ, μεταφέρω) easily removed.

Εὐμεταχειριστία, ας, ἡ, a being easily handled: from

Εὐμεταχειρίσιος, ον, (εὐ, μεταχειρίζω) easily handled or managed, manageable, of persons, Isocr. 410 D, Plat. Phaedr. 240 A, Xen. An. 2, 6, 30: of things, Xen. Hell. 5, 2, 15.—2. easy to deal with or master, Thuc. 6, 85. Adv. -τως.

Εὐμετρία, ας, ἡ, moderation, Aretae.—2. goodness of metre, Gramm.: from

†Εὐμετρος, ον, (εὐ, μέτρον) moderate, Aesch. Ag. 1010.—2. of good metre.

Εὐμήδης, ον, ὁ, Eumēdes, son of the Aetolian Melas, Apollod. I, 8, 5.—2. a herald of the Trojans, father of Dolon, Il. 10, 314.—3. a priest of Minerva in Argos, Call. Lav. Pall. 37.—4. founder of Ptolema's Epitheras, Strab.

anchors, but stones to which the ship was fastened when drawn up. There does not seem to be any colour for taking *ἐνὶ ταῖς εὐναῖς*, Thuc. 6, 57, in the Homeric sense. (Akin to *εὐνά*.) Hence

Εὐνήθεν, Adv. from, out of bed, Od. 20, 124.

Εὐνῆμα, ατος, τό, (εὐνάω)=*εὐνή* marriage, Eur. Ion 304.

†Εὐνός, ου, ὁ, Ion. for Εὐνέως, Eunéus, son of Jason and Hypsipyle, ruler of Lemnos, Il. 7, 468; also wr. Εὐνεύς.

Εὐνήστῃρ, ἥρος, ὁ, εὐνήτῃρ, ἥρος, εὐνήτωρ, ὀρος, ὁ, fem. εὐνήτρια, εἰς, ἡ, and εὐνήτειρα, ας, ἡ, (εὐνάω)=*εὐναστήρ*, etc.

Εὐνήστῃρ, ου, ὁ,=εὐναστήρ, etc., Eur. Med. 159.

Εὐνήτορος, ου, Ep. εὐνήτορος, ου, (εὐ, εἶ) *well spun or woven, χιτών, πέπλος*, Hom., always in Ep. form.

Εὐνήτρια, ας, ἡ, fem. from εὐνήτῃρ, oph. Trach. 922.

Εὐνήφι, εὐνήφιν, Ep. gen. sing. and plur. from εὐνή, in Hom. always *εὐνήφι*.

Εὐνά, ου, τᾶ, beds, bedding.

Εὐνική, ης, ἡ, Eunice, v. Εὐνείκη.

Εὐνικός, ου, ὁ, Euniceus, masc. pr. Dem. 1312, 13, etc.

Εὐνός, ὁ, ἡ, gen. *ιός*: in plur. usu. *νίδες*, Aesch. Pers. 289, but *εὐνίες*, impd. 411, *rest, bereaved of...*, like *φράγος*, c. gen. *νίδων*, Il. 22, 44, *υἱός*, Od. 9, 524.—II. absol. *widowed, orphan, desolate*, Aesch. l. c., Cho. 247, c. (Prob., as Damm, from *εἶς*, and =*μονοειδής*.)

Εὐνός, ιδος, ἡ,=εὐνέτις, from εὐνή, bedfellow, wife, etc., Soph. Tr. 563, ur. Or. 929. The accent *εὐνίς, ιδος*, does not seem so good, Schäf. Or. l. c.

Εὐννητος, ου, Ep. for εὐνήτορος, om.

Εὐνόα, ας, ἡ, Eunóa, a female *ave*, Theocr. 15, 2.

Εὐνοία, ὁ, ὅ, to be εὐνός, to be well liked or disposed, favourable, *τινί*, Id. 7, 237, Soph. Aj. 689; absol. Id. 9, 79. Pass. to be kindly treated, *ἐν*, and p. 245. Hence

Εὐνοῖα, ατος, τό, a thing well thought of, opp. to *ἀνόημα*, dub. in ob. Eccl. 2, p. 192.

Εὐνόητος, ου, (εὐ, νοέω) *easy to be understood*.

Εὐνοία, ας, ἡ, poet. *εὐνοίη*, Anth. (νός) *good will, favour, kindness, and feeling*, Trag., etc.: *εὐν. χθονός*, of father-land, Aesch. Theb. 1007; *εὐ. ἐνὶ ἀνδρῶν*, out of kindness or good will, Hdt. 6, 108; so too *εὐνοίης* *κα*, Xen. An. 4, 7, 20; *ἐπ' εὐνοίας*, m. 22, 22; *εὐνοίη*, Hdt. 7, 239, *ποία τῇ σῇ*, for the love of you, Plat. Tr. 486 A: *εὐνοίαν ἔχειν εἰς τινα*, Dem. 243, 19: in plur. *impulses of kindness or favour*, Aesch. eb. 450, Supp. 489: hence—II. a or present in token of good will, as customary presents to the Athenian commanders from the subject les, like our old benevolences, in r., Dem. 90, 10, cf. Thirlw. Hist. 6, 49. [Poet. also sometimes *οἶα*, Herm. Soph. Phil. 129, cf. *ποία ἀνοία*.] Hence

Εὐνοϊκός, ἡ, ὅν, of, belonging to the *ος*, of kind, benevolent character, c.: in genl. = *εὐνός*, Amphiclam. 1, Dem. 1299, 12. Adv. *κῶς*, *εὐ. εὐ.*, etc.

Εὐνώμας, ου, ὁ, v. εὐνώμας.

Εὐνομίω, ὦ, Plat. Legg. 927 B, re usu. as pass. *εὐνοῦμαι* c. fut.

mid. *εὐνομῆσμαι*, Hdt. 1, 97. *To have good laws, a good constitution, to be orderly*, Hdt. 1, 65, 97, Thuc. 1, 18, *πόλεις εὐνομεῖται*, Arist. Pol.—II. to be, behave orderly, Aeschin. 1, 26. Hence

Εὐνόμημα, ατος, τό, a legal, orderly action, Chrysiop, ap. Plut. 2, 1041 A. †Εὐνομία, ας, ἡ, Eunomia, v. sq. I. 2.

Εὐνομία, ας, ἡ, good order or government, orderly conduct, opp. to *ὑβρις*, Od. 17, 487: *goodness of government, laws, etc.*, H. Hom. 30, 11 (in plur.), Hdt. 1, 65, etc.: acc. to Arist. *εὐνομία* comprehended good laws well obeyed, Pol. 4, 8, 6.—2. personified by Hes. Th. 902, as daughter of Themis, and so as title of a poem of Tyrtaeus.

—3. *goodness of measure or modulation, in music*, Longus.—II. *good pasturage, diligence in foraging*, metaph. of bees, Philostr. From

Εὐνόμος, ου, (εὐ, νόμος) *dealing orderly, uprightly, μοῖρα*, Pind. N. 9, 70; and so Aesch. Fr. 189, Plat. Legg. 815 B.—2. *under good laws, πόλις*, Pind. I. 5, 28, and Plat.: *well ordered, orderly, ἔρανος*, Pind. O. 1, 61.—II. (εὐ, νομή) of places, good for pasture, Longus.

†Εὐνόμος, ου, ὁ, Eunómos, son of Architeles, Apollod.—2. son of Pytanis, king of Sparta (6th Proclid) and father of Lycurgus (acc. to Hdt. 8, 131, father of Charilaus), Paus. 3, 7, 2, Plut. Lyc. 2.—3. an Athenian naval commander, Xen. Hell. 5, 1, 5.—4. a poet and citharoedus of Locri in Italy, Strab.—Others in Dem., etc.

Εὐνός, ου, Att. contr. *νός, ουν*, pl. *εἵνοι*, (εὐ, νόος, νοῖς) *well-minded, well-disposed: kind, benevolent*, Hdt., Trag., etc.: *ἀνὴρ φίλος καὶ εὐ.*, Hdt. 5, 24, but on its difference from *φίλος* v. Arist. Eth. N. 8, 2, 4: comp. *εὐνότερος*, superl. *εὐνίστατος*, also uncontr. *εὐνότερος*, in Hdt. 5, 24, cf. Lob. Phryn. 143. Adv. *εὐνόως*, Att. *εὐνός*, Plut.

Εὐνόστος, ου, ἡ, a tutelary genius of corn-mills, Lob. Aglaoph. p. 972.—II. *ἐννόστου λιμῆν*, a port of Alexandria, strictly, harbour of happy return, Strab.

†Εὐνός, ου, ὁ, Eunóus, masc. pr. n., Strab.

Εὐνούχιας, ου, ὁ, (εἰνούχος) like a *eunuch, impotent*, Hipp.: in genl. *enervated, womanish*.—II. a kind of gourd or melon without seeds, opp. to *σπερματίας*, Plat. (Com.) Lai. 1.

Εὐνούχιω, (εἰνούχος) to make a *eunuch of*, *τινά*, N. T.: metaph. to *weaken*.

Εὐνούχιον, ου, τό, a kind of lettuce, thought to be an anti-aphrodisiac, also *ἀστύτης*, Plin. H. N. 19, 8.

Εὐνούχιμος, οὔ, ὁ, castration.

Εὐνούχιστής, οὔ, ὁ, (εὐνούχιω) a castrator.

Εὐνούχοις, ες, (εἰνούχος, εἶδος) like an *eunuch*, Hipp.

Εὐνούχος, ου, ὁ, (εἰνή, ἔχω) a castrated person, *eunuch*: employed in Asia, and later in Greece, to take charge of the women, and in genl. as *chamberlains* (whence the name *οἱ τῶν ἐνὴν ἔχοντες*), Hdt. 8, 105. In the Asiatic and Byzantine courts, they were often of high official rank.—II. metaph. of fruits, without seed or kernel, cf. *εὐνούχιας*.—III. as adj. *εὐνούχα ὄμματα*, said to mean *watching sleepless eyes*, i. e. prob. literally *watching and guarding the couch*, *ἐνὴν ἔχοντα*, Soph. Fr. 880.—IV. Pythag.

name of salad, cf. *ἀστύτης*.

Εὐνούχωδης, ες,=εὐνούχοις.

Εὐνά, Dor. for *εὐνά*, *δυνα*, neu pl. from part. *ὄν*.

Εὐνώμας, ου, ὁ, (εὐ, νομάω)=*εὐκίνητος*, *swiftly or steadily moving, ceaseless*, epith. of χρόνος, Soph. Aj. 604, where formerly was read, against the metre, *εὐνόμα*, from a Dor. *εὐνώμας*=*εὐνόμος*, carefully distributed, portioned out.

Εὐνός, Att. adv. from εὐνός, εἰς, v. q.

Εὐνώτος, ου, (εὐ, νῶτος) *stout-backed*, Arist. Physiogn.

†Εὐζάνθιος, ου, ὁ, Euzanthius, son of Minos and Dexithea, Apollod. 3, 1, 2.

Εὐζαντος, ου, (εὐ, ζαίνω) *well-carded*, of wool, Anth.

†Εὐξενίδης, ου, ὁ, Euxenides, a poet of the old comedy, v. Meineke 1, p. 26.—2. in pl. οἱ Εὐξενίδαι, ὄν, the Euxenidae, a distinguished family in Aegina, Pind. N. 7, 103.

†Εὐξενίππος, ου, ὁ, Euxenippus, an Athenian archon Ol. 118, 4, Diocl. S.

†Εὐξένης, ου, ὁ, Euxénēs, a Lacedaemonian, a governor in Asia, Xen. Hell. 4, 2.

Εὐξένης, ου, Ion. εὐξένης, ου, *kind to strangers, hospitable, friendly*, ἰνδρῶν *εὐ.*, the guest-chamber, Aesch. Cho. 712, λιμῆν, Eur. Hipp. 157.

Εὐξένης, ου, ὁ, πόντος, the Euxine, now the Black sea, Hdt., Eur., etc.: called before the Greek settlements upon it, *ἄξενος*, the inhospitable, from the savage tribes surrounding it, v. Ovid. Trist. 4, 4: τὸ Εὐξ. πέλαγος, Pind. N. 4, 79: ἡ Ε. θάλασσα, Dion P. Adv.—τος, Ap. Rh. 1, 963.

Εὐξέστος, ου, also η, ου, Ep. εἰς *ξεστος*, ου, or η, ου, (εὐ, ξέω) *well planed, smoothed, polished*, of carpenters' work: in Hom. esp. carriages also of household furniture: cf. *εὐξέσος*.—II. *easy to plane, smooth, polished*.—III. *well-carved*, of works of art in wood.

Εὐξήραντος, ου, (εὐ, ξηράνω) *easy drying or evaporating*, Arist. Gen. An.

†Εὐξίθεος, ου, ὁ, Euxitheus, an Eleian a dependant of Philip, Dem. 324, 10.—2. son of Thucritus; delivered the speech of Demosthenes against Eu bulides, Id. 1299 sq.—Others in Dem. etc.

†Εὐξίππη, ης, ἡ, Euxippe, fem. pr. n. Plut.

Εὐξόος, ου, Ep. εὐξόος, ου, in genit also contr. *εὐξόν*, Il. 10, 373, ubi v. Spitzn. (εὐ, ξέω)=*εὐξέστος*, in Hom (only in Ep. form), esp. of chariots bows, lances, etc.: but in Od. 5, 237 *σκεπάρνον εὐξόον*, an axe of polished metal; though some here make *i act., polishing*.

Εὐξύλης, ες,=sq., dub in Theophi

Εὐξύλος, ου, (εὐ, ξύλον) of good wood or timber, Theophr.: *abounding in timber*, App.

Εὐξύβολος, εὐξύνετος, Att. fo *εἶς*.

†Εὐξύνθετος, ου, ὁ, Euxynthētus, masc. pr. n., Strab.

Εὐξύνστος, ου, (εὐ, ξύν)=*εὐξέστος*.

Εὐογκία, ας, ἡ, a being *εὐογκος* moderate in size or bulk, Democrit. aj Stob. p. 553, 16: from

Εὐογκος, ου, (εὐ, ογκος) of good, i. e. sufficient bulk, massy, solid, Arist. Meteor.—II. of good, i. e. moderate bulk compact, small, easily handled or *deci.* with, Eur. Syl. 2.—2. of herbs, *light easy of digestion*, Ath.—3. of the voice *fine, delicate*, Plut.

†Εὐοδέης, εὐός, ὁ, Eudeus, v. l. Εὐοδίας, Xen. An. 7, 4, 18.

Εὐοδέω, ὦ, to be *εὐοδός*, *to have*

good, convenient course or way, of running water, Dem. 1274, 19; of roots under ground, Theophr.: metapn. to fare well, prosper, *χαίρει κεύδεται*, (on a gravestone), Böckh Inscr. 2, p. 50.

Ευδοχία, ἑς=ευδόχο, very dub.

Ευδοκία, ας, ἡ, (ευδόκος) a good journey, prosperous course, Aesch. (Fr. 31) ap. Ar. Ran. 1528, where *εὐ. ἀπὸ στόματος χεῖν*, must mean good wishes for one's prosperous course, or in genl. success.

†Ευδοτία, ας, ἡ, *Eudotia*, fem. pr. n., N. T.

Ευδοτιάω, to put in the right way.

Hence

Ευδοτιασμός, οὐ, ὁ, a putting in the right way.

Ευδομία, ας, ἡ, fragrance, Theophr.: from

Ευδομος, ον, (εὐ, δόμη) sweet-smelling, fragrant, Pind. Fr. 45, 14.

Ευδοδος, ον, (εὐ, δόδος) easy to travel through, of countries, Xen. An. 4, 8, 10: in genl. easy, without trouble, simple, Epicur. ap. Plat. 2, 1127 D: prosperous. Adv. -ως. Hence

Ευδοδία, ὦ, to put in a right or good way, help on the way, further, Theophr.: usu. in pass.=ευδοδῶ, to prosper, be successful, Hdt. 6, 73.—2. intrans.=pass., Arist. Gen. An.

Εὐδοί, Bacchanalian exclamation, Lat. *evoe*, like *εὐα*, *εὐάν*, Soph. Tr. 219, etc. (No compd. of *εὐ* ὁ, or the like.)

Εὐοικονόμητος, ον, (εὐ, οἰκονομέω) easy to arrange: also easy to digest, Diphil. Siphn. ap. Ath. 54 D. Adv. -τως, Ath.

Εὐοίκος, ον, (εὐ, οἶκος) convenient to inhabit, comfortable, Opp.—II. hospitable, Dio. C.—2. kind to servants, (οἰκέται) Achae. ap. Ath. 267 D.

Εὐοικνῶ, ὦ, (εὐοίκος) to abound in wine, give good wine, Strab.

Εὐοικνῆ ας, ἡ, abundance of wine: α γονα *vineyard*.

Εὐοικιστός, ον, (εὐ, οἰκίζω) with or of good wine, of a libation, Orph.

Εὐοίνος, ον, (εὐ, οἶνος) abounding in wine, producing good wine, Δεός, Hermesian, 5, 55.

Εὐοίλος, ον, (εὐ, οἶλος) wealthy, prosperous, Eur. I. T. 189.

Εὐόλιστος, ον, (εὐ, οἰλισθαίνω) slippery: metaph. unsteady, hazardous, ἡλκία, Philo.

Εὐόλιμος, ον, (εὐ, οἰλή) easily drawn, ductile, sticky, Hipp.

Εὐομβρία, ας, ἡ, abundance of rain: from

Εὐομβρος, ον, (εὐ, ομβρος) abounding in rain: in philo. well-watered, Strab.

Εὐομίλος, ον, (εὐ, ομιλέω) agreeable in conversation, M. Anton.

Εὐομολόγητος, ον, (εὐ, ομολογέω) easy to be confessed, indisputable, Plat. Rep. 527 B.

Εὐομφαλον, τό, Arcad. for *εὐοσμον*, of the rose, acc. to Timach. ap. Ath. 682 C, v. ὁμῶ III.

Εὐονειρος, ον, (εὐ, ονειρος) having pleasant dreams, Strab.: τὰ εὐ, pleasant dreams, Plat.

Εὐόννξ, ὅχος, ὁ, ἡ, (εὐ, οννξ) with strong claws.

Εὐοπλῆς, ὦ, (εὐοπλος) to be well-armed, well-equipped, Philo. Hence

Εὐοπλία, ας, ἡ, a good state of arms and equipments, Xen. Hier. 9, 6.

Εὐοπλος, ον, (εὐ, ὁπλῶν) well-armed, well-equipped, Ar. Ach. 592.—II. prosperous in war.

Εὐοπτος, ον, (εὐ, ὁράω, ὁφθαλμός) easily seen, conspicuous, Long.

Εὐόρατος, ον, (εὐ, ὁράω)=foreg.

Εὐορησία, ας, ἡ, gentleness, mildness of temper, Eur. Hipp. 1039, Bacch. 641: from

Εὐορηγος, ον, (εὐ, ὀρηγῆ) good-tempered, of an even temper, moderate, mild, prob. I. in Hipp. 228, 40, cf. Eubul. Dion. 1, Valck. Hipp. 1038. Adv. -τως, with good temper, opp. to ὀρηγθεῖς, Thuc. 1, 122.—II. of strong, violent temper, passionate, Plut., ubi Schäf. *εὐορηγιστος*.

Εὐοργος, ον, (εὐ, ὀργῆ)=foreg.

Εὐορεκτος, ον, (εὐ, ὀρεγομαι) appetizing, giving an appetite, Plut.

Εὐορίστος, ον, (εὐ, ὀρίω) easily defined, Arist. Meteor.—II. easily divided into its parts, loose.

Εὐορκέω, ὦ, to swear truly, take a true oath, Isocr. 7 A: to keep one's oath when taken, Thuc. 5, 30: *εὐορκῶν*, regarding one's oath, Xen. Hell. 1, 7, 26: and

Εὐορηκία, ας, ἡ, faithfulness to one's oath, good faith, cf. Valck. Hipp. 1038: and

Εὐορκία, ας, ἡ,=foreg., Pind. O. 2, 119: from

Εὐορκος, ον, (εὐ, ὀρκος) keeping one's oath, keeping faith, faithful, trusty, Hes. Op. 188, 283, Orac. ap. Hdt. 6, 86, 3, Xen., etc.: *εὐορκῶν*, (ἐστὶ) C. inf., it is no breach of oath to do., Thuc. 5, 18: opp. to *ἐπιτορκος*. Adv. -τως, Aesch. Cho. 979.

Εὐορκία, ατος, τό, a faithful oath, Aesch. Cho. 901.

Εὐορμητος, ον, (εὐ, ὀρμῶ) easily moved, prone to a thing.

Εὐορμος, ον, (εὐ, ὀρμος) with good mooring-places, hence of a harbour, secure, Il. 21, 23, Od. 4, 358, Soph., etc.

Εὐορνθία, ας, ἡ, a good augury, Soph. Fr. 881: from

Εὐορνθῆς, ἰσος, ὁ, ἡ, (εὐ, ὀρνθῆς) of good augury, auspicious, Dion. H.—II. abounding in birds, esp. poultry, epith. of Tanagra in Anth.

Εὐόροφος, ον, (εὐ, ὀροφος) well-roofed, Anth.

Εὐόρηγξ, ηκος, ὁ, ἡ, (εὐ, ὀρηγξ) with fine branches.

Εὐοσμῶ, ὦ, to smell well, be fragrant, Theophr.: and

Εὐοσμία, ας, ἡ,=εὐομία, fragrance, perfume, Soph. Fr. 340: from

Εὐοσμος, ον, (εὐ, ὀσμή)=εὐοδμος, sweet-smelling, fragrant, Achae. ap. Ath. 641 E.

Εὐοσφρητος, ον, (εὐ, ὀσφραίνομαι) sharp-nosed, keen-scented.

Εὐόφθαλμος, ον, (εὐ, ὀφθαλμός) with beautiful eyes, Xen. Cyr. 8, 1, 41.—2. keen-eyed.—II. pleasing to the eye, Ath.—III. specious, only seeming good, hence even, *εὐόφθαλμον ἰκοῦσαι*, specious to hear, Arist. Pol. 2, 8, 16, like *εὐτόρητος*. Adv. -μως.

Εὐόφρος, v. (εὐ, ὀφρός) with fine eyebrows, Anth.

Εὐοχέω, (εὐ, ἔχω) to treat well, take good care of, ἵπποι *εὐοχούμενοι*, Xen. Hipp. 8, 4.—II. (εὐ, ὀχέω) to guide, rule well.

Εὐοχθῆς, ὦ, to be in plenty, Hes. Op. 475, ubi al. *εὐοχέω*: from

Εὐοχθος, ον, abundant, rich, γῆ, Ep. Hom. 7, 2; δαίτες, Bacchyl. Fr. 32, βορά, Eur. Ion 1169. (Prob. from ὀχθῆ, sustenance.)

Εὐοχος, ον, (εὐ, ἔχω) holding firmly, δεσμός, σχῆμα, Hipp.—II. pass. firmly holden.

Εὐοφέω, ὦ, to abound in ὄψον, esp. to abound in fish, Strab.: and

Εὐοφία, ας, ἡ, abundance of ὄψον, esp. of fish, Alciphr.—II. (εὐ, ὄψω, ὀφνομαι) good looks, Alex. Gal 3: from

Εὐοφός, ον, (εὐ, ὄψον) *abundant in ὄψον*, esp. in fish, Ἀγορά, Anaxandr. Od. 1, 10.

Εὐπάγης, ἑς, (εὐ, πῆγνυμι) well put together, well-built, stout, of the body, Hipp., etc.: σγαλίδες, Xen. Cyn. 2, 6.

†Εὐπάγιον, ον, τό, *Eupagium*, a city of Elis, Diod. S.

Εὐπάθεια, ας, ἡ, Ion. -θία, Hdt., (εὐπαθής) the enjoyment of good things, comfort, Xen. Ages. 9, 3: esp. in pleasures, luxury, hence in Hdt., *εὐπαθῆσι*, (sic leg. pro -εἶσι, cf. 8, 99) εἶναι, to enjoy one's self, make merry, 1, 22, etc.: *εὐπαθῆς ἐπιτηδεύειν*, Id. 1, 135.—II. sensitiveness to external impressions, a being easily affected, Ed. Plat. [α]

Εὐπάθειω, ὦ, to be well off, enjoy one's self, make merry, πίνειν καὶ εὐν., Hdt. 2, 133, 174: to indulge one's self, live comfortably, Plat. Rep. 347 C.—II. to be sensitive, easily affected, Plut., from

Εὐπάθης, ἑς, (εὐ, πάθος) well off, enjoying good things, comfortable, luxurious, βίος, Crates Ther. 4.—II. sensitive to external impressions, easily affected by them, ὑπὸ τινος, Arist. Probl. εἰς τι, Theophr.

Εὐπάθης, ης, ἡ, Ion. for *εὐπάθεια*, q. v.

Εὐπαιδευσία, ας, ἡ, a being *εὐπαίδευτος*, goodness of training or education, Eur. ap. Poll. 9, 161: from

Εὐπαίδευτος, ον, (εὐ, παιδεύω) well brought up, well educated, learned, Hipp. Adv. -τως.

Εὐπαῖδια, ας, ἡ, (εὐπαῖς) a having good or fine children, happiness in one's children, Isocr. 229 C:

†Εὐπαῖδας, α, ὁ, *Eupaidas*, masc. pr. n., an Epidaurian, Thuc. 4, 119: also wr. *Εὐπαῖδας*.

Εὐπαῖς, παῖδος, ὁ, ἡ, (εὐ, παῖς) blessed with children, i. e. with many or with good, fine children, H. Hom. 30, 5, Hdt. 1, 32, and Att.: but in Eur. I. T. 1234, γόνος *εὐπαῖς*, good as a son, illustrious.

†Εὐπακτος, ον, Dor. for *εὐπακτος*.

Εὐπαλαῖστος, ον, (εὐ, παλαῖω) easy to strive with and overcome, Epich. p. 82.

Εὐπαλαίστρος, ον, (εὐ, παλαῖω) skilled in the palaestra; in g n skilful, dexterous in contests, Longin. 14.

Εὐπαλάμιος, ον, dub. I. for sq.

Εὐπάλαμος, ον, (εὐ, παλάμη) handy, skilful, ingenious; esp. metaph. of intellectual power, μέριμνα, Aesch. Ag. 1531, ὅμοιο, Cratin. ap. Ar. Ec. 530.

Εὐπάλαμος, ον, δ, *Eupalamos*, father of Daedalus, Apollod.

Εὐπάλης, ἑς, (εὐ, πάλη)=*εὐπάλαστος*, ἀέθλοι, Ap. Rh.: in genl. easy, Ruhnck. Ep. Cr. p. 222. Adv. -λῶ.

†Εὐπαλίνο, ον, δ, *Eupalinos*, Megarean, constructor of a famous canal in Samos, Hdt. 3, 60.

†Εὐπάλιον, ον, τό, *Eupalium*, a city of the Locri Ozolae, north from Napactus, Thuc. 3, 96, Strab.: hence *Εὐπαλιεύς*, ὄχος, i. an inhab. of *Eupalium*, Strab.

Εὐπαράγωγος, ον, (εὐ, παράγω) easy to lead or turn aside, Hipp.—usu. metaph. easy to lead by the nose, Ar. Eq. 1115: easy to lead astray, Pl. Tim. 69 D.—II. act. seductive, alluring, Philo. [α]

Εὐπαράδεκτος, ον, (εὐ, παραδέχομαι) easily received, acceptable, agreeable, like *εὐπαράδοχος*, Polyb.—II. receiving readily, τινός, Philo.

Εὐπαράιτητος, ον, (εὐ, παραίται) placable, Plut.

Εὐπαράκλητος, ον, (εὐ, παρακαλέω, easily won, conciliated, Ep. Plat. 28 A.

Εὐπαρόκοιλος, ον, (εὐ, παρακολουθεῖν) easy to follow, to understand, a narrative, argument, etc., Polyb. : εὐτ', as subst., Arist. Eth. N.—II. *et. quick in understanding.* Adv.—τως, Ion. H.

Εὐπαρακίμωτος, ον, (εὐ, παρακίμω) easy to be moved, transported ; ἥλις εὐπ. τῆς ὕλης, with convenient cess for the supply of wood, Arist. Pl. 7, 5, 4.—II. easy to bring over, to convince, λογισμὸς πρὸς τὸ συμφέρον π., Plut.

Εὐπαράλογος, ον, (εὐ, παράλογος) easily cheated, Polyb.

Εὐπαρμυθητός, ον, (εὐ, παρμυθεῖν) easily appeased, εὐχαίς, Plat. Legg. 888 C : easily comforted, admitting of easy consolation, θάνατος, Plut.

Εὐπάρως, ον, Dor. for -ως, = εὐρεῖν, Pind. P. 12, 28. [πα]

Εὐπαράπειτος, ον, (εὐ, παραπειέω) easily persuaded or led aside, οἷλοις, An. Ages. 11, 12.

Εὐπαράπλοος, ον, (εὐ, παραπέλω) easy, safe to sail round, Strab.

Εὐπαράρπτεος, ον, (εὐ, παραρπέναι) easy to turn or persuade.

Εὐπαράρτυτος, ον, (εὐ, παραρτυέω) easily receiving false impressions, ἠθηρία, M. Anton. [ῥ]

Εὐπαράφορος, ον, (εὐ, παραφέρω) easily led astray, Eccl.—II. easily dissuaded.

Εὐπάρεδρος, ον, (εὐ, πάρεδρος) assiduous, diligent in a thing.

Εὐπάρειος, ον, (εὐ, παρείω) with cheeks, Dor.—ας, q. v. [ῥ]

Εὐπαρείσδυντος, ον, (εὐ, παρείσδυναι) liable to slip into a wrong place, p.

Εὐπαρηγορός, ον, (εὐ, παρηγορέω) to console, Adv.—ως.

Εὐπάρθενος, ον, (εὐ, πάρθενος) of maidens, joined for fest. maidens, Eur.—II. εὐπ. Δάρκη, Dirce, happy ! I. Eur. Bacch. 520, cf. εὐπαις.

Εὐπάροδος, ον, (εὐ, πάροδος) easy access, Strab.

Εὐπαρέζυντος, ον, (εὐ, παρῶζυνω) able, ὑπὸ τινος, Plut.

Εὐπαρόρμητος, ον, (εὐ, παρορμιάω) moved, excited, Arist. Rhet.

Εὐπαρόωτος, ον, (εὐ, παρόω) reading one's self, tractable.

Εὐπαρόφος, ον, (εὐ, παρῶφος) with border or stripe round the edge, ῥωμα, Plut. : as this was worn by people of rank, they were called—

Εὐπαρόφιοι, Id., cf. Lat. praetextatum praetexta. Cf. λευκοπάρφος.

Εὐπαρόφιος, χρυσοπάρφος.

Εὐπάτατος, ον, (εὐ, πάτατος) rationally, [ῥ]

Εὐπάτερεια, ας, ἡ, (εὐ, πατήρ) history of a noble sire, Hom. epith. of N. and Tyro : in genl. belonging to the father, αὐλά, Eur. Hipp. 68.

Εὐπάτητος, ον, (εὐ, πατέω) easily such trodden. [ῥ]

Εὐπατόριον, ον, τό, (in Ptol. Εὐπατόριον) Eupatorium, a city of the Chersonese founded by Diotus, a commander of Mithradates the Great, Strab.—2. a city of Pontus, Magnopolis, Id.

Εὐπατόριον, ον, τό, an herb, Diosc., to Sprengel agrimonia eupatoria.

Εὐπατόριος, ον, τό, an herb, Diosc., to Sprengel agrimonia eupatoria.

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first class, the γεωμόροι, the second, the δμιοινοί, the third : when the democracy was established, they, like the patricians at Rome, retained the priestly offices, and care of sacred things, cf. Xen. Symp. 8, 40, Thirlw. Hist. of Gr. 2, p. 10, sq.

Εὐπατρις, ἰδός, ὁ, ἡ, (εὐ, πατήρ) of noble descent, springing from a noble father, Νηριός, Eur. I. A. 1077.—II. (εὐ, πατρις) devoted to one's country, Soph. El. 1080.

Εὐπάτωρ, ορος, ὁ, ἡ, = foreg. I. Aesch. Pers. 969.—II. Eupator, appell. of the celebrated Mithradates, Strab., Luc. [ῥ]

Εὐπέδιλος, ον, (εὐ, πέδιλον) well-saddled ; hence nimble, light of foot, Ἴρις, Plut.

Εὐπέδιος, ον, (εὐ, πέδιον) level or with good soil, Q. Sm.

Εὐπέσας, ον, (εὐ, πέσα) with beautiful feet.

Εὐπειθεία, ας, ἡ, (εὐ, πείθειν) obedience, Tim. Loc. 104 B.

Εὐπειθεῖν, ὦ, to be disposed to obey, to be obedient, Charond. ap. Stob. p. 290, 10 : from

Εὐπειθής, ἐς, (εὐ, πείθομαι) ready, disposed to obey, obedient, yielding to persuasion, τιμή, Aesch. Eum. 829 ; also c. gen., εὐπ. νόμων, Plat. Legg. 632 B ; πρὸς, or εἰς τι, in regard to a thing, Id. Legg. 718 C, Phaedr. 271 D.—II. act. persuasive, convincing, Aesch., and Eur. Adv.—θός.

†Εὐπειθής, ον, ὁ, Euripides, an Ithacan noble, father of the suitor Antinous, Od. 16, 126, slain by Laertes, 24, 522 sqq.

Εὐπειστός, ον, (εὐ, πείθομαι) of persons, easily persuaded, Arist. Eth. N. : of things, of which one is easily persuaded, readily believed, Herm. Soph. Aj. 151, ubi al. εὐπιστά.

Εὐπεκτος, ον, = εὐποκος.

Εὐπελάγης, ἐς, (εὐ, πέλαγος) lying fairly by the sea, dub. in Orph.

Εὐπελέκητος, ον, (εὐ, πελέκω) easy to work with the hatchet, of wood, Theophr.

Εὐπέλης, ἐς, (εὐ, πέλω) easy, dub.

Εὐπέμελος, ον, (εὐ, πέμω) gentle, mild, μοῖρα, Aesch. Eum. 476 ; opp. to δυσπέμελος.

Εὐπένετρος, ον, (εὐ, πένετρος) with, of a good father-in-law, Theocr. 18, 49.

Εὐπέπλος, ον, (εὐ, πέπλος) with a beautiful peplos, beautifully attired, of women, Il. 5, 424, Od. 6, 49, etc.

Εὐπέπτεω, ὦ, to have a good digestion, Hipp. : from

Εὐπέπτος, ον, (εὐ, πέπτος) light, easy of digestion, Arist. Eth. N.—2. well-ripened, dub. in Hipp.—II. act. having a good digestion.

Εὐπεριάγωγος, ον, (εὐ, περιάγω) easily turned round, Luc. [ῥ]

Εὐπεριαιρετός, ον, (εὐ, περιαιρέω) easily stripped off, Theophr.

Εὐπεριγράφτος, ον, = sq.

Εὐπεριγύφιος, ον, (εὐ, περιγράφω) easy to sketch out or describe.—2. with a good outline or contour, neat, pretty, ποῦς, Luc.

Εὐπεριθραυστός, ον, (εὐ, περιθραύω) easily broken, Plut.

Εὐπερικάλυπτος, ον, (εὐ, περικάλυπτω) easily concealed, Trag. ap. Stob. p. 563, 28. [ῥ]

Εὐπερίκοπτος, ον, (εὐ, περικόπτω) striking off all useless forms, εὐπ. τὰς ἐντέξεϊς, affable, Polyb.

Εὐπερίληπτος, ον, (εὐ, περιλαμβάνω) easily embraced or comprehended : hence contracted, trifling, Polyb.

Εὐπερινότης, ον, (εὐ, περινόω)

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Εὐπερινότης, ον, (εὐ, περινόω)

well-thought about, well-composed, Arist. Bockh. Inscr. 2, p. 487.

Εὐπεριόριστος, ον, (εὐ, περιορίζω) well-defined, clear.

Εὐπερίπατος, ον, (εὐ, περιπατέω) walking well.—II. that allows one to walk easily, Luc.

Εὐπερίσπαστος, ον, (εὐ, πεκσπάζω) easy to be pulled round or away, Xen. Cyn. 2, 7.

Εὐπερίστατος, ον, (εὐ, περίστασις) in N. T., ἀμαρτία εὐπ., sin which easily besets us.

Εὐπερίτρεπτος, ον, (εὐ, περιτρέπω) easily turned about, uncertain, going from one to another, Luc.

Εὐπερίφωρος, ον, (εὐ, περίφωρος) easily detected, observed, Plut.

Εὐπερίχυτος, ον, (εὐ, περιχέω) easily poured round, spreading itself, Plut.

Εὐπέταλεια, ας, ἡ, pecul. fem. of sq.

Εὐπέταλος, ον, (εὐ, πέταλον) with beautiful leaves, leafy, Ar. Thesm. 1000.

Εὐπέταστος, ον, (εὐ, πετάννυμι) easy to spread, stretch.

Εὐπέτεια, ας, ἡ, ease, δι' εὐπέτειας, easily, Eur. Phoen. 262 : εὐπ. διδόναι, to give leave, be indulgent, Plat. Rep. 364 C.—2. easiness of getting or having.

Lat. copia, τρυφή, Xen. Oec. 5, 5 : hence εὐπ. γυναικῶν, Hdt. 5, 20.—3. easiness of character, Hipp. : from

Εὐπετής, ἐς, (εὐ, πίπτω) easy, with out trouble, Lat. facilis, Hdt., and Trag. : esp. c. inf., easy to do, εὐπ. χειροθνήαι, Hdt. 3, 120, 145. in abundance : hence adverb. -τως, Ion

-τως, with numerals, fully, ἑξακκοσί ονς ἀμφορέας εὐπετέως χωρεῖ, it easily holds 600 amphorae, i. e. at least, full 600, Hdt. 4, 81, cf. 1, 193. Adv. Comp. εὐπετέστερος, Id. 3, 143 ; also -έστερον, Hipp.—II. easy, careless, thoughtless.—III. the literal signif. falling well, appears in Rhetor. writers, εὐπέτες, of a good rhythm or cadence Schaf. Dion. Comp. p. 310.

Εὐπέτρος, ον, (εὐ, πέτρα) of good, hard stone, Anth.

Εὐπεψία, ας, ἡ, (εὐ, πέψω) good digestion, Arist. Part. An.

Εὐπηγής, ἐς, (εὐ, πήγνυμι) = sq., once in Hom., ξείνος μέγας ἦδ' ἐν πηγῇ, well-built, stout, Od. 21, 334 μήτραι, Hipp.

Εὐπηκτος, ον, (εὐ, πήγνυμι) well put together, well-built, strong, in Hom. epith. of houses, tents, etc., esp. in Il. : cf. εὐπαγής, εὐπηγής : well compacted, ἐκ εὐπ. καρῶ, Theocr. 1, 128†.—II. of liquids, easily congealing, Arist. de Longaev., and Theophr.

Εὐπήληξ, ἡκος, ὁ, ἡ, (εὐ, πήληξ) with a beautiful helmet, Anth.

Εὐπηνής, ἐς, dub. l. in Cratin. In cert. 118 ; cf. εὐπηνής.

Εὐπηνος, ον, (εὐ, πίνω) of fine texture, Eur. I. T. 312.

Εὐπηξία, ας, ἡ, (εὐ, πηξίω) compact ness.

Εὐπηγος, υ, (εὐ, πηγος) with beautiful arms, χεῖρες, Eur. Hipp. 200 ; epith. of Minerva, Rhian. 1, 14.

Εὐπίδαξ, ἄκος, ὁ, ἡ, (εὐ, πίδαξ) abounding in fountains, Anth.

Εὐπίθω, ὦ, = εὐπειθῶ : from

Εὐπίθης, ἐς, = εὐπειθής, Aesch. Pr. 333, Ag. 982.

†Εὐπίλητος, ον, (εὐ, πιλῶ) easily compressed, Arist. [ῥ]

Εὐπίνεα, ας, ἡ, a goodly crust of antiquity, translated by Auct. ad Herren. 4, 46, nitor obsoletus, and used of the style of ancient writers, sin plicity naïveté, Tzup. Longin. 30 : v sq. II. [ῥ]

Εὐπίνης, ἐς, (εὐ, πίνω) stricly

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with goodly dirt upon one, like an athlete in the palaestra, Cratin. Incert. 18.—II. with goodly rust, as of age, strictly of old statues, and then of the style of the old writers, simple, naïve, chaste, Cic. Att. 12, 6, 3; and so adv. -ως, Ib. 15, 17, 2.—V. Schaf. Dion. Comp. p. 301, 329, Ernesti Clav. Cic. in v.; cf. foreg., and ἀρχαιοπινής.

Εὐπιστία, ας, ἡ, confidence: ciedulity, Ap. Rh.: from

Εὐπιστος, ον, (εὖ, πίστις) easy to be believed, trust-worthy, trusty. Xen. Cyn. 1, 2, 12.—II. act. easily believing, trusty, credulous, Menand. p. 134, Arist. Rhet.—III. in Xen. l. c. acc. to others, readily obeying, and so trusty. Adv. τως, Ar. Thesm. 105.

Εὐπία, ον, gen. ονος, (εὖ, πίων) very fat, rich, Leon. Tar. [I]

Εὐπλάνης, ἐς, (εὖ, πλανάομαι) wandering, Opp.

Εὐπλάστος, ον, (εὖ, πλάσσω) easy to mould, readily taking a form, Lat. ductilis, Plat. Rep. 588 D.—II. well moulded, well formed, Aristaen.: well feigned, plausible, Adv. -τως.

Εὐπλάτης, ἐς, (εὖ, πλάτος) of good breadth, broad, λόγῃ, Xen. Cyn. 10, 3.

Εὐπλεος, α, ον, (εὖ, πλεος) quite full, well filled, πύρη, Od. 17, 467.

Εὐπλεκτής, ἐς, Ep. εὐπλεκτής, ἐς, (εὖ, πλέω)—sq., θύσανοι, δίφροι, Il. 2, 449; 23, 436, in Ep. form, as also Hes. Sc. 306, 370; of cords, Opp.; of baskets, Anth.

Εὐπλεκτος, ον, Ep. εὐπλ., ον, (εὖ, πλέω) well-plaited, twisted, εὐπλ. σειραί, Il. 23, 115; εὐπλ. δίφρος, a chariot with sides of wicker or basket-work, Il. 23, 335: later of nets, Eur. Bacch. 870; or hair, Anth.

Εὐπλευρος, ον, (εὖ, πλευρά) with good, stout sides, esp. with strong lungs, Lat. bona latera habens, Arist. H. A.

Εὐπληκτος, ον, (εὖ, πλῆσσω) easily struck, esp. so as to sound, Plut.

Εὐπληρωτος, ον, (εὖ, πληρώ) easily filled: full.

Εὐπλοία, ὦ, (εὖ, πλοος) to have a good voyage, vita Hom. 18, v. Dorv. Charit. p. 599. Hence

Εὐπλοία, ας, ἡ, Ion. and Ep. -οίη, or -οίη, a fair voyage, Il. 9, 362, Aesch., Soph., and in prose.

Εὐπλόμος, ον, sailing prosperously.

Εὐπλόκις, ἰδος, ὁ, ἡ, (εὖ, πλόκος)—sq., formed like εὐκνυμς, Hom. only in Od. 2, 119; 19, 542, εὐπλοκαίμεις Ἀχαιοί.

Εὐπλόκος, ον, (εὖ, πλόκος) with goodly locks, fair-haired, freq. in Hom. in Ep. form εὐπλ.—as epith. of goddesses and women, esp. of Eos and Diana; later also of boys and men, e. g. Mosch. 1, 12: also εὐπλ. κόμαι, Eur. I. A. 791, χαίτη, Mel.

Εὐπλόκος, ον, (εὖ, πλέω)—εὐπλεκτος, Opp.

Εὐπλος, ον, contr. εὐπλον, ον, (εὖ, πλέω) sailing well, εὐπλ. πλος, —εὐπλοία, Corinna (?) ap. Ath. 233 D.

Εὐπλουτος, ον, (εὖ, πλουτέω) wealthy.

Εὐπλύνής, ἐς, (εὖ, πλύνω) well-washed, clean, pure, φάρος, Od. 8, 392, 425, etc., in Ep. form εὐπλ.

Εὐπλωτος, ον, (εὖ, πλώω) favourable to sailing, κύμα, Anth.

Εὐπνευστία, ας, ἡ, lightness, freedom of breathing: from

Εὐπνευστος, ον, (εὖ, πνέω)—εὐπνοος.

Εὐπνοία, ας, ἡ, easiness, freeness of breathing, Hipp.—II. a well aired or ventilated, airy situation, Arist. Probl.

—III. fragrance, Anth.: from

Εὐπνέας, ον, contr. -ους, -ον, (εὖ, πνέω) breathing well or freely, Aris.

Part. An.: hence good to blow or breathe through, μυκτῆρες, Xen. Eq. 1, 10; κάλαροι, Longus.—2. trans. making one breathe freely, relieving oppression of the breath, Hipp.—II. well ventilated, airy, Lat. perfabilis, τόπος, Arist. Probl. cf. Plat. Phaedr. 230 C.

—III. good to breathe, fresh and pure, of the air, Strab.—IV. breathing out a sweet smell, sweet smelling, λείρια, Mosch. 2, 32, ῥόδον, Anth. Compar. -ώτερος, but also -ούτερος, both in Hipp., cf. Lob. Phryn. 143.

Εὐποδία, ας, ἡ, (εὐποός) strength, goodness of foot, Xen. Eq. 1, 3.

Εὐποίεω, ὦ, (εὐποίος) better divisim εὖ ποίω.

Εὐποιοῦντος, ἐα, ἐον, better divisim εὖ ποιῇ.

Εὐποητικός, ἡ, ὅν, (εὐποίεω) disposed to be kind, charitable, beneficent, εἰς or περὶ χρήματα, Arist. Rhet. τινός, Ib.: τὸ εὐπ., beneficence, Chrysipp. ap. Plut. 2, 1052 B.

Εὐποήτορος, ον, in Od. 3, 434: ἡ, ον, Il. 5, 466; 16, 636, (εὖ ποίεω) well made or wrought, of metal, leather, wood, etc.

Εὐποία, ας, ἡ, (εὐποίος) beneficence, well-doing, Luc.

Εὐποίκιλος, ον, (εὖ, ποικίλος) much varied, variegated, Anth.

Εὐποίος, ὅν, (εὖ, ποίεω)—εὐποιοητικός.

Εὐποκος, ον, (εὖ, ποκος) rich in wool, fleecy, νομεύματα, Aesch. Ag. 1416.

Εὐπολέμητος, ον, (εὖ, πολεμέω) easy to be conquered.

Εὐπόλεμος, ον, (εὖ, πόλεμος) good at war, H. Hom. 7, 4. Adv. -μως, Dio C.

†Εὐπόλεμος, ον, ὁ, Ευπολέμης, masc. pr. n., Plat. Crat. 394 C, Dem., etc.

Εὐπολις, ἰδος, ὁ, ἡ, (εὖ, πόλις) abounding in cities.

†Εὐπολις, ἰδος, ὁ, Ευπολις, a poet of the old comedy, Ar. Nub. 553: cf. Meineke 1, p. 104 sqq.

†Εὐπόλος, ον, ὁ, Ευπόλος, masc. pr. n., Paus.

†Εὐπόμπη, ης, ἡ, Ευπομπή, a Nereid, Hes. Th. 261.

Εὐπομπος, ον, (εὖ, πέμπω) well, propitiously conducting τύχη, Aesch. Eum. 93, cf. Soph. O. T. 697.

Εὐπορευτος, ον, (εὖ, πορεύομαι) easy to go through, pervious.—II. act. easily passing.

Εὐπορέω, ὦ, (εὐπορος) to have a good journey or voyage, Thuc. 6, 44: in genl. to prosper, thrive, be well off, εὐπορεῖ ὁ πόλεμος, Thuc. 6, 34: to be well off, abound, be rich in a thing, τινός, Plat. Legg. 791 D: τινί, Polyb.: in genl. to procure, become possessed of, ἵππων, Xen. Hell. 1, 1, 10.—II. to supply, furnish, provide, τί τινι, Dem. 894, 19, cf. Lob. Phryn. 595: hence in pass.—signif. 1. to prosper, abound in..., τινός, Arist. Oec.: τινί, Polyb.: absol., Luc.—III. as philosoph. term, opp. to ἀπορέω, to have one's doubts resolved, gain clearer knowledge, Arist. Metaph. Hence

Εὐπόρημα, ατος, τό, advantage, help, Alcimad.

Εὐπόρθητος, ον, (εὖ, πορθέω) easily destroyed.

Εὐπορία, ας, ἡ, (εὐπορος) a facility, faculty, easy means, c. inf., Emped. 253: convenience: hence means, resources, βίον, Plat. Prot. 321 E, τοῦ καθ' ἡμέραν, Thuc. 3, 82: so εὐπ. τῆς τύχης, Ib. 45.—2. abundance, good store, χρημάτων, Xen. Hell. 4, 8, 28: and absol. wealth, Cyr. 3, 3, 7.—II.

opp. to ἀπορία, the solution of doubts or difficulties, positive knowledge, Xen. Oec. 9, 1.—λυσίς τῶν ἀπορουμένων, Arist. Metaph. 2, 1, 2.

Εὐποριστία, ἡ, a being easily procured: from

Εὐπορίστος, ον, (εὖ, πορίζω) easy to procure, Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10, 144: hence of common, family medicines, Diosc.

Εὐπορος, ον, (εὖ, πόρος) easy to pass or travel through, πέλαγος, Aesch. Supp. 470; ὁδός, Plat. Rep. 328 E, in Thuc. εὐπ. διέβαιναι, easy to traverse, 4, 78.—II. in genl. easy, ready, θάνατι, Aesch. Fr.: ἀγωγή, Xen. etc.: εὐπορα, things easily gotten, Eur. Alc. 12.—2. of persons, full of resources, or devices, ingenious, contriving, Eur. Hipp. Fr. 3, c. inf. Ar. Eccl. 236, εἰς τι, Vesp. 1112.—III. abounding, rich in a thing, τινί, Thuc. 2, 64: τι, Isocr. 162 E, τινός, Arist. Oec.: absol. plentiful, Hdt. 4, 59; and of persons, well off, wealthy, Dem. 1045, 23. Adv. -ρας, Thuc., etc.

Εὐπόρφητος, ον, (εὖ, πορφύρα) of a beautiful purple.

Εὐποτμεν, ὦ, to be lucky, fortunate, Plut.; and

Εὐποτμία, ας, ἡ, good fortune, Xan thus, p. 182: from

Εὐποτμος, ον, (εὖ, πότμος) happy, prosperous, αλόν, Aesch. Ag. 254.

Εὐποτος, ον, (εὖ, πίνω) easy, agreeable to drink, pleasant to the taste, Aesch. Pers. 611.

Εὐπους, ὁ, ἡ, -πουν, τό, gen. -ποδος, (εὖ, πούς) with good, active, strong feet, Xen. Cyn. 3, 2.

Εὐπράγες, ὦ, (εὐπραγής) = εὖ πράσσω, to do well, be well off, flourish Thuc. 2, 60.

Εὐπράγεια, ατος, τό, a prosperous event, success, e. g. in war, App. πρῶν εὐπράγεια, Aesch. Ag. 254.

Εὐπράγης, ἐς, (εὖ, πράγος) doing well, flourishing. Hence

Εὐπράγία, ας, ἡ, good fortune or success, prosperity, freq. in Thuc. Plat., etc., also in Pind. O. 8, 18, F. 7, 17; though εὐπράγεια is the more usu. old form.

Εὐπρακτος, ον, (εὖ, πράσσω) easy to be done, Xen. An. 2, 3, 20.—II. doing well, prosperous, Opp. [α by nature.

Εὐπράξια, ας, ἡ, Ion. εὐπρήξια, εὐπραγία, of which it seems the old form, Hdt., Trag., and old com.—I. good conduct, Xen. Mem. 3, 9, 1, Arist. Eth. N. 6, 5, 4.

Εὐπράξις, εως, ἡ, poet. for εὐπρήξια, Aesch. Ag. 255.

Εὐπρήσσω, τ. εὐπρήσσει.

Εὐπρέμνος, ον, (εὖ, πρέμνον) with good or fine stem.

Εὐπρέπεια, ας, ἡ, good look, creditable appearance, εὐπρέπεια προέχει Thuc. 6, 31: beauty, comeliness.—a colourable appearance, speciousness, plausibility, εὐπ. λόγον, Thuc. 3, 8.

Εὐπρήγης, ἐς, (εὖ, πρέτω) in looking, goodly, comely, freq. in Eur. εὐπ. εὐπ., Eur. Hec. 269: hence 2. decent, seemly, fitting, becoming Aesch. Cho. 664, τινί, Hdt. 2, 4, splendid, Thuc. 2, 38, glorious, τεισὶν ᾧ, Id. 2, 44.—3. specious, plausible, opp. to ἀλήθης, Eur. Tro. 951, a very freq. in Thuc.; τὸ εὐπρεπὲς λόγον—foreg. II, Thuc. 3, 44. Compar. -έστερος, Hdt. l. c. Adv. -π. Ion. -πέως, Hdt. 7, 220, Aesch., et compar. -πέστερον, Eur. Rhes. 8, superl. -πέταστα, Thuc. 8, 109.

Εὐπρεπτος, ον, (εὖ, πρέτω) specious, Aesch. Supp. 722.

Εὐπρηκτος, -ηζήη, Ion. for εὐπρηγος, -αζία, Hdt.

†Εὐριπίδειος, *ov*, of or belonging to Euripides, *Ath.* 600 B: from

Εὐριπίδης, *ov*, δ, (formed as a patron from Εὐρίππος) Euripides, son of Mnesearchus and Clito, one of the three great Athenian tragic poets, born in the Island of Salamis, *Ar. Ach.* 404, etc. freq.—Others of this name in *Dem.* 1327, 12, *Ar.*, etc.—II. nickname given to the cast (40) of the dice, from one Euripides who held office with the *Forty* at Athens, *Ath.* 247 A, *Poll.* 9, 101. [πῖ]

†Εὐριπίδιον, *ov*, τό, dim. from foreg., *my dear Euripides*, as a wheedling appeal, *Ar. Ach.* 404.

Εὐρίπστος, *ov*, (εὐ, ῥιπίω) easily driven hither and thither, unstable, *Cic. Att.* 14, 5, 2. [πῖ]

Εὐρύπρος, *ov*, δ, any strait or part of the sea, where the ebb and flow of the tide is remarkably violent: esp. of the strait which separates Euboea from Boeotia, the *Eurypus*, now by corruption strait of (Eurypus, Euripo, Egripo) *Neopontus*, first in *H. Hom. Ap.* 222; the ancients believed that this ebb and flowed seven times a day: hence proverb. of an unstable, wavering, weak-minded man, cf. *Aeschin.* 66, 27, *Arist. En.* N. 9, 6, 3.—II. in genl. a water-course, canal, ditch, etc., *Schäf. Long.* p. 328. (From εὐ and ῥίπτος, ῥιπίω.)

Εὐριπύδης, *es*, (Εὐρύπρος, εἶδος) like an *Eurypus*, τόπος, *Arist. Gen. An.*: living in such a place, *Id. H. A.*

Εὐρίς, *ivos*, δ, ἡ, and later εὐριν, (εὐ, ρίς) with a good nose, i. e. keen-scented, κών, *Soph. Aj.* 8: metaph. of Cassandra, sharp at tracking out a thing, *Aesch.* Ag 1093.

Εὐρίσκω, (root ΕΥΡ- as in aor. 2): fut. εὐρήσω: peri. εὐρηκα: aor. 2 εὐρόν, imperat. εὐρέ, inf. εὐρέν: aor. εὐρήσας only late: aor. mid. εὐρόμην, for which Alexandr. and later εὐράμην, *Wolf Dem.* 457, 7, *Jac. A. P.* p. 680: perf. pass. εὐρημαι: aor. pass. εὐρέσθην, also c. augm. ἠνέρεθην, esp. in old Att., *Elmsl. Heracl.* 305, *Med.* 191. *Hom.* has only aor. act. and mid., and the fut. is found in *Hom. Merc.* 302.—I. To hit, light upon, find by chance, meet with, of persons and things, freq. from *Hom.* downwards, in *Hom.* usu. of persons: also, μὴ ἐπίσπας, *ov* κακὸν εὐρῶ, that he find not, fall not into a self-incurred mischief, *Od.* 24, 462: so, κακὸν εὐρέτο, brought it on himself, *Od.* 21, 304: ὥς ἐγὼ εὐρίσκα, as far as I can see, *Hdt.* 1, 60: c. part., εὐρ. τι δν. to find that a thing is, etc., *Hdt.* 1, 56, cf. 3, 95: so too, εὐρ. θεοὺς κακοὺς (sc. ὄντας) *Soph. Phil.* 452.—II. to find out, discover: in *Hom.* esp. τέκμαρ and μῆχος εὐρεῖν: so in mid., ἵνομ' εὔρεο, think of a name to give him, *Od.* 19, 403: and, ἐταίροισιν θανάτῳ λύσιν εὐρόμεν, *Od.* 9, 421: c. acc. cognato, εὐρήμα εὐρ., *Hdt.* 7, 10, 4: c. inf., to find, discover that one ought to do, *Hdt.* 1, 79, 125.

—2. to devise, invent.—III. to find, get gain, win, δόξαν, ἀρετάν, *Pind.*: φιλόλογος, *Soph.*, βίον, *Eur.* etc.: τινί τι, something for another, *Plat. Prot.* 321 D. Mid. to find for one's self, procure, obtain, τι, *Hdt.* 9, 6, 26, etc., *Pind. P.* 3, 196.—2. esp. of merchandise, etc., to find a purchaser, to fetch, earn money, πολλὸν χρυσίον εὐρόντα, having fetched a large sum, *Hdt.* 1, 196: hence, as be worth, to sell for, usu. c. acc. pretii, *Isae.* 72, 39; sometimes c. gen., ἀποδοῖσθαι τοῦ εὐρόντος, sells for what it will fetch (as if for the pass. εὐρεθέντος), *Xen. Mem.* 2, 5, 5, cf. *Aeschin.* 13, 4. and ἀλφαῖνα.

Εὐροῶ, ᾧ, (εὐρος) to flow well, beautifully, abundantly, *Theophr.—II. metaph.* to go on well, ὅταν ὁ δαίμων εὐροῇ, *Aesch. Pers.* 601, and so *Polyb.*, etc.—III. to be fluent, glib, *Plut.*

Εὐροῖα, *as*, ἡ, a good flow, free course, ὕδατος, *Plat. Legg.* 779 C.—II. fluency, *Lat. flumen orationis*, *Plat. Phaedr.* 238 C.—III. successful progress, *Id. Legg.* 784 B: prosperity, *Polyb.*

Εὐροῖζτος, *ov*, (εὐ, ροῖζω) sent whizzing along, of an arrow, *Anth.*

Εὐροκλῦδον, *ωνος*, δ, a tempestuous wind in *N. T. Act.* *Apost.* 27, 14: the name seems to mean a storm from the East, but the readings vary remarkably, and the most prob. is εὐρακλῦλον (as in *Lat. Vulg. Euro-aquilo*), i. e. a N. E. wind: it is now called *Gregalia*, the most violent wind in the Mediterranean, usu. blowing in the early spring.

Εὔρον, *es*, *es*, inf. εὐρεῖν, aor. 2 act. of εὐρίσκα, *Hom.*

Εὐρόνοτος, ὁ and ἡ, a wind in the quarter between Εὐρος and Νότος, *S. E.*, *Lat. Phoenix*, acc. to *Gellius*, *Vulturnus*.

Εὐρός, *ov*, contr. *ovs*, *ovv*, (εὐ, ῥέω) flowing well or plentifully, fair-flowing, *Il.* 7, 329; 21, 130, in *Ep.* form εὐρρ.—II. in medic. of the body, with the pores and passages open, *Hipp.* —III. of words, etc., flowing, fluent, glib, στόμα, *Eur. Hipp.* Fr. 12, cf. *Schäf. Dion. Comp.* p. 268.—IV. of business, etc., prosperous, thriving. Compar. εὐροδωτερος or -ουστερος, *Lob. Phryn.* 143.

Εὐρόπος, *ov*, (εὐ, ῥέπω) easily bending, coming together, *Anth. Adv.* πωρ, easily, *Antipho* 138, 20, *Bekk.*

Εὔρος, *ov*, δ, and Εὔρος ἄνεμος, *Hdt.* 4, 99, the South-East wind, *Lat. Eurus*, *Vulturnus*, *Hom.* (Acc. to some from εὐρα, others from ἠώς, ἔως, the morning-wind, as the opp. Ζέφυρος from ζῶφος, the evening-wind.)

Εὔρος, *eos*, τό, (εὐρός) breadth, width, *Od.* 11, 312, opp. to μήκος: εὔρος, absol., in breadth, opp. to ὕψος, *Hdt.* 1, 178.

Εὐρήπαις, *ιδος*, δ, ἡ, (εὐ, ῥαπίς) with beautiful staff.

Εὐρήαφς, *Ep.* for εὐραφής, *Od.*

Εὐρήρης, *Ep.* for εὐρήης.

Εὐρήρειος, *Ep.* gen. sing. contr. for εὐρήρειος, from εὐρήρης, *Il.*

Εὐρήρειτης, *Ep.* for εὐρείτης, *Hom.*

Εὐρήρειον, *Ep.* for εὐρείον.

Εὐρήρην, and εὐρήρηνος, *Ep.* for εὐρήρην and εὐρήρηνος.

Εὐρήρηχος, *ov*, (εὐ, ῥήχος) very prickly, *Nic.*

Εὐρήρην, *Ep.* for εὐρίον.

Εὐρήροος, *Ep.* for εὐρόος, *Il.*

Εὔρος, neut. from εὐρός, also freq. as adv. In compos. it very freq. is prefixed to words, adding the notion of wide, broad, spacious. (Acc. to Buttm. akin to ἐρι-) [ῥ]

Εὐρύαντος, *viā*, *viον*, (εὐρός, ἄγναι) with wide, roomy streets, in *Hom.* epith. of great cities, in *Il.* almost always of Troy and Athens: but of Mycenae in *Il.* 4, 52: χθὼν εὐρύαντα, =εὐρόδεια, *H. Hom. Cer.* 16. *Hom.* has only the fem. εὐρύαντα. [ᾶ] Cf. εὐρόδεια, εὐρύπορος.

†Εὐρύαδης, *ov*, δ, *Euryades*, one of the suitors of Penelope, *Od.* 22, 267.

Εὐρύαχμος, gen. Dor. α, δ, (εὐρός, ἀχμή) with broad, stout lance, warlike, στρατός, *Pind.* Fr. 160.

†Εὐρύαλη, *ης*, Dor. α, *as*, ἡ, *Euryale*, one of the Gorgons, *Hes. Th.* 276.

—2. daughter of Minos and mother of Orion, *Pind.* P. 12, 35.

Εὐρύαλος, *ov*, and εὐρύαλος, *ges*, *ος*, δ, ἡ, (εὐρός, ἄλως) with wide threshing-floor, of a country, level, campaign, both in *Nonn.*

†Εὐρύαλος, *ov*, δ, *Euryalus*, son of Mecisteus, leader of the Argives under Diomedes, *Il.* 2, 565: also acc. to Apollon an Argonaut, and one of the Epigoni, 1, 9, 16.—2. a Phaeacian, celebrated in wrestling, *Od.* 8, 115.—3. a son of Melas, Apollod.—Others in *Paus.*, etc.

†Εὐρύναξ, *ακτος*, δ, *Euryanax*, son of Doriens, a commander of the Spartans at Plataea, *Hdt.* 9, 10.

Εὐρύνασσα, *ης*, ἡ, (εὐρός, ἀνάσσω) far-ruling, *Call. Cer.* 122. [ᾶ]

†Εὐρύνασσα, *ης*, ἡ, *Euryanassa*, mother of Pelops, Apollod.

Εὐρύβατεῖναι, dep. to deal like *Eurybates*, (v. Εὐρύβατος 3) to cheat.

†Εὐρύβατης, *ov*, δ, *Eurybates*, a herald of Agamemnon, *Il.* 1, 320, sq.—2. a herald of Ulysses, *Od.* 2, 184.—3. v. †Εὐρύβατης.—4. a commander of the Argives, *Hdt.* 6, 92.

Εὐρύβατος, *ov*, (εὐρός, βαίω) wide stepping: hence spacious, *Q. Sm.*

†Εὐρύβατος, *ov*, δ, *Eurybates*, a Cerycean naval commander, *Thuc.* 1, 47.—2. a Spartan, first Olympic victor in wrestling, *Ol.* 18, *Paus.* 5, 8, 7.—3. a noted traitor, whose name (with that of Phrynotas) became proverbial, *Plat. Prot.* 327 D; *Aeschin.* 73, 12: (some read Εὐρύβατης): cf. *Gaisl. Paroem.* B, 444.

†Εὐρύβια, *ας*, ἡ, *Eurybia*, daughter of Pontus and Gaia, wife of the Titan Cruius, *Hes. Th.* 239.—2. a daughter of Thespius, Apollod.

†Εὐρύβιδης, *ov*, δ, *Eurybiades*, the Spartan admiral of the Grecian fleet at Artemisium, *Hdt.* 8, 2.

†Εὐρύβιος, *ov*, δ, *Eurybios*, son of Eurystheus, Apollod.—2. a son of Neleus and Chloris, *Id.*

Εὐρύβιος, *ov*, δ, *Ion* and *Ep.* βίη (εὐρός, βία) of far-extended power, might far and wide, *Hes. Th.* 931, *H. Hom. Cer.* 295, like εὐρύθενής. [ῖ]

Εὐρύβας, *ov*, δ, (εὐρός, βῆ) *far* i. e. loud-shouting.

†Εὐρύβωτας, *α*, δ, *Eurybotas*, a Cretan, leader of the archers in Alexander's army, *Arr. An.* 1, 8, 8.

†Εὐρύβυνεια, *ας*, ἡ, *Eurybunē*, daughter of Hyperphas, second wife of Oedipus, and mother of Ismenus, Apollod. 3, 5: *Paus.* 9, 5, 11.

Εὐρύβωτος, *ος*, δ, ἡ, (εὐρός, γαστήρ) big-bellied.

Εὐρύβυνιος, *ov*, (εὐρός, γένειο broad-chinned, *Opp.*: with broad beard, *Nonn.*—II. (εὐρός, γενεά) of many ages, very dub., *Nonn.*

†Εὐρύδαμας, *αντος*, δ, *Eurydamas*, son of Aegyptus, Apollod.—2. an Argonaut, son of Ctimenes, *Ar. Rh.* 67.—3. a Trojan prince, skilled in interpreting dreams, *Il.* 5, 149.—4. a celebrated athlete of Cyrene, *Al. V. H.*—Others in *Dem.* 1382, 6, etc.

†Εὐρύδαμη, *ης*, ἡ, *Eurydame*, wife of the Spartan king Leuctychides, *H.* 6, 71.

†Εὐρύδαμίδας, *α*, δ, *Eurydamidas*, son of Agis, king of Sparta, (*ἔ* Proclid), *Paus.*

†Εὐρύδαμος, *ov*, δ, *Eurydamus*, *ma* pr. n., *Paus.*, Dor. for

†Εὐρύδημος, *ov*, δ, *Eurydēmos*, *ma* pr. n., *Hdt.* 7, 213.

†Εὐρύδικεια, *ας*, ἡ, =sq., *Mos* 3, 129.

†Εὐρύδικη, *ης*, ἡ, *Eurydice*, a Dry wife of Orpheus, *Ap. Rhod.* 1, 3, 2, etc.

—2. one of the Danaides, Id. 2, 1, 5.
—3. daughter of Adrastus, wife of Iphigeneia, mother of Laomedon, Id. 3, 12, 3.—4. daughter of Lacedaemon, wife of Acrisius, Id., Paus.—5. daughter of Clymenus, wife of Nestor, Od. 3, 452.—6. wife of Lycurgus, mother of Archemorus, Apollod.—7. wife of Cleon, king of Thebes, Soph. Ant. 1180.—A common name of the females of the royal house of Macedon, Strab., Ael., etc.

Εὐρύδικος, ου, δ, *Eurydicos*, an Epicurean philosopher, Diog. L.

Εὐρύδινη, ου, δ, (*εὐρύς, δίνη*) *wide-edding*, Bacchyl. 5. [I]

Εὐρύδης, ες, (*εὐρύς, εδος*) *spacious, χθών*, Simon. 139, like *εὐρύδος*.

Εὐρύηλος, ου, δ, *Euryelus*, (in Liv. *Euryalus*) a fortress at Syracuse, a part of Epipolae, Thuc. 6, 97.

Εὐρύθεμος, ου, (*εὐρύς, θέμε-θλον*) poet. —*θέμιλος* = foreg., Anth.

Εὐρύθεμις, ιδος, ἡ, *Eurythemis*, wife of Thestius, Apollod.

Εὐρύθμια, ας, ἡ, *good rhythm, time, proportion*, Plat. Rep. 522, A., etc.: esp., *εὐρ. περί λέξιν*, Isocr. 87 E.—2. of persons, *orderliness*, Plat. Rep. 400 F.—3. *εὐρ. χειρῶν*, delicacy of touch, in a surgeon, etc., Hipp., cf. Foës. Oecon.: from

Εὐρύθμος, ου, (εὐ, ῥυθμός) Lat. *numerosus, concinnus, rhythmical, in good time or proportion, κρούματα*, Ar. Thesm. 121, πούς, lb. 985, μέλος, Plat. Legg. 655 A.—2. of persons *orderly*, Id. Prot. 326 B.—3. also *well-proportioned, well-made, θώραξ*, Xen. Mem. 2, 10, 10: in genl. *comely, graceful* —*ῥο. βακτηρία*, 'the nice conduct' of a cane, Antipat. Ant. 1. Adv. —*μως, gracefully*, Eur. Cycl. 563.

Εὐρύκαρπος, ου, (*εὐρύς, κάρηνον*) *broad-headed*, Opp. [α]

Εὐρύκερος, ωτος, δ, ἡ, (*εὐρύς, κέ-ας*) *with broad, spreading horns*, of deer and oxen, Opp.

Εὐρύκλυπτος, υος, δ, *Euryclypus*, a son of Hercules, Apollod.

Εὐρύκλεις, εους, δ, strictly pr. n. of famous ventriloquist: hence as appellat. a *ventriloquist*, cf. Ar. Vesp. 019, Schol. Plat. Sophist. 252 C.

Εὐρύκοιλια, ου, (*εὐρύς, κοιλία*) *with wide paunch*, Hipp.

Εὐρύκολλος, ου, (*εὐρύς, κόλπος*) *with wide, spacious bosom, χθών*, Pind. 7, 49, cf. *εὐρύστεργος*.

Εὐρύκη, ης, ἡ, *Euryce*, a daughter of Thespius, Apollod.

Εὐρύκλεια, ας, ἡ, *Euryclia*, daughter of Ops, nurse of Ulysses, Od. 1, 29.

Εὐρύκλειδας, α, δ, *Euryclidas*, masc. n., Polyb.

Εὐρύκλειδης, ου, δ, *Euryclides*, asc. pr. n., Hdt. 8, 2.

Εὐρύκλον, ωτος, δ, *Euryclon*, asc. pr. n., Q. Sm.

Εὐρύκωσα, epith. of night, prob. *from εὐρύ and ἀκούω*, when one can *as far* through the stillness: but in aphor. 86, epith. of the sea-goddess *too, the far-sounding*, cf. κοῦω.

Εὐρύκρατιδος, ου Ion. εω, δ, *Euryclides*, son of Anaxanirus, king of Iaria, Hdt. 7, 204.

Εὐρύκρειον, ωτος, δ, (*εὐρύς, κρεί-ον*) *wide-ruling*, in Hom. (esp. in Il.) ways as epith. of Agamemnon, expt in Il. 11, 751, where it is of Nepe-

Εὐρύκρως, ης, ἡ, *Eurycrys*, daughter of Endymion, Paus.

Εὐρύλειον, ου, gen. ωτος, (*εὐρύς, μῶν*) *with broad meadows or plains*, Id. P. 9, 95.

Εὐρύλεων, ωτος, δ, *Euryleon*, masc. pr. n., Hdt. 5, 46: esp., a commander of the Achaeans, Polyb. 10, 24, 1.

Εὐρύλεωνις, ιδος, ἡ, *Euryleonis*, fem. pr. n., Paus.

Εὐρύλοχος, ου, δ, *Eurylochus*, a son of Aegyptus, Apollod.—2. a companion of Ulysses, Od. 10, 205.—3. a commander of the Spartans at Naupactus, Thuc. 3, 100.—4. an Arcadian from Lusi, Xen. An. 4, 2, 21.—5. a commander of Philip of Macedon, Dem. 126, 1.—Others in Arr. An. 4, 13, 7: Strab., etc.

Εὐρύμαχος, ου, δ, *Eurymachus*, one of the suitors of Hippodamia, Paus. 6, 21, 3.—2. son of Polybus, a suitor of Penelope, Od. 1, 399, etc.—3. son of Antenor, Paus.—4. a Theban, son of Leontiadēs, Hdt. 7, 233: Thuc. 3, 2: grandfather of the same, Hdt. 7, 205.—Others in Xen. An. 5, 6, 21; Andoc., etc.

Εὐρύμηδης, ης, ἡ, *Eurymēde*, wife of Glaucus, mother of Bellerophontes, Apollod. 1, 9, 3.

Εὐρύμηδουσα, ης, ἡ, *Eurymēdusa*, a female slave of Alcinous, who attended Nausicaa, Od. 7, 8.

Εὐρύμειδης, ωτος, δ, = *εὐρυκρεῖων*, *wide-ruling*, Pind. O. 8, 41: only as pr. n. in Hom., and so in fem. *Εὐρύμηδουσα*.

Εὐρύμειδων, ωτος, δ, *Eurymēdon*, father of Periboea, king of the giants in Epirus, Od. 7, 58.—2. charioteer of Agamemnon, Il. 4, 228.—3. an Athenian commander at Corcyra and in Sicily, Thuc. 7, 52.—Others in Strab., Diog. L.—II. a river of Pamphylia, now *Caprison*, famed for Cimon's victory over the Persians, Thuc. 1, 100.

Εὐρύμεναι, ὧν, αἱ, *Eurymēnai*, Ar. Rh. 1, 59, v. sub *Εὐρύμενος*.

Εὐρύμενης, ες, *wide, spacious*, Orph.

Εὐρύμενης, ους, δ, *Eurymēnes*, son of Neleus and Chloris, Apollod.

Εὐρύμενος, η, ου, poet. for *εὐρύς*, dub. As pr. n., oxyton, *Εὐρυμεναι*, αἱ, a town of Thessaly, v. Ruhnke. Ep. Cr. p. 196.

Εὐρύμετωπος, ου, (*εὐρύς, μέτωπον*) *broad-browed*, of oxen, Hom., and Hes. Th. 291.

Εὐρύμειδης, ου, δ, son of *Eurymus*, i. e. Telemus, Od. 9, 509.

Εὐρύνομη, ης, ἡ, *Eurynome*, daughter of Oceanus and Tethys, Il. 18, 398: acc. to Hes. Th. 908, mother of the Graces: she with Ophion ruled over Olympus before Saturn, Ar. Rh. 1, 503.—2. wife of Lycurgus, king of Thrace, Apollod.—3. a housekeeper in the palace of Ulysses, Od. 17, 495.

Εὐρύνομης, ου, δ, *Eurynomus*, son of Aegyptius of Ithaca, a suitor of Penelope, Od. 2, 22.

Εὐρύνω, f. -ῶν, (*εὐρύς*) *to make wide or broad, εὐρ. ἀγῶνα*. *to make room for the contests*, Od. 8, 260; *τὸ μέσον εὐρύνεον*, *to leave a wide space in the middle*, Hdt. 4, 52. [v]

Εὐρύνωτος, ου, (*εὐρύς, νῶτος*) *broad-backed*, i. e. stout, Soph. Aj. 1251.

Εὐρύνοια, ας, ἡ, (*εὐρύς, ὁδός*) *with broad ways or streets*, in Hom. always of the earth, that may be traversed, open to wanderers, as *εὐρύπορος* of the sea: cf. *εὐρύνοτος, εὐρύπορος*.

Εὐρύοδινος, ες, = *εὐρύδινος*, dub.

Εὐρύοπα, δ, (*εὐρύς, ὦψ*) *the far-glancing, far-seeing*, or perh. better (from *εὐρύς, ὦψ*) *the far-sounding, thundering*, freq. Homeric epith. of Jupiter, for *εὐρύοπος*, esp. in nom. and voc. at end of a verse, *εὐρύοπα Ζεύς*, Zeu.: used of the sun in Orph. Lith. 18, 60. In Il. there is also an acc.,

εὐρύοπα Κρονίδην, εὐρύοπι Ζήνα, from the synon. *εὐρύωψ*, -ο-ωφ (Voss H. Hom. Cer. 3, defends the deriv. from *ὦψ*; which must be taken in Orph. l. c.). [α, as in *ἰπποτα νεφέλη* ἑρέτα, etc., but in Hexam. α by position or caesura.]

Εὐρύπαιλος, ου, (*εὐρύς, πέδιλον*) *broad-saddled*: in genl. *broad*, Opp.

Εὐρύπεδος, ου, (*εὐρύς, πέδον*) *with broad surface, spacious, γαῖα*, Anth.

Εὐρύπορος, ου, (*εὐρύς, πόρος*) *with broad, open ways*, in Hom. always epith. of the sea, *roomy, open, where all may roam* at will, Il. 15, 381, Od. 4, 432; 12, 2: cf. *εὐρύδοιος*.

Εὐρύπρακτία, ας, ἡ, a being *εὐρύ-πρακτός*, the character of such an one, Ar. Ach. 843.

Εὐρύπρωκτος, ου, (*εὐρύς, πρωκτός*) *wide, loose-breached, strictly pathicus, catamitus*: also a caught adulterer, from the nature of their summary punishment (*ραφανιδώσις*), freq. in Aristoph applied to the Athenians collectively as Nub. 1084, sq.

Εὐρύπτολεμος, ου, δ, *Euryptolemus*, an Athenian, son of Pisanax, Xen. Hell. 1, 4, 19.

Εὐρύπτος, ου, (εὐ, ῥύπτω) *well cleansed, easily-cleansed*.

Εὐρύπυλη, ης, ἡ, *Eurypyle*, daughter of Thespius, Apollod.—Others in Anth., etc.

Εὐρύπυλῆς, ες, (*εὐρύς, πύλη*) *with wide gates, wide-gated*, Il. 23, 74, Od. 11, 571, of the nether world.

Εὐρύπυλος, ου, δ, *Eurypylus*, son of Euaemon, ruler of Ormenion in Thessaly, one of the Greek chiefs before Troy, Il. 2, 736: acc. to Pind. P. 4, 58, and Call. H. Apoll. 92, son of Neptune, who passed from Thesaly into Libya, and became king of Cyrene.—2. son of Neptune and Chelciope, king in Cos, Il. 6, 676.—3. son of Hercules;—also, a son of Temenus, and one of Thespius so called, all in Apollod.—4. son of Telephus and Asioche, king of Mysia; came to the aid of the Trojans, and was slain by Neoptolemus, Od. 11, 520.

Εὐρύπυντιδαι, ὧν, οἱ, the *Eurypontidae*, one of the royal houses of Sparta, so called from sq., Paus.

Εὐρύπων, ὧτος, δ, (= *Εὐρύφων Eurypion*, son of Soss, grandson of Procles, from whom were descended the Eurypontidae, Hdt. 8, 131, Paus., etc.

Εὐρύπρεθος, ου, (*εὐρύς, πρέθρον*) *broad-flouring, with wide bed or channel*, of the Axius, Il. 21, 141, cf. sq.

Εὐρύπρων, ὧτος, δ, (*εὐρύς, πρῶν*) *broad-flouring*, like foreg., oft. in Il., mostly of the Axius: there is no such verb as *εὐρύρεω*, cf. εὐ, fin.

ΕΥΡΥΣ, εὐρία, εὔρη: gen. εὐς, εἶας, εὐς: acc. sing. in Hom. both *εὐρήν*, and sometimes *εὔρη*, when joined with *παντόν* and *κόλπον*: Ion. fem. *εὐρέα*, Hdt. 1, 178, where one MS. has *εὐρέη*: Dor. *εὐρέᾱ*. Asiatic Fr. 2, has gen. *εὐρέος* as fem. for *εὐ οἰας*, cf. *ῥόνος* and *θήλυς*, and v. Nake Choeril. p. 74. *Wide, broad, freq. in Hom.*, esp. of heaven, earth, and sea; also in genl., *εὐρ. σχεδόν*, Od. 5, 163, *ῶμι*, Il. 3, 227, Od. 18, 68, etc.: *τεῖχος*, Il. 12, 5; *κόβορον* *εὐρ.*, *wide, loose boots*, Hdt. 6, 125:—*κλέρος* *εὐρ.* *a wide-spread report*, Od. 23, 137; so, *εὐρ. κληδών*, Simon. 20, 6, *εὐρ. ἐλπίδες*, Anth. Compar. *εὐρύτερος*, Il. 3, 194; 23, 427. Adv. *εὐρέως*: compar. *εὐρύτερος*, Ar. Lys. 419. [v]

Εὐρύσκιος, ες, (*εὐρύς, σίκκος*) *with a broad, huge shield* [α] hence

†**Εὐρύσάκης**, οὗς, ὁ, *Eurysaces*, son of Telamonian Ajax and Tecmessa, Soph. Aj. 340, cf. 574, sq.

Εὐρύσθενής, ἑς, (εὐρύς, σθένος) of far-extended might or sway, mighty, in Hom. always epith. of Neptune, Il. 7, 455, Od. 13, 140.

†**Εὐρύσθηνος**, οὗς, ὁ, *Eurysthēnos*, son of Aristodemus, brother of Procles, founder of the family Eurysthenidae (called also Agidae), Hdt. 6, 52: Strab., etc.

†**Εὐρύσθεύς**, ὧς, ὁ, *Eurystheus*, son of Sthenelus, and grandson of Perseus, king of Mycenae, who imposed on Hercules his twelve celebrated labours, Il. 15, 639, Pind., etc.

Εὐρύσορος, ον, (εὐρύς, σορός) with a wide bier or tomb, σῆμα, Anth.

Εὐρύστερνος, ον, (εὐρύς, στέρνων) broad-breasted, Theocr. 18, 36: but in genl. wide, broad, γαῖα, Hes. Th. 117, cf. στερνώτης.

Εὐρύστηης, ἑς, (εὐρύς, στήθεος) = foreg., Arist. H. A.

Εὐρύστομία, ας, ἡ, *wideness of mouth, broadness, fulness of speech*.—2. *bigness of words*. From

Εὐρύστομος, ον, (εὐρύς, στόμα) wide-mouthed; with wide opening, Hipp.

Εὐρύτης, ἑς, (εὐρύς, τεῖνος) wide-extended, Nonn.

†**Εὐρύταν**, ἄνος, ὁ, (λεώς, Lyc. 799) usu. in pl. *Εὐρύτάνες*, ol, the *Eurytānes*, an Aetolian people, dwelling north from Naupactus, Thuc. 3, 94.

†**Εὐρύτειος**, α, ον, of or belonging to *Eurytus*, ἡ Ἐϋρτυαία πόλις, Soph. Fr. 260, i. e. Oechalia; in Paus. al *Εϋρτυαία*.

Εὐρυτέρως, adverb compar. from *εὐρύς*.

†**Εὐρύτη**, ης, ἡ, *Euryte*, daughter of Hippodamus, wife of Porthaon, Apollod.

Εὐρύτης, ητος, ἡ, (εὐρύς) *wideness, breadth*, Hipp.—II. *broadness of sound*, Gramm. [ῶ]

†**Εὐρυτίδης**, ον, ὁ, son of *Eurytus*, i. e. Iphitus, Od. 21, 14.

Εὐρυτίμος, ον, (εὐρύς, τιμή) wide, far-honoured, Ζεύς, Pind. O. 1, 67.

†**Εὐρυτίμος**, ον, ὁ, *Eurytimus*, a Corinthian, father of Archetimus, Thuc. 1, 29.

†**Εὐρυτίων**, ὄνος, ὁ, *Eurytion*, a centaur, Od. 21, 285.—2. son of Mars and Erythia, herdsman of Geryon, Hes. Th. 293.—3. son of Irus and Demonassa, one of the chiefs at the Calydonian hunt, Apollod.—Others in Arist., etc.

Εὐρύτος, ον, (εὐρύς, ῥέω) well, full-flowing, Pseud-Eur. l. A. 420.

†**Εὐρύτος**, ον, ὁ, *Eurytus*, a giant, Apollod.—2. son of Mercury and Antianira, an Argonaut, Id.; also Ἐϋρτυς, q. v.—3. son of Actor and Molione, of Elis, Il. 2, 621; acc. to Eur. leader of the Epei before Troy, I. A. 282.—4. son of Melaneus and Stratonicē, king of Oechalia, father of Iole and Iphitus; slain by Apollo, because he challenged him to a contest in archery, Od. 8, 224, sqq.—Others in Hdt. 7, 229; Apollod., etc.

Εὐρύτρητος, ον, (εὐρύς, τρυάω) with wide holes, ἡθμός, Diosc.

Εὐρύτρητος, ον, (εὐρύς, τρυάω) = foreg., Democr. ap. Theophr.

Εὐρύφασσα, ης, ἡ, strictly the far-shining, wife of Hyperion and mother of Helios, H. Hom. 31, 2, 4. [ῶ]

Εὐρύφρετης, ον, ὁ, (εὐρύς, φρέτης) with wide, spacious quiver, Pind. P. 9, 45, of Apollo.

Εὐρυφής, ἑς, (εὐρύς, φήω) growing widely, spreading, κρή, Od. 4, 604.

†**Εὐρυφών**, ὠντος, ὁ, = *Εὐρυπών*, Arist.

Εὐρυφώνια, ας, ἡ, = *εὐρυστομία*, fullness, broadness of sound: from

Εὐρύφονος, ον, (εὐρύς, φωνή) = *εὐρύστομος*.

Εὐρυχάδης, ἑς, (εὐρύς, χάω, χαίνω, χαδῶν) wide-gaping, wide-mouthed, of cups, Luc., and Anth.

Εὐρυχάτης, ον, ὁ, (εὐρύς, χάλη) with wide, i. e. floating, streaming hair, epith. of Bacchus, Pind. I. 7, 4.

†**Εὐρυχανής**, ἑς, = *εὐρυχάδης*, Opp.

Εὐρυχόρος, ον, *roomy, spacious*, freq. Homer. epith. of great cities, etc. (Not as if shortd. for *εὐρύχωρος*: but from *εὐρύς*, χορός, with open spots for the choral dances, cf. καλλιχόρος.)

Εὐρυχωρής, ἑς, (εὐρύς, χωρέω) wide, roomy, prob. I. in Hipp.: compar. -έστερος, Arist. H. A.

Εὐρυχωρία, ας, ἡ, *free space, room, ἐν εὐρυχωρίᾳ ναυμαχέειν*, of sea-room, Hdt. 8, 60: an open space, τῆς θήκης, Id. 4, 71.—2. *metaph. free space, room, opportunity of doing a thing*, τῆς ἀποδείξεως, Plat. Min. 315 D: from

Εὐρυχωρός, ον, (εὐρύς, χωρός) roomy, spacious, Arist. H. A.: cf. *εὐρύχωρος*.

Εὐρύωψ, ον, -οψ, οπος, ὁ, ἡ, v sub *εὐρύοπα*.

†**Εὐρύωπ**, ὠπος, ὁ, *Euryops*, a son of Hercules and Terpsicrate, Apollod.

Εὐρώγης, (εὐ, ῥός) rich in, with many grapes, Anth.

Εὐρώδης, ἑς, poet. for *εὐρύς*, Herm. Soph. Aj. 1191; acc. to others—sq.

Εὐρώεις, ὥστος, ὤεν, (εὐρύς) mouldy: hence dank and dark, in Hom. of the nether world, with a notion of festering, decay and rottenness, οἰκία εὐρόεντα, Il. 20, 65; εἰς Ἀΐδα δόμον εὐρόεντα, Od. 10, 512; and so, Eur. κλέυντα, Od. 24, 10; so too Hes. Op. 152, and Soph. Aj. 1167, τάφος εὐρώεις. But in Hes. Theog. 731, 739, of the Titans' prison in the centre of the earth, prop. dark and drear, like ἀνήλιος. Herm. indeed (ad Soph. Aj. 1146) assumes that *εὐρώεις* is merely poet. lengthd. for *εὐρύς*, cf. Apollon. Lex. p. 374, Hesyh. 1, 1528, and E. M. p. 397, 57: but the tone of the passages in Hom. and Hes. implies a notion of abhorrence, and that it was so taken appears from the later subst. *εὐρώς*, q. v.: in so late a writer as Opp., Hal. 5, 3, the usage—*εὐρύς* may be allowed without implicating Hom.: cf. Heyne l. Tom. 8, p. 23.

†**Εὐρώμος**, ον, ἡ, *Eurōmos*, a small town of Caria, at the foot of Mt. Grion, Strab.; hence ὁ *Εὐρωμεύς*, ὧς, an inhab. of *Eurōmos*, Polyb. 17, 2, 3.

Εὐρών, οὔσα, ὄν, part. aor. 2 act. of *εὐρώσκω*.

†**Εὐρώπα**, ας, ἡ, Dor. for *Εὐρώπη*, Pind.

†**Εὐρωπαϊός**, α, ον, of or belonging to *Europe*, *European*, Strab.

†**Εὐρωπαϊα**, ας, ἡ, = *Εὐρώπη*, Mosch. 2, 7.

†**Εὐρώπειος**, α, ον, Ion. -ρωπήιος, η, ον, of *Europe*, *European*. Hdt. 7, 73; ὁ *Εὐρ.*, a *European*; fem. *Εὐρώπεις*, ἰδος.

Εὐρώπη, ης, ἡ, *Europā*, *Europe*, as a geograph. name, first in H. Hom. Ap. 251, 291: in its earliest application limited to the mainland of Greece.—II. as fem. pr. n. first in Hes. Th. 357, of a daughter of Oceanus and Tethys.—2. daughter of Agenor and Telephaessa, Apollod. 3, 1, 1: or of Phoenix, Il. 14, 321; Mosch. 2, 7: carried off by Jupiter

under the form of a bull, and became by him mother of Minos and Sarpedon, v. Hdt. 1, 2, 173; 4, 45.—3. daughter of Tityus, mother of Euphemus, Pind. P. 4, 81.

Εὐραπία, ἡ, = *Εὐρώπη* I., Soph. Fr. 37: prop. fem. from

Εὐρόπιος, ἰα, ἰον, = *Εὐρωπαϊός*.

Εὐραπίς, ἰδος, ἡ, pecul. fem. of foreg.

Εὐρωπός, ἡ, ὄν, = *εὐρύς*, Eur. I. T. 626, Opp. Hal. 3, 40; 4, 525, opp. to poet. στενωπός: acc. to others—*εὐρώεις*: cf. Eust. ad Dion. P. 270, and Hesyh. 1, 1528.

†**Εὐρωπός**, οὔ, (also *Εὐρ. πος*) ἡ, *Eurōpos*, a city of Macedonia in Emathia, Thuc. 2, 100; Strab.—2. a city of Syria on the Euphrates, Luc.—3. a city of Media, cf. *Payai*, Strab.—4. a city of Caria, Hdt. 8, 132, v. *Εὐρωμος*.

Εῶρος, ὧτος, ὁ, *mould, dank decay* Lat. *situs, squalor*: hence rust, rottenness of any kind, first in Theogn. 452 Simon. 16, 6.

Εῶρστέω, ὦ, to be *εῶρωστος*, opp. to ἀῤῥωστέω: and

Εῶρστιά, ας, ἡ, *stoutness, strength* from

Εῶρστος, ον, (εὐ, ῥώννυμι) *stout, strong*, Xen. Hell. 4, 3, 6, *εὐρ. πό σῶμα*, Id. 6, 1, 6, *σώματι*, Isocr. Antid. 2, 123. Adv. -τως, Xen. Ages. 2, 24.

Εῶρτας, ον Dor. α, ὁ, *Eurotas*, son of Myles, grandson of Lelex, father of Sparta, Paus. 3, 1, 1: acc. to Apollon, son of Lelex, king of Lacedaemon, 3, 10, 3.—II. now *Basiliptamo*, and (near its mouth) *Iri*, the chief river of Laconia, emptying into the Sinus Laconicus near Gythium, Theogn. 783, Thuc. 2, 139; etc.—2. a tributary of the Peneus in Thessalia, Strab., the Homeric *Τιταρήσιος*.—III. in Anth., *pudendum muliebre*, with allusion to *εὐρύς*.

Εῶρτιάω, ὦ, (εὐρώς) to be, become mouldy or rotten, to decay, Theophr. hence in genl. βίος *εῶρτιάω*, the life of the great unwashed, Ar. Nub. 44.

†**Εῶρτώ**, οὔς, ἡ, *Eurōto*, a daughter of Danaus, Apollod.

†**Εῶρτος**, ὠτος, ὁ, *Europts*, a son of Aegialeus, Paus.—2. son of Phoroneus, Id.

†**Εῶς**, ὁ, good, brave, noble, old Ep. word freq. in Hom. in nom., once in acc., *εὖν*, Il. 8, 303, and in the irreg. gen.—1. gen. sing. *εῶρος*, q. v. twice in Od., five times in Il., with ἀνδρός φωτός, παιδός, and υἱός.—2. gen. plur. neut. *εἰών*, [ῶ] as if from nom. *ἡ εἰά*, good things, good fortune, Il. 24, 528, θεοί, δωτήρες *εἰών*, Od. 8, 325 cf. 335, δώτορ *εἰών*, and Hymn. 17, 12; 29, 8. Elsewhere the word is always masc. in Hom.: but from the Ion. form *ἡῶς*, q. v., he has also the neut. *ἡῶ*, whereas *εὖ*, as well as the common *εἰ*, is always an adv.

Εἶσα, Dor. part. from *εἰμί*, for *εἶσα*, οὔσα.

Εἶσα, ας, e, aor. 1 act. from *εἶω* Od.

Εὐσάνιδος, ον, (εὐ, σάνις) = *εὐσελμός*, well-planked or benched, ships, Gramm. [ῶ]

Εὐσαρκία, ας, ἡ, *fulness of flesh*, portliness, Arist. H. A. from

Εὐσαρκος, ον, (εὐ, σάρξ) *fleshy, good case*, Hipp.: *plump*, of meat, Anph. 1.

Εὐσαρκίω, ὦ, to make *εὐσαρκος*, hence

Εὐσαρκωσις, ὧς, ἡ, *good condition of body*, Hipp.: = *εὐσαρκία*.

Εὐσέβεια, ας, ἡ, (εὐσεβής) *reverence*

eros, reverential love and behaviour, usu. towards the gods, Lat. pietas, piety, religion, Trag., etc.; cf. εὐσεβεία; also, like pietas, towards parents, etc., Plat. Rep. 615 C.—2. credit or character for piety, εὐσεβείαν οἶσιν, you will have the honour of it, Schäf. Soph. El. 968: cf. ἀρετή, sub fin., opp. to δυσέβεια. Cf. εὐσεβία.

†Εὐσεβία, ας, ἡ, Eusebia, a city of Cappadocia, = Τύανα, Strab.—2. near Mt. Argæus = Μάζακα, Id.

Εὐσεβέω, ὦ, to be εὐσεβής, to live or act piously and religiously, Theogn. 145; also, εὐσ. τι, to be pious in a thing, Soph. Phil. 1441; εὐσ. εἰς τινα, to be reverent towards., Id. Ant. 731; περὶ τινα, Eur. Alc. 1148, and Plat.: so too, c. acc. pers., to reverence, Aesch. Ag. 338, etc., in which case some critics would write εὐ σέβειν, divisim, as Valck. and Pors. Phoen. 1340, but this distinction is rejected by Herm. Soph. Ant. 727, and L. Dind. in Steph. Thes.: cf. ἀσεβέω. Hence

Εὐσεβημα, ατος, τό, a deed of piety, Dem. Phal.

Εὐσεβέω, ἐς, (εὐ, σέβω) Lat. pius, pious, religious, reverent, Theogn. 1137, Idt. 2, 141, etc.: dutiful, esp. discharging sacred duties, πρόσ, or ἐς τινα, Aesch. Supp. 339, Eur. El. 253—c. acc. modi, εὐσ. χεῖρα, Aesch. Cho. 41: εὐσεβὲς παρὰ θεῶν, of an act, only before the gods, lb. 122: of things, holy, pious, χρηστήριον, Eur. El. 1272, etc.:—το εὐσ.=εὐσεβεία, Soph. O. C. 1125. Adv. -βέως, Att. 303, Pind. O. 6, 133: εὐσεβὼς χεῖρ, or εὐσεβὴς ἔστι, Soph. O. T. 1431. Opp. to δυσσεβής.—These words are not Ep., but freq. in Att., esp. Trag.

Εὐσεβία, ας, ἡ, Ion. for εὐσεβεία, Eusebia. 1138, also in Att. Poets, Soph. Ant. 943, O. C. 189, cf. Schäf. Iel. p. 42.

†Εὐσεβίος, ον, ὁ, Eusebius, a distinguished church historian, flourished at the beginning of the 4th century.

Εὐσειος, ον, (εὐ, σείω) easily shaken, esp. by earthquakes, Strab.

Εὐσελάνιον, ον, (εὐ, σελήνη) of the right moon, φέγγος, Prolog. Eur. Rhes. Εὐσελμος, ον, Ep. εὐσ., (εὐ, σελ-) well-benched, with good banks of reeds, well-trenched, Hom. always in Ep., as epith. of ships.

Εὐσεμνος, ον, (εὐ, σεμνός) right verend.

Εὐσεπτος, ον, (εὐ, σέβω) much revered, holy, Soph. O. T. 864.

Εὐσηκωτος, ον, (εὐ, σηκόω) of good, ll weight.—II. well-poised.

Εὐσημία, ας, ἡ, not -εια, a good sign prognostic, Hipp.; cf. διοσημία, om.

Εὐσημος, ον, (εὐ, σῆμα) of good ten, prosperous, favourable, Soph. Ant. 1021.—II. manifest, clear to be known, Aesch. Ag. 818. Iv. -μος, Arist. Meteor.

Εὐσήνη, ἡς, ἡ, Eusene, a city of Pontus, Arr.

Εὐσηπτικός, ον, (εὐ, σῆμα) easily puffing, Arist. Gen. An. Hence

Εὐσηφία, ας, ἡ, tendency to decay putrefaction, Theophr.

Εὐσθένεια, ας, ἡ, strength, firmness, heophr.: and

Εὐσθένεω, ὦ, to be strong, healthy, ur. Cycl. 2: from

Εὐσθενής, ἐς, (εὐ, σθένος) stout, ely, Q. Sm.: strong, firm, Anth. Iv. -νός, Philo.

Εὐσθένης, ον, ὁ, Eusthnes, masc. "Theoc"

Εὐσθίηρος, ον, (εὐ, σίδηρος) well-ironed, i. e. bound with iron.

Εὐσπίτιος, ον, (εὐ, σίπτα) with full bread-basket, pantry, Anth., opp. to ὀλιγησπίτιος.

Εὐστίτης, ὦ, to have a good appetite, Hipp.: from

Εὐστίτος, ον, (εὐ, σίτης) with good appetite, Hipp.

Εὐσκαλμός, ον, (εὐ, σκαλμός) with good σκαλμοί, dub. in Anth.

Εὐσκάνδις, ἰκος, ὁ, ἡ, (εὐ, σκάνδις) abounding in chervil, Anth.

Εὐσκαρβος, ον, (εὐ, σκαίρω) swift-springing, bounding, ἱπποί, ll. 13, 31.

Εὐσκάριστος, ον, (εὐ, σκαρίζω)=foreg., Gramm. [α]

Εὐσκελής, ἐς, (εὐ, σκέλος) with strong legs, Plat. ap. Poll. 2, 194.

Εὐσκεπάστος, ον, (εὐ, σκεπάζω) well-covered: hence superl., serving as the best covering or fence, Thuc. 5, 71.

Εὐσκεπής, ἐς, (εὐ, σκέπας)=foreg., Theophr.

Εὐσκεπτος, ον, (εὐ, σκέπτομαι) easy to be considered, weighed, examined, σκέψις, Plat. Philib. 65 D.

Εὐσκενέω, to be well equipt, Soph. Aj. 823: from

Εὐσκενος, ον, (εὐ, σκενός) well equipt.

Εὐσκίαστος, ον, (εὐ, σκιάζω) well-shaded, dark, gloomy, Soph. O. C. 1707. [ζ]

Εὐσκίος, ον, (εὐ, σκιά)=foreg., Pind. P. II, 33.

Εὐσκόπελος, ον, (εὐ, σκόπελος) rocky.

Εὐσκοπος, ον, Ep. εὐσ., (εὐ, σκοπέω) sharp-seeing, keen-sighted, watchful, Hom., always in Ep. form, as epith. of Mercury, ll. 24, 24, Od. 1, 38, etc., and once of Diana, Od. 11, 198, (cf. infr.)—2. of a place, far-seeing, i. e. commanding a wide view, Xen. Cyr. 6, 3, 2, and so prob. Ar. Eccl. 2.—II.

(εὐ, σκοπός) shooting well, of unerring aim, as some explain Od. 11, 198, so in Orac. ap. Hdt. 5, 61; τόξα εὐσκ., Aesch. Cho. 694; and so later εὐσκοπα βάλλειν, τοξεύειν, etc., cf. εὐστοχος. Adv. -πως, Philostr.

Εὐσκόμοστος, ἡς, ἡ, quickness in jesting or repartee: from

Εὐσκόμων, ον, gen. ονος, (εὐ, σκόμμα) of ready wit, esp. in bantering or repartee. Adv. -μόνος.

Εὐμυργύς, ἰγγος, ὁ, ἡ, (εὐ, συμ-ρυγέ) thick-haired, shaggy.

Εὐμυλεutos, ον, (εὐ, μυλεύω) well-chiselled or polished.

Εὐυσία, ας, ἡ, a being well off, good condition, prosperity, Soph. O. C. 390: from

Εὐυσος, ον, contr. ονς, ονν, Dor. σος, ον, (εὐ, σός) well-secured, secure, Theocr. 24, 8.

Εὐσπειρής, ἐς, and εὐσπειρος, ον, (εὐ, σπείρω) well-turned, wreathing, winding, both in Anth.

Εὐσπλαγχνία, ας, ἡ, good heart, firmness, Eur. Rhes. 192.—II. goodness of heart, compassion: from

Εὐσπλαγχνος, ον, (εὐ, σπλάγχνον) with healthy bowels, Hipp.—II. metaph. good, stout of heart.—2. compassionate, N. T.

Εὐσπότης, ον, (εὐ, σπείρω) well-sown, γναι, Ar. Av. 230.

Εὐσσελμος, ον, Ep. for εὐσελμος, Hom.

Εὐσωωτρος, ον, Ep. for εὐσωτρος, Hes.

Εὐστάθεια, ας, ἡ, Ion.-λη, steadiness, Plut.: good constitution or health, εὐστ. σαρκός, an Epicurean phrase in Plut. [α]: and

Εὐστάθew, ὦ, to be steady, firm, δια

νοίαις, Dion. H.: to be healthy in body and mind, esp. an Epicurean word. Plut.: to be calm, tranquil, of the sea, Luc.: from

Εὐστάθης, ἐς, Ep. εὐστ., as always in Hom., (εὐ, ἵσταμαι) well founded or based, steadfast, firm, Hom., (esp. in Od.) usu. as epith. of μέγαρον, also of θάλαμος, Od. 23, 178.—II. metaph. steadfast, steady, firm, Plut.: of the body, sound, healthy, Epicur. ap. Eund.—2. εὐ. νοῦσοι, easily cured, not serious, Hipp., cf. Foës. Oecon. Adv. -θώς.

Εὐστάθιη, ἡς, ἡ, Ion. and poet. for εὐστάθεια, q. v., Hipp.

†Εὐστάθιος, ον, ὁ, Eustathius, masc. pr. n., Anth.

Εὐστάθιος, adv., accurately measured by the σταθμή, Hipp. 588, 43, but v. Foës.

Εὐστάλεια, ας, ἡ, Ion. -λη, light equipment, agility, Hipp. in Ion. form, and Plut.: from

Εὐστάλης, ἐς, (εὐ, στέλλω) well equipt or prepared, στόλος, Aesch. Pers. 795: esp. lightly equipt, active, of light troops, Thuc. 3, 22: in genl. ready for action, nimble; hence neat trim, small, Arist. H. A.—2. decent, correct in habit and manners, well-behaved, mannerly, Plat. Meno 90 A, cf. Diodor. (Com.) Epicl. 1, 17. Ἀν-λός, sign. 1, Hdn.; 2, Luc.

Εὐστάλη, ἡς, ἡ, Ion. for εὐστάλεια, q. v.

Εὐστάφυλος, ον, (εὐ, σταφυλή) rich in grapes, [α]

Εὐστάχυς, v, (εὐ, στάχυς) rich in ears of corn, Jac. A. P. p. 115.

Εὐστεγής, ἐς, (εὐ, στέγω) well-covered.

Εὐστερος, ον, and in Ap. Rh. α, ον, (εὐ, στείρω) with good keel.

Εὐστερνος, ον, (εὐ, στέρνων) with stout breast or chest.

Εὐστέφανος, ον, (εὐ, στέφανος) Ep. εὐστ., (as always in Hom. and Hes.) epith. of Diana, Il. 21, 511; in Od. always of Cythereia; in H. Hom. Cer. and Hes. Op. 298, of Ceres: in all these places acc. to the old interpp. not well-crowned, garlanded, (as in later poets) but well-girdled, with beautiful cincture, like εὐζωνος. In Il. 19, 99, Hes. Sc. 80, Th. 978, Thebes is εὐ στέφανος, crowned, circled with walls and towers, v. στεφάνη.

Εὐστέφης, ἐς, εὐ, στέφος)=foreg.

Εὐστέφιος, ον, rare poet. form for εὐστέφανος, Anth.

Εὐστηρικτος, ον, (εὐ, στήριζω) firm.

Εὐστίβης, ἐς, (εὐ, στείβω) well-trodden, much frequented, haunted, τινί, Anth.: opp. to ἀστίβης.

Εὐστοκτος, ον, (εὐ, στίζω) variegated, Opp.

Εὐστοπτος, ον,=εὐστοσίβης: hence φάρος εὐστ., either closely woven or well-furled, Ap. Rh. 2, 30.

Εὐστολος, ον, (εὐ, στέλλω)=εὐσταλής, ναῦς, Soph. Phil. 516.

Εὐστομος, adv., v. εὐστόμος II. 2.

Εὐστομάχια, ας, ἡ, a good tone of stomach.—II. goodness for the stomach, tonic qualities: from

Εὐστόμαχος, ον, (εὐ, στόμαχος) with a good, healthy stomach.—II. good for the stomach, tonic, wholesome, Diosc., cf. εὐκαρίδιος. Adv. -χως, Cic. Att. 9, 5, 2.

Εὐστομέω, ὦ, to be εὐστόμος, to sing sweetly, of the nightingale, Soph. O. C. 18.—II. in genl.=εὐφηνεω, Aesch. Cho. 997, Ar. Nub. 833.

Εὐστομία, ας, ἡ, goodness of sound, euphony, Plat. Crat. 404 D: sweetness

of speech, beauty of language, Dion. H. —II. pleasantness to the mouth, goodness of taste, Theophr.: from

Εύστομος, ον, (εὖ, στόμα) with good mouth, mouth of good size, of dogs, Xen. Cyn. 4, 2: of horses, well-mouthed, well-bitted, opp. to ἄστομος, Plut.—2. of good countenance, well-looking, cf. Lat. os.—II. speaking or singing well, Anth.: fluent, Ibid.—2. speaking auspicious words, like εὐφημος, cautiously avoiding words of ill omen, and so keeping silence: esp. εὐστομα, neut. plur. as adv., τῶντα μοι εὐστομα κείσθω, and περί τούτων μοι εὐστομα κείσθω, on this let me keep a religious silence, Hdt. 2, 171, ubi v. Wessel., cf. Piers. Moer. p. 475: εὐστοί' ἔχε, peace, be still! Soph. Phil. 201.—III. good to the mouth, of good taste, Theophr.

†Εὐστοργός, ον, ὁ, Eustorgus, masc. pr. n., Anth.

Εὐστοργεύς, υγγος, ὁ, ἦ, (εὖ, στόρυγγς) from or with a good stem, trunk, Anth.

Εὐστοχέω, ὦ, to be εὐστοχος, hit the mark, c. gen., εὐστ. πάσης περιστάσεως, τὸν κατὰν, to hit them exactly. Polyb.: absol. to be successful, Id. Hence.

Εὐστόχημα, ατος, τό, a lucky hit, Diog. L. 5, 34.

Εὐστοχία, ας, ἦ, skill in shooting at a mark, good aim, τόζων, Eur. I. T. 439: χαρὸς εὐστ., periph. for a bow, Eur. Tro. 811.—II. metaph. quickness, eadiness in extempore reply or repartee, wit, cleverness, Lat. acumen, Arist. Eth. N.: from

Εὐστόχος, ον, (εὖ, στόχος) aiming well, hitting the mark, τόζος, Eur. H. F. 195.—2. pass., of the thing hurled, well-aimed, Eur. Hel. 76.—II. metaph. making good shots, i. e. guessing well, hitting the right nail on the head, Arist. Divin.: seizing the opportunity, Dio C.: easy at answer or repartee, Plut.: in genl. sharp, clever. Neut. plur. εὐστόχα, as adv., esp. εὐστ. βάλλειν, etc., Luc., and Anth. Adv. -ως, Plat. Legg. 792 D.

Εὐστρα, ας, ἦ, (εὖω) the place for singeing slaughtered swine, Ar. Eq. 1236.—II. roasted, scorched barley, from which ἄλφιστα were made. In Ar. I. c. the form εὐστρα, is preferred; cf. E. M. p. 398, 31: εὐστρα, properisp., is quite wrong.

Εὐστράβης, ἐς, (εὖ, στρέβω) easily bent or turned.

Εὐστράβης, ἐς, (εὖ, στρέβω)=εὐστρέφης.

Εὐστρεπτός, ον, Ep. εὐστρ., (εὖ, στρέβω) easily turned, twisted, pliant, of leathern ropes, Od. 2, 426; 15, 291.

Εὐστρέφης, ἐς, Ep. εὐστρ., as always in Hom., (εὖ, στρέβω) either well-twisted, and so strong; or easily twisting, pliable, flexible, of ropes, withs, etc., Il. 15, 463, Od. 9, 427; 10, 167, of the bowstring, Od. 14, 346, of a harpstring, Od. 21, 408.—II. in genl. supple, nimble, πόδες, Anth.

Εὐστρόβυλις, ιγγος, ὁ, ἦ, (εὖ, στρόβυλις) well-wreathed, curly, of hair, Anth.

Εὐστροφία, ας, ἦ, suppleness, expertness, of body and mind, Plut.

Εὐστροφός, ον, Ep. εὐστρ., (εὖ, στρέβω) well turned or twisted, Il. 13, 599, 716, curved, curled: easily bent, supple: like ready, nimble, quick, νῆες, Eur. I. A. 293. Adv. -φως, Anth.

†Εὐστοόφος, ον, ὁ, Eustrophus, an Argive, envoy to Lacedaemon, Thuc. 5, 40.—2. an Athenian, Plut.

Εὐστρετός, ον, (εὖ, στράννυμι.)

well spread or covered with rugs, etc., Lat. bene stratus, λέχος, H. Hom. Ven. 158, Cer. 286.

Εὐστόλος, ον, (εὖ, σῦλος) with goodly pillars, Eur. I. T. 128: with pillars at the best distances, on which v. Vitruv. 3, 2, 1.

Εὐσύνκρυπτος, ον, (εὖ, συνκρύπτω) easy to be concealed, Aetiae.

Εὐσυνκοφάντης, ον, (εὖ, συνκοφάντω) exposed to calumny, Plut.

Εὐσύλητος, ον, (εὖ, συλλάω) easily robbed. [ῥ]

Εὐσυλλαμπτός, ον, (εὖ, συλλαμβάνω) easily taken or caught.—II. act. easily receiving, c. gen., Geop.

Εὐσυλλόγιστος, ον, (εὖ, συλλογίζομαι) adapted for argument, conclusive, Arist. Rhet. 1, 1, 12.—2. easy to be inferred, Polyb. 12, 18, 8.

Εὐσυμβιβαστός, ον, (εὖ, συμβιβάζω) easy to put together, consistent, suitable. [ῖ]

Εὐσυμβλητός, ον, old Att. εὐς, (εὖ, συμβάλλω)=sq. I., Wess. Hdt. 7, 57, Aesch. Pr. 775.

Εὐσύμβολος, ον, old Att. εὐς, (εὖ, συμβολή) easy to be inferred by putting two things together, easy to guess, make out or understand, Aesch. Cho. 170, cf. foreg.—II. easy to deal with, honest, upright, Xen. Mem. 2, 6, 5; εὐσ. ξένους, Aesch. Supp. 11.—2. readily contributing one's σὺν ἰσότη.—III. affording a good omen, auspicious, Plut. Adv.-ως.

Εὐσυμπερίφορος, ον, (εὖ, συμπεριφέρωμαι) easy to live with, accommodative, agreeable in society, Diog. L.

Εὐσυμπερίφύτος, ον, (εὖ, συν, περιφύωμαι) easily growing together.

Εὐσυμπλήρωτος, ον, (εὖ, συμπληρόω) easy to fill up, reach to, Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10, 133.

Εὐσύμφυτος, ον, (εὖ, συμφύωμαι) easily growing together, Theophr.

Εὐσυνάγωγος, ον, (εὖ, συναγωγή) easily collected together: hence τόπος τοῖς πεμπομένοις εὐσ., a place convenient for a commercial mart, an emporium, Arist. Pol. [ῥ]

Εὐσυνάλλακτος, ον, (εὖ, συναλλάσσομαι) easy to deal with, Plut. Adv.-τως, LXX.

Εὐσυνάριστος, ον, (εὖ, συναρίσσω) easily fitted together, Arist. Gen. An. Adv.-τως.

Εὐσυνάρπαστος, ον, (εὖ, συναρπάζω) easily carried off. Adv.-τως.

Εὐσυνειδήσια, ας, ἦ, a good conscience, Clem. Al.: from

Εὐσυνειδήτος, ον, (εὖ, συνειδέσθαι) with a good conscience, M. Anton. Adv.-τως, Clem. Al.

Εὐσυνεσία, ας, ἦ, shrewdness, Critias 64, and Arist. Eth. N.: from

Εὐσύνετος, ον, old Att. εὐς, (εὖ, συνίημι) quick of apprehension, clever, shrewd, Arist. Eth. N.—II. easily understood, intelligible, Eur. I. T. 1092. Adv.-τως: Compar. τώτερον, signif. I, Thuc. 4, 18.

Εὐσυνθεσία, ας, ἦ, good arrangement.—II. good faith in treaties, etc., Philo: from

Εὐσυνθετός, ὦ, to be of good faith, observe it, Polyb.

Εὐσύνθετος, ον, (εὖ, συντίθημι) well put together, well compounded, Arist. Rhet.: well-fitting. Adv.-τως.

Εὐσύνποτος, ον, (εὖ, σύνποτος) easily taken in at a glance, seen at once, Isocr. Antid. § 183.—II. metaph. easily seen or detected, manifest, Arist. Rhet., etc. Adv.-τως.

Εὐσύντακτος, ον, (εὖ, συντάσσω) well-arranged, orderly, τάξις, Arr.—2. with good syntax, clear, of style, Gramm. Adv.-τως.

Εὐσύντριπτος, ον, (εὖ, συντρίβω), easily broken, Polyb.

Εὐσφονκτός, ον, (εὖ, σφόνκω) with a good pulse, Aetiae. Hence

Εὐσφονδία, ας, ἦ, goodness, healthiness of pulse, Aetiae.

Εὐσφύρος, ον, Ep. εὐσφ., (εὖ, σφύρον) with beautiful ankles, Hes. Sc 16, Th. 254.

Εὐσχῆτος, ον, (εὖ, ἔχω, σchein) easily held, kept in its place, Hipp.

Εὐσχημονέω, ὦ, to be εὐσχημων, behave with grace and dignity, Plat. Legg. 732 C. Hence

Εὐσχημόνημα, ατος, τό, an act of decorum, Stob. Ecl. 2, 194.

Εὐσχημος, ον=εὐσχημων. Adv.-μως, Eur. Hec. 569.

Εὐσχημοσύνη, ης, ἦ, decorous appearance, grace, elegance of figure and bearing, Plat. Symp. 196 A: from

Εὐσχημος, ον, gen. ονος, (εὖ, σχήμα) well-formed or arranged, of good figure, mien, and bearing, graceful, Plat. Rep. 401 C: decent, becoming, Aeschin. 76, 39, λόγοι, Eur. Hipp. 490: hence in worse signif.—2. with an outside show of goodness, specious, Eur. Med. 584. Adv. -μόνως, like a gentleman, Ar. Vesp. 1210: Compar. -έστερον, Plat. Epin. 981 A.

Εὐσχιδής, ἐς=sq., Anth.

Εὐσχιστός, ον, (εὖ, σχίζω) easily split, Theophr.

Εὐσχολεύω, ὦ, to have abundant leisure, Diod., τινός, Pseudo-Luc.

Εὐσχολία, ας, ἦ, leisure, M. Anton. from

Εὐσχολός, ον, (εὖ, σχολή) at leisure, unoccupied, esp. by war, Polyb.

Εὐσωμάτως, ὦ, to be εὐσώματος

Eur. Andr., 765: and

Εὐσωμάτια, ας, ἦ, strength, good habit of body: from

Εὐσώματος, ον, (εὖ, σῶμα) well of sound n. body, strong, stout.

Εὐσώμος, ον=foreg. dub.

†Εὐσώρος, ον, ὁ, Eusdrus, father of Aeneas the wife of Aeneas, Ar. Rh 1, 959.

Εὐσώτρος, ον, Ep. εὐσσ., (εὖ, σῶτρον) with good felices; in genl. with good wheels, running well, ἀπήνη, Hes. Sc. 273, v. l. in Il. 24, 578.

†Εὐταία, ας, ἦ, Eutaea, a city of Arcadia near Mantinea, Xen. Hell. 6, 5, 12.

Εὐτάκης, ἐς, (εὖ, τήκω) easily melted, or softened by heat, Luc.

Εὐτάκτως, ὦ, to be εὐτάκτος, to be orderly, behave well, Thuc. 8, 1: esp. of soldiers, to obey discipline, Xen. Mem. 3, 5, 21. Hence

Εὐτάκημα, ατος, τό, an act of orderly behaviour, Stob. Ecl. 2, 192.

Εὐτάκτος, ον, (εὖ, τάσσω) well arranged, well-behaved, orderly, πόλις, Ar. Av. 829, πορεία, Thuc. 7, 77: esp. of soldiers, orderly, well-disciplined, Ar. Vesp. 424, Thuc. 2, 89. Adv.-τως, Aesch. Pers. 399.

Εὐτάμειντος, ον, (εὖ, ταμείω) well husbanded, cared for; hence moderate convenient, Hipp.

Εὐταξία, ας, ἦ, (εὐτακτέω) good order, discipline, Thuc. 6, 72: order, behaviour, correctness of conduct, fire in Def. Plat.—II. as philos. term, power of doing all just as it ought to be done, good practical judgment, cf. Cic. Off. 1, 40.

Εὐτάπειντος, ον, (εὖ, ταπεινός) easily humbled.

Εὐτάρακτος, ον, (εὖ, τάρσσω) easily disturbed, startled, Plut.

Εὐτάρατος, ον, (εὖ, τάρσος) deluged, footed, of the grasshopper's leg, Anth. ὑστράγαλοι, lb.

Εύτε, Ep. adv., also sometimes in 1st, and Trag., of time, like *ότε*, when, at the time when.—I. c. indic., beginning the sentence, without any article in apodosis, *εὐτε γὰρ ἡέλιος αἰθῶν ὑπερέσχευε γαίης, σμυρόεσσα μάχη*, Il. 11, 735: but usu. followed by a particle, as by *ἐνταῦθα*, Il. 392, *τῆμος δῆ*, Od. 13, 93, *ὅτ ποτε*, Od. 22, 182, *καὶ τότε ὅθ ῥα*, Od. 24, 49, *τόφρα δέ*, Od. 20, 73, *ὅε ἄλλ*, Il. 12, 373, Od. 17, 359. Sometimes the clause to which *εὐτε* belongs is not last, e. g. *ἐς Ὀλύμπον ᾠκίετο ἱὰ θεῶων, εὐτε τὰν ὕπνου ἔμαρπτε*, Od. 20, 56, cf. Il. 5, 396, etc.—2. c. or. indic., seeing that, since, Soph. C. 84.—II. c. subj. et *ἄν*, *εὐτ' ἄν*, like *ὅταν*, so oft as, whenever, in the sense that..., Il. 1, 242, Od. 1, 192, etc. 3. c. sometimes in Eur.—2. c. subj. *οὐ*, once in Hom., Od. 7, 202, eq. in Epigr., Jac. A. P. p. 106.—B. c. adv. of comparison, for *ἥντε*, as *ὡς*, as if, once in Hom. Il. 3, 10, c. indic., with *ὡς ἄρα* in apodosis, and so Aristarch. once read Il. 19, 36, but in his second revision he wrote *αὐτε*, as Wolf also has done: too sometimes in Lyr., and later p.; but Buttm. everywhere prefers *ὥς*, cf. *ἥντε*. (Either an old dial. form of *ὥς*, Buttm. Lexil. in v.; or, some, an Ion. form of *οὐτε*, from *τε*, cf. Lat. *quum* from *qui*.)
Εὐτείχεος, *ον*, (εὐ, *τείχος*) well-walled, well-fortified, strong, of cities, *πόλις, ἴλιος*, Il. in Il. 16, 57, the c. fem. *εὐτείχεα*, from the accent, must be a metaplast. form from *εὐ-τείχεος*, not from *εὐτείχης*.
Εὐτείχης, *ἐς*, (εὐ, *τείχος*)=foreg., and O. 6, 1, etc.
Εὐτείχηςτος, *ον*, (εὐ, *τείχος*)=foreg., *πύλις*, H. Hom. Ven. 112.
Εὐτείχηςτος, *ον*=εὐτείχης, dub.
Εὐτεκαρτος, *ον*, (εὐ, *τεκαίριος*) easily guessed or inferred.
Εὐτεκνέας, *ὦ*, to be happy in children, Ar. Meleag. 9: and
Εὐτεκνία, *ας, ἡ*, the blessing of children, whether of number or goodness, Ar. Ion 470, etc.: and
Εὐτεκνίος, *ον*, (εὐ, *τεκνον*) happy children, with a flourishing family: *ὦ* with many children, fruitful, of men, Eur. Hec. 581, etc.; also, *βούς*, (but of *ῶ*), Aesch. Supp.; and of the carth, Eur. H. F. 5: *εὐτ. χρησμός*, an oracle that gives promise of fair children, Id. Ion 9; but, *εὐτ. εὐνορία*, a pair of fair children, Id. Phoen. 1618.
Εὐτέλεια, *ας, ἡ*, Ion. *εὐτέλη*, the thing little to pay, cheapness, *πρὸς ἑλῆν*, cheaply, Hdt. 2, 92; so too, *εὐτ.*, Antiph. 'Ακίστρ. I.; *χρὴν εἰς γεγραμμένους*, a goose rudely painted, Ar. Av. 805, opp. to *κάλλος*.—II. sparingness, frugality, policy of living, *εἰς εὐτ. συντέμνω* and *σωφρονίζω*, to cut down an economical standard, Id. 8, 1, *ἐπὶ εὐτελείᾳ*, for economy, Ar. A. 405: hence simple good taste, c. opp. to *βανανσία*, Thuc. 2, 40, Müller Gr. lit. 1, p. 285.—2. mean, shabbiness Plut.: and
Εὐτέλης, *ἐς*, (εὐ, *τέλος*) easily paid cheap, Hdt. 2, 86: slight, easy, t. Legg. 649 D.—II. mean, paltry, useless, *σματοναγός*, Aesch. Theb. 3: shabby, *βίος*, Plat. Legg. 806 A, cf. t. Pol. 2, 11.—III. sparing, frugal, t. Mem. 1, 3, 5. Compar. *-έστερος*, c. 8, 46. Adv. *-ῶς*, Xen., etc.
Εὐτελίδας, *ας, ὁ*, Eutelidas, masc. Plut., Paus etc

Εὐτελέω, to hold cheap, deserv., Plut. Hence
Εὐτελισμός, *οὔ, ὁ*, meanness, vulgarity of style, Longin.
†Ευτέρπη, *ης, ἡ*, Euterpe, the muse of music, Hes. Th. 77: from
Ευτέρπης, *ἐς*, (εὐ, *τέρπω*) delightful, charming, Pind. O. 6, 180.
Ευτέρπηςτος, *ον*, (εὐ, *τέρπωμαι*) artificially wrought, Anth.
Ευτέρπια, *ας, ἡ*, skill in art, etc., Anth.: from
Ευτέρπος, *ας*, (εὐ, *τέρπη*) skilful, ingenious, of persons, Hipp.: of things, Anth.
Ευτήκτος, *ον*, (εὐ, *τήκομαι*) easily melted or dissolved, Arist. Probl.
Ευτήξια, *ας, ἡ*, a being easily melted, Arist. Mirab.
Εὐτιθάσσευτες, *ον*, (εὐ, *τιθασσένω*) easily tamed, Strab.
Εὐτλήμων, *ον*, gen. *ονος*, (εὐ, *τλήμων*) much-enduring, firm, bold, Aesch. Pers. 28, ubi al. *ἐν τλήμονι*.
Εὐτμητος, *ον*, Ep. *εὐτμ.*, (εὐ, *τέμνω*) well-cut, in Il., of leather-work, *ῥιάντες* 10, 567, etc., *τελαμών* 7, 304, etc.—II. easily cut.
Εὐτοιχος, *ον*, (εὐ, *τοιχος*) with good walls.
Εὐτοκέα, *ὦ*, to bring forth easily, prosperously, Hipp.: and
Εὐτοκία, *ας, ἡ*, propitious, happy child-birth, Call. Ep. 56.—2. of the child, Leon. Tar.: and
Εὐτόκιος, *ον*, aiding in child-birth: from
Εὐτοκος, *ον*, (εὐ, *τίκτω*) bringing forth easily, prosperously, Arist. H. A.—II. pass. happily born, dub.
Εὐτολμέω, *ὦ*, to be daring, *ἀδικοῦν*, Dio C.: and
Εὐτολμία, *ας, ἡ*, courage, boldness, Eur. Med. 469: from
Εὐτολμός, *ον*, (εὐ, *τολμῶ*) brave, spirited, courageous, Aesch. A. 1302, always in good signifi., *τολμηρός*, being used in bad signifi. Adv. *-μως*, Tyr. 9, etc.
Εὐτομος, *ον*, (εὐ, *τέμνω*)=εὐτμητος, Arist. Pol.
Εὐτόνως, *ὦ*, to be powerful, efficacious; c. inf. to have power, faculties, Hipp.: to have courage, *εἰπεῖν τι*, Plut.: and
Εὐτόνια, *ας, ἡ*, strictly good tension: hence force, Hipp.: firmness, strength, Diod.: and
Εὐτόνικω, to give strength or force to a thing: from
Εὐτόνος, *ον*, (εὐ, *τείνω*) on the stretch; hence stiff, sinewy, brawny, of bodies or limbs made muscular by exercise, etc., Hipp.: in genl. strong, powerful, forcible, vehement, *βέλος*, Polyb. Adv. *-ως*, with main strength, Ar. Plut. 1095.
Εὐτοξία, *ας, ἡ*, skill in archery, Hdn.: from
Εὐτοξός, *ον*, (εὐ, *τόξον*) with, belonging to a good bow, *φάρετρα*, Anth.—II. skilled in the use of the bow
Εὐτόρνευτος, *ον*, (εὐ, *τορνεύω*)=sq., Anth.
Εὐτόρνος, *ον*, (εὐ, *τόρνος*) well turned, rounded, circular, Eur. Tro. 1197.—2. easy to turn or work, of wood, Theophr.
Εὐτράπελος, *ας*, pass., to live sumptuously: from
Εὐτράπελος, *ον*, (εὐ, *τράπελα*) with, at a good table, hospitable, *ἀνδρῶνες*, Aesch. Ag. 243: living well, luxurious, Epiph. Sten. 4: sumptuous, of meats, Plut. [ῶ]
Εὐτράπελος, *ας, ὁ*, (εὐτράπελος) to be witty, lively, Polyb.
Εὐτράπεια, *ας, ἡ*, the behaviour of

the *εὐτράπελος*, wit, liveliness, Lat. *urbanitas*, Hipp.: defined by Arist. Eth. N., *ὅστις πεπαιδευμένη: but* freq.=βωμολοχία, as Plat. Rep. 565 A, cf. *εὐτράπελος*.
Εὐτράπείω, = *εὐτραπείομαι* from
Εὐτράπελος, *ον*, (εὐ, *τρέπω*) easily turning, freely moving, changing, *εἰς πολιτείαν*, Ael.: *εὐτ. γλώσσα*, a well hung, glub tongue; hence *λόγος εὐτ.*, a dexteros, ingenious, ready plea, Ar. Vesp. 469: esp.—2. of persons, ready with an answer or repartee, witty, lively, Lat. *urbanus, facetus, lepidus*, cf. Arist. Eth. N. 2, 7, where *εὐτραπέλια* is the mean between *ἀνοουσία* and *βωμολοχία*: but frequently in bad signifi.—*βωμολοχος*, jesting, ribald, as Isocr. 149 D, cf. Ep. Ephes. 5, 4.—3. tricky, dishonest, Pind. P. 1, 178; 4, 186. Adv. *-ῶς*, readily, without awkwardness, Thuc. 2, 41.
Εὐτράφω, *ὦ*, to be well nourished, thrive, Theophr.: from
Εὐτράφης, *ἐς*, (εὐ, *τρέφω*) well nourished, thriving, Eur. Med. 920, Plat., etc.—II. act. nourishing, *γάλα*, Aesch. Cho. 898. Adv. *-φώς*, Ion. *-φώς*, Hipp.
Εὐτράφια, *ας, ἡ*, good nurture, thriving health, v. l. in Arist. H. A.
Εὐτρέπης, *ἐς*, (εὐ, *τρέπω*) ready to turn to a thing, in genl. prepared, ready, like *εἰτοιμος*, freq. in Eur.; *εὐτρέπης ποιείσθαι*, Bacch. 440; *εὐτ. παρέραι*, Ib. 844. Adv. *-πώς*, App. Hence
Εὐτρέπίζω, to make, get ready, prepare, *εἰδός*, Aesch. A. 1651; *τινά τινα*, to make friendly, conciliate, Xen. Hell. 4, 8, 12: to restore, *τὰ τεύχη*, Ib. 2, 2, 4. Pass. to be prepared, ready, Eur. I. A. 1111. Mid. to get ready, prepare for one's self, or something of one's own, Thuc. 4, 123. Hence
Εὐτρεπιστός, verb. adj., one must prepare, Heliod.: and
Εὐτρεπιστός, *οὔ, ὁ*, preparation.
Εὐτρεπιστής, *οὔ, ὁ*, one who prepares, gets ready.
Εὐτρεπτός, *ον*, (εὐ, *τρέπω*) easily turned, changeable, Plut.
Εὐτρεφής, *ἐς*, Ep. *εὐτ.*, (εὐ, *τρέφω*) like *εὐτράφης*, well-fed, fat, Od. 9, 425; 14, 530, Eur. Cycl. 380.
Εὐτρεφία, *ας, ἡ*, (εὐτρεπτός) changeableness, Clem. Al.
†Εὐτρήσιος, *ον*, ol, the Eutresii, inhabitants of a district of Arcadia Xen. Hell. 7, 1, 29, Paus.
†Εὐτρησις, *ας, ἡ*, Eutresis, a village near Thespiae in Boeotia, Il. 2, 502.
Εὐτρητος, *ον*, Ep. *εὐτ.*, (εὐ, *τιτρώω*) well-bored or pierced, *λοβοί*, Il. 14, 182.—II. of great bore, with wide opening, Hes. Th. 863: with many holes or openings, Q. Sm. 9, 429.
Εὐτρίανης, *ον, ὁ*, (εὐ, *τρίανω*) with goodly trident, epith. of Neptune, Pind. O. 1, 117.
Εὐτρίβης, *ἐς*, (εὐ, *τρίβω*) well-rubbed, powdered fine, Nic.—II. well-worn, easy to trace.
Εὐτρίπτος, *ον*, (εὐ, *τρίβω*) well rubbed or pounded, Medic.
Εὐτρίχης, nom. pl. from *εὐθρίξ*.
Εὐτρίχος, *ον*=*εὐθρίξ*, Eur. H. F. 934.
Εὐτρίψ, *ιδος, ὁ, ἡ*=*εὐτρίβης*, Nic. but v. Lob. Paral. p. 117.
Εὐτροπία, *ας, ἡ*, (εὐτροπος) versatility, quickness, cleverness, Lat. *versutia*, Theogn. 218.—II. esp. a good direction or disposition, good nature, turn, Democr. ap. Stob. p. 494, 5.
Εὐτροπις, *ιδος, ὁ, ἡ*, (εὐ, *τροπίζω*) with good keel.

Ἐδνροπος, ον, (εὖ, τρέπω) *active ready*.—II. (τρόπος) *well-disposed*.—2. of diseases, mild, Hipp. Adv. -πωρ.

Εὐτροφέω, ὦ, to thrive well, flourish, Arist. Gen. An. Also in mid., Theophr.: and

Εὐτροφία, ας, ἡ, plentiful nurture, i. e.—1. nourishment.—2. a being well-nourished, Plat. Prot. 351 A.: from

Εὐτροφος, ον, (εὖ, τρέφω) *nourishing, healthy*, Theophr.—II. pass. well-nourished, thriving, Hipp.

Εὐτρόχαιος, ον, Ερ. εὐτρ. (εὖ, τρέχω) *running, or in genl. moving well, speedy*.—II. εὐτ. ἀλωή, Hes. Op. 597, 804, v. l. II. 20, 496, acc. to some, even for moving upon: others, well-rounded.

Εὐτροχος, ον, Ερ. εὐτρ. (εὖ, τροχός) *well-wheeled, or, acc. to others, well-rounded, ἄρμα, ἄμαξα, like εὐκνικλος*, Hom. (esp. in Il.)—II. in genl. easily turned round, Xen. Cyn. 2, 4.

Εὐτρώγητος, ον, (εὖ, τρωγῶ) *convenient in the vintage, δένδρα*, Theophr. [v]

Εὐττικός, ον, rare form for sq., well-built, Aesch. Supp. 959; metaph. ready, B. 974, 994; εἰς τι, Pratin. ap. Ath. 633 A.

Εὐτυκτος, ον, (εὖ, τεύχω) *well, skilfully made*, Hom. esp. as epith. of κνέμη, and ἱμάσθλη: but also of building, wood-work, tents, &c.—II. well-prepared, made ready, of meat, κράε εὐτ. ποιεῖσθαι, ἔχειν, Hdt. 1, 119.

Εὐτύπωτος, ον, (εὖ, τυπώ) *easily moulded, easily taking an impression*, Plat.

†Εὐτύχεια, ας, ἡ=εὐτυχία, Soph. Fr. 882.

Εὐτυχέω, ὦ, to be εὐτυχής, to be well off, successful, lucky, τινί, in a thing, Epich. p. 86, Hdt. 1, 171, etc.; but more freq. c. acc. rei, Hdt. 1, 63; 3, 43, etc.; also, εἰς τι, Eur. Or. 542; ἐν τινί, Xen. Hell. 7, 1, 5: c. part. to succeed in doing, Eur. Or. 1212, Xen. Hell. 7, 1, 11, and freq. absol., Hdt., etc.; also, c. acc. cognato, εὐτ. εὐτυχίᾳ, Xen. An. 6, 3, 6.—2. of things, to turn out well, prosper, succeed, Hdt. 3, 40: so too in pass., εὐτύχῃται τοῖς πολεμίοις ἱκανά, they have had success enough, Thuc. 7, 77: εὐτυχοῖς, as ironical negat., good luck to you! I wish you may get it! Valck. Phoen. 406, cf. οὐνῃμι II. Hence

Εὐτυχία, ατος, τό, a piece of good luck, a happy issue, success, Eur. Phoen. 1356, Xen., etc.

Εὐτυχής, ἐς, (εὖ, τυχεῖν) *well off, successful, lucky, fortunate, prosperous, of persons and events*, Hdt. 1, 32, Trag., Plat., etc.: opp. to ὀλβιος, Hdt. 1, c., to εὐδαίμων, Eur. Med. 1229: τὸ εὐτυχές=εὐτυχία, Thuc. 2, 44. Adv. -ώς, Ion. -χέως, Hdt. 3, 39, Pind., Trag., etc.: compar. ἑσπερον, Eur., etc.: superl. -έσστα, Hdt. 7, 6.

†Εὐτυχῆς, οὖς, ὁ, Eutyches, son of Hippocoon, Apollo.

Εὐτυχία, ας, ἡ, (εὐτυχής) *success, good luck, prosperity*, Hdt. 1, 32, etc.: in plur. pieces of good luck, successes, Thuc. 2, 44.

†Εὐτυχιδάς, α, ὁ, Eutyichidas, masc. pr. n., Anth. Dor. form of

†Εὐτυχίδης, ον, ὁ, Eutyichides, a statuary of Sicily, a pupil of Lysippus, Paus.

Εὐτύλαος, ον, (εὖ, ὕαλος) *with, of good glass*, Anth. [v]

Εὐνδρέω, ὦ, to abound in water, †τῆται: and

Εὐνδρία, ας, ἡ, abundance of water, Strab.: from

Εὐνδρος, ον, (εὖ, ὕδωρ) *well-watered, abounding in water, γῆ*, Hdt. 4, 47, ἀκτῆ, Pind. P. 1, 152: also of a river, with beautiful water, Eur. I. T. 399.

Εὐνυμος, ον, (εὖ, ὕμνος) *rich in hymns, celebrated in many hymns*, H. Hom. Ap. 19, 207.

Εὐνυπερβάτος, ον, (εὖ, ὑπερβαίνω) *easily step over: hence, of a socket, out of which the end of the bone easily slips*, Hipp.

Εὐνυπερβλητος, ον, (εὖ, ὑπερβάλω) *easily overcome*, Arist. Eth. N.

Εὐνυπνος, ον, (εὖ, ὕπνος) *sleeping well or soundly*, Hipp.

Εὐνυπόδητος, ον, (εὖ, ὑπόδω) of a shoe or sandal, easy to be bound on the foot.

Εὐνυποιστος, ον, (εὖ, ὑποφέρω) *easily endured, tolerable*.

Εὐνυποχωρητος, ον, (εὖ, ὑποχωρέω) *easily giving way, yielding*, Herm. ap. Stob. Ecl. 1, 1086.

Εὐνύφαντος, ον, (εὖ, ὕφαινω)=sq. [v]

Εὐνύφης, ἐς, (εὖ, ὕφή)=well, beautifully woven, Soph. Tr. 602. [v]

Εὐνύφης, ἐς, (εὖ, ὕψος) *very high*.

Εὐφαιής, ἐς, (εὖ, φάος) *very bright*, Nonn.

†Εὐφάης, οὖς, ο, Euphaës, son of Antiochus, king of the Messenians, Paus. 4, 5, 8.

Εὐφάμια, εὐφάμος, Dor. for εὐφήμ.

†Εὐφάμιδας, ον, Dor. α, ὁ, Euphamidas, Dor. pr. n., son of Aristonymus, leader of the Corinthians, Thuc. 2, 33.

†Εὐφάμος, ον, ὁ, Dor. for Εὐφημος, Pind.

Εὐφάνης, ἐς, (εὖ, φαίνομαι)=εὐφαιής.

†Εὐφάνης, οὖς, ὁ, Euphānes, an Aeginetan, ancestor of Timasarchus, Pind. N. 4, 143.

Εὐφαντάσιωτος, ον, (εὖ, φαντασίω) *one whose imagination can accurately realise or embody notions*, Lat. qui sibi res, voces, actus secundum verum optime fingit, Quinct. Instit. 6, 2, 30.

†Εὐφάντος, ον, ὁ, Euphantus, a writer whose Ἱστορίαι is quoted in Ath. 251 D.

Εὐφάρετρος, ον, ὁ, Dor. ρας, (εὖ, φάρετρα) *with beautiful quiver*, Soph. Tr. 208.

Εὐφάρμακος, ον, (εὖ, φάρμακον) *abounding in drugs, whether for medicine, Theophr., or for dyeing*.

Εὐφειγής, ἐς, (εὖ, φέγγος) *bright, brilliant, ημέρα*, Aesch. Pers. 387: τὸ εὐφειγές, brightness, light.

Εὐφήμεω, ὦ, (εὐφήμος) *to use words of good omen, and so—I. to avoid all that are unlucky, as was esp. required during sacred rites, Horace's male ominatis parcere verbis*, Il. 9, 171, Hdt. 3, 38.—2. hence, as the surest mode of avoiding them, to keep silence, hold the tongue, esp. to preserve an awful, religious silence, Lat. favere linguis, Ar. Nub. 263, etc., opp. to ὀρθοσημία: most freq. in imperat. εὐφήμει, εὐφήμετε, hush! be still! Lat. bona verba quaeas, favete linguis, Aesch. ap. Ar. Ran. 1274, freq. in Ar., and Att. dialogue, as if to avert an omen; and so, εὐφήμειν χρῆ, Ar. Nub. 263: also in mid., εὐφήμων ἔπος εὐφήμουμένη, Aesch. Supp. 512. Cf. Jac. A. P. p. xxxiv.—II. to shout in praise or honour of any one, or in triumph, Aesch. Ag. 596, Eum. 1035, Ar. Plat. 758; later c. acc. to honour by shouts, applause, etc. Plat. Epin. 992 D.—III. to sound

auspiciously; triumphantly Aesch. P. 389, Ag. 28. Opp. to βλαφεύω.

†Εὐφήμη, ης, ἡ, (εὐφήμος) *Euphemia* the nurse of the Muses, Paus. 9, 29, 5.

Εὐφήμια, ας, ἡ, (εὐφήμος) *the use of words of good omen: and so—I. abstinence from inauspicious language, εὐφήμια ἴσχε=εὐφήμει*, Soph. Tr. 178: hence—2. silence, esp. solemn silence during religious rites; and so, the proclamation of silence, cf. Ar. Thess. 295.—3. the use of an euphemism, mild name for a bad thing, Plat. Legg. 736 A, cf. εὐφήμισμός.—II. praise, and in plur. songs of praise, lauds, Pind. P. 10, 54: later applause.—3. praise, favour, Soph. Fr. 206.

†Εὐφήμιδης, ον, Ion. ε, d son of descendant of Euphemus, Hdt. 4, 150.

Εὐφήμιζω, to receive, salute with acclamations, Hdn.

†Εὐφήμιος, ον, ὁ, Euphēmius, an Athenian orator ridiculed by Aristophanes, Vesp. 599.

Εὐφήμισμός, οὖ, ὁ, (εὐφήμιζω) *late word for εὐφήμια*.—II. in Gramm. esp. the use of an auspicious word for an inauspicious one, e. g. Εὐμενίδης for Ἐρμινεύς, εὐφρόνην for νύξ, etc.

Εὐφήμιος, ον, (εὖ, φήμη) *sounding well, of good omen*, in genl. auspicious ημέρα, Aesch. Ag. 636, 307, Soph. El. 630, etc.: then of persons—I. abstaining from inauspicious words, silent Trag.: εὐφήμα φώνει, like εὐφήμεν Lat. fave lingua, Eur. I. T. 687: εὐφάμιας ἴστω λέως, Ar. Thesm. 39.—II. euphem. for δυσφήμιος, Stanl. Aesch. Ag. 1227, Heind. Plat. Phaedo 60 A.—III. speaking well, praising, extolling τὸ εὖ φ., praise, M. Anton. Adv. -ισμός, H. Hom. Ap. 171, etc.

†Εὐφήμιος, ον, ὁ, Euphēmius, son of Neptune and Europa, ancestor of Battus, an Argonaut, Pind. P. 4, 39, 78, sqq.; Ar. Rh. 1, 179.—2. son of Troezen, leader of the Cicones, an ally of the Trojans, Il. 2, 846.—3. an Athenian envoy to Syracuse, Thuc. 6, 75.—Others in Andoc., etc.

†Εὐφηρος, ον, ὁ, Euphērus, in MSS. for Εὐφορος, father of Callicrates, Dem. 611, 25.

†Εὐφίτης, ον, ὁ, Euphētes, prince of Ephyre in Elis on the Selleis, Il. 15, 532.

Εὐφθαρτος, ον, (εὖ, φθεῖρω) *easily destroyed*, Arist. Coel.—II. easily digested, Diph. Siphn. ap. Ath. 68 F.

Εὐφθογγέω, ὦ, to sound, sing well from

Εὐφθογγος, ον, (εὖ, φθέγγω) *well-sounding, cheerful, gay, κέλαδος*, Aesch. Cho. 341: of good voice, singing well, of birds, Strab.

Εὐφιλής, ἐς, (εὖ, φιλέω) *beloved*, Aesch. Ag. 34.—II. act. loving, fond, τινός, Id. Eum. 197.

Εὐφίλητος, ον, also η, ον, Aesch. Theb. 107, (εὖ, φιλέω) *well-beloved* [v]

†Εὐφίλητος, ον, ὁ, Euphīlētus, an Athenian, father of Charoead, Thuc. 3, 86.—Others in Dem. 9, 28; 1353, 1, etc.

Εὐφίλοπαις, παιδός, ὁ, ἡ, (εὖ, φιλέω, παῖς) *fond of children: or—pass. beloved of children, λέων*, Aesch. Ag. 721.

Εὐφίλοτιμος, ον, (εὖ, φιλοτιμία) *of, proceeding from ambition, δαταματά*, Arist. Eth. N.

Εὐφίμος, ον, (εὖ, φιμώ) *well-bit, well-briddled*.—II. astringent, styptic, Nic.

Εὐφλάστος, ον, (εὖ, φλάω) *easily squeezed or crushed*.

Εὐφλεκτος, ον, (εὖ, φλέω) *easily*

and or burning, Xen. Cyr. i, 5,

Εὐφορβία, ας, ἡ, (εὐφορβορ) good
feeding, high condition, Soph. Fr. 727.
Εὐφορβιον, ον, τό, an African plant
th an acrid juice, Euphorbium, Diosc.:
purple is our equivalent name.

Εὐφορβεγ, ον, (εὐ, φέρω) well-fed,
rph.—II. act. fertile.

Εὐφορβος, ον, ὁ, Euphorbus, a Tro-
n, son of Panthoüs, slain by Mene-
s, II. 16, 806: Pythagoras main-
ained that, in the Trojan war, his
ul had animated the body of Eu-
orbus, Luc. Gall. 4, cf. Hor. Od. 1,
10, sqq.—2. an Eretrian, son of
cimachus, betrayer of Eretria, to
e Persians, Hdt. 6, 101.

Εὐφορέω, ὤ, (εὐφορος) to bear well,
productive, Hipp.: hence
Εὐφορήσας, ον, easily borne, endura-
Aesch. Cho. 353.

Εὐφορία, ας, ἡ, (εὐφορος) the power
bearing, enduring easily, Hipp.—II.
earing well, fertility, Philo.

Εὐφορίδης, ον, ὁ, Euphorides, masc.
n., an Acharnian, Ar. Ach. 612.
Εὐφοριον, ονος, ὁ, Euphorion, an
enian, father of the poet Aeschy-
l, Hdt. 2, 156.—2. father of Lapha-
s, Id. 6, 127.—3. a poet and gram-
marian of Chalcis in Euboea, Paus. 2,
7: Ath. 477 E.

Εὐφορήν, ἡ, ἡ, (εὐ, φέρω)
with beautiful lyre: playing beau-
tfully on it, Anth.—II. pass. of lyrical
sic, beautifully p. yed or accompa-
d, Opp.

Εὐφορος, ον, (εὐ, φέρω) patiently,
tly borne, Pind. N. 10, 45.
e. easily borne or worn, convenient,
a, Xen. Cyr. 2, 3, 14.—II. act.
ing, carrying well, of a breeze, fair,
ourable, Xen. Hell. 6, 2, 27.—2.
ing, i. e. enduring well: hence σῶ-
εὐφ., active, nimble, in genl. healthy,
n, Symp. 2, 16.—3. bearing, i. e.
ducing well, fruitful, fertile, Arist.
A.: metaph., πόλις ἡ, πρὸς ἄν-
ων ἀρετῇν, rich in manly virtue,
n. H. Compar. irreg. in Aretae.
τερος. Adv. -ως, Hipp., etc.

Εὐφορτος, ον, (εὐ, φόρτος) well-
ghted or ballasted, νηες, Anth.:
ce moving well, active, μέλη, Opp.
Εὐφώρασας, ον, ὁ, Euphragoras,
ce, pr. n., Anth.

Εὐφράδεια, ας, ἡ, correctness of lan-
ge or style: from

Εὐφράδης, ἐς, (εὐ, φράζω) speaking
or correctly.—2. pass. well-worded:
n. has only the adv. in Od. 19,
Εὐφραδέως πεπνυμένα πάντ' ἄγο-
ν, to speak all things wisely in
set terms, eloquently; others take
be shrewdly (from φράζομαι), but
is contained in πεπνυμένα.

Εὐφράδην, ἡς, ἡ, Ion. and poet. for
αδέλεια, Anth.

Εὐφράνω, f. -άνω; aor. Εὐφρήνα,
Εὐφράνα, Xen. Cyr. 4, 2, 39: Ep.
n., but Hom. also uses the com-
form, as II. 5, 688, (εὐ, φρήν, εὐ-
ν). To cheer, delight, gladden,
II. 7, 297, Od. 20, 82, etc.—
ass. c. fut. mid., to rejoice, make
y, Od. 2, 311: Εὐφρανθῆναι ἐπὶ
Ar. Ach. 5, ἐν τινι, Xen. Hier.
c. part. ὁρῶσ' εὐφραίνεται, is
ed at seeing, Soph. Aj. 280.

Εὐφράσις, ον, ὁ, Euphrasius, masc.
y, a disciple of Plato, Plat. Ep.
—2. a banker at Athens, Dem.
16.

Εὐφραντικός, ἡ, ὄν, (εὐφράνω)
ing, delightful to, τινός, Ath.

Εὐφραντοποιός, ον,=foreg., Gramm.
φιαντός, ἡ, ὄν, pleasant

†Εὐφράνωρ, ορος, ὁ, Euphrānor, a
celebrated painter and statuary, a
contemporary of Praxiteles, Paus. 1,
3, 4; Plut.—2. a Pythagorean phi-
losopher, Ath. 182 C, etc.—Others in
Diog. L., etc. [α]

Εὐφράσια, ας, ἡ, (εὐφράνω) delight,
mirth; esp. good cheer.

Εὐφραστος, ον, (εὐ, φράζω) easy to
say or speak, Arist. Rhet.: clear, dis-
tinct, ὁπωπῇ, Dion. P.

†Εὐφράτας, ἄ, ὁ, Euphrātas, masc.
pr. n.

†Εὐφράτης, ον, Ion. Εὐφρήτης, εω,
ὁ, the Euphrātes, a celebrated river of
western Asia, rising in Armenia, and
emptying into the Persian gulf, Hdt.
1, 180, etc.

Εὐφρονέων, Ep. εὐφ., (εὐ, φρονέω)
well-meaning, and (at the same time)
well-judging, with kind and prudent
mind, oft. in Hom., but always in the
verse ὁ σὺν εὐφρονέων ἄγορήσατο
καὶ μετέειπεν. No such verb as εὐ-
φρονέω occurs, v. εὐ, sub fin.

Εὐφρόνη, ἡς, ἡ, (εὐφρων) night,
Hes. Op. 558, Pind., and all poets,
but also not seldom in Hdt. and
Hipp.: strictly euphem. for νύξ, the
kindly, or acc. to others the balm, re-
freshing one, as if from εὐφράνω,
which is less prob.—II.=εὐφροσύνη.
Hence

Εὐφρονίδης, ον, ὁ, son of Night,
Anth.

†Εὐφρόνιος, ον, ὁ, Euphronius, a
rich citizen of Sunium in Attica, Plat.
Theat. 144 C.—2. a poet, Strab.—3. a
Greek grammarian, Ath. 495 C.—4. a
Peripatetic philosopher, Diog. L. 5, 74.

Εὐφρώνως, adv. from εὐφρων.

Εὐφροσύνη, ἡς, ἡ, Ep. εὐφ., (εὐ-
φρων) cheerful, mirth, esp. of a
banquet, good cheer, Od., H. Hom.,
Hes., both in common and Ep. form:
also in plur., Od. 6, 156, Aesch. Pr.
540, and Eur.: poet. word, used by
Xen. Cyr. 8, 1, 32, in plur. [ε]

†Εὐφροσύνη, ἡς, ἡ, Euphrosyne, one
of the three Graces, Hes. Th. 909.

Εὐφρόσυνος, ἡ, ον, poet. for εὐ-
φρων, cheerful, Orph.—II. act. cheering,
making cheerful, Diosc. Adv. -ως,
Theogn. 764.

Εὐφρούρος, ον, (εὐ, φρουρά) watch-
ful, κοιμή, Opp.

†Εὐφρόω, οῖς, ἡ, Euphro, fem. pr. n.,
Anth.

Εὐφρών, ον, Ep. εὐφ., both in Hom.,
(εὐ, φρήν) cheerful, merry, II. 15, 99,
Od. 17, 531, and Trag.—2. act. cheer-
ing, making glad or merry, comforting,
οἶνος, II. 3, 246; and so, ῥοαὶ εὐφρο-
νς Ἀργείοις, Soph. Aj. 420.—II.
later, well-minded, kind, kindly, like
εὐνοος, opp. to κακόφρων, freq. in
Pind., and Aesch.—2. prudent.—III.
adv. -όνως, in signif. I. 1, Pind. P. 10,
63; in signif. I. 2, Aesch. Ag. 849; in
signif. III. 2, Aesch. Ag. 351.

†Εὐφρών, ονος, ὁ, Euphron, a citizen
of Sicyon, who obtained supreme au-
thority in that city, Xen. Hell. 7, 1,
44.—2. an Athenian banker, Dem.
943, 17.—3. a poet of the new com-
edy, Ar. Th. 7.—Others in Paus., etc.

Εὐφύης, ἐς, (εὐ, φύη) well-grown,
πτελής, II. 21, 243; so too, εὐφ. κλά-
δος, of ivy, Eur. Alcmen. 2: of good
figure, shapely, comely, goodly, μῦθοι,
II. 4, 147: also graceful, of the dance,
Ar. Thesm. 968.—II. of good natural
parts, like French d'un bon naturel,
Arist. Eth. N. 3, 5, 17: clever, sharp,
esp. witty, droll, Isocr. 149, D: well-
fitted or suited, πρὸς τι, Plat., Isocr.,
etc.: also of good moral disposition,
Xen. Mem. 1, 6, 13, cf. sq.—2. of an-

ima s, easily trained, docile, good-tem-
pered, Xen. Mem. 4, 1, 3. Hence

Εὐφύεια, ας, ἡ,=sq., Alex. Incert. 79.
Εὐφύια, ας, ἡ, goodness of shape
etc., shapeliness, Hipp.—II. good nat-
ral parts or ability, natural cleverness
and hence morally, goodness of dispo-
sition, usu. in both signs. εἰ once
Arist. Eth. N. 3, 7, 17, as in French
un bon naturel: of places, fertility, fa-
vourable situation, etc., Theophr., and
Polyb.

Εὐφύλακτος, ον, (εὐ, φυλάσσω) well
or easily guarded, Aesch. Supp. 998
ἐν εὐφύλακτο εἶναι, to be on one
guard, Eur. H. F. 201: εὐφυλακ-
τερα αὐτοῖς ἐγγίγνετο, it was easier for
them to keep a look-out, Thuc. 8, 55.
—II. (εὐ, φυλάττωμαι) easy to watch,
guard one's self against, Dio C. Adv.
-τως, [ε]

Εὐφύλλος, ον, (εὐ, φύλλον) well-
leaved, leafy, Pind. I. 6, 89, and Eur.

Εὐφύσητος, ον, (εὐ, φύσας) easily
blown up, e. g. into a flame. [ε]

Εὐφύτος, ον, (εὐ, φυτόν) well-plant-
ed, good for planting.

Εὐφονία, ας, ἡ, goodness of voice,
Xen. Mem. 3, 3, 13: goodness of
rhythm, Dion. H.: in genl. goodness
of sound, euphony, Quintil.: from

Εὐφώνος, ον, (εὐ, φωνή) loud, clear-
voiced, Ar. Eccl. 713: sweet-voiced,
musical, Ep. Πιερίδος, Pind. I. 1, 90;
χορὸς σύμφθογος οὐκ εὐφ., of the
Furies, Aesch. Ag. 1187. Adv. -ως.

Εὐφωράτος, ον, (εὐ, φωρία) easily
detected, Plut.: besides the regul. εὐ-
φωρατότερος, there is an irreg. comp.
and superl. εὐφωρότερος, -ότατος, as
if from εὐφώρας, Schäf. ap. Nēke
Choeril. p. 274.

Εὐχαίτης, ον, ὁ, (εὐ, χαίτη) with
beautiful, flowing hair, Call. Ep. 56:
with flowing mane; of plants, leafy.
Anth.

Εὐχαίτιας, ον, ὁ,=foreg.

Εὐχαλίνος, ον, (εὐ, χαλίνος) wel-
bridled. [α]

Εὐχάλινωτος, ον, (εὐ, χαλινώω)=
foreg.

Εὐχαλκός, ον, (εὐ, χαλκός) wrought
of fine brass, or well-wrought in brass,
II. 7, 12, Od. 15, 84.

Εὐχάλκωτος, ον, (εὐ, χαλκώω)=
foreg., Anth.

†Εὐχαρίδης, ον, ὁ, Eucharides, masc.
pr. n., Ar. Vesp. 680.

Εὐχαρίς, νεύ. εὐχαρι, gen. -ιως,
(εὐ, χάρις) pleasing, charming, winning,
Eur. Med. 632: in genl. agreeable,
pleasant, Lat. gratus, esp. in soci-
ty: ὡστεῖος καὶ εὐχ., Xen. Cyr. 2, 2
12: popular, Id. Hell. 4, 8, 22: τὸ εὐ
χαρι, popularity, urbanity, Id. Ages. 8,
1: 11, 11. Adv. superl. εὐχαρίστατα,
Polyb. Excerpt. Vat. p. 402, nisi leg.
-τότατα. Cf. εὐχάριστος.

Εὐχαρίστew, ὤ, (εὐχάριστος) to be
thankful, return thanks, Böckh Inscr. 1,
p. 52. Pass. to be thanked, Hipp.
—II. to wish joy, congratulate one, ἐπὶ
τινι. Hence

Εὐχαρίστηρος, ον, of, belonging to
thanks or gratitude, θυσία, Dion. H.:
τὰ εὐχαρίστηρια, sub. ιερὰ, a thank
offering, Polyb.

Εὐχαρίστια, ας, ἡ, thanks, gratitude,
Hipp.—2. a giving of thanks: hence,
the Holy Eucharist, Eccl.—II. grace
fulness.

Εὐχαριστικῶς, adv. thankfully, with
thankful mind, Philo: from

Εὐχάριστος, ον, (εὐ, χάρις, χαρίζο-
μαι) also εὐχάριτος, ον,=εὐχαρις
winning, agreeable, Xen. Oec. 5, 10:
of things, agreeable, pleasant, elegant
λόγοι, Id. Cyr. 2, 2, 1: τελευτᾷ τῷ
587

δὸν εὐχάρστως, to die happily, Hdt. 1, 32.—II. favoured, dear, popular, Lat. *gratiosus*.—III. loving, esp. grateful, thankful, Lat. *gratus*, Xen. Cyr. 8, 3, 49. [α]

†Εὐχάριστος, ὁ, *Eucharistus*, an Athenian archon, Diod. S.

Εὐχάριστος, ὁ, freq. v. l. for *ιστος*.
Εὐχέμερος, ὁ, (εὐ, *cheima*) healthy, convenient, to winter in, Arist. Pol.—II. act. bearing the winter or the cold well, Arist. H. A.: opp. to *δυχείμερος*.

Εὐχεῖρ, εἶρος, ὁ, ἡ, (εὐ, *cheir*) with good hands, i. e. handy, active, dexterous, Scind. O. 9, 165: ingenious, clever, of a sculptor, Soph. O. C. 472: hence as name of the first Greek artist, *Euchir*, v. Plin. H. N. 35, 43. Hence

Εὐχεῖρία, ας, ἡ, quickness of hand, dexterity, expertness, Polyb.

†Εὐχίρως, ὁ, ὁ, *Euchirus*, a statuary of Corinth, Paus. 6, 4, 4: v. at end of *εὐχεῖρ*.

Εὐχεῖρωτος, ὁ, (εὐ, *cheirō*) easily mastered or overcome, Aesch. Pers. 452: in Xen. Cyr. 1, 6, 36, and Theophr., is a superl. *εὐχεῖρώτατος* for *εὐχεῖρωτάτος*, but Dind. would correct it; cf. however Schäf. ap. Nāke Choeril. p. 274, and *εὐφώρατος*.

Εὐχέρεια, ας, ἡ, quickness of hand, dexterity, readiness, skill, Plat. Rep. 426 D: in genl. activity, nimbleness, Plat. Legg. 942 D.—2. proneness, inclination for a thing, c. gen., *πονηρίας*, Plat. Rep. 391 E; *πρός* or *πὲρ* τι, Plut.—3. in bad sense, license, recklessness, Aesch. Eum. 495, and Polyb. Oft. confused with *εὐχεῖρία*. From

Εὐχερής, ἐς, (εὐ, *cheir*) handy at a thing, doing it without trouble, dexterity: hence in bad sense, licentious, reckless, Dem. 547, 28.—II. pass. easily handled, Hipp.: easy, *γένοσ*, Plat. Polit. 266 C: τὸ *εὐχερές*, the easy, carelessness of a thing, Plat. Theat. 134 B.—2. of persons, manageable, accommodating, kind, yielding, Soph. Phil. 519, Valck. Phoen. 393: opp. to *δυχερής*. Adv. *-ρως*, Plat. Phaed. 117 C.

Εὐχε-άομαι, poet. for *εὐχομαι*, dep., only in pres. and impf., the latter in Hom. without augm. To pray, beseech, Il. 8, 347: 15, 369, to a god, θεῶ, Od. 12, 356, Il. 6, 268: in genl. to pay one's vows, do reverence, give thanks, to a god or man, Il. 1, 761, Od. 8, 467.—II. to boast one's self, profess, c. inf., *τινὲς ἐμμεναι εὐχέσθωναι*, Od. 1, 172, etc.: to brag, Lat. *gloriarī*, *εὐχ. ἐπέεσσι*, Il. 12, 391, and strengthening, ὑπέρβιον αὐτὸς *εὐχετάσθαι*; Il. 17, 19; 20, 348; *καταμένουσιν ἐπ' ἀνδράσιν εὐχετάσθαι*, to glory over them, Od. 22, 412. Ep. word. The act. *εὐχετάω* occurs in no good author.

Εὐχή, ἡς, ἡ, (*εὐχομαι*) a prayer, entreaty, wish or vow, Hom. only in Od. 10, 526 (his usual words being *εὐχος* and *εὐχολή*), Hes. Th. 419: *εὐχὴν ἐπιτέλλεσθαι*, Lat. *vota persolvere*, Hdt. 1, 86; *ἀποδιδόναι*, Xen. Mem. 2, 2, 10; *εὐχὴ χρῆσθαι*, Lat. *votis potiri*, Plat. Legg. 688 B; *εὐχὴν κατὰ χιλίων χυμῶν ποιεῖσθαι*, to make a vow of a thousand goats, Ar. Eq. 661.—2. a mere wish, an aspiration, a visionary thing, as opp. to the reality, hence *εὐχαῖα δμοῖα λέγειν*, to build castles in the air, Plat. Rep. 499 C, cf. 450 D, ubi v. Stallb.: so, κατ' *εὐχὴν*, as one would wish, not expect, Arist. Eth. N. so too, κατὰ τὴν παιδὸν *εὐχὴν*, like a boy's wish, Plat. Soph. 249 D.

—3. a prayer for evil, i. e. a curse, im-

precation, Valck. Phoen. 70.—II. vain-boasting, proud-speaking.

Εὐχῆμων, ὁ, gen. *ονος*, to be wished for, Hesych.

†Εὐχῆμων, ὁρος, ὁ, *Euchēnor*, son of Coeranus, of Megara, Paus. 1, 42, 5.—2. son of the Corinthian seer Polydus, Il. 12, 663.—3. son of Aegypus, Apollod.

Εὐχίλος, ὁ, (εὐ, *chilos*) rich in fodder.—II. of a horse, well-thriven, in good condition, Xen. Eq. 1, 12.

Εὐχίμαρος, ὁ, (εὐ, *chimaros*) rich in goats, Anth. [Γ]

Εὐχλοος, ὁ, contr. *εὐχλους*, ὁ, (εὐ, *chloos*) making fresh and green, epith. of Ceres, Soph. O. C. 1600, cf. *χλόη*.—II. verdant, blooming, Opp.

Εὐχλωρος, ὁ, (εὐ, *chλωros*) fresh and green, dub. in Theophr.

Εὐχολόγιον, ὁ, τό, a prayer-book, Eccl.

ΕΥΧΟΜΑΙ, fut. *εὐξομαι*: aor. *νήξ-αμην*, 3 aor. syncop. *εὐκτο*, Ep. Fragm. ap. Schol. Soph. O. C. 1375: plqpf. *νήμην*, Soph. Tr. 610. In Att. usu. with augm., in Hom. never.

Dep. mid. To pray, pay one's vows, Lat. *precari*, *vota facere*, *τινὶ*, to one, as *εὐχ. θεῶ*, very freq. in Hom., etc.: but c. dat. commodi, for one, Il. 7, 298: also, *εὐχ. πρὸς τοὺς θεοὺς*, Xen. Mem. 1, 3, 2, Dem., etc.; and so c. acc. cognato, *εὐχ. εὐχὰς τοῖς θεοῖς*, Xen. Mem. 381, 10, etc.; *εὐχ. ἔπος*, to utter it in prayer, Pind. P. 3, 3: in Anth., also c. acc. pers., to pray, beseech one. Hom. is fond of joining

μεγάλ' εὐχεσθαι, πολλὰ *εὐχεσθαι*, to pray aloud and earnestly, make many prayers.—2. c. inf., to pray to... pray that... wish to... as, *εὐχ. θάνατον ὀν-γεῖν*, Il. 2, 401; *οἰκόν ἰδεῖν*, Pind., etc.; also, *εὐχ. τινὶ δοῦναι*, to pray him to... Ar. Thesm. 351, etc.—3. c. acc. objecti, to pray for, long or wish for, *χρυσόν*, Pind. N. 8, 63, and so Att.; *εὐχ. τινὶ τι*, to pray for something for a person, as Soph. Phil. 1019; but also to pray for a thing from... as, *τοῖς θεοῖς τὰγαθὰ ὑπὲρ τι-νός*, Xen. Mem. 2, 2, 10, cf. Cyr. 2, 3, 1.—4. Soph. O. T. 1512 is usu. quoted as a (singular) pass. usage, *τοῦτ' εὐ-χεσθὲ μοι*, receive this prayer from me,—but this is needless, indeed impos- sible, v. Ellendt.—II. to vow, esp. in prayer, i. e. to vow or promise to do... c. inf., *εὐχομαι ἐξελάν κύνας*, Il. 8, 526; *εὐχετο πάντ' ὑποδύναι*, Il. 18, 499: and so in Att.; *εὐχ. κατὰ βοός*, κατὰ *χυμῶν*, to make a vow over an ox, over goats, i. e. a vow to offer them, as if they were before the altar, and the vow made over them, Interp. Ar. Eq. 660. In this signif. *εὐχεσθαι* has both fut. and aor. inf., Herm. Opusc. 1, 282.—2. c. acc. rei, to vow a thing, Lat. *vovere*, Aesch. Ag. 963, Ar. Av. 1619, etc. From the signif. of vowing or pledging one's self to do a thing.—II. in genl. to speak confidently, proudly of one's self, boast, c. inf., very freq. in Hom., esp. *εὐχομαι εἶ-ραι*, not necessarily of empty boasting, but usu. of something which one knows to be matter of glory, and claims as such: hence often, little more than to profess, maintain, cf. *φησὶ καὶ εὐχεταί*, Il. 14, 366; also, *εὐχ. σήμεν ὡκέας ἱπποῦν*, Il. 8, 254, and so Att.: very rarely with the inf. omitted, as, *ἐκ Κρητῶν γένος εὐχο-μαι*, (sc. *εἶναι*) I boast my descent, claim it.—Od. 14, 199: yet not rare in Hom. to boast vainly, brag, and so strengthd., αὐτὸς *εὐχεταί*, Il. 11, 388, cf. poet. *εὐχετάομαι*. (The common

notion is prob. that of *oud speaking* for the word is clearly akin to *αὐχός*, *καυχάομαι*: which was the first sense is uncertain.)

Εὐχοποιέομαι, f. *-ήσομαι*, dep. mid. (*εὐχῇ*, *ποιέω*) to make a prayer.

Εὐχορδός, ὁ, (εὐ, *chorē*) well strung, musical, λύρα, Pind. N. 10, 39.

Εὐχορτός, ὁ, (εὐ, *choros*) of cattle, thriving on its fodder, Arist. H. A.—II. rich in fodder, fertile.

Εὐχος, εὖς, τό, the thing prayed for, object of prayer, *εὐχος δοῦναι*, *ἀρξέαι* πορὲν *τινι*, to grant one's prayer, Il. 285; 22, 130, Od. 22, 7; *εὐχος ἀρ-εσθαι*, ἀπαρῶν, to obtain it, Il. 7, 203, 15, 462.—II. that of which one is proud one's boast, glory, etc., as in Il. 21, 473 but this, though freq. in Pind., as O. 10, 75, is not needed in Hom.—III. later.—1. a vow, votive offering, Anth.—2. boastfulness, vanity.

Εὐχρηματέω, ὦ, to be *εὐχρηματός* and

Εὐχρηρτία, ας, ἡ, wealth, Poll. 6, 196: from

Εὐχρημάτος, ὁ, (εὐ, *chrema*) wealthy

Εὐχρημονέω, ὦ, = *εὐχρηματέω*, Plat. (Com.) ap. Poll. 6, 196.

Εὐχρηστέω, ὦ, to be *εὐχρηστος*, i. e. useful, serviceable, *τινὶ*, Polyb., *εἰ τι*, Dioc., absol., Böckh Inscr. 2, p. 226.—II. pass., *εὐχρηστεῖσθαι*, to be, to receive assistance from, to be a commodated, served by him, Diod.—to be in common use, of words, Gramm. Hence

Εὐχρηστήμα, ατος, τό, advantage received.

Εὐχρηστία, ας, ἡ, accommodative utility, Polyb., *πρός τι*, Id.: from

Εὐχρηστος, ὁ, (εὐ, *chraōmai*) ea to make use of, useful, serviceable, *εἰ* in Xen.; *πρός τι*, Plat. Legg. 777. Adv. *-τως*, Polyb.

Εὐχρόαστος, ὁ, = *εὐχρως*, dub. Xen. Eq. 1, 17, where L. Dind. would read *εὐρωστος*.

Εὐχροέω, ὦ, to be of a good, healthy or handsome look or complexion, A. Lys. 80: from

Εὐχρός, ἐς, rare poet. form for *εὐχρως*, of fine complexion, beautiful, *ὁ* μὲν *εὐχρὸς*, Od. 14, 24.

Εὐχροῖα, ας, ἡ, goodness of complexion, healthy look, Hipp.: from

Εὐχρως, ὁ, contr. *ους*, ὁ, (εὐ, *chraō*) of a good, healthy look or complexion, fresh-looking, healthy, Hipp. and Xen. Compar. *-ώτερος*, Ar. Procl. Lob. Phryn. 143.

Εὐχρύσος, ὁ, (εὐ, *chrysos*) rich gold, of the Pactolus, Soph. Phil. 5.

Εὐχρως, ὁ, = *εὐχρως*, Ar. Thesm. 644, and Plat.

Εὐχῶλια, ας, ἡ, goodness, healthiness of the juices.—II. good flavour, Anth. from

Εὐχῶλος, ὁ, (εὐ, *cholos*) with good healthy juices.—II. juicy, well-flavoured, as Valck. in Hdt. 4, 58. A. Lys. Hipp.

Εὐχῶμια, ας, ἡ, = *εὐχῶλια*, L. Hi.—II. Theophr.: from

Εὐχῶμος, ὁ, = *εὐχῶλος*, Aret. yet cf. *χῶλος*.

Εὐχῶλῃ, ἡς, ἡ, (*εὐχομαι*) = *εὐχος*, a vow, Il. 1, 65, 93: a prayer, Il. 9, 499, Od. 13, 357: both it joined with offerings.—II. in genl. wish, longing: also that which is *εὐχ. longed for*, Il. 2, 160; 4, 173 433; *εὐχῶλῃς ἐπιτελεῖν*, Hdt. 2.—II. also, that which one boasts of, genl. boasting exultation, Il. 8, esp. a shout of triumph or victory coupled in Il. 4, 450; 8, 64 with

ἡ. *Form*, once in Hdt.
ance
 ὀχθαλίματος, αἶα, αἶον, bound by,
 er a vow, Hdt. 2, 63, who explains
 εὐχολὰς ἐπιτελέοντες: Strabo
 uses it as a translation of the Celtic
 duri or devoti of Caesar, B. G.—2.
 ev, θέαι, Dio C.—II.—εὐκταῖος,
 ended, longed for.
 εὐχάριστος, on, (εὐ, χωρίζω) easily
 rated, Theophr.
 εὐχάρος, on, (εὐ, χώρος) spacious.
 εὐχάστος, on, (εὐ, χώννυμι) easily
 med or wounded up.
 εὐχάμαθος, on, (εὐ, ψάμαθος) sandy,
 h. [ψα]
 εὐψηφίς, ἰδος, ὁ, ἡ, (εὐ, ψηφίς)
 many pebbles, slungly, Nonn.
 εὐψυκτος, on, (εὐ, ψύχα) easily
 od or chilled, Arist. de Sens. 5, 16.
 εὐψυχία, ὦ, to be εὐψυχος, be of
 heart, good courage, N. T.—II.
 ψυχεῖ, farewell, freq. inscr. on
 bs, like Lat. have pia anima! v.
 A. P. p. 939.
 εὐψύχης, ἐς, (εὐ, ψύχος) cool, re-
 ving, Hdn.
 εὐψυχία, ας, ἡ, goodness of spirit,
 age, bravery, Aesch Pers. 326,
 and Thuc.: from
 εὐψυχος, on, (εὐ, ψυχή) of good
 age, courageous, brave, Lat. ani-
 s, Aesch. Pers. 394, and Eur.:
 εὐψυχον=εὐψυχία, Thuc. 2, 43.
 -χος, Xen. Hipparch. 8, 21.—II.
 ψυχῶ) refreshing, Theophr.
 ὦ, f. εὐσα: aor. εὔσα, without
 a.: Ion. εὔω, etc., but not so in
 a.: To singe, in Hom. usu. of
 sing swine's bristles off before
 are cooked, Od. 2, 300; 14, 75.
 σῆς εὐόμενοι τανύοντο διὰ
 ὄ, II. 9, 468; 23, 33: also of the
 ops' eyelids, etc., while his eye
 burnt out, Od. 9, 389: metaph.
 rewish wife, εὔει ἄντερ δαλοῦ
 z, Hes. Op. 703.—II. to dry by
 in gentl. to dry up. (Akin to
 αῖω, and to ξῶω.)
 ὠδης, ἐς, (εὐ, ὄζω, pf. ὀδόω)
 smelling, Hom., Pind., and Att.:
 to οὐδῶδης. Hence
 ὠδία, ας, ἡ, a sweet smell, Xen.
 2, 3, Plat. Tim. 65 A. Hence
 ὠδίζω, to perfume. Pass. to be
 ned, grow fragrant, Strab.
 ὠδίζω=foreg., Sext. Emp.
 ὠδίν, ἰνος, ὁ, ἡ, (εὐ, ὠδίν) happy
 arent, Opp., fruitful, Nonn.—II.
 happily born, Nonn.
 ὠλέων, on, (εὐ, ὠλένη) fair-
 , Pind. P. 9, 31; also, εὐ. δεξιά,
 Hipp. 605.
 ὠλητος, on, (εὐ, ὠλέομαι) easily
 l, cheap, Strab.
 ὠνία, ας, ἡ, (εὐωνος) cheapness,
 from
 ὠνίζω, to cheapen, hold in no es-
 from
 ὠνος, on, (εὐ, ὠνος) of fair price,
 Epich. p. 14: irreg. comp.
 ὠρος, Id. p. 67. Adv. ὠνος, Böckh
 2, p. 381.
 ὠννμία, ας, ἡ, Eponymia, an Attic
 s belonging to the tribe Erech-
 hence Eὐωννμῆς, ἔως, ὁ, an
 of Eponymia, Aeschin.
 ὠνύμος, on, (εὐ, ὄνομα) of good
 honoured, Hes. Th. 409: esp.
 omen, sounding lucky, Lat. bene
 us, opp. to οὐδών., Plat. Polit.
 : hence most freq.—II.—ἀρι-
 s, left, on the left hand, Hdt., and
 εἰς εὐωνύμον χειρὸς, Hdt. 7,
 also, εἰς εὐων. (sub. χειρὸς) Id.
 very freq. as military term,
 uon κέρας, Hdt. 6, 111, etc.
 em., to avoid the word left, as

bad omens came from that quarter,
 cf. δέξιος; cf. also εὐξενος, εὐφημος,
 and ὠριστερός itself.)
 †Εὐώνυμος, on, ὁ, Eponymus, son of
 Uranus and Gaeta, or of the Cephisus,
 Steph. Byz.—II. ἡ, the smallest of
 the Lipari islands, now Salini? Strab.
 Εὐώπη, on, ὁ, fem. ὠπῆς, ἰδος, (εὐ,
 ὠπῆ) fair-eyed, in gentl. fair to look on,
 beautiful. The fem. εὐπίδα, κοῦρη,
 Od. 6, 113, 142, H. Cer. 334, Pind.,
 etc.
 Εὐώπῆς, ὁ, ἡ,=foreg., but v. Erf.
 Soph. O. T. 190.
 Εὐώπτος, ὄν,=εὐώπης, Eur. Or. 918;
 εὐ. πύλαι, friendly gates, Id. Ion 1611,
 cf. εὐώπῃ.
 Εὐώπης, on, ὁ, a sea-fish, Opp.
 Εὐωρέω, ὦ, (εὐωρος) to be careless,
 negligent. Hence
 Εὐωρία, ας, ἡ, carelessness, negli-
 gent.—II. (εὐ, ὠρα) fineness of the
 season, Longus.
 Εὐωριάς,=εὐωρέω, v. I. in Aesch.
 Pr. 17.
 Εὐωρος, on, (εὐ, ὠρα) careless, un-
 concerned, almost=ὀλιώρος, Euphor.
 102.—II. (εὐ, ὠρα) εὐωρος γῆ, fruitful
 land: γῆμος εὐωρος, Lat. maturae
 nuptiae, dub. in Soph. Fr. 200.
 Εὐώροφος, on, (εὐ, ὀροφος) well-
 roofed, also εὐόρ.
 Εὐωχέω, ὦ, to feed well; esp. to en-
 tertain hospitably, feast one, always c.
 acc. pers., Hdt. 1, 126, Ar. Vesp. 341,
 Xen., etc. Pass., c. fut. mid. -ήσο-
 μαι (Ar. Eccl. 717), to be well enter-
 tained: hence to fare sumptuously,
 εὐωχέσθηναι, Hdt. 1, 31; sometimes
 c. acc. rei, κρύε εὐωχοῦ, enjoy your
 meat, Xen. Cyr. 1, 3, 6, (which may
 be regarded as an acc. cognat.)—II.
 metaph. of 'the feast of reason,' εὐω-
 χεῖν τινα καὶ νῶν λόγων, to entertain
 him with them, Theophr. Pass. to
 relish, enjoy, c. gen., εὐωχοῦ τοῦ λό-
 γου, Plat. Rep. 352 B, v. Heind. Lys.
 211 D, and cf. ἐστίαω. (Like εὐδο-
 χέω from εὐ and ἐχω, ὀχῶ.) Hence
 Εὐωχῆτριον, on, τό, a banqueting
 house, cf. ἐνηστῆτριον.
 Εὐωχῆτης, on, ὁ, a reveller, a guest,
 like δαίταλες.
 Εὐωγία, ας, ἡ, good fare, feasting,
 Ar. Ach. 1009, cf. Ran. 85.—2. m
 gentl. a supply of provisions for an
 army, Polyb. Hence
 Εὐωγιάω,=εὐωχέω.
 Εὐών, ὠπος, ὁ, ἡ, (εὐ, ὠπῆ)=εὐώ-
 πης, Soph. Ant. 530: metaph.,
 ὠλά, friendly, kindly aid, Id. O. T.
 189, cf. εὐώποτος.
 'Εῴα, Dor. for ἐφῆ, 3 sing. impf.
 from φημί.
 'Εῴανθη, poet. for ἐφάνθη, 3 sing.
 aor. 1 pass. from φαίνω.
 'Εῴατος, ὁ, Dor. for ἐφῆτος, Theocrit.
 'Εῴγίζω,=εῴαγίζω, q. v.
 'Εῴγιστεῖν, (ἐπῆ, ὠγιστεῖν) to
 observe, perform sacred rites over a
 thing, Soph. Ant. 247.
 'Εῴανίζω, (ἐπῆ, ὠγνίζω) to dedicate,
 make an offering of, esp. over a grave,
 to perform the obsequies, Soph. Ant. 196.
 'Εῴαον, ἐς, e, aor. 2 act. of ἐσθίω,
 Hom.
 'Εῴαιρέομαι, (ἐπῆ, αἰρέομαι) as
 pass., to be chosen in addition, esp. to
 be chosen or appointed to succeed an-
 other, Thuc. 4, 38, cf. Böckh Inscr.
 2, pp. 21, 93.
 'Εῴαλος, on, (ἐπῆ, ἄλς)=εῴαλος,
 [ἄ]
 'Εῴαλλομαι, fut. ἐφαλοῦμαι, (ἐπῆ,
 ἄλλομαι) dep. mid., to spring upon,
 esp. in assault or attack, τινί, Hom.,
 esp. in Il., εἰς τινα, Pind.: also, with-
 out hostile sign., c. gen., ἐφ. ἰππων,

to leap upon, (i. e. into) the chariot, Il.
 7, 15: so absol., κύσσε μὲν ἐπῆλα
 μενος, he kissed him leaping upon
 him, Od. 24, 320. Ep. word, of which
 Hom. has only 3 sing. aor. syncop.
 ἐπῆλατο, Il. 13, 643; 21, 140, and most
 freq. part. aor. sync. ἐπῆλμενος, which
 in two places, without hostile signifi-
 cation, is in fuller form ἐπῆλμενος.
 'Εῴαλμος, on, (ἐπῆ, ἄλμη) steep in
 brine, salted, Theophr.
 'Εῴαλος, on, (ἐπῆ, ἄλς) on or by the
 sea, marine, maritime, epith. of sea-
 ports, Il. 2, *38, 584.
 'Εῴαλόω, ῶ, Dor. for ἐφῆλ.
 'Εῴαλοῖς, ἐς, ἡ, (ἐφάλλομαι) a
 springing on one, attack.
 'Εῴαμιν, Dor. for ἐφάμιν, impf.
 mid. of φημί. [φῶ]
 'Εφαμαρτάνω, (ἐπῆ, ἀμαρτάνω) to
 err, sin in a thing.—II. trans. to seduce
 to sin, LXX.
 'Εφάμερος, Dor. for ἐφῆμ, Pind.
 [ἄ]
 'Εφάμιλλος, on, (ἐπῆ, ἀμιλλα) a
 match for, equal to, τινί, Xen. Mem.
 3, 3, 12, Isocr. 4 C: τοῦ ἐφ., equality
 evenness, Plut.—II. pass. that is the
 object of rivalry, to be striven for, Dem.
 488, 13. [ἄ]
 'Εφαμμα, ατος, τό,=εῴαπῆς, Polyb.
 'Εφαμμος, on, (ἐπῆ, ἄμμος) sandy,
 Theophr.
 'Εφάν, Aeol. and Ep. for ἐφασαν,
 3 pl. impf. from φημί, Hom.
 'Εφάνδανω, f. -αδίσω, (ἐπῆ, ἀνδά-
 νω) to please, be grateful to, τινί, only
 once in Hom., βούλην ἡ γὰρ θεοῖσιν
 ἐφῆνδανε, Il. 7, 45: but he has the
 poet. form ἐπιανδάνω in 3 pres. ἐπι-
 ανδάνει, Il. 7, 407, and in Od. freq.
 the 3 impf. ἐπῆνδανε.
 'Εφάνη, 3 sing. aor. 2 pass. ἔφῆ
 φαίνω, Hom. [ἄ]
 'Εφάπαξ, (ἐπῆ, ἀπαξ) adv., once for
 all, Eupol. ap. A. B. [ἄπ]
 'Εφαπλόω, ὦ, to spread, stretch out
 or over, Orph. Hence
 'Εφάπλωμα, ατος, τό, any thing
 stretched out as a covering, a rug, cloak,
 etc.
 †'Εφαπτέον, verb. adj. one must at-
 tach to, Clem. Al.: and
 'Εφαπτίς, ἰδος, ἡ, also τό ἐφαμμα,
 a soldier's upper-garment, Lat. sagum,
 Polyb.: from
 'Εφάπτω, f. -ψω, Ion. ἐπάπτω, (ἐπῆ,
 ἄπτω) to bind, fasten on or to, hence
 ἐφ. τοῦργον, perh. like συνάπτειν
 μάχην, to begin the work, Soph. Tr.
 133: also to fix upon, assign for one,
 πότμον, Pind. O. 9, 91. Hom. has
 only pass. ἐφάπτομαι, to be hung over,
 fixed as one's fate or doom, and only
 in 3 perf. and plqpf. ἐφῆπται, ἐφῆπτο,
 like imminet, usu. of evil; c. dat.
 pers., Τρώεσσι κῆδε' ἐφῆπται, Il. 2,
 15, etc., and Τρώεσιν ὀλέθρον πεί-
 ρατ' ἐφῆπται, Il. 7, 402, Od. 22, 41,
 etc., also ἀθανάτοισιν ἐρις καὶ νέ-
 κος ἐφῆπται, Il. 21, 513, cf. ἐπαρτάω,
 ἐπικρεμάννυμι.—B. mid. to lay hold
 of, grasp, touch, τινός, Theogn. 6, 10,
 to claim, τινός, Plat. Legg. 915 C.—2.
 to reach, attain to, Lat. attingere, once
 in Hom., ἐπὶν χεῖρεςσιν ἐφάβει
 ἡπειροιο, Od. 5, 348: and prob. so
 metaph. in part. perf. pass. c. gen.,
 εἰδὸς ἐφάμμενος, possessed of a cer-
 tain degree of beauty, Hdt. 1, 199,
 ubi v. Bähr, cf. also 8, 105.—3. later,
 like Lat. contingere, to touch, border on,
 Schäf. Dion. Comp. p. 171.—4. in
 gentl. to hold to, adopt, Pind.; rarely
 c. dat., ἐπέεσσι, κελελεύθους ζῆς, Id.
 O. 1, 138, N. 8, 61.—II. in act. u
 kindle: hence to inflame, stir up, Heri-
 Soph. Ant. 40. Hence

ἑφάπτωρ, εἰς, ὁ, also ἦ, *laying hold of, seizing, rivalling*, Aesch. Supp. 728: *one who fondles, caresses*, Ib. 312, 535.

Ἐφαρμογή, ἥς, ἡ, *a fitting, joining together, agreement*, Plut.: from

Ἐφαρμόζω, f. -σω, (ἐπί, ἀρμόζω) *to fit on or to, suit, τινί, of weapons, περιήρη εἰς ἐφαρμόσσειε*, Il. 19, 385: *later ἐφ. ἐπί, τινι, or τι*, Arist. Pol., and Eth. N.—II. transit. *to fit one thing to another, fit on, put on, κόσμον χροί*, Hes. Op. 76: *to suit, accommodate, διαπάνας προσόδοις*, Xen. Ag. 8, 8: *λόγων πλῆστιν ἐφ.*, *to give fitting assurance*, Soph. Tr. 623. Hence

Ἐφάρμοσις, εὼς, ἡ, = *ἐφαρμογή*, Tim. Locr. 95 C.

Ἐφαρμοστέον, verb. adj. from *ἐφαρμόζω*, *one must suit, adapt, τινί τι*, Polyb.

Ἐφάρμοστος, ον, ὁ, *Epharmostus*, ἡ Olympic victor of Opus in Locris, Pind. O. 9, 6, 130, etc.

Ἐφαρμότω, Att. for *ἐφαρμόζω*.

Ἐφαψαντο, poet. for *ἐφάσαντο*.

Ἐφαψις, ἰδος, ἡ, but acc. *ἐφαψιν*, Aesch. Supp. 46, (ἐφάπτω) *a touching, handling, a caress*, Aesch. l. c.

Ἐφῆβορος, ον, (ἐπί, ἐβόρος) *containing eight sevenths, i. e. 1 + $\frac{7}{8}$* , v. ἐπίτριτος.

Ἐφῆδρα, ας, ἡ, Ion. ἐπέδρη, *a sitting by or at a thing*: hence *a siege, blockade*, Lat. *obsessio*, Hdt. 1, 17, etc.; *ἐπέδρη ποιείσθαι*, Id. 5, 65.—II. *a sitting upon*, Lat. *in sessio*, Plat. Polit. 288 A. Hence

Ἐφεδράζω, *to set upon, τί τι, τι, Sext. Emp.*

Ἐφεδράνα, ὠν, τά, *that which is sat upon, the seat, hinder parts*, Arist. H. A.—II. in genl. *a seat, resting place*.

Ἐφεδράω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, = *ἐφεδράζω*, c. dat., Anth.

Ἐφεδρεία, ας, ἡ, *a sitting, resting, ἐπί τινι*, Arist. H. A., *near a place*, Polyb.—II. *a sitting by, waiting for one's turn*, Plat. Legg. 819 B.—III. *a lying in wait*, Lat. *insidiae*: *a post, guard of soldiers, garrison*, Lat. *praesidium*, Polyb.: from

Ἐφεδρένω, (ἐφεδρος) *to sit upon, rest upon, λόγος ἐφεδρεῖον* κάρα, Eur. El. 55: *to sit or brood on eggs*, Arist. H. A.—II. *to lie by, lie in wait*, Thuc. 4, 71, τινί, Eur. Or. 1627: in genl. *to watch for, τοῖς ἀνυπλήμασι τινος*, Arist. Pol., *τοῖς καιροῖς*, Polyb.—III. *to sit by and wait as ἐφεδρος*, metaph. *to watch that another does not transgress*, Isocr. 186 C.

Ἐφεδρήσσω, poet. for *ἐφεδράζω*, Jac. A. P. p. 251, Bekk. Coluth. 68.

Ἐφεδριάω, = sq., Coluth. 15.

Ἐφεδρίζω, Dor. -ίσσω, (ἐφεδρος) *to sit, ride upon, esp. in a game, wherein the loser carried the winner on his back*, v. Meineke Philem. p. 365. Hence

Ἐφεδρισμός, οὗ, ὁ, *the game expressed by the foreg. word*: and

Ἐφεδριστήρ, ἥρος, also -τής, οὗ, ὁ, *the winner in the above-named game*.

Ἐφεδρος, ον, (ἐπί, ἐδρα) *sitting, seated on or by, c. gen.*, ἐφ. λέωντων, of Cybele, Soph. Phil. 500; c. dat., ἐφ. σκηνᾷ, Eur. Tro. 139: *sitting fast, hence, τὸ ἐφεδρον, a steady seat, dench*, Hipp.—II. *watching, looking out for, τῶν καιρῶν or τοῖς καιροῖς, one who seizes opportunities*, Polyb.: *watching, lying in wait for, as an enemy*; in genl. *an enemy, avenger*, Pind. N. 4, 156.—III. *lying by, waiting, esp. of a third combatant, who sits by to fight with the conqueror of two, like ἀνδροχός*, Ar. Ran. 792, in Martial

suppositivus; also, by a sort of antiphrasis in Aesch. Cho. 866, *μόνος ὢν ἐφεδρος ἰσσοῖς*, i. e. with two adversaries, and no one to take his own place, if beaten, v. Peile l. c. (p. 346): hence in genl., *one who waits to take another's place, a successor*, ἐφ. βασιλεῦς, Hdt. 5, 41: also *one who is left, still remaining*, Soph. Aj. 610.

Ἐφέρομαι, f. -εδοίμαι, (ἐπί, ἐξομαι) dep. mid., *to sit upon, by or at, c. dat.*, δόφω, ἰστώ, γούνασι πατρός, Hom., only in pres., and impf.: also c. gen., Pind. N. 4, 109: absol. *to sit by, sit down near*, Od. 17, 334, cf. Aesch. Eum. 446: c. acc. perh. in Aesch. Ag. 664 (cf. ἐδήμαι), though ναῖν may be better joined with στελοῖσθαι; but so certainly in Eur. Hel. 1492. The act. is only used in aor. ἐφέισα, q. v.

Ἐφέηκα, ας, ε, Ep. for ἐφήκα, aor. 1 of ἐφήμι, Hom.

Ἐφεῖτην, ης, η, opt. aor. 2 act. from ἐφήμι, Hom.

Ἐφέισα, ας, ε, inf. ἐφέσαι, *I set, placed, put on, by, at*. Mid. ἐφέισαμην, imperat. ἐφέσαι: *I set a thing down for myself on...*, τί τινι, also τί τινος. Of the act. Hom. has only the poet. inf. ἐφέσαι for ἐφέσαι, *to put ashore*, Od. 13, 274: of the mid. the poet. fut. ἐφέσσεσθαι, Il. 9, 455; part. aor. 1, ἐφέσασμενος (for ἐφεσάμενος) ἐμὲ γούνασιν ὀσύν, *having set me on his knees*, Od. 16, 443, and imperat. aor. 1, ἐφέσαι, Od. 15, 277. Od. 14, 295, ἐς Λιβύην μ' ἐπὶ νῆος ἐέσαστο belongs also to this, for ἐφέσαστό με νῆος. The poet. augm. form ἐέσαστο for ἐέσαστο is distinguished by the lenis from ἐέσαστο, aor. Ep. of ἐννυμι. (On the defective tenses v. sub εἶσα.)

Ἐφέιω, ης, η, Ep. subj. aor. 2 act. of ἐφήμι for ἐφέω, ἐφώ, Hom.

Ἐφεκκαδέκατος, ον, (ἐπί, ἐκκαδέκατος) *containing seventeen sixteenths, i. e. 1 + $\frac{17}{16}$* , Plut.

Ἐφεκτέον, verb. adj. of ἐπέχω, *one must check, withhold, suspend judgment*, in Sept. phil., Sext. Emp. p. 143.

Ἐφεκτικός, ἡ, ὢν, (ἐπέχω) *able to check, stop, τινός, Dioc.*: *stringent*.—II. the Sceptic Philosophers were called ἐφεκτικοί, from their always suspending their judgment, and refusing to affirm or deny positively, Gell. 11, 5, v. ἐποχή 4, and sq. Adv. -κός, Stob. Ecl. 1, 78.

Ἐφεκτός, ἡ, ὢν, (ἐπέχω) *held back: to be held back, withheld: τὰ ἐφεκτά, as philos. term, subjects on which to suspend the judgment*, Sext. Emp., cf. foreg.

Ἐφεκτος, ον, (ἐπί, ἐκτος) *containing seven sixths, i. e. 1 + $\frac{7}{6}$* , Vitruv. 3, 1, 12: *τόκος ἐφ.*, *when, besides the principal, $\frac{7}{6}$ was paid as interest*, = 16 $\frac{2}{3}$ p. cent., Dem. 914, 10; cf. ἐπίτριτος.

Ἐφελίσσω, (ἐπί, ἐλίσσω) *to roll on*, Anth. Mid. *to trail after one*, Nic.

Ἐφελκίς, ἰδος, ἡ, (ἐπί, ἐλκος) *the scab of a sore or wound*, Aretae.

Ἐφελκόμαι, as pass., (ἐπί, ἐλκος) *to break out into sores*, Hipp.

Ἐφελκυσμός, οὗ, ὁ, (ἐφελκύνω) *attraction*, Gramm.

Ἐφελκυστήρ, οὗ, ὁ, *one who draws on, attracts*.

Ἐφελκυστικός, ἡ, ὢν, *drawn along, dragged after, suffused, as, in gramm.*, v. ἐφελκυστικόν.—II. act. *drawing on, attractive, ψυχᾷς*, Hippodam. ap. Stob. p. 249, 52. Adv. -κός, in signif. II, Luc.: from

Ἐφελκύνω, fut. -ύσω, from which usu. aor. to sq., -ῆκνω.

Ἐφέλκω, Ion. ἐπ., fut. -ῶ, 'late ἐφελκύνω, (ἐπί, ἐλκω). *To draw, bring on or towards*, Eur. Ion. 1149: *to drag trail after one*, ἐπ. τὰς οὐράς, of long tailed sheep, Hdt. 3, 113: *to lead after one, as a horse by the rein*, Id. 5, 12 so, *to tow after one*, Eur. H. F. 633 cf. Thuc. 4, 27.—2. *to draw or drag off*. The act. is not in Hom.: but has—B. pass., πόδες ἐφελκόμενοι *feet dragged or trailing along*, Il. 6, 696; and so, ὁ ἐφελκόμενος, *stragglers of an army*, Hdt. 3, 105, 203: also—C. mid. *to draw to or after one, drag along with one*, ἐγχος, of wounded man, Il. 13, 597: ἐφέλκεται ἄνδρα σίδηρος, *the steel attracts me*, i. e. tempts them to use it, Od. 16, 29: 19, 13: ἐφέλκεσθαι τὴν θύραν, *to pull to the door*, Luc.; Lys. 92, 42, ἡ προστιθέναι θ. καὶ τὴν κλείν ἐφ.—also *to drag one's self along*, Pls. Legg. 795 B. and Polyb.—3. *to bring on consequences, πόλλ' ἐφέλκεται φωνὴ κακά*, Eur. Med. 462, Xen., et.—4. metaph. *to claim to one's self, res after*, Plat. Gorg. 465 B.—5. also *drink off*, Luc.

Ἐφέλκωσις, εὼς, ἡ, (ἐφελκύνω) *derivation*, Hipp.

Ἐφέλκωσις, εὼς, ἡ, = *ἐφελκυσμός*, Arist. Inc. An.

Ἐφέμεν, Ep. inf. aor. 2 of ἐφήμι, for ἐφείναι.

Ἐφέννυμι, = more freq. ἐπέννυμι, q. v.

Ἐφεξῆς, adv., Ion. ἐπεξῆς, *regularly, in order, one after another*, Hdt. 5, 18, etc.: ἐφ. τινί, Plat. Ph. 34 D, τινός, Tim. 55 A: τὸ ἐφεξῆς *regular order*, Arist. H. A.—II. *more rarely of time, successively, τρεῖς ἡ ρας ἐπεξῆς*, Hdt. 2, 77.

Ἐφεξίς, εὼς, ἡ, (ἐπέχω) *a hold back, reserve*.—II. = ἐπιτοχία, *an excuse, pretext, τὸ δ' ἐφεξίν*, like τὴν χάριν, Ar. Vesp. 338.

Ἐφῆτο, impf. ἐφείπον, Ep. ἐφῆτο fut. ἐφέψω, aor. ἐπέσπον, cf. ἐπέσπειν, part. ἐπισπών, (ἐπί, ἐπω), *go after, follow, pursue, τινά, Il. 17, etc.*: also absol., Il. 11, 496, e. in genl. *to set upon, press, urge*, Il. 357, 494, *to drive on, ἵππους*, Il. 326; and c. dat. pers., Πατρίῳ ἐπέτε κρατοῦνχος ἵππων, *agahim*, as Il. 16, 732: ἐπέπε, *impe in same sign*, Il. 16, 724: *to follow in genl. to follow, and so to imit*, ἐφ. ὀκνῇ φιλοκλήτῳ, Pind. P. 1, —II. *to follow a pursuit, busy o self about it, c. acc.*, ἄγρην, *to fo the chase*, Od. 12, 330; σμύνειν, *ua*, Il. 20, 359: *to seek out, exp*, Lat. *obire, coronāis ὀρέων*, of hunt Od. 9, 121: *to haunt, frequent*, of G. Pind. P. 1, 57.—III. the most I Homer. phrases are πότμον ἐπὶ τὸ θάνατον καὶ πότμον ἐπ., *and θάνατ καὶ πότμον ἐπ.*, *to follow, seek one's fate or death, bring it on o self, incur it*: so κακὸν οἶνον, *to drink or μόρσμον ἥμαρ ἐπ.*, Od. 3, Il. 19, 294; 21, 100.—B. mid. ἐφῆμαι, impf. ἐφείπονμαι: fut. ἐφένωμαι, aor. ἐφῆσπονμαι, inf. ἐπισπένσθαι ἐφενάσθω as imperat., Theoc. 7. To follow, attend, τινί, Il. 13, 495 16, 426: *to obey, attend to, θεοῦ δ*, Od. 3, 215; 16, 96, ἐπισπόμενοι σφῶ, *giving the reins to their pas* Od. 14, 262; 17, 431: and so in as Aesch. Eum. 620: also, ἐπὶ ἐπισπόμεν, opp. to ὁ πείσας, 7 3, 43: metaph. *to follow, understand argument*, Plat. Legg. 644 D: *to agree with*. Hom. has most the act., more rarely the mid.

always in aor., which with him never has the hostile signf. of the act.: though it has this in Hdt. 1, 103, 3, 54, etc. In Att. the act. is more rare, but cf. Aesch. Pers. 38, 552.

Ἐφεμερευτικός, ἦν, *on, explanatory, gramm.*: from

Ἐφεμερεύω, (ἐπί, ἐμμερεύω) to explain further.

Ἐφεσούτης, =sq., in aor. -πύσαι, Ar. Pl. 675.

Ἐφέρτω, (ἐπί, ἔρω) to creep upon, ἄνω, Anth., or towards, τι, Opp.: but more freq.—II. Dor. and poet. to come upon, esp. gradually, stealthily, τι, Aesch. Eum. 314; ἐπ' ὅσσοι οὐκ ἐφέρπων, Eur. Alc. 269: absol., ἄνθρωπος ἐφέρπων, Pind. O. 6, 164.

Ἐφες, imperat. aor. 2 from ἐφίημι, 1.

Ἐφέσια, ἰων, τὰ, the festival of Diana at Ephesus, Thuc. 3, 104.—II. Ἐφεσία, ας, ἡ, appell. of Diana worshipped at Ephesus, Paus. 4, 31, 7.—the Ephesian territory, sub. χώρα, Strab.

Ἐφέσιμος, *ον, δική*, a suit, in which there was the right of ἔφεσις, or appeal to another court, Dem. 78, 23: *om.*

Ἐφέσιος, α, *ον*, of Ephesus, Ephesus, Strab. ἡ Ἐφέσια, the Ephesian territory; οἱ Ἐφέσιοι, the Ephesians, en. An. 5, 3, 4.

Ἐφέσις, *εως, ἡ*, (ἐφίημι) a throwing, striking at a thing, Plat. Legg. 717 A. 2, metaph. as Att. law-term, *an appeal to another court*, (as we talk of throwing a cause into chancery), εἰς παρ., Dem. 1301, 3, cf. Att. Process, 770.—II. (ἐφίημα) an aiming at a thing, appetite, desire, τινός, Plat. Rep. 864 B, Arist. Rhet. 2, 4, 31.

Ἐφέσιος, *ον, ἡ*, Ephesus, a city of Asia in Asia Minor at the mouth of the Cayster, containing a celebrated temple of Diana; it now bears the name Ayasuluk, Hdt. 1, 142; 2, 10.—ὁ, son of the Cayster, from whom Ephesus received its name, Paus. 7, 7.

Ἐφesperεύω, (ἐπί, ἐσπέρα) to spend evening awake.

Ἐφesperος, *ον*, (ἐπί, ἐσπέρα) of, *ut even-tide*: hence—2. western, Ph. O. C. 1059.

Ἐφesperομαι, poet. for ἐφesperομαι.

Ἐφesperα, poet. for ἐφesperα, inf. in ἐφesperα, Od. 13, 274.

Ἐφesperα, imperat. aor. 1 mid. from ἔφα, Od. 15, 277.

Ἐφesperομαι, poet. fut. mid. of ἐφesperώ, 1, 9, 455.

Ἐφesperία, *ον*, (ἐπί, ἐστία) on the hearth, i. e. at home, by one's own fire, Od. 3, 234: at home, settled in a place, having a house and home, a householder (in the legal sense), Il. 2, 125; a verbs of motion, to the hearth, ε, ἦλθεν ἐφ., Od. 23, 55: also to home of another, Od. 7, 248, implying that one comes as a supplicant, ἦς, v. Wees. Hdt. 1, 35: a lodger, warmer in a house, Ap. Rh. 1, 909. — in genl. of, from the house or household, Lat. domesticus, ὑπάλλαξι, H. Tr. 206: hence τὸ ἐφesperόν, ἐπίστιον, a household, family, Hdt. 2, 73: θεοὶ ἐφ., the household gods, Lares or Penates, to whom the hearth was dedicated; also of gods dining over hospitality, Soph. Aj.

Ἐφesperίδιον, *ον, τό*, dim. from sq., 1.

Ἐφesperίς, ἰδος, ἡ, (ἐφesperνμι) an outer garment, wrapper, cloak, Xen. Cy. 4, 38.

Ἐφesperής, *ον, ὁ*, (ἐφίημι) a leader, commander, Aesch. Pers. 80.—II. ἐφesperαί, *ων, οἱ*, at Athens, a court specially appointed to try criminal cases, ap. Andoc. 10, 43, cf. Herm. Pol. Ant. § 103, 11.

Ἐφesperέον, verb. adj. of ἐφίημι, one must allow, Cic. Att. 9, 4, 2.

Ἐφesperτικός, ἡ, *ον*, (ἐφίημι) desirous: in gramm. desiderative, of verbs in -σειω, Lat. -urio.

Ἐφesperίνδα, adv. παίζειν, to play at catch-ball, also ἀρπαστον and φαίνινδα: Cratinus (Crates?) Incert. 25, uses it with a pun on the ἐφesperείς, as Ar. puns on ὁστρακίνα.

Ἐφesperμή, ἡς, ἡ, (ἐφίημι) an injunction, command, esp. of the gods or one's parents, Il. 1, 495; hence advice, exhortation, Hom. (esp. in Il.), Pind., and Aesch. Poet. word.

Ἐφesperός, ἡ, *ον*, (ἐφίημι) to be sought for, desirable, Arist. Phys. Ausc. Adv. -τός.

Ἐφesperάω, = ἐπενάω, to shout, triumph in a thing.

Ἐφesperημα, ατος, τό, a discovery, invention.

Ἐφesperεσις, *εως, ἡ*, (ἐφesperίσκω) a discovering, discovery.

Ἐφesperετής, *ου, ὁ*, an inventor, Anacreont.: a contriver, N. T.

Ἐφesperήσις, *εως, ἡ*, = ἐφesperεσις: from

Ἐφesperίσκω, fut. ἐφesperήσω: aor. ἐφesperον, (ἐπί, εὔρισκω) to light upon, meet with, find anywhere, Hom.: in genl. to discover, invent, τέχνην, P. 12, 13, and in mid., Ib. 4, 466, σφώς ἐφesperεσθε ὥστε μὴ θανεῖν, Eur. Alc. 699: c. part. ἐφ. τινα ποιοῦντα, to detect one doing, Od. 24, 145, Soph. El. 1093; and so in pass. μὴ ἐφesperεθῇ πρόσσον, Hdt. 9, 109: so too ἐφesperεσθαι κακός (sc. ὄν) Soph. O. T. 1421.

Ἐφesperώ, f. -εὔσω, (ἐπί, εὔω) to boil or roast besides, v. 1. Nic. ap. Ath. 61 A.

Ἐφesperώμαι, (ἐπί, ἐψύωμαι) dep., to mock, scoff at, τι, like Lat. illudere, Od. 19, 331, 370.

Ἐφesperω, f. -ψήσω, (ἐπί, ψήω) to cook over again, Ath.

Ἐφesperων, Ion. impf. from ἐφesperώ.

Ἐφesperβαιον, *ον, τό*, (ἐπί, ἡβη) the pudenda, Lat. pubes, Diosc.

Ἐφesperβαρξέω, ὦ, to be ἐφesperβαρξος, Inscr.

Ἐφesperβαρξος, *ον, ὁ*, (ἐφesperος, ἄρχω) an overseer of the youth, a magistrate in some Greek cities, Epict.

Ἐφesperβάνω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, Ion. ἐπesperβάνω, (ἐπί, ἡβάνω) to come to man's estate, grow up to manhood, Hdt. 6, 83, and Att.

Ἐφesperβεία, ας, ἡ, (ἐφesperεύω) puberty, man's estate, Anth.: in legal sense, v. Dict. Antiqu. s. v. Ephebus.

Ἐφesperεῖον, *ον, τό*, a place for the youth to exercise themselves, Strab.: hence as an architect. term, Vitruv. 5, 11, 1: v. Dict. Antiqu. p. 492 A.

Ἐφesperείος, εἰα, εἰον, (ἐφesperος) youthful, ἀκμή, Anth.

Ἐφesperεῖον, to be an ἐφesperος, to arrive or be at man's estate, to grow up: also to spend one's youth, Paus.

Ἐφesperβία, ας, ἡ, = ἐφesperβεία.

Ἐφesperικός, ἡ, *ον*, Dor. ἐφesperός, of, belonging to an ἐφesperος, Theocr. 23, 56: τὸ ἐφesperικόν, = ἐφesperός, Luc.: also the place in the theatre assigned to the youths.

Ἐφesperός, *ον*, (ἐπί, ἡβη) arrived at puberty, come to manhood or womanhood, (ἡβη) i. e. at Athens, of boys 17, of girls 13 years old, Xen. Cyr. 1, 2, 8, cf. 1, 5, 1: cf. ἐφesperομαι 1. Hence

Ἐφesperοσύνη, ἡς, ἡ, *in age*, *post ion* of an ἐφesperος, puberty, Anth.

Ἐφesperότης, ἡτος, ἡ, = foreg.

Ἐφesperομαί, (ἐπί, ἡγέομαι) dep. mid., to lead against one, Il. 2, 687, in tmesis.—II. to lead to a place, c. dat. pers.: esp. as Att. law-term, to lead the magistrate to a house where a criminal lay concealed, whom the in former durst not seize himself, Dem. 601, 20. Hence

Ἐφesperήσις, *εως, ἡ*, at Athens, an action against one who harboured a criminal, v. foreg. II., cf. Att. Process, p. 246, sq.

Ἐφesperήσμαι, (ἐπί, ἡδομαι) pass., to exult in a thing, or usu. over a person, τι, Xen. Hell. 5, 3, 20, like ἐπesperχαίρω, Valck. Hipp. 1285.

Ἐφesperώνω, (ἐπί, ἡδύνω) to sweeten, give a relish to, τροφήν, Plut.: metaph. to sweeten, season, διατριβήν λόγοις, Plut.

Ἐφesperώ, (ἐπί, ἡκω) to come, to have arrived, freq. in Soph.—2. to extend, reach to, Xen. Lac. 12, 5.

Ἐφesperήλις, ἰκος, ὁ, ἡ, = ἐφesperος, Anth.

Ἐφesperήλις, ἰδος, also ἐφesperήλις, ἰδος, ἡ, Ion. ἐπesperήλις, (ἐπί, ἡλος) a cover: an iron rim or band on a box's cover.—II. in plur., spots or freckles brought out by the sun, Hipp., etc. (In this signf. perh. from ἡλιος.)

Ἐφesperήλος, *ον*, (ἐπί, ἡλος) nailed on or to.—II. (ἐπί, ἡλος) sun-burnt or freckled, cf. foreg. II.

Ἐφesperήλως, ἡτος, ἡ, a white speck on the eye, Sext. Emp.

Ἐφesperήλω, ὦ, (ἐπί, ἡλώω) to nail on, nail firmly: metaph. τῶνδ' ἐφesperήλωται γόμφος, i. e. it is fixed, determined, Aesch. Supp. 944.

Ἐφesperήλωδης, ες, = ἐφesperήλις II.

Ἐφesperήλωτος, ἡ, *ον*, (ἐφesperήλω) nail

Ἐφesperμαι, (ἐπί, ἡμαι) to sit on at, of by, usu. τι, Od. 6, 309; 12, 215, but in Aesch. Eum. 109, also c. acc., βρέτας ἐφesperμενος, sitting on or at the shrine, cf. 440, 446, cf. ἡμαι, καθίζω.

Ἐφesperμερευτής, *ου, ὁ*, a daily watcher, waiter or minister, Philo: from

Ἐφesperμενύω, (ἐπί, ἡμερεύω) to devote the whole day to a thing, Polyb.

Ἐφesperμερία, ας, ἡ, a daily order of course, LXX.

Ἐφesperμερινός, ἡ, *ον*, =sq., Alex. Incert. 34.

Ἐφesperμέριος, *ον*, also α, *ον*, Pind. N. 6, 10, (ἐπί, ἡμέρα) on the day, for or during the day, the whole day through, οὐ κεν ἐφesperμέριος γε βάλοι δάκρυ, Od. 4, 223, cf. Pind. 1. c.; ἐφesperμέρια φρονεῖν, to take no thought for the morrow, Od. 21, 85. Freq. of men, ἐφesperμέριος, whose life is but for a day, Aesch. Pr. 546, Ar. Av. 687: hence in genl. short-lived, fleeting, Theogn. 656, 960.—II. daily, every day, Plut. Cf. ἐφesperμερος.

Ἐφesperμερίς, ἰδος, ἡ, (ἐφesperμερος) a diary, journal, day-book, Plut., cf. Propter. 3, 23, 20: esp. a military or historical record, as Caesar's Commentarii, Plut.—2. Id. er, a calendar, = ἡμερολόγιον.—II. = ἐφesperμερία, Joseph.

Ἐφesperμερον, *ον, τό*, an ephemeron, short-lived insect, Arist. H. A.—II. a poisonous plant, Nic.: strictly neut. from

Ἐφesperμερος, *ον*, (ἐπί, ἡμέρα) = ἐφesperμέριος (for which it is the usu. form in prose), living, lasting but a day, short-lived, Pind. I. 7, 57, cf. Thuc. 2, 53; esp. of men, ἐφesperμερος, beings of a day, Pind. P. 8, 135, etc.—II. daily πυρετός, Hipp.

Ἐφημερούσιον, ὦν, οἱ, they who live only for the present day.

Ἐφημοσύνη, ης, ἡ, (ἐφήμι)=ἐφευχή, a command, injunction, Hom.

Ἐφθσα, Ep. and Aeol. for ἐφης from φημί, Hom., and sometimes in common use.

Ἐφθσάχω, fut. -άσω, (ἐπί, ἡσυχάω) to acquiesce in a thing, v. l. Polyb.: to be quiet, Aretae.

Ἐφθάλος, εἰς, ἐόν, (ἐψω) cooked.

Ἐφθός, εἰς, ἐόν, (ἐψω) to be cooked, Nic.

Ἐφθήμερος, ὦν, (ἐπτὰ, ἡμέρα) of seven days, lasting that time, ἀνοχαί, Plut.

Ἐφθήμερις, (ἐπτά, ἡμερῆς) containing seven halves, i. e. 3½, esp. in metre, of three feet and a half, usu. of the first 3½ feet of a hexameter, or lambic trimeter: cf. πενθήμερις.

Ἐφθην, ης, η, aor. 2 of φθάνω, Hom.

Ἐφθιατο, Ion. for ἐφθιντο, aor. syncope. pass. of φθίω, φθίνω, Il. 1, 251.

Ἐφθοπώλειον, ὦν, τό=sq.

Ἐφθόπιον, ὦν, τό, (ἐφθός, πωλέω) a cook-shop, place where dressed meat is sold, Ptolemy, ap. Ath. 94 C.

Ἐφθός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. adj. from ἐψω, boiled, dressed, Hdt. 2, 77, Ecphantid. Satyr. 1: hence

Ἐφθότης, ητος, ἡ, a being boiled.

—II. metaph. a being dissolved, languor, Hipp.

Ἐφιάλλω=ἐπιάλλω, q. v.: hence

Ἐφιάλλων, ὦν, ὁ, the night-mare, Dat. incubo, strictly one who leaps upon, Strab., also ἐπιάλλης, q. v. Hence

†Ἐφιάλτης, ὦν, Ion. Ἐπιάλτης, εἰς, ὁ, Ephialtes, a giant, Apollod.—2. one of the Aloadae, son of Neptune and Iphimedia, Il. 5, 385, Pind.—3. a Trachinian, son of Eurymedus, who betrayed to the Persians the path over the mountain by which they attacked the Greeks in rear at Thermopylae, Hdt. 7, 213.—4. son of Sophonides, a celebrated Athenian orator and statesman, Dem. 1482, 6: Ael. V. H., etc.

Ἐφιαλτία, ας, ἡ, or ἐφιάλτιον, ὦν, τό, (ἐφιάλτης) an herb supposed to make one proof against night-mare.

Ἐφιδρώω, ὦ, (ἐπί, ιδρώω) to perspire at or with a thing: Medic. to perspire: hence

Ἐφιδρώσις, εως, ἡ, a perspiring, perspiration, Hipp.

Ἐφίζανω, (ἐπί, ἱζάνω) to sit on, at, or by, δέλταν, αἰδοῦσθαι, Il. 10, 578; 20, 11: metaph. ἔντος ἐπὶ βλεφαροῖς, Il. 10, 26: not found in Od., and in Il. only in impf.; v. also ἐφίζω.

Ἐφίζω, Dor. ἐφίσσω, f. -ζήσω, (ἐπί, ἱζω)=foreg., esp. to sit on, τινί, Od., but only in impf.; never in Il.: πρὸς τι, Critias 2, 11.

Ἐφίημι, Ion. ἐπίημι, fut. ἐφήσω: aor. 1 ἔφηκα, Ion. and Ep. ἐφέηκα, (ἐπί, ἵημι)—1. Hom. uses, of the act., part. pres. ἐφίεις; fut.; aor. 1 indic.; aor. 2 imperat. ἐφες, subj. ἐφείω, ης, η; of the mid., pres. part., and fut. He also has a 3 impf. ἐφίει, as if from ἐφίω, cf. προίημι. To send to one, Ἰριν Πριάμω, Il. 24, 117: to set upon, stir up against, ἐπὶ τινα, Hdt. 9, 49, cf. 7, 176: in this signf. Hom. always adds the inf. to stir up, excite to do, Il. 1, 518, Od. 14, 464, etc.—2. of things, to throw, launch at one, e. g. βέλαια τινα very freq. in Hom., ἐγχος, ἐλαιν τι, Il. 20, 346; 21, 170, χείρας τινας, to lay hands on him, Lat. iacere manus, very freq. in Hom.—3. of events, destinies, etc., to send upon one, πότμον τινί, Il. 4, 306 κήδεα,

Il. 1, 445, ἀέθλον, Od. 19, 576; ἐφ. νόστον τινί, to grant one a return, Od.; and so in Att., esp. Trag.—II. to let go, loosen, esp. the rein, Lat. remittere, metaph., ἐφ. τὰς ἡνίας τοῖς λόγοις, Plat. Prot. 338 A, to give a rein to, γλῶσσαν, Eur. Andr. 954: hence to give up, yield, ἡγεμονίαν τινι, Thuc. 1, 95; πάνθ' ἥδονῃ, Eur. Oen. 2: hence—2. to permit, allow, τινὶ ποιεῖν, Hdt. 1, 90; 3, 113; and so ἐφ. τινί, Soph. El. 554.—3. seemingly intr., sub. εἰναι, to give one's self up to, οὐρία, a fair wind, Plat. Prot. 338 A: and so ἥδονῃ, etc., Valck. Diatr. p. 233, cf. δίδωμι.—III. to put the male to the female, Lat. admittere, Hdt. 3, 85; 4, 30.—IV. as law-term, to refer to a higher judge, to appeal, τινα ἐς τὸ δικαστήριον, Dem. 913, 23, cf. 1024, 22.—B. mid. ἐφίεμαι, f. ἐφίσσω, to enjoin, command, τινί τι, Il. 23, 82, Od. 13, 7, etc.; ἐδ. τινὶ ποιεῖν, Soph. El. 1111, Ar. Vesp. 242; and so c. acc. ἐφίεμαι χαίρειν σ' (i. e. σε) Soph. Aj. 112: ἐφ. ἐς... to send orders to... Thuc. 4, 108: to commit, intrust to one, τί τινι, Aesch. Pr. 4, etc.—II. to aim at, long after, desire, c. gen., Soph. El. 143, Xen., etc.; also c. acc. Soph. O. T. 766, Xen. Ages. 11, 14: c. inf. Soph. Phil. 1315, Thuc. 6, 6. [ἦ Ep., ἦ Att.: yet ἦ in the Homer. forms ἐφίεις, ἐφίει, ἐφίεμενος, except ἦ in ἐφίει, Od. 24, 180.]

†Ἐφίημι, Dor. 3 sing. pres. for ἐφίησι from ἐφίημι, Pind. Isth. 2, 15.

Ἐφικνέομαι, f. ἐφίσσωμαι: aor. ἐφίκομην, (ἐπί, ἵκνέομαι) dep. mid. To come upon, reach an end, in genl. to reach, attain to, c. gen., ἀμα ἀλλήλων ἐφίκοντο, Il. 13, 613, so too in Att., cf. Valck. Opusc. 2, 180; and of things, to hit, win, τινός, Isocr. 203, etc.: also metaph. of words, to hit or touch the right points, Lat. rem acu tangere, Hdt. 7, 9: cf. Dem. 361, 25, and Polyb.—II. to reach, arrive at a place, c. acc., v. l., Od. 8, 202 (but Wolf ἀφίκεσθε), ἐπ. ἐς... τόπον, Hdt. 3, 9; ἐπὶ γῆν, Xen. Cyr. 1, 1, 5.—2. strangely c. acc., ἐπικέσθαι μαστίγι πλῆγας τὸν Ἑλλήσποντον, to visit the H. with blows, Hdt. 7, 35.—III. absol. to be enough, avail, suffice, Plut. Hence

Ἐφικτός, ἡ, ὄν, easily reached or got at, attainable, Theophr. δὲ ἐφικτόν, or καθόσον ἐφ., κατὰ τὸ ἐφ., to the best of one's power, Lat. pro virili, Arist. Mund., etc.: ἐν εὐκτίῳ, within reach, Theophr., and Plut.—2. metaph. intelligible, Polyb.

Ἐφίληθεν, Aeol. and Ep. 3 plur. aor. 1 pass. from φιλέω, from ἐφίληθσαν, Il. 2, 668.

Ἐφίμερος, strengthened ἱμεῖρω, c. acc., Nic. ap. Ath. 683 F: c. gen., Nonn.; c. inf., Musae.

Ἐφίμερος, ὦν, Ion. ἐπίμερος, (ἐπί, ἱμερος) longed for, desired, Hes. Sc. 15: hence delightful, agreeable, Archil. 22. [1]

Ἐφιπάζομαι, (ἐπί, ἱπάζομαι) dep., to ride a tilt at, hence λόγοις ἐφ., Cratin. Incert. 131, cf. καθιππάζομαι: to ride upon, ἐπὶ τινος, Luc. D. Marin. 6, 2.

Ἐφιπαρχία, ας, ἡ, a double ἱππαρχία, consisting of 1024 horse, Arr.

Ἐφιπαστῆρ, ἡρος, ὅ=ἐπιβήτωρ, Apollon. Lex.

Ἐφίππειος, ὦν, dub. l. for ἐφίπ-

πιος. Ἐφιππεύω, (ἐπί, ἱππεύω) to ride against or towards, τινί, Diod.—2. to ride upon, τινί, Opp.—II. to cover the female of animals.

Ἐφιππιος, ὦν, (ἐπί, ἱππος) of, belonging to a horse or to riding, Xen. Cyr. 9, 3, 6: ἐφ. ὁρόμος, a course of a certain length so called, whether on foot or on horseback, v. Plat. Legg. 833 B: τὸ ἐφ., sub. στρώμα, Lat. ephippia, a saddle-cloth, Xen. Eq. 7, 5.

Ἐφιππον, ὦν, τό, a cc. with one horse, cf. τέτριππον, dub.

Ἐφιππος, ὦν, (ἐπί, ἱππος) on horseback, riding, Plut.: ἀνδρίας ἐφ., an equestrian statue, Id.—2. κλύων ἐφιππος, a rushing wave of horses, Soph. El. 733.

†Ἐφιππος, ὦν, ὁ, Ephippus, a poet of the middle comedy, Ath. 28 D; v. Meineke 1, p. 351.—2. a writer of Olynthus, Ath. 120 E.

Ἐφιπποτότης, ὦν, ὁ=τοῖσδε ἐφιππος, a mounted archer, v. l., Diod.

Ἐφιπταίαι, aor. ἐπτάμην, (ἐπί, ἵπταμαι) dep., to fly upon, towards or to, Hom., but only in aor. 3 sing., of ἐπείτατο δεξιὸς ὄρνις, Il. 13, 821, Od. 15, 160, 525: the pres. only late, as in Mosch. 1, 16.

Ἐφισδάνω, Dor. for ἐφίσσω.

†Ἐφισδω, Dor. for ἐφίσσω, Theocr. 5, 97.

Ἐφιστάνω, rare late form for sq., Diosc.

Ἐφίστημι, Ion. ἐπίστημι, f. -στήσω, (ἐπί, ἵστημι)—A. in pres., fut., and aor. 1 trans.—I. to set on, over, of things, to place upon, τί τινι, Thuc. 2, 73, τί ἐπὶ τινος, Plat. Crit. 116 A, τί ἐπὶ τι, Dem. 1029, 29: hence metaph. ἐφ. μοῖραν βίω, Lat. finem impingere, Plat. Rep. 498 C: also like Lat. praeficere, to set over, τινα τί, Hdt. 5, 27; ἐπὶ τινος, Polyb.—2. metaph. to set one person over another, as a watch, φύλακα βόλ, Aesch. Supp. 303: παιδαγωγούς ἐπ' αὐτοῖς, Xen. Rep. Lac. 2, 1; ἐπὶ τινα, Dem. 807, 3: to appoint to, τέλει, Aesch. Ag. 1202.—3. ἐφιστάναι τινα ἀνῶνα, to institute it in honour, commemoration of him, Hdt. 1, 167: 6, 38.—II. to set by or near to, Hdt. 1, 59, etc.: ἐπ. κινῆλα τὸ σῆμα (=περὶ τὸ σ.) ἱππέας, Hdt. 4, 72: ἐπ. τινὰ τοὺς πράγμασι, to bring one into affairs, let one have a hand in them, Dem. 351, 25.—2. to stop, check, make halt, Lat. inhibere στρατεύμα, Xen. Cyr. 4, 2, 18; ὁρμήν, Polyb.: τινα τὸ πρόσω, Arr.—3. ἐφίστημι τὴν γνώμην, τὴν διάνοιαν to apply one's thoughts to, attend, Hipp. etc.; κατὰ τι, to a thing, Isocr. 20 B; so too ἐφ. τὰς ὁμεις ἐπὶ τι, Polyb. but more freq. absol., ἐφιστάναι, attend, like προσέχω, c. dat. rei, Arist. Mund.: περὶ τινος, Polyb.; ἐπ. στήσασι μάλλον λεκτέον, one must read with more care and accuracy, Aris. Pol. 7, 16, 12 (whence the word ἐπιστάσις, ἐπιστήμη, qq. v.): also ἐπιστῆσαι τινα ἐπὶ τι, to call his attention to; Polyb., absol., Plut.—B. mid. and intr. tenses. perf., plup. aor. 2 act. (the transit. are not found in Hom.) to stand on, over, τινί, Il. 3, 373, etc.; to place one's self over, to one's post at, θύρῃσι ἐφίστατο, on in Hom., Il. 11, 644; ἐπὶ τὰς πόλεις, Hdt. 3, 77, etc.—2. to be set over, to praessee, πόλιν, Aesch. Theb. 5, χρημάτων, Eur. Andr. 1098, ἐπὶ νόσ, Plat. Rep. 460 B; esp. of ἐ εὐσεβῶτες, Att. εὐσεβῶτες, those in authority, Hdt. 4, 84, and Att.: hen to be urgent, urge on a work, etc., De 70, 16.—II. to stand by or near, or near, Hom., ἀλλήλοισι, Il. 13, 1 also παρὰ or ἐπὶ τινί, Il. 12, 199; 201, etc.: esp. of dreams or visions

appear to, *τινί*, Hdt. 1, 34, cf. Il. 10, 96: absol., to stand by, *ἀλλήλοισι*, Id. 22, 203.—2. in hostile signif. to and against, oppose, Il. 5, 624, *ἀλλήλοισι*, Il. 10, 703: to come upon by *ὑπὲρ τι* or *ἐπὶ τι*, Isocr.: metaph. to impend, be at hand, Lat. *instare*, ἥρως ἐφαστάν θανάτοιο, Il. 12, 26, κίνδυνος, Dem. 287, 5.—3. to and about, float on the top, τὸ ἐφιστάμενον οὐ γάλακτος, i. e. cream, Hdt. 4, 2.—4. to halt, stop, as in a march, Xen. 2, 4, 26, cf. A. II. 2: hence in genl. to wait, and in Luc., μικρὸν ἵστασθαι ἀποθνήσκει, he dies shortly after.—5. to be posted, stand after, be on others, Polyb.—6. to fix one's mind on, give one's attention to, ἐπὶ τι, Isocr. 213 D, cf. A. II. 3.—C. Polyb. uses the perf. ἐφίστηκα sometimes trans.: and we once have ἐφίστασι βίον, Lat. *sistere gradum*, Soph. 339.

Εφιστορέω, ὤ, to inquire, search fur-

Εφλάδων, aor. 2 from φλάζω.

Εφάρβθεν, Aeol. and Ep. 3 plur. pass. for ἐφορῆθσαν, from φο-

Εφόδεια, ας, ἡ, (ἐφόδευσι) the going rounds, keeping guard: also the rd, watch, patrol, Wessel. Diod. 20,

Εφιδεντέον, verb. adj., one must upon, attempt, Sext. Emp.: and Εφιδεντής, οὐ, ὁ, one who goes the rounds.—2. a spy: from

Εφιδέναι, (ἐπὶ, δόδω) to visit, go rounds, to see that watch is kept at, etc., πάντ' ἐφιδενταί, Ar. Av. 1, 2; in Xen. Cyr. 8, 16, of an officer who yearly visited all the satraps of Persia: hence in genl. to attend, watch over, ἄνωσι, Aesch. 1, 728.—2. to visit as a spy, spy out, LXX.—II. metaph. to examine, an argument, etc., Epict.

Εφιδάω, τῷ, v. ἐφιδόω. Εφιδιάω, Ion. ἐποδιάω, f. -άω, furnish with supplies, equip for a war, Hdt. 9, 99: metaph. to furnish, train up or educate in, τινά Plut. Pass. to be supplied with, LXX. Mid. to supply one's self receive, for one's supplies, τι ἔκ ν, Xen. Hell. 1, 6, 12.

Εφιδός, ον, (ἐπὶ, δόδος) of, belonging to a journey: neut. to ἐφ., Lat. *viaticum*, supplies, money or necessities travelling, esp. supplies of an army, in plur. τὰ ἐφιδία, Hdt. 4, 203; and Att.: of an ambassador's travelling allowance, Ar. Ach. 53: in maintenance, support, Dem. 1204, 2. in genl. a store, resource, support of any kind, Arist. Probl.; εὐεφιδός μεγίστον ἐφ., Epich. p. 98: = ἀφορμή, Dem. 917, 14.

Εφιδός, ον, ἡ, (ἐπὶ, δόδος) a way, approach, freq. in Thuc., etc.: vessel, passage, Hipp.—2. metaph. to, a means of reaching, a plan, etc., Theophr. and Polyb.—3. communication, access for traffic and intercourse, ἐφ. παρ' ἀλλήλους, Thuc. 1, 1, 5, 35.—II. an onset, attack, assault, Aesch. Eum. 376, Thuc., ἡ νύμφη ἐφιδός μάλλον ἢ ἱσχυρός, 3, 11: ἔς ἐφιδόν, at the first, Polyb.: hence of ships, εἰς καὶ ἐφιδόν, of burden and of Polyb. 3, 25, 4.—2. hence in an attack, access of fever.—the rounds, visit of the outposts,

Εφιδός, ον, ὁ, one who goes the rounds, Xen. Cyr. 8, 16, and Polyb.; ἡ νύμφη.

Ἐφοδος, ον, accessible, Thuc. 6, 66, in superl. -ώτατος.

Ἐφοδῶ, ὤ, Ion. ἐποδ. (ἐπὶ, δόδος) to bring on the way, escort, only in Ion. form ἐποδῶκει, for ἐφωδῶκει, dub. in Aesch. Pers. 656.

Ἐφοίτη, Dor. for ἐφείτα, 3 sing. imperf. from φοίταω.

Ἐφολκίον, ον, τό, (ἐφέλκω) a tender, Od. 14, 350: acc. to others, a cock-boat, like sq.

Ἐφολκίον, ον, τό, (ἐφέλκω) a small boat towed after a ship, Plut.—2. in genl. an appendage, Plut., and Anth.: cf. sq.

Ἐφολλκίς, ἰδος, ἡ=foreg, esp. a burdensome appendage, τινί, Eur. Andr. 200, H. F. 631, 1424.

Ἐφολλός, ὢν, (ἐφέλκω) drawing on or towards, enticing, alluring, like ἐπαγωγός, Thuc. 4, 108.—II. ἐφ. ἐν λόγῳ, drawing, tedious, Aesch. Supp. 208: in genl. a laggard, Ar. Vesp. 268.

Ἐφομαρτέω, ὤ, f. -ήσω, (ἐπὶ, μαρτέω) to follow, press close upon, absol., Il. 8, 191, etc.; c. dat., Ap. Rh.

Ἐφομύλλω, ὤ, (ἐπὶ, ὀμύλλω) to company with, live with or among, c. acc., dub. in Hermes. 5, 52; c. dat., Nonn.

Ἐφοπλίζω, (ἐπὶ, ὀπλίζω) to equip, get ready, in Hom. either ἐφ. αἰτά, δειπνον, δόρπον, or ἁμαζαν, ἡμιδονος, also νῆα: to arm against, τινά τινι, Opp. Mid. to get ready for war with, λαγωῶς, Ib.

Ἐφορῆτικός, ἡ, ὢν, looking to or towards, watchful of, ἔργων, Xen. Oec. 12, 19: from

Ἐφορῶ, ὤ, Ion. ἐπορ., fut. ἐπὶ φημαι, Eur. ἐπὶ φημαι, cf. Butt. Ausf. Gr. Gr. 2, p. 258 Lob., (ἐπὶ, ὀράω) to oversee, observe, c. acc. in Hom. always of the gods, as of Jupiter, ἀνθρόπων ἐφορᾷ, Od. 13, 214; more freq. of Helius, πάντ' ἐφορᾷ καὶ πάντ' ἐπακούει, Il. 3, 277, Od. 11, 109, etc., and so Trag., as Aesch. Ag. 1246: of a general going his rounds, Xen. Cyr. 5, 3, 59: pass., ὅσον ἐφείρωτο τῆς νήσου, as much of it as was in view, Thuc. 3, 104.—II. to look out for, pick out, choose, Il. 9, 167, Od. 2, 294.—As aor. we have ἐπείδον, q. v.

Ἐφορεία, ας, ἡ, (ἐφορεύω) superintendence: esp.—2. the office or dignity of ἐφορος, the ephorality, Xen. Lac. 8, 3.

Ἐφορεῖον, ον, τό, the court of the ephori, Xen. Ages. 1, 36.

Ἐφορεύω=ἐφορῶ, c. acc., Aesch. Supp. 678, Eum. 530; c. gen., Pers. 7.—II. to be an ephor, Thuc. 8, 6, and Xen.

Ἐφορέω, Ion. and poet. for ἐφορῶ, Aesch.

Ἐφορικός, ἡ, ὢν, of, belonging to the ephori, Xen. Lac. 15, 6.

Ἐφορίς, α, ον, (ἐπὶ, ὄρος) on the border, confines, frontier, ἀγορά, ap. Dem. 631, fin.

Ἐφορμαίνω, (ἐπὶ, ὀρμαίνω) to rush on, attack, Aesch. Pers. 208: c. dat., Opp.

Ἐφορμῶ, ὤ, f. -ήσω, (ἐπὶ, ὀρμῶ) to stir up, rouse against one, πόλεμον, ἀνέμους τινί, Il. 3, 165, Od. 7, 272: λίκον, Hdt. 9, 93.—II. intr. to rush upon, attack, τινί, Eur. Hipp. 1275: but so more usu.—B. in pass. and mid. to be stirred up, roused, in Hom. oft. c. inf., ἡμῶς ἐφορμᾶται πολέμῳ, μάχεσθαι, γαμέεσθαι, ποιεῖσθαι, etc.—II. to rush furiously on, absol. Il. 17, 465, usu. in part. aor. pass. ἐφορμῆς, without hostile signif., to hurry, rush forward, Od. 11, 206. In mid. also sometimes c. acc., to rush upon, δαῖτ' at, attack, ἐφορμᾶται ἔθνος

ὀρνίδων, Il. 15, 691, cf. 20, 461, καὶ ἐφορμῆσθαι ἀέθλων, Hes. Sc. 127 later also c. dat.

Ἐφορμῶ, ὤ, Ion. ἐπορ., f. -ήσω, (ἐπὶ, ὀρμῶ) to lie at anchor, lie at or over against a place, esp. to watch or blockade an enemy, Hdt. 8, 81; ἐφ' ἡμῖν, Thuc. 7, 3, ἐπὶ τῷ ἡμῖν, Xen. Hell. 6, 2, 7; at ἐφορμουσά ναῦς, the blockading squadron, Ib. 1, 6, 36: in genl. to lie by and so to watch, Soph. O. C. 812. Pass. to be blockaded, Thuc. 1, 142.—2. in genl. to keep in check, be a hindrance to, καιροῖς τινος, Dem. 30, 18.

Ἐφορμή, ἡς, ἡ, (ἐφορμῶ) an entrance, approach, Od. 22, 130.—II. an attempt upon a place, attack, Thuc. 6, 90, cf. Gölle ad 6, 49. Oft. confused with ἀφορμή, Herm. Soph. Aj. 283.

Ἐφορμησις, εως, ἡ, (ἐφορμῶ)=foreg. II.—B. (ἐφορμῶ) an anchorage, convenience for lying at anchor, Thuc. 6, 48: a watching with ships, blockade, Id. 2, 89, ubi v. Arnold.

Ἐφορητικός, ἡ, ὢν, (ἐφορμῶ) ex citing.

Ἐφορμίζω, (ἐπὶ, ὀρμίζω) to bring a ship to its moorings: (ὄρμος) and so in mid. o come into harbour, come to anchor, εἰς τόπον, Thuc. 4, 8: more rarely c. aor. pass., Poppe Thuc. 6, 49. Hence

Ἐφορμίστις, εως, ἡ, a bringing or coming to anchor.

Ἐφορμος, ον, (ἐπὶ, ὄρμος) at anchor, ναῦς, Thuc. 3, 76.—II. with a harbour, anchorage, etc.

Ἐφορμος, ον, ὁ=ἐφορμής II., • blockade, Thuc. 4, 27.

Ἐφορος, ον, (ἐφορῶ) overseeing watching.—II. usu. as subst., ὁ ἐφορος, a watcher, guardian, ruler, στρατῶς, γῆς, Aesch. Pers. 25, Supp. 674.—2. at Sparta, ὁ ἐφορος, the Ephori, overseers, a body of five magistrates, who controlled all the rest, even the king, Hdt. 1, 65; 6, 82, cf. Arist. Pol. 2, 6, and Muller Dor. 3, 7. Hence

Ἐφορος, ον, ὁ, Ephorus, a celebrated historian of Cyrene in Aeolis, a pupil of Socrates, Plut., Strab.

Ἐφορος, ον, (ἐπὶ, ὄρος)=ἐφόριος. Ἐφόσον, adv. for ἐφ' ὅσον, in so far as.

Ἐφονδίον, ωνος, ὁ, Ephādion, a pancratiast from Maenalus in Arcadia, a victor at the Olympic games, Ar. Vesp. 1191.

Ἐφραῖος, ον, ὁ, Ephraeus, of Orens, a pupil of Plato, more correctly Ἐφραῖος, q. v.

Ἐφυβρίζω, (ἐπὶ, ὑβρίζω) to insult over one, add insult to injury, absol., Il. 9, 368; later c. dat., Soph. Aj. 1385; c. acc., Eur. Phoen. 1663, Heracl. 947: ἐφ. τι, to give vent to insulting language, Thuc. 6, 63.—II. like ἐπι χαιρεκακέω, to exult maliciously, Soph. Aj. 954. Hence

Ἐφυβριστής, οὐ, ὁ, an insolent person.

Ἐφύβριστος, ον, (ἐφυβρίζω) wanting insolent, Hdn.

Ἐφυγιάζω, (ἐπὶ, ὑγιάζω) to make healthy.

Ἐφυγῶσαν, Alexandr. for ἐφυγον, from φεύγω.

Ἐφυγρῶναι, (ἐπὶ, ὑγρῶναι) to moisten: pass. of the bowels, to be relaxed, Hipp.

Ἐφυγρός, ον, (ἐπὶ, ὑγρός) moist, Theophr.

Ἐφυδάτιος, α, ον, (ἐπὶ, ὕδωρ) on or of the water, Νύμφη, Ap. Rh. [ὕ metri grat.]

Ἐφυνδρεύω, (ἐπὶ, ὑδρεύω) to water τι, Theophr.: from

Ἐφιδρίας ἄδης, ἡ of the water, Νύμφη, Anth.

Ἐφύδρος, Ion. ἔφνδρος, ov, (ἐπί, ἔδαρ) wet, moist, rainy, epith. of the west wind, Od. 14, 458, like Virgil's *Orion aquosus*: *abounding in water*, ἔπ. πίδαρι, Hdt. 4, 198.

Ἐφύδρῳ, ὁ, i. e. ὁ ἐφ' ὕδατι ὢν, the keeper of the water-clock, (κλεψύδρα) in the Athen. law-courts, dub.

Ἐφύλακτέω, ὦ, (ἐπί, ὑλακτέω) to mark at, τινί, Plut.

Ἐφυνμέω, ὦ, (ἐπί, ὕννω) to sing or chant one thing after another, παῖνα ὀγγῇ, Aesch. Pers. 393; and so Plat. —II. to chant or utter good or evil wishes over, τί τινι, Eum. 902, Soph. Ant. 1305: to sing a dirge or mournful strain, τι, Aesch. Cho. 385, Soph. O. Γ. 1275.—III. c. acc. pers., to sing of, laud, ἄλᾳ, Soph. Ant. 658.

Ἐφυννέω, τό, (ἐπί, ὕννω) the burden, refrain, of a hymn, Ap. Rh.

Ἐφύπτερε, -θεν, adv., above, on the top or surface, Od. 9, 383: later sometimes c. gen., Simon.—II. over and above, besides. [v]

Ἐφυννιδίος, ov, (ἐπί, ὕπνω) sleepy, lulling to sleep, dub. in Leon. Tar.

Ἐφυννίω, (ἐπί, ὕπνω) to sleep upon, ἐπὶ ὕπνω to sleep.

Ἐφύρα, ας, ἡ, Ion. Ἐφύρη, Ephrya, old name of Corinth, II. 6, 152.—72, a Pelasgian city of Elis on the Selleis, II. 2, 659; 15, 531; Strab. p. 338.—3. a city of Thesprotia in Epirus, afterwards called Cichyrus, famed for the production of poisonous drugs, Od. 1, 259; 2, 323, but others refer this to the Eph. in Elis, v. Strab. p. 338.—4. a city of Phthiotis in Thessaly, the later Crannon, Strab., hence Ἐφουρί, q. v.—Other cities of this name are mentioned in Strab.; their sites are involved in much doubt, v. Strab. II. c., Nitzsch ad Od. I. c. [v]

Ἐφυσάω, ων, ol.=sq., Pind. P. 10, 85.

Ἐφύσσοι, ov, oi, the Ephryi, inhab. of Ephrya (4), II. 13, 301; acc. to Strab. 330, 338, 342.

Ἐφύσση, Dor. for Ἐφύσα, 3 sing. impf. from φύσσω. [v]

Ἐφυστερίζω, (ἐπί, ὑστερίζω) to be later, come after another, Thuc. 3, 82.

Ἐφύσσω, (ἐπί, ὑφάω) to interweave: metaph., μῆτιν, Opp. in tmesis.

Ἐφύφη, ης, ἡ, the woof, Plat. Legg. 734 E.

Ἐφύω, (ἐπί, ὕω) to rain upon: pass. to be in the rain, exposed to it, Xen. Cyn. 9, 5.—2. impers. ἐφύει, τινί, Theophr. [v]

Ἐφ' ὧ, ἐφ' ὧτε, i. e. ἐπὶ τούτῳ ὥστε, on the condition that...

Ἐφώριος, ov, (ἐπί, ὥρα) mature, Anth.

Ἐχάδον, ες, ε, aor. 2 of χαλάνω, II.

Ἐχάρην, ης, η, aor. of χαίρω, Hom.

[α] Ἐχεα, ας, ε, aor. 1 act. of χέω, II.

Ἐχέβοιον, ov, τό, acc. to Poll., = υερ ὀβοιον.

Ἐχέγγνος, ov, (έχων, έγγύνη) giving security, pledged and able to redeem one's pledge, responsible: hence in genl. trust-worthy, faithful, secure, δόω, Eur. Med. 388; ζημία έχ., to be relied on, (for the prevention of crime) Thuc. 3, 46; λόγος έχ., Eur. Andr. 192: ποιεῖν τι έχ., Lat. ratum facere, Id. Phoen. 759.—II. that has received a guarantee, under pledge of security, Ικέτης έχέγγνος, Soph. O. C. 284.

Ἐχελωττία, ας, ἡ, (έχω, γλωττω) word coined by Lucian after έκε-

λειπία, armistice, as we might say linguistic.

Ἐχεδερμία, ας, ἡ, (έχω, δέρμα) the disease of cattle, when they are hide-bound, Lat. coriogo.

Ἐχεδμία, ας, ἡ, acc. to Dicaearch., and Plat. Thes. 32, old name of the Academia, after a hero Echedemos.

Ἐχέδωρος, ov, ὁ, Ion. Ἐχέδωρος, the Echedōrus, now Gallico, a river of Macedonia, emptying into the Thermaicus Sinus, Hdt. 7, 124.

Ἐχέθμνος, ov, (έχω, θυμός) master of one's passions, under self-control, Od. 8, 320, cf. έχέθων.

Ἐχέιαί, ov, αί, Echēai, a city of Laconia, Strab.:

Ἐχέϊδιον, ov, τό, dim. from έχις, a little adder.

Ἐχεκλής, ες, (έχω, κήλη) ruptured.

Ἐχεκλεύς, and -λής, ἥος, ὁ, Echecles, son of Actor, one of the leaders of the Myrmidons, II. 16, 189.—2. a philosopher of Ephesus, Diog. L.

Ἐχεκλος, ov, ὁ, Echēclus, son of Agenor, II. 20, 474.—2. another Trojan, slain by Patroclus, II. 16, 692.

Ἐχέκολλος, ov, (έχω, κόλλη) sticky, πηλός, Plut.

Ἐχεκρατής, ους, ὁ, Echecrātes, father of Eetion, grandfather of Cypselus in Corinth, Hdt. 5, 92.—2. a friend of Socrates, of Philus, Plat. Phaedr. 57 A.—Others in Polyb., Luc., etc.

Ἐχεκρατίδης, ov, ὁ, Echecratides, father of Orestes, king of Thessaly, Thuc. 1, 111.—2. an Athenian, father of Timon, Luc.—3. a sophist, a friend of Phocion, Ael.—Others in Anth., etc.

Ἐχεκτέινος, ov, (έχω, κτέανος) with great possessions, Rhian. 1.

Ἐχέλας, for -λαος, α, ὁ, Echēlas, son of Penthilus, Paus.

Ἐχέμβροτος, ov, ὁ, Echēmbrotus, masc. pr. n., Paus.

Ἐχεμῆνης, ὁ, Echēmēnes, a writer, Ath. 601 F.

Ἐχεμος, ov, ὁ, Echēmos, son of Aeropus, grandson of Cepheus, king of Arcadia, Hdt. 9, 26: Pind. O. 10, 80.

Ἐχέμων, Ep. Ἐχέμων, son of ὁ, Echēmōn, son of Priam, II. 5, 160 Wolf; Heyne Ἐχήμεν.

Ἐχεμῖδω, ὦ, to hold one's peace, be silent, Luc.: and

Ἐχεμυθία, ας, ἡ, silence, reserve, Plat.: from

Ἐχεμυθός, ov, (έχω, μύθος) taciturn; from the Homeric σιγή μύθων έχειν.

Ἐχενής, ἴδος, ἡ, (έχω, ναῖς) holding ships back, detaining them, ἄπλοιοι, Aesch. Ag. 149; ἄγκυρα, Anth.—II. a small sea-fish, supposed to have the power of holding ships back, Lat. echeneis, remora, Arist. H. A., cf. Plin. N. H. 9, 25.

Ἐχένιος, ov, ὁ, Echēnius, one of the Phaeacian nobles, Od. 7, 155.

Ἐχεπυκής, ες, (έχω, πυνκή) in Hom. epith. of a dart, βέλος, II. 1, 51; 4, 129, acc. to Gramm. bitter, but (acc. to Butt. Lexil. in v.) sharp, keen, piercing, cf. πυνκή, πυνκάμιος, πικρός.

Ἐχέπικρος, ov, =foreg. in Gramm.

Ἐχέπωλος, ov, ὁ, Echēpōlos, a Trojan, son of Thalyssius, II. 4, 458.—2. son of Anchises of Sicyon, who gave to Agamemnon the mare Aethē, to be released from accompanying him to Troy, II. 23, 296.

Ἐχερῆμωσίνη, ης, ἡ, =έχεμυθία: from

Ἐχερῆμων, ov, gen. ονος, (έχω, ῥημα) =έχήμενος.

Ἐχέσαρκος, ov, (έχω, σάρξ) clinging close to the body, χιτών, Ath.

Ἐχεσκον, ες, ε, Ion. imp. ἔχεσκον, for έχων, Hom

Ἐχέστονος, ov, (έχω, στόνος) bringing sorrow, Theocr. 25, 213.

Ἐχέστρατος, ov, ὁ, Echestrātus, son of Agis, king of Sparta, (4th Agid) Paus. 3, 2, 2.

Ἐχέτης, ov, ὁ, =έχων, a man of substance.

Ἐχετιμίδας, α, ὁ, Echettimidas, masc. pr. n., Thuc. 4, 119.

Ἐχέτλα, ας, ἡ, Echella, a city of Sicily, Polyb.

Ἐχέτλη, ης, ἡ, (έχω) the plough tail, handle, Lat. stiva, Hes. Op. 465.—II. any handle. Hence

Ἐχέτληεις, εσσα, εν, of, belonging to an echētla, Anth.

Ἐχέτλιον, ov, τό, (έχω) the hold of a ship, Nic.

Ἐχέτλος, ov, ὁ, Echētlus, an Attic hero, Paus. 1, 15, 3.

Ἐχέτορος, ov, ὁ, Echētus, a barbarous king of Epirus, who cut off the ears and noses of strangers and cast them to his dogs, Od. 18, 83-5.

Ἐχέτροσις, εως, ἡ, a plant, the white bryony, Hipp.

Ἐχενα, ας, ε, Ep. aor. 1 of χέω, Hom.: mid. χενύμην, II. 5, 314.

Ἐχεφρόνῳ, ὦ, to be έχέφρων, Anth.

Ἐχεφρόσυνη, ης, ἡ, prudence, sense, shrewdness, Anth.

Ἐχέφρων, ov, gen. ονος, (έχω, φρήν) with one's wits about one, of good judgment, sensible, Hom. esp. in Od., usu. as epith. of Penelope, as 4, 111. Adv. -δυνος, Diod.

Ἐχέφρων, ονος, ὁ, Echēphron, a son of Nestor, Od. 3, 413.—2. a son of Priam, Apollod.

Ἐχέμων, ὁ, v. sub Ἐχήμεν.

Ἐχθαίρω, f. έχθύρω: aor. 1 ἡχθήρα, (έχθος) to hate, be an enemy to, c. acc. pers. vel rei, Hom. et Att.: c. acc. cognato. έχθρος έχθαίρειν, to bear hate, Soph. Phil. 59, El. 1034. Pass. έχθαίρεσθαι κτινος, Soph. Ant. 93. Mostly poet., (cf. έχθραίνω) but also in Hipp., and late prose.

Ἐχθάνω, f. -θήσομαι, as πασά, έχθρομαι, v. s. i. απεχθάνομαι.

Ἐχθαρότης, ας, ov, verb. adj., to be hated, Soph. Aj. 679, ubi al. έχθραν τέος, cf. sub έχθραίνω.

Ἐχθές, adv. =χθές, yesterday, Soph. Ant. 456; hence

Ἐχθεσίνος, ἡ, ov, =χθεσινός, yesterday's, of yesterday, Anth.

Ἐχθμος, η, ov, (έχθος) hated, Soph. Fr. 590.

Ἐχθιστος, η, ov, most hated, most hateful, II.: later also most hating, hostile: irreg. superl. of έχθρός: Luc. has also έχθιστατος

Ἐχθίων, ov, gen. ονος, more hated more hostile: adv. -δυνος, Xen.—i. reg. compar. of έχθρός.

Ἐχθιστόπειο, ὦ, f. -ήσω, to become an enemy to, quarrel, wrangle with τινί, only in II. 1, 518; from

Ἐχθιστότης, ἡ, ov, also ος, ov, Plat. Legg. 810 D, hateful, hostile, Sop. Aj. 932, Ar. Ach. 226, cf. Ruhn Tim. (Acc. to Butt. Lexil. v. έθιστοπήσαι, from έχθρός, *θρῶ, θήμα, i. e. hostile-looking; others fr. θή, or even έδαφος, but prob. it only a lengthd. form of έχθρός, II. ὀλλοπατός, ημεδαπός, etc.: whi is confirmed by the accent.)

Ἐχθός, εος, τό, hate, hatred, (C. 9, 277, in plur., II. 3, 416: έχθ. τινί hated for one, Hdt. 9, 15, and Thuc. έχθος ἀπικέσθαι τινί, to incur hatred or enmity, Id. 8, 82; so έχθ. έλθεῖν τινι, Eur. Phoen. 879: cf. θαίρω. Cf. also sq., which, in pro-

more freq. (Acc. to some, akin to *ἀχθος*, *gravis*; others, as Buttm. Lexil. v. *οχθήσαι*, fin., from *ἐκ*, *ἐξ*, *ἐκτός*, just as the orig. signif. of Lat. *hostis* was stranger.)

Ἐχθρα, ας, ἡ, hatred, enmity, Hdt. 5, 81, Pind., and Att.: Ἐχθρα τινός, hatred for, enmity to one, Thuc. 3, 10; ἔς τινα, Hdt. 1, 5; πρὸς τινα, Thuc. 2, 68: δὲ ἔχθρας μολεῖν, ἀφίκεσθαι τινί, Eur. Phoen. 479, Hipp. 1164: ἔχθραν αἰρεσθαι, to become enemies, Dem.: opp. to καταλλάσσεσθαι τὰς ἔχθρας, Hdt. 7, 145, διαλύεσθαι, Thuc. 4, 19:—strictly fem. from ἔχθρος.

Ἐχθραῖνο, f. -ῖνω, (ἐχθρός)=ἐχθαίρω, which is the only form used by Trag., Pors. Or. 292, Med. 555), to hate, τινά, Xen. Ages. 11, 5.—2. to be at enmity with, be hated by, τινί.—II. to make hostile or odious, τινά, τινί, Or. Sib. Hence

Ἐχθραντέος, for ἔχθαρτέος, q. v. Ἐχθρεῖω, to be at enmity with, τινί, XX.

Ἐχθρικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἐχθρός) hostile, of r from an enemy.

Ἐχθροδαίμων, ὄν, gen. -ονος, hated by the gods: hence, =κακοδαίμων, miserable, Soph. O. T. 816.

Ἐχθρόζηνος, ὄν, (ἐχθρός, ζένος) friendly to guests, inhospitable, τινί, esch. Fr. 727.

Ἐχθροποιεῖω, ᾧ, to make hostile, τινά, μν., prob. 1. Stob. p. 510, 2: from

Ἐχθροποιός, ὄν, (ἐχθρός, ποιέω) using enmity, App.

Ἐχθρός, ὁ, ὄν, (ἐχθος) hated, hateful, of persons and things, freq. from om. downwds.: (though he has it in this pass. signif.) esp., θεοστίνος, Hes. Th. 766, etc.—II. act. ing, hostile, at enmity with, τινί, Luc. 8, 45, Xen., etc.—III. freq. as bst., ὁ ἐχθρός, one's enemy, where a act. and pass. senses oft., or usu., incide, Hes. Op. 340, Pind.: ἐχθροί, Thuc. 4, 47: οἱ ἐμοὶ ἐχθροί, Id. 89, etc.—Acc. to Ammon., ἐχθρός one who has been φίλος, but is aliened, Lat. inimicus: πολέμιος, one who at war, Lat. hostis: δυσμενής, one who becomes a mortal foe to his former friend.—Besides ἐχθρότερος, ἐχθρότατος, the irreg. comp. and superl. ἐχθρ., ἔχθιστος, (qq. v.) were in common use. Adv. πρός: compar. ἐχθρότερος, Dem. 61, 26.

Ἐχθρόφρων, ὄν, gen. -ονος, (ἐχθρός, φρῶν) hostile in disposition.

Ἐχθρόδης, ες, (ἐχθρός, εἶδος) like enemy, hostile. Adv. -δώς.

ΕΧΘΩ, to hate, Trag., as Aesch. 287, Soph. Aj. 459. Hom. has it as pass., ἐχθόμαι, q. v., to be hateful, τινί, Od. 4, 502, 756: usu. only in pres. and imperf., but art. pf. pass. ἡχθημένος occurs in v. 827.

Ἐχιδν, ὄν, τό, dim. from ἐχis, st. H. A.

Ἐχιδνα, ης, ἡ, an adder, viper, Hdt. 08, and Trag.; esp. metaph. of a chcerous wife or friend, Aesch. v. 249, Soph. Ant. 531: earlier, as Ies. Th. 297, 301, only as pr. v. v. v. ἐχis.

Ἐχιδνα, ης, ἡ, Echidna a monster, ing the upper half of a beautiful ale, the lower parts of a serpent, pring of Chrysaor and Callirrhoe, of Tartarus and Gaea, Hes. Th. 301, Hdt. 4, 8, sqq.

Ἐχιδναίος, αἰα, αἰών, (ἐχιδνα) of the viper, Call. Fr. 161.

Ἐχιδνίτης, εσσα, εν,=foreg., Nic.

Ἐχιδνιον, ὄν, τό, dim. from ἐχιδνα.

Ἐχιδν ὀδῆκος, ὄν, (ἐχιδνα, δάκνω) bitten by a viper.

Ἐχιδνοειδής, ες, (ἐχιδνα, εἶδος) viper-shaped, snake-like.

Ἐχιδνοκέφαλος, ὄν, (ἐχιδνα, κεφαλή) snake-headed.

Ἐχιδνόκομος, ὄν, (ἐχιδνα, κόμη) snake-haired, Nonn.

Ἐχιδνοχάρης, ες, (ἐχιδνα, χαίρω) delighting in, playing with snakes.

Ἐχιδνώδης, ης,=ἐχιδνοειδής.

Ἐχιδνον, ὄν, τό,=ἐχρον, Nic.

Ἐχιδεύς, ἡος, ὁ, a young adder, viper, dim. from ἐχis, Nic. Ther. 133.

Ἐχιδνάδες, ὄν, αἱ, the Echidnades, five or nine small islands in the Ionian sea at the mouth of the Achelous, Hdt. 2, 10, Thuc. 2, 102, Strab., acc. to whom Dulichium also belongs thereto, p. 453: in sing. Ἐχιδνάς, ἄδος, ἡ.

Ἐχιδναί, ὄν, αἱ, the islands in the Ionian sea, afterwards called Ἐχιδνάδες, q. v. Il. 2, 625.

Ἐχιδναίος, ὁ, ὄν,=ἐχιδναῖος? Nic. Ther. 230.

Ἐχιδναεὺς, ἑως, ὁ, an inhabitant of Echinus, Polyb. 9, 42.

Ἐχιδνέες, οἱ, a kind of mouse with rough bristling hair, in Libya, Hdt. 4, 192, ubi al. ἐχινέες.

Ἐχιδνίσκος, ὄν, ὁ, dim. from ἐχίνος.

Ἐχιδνόπους, ποδός, ὁ, (ἐχίνος, πούς) a kind of prickly plant, strictly urchin-footed, Poet. ap. Plut. 2, 44 E.

Ἐχίνος, ὄν, ὁ, sometimes also (acc. to Dind. Ar. Fr. 231) paroxyt. ἐχίνος, [χ], the urchin, hedge-hog, Ar. Pac. 1086,

lon. ap. Ath. 91 E: also the sea-urchin, Epich. p. 26, Plat. Euthyd. 298 D.—2. the crust or shell of the sea-urchin, often used as a jar, cup for holding medicine, Hipp. 682, 25, etc.: hence—II. like Lat. testa, a pot, jug, pitcher, Lat. echinus, Horat. Sat. 1, 6, 117.—2. esp. the vase in which the notes of evidence were sealed up by the διατηγῆται, in cases of appeal from their decision, Ar. Vesp. 1436, Dem. 1180, 24, cf. Att. Process, p. 691.—III. the husk of certain seeds, as of the chestnut, rough like the sea-urchin, Xenocr.—IV. the true stomach of ruminating animals, Arist. Part. An. 3, 14, 8, prob. also from its rough coat, cf. Ib. 4: so too, the gizzard of birds, Ael.—V. part of the bit of a bridle, which made it severe, whence prob. the name; Xen. Eq. 10, 6, calls them ὀφείες.—VI. in architecture, the moulding along the top of the Doric and Ionic capital, prob. from its form, and so now usu. called ovolo, Vitruv. 4, 3. (Perh. akin to ἀκή, ἀκανθα, etc.; some would derive signif. II. from ἐχω, but the connexion given above is more prob.)

Ἐχίνος, ὄν, ὁ, Echinus, now Echinion, a city and promontory of Phthiotis in Thessaly, Dem. 120, 3; Strab.

Ἐχινώϊος, οὐντος, ὁ,=foreg., Ar. Lys. 1169.

Ἐχινώδης, ες, (ἐχίνος, εἶδος) prickly, like a hedgehog, Arist. H. A.: in genl. rough, Strab.

Ἐχιδόηκος, ὄν, (ἐχis, δάκνω)=ἐχιδνόηκος.

Ἐχιδον, ὄν, τό, (ἐχis) a plant, echium rubrum, Sprengel Diosc.: our echium is Viper's Bugloss.

Ἐχιδον, ὄν, ὁ, Echius, a Greek, father of Mecisteus, Il. 8, 333.—2. another Greek, slain by Polites, Il. 15, 339.—3. a Trojan slain by Patroclus, Il. 16, 416.

ΕΧΙΣ, ιος, and εως, ὁ, the viper, adder, Plat. Symp. 217 E: the ἐχιδνα, acc. to Nic., is the fem. of ἐχis, others think ἐχis and ἐχιδνα two distinct

species: Opp. has ἐχis fem. (Sancsc. alii; akin to anguis, anguilla, γαγγελος perh. also to ὄφis, Pott Et. Forsch. I. 144.)

Ἐχίτης, ὄν, ὁ, a kind of stone, (ad derstone?). [χ]

Ἐχίων, ὄνος, ὁ, Echion, one of the men sprung from the dragon's teeth sown by Cadmus; he married Agave and had by her Pentheus, Eur. Bacch. 213.—2. son of Mercury and Antia nira, an Argonaut, Pind. P. 4, 316 Ap. Rh. 1, 56. [χ]

Ἐχμα, ατος, τό, (ἐχω) that which holds, and so—I. a hindrance, stoppage, Il. 21, 259.—2. c. gen., a bulwark, de fence against, ἐπηλοσίης, H. Hom. Merc. 37, βολλών, Ap. Rh. 4, 201.—II. a hold-fast, stay, ἐχματα πέτρης the bands of the earth-fast rock, Il. 13, 139: so, ἐχματα πύργων, stays, bearers of the towers, Il. 12, 260: also, ἐχματα νηῶν, props, cradles for the ships, to keep them upright on land Il. 14, 410: so Ap. Rh. 1, 1200, ἐχματα γαίης, of the ball of earth grasped by the roots of a tree. Hence

Ἐχμαίω, to hold, hinder.—II. to hold firm: cf. ὀχυαῖω.

Ἐχόμενος, ἡ, ὄν, adv. -ως, v. ἐχω V. 2.

Ἐχονόν, ης, ἡ, (ἐχω, νοῦς)=ἐξis νοῦ, a pretended orig. form of τέχνη, cf. Heind. Plat. Crat. 414 B.

Ἐχόντως, adv. part. pres. ἐχω, only in resolved forms, e. g. ἐχόντως νοῦν for νονεχόντως, q. v., Plat. Phil. 64 A.

Ἐχούην, 1 aor. pass. of χέω.

Ἐχούμην, sync. aor. pass. of χέω, Ep.

Ἐχυρός, ὁ, ὄν, (ἐχω) firm, strong secure, of place, Thuc. 4, 8, etc.—ὀχυρός: hence in genl., ἐν ἐχυνῷ ἀίει, to be in safety, Id. 7, 77: trustworthy, λό γος, Id. 3, 83, ἐλπίς, 7, 41. Adv. -ρως, Id. 5, 26.

Ἐχυρότης, ητος, ἡ, strength, firmness, ἐν οἰκοδομίαις, v. I. Polyb.

Ἐχυρόφρων, ὄν, gen. -ονος, (ἐχυρός φρῶν) strong-minded, steady.

Ἐχυρώ, ᾧ, to make secure, fortify, like ὀχυρώ, v. I. Isocr. 107 B.

Ἐχυρωμα, ατος, τό, a fortification. [χ]

ΕΧΩ, 2 sing. ἐχέσθαι in Theogn. 1316: imperf. ἐχών, Ep. χών, freq. in Hom.: fut. ἐξω, and in Hom. more freq. σχήσω (which is referred to ἴσχω), rare 2 sing. σχήσῃσθα, Francke H. Hom. Cer. 366: fut. mid. σχήσομαι, Ar. Av. 1335: perf. ἐσχικα, post-Hom. Ep. perf. ὄχικα, found however in compd. συνοχικότε, Il. 2, 218: aor. ἐσχον, never, even in Hom., without augm., inf. σχέην, part. σχών, subi. σχῶ, opt. σχοίην, imperat. σχέε, Att. sometimes in compds. also σχέ, as πάρασχε, Pors. Hec. 830, Or. 1330.—Pass. and mid. ἐχομαι: imperf. ἐχέμην: fut. mid. ἐξομαι and σχήσομαι. Ar. εσχόμενοι; only twice in Hom. in Ep. 3 sing. σχέτω, Il. 7, 248; 21, 345, inf. σχέσθαι, part. σχόμενος, imper. σχοῦ. Post-Hom. aor. pass. ἐσχέθηην pass. and mid. much more rare in Hom. than act.—From the inf. aor. σχέην arise two collat. forms ἴσχω and σχέθω, in special signif., v. rub vocc.

A. Act. Radic. signif., to have, hold.—I. to have in the hands, in Hom. very freq. χερσιν ἐχέιν:—herce in various usages.—1. to have, hold, possess: of outward goods, property, etc., the most common usage, Hom.: later ὁ ἐχων (sc. χρήματα), a wealthy or powerful man, Soph. Aj. 157, Valck. Phoen. 408: οἱ ἐχοντες, the wealthy, Eur. A. Ic. 57. Pass. to be possessed by, belong to

τινί. I. c. 398.—2. esp. to have and manage, look after, take charge of, as masters, παρὸς ἔργα, Od. 2, 22: to have to wife, with or without γυναικα, as, οὐνέκ' ἔχεις Ἑλένην, καὶ φῶν γαμβρός Διὸς ἔσσι, Od. 4, 569, cf. II. 3, 53, etc.; and ἔχειν τὴν θυγατέρα γυναικα, to take one's daughter to wife, Hdt. 1, 60: in genl. to have in one's house, to entertain, Od. 17, 515; 20, 377: c. acc. loci, to dwell in, inhabit, οὐρανόν, Ὀλύμπου, γαίαν, etc., Hom.—3. the pres. part. is often joined with a verb, almost pleonast., but so as to make it more vivid, e. g. II. 24, 280, αὐτὸς ἔχων ἀντάλλε, kept and made much of, i. e. kept with special care, cf. Hdt. 2, 115; this is esp. freq. in Att., in such phrases as ἔχε ἔχων, etc., where it is best translated, he went with..., Hdt. 3, 128, cf. Jac. A. P. p. 334, 676: ἔχοντες ναὺς, keeping to, on board their ships, Eur. Hec. 35: esp. in histor. prose of a general with his troops, etc., as, ἔχων στρατόν, Hdt. 7, 8, 4: more rare in poets.—4. of place, ἐπ' ἰσθμιατῇ (χειρὸς) ἔχεν τι, to keep it on one's left, i. e. to keep to the right of it, Od. 5, 277; 3, 171.—5. of habits, states, or conditions, bodily or mental; e. g. in Hom. esp. γήρας and ἔλκεα ἔχεν, to have reached old age, have received wounds, etc. periph. for simple verb, to be old, wounded, etc.: so κάλλος, μάχην ἔχεν, etc., Hom.: τέλος ἔχει, 'tis done, II. 18, 378; so, ὕβριν ἔχεν, etc., for which we find also ἔλανευσιν, ἀγειν, to practise it habitually, Od. 1, 368; so θυμόν, νόον, πένθος, πόνον ἔχεν, etc.: so in Hdt. 3, 157; 6, 136, ἐν στομάτι or στόματι, διὰ στομάτων ἔχεν, to keep always in the mouth, be always talking of...; ἔχεν τινά ἐν ὀργῇ as we might say, to hold him in despite or at feud.—N. B.: as we say to possess and to be possessed of a thing, the subject and predicate are often exchanged in these phrases; and we have equally κακὸν ἔχει με, evil is upon me, and ἔχω κακόν, I am in evil plight; Hom. has thus οἶνος, γέλοος ἡμυχανήν, θάμβος, κλέος, αἰσά ἔχει τινά; so too, ὡς σφραγίσχην ἡγὴς πολιορκίης ἔσχε, Hdt. 6, 135; and so of external objects, αἰθρὴ ἔχει κορυφὴν, Od. 12, 76; μένος ἡελίοιο ἔχεν υἱν, Od. 10, 160; οὐδὰς ἔχει, of a corpse, Od. 23, 46. In all these cases the notion is that of having full possession of a thing: hence to overwhelm, lay low, oppress, ὠδινούσαν ἔχει βέλος ὀδύ, II. 11, 269; and in pass. ἀλγεσι, ὁμῶν γ' ἔχρεσθαι, etc., like Lat. teneri, Hom.—3. to have mentally, to know, understand, διήσιν ἵππων, II. 17, 476; τέχνην, Hes. Th. 770; esp. in Att., ἔχεις τι; like Lat. tenes? d'yue understand? d'yue take me? Ar. Nub. 792: to know of a thing, Soph. O. T. 311, Eur. Or. 778.—II. to hold, keep: 1. to hold fast, strictly with the hands, to hold up, Hom., ἔχεν τινί τι, to hold it for him, as his helper, II. 9, 209; ἔχεν Μενέλαον χειρός, Κεβριόνην ποδός, to hold him by the hand, the foot, II. 4, 154; 16, 763; cf. Inf. B. I. so perh. φυλάκας, σκοπὴν, ἀλασκομένην ἔχεν, as we say to keep watch, keep guard, II. 9, 1, Od. 8, 285, 302.—2. to keep with one, retain, πεδωμένον ἔχ. τινά, to keep one in obedience, Xen. Cyr. 7, 2, 11: to detain, in pass., II. 18, 197: to hold tight, grip, grasp, ἔχεν τινά μέσον, to grip one by the middle or waist, strictly of wrestlers, Ar. Nub. 1407: as so in pass., ἔχομαι μέσος, Ar. Ach. 571, Eq. 388, Ran. 469: αὐτὸς ἔχε, keep it yourself, a civil form of declining a thing, Eur. Cycl. 279

—3. to hold up, κάρη ἡνέου ἔχ., II. 6, 509, cf. Od. 6, 107: hence to bear up, hold up, Lat. portare, κίονας, Od. 1, 53, cf. ἔχμα: in genl. like φέρω, φορέω, Lat. gestare, most freq. of arms, and clothes, to bear, wear, Hom.: cf. also B. II.: esp. of a woman, to be pregnant, Lat. utero gestare, Hdt. 5, 41; in full ἐν γαστρὶ ἔχ.—4. to hold out, bear up against, support, sustain, esp. an attack, Lat. sustinere hostem, usu. c. acc. pers., II. 13, 51; 20, 27, once c. dat., to resist, oppose, II. 16, 740; c. acc. et inf., II. 17, 182; Hom. uses the fut. σχήσειν, usu. in this signif.; also fut. mid. σχήσεσθαι, c. acc. like act., II. 12, 126; 17, 639.—5. to hold, keep fast, or close, ὄχθεις εἶχον πύλας, II. 12, 456; θύρην ἔχε μόνιον ἐπιβλήης, II. 24, 453.—6. to hold, keep in a direction, like ἐπέχω, to aim, οἰστόν, II. 23, 871: more fully, χειρὰς ἀντίον ἀλλήλων, II. 5, 569: esp. to guide, urge on, drive, steer, ἔππων, II. 3, 263, etc.; νῆας, Od. 9, 279; 10, 91, etc., usu. ἐπὶ τινι or c. adv. loci, whither: and sometimes without ἔππων or νῆας, as if intrans. to go, Πύλονδ' ἔχον, they held on to Pylos, Od. 3, 182: hence, esp. in fut. σχήσω and aor. σchein, to land, Ar. Ran. 188, Thuc. 2, 25, etc. Later also, δεῖνον νοῦν ἔχε, attend to this, Eur. Or. 1181; so, ἔχ. γνάμuhn, Thuc. 3, 25, δύνειν, ὁμῶα, νοήμα ἐπὶ τινι or εἰς τι.—7. to hold in, check, stop, II. 23, 720; μῦθον στήν, Od. 19, 502; δάκρυα, Od. 16, 191, ὀδύνας ἔχ. to allay, assuage them, II. 11, 848, cf. 271; ἔσχε κῶμα, Od. 5, 451: c. gen., to stop, hinder from a thing, τοῦ μὴ καταδύναι, Xen. An. 3, 5, 11.—8. to keep, ward off, τινά τινος, II. 13, 687, χειρὰς, Lat. abstinere manus, Od. 22, 70, cf. B. IV.—9. to hold in guard, keep safe, save, II. 24, 730: hence of armour, to protect, II. 22, 322.—10. to keep doing or making, cause, make, καναχὴν, βοῶν ἔχ., II. 16, 105; 18, 495.

III. to have means or power, to be able, very freq. from Hom. downwards, c. inf., esp. of aor., as II. 7, 217; but also of pres., as Od. 18, 364, Herm. Eur. Supp. p. xii: so Lat. habeo dicere, etc.: rarely with the inf. omitted, as οὕτως ἐπὶ εἶχε, he could not, II. 17, 354: also Att. ἔχομι' ἄν, I could if I would, Wyt. ad Jul. p. 141.—2. post-Hom. οὐκ ἔχω, foll. by ὅπως, πῶς, ποῦ, etc., I know not how..., whither..., c. sub-junct., οὐκ ἔχω ποῦ πῶς, Soph. Tr. 705; by indic. fut. ὅπως μοι οἰμῶν οὐκ ἔχω, Id. O. C. 1743; c. indic. πῶς με χρῶ..., Id. O. C. 1710.

IV. Intrans. to hold one's self, and so to be (as we say), to keep so and so, ἔχον ὥστε τάλαντα, they kept balanced, II. 12, 433, more freq. in Att. than Hom.—2. very freq. with various advs. of manner, εὖ ἔχει, Od. 24, 245, καλῶς ἔχει, κακῶς ἔχει, Att., like Lat. bene habet, male habet, it is, is going on well, etc.; to which phrase a gen. modi is oft. added, εὖ ἔχεν τινός, to be well off for a thing, abundant in it, καλῶς ἔχεν τῆς μέθης, to be pretty well drunk, Hdt. 5, 20: so too, σπόρον ἀνακαῶς ἔχ., to be busy with sowing, Id. 8, 109, cf. ἦκα III., and Valck. Hipp. 482: so with ὥς, etc., ὥς ποδῶν εἶχον, as fast as they could go, Hdt. 6, 116, cf. 8, 107; in full, ὡς εἶχε περί τινος, Hdt. 6, 16, but this very rare, cf. Kühner Gr. Gr. § 537 d, and note: ὑσφαλῶς ἀναγκαῖος ἔχει, etc., for ὑσφαλῶς, ἀναγκαῖον ἔστι, etc., Hdt. 1, 86; 9, 27: καλῶς ἔχει, No. 1 thank you, Com.: freq. Att. phrases, πῶς ἔχει: how is...? ὅπως ἔχει, as it

is; οὐ... ἔχει, etc.: also ὡς εἶχε, ὥςπερ εἶχε, as it was, at once, Duk. Thuc. 3, 30.—3. in genl. to be the case, be so and so, λόγος ἔχει, the story goes, prevails, Bast. Ep. Cr. p. 239.—4. to keep in one place, keep one's ground, II. 13, 679: hence to be firm, stand to a point, ἔξω, ὡς ὅτε τις λίθος ἢ σῆδρον, I will be firm as a rock, Od. 19, 494, cf. II. 24, 27: and so in genl. to stay, stand, remain, ἔχῃς ἔχ' ἀτρέμας, II. 13, 557: Plato has freq., ἔχε δὴ, stay now, also ἔχ' ἀτρέμας, ἔχ' ἡρέμα, etc., also simply ἔχε, Heind. Gorg. 460 A, Prct. 349 D.—5. to stand up, just out, κίονες ἡνέου ἔχοντες, Od. 19, 38, ἔχοντες ἔσχε δὲ ὦμον, II. 13, 520.—6. to point towards, be directed, tend towards, εἰς or πρὸς τι, e. g. ἔχθρα ἔχονσα ἐς Ἄδην ναῖουσ, Hdt. 5, 81; τὸ ἐς Ἀργεῖους ἔχον, what concerns them, 6, 19; τὰ ἐς τὴν ἀπόστασιν ἔχοντα, 6, 2, etc.: also of place, to catiuid, reach unto, ἐπ' ὅσον ἐποήεις τοῦ ἱεροῦ εἶχε, Hdt. 1, 64, ἔχεν ἀμφὶ τι, Aesch. Theb. 102, or less freq. περί τι, to be about, i. e. busy, occupied with it, Xen. Hell. 7, 4, 28.—7. post-Hom., and most freq. in Att., esp. Trag., ἔχω is joined with part. aor. of another verb, e. g. κρύψαντες ἔχουσι for κερκύρασι, Hes. Op. 42; ὑποκλήσας ἔχειν for ὑποκλέκτας, Hdt. 1, 37, ubi v. Schw., cf. Valck. Phoen. 712, Hdt. 6, 12; ἔχω gives a perf. signif. to the aor., cf. Herm. Vig. n. 183, Kühner Gr. Gr. § 663, 3: rarely with the part. of other tenses, as of the perf., Soph. O. T. 701, Phil. 600.—This seems the first step towards the modern use of the auxiliary verb to have: cf. εἰμι V.: but—8. the part. ἔχων with the pres., adds the notion of duration to that of present action, as τί κιντῶντες ἔχων; why do you keep poking about there? Ar. Nub. 509, τί ὅρτα διατρίβεις ἔχων, why then keep wasting time? Id. Eccl. 1151; or simply ὁλαρεῖς ἔχων, ληρείς ἔχων, you are always a chattering, you keep trifling, Plat. Gorg., 490 E, 497 A: others explain these phrases by a supposed exchange of verb and part., for κιντῶντας ἔχεις, ληρῶν ἔχεις: but neither construct nor sense suit this so well, cf. Heind. Plat. Gorg. 497 A, Kühner § 668, Anm. 1.—9. pleonast. ἐστὶν ἔχων, Hdt. 1, 86; ἐστὶν ἀναγκαῖος ἔχον, etc., for ἔχει, ἐπὶ ἀναγκαῖος, Aesch. Co. 237, Ar. Pac. 334.

B. Mid. to hold one's self to, hold on by, cling to, τινός, II. 1, 512, Od. 4, 222, 9, 435, etc.: hence to lay hold on, take advantage of, προφύστος, Hdt. 6, 94; take possession of, ἐπωνημένον, Id. 2, 17: of place, to be close, touch, border on, τινός, Hdt. 4, 169: hence absol. in pass. signif., ἔχονται πρὸς ἀλλήλους, they hold together, Od. 5, 329; ἀντα σχομένη (ἀντασχ.), standing opposite, Od. 6, 141.—2. to hold to one by one, be closely connected with him hence to depend, ἐκ τινος, Od. 2, 191, 11, 346, c. gen. σέο ἔξεται, II. 9, 102 Hence in part. mid., δ' ἐχόμενος, that comes next or nearest, τὸ ἐχ. ἔχτο, Thuc. 6, 3; c. gen., τὰ τούτων ἐχόμενα, all that pertains to them: in Hdt. esp. freq. periph. τὰ τῶν θνητότων, καρπῶν, στίτων, οἰκετῶν ἔχόμενα, in fact—τὰ θνητά, etc., Hdt. 1, 120, 190; 2, 77, etc. Adv. ἐχόμενος, next immediately: also in accordance.—II. to bear, wear, carry for one's self, or who is one's own, Od. 1, 334, etc., cf. A. II. 3.—III. ἔχω κρατερῶς, man yourself II. 16, 501; 17, 559.—IV. to keep one's self back, abstain, refrain from a thing

u. 2, 98: and absol., σχέο, σχέσθε, *hoid! cease!* Il. 21, 379; 22, 416: in Hom., most freq. in fut. σήσονται.
† Εἰχσώμεν, 1 aor. mid. from χῶ-
μαι, Il. 1, 64.

† Εἰχσάην, 1 aor. pass. from χῶω, Hdt. 2, 137.

Εἰψάλαται, Ion. 3 plur. perf. pass. from ψάλλω.

Εἰψάλεος, α, ον, (ἐψω) boiled, fit for boiling, Nic.

Εἰπανόρα, ας, ἡ, (ἐψω, ἀνὴρ) cooking up men, epith. of Medea, from her envenoming old Aeson, Anth.

Εἰπώνη, ης, ἡ, (ἐψω)=ἐψηγήριον.

Εἰπῶνός, ἡ ὄν, boiled, Hipp.

Εἰψῶ,=ἐψω, dub.

Εἰπυσμένως, adv. part. perf. pass. from ψεύδομαι, falsely, wrongly, Plat. Legg. 897 A.

Εἰψῶ, v. sub ἐψω. Hence

Εἰψῆμα, ατος, τό, anything boiled, seethed, Arist. H. A.: esp. wine boiled down, like Lat. *sapa* or *defrutum*, Hipp.

Εἰψημῶδες, ες, (ἐψῆμα, εἶδος) like ἐψῆμα, Diosc.

Εἰψητός, εως, ἡ, (ἐψέω) a boiling, κρεῖον, Hdt. 4, 61: in genl. cookery.

Εἰψητήρ, ἥρος, ὅ, (ἐψή) a dish, pan for boiling, Anth.

Εἰψητήριον, ον, τό=foreg.

Εἰψητής, οῦ, ὅ, one who boils or seethes: =ἐψητήρ. Hence

Εἰψητικός, ὅ, ὄν, opt. for boiling.

Εἰψητός, ἡ ὄν, (ἐψέω) boiled, sodden, Xen. An. 2, 3, 14.—II. ἐψητοί, ὄν, ὅ, little fishes which were boiled, cf. ἐπανθρακίς.

Εἰψία, ας, ἡ, Ion. -ίη, ης, also ἐψία, ἐψία, and ἐψία, (ψία, ψεά) strictly, a game played with pebbles: in genl. a sport, game, Nic.: amusement, pastime, Soph. Fr. 4. Hence

Εἰψίαται, dep., to play with pebbles: in genl. to play, disport one's self, pass the time in mirth and talk, Od. 17, 530: to entertain one's self with, c. dat., μόλις καὶ φόρμιγγι, Od. 21, 429.—II. acc. to Schol. Ap. Rh., also=ἀκολουθεῖν, as if from ἐπιομαι; but this is very dub. Hence

Εἰψισμῆμενος, adv. part. perf. pass. from ψιμνίζω, with paint, cosmetics.

† Εἰψογα, perf. act. from ψέγω.

† Εἰψύχην, 2 aor. pass.; ἐψύχην, 1 aor. pass. from ψύχω.

Εἰψῶ, fut. εἰψῶ: in Hdt. 1, 48 we also find a 3 impf. ἐψέε, as if from ἐψέω. To boil, seethe, opp. to δπτάν, of meat and the like, Hdt. 1, 119, etc.; but also ἐψ. χύτραν, (as we say) to boil the pot, Plat. Phyl. Maj. 290 D: of metals, to smelt, refine, hence ἐψόμενος χρυσός, Pind. N. 4, 133, cf. ὑπερβός: mid. ἐψησάσθαι κόμην, to steep and dye it.—2. metaph. γήρας ἀνάνυμον ἐψεν, to cherish an inglorious age at home, Pind. O. 1, 133, ubi v. Dissen (83) and cf. πέσσω. (Akin to ἐψω.)

Εἰω, Ion. subj. pres. from εἰμι, Il. 1, 119, Od. 9, 18, Att. contr. ὦ.

Εἰω, contr. for ἔωω, Att., also Il. 8, 428.

Εἰω, contr. for ἔωσι, opt. from ἔωω, Att., also Od. 20, 12.

Εἰω, dat. from εἰός, Hom.

Εἰω, Ion. subj. aor. 2 of ἔμμι, Att. contr. ὦ.

Εἰω, gen. and acc. sing. from ἔωω, the dawn.

Εἰωγα, perf. 2 of οἰννυμι, to open.

Εἰωγαί, perf. pass. of οἰννυμι.

Εἰωθα, Ion. perf. 2 of ἔωω, in pres. signat., to be wont, accustomed, Il. 8, 448, Hdt., etc.; part. ἐωθός.

(strictly) ἔωθα, contr. ὦθα, dupl. augm. ἔωθα.)

Εἰωθεν, adv. (ἔωω) from morn., at earliest dawn, Ar. Plut. 1121, Xen., etc.: αὔριον ἔω, to-morrow early, Xen. Cyr. 4, 2, 6; and so, ἔωθεν, alone, Plat. Theaet. fin.: cf. the Homer. ἔωθεν.

Εἰωθίνος, ἡ, ὄν, (ἔωω) in the morning, early, ὁ ἔ. ἡλιος, Hdt. 3, 104; ἔ. εἶδον, Soph. Fr. 445; τὸ ἔωθινόν, as adv., early in the morning, Hdt. ib.; so ἔξ ἔωθινού,=ἔωθεν, Ar. Thesm. 2.—2. eastern, Dion. P.

Εἰωστός, ον, also α, ον, poet. for ἔωσος, ἔωθινός, Ap. Rh.: also eastern, Dion. P.

Εἰώκει, 3 sing. plqpf. from εἰοκα, freq. in Hom.

Εἰωλίζω, (ἔωλος) to keep till next day, esp. of meat, etc., to keep till too late, Gal.

Εἰωλοκράσια, ας, ὅ, (ἔωλος, κρῆσις) a mixture of all the dregs, heel-taps, etc., with which the drunken were sometimes dosed at the end of a revel by their stronger-headed companions: hence metaph., ἔ. τῆς πονηρίας καὶ ἀσκεδάσαι τινός, to empty the accumulated nastiness of his rascality on one, Dem. 242, 13, (de Coron. § 50, ubi v. Dissen), cf. Plut. 2, 148 A.

Εἰωλος, ον, (prob. from εἰός, ἡ, and so) a day old, kept till the morrow: of food, esp. fish, stale, Antiph. Μοῖχ., 1, 6, Axionic. Chalc. 1, 15: ἡ ἔωλος ἡμέρα, the day after a feast, esp. after a wedding, when the scraps were eaten, Axionic. Chalc. 2: in genl. stale, out of date, obsolete, ἀδικήματα, Dem. 551, 13, σοφισματα, Porph.:—of money, lying by without use, hoarded, Philaet. Cynag. 2, 10: of men, like κραίπαλος, on the day after a debauch, i. e. suffering from its effects, Lat. *hesternus*, Plut.

Εἰώπει, 3 sing. plqpf. 2 from ἔλπω, Hom.

Εἰώμεν, for ἔωμεν, from ἔωω, Hom., and Att.

Εἰώμεν, Il. 19, 402, ἐπεὶ χ' εἰώμεν πολέμοιο, when we have enough of, are tired of the war, also written εἰόμεν, or εἰόμεν: a subjunct. form, referred by the old Interp. to ἔμμι, in signf. of ἀνίμμι, but by Buttm. Lexil. v. ἀδισσά, 6, 7, to 'Εἰω, or 'Εἰω=ἄω, to be satiated. But the truth can hardly be ascertained, v. Spitzn. Excurs. xxxi. ad ll.

Εἰώμι, Att. for ἔωοιμι, opt. from ἔωω: also Od. 16, 85.

Εἰών, Hom. and Ion. part. pres. from εἰμι, for ὦν: τῶν, pres. part. from ἔωω, but ἔωω, Ion. imperf. for εἰών, from ἔωω.

Εἰώνημα, ἐωνήμην, perf. and plqpf. and ἐωνήθη, aor. pass. from: ὠνεόμαι.

Εἰωνοχδεῖ, 3 sing. impf. act. c. dupl. augm. from οἰνωχέω, Il. 4, 3, Od. 20, 255.

Εἰωζα, aor. 1 act. of οἰννυμι.

Εἰωζα, α, ον, Aesch. Pr. 25, also ος, ον, Eur. Phoen. 169, poet. ἔωζος, Ion. and in Hom. ἥοιός, q. v. (ἔωω) in the morning, at early dawn, Trag.—2. eastern, Lat. *Eous*, Xen. Hell. 4, 4, 9.

Εἰώρα, ας, ἡ, collat. form of ἀλώρα, a being suspended, hovering, oscillation.—II. anything thing suspended, a noose for hanging, Soph. O. T. 1264: a swing, Arist. ap. Att. 618 E, cf. Interp. Poll. 4, 55.

Εἰώρα, 3 sing. impf. act. from ὄρωα.

Εἰώρακα, perf. act. from ὄρωα.

Εἰώργει, 2 sing. plqpf. 2 act. of

*εἰώγω, ἔρωω, for ἐώργει, Od. 4, 693; 14, 289.

Εἰώρω, ὦ, collat. form οἰ αἰώρω, whence ἐωρήσασα, as Wunde: and Dind. in Soph. O. C. 1034, for θεωρήσασα, cf. Diod. 18, 42, Hesych. in v. Hence

Εἰώρημα, ατος, τό, collat. form of ἀλώρημα,=ἔωρα II.; esp. a machine on the stage to represent flying.

Εἰώρησις, εως, ἡ, collat. form of ἀλώρησις, dub.

Εἰωρίζω, collat. form of εἰωρίζω, whence μετεωρίζω.

Εἰωρταῖον, impf. act. from ἐωρτάζω.

Εἰωρτο, 3 sing. plqpf. pass. from αἰέρω, for ἥροτο.

Εἰωσ, ἡ, Att. form of the Ion. ἡώσ, q. v.

Εἰωσ, Ion. and Ep. εἰός. A. as conjunction,—I. while, so long as, Lat. *donec*, in protasis, answered in apodosis by τῶς, Ep. τῶς, Il. 20, 41, etc.—by τόσσα, Il. 18, 15, Od. 12, 327: the apod. is often resumed by δέ, I. 1, 193: in this sense usu. at the beginning of the sentence and with Indic. cat.—II. τῶς, for a time, without any apodosis, εἰός μὲν. ὄρνυον ἀντάρ ἐπεσθῆν., Il. 12, 142, cf. Od. 3, 126.—III. till, until, in apodosis,—I. c. indicat., usu. aor., relating to a certain event, Il. 11, 342, Od. 5, 123, and in Att.: in Att. when an impf. with ἄν, precedes, the event is conceived as impossible, Plat. Gorg. 506 B, Crat. 396 C, cf. *una*, *donec*—2. c. subjunct., until such time as, relating to an uncertain event in future time, in which case ἄν, is strictly joined with it, as Aesch. Ag. 1435, Dem. 135, 1: so too εἰός κε, or κε, Il. 3, 291; 24, 183: though in Trag. the ἄν is oft. omitted, as Aesch. Pr. 810, cf. Pors. Or. 141.—3. c. optat., in same sense in regard to time past, ὥςτε βοοῖην εἰός ὅγε Φαίηκεσσι μύγειν, Od. 5, 386: and so in Att., as Ar. Ran. 766, etc.: in orat. obliqua and the like we also have εἰός κε, or ἄν, c. optat., as Od. 2, 78, Soph. Tr. 687.—IV.—ὥς, ὅπως, *in*, that, in order that, Hom. only in Od., as 4, 800; 5, 386, etc.—B. as adv., like ἄχρι, μέχρι, Lat. *usque*,—I. with advs. of time, εἰός ὅτε, Lat. *usque dum*, till the time when, c. indicat., Xen. Cyr. 5, 1, 25; so too, εἰός οὐ, freq. in N. T.: εἰός ὅτε; Lat. *quo usque? how long? N. T.* also εἰός ὅτε, till late, Thuc. 3, 108; εἰός ὅτε, N. T.—2. with advs. of place, εἰός ὅδε, εἰός ἐσω, or ἐξω, N. T.—3. c. gen., up to a certain point, Lat. *usque ad.*, Lex ap. Aeschin. 3, 18; but not freq. till late Greek.

[ἔωω, with its natural quantity, —, only once in Homer, Od. 2, 78, in signf. III.; elsewhere, as monosyll., Il. 17, 727, Od. 2, 148, etc., in signf. II., and III.: when it begins a verse, as in signf. I., εἰός ὅ., it stands for a trochee, as if εἰός; and so, εἰός ἐγώ, Od. 4, 90, cf. τῶς in signf. III. again, it begins the fifth foot with εἰός ἐπὶ ἡθον, Od. 7, 280; the second with εἰός ἐπὶ ἡθον, Od. 9, 233, or with εἰός ἰκοντο, εἰός ἰκοντο, Od. 15, 109; 19, 367: in these cases Thiersch would all ways write εἰός, q. v., Gr. Gr. § 168, 10, Anm.: cf. τῶς, fin.]

Εἰωσα, ας, ε, aor. 1 of ὠθεῖω, with augm. syll. for ὠσα.

Εἰωσι, Ion. for ὠσι, 3 plur. pres. subj. from εἰμι, Hom.

Εἰωσι, contr. for ἐάουσι, 3 plur. pres. from ἐάω, Att., and Hom.

† Εἰωσμαι, perf. and ἐώσθην, aor. pass. of ὠθεῖω, Xen.

Εἰωσται, strengthd. for εἰός, *etc.* until, Thuc. 7, 19, Xen., etc.

ἑωσφόρος, ου, (ἑως, πέρω) ὁ Ἑωσφόρος, the Morning-star, Lat. Lucifer, l' 23, 226, in Myth. son of Astraeus α. ἡ Aurora, Hes. Th. 331, cf. φωσφόρος [in Hom. always trisyll. by Synizesis.]

ἑαυτοῦ, ἑαυτέων, Ion. for ἑαυτοῦ, ἑαυτῶν.

Z

Ζ, ζ, ζῆτα, τό, indecl., sixth letter of Gr. alphabet: as numeral ζ=ἑπτά, and ἐξδομή, (for the obsol. εἶ is retained in the alph. to represent ἐξ) but ζ=7000. The old Gramm. regarded ζ as a mixed sound, composed of σ, and δ,=σδ, and so Aeol. and Dor. Σδεύς, μουσιῶσα, ψιθυρίῶσα, etc., are written for Ζεύς, μουσιῶζα, ψιθυρίῶζα, etc.; while in Ion. δ, changed into ζ, v. Δ III. It cannot be determined, whether σ or δ was most strongly marked in pronouncing, or which ought to be placed first. Probably each dialect, perhaps each word, had its peculiarities; but most likely the Dor. with their fondness for hissing sounds made σ the most prominent, while the Ion. dwelt on δ, somewhat like the Italian *g* before *e, i*. Certainly, like the Zita of the modern Greeks, it had a much softer sound than our Z, which is expressed in modern Greek by the barbarous τζ: for the ancients boast of its pretty sound, Dion. Comp. 14, p. 172 Schäf. How easily it passed into δ is shown by Ζεύς Δεύς, ἀρίζηλος and ἀρίδηλος, ταῖς and παιδὺς, ἀλαπάξ and ἀλαπαδὺς, ζεῖα, ζεῖα, δαίτια, cf. Butt. Lexil. v. διάκτορος 3, note; ἱγόν for δνογόν, acc. to Plat. Cratyl. 418 C, D: the change into σ is seen in ζιβύνη σιβύνη, Ζάκυνθος Saguntum: it also melted into ι, e. g. Ζόρεξ, ὀρέξ, ἰορκος, cf. ζήλος, Ital. gelosia, French jalousie, Ζάν Janus, ζυγόν jugum, v. Ζεύς, sub fin. In Arcad. it sometimes stood for β, e. g. ζέλλω, for βάλλω, ζέρεθρον, for βέρεθρον, βάραθρον, Pors. Phoen. 45: astly it was, like a mere breathing, put before some words beginning with a vowel, v. ζάγκλον, Ζαγρεύς, Ζαλαῖνο, Ζάω.

Zeta being a double conson. in all dialects, made a short vowel at the end of the foregoing syllable long by position; yet in hexam. poetry there are some few places where the vowel remains short. Homer took this license only in two prop. names, which could not otherwise come into the hexam., ὀσπύ Ζελεῖης, Id. 4, 103, .21, and οἱ τε Ζάκυνθον, ἡλῆσεσθαι Ζάκυνθος, etc. But the negligence of later versifiers made it not unfrequently, Herm. Orph. p. 761, Spitzn. Vers. Her. p. 99.

ΖΑ'- insep. particle with intensive signif., like ἀρι-, ἐρι-, ἀγα-, and the less freq. δα-, which is only a dialectic variation, and is sometimes, with ζα-, derived from διά: Hom. uses it in ζαῖς, ζάθεος, ζάκοτος, ζαμενής, ζατρεφής, ζαφλεγής, and ζαχρηής, perh. also in ἐπιζάφελος, always in adjectives: in Hes. also in deriv. verb. ζαμενέω.

†Ζάβατος, ου, ὁ, Zabātus, a tributary of the Tigris, Xen. An. 2, 5, 1; cf. Λίκε.

†Ζαβδίβηλος, ου, ὁ, Zabdibēlus, a commander of the Arabians, Polyb. 4, 79, 8.

Ζάβοτος, ου, (ζα-, βέκεω)=παλὺ φορβος, πολὺκτηνος, ap. Hesych. †Ζαβούλων, gen. ὄνος, Joseph., ὁ, Zebulon, son of Jacob and Leah; met. the tribe of Zebulon, N. T.

Ζαβρός, ου, acc. to some for λάβρος, cf. ζαρός, acc. to others for ζάβρος, Hesych., and Suid.

†Ζαγκλαῖοι, ων, οἱ, the Zanclean, inhab. of Zancle, Arist.: from

†Ζάγκλη, ης, ἡ, Zancle, earlier name of Messina in Sicily, Hdt. 7, 164; Thuc. 6, 4: from

Ζάγκλη, ης, ἡ=sq., Nic.

Ζάγκλον, ου, τό, a reaping-hook or sickle, Lat. falx, Thuc. 6, 4: acc. to Strab. ἄγκλιον, or ζάγκλον, is=σκολιόν, and so akin to ἀγκύλος, but Thuc. says it was a Sicilian word.

†Ζάγκλος, ου, ὁ, Zanculus, a mythic king, Diod. S.

Ζαγρεύς, ἑως, ὁ, a name of the first Bacchus, Call. Fr. 171, and oft. in Nonn. (Acc. to some from ζαγρέω, acc. to others for ἄγρεν.)

†Ζάγρος, ου, ὁ, Zagrus, a mountain of Media; Polyb. 5, 54, 7: also τὸ Ζάγριον ὄρος, Strab.

†Ζαδράκατα, ὡν, τὰ, Zadracarta, capital of Hyrcania, Arr. An. 3, 23, 6; but Ζευδράκ. 3, 25, 1 Krüger.

Ζαελέαμνη=διελέαμνη, I dis-coursed with, τινα, Sapph. 53.

Ζαῖς, ἑς, (ζα-, ἀνιμ) strong blowing, stormy, ἀνεμος, Il. 12, 157, Od. 5, 368: the irr. acc. ζαῖν, for ζαῖα, ζαῖ, Od. 12, 313: cf. also ζάω. Only poet.

Ζάθεος, ἑα, εον, also εος, ου, Eur. Tro. 1075, (ζα-, θεός) very divine, god-like, lordly, majestic, Hom. (but not in Od.), Hes., and Pind.: of places, as cities, hills, streams, frequented by the gods, v. esp. Hes. Th. 253: also of the winds as connected with the gods; but never in these poets of persons; just like ἡγάθεος. [α]

Ζαθερός, ἑς, (ζα-, θέρος) very hot, Anth.

†Ζαθραύστης, ου, ὁ, Zathraustes, a lawgiver among the Ariani, Diod. S. Ζατεν, for ζαῖσαν, Att. ζῶεν, 3 plur. opt. pres. act. of ζάω (as if from ζῆμι).

Ζακαλλής, ἑς, (ζα-, κάλλος) very beautiful.

†Ζάκανθα, ης, ἡ, the Latin Saguntum in Spain, Polyb. 3, 17, 1: hence †Ζακανθαῖοι, ων, οἱ, the inhab. of Saguntum, Polyb. 4, 28, 1.

Ζάκορεῦτο, to be a ζάκορος, Böckh Inscr. 1, p. 913: from

Ζάκορος, ου, ὁ, and ἡ, a priest or priestess: in genl. a servant, Menand., p. 106. (Some take it for νεωκόρος) and ζα-, for διά: Butt. Lexil. v. διάκτορος, takes it to be=διάκονος, διάκτορος, a high minister, chief priest. [α]

Ζάκοτος, ου, (ζα-, κότος) very angry, wrathful, Il. 3, 220. [α]

Ζακυνθίδες, ων, αἱ, fruits from Zacynthus.

†Ζάκυνθος, ου, ἡ, Zacynthus, now Zante, an island of the Ionian sea, opposite Elis, under the dominion of Ulysses, Il. 2, 634, Od. 1, 246, etc.: hence Ζακύνθιος, α, ου, Zacynthian; οἱ Ζακύνθιοι, the Zacynthians, Hdt. 3, 59.—2. a town of the same name on the island, Strab.—3.—Ζάκανθα, Steph. Byz. [on quantity v. Ζ fin.]—II. son of Dardanus, founder of the town Zacynthus, Paus.

†Ζακχαῖος, ου, ὁ, Zacchaëus, a Jew, chief collector of the taxes in Jericho, N. T.

Ζαλαῖνω=μωραῖνω, Hesych., prob. from ἄλαϊνω.

Ζαλῶω, ᾶ, (ζάλη) to storm, surge Nic. in Ep. part. ζαλόσσα.

†Ζάλευκος, ου, ὁ, Zaleucus, a celebrated lawgiver of the Locri in Italy Arist. Pol., Diod. S., etc.

Ζάλη, ης, ἡ, the surging of the sea, surge, spray, Aesch. Ag. 656: also a storm, hurricane: metaph. great trouble, distress, Pind. O. 12, 16. Only poet. (Akin is σάλος, Lat. salum, used esp. of the sea: prob. from root ζα-, v. also ζάλος.) [α]

†Ζάλμοξις, ἰδος Ion. ἰος, ὁ Hdt., and Ζάμολξις, ἑως, ὁ, Strab., Zamolxis, or Zamollos, a celebrated philosopher and lawgiver among the Getae, revered as a deity, Hdt. 4, 94, Strab., etc.

Ζάλμοις, εσσα, εν, surging, stormy Ζάλος, ου, ὁ=ζάλη, ζάλος ἰλυνεῖς, muddy foam, Nic., cf. σάλος. [α]

Ζάλος, ζαλῶω, ζαλωτός, Dor. for ζήλος, etc.

†Ζάμα, ης, ἡ, Zama, a city of Byzacium where Scipio defeated Hannibal, Polyb.; acc. to Mannert to be distinguished from—2. a strong city of Numidia, Strab.

Ζυμένεω, ᾶ, f. -ῖσω, to put forth all one's strength, use all one's might, Hes. Th. 928: from

Ζυμενής, ἑς, (ζα-, μένος) very strong, mighty, Hom., (only in superl. ζαμενέστατε, H. Merc. 307) Pind., and late Ep.: later in genl. forceful, violent, raging, Opp.: ζ λόγος, words of violence or enmity, Soph. Aj. 137. Only poet. Hence

Ζυμερίτης, α, ὁ, Dor. word for μακαρίτης. [ι]

Ζάν, Ζανός, ὁ, Dor. for Ζήν, Ζηνός, usu. Ζεύς, q. v., not freq. in nom., though this occurs Ar. Av. 570. Hence Lat. Janus.

Ζανῶ, ὅος, η, fem. from Ζάν, the Lat. Jano: sup.

Ζάπεδον, ου, τό=δάπεδον Xenoph.

Ζαπίμελος, ου, (ζα-, πιμέλης) very fat. [ι]

Ζαπληθής, ἑς, (ζα-, πλήθω) very full, ζ γενειός, a thick, full beard. Aesch. Pers. 316.

Ζαπλουτέω, ᾶ, to be very rich: from Ζάπλουτος, ου, (ζα-, πλούτος) very rich, Hdt. 1, 32.

Ζαπότης, ου, ὁ, (ζα-, πότης) a hard drinker.

Ζαπίρος, ου, (ζα-, πῦρ) very fiery, Aesch. Fr. 1084. Only poet. [α]

†Ζαρά, ὁ, Zara, masc. pr. n., N. T.—2. τὰ, a city of Armenia, Strab.

†Ζαραγγαῖοι, ων, Arr. An. 3, 25, 8, or Ζάραγγοι, ου, Id. 6, 17, 3, the Zarangae, or Zarangi, a Persian people, cf. Δραγγαί.

†Ζαρδῶκης, ὁ, Zardoces, masc. pr. n., Strab.

†Ζάρζας, ὁ, Zarzas, masc. pr. n., Polyb.

†Ζάραξ, ακος, ὁ, Zarax, a mountain in Euboea, Lyc.—2. ἡ, also Ζάρηξ, ηκος, ἡ, a city of Laconia, Polyb. 4, 36, 7.

Ζαρός, οὔ, ὁ, a bird of prey, prob. for λαρός.

†Ζαριάδρις, ἰος, and -ορης, ου, ὁ, Zariadrus, or -dres, masc. pr. n., a Persian, Strab.

†Ζαρίασπα, ὡν, τὰ, and -ῖσπη, ης ἡ, Zariaspa, a city of Bactria, Strab. etc.

Ζατεῖνω, ζατρεῖνω, ζατρεῖω, Dor. for ζατεῖω, etc.

Ζατρεφής, ἑς, (ζα-, τρέφω) well-fed fat, goodly, ταῖροι, φῶκαι, Il. 7, 223 Od. 4, 451. Only poet.

†Ζαυήκη, ων, οἱ, the Zauēces, a people of Libya, Hdt. 4, 193.

Ζαυκίτροφος, ον, (σανκός, τρέφω) tenderly reared, delicate.

Ζάφεγγής, ἐς, (ζα-, φέγγος) very bright.

Ζαφλόγης, ἐς, (ζα-, φλέγω) very fiery, full of life and fire, of men at their prime, in Il. 21, 465, opp. to φθινόθου-σιν ἀκρόροι: of horses, H. Hom. 7, 8. Later in the strict signif. burning, brilliant.

Ζαχαρίας, ον, δ, *Zacharias*, a priest, father of John the Baptist, N. T., Luc. 1, 5, sq.; 3, 2.—2. another, of whom nothing certain is known, Id. Matth. 23, 35.

Ζάχολος, ον, (ζα-, χολή) very angry, like ἀκότος, Alcae. 5, acc. to Bergk *Anacr.* p. 22. [α]

Ζαχρεΐης, ἐς, v. *ζαχρηΐς*.
Ζαχρεΐος, ον, (ζα-, χρεΐα) very needy, c. gen., ζαχρ. δοῦν, οὗς who wants to know the way, asks eagerly after it, Theocr. 25, 6.

Ζαχρηΐς, ἐς, pressing violently on, stormy, raging, of winds, Il. 5, 525; of warriors, eager, fiery, ζ. καθ' ὅσιναις, Il. 12, 347: in Hom. always in plur. (No doubt from χράω, ἐπιχράω to press eagerly on: some explain it by ἐξαπινάω.)

Ζάχρυσος, ον, (ζα-, χρυσός) rich in gold, Eur. Alc. 498.

Ζάψ, ἡ=ζάλη, a storm, Cratin. Jun. Incert. 2, Euphor. 2.

ΖΑΨ, contr. ζῶ, ζῆς, ζῆ, inf. (ζάειν) contr. ζῆν, imperat. ζῆ, Herm. Soph. Ant. 1154, and ζῆθι, opt. ζῶν: impf. ἔζων, ἔζης, ἔζη, and also a 2d impf. ἔζην, as if from ζῆμι, which is preferred by some Atticists: to the fut. ζῆσθαι, and ζῆσομαι, aor. ἔζησα, perf. ἔζηκα, 2d rare, these tenses being supplied in good Att. by βίωα: Hom. always uses Ion. ζῶω, and an inf. ζῶειν, occurs in Simon. Amorg. 17.—1. orig. of animal life, to live, breathe, Hom., etc.; ἐλέγχιστε ζῶόντων, vilest of living men, Od. 10, 72: ζῶν κατακαυσθῆναι, to be burnt alive, Hdt. 1, 86: then in genl. to live on a thing, ζῆν ἀπό τινος, Theogn. 1152, Hdt. 1, 216, etc.; ἐπὶ τινι, Isocr. 211 D, τινί, Dem. 1390, 11: c. acc. cognato, ζῆν ζῶν, βῶν, Hdt. 4, 112, Eur. ζῆν φλόξ, living fire, Eur. Baech. 8; ζῶον τῷ ζῶντι, the present, Soph. Tr. 1169: pleon., ζῆν καὶ εἶναι, ζῶν καὶ ὦν, and v. versa, Schäf. App. Dem. 4, p. 603; so, ζῆν καὶ βλάπειν, Aesch. Ag. 677. (Sanscr. jiv to live, ζ and j changing, v. Ζεύς, fin.: and so perh. also akin to viv-ere, etc., Pott Et. Forsch. 1, 265: cf. σώος, σώς.)

—ζε, insepar. enclitic Particle, denoting motion towards a place: it is found for -δε, only after the syll. ας, and is in fact nothing but σδε, ζ being written for σδ, e. g. Ἀθήναςδε, Θήβαςδε, Φθιάςδε, for Ἀθήναςδε, Θήβαςδε, Φθιάςδε.

Ζεά, ἡ=ζεία, Dion. H.

Ζεβεδαῖος, ον, δ, *Zebedaeus*, *Zebede*, father of the apostles John and James, N. T.

Ζευότης, without mark of gender in Hdt. 4, 192, a Libyan word=βου-νέ, a kind of mice.

ΖΕΙΑ, ἄς, ἡ, a sort of grain, esp. as fodder for horses, prob. a coarse barley or rye, Lat. far or adorea, Hom. only in Od. 4 41, 604, and both

times in plur., the same as ὀλνρά, Hdt. 2, 36, also in plur. (Sanscr. yava barley, cf. ζῶω, fin., ζορξ, ιορκος.) Hence

Ζεΐδωρος, ον, (ζεΐα, δωρέομαι) zeagiving, fruit-bearing, fruitful, oit. in Hom., and Hes., but always as epithet of the earth, and usu. *ζεΐδωρος ὀλν-ρα*, fruitful corn-land: only poet. (No doubt it means life-giving by implication, but the best old Gramm. forbid us to write *ζήδωρος*, from ζῶω=βιόδωρος.)

Ζεΐρά, ἄς, ἡ, a wide upper garment, girded about the loins and hanging to the feet, used esp. by Arabians, Hdt. 7, 69, and Thracians, lb. 75: distinguished from the χλαμύς, as covering the feet of the rider, by Xen. An. 7, 4, 4. Others write *ζεΐρά*, also *σεΐρά* or *σιρά*, Alb. Hesych. 1, p. 1581, Valck. Adon. 224 B. It cannot be understood of trowsers, as acc. to Hdt. the wearer threw it round him. (The word, as well as the thing, was of foreign origin.)

Ζεϊροφόρος, ον, (ζεΐρά, φέρω) wearing a *ζεΐρά*, Antim. 88.

Ζεΐω, poet. for ζέω, as *πνεΐω* for πνέω.

Ζέλεϊα, ας, ἡ, *Zelea*, a city of Troas, at the foot of Mt. Ida, Il. 2, 824. [For short vowel before this word v. Z at end.] Hence

Ζελεΐτης, ον, δ, an inhab. of *Zelea*, Dem. 121, 7.

Ζέλλω, acc. to Hesych., and E. M., for βάλλω, Arcad.

Ζέλνυς, νορ, δ, *Zelys*, a Gortynian, leader of the Cretans, Polyb. 5, 79, 10.

Ζέμα, ατος, τό, (ζέω) that which is boiled, a decoction, Diosc.

Ζέννυμι, -νύω,=ζέω, to seethe, boil.

Ζεόπυρον, ον, τό, a kind of grain, between *ζεά* and *πυρός*, Diosc.

Ζερέθρον, ον, τό, Arcad. for βερέθρον, βάραθρον, Strab.

Ζεΐσις, εως, ἡ, (ζέω) a seething, boil-Plat. Tim. 66 B, etc.: μέχρη ζέσεως, up to boiling heat, Plut.

Ζέσσειν, ἔρ. for ἔζεσεν, 3 sing. aor. 1 from ζέω, Hom.

Ζεστολονσσία, ας, ἡ, (ζεστός, λουω) a washing in hot water, Gal.

Ζεστός, ἡ, ὄν, (ζέω) boiled, Diosc.—II. boiling hot, hot, Strab. Hence

Ζεστότης, ητος, ἡ, boiling heat, Paus.

Ζευγάριον, ον, τό, dim. from ζεύγος, a small, poor pair or team, esp. of oxen, Ar. Av. 585; also, ζ. βοεικόν, Id. Fr. 163. [α]

Ζευγάτῃρ, δ,=ζευκτήρ, dub. I. Joseph.

Ζευγεῖον, ον, τό,=ζεύγος, dub. I. Joseph.

Ζευγέλτης, ον, δ, (ζεύγος, ἐλαύνω) the driver of a yoke or team of oxen. [α]

Ζευγυλάτῃω, ὦ, to drive a yoke of oxen, Xen. An. 6, 1, 8: from

Ζευγυλάτης, ον, δ,=ζευγέλτης, Soph. Fr. 545, and Xen.

Ζευγίτης, ιδος, ἡ, poet. for ζευγίτης, Call. Apoll. 47.

Ζευγίς, ἱ-σω, (ζεύγος) to yoke in pairs, unite.

Ζευγίπικτος, ον, δ, (ζεύγος, ἵππος) one who fights from a two-horsed chariot, Diod.

Ζευγίστιον, ον, τό, the rating or property of the ζευγίται at Athens, Böckh P. E. 2, 260: from

Ζευγίτης, ον, δ, fem. ζευγίτις, ιδος, (ζεύγος) yoked, yoked together, joined in pairs: κύλαμος ζ., a reed of which were made the double flutes. (ζεύγη).

Theocr.—II. ζευγίται, οί, the third of Solon's four classes of Athenian citizens, so called from their being able to keep a team (ζεύγος) of oxen, Böckh P. E. 2, 260, Thirlw. Hist. Gr. 2, 38: cf. foreg. [z]

Ζευγύλῃ, ἡ, poet. for σγ., Anth.

Ζευγύλη, ης, ἡ, the strap or loop of the yoke, through which the beasts' heads were put, so that the ζυγῶν had two ζευγύλαι, Il. 19, 406: hence in genl. the yoke, in sing. or plur., Hdt. 1, 31, Aesch. Fr. 463.—II. the thongs with which the πηδάλια were fastened, Eur. El. 1536, cf. ζευκτῆριος, fin.

Ζευγύλθεν, adv. for ἐκ τῆς ζεύγυλῃς, Ar. Rh.

Ζευγύλη, Ep. gen. and dat. sing. from ζευγύλη.

Ζευγυλόδεσμον, ον, τό, (ζεύγλη, δεσμός)=ζυγοδεσμον.

Ζεύγμα, ατος, τό, (ζεύγνυμι) that which is joined, fastened together, a band, bond, ζ. τοῦ λυμένους, a boom or chain across the mouth of the harbour, Thuc. 7, 70; a bridge, Polyb.—2. metaph. ἀνάγκης, the straits of necessity, Eur. I. A. 443.—II. in Gramm., a figure of speech, wherein two subjects are used jointly with the same predicate, which strictly belongs only to one, as in Il. 1, 533, where ἔβη must be supplied with Ζεύς, cf. σὺλ ληψίς. Hence

Ζεύγμα, ατος, τό, *Zeugma*, a town in Commagene, the chief crossing place on the Euphrates, now prob. *Tschesme*, Strab.

Ζευγνύμεν, ζευγνύμεν, v. sq.

Ζευγνύμι, also -νύω, Hdt. 1, 205: fut. ζεύσω: aor. ἔζευξα: perf. pass. ἔζευγμαι: post-Hom. aor. 1 pass.

ἔζευχθην only in Trag., in common language aor. 2 ἔζην [τ]. Hom.

most freq. uses aor. act. but in Il. 16, 145 must be remarked the irreg. form

ζευγνύμεν, or, acc. to Buttm., **ζευγνύ-μεν**, inf. pres. act. for ζευγνύμεναι,

ζευγνύναι, but with ὅ, which is a singular exception to the rule that ὅ occurs only in sing. indic. pres., cf. Buttm. Lexil. voc. πῶ 9.) To join,

fasten on, put to, yoke, ἵππους, ἡμιόνους, βόας, Hom.; sometimes with the addition ἐφ' ὄμαρτα, ἐφ' ὄμασιν, ἐπ' ὄχεσθιν, ἐπ' ὀμάσθιν: in Hom.

also (esp. in Od.) is found mid. c. acc., ἵππους ζευγνύσθαι, to put to one's horses, put them to for one's self, Od.

3, 492, etc., Il. 24, 281; so of camels, Hdt. 3, 102; and of riding horses, to saddle, bridle, Ar. Pac. 128, 135.—II.

in genl. to join or fasten together, σάνιδες ἔζευγνύμεναι, fastened, close-shut doors, Il. 18, 276 (elsewh. in Hom. only in signif. 1.): hence esp.—2. to join in wedlock, marry, τίς ταύτην ἔζευξε; Eur. I. A. 698; but mid. of the husband, to wed, ἔκκοιτιν, Eur.

Alc. 994: pass. to be married, Soph. Tr. 536; also γάμοις ζυγνύναι, Id. O. 2, 826, Eur. I. A. 907.—3. to join op-

posite banks by bridges, ποταμῶν, πόντον ζεύσαι, Hdt. 1, 206; 7, 33, etc.; but also, γέφυραν ζεύσαι, Id. 1, 203,

etc.—4. to undergird ships with ropes, Thuc. 1, 29, ubi v. Schol., and cf. ὑπόζωμα: but also to furnish them with cross benches, which joined the opposite sides, Hes. Fr. 37, and so some take Thuc. l. c. The root is

ΖΥΓ, which appears in the aor. 2 ζυγ-ῆναι, and the subst. ζύγον, and recurs in the cognate languages, as

Sanscr. *yug* (cf. Ζεύς, fin.), Lat. *jung* etc., Germ. *joch*, our yoke, etc., *Pos*

Et. Forsch. 1, 237.)

Ζευ, νῶα, = foreg., Hdt.

Ζευ, ποῖα, ας, ἡ, (ζεῦγος, ποίω) the making of a pair, esp. the making of the double flute, Theophr.

Ζεύγος, εὖς, τό, (ζεῦγνυμι) a yoke of beasts, two mules, oxen or horses yoked together, Il. 18, 543: hence—2. the carriage drawn by a yoke of beasts, a chariot, plough, etc., Hdt. 1, 31, 199, Aesch. Fr. 357, and Xen.: any pair or couple, ἱππῶν, Hdt. 3, 76; πεδῶν, lb. 130; ἐμβαδόν, Ar. Eq. 872: absol. a married couple, Valck. Phoen. 331, like Lat. *conjugium* from *jugum*: κατὰ ζεύγος or κατὰ ζεύγη, in pairs, Plut.: ζεύγη was used esp. for the double flute, Lat. *tibiae pares*.—II. also of more than two things or persons joined together, e. g. ζεύγος τριπάρθενον, three maiden sisters, Eur. Erechth. 3: cf. τριζυγέες Χάριτες, Anth.

Ζευγοτροφέω, ᾧ, to keep a yoke of beasts: from

Ζευγοτρόφος, ον, (ζεῦγος, τρέφω) keeping a yoke of beasts, Plut.

Ζευκτεira, ας, ἡ, fem. from sq.: esp. epith. of Venus, Orph.

Ζευκτήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, (ζεῦγνυμι) one who joins, yokes, etc.: hence the strap of the yoke. Hence

Ζευκτήριος, α, ον, fit for, belonging to joining, yoking, etc., γέφυρα γαῖν θνοῖς, Aesch. Pers. 736: hence, τὸ ζευκτηρίου, a yoke, Id. Ag. 529: ἡ ζευκτηρία=ζεύγη Il., N. T.

Ζευκτός, ἡ, ον, verb. adj. from ζεύγνυμι, joined, yoked, fastened: joined in pairs, hence, τὸς, a body of soldiers, two in a line.

†Ζευξιδάμος, Ion. -δημος, ον, ὁ, Zeuxidāmos, son of Leotychides, father of the Spartan king Archidamus II., Hdt. 6, 71.—2. son of Archidamus, grandson of Theopompus, 11th Proclid. Paus.

†Ζευξιδας, α, ὁ, Zeuxidas, a Spartan, Thuc. 5, 19.

Ζευξίλεως, α, ὁ, (ζεῦγνυμι, λέω) yoking or subdividing men. [C]

†Ζευξίππη, ης, ἡ, Ζευξίππη, wife of Pandion, Apollod. 3, 14, 8.—2. wife of Sicyon, Paus.: prob. fem. from

†Ζευξίππος, ον, ὁ, Ζευξίππος, son of Apollo, king of Sicyon, Paus.—2. a Spartan ephor, Xen. Hell. 2, 3, 10.—3. a painter of Heraclea, Plat. Prot. 318 B.—4. a sceptic philosopher, Diog. L.

Ζεύξεις, εως, ἡ, (ζεῦγνυμι) a joining, yoking, fastening, as by a bridge, Hdt. 7, 35.

†Ζεύξεις, ιδος, ὁ, Ζεύξεις, the celebrated painter of Heraclea, a contemporary of Socrates, Plat. Gorg. 453 C.—Others in Polyb., etc.

†Ζευξώ, ους, ἡ, Ζευξω, a daughter of Oceanus and Tethys, Hes. Th. 352.

ΖΕΥΣ, ὁ, voc. Ζεῦ, but gen. Διός, dat. Διί, acc. Δία, as if from *Δις; but in a more poet. form Ζηνός, Ζηνί, Ζήνα, Δὸρ. Ζανός, etc., as if from *Ζην, Zor.: Aeol. Δεῖς, Σδεῖς; the acc. Ζεῦν only occurs as v. l. in an epigr. of Aeschion or Simon., A. P. 7, 345, 5, v. Jac. p. 300: Hom. uses the oblique cases both from *Δις and *Ζην, but the former most freq.—Zeus, Jupiter, king and father of gods and men, son of Kronos, (Saturn) and Rhea, hence often called Κρονίδης, Κρονίων, husband of Juno: Hom. makes him rule in the lower air (αἴθρ): hence rain and storms come from him, Ζεὺς θεῖ, hence θεῖ alone, it rains, cf. sub. ὕω. The oath οὐ μὲν Ζήνα, in Hom. only Il. 23, 43, Od. 20, 39; but very freq. in Att., οὐ μὲν Δία.

μὲν Δία, νῆ Δία, also with the art., οὐ μὲν τὸν Δ. For the attributes of Jupiter v. Müller Archäol. d. Kunst. § 349, sq.—II. by the flattery of courtiers Ζεὺς became a name of the Roman emperors, Dion. P. 210, Opp. Cyn. 1, 3, cf. Suet. Domit. 13, Martial. 5, 8, etc. (On the root, v. θεός: from the same comes also Lat. Jupiter, i. e. Ζεὺς πατήρ, Pott Et. Forsch. 1, 100; the oblique cases Jovis, Jovi, Jovem, being=Διός, Διί, Δία, by the same change of letters as in ζυγόν, jugum, and dies diurnus giorno jour.)

Ζεφύριος, ιδος, pecul. fem. of ζεφύριος, Posidipp. ap. Ath. 318 D.

Ζεφύριη, ης, ἡ, sub. πνοή=Ζεφύριος, the west wind, Od. 7, 119. [Zeφ-long in arsis, cf. ὄφης, σκύφος.]

Ζεφύριος, ἡ, ὅν, =ζεφύριος, Arist. Meteor.

†Ζεφύριον, ον, τό, Zephyrium, a promontory on the south-east coast of Bruttium, near Locri, now Capo di Bruzzano, Strab.—2. a promontory and small town of Cilicia, Id.—3. another on the west coast of Cyprus, Id., also Ζεφύρια.—4. a promontory of Aegypt, with a temple of Arsinoë Ἀφροδίτη, Id.—Others in Strab., etc. Hence

†Ζεφύριος, α, ον, of Zephyrium, Zephyriana, Δοκροί, Pind. O. 10, 18, cf. Ἐπίζεφύριος: pecul. fem. Ζεφύρις, ιδος, of Zephyrium, in Aegypt, Ath. 318 D.

Ζεφύριος, ον, sometimes also ἰα, ἰον, (Ζεφύρος) of or belonging to the West or west wind, ὠνός, a wind-egg, Arist. H. A., elsewh. ἀνεμιαῖον, and ὑπνέμιον: cf. ζεφύριη. [C]

Ζεφύριτης, ον, ὁ, fem. ζεφύριτις, ιδος=foreg., ταῦραι, Orph.—2. Ζεφύριτις, goddess of Zephyrium (4), appell. of Venus, Call. Ep. 5, 1.

Ζεφύρος, ον, ὁ, Zephyrus, the west wind, strictly the north-west, and so like Boreas blowing from Thrace, Il. 9, 5; but also joined with Νότος, Il. 21, 334: hence in Hom. for any westerly wind, opp. to Εὐρος, Od. 5, 332; 19, 206: oft. represented as stormy, Od. 5, 295, and rainy, Od. 14, 458; but also as clearing, Il. 11, 305: as soft and gentle, Od. 4, 567, and so usu. in later poets. It was the swiftest of all winds, Il. 19, 415; and so—II. as a person, son of Astraeus and Aurora, Hes. Th. 379, was married to the harpy Podarge (swift-foot), Il. 16, 150. (From ζόφος, as Εὐρος from εὖος, cf. Butt. Lexil. v. ἄρρ 8.)

ΖΕΨ, fut. ζέσω, to boil, seethe, bubble, be boiling hot, of water, Il. 18, 349, Od. 10, 360: also, λέβης ζεῖ, the kettle boils, Il. 21, 362: in genl. to boil or bubble up, e. g. of springs, but, χθὼν ἔζεε, the earth was hot, Hes. Th. 695, 847: metaph. of boiling passion, like Lat. *fervere*, Aesch. Theb. 708, cf. Interp. ad Ar. Ach. 321: also c. genl., to boil up with a thing, ὕδατος καὶ πηλοῦ, Plat. Phaed. 113 A, σκαλῶν, Luc., cf. ἀναζέω: also c. dat., αἵματι, Aristid.—II. trans. to boil, heat, τὸν δὲ λείτρω πηρὶ ζέον, Ar. Rh. 3, 273. (Cf. our seethe, Germ. *sieden*: hence ζύθος, ζύμη.)

Ζῆ, imperat. for ζῆτι, v. ζάω.

Ζήδαρος, ον, v. sub ζειδάρος.

Ζῆτι, imperat. from ζάω.

†Ζῆθος, ον, ὁ, Zethus, son of Jupiter and Antiope, brother of Amphion, Od. 11, 262.

†Ζήλα, ὠν, τὰ, Zela, a city of Pontus not far from Amasia, Strab.: hence ἡ Ζηλότης, sub. χώρα, the territory of Zela, Id.

Ζηλαῖος, αἰα, αἰον, (ζῆλος, ζῶμαι) Anth.

†Ζηλάρχος, ον, ὁ, Zelarchus, masc. pr. n., Xen. An. 5, 7, 44.

†Ζήλας, ὁ, Zelas, father of Prusias, Strab.

Ζηλευτής, οὔ, ὁ, =ζηλωτής: from Ζηλεύω=ζηλώω, Democ. ap. Stob. App. p. 14, 7, Gaisf.

Ζηλέω, ᾧ, =ζηλοτυπέω.

Ζηλημ πόννη, ης, ἡ, poet. for ζῆλε, Q. Sm.: from

Ζηλήμων, ον, gen. ονος, (ζηλέω) jealous, Od. 5, 118.

†Ζηλῆς, ἡ, Zelis, a city of Mauritania, Strab.

Ζηλοδοτήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, (ζῆλος, δίδωμι) causing jealousy, or happiness, Anth. cf. ζῆλος.

Ζηλομάνης, ἐς, (ζῆλος, μαίνομαι) mad with jealousy, Anth.

Ζῆλος, ον, ὁ, and later εὖς, τό, cf. Jacobson Patr. Apost. 1, p. 20, sq.:—eager rivalry, zealous imitation, emulation, a noble passion, opp. to θόβος (envy), Plat. Menex. 242 A, cf. Arist. Rhet. 2, 11: but in Hes. Op. 193, =θόβος, and so prob. in the dub. passage, Soph. O. T. 1526, v. Ellenst.—2. in genl. any eager, vehement passion, esp. jealousy, Eur. Hec. 352: emulous desire for a thing, Soph. O. C. 943 zeal, N. T.—III. pass. the object of emulation or desire, happiness, blessedness, Soph. Aj. 503.—III. personified, Zelus, as son of Styx, Hes. Th. 384. (From ζέω for ζέλος, cf. ὄηλος, δέελος.)

Ζηλοσύνη, ης, ἡ, poet. for foreg., H. Hom. Ap. 100.

Ζηλοτύπεια, ᾧ, to be ζηλότυπος, to emulate, rival, be jealous of, usu. τινός, as Plat. Symp. 213 D, but also τινί, Dem. Phal.—2. to envy, hate, Aeschin. 84, 15: and

Ζηλοτύπια, ας, ἡ, rivalry, jealousy, envy, Aeschin. 65, 16: from

Ζηλότυπος, ον, (ζῆλος, τύπτω) jealous, Ar. Plut. 1016. Adv. -πῶς, ζ. ἔχειν πρὸς τινα, Diog. L.

Ζηλώω, ὁ, (ζῆλος) to rival, vie with, imitate, Lat. *aemulari*, τινά, Thuc. 2, 37, 64: but also to envy, be jealous of, τινά, Hes. Op. 23, H. Hom. Cer. 168, 223: and in milder sense, to esteem or pronounce happy, admire, praise, usu., τινά τινος, one for a thing, Soph. El. 1027, Fr. 516, cf. Valck. Ammon. sub v., et Annot. Ined. ap. Thom. M. p. 162 Tittm.; more rarely, τινά τι, Soph. Aj. 552: in Eur. Med. 60, ζῆλω σε, I wonder at you, perh. I admire your simplicity, cf. Valck. Phoen. 406, Thuc. 5, 105. Hence

Ζῆλωμα, ατος, τό, that which is emulated: hence in pl., high fortunes, Eur. I. T. 379.—II. an emulous effort, rivalry, Lat. *contentio*, Aeschin. 27, 13 and

Ζῆλωσις, εως, ἡ, emulation, imitation, Thuc. 1, 132: eager desire, pr. suit, Philo.

Ζηλωτός, έα, έον, verb. adj. from ζηλώω, to be emulated, Diog. L. 5, 74.

†Ζηλωτής, ον, ὁ, (ζηλώω) a rival, zealous imitator, τινός, Plat. Prot. 343 A, Isocr. 4 B: a zealot, N. T. hence

Ζηλωτικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or belonging to a ζηλωτής, emulous, Philo.

Ζηλωτός, ἡ, ὄν, also ὅς, ὄν, Eur. And. 5, (ζηλώω) to be emulated or envied, worthy of imitation, Plat. Hipp. Min. 368 B: hence—2. enviable, happy, blessed, Aesch. Pers. 710, Eur., etc. Adv. -τῶς.

†Ζήλωτος, ον, ὁ, Zelotus, a poet of the Anthology.

Ζημία, ας, ἡ, loss, damage, Lat.

Ζημιον, Epich. p. 91, opp. to κέρδος, Arist. Eth. N. 5, 4, 5, sq.: ζημιαν λαβεῖν, to sustain loss, Soph. Fr. 884; out ζ. ποιεῖν, Ar. Plut. 1124, or δέσσειν, Plat. Legg. 835 B, to cause one a loss, do one harm.—II. use a penalty, esp. in money, a fine, etc., ζημίην ἀποτινεῖν, Hdt. 2, 65, δόλειν, 3, 52; αὖ, ζ. δόλοικάνειν, ἐκτίσαι, Dem.: θάνατον ζημιαν ἐπιτίθεσθαι, προτιθέναι, Thuc. 2, 24; 3, 44; τάρτειν, Dem. 493, 7, to make death the penalty; and so in pass. signf. θάνατον ἢ ζ. ἐπικέσται, Hdt. 2, 38, cf. 65.—III. a word of reproach, but always with an adverb, as, φανερόν ζημία, a mere good-for-nothing, a dead loss, Ar. Ach. 737; so, καθάρᾳ ζ., Alciph. 3, 21. (It seems to be connected with δαμία through the Cretan δαμία, Lat. damnum.) Hence

Ζημιόω, ὦ, to cause loss, do damage to any one, Plat. Legg. 846 A, etc.:—hence usu. to punish, Thuc. 3, 42, τινά θανάτῳ, Hdt. 3, 27; esp. in money, to fine, χίλις δαρχμήσι, Id. 6, 21, and so freq. in Att.; but also, ζ. τινά πενήτην κοντατάλαντα, Id. 6, 136; ἰδοὺ, τινά τινι, Hdt. 7, 35. Pass. to be fined, ζημιουσάσθαι τι, Valck. Hdt. 7, 9; but more usu. τινί, as in act.: ut mid. ζημιώσονται always in pass. ignf., Hdt. l. c., though we also find ζημιώθισμαι, Xen. Mem. 3, 9, 12, sae. 81, 24, Lys. 181, 37.

Ζημιόδης, ες, (ζημία, εἶδος) causing us, hurtful, ruinous, Plat. Legg. 650, etc. Adv.—δός.

Ζημιώμα, ατος, τό, (ζημιώω) that which is lost, a penalty, fine; ζ. ἔστω στυγνός, let them have the right of imposing penalties, Plat. Legg. 764.

Ζημιώσις, εως, ἡ, (ζημιώω) a punishing, fining.

Ζημιωτής, οὔ, δ, (ζημιώω) one who punishes, an executioner.

* **Ζήν**, ὁ, gen. Ζηνός, poet. for Ζεύς, v.

Ζηνᾶς, ᾧ, δ, Ζενας, masc. pr. n., l. T.

Ζηνεός or **Ζήνις**, δ, Ζенеus or Zeis, a historian of Chios, Att. 601 F.

Ζήνις, δ, Zenis, masc. pr. n., Xen. Tell. 3, 1, 10.

Ζηνοβία, ας, ἡ, Zenobia, a celebrated queen of Palmyra.—II. a city on the Euphrates, built by this queen.

Ζηνοδοτήρ, ήρος, δ, (Ζήν, διδωμι) Ζηνοδοτήρ, Anth.

Ζηνοδότος, ου, δ, Zenodōtus, a celebrated grammarian of Ephesus, had charge of the Alexandrian library, etc., etc.—2. a Stoic philosopher, pupil of Diogenes, Diog. L.

Ζηνοθέμις, ιδος, δ, Zenothēmis, iasc. pr. n., Dem., etc.

Ζηνοποσειδών, ὄνος, δ, (Ζεύς, Ζηός, Ποσειδών) Jupiter-Neptunus, Macrobius ap. Ath. 337 D.

Ζηνοφάνης, ους, δ, Zenophānes, a riter, Att. 424 B.—Others in Strab., etc.

Ζηνοφάντης, ου, δ, Zenophantus, iasc. pr. n., Luc.

Ζηνοφίλος, ου, δ, Zenophilus, masc. pr. n., Anth.

Ζηνοφρόν, ου, gen. ονος, (Ζήν, φρόν) knowing the mind of Jupiter, epithet of Apollo as revealing Jupiter's will in oracles, Anth.: so too ηνοδοτήρ.

Ζήνων, ὠνος, δ, Zeno, the founder of the Eleatic sect of philosophy, born at Elea or Velia in Lucania, taught at Athens, Diog. L.—2. founder of the Stoic sect, born at Citium in Cyprus, Id.—Many others of this

name in Di g. L.—3. of Phlya, an Areopagite, Dem. 272, 5. Hence

Ζήνωνεύς, α, ου, and Ζηνωανικός, ἡ, ὄν, of ο: belonging to Zeno, Zenōnean, Ath. 158 A; 160 F.

Ζήρυνθος, ου, ἡ, Zerynthus, a city of Thrace with a cavern of Hecate, near Aenos, Lyc. 77, where Ζήρυνθος is also used: hence Ζηρύνθιος, α, ου, of Zerynthus; ἡ Ζηρ., appell. of Venus, Id.

Ζηρέτρησιδής, ου, δ, (Ζητέω, ἄρετή) com. word in Anth., a virtue-seeker, virtut-aucupida (as Scaliger renders it).

Ζητέω, poet. for sq., Hes. Op. 398, H. Hom. Ap. 215.

ΖΗΤΕΩ, ὦ, f. -ήσω, to seek, seek out, in Hom. only Il. 14, 258: esp. to search after, seek for, Aesch., etc.: to ask for, Diog. L.—2. to search out, inquire into, examine, c. acc., esp. of judicial enquiry, Dem.; and philosophical investigation, Plat.: also, ζ. ἡτήσιν περί τινος, Dinarch. 91, 20.—3. c. inf., to seek to., ἐκμαθεῖν, Hdt. 3, 137, Aesch. Pr. 776, μεταλαβεῖν, Ar. Pl. 370; also c. inf. fut., ζήτεις ἀναπείσειν, Id. 573. Hence

Ζήτημα, ατος, τό, that which is sought: an inquiry, question, Soph. O. T. 278, Eur., etc.

Ζήτημάτιον, ου, τό, dim. from foreg. **Ζήτηρ**, ου, Dor. Ζήτας, α, ὁ, Zetes, brother of Calais, winged sons of Boreas, who drove the Harpies from the tables of Phineus; they were both Argonauts, Pind. P. 4, 324; Apollod. 3, 15, 1.

Ζήτησιμος, ου, to be searched out, τὰ ζ., places to be beaten for game, Xen. Cyn. 6, 6: from

Ζήτησις, εως, ἡ, (ζητέω) a seeking, seeking for, searching after, τινός, Hdt. 1, 94, etc.: a searching out, esp. a judicial inquiry, Aeschin. 6, fin.—II. a searching, search, ποιείσθαι ζήτησιν τῶν νεῶν, to search the ships, Hdt. 6, 118.—2. a philosophical inquiry, investigation, Lat. quaestio, Plat. Apol. 29 C.

Ζήτηστος, έα, έον, verb. adj. from ζητέω, to be sought, Soph. Aj. 470.—II. ζητητέον, one must seek, Ar. Nub.

Ζητήτης, οὔ, δ, (ζητέω) a seeker, inquirer, examiner, Plat. Rep. 618 C: esp.—II. at Athens, the ζητηταί were a special commission to inquire into state-offences, esp. cases of embezzlement, like Lat. quaestores, Andoc. 3, 6, Lys. 163, 6, Plat. (Com.) Presb. 5, cf. Herm. Pol. Ant. §. 133, 2.

Ζητητικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ζητέω) belonging to, fit or inclined for inquiry: inquiring, examining, Plat. Meno 81 D.

Ζητητός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. adj. from ζητέω, sought, sought for, longed for, desired, Soph. O. C. 389.

Ζητρεῖον or **ζήτρειον**, ου, τό, a place of punishment for slaves, Eupol. Incert. 46: also written ζατρεῖον, ζήτρειον, ζώτρειον, ζωτειον, and so most prob. to be derived from ζωγρεῖον.

Ζιβώνη, ης, ἡ,=σιβώνη, LXX.

Ζιβύνιον, ου, τό, dim. from foreg.

Ζιγγίβρις, εως, ἡ, an Arabian spice-plant, the root of which was used in medicine, prob. ginger, Diosc. (Acc. to Pott Et. Forsch. 2, 36, the Sanscr. gringa-vēra, antler-shaped.)

Ζιγνίς, ιδος, ἡ, a kind of lizard in Arist. H. A., ubi al ζυγνίς or οδυρνίς.

Ζίμχα, αν, τά, Zimcha, a place in Numidia, Strab.

Ζιάνιον, ου, τό, a weed that grows in wheat, elsewh. αἰσα, Lat. zizaniūm, lolium, N. T.

Ζίζυφον, ου, τό, a tree, the fruit of which is the *juzube*, Lat. *rhamnus jujuba*, Linn., Ital. *Giuggiolo*, Franz. *gigolier*.

Ζιρά, ἡ, v. ζειρά.

Ζῶη, ης, ἡ, Ion. for ζωή, oft. in Hdt.—II. (from ζέω) the skin on milk, etc., like γράσις II.

Ζοία, ας, ἡ, Aeol. for ζωή, Theocr. 29, 5.

Ζοίτειον, ου, τό, and Ζοιτεία, ας, ἡ, Zoetium, a town of Arcadia, Paus., founded by

Ζοιτεύς, έως, δ, Zoeteus, nom. of Tricolonus, Paus.

Ζόμβρος, ὁ, v. τραγέλαφος III.

Ζοός, ᾧ, ὄν, Dor. for ζωός, Theocr. 2, 5.

Ζορκάς, ἄδος, ἡ,=δορκάς, Hdt. 4, 192: also ζόρς, ζορκός, ἡ.

Ζοροβάβελ, indecl. and -βάζηλος, ου, Jos., δ, Zorobabel, masc. pr. n., N. T.

Ζοῦμοι, ων, οί, the Zumi, a people of Germany, Strab.

Ζούχης, ιδος, ἡ, Zuchis, a city and lake of Africa near the Syrtis, Strab.

Ζόφεος, έα, ου, collat. form of sq., Nic.

Ζοφερός, ὄν, (ζόφος) dusky, gloomy, Hes. Th. 814, and Hipp.

Ζόφος, ου, collat. form of ζοφερός, Anth.

Ζοφοδορπίδας, ου, δ, (ζόφος, δόρπον) supping in the dark, i. e. in secret, or with low company, epith. of Pittacus, Alcae. 6.

Ζοφοειδελος, ου, (ζόφος, εἶδος) dark like, dusky, gloomy, Nic.

Ζοφοειδής, ές, and ζοφέεις, εσσα, εν, Nic.,=foreg., Hipp.

Ζοφομηνία, ας, ἡ, (ζόφος, μήνη) = σκοτομηνία.

ΖΟΨΟΣ, ου, δ, darkness, gloom, Od. 3, 335, opp. to φάος, esp. the gloom of the nether world, Od. 20, 356; hence the land of gloom, the nether-world itself, Il. 15, 191, Od. 11, 57, and oft. in H. Hom. Cer.—II. in Hom. who divides the world into a light and dark side, the dark or night side, the west, (as in Germ. Abend, evening, is used for the west), Od. 12, 81; opp. to Ἥως, Od. 10, 190; πρόσ ζόφον opp. to πρὸς Ἥῳ, Ἥέλιον τε, Od. 9, 26, Il. 12, 240. The form τὸ ζόφος in Ar. Rh. (Akin to γνόφος ὀνόφος, νέφος, κνέφας, cf. Buttm. Lexil. v. κελαινός 9.) Hence

Ζοφώω, ᾧ, to darken. Pass. to be dark, Luc.

Ζοφώδης, ες,=ζοφοειδής, Anth.

Ζόφωμα, ατος, τό, darkness.

Ζόφωσις, εως, ἡ, (ζοφώω) a darkening: darkness, gloom.

Ζώω, rare poet. and Ion. form for ζῶω, Hdt. 7, 46 Gaisf., Simon. (Amorg. 231, 17, A. P. 13, 21.

Ζυγάδην, adv. (ζυγόν) jointly, in pairs. [ᾶ]

Ζυγαῖνα, ης, ἡ, zygaena, a kind of shark, Epich. p. 29. [ῶ]

Ζυγάνος, ἡ, ὄν,=ζυγίανός.

†Ζυγάντης, ου, δ, the Zygantes, a river near Philippi, App.

Ζυγάστριον, ου, τό, Dim. from sq.

Ζυγάστρον, ου, τό, a chest or box, of board, strongly fastened together, Soph. Tr. 692. (From ζυγός, ζεύγνυμι.) [ῶ]

Ζυγέει, part. aor. 2 pass. of ζεύγνυμι.

Ζυγέω, ᾧ, to be or stand in the yoke usu. of soldiers, to stand by one or other, two in line, Polyb.; as στιχέει means to stand together in file.

Ζυγγήφορος, ου, poet. for ζυγοφ.

bearing the yoke, yoked, Aesch. Fr. 330, and Eur.

Ζυγιάινος, ἡ, ὄν, (ζυγίων) born in the sign of Libra, cf. κριανός.

Ζυγικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ζυγόν) of or belonging to a balance.

Ζυγίμος, ὄν, (ζυγόν)=ζυγίος. [ῥ]

Ζυγίον, ὄν, τό, dim. from ζυγός.

Ζυγίος, ἄ, ὄν, (ζυγόν) belonging to, fit for the yoke, ζυγίος ἵππος, a draught-horse, Eur. I. A. 221, Ar. Nub. 122, esp. as opp. to the σείραφορος.—II. epith. of Juno as patroness of marriage, Juno jugalis, Musae. 275: also of other divinities.—III. ὁ ζυγίος,=ζυγίτης. [ῥ]

Ζυγίτης, ὄν, ὁ, the tower who sat on the mid-most of the three banks or benches, cf. θαλαμίτης and θρανίτης. [i]

Ζυγίς, ἰδος, ἡ, v. ζιγνίς, ὄννις.

Ζυγόδεσμος, ὄν, τό, a yoke-band (cf. ζυγός), Il. 24, 270, cf. μέσασον.

Ζυγόδεσμος, ὄν, ὁ=foreg.

Ζυγοδέτης, ὄν, ὁ, (ζυγόν, δέω)=foreg.

Ζυγοειδής, ἔς, (ζυγόν, εἶδος) like a yoke: τὸ ζ, as jugale, so called from its shape, Gal.

†Ζυγοί, ὦν, οἱ, the Zugi, a people on the Cimmerian Bosphorus, Strab., etc.

Ζυγοκροστής, ὄν, ὁ, (ζυγός, κρούω) one who uses a false balance.

Ζυγομάχεω, ὦ, (ζυγόν, μάχομαι) to struggle with one's yoke-fellow, to be restive or quarrelsome, to quarrel, περί ιως, Dem. 996, 16: also to struggle against an enemy, πρὸς τυχῆν, Menand. p. 234.

Ζυγομάχια, ἄς, ἡ, quarrelling, strife, Aristaen.

ΖΥΓΟΝ, οὐ, τό, Lat. jugum, (cf. ζεύγνυμι fin.) any thing which joins two bodies, and so—I. the yoke, or cross-bar tied by the ζυγόδεσμος to the end of the pole, and having ἐγῶλαι (collars or loops) at each end, by which two draught horses, mules or oxen were put to the plough or carriage: in Hom. the horse-yoke is often defined as ζυγόν ἵππειον, Il. 5, 799; 23, 392: ζυγά ἐπιτιθέναί ἵππους, Hes. Op. 813 (in tmesis), opp. to ὑπὸ ζυγόβιν λύνειν ἵππους, Il. 24, 576: metaph., τὸ δοῦλόν ζ, the yoke of slavery, Hdt. 7, 8, 3, Aesch. Ag. 1226; ὑπὸ ζυγῷ λόβον δικαίως εἶχον, Soph. Ant. 291; and so freq.: κατὰ ζυγόν, yoke wise, in pairs, Theocr. 13, 32.—II. the cross-bar, Lat. transtrillum, joining the two horns of the φόρμιγξ, and along which the pegs and strings were fastened, Il. 9, 187.—III. in plur., the cross-planks of a ship, joining the two opposite sides, the benches, Lat. canstra, Od. 9, 99; 13, 21, Hdt. 2, 96; οἱ ἐπὶ ζυγῷ=ζυγίται, Aesch. Ag. 1618.—IV. the beam of the balance, ζ. τάλαντον, Aesch. Supp. 822, in plur. also the balance itself, Dem. 784, 10.—V. the cross-straps of sandals, Ar. Lys. 417. Cf. the post-Hom. ζυγός.

Ζυγοπλάστις, ὄν, ὁ, (ζυγόν, πλάσσω) one who uses a false balance.

Ζυγοποιέω, ὦ, to make yokes, v. Dobree Ar. Plut. 513: from

Ζυγοποιός, ὄν, (ζυγόν, ποιέω) a maker of yokes, Pherecr. Pers. 1, 1.

†Ζυγοπόλις, ἑως, ἡ, Zygopolis, a city of Pontus, Strab.

Ζυγός, οὐ, ὁ, (ζεύγνυμι) like the elder ζυγόν, but less freq., and in plur. very rare indeed: H. Hom. Cer. 217, elsewhere σέλωα.

Ζυγοσταθμῆω, ὦ,=ζυγοστατέω.

Ζυγοσταθμός, ὄν, ὁ, (ζυγόν, στάθμη) the balance, Plut.

Ζυγοστάσια, ἄς, ἡ, a weighing. from

Ζυγοστάτεω, ὦ, (ζυγοστάτης) to weigh by the balance, to weigh.—II. to keep in equilibrium, balance, Polyb. Hence

Ζυγοστάτημα, ἄτος, τό, the balance.

Ζυγοστάτης, ὄν, ὁ, (ζυγόν, ἵστημι) one who weighs: esp.—II. a public officer, who looked to the weights. [ῥ]

Ζυγοτρυπάνη, ἡς, ἡ, the balance. [ῥ]

Ζυγουλκός, ὄν, (ζυγόν, ἔλκω) drawing the yoke, βούς, Moschion ap. Stob. Ecl. 1, 244.

Ζυγοφών, Ep. gen. sing. from ζυγόν, Il. 24, 576.

Ζυγοφορέω, ὦ, to weigh.—II. to bear the yoke: from

Ζυγοφόρος, ὄν, (ζυγόν, φέρω)=ζυγῷ.

Ζυγός, ὦ, (ζυγόν) to yoke, join together, ζ. κιθάραν, to put the cross-bar to the lyre, Luc.—II. to bring to the yoke, subdue, Aesch. Fr. 106.

Ζυγοβρίζω, (ζυγόν IV.) to weigh, examine, Ar. Nub. 745.—II. to bar: from

Ζυγοβῆρον, ὄν, τό, (ζυγόν) the cross-bar or bolt of a door. [ῥ]

Ζυγόμα, ἄτος, τό,=foreg., Polyb.—II. the bench of a ship.—III. in medic. the os jugale, cf. ζυγοειδής. [ῥ]

Ζυγώσις, ἑως, ἡ, (ζυγός) a yoking.—II. a balancing, Callix. ap. Ath. 204 A. [ῥ]

Ζυγωτός, ἡ, ὄν, (ζυγώ) yoked, harnessed, ἄρμα ζ, Lat. biga, Soph. El. 702.

Ζυθος, ὄν, ὁ, and ζυθος, ἑως, τό, both in Strab., a kind of beer, so called by the Aegyptians, cf. Hdt. 2, 77, v. also κοῦρμι.

Ζύμη, ἡς, ἡ, leaven, Arist. Gen. An. (Prob. from ζέω, because it produces fermentation.) [ῥ] Hence

Ζυμῆς, ἑσσα, ἐν, leavened.

Ζυμῶς, to be like leaven, Diosc.

Ζυμίτης, ὄν, ὁ, (ζύμη) ἄρτος ζ, leavened bread, Xen. An. 7, 3, 21.

Ζυμός, ὦ, (ζύμη) to leaven, make to ferment, Lat. fermentare: pass. to ferment, Hipp., cf. Foës. Oecon.

Ζυμώσις, ἑς=ζυμῆς: hence, not mouldy, sound, Arist. Gen. An.

Ζυμομα, ἄτος, τό, (ζυμός) a fermented mixture, Lat. fermentum, Plat.: Nic. calls a fungus or mushroom ζυμομα γῆς. [ῥ]

Ζυμώσις, ἑως, ἡ, (ζυμός) a fermenting, fermentation, Plat. Tim. 66 B: ἡπατος ζυμώσις, a swelling of the liver, Hipp. [ῥ]

Ζυμοστικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ζυμός) causing to ferment, blowing up, τινός, Ath.

Ζυμοτός, ἡ, ὄν, (ζυμός) fermented, leavened, LXX.

Ζωάγρια, ὦν, τά, (ζωός, ἄγρειν) reward for life saved in battle, or in gen. for preserving any one alive, Od. 8, 462, Hdt. 3, 36: in Hom. with τίνειν and ὀφείλλειν, like θρεπτήρια, reward for nursing and rearing one, Il. 18, 407: also offerings to Aesculapius and other gods for recovery from illness: the sing. occurs only in Orac. ap. Plut. Arat. 53: cf. ζωγρέω II.

Ζωάριον, ὄν, τό, dim. from ζῶων, an animalcule.

Ζωαρκής, ἑς, (ζωή, ἀρκέω) supporting or assisting life, refreshing, cheering, Anth.

Ζωαρχος, ὄν, (ζῶων, ἄρχω) ruling, guiding an animal, name of an elephant-driver, Ael.

†Ζωβία, ἄς, ἡ, Zobia, fem. pr. n., Dem. 788, 5.

Ζωγλήφος, ὄν,=ζωογλήφος.

Ζωγράφειον, ὄν, τό, (ζωγράφος) a painter's studio.

Ζωγράφω, ὦ, (ζωγ. ἄφος) to paint, esp. from life, Plat. Rep. 598 B, etc. Hence

Ζωγράφημα, ἄτος, τό, a picture, Plat. Phil. 39 D. [ῥ]

Ζωγράφος, ἡ, ὄν, painted.

Ζωγραφία, ἄς, ἡ, the art of painting, Plat. Phaedr. 275 D.

Ζωγραφικός, ἡ, ὄν, skilled in painting, Plat. Theat. 145 A: ἡ ζ, sub. τέχνη, the art of painting, Diod. Adv. κός: from

Ζωγράφος, ὄν, (ζῶων, γράφω) painting animals, painting from life or from nature: ὁ ζωγ., a painter, Hdt. 2, 46, and Plat.: metaph. one who paints in vivid language, Aristaen. [ῥ]

Ζωγρεία, ἄς, ἡ, (ζωγρέω)=ζωγρία, Polyb.

Ζωγρεῖον, ὄν, τό, a place to keep animals in, a cage, den, aviary, stew-pond, etc., Plut.

Ζωγρέω, ὦ, f. -ῆσω, (ζωός, ἄγρειν) to take alive, take prisoner in war in stead of killing, Il. 6, 46; 10, 378, Hdt., etc.; for which ζῶων ἄναγειν occurs Od. 14, 272; οὐδένα ζωγρεῖν, to give no quarter.—II. (ζωή, ἄγρειν) to restore to life and strength, revive, like ζωπυρέω, Il. 5, 698.

Ζωγρία, ἄς, ἡ, Ion. -λη, a taking alive, taking prisoner, ζωγρία λαμβάνειν, ἀρρεῖν, to take alive, Hdt. 6, 28, 37.

Ζωγρίας, ὄν, ὁ, one taken alive: some refer to this the phrase ζωγρία λαμβάνειν, Ctes. 3, and LXX., cf. Dind. Steph. Thes. v. ζωγρία.

Ζῶωρον, ὄν, τό, and ζῶωρος, ὄν, ὁ, later forms for ζωγρεῖον.

Ζωάριον, ὄν, τό, dim. from ζῶων, a little animal, as an insect, Alex. Lyc. 2, Arist. H. A., v. ζώδιον.

Ζωδιακός, ἡ, ὄν, (ζώδιον) of or belonging to animals: esp. ὁ ζωδιακός, sub. κύκλος, the Zodiac, also ἡ ζωδιακή.

Ζωδιογλήφος, ὄν, (ζώδιον, γλήφω)=ζωογλήφος, Plut.

Ζώδιον, ὄν, τό, dim. from ζῶων, a little animal: a small figure, painted or carved, Hdt. 1, 70.—II. in plur. esp. the signs of the zodiac, Arist. Mund.

Ζωδιοφόρος, ὄν, (ζώδιον, φέρω) bearing animals: κύκλος ζ=ὁ ζωδιακός.

Ζωδιωτός, ἡ, ὄν, (ζώδιον)=ζωιωτός. Ζωή, ἡς, ἡ, Ion. and poet. ζῆ, (ζῶω) a living, i. e. means of life, goods, property, like βίος, βιωτός, Od. 14, 96, 208.—II. in Att., life, opp. to death, Trag.

Ζωηδόν, adv., (ζῶων) in the manner of beasts, Polyb.

Ζωηρός, ἡ, ὄν, (ζωή) living, and giving life, Eccl.

Ζωηφόρος, ὄν, (ζωή, φέρω) life bringing, Eccl.

Ζωοθάμιμος, ὄν, giving the bloom and freshness of life, Pind. O. 7, 20, cf. βιοθάμιμος, πολυθάμιμος, οὐκθάμιμος (Prob. from ζωή, θάλλω: others derive it from ἄλθω, others from θάλλω).

Ζωθαλής, ἑς, (ζωή, θάλλω) warming or cheering life, Nonn.

Ζωθαλπίς, ἰδος, pecul. fem. of foreg., Id.

Ζωθήκη, ἡς, ἡ, a small room or closet, wherein to rest by day, opp. to dormitorium, the bed-room, Plin. Ep. 2, 17, cf. 5, 6.

Ζωίδιος, ἄ, ὄν,=ζωδιακός, Arat. [ῥ]

Ζωικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ζῶων) of or belonging to animals, τὰ ζωικά, a history of animals, Arist. Part. An.

†Ζωῖλος, ὄν, ὁ, Zoilus, a Greek rhetorician and grammarian of Amphi-

polis in Macedonia, called 'Ομηρομάστιξ in consequence of his severe censure of Homer, Plut., Ael., etc.—Others in Diog. L., etc.

Ζώνιον, *ον*, τό, poet. for ζώνον, like ζώνον for δών, Simon. 214.

Ζωπίππος, *ον*, ὁ, Ζοίππος, masc. pr. n., Polyb.

Ζώμα, *ατος*, τό, (ζώννυμι) *that which is girded*, and so in Hom. the *girded frock or doublet worn under the armour*, Il. 4, 187, Od. 14, 482.—II. later also = ζώνη, ζωστήρ, a *girdle, belt*, Soph. El. 452: though some take it in Pl. 23, 683, for the *drawers*, Lat. *subligaculum*, worn in wrestling, v. Heyne Iliad. T. 8, p. 491.

Ζωμάρυστρον, *ον*, τό, and ζωμάρυστρος, *ον*, ἡ, = ζωμήρυστρος.

Ζωμεμα, *ατος*, τό, *broth, soup*: put by way of joke for ὑπόζωματα νέως, Ar. Eq. 279: from

Ζωμενω, (ζωμός) *to boil for broth*, Aetie, Hipp.

Ζωμήρυστρος, *εως*, ἡ, (ζωμός, ἄρνω) *a soup-ladle*, Philon. Jun. p. 432, Meineke.

Ζωμίδιον, *ον*, τό, dim. from ζωμός, *little sauce*, A. Nub. 389.

Ζωμοποιέω, ὦ, *to make broth or sauce*: from

Ζωμοποιός, *όν*, (ζωμός, ποιέω) *making, preparing, spicing sauce*, Plut.

Ζωμός, ὁ, Dor. δωμός, q. v., *broth, soup*, esp. *sauce to eat with meat*, Isth., etc., Ar. Pac. 716, etc.—2. comic name for a *fat, greasy fellow*, Anaxand. Odys. 2, 5.—II. metaph. *bloodshed*, Casaub. Theophr. Char. 8, 2, cf. ἔλανος in Aesch. Pers. 816. (Prob. rom. ζέω.)

Ζωμοτάριχος, *ον*, (ζωμός, τάριχος) *and of sauce made from salted or oiled fish*, Alex. Iuvavik. 2. [α]

†Ζωνάιος, *α*, *ον*, of Ζωνή, Ζωνήαν, *ρη*, Nic. Th. 461.

Ζωνάριον, τό, dim. from ζώνη, Hdn.

†Ζωνάριος, *ον*, ὁ, Ζωνάριος, a late Irecian historian.

Ζώνη, *ης*, ἡ, (ζώννυμι) *a belt, girdle*, I. Hom. strictly the lower girdle worn by women just above the hips, over which the gown was drawn and fell in folds, Il. 14, 181, Od. 5, 231: the man's belt was usu. ζωστήρ, but Agamemnon's is called ζώνη, Il. 11, 234: the upper girdle of the women (στρόφιον ταινία) was worn under the reasts.—Phrases: ζώνην λύνειν, *to loose the maiden girdle*, of the bride-room, Od. 11, 245; ζ. λύσθαι, *of a bride herself*, Anth.; ζ. λύνειν is also used in later authors of Diana, assisting in child-birth; also of a man on a march, ζ. λύσθαι, *to halt, let one's self*, Hdt. 8, 120: φέρειν πὸ ζώνην and τρέφειν ἐντὸς ζώνης, *to bear or nourish under the girdle*, v. e. in the womb, Aesch. Cho. 992, Jun. 603; also ὑπὸ ζώνης, Eur. Hec. 62.—Proverb. εἰς ζώνην δεδούσθαι, *to be given for girdle-money*, or, as we should say, *pin-money*, of Oriental queens who had cities given them for their small expenses, Schneid. Gen. An. 1, 4, 9. Later the girdle was used, as now in the east, to keep money in, N. T.: hence *zonam perdere*, *to lose one's purse*, Horat.—[the part round which the girdle passed, the waist, loins, so, as early as 2, 479, Agamemnon is called Ἀρεΐων ἡνὶ ἱκέτορ.—III. any thing that one wears on, a garment, curass, armour in genl., esp. that of officers, hence, ὄνην τυχέειν, as we say, 'to get one's pauldres', Anth.—IV. any thing that one wears round like a girdle, and so—1 in

architecture, the *frieze*, Vitruv.—2. the *zones of the heavenly sphere*, Lat. *cingulus*, Strab.—3. in medic. writers, *herpes zoster, shingles*, (i. e. *cingulum*), so called from its running round the body, Plin.

†Ζώνη, *ης*, ἡ, Ζωνή, a city and promontory of Thrace on the Aegean sea, Hdt. 7, 59, Ap. Rh. 1, 28.

Ζώνιον, *ον*, τό, dim. from foreg., Plut.

Ζωνιοπλόκος, *ον*, (ζώνιον, πλέω) *plaiting, embroidering girdles*.

Ζωνίτης, *ον*, ὁ, fem. ἱτις, ἰδος, *girded, having girdles, a kind of cake*, Diosc.

Ζώννυμι, and -νύω, f. ζώσω: aor. ἔζωσα. Mid. ζώννυμαι, f. ζώσομαι: aor. ἔζωσάμην: perf. pass. ἔζωσμαι. To *gird*, esp. *to gird or tuck up for battle*, Od. 18, 76 (the only place where Hom. has act.): *to gird round, gird, buckle or put on*. Mid. *to gird one's self, gird up one's loins*, ζώσαι, *gird thee*, Od. 18, 30; esp. *to gird one's self for battle*, Il. 11, 15; 23, 685; hence *to arm*, Od. 24, 89; ζώννυσθαι *ζωστήρι, βάκεσι, to gird one's self with a belt, with rags*, Il. 10, 78, Od. 18, 67; also c. acc., ζώνην, *μύθην, χαλκὸν ζώννυσθαι, to gird on one's belt, sword*, Il. 5, 857; 14, 181; 23, 130; cf. ἔζωσεν. (Akin to ζευγνύμι, ζυγῆναι, as χώννυμι to χέω, χυθῆναι, Lat. *cingo*.)

ζώννυσκετο, lengthd. 3 sing. impf. mid. from foreg., Il. 5, 857.

Ζώννυα = ζώννυμι.

Ζωνόγαστρος, ὁ, ἡ, and ζωνογαστρῶν, *ορος*, ὁ, ἡ, (ζώνη, γαστήρ) *girded round the loins*.

Ζωνοειδής, *ές*, (ζώνη, εἶδος) *like a belt or girdle*.

Ζωντεῖον, *ον*, τό, v. ζητεῖον.

Ζωνγενής, *ές*, (ζώνω, *γένω) *born of an animal, animal*, Plat.

Ζωογλάφος, *ον*, (ζώνω, γλάφω) *carving animals*: ὁ ζ., a sculptor, Mel. 11. [v]

Ζωογονέω, ὦ, (ζωογόνος) *to produce, propagate, engender animals*, esp. worms, maggots, etc., Theophr.—II. *to preserve alive*, LXX. Hence

Ζωογονήσις, *εως*, ἡ, *the propagating of animals*, esp. worms, etc., Lat. *vermiculatio*. Hence

Ζωογονητικός, ἡ, ὅν, *able to propagate, prolific*.

Ζωογονία, *ας*, ἡ, = ζωογονήσις, Theophr.

Ζωογονικός, ἡ, ὅν, = ζωογονητικός, Philo. Adv. κως.

Ζωογόνος, *ον*, (ζώος, *γένω) *producing or propagating animals, generative*, Aretae: epith. of the number seven, because children are often born in seven months.

Ζωογράφος, *ον*, poet. for ζωγ., Theocr. 15, 81.

Ζωοδότειμι, *ας*, ἡ, fem. from ζωοδοτή, ἡ, *ος*, ὁ, and ζωοδότης, *ον*, ὁ, (ζωή, δίδωμι) *a giver of life*, Eccl.

Ζωοδώρος, *ον*, (ζωή, δωρέω) *life-giving*, Eccl.

Ζωοειδής, *ές*, (ζώνω, εἶδος) *like an animal*, Geop.

Ζωοθετέω, ὦ, (ζωός, τίθημι) *to make alive, bring to life*, Archel. ap. Antig. Car. 23.

Ζωοθηρία, *ας*, ἡ, (θήρα) *a catching animals alive*, Plat. Soph. 223 B.

Ζωοθηρικός, ἡ, ὅν, *belonging to ζωοθηρία*, Ib. 220 A, 222 A.

Ζωοθυσία, *ας*, ἡ, *animal sacrifice*, Eccl.: from

ζωοθύεω, (ζώνω, θύω) *to sacrifice*.

Ζωοκτονία, *ας*, ἡ, *slaughter of animals*: from

†Ζωοκτονέω, *ον*, (ζώνω, κτείνω) *slaying animals*, Philost.

Ζωομορφος, *ον*, (ζώνω, μορφή) *in the form or shape of an animal*, Plut.

Ζώνω, *ον*, τό, (ζωός) *a living being, animal*, like Lat. *animal* for *animale*, Ar. Vesp. 551, Plut. 443, etc.—II. in painting and sculpture, strictly the *figure of an animal done from life*, but also *any figure, image, just = τύπος*, Hdt. 2, 148: hence ζωγράφος, ζωγράφειν and γράφεισθαι for ζωγραφείν, in Hdt. with a second acc. of the thing painted, as, ζωά γράφασθαι τῇ ζεύξιν τοῦ Βοσπόρου, *to have the passage of the Bosphorus painted from life*, or in genl. *painted*, Hdt. 4, 88 (Orig. neut. from ζωός, and by change of accent made into a subst.: in MSS. oft. written ζώνω as if contr. from ζώϊον, and so Dind., Steph. Thes., would always keep it, though he does not propose ζωός in the adj. form, or ζωο- in the deriv. words.)

Ζωοπλαστέω, ὦ, *to mould to the life, make into statues*, analogous to ζωγραφέω, Lycophr. 844: from

Ζωοπλαστής, *ον*, ὁ, (ζώνω, πλάσσω) *one who forms animals*: hence, the Creator, Philo.

Ζωοποιέω, ὦ, (ζωοποιός) *to produce animals*, esp. worms, grubs, etc., like ζωογονέω, Arist. H. A. Hence

Ζωοποισις, *εως*, ἡ, *a making alive, bringing to life*. Hence

Ζωοποιητικός, ἡ, ὅν, *able to make alive*: τὸ ζ., *generative power*, Plut.

Ζωοποιός, *ον*, (ζώνω, ποιέω) *making alive, generative*, Eccl.

Ζωοπώλης, *ον*, ὁ, (ζώνω, πωλέω) *selling animals*, esp. for sacrifice.

Ζωοπωλὴς, ἰδος, ἡ, sub. ἀγορά, *the beast-market*.

Ζωός, ζωή, ζώνω, (ζάω) *alive, living*, Hom., etc., opp. to θανάω, Od. 17, 115; ζώνω ἐλεῖν τινα, *to take prisoner*, Il. 6, 38, λαβεῖν, Xen. Hell. 1, 2, 5, cf. ζωρέω. A rarer form is ζώω, Il. 5, 887; 16, 445, Hdt. 1, 194 (acc. to best MSS.; though some write ζώω, wrongly comparing σῶς, which is contr. from σόος.)

Ζωόσοφος, *ον*, (ζωή, σοφός) *wise in life*, Anth.

Ζωοστάσιον, *ον*, τό, (ζώνω, ἵστημι) *a stand for beasts, stall, stable*. [α]

Ζωότης, *ητος*, ἡ, (ζωός) *animal nature*, formed like θειότης, and joined with it, Plut. 2, 1001 B.

Ζωοτοκέω, ὦ, *to be viviparous*, Arist. Pol. 1, 8, 10: and

Ζωοτοκία, *ας*, ἡ, *a being viviparous*, Arist. Gen. An.: from

Ζωοτόκος, *ον*, (ζώνω, τίκτω) *producing its young alive, viviparous*, opp. to ζωτόκος, Arist. H. A.

Ζωοτροφείον, *ον*, τό, *a place for keeping animals*: from

Ζωοτρέφω, ὦ, *to be ζωοτρόφος*, *to keep animals*, Philo. Hence

Ζωοτροφία, *ας*, ἡ, *a feeding, keeping of animals*, Plat.: and

Ζωοτροφικός, ἡ, ὅν, *fit for keeping animals*: ἡ ζ. sub. τέχνη = ζωοτροφία, Plat. Polit. 263 E, 267 A.

Ζωοτρόφος, *ον*, (ζώνω, τρέφω) *feeding, keeping animals*, Clem. Al.

Ζωοτύπος, *ον*, (ζώνω, τύπος) *moulding or modelling animals from life*, Nonn. [v]

Ζωοφάγῳ, ὦ, *to live on animal food*, Arist. H. A. 8, 2, 16: and

Ζωοφαγία, *ας*, ἡ, *a living on animal food*, Arist. H. A.: from

Ζωοφάγος, *ον*, (ζώνω, φαγεῖν) *living on animal food, carnivorous*, Arist. Pol. [α]

Ζωοφθαλμός, *ον*, (ζώνω, ὁφθαλμός

with animal eyes: τὸ ζῳόβαλον, a plant, *elsewh.* βομβάλων, Diosc.

Ζωοφθορία, ας, ἡ, the act of a ζωοφθορός, Eccl.

Ζωοφθορός, ον, (ζῶν, φθείρω) *destroying animals*.—2. *defiling one's self therewith*, Eccl.

Ζωοφορέω, ὦ, to bear alive, to bear a live fetus, Arist. H. A.: of plants, to bear fruit, Geop.

Ζωοφόρος, ον, (ζῶν, φέρω) *bringing life, life-giving*, Anth.—II. (ζῶν, φέρω) *bearing animals*, and so—1. *bearing the figures of animals, sculptured*, Diod.: hence *zophora*, the freeze, Vitruv.—2. ὁ ζωοφ. sub. κύκλος, = ζωδιακός, Arist. Mund.

Ζωοφύεω, ὦ, (ζῶς, φυτεύω) to put forth live shoots, Ath.

Ζωοφύτον, ον, (ζῶν, φύομαι) a living being, v. ζῳόφτον.—II. (ζῶν, φύτον) a zoophyte, i. e. an animal-plant, the lowest of the animal tribe, such as polypi, Arist. H. A.

Ζῳώ, ὦ, (ζῶς) to make alive: pass. ζῳοῦσθαι, of plants, to be filled with worms, maggots, etc., Theophr., cf. ζῳογενέω, ζωοποιέω.

Ζῳόσσα, ης, ἡ, (ζῶς, πύσσα) the pitch and wax scraped off old ships, Diosc.

Ζῳοπέω, ὦ, to represent alive, Anth. †Ζῳοπύρα, ας, ἡ, Zopyra, fem. pr. n., Alex. ap. Ath. 441 D.

Ζῳοπύρεω, ὦ, (ζῳοπύρον) to kindle to live flame, make to blaze up, usu. metaph. to set on fire, stir up, kindle, τῷ-βος, φρένα, Aesch. Theb. 289, Ag. 1034; to provoke, Ar. Lys. 682.

Ζῳοπύρημα, ατος, τό, = ζῳοπύρον I. [v]

Ζῳοπύρησις, εως, ἡ, (ζῳοπύρεω) a lighting up, kindling. [v]

†Ζῳοπυρῆτον, verb. adj. from ζῳοπύρεω, one must kindle, Philo.

†Ζῳοπυρῖνος, ον, ὁ, Zopyrinus, a poet, Ath. 662 D.

Ζῳοπύρις, ἰδος, ἡ, kindling up, reviving, Julian.

†Ζῳοπύριον, ανος, ὁ, Zopyrion, name of a slave, Theocr. 15, 13.

Ζῳοπύρον, ον, τό, (ζῶς, πῦρ) a spark, a piece of hot coal, a match to light up a fire with; whence Plato calls those who survived the flood, ζῳοπύρα τοῦ τῶν ἀνθρώπων γένους, Legg. 677 B.—II. act. a pair of bellows.—III. a plant, also κλινωπόδιον, dub. in Diosc. Strictly neut. from adj. ζῳοπύρος.

Ζῳοπύρος, ον, (ζῶς, πῦρ) kindling, lighting up, rousing, Philostr.

†Ζῳοπύρος, ον, ὁ, Zopyrus, a celebrated general of Darius Hystaspis, Hdt. 3, 153.—2. grandson of the foreg., Id. 3, 160.—3. ὁ θράξ, a slave of Pericles, instructor of Alcibiades, Plat. Alcib. 1, 122 A.—4. a physician, Plut.—Others in Plut. Pyrrh. 34, Diog. L., etc.

Ζῳοπύρωσις, εως, ἡ, = ζῳοπύρησις.

†Ζωροάστρης, ον, ὁ, Zoroaster, the celebrated Persian sage and law-giver, founder of the Persian religion; son of Oromazes, Plat. Alc. 1, 122 A.

Ζωροποτέω, ὦ, to drink sheer wine, be drunken, Ath.: from

Ζωροπότης, ον, ὁ, (ζῶρος, πίνω) *drinking sheer wine, drinking hard, drunken*, Hedyf. ap. Ath. 497 D.

Ζῳρός, ὄν, pure, sheer, hence strong, hot, usu. of wine without water; also as neut., ζῳρόν, like τὸ ἀκρατον, Lat. merum, sheer wine: Hom. uses only comp., ζῳρότερον κέρατε πικρ purer wine, i. e. pour in less water, Il. 9, 203, where also it must be taken as

neut. subst. As it was reckoned a drunken habit to drink the strong Greek wine without water, the post-Hom. phrase ζῳρότερον πίνειν came to mean not only, as in Hdt. 6, 84, to drink purer wine than common, but in genl. to drink hard, be a drunkard, like ἀκρατοποτεῖν. But in Emped. 143, ζῳρός has exactly the contrary meaning, mixed, as opp. to ἀκρητος. (Prob. for ζῳερός from ζῳός.)

†Ζῳρός, ον, ὁ, Zōrus, founder of Carthage, acc. to App. Pun.—2. Ζῳρός, οὐ, ὁ, a Trojan, Q. Sm. 3, 231.

Ζῳός, neut. ζῶν, gen. ζῶ, rarer form for ζῳός, q. v., Il. 5, 887.

Ζῳάα, imperat. aor. 1 mid. of ζῳάννυμι, Od. 18, 30.

Ζῳώσιμος, ον, (ζῶω) capable of life, Lat. vitalis, Theophr.

†Ζῳώσιμος, ον, ὁ, Zosimus, an epigrammatic poet of Thasus, Anth.—2. one of the Byzantine historians.

Ζῳσις, εως, ἡ, (ζῳάννυμι) a girding. Ζῳσία, ατος, τό, = ζῳα, acc. to Thom. M. p. 411, not Att.

Ζῳστήρ, ἥρος, ὁ, (ζῳάννυμι) a belt, girdle: freq. in Il., where it always means the warrior's belt, which passed round the loins and secured the bottom of the cuirass (θώραξ); fastened with a clasp or hooks of gold, Il. 4, 132; and prob., to make it stronger, covered with metal plates, hence δαιδαλέος and παλαιόλος, Il. 4, 135, etc.: in Od. the belt with which the swine-herd girds up his frock, Od. 14, 72. Later also the women's girdle, which Hom. calls ζώνη.—II. = ζώνη IV. 3, Plin.—III. the stripe or band which marks a certain height in the ship, which may be illustrated by Eur. Cycl. 505, 6.—IV. a kind of sea-weed.—V. as adj., girded, Call. H. Ap. 85. Hence

†Ζῳστήρ, ἥρος, ὁ, Zoster, a promontory of Attica, consisting of several slender points, between Athens and Sunium, now Halikies, Hdt. 8, 107; Xen. Hell. 5, 1, 9.

Ζῳστήριος, α, ον, ὁ, belonging to the ζῳστήρ.

Ζῳστηροκλέπτης, ον, ὁ, (ζῳστήρ, κλέπτα) one who steals belts, Lyc.

Ζῳστής, ον, ὁ, (ζῳάννυμι) one who girds.—2. a girdle.

Ζῳστός, ἡ, ὄν, (ζῳάννυμι) girded.

Ζῳστρον, ον, τό, a belt, girdle, Od. 6, 38.

Ζῳστρεῖον, ον, τό, v. ζητρεῖον.

Ζωτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ζῶω) belonging to, giving or preserving life, Arist. Gen. An.—II. full of life, lively, Lat. vivax, Plat. Rep. 610 E: also of works of art, true to life, τὸ ζωτικὸν φαίνεσθαι πῶς ἐνεργάη τοῖς ἀνθρώποις; how do you give that look of life to your statues? Xen. Mem. 3, 10, 6: ζωτικῶτα γράφειν, to paint to the very life, Plut. Adv. κῶς, hence, ζωτικῶς εἶχειν, to be fond of life, unwilling to die, Plut.

†Ζῳτός, ον, ὁ, or Ζῳτής, Zōtus, masc. pr. n., Paus.

Ζῳώφον, ον, τό, dim. from ζῶν, = ζῳόφον, Ath. [v]

Ζῳόβρος, ον, (φέρω) = ζωοφόρος, q. v.

Ζῳόφτον, ον, (ζῶς, φῶω) giving life to plants, fruitful, fertilising, Aesch. Supp. 857: cf. ζωόφ.

Ζῶω, Ep. and Ion. for ζῶω, to live, the only form in Hom., but only in pres. and impf.: ἀγαθὸν βίον ζῶειν, Od. 15, 491: freq. joined, ζῶειν καὶ ὀράν φάος ἡέλιου. (It never occurs as root of ζῳάννυμι.)

†Ζῳώδης, ες, (ζῶν, εἶδος) like an animal, animal Plut. Hence

Ζῳωδία, ας, ἡ, animal nature, Iambli Ζῳωνύμια, ας, ἡ, (ζῶν, ὄνομα) the naming after animals, as in the zodiac. Ζῳώσις, εως, ἡ, (ζῶω) a making alive.—II. pass. a being alive, animation.

Ζῳωτός, ἡ, ὄν, (ζῶω) worked, embroidered with figures, Ath., like Plautus belluata tapetia, cf. στροβωτός.

H

H, η, ἦτα, τό, indecl., seventh letter of the Gr. alphabet; as numerals, η' = ἑκτὸς and ὀγδοος, but η = 8000. The oldest form of Eta (H) was plainly a double ε, and prob. it was pronounced as a lengthd. ε, cf. ὁήλος ὁήλος, from δέελος ζέελος. The old alphabet had only one sign (ε) for the ε sound, both long and short, till the long vowels η and ω were formally introduced from the Samian into the Athen. alphabet in the archonship of Euclides, B. C. 403. But the sign H, before it represented the double ε, was used for the spiritus asper, as HOS, i. e. ὅς, which usage remains in the Lat. H: also before the introduction of the aspirated consonants, β, γ, φ, it was placed after the tenues ε, π, τ; to represent these, KH = X, PH = Φ, TH = Θ. When it became a vowel, the sign H was cut in two, so that H represented the spir. asper, + the spir. levis, whence came the present signs for breathings. η was most in use among the Ion.; with Att. it often passed into ᾗ, as in πρήσσω θῶρηξ, Att. πρήσσω θώραξ: though this change was much more freq. in Aeol. and Dor. In later Att., εἰ and ἦ were not seldom changed into η, e. g. κλειθρα κληθρα, Nηρηίδης Νηοῖδης, Valck. Poet. 268.

H, and poen., esp. Ep., lengthd. ης conjunction with three chief signs, disjunctive, interrogative, comparative.

I. ἢ DISJUNCTIVE, or, Lat. aut, Hom.: it may oft. be rendered or else, i. e. in the other or opposite case, cf. ἢ περ, ἢτοι, ἢτε.—2. ἢ..., ἢ..., repeated at the beginning of two clauses, to mark a strong distinction or opposition, either... or..., Lat. aut..., aut... Hom.: but oft. only to denote two parallel cases, like πότερον..., ἢ..., the Lat. sive..., sive..., whether..., or... mostly in Ep., as Il. 1, 27, 138, Od. 14, 330, etc., but sometimes also in Trag., Elmsl. Med. 480: so too Hom. uses ἢ μὲν..., ἢ δέ..., q. v.: Pind. joins ἢ..., ἢτοι..., N. 6, 8, and later writers, esp. Trag., oft. have ἢτοι..., ἢ..., and εἴτε..., ἢ..., Seidl. Eur. El. 891, Lob. Soph. A. 178.

II. ἢ INTERROGATIVE.—1. mostly in indirect questions, as εἰπέ ἢ..., say whether..., Od. 16, 138, cf. Il. 8, 111, for which the Att. say εἰ: and in double indirect questions, ἢ..., ἢ..., whether... or...? Lat. utrum..., an...? Il. 1, 190, Od. 6, 142, etc., for which the Att. say εἰ or πότερον..., ἢ..., Valck. Hipp. 276: ἢ..., ἢ..., is also used in clauses, which do not strictly express a question, but only a doubt, Il. 5, 672.—2. also with such direct questions as follow a general question and suggest the answer thereto, like Lat. an, τίπτε? εἰλήλουθας; ἢ εἰνα ἔβρον ἰὸν Ἀγαμέμνονος; why hast thou come? is it that thou may'st see..., Il. 1, 203, cf. 5, 468, Od. 4, 710.

The interrog. *ἦ* is used in just the same way: indeed Passow proposes always to write *ἦ* in direct, *ἦ* only in indirect questions.

III. *ἦ* COMPARATIVE, as, like Lat. *quam*, after a compar. first in Hom.: also after positive adjs. which have a compar. notion, esp. after *ἄλλος*, q. v., *ἄλλοιος*, Od. 19, 267, *ἐναντίος*, Hdt. 1, 22; *οὐδ' ὅσον*, Theocr. 9, 21, cf. 9, 34, 35, etc.: so too after verbs which have the same notion, esp. *βούλομαι* ἤ..., to wish rather than..., v. *βούλομαι* II., and *οἶναι* ἤ..., to come sooner than..., II. 23, 445, Od. 11, 58, but sometimes *ἦ* is used without any compar. word, as in Hdt. 9, 26.—2. *ἦ* sometimes joins two compar., when they both refer to the same subject, πάντες κ' ἀρησάται ἑλαφρότεροι πόδας εἶναι, ἢ ἀφειότεροι, Od. 1, 165; ταχύτερα ἢ σωφώτερα, Hdt. 3, 65; also in Att., as Ar. Ach. 1078, cf. Heind. Plat. Theat. 144 B: so too in Lat., *non libentius, quam verius*, Cic. Mil. c. 29.—3. *ἦ* is sometimes put pleon. c. genit. after a compar., Plat. Legg. 765 A, cf. Valck. Adon. p. 340 C, Fasi in Friedem. u. Seeb. Misc. Crit. 2, 4, p. 697, sq.—4. Very rarely after a superl., as, πῖθοιτό κεν ὕμνι μάλιστα ἢ ἐμοί, Ar. Rha. 3, 91, 92: in Ar. Av. 823, the old reading *λάστον μὲν ἢ τὸ Φλέγρας πεδίον* has been altered into *μὲν οὖν* from the Rav. MS. The disjunctive and compar. particles are found together in II. 15, 511, *βέλτερον, ἢ ἵππολσθαι ἑνα χρόνον, ἢ βιώναι, ἢ ἑρθα στρέψεσθαι*, 'tis better either to lie once for all or live, than long to arry doubtful.

[When *ἦ* οὐ, ἢ οὐκ come together in a verse, the two words coalesce into one syll., always in Att. poets, and usu. in Ep., e. g. II. 5, 349, Od. 2, 298, cf. *μή* fin.: so too *ἦ αὐτός*, *ἦα*.]

'H, an exclamation, to call one's attention to a thing, ἦ, ἦ, σὺ πά, Ar. Nub. 105; and so should be written, v. Ran. 271, *ποῦ Ξανθίας; ἦ, Ξανθίας!* where's Xanthias! *ho, Xanthias!*

'H, adv., with two chief signfs., threatening and questioning.

I. TO STRENGTHEN OR CONFIRM, in assertion, in truth, truly, verily, of surety, etc., Hom., etc. Though it by no means seldom put alone, yet usu. is strengthd. by the addition of one or two other particles: the commonest combinations being *ἦ ἄρα*, *ἦ ἄρ' ἦ*, *ἦ ἄρ' τε*, *ἦ γάρ* ad *ἦ γάρ* ἄν, *ἦ γάρ* τοι, *ἦ δῖ*, *ἦ δῖ ἄν*, *ἦ δῖ πον*, *ἦ θῖν*, *ἦ μάλα*, *ἦ μάλα ἦ*, *ἦ μὲν* or *ἦ μὲν*, Ion. *ἦ μὲν*, and strengthd. yet again *ἦ μὲν δῖ*, also *ἦν* τοι, *ἦ ῥα*, *ἦ ῥά νυ*, *ἦ ταχα*, *ἦ ἔγα καί*, *ἦ τε*, all in Hom.: postom. and esp. in Trag., *ἦ κάρτα*, alk. Hipp. 1028. It is impossible to give the nice distinctions of these phrases in our language: the strong- it is *ἦ μὲν*, Ion. *ἦ μὲν*, this being used to introduce the very words of an auth. by Hom. mostly in oratio recta, it also c. inf. in oratio obliqua, as *ἦ δὲ σὺνθεο, καί μοι ὁμοσσαν*, *ἦ νυ μοι πρόφρονος ἔπειν καί χειρὶν ἤξειν*, II. 1, 77, and so usu. in historical prose, as Hdt. 4, 154; 5, 93, c., Xen. An. 2, 3, 26, sq.

II. IN INTERROG. sentences,=Lat. *num*, usu. only to be rendered the question, as in Od. 10, 330, II. 666; 15, 132, 504, 506: some- times it may be rendered, *pravu?* or

can it be? as Od. 13, 418, II. 7, 26, cf. ἦ II. 2: so *ἦ ῥα*, *ἦ ῥά νυ*, *ἦ ῥά τι*, all in Hom., and freq. in Att. *ἦ γάρ*: but this last phrase stands sometimes for a second question by itself, *ἦ γάρ; ἦ ἔτι καὶ σο? ἐπ'?* Lat. *nonne?* so *ἦ γάρ* οὐ; Heind. Plat. Phaedr. 266 D, Gorg. 468 D. This interrog. signf. is only in direct questions, and is in gen. less freq. than signf. I., cf. ἦ II. fin. In both *ἦ* always begins the sentence, except in Att. poets now and then, as Eur. Hec. 1013, cf. Herm. Ib. 991.

'H, for *ἐξ*, 3 sing. impf. from *ἡμί*, q. v., freq. in Hom.

'H, for *ἦν*, 1 sing. impf. from *εἰμί*, old Att., contr. from Ion. *ἔα*, but rare, Heind. Plat. Prot. 310 E.

'H, 3 sing. subj. pres. act. from *εἰμί*.

'H, fem. from artic. *ὁ*, q. v.: in Hom. as personal or demonstr. pron. for *αὐτή*, or *αὐτή*.

'H, fem. from relat. pron. *ὅς*, q. v., Hom.

'H, dat. sing. fem. from possess. pron. *ὅς*, *ἦ*, *ὅν*, *his*, in Hom. usu. *έός*, dat. fem. *ἔῃ*.

'H, dat. sing. fem. of relat. pron. *ὅς*, *ἦ*, *ὅ*, Hom.: freq. in adverb. signf.—1. Ep. of place, *whence, where, whither*, in or at what place, freq. in Hom.—2. Att. of the manner, *how*, as, in which signf. also it sometimes occurs in Hom., as II. 2, 73, *ἦ ὃ ἔθεις ἐστὶ*, v. sub *θεῖς*: in Thuc. also *wherefore*.—3. joined with superl. *ἦ μάλιστα* or *ἦ ὀντατόν μάλιστα*, as much, as far as possible, *ἦ τάχιστα*, as quick as possible, *ἦ ῥάστα*, *ἦ ῥίστο*, etc., like *ὥς* or *ὅ* τι *μάλιστα*, oft. in Xen., cf. Jac. A. P. p. 901.

'Ha, for *ἦν*, Ep. 1 sing. impf. from *εἰμί* to be, Hom., esp. in Od., but only in 3 sing. *ἦεν*.

'Hia, Att. contr. from *ἦια*, for *ἦεν*, Ep. impf. from *εἰμί*, to go.

'Hato, Ion. for *ἦτο*, 3 plur. impf. from *ἡμαι*, to sit.

†Hβα, Dor. for *ἦβη*, Pind.

'Hβαῖος, ὁ, ἄν, Ion. for *βαῖος*, little, small, poor: in Hom. usu. c. negat. οὐδέ, as, *οὐ ὅ ἐνι φρένες, οὐδ' ἦβαιαι*, no sense is in him, no, not the least, II. 14, 141, Od. 21, 288; so too, *οὐ ὅ ἐνι τριχες, οὐδ' ἦβαιαι*, Od. 18, 355: most usu. in neut. as adv., *οὐδ' ἦβαῖον*, not in the least, not at all, Lat. *ne tantillum quidem*, II. 2, 386, 396, etc., Od. 3, 14: without negat., *ἦβαῖον ἀπὸ πτελούς*, a little from the cave, Od. 9, 462. (Prob. strengthd. from *βαῖος*.)

'Hβάσω, f. *ἦβῆσω*, (*ἦβῃ*) to come to man's estate, come to one's strength, Lat. *pubescere*, Xen. An. 4, 6, 1: metaph., *ἦβάσκει κακόν*, Eur. Alc. 1085, as Dind. for *ἦβῃ σοι*. Cf. sq.

'Hβῶω, ὦ, fut. *ἦσω*, (*ἦβῃ*) to be at man's estate, to be in the prime of youth, at one's full size and powers, Lat. *pubescere*, Hom., who best explains it in the often-repeated line *εἰθ' ὥς ἦβῶοιμι*, βῆ δὲ μοι ἐμπειρος εἶπ'—*ἄνθρωπ' ἡβῶν*, a man in the prime and pride of life, II. 12, 382; and so of plants, *ἡμερὶς ἦβῶωσα*, a young, luxuriant vine, Od. 5, 69. Also of the outward signs of manhood, to get one's beard, etc.: *ἦβῶν σθένος*, to be young and strong, Eur. H. F. 436.—II. metaph. to be young, fresh, vigorous, etc., *ἦβῶ τοῖς γέροντιν ἐν μαθεῖν*, learning is young even for the old, i. e. 'tis never too late to learn, Blomf. Aesch. Ag. 567, cf. Supp. 606; *ἦβῶ δῆμος*, *εἰς ἡγήν πεσών*, the people rage

like a passionate youth, E. c. Ur. 690, cf. *νεανικός*: also to be full of youthful joy, Theogn. 1229.—As *ἦβῶω* de notes the state, so *ἦβάσκει* the coming to that state, Piers. Moer. p. 180, sq.

'HBH, ἡς, ἦ, Doi. *ἦβα*, Pind. *ἦβα*, Theocr., man's estate, manhood, esp. at its beginning, and so the freshest, most beautiful and active time of life, youth, Lat. *pubertas*, II. 24, 348, Od. 10, 279: the strength and power of man, the strength and freshness of youth, II. 23, 432, Od. 8, 181; 16, 174: later *ἦβῃ* was the time just before manhood, from about 14 to 20 years of age, at Spar- ta it was fixed at 18, so that *οἱ δέκα ὡς ἦβῃ* were men of 28, *οἱ τετταρά- κοντα ὡς ἦ*, men of 58, and so on, Xen. Hell. 3, 4, 23; 6, 4, 17.—2. me- taph. of any condition, fresh and happy like that of youth, freshness, joy, Pind. P. 4, 52b, cf. *ἦβῃ ἡβῶν*: also youth- ful passion, fire, spirit, Ib. 6, 48.—3. a body of youth, the youth, Lat. *juventus*, Aesch. Pers. 512.—4. the outward signs of manhood, the beard, parts about the groin, Lat. *pubes*, Ar. Nub. 976.—II as fem. prop. n., 'Hβῃ, Hebe, daugh- ter of Jupiter and Juno, wife of Her- cules, Od. 11, 603, Hes. Th. 950: cup- bearer of the gods, II. 4, 2: but, in later allegorising legends, goddess of youth. (From same root prob. comes *ἄβρος*.) Hence

'Hβῆδον, adv. in the manner of youth, but usu.—2. πάντες ἦβῆδον, all from the youth upwards, Hdt. 1, 172; 6, 21.

'Hβῆτρῃ, ἦρος, ὁ, Anth., *ἦβῆτρῃς*, οὐ, ὁ, Eur. Heracl. 858, and *ἦβῆτρος*, ὁ, Matro ap. Ath. 136 C, (*ἦβῶω*) a youth, youthful, Lat. *puer*. Hence

'Hβῆτρίον, ον, τό, a place where young people meet, to eat, exercise and amuse themselves, Plut.

'Hβῆτρίος, οὐ, ὁ, v. sub *ἦβῆτρί*.

'Hβῆτρικός, ἦ, ὅν, (*ἦβῶω*) of or be- longing to youth, youthful, Lat. *juvenis* lis, Xen. Hell. 5, 3, 20.

'Hβῆτριον, ον, τό,=ἦβῆτρίων.

'Hβῆτωρ, ὀρος, ὁ, v. *ἦβῆτρί*.

'Hβολέω, ὦ,=ἄβολέω, prob. only used in compd. *συνηβολέω*.

†Hβός, ἦ, ὅν, Dor. 'Aβός,=ἦβῶν. ἀκμάζων, *ripe*, ἐντὶ γὰρ ἄβαι, Theocr. 5, 109, as W. Dind. reads instead of ἄβαι, Thes. s. v.: others render young, tender, while many reject the word, v. Interp. ad loc.

'Hβυλλία, ὦ, comic dim. from *ἦβῶω*, to be middling young, *youngish* a rare word in Ar. Ran. 516, Pherecr. Metall. 1, 29.

'Hβῶν, opt. from *ἦβῶω*.

'Hβῶμι, opt. pres. from *ἦβῶω*, Ep. *ἦβῶοιμι*: part. *ἦβῶντες*, *ἦβῶωσα* Ep. lengthd. form for *ἦβῶντες*, *ἦβῶ- σα*, Hom.

'Hγᾶσθε, Ep. lengthd. for *ἦγασθε*, 2 plur. impf. from *ἡγάμαι*, Od. 5, 122. [where 2 syll. is long metri grat.]

'Hγαγον, ες, ε, and -γῶμι, aor. 2 act. and mid. of ἡγα, c. redupl., Hom.

'Hγάθεος, ἦ, εον, (*ἡγαν*, *θεῖος*) poet., very divine, most holy, often in Hom., but, as also in Hes., and Pind., only of places immediately under di- vine protection, cf. *ζάθεος*. (Certain- ly akin to *ἡγαθός*, but essentially different in signf.) [ᾶ]

'Hγᾶλεος, α, ον, (*ἡγνυμι*) broken in pieces, Poet. ap. E. M. [ᾶ]

'Hγᾶνον, γόν, Ion. for *τήγανον*, Anacr. 24.

†Hγέλοχος, ὄν, ὁ, *Hegelochus*, a player at Athens, derided by the com- ic poets for his mispronunciation of *γαλήν* ὁρῶ in the Orestes of Euripi- des v. 279, Ar. Ran. 303.—2. a cow

leader of cavalry under Alexander the Great, Arr. An.—Others in Dion. 17.

†Ηγεμῆχος, ου, δ, *Hegemēchus*, an Athenian archon, Dion. H.

Ηγεμονεία, less usu. form of *ἡγεμονία*, q. v.

Ηγεμονία, ας, ἡ, fem. from *ἡγεμονεύω*, = *ἡγεμονία*, Orph.

†Ηγεμονεύμα, ατος, -5, (*ἡγεμονεύω*) a leading: but in Eur. Phoen. 1494, prob. = *ἡγεμών*, cf. Schol. ad l.

Ηγεμονεύς, εως, Ep. 723, δ, poet. for *ἡγεμών*, Opp. C. 1, 224.

†Ηγεμονεύω, to go before, *τινί*, Od. 3, 386; 8, 4, etc.; also, *πορεύετο ἡγεμονεύειν*, Od. 22, 400, and *ἡγεμονεύειν ὁδόν*, Od. 6, 261, etc.: hence to show the way, guide on the way, in full *ἡγεμονεύειν τινὶ ὁδόν*, Od. 24, 225; so too, *ῥοὸν ὁρῶντά τι ἡγεμονεύειν*, to show or make a course or channel for the water, Il. 21, 258, (the only places in Hom. with both dat. and acc.): from the notion of going before and guiding, came signif.—II. to lead, esp. an army, hence to rule, command, c. gen. pers., like *ἄρχειν* and other such verbs, Il. 2, 527, 552, etc.; but c. dat. pers. only once in Hom., Il. 2, 616, cf. Kühner Gr. Gr. § 538: also absol. to be ruler, to hold command, *ἡγ. ἐπὶ πόλει*, Plat. Rep. 474 C.—Signif. 'I never occurs in Od., and signif. 'I hardly ever in Il. Cf. *ἡγεμόνα*.

†Ηγεμόνεω, ᾶ, to be *ἡγεμών*, have authority, Plat. Tim. 41 C.

†Ηγεμόνη, ης, ἡ, fem. of *ἡγεμών*, a mistress, queen, epith. of Diana, Call. Dian. 227, and Paus.

†Ηγεμονία, ας, ἡ, a leading the way, going first, Hdt. 2, 93.—II. supreme power, chief command, Hdt. 3, 65, Thuc., etc.; *ἡγ. τοῦ πολέμου*, Hdt. 6, 2: esp. in the constitution of Greek states, the supremacy of one state over a number of subordinates, as of Athens in Attica, Thebes in Boeotia, Herm. Pol. Ant. § 33 sqq., and for a full discussion, cf. Groen van Prinsterer, Leid. 1820: hence, *ἡγ. τῆς Ἑλλάδος*, the supremacy of Greece, Thuc.—III. a division of the army under its officer, a command, Plut.—IV. the chief thing, principal part, *ἡγ. τῆς τέχνης*, Diphil. ap. Ath. 132 D.

†Ηγεμονικός, ὅς, ὅν, of or belonging to an *ἡγεμών*, practised in leading or commanding, chief, leading, Lat. *principes*, *ἡγ. φύσις*, Philolaus ap. Stob. Ecl. 1, p. 8; *ἡγ. τὴν φύσιν*, Plat. Phaedr. 252 E; *ἡγ. τέχνη*, Id. Philib. 55 D: hence to *ἡγεμονικόν*, reason, the leading principle of action, Heyne Epict. 29, 38. Adv. *κῶς*, Plut.

†Ηγεμόνιος, α, ου, of or belonging to an *ἡγεμών*, hence δ *ἡγεμόνιος*, epith. of Mercury, as the guide of departed souls, Ar. Plut. 1159; elsewhere *πομπικός*, *ψυχοπομπικός*.

†Ηγεμόνις, ιδος, ἡ, fem. of *ἡγεμών*, a mistress, queen, App.

†Ηγεμόνιος, η, ου, = *ἡγεμόνιος*: τὰ *ἡγεμόνια*, sub. *ἑρα*, thank-offerings for safe conduct, Xen. An. 4, 8, 25.

†Ηγεμών, ὄνος, ὅ, one who goes or is before, a guide, leader, esp. a chief, commander, general, oft. in ll.; opp. to *λαός*, *πληθὺς*, Il. 2, 365; 11, 304: in Od. always a guide to show one the way, Od. 10, 505; 15, 310; later also *ἡγ. τῆς ὁδοῦ*, Hdt. 8, 31, and Xen.: —in gen. one who does a thing first, and so is an authority to others, Lat. *principes*, *dux*, *auctor*: *ἡγεμόνα γίγνεσθαι τι*, like *ἡγεῖσθαι τι*, to guide one, show him the way, Hdt. 1. c.; *ἡγεμόνα εἶναι τι*, to give occasion

to a thing, be the cause thereof, Xen. Cyr. 1, 5, 12; but also *ἡγ. γῆς*, the chief or king of the land, Soph. O. T. 103: as fem. *ἡ ἡγεμών*, Xen. Cyr. 1, 2, 7, and as adj., *ἡγ. ναῦς*, Aesch. Supp. 722; also as neut., *ἡγεμόσι μέρεσι*, Plat. Tim. 91 E.—II. in prosody, = *πυρρίχιος*, Schäf. Dion. Comp. p. 218.—III. *αὶ ἡγεμόνες*, in architecture, the coping tiles of the roof, Inscr.

†Ηγεμών, ὄνος, δ, *Hegemon*, father of the archon Chaerondas, Dem. 253, 11.—2. an Athenian archon, Arr.

†Ηγεῖμαι, f. -ήσομαι, dep. mid., (*ἄγω*) to go before, freq. in Hom., sometimes absol., opp. to *ἔπομαι*, as in Od. 1, 125; sometimes c. dat. pers., *ἡγεῖσθαι τι*, to go before another; so too *ἡγ. τι*, but less freq.: also *πρόσθεν ἡγεῖσθαι*, Il. 24, 96; *ἡγεῖσθαι ὁδόν*, to go before on the way, Od. 10, 263; also, *ἡγ. τινὶ τὴν ὁδόν*, Hdt. 9, 15 (cf. infr.): and so to show the way, guide, *ἡγεῖσθαι τι* πόλιν, δόμον, ἄστυ, to guide one to the city, etc., Od. 6, 114; 7, 22; 15, 82: whence came, as *ἡγεμονεύω*, signif.—II. to lead, esp. an army or fleet, and so to command, rule, oft. in Hom., c. dat. or gen., *ἡγ. νῆ-εσσι*, *Τρώεσσι*, *ἡγ. ἐπικουρῶν λαῶν*, etc.: with dat. prevails the orig. signif. of going before, with gen. the derived one of leading, commanding.—not oft. c. dat. pers. et gen. rei, *ἡγ. τινὶ ὀρχηθῶν*, to lead the dance for one, of the singer, Od. 23, 134, and so, *ἡγ. τινὶ σοφίας*, *ῥόδῳ*, Pind. P. 4, 442, Plat. Alc. 1, 125 C: in genl. to be the first, *ἡγ. εἰς φιλότητα*, to make the first step to friendship, Hes. Op. 710: absol., to be a guide, leader, ruler, chief, *τινός* and *τινί*, Hdt. 1, 95, etc., cf. Kühner Gr. Gr. § 538; rarely c. acc., for in *ἡ γλώσσα πάντα ἡγουμένη*, Soph. Phil. 99, πάντα is adverbial, but cf. *ἐξηγουμαι* I. 2: also absol., *ἡγουμένος*, a ruler, chief, Soph. Phil. 386.—III. post-Hom. like Lat. *ducere*, to suppose, believe, hold, *ἡγ. τι εἶναι*, Hdt. 1, 126; 2, 40, and oft. with *εἶναι* omitted, *ἡγ. τιὰ βασιλεία*, to hold or regard as king, Hdt. 6, 52, *ἡγ. ἅλλα πάντα δεύτερα*, to hold everything else secondary, Soph. Phil. 1442, etc.; so, *ἡγ. τι περὶ πολλοῦ*, Hdt. 2, 115: c. acc. only, *ἡγ. θεούς*, to believe in gods, Pors. Hec. 788, cf. Valck. Aristob. p. 4: but in Att. prose the perf. *ἡγήμαι* used as pres. is more freq. in this signif.—2. perh. also to think right, deem fit, c. inf., Arnold Thuc. 2, 42.—The act. form *ἡγέω* is prob. found only in compds., like *περιηγέω*, Schäf. Mel. p. 113, which are best derived from adj. *περιηγής*, etc.: so that it is dub. whether *ηγέω* was ever in use, notwithstanding the obs. of Toup on Suid. v. *χαλκωντής*.

†Ηγερέβομαι, Ep. form of *ἡγείρομαι*, as pass., to gather, come together, Hom., though only in 3 plur. pres. and impf. *ἡγερέβονται* and *ἡγερέβοντο*: v. also sq., and *ἡγερέβομαι*.

†Ηγερέομαι, Ep. form of *ἡγείρομαι*, to gather, come together, but only Il. 10, 127, in inf. pres. *ἡγερέσθαι*.

†Ηγερεν, Acol. and Ep. for *ἡγέρθησας*, 3 pl. aor. 1 pass. from *ἡγείρω*, Hom.

†Ηγερία, ας, ἡ, *Egeria*, a nymph, the spouse and instructress of Numa, Plut. Num. 4.

†Ηγεία, ας, ἡ, (*ἡγέομαι*) = *ἡγεμονεία*, *ἡγεσις*.

†Ηγεσίλαος, δ, = *Ἀγέσιλαος*, q. v.

†Ηγέστρατος, ου, δ, *Hegestratus*, a ship master of Massilia, Dem. 883.—2. an Athenian archon, Plut. Sol. 32.

†Ηγέτης, ου, δ, (*ἡγέομαι*) a leader, Orph.

†Ηγέτης, ιδος, fem. of *ἡγέτης*, Anth.

†Ηγέα, v. *ἡγέομαι*, sub fin.

†Ηγλάζω, Ep. collat. form of *ἡγέομαι*, to guide, lead, *κακὸς κακὸν ἡγλάζει*, Od. 17, 217; but, *κακὸν μοῖρα ἡγ.*, to lead, pass a wretched life, Od. 11, 618; so too, *βίοντες βαρὺν ἡγ.* Ap. Rh.

†Ηγημα, ατος, τό, (*ἡγέομαι*) thought, plan, LXX.

†Ηγημων, ὄνος, δ, *Hegemon*, a Athenian orator, who favoured Philip, Dem. 320, fin.—2. a poet of Thesus, belonging to the old comedy, Ath. 406; cf. Meineke, l. p. 214.

†Ηγησαίος, ου, δ, *Hegesaeus*, of S. nope, Diog. L.

†Ηγησανδρίδας, α, δ, *Hegesandrides*, a Spartan naval commander in the Peloponnesian war, Thuc. 8, 91 (*Ἀγηςανδρίδας*), Xen. Hell. 1, 1, 1: prop. patronym. from

†Ηγησανδρος, ου, δ, Dor. *Ἀγηςανδρος*, *Hegesander*, father of Hecataeus, Hdt. 5, 5, 125.—2. a Spartan, father of Epitalidas and Hegesandrides, Thuc. 4, 132.—3. a Thespian, a commander of the Boeotians, Id. 7, 19.—4. one of the leaders of the 10,000 Greeks, Xen. An. 6, 3, 5.—Others in Ath., Arr., etc.

†Ηγησινάς, ακτος, δ, *Hegesinades*, an ambassador of Antiochus to the Romans, Polyb. 18, 33.—2. a poet and historian of Alexandria, Plut., Strab. etc.

†Ηγησίας, ου, δ, Dor. *Ἀγηςίας*, *Hegesias*, an Athenian archon, Arr. A. 7, 28, 1.—2. a philosopher of Cyrene contemporary with Plato; when his followers were called *ἡγησιακοί*, Diog. L.—3. a player of Alexandria, Arr. 620 D.—Others in Luc., etc.

†Ηγησιδάμος, ου, δ, = Dor. *Ἀγηςδάμος*.

†Ηγησικλῆς, κοι.τ. -κλῆς, εως, = Dor. *Ἀγηςκλῆς*, *Hegesicles*, king of Sparta with Leon, Hdt. 1, 65.

†Ηγησιλεως, ω, δ, = *Ἀγέσιλαος*, epith. of the god of the nether-world who gathers all people.

†Ηγησιλόχος, ου, δ, *Hegesilochus*, Rhodian, Ath. 444 E.

†Ηγησίνοος, ου, δ, *Hegesinon*, masc. pr. n., Paus., etc.

†Ηγησιπόλις, εως, δ, leader of a state, Diog. L.

†Ηγησιππίδας, δ, Ion. for *Ἀγηςππίδας*.

†Ηγῆσιππος, ου, δ, *Hegesippus*, Greek comic poet, Ath. 290 B, Meineke 1, p. 475.—2. a celebrated orator of Athens, a contemporary of Demosthenes, Dem. 75, fin.; 129, 18, etc.—3. a poet of the Anthology.—Others in Ath., etc.

†Ηγησιπύλη, ης, ἡ, *Hegesipylos*, daughter of the Thracian king Olorus, wife of Miltiades, Hdt. 6, 39, [cf. infr.]

†Ηγισσις, εως, ἡ, (*ἡγέομαι*) a leading rule, like *ἡγεμονία*, LXX.

†Ηγισίστρατος, ου, δ, *Hegesistratus*, Dor. *Ἀγηςίστρατος*, a tyrant of S. geum, Hdt. 5, 94.—2. a seer of Elis of the family of the Teiadae, Id. 37.—3. son of Aristagoras of Samos, Id. 9, 90.—Others in Arr., etc.

†Ηγησώ, ους, ἡ, *Hegeso*, fem. pr. n. Anth.

†Ηγητήρα, ας, ἡ, fem. from *ἡγέω*, Anth.

†Ηγητῆρ, ους, δ, = *ἡγέτωρ*, q. v.

†Ηγητρία, ας, ἡ, also *ἡγέτωρ*.

ac, ἡ, a mass of dried figs, borne in procession at the Attic Παννύρηια, in memory of the discovery of this food, which was considered the first step in civilised life: strictly fem. from an adj. ἡγητήριος, ἡγητόριος, παλάθη being usu. supplied.

ἡγητής, οὐ, δ., ἡγήτωρ, q. v.

ἡγητορία, ἡ, v. ἡγητηρία.

†ἡγητορίδης, οὐ Ion. εἰ, δ, *Hegetorides*, a citizen of Cos, Hdt. 9, 76: prop. patron. from ἡγήτωρ.

ἡγητρια, ἡ, ἡγήτειρα.

ἡγήτωρ, ορος, δ., ἡγήτηρ, a leader, commander, chief, oft. in Hom., who usu. joins ἡγήτορες ἡδὲ μέδοντες, chiefs in the field and council. Aesch. has the form ἡγητής, οὐ, Supp. 239, and Soph. ἡγητήρ, ἥρος, O. C. 1521, both in signif. of guide.

†ἡγίης, οὐ Ion. εἰ, δ, Ion. for Ἀγίης, brother of Tisamenus, Hdt. 9, 33.

†ἡγίς, δ, Ion. for Ἀγίς.

ἡγμένως, adv. part. perf. pass. from ἄγω, reasonably.

ἡγυεμένος, adv. part. perf. pass. from ἄγνυμι, chastely.

ἡγοράωντο, Ep. and Ion. lengthd. for ἡγοράωντο, Hom.

†ἡγος, ἡ, Boeot. for αἰς, Böckh Inscr. 1, p. 725.

ἡγουν, conjunct., (ἡ, γε, οὖν) that is to say: usu. to introduce the explanation of words, e. g. κακά πάντα, ἡγουν τὴν τε ἀπεψίνην καλ., Hipp., and so freq. in Gramm. Cf. ἡτοι.

ἡδῶνός, ἡ, ὄν., ἡδός, dub. form.

ἡδέ, and, joining two words just like καί, freq. in Hom.: sometimes with τε before it, σκῆπτρόν τ' ἡδὲ θέμιστες, Il. 9, 99; 'Εκτορ τ' ἡδ' ἄλλοι, Il. 12, 61: τε and ἡδέ may also have a word between them, as in Il. 5, 822: if καί follows ἡδέ, it takes the signif. also, e. g. ἡδέ καί, and also, Il. 1, 334, Od. 2, 209; ἡδέ κε καί, and it may be too, Od. 1, 240; ἡδ' αὖτε, and forthwith, Il. 7, 302; ἡδ' ἔτι καί, and still also, Il. 2, 118.—If ἡμέν, as well, goes before, ἡδέ is as also, like καί., καί., oft. in Hom.: cf. ἡμέν. The Trag. use ἡδέ in their lyric pieces, and (less freq.) in Iamb., as Aesch. Cho. 1025, Eur. Hec. 323, H. F. 30; and it occurs in two places even of Com., Eupol. Aeg. 1, Alex. Leuce 1. Cf. Ep. 1δ6.

ἡδέ fem. from ὅδε, q. v.

ἡδέα, Ion. resolved of ἡδῆ, Att. for sq., Il. 14, 71: the 3 pers. ἡδέες for ἡδῆ, ἡδῆν, ἡδέι, Il. 2, 409, Od. 23, 29, etc.

†ἡδέα, ας, ἡ, *Hedea*, fem. pr. n., Plut.

ἡδεῖν, ες, εἰ, plqpf. of οἶδα with impf. signif. *I knew*, usu. 2 pers. sing. ἡδεῖσθα: Ap. Rh. uses ἡδεῖν also as 3d plur. for ἡδεναι.

ἡδεκα, perf. of ἐδω, to eat, only in Gramm.

†ἡδελφισμένως, adv. from part. perf. pass. from ἀδελφίζω, brother-like, like, = ὁμοίως, Hipp.

ἡδῶς, adv. from ἡδός, q. v. sub ἄν.

ἡδῶν, adv., like Lat. *jam*, already, by this time, before this: now, soon, forthwith, straightway, from Hom. downwards very freq.: even in a local relation, ἀπὸ ταύτης ἡδῶ Αἰγυπτos; directly after this is Aegypt, Hdt. 3, 5, f. 4, 99, Eur. Hipp. 1200: the Att. are fond of using it between the article and noun to denote the immediate presence of a thing, ἡ ἡδῶ χάρις, present favour, Dem., etc.—If. oft. joined with other particles of time, ἡ νῦν, ἡδῶ ποτὲ, now already, at

some time already, Hom.: and so, ἡδῶ πώποτε, Eupol. Pol. 9: ἡδῶ νῦν, Aesch. Ag. 1578: or, νῦν ἡδῶ, Soph. Ant. 801: τὸτηνικ' ἡδῶ, Soph. O. C. 440, ἡδῶ τότε, Plat. Rep. 417 B: even then, then already, Lat. *jam tum, tum demum*. It may be joined with all the tenses alike, with fut. it may be rendered by *now*, with perf. sometimes at length: with superl. it is used like ὅθ, μέγιστος ἡδῶ, Thuc. 6, 31.

ἡδῶ, ἡδῶς, ἡδῶ, Att. for ἡδεν, plqpf. of οἶδα with impf. signif. *I knew*: Hom. freq. uses 3 pers. ἡδῶ, and 2 pers. ἡδῶσθα once, Od. 19, 93, v. also ἡδεῖν.

ἡδίστος, ἡ, οὐ, superl. of ἡδός, Od.

ἡδομαι, dep. c. fut. pass. ἡσθήσομαι: aor. ἡσθην, the mid. form ἡσάμην only in Od. 9, 353. *To delight, enjoy, satisfy, refresh one's self*, only once in Hom., ἡσαστο πίνων, Od. 9, 353. Construction: with partic. as Od. l. c., but also in prose, ἡσθη ἀκούσας, he was glad to have heard, Hdt. 3, 34; and in Trag., as Aesch. Pr. 758; so, ἡσθη πατέρα εὐλογοῦντά σε, I was glad to hear you praise my father, Soph. Phil. 1314: often c. dat., ἡδῶσθαι τι, to delight in or at a thing, Hdt. 1, 69, etc., Soph. Aj. 1085: very rare c. gen., πῶματος ἡσθη, he enjoyed the draught, Soph. Phil. 715; sometimes also c. acc., Eur. Dan. 7, Ar. Ran. 756, 748 (acc. to Rav. MS.), Pac. 291, cf. Wessel. Hdt. 3, 34, and χαίρω III.: Plat. uses it c. acc. cognate, ἡδῶσθαι ἡδονήν: also ἡδῶσθαι ἐπὶ τινί, Xen., πρὸς τι, and c. inf., ἡδόμεν' εἶναι, we delight in being, Aesch. Eum. 312: ἡδομαι ὄντι., Ar. Nub. 773: ἡδόμενα γίγνεται μοί τι, I am well pleased at the thing happening, Hdt. 9, 46, like ἄσμενα, βουλομένη.—Act. ἡδω, to please, delight, only occurs in later writers, first in Eriphr. Ἔμπολ. 1, 5, Plat. Ag. 366 A; τὰ ἡδοντα, joys, pleasures, for which Plut. has τὰ ἡδόμενα. (Akin to ἡδός, ἡδός, γῆθος, γῆθω, γάλα, ἀνδάνω, αἰδεν, αἰω, to satiate.)

ἡδόμενος, adv. part. pres. from foreg., with joy, gladly, Xen. Cyr. 8, 4, 9.

ἡδονή, ἡς, ἡ, (ἡδός, ἡδομαι, ἀνδάνω) delight, enjoyment, pleasure, esp. pleasurable sensation, Lat. *voluptas*, first in Hdt.: αἰ τοῦ σώματος or περὶ τοῦ σώματος ἡδοναί, the lusts of the flesh, sensual pleasures, Xen. Hell. 4, 8, 22; 6, 1, 4: ἡδ. ἀκοῆς, pleasure from or in it, Thuc. 3, 38; ἡδονῇ ἡσάσθαι, χαρίζεσθαι, to give way to pleasure, Thuc. l. c., Plat., etc.: freq. with diff. preps. in adv. signif., pleasantly, esp. πρὸς or καθ' ἡδονήν λέγειν, like πρὸς χάριν, to speak so as to please another, not the truth, Hdt. 3, 126, cf. Valck. 7, 101, 102, Aesch. Pr. 261, Thuc. 2, 37, and freq. in Oratt.; μεθ' ἡδονῆς, Thuc. 4, 19; ἐν ἡδονῇ ἐστὶ τι, it is a pleasure or delight to another, Hdt. 4, 139, Thuc., etc.; so too, ἡδονῇν ἔχει, Pherecr. Xeip. 1, 2: but, ἐν ἡδονῇ ἔχειν, to take pleasure in, Thuc. 3, 9.—II. in the early philosophy, ἡδονή is used of the sensible quality of a body, prob. its taste and smell, flavour, for it is found joined with χροῖς, Panzerbieter Diog. Apoll. p. 64; whereas Schaubach, Anaxag. 86, would take it in a more general signification; but cf. Arist. Part. An. 2, 17, 6, Mnesith. ap. Atn. 357 F, where Casaub. needlessly takes it= ἡδός II., or δέξος. Hence

ἡδονικῶς, ἡ, ὄν., belonging to ἡδονή,

pleasant, Chrysipp. Tyan. ap. Ath. 647 D: the Cyrenaic school of Aristippus were called οἱ ἡδονικοί, the voluptuaries, Ath. 588 A.

ἡδονοταγής, ἡγος, ὁ, ἡ, (ἡδονῇ, πλῆσσομαι) stricken, drunken in enjoyment, Timon ap. Plut. 2, 446 C.

ἡδός, εος, τό, (ἡδομαι) delight, enjoyment, pleasure, ἡδός αὐτοῖς, enjoyment of the feast, Il. 1, 576, Od. 18, 404; ἡμέων ἡδός, our delight, Il. 11, 318; τί μοι τῶν ἡδός; what delight have I there-from? Il. 18, 80; so too εἰμοὶ τί τὸδ' ἡδός; Od. 24, 95.—In this signif. merely Ep. and only in nom. sing.—II.=δέξος, vinegar, Casaub. Ath. 67 C; prob. as serving to give a flavour or relish, cf. ἡδονή, ἡδονα.—In this signif. some Gramm. write ἡδός.

ἡ δ' ὅς, for ἔφη ἐκεῖνος, v. ἡμί.

ἡδύβριος, οὐ, (ἡδύς, βίος) living for enjoyments.—II. act. sweetening life, τὰ ἡ, a name of certain cakes, Chrysipp. T. ap. Ath. 647 C. [ῥ in this and all compds. of ἡδύς: it can only be long by position.]

ἡδυβόης, οὐ, Dor. -δας, (ἡδύς, βοή) sweetly sounding, sweet-strained, αὐλός, Eur. Bacch. 127.

ἡδυγαῖος, οὐ, (ἡδύς, γῆ) of sweet, good soil, Heracl. ap. Ath. 74 B.

ἡδυγάμος, οὐ, (ἡδύς, γάμος) sweet ening marriage, κέρδος, Anth.

ἡδυγέλως, ὤν, gen. α, (ἡδύς, γέλως) sweetly laughing, H. Hom. 18, 37.

ἡδυγλωσσος, οὐ, (ἡδύς, γλῶσσα) sweet-tongued, βοά, Pind. O. 13, 142.

ἡδυνάμων, οὐ, (ἡδύς, γάμος) sweet ening marriage, κέρδος, Anth.

ἡδύπαια, ας, ἡ, old poet. fem. of sq., epith. of the Muses, Hes. Th. 965, 1020.

ἡδυεπής, ἐς, (ἡδύς, ἔπος) sweet-speaking, Il. 1, 248: sweet-sounding Soph. O. T. 151.

ἡδύπροος, οὐ, contr. ἡδύπρους, οὐ, (ἡδύς, θρόος) sweet-strained, Μοῖσα, Eur. El. 703.

ἡδυκαρπός, οὐ, (ἡδύς, καρπός) with sweet fruit, δένδρον, Theophr.

ἡδυκόκος, οὐ, (ἡδύς, κόκος) with sweet grains or seeds, ροῖα, Theophr.

ἡδυκρέας, ὤν, gen. α, (ἡδύς, κρέας) of sweet flesh, Arist. H. A.

ἡδυκόμος, οὐ, δ, (ἡδύς, κῶμος) a pleasant party, Ath.

†ἡδύλειον, οὐ, τό, (in Plut. Syll. 16 'Ἠδύλειον' Mt. *Hedylion*, a range of hills in Phocis extending to Orchomenus in Boeotia; and *Hedylion*, a town of Boeotia near Chaeronea, on or near Mt. *Hedylion*, Dem. 387, 11.

†ἡδύλη, ἡς, ἡ, *Hedyle*, fem., pr. n. Ath. 297 B.

ἡδυλήπτος, ἐν, (ἡδύς, λαμβάνω) taken with pleasure, Anth.

ἡδύλιζω, (ἡδύλος)=ἡδύλογέω, Lat. *adulari*, Menand. p. 16. Hence

ἡδύλισμός, οὐ, δ, a flattering.

ἡδύλογέω, ὤ, to speak sweet things to flatter, τινί, Phryn. (Com.) 'Εφ' ἄλτ. l. 4: and

ἡδύλογία, ας, ἡ, a speaking sweetly, Ath.: from

ἡδύλογος, οὐ, (ἡδύς, λέγω) sweet speaking, sweet-voiced, σοφία, Cratin Xeip. 1: flattering, fawning, Eur. Hec. 134.

ἡδύλος, οὐ, dimin. adj. from ἡδύς, as μικκύλος from μικρός. [ῥ]

†ἡδύλος, οὐ, δ, *Hedylus*, a Grecian poet of Samos, Anth.—2. an Athenian, Dem. 1015, 18.

ἡδύλῳς, οὐ, δ, (ἡδύς, λύρα) singing sweetly to the lyre, Anth. [ῥ]

Ἡδοναίης, ἑς, (ἡδύς, μαίνομαι) *ful. of sweet frenzy*, Nonn.

Ἡδμελής, ἑς, (ἡδύς, μέλος) *sweet-strained*, Sapph. 96, Soph. Fr. 228.

Ἡδμελίσθογος, ὄν, (ἡδύς, μελίσθογος) *of honey-sweet voice*, Anth.

Ἡδμελής, ἑς, (ἡδύς, μέγνυμι) *sweetly mixed*, Leon. Tar.

Ἡδύμος, ὄν, poet. for ἡδύς, *sweet, pleasant*, epith. of sleep, H. Hom. Merc. 241, 449, cf. νύκτος: irreg. comp. ἡδυμέστερος, superl. -έστατος, Alcim. 102.

Ἡδυντήρ, ἡρος, ὁ, (ἡδύνω) *one who sweetens, seasons*: as adj. *seasoning*. Hence

Ἡδυντήριος, α, ὄν, *sweetening, soothing*.

Ἡδυντικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἡδύνω) *fit for sweetening or seasoning*: ἡ, -κῆ, sub. τέχνη, *the art of seasoning*, Plat. Soph. 223, A.

Ἡδυντός, ἡ, ὄν, *seasoned*: in genl. prepared, τίσις, Hipp.: from

Ἡδύνω, (ἡδύς) *to sweeten, season, give a flavour or relish*, Epich. p. 104, Plat., etc.: even of salt, Arist. Meteor. et metaph. of music, Plat. Rep. 607 A.—II. metaph. *to delight, coax, soothe*, Diphil. ap. Ath. 254 E: pass. *to enjoy one's self*, Timon ib. 281 E.

Ἡδύοδος, ὄν, Dor. ἀνύοδος, = ἡδύοσμος, Simon. 118.

Ἡδυνία, ας, ἡ, *a sweetening of wine*, Geop.: from

Ἡδύνω, ὄν, (ἡδύς, οἶνος) *producing sweet, good wine*, Xen. An. 6, 4, 6.

Ἡδύνειρος, ὄν, (ἡδύς, δνειρος) *causing sweet dreams*, λαχάδες, Herm. Phorm. 1, 16.

Ἡδυσμία, ας, ἡ, *a sweet smell*: and Ἡδύσμον, ὄν, τό, *a sweet-smelling herb, mint*, Theophr.: from

Ἡδύσμος, ὄν, (ἡδύς, δσμή, δσμή) *sweet-smelling, fragrant*, Ar. Fr. 116.—Π. ὁ ἡδ.—foreg., Diosc. [as trisyll., A. P. 11, 413].

Ἡδούφαλλος, ὄν, (ἡδύς, δόφαλλος) *sweet-eyed*.

Ἡδύθατα, ας, ἡ, *pleasant living, luxury*, Xen. Cyr. 7, 5, 74. [α]

Ἡδύπαθέω, ᾧ, (ἡδύπαθής) *to live pleasantly, enjoy one's self, be luxurious*, Xen. Cyr. 1, 5, 1; like εὖ πάσχειν. Hence

Ἡδύπαθμα, ατος, τό, *enjoyment*, Anth. [α]

Ἡδύπαθής, ἑς, (ἡδύς, πάθος, πάσχω) *living pleasantly, enjoying one's self, dainty, luxurious*, Antiphr. Dodon. 1.

Ἡδύντενος, ὄν, (ἡδύς, πνέω) = ἡδύπνοος, Anth.

Ἡδύννοος, ὄν, contr. -νους, ὄν, (ἡδύς, πνοή) *sweet-breathing, soft-breathing*, αὔρα, Eur. Med. 840: of musical sound, Pind. O. 13, 31: of happy dreams, Soph. El. 480.

Ἡδύντολις, ιως and εως, also εος, ὁ, ἡ, (ἡδύς, πόλις) *dear to the people*, Soph. O. T. 510.

Ἡδυπορφύρα, ας, ἡ, (ἡδύς, πορφύρα) *a shell-fish that produces fine purple*, Ath.

Ἡδυπότης, ὄν, (ἡδύς, πίνω) *fond of drinking*, Anth. Hence

Ἡδυπότις, ιδος, ἡ, *a cup that makes drink taste pleasant*, Epigen. Ἡρωίν, 2.—II. *an onion*, so called for the same reason.

Ἡδύποτος, ὄν, (ἡδύς, πίνω) *pleasant to drink*, οἶνος, Od. 2, 340, etc.

Ἡδυπρόσωπος, ὄν, (ἡδύς, πρόσωπον) *of sweet countenance*, Matro ap. Ath. 136 F.

Ἡδύς, ἡδεῖα, ἡδύ, but once in Hom. In fem. ἡδύς ἀντρίχ, Od. 12, 369; irreg. Dor. acc sing. ιδέα for ἡδύν, Theocr. 20, 44, Mosch. 3, 83 (cf. θήλυς), Ion. 608

em. ἡδῶ and ἡδέη. Comp. ἡδίων, Superl. ἡδίστος, Od. 13, 80; later, but not Att., also regul. ἡδύτερος, ἡδύτατος, as in Pseudo-Phocyl. 183, and Anth.—I. *sweet, pleasant*, first prob. of taste, like Od. 3, 51, etc., usu. in Hom. as epith. of wine; next of smell, Od. 4, 446, etc.; and of hearing, ἡδεῖα ἀοιδῶν, Od. 8, 64; then of any pleasant feeling or outward state, esp. of sleep. ἡδύς ὕπνος, oft. in Hom., also ἡδύς κοῖτος, Od. 19, 510, ἡδὺ κνώσσειν, Od. 4, 809: so too ἡδύ μοι ἐστί or γίγνεται, it is pleasant to me, pleases me well, Il. 4, 17, Od. 24, 435: τὰ ἡδέα, enjoyments, pleasures, Plat. Gorg. 495 A, etc.; but ἡδῶ τὴν γυνῶνιν πρὸς τὸ μέλλον ποιεῖν, to open a pleasanter view of the future, Plut.: metaph. of feelings and the like, *sweet, pleasing, happy*, in Il. esp. freq. ἡδὺν γελᾶν, to laugh sweetly, i. e. softly, opp. to loud, boisterous laughter.—II. post-Hom. of men, pleasant, kind, dear, glad, Lat. suavis, Soph. O. T. 82, Phil. 530: but also like γλυκύς and εὐήθης in laxer sense, pleasant, merry, Lat. facetus, Plat. Gorg. 491 D.—III. Adv. ἡδύς, gladly, with pleasure, e. g. ἡδ. εὐδεν, Soph. Tr. 175, βίοντι ἄγειν, Eur. Cycl. 453; ἡδ. ἔχειν τινας, to be pleased with a thing, Hipp. 1089 G; ἡδ. ἔχειν πρὸς τινα, Isocr. 6 B; τινί, Dem. 60, fin., to be kind, well-disposed to one: ἡδύς ὅραν τι, Soph. Ant. 70, ἡδύς μοι ἐστί, it pleases me well, Heind. Plat. Hipp. Maj. 300 C: in Hom., ἡδύ is used as adv., cf. supr. (Akin to ἡδος, ἡδομαι, ἀνδάνω.)

Ἡδυσάρον, ὄν, τό, *a leguminous plant*, Theophr.

Ἡδυσία, ατος, τό, (ἡδύνω) *that which sweetens, esp. in cookery, that which gives a relish or flavour, seasoning, spice, sauce*, Ar. Eq. 678, Vesp. 496, cf. ἡδός II: hence metaph. of music, Arist. Poet.: also in plur. unguents, sweet oils, Hipp.

Ἡδυσάριον, ὄν, τό, dim. from ἡδυσία, Telecl. Amphict. 1, 11.

Ἡδυσματόθηκη, ης, ἡ, *a spice-box*.

Ἡδυσμός, οὔ, ὁ, (ἡδύνω) *a seasoning*: also *a sweet savour*, LXX.

Ἡδυνμίτος, ὄν, (ἡδύς, σῶμα) *of sweet, fair form*, opp. to ἡδυνγῶμων, Xen. Symp. 8, 30.

Ἡδύτης, ητος, ἡ, (ἡδύς) *sweetness*. [ῥ]

Ἡδύφῆς, ἑς, (ἡδύς, φάος) *sweetly shining*, Anth.

Ἡδύφωργῆς, υγγος, ὁ, ἡ, (ἡδύς, φάργγῆς) *sweet, pleasant to the throat*, Philox. ap. Ath. 147 B. [α]

Ἡδύφωδής, ἑς, (ἡδύς, φάω) *sweetly speaking*.

†Ἡδύφρων, ὄν, (ἡδύς, φρήν) *of sweet, gentle mind, kind*, epith. of Apollo, Anth.

†Ἡδύφρων, ᾧντος, ὁ, *Hedryphon*, (in Plin. *Hedrypnus*) *a river of Assyria*, Strab.

Ἡδύφωνα, ας, ἡ, *sweetness of voice or sound*, Alciphr.: from

Ἡδύφωνος, ὄν, (ἡδύς, φωνή) *sweet-voiced, δρτυξ*, Pratinas ap. Ath. 392 F. Adv. -νως.

Ἡδυφάρης, ἑς, (ἡδύς, χαίρω) *sweetly joyous*, Anth.

Ἡδυφροος, ὄν, contr. φροος, ὄν, (ἡδύς, φρόα) *of sweet complexion*, Anth.: τὸ ἡδ. a kind of perfume, Cic. Tusc. 3, 19.

Ἡδῶ, f. ἡσω, v. ἡδομαι, sub fin.

†Ἡδῶνες, ὡν, αἰ.—Ἡδῶνοι, Thuc. 4, 102, 109.

†Ἡδωνικός, ἡ, ὄν, *of or belonging to the Edoni, Edonian*, Thuc. 1, 100.

†Ἡδωνίς ιδος, ἡ, em. adj.—foreg.,

in genl. *Thucian*, Aesch. Pers. 436. As subst. 1. sub. γυνή, *an Edonian woman*, Hdt. 5, 11.—2. sub. γῆ, *the territory of the Edoni, Edonis*.

†Ἡδῶναι, ᾧν, οἰ, the Edoni, a people of Thrace, dwelling on the river Strymon, Hdt. 7, 100, etc., also wr. Ἡδῶνες and Ἡδῶνες, Thuc. Hence

†Ἡδῶνός, ἡ, ὄν, as adj. *Edonian*, Thracian, χεῖρ, Eur. Hec. 1153.

Ἡέ, poet., esp. Ep., for ἡ, or, oft. i. Hom.

Ἡε, Ep. for ἡεῖ, 3 sing. impf. from εἰμι, to go, contr. from Ion. ἡεῖ, Il. 12, 371, Od. 20, 89.

Ἡεῖ, 3 sing. impf. from εἰμι, to go, Hom.

Ἡεῖς, 3 sing. impf. from αἶδω, Od.

Ἡεῖν, Ep. lengthd. form of ἡεῖν, plpf. of αἶδω with impf. signif. I knew, in Hom. only Ἡεῖς, Il. 22, 280, and 3 sing. Ἡεῖν, Od. 9, 206, as if from an Att. form Ἡεῖν, cf. ἡεῖν. Moeris has also 3 sing. Ἡεῖν.

Ἡέλιος, ὁ, poet. and Ion. for ἥλιος, very freq. in Hom. (who uses the prose form ἥλιος only once), and in Hdt. 4, 40.

Ἡελιώτης, ὄν, ὁ, fem. -ῶτις, ιδος poet. for ἥλι-, of, belonging to the sun, Anth.

Ἡεν, Ep. for ἡν, 3 sing. impf. from εἰμι, to be, oft. in Hom.

Ἡέπερ, poet. for ἥπερ, Hom.

Ἡέρα, Ion. and Ep. acc. of ἡέρα, Hom.

Ἡερέθουαι, as pass., *to hang, float, wave in air*, of the tassels or fringe of the Aegis, Il. 2, 448; of locusts, Il. 21, 12: metaph., ὁπλοτέρων φόνες Ἡερέθουαι, young men's minds turn with every wind, Il. 3, 108:—never in Od. This verb, only found in 3 plur. pres. and impf. Ἡερέθονται, -θοντο, is a lengthd. Ep. form of αἰερούμαι, cf. Ἡερέθουαι. The form αἰερέθουαι only in Gramm.

Ἡερί, Ion. and Ep. dat. of ἡέρα, Hom.

†Ἡερίβουα, ας, ἡ, poet. for Ἡερίβουα, Eriboea, the second wife of Alcæus, stepmother of Otus and Ephialtes, Il. 5, 389.

Ἡέριος, α, ὄν, Ep. for αἰερίος, from ἡέρα: early, at morn., at day-break, when all things are yet wrapt in mist (ἡέρα), Il. 1, 497, 557; 3, 7, Od. 9, 52, as Voss first rightly explained it: Butt. Lexil. v. ἡέρα, ἥρα, derives it straight from ἡέρα, early, and connects this with ἡέρα:—the interp. airy, in or through the air is quite foreign to this form.

Ἡεροδίνης, ες, (ἡέρα, δινέω) *wheeling in mid air*, αἰετός, Anth. [ζ]

Ἡεροιδής, ἑς, Ion. and Ep. for αἰερίος, which will hardly be found, (ἡέρα, εἶδος) *of dark and cloudy look*: in Hom. (esp. in Od.) usu. epith. of the sea, with the dark deep shadows of passing clouds; also dim, murky, of a cave, Od. 12, 80; 13, 103; cloud-capped, of hills, Od. 12, 233; dim, gray, of the distance, Il. 5, 770. Ep. word.

Ἡερείς, εσσα, εν, Ion. and Ep. for αἰερίος, which will hardly be found, cloudy, dim, dusky, murky, in Hom. usu. epith. of Τάρταρος and ζόφος, hence also Ἡερέοντα κέλευθα, the dim, dark road (i. e. death) Od. 20, 64.

Ἡερόθεν, adv. Adv. Ion. and Ep. for αἰερίος, from air, Anth.

Ἡερομήκης, ες, Ep. for αἰερούμαι (ἡέρα, μήκος) *high as heaven*, Orph.

Ἡεροπλάγκτος, ὄν, Ion. and Ep. for αἰερόπληκτος (ἡέρα, πλάσσομαι) *wandering in mid air*, Orph.

† *ἡερός*, *ον, ὁ*, Ion. for *Ἀερός*.
Ἠέρος, Ion. and Ep. gen. of *ἡήρ*, *II*, 1, 366; *Ἠεροῦ*, *ἑς*, Ep. for *ἡερ.*, *shining in air*.

† *Ἡεροφότης*, *ον, ὁ*, = *ἡερόφοιτος*, Ep. for *Ἀερόφ.*, Orph.

† *Ἡεροφότης*, *ιδος, ἡ*, (*ἡήρ*, *φοιτάω*) *walking in cloud or darkness, coming unseen*, *Ἐρινός*, *II*, 9, 571.—*II*, = *ἡερ.*, *II*, Ps.-Phoc. 159.

† *Ἡερόφοιτος*, *ον, (ἡήρ, φοιτάω)* = *foreg.*, like *Ἀερόφ.*, *II*, *air-wandering*, of birds, Pseudo-Phocyl. 117.

† *Ἡερόφωνος*, *ον, (ἡήρ, φωνή)* *sounding through air, loud-voiced, κήρυκες*, *II*, 18, 505. Ep. form.

† *Ἡεσαν*, 3 pl. impf. from *εἶμι*, to go.

† *Ἡετίδης*, *ον* Ion. *εω, ὁ*, son of *Ἐτίον*, i. e. Cypselus, poet. for *Ἡετιωνίδης*, Orac. ap. Hdt. 5, 92: from sq. 4.

† *Ἡετίων*, *ωνος, ὁ*, *Ἐτίον*, king of the Cilician city of Hypoplaecian Thebē in Mysia, and father of Andromache, *II*, 1, 366; 6, 395.—2. son of Jason, king of Imbros, *II*, 21, 40.—3. a distinguished Trojan, father of Podes, *II*, 17, 575.—4. son of Echeocrates, one of the Lapithae, father of the Corinthian Cypselus, Hdt. 5, 92.—Others in Theocr., etc.

† *Ἡετιώνεια*, *ας, ἡ*, *Ἐτίονεια*, a point of land in Attica, enclosing the Piraeus on one side, Thuc. 8, 90.

† *Ἡετιώνη*, *ης, ἡ*, daughter of *Ἐτίον*, i. e. Andromache, C. Sm. 1, 115.

† *Ἡέειν*, poet. 3 sing. plqpf. of *οἶδα*, *ν. ἡέειν*.

† *Ἡήρ*, Ep. for *ἔην*, *ἡν*, 3 sing. impf. from *εἶμι*, to be, Hom.

† *Ἡήρ*, *ἡ*, also *ḡ*, a new Ion. nom. formed after *ἡέρος*, *ἡέρι*, *ἡέρα*, the Ep. and Ion. cases of *ἡήρ*, q. v.: the more freq. form in Hipp., but never in Hdt.

† *Ἡθάδιος*, *ον*, poet. for *ἡθός*, Opp. [α]

† *Ἡθαῖος*, *αἰα, αἰον*, Dor. for *ἡθείος*, ind. 1, 2, 69.

† *Ἡθάλος*, *ας, ὁ*, *ον, (ἡθος)* wanted, accustomed, Opp. [α]

† *Ἡθάνιον*, *ον, τό*, Ion. *ἡθάνιον*, dim. from *ἡθός*, a small sieve or strainer, Hellen. ap. Ath. 470 D, (Fr. 2, Sturz.) [α]

† *Ἡθός*, *ἄδος, ὁ, ἡ*, Ion. for *ἔθος*, *ἡθος* *II*, used, accustomed to a thing, acquainted with it, *τινός*, Soph. El. 372.—*II*, wanted, accustomed, Hipp.: also *αὐτ.*, *ἐκ τῶν ἡθάδων*, Eur. Cycl. 550, cf. Ar. Eccl. 584.

† *Ἡθείος*, *εἰα, εἰον*, *trusty, dear, honoured, ἡθείε*, *II*, 6, 518; 10, 37, 22, 229, 39. In all these places it is used by the younger brother to the elder, as by Menelaus to Agamemnon, Paris and Deiphobus to Hector, so that doubtless it is a term expressing at once brotherly love and respect, *my dear and brother*. so also periph. *ἡθείε*, *ἔφαλῃ*, *II*, 23, 94. But in Od. 14, 147, he swine-herd says of Ulysses, *ἀλλὰ νῦν ἡθάνιον καλέω*, I will give him an elder brother's title, call him *my dear* (Acc. to some from *θεός*, *god-like, excellent, as ἡθαῖος* from *βαίος*, *rather* from *θεός*, *uncle*: rather, as *θεός*, from *θεός*, *ἡθός*, *knowing, trusty*.)

† *Ἡθέλον*, *ες, εἰ*, impf. from *θέλω*, *Hom.*, but also Att. from *θέλω*.

† *Ἡθεός*, *ὁ, ἡ*, Att. for *ἡθείος*, q. v.

† *Ἡθεώ*, *ω, ἡ*, *ἡσώ*, (*ἡθώ*) to *sift, strain*: pass. to be strained, Plat. Crat. 92 C, trickle through, Tim. 59 E. Hence

† *Ἡθῆμα*, *ατος, τό*, that which is sifted.

† *Ἡθόνιον*, *τό*, Ion. for *ἡθάνιον*, but Lob. Pathol. p. 186.

† *Ἡθηήρ*, *ἡρος, ὁ*, = *ἡθητής*.

† *Ἡθηήριος*, *ον*, fit for sifting or

straining: hence *τὸ ἡθητήριον*, = *ἡθμός*, a strainer, sieve, Strab.

† *Ἡθητής*, *ον, ὁ*, one who strains, also *ἡθητήρ*.

† *Ἡθίζω*, = *ἡθέω*.

† *Ἡθικός*, *ῶν, ὁ*, (*ἡθος* *II*) of, belonging to morals, ethical, moral, opp. to intellectual (*διανοητικός*) Arist. Eth. N.—*II*, showing morals or moral character, expressive thereof, *λέξεις*, Arist. Rhet. Adv. *κῶς*, hence, *ἡθικῶς* *μετῶν* or *στραίων*, to laugh expressively, Coray Plut. Brut. 51.

† *Ἡθίστις*, *εως, ἡ*, (*ἡθίζω*) a sifting or straining off, Arist. Probl.

† *Ἡθμίριον*, *ον, τό*, dim. from *ἡθμός*.

† *Ἡθμοειδής*, *ἑς, (ἡθμός, εἶδος)* like a sieve or strainer: *τὸ ἡθ. ὁστούν*, the perforated bone at the root of the nose, through which its secretions pass, Gal.

† *Ἡθμός*, *ον, ὁ*, (*ἡθω*, *ἡθέω*) a sieve, strainer, Eur. Eurysth. 1.—*II*, = *κῆρυξ*, Cratin. Nom. 13.—*III*, = *τὸ ἡθμοειδές ὁστούν*, Gal.—First prob. in Sigeian Inscr., where it is written *ἡθμός*.

† *Ἡθμώδης*, *ες*, = *ἡθμοειδής*.

† *Ἡθογράφος*, *ῶν*, to paint or describe, character, Vita Thuc.: from

† *Ἡθογράφος*, *όν, (ἡθος, γράφω)* painting, expressing character: *ὁ ἡθ. ὁ* one whose pictures are full of character, Arist. Probl. [α]

† *Ἡθοκλῆς*, *έους, ὁ*, *Ethocles*, masc. pr. n., Luc.

† *Ἡθολόγος*, *ῶν*, to express character or something in character, Longin.: and

† *Ἡθολογία*, *ας, ἡ*, a painting of character, esp. by mimic gestures, elsewhere *ἡθολογία*, Senec. Ep. 95: from *Ἡθολόγος*, *ον, (ἡθος, λέγω)* painting manners or character by mimic gestures and actions, like *ἀρεταλόγος* and *βιολόγος*, and so esp. of dramatic and mimic poets, Diod.

† *Ἡθοποιέω*, *ῶν, (ἡθοποιός)* to form manners or character, Plut.: also to express them. Hence

† *Ἡθοποιητικός*, *ῶν, ὁ*, belonging to, fit for the forming of character. Adv. *κῶς*.

† *Ἡθοποιία*, *ας, ἡ*, a forming, expressing of manners or character, Strab.: from

† *Ἡθοποιός*, *όν, (ἡθος, ποιέω)* forming, expressing character, Plut.

† *Ἡθος*, *εος, τό*, an accustomed seat, hence in plur. *seats, haunts, abodes*, *II*, 6, 511, Od. 14, 411, but in Hom. only of the haunts of beasts: of the abodes of men first in Hes. Op. 166, 523, Hdt. 1, 15, cf. Koen. Greg. p. 494:—acc. to Heind. Plat. Phaedr. 81 E, never used by Att. in this sense, but v. Aesch. Supp. 64, Eur. Hel. 274, Arist. Mund. 6, 16.—*II*, usu. *custom, usage*, Hes. Op. 136: hence the manners and habit of man, his way of speaking, acting, or expressing himself, disposition, temper, moral nature, character, first in Hes. Op. 67, 78; freq. *πρῶος, διλόλοτος, βελτίων* *τὸ ἡθος*, also of outward bearing, *ὡς Ἰλαρόν* *τὸ ἡθος*, Xen. Symp. 8, 3, and later *τὸ ἡθελ* (in this sense *ἡθος* is almost always in sing.), Lob. Phryn. 364: but generally of manners, freq. in plur., Lat. *mores*, Hes. Th. 66, Hdt. 4, 106, Thuc. 2, 61, *ἡθεσι* *καὶ ἔθεσι* joined, Plat. Legg. 968 D: also of animals, Eur. Hipp. 1219: of things, nature, kind, *τοῦ πυρετοῦ*, Gal.—2. any characteristic expression, such as is shown in the features, mien, etc., Lat. *affectus*, differing from *πάθος*, in that the latter denotes violent, the former calm affections of the mind, Dion. H., cf. Quintil. 6, 2. (Prob. a lengthd. form of *ἔθος*: by some referred to *ἔξω*.)

† *Ἡθοροισμένος*, adv. part. perf. pass. *ἐκ μὲν ἀπορίων, in a mass*.

† *Ἡθω*, rare collat. form of *ἡθέω*, q. Hipp. ap. Gal. Also written *ἡθω* to refer it to the root **εω*, *ἔημι*, but really akin to *σῆθω*.

† *Ἡια*, *τά, (εἶμι, impf. Ion. ἡία, Att. ἡα)* provisions for a journey, Lat. *viaticum*, in prose *ἐφόδια*, Od. 2, 289, 410, etc.: in genl. food, meat, *λύκων ἡία*, food for wolves, *II*, 13, 103.—*II*, chaff, husks, elsewhere *ἄχυρα*, only in Od. 5, 368. [In Hom. *ι* usu. long in arsis; short in thesis, Od. 4, 363; 12, 329, in phrase *ἡία πάντα* besides this, the word is found in dissyll., Od. 5, 266, 368; 9, 212, where Wolf writes *ἡια*, Dind. *ἡα* so, the gen. *ἡίων* would be better written *ἡων*, cf. Pherecr. Incert. 14 and v. *δῆριος*.]

† *Ἡια*, Ion. for *ἡειν*, impf. from *εἶμι*, to go; Hom. uses only 1 sing., Od. 4, 427, 333; 3 sing. *ἡιε*, and 3 pl. *ἡίων* or *ἡισαν*. [Ἦ]

† *Ἡισαν*, 3 plur. impf. from *εἶμι*, to go, for which Hom. uses *ἡισαν*.

† *Ἡίθεος*, *ὁ, ἄττ.* contr. *ἡίθεος*, *the youth* come to manhood, but not yet married, a bachelor, answering to the feminine *παρθένος*, cf. Plat. Legg. 840 D, and Ruhnck. Tim.: hence *παρθένος ἡίθεος* *τε* joined, *II*, 18, 593; 22, 127, cf. Od. 11, 38: later also as real adj. *παῖς ἡίθεος*, etc., Plut. The fem. *ἡ ἡίθεος* or *ἡίθεος κόρη*, = *παρθένος*, is rare, *ἡ ἡίθεη*, Nic. (Prob. another form of *αἰθρός*, and so from *ἔω*, *ζέω*, acc. to E. M. from *αἰθω*; Riemer from *ἡίθεος*.) [Ἦ Ep.: as trisyll. *ἡίθεος* in Att. poets.]

† *Ἡίκο*, 3 sing. plqpf. of *ἔοικα*, Od. 11, 36, 3 sing. aor. 1 from *αἰσσο*, Hom.

† *Ἡίθεος*, *εσσα, εν, (ἡίων, ὄνος)*, *and* so strictly it should be *ἡιονέος* *with* banks, high-banked, steep-banked, *επὶ* epith. of the mountain-stream Scamander, *ἐπὶ ἡιονέῳ Σκαυάνδρῳ*, *II*, 5, 36: *πεδίον ἡιονέω*, in Q. Sm. 5, 299, is taken for a meadow in which geese, etc. feed; whence Buttm. concludes that the word had the signif. *grassy*, which should also be received in *II* Scamander winding through grassy meads, v. Lexil. in voc. [Ἦ]

† *Ἡίον*, Ep. for *ἡεαν*, 3 plur. impf. from *εἶμι*, to go, Od. [Ἦ]

† *Ἡίονες*, *ων, αἱ*, (lit. the banks), *Εἰδῶνες*, a town of Argolis, near the promontory Scyllaeum, *II*, 2, 561.

† *Ἡίονες*, *εως* *Ion. ἡος, ἡ*, *Εἰδῶνες*, a Greek, *II*, 7, 11.—2. a Thracian prince, father of Rhesus, *II*, 10, 435.

† *Ἡίονη*, *ης, ἡ*, *Εἰδῶνη*, a Nereid, Hes. Th. 255.

† *Ἡιονίος*, *ον*, = *ἡόνιος*, *Ion. [Ἦ]*

† *Ἡίος*, *ον, ὁ*, epith. of Phoebeus, *ἡν Φοῖβε*, *II*, 15, 365; 20, 152; (either from the cry *ἡ, ἡ*, cf. *ἡίος*, *εἰός*, or from *εἰός, ἡός*, Franke H. Hom. Ap. Del. 120.) [Ἦ]

† *Ἡισαν*, Ep. for *ἡεαν*, 3 plur. impf. from *εἶμι*, to go, off in Hom. [Ἦ]

† *Ἡισαν*, Ep. for *ἡεαν*, 3 plur. impf. of *οἶδα*, only in Ap. Rh. in comp. *ἐπῆισαν*. [Ἦ]

† *Ἡίχθη*, 3 sing. aor. 1 pass. from *αἰσσο*, *II*, 3, 368; plur. *ἡίχθησαν*, *II*, 16, 404.

† *Ἡίων*, *όνος, ἡ*, Att. *ἡών*, *Dor. αἰα-bank, the shore, beach, coast*, Hom. and Hdt. 8, 96: later also of a river bank, Ap. Rh. 2, 659; 4, 130. [Ἦ]

† *Ἡίων*, *όνος, ἡ*, (*αἰώ*) a hearing, report, the reading of Zenodot. for *ἀγγεῖον*, in Od. 2, 42.

† *Ἡῖών*, *όνος, ἡ*, *Eion*, a city of Macedonia at the mouth of the Strymon,

the port of Amphipolis; on its site stands the mod. *Contessa*, Hdt. 7, 25, 113: Thuc. 1, 98.

†*Ηκα*, adv. of sound, *stilly, low*, *ήκα* πρὸς ἀλλήλους ἀγόρευον, Il. 3, 155.

—II. of place or motion, *slightly, a little*, *ήκ' ἐπ' ὀριστερά*, a little to the left, Il. 23, 336; *ήκα παρακλίναν κεφαλὴν*, Od. 20, 301; likewise in genl. *softly, gently*, *ήκα ἐλαύνειν*, Od. 18, 92, 94: ἀπόστατο *ήκα γέροντα*, Il. 24, 508: *ήκα μάλα ψύχασα*, Il. 20, 440; *ήκα κίοντες*, Od. 17, 254, cf. *ήκιστος*.

—III. of sight, *softly, smoothly*, *ήκα στέλλοντες ἐλαίω*, with oil soft shining, Il. 18, 596.—IV. of time, *by little and little*, Jac. A. P. p. 116. (Hence the radic. signf. is *not much, slightly*, and it must be akin not only to *ήκιστος*, but also to *ήσσων, ήκιστος*, being in truth their positive: also to *άκων, άκήν, άκαλός*, Butt. Lexil. in voc.)

†*Ηκα*, aor. 1 of *ήμι*, 3 sing. *ήκε*, freq. in Hom.

†*Ηκάλεος*, α, ον, and

†*Ηκάλος*, ον, adj. from *ήκα*, and in same signf., but only in Gramm. (Its likeness to *ήκρλος*, is accidental.)

†*Ηκάγε*, 3 sing. aor. 2 formed from *άκάω*, q. v., Hom.

†*Ηκεστός*, η, ον, (for *ήκεστος*, from *κεστός*) ungoaded, of bullocks which have never yet been worked, such as were used for sacrifices, in Tacit. *nullo mortali opere contacti*, Il. 6, 94, 275, 309.

†*Ηκή*, ής, ή, Ion. for *άκή, άκωκή*, Archil. 41, v. Valck. Hdt. 4, 196.

†*Ηκιστός*, η, ον, superl. adj. from adv. *ήκα*, only in Il. 23, 531, *ήκιστος ἐλαυνόμεν*, the gentlest, i. e. slowest, in driving: where however Dind. (in Steph.) and others write *ήκιστος*, as *πυρρ.* α. *ήσσων*, the worst to drive; but as *ήκιστος*, is never found in Hom., it is better to keep *ήκιστος*, as an old form.

†*Ηκιστός*, η, ον, superl. of compar. *ήσσων*, the worst, least, poorest, meanest. Adv. *ήκιστα*, least: *οὐχ ήκιστα*, not least, i. e. most, very much so, Hdt. 4, 170, Soph., etc.: very freq. in reply to a question, *may not so, not at all*, Soph. O. T. 623, etc.; so too *ήκιστά γε*, Ib. 1386, and Plat.: cf. Ruhnk. Tim. (The root is *ήκα*, but in signf. and usage the positive is *κακός*, or *μικρός*.)

†*Ηκον*, Ion. and Dor. for *ήπον*, q. v. *Ηκριβόμενος*, adv. part. pass. from *ακριβόω*, exactly.

†*ΗΚΩ*, impf. *ήκων*: fut. *ήξω*, no other tenses in use. *I am come, am here, am arrived*, (cf. *ήχομαι*) only twice in Hom., Il. 5, 478, Od. 13, 325, elsewhere *ήκειν*, so too Pind., v. Böckh v. 1. O. 4, 18: very freq. in Att., of whom the more accurate did not use the impf. *I came*, since this sense was already in the pres. In less exact or not Att. writers it is used for *έρχομαι*, *to come, go*, esp. to come back; so *ήξει*, even in Ar. Pac. 265, Thuc., etc.; *ήκει*, imperat., Ar. Pac. 275. Constr. str. mostly with *εις, επί, παρά*, or adv. of motion to a place, e. g. *εἰσέρω*: out, *ήκειν ἐπὶ τὸ στράτευμα*, Xen. An. 7, 6, 2, is not, as usu., to come to the army, but to come for it, like *μετά*, c. acc.; in poets also c. acc. only.—II. to concern, relate or belong to, like the *psu.* *προσέκειν*, *τινί*, Soph. O. C. 38; *ποί ήκει λόγος*; what do the words relate to? Seidl. Eur. Tro. 155; also, *ήκει εἰς*, Ar. Plut. 919, *παρά*, Hdt. 7, 157, *πρός*, Soph. O. C. 734, all c. acc.: and so,—2. to de-

pend upon, *ή σωτηρία ἐπὶ τὴν πρεσβείαν ήκε*, safety depended upon the embassy, Dem. 350, 14.—III. to come to, reach a point, arrive at it, raise one's self thereto, like *άνηκειν*, mostly with *εις*, *εις τούτο τόλμης, σοφίας, ήλικίας*, etc., cf. Soph. O. T. 953, O. C. 1030: *διὰ μάχης, δι' όργης ήκειν*, Aesch. Supp. 475, Soph. O. C. 905, cf. *διὰ* A.—2. esp. freq. c. gen. and an adv., esp. in Hdt., *εὐ ήκειν-τινός*, to be well off for a thing, have great store or plenty of it, e. g. *χρημάτων*, Hdt. 5, 62; *καλῶς ήκ. βίου*, Eur. Alc. 291; also, *ομοίως ήκ. τινός*, to have an equal share of a thing, Hdt. 1, 149; so, *πῶς άγώνος ήκοιεν*; how have we sped in the contest? Eur. El. 751; also, *εὐ ήκειν*, sine gen., to be well off, flourishing, Hdt. 1, 30: less freq. c. gen. sine adv., e. g. *σὺ δὲ δυνάμιος ήκεις μεγάλης*, thou art in great power, Hdt. 7, 157, nisi legend. *μεγάλης*: cf. *έχω* IV. 2.—IV. *εις ταυτὸν ήκειν*, to be come to the same, i. e. to agree together, Valck. Hipp. 273.—V. *δ και νυν ήκει γινόμενον*, which commonly happens now too, Polyb.—VI. c. part. fut., *ήκω φράσων, άγγελῶν*, etc., like *έρχομαι*, *I am going*, *I intend to say*, Valck. Phoen. 257, 713, 1082; but *ήκω φέρων*, I am bringing. Cf. *έκω, έκάνω*.

†*Ηλ*—*ήλος*, Euphor. ap. Strab. p. 364, v. Butt. Ausf. Gr. Gr. 1, p. 213 ed. Lob.; Lob. Paral. 70, 116.

†*Ηλάνω*, Ion. and poet. for *άλάνω*, to wander, stray: metaph. to wander in mind, be mad, Call. Dian. 251; also in mid., Theocr. 7, 23.

†*Ηλάκῃτα*, ων, τά, the wool on the spindle, the thread spun from it, yarn, *ήλάκῃτα στρωφάν*, to spin yarn, Od. 6, 53, also *ήλ. στροφαλίζειν*, Od. 18, 315. Only used in plur., cf. sq. [ἄ]

†*Ηλάκῃτη*, ης, ή, a distaff, Lat. *colus*, Il. 6, 491; Od. 1, 357, etc.: also a spindle: cf. foreg. Hom. has it only in first sense, but later it was used, like *άτρακτος*, of many things spindle-shaped, hence—II. a shaft, stalk, esp. the joint of a reed or cane, Theophr.—III. an arrow, like *άτρακτος*, but dub., cf. *χρησπλάκατος*.—IV. the upper part of the mast, which was made to turn round.—V. a windlass, to draw up heavy nets, etc., elsewhere *δνος*. (Perh. akin to *ήλσκειω*, so that the distaff got this name from being turned round, which agrees with signf. IV and V, while the spindle shape agrees with signf. II and III. Acc. to others from *έλκω*.) [κῶ] Hence

†*Ηλακτινές*, ων, οί, a large sea-fish, eaten salt, and so called from their spindle-like form, Mnesim. ap. Ath. 403 B.

†*Ηλάκατον*, ον, τό, supposed sing. of *ήλάκατα*, q. v.

†*Ηλάμην*, ήλατο, aor. 1 mid. from *άλλομαι*.

†*Ηλῦσα*, ας, ε, aor. 1 of *έλάνω*, Hom.

†*Ηλασκάω*, v. sq.

†*Ηλάσκω*, Ep. form of *άλόμαι*, *άλάνω*, to wander, stray, roam about, *έλαφοι καθ' έλπην*, Il. 13, 104, *μνία κατά σταθμόν*, Il. 2, 470: hence a lengthd. poet. form *ήλασκάω*, of men, Il. 18, 281, cf. H. Hom. ap. 142. But Od. 9, 457, c. acc., *έμὸν μένος ήλασκάει*, he flees from, shuns my wrath, unless it should be *ήλυσκάει*, Ion. for *άλυσκάει*, cf. Herm. Orph. Arg. 439.

†*Ηλῆτο*, 3 sing. impf. from *άλόμαι*, Od. 3, 302.

†*Ηλῆαυε*, 3 sing. aor. 2 from *άλδαίνω*, Od.

†*Ηλεια*, ας, ή, = *Ηλις*, Thuc. 6, 88 Polyb. 4, 68, 4.

†*Ηλεκτός*, ή, όν, (*Ηλις*) from *Ελια*—II. οί *Ηλεκταί*, the school of *Ελια*, the disciples of Phaedo, Diog. L. 1, 17; 2, 105, 126.

†*Ηλεις*, α, Ep. and Ion. η, ον (*Ηλις*) of *Ελια*, *Ελειαν*, *Ηλειαή χώρα*, Hdt. 4, 30: οί *Ηλαιοι*, the *Ελειαν*, Il. 11, 671 sqq.: cf. *Επειοί*.

†*Ηλεις*, ον, ό, *Ελειος*, son of Neptune, king of the Epei, Paus. 5, 1.

†*Ηλέκτρα*, ή, v. *ήλεκτρον*, init.

†*Ηλέκτρα*, ας, ή, *Electra*, daughter of Oceanus and Tethys, wife of Thaumias, mother of Iris and the Harpies, H. Hom. Cer. 418, Hes. Th. 349.—2. a daughter of Danaus, Apollo.—3. a daughter of Atlas, one of the Pleiades, mother of Dardanus and Jasion, Id. 3, 12, 1.—4. daughter of Agamemnon, and Clytaemnestra, so called from her beauty; her proper name was *Λαοδίκη*. She married Pyrales and bore him Strophius and Medon, Trag.—5. sister of Cadmus, after whom the *Ηλεκτραι πόλεις*, (Aesch. Theb. 423) in Thebes, were said to be named, Paus. 9, 8.—II. a small town and river of Messenia, Paus. (For deriv. v. at end of *ήλεκτρον*.)

†*Ηλεκτραι*, ών, Dor. *Αλεκτραι*, αν, Pind., αί, *πόλεις*, the *Electran* gate, one of the gates of Thebes, Aesch. Theb. 423, Eur. Phoen. 1120, v. foreg. 5.

†*Ηλεκτρίδες*, νήσοι, v. sub *Ηλεκτρίς*.

†*Ηλεκτρίνος*, ον, made of *ήλεκτρον* shining like it, Call. Cer. 29.

†*Ηλεκτρίς*, ιδος, ή, (prop. the beam *ing*) *Electris*, epith. of Luna, Orph.—2. in pl. *Ηλεκτρίδες*, ων, αί, νήσοι (sing. in Ap. Rh. 4, 580) the *Electrides*, the amber-islands of the ancients, said to have been situated at the mouth of the Po in the Adriatic, purely mythic even acc. to Strab. p. 215, etc.

†*Ηλεκτρον*, ον, τό, and *ήλεκτρος*, ον, ό, and even ή, (for there is a great diversity of gender; in Hom. ar. Hes. nothing can be determined; but it is neut. in Hdt. 3, 115, masc. in Soph. Ant. 1038, fem. in Ar. Eq. 533, though here some write *ήλεκτρών*, as from *ήλέκτρα*)—*electron*, thrice in Od., viz., 4, 73, where it adorns the walls of Menelaus' palace along with copper, gold, silver and ivory, and 15, 460; 18, 296 in plur., where of a gold brooch or necklace is said, *μετ' ήλεκτροισιν έρπτο*, and *ήλεκτροισιν έρμειον*, jointed or set with pieces of *electron*: so in Hes. Sc. 142, we have a shield enriched with gypsum, ivory, electrum and gold: but in Ep. Hom. 15, 10, where the rich bride stands on *electron*, there is nothing joined with it: Soph. Ant. 1038, speaks of *τόν πρός Σαρδέων ήλεκτρον*... *καί τὸν Ἰνδοῦν χρυσόν*: Hdt. 3, 115, merely says it was brought from the extreme west. So far we have nothing to tell us what it was. Now Pliny (H. N. 33, 23; 37, 2, 11) distinguishes *electron* into—1. *amber* (as it certainly is in Plat. and all later authors), and—2. a metallic substance compounded of four parts gold and one silver, cf. Paus. 5, 12, 6; for which latter Passow and others would take it in Hom., and Hes., arguing that *amber* was unknown till the Phoenicians brought it in at a later period, to which he thinks the place of Hdt. may refer; while Butt. Mythol. 2, p. 337, sqq., maintains the orig. signf. of *amber*, arguing from the old legend of the origin of *amber*. The place of Soph. seems certainly

ο refer to the gold-ore washed down by the Pactolus.—II. in Ar. Eq. 532, it is said of the aged Cratinus, ἐκπικρουμένων τῶν ἡλεκτρῶν καὶ τοῦ τόνου οὐκέτ' ἐνόντος, where the Schol. interprets it of the bed-feet, inlaid with electrum, later Intersp. of the pegs (κόλλοις) of his lyre; at all events it must here mean something inlaid or enriched with amber or electrum, v. Buttm. p. 346. (The word is usu. connected with ἡλεκτῶρ, the sun, to which Hom. compares his electrum, so that it would mean any thing bright and beaming, wh. notion runs through the prop. names Ἠλεκτρώων, and Ἠλεκτρα, and Ἠλεκτραί, one of the gates of Thebes. Buttm. l. c. p. 354, sq. derives it from ἔλκω, from the attracting power of amber, as it were Ἠλεκτρον, ἔλκτρον, ἡλεκτρον.)

Ἠλεκτροσφῆς, ἐς, (ἡλεκτρον, φῶς) amber-gleaming, ἀνγὰλ, Eur. Hipp. 741. Ἠλεκτρον, ἄνωσ and ὄνος, ὁ, also τρυφῶν ὄνος, Electryon, son of Perseus, and Andromeda, king of Mycenae, and father of Alcmena, Hes. Sc. 12 Eur. Alc. 839. Hence

Ἠλεκτρονύχης, ἡς, ἡ, daughter of Electryon, i. e. Alcmena, Hes. Sc. 16. Ἠλεκτρώδης, ἐς, (ἡλεκτρον, εἶδος) amber-like, Hipp.

Ἠλεκτῶρ, ὀρος, ὁ, the beaming sun, l. 6, 513: also as adj., ἡλ. Ὑπερίων, beaming Hyperion, Il. 19, 398, cf. λεκτρον, fin.

Ἠλέματος, ἡ, ὀν, Dor., (ἡλός, ἡλεός) idle, vain, trifling, Theocr. 15, 4, e onj. Stephani. Adv. -τως, Ap. Rh. Ἠλεός, ἡ, ὀν, (ἡλός) astray, disaffected, crazed, φρένας ἡλεε, Od. 2, 43.—II. act. distracting, crazing, οἶνος, id. 14, 464.

Ἠλένατο, Ep. for ἡλέουσατο, 3 sing. or 1 mid. of ἡλέουμαι, Il.

Ἠλέωντο, 3 plur. plqpf. pass. of ἡλύνω, Hes. Sc. 143.

Ἠλέηλατο, 3 sing. plqpf. pass. of ἡλύνω, Il. 5, 400.

Ἠλέημι, plqpf. pass. from ἡλείω.

Ἠλθον, ἐς, e, aor. 2 of ἐρχομαι, from om. downwards.

Ἠλθοσαν, 3 plur. for ἡλθον, Alexandr.

Ἠλιδόης, ὀν, ὁ, child of the Sun, cf. ἡν pl. of Ἠλιδάα, children of e. sun, appell. of the Rhodians, Strab. i. fem. Ἠλιδάς, ἰδος.

Ἠλιδάω,=ἡλίδω, to warm in the sun.—II. mid. ἡλιδόμαι, to sit in the sun Ἠλιδάα, Ar. Eq. 798, Vesp. 772, with a play on the word: so ἡλιδέει, or 2 sing. fut. mid., Ar. Lys. 380.

Ἠλιδάα, ας, ἡ, at Athens, a public place or hall, in which the chief law-suit was held, for the trial of state-offences, Ar. Eq. 897: hence this act itself, Oratt.: in the same place as also held the δαίτα. Cf. Herm. Pl. Ant. § 134, Att. Process, p. 144, o, 1000, 1500, Vömel de Heliaea, ankt. 1820. (From ἡλός, ἡλίζομαι, l. a, Siebelis Paus. 1, 28, 8, A. B. p. 1.)

Ἠλιακός, ἡ, ὀν, (ἡλιος) of or belonging to the sun, ἡλ. κύκλος, the sun's bit, Diod., cf. Meineke Com. Fr. 2, 747.

Ἠλιάς, ἰδος, ἡ, a daughter of the sun, usu. in plur. Ἠλίδες, the Heliades, daughters of the sun, the sisters of Phaethon, changed into poplars, Parinid. Fr. 9; †Ap. Rh. 4, 603.—2, as j.: of or belonging to the sun, ἡλκίς, ἐς, appell. of the island Rhodes, Id. Ἠλίσσις, εως, ἡ, (ἡλιδάω)=ἡλιδάω, exposure to the sun, Dio C.—II.

(from mid.) the right of sitting in the Ἠλιδάα, Jusjur. ap. Dem. 747, 8.

Ἠλιαστῆριον, ὀν, τό, (ἡλιδάω) a place for taking the sun, Strab.

Ἠλιαστής, ὀν, ὁ, (ἡλιδόμαι) a jurymen in the court Ἠλιδάα, a Heliast, Ar. Vesp. 891, etc.: hence

Ἠλιαστικός, ἡ, ὀν, of or belonging to a Heliast, γέρον, Ar. Vesp. 195, ὁβολός, Id. Nub. 863.

Ἠλιάω, ὠ, (ἡλιος) to be like the sun, Philostr.

Ἠλιβάτος, ὀν, steep, abrupt, freq. in Hom., both Il. and Od., but only as epith. of πέτρον, Il. 15, 273, 619; 16, 35, Od. 9, 243, (where it simply means high, huge, as applied to the mass with which the Cyclops closes his cave) 10, 88; 13, 196: so in Hes. Th. 675, 786, Sc. 422, Theogn. 176, Pind. O. 6, 110, Aesch. Supp. 351; epith. of ὄρος, and ἄκρη, in Ap. Rh.; of the Olympian throne of Jupiter in Ar. Av. 1732: in H. Hom. Ven. 268, if the passage is correct, even of high trees. The word is poet., yet occasionally found in prose, πέτραι ἡλ., Xen. An. 1, 4, 4; τόποι, Polyb.; πέτρος, Strab.

—II. by the usual reaction of signis., like Lat. altus, also deep, abyssmal, ἄντρον ἐν ἡλιβάτῳ, Hes. Th. 483; Τάρταρος ἡλ., Stesich.; ἡλ. ὑπὸ κενυδῶσι, Eur. Hipp. 732. (The readiest deriv. is from ἡλιος, and βαίνω, traversed only by the sun, and so steep, lofty: but, if so, could it be transferred to ἄντρον, Τάρταρος, κενυδῶν? More prob. therefore, with Buttm. Lexil. in v., from ἡλός, ἡλεός, ἡλιεῖν, and βαίνω, synon. with ἄβατος, or δύσβατος, hardly to be trodden, and so impassable, steep and sheer, whether up or downwards: in which case ἡλιβάτος is a shortened form for ἡλιτόβατος, cf. ἡλιτόμνητος, ἡλιτοεργός: Döderl. considers it a simple deriv. from ἄλιψ, which is quoted by Hesych. as=πέτρα. Others from ἄλιοςμαι.) [ζ]

Ἠλιῖον, ὀν, τό, (ἡλιος) a temple of the Sun.

Ἠλιεύω,=ἡλιδάω, dub. I.

Ἠλιθα, adv. (ἡλις) enough, sufficiently, in Hom. always ἡλιθα πολλή, very much, a great deal, Lat. satis multum, Il. 11, 677, Od. 5, 483, etc.—II. of time, suddenly, at once, like ἄβροτος, Ap. Rh.—III. (ἡλός, ἡλεός) in vain, like μάτην, Call. Lav. Pall. 124, cf. ἡλιδιος II.

Ἠλιθιάω, to speak or act idly, foolishly, Ar. Eq. 1124: from

Ἠλιθιος, α, ὀν, Dor. ἡλιθ., (ἡλός, ἡλεός) idle, trifling, vain, random, χόλος, Pind. P. 3, 21, βέλος, Aesch. Ag. 366: foolish, silly, like μάταιος, Hdt. 1, 60, Eur. Cycl. 537, etc., cf. ἡλιθα III. Adv. -τως, Plat. Theat. 180 D: also ἡλιθίον, as adv. Ar. Nub. 872. [αζ] Hence

Ἠλιθιώτης, ητος, ἡ, folly, silliness, Cratin. Pyl. 9.

Ἠλιθίδω, to make foolish, to distract, craze, Aesch. Fr. 1061.

Ἠλιθιώδης, ἐς, (ἡλιθιος, εἶδος) like a fool, Philostr.

Ἠλικία, ας, ἡ, (ἡλις) time of life, age, Lat. aetas, Il. 22, 419, where old age is meant; cf. τὸ ἄχρετον τῆς ἡλ., Thuc. 2, 44: elsewh. usu. the flower or prime of life from about 18 to 50, man's estate, manhood, also of women, womanhood, Hdt., Hipp., etc.: ἐν ἡλικία εἶναι to be of age, c. inf., e. g. στρατεύεσθαι, for service, Hdt. 1, 209, cf. Dem. 42, 9; so too, ἡλικίαν ἔχειν, εἰς ἡλ. ἔλθειν, Plat. Euthyd. 306 D, Theat. 142 E; ἡλικίας μετέ-

χειν, Thuc. 7, 60: οἱ ἐν ἡλικίᾳ, men of serviceable age, Thuc. 8, 75: ἡ καθεστηκυῖα ἡλ., maturity, Thuc. 2, 36: —νέος ἡλικίην, Hdt. 3, 134, ἀκμαῖος τὴν ἡλ., Arist. Pol.; προελθὺς τῆς ἡλ., Xen. Hell. 6, 1, 4.—2. youthfulness, heat and passion, Hdt. 3, 36; 7, 18

hence—II. as collective subst.,=οἱ ἡλικες, those of the same age, fellows esp. all fit for service, Lat. juvenia, Il. 16, 808: ἡλ. ἀστῶν, Aesch. Pers. 914, cf. Thuc. 3, 67.—III. in genl. age, time, ταῦτα ἡλικίην ὠν εἶη κατὰ Λάιον, about the age or time of Laïus, Hdt. 5, 59, cf. 60, 71: and later an age, Lat. saeculum, Dem. 1392, 13.—IV. of the body, stature, growth, as being a sign of age, Hdt. 3, 16, Dem. 1024, 26. Hence

Ἠλικιάομαι, as pass., to grow to manhood, Hermes ap. Stob. Ecl. 1, 1098.

Ἠλικιώτης, ὀν, ὁ, fem. ὠτις, ἰδος, an equal in age, fellow, friend, Lat. aequalis, Hdt. 5, 71, Ar. Nub. 1006: ἡλ. ιστορία, contemporary history, Plut.

Ἠλικός, ἡ, ὀν, as big as, as tall as, Ar. Ran. 55: in genl. as great as, how great, strong or powerful, Lat. quantus, Dem. 67, 1: also how old, at what age, Soph. O. T. 15; as old as, Ar. Ach. 703: esp. in expressions of wonder, usu. θαυμάσιον ἡλικόν, extraordinarily great, Dem. 348, 24, as in Lat. mirum quantum. Also used in orat. obliqua. In questions πηλίκος, answered by τηλίκος, or usu. τηλικούτος, [ζ]: from

Ἠλις, ἰκος, ὁ, ἡ, in the flower or prime of life, of age, of the same age, Lat. aequalis, Od. 18, 373: hence—2. a fellow, comrade, Hdt. 1, 34, etc. ἡλικες ἦβης ἡμῆς, Aesch. Pers. 681 so too, ἡλ. νεανίδες, Ar. Thesm. 1030. Proverb. ἡλις ἡλικά τέρπει, Plat., and Arist.—3. later c. gen., like, resembling, Wern. Tryph. 637.

Ἠλιόβλητος, ὀν,=sq., Eur. Bacch. 14.

Ἠλιόβολος, ὀν, (ἡλιος, βάλλω) sun-stricken, sun-burnt, scorched, Theophr.

Ἠλιοδόρα, ας, ἡ, Heliodōra, fem. pr. n., Anth.

Ἠλιόδωρος, ὀν, ὁ, Heliodōrus, masc. pr. n., an Athenian, Dem. 927, 23.—Others in Ath. 45 C, etc.

Ἠλιοειδής, ἐς, (ἡλιος, εἶδος) like the sun, bright and beaming, Plat. Rep. 508 A. Adv. -δως.

Ἠλιοθερέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, to sun one's self, Gal.: from

Ἠλιοθερής, ἐς, (ἡλιος, θέρω) warmed in the sun.

Ἠλιοκάης, ἐς, (ἡλιος, κάω, καίω) burnt in or by the sun, sun-burnt, Luc.

Ἠλιοκάια, ας, ἡ, a being sun-burnt

Ἠλιοκάμιον, ὀν, ὁ, (ἡλιος, κάμιον) a room exposed to the sun for winter time, Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 20. [α]

Ἠλιοκάνθωρος, ὀν, (ἡλιος, κάνθαρος) the dung-beetle, called sun-beetle, because it was the Aegypt. hieroglyphic for the sun.

Ἠλιοκαστος, ὀν, (ἡλιος, καίω)=ἡλιοκάης, Theocr. 10, 27.

Ἠλιοκτύπος, ὀν, (ἡλιος, κτυπέω) sun-stricken, sun-burnt, as should be read with Wellauer in Aesch. Supp. 155, for ἡ δόκτυπον.

Ἠλιομάνης, ἐς, (ἡλιος, μαίνομαι) sun-mad, mad for love of the sun, epith. of the Cicada, Ar. Av. 1096.

Ἠλιομορφος, ὀν, (ἡλιος, μορφή) sun-shaped, Poet. ap. Ath. 542 E.

Ἠλιόπων, ποδος, ὁ,=ἡλιοτρόπιον Diosc.

Ἠλιος, ὀν, ὁ, poet. ἥελιος, (ἔλη)

the sun. Hom. always in poet. form, except Od. 8, 271, where it is usu. taken as a prop. n. For the sun's rising he uses, *ἀνίεναι, ἀνορεύειν, ἀνανεῖσθαι*, Od. 10, 192; of the setting *δύναι, κατὰδύναι*, mostly in partic.: *φάος ἡελίοιο*, is with him sometimes *daylight*, sometimes the *light of life*: *πρὸς Ἡῶ τ' Ἑλλόν τε*, toward the morning-red and rising sun, opp. to *πρὸς ζῶον*, for Hom. only marked two points of the compass, E. and W., and called them the rising and setting, light and darkness, morning and evening, Il. 12, 239, Od. 9, 26; and so, Hdt. 7, 58 opposes *πρὸς ἥω τε καὶ ἡλίων ἀνατολὰς* to *πρὸς ἑσπέρην*, so that *πρὸς ἥλιον* still remained=*πρὸς ἥω*: these old authors called the N. the upper, and the S. the lower parts: so too, οἱ ἄπ' ἡλίου ἀνατολέων, the eastern... Hdt. 7, 70: later, *πρὸς ἥλιον* was the South.—2. day, like Lat. *sol*, Soph. El. 424, a day, Pind. O. 13, 51, Eur. El. 654, etc.: but later also a year, ap. Stob. p. 591, 32, cf. Sillig ad Catull. 5, 4; 8, 3, 8.—3. οἱ ἥλιοι, the sun-beams, hot sunny days, like Lat. *soles*, Thuc. 7, 87.—II. as prop. n., (Dor. Ἰλιος) *Helios*, the sun-god, oft. in Hom., though it is oft. dub. whether he means the sun or the god: Wolf mostly prefers the prop. n., even in *πρὸς Ἡῶ τε Ἑλλόν τε*, because of the fondness the Greeks had for impersonation: *son of Hyperion* and *Euryphaessa*, Od. 12, 176, H. Hom. 31, or *Theia*, Hes. Th. 371 sqq.† Later *Helios* was identified with Apollo or Phoebus, but certainly not before Aesch.

Ἡλιοσκόπιον, ου, τό, (*ἥλιος, σκοπέω*) strictly that which looks to the sun, hence = *ἥλιοτρόπιον*, Diosc.

Ἡλιοστερής, ἐς, (*ἥλιος, στερέω*) *depriving of sun*, and so shading from the sun, epith. of the Thessalian hat, Esch. O. C. 313.

Ἡλιοστιβής, ἐς, (*ἥλιος, στείβω*) *sun-tridden*, i. e. *sun-burnt*, Aesch. Pr. 791.

Ἡλιοτρόπιον, ου, τό, (*ἥλιος, τροπή*) the *heliotrope*, a plant which follows the sun with its flower and leaves, *herba solaris, solstitialis*, Diosc.: also *ἥλιόπους* and *ἥλιοσκόπιον*.—II. a *sun-dial*, Moschion ap. Ath. 207 F.—III. a *gem*, used as a lens to look at the sun, Plin.

Ἡλιοτρόπιον, ου, τό, *Heliotropium*, a place in the vicinity of Thebes in Thessaly, Polyb. 5, 99, 8.

† *Ἡλιοπόλις*, εως, ἡ, lit. city of the sun, *Ἡeliópolis*, a city of lower Egypt, (the On of the Bible) containing a celebrated temple of the sun; in LXX. *Ἡλιόπολις*, now *Ain Shems*, Hdt. 2, 3, Strab. p. 805.—2. a city of Coele-Syria, some distance north of Tyre, now *Baalbeck*, Strab. p. 753. Hence

† *Ἡλιοπολίτης*, ου, δέ, an inhab. of *Helipolis*, οἱ *Ἡλιοπολίται*, the *Helipolitans*, οἱ *Ἡλ. νομός*, the *Helipolitan* name, Strab.

Ἡλιοφάνης, ἐς, (*ἥλιος, φαίνωμαι*) *beaming like the sun*.—II. pass. *lighted by the sun*.

Ἡλιοφάνειον, ου, τό, a name for the *yeu*, Diosc.

Ἡλιώω, ὦ, (*ἥλιος*) to warm in the sun. Pass. to sun one's self, be lighted and heated by the sun, Xen. Oec. 19, 13: also to be sun-burnt, to live in the sun; i. e. in the open air, *ἡλιωμένος*, opp. to *ἐσκιατραφῆκός*, Plat. Rep. 656 D.

† *Ἡλις*, ιδος, ἡ, Dor. Ἰλις, *Elis*, one

of the western provinces of the Peloponnesus, Il. 2, 626, divided into three parts, *Elis proper*, or ἡ *Κοίλη Ἰλίας*; ἡ *Πισάτις*, and ἡ *Τριφυλία*, Hdt., Thuc., etc.: also Ἡλεία, Thuc. 6, 88.—2. the capital city of foreg., on the Peneus, formed into a city in the Persian war, Hdt. 6, 70, Thuc., etc. Acc. to Gramm. the acc. Ἡλίδα, Od. 13, 275 is used of the country, Ἡλιν (Dor. Ἀλιν), Pind. O. 1, 126 only of the city: but latter of the country, Apollon. 1, 9, 7.

Ἡλίσκος, ου, ὁ, dim. from ἥλος, a little nail, Ar. Fr. 296.

Ἡλίτε, 3 sing. aor. 2 of ἀλιταίνω, Il. 9, 375, Hes. Sc. 80.

Ἡλίτης, ου, ὁ, (*ἥλος*) of or like nails, fem. -ίτις, ιδος, λεπίς, iron that scales off from nails, Diosc. [i]

Ἡλιτοργός, ὄν, (*ἀλιταίνω, ἔργον*) missing the work, failing in one's end or aim, Anth., cf. sq.

Ἡλιόμηνος, ου, (*ἀλιταίνω, μῆν*) missing the right month, i. e. untimely born, Il. 19, 118: v. ἀλιτήμερος.

Ἡλιόφάρμακος, ου, ἡ, a plant useful to staunch blood, Timag. ap. Stob. p. 541, 23.

Ἡλῖψ, ἵπος, ὁ, said to be a Dorian shoe, v. ἀνῆλιπος, Schol. Theocr. 4, 56.

Ἡλιώδης, ἐς, (*ἥλιος, εἶδος*)=*ἥλιοειδής*, Chaerem. ap. Ath. 608 C.

Ἡλιώσις, εως, ἡ, (*ἥλιομαι*) a being sunned: the sun's heat.

Ἡλιώτης, ου, ὁ, fem. -ώτις, ιδος, poet. *ἡελ.*, (*ἥλιος*) of, belonging to the sun, the sun's light or heat, Soph. Tr. 697: *αἰγλή ἡλ.*, Anth.: οἱ ἡλ., the inhabitants of the sun, Luc.—II. ἡ *ἡλιώτις*, was an Ion. name for the moon, as if fem. of ἥλιος: whereas at Carrae the sun was worshipped as *Luna*, or masc. of *Luna*.

Ἡλικρε, 3 sing. aor. 1 from ἐλκέω, Od. 11, 580.

Ἡλοειδής, ἐς, (*ἥλος, εἶδος*) *nail-shaped*.

† *Ἡλοθάλης*, ους, ὁ, *Helothäles*, father of Epicharmus of Cos, Diog. L.

Ἡλοκόπος, ὁ, (*ἥλος, κόπτω*) a nail-smith.

Ἡλοπαγής, ἐς, (*ἥλος, πᾶννυμι*) fixed with nails.

ἩΛΟΣ, ου, ὁ, a nail: in Hom. never used to fix or fasten, but only for ornament, on the sceptre, Il. 1, 246, the sword, Il. 11, 29, etc., so that rather *nail-heads, studs* are meant: hence—II. *any thing like a nail, a wart, knot, callus* on the hands or feet: also on plants, esp. the olive, Theophr.

Ἡλός, ἡ, ὄν, distraught, crazy, silly, φρένας ἡλῆ, Il. 15, 128.—II. later also idle, empty, vain: cf. ἡλεός. (Hence ἡλεός, ἡλερατός, ἡλιβα, ἡλιθίος: the root is *αλῆ, αλέος, αἰάομαι*.) Hence

Ἡλοσύνη, ης, ἡ=*ἡλιθιότης*, Nic.

Ἡλοτύπος, ου, (*ἥλος, τύπτω*) fixed or pierced by nails, Nonn.

Ἡλόω, ὦ, (*ἥλος*) to nail, Clem. A.

Ἡλπετο, impf. from ἡλίσσω, Hom.

Ἡλσάμην, aor. 1 mid. of εἰλω, wh. has a still stranger aor. 2 ἡλσάμην, unless Simon. 219 be corrupt, cf. Butt. Lexil. v. εἰλεῖν 8. Hom. has only ἐλσαν and ἐλσαι of the aor. 1 act.

Ἡσατο, lyr. aor. 1 mid. of ἐλαίνω, Schneidewin llyc. 29.

Ἡλυνάζω, (*ἡλνξ*) to overshadow, only found in compd. ἐπῆλν.

Ἡλυνάιος, ατα, αἶον, shadowy, dark: from

Ἡλύνῃ, ης, ἡ, shadow, shade, darkness: metaph. *οἰκῆς ἡλύνῃ*, the darkness, intricacies of a law-suit, Ar. Ach. 684: cf. ἡλνξ. [v]

Ἡλυνάζω,=*ἡλυνάζω*. Hence *Ἡλυνισμός*, οὐ, ὁ, an overshadowing.

Ἡλῦθον, ες, ε, Ep. aor. 2 of ἐργουαι, for which ἡλθον is more usu. in prose: this form seems to be used only in indicat.

Ἡλνξ, ὄνος, ὁ, ἡ,=*ἡλύνῃ*, only found in compd. ἐπῆλνξ, (formed by a prefix either from ἡλύνῃ or from the root *λνκ*, *λνξ*, *λενός*, Ruhnck. Tim. Piers. Moer. p. 163.)

Ἡλνξα, ας, ε, aor. 1 from ἀλίσκω, Hom.

Ἡλνστis, ἡ,=*ἡλυσis*.

Ἡλυσίον, πεδίον, τό, the *Elysian fields*, Od. 4, 563: later also without πεδίον, *Elysium*. Hom. places it on the west border of the earth, near to Ocean; favoured heroes passed thither without death, and lived happy under the rule of Rhadamanthys, Od. 4, 564: Hesiod's Elysium is in the μακάρων νῆσοι, Op. 169; and so Pindar's, O. 2, 129. From these legends arose the fabled Atlantis.—II. later χωρία ἡλυσία and ἐνηλυσία were places struck by lightning, and so devoted to some god, Lat. *bidentalia*, Casaub. Pers. 2, 27.

Ἡλυσίον, ἰα, ἰον, coming: or *Elysian*, αὔραι, Anth. [v]: from

Ἡλυσis, εως, ἡ,=*ἐλυσis*: also a step, motion, Eur. Hec. 67.—2. in Aesch. Ag. 251, that which is coming, the event: but v. Dind.

Ἡλυσκάω, v. ἡλίσκω, sub fin.

Ἡλφον, aor. 2 of ἀλφαίνω, Il. 21, 79.

Ἡλω, Ion. syncop. for Att. ἐάλω, 3 sing. aor. 2 of ἀλίσκομαι, Od. 22, 230.

Ἡλῶμην, impf. from ἀλάομαι, Od. 4, 91.

† *Ἡλῶνῃ*, ης, ἡ, *Elōne*, a city of Thessalian Phthiotis near the Euratas, Il. 2, 739, afterwards Δειμῶν, Strab. p. 440.

Ἡλωτός, ἡ, ὄν, (*ἡλώω*) *nailed, nail-shaped*.

Ἡμα, ατος, τό, (*ἡμι*) that which is sent or thrown, a dart, javelin, ἡμασιν ὀρίστος, best at darting, Il. 23, 891: hence ἡμυν, q. v.

† *Ἡμαθία*, ας, ἡ, *Emathia*, a district of Macedonia between the rivers Erigon and Axios, Il. 14, 226; in late poet.=*Macedonia*, Anth. Hence

† *Ἡμαθίς*, ιδος, ἡ, fem. adj. *Emathian*, *Macedonian*, Anth.

† *Ἡμαθίων*, ωνος, ὁ, *Emathion*, son of Tithonus and Aurora, Hes. Ti. 985.

Ἡμαθόεις, εσσα, εν, (*ἄμαθος*) Ion. for ἡμ., sandy, in Hom. always epith. of the Elean Pylos, Πύλοιο ἡμαθόντος, etc., so that if Πύλος be fem., we decline it *ἡμαθέεις, -ον*. Strabo derives it from a river *Amathos*, Elis not being sandy: but Pylos was not far from the coast, and the epith. refers to the sand-hills of the shore.

Ἡμαι, ἡσαι, ἡσαι, 3 pl. ἡται, inf. ἡσθαι, part. ἡμενος, imperat. ἡσθω, ἡτο: impf. ἡμην, ἡσο, ἡστο, 2 pl. ἡτε (these being in fact a pass. perf. and plqpf. of ἔξομαι): Hom. has the usu. form of 3 plur. only once, Il. 3, 153, elsewhere the Ep. εἰται, εἴται, and in Il. sometimes the Ion. εἴται, εἴτω. To be set, laid, placed, and so to sit, lie, stand, very freq. in Hom. the compd. κάθημαι being more usu. in prose.—II. oft. in Hom. with collat. signif. to tarry, linger, stay, rest, as we say to sit still: also to lie hid, Od. 8, 503, 512.—III. later also of things, as buildings, votive offerings, etc. 12

see, stand, Hdt. Jac. A. P. p. 932: *ἡμενος χώρος*, like *ελαμένη*, a low, sunken place, Theocr. 13, 40. Construct. usu. with *ἐπί*, *παρά*, and other preps. expressing at a place, but sometimes in pregnant constr. with *ἐκ*, cf. *κάθημαι*: rarely c. acc., *ἵσθαι πέλας*, to sit on a bench, Aesch. Ag. 183, cf. Elmsl. Bacch. 38, and *καθίζω*.

Ἡμακτέω, ὦ, v. περιημακτέω.

†Ἡμαλίον, ὠνος, ὅ, *Emalion*, masc. pr. n., Qu. Sm.

Ἡμαρ, *ἡμέρας*, τό, poet. for *ἡμέρα*, day, esp. in Hom., though sometimes ne also uses *ἡμέρη*. Pecul. to him are the expressions *αἰσμον*, *μόρσιον*, *ὀλέθριον*, *νηλεὲς ἡμαρ*, the day of destiny, of death; *ἐλευθερον*, *δούλιον ἡμαρ*, the day of freedom, of slavery, i. e. freedom, slavery itself; so *νόστιμον ἡμαρ*, oft. in Od. v. Nitzsch 1, 9: *ἡμαρ ὀρφανικόν*, Il. 22, 490: also of the seasons, *ὀπωρινόν*, *χειμέριον ἡμαρ*, autumn, winter time, Il. 16, 385; 12, 279: *ἐπ' ἡματι*, day by day, *daily*, Od. 12, 105; by Il. 19, 229, *all day long*: so too, *κατ' ἡμαρ αἶε*, Soph. O. C. 688; *αἶε κατ' ἡμαρ*, Eur. Tro. 392; but *κατ' ἡμαρ*, to-day, Soph. O. C. 1079: *ἐπ' ἡμαρ*, by day, Id. O. T. 199: *παρ' ἡμαρ*, every other day, Lat. *alternis diebus*, Herm. Soph. O. C. 1454, Aj. 470: also *ἡμαρ*, as adv., opp. to *νύκτωρ*, by day, Hes. Op. 174.

Ἡμαρτημένως, adv. part. perf. pass. from *ἡμαρτάνω*, wrongly, faultily, *ἡμ. ἔχειν*, to be in fault, Plat. Legg. 670 D.

Ἡμάτιος, α, ov, (*ἡμαρ*) poet. for *ἡμερήσιος*, by day, Od. 2, 104; 19, 149: day by day, *daily*, Il. 9, 72. [ἡ]

Ἡμιορστων, ες, ε, inf. ἡμιορστέω, poet. aor. 2 of *ἡμαρτάνω*, Hom.

Ἡμεδαπός, ἡ, ὄν. (*ἡμεῖς*) of our land or country, native, Lat. *nostras*, Ar. Pac. 229, and Plat.: opp. to *ἀλλοδαπός*, cf. *ἡμεδαπός*, (*δαπός*) is a mere termin., nothing to do with *ἐδαφός*, v. Ar. Dysc. de Pron. p. 268 sq., and cf. *ποδαπός*.)

Ἡμεῖς, acc. *ἡμεῖς* or (in Od. 16, 372) *ἡμεῖς*, etc., cf. sub *ἐγώ*.

Ἡμεκτέω, Ion., to be moved by feeling, only found in compd. *περιημεκτέω*.

Ἡμελημένως, adv. part. perf. pass. from *ἡμελέω*, carelessly, *ἡμ. ἔχειν*, Xen. Mem. 3, 11, 4.

Ἡμελλον, ες, ε, Att. for *ἔμελλον*, also in Hes. Th. 477.

Ἡμέν..., ἡδέ..., (*ῖ*) poet. for *καί...*, *καί...*, as well..., as also..., Lat. *et...* *et...* conjunctive in Hom. But sometimes disjunctive, if..., or if... whether..., whether..., Lat. *vel...* *vel...* or *sive...* *sive...*, like *ἦ...*, *ῖ...* in Hom.: *ἡμέν* is oft. omitted, v. *ἡδέ*: but is rare with *δέ* for *ἡδέ* following, Il. 12, 428: more freq. *ἡμέν...καί...*, Il. 15, 664, 670, etc.

Ἡμεν, 1 pl. impf. from *εἰμί*, Hom. ἩΜΕΡΑ, ας, ἡ, Ion. and Ep. *ἡμέρη*, *ης*, day, only a few times in Hom. who usu. has poet. *ἡμαρ*: in poets also the *light* of day, *light of life*, *ἡμε*, παλαιὰ *ἡμ.*, old age, Soph. Aj. 623, *εἰα ἡμ.*, youth, Eur. Ion. 720.—Construct. with preps., etc.: *ἡμ' ἡμέρα* or *ἡμα τῇ ἡμέρᾳ*, with dawn of day, with day-break, or in full *ἡμ' ἡμέρη διαφανοσύνη*, Hdt. 3, 86: *ἡμ' ἡμέρας πίνειν*, to begin to drink in open lay, like Lat. *de die potare*: *οἱ ἡμέρας*, the whole day long, Valck. Hdt. 3, 12, but, οἱ τρίτης *ἡμ.*, every third lay, Lat. *tertio quoque die*, Id. 2, 37; *ῖ ἡμ.* *πολ' ὤν*, at a distance of many

days, Thuc. 2, 29; *ἐν ἡμέραις τριάκοντα*, in 30 days; also in dat. or gen. without prep.: *—ἡνὰ πᾶσαν ἡμ.*, every day, Hdt. 7, 198; *ἐς ἡμέρας*, by day, Soph. El. 780: *10' ἡμέραν*, on or for a day, Hdt. 1, 3: but also day by day, Eur. Cycl. 33: *καθ' ἡμέραν*, day by day, Seidl. Eur. El. 426; also, *τὸ καθ' ἡμέραν*, Ar. Eq. 1126, cf. *ὀσημέραι*: *μεθ' ἡμέραν*, by day, Lat. *interdiu*, Hdt. 2, 150: *ὀπὲ τῆς ἡμέρας*, late in the day, Xen. Hell. 2, 1, 23: *πρὸς ἡμέραν*, towards day, near day, Lys. 92, fin., cf. *ἡμαρ*: for the gen., dat., and acc., to denote time, v. the grammars.—II. as prop. n. *Hemēra*, the goddess of day, daughter of Erebus and Night, Hes. Th. 124. Hence

Ἡμερεύω, to pass, spend the day, *ἐν τόπῳ*, Xen. Hell. 5, 4, 3: *ἡμ. μακρὰς κελεύθω*, to rest the day after a long journey, Aesch. Cho. 710.—2. to pass one's days, live, Soph. El. 787.

Ἡμερήσιος, α, ov, also *ος*, *ον*, (*ἡμέρα*) for the day, by day, Hipp.: *ος*, or as of the day, *φάος*, Aesch. Ag. 22.—II. a day long, *ἡμ. ὁδός*, a day's journey, Hdt. 4, 101, etc.: *ἡμ. λόγος*, a speech lasting a whole day, Isocr. 345 C.—III. in genl. belonging to a day, *τὸ ἡμ.*, sub. *μίσθωμα*, a day's hire.

Ἡμερία, ας, ἡ, in Soph. Aj. 208, acc. to some,=*ἡμέρα*: to others fem. from *ἡμερίος*, sub. *ῶρας*: others read *ἡμερίας*.

Ἡμερίδης, ov, ὁ, (*ἡμερος*) tame, esp. of wine, mellow, Lat. *mitis*, Plut.: also epith. of Bacchus, as patron of the cultivated vine (*ἡμερίς*), Id.

Ἡμερίδιον, ov, τό, dim. from *ἡμέρα*.

Ἡμερίνός, ἡ, ὄν.=*ἡμερήσιος*, esp. by day, opp. to *νυκτερινός*, *ἄγγελος ἡμ.*, a day-messenger, Xen. Cypr. 8, 6, 18, cf. *ἡμεροδρόμος*; *ἡμ. φυλακῇ*, Plut.

Ἡμερίος, ov, also *ια*, *ιον*,=*ἡμερήσιος*, *ἡμ. ἄνθρωποι*, men of a day, who live but for a day, Soph. Ant. 789, so, *ἡμ. γέννα*, Eur. Phoen. 130. Poet. word.: for in Xen. Oec. 21, 3, *ἡμερινός* should be read, Lob. Phryn. 53.

Ἡμερίς, ἰδος, ἡ, fem. of *ἡμερος*, tame, cultivated, opp. to *ἄγριος*, wild: hence *ἡμερίς*, usu. for the vine, Od. 5, 69, opp. to *ἀγρίος*, sub. *ἄμπελος*: but also any fruit-tree, Ar. Ach. 997.

Ἡμεροβίος, ov, (*ἡμέρα*, *βίος*) living for a day, like *ἐφήμερος*: hence epith. of beggars, etc., living from hand to mouth.

Ἡμεροδυνειστής, ov, ὁ, (*ἡμέρα*, *δανείω*) one who lends money on daily interest, Diog. L.

Ἡμεροδρόμος, ὦ, to be an *ημεροδρόμος*, Strab.

Ἡμεροδρόμος, ov, (*ἡμέρα*, *δραμεῖν*) running the day through, e. g. *ἡμέρας*.—II. as subst. one that can run all day, a courier, Hdt. 6, 105, cf. *ἡμερινός*.

Ἡμεροδρῦς, ὄος, ἡ, (*ἡμερος*, *δρῦς*) an oak with eatable acorns, v. *ἡμερίς*.

Ἡμεροειδής, ες, (*ἡμέρα*, *εἶδος*) of the nature of day, Sext. Emp.

Ἡμεροβιλήτης, ες, Dor. for sq., Anth. Ἡμεροβιλήτης, ες, (*ἡμερος*, *βιλλῶ*) gently-sprouting, Gräfe Mel. 1, 53.

Ἡμεροθηρικός, ὄν, ὄν, (*ἡμερος*, *θήρα*) belonging to the hunting of tame beasts: *ἡ. -κῆ*, sub. *τέχνη*, the art of hunting them, Plat. Soph. 222 C.

Ἡμεροκαλλές, ov, τό, Cratin. Malth. 1, and *ἡμεροκαλλίς*, ἰδος, ἡ, Diosc., a kind of yellow lily, that blooms but for a day.

Ἡμεροκοίτης, ov, ὁ,=sq., Opp.

Ἡμεροκοίτος, ov, (*ἡμέρα*, *κοίτη*) sleeping by day, epith. of a thief Hes.

Op. 603: also of a fish, *ῖ. a. the sea* v. *τορε*.

Ἡμερολογέον, adv., (*ἡμέρα*, *λέγω*) counting every day, i. e. day by day, every day, Aesch. Pers. 63.—II. to the day, exactly, Arist. H. A. (On the accent v. Dind. Aesch. l. c.)

Ἡμερολογεῖον, ov, τό,=*ἡμερολόγιον*: from

Ἡμερολογέω, ὦ, (*ἡμέρα*, *λέγω*) count by days, register, *τὸν χρόνον*, Hdt. 1, 47. Hence

Ἡμερολόγιον, ov, τό, a calendar, Plut.

Ἡμερονόκτιον, ov, τό, (*ἡμέρα*, *νόξ*)=*νυκθήμερον*.

Ἡμεροποιέω, ὦ,=*ἡμερώω*.

Ἡμερος, ov; also α, ov, Hdt. 5, 82, tame, tamed, reclaimed, of animals, opp. to wild, savage, *χρὴν ἡμερος*, Od. 15, 162: *τὰ ἡμέρα*, with or without ζῶα, tame, domestic animals, Xen. Cyr. 1, 3, 6: also of plants and trees, cultivated, opp. to *ἄγριος*, Hdt. 8, 115 and so τὰ ἡμέρα alone, Plat. Tim. 77 B.—II. metaph. of men, gentle, kind. Lat. *mansuetus*, civilis, Hdt. 2, 30 Pind. P. 3, 12, and Att.: also *ἡμερώ τατα ὁδοί*, level, well-made, peaceful roads, Plat. Legg. 761 A. Adv. *ῶως*, Polyb. (Pott refers it to the Sanscr. root *yam* cohobere; if so, it is the same with Germ. *zahn*, our tame, cf. *Ζεύς* fin.)

Ἡμεροσκοπεῖον, ov, τό, a place for watching by day, Strab.: from

Ἡμεροσκοπέω, ὦ, to keep day-watch, from

Ἡμεροσκοπός, ov, ὁ, (*ἡμέρα*, *σκοπέω*) watching by day, Aesch. Theb. 66: and as subst. a day-watcher, Hdt. 7, 182, 192, etc.

Ἡμερότης, ητος, ἡ, (*ἡμερος*) tameness, Arist. H. A.: gentleness, kindness, Plat. Rep. 410 D.

Ἡμεροτρεφέω, ὦ, f. *-ῶω*, (*ἡμερος*, *τρέφω*) to produce eatable fruits, Philo

Ἡμεροφάης, ες, (*ἡμέρα*, *φάος*) shining by day.

Ἡμεροφάνης, ες, (*ἡμέρα*, *φαίνωμαι*) visible by day, ὠστρον, Arist. Org.

Ἡμεροφάντος, ov,=*ἡμεροφάνης*, Aesch. Ag. 82.

Ἡμεροφάτης, ov, (*ἡμέρα*, *φοιτάω*) wandering by day.

Ἡμεροφύλαξ, ὅκος, ὁ,=*ἡμεροσκοπός*, Xen. Hell. 7, 2, 6. [ῖ]

Ἡμεροφώνος, ov, (*ἡμέρα*, *φωνέω*) epith. of the cock, herald of day, Simon. 130 (v. Dind. Ath. 374 D), ubi Gaisf. *ἡμερ*.

Ἡμερώω, ὦ, fut. *-ῶω*, (*ἡμερος*) to tame, make tame, strictly of wild beasts, Plat. Rep. 493 B: of plants and trees, to reclaim, cultivate, Theophr.: *γῆ ἡμερομένη*, a land cleared of robbers, wild beasts, etc., Aesch. Eum. 14.—2. metaph. of men, to soothe, soften, Plat. Rep. 554 D: also to tame, subdue, conquer, Hdt. 7, 5; and so in mid., *πᾶν ἔθνος ἡμερούμενος βασιλεῖ*, Id. 5, 2.

Ἡμερώμα, ατος, τό, that which is tamed, etc.—II.=sq., Theophr.

Ἡμερώσις, εως, ἡ, (*ἡμερώω*) a taming, cultivating, Theophr.: of men, civilising, Plut.

Ἡμερωτής, ov, ὁ, a tamer, civiliser.

Ἡμερ, Dor. for *εἶναι*, inf. of *εἰμί*, to be.

Ἡμετέριος, εἰα, εἰον, Ion. *-ῆιος* *ῖη*, *ιον*,=*ἡμέτερος*, Anacr. 75.

Ἡμέτερος, α, ov, (*ἡμεῖς*) our, Lat. *noster*, oft. in Hom.: *εἰς ἡμέτερον* sub. *ᾧμα*, Od. 2, 55: later also *fo ἐμός*, Jac. A. P. p. 627, as *i*: *deed* some expl. Od. 2, 262.

Ἡμεών, Ion. and Ep. for *ἡμῶν* Hom.

**Ἥμην*, a very rare Att. form for *ἡμ*, 1 sing. impf. mid. from *εἶμι*, to be, Lob. Phryn. 152.

**Ἥμῃ*, impf. from *ἡμαι*, Hom.

**Ἥμῃ*, the same as *φημί*, with the first letter omitted, to say, Lat. *inquam*, common in Att. dialogue to repeat something with emphasis, *παῖ, ἡμῖ, παῖ*, boy, I say, boy! Ar. Ran. 37: it does not occur in the other persons of pres. Impf. 1 and 3 2^{ds}, *ἡν δ' ἐγώ*, said I, and *ἡ δ' ὅς*, said he, freq. in Att. in repeating a conversation: also with the subject repeated, *ἡ δ' ὅς ὁ Γλαύκω*, Plat. Rep. 327 B, etc., cf. Heind. Plat. Charm. 161 C, Koen Greg. p. 144. Hom. has only 3 impf. *ἡ*, always after a speech, which is immediately followed by something else, *ἡ, καὶ...*, he spoke and then..., Il. 1, 219, etc.: also, *ἡ ῥα*, Il. 3, 355: only once with its subject expressed, *ἡ ῥα γυνὴ ταμῖν*, Il. 6, 390, unless *ῥῃ* should be read here: in genl. less freq. in Od.

**Ἥμῃ*-, from *ἡμῖν*, freq. in compo., half-, Lat. semi-.

**Ἡμισύος*, ου, ὁ, (ἡμι-, *ισμός*) a half-imbis.

**Ἡμισόριον*, ου, τό, a half-ἡμφοεύς, Joseph.

**Ἡμιάνοριον*, ου, τό, dim. from *Ἡμιάνορος*, ου, ὁ, (ἡμι-, ἀνήρ) a half-man, *eunuch*, Hippon. 72.

**Ἡμιάνθρωπος*, ὁ, Luc., *ἡμιάνθρωπος*, ου, ὁ, [α], *ἡμιάρθρω*, ενος, ὁ, Ctes. = foreg.

**Ἡμιάρθριον*, ου, τό, (ἡμι-, ἄρθρος) a half-roll, Epich. p. 37.

**Ἡμισασάριον*, ου, τό, (ἡμι-, ἡσάριον) a half-as, Lat. *semisiss*, Polyb.

**Ἡμιστραγάλιον*, ου, τό, (ἡμι-, ἡστράγαλος) a half-ἡστράγαλος, Arist. H. A.

**Ἡμιστραγάλον*, ου, τό, v. l. for foreg.

**Ἡμιβάρβαρος*, ου, (ἡμι-, βάρβαρος) half-barbarous, Strab.

**Ἡμιβάρβης*, ἐς, (ἡμι-, βάπτω) half-dipped, half-dyed, Nonn.

**Ἡμιβίος*, ου, (ἡμι-, βίος) half-alive.

**Ἡμιβρέχης*, ἐς, and *ἡμιβρεχῆς*, ἐς, (ἡμι-, βρέχω) half-wet, half-watered, γῆ, Theophr.

**Ἡμιβροτος*, ου, (ἡμι-, βροτός) half-man, ἱππος ἡμι-, a centaur, Opp.

**Ἡμιβροχος*, ου, = *ἡμιβρεχῆς*, Theophr.

**Ἡμιβρώς*, ὧτος, ὁ, ἡ, =sq., Epich. Dyspr. 1.

**Ἡμιβρώτος*, (ἡμι-, βιβρώσκω) half-eaten, half-devoured, Xen. An. 1, 9, 26.

**Ἡμιγάμος*, ου, (ἡμι-, γαμέω) half-married, i. e. a concubine, Philostr.

**Ἡμιγένειος*, ου, (ἡμι-, γένειον) but half-bearded, Theocr. 6, 3.

**Ἡμιγενής*, ἐς, (ἡμι-, γένος) half-produced, imperfect, Plat. Tim. 66 D.

**Ἡμιγέρων*, ουτος, ὁ, ἡ, (ἡμι-, γέρων) half an old man, Longus.

**Ἡμιγράφος*, ου, (ἡμι-, γράφω) half-written, Menand. p. 289.

**Ἡμιγυμνός*, ου, (ἡμι-, γυμνός) half-naked, Luc.

(*Ἡμῖν*γαῖς) *αἰκος*, ὁ, ἡ, (ἡμι-, γυνή) half-woman, Simon. 108, in acc.

**Ἡμῖνγῶνος*, ου, = foreg.

**Ἡμιδάρης*, ἐς, (ἡμι-, δαίω) half-burnt, Il. 3, 294. — II. half-di nidei, half-man glad. Nic.

**Ἡμιδαίκτης*, ου, (ἡμι-, δαίω) half-slain, Opp. [α]

**Ἡμιδακτύλιος*, αἶα, αἶον, half a finger long or broad, Sext. Emp. p. 1 from

**Ἡμιδακτύλιον*, ου, τό, (ἡμι-, δακτύλος) a half-finger, Polyb. [β]

**Ἡμιδάμης*, ἐς, (ἡμι-, δαμάω) half-amed, dub. in Opp.

**Ἡμιδάπης*, ἐς, (ἡμι-, δάπτω) = *ἡμι-δαπῆς* II, susp.

**Ἡμιδάρεκόν*, ου, τό, (ἡμι-, δαρεῖ-κός) a half-daric, Xen. An. 1, 3, 21.

**Ἡμιδέης*, ἐς, (ἡμι-, δέω) wanting half, half-full, Xen. An. 1, 9, 25.

**Ἡμιδοπλοῖδιον*, ου, τό, and Att. contr. -οῖδιον, (ἡμι-, δοπλοῖς) a half-shawl or kerchief, Ar. Eccl. 318.

**Ἡμιδουλος*, ου, (ἡμι-, δοῦλος) a half-slave, Eur. Andr. 942.

**Ἡμειλος*, ου, (ἡμι-, εἶλη) half-exposed to the sun, Theophr.

**Ἡμικετέον*, ου, τό, =sq., Ar. Nub. 638, 645, Plat. (Com.) Pha. 2, 12.

**Ἡμικετον*, ου, τό, a half-ἑκτεῦς, Theophr.

**Ἡμιέλλην*, ητος, ὁ, ἡ, (ἡμι-, *Ἑλ-λην) a half-Greek, Luc.

**Ἡμεργής*, ἐς, (ἡμι-, *ἐργω) half-made, half-finished, Luc.

**Ἡμεργος*, ου, = foreg., Hdt. 4, 124.

**Ἡμείτης*, ἐς, (ἡμι-, ἔτος) of half a year: hence, τὸ ἡμείτης, a half-year.

**Ἡμερθός*, ου, (ἡμι-, ἐψω) half-boiled or roasted, Luc.

**Ἡμίζωος*, ου, (ἡμι-, ζώη) half-alive.

**Ἡμιθάλης*, ἐς, (ἡμι-, θάλλω) half-green, Anth.

**Ἡμιθάπτος*, ου, (ἡμι-, θάπω) half-warmed.

**Ἡμιθνής*, ἐς, (ἡμι-, θνήσκω) half-dead, Opp., cf. *ἡμιθνής*.

**Ἡμιθέαινα*, ης, ἡ, (ἡμι-, θέαινα) a demi-goddess, Opp.

**Ἡμιθεός*, ου, ὁ, a half-god, demigod, *ἡμιθεὸν γένος ἀνδρῶν*, Il. 12, 23, Hes. Op. 159: later also *ἡ ἡμιθεός*, = foreg.

**Ἡμιθέων*, ουτος, ὁ, *Hemitheon*, masc. pr. n., a Sybarite, Luc.

**Ἡμιθῆλυς*, v, (ἡμι-, θῆλυς) half-woman, Anacreont.

**Ἡμιθήρ*, ητος, ὁ, ἡ, (ἡμι-, θῆρ) half-beast, Philostr.

**Ἡμιθνής*, ητος, ὁ, ἡ, = *ἡμιθανής*, Ar. Nub. 504, Thuc. 2, 52.

**Ἡμιθνητος*, ου, (ἡμι-, θνητός) half-mortal, epith. of the Dioscuri, Luc.

**Ἡμιθραστός*, ου, (ἡμι-, θραστός) half-broken, Eur. H. F. 1096.

**Ἡμιθωράκιον*, ου, τό, (ἡμι-, θώραξ) the front plate of the θώραξ, Plut. [α]

**Ἡμιουδαῖος*, ου, ὁ, (ἡμι-, Ἰουδαῖος) a half-Jew, Joseph.

**Ἡμικάδιον*, ου, τό, also written *ἡμικάδιον*, a half-kάδος.

**Ἡμικάκος*, ου, (ἡμι-, κακός) half-evil, half a villain, Soph. Fr. 885.

**Ἡμικανός*, Ar. Thesm. 449.

**Ἡμικανστός*, or -καντός, ου, (ἡμι-, καίω) half-burnt, Ael., etc.

**Ἡμικενός*, ου, (ἡμι-, κενός) half-empty.

**Ἡμικερκος*, ου, (ἡμι-, κέρκος) with half a tail, usu. κόλουρος.

**Ἡμικεφάλαιον*, -άλιον, and -ἄλιον, ου, τό, (ἡμι-, κεφαλῇ) the sinciput.

**Ἡμικλάτος*, ου, (ἡμι-, κλάω) half-broken, Plut.

**Ἡμικλεις*, εἶδος, ὁ, ἡ, rare collat. form of sq.

**Ἡμικλειστός*, ου, (ἡμι-, κλειώ) half-shut.

**Ἡμικλήριον*, ου, τό, (ἡμι-, κλήρος) half the inheritance, Isae. 64, 2, and Dem.: also pleon., τοῦ κλήρου τὸ ἡμι, Isae. 86, 18.

**Ἡμικόπος*, ου, (ἡμι-, κόπτω) half-mangled.

**Ἡμικόριον*, ου, τό, (ἡμι-, κόρος) a half-κόρος.

**Ἡμικοτύλη*, ης, ἡ, (ἡμι-, κοτύλη) a half-κοτύλη, Hipp. [β] Hence

**Ἡμικοτυλῖος*, α, ου, as much as a half-κοτύλη, οἶνος, Diosc.

**Ἡμικοτύλιον*, ου, τό, = *ἡμικοτύλη*, Arist. H. A.

**Ἡμικραῖα*, ας, ἡ, (ἡμι-, κραῖρα)

half the head or face, A. Thesm. 227.

**Ἡμικράνια*, ας, ἡ, (ἡμι-, κράνιον) a pain on one side of the head or face: hence French *migraine* for *hemicrania*.

Hence

**Ἡμικρανικός*, ἡ, ὅν, of or belonging to *ἡμικρανία*: τὸ ἡμι = foreg.

**Ἡμικρης*, ητος, ὁ, (ἡμι-, Κρης) a half-Cretan, Lyc.

**Ἡμικυβός*, ου, ὁ, (ἡμι-, κύβαθ) a half-κύβαθος, Aretae. [v]

**Ἡμικύκλιος*, ου, (ἡμι-, κύκλος) semicircular: τὸ ἡμι-, a semicircle, hence in plur. the seats in an amphitheatre, Plut.: and so, τὸ ἡμι-, for any place of meeting, any public place, with seats, etc., an orchestra, Schneid. Vitruv. 5 1: also a semicircular seat, arm-chair Cic. Senect.

**Ἡμικυκλῶδης*, ἐς, (ἡμικύκλιος, εἰδος) semicircular, Strab.

**Ἡμικύκλιος*, ου, ὁ, = *ἡμικύκλιον*, dub.

**Ἡμικυλίνδριον*, ου, τό, and *ἡμικύλινδρος*, ου, ὁ, a half-cylinder. [v]

**Ἡμικυπρον*, ου, τό, (ἡμι-, κύπρος) III. a measure, Hippon. 102.

**Ἡμικύνος*, gen. -κύνος, ὁ, (ἡμι-, κύων) a half-ἄκος, name of a fabulous nation, elsewh. *κυνόκεφαλος*, Hes. and Ap. Rh. ap. Steph. Byz. [v]

**Ἡμιλέπτος*, ου, (ἡμι-, λέπω) half-peeled, half-hatched, Anacreont.

**Ἡμιλευκός*, ου, (ἡμι-, λευκός) half white, Luc.

**Ἡμιλιτριάς*, α, ου, (ἡμι-, λίτρα) weighing half a pound, Strab.

**Ἡμιλίτριον*, ου, τό, Epich. p. 4, and *ἡμιλίτρον*, ου, τό, Plut., (ἡμι-, λίτρα) a half-pound.

**Ἡμιλουτός*, ου, (ἡμι-, λούω) half washed, Cratin. Incert. 113.

**Ἡμιλοχία*, ας, ἡ, (ἡμι-, λόχος) a half-λόχος, = *διομοιρία*; also *ἡμιλόχιον*, τό, Ael.

**Ἡμιλοχίτης*, ου, ὁ, leader of a *ἡμιλοχία*, Ael.

**Ἡμιμάθης*, ἐς, (ἡμι-, μαθάνω) half learned, Philostr.

**Ἡμιμῆνης*, ἐς, (ἡμι-, μαινομαι) half mad, Aeschin. 24, 25.

**Ἡμιμάραντος*, ου, (ἡμι-, μαραῖνομαι) half-withered, Luc. [α]

**Ἡμιμῆστος*, ου, (ἡμι-, μῆστος) half-chewed, Crates Incert. 14.

**Ἡμιμέδιμνον*, ου, τό, (ἡμι-, μέδιμνος) a half-μέδιμνος, Plut.

**Ἡμιμεθής*, ἐς, (ἡμι-, μέθη) half-drunk, Anth.

**Ἡμιμεθύστος*, ου, (ἡμι-, μεθύω) = foreg.

**Ἡμιμερής*, ἐς, (ἡμι-, μέρος) halved, half.

**Ἡμικεστός*, ου, (ἡμι-, μεστός) half full.

**Ἡμικετρον*, ου, τό (ἡμι-, μέτρον) a half-measure.

**Ἡμηνιαῖος*, αἶα, αἶον, (ἡμι-, μήν) half-monthly.

**Ἡμινάτιος*, αἶα, αἶον, (ἡμι-, νῆα) of a half-mina: τὸ ἡμινάτιον, a half-mina, Xen. Mem. 2, 5, 2: the form τὸ ἡμινέον, contr. -μινον, is also found, Lob. Phryn. 554.

**Ἡμιοιτριάς*, αἶα, αἶον, (ἡμι-, μοῖρα) equal to half a degree.

**Ἡμιορίον*, ου, τό, Hipp., and *ἡμιορίον*, ου, τό, (ἡμι-, μοῖρα) a half

**Ἡμιοχέθρος*, ου, (ἡμι-, νοχέθρος) half-evil, half a villain, Plat. Pol. 352 C

**Ἡμῖνα*, ἡ, (ἡμῖνος) half the ἑκτέως, and so = κοτύλη, Epich. p. 124. [quantity undetermined in l. c.: in Lat. *hemina*.]

**Ἡμῖνηρος*, ου, contr. for *ἡμῖνῆρος*, half-fresh, and so of fish, half-salted, like *ἡμῖνῆρος*, Xenocr.

Ἡμιστός, ον, τό, and -ιστον, εν, τό, a half-ξέστης, Diosc.

Ἡμιστρος, ον, (ἡμι-, ξηρός) half-dry, Anth.

Ἡμιστροτος, ον, (ἡμι-, ξυρώω) half-shorn, Diog. L. [v]

Ἡμιόβελος, ου, ὁ, =sq., Inscr.

Ἡμιόβελιον, ου, τό, a half-ὀβολός.

Ἡμιόλια, ας, ἡ, cf. sq. II.

Ἡμιόλιος, ον, also ia, ion, Hdt. 5, 68, (ἡμι-, ὄλος) one and a half, half as much again, Hdt. 1. c.: ἡμιόλιον οὐ πρότερον, one half more than before, Xen. An. 1, 3, 21: hence—II. as subst. ὁ ἡμιόλιος, one and a half, the ratio of $\frac{3}{2}$ to 1, also ἡ ἡμιόλια, Plat. Theaet. 154 C: so too in musical sounds, ἡ ἡμιόλια διάστασις, Plat. Tim. 36 A: in metre, ὁ ἡμι-, a verse consisting of one foot and a half.—2. ἡ ἡμιόλια, sub. νāv, a light vessel, esp. a privateer, or pirate, so called from having one and a half banks of oars, Theophr. Char. 25, 1.—3. αἱ ἡμιόλιαι, interest half as much again as the capital, 150 per cent.

Ἡμιόνειος, α, ον, (ἡμιόνος) of, belonging to a mule: in Hom. ἄραξα ἡμι-, a car drawn by mules, Od. 6, 72, II. 24, 189; ζυγον ἡμι-, II. 24, 268: later esp. ἡμι. ζεύγος, a pair of mules: ἡμιόνειος, ἡ, sub. κόπρος, =ἡμιονίς.

Ἡμιονηγός, ὄν, (ἡμιόνος, ἀγωγ) mule-driving: a muleteer, Strab.

Ἡμιονικός, ἡ, ὄν, =ἡμιόνειος, Xen. An. 7, 5, 1.

Ἡμιόνιον, ον, τό, = ἡμιόνος III., Diosc.

Ἡμιονίς, ἰδος, ἡ, mule-dung, like ἡμιονεῖα, Hipp., cf. ὄνις.

Ἡμιονίτης, ον, ὁ, fem. -ιτις, ἰδος, of, belonging to a mule: ἱππος -νίτις, a mare in foal of a mule, Strab.—II. ἡμιονίτις, ἰδος, ἡ, a kind of fern, scolopendrium hemionitis, Diosc. From

Ἡμιόνος, ον, ἡ, as in Hom., except when the gender is undetermined, as II. 17, 742, but later more usu. ὁ, (ἡμι-, ὄνος) a half-ass, i. e. a mule, oft. in Hom., as a beast of burthen and of great endurance, hence ταλαεργός, but also ἀλγίστη δαμάσασθαι, II. 23, 654; preferred to oxen, II. 10, 352, Od. 8, 124: ἡ Σορία ἡμιόνος, a kind of wild ass, the Pers. *gigetai*. Cf. ὀρένυ, ὀρένυς.—II. as adj. =ἡμιόνειος, βρέφος ἡμιόνου, a young mule, mule-foal, II. 23, 266.—III. the scaly harts-tongue (scolopendrium, or graminis), ceterach, Theophr.

Ἡμιόπος, ον, (ἡμι-, ὀπή) with half its holes, ἡμιόποι ἀνόλοι, small flutes with only three holes, Anacr. 18, Aesch. Fr. 85.

Ἡμιόπτος, ον, (ἡμι-, ὀπτῶω) half-roasted, Alex. Pann. 4.

Ἡμιούγκιον, ον, τό, a half-οὔγκια or ounce, semuncia, Epich. p. 4.

Ἡμιπαγής, ἐς, (ἡμι-, πᾶννυμι) half-congealed, half-hardened, Plat. Tim. 59 E: ὡὰ ἡμιπαγή, half-hardboiled eggs, Hipp.

Ἡμιπαίδευτος, ον, (ἡμι-, παιδεύω) half-taught, Synes.

Ἡμιπάχης, ἐς, (ἡμι-, πάχος) dub., v. κνημοπαχής.

Ἡμιπέλεκτος, ον, τό, (ἡμι-, πέλεκυς) a half-axe, i. e. one edged, II. 23, 851: opp. to ἀμφιπέλεκτυν. (κ doubled metri grat.)

Ἡμιπέπνος, ον, half-ripe.

Ἡμιπέπτος, ον, (ἡμι-, πέσσω) half-cooked, Plut.: half-ripe, Gal.

Ἡμιπήχειον, ον, τό, (ἡμι-, πῆχυς) a half-cubit, Alex. Emp.

Ἡμιπήχαιος, αἰα, αἰον, (ἡμι-, πῆ-γυν) half a cubit long, Diosc.

Ἡμιπλέθρον, ον, τό, (ἡμι-, πλέθρον) a half-πλέθρον, Hdt. 7, 176.

Ἡμιπλέκτος, ον, (ἡμι-, πλέκω) half-plaited, Philo., Incert. 10.

Ἡμιπλήξ, ἡγος, ὁ, ἡ, (ἡμι-, πλήσσω) half-stricken, stricken on one side, Ap. Rh. Hence

Ἡμιπληξία, ας, ἡ, a stroke on one side, a kind of paralysis, now called hemiplegia.

Ἡμιπλήρης, ἐς, (ἡμι-, πληρέω) half-full, Aretae.

Ἡμιπλήρωτος, ον, (ἡμι-, πλήρῳ) half-filled.

Ἡμιπλήρθιον, ον, τό, (ἡμι-, πλίνθος) a half-pínth, a brick, Lat. *semilatrum*, Hdt. 1, 50.

Ἡμιπνικτος, ον, (ἡμι-, πνίγω) half-choked.

Ἡμιπνως, ον, contr. -ωνος, ον, (ἡμι-, πνέω) half-breathing, half-alive, Batr. 255.

Ἡμιπόδιον, ον, τό, (ἡμι-, πούς) a half-foot, Theophr.

Ἡμιπόλος, ον, ὁ, (ἡμι-, πόλος) half the sphere.

Ἡμιπονήρος, ον, (ἡμι-, πονηρός) half-evil, half-villainous, Arist. Eth. N.

Ἡμιπτος, -ποδος, ὁ, (ἡμι-, πούς) a half-foot.

Ἡμιπτωτος, ον, (ἡμι-, πίπτω) half-fallen.

Ἡμιπύργιον, ον, τό, (ἡμι-, πύργος) a half-tower, Philostr.

Ἡμιπύρος, ον, (ἡμι-, πῦρ) half-fire, half-burning, Arist. Mund.

Ἡμιπύρρος, ον, (ἡμι-, πυρρός) half-red, reddish.

Ἡμιπύρωτος, ον, (ἡμι-, πυρώω) half-burnt, Anth. [v]

Ἡμιρύβιον, ον, τό, v. ἡμίτομος II.

Ἡμιρύβης, ἐς, (ἡμι-, ῥήγνυμαι) half-crushed or smashed, Aristid.

Ἡμιρύβως, adv. (ἡμι-, ῥύβη) half-turning the scale, and so lightly, gently, Hipp.

Ἡμιρύβπος, ον, (ἡμι-, ῥύπος) half-dirty, Hipp.

Ἡμιόκιον, ον, τό, (ἡμι-, σάκκος) a half-sack. [α]

Ἡμιόσαλευτος, ον, (ἡμι-, σαλεύω) half-shaken. [α]

Ἡμισούπης, ἐς, (ἡμι-, σήπομαι, ἐσάπην) half-pitrid, Hipp.

Ἡμισεία, ας, ἡ, a half, fem. of ἡμισυς, q. v.

Ἡμισέων, ον, τό, =foreg., v. ἡμισυν.

Ἡμισενια, αἰον, τό, a half: from Ἡμισένω, (ἡμισυν) to halve.—II. intr. to be halved.

Ἡμισέω, gen. from ἡμισυν.

Ἡμισίκλιον, ον, τό, (ἡμι-, σίκλος) a half-σίκλος, Joseph.

Ἡμισόφος, ον, (ἡμι-, σοφός) half-wise, Luc.

Ἡμισοπαστος, ον, (ἡμι-, σπάω) half-pulled down, Strab.

Ἡμιστάδιαιος, αἰα, αἰον, of half a stadion, Luc.: from

Ἡμιστάδιον, ον, τό, (ἡμι-, στάδιον) a half-stadion, Polyb. [α]

Ἡμιστάτήρ, ἡρος, ὁ, a half-στατήρ.

Ἡμιστήριον, ον, τό, (ἡμι-, στήχος) a half-line, half-verse, Dion. H.

Ἡμιστρατίωτης, ον, ὁ, (ἡμι-, στρατίωτης) a half-soldier, Luc.

Ἡμιστρογγύλος, ον, (ἡμι-, στρογγύλος) half-round, Luc.

Ἡμισυν, ἡμισεία and ἡμισέη, ἡμισυν, fem. Ion. ἡμισεία and ἡμισέη: the usu. gen. masc. and neut. sing. is ἡμισέως, more rarely ἡμισέος, Hdt. 2, 126, hence later ἡμισέων, which contr. gen. is sometimes used for fem. ἡμισείας, Lob. Phryn. 246 sq.: on the diff. forms, esp. of fem., v. Buttin.

Ausf. Gr. 2, p. 409: half, Lat. *semis*.—Hom. mostly uses neut. ἡμισυν, c.

gen., a half, ἡμισυν τιμής, II. 9, 615 though in plur. he sometimes makes ἡμι-, agree with subst., as ἡμισέει λαός, II. 21, 7, Od. 3, 155: in Att. the subst. is usu. in gen., yet gives its gender and number to the adj. ἡμισέως, as αἱ ἡμισέαι τῶν νεῶν, Thuc. 8, 8; οἱ ἡμισέες τῶν ἄρτων, Xen., Cyr. 4, 5, 4: ὁ ἡμισυν τοῦ ἀριθμοῦ, Plat. Phaed. 104 A; but also the subst. in same case as adj., ἡμισυν λόγος, Aesch., Eum. 428; ἡμισυν τεῖχος, Thuc. 2, 78: and like Hom. as subst. τὸ ἡμισυν, Ar. Lys. 116, Thuc. 4, 83: but also ἡ ἡμισεία (sub. μοῖρα) τοῦ τιμῆματος, Plat. Legg. 956 D; ἐφ' ἡμισεία, up to one half, Dem. 430, 8. (Acc. to Coray from μέσος, as *dimidius* from *medius*.)

Ἡμισούριον, ον, τό, a third half, i. e. one and a half: but better as two words.

Ἡμισοφύγης, ἐς, (ἡμι-, σφάττω) half slain.

Ἡμισοφαίριον, ον, τό, (ἡμι-, σφαῖρα) a hemisphere, Alex. Incert. 1, 7.

Ἡμιτάλαντον, ον, τό, (ἡμι-, τάλαντον) a half-talent, as a weight, χρυσού, II. 23, 751: oft. in Hdt., with or ordinal numerals, as, τρίτον ἡμιτάλαντον, two talents and a half, (cf. Lat. *sestertius*, Germ. *anderthalb*, i. e. 1½); but, τρία ἡμιτάλαντα, three half-talents, 1, 50, ubi v. Schweigh.

Ἡμιτάριχος, ον, (ἡμι-, τάριχος) half-salted, Archestr. ap. Ath. 117 A.

Ἡμιτέλεια, ας, ἡ, (ἡμιτελής) a remission of half the tribute, ἡμι κεκῶν, Luc.

Ἡμιτέλειος, α, ον, dub. I. *for* ἡμιτελής, Dion. H.

Ἡμιτέλεστος, ον, (ἡμι-, τελέω) half-finished, Thuc. 3, 3.

Ἡμιτέλης, ἐς, (ἡμι-, τέλος) half-ended, half-finished: ὁμοος ἡμι-, a house, but half complete, i. e. wanting its lord and master, a widowed house, II. 2, 701. Adv. -λῶς, Longin.

Ἡμιτετραγώνος, ον, (ἡμι-, τετράγωνος) half-rectangular, Tim. Locr. 98 A.

Ἡμιτμητος, ον, (ἡμι-, τέμνω) = ἡμίτομος.

Ἡμιτόμης, ον, ὁ, and ἡμιτομίας, ον, ὁ, (ἡμι-, τομή) half an *euvuch*.

Ἡμιτόμιον, ον, τό, a half, Diosc.

Ἡμιτόμος, ον, (ἡμι-, τέμνω) half cut through, cut in two, hence τὸ ἡμι-, a half, Hdt. 7, 39; 9, 37.—II. as subst. τὸ ἡμι-, a kind of bandage, also called ἡμιρόμβιον from its half-lozenge shape, Hipp.: in genl. a hemisphere, φῶν ἡμι-, Alex. Incert. 1, 10.

Ἡμιτονιαίος, αἰα, αἰον, consisting of half-tones: from

Ἡμιτόνιον, ον, τό, (ἡμι-, τόνος) a half-tone, Plut.

Ἡμιτρανολος, ον, (ἡμι-, τρανός) half-hissing.

Ἡμιτριβής, ἐς, (ἡμι-, τρίβω) half worn out.

Ἡμιτρίγωνος, ον, (ἡμι-, τρίγωνος) half-triangular.

Ἡμιτριτάσιος, αἰα, αἰον, half three-daily, πυρετός, a half-tertian fever, Hipp.

Ἡμιτύβιον or -τύβιον, ον, τό, a strong linen cloth, towel, napkin, Hipp., and Ar. Plut. 729. (Prob. an Aegypt word.)

Ἡμιτύμβιον, ον, τό, (ἡμι-, τύμβος) a half, i. e. small grave.

Ἡμιτυμπάνιστος, ον, (ἡμι-, τυμπανίζω) half beaten to-death [α]

Ἡμιύπνος, ον, (ἡμι-, ὕπνος) half asleep.

Ἡμιφάης, ἐς, (ἡμι-, φάος) half-shining, half-bright, Leon. Tat. 67.

ἡμιόβαλτος, ον, (ἡμι-, φαλακρός) half-bald, Anth. [α]

ἡμιφάνης, ἐς, (ἡμι-, φαίνομαι) half-visible, Strab.

ἡμιφάριον, ον, τό, (ἡμι-, φάρος) a half-robe, Aristaeen.

ἡμιφάτος, ον, half, formed like δι-φάτος.

ἡμιφανλος, ον, (ἡμι-, φαῦλος) half-lavish, Luc.

ἡμιφλεγής, ἐς, and ἡμιφλεκτος, ον, (ἡμι-, φλέγω) half-burnt, App.

ἡμιφρακτος, ον, (ἡμι-, φράσσω) half-fenced.

ἡμιφύης, ἐς, (ἡμι-, φύη) half-grown, Menand. p. 289.

ἡμιφονος, ον, (ἡμι-, φωνή) half-sounding: τὰ ἡμιφωνα, semivowels, e. g. ρ, σ, Arist. Poet., cf. φωνήεις.

ἡμιφασάνιον, ον, τό, a kind of garment, Ar. Fr. 616, v. φάσσαν.

ἡμιχλωρος, ον, (ἡμι-, χλωρός) half-green.

ἡμιχοσός, αἶα, αἶον, holding a half-choos, Theophr.

ἡμιχοϊνίκιον, ον, τό, (ἡμι-, χοϊνίς) a half-χοϊνίς, Hipp.

ἡμιχοϊνικός, ον, holding a half-χοϊνίς: τό ἡμιχ-, a half-χοϊνίς, Theophr. From

ἡμιχοϊνίς, ἑκος, ὁ, (ἡμι-, χοϊνίς) a half-χοϊνίς, Hipp.

ἡμιχοδός, ἐς, (ἡμι-, χολή) half-gall, half-bile, Hipp.

ἡμιχοός, ον, contr. -χου, ον, (ἡμι-, χόος) holding a half-χοός: τό ἡμι-, a half-χοός, Hipp.

ἡμιχορίον, ον, τό, (ἡμι-, χορός) a half-chorus, semichorus. The form ἡμιχορός is not Greek, Seidl. Eur. Tro. 153.

ἡμιχορηστος, ον, (ἡμι-, χρηστός) half-good, Arist. Pol.

ἡμιχρῶστος, ον, (ἡμι-, χρῶστος) half of gold: hence ὁ ἡμι-, a half-stater, Anaxand. Anchis. 2.

ἡμιχρῶστος, ον, (ἡμι-, χῶννυμι) half in ruins.

ἡμιψύγης, ἐς, Diosc., and ἡμιψυκτος, ον, Strab., (ἡμι-, ψύχω) half-cooled.

ἡμιβοηλαίος, αἶα, αἶον, worth half an οὐλ, Ar. Ran. 554. From

ἡμιβοήλιον, ον, τό, also -βέλιον, = βη., Xen. An. 1, 5, 6.

ἡμιβόλον, ον, τό, or -λος, ον, ὁ, (ἡμι-, βόλος) a half-βολ, Theophr.

ἡμιόριον, τό (ώρα) a half-hour, Strab.

ἡμιαί, perf. pass. from ἄπτω.

ἡμιο, Ion. and poet. adv., Dor. ἄμος, for which the Att. used ὅτε:—I. of past time, when, as, after, oft. in Hom., always in protasis; the apodosis is strictly introduced by τῆμος, but also by καὶ τότε, and τότε δὲ, ὅγ, τότε, Il. 1, 475; 8, 68, etc.; so too by τότε alone, Soph. Tr. 156; also by ἄρα and ῥα, Od. 2, 1; 19, 428, τῆμος ἄρα, Od. 4, 400: the apod. without any particle is rare, as Od. 3, 191: Ap. Rh. has τῆμος ὅτε joined, Schäf. Greg. p. 367.—II. with pres., while, so long as, Soph. Tr. 531.

ἡμιός, ὁ, ὄν, for ἡμέτερος, prob. only assumed by Gramm. as orig. form of Aeol. ἄμος, which Hom. and Pind. always use.

ἡμισύνη, ἡς, ἡ, (ἡμυν) skill in throwing or shooting.

ἡμιόεις, εσσα, εν, bowing down, sinking, Nic.: from

ἡμῖα, f. -ύσω, (μύω) to sink, bow down, ἡμυνε κῆρυ, his head dropped, of a dying man, Il. 8, 308; also, ἡμυνε καρήναι, bowed with his head, of a horse, Il. 19, 405; so of a cornfield, ἡμύνει ἀσκαρῶσσι, it bows, waves

with its ears, Il. 2, 148: metaph. of cities, to nod, totter, Il. 2, 373; 4, 290; and so of a house, Soph. Fr. 742: hence later in genl. to fall, perish, Anth. Only poet. [In Hom. ὅ in pres., ὅ in fut. and aor. 1; later reversely, ὅ in pres., ὅ in fut. and aor., Jac. A. P. p. 512, Wernicke Tryph. 15, p. 57.]

ἡμωδία, ας, ἡ, Ion. for αἰμωδία, also Att. acc. to Moeris. Hence

ἡμωδιώ, Ion. for αἰμωδιώ.

ἡμωδον, ον, τό, ὄρος, and in pl. ἡμωδα ὄρη τά, the Emodi Montes, a range of mountains in Scythia, Dion. P. 748, Strab. 689.

ἡμυν, impf. from ἡμῖα, Il. 18, 551, Hes. Sc. 288.

ἡμυν, ονος, ὁ, (ἡμι) a thrower, darter, slinger, ἡμυνος ἄνδρες, Il. 23, 886: hence ἡμα and ἡμυστήνη.

ἡν, conjunction with subjunct. mood, contr. from ἐάν: if, in case that; ἡν μή, unless: and in indirect questions, like εἰ, whether, Hom., who never uses ἐάν: he also joins ἡν πον, ἡν περ, if or whether at all; ἡν τοι, if then; ἡντερ and ἡντερ καί, if already, even if:—with opt. in Thuc. 3, 44, but very dub., v. Herrn. Vig. n. 291, though examples are given by Schäf. Mel. p. 87:—never with indic. Cf. ἐάν, ἄν.

ἡν, as interject., see! see there! Lat. en! also ἡν ἰδοῦ, Ar. Pac. 327, cf. ἡνί, ἡνίδε.

ἡν, 1 and 3 sing. impf. from εἰμι, Hom.

ἡν, 1 sing. impf. from ἡμί for φημί.

ἡν, acc. sing. fem. from pron. relat. ὅς, Hom.

ἡν, acc. sing. fem. from pron. possess. ὅς, ὅς, Hom.

ἡναίνετο, impf. from ἀναίνομαι, Il. 18, 450.

ἡναγκασμένως, adv. part. perf. pass. from ἀναγκάζω, perforce, Dion. H.

ἡνεγκα, like ἡνεικα, aor. 1 of φέρω.

ἡνεκον, ες, ε, aor. 2 of φέρω, post-Hom.

ἡνεικα, ας, ε, aor. 1 of φέρω, Od.: mid. ἡνείκαντο, Il. 9, 127.

ἡνεκής, ἐς, (*ἐνέκυ, ἐνεγκεῖν) strictly bearing or leading to a point, hence far-stretching, continuous, and of time, long, Nic.: cf. διηνεκής. Adv. -κέως, like διηνεκέως, continuously, without break, Emped. 381. (Related to φέρω, ἡνεγκα, much as Lat. latus, wide, is to fero, latum.)

ἡνέμιον, ον, τό, = ἡνεμῶνη, Diosc.

ἡνεμῶεις, εσσα, εν, (ἡνεμῶνη) windy, airy, and so high in Hom. epith. of hills, etc., esp. of Ilium; πτόχες ἡνεμῶεσσαι, windy ravines, Od. 19, 432: but, rising into air, φρόνημα ἡνεμῶεν, airy, winged thought, Soph. Ant. 354.

ἡνεμος, ον, ὁ, = ἡνεμος.

ἡνεμοφίτος, ον, (ἡνεμος, φοιτῶ) walking on the wind, βροντῇ, Nonn.

ἡνεμόφνος, ον, (ἡνεμος) sounding like the wind.

ἡνετο, 3 impf. pass. from ἡνω, Hdt.

ἡνέωγα, Att. perf. 2 of ἡνοίγνυμι.

ἡνθον, ες, ε, Dor. for ἡλθον, aor. 2 of ἐρχομαι.

ἡνί, interject., = ἡν, cf. ἡνίδε. [ζ]

ἡνία, ἰόν, τά, the reins, oft. in Hom., who uses this neut. form only, and always in plur.: the sing. ἡνίον is late; strictly the bit: cf. sq. (ζ)

ἡνία, ας, ἡ, the bitted bride in riding, the reins in driving, first in Pind., v. foreg. usu. in plur., but

also sing. Soph. Aj. 847: the ας, for one rein, Id. El. 743: πρὸς ἡνίας μάχσθαι, Aesch. Pr. 1010; ἡνίας χαλῆαν, Eur. Iro 21; and so metaph., ἐφείναι καὶ χαλᾶσαι τὰς ἡνίας τοῖς λόγοις, Plat. Prot. 338 A: as a military term, ἐφ' ἡνίας, wheeling to the left, Polyaeen.—II. any leather thong, esp. a shoe-string, Ar. Eccl. 508.

ἡνίδε, interject., (ἡν, ἰδε) see! see there! Others write ἡνίσε, as Greg. Cor. p. 286, Kiessl. Theocr. 1, 149. [ζ]

ἡνικά, adv., when, at which time, at the time when, mostly c. indic., only once in Hom., Od. 22, 198: later also c. optat., whenever, Soph. Phil. 705, and Dem.: ἡνίκα ἄν, like ὅταν, c. subj., freq. in Ar. Relative to τηρῆκα interrog. τηρῆκα. [ζ]

ἡνίον, τό, v. ἡνία, τά.

ἡνιοτεύς, ἑος Ep. ἡος, ὁ, Emu pous, son of Thebaeus, charioteer of Hector, Il. 8, 120.

ἡνιοποιεῖον, ον, τό, a saddler's shop, Xen. Mem. 4, 2, 8: and

ἡνιοποιέω, ᾶ, to make bridles or reins: from

ἡνιοποιός, οὐδ, ὁ, (ἡνία, ποιέω) a bridle-maker, saddler.

ἡνιοστροφῶς, ᾶ, to guide by reins, to drive, Eur. Phoen. 172: from

ἡνιοστροφός, ον, (ἡνία, στρέφω, turning or guiding by reins: ὁ ἡν-, a charioteer, Soph. El. 731).

ἡνιοχία, ας, ἡ, (ἡνιοχέω) chariot driving, Plat. Gorg. 516 E, etc.

ἡνιοχέας, ἑως Ion. ἡος, ὁ, poet. for ἡνιοχος, Il.: from

ἡνιοχέω, to be ῥ-ίχος, to hold the reins, drive, absol., Il. 1, 103, Od. 6, 319.—II. with case, to bridle, govern, sway, c. gen., ἡν. τῆς ἐμῆς ψυχῆς, Anacr. 4; but usu. c. acc., πολλὰ, Anth., cf. κρατεῖν and sq.

ἡνιοχέω, ᾶ, prose form for foreg., usu. c. acc., as Hdt. 4, 193; but c. gen. in Plat. Phaedr. 246 B.: absol. Xen. Mem. 1, 1, 9.

ἡνιοχη, ἡς, ἡ, Heniochē, wife of king Creon in Thebes, Hes. Sc. 83.

ἡνιοχίς, εως, ἡ, = ἡνιοχία, Plat. Phaedr. 246 B.

ἡνιοχία, ας, ἡ, Strab. and ἡνιοχία, Heniochia, a region of Asiatic Sarmatia near the Euxine, Strab.: also a city of foreg.

ἡνιοχικός, ὁ, ὄν, (ἡνιοχος) fit for driving, ἵππος, Plat. Phaedr. 253 C skilled therein, hence ἡ-κῆ, sub. τέχην, the art of driving, coachmanship, Id. Ion 538 B.

ἡνιοχοί, ὧν, οἱ, the Heniēchi, inhab. of Heniochia, said to be descended from the charioteers of Castor and Pollux, Arist. Po., Strab. p. 496.

ἡνιοχος, ον, ὁ, (ἡνία, ἔχω) holding the reins, i. e. a driver, charioteer, oft. in Il., where ἡνιοχος is sometimes opp. to παραβιβάτης (the warrior by the side of his chariot), Il. 23, 132; hence the latter as subordinate was called ἡν θεραπευον, Il. 5, 580, etc., not that he was a slave, but a free soldier, indeed often a hero, as Meriones is charioteer to Idomeneus, Patroclus to Achilles; nay in Il. 8, 89 Hector is called ἡνιοχος, cf. Il. 18, 225; 23, 460; and so in genl., one who goes in or fights from a chariot.—II. a rider, Theogn. 260.—III. ἡνιοχος νεός, the helmsman, Valck. Hipp. 1223.—IV metaph. one who guides, sways, governs, directs, χερὸς καὶ ἰσχύος ἄν., Pind. N. 6, 111.

ἡνιοχος, ον, ὁ, Heniochus a comic poet, Att. 271 A, etc.

ἡνιάτῃ, lengthd. form of 3 sing.

δορ. 2 Hom. ἐνίπτω, to chide, rebuke, Hom. [.]

ἤνις, ιος, ἡ, nom. pl. ἡνίς, (ἐνιος) a year old, yearling, βούς, Il. 6, 94, Od. 3, 382. [acc. sing. ἡνίη in Od. l. c.]

ἤνον, impf. from ἄνω, Od. 3, 496. ἤνροπίδης, οὐ, ὁ, son of Enops, i. e. Satnius, Il. 14, 444.

ἤνορέα, Ep. and Ion. ἡνορέη ἡ, (ἀνίη) manhood, manly strength and spirit, Hom., esp. in Il.

ἤνορος, οπος, ὁ, ἡ, in Hom. Il. 16, 408; 18, 349, Od. 10, 360, always in phrase ἡνοσι χαλκῷ, with glittering brass. (Acc. to some ancients=ἄνοσι, too bright to be looked at: others from ἔνοπρον, mirror-bright: or=ἐννηρος, ringing, sounding: cf. the kindred word ὠνόρος: Suid., voc. ἐνδύος, ἡνός, quotes it as epith. of οὐρανός and of πυρός, wheat.)

ἤνους, οπος, ὁ, Enops, a Trojan, Il. 14, 445.—2. a Greek, father of Clytemnestra, Il. 23, 634.

ἤντο, 3 pl. impf. from ἡν-α, Il. 3, 153.

ἤνυστρον, ον, τό, (ἄνυσ) the fourth stomach of ruminating animals, in wh. the digestion was completed, Ar. Eq. 356, 1179.

ἤνωγας, Ion. plqpf. from ἄνωγα, q. v., Od.

ἤνωγει, 3 sing. plqpf. from ἄνωγα, Hom.

ἤνωα, aor. 1 from ἵνωσσω, ἥσω.

ἤης, 3 sing. aor. 1 of ἄννυμι, Hom.

ἤεις, εως, ἡ, (ἥκω) a coming, arrival.

ἤοι, dat. sing. from ἥως, Hom.

ἤοιος, α, ον, Ion. ἡόιος, (ἥως)=ἥρος, in the morning: towards morning, eastern, Lat. orientalis, Od. 8, 29; opp. to ἑσπεριος.—II. as subst. ἡ ἥοις, sub. ὥα the morning, πᾶσαν ἥοιαν, all the mornings, Od. 4, 447, cf. Hesych. in voc.—III. al ἤοιος, was a poem of Hesiod, so called because each sentence began with ἡ οἶμ—

ἤομεν, 1 pl. impf. from εἶμι, to go, Od.

ἤοριος, α, ον, (ἡώρα) contr. from ἡώριος, on the shore, Anth.

ἤπᾶνώ, ὦ, and ἡπᾶνώ, ὦ, to be n want: a rare Dor. word, akin to ἡπᾶνις, στανία, ἡπᾶνω, ἡπᾶνία, ἡπᾶνία. Hence

ἤπᾶνία, ας, ἡ, want, Anth., cf. iac. A. P. p. 108.

ἤπᾶομαι, v. sub ἡπᾶσθαι.

ἤπαια, ἄτος, τό, the liver, Hom.: regarded as the seat of the passions, esp. anger and love, and so with us equiv. to the heart, freq. in Trag., v. Valck. Hipp. 1070; esp. as vital part, ἡπᾶν τινα καθ' ἡπαρ, Il. 20, 469; εἰσέσσειεν ὑφ' ἡπαρ, Soph. Tr. 932, πρὸς ἡπαρ, Eur. Or. 1063: also ὑφ' ἡπατος φέρειν, to be pregnant, (as the Germans say unterm Herzen tragen), Eur. Supp. 919.—II. like οὐδᾶρ, fruitful land, Agroetas ap. Schol. Ap. Rh. 2, 1248.

ἤπατρός, ἄ, ὄν, and in Hipp., ἡπατίος, αἰα, αἰων,=ἡπατικός.

ἤπατίος, ον, ὁ,=ἡπατικός.

ἤπατίος, (ἡπαρ) to be like the liver, liver-coloured, Diosc.

ἤπατικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἡπαρ) of, in, or belonging to the liver: esp. afflicted in the liver, ill of a liver-complaint, Diosc.

ἤπατίων, ον, τό, dim. from ἡπαρ, r. Fr. 421.

ἤπατίτης, ον, ὁ, fem. τίς, ιδος,=πατικός: φλέψ ἡπατίτης, the vena cava ascendens, Hipp.

ἤπατοειδής, ἔς, (ἡπαρ, εἶδος) shaped like the liver, Diosc.

ἤπατα, ον, ὁ, a fish, so called,

perhaps from its colour, Eubul. Lacon. 2.

ἤπατοσκοπέω, ὦ, to inspect the liver for soothsaying, LXX.

ἤπατοσκοπία, ας, ἡ, an inspecting of the liver, soothsaying.

ἤπατοσκοπική, ἡς, ἡ,=ἡπατοσκοπία.

ἤπατοσκόπος, ον, (ἡπαρ, σκοπέω) inspecting the liver, soothsaying, Lat. extispex, Artemid.

ἤπατουργός, ὄν, (ἡπαρ, *ἐργω) dividing the liver, for soothsaying, Lyc. 839.

ἤπατοφάγῳ, ὦ, fut. -ήσω, (ἡπαρ, φαγεῖν) to eat the liver, Sext. Emp.

ἤπαφε, 3 sing. aor. 2 act. of ἡπάφισκω, Od. 14, 488.

ἤπαδύνος, ἡ, ὄν, weak, weakly, infirm, of Nestor's charioteer, Il. 8, 104: unsound, halting, as Vulcan calls himself, Od. 8, 311, cf. Suid. in voc.: in Hipp., ἡπ. πῦρ, a slight, trifling fever, v. Foiss. Oecon. (The ancients derive it from ῥή, πέδον, whence the reading ῥηπεδᾶνος in Opp.; but Schneider better from ἡπιος.) Hence

ἤπαδύνω, ὦ, to weaken, disable.

ἤπειον, ον, τό, Xen. Hell. 3, 2, 50; Ἐπιον, Hdt. 4, 148; Ἀίπιον, Polyb. 4, 77, 9; Ἐπίον or Ἐρίον, a small town of Elis Triphylia between Heraclea and Macistus.

ἤπειρογενής, ἔς, (ἡπειρος, *γένω) born or living on the mainland, like ἡπειρώτης, of the Persians, Aesch. Pers. 42.

ἤπειρόθεν, adv. from the mainland, Arat.

ἤπειρος, ον, ἡ, the mainland, main, in Hom. usu. of the land, as opp. to the sea; ἡπειρόνδε, to the main, Od. 18, 84: καθ' ἡπειρον, by land, Hdt. 4, 97, etc.; hence in Od. 5, 56, even an island is called ἡπειρος: but—II. in Od. 14, 97, 100, it is the mainland of Greece, as opp. to its islands, and esp. to Ithaca, which parts were afterwards called ἤπειρος as n. pr.: so too Hdt. 1, 171, Thuc. 1, 5, etc.: Asia was esp. called ἡ ἡπειρος, the continent, Hdt. 1, 96; 4, 91, Xen. Hell. 3, 1, 5, cf. ἡπειρώτης II., but also Europe, hence Soph. Tr. 100, διῶσαι ἡπειροί, the two continents, Europe and Asia, acc. to the oldest division of the world by which Aegypt was made part of Asia, cf. Schäf. Mel. p. 37, and on Bos Ell. v. χέρσος, Voss Virg. G. 2, 116.—III. the inland parts, as opp. to the coast: hence ἡπειρώτης, q. v. (Usu. deriv. from ἡπειρος sc. γῆ.) Hence

ἤπειρος, ον, ἡ, Epirus, a province of Greece lying between Macedonia, Thessaly, Acarnania, and the Ionian sea, prop. first in Thuc. 3, 114; for Hom. notion v. foreg.

ἤπειρώ, ὦ, (ἡπειρος) to make into mainland: pass. to become so, Thuc. 2, 102: opp. to θαλαττώ.

ἤπειρώτης, ον, ὁ, fem. -ώτις, ιδος, (ἡπειρος) of the mainland, born or living thereon: esp. living in the inland parts, as opp. to the coast, πόλις ἡπειρώτης, a city on the main, opp. to the island, Hdt. 1, 151: ἡπ. ξυμμαχία, alliance with a military power, opp. to ναυτική ξ., Thuc. 1, 35.—II. esp. of or on the mainland of Asia, Asiatic, Eur. Andr. 159, cf. ἡπειρος II.—2. of or belonging to Epirus, an Epirote, Strab.

ἤπειρωτικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or belonging to ἡπειρώτης, continental, Xen. Hell. 6, 1, 4.—II. of Epirus, Epirotic, Strab.

ἤπειτα, poet. for ἔπειτα, a vice found in several places of Hom. and

Hes., where δὴ ἔπειτα is now read for δ' ἔπειτα: yet Gaisf. Hes. Th. 562, Bekk., Plat. Legg. 719 A, retain ἤπειτα.

ἤπερ, poet. ἤπερ, (ἡ) than at all, than even, after a comparative, Hom., and Hdt.

ἤπερ, in the same way as, just as cf. ἡ.

ἤπερονεμα, ατος, τό, (ἡπεροπέω) a cheat, Critias 7, 3.

ἤπεροπείτης, εως Ion. ἡρος, ὁ,=ἡπεροπείτης, Od. 11, 364.

ἤπεροπείσεις, εως, ἡ, a cheating.

ἤπεροπείτης, οὐ, ὁ, a cheat, deceiver, Il. 3, 39; 13, 769: from

ἤπεροπέω, to cheat, cajole, deceive, mislead, Hom., usu. c. acc. pers., as Il. 5, 349; but φρένας ἡπεροπείει γυναιξί, Od. 15, 421. (Prob. from ἔπος, εἰπεῖν, ἡπῶω, ἡπῶω, to talk over, not from ἡπάτω.) Hence

ἤπεροπής, ιδος, ἡ, pecul. fem. of ἡπεροπείτης, ἡπ. τέχνη, cheating arts. Poet. ap. Strab.

ἤπῃσασθαι, to mend, patch up, repair, Ar. Fr. 28: a rare word, but also in Gal., and Aristid.: the pres. would be ἡπῷομαι=ἡπῷω. Hence

ἤπῃτης, οὐ, ὁ, a mender, cobbler, and in genl.=ἄκροστής, Batr.: a very rare word, for which ἄκροστής was used, Lob. Phryn. 91.

ἤπῃτρια, ας, ἡ, fem. of foreg.=ἄκροστρια.

ἤπῃτριον, also -τήριον, ον, τό, a needle for mending, patching.

ἤπιῦλέω, ὦ, (ἡπιῶλος) to have a fever or ague, Ar. Ach. 1165.

ἤπιῦλιν, ἡρος, ὁ, the night-mare, Sophron ap. Hdn., elsewh. ἐφιάλτης, [α]

ἤπιῦλος, ον, ὁ, with and without πυρετός, a fever attended with violent shivering, a sort of hot ague, Theogn. 174, Hipp., etc.: ἀρδόνων ἡπιῦλος, an ague to nightingales, com. name of a bad poet, Phryn. (Com.) l. c. art. I.—II.=ἡπιῦλιν, the night-mare, so prob. in Ar. Vesp. 1038. [ζ] Hence

ἤπιῦλῶν, ες, (ἡπιῦλος, εἶδος) like the ἡπιῦλος, aguish, Hipp.

ἤπιῦμα, ατος, τό, an assuaging, soothing application: from

ἤπιῶω, ὦ, f.-άσω or -ήσω, (ἡπιος) to soothe, assuage. [αω]

ἤπιῶδανός, οὐ, ἡ, Ion. for Ἀπείανός, Hdt.

ἤπιῶδιντος, ον, (ἡπιος, δινέω) softly-rolling, βλάφαρα, Anth.

ἤπιῶδωρος, ον, (ἡπιος, δῶρον) that gives soothing gifts, soothing by gift, fond, μήτηρ, Il. 6, 251.

ἤπιῶδωτης, ον, ὁ, (ἡπιος, δίδωμι)=foreg., Orph.

ἤπιῶδμος, ον, (ἡπιος, θυμός) soft of mind, Anth.

ἤπιῶλιν, ον, ὁ, and ἡπιῶλος, ὁ,=ἡπιῶλος, A. B. p. 42.

ἡπιῶλος, ον, ὁ, a moth, Arist. H. A. 8, 27, 2; acc. to others ἡπιλιωτής hence some derive the Lat. papilio.

ἡπιῶμοιρος, ον, (ἡπιος, μοῖρα) of kindly fate, Poet. ap. Ath. 542 E.

ἡπιῶμιθος, ον, soft-speaking.

ἤπιῶνη, ἡς, ἡ, (the soothing) Epione, wife of Aesculapius, goddess of the healing art, Paus. 2, 27, 5, Anth., etc.

ἡπίος, ἰα, ἰον, but in Hes. ἡ. 407, and usu. Att. oc, on, soft, gentle, mild, kind, Hom.; τιμή, kind or good to one, Il. 8, 40, Od. 10, 337, etc.: ἡπια εἰδέναι τινί, to have kind feelings towards one, oft. in Hom., and mostly of a father, prince, or judge; hence calm, impartial, mild: also of things as Hes. Or. 785, ἡπίον ἡμαρ, c. inf. is a day lucky or favourable to do ο

undertake a thing on, just as he also uses ἄρμονον: of heat and cold, *mild, less intense*, Plat. Phaedr. 279 B; and so ἥπ. γενέσθαι, of a fever, Hipp.—II. act. *soothing, assuaging, calming*, ἥπια ὀφθαλμοῦ, Il. 4, 218; 11, 515; opp. to ἰσχυρά, Hdt. 3, 130; so, ἥπια φύλλα, Soph. Phil. 698. Adv. ἥπιως, comp. ἥπιώτερος, Dem. (Prob. to be referred to *ἥπω, ἔπος, εἰπεῖν.)

Ἡπιότης, ητος, ἥ, *gentleness, mildness*, Hecatae. Abd. ap. Joseph.

Ἡ-ῶφρων, ὄνος, ὁ, ἥ, (ἥπιος, φρήν) *gentle-minded*, Emped.

Ἡπιόχερος, εἰρος, ὁ, ἥ, (ἥπιος, χεῖρ) *with soothing hand*, Anth.

Ἡπιόχερος, ὄν=foreg., Orph.

Ἡπιώω, ὦ=ἥπιώω.—II. intr. to feel easier and better, Hipp.

Ἡπον, or as Wolf ἥ πον=ἥ, in both signs. or as and, modified by πον, or perhaps, as perhaps, etc., Il. 6, 438, Od. 11, 459.

Ἡπον, or with Wolf in Hom. ἥ πον, of a truth, doubtless, I suppose, I ween, usu. to add a confirmatory supposition, Il. 3, 43; 16, 830: after a negat., much less, Goller Thuc. 8, 27.—II. in a question it increases its force, is it then? Od. 13, 234: or put alone, is't not so? none? also ἥπον οὐ;

Ἡπυῖα, ὁ, Ep. for ἥπυτης, which however is not found, (ἥπυα) calling, crying, ἥπυτα κήρυξ, the loud-voiced herald, Il. 7, 384; ἥπ. σύριγξ, the shrill pipe, Q. Sm.: like ἑπύοτα, etc. [v]

Ἡπυτίδης, ὄν, ὁ, son of Epytus, i. e. Περιῖδας, a Trojan herald, Il. 17, 324: cf. Virg. Aen. 5, 547 sqq., 579.

Ἡπῶα, ῥ-ύσσω, Dor. ἁπῶα, (ἔπος, εἰπεῖν) *to call, call on, call out or forth*, ῥῶα, Od. 9, 399; 10, 83.—II. to call aloud, cry, sound, Hom., not of the human voice, but of the wind, to howl, roar, Il. 14, 399, of the lyre, to sound, Od. 17, 271. [v in press., except the schol. Mosch. 2, 120: in fut. always ῥ, e. g. Eur. Hec. 155, Supp. 800.]

Ἡρ, τό, poet. nom. for ἑαρ, q. v., spring, Lat. ver., Alcm. 24: the gen. and dat. ἥρος, ἥρι, are the only cases used in prose, Piers. Hdn. 434, Schäf. Mel. p. 35: strictly the early year or day, and so morning, but this only in 3rd adv. ἥρι, q. v.

†Ἡρ, Ἡρός, ὁ, Er, son of Armenius, who pretended to be dead for ten days, and reported wonderful things he had seen in the other world, Plat. Rep. 614 B.—2. one of the ancestors of Christ, N. T.

Ἡρά, 3 sing. impf. from ἑράω.

Ἡρά, 1 sing. aor. 1 from αἶρω.

Ἡρα, four times in Hom., ἥρα φέροντι τινί, Il. 14, 132; φέρειν ἐπὶ τινὶ or ἐπιφέρειν τινί, Od. 3, 164; 16, 375; 18, 56; and later ἥρα κομίζεσθαι τινί, Orph., to bring one thing is agreeable, pleasing, welcome, to do one a kind service, to favour, gratify, please, assist, relieve; and so mostly like the prose χαρίζεσθαι. Hence later writers took ἥρα, as equiv. to χάριν, and joined it to gen., for the sake of, on account of, for; but prob. first in Call. Fr. 41, v. Jac. A. P. p. 876. (Herodian makes it acc. of a subst. ἥρα, Aristarch. neut. pl. of an adj. ἥρος, but prob. the true root is *ἥρω; so that it is akin to ἄρμεν, ῥ, ἥρανος, ἐπὶ ἥρανος, and equiv. to the compd. ἐπὶ ἥρα: all these forms have the common notion of fit, suitable, agreeable.)

Ἡρα, as, Ion. Ἡρη, ης, ἥ, Hera, the Lat. Juno, queen of the gods, daughter of Kronos (Saturn) and Rhea, sis-

ter and wife of Jupiter, Il. 14, 432; and in Hom. usu. represented as strife with him. (Perh. akin to ἥρος, Lat. herus, hera.) Hence

†Ἡραία, as, ἥ, Heraea, a small city of Arcadia on the borders of Elis near the Alpheus, now Agiani, Xen. Hell. 3, 2, 30: ὁ Ἡραεὺς, ἑως, an inhabitant of Heraea, Thuc. 5, 67: fem. adj. Ἡραϊτις, ὡς, of Heraea, Paus.

†Ἡραῖα, ἰων, τῷ, ὄρη, Junonii Montes in Sicily, Diod. S.

†Ἡραεὺς, ἑως, ὁ, Heraeus, son of Lycaon, Apollod.

†Ἡραῖον, ὄν, τό, v. sub Ἡρατος, a temple of Juno, Hdt., etc., esp. a celebrated one in Argolis between Argos and Mycenae containing a colossal statue of this goddess by Polyclethus, Hdt. 1, 31, etc.—II. Heraeum, a point of land in the Corinthian territory opposite Sicyon with a temple of Juno, Thuc. 3, 95: Xen. Hell. 4, 5, 5.—III. a city of Thrace near Perinthus, Hdt. 4, 90.

Ἡραῖος, αἶα, αἶον, (Ἡρα) of or belonging to Juno: τὸ Ἡραῖον, (ἑρῶν) the temple of Juno, Heraeum, Hdt. 1, 70, etc.: τῇ Ἡραίᾳ, (ἑρᾷ) festival of Juno, Att. 525 E.

Ἡρακλῆς, contr. Ἡρακλῆς, ὁ, Ion. gen. Ἡρακλέος, contr. Ἡρακλέον, in Hom. Ἡρακλῆος: Ion. dat. Ἡρακλεῖ, contr. Ἡρακλεῖ, Ἡρακλεῖ, in Hom. Ἡρακλῆι: Ion. acc. Ἡρακλεῖα, contr. Ἡρακλεῖα, in Hom. Ἡρακλῆα, rarely with double contr. Ἡρακλῆ, Soph. Tr. 476, Plat. Phaed. 89 C, later also Ἡρακλῆν: voc. Ἡρακλεῖς, Ἡρακλεῖς, in later prose also Ἡρακλες, Lob. Phryn. 640: Nom. plur. Ἡρακλεῖς, only Plat. Theat. 169 B. With poet. and Ion. elision of one vowel, Ἡρακλῆος, Ἡρακλεῖ. Ἡρακλεῖα, Hdt.:—Heraclēs, Lat. Hercules, son of Jupiter and Alcmena, from Hom. downwards the most famous of the Greek heroes: the vocat., esp. in forms Ἡράκλεις, and Ἡρακλες, is usu. an exclamation of surprise, anger or disgust, like Lat. Hercle and Mehercle, Ar. Ach. 184, Num. 284.—II. the luckiest throw with the dice was called Ἡρακλῆς, as well as Ἀερόδιτις and Μῖδας, cf. Ἀσπράγαλος. [ā, freq., even in Att., Pors. Med. 675.] Hence

†Ἡρακλῆα, as, ἥ, (sub. πόλις, Hercules' city) Heraclēa: I. in Greece.—1. a city of Thessaly in the territory of Trachis, (about six stadia from Trachis, and sixty from Thermopylae) built by the Lacedaemonians in conjunction with the Trachinians, hence called Ἡρ. ἥ ἐν Τραχύνι, Thuc. 4, 78, and ἥ Τραχυνία, Xen. Hell. 1, 2, 18.—2. Ἀνγκηστis, a city of Macedonia on the confines of Illyria, Strab.—3. a town of Elis (Pisatis) on the Cytherius, Strab.—II. in Asia.—1. ἡ Ποντική, a celebrated city of Bithynia on the Pontus Euxinus, a colony of the Megarians, now Ereklī, Xen. An. 6, 2, 1; Strab., etc.—2. a town of the Mytileneans on the Mysian Acte, Strab. p. 607.—3. Latmi, a city of Ionia at the foot of Mt. Latmus, its ruins are near the mod. Ousfa Basi, Strab.—4. a city of Caria, Id.—5. a city of Media, built by the Macedonians, Id.—6. a city of Syria near Antioch, Id.—Others of this name in Strab., etc.—III. in Italy, a celebrated city of Lucania near the Siris; also called Ἡρακλεόπολις, now Colicoro, Strab.

†Ἡρακλῆα, ὡν, τῷ, festival of Hercules, Thuc., etc., v. sub Ἡράκλειος I.

†Ἡρακλεῖδης, ὄν, ὁ, Ion. Ἡράκλειος

ῶ, ὁ, son of Hercules, i. e. Thessalus, Il. 2, 679.—2. Ptolemaeus, lb. 653; 5 628: in genl. descendant of Hercules esp. in pl. of Ἡρακλεῖδα, ὡν, the Heraclidae, descendants of Hercules, who overran the Peloponnesus 80 years after the Trojan war; from these were descended the kings of Sparta Hdt., Thuc., Xen., etc.—II. as pr. n. Heraclides, of Mylassa, a general of the Carians, Hdt. 5, 121.—2. a Cymaean, Id. 1, 158; 5, 37: writer of work on Persian affairs, (Περσικά, Ath. 48 C, etc.)—3. son of Lysimachus, a leader of the Syracusans in the Peloponnesian war, Thuc. 6, 73, 103.—4. son of Aristogenes, a Syracusan, Xen. Hell. 1, 2, 8.—5. of Clazomenae, a leader of the Athenians, Plat. Ion. 541.—6. ὁ Αἰνῖος, Arist. Pol.—7. ὁ Ποντικός, a philosopher, a pupil of Plato and Aristotle, Diog. Laert., who mentions many others of this name.—8. a comic poet, Ath. 532 E.—Many others in Ath., etc.

†Ἡρακλεῖον, Ion. ἥριον, ὄν, τό, the Heraclitum, temple of Hercules; v. sub Ἡρακλῆος. As prop. n., Heraclitum, a city of Sicily, elsewhere Ἡρακλῆα, Strab. p. 266.—2. Herculeanum, a city of Campania, Id. p. 246.—3. a city at the outlet of the Maeotis, Id.—4. a city of Syria, Id.—5. a city of Crete near Cnosus, Id.—6. a city of Egypt near Canopus, Id. p. 788; cf. Hdt. 2, 113.—II. of promontories.—1. prom. Herculeum, in Bruttium, the southern point of Italy, now Capo di Spartiven, to Strab.—2. in Pontus, near Amisus, Id.

†Ἡρακλειοξανθία, ὄν, ὁ, (Ἡρακλῆς, ξανθία) a Hercules-Xanthias, comic appell. in Ar. Ran. 499.

Ἡρακλῆς, as, ὄν, also as, ὄν, Soph. Tr. 51, Ep. Ἡρακλῆος, ἥ, ὄν: of or belonging to Hercules, βίη Ἡρακλεῖν, for Hercules himself, the powerful Hercules, Hom., cf. Hor. Od. 1, 3, 36: Ἡρ. στήλαι, the pillars of Hercules, the opposite headlands of Calpe in Europe and Abyla in Africa corresponding to Gibraltar and Apes' Hill near Tangier, Hdt. 4, 8: τὸ Ἡρακλεῖον, Ion. ἥριον, sub. ἑρῶν, the temple of Hercules, Id. 2, 44, etc.: τὸ Ἡρακλῆα, his festival, Ar. Ran. 651.—II. νόσος Ἡρακλεῖν, the epilepsy, Hipp.—III. Ἡρακλῆα λουτρά, hot baths, Ar. Nub. 1051.—IV. λῆθος Ἡρακλῆα, the magnet, Plat. Tim. 80 C, v. Μάγνης.—V. τὸ Ἡρακλεῖον, a medicinal plant, Heraclium, Theophr. †Adv. -ως, in the manner of Hercules, Luc.

Ἡρακλεῖς, v. Ἡρακλῆς.

†Ἡρακλεῖος, as, ὄν, of Heraclitus, Heraclitum, Plat. Rep. 498 A.

Ἡρακλειτῶ, to be a follower of Heraclitus the philosopher, Arist. me taph.: formed like Φιλιππίδω, etc. Hence

†Ἡρακλειτιστής, οὐ, ὁ, a follower of Heraclitus.

†Ἡρακλῆτος, ὄν, ὁ, Heraclitus, a celebrated philosopher of Ephesus, o the Ionian school, Plat. Symp. 187 Arist., etc.—2. a poet of Halicarnassus, Strab.—3. a juggler of Mytilene in the time of Alexander, Ath. 438 C also a harper of Tarentum Id.—Others in Diog. L., etc.

†Ἡρακλεόδωρος, ὄν, ὁ, Heracléodorus, masc. pr. n., Arist.

†Ἡρακλέων λιμήν, ὁ, Port of Hercules, a port of Alysia in Acarnania, Strab.—2. a port of Etruria near Cosae, now Porto d' Hercole, Id.—Others in Strab.

†Ἡρακλεῖον, ὄν, ὁ, Heracléon

father of the Syrian prince Dionysius, Strab.—2. a grammarian of Ephesus, Ath. 76 A., etc.

†*Ἡρακλήσιος*, *ειη*, *ειον*, Ep. lengthd. form for *Ἡράκλειος*, q. v.

†*Ἡρακλήδης*, *ὁ*, Ion. for *Ἡρακλέδης*, Hdt.

†*Ἡρακλῆος*, *ἱη*, *ιον*, Ion. for *Ἡράκλειος*, Hdt.

†*Ἡρακλῆς*, *ἰδος*, *ῆ*, the *Heracleid*, a poem relating to Hercules, Arist.

†*Ἡρακλῆς*, *ὁ*, contr. from *Ἡρακλῆς*, q. v.

†*Ἡράκων*, *ωνος*, *ὁ*, *Heracon*, a Macedonian, Arr. An. 6, 27.

†*Ἡραμιθρος*, *ον*, *ὁ*, *Heramithres*, masc. pr. n., Luc.

†*Ἡράνω*, *ῶ*, v. sub *ἡρανός*.

†*Ἡράνθεμον*, *ον*, *τό*, = *ἀνθεμης*, Diosc.

†*Ἡράνος*, *ον*, *ὁ*, a *guardian*, ruler, master, acc. to Gramm.: *Hermesian*. 16, 22, calls *Musaeus* and *Hesiod ἡρανός* *Χαρίτων*, *πάσης ἱστορίας*, friend of the *Graces*, master of all wisdom. The verb *ἡράνω*, *ῶ*, in Gramm., who explain it by *βοηθεῖν*, *χαρίζεσθαι*. (From *ἡρα*, not without a play on *κράνονος*, cf. *ἐπιῆρανός*.)

†*Ἡράρε*, 3 sing. aor. 2 act. of *ἡρα*, Hom.

†*Ἡράρεμης*, *Ἡραtemis*, a canal in India, Arr. Ind. 39, 1.

†*Ἡράτο*, 3 sing. aor. 1 mid. of *ἡρα*, Hom.

†*Ἡράτο*, 3 sing. impf. from *ἡράομαι*, Hom.

†*Ἡρέας*, *ον*, *ὁ*, *Hereas*, masc. pr. n., a *Megarian*, Plut. Thes. 20.

†*Ἡρέμῳ*, and before a vowel *ἡρέμῳ*, adv. *stilly*, *gently*, *quietly*, *calmly*, *softly*, Ar. Pac. 82; *ἡρ*. *ἐπιγελαῶ*, Plat. Phaed. 52 A: a *little*, *slightly*, opp. to *πούδρα*, Plat. Theat. 152 A: *by degrees*, opp. to *τάχιστα*, Id. Rep. 617 A. The *adj. ἡρέμος*, from which it is usu. derived, is found as positive only in Gramm., *ἡρεμαῖος*, being used instead: but the irr. compar. *ἡρεμώτερος*, is used in the above senses, Xen. Cyr. 7, 5, 63; with adv. *ἡρεμώτερος*, Ib. 3, 1, 30. Cf. *ἡρεμί*. Perh. akin to *ἀρέμα*, *ἀρέμας*, perh. also to *ἐρημος*.) Hence

†*Ἡρεμῶς*, *to be still*, *silent*, esp. from grief, LXX.

†*Ἡρεμαῖος*, *αἶον*, *αἶον*, adj. of *ἡρέμα*, *soft*, *stilly*, *gentle*, *easy*, *slight*, first in Hipp. Adv. *ως*, Xen. Eq. 9, 5. Hence

†*Ἡρεμαίωτης*, *ητος*, *ῆ*, *rest*, Hipp.

†*Ἡρεμώτερος*, *α*, *ον*, irreg. comp. of *ἡρεμαῖος*, v. *ἡρέμα*.

†*Ἡρεμῶ*, *ῶ*, *to be still*, *quiet*, *calm*, Plat. Gorg. 527 B. Hence

†*Ἡρεμῶσις*, *εως*, *ῆ*, a *becoming still*, *quiet*, *calm*, a *calming*, Tim. Locr.

†*Ἡρεμῖ*, [i] adv. for *ἡρέμα*, now read in Ar. Ran. 315, from the Rav. MS., where a second hand gives *ἡρεμῖ*.

†*Ἡρεμία*, *ας*, *ῆ*, (*ἡρέμα*) *stillness*, *calmness*, *rest*, Dem. 168, 15.

†*Ἡρεμίζω*, (*ἡρέμα*) *to calm*, *cause to rest*: hence pass. *to be still*, at *rest*, Arist. Org.: but also—II. intr.=*ἡρεμῶ*, Xen. Lac. 1, 3.

†*Ἡρῆμος*, *ον*, v. *ἡρέμα*.

†*Ἡρεμῶτης*, *ητος*, *ῆ*, = *ἡρέμα*.

†*Ἡρεσις*, *ἰδος*, *ῆ*, the *priestess* of Juno at Argos, E. M., cf. Müller Archæol. d. Kunst § 69.

†*Ἡρευν*, Ion. for *ἡρουν*, impf. from *ἡρέω*, Hes. Sc. 302.

†*Ἡρη*, Ion. for *Ἡρα*, Hom.

†*Ἡρηρεῖ*, 3 sing. plqpf. 2 of *ἡρα*, Il. 2, 56.

†*Ἡρήρεισθαι*, 3 sing. plqpf. pass. Ion. cf. *ἐκείδω*, Il.

†*Ἡρητον*, *ον*, *τό*, *Eritum*, an ancient Sabine city, now *Rimane*, Strab.

†*Ἡρι*, adv., *early*, at *early morn*, H. m., who usu. joins, *μᾶλ'* *ἥρι*, or *ἥρι μᾶλα*, Il. 9, 360, Od. 19, 320; in Thuc. *ἡμα ἥρι τοῦ θέρος*, *early* in the summer. (It is taken to be orig. a dat. of *ἥρ*, *ἔαρ*, *spring*; prob. akin to *ἥρ* as twilight, and *ἥώς*.)

†*Ἡριγένεια*, *ας*, *ῆ*, (*ἥρι*, **γένω*) *early-born*, *child of morn*, in Hom. always epith. of *ἥώς*: some take it act., *morn-producing*, *mother of morn*: also without *ἥώς*, as prop. n. *Ἡριγένεια*, Od. 22, 197; 23, 347.

†*Ἡριγενής*, *ές*, = *foreg.*, *ἥώς*, Ap. Rh.

†*Ἡριγέρων*, *οντος*, *ὁ*, *early old*, name of a groundsel, from its *hoary* down, Lat. *senecio*, Theophr.

†*Ἡριγόνη*, *ης*, *ῆ*, *Erigone*, daughter of Icarus, beloved of Bacchus, Apollod.—2. daughter of Aegisthus, Paus.

†*Ἡριδάνος*, *ον*, *ὁ*, *Eridanus*, a river famous in the old legends, said to flow into Ocean from the N. W. of Europe, first in Hes. Th. 338, cf. esp. Hdt. 3, 115. Later authors took it mostly for the *Po*, as first in Eur. Hipp. 737; others also for the *Rhone* or the *Rhine*, and some have even tried to identify it with the *Radaune*, near Danzig, v. Bähr ad l. c.—2. a small stream of Attica falling into the *Ilissus*, Paus.

†*Ἡριεργής*, *ὁ*, a *grave-digger*; and

†*Ἡριεύς*, *εως*, *ὁ*, a *corpse*: (from *ἥριον*, q. v.)

†*Ἡρικαταῖος*, *ον*, or *Ἡρικεπ.*, *ὁ*, mystic epith. of a god, prob. of Bacchus or Priapus, Orph. Hymn. 6, 4, v. Lob. Aglaoph. p. 479. (Usu. deriv. from *ἥρι*, *κῆπος*: others from *ἔρι*, *κάππαι*, v. Lob. l. c.)

†*Ἡρις*, 3 sing. aor. 2 act. from *ἔρετ-κω*, Il. 17, 295.

†*Ἡρινα*, poet. *Ἡρινῆ*, *ης*, *ῆ*, *Erinna*, a Grecian poetess, a contemporary of Sappho, Anth.

†*Ἡρινός*, *ῆ*, *ὄν*, (*ἥρ*) = *ἐαρινός*, Pind. P. 9, 82.

†*Ἡρίον*, *ον*, *τό*, a *mound*, *barrow*, Il. 23, 126: rare in prose, though it occurs in Dem. 1319, 27, Lycurg. ap. Harp. v. *ἡρία*. (Usu. deriv. from *ἔρα*.)

†*Ἡρίπε*, 3 sing. aor. 2 act. from *ἔρεπ-ω*, Hom.

†*Ἡριπλόη*, *ης*, *ῆ*, (*ἥρι*, *πολέω*) *early-walking*, and so like *ἡριγένεια*, the *morn*, dawn, Anth.

†*Ἡριππίδας*, *α*, *ὁ*, *Herippidas*, a Lacedaemonian, Xen. Hell. 3, 4, 6.

†*Ἡρίς*, 3 sing. aor. 1 act. from *ἐρί-ζω*, Hes. Th. 928.

†*Ἡρισταμεν*, v. sub *ἡριστάω*.

†*Ἡριφάνης*, *ἰδος*, *ῆ*, *Eriphānis*, a Lyric poetess, Ath. 619 C.

†*Ἡρισμένως*, adv. part. perf. pass. from *ἡρίω*, *fully*, *properly*, Diod.

†*Ἡροδικός*, *ον*, *ὁ*, *Herodicus*, of Selymbria, at first a teacher of gymnastics, afterwards a physician, Plat. Phaedr. 227 D.—2. of Leontini, a brother of Gorgias, Plat. Gorg. 448 B.—3. an Athenian historian, Arist.

—Others in Ath., etc.

†*Ἡροδότος*, *ον*, *ὁ*, *Herodotus*, *Herodotian*, Strab.: from

†*Ἡρόδοτος*, *ον*, *ὁ*, *Herōdōtus*, the celebrated historian, born at Halicarnassus in Caria, B. C. 484, Hdt., etc.—2. a Theban, victor in the Isthmian games, Pind. I. 1.—3. son of Basilides, an Ionian, Hdt. 8, 132.—4. a philosopher of Tarsus, a follower of Timon, Diog. L.—Others in Ath., etc.

†*Ἡρόδορος*, *ον*, *ὁ*, *Herōdōrus*, *ὁ Ποντικός*, a Greek grammarian of Hera-

clea. Il. 1, a contemporary of *Aristotle*, Arist., Plut., etc.

†*Ἡρομένης*, *ονος*, *ὁ*, *Heromēnes*, masc. pr. n., a Macedonian, Arr. An. 1, 25.

†*Ἡρόπυθος*, *ον*, *ὁ*, *Heropythus*, of Abdera, Hipp.—2. an Athenian archon, Dem. 282, 7.—3. an Ephesian, Arr.

†*Ἡροσκιμανδρος*, *ον*, *ὁ*, *Herosciamandrus*, an Athenian, Plat. Theag. 129 B.

†*Ἡροστρατος*, *ον*, *ὁ*, *Herostrātus*, an Ephesian, who, to acquire a perpetual name, set fire to the temple of Diana at Ephesus, Strab.

†*Ἡροφάνης*, *ονος*, *ὁ*, *Herophānes*, masc. pr. n., Paus.

†*Ἡροφάντος*, *ον*, *ὁ*, *Herophantus*, a tyrant of Parium in the time of Darius Hystaspis, Hdt. 4, 138.

†*Ἡροφίλειος*, *ον*, of *Herophilus*, Gal., Strab.

†*Ἡροφίλη*, *ης*, *ῆ*, *Herophile*, name of a Sibyl, Paus.

†*Ἡροφίλος*, *ον*, *ὁ*, *Herophīlus*, a celebrated physician of Chalcedon, Gal., Plut.—2. a Cynic philosopher, Luc.

†*Ἡροφύτος*, *ον*, *ὁ*, *Herophytus*, a Samian, Plut. Cim. 9.

†*Ἡρπα*, *Ἡερπα*, a small town of Capadocia, Strab.

†*Ἡρσα*, aor. 1 from *ἡρω*.

†*Ἡρύγγον*, *ον*, *τό*, dim. from *ἡρύγος* Plut.

†*Ἡρυγίς*, *ἰδος*, *ῆ*, of or belonging to the *ἡρυγίς*, Nic.

†*Ἡρυγίτης*, *ον*, *ὁ*, Plut., and *ἡρυγος*, *ον*, *ῆ*, Nic. Th. 645, *eringo*.

†*Ἡρύγε*, 3 sing. aor. 2 from *ἐρεῦγω*, Il., cf. *ἐρεύνομαι* III.

†*Ἡρύκακε*, 3 sing. aor. 2 from *ἐρύκω*, Il. [ε]

†*Ἡρῶ*, 2 sing. impf. from *ἡράομαι*, Od. 18, 176.

†*Ἡρῶ*, poet. for *ἥρωι*, dat. sing. from *ἥρος*, Il. 7, 453, Od. 8, 483.

†*Ἡρώ*, *ους*, *ῆ*, *Hero*, the beautiful priestess of Venus at Sestus, beloved of Leander, Mus., Anth.

†*Ἡρόδας*, *α*, *ὁ*, *Herōdas*, a Syracusan, Xen. Hell. 3, 4, 1.

†*Ἡρόδης*, *ον*, *ὁ*, *Herōdes*, *ὁ Ἀττικὸς*, of Marathon, an Athenian sophist, Luc.—2. *Herōdes*, *Herod*, name of several kings of Judaea, in the time of Christ, and the apostles, Jos. N. T.—1. *Herod the Great*, making king of the Jews by the Romans through the influence of Antony.—2. *Herod Antipas*, son of foreg., tetrarch of Galilee and Petraea.—3. *Herod Agrippa*, grandson of Herod the Great.—4. *Herod Agrippa*, surnamed *Minor*, son of foreg., last king of the Jews, Jos. N. T. under the name of *Agrippa* alone, Act. 25, and 26.

†*Ἡρωδιανοί*, *ὄν*, *οἱ*, the *partisans of Herod*, N. T. Matth. 22, 6, etc.

†*Ἡρωδιάνος*, *ον*, *ὁ*, *Herodian*, at his torian; also, a grammarian of Alexandria.

†*Ἡρωδιάς*, *ἰδος*, *ῆ*, *Herodias*, granddaughter of Herod the Great. N. T.

†*Ἡρωδιάν*, *ωνος*, *ὁ*, *Herōdion*, masc. pr. n., N. T.

†*Ἡρώειον*, *ον*, *τό*, = *ἥρῶν*.

†*Ἡρωελεῖον*, *ον*, *τό*, sub. μέτρον or μέλος, a *distich*, consisting of an *hexameter* and a *pentameter*.

†*Ἡρωελεγίος*, *ον*, *ὁ*, sub. *στίχος*, = *foreg.*

†*Ἡρωῖζω*, (*ἥρως*) *to write heroic versæ* or an *epic poem*.

†*Ἡρωικός*, *ῆ*, *ὄν*, (*ἥρως*) of, belonging to a *hero*, *heroic*, Plat. Crat. 39^c E: *ἥρ. μέτρον*, the *heroic verse*, *hexameter*, Arist. Rhet., and poet. Adv. κίς.

†*Ἡρωίην*, *ης*, *ῆ*, contr. *ἡρώην*, *em of ἥρως*, a *heroine*, Ar. Nub. 315. i]

Ἡρώδης, α, ου, = ἡρωϊκός, ἡρώος, ind. O. 13, 71.

Ἡρωϊς, ἰδός, ἡ, = ἡρωϊνῆ, Pind. P. 7, 13.—2. as adj. pecul. fem. to ἡρωϊκός, Ap. Rh. 1, 1048.

Ἡρώϊσσα, ης, ἡ, contr. ἡρώσσα, = ἡρωϊνῆ.

Ἡρώμην, impf. from ἡρώμαι, Od. 12, 337.

†Ἡρών, ὄνος, ὁ, Hērōn, a celebrated mathematician of Alexandria.

Ἡρώνδας, α, ὁ, Herondas, masc. pr. n., Plut.; esp. a writer of iambics, Ath. 86 B.

†Ἡρόνη, ης, ἡ, contd. for ἡρωϊνῆ, Ar. Nub. 315.

Ἡρωονογία, ας, ἡ, (ἡρώς, γόνος) the descent of heroes, a poem of Hesiod.

Ἡρωολόγιον, ὦν, (ἡρώς, λέγιον) to sing, tell, write of heroes, Strab. Hence

Ἡρωολόγιον, ας, ἡ, a tale of heroes, Ath.

Ἡρώων, ου, τό, the temple or chapel of a hero, as the Heracleum, etc., where ἱερόν, ἔδος, ὁ δῶμα, is usu. supplied, Hdt. 5, 47, etc.—II. an hexameter, sub. μέτρον, Plut.—III. τὰ ἡρώα, the festival of a hero, sub. ἐπέα, Plut.: strictly neut. from

Ἡρώς, ῥα, ὦον, ὁ ἡρώς, ὦα, ὦον, = ἡρωϊκός, esp. ὁ ἥρ., c. aut sine ὀνόματι, the heroic measure, hexameter, Plat. Rep. 400 B: so too, μέτρον ἥρ., Dem. Phal.: ποὺς ἥρ., the dactyl, Plut.: from

ἥρος, ὁ, gen. ἡρώος, (for which some read ἥρος, Od. 6, 303, but Wolf prefers pronouncing ἡρώος) in Pausan. ἥρο: dat. ἥρωι, poet. contr. ἥρωι, Il. 7, 453, Od. 8, 483, Ar. Av. 1485: acc. sing. and plur. ἥρωα, ἥρωας, Att. contr. ἥρω, ἥρωας.

In Hom. ἥρος, is a title of honour, given not only to warrior-chiefs and their followers, esp. to the Greeks before Troy, (ἄνδρες, θεράποντες, ὁπάων; ἑταῖροι ἥρωες: ἥρωες Δαναοί, Ἀχαιοί), Il. 2, 110; 19, 34, Od. 1, 101, etc.; but also to men who had nothing to do with war or command, as Od. 8, 483, to the minstrel Democod. and Od. 18, 423, to the herald Milius, cf. Hdt. 7, 134; nay in Od. 7, 44, the unwelcome Phaeacian people, are so called. So that ἥρος, was orig. applied to any free-man, of the ante-Hellenic age, respectable by birth, or for skill in any pursuit, esp. in war; this age was called the Heroic, cf. Ap. Lex. Hom. p. 403 Toll., Serv. Virg. Aen. 1, 200, Thirlw. Hist. Gr. 1, 123, sq. The Germ. herr, (Sir) in its earliest usage, e. g. in the Nibelungenlied, may be compared with ἥρος, and is perh. akin to it: ἥρα, too, and Lat. herus, hera, seem to belong to the same root.—II. as the heroic age gained dignity by antiquity, the heroes were exalted above the race of common men. There is a trace of this in Hom. himself, for Il. 12, 23, the heroes are called ἡμιθέων γένος ἄνδρων: it was fully carried out in Hes. Op. 170, where the Blessed Heroes are the Fourth Age of men, who fell before Thebes and Troy and then passed to the Islands of the Blest. These must not be confounded with the δαίμονες, who stood one step higher, between them and the gods.—III. but heroes, as objects of worship, occur first in Pind., who makes them a race between gods and men, demigods, ἡμιθεοί. The term was so first used of such as were born from a god and a mortal, as Hercules, Memnon: then of such as were honoured for services done to mankind, as Theseus. Hence

—IV. later, esp. in historical writers, the heroes are inferior local deities, patrons of tribes, cities, guilds, etc.: so at Athens the ἥρωες ἐπώνυμοι, were the heroes after whom the φυλαὶ were named: esp. the founders of a race or city (ἀρχηγέται, κτίσται) were worshipped under this name: they had small temples or chapels dedicated to them by the state, (ἡρώα, ῥώεα), with offerings and festivals, but always distinct from the national gods, v. Hdt. 1, 168; 5, 66, Thuc. 4, 87; 5, 11, etc.—V. late Greek writers used ἥρος, to express Lat. divus: hence—VI. in genl. for μακαρίτης, the late, the deceased, Alciph. 3, 37, cf. Jac. A. P. p. 341.

†Ἡρώων πόλις, ἡ, (city of heroes) Heropolis, a city of lower Egypt, Strab.

Ἥς, Dor. for ἥν, 3 sing. impf. from εἰμί, to be.

Ἥσα, aor. 1 from ἥδω.

Ἥσα, aor. 1 from ἥδω.

Ἥσαι, 2 sing. from ἡμαι, Il. 2, 255.

†Ἡσαΐας, ου, ὁ, Iesaias, Isaiah, a celebrated prophet of Israel, N. T.

†Ἡσανος, ου, ὁ, Hesaenus, a mountain of Paconia, Arist.

Ἥσαν, 3 pl. impf. from εἰμί, Hom.

Ἥσαν, Att. for ἥδεσαν, 3 pl. plpf. c. impf. signif. from οἶδα, Eur. Cycl. 231.—II. for ἥσαν, ἥσαν, 3 plur. impf. of εἰμι, rare and only poet., in Hom. only once in compd. ἐπῆσαν, Od. 19, 445.

Ἥσατο, Ep. 3 sing. aor. 1 from ἥδομαι, Od. 9, 353.

†Ἡσαῦ, ὁ, indecl. Esau, elder son of Isaac, N. T.

Ἥσειν inf. fut. of ἵημι, Od.

Ἥσθα, Aeol. for ἥς, 2 sing. impf. of εἰμί, to be, oft. in Hom.: and not unus. in common language.

Ἥσθαι, inf. from ἡμαι.

Ἥσθημένως, adv. part. perf. pass. of αἰσθάνομαι, with a sense or feeling; τινός.

Ἥσθην, ης, η, aor. 1 of ἥδομαι, Hom.

Ἥσιεπής, ἐς, (ἵημι, ἔπος) throwing words, i. e. a babbler.

†Ἡσιόδειος, ου, of Hesiod, Hesiodēan, Plat.: from

†Ἡσιόδοος, ου, ὁ, Hesiod, a celebrated Grecian poet, born at Asara in Boeotia, though commonly said to be of Cyne in Aeolis, Pind. 1, 6, 98: v. Göttl. praef. ad Hes. p. VII, sq., ed. 2.

†Ἡσιόνη, ης, ἡ, Hesiōnē, daughter of Oceanus, wife of Prometheus, Aesch. P. 560.—2. daughter of Laomedon, given by Hercules in marriage to Telamon, Apollod.

Ἥσις, εως, ἡ, (ἥδομαι) delight.

Ἥσκεν, for ἥσκειν, 3 sing. impf. from ἀσκέω, Il. 3, 388.

†Ἥσκυλλινος, ου, ὁ, λόφος, also Ἥσκυλλον, τό, ὄρος, = Lat. Esquilus collis, the Esquiline hill in Rome, Strab.

Ἥσιμεν, Att. for ἥδεμεν, 1 plur. plpf. (impf.) of οἶδα, Aesch. Ag. 1099, cf. Piers. Moer. p. 174: like ἴσιμεν, for ἴδμεν, ἴδομεν.

Ἥσο, 2 sing. imperat. from ἡμαι, Hom.

Ἥσα, ης, ἡ, Att. ἥττα, a defeat, discomfiture, opp. to νίκη, Plat. Legg. 638 B; πολέμου, in war, Id. Lach. 196 A: c. gen. rei, a yielding, giving way to a thing, ἥδονων, ἐπιθυμιῶν, Plat. Legg. 869 E: from

Ἥσάομαι, f. ἥσσηθήσομαι, sometimes also ἥττήσομαι, Lys. 180, 19, from Att. ἥττάομαι: Ion. ἔσσομαι, contr. ἔσσομαι, Hdt., (ἥσσαν): as

pass., to be less, i. e. weaker, than another, τινός, hence, to be unequal, inferior to him, to be beaten, worsted, defeated by him, Hdt., and ἴταγ.: to give way, yield, submit to one, esp. to one's passions and desires, τῷ δεινῷ, Thuc. 4, 37, τῶν ἡδονῶν, Xen. Ages. 5, 1; absol. to be beaten or defeated, μάχη, Hdt. 5, 46, etc.: ἥσο, τῷ θυμῷ, to be broken in spirit, Id. 8, 130, also τὴν γυνῶν, Thuc. 6, 72: as law-term, like Lat. causa cadere, to lose one's cause, opp. to νικᾶν, Valck. Diatr. p. 261. Construct.: strictly and in Att. always, c. gen. pers., as derived from compar. ἥσσαν, Valck. Hipp. 458; but in Hdt. 3, 106, like a regul. pass. ἥσσοθαὶ ὑπὸ τινος, also a regul. pass. ἰδ., Id. 9, 122.—B. the act. ἥσσω, ἥττω, to beat down, weaken, is rare, and never in good Att., first in Polyb., cf. Valck. Schol. Eur. Phoen. 1380. Hence

Ἥσσημα, ατος, τό, Att. ἥττ., a defeat, LXX.

Ἥσσητός, α, ου, verb. adj.: neut. plur. ἥσσητά, one must be beaten, γυναικας, by a woman, Soph. Ant. 678.

†Ἥσσος, οῦ, ἡ, Hessus, a city of Locris near Oeanthe; hence οἱ Ἥσσιοι, the inhab. of Hessus, the Hessians, Thuc. 3, 101.

Ἥσσαν, ἥσσαν, gen. ὄνος: Att. ἥτταν: Ion. ἔσσαν, Hdt.: less, lower, meaner, esp. less in force, weaker, Hom., etc.; οἱ ἥσσονες, the weaker party, Aesch. Sup. 203; τὸν ἥττω λόγον κρείττω ποιεῖν, "to make the worse appear the better reason," Plat. Apol. 18 B, cf. Ar. Nub. 114: hence—2. c. gen. pers., weaker than another, inferior to him, like Lat. minor, Hor. Epist. 1, 10, 35, Hom., etc.; οὐδένος ἥσσαν, "second to none," Thuc. 2, 60: εἰς τι, in a thing, Hdt. 3, 102; ἔσσαν τινὲς θεῖν, not so good at running, Il. 105: esp. giving way, yielding to a thing, ἔρωτος, Soph. Tr. 489; κέρδους, Ar. Plat. 363; ἥδονων, Plat. Prot. 353 C: ἥτταν, as adv. less, οὐδὲν ἥτταν, not the less, just as much, notwithstanding, freq. in Att.: regul. adv. ἥσσόνως, Att. ἥττόνως. (Used as irreg. compar. of positive κακός; but its true etymol. positive is prob. ἡκα, superl. ἡκίστος.)

Ἥστα, 3 sing. from ἡμαι, Hom.

Ἥσιτε, Att. for ἥδετε, 2 plur. plpf. (impf.) of οἶδα.

Ἥστην, for ἥτην, 3 dual impf. of εἰμί, to be, Il. 5, 10, Hes. Sc. 50.

Ἥστο, 3 sing. impf. of ἡμαι, Hom.

Ἥστων, for ἥτων, 2 dual impf. of εἰμί, to be.

Ἥστός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. adj. from ἥδομαι, delighted.—II. to be delighted, cheerful.

Ἥσυχ, adverbial neut. pl. from ἡσυχος, like ἡσυχῇ.

Ἥσυχάω, (ἡσυχος) to be still, quiet, at rest, Trag.; usu. in part., as ἡσυχάων προμνημόν, Soph. O. T. 620: τὸ ἡσυχάον τῆς νυκτός, the dead of night, Thuc. 7, 83.—II. trans. to still lay to rest, Plat. Rep. 572 A.

Ἥσυχάος, αἰα, ἀνθ. poet. for ἡσυχος, Soph., and Eur.; but also in prose, as Plat. Polit. 307 A.

Ἥσυχάτερος, α, ου, irr. comp. of ἡσυχος, ἡσυχαιός.

Ἥσυχαστήριον, ου, τό, (ἡσυχάω) the retreat of an ἡσυχαστής.

Ἥσυχαστής, ου, ὁ, (ἡσυχάω) one who leads a still, retired life; esp. of religious contemplation, a quietist.

Ἥσυχάστρα, ας, ἡ, fem. of foreg.

†Ἥσυεῖα, ας, ἡ, or Ἥσυρία, Hesy-

nia, daughter of Thestius, Apollod.: —also, fem. pr. n., Plut.

Ἡσυχῆ, Dor. ἡσυχῆ, adv. still, quietly, softly, gently, Pind. P. 11, 84, Eur., etc.; hence by stealth, secretly, Plut., v. Thuc. 8, 69, and ἡσυχῆς. Others write ἡσυχῆ.)

Ἡσυχία, ας, Dor. ἡσυχῆ, ἡ, stillness, rest, quiet, ease, peace, Od. 18, 22, H. Hom. Merc. 356; and in Pind. P. 8, 1, personified: ἐν ἡσ., opp. to ἐν πολέμῳ, Thuc. 3, 12: so too, ἐφ' ἡσυχίας, Ar. Vesp. 1517; κατ' ἡσυχίην πολλήν, quite at one's ease, Hdt. 1, 9; 7, 208: ἡσυχίαν ἀγειν or ἔχειν, to keep quiet, be at peace or at rest, first in Hdt. 1, 66; 7, 150, etc.; also, δι' ἡσυχίας εἶναι, Id. 1, 206; for which Dem. also διατρέβειν or διαγειν ἐν ἡσ., μένειν ἐπὶ ἡσυχίᾳ:—c. gen. objecti, ἡσυχία τῆς πολιορκίης, rest from the siege, Hdt. 6, 135.—2. rest, leisure, Lat. otium, καθ' ἡσυχίαν, at leisure, Thuc. 3, 48, etc.; opp. to δαδ σπουδῆς, Xen. Hell. 6, 2, 28.—3. stillness, silence, Hdt.: hence solitude, a sequestered place, Xen. Mem. 2, 1, 21. Ἡσυχία, ας, ἡ, as pr. n., v. Ἡσυχία.

Ἡσυχμος, ον, Dor. ἡσυχῆ, poet. for ἡσυχος, ἡμέρη, Pind. O. 2, 58.

Ἡσυχος, ον, rarely ἡ, iow, poet. for ἡσυχῆ: still, calm, quiet, at rest, i ease, Il. 21, 598: but also in prose, is Hdt. 1, 107, Antipho 121, 12, Thuc. 1, 120, etc. Adv. ἡσυχῶ, H. Hom. Merc. 438. [ῶ] Hence

Ἡσυχιότης, ητος, ἡ,=ἡσυχία, Plat. Charm. 159 B.

Ἡσυχος, ον, still, calm, quiet, at rest, at ease, easy, Hes. Th. 763: at peace, peaceful, Hes. Op. 119: silent, soft, gentle, ὅμμα, ποῦς, etc., Trag.; at leisure: lonely: ἐξ' ἡσυχος, keep quiet, keep still, Hdt. 8, 65, Eur. Med. 159: τὸ ἡσ.=ἡσυχία. The usu. Att. comp. and superl. were irreg. ἡσυχαιόμος, -αἰτάτος, as in Thuc. 3, 82, Plat. Charm. 160 A; but -ώτερος is also found, Soph. Ant. 1089. Adv. ἡσυχῶ, also ἡσυχᾶ and ἡσυχῇ or ἡσυχῶ, v. (Prob. from ἡσαι: acc. to Döderlein from ἡκα or ἡσον.)

Ἡσυχμμένος, η, ον, part. perf. ass. from ἀσύνω, Il. 18, 180.

Ἡσω, fut. of ἵημι, Il.

Ἡτε, or also, connecting, but so as to distinguish, Il. 19, 148, cf. Buttm. exil. v. εὔτε 3.

Ἡ, e, or, as Wolf in Hom., ἡ τε, surely, doubtless, v. sub ἦ.

Ἡτε, for ἦτε, 2 pl. impf. from ἵμι, to go.

Ἡτην, 3 dual. impf. from εἶμι, to be.

Ἡτην, for ἦτην, 3 dual. impf. Att. om. εἶμι, to go, Heind. Plat. Euthyd. 94 D.

Ἡτριάς, ἀδος, ἡ, Etias, daughter of Eneas, Paus. 3, 22, 11.

Ἡτοι, conjunct. (ἦ, τοι) now, and v, truly, indeed, used in passing from one clause to another, also to begin an apodosis, ἦτοι μὲν, Il. 3, 213: strictly it begins the sentence, yet from oft. puts it after one or more words, either—1. a pronoun, Il. 2, 813, d. 12, 86, in which case δέ is oft. inserted, Il. 12, 141, etc.; also ῥά, as ἦν ῥ' ἦτοι, Il. 18, 237: or—2. a particle, ἀλλ' ἦτοι, Il. 1, 140, etc.; ἐνθ' ῥοι, Il. 16, 399, Od. 3, 126, etc.; ὅρῳ ῥοι, Il. 23, 52, Od. 3, 419; ὥς ἦτοι, d. 5, 24; more rarely καὶ νῦν ἦτοι ἢ νῦν δ' ἦτοι, Od. 4, 151, Il. 19, 23, erm. H. Hom. Ven. 226.—II. when has the explicative signf. of ἡγουν, at scilicet. some write ἦτοι, es also

when it is used in confirmation: in this case it is better, with Wolf, to write ἦ τοι divisim, Il. 6, 56, H. Hom. Merc. 368.—III.—ἦ: its strict usage is ἦτοι., ἦ, either., or, and so most freq., as in Aesch. Cho. 497, Plat. Phaed. 68 C; freq. also ἦτοι., γε., ἦ, Hdt. 1, 11, etc.: ἦ., ἦτοι occurs once in Pind. N. 6, 8; and ἦτοι., ἦτοι for ἦ., ἦ in late authors as Gal., cf. Schäf. Greg. Cor. p. 643.

Ἡτορ, τό, in Hom. always in nom. or acc.; but dat. ἦτορι occurs Simon. 7, 7.—The heart as a part of the body, only in Il. 22, 452, ἐν ἐμοὶ αὐτῇ στήθεσι πάλλεται ἦτορ ἡνὶ στόμα, my heart beats up to my throat: usu. the heart, as the seat of feeling, for the sensitive part of man's nature, much like θυμός, (only this is mostly used of the heart as the seat of life and passion):—also for the thinking powers, reason, in Il. 1, 188, cf. 15, 252; elsewh. always for the seat of feeling, as of joy, hope, sorrow, fear, etc., esp. in phrase ἡνὶ νόοντα καὶ φίλον ἦτορ, being here taken for the seat of hopes and wishes, Il. 19, 307, Od. 19, 136, etc. That Hom. regarded it as something tangible and corporeal, appears from the places, where ἦτορ is placed ἐν στήθεσι or ἐν ὀρεσί: in Il. 20, 169, it is placed ἐν κραδίῳ, which here must have a wider signif., though in genl. it is just=ἦτορ. (From Il. 21, 386, ἐνὶ ὀρεσὶ θυμός ἦτορ, it is inferred, that ἦτορ has ἡνι for its root, and so, like animus and anima, strictly denotes the breath.)

Ἡτριάς, αἶα, αἶον, (ἦτορ) of, belonging to the stomach: τό ἦτριάον, the stomach, paunch, Ar. Fr. 302; also ἦ ττριάα.

Ἡτριον, ον, τό, the warp in a web of cloth, Valck. Phoen. 1727, (the wool being κρόκη): hence, τὰ ἦτρια, a thin, fine cloth, such that one could see between the threads of the warp, ἦτρια πέπλων, Eur. Ion 1421: hence a sieve: ἦτρια βύβλων, leaves made of fine strips of papyrus joined crosswise, Leon. Al. 25, cf. Ruhnk. Tim. (Akin to ἄττω, ἄττω, ἄισσω, not to διαισώμαι.)

Ἡτρον, ον, τό, (ἦτορ) the part of the body below the navel, the belly, Lat. abdomen, Hipp., v. Föls. Oecon.: also metaph. of a pot, Ar. Thesm. 509.

Ἡττα, ἦττωμαι, ἦττάω, ἦττημα, ἦτταν, Att. for ἦσσα, etc.

Ἡτω, for ἔστω, 3 sing. imperat. from εἶμι, N. T.; dub. in Plat.

Ἡν, neut. from ἦν. In compds. with εὔ- or ἐν-, this is oft. lengthd. Ep. into ἦν-; for all words so compounded, v. sub εὔ-.

Ἡς, neut. ἦν, Ep. for ἐνς, good, brave: Hom. uses masc. only in nom., and acc. ἦν, usu. in phrase ἦς τε μέγας τε; neut. in nom. and acc., but only in phrase μένος ἦν. [ῶ]

Ἡσε, 3 sing. aor. 1 from αὔω, to shout, Hom. esp. Il. [ῶ]

Ἡτε, Ep. particle,=εὔτε, as, like as, freq. in Hom. in similes for ὥς ὅτε.—II. as real compar. particle for ἦ, than, only once in Hom., Il. 4, 277, νέφος μελάντερον ἦτε πύσσα φαίνετο, blacker than pitch; as in German wie (as) is sometimes used for als (than): this usage is followed by Ap. Rh. 1, 269.—That ἦτε cannot be put for εὔτε is proved by Buttm. Lexil. v. εὔτε, ἦτε; but εὔτε is once found for ἦτε, Il. 3, 10, and as v. l. Il. 19, 386, in both which places Buttm. declares for a contr. form ἦτε ~ ~], which he is also inclined to prefer in

Od. 16, 216. (Acc. to Buttm. ἦντε, ἦτε, arose from ἦ εὔτε, or from ἦ ὅτε.)

Ἡφαιστεῖος, εἰα, εἰον, of or belonging to Hephaestus (Vulcan): τὸ Ἡφαιστεῖον or Ἡφαιστεῖον (sub. ἱερὸν) the temple of Vulcan, Hdt. 2, 121: τὰ Ἡφαιστεῖα, (sub. ἱερὰ) his festival, the Lat. Vulcanalia; also Ἡφαιστία.

Ἡφαιστηΐδης, ον, ὁ, son or descendant of Vulcan, Nonn.

Ἡφαιστία, ας, ἡ, Hephaestia, a city in the island Lemnos; hence οἱ Ἡφαιστειεῖς, ἑων, the inhab. of Hephaestia, Hdt. 6, 140.—2. a deme of the Attic tribe Acamantis; hence ὁ Ἡφαιστηδης, ον, an inhab. of Hephaestia, Isae. v. l. -τείδης.

Ἡφαιστην, ης, ἡ, prop. patr. from Ἡφαιστος, daughter of Vulcan; wife of Aegyptus, Apollod.

Ἡφαιστίων, ωνος, ὁ, Hephaestion, a friend of Alexander, Arr.—2. a grammarian of Alexandria, who wrote περὶ μέτρον, Ath., etc.

Ἡφαιστοδωρος, ον, ὁ, Hephaestodorus, an Athenian, Andoc.

Ἡφαιστοπόλις, ιος, ὁ, Hephaestopolis, father of the Samian Iadmon, Hdt. 2, 134.

Ἡφαιστόπονος, ον, (Ἡφαιστος, πονεύς) wrought by Vulcan, ὅπλα, Eur. I. A. 1072.

Ἡφαιστος, ον, ὁ, Dor. Ἀφ., Hephaistos, the Lat. Vulcanus, son of Jupiter and Juno, lame from birth, Il. 18, 397, cf. ἀμφιγυρεῖ and ἡπεδανός, god of fire as used in art, master of all the arts which need the aid of fire, and so esp. of working in metal: hence he makes the thrones of the gods, Jupiter's sceptre, the Aegis, the rms. of Achilles, etc.; all works in metal are called his works, Il. 8, 195. Od. 4, 617, Hes. Sc. 123, etc.; hence fire is in Hom. φλόξ Ἡφαιστίου, and he himself is κλυτοεργός, κλυτοτέχνης or χαλκεύς, Il. 15, 309. For his ill-starred marriage with Venus, v. Od. 8, 267, sq.

Ἡφαιστότενκτος, ον,=sq., σέλας, Soph. Phil. 987.

Ἡφαιστοτεχνίς, ἐς, (Ἡφαιστος, τεύχω) wrought by Vulcan, δέπας, Aesch. Fr. 64, where however Herm.

Ἡφαιστοντέχ, metri grat.

Ἡφαιστου ἀγορά, ἡ, Forum Vulcani, Vulcan's Market, a place in Campania near Puteoli, now Solfatara, Strab.

Ἡφθά, Dor. for ἦφθη, 3 sing. aor. 1 pass. from ἄπτω.

Ἡφι, poet. esp. Ep. for ἦ, Il. 22, 107.

Ἡφίον, 1 impf. from ἀφίημι: much more rarely ἥφειν.

Ἡχάνια, ας, ἡ,=ἄχνη, poverty, want, dub. in Anth., cf. ἡπανία. Suid. has ἡχάνω, Lat. egeo. (Cf. Lat. ege nus, ἄχην.)

Ἡχέης, εσσα, εν, poet. for ἡχέης, Archil. 16, acc. to Meineke Quaest. Scen. 3, p. 63.

Ἡχέιον, ον, τό, (ἡχέω) a kind of loud kettle-drum or gong, Plut.; like τύμπανον, also χαλκεῖον: vessels of like kind were let into the walls of the theatre, to strengthen the sound, Vitruv.; also to imitate the noise of thunder.—II. the metal sounding-plate of the lyre.

Ἡχέτης, ον, ὁ, Ep. ἡχέτῃ, (ἡχέω) clear-sounding, musical, shrill, δοναῖς, Aesch. Fr. 575: esp. as epith. of the grasshopper, ἡχέτα τέττις, Hes. Op. 580; hence, ὁ ἡχέτας, the grasshopper, Anan. 1, Ar. Pac. 1159; esp. the larger kind, Arist. H. A. 5, 30

Ηχετικός, ἡ, ὄν, always sounding, musical.

Ἠχέω, ὦ, Dor. ἀχέω [ᾱ], f. -ῆσω, intr., to sound, ring, peal, Hes. Th. 42; aor. 2 ἡχσσκε, Hdt. 4, 200.—II. also not unreq. c. acc. cognato, ἀχέειν ὕμνον, Aesch. Theb. 869; κωκυτόν, Soph. Tr. 866, to let sound, send forth a hymn or wail: hence was formed a mid. in intr. signif., Soph. O. C. 1500; from

ἨΧΗ, ἡς, ἡ, a sound of any sort, in Hom. esp. of the confused noise of a crowd, the roar of the sea, of trees in a wind: in Trag. usu. like ἰαχῇ a cry of sorrow, wail, v. Elmsl. Heracl. 752: mostly poet., but also in Plat. Tim. 37 B. Cf. ἡχος. Hence

Ἠχῆεις, εσσα, εν, sounding, ringing, roaring, θάλασσα, II. 1, 157; δόματα, high, echoing rooms or halls, Od. 4, 72, cf. Wolf Hes. Th. 767, and ἡχέεις.

Ἠχημα, ατος, τό, a sound, sounding, singing, Eur. I. A. 1045.

Ἠχσις, εως, ἡ, a sounding: sound.

Ἠχητής, ου, ὁ, and ἡχητικός, ἡ, ὄν,=ἡχέτης, ἡχητικός, Gramm.

Ἠχ, Ep. for ἡ, adv., where, Hom. (in Od., Wolf still writes ἡχ).

Ἠχικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἡχος)=ἡχετικός, Epigr. in Welck. Syll. 236, 4.

Ἠχόπους, ὁ, ἡ, -πουν, τό, (ἡχος, ποῖς) with sounding foot, Lat. sonipes.

ἨΧΟΣ, ου, ὁ,=ἡχῇ, a sound, noise, esp. a ringing in the ears, Hipp.: ἡχος is more freq. in prose.

Ἠχώ, ἡ, gen. ἡχώος, contr. ἡχώος, =ἡχῇ, ἡχος, a sound, noise, esp. a returned sound, echo, H. Hom. 18, 21, Hes. Sc. 279, etc.—II. later as prop. n. Ἠχώ, Echo; an Oread, Bion 1, 38, who was supposed to repeat sounds by her voice, Ov. Met. 3, 357, cq.

Ἠχώδης, ες, (ἡχώ, εἶδος) sounding, esp. ringing in the ears, Hipp.

Ἠῶθεν, adv., (ἡῶς) from morn., i. e. at dawn, at break of day, II. 18, 136, Od. 1, 372, etc. Att. ἔωθεν.

Ἠῶτι, adv., (ἡῶς) at morn., in Hom. always ἡῶτι πρό, before dawn, before day-break, II. 11, 50, Od. 5, 469; 6, 36.

Ἠώκοιτος, ου, (ἡῶς, κοίτη) ὕπνος, morning-sleep.

Ἠιών, ὄνος, ἡ, contr. from ἡῶν, q. v. Ἠῶνη, ης, ἡ, Eōne, daughter of Thespius, Apollod.

Ἠῶος, ῶα, ῶον, at morn., at break of day, H. Hom. Merc. 17, Hes. Sc. 396.—II. eastern, Anth.: from

Ἠῶς, ἡ, gen. ἡῶος, contr. ἡῶος: dat. ἡῶι contr. ἡῶι: acc. ἡῶα contr. ἡῶ, Ion. and Dor. sometimes ἡῶν, ἡῶν, Schäf. Mel. p. 94: in Hom. only in contr. forms: Att. ἔως, ἡ, gen. ἔω, acc. ἔω or ἔων, like λεώς: Dor. ᾠς: Aeol. ᾠως (i. e. ᾠῶς), not ᾠως. The morning-red, day-break, dawn, esp. the morning as a time of day, opp. to μέσον ἡμαρ and δειλῆ, II. 21, 111, and esp. in Hom.; acc. ἡῶ, the whole morning long, Od. 2, 434: ἐξ ἡῶος μέχρι δειπνῆς, Hdt. 7, 167: ἡῶι μοι, with, i. e. at, day-break, Ib. 219, and so in Att. ἡῶι ἐφ' or ᾠμα τῇ ἐφ, Thuc. 2, 90; 4, 72: πρό τῆς ἡῶ, Id. 4, 31.—2. since the Greeks counted their days by mornings, as reversely the old Germans did by nights, ἡῶς oft. denoted a day, II. 1, 493, Od. 19, 192; also the light of day, esp. in phrase, ὅσον τ' ἐπικυδνάναι ἡῶς, II. 7, 451, s. esp. in later authors, Wern. Tryph. 210.—3. sometimes also the East, Hdt. 2, 8, etc., cf. ἡλιος.—II. as prop. n. Ἠῶς, Eōs, Aurora, the goddess of morn., who

arises out of ocean from the bed of her spouse Tithonus, very freq. in Hom.: on the phrase πρὸς Ἠῶ τ' Ἠελίων τε, v. sub ἡλιος. Acc. to H. Hom. 31 she is daughter of Hyperion and Euryphaessa, but acc. to Hes. Th. 372, of H. and Theia. (Prob. from the root *ᾠω, ᾠω, Sanscr. vā, cf. Lat. aura, Aurora: akin also to ἡρι, ἔαρ, and Εὐρος, cf. Buttm. Lexil. voc. ᾠρη 8.)

Θ

Θ, θ, θῆτα, τό, indecl., eighth letter of the Gr. alphabet: as numeral θ'=έννέα, έννάτος, but θ=9000. The true pronunciation, as kept by the modern Greeks, not found exactly in any other European language. It comes nearest to the English th, but so that t is followed by a very soft s sound: hence in the broader Doric, θ was often changed into θι, e. g. Lacon. σείος Ἀσάνα σάω for σεῖος Ἀθάνα θάω: so sometimes Ion., e. g. βυσσός for θυθός. In other words, θ was changed Aeol. and Dor. into θ, e. g. φήρ φλάω φλίβω for θήρ θλάω θλίβω, and so Lat. uber came from οὐθαρ, Koen Greg. p. 614. The Aeol. change into δ is rarer, v. Δ IV. Lastly θ sometimes stood for the spiritus asper, e. g. θαμά for ᾠμα, θάλασσα for ᾠλα.—On the ballots, used in voting for life or death, θ stood for θάνατος, Casaub. Pers. 4, 13, Martial. 7, 36; and on Roman grave-stones θ was a common cypher, Orell. Inscript. Lat. 2555, 4471, sq. It seems not to occur in Greek inscriptions.

-θα, insep. affix in adverbial forms, e. g. ἐνθα. On the false assumption that θα was an old ending of some second persons of act. voice, v. sub -στα.

Θάσσω, Ep. radic. form of θάσσω, to sit, II. 9, 194; 15, 124, Od. 3, 336, only in pres. and impf. Cf. θαάζω. Θάεω, imperat. from θάομαι, Leon. Tar. 37. [ᾱ]

Θάεομαι, Dor. for Att. θεάομαι, Ion. θηέομαι, Valck. Hdt. 7, 146. Hence

Θάσμα, τό, Dor. for θέαμα, Αλολίκον τι θάσμα, Theocr. 1, 56. [ᾱ, unless with Pers. we omit τ.]

Θαπτός, ἡ, ὄν, Dor. for θηητός, θατός, Pind.

Θαίρατος, ου, v. sq.

Θαίρος, ου, ὁ, the hinge of a door or gate, II. 12, 459.—II. in a chariot, θαίροι were the beams in which the sides and bottom meet, and on which the axle-tree is fixed, hence,=ᾠξον, Soph. Fr. 538: θαίραια ζύλα, wood used for θαίροι.

Θαῖς, ἰδος, ἡ, Thāis, a celebrated courtesan at Athens, from Alexandria, Ath. 576, etc.—Also fem. pr. n., Ath. 174 E.

Θακέω,=sq., Plut.

Θακέω, ᾠ, (θάκος) to sit, Aesch. Pr. 313, esp. to sit as a suppliant, Soph. O. T. 20: c. acc. cognato, ἔδρας παγκρατεῖς θακεῖν, to sit on royal throne, Aesch. Pr. 389. Also θακέω, and θαάζω, qq. v.

Θάκημα, ατος, τό, a sitting, Soph. O. C. 1160, etc. [ᾱ]

Θάκησις, εως, ἡ, a sitting, seat, Soph. O. C. 9, e. g. Seidler, cf. ἐνθάκησις. [ᾱ]

Θάκος, ου, ὁ, a seat, Soph. Ant. 999, Ar. Nub. 993; a sitting-place, abode,

Aesch. Pr. 280; and so in plur., Eur. H. F. 1097: also a privy, like ἔδρα Bekker Plat. Rep. 516 E, Polit. 289 A, writes θάκος, prob. by an oversight, v. Buttm. Lexil. v. θαύσω, I. Cf. θάκος. (Akin to θάσσω, θάσσω.)

θάλαια, ας, ἡ, Thalaea, fem. pr. n., Plut.

θάλαμαι, ὦν, αἱ, Thalamae, a fortress of Elis, Xen. Hell. 7, 4, 26.—2 a city of Messenia near the sea, Po. Iy. 16, 16, 3.

Θάλαμαξ, ᾠκος, ὁ,=θαλαμίτης, Ar. Ran. 1074. [ᾱ]

Θάλαμενα, ατος, τό, (θαλαμεῖω)=θάλαμος, a dark, shut dwelling-place, Kourήτριον, Eur. Bacch. 120. [ᾱ]

Θάλαμεντρια, ας, ἡ,=νυμφεύτρια, a bridesmaid: from

Θάλαμενός, (θάλαμος) to lead into the θάλαμος, i. e. to take to wife, Heliod. Pass. θαλαμενοῖμαι, to be in the θάλαμος, of women, to be shut up, kept at home.

Θάλαμος, ης, ἡ, a lurking-place, den, hole, usu. of fish that live in rocks, πουλῶνποδος, Od. 5, 432, cf. Valck. Phoen. 938, and θάλαμος II.—II. the chamber or ventricle of the heart, Arist. de Sonn. 3, 28.—III. αἱ θαλάμαι, the nostrils. [ᾱ]

Θαλάμηρος, ὄν, (θάλαμος, ᾠγυ) having a θάλαμος: esp. ὁ θ., an Egyptian state-barge, having a cabin Lat. navis cubicularia, Strab.

Θαλάμηρος, ἡ, ἰον, (θάλαμος) of or belonging to a θάλαμος, fit for building one, ζύλα, Hes. Op. 805: strictly Ion. for θαλάμειος, which is not in use.

Θαλάμηροπέω, ᾠ, to be a θαλαμηπόλος, Opp.: from

Θαλάμηπόλος, ου, (θάλαμος, πολεῖν) waiting in the θάλαμος, attending on the lady of the house, the lady's maid, as early as Od. 7, 8; 23, 293.—2. esp. a bridesmaid, Aesch. Theb. 359.—3. later, a eunuch of the bed-chamber, Plut. Alex. 30.—II. rarely ὁ θ., a bridegroom, Soph. O. T. 1209.—III. as adj., in genl. bridal, ἡῶς, Nonn.

Θαλάμος, α, ου, (θάλαμος) belonging to the θάλαμος, also θαλαμῶος. As subst.—I. ὁ θαλάμος,=θαλαμίτης, Thuc. 4, 32: but—II. ἡ θαλαμία, Ion. θαλαμῖν, sub. κόπη, the oar of the θαλαμῖτης, Ar. Ach. 553: also, sub. ὀπή, the hole in the ship's side, through which this oar worked, Hdt. 5, 33: hence metaph. in Ar. Pac. 1232. [ᾱ]

Θαλάμῖτης, ου, ὁ, also θαλάμαξ and θαλάμῶος, (θάλαμος III.) one of the rowers on the lowest bench of a trireme, who had the shortest oars and the least pay, Schol. Ar. Ran. 1074, cf. ζυγίτης, θρανίτης. Others wrongly understand it of the rowers in the fore part of the ship. [ᾱ]

Θαλαμῖνός, adv. to the θάλαμος or bed-chamber, Od. 21, 8, etc.

Θαλάμῖποιος, ὄν, (θάλαμος, ποίεω) preparing the bride-chamber, name of a play of Aesch.

ΘΑΛΑΜΟΣ, ου, ὁ, an inner room or chamber, surrounded by other buildings: freq. in Hom., and in a three fold usage,—I. the women's apartments, inner part of the house, II. 3, 174, Od. 4, 121, etc., behind the πρόδομος, II. 9, 469: in genl. any inner living-room, the dwelling-house, house itself, II. 6, 248, Od. 2, 5: so too Pind. O. 5, 30; 6, 2.—2. a bed-room, esp. of the lady of the house, elsewhere παστός and παστός, II. 3, 423, Od. 10, 340, etc.—esp. the bride-chamber, II. 18, 492, which signif. became later almost universal, so that θάλαμος is used also

for the bridal-bed, the marriage-bed, even for marriage itself: but also the bedroom of the unmarried sons, Od. 1, 425; 19, 48.—3. the store-room, in which clothes, arms, valuables, also wine and meat, were kept, usu. under the care of the *ταμῆν*, Il. 14, 191, esp. Od. 2, 337, etc., cf. Xen. Oec. 9, 3: in this signif. freq. with epith. *ὑψόροφος*, high-cleaved.—II. any covered, hidden, dwelling-place, a lurking-place, den, hole, cf. *θαλαμῆ*; a fold, pen, *ἄρνων θ.*, Eur. Cycl. 57: metaph., *ὁ παγκόσμιος θ.* of the grave, Soph. Ant. 804: *μέγας θ.* *Ἀμοιρίτης*, of the sea, Id. O. T. 195.—III. the lowest, darkest part of the ship, in which the *θαλαμῖται* sat, Ath.—IV. certain mystic shrines or chapels, sacred to Apis, Plin. 8, 46.

Θάλασσα, ης, ἡ, Att. *θάλαττα*, the sea, Hom., etc.: when he uses it of a particular sea, he means the Mediterranean, for he calls the outer sea *Ἰκεανός*, and holds it to be a river: Hdt. calls the Mediterranean *ῥοδὸς ἡ θάλασσα*, or *ἡ καθ' ἡμῶς*, ἡ ἔσω, ἡ ἐντὸς *θάλασσα* (as the Latins called it *nostrum mare*); and the ocean ἡ ἔξω or ἡ ἐκτὸς *θάλασσα*, Larcher Hdt. 1, i: *πέλαγος θαλάσσης*, Ar. Rh., v. sub *πέλαγος*: metaph. *θ. κακῶν*, "a sea of troubles," Aesch. Theb. 758: κατὰ *θάλασσαν*, by sea, opp. to *πῆρ' ὄν*, by land, Hdt. 5, 63, and Plat.—2. a well of salt water, Hdt. 8, 55: in genl. salt water, Diosc., and so in modern Greek.—II. as fem. pr. n., *Thalassa*, esp. as wife of Oceanus, Luc. (Prob. from *ἄλς*, *sal*, so that *θ* is a substitute for the spiritus asper or *σ*, cf. *ἄμα θάμα*.) [θᾶ] Hence *Θαλάσσιος*, αἶα, αἰον, = *θαλάσσιος*, Pind. P. 2, 92.

Θαλάσσιος, εἰα, εἰον, = *θαλάσσιος*, Or. Sib. *Θαλάσσεύς*, ἔως, ὁ, a fisherman: *πῶν*.

Θαλάσσεύω, (θάλασσα) to be in or on the sea, to be at sea, *νῆες τοσούτων χρόνων θαλάσσευσσαι*, Thuc. 7, 12.

Θαλασσίγονος, ον, (θάλασσα, *γένω) sea-born, Nonn.

Θαλασσίγιος, ον, = *θαλάσσιος*.

Θαλασσίω, ἰ, ἰω, (θάλασσα) to taste of sea-water, Ath.—II. trans. to make like sea-water, *τὴν γέισιν*, Xenoc.

Θαλάσσιος, ἰα, ἰον, also ος, ον, Eur. T. 236, (θάλασσα) of, in, on or from the sea, belonging to it, Lat. *marinus*: n. Hom. only *θαλάσσια ἔργα*, sea-affairs, the sea, Il. 2, 614; fishing, Od. 1, 67; ἡ *θαλ.* *Θέτις*, the sea-nymph *Thetis*, Eur. And. 17: opp. to *πέδος*, dry land, Aesch. Pers. 558: of animals, opp. to *χερσαῖα*, Hdt. 2, 123: *θαλάσσιον ἐκρίπτεν νινά*, to throw one into the sea, Soph. O. T. 1411.—2. killed in the sea, nautical, Hdt. 7, 144, Thuc. 1, 142.

†*Θαλασσίς* ἰδος, ἡ, *Thalassia*, fem. pr. n., Ath. 586 B.

Θαλασσίτης, ον, ὁ, οἶνος, wine mixed with sea-water, to give it an old taste, Plin.: opp. to *ἀθάλαστος*, Horace's *maris æternus*. [ζ]

Θαλασσοβύβειω, ὦ, (θάλασσα, *βύβω*) to dye in genuine purple, Philo.

Θαλασσοβίωτος, ον, (θάλασσα, *βίω*) living on or by the sea, App.

Θαλασσογενής, ἐς, (θάλασσα, *γένω) sea-born, Arcestr. ar. Ath. 92 E.

Θαλασσοειδής, ἐς, (θάλασσα, *εἶδος) like the sea, sea-green, Democr. (Eph.) p. Ath. 525 D.

Θαλασσοκόπew, ὦ, (θάλασσα, *κόπew*) to strike the sea with the oar, splash about: hence metaph. to make a great

fuss about nothing, Ar. Eq. 830, cf. *παραπύζω*.

Θάλασσοκράτew, ὦ, to be master of the sea, Hdt. 3, 122. Pass. to be beaten at sea, Demetr. (Coin.) Sic. 2: and

Θάλασσοκράτεια, ας, ἡ, mastery of the sea, Strab.: from

Θάλασσοκράτωρ, ορος, ὁ, ἡ, (θάλασσα, *κράτωρ*) master of the sea, Hdt. 5, 83. [κρῶ]

Θάλασσομέδονσα, ης, ἡ, mistress of the sea, Dor. *θαλασσομέδοισα*, Alcman 35; fem. of sq.

Θάλασσομέδων, οντος, ὁ, (θάλασσα, *μέδων*) lord of the sea, Nonn.

†*Θαλασσομέλι*, ιτος, τό, (θάλασσα, *μέλι*) sea-water mixed with honey, (a drink) Diosc.

Θαλασσόμοθος, ον, (θάλασσα, *μόθος*) fighting with the sea, Nonn.

Θαλασσόνόμος, ον, (θάλασσα, *νόμος*) dwelling in the sea, Emped. 237.

Θαλασσόπαις, παιδος, ὁ, ἡ, (θάλασσα, *παῖς*) child of the sea, Lyc.

Θαλασσόπλαγκτος, ον, (θάλασσα, *πλάζωμαι*) wandering o'er the sea, *seatos*, Aesch. Pr. 467, Eur. Hec. 782.

Θαλασσόπληκτος, ον, (θάλασσα, *πλήσσω*) sea-stricken, sea-beaten, Aesch. Pers. 307.

Θαλασσόπλοος, ον, contr. — *πλοος*, ονν, (θάλασσα, *πλέω*) sailing on the sea.

Θαλασσοπορεύω, ὦ, to pass, traverse the sea, Call. Ep. 62: from

Θαλασσοπόρος, ον, (θάλασσα, *πέω*, *πορεύομαι*) sea-traversing, Anth.

Θαλασσοπρόφυρος, ον, = *ἀλιπρόφυρος*, dyed in sea-purple.

Θαλασσοσυργέω, ὦ, (θαλασσοσυργός) to be busy with the sea, Polyb.

Θαλασσοσυργία, ας, ἡ, business on the sea, esp. fishing, trade, etc., Hipp.: from

Θαλασσοσυργός, ὄν, (θάλασσα, **εργω*) strictly working on the sea, and so, ὁ θ. a trader, fisherman, etc., Charon, p. 121, Xen. Oec. 16, 7.

Θαλασσοχρoος, ον, (θάλασσα, *χρoά*) sea-green.

Θαλασσόω, ὦ, (θάλασσα) to make or change into sea, ἡ *ἡπειρος*, Arist. Mund.

—II. in pass., *ναῦς θαλαττοῦται*, she leaks, Polyb.—III. to mix with sea-water, hence οἶνος *θεθλασσωμένος*, = *θαλασσίτης*, Theophr.—IV. to cleanse by lustrations of sea-water.

Θαλασσώδης, ἐς, = *θαλασσοειδής*.

Θαλασσώσις, εως, ἡ, (θάλασσόω) a making into sea, an inundation, Philo.

Θάλαττα, ττew, -ττιος, etc., Att. for -ασσα, -σένω, -σσιος, etc.

Θάλαττα, τά, only in Il. 22, 504, *θαλέων ἐμπλησμενος κῆρ*, having filled his heart with joys of life, delights. also, *θαλίσσον ἠνατρεφειν τινά*, Auct. ar. Suid. (As the ancients interpr. *θάλα* by *ῥόα*, the deriv. from *θάλλω*, and kindred to *θάλεια θαλία*, is pretty certain.) [ζ]

Θάλέθω, poet. lengthd. for *θάλλω*, to bloom, Od. 23, 191; of men, *ῥῆθειοι θαλόντες*, Od. 6, 63; also σῶες *θαλέθοντες ἀλοῖφῳ*, swelling, wantoning in fat, Il. 9, 467, v. *θάλλω*.

Θάλεια, ας, ἡ, blooming, luxuriant, rich, goodly: used by Hom. always in phrase *δαντὶ θαλειῇ* and *δαῖτα θάλειαν*, a rich and goodly feast, Il. 7, 475: just like *εἰλαπνῆν τεθαλίνα*: esp. of sacrifices, Od. 3, 420; 8, 76; so too, *ῥῆθι θάλεια*, Anacr. 53: but Pind. N. 10, 99, *μοῖρα θάλεια*, a goodly portion.—In all these places *θάλεια* is plainly an adj.: but both quantity and accent forbid its being fem. from *θάλειος*. It belongs then to the small class of independent fem. adjectives,

like *πότνια* its masc. must have been *θάλως*, which might be regarded as an old collat. form of *θῆλως*: this was replaced by *θαλερός*: later, we have *θαλεία* as a subst. = *θάλεια*, q. v. [θᾶ-: in late poets the penult. was made short, Jac. A. P. p. 580.] Hence *Θάλεια*, ας, ἡ, *Thalia*, strictly the blooming one, one of the Nereids, Il. 18, 39: in Hes. Th. 245 *Ἀλὴν*, where some write *Ἀλῆν*.—2. one of the Graces, Apollod. 1, 3, 1: cf. *Θαλία*.—3. one of the Muses, Hes. Th. 77; later esp. the Muse of Comedy, also patroness of feasts.—4. fem. pr. n., Anth. *Θάλειος*, εἰα, εἰον, = *θαλερός*, poet. cf. *θάλεια*. [θᾶ]

Θαλερόμματος, ον, (θαλερός, *μμα*) with blooming, i. e. bright clear eyes, Orph., also *θαλερόπις*.

Θαλερός, ὁ, ὄν, (θάλλω, *θαλεῖν*) blooming, and so fresh, young, youthful, not used by Hom. in its orig. sense of plants, but freq. of men, *θαλεροὶ αἰσχροί*, *θ. πόσις* or *παρακοίτης*, *θ. παρακοίτης*: also, *θ. γάμος*, the marriage of a youthful pair, Od. 6, 66; 20, 74 also of the limbs, *θ. μηρῶ*, strong, active legs, Il. 15, 113.—II. from the signif. blooming, comes that of luxuriant, rich, copious, large, in Hom. esp. *θ. ὄακρ*, the large, swelling tear; so too, *θ. γόος*, the thick and frequent sob, Od. 10, 457: *θ. χαίτη*, thick, full, flowing hair, Il. 17, 439: *θ. ἀλοῖφῳ*, rich, luxuriant, fat: *θ. φωνή* (also freq. in Hom.) may be either the fresh, strong voice, or its full, deep, swelling tones but, *θαλερότερον πνεῦμα*, a more genial wind, up to a storm, Aesch. Theb. 707.—III. act. in Hes. Th. 139, but prob. the line is spurious. [θᾶ]

Θαλερόπις, ἰδος, ἡ, (θαλερός, *ωπις*) = *θαλερόμματος*, Anth.

Θάλεω, Dor. for *θηλέω*.

Θάλης, ὁ, ἰον. gen. *Θάλεω*, dat. *Θαλή*, acc. *Θαλήν*: but also *Θάλητος*, ητι, ητα, and later *Θαλοῖ*: *Thales*, of Miletus, the celebrated philosopher, one of the seven wise men of Greece, Hdt. etc.—Others of this name in Diog. L., etc.

†*Θαληστρίς*, ιος, ἡ, *Thalestris*, a queen of the Amazons, Dioc. S.

†*Θαλήτης*, ον, ὁ, *Thalietas*, a poet and musician of Crete, about 700 B. C., Ath. 768 C.

Θάλεια, ας, ἡ, (θάλλω) strictly bloom. but usu. the bloom of life, i. e. joy, plenty, good fortune, etc., Il. 9, 143; esp. a feast, festival meeting, in plur. Od. 11, 603, Hes. Op. 115; *ἐν θαλειῇσιν εἶναι*, Hdt. 3, 27; and in Trag.

†*Θαλία*, ας, Ep. -τη, ης, ἡ, *Thalia*, one of the Graces, Hes. Th. 909: v. also *Θάλεια*.

†*Θαλιάδες*, ον, αἱ, *Thaliades*, a place in Arcadia, Paus.

Θαλιάζω, (θάλεια) to enjoy one's self at a feast, make merry, Plat.

†*Θαλιαρχος*, ον, ὁ, *Thaliarchus*, masc. pr. n., Lys.

Θαλικτρον, ον, τό, an unknown plant, Diosc.

†*Θάλιος*, ον, ὁ, *Thalios*, a Trojan, Qu. Sm.

Θάλλια, ας, ἡ, = *κάππαρις*, Diosc. *Θάλλινος*, η, ον, (θάλλος) of twigs or shoots.

Θάλλος, οῦ, ὁ, (θάλλω) a young shoot or branch, twig, Od. 17, 224; ο *τῆς ἐλαίας θ.* the olive-branch which was worn as a wreath at festivals, Plat. Legg. 943 C; hence simply *θαλλοὺ στέφανος*, Aeschin. 80, 37; also used in supplication, hence *ικτῆρ θ.* the suppliant branch, Eur. Supp. 10: Pro verb. *θαλλῶν προσεῖναι* *σῶντι*, to entice

as one does cattle, by holding out a green bough, Plat. Phaedr. 230 D, cf. Ruhnkn. Tim.—II. of *θαλλοί*, the palm-leaves, which were plaited into baskets, etc.

†*Θάλλος*, *ον*, *ὁ*, *Thallus*, masc. pr. n., Plut. Phoc. B3.

†*Θάλλουσα*, *ῥ*, *Thallusa*, fem. pr. n., Ath. 587 F.

Θαλλοῦσάω, *ῶ*, (*θαλλός*, *φαγείν*) to eat young shoots, esp. of the olive, *Ata*.

Θαλλοφόρος, *ῶ*, to carry young olive-branches, Dicaearch. ap. Schol. Ar. Vesp. 542: from

Θαλλοφόρος, *ον*, (*θαλλός*, *φέρω*) carrying young olive-branches, as the old men did at the Panathenaea, Ar. Vesp. 544, cf. Bornem. Xen. Symp. 4, 17.

Θάλλω, fut. *θάλω*, also *θαλλήσομαι*: aor. 2 *ἐθάλον*, of which Hom. has 3 sing. *θάλε*, H. Hom. 18, 33: perf. *τέθηλα*, Dor. *τέθαλα*, of which Hom. uses only part. in pres. signf. *τεθηλώς*, fem. *τεθάλνῃα*, and 3 sing. plqr. *τέθηλε* (Od. 5, 69), but Hes. has also 3 sing. indic. *τέθηλε*, Or. 225. To bloom, sprout, shoot out, and so to swell, abound, be rich in a thing, c. dat.: strictly of trees, as *ἡμερὶς σταφυλῆσι*, Od. 5, 69, *ἐρινεὸς φύλλοις*, Od. 12, 103: the part. is also freq. used absol. as adj., swelling, rich, full, abundant, *τεθαλνῖα ὅπωρῃ*, *ἄλωψ*, *εἰλαπνῖν*; so, *ῥάχην τεθαλνῖαν ἄλοισιν*, Il. 9, 208, cf. *βαλέθω*, *θαλερός*.—2. metaph. to bloom, flourish, be happy and fortunate, Hes. Or. 234: to be in bloom, i. e. in perfection, to be at the height, in bad sense, *νόσος τέθηλε*, *πῆμα θάλλων*, Soph. Phil. 259, El. 260, cf. *ἄνθεω*.—II. to make to bloom, make to grow, flourish, prosper, Pind. O. 3, 40: but in Aesch. Pers. 615, the acc. *βίον*, though in all MSS., is now rejected; Dind. proposes *ἴσον*. (The root is *ΘΑΛ*-, which appears in the other tenses, and *θάλος*: akin to *θηλή*, *θάλεω*, *θῆλυς*, and to *θάλπω*.)

†*Θάλλω*, *οὐς*, *ῑ*, *Thallo*, one of the Hours, Paus.

†*Θάλλον*, *ωνος*, *ὁ*, *Thallon*, name of a dog in Xen. Cyn. 7, 5.

ΘΑΛΩΣ, *εὐς*, *τό*, like *θαλλός*, a young shoot or branch, twig, esp. an olive-branch: Hom. has it only of men, a youth, stripling, with the notion of freshness and beauty, Od. 6, 157, Il. 22, 87: hence poet. in genl. a scion, offspring, Lat. *stirps*, *germen*, Valck. Phoen. 88, cf. *ἐρνος*. (Root. *ΘΑΛ*-, v. at end of *θάλλω*.)

Θάλπῃω, rare poet. form for *θάλλω*, of which only 3 sing. *θάλπῃσι* is found, Bacchyl. 26, 2.

Θαλπῶ, *ῶ*, (*θάλπω*) to be or become warm, warm one's self, *εὖ θαλπῶν*, Od. 19, 319.

†*Θάλπιος*, *ον*, *ὁ*, *Thalpius*, leader of the Epeii before Troy, Il. 2, 620.

Θαλπρός, *ῑ*, *όν*, warming, giving warmth, Pind. O. 1, 8: from

Θάλπος, *εὐς*, *τό*, warmth, heat, esp. summer-heat, opp. to *χειμῶν*, Aesch. Ag. 565; also, *θ*, *θεοῦ*, Soph. Tr. 145; *τῷ θάλλῃ*, the sun's rays, Lat. *soles*, Aesch. Theb. 446.—2. metaph. a sting, smart, *τοξενυμάτων*, Soph. Ant. 1086. (Akin to *θάλλω*, *θάλλω*, q. v.)

Θαλπῆριος, *ον*, warming, cherishing, protecting, Anth.: from

Θάλλω, *ῑ*, *ψω*, to warm, make warm, heat, Od. f. 1, 179: hence in various senses.—1. to warm at the fire, *drach*, Soph. Phil. 38.—2. to burn, scorch, inflame, distract, *θάλπουσι μανίας*, Aesch. Pr. 878, cf. Soph. Tr. 1082,

An. 41 i (where it seems to be intrans.): and in pass. *θάλπειται ἡμέρω* *πρὸς τινος*, Aesch. Pr. 650.—3. to foster, cherish, Theoc. 14, 38: and so in bad sense, to cozen, cheat, Ar. Eq. 210. (Akin to *θάλλω*, *θηλή*, *θῆλυς*, *θῆλυς*.) Hence

Θαλπωρή, *ῥς*, *ῑ*, strictly a warming: in Hom. always metaph. a cheering, comfort, hope, joy, Il. 6, 412; 10, 223, Od. 1, 167: so too in later poets.

Θαλπωρός, *ῑ*, *όν*, hot.

Θάλπυρος, *ῑ*, *όν*, warm, hot, glowing, Anth.

Θάλυς, *εἰα*, v. v. *θάλεια*.

Θάλυσια, *ῖων*, *τά*, sub. *ἱερά*, (*θάλλω*) the firstlings of the harvest, offering of first-fruits, made to Diana, Il. 9, 534; but later, it seems, only to Ceres, Theoc. 7, 3, cf. Spanh. Call. Cer. 20, 137: *θάλυστος ἄρτος*, bread made from the first-fruits, Ath. [v]

†*Θαλυσιάδης*, *ον*, *ὁ*, son of *Thalysius*, i. e. Echeolus, Il. 4, 458.

Θάλυσιάς, *ἄδος*, *ῥ*, pecul. fem. of sq., hence *ῥός*, journey to the *θαλῦσια*, Theoc. 7, 31.

Θάλυστος, *ον*, v. sub *θαλῦσια*. [v]

Θαλῦς, *θαλῦσσω*, *θαλῦν*, *θαλῦζω*, *θαλῦπτω*,= *θάλλω*, but only found in Gramm.

Θάλυς, *εὐς*, *ῑ*, (*θάλλω*) a warming, fostering.

Θαμά, adv. (*ἅμα*) together, in crowds, close, thick, Il. 15, 470.—II. usu. of time; often, oft-times, Hom., esp. in Od., and Pind., cf. Böckh. O. 7, 11 (21). Hence *θαμάκις*, *θαμεῖος*, *θαμνός*, *θαμίζω*, etc. [*θαμά*]

Θαμάκις, adv.= *θαμά* II., Pind. N. 10, 71. [*μά*]

Θαμαναῖοι, *ων*, *οἱ*, the *Thamanaei*, a people of Persia, in the neighbourhood of the Carduchian mountains, Hdt. 3, 93.

†*Θάμαρ*, *ῥ*, indecl. *Thamar*, fem. pr. n., N. T.

†*Θαμάσιος*, *ον*, *ὁ*, *Thamasius*, masc. pr. n., Hdt. 7, 194.

Θαμαίνω, like *θαμβέω*, to be astonished at, H. Hom. Ven. 84.—II. trans. H. Hom. Merc. 407, nisi leg. *θαύμαινεν*.

Θαμβῆλος, *α*, *ον*, astonished, Nonn.: from

Θαμβέω, *ῶ*, f. *ῥσω*, (*θάμβος*) to be astonished, astounded, amazed, Lat. *obstupor*, Hom.—2. c. acc., to be astonished at a thing, look on with astonishment, *τινός*, Od. 2, 155; 16, 178, and so Aesch. Supp. 570.—II. later also act., to surprise, frighten, LXX.: hence pass. *θαμβέομαι*, to be astonished, Plut. Hence

Θάμβημα, *ατος*, *τό*, a monster: and

Θάμβησις, *εὐς*, *ῥ*, astonishment.

Θαμβήτειρα, *ας*, *ῥ*, the fearful one; epith. of the Eumenides, Orph.

Θαμβήτης, *ῑ*, *όν*, (*θαμβέω*) astonishing, Lyc.

Θάμβος, *εὐς*, *τό*, astonishment, amazement, Lat. *stupor*, Hom., who uses in same signf. *τάφος*, q. v. (From root *θάμαι*, akin to *τέθηκα* and *θαύμα*.)

†*Θαμβράδας*, *α*, *ὁ*, *Thambradas*, a leader of the Sacae, in the army of Cyrus the elder, Xen. Cyr. 5, 3, 38.

Θάμβης, *οἱ*, *αἱ*, dat. *θάμβει*, acc. *θάμβας*, poet. adj. only used in plur., =sq., crowded, close, thick, Hom. The sign. might be either *θαμῆς* or *θαμῖος*.

Θάμβιος, *ῑ*, *όν*, (*θαμά*) crowded, close, thick, like *πυκνός*, Hom., though he uses only fem. plur. nom. and acc.: it answers to Lat. *frequens*, in local sense. Comp. *θαμειότερος*, Nic. Only poet

Θαμέως, adv. of *θαμέης*,= *θαυε*, Hipp.

Θαμίζω, (*θαμά*) to come often, be in the habit of coming, Lat. *frequentare*, Il. 18, 386, Od. 5, 88: later with preps. *θ*. *εις τόπον*, Plat. Hipp. Maj. 281 B; *ἐπὶ τινά*, Xen. Cyr. 7, 3, 2.—2. to be often in a place, to frequent, *σοφίας ἐπὶ ἀκροῖσι θ*. Emped.: *θ*. *τινί*, to line, keep company with another, Plat. Rep. 328 C.: so too in mid., *θαμίζεσθαι τινί*, Soph. Fr. 446: in Soph. O. C. 672, *μινύρεται θαμίζουσα*, μάλιστα *ἡδὼν*, mourns most often, or in great est numbers, like *θαμά*, or Lat. *frequens*.

†*Θαμμιμασάδας*, *ὁ*, *Thamimadas*, ep. of Neptune among the Scythians, Hdt. 4, 59.

Θαμνία, neut. plur. from *θαμνός*, used as adv.,= *θαμά*, Pind. O. 1, 85, and Xen. An. 4, 1, 16.

Θαμνίκης, adv.= *θαμάκις*, *θαμέ*, Hipp.: from

Θαμνός, *ῥ*, *όν*,= *θαμειός*. Adv. *νός*.

Θάμνα, *ῥ*, Lat. *loca*, wine made from pressed grapes, Geop.

Θαμνός, *ἄδος*, *ῥ*, (*θάμνος*)= *ρίζα*

†*θαμνεῖς*, *εὐς*, *ὁ*, *Thamneus*, masc. pr. n., Ath. 262 F.

†*Θαμνήρια*, *ων*, *τά*, *Thamnēria*, a town of Media, near the Cadusii, Xen. Hell. 2, 1, 13.

Θαμνίον, *ον*, *τό*, and *Θαμνίσκος*, *ον*, *ὁ*, *Diosc.*, dim. from *θάμνος*.

Θαμνίτης, *ον*, *ὁ*, fem. *-ιτις*, *ἴδος*, (*θάμνος*) bushy, shrubby, Nic.

Θαμνεῖδος, *ῥς*, (*θάμνος*, *εἶδος*) shrub-like, shrubby, Diosc.

Θαμνομήκης, *εῖς*, (*θάμνος*, *μῆκος*) *ράβδος*, a long stick cut from a bush, Ion ap. Ath. 451 D.

Θάμνος, *ον*, *ὁ*, (*θαμνός*) a copse, thicket, bush, Il. 22, 191; also in plur., Od. 6, 127: a single shrub, a pollarded tree, *ὁ ἐλαῖης*, a pollard-olive, Od. 23, 190.

Θαμνοφάγος, *ον*, (*θάμνος*, *φαγείν*) eating shrubs, Sext. Emp. [α]

Θαμνώδης, *εῖς*,= *θαμνεῖδος*, Theophr.

†*Θαμνός*, *ον*, *ὁ*, *Thamus*, an old mythic king of Egyptian Thebes, Plat. Phaedr. 274 D.

Θαμνός and *θαμνρός*,= *θαμνός*, only in Gramm.

†*Θαμνῆρας*, *ον*, *ὁ*, *Thamyras*,=sq., Plat. Rep. 620 A.

†*Θαμνῆρις*, *ἴδος* and *ῖος*, acc. *ῑ*, *ὁ*, *Thamyras*, an old Thracian bard, son of Philammon and Argiope, vanquished in a contest with the Muses, and deprived by them of his eye-sight and art, Il. 2, 595, Eur. Rhes. 925, Apollod.

Θάμνις, v. *θαμέης*.

Θάναστος, *ον*, (*θανεῖν*, *θάνατος*) act. deadly, death-bringing, destroying, Trag.: *τὰ θ*, deadly poisons, Diosc.—2. of, belonging to death, *θαν. αἷμα* (as we say) the life-blood, Aesch. Ag. 1019.—II. pass. subject to death, mortal, Plat. Rep. 610 E: also dead, Soph. Aj. 517, O. T. 959. Adv. *-ως*, *θ. τύπ τω*, Antipho 127, 32. [v]

Θανάτω, *ῶ*, desiderat. from *θανεῖν* to wish, desire, long to die, Plat. Phaed. 64 B.

Θανάτηρος, *ον*, (*θάνατος*, *ἔγω*) death-bringing, dub. Timocl. Dionysus 1.

Θανάτηρος, or *-ριος*, *ῑ*, *όν*, *ἀν* *θανάττισμος*, *ον*, dub. forms,= *θανάσιμος*.

Θανάττοφωρία, *ας*, *ῥ*, a causing of death, Anth.: from

Θανάττοφός, *ον*, (*θάνατος*, *φέρω*) death-bringing, deadly, *ῖσσα*, Aesch.

Jho. 369 *causing death* γ' contagion, Soph. O. T. 181: *murderous*, Xen. Hell. 2, 3, 32.

Θάνατιός, ὦ, desiderat. from θανέιν.—θανάτιος, Luc.

Θάνατικός, ἥ, ὄν, (θάνατος) of, belonging to death, θ. ἐγκλημα, a capital charge, Diod.

Θανάτιος, εσσα, εν, (θάνατος) *causing death, deadly*, Soph. Ant. 1262, like θανάσιος.

Θανάτοποιός, ὄν, (θάνατος, ποιέω) *causing death*.

Θάνατος, ον, δ., (θανεῖν) *death*, whether natural or violent: oft. in Hom.; θανάτω θανεῖν, Od. 11, 412: n Att. also death by judgment of court, execution, θ. καταγνώσκων τινός, to pass sentence of death on one, Thuc. 3, 81: θανάτου κρίνεσθαι, to be tried for one's life, Id. 3, 57; ἡ ἐπὶ θανάτω, sub. ζημία, execution, Schweigh. Hdt. 1, 109; so, θῆσαι τι αὐτὴν ἐπὶ θανάτῳ, Id. 3, 119; cf. αὐτὴν ἐπὶ θανάτου, Id. 3, 14.—Plur. θανατοί, kinds of death, Od. 12, 341; but strictly of violent death, as Aesch. Ag. 1572, Soph. El. 206, cf. Seidl. Eur. El. 479: executions, oft. in Dem.—II. as prop. n., θάνατος, *Death*, the twin-brother of sleep, Il. 14, 231; 16, 672: acc. to Ies. Th. 759, son of Night.—III. = κέρκος, a corpse, Anth., v. Burm. Proverb. 2, 13, 22.

Θανάτουσία, ων, τά, sub. ἑρπά, a feast of the dead, Luc.

Θανάτω, ὦ, to put to death, slay, murder, Hdt. 1, 113: hence metaph. to mortify, N. T.—II. to condemn to death, Xen. An. 2, 6, 4, in pass.

Θανάτωδης, ες, (θάνατος, εἶδος) = ἀνάσιμος, esp. indicating death, Hipp.

Θανάτωσις, εως, ἡ, (θανάτω) a, utting to death, condemning to death, Thuc. 5, 9; Plat. [α]

Θανέειν, inf. from θάινον, aor. 2 act. θήνησκα, to die, for which Hom. (except in Il. 7, 52) uses the resolved form ανέειν: hence fut. θανούμαι, inf. ανείσθαι, Hom. θανέεσθαι. There is no pres. θάνα: θάνα is subj. aor. Root. ΘΑΝ-, v. θήνησκα, akin to εἶνω, κτείνω, like caedere, occidere.)

Θαννύρος, ον, ὁ, Thannyras, son of Inarus, a king in Africa, Hdt. 3, 5.

Θάομαι, f. θήσομαι, Dor. θάσομαι: f. θήσασθαι, dep. mid. To wonder, admire, Hom. has only 3 pl. opt. pr. θησαίετο for θήσαντο, Od. 18, 11.—II. later also to look on, gaze on, esp. in Dcr., e.g. θάσαι, imp. aor. Epicharm.; θάσθαι, used by the Megarian in Ar. Lch. 770; but also Att., as θάσαι, Ar. Pac. 906, θάσαι, Thesm. 280, cf. Koen Greg. p. 222. nly poet. Hence came three lengthened forms, Ion. and in Hom. θήεω, cf. u. Att. θάσομαι, and Dor. θάσομαι, q. v. (Akin in root to θαύμα id θάμνος: not to be confounded with θάω, to suck.) [prob. α in pres.]

Θάπα and θάπος, said to be dialectic forms of τάφος, θάμνος.

Θαπτεόν, verb. adj. from sq., one *ust bury*, Soph. Aj. 1119.

Θάπτο, fut. θάψα: perf. πέταφα: r. pass. ἐτάφημι [α], more rarely ᾤψην, Hdt. 2, 81, etc.; 3 perf. pass. ἐθάψαι, Hdt. 6, 103; 3 plqpf. pass. ἐθάπτο, Il. To pay the last dues to corpse; and so at first to burn it, as Od. 12, 12, Il. 21, 323; hence also πρὶ θαπτεῖν, Jac. A. P. p. 445: then, the ashes were used, unburned and t under ground, to bury, inter, ennd, as Od. 11, 52, Hes. Sc. 472: θ. τόπον, Hdt. 2, 41; θ. ἐξ οικίας, to

carry out a burial from a house, Isae. 71, 13. (The root is ΤΑΦ-, which appears in aor. 2, perf., τάφος, etc.)

Θάρα, α, Thara, father of Abraham, N. T.

Θαργῆλια, ας, ἡ, Thargēlia, fem. pr. n., Plut. Per. 24.

Θαργῆλια, ων, τά, a festival of Apollo and Diana, held at Athens in the month Thargelion, Hippocr. ap. Ath. 370 A, Archil. 124. Hence

Θαργηλιών, ὄνος, ὁ, the eleventh month of the Attic year, from the middle of May to the middle of June.

Θαρρῦλεος, θαρρῦεω, θάρρως, etc., Att. for θαρσ-, q. v.

Θαρρελείδης, ον, ὁ, Tharrelides, masc. pr. n., Ar. Av. 17.

Θάρρηξ, ηκος, ὁ, Tharrex, masc. pr. n., Dem. 401, 1.

Θαρσῦλεος, α, ον, Ion. and old Att. for new Att. θαρραλέος, (θάρος) bold, of good courage, ready, daring, undaunted, Hom.: also in bad sense, overbold, forward, saucy, Od. 17, 449; 19, 91: τὸ θ., confidence, safety, Thuc. 2, 51: of things, cheering, bright, ἐλπιδες, Aesch. Pr. 536.—II. that which may be easily ventured on, safe, opp. to δεινός, Plat. Prot. 359 C: comp. -εωτέρως, N. Adv. -εως, Od. Hence

Θαρσάλεόςτης, ητος, ἡ, and new Att. θαρραλ-, boldness, confidence, Plut.

Θαρσέω, new Att. θαρρῦεω, ὦ, fut. -ήσω, (θάρος) to be of good courage, take courage, take heart: θάρσει, take courage! cheer up! oft. in Hom.: also in bad sense, to be over-bold, confident, ἀνεν νοῦ, μάτην θ., Plat. Meno 88 B, Theaet. 189 D. Construct.: in Hom. u. absol.: once c. acc., θάρσει τόνδε γ' ᾤεθλον, take heart for this struggle, Od. 8, 197: so, θαρρῖεν τι, to venture a thing, Xen. Hell. 2, 4, 9; and in Plat., θ. πρόσ τι, Prot. 350 B, Rep. 574 B: c. acc. cognato, θ. θάρρος, Phaed. 95 C: also, θαρσέειν τι, to rely on some one or something, Hdt. 3, 76; but also c. acc., Eur. Andr. 993, cf. Heind. Plat. Phaedr. 239 D: θ. περί or ὑπέρ τινος, to be confident about a thing, Plat. Rep. 574 B, 566 B: c. inf. to believe confidently that..., Soph. Ant. 668; but also to have confidence to do, Plut., and so in part, θαρσέοντες ἐρίσετε, ye have a good right to vie..., Hdt. 5, 49. Hence

Θαρσῆεις, εσσα, εν, = θαρσαλέος, Nonn.

Θαρσῆσις, εως, ἡ, confidence: c. dat., reliance on a thing, τῷς ναυσί, Thuc. 7, 49.

Θαρσητικός, ἡ, ὄν, new-Att. θαρρήτι-, bold, confident.

Θάρσος, εος, τό, new Att. θάρρος, courage, good courage, boldness, readiness, confidence, Hom.: also in bad sense, over-boldness, daring, Il. 17, 570; 21, 395: θ. τινός, courage against..., Plat. Legg. 647 B; but, πρόσ τινα, Xen. Cyr. 4, 2, 15: θ. λαμβάνειν, to take courage, N. T.; but, θ. λαμβάνει τινά, Thuc. 2, 92: plur., θ. θάρσος, grounds of confidence, Eur. I. T. 1283, and so Plat.—The metaplast. form θράσος is, later at least, usu. in bad sense. (Perh. the Germ. Trotz is akin in root.)

Θαρσύνωρος, adv. from gen. of part. pres. from θαρσέω, new Att. θαρρύνωρος, boldly, courageously, Xen. Symp. 2, 11.

Θαρσύνος, ον, new Att. θάρρυνος, = θαρσαλέος, Il. 16, 70; also c. dat. relying on a thing, Il. 13, 823.

Θαρύνω, new Att. θαρρύνω, to encourage, cheer up, make of good courage,

Hom., Hdt. 2, 141, and Att.—II. intr. = θαρσέω, to be of good courage, Soph. El. 916. [α]

Θαρσύν, εἰα, ὦ, very rare for the usu. θρασύν, formerly read in Thuc. 7, 77.

Θάρρυβις, ὁ, Tharyois, of Lyma, a leader of the Lydians, Aesch. Pers. 51, 323.

Θάρρυξ, νκος, ὁ, Tharyx, masc. pr. n., Paus.

Θάρυπας, ον, ὁ, Tharypas, a king of the Molossi, Thuc. 2, 80, in gen. Θάρύπου, where vulg. I. is Θάρυπος from Θάρυψ.—2. a favourite of the commander Menon, Xen. An. 2, 6, 28.

Θάρυψ, ντος, ὁ, v. l. for foreg.

Θάσαι, Dor. for θῆσαι, imperat. aor. mid. from θάομαι, q. v., Theocr. also θάσθαι for θάσθαι, lb.

Θασεύς, ὁ, Dor. for Θασεύς, Theocr. Θασίος, ἰα, ἰον, from Thasus, Thasian: οἱ Θάσιοι, the Thasians, Hdt. 6, 44: τὰ Θάσια, sub. κάρνα, almonds; and ἡ Θασία, sub. ἄλμη, pickled sea-fish, hence ἀνακτικὰ Θασίαν, to make this pickle, Ar. Ach. 671: from

Θάσος, ον, ἡ, Thásus, an island of the Aegean on the coast of Thrace, containing a city of the same name, now Tasso, Hdt. 2, 44; 6, 47.—II. ὁ Thásus, son of Neptune, or acc. t Pherecydes, of Cix, leader of colony of Phoenicians, who settled Thasus I., and hence its name, Hdt. 6, 47. [α]

Θάσσαν, Att. θάπτον, v. θάσσαν. ΘΑΨΣΩ, fut. θάσω, Ep. θάσσω, q. v., to sit, rest, sit or lie idle, Eur. Supp. 391; also ὁ ἐπὶ or ἐν τι. Id. Hec. 36, I. T. 1253; more rarely c. acc., θάσσειν θρόνον, Soph. O. T. 161; c. acc. cognato, θ. δυστήνον ἐδρας, to sit in wretched posture, Eur. H. F. 1214. Cf. θάσσω, θακέω, θάκω. [Prob. α by nature, cf. Buttm. Lexil. v. θαάσσειν.]

Θάσσαν, neut. -ον, Att. θάπτων, ον, comp. from ταχύς, quicker, swifter, Hom.: θάσσαν, as adv., more quickly: v. sub ταχύς. [α by nature.]

Θάπερον, v. ἐπερος, sub fin.

Θάπτης, ον, ὁ, the Thates, a river falling into the Palus Maeotis, Diod. 3.

Θάπτων, Att. for θαάσσαν.

Θάψα, ατος, τό, Ion. θάψα or θάμα, Hdt.: whatever one regards with wonder or astonishment, a wonder, marvel, wondrous thing, work of wonder Hom., and Hes. always in sing., esp. in phrase θαύμα ιδέσθαι, a wonder to behold, Od. 9, 190, etc.; so too, θαύμα ἀκούσαι, Pind., θ. μαθεῖν, ὁρᾶν, Eur.: θαυμάτων κρείσσονα, πέρα, things more than wondrous, Eur. Bacch. 667, Hec. 714: later, τὰ θαύματα, juggler's tricks, sleight of-hand, Plat. Rep. 514 B, Ruhnck. Tim.; but also mountebank-gambols, tumbling, Xen. Symp. 2, 1, cf. 7, 2, Casaub. Theophr. Char. 6, 2, and Ath. 22; hence, σοφιστικῆς θ., a wonder, trick of sophistry, Plat. Soph. 233 A.—II. wonder, surprise, astonishment, Od. 10, 326: θαύματος ἄξιος ἐπείστος, worthy of wonder, Eur.: ἐν θαύματι εἶναι, ἐχέσθαι, etc., to be astonished, ἐν θ. ποιέσθαι, διὰ θαύματος ἔχειν τι, to wonder at a thing, all in Hdt. (From root θάομαι.) Hence

Θαυμάζω, f. -άσσομαι, poet. -άσσομαι, very rare in act. form.—dss., Xen. Hell. 5, 1, 14, v. l. Cyr. 5, 2, 12: aor. ἐθαύμασα: Ion. θαυμάζω or θαυμάζω.—I. absol. to wonder, be astonished, Πουκ

—II. trans. c. acc., to look on with wonder and amazement, to wonder, marvel at a thing, Hom.: later, like Lat. *mirari*, to regard with wonder and reverence, to esteem, honour, admire, praise, *τινὰ ἐπὶ σοφίᾳ*, to be at his wisdom, Xen. Mem. 1, 4, 2; though Hom. gives one example of this sense, Od. 16, 203, cf. Valck. Hipp. 106.—III. c. gen., to wonder, marvel at..., Xen. Hell. 2, 3, 53, Isocr. 27 B; rarely so c. dat., as Thuc. 4, 84: but this construct. is usu. joined with sq.—IV. followed by relat. adj., ὅσος, οἷος, e.g. θαυμάς, Ἀχιλλῆα, ὅσος ἐστὶν οἶός τε, Il. 24, 629: also freq. with conjunctions, ὁ, ὅπως, ὥς, ὅτι, I marvel that... I wonder how...; also, θ. εἰ μή..., Lat. *mirum nisi...* Ar. Pac. 1292: —εἰ is used when the thing is conceived as yet uncertain, ὅτι, etc., when it is a matter of fact: this construct. is oft. joined with the foregoing, e.g. θ. τῶν δυναστεύοντων εἰ ἡγοῦνται, I wonder at men in power supposing, Isocr. 76 B, cf. supr.—B. pass. to be looked at with wonder: sometimes c. part., θαυμάζομαι μὴ παρών, men wonder that I am not present, Soph. O. 289.

Θαυμάζω, fut. -ῶν, Ep. -ῶν, = θαυμάζω II., Od. 8, 108, Pind. O. 3, 57, esp. in Dor. Cf. θαυβαίνω.

†Θαυμακία, ac, Ep. η, ης, ἡ, Thaumacia, a city of Magnesia in Thessaly, Il. 2, 716.

†Θαυμάκοι, ὄν, οἱ, (θαῦμα) Thaumaci, a city of Thessaly, now Thaumaco or Thaumakon, Strab.

Θαυμακτρον, ὢν, τό, the money paid to see conjurers' tricks, Sophron ap. E. M., cf. θαῦμα I. fin., but very dub. (From θαυμάζω Dor. fut. of θαυμάζω.)

†Θαυμῆλος, α, ὢν, wondrous.

†Θαῦμας, αντος, ὅ, (θαῦμα) Thaumias, son of Pontus and Gaea, father of Iris and the Harpies, Hes. Th. 237, 565.

Θαυμάσια, ac, ἡ, wonder.

†Θαυμάσιον, ὢν, τό, Mt. Thaumasiu, a mountain of Arcadia, Paus.

Θαυμάσιος, ἰα, ἰον, Ion θαῦμα or θαυμάσιος: wondrous, wonderful, marvellous, H. Hom. Merc. 443, and Hdt.; c. inf., ὁ προσιδέσθαι, Pind. P. 1, 49; oft. c. acc., as, θ. τὸ κάλλος, marvellous for beauty, Xen. An. 2, 3, 9; θ. ὅσον, wonderfully much, Plat. Symp. 217 A, cf. θαυμαστός.—II. admirable, excellent, ironical in Dem. 375, 24: freq. in addresses, ὦ θαυμάσιε, like ὦ μακάριε, Plat. Rep. 435 C, etc. Adv. -ῶς, Ar. Nub. 1240: also, θ. ὥς ἄθλιος, marvellously wretched, Plat. Gorg. 471 B. Hence

Θαυμάσιότης, ητος, ἡ, disposition to wonder, marvelling, Hipp.

Θαυμάσιονργέω, ὡ, = θαυματουργέω, restored by L. Din., Xen. Symp. 7, 2.

Θαυμασμός, οὔ, ὁ, (θαυμάζω) a marvelling, Dem. Phal.

Θαυμαστέον, verb. adj. from θαυμάζω, one must wonder, marvel, Eur. Hel. 85.

Θαυμαστής, οὔ, ὁ, Ion. θαῦμα, an admirer, Vit. Hom. 5.

Θαυμαστικός, ἡ, ὄν, inclined to wonder or admire, Arist. Eth. N. Adv. -κώς.

Θαυμαστός, ἡ, ὄν, (θαυμάζω) wondrous, wonderful, marvellous, strange, unexplored, first in H. Hom. Cer. 10, Hdt., etc.: οὐδὲν θαυμαστόν ἐστι, 'tis nothing wonderful, Soph. Phil. 191: θαυμαστόν, freq. as adv., esp. in Att., θ. ὅσον, οἷον, Lat. *mirum quantum*, Plat. Theat. 150 D, etc.: cf. θαυ-

μάσιος: also followed by εἰ..., Xen. Symp. 4, 3, cf. θαυμάζω IV.—II. admirable, excellent, Pind. P. 3, 126. Adv. -τως, Plat., esp. with ὥς, θ. ὥς σφόδρα, Rep. 331 A. Hence.

Θαυματοῦ, ὡ, to regard as a wonder, marvel or prodigy. Pass. to be so regarded, Arist. H. A.

Θαυματίζομαι, dep., to marvel much.

Θαυματοῖς, εσσα, εν, = θαυμαστός.

Θαυματοποιέω, ὡ, (θαῦμα, ποιέω) strictly to do wonders, and so usu. to play jugglers' tricks, sleight-of-hand, etc., Luc.

Θαυματοποιία, ac, ἡ, the trade of a θαυματοποιός, conjuring, juggling, Plat. Rep. 602 D: and

Θαυματοποιικός, ἡ, ὄν, juggling: ἡ -κῆ, sub. τέχνη, = foreg., Plat. Soph. 224 A: from

Θαυματοποιός, ὄν, (θαῦμα, ποιέω) wonder-working: hence as subst. ὁ or ἡ θ., a conjurer, juggler, Plat. Rep. 514 B, etc.

Θαυματοῦς, ἡ, ὄν, poet. for θαυμαστός, H. Hom. Merc. 80, 440, Bacch. 34, Heiner. Hes. Sc. 165, Böckh Pind. O. 1, 28 (43).

Θαυματοურγέω, ὡ, = θαυματοποιέω, Xen. Symp. 7, 2: τὰ θαυματουργήματα, jugglers' tricks, Plat. Tim. 80 C. Hence

Θαυμάιουργημα, ατος, τό, a wonder-work.

Θαυματοურγία, ac, ἡ, = θαυματοποιία, Plat. Legg. 675 A: from

Θαυματούργος, ὄν, (θαῦμα, *εργω) = θαυματοποιός, Ath.

Θαυοίκριον, ὢν, τό, a platform for seeing. (From ἰκρίον and prob. θεόμα.)

†Θαψακρός, οὔ, ὁ, an inhab. of Thapsacus, Xen. An. 1, 4, 18: from

†Θάψακος, ὢν, ἡ, Thapsicus, a city on the Euphrates, the Tiphscach of the Bible: it was the usual crossing place of the river, by Seleucus Nicator called Amphipolis, now 'Anezeh or Bedvins, Xen. An. 1, 4, 11.

Θαψία, ac, ἡ, = θάψος, Diosc.

Θαψίνος, ἡ, ὢν, yellow-coloured, yellow, sallow, γυνή, Ar. Vesp. 1413: from

Θάψος, ὢν, ἡ, also θαψία, a plant or wood used for dyeing yellow, brought from the island of Thapsus, Interpp. Theocr. 2, 88.

†Θάψος, ὢν, ἡ, Thapsus, a peninsula containing a small town of the same name on eastern coast of Sicily near Syracuse, now Magnisi, Thuc. 6, 4, etc.—2. a town of Africa Propria, Strab.—3. acc. to Schol. ad Nicand., one of the Sporades, where the plant θάψος was found.

*ΘΑΩ, Ep. defective for prose θηλάζω. Of act. we only find inf. aor. 1 θῆσαι, to suckle, feed, and that only in Hesych.: but of mid. Hom. has inf. pres. θῆσθαι, to suck, milk, ἐπηγεῖτον γάλα θῆσθαι, milk to milk the year round, Od. 4, 89; and 3 sing. aor. 1 mid., θῆσαστο μαζόν, he sucked the breast, Il. 24, 58, cf. Call. Jov. 48; part., θησάμενος, sucking, H. Hom. Cer. 236. But in H. Hom. Ap. 123, Ἀπόλλωνα θῆσαστο μήτηρ, in trans. sign., Apollo did his mother suckle. (Akin to θηλή, θαλία, θάλλω, τίτθω, θόνην, all which words render the notion to feed, give to drink, drink.)

*ΘΑΩ, Lacon. σάω, to see, only used in mid. θάωμαι, q. v.

-θεα, a suffix, v. -θεν.

Θεά, ac, ἡ, fem. from θεός, a goddess, Hom., who also joins it with another subst., θεά μή-τηρ, Il. 1, 280,

θεατ Νόμφα 24, 615; opp. to γυνή, Il. 14, 315: τὰ θεά are always Ceres and Proserpina.—The Att. form θεα, θεας, etc. is used even Ep. and Ion., except in a few places of late epics: dat. plur. θεῆς is read in Il. 3, 158, but v. Herm. H. Hom. Ven. 191. [-], but in Att. poets sometimes as monosyll., Eur. Andr. 978: and perhaps so in Hom., v. sub πότνια: cf. θεός.]

Θέα, ac, ἡ, (for δία from θέομαι hence θέομαι) a seeing, looking at, view, θέης ἄξιος, Hdt. 1, 25; θέαν λαβεῖν, to take or get a view, Soph. Phil. 656; τί θέαν ἐλθεῖν, to go to see, Plat. Lach. 179 E.—II. that which is seen, a sight, Aesch. Pr. 241, etc.: later esp. of the games, theatre, etc., Lat. *spectaculum*, Plut. in H. Hom. Cer. 64, αἰδέσσαι με θεάς ὕπην, usu. taken, reverse me by thy countenance, as an adoration; but prob. with Voss and Herm. ὑπὲρ θεῶν should be read.

Θεαγγελεύς, εως, ὁ, (θέα, ἀγγέλλω) one who proclaims a festival.

†Θεαγενίδης, ὢν, ὁ, or Θεωγενίδης, Theagenides, an Athenian archon, Diod. S.

†Θεαγένης, ους, ὁ, (θέα, *γένω) Theagēnes, a tyrant of Megara, father-in-law of the Athenian Cylon, Thuc. 1, 126.—2. an Athenian envoy, Id. 5, 19; also written Θεωγένης.—3. a lochagus in the army of the ten thousand, from Locris, Xen. An. 7, 4, 18, where now Θεογ.—Others in Luc., etc.: c. Θεωγένης.

†Θεάγης, ους, ὁ, Theages, an Athenian, son of Demodocus, a pupil of Socrates, Plat. Apol. 34 A, etc.

Θεάγωγία, ac, ἡ, (θεός, ἄγω) a evoking of gods.

Θεάζω, fut. -άσω, (θεός) to be a god, to be divine.—II. trans. = θειάζω.

Θεαδέστατος, said (in Eust.) to be used by Antiphon for θεοειδέστατος others read θεειδέστατος.

Θεαυῖ, ης, ἡ, poet. for θεά, a goddess, Hom.

†Θεαῖος, ὁ, = Θεαῖος, Pind. N. 10, 45 (24 Böckh.)

†Θεανέτρος, ὢν, ὁ, Theaenētrus, son of Tolmides, a seer of Plataeae, Thuc. 3, 20.

Θεαίητος, ὢν, (θεός, αἰτέω) obtained from the gods, Luc.: hence

†Θεαίητος, ὢν, ὁ, Theaētēstus, an Athenian, son of Euphronius, a pupil of Socrates, Plat. Theat.—Others in Diog. L., etc.

Θεάμα, ατος, τό, (θεόμα) that which is seen, a sight, show, Aesch. Pr. 69, Soph. Aj. 992.

Θεάμων, ουος, ὁ, ἡ, (θεόμα) a spectator, Anth. [a]

†Θεανόριδαι, ὢν, οἱ, the descendants of Theandrus, the Theandridae, a family in Aegina, Pind. N. 4, 118.

Θεανόρκος, ἡ, ὢν, composed of God and man, Eccl.: from

Θεάνδρος, ὢν, ὁ, (θεός, ἀνήρ) and θεάνθρωπος, ὢν, ὁ, the God-man, Eccl.

†Θεαίνω, ους, ἡ, Theaīno, a Danaid, Apollod.—2. sister of Hecuba, wife of Antenor, Il. 6, 298, etc.—3. wife of Pythagoras, Diog. L.

Θεάομαι, f. -άσομαι [a] Ion. -ήσομαι: perf. τεθέαμαι: dep., (θέα, θέομαι) to see, view, behold, Hdt. 1, 8, etc.: οἱ θεόμενοι, the spectators in a theatre, Ar. Ran. 2: foll. by a relat., to look watch, θεάσονται εἰ τι ποιήσεις, Dem.—From aor. pass. θεαθήναι, the partic. τὸ θεαθῆν, in pass. sign., occurs as a v. l. for ὁραθῆν, in Thuc. 3, 38

Of an act. θεάω there are only a few

examples in Lacon. dialect, Valck. Adon. p. 279 B. Cf. *θάομαι, θηέομαι*.
Θεῖρεστος, ον, (θεός, ἄρεσκω) *pleasing to God*. Adv. -τως, Eccl.
Θεαρίδας, ον and α, δ, *Thearidas*, a Boeotarch, Paus. Others in Plut, etc.
Θεάριον, τό, Dor. for *θεῶριον*, wh. is not used: *the place where the θεαροί met*, a building sacred to the Pythian Apollo, in Aegina, Pind. N. 3, 122, and elsewhere: strictly neut. from—*II. θεάριος*, ὁ, epith. of Apollo, Paus. [α]
†Θεῶριον, ὠνος, ὁ, *Thearion*, an Aeginetan, Pind. N. 7, 10.—2. a celebrated baker at Athens, Plat. Gorg. 518 B.: Ar. Fr. 199.
†Θεῶρκες, ονς, ὁ, *Thearces*, masc. pr. n., Polyb. 2, 55, 9.
Θεῶρος, ὁ, Dor. for *θεωρός*.
Θεαρχία, ας, ἡ, (θεός, ἀρχω) *the supreme Deity*, Eccl. Hence
Θεαρχικός, ἡ, ὄν, *belonging to the θεαρχία*, Eccl. Adv. -κῶς.
†Θεασίδης, ον, ὁ, *Theasides*, son of Leoprepes, a Spartan, Hdt. 6, 85.
Θεαστικός, ἡ, ὄν, (θεᾶω) *inspired*.
Θεατός, ἔα, ὄν, verb. adj. for *θεᾶομαι*, *to be seen*, Plat. Phaed. 66 D.—*II. θεατέον*, one must see, Id. Rep. 390 D.
Θεᾶτης, οὔ, ὁ, (θεᾶομαι) *one who sees*, a spectator, Eur. Ion 301, Ar. Nub. 575, etc.; θ. σοφιστῶν, Thuc. I, 38. Hence
Θεᾶτικός, ἡ, ὄν, *belonging to seeing*, θ. δύναμις, a discerning power, 3pict.
Θεᾶτός, ἡ, ὄν, (θεᾶομαι) *to be seen*, Soph. Aj. 915, Plat., etc.
Θεαρείον, ον, τό,=*θεάριον*.
Θεάτρια, ας, ἡ, fem. of *θεατής*, v. *νυνθεατρία*.
Θεατρίδιον, ον, τό, dim. from *θεάριον*, Varro.
Θεατρίζω, (θεάτρον) *to be or play in the stage*.—II. trans. *to bring on the stage*: hence *to make a show of*, hold pr. to shame, N. T.
Θεατρικός, ἡ, ὄν, (θεάτρον) *of, belonging to the theatre*, theatrical, Arist. Pol.: hence *pompous, showy*, Hipp. dv. -κῶς.
Θεατροσιτής, οὔ, ὁ, (θεατρίζω) *a lawyer*.
Θεατροειδής, ἔς, (θεάτρον, εἶδος) *like a theatre*, Strab. Adv. -ῶς.
Θεατροκοπέω, ὦ, *to court applause*: id.
Θεατροκοπία, ας, ἡ, *a courting of applause*, Artemid.: from
Θεατροκόπος, ον, (θεάτρον, κόπος) *courting applause*: cf. *δημοκόπος*.
Θεατροκρατία, ας, ἡ, (θεάτρον, κρατία) *a theatrical government*, absolute power exercised by the spectators in the theatre, like our 'O. P.' affair, Plat. Legg. 701 A: formed like *ὀρχοκρατία*.
Θεατρομάνειω, ὦ, (θεάτρον, μάνειω) *to be mad after stage-plays*, Philo.
Θεατρομόρφος, ον, (θεάτρον, μορφή)=*θεατροειδής*, *theatre-shaped*, Lyc.
Θεᾶτρον, ον, τό, Ion. *θεᾶτρ.*, (θεᾶω) *a place for seeing*, esp. a place of dramatic representation, a theatre, Hdt. 6, 67, Plat., etc.: also used as *place of assembly*, Ath. 213 D, and T.—2. collective for *οἱ θεαταί*, *people in the theatre*, the spectators, we say *the house*, Hdt. 6, 21.—3. *θεᾶμα*, *the piece represented*, a show, T.—Cf. *ὑμφοθεάτρον*. [α by name in *θεάτρον* and all its compds.]
Θεατροποιός, ὄν, (θεάτρον, ποιέω) *making a theatre*, Anaxandr. Od. 2, 9.
Θεατροπώλης, ον, ὁ, (θεάτρον, πωλῶ)=*θεατρώνης*, Ar. Fr. 475.

Θεᾶτροπορνή, ης, ἡ,=*τορνήν θεάτρον*, *stage-pounder*, epith. of Melissa, prob. a heavy, clumsy dancer, Schweigh. Alt. 157 A. [v]
Θεατρών, ον, ὁ, (θεάτρον, ὠνέομαι) *the lessee of a theatre*, at Athens a person who received the money paid for seats (*θεωρικόν*), for which he paid a rent to the state and kept the theatre in repair, Casaub. Theophr. Char. 11, 3, Böckh P. E. I, 294: also *θεατροπώλης* and *ἀρχιτέκτων*.
Θεᾶσιον, ον, τό, and *θεᾶφος*, ον, ὁ, late words for *θεῖον*, *brimstone*.
Θεειδής, ἔς, (θεός, εἶδος)=*θεοειδής*.
Θεῖσιον, ον, τό, poet. for *θεῖον*, *sulphur*, Od. 22, 481, etc.
Θεῖσιος, εἰη, εἰον, Ep. for *θεῖος*, *divine*, v. l. in Mosch. 3, 50.
Θεῖσιον, poet. for *θεῖσιος*, *to smoke with brimstone*, Od. 22, 482.
Θεῖσιμενος, η, ον, Ion. for *θεᾶμενος*, part. from *θεᾶομαι*, prob. f. l. for *θηεῖμαι*, part. pres. from *θηέομαι*.
Θεῖη, ἡ, Ion. for *θεᾶ*.
Θεηγενής, ἔς, poet. for *θεογενής*, Orph.
Θεηγορέω, ὦ, *to speak of God*, Eccl.: from
Θεηγόρος, ον, (θεός, ἄγορεύω) *speaking of God*, prophetic, Orph.: like *θεολόγος*.
Θεηδόκος, ον, or -δόχος, poet. for *θεοδόχος*, Nonn.
Θεῖσιος, ἡ, ὄν, Ion. for *θεῖσιος*, *θεῖσιος*, *divine*, Bion 6, 9.
Θηηκολεῶν, ὠνος, ὁ, *the dwelling of a θεηκόλος*, Paus.: from
Θηηκόλος, ον, for *θεοκόλος*, a priest, Paus.
Θηηλῦσία, ας, ἡ, (θεῖηλατος) *a visitation of God*, destiny, Soph. Tr. 1237.
Θηηλῦσιομαι, as pass., *to complain of God's visitations*, Heliod.
Θηηλῦτος, ον, (θεός, ἐλάνω) *driven or hunted by a god*, maddened, *βοῦς θ.*, Aesch. Ag. 1297.—II. sent, caused by a god, only of things bad in themselves or consequences, *φθορά, ἔργον, πρᾶγμα, μάντευμα*, Soph., cf. Thom. M. p. 437.
Θήημα, τό, Ion. for *θεᾶμα*.
Θηημάχια, ας, ἡ, and in Anth., *θηημάχος*, ον, poet. for *θεομ.*
Θηημούνη, ης, ἡ, *contemplation*.—II. pass. a problem, Anth.
Θηῖμων, ονος, ὁ, ἡ, Ion. for *θεᾶμων*.
Θηηπόλεω, ὦ, and *θηηπόλος*, ον, poet. for *θεοπ.*
Θηητής, οὔ, ὁ, Ion. for *θεατής*.
Θηητόκος, ον,=*θεοτόκος*, poet.
Θηητός, ἡ, ὄν, Ion. for *θεατός*.
Θηητρον, ον, τό, Ion. for *θεάτρον*.
Θηῖτρον, ορος, ὁ, Ion. and poet. for *θεατήρ*.
Θεία, ας, ἡ, fem. from ὁ *θεῖος*, *one's father's or mother's sister*, aunt, Lat. *amita* and *matertera*. Hence
Θεία, ας, ἡ, *Thia*, a daughter of Earth, mother of Helius and Selene, Hes. Th. 135.
Θεᾶϊω, (θεῖος) *to make divine, deify*, Clem. Al.—II. it seems to be intrans. in Thuc. 8, 1, ὅποσοι αὐτοὺς θεᾶσαντες ἐπὶλήπισαν, as many as made them hope by divinations, omens, etc., though it might be taken trans. *by filling them with enthusiasm*.
†Θεᾶσιος, ον, ὁ, *Thiaeus*, (Böckh *Θεᾶσιος*) *Theaeus*, son of Ulias of Argos, victor in wrestling, Pind. N. 10, 45.
†Θεᾶσις, αντος, ὁ, *Thias*, a king of the Assyrians, father of Smyrna, Apollod.
Θεᾶσιμος, οὔ, ὁ, (θεᾶσιω) *inspiration, enthusiasm*: Nicias is said by Thuc. 7, 50, to be *ἄγαν θεᾶσιμῷ προκειμέ-*

vos, much attached to divinations or superstitious observances.
Θεᾶσι, adv.=*θεᾶσι*.
†Θεᾶιβαν, *Θεᾶιβαν*, Boeot. for *Θεᾶιβαν*, *Θῆβαί*, Ar. Ach. 862, 863.
Θεῖεν, 3 pl. opt. aor. 2 act. from *τιθεῖμι*, Il. 4, 363.
Θεῖκελος, =*θεσκελος*, Ar. Lys 1252.
Θεῖκόος, ἡ, ὄν,=*θεῖος*, late form, Clem. Al. Adv. -κῶς.
Θεῖλοπεδεῶν, *to warm, dry in the sun*, Diosc.: from
Θεῖλοπιδον, ον, τό, (εἰλη, πέδον) *a sun-shiny place, where things were put out to dry*: in Hom. only Od. 7, 123, where it is a sunny floor or area in the vineyard, on which the grapes were spread to dry, to make the *vinum passum*.
Θεῖμεν, for *θεῖμεν*, 1 pl. opt. aor. 2 act. from *τιθεῖμι*, Od.
Θεῖναι, inf. aor. 2 act. for *τιθεῖναι* also inf. aor. 1 from *θεῖναι*.
Θεῖνός, ἡ, ὄν,=*θεῖος*, late form.
ΘΕΙΝΩ, fut. θενω: aor. 1 *ἔθεναι*, aor. 2 (*ἔθενον*), prob. used only in inf. *θενεῖν*, part. *θενών*, subj. *θενῶν*, and imperat. *θένε*. *Tostrike*, wound, Hom. who joins it, like *τῷτρω* and *πλῆσσω*, with *φασγάνῳ*, *ξίφεσι*, *ἄορι*, *μάστιγι*, *βοτανλήγι*, etc. absol. Il. 1, 588, Od. 18, 63: *ραῖσιτο θενωμένος* *πρὸς οὐδέι*, dashed to earth, Od. 9, 459, Aesch. Pers. 301. Only poet. (In the edd. of Pind., etc. is also found a pres, *θενῶ*, but this only arose from writing the inf. aor. with a wrong accent, *θενεῖν*, and part. *θενών*, Buttm. Catal. in voc., Blomf. Aesch. Theb. 378, Elmsl. Heracl. 272, cf. Eur. Cyl. 7, etc.: in Theocrit. 22, 66, *θένων*, must be pres.: akin to *κτείνω* and *θανεῖν*.)
Θεογενής, ἔς, poet. for *θεογενής*.
†Θεοδόμας, αντος, ὁ, *Thiodamas*, a king of the Dryopes, father of Hylas, Ap. Rh. 1, 1213.—Others in Arist. etc.
Θεοιδάμος, ον, (θεῖος, δαμῶ) *taming the gods*: hence peculi. fem. *ἡ θεοιδάμη*. [α]
Θεοιδόμος, ον, (θεῖος, δέω) *built by gods*, Anth.
Θεῖομεν, Ep. for *θεῖομεν*, *θῶμεν*, 1 plur. subj. aor. 2 act. from *τιθεῖμι*, Hom.
Θεῖον, ον, τό, *brimstone*, Lat. *sulfur*: Hom. only uses poet. *θεῖον* and once *θῆον*. (Orig. prob. neut. from *θεῖος*, *divine*, because brimstone was supposed to have a purifying and averting power, Il. 16, 228, Od. 23, 481, 493, cf. *θεῖω*: acc. to others from *θῶν*.)
Θεῖον, ον, τό, neut. from *θεῖος*, q. v. *θεοποιεῶ*, *to make a god of*, Or. Sib.
Θεῖος, θεῖα, θεῖον, (θεός) *of the gods*, Lat. *divinus*, Hom.:—1. of *divine race or origin*, *θεῖον γένος*, Il. 6, 180: *sent or caused, worked by a god*, *ὁμῶς*, Il. 2, 41: *θεῖα μοῖρα*, *θεῖα τινι μοῖρα*, *by divine intervention*, and so much like *θεῖως*, Xen. Cyr. 4, 2, 1; so *θεῖη τύχη*, Hdt. 1, 126, etc.; θ. *μανία*, νόσος, Soph., etc.: *appointed of God*, *βασιλῆς*, Od. 4, 691: *inspired*, *ῥοιδοί*, often in Od. (though these perh. better in next signf.).—2. *belonging or sacred to*, in honour of a god, holy, *ἁγῶν*, *χορός*, Il. 7, 298, Od. 8, 264: *under divine protection*, *πύργος*, Il. 21, 526 and so perh. *θεῖοι βασιλῆες*, *κίρρυκες ῥοιδοί*, v. foreg. signf.—3. like Lat. *divinus*, of anything more than *human* extraordinary, wondrous, esp. of *all* thing excellent in its kind, hence *not only of heroes*, as Hercules, Ulysses

μι, (where it might be sprung from the gods) but also of things, esp. θεῖον πούον, oft. in Od.; and so in Hdt., θ. πράγματα, marvellous things, 2, 66, v. 7, 137, cf. θεσπέσιος, ἱερός: θεῖος ἀνὴρ, as a title of distinction, esp. at Sparta, Plat. Meno 99 D, or more strictly σείος, Arist. Eth. 7, 1, 3.—II. neut. τὸ θεῖον, as subst., the divine Being or Essence, the Deity, first in Hdt. 1, 32; cf. διος.—2. τὰ θεῖα, divine things, the acts and attributes of the gods, the course of providence, Soph. Phil. 452, etc.: religious observances, Xen. Cyr. 8, 8, 2.—III. adv. θεῖως, in divine manner, by divine providence, like θεῖα μοῖρα, etc., supr. I. 1. Plat., etc.: θεοσιώρος, by special providence, Hdt. 1, 122. For compar. θεώτερος, v. θεός III.

Θεῖος, ον, ὁ, one's father's or mother's brother, uncle, Lat. patruus and avunculus, fem. θεῖα: first in Eur. I. T. 930, Ar. Nub. 124, etc., and Xen. Before this πατροκασιγνήτος, πατράδελφος, πάτριος, and μητροκασιγνήτος, μητράδελφος were used.—II. in Cic. Att. 2, 2, 1, like patruus, strict, harsh, but v. Orell. (Prob. akin to ψθεῖος.)

Θεοσιώτερος, compar. adv. from θεῖος, v. θεῖος, fin.

Θεοίτης, ητος, ἡ, (θεῖος) divine nature or origin, divinity, Plut.

Θεοφιάνης, ἐς, (θεῖος, φαίνω) shown forth, sent by the gods, Alex. Olynth. 1, 14, but with vv. ll. θεοφαγῆς, and θεοπαγῆς.

Θεοχρῶς, ον, contr. χρῶς, ον, (θεῖον, χρῶα) brimstone-coloured, Luc.

Θεῖω, ὧ, (θεῖον) to smoke with brimstone, fumigate and purify thereby, cf. θεῖω and θεῶα II. Mid., δῶμα θεῖουται, he fumigates his house, Od. 23, 50: (both times in Ep. form θεῖω) hence in genl., to purify, hallow, Eur. Hel. 866, v. Herm. ad. 1 (882)—II. (θεῖος) to make divine, dedicate to a god, like θειάω, Plat. Legg. 771 B.

Θεῖσσία, ας, ἡ, Thisoa, the nymph that reared Jupiter, Paus.—II. a city named after her in Arcadia, Id. Hence

Θεῖσσιος, α, ον, of Thisoa, Thisoan, Paus.

Θεῖω, poet. for θέω, to run, Hom.

†Θεῖω, Ep. for θέω, θῶ, subj. aor. 2 act. from τίθημι, Hom.

†Θεῖωδας, ὁ, Thiodas, a philosopher of Laodicea, Diog. L.

Θεῖωδης, ἐς, (θεῖον, εἶδος) brimstone-like, Lat. sulfureus, Anth.—II. (θεῖος) divine, Eccl.

†Θεκταμένης, ους, ὁ, Thectamēnes, masc. pr. n., Plut.

Θελοεσμυθος, ον, (θέλω, μῦθος) soft-speaking, Anth.

Θελήγρον, ον, τό, (θέλω) a charming, soothing, appeasing: a charm, ὕπνον β, Eur. Or. 211.

Θελγίν, ἴνος, ὁ, v. τελγίν.

Θελάω, ατος, τό,=θέληγρον.

ΘΕΛΓΩ, f. -ζω. Radic. signf. to stroke, and so soothe, appease, esp. by sorcery, to charm, enchant, etc., like Lat. mulcere, of any soft, overpowering emotion, but mostly such as have an evil influence over the reason. Hom. uses it esp. of Mercury, who with his magic wand ἀνδρῶν ὄματα θέλγει, lays men in a charmed sleep, Od. 5, 47; 24, 3, Il. 24, 343; so too of Neptune, θέλξας ὅσσε where it is used rather of an irresistible force, Il. 13, 435; also of the sorceress Circe, Od. 10, 291, etc.; of the Sirens' magic song, Od. 12, 40: the: in genl. of any gentle, imperceptible means of

doing a thing, to overpower, enchant, νόον, θυμόν, Il. 12, 255; 15, 322, cf. Od. 17, 521: and in bad sense, to entrap, cheat, cozen, flatter, blind by flattery, Od. 16, 298; 14, 387; oft. c. dat. mod. ἑπέεσσι, Od. 3, 264; μαλακοῖσι καὶ αἰμυλοῖσι λόγοισι, Od. 1, 57; 18, 282; ψευδέσσι, δόλω, Il. 21, 276, 604. Also in pass., ἔρω δ' ἄρα θυμόν ἐθέλξεν, by love's witchery were they entrapped, Od. 18, 212. In later writers the same sense remains; so ἡμερος θέλγει, Aesch. Pr. 865; ὕπνος, Eur. I. A. 142; and c. inf., ἔρωσιν θέλξειεν αἰχμῶσαι τάδε, Soph. Tr. 355.

Θελεμός, ὄν, only in Aesch. Supp. 1027, θέλεμον πῶμα, of the Nile,—a very dub. word, interpr. by Hesych. οἰκτόρον, ἡσυχον.

Θέλεος, ον, (θέλω) willing, voluntary, Aesch. Supp. 875.

Θέλημα, ατος, τό, (θέλω) will, N. T. Hence

Θεληματῶν, =θέλω, very late word.

Θέλημος, ον, and θελήμων, ον, gen. ονος, willing, voluntary.

Θέλησις, εως, ἡ, (θέλω) a willing, will, N. T.

Θελητῆς, οῦ, ὁ, (θέλω) one who wills, of a soothsayer, LXX.

Θελητός, ἡ, ον, (θέλω) willed, wished for, LXX.

Θέλκω, τό,=θέληγρον.

Θελκτήρ, ητος, ὁ, (θέλω) a soother, charmer, θελκτήρη δοννῶν, H. Hom. 15, 4, cf. θελκτωρ. Hence

Θελκτήριον, ον, τό, a charm, enchantment, and so of any thing which has a soft and silent influence, Il. 14, 215; θελκτήρια βροτῶν, songs which charm or enchain men's minds, Od. 1, 337; θεῶν θελκτήριον, a means of soothing or appeasing the gods, Od. 8, 509; πῶνον θελκτήρια, means of lightening toil, Aesch. Cho. 670: also θέληγρον, and θελκτρον: strictly neut. from

Θελκτήριος, ον, (θέλω) soothing, charming, enchanting, c. gen., ὁμματός, Aesch. Supp. 1004; absol., Eur. Hipp. 478.

Θελκτικός, ἡ, ον,=foreg.

Θελκτῆριον, ον, τό,=θελκτήριον, Soph. Tr. 585.

Θελκτός, υός, ἡ, a charming, enchantment, Ar. Rh.

Θελκῶ, ὄος contr. οῦς, ἡ, fem. of θελκτῆρ.

Θελκτωρ, ορος, ὁ, ἡ,=θελκτῆρ, θελκτήριος, Aesch. Supp. 1040, acc. to Bothe's emend. for θεακτόρ.

Θελξίμβροτος, ον, (θέλω, βροτός) charming men, ὧδῃ, Orph.

Θελξίνος, ον, contr. -νους, -ονν, (θέλω, νόος) charming, enchanting, luring the heart, φίλτρον, Anth.

Θελξίπικρος, ον, (θέλω, πικρός) deliciously bitter, κνησμονή, Anth.

Θελξίφρων, ον, gen. ονος, (θέλω, φρήν)=θελξίνος, Eur. Bacch. 402.

†Θελξίω, ονος, ὁ, Thelxion, son of king Apis of Argos, Paus. 2, 6, 7; but v. Apollod. 2, 1, 1.

†Θελπύσσα, ης, ἡ, Thelḗpsa, a nymph, district, and city of Arcadia, Paus.

Θελμύνα, ὡν, τά,=θέμεθλα, the foundations, elements, beginnings of things, the semina rerum of Lucret., only in Emped. 73, acc. to the certain emend. of Peyron and Gaisf. for θέλμυνα. The sing. τὸ θέλμυνον, only in Gramm., whence to derive προθέλμυνος, and τετραθέλμυνος.

ΘΕΛΩ, fut. θέλσω, Alexandr. perf. τεθέλκα, Lob. Phryn. 332:

merely shortened form of ἐθέλω, q. v. at end.

Θέμα, ατος, τό, (τίθημι) that which is placed, laid down, proposed, esp.—1. money deposited as a pledge, a deposit Plat.—2. something proposed as a prize, a prize, Inscr.—3. a proposition or case for discussion, the theme of an argument, Cicero's propositum, Quintil.—4. in Gramm., a primary word, root.—5. a horoscope.—6. very late, a deposit soldiers. Hence

Θεμαῖζω, f. -ίζω, to place, lay down, propose: take for a theme or primary word, Sext. Emp.—2. to draw a horoscope.

Θεματικός, ἡ, ον, (θέμα) of or belonging to a θέμα.—II. that in which a prize or reward is proposed, e.g. ἄγων θ. opp. to στεφανίτης and φυλλίτης.—III. ῥῆμα θ., a primary word, Gramm.

Θεματισμός, οῦ, ὁ, (θεματίζω) a placing, laying down, proposing, θέσις, Lat. positio: esp.—1. of a case for discussion.—2. of a root or primary word, Sext. Emp.

Θεμεθλα, τά, (τίθημι, θέμα) always, it seems, in plur. the foundations, and so the lowest part, the very bottom: so twice in Hom., ὀφθαλμοῖο θ., the very bottom, roots of the eye, Il. 14, 493 and στομάχοιο θ., Il. 17, 47; Ὠκεανοῖο θ., Hes. Th. 816; Ἀμμωνος θ., the place where Ammon stands, i. e. his temple, Pind. P. 4, 28; Παγγαίου θ., the roots of Mt. Pangaeus, lb. 320.

Θεμεῖα, τά,=θέμεθλα, and like it only in plur., θεμεῖα θεσαν, προβάλλοντο, they laid the foundations, Il. 12, 28; 23, 255.

Θεμεῖλιον, ον, τό,=θεμέλιον, only in Byzant. Poets, Jac. A. P. p. 612.

Θεμελίθεν, adv., from the bottom from

Θεμέλιον, ον, τό, as sing. of the poet. θεμεῖλια, Xen. Eq. 1, 2: ἐκ θεμελίων, from the foundations, Polyb.

Θεμέλιος, ον, (θέμα) belonging to the foundation, λίθοι, Ar. Av. 1137.—II. θ., as subst., sub. λίθος,=θεμέλιον Macho ap. Ath. 346 A: θεμέλιοι ἐλίθοι, Thuc. 1, 93.

Θεμελιοχος, ον, (θεμέλιον, ἔχω) upholding the foundations.

Θεμελίω, ὧ, (θεμέλιον) to lay the foundation, found, c. acc., N. T.: pass. to be founded, Diod. Hence

Θεμελίωσις, εως, ἡ, a founding, foundation, LXX.

Θεμελιότης, οῦ, ὁ, a founder.

Θεμεν, Dor. and Ep. for θεῖναι, inf. aor. 2 act. of τίθημι, Od.

Θεμεναι, Ep. for θεῖναι, inf. aor. act. of τίθημι, Hom.

Θεμερός, ὄν,=σεμνός, grave, serious (Perh. from τίθημι, settled, steadfast).

Θεμερόφρων, ον, gen. ονος, (θεμερός, φρήν) of grave and serious mind

Θεμερύνονται,=σεμνύνονται.

Θεμερώπτις, ἰδος, ἡ, (θεμερός, ὧν) of grave and serious countenance, homes αἰδώς, Aesch. Pr. 134; also, θ. Ἀμμονῆ, Emped. 12.

Θεμίζω, (θέμις) to judge, punish like θεμιστεύω. Mid. θεμισσάμενος ὄργας, prob. ruling our wills, Pind. I. 4, 250.

Θεμίπλεκτος, ον, (θέμις, πλέκω) rightly woven or plaited, ὁ στέφανος a rightly-made or well-earned crown, Pind. N. 9, 125.

Θέμις, ἡ, old and Ep. gen. θέμιστος, and in Hom. the only form; acc. θ. μιν, Aesch. Ag. 1431, etc. So too Hom. declines the prop. n. Θέμις, Θέμιστος acc. Θέμιστα; but Att. Θέμιτος, acc. Θέμιν: common Gr. Θέμιδος, Is. Θέμιος. voc. Θέμι. Il. 15, 93: (pro

from root *ΘΕ-*, *τίθημι*, and so)—*I. that which is laid down or established, law*, like *θεσμός*, not as fixed by statute, but as established by old usage, *Lat. jus or fas*, as opp. to *lex*: esp. freq. in Hom. in phrase, *θέμις ἐστί*, 'tis meet and right, *Lat. fas est*, c. dat. pers. etc. inf. rei, e. g. οὐ μοι θέμις ἐστί ξείνων ἀτιμῆσαι, *Od.* 14, 56, cf. *Il.* 14, 386; 23, 44: also *ἡ θέμις ἐστί*, as 'tis right, as the custom is, *Il.* 2, 73, *Hes. Op.* 139; sometimes c. gen., *ἡ θέμις ἀνθρώπων πέλει*, as man's custom is, *Il.* 9, 134, but c. dat., *ξείνισι, ἵτε ξείνους θέμις ἐστί*, which are due to strangers, *Il.* 11, 779: in the same way nom. *ἡ θέμις ἐστί*, for *ἡ θέμις ἐστί*, and Spitzn. *Exc.* ii. ad *Il.* would always so read it. Very rare *θέμις*, *fitness, seemliness*, like τὸ πρέπον, *B. Thiersch Ar. Nub.* 295. In Att. the appellat. is used mostly in phrase *θέμις ἐστί*, where it seems to be used is neut. or as indeclin., *φασί θέμις εἶναι*, *ἵνα, ὥστε μὴ θέμις εἶναι*, *Soph. O. C.* (191), *Plat. Gorg.* 505 C, though the readings vary, and the point is disputed, v. *Ellendt Lex. Soph.* The strict Att. word for it is νόμος.—*II. plur. θέμιστες*, in Hom., sentences which have the force of law, *Διὸς θέμιστες*, the will of Jupiter, as declared by oracle, *Od.* 6, 403, *Pind. P.* 4, 96: also any thing established by fate or the will of gods, *Soph. Phil.* 346.—*2. rights*, esp. of the judge or chief, as I so prerogative, authority, *σκήπτρον ἡδὲ θέμιστες*, joined, *Il.* 2, 206: hence the right of the king or ord., *λατάρια τελέουσι θέμιστας*, *Il.* 1, 156, 298.—*3. existing laws or ordinances*, *δικασπόλοι*, οἵτε θέμιστας τῶν Διὸς ἐνθάδε, who maintain the laws, *Il.* 1, 238, cf. *Hes. Th.* 235; *δαίαι καὶ θέμιστες*, joined, rights and laws, *Od.* 9, 215.—*4. questions of law, lawsuits*, in cases where old usage is disputed, and the king or judge must decide, hence, *κρίνειν θέμιστας*, *Il.* 6, 387, *Hes. Th.* 85: hence also judicial sittings or sentences, οὐτ' ἀγοραί, ἵτε θέμιστες, *Od.* 9, 112, as also in *leg.* *Il.* 11, 807.—*III. Θέμις*, as prop., *Themis*, goddess of law and order, patroness of existing rights, lastly justice personified. But in Hom., who mentions the goddess only thrice, she is the officer of Jupiter, to call the gods to assembly, *Il.* 20, 4; but also to convene and dismiss assemblies of men, *Od.* 2, 68; and lastly *Il.* 15, 87, q., to preside and keep order at the banquets of the gods: in these three places the deriv. from *τίθημι*, is very plain. *Hes. Th.* 16 names her along with the great gods; and makes her daughter of Uranus and Gaia, *Id.* 35, mother of the Hours, and Fates, *Od.* 1, 904: v. *plura* ap. *Welcker, Aeschyl. Trilog.* p. 40. *Θεμισκόπος*, ον, (θέμις, σκοπέω) seeing to law and order, keeping order, *ind. N.* 7, 69. *Θεμισκρέων*, οντος, ὁ, (θέμις, κρέων) signing by right, *Pind. P.* 5, 38. *Θεμισκόρα*, ας, ἡ, *Ion. -ρη*, *Themisira*, a city of Pontus, on the Theriodon, in a plain of the same name, its abode of the Amazons, *Hdt.* 4, 3; *Aesch. Pr.* 724. Hence *Θεμισκράτος*, α, ον, of *Themisira*, *Ap. Rh.* 2, 995: ἡ ἀκρὴ Θεμ., the montomy of *Them.*, near that city, *l.* 2, 371; elsewhere Ἡράκλειον. *Θέμιστα*, and *θέμιστας*, *Ep.* acc. ng. and pl. from *θέμις*, *Hom.* *Θεμισταγόρας*, ον, ὁ, *Themistagoras*, masc. pr. n., *Ath.*

†*Θεμιστέας*, ον *Dor. α, ὁ*, *Themistias*, masc. pr. n., *Plut.*

†*Θεμιστεία*, ας, ἡ, a giving of oracles, *Strab.*

†*Θεμιστεῖος*, εἰά, εἶον, (θεμιστός) lawful, right, righteous, *Pind. O.* 1, 18.

†*Θεμιστεντός*, ἡ, ὄν, ordered by law or custom: from

Θεμιστεύω, (θεμιστός) to give law, declare law and right, *τινί*, *Od.* 11, 569: hence to order, rule, govern, *τινός*, *Od.* 9, 114.—*II.* to give answers or oracles, c. acc., *θ. νημερτέα βούλην τινι*, *H. Hom. Ap.* 253; so in prose, *Lys. ap. Harp.*, also *βουλεύω*.

†*Θεμιστέων*, *Ep.* gen. pl. from *θέμις*, *Hes. Th.* 235.

†*Θεμιστιος* ον, patron of law and right, epith. of Jupiter, *Plut.*

†*Θεμιστιος*, ον, ὁ, *Themistius*, an Aeginetan, *Pind. N.* 5, 91.

†*Θεμιστογένης*, ονς, ὁ, *Themistogenes*, a Syracusan, who wrote an account of the expedition of Cyrus the younger, acc. to *Xen. Hell.* 3, 1, 2.

†*Θεμιστοκλῆς*, εὐος *Ion. εὐος* and *ἥος*, ὁ, *Themistocles*, son of Neocles, of the demus *Phræarrii*, the distinguished statesman and commander, conqueror of the Persians at Salamis, *Hdt.*, *Thuc.*, etc.: τὸ θεμιστοκλειον, the tomb of *Themistocles*, *Arist. H. A.*—*2.* grandson of *Plot.*, *Paus.*—Others in *Polyb.*, *Flut.*, etc.

†*Θεμιστονόη*, ης, ἡ, *Themistonoë*, daughter of *Ceyx*, wife of *Cycnus*, *Hes. Sc.* 356.

†*Θεμιστοπόλος*, ον, (θέμις, πολλῶν) ministering law and right, epith. of kings and judges, *H. Hom. Cer.* 103, like *δικασπόλος*.

†*Θεμιστός*, ἡ, ὄν, (θεμίζω) agreeable to law and right, allowed by the law of gods and men, lawful, right, *Aesch. Theb.* 694; more usu. *θεμπτός*, q. v. Hence

†*Θεμιστοσύνη*, ης, ἡ, poet. for *θέμις* *Orph.*

†*Θεμιστοῦχος*, ον, (θέμις, ἔχω) upholding the right, βασιλεύς, *Ap. Rh.*

†*Θεμιστώ*, οὐς, ἡ, *Themisto*, one of the *Nereids*, *Hes. Th.* 261.—*2.* daughter of the *Lapith Hypseus*, wife of *Athamas*, *Apollod.* 1, 9, 2.—*3.* acc. to *Paus.* the mother of *Homer*, *l.* 24, 3.

†*Θεμισίων*, ονς, ὁ, *Themisyon*, a Theraean, *Hdt.* 4, 154.—*2.* a tyrant of *Eretria*, who took *Oropus* from the *Athenians*, *Dem.* 259, 10.—*3.* minister of *Antiochus Sidetes* in *Cyprus*, *Polyb.*, *Ael. V. H.*—Others in *Ath.*, etc.

†*Θεμισώνιον*, ον, τό, *Themisdonium*, a small town of *Phrygia*, *Strab.*

†*Θεμιστέων*,=θεμιστεύω, ὄργια θεμιστεύων, keeping lawful orgies, *Eur. Bacch.* 79, e conj. *Musgr.*

†*Θεμιστός*, ἡ, ὄν, poet. for *θεμιστός*, *H. Hom. Cer.* 207, and *Pind.*: but also in prose, οὐ θεμιστόν (ἐστί) c. inf., *Hdt.* 3, 37; 5, 72, *Plat. Apol.* 30 D. Adv. τῶς.

†*Θεμιστώδης*, ες, (θεμιστός, εἶδος) oracular, *Orac. ap. Euseb.*

†*Θεμώ*, ὦ, to place, establish, i. e. to make necessary, compel, force, c. inf., νῆα θέμωσθε χέρσον κέσθαι, he forced the ship to come to land, *Od.* 9, 486, 542. (Usu. deriv. from *θεμός*=θεσμός, but this is only in *Hesych.* It belongs, with *θέμις*, to the root *ΘΕ-*, *τίθημι*.)

†*-θεν*, inseparable particle, affixed to substs. or adjs., and, like the prep. *ἐκ*, denoting motion from a place, opp. to *-δε*, e. g. ἄλλοθεν, οἰκοθεν, οὐρανόνθεν, etc., from another place, from home, from heaven: once rarely of

persons, as in *Hom. Διόθεν θεοθεν* from Jupiter, from the gods. The poets sometimes add *ἐ* or *ἀπὸ*, as *ἐξ οὐρανόνθεν*, *Il.* 3, 19, ἀπὸ Τροίηνθεν, *Od.* 9, 38; and indeed *-θεν* may best be considered as merely the old genitive termination, retained in *εὐθεν*, σέθεν, ἐθεν. In some words, as *ἐνεοθεν*, ἐκτοσθεν, ἐντοσθεν, ὀπισθεν, παρὸθεν the poets might change *θεν* into *θε*: but, except in these Homeric forms, this license was rare in later authors.

†*Θεναί*, ὦν, αἱ, *Thēnae*, a spot in *Crete* between *Ida* and *Chosus*, *Callim. ad Jov.* 42.

†*Θενάρ*, ἄρος, τό, (θένω, θένω) the part of the hand with which one strikes, the flat or hollow of the hand, *Il.* 5, 339: hence *θενάρ βαμοῖ*, the hollow on the plane of the altar, for laying the offerings in, *Böckh Expl. Pind. P.* 4, 188, sq.; ἄλος θ., the hollow or depths of the sea, *Pind. I.* 4, 97 (3, 74): also the sole of the foot, *Hipp.* Hence

†*Θενάριζω*, to strike with the hand: hence *ἐνθενάριζω*=ἐγχερίζω.

†*Θένω*, a pres. which has been considered doubtful, v. sub *θένω*.

†*Θέο*, *Ep.* for *θέσο*, *θοῦ*, 2 imperat. aor. 2 mid. from *τίθημι*, *Od.*

†*Θεοβλάβεια*, ας, ἡ, (θεοβλαβής) the state or behaviour of a *θεοβλαβής*, madness, blindness, *Aeschin.* 72, 82. [α]

†*Θεοβλάβειω*, ὦ, to hurt the gods, i. e. sin against them, *Aesch. Pers.* 831.—*H.* neut. to be *θεοβλαβής*, *Themist.*: from

†*Θεοβλάβης*, ἐς, (θεός, βλάπτω) stricken of God, esp. in mind, blinded, distraught, foolish, *Hdt.* 1, 127, v. *Heyne Il.* 9, 116, *Ruhn. Vellet.* 2, 57, 3. Adv. *-βῶς*.

†*Θεοβούλητος*, ον, (θεός, βούλομαι) willed or appointed of God, *Eccl.*

†*Θεοβρότιον*, ον, τό, an appell. of the evergreen, *Lat. sempervivum*, *Diosc.*

†*Θεογάμια*, ον, τό, (θεός, γαμέω) the marriage of the gods, esp. a feast of *Proserpina* in *Sicily*.

†*Θεογένειον*, ονος, ὁ, *Theogonion*, a Theban, partisan of *Philip*, *Dem.* 324, 16.

†*Θεογενεσία*, ας, ἡ, divine birth, regeneration, *Eccl.*: from

†*Θεογενής*, ἐς, (θεός, *γένω) born of God: hence

†*Θεογένης*, ονς, ὁ, *Theogēnes*, one of the thirty tyrants, *Xen. Hell.* 2, 3, 3.—*2.* a poor Athenian of rude manners, *Ar. Pac.* 928, etc.—Others of this name in *Dem.* 832, 2; 1369, 15, etc., *Xen.*, where formerly *Θεαγένης*, q. v.

†*Θεογένητος*, ον,=θεογενής, regenerate, *Eccl.*

†*Θεογεννής*, ἐς, (θεός, γέννα) begotten of a god, *Soph. Ant.* 834.

†*Θεόγληνος*, ον, (θεός, γλήνη) with the eye of a god, *Nonn.*

†*Θεόγλωσσος*, ον, (θεός, γλῶσσα) with the tongue of a god, *Anth.*

†*Θεογόντης*, ον, ὁ, *Theogonētēs*, an Aeginetan, victor at the Olympic games, *Pind. P.* 8, 49.

†*Θεογνῆς*, ιος and ἰδος, ὁ, *Theognēs*, an old gnomic poet of *Megara* in *Sicily*, who flourished about 540 B.C., *Theog.* 23, *Plat. Legg.* 630 A.—*2.* one of the thirty tyrants at *Athens*, *Xen. Hell.* 2, 3, 3.—*3.* a tragic poet at *Athens*, who received the sobriquet of 'Snow,' from the freezing character of his plays, often ridiculed by *Aristophanes*, *Ach.* 11, 140, etc.—Others in *Ath.*, etc.

†*Θεογνωσία*, ας, ἡ, the knowledge of God, *Eccl.*: from

ἡ γένεσις, *ον*, (θεός, γιγνώσκω) *κλουν* of God.

Θεογονία, *ας, ἡ*, the birth, generation, *enology* of the gods, the title of Hesiod's poem: from

Θεόγονος, *ον*, (θεός, *γένω) born of God, *divine*, Eur. Or. 346.

†Θεόγονος, *ον, ὁ*, Theogonus, masc. pr. n., Paus.

Θεογράφος, *ον*, (θεός, γράφω) *writer* by God, Eccl.

Θεοδέμων, *ον*, gen. (θεός, δέχομαι) *divine*, Archestr. ap. Ath. 320 B.

†Θεοδέκτης, *ον*, of Theodectes, Arist. Rhet.: from

†Θεοδέκτης, *ον, ὁ*, Theodectes, a rhetorician and tragic poet of Phaselis in Pamphylia, a pupil of Socrates, Arist. Pol.—2. son of Aristarchus, Plut.

Θεοδέκτωρ, *ορος, ὁ, ἡ*,=θεοδόχος.

Θεοδήλητος, *ον*, (θεός, δηλέομαι) *unforgotten* by God, N. T. [7].

Θεοδήμος, *ον, ὁ*, Theodēmus, v. Θουδήμος.

Θεοδιδάκτος, *ον*, (θεός, διδάσκω) *taught* of God, N. T. [7].

Θεοδίνης, *ες*, (θεός, δινέω) *whirled*, *driven round* by God, Nonn.

Θεοδιής, *ες*, (θεός, διψάω) *seeking* God, Synes.

†Θεοδόματος, *α, ον*, Dor. for sq.

Θεόδομος, *ον*, also *α, ον*, Pind. O. 6, 100, Fr. 58, 1, (θεός, δέμα) *god-built*, *raised*, *made* or *founded* by the gods, Pylagor. II. 8, 519.

Θεοδοσία, *ας, ἡ*, (θεός, δόξα) the *glory* of God, the *Divinity*, Clem. Al.

Θεοδοσία, *ας, ἡ*, (θεοδόσιος) *a gift* or *offering* to the gods, Strab.: hence

†Θεοδοσία, *ας, ἡ*, and Θεοδοσία, in Dem. 467, 10, etc., Theodosia, a city of the Tauric Chersonesus, prob. same as Panticapaeum, Wolf. Dem. 467, 10, Strab. p. 309.

Θεοδόσιος, *ον*, (θεός, δόσις) *given* by God.

†Θεοδόσιος, *ον, ὁ*, Theodōsius, masc. pr. n., Strab.

†Θεοδότας, *ον, ὁ*, Theodōtas, a Rhodian, a general of Antiochus king of Syria, Luc.

†Θεοδότη, *ης, ἡ*, Theodōte, an Athenian courtesan, who accompanied Alcibiades, and performed the funeral rites for him when slain, Xen. Mem. 3, 11, Ath. 574 E.

Θεόδοτος, *ον*, (θεός, δίδωμι)=θεοδόσιος.

†Θεόδοτος, *ον, ὁ*, Theodōtus, an Athenian archon, Diod. S.—2. a pupil of Socrates, Plat. Apol. 33 E.—Others in Dem. 912, 28, Lys., etc.

Θεοδόχος, *ον*, (θεός, δέχομαι) *receiving* or *conceiving* God, epith. of the Virgin, Eccl.

Θεοδόμος, *ων, ὁ*, to walk in God's ways, Eccl.: from

Θεοδόμος, *ον*, (θεός, δρᾶμειν) *walking* in God's ways, Eccl.

†Θεοδώρετος, *ον*, of Theodorus; or Θεοδ., the followers of Theodorus (3), Ath. 252 C.

Θεοδώρητος, *ον*, (θεός, δωρέομαι) *given* by God, Clem. Al.

†Θεοδώριδας, *ον, ὁ*, Theodōridas, a poet of Syracuse, Ath. 229 B, 475 F.—2. one of the poets of the Anthology.

†Θεωδώρις, *ίδος, ἡ*, v. l. for Θεωρίς, Dem.

†Θεώδωρος, *ον, ὁ*, (θεός, δῶρον) Theodōrus (Theodore) an Athenian archon, Ol. 85, 3, Diod. S.: father of the Athenian general Procles, Thuc. 3, 91.—2. son of Telecles, a celebrated artist of Samos, Hdt. 1,

51, 3, 41.—3. a sophist and rhetorician of Byzantium, Plat. Phaedr. 265.—4. a sophist of Cyrene, who lived at Athens, instructor of Socrates and Plato, Plat. Theat. 145 A: Xen. Mem. 4, 2.—5. a celebrated tragic actor at Athens, Dem. 418, 4.—6. of Eretria in Euboea, who with Themison deprived the Athenians of Oropus, Dem. 259, 10.—Others in Dem. 908, 26, Ath., Diog. L., etc.

Θεοείδεια, *ας, ἡ*, likeness to God, Iamb.: from

Θεοείδης, *ες*, (θεός, εἶδος) *godlike*, *divine*, in Hom. always of outward form, *divine* of form, *beautiful* as the gods, usu. of young heroes, as Paris and Telemachus, but also of aged men, as Priam, II. 24, 217: Hes. Th. 350 first uses it of females. Later also in moral relations. Superl. θεοειδέστατος, q. v. Adv. -δώς, Ap. Rh. Cf. θεοειδής.

Θεοείκελος, *ον*, (θεός, εἰκελος) *god-like*, Hom., who uses it exactly=foreg.

Θεοεπής, *ες*, (θεός, ἔπος)=θεσπέσιος.

Θεοεχθρία, *ας, ἡ*, (θεός, ἔχθος) *dub.* l. for sq.

Θεοεχθρία, *ας, ἡ*, a being hated by the gods, Luc.: from

Θεοεχθρος, *ον*, (θεός, ἔχθρος) *hated* by the gods.

Θεοθεν, *adv.*, (θεός) *from* the gods, Lat. divinitus, Od. 16, 447.

Θεοθύτος, *ον*, (θεός, θύω) *offered* to the gods: τὸ θ., a victim, Cratin. Incert. 132.

Θεοῖον, *ον, τό*, the temple of the wine-god; τὰ θεοῖνια, with and without ἱερὰ, the feast of the wine-god, ap. Dem. 1371, 24.

Θεοῖνος, *ον, ὁ*, (θεός, οἶνος) the wine-god, Bacchus, Πατήρ, Aesch. Fr. 339.

Θεοκάπλος, *ον*, (θεός, κάπλος) *trafficking* in sacred things, Eccl. [α]

Θεοκατασκευάστος, *ον*, (θεός, κατασκευάζω) *made* by God.

Θεοκλήρ, *υκός, ὁ*, (θεός, κήρυξ) *a divine herald*.

Θεοκίνητος, *ον*, (θεός, κινέω) *roused* by the gods.

†Θεοκλέα, *ας, ἡ*, Theoclea, fem. pr. n., Lys. Fr., Ath. 583 E.

†Θεοκλής, *ους, ὁ*, Theocles, an Athenian banker, Dem. 1249, 10.—Others in Ath. 497 C, Anth., etc.

Θεοκλήτος, *ον*, (θεός, καλέω) *called* of God: also—II. act. θ. μέλαθρον, the house wherein God is invoked, both in Nonn.

†Θεοκλύμενος, *ον, ὁ*, Theoclymēnus, son of Polyphides, descended from Melampus, a seer, Od. 15, 256.—2. son of Proteus, Eur. Hel. 9.

Θεοκλύτω, *ων, ὁ*, to call the gods to aid, call on the name of the gods, to invoke divine vengeance, Aesch. Pers. 500; to call on, c. acc. pers., ἔμην, Elmsl. Med. 204: in genl. to call aloud, declare, c. acc. rei, ταῦτα, Plut.: and

Θεοκλύτης, *ους, ἡ*, a calling on the gods, invocation, c. acc. rei, Polyb.: from

Θεοκλύτος, *ον*, (θεός, κλύω) *calling* on the gods, θ. λίται, Aesch. Theb. 143.—II. pass. heard by God, Joseph.

Θεοκμήτος, *ον*, (θεός, κᾶνω) *made*, wrought by a god, Q. Sm.

Θεοκολέω, *ων, ὁ*, to be a priest, Inscr.: from

Θεοκόλος, *ος, ὁ, ἡ*, a priest, priestess, cf. θεκη. (from θεός and κολέω, Lat. colo, which is not in use.)

Θεόκραντος, *ον*, (θεός, κράνω) *accomplished*, wrought by the gods, Aesch. Ag. 1488.

Θεοκράσια, *ας, ἡ*, (θεός, κράσις) *mingling* with God, Iamb.

Θεοκράτια, *ας, ἡ*, (θεός, κράτος) *the rule* of God, Theocracy, Joseph.

Θεοκρήπις, *ίδος*, founded by God, Nonn.

†Θεοκρίνης, *ους, ὁ*, Theocrinus, a celebrated Athenian tragic actor, Dem. 329, 26.

Θεοκρίτης, *ους, ὁ*, (θεός, κριτής) *judge* of gods or goddesses, of Parn. Anth. [i]

Θεοκρίτος, *ον*, (θεός, κρίνω) *chosen* of God.

†Θεοκριτος, *ον, ὁ*, Theocritus, a celebrated pastoral poet of Syracuse, who flourished about 272 B. C.—2. a rhetorician of Chios, Plut., Ath. 21 C.

Θεοκτίστος, *ον*, (θεός, κτίζω) *founded*, *made*, *created* by God, Poet. ap. Arist. Poet. 21.

Θεοκτίτος, *ον*,=foreg., Anth.

Θεοκτονία, *ας, ἡ*, a killing of God, Eccl.: from

Θεοκτόνος, *ον*, (θεός, κτείνω) *kill* ing God, Eccl.

†Θεοκύδης, *ους, ὁ*, Theoclydes, father of Dicaeus, Hdt. 8, 65. [7]

Θεοκυνέω, *ων, ὁ*, θεοκυνής, =θεοσκυνέω, θεοσκυνής.

Θεολαμπής, *ες*, (θεός, λάμπω) *divinely shining*, Eccl.

Θεοληπτόμαι, *ας, παρ.*, to be inspired, Philo.

Θεοληπτικός, *ος, ὁ*, belonging to one possessed: ἡ θεοληπτική, sub. *μαντεία*=θεοληπτική, Sext. Emp.: from

Θεόληπτος, *ον*, (θεός, λαμβάνω) *seized* by God, possessed, inspired, superstitious, Plut. Hence

Θεοληψία, *ας, ἡ*, inspiration: *εὐρησις*, Plut.

Θεολογέω, *ων, τό*, a place where the stage where gods appeared.

Θεολογέω, *ων, τό*, to be a theologos, to speak of God and of the divine nature, to speak theologically, περί τιος, Arist. Mund.: τὰ θεολογούμενα, enquiries into the divine nature, Plut. Hence

Θεολογία, *ας, ἡ*, a speaking or writing on God and the divine nature, the science of things divine, theology, Plat. Rep. 379 A: esp. the origin of things.

Θεολογικός, *ος, ὁ*, belonging to a theologos: ἡ θεολογική, with or without ἐπιστήμη=θεολογία, Arist. Metaph. From

Θεολόγος, *ον*, (θεός, λέγω) *speaking*, *writing* on God and the divine nature: hence, ὁ θ., a divine, theologian in profane writers, Homer. Hesiod Orpheus were esp. so called, cf. Cic. N. D. 3, 21.

†Θεολύτη, *ης, ἡ*, Theolyte, fem. pr. n., Ath. 471 A, etc.

†Θεολύτης, *ους, ὁ*, Theolytus, an Acarnanian, Thuc. 2, 102.—2. a poet of Methymna, Ath. 296 A.

Θεολώβητος, *ον*, (θεός, λωβάζω)=θεοβλαβής.

†Θεομανδρικός, *ος, ὁ*, Theomander, masc. pr. n., Ath. 567 A.

†Θεομάντης, *ους, ὁ*, Theomantes, a tyrant of Samos, Hdt. 8, 85.

Θεομάνω, *ων, ὁ*, to be theomantis: from

Θεομάνης, *ες*, (θεός, μανίζω) *mad* dened by the gods, Aesch. Theb. 653: λύσσα θ., madness caused by the gods, Eur. Or. 79.

Θεομάνια, *ας, ἡ*, madness caused by God, inspiration, Philo.

Θεομανία, *ας, ἡ*, a spirit of prophecy, Dio C.

Θεομαντέω, *ων, fut.* -ῶ, to have spirit of prophecy: from

Θεομαντής, *ους, ὁ*, (θεός, μαντις) *one* who has a spirit of prophecy, Plat. Apol. 22 C: opp. to θυμωμαντής

Θεομάχῳ, ὦ, to fight against God or the gods, Eur. Bacch. 45, 325: and

Θεομάχια, ας, ἡ, a battle of the gods, as certain books of the Il. were called, esp. the 19th, Plat. Rep. 378 D.

—II. a fighting against God: from Θεομάχος, ον, (θεός, μάχομαι) fighting against God, N. T. [α]

Θεομηνία, ας, ἡ, (θεός, μήνις) the wrath of God.

Θεομήτωρ, ορος, ὁ, (θεός, μήστωρ) like the gods in council, Aesch. Pers. 855, like Homer's θεόφιν μήστωρ ἀτάλαντος.

Θεομήτις, ὁ, ἡ, (θεός, μήτις) divinely wise, Nonn.

Θεομήτωρ, ορος, ἡ, (θεός, μήτηρ) the mother of God, Eccl.

Θεομιμήσια, ας, ἡ, an imitating of God, Eccl.: from

Θεομιμῶντος, ον, Eccl. [i], and θεόμιμος, ον, Diotog. ap. Stob. p. 331, 20, (θεός, μιμέομαι) imitating God, divine.

Θεομιστής, ἐς, (θεός, μίσω) abominated by the gods, Ar. Av. 1548, and Plat.: but θεομιστής, ἐς, act. hating God, unholly.

Θεομιστήσας, ον,=θεομιστής, Eccl. [i] †Θεομιστήσας, ον, ὁ, Theomestus, an Athenian against whom Lysias delivered an oration, Lys.—2. a statuery of Sardis, Paus., Luc.

Θεόμοιρος, ον, (θεός, μοῖρα) partaking of the divine nature.

Θεομόριος, ια, ιον, Dor. θεμυ., Ar. Rh., collat. form of sq.

Θεόμορος, ον, Dor. θεύμ., (θεός, μόρος) assigned, destined by the gods, Pind. O. 3, 18.—II. blessed by the gods, P. 5, 6.

Θεομόρφος, ον, (θεός, μορφή) of form divine, Anth.

Θεομύσης, ἐς, (θεός, μύσος) unclean, abominable before the gods, Aesch. Eum. 40.

†Θεονόη, ης, ἡ, Theonoë, daughter of Proteus and Psamathe, earlier called Εἰδῶ, Eur. Hel. 13 (Hom. Εἰδοθέα).

Θεοζένιος, ον, ὁ, epith. of Apollo and Mercury, Paus.: θεοζένια, τά, a festival in their honour, Id.; also a festival of the Dioscuri at Agrigentum, v. Böckh Introd. Pind. O. 3, p. 135.

†Θεοζένος, ον, ὁ, Θεοζένιος, masc. pr. n., Pind. Fr. 2, Dem. 611, 23, etc.

Θεοπαίμων, ονος, (θεός, παῖζω) sporting with the gods, Nonn.

Θεόπαις, παιδός, ὁ, ἡ, (θεός, παῖς) child of the gods, divine, Archestr. ap. Ath. 311 A.—II. having a divine child, epith. of the Virgin, Nonn.

†Θεοπάρακτος, ον, (θεός, παράγω) produced by God, Eccl.

Θεοπάτωρ, ορος, ὁ, (θεός, πατήρ) father of a divine child, Eccl. [α]

Θεοπειθεῖα, ας, ἡ, obedience before God, Eccl.: from

Θεοπειθής, ἐς, (θεός, πείθομαι) obedient before God, Nonn.

Θεοπειμῶντος, ον, (θεός, πέμπω) sent by the gods, Arist. Eth. N.

Θεοπέρατος, ον, (θεός, περάω) θ. πλάναι, heaven-sent wanderings, e.g. of Io, prob. l. in Poet. ap. Dem. Phal. 91. †Θεόπη, ης, ἡ, Θεούπη, fem. pr. n., Ael. V. H.

Θεοπλαστέω, ὦ, to make into a god, Heliod.: from

Θεοπλάστης, ον, ὁ, (θεός, πλάσσω) a maker of gods, or of their images, Ar. Fr. 617.—II. the divine Creator, Philo. Hec.

Θεοπλαστία, ας, ἡ, a making of gods: ὡς incarnation, Eccl.

Θεόπλαστος, ον, (θεός, πλάτω) made of God, Eccl.

Θεόπληκτος, ον, (θεός, πλήσσω) stricken of God, like θεοβλαβής.

Θεοπληξία, ας, ἡ,=θεοβλάβεια, Oenom. ap. Euseb.

Θεόπλεκτος, ον, (θεός, πλέκω) of divine texture.

Θεόπνευστος, ον, (θεός, πνέω) inspired of God, Pseudo-Phocyl. 121.

Θεοποιέω, ὦ, (θεοποιός) to make into gods, deify, Luc. Hence

Θεοποιητικός, ἡ, ὄν, able to make gods: ἡ -κή, sub. τέχνη, the art of making statues of gods.

Θεοποίητος, ον, (θεός, ποιέω) made by the gods, Isocr. 152 C.

Θεοποιία, ας, ἡ, a making of gods, esp. of their statues: from

Θεοποιός, ον, (θεός, ποιέω) making gods: ἡ θ. τέχνη=θεοποιητική, Anth.

—II. a making into gods, deifying.

Θεοπόλις, ὦ, to be a θεοπόλις, Plat. Legg. 909 D: from

Θεοπόλος, ὁ, ἡ, (θεός, πολέομαι) a priest, also θεοπόλος.

Θεοπόμος, ον, (θεός, πέμπω)=θεοπειμῶντος, Pind. P. 4, 123: hence

†Θεοπόμος, ον, ὁ, Θεοπόμος, an Athenian archon, Diod. S.—2. a Milesian pirate, sent by Lysander to Sparta to convey the result of the battle of Aegospotamos, Xen. Hell. 2, 1, 30.—3. an Athenian in the army of the ten thousand, v. l. Id. An. 2, 1, 12.—4. the celebrated historian of Chios, Luc.—5. son of Nicander, king of Sparta, (10th Proclid) Paus. 4, 4, 4.—Others in Plut., etc.

Θεοπόνητος, ον, (θεός, πονέω) wrought by a god, Eur. Tro. 953.

Θεοπρέπεια, ας, ἡ, divine magnificence or majesty, Diod.: from

Θεοπρεπής, ἐς, (θεός, πρέπω) becoming a god, divine, Diod.: τὸ θεοπρεπές=θεοπρέπεια, Philo. Adv. πως, Luc.

Θεοπροπέα, ὦ, (θεοπρόπος) to prophesy, but only in part. masc. θεοπροπέαν ἀγορεύειν, Il. 1, 109, Od. 2, 184, Pind. P. 4, 339.

Θεοπροπία, ας, ἡ, a prophesying, prophecy, oracle, Hom.: and

Θεοπρόπιον, ον τὸ, a prophecy, oracle, Il. 1, 85; 6, 438: ἐκ θεοπρόπιον, κατὰ τὸ θ. according to the oracle, Hdt. 1, 7, 68: from

Θεοπρόπος, ον, foretelling things by a spirit of prophecy, prophetic, Il. 13, 70, Soph. Tr. 822: hence as subst., ὁ θ., a seer, prophet, Il. 12, 228, Od. 1, 416.

—II. a public messenger sent to inquire of the oracle, elsewhere. θεωρός, Il. 13, 70, Hdt. 6, 57; 7, 140, etc. (Acc. to Buttm. Lexil. in voc., from θεός, πρέπω, one who interprets a sign given by the gods.)

Θεοπτεία, ας, ἡ,=θεοπτία: from

Θεόπτης, ον, ὁ, (θεός, ὄραω, ὄψομαι) seeing God, Eccl. Hence

Θεοπτία, ας, ἡ, a seeing of God, divine vision, Eccl. Hence

Θεοπτικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to a θεοπτία or to a θεόπτης, ἡ θ. δύναμις, the power of visions, Hermes ap. Stob. p. 138, 10: οἱ θ., the priesthood, Eccl.

Θεόπτυστος, ον, (θεός, πτύω) detested by the gods, Aesch. Theb. 604.

Θεόπυρος, ον, (θεός, πύρ) kindled by the gods, Eur. El. 732.

Θεόργητος, ον, (θεός, ὀργή)=θεομανής.

Θεορήρητος, ον, (θεός, ῥεῖν, ῥηθῆναι) spoken of God, Nonn.

Θεορρότος, ον, (θεός, ῥέω) flowing, shed from the gods, ὕμνος, Opp.

Θεορτος, ο., (θεός, ὀρνυμαι) sprung

from the gods, divine, celestial, Pind. O. 2, 67.

ΘΕΟΣ, οὔ, ὁ, with a softer pronunc. in Lat. Deus, God, Hom. as well in genl. signif., θεός τὸ μὲν ὀνομαζέται δ' εἴσατο, God v. ll. grant., Od. 14, 444, cf. Il. 13, 730, as in particular, θεός τις a god, Od. 9, 142; so πατὴρ θεῶν, etc. In philosoph. language the Deity, Divine Essence, like τὸ θεῖον. Homer represents God (θεός or θεοί) as ruling mankind, and attributes to Him all the good and evil of life, all sudden, unexpected events, so that the notion involved is not only of Destiny, but also of Chance; things are said to happen not only σὺν θεῷ, σὺν θεοῖς, οὐκ ἄνευ θεοῦ, Lat. non sine diis, by the will of God, Hdt. 1, 86, etc.: but also ὑπὲρ θεῶν, against his will. Later phrases: ἦν θεός θέλη, Ar., θεὸν βουλομένω, Luc., Lat. diis faventibus. Hom. takes the gods as the measure or standard of human virtue, wisdom, beauty, etc., hence the phrases θεός ὥς, ὥς τε θεός, ἴσα θεῷ or θεοῖς, θεῷ ἐναλίγκιος, etc. As an oath, πρὸς θεῶν, by the gods, in God's name, freq. in Trag.—II. as fem., ἡ θεός for θεά, θεάνα, a goddess, oft. in Hom., who has μήτηρ θήλεια θεός, μήτηρ τις ἄρσιν, Il. 8, 7: also in Att., esp. in phrase τῶ θεῷ, the goddesses, viz. Ceres and Proserpina, Valck. Hipp. 53, cf. σῖός: so too, ἡ ἀνθρώπων.—III. as adj. in compar. θεώτερος, more divine: θύραι θεώτεραι, gates more used by the gods, Od. 13, 111; χαρὸς θεώτερος, Call. Apoll. 93, cf. Buttm. Ausf. Gr. § 69, 4.—IV. in late writers, ὁ θ. translates Lat. divus, as a title of the emperors, ὁ θ. Καῖσαρ, Strab. (Like forms occur in most of the kindred languages, Sanscr. deva, Lat. deus, divus, etc., and is no doubt orig. the same as Ζεύς, Σάβας, Διός; so that we cannot admit the Greek deriv. given by Hdt. 2, 52, ὅτι κόσμῳ θέντες τὰ πάντα πρῆγματα καὶ πᾶσας νομὰς εἰλον, cf. Wess., or that of Plat. Crat. 397 C, from θένειν, to run, because the first gods were the sun, moon, etc. Cf. Pott Etym. Forsch. 1, 40, sq.) [In poets not rare monosyll. θεοί, Il. 1, 18, θεῶν, H. Cer. 55, 260, θεούς, Theogn. 171; and esp. in Att. poets, Pors. Or. 393; cf. θεά.]

†Θεοδοσίδης, ον, ὁ, prop. son of Theosodus, pr. n., Θεοδοσίδης, an Athenian, Plat. Apol. 33 E.

Θεόδοτος, ον, (θεός, δίδωμι) poet. for θεοδότος, given by the gods, Hes. Op. 318; but also in Arist. Eth. N. 1, 9

Θεόδωρος, ον, poet. for θεοδόρητος

Θεοεβεία, ας, ἡ, the service or fear of God, Xen. An. 2, 6, 26; and

Θεοεβέω, ὦ, to serve God: from

Θεοεβής, ἐς, (θεός, εἰβόμαι) serving or fearing God, religious, Soph. O. C. 260, Plat., etc. Adv. -βῶς, Xen. Cyr. 3, 3, 58.

Θεοεβήτεον, verb. adj. from θεοεβέω, one must serve God, Clem. Al

Θεοεπτερος, ον, (θεός, σέβωμαι) feared as a god, Ar. Nab. 292.

Θεοεπτωρ, ορος, ὁ,=θεοσεβής, Eur. Hipp. 1364.

Θεοεχθρία, ας, ἡ, (θεός, ἐχθρός) hatred of the gods, ungodliness, impiety, Ar. Vesp. 418.

Θεοσημία, ας, ἡ, a sign from the gods, miracle, Eccl.

Θεοσκινέω, ὦ, to worship the gods: from

Θεοσκινής, ἐς, worshipped as a god cf. προσκυνέω.

Θεοσοδία, ας, ἡ, knowledge of things divine, Eccl. from

Θεόσοφος, ον, (θεός, σοφός) *wise in the things of God*, Eccl. Adv. -φως.
 Θεόστορος, ον, (θεός, σπείρω) *sown by a god*, *divine*, Eur. Al. 1.
 Θεόστου, ον, poet. for θεόστος, *χείμων*, Lach. Pr. 643.
 Θεόστρεφής, ἐς, (θεός, στέφω) *crowned by God*.
 Θεόστηκτος, ον, (θεός, στηρίζω) *supported by God*, Eccl.
 Θεοστήβης, ἐς, (θεός, στείβω) *trod-den by God*, Eccl.
 Θεόστοργος, ον, (θεός, στέργω) *loving God*, Nonn.
 Θεοστήγης, ἐς, (θεός, στυγέω) *hated of the gods*, *abominable*, Eur. Tro. 1213, Cycl. 602.—II. act. *hating God*, N. T. Hence
 Θεοστήγητος, ον, = *foreg.*, Aesch. Cho. 635; and
 Θεοστήγία, ἀς, ἡ, *hatred of God*.
 Θεοσῦλης, ον, ὁ, (θεός, σῦλῶ) *robbing God, sacrilegious*, Ael.; usu. *ιερό-συλος*. [ῥ] Hence
 Θεοσῦλλα, ἀς, ἡ, *sacrilege*, Ael.
 Θεοσύνακτος, ον, (θεός, συνάγω) *gathered or united by God*, Eccl.
 Θεοσυνάτος, ον, (θεός, συνίστημι) *commending God*, Eccl.
 Θεόσυντος, ον, (θεός, σέω) *sent by the gods*, Aesch. Pr. 116, 596, cf. θεός-συντος.
 Θεόταυρος, ον, ὁ, (θεός, ταῦρος) *the god-bull, a name for Jupiter changed into the bull*, Mosch. 2, 131.
 Θεοτειχης, ἐς, (θεός, τεῖχος) *walled by the gods, of Troy*, Anth.
 Θεοτελής, ἐς, (θεός, τέλος) *divinely perfect*, Eccl.
 Θεοτέλης, ον, ὁ, *Theotēles*, masc. pr. n., an Athenian, Dem. 1048, 4.
 Θεοτερπής, ἐς, (θεός, τέρπω) *pleasing the gods*, Philox., ap. Ath. 147 A.
 Θεότεκτος, ον, (θεός, τέκω) *made by God*, Eccl.
 Θεοτήχης, ἐς, = *foreg.*, Eccl.
 Θεότης, ητος, ἡ, (θεός) *Godhead, divinity, divine nature*, Luc.
 Θεότημης, ον, (θεός, τιμῶ) *honoured of God*, Aesch. Ag. 1337.
 Θεότης, ον, (θεός, τιμῶ) = *foreg.*, Pind. Hence
 †Θεότημης, ον, ὁ, *Theotēmus*, a Lacedaemonian, a friend of Theognis, Theogn. 877.—Others in Dem. 1259, 1, etc.
 Θεοτόκος, ον, (θεός, τίκω) *bearing God*; esp., ἡ θ., *mother of God*, of the Virgin, Eccl.
 Θεότρεπτος, ον, (θεός, τρέπω) *turned, i. e. sent by the gods*, Aesch. Pers. 905, though the reading varies, v. Dind.
 Θεοτρεφής, ἐς, (θεός, τρέφω) *feeding the gods*, *ἀμβροσίη*, Anth.
 Θεοτύπια, ἀς, ἡ, (θεός, τύπος) *likeness to God*, Eccl.
 Θεοφείλα, ἀς, ἡ, *the fear of God*, *holiness*, Ar. Rh. 1: from
 Θεοφείλις, ἐς, *fearing God*, *godly*, Lat. *pius*, *νόος*, *θυμός*, Od. 6, 121; 19, 364, etc.; also *βασίλειος* *θεουδὴς* *ἡνάσσαν*, Od. 19, 109: never in II. (Usu. regarded as contr. from *θεοφείδης*; but then analogy would require *θεωδής*, nor does this signif. suit the sense: so that Buttm., Lexil. in voc., is prob. right, in deriving it from *θεός* and *δέος*, *fear*, and regarding it as a poet. metaphor. form of an older form, *θεοδής*, *θεοδής*. However later poets, as Qu. Sm., use *θεουδής* just like *θεός*.)
 Θεουργία, ἀς, ἡ, (θεουργός) *a divine work, miracle*, Eccl.—II. art, magic, sorcery, Porphy. Hence
 Θεουργικός, ἡ, ὄν, *befitting a theurgist, priestly*, Eccl.

Θεουργος, ὄν, (θεός, *ἐργω) *doing the works of God*: ὁ θ., a priest, Iamb.
 Θεοφάνεια, ἀς, ἡ, (θεοφάνης) *the appearance, manifestation of God*, esp. of Christ in the flesh, Eccl. [ῶ]
 Θεοφάνεια, ον, τὰ, (θεός, φαίνω-μαι) = *θεοφάνια* II. [ῶ]
 Θεοφάνης, ἐς, (θεός, φαίνομαι) *revealed by God*, or as *God*. Adv. -νός, Eccl. Hence
 †Θεοφάνης, ον, ὁ, *Theophānes*, an historian of Mytilene, a friend of Pompey, Strab. p. 617 [ῶ]
 Θεοφάνια, ον, τὰ, (θεός, φαίνομαι) *sub. ιερὰ, a festival at Delphi, at which the images of all the gods were shown to the people*, Hdt. 1, 51, ubi olim *θεοφάνια*.—II. in Eccl., *the festival of the θεοφάνεια, the Nativity*.
 Θεοφάντος, ον, (θεός, φαίνομαι) *revealed by God*, Metrodor. ap. Plut. 2, 1117 B.
 Θεοφάτος, ον, θε:φῦτίζω = *θέσφατος*, *θεσφατίζω*.
 Θεοφεγγής, ἐς, (θεός, φέγγος) *divinely bright*, Eccl.
 †Θεοφῆμος, ον, ὁ, *Theophēmus*, masc. pr. n., an Athenian, Dem. 1163.
 Θεοφῆτης, ον, ὁ, (θεός, φημί) *a messenger of God*, prophet, Eccl.
 Θεοφθεγκτος, ον, (θεός, φθέγγομαι) *uttered by God*.
 Θεοφθογγος, ον, (θεός, φθογγή) = *foreg.*
 Θεοφίλης, ἐς, (θεός, φιλέω) *dear to the gods, highly favoured*, Horace's *Diis carus*, Hdt. 1, 87; *χώρα*, Aesch. Eum. 869; *ἐορτή*, Ar. Ran. 443. Adv. -λως, ἡ, *πρῆττειν*, to act as the gods will, Plat. Alc. 1, 134 D.
 Θεοφιλητος, η, ον, (θεός, φιλέω) *loved by the gods*, Phint. ap. Stob. p. 445, 42.
 Θεοφιλία, ἀς, ἡ, *the love, favour of God*, Genom. ap. Euseb.: from
 Θεοφίλος, ον, = *θεοφιλής*. Hence
 †Θεοφίλος, ον, ὁ, *Theophilus*, name of an individual to whom St. Luke inscribed his Gospel, and the Acts of the Apostles, N. T.—2. an Athenian archon, Dem. 968, 1: and
 Θεοφιλότης, ητος, ἡ, *a being loved by God*.
 Θεοφιν, Ep. gen. and dat., sing. and plur. from *θεός*, Hom., esp. in phrase *θεοφιν μῆστωρ ὑπάλαντος*, where it is dat. plur.
 Θεοφόβος, ον, (θεός, φοβέομαι) *fearing God*, Eccl.
 Θεοφοίτος, ον, (θεός, φοιτῶ) *driven by divine frenzy*, epith. of Cassandra, Tryphiod.
 Θεοφορέω, ὦ, (θεοφόρος) *to bear the image or impress of God*.—II. usu. in pass., to be borne, possessed or inspired by a god; ἡ Θεοφορομένη, name of a play of Menander. Hence
 Θεοφόρησις, εως, ἡ, *inspiration*, Dion. H.: and
 Θεοφόρητος, ον, *inspired, possessed*, Aesch. Ag. 1140.—II. act. *carrying a god or goddess*, Luc. Adv. -τως.
 Θεοφορία, ἀς, ἡ, = *θεοφορήσις*, Strab.: from
 Θεοφόρος, ον, (θεός, φέρω) *bearing, carrying a god*, *πόδες*, Aesch. Fr. 210: but—II. *θεοφόρος*, ον, *borne, possessed by a god*, inspired, θ. *δαίη*, the pains of inspiration, Aesch. Ag. 1150.
 Θεοφράδης, ἐς, (θεός, φράζω) *speaking from God*, prophetic, Orph.—II. pass. *spoken by God*, Nonn.
 Θεοφράδια, ἀς, ἡ, *a divine saying, oracle*.
 Θεοφράδιον, ον, gen. ονος, = *θεοφράδης* I, Philo.
 †Θεοφράστος, ον, ὁ, *Theophrastus*, an Athenian archon Ol. 110, 1, Diod.

S. 16, 77 and Ol. 116, 4, Id. 19, 73.—2. of Eresus in Lesbos, the celebrated philosopher, pupil of Aristotle, from whom he received the name Θεοφ. in stead of his own Τάρταμος, Diog. L. etc.
 Θεοφροσύνη, ης, ἡ, (θεοφρων) *godliness*.
 Θεοφρούρητος, ον, (θεός, φρουρέω) *guarded by God*, Eccl.
 Θεοφρών, ον, gen. ονος, (θεός, φρήν) *godly-minded, holy*, Lat. *pius*, Pind. O 6, 70.
 Θεοφύλακτος, ον, (θεός, φυλάσσω) *guarded by God*, [ῥ]
 Θεοφύτος, ον, (θεός, φύω) *plants by God*.
 †Θεοφών, ὄντος, ὁ, *Theophon*, masc. pr. n., Isae.
 Θεοφωνέω, ὦ, to speak from God prophesy, Heliod.
 Θεοφάρακτος, ον, (θεός, χαράσσω) *graven by God*, Eccl. [ῶ]
 Θεοχολασία, ἀς, ἡ, and -λῶσύνη ης, ἡ, *the wrath of God*: from
 Θεοχόλωτος, ον, (θεός, χολῶω) *under God's wrath, accursed*, Epict.
 Θεοχρηστος, ον, (θεός, χρώω) *λόγια*, uttered, delivered by God, Philo: cf. Πυθόχρηστος. Hence
 †Θεοχρηστος, ον, ὁ, *Theochrestus*, masc. pr. n., Paus.
 Θεοχρίστος, ον, (θεός, χρίω) *anointed by God*, Eccl.
 Θεῶω, ὦ, (θεός) *to make into God, deify*. Pass., to become a God, γνῖα *θεωθεῖς*, Call. Dian. 159.—II. = *θειῶω*, Araros Camp. 4.
 †Θεράμβος, ον, in Hdt. a gen. *Θεράμβω*, ἡ, *Therambus* (or *Thrambus*, Steph. Byz.) a city of Pallene, in Macedonia, Hdt. 7, 123.
 Θεράπαινα, ης, ἡ, fem. of *θεράπων*, *a waiting-maid, handmaid*, Hdt. 3, 134, Xen. Cyr. 6, 4, 11. [ῶ]
 Θεράπειανίδιον, ον, το, dim. from *sq.*, Plut.
 Θεράπειανίς, ἰδος, ἡ, = *θεράπαινα*, Plat. Legg. 808 A.
 Θεράπεια, ἀς, ἡ, Ion. *θεραπήνη*, (*θεραπεύω*) *a waiting on, service, attendance*; and so, *the body of attendants, a king's suite, retinue*, Hdt. 1, 199; hence in various relations.—1. *θεῶω*, *service done to the gods, divine worship*, Plat. Legg. 716 E; also *ἡ περί τούτ θεούθ θ.* Isocr. 226 A; and then absol., Plat. Phaedr. 255 A.—2. *a fostering, tending, nurture, care, τοῦ σώματος, τῆς ψυχῆς*, Plat. Gorg. 464 B, Lach. 185 E.—3. *service done to gain favour, a courting, paying court*, Lat. *obsequium*, *ἐν θεραπέια ἔχειν*, to court one's favour, Thuc. 1, 55.—4. *service done to the sick, tending*, Thuc. 2, 55; *a remedy, cure*, Plat. Prot. 345 A, etc.: of animals, *a rearing, bringing up, keeping*; and of plants, *cultivation*, Id. 149 E.
 Θεράπενμα, ατος, τό, (*θεραπεύω*) *a service done to another, and so*—1. *attention, service*, Plat. Legg. 718 A.—2. *divine worship*, Def. Plat. 415 A.—3. *cure, nurture, esp. a cure, remedy*, Plut. [ῶ]
 Θεράπενσια, ἀς, ἡ, rarer form for *θεραπεία*, but acc. to Lob. Phryn. 5, to be written *θεραπονσία*, cf. *ἐθελοσύς*, etc. Hence
 †Θεράπενσιμος, ον, *curable*.
 Θεράπεντεον, verb. adj. from *θεραπεύω*, *one must serve, cultivate, την γῆν*, Xen. Mem. 2, 1, 28: *one must cure*, Plat. Rep. 408 B.
 Θεράπεντηρ, ἥρος, ὁ, = *sq.*, Xen. Cyr. 7, 5, 65.
 Θεράπεντης, οὔ, ὁ, (*θεραπεύω*) *one who waits on a great man, an attendant, servant*, Xen. Cyr. 1, 3, 7.—2. *one who*

attends to any thing, c. gen., P. at. Rep. 369 D: *one who serves the gods, a worshipper*, Id. Phaedr. 252 C: hence in Philo, and later in Eccl., of *θεραπευταί*, a name given to certain ascetics. Hence

Θεραπευτικός, ἡ, ὄν, inclined to serve, attentive, obedient, Xen. Hell. 3, 1, 28: a courtier, Plut.; and c. gen., paying court to, τοῦ πλήθους, Plut., 2. inclined to take care of, tend, etc.: ἡ -κή=θεραπεία, Plat. Polit. 282 A. Adv. -κός, Plut.

Θεραπευτής, ἰδός, ἡ=θεραπευτής. *Θεραπευτός*, ὅν, (θεραπύω) that may be fostered, reared, cultivated, Plat. Prot. 325 B.—2. curable, Arist. H. A. *Θεραπευτήριον*, ας, ἡ, and *Θεραπευτήρις*, ἰδός, ἡ, fem. from *θεραπευτήρ*, Philo.

Θεραπύω, (θεράπων) to wait on, attend, serve: Hom. has it only in Od. 13, 265, to be an attendant, do service, and in mid. H. Hom. Ar. 390, both times absol. It was then used in various relations, much like Lat. *colere*: —1. to do service to a superior, and prob. first to serve the gods, ἀθανάτοις, θεοῖς *θεραπύειν*, Lat. *colere deos*, Hes. Op. 134, Hdt. 2, 37, cf. *θεραπεία*: to serve a master, obey, etc., but also without any notion of subjection, to serve, honour, attend, foster, cherish, as a son his father, like Lat. *colere, observare*.—2. freq. in Att. prose, to court, pay court to, and in bad sense, to flatter, τὸ πλῆθος, Thuc. 1, 9: to conciliate, τινὰ χρημάτων δόσει, Ib. 137: also of things, to consult, Lat. *inservire commodum*, τὸ ξυμφέρον, Thuc. 3, 56; ἰδὸν ἡ, to indulge one's love of pleasure, Xen. Cyr. 5, 5, 41: τὰς θυράς τινοῦ θ, to wait at a great man's door, Ib. 8, 1, 6.—3. c. acc. rel. to take care of, look to, provide for, θ. τὸ παρόν, to look to, provide for the present, Soph. Phil. 149; θ. τὴν ἀνοίξιν τῶν πνύων, Thuc. 4, 67: also esp., θ. τὸ σῶμα, to take care of one's person, to dress, wash, etc., Lat. *curem curare*, Plat. Gorg. 513 D: also θ. ἡμέραν, to observe a day, keep it holy, Hdt. 3, 79; θ. ἱερὰ, Lat. *sacra procurare*, Thuc. 4, 98.—4. esp. to take care of the sick, tend them, Thuc. 2, 47, 51: also to heal, cure, restore, νόσσημα, Isocr. 390 B.—5. of animals, e. g. θ. ἵππους, to rear, keep horses, Plat.—6. of land, to cultivate, ἔλιν, Xen. Oec. 5, 12; δένδρον ἡ, to train, manage a tree, Hdt. 1, 193, and Theophr. Construct.: in Hom. absol.: later usu. c. acc., and so first in Hes.: also followed by inf., to take care that..., Lat. *operam dare ut...*, θ. τὸ μηδουβείν, Thuc. 6, 61; θ. δτι..., Ib. 29. (Acc. to Döderlein akin to *thero*, θάλπω, answering to Lat. *faveo, foveo*.)

Θεραπῆτήρ, ης ἡ, Ion. for *θεραπεία*, Hdt.

Θεραπῆτικός, ἡ, ὄν, Ion. and poet. for *θεραπευτικός*, θ. νοσῶσα, Anth.

Θεραπῆς, ἰδός, ἡ=θεραπεία, τοῦ ἰττοῦς θ., favouring the weaker side, Plat. Menex. 244 E.

Θεραπναῖος, ὄν, of *Therapne* (R. 1); also an appell. of Apollo, Ar. Ph. 2, 63.

Θεράπνη, ης, ἡ, poet. contr. from *εράπνη*, a hand-maid, H. Hom. Ar. 57.—II. in Nic. a dwelling, abode.

Θεράπνη, ης, ἡ, Hdt. 6, 61; Dor. *εράπνη*, ὄν, al., Pind. P. 11, 95, *Therapna* or *Therapnae*, an old Lacon. city, with a temple of Menelaus and Ielen, and of the Dioscuri, whence it is called *Θεραπναῖοι*; it is now called *Chrysapha*.—2. a city of the

Thebans, in Boeotia, Strab.—II. a daughter of Lelex, from whom the city (1) is said to have derived its name, Paus. 3, 19, 9.

Θεραπνίς, ἰδός, ἡ, poet. contr. from *θεραπαινίς*, Anth.

Θεραπνόντιον, ὄν, τό, dim. from *θεράπων*, Diog. L. 4, 59.

Θεραπνόντις, ἰδός, ἡ, of, belonging to a waiting-maid, θ. φερνή, Aesch. Supp. 979.

Θεράπων, ὄντος, ὁ, a waiting-man, attendant, servant, Hom. esp. in Od.: in Hom. and old authors it always differs from *δοῦλος*, as implying free and honourable service; Hom. oft. in signif. of *εταῖρος*, ὁπαῖον, a companion in arms, comrade, though usu. inferior in rank or name, so Patroclus is *θεράπων* of Achilles, Il. 16, 244, Meriones of Idomeneus, Il. 23, 113, Eteoneus of Menelaus, and yet called *κρείων*, Od. 4, 22: in other places the character is esp. so called, ἡνίοχος θ., Il. 8, 119; also the *κῆρυξ*, Od. 18, 424: further, it was used esp. of the servants of God; so kings were *Διὸς θεράπωντες*, Od. 11, 255; warriors *θεράπωντες Ἄρῃος* oft. in Il.; minstrels and poets *Μουσῶν θεράπωντες*, H. Hom. 32, 20, cf. Nake Choeril. p. 106; hence in genl. a worshipper.—II. however in Chios, *θεράπωντες* was the name for their slaves, Arnold Thuc. 8, 40. (v. *θεραπεύω* fin.) [ῶ]

Θεράψω, ἄπος, ὁ, rare poet. form for *θεράπων*, prob. only used in obl. cases, nom. pl. *θεράπες*, Eur. Ion 94, Supp. 762; acc. sing. *θεράπα*, Anth.

Θερεῖα, ας, ἡ, summer, v. *θερείος*.

Θερεῖβοτος, ὄν, (θερός, βόσκω) serving for a summer-pasture.

Θερεῖγενής, ἐς, (θερός, *γένω) growing in summer, Nic.: hence hot, Nonn.

Θερεῖλεχής, ἐς, (θερός, λέχος) πλάτανος θ., a plane-tree to sleep under in summer, Nic.

Θερεῖνόμος, ὄν, (θερός, νέμω) feeding in summer, θ. πόα, summer-pasture, Dion. H.

Θερείος, α, ὄν, also ος, ὄν, Ael., (θερός) of, belonging to summer, in summer: αἰχμὸς θ., summer-drought, Emped. 404: ἡ θέρεῖα, Ion. *θερείη*, with or without ὥρα,=θερός, summer-time, summer, Hdt. 1, 189; also in plur., al. *θερεῖα*, Pind. 2, 61. Irreg. superl. *θερεῖτατος*, very hot, Nic. In prose *θερεῖνός* is the most usu. form.

Θερεῖποτος, ὄν, (θερός, πίνω) watered in summer, γῆαι, Lyc.

Θερεῖτατος, v. *θερείος*.

Θερεῖω, later poet. form of *θερόω*, Nic.

Θερετρον, ὄν, τό, (θερός) a summer-abode, Hipp.

Θερέω, Ep. for *θερῶ*, subj. aor. 2 pass. from *θερῶ*, Od. 17, 23.

Θεργήγνον, ὄν, τό, contr. *θεργήγνον*, (θερός) the wicker-body of the harvest-cart. (Nothing to do with *γῶν*.)

†Θερίδας, ὄν, ὁ, *Theridas*, masc. pr. n., Paus.

†Θερίδεν, Dor. inf. for *θερίζειν*, Ar.

Θερίζω, f. -σω Att. -ῶ: shortd. *θρίζω*, -σω, aor. *ἐθρίσα*, Aesch. Ag. 536, (θερός).

To mow and gather in the harvest, c. acc., σίτον, κριθάς, καρπὸν θ., to mow, reap, cut it, Hdt. 4, 42, Ar. Av. 506, and Plat.: also in mid., Ar. Plut. 515.—2. metaph. to mow down, i. e. slay, Ἀρχὸν τὸν θερίζοντα βοροῦσι, Aesch. Supp. 638.—3. to cut the hair, θερός *θερισθῆ* ξανθόν, had her crop of yellow hair cut off, Soph. Fr. 587; cf. *ἀποθερίζω*.—4. metaph. also to pack up, Ar. Ach. 947, in Dor. inf. *θερίδεν*.—II. intr. to pass the sum-

mer, Xen. An. 3, 5, 15. Cf. *ἐαριῶν χειμῶν*.

Θερίκός, ἡ, ὄν,=θερείος. *Θερίνεος*, ἑα, ἐν,=θερείος, θ. τροπῆ, the summer solstice, i. e. 21st of June, Hdt. 2, 19.

Θερίνός, ἡ, ὄν, more usu. prose form for *θερείος*, Plat., etc., but also in Pind. P. 3, 87.

Θερίος, α, ὄν,=θερείος.

Θερίσις, εως, ἡ, (θερίζω) a mowing.

Θερισμός, ὄν, ὁ,=θερίσις, Eupol. Mar. 11.—† 2. the time of mowing, harvest, N. T.—3. the crop to be mowed, LXX., met., N. T.

Θεριστήρ, ἡρος, ὁ, (θερίζω) a mower, reaper, Lyc. Hence

Θεριστήριος, α, ὄν, belonging to mowing or reaping: τὸ θεριστήριον, sub. ὄργανον, a reaping-hook, also a ploughshare, LXX.

Θεριστής, ὄν, ὁ,=θεριστήρ, Dem. 242, 23: also name of a satyr. play of Euripides.

Θεριστικός, ἡρος, ὄν,=θεριστήριος: τὰ θεριστικά, a crop, Strab.

Θεριστός, ἡρος, ὄν, (θερίζω) reaped, to be reaped: τὸ θ., a kind of balsam, Diosc.

Θέριστος, ὄν, ὁ, (θερίζω) harvest or harvest-time, Spohn Niceph. Blemm. 40, cf. *ῥιπας*.

Θερίστρια, ας, ἡ, fem. from *θερίσθην*, Ar. Fr. 618.

Θερίστριον, ὄν, τό, a light summer garment, opp. to *χειμῶστριον*, Theocr. 15, 69, ubi v. Wüstem.: acc. to Winck elm. Gesch. d. Kunst 6, 2, 2, a light kind of veil, cf. also Müller Archæol. d. Kunst § 394, 1.

Θερίστρον, ὄν, τό,=foreg., LXX.—II. a reaping-hook.

Θερίτης, ὄν, ὁ, *Therites*, masc. pr. n., Luc.

Θέρμα, ἡ, in Menand. p. 37 for *θερμη*, heat, fever, but v. Lob. Phryn. 331.

†Θέρμα, ὡν τὰ, *Θέρμος*, ὄν, ὁ, and *Θέρμιον*, ὄν, τό, *Therma* or *Thermus*, a large and opulent city of Aetolia, the place of the general assembly of the nation, having warm springs in its vicinity, whence its name (*θερμός*) Polyb. 5, 6, 6, etc., Strab. p. 463.

†Θέρμαι, ὡν αἰ, τῶν Ἱμεραίων *Thermæ*, a city of Sicily near Himera, with warm springs in its vicinity, Polyb.

Θερμάζω, f. -άσω,=θερμαίνω, Nic. *Θερμαίνω*, f. -άνω, perf. pass. *θετέρω* μαῖμαι, Hipp., (θερμός) to warm, heat, Il. 14, 7: in the dub. 1, Aesch. Cho. 1004, πολλὰ *θερμαίνω* φρενί (which Passow explains by πολλὰ *πράσινοι θερμῷ φρενί*) Dind. now reads *θερμῷ ἄνω* (from *ἀνω*, to accomplish). Pass. to become warm or hot, grow hot, Od. 9, 376; also to be in a fever, Hipp. Freq. metaph. *θερμαίνεσθαι ἐλπίσι*, to glow with hope, Soph. Aj. 478; *χαρὰ θερμαίνεσθαι καρδίαν*, to have one's heart warm with joy, Eur. El. 402; so κῶτα *θερμαίνεσθαι σπλάγχνα*, Ar. Ran. 844. Also *θερμάζω*.

†Θερμαῖος, ὄν, ὁ, κόλπος, the *Thermaicus Sinus*, or Gulf of Thermæ, now Gulf of Salonichi, Hdt. 7, 123.—2. adj. of *Thermæ*, οἱ *Θερ.*, the *Thermaeans*.

Θερμανσις, εως, ἡ, (θερμαίνω) a warming, heating, Hipp.

Θερμαντήρ, ἡρος, ὁ, (θερμαίνω) a warmer, i. e. a kettle, pot for boiling water, etc. Hence

Θερμαντήριος, α, ὄν, good for warming, promoting warmth, Hipp.: τὸ *θερμαντήριον*, with or without ἄγειον, Gal.

Θερμαντικός, ἡ, ὄν,=θερμαντήριος, gen., Plat. Tim. 60 A.

Θερμαντός, ἡ, ὄν, (θερμαίνω) warm-
ed, heated, Arist. Metaph.

Θερμάσια, ας, ἡ, warmth, heat, Hipp.:
ess Att. for θερμότης, Thom. M. p.
441.

Θέρμασμα, ατος, τό, (θερμαίνω) a
warm application or lotion, Hipp.

Θερμασιον, εν, τό,=θερμαστρίς
I.

Θερμαστίς, ιδος, ἡ,=θερμαντήρ.

Θερμαστρά, ἄς, ἡ, an oven, furnace,
also θερμαστρά, q. v., Call. Del. 144.

Adv. θερμαστρήνεν, from the furnace.

Θερμαστρίω, v. θερμαστρίς I. 2.

Θερμαστρίς, ιδος, ἡ, (θερμαίνω) fire-
tongs, tongs used by smiths to take hold
of hot metal: hence in genl. pincers, pli-
ers, esp.=δοντάγρα, Arist. Mechan.

—2. also a violent sort of dance, a kind
of entrechat or caper, in which one
jumped up with the legs closed tong-
fashion: hence the verbs θερμαστρί-
ζω, θερμανστρίζω, to dance this dance.

—II. a sort of pin or nail.—III.=θερ-
μυαντήρ, LXX.—Also θερμανστρίς,
q. v.

Θερμανστρά, ἄς, ἡ, θερμανστρίζω,
Critias 29, θερμανστρίς,=θερμαστρά,
etc. (Merely another form, not compd.
with αὐο or ψαύω.)

†Θέρμετε, θέρμετο, through θερμός
from θερμαίω, v. sub θερμός, Hom.

Θέρμη, ης, ἡ, (θερμός) heat, esp. fever-
ish heat, Thuc. 2, 49; in new Att.,
ἡ θερμα, Menand. p. 37, but v. Lob.
Phryn. 331.—II. αἱ θερμαί, hot-springs,
Lat. thermæ. Hence

†Θέρμη, ης, ἡ, Therme, a city of Ma-
cedonia, the later Thessalonica, at the
head of the Thermaicus Sinus; it is
now Salonichi, Hdt. 7, 124; Thuc. 1,
61.

Θεοηγορέω, ᾧ, (θερμός, ἀγαρεῖν)
to speak warmly, hotly, Orac. ap. Luc.

Θερμημερία, ὧν, αἱ, (θερμός, ἡμέ-
ρα) hot days, summer-time, Hipp.

Θέρμιος, η, εν, (θερμός) of lupines,
Diosc.

Θέρμιον, εν, τό, dim. from θερμός,
Diosc.

†Θέρμισσα, ης, ἡ, (θερμός) Thermis-
sa, one of the Lipari isles, now Vol-
cano, Strab.

Θερμοβάφης, ἐς, (θερμός, βάπτω)
dye'd hot, opp. to ψυχροβάφης, The-
ophr.

Θερμοβλυστος, εν, (θερμός, βλύω)
hot-bubbling, reithron, Anth.

Θερμοβουλος, εν, (θερμός, βουλή)
hot-tempered, rash, Eur. Incerat. 177.

Θερμοδότης, εν, ὁ, (θερμός, δίδωμι)
one who brought the hot water (calda) at
baths or sacrifices, Lat. caldarius.

Θερμοδότις, ιδος, fem. from foreg.,
Anth.

Θερμοεργός, ὄν,=θερμονργός, cf.
Dind. Aesch. Eum. 560.

Θερμοκοιλιος, εν, (θερμός, κοιλία)
hot-stomached, Hipp.

Θερμοκύνωος, εν, ὁ, a leguminous
plant, prob. of a kind between θερμός
and κναισός, Diphil. ap. Ath. 55 D.

Θερμολουσία, ας, ἡ, a bathing in hot
water, hot bath, Theophr.: and

Θερμολουτώ, ᾧ, to use hot baths,
Hipp.: from

Θερμολουτῶν, εν, ὁ, (θερμός, λούω)
one who uses hot baths.

Θερμολουτία, ας, ἡ,=θερμολουσία,
Arist. Prob.

Θερμομύτης, ἐς, (θερμός, μύγνυμι)
half-hot, Plat.

Θερμόνους, εν, (θερμός, νοῦς) heat-
ed in mind, Aesch. Ag. 1172.

Θερὸ πῦλα, ης, ἡ, (θερμός, ὀπλή)
an inflammatory disease in hors' hoofs.

Θερμοπότης, εν, ὁ, (θερμός, πίνω)
one who drinks hot drinks, Att. Hence

Θερμοπότης, ιδος, ἡ, a cup for mix-
ing hot drinks in, Ath.

Θερμοπύλαι, ὧν, αἱ, (θερμός, πύλη)
literally Hot-Gates, i. e. a narrow

gate-like pass, in which were hot
springs; Thermopylae, name of the
famous pass of Mt. Oeta from Thee-
saly to Locris, the key of Greece, Strab.;
also called simply Πύλαι,

Hdt. 7, 201. [ῥ]

Θερμοπώλιος, εν, ὁ, (θερμόν, πω-
λέω) a seller of hot meat and drink.

Hence

Θερμοπώλιον, εν, τό, a cook-shop,
Plaut.

Θερμός, ἡ, ὄν, also poet. ὄς, ὄν, H.
Hom. Merc. 110, Hes. Th. 696. (θερῶ)
warm, hot, boiling, glowing, Hom.: of
hot baths, θ. λουτρά, Il. 14, 6 (after-
wards call'd Ἡράκλεια λ., v. also
signif. III.); of tears, Od. 19, 362;
of boiling water, Ib. 388; of sun-heat,
Hdt. 3, 104, etc.—II. metaph. hot,
hasty, rash, headlong, like Lat. calidus,
esp. in Att., as Aesch. Eum. 460, Ar.
Plut. 415.—2. eager, active, fresh, Luc.

—III. τὸ θερμόν,=θερμότης, heat, Lat.
calor, Hdt. 1, 142, and Plat.—2. sub.
ὑδωρ, hot drink, Lat. calda; v. Böckh
P. E. 1, p. 104 n.—3. τὰ θερμά, sub.
χωρία, Hdt. 4, 29; but sub. λουτρά,
hot baths, also in sing. τὸ θερμόν,
Meineke Philen. p. 375.

Θέρμος, εν, ὁ, the lupine, esp. lupi-
nus albus: used at Athens to coun-
teract the effects of drink, Comici
ap. Ath. 55 C.

†Θέρμος, εν, ὁ,=Θέρμα.

Θερμοσποδία, ας, ἡ, (θερμός, σπο-
δός) hot ashes, Diosc. v. Lob. Phryn.
603.

Θερμότης, ητος, ἡ, (θερμός) warmth,
heat, Lat. calor, Plat. Rep. 335 C,
etc.—II. metaph. heat, haste, passion,
Philost.

Θερμοτράγῳ, ᾧ, (θερμός, τρώγω)
to eat lupines, Luc.

Θερμονργέω, ᾧ, to do hot, hasty acts:
and

Θερμονργία, ας, ἡ, a hot, hasty act:
from

Θερμονργός, ὄν, (θερμός, *εργω)
doing hot, hasty acts, rash, headlong,
Xen. Mem. 1, 3, 9.

Θερμόω, ᾧ,=θερμω, whence pass.
pf. inf. τεθερμώσθαι, dub. I. Ar. Lys.
1079.

Θερμόνδρον, εν, τό, also τὰ θερμό-
δρα, ὧν, (θερμός, ὑδωρ) a place with hot
springs: name of a harbour of Rhodes.

Θέρμω, (θερῶ) to warm, heat, make
hot, ὑδωρ, Od. 8, 426. Pass. to grow
hot, Od. 8, 437, Il. 18, 348. Ep. word,
only found in forms θερμετε and θέρ-
μετο.

Θερμόδης, ἐς, (θερμός, εἶδος) like-
warm, Aretae.

†Θερμόδοσσα, ης, ἡ, Thermōdossa,
an Amazon, Q. Sm. 1, 46.

†Θερμόδον, οντος, ὁ, Thermōdon, a
river of Cappadocia, that empties into
the Pontus Euxinus, now the Ther-
mek; on its banks dwelt the Ama-
zons, Aesch. Pr. 725, Hdt. 2, 104, Xen.

—2. a small river of Boeotia near
Tanagra, Hdt. 9, 43.

Θερμολή, ης, ἡ, heat, esp. feverish
heat, Hipp.

†Θέρμων, ονος, ὁ, Thermon, a Spar-
tan, Thuc. 8, 11.

Θέρμεις, εσσα, εν, of, or in summer,
Nic.: from

Θέρως, εος, τό, (θέρω) summer, sum-
mer-time, Hom.; hence also summer-

heat, as χειμών, winter-cold: τὸ θέ-
ρος, τοῦ θέρονος, absol., during, in the
summer, Hdt. 1, 202; 2, 24; κατὰ θέ-
ρους ἀκμήν, Xen. Hell. 5, 3, 19, θέ-
ρους μενούντος, about mid-summer.
Luc.—II. summer-fruits, harvest, a
crop: μεταφ., πάλγκαντον θέρος,
Aesch. Pers. 822, cf. Ag. 1655.

†Θερσαγόρας, εν, ὁ, Thersagōras,
masc. pr. n., Dem. 666, fin.

†Θέρσανδρος, εν, ὁ, Thersander, son
of Polyntices of Thebes, Pind. O. 2,
76, Hdt. 4, 147.—2. son of Sisypnus
Paus.—3. a distinguished citizen o
Orchomenus in Boeotia, Hdt. 9, 16

—Others in Aeschin., etc.

†Θερσίλοχος, εν, ὁ, Thersilochus, an
ally of the Trojans, Il. 21, 209.

†Θέρσιος, εν, ὁ, Thersius, masc. pr.
n., Paus.

†Θέρσιππος, εν, ὁ, Thersippus, a
Macedonian envoy to Darius, Arr.
An. 2, 14, 4.—2. an Athenian, Plut.
Sol. 31.—Others in Ath. etc.

†Θερσίται, ὧν, οἱ, the Thersitæ, a
people of western Hispania, Polyb.
3, 33, 9.

†Θερσίτιος, εν, of Thersites, like
Thersites, βλέμμα, prov. of any thing
exceedingly ugly, Parnon. C. 259.
from

†Θερσίτης, εν, ὁ, Thersites, the ug-
liest and most abusive of the Greeks
before Troy; he spared in his revil-
ings neither prince nor chief, but
chiefly did he direct his abuse against
Achilles and Ulysses, until smitten
by Ulysses with the sceptre, Il. 2,
212, sqq.; acc. to Apollod. son of
Agrius; he was slain by Achilles for
deriding his grief for Penthesilea,
Cyclic. Fr. p. 583 Didot. [τ]

Θέρσος, εος, τό,=θέρος, Hesych.

ΘΕΡΩ, fut. θερῶω, to warm, heat,
make hot, dry, burn. But Hom. uses
only pass. θερμαίω, c. fut. mid. θερσά-
μαι, Od. 19, 507, aor. 2 ἐθέρην in subj.

θερέω for θερῶ, Od. 17, 23: to become
warm, grow hot, warm one's self, Od. 19,
64; πυρός, at the fire, Od. 17, 23; but
πυρός ὁπίσθιο θερέσθαι, to be burnt by
destroying fire, Il. 6, 331; 11, 677.—II

=θεραπεύω, θέρων ἔλκος, dressing a
wound, Lat. fovens ulcus, Nic. Also
θερέω. Act. rare and only in late wr.

(Root ΘΕΡ hence θέρος, θερῶ, θέρ-
μω, θερμός, θερμολή, θερμαίνω, also
θεράπω, θεραπεύω, for which θερῶ
is used, v. sup. As θ was changed,
Aeol. and Dor., into φ, it is plain that to
this family belong Lat. ferveo and fe-
bris, cf. θερῶ, fera: prob. too torreo, with
our dry, Germ. dorren, dorren, etc.)

Θέρ, imperat. aor. 2 act. from τίθη-
μι, Hom.

Θέσις, εως, ἡ, (τίθημι) a setting,
placing, arranging: ἐπέων θέσις, set-
ting of words in verse, poetry, Pind.

O. 3, 14, cf. Alcae. Fr. 100: θ. νόμων
law-giving: θ. ὀνομάτων, a giving of
names, Plat. Crat. 390 D: θ. ἀγώνων
institution of games, Diod.—II. a de-
posit of money, preparatory to a law-
suit, Ar. Rub. 1191, in plur., cf. πρω-
τανεία: money paid in advance on a
sale, a deposit, earnest, Dem. 896, 6.—
III. adoption as the child of some one,
ὁ κατὰ θέσιν πατήρ, Lat. pater adop-
tivus, cf. θετός, θέτης III.: hence in
genl. adoption, e. g. admission to the
freedom of a state, Meineke Euphor.
p. 5.—IV. in philosoph. language, a
position, conclusion proved or to be
proved, Plat. Rep. 335 A, etc.: esp. a
general or universal principle, Lat. quæ-
sio infinita, propositum, Cic. Top. 21,
Quintil. 3, 5.—V. opp. to ἀρσις,—1
in dancirg, the raising of the foot hence

—2. in metre, the last half of the foot, in which the voice falls, opp. to the first half, in which it rises—3. in rhetoric, affirmation.—VI. in Gramm. θέσεις, Lat. *positurae*, are the stops. —Θέσκελος, *ov*, (θέος, ἔσκα, ἔσκα) *στῖγ*, godlike, Lat. *divinus*: but as early as Hom. this sense was confined to the full form θεοείκελος, so that θεσκελος was only used in genl. for supernatural, marvellous, wondrous, and always of things, as v. *vers*a, θεοείκελος always of persons: θέσκελα ἔργα, deeds or works of wonder, Il. 3, 130, Od. 11, 610: as adv., ἔλκτο δὲ θεσκελον αὐτῶ. he was wondrous like him, Il. 23, 107. Only Ep. Cf. θεῖος, θέσις, θεπέσιος, θέσφατος, and Butt. Lexil. in voc.

Θέσιος, *a, ov*, also *os, ov*, Dor. τέθμιος, (θεσμός) according to law, lawful, Aesch. Ag. 1564: hence τὰ θέσιμα, as subst., laws, customs, rites, Hdt. 1, 59, and Trag.; also in sing., Eur. Tro. 267.

Θεσμοδότης, *ῶ*, (θεσμός, δέχομαι) to receive, accept a law.

Θεσμοδότειρα, *ας, ἡ*, Orph., fem. from

Θεσμοδοτήρ, ἦρος, *ὁ*, (θεσμός, δίδωμι) a law-giver.

Θεσμοθεσία, *ας, ἡ*, (θεσμοθέτης) a law giving: writing law, Eccl.

Θεσμοθετεῖον, *ov, τό*, (θεσμός, τίθημι) the hall in which the θεσμοθέται met, Lat. basilica Thesmothetarium, also θεσμοθέτιον, cf. Lob. Phryn. 519.

Θεσμοθετία, *ῶ*, to be a θεσμοθέτης, Isae. 67, 2: later, to give laws: from

Θεσμοθέτης, *ov, ὁ*, (θεσμός, τίθημι) a law-giver.—II. the θεσμοθέται at Athens were the six junior archons, Herm. Pol. Ant. § 138, 10: after their year expired they became members of the Areopagus, Id. § 109, v. θεοσφύ, fin.

Θεσμοθέτιον, *ov, τό* = θεσμοθετεῖον, Plut.

Θεσμοτογέω, *ῶ*, to administer justice, late word.

Θεσμοποιέω, *ῶ*, (θεσμός, ποιέω) to make laws, Eur. Phoen. 1645.

†Θεσμοπόλις, *ις, ὁ*, Thesmo polis, a Stoic philosopher, Luc.

Θεσμοπόλος, *ov*, (θεσμός, πολλέω) = θεσμοτολόγος, Anth.

Θέσιος, *ov, ὁ*, Dor. τεθμός: poet., also from Soph. downwards, with heterog. plur. τὰ θεσμία, (τίθημι). That which is laid down and established, a law, rule, ordinance, Lat. *institutum*, as well in things divine as human, hence a rite, form, Hom. only in Od. 23, 296, λέκτροιο παλαιῶν θεσμῶν ἱκοντο, i. e. they fulfilled all the established rites of wedlock, like Lat. *consuessere cum aliquo*: besides this in H. Hom. 7, 16, θεσμοὶ εἰρήνης, the order and regularity of peace: οἱ πατριοὶ θ., Hdt. 3, 31: also freq. in Trag.—2. at Athens, Draco's laws were esp. called θεσμοί, because each began with the word θεσμός, (whence the revisors of the law were θεσμοθέται), while Solon's laws were named νόμοι, Andoc. 11, 19, 26.—3. = θησαυρός, Bergk Anacr. p. 179.—II. an institution, as the court of Areopagus, Aesch. Eum. 484, 615. Hence Θεσμοσύνη, *ης, ἡ*, justice, like δικαιοσύνη, Anth.

Θεσμοτόκος, *ov*, (θεσμός, τίκτω) law-producing, Nonn.

Θεσμοφορία, *ων, τά*, (θεσμοφόρος) the Thesmorphoria, an ancient festival held by the Athenian women in honor of Ceres Θεσμοφόρος (cf. θεσμοφόρος): a festival three days from the 11th of

Pyanepsion: first in Hdt. 2, 171; also at Epheus, Id. 6, 16: hence

Θεσμοφοριάζω, to keep the Thesmorphoria, Xen. Hell. 5, 2, 29: αἱ Θεσμοφορίζουσαι, a well known play of Aristoph.

Θεσμοφόριον, *ov, τό*, the temple of Ceres Θεσμοφόρος, Ar. Thesm. 278, 880: from

Θεσμοφόρος, *ov*, (θεσμός, φέρω) law-giving: esp. epith. of Ceres, as having introduced tillage, and so given the first impulse to civil society, lawful marriage, etc., Hdt. 6, 134: τὰ θεσμοφόρα, Ceres and Proserpina, who were worshipped together at the Thesmorphoria, Ar. Thesm. 303.

Θεσμοφύλαξ, ἄκος, *ὁ*, (θεσμός, φύλαξ) usu. in plur., θεσμοφύλακες, like νομοφύλακες, guardians of the law, a magistracy at Elis, Thuc. 5, 47, [v].

Θεσμοδέω, *ῶ*, (θεσμός, ῥῶν) to deliver oracular precepts: τὰ θεσμοδόμενα, oracles, Philo.

†Θεσπεία, *ας, ἡ*, Thespie, daughter of the Asopus, from whom the following town is said to have been named, Paus. 9, 26, 6.—II. a city of Boeotia = Θεσπία, Il. 2, 498.

Θεσπέσιος, *ια, ιον*, also *os, ov*, Eur. Andr. 297, and Luc., (θεός, εἰπεῖν, ἔσπετε): strictly of the voice, divinely sounding, divinely sweet, αἰοδή, Il. 2, 600: Σεργήεν, Od. 12, 158.—II. that can be spoken by none but God, and so unspeakable, ineffable, unutterable: hence—1. in most of the Homer. passages it has the genl. signif. of θεῖος, divine, Il. 1, 594, Od. 13, 363; dat. fem. θεσπεσίη (sub. βουλῇ) as adv., by the will or decree of God, Il. 2, 367: most freq. as epith. of any thing great, wondrous, marvellous, excellent of its kind, e. g., θ. ἄντρον, χαλκός, marvellous fine wool, brass, Od. 9, 434, Il. 2, 457; θ. ὀσμὴ, a smell divinely sweet, Od. 9, 211; so in Hdt., ἀπόδεις θεσπέσιον ὡς ἡδύ, 3, 113:—in regard to man, it usu. has the notion of mighty, prodigious, esp. in Hom., θ. ἀλαλήτος and ὀμαδός, θ. ἡχὴ, λαχὴ, βοή: but

—2. also of any thing sent, caused, proceeding from God, and so unspeakable, awful, fearful, whether of natural phenomena, as, νέφος, ἀχλὺς, λαίλαψ, Il. 15, 669, Od. 7, 42; 9, 68; or incidents in man's life, as, φόβος, φόρος, Il. 9, 2; 17, 118; πλοῦτος, Il. 2, 670; and so the θ. χάρις, so freq. in Od., may be understood. Adv. ἰως, θ. ἐφοβήθη, they trembled unspeakably, Il. 13, 637. Ep. word, once in Hdt. 1. c., cf. θέσφατος, ὑθέσφατος, and Butt. Lexil. in voc.

†Θεσπεία, *ας, ἡ*, but usu. in pl. Θεσπία, *ων, αἱ*, Thespieae, an ancient city of Boeotia at the foot of Mt. Helicon, celebrated for its brave and noble conduct in the Persian war, and for a beautiful statue of Cupid by Praxiteles: it is now Erema Castro, v. l. Il. 2, 498; Xen. Hell. 5, 4, 14, etc. [Wolf has πτα, for which Heyne and Spitz. πεια.] Hence

†Θεσπιάνης, *ov, ὁ*, an inhab. of Thespieae, Anth., fem. Θεσπιάνη.

Θεσπιουίδος, *ον*, (θεσπίς, αἰοδή) poet. for θεσπιώδης.

Θεσπιόδης, *ες*, (θεσπίς, δαίω I.) kindled by a god: in Hom. always, θεσπιόδης πῦρ, furious fire, such as seems something more than natural: Ep. word. Cf. Butt. Lexil. v. θεσκελος 4.

Θεσπιπέτα, (θεσπίς, ἔσπος) oracular, prophetic, Soph. O. T. 463: as if pecul. fem. of a form θεσπιετής, *ες*.

†Θεσπιεύς, *εως, ὁ*, an inhab. of Thes-

pieae; οἱ Θεσπιεῖς, *έων*, the Thespians Xen. Hell. 4, 2, 20; 5, 4, 45, etc.

Θεσπίω, fut. -ίσω Att. -ιῶ, Ion. inf. fut. θεσπιέειν, Hdt. 8, 135: to declare by oracle, prophesy, fortell, divine, τι, Hdt. 1, 47, etc.; τινί τι, Aesch. Ag. 1210: later also to decree, order, Julian.

†Θεσπικός, *ῆς, ὅν*, of or belonging to Thespieae, Thespiar; ἡ Θεσπικὴ γῆ the Thespiar territory, Thuc. 4, 76.

Θέσπιος, *ov* = θεσπέσιος, Hes. Fr. 54, Orac. ap. Ar. Av. 977, v. Butt. Lexil. v. θεσκελος.

†Θέσπιος, *ov, ὁ*, Thespius, a prince of Thespieae, of the family of Erechtheus, Paus.

Θέσπις, *ιως, ὁ, ἡ*, and in Nonn. gen. ἰως, etc., (θεός, εἰπεῖν, ἔσπετε): filled with the words of God, inspired, αἰοδός, Od. 17, 385, αἰοδή, Od. 1, 328; 8, 498, Eur. Med. 425,—always in acc. θεσπιν.—II. in genl. for θείος, divine, wondrous, awful, θέσις ἄλλα H. Hom. Ven. 209; like θεσπέσιος, q. v. Ep. word (though never in Il.), used also by Eur. 1. c. Cf. Butt. Lexil. v. θεσκελος. Hence

†Θέσπις, *ιδος, ὁ*, Thespi, the first Tragic poet at Athens, a contemporary of Solon, Ar. Vesp. 1479.—2. v. celebrated flute player of Ptolemy Lagus, Luc.

Θεσπίαμα, *ατος, τό*, (θεσπίω) that which is given as an oracle, an oracle Hdt. 2, 29, and Trag.

Θεσπιστής, *ου, ὁ*, a prophet.

Θεσπιώδης, *ov*, to be a θεσπιωδός to prophesy, sing in prophetic strain Aesch. Ag. 1161, Ar. Plut. 9. Hence

Θεσπιώδημα, *ατος, τό* = θεσπίαμα Θεσπιωδός, *ον*, (θεσπίς, ῥῶν) singing in prophetic strain, prophetic, of persons, Eur.: θ. φόβος, Aesch. Ag. 1134 ὁ θεσπιωδός, a prophet, Lat. *uates*.

†Θεσπρωτία, *ας, ἡ*, Thesprotia, a region of Epirus along the coast, Strab. and

†Θεσπρωτικός, *ῆς, ὅν*, of or belonging to Thesprotia, Strab.: and

†Θεσπρωτίς, *ιδος, ἡ*, pecul. fem. to Θεσπρωτός, γῆ, Thuc. 1, 46: from

†Θεσπρωτοί, *ων, οἱ*, the Thesproti, or Pelasgic origin, the most ancient of the nations of Epirus, dwelling along the coast, in Hom. extending inland also to the borders of Thessaly and the banks of the Aous, Od. 14, 315. Hdt. 8, 46, Thuc. 2, 80. Hence

†Θεσπρωτός, *ῆς, ὅν*, of the Thesproti, Thesprotian, Ζεύς, Aesch. Pr. 831, οὐδ' ας, Eur. Phoen. 982.

†Θεσπρωτός, *ου, ὁ*, Thesprotus, son of Lycæon, Apollod.

†Θεσσαλία, *ας, Att. Θετταλία, ας, ἡ*, Thessaly, a province of northern Greece, between Macedonia, Epirus, Aetolia, Boeotia, and the Aegean, Hdt. 7, 128, Pind. P. 10, 2: and

Θεσσαλίζω, Att. Θετταλίζω, *ι-ίσω*, to imitate the Thessalians, esp. to speak like them, Ael.: and

†Θεσσαλίς, *ῆς, ὅν*, Att. Θεττ., Thessalian, Hdt. 7, 128. Adv. -κῶς, in Thessalian fashion, Crates ap. Ath. 418 C: and

†Θεσσαλίος, *ας, ov*, = *freg.*, Eur. Andr. 1176: from

Θεσσαλός, *ου, ὁ*, Att. Θετταλός, fem. Θεσσαλίς, a Thessalian, Hdt., etc.; also as adj., *ος, ἡ, ὅν*, Plat., Eur.: proverb., Θεσσαλὸν σόφισμα, a Thessalian trick, from the faithless character of the people, Eur. Phoen. 1407; hence also, ὁ νόμισμα, i. e. false money: τῇ Θεσσαλί, a Thessalian female, esp. a sorceress, Plat. Gorg. 513 A: cf. Ar. Nub. 749 where γυνή

γαρμακίς is expressed. †II. ἡ Θεσπυρία, a kind of shoe, Lysipp. Bacch. 2. †Θεσσαλίσκος, ου, ὁ, *Thessaliscus*, masc. pr. n., Arr.—Θεττ.—in Arist. Rhet.

†Θεσσαλιώτις, ιδος, ἡ, *Thessaliotis*, a subdivision of Thessaly adjacent to Mt. Pindus, Hdt. 1, 57; Strab.

†Θεσσαλόμηνος, ου, (Θεσσαλός, τέμναι), θ. κρέας, a lump of meat such as you would cut for a hungry Thessalian, Philetaer. Lampad. 1.

†Θεσσασθαί, like *ικετεύειν*, to pray for, seek by prayer, desire: a defect. poet. aor., of which we find only 3 plur. *θέσαντο*, Pind. N. 5, 18, and part. *θέσαντες*, Hes. Fr. 23, Archil. 82, Ap. Rh. 1, 824, v. Schäf. Schol. Par. ad l. Hence, acc. to Gramm., the verb. adj. *θεστός*, whence the Homer. *ἀποθεστος* and *πολυθεστος*. (Perh. from *τίθημι*, first in signif. of *ικετεύω*, to sit as a suppliant, and then in act. sense, to implore, pray for: cf. Buttm. Lexil. v. *θάσσω* 7 not.)

†Θέστη, ης, (or Θέστις) ἡ, *Theste*, a fountain in Africa, Hdt. 4, 159.

†Θεστιάδης, ου, ὁ, son of *Thestius*, i.e. Iphiclus, Ar. Rh. 1, 261: οἱ *Θεστιάδαι*, the descendants of *Thestius*, Strab.

†Θεστιάς, ιδος, ἡ, daughter of *Thestius*, i.e. *Althaea*, Aesch. Cho. 605; Leda, Eur. I. A. 49.

†Θεστίος, ου, ὁ, *Thestius*, son of Mars and Demonassa, king of Pleuron in Aetolia, Apollod. 1, 7, 7: acc. to Paus., son of Agenor, and father of Leda, 3, 13, 8, cf. 9, 27, 6.

†Θέστις, ἡ, v. l. for *Θέστη* in Hdt. 4, 159.

†Θεσπόμενος, α, ου, of *Thesior*, ὁ *Θεσπόμενος*, the prophetic son of *Thesior*, l. e. *Calchas*, Soph. Aj. 801.

†Θεσπιδόης, ου, ὁ, son of *Thesior*, i.e. *Calchas*, Il. 1, 69; *Alcmaon*, 12, 394.

†Θεστυλῖς, ιδος, ἡ, *Thestyliis*, name of a female slave, Theocr. 2, 69.

†Θέστωρ, ορος, ὁ, *Thesior*, son of Idmon, father of *Calchas*, an Argonaut. —2. son of Enops, a Trojan, Il. 16, 401.

†Θεσπιάτης λόγος, ου, (θέσφατος, λέγω) prophetic, Aesch. Ag. 1442.

†Θεσφάτος, ου, (θέος, φημί) spoken by God, and so decreed, appointed, destined, Lat. *fatalis*, *θεσφάτος ἐστί*, 'tis so appointed, Il. 8, 477; also c. dat. pers. et inf., σοὶ δ' οὐ θ. ἐστί γανέειν, 'tis not appointed thee to die, Od. 4, 561: as subst., τὰ θεσφάτα, the divine decrees, oracles, Od. 9, 507; also in sing., Eur. I. T. 121.—II. in genl. like *θεός*, sent, made by God, *ἄρ*, Od. 7, 143, cf. *θεσπόμενος*, *θεσπῖς*, and Buttm. Lexil. in voc.

†Θετός, έα, έον, verb. adj. from *τίθημι*, to be laid down or assumed.—II. *θετέον*, one must lay down, Plat. Legg. 832 E.

†Θέτης, ου, ὁ, (τίθημι) one who places, lays down, θ. *ὄνοματος*, one who gives a name, Plat. Crat. 389 E.—II. one who makes a deposit or pledge, Isae. 82, 18, cf. *θέσις* II.—III. one who adopts a child, cf. *θέσις* III.

†Θετιδίων, ου, τό, the temple of *Thetis*, Eur. Andr. 20: also *Θετιδίων*, Polyb.

†Θετικὸς, ἡ, ὅν, (θέτης) placing, laying down, positive, θ. νόμοι, Arist. Pol.: hence in Gramm., τὸ θ., the positive degree of comparison.—II. belonging to a *θέσις* or general principle, θ. ζητήσις, a general inquiry, Strab., cf. *θέσις* IV. Adv. -κῶς.

†Θέτις, ιδος, and ιος, ἡ, *Thetis*, one of the Nereids, wife of *Peleus*, mother of *Achilles*: oft. in Hom., who uses *Θέτι* for dat., but *Θέτι* for vocat., Il. 24, 104: cf. Hes. Th. 244, 1006

†Θετός, ἡ, ὅν, verb. adj. from *τίθημι*, placed, set, Pseud-Eur. I. A. 251.

—II. taken as one's child, adopted, *θετόν παιδα ποιεῖσθαι*, Hdt. 6, 57.—III. as subst. τὸ *θετόν*, part of a woman's head-dress.

†Θεῖ, Dor. and Ion. for *θεός*, *θεῖ*, imperat. aor. 2 mid. from *τίθημι*.

†Θεῖ Dor. contraction for *θεο-*; words thus commencing not put down here are to be looked for under *θεο-*.

†Θεογενής, ιδος, ἡ, Dor. for *Θεογενής*, *Theogénis*, fem. pr. n., Theocr. 28, 13.

†Θεῦδας, ᾶ, ὁ, *Theudas*, a man who raised an insurrection among the Jews, and was destroyed with his followers, N. T., v. Interp. ad Act. 5, 36.

†Θεοδωσία, ας, ἡ, = *Θεοδωσία*, Dem.

†Θεοδόσιος, ου, ὁ, = *Θεοδ.*, Anth.

†Θεῦθ, ὁ, *Theuth*, an Aegyptian god, corresponding to the Grecian *Hermes*, the Roman *Mercury*, inventor of the letters of the alphabet, etc., Plat. Phaedr. 274 C; Philob. 18 B; also written *Θεῦθ*.

†Θεομαρίδας, α, ὁ, *Theomáridas*, masc. pr. n., Theocr. 2, 70, v. l. *Θεοχαρίλας*, a where Valck. considers *Θεοχαρίλας* a fem. pr. n.

†Θεομρία, ας, ἡ, Dor. for *θεομορία*, destiny, Call. Ep. 32, 4.—II. as adj. fem., appointed by God, θ. νοῦσος, Ap. Rh.: from

†Θεῦμορος, ου, Dor. for *θεῦμορος*, assigned, granted by God, divine, *ἰουδαί*, Pind. O. 3, 18.—In genl. the Dor. were fond of changing initial *θεο-* into *θευ-*, esp. in proper names, as *Θεῦγυις*, *Θεῦδοτος*, *Θεῦδοσιος*, *Θεῦπομπος*, for *Θεόγυις*, etc.; Call. Cer. 58 ventured even *θεῦς* for *θεός*: later Ep. and Epigram. poets adopted these Dor. forms. The Att. contracted init. *θεο-* into *θου-*, as *Θουκνίδης*, *Θουκλῆς* for *Θεοκνύς*, etc., Maitt. de Dial. p. 16, 217 Sturz, Böckh Inscr. 1, p. 353, 13.

†Θεῦμπορος, ὁ, Dor. for *Θεοπ.*, Anth.

†Θεῦθ, ὁ, and ἡ, Dor. for *θεός*, Call. v. sub *θεῦμορος*.

†Θεῦσμοι, I will run, fut. of *θεῖω*, Il.

†Θεοφορία, ας, ἡ, Dor. for *θεοφορία*.

†Θεοφάριλας, α, ὁ, v. *Θεομαρίδας*.

†Θεῶν, Ep. also *θεῖω*, fut. *θεῦσμοι*, Dor. *θεῦσμοί*, *θεῖω* only in Lyc. 119.

†Το run, Hom.: also ποῖν, πόδεσσι; *θέειν* *πεδίῳ*, to run over the plain, Il. 4, 244; 22, 23; *ἐπ' ἄκρον καρπὸν*, *ἐπ' ἄκρον ἄλός* *θέειν*, Il. 20, 227, 229: *περὶ τρίποδος θέειν*, to run for a tripod, Il. 11, 701; hence metaph., *περὶ ψυχῆς* *Ἑκτορος θέειν*, to run, contend for *Hector's* life, Il. 22, 161; later also, *θὸν περὶ τῆς ψυχῆς* (sc. *δρόμου*) *Valck.* Hdt. 7, 57; *θέειν κίνδυνον*, Plut. Cf. *τρέχω*.—II. of other kinds of motion, as—I. of birds, to fly, Ar. Av. 205.—2. of things, to run, fly, etc., most freq. like Lat. *curre*, of ships, Il. 1, 483; later also c. acc., *θάλασσαν*, *πέλαγος*, *κύμα θέειν*, Jac. A. P. p. 282, 642: also of a rolling wheel, Il. 13, 141; of a quoit, *θέειν ἀπὸ χειρὸς*, Od. 8, 193.—III. of things which (as we too say) run in a continuous line, though not actually in motion, as *ὄλεθ' ἀνὰ νοῦτα θέοντα διαμπερές*, Il. 13, 547; esp. of anything circular, which seems to run round into itself, *ἀντὺς, ἡ πυμᾶτη θέειν ἀσπίδος*, Il. 6, 118; so too, *δόνοντες λευκὰ θέοντες*, teeth running in a white line, Heine. Hes. Sc. 146, cf. *ἐλαίνω* III. 2.—IV. as part. with another verb it takes an advrb. signif.,

quick, swift, quickly, θέων παρῆναι, κάλεσον θέων, etc., Hom.; and, *ἡλθε θέουσα* (as we say) she came running, Il. 6, 394; *ἔξε θέων*, of a person on ship-board, Od. 3, 288.—On Homer's *βῆ δὲ θέειν*, v. *βαίνω* I. (Hence *θός*: akin to *σύνω*, where the *v* or *f* appears as in fut. *θεύσομαι*, cf. Sansc. *dāu*.)

†Θεῶ, for *θεάον*, imperat. from *θεᾶσθαι*.

†Θεώλογος, ου, ὁ, Alcibiades uses for *Θεόρου* in Ar. Vesp. 45.

†Θέωμεν, Ion. for *θῶμεν*, 1 plur. subj. aor. 2 from *τίθημι*.

†Θέων, ὀνος, ὁ, *Theon*, a painter of Samos, Ael.

†Θεωνύμια, ὄν, αἱ, (θεός, ὄνομα) the names or attributes of God, Eccl.

†Θεωρέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (θεωρός) to look at, view, behold, τι, Hdt. 4, 76, Aesch. Pr. 302: esp.—2. to be a spectator at the public games and festivals, τὰ Ὀλύμπια θ., Hdt. 1, 59; also, θ. ἐς τὰ Ἑφέσια, Thuc. 3, 104.—3. also of the mind, like Lat. *contemplari*, to contemplate, τι, Plat. Gorg. 523 E: to consider, Dem. 12, 24, etc.: also, τι πρὸς τι θ., to compare one thing with another, Dem. 230, 26.—II. to be a *θεωρός* or state ambassador to the oracle or at the games, Thuc. 5, 18; οὐδ' αὖ μοι, πλὴν ἐς Πάρον θ., Ar. Vesp. 1188, cf. *θεωρός* II.—III. in Soph. O. C. 1084, it has usu. been taken trans. *θεωρήσασα τοῦμόν ὅμα*, having made my eyes behold, Herm., who refers to Thuc. 8, 10; Dind., with Wunder, reads *ἐωρήσασα*, cf. *εἰωρέω*. Hence

†Θεώρημα, ατος, τό, that which is looked at, viewed, a sight, spectacle, like *θέαμα*, Schäf. Ap. Dem. 2, p. 106.—II. of the mind, that which is contemplated, and so a principle thereby arrived at, a rule, Lat. *praeceptum*, Polyb., and Cicer.: also τὰ *θεωρήματα*, the arts and sciences, Id.—2. in mathematics, a theorem, Eucl. Hence

†Θεωρηματικός, ἡ, ὄν, of, belonging to *θεωρήματα*, using them, and so prob. dogmatic, epith. of *Metrodorus*, the disciple of *Stilpo*, Diog. L. 2, 113.

†Θεωρημάτιον, ου, τό, dim. from *θεώρημα*, Epict.

†Θεωρίσις, εως, ἡ, (θεωρέω) a viewing, contemplation, Plat. Phil. 48 A.

†Θεωρήτριον, ου, τό, a seat in a theatre, etc., Plat.

†Θεωρήτεον, verb. adj. from *θεωρέω*, one must contemplate, Plat. Legg. 815 B.

†Θεωρητικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or belonging to *θεωρία*: θ. βίος, a contemplative, as opp. to a practical life, Arist. Eth. N. Adv. -κῶς.

†Θεωρητός, ἡ, ὄν, (θεωρέω) that may be seen, Diod. 14, 60. Adv. -τῶς.

†Θεωρήτρα, ὦν, τό, the presents made by the bridegroom to the bride, when she first unveiled herself.

†Θεωρία, ας, ἡ, (θεωρέω) a looking at, viewing, beholding, *θεωρίας εἵνεκεν* for the purpose of seeing the world, Hdt. 1, 30: esp.—II. the being a spectator at the public games and festivals, Soph. O. T. 1491.—2. also freq. of the mind, contemplation, reflection, speculation, Plat. Legg. 951 C; and in plur., Rep. 517 D: theory, as opp. to practice, and so in genl. science, Polyb.—III. the sending of *θεωροί* or state ambassadors to the oracle or games, cf. Plat. Phaed. 58 C: also the *θεωροί* themselves, as we say an embassy, Xen. Mem. 4, 8, 2, and ap. Dem. 256, 14: also—2. the office of *θεωρός*, discharge of that office, Thuc. 6, 16: it was one of the lesser *λειπονοργία*, Böckh P. E. 1, 286 sq.—IV. pass.—

θεωρημα, *a sight, spectacle*, Aesch. Fr. 152, Achae. ap. Ath. 277 B.

θεωρικός, *ή, όν, of or belonging to θεωρία* (in both signs): *θ. σκηνή*, the tent used by the *θεωροί*, Henioch. Inert. 1, 8: esp.—II. *τὰ θεωρικά* (sub. *χρήματα*) *the money*, which, from the time of Pericles, was given from the treasury to the poor citizens, to pay for their seats at the theatre, (at 2 obols the seat), but also for other purposes, Dem. 31, 13, etc., cf. Böckh P. E. 1, 289, sqq., 227, etc.: also in sing., τὰ θ. ap. Dem. 243, fin., etc.

θεωρίος, *ον, ό*, also **θεάριος**, epith. of Apollo, as *god of oracles*.

θεωρίς, *ιδος, ή*, with and without *ναύς*, a *sacred ship*, which carried the *θεωροί* (cf. *θεωρός* II) to their destination, but was also used for other state-purposes, Hdt. 6, 87, cf. Plat. Phaed. 58 B: the Delian *θεωρίς*, said to have begun with Theseus, was esp. famous at Athens, Spanh. Call. H. Del. 314, Böckh P. E. 1, 286, sq.

†θεωρίς, *ιδος, ή*, *Theoris*, a priestess at Athens, styled *ή Δηνυρίς* from her wicked deeds; she was guilty of the most infamous crimes, and was put to death by Demosthenes on the charge of impiety, Dem. 793, 26, Plut. v. 1. for *Θεοδωρίς*—2. a female of whom Sophocles was enamoured, Ath. 592 A, B.

θεωρός, *οὔ, ό*,=θεωρητής, *θεατής, a spectator*, Aesch. Pr. 118: *one who travels to see men and things*, Plat. Legg. 951 A, 953 C: *θ. εκκίδων*, *viewing or present at the festivals*, Eur. Ion 1076. But usu.—II. *an ambassador, sent by the state to consult an oracle*, Soph. O. C. 413 (cf. *θεοπρόπος* II); or to *present some offering or perform some religious rite at the public games*, Dion. H.; where the *θεωροί* were crowned and magnificently dressed. The Athenians sent *θεωροί* to the Delphic oracle, to Delos, and to the four great Hellenic games, v. Valck. Amm. p. 92, Böckh P. E. 1, 286 sq., G. F. Schumacher de Vett. Legatt. Theoricis, Schlesw. 1827.—2. *a magistrate at Mantinea*, Thuc. 5, 47. (The deriv. from *θεός* and *ώρα* is maintained by Harpocr., Hesych., Phot., Etym. M. among the ancients, by Müller Aegin. p. 135, Welcker Theogn. p. XVII, among the moderns, and agrees with the analogy of *θυρωρός*, *πυλωρός*, *πτενωρός*, *υλωρός*. But then, it has been thought necessary to derive the word in its first sense from *θεάομαι* only, which can hardly be true. May we not rather suppose the name *θεωροί* (*θεός, ώρα*) to have been first given to the sacred deputies, and then, as these were the chief spectators, applied to spectators in general, and from its likeness to *θεατά* to have become equiv. thereto? Cf. the anecdote of Pythagoras in Cic. Tusc. 5, 3.)

θεούσις, *εως, ή*, (*θεός*)=ἀποθεούσις Eccl.

θεότερος, *α, ον*, compar. of *θεός*, *more divine*, v. *θεός* III.

Θηβαγενής, *ές*, (*Θήβαι*, *γένω) *springing from Thebes*, Theban, Hes. Th. 530: the form *Θηβαγενής* is also good, v. Lob. Phryn. 648.

Θηβαζε, *to or towards Thebes*: from *Θήβαι*, *ων, αι*, poet also *ή Θήβη*, *ης* Dor. *Θήβα*, *Thebes*, the name of several cities, of which the most famous are—1. the Egyptian *Thebes*, i. capital of Upper Egypt, the *Theais*, on the Nile, styled *εκατόμυλος*, the hundred-gated, Il. 9, 381, Od. 11, 126 only in pl., Hdt. 2, 15, etc. In

lati wr. it is called *Διδός πόλις*.—2. an ancient city of Boeotia on the Ismenus, acc. to ancient fable founded by Cadmus, but Hom. makes it to have been built by Zethus and Amphion, Od. 11, 262-5: called *επτάπυλος*; seven-gated, Il. 4, 406; it is now *Thiva*: Hom. uses both sing and pl., sing. Il. 4, 406, Od. 11, 263, etc., pl. Il. 5, 804; 6, 223, etc.: Hes. also both sing. and pl.: Pind.; Tragg., etc.—3. usu. *Θήβη*, *Thebē*, a city of the Cilices in Mysia, the capital of Eëtion father of Andromache, situated at the foot of Mt. Placos, and hence called *Υποπλάκιη*, Il. 1, 366; 6, 416 in sing.; pl. only 22, 479: taken and destroyed by Achilles, 2, 691: it did not rise from its ruins, but the name remained attached to the surrounding plains. Hdt. 7, 42, Xen. An. 7, 8, 7—Others in Polyb., Strab., etc. Hence

Θηβαγενής, *ές*,=Θηβαγενής, Eur. Supp. 136.

Θηβαίενος, *εως* Ion. *έος, ό*, epith. of Jupiter, the *Theban*, Hdt. 1, 182, etc.

†Θηβαϊκός, *ή, όν*, *Theban*; *ή Θηβαϊκή*, the *Theban territory*, Strab.: *ό Θηβ. νομός*, the *Theban nome*, in Ægypt, Hdt. 2, 4.

†Θηβαϊός *ον, ό*, *Thebaeus*, masc. pr. n., a Trojan, Il. 8, 120.

†Θηβαϊός, *α, ον*, of *Thebes*, *Theban*, Od. 10, 492; Hdt. 5, 79; etc.

Θηβαίς, *ιδος, ή*, prop. fem. adj. *Theban*, Thuc. 3, 58; sub. *γῆ*, the *Thebais*, i. e. territory of *Thebes* in Ægypt, Hdt. 2, 28.—II. the *Thebaid*, a poem on the siege of Thebes, which formed one of the Epic cycle, Paus. [ἀλς.]

Θηβαίτης, *ον, ό*, a *Theban*, *οι Θηβαῖται*, the *Thebans*, Strab.

Θηβάνας, *ον, ό*, a name for the N. E. wind (*καικίας*) in Lesbos, blowing from the *Theban plain*, Arist. de Vent. 2.

Θήβαζε, poet. adv.=Θήβαζε, Il. 23, 679.

Θήβη, *ης, ή, v. Θήβα*—II. a daughter of the Asopus, after whom Boeotian Thebes was said to be named, Hdt. 5, 80; Paus.

Θήβηθεν, Aeol. *Θειβάνην*, *Θειβάνθι*, Ar. Ach. 862, 868, from *Thebes*.

Θήβησιν, or better *Θήβησιν*, poet. -σι, adv. at *Thebes*, Il. 6, 223, Od. 15, 247.

Θήγυλλός, *α, ον*, (*θήγω*) *pointed, sharp*, Anth.—II. act. *sharpening*, c. gen. rei, Anth.

Θηγάνεος, *α, ον*,=foreg. [α]: from *Θηγάνη*, *ης, ή*, a *whetstone*, Soph. Aj. 820: metaph. *any thing to whet, an incentive to fury*, Aesch. Eum. 859. [α]

Θηγάνων, *ον, τό*,=Θηγάνη.

Θηγάνω,=θήγω, Aesch. Ag. 1535.

Θήγη, *ης, ή*, softer form of *θήκη*, as *Gaius* of Caius, ap. Hesych.

ΘΗΤΩ, *ι*, *θήξω*, to *sharpen, whet*, Hom. (only in Il.), *όδόντας*, 11, 416, so *θ. γένυν*, Eur. Phoen. 1380; and so *θ. φάσαντων*, etc., Trag.: also in mid., *όδον* *τηξάσθω*, let him whet his spear, Il. 2, 382.—II. metaph. to *sharpen, to poke*, like Lat. *acuerē*, *τήν ψυχὴν εἰς τὰ πολεμικά*, Xen. Cyr. 2, 1, 11, *λόγοι* *τετρημένοι*, *sharp, biting words*, Aesch. Pr. 311. (Cf. Sanscr. *tij acuerē*, which points to a connection with *τιγείν*, *τιγγάνω*, etc.)

Θηέομαι, *ι*, *ήσομαι*, Ion. form of *θεάομαι*, *θάομαι*, Dor. *θαέομαι*: to *look on, gaze at*, c. aut sine acc., Hom.; usu. with collat. notion of wonder, and so to *gaze at, admire*, Il. 7, 444, Od. 2, 13, etc.; joined with *θαμβείν*, Il. 23, 728: *θηνέτω*. Ion. 3 pl. impf.

for *εθρούντω*, oft. in Hom.; also *έθνεσθεσθα* for *εθρούνεσθα*, Od. 9, 218; and *θησάομαι*, rare form for *θησάντω* Od. 18, 191.

Θήρη, Ep. for *θής*, 2 sing. subj. aor. 2 act. from *τιθήμι*, Il. 16, 96.

Θητήρ, *ήρος, ό*, Ion. for *θεατής* (*θεόουαι*) *one who gazes at, an admiring* *θ. τόζων*, Od. 21, 397.

Θητήρ, *ή, όν*, Ion. for *θεατής*, *gazed at, wonderful, admirable*, Lat. *spectandus*, Hes. Th. 31: Dor. *θῆτηρ* as freq. in Pind

Θητήω, *ορι.*, *ο*,=Θητήρ, Nonn. *Θήιον*, *τό*, poet. for *θειόν*, *brimstone*, Od. 22, 493.

Θήλιος, Ep. for *θειός*, *divine*: cf. *θῆος* *Θηκαῖος*, *αἶα*, *αἶον*, like a *chest* *ο*. *coffin* (*θήκη*), hence *οἰκημα*, *θ*, a *burial vault*, Hdt. 2, 86: from

Θήκη, *ης, ό*, (*τίθημι*) *a case to put any thing in, a box, chest, χρυσοῦ θ*, a *money-chest*, Lat. *theca*, Hdt. 3, 130, ubi v. Bähr, cf. 9, 83: esp. *a place for putting corpses in, a grave, vault*, Hdt. 1, 67, etc., cf. Blomf. Aesch. Ag. 440 (453). Hence

Θηκίον, *ον, τό*, dim. from *foreg.*

Θηκτός, *ή, όν*, verb. adj. from *θηγω*, *sharpened, whetted*, Aesch. Theb. 944, and Eur.

Θηλάζω, fut. -άσω Dor. -άξω, (*θηλή*) *to give suck, suckle*, of the mother or nurse, Lys. 92, 29. Mid. *to suck*, of the child, Lob. Phryn. 468; but also in act. signif., Plat. Rep. 460 D. Pass. *to be suckled*, Arist. H. A.—II. the act. is also used like mid., *to suck, μασσόν* *εθῆλαζεν*, Theocr. 3, 16; so too Arist. H. A. 6, 23, Plut., and Luc.—Used both of man and beast. Hence

Θηλμύνος, *οὔ, ό*, a *suckling*, ap. Hesych.

Θηλμύων, *όνος, ή*,=θηλάστοια, *a nurse*, Sophr. ap. Ath. 288 A.

Θηλασμός, *οὔ, ό*, (*θηλάζω*) *a suckling*, Plut.

Θηλάστρια, *ας, ή*, (*θηλάζω*) *one who suckles, a nurse*, Soph. Fr. 85.

Θήλεα, Ion. for sq., Hdt.

Θήλεια, fem. from *θηλνς*, Hom. In Arat. also neut. plur. as if from *θήλειος*: besides which a poet. adj. *θήλεος* seems to have been in use.

Θήλω, *ω*, Dor. *θαλέω*, (*θηλή*)=θάλλω, *to flourish, abound*, c. gen., *λειμῶνες* *του ἡδὲ σελίνου*, *θήλεον*, the meadows were rich with violets and parsley, Od. 5, 73: later also c. dat. *θάλησε σελίνους*, Pind. N. 4, 143, c. 10, 78.

Θηλή, *γες, ή*, the part of the breasts which gives suck, the *teat, nipple*, Eur. Cycl. 56, and Plut. (From *θάλλα* *έβαλον*, *τέθηλα*, *θήλνς*, Plat. Crat. 414 A.)

Θηλοειδής, *ές*, (*θηλή*, *ειδός*) *nipple-shaped*.

Θηλυγενής, *ές*, (*θηλνς*, *γένω) *of female sex, womanish, στόλος*, Aesch. Supp. 29; and so Eur. and Plat. Adv. νός.

Θηλυγλωσσος, *ον*, (*θηλνς*, *γλωσσα*) *with woman's tongue*, Anth.

Θηλυγονέω, *ω, ι*, *ήσω*, *to beget girls*, Philo: and

Θηλυγονία, *ας, ή*, a *begetting of girls*, opp. to *κουρογονία*, Hipp., to *υβρενογονία*, Arist. H. A.—II. *kin by the mother's side*, Hdn.: from

Θηλυγόνοος, *ον*, (*θηλνς*, *γένω) *begetting girls*, Hipp.

Θηλυόριος, *ον, ό*, Ion. -όριος, (*θηλνς*) *a womanish, effeminate person*, Hdt. 7, 153.

Θηλυρόδωδς, *ες*, (*θηλυόριος*, *ειδός*) *of womanish kind, effeminate*, μέλος, At. Thesm. 131. Adv. -όδς.

Θηλυκένομαι, dep., to behave like a woman, Clein. Al.: from

Θηλυκός, ἡ, ὄν, (θῆλυς) womanish; esp. in Gramm., of the feminine gender, Dion. H.: so Adv. -κώς, Arist. ap. Ath. 499 D.

Θηλυκρύνειν, ας, ἡ, the female κρανεῖα, Theophr.

Θηλυκράτης, ἐς, (θῆλυς, κρατέω) swaying women, Aesch. Cho. 600.

Θηλυκτένος, ὄν, (θῆλυς, κτείνω) slaying women: or rather slaying by women's hands, *Αρης θ., Aesch. Pr. 860.

Θηλυλῶλος, ὄν, (θῆλυς, λαλέω) = θηλυλόσσοις.

Θηλυμῶνέω, ὦ, to be mad after women; from

Θηλυμῶνής, ἐς, (θῆλυς, μαίνομαι) mad after women, Mel. 54.—II. act. maddening woman, θ. ὁτοβοί κρατάλων, Antim. 94.

Θηλυμελής, ἐς, (θῆλυς, μέλος) singing in soft strains, Ἀρδών, Anth.

Θηλυμίτρη, ὄν, ὁ, (θῆλυς, μίτρα) with a woman's head-dress of clothes, Luc.: fem. -μίτρη, ἴδος, ὁ, ἡ, Id.

Θηλυμόρητος, ὄν, (θῆλυς, μορφή) woman-shaped, Eur. Bacch. 353.

Θηλύνους, νουον, contr. -νους, Aesch. of weak, womanish mind, Aesch. Pr. 1003.

Θηλύνω, f. -ῶνδ, (θῆλυς) to make weak and womanish. Pass., to become so, τῇ μορφῇ, Theoc. 20, 14; c. acc., ἡθλύνθην στόμα, I became woman-tongued, Soph. Aj. 651.

Θηλυπαῖς, παιδός, ἡ, (θῆλυς, παῖς) having borne a girl, Lyc.

Θηλυπύς, ὁ, ἡ, πονύ, τό, gen. ποδος, (θῆλυς, πούς) θ. βάσις, the tread of female foot, Pseud-Eur. I. A. 421.

Θηλυπρεπής, ἐς, (θῆλυς, πρέπω) besitting a woman: womanish, Anth.

Θῆλυς, θῆλεια, θῆλυ, Hom., though he also had θῆλυς for fem., θῆλυς ἔσσης, θῆλεις ἑοῦσαι, etc., so too Hes., and Trag.; Ion. fem. θῆλεια, gen. θηλέης, Hdt., cf. Butt. Ausf. Gr. § 62, Ann. 3, not.: of female sex, female, opp. to ἀρῆνος, as θῆλεια θεός, a goddess, Il. 8, 7; θῆλεια ἵπποι, mares, Hom.; σῦες θῆλεια, sows, Od. 14, 16; in genl. of or belonging to women, ἀντή, a woman's voice or cry, Od. 6, 122; τό θῆλυ, the female sex, Eur. H. F. 536; also the female, Plat. Criti. 110 C: ἡ θῆλεια, a woman, Eur. And. 181: also of plants, θ. κάλαμος, Diosc.—II. also applied to things, as partaking of the fruitfulness, delicacy or other properties of the female sex: and so—I. fruitful, nourishing, life-giving, θῆλεια τοκάδες, Od. 14, 16: θῆλυς ἔσσης, Od. 5, 467, cf. Heinr. Hes. Sc. 395.—2. tender, soft, delicate, Eur. Med. 928; also in bad sense, womanish, weak, Soph. Tr. 1062, 1075.—3. in building, etc., those parts were called female into which others fitted, like our male and female screw.—4. in the Pythag. language, the even numbers were female, the odd male, Plut.—Hom. and Hes. seem to use the compar. θηλυτέρος, α, ὄν, [v], just like the positive, but only in phrases θηλυτέραί θεαί, or γυναικες, where Passow thinks we may keep a compar. sense, the gentler, softer beings. (From θάλλω, τέθηκα, cf. Plat. Crat. 414 A).

Θηλυπόρος, ὄν, (θῆλυς, σπείρω) born of woman; but γέννα θ., a family of females, Aesch. Pr. 855.

Θηλυστολέω, ὦ, to wear women's clothes, Strab.: from

Θηλυστόλος, ὄν, (θῆλυς, στολή) clad in women's clothes.

Θηλυτέρος, α, ὄν, v. θῆλυς, sub fin.

Θηλυτής, ητος, ἡ, (θῆλυς) womanhood, female nature, Arist. Gen. An.; opp. to ἀρρενότης.—2. womanish nature, effeminacy, Plut.

Θηλυτοκέω, ὦ, to bear girls, Hipp.; and

Θηλυτοκία, ας, ἡ, the bearing of a girl, Joseph.: from

Θηλυτόκος, ὄν, (θῆλυς, τίκτω) bearing girls, Theoc. 25, 125.—II. acc. to some, proparox. θηλυτόκος, ὄν, pass. female-born, ἔκγονα, Arist. Polit. 7, 16, 6, where however Bekk. -τόκα.

Θηλυφῶνής, ἐς, (θῆλυς, φαίνωμαι) like a woman, womanish, Plut.

Θηλυφῶνος, ὄν, (θῆλυς, *φένω) killing women: hence τό θ., the aconite, so called from certain supposed properties, Theophr.

Θηλυφῶρον, ὄν, gen. ονος, (θῆλυς, φέρω) of woman's mind, Ar. Eccl. 110.

Θηλυφῶνος, ὄν, (θῆλυς, φωνή) with a woman's voice, Ael.

Θηλυχείρ, χειρός, ὁ, ἡ, (θῆλυς, χεῖρ) with a woman's hand.

Θηλυχίτων, gen. υνος, ὁ, ἡ, (θῆλυς, χίτων) with a woman's frock, Anth. [i]

Θηλώ, ὅος contr. οῖς, ἡ, (θῆλυς) a nurse, prob. I. Plut., Valck. Phoen. 458. extr.

Θῆμα, τό, (τίθημι) = θήκη.

Θημακός, οὔ, ὁ, Themacus, an Attic deity of the tribe Erechtheis, Andoc.; ὁ Θημακεύς, an inhab. of Themacus, Id.

Θημολογέω, ὦ, (θημών, λέγω) to collect in a heap, dub. I. Anth.

Θημονία, ας, ἡ, = θημῶν.

Θημών, ὄνος, ὁ, (τίθημι) like θωμός, a heap, Od. 5, 368; also in Arist. Meteor. Hence

Θημωία, or -ία, ἡ, = foreg.

Θημων ἱδετός, ὦ, (θημών, τίθημι) to put in a heap.

Θῆν, an enclitic particle, used chiefly in Ep., rarely in Att. poets, Dind. Aesch. Pr. 928: akin to δῆ, expressing strong conviction, surely now, sometimes used ironically, as, λείψετε, θῆν νέας, you will leave the ships then, Il. 13, 620; ὡς θῆν καὶ σὺν ἐγὼ λυθὺς μένος, Il. 17, 29, cf. 21, 568, Od. 16, 91: strengthd., ἡ θῆν, in very truth, Il. 11, 365; 13, 813: οὐ, εὐ θῆν, surely not, Il. 2, 276; 8, 448, Od. 5, 211: strengthd. οὐ θῆν δῆ, Od. 3, 352. (It does not seem ever to be used as δῆν, though there may be radic. connection, v. Spitzn. II. 8, 443.)

Θῆξις, εως, ἡ, (θήγω) a sharpening, whetting.

Θηοῖο, Ep. for θεῶο, 2 sing. opt. pres. from θεέμαι, Il. 24, 418.

ΘΗΡ, θηρός, Ep. dat. pl. θήρεσσι, ὁ, a wild beast, a beast of prey, esp. a lion or wolf, Hom.; opp. to fish and fowl, Od. 24, 292, Hes. Op. 275: later joined with a subst., θῆρ λέων, Eur. H. F. 465; also with femin., λέαινα θ., Anth.: then—2. any monster, as the sphinx, Aesch. Theb. 558: esp. of centaurs, Soph. Tr. 568, 935, etc., cf. Φῆρ, which, like Lat. fera, arose from θῆρ by the Aeolo-Dor. change of θ into φ: also of satyrs, Eur. Cycl. 624.—II. a tame beast, any beast, Soph. Aj. 366. In prose the form θηρίον seems to have been the more usual, though θῆρ is found in Hdt., 3, 129, and in Plat. (Cf. Germ. Thier, our deer: and with ὄρη, Germ. E-bär, our bear, bear.) Hence

Θήρα, ας, ἡ, Ion. θήρη, a hunting of wild beasts, the chase, Il. 5, 49, Od. 19, 429: λέαινα ἐπὶ τὴν θήρην, Hdt. I, 37; ζῶειν ἀπὸ τῆς θ., Id. 4, 22.—2. metaph. eager pursuit of any thing, as truth, pleasure, money, Plat.—II. like ἄγρα,

the beasts taken, the spoil, game, quarry, Od. 9, 158, Xen. Cyr. 2, 4, 25, cf. Schäf. Greg. Cor. p. 125.

†Θήρα, ας, Ion. Θήρη, ἡς, ἡ, Thēra now Santoria, one of the Sporades Insulae, at first called Καλλιῆτι, derived its name from the Spartan Theras, the leader of a colony thither, Hdt. 4, 147, Pind. P. 4, 35.—2. a city of Caria, Arr. An. 2, 5, 8.

Θηραγρέτης, ὄν, ὁ, (θήρα, ἀγρεύω) a hunter, Eur. Bacch. 1020.

Θηραγρος, ὄν, (θήρα, ἀγρεύω) catching wild beasts or game, Id. ap. Ath. 451 E.

Θηραϊκόν, οὔ, τό, or Θῆραιον, ὄν, a dress worn in the satyric drama at Athens, prob. invented in the island Thera: from

†Θηραϊκός, ἡ, ὄν, of or belonging to Thera, Theraean, Ath. 424 F.

†Θηραῖος, α, ὄν, of Thera, Theraean, Pind. P. 4, 17, Hdt. 4, 150.

Θήρᾱς, ατες, τό, (θηράω) that which is caught, spoil, prey, game, Eur. Bacch. 869.

†Θηράμενης, ονς, ὁ, Thērāmenes, masc. pr. n., a Spartan, Thuc. 8, 26.—2. a distinguished general and statesman of the Athenians, one of the thirty tyrants; from his frequent changes in politics he received the appell. κόθορνος, Thuc. 8, 68; Xen. Hell. I, 1, 12; Ar. Ran. 541, etc.

†Θήρανδε, to Thera, Pind. P. 5, 100.

Θηραρχία, ας, ἡ, the office of θήραρχος: from

Θηραρχος, ὁ, (θήρ, ἄρχω) a keeper of wild beasts, esp. elephants, Ael.

†Θηράς, ἰδος, ἡ, fem. adj. from Θῆρα Theraean, αὐ Θηράδες νῆσοι, Thera and Therasia, Ath. 432 C: Dind. Steph. Thes. s. v. Θῆρα.—II. Θῆρας, ὄν, ὁ, Thēras, son of Autieson, a Spartan, who led a colony to Thera, Hdt. 4, 147.

†Θηρασία, ας, ἡ, Therasia, one of the Sporades near Thera, still retaining its name, Strab.

Θηράσιμος, ὄν, (θηράω) to be hunted down, caught, won, Aesch. Pr. 858. [α]

Θηρατός, ἑα, ἑόν, verb. adj. from θηράω, to be caught, won, Soph. Phil. 116.—II. θηρατέον, one must catch, win, Xen. Cyr. 2, 4, 10.

Θηρατῆρ, ῆρος, ὁ, poet. for θηρατής, Philostr.

Θηρατήριος, α, ὄν, = θηρατικός, Soph. Fr. 421.

Θηρατῆς, οὔ, ὁ, (θηράω) a hunter, hunter after, τινός, Ar. Nub. 358. Hence

Θηρατικός, ἡ, ὄν, of, belonging to the chase, fit for it: τὰ θηρατικά τῶν φίλων, the arts for winning friends, Xen. Mem. 2, 6, 33.

Θηρατός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. adj. from θηράω, to be caught, taken, won, Polyb.

Θηρατρον, ὄν, τό, an instrument of the chase, a net, trap, etc., Xen. Mem. 2, 1, 4.

Θηρατῶρ, ορος, ὁ, = θηρητῶρ. [α]

†Θηραφόνη, ἡς, ἡ, Thērāphōnē, daughter of Dexamenus, Paus.

Θηράω, ὦ, f. -άσω, Soph. Phil. 958, though acc. to Moeris, θηράσσομαι is better Att. (θήρ, θήρα). To hunt wild beasts, to chase, pursue, catch, take, also of men, Soph. Ant. 433, cf. Phil. 1005.—2. freq. metaph. like Lat. venari, to hunt after a thing, pursue it eagerly or greedily, τυραννίδι, Scgh. O. T. 541: so too, θῆρᾱν ἐκτρέπον, Eur. I. A. 960; so, θ. τινὰ γαμεῖν, Id. Hel. 63: ἡμαρτον ἡ θῆρᾱ τί, have I missed or hit the quarry? Aesch. Ag. 1194: also c. inf., θῆρᾱν γαμεῖν, Eur. Hel. 63, cf. Soph. Aj. 2.

H. the mid. *θηράμαι*, is used just like act., esp. metaph. to hunt after, seek for, as, ἐμῆτοισι θηρώμενοι τὴν γυιήην, Hdt. 2, 77; μαστοῖς ἔλεον θ., Eur. Or. 568; but *θηράμαι*, is also freq. as pass., to be hunted, pursued, πρὸς ἄτης, Aesch. Pr. 1072, ὑπ' ἀνδρῶν, Eur. Bacch. 732.—Cf. *θηρέω*, *θηρέω*.

Θηρείας, *ον*, also *α*, *ον*, Plat. Phaedr. 248 D, (*θήρ*) of, belonging to wild beasts, Lat. *ferinus*, δέμα *θηρείον* λέοντος, Panyas. 8: θ. βία, periph. for δ *θήρ*, the centaur, Soph. Tr. 1059: *θήρεια* κρέα, game, Xen. Cyr. 1, 3, 6.

Θηρείτας, *ον*, δ, Lacon. name of Mars, Paus.; also *Θηρίτας*.

Θηρέωμαι, *ατος*, τό, (*θηρέω*)=θήραμα, spoil, Eur. I. A. 1162.—II. hunting, Plat. Legg. 823 B.

Θηρέωσιμος, *ον*,=θηρώσιμος.

Θήρευσις, *εως*, ἡ, (*θηρέω*) a hunting, the chase, Plat. Legg. 824 A: also metaph. a hunting after, Id. Theaet. 166 C.

Θήρευντέον, verb. adj. from *θηρέω*, one must hunt, seek after, Polyb. 1, 35, 8.

Θήρευτήρ, ἦρος, ὁ,=sq.

Θήρευτῆς, *ον*, δ, (*θηρέω*)=θηρατής, a hunter; Hom. (only in Il.) always in phrase, κύνεσσι καὶ ἀνδράσιν θηρευτῆσιν, hounds and huntsmen, Il. 12, 41, cf. 11, 325, and Hes. Sc. 303, 388: also of a fisher, Hdt. 2, 70: θ. πέρδις, a decoy partridge, Arist. H. A. 9, 8, 8.—2. metaph. one who hunts after outward show, rather than truth, Plat. Rep. 373 B. Hence

Θηρευτικός, ἡ, *όν*, (*θηρέω*)=θηρατικός, esp. κύνες, hounds, Ar. Plut. 157, and Xen.: hence ἡ-κή, with and without τέχνη, the art of hunting, the chase, Plat. Polit. 289 A, and metaph., Euthyd. 290 B.

Θήρευτός, ἡ, *όν*,=θηρατός, Arist. Pol.: verb. adj. from

θηρέω, usu.=θηρώ, first in Od. 9, 465. Hdt. 4, 112, 172: Τιτνὸν βέλος θήρευσεν, it hit, struck him, Pind. P. 4, 161: in Att. most freq. metaph., to hunt or seek after, κέρδεα, Pind. N. 11, 62, γάμον, Aesch. Pr. 858, and freq. in Att. So too in mid., Plat. Gorg. 464 D, Euthyd. 290 C. Pass. to be hunted, Hdt. 3, 102: also to be preyed upon, 3, 108.

Θήρεω, Ion. and Dor. for *θηρώ*.

Θηρώμα, τό, Ion. for *θήρμα*.

Θηρώτειρα, *ας*, ἡ, a huntress, Call. Del. 230: fem. from

θηρήτης, ἦρος, ὁ, Ion. for *θηρατής*: a hunter, Il., where also ἄνδρες *θηρήτες* are joined, Il. 12, 170.

Θηρήτωρ, ὁρος, ὁ, poet. and Ion. for ὄρεγ, θ. ἄνδρες, Il. 9, 544.

Θηριακός, ἡ, *όν*, (*θηρίον*) of wild, esp. venomous beasts, hence τὰ *θηριακά*, an account of them, such as Nicanor's poem.—II. made from wild beasts, γ. φάρμακα, antidotes against the bite of poisonous animals, opp. to ἀλεξίφάρμακα, Gal.

Θηριάλωτος, *ον*, (*θηρίον*, ἄλίσκω) caught by wild beasts. [α]

Θηριάβορος, *ον*, (*θήρ*, βορά)=θηρόβορος, eaten or torn by wild beasts, Pseudo-Phocyl. 136.

Θηριάδιον, *ον*, τό, dim. from *θηρίον*, ἦρ, in plur., like Lat. *animalcula*, Theophr.

Θηρίκλαια, *τά*, sub. ποτήρια, also *Θηρίκλειοι*, *ον*-κλειαι *αι*, sub. κύλεις, broad drinking-cups, of black clay or wood, called after sq. v. Bentl. Phalar. § 111.

†Θηρικλῆς, *έους*, ὁ, *Thericles*, a celebrated Corinthian artisan in clay and wood, Ath. 470 F.—2 an Athenian archon, Dind. S.

Θηριμάχος, *ον*, (*θήρ*, μάχομαι) fighting with wild beasts. [α]

†Θηριμάχος, *ον*, δ, *Therimachus*, a son of Hercules and Megara, Apollod. 2, 4.—2 a Spartan, Xen. Hell. 4, 8, 29.

Θηριόβρωτος, *ον*, (*θηρίον*, βιβρώσκω)=θηρόβορος, Diod.

Θηριόδηγμα, *ατος*, τό, the bite of a wild beast, esp. of a serpent, Diosc., v. Lob. Phryn. 304: from

Θηριόδοκτος, *ον*, (*θηρίον*, δάκνω) bitten by a wild beast, esp. by a serpent, Diosc.

Θηριοκτόνος, *ον*, (*θηρίον*, κτείνω)=θηροκτόνος.

Θηριούγχεω, *ω*, to fight with wild beasts, Diod.

Θηριούμχος, *ον*, δ, (*θηρίον*, μάχομαι) one who fights with wild beasts, esp. in the Roman amphitheatre, Lat. *bestiarius*, Diod. [α] Hence

Θηριομαχία, *ας*, ἡ, a fighting with wild beasts, Philo.

Θηριούμχος, *ον*,=θηριμάχος, Luc. [α]

Θηριούμγης, *ές*, (*θηρίον*, μύγνυμι) half man half beast, as Scylla.

Θηριόμορφος, *ον*, (*θηρίον*, μορφή) in the form of a beast, Eccl.

Θηρίον, *ον*, τό, in form dim. from *θήρ*, but in usage equiv. to it: a wild animal, beast, Od. 10, 171, 180, where a stag is called μέγα *θηρίον*; (never in Il.) next in H. Hom. Ven. 4, Hdt. 3, 108, where it is a beast, brute, as opp. to birds and men; hence proverb, ἡ *θηρίον*, ἡ θεός, i. e. either below or above the nature of man, Arist. Eth. N.—2. a savage beast, any beast that is hunted, game, Hdt. 1, 119, and Xen.: later esp. an elephant, Polyb.—3. any animal, even of fishes, Arist. H. A.: esp. a poisonous animal, reptile, H. A.—II. also as real dim. a little animal, in plur., of bees, Theocr. 19, 6: also worms in the bowels, Hipp.—III. as Medic. term,=θηρίωμα, Hipp.—IV. as a term of reproach, beast! like Lat. *bellua*, or French *bête*, ὦ δειλότατον σὺ *θηρίον*, Ar. Plut. 439, etc. This was the form in prose, cf. *θήρ*: the Trag. seem never to have used it, Herm. Soph. Phil. 184.

Θηριοτρεπής, *ές*, (*θηρίον*, πρέπω) beast-like, Eccl.

Θήριος, *α*, *ον*,=θήρειος, dub.

Θηριότης, ἦτος, ἡ, (*θηρίον*, the nature of a beast, savageness, brutality, Arist. Eth. N.

Θηριοτροφείον, *ον*, τό, a place where wild beasts are kept, menagerie, Varro: from

Θηριοτροφέω, *ω*, to keep wild beasts: to keep as a wild beast, τινά, Alciph.:

from

Θηριοτρόφος, *ον*, (*θηρίον*, τρέφω) feeding, abounding in wild beasts, of a country, Strab.—II. proparoxx. *θηριότροφος*, *ον*, pass., feeding on wild animals, Gal.

Θηριοφόνος, *ον*, (*θηρίον*, φονεύω)=θηροφόνος.

Θηρίωω, *ω*, f. -ώσω,=(*θηρίον*) to make wild. Pass. *θηριόομαι*, to become wild, savage, brutal, Plat. Legg. 935 A.—II. to be infested with little animals, worms, etc., Theophr.—III. as Medic. term, τεθηριωμένον ἔλκος=θηρίωμα, Diosc.

†Θηριππίδης, *ον*, δ, *Therippides*, an Athenian, one of the guardians of Demosthenes, Dem. 814, 16.

†Θήρις, *ιδος*, ὁ, *Thēris*, a Cretan, son of Aristaeus, Anth.

Θηρίτας, *ον*, δ,=Θηρείτας, q. v.

Θηριώδεια, *ας*, ἡ,=θηριώδης.

Θηριώδης, *ές*, (*θηρίον*, εἶδος) full of wild beasts, infested by them, Lat. *bellu-*

osus, of countries, Hdt. 2, 32, etc.

also, θ. θάλασσα, Id. 6, 44.—II. *beast* like, brutal, wild, savage, Lat. *belluinus*, *biotus*, Eur. Supp. 202, ἥδονῃ, Plat. Rep. 591 C, etc.: θ. θ=θηριότης, brutality, Plat.—III. as Medic. term, eating, malignant, of ulcers, sores, etc.

Diosc. Adv. -δωδ, θ. διακείσθαι πρὸς τινά, Isocr. 226 C. Hence

Θηριώδης, *ας*, ἡ,=θηριότης, Arist. Eth. N. 7, 1, 2.

Θηρίωμα, *ατος*, τό, a malignant sore, Cels.; in Hipp., θηρίον.

Θηρίωσις, *εως*, ἡ, (*θηρώω*) a turning into a beast, Luc.

Θηροβόλῶ, *ω*, to strike, kill wild beasts, Soph. Phil. 165: from

Θηροβόλος, *ον*, (*θήρ*, βάλλω) killing wild beasts, dub. l. for sq.

Θηρόβορος, *ον*, (*θήρ*, βορά) eaten by wild beasts, Pseudo-Phocyl. 136.

Θηρόβοτος, *ον*, (*θήρ*, βόσκω) where wild beasts feed, ἐρήμος, Anth.

Θηρόβρωτος, *ον*, (*θήρ*, βιβρώσκω)=θηρόβοτος, Strab.

Θηροδόσκαυλία, *ας*, ἡ, (*θήρ*, διδάσκω) a taming of wild beasts.

Θηροειδής, *ές*, (*θήρ*, εἶδος) having the forms of wild beasts.

Θηροήθρας, *ον* or *α*, δ, (*θήρ*, θηρίω) a hunter, Lob. Phryn. 627.

Θηρόθυμος, *ον*, (*θήρ*, θυμός) with brutal mind, brutal, Anth.

Θηροκόμος, *ον*, (*θήρ*, κομῶ) keeping wild beasts.

Θηροκράτωρ, *ορος*, ὁ, (*θήρ*, κρατέω) lord of beasts. [α]

Θηροκτόνος, *ον*, (*θήρ*, κτείνω) killing wild beasts, κύνης, Eur. Hel. 154.

Θηρολέτης, *ον*, δ, (*θήρ*, δάλλω) a slayer of beasts, Anth.

Θηρόλετος, *ον*, (*θήρ*, δάλλω) slain by beasts.

Θηρομάχια, *ας*, ἡ, (*θήρ*, μάχη) a fight with beasts, Inscr.

Θηρομύγης, *ές*, Opp., and -μικτος, *ον*, Lyc., (*θήρ*, μύγνυμι) half-beast.

†Θηρονίκη, *ης*, ἡ, *Theronice*, a daughter of Dexamenus, Paus.

Θηρονόμος, *ον*, (*θήρ*, νέμω) feeding, tending wild beasts, Anth.—II. proparoxx. *θηρόνομος*, pass. fed on by them.

Θηροπέπλος, *ον*, (*θήρ*, πέπλος) clad in the skins of beasts, Orph.

Θηροπλαστῶ, *ω*, to make beasts; from

Θηρόπλαστος, *ον*, (*θήρ*, πλάσσω) making beasts, changing into beasts, epith. of Circe, Lyc. 673.

Θηροσκόπος, *ον*, (*θήρ*, σκοπέω) looking out for wild beasts, H. Hom. 27, 11.

Θηροσύνῃ, *ης*, ἡ, the chase, Opp.

Θηροτόκος, *ον*, (*θήρ*, τίκτω) producing beasts, ἄλση, Anth.

Θηροτροφέω, *ω*,=θηριοτροφέω, Aristaeen.: from

Θηροτρόφος, *ον*, (*θήρ*, τρέφω) feeding wild beasts, Eur. Bacch. 556; but

—II. proparoxx. *θηρότροφος*, pass. fed by beasts, feeding on them, ὄρκαων, Eur. Phoen. 820. Cf. *θηριοτρ.*

Θηρότυπος, *ον*, (*θήρ*, τύπος) in the form of a beast, Orph.

Θηροφόνεος, *έως*, ὁ, (*θήρ*, φονεύς) slayer of beasts, Opp.

Θηροφόνος, *ον*, also *η*, *ον*, Theogn. 11, (*θήρ*, *φένω) slaying, killing beasts or wild beasts, l. c., Ar. Thesm. 320.

Θηροχλαίνοις, *ον*, (*θήρ*, χλαίνα) clad in the skins of beasts, Lyc.

†Θηρώ, *οῖς*, ἡ, *Thērō*, nurse of Mars, Paus.

†Θήρων, *ωνος*, ὁ, *Thērōn*, son of Aeneas, king of Agrigentum in Sicily, Hdt. 7, 165, Pind. O. 2, 8.—2 a Boeotian statuary, Paus.

Θῆς, *θητός*, ὁ, orig. a serf, villain, who is bound to till a piece of land for

his lord, Lat. *ascriptus glebae*, Od. 4, 644. cf. *πενέτης*. But as early as Hes. Op. 600, a *freeman*, who has indeed no land of his own, but can hire himself to any master, and so a *hired labourer*. When Solon divided the Athen. people into 4 classes, he called the fourth and last *θῆτες*; it took in all whose property in land was under 150 medimni (the lowest rate of *tax* *ἐνυτίαν*): like the *capite censi* at Rome, they were commonly engaged as *hired labourers*; and, though free citizens, were excluded from all public service; but they were soon employed as light-armed and seamen, and, in case of need, as heavy-armed, Böckh P. E. 2, 259 sqq., Herm. Pol. Ant. § 108.—II. fem. *θήσσα*, Att. *θήτα* *ἡ*, a poor girl, who was obliged to go out for hire, opp. to *ἐπίκληρος*, an heiress, Plut.—2. as adj.=*θητική*, *θήσσα* *τράπεζα*, a *menial's* fare, Eur. Alc. 2. (Acc. to Buttm. Lexil. v. *θαύσσειν* 7 n., from root ΘΕ-, ΘΑ-, *τίθημι*, like our settler, from to set, sit down, cf. Germ. *Sasse*, *Insasse*, *Land-sasse*.)

Θησαίοτα, Ep. for *θησαυριον*, *θησαυριον*, 3 pl. opt. aor. 1 from *θεύομαι*, *θηέομαι*, Od. 18, 191.

Θησόμενος, part. aor. 1 mid. of root *θεύω*.

Θήσατο, 3 sing. aor. 1 mid. of root *θεύω*, II.

Θησαυρίζω, (*θησαυρός*) to store, treasure up, *χρήματα*, Hdt. 2, 121; freq. of fruits, to lay up in store, preserve, pickle, etc., *ἐν τεθραυρισμένους*, Soph. Fr. 464, and Theophr. Hence *Θησαυρίσμα*, *ατος*, τό, that which is stored up, a store, treasure, Soph. Phil. 37.—II. a store-house, treasury, Democr. ap. Plut. 2, 500 D.

Θησαυρισμός, *ος*, δ, a storing up, laying up in store, Arist. Pol.

Θησανριγής, *ος*, δ, (*θησανρίζω*) one who lays up in store.

Θησαυροετικός, *ῆς*, *όν*, (*θησανρίζω*) inclined, wonted to lay up in store, *ζῶα τροφῆς* θ, e. g. ants, Arist. H. A. *Θησαυροποιέω*, *ω*, to make stores from

Θησαυροποιός, *όν*, (*θησανρός*, *ποιέω*) making stores, laying up in store, Plat. Rep. 554 A.

Θησανρός, *ος*, δ, a store laid up, treasure, Hes. Op. 717.—II. a store or treasure-house, magazine, etc., Hdt. 2, 150; esp. the treasury of a temple, Id. 1, 14, etc.—III. any receptacle for valuables, a chest, casket, Id. 7, 190. (From ΘΕ-, *τίθημι*: the ending is said to be from *αὔρον*, *aurum*,—but?)

Θησανροφύλακέω, *ω*, to be a *θησανροφύλαξ*, Diod.

Θησανροφύλακιον, *ον*, τό, a store-house, treasury, Artemid. [ῶ] From *θησανροφύλαξ*, *άκος*, *ός*, (*θησανρός*, *φύλαξ*) a store-keeper, treasurer, Diod. [ῶ]

Θησανρώδης, *ες*, (*θησανρός*, *είδος*) filled with treasure, Philostr.

Θησειδής, *ον*, *π.ε.τ.* *Θησιμίδης*, *ας*, δ, son or descendant of Theseus, τῷ *Θησειδᾷ*, the two sons of Theseus, i. e. Acamas and Demophon, Eur. Hec. 125; esp. οἱ *Θησ.*, the Athenians, Soph. O. C. 1066, Eur. Troad. 31.

Θησεῖον, *ον*, τό, the temple of Theseus, a sanctuary (*ἀστυον*) for runaway slaves, Ar. Eq. 1312, Fr. 477: also *Θήσον*, acc. to Dind., in Pherecr. *Δονλ.*, 11, but v. Meineke.—II. τῷ *Θησειᾷ*, sub. *λερά*, the festival of Theseus, Ar. Sub. 627. Prop. neut. from *Θησεῖος*, *ας*, *ον*, of or belonging to Theseus.

Θησειούρισι, *ῖος*, δ, (*Θησεῖον*, *τρίβω*) one who is always in the Theseium, i. e. a runaway slave, Ar. Fr. 394, v. *Θησειον*.

Θησεῖον, desiderat. from *τίθημι*, I wish to place, etc.

Θησεύμεθα, Dor. for *θησούμεθα*, *θησούμεθα*, fut. mid. of *τίθημι*.

Θησεύς, *έως* poet. *έος* and *ῆος*, δ, Dor. *Θᾶσεύς*, Theseus, son of Aegeus and Aethra, the most famous of the ancestral heroes of Athens, first mentioned Il. 2, 265: then in Hdt., Soph., etc. Hence

Θησήσιος, *ας*, *ον*, of Theseus, poet. for *Θησεῖος*.

Θησήσις, *ίδος*, *ῆς*, fem. adj. of or belonging to Theseus; in genl. *Athenian*, *χθονός* *Θησήδος*, Aesch. Eum. 1026.

—II. as subst. the Theseid, a poem on Theseus, Arist. Poet.

Θησῆσαι, inf. pres. pass. from root **θεύω*, to milk, Od.

Θήσσα, *ης*, *ῆς*, Att. *θήττα*, fem. of *θῆς*, v. *θῆς* II.

Θήσω, fut. of *τίθημι*, Hom.

Θῆτα, τό, indecl. v. Θ: but Democ. used a gen. *θητάτος*, like *δέλτατος*, A. B. 781, 24.

Θητεία, *ας*, *ῆς*, (*θητεύω*) hired service, Soph. O. T. 1029, Isocr. 306 A.

Θητεύω, (*θῆς*) to be a *θῆς*, or hired servant, serve for hire, Il. 21, 444, Od. 18, 357; *τινί*, Od. 11, 489: also, *θ*. *ἐπὶ* *μισθῷ* *παρά* *τινί*, Hdt. 8, 137.

Θητικός, *ῆς*, *όν*, of or belonging to a *θῆς*, hireling, menial, Arist. Rhet.: τὸ *θητικόν*,=οἱ *θῆτες*, the class of *θῆτες*.

Θῆττα, *ῆς*, Att. for *θήσσα*.

Θητώνιον, *ον*, τό, (*θῆς*, *ῥωος*) hire, wages.

Θήχης, *δ*, Mt. *Theches*, a mountain on the borders of Pontus and Colchis, from which the Greeks under Xenophon beheld the sea (Euxine); now *Κόρ Τάχ*, Xen. An. 4, 7, 11.

—*θῆ*, insepar. affix of several substs., adjs., and pronouns, to which it gives an adv. signif., denoting the place at which, *ἀγρόθι*, *οἰκοθι*, *ἀλλοθι*, *ἀμφοτέρωθι*, *αὐτόθι*, etc., freq. as early as Hom.—II. sometimes also as genit. ending, like *-θεν*, as *Λιδοῦ* *πρὸς*, *ἥδω* *πρὸς*, Il. 8, 561, 11, 50, etc.

Θῆσάρχης, *ον*, δ, (*θίασος*, *ἄρχω*) the chief or leader of a *θίασος*, Luc.

Θῆσεία, *ας*, *ῆς*, the act of a *θίασος*, revelling, Anth.

Θῆσεω, to celebrate, honour with a *θίασος*, and its accompaniments, *χοροῖς* Eur. Bacch. 378, cf. Ion 552. Pass. *θιασέεται* *ψυχάν*, he gets initiated into the Bacchic *θίασος*, Id. Bacch. 77.

Θῆσιότης, *ον*, *ός*,=θιασώτης, Inscr. [i]

Θῆσος, *ον*, δ, a band or company, that marches through the streets, dancing, singing, etc., in honour of a god, Eur. Bacch. 690, etc., cf. omnino Dem. 313, 23: hence—2. in genl. any party, company, troop, as of soldiers, Eur. Phoen. 796, *θ*. *Κενταύρων*, Id. I. A. 1059.—II. the feast or banquet of such companies, Plut. (Prob. from *θεός*, *θεῖος*, *θειάζω*) [i] the word belongs esp. to the Ionic tribes.) [i] Hence

Θῆσῖον, *ω*, to make into a *θίασος*, dub., v. Elmsl. Eur. Bacch. 557.

Θῆσώδης, *ες*, (*θίασος*, *είδος*) like a *θίασος*, festal, Nonn.

Θῆσῶν, *ῥωος*, δ, the meeting-place of a *θίασος*, ap. Hesych.

Θῆσώτης, *ον*, δ, the member of a *θίασος*, also c. gen., *θιασώται* *τοῦ* Ἑρωτος, worshippers, followers of Love, Xen. Symp. 8, 1: *δ* *ἐμὸς* *θ*, Eur. Bacch. 549: later in genl. a follower, disciple, Themist.

Θῆσωτικός, *ῆς*, *όν*, *ος* or *belonging to a θιασώτης*, Arist. Oec.

Θιασώτης, *ίδος*, *ῆς*, fem. from *θιασώτης*, Opp.

Θῆζη, *ης*, *ῆς*, a wicker basket, *ark*, LXX; though *θήβη*, is a v.

†Θιβραχός, *ον*, δ, *Thibradchus*, an Athenian, Xen. Hell. 2, 4, 33.

Θιβρός, *ας*, *όν*, Dor. for *θεμβρός*, Nic. also written *θυμβρός*, Euphor. 97: hence the Laced. name *Θιβρων*, *ος* *Θυμβρων*; v. sq.

†Θιβρων, *ωνος*, δ, *Thibron*, masc. p. n., a Spartan, Xen. An. 7, 6, 1, etc.—2. a ruler of Cyrene, Strab.—In many places *Θυμβρων* is read.

Θιγγάνω, lengthd. form of root *ΘΙΓ-*, which appears in aor. *ἐθιγον*; fut. *θίջομαι*, Elmsl. Heracl. 652. To touch lightly, just touch, less strong than *ἅπτειν*, with which it is joined in Eur. Bacch. 617: also to reach, gain, first in Pind. Construct.: usu. c. gen.; also c. dat., Pind. P. 4, 528; 8 33; 9, 75; but *θ*. *πρός* *τι*, to reach to a thing, *πρός* *ἥπαρ*, Aesch. Ag. 432. Examples of the pres. forms *θίγειν*, *θίγων*, which still remain in some editions, must always be corrected into the aor. *ἐθίγειν*, *ἐθίγων*, Elmsl. and Herm. Soph. O. C. 470, Elmsl. Bacch. 304, Schaf. Greg. C. p. 990. (*θίγγω*, *θιγ-*, answer to Lat. *tango*, *te-tig-i*, *oui touch*, etc.) Hence

Θιγγίμα, *τός*,=sq., as Valck. would read in Aesch. Fr. 850.

Θίγμα, *τό*, that which is touched, also *contagium*.

Θίγω, v. *θιγγάνω*, sub fin'.

Θιμβρός, *ας*, *όν*, v. *θυμβρός*.

Θιν, *δ*, an *ῆ*, v. *θίς*.

†Θιναι, *ας*, *ῆς*, *Thinae*, a city on eastern India, at the further extremity of the habitable world, Strab.

Θινώω, *ω*, (*θίς*) to fill, choke with sand.

Θινώδης, *ες*, (*θίς*, *είδος*) like a sandy beach, sandy, Strab.; *θινώδες* *ἀγκίστρον*, an anchor on the sand, Poet. ap. Plut. 2, 446 A.

Θίξις, *εως*, *ῆς*, (*θιγγάνω*) a touching, touch, Arist. Gen. An.

ΘΙΣ, gen. *θινός*, later also *θίν*, (like *ἄκτις* *ἄκτιν*, *δελφίς* *δελφίν*, *ῥίς* *ρίν*)—a heap, πολὺς *δοτερόφιν* *θίς*, Od. 12, 45: esp. of the sand-heaps on the beach, links, hence in genl. the beach, shore, and so in all the other places of Hom., but always in gen. or dat., with *θαλάσσης*, or *ἁλός* added, except three times, viz. *ἐπὶ* *θινί*, *παρὰ* *θίνα*, Od. 7, 290; 9, 46; *θίν* *ἐν* *φυκίοντι*, Il. 23, 693; which last, together with the first quoted, are the only passages in Hom. to determine its gender. Hence the old Ep. form seems to have been *θίς*, and its gender masc.: Callim. and late prose-writers, as Plut. and Paus., use it also as fem. From Hdt. downwards. usu. in plur., *οἱ* *θίνες*, *sand-heaps*, but mostly with some word added, as *ψάμμον*, Hdt. 3, 26; *ἄμμον*, *γῆς*, Plut.; Aesch. however has *θίνες* *νεκρῶν*, *heaps* of dead, Pers. 818: of the sand-steppes, of Libya, Ap. Rh. In Att. esp. the sand-heaps in the sea, *sand-banks*, and so in genl. the bottom, the muddy deposit of the sea or rivers, *ὁ* *θίς* *ὁ* *μέλας*, Arist. H. A. 8, 13; also in fem. *θίς* *κελανία*, Soph. Ant. 591: metaph. *ὥς* *μον* *τὸν* *θίνα* *ταράττει*, i. e. trouble the very bottom of my heart, Ar. Vesp. 696, v. Schol. In Böckh Inscr. 2, p. 33, we find the form *θεῖς*; and in LXX, *θίν*. (Passow makes ΘΕ-, *τίθημι*, the root, and the first signif. that of a deposit. But it is no doubt

the same as Germ. *Diinen*, our downs.)
always.]

†Θίσβη, ης, ἡ, Π. 2, 502, Θίσβαι, ὄν, εἰ, Xen. Hell. 6, 4, 3, *Thisbe* or *Thisbae*, an ancient city of Boeotia, near Mt. Helicon, famed in ancient as in modern times for its wild pigeons; it is now *Kakosia*, Π. 1. c.—II. a Boeotian nymph, Paus. 9, 32, 3.

Θιάβιας, ον, ὁ, (θλάω) a *eumuch*, *cui elisi sunt testiculi*, Philo.

Θιάβιας, ον, ὁ,=foreg.

Θιάσις, εως, ἡ, (θλάω) a *crushing*, *bruising*, Arist. Meteor. [ἄ: only long in Paul. Sil.]

Θιάσμα, ατος, τό, (θλάω) a *bruise*, *Diosc.*, cf. φλάσμα.

Θιασπίδιον, ον, τό, dim. from θλάσις, Diosc.

Θιάσπι, τος,=sq., Gal.

Θιάσπις, εως Ion. ιδος, ἡ, (θλάω) a sort of large cress, the seed of which was bruised and used like mustard, Hipp., also θλάσπι.

Θιάστρις, ον, ὁ, (θλάω) a *crusher*, esp. a medical instrument = ἐμβρυο-θιάστρις, Gal.

Θιαστικός, ἡ, ὄν, (θλάω) good for bruising.

Θιαστός, ἡ, ὄν, (θλάω) crushed, bruised, ἑλάν, Ar. Fr. 345, opp. to θρασυτός, broken, Arist. H. A.

Θιάττω, late form of sq., Gal.

ΘΑΛᾶ, f. θλάσω, to crush, bruise, sound, Π. 5, 307, Od. 18, 97, Hes. Sc. 140, where it is opp. to ῥήγνυμι: part. perf. pass. τεθλασμένους or τεθλαγμένους, Theocr. 22, 45.—φλάω is another form. (Akin to θραύω, κλάω, and τι-τώω, as also to θλίβω, φλίβω, τρίζω.) [ἄ in all tenses: hence a Ep. the aor. becomes ἐλάσσε, etc. aettri grat.]

Θαλιβερός, ἄ, ὄν, (θλίβω) squeezed, loose.

Θαλιβίας, ον, ὁ,=θλασίας, Strab.: om.

ΘΑΙΒΩ, fut. θλίψω: perf. pass. ἐθλίμηναι: aor. pass. ἐθλίβην: to press, press hard, rub, gall, Ar. Pac. 39: so, ὡς θλίβουμαι! Ran. 5. Mid. λήφεται ὥμας, he will rub his shoulders, Od. 17, 221.—2. metaph. to oppress, afflict, distress: θλιβόμενος, *I'm hard put to it*, Ar. Vesp. 1289.

θλίβω is another form. (Akin to ἴβω, cf. also θλάω.) [i, except in tr. pass.] Hence

Θλίωμα, ατος, τό, that which is essed out, juice.

Θλίμωδ, οὐ, ὁ,=θλίψις, LXX.

Θλιπτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (θλίβω) oppressive. Adv. -ῶς, Sext. Emp.

Θλίψις, (not θλίψις), εως, ἡ, (θλίβω) a pressing, pressure, Strab.: but 2. usu. metaph. oppression, affliction, τ.

Θμουῖς, ἡ, *Thmuis*, a city of lower Egypt between the Tanitic and Andesian branches of the Nile, near *may*, Steph. Byz.: hence

Θμουῖτις, ον, ὁ, νομός, the *Thmuitic* ne, Hdt. 2, 166.

Θνησεῖδος, ον, and θνησιμαῖος, α, (θνήσκω) Lat. *mortuicinus*, mortal; ὄν, carcasses, LXX: ἐσθήματα ἐκ θνησεῖδων, clothes from the skin of a st that has died, Philostr.

Θνήσκω, lengthd. form from root (N-), which appears in fut. and 3. c. μιμησκόω: fut. θανοῦμαι: common syncop. forms τεθνήσκω, θνήτε, τεθνάω: 3 pl. plupl. ἐτέθναν: inf. perf. τεθνάνα [ἄ], Hom. Ep. τεθνάμεν, τεθνάμεναι [ἄ], in sch. also τεθνάνα, Ag. 539; and τεθνάκη, Sapph. 2, 15; opt.

τεθναίην: imper. τεθνάθι: part. τεθνεός, gen. ὄτος, fem. τεθνεῖσα, neut. τεθνεός, but in Hdt. 1, 112 also (and perh. better) τεθνεός, cf. ἐστός from ἵστημι, Hom. and Ion. masc. and neut. τεθνηρός, ὄτος, in Hom. sometimes in gen. τεθνηρός, etc., Od. 24, 56, Il. 13, 659, etc.; once too, Od. 19, 331, he has the usu. dat. τεθνεῖσι as trisyll.; but as fem. only τεθνηκῖα, Od. 4, 734 (this form τεθνηρός is adopted as Homer's by Wolf after Aristarch.: Butt. prefers the Boeot. τεθνεῖς, Wern. Tryph. p. 193.)

From τεθνηκα arose in Att. the collat. future forms τεθνήξω, τεθνήξομαι, the former in old, the latter in new Att., Dawes M. C. p. 151, sq., Elmsl. Ach. 597. *To die*, be dying, as well of natural as of violent death, first in Hom.: οἰκτίστω θανάτω θανεῖν, Od. 11, 412. Perf. *I am dead*, ἄλλ' ἤδη τέθνηκε, Od. 4, 834; so too aor. 2; part. τεθνηός, τεθνηώτης, the dead, also τ. νέκρος or νεκρός, Il. 18, 173. Od. 12, 10: so too θανών:—after Hom. the pres. is sometimes used in perf. signf., as Soph. O. T. 118; esp. in part., Schäf. Theocr. Ep. 7, 2, Soph. Phil. 1085: θνήσκειν ὑπό τινας, to fall by another's hand, be destroyed by him, Pind. O. 2, 36.—II. metaph. of things, to die, fall, perish, Pind. Fr. 86, Soph. O. C. 611.

Θνητογάμια, ας, ἡ, (θνητός, γάμος) marriage with a mortal.

Θνητογενής, ἐς, (θνητός, *γένω) born of mortals, of mortal race, Soph. Ant. 835, Eur. H. F. 799.

Θνητοειδής, εως, (θνητός, εἶδος) of mortal nature, Plat. Phaed. 86 A.

Θνητός, ἡ, ὄν, also ὅς, ὄν, Eur. I. A. 901, 1396: Dor. θνατός, (θνήσκω) liable to death, mortal, opp. to ἀθάνατος, oft. in Hom.: οἱ θνητοί, mortals, Trag.: also, θ. ἄνθρωπος, Hes. Th. 967.—2. of things, befitting mortals, human, θνητὰ φρονεῖν, Eur. Bacch. 394.—II. dead, εἰ τις θθόγγον εἰσακούσεται θνητῶν παρ' Αἰδῶ, Eur. H. F. 491, ubi Elmsl. φθιτῶν: Dind. proposes to join φθόγγον θνητῶν, retaining the usu. signf.

Θοάζω, (θοός) trans., to move quickly, hurry on, hasten, πέρνεγας, Eur. Or. 335, I. T. 1142: θ. σῖτα, to dispatch it quickly, Id. H. F. 382.—2. intr. to move one's self quickly, hurry along, rush, dart, like θύω, Eur. Or. 1542, Bacch. 219, etc.: but—II. in Aesch. Supp. 595, ὑπ' ἀρχῆς οὐ τινας θοάζων (Ζεύς) κρατίνει, and in Soph. O. T. 2, τινες ποθ' ἔδρας θοάσσετε; it is=θαάσσειν, to sit, Butt. Lexil. and Dind. Steph. Thes. in voc. θαάσσειν: however Erfurd and Herm. interpr. Soph. l. c. in signf. I. 1, why do ye hurry on this sitting, i. e. why come ye here to sit? (Butt. assumes a twofold root for θοάζω, viz. θοός for signf. I., and ΘΕ-, ΘΑ-, τίζημι for signf. II.) Cf. ἐπιθωάσσειν.

†Θοαί, ὄν, αἰ, in Strab. Ὁξείαι, v. θοός II., Od. 15, 299.

†Θοαντίη, ἄδος, ἡ, daughter of *Thoas*, (2) i. e. Hypsipyle, Ap. Rh. 1, 637.

†Θοάντιον, ον, τό, *Thoantium*, a part of the coast, and a promontory of Rhodes near Camirus, Strab.

†Θοάς, αντος, ὁ, (θοός) *Thoas*, son of Andraemon, king of Calydon and Pleuron, Il. 2, 638, cf. Strab. p. 255.—2. son of Bacchus and Ariadne, king of Lemnos, father of Hypsipyle, Il. 14, 230.—3. son of Icarus, brother of Penelope, Apollod.—4. a Trojan, Il. 16, 311.—5. a king in the Tauric Chersonesus, Eur. I. T. 32, etc.—6. a ty-

rant of Oreus in Euboea, a partisan of Philip, Dem. 126, 4.—7. son of Ornytion, grandson of Sisyphus, Paus. 2, 4, 3.—Others in Arr., etc.—II. earlier name of the Achelous, acc. to Strab. p. 450.

Θόασμα, ατος, τό, (θοάζω) a *place* for dancing, etc., Orph.

Θόη, ης, ἡ, (θοή) *Thoe*, a Nereid, Il. 18, 40.—2. daughter of Oceanus and Tethys, Hes. Th. 354.

Θοματίδιον, Att. contr. from τοματίδιον, dim of sq. [ιδιον, Ar. Plut. 985.

Θομάτιον, θομάτια, Att. contr. from τὸ ἱμάτιον, τὰ ἱμάτια.

Θοίνα, ἡ, v. θοίνη, sub fin.

Θοινάως, rarer form for θοίναω, Xen. Ages. 8, 7. Hence

Θοινάμα, ατος, τό, a meal, feast, Eur. Or. 814, Ion 1495.

Θοιναροῦστρια, ας, ἡ, the lady-president of a feast, Lacon. Inscr. ap. Böckh Inscr. 1, p. 682 sq.

Θοινατήρ, ἡρος, ὁ, (θοινάω) one who gives a feast, a feaster: χαλεπὸς θ., lord of a horrid feast, Aesch. Ag. 1502.

Θοινατήριος, ον, (θοινάω) of or belonging to a feast -ᾶ θ.=θοίνη, Eur. Rhcs. 515.

Θοινατικός, ἡ, ὄν,=foreg., Xen. Oec. 9, 7.

Θοινάτωρ, ορος, ὁ,=θοινατήρ, Eur. Ion 1206, 1217. [ᾶ]

Θοινάω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, to feast, feast on, eat, c. acc., θοινῶν ἰχθύς, Hes. Sc. 212; also to feast, entertain, φῖλον Eur. Ion 982, cf. θοινέω. More freq. in mid., f. -ήσομαι or -ίσομαι, Lesb. Phryn. p. 204, with aor. pass. ἐθοινήθη, usu. absol. to feast, dine, once in Hom. αὐτοῖς προτέρω ἄγε θοινήθη, he led them on to feast, Od. 4, 36: but 2. aor. Eur. Cycl. 547. ε. μ. c. gen. ᾶ. 248: from

Θοίνη, ης, ἡ, a meal, feast, banquet dinner, Hes. Sc. 114; and in plur. Aesch. Fr. 530: in genl. food, for man and beast: ἐκ θοίνης, after dinner

Epich. p. 98: εἰς θ. καλεῖν τινα, Eur. Ion 1140; ἐπὶ θοίνην λέναι, Plat. Phaedr. 247 B. Later form θοίνα Piers. Moer. p. 183. (Akin to ΘΑΩ, θήσασθαι, τιθῆ, τιθῆναι, and Lat. coenare.)

Θοίναμα, ατος, τό,=θοινάμα, Posidon. ap. Ath. 153 B.

Θοινατός, ἡ, ὄν, eatable.

Θοινήτωρ, ὁ,=θοινάτωρ, θοινατήρ, Anth.

Θοινέω, (θοίνη) to feast, entertain, Hdt. 1, 129, with v. l. ἐθοίνωσε.

†Θοῖνον, ανος, ὁ, *Thoenon*, a Syracusan, Plut. Pyrrh. 23.

Θοῖτω, for θεῖτω, 3 sing. opt. aor. 2 mid. of τίθημι.

Θολερός, ἄ, ὄν, (θολός) muddy, dirty, foul, thick, troubled, opp. to καθαρός or λαμπρός, strictly of troubled water, Hdt. 4, 53, Thuc. 2, 102.—II. metaph. like Lat. *turbidus*, troubled by passion, madness, etc., θολεροὶ λόγοι, the troubled words of passion, Aesch. Pr. 885, θολερός χεῖμων, a dark, thick storm of madness, Soph. Aj. 206. Att. ὀλερός. Adv. -ῶς. Hence

Θολερώτης, ητος, ἡ, muddiness, Hipp. Θολερώδης, ἐς, (θολερός, εἶδος) dub. I. Theophr. for θολώδης.

Θολία, ας, ἡ, (θόλος) a round hat with a broad brim to keep the sun off, or perh. a parasol, Theocr. 15, 39.

Θολοειδής, ἐς, (θόλος, εἶδος) like a θόλος.

Θολόεις, εσσα, εν, (θόλος) poet. for θολερός, dub. in Opp. H. 3, 164.

Θολομένη, ἐς, (θόλος, μύγνυμι) mixed with mud or dirt, Onat. ap. Stob. Eccl. 1, 98.

ΘΟΥΛΟΣ, *ov, ἡ, a dome or domical roof, vault*: in genl. any round building, a rotunda: as early as Od. 22, 442, sq., where it is a round building on pillars, to keep provisions and kitchen utensils in—a vaulted kitchen, acc. to Voss.—2. at Athens esp. the round chamber, in which the Prytanes dined, Herm. Pol. Ant. § 127, 13.—II. ὁ θόλος, in public baths, the vaulted pour-bath, Vitruv.—2. a bandage put round the head, Gal.

ΘΟΛΟΣ, *ov, ὁ, mud, dirt*: esp.—II. the thick, dark juice of the cuttle-fish (*sepia*), which it emits to trouble the water and so hide itself, Lat. *loliigo*, Arist. H. A. Att. ὄλος, and adj. ὄλερος for θολερός. Hence

Θολώω, *ω, f. -ώσω, to make muddy, foul, thick, strictly of water*, Antiph. Ἄλιεν. 1, πεθολωμένους ὕδρ, Philyl. Incert. 1: also metaph. like Lat. *perturbare*, θολοί δὲ καρδίαν, it troubles my heart, Eur. Alc. 1067.

Θολῶδης, *ες, (θολός, εἶδος) like mud, muddy*, Hipp.

Θόλωσις, *εως, ἡ, (θολώω) a making muddy, troubling*, Arist. Part. An.

Θοός, *ἡ, ὄν, quick, nimble, active, esp. quick in act, ready*, Hom., who prefers ταχύς or ὥκως for quick in motion, swift: the two are joined Od. 7, 34: c. inf., θοός μύχεσθαι, Il. 5, 536. Also of things, esp. as constant epith. of ships, θαλὴ νῆες, perh. ships of war as opp. to merchantmen; θ. χεῖρ, βέλος, ὅρμα, μάλιστα: also θοὴ νύξ, Il. 10, 394, Hes. Th. 481, night in her swift chariot, quickly-passing night, cf. Herm. Soph. Trach. 94; but acc. to Buttm. Lexil. in voc., awful, terrible night: θοὴ δαίς, a hasty meal, Od. 8, 38: applied by Pind. to μάχη, Ar. 8, 37; to ὤδινες, Fr. 58. Adv. -ως, quickly in haste, Hom.: soon, Od. 15, 216.—II. *snarp, pointed, νῆσοι θαλῆ, the Echinades, with their pointed cliffs (like the Needles) or sharp promontories*, Od. 15, 299: hence, θ. γόμοφοι, ὀδόντες, πελέκεις, Ar. Rh., cf. ὀδοῦ. Poet. word. (Prob. from θέω, to run, akin to σένουμαι, to rush, cf. ὥκως and δέξω, and our sharp meaning both pointed and quick.)

Θοώω, *ω, f. -ώσω, (θοός II.) to make sharp or pointed, like δέξωω, Od. 9, 327. It does not seem to have been used in signif. to quicken, hasten.*

†Θορά, *ων, αἰ, Thōrae*, a deme of the Attic tribe Antiochis; ὁ Θορεῖς, an inhab. of Thōrae, Strab.

Θοραῖος, *αἰα, αἰον, (θορός) =θορικός: ὁ θοραῖος, epith. of Apollo as the God of growth and increase, Lyc.*

Θορεῖν, *inf. aor. 2 of θρώσκω, q. v.; θόρε, Ep. 3 sing., Il.—A pres. θορέω does not seem to have been used, even by later authors, Buttm. Catal. voc. θρώσκω.*

Θορός, *ἡς, ἡ, =θορός, Hdt. 3, 101.*

†Θορικός, *α, ον, of or belonging to Thoricus, Thorician*, Dem. 996, 23.—2. πέτρος, a rock in Colonus, not of the deme Thoricus, v. Herm. ad Soph. O. C. 1595. [κ]

Θορικόνδε, *adv. to Thoricus, H. Hom. Cer. 126: from*

†Θορικός, *ον, and Θορικός, ον, ὁ, Thōricus*, one of the 12 ancient cities of Attica; later, a deme of the tribe Acamantis, on the east coast near Sounium, Hdt. 4, 99, Thuc. 8, 95.

Θορικός, *ἡ, ὄν, (θορός) of or belonging to the seed; τὰ θορικά, partes seminales*, Arist. Gen. An.; πόροι θ., the seminal passages, Arist. H. A.

†Θορνάς, *αρος, ὁ, Thornax*, a village and mountain of Laconia near Sparta,

containing a temple of Apollo, now Thornika, Hdt. 1, 69, Paus. 2, 36, 1.—II. ἡ, fem. pr. n., Paus. 8, 27, 17. Θόρνυαι Nic., and θορνύουαι, Hdt., dep., collat. form of θρώσκω, to leap esp. to pair, copulate, Hdt. 3, 109.

Θορόεις, *εσσα, εν, (θορός) in seed, embryo, βρέφος θ., Orph.*

Θορός, *ον, ὁ, the semen genitale of the male, Hdt. 2, 93: also θορῆ. (Of same root as θόρνυμαι, θρώσκω, θορεῖν.)*

†Θόρσος, *ον, ὁ, the Thorsus, a river of Sardinia*, Paus.

Θορύβεω, *ω, f. -ήσω, (θόρυβος) to make a noise or uproar, usu. of a crowded assembly*, Ar. Vesp. 622: hence esp., like Lat. *acclamare*, to shout, etc., in token either of approbation or the contrary: hence—I. to cheer, applaud, λόγος τεθουρβημένος, Isocr. 281 C, cf. Arist. Rhet.: to groan, murmur at one, usu. c. dat., Plat. Apol. 20 E, Dem. 60, 27; also θ. πρὸς τινα, Thuc. 6, 61: so too in pass., to make tumults, Thuc.—II. trans. to confuse by noise or tumult, to trouble, disturb: hence pass. to be troubled, ὑπό τινας, Soph. Aj. 164; to be in disorder or confusion, Hdt. 3, 78; 4, 130: hence

Θορύβητικός, *ἡ, ὄν, inclined to make a noise, uproarious, turbulent*, Ar. Eq. 1380.

Θορύβοποιέω, *ω, to make an uproar*, Diod.: from

Θορύβοποιός, *όν, (θόρυβος, ποιέω) making an uproar, turbulent*, Plut.

Θορύβος, *ον, ὁ, a noise, usu. the confused noise of a crowded assembly, an uproar, tumult*, first in Pind. O. 10, 88, Soph., etc.: esp. as token of approbation or the contrary, applause, cheers, Ar. Eq. 547, Dem. 519, 19: groans, murmurs, Plat. Legg. 876 B. (Akin to θρόος and to τύρβη, τυρβάζω, ταραύσκω, Lat. *turbo*.)

Θορύβάδης, *ες, (θόρυβος, εἶδος) noisy, uproarious, turbulent*, Plat. Legg. 671 A. Adv. -δώς.

Θοῦν, Att. for θέο-, v. sub θένυμος.

†Θούδημος, *ον, ὁ, v. I. for Εὐδήμος, an Athenian archon*, Dion H.

†Θούδιππος, *ον, ὁ, Thudippus*, masc. pr. n., an Athenian, Isae.—2. another, condemned to die with Phocion, Plut. Phoc. 35.

†Θουκλῆς, *έους, ὁ, Thucles*, masc. pr. n., an Athenian, Thuc. 3, 80.—2. of Chalcis in Euboea, Id. 6, 3.

†Θουκριτίδης, *ον, ὁ, prop. son of Thucritus*, as masc. pr. n., Thucritides, Dem. 1304, 27.

†Θουκρίτος, Att. contd. for Θεόκριτος, *ον, ὁ, Thucritus*, an Athenian, father of Euxitheus, Dem. 1311, 18.

†Θουκκιδίδης, *ον, ὁ, Thucydides*, son of Melesias, of Alopecce, a commander of the Athenians at the beginning of the Peloponnesian war, Thuc. 1, 117, Ar. Ach. 703.—2. son of Olorus, the celebrated historian of the Peloponnesian war, in which he also was a commander.—3. grandson of No. 1, a pupil of Socrates, Plat. Lach. 179.—4. a Thessalian of Pharsalus, Thuc. 8, 90.

†Θούλη, *ἡς, ἡ, Thulē*, the northernmost land known to the ancients, acc. to Ptol. one of the Shetland isles, to others Iceland, Strab. p. 104, 114.

†Θούμαντις, *ιδος, ὁ, Thumantis*, masc. pr. n., an Athenian, Ar. Eq. 1268.

†Θουμηλικός, *ον, ὁ, Thumelicus*, son of Arminius, Strab.

†Θουνᾶται, *ων, οἱ, the Thunatae*, an Illyrian people, Strab.

Θουραῖος, *αἰα, αἰον, (θοῦρος) leaping, raging*: esp. like Lat. *salax*, lustful.

Θουράς, *ιδος, ἡ, fem. of foreg., Nic.*

Θουράω, *ω, to rush or leap upon*, c. acc., Lyc. 85.

Θουρήεις, *εσσα, εν, =θουραῖος*

Θούρης, *ον, ὁ, the male*, Lat. *adversarius*.

†Θουρία, *ας, ἡ, Thuria*, a city of Messenia, acc. to Paus. and Strab.—the Homeric Anthea or Aepaea; hence

†Θουριάς, *ιδος, ἡ, v. Θούριος.*

†Θουριάτης, *ον, ὁ, of Thuria, Thuriān*, ὁ Θ., the Thurians, Thuc. 1, 101.

ὁ Θούρ. κόλπος, the Thuriān gulf: Ἀσινάιος, Strab. [ζ]

Θουρικός, *ἡ, ὄν, =θοῦρος.*

†Θουρίου, *ων, ὁ, Thuriū*, a city of Lucania in Italy on the Tarentinus Sinus, founded by a colony of Athenians near the site of the earlier Sybaris, Thuc. 6, 61; 7, 35: named after a spring Θουριά acc. to Diod. 8.

†Θουρίνιος, *ον, ὁ, of Thuriū, Thuriān*, οἶκος, Strab.

Θουρίμαντις, *εως, ὁ, (Θούριος, μάντις) a Thuriān prophet, and in genl. a soothsayer*, Ar. Nub. 332, perh. in allusion to the μάντις who has gone with the recent colony to Thuriā.

Θούριος, *α, ον, of Thuriū, Thuriān*, Thuc. 7, 35; Xen. Hell. 1, 5, 9; Θούρ., and ὁ Θουριεῖς, *έως, an inhab. of Thuriū*, Ar. An. 2, 22, 2: in fem. ἡ Θουρία and -ριάς, with or without γῆ, the Thuriā territory, Thuc. 6, 61; 7, 35.

Θούριος, *α, ον, =θοῦρος.*

Θούρις, *ιδος, ἡ, fem. of sq., Hom.*

Θούρος, *ον, ὁ, leaping, rushing, raging, impetuous, eager, resistless*, Hom., but only in Il., always as epith. of Mars. Fem. Θούρις, *ιδος, ἡ, oft. in Il., only once in Od., 4, 527; mostly as epith. of ἄλκις: also θούρις ἀσπίς prob., the shield with which one rushes to the fight*, Il. 11, 32; 20, 162: so too θούρις ἀλγίς Pind. (From θρώσκω, θορεῖν: also akin to θέω.)

†Θουφάνης, *ον, ὁ, Thuphānes*, masc. pr. n., an Athenian, Ar. Eq. 1103.

†Θουφραστός, *ον, ὁ, Thuphrastus*, masc. pr. n., Ar. Vesp. 1302.

Θώσκος, *ον, ὁ, Ep. lengthd. from θώσκω, a seat*, Od. 12, 318: a sitting assembly, Od. 2, 26, cf. Buttm. Lexil. v. θάσσειν 7.

†Θῶαν, *ωνος, ὁ, Thoān*, a giant, Apollod.—2. son of Phoenops, a Trojan, Il. 5, 152.—3. another Trojan, Il. 11, 422.—4. another Trojan, Il. 12, 142, slain by Antilochus, 13, 545.—5. Phaeacian, Od. 8, 113.

†Θῶσα, *ἡς, ἡ, (θῶς), speed, haste*, but only found as prop. n. in Od.

†Θῶσα, a nymph, daughter of Phocys, mother of Polyphemus, 1, 7, Emped. 13.

†Θῶστης, *ον, ὁ, voc. Θῶστα, Thoḗsta*, herald of Mnesteus before Troy, 12, 342.

†Θραγκός, *ον, ὁ, a crackling or crashing*, Sext. Emp. (Prob. from θραύω acc. to others from θράσσω.)

†Θράκη, *ἡς, ἡ, Thrāx* and Ion. Θράξ, but also in Trag.; and so trisyll. Θράκη in Hdt., †Thrace, a province of northern Greece, extending from Macedonia to the Euxine along the Aegean and Propontis, 11, 9, 5; Hdt. 4, 99; etc.—Θρ. ἡ ἐν Ἀσία, Bithynia, Thrace, a district of Asia Minor, to the Bosphorus Thracius to Heraclea, Xen. An. 6, 4, 1.

†Θράκηθεν and Θράκηδε, v. Θρ. κηθεν, etc.

†Θρακίδαί, *ων, οἱ, the Thracidae*, division or family of the Delphian, Diod. 8.

†Θρακίω, f. -ίσω, (Θράξ) to imitate the Thracians.

†Θράκιον, *ον, τό, the Thracian square*.

spot in Byzantium near the Thracian gate, Xen. An. 7, 1, 24; Hell. 1, 3, 20.

Θρηάκιος, α, ον, (Θράξ) Hom and Ion. Θρηάκιος, Trag. Θρήκιος, †Thracian, Il. 10, 559, Hdt. 1, 168, etc.: δ Θρηάκιος πόντος, the Thracian sea, the upper part of the Aegean, Il. 23, 195; †Θρ. πέλαγος, the Theraeic Sinus, as far as Samothrace, Hdt. 7, 176.

Θρηάσι, adv., in Thracian fashion: i. e. rudely, coarsely, Theocr. 14, 46.

Θρηάκοφίτης, ον, δ, (Θράκη, φοιτάω) one who keeps going to Thrace, like Ἀιδοφίτης, Ar. Fr. 198.

Θράνευα, (θράνος) to stretch on the tanner's board, to tan: hence θράνευσμα, mid. fut. c. signif. pass., to be tanned, Ar. Eq. 369. (Not to be confounded with θράνω and θράνυσσω.)

Θράνις, ον, δ, = θρανίς, Anth.

Θράνιδιον, ον, τό, dim. from θρανίον, Ar. Fr. 352.

Θράνιον, ον, τό, dim. from θράνος, Ar. Ran.

Θρανίς, ιδος, δ, the sword-fish, also Ειδίς, Xenocr.

Θρανίτης, ον, δ, (θράνος) in plur., the rowers on the topmost of the three benches in a trireme, who had the longest oars, and most work, and so sometimes received extra pay, Thuc. 3, 31, Schol. Ar. Ran. 1101, Ach. 161. †ζευγίτης, θαλαμίτης.—II. as adj., f or belonging to the topmost bench, καλῶς θρ., the topmost bench, Polyb.: fem. θρανίτις κώπη, the oar of a θρανίτης: v. supr. [†] Hence

Θρανίτικος, ἡ, ὄν, of or belonging to θρανίτης, Ath.

Θρανίτις, ιδος, ἡ, fem. from θρανίτης.

Θράνος, ον, δ, a bench, form, Ar. Plut. 545: ubi leg. θράνω, pro θράνω: esp. the topmost of the three benches in a trireme, the seat of the θρανίται: also a close-stool, Hipp.—I. οί θράνω, the wooden frame-work of brick house. (Akin to Ion. θρήνυς and ὄνον: from it, through a dim. θράνωστρο: not in use, comes Lat. transtrum. *Θράω is regarded as the root.) Θράνω, ὦ, to break in pieces, only used in compds. συνθράνω, cf. θρασίσσω.

Θράννης, υκος, = θρήννης, Corinna ap. B. 1381.

Θράνισσιν, to break in pieces, smash, γ (usu., like θράνω, referred to it as θράνω: it must not be confounded with θρανέω from θράνος.)

Θράξ, ακός, δ, a Thracian: Hom. 4, 519 and Ion. Θρήξ, υκος, Hdt. 1, 1, also Hom. and Trag. Θρήξ, κορ. 24, 632 Θρήξες.]

Θράξια, θράξον, cf. sub θράσσω.

Θράσιος, ον, δ, Thrasius, a Trojan slain by Achilles, Il. 21, 210.

Θράσιος, ον, δ, the wind from N.W., Arist. Mund.: prob. because it blew from Thrace; and so: Θράκιος, which form is found in leophr. Fr. 6.

ΘΡΑΣΟΣ, εος, τό, (θράσος) me-l. h. form of θάσος, confidence, courage, boldness, Il. 14, 416: but later mostly in bad sense, over-boldness, raving, rashness, audaciousness, impudence, εἰς τοῦτο θράσος, Hdt. 7, 9, θρ. ὑπερκόπον, ἐπ' ἔσχατον θράσος, Soph., etc. (Cf. Lithuan. draug, Germ. dreist, etc., Pott, Etym. rsch. 1, p. 270. [α])

Θράσσα, ης, ἡ, Att. Θράττα, Ion. †I. Trag. Θράσσα, Dor. Θρέσσα, a Thracian woman, Ar. Ach. 273, etc.: fem. adj. Thracian, Eur. Alc. 967.

Θράσσω, Att. θράττω, fut. -ξω, Att. contr. from ταραάσσω, to trouble, disquiet, Pind. I. 7, 56, Aesch. Pr. 628, but most freq. in prose, v. Ruhnk. Tim. [α seemingly], hence the part. neut. pres. must be written θράττον, not θράττον, aor. θράσαι not θράσαι, Buttm. Catal. v. ταραάσσω, v. τέτρηχα 3.]

†Θράσυβουλος, ον, δ, Thrasylbulus, a tyrant of Miletus, a contemporary of Periander, Hdt. 1, 20.—2. a tyrant of Syracuse, brother and successor of Hiero, Polyb.—3. son of Xenocrates of Agrigentum, Pind. P. 6.—4. an Athenian, son of Lycus, who delivered Athens from the thirty tyrants, Thuc. 8, 75; Xen. Hell. 1, 1, 12.—5. son of foreg., Dem. 431, 12.—6. an Athenian commander, Xen. Hell. 5, 1, 26.—Others in Dem., Aesch., etc.

Θρασυγλωττία, ας, ἡ, boldness of tongue: from

Θρασυγλωττος, ον, (θράσος, γλωττα) bold of tongue.

Θράσυγιος, ον, (θράσος, γυῖον) strong of limb, c. inf. θρ. νικᾶν, trusting to his limbs for victory, Pind. 8, 52.

†Θρασυδαῖος, ον, δ, Ion. Θρασυδῆιος, Thrasylidaeus, son of Aleuas of Larissa in Thessaly, Hdt. 9, 58.—2. a Theban, a victor in the Pythian games, Pind. P. 11, 21.—3. an Elean popular leader, 3, 2, 27. Cf. Θρασύλαος.

Θράσυνδελος, ον, δ, ἡ, (θράσος, δειλός) an impudent coward, braggart, poltroon, Arist. Eth. N.—II. name of a gen., Plut.

Θράσυνδυσμος, ον, (θράσος, θυμός) bold of mind.

Θράσνκάρδιος, ον, (θράσος, καρδία) bold of heart, bold-hearted, Il. 10, 41; 13, 343.

†Θρασυκλής, εους, δ, Thrasycles, masc. pr. n., an Athenian, Thuc. 5, 19.—Others in Luc., etc.

†Θρασύλαος, ον, δ, Thrasylaeus, a Thessalian, a partisan of Philip, Dem. 324, 8; v. l. Θρασυδαῖος.

†Θρασυλέων, οντος, δ, Thrasyleon, masc. pr. n., Plut.

†Θρασυλέως, ω, δ, Att. for Θρασύλαος and in Hdt., an Athenian, Hdt. 6, 114.

†Θρασύλλος, ον, δ, or Θράσυλος, Thrasyllus, a leader of the Argives, Thuc. 5, 54.—2. one of the ten commanders of the Athenians at the Arginusae insulae, Thuc. 8, 73; Xen. Hell. 1, 1, 8.—Others in Dem. 1241, 27; Plut.; etc.

†Θρασυλόχος, ον, δ, Thrasylöchus, a Messenian, a partisan of Philip, Dem. 324, 12.—2. an Athenian of Anagrus, brother of Midias, aided the guardians of Dem. against their ward, Dem. 539, fin.; 841, 3.—Others in Dem. 1210, 17; etc.

†Θρασυμάχειος, ον, of Thrasymachus, Dion. H.; 261 C. From

†Θρασυμάχος, ον, δ, Thrasymächus, a sophist of Chalcedon, Plat. Phaedr.

Θράσυμμενος, ον, gen. ονος, (θράσος, μένος, μέμονα) bold of spirit, bold-spirited, epith. of Hercules, Il. 5, 639, Od. 11, 267.

Θράσυμδης, ες, (θράσος, μῆδος) bold of thought or plan, daring, resolute, Pind. P. 4, 254: in Hom. only as pr. n.: v. sq.

†Θρασυμήδης, ονς, δ, Thrasymēdes, a son of Nestor, Il. 9, 81.—2. an Athenian, son of Diophantus, Dem. 925, 15.—3. a statuery of Paros, Paus.

†Θρασυμηλίδης, α, δ, Thrasymelidas, a Spartan, son of Cratesicles, Thuc. 4, 11.

†Θρασυμήλος, ον, δ, Thrasymēlos, charioteer of Sarpedon, Il. 16, 462.

Θράσυμητις, ιδος, ἡ, = θρασυμήτης, Anth.

Θράσυμηχάνας, ον, (θράσος, μηχανή) bold in contriving or planning, daring, Pind. O. 6, 114.

Θράσυμῆθος, ον, (θράσος, μῆθος) bold of tongue, saucy, Pind. O. 13, 13.

Θράσυνω, f. -νῶ, 1 aor. ἐθράσυνω, (θράσος) just like θρασύνω, to make bold, embolden, encourage, Aesch. Ag. 222: πλῆθει τὴν ἡμῶν θρ., lending courage to their ignorance by number Thuc. 1, 142; also θρ. τι, to brag of a thing, Polyb. Pass. and mid. to be bold, ready, take courage, Aesch. Ag. 1188, etc.: to speak boldly, Isocr. 43 C: c. dat., θρασύνεσθαι τι, to rely on one, Soph. Phil. 1387.

Θράσυνξενία, ας, ἡ, (θράσος, ξένος) the boldness, impudence of a stranger, Plat. Legg. 879 E.

Θράσυνπόλεμος, ον, (θράσος, πόλεμος) poet. θρασυπτόλεμος, bold in war, Anth.

Θράσυνπονος, ον, (θράσος, πόνος) bold or ready at work, Pind. O. 1, 156.

ΘΡΑΣΥΣ, εἰα, υ, bold, spirited, of good courage, in Hom. freq. epith. of horses: also θρ. πόλεμος, Il. 6, 254, Od. 4, 146; and θρασεῖαι χεῖρες oft in Hom.; so too in Hdt. Later most usu. in bad sense, over-bold, rash, venturous, desperate, Lat. audax, Aesch. Pr. 178, cf. Plat. Lach. 197 B: and it might be so taken even in Od. 10, 436.—II. of things, to be ventured, safe, θρασυ μοι τὸδ' εἰπεῖν, Pind. N. 7, 74, cf. Soph. Phil. 106. Adv. -έως: comp. θρασύτερον, more boldly, Thuc. (Cf. θράσος.)

Θράσυνπλάγχθος, ον, (θράσος, πλάγχθος) bold-hearted, Eur. Hipp. 424. Adv. -ως, Aesch. Pr. 730.

Θράσυνστομέω, ὦ, to be over-bold of tongue, impudent, Aesch. Supp. 203, Soph. Phil. 380: and

Θράσυνστομία, ας, ἡ, impudence, Mel. 34: from

Θράσυνστομος, ον, (θράσος, στόμα) over-bold of tongue, impudent, Aesch. Theb. 612, Ag. 1399.

Θράσύτης, ητος, ἡ, (θράσος) over boldness, rashness, audaciousness, Thuc. 2, 61, Plat., etc. [υ]

Θράσύφρων, ον, gen. ονος, (θράσος, φρήν) bold of mind, Opp.

Θράσυφωνία, ας, ἡ, = θρασυσμία, from

Θράσύφωμος, ον, (θράσος, φωμή) = θρασυστομία.

Θράσυχμήτης, ον, δ, (θράσος, χάρμη) bold in fight, Qu. Sm.

Θράσυχειρ, χειρος, δ, ἡ, (θράσος, χεῖρ) bold, ready of hand, Anth.: hence Θράσυχειρία, ας, ἡ, boldness of hand.

Θράσος, ὅος, κοιν. ούς, ἡ, boldness, a name of Minerva, Lyc.

†Θράσον, υκος, δ, (θράσος) Thraso, an Athenian in whose house Aeschines had an interview with the envoy of Philip, Dem. 272, fin., Aeschin., etc.—2. a statuery, Strab.—Others in Ath., etc. Hence—II. as appell. in new comedy, a braggart, Lat. miles gloriosus.

†Θρασόνδας, ον, δ, Thrasondas, a Theban, Diod. S.

†Θρασονίδας, ον, δ, Thrasonidas, an Elean, who restored the democracy in Elis, Xen. Hell. 7, 4, 15.—Others in Plut., etc.

Θράττα, ης, ἡ, a small-sea-fish, Arist. H. A.; also θάττα.

Θράττα, ης, ἡ, Att. for Θράσσα.—II. Θράττα, ἡ, Thratia, fem. pr. n. Dem. 1356, fin.

Θραυτίδιον, *ov*, τό, *dim.* from θράτ-
τα, Anaxandr. Lycurg. 1.

Θράττω, Att. for θρασσω.

Θραυλός, *ή, όν*, (θραύω) broken: to
breaken, fragile, brittle, Incert. ap.
Suid.: cf. τραυλός.

Θραύμα, *ατος, τό*, (θραύω)=θραυ-
σμα, Paus.

Θραύπαλον, *ov, ό*, a kind of shrub,
perh. the privet, ligustrum, Theophr.

Θραυπίς, *ιδος, ή*, a little bird, like
the goldfinch, Lat. carduelis, Arist. H.
A., but with v. ll.

Θραυρός, *ός, όν*,=θραυλός.

Θραυσάτων, *ήτος, ό, ή*, (θραύω,
ζυντυς) breaking wheels, Ar. Nub. 1264.

Θραύσις, *εως, ή*, (θραύω) a breaking.

Θραύσμα, *ατος, τό*, (θραύω) that
which is broken, a fragment, piece,
Aesch. Pers. 425.

Θραυστός, *οῦ, ό*, a breaking.

Θραυστος, *ov, ό*, Thraustus, a small
town of Triphylian Elis, Xen. Hell.
7, 4, 14.

Θραυστός, *οῦ, ό*, broken: to be broken,
brittle, Tim. Locr.: from

ΘΡΑΥΩ, to break, break in pieces,
shiver, Hdt. 1, 174, Trag., etc.—II.
metaph. like Lat. frangere.=θρούπτω,
to weaken, soften, Ar. Av. 466. (Kino
to θρούπτω, τρύω, τείρω: θραγμός is
deriv. from an absol. collat. form
δρούα: v. also θρανύσσω.)

*ΘΡΑΥΩ, to set: but only found in
aor. mid. θρήσασθαι, to set one's self,
sit, Philot. Fr. 21. (Held to be the
common root of θράνος, θρήνυς, θρό-
νός.)

Θρήισσα, *ή*, Dor. for Θρήισσα, Θρήσ-
σα, Theoc. Ep. 18, 1.

Θρεκτικός, *ή, όν*, (τρέχω) able to
run, swift.

Θρέμμα, *ατος, τό*, (τρέφω) that which
is fed, bred, reared or tended, a nursing:
mostly of tame animals, cattle, esp.
sheep and goats, Xen. Ages. 9, 6, Oec.
30, 23; but in Trag. also of men,
Aesch. Theb. 182, Soph. Phil. 243:
of birds, Plat. Legg. 789 B; of wild
beasts, a lion, Id. Charm. 155 D: θρ.
ύδρας, periph. for ύδρα, Soph. Tr.
574: in Mel. of a swarm of gnats.
Hence

Θρεμμάτιον, *ov, τό*, *dim.* from
θρέμμα. [ύ]

Θρεμμάτοτροφός, *ός*, (θρέμμα, τρέ-
φω) to keep cattle, Strab.

Θρέσσκον, 3 plur. aor. 1 of τρέχω,
Ep. lengthd. for έθρεσεν.

Θρεόμαι, fut. of τρέχω.

Θρεοκάρδιος, *ov*, (θρέω, καρδία)
old reading in Anacr. 1, for which
Bergk first read θεοκάρδιος, but now,
with others, θρασυν.

Θρέομαι, v. sub θρέω.

ΘΡΕΨΜΑΙ, *dep.*, used only in
pres. and impf.: to speak, esp. in a
wailing, piteous tone, to cry aloud,
shriek out, άχη, κακά, Aesch. Theb.
78, Ag. 1165, etc., and Eur. (Hence
θρός, θρούς, θρούω, θρήνος: and
some make it akin to θραύω, like
Germ. sprechen, brechen, cf. φωνήν ρη-
γνύναι.)

Θρέπτα, *ov, τά*, later and softer
form of θρέπτρα, Qu. Sm.

Θρέπτειρα, *ας, ή*, fem. from θρεπ-
τήρ, Eur. Tro. 195, and Anth.

Θρεπτεόν, verb. adj. from τρέφω,
one must feed, Plat. Tim. 19 A: but
—II. Ion. pass. άπό πών ειργασμέ-
νων θρεπτεόν, one must live on what
has been earned, Xen. Hipparch. 8, 8.

Θρεπτήρ, *ήρος, ό*, (τρέφω) a feeder,
rearer, Mel. 72. Hence

Θρεπτήριος, *ov*, able to feed or rear,
feeding, nourishing, μαστός, Aesch.
Cho. 545: hence—II. τά θρεπτήρια,

rewards for rearing, such as are made
to nurses by the parents, H. Hom. Cer.
168, 223, cf. θρέπτρα, but also the re-
turns made by children for their rear-
ing, Hes. Op. 186. Att. τροφεία.—2.
=τροφή, food, nourishment, Soph. O.
C. 1263.—II. pass. reared, tended, cher-
ished, πλόκαμος, Aesch. Cho. 6.

†Θρέπτης, *ov, ό*, Threptes, a servant
of Theophrastus, Diog. L.

Θρεπτικός, *ή, όν*, (τρέφω) able to
feed or rear, feeding, nourishing, τινός,
Plat. Polit. 267 B: ή-κή, sub. δύνα-
μις, the nourishing principle, Arist.
Eth. 2.

Θρεπτός, *ή, όν*, verb. adj. from τρέ-
φω, fed, reared, brought up: esp. as
subst. ό θρεπτός, ή θρεπτή, a slave
bred in the house, Lat. verna, Meineke
Pherecr. Myrm. 12.

Θρέπτρα, *τά*, like θρεπτήρια, the
returns made by children to their parents
for their rearing, filial gratitude and
duty, Il. 4, 478; 17, 302: later also
τά θρέπτα, as Voss after Zenodot.
would read in H. Hom. Cer. 168.
The sing. θρέπτρον seems not to be
in use. Cf. θρεπτήριος.

Θρέπτρια, *ας, ή*, like θρέπτειρα,
fem. of θρεπτήρ.

Θρέσκος, -κενύ, -κεία, v. θρήσκος,
etc.

Θρετάνελό, a sound imitative of the
cithara, as tra lira of the horn, Ar.
Plut. 290.

Θρέττε, τό, only in Ar. Eq. 17, οὐκ
ἐνι μοι τό θρέττε, acc. to Schol.=τό
θαυράλειον, θρασύν, the spirit's not in
me: prob. a barbarism.

Θρένα, poet. for έθρενα, aor. 1
from τρέφω, Hom.

Θρενίπτας, *ov, ό*, = ίπποτρόφος,
Apollod.† as pr. n., son of Hercules
and a Thespiad.

Θρένις, *εως, ή*, (τρέφω) a feeding,
nourishing, nourishment, Sext. Emp.

Θρήκη, v. Θράκη.

Θρήκιη, poet. for Θράκη, Il.

Θρήκιος, *ήν, ίον*, poet. for Θρήκιος,
Θράκιος, Il. and Hes. [ίκ, but Alex-
andr. and later also ίκ, Ruhnk. Ep.
Cr. p. 300.]

Θρήξ, *ήκος, ό*, poet. for Θρήξ, Θράξ,
Il.: later also Θρήξι, ήκος, Jac. A. P.
p. 585.

Θρήισσα, poet. for Θρήισσα, Θράσ-
σα.

Θρήκη, *ή*, Ion. for Θράκη, Il., and
Hes. Hence

Θρήκηθεν, adv. from Thrace, Il. 9, 5.

Θρήκηνδε, adv. to Thrace, Od. 8,
361.

Θρήκιος, *ήν, ίον*, Ion. for Θράκιος.

Θρηνέριος, *ωτος, ό, ή*, (θρηνέω,
έρος) a querulous lover, cf. δύσερος.

Θρηνέω, *ός*, (θρήνω) to wail, lament,
Od. 24, 61. Construct.: c. acc. cog-
nato, ίδουήν θρηνέιν, to sing a dirge or
lament, Il. 24, 722; so, γόνον θρ.,
Aesch. Fr. 412: but also c. acc. ob-
jecti, vel rei, θρ. πόνον, Aesch. Fr.
615; vel pers., θρ. τὸν φόντα, Eur.
Cresphont. 13. Hence

Θρήνημα, *ατος, τό*, a lament, Eur.
Or. 132, etc.

Θρηνητέον, verb. adj. from θρηνέω,
one must lament, Apollon. ap. Stob. p.
617, 55.

Θρηνητήρ, *ήρος, ό*, (θρηνέω) a
mourner, wailer, Aesch. Pers. 937.

Θρηνητής, *οῦ, ό*,=foreg., Id. Ag.
1075. Hence

Θρηνητικός, *ή, όν*, inclined to wailing
or mourning, Arist. Eth. N. Adv. -κός.

Θρηνητρια, *ας, ή*, fem. from θρηνη-
τήρ, a woman-mourner, Lat. praefica.

Θρηνήτωρ, *ορος, ό*,=θρηνητήρ.

Θρήνος, *ov, ό*, (θρέομαι) a wailing,

lamenting, esp. a funera-song, dirge,
lament, like the Gaelic coronach, Il.
24, 721, Hdt. 2, 79, 85, and Trag.: a
complaint, sad strain, H. Hom. 18, 18
and so usu. in prose: cf. Franco
Callin. p. 125 sq.

Θρήνυς,=sq., Euphor. 35.

Θρήνυς, *ως, ό*, (θράω, θράνος) a
footstool, elsewhere ύποπόδιον, oft. in
Hom.—II. in Il. 15, 729 θρ. έπταπό-
δης, the seven-foot bench, is the seat
of the helmsman or the rowers.

Θρηνώδης, *ός*, to sing a dirge or la-
ment: hence

Θρηνώδημα, *ατος, τό*, a dirge, la-
ment.

Θρηνώδης, *ες*, (θρήνω, είδος) like a
dirge, mournful, Plat. Rep. 411 A.

Θρηνώδεια, *ας, ή*, a lamenting, mourn-
ing, Plat.: from

Θρηνώδης, *όν*, (θρήνος, ώδή) sing-
ing a dirge, lamenting: also as subst.,
a mourner, Alciph.

Θρήξ, *ήκος, ό*, Ion. for Θράξ, Il.:
fem. Θρήσσα, *ή, ό*, v.

Θρησκεία, *ος, -ας, -ας, ή*, (θρησκεύω)
religious worship, service, observance of
usage, Hdt. 2, 13, 37: religion, N. T.

Θρησκεύω, *ατος, τό*, (θρησκεύω)
religious worship, Eccl.

Θρησκεύσιμος, *ov, ό*, belonging to
worship, Eccl.

Θρησκευτήριον, *ov, τό*, a place of
worship.

Θρησκευτής, *οῦ, ό*, a worshipper,
Eccl.: from

Θρησκεύω, (θρήσκος) to introduce
and hold religious observances, observe
religiously, Hdt. 2, 64.—II. in genl. to
worship, adore, θεούς, Hdn.

Θρησκή, or as Schw. prefers -ήξ,
ης, ίον, for θρησκεία, Hdt.

Θρήσκος, *ov*, religious, N. T.: also
in bad sense, fanatic, superstitious.
(Acc. to Plut. Alex. 2, from Θρήξ,
because of their mysteries: others
from τρέω, full of religious fear; or
from θρέω, muttering forms of prayer,
cf. Pers. 5, 184, and our Lollards,
hence also written θρέσκος, etc.,
certainly akin to θαρπεύω.)

Θρήσσα, *ης, ή*, Ion. for Θράσσα.

Θριάς, (Θρία) to be in prophetic
rapture, Soph. Fr. 415.—II. (θρίων) to
gather fig-leaves.

†Θρία, *ας, and* Θριώ, *ος, ή*, Thria,
an Attic deme of the tribe Oeneis

adv. Θριάσιν, in Thria; Θριάς, in
Thria or the Thriasian plain, Thuc.
1, 114.

Θριάς, *όν, al*, the Thriae, Parnas-
sian nymphs, the nurses of Apollo
who invented a kind of soothsaying
by means of pebbles drawn from at-
urn, ilgen and Herm. H. Hom. Merc.
552: hence—2. the pebbles or oracles
themselves, (Lat. sortes): and—3. the
divinations drawn therefrom, oracles
Callim. Cf. Lob. Aglaoph. 2, 814
sq. The Thriae are said to have
been three, whence some think to de-
rive their name.

Θρίαμβεντής, *οῦ, ό*, one who enjoys
a triumph: from

Θρίαμβος, (θρίαμβος) to triumph
ύπό τιμος, as in Lat. triumphare d
aliquo, over one, Plut.—II. to lead i
triumph, Plut., and N. T.—III. to mak
to triumph, N. T.

Θρίαμβικός, *ή, όν*, (θρίαμβος) be-
longing to a triumph, Plut.

Θρίαμβός, *ιδος*, pecul. fem. of θρία-
μβικός, Auct. ap. Suid.

Θρίαμβοδιδύραμος, *ov*, (θρίαμβος
διθύραμος) epith. of Bacchus, Fr.
tin. ap. Ath. 617 F, cf. sq., and διθύ-
ραμος.

Θρίαμβος, *ov, ό*, a hymn to Bacchu

ring in festal processions to his honour, Cratin. Didasc. 1: hence as a name for Bacchus, v. foreg. (Whence the *θρ-* or *θρι-* comes we know not: the *-αμβος* is prob. from *λάπτω*, ἄπτω, as in *ταυβος*, q. v.)—II. used to express the Roman *triumphus*, which seems to be akin to it, Plut. [?] *Θριάσιος*, α, ον, of Thria, Thriatian, τὸ Θριάσιον πεδῖον, the Thriatian plain, a fruitful plain of Attica between Thria and Eleusis, Hdt. 8, 65; 9, 7.

Θριγγίον, -γος, -γός, later and softer forms for *θριγκιον*, etc.

Θριγκιον, ον, τό, dim. from sq.

ΘΡΙΠΚΟΣ, οὔ, ὁ, the topmost course of stones in a wall, which projected over the rest and kept off the rain, the coping, eaves, cornice, like γείσων, Od. 17, 267: usu. of outer walls, but in Od. 7, 87, *θριγκὸς κύναιος*, a cornice of blue metal, on the inside of the room.—2. metaph. the topmost, finishing point of a thing, the top or last stone, Plat. Rep. 534 E.—II. later, the wall itself, a fence of any sort, Plut. Hence

Θριγκῶ, ὦ, to surround with a *θριγκὸς* or coping, ἀλλήν ἐθριγκώσεν ἀχέρον, he fenced it at top with thorn-bushes, Od. 14, 10.—II. to build even to the coping stone, and so metaph. to put an end to, make an end of, ἄτας θριγκῶν, Aesch. Ag. 1283: δόμα κακοῖς θριγκῶν, to bring the house to the height of misery, Eur. H. F. 1280.

Θριγκώδης, ες, (*θριγκός*, εἶδος) like a coping or fence.

Θριγκῶμα, ατος, τό, a coping, cornice, Eur. I. T. 74: a fence.

Θριγκῶσις, εως, ἡ, (*θριγκῶ*) a fencing with a *θριγκός*.

Θριγκός, *θριγκῶμα*, late forms of *θριγκός*, etc.

Θριδάκτις, εἶδος, pecul. fem. of *θριδάκτιος*, Nic. Th. 838. [where *ι* is short.]

Θριδάκτιν, ης, ἡ, the garden lettuce, Lat. *lactuca sativa*, Hipp.: strictly loever the Att. form of Ion. and Dor. *θριδάξ*, Lob. Phryn. 130.—II. a kind of cake, Ath. [?]—, as Amphis al. 1, ubi v. Meineke; who considers the passage of Eubul. Ἀσπύρ. 1, where it is *θριδάκτιν*, to be corrupt.] *Θριδάκτιν*, εἶδος, ἡ, dim. from *θριδάκτιν*, Stratt. Incert. 1, 6.

Θριδάκτιος, ἡ, ον, (*θριδάξ*) of lettuce, Luc. [?]

Θριδάκτισκῆ, ης, ἡ, dim. from *θριδάκτιν*, Alecm. 18.

Θριδάκδης, ες, (*θριδάξ*, εἶδος) lettuce-like, Diosc.

Θριδαξ or *θριδαξ*, ἄκος, ἡ, Ion. and Dor. for *θριδάκτιν*: lettuce, Epich. p. 02, Hdt. 3, 32. [?] seemingly in Epich., f. A. P. 9, 412; 12, 295, v. *θριδακτῆς*, *θριδάκτιν*: hence in Hdt., Thom. M., etc., written *θριδαξ*: but acc. to Draco p. 76, 10 *ι*, and so Lob. Phryn. 30 always writes *θριδαξ*.]

Θριζῶ, poet. syncop. for *θερίζω*, esch. Ag. 536.

Θριζήσω, adv.—*Θριαῖον*, v. sub *Θρία*, th. 255 C.

Θριναξ—*θριναξ*, Gramm.

Θρινακτι, ης, ἡ, Ep. for sq., Od. 11, 17, etc.

Θρινακρία, ες, ἡ, and *Θρινακρίς*, ες, ἡ, (*θριναξ*) strictly the trident, sub. γῆ or ὕψος, an old name of Sicily from its three promontories, at Tricarinia.

Θριναξ, ἄκος, ὁ, (*τρίς*, ἀκή, ἄκρα, ρ τριναξ) a trident, three-pronged fork, esp. to stir grain with, also ritten *-ρίναξ*. [i, Ar. Pac. 567, Nic.

Th. 114: but later also ζ, Anth., cf. Draco, p. 121.]

ΘΡΙΞ, ἡ, gen. *τρίχος*, dat. pl. *θριξί*: the hair, both of man and beast, Hom.: the hair of the head, but also with *κεφαλῆς* added, Od. 13, 399: sheep's wool, Il. 3, 273, Hes. Op. 515: pig's bristles, Il. 19, 254, Od. 10, 239: later also *feathers, plumage*, Gal. ap. Lob. Phryn. 339.—Proverb. *θριξ ἀνὰ μέσσον*, only a hair's breadth, Theocr. 14, 9. Hom. and Hes. use it only in plur.: from Aesch. downwds. also in sing.

Θριοβόλος, ον, (*Θρία* 2, *βάλλω*) throwing pebbles into the divining-urn: hence ὁ *θρ*, a soothsayer, cf. Lob. Aglaoph. 2, 814.

ΘΡΙΓΩΝ, ον, τό, a fig-leaf, Ar. Vesp. 436; also in genl. a leaf, Nic.—2. metaph. of things like a fig-leaf, as a leaf-like membrane, θρίω ἐγκεφάλου, Ar. Ran. 134.—II. a mixture of eggs, lard, honey, flour, etc., a kind of stuffing or forcemeat, so called because it was wrapped in fig-leaves, Schol. Ar. Ran. 134, Ach. 1100. (Prob. from *τρίς*, *τρία*, from the three lobes of the fig-leaf.) [i, Ar. Eq. 954, cf. Ach. 158, 1102: but ζ, Theocr. 13, 40, Ep. Aesp. 222, 2, nisi ibi leg. *θύρον*, Jac. A. P. p. 622.]

ΘΡΙΠΟΣ, ον, ὁ, usu. in plur. *οἱ θρίοι*, the reefs or little ropes on the lower part of the sail, used to take it up and make it smaller, elsewh. ἐκφοροί, cf. Ar. Eq. 440, and *τέρθριος*. [?] *Θριοφόρος*, ον, (*Θρία* 2, *φέρω*) carrying the divining pebbles, divining therefrom, cf. *θυρσοφόρος*, Lob. Aglaoph. 2, p. 814.

Θρίπηδεστος, ον, dub. for sq., Luc. *Θρίπηδεστος*, ον, (*θρίψ*, ἔδω) worm-eaten, σφαγῖδια θ., Ar. Thesm. 427, were prob. at first pieces of worm-eaten wood used as seals, and then seals cut in imitation of them, Müller Archäol. d. Kunst, § 97, 2.

Θρίπιδρωτος, ον, (*θρίψ*, *βιβρώσκω*) = foreg., Lyc.

Θρίπιδάκος, ον, (*θρίψ*, *φαγεῖν*) eating wood-worms, Arist. H. A. [?] *Θρίπιδης*, ες, (*θρίψ*, εἶδος) worm-eaten: hence *θριπιδέστατον*, Theophr. H. P. 3, 9, 5, ubi Stephan. *θριπιδέστατον*.

Θρίσσα, ης, ἡ, Att. *θρίττα*; a fish, elsewh. *τριχίας*, and so from *θρίξ*, Arist. H. A.

Θρίσσιος, ον, ὁ, = *θρίσσα*, Anth.

Θρίψ, gen. *θρίπος*, ὁ, a worm, esp. a wood-worm, Lat. *cossus*, Theophr.: prob. also ἡ *θρίψ*, Lob. Phryn. 400. (Prob. from *τρίβω*, cf. *ψῆ*.)

Θροέω, ὦ, (*θρόος*) to cry aloud, shriek forth, and in genl. to speak, declare, Trag., as Aesch. Pr. 608: also in pass. form c. act. signif. *προοιμένος* ἔπος, Aesch. Eum. 486.—II. = *σοβέω*, to frighten: hence in pass. to be frightened or troubled, N. T.

Θρομβέιον, ον, τό, Ion. *θρομβίον*, dim. from *θρόμβος*, a little lump, Nic.

Θρομβιον, ον, τό, dim. from *θρόμβος*, like foreg., Diosc.

Θρομβοειδής, ες, (*θρόμβος*, εἶδος) like a *θρόμβος*, full of *θρόμβοι*, curdled, clotted, Hipp.

Θρόμβος, ον, ὁ, a lump, piece, Lat. *grumus*, as of asphalt, Hdt. 1, 179: esp. of blood, a clot or gout, Aesch. Cho. 533, Eum. 184: of milk, a curd, Antiph. Aphrodis. 1, 8: also of things made up of small parts, *θρόμβοι ἁλῶν*, like *χύνδροι ἁλ.*, coarse salt. (Prob. from *τρέω*, *τέτροφα*.) Hence

Θρομβῶ, ὦ, to make curdled or clot- ted. Pass. *θρομβόομαι*, to become so, Nic.

Θρομβόδης, ες, = *θρομβοειδής*, Soph. Tr. 702.

Θρόμβοσις, εως, ἡ, (*θρομβός*) a making clotted or curdled.—II. (from pass.; a becoming so, *θρ. γάλακτος*, curdled milk, Diosc.

Θρονίζω, (*θρόνος*) to seat upon a throne: pass. to sit on one, I. XX.

Θρόνιον, ον, τό, dim. from *θρόνος*

†Θρόνιον, ον, τό, Thespiadum, the capital city of the Locri Epicnemidii near the river Boagrius, Il. 2, 533, Thuc 2, 26.—2. a city of Thesprotia in Epirus, Paus. Hence

†Θρόνιος, α, ον, of or belonging to Thronium (1): pecul. fem. *Θροινίς*, εἶδος, ἡ *Θρον. πόλις*, Eur. I. A. 264.

Θρονίς, εἶδος, ἡ, = *όνιον*, Themist.

Θρονισμός, οὔ, ὁ, (*θρονίζω*) a seating on a throne, enthroning, Synes.

Θρονιστής, οὔ, ὁ, (*θρονίζω*) one who enthrones, Id.

†Θρονίτις, εἶδος, ἡ, = *Θροινίς*, Lyc. v. sub *Θρόνιος*.

Θρόνον, ον, τό, only used in plur. τὰ *θρόνα*, flowers, etc. embroidered on cloth, Il. 22, 441.—II. later τὰ *θρόνα* are flowers or herbs, used as drugs and charms, Theocr. 2, 59. And so the word, like *φάρμακον*, is first a means of colouring and then of charming.

Θρονοποιός, ὄν, (*θρόνος*, *ποιέω*) making thrones.

Θρόνος, ον, ὁ, a seat, chair, esp. a large, easy chair, oft. in Hom. as the seat both of gods and men: his *θρόνος* must have been high, for they who sat on it had a footstool (*θρήνης*) it was often adorned with gold and silver, hence *χρύσεος, ἀργυρόηλος*, also spread with carpets or fleeces, (*τάπητες, χλαῖναι, ῥήγεια, κίονα*).—II. later a throne in our sense, a chair of state, *θρ. βασιλῆος*, Hdt. 1, 14; and so alone, freq. in Xen.; the chair of a judge, teacher, orator, etc.: hence *οἱ θρόνοι*, the throne, i. e. the king's estate or dignity, Soph. Ant. 166. (From **θράω*, *θράνος*, *θρήνω*.) Hence

Θρόνωσις, εως, ἡ, = *θρονισμός*, esp of the enthronement and installation of the newly initiated, at the mysteries of the Corybantes, Heind. Plat. Enthyd. 277 D.

Θρόος, ὁ, Att. contr. *θροῖς*, οὔ. (*θρέω*, *θρέω*) a noise as of many voices, in Hom. only once of the cries of a number of people, Il. 4, 437; a murmuring of discontented people, Thuc. 8, 79.—II. a report, Lat. rumor, Xen. Cyr. 6, 1, 37.

Θρύαλλιδιον, ον, τό, dim. from *θρυαλλίς*, Luc.

Θρύαλλίς, εἶδος, ἡ, a wick, Ar. Nub 59, 585.—II. a plant which, like our rush, was used for making wicks, Nic.

Θρύγανός, ον, τὸν, ὦ, also *τριγανός*, *θύραν θρ.*, to tap at the door, only in Ar. Eccl. 34.

Θρύνιος, ης, ον, (*θρόνον*) *rushy*. [?] *Θρυλλέω*, ὦ, or *θρύλέω* [v], cf. *θρύλος*: to make a great noise, talk constantly, babble, Ar. Eq. 348.—II. c. acc. rei, to be always talking about a thing, make it the common talk, τ. i, Plat. Phaed. 65 B, Isocr. 282 B: hence in pass. to be the common talk, τὸ *θρυλον μένον* or *τεθρυλημένον*, a common topic, what is in every one's mouth, Isocr. 419 C, Dem., etc. (Akin to *θρέωμαι*, *θρόος*, *θρόμβος*.) Hence

Θρύλλημα, ατος, τό, also *θρύλημα* [v], that which is much talked about, the common talk, L. XX.

Θρύλλημα, ατος, τό, also *θρύλλημα*, (*θρυλλίσσω*) that which is broken a fragment, Lyc. 880. [v]

Θρύλλίς, ον, *θρύλλίς*, f. -ισω, *θρύλ*

λογ) to make a false, ill sound in playing on the cithara, H. Hom. Merc. 488.

Θρυλλισσω, f. -ω, to break in pieces, shiver, θρυλλίχθι δὲ μέτωπον, Il. 23, 396. (Akin to θραύω, θρόπτω, τρώω.)

Θρούλλος, ὁ, or θρούλλος, ov, like ἡρόος and θέρουρος, a noise as of many voices, a shouting, tumult, murmuring, Batr. 135. In the Edd. this family of words usu. has λλ: but several gramm. prefer single λ, e. g. E. M. p. 456, 39, Eust. Il. 1307, 42, cf. Schäf. Dion. Comp. p. 122, and so Bekker always writes it, v being long by nature.)

Θρούμμα, ατος, τό, (θρόπτω) that which is broken off, a piece, bit, Ar. Fr. 208. Hence

Θρουμιάτις, ἰδος, ἡ, a sort of cake, Antiph. Parast. 5.

Θρούεις, εσσα, εν, (θρόν) rushy, Nic.

†Θρυνέσσα, ἡ, πόλις, = Θρόνον, Il. 11, 711.

Θρόνον, ov, τό, a rush, Lat. *juncus*, Pl. 21, 351.—II. = στρύχνος μανικός, Diosc.

†Θρόνον, ov, τό, Thryum, a city of Elis on the Alpheus, in the dominions of Nestor, Il. 2, 592, which some consider same as later Ἐπιτάλιον, Strab. p. 349; at this place was a ford, H. Hom. Ar. 423; v. Ilgen ad loc. (H. Ap. Pyth. 245.)

Θρουπτικός, ὁ, ὄν, able to break or crush, breaking, crushing, τινός, Gal.—II. pass. easily broken, hence metaph. soft, delicate, effeminate, Xen. Cyr. 8, 8, 15. Adv. -κῶς: from

Θρούπτω, fut. θρούψω: fut. mid. c. pass. signf. θρούφομαι: aor. pass. ἐθρύφην [v] To break in pieces, crush, shiver, in which orig. signf. it is chiefly used by Gramm.: but also Theoc. 17, 80, and pass. θρούπτεσθαι, to be broken, Plat. Parm. 165 B: and so freq. in compds. ἐποθρύπτω, διαθρύπτω, etc.—II. much more freq. in moral signf., like Lat. *frangere*, to break, crush, and so weaken, enfeeble, unman, esp. by debauchery and luxury, in act., only in Tim. Locr. 103 B, and late authors; but in pass., c. fut. mid. (Ar. Eq. 1163), to be enfeebled and enervated, μαλακία θρούπτεσθαι, Xen. Symp. 8, 8, cf. Ruhnk. Tim.: absol. to be weak and wanton, and so—III. metaph.—I. to live a wanton life, riot, Luc. Piscat. 31, Gymn. 29: adv. perf. pass. θρουπμένως, wantonly, effeminately, Plut.—2. to play the woman, be coy and prudish, give one's self airs, braid up, esp. when one is asked to do something, like Lat. *delicias facere*, Plat. Phaedr. 228 C, Xen. Symp. 8, 4; or when one declines an offer, in order to have a better one made, Plut., cf. Br. Ar. Eq. 1163, Dorv. Char. p. 472: sometimes joined with the equiv. ἰκκίζεσθαι or ὠραϊζεσθαι, Eucl. Incert. 23, cf. Ruhnk. Tim. p. 19: θρούπτεσθαι πρὸς τινα, to give one's self airs toward another, Plut. Flamin. 18, Luc. Dial. Meret. 12, 1: hence in genl. to be conceited, grow conceited, Ar. Eq. 1163, cf. Dorvill. l. c.; θρούπτεσθαι τινα, to be proud of a thing, Anth.: to boast, brag, Lat. *gloriarī*, Heliod. (Hence τροφή and θρουπτικός: akin to τρώω, θραύω, q. v. signf. II.) Hence

Θρούψις, ζως, ἡ, a breaking in pieces, crushing, dissolving, Arist. Anim.—II. metaph. softness, weakness, debauchery, Xen. Cyr. 8, 8, 16.

Θρούδης, ες, (θρόνον, εἶδος) full of rushes, rushy, Strab.

Θρώσκα, lengthd. from root ΘΩΡ-,

which appears in fut. and aor.: fut. θροσῶμαι, Ion. θροσέομαι: aor. ἔθωρον, subj. θώρω (hence in Od. 22, 303 write θώρων for Wolf's faulty θωρῶσιν), inf. θορεῖν. To leap, spring, Il. 10, 528, etc. of the arrow which leaps from the string; also freq. in Il. of the lot leaping from the helmet; also of beans tossed from the winnowing shovel, Il. 13, 589.—2. foll. by prep., θρ. ἐπὶ τινα, to leap or spring upon one, i. e. attack, assault him, Hom.; also, ἐν τινα, Il. 5, 161, though perh. this place belongs to ἐνθρόσκα: in this signf. Hom. always uses aor., in the former he has pres. impf. and aor. The word is rare in Od.—II. transit. like θόρνυμαι, to mount, impregnate, Aesch. Eum. 660, Fr. 13: hence

Θρωσμός, οὔ, ὁ, a height or hill, as it were springing from the plain, hence θ. πεδίοιο, Il. 10, 160; 11, 56, ποταμοῖο, Ar. Rh. 2, 823.

Θθα, ἡ, v. θθία. [v]

Θθαζω, (θθω) to burn incense, esp. to celebrate Bacchic orgies, hence to be mad: late word.

†Θθαμία, ας, ἡ, Thyamia, a fortress near Sicyon, Xen. Hell. 7, 2, 1.

†Θθαμῖς, ἰδος, ὁ, Thyāmis, a river of Epirus, separating Thesprotia from Cestrine, now the Calama, Thuc. 1, 46.

†Θθαμός, ov, ὁ, Mt. Thyamius, a mountain of Acarnania, branching off from Pindus, Thuc. 3, 106.

Θθύνια, ας, ἡ, wantonness, debauchery, Epich. p. 98: Lacon. word, also στανία. (Prob. from θνάω.)

Θθαρός, ov, ὁ, = αλρα II., Diosc.

Θθας, αδος, ἡ, (θθω) = θυνίς, q. v., Ar. Rh.

Θθασος, ov, ὁ, worse form for θίασος, Elmsl. Bacch. 670.

†Θθατρία, ας, ἡ, Thyatira, a city of Lydia on the Lycus, a branch of the Hyllus, anciently called Pelopia, now Akhissar, Strab., Polyb.: one of the seven churches of the Apocalypse, N. T.

Θθαώ, ὦ, Lat. subare, of swine in the rutting season, Arist. H. A.

Θυβρίας, αδος, ἡ, = Θυμβρίας, Anth.: from

Θυβρίς, ἰδος, ἡ, = Θύμβρις, q. v.

Θυγάτηρ, ἡ, gen. θυγάτερος contr. θυγατρός, dat. θυγατέρι, θυγατρί, acc. θυγάτερα, but Ep. θυγάτρα, voc. θυγάτερ: Hom. has both forms, the trisyll. only is used in prose: a daughter, Hom.: Pind. calls his Odes Μοισάν θυγάτερ, N. 4, 4.—II. in genl. a girl, maiden, as παῖς is both son and boy, Br. Soph. O. T. 1102.—III. a maid-servant, slave, Lob. Phryn. 239. Of same root with Sanscr. *duhitri*, Goth. *dautar*, our daughter, Germ. *tochter*.) [v] strictly, but in Hom. and Ep. v metri grat. in all quadrisyll. cases, even when the 4th syll. is cut off, as Od. 15, 364.] Hence

Θυγατριδῶ, ἡς, ἡ, a daughter's daughter, grand-daughter, Andoc. 17, 2: and Θυγατρίδου, οὔ, ὁ, Ion. -δέος, Hdt. 5, 67, a daughter's son, grandson.

Θυγατρίω, f. -ισω, (θυγάτηρ) to call daughter.

Θυγάτριον, ov, τό, dim. from θυγάτηρ, a little daughter or girl, Macho ap. Ath. 581 C.

Θυγατρογάμος, ov, (θυγάτηρ, γαμέω) married to one's daughter, Nonn.

Θυγατρογόνος, ov, (θυγάτηρ, *γέ-νω) begetting or bearing daughters, Nonn.

Θυεία, ας, ἡ, a mortar, Ar. Rub. 676: also θυία and as dissyll. θυία, on which different forms v. Lob. Phryn. 165. (Prob. from θύω, be-

cause of the beating and br. using. Hence

Θυείλιον, ov, τό, dim. from θυεία Ar. Plut. 710.

Θυέλλα, ἡς, ἡ, a storm, of the most violent kind, a hurricane, whirlwind, hence in Hom., ὀρπάσσα θυέλλα: he also joins ἀνεμοῖο θυέλλα, ἀνεμῶν θυέλλα, Ζεφύρον καὶ Νότον θυέλλα: but πύρος θυέλλα are prob. thunder-storms, Od. 12, 68: also in Trag., metaph., ἀτρε θυέλλα, Aesch. Ag. 819. (From θύω, as ἕελλα from *ἕω, ἄημι.) [v] Hence

Θυέλλειος, εἰα, εἰον, = sq., Orac. ap. Suid. voc. Ὀυλλανός.

Θυέλληεις, εσσα, εν, stormy, storm like, Nonn.

Θυέλλοπαυς, ὁ, ἡ, πουν, τό, gen. ποδός, (θυέλλα, πούς) storm-footed, storm-swift, Nonn.: more usu. ἑέλλοπ.

Θυέλλοτόκος, ov, (θυέλλα, τίκτω) producing storms.

Θυέλλοφορέω, ὦ, (θυέλλα, φέρω) to carry away in a storm: pass. to be so carried away, Diod.

Θυέλλωδης, ες, (θυέλλα, εἶδος) storm-like, stormy.

†Θυέστειος, α, ov, of or belonging to Thyestes, Thyestean, Ar. Ach. 433.

Θυέστης, ov, ὁ, (θυεία) a pestle, more usu. δοῖδον, Dionys. Tyr. ap. Phot.

†Θυέστης, ov, ὁ, Ep. also Θυέστα, Thyestes, son of Pelops, brother of Atreus, and father of Aegisthus, I. 2, 107; Aesch. Ag. 1242, etc.

†Θυεστιάδης, ov, ὁ, son of Thyestes, i. e. Aegisthus, Od. 4, 518.

Θυέστος, ov, ὁ, a drink extracted from bruised spices, like Lat. *moretum*.

Θύηεις, εσσα, εν, (θύος) smacking or smelling with incense, fragrant, in Hom. always epith. of βωμός, Il. 8, 48, Od. 8, 363: but in Hom. H. Merc. 237, of Mercury's swaddling-clothes.

Θυήκος, ὁ, = θυοσκόος, Inscr.

Θυήλκομαι, v. θυλήεμαι.

Θυήλη, ἡς, ἡ, (θύω) the part of the victim that was burnt, Il. 9, 220: in genl. an offering, cake, incense, etc., θυήλη Ἀρεως, i. e. the blood of the slain, which was an offering to Mars, Soph. El. 1423.—II. the offering itself, and divination therefrom.

Θυήληρα, ατος, τό, v. l. for θυήλημα, Theophr.

Θύημα, ατος, τό, (θύω) = θυήλη. [v] Θυήπολέω, ὦ, to be a θυήπολος, busy one's self with sacrifices, Soph. Fr. 468.—2. trans. to make an offering, sacrifice, τι Κρόνω, Soph. Fr. 132, v. Ruhnk. Tim. p. 193.

Θυήπολια, ας, ἡ, a making of offerings, sacrificing, Ap. Rh.: and

Θυήπολιον, ov, τό, an altar, Dor ap. Ath. 413 A: from

Θυήπολος, ov, also ἡ, ov, Suid. (θύος, πόλεω) one who busies himself about offerings, a priest, Ar. Pac. 1124

Θυήτης, οὔ, ὁ, = foreg., Nāke Choe ril. p. 229.

Θυήφαγος, ov, (θύος, φαγεῖν) eating or devouring offerings, φλόξ, Aesch. Ag. 597. [v]

Θυία, ας, ἡ, also θυία, and θυία [v] (from θύω to smell): an African tree with sweet-smelling wood, used for making costly furniture, Lat. *citrus*, Theophr.: seemingly just the same as Homer's θύια: it is disputed whether it be a kind of cedar, or the sauin, or the African arbor vitae: perh. in very late authors the citron.—II. = θυεία, v. sq.

Θυία, ας, ἡ, = foreg. I.—II. = θυεία, also θυία, v. Lob. Phryn. p. 165. [v] for Elmsl. Ach 193 is wrong in sup-

osing i. to be long : when the penult was to be long, *θυεία* was used.]

Θυία, *ων, τά*, (θύα) a Bacchic feast at Elis, *Paus. 6, 26, 1.*

Θυία, *ας, ή*, *Thyia*, daughter of the Cephisus, *Hdt. 7, 178* : in *Paus.* of the Castalius, *10, 6, 4*.—II. a place near Delphi named after her, *Hdt. 1. c.*

Θυία, *ων, αλ*,=θυιάδες, *Strab.*, and so Böckh *Soph. Ant. 1152.*

Θυιάς, *αδός, ή*, more rarely *θυιάς* [?], and *θύας*, *Bentl. Hor. Od. 2, 19, 9*, *Blomf. Aesch. Theb. 498*, (θύω) : a mad or inspired woman, esp. a Bacchant, *Aesch. 1. c.*—II. as fem. adj. raving, frantic, and in genl. passionate, mad for love, *Lyc. 143* : more rarely as masc., *Jac. Del. Epigr. 4, 45.*

Θυιδίον, *ων, τό*, dim. from *θύς*, *Damocr. ap. Gal. [id]*

Θύϊνος, *η, ον*, made of the wood of the tree *θύϊα*, *Lit. citrinus*, *Callix. ap. Ath. 205 B. [v]*

Θυϊον, *ον, τό*,=θύον, *dub.*

Θυϊς, *ιδός, ή*,=θυεία, *Damocr. ap. Gal.*

Θυϊσκη, *ης, ή*, a censor, *LXX.*

Θυϊτης, *ον, ό*, sub. λίθος, an Aethiopian stone, *Diosc. [?]*

Θυϊω,=θύω, to rage, be inspired, *H. Hom. Merc. 560*, where it is prob. *θύϊω*. [?—?]

Θυϊλῆκίς, *αδός, ή*, -ισω, (θύλακος) to put scraps in a sack : and so to beg.

Θυϊλῆκιον, *ον, τό*, dim. from *θύλακος*, *Hdt. 3, 105* ; also the seed-vessel of a plant, *Diosc. [α]*

Θυϊλῆκίς, *ιδός, ή*, dim. from *θύλακος*, *Ael.*

Θυϊλῆκισκη, *ης, ή*, -κίσκιον, *ον, τό*, and -κίσκος, *ον, ό*, *Ar. Fr. 464*, dim. from *θύλακος* : also a seed-vessel, like *θυλῆκιον*, *Diosc.*

Θυϊλῆκίτης, *ον, ό*, fem. *θυλῆκίτης*, *δος*,=sq.

Θυϊλῆκιδείης, *ες*, (θύλακος, *είδος*) like a bag or sack, *Arist. H. A.*

Θυϊλῆκοίς, *εσσα, εν*,=foreg., *Nic.*

Θυϊλῆκος, *ον, ό*, a bag, sack, pouch, usu. of leather, *Hdt. 3, 46*.—II. in plur., the loose trousers of the Persians and other Orientals, *Eur. Cycl. 182*, *Ar. Vesp. 1087. [v]*

Θυλῆκος, *ον, ό*, *Thylæus*, a statuary, brother of *Aneathus*, *Paus. 5, 23, 5.*

Θυλῆκοτρώς, *αγός, ό*, ή, (θύλακος, *πράγω*) gnawing sacks.

Θυλῆκοφορέω, *ω*, to carry a sack or pouch, *Ar. Fr. 619* : from

Θυλῆκοφόρος, *ον*, (θύλακος, *φέρω*) carrying a sack or pouch, v. l. for foreg., *ib.*

Θυλῆκώδης, *ες*,=θυλακοειδής, *Theophr.*

Θυλάξ, *ακος, ό*, and *θυλά* ; *αδός, ή*,=θυλάκος.

Θυλόμαι, *ι, ή*-σσομαι, dep. mid., to offer, prob. l. for *θυηλ*. Hence

Θυλῆμα, *ατος, τό*, that which is offered, usu. in plur. *θυλῆματα*, cakes, incense, etc., *Ar. Paus. 1040. [v]* *Pherecr. Aut. 1, 5*, ubi v. *Μελαέκ*.]

Θυλῆς, *εός, ή*,=θυλάκος.

Θυμα, *ατος, τό*, (θύω) that which is slain or offered, a victim, sacrifice, offering, *Trag.*, as *Aesch. Ag. 1310*, *Soph. Phil. 8* : usu. of animals, but also, *πάγκρατα θ*, offerings of all fruits, *Soph. El. 634.*

Θυμῆγοικος, *ον*, (θυμός, *αγοίκος*) rude or boorish of mind.

Θυμῆαινα, *ι, -άνω*, (θυμός) to be wrath, angry, *Hes. Sc. 262* : *τινι*, at one, *Ar. Nub. 1478.*

Θυματάδαι, *ων, οι*, *Thymaetidae*, an Attic deme of the tribe *Hippothontis* so called after a hero *Θύμαι*-

τος, *Plut. Thes. 19* : less correctly *Θυμοιτ* : hence

Θυμιαίτις, *ιδός, ή*, of the deme *Thymaetidae*, *Ar. Vesp. 1138.*

Θυμιαλῆς, *ές*, (θυμός, *άλγέω*) heart-grieving, painful, freq. in *Hom.* : opp. to *θυμηδής*, *θυμῆρης*.

Θυμῆλις, *ιδός, ή*,=τινυμῆλις, *dub.*

Θυμῆλῶν, *ωπος, ό*, a piece of burning wood or charcoal, a hot coal, *Ar. Ach. 321*, *Thesm. 729.* (From *τύφω*, so that it should strictly be *θυμῆλῶν* : for the termin., cf. *μῶλῶν* and *αἰμῶλῶν*. [α])

Θυμῆαρέω, *ω*, to be well-pleased, *Theocr. 26, 9* : from

Θυμῆρις, *ες*, (θυμός, *ἔρω*) suiting the mind, i. e. well-pleasing, dear, delightful, *άλοχος*, *Il. 9, 336*, *Od. 23, 232* ; *σκηπτρον*, *Od. 17, 199* : also *θυμῆρης*, *-pes*, *Od. 10, 362*, in neut. as adv. Acc. to *Schol.* this form should be written *θυμῆρες*, the other *θυμῆρες*, and so *Wolf*. Cf. *Eust. Od. 23, 232. [α]*

†Θυματίδης, *ον*, *Dor.* for *-ητίδης*, (θυμός), of *thyme*, mixed with *thyme*, *Ar. Ach. 772.*

Θυμῆται, *τό*, dim. from *θύμα*. [α]

Θυμβρα, *ας, ή*, a bitter, pungent herb, *Satureia Thymbra*, *savory*, *Diosc.*

Θυμβρα, *ας, ή*, *Ep.* and *Ion.* Θυμβρη, *ης*, *Thymbra*, a town and plain of the Troad on the river *Thymbrius*, from which the camp of the allies of the Trojans extended to the sea, *Il. 10, 430.*

Θυμβραία, *ή*,=θύμβρα, *Hipp.*

Θυμβραῖος, *α, ον*, of *Thymbra*, *Thymbraean*, epith. of *Apollo*, who had a temple at *Thymbra*, *Eur. Ihes. 224* ; *βωμός*, *Id. 508.*

†Θυμβραῖος, *ον, ό*, *Thymbraeus*, a Trojan, *Il. 11, 320.*

†Θυμβραρα, *ων, τά*, *Thymbraara*, a city of *Lydia* on or near the *Pactolus*, not far from *Sardis*, *Xen. Cyr. 6, 2, 11.*

Θυμβρεπίδειπνος, *ον*, (θύμβρα, *ἐπί*, *δείπνιον*) eating savory, i. e. living meanly and poorly, *Ar. Nub. 421.*

Θυμβρία, *ας, ή*, *Thymbria*, a village of *Caria* near *Myus*, *Strab.*

Θυμβρία, *αδός, ή*, a nymph of the *Tiber* (Θυμβρίς) : also Θυμβρίς.

Θυμβρίη, *ης, ή*,=θύμβρα, *Hipp.*

†Θυμβρίον, *ον, τό*, *Thymbrium*, a city of *Phrygia* towards the south-east, containing the fountain of *Midas* ; it is now *Ishákli*, *Xen. An. 1, 2, 13.*

†Θυμβρίος, *ον, ό*, the *Thymbrius*, a river of the Troad flowing by *Thymbra*, *Strab.*

Θυμβρίς, *ιδός, ή*, name of several rivers, esp. the *Tiber*, *Leon. A.* : also Θυμβρίς, *Jac. A. P. p. 903* : the *Thymbri*, in *Sicily*, *Theocr. 1, 118*.—II. a nymph, mother of *Pan*, *Apollod. 1, 4, 1.*

Θυμβρίτης, *ον, ό*, οἶνος, wine flavoured with savory, *Diosc.*

Θυμβρον, *ον, τό*,=θύμβρα, *Theophr. H. P. 7, 1, 2*, though *Schneider* doubts the neut. form.

Θυμβροφάγος, *ον*, (θύμβρα, *φαγείν*) eating savory, *θυμβροφαγον βλέπειν*, to look as if one had eaten savory, make a savory or (as we say) a verjuice face, *Ar. Ach. 254. [α]*

Θυμβρώδης, *ες*, (θύμβρα, *είδος*) like *θύμβρα*, *Theophr.*

Θυμελαία, *ας, ή*, a shrub, the berries of which (κοκκος *Κνίδειος*) are a strong purgative, *Diosc.*

Θυμέλι, *ης, ή*, (θύω) orig. a place for sacrifice, an altar, temple, *Aesch. Supp. 667*, *Eur. Supp. 65* : *θυμέλαι*

Κυκλώπων, explained to be the *Cyclopi*an masses of *wall* at *Mycenae*, *Eur. I. A. 152*.—II. in the *Athen.* theatre, an altar-shaped platform with steps up to it, in the middle of the orchestra, on which stood the leader of the chorus to direct its movements : hence for the orchestra or stage itself, *Pratin. ap. A. b. C. 7 C* : also the theatre and its business, *1. c. b. Phryn. 164.* Hence

Θυμελικός, *ή, όν*, of, belonging to the *thymele*, scenic, *Plut.* : *οι θυμελικοί*, they who dance round the *thymele*, i. e. the chorus, opp. to *σκηνηκοί*, the regular actors, *Lob. Phryn. 164.*

†Θυμενος, *sync. part. aor. mid.* of *θύω B.*

Θυμέομαι, *f. l.* for *θυμόομαι*, *Valch. Diatr. p. 231.*

Θυμηγερέω, *ω*, (θυμός, *αγείρω*) to collect one's mind, take heart, come to one's self, only in *part. masc. θυμηγερών*, *Od. 7, 283.*

Θυμηδών, *ω*, to be glad-hearted, *Si mon. Amorg. 103.*

Θυμηδής, *ές*, (θυμός, *ήδως*) well-pleasing, dear, *Od. 16, 389.* Hence

Θυμηδία, *ας, ή*, gladness of heart, mirth, *Plat.*

Θυμῆρης, *ες*, *Ion.* for *θυμῆρης*, q. v. *θυμηπίδης*, *ον, v. θυματίδης.*

Θυμῆια, *ατος, τό*, *Ion.* -ιγμα, (θυμῆια) that which is burnt as incense, a preparation for fumigating, incense, etc., *Hdt. 1, 198*, etc., cf. *θυμῆια*.

Θυμῆιας, *εως, ή*, (θυμῆια) a fumigating.—II. evaporation, *Arist. Meteor. 1, 1.*

Θυμῆιτήρ, *ηρος, ό*, a censor.

Θυμῆιτήριον, *ον, τό*, *Ion.* *θυμῆι*,=foreg., *Hdt. 4, 162.*

Θυμῆιτις, *αδός, ή*, -ισω,=θυμῆια, *Geop.*

Θυμῆιτικός, *ή, όν*, (θυμῆια) good for fumigating, quickly evaporating, *Plat. Tim. 61 C.*

Θυμῆιτός, *ή, όν*, able to be burnt, volatile, *Arist. Meteor. : verb. adj.* from

Θυμῆια, *ω, f.* -άσω, (θύμα, *θύω*) to burn so as to produce smoke, *θ. την στήρακα*, *Hdt. 3, 107.* Pass. *θυμῆιόμαι*, to evaporate, *Arist. Meteor. 2*, esp. to burn as incense, *θ. λήδαιον*, *λ. βασιλάντον*, *Hdt. 3, 107* ; *6, 97* : c. acc. cognate, *θ. θυμῆματα*, *Id. 8, 99* : then intr. to burn incense, *τινι*, in honour of any one, *Ath.*—II. to smoke, fumigate, as bees, *Arist. H. A.*, in pass. [*α* in fut.]

Θυμῆιδιον, *ον, τό*, dim. from *θυμός*, *Ar. Vesp. 877 [id]*

Θυμῆημα, *ατος, τό*, *Ion.* for *θυμῆιαμα*, *Hdt.*

Θυμῆιται, *Ion.* for *θυμῆιαται*, 3 sing. pres. pass. from *θυμῆιαται*, *Hdt.*

Θυμητήριον, *ον, τό*, *Ion.* for *θυμηατήριον*, *Hdt.*

Θυμικός, *ή, όν*, (θυμός) high-spirited, courageous, *Arist. H. A.*—2. passionate, hot-tempered, *Arist. Rhet. Adv. κως*

Θυμίνος, *η, ον*, (θύμος) made of *oi* with *thyme*. [v]

Θυμινον, *ον, τό*,=σμίλαξ.—II.=θύμος.—III. a large wart, *Hipp. [v]*

Θυμῆτης, *ον, ό*, (θύμος) prepared or flavoured with *thyme*, *άλες θυμῆται*, *Ar. Ach. 1099* ; οἶνος, *Diosc.*

Θυμβοῦρής, *ές*, (θυμός, *βύρος*, *ρυρέω*) heavy in heart, *Anth.*

Θυμβορέω, *ω*, to cut, gnaw or eat the heart, *Hes. Op. 801* : from

Θυμβόρος, *ον*, (θυμός, *βιβρώσκω*, *βορά*) eating or gnawing the heart, *Il.*, always as epith. of *ἔρις*.

Θυμοδάκης, *ές*, (θυμός, *δάκνω*) biting, stinging the heart, *Od. 8, 185.*

Θυμοειδής, *ές*, (θυμός, *είδος*) *θυμῆ*-spirited, courageous, *Lat. animosus*, *Plat.* ; opp. to *δργίλος*, *Plat. Rep. 411 C* ; to *β' αζ*. *Xen. Eq. 9, 1*.—II. pas-

exonate, hot-tempered, opp. to *πραῦς*, Plat. Rep. 375 G: also of horses, *restless, wild*, opp. to *εὐπειθής*, Xen. Mem. 4, 2, 25. In Plato's philosophy, τὸ θυμοειδές was that part of the soul in which resided *courage, spirit, anger* and the like, superior to τὸ ἐπιθυμητικόν, Stallb. Rep. 410 B. Adv. -δός.

Θυμῶεις, εἰσα, εν, (θυμός) *thymy*, Poet. ar. Suid. voc. μάσσον.

†Θυμοιτάδαι, οἱ, v. Θυμαιτάδαι.
†Θυμοιτίς, more correctly Θυμαιτίς, q. v.

†Θυμοίτης, ον, ὁ, *Thymoetes*, a Trojan, one of the elders of the people, Il. 3, 146.—2. son of Oryntas, king of Attica, Paus.

†Θυμοκλῆς, ἔους, ὁ, *Thymocles*, a poet of the Anthology.

Θυμολεάνη, ἡς, ἡ, fem. of sq., Anth.

Θυμολέον, οντος, ὁ, (θυμός, λέων) *lion-hearted*, Hom., like λεοντόθυμος.

Θυμολιπήης, ἔς, (θυμός, λιπῶ) = λειπόθυμος, Nonn.

Θυμόμαντις, εως, ὁ, ἡ, (θυμός, μάντις) *prophesying from one's own soul without special inspiration*, and so endowed with a *spirit of prophecy*, Aesch. Pers. 224: so too θυμόσοφος, and ψυρόμαντις, opp. to θεομαντις.

Θυμομάχῳ, ῶ, (θυμός, μάχομαι) *to fight hotly and obstinately*, to be desperate, Polyb.: *to have a hot quarrel*, πρόσ τινα, Plut. Hence

Θυμομάχια, ας, ἡ, *a hot, desperate fight*, Polyæn. 2, 1, 19.

Θύμον, ες, τό, = *thymos*, *thyme*, Theophr. [v]

Θυμόζαλμη, ἡς, ἡ, *a drink made of thyme, vinegar and brine*, (thymos, ὄζος, ἄλμη), Diosc.

Θυμοπληθής, ἔς, (θυμός, πλήθος) *wrathful, furious*, Aesch. Theb. 686.

Θυμορῶσις, οῦ, ὁ, (θυμός, ῥαίω) *life-destroying*, θάνατος, Il. 13, 544; ἄθλιος, Il. 16, 591.

Θυμός, οῦ, ὁ, *the soul*, as the principle of life, feeling and thought, esp. as the seat of strong feeling and passion, and so prob. rightly derived from θύω, by Plat. Crat. 419 E, ἀπὸ τῆς θύσεως καὶ ζέσεως τῆς ψυχῆς. Very freq. from Hom. downwds.;—I. in purely physical signifi., *the soul, life, breath*, Lat. *anima*, esp. freq. in Hom. in phrases, θυμὸν ἀπαρτάν, ἀφέλεσθαι, ἐξαίνασθαι, δάεσθαι, to take away, destroy the *life*, so too ἐξελέσθαι, Od. 22, 388; ἄλπειν ὁστὰ ἐκ θυμός, τὸν λίπε θυμός, *life left his body* or him, cf. Od. 10, 163; θυμὸν ἀποπνέειν, to expire; but θυμὸν ἀγείρειν, to collect one's self: in this signifi. also of animals, Il. 3, 294; 12, 150, etc.—II. the soul, as shown by the feelings and passions, *the heart*, Lat. *animus*, and so—I. of the feeling of desire, wish, etc., in Hom. esp. desire for meat and drink, *appetite*: Hom. phrases, ἀνάγει, κελεύει, κέλεται με θυμός, ἤθελε θυμός, c. inf., my heart bids me, would do so and so; but also ἤθελε θυμός, and ἔτο θυμός, Lat. *ferrebat animo*, and in Hdt. 5, 49, θυμῷ βούλεσθαι: usu. θυμός ἐστί μοι, I have a *mind*, I will: κατὰ θυμόν, after my heart's desire, οὐ κατὰ θυμόν, and ἐπὶ θυμῷ, against one's will or pleasure: hence in genl. *the mind, temper, will*, e. g. ἐνα θ. ἔχειν, to be of one mind, also, ἰσον θ. ἔχειν, Hom.; δόκησε δ' ἄρα σφίσι θυμός ὡς ἔμεν, it pleased them to be of this mind, to be so-minded, Od. 10, 415.—2. of any vehement passion, esp. *anger, wrath, rage*, and in good sense *spirit, courage*; differing from ὀργή, as being the act-

ive principle of *anger*, etc., whereas ὀργή, strictly is the passion: θυμὸν ὀρίνειν, to *soothe* the soul, call its passions into play; θέλγειν θ. to calm and soothe it: but, θ. λαμβάνειν, to take courage, Od. 10, 461. Plato divided the lower part of the soul into θυμός, and ἐπιθυμία, *spirit and appetite*, Rep. 439 E.—3. of the softer, gentler feelings, just as we say *the heart*, e. g. ἐκ θυμοῦ, or θυμῷ φιλεῖν, to love with all one's heart, with one's whole soul, Hom.; cf. Valck. Theor. 2, 61; ἐμῷ κεχαρισμένῳ θυμῷ, my heart's beloved, Hom.; and reversely, ἀπὸ θυμοῦ εἶναι, to be alien from one's heart, i. e. not beloved, Il. 1, 562; ἐκ θυμοῦ πίπτειν, to lose one's love, Il. 23, 595, cf. ἀπόθυμος.—III. the soul as the agent of thought, the mind, thought, resolve, εἰδαίετο θυμός, his mind or purpose wavered, Hom.; ἑτερός με θυμός ἔρκευ, another purpose held me back, Od. 9, 302; οὐκ ἐς θ. φέρω, I bring him not into my mind or thoughts, Soph. El. 1347. With any verbs, that denote an operation of the soul, Hom. puts θυμῷ, as dat. instrumenti, more rarely κατὰ θυμόν, and ἐν θυμῷ: with the same verbs he oft. uses θυμός, as the subject or object, ἤλπετο γὰρ κατὰ θυμόν, ἤλπετο θυμῷ, and ἤλπετο θυμός, all which are exactly equiv.: so too, ἐμὸν θ. ἐπειθον, Od. 9, 33, and ἐπειθετο θυμός. He uses θυμός, as synonymous with ὄργη, κατὰ ὄργην καὶ κατὰ θ. with μένος, and ψυχῇ.

The seat of the θυμός, is with him sometimes the breast, sometimes the midriff, θυμός ἐνι στήθεσσι, ἐν ὀρεσίθυμός. The plur. θυμοί, is never in Hom., but is found in Att. Prose, esp. for bursts of passion, Lob. Soph. Aj. 716. Θύμος, ον, ὁ, Diosc., or θύμων, ον, τό, [v] *thyme*, Lat. *thymus*. (From θύω, because of its sweet smell, or because it was first used to burn on the altar.)—2. a mixture of thyme with honey and vinegar, much eaten by the poor of Attica. Ar. Plut. 253; where others take it for a kind of onion, elsewhere βολβός.—II. a warty excrescence, so called from its likeness to a bunch of thyme-flower, Gal.; also σίκον.—III. a glandular substance in the chest of young animals, in calves the sweetbread, Gal.

†Θυμός, οῦ, ὁ, *Thymus*, name of a dog, Xen. Cyn. 5, 9.

Θυμόσφεός, ῶ, to be a θυμόσοφος.

Θυμόσφικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or belonging to a θυμόσοφος, clever, Ar. Vesp. 1280: from

Θυμόσοφος, ον, (θυμός, σοφός) *wise from one's own soul*, i. e. of one's self, naturally clever, inventive, Ar. Nub. 877.

Θυμόσφρω, ῶ, to torment the soul, break the heart, Soph. Tr. 142: from

Θυμόσφρος, ον, (θυμός, σφείρω) *harrassing the soul, heart-crushing, heart-breaking*, ἄχος, Od. 4, 716; πένια, Hes. Op. 715; of persons, troublesome, annoying, Od. 19, 323: θ. γράμματα, letters or words which ordered the bearer to be put to death, deadly characters, Il. 6, 169; θ. φάρμακα, drugs that robbed one of reason, or else merely poisonous, deadly drugs, Od. 2, 329.

†Θυμοχάρης, ον, ὁ, *Thymochares*, a leader of the Athenians in the Peloponnesian war, Thuc. 8, 96; Xen. Hell. 1, 1, 2; v. I. Θυμόχαρις.

Θυμῶ, ῶ, (θυμός) *to make angry, provoke*, LXX. Pass. to be *wrath or angry*, τινὶ and εἰς τινα, Hdt. 3, 52: and θυμῶσθαι τινι τινος, to be *wrath with one* for a thing, Eur. Or. 751; also c. dat. rei, to be *angry at a thing*.

Ar. Ran. 1006: τὸ θυμούμενον, *angriness, passion*, Thuc. 7, 68, v. Schid. Dion. Comp. p. 205.

Θυμῶδης, ες, (θυμός, εἶδος) = *θυμω εἶδής*, in both senses, Arist. Rhet. am Part. An. Adv. -δός.

Θυμῶδης, ες, (θυμός, εἶδος) = *θυμω εἶδής*, like *thyme*, Theophr.

Θυμῶμα, ατος, τό, (θυμῶ) *wrath, passion*, Aesch. Eur. 860. [v]

Θυμῶσις, εως, ἡ, (θυμῶ) *a becoming angry*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 9. [v]

Θύνεω, ῶ, = *θύνω*, to rush, dart along, of the dolphin, Hes. Sc. 210.

†Θυννίης, ἰδος, ἡ, fem. adj. *Thynnian*; ἡ θυν. νήσος, = *Θυνιάς*, Ar. Rh. 2, 350: ἡ, θ. ἄκτις, the shore of *Thynias*, Id. 2, 548.

†Θυνία, ας, ἡ, sub. γῆ, *Thynia*, the land of the *Thyni*, v. Θυνοί.—2. νήσος, = *Θυνιάς*, Strab.

†Θυνιάς, ἰδος, ἡ, fem. adj. *Thynian*, of the island *Thynias*, Ar. Rh. 2, 485.—2. νήσος, the island *Thynias*, an island in the Euxine on the coast of Bithynia, sacred to Apollo, and hence also called *Apollonia*, Ib. 673, sq.—3. sub. γῆ, and τὸ θυννὸν πεδίον, Xen., the country along the coast of the Euxine from Apollonia to Salmydeas sus, where the *Thyni* dwell, Strab.

†Θυνίς, ἰδος, ἡ, = *Θυνιάς* 1, Ar. Rh. 2, 460.

Θυννάζω, f. -άσω, (θύννος) *to spear a thunny-fish, strike with a harpoon*, Ar. Vesp. 1087.

Θυνναίος, αἶα, αἶον, = *θύννειος*, Ath.

Θυνναῖς, ἄκος, ὁ, dim. from θύννος.

Θυννάς, ἰδος, ἡ, dim. from θύννη Antiph. Παιδεί. 1; also θυννίς.

Θύννειος, α, ον, (θύννος) of, belonging to the *thunny-fish*: τὸ θύννειον sub. κρέας, Clearch. ap. Ath. 649 A or τὰ θ., sub. κρέα, Ar. Eq. 354.

Θυννεντικός, ἡ, ὄν, good for *thunny fishing*, σαγήνη, Luc.: from

Θύννη, ἡς, ἡ, the female of the *thunny-fish*, Antiph. Κοιν. 2.

Θυννίζω, f. -ίσω, = *θυννάζω*, cf. ἀπο θυννίζω.

Θυννίς, ἰδος, ἡ, = *θύννη*, Epich. p. 30: also = *θυννάς*.

Θυννοθήρας, ον, ὁ, (θύννος, θηράω) *a thunny-fisher*, title of a Mime of Sophron, Ant. 306 D.

†Θυννοκέφαλος, ον, (θύννος, κεφαλή) *thunny-headed*, comic appell. of a people in Luc.

Θύννος, ον, ὁ, the *thunny-fish*, Lat. *thunnus*, a large fish, comprising several species, much used in the Mediterranean countries: first in Orac. ap. Hdt. 1, 62, cf. Ath. p. 301—303. Also ἡ θύννος, though the more usu. fem. is θύννη. (From θύνω, θύω, because of its quick, darting motion. Opp. Hal. 1, 181: hence some writ θύννος, and so oft. in MSS., e. g. Hdt. 1, c.)

Θυννοσκοπεῖον, ον, τό, a place to watch *thunnies* from, Strab.: from

Θυννοσκοπεῖν, ὦ, to watch *thunnies*, Ar. Eq. 313, v. θυννοσκοπός: and

Θυννοσκοπία, ας, ἡ, a watching of *thunnies*: and so metaph. a sharp look out, Strab.: from

Θυννοσκοπός, ον, (θύννος, σκοπέω) *watching for thunnies*, Arist. H. A. This was a regular business, esp. on the Sicilian coast; a man was posted on a high place, from which he could see the shoals coming, and so make a sign to the fishermen to let down their nets, like the hoer in the pilchard-fishery.

Θυννώδης, ες, (θύννος, εἶδος) like a *thunny-fish*, i. e. stupid, Luc

†**Θυροί**, ὅς, οἱ, the *Thýni*, a branch of the Thracians, dwelling at first near Salmydessus, whence they passed into Asia, and settled on the coast of Bithynia, Hdt. 1, 23; 7, 75; Xen. An. 7, 22.

Θύνος, ὁ, v. **θύννος**, sub fin.
Θύνω, (θύω) to rush fast and furious, dart along, διὰ προμάχων, ἀμ πεδίων, Il.; κατὰ μέγαρον, Od.; esp. of warriors rushing over the field or through the fight: c. part., **θύνον κρύνοντες**, they darted to and fro ordering the ranks, Il. 2, 446. Also **θύνώ**, [v]

Θυσοδόκος, ον, (θύος, δέχομαι) receiving incense, full thereof, odorous, Eur. Ion 511, etc.

Θυόεις, εσσα, εν, (θύος) laden with incense, odorous, fragrant, Il. 15, 153; n Hom. Cer. always epith. of Eleusis: cf. **θυήεις**.

Θύον, ον, τό, (θύω) a tree, the wood of which was burnt as a perfume, Od. v, 60. (Prob. the same with **θύια**, v. 608 Virg. Georg. 2, 126.)—II.—**θύος**, usu. in plur. **τὰ θύια**, cakes, incense, etc., v. l. Eupol. v. sq. [v]

Θύος, εος, τό, (θύω) incense, Lat. **lūs**, Il. 6, 270.—2. in genl. an offering, sacrificial cake, Il. 9, 499; and the whole sacred rites, Od. 15, 261. In Ion. and Hes. always in plur.; in Aesch. Ag. 1409.—3. in genl. a cake, Eupol. Dem. 22.

Θυοσκινέω, ῶ, (θύος, κινέω) only Aesch. Ag. 87, περίτεμτα θυοσκινέω, (al. θυοσκεῖν) to have offerings sent up to all the shrines.

Θυοσκοός, ον, ὁ, the priest who slew and offered the victim, Od. 21, 145, etc.; expressly distinguished from **μύντις** and **ιερεὺς**, Il. 24, 221: sometimes written **θυοσκοός**: also **θυσκόος**. From **θύος** and **κέω**, καίω, burning the offerings: others from **κοέω**, Ion. for **λέω**.)

Θυοσκοπός, ον, ὁ, (θύος, σκοπέω) Aesch. Ag. 87, περίτεμτα θυοσκοπέω, the priest who inspected the entrails, Lat. **uspex**.

Θυοφόρος, ον, (θύος, φέρω) bringing offerings, sacrificial.

Θύω, ῶ, (θύος) to fill with sweet nells: in Hom. only part. perf. pass., **λαίον τεθυμένον**, fragrant, perfumed, l. 11, 14, 172: **τεθυμένον ἕλκος**, all. Lav. Pal. 63.

ΘΥΡΑ, ας, ἡ, Ion. **θύρη**, ης, Germ. **HUR**, Sanscr. **DVA** R, our **DOOR**, i. e., whether of a room or house: com. has it mostly in plur., to mean **double** or **folding doors**, but he adds **διὰ δόξας**, to express this, Od. 17, 267: **τεταταῖ** is its freq. epithet, which may refer to polished wood or to metal ornaments, as gold, Od. 7, 88: **θύρη ἐπιτείνεσθαι**, to put to the door, to open, to **ἀνακλίνειν**, Od. 22, 157; also, **ροστίνεσθαι**, Hdt. 3, 78; **ἐπισπάσκειν**, **θύραν κόπτειν**, **πατάσκειν**, **κρούειν**, Lat. **januam pulsare**, to knock up at the door, Ar. Nub. 132, Ran. 3, Plat. Prot. 310 A: **ἐπὶ καὶ παρὰ ῥαίματος θύρῃσι**, at Priam's door, e. close before his dwelling, Il. 2, 38; 7, 346: hence, **ἐπὶ ταῖς θύραις**, at the door, i. e. close at hand, **ἐπὶ τὰς θύρας** Ἑλλάδος εἶναι, Xen. An. 6, 5, 3, cf. Dem. 140, 17. From the eastern custom of receiving petitions, etc., at the gate, αἱ τοῦ βασιλέως θύραι, became a phrase, as we saw say the **Porte**: hence, **ἵεναι** or **οὐτῶν ἐπὶ τὰς θύρας**, **ἐπὶ ταῖς θύραις ἵεναι**, etc., to go to the Persian court, 'at at the king's door', Hdt. 3, 119, Xen. An. 1, 9, 3, αἱ ἐπὶ τὰς θύρας οὐτήσεις, dangling after the court,

Xen. Hell. 1, 6, 7; hence metaph. in Plat., **Μουσῶν ἐπὶ ποιητικὰς θύρας ἀπικέσθαι**, Phaedr. 245 A: later applied to disciples waiting on famous teachers, to lovers, etc., v. **θυραυλῆς** II: Proverb., **γλώσση θύραι οὐκ ἐπικενταῖ**, Theogn. 421, cf. **ἀνυρόστομος**.—2. the door of a carriage, Xen. Cyr. 6, 4, 9.—3. **θύρη καταπακτῆ**, a trap-door, Hdt. 5, 16.—II. in genl. an entrance, e. g. to a groto, Od. 9, 243; 12, 256; 13, 109, 370, in plur.—III. boards put together like a door, a raft, Hdt. 2, 96: hence **θυρεός**, an oblong shield.—IV. Arist. calls the valves of the muscle-shell **θύραι**. Cf. **θύραζε**, **θύραθεν**, **θύρασι**, **θύρηφι**, **θύρηθε**. [v] Hence

Θύραζε, adv., strictly **θύραζε**, to the door, and so out of the door, outside the door, Il. 18, 29, Od. 15, 62: but usu. in genl. signif. out, Lat. **foras**, Hom., e. g. **ἐκ μηροῦ δόρυν ὥστε θύραζε**, he thrust the spear out of his thigh, Il. 5, 694; **ἐκβασίς ἄλλος θύραζε**, a way of getting out of the sea, Od. 5, 410, cf. Il. 21, 237: also in Att., as Eur. Or. 604, Ar. Vesp. 70, Ran. 748. [v]

Θύραθεν, Ep. **θύρηθε**, adv., from without, and in genl. without, outside, Od. 14, 352: **οἱ θύραθεν**, foreigners, the enemy, Aesch. Theb. 193; **αἱ θύραθοι**. [v]

Θύρατος, αἶα, αἶον, also **ος**, ον, (θύρα) of, belonging to the door: esp. outside of the door, without, absent, Aesch., and Soph.; foreign, hostile, Eur.

†**Θυραῖον**, ον, τό, Thyraeum, a city of Arcadia; ὁ **Θυραῖος**, an inhab. of Thyrr., Paus.

†**Θυράμαχος**, ον, (θύρα, μάχουμαι) fighting in front of the gates, Pratin. ap. Ath. 617 D.

Θύρασι, adv., (θύρα) at the door, without, Ar. Vesp. 891: abroad, Lat. **foris**, Elmsl. Soph. O. C. 401. [v]

Θύραυλῆς, ὦ, to be a **θύραυλος**, to be out of doors, go abroad, live in the open air, Plat. Legg. 695 A, etc., and Xen.: esp. in war, to keep the field, Arist. Pol.—II. to wait at another's door, esp. of lovers waiting on their mistresses, Plut., v. Ruhnck. Tim.

Θύραυλια, ας, ἡ, a living out of doors or in the open air, keeping the field, Luc.: and

Θύραυλικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to a **θύραυλος** or **θυραυλία**, Philostr.: from

Θύραυλος, ον, (θύρα, αὐλή) living out of doors or in the open air. [v]

†**Θυρέα**, ας, Ion. **-ρέη**, ης, ἡ, Thyrea, a city and district of Argolis on the borders of Laconia (in Cynuria), Hdt. 1, 82, Thuc. 4, 56; also in pl. at **Θυρέαι**, Isocr.

Θυρέασις, ιδος, ἡ, (θυρεός, ὥσπερ) a large door-shaped shield, Leon. Tar., cf. **θυρεός** II.

†**Θυρεατικός**, ἡ, ὄν, of Thyrea, Thyrean, στεφανοί, garlands (in remembrance of the victory) of Thyrea, at Sparta, Ath. 678 B: also **Θυρεάτης**, ὁ, fem. **Θυρεάτις**, ιδος, ἡ γῆ **Θυρεῖ**, the territory of Thyrea, Thuc. 2, 27.

Θυρεαφόρος, ον, = **θυρεοφόρος**, Polyb., v. Lob. Phryn. 657.

Θυρεοειδής, ἔς, (θυρεός, εἶδος) shield-shaped, Gal.

Θυρεός, οὔ, ὁ, (θύρα) a great stone, put against a door to keep it shut, Od. 9, 240, 313.—II. later a large, oblong shield, the Lat. **scutum**, Polyb., cf. **θύρα** III. (Cf. **targe**.)

†**Θυρεοφόρος**, ὦ, to be a **θυρεοφόρος**, Polyb. 10, 13, 2: from

Θυρεοφόρος, ον, (θυρεός, φέρω)

bearing a **θυρεός**, large oblong **rhinela** Lat. **scutatus**, Plut.

Θυρεπανοικτης, ον, ὁ, (θύρα, ἔπανοί γυνυι) a door-opener: the philosopher Crates was so called, because all doors were open to receive him, Diog. L. 6, 86.

Θυρετρον, ον, τό, = **θύρα**, a door, in good wr. only in plur., Hom., Pind., etc.: sing. first in late wr., Luc., Anth. [v]

Θύρη, ἡ, Ep. and Ion. for **θύρα**, Hom. and Hdt.

Θύρηθε, adv., Ep. for **θύραθεν**,† Od. 14, 352.

Θύρηφι, Ep. dat. from **θύρα**, but used as adv., without, Od.: opp. to **ἐνδοθεν**, Od. 22, 220. [v]

Θυρίδιον, ον, τό, Dim. from **θύρα**.

†**Θυρίδες**, ον, αἱ, *Thyrides*, a steep projecting point of Taygetus near Taenarus, now Cape Grotto, Strab.

†**Θυριεύς**, εως, ὁ, an inhab. of *Thyrium*, οἱ **Θυριεῖς**, the *Thyrians*, Xen. Hell. 6, 2, 37.

Θύριον, ον, τό, also written **θύριον**, dim. from **θύρα**, a little door, wicket Ar. Thesm. 26.

†**Θύριον**, ον, τό, *Thyrium*, a city of Acarnania near Leucadia, Polyb. 4, 25, 4: v. l. **Θύρεον**, Id. 4, 6, 2; **Θούριον**, 17, 10, 10; and **Θούριον**, Anth.

Θύρης, ιδος, ἡ, dim. from **θύρα**, esp. a window, Plut.

Θυροειδής, ἔς, (θύρα, εἶδος) like a door: τὸ **θ.**, the opening in the os pubis, Gal.

Θυροειγός, ὄν, (θύρα, οἴγνυμι) a door-keeper.

Θυροκοπέω, ῶ, to knock at the door, esp. to rap at doors as a drunken feat break them open, Ar. Vesp. 1254, Antiph. Incert. 71; and

Θυροκοπία, ας, ἡ, a knocking at the door, Diphil. ap. A. B. 99, 17: and

Θυροκοπικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or belonging to **θυροκοπία**: τὸ **θ.**, a kind of dance, Ath.: from

Θυροκόπος, ον, (θύρα, κόπτω) knocking at the door, esp. begging, Aesch. Ag. 1195.

Θυροκροστέω, ῶ, (θύρα, κρούω) = **θυροκοπέω**.

Θυροπηγία, ας, ἡ, (θύρα, πήγνυμι) a making of doors, Theophr.

Θυροποιός, ὄν, (θύρα, ποιεῖω) making doors.

Θύρω, ῶ, (θύρα) to furnish with doors, shut up close, **θύραις τι θυρώσαι**, Ar. Av. 617.

Θυραστός, Lacon. **θυρασάδδεν**, **θυρασάδδαν**, (θύρασος) bearing, brandishing the thyrsus, Ar. Lys. 1313.

Θυραστριον, ον, τό, dim. from **θύρασος**, Plut.

Θυρσαχθής, ἔς, (θύρσος, ἄχθος) laden with the thyrsus, Horace's *gravi thyrsos metuentis*, epith. of Bacchus, Orph. H. 44, 5, ubi Herm. **θυρσεγῆς**, ἔς, (ἐγῆχος) having the thyrsus for a spear.

†**Θύρσις**, ιδος, ὁ, *Thyrsis*, name of a herdsman, Theoc. 1.

Θυρσειδής, ἔς, (θύρσος, εἶδος) *thyrsus-like*, Diosc.

Θυρσοκόμος, ον, (θύρσος, κομέω) taking care of the thyrsus, a play of *Ly sippus*.

Θυρσόλογχος, ον, ὁ, (θύρσος, λόγχη) a thyrsus-lance, Callix. ap. Ath. 200 D.—II. as adj. ος, ον, ὁ **πῶλα**, *thyrsus like arms*, Strab.

Θυρσομάνης, ἔς, (θύρσος, μαινόμεν) he who maddens with the thyrsus, epith. of Bacchus, Eur. Phoen. 792.

Θυρσοπλῆγής, ἡχος, ὁ, ἡ, (θύρσος, πλῆγος) *thyrsus-stricken*, *frantic*.

Θύρσος, ον, ὁ, in late poets with

aetereg. plur. τὰ θύρσα, Jac. A. P. p. 24: orig. any light, straight shaft, esp. the stalk of umbelliferous plants, like γάρβηξ, and Lat. thyrsus and turio: but usu. the thyrsus, a wand wreathed with ivy and vine-leaves, with a pinecone at the top, carried by the devotees of Bacchus, first in Eur. Bacch. 80. (Acc. to some from *τύρω, Lat. turgeo, to swell, shoot up; whence τύρρις, τύρσις, τύρσος, Lat. turris, tower: others better from θύω, as the symbol of Bacchic frenzy.) Hence

Θυρσοτὶνάκτης, οὐ, δ, (θύρσος, τινάσσω) the thyrsus-shaker, Orph.

Θυρσοφορέω, ὦ, to bear the thyrsus, Diod.: θ. θύσσον, to assemble companies with the thyrsus, Eur. Bacch. 556: and

Θυρσοφορία, ας, ἡ, a bearing of the thyrsus, Plut.: from

Θυρσοφόρος, οὐ, (θύρσος, φέρω) thyrsus-bearing, Bákχαι, Eur. Cycl. 64.

Θυρσώω, ὦ, (θύρσος) to make into thyrsi, Diod.

Θύρμα, ατος, τό, (θυρώ) a room with doors to it, a chamber, Hdt. 2, 169.

—II.—θύρα, a door, Thuc. 3, 68: in plur. θυρώματα, folding-doors or doorposts, LXX.

Θύρων, ὄνος, ὁ, (θύρα) strictly a door-way, and so a hall, ante-chamber, Lat. atrium, vestibulum, Soph. El. 328, O. T. 1242. Cf. πύλων.

Θύρρειον, οὐ, τό, the porter's room, Vitruv.

Θύρρωέω, ὦ, to be a θυρῶρς, Luc.: from

Θύρῶρς, οὐ, ὁ, ἡ, (θύρα, ὥρα or ὄρος) a door-keeper, porter, Hdt. and Sapph. 38.

†Θύς, Θύος, ὁ, Thys, a king of the Papiliagonians, Att. 144 F; 415 D.

Θύσαι, ὦν, αἰ, (θύω) like θιιάδες, Bacchantes, Lyc. 106.

Θύσανθρον, adv., (θύσανος) fringe-like, Ael.

Θύσανοις, εσσα, εν, furnished with θύσανοι, fringed, tasseled, tagged, Hom. only in II. as epith. of αἰγύς, and always, metri grat., in Ep. form θυσαῖνοις: from

Θύσανος, οὐ, δ, a tassel, tag, usu. in plur. tassels, fringe: in Hom. who has it only in II. of the tassels of the αἰγύς and ζώνη, II. 2, 448; 14, 181, cf. Hdt. 4, 189: of the tufts of the golden fleece, Pind. P. 4, 411: of the long arms of the cuttle-fish, Opp. (From θύω from their constant motion.) [ῥ] Hence

Θύσανορος, οὐ, (θύσανος, οὐρά) with a rough, tagged tail.

Θύσανώδης, ες, (θύσανος, εἶδος)=θυσανεὶς, tagged, ρίζα, Theophr.

Θύσανώτης, ἡ, ὅν, (as if from a verb θυσανῶν)=θυσανεὶς, κιβών, αἰγέα, Hdt. 2, 81; 4, 189.

Θύσθλα, οὐ, τό, (θύω) the sacred implements of Bacchic orgies, the thyrsus, etc., borne by the τιθήναι μαυρομένοιο Διονύσσιο, II. 6, 134.—II. later in sing. the Bacchic festival itself, Plut.—III. in genl. any sacrifice, θ. καταίδειν, Lyc.

Θύσια, ας, ἡ, (θύω) an offering or sacrificing, the mode of offering, Hdt. 4, 60: usu. in plur. θύσια, offerings, sacrifices, in genl. sacred rites, first in plur., Batr. 176, and freq. in Hdt. and Att. for Homeric θύεα: either θύσια θεῶ or θ. θεῶ was used, Seidl. Eur. El. 1132.—II. the victim or offering itself, Luc. Hence

Θύσιάζω, I. -άζω, to sacrifice, slay as an offering, like θύω, Strato, ap. Ath. 382 E: θεῶ θ, to keep holy-day in honour of a god, esp. Bacchus, Diod. Hence

Θύσιασμα, ετος, τό,=θύσια II, a victim, LXX.

Θύσιαστήριον, οὐ, τό, a place for offering, altar, LXX.

Θύσιατήριον, οὐ, τό,=foreg., Böckh Schol. Pind. p. 312.

Θύσιμος, οὐ, (θύω) fit for sacrifice, Ar. Ach. 784. [ῥ]

Θύσις, εως, ἡ, (θύω) a raging, storming, θ. ψυχῆς, Plat. Crat. 419 E. [ῥ]

Θυσκάριον, οὐ, τό, dim. from sq.

Θύσκη, ἡς, ἡ, a vessel for incense.

†Θυσσαγέται, ὧν, οἱ, Thyssagētai, a Scythian people on the Tanais and the Palus Maeotis, Hdt. 4, 22, 123.

Θυσσάνοις, Θυσσάνος, Ep. for θυσαν.

†Θυσσός, οὐ, ἡ, Thyssus a city of Macedonia, Hdt. 7, 22, Thuc. 4, 109.

Θυστάς, ἄδος, ἡ, (θύω A) of, belonging to sacrifice, adj. fem. θυστάς βοῇ, the cry uttered in sacrificing, Aesch. Theb. 269; θ. λιπαί, the prayers offered with a sacrifice, Soph. Ant. 1019.

—II.—θυιάς, frantic, and as subst. a Bacchant, prob. I. Lyc.

†Θυτεῖον, οὐ, τό, (θύω A) the place of sacrifice, near Delphi, Bremi ad Aeschin. 70, fin.

Θυτέον, verb. adj. from θύω A, one must sacrifice, Ar. Av. 1237, and Plat.

Θυτήρ, ἥρος, ὁ, (θύω A) a sacrificer, slayer, Aesch. Ag. 225, and Soph. Hence

Θυτήριον, οὐ, τό,=θύμα, Eur. I. T. 243.—II.—θυσιαστήριον, Lat. ara, the name of a constellation, Arat.

Θυτήριος, α οὐ,=θυτικός.

Θύτης, οὐ, δ,=θυτήρ, Hdn. [ῥ]

Θυτικός, ἡ, ὅν, (θύω A) of, belonging to sacrifice: ἡ -κῆ, sub. τέχνη, the art of the aruspex, Ath.

Θύλαι, inf. aor. I act. of τύφω.

Θύλης, εως, ἡς, (τύφω) a burning.

Θύλω, fut. of τύφω.

ΘΥΩ (A), fut. θύσω [ῥ]: aor. ἔθυσα: perf. πέθυκα [Drac. p. 46, 26; 87, 25]: aor. pass. ἐθύην [ῥ].—I. transit. to offer, sacrifice, to slay or burn a victim, ἄργματα θεοῖς, to offer the firstlings to the gods, Od. 14, 446: also, sine acc., θύειν θεοῖς, II. 9, 219, Hdt., etc.; and absol., as Od. 9, 231, Hdt., etc.; rarely c. dat. modi, as θ. ἱπποῖς, to sacrifice with horses, v. I. Hdt. 1, 216: later to celebrate with offerings or sacrifices, c. acc., as, σόστρα θ., Hdt. 1, 118; γάμων, Seidl. Eur. El. 1127; γενέθλια, Plat. Al. 1, 121 C: also c. dupl. acc., εἰαγγέλια θ. ἑκατον βοῦς, to sacrifice a hundred oxen for the good news, Ar. Eq. 656.—II. mid. θύομαι, to cause to be offered, to have a victim slain in order to take the auspices, and so to take the auspices, ἐπὶ τινι or τινι against any one, Hdt. 9, 10; 5, 44: rarely c. inf., θύομαι ἵνα, I consult the auspices about going, i. e. to know whether I may go or not, Xen. An. 2, 2, 3. (Hence come θύος, θύος, θύμα, also θυηλή, θύσια, θυμῆλη, θύσθλα; and also prob. θυμιάω, θυμιάμα: cf. also sq. sub fin.) [ῥ] even in pres. and impf., except in trisyll. cases of part., when ῥ metri grat., θύοντα, Od. 15, 260, θύοντες, H. Hom. Ar. 491: later we have a few other exceptions, ἔθυε, θύων, Pind. O. 10, 69; 13, 98; θύειν, at the end of a line, Eur. El. 1141, Ar. Ach. 792 (spoken by a foreigner), cf. Meineke Menand. p. 254; θύεσκε, Hippon.]

ΘΥΩ (B), f. θύσω, like θύνω and θυνέω, q. v. intrans., of any violent motion, to rush on or along, of a rushing wind. ἄνεμος λαίλαπι or σὺν λαίλαπι θύων, Od. 12, 400, 402; of

swollen rivers II. 21, 324, C. d. 13, 85 οἰδματι θύων, rushing with swollen stream, II. 21, 234, Hes. Th. 109; so too δάπεδον ἀματι θύειν, the ground boiled with blood, Od. 11, 420, etc.: hence in genl. to storm, rage, of a man distraught with passion, II. 1, 342 ἐγγεῖθι θύειν, II. 11, 180.—θύνο and Hesiod's θυνέω are equiv. There is a part. aor. mid. θύμενος (like σύμενος) [ῥ] in Pratin. ap. Ath. 617 D.

(The Sanser. root is dhu, to exitate. Hence θυμός, also θύννος, θύσανος, θύελλα, θύροςος, Lat. fumus: also θυιάς, θυστάς, θύσαι: akin to the same root are θοός, σέω, θνάω, θορεῖν, θοῖρος, θόρνυμι, ἰθός, ἰθύνω, ἀθύρω, αἰθύνω. Passow makes this verb one with the foregoing, the original sense being, he thinks, to burn or fire; the former trans. to burn in sacrifice, the latter intr. to flare up, rush like fire. But this is more than dub.) [ῥ] always, as in θύνω.]

Θυώδης, ες, (θύος, εἶδος) like incense, sweet-smelling, fragrant, εἴματα, Od. 5, 264; θάλαμος, Od. 4, 121; and oft. in the Hymns.

Θυάεις, εσσα, εν,=θυόεις, Hedyt. ap. Ath. 486 C.

Θυάμα, ατος, τό, (θυόω) that which is burnt as incense, spice, Hdt. 2, 86. [ῥ]

Θυανεύς, εως, and Θυανεύς, οὐ, δ, v. sq.

Θυώνη, ἡς, ἡ, epith. of Semele, H. Hom. 5, 21, Herm. Pind. P. 3, 177, Valck. Diatr. p. 154: hence Bacchus himself is Θυώνευς, and Θυανεύς, Opp. Cyn. 1, 27.† (Plainly from θύω.)

†Θυώνυχος, οὐ, δ, Thyonichus, masc. pr. n., Theocrit. 14, 1.

Θυώρις, ἰδος, ἡ, sub. τράπεζα, table for offerings, also θεωρίς. Hence

Θυώριτης, οὐ, δ, one who serves u θυαρός, a monny-changer, and in genl. a prover, examiner, κάλλους, Lyc.

Θυώρος, οὐ, ἡ, (θύω) sub. τράπεζα, a table for offerings: and in genl. a hospitable board, Call. Dian. 134.—II. a perfumer, Nic.

Θωή, ἡς, ἡ, a penalty, θωὴν ἐπιθεῖναι, Od. 2, 192; θωὴ Ἀχαιῶν, a penalty fixed, imposed by them, II. 13, 669. (Prob. from *θέω, τίθημι.)

†Θωή=θεῖθ, q. v.

†Θωή, ἡς, ἡ,=foreg., cf. ζών, Archil. 93.

Θωκέω, (θώκος) Ion. for θακέω, to sit, Hdt. 2, 173.

†Θωκνία, ας, ἡ, Thocnia, a city c. Arcadia, Paus.: δ Θωκνεύς, an inhabitant of Thocnia, Id.: from

†Θωκνος, οὐ, δ, Thocnus, a son of Lyacon, Paus. 8, 3, 2.

Θώκος, οὐ, δ, Ion. and Ep. for θάκος, a seat, chair, Hom., and Hdt. 1, 181.—II. a sitting, assembly, Od. 2, 26, 15, 468, Hdt. 6, 63: θωκόνειο, to the sitting, Od. 5, 3: cf. Butt. Mil. v. θαλάσσειν, Ep. lengthd. θώκος, Od.

Θώμα, θωμάζω, θωμάσιος, Ion. for θανμ., Hdt.: cf. also θωμά.

†Θωμάς, ᾶ, δ, Thomas, (from Hebrew =Greek Διδύμος) one of the Apostles of Christ, N. T.

Θωμώω, (θωμός) to heap up.

Θωμύξ, ἱγος, ὁ, a cord, string twine, Hdt. 1, 199: esp. a bow-string, Aesch. Pers. 461, Eum. 382. Also written θωμύξ and θωμύξ. Hence

Θωμίζω, I. -ζω, and perh. also θαμίζω, to bind.—II. to whip with small cords, scourge, Anacr. 19.

Θωμῖον, contr. from τὸ ἥμισυ, Hes. Op. 557.

Θωμός, οὐ, δ,=σώρος, a heap, Aesch. (like θημῶν from *θέω, τίθημι, cf. θωή.)

†Θών, ὄνος, ὁ, Thon, a distinguished

Aegyptian at the Canobic mouth of the Nile, who kindly received Menelaus and Helen, Od. 4, 228; in later wr. a king of Egypt.

†Θώνις, ἰος, ὁ, *Thónis*,=foreign, Hdt. 2, 114.—II. ῥ, a city of Egypt, on the Canobic branch of the Nile, called after foreign, Strab.

†Θωήτις, ἰδος, ῥ, λίμνη, the Thonice lake, in Armenia, Strab.

Θῶος, ου, ὁ, (θωή) under penalty, guilty.

Θωπελία, ας, ῥ, (θωπεύω) a flattering flattery, Eur. Or. 670; θωπεΐαι λόγων, Plat. Legg. 906 B.

Θώπνεμα, ατος, τό, (θωπεύω) a flattering word, flattery, Eur. Supp. 1103, Ar. Vesp. 563.

Θωπνεμάτιον, ου, τό, dim. from θωπεύμα, a bit of flattery, Ar. Eq. 788.

Θωπνετικός, ῥ, ὄν, disposed to flatter, fawning, Plat. Legg. 634 A. Adv. κως: from

Θωπεύω, (θωή) to flatter, fawn on, τινά, Soph. O. C. 1003, etc.: καίρων ῥ, like καίρων θεραπεύειν, to be a time-server, Pseudo Phocyl. 87.—II to deceive by flattery, wheedle, Ar. Ach. 657.

Θωπικός, ῥ, ὄν, (θωή)=θωπνετικός, Ar. Lys. 1037.

Θῶπλα, Att. contr. for τὰ ὄπλα, Ar. Av. 449.

Θῶπτω, f. -ψω,=θωπεύω, c. acc., Aesch. Prom. 937, Fr. 217.

Θῶπω,=θωπεύω, only in Gramm.

Θωράκειον, ου, τό,=θωράκιον II, a breast-work, bulwark, Aesch. Theb. 32.

Θωράκιζω, f. -ίζω, (θώρας) to arm with a breast-plate or corselet, θωρακίζας αὐτοὺς καὶ ἵππους, Xen. Cyr. 8, 1, 22; οὐ τεθωρακισμένοι, cuirassiers, Thuc. 2, 100.—II. in genl. to cover with defensive armour, ἐθωράκισε πλῆθιν ὧν ὀφθαλμῶν, Xen. Cyr. 6, 1, 29.—

II. in genl. to arm, prepare for fight, ἐταυρώς, of wild boars. Arist. H. A. Θωράκιον, ου, τό, dim. from θώρας, and in genl. a defence, covering, guard: sp.—I. a defence for those who worked the battering-ram, Lat. pluteus, Diod.—I. the tower on the back of elephants, or rather a part of this, Polyb.—III. part of the cross-trees of a ship, Lat. carthaeia, Asclepiad, ap. Ath. 475 A. [ᾶ]

Θωράκισμός, ου, ὁ, (θωρακίζω) arming with breast-plates, LXX.

Θωράκιστής, ου, ὁ, a soldier armed with a breast-plate, Polyb.

Θωράκομάχος, ου, (θώρας, μάχος) armed with a breast-plate. [μῶ]

Θωράκοποιός, ὄν, (θώρας, ποιέω) making breast-plates, Xen. Mem. 3, 0, 9.

†Θωρακοπώλης, ου, ὁ, (θώρας, πωλέω) a seller of breast plates, a character in Ar. Pac.

Θωρακοφόρος, ου, Ion. θωρηκ. (θώρας, φέρω) wearing a breast-plate, a cuirassier, Hdt. 7, 89, 92.

Θώρας, ἄκος, ὁ, Ion. and Ep. -ης, κος, a breast-plate, cuirass, corslet, oft. II., never in Od.: it is usu. called ἄλκεος, from the rich work on it: ποικίλος, παναόλος, πολυδαίδαλος, etc.; also of linen in Hdt. 3, 47, etc.: διπλός θωρηξ, a double-plated cuirass, or the double cuirass, i. e. consisting of breast and back piece joined with clasps (ὀχεῖς), Lat. lorica, II., 133; 20, 415: later of armour in enl., cf. θωρακίζω II.—II. the part covered by the breast plate, the whole fore-part of the body, from the neck to the middle, Hipp.: but—2. in later medic., the breast properly so called, i. e. chest, Gal.—III. the breast-work of wall, like θωράκιον: but also the

strong outer wall or curtain, Lat. lorica mœnium, Hdt. 1, 181.—IV. a bust.

†Θώρας, ἄκος Ion. -ρης, ηκος, ὁ, Thōras, masc. pr. n., a Thessalian, Pind. P. 10, 100.—2. of Larissa in Thessaly, Hdt. 9, 1, 38.—3. a Spartan, Xen. Hell. 2, 1, 18.

Θωρακοφόρος, ου, Ion. for θωρακοφόρος.

Θωρακτής, ου, ὁ, (θωρήσσω) armed with breast-plate or cuirass. II. always in plur. and usu., πῦκα θ., armed with stout cuirass.

Θωρηξ, ηκος, ὁ, Ion. and Ep. for θώρας, II.

Θωρηξ, εως, ῥ, the wearing of a cuirass.—II. a drinking of unmixed wine, drunkenness, Hipp.: from

Θωρήσσω, f. -ξω, like θωρακίζω, to arm with a breast-plate or cuirass, and in genl. to arm, harness, II. More usu. in pass. θωρήσσομαι, f. -ξομαι: aor. ἐθωρήχθην, inf. θωρηχθῆναι: to arm one's self, put one's harness on, oft. in II., once in Od., 23, 369; χαλκῷ ἐθωρήσσαντο: in II. usu. τεύχεσι θωρηχθῆναι: ἐς πόλεμον, also πόλεμον μέτα for war, II. 20, 329; πρὸς τοὺς πολεμους, Ar. Ach. 1134, cf. sq.—II. Ion. and poet., in act. also to make drunk, Theogn. 840: usu. in mid., to drink unmixed wine, to get drunk, like μεθύω, with or without οἶνον, Theogn. 413, 470, 508, 880, and Hipp.: and so too Ar. Ach. 1135. This sense is prob. metaph. to arm, fortify one's self against the cares of life, cf. Hor. in praetia tradit inermem.

†Θωρνύκιον, ωνος, ὁ, Thorycion, masc. pr. n., an Athenian, Ar. Ran. 363.

Θῶς, ὁ, also ῥ, a beast of prey of the wolf kind, perh. the jackal or ἰμνα, δαρκυνοὶ ὄνες, II. 11, 474; named with leopards and wolves, II. 13, 103: there was another larger kind, which the Greeks usu. called tiger. (Prob. akin to θωδῶσα.)

Θῶς, ὁ, θωρήσσω signf. II, in pass. Soph. Fr. 183: ὥσθαι and θωνάσθαι or θωράσθαι are quoted from Aesch. Fr. 41, in signf. of ἐνώχεισθαι.

Θωνήτης, ηρος, ὁ, (θωδῶσα) a barker, roarer, crier, Anth.

Θωῖμα, τό, not θώμα, θωνμάζω, θωνμάσιος, θωνμαστής, θωνμαστός, Ion. for θανμ., Hdt.: cf. also θώμα.

Θωδῶσα, f. -ξω, of a dog, to bark, bay, Hom.: of a gnat, to buzz, Aesch. Ag. 893: in genl. to cry aloud, shout out, c. acc. cognato, λόγον, ἄγγελαν, Aesch. Fr. 393, 1041; τάδε Eur. Hec. 115: θ. κυσί, to shout to dogs, Eur. Hipp. 219. (Perh. akin to θάς.)

Θωδῶς, ῥ, ὄν, Ep. for θανματός, θανμαστός, wondrous, Hes. Sc. 165, ubi al. θανματά. [ῥ]

ΘῶΨ, gen. θωπός, ὁ, a flatterer, fawner, false friend, Hdt. 3, 80.—II. as adj. ὥπτες λόγοι, fair false words Plat. Theat. 175 E, v. Ruhnke. Tim.

I

I, ι, ἰωτα, τό, indecl., ninth letter of the Gr. alphabet: as numeral ι'=10, but ι=10,000.

Always pronounced as a vowel: even when poet. it coalesces with a following vowel like y, it is not deemed a consonant, for it has no influence on the length of the foreg. syll. This crasis occurs with ε in Od. 4, 126: 8, 560, etc., v. Spitzn. Vers. Her. p. 187, 190, more freq. later, v. Jac. A. P. p. 585, Seidl. Dochm. p. 385. The ι

subscriptum was called by the gramm. ι προσγεγραμμένον, adscriptum, and was so written, e.g. τῶι, νῶι τῷ: the present mode came into use in the 13th century.

Changes of ι.—I. ι was easily exchanged with ε, whence forms like εἶλω and ἴλλω, εἶλη and ἴλη: ι was sometimes exchanged with ε, e.g. ἐστία and ἰστίη: but more freq. it is inserted to lengthen the syll., e.g. εἶν, εἰς, ξείνος, κείνός, πνεῖω, ὑπεῖρ, διὰ, παρὰ.—II. in forming words, ι and γ are sometimes interchanged, Buttm. Lexil. v. ἀνίγνωθεν 30.—III. some words have ι pre-fixed, as αἰώ, λαύω.—IV. others take λ before ι, ἰγδῆ λίγδος, ἰκμάω λικμάω.

The quantity of ι varies. It is a common termin. of adverbs, but even here no law has yet been obtained, Spitzn. Vers. Heroic. p. 47, Göttl. Theodos. p. 74, 229.

-ι, iota demonstrativum, which in the language of Attic conversation is attached to all cases of all demonstr. pronouns, to strengthen their force, and as they were pointed out the individual, e.g. οὗτος, αὐτή, τούτῃ, Lat. hicce, keincos, ὁδὶ, ταδί, τούτογί, ταυταγί, τοσούτον, τοσούδι, etc.: also with demonstr. advs., as οὗτως, ὁδὶ, ἐνθαδὶ, δευρὶ, νυνί. Of these such as end in σί take the ν ἐφελεκυστικόν before a vowel, as οὐτόσιν, ἐκεῖνοσιν, οὐτόσιν. In all these the last syll. is long, and has the accent, whereas a long vowel or diphthong in penult. is shortened, e.g. αὐτῇ, οὐτοί.

Ι, or ἰ, as nom. of the reflex. pron. οὐ, sui, of which we have nom. ἱ, Soph. Fr. 418, dat. ἱν (or ἱν) αὐτῷ, sibi ipsi, Hes. Fr. 66, cf. Böckh Pind. P. 4, 36 (62): acc. ἱν or ἱν, Schneid. Hyc. γ. 103, which acc. to Hesych. was Cyprian. The fullest discussion on the word will be found in Ellendt Lex. Soph. Compare the forms τίς, σφί, σφίν, μιν, νιν.

ΙΑ, ῥ, Ion. ἱρ,=βοή, ἰωή, a voice, cry, Orac. ap. Hdt. 1, 85, Aesch. Pers. 936: σύριγγος ἰά Eur. Rhes. 555: also written ἱα. [ῥ]

ΙΑ, ἱς, ἱ, ἱαν, old Ion. fem. of εἰς for μία, one, freq. in II., in Od. more rare. Besides the fem. only the dat. neut. occurs; v. ἰος. (ἱα is to μία, as ὀλῆα to μόλα, and eo to meo.) [nom. and acc. ~]

ΙΑ, τά, heterog. plur. of ἰός, an arrow, II. 20, 68. [ῥ]

ΙΑ, τά, plur. from ἱον, a violet, H. Hom. Cer. 6. [ῥ]

†Ιάδμων, ωνος, ὁ, Iadmon, a Samian, who owned Aesop as a slave, but gave him his liberty, Hdt. 2, 134.

†Ιάτρος, ου, ὁ, Iatrus, one of the rulers of the synagogue at Capernaum, N. T.

†Ιάζυγες, ου, οί, the Iazyges, one of the parent stems of the Sarmatae in Europe and Asia, Strab., Arr. An.

Ιάζω, f. -άσω, (Ιάς) to speak, dress, etc. like an Ionian; to favour the Ionians: also Ιανίζω. [ῥ]

Ιάζω, (ἰω) to be of a violet colour. Heliod.

ΙΑῖ, exclam. of triumph, Ar. Lys. 1292, Eccl. 1179.

†ΙΑῖβοι, comic exclamation for αἱ βοῖ, Ar. Vesp. 1338. [ῥ]

ΙΑΙΝΩ, fut. ἱάνω, aor. ἱνα, aor. pass. ἱάνω, to warm, heat, χαλκὸν ἀμφὶ πυρὸς, Od. 8, 426, ἰδω, Od. 10, 359.—2. to melt, soften, strictly by heat, κηρὸς λαίνετο, Od. 12, 175: hence

staph., θυμὸν *laínein*, to melt the heart, Il. 24, 119.—3. more usu. in Hom. to warm, cheer, refresh, Il. 19, 174, H. Hom. Cer. 435, also θυμὸν *laínein* τινί, Od. 15, 379; esp. in pass. ἐν φρεσὶ θυμὸς *laínthēi*, θυμὸς ἐν στήθεσιν *laínthēi*, also θυμὸν, κῆρ, φρένας *laínthēi* and φρεσὶν *laínthēi*: c. dat. to take delight in a thing, Od. 19, 537, μέταπον *laínthēi*, his brow grew calm, Il. 15, 103, cf. Lat. *fovere*. Later, as in Q. Sm., *laíno* is used as *laíomai*, to which it is prob. akin. Mostly Ep., but also in Alcm., and Pind. [I except in augm. tenses, e. g. Od. 16, 165: once however at the beginning of a verse without augm., Od. 22, 59, and so freq. later.]

†*laíra*, ac, ἡ, *laera*, a Nereid, Il. 18, 42.

†*laíkos*, ἡ, ὄν, (†*laís*) Ionic, Ath. 440 B., ἡ *laíki*, sub. διάλεκτος, the Ionic dialect, Jac. A. P. 76. Adv. -*kaós*, [I]

†*laíkra*, ης, ἡ, Sicyonic name of a perfumed kind of garland, Philot. 45.

†*laíkhōgōs*, ὄν, (†*laíkhōs*, ἄγω) bearing the image of Bacchus on his festivals, Böckh Inscr. 1, p. 470. [I]

†*laíkhōzō*, = *laíkhōzō*, to shout *laíkhōs*, also c. acc. cognato, *laíkh. phōnēn*, Hdt. 8, 65. [I]

†*laíkhōios*, αἶα, αἶον, Bacchanalian, στέφανος, Philot. 22. [I]

†*laíkhēion*, ὄν, τό, the temple of Bacchus, Plut. Arist. 27. [I]

†*laíkhōzō*, = *laíkhōzō*: hence in genl. to shout, cry aloud, v. sub *laíkhōzō*. [I]

†*laíkhēi*, ης, ἡ, v. sub *laíkhēi*.

†*laíkhōs*, ὄν, ὁ, *Iacchos*, mystic name of Bacchus, Valck. Hdt. 8, 65.—2. the Bacchanalian shout. In Eur. Cycl. 69, where the word is found as if an adj.,

†*laíkhōs* ὥδῃ, the latter word is prob. a gloss to interpr. *laíkhōs*. (From *laíkhōs*, *laíkhōzō*, strictly the god of noise and revelry.) [I]

†*laíkhōzō*, indecl., (in Joseph. *laíkhōzōs*, ὄν), ὁ, *Jacob*, masc. pr. n., the patriarch, LXX., N. T.: in Rom. 11, 26, for the Israelites, the descendants of *Jacob*.—2. the father of Joseph the husband of Mary, N. T. Matth. 1, 15.

†*laíkhōzōs*, ὄν, ὁ, *James*, the son of Zebedee, one of the apostles, N. T. Matth. 4, 21, etc.—2. the son of Alpheus, an apostle, Id. 10, 3, etc.—3. the brother of Christ, by many counted considered same as No. 2, Gal. 1, 19.

†*laíkhēizō*, f. -*izō*, Ion. *laíkhēi*, (†*laíkhēizō*) to bewail, Call. Hence

†*laíkhēmistria*, ac, Ion. *laíkhēi*, ἡ, a wailing woman, restored to Aesch. Cho. 424, by Herm. Opusc. 4, 338, from P. esych.

†*laíkhēmos*, ὄν, ὁ, Ion. *laíkhēmos*, a wail, lament, dirge, Aesch. Supp. 116, Eur. Phoen. 1034, etc. Proverb. *laíkhēmon* ψυχρότερος, of something tedious and dull.—II. as adj., hapless, melancholy, Theocr. 15, 98. (Prob. from the cry *laíkhēi*, *laíkhēi*.) [I]

†*laíkhōlōs*, f. *laíkhōlōs*, aor. *laíkhōlōs*, inf. *laíkhōlōs*, to send forth, ὁσπτόν ἀπὸ νευρῆς, Il. 8, 300: in Hom. usu. in phrase ἐπὶ δνεῖα τα χεῖρας *laíkhōlōs*, they put forth their hands to the dishes; and so, ἐπὶ σίτῳ, Od. 10, 376: but ἐπάρους ἐπὶ χεῖρας *laíkhōlōs*, laid hands upon them, Od. 9, 288, cf. ἐπάρυλλο: also, περὶ χειρὶ δεσμὸν ἔπληα, threw chains over, put chains on thy hands, Il. 15, 19: in Od. 9, 447, ἐπὶ δεσμὸν ἔπληα.—2. rarely c. acc. objecti, ἀτμήσιν *laíkhōlōs* τινά, to assail one with insults, Lat. *ignominia petere*, Od. 13, 142, cf. *laíkhōlōs*.

—3. Later, simply to send, τινά εἰς.—Aesch. Pr. 659, cf. Cho. 5: *laíkhōlōs*.

kēn, to give tongue, howl, Anth.; *laíkhōs*, to imprint, set down the foot, Nic. The Lat. mittere and immittere usu. answer to it.—II. intr. sub. *laíkhōlōs*, to send, dismiss one's self, i. e. to flee, run, fly, Hes. Th. 269, in genl. to hurry, like Lat. *mitti* and *ferri*, cf. *laíkhōlōs*. Ep. word, also in Aesch. l. c.: if used in Att., it should be written *laíkhōlōs* acc. to Arcad., cf. ἐφάρυλλο. (Prob. like *laíkhōlōs*, a causative formed from *laíkhōlōs*.) [I except in augm. tenses: and these are never found in Hom.]

†*laíkhōlōs*, ὄν, ὁ, *Ialmēnus*, son of Mars and Astyoche, ruled in Boeotian Orchomenus, Il. 2, 512; 9, 42; also an Argonaut, Apollod.

†*laíkhōlōs*, ἡ, ὄν, verb. adj. from *laíkhōlōs*, sent, dispatched, Aesch. Cho. 22. [I]

†*laíkhōlōs*, α, ὄν, of *Ialysus*, *Ialysian*, Dion. P.: ἡ *laíkhōlōs*, the territory of *Ial.*, Diod. S. [I]

†*laíkhōlōs*, ὄν, ὁ, Ion. *laíkhōlōs*, *Ialysus*, son of Cercaphus and Cydippe, Pind. O. 7, 136; founder of—I. a city in the island of Rhodes, *Ialiso*, Il. 2, 656; Thuc. 8, 44, in Ion. form; also written *laíkhōlōs*, Hdt. 1, 144, and so in Hom. l. c. by some edd., because the *v* is elsewhere short.

†*laíkhōlōs*, ὄν, ὁ, Ion. *laíkhōlōs* (†*laíkhōlōs*) a means of healing, remedy, medicine, Hdt. 3, 130, and Plat.

†*laíkhōlōs*, ὄν, ὁ, (†*laíkhōlōs*, γράφω) a writer of iambics: v. sub *laíkhōlōs*.

†*laíkhōlōs*, ὄν, (†*laíkhōlōs*) in iambics, τὸ *laíkhōlōs*, iambic verse, Ar. Ran. 1133, and Plat. [I]

†*laíkhōlōs*, ὄν, ὁ, (†*laíkhōlōs*, φαγεῖν) a glutton at iambics, as Dem. (274, 6.) called Aeschines, who had formerly been a player: formerly read *laíkhōlōs*.

†*laíkhōlōs*, ὄν, ὁ, an asynartete verse, formed by substituting an iambic penthemimer for the former half of a pentameter, Hephaest. p. 91, Gaisf.

†*laíkhōlōs*, ης, ἡ, *Iambe*, a slave of Ceceus and Metaneira at Eleusis, who by her jests extorted a smile from Ceres when distressed for the loss of Proserpina, H. Hom. Cer. 195, said to have given name to the iambic metre. [I]

†*laíkhōlōs*, f. -*laíkhōlōs*, = sq., Anth.

†*laíkhōlōs*, f. -*laíkhōlōs*, (†*laíkhōlōs*) to assail in iambics: in genl. to lampoon, τινά, Arist. Poet.

†*laíkhōlōs*, ἡ, ὄν, iambic, Dion. H.

†*laíkhōlōs*, ὄν, ὁ, (†*laíkhōlōs*) one who writes iambics, or lampoons. Ath.

†*laíkhōlōs*, ὄν, ὁ, *Iamblichus*, a celebrated philosopher and writer.

†*laíkhōlōs*, ὄν, ὁ, = *laíkhōlōs*, γράφω. [I]

†*laíkhōlōs*, ἡ, (†*laíkhōlōs*, εἶδος) like an iambus, Aristid. Quintil.

†*laíkhōlōs*, ὄν, ὁ, to write iambics, Arist. Poet.: from

†*laíkhōlōs*, ὄν, (†*laíkhōlōs*, ποίεω) a writer of iambics, Arist. Poet.

†*laíkhōlōs*, ὄν, ὁ, an iambus, a metrical foot consisting of a short and a long syll., ~, Plat. Rep. 400 B.—II. an iambic verse, esp. the trimeter or senarius, first used by the sarcastic writers Archilochus and Hipponax, Hdt. 1, 12, Ar. Ran. 661, cf. Horace's *criminosi Iambi*; and then in the Attic Drama.—III. an iambic poem, esp. a lampoon, Strab.: but when so, usu. in plur., Plat. Legg. 935 E: hence—2. a drama, esp. a kind of extempore play got up, acc. to Ath. 622 B, by αὐτοκάβαλοι, who themselves had the same name. (Referred by Riemer

and Pott to *laíkhōlōs*, to attack, assail, as being the foot or metre first used by satiric writers, v. supr. The term recurs in *laíkhōlōs*, *laíkhōlōs*, *laíkhōlōs*, words of which the origin is quite uncertain.) cf. *laíkhōlōs*.

†*laíkhōlōs*, ὄν, ὁ, *Iambulus*, an historian, Luc.

†*laíkhōlōs*, ὄν, ὁ, *Iambres*, an Egyptian magician, who with Iannes opposed the authority of Moses, N. T.

†*laíkhōlōs*, ης, ἡ, a musical instrument, used to accompany *laíkhōlōs*, Ath.: distinct from the *laíkhōlōs*. [I]

†*laíkhōlōs*, ης, ἡ, (†*laíkhōlōs*, εἶδος) iambic, satirical, Philostr.

†*laíkhōlōs*, ὄν, αἰ, wet low land, meadows, marshes, late form of *laíkhōlōs*. [I]

†*laíkhōlōs*, ὄν, ὁ, *Iamēnus*, a Trojan, Il. 12, 139. [I]

†*laíkhōlōs*, ὄν, οἱ, the *Iamidæ*, the descendants of Iamus in Elis, a celebrated family of seers, Pind. O. 6, 121, Hdt. 5, 44; v. *laíkhōlōs*.

†*laíkhōlōs*, ὄν, ὁ, *Iamitēs*, masc. pr. n., Strab.

†*laíkhōlōs*, ac, ἡ, *Iannia*, a small town of Phoenicia, Strab.

†*laíkhōlōs*, ὄν, οἱ, = *laíkhōlōs*, Nic. [I]

†*laíkhōlōs*, ὄν, ὁ, *Iamus*, son of Apollo and Euadne, a seer, Paus. 6, 2, 5, cf. Pind. O. 6, 50, sqq., 82-87.

†*laíkhōlōs*, ὄν, ὁ, *Iānos*, ὁ, esp. in plur. *Iānes*, contr. for *Iānos*, *Iāones*, an Ionian, Aesch. [I]

†*laíkhōlōs*, ης, ἡ, *Iānassa*, a Nereid, Il. 18, 47.

†*laíkhōlōs*, ac, ἡ, *Iantra*, a Nereid, Il. 18, 44.—2. a daughter of Oceanus, H. Hom. Cer. 421, Hes. Th. 356.

†*laíkhōlōs*, ης, ἡ, *Ianthe*, a daughter of Oceanus, H. Hom. Cer. 418, Hes. Th. 349.

†*laíkhōlōs*, ης, ἡ, aor. 1 pass. from *laíkhōlōs*, Hom.

†*laíkhōlōs*, ὄν, ὁ, (Ion. *laíkhōlōs*) violet coloured, Plin.: *laíkhōlōs* has also a subst. *laíkhōlōs*, τό=Ion. [I]

†*laíkhōlōs*, ὄν, ὁ, *Iamiscus*, a king of Sicyon, Paus. 2, 6, 6.

†*laíkhōlōs*, ὄν, indecl., *Ianna*, masc. pr. n., N. T.

†*laíkhōlōs*, ὄν, ὁ, *Iannes*, an Egyptian magician, N. T., v. *laíkhōlōs*.

†*laíkhōlōs*, ὄν, ὁ, *Iaxartes*, a river of Sogdiana falling into the sea of Aral, now the *Sir*, Dion. P.; Strab.: Hdt. confounds it with the Oxus, v. Bähr ad Hdt. 4, 40; and later wr. with the Tanais.

†*laíkhōlōs*, fut. *laíkhōlōs* Ion. an Ep. *laíkhōlōs*, aor. *laíkhōlōs*, Dep. mid., to heal, cure, τινά, Il. 12, 2, Hdt. etc.; *laíkhōlōs*, Od. 9, 525: absol. Od. 9, 520: from Pind. downwards, also, νόσους *laíkhōlōs*: orig. only of wounds and outward hurts: then metaph., *laíkhōlōs*, ὄν, ὁ, *Iamiscus*, a river of Sogdiana falling into the sea of Aral, now the *Sir*, Dion. P.; Strab.: Hdt. confounds it with the Oxus, v. Bähr ad Hdt. 4, 40; and later wr. with the Tanais.

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†*Ἰάωνος*, α, ον, *Ionian*, poet. for *Ἰώνιος*, Aesch. Supp. 69.

†*Ἰαπετιονίδης*, ον, ό, son of *Iapetus*, i. e. Prometheus, Hes. Th. 528; Ap. Rh. 3, 1087. (formed as from a previous patron. *Ἰαπετών*, instead of *Ἰαπετρίδης*, v. Butt. Anst. G. 2, § 119, ann. 29, ed. Lob.)

†*Ἰαπετιόνιος*, ιδός, ή, of *Iapetus* descended from *Iapetus*, Pind. O. 9, 81.

†*Ἰαπέτος*, οὔ, ό, *Iapetus*, a Titan, son of Uranus and Gaea, husband of Clymene, and father of Prometheus and Epimetheus, Il. 8, 479; Hes. Th. 507.—Met. of an old man, irrev. of one's father, old *Iapetus*, Ar. Nub. 998.—2. a hero, father of Buphagus, Paus.

†*Ἰάποδες*, ὡν, οἱ, the *Iapodes*, a Celtic race in Illyria, Strab. Hence

†*Ἰαποδικός*, ή, όν, of the *Iapodes*, Strab.

†*Ἰαπυαϊαίς*, a burlesque exclamation of pain, Ar. Thesm. 945.

†*ΙΑ ΠΤΩ*, f. -ψω,=ἰάλλω, to send, trive, as in Hom. προἰάπτω: he only has the simple in the phrase κατὰ χροά καλόν ἰάπτειν, sub. χείρας, to put forth (her hands) against her fair body, i. e. smite her breasts, etc., for grief, like κόπτεσθαι, Lat. *plangere*, Od. 2, 376; 4, 749: later esp. of missiles, to send forth, shoot, βέλλη, Aesch. Theb. 544, cf. 525: in genl. to set in motion, hence even, ἰάπτειν ὀρχήμην, to begin, lead the dance, Soph. Aj. 700.—2. rarely c. acc. objecti, λόγοις ἄπτειν τινά, to assail one with words, Soph. Aj. 501, cf. ἰάλλω II: hence, esp. in Alexandr. poets, to handle roughly, wound, hurt, injure, and so in pass., θυμὸς ἰάβηθι, Theoc. 2, 82; ἄπτομαι ἄλλοις ἥτορ, Mosch. etc.

Acc. to some from ἄπτω: but like ἄλλω, ἰάπτω is prob. a causative formed from a neut. verb of motion, Pott Etym. Forsch. 1, p. 195)—II. ntr., like ἰάλλω, sub. εαυτὸν, to rush, urry, Aesch. Supp. 547; and, ἀνδρὶ ἰάπτων, aiming at him, meant for him, Id. Ag. 1549, though here some read τίς αἰνὸν ἰάπτων. [Ἰ]

†*Ἰάπυγες*, ὡν, οἱ, Ion. Ἰάπυγες, the *Apuyges*, *Iapygians*, inhab. of *Iapygia* in Italy, Hdt. 7, 170, Strab. 279. [v]

Spitzn. Pros. § 59, 2, a, note.]

†*Ἰαπυγία*, ας, ή, Ion. Ἰαπυγία, *Iapygia*, a region of *Magna Graecia* in Italy, corresponding nearly to *Messapia*, or in genl. to *Apulia*, Hdt. 3, 138.

fence

†*Ἰάπυγιος*, α, ον, of *Iapygia*, *Iapygian*; ἄκρα, the *Iapygian promontory*, at the south-eastern point of Iap., now *Capo di Leuca*, Thuc. 6, 29.

†*Ἰάπυξ*, ὕγιος, ό, Ion. Ἰάπυξ, Ἰάπυξ, son of *Daedalus*, who settled in southern Italy, and acc. to fable gave name to the land, Strab. p. 279, etc.—II. an *apyanian*—2. the north-west, or strictly east-north-west wind, as blowing from that quarter, Arist. Mun. [α]

†*Ἰαρβατος*, α, ον, of or belonging to *arbas*; ὕμεναίον Ἰαρβ. a union with *arbas*, Anth.

†*Ἰαρόδανης*, ον, ό=sq. 1, Strab.

†*Ἰαρόδανος*, ον, ό, the *Iardanus*, a small river of *Elis*, Il. 7, 135.—2. a river of *Crete*, Od. 3, 292.—II. a king of *Lydia*, father of *Omphale*, Hdt. 7.

†*Ἰαρέδ*, ό, indecl., *Iared*, masc. pr. n., N. T.

†*Ἰάς*, ἄδος, ή, adj. fem., *Ionian*, Hdt. 3, 33, etc.—II. as subst.—1. an *Ionian* woman, sub. γυνή, Hdt. 1, 92.—2. the *ionic dialect*, Luc. sub. γλώσσα or ἰαλεκτός. [Ἰ]

†*Ἰασι*, 3 pl. pres. from εἶμαι, to go,

Il. 16, 160. [ἰα]—II. *ιασι* [ἰα], for εἶμαι from εἶμι to be, Nic. Fr. 2, 2; but this is dub.

†*Ἰασι*, 3 pl. pres. from εἶμαι for ἰάσαι.

†*Ἰάσιδος*, ον, ό, son of *Iasius*, i. e. *Amphion*, Od. 11, 283; or *Dmetor*, Od. 17, 443: in genl. descendant of *Iasius*, Strab. p. 371.

†*Ἰάσιμος*, ον, (ἰάομαι) to be cured, curable, Aesch. P. 475, and Plat.: appeasable, Eur. Or. 333. [ἰα]

†*Ἰασίνη*, ης, ή,=ἰασίωνη.

†*Ἰάσιος*, ον, ό, *Iasius*, king of *Orcho-menius*, father of *Amphion*, Od. 11, 282.—2. son of *Lycurgus*, the *Arcadian*, father of *Atalanta*, Callim. H. Dian. 215: in *Apollod.* *Ἰασος*, and *Ael.* *Ἰασίων*.

†*Ἰάσις*, Ion. ἰησις, εως, ή, (ἰάομαι) healing, a cure, remedy, Hipp., and Soph. El. 876.

†*Ἰασίων*, ὄνος, ό, *Iasion*, son of *Jupiter* and *Electra*, a favourite of *Ceres*, Od. 5, 125; Theoc. 3, 50: in Hes. Th. 970 *Ἰάσιος*; cf. also *Ἰάσιος* 2.

†*Ἰασίωνη*, ης, ή, a plant of the convolvulus kind, Theophr., either the bindweed itself, or sheepshit, which is now called *iasione*. [ἰα]

†*Ἰασμέλαιον*, ον, τό, and *Ἰάσμη*, ης, ή, a *Persian perfume*, perh. oil of *jasmine*.

†*Ἰάσονίδης*, ον, ό, Ep. and Ion. Ἰησ., son of *Jason*, i. e. *Euneus*, Il. 7, 468; 21, 40.

†*Ἰάσονος*, α, ον, of or belonging to *Jason*, νήν, Theoc. 22, 31: hence ἡ Ἰασονία ἠκτή, the *Iasonian promontory*, in *Pontus*, between *Cotyore* and the *Iris*, where *Jason* is said to have landed with the *Argonauts*, Xen. An. 5, 10, 1, now *Yasun Burnu*; ἄκρα, Strab.—2. τὸ Ἰάσονιον ὄρος, Mount *Iasionius*, in the north of *Media*, Strab.

†*Ἰάσος*, ον, ό, *Iasus*,=Ἰάσιος 2.—2. son of *Argos* and *Euadne*, father of *Agenor*, *Apollod.*; from him *Ἀργος* was called *Ἰασον*, Od. 18, 246.—3. son of *Argus Panoptes* and *Ismene*, *Apollod.* 2, 1, 3.—4. son of *Sphelus*, leader of the *Athenians*, Il. 15, 332.

Hence

†*Ἰάσος*, ον, of or belonging to *Iasus* (2), Od. 18, 246. [Ἰ]

†*Ἰασος* and *Ἰασός*, οὔ, ή, *Iasus*, a city of *Caria*, now *Assen* or *Assan*, Thuc. 8, 28: hence *Ἰαστικός*, ή, όν, of *Iasus*, *Asian*, κόλπος, Gulf of *Iasus*, now *Assen*-*Kalassi*, lb.

†*Ἰαστί*, ὡς, f. ἰάω, to be like a *jasper*, *Diosc.*: [Ἰ] from

†*Ἰαστίς*, ιδός, ή, a precious stone, *jasper*, Plat. Phaed. 110 D, cf. *Diosc.* 5, 160. [Ἰ]

†*Ἰαστί*, adv., (ἰάς) in the *ionic fashion*, Plat. Lach. 188 D: in the *ionic mode* (of music), Id. Rep. 398 E: in the *ionic dialect*, Luc. [ἰα] Hence

†*Ἰάστιος*, α, ον, *ionic*. [Ἰ]

†*Ἰάσω*, ὄος contr. οὔς, ή, (ἰάομαι) *Iaso*, the goddess of healing, and health, daughter of *Aesculapius*, Ar. Plut. 701. [Ἰ]

†*Ἰάσων*, Ion. Ἰήσων, ὄνος, ό, *Jason*, son of *Aeson*, leader of the *Argonauts*, Il. 7, 469; 21, 41; Pind.; etc.—2. a king of *Phrae* in *Thessaly*, Xen. Hell. 6, 1.—Others in *Isocr.*, *Polyb.*, N. T., etc. [α]

†*Ἰατήρ*, Ep. ἰητήρ, ἥρος, ό, poet for *ιατρός*, a *chirurgian*, surgeon; later, a physician, Hom.; ἰ. κακῶν, Od. 17, 384. [Ἰ, in Anth. also Ἰ.] Hence

†*Ἰατήριος*, α, ον, healing, ή *ιατρία*, sub. τέχνη, the healing art, medicine, *Aretae*. [ἰα]

†*Ἰατικός*, ή, όν,=foreg., *Diosc.* [ἰα]

†*Ἰάτο*, 3 impf. from ἰάομαι, Il. [Ἰ]

†*Ἰατορία*, ας, ή, (ἰάτωρ) sub. τέχνη, the art of medicine, Soph. Tr. 1002. [ἰα]

†*Ἰατός*, ή, όν, (ἰάομαι) curable, Plat. Legg. 862 C. [Ἰ]

†*Ἰατραινα*, ης, ή,=ἰατρῖνη. [ἰα]

†*Ἰατρολείπτης*, ον, ό, (ἰατρός, ἀλείψω) a surgeon who practises by anointing, friction, and exercise, Plin. Hence

†*Ἰατρολείπτική*, ης, ή, sub. τέχνη, the practice of an *iatroaleipτης*, Id.

†*Ἰατρεία*, ας, ή, (ἰατρέω) a healing, means of healing, Arist. Eth. N. [ἰα]

†*Ἰατρεῖον*, ον, τό, (ἰατρέω) a surgeon's shop, surgery, Hipp.—II. a medical man's fee, expense of a cure, LXX

†*Ἰατρεις*, εως, ή,=ἰατρεία, Plat.: from

†*Ἰατρέω*, (ἰατρός) to heal, cure, τινά, Plat. Legg. 857 D; and in pass., to be under medical care, Id. Rep. 357 C, etc.—2. intr. to practise medicine, be a surgeon or physician, *Diosc.* [ἰα]

†*Ἰατρία*, ας, ή, fem. from ἰατήρ, a female surgeon or physician, Alex. Incert. 80.

†*Ἰατρικός*, ή, όν, of or belonging to an *ιατρός*, or to medicine, Hipp.: skilled in medicine, Plat.: ἡ -κή, sub. τέχνη, surgery, medicine, Hdt. 2, 84; 3, 129, etc. Adv. -κῶς.

†*Ἰατρίνη*, ης, ή,=ἰατρία, esp. a midwife, late, Lob. Phryn. 651.

†*Ἰατροκλῆς*, ὄνος, ό, *Iatrocles*, masc. pr. n., an *Athenian*, Oratt.

†*Ἰατρολογία*, ὤ, (ἰατρός, λέγω) to speak or treat of medicine, *Diog. L.*

†*Ἰατρομυθμηατικός*, ὡν, οἱ, those who practised medicine in conjunction with astrology, as was esp. the case in *Egypt*.

†*Ἰατρομαία*, ας, ή, a midwife, Inscr.

†*Ἰατρομαντις*, εως, ό, (ἰατρός, μάντις) a physician and seer, of *Apollo* and *Aesculapius*, Aesch. Supp. 263, cf. *Eum.* 62, Ar. Plut. 11: in genl. ἰατρός, Id. Ag. 1623.

†*Ἰατρον*, ον, τό,=ἰατρεῖον II.

†*Ἰατρός*, οὔ, ό, Ion. and Ep. ἰητρος, (ἰάομαι) a surgeon, Hom.; ἰητρος ἄνθρωπος, Il. 11, 514; also ἡ ἰατρός, *Diogen.* ap. Ath. 636 A. [Ἰ, Att. also Ἰ]

†*Ἰατροσοφιστής*, οὔ, ό, a professor of medicine, late word.

†*Ἰατροτέχνης*, ον, ό, (ἰατρός, τέχνη) a practitioner of medicine, Ar. Nub. 332.

†*Ἰατῦραι*, and *Ἰατῦραῖος*, interj. alas, ah, woe is me! Ar. Nub. 707, etc. [Ἰ]

†*Ἰάτωρ*, ὄρος, έ, Ion. ἰητωρ, poet for ἰατρός. [ἰα]

†*Ἰαῦ*, a shout in answer to one calling, ho! holla! Ar. Ran. 272.—II. like *loû*, a cry of grief, ah! [Ἰ]

†*Ἰανθμός*, οὔ, ό, (ἰαῦω) a sleeping place, esp. of wild beasts, den, lair, Lyc.—II. sleep. [Ἰ]

†*Ἰανόη*, exclamation of joy, ho ho! Ar. Ran. 1029. [Ἰ]

†*Ἰαῦω*, (αῦω) to sleep, Hom.; also in genl. to lie, lodge, pass the night, whether sleeping or awake, Hom.; ἀπὸ νύκτας ἰαῦεν, Il. 9, 325: of wild beasts, Od. 9, 184, etc.: hence in genl. to be, dwell in a place.—II. trans. ἰαῦεν πόδα, to rest the foot, Eur. Phoea. 1538; τέρψιν ἐν νύκτιαν ἰ., to enjoy the night's sleep, Herm. Soph. Aj. 1183. c. gen., like *παύω*, Lyc. [Ἰ]

†*Ἰαφέτης*, ον, ό, (ἰός, ἀφίημι) an archer, Anth. [Ἰ]

†*Ἰαχάιος*, α, ον, (ἰαχῆ) glad-sounding, as Br. and Ellendt read in *Soph.* O. T. 1219.

†*Ἰαχέω*, ὤ, f. -ῖω,=ἰάχω, H. Hom. Cer. 20, and so in late Ep. and Trag. [In Trag., ἰαχέω, ἰαχῆ, etc. freq. in MSS., as Soph. O. T. 1219; in such cases some would read ἰαχέω, ἰαχῆ, 653]

v. Pors. Or. 954 : but Markl. Eur. I. A. 1036, and Elmsl. Soph. l. c., defend α before χ , cf. χ sub fin. : nay Elmsl. afterwards asserted that in Att. the α was always long, v. ad. Heracl. 752, Med. 147, et ibid. Herm., cf. also Elmsl. Lex. Soph. v. $\lambda\acute{\alpha}\chi\omega$.]

† $\lambda\acute{\alpha}\chi\eta$, $\eta\varsigma$, η , ($\lambda\acute{\alpha}\chi\omega$) a cry, in Π the shout both of the victor and the vanquished : a wail, shriek, Od. 11, 43 : later usu. of joyful shouts, Eur. Med. 147, Bacch. 149 : in genl. a loud sound, $\epsilon\mu\epsilon\alpha\lambda\omega\nu$, Pind. P. 3, 29 ; also, λ . $\alpha\lambda\omega\nu$, Poet. ap. Plut. 2, 1104 E. [V. foreg.]

† $\lambda\acute{\alpha}\chi\eta$, $\eta\varsigma$, η , $\lambda\acute{\alpha}\chi\eta$, a nymph, companion of Proserpina, H. Hom. Cer. 419. [ū].

† $\lambda\acute{\alpha}\chi\eta\mu\alpha$, $\alpha\tau\omicron\varsigma$, $\tau\acute{o}$, ($\lambda\acute{\alpha}\chi\epsilon\omega$) a cry, shout, Eur. H. F. 883. [ūχ]

† $\lambda\acute{\alpha}\chi\omicron\varsigma$, $\acute{o}\varsigma$,= $\lambda\acute{\alpha}\chi\eta$, dub. ap. Orph. $\lambda\acute{\alpha}\chi\omicron\varsigma$, $\omicron\varsigma$, melted, softened : metaph. at ease, tranquil : akin to $\lambda\alpha\iota\nu\omega$, q. v. [Z]

† $\lambda\acute{\alpha}\chi\nu\alpha$, part. perf. fem. from sq.

† $\lambda\acute{\alpha}\chi\omega$, f. $\lambda\acute{\alpha}\chi\eta\sigma\alpha$, perf. $\lambda\acute{\alpha}\chi\alpha$, to cry, shout, in Hom. esp. of battle-shouts and wailing : later usu. to shout joyfully : in late poets c. acc. cognato, λ . $\phi\acute{o}\nu\eta\nu$, $\alpha\delta\acute{o}\nu\eta\nu$, to utter..., Nonn.— Π . of things, to resound, as of an echo, Od. 9, 395 ; of the waves, to roar, Il. 1, 482 ; of a shield, to ring, Hes. Sc. 232 ; of hot iron in water, to hiss, Od. 9, 392. (Prob. from $\lambda\alpha$, akin to $\lambda\acute{\alpha}\chi\omega$, $\lambda\acute{\alpha}\chi\omicron\varsigma$, $\lambda\acute{\alpha}\chi\epsilon\omega$, $\lambda\acute{\alpha}\chi\eta$.) [V. sub $\lambda\acute{\alpha}\chi\epsilon\omega$.]

† $\lambda\omega\lambda\kappa\acute{o}\varsigma$, $\omicron\upsilon$, η ,= $\lambda\omega\lambda\kappa\acute{o}\varsigma$, Π . 2, 712 ; Pind. ; etc.

† $\lambda\omega\nu$, $\omicron\nu\omicron\varsigma$, \acute{o} , v. $\lambda\acute{o}\nu\epsilon\varsigma$.— Π . the $\lambda\alpha\omicron\nu$, a tributary of the Alpheus in Elis Pisatis, Call. Jov. 21. [ū]

† $\lambda\omega\nu\alpha\tau\acute{\rho}\iota\varsigma$, $\acute{\iota}\delta\omicron\varsigma$, η , ($\lambda\acute{\iota}\delta\alpha\nu\eta$) the rope of a draw-well.

† $\lambda\omega\nu\epsilon\omega$, \acute{o} , to draw water, like $\alpha\nu\tau\acute{\epsilon}\omega$: from

† $\lambda\acute{\alpha}\nu\eta$, $\eta\varsigma$, η , and

† $\lambda\omega\nu\omicron\varsigma$, $\omicron\nu$, \acute{o} , a water-bucket or picher, cf. $\lambda\eta\nu\omicron\varsigma$. [?]]

† $\lambda\acute{\iota}\delta\alpha\nu\alpha\lambda\iota\varsigma$, $\iota\omicron\varsigma$, \acute{o} , $\lambda\acute{\iota}\delta\alpha\nu\alpha\lambda\iota\varsigma$, masc. pr. n., of Mylassa in Caria, Hdt. 5, 37.

† $\lambda\acute{\iota}\delta\eta\varsigma$, \acute{o} , a plug in a ship's bottom, which can be taken out to drain the hold, Eustath. 525, 34 ; 858, 38.

† $\lambda\eta\nu\omicron\varsigma$, $\omicron\nu$, \acute{o} ,= $\lambda\acute{\iota}\delta\alpha\nu\eta$, $\lambda\omega\nu\omicron\varsigma$, hence $\tau\acute{\iota}\beta\eta\nu$, $\lambda\eta\nu\omicron\varsigma$.

† $\lambda\eta\nu$, $\eta\varsigma$, \acute{o} , the $\lambda\eta\nu\omicron\varsigma$, now $\lambda\eta\nu$, a river of Spain, Polyb., Strab.— Π . an Iberian ; a Spaniard, $\omicron\iota$ $\lambda\eta\nu\epsilon\varsigma$, the Iberians, Spaniards, Hdt. 7, 165 ; Strab.—2. the Iberians, inhab. of Iberia in Asia, Strab. Hence

† $\lambda\eta\nu\epsilon\iota\alpha$, $\alpha\varsigma$, η , Iberia, Spain so called from the Iberus, Hdt. 1, 163, etc., more strictly in Greek wr. only the seacoast from the pillars of Hercules to the Pyrenees.—2. a region in Asia between the Pontus Euxinus and the Caspian, Strab. : and

† $\lambda\eta\nu\epsilon\iota\kappa\acute{o}\varsigma$, η , $\acute{o}\nu$, Iberian, Spanish, Strab. ; pecul. fem. $\lambda\eta\nu\epsilon\iota\kappa\acute{\alpha}$, $\acute{\alpha}\delta\omicron\varsigma$, Anth.

† $\lambda\eta\nu\epsilon\iota\varsigma$, $\acute{\iota}\delta\omicron\varsigma$, η , a kind of cress, Diosc. (Prob. from its place of growth.)

† $\lambda\eta\nu\epsilon\iota\varsigma$, gen. Ion. $\lambda\eta\nu\epsilon\iota\varsigma$, Att. $\lambda\eta\nu\epsilon\iota\varsigma$, acc. $\lambda\eta\nu\epsilon\iota\varsigma$, η , the $\lambda\eta\nu\epsilon\iota\varsigma$, an Egyptian bird, feeding on worms and aquatic animals, to which divine honours were paid. There were two kinds, Hdt. 2, 75, 76.

† $\lambda\eta\nu\epsilon\iota\varsigma$, $\omicron\nu$, \acute{o} , Lat. $hibiscus$, a kind of marsh-mallow,= $\acute{\alpha}\lambda\beta\alpha\iota\alpha$, Diosc.

† $\lambda\eta\nu\epsilon\iota\omega$, and $\lambda\eta\nu\epsilon\iota\kappa\acute{\epsilon}\omega$, $\acute{\omega}$, to sound the trumpet : hence $\lambda\eta\nu\epsilon\iota\kappa\eta\tau\eta\varsigma$, \acute{o} , and $\lambda\eta\nu\epsilon\iota\kappa\eta\tau\eta\varsigma$, a trumpeter, only in Gramin. [Akin to $\lambda\eta\nu\epsilon\iota\kappa\eta\tau\eta\varsigma$, Lat. $buccina$.]

† $\lambda\eta\nu\epsilon\iota\kappa\epsilon\iota\omega$, $\omicron\nu$, of $\lambda\eta\nu\epsilon\iota\kappa\eta\tau\eta\varsigma$, Plat. Parm. 137 A. From

† $\lambda\eta\nu\epsilon\iota\kappa\epsilon\iota\omega$, $\omicron\nu$, \acute{o} , $\lambda\eta\nu\epsilon\iota\kappa\eta\tau\eta\varsigma$, a lyric poet of Rhegium, lived in Samos, a contemporary of Croesus, Ar. Th. 161.

† $\lambda\eta\nu\epsilon\iota\kappa\eta$, $\eta\varsigma$, η , a mortar, Hipp. : also $\lambda\eta\nu\epsilon\iota\kappa\eta$. Hence

† $\lambda\eta\nu\epsilon\iota\kappa\eta$, f. $\lambda\eta\nu\epsilon\iota\omega$, to pound in a mortar.

† $\lambda\eta\nu\epsilon\iota\omega$, $\omicron\nu$, $\tau\acute{o}$, dim. from $\lambda\eta\nu\epsilon\iota\omega$.

† $\lambda\eta\nu\epsilon\iota\omega$, η , oldest Att. form for $\lambda\eta\nu\epsilon\iota\omega$, Solon 30, cf. Lob. Phryn. 165.

† $\lambda\eta\nu\epsilon\iota\omega$, $\alpha\tau\omicron\varsigma$, $\tau\acute{o}$, ($\lambda\eta\nu\epsilon\iota\omega$) a pounding.— Π . a dance, in which there was much stamping.

† $\lambda\eta\nu\epsilon\iota\omega$, $\omicron\nu$, \acute{o} , the Ligures $\lambda\eta\nu\epsilon\iota\omega$, a people of Liguria in the neighbourhood of Genua, Strab.

† $\lambda\eta\nu\epsilon\iota\omega$, part. $\lambda\eta\nu\epsilon\iota\omega$, perf. of $\lambda\eta\nu\epsilon\iota\omega$; Soph. : most usu. in compd. $\acute{\omega}\lambda\eta\nu\epsilon\iota\omega$.

† $\lambda\eta\nu\epsilon\iota\omega$, $\omicron\nu$, \acute{o} ,= $\acute{\alpha}\nu\theta\eta\nu\epsilon\iota\omega$, Lat. $indigenae$, Rhodian word.

† $\lambda\eta\nu\epsilon\iota\omega$, $\alpha\varsigma$, η , Ion. and Ep., and even Att., $\lambda\eta\nu\epsilon\iota\omega$, the hollow or hinder part of the knee, Lat. $popples$, Π . 13, 212 : $\lambda\eta\nu\epsilon\iota\omega$ $\acute{\omega}\phi\alpha\lambda\epsilon\iota\varsigma$, in wrestling, a stroke between the knee making the joint give way, cf. Π . 23, 726. (Formed from $\lambda\eta\nu\epsilon\iota\omega$, like $\gamma\eta\nu\epsilon\iota\omega$ and $\pi\acute{\rho}\omicron\gamma\eta\nu\epsilon\iota\omega$. [$\acute{\omega}$, but prob. only by necessity of the metre, cf. sq.]

† $\lambda\eta\nu\epsilon\iota\omega$, $\acute{\omega}\varsigma$ [$\acute{\omega}$], η , foreg., H. Hom. Merc. 152. Theocr. has the acc. $\lambda\eta\nu\epsilon\iota\omega$, for $\lambda\eta\nu\epsilon\iota\omega$.

† $\lambda\eta\nu\epsilon\iota\omega$, η , poet. and Ion. $\lambda\eta\nu\epsilon\iota\omega$, $\acute{\iota}\delta\alpha$, a mountain in Phrygia near Troy, Π . : Trag. ; etc.—2. a mountain of Crete on which Jupiter was reared, Dion. P. ; Strab. ; etc. : hence, $\lambda\eta\nu\epsilon\iota\omega$ $\lambda\eta\nu\epsilon\iota\omega$, Π . 16, 605, and Trag.— Π . in Ion. Gr. $\lambda\eta\nu\epsilon\iota\omega$, as appellat., any woody mountain, and so= $\acute{\omega}\lambda\eta$, a thick wood, wood, copse, usu. in plur., e. g. Hdt. 1, 110*4, 175 ; 7, 111 ; but also in sing., 4, 109 ; and so, $\lambda\eta\nu\epsilon\iota\omega$ $\nu\alpha\nu\eta\gamma\eta\sigma\iota\mu\omicron\varsigma$, timber for ship-building, Hdt. 5, 23. [Z]

† $\lambda\eta\nu\epsilon\iota\omega$, $\alpha\varsigma$, η , $\lambda\eta\nu\epsilon\iota\omega$, daughter of Dardanus, wife of Phineus, Apollod. 3, 12, 1.—2. a nymph, mother of Teucer, Id.

† $\lambda\eta\nu\epsilon\iota\omega$, $\omicron\nu$, \acute{o} , $\lambda\eta\nu\epsilon\iota\omega$, a herald of the Trojans, Π . 7, 276.—2. a son of Dares, a Trojan, Π . 5, 11.—3. a charioteer of Priam, Π . 24, 325, perhaps same as No. 1.—Others in Paus.

† $\lambda\eta\nu\epsilon\iota\omega$, α , $\acute{\omega}$, of $\lambda\eta\nu\epsilon\iota\omega$, $\lambda\eta\nu\epsilon\iota\omega$, Π , Trag., etc. : v. sub $\lambda\eta\nu\epsilon\iota\omega$.

† $\lambda\eta\nu\epsilon\iota\omega$, $\omicron\nu$, \acute{o} , $\lambda\eta\nu\epsilon\iota\omega$, a place in the Thracian Chersonese on the Hellespont, Thuc. 8, 104.

† $\lambda\eta\nu\epsilon\iota\omega$, $\omicron\nu$, ($\lambda\eta\nu\epsilon\iota\omega$) causing sweat or perspiration, $\kappa\alpha\iota\nu\mu\alpha$, Hes. Op. 413. [$\acute{\omega}$].— Π .= $\lambda\eta\nu\epsilon\iota\omega$. [Z]

† $\lambda\eta\nu\epsilon\iota\omega$, $\omicron\nu$, $\tau\acute{o}$, $\lambda\eta\nu\epsilon\iota\omega$, a promontory and city of Cyprus with a temple and grove of Venus, Theocr. 15, 106. [$\acute{\omega}$]

† $\lambda\eta\nu\epsilon\iota\omega$, $\omicron\nu$, \acute{o} , $\lambda\eta\nu\epsilon\iota\omega$, a king of the Scythians, Hdt. 4, 76.

† $\lambda\eta\nu\epsilon\iota\omega$, η , $\acute{\omega}\nu$, ($\lambda\eta\nu\epsilon\iota\omega$) existing only in conception, ideal, Tim. Loc. 97 D. [Z]

† $\lambda\eta\nu\epsilon\iota\omega$, $\acute{\omega}\nu$, ($\lambda\eta\nu\epsilon\iota\omega$) fair, comely, Call. [Z]

† $\lambda\eta\nu\epsilon\iota\omega$, a Ep. $\epsilon\omega$, \acute{o} , $\lambda\eta\nu\epsilon\iota\omega$, son of Aphaereus of Messene, one of the Calydonian hunters, Pind. N. 10, 112 sq.—2. son of Aegyptus, Apollod.—Others in Paus., etc.

† $\lambda\eta\nu\epsilon\iota\omega$, conjunct., Ion. and Ep. for $\lambda\eta\nu\epsilon\iota\omega$, and, Hom., only once in Trag., Soph. Ant. 969 [$\acute{\omega}$], out in Hom. always with ult. long by position and caesura.]

† $\lambda\eta\nu\epsilon\iota\omega$, or $\lambda\eta\nu\epsilon\iota\omega$, imperat. aor. from $\lambda\eta\nu\epsilon\iota\omega$, lo, behold, Hom. [Z]

† $\lambda\eta\nu\epsilon\iota\omega$, 3 sing. aor. 2 $\lambda\eta\nu\epsilon\iota\omega$, Ep. for $\lambda\eta\nu\epsilon\iota\omega$, he saw, Hom. [Z]

† $\lambda\eta\nu\epsilon\iota\omega$, $\alpha\varsigma$, η , Ion. $\lambda\eta\nu\epsilon\iota\omega$, ($\lambda\eta\nu\epsilon\iota\omega$) form, outward semblance, look, Pind.—2. in

genl. the look, appearance of a thing, as opp. to its reality, Lat. $species$, $\gamma\eta\nu\mu\eta\nu$ $\epsilon\kappa\alpha\pi\omega\tau\acute{\omega}\varsigma$ $\acute{\iota}\delta\epsilon\alpha\iota$, outward appearances cheat the mind, Theogn. 128.—3. a nature, species, kind, sort, $\phi\acute{\omega}\lambda\lambda\epsilon$ $\tau\alpha\iota\tau\eta\delta\epsilon$ $\acute{\iota}\delta\alpha$, Hdt. 1, 203, cf. 6, 119 : a way, manner, lb. 100, $\theta\alpha\nu\alpha\tau\omicron\nu$ $\acute{\iota}\delta\epsilon\alpha$, manners of death, Thuc. 3, 81, cf. lb. 83 ; 2, 51 : $\tau\acute{\alpha}\sigma\alpha\nu$ $\acute{\iota}\delta\epsilon\alpha\varsigma$ $\pi\epsilon\iota\tau\acute{\rho}\omicron\varsigma$ $\alpha\nu\tau\epsilon\varsigma$, having tried every way, Thuc. 2, 19 : $\kappa\alpha\iota\nu\epsilon\iota\omega$ $\acute{\iota}\delta\epsilon\alpha\varsigma$ $\epsilon\iota\varsigma\phi\acute{\epsilon}\rho\epsilon\iota\nu$, to bring in new fashions, Ar. Nub. 547.—4.= $\lambda\eta\nu\epsilon\iota\omega$, a class, species, under which individuals or smaller species are ranged ; an idea or general principle for such classification : but in the Platonic philosophy the $\acute{\iota}\delta\epsilon\alpha\iota$, were not only $\acute{\iota}\delta\eta$, but something more, viz. the perfect archetypes, models or patterns (Lat. $formae$), of which, respectively, all created things were the imperfect anti-types or representations, v. esp. Rep. 596 sq. ; $\acute{\iota}\delta\eta$, therefore might be used for $\acute{\iota}\delta\epsilon\alpha$, but not $\acute{\iota}\delta\epsilon\alpha$ for $\acute{\iota}\delta\eta$, do, Stallb. l. c. A, but v. Ritter Hist. of Philos. 2, p. 266, note.—5. the leading idea, Ital. $motivo$, after which a speech is composed. [Z]

† $\lambda\eta\nu\epsilon\iota\omega$, inf. aor. 2 $\lambda\eta\nu\epsilon\iota\omega$, Ep. lengthd. $\acute{\iota}\delta\epsilon\alpha\iota$, Hom., Dor. $\acute{\iota}\delta\epsilon\mu\epsilon\nu$, Pind. [Z]

† $\lambda\eta\nu\epsilon\iota\omega$, $\epsilon\varsigma$, ϵ , Ion. and Ep. lengthd. for $\lambda\eta\nu\epsilon\iota\omega$, $\acute{\iota}\delta\eta$, Π . 3, 217. [Z]

† $\lambda\eta\nu\epsilon\iota\omega$, Ion. for $\lambda\eta\nu\epsilon\iota\omega$, subj. aor. 2 act ; $\lambda\eta\nu\epsilon\iota\omega$.— Π . Ep. subj. perf. of $\lambda\eta\nu\epsilon\iota\omega$, for $\lambda\eta\nu\epsilon\iota\omega$, to know, Π . 14, 235, where others read $\acute{\iota}\delta\epsilon\alpha\iota$, as dissyll. [Z]

† $\lambda\eta\nu\epsilon\iota\omega$, $\eta\varsigma$, η , Ion.= $\lambda\eta\nu\epsilon\iota\omega$.— Π . v. $\lambda\eta\nu\epsilon\iota\omega$.

† $\lambda\eta\nu\epsilon\iota\omega$, 2 sing. subj. aor. 2 mid. $\acute{\iota}\delta\eta\mu\epsilon\nu$, Ep. for $\lambda\eta\nu\epsilon\iota\omega$, Hom. [Z]

† $\lambda\eta\nu\epsilon\iota\omega$, $\eta\varsigma$, η , $\lambda\eta\nu\epsilon\iota\omega$, a small town of Spain, Strab.

† $\lambda\eta\nu\epsilon\iota\omega$, adv. from $\lambda\eta\nu\epsilon\iota\omega$, Π . 3, 276.

† $\lambda\eta\nu\epsilon\iota\omega$, for $\lambda\eta\nu\epsilon\iota\omega$, Dor. fut. of $\lambda\eta\nu\epsilon\iota\omega$, Theocr. 3, 37. [Z]

† $\lambda\eta\nu\epsilon\iota\omega$, v. $\lambda\eta\nu\epsilon\iota\omega$ VI.

† $\lambda\eta\nu\epsilon\iota\omega$, adv., apart, privately, Sext. Emp. : from

† $\lambda\eta\nu\epsilon\iota\omega$, f. $\acute{\alpha}\sigma\omega$, ($\lambda\eta\nu\epsilon\iota\omega$) to be apart, live retired, Hipp. : to be peculiar, different from others, Diod. — Π . to devote one's leisure to..., $\tau\iota\nu\iota$, A. B.— Π . mid. to appropriate to one's self, procure. [Z]

† $\lambda\eta\nu\epsilon\iota\omega$, $\acute{\iota}\delta\eta\mu\epsilon\nu$, comp. and superl. of $\lambda\eta\nu\epsilon\iota\omega$, prob. from $\lambda\eta\nu\epsilon\iota\omega$.

† $\lambda\eta\nu\epsilon\iota\omega$, $\omicron\nu$, \acute{o} , ($\lambda\eta\nu\epsilon\iota\omega$) a peculiarity, Iamb.

† $\lambda\eta\nu\epsilon\iota\omega$, $\omicron\nu$, \acute{o} , ($\lambda\eta\nu\epsilon\iota\omega$) a recluse, Diog. L.

† $\lambda\eta\nu\epsilon\iota\omega$, η , $\acute{\omega}\nu$, ($\lambda\eta\nu\epsilon\iota\omega$) late form of $\lambda\eta\nu\epsilon\iota\omega$, q. v. Adv. $\kappa\alpha\iota\varsigma$.

† $\lambda\eta\nu\epsilon\iota\omega$, to follow one's own counsel, take one's own way, Hdt. 7, 8, 4 : but Lob. Phryn. 624, corrects $\lambda\eta\nu\epsilon\iota\omega$, Dind. Steph. Thes. $\lambda\eta\nu\epsilon\iota\omega$, which occurs in Dio C.

† $\lambda\eta\nu\epsilon\iota\omega$, $\acute{\omega}$, ($\lambda\eta\nu\epsilon\iota\omega$, $\beta\omicron\lambda\eta\eta$) foreg., q. v.

† $\lambda\eta\nu\epsilon\iota\omega$, $\acute{\epsilon}\varsigma$, ($\lambda\eta\nu\epsilon\iota\omega$, $\gamma\acute{\epsilon}\nu\omicron\varsigma$) peculiar in kind, opp. to $\kappa\omicron\iota\nu\omicron\gamma\omicron\gamma\epsilon\iota\omega$, Plat. Polit. 265 E.

† $\lambda\eta\nu\epsilon\iota\omega$, $\omicron\nu$, ($\lambda\eta\nu\epsilon\iota\omega$, $\gamma\lambda\omega\sigma\sigma\alpha$), of distinct, peculiar tongue, Strab.

† $\lambda\eta\nu\epsilon\iota\omega$, $\acute{\omega}$, to hold one's own opinion, Dio C. : from

† $\lambda\eta\nu\epsilon\iota\omega$, $\omicron\nu$, gen. $\omicron\nu\omicron\varsigma$, ($\lambda\eta\nu\epsilon\iota\omega$ $\gamma\gamma\omega\mu\eta$) holding one's own opinion, firm obstinate, Arist. Eth. N.

† $\lambda\eta\nu\epsilon\iota\omega$, $\alpha\varsigma$, η , ($\lambda\eta\nu\epsilon\iota\omega$, $\gamma\omicron\gamma\eta$) separate generation, breeding only with one's own kind, of species that will not breed together, opp. to $\kappa\omicron\iota\nu\omicron\gamma\omicron\gamma\epsilon\iota\omega$, Plat. Polit. 265 D.

† $\lambda\eta\nu\epsilon\iota\omega$, $\omicron\nu$, ($\lambda\eta\nu\epsilon\iota\omega$, $\gamma\gamma\omega\mu\eta$) written with one's own hand, $\tau\acute{o}$ $\lambda\eta\nu\epsilon\iota\omega$ autograph, Gell.

† $\lambda\eta\nu\epsilon\iota\omega$, $\acute{\omega}$, ($\lambda\eta\nu\epsilon\iota\omega$, $\theta\eta\sigma\kappa\omega$ $\theta\eta\nu\epsilon\iota\nu$) to die in a peculiar way.

- ἰδιοθηρευτικῆς, ἡ, ὅν, (ἰδιος, θηρεύω)** hunting alone or for one's self: ἡ κτήν, private hunting, Plat. Soph. 222 D.
- ἰδιοθῆρια, ας, ἡ, (ἰδιος, θῆρα)** private hunting, Plat. Soph. 223 B.
- ἰδιοκτητος, ὄν, (ἰδιος, κτᾶσμαι)** possessed as private property, Hipp.
- ἰδιολογέομαι, dep., to speak, converse in private with, τινί, Plat. Theag. 121 A; and**
- ἰδιολογία, ας, ἡ, a private conversation: a special discussion, Epicur. ap. Diog. L.: from**
- ἰδιολόγος, ὄν, (ἰδιος, λέγω)** managing special affairs, name of a magistrate in Egypt under the emperor, Strab.
- ἰδιομήκης, ες, (ἰδιος, μήκος)** of their own length, i. e. of the same length each way, of square numbers, Arithmet.
- ἰδιόμορφος, ὄν, (ἰδιος, μορφή)** of peculiar, strange form, Strab.
- ἰδιον, ὄν, τό, v. sub. ἰδιος.**
- ἰδιοξενία, ας, ἡ, private friendship: from**
- ἰδιόξενος, ὄν, (ἰδιος, ξένος)** a private friend, or a friend in a private capacity, opp. to πρόσενος, Diod., for which Andoc. 19, 3, has ἰδία ξένος.
- ἰδιοπάθεια, ας, ἡ, peculiarity of feeling: also opp. to συμπάθεια, Gal. [ῥ]: and**
- ἰδιοπαθεῖν, ὤ, to be peculiarly affected: in genl.=Lat. aegre ferre, Lob. Phryn. 620: from**
- ἰδιοπάθης, ἐς, (ἰδιος, πάθος, παθεῖν)** affected in a peculiar way.
- ἰδιοποιέω, ὤ, (ἰδιος, ποιέω)** to make a person's own. Mid. to appropriate, gain to one's self, like ἰδιόω, ἰδιοῦμαι, Diod. Hence
- ἰδιοποίημα, ατος, τό, an act of appropriation; and**
- ἰδιοποίησις, ας, ἡ, a making one's own, appropriation.**
- ἰδιοπραγέω, ὤ, (ἰδιος, πράσσω)** to act independently and alone, Polyb.—2. to mind one's own affairs. Hence
- ἰδιοπράγης, ας, ἡ, a minding one's own affairs and interest, selfishness, Plat. Legg. 875 B.**
- ἰδιοπραγμονέω, ὤ, =ἰδιοπραγέω: from**
- ἰδιοπράγμων, ὄν, gen. ὄνος, (ἰδιος, πράγμα)** minding one's own business, Diog. L.: opp. to πολυπράγμων.
- ἰδιοπροσώτεω, ὤ, (ἰδιος, προσώπων)** to have a peculiar look, Astrol.
- ἰδιορρυθμία, ας, ἡ, a peculiar way of life: from**
- ἰδιορρυθμος, ὄν, (ἰδιος, ρυθμός)** living in one's own way. Adv. -μως.
- ἰΔΙΟΣ, ἰα, τὸν, Att. also ος, ὄν: own, one's own, private: in Hom. only twice, πρῆξις, Od. 3, 82, χρεῖω, Od. 4, 314, private business, opp. to public (δήμιος); so too in Hdt., and Att., where it is usu. opp. to δημόσιος or κοινός, in same signif.; so too, ὁ ἰδιος, like ἰδιώτης, opp. to a public man (πολιτικός), Wolf Dem. 485, 14: also τὰ ἰδία καὶ τὰ ἰδία, Valck. Hdt. 6, 9.—II. own, one's own, in property, opp. to ἀλλότριος, Pind. N. 6, 55, Hdt. 7, 147, and Att.; τὸ ἰδιον, or τὰ ἰδία, private property or concerns, opp. to κοινόν, -νά, Thuc. 2, 61, etc.; acc. to Phryn., less Att. than τὰ ἑαυτοῦ, ἑὰ ἑαυτοῦ, etc.; but we oft. find both joined in Att. prose, τὰ ἰδία τὰ ἑαυτοῦ, τοῦμον ἰδιον, τὰ αὐτοῦ ἰδία, τὰ βυτέρα ἰδία, τὰ ἰδία σφάν αὐτῶν; Cratt.; and even, τὰ ἰδ. τὰ σφέτερα αὐτῶν, Andoc. 28, 9; on which v. Lob. Phryn. 441: ἰδία πράττειν, to mind one's own affairs, treat on one's account, Eur. I. A. 1363, cf. VI 2.—III. peculiar, separate, distinct from all else, ἔθρον, Hdt. 4, 18; also foll. by ἡ, ἰδιον ἢ ἄλλοι, peculiar and different from others, Plat. Gorg. 481 C: hence strange, unaccustomed, Eur. Or. 558.—IV. peculiar, appropriate, e.g. ὀνόματα, proper, specific words, opp. to τὰ περιέχοντα, general ones, Arist. Rhet. 3, 5, 3.—V. ἰδιος λόγος, humble prose, as opp. to ποιήσις, perh. from signif. I., Plat. Rep. 366 E, cf. infr. VI. 3.—VI. besides the usu. adv. ἰδίως, (Plat. Legg. 807 B) we have ἰδίε, Ion. ἰδίε, oft. as adv., by one's self, privately, opp. to δημοσία, Hdt. 1, 132, 192, and Att.; also c. gen., ἰδία φρενός, apart from, Ar. Ran. 102.—2. on one's own account, Ar. Eq. 467.—3. in prose, opp. to ὑπὸ ποιητῶν, Plat. Rep. 366 E, cf. V. sub fin.—VII. the regul. comp. and sup. ἰδιώτερος, ἰδιώτατος, only occur late: good writers use ἰδιαίτερος, ἰδιαίτατος, prob. from ἰδίε, cf. Thom. M. 466. [ῖδ]**
- ἰδιοστολος, ὄν, (ἰδιος, στέλλω)** equip at one's own expense, τριήρης, Plut.: but, ἰδ. ἐπλευσε, in his own ship, Id.
- ἰδιοσυγκράσια, ας, ἡ, (ἰδιος, σύν, κράσις)=sq.**
- ἰδιοσυγκρίσια, ας, ἡ, a peculiar temperament or habit of body, idiosyncrasy, Diosc.: from**
- ἰδιοσυγκρίτος, ὄν, (ἰδιος, συγκρίνω)** peculiarly composed or tempered, Hermes ap. Stob. Ecl. 1, 938.
- ἰδιοσυντάξις, ὄν, (ἰδιος, συντάσσειν)** of its own independent substance. Adv. -τως.
- ἰδιότης, ητος, ἡ, (ἰδιος)** a peculiarity, Polyb.: private nature, τῶν πράξεων, Plat. Polit. 305 D.
- ἰδιοτροπία, ας, ἡ, a peculiar fashion: from**
- ἰδιοτροπος, ὄν, (ἰδιος, τρόπος)** of a peculiar fashion, scri, kind, Strab. Adv. -πως.
- ἰδιοτρόφος, ὄν, (ἰδιος, τρέφω)** feeding on particular things, opp. to πάμφαγος, Arist. H. A.
- ἰδιότυπος, ὄν, (ἰδιος, τύπος)** of peculiar form, Hermes ap. Stob. Ecl. 1, 938.
- ἰδιοφειγής, ἐς, (ἰδιος, φέγγος)** shining by its own light, of the moon, Antipho ap. Stob. Ecl. 1, p. 556.
- ἰδιοφύης, ἐς, (ἰδιος, φύη)** of peculiar nature, Diod.
- ἰδιοχείρος, ὄν, (ἰδιος, χεῖρ)** with one's own hand, τὸ ἰδ., the original manuscript. Adv. -πως.
- ἰδιόω, ὤ, (ἰδιος)** to make a person's own, appropriate. Mid. to make one's own, appropriate to one's self, Plat. Rep. 547 B, Legg. 742 B.
- ἰδίσις, εως, ἡ, a sweating, perspiring, Arist. Probl. [ῖδ]: from**
- ἰδῖω, f. -ῖσω, (ἰδος)** to sweat, Ar. Pac. 85; of the cold sweat of terror, Od. 20, 204: in prose usu. ἰδρώω. [—], except in Od., where penult. short.]
- ἰδιώμα, ατος, τό, (ἰδιόω)** a property, peculiarity of character, etc., Polyb.: peculiar phraseology, idiom, Dion. H. Hence
- ἰδιωματικός, ἡ, ὄν, peculiar, characteristic, Clem. Al.**
- ἰδιώσις, εως, ἡ, (ἰδιόω)** a claiming a thing as private property.—II. a separation, distinction between things, opp. to κοινωνία, Plat. Rep. 462 B.
- ἰδιωτεία, ας, ἡ, private life or business, in Plat. opp. to βασιλεία, Legg. 696 A.—II. =ἰδιόω: from**
- ἰδιωτεύω, to be an ἰδιώτης, live retired, i. e. without public business, or without political power, opp. to ἄρχω, Xen.**
- Hier. 8 δ.—II. to be without any profession, be a layman, Plat. Polit. 259 A hence c. gen. rei, to be unpractised, unskilled in a thing, Plat. Prot. 327 A so too, ἰδ. περί, πρὸς τι, ε.—2. esp. to be unskilled in gymnastics, opp. to ἀγωνίζεσθαι: from
- ἰδιώτης, ὄν, ὁ, (ἰδος)** a private person, one in a private station, not engaged in public affairs, ἀνὴρ ἰδ., Hdt. 1, 32, 59, etc.; opp. to βασιλεὺς, ἰδ. 7, 3; to ἄρχων, Plat. Polit. 259 B; to πολὺ τευόμενος, (Dem.) 150, 8; to στρατὸς ἡγός, a private soldier, Xen. An. 1, 3, 11, etc.: also an individual, as opp. to πόλις, Thuc. 3, 10, Plat., etc.—2. as adj., ἰδ. [ῖδ], the life of such people, a private station, homely way of life, Plat. Rep. 578 C.—3. one of the common people, a plebeian, Hdn.—II. one who has no professional knowledge, whether of politics or any other subject, as we say a layman, e.g. λατρός καὶ ἰδιώτης, Thuc. 2, 48; ποιητὴς ἢ ἰδιώτης, a poet or a prose-writer, Plat. Phaedr. 258 D, ubi v. Heind.: ἰδ. καὶ μὴδὲν αὐλήσεως ἐταίων, Id. Prot. 327 C: hence, c. gen. rei, unpractised, unskilled in a thing, Lat. expers, rudis, λατρίκη, Id. Prot. 345 A; also, κατὰ τι, Xen. Cyr. 1, 5, 11: hence in genl.—2. an ignorant, ill-informed man, opp. to πεπαιδευμένος, Xen. Mem. 3, 12, 1, and Luc.—3. esp. one who is unpractised in gymnastics, an awkward, clumsy fellow, opp. to ἀσκητής, ἀθλητής, Luc., cf. ἰδιωτικός II. 2.—IV. ἰδιώται, one's countrymen, opp. to ξένοι, Ar. Ran. 459. Hence
- ἰδιωτικός, f. -ῖσω, to put into common language.**
- ἰδιωτικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to an ἰδιώτης, or private man, opp. to what is public property (δημόσιος), Hdt. 1, 21; 4, 164.—II. rude, clumsy, Plat. Euthyd. 282 D, and so adv. -κῶς, Ib. 273 D; cf. ἰδιώτης III.—2. esp. neglecting gymnastics, etc., hence ἰδιωτικός σῶμα ἔχειν, to neglect them, Xen. Mem. 3, 12, 1, and Plat.**
- ἰδιώτις, ἰδος, ἡ, fem. from ἰδιώτης, 'App.**
- ἰδιωτισμός, οὔ, ὁ, (ἰδιωτίζω)** the way or fashion of a private or low person: esp. in language, a homely phrase, Longin.: a vulgarism.
- ἰδιωφελής, ἐς, (ἰδιος, ὠφέλειω)** privately profitable, opp. to κοινωφελής, Stob.
- ἰδμεν, Ion. and Dor. for ἰσμεν, 1 pl. from ἰδῖω, Hom.—II. Ep. for εἰδέναι, inf. of εἶδω; Hom., but this is usu. ἰδμεναι.**
- ἰδμεναι, Ep. for εἰδέναι, inf. of εἶδω, Hom.**
- ἰδμη, ης, ἡ=sq.**
- ἰδμοσύνη, ης, ἡ, knowledge, skill, Hes. Th. 377, in plur.: from**
- ἰδμων, ὄν, gen. ὄνος, (εἰδέναι, ἰδμεν)** practised, skilled, τινός, in a thing, Anth., and Nonn.
- ἰδμων, ὄνος, ὁ, Idmon, son of Apollo and Cyrene, an argonaut and seer Ap. Rh. 1, 139.—2. a son of Aegyptus, Apollod.—3. =ἰάδμων, Plut.**
- ἰδνώ, ὤ, f. -ῶσω, to crook, bow Pass. to crook one's self, double one's self up, esp. for pain, ἰδνώθη, of a wounded man, Il. 2, 266, Od. 8, 375, etc.; but he only uses aor. pass. 3 sing. ἰδνώθη, and part. ἰδνώθεϊς.**
- ἰδοίατο, Aeol. and Ion. for ἰδοῦναι Hom.**
- ἰδομενεύς, εως Ep. and Ion. ἡος, ὁ, Idomeneus, son of Deucalion, grand son of Minos, king of Crete, Il. 2, 643, etc.—2. a son of Priam, Apollod.—3. a historian of Lampsacus, Att. 532 F**

†*Ἰδομενῆς*, *ης, ῆ*, *Idomēnēs*, two high hills in Acarnania near Ambracia, Thuc. 3, 112.

†*Ἰδον*, Ep. without augm. for *εἶδον*, 1 sing. and 3 pl. aor. 2, Hom.

†*ἸΔΟΣ*, *εως, τό*, sweat, perspiration, Hipp.: hence—2. violent heat, as of the dog-days, Hes. Sc. 397. (Sancser. *ovid*, Anglo-S. *swat*, etc.: akin to *ἴδος*, *ἑδωρ*.)

†*Ἰδωσαν*, Alex. for *εἶδον*, LXX, like *ἔλασαν*, for *ἔλθον*, 3 plur. aor. 2.

†*Ἰδού*, imperat. aor. mid. *εἰδόμεν*. —II. but *ἰδού*, as adv., *lo!* behold! see there! esp.—1. in giving or offering a thing, like *τῇ*, there! take it! Lat. *en tibi!* as Ar. Pac. 2, 5, etc.—2. well! as you please! Ar. Eq. 121, 157.—3. in repeating another's words quizzingly, as, *ἰδού γ' ἄκρατον, οὐκ ἔστι, wine!* wine, quoth'a! wine, marry! Ar. Eq. 87, 344, etc.

†*Ἰδούβητα*, *ας, ῆ*, *Idúbēta*, now *Sierra d'Oca*, a mountain of Spain, Strab. †*Ἰδουμαία*, *ας, ῆ*, *Idúmaea*, a region in the southern part of Palestine bordering on Arabia, Jos., N. T. Hence †*Ἰδουμαῖος*, *α, ον*, of *Idumaea*, *Idumaeae*; of *Ἰδουμ*, the *Idumaeans*, Strab.

†*Ἰδρεία*, *ας, ῆ*, Ion. *ἰδρείη*, (*ἰδρίς*) knowledge, practice, skill, *πολέμοιο, in war*, Il. 16, 359.

†*Ἰδρία*, *ας, ῆ*, Ion. *ἰδρία*=foreg., *ἄλλ' ἰδρία*, Theocr. 22, 85, ubi al. v. l. *ἰδρείη*, om. *ἄλλ'*.

†*Ἰδριάς*, *ἄδος, ῆ*, *Idrias*, a region of Phrygia on the borders of Caria, around the Marsyas, Hdt. 5, 118: also a town of the same, the earlier *Χρυσασαορίς*; hence *ἰδριεύς*, *ὁ, an inhab. of Idrias*, Strab. From

†*Ἰδριεύς*, *εως, ὁ*, *Idrieus*, son of Hector, king of Caria, Strab., Plut., etc.

†*Ἰδρίς*, gen. *ἰδριος*, Att. *ἰδρεως, ὁ*, *ῆ*, neut. *ἰδρι*, (*οἶδα, εἰδέναι, ὁμειν*) experienced, knowing, skilful, *ἰδρίς ἀνὴρ*, Od. 6, 233; also c. inf., Od. 7, 108; c. gen. rei, Hes. Sc. 351, and so Pind. O. 1, 167, and Trag.: absol. in Hes. Op. 776, *ἰδρίς*, the provident creature, *ἐμύρμηξ*, the ant, as in Op. 522, *ἀνόετος*, the boneless one, for *πολύπους*, cf. *ἀνθεμουργός*.

†*Ἰδρῶς*, *οὔ, ὁ*, poet. for *ἰδρώς*, dat. *ἰδρῶ*, Il. 17, 385, cf. *ἔρος, ἔρω*. [by nature.] Hence

†*Ἰδρῶς*, *ὦ, f. -ώω*, to sweat, perspire, Hom. (esp. in Il.); from toil, Il. 18, 372: from agony, Il. 11, 119; c. acc. cognato, *ἰδρῶν*, *ὄν ἰδρῶσα μόγῳ*, Il. 4, 27. This verb, like its oppo. *ῥύγος*, is contracted irreg. into *ω* and *ω*, inst. of *ου* and *οι*, hence fem. part. *ἰδρῶσα*, Il. 11, 598 (also lengthd. *ἰδρῶσσσα*, Ib. 119); 3 pl. *ἰδρῶσι*, opt. *ἰδρῶν*, Hipp.: this however is appar. only Ion., for in Xen. Hell. 4, 5, 7, the best Ed. have *ἰδρῶντι*, not *ἰδρῶντι*. [by nature.]

†*Ἰδρῦμα*, *ατος, τό*, (*ἰδρύω*) a thing set fast, founded, built by a person, *τινός*, Strab.: esp. a temple, like *ἔδος*, *θεῶν*, Hdt. 8, 144; and even a statue, *δαμόνων ἰδρῦ*, Aesch. Pers. 811, cf. *Ἰον. H. Ant.* 1, 41: *ἰδρύμα πόλεως*, the stay, support of the city, of the chiefs, like Lat. *columnen rei*, Eur. Supp. 631.

†*Ἰδρύμι*, v. *ἰδρύω*.

†*Ἰδρύων*, supposed pres. whence aor. pass. *ἰδρύνθην*, of *ἰδρύω*.

†*Ἰδουσις*, *εως, ῆ*, (*ἰδύω*) a founding, foundation, building, esp. of temples, etc., Plat. Rep. 427 B, etc.: a settlement, Plut. [v, later v, Jac. A. P. p. 242.]

†*Ἰδρῦτέοι* erb. ad. from *ἰδρύω*, one must fix, found: esp. one must inaugurate a statue, Ar. Pac. 923.—II. pass. *οὐκ ἰδρύνεοι, one must not sit, loiter*, Soph. Aj. 809.

†*ἰδρύω*, *f. -ώω*, aor. pass. *ἰδρύνθην* or *ἰδρύνθην*, v. sub fin. To seat, make to sit down, Il. 2, 191, Od. 3, 37; *ἰδρυστῆν*, to encamp an army, Hdt. 4, 124, cf. 203. Pass. to be seated, sit still, be quiet, Il. 3, 78; *κατ' οἶκον ἰδρύνται γυνῆ*, Eur. Hipp. 639: *ἰδρύνμενος*, seated, steady, secure, Hdt. 6, 86, 1.—II. to place firm, fix, found, esp. to set up and dedicate temples, statues, Valck. Hipp. 31, trophies, Eur. Heracl. 786; hence at Athens, *ἥρωες κατὰ πόλιν ἰδρύνενοι*, the heroes who had statues erected to them, Lycurg. 147, 43: also in mid. c. pf. pass. *ἰδρύμαι*, to found, set up for one's self, *ἰδρῶν*, Hdt. 1, 105, but Hdt. has *ἰδρύμαι* also in pass. sense, 1, 69.—III. in genl. like Lat. *figere*, to fix, settle, establish persons in a place, *εἰς τόπον*, Hipp., and Eur. Alc. 841; *Ἀρῆ ἐμφύλιον ἰδρ*, to give footing to, i. e. excite intestine war, Aesch. Eum. 862. Perf. pass. *ἰδρύμαι*, to be fixed, placed, situated, to lie, Lat. *situm esse*, of a city, Hdt. 2, 59; of nations, Id. 8, 73: also of local diseases, *τὸ ἐν κεφαλῇ ἰδρύνθην κακόν*, like *σπυριόμενον*, Thuc. 2, 49: *ἰδρύνθαι εἰς τόπον*, to settle in a place, Thuc. 1, 131; but also c. acc., *ἰδρ. οἶκον*, Eur. El. 1130. From this pres. signf. of *ἰδρύμαι* some assume an act. *ἰδρύμι*, which is not found. Mid. to found, erect, establish for one's self, Hdt. (From *ἔω*, as *ἔδρα* from *ἔω*.) [seemingly, v by nature, Eur. Heracl. 786, though Hom. makes it short in thesis, Il. 2, 191, Od. 20, 257: v in fut. and aor. 1 act.: pf. *ἰδρύμαι*, Eur. Heracl. 19, Hel. 820, Theocr. 117, 21, so that the inf. should be written *ἰδρύνθαι*, not *ἰδρύνθαι*: aor. *ἰδρύνθην* in Hom. is usu. written *ἰδρύνθην*, but perh. (as Dind. thinks) only through ignorance, cf. however Lob. Phryn. 37. Late poets, as Nonn., made v even in fut. and aor. 1 act., Jac. A. P. 242.]

†*ἰδρῶ*, acc. from *ἰδρώς* for *ἰδρῶτα*, and *ἰδρῶ*, dat. for *ἰδρῶτι*, Hom. *Ἰδρωα* or *ἰδρῶτα*, *τά*, (*ἰδρώς*) heat-spots, pustules, Lat. *sudamina*, *aestates*, Hipp.

†*ἰδρῶδης*, *ες*, (*ἰδρώς*, *εἶδος*) apt to perspire, Hipp.

†*ἰδρώς*, *ὄτος, ὁ*, (*ἰδός*) sweat, perspiration, Hom. (esp. in Il.) and Att., cf. *στάω*: also the exudation of trees, gum, resin, Ion ap. Ath. 451 D: in genl. juice, moisture, *Βρομιάδος ἰδρῶτα πηγῇ* of wine, Antiph. Aphroditi. 1, 12.—II. metaph. any thing earned by the sweat of one's brow, Ar. Eccl. 750. Hom. in Il. has an acc. *ἰδρῶ* as well as the regul. *ἰδρῶτα*, and in Il. 17, 385, the dat. *ἰδρῶ* for *ἰδρῶτι* as if from *ἰδρός*. [by nature.]

†*ἰδρωσις*, *εως, ῆ*, (*ἰδρύω*) a perspiring. *ἰδρωτικός*, *ῆ, ὄν*, (*ἰδρύω*) sudorific, Hipp.—II. apt to perspire, Gal. Adv. —*κῶς*, Arist. Probl., in signf. II.

†*ἰδρωτιον*, *ον, τό*, dim. from *ἰδρώς*. *ἰδρωτοποιέω*, *ω*, to make to perspire, Arist. Probl.: and

†*ἰδρωτοποιία*, *ας, ῆ*, a sweating, Id.: from

†*ἰδρωτοποιός*, *όν*, (*ἰδρώς*, *ποιέω*) sudorific, Id.

†*ἰδρύω*, Ep. lengthd. and Ion. form for *ἰδρύω*.

†*ἰδυία*, *ας, ῆ*, Ep. part. fem. from *οἶδα* for *εἰδυία*, in Hom., and Hes. always in phrase *ἰδυίῃσι πραπίδεσσιν*. [v] †*ἰδυία*, *ας, ῆ*, *Idyia*, a daughter of

Oceanus and Tethys, Hes. Th. 351, 959.

†*Ἰδιός*, (*ἰδυία*)=*συνίστωρ, μύστης* in Att., Eustath. p. 1154, 35, Ar. Fr. I

†*ἰδω*, subj. aor. 2 *εἰδων*.

†*ἰδωμι*, Ep. subj. aor. 2 *εἶδον*, for *ἰδω*, Il.

†*ἰδών*, *ἰδοῦσα*, *ἰδόν*, part. aor. 2 of *εἶδον*, Hom.

†*ἔ, ἔν*, Ep. 3 sing. impf. of *εἰμι*, Hom. [v]

†*Ἰεζαβήλ*, indecl. *ῆ*, (and *Ἰεζαβέλῃ* *ης, Jos.*) Jezebel, fem. pr. n., wife of Ahab king of Israel, LXX.

†*ἔ, ἔν*, 3 sing. impf. Ion. and Att. of *ἔμι*, Hom. [v, rarely v, Il. 3, 221; 16, 152.]

†*ἔ, ἔν*, 3 sing. opt. pres. from *εἰμι*, Ep. for *ἔ, ἔν*, Il. 19, 209, others wrongly *ἔ, ἔν*.

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†*ἔ, ἔν*, 3 sing. opt. pres. from *εἰμι*, Ep. for *ἔ, ἔν*, Il. 19, 209, others wrongly *ἔ, ἔν*.

3, 37; also θεῶν; and absol., Thuc. 2, 1, cf. Ruhnk. Tim.

†Ιεραπόλειον, ὦν, ὁ, to be ιεραπόλις, Böckh Inscr. 1, p. 590.

†Ιεραπόλις, εἰς, ἡ, Hierapolis, a city of Phrygia major on the Maeander, famed for its warm springs and Plutonium; its ruins are now *Bambukaleissi*, Strab.—2. a city of Syria, the earlier *Βαμβυκή*, Id. Hence

†Ιεραπολιτικός, ἡ, ὅν, of or belonging to Hierapolis, Hierapolitic, Strab.

†Ιεραπόλος, οὐ, ὁ, (ιερός, πόλεω) the chief priest in some Greek states, Böckh Inscr. 2, p. 4.

†Ιεραπύτναι, ης, ἡ, (in Dio C. Ιεραπύτνα, τῆς) Hierapytna, a city of Crete, Strab.: οἱ Ιεραπύτνιοι, the inhabitants, of Hier., Id.

†Ιεραρχέω, ὦν, to be supreme in sacred things: from

†Ιεράρχης, οὐ, ὁ, (ιερός, ἀρχω) a steward or president of sacred rites, Böckh Inscr. 1, p. 749. Hence

†Ιεραρχία, ας, ἡ, the power or post of ιεράρχης, hierarchy: esp. the episcopate or patriarchate, Eccl.

†Ιεραρχικός, ἡ, ὅν, of or belonging to ιεράρχης or ιεραρχία. Adv. -κώς, ccl.

†Ιερατεία, ας, ἡ, (ιερατεύω) the priest's office, priesthood, Arist. Pol.

†Ιερατεῖον, οὐ, τό, a sanctuary, Eccl.

†Ιερατεῖον, ατος, τό, = ιερατεία, Eccl. XX. Hence

†Ιερατευματικός, ἡ, ὅν, priestly, schäf. Plut. Marcell. 5.

†Ιερατεύω, and pass. ιερατεύομαι, be priest or priestess, θεοῦ, Inscr., ῶ, Hdt.: Eccl. to be bishop.

†Ιερατικός, ἡ, ὅν, (ιερατομαι) belonging to the priest's office, Arist. Pol.—II. voted to sacred purposes, esp. of the ematic writing of the Aegypt. priests, Clem. Al., v. ιερογλυφικός. Adv. -α.

†Ιεραφορία, ας, ἡ, the bearing of the vessels: from

†Ιεραφόρος, οὐ, (ιερός, φέρω) bearing holy vessels, Plut.

†Ιέρα, ας, ἡ, Dor. for Ιέρεια, Pind. 4, 9, where however Böckh reads Ιά, Dind. Ιρία, cf. sq.

†Ιέρεια, ας, ἡ, fem. from Ιερεῖς, a priestess, θεοῦ, Il. 6, 300, and in Att.; v. Trag., who also use the form Ιά, Soph. Fr. 401, Eur. Or. 261, v. cf. Elmsl. Bacch. 1112.

†Ιέρεια, ας, ἡ, (ιερεύω) a sacrifice or ritual, LXX.

†Ιερεῖον, οὐ, τό, Ion. Ιερήιον or Ιρήιον, the former always in Hom., the latter in Hdt.: a victim, sacrifice: in Il. a slaughtered animal, Hom.: Od. 23, used of an offering for the dead, which, acc. to Schol., τόμιον or ὁμιον was more correct: of cattle slaughtered for food, esp. in plur., Hdt. 39, cf. Porpo Xen. Cyr. 1, 4, 17.

†Ιερεῖς, Att. Ιερῆς, εἰς, οἱ, the priests, a tribe of Thessaly, Thuc. 2, 92.

†Ιερείτης, οὐ, ὁ, = Ιερεῖς, a priest.

†Ιερεμίας, οὐ, ὁ, Jeremias, Jeremia, v. of the greatest of the prophets of Israel, LXX.; N. T.

†Ιερεῖς, εἰς, Ion. ἡος ὁ, Ion. nom. ἡος in Hdt., which form is also used in Hom. (ιερός): a priest, sacrificer, Il. 2, 16, 604, Hdt., etc., to whose office the divination from the victim's falls also belonged.

†Ιερεῖσμός, οὐ, fit for sacrifice, Plut.: n

†Ιερεῖς, (ιερός) to offer, sacrifice, c. παυρός, θεῶν, etc., Hom., who the mid. once, Od. 19, 198.—2. in l. to kill, slaughter, esp. for a feast,

Od. 2, 56; ξείνων, in honour of a guest, Od. 14, 414, etc.; also, δειπνῶν ιερεῖν, Od. 24, 215.—3. to make sacred, consecrate, devote to a god or to his service, Paus.—II. intr. to be a priest. [In Od. 14, 94, ιερεῖν must be pronounced in four syll. ---]

†Ιερῆ, ης, ἡ, = Ιέρεια, a priestess, Böckh Inscr. 2, p. 150; cf. μελλίερη, παριέρη.

†Ιερήιον, οὐ, τό, Ion. for ιερεῖον, Hom.

†Ιερητεύω, Ion. for ιερατεύω.

†Ιερία, ας, ἡ, Att. poet. form of Ιέρεια, a priestess, q. v.

†Ιεριζω, f. -ισω, to consecrate; to purify.

†Ιερίς, ιδος, ἡ, = Ιέρεια, a priestess, Plut.

†Ιεριστής, οἱ, ὁ, (ιερίζω) a purifier.

†Ιεριτίς, ιδος, ἡ, a suppliant, Aesch. Fr. 83.

†Ιεριχώ, ης, indecl. and Ιεριχοῦς, οἶκος, Joseph. Jericho, a city of Palestine, northeast of Jerusalem, near the Jordan, LXX.; N. T.

†Ιερών, ης, ἡ, Ierne, a name of Ireland, Arist. Mund. 3, 12. Hence

†Ιερνίς, ιδος, ἡ, fem. adj. of Ierne. —Ιερν. νήσος, = Ioreg., Orph.

†Ιεροβόταν, ης, ἡ, (ιερός, βοτάνη) literally, holy-wort, a name of vervain, Lat. verberna, because used in sacrifices, purifications, and as an amulet, Diosc.; also called περιστερεῶν. [ῶ]

†Ιερογλύπτης, οὐ, ὁ, (ιερός, γλύφω) an engraver of hieroglyphics. Hence

†Ιερογλυφικός, ἡ, ὅν, hieroglyphic: τὰ Ιερ., with or without γράμματα, the mystic way of writing on monuments practised by the Aegyptian priests, Clem. Al. and Luc.: these records were copied on papyri in a different character (ιερατικῶς), Clem. Al.: and this again simplified, for common purposes, into the δημοτικά (Hdt. 2, 36), which Clem. calls the ἐπιστολογραφικὴ μέθοδος, v. Müller Archæol. d. Kunst 5 216: the ἱερὰ γράμματα of Hdt. prob. comprehended both the first two kinds.

†Ιερογλύφος, ὁ, = Ιερογλύπτης. [ῶ]

†Ιερογλωσσος, οὐ, (ιερός, γλῶσσαι) of holy, prophetic tongue, Epigr.

†Ιερογρηματεύς, εἰς, ὁ, a sacred scribe, a lower order of the Aegypt. priesthood; their duties were to keep the sacred records, teach the forms and rites, and take care for their observance, Clem. Al., and Luc.

†Ιερογράφα, ὧν, τὰ, (γράφω) representations of holy things. Hence

†Ιερογράφεω, ὦν, to represent, depict holy things: ιερογραφούμενα, τὰ, = foreg. Hence

†Ιερογράφια, ας, ἡ, a sketching out, representation of holy things.

†Ιεροδάκρυς, v. gen. voc., (ιερός, δάκρυ) epith. of frankincense, with hallowed tears or gum.

†Ιεροδιδασκάλος, ὁ, (ιερός, διδάσκει) a teacher of holy things: at Rome, the Pontifex, Dion. H.

†Ιεροδόκος, οὐ, (ιερός, δέχομαι) receiving sacrifices, Aesch. Supp. 363.

†Ιεροδούλος, οὐ, ὁ, ἡ, (ιερός, δούλος) a temple-slave: esp. of the votaries of Venus at Corinth, Strab.

†Ιεροεργός, poet. for Ιεουργός.

†Ιεροθετέω, ὦν, to institute sacred rites: from

†Ιεροθέτης, οὐ, ὁ, (ιερά, τίθημι) an ordainer of sacred rites, Eccl.

†Ιεροθήκη, ης, ἡ, (ιερός, θήκη) a depository for holy things, shrine, sanctuary.

†Ιεροθύσιον, οὐ, τό, a place of sacrifice, Paus.; and

†Ιεροθύτω, ὦν, to offer sacrifices: from Ιεροθύτης, οὐ, ὁ, (ιερός, θύω) a sacrificing priest, Paus. [ῶ]

†Ιεροθύτος, οὐ, (ιερός, θύω) devoted, offered to a god, l. καπνός, smoke from the sacrifices, Ar. Av. 1265; l. θάνατος, devotion to death for one's country or any holy cause, Pind. Fr. 225: τὸ ιεροθύνα, victims, sacrifices, Arist. Oec.

†Ιεροκαυτέω, ὦν, (ιερός, καίω) to sacrifice as a burnt offering. Pass. to be burnt as a sacrifice, Diod.

†Ιεροκηπία, ιδος, ἡ, Hierocēpis, a place in Cyprus, called also Ιεροκηπία, Strab.

†Ιεροκήρυς, ὅκος, ὁ, (ιερός, κήρυς) the herald or attendant at a sacrifice, (Dem.) 1371, 16.

†Ιεροκλῆς contd. ἡς, εἰς, ὁ, Hierocles, a seer at Athens, Ar. Pac. 1046 —Others in Strab., etc.

†Ιεροκλεία, ας, ἡ, Hierocleia, fem. pr. n., Ath. 567 F.

†Ιεροκλείδης, οὐ, ὁ, Hierocleides masc. pr. n. Anth.

†Ιεροκόμας, ὁ, (ιερός, κομέω) one who takes charge of a temple.

†Ιερολογέω, ὦν, (ιερόλογος) to discuss sacred things, Luc.: esp. to give the benediction, Eccl.

†Ιερολογία, ας, ἡ, sacred or mystical language, Luc.: a blessing or benediction, Eccl.: from

†Ιερολόγος, οὐ, (ιερός, λέγω) one who gives the blessing, Eccl.

†Ιερομάνια, ας, ἡ, religious frenzy, Clem. Al.

†Ιερομαντία, ας, ἡ, (ιερός, μάντις) = ιεροσκοπία.

†Ιερομηνία, ας, ἡ, Pind. N. 3, 4, οἱ Ιερομηνία, τῆς, Thuc. 5, 54, (ιερός, μήν, μην) strictly, the holy moon, or the holy-day of the month: hence in genl. a festival cf. Butt. Den. Mid. p. 174.

†Ιερομνήμη, ης, ἡ, Hieromēteme, daughter of the Simois, wife of Asaracus, Apollod. 3, 12, 2.

†Ιερομνησκῶν, ὦν, to be Ιερομνήμων, Ar. Nub. 623, Böckh Inscr. 1, p. 823: from

†Ιερομνήμων, ονος, ὁ, (ιερός, μνήμων) mindful of sacred things: hence esp.—II. the sacred secretary or recorder sent by each Amphictyonic state to their council along with the πύλαγρος, (the actual deputy or minister) Dem. 276, 22, sq., cf. Herm. Pol. Ant. 5 14 —2. in genl. a recorder, notary, Arist. Pol. 6, 8, 7.—II. esp. a magistrate who had the charge of religious matters, minister of religion, as—1. at Byzantium, ap. Dem. 255, 20.—2. at Rome, the Pontifex, Dion. H.

†Ιερομνήμων, ονος, ὁ, Hieromnēmon, an Athenian archon, Diod. S.

†Ιερομνιστος, ἡ, = ὀξυνωρσίτης, Diosc.

†Ιερομιστής, οὐ, ὁ, (ιερός, μύω) one who initiates in sacred things.

†Ιερόν, τό, v. sub Ιερός I. 4.

†Ιερόν, οἱ, τό, Hieron, a height in Bithynia near the entrance of the Thracian Bosphorus into the Euxine, with a temple of Jupiter Urius, Hdt. 4, 87: (v. sub Ιερός II. 2.)

†Ιερόν ἀκρωτήριον, οὐ, τό, Sacrum Promontorium, now Cape St. Vincent, a promontory of Hispania, Strab.

†Ιερονίκης, οὐ, ὁ, (ιερός, νικάω) conqueror in the sacred games, Luc.

†Ιερονόμος, οὐ, ὁ, (ιερός, νέμω) = Ιεροδιδασκάλος, Dion. H.

†Ιερόν ὄρος, εἰς, τό, Mons Sacer, (Hieron oros) a mountain in Pontus, on the coast of the Euxine, not the same with Θήκη, Ar. Rh. 2, 1015.—2. a mountain of Thrace near the Chersonese, with a fortress, Xen. An. 7, 1, 14.

ἱερονουμνία, ας, ἡ=νομουμνία.
ἱερόπλοστα, τά, (ἱερός, πλίσσω)
=ἱερογραφία.

ἱεροπλαστία, ας, ἡ=ἱερογραφία.

ἱεροποιεῖν, ὦ, to be a ἱεροποιός, to offer sacrifices, Plat. Lys. 207 D: c. acc., ἰ. εὐετήρια, Dem. 552, 2.—2. to make holy, Clem. Al.: and

ἱεροποιία, ας, ἡ, the office of ἱεροποιός, Joseph.: from

ἱεροποιός, ὄν, (ἱερός, ποιέω) look-
ing after, managing sacred rites: esp.
at Athens, ten magistrates, one from
each tribe, who took care that the vic-
tims, etc. were without blemish, Dem.
47, 13; 552, 6, etc.: called also μω-
μοσκόποι.—II. sacrificing, Dion. H.

ἱεροπομπή, οὔ, ὁ, (ἱερός, πέμπω)
one who sends or conveys the sacred tri-
bute, Philo.

ἱεροπρεπής, ἐς, (ἱερός, πρέπω) be-
seeming a sacred place, person or matter,
holy, reverend, Xen. Symp. 8, 40, Plat.
Theag. 122 D. Adv. -πῶς, Strab.

ἱεροπύτης, οὔ, ὁ, (ἱερός, πυθῶμαι)
one who divines by sacrifice, Lat. har-
uspex, A. B.

ἱερός, ἄ, ὄν, very rarely ὁς, ὄν,
Hes. Op. 595, 803, Orac. ap. Hdt. 8,
77, ἱερός ἀκτῆ: Ion. and Ep. also
ἱρός, ἡ, ὄν: of, belonging to or con-
nected with the gods, Lat. sacer, Hom.
ἱερόν γένος ἀθανάτων, Hes. Th. 21,
ἱερόν λεχός of Jupiter, 57, ἱερή δόσις,
the gift of God, 93: ἱερός πόλεμος, a
holy war, in punishment of sacrilege,
a crusade, Ar. Av. 556, Thuc., etc.—

2. holy, hallowed, consecrated, of earth-
ly things devoted or dedicated by man to
a god or to the service of one, δόμος,
ἱερόν, ἰ. esp. ἱερή ἐκατόμβη, Hom.:
ἰ. βούς, sacred cows, etc., freq. in Hdt.,
τίς αὐτοί: ἰ. γράμματις,=ἱερογλυ-
φικά, q. v., Hdt. 2, 36: sometimes
opp. to βέρβηλος, as sacred to profane:
but this in Att. is more commonly
expressed by ἱερός καὶ ὁσιος, v. sub
ἁγιος.—3. of any object in nature,
which was held sacred to a deity, as
ἰ. ποταμοί, βῆσσαι, ἄλσος, Hom.: and
ἰ. ἡμαρ, κνέφας: and so in Il. 16,
400, ἰ. ἡμαρ, κνέφας: and so in Il. 16,
400, ἰ. ἡμαρ, κνέφας should be
taken, as peculiarly Neptune's
own; so ἱερά κῆματα, explained how-
ever as great by Valck. Hipp. 1206,
like θεσκελός, θεσπέσιος, and infr. 5.

—4. of any country, island, state, etc.
under a tutelary god's protection, in
Hom., ἱλιος, πολυλίσθον, τεῖχεα,
etc. So too in Il. 18, 504, ἱερός κύκ-
λος, the circle of the court under the
protection of Jupiter, ἱερή ἑλαιοῦ,
the sacred olive of Minerva, Od. 13, 372,
ἄλωαί, ἄλφειον, because sacred to
Ceres, Il. 5, 499, etc.: Hom. joins it
c. gen., ἱρόν Ἀθηναίης, Νυμφώνων,
Od. 6, 322; 13, 104, which is after-
wards the usu. construction, as Hdt.
1, 80; 2, 41, etc., cf. Wolf Lept. p.
289.—5. of kings, heroes, etc., from
a notion of 'the divinity that doth
hedge a king,' we have such phrases
as ἱερή ἱ Τηλεμάχου, ἱερόν μένος
Ἀλκινόου, Od.; unless we take
these, as, in Pind., ἱεροὶ βασιλεῖς,
kings 'by the grace of God,' and hence,
kingly, illustrious; thus, ἱερόν τέλος,
ἱερόν στρατός, a glorious, mighty band,
Il. 10, 56, Od. 24, 81; δῖος, a splen-
did chariot, Il. 17, 464.—II. as subst.

—1. τὰ ἱερά, Ion. ἱρά, offerings, sacri-
fices, victims, freq. in Hom., and Hdt.:
esp. ἱερά ῥέζειν, Lat. sacra facere,
operari, Il. 1, 147, etc., ῥέζειν, Hes.
Op. 354, also διδόναι, Od. 16, 184: so
also freq. in Hdt., etc., θύσαι ἱρά,
Hdt. 1, 59, ποιεῖν, 2, 63; ἀθῆναι,
Soph. Phil. 1033: rarely in sing. as

10, 571: post-Hom., the inward of the
victim, and so the auspices, τὰ ἰ. καλὰ
ἦν, Xen., etc.; so τὰ ἰ. προχαίρει
χρηστά, Hdt. 5, 44, cf. ἄλοβος, καλ-
αίριες. Also in genl. sacred things
or rites, Lat. sacra, Hdt. 1, 172; 4, 33.
—2. post-Hom. τὸ ἱερόν, Ion. ἱρόν,
is usu. a temple, holy place, sometimes
=ναός, sometimes distinguished from it,
when it is prob.=τέμενος, Valck.
Hdt. 6, 19, Arnold Thuc. 4, 90.—III.
special phrases, post-Hom.—1. ἱερά
ῥόσος, prob. the epilepsy, Hdt. 3, 33;
also called μεγάλη and Ἡρακλεία,
Foes. Oecon. Hipp. v. ἱερή.—2. ἡ ἰ.
ὁδός, the sacred road to Delphi, Hdt.
6, 34, ubi v. Wess.; also that from
Athens to Eleusis, Cratin. Drap. 15,
v. Harpocr. in v.; and that from Elis
to Olympia, Paus.—3. ἰ. ὀστέον, os
sacrum, the last bone of the spine.—
4. proverb., τὸν ὦφ' ἱεράς κινεῖν, v.
sub γράμμι III.—IV. adv. -ῶς, holily,
Plut. [ζ] usu., Att. always: but Hom.
lengthens it in arsis metri grat., as
in the endings of hexameters, ἱερόν
ἡμαρ, ἱερά ῥέζειν, ἄλφειον ἱερόν ἀκτῆ,
and so later Ep. Always ἰ in contr.
ἱρός: this has been everywh. adopted
in Trag. dialogue by Dindorf, to avoid
the use of resolved feet. In compds.
also ζ, unless metri grat., cf. ἱερόφω-
νος.]

ἱεροσαλπικτής, οὔ, ὁ, (ἱερός, σαλ-
πικτής) the trumpeter at a sacrifice,
Inscr.

ἱεροσκοπέω, ὦ, to inspect the victims,
divine, Polyb.: and

ἱεροσκοπία, ας, ἡ, divination, Lat.
haruspicina, Diod.: from

ἱεροσκοπός, ὄν, (ἱερός, σκοπέω)
inspecting victims: esp.—II. a diviner,
Lat. haruspex, Diod. H. 2, 22.

ἱεροσόλεια, ὡν, τὰ, -όλεια, ἡς,
ἡ, and ἱεροσολήμη, ἡ, indecl. all in
N. T., Hierosolyma, Jerusalem, the
celebrated capital of Judea, Strab.,
N. T., Joseph. Hence

ἱεροσολυμίτης, ὄν, ὁ, and fem.
-σολυμίτις, ἰδός, of Jerusalem, an in-
hab. of Jerusalem, N. T., Joseph.: also
in Or. Sib. ἱεροσολυμίτης.

ἱεροστάτης, οὔ, ὁ, (ἱερός, ἵσταμαι)
one who has charge of, presides over the
sacrifices, LXX.

ἱεροστέπτος, ὄν, (ἱερός, στέφω)
wreathed in holy fashion, as some read
in Aesch. Supp. 23, for ἑρίστ.

ἱεροστολιστής, οὔ, ὁ, (στολίζω)=
sq.

ἱεροστόλος, ὄν, ὁ, (ἱερός, στέλλω)
an Aegyptian priest who had charge of
the sacred vestments, Plut.

ἱεροστέλειω, ὦ, (ἱεροστέλος) to rob a
temple, commit sacrilege, Ar. Vesp. 845:
also c. acc., ἰ. τὰ ὄπλα, to steal the
sacred arms, Dem. 1318, 27. Hence

ἱεροστέλημα, ατος, τό, a sacrile-
gious theft, LXX. [v]: and

ἱεροστέλης, εως, ἡ, temple-robbery,
sacrilege, Diod. [v]

ἱεροστυλία, ας, ἡ=foreg., Xen.
Apol. 25, and Plat.: from

ἱερόστυλος, ὄν, (ἱερός, στυλῶ)
a robber of temples, in genl. sacrilegious
person, Lat. sacrilegus, Ar. Plut. 30,
Plat., etc.—II. of things, got by sacri-
lege, παροπίδες, Eubul. Amalth. 1, 4.

ἱεροσύνη, ἡς, ἡ, v. ἱεροσύνη.

ἱεροτελεστῆς, οὔ, ὁ, (ἱερός, τελέω)
=ἱερομνήστης, esp. in Eccl., a Christian
priest.

ἱεροτελεστία, ας, ἡ, the solemnisa-
tion of sacred rites.

ἱερότροχος, ὄν, (ἱερός, τρέχω) ἄρμα,
a sacred car, Orph.

ἱεροουργία, ὡ, (ἱεροουργός) to per-
form sacred rites, ἰ. τὸ εὐαγγέλιον, to

minister the gospel, N. T. Also as
dep., ἱεροουργίας ἱεροουργεῖσθαι, Plut.
Hence

ἱεροουργημα, ατος, τό,=sq., Joseph.
ἱεροουργία, ας, ἡ, Ion. ἱεροργία, sa-
crifice: in genl. worship, religious ser-
vice, Hdt. 5, 83, bis (ii. Ion. form),
Plat. Legg. 774 E.

ἱεροουργός, ὄν, (ἱερός, *ἔργω) sa-
crificing, worshipping: in esp. a sacrificing
priest, Call. Fr. 450, in Ep. form ἱερό-
εργος.

ἱεροουσαλήμη, ἡ, v. sub ἱεροσόλεια,
N. T.

ἱεροφαντεύω, ὦ, to be a ἱεροφάντης,
Luc.—II. trans. to expound as a hiero-
phant, Philo.

ἱεροφάντης, ὄν, ὁ, Ion. ἰρ., (ἱερός,
φαίνω) teaching the rites and cere-
monies of sacrifice and worship, like ἱερ-
μνήμων: hence a sacrificing priest:
esp. the presiding, initiating priest at
Eleusis, Isae. 64, 18; and so of Ceres
and Proserpina in Sicily, Hdt. 7, 153:
fem. ἱεροφάντις, ἰδός, Plut. Hence

ἱεροφάντης, ας, ἡ, the office of hiero-
phant, Plut.

ἱεροφαντικός, ἡ, ὄν, of, belonging
to, becoming a ἱεροφάντης, βιβλίοι,
Plut. Adv. -κῶς, Luc.

ἱεροφάντρια, ας, ἡ, fem. of ἱερο-
φάντης, Inscr.

ἱεροφόρος, ὄν, (ἱερός, φέρω) v.
ἱερά—

ἱεροφύλακτιον, ὄν, τό, a depository
of sacred vessels, Dion. H. [v]

ἱεροφύλαξ, ἄκος, ὁ, (ἱερός, φύλας)
a keeper of a temple, or of the sacred
vessels in it, Lat. aedituus, Eur. I. T.
1027.—II. also=ἱεροδιδάσκαλος, ἱερο-
μύστης. [v]

ἱεροφῶν, ὢντος, ὁ, Hierophon, a
naval commander of the Athenians,
Thuc. 3, 105.

ἱεροφῶνος, ὄν, (ἱερός, φωνή) of holy
voice or song, Alc. Fr. 12, but perh.
ἱεροφῶνος, [i in l. c. metri grat.]

ἱεροχθών, gen. ονος, ὁ, ἡ, (ἱερός
χθών) of hallowed soil or earth, Anth.

ἱεροψάλλης, ὄν, ὁ, (ἱερός, ψάλλω)
a holy singer, psalmist, Joseph.

ἱεροψύχος, ὄν, (ἱερός, ψυχή) of
holy, pious soul, Joseph.

ἱερώ, ὦ, (ἱερός) to hallow, conse-
crate, dedicate, devote, Thuc. 5, 1, Plat.
Legg. 771 B. Hence

ἱερώμα, ατος, τό, a thing conse-
crated, LXX.

ἱέρων, ὢντος, ὁ, Hiero I. son of Di-
onomenes, king of Syracuse, Hdt. 7,
156; Pind.—2. Hiero II. son of Hi-
erocles, king of Syracuse, Polyb.—3
one of the thirty tyrants, Xen. Hel.
2, 3, 1.—Others in Ar. Eccl. 757;
Xen.; etc.

ἱεράνυμος, ὄν, (ἱερός, ἄνομα) of
hallowed or mysterious name, Luc.

ἱεράνυμος, ὄν, ὁ, Hieronimus, an
Olympic victor of Andros, Hdt. 9, 33.
—2. an Elean, one of the officers of
Proxenus, Xen. An. 3, 1, 34.—3. son
of Xenophantes, a tragic writer, often
derided by Aristophanes, Ach. 389,
Nub. 349.—4. a historian of Cardia,
Ath. 206 C.—Others in Ath., Strab.
etc.

ἱεροστί, adv. in holy sort, piously,
Anacr. Fr. 118.

ἱεροσύνη, ἡς, ἡ, Ion. ἰρ., the office
rank, revenue of a ἱερεύς, priesthood
Hdt. 3, 142, etc.—II. a sacrifice.

ἱεροσύνος, ἡ, ὄν, priestly: esp., τὸ
ἱερ., the priest's share of the sacrifice, ἰ.
genl. the parts offered, hallowed, Ἀμειρά
Conn. 3.

ἱεῖσις, εως, ἡ, (λένω) a going, Plat.
Crat. 426 C.

ἱεσσαί, ὁ, indecl. and ἱεσσαίος

ov, ὁ Joseph.) Jesse, the father of king David, N. T.

†Ιέραι, ὦν, αἰ, Ιέραι, a fortress in Sicily, v. I. Thuc. 7, 2.

†Ιεῦ, an ironical exclamation, when! Lat. hui! Ar. Vesp. 1335.

†Ιεφθίμ, αἰ, Ιεφθίμ. Jephthah, one of the judges of the Israelites, N. T., LXX.

†Ιεχονίας, ον, ὁ, (in LXX. Ἰωακίμ and Ἰωακίμ) Jechonias, a king of Israel, N. T.

†Ιῶνω, (ἰῶ) to make to sit, seat, Il. 23, 258. —II. intr. to sit, settle one's self, Lat. sedere, Hom.—2. of soil, to settle down, sink in, Lat. sidere, Thuc. 2, 76, cf. ἰῶ sub fin

†Ιῶμα, ατος, τό, a settling down, sinking, e. g. of a mound, etc., Strab. from

†Ιῶ, impf. ἰζον, which tenses alone are used in Hom.: for the aor. εἶσα, rans, v. sub v. an aor. ἰζῃσα, intr., occurs in late writers, as Dio C.—I. rans. to make to sit, seat, place, μὴ μες θρόνον ἰζε, Il. 24, 553; and so Il. 5, 53; cf. βούλην be read; Aesch. Eum. 8; cf. εἶσα: but more freq.—II. intr. to sit, sit down, Hom.: ἰζεν ἐν μέσσοι, he sat in the midst, Il. 20, 15; ἰζεῖς θρόνον, to sit down, place one's self in a seat, Lat. sedere, Od. 8, 469, so too ἰζεσθαι εἰς τι, Lat. sessum ire alio, Valck. Hdt. 8, 71; 5, 25; also πῖ τινος, Od. 17, 339; but ἰζέ ἐπὶ εἰπόνω, to sit down to dinner, Od. 16, 65, Hdt., etc.; so ἰζέ ἐπὶ κόπῳ, Ar. Lar. 199: of soldiers, to put themselves ambush, Il. 18, 522; to encamp, Il. 96: also οἱ σὺν ἰζέ, be quiet, H. Hom. Ierc. 457. Hom. has also pass. in some signif., Il. 3, 162, and this is far most freq. in Hdt., ἰζεσθαι ἐν τῷ πυγέτῳ, or ἐς τὸ Ἰνύγετον, 4, 145, 16; also ἐπὶ τὸν ὄχθον, 4, 203: of an army to take up a position, Id.—2. things, to settle down, sink in, Lat. sere, Plat. Tim. 25 D. Καθίζω was a common form in Att. prose. (The ot is 'ΕΔ—, which occurs in ἐδ-ος, att. sed-oo, whence also ἐδ-ομαι, which is always intr., and ἰδρῶ always trans.)

†Ιῆ, ιοῖ exclam. of joy, esp. in rase, ἰῆ παῖδων, Ar. Pac. 453; also repeated, Ib. 195; cf. ἰήος.—2. raly of grief, Aesch. Pers. 1003, rpt. 115. [I strictly, yet also ἰ, Ar. c. 453, cf. ἰῶ.]

†Ιῆ, ἦ, Ion. for ἰά, voice, sound.

†Ιῆ, Ion. for ἰα, i. e. μία, one, only late Ion. prose.

†Ιῆδων, ὄνος, ἦ, (ἰαίνω) joy, late rd, formed like ἀλγηδών.

†Ιῆος, α, ον, also ος, ον, (ἰή) wail, mournful, sad, ἰῆιοι κάματοι, ph. O. T. 174; ἰῆιος βοά, ἰῆιος ος, a wail, lament, dirge, Eur. oen. 1036, El. 1210.—II. epith. of ollo, cf. ἦιος: prob. the god iv- (as Paean) with the cry ἰῆ, q. v., sch. Ag. 146, Soph. O. T. 154, 1696: from ἰάομαι, the Healer, or (writ- ἰῆιος) from ἰημι, the Archer: but Ἐδῖος. [Iῆ]

†Ιῆκοπος, ον, (ἰῆ, κόπτω) in Aesch. 125 some interpret it sadly-smiting, ers vanquishing woe: but it should b. be read divisim, ἰῆ, κόπον, cf. o. 860, and v. Herm. Opusc. 5, p.

†Ιῆλα, inf. ἰῆλαι, aor. from ἰάλλω, n.

†Ιῆλεμος, ὁ, ἰηλεμῖα, ἰηλεμίστρια, on, for ἰάλεμ, etc.

†Ιῆλυσός, and ἰηλυσός, Ep. and for ἰαλ.

†Ιῆμα, τό,=ἰαμα, Ion., Hdt.

†Ιημι, ἴης, ἴησι, 3 pl. ἰῶσι, ἰῶσι, ἰῶσι, only the last in Hom.: inf. ἰέ- ναι, Ep. ἰέμεναι, Hom., and ἰέμεν, Hes.: part. ἰέας, subj. ἴω, opt. ἰέην, imperat. ἰέ. Impf. ἴην and ἴουν, of the first Hom. has only ἴεν, Aeol. for ἴεαν, 3 pl.; of the other 3 sing. ἴει is more freq. Fut. ἴσω. Aor. 1. ἴκα, Ep. ἴκα, Il. Aor. 2 plur. ἴμεν, ἴτε, ἴσαν, and c. augm. ἴμεν, εἴτε, εἴσαν, the sing. not used, supplied by aor. 1.: inf. εἶναι: part. εἷς: subj. ὦ: opt. εἴην: imperat. εἷ. (Hom. has also the aor. 2 of the simple.) Perf. εἶκα: plqpf. εἰκεῖν, both post-Hom. Pass. and mid. pres. ἰεμαι: impf. ἰέμεν: aor. 1 pass. ἴθην, more rare c. augm.: εἴθην: aor. 1 mid. ἡκίμην: aor. 2 mid. ἔμην, c. augm. ἔμην: perf. εἶ- μαι: plqpf. εἰμην: of the pass. and mid. Hom. has only pres., impf., and 3 pl. aor. 2 mid. ἔντο. In conjugation, ἴημι agrees with τίθημι: there are several peculiarities in the compounds, v. ἀνίημι, ἀφίημι, καθίημι, μεθίημι, προίημι.

Radic. signif.: to set a going, hence the phrase, ἡκε φέρεσθαι, Il. 21, 120, Od. 12, 442: this passes into various shades of signif.:—1. to send, send away, let go, Hom.; esp. of living beings; a rare phrase is, ἐν παρηγορίᾳ Πηδασον ἴει, he made him go in the traces, i. e. put him to, Il. 16, 152: also esp. of what is sent by the gods, ἰέναι ἱκεμενον οὐρον, σέλας, τέρας, ἔρρας, Hom.—2. of sounds, to send forth, utter, ἰ. ὅπα, Il. 3, 152, Od. 12, 192: ἰ. ἔπεα, Il. 3, 221: φωνήν, Hdt. 1, 57: ἰ. ἀλλὰ δα γλώσσην, Id. 9, 16; κακὸν τόν, Soph. Aj. 851, etc.: in late authors the acc. was omitted, Wytt. Ep. Cr. p. 253.—3. of bodies at rest, to set them in motion, send, shoot, throw, hurl, like ἐφίεναι: ἰάν, βέλος, δόρυ, etc., Hom.: c. gen. pers., to throw at one, τινός, Il. 13, 650, Soph. Aj. 154; also like βάλλειν, c. dat. instrumenti, ἴησι τῇ ἄξιν, he throws (at him) with his axe, Xen. An. 1, 5, 12. In these cases the acc. is oft. omitted, so that ἴημι alone is seemingly intr., to throw, shoot, hurl, Od. 8, 203; 9, 499, Il. 2, 774; 17, 515, etc.: also in prose, Wytt. Ep. Cr. p. 161.—4. of water, to let flow, let burst or spout forth, ἰ. ῥόον, Il. 12, 25: ἰδῶρ, 21, 158: and seemingly intr., ποταμός ἐπὶ γαίαν ἴησιν, (sub. ἰδῶρ) the river flows over the land, Od. 11, 239; so too κρίνη ἴησιν, Od. 7, 130: also of tears, to let fall, ἰ. δάκρυα, Od. 16, 191, cf. Od. 22, 84, Il. 12, 205: hence metaph., κἀδ δὲ κύρηντος ἡκε κόμας, she let her hair flow down from her head, Od. 6, 231: so too ἐθείρας ἴει ἑμὸν λόφον, Il. 19, 383; 22, 316: ἐκ δὲ ποδοῖν ἄκμονας ἡκα δῶν, I let two anvils hang from his two legs, Il. 15, 19.—5. in genl. to put, ἐν δέ τε φάρμακον ἡκε, Od. 10, 317.—B. mid. to be in motion, hence to feel an impulse towards a thing, long for, yearn after, wish, desire, oft. in Hom., either absol., or c. inf., esp. ἰεσθαι θυμῷ and ἰετο θυμῷ: also c. gen., esp. in part., ἰέμενος, longing for, etc., Il. 11, 168; 23, 371: also of place, to go eagerly towards, make for: but in ἰέμενος ποταμοῦ ῥόων, Od. 10, 529, it seems to mean turning towards, looking after, cf. Nitzsch Od. 1, 58: elsewh. with advs., οἰκάδε, ἐρεβόδε, πρόσσω ἰέμενος, Hom.: ἰέμενος Τροίην, Od. 19, 187: in Hdt., ἰεσθαι κατὰ τι, πρὸς or ἐπὶ τινα, 2, 70; 6, 112; 9, 78.—2. the 3 pl. aor. 2 mid. ἔντο is used by Hom. only in the freq. phrase ἐπεὶ πόσις καὶ ἰδητύος

ἐξ ἔρον ἔντο, when they had eat and drink, i. e. eaten and drunk enough, Virg. postquam exempta famae epulis: some would take in the same signif. Il. 19, 402, ἐπεὶ χ' ἔδμεν πολέμοιο, but v. sub voc. ἔδμεν. [In genl. ἴη in Hom. and Ep., ἴη in Att.: yet even in Hom. sometimes i metri grat., e. g. ἴει, Il. 3, 221, etc., ἰεσθαι, Od. 12, 192, inf. ἰέμεν and ἰέμεναι, and throughout in pres. and impf. forms of mid. 2nd pass. Cf. Dobr. Ar. Plut. 75. So too in compds., cf. Heyne Il. T. 7, p. 479, Maltby's Thesaur. p. 938, 6.]

†Ιῆνα, aor. 1 act. from ἰαίνω, Hom.

†Ιῆνυσος, ον, ἦ, Ienyssus, a city of Syria on the borders of Arabia, now Ka-Jones, Hdt. 3, 5.

†Ιῆόνιος, η, ον, Ion. for Ἰαόνιος, α, ον.

†Ιηπαίων, ονος, ὁ, epith. of Apollo, from the cry ἴη παῖδν, H. Hom. Ar. 272: also a hymn sung to him, H. Hom. Ar. 500, 517. [I] Hence

†Ιηπαιωνίω, f. -ισω, to cry ἴη παῖδν or παῖδν! Ar. Eq. 408.

†Ιῆπυγες, Ἰηπυγία, etc., Ion. for Ἰάπυγες, etc.

†Ιῆσασθαι, inf. aor. Ion. from ἰάωμαι, Il.

†Ιῆσι, Ep. for ἴη, 3 sing. subj. pres from εἶμι, Il. 9, 701.

†Ιῆσμος, ἴησις, Ion. for ἰάσμος, etc.

†Ιῆσόνιος, ἴησων, Ion. for Ἰασόνιος, ἴσων.

†Ιῆσοῦς, gen. Ἰησοῦ, Iat. Ἰησοῦ acc. Ἰησοῦν, voc. Ἰησοῦ, Jesus, i. e. the Saviour, N. T.—2. Joshua, the successor of Moses, Id.—3. a Jewish convert to Christianity surnamed the just, Id.

†Ιῆτερ, ας, ἦ, Ion. fem. from sq.

†Ιῆτηρ, ἥρος, ὁ, Ion. for ἰατήρ, Hom.

†Ιητορίη, ἱητρος, ἰήτωρ, Ion. for ἰατορία, etc.

†Ιητραγόρης, ον Ion. εω, ὁ, Iatra gōres, a Milesian, Id. 5, 37.

†Ιθαγενής, ἔς, poet. ἰθαγενής, (ἰθῆς, γένος) of honest birth, i. e. born in lawful wedlock, legitimate, Od. 14, 203, in the form ἰθαγενής, and without subst., opp. to νόθος: of a nation, genuine, from the ancient stock, like ἀτόχθων, opp. to ἐπηλυς, ἰθ. Αἰγυπτίου, Hdt. 6, 53.—II. of some mouths of the Nile, naturally formed, original opp. to ὀρυκτά, Hdt. 2, 17. On the two forms v. Lob. Phryn. p. 648. [I in Od.]

††Ιθαγένης, ον, ὁ, Ithagēnes, son of Crithon, Vit. Hom. 1.—2. a Samian, Plut. Peric. 26.

††Ιθαμένης, εος, ὁ, Ithaemēnes, a Trojan, Il. 16, 586.

††Ιθάκη, ης, ἦ, Ithaca, the home of Ulysses, an island on the west coast of Greece, Hom. passim: on the question whether the modern Thaki is Homer's Ithaka, v. Nitzsch Praef. ad Od. xviii., sq.—2. a town of same name in middle of the island at the base of Mt. Neion, Od. 3, 81. [I v.—] Hence

††Ιθάκηνδε, adv., to Ithaca, Od. 1, 163: and

††Ιθακήσιος, α, ον, of Ithaca; ὁ Ἰθακ. an inhab. of Ithaca, an Ithacan, Hom.

††Ιθακος, ον, ὁ, Ithacus, an ancient hero, from whom Ithaca was said to be named, Od. 17, 207.—II. an inhabitant of Ithaca, Ithacan, Eur. Cyc. 103

††Ιθαμίτρης, εω, ὁ, Ithamitres, a Persian naval commander, left by Xerxes in Europe to conduct operations against the Greeks, Hdt. 8, 130; 9, 102.—2. another Persian, Id. 7, 67 with v. 1. Ἰθαμίτρης.

ἰθεῖζ, ἡ, Ion. fem. for ἰθεῖα, v. ἰθός.

ἰθεῖαν, sub. ὁδόν, straightway, right on, v. ἰθός.

ἰθέως, adv. from ἰθός, q. v. [ἴ]

ἰθεῖ, imperat. from εἶμι, come, go, begone, Hom.—II. like ἄγε, as adv. of encouragement, come! well then! II. 4, 362: also, forward! march! [ἴθ]

ἰθμα, atos, τό, (εἶμι) a step, motion, II. 5, 778, H. Hom. Ap. 114, in plur.

ἰθρίς, ὁ, a eunuch, Jac. A. P. p. 175. (Said to be from θερίζω.)

ἰθός, neut. from ἰθύς, used as adv., v. ἰθός, sub fin.

ἰθυβόλος, on, (ἰθύς, βάλλω) straight-shooting, straight, direct.

ἰθυγραμμός, on, (ἰθύς, γραμμή) rectilinear, Byz. [ἴ]

ἰθυδίκης, on, ὁ, (ἰθύς, δίκη) giving simple justice, Hes. Op. 228, opp. to σκολιαί δίκαι. [ἴθ]

ἰθυδίκος, on,=foreg.

ἰθυδρόμος, on, (ἰθύς, δραμεῖν) running, going straight forwards, Anth. [ἴ]

ἰθυδρις, τρίχος, ὁ, ἡ, (ἰθύς, θρίς) straight-haired, Hdt. 7, 70, opp. to οὐλοδρις, woolly-haired. [ἴθ]

ἰθυέκελσθος, on, (ἰθύς, κέλσθος) straight going, Nonn. [ἴ]

ἰθυκλής, ἑνός, ὁ, ἡ, Ithyclus, an Athenian archon, Diod. S.

ἰθυκτών, v. ἰθυπτιών.

ἰθυκτῆς, ἑς, (ἰθύς, κύπτω) bent, curved right outwards, ῥάχης, Hipp. [κ] if from κυφός, prob. v if from κύπτω.]

ἰθυκτός, on,=foreg.

ἰθυλорδός, on, (ἰθύς, λорδός) curved right inwards, ῥάχης, Hipp. [ἴθ]

ἰθυμάχew, ὁ, to fight fairly, τινί, Byz. [ἴ]: and

ἰθυμάχια, ac, ἡ, a fair, stand-up fight, Hdt. 4, 102, 120. [ἴ]: from

ἰθυμάχος, on, (ἰθύς, μάχομαι) fighting fairly and openly, Simon. 33. [ἴθ]

ἰθυμβός, on, ὁ, a Bacchanalian song or dance.

ἰθυμόςος, on, (ἰθύς, νόος) honest, Anth. [ἴθ]

ἰθυμσις, ewς, ἡ, (ἰθύς)=εἰθνησις, a gwaing, dancing, Hipp. [ἴ]

ἰθυπτατα, adv., superl. from ἰθύς, II. 18, 508.

ἰθυπτεира, ac, ἡ, fem. from sq. [ἴ]

ἰθυπτήρ, ἡρος, ὁ, (ἰθύς) a guide, director, pilot, Ap. Rh. [ἴ]. Hence

ἰθυπτήριος, on, directing.

ἰθυπτής, οὔ, and in Orph., ἰθύπτωρ, opes, ὁ,=ἰθυπτήρ. [ἴ]

ἰθύς, Ion. and Ep. for εὐθύς, to make straight, straighten, ἐπὶ στήμην, by the rule, Od. 5, 245, etc. Pass. to become straight or even, τὼ δ' ἰθυπτήρην, they came or ran even with one another again, II. 16, 475.—2. to guide in a straight line, shoot straight, βέλος, διστόν, and in mid., διστόν ἰθυπτερο, Od. 22, 8: ἰθύνειν ἱπποῦς, ἄρμα, to drive them straight, Hom.; but in mid. also c. gen., ἀλλήλων ἰθυπόμεναι δοῖρα, as they set their spears straight at or against each other, II. 6, 3, cf. ἰθός as adv. Pass. of a boat, to be guided, steered, Hdt. 1, 194.—3. to guide, direct, rule, Ζεὺς πάντ' ἰθύνει, II. 17, 632; of a judge, μύθος ἰθύνειν, to put straight, rectify unjust judgments, Hes. Op. 265, cf. Call. Jov. 83: also to correct, chastise, θανάτῳ, Hdt. 2, 177, cf. ἰθός. In Att. the word seldom occurs without a v. l. εὐθύς, as Aesch. Pers. 411, Eur. Hipp. 1227. [ἴθ]: only once in Anth.]

ἰθυπτόμεναι, to go straight on, Hipp. [ἴ]: from

ἰθυπτόρος, on, (ἰθύς, πείρω, πορεύομαι) going straight on, Anth. [ἴ]. but

ἰθύπορος, on, (ἰθύς, πόρος) with straight openings or passage, Nonn. [ἴ]

ἰθυπτιών, ὠνος, ὁ, ἡ, only in II. 21, 169, μέλινην ἰθυπτιῶνα ἐφῆκε, as epith. of an ashén spear-shaft; derived from πέτομαι, straight flying, cf. ἰθός I, and II. 20, 99: others from *πέτω, πίπτω, Aristarch. read ἰθυκτιῶνα, from κτεῖς, κτηδόν, straight-fibred. [ἴ]

ἰθυρρόπος, on, (ἰθύς, ῥοπή) sinking straight downwards, Hipp. [ἴ]

ἰθύς, ἰθεῖα, ἰθός, fem. also ἰθεῖα, Hdt. 2, 17, though in the fem. obl. cases he uses ἰθεῖς, -ῆ, -ην: Ion. and Ep. form of the Att. εὐθύς, straight,—1. of motion, straight-aimed, straight-flying, ἔγχος, βέλος, II. 14, 403, 99: also straight up, sheer, steep, Anth.—2. in moral signf. straight, upright, just, true, ἡ ἰθεῖα (sub. δίκη), II. 23, 580, a fair decision, cf. Hes. Op. 36, 222. Opp. to σκολιός: so δίκην ἰθύντα εἰπεῖν, to give sentence the most fairly, of a judge, II. 18, 508, where Heyne is quite mistaken. Usus. compar. and superl. ἰθύτερος, ἰθύτατος, Theogn. 1020.—3. in adverbial usage, acc. fem. τὴν ἰθειάν (sub. ὁδόν), straight on, Lat. recta, sub. via, Hdt. 7, 193; so, ἐκ τῆς ἰθειῆς, straight-forward, openly, Id. 2, 161, so ἰθειῇ τέχνῃ, Id. 9, 57: κατ' ἰθὺ εἶναι, to be right over against; opposite, Id. 9, 51.—II. ἰθός as adv., straight at, right at, freq. in Hom. usu. c. gen. objecti, ἰθός Δαναῶν, Μενελάου, right at them; also, ἰθ. πρὸς τεῖχος, II. 12, 137; ἐπὶ τιος, Wess. Hdt. 5, 64; ἰθός φρονεῖν, like ἰθός μεμῶσθαι, to resolve to go on, II.; ἰθός μαχέσασθαι, to fight fair, sturdily, hand to hand, II. 17, 168: also of time, straightaway, Hdt. 3, 58.—2. post-Hom. ἰθός was used in the same way, as ἰθὺ τοῦ Ἰστροῦ, Hdt. 4, 89, cf. 6, 95, etc.—III. ἰθός, adv., is used in Hdt. just in the same way, 2, 121, 2, etc.; ἰθός ἐπὶ τὸν Ἑλλήσποντον, 8, 108. [—]

ἰθός, voc, ἡ, but used by Hom. only in acc. ἰθύν, a direct impulse, purpose, II. 6, 79: in genl. a plan, undertaking, Od. 4, 434: a wish, endeavour, Od. 16, 304: but in II. 21, 303, Od. 8, 377, ὠν' ἰθύν,=ἄν' ὁρθόν, straight upwards, on high. [—]

ἰθυσκόλιος, on, (ἰθύς, σκολιός) bent, curved, not to one side, but straight back and forwards, Hipp. [ἴ]

ἰθυτένεια, ac, ἡ, extension in length, extent, [ἴθ]: from

ἰθυτένης, ἑς, (ἰθύς, τείνω) stretched out, extended, straight, Anth. Adv. -νός. [ἴ]

ἰθύτης, ητος, ἡ, (ἰθύς) straightness, ὁδός, Aretae.

ἰθυτήης, ητος, ὁ, ἡ,=sq., Nonn. [ἴ]

ἰθύτομος, on, (ἰθύς, τέμνω) cut straight, straight. [ἴ]

ἰθύτονος, on,=ἰθυτένης, A. P. [ἴ]

ἰθύτριχες, οἱ, αἱ, plur. from ἰθύ-θρις.

ἰθυφαιλικός, ἡ, ὁν, Hephaest., and ἰθυφάλλιος, on, dub. in Dion. H., Ithyphallic, of, belonging to the ἰθυφάλλος: from

ἰθυφάλλος, on, ὁ, —I. fascinum erectum, Cratin. Archil. 12: esp. the phallus carried in the festivals of Bacchus.—II. the ode sung in honour of it, the verses of which were strictly Trochaic Dimeter Brachycatal., Herm. El. Metr. p. 94.—2. the dance accompanying such ode, Hyperid. ap. Harp.—III. one who danced in such dance, Prot. ap. Ath. 129 D: hence metaph. a lewd, lustful fellow, Dem. 1261, 17, etc. [ἴθ]

ἰθυφάνεια, ac, ἡ, (ἰθύς, φαίνωμαι) a direct light, Heliod. [φα]

ἰθώ, i. -ύσω, (ἰθός) to go straight, press right on, Hom.: ἰθύσε μάχην ἐνθα καὶ ἐνθα, the tide of war set this way and that, II. 6, 2: c. gen. ἰθύσε νεός, drove right against the ship, II. 15, 693; also ἐπὶ τεῖχος, II. 12, 443; πρὸς τι, Hdt. 4, 122 (never so in Od.).—II. to be eager, to strive, struggle, do, c. inf., Od. 11, 591; 22, 408 (never so in II.): hence to desire, purpose, intend, στρατεύεσθαι, Hdt. 1, 204; 7, 8, 2. (It seems to be an intr. form of ἰθύνω; perh. also akin to θύω.) [ἴθω but v in fut. and aor.]

ἰθυωρία, ac, ἡ, like εὐθυωρία, a straight line or direction, Hipp.

ἰθυωμαῖος, a, on, of Ithome, Ithomaeus, Paus.: τὰ ἰθυωμαῖα, the festivals of Jupiter at Ithome, Id.

ἰθώμη, ης, ἡ, Ithomé, a fortress in Thessaly (Pelagias) near Metro polis, II. 2, 729.—2. a stronghold of Messenia on a mountain of the same name, with a temple of Jupiter. Hdt. 9, 34; etc. Hence

ἰθωμήτης, on, Dor. ἰθωμάτας, a, ὁ, of Ithome, Ithomaeus; Ζεὺς ἰθωμάτας, Thuc. 1, 103.

ἰθυωρία, ac, ἡ, Ithoria, a fortress of Acarnania, Polyb. 2, 64, 9.

ἰζώ, (ἴος) to be rusty, or like rust, ferrugineous, Diosc. [ἴ]

ἰκανοσσία, ac, ἡ, security, bail, Lat. satisfactio: from

ἰκανοδότης, on, ὁ, (ἰκανός, δίδωμι, one who gives security, late word: from

ἰκάνος, ἡ, ὁν, (ἴκω, ἰκάνω) befitting becoming: hence usu.—I. of persons states, and the like, sufficient, able strong or skilful enough to do a thing ἰκανός (εἶναι), c. inf., Hdt. 3, 45; and Att.; ἡ τεκμηριώσαι, sufficient to prove a point, Thuc. 1, 9: ἡ εἰς τι Hdt. 4, 121; ἐπὶ or πρὸς τι ἀνήρ, Plat. Rep. 371 E, Prot. 322 B: ἡ γνώμων a man of sufficient prudence, Hdt. 3, 4: ἡ λατρικὴν, sufficiently versed in medicine, Xen. Cyr. 1, 6, 15: absol. considerable, respectable, worthy, as we say 'a very sufficient man,' Isocr. 26 A.—II. of things, etc., in amount, sufficient, enough, τινί, Eur. Phoen. 554 etc., in size, large enough, Thuc. 1, 2 of time, ἰκανὸν χρόνον, a long time, Ap. Pac. 354, etc.; in number, considerable, many, Hipp., etc., and so on according to the context: τὸ ἰκανὸν λαμβάνειν, to take security or bail, Lat. satis accipere, N. T., opp. to τὸ ποιεῖν, Lat. satisfacere, Diog. L.—I. Adv. v. ἴος, sufficiently, enough, Hipp. etc.: hence, ἡ ἐχέειν, to be sufficient Thuc. 1, 91; τινός or πρὸς τι, in thing, Plat. Theaet. 194 D, Charm. 158 B; τινί, for one, Id. Gorg. 44 C. [ἴ] Hence

ἰκανότης, ητος, ἡ, sufficiency, fitness, Plat. Lys. 215 A.—2. sufficiency, supply, Id. Legg. 930 C. [ἴ]: and

ἰκανόω, ὦ, i. -ώσω, to fit, make fit, qualify, N. T. Pass. to be satisfied τινί, Dion. H.; absol., Teles ap. Stob. p. 523, 34. [ἴ]

ἰκάνω, Ep. lengthd. for ἴκω, to come arrive at, reach, hit, very oft. in Hom. usu. c. acc. pers. vel loci, sometimes also, ἡ εἰς..., but more rarely ἐπὶ τι, II. 2, 17. In like manner he uses the mid. ἰκάνομαι, II. 10, 118, Od. 92, etc. Cf. ἴκω, ἰκνέομαι. [ἴ]

ἰκαρία, ac, ἡ, Icaria, an island the Aegean sea, earlier Δολιχὴ named from Icarus son of Dedalus Apollod., Strab., etc. cf. ἰκαρός, 2. an Attic deme of the tribe Aegei also ἰκάριος, Ath., Paus.: heret-

Ἰκαρῆς, ἑως, an inhab. of Icaria, Lys.

*Ἰκάριος, ἰα, ἰον, Icarian, πόντος, the Icarian sea, name of that part of the Aegean sea which is betw. the Cyclades and Caria, where Icarus the son of Daedalus was said to be drowned, Il. 2, 145: also τὸ Ἰκάριον πέλαγος, Hdt. 6, 95, Soph. Aj. 702. [κῶ]

*Ἰκάριος, ου, ὁ, Icarus, son of Perieres and Gorgophone, father of Penelope, Od. 1, 329; 2, 53: in Apollod. Ἰκαρίων, ὄνος, 3, 10, 4.—2. an Athenian hero, father of Erigone, Apollod. *Ἰκαρίων, ἥς, ἡ, daughter of Icarus, i. e. Penelope.

*Ἰκάρος, ου, ὁ, Icarus, the son of Daedalus, Strab., etc.—2. of Hypereia, a victor at Olympia, Paus.—II. *Ἰκαρία, ἡ, the more usual form, Aesch. Pers. 890: Thuc. 3, 29.—2. an island in the Persian Gulf, Dion. P.

*Ἰκέλος, η, ου, poet. form for εἰκέλος, like, resembling, τινί, Hom. Adv. λος. [ῥ] Hence

*Ἰκελόω, ὦ, to make like, Anth. [ῥ] *Ἰκεσία, ας, ἡ, (ἰκέτης) the prayer of supplicants for protection, Anth.—II. as sm. from ἰκέσιος, = ἰκέτις, Eur. [ῥ, ut i metri grat. in Anth.] Hence

*Ἰκεσιάζω, = ἰκετεύω, late word. *Ἰκέσιος, α, ου, also ας, ου, Soph. Phil. 495, (ἰκέτης) of, belonging to, residing over supplicants, esp. as epith. of Jupiter, Soph. Phil. 484, Eur. Hec. 45, cf. ἰκετήσιος.—II. suppliant, λόσος, χελρ, Aesch. Supp. 360, Eur. upp. 39: ἰκέτης ὁ-τις, ἰκ. σε λίσσεται, Soph. Ant. 1230. [ῥ, except etri grat. in Anth.]

*Ἰκέσιος, ου, ὁ, Hicēsius, masc. pr. n., Andoc., etc.

*Ἰκεταδόκος, ου, (ἰκέτης, δέχομαι)ceiving, protecting supplicants, Aesch. upp. 713.

*Ἰκεταόνιδης, ου, ὁ, son of Hicetaon, e. Melanippus, Il. 15, 546.

*Ἰκέτας, α, ὁ, Hicetas, father of risticrates, king of Arcadia, Paus.

*Ἰκετών, ὄνος, ὁ, Hicetaon, son of Aemodon, a Trojan, Il. 3, 147; 20, 8.—2. a ruler in Percote, Strab.—father of Critolaus, Paus.

*Ἰκετία, ας, ἡ, early form of ἰκεα, Thuc., v. Poppo, T. 1, 1, p. 243.

*Ἰκετεύω, ατος, τό, a supplication: γισσαν ἰκ., the most solemn mode supplication, Thuc. 1, 137. [ῥ] *Ἰκετευτός, α, ου, verb. adj. from τεύω, to be besought or entreated, ic.

*Ἰκετευτικός, ἡ, ὄν, supplicatory. iv. ὤς: from

*Ἰκετεύω, (ἰκέτης) to beseech, supplicate, τινά, Od. 11, 530, (where ἡμῶς also be supplied before the inf.) p. for purification after homicide, q. in Od., and Trag.: ἰκ. τινά, c. 3, Hdt. 1, 11, and Att.: also in mid., Eccl. 9, 15.—2. c. gen. pers., ἰκ. νός, to beg of one that., c. inf., Eur. A. 1242.—II. to come as a suppliant, τινά, Il. 16, 574; and so, Hdt. 5, 1. [ῥ], dub. in Eur.

*Ἰκετήρια, ας, ἡ, v. ἰκετήριος II. *ἰκετήριος, and sync. ἰκετήριος, α, (ἰκέτης) of, belonging to, connected with supplicants, φωτῶν ἰκετήρια = φῶς ἰκετήριον, Soph. O. C. 923: ἰκ. ἀδοί, Id. O. T. 3. Hence esp.—II. ἰκετήρια. sub. εἶλα or ῥάβδος, an branch which the suppliant held in hand εἰ a symbol of his condition d. claim ἰκ. λαμβάνειν, φέρειν, It. 5, 51 7, 141: ἰκ. τινέαι, An. c. 15, 2, so too ἰκ. προβάλλεσθα

Ael.—2. hence, in genl. a supplication, entreaty, v. l. in Isocr. 186 D. [ῥ]

*ἰκετήρις, ἰδος, ἡ, pecul. fem. of ἰκετήριος. [ῥ]

*ἰκέτης, ου, ὁ, (ἰκω) one who comes to seek aid or protection, a suppliant or fugitive, who lays his ἰκετήρια on the altar or hearth of a house, after which his person was inviolable: esp. one who comes to seek for purification after homicide, ἀνὴρ ἰκέτης, Il. 24, 158.

He was now under the protection of Jupiter, Od. 9, 270; and was an object of awe and respect (αἰδοῖος), Od. 7, 165; enjoying the sacred privileges of a ξένος, Od. 8, 546, etc.: ἰκ. θεοῦ, etc., Hdt. 2, 113, and Trag.; even ἰκ. πατρώων τάφον, Thuc. 3, 59: προσ-ἰκτωρ and προστροπαῖος, were equiv., but post-Hom., words: see on the whole subject Müller Eumen. § 51, sq.—II. the protector of the suppliant, Od. 16, 422, cf. the twofold signif. of προστροπαῖος, ξένος. [ῥ]

*ἰκέτης, ου, ὁ, Hicētes, masc. pr. n., Plut.

*ἰκετήσιος, α, ου, (ἰκέτης) Ep. of Jupiter, as tutelary god of suppliants, Od. 13, 213; later ἰκέσιος. [ῥ]

*ἰκετικός, ἡ, ὄν, = ἰκετήριος. Adv. -κώς, Philostr. [ῥ]

*ἰκέτις, ἰδος, ἡ, fem. from ἰκέτης, Hdt. 4, 165, and Trag. [ῥ]

*ἰκετοδόχος, ου, = ἰκεταδόκος.

*ἰκετώσωνος, η, ου, = ἰκετήσιος, hence τὰ ἰκετώσωνα, sub. τερὰ, purifications of a homicide.

*ἰκται, 2 sing. subj. aor. 2 from ἰκνέομαι, Ep. for ἰκῃ, Hom. [ῥ]

*ἰκτασις, ου, ὁ, Icēsius, masc. pr. n., Polyb.

*ἰκκος, ου, ὁ, Iccus, of Tarentum, an athlete and sophist, Plat. Prot. 316 D, etc.

*ἰκμαδόδης, ες, (ἰκμάς, εἶδος) moist, wet.

*ἰκμάζω, = sq., Nic.

*ἰκμαίνω, (ἰκμάς) to moisten, soak, supple, cf. λαίνω: Ap. Rh. has the mid. c. acc., δέμας ἰκμαίνεσθαι, to anoint one's body.

*ἰκμαῖος, ου, ὁ, (ἰκμάς) epith. of Jupiter, as god of rain, also ἄντιος, like Lat. Jupiter pluvius, Ap. Rh.

*ἰκμαῖλος, α, ου, (ἰκμάς) damp, wet, Hipp.

*ἰκμαῖλος, ου, ὁ, Icmalius, an artist of Ithaca, Od. 19, 57.

*ἰκμάς, ὁ, αἶος, ἡ, moisture of any kind, e. g. of oily leather, Il. 17, 392: of the body, Hdt. 3, 125: of the earth, Id. 4, 185, τῆς φροντίδος, Ar. Nub. 233.

*ἰκμῖστος, ας, ἡ, = ἰκμάς.

*ἰκμάω, = ἰκμῖστος.

*ἰκμενος, only in the phrase, ἰκμενος ὄρος, a fair breeze for sailing, Il. 1, 479, Od. 2, 420, etc.: prob. from ἰκμάς and ἰκμαίνω, q. v., smooth, softly gliding, opp. to a rough, boisterous wind, but not to be compared with ἀνεμὶν ὑπὸν ἄντες (Od. 5, 478), cf. Nietzsche Od. 2, 420: others write ἰκμενος from ἰκνέομαι, a following, and so favourable, wind, Lat. ventus secundus.

*ἰκμη, ἡς, ἡ, (ἰκμάς) a plant growing in moist places, Theophr.

*ἰκμιος, ου, moist, Nonn.

*ἰκμῶδης, ες, (ἰκμάς, εἶδος) moist, wet.

*ἰκνέομαι, lengthd. form from *ἸΚΩ [ῥ], which is the common form in Hom., who only uses the pres. ἰκνέομαι twice (Od. 9, 128; 24, 339), but he oft. has the fut. ἰξομαι and aor. ἰκόμην [ῥ, except when lengthd. by augm.]: perf. ἔγμαι, part. ἔγμενος, Soph. Phil. 494. In prose most usu.

in compd. ὑφἰκνέομαι. cf. ἰκω. To come, to go, arrive at, reach a place, Hom. c. acc. loci rei ver. pers., more rarely εἰς ὃν ἐπὶ τι, also εἰς τινα, to his house, Od. 20, 372. In prose sel dom c. acc. sine prep. Special uses:

—1. to come as suppliant (ἰκέτης) to one, to beseech, entreat him, τινά, Il. 22, 123, Soph. O. C. 275, Eur. Or. 671; hence, θεὸν θυέσσιν ἰκνεῖσθαι, to approach a god with offerings and prayer, Theocr. Ep. 7, 3. usu. in pres. and impf., except Il. 1. c.—2. to reach, live until, ἰκετο εὐθρονον ἡδ, Od. 17, 497.—3. only in pres. and impf., like προσήκω, to become, befit, ἡμέας ἰκνέεται, it becomes us, c. inf., Hdt. 9, 26; τοὺς μάλιστα ἰκνέεται, whom it most concerns, Id. 2, 36, but also, ἐς τὸν ἰκνέεται, to whom it belongs, Id. 6, 57: τὰ ἰκνέμενον, that which is fitting, proper, Hdt. 6, 84; so, ὁ ἰκν. χρόνος, the fit, proper time, Id. 6, 86, 1; τὸ ἰκν. ἀνάλωμα, the proportionate expense, Thuc. 1, 99; cf. sup.

*ἰκνυμένος, ἰον, ἰκνεομαι, ἰκνεομαι, adv. part. pres. ἰκνεομαι, fittingly, aright, only in Ion. prose, as Hdt. 6, 65, and Hipp.

*ἰκόνιον, ἰον, τό, Icōnium, a large and opulent town of Lycæonia on the borders of Phrygia; acc. to Xen. in Phrygia, An. 1, 2, 19, Strab.: it is now Koniah.

*ἰκός, ου, ἡ, Icus, a small island of the Aegean sea near Scyrus, now Skipehe, Strab.

*ἸΚΡΙΑ, τὰ, also written ἰκρία, the ribs of a ship, Od. 5, 252, v. sub ἐπηγκενίδες.—2. usu. the hatches, or partial decks, at the poop and prow, which stand on the tops of the ribs, Hom., who also joins ἰκρια νηῶν, ἰκρια νηὸς ὃν νηὸς ἐπὶ κριόφιν: they were the sleeping-place of the sailors, Od. 3, 353; 13, 74: in genl. planks, boards, Hdt. 5, 16.—II. later the sing. ἰκριον or ἰκρίον also occurs. —1. anything set straight upright, a post; the stake, the cross.—2. any scaffold or hustings, esp. a bench in a theatre, Cratin. Incert. 51 et ibi Meineke, Ar. Thesm. 395: though these were soon replaced by stone.—3. a tower Strab.

*ἰκρίδιον, ου, τό, dim. from foreg.

*ἰκριον, ου, τό, v. ἰκρια II.

*ἰκριοπήγος, ἰον, (ἰκρια, πῆγνυμι) a maker of scaffolds or benches.

*ἰκρίω, ὦ, (ἰκρια) to build with scaffolding or benches, Dio C.

*ἰκταρ, adv (ἰκω) at one blow, at once, close together, κερανὸν ἰκταρ ἅμα βροντῇ, Hes. Th. 691.—II. of place, close to, hard by, c. gen., Aesch. Ag. 117, Eum. 998: οὐδ' ἰκταρ βάλλει, does not strike even near the mark, i. e. fails utterly, Ael.

*ἰκτεράω, ὦ, = ἰκτερίω.

*ἰκτερίας, ου, ὁ, λίθος, a yellowish kind of stone, Plin.

*ἰκτερίω, ὦ, (ἰκτερος) to be ill of the jaundice, Diosc.

*ἰκτερίκος, ἡ, ὄν, Gal., ἰκτερίκος, ες, Hipp., ἰκτερέος, εσσα, εν, Nic., jaundiced.

*ἰκτερόμαι, as pass., to be jaundiced, have the jaundice, Hipp.: from

*ἰκτερος, ου, ὁ, the jaundice, Hipp.—II. a bird of a yellowish green colour by looking at which a jaundiced person was cured; the bird died! Plin. 30, 11: the same was believed of the χαρδαῖος.

*ἰκτερόδης, ες, = ἰκτερίκος, Hipp.

*ἰκτῆρ, ἥρος, ὁ, = sq.—II. the protector of the suppliant, Aesch. Supp. 479.—III. = ἰκτερος I, LXX, Var.

ἰκῆς, οἱ, ὁ, = ἰκέτης: hence ἰκετήριος, α, ον, v. ἰκετήριος. ἰκετήριος, α, ον, (ἰκτίς) of a weasel, of weasel-skin, in Hom. κτιδός, q. v. —II. as subst., ἰκτιδία, ἡ, contr. ἰκτιδῆ, sub. δορά, weasel-skin.

ἸΚΤΙΝΟΣ, (or acc. to others ἰκτινός) odv, ὁ, a kite or hen-harrier, Lat. milvus, Hdt. 2, 22.—II. a kind of wolf, Opp. In Ar. Fr. 525, Plat. (Com.) Invert. 69, we have acc. sing. ἰκτινα (not ἰκτινα), acc. to Gramm. a metaphor. form for ἰκτινον or ἰκτιν: they do not acknowledge the collat. form ἰκτιν, ἰκτος, which is still found in a few dub. passages of later authors.

†Ἰκτινος, ον, ὁ, ἰκτινός, a celebrated architect in the time of Pericles, Strab. p. 395; Plut. Pericl. 13.

†Ἰκτιος, ον, = κέσιος, Aesch. Supp. 385, acc. to W. Dind.

†ΙΚΤΙΣ, ἰδος, ἡ, a kind of weasel or ferret, Lat. mustela. (Acc. to some -is, -idos, in Ar. Ach. 880: but Elmsl. corrects, ἰκτιδας, ἐνύφριος, cf. κτιδός.)

Ἰκτο, 3 sing. plqpf. of ἰκνέομαι, Hes.

Ἰκτορεύω, (ἰκτορ) poet for ἰκετεύω, Soph. Fr. 56.

†Ἰκτουμούλοι, ων, οἱ, Ἰκτιμήλιον, a spot in the northwest of Gallia Cisalpina containing gold mines, Strab.

Ἰκτωρ, ορος, ὁ, also in Aesch. Supp. 652, and (acc. to Herm.) Lyc. 1164, ἡ, = ἰκτῆρ, poet. for ἰκέτης, ἰκέτις.

ἸΚΩ, impf. ἰκον, aor. ἔκον: root of ἰκνέομαι, used in Ep., and Pind.; never in Hdt., and very rarely in Att., as Aesch. ap. Macrob. Sat. 5, 19. Hom. has usu. ἰκω and its deriv. ἰκνέω, rarely ἰκνέομαι: the aor. ἰκόνην in all moods, Hom., but not in part.; ἡκω is rare in Hom. As the signif. of all the forms is identical, they are here classed together as far as regards Hom.

Rad. signif.: to come, go, arrive, come to an end or point, whether of place or time, freq. in Hom., who mostly has it c. acc. loci pers. vel rei, with or without prep., to come to, arrive at, sometimes also with the adv. forms, οἰκός, Πηλεϊονάδης, etc., II. 9, 393; 24, 338; also with εἰς, more rarely with ἐπί, μετά, πρός, κατά, ὑπό τι, and still more rarely c. dat. pro acc. II. 12, 374, Od. 21, 209: reverse, ἰκ. ὑπό, ἐκ, παρά τινος, to come from: a so absol., like νοστειν, to return, Od. 11, 104. Special usages:—1. of men, to come to one as a suppliant (ἰκέτης), to supplicate, implore, just like ἰκετεύω, τινά and εἰς τινά, II. 14, 260, Od. 16, 424: esp. τὰ σὰ γούνατ' ἰκάνω, τὰ σὰ γούνα ἰκόμεθα (because the ἰκέτης clasped or touched the knees of him from whom he sought protection), Od. 3, 92; 5, 449, etc.: also to come to ask for help, II. 18, 406; but also in hostile sense, ἐξ χειρὸς ἰκέσθαι, II. 10, 448; and in various metaphors, as ἰκ. ἥβην, II. 24, 728; ἥβης μέτρον, II. 11, 225, Od. 11, 317; ἥβης οἶδόν, Od. 15, 246; δάκρυον πέισατα, ... 6, 143; τέλος μύθων, II. 9, 56.—2. οὐρανὸν ὅς ἐξ οὐρανὸν ἰκέναι, ἰκέναι, to go up, reach to heaven, e. g. of κνίσση, καπνός, but also of fixed objects, e. g. a towering rock, Od. 12, 73: then in genl. of any thing that extends far and wide, esp. light and sound, ἀλγῆλ, σέλας, and αὐτῇ, ὀρυκνός, κλέος, ἀγγεῖλ: metaph., ὄβρις τε βίη τε σιδήρεον οὐρανὸν ἰκεῖ, violence and force are reaching even to heaven, i. e. reaching their height.

Od. 15, 329.—3. of ships, Od. 9, 128 12, 66: of treasures, κτήματα ἰκε Φρυγίην, are brought thither, II. 18, 292; ὅ, τι χεῖρας ἰκοῖτο, whatever came to hand, Od. 12, 331; φλέψ' αὐχὲν ἰκάνει, it reaches to the neck, II. 13, 547; χαλκὸς ἰκετο χροά, II. 11, 352, etc.—4. of circumstances, conditions, χρεὶδ ἰκεῖ με, necessity is upon me; also absol. sine acc., needs must, II. 10, 142; ὕπνος, γῆρας, μῦθος ἰκάνει με, come upon or over me: θέσφατα ἰκάνει με, they strike me, i. e. are fulfilled upon me, Od. 9, 507: esp. of thoughts, feelings, etc. which come upon, seize, possess one, πένθος, etc., ἰκάνει με, φρένας καὶ θυμὸν, με φρένας, very freq. in Hom., more rare c. dat. pers., as Od. 20, 228. Sometimes Hom. adds a part., ἰκάνω φεύγων, etc., to come in flight, etc., also c. adj., ὑπότροπος, II. 6, 501, etc. [usu. in ἰκω, in Hom., and so Aesch. Fr. 5; but ἰ always in ἰκάνω, unless with augm.: so ἰ in ἰκνέομαι, except by augm. in aor. indicat. ἰκόνην, which however Hom. freq. leaves out: acc. to Böckh v. I. Pind. P. 2, 36, ἰ might be short even in ἰκω, cf. also Donalds. ad 1.]

Ἰλᾶ, ἡ, Dor. for Ἰλη. [Ἰ]

†Ἰλᾶ, ἡ, Ἰλα, a harbour of Persia. Arr. Ind. 38, 2.

Ἰλᾶδόν, adv. (Ἰλη) in troops, in bodies, Lat. turmatim, II. 2, 93, Hdt. 1, 172 (where it is εἰλᾶδόν) in genl. in abundance, in a mass, Hes. Op. 285, cf. Buttm. Lexil. v. εἰλεῖν 21. [Ἰ]

Ἰλᾶειρα, ας, ἡ, the moon, Emped. (Prob. from Ἰλαρός.) [Ἰλᾶ]

†Ἰλᾶειρα, ας, ἡ, Ἥλιτρα, a daughter of Apollo, Paus.—2. a daughter of Leucippus and Philodice, Apollod. 3, 10.

Ἰλαθι, v. Ἰλημι.

Ἰλαμαι, rare collat. form of ἰλάομαι, ἰλάσκομαι; H. Hom. 20, 5, cf. Ἰλημι. [Ἰλᾶ]

Ἰλάομαι, Ep. for ἰλάσκομαι, II. 2, 550, Ar. Rh. 2, 847 [Ἰλᾶ]: Att. ἰλέομαι, Aesch. Supp. 117, 128; also ἰλεόομαι.

ἸΛΑΟΣ, ον, Hom., and Pind., as also in lyric passages of Trag.: but Att. Ἰλεως, ων, as also in Hdt. 6, 91: nom. pl. Ἰλεωφ, neut. Ἰλεα (Plat. Phaed. 95 A): soothed, appeased; Lat. pacatus, hence of gods, propitiatus, gracious, II. 1, 583; and so usu. in Att., as Soph. O. C. 44, Plat. Legg. 712 B; of men, kind, kindly, mild, gentle, II. 9, 639, etc.; also cheerful, gay, like Ἰλαρός (which is post-Hom.). H. Hom. Cer. 204, Plat. Symp. 206 D. [always Ep. and Att.: sometimes even ἄ, prob. on the analogy of λέως λαός, Μενέλεως Μενέλαος.]

Ἰλαρία, ας, ἡ, (Ἰλαρός)=ἰλαρότης, Luc. [Ἰ]

Ἰλαρία, ον, τὰ, sub. ἱερά, a festival of mirth, revel, Lat. hilaria, celebrated at Rome as soon as the vernal Equinox was past: from

Ἰλαρός, ὁ, ὄν, (Ἰλαός) cheerful, gay, joyous, Lat. hilaris, Ar. Ran. 455, Xen., etc. Adv. -ρως, Xen. Apol. 33. [Ἰ] Hence

Ἰλαρότης, ητος, ἡ, cheerfulness, gaiety, Lat. hilaritas, Plut. [Ἰ]

Ἰλαροτραγῳδία, ας, ἡ, (Ἰλαρός, τραγῳδία) a tragedy travestied, invented by Rhinthon. [Ἰλ]

Ἰλαρόν, ὁ, LXX., and Ἰλαρόνν, (Ἰλαρός) to make cheerful, exhilarate. [Ἰ]

Ἰλαρχης, ον, ὁ, (Ἰλη, ἄρχω) the commander of a troop of horse, Lat. alae equitum praefectus, Polyb. [Ἰ] Hence

Ἰλαρχία, ας, ἡ, the office or rank of ἰλαρχης.

†Ἰλαρχος, ον, ὁ, Ἰλαρχ is an epithet of Sparta, Xen. Hell. 2, 3, 10.

Ἰλαροδία, ας, ἡ, the art or song of a λαροδός, Aristox. ap. Ath. 621 C. [Ἰ]

Ἰλαροδός, ον, ὁ, (Ἰλαρός, ὄδῃ) the singer of joyous (not comic) songs, described fully by Aristoc. ap. Ath. 621 C. [Ἰ]

†Ἰλας, α, ὁ, Ἰλας, ἀλείπτης of Agesidamus, Pind. O. 10, 21, Dor.=Ἰλᾶος.

†Ἰλᾶσαρος, ον, ὁ, Pasarus, a king of Arabia, Strab.

†Ἰλᾶσθητι, aor. imp. pass., v. ἰλάσκομαι II.

Ἰλάσμος, ον, propitiatory, Bys [Ἰλᾶ]: from

Ἰλάσκομαι, rarely ἰλάομαι, q. v. fut. ἰλάσομαι [Ἰλ]. Ep. ἰλάσσομαι. Dor. ἰλάσσομαι: as mid. but without act., (ἰλαός). To appease, soothe, in Hom. always of gods, ἰλ. θεόν, Ἐκάεργον, ἰλάσκειν, to make him propitious to one, reconcile one's self to him, with his favour; τάνους, μολπῇ, by sacrifices, by song, II. 1, 472, cf. 2, 550: with part., ἰλάσκομαι πέμπων τινί τι, by presenting, Pind. O. 7, 15: also of men whom one has injured and wishes to conciliate, esp. by paying divine honours after death, Hdt. 5, 47: but also simply, to conciliate, τινά χρημασί, Id. 8, 112.—II. in N. T., to expiate, ἀμαρτάν.—III. in N. T. also, we have an aor. imperat. pass., ἰλᾶσθητι, be gracious: in which sense Hom. uses the act. forms, ἰλᾶσκω, ἰλᾶμι, qq. v. [Ἰ regularly: yet ἰ λ. 1, 100, 147, cf. H. Hom. Cer. 204.] Hence

Ἰλάσμα, ατος, τό, a propitiation [Ἰ]

and

Ἰλασμόν, ον, ὁ, a means of appeasing, Plut.: a propitiation, sacrifice, II. 2, 11 [Ἰ]

Ἰλαστήριος, α, ον, propitiatory; esp.—II. as subst. ἰλαστήριον, ον, τό, an expiatory sacrifice, propitiation, N. T.—2. sub. ἐπίθεμα, the mercy-seat, covering of the ark in the Holy of Holies, LXX.

Ἰλᾶω, ἰλέομαι, ἰλεόομαι, v. ἰλάομαι and ἰλάσκομαι. [Ἰ]

Ἰλεός, ὁ,=εἰλεός I., and II. [Ἰ]

Ἰλεος, ον, poet., and ἰλεως, ων, Att. for ἰλεός. [Ἰ]

Ἰλεργαῖται, ὧν, οἱ, Strab., and Ἰλεργητες, ὧν, οἱ, Polyb. the Ivergatae, a people of Spain near the Iberus.

Ἰλερδα, ης, ἡ, Ilerda, now Lerida, a city of Spain on the Sicoris, Strab.

†Ἰλεύς, ἑως, ὁ, poet. for Ὀϊλεύς, Hes. Fr. 3.

Ἰλέως, adv. from ἰλέω. [Ἰ]

Ἰλη or εἰλη, ης, ἡ, the latter in Hdt., the former usu. in Att., (Ἰλλω, εἰλλω) a crowd, band, troop of men, Hdt. 1, 73, 202: esp. a party at a feast, Pind. N. 5, 70: also, Ἰλη λεόντων, Eur. Alc. 581.—2. as a military term, a troop of horse, Lat. turma, ala, strictly of 64 men; κατ' Ἰλας,=ἰλᾶδόν, Xen. An. 1, 2, 16: in genl. a troop of soldiers, Soph. Aj. 1407.—3. at Sparta, a certain division of the youths, Xen. Lac. 2, 11, cf. Müller Dor. 4, 5, 2 (For deriv. v. εἰλλω fin.)

Ἰληδόν, adv.=ἰλᾶδόν, Q. Sm. [Ἰ]

Ἰλητι, imperat. from Ἰλημι.

Ἰλῆκω, (ἰλαός) to be gracious, propitiatus, of a god, Od. 21, 365, in sub. junct. Ἰλῆκησι: elsewhere only in optat. ἰλῆκοιμι. [Ἰ]

Ἰλημι,=foreg., but perh. used only in imperat. Ἰληθι, in prayers, be gracious! Od. 3, 380; 16, 184; later Ἰλαῖ. Ti. eocr. 15, 143, and Anth. Ἰλᾶ]

***Ἰαίδας**, *α*, *δ*, Dor. for **Ἰοίδας**, *ου*, son of **Ἰοίλεις**, Pind. O. 9, 120 Böckh (167); cf. Donaldson New Crat. p. 210.

***Ἰλιάδης**, *ου*, *δ*, a Trojan, Eur. Andr. 1022. [*ιλ*]

***Ἰλιάκος**, *η*, *ον*, Trojan, πόλεμος, Strab.

Ἰλιάς, *ἄθος*, *η*, pecul. fem. of **Ἰλιάκος**, Trojan, Hdt., and Trag.—II. as subst.—1. **Ἰλιάς**, sub. *γῆ*, the Trojan and Troy, Hdt.—2. sub. *γυνή*, a Trojan woman, cf. **Ἰλιάδες**, Eur. Andr. 302.—3. **Ἰλιάς**, sub. *ποίησις*, the Iliad, of Homer: Proverb. **Ἰλιάς** (αὐτῶν), an Iliad, i. e. an endless string, of woes, Dem. 387, 12. [—*υ*]

***Ἰλιγγίω**, *ω*, to have a dizziness in the head, Ar. Ach. 581, 1218: to lose one's head, as when one looks down from a height, Plat. Theat. 175 D; is when drunk, Id. Phaed. 79 C. [*ιλ*]: rom

***Ἰλιγγος**, *ου*, *δ*, (Ἰλλω, εἰλῶ) a spinning round, esp. a swimming or lizziness in the head, Lat. vertigo, a woman, Plat. Rep. 407 C.—2. a whirlwind, etc., Ar. Rh. [*ιλ*]

***Ἰλιγυγός**, *η*, a whirling, whirlpool, Diod.—2. agitation, perplexity of mind, Luc., v. foreg. [*ιλ*]

***Ἰλίσια**, *ων*, *τά*, the Iliada, Trojan festival, Ath. 351 A.

***Ἰλιεύς**, *εὐός*, *δ*, an inhab. of Ilium; cf. **Ἰλίου**, Strab.

***Ἰλιόθεν**, adv., from Troy, Hom.

***Ἰλιόθι**, adv., at Troy, Hom. v. sub. **Ἰλιος**.

***Ἰλιοκόλωνα**, *η*, *ς*, **Ἰλιόκλωνα**, a city of Pariana, Strab.

***Ἰλιον**, *ου*, *τό*, v. **Ἰλιος**.

***Ἰλιονεύς**, *εὐός* Ep. and Ion. *ἦρος*, *δ*, Iliouneus, son of Phorbas, a Trojan, Il. 4, 489.

***Ἰλιόρραϊστος**, *ου*, *δ*, (**Ἰλιος**, *ραῖω*) a destroyer of Troy, Anth.

***Ἰλιος**, *ου*, *η*, Ilios, the city of Ius, Iium, Troy, Hom.; seldom in other poets: **Ἰλιον**, *τό*, only in Il. 15, 71: common in prose: hence the advs., **Ἰλιόθεν**, from Troy, Hom.: **Ἰλιόθι**, at Troy, always in the phrase, **Ἰλιόθι** *ρό*, Id.: also, *κατὰ Ἰλιόθι*, Il. 21, 35. [*ιλ*]

***Ἰλιπια**, *η*, Ilipea, a city of Spain, on the Baetis, Strab.

***Ἰλισσοῦς**, *ου*, *δ*, the Ilissus, a river of Attica, flowing from Hymettus, [dt. 7, 189: in Paus. **Εἰλισσοῦς**, I, 3, 5. [*ιλ*]]

***Ἰλλαίνω**, (Ἰλλός) to look awry, *μῖν*, *οὐραλμός* Ἰλλαίνων, Hipp.

***Ἰλλάς**, *ἄδος*, *η*, (Ἰλλω, εἰλῶ) a pe, cord, band, Il. 13, 572, in plur.; cf. Butt. Lexil. v. *εἰλεῖν* 14: also **Ἰλάς**.—II. a gregarious kind of thrush, Arist. H. A.

***Ἰλλάξω**, f. -*ισω*, (Ἰλλός) to look awry, ask askance, leer, cf. **Ἰλλωπέω**.

***Ἰλλάς**, *ἰδός*, *η*, fem. of Ἰλλός.

***Ἰλλός**, *ου*, *δ*, (Ἰλλω) squinting, *Ἰλλός* γεγενῆσθαι, to get a squint, Ar. bsm. 846: acc. to Moer., Att. for **τραβός**, Lat. strabo.

***Ἰλλος**, *ου*, *δ*, the eye in Ion. dialect, acc. to Poll. 2, 54: no doubt from Ἰλλω, Lat. *volvo*, hence *δεξιόλλω*.

***Ἰλλυρία**, *ας*, *η*, sub. *γῆ*, Illyria.

***Ἰλλυρικός**, *η*, *ον*, of or belonging to Illyria, Illyrian, *ορη*, *εθνη*, Strab.; *πομοῖος*, Ar. Rh.: as subst. **Ἰλλυρικός**, *η*, *τό*, Illyricum, a country of Europe lying along the eastern shore of the Adriatic from Macedonia to Noricum, dt. 6, 7.

***Ἰλλυριοί**, *ων*, *οἱ*, the Illyrians, inhab. Illyria, Hdt. 1, 196; Ar. Av. 1521.

***Ἰλλυρίς**, *ἰδός*, *η*, fem. adj. Illyrian,

αἰα, Dion. P., also without *αἰα*, Illyria = **Ἰλλυρικός**.

***Ἰλλυριός**, *ου*, *δ*, Illyrius, son of Cadmus and Harmonia, after whom Illyria was said to be named, Apollod.—II. an Illyrian, Hdt.

***Ἰλλαῖ**, v. sub *εἰλω*.—II. esp. of the eyes, to squint, look askance; though this signf. is perh. only found in the compts. and derivs., **Ἰλλός**, -*αἰνω*, etc.

***Ἰλλώδης**, *ες*, (Ἰλλός, *εἰδός*) squinting, distorted, *ὄμματα*, Hipp.

***Ἰλλωπέω**, *ω*, Ἰλλωπέω, Ἰλλώπτω, = Ἰλλάξω, to squint: to be short-sighted. (Acc. to some from Ἰλλω and *ὥπ*, better simply from Ἰλλός, Lob. Phryn. 607.)

***Ἰλλωσις**, *εὐός*, *η*, (Ἰλλω) a distortion of the eye, Hipp.

***Ἰλος**, *ου*, *δ*, Ius, son of Dardanus and Batea, ruler of Dardania, Il. 11, 166; Apollod.—2. son of Tros, founder of Ilium, Il. 20, 252, Pind. N. 7, 44. 3. son of Mermerus in Ephrya, Od. 1, 259.

***Ἰλούργεια**, *ας*, *η*, Iurgia, a city of Spain, Polyb.

***Ἰλύεις**, *εσσα*, *εν*, (Ἰλύς) muddy, slimy, Ar. Rh.: in genl. impure. [*ιλ*]

***Ἰλύος**, *δ*, = *εἰλεός* II., a turking-hole, den, lair, Call. Jov. 25: also *Ἰλεός*, [*ιλ*]

***ἸΛΥΣ**, *ῶος*, *η*, mud, slime, dirt, Il. 21, 318, Hdt. 2, 7: sometimes for *πῆλος* (q. v.), dregs, sediment, Hipp.; of wine, Arist. Gen. An.: so opp. to loam, clay. (Prob. from *εἰλύνω*, Ἰλλω. [—, gen. *ῶος*, Hom., later v. Leon. T. 39.]

***Ἰλυσπάμαι**, = *εἰλυσπάμαι*, to crawl or wriggle like a worm, Plat. Tim. 92 A.

***Ἰλυσσας**, *εὐός*, *η*, wriggling motion, as of leeches, Arist. H. A.

***Ἰλυσσόμεν**, *ατος*, *τό*, a wriggling movement.

***Ἰλύς**, (Ἰλύς) to cover with slime or dirt.—II. = *εἰλύνω*. [*ιλῦ*]

***Ἰλῶδης**, *ες*, = *Ἰλύεις*, Gal. [*ιλῦ*]

***Ἰμαῖκον ὄρος**, *τό*, = **Ἰμαον**, Ar. Ind. 6, 4.

***Ἰμάιος**, *α*, *ον*, (Ἰμάω) of, connected with drawing water, *ἰμαῖα μέλη*, songs of the draw-well, Call. Fr. 42, v. Ilgen Praef. Scol. n. 5; so, *ἰμόνιστροφον μέλη*, songs of the water-drawer, Ar. Ran. 1297. [*ιλ*]

***Ἰμαῖος**, *ου*, *δ*, Imaeus, a Persian, Aesch. Pers. 31.

***Ἰμαλίω**, *ἄς*, *η*, abundance of meal: in genl. plenty.

***Ἰμαλός**, *α*, *ον*, plentiful.

***Ἰμαλὶς ἰδός**, *η*, a Syracusan epith. of Ceres, Polemo ap. Ath. 109 A.—II. a song sung at the mill. Dor. word.

***Ἰμανάριον**, *ου*, *τό*, dim. from **ἰμάς**, naval term.

***Ἰμαντεικτεύς**, *εὐός*, *δ*, (ἰμάς, *εἰλίσσω*) a twister of ropes: metaph. a puzzling, knotty sophist, Democ. ap. Plut. 2, 614 E.

***Ἰμαντίον**, *ου*, *τό*, dim. from **ἰμάς**.

***Ἰμαντίων**, *η*, *ον*, (ἰμάς) of leathern thongs, Hdt. 4, 189. [*ιμ*]

***Ἰμάντιον**, *ου*, *τό*, dim. from **ἰμάς**.

***Ἰμαντόδεσμος**, *ου*, *δ*, (ἰμάς, *δεσμός*) a leathern band.

***Ἰμαντοῖδη**, *η*, *ς*, (ἰμάς, *πῆδη*) a leathern band: metaph. the feeler of the polypus, Anth.

***Ἰμαντόπη**, *ος*, *δ*, (ἰμάς, *πούς*) like Lat. *loripes*, crookshanked: esp.—1. name of a tribe of Aethiopians, Plin. 5, 8.—2. a kind of water-bird, Opp. Ixeut. 2.

***Ἰμαντώ**, *ω*, (ἰμάς) to bind with thongs.

***Ἰμαντώδης**, *ες*, (ἰμάς, *εἰδός*) leatherlike, Plat.

***Ἰμάντωμα**, *ατος*, *τό*, a band, tie.

***Ἰμάντωσις**, *εὐός*, *η*, (ἰμάντωσις) a binding with thongs.—II. a piece of timber used instead of a bond-stone, in building, LXX.

***Ἰμαῖος**, *ου*, *δ*, (ἰμαῖος, *εἰδῶ*) *οἶα* who sings the *ἰμαῖος*.

***Ἰμαον**, *ου*, *τό*, also wr. **Ἰμαῖον ὄρος**, and in Ptol. **Ἰμαος**, Mt. Imaus, an extensive range of mountains in Asia, branching off to the east now the *Altai* and south-east now *Mustag*, Strab.

***Ἰμάς**, *ἄντος*, others *ἄντος*, *δ*, Ep. dat. pl. **ἰμάντεσσι**: a leathern strap or thong, Il. 10, 262, etc.: in various usages, as in plur., the straps, harness of a chariot, Lat. *lora*, Il. 8, 544: a rein, Il. 23, 324, etc.: the thong or lash of a whip, Il. 23, 363: in plur. also, the caestus of boxers, being straps put round the hand, Il. 23, 684, in later times loaded with studs, etc., and then called *μύρμηκες*: the chin-strap of the helmet, Il. 3, 371: the magic girdle of Venus, Lat. *caestus*, Il. 14, 214, 219: in Od. a latchet or thong, by which the bolt was shot home into the socket, and which was then fastened to the *κορώνη*, v. Nitzsch Od. 1, 442, cf. 4, 802; 21, 46: post-Hom. also the rope of a draw-well, elsewhere. **ἰμαῖον**: a shoe-latchet, N. T. Proverb., *ἡ κύνειός ἐστι*, he's as tough as a piece of dogskin, Ar. Vesp. 231. (The root is rather to be found in the Sanscr. *si* (to bind), than in *ἔμμη*, acc. to Pott Et. Forsch. 2, 174, cf. Old Sax. *simo*, a bond: hence also *ἰμάσσω*, **ἰμάσθην**, and with *ι* omitted, *ἰμάστιξ*) [—, but *ι*, Il. 8, 544; 10, 475; 23, 363, Od. 21, 46: in deriv. and compts. always *ιλ*].

***ἰμάσθην**, *η*, *ς*, *η*, (ἰμάς, *ἰμάσσω*) *the* thong or lash of a whip, in genl. a whip, Hom.: later, *any thong*, Opp. [*ιλ*]

***ἰμάσσω**, fut. *ἰμάσω* [*ιλ*], (ἰμάς) *to* flog, scourge, *ἵππων*, etc., Hom.: *πληγαῖς ἰμ. τινά*, Il. 15, 17; *χειρὶ*, H. Hom. Ap. 340: metaph., *ἰμ. γαῖαν*, to smite it with lightning, Il. 2, 782. [*ιλ*]

***ἰματῆρος**, *ον*, (ἰμάτιον, *εἰμα*, *ἄγω*) loaded with apparel, *ναῖς*, Theophr. [*ιλ*]

***ἰματιόριον**, *ου*, *τό*, dim. from **ἰμάτιον**, Ar. Fr. 64. [*ιμ-ῶ*]

***ἰματίδιον**, *ου*, *τό*, dim. from **ἰμάτιον**, Ar. Plut. 985. [*ι-ῶ*]

***ἰματίω**, f. -*ισω*, (ἰμάτιον) to clothe, N. T. [*ιμ*]

***ἰματιοθήκη**, *η*, *ς*, *η*, (ἰμάτιον, *θήκη*) a clothes-chest, wardrobe. [*ιμ*]

***ἰματιοκάπηλος**, *ου*, *δ*, (ἰμάτιον, *κάπηλος*) a clothes-seller, Luc. [*ιμ-κά*]

***ἰματιοκλέπτης**, *ου*, *δ*, (ἰμάτιον, *κλέπτω*) one who steals clothes, like *λωποδύτης*, Diog. L. [*ιλ*]

***ἰματιομίσθης**, *ου*, *δ*, (ἰμάτιον, *μισθός*) one who lets out dresses.

***ἰματιομισθωτής**, *ου*, *δ*, (ἰμάτιον, *μισθός*) = foreg.

***ἰματιον**, *ου*, *τό*, in form as if dim. from **ἰμα** (i. e. *εἰμα*), a piece of dress: esp. an outer garment, a cloak, mantle worn above the *χιτῶν*, Homer's *χλαῖνα*, Hdt. 2, 47, Epich. p. 88; it was, in fact, a square piece of cloth thrown over the left, and brought round over and under the right shoulder, Müller Archäol. d. Kunst § 337; cf. also *χλανίς*, *τρίβων*: τὰ ἰμάτια, in genl. of clothes, Hdt. 1, 9: *ἐν ἰματίοις*, of civilians, in the robe of peace, Lat. *toga*, Plut. Camil. 10.—II. in genl. a cloth, Hdt. 4, 23. [*ιμά*]

***ἰματιοπώλης**, *ου*, *δ*, (ἰματιον, *πωλέω*) a dealer in clothes, Criti. 54. [*ιμ*]

***ἰματιοπώλις**, *ἰδός*, *η*, fem. of foreg.

***ἰματιοπώλις**, *η*, *ς*, (ἰμάς, *εἰδός*) leatherlike, Plat.

***ἰμάντωμα**, *ατος*, *τό*, a band, tie.

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***ἰμάντωμα**, *ατος*, *τό*, a band, tie.

ator s art, Plat. Polit. 280 A, ubi olim *ιματουργική*: from

ἱματιουργός, ὄν, (ματίον, *ἔργω) *making clothes*: as *substant. a tailor*.

ἱματιοφύλακός, ὢ, *to take care of clothes*, Luc. [im]: and

ἱματιοφύλακτον, ον, τό, *a clothes-chest, wardrobe*: from

ἱματιοφύλαξ, ἄκος, ὁ, ἡ, (ἱμάτιον, φύλαξ) *one who has charge of the wardrobe*. [im-v]

ἱματισμός, οὗ, ὁ, (ματίζω) *clothing, apparel*, Polyb.

ἱματουργικός, -ουργός, v. *ιματιουργ*.

ἱμάω, ὢ, Att. inf. *ιμῶν*, (ἱμάς) *to draw up with a strap or cord, esp. water from a well*, Ath. l. also *to draw, suck out*, γάλα, Arist. H. A. [z]

ἱμβρασίδης, ον, ὁ, son of *Imbrāsus*, i. e. Ptoleus, Il. 4, 520.

ἱμβρασίος, α, ὄν, of or belonging to *Imbrāsus*, Ap. Rh. 2, 866: *pecul. fem.* *ἱμβρασίς*, Nic. Alex. 150: from

ἱμβρασιος, ον, ὁ, the *Imbrāsus*, a river of the island Samos, earlier *Parthenius*, Strab.

ἱμβριος, ον, ὁ, *Imbrius*, son of Mentor of Pedasus in Caria, an ally of the Trojans, Il. 13, 171, 197.—II.

adj. of *Imbrus*, *Imbrian*.

ἱμβρος, ον, ὁ, *Imbrus*, son of Aegyptus and Calandis, Apollod.—II.

ἡ, an island on the coast of Thrace, with a city of same name, celebrated for its worship of the Cabiri; *now Imbro*, Il. 13, 33; 21, 43; Hdt. 5, 26; 6, 41.

ἱμεῖρω, Aeol. *ἱμέρρω*, Sapph. 1, 27, (*ἱμερος*) *to long, yearn for or after, desire*, τινός, Od. 10, 431, 555, Hes. Sc. 31, Ar. Nub. 435; but c. acc., Soph. O. T. 59; c. inf., *to long or wish to do*, Solon 5, 7; also *absol.*, Soph. El. 1053. More freq. in same signif.

ἱμετρομαι, as dep. c. aor. mid. (Il. 14, 163), and pass. *ἱμερόην* (Hdt. 7, 44); c. gen., Od. 1, 41; c. inf., Hdt. 1, c.; esp. of sexual desire, Il. 14, 163, etc. Very rare in Att. (v. ll. cc.); though Plat. Crat. 418 C has it in part., just like *ἀσμένους γίνεσθαι αὐτοῖς*. [z]

ἱμεν, 1 plur. pres. from *εἶμι*.

ἱμεν, Ep. inf. from *εἶμι* for *ἵεναι*, freq. in Hom. [z]

ἱμεναι, Ep. inf. from *εἶμι* for *ἵεναι*, Hom. [z]

ἱμέρα, ἡ, old collat. form of *ἡμέρα*, acc. to Plat. Crat. 418 C, D.

ἱμέρα, ας, ἡ, *Himēra*, a city of Sicily on the Himēras, a colony of the Zancleans, Pind. O. 12, 2; Hdt. 6, 24; 7, 165; Thuc. 6, 5.

ἱμεραῖον, ον, τό, *Himeraeum*, a place in Thrace near Amphipolis, Thuc. 7, 9.

ἱμεραῖος, α, ὄν, of or belonging to *Himēra*, *Himeraean*, Polyb.: *pecul. fem.* *ἱμερίς*, ἰδος.

ἱμεραῖος, ον, ὁ, *Himeraeus*, brother of Demetrius Phalereus, Ath. 542 E.—II. an inhab. of *Himēra*, v. foreg.

ἱμέρας, α, ὁ, the *Himēras*, the name of two rivers of Sicily which rise in Mt. Nebrodes, the one running north, *now Fiume Grande*, Pind. P. 1, 153; Theoc. 5, 124; Polyb. 7, 4, 2; the other south, *now Fiume Salso*.

ἱμέριος, ον, ὁ, *Himerius*, an Athenian against whom one of the orations of Dinarchus was directed, Dion. H.

ἱμεροδερκής, ἐς, (*ἱμερος*, *δερκομαι*) *looking sweet or longingly*, Ath.

ἱμερέεις, εσσα, εν, (*ἱμερος*) *exciting love or desire, lovely, delightful*, in Hom. always of things, *ἔργα γάμοιο*, Il. 5, 429, etc.; of the song and the dance, Od. 1, 141; 18, 193: so *ἱμερόεν* *κωταρίζειν*, Il. 18, 570: also *πᾶσιν δ' ἡμ. πτόεν γόος* Od. 10, 398. f. s. b. v. *ἱμερος*. [z]

ἱμεροβαλής, ἐς, (*ἱμερος*, *θάλλω*) Dor. for *ἱμεροβλήης*, *sweetly growing or blooming*, Ep., Anth. [z]

ἱμερόνους, ονν, (*ἱμερος*, *νοῦς*) *lovely of soul*, Orph. [z]

ἱμερόομαι, as pass., of a female, *to have sexual intercourse with*, τινός, Hipp. [z]

ἱμερος, ον, ὁ, *a longing, yearning after a person or thing*, Lat. *desiderium*, τινός, Hom.: *absol.* usu. *love, desire*, as Il. 3, 446; hence, *φιλότης* *καὶ ἱμερος* joined, Il. 14, 198: and so in Pind., and Trag., much like *ἔρως*, though usu. a mere animal passion, Lat. *cupido*, cf. Luc. Dear. Judic. 15, who distinguishes *ἔρως*, *ἱμερος*, *πῶθος*: the phrase *γόον ἱμερος*, freq. in Hom., the *yearning* after tears, i. e. the yearning of the soul to disburden itself in grief (see Genesis 43, 30); hence even c. gen. objecti, *πατρός ὅφ' ἱμερον ὥστε γόοιο*, *a yearning to weep for his father*, Od. 4, 113: in Hdt. usu., *ἱμερον ἔχειν*=*ἡμερεσθαι*, c. inf., 5, 106, etc.; cf. sub v. *ἐνστάζω*. [z]

ἱμερόφωνος, ον, (*ἱμερος*, *φωνή*) of *lovely voice or song*, ἀρῶν, Sapph. 36, and so W. Dind. Alcm. 12, for *λερ*. [z]

ἱμερόω, Aeol. for *ἡμεῖρω*, Sapph. 1, 27. [z]

ἱμερότης, ἡ, ὄν, (*ἡμεῖρω*) *longed for, much desired, lovely*, epith. of a river, Il. 2, 751; and so of places, Solon 5, 52; 16, 1; *ἡμ. λέχος*, Pind. P. 3, 177; *ἡμ. ἡλικίη*, *dear life*, Simon. 96, 2. Only poet. [z]

ἱμερόδης, ἐς, (*ἱμερος*, *εἶδος*)=*ἡμερόεις*, Callistr.

ἱμενσίμος, ον, ὁ, *Imeusimus*, son of Icarus and Periboea, Apollod.

ἡμέω=*ἡμάω*, dub.

ἡμῆρηνον, ον, τό, (*ἡμῶ*) *a rope to draw water*. [z]

ἡμῆτός, ἡ, ὄν, (*ἡμῶ*) *drawn out as from a well*. [z]

ἡμῆλικον, ἄνος, ὁ, *Himico*, a Carthaginian, Polyb. 1, 42, 12.

ἡμάραδος, ον, ὁ, *Immarādus*, son of Eumolpus, Paus.

ἡμμεναι, poet. for *ἡμεναι*, *ἵεναι*, inf. from *εἶμι*, Il. 20, 365.

ἡμονιά, ἄς, ἡ, (not *ἡμονία*), (*ἡμῶ*) *the rope of a draw-well*, in genl. *a rope*, Alex. Pann. 3: *ἡμονιάν*, *absol.*, *a rope's length*, i. e. as long as a bucket takes to go down and come up a well, Ar. Eccl. 351. [z]

ἡμονιοστρόφος, ον, (*ἡμονιά*, *στρέφω*) *drawing water at a well*, cf. sub *ἡμῶς*. [z]

ἡν, dat. of the old pers. pron. *ἦ, ἱ, ε*, q. v.

ἡν, Cretic for *ἐν*, cf. Lat. *in*, *intus*.

ἡν, ὁς=ἱς, Lat. *vis*, *very* dub.

ἡνῶ, A. as conjunction;—*that*, in order that—I. like all final conjunctions—1. with subjunct. mood after tenses of present time, as Od. 2, 307, Il. 1, 203. Its supposed Ep. use with the indic. in such cases, for the subjunct., is founded only on passages where the long vowel of the subj. mood has been shortened metri grat. e. g. *εἰδομεν* for *εἰδομεν*, Il. 1, 363, *παύσομεν* for *παύσομεν*, Il. 21, 314, etc.—2. with optat. after tenses of past time, Il. 5, 2, etc.: also after a pres. where the purpose or intention is spoken of rather than the fact asserted, Seidl. Eur. El. 59, Herm. Soph. El. 57.—3. but with the past tenses of the indicat., to imply a consequence which is now impossible, Monk Hipp. 643, v. Kühner Gr. § 778. (The strict rules of these constructions are freq. violated by later and lax writers, v. Herm.

Orph. p. 812.)—II. *ἡνα μή*, *that no lest*, Lat. *ut ne*: in same construction as *ἡνα*, Hom.—2. acc. to Hdm., *ἡνα μ* is put for *ἐάν μῃ* in Il. 7, 353: but this verse is prob. spurious, v. Heyne T. 5, p. 369. However, the use of *ἡν* for *ἐάν* seems established by evidence of Gramm.; but perh. rather from its adverbial force, as *ubi* and *in* Lat. Hence *ἡνα* is kept in Dinarct even by Bekk.—III. with other particles, *ἡνα δῆ*, Il. 7, 26, *ἡνα περ*, Il. 382, and Att.: *ἡνα τί*; sub. *γένηται*, *to what end?* either *absol.* as a question, e. g. Ar. Eccl. 719, or with verb following, e. g. Ar. Pac. 409.—B. as adv.—1. of place—1. of rest in a place, in *what place*, where, oft. in Hom., and Att.: also like other advs. of place, c. gen. loci, *ἡνα γῆς*, *χώρας*, etc., Lat. *ubi terrarum*, Valck. Hdt. 2, 133, etc.; *οὐχ ὁράς*, *ἡν' εἰ κακοῖ*; i. what a depth of woe thou art, Soph. Aj. 386, cf. O. T. 367, cf. Jelf Gr. G. § 813.—2. of motion to a place, *what place*, whither, Od. 4, 821; 6, 55 also in Soph. O. T. 1311: yet *ἡνα* in this signif., seems only to be used in exclamations.—II. of time, when as some take Od. 6, 27, cf. Schäli Soph. O. C. 621, Tr. 1157; but Döderl. Soph. O. C. 621 is right in referring these places to the signif. of place, cf. Nitzsch Od. 4, 821. (From the old person. pron. *ἦ* or *ἱ*: as th conj. *ἡνα* answers to the conj. *ὅπως* so the adv. *ἡνα* to the advs. *ὅπου*, *ὅπῳ*, *ὅπῳ*, Lat. *ubi*, *quo*, *quando*.) [z]

ἡνα, ἡ=ἱς.

ἡνάρως, ὡ, ὁ, *Inarus*, son of Psammitichus, a king of Aegypt, Hdt. 3, 12; Thuc. 1, 104.

ἡνάχτιος, α, ὄν, of or belonging to *Inachus*, κόρη, daughter of *Inachus*, i. e. Io, Aesch. Pr. 590, σπέρμα, Id. 705.

ἡναχίδης, ον, ὁ, son of *Inachus*; i. pl. of *ἡναχ*, the descendants of *Inachus* i. e. the Argives, Eur. I. A. 1088.

ἡνάχιος, α, ὄν, of or belonging to *Inachus*, *Inachian*, Callim.

ἡναχίς, ἰδος, ἡ, daughter of *Inachus* i. e. Io, Mosch. 2, 44.

ἡναχίωνη, ἡς, ἡ=foreg., Callim. Dian. 254

ἡνάχος, ον, ὁ, *Inachus*, son of Oceanus and Tethys, a river god, founder of Argos, father of Phoroneus and Io, Aesch. Pr.; Apollod.—II. a river of Argolis, flowing into the Argolic Sinus, now *Xeria*, Eur. El. 1.—2. a river of Acarnania, falling into the Ambracian gulf, or, acc. to another account, into the Achelous, Strab.

ἡνάω=*ἡνέω*.

ἡνῶ, adverbial termin. of word signifying a game or sport, hence usu. joined to *παίζειν*, Poll. 9, 110 A. B. p. 1353.

ἡνῶθῆρσις, ἰος, ὁ, *Indathyrsis*, Scythian, Arr. Ind. 5, 6.

ἡνῶλλομαι, dep., only used in pret. and impf., (*εἶδος*, *εἰδάλμιος*, *εἰδῶλλομαι*) *to appear*, esp. *to appear like*, ὡς τε μοι ἀνάντορ *ἡνῶλλεται* *εἰκορὸς αἶσα*, Od. 3, 246: also c. dupl. dat. *ἡνῶλλετο σφίσι Πηλεΐωνι*, he seems to them like the son of P., Il. 17, 213 *absol.* *to appear*, seem, Il. 23, 460; and so, ὡς μοι *ἡνῶλλεται* ἡτορ, as my memory seems, i. e. as the matter seems in my memory, Od. 19, 221. Ep. word, also used by Ar. Vesp. 188, Plat. Theaet. 189 E. Hence.

ἡνῶλλας, ατος, τό, *a form, appearance*, Lat. *species*, Ael. Hence

ἡνῶλλατίζομαι=*ἡνῶλλομαι*, *to ban*.

ἡνῶλλός, οὗ, ὁ=ἡνῶλλας, nam

of a poem by Timon of Phlius, Diog. L. 9, 65, 105.

†*Ἰνδία*, *as* *ἡ*, *India*, Luc. cf. *Ἰνδικός*.

†*Ἰνδικήται*, *ων*, *οἱ*, the *Indicetae*, a people of Hispania *Tarracensis*, Strab.

†*Ἰνδοκπευστής*, *οῦ* *ὁ*, (*Ἰνδοκός*, *πλέω*) the *Indian-voyager*, name of *Cosinas*.

†*Ἰνδοκός*, *ῆς*, *ὄν*, *Indian*, Soph. Ant. 1038: *ἡ* *Ἰνδική χώρα*, Hdt. 3, 98; without *χώρα*, 3, 106; usu. form: *ndia*.—II. *τὸ* *Ἰνδικόν*, sub. *φάρμακον*, a kind of pepper, Hipp.—2. a dark-blue dye, indigo, Diosc.

†*Ἰνδοσίτι*, *ν* the *Indian language*, Ctes. ap. Phot.

†*Ἰνδογενής*, *ἑς*, (*Ἰνδός*, **γένω*) *Indian-born*, born in *India*, Joseph.

†*Ἰνδολέτης*, *ον*, *ὁ*, (*Ἰνδός*, *ὀλλυνμι*) the *Indian-killer*, epith. of *Bacchus*, Anth.

†*Ἰνδοπάτρης*, *ον*, *ὁ*, *Indopatres*, masc. pr. n., Luc.

†*Ἰνδός*, *οῦ*, *ὁ*, an *Indian*, first in Hdt. 3, 97, etc.: *οἱ* *Ἰνδοί*, esp. of the drivers of elephants, Polyb.—II. as adj., = *Ἰνδικός*, *Indian*, Anth.—III. the *Indus*, a large river of *India*, Hdt. 4, 44.

†*Ἰνδοφόνος*, *ον*, *ὁ*, = *Ἰνδολέτης*, Nonn.

†*Ἰνδῶος*, *α*, *ον*, = *Ἰνδικός*, Anth.

†*ἸΝΕΩ*, also *ἰνῶω*, to empty, Hipp. Ion. word, connected with *Lat. inanis*, [?] Hence

†*Ἰνθμῶς*, *οῦ*, *ὁ*, an emptying, purging, Hipp.: and

†*Ἰνθσις*, *εως*, *ῆς*, = foreg., Erotian.

†*Ἰνσσα*, *ης*, *ῆς*, *Inessa*, a small town of Sicily at foot of Mount Aetna, the *στερ Αἰτνη*, Thuc. 3, 104: hence

†*Ἰνσσαῖος*, *α*, *ον*, of *Inessa*, Thuc. i, 94.

†*Ἰνιον*, *ον*, *τό*, (*ἵς*) the *sinews* *between* *the occiput* and *the back*: in genl. the *ack of the head*, *nape of the neck*, Il. 5, 3; 14, 495. [iv]

†*Ἰνις*, *ὁ*, a son, child, Aesch. Eum. 23, and Eur.: also *ἡ Ἰνις*, a daughter, Eur. I. A. 119. Only poet. (Prob. rom *ἵς*.)

†*Ἰννα*, *ης*, *ῆς*, *Inna*, a fountain in Thrace, Ath. 45 C.

†*Ἰννος*, *ἴννος*, *ον*, and *ἴννός*, *οῦ*, *ὁ*, -*γίννος*, q. v.

**Ἰννῆμι*, v. in compd. *καθῖννῆμι*.

†*Ἰννοιδής*, *ἑς*, (*ἵς*, *εἶδος*) = *ἰνῶδης*, [?]

†*Ἰνσουβρες*, *ων*, *οἱ*, and *Ἰνσουβροί*, =sq., Plut. Marcell. 4, 6.

†*Ἰνσουβροί*, *ων*, *οἱ*, the *Insübres*, a Gallic people, in Upper Italy on the *ρ*, Strab.

†*Ἰνταφέρνης*, *ον*, *ὁ*, *Intaphernes*, a distinguished Persian, Hdt. 3, 70.

†*Ἰντεμέλιον*, *ων*, *οἱ*, the *Intemēlii*, a race of the *Ligurians*, Strab.

†*Ἰντέραννα*, *ης*, *ῆς*, *Interranna*, now *Terni*, a city of Umbria, Strab.

†*Ἰντεράμνιον*, *ον*, *τό*, *Interamnium*, now *Teramo*, a city of Latium, Strab.

†*Ἰντερκατία*, *ας*, *ῆς*, *Intercatia*, a city of Spain, Strab.

†*Ἰντεροκεία*, *ας*, *ῆς*, *Interocea*, a city of the *Sabines*, Strab.

†*Ἰννίκιος*, *ῆς*, *ὄν*, of *Inychus*, *Inyana*, Plat. Hipp. Maj. 234 C: from

†*Ἰνικός*, *ον*, *ῆς*, *Inychus*, a small town south of Sicily, now *Calta Belotta*, [it. 6, 24.

†*Ἰνῶ*, *ὄς* contr. *ον*, *ῆς*, *ἡ*, *Ino*, daughter of *Cadmus*, mother of *Learchus* and *Melicertes*, and afterwards worshipped as a sea-goddess by the name of *Leucothea*, Od. 5, 333, and Hes. h. 976: Proverb, *Ἰνῶς ἄχρη*, Zenob. w. *Paroemigr.* 4, 38.

†*Ἰνῶδης*, *ες*, (*ἵς*, *εἶδος*) *sinewy*, *fibrous*, Xen. Cyn. 4, 1, and Arist. [?]

†*Ἰνωτός*, *οῦ*, *ὁ*, *Inopus*, a fountain and stream in the island *Delos*, H. Hom. Ap. 18; Callim. H. Dian. 171: styled *Ἀλγύπτιος* from its rising and subsiding like the *Nile*, Anth., Strab. [?]

†*Ἰς* or *ἰς*, *ῆς*, gen. *ἰκός*, a worm or grub that destroys the vine-buds, prob. a collat. form of *ἰψ*, Alc. 124. [where Welcker *ika*, for *i* is long.]

†*Ἰζῆλη*, *ῆς*, *ῆς*, (not *ἰζῆλη*) a goat's skin, Hipp.: esp. used as a stage dress for satyric dramas; others corruptly *ἰζῆνη*, Poll.: cf. *ἄλωπεκῆ*, *λεοντῆ*, etc.: from

†*Ἰζαλος*, *ον*, epith. of the wild goat or chamois, *ἰζῆλον αἰγὸς ὤριον*, Il. 4, 105; explained as = *πηδητικός*, *ὀρηπτικός*, *δοῖνδης*, *darting*, *springing*, and usu. derived from *αἰσσω*, as if *αἰζαλος*, cf. *αἰς*, *αἰγός*.

†*Ἰευντήρ*, *ῆρος*, *ὁ*, =sq.

†*Ἰευνήριος*, *ον*, belonging to fowling; like *birdlime*, *Lat. viscatius*, as epith. of *Τύχη*, Plut. 2, 281 E.

†*Ἰευντής*, *οῦ*, *ὁ*, (*ἰεῦω*) a fowler, bird-catcher, *ἰευντὴς κῶρος*, Bion. 2, 1. Hence

†*Ἰευντικός*, *ῆς*, *ὄν*, = *ἰευντήριος*.

†*Ἰευντρία*, *ας*, *ῆς*, fem. from *ἰευντήρ*, as epith. of *Τύχη*, Plut. 2, 321 F, cf. *ἰευντήριος*.

†*Ἰεῦω*, (*ἰεῶς*) to catch birds by birdlime: in genl. to catch.

†*Ἰζία*, *ας*, *ῆς*, *Lat. viscum*, = *ἰζός*, Theophr.—II. the plant *χαμαιλέον*, esp. the *white*, Diosc.—III. = *κίρσός*, Hipp.

†*Ἰζις*, *ον*, *ὁ*, a *poisonous plant*, perh. = *ἰζία* II., Diosc.

†*Ἰζιόβρος*, *ον*, = *ἰζοβόρος*.

†*Ἰζων*, *ης*, *ῆς*, a plant of the thistle kind, from which mastich was made, Theophr. [iv]

†*Ἰμείσις*, *εσσα*, *εν*, made, prepared from the plant *ἰζία*, Nic.

†*Ἰνιόντιος*, *α*, *ον*, of or belonging to *Ιεῖον*, Il. 14, 317.

†*Ἰζις* or *ἰζις*, *εως*, *ῆς*, (*ἰκω*) a going, line of motion, Hipp.: esp. in phrase *καθ' ἰζιν*, in a straight line.

†*Ἰζόφάγος*, *ον*, = *ἰζοφάγος*.

†*Ἰζων*, *ονος*, *ὁ*, *Ιεῖον*, a mythical king of Thessaly: his name prob. = *ἰκέτης*, for he was the first homicide (Pind. P. 2, 59), and therefore the first suppliant, v. Welcker Aesch. Trilog. p. 547, Müller Eum. § 53. [?]

†*Ἰζοβλέω*, *ῶ*, to be an *ἰζοβόλος*, to catch birds with lime-twigs, Anth.: from

†*Ἰζόβλος*, *ον*, (*ἰζός*, *βάλλα*) setting lime-twigs: as subst. a fowler.

†*Ἰζόβρος*, *ον*, (*ἰζός*, *βορά*, *βιβρώσκω*) eating *misseltree-berries*: hence—II. as subst., the *missel-thrush*, Arist. H. A.

†*Ἰζεργός*, *οῦ*, *ὁ*, (*ἰζός*, **εργω*) one who uses *birdlime*, a fowler, Anth.

†*Ἰζομαι*, fut. of *ἰκνέομαι*, Hom.

†*Ἰζον*, *ες*, *ε*, Ep. aor. of *ἰκω*, Hom.

†*ἸΟΞ*, *οῦ*, *ὁ*, *Lat. viscum*, *misseltree*, a parasitic plant, also *ἰζία*—II. the *misseltree berry*.—III. the *birdlime* prepared from the last, *Lat. viscus*, Eur. Cycl. 433: hence—2. metaph. a close, miserly fellow, Ar. Fr. 620, v. Lob. Phryn. 399. (Akin to *κισσός*, perh. from *ἰσχω*, the grasper, holder.)

†*Ἰσοφάγος*, *ον*, (*ἰζός*, *φαγεῖν*) = *ἰζοβόρος*, Arist. ap. Ath. 65 A. [?]

†*Ἰσοφρεύς*, *εως*, *ὁ*, =sq., Anth.

†*Ἰσοφόρος*, *ον*, (*ἰζός*, *φέρω*) having *misseltree* growing on it, *ὄρνις*, Soph. Fr. 354: *ἰμεν*, *δόνας*, Opp.

†*Ἰζόθεν*, *adv.*, from th *ous*, Arat.: from

†*Ἰζός*, *βός*, *ῆς*, the *waist* or *smail of the back*, *περὶ δὲ ζώνης βάλετ'* *ἰζὺν* (poet. contr. dat. for *ἰζύν*), Od. 5, 231; 10, 544, of women's girdles: but in Hipp. the plur. *ἰζέες*, *loins*, v. Foes. Oecon. (Prob. akin to *ισχύς*, like *ισχύον*, cf. Cic. *latera et vires*.) [v in nom. and acc. sing.: v̄ in trisyll. cases.]

†*Ἰζώδης*, *ες*, (*ἰζός*, *εἶδος*) like *birdlime*, sticky, clammy, Hipp.—II. metaph. stinging, Luc. cf. *γλοιός*.

†*Ἰοβάκχεια*, *ων*, *τά*, a festival in honour of *Bacchus*, ap. (Dem.) 1371, 24: from

†*Ἰοβακχος*, *ον*, *ὁ*, *Bacchus* invoked with the cry of *ἰὸ*, Anth.—2. a hymn beginning with *ἰὸ Βάκχε*, cf. Archil. ap. Heph. p. 94. [?]

†*Ἰόβας*, *α*, *ὁ*, and *Ἰούβας*, *Iuba*, king of Numidia; name also of a son of same, Plut. Caes. 55; Rom. 14; Strab.

†*Ἰοβάτριος*, *ον*, *ὁ*, *Iobates*, king of *Lycia*, Apollod.

†*Ἰοβάφης*, *ἑς*, (*ἰον*, *βάπτω*) violet coloured, Democ. ap. Ath. 525 C dark, Ath. [?]

†*Ἰόβης*, *ὁ*, *Iobes*, son of *Hercules* and *Certhe*, Apollod.

†*Ἰοβελόος*, *ον*, (*ἰον*, *βλέφαρον*) dark-eyed, black-eyed, Pind. Fr. 113. [?]

†*Ἰοβόλεω*, *ῶ*, to shoot arrows, dart, Ap. Rh.—II. to emit poison, Geop. [?]: from

†*Ἰοβόλος*, *ον*, (*ἰός*, *βάλλω*) shooting, darting.—II. venomous, Arist. H. A. [?]

†*Ἰοβόρος*, *ον*, (*ἰός*, *βορά*, *βιβρώσκω*) poison-eating. [?]

†*Ἰοβόστρυγος*, *ον*, (*ἰον*, *βόστρυγος*) dark-haired, Pind. O. 6, 50, 1. 7, 33. [?]

†*Ἰόγληρος*, *ῆς*, *ὄν*, (*ἰον*, *γλήνη*) with dark eyeballs; in genl. dark-eyed. [?]

†*Ἰόδετος*, *ον*, (*ἰον*, *δέω*) violet-twined, στεφανοί, Pind. Fr. 45. [?]

†*Ἰονδωφής*, *ἑς*, (*ἰον*, *νέφος*, *ὀνόφος*) violet-dark, in genl. dark, black, *εἶρος*, Od. [?]

†*Ἰοδόκη*, *ης*, *ῆς*, a quiver, Ap. Rh. [?]: strictly fem. from.

†*Ἰοδόκος*, *ον*, (*ἰός*, *δέχομαι*) holding, containing arrows, *φαρέτρη*, Od. 21, 12.—II. containing poison, *ὀδόντες ἰοδ.*, poison-fangs, Nic. [?]

†*Ἰοειδής*, *ἑς*, (*ἰον*, *εἶδος*) violet-coloured, dark, in Hom. always of the sea, whether calm, Il. 11, 298, etc., or stormy, Od. 11, 107; *κρήνη*, Hes. Th. 3: in later Ep. also metaph., *ἰο. λοιγός*, *κέντρον*, Nic. [?]

†*Ἰοείς*, *εσσα*, *εν*, (*ἰον*) violet-coloured, dark, *σίδηρος*, Il. 23, 850, (acc. to others from *ἰός*, either rusty, liable to rust, or good for arrows: but *i* must come from *ἰον*, not from *ἰος*, cf. *ἰώμωρος*: moreover, Nic. has *ἰ. θάλασσα*, Al. 171.)

†*Ἰοέσσα*, *ης*, *ῆς*, *Ioëssa*, fem. pr. n., Luc.

†*Ἰόζωνος*, *ον*, (*ἰον*, *ζώνη*) with purple girdle, ap. Hesych. [?]

†*Ἰοθαλλής* or *ο-θαλλής*, *ἑς*, (*ἰον*, *θάλλω*) blooming with violets, Philox. ap. Ath. 409 E. [?]

†*Ἰοκάστη*, *ης*, *ῆς*, (in Hom. *Ἐπικάστη*) *Iocasta*, daughter of *Menoeceus*, sister of *Creon*, mother and wife of *Oedipus*, Trag.

†*Ἰόκαστος*, *ον*, *ὁ*, *Iocastus*, son of *Aeolus*, Callim.

†*Ἰόκοπος*, *ον*, = *ἰόζωνος*, Alcae. 15. [?]

†*Ἰολαεῖς*, *ἑων*, *οἱ*, the *Iolaei*, mountain taineers in *Sardinia*, Strab.: from

†*Ἰολαία*, *ων*, *τά*, *Iolaia*, a place in *Sardinia*, Paus.

†*Ἰολιάδας*, *ον*, *ὁ*, prop. son of *Iolaüs*; as pr. n., *Iolaiades*, a general of the *Thebans* & *Mantineans*, Ael.

†*Ἰόλαος*, *ου*, *ὁ*, Der. *Ἰόλας*, Pind.

Att. Ἰόλεις, Eur. Heracl. 478, *Iolais*, son of Iphicles and Automedusa, the companion of Hercules, Hes. Th. 317; Pind. N. 3, 62.—2. a commander of the Macedonians, Thuc. 1, 62.—3. a cup-bearer of Alexander, Plut. Alex. 74, 77. In Arr. An. 7, 27, 2, Ἰόλλας, Ἰόλη, ης, ἡ, *Iole*, daughter of king Eurystus of Oechalia in Euboea, beloved by Hercules, and afterwards wife of Hyllus, Soph. Trach.

†Ἰόλλας, ὁ=Ἰόλαος 3.—2. brother of Cassander of Macedonia, Diod. S.

†Ἰολόχευτος, ον, (ἰός, λοχέω) born of venom, [ἴ]

†Ἰομεν, Ep. for ἰομεν, 1 pl. subj. pres. from εἶμι, let us go, Hom. [ἴ, but sometimes ἴ in arsis in Hom.]

†Ἰομύγης, ἐς, (ἰός, μύγνυμι) mixed with poison, poisoned, Anth. [ἴ]

†Ἰομῆρος, ον, in plur. ἰομῆροι, Il. 4, 242; 14, 479, as epith. of the Argives, acc. to some from ἰός, fighting with arrows, as opp. to ἐγχέσμιμος; but ἴ, whereas ἴ in all compds. of ἰός. Others from ἰέναι ἐπὶ τὴν μῦρον, rushing on their fate. Others from ἰα, a voice, and μῆρος, μῶλος or μῆρος, all signf. of men of big words, braggarts, which would suit Il. 14, 479 very well. But the best deriv. is from ἰόν and μῆρος, men of the destiny of a violet, i. e. shortlived, or still better, violet, i. e. dark-fated, cf. ἰοεὶός fin.

†ION, ον, τῷ, the violet, Od. 5, 72: cf. λευκίον. There seems however to be some doubt of its identity: for in Od. it is mentioned as a marsh-plant; moreover, the ἰόν λευκόν or λευκόνιον, snow-flake, is of the narcissus kind, and the ἰόν κρόκεον prob. is the narcissus, v. Schneid. Ind. Theophr., H. P. 5, 144, 147, and cf. σίον. (Orig. no doubt it was Flów, Lat. vio-la.) [ἰωv, cf. ἰός fin.]

†Ἰονη, ης, ἡ, *Ione*, a Nereid, Apollod.

†Ἰονθῆς, ἀδός, ἡ, shaggy, hairy, epith. cf. the wild-goat, Od. 14, 50 [ἴ]: from ὄνθος, ον, ὁ, the root of a hair, young shooting hair.—II. an eruption on the face, which often accompanies the first growth of the beard, etc., Hipp.; hence also called ἀκμαί. (Prob. akin to ἀνθῶ.) [ἴ]

†Ἰόνιος, α, ον, (ἰώ) of, concerning ἰώ; esp. ὁ ἰόν. κόλπος or πόντος, τὸ ἰόνιον πέλαγος, the Ionian sea, the sea between Epirus and Italy, at the mouth of the Adriatic sea, across which she was said to have swum, Hdt. 6, 127, etc., cf. omnino Aesch. Pr. 837, etc. [ἴ]

†Ἰόντω, Att. 3 pl. imper. of εἶμι for ἴωσαν, Thuc., Xen.

†Ἰόπη and Ἰόππη, ης, ἡ, *Joppa*, now Jaffa, a city of Judaea on the Mediterranean, v. Dion. P.—II. *Iopa*, daughter of Iphicles, wife of Theseus, Plut. Thes. 29.

†Ἰοπλόκεμος, ον, (ἰόν, πλόκαμος) with violet-locks, dark-haired, Pind. P. 1, 1. [ἴ]

†Ἰοπλόκος, ον, (ἰόν, πλόκω) weaving violets, Alcae. 42: but—II. proparox. ἰόπλοκος, ον, pass., woven with violets. [ἴ]

†Ἰόρας, ον, ὁ, *Iura*, a mountain of Gaul, Strab.

†Ἰορδάνης, ον, ὁ, the *Jordan*, the chief river of Palestine, Strab., N. T.: Ἰορδάνος in Paus.—Adj. Ἰορδάνειος, and -δάνιος, α, ον, of the *Jordan*.

†Ἰορκος, ον, ὁ, (δορξ, δορκός) an animal of the deer kind, Opp.

†Ἰός, οὖ, ὁ, (A) also with heterog. plur. τὰ ἰά, Il. 20, 68: an arrow, Hom., and Trag. (Prob. from ἰέναι, i-re, to o, like Sanscr. *ishu*, from *ish*, Pott

Ety n. Forsch. 1, 269, cf. ἰός ης.) [ἴ, whereas ἴ in ἰόν a violet.]

†Ἰός, οὖ, ὁ, (B) *rust*, Theogn. 451, esp. that of iron or brass, *verdigris*, Lat. *aerugo*, Plat. Rep. 609 A. [ἴ]

†Ἰός, οὖ, ὁ, (C) *poison*, esp. of serpents, Aesch. Ag. 834, and Eur.: hence Pind. O. 6, 79 calls honey ἰός ἀμειφής, μελίσσων. [ἴ]

†Ἰος, ἰα, Ep. for εἰς, μία, v. ἰα, besides *iem*. only the dat. neut. ἰῷ for ἐνὶ occurs, ἡματι, Il. 6, 422. [ἴ]

†Ἰος, ον, ἡ, *Ios*, now *Nio*, one of the Sporades, where Homer was said to be interred, Strab.

†Ἰοστεπτος, ον, (ἰόν, στέφω)=sq. [ἴ]

†Ἰοστέφανος, ον, (ἰόν, στέφανος) violet-crowned, epith. of Venus, H. Hom. 5, 18, and others: esp. of Athens and the Athenians, Ar. Eq. 1323, Ach. 637. [ἴ]

†Ἰότης, ητος, ἡ, will, resolve, inclination, in Hom. almost always in dat., as, θεῶν ἰότητι, by the will or *hest* of the gods, just like ἐκρητι, Il. 19, 9, Od. 7, 214, etc.; more rarely of men, μητρὸς ἰότητι, at her will or *hest*, Il. 18, 396, cf. Od. 11, 384; 18, 234, Il. 5, 874: in acc. only in Il. 15, 41, δὲ ἐμῇ ἰότητι for ἐμῇ ἰότητι. Hesych. explains it by βουλήσει, αἰτία, ὄρηγῃ, χάριτι. (Prob. the same as Sanscr. *ishita*, from *ish* (cupere), cf. ἰός (A), and Pott Etym. Forsch. 1, 269.)

†Ἰοτόκος, η ἰός C, τίκτω) producing poison, *venenosus*, Opp. [ἴ]

†Ἰοτύπης, ἐς, (ἰός, τύπτω) struck by an arrow, or by poison, Anth. [ἴ]

†Ἰοῦ, a wild cry of woe, a howl, Lat. *heu*! Trag., usu. twice repeated: seldom, like ἰώ, a cry of joy, Ar. Eq. 1096; or of surprise, Aesch. Ag. 25, cf. Heind. Plat. Gorg. 499 B. The usu. accent ἰού, Dind. Ar. Pac. 345: Suid. says that ἰού ἰού is of woe, ἰού ἰού of joy. [ἴ]

†Ἰονυγόρτης, α, ὁ, *Jugurtha*, king of Numidia, Strab.

†Ἰουδαία, ας, ἡ, *Judaea*, a region in Syria, Strab. In the time of David that part of Palestine occupied by Judah and Benjamin; after the division, Judah, Benjamin, and part of Dan and Simeon: afterwards, the southern part of Palestine: finally after the exile, all Palestine, N. T.—2. collect.—the inhab. of Judaea, N. T. Matth. 3, 5. Hence

†Ἰουδαῖζω, to imitate, conform to the manners of the Jews, N. T., Plut. Cic. 7.

†Ἰουδαϊκός, ὁ, ὄν, of or belonging to Judaea, Jewish, Strab.: N. T. Adv. -κῶς, Ἰουδ. ᾄδν, to live after the manner of the Jews, N. T.

†Ἰουδαῖος, α, ον, Jewish, Strab., N. T.: as subst. ὁ Ἰουδαῖος, a Jew, N. T.: in pl. οἱ Ἰουδαῖοι, the Jews, also the rulers of the Jews, the Sanhedrim, N. T. Joh. 1, 19, etc.

†Ἰουδαῖσμός, οὖ, ὁ, (Ἰουδαῖζω) the being a Jew, Judaism, the Jewish religion, etc., N. T.

†Ἰουδαῖστί, adv., in the Jewish language, LXX.

†Ἰουδᾶς, α, ὁ, *Judas*, *Judah*, son of Jacob, founder of the tribe of Judah, N. T.: metaph. the tribe of Judah, the kingdom of Judah, Id.—2. (Isca-riot) one of the apostles, the betrayer of Christ, Id.—Others of this name occur in N. T.

†Ἰουλίᾶ, ας, ἡ, *Julia*, Rom. fem. pr. n., N. T.

†Ἰουλίᾶ Ἰούδα, ἡ, *Julia Tractuata*, now *Tarifa*, a city Hispania Baetica, Strab.

†Ἰουλίζω, f. -ἴσω, (ἰούλος) to become downy or hairy, Tryph. [ἴ]

†Ἰουλιόπολις, εως, ἡ, *Juliopolis*, the earlier *Gordium* in Phrygia, Strab.

†Ἰούλιος, ον, ὁ, *Julius*, masc. pr. n. Ar. Eq. 407, esp. as Rom.

†Ἰουλίς, ἰδός, ἡ, a kind of red fish. Arist. H. A. [ἴ]

†Ἰουλῆς, ἰδός, ἡ, *Iulis*, capital of the island of Ceos, Strab.: ὁ Ἰουλήτης, an inhab. of Iulis, applied to Simonides who was born there, Ael. V. H.

†Ἰουλόπεζος, ον, (ἰούλος, πέδα) footed like the centipede, i. e. many-footed, many-oared, of a ship, Lyc., cf. ἰούλος IV. [ἴ]

†Ἰούλος, ον, ὁ, down, the first growth of the beard, usu. in plur., ἰούλοι ὑπὸ κροτάφοις, the cheek hair, whiskers, opp. to γέννη, Od. 11, 319.—II. a corn-sheaf, also οὐλος, whence Ceres is said to have the epith. Οὐλόη, Ἰούλω: hence ἰούλος, a song in her honour, v. Spauh. ad Call. H. Cer. init., Inscr.—III. the male flower of monoeious plants.—IV. an insect, the scorpion, or centipede, distinct from the ὀνίσκος, ὄνος πολύπους. (From οὐλος.) [ἴ]

†Ἰούλος, ον, ὁ, *Iulus*, an early king of Latium, Strab.

†Ἰουλόα, οὖς, ἡ, (ἰούλος II.) epith. of Ceres, the goddess of sheaves, v. foreg [ἴ]

†Ἰουλόδης, ἐς, (ἰούλος IV., εἶδος) scolopendra-like, Arist. Part. An. [ἴ]

†Ἰουνίᾶς, α, ὁ, *Junias*, masc. pr. n., N. T.

†Ἰουστός, ον, ὁ, *Justus*, a Roman cognomen, N. T.

†Ἰόφ, exclamation of aversion, *bah*! *faugh*! [ἴ]

†Ἰοφόρος, ον, (ἰός C, φέρω) poisoned, poisonous, Opp. [ἴ]

†Ἰοφῶν, ὄντος, ὁ, *Iophon*, son of Sophocles, Ar. Ran. 73.—Others in Dion. H.; etc.

†Ἰοχέαιρα, ας, ἡ, (ἰός A, χαίρω) she who delights in arrows, the arrow-queen, or perh. (from χέω, like signf. Il.) pouring, showering arrows, freq. epith. of Diana in Hom., Il. 5, 53: also as subst., Ἰοχέαιρα, Il. 21, 480, Od. 11, 198.—II. (ἰός C), poisonous, of serpents, Nic. [ἴ as in ἰός: yet ἴ in Pind. P. 2, 16.]

†Ἰοψ, οπος, ὁ, *Iops*, a Spartan hero, Paus.

†Ἰώ, (ἰός B), *rust*, cover with rust, pass. to become or be rusty, Arist. Color. [ἴ]

†Ἰπνεῦ, (ἰπνός) to dry, roast in the oven.

†Ἰτνη, ης, ἡ, a bird of the woodpecker kind, also ἱπτα and πιπῶ.

†Ἰπνιος, α, ον, (ἰπνός) of, belonging to the oven.—II. of the dung-hill, Call. Fr. 216.

†Ἰπνίτης, ον, ὁ, (ἰπνός) baked or dressed in the oven, ὄντος, Hipp.

†Ἰπνοι, ον, ὁ, ἱπνί, prop. *ovens*, v. ἰπνός, a rugged place at foot of Mt. Pelion, Hdt. 7, 188; in Strab. Ἰπνοῖς, ὄντος.

†Ἰπνοκᾶς, ἐς, (ἰπνός, καίω) bake in the oven, Luc.

†Ἰπνολέβης, ητος, ὁ, a boiler, caldron, Luc.

†Ἰπνολεβήτιον, ον, τό, *chim.* from foreg.

†Ἰπνον, ον, τό, a marsh-plant, Theophr., acc. to Sprengel *Hippuris vulgaris*

†Ἰπνοπλάθης, ον -πλάθος, ον, ὁ, (ἰπνός, πλάσσω) one who bakes or works in an oven or furnace, a potter etc., Plat. Theaet. 147 A, where ἵπνο πλάσσης is a v. l.: analogy seems to require either -πλάθος or -πλάσσης, cf. κοροπλάθος.

†**Ἰπνοπλάστης**, οὐ, ὧ, (ἱπνός, πλάσ-
ω) v. foreg.
†**Ἰπνοποιός**, ὄν, (ἱπνός, ποιέω) work-
ing in an oven, a potter, maker of casts,
Luc.
†**Ἰπνός**, οὐ, ὧ, an oven or furnace,
Lat. *furnus*, Hdt. 5, 92, 7 esp. for
heating water for the bath, Ar. Vesp.
139, Av. 436.—II. the place of the oven,
i. e. the kitchen, Lat. *culina*, Ar. Vesp.
937.—III. a lantern, Ar. Pac. 841, Plut.
815, elsewhere. φανός.—IV. κοπρών, a
dung-hill or privy, Ar. Fr. 132. (Prob.
from ἵπποιαι.)
†**Ἰπνός**, οὐ, ὧ, *Ipnus*, a place in Lo-
cris; hence οἱ Ἰπνεῖς, the inhab. of
Ipnus, Thuc. 3, 101.
†**Ἰπνοῦς**, οὐντος, ὧ, v. Ἰπνοί.
†**Ἰποκτόνος**, οὐ, (ἵπ, κτείνω) killing
the worms or grubs in vines, Strab.
[I]
†**Ἰπος**, ὧ, sometimes ἦ, (ἵπποιαι)
strictly in a mouse-trap, the piece of
wood that falls and catches the mouse;
in genl. a mouse-trap. Usu.—II. any
burden, heavy pressure, press: esp. a
fuller's press, Archil. 117: and metaph.
Pind. O. 4, 11, calls Aetna ἵπος
ἀνέμοιο, the weight that loads Ty-
phoeus down, cf. sq. Hence
†**Ἰπῶ**, ὧ, to press down: pass. to be
pressed or weighed down, ῥίציαισιν Αἰ-
τναιῶν ὑπο, of Typhoeus, Aesch. Pr.
365, cf. foreg.: metaph. εἰσφοραῖς
ἰπνομένους, Ar. Eq. 924. [I]
†**Ἰππα**, ἦ, v. ἵπνῃ.
†**Ἰππαγόρας**, α, ὧ, *Hippagoras*, masc.
pr. n., Ath. 630 A.
†**Ἰππαγρέται**, ὄν, οἱ, (ἵππεύς, ἀγέ-
ω) three officers at Lacedaemon,
who chose 300, the flower of the ἐφη-
βοί, to serve as a body-guard for the
kings under the name of ἵππεῖς (cf. ἵπ-
πεύς II. 2), Xen. Hell. 3, 3, 9.
†**Ἰππαρχος**, οὐ, ὧ,=ἵππος ἀρχιος, a
old horse, Opp.
†**Ἰππαγωγός**, ὄν, (ἵππος, ἄγω) car-
rying horses; esp. of ships used as
cavalry-transports, ναῦς, πλοῖα, Hdt.
3, 48, 95, Thuc., etc.; also αἱ ἵππα-
γωγαί (sub. ναῦς), Ar. Eq. 599, Dem.
16, 5.
†**Ἰππεύτος**, οὐ, ὧ, (ἵππος, αἰτός) a
horse-agent, *gryphon*. [I]
†**Ἰππίζομαι**, fut. -άσομαι, Dep. mid.,
ἵππος) to drive or guide a horse, to drive
chariot, Ht. 23, 426; later, to ride, Hdt.
1, 110, 114, etc. Pass. of a horse, to
be driven or ridden, Plat. Ion 540 D;
also to be broken in for riding, Xen. Eq.
1, 11, 7.
†**Ἰππαιοός**, οὐ, ὧ, *Hippaeus*, masc. pr.
n., Anth.
†**Ἰππαιχμία**, ας, ἦ, a cavalry-action:
om.
†**Ἰππαιχμος**, οὐ, (ἵππος, αἰχμή) fight-
ing on horseback, equestrian, Pind. N.
1, 25.
†**Ἰππᾶκη**, ἦς, ἦ, the (Scythian) mare's
milk-cheese, Hipp., and Aesch. Fr. 189.
—II. a leguminous plant, dub. In
Irram. also Ἰππᾶκη. [I]
†**Ἰππακοντιστής**, οὐ, ὧ, a horse-lancer,
rr.
†**Ἰππακρίτης**, οὐ, ὧ, an inhab. of Hip-
paea, a town of Libya, Polyb.
†**Ἰππαλέκτριον**, ὄνος, ὧ, (ἵππος,
λεκτρίον) a horse-cock (we say cock-
pse), *gryphon*, fabulous animal, Aesch.
p. Ar. Ran. 937.
†**Ἰππᾶλέος**, α, ον, poet. for ἵππικός,
rr.
†**Ἰππᾶλίδας**, οὐ, ὧ, poet. lengthd.
ism for ἵππεύς, Theocr. 24, 127,
ke βρατεῖδας for βρατεῖτης, Schäf-
f. Josch. 1, 3. [I]
†**Ἰππαλκιμος**, οὐ, ὧ, *Hippalcimus*,
m of Boeotus, Diod. S.

†**Ἰππαλμος**, οὐ, ὧ, *Hippalmus*, father
of Peneus, A. i. ollo.
†**Ἰππινα**, ὡν, γά, *Hippiana*, a city
of Sicily near Panormus, Polyb.
†**Ἰππᾶνθροπος**, οὐ, ὧ, (ἵππος, ἄν-
θροπος) a centaur.
†**Ἰππᾶνθρ**, formed after the sea-
man's cry ῥυππᾶται in Ar. Eq. 602,
as if the horses were playing the oars.
†**Ἰππᾶρόν**, οὐ, τό, (ἵππος, πᾶρός)
the camelopard, giraffe, Arist. H. A.
†**Ἰππαρέτη**, ἦς, ἦ, *Hipparete*, daugh-
ter of Callias, wife of Alcibiades,
Plut. Alc. 8.
†**Ἰππαρίνος**, οὐ, ὧ, *Hipparinus*, father
of Dion of Syracuse, Ael. V. H.—2.
son of the elder Dionysius of Syra-
cuse, Arist. Pol., etc.
†**Ἰππᾶριον**, οὐν, τό, dim. from ἵππος,
a little horse, pony, Xen. Cyr. 1, 4, 19.
[I]
†**Ἰππᾶρις**, ἰος, ὧ, the *Hipparis*, now
Carina, a river of Sicily near Cama-
rina, Pind. O. 5, 27.
†**Ἰππαρμόδωρος**, οὐ, ὧ, *Hipparmōdō-*
rus, masc. pr. n., Lys.
†**Ἰππαρμοστής**, οὐ, ὧ, (ἵππος, ἄρμω-
στής) Laced. for ἵππαρχος, a com-
mander of cavalry, Xen. Hell. 4, 10.
†**Ἰππάρχειος**, α, ον, of or belonging
to *Hipparchus*, Plat. *Hipparch*.
†**Ἰππαρχεύς**, ὧ, to be a ἵππαρχος,
command the cavalry, c. gen., Hdt. 9,
20, 69.
†**Ἰππάρχεις**, οὐ, ὧ, (ἵππος, ἄρχω)
a commander of cavalry, Dion. H. Hence
†**Ἰππαρχία**, ας, ἦ, the office, rank of
ἵππαρχος, Xen. Ath. 1, 3.—II. a squad-
ron of horse, such as he commands, Polyb.
†**Ἰππαρχία**, ας, ἦ, *Hipparchia*, wife
of Crates, Diog. L.
†**Ἰππαρχικός**, ἦ, ὄν, of, fit for, be-
longing to a ἵππαρχος or the ἵππαρχ-
ία: ἵππ. ἐστὶ, it is part of his duty,
Xen. *Hipparch*. 5, 1.
†**Ἰππαρχος**, οὐ, ὧ, (ἵππος, ἄρχω) and
ἵππαρχης, ruling the horse, epith. of
Neptune, Pind. P. 4, 79, cf. ἵππιος.—
II. a general of cavalry, Hdt. 7, 154:
at Athens two were elected, Ar. Av.
799, cf. Dem. 47, 11: Xen. wrote a
treatise on his duties.
†**Ἰππαρχος**, οὐ, ὧ, *Hipparchus*, son
of Pisistratus of Athens, slain by
Harmodius and Aristogiton, Hdt. 5,
55.—2. an Athenian from whom one
of Plato's dialogues was named, Plat.
—3. a tyrant of Eretria, Dem. 125,
27; 324, 16.—4. an actor, Dem. 1353,
15.—5. a celebrated astronomer of
Nicaea in Bithynia, Strab.—Others
in Plat., etc.
†**Ἰππᾶς**, ἄδος, ἦ, strictly pecul. fem.
of ἵππικός, ἵππᾶς στολή, a riding-
dress, Hdt. 1, 80.—II. as subst.—1.
sub. τάξις, the class of knights (ἵππεῖς),
hence, ὡς (or εἰς) ἵππᾶδα τελεῖν, to
belong to this class, Isae. 67, 23.—2.
= ἦ ἵππος, cavalry, Opp.
†**Ἰππᾶσία**, ας, ἦ, (ἵππίζομαι) riding,
horse-exercise, Ar. Ach. 1165: ἵππ.
ποιεῖσθαι,=ἵππάζεσθαι, to take a ride,
Xen.—2. chariot-driving, Luc.—II. the
cavalry.
†**Ἰππασιδής**, οὐ, ὧ, son of *Hippasus*,
i. e. Charops, Ht. 11, 426; Scus, Id.
11, 427; Hypsenor, Id. 13, 417; Api-
saon, Id. 348.
†**Ἰππᾶσιμος**, ἦ, ον, (ἵππίζομαι) fit,
convenient for riding or the use of cav-
alry, the character of a country, Hdt.
5, 63; opp. to ἀνίππος, Hdt. 2, 108:
metaph. τοῖς κόλαζιν ἐαυτὸν ἀνείκεος
ἵππᾶσμον, giving himself to be rid-
den, i. e. governed by flatterers, Plut.
Alex. 23. [I]
†**Ἰππᾶσιν**, ον, οἱ, the *Hippasini*, a
people of Dalmatia, App.

†**Ἰππᾶς** κ, ον, οἱ, the *Hippasii*, a
people of India, Strab.
†**Ἰππασμα**, ατος, τό, a ride.
†**Ἰππασος**, οὐ, ὧ, *Hippasus*, father of
the Argonaut Actor, Apollod.—2. a
Trojan, Ht. 11, 450; another, father of
Hypsenor, 13, 411; another, father of
Apisaon, 17, 347.—Others in Paus.,
etc.
†**Ἰππαστήρ**, ἦρος, ὧ, Anth., and
†**Ἰππαστής**, οὐ, ὧ, (ἵππίζομαι)=ἵπ-
πευτής.—II. as adj., fit for riding, Xen.
Eq. 10, 17.
†**Ἰππαστί**, adv. like a horseman.
†**Ἰππαστός**, ὄν, ὧ, (ἵππίζομαι) that
can be ridden, Arist. H. A.
†**Ἰππᾶστρια** κάμηλοι, αἱ, *dromedo-*
ries, Plut. Eumen. 15.
†**Ἰππᾶστος**, εως, ἦ, (ἵππος, ἀφίημι)
the starting-post in a race-course, Lat.
carceres, Polyb. [I]
†**Ἰππᾶσθης**, εως, ἦ, *Hipparhēsis*,
fem. pr. n., Lys. ap. Ath. 586 E.
†**Ἰππεία**, ας, ἦ, (ἵππεύω) the riding
or driving of horses, horsemanship, esp.
racing, Soph. El. 505; and in plur.,
Eur. H. F. 374.—II. cavalry, Xen. An.
5, 6, 8.—III. the breed and training of
horses, Strab., cf. πωλεία.
†**Ἰππειος**, α, ον, (ἵππος) of, belong-
ing to a horse, ὑγόν, φάνην, ὄπλῃ, etc.,
II.; κάται, Od. 4, 40: ἵππ. λόφος,
the horse-hair crest, Ht. 15, 537; also in
Att. poets, though ἵππιος is more
freq.; as, in prose, ἵππικός.
†**Ἰππελάτειρα**, ας, fem. from sq,
Orph. [I]
†**Ἰππελάτῃρ**, ἦρος, ὧ, and
†**Ἰππελάτης**, οὐ, ὧ, (ἵππος, ἑλάτω)
a driver, rider of horses, Opp. [I]
†**Ἰππελάφος**, οὐ, ὧ, (ἵππος, ἑλάφος)
the horse-deer, like the *nilghau*? Arist.
H. A.
†**Ἰππεραστής**, οὐ, ὧ, (ἵππος, ἐοῶς),
lover of horses, Ael.
†**Ἰππερος**, οὐ, ὧ, a horse-fever, form
ed after ἵκτερος, ὑδερὸς, etc., with a
pun on ἑρος (the old form for ἑρως),
Ar. Nub. 74.
†**Ἰππευμα**, ατος, τό, (ἵππεύω) a ride,
expedition on horseback or in a chariot,
Eur. I. T. 1428, and ap. Ar. Thesm.
1066.
†**Ἰππεύς**, εως Ion. ἦρος, ὧ, (ἵππος) a
horseman, Hom. (but only in Il.) as
opp. to πεζός, Ht. 2, 810, and always
of a driver of horses, charioteer, or of the
hero who fights from a car (Ht. 12, 66,
etc., cf. ἵπποτης); or of one who drives
in a chariot-race, Ht. 23, 262: of a horse-
man, i. e. rider, first in Hdt. 3, 88, and
Att.—II. in political sense,—1. acc. to
Solon's constitution at Athens the
ἵππεῖς, Att. ἵππη, horsemen or
knights, were the 2d class: they were
required to possess 300 medimni, a
charger, and a hackney for their
groom (ἵπποκόμος), and in war form-
ed the Athen. cavalry, Ar. Eq. pas-
sim, cf. Böckh P. E. 2, 262, Thirlw.
Hist. of Gr. 2, p. 37.—2. at Sparta
300 chosen men, who formed the king's
body guard, but were not (or had ceased
to be) horsemen, Hdt. 8, 124, cf. 1, 67
and Müller Dor. 3, 12, § 5 sq., also cf.
ἵππορέται.—III. a nimble kind of
crab, Arist. H. A.—IV. a kind of comet,
Plin.
†**Ἰππεύς**, εως, ὧ, *Hippeus*, son of
Hercules, Apollod.—2. a commande
of the Samians, Xen. Hell. 1, 6, 29.
†**Ἰππευτήρ**, ἦρος, ὧ,=sq., Anth.
†**Ἰππευτής**, οὐ, ὧ, a rider, horseman
Pind. P. 9, 217, and Eur.: from
†**Ἰππεύω**, to be a ἵππεύς, be a horse-
man, rider, to ride, Hdt. 1, 136, etc.,
also, ἐπ' ὄνον, Luc. Hdt. also uses
mid. in same signf., 1, 27, 79. Me

taph. of the wind, *ζεφύρου πνοαῖς ἱππεύσαντος*, Lat. *equitate*, Eur. Phoen. 212, cf. Hor. Carm. 4, 44.—II. to be a horse-soldier or trooper, serve in the cavalry, Xen. Hell. 3, 1, 4.—III. of a horse, as we say "the horse rides (i. e. carries his rider) well," Xen. Eq. 1, 6; 10, 3. In same signif. also in mid. *ἱππεύεσθαι*, Hdt.

†*Ἴππη*, *ἡς*, *ἡ*, *Hippe*, fem. pr. n., Ath. 583 A.

†*ἱππηγέτης*, *οὔ*, *δ*, (*ἵππος*, *ἡγέομαι*) *leader, driver of horses*, epith. of Neptune, Lyc.

†*ἵππηγός*, *οὔ*, *δ*, (*ἵππος*, *ἄγω*)=*ἱππαγωγός*, Diod.

†*ἱππῶν*, adv. *like a horse*, Aesch. Theb. 328.—II. *as on horseback*, like a horseman, Ar. Pac. 81.

†*ἱππηλάσιον*, *οὔ*, *τό*, the driving, riding of horses, strictly neut. from *εἶ*.

†*ἱππηλάσιος*, *α*, *οὔ*, (*ἵππος*, *ἐλαύνω*) *like ἱππηλάτης*, fit for riding or driving, *ἱππ. ὁδός*, a chariot road, Il. 7, 340. [ἄ]

†*ἱππηλάτα*, *ὁ*, Ep. form for *ἱππηλάτης*, freq. in Hom. [ἄ] *ἱππηλάτης*, *ὡ*, to ride or drive, Ar. Av. 1443: from

†*ἱππηλάτης*, *οὔ*, *δ*, (*ἵππος*, *ἐλαύνω*) *a driver of horses, one who fights from a chariot*, Hom. (always in Ep. form *ἱππηλάτα*, and only in nom.), as an epith. of honour, like our knight, Germ. Ritter, etc., cf. *ἱππότης*. [ἄ]

†*ἱππηλάσιος*, *οὔ*, (*ἵππος*, *ἐλαύνω*) *fit for horsemanship or driving, νῆσος*, Od. 4, 607; 13, 242; in prose *ἱππασίμος*.

†*ἱππιμολγία*, *α*, *ἡ*, a milking of mares, Scymn.: from

†*ἱππιμολγοῖ*, *ὧν*, *οἱ*, (*ἵππος*, *ἀμέλω*) *the mare-milkers*, a Scythian or Tartar tribe, Il. 13, 5: hence, as adj., *milking mares*, Hes. Fr. 17.

†*ἱππιάω*, *ἑ*, *ἴσσω*, to behave like *Hippias*, are *Hippias*, Philostr.: v. *Ἴππιος* 2.

†*ἱππιάων*, *α*, *κτος*, king, chief of horsemen, Aesch. Pers. 997.

†*ἱππίας*, *οὔ*, *ἰον*, *ἱππῆς*, *εἰα*, *ὁ*, *Hippias*, son of Pisistratus, driven from Athens; aided the Persian army to its invasion of Greece, Hdt. 1, 61; 6, 123.—2. a celebrated sophist of Elis, who taught at Athens, a contemporary of Socrates, Plat. Hipp.—Many others of this name in Lys. 134, 38; Dem. 929, 18; 1351, 5; Xen. Hell. 7, 4, 15; etc.

†*ἱππιατρία*, *α*, *ἡ*, *vetinary surgery*, farriery: from

†*ἱππίατρος*, *οὔ*, *δ*, (*ἵππος*, *ιατρός*) *a veterinary surgeon, farrier*. [ἱ]

†*ἱππίδον*, *οὔ*, *τό*, dim. from *ἵππος*, a pony, later than *ἱππῆριον*.—II. a kind of fish, Epich. p. 42.

†*ἱππικός*, *ἡ*, *ὧν*, (*ἵππος*) *of, belonging to a horse, ὧν ἵππ., a horse or chariot race*, Hdt. 1, 167, etc.; and freq. in Att., cf. *ἱππειός*, fin.—II. *of, belonging to riding or horsemanship, equestrian*, Xen. Hell. 5, 3, 20: *skilled in riding*, opp. to *φιππικός*, Plat. Pro. 350 A.—2. *ἡ* *κῆ*, sub. *τέχνη*, *horsemanship, riding*, Ar. Nub. 27, etc.; Xen. wrote a treatise on it: so too, *τὰ ἱππικά*, Plat. Alc. 1, 124 E, and Polyb.—III. *δ* *ἱππικόν*, the cavalry, Hdt. 7, 87, Xen., etc.—2. also a course or space of four stadia, Plut. Sol. 23.—IV. adv. *κῶς*, like a horseman: superl. *κῶτατα*, with best horsemanship, Xen. Oec. 21, 7.

†*ἵππιος*, *α*, *οὔ*, also *ος*, *οὔ* Böckh v. 1. Pind. O. 1, 101, (*ἵππος*)=*ἱππειός*, *of, belonging to a horse, rider, riding*, Pind. P. 2, 22, and Trag.: esp. of Neptune, Aesch. Theb. 130, Ar. Eq.

351, etc.; of Minerva, Pind. O. 13, 115, Soph. O. C. 1070.

†*ἵπποκαίτης*, *οὔ*, *δ*, (*ἵππος*, *χαίτη*) *shaggy with horse-hair, λόφος*, Il. 6, 469.

†*ἵπποκάρης*, *οὔ*, *δ*, (*ἵππος*, *χάρμη*) *one who fights from a chariot*, Il. 24, 257, Od. 11, 259: later, a horseman, Aesch. Pers. 29.

†*ἵπποκος*, *οὔ*, *δ*, dim. from *ἵππος*, name of a play by Alexis.

†*ἵππιτας*, *α*, *ὁ*, *Hippias*, a friend of Cleomenes, Polyb. 5, 37, 8: in Plut. *ἱππότης*.

†*ἵπποδάμων*, *οὔ*, *γεν. οὔος*, (*ἵππος*, *βαῖνω*) *going on horseback, equestrian*, Aesch. P. 805, and Soph.: *κῆμηλος ἵππ.*, trotting like a horse, Aesch. Supp. 284: hence—2. metaph., *ῥήματα ἵππ.*, high-trotting words, bombast, Ar. Ran. 821, like Lat. *equestris oratio*. [ἄ]

†*ἵπποδάτης*, *οὔ*, *δ*, (*ἵππος*, *βαῖνω*) *a horseman*, Aesch. Pers. 26.—II. *ἵπποδ.* *ἵππος*, *ὄνος*, a stallion horse or ass, Strab., like *ἱπποβότης*. [ἄ]

†*ἵπποδότης*, *οὔ*, *δ*, (*ἵππος*, *βινέω*) *comic distortion of the pr. n. ἱππό-νικος*=*ἱππόπορνος*, Ar. Ran. 429.

†*ἵπποδοκός*, *ὧν*, (*ἵππος*, *δόσκω*) *feeding horses*, Ael.

†*ἵπποδότης*, *οὔ*, *δ*, (*ἵππος*, *δόσκω*) *a feeder of horses*, in the Euboean Chalcis of a class,=*ἱππεῖς*, like Lat. *equites*, the knights, nobles, Wess. Hdt. 5, 77; 6, 100, cf. *ἱππεῖς* II.

†*ἵπποδότης*, *οὔ*, *δ*, (*ἵππος*, *δόσκω*) *fed on by horses, good for their grazing, rich in cattle*, Hom.; esp. as epith. of Argos, from the rich meadows of Lerna.

†*ἵπποβουκόλος*, *οὔ*, *δ*, (*ἵππος*, *βουκόλος*) *a horse-herd, horsekeeper*, Soph. Fr. 891, yet cf. Valck. Phoen. 28.

†*ἵπποβρωτος*, *οὔ*, *δ*, like *ἱππάνθρωπος*, Lyc.

†*ἵπποβρωτος*, *οὔ*, (*ἵππος*, *βιβρώσκω*) *eaten by horses*.

†*ἵππογέραντι*, *ων*, *οἱ*, (*ἵππος*, *γέραντι*) *crane-cavalry*, Luc.

†*ἵππογλώσσος*, *οὔ*, (*ἵππος*, *γλῶσσα*) *with, like a horse's tongue*.

†*ἵππογνώμων*, *οὔ*, *γεν. οὔος*, (*ἵππος*, *γνώμη*) *a judge of a horse*: hence in genl. *knowing, skilful in, τινός*, Aesch. Fr. 224, cf. *πρωτογνώμων*.—II.=*μεγαλογνώμων*.

†*ἵππογῆτοι*, *ων*, *οἱ*, (*ἵππος*, *γῆνι*) *vulture-cavalry*, Luc.

†*ἵπποδάμος*, *αντος*, *δ*, (*ἵππος*, *δαμάω*) *Hippodāmos*, son of the Acheulou, Apollod.—2. son of Priam, Id.—3. a Trojan, in Il. 20, 401.

†*ἵπποδάμοσῆς*, *οὔ*, *δ*,=*ἵπποδάμος*.

†*ἵπποδάμεια*, *α*, *ἡ*, (*ἵπποδάμος*) *Hippodāmia*, daughter of Adrastus, wife of Pirithous, Il. 2, 742.—2. daughter of Oenomaus of Elis, wife of Pelops, Pind. O. 1, 113; Eur. I. T. 825.—3. daughter of Anchises, wife of Alcaethous, Il. 13, 429.—4. wife of Amyntor, Il. 9, 448.—5. acc. to Schol. ad Il. 1, 184, prop. name of *Βρισηΐς*.—6. a handmaid of Penelope, Od. 18, 182.—7. a daughter of Danaus, Apollod. [ἄ]

†*ἵπποδάμιος*, *οὔ*, *γεν. οὔος*, (*ἵππος*, *δαμάω*) *Hippodāmos*, son of the Acheulou, Apollod.—2. son of Priam, Id.—3. a Trojan, in Il. 20, 401.

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at Sicyon, Xci. Hell. 7, 1, 45.—3. celebrated architect of Miletus, in the time of Pericles, son of Euryphon, Arist. Pol.—4. a philosopher of Thurii, Stob.—5. an Athenian Archon, Diod. S.

†*ἱπποδάσεια*, *α*, *ἡ*, without any masc. *-δασιν* in use, v. Lob. Phryn. 538; in Hom. always epith. of κόρυς, thick with horse-hair, with bushy horse hair crest. [ἄ]

†*ἱπποδάσμα*, *ων*, *τά*, (*ἵππος*, *δέω*) *horse-bands, reins* prob. only in Eur. Hipp. 1225.

†*ἱπποδέτης*, *οὔ*, *δ*, (*ἵππος*, *δεω*) *a rein to lead or tie up a horse*, Soph. Aj. 241: esp. as epith. of Hercules at Thebes and Onchestus, Paus.

†*ἱπποδωκτης*, *οὔ*, *δ*, Dor. *-τας*, (*ἵππος*, *δωκώ*)=*ἱππηλάτης*, a driver or rider of steeds, Theocr. 14, 12.

†*ἱπποδόκη*, *ἡς*, *ἡ*, *Hippodōke*, a daughter of Danaus, Apollod. 2, 1, 4.

†*ἱπποδομία*, *α*, *ἡ*, (*ἱπποδρόμος*) *a horse-race or chariot-race*, Pind. P. 4, 119: *ἱππ. ποιεῖν*, Thuc. 3, 104: late of the sham-fight (described by Virgil, Aen. 5, 545, sq.), Plut.

†*ἱπποδρόμιον*, *οὔ*, *τό*,=*ἱπποδρόμος*, the course: strictly neut. from sq.

†*ἱπποδρόμος*, *οὔ*, *δ*, (*ἵππος*, *δρομέω*) *a race-course for horses and chariots*, Il. 23, 330, Plat., etc.: on the Olympic course, v. Paus. 6, 20.—II. the race itself.

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Ἰπποκάμπη, ης, ἡ, also -καμπος, ον, ὁ, (ἵππος, κάμπω) a monster, with a horse's body and fish's tail, on which the sea-gods rode, Philostr.—II. a small sea-animal, used in medicine, Gal. cf. κάμπος.

Ἰπποκάμπιον, ον, τό, dim. from Ἰπποκάμπη, prob. I., Epich. ap. Hdn. uon. λέξ., p. 10.—II. a kind of earring.

Ἰπποκάμπος, ον, ὁ, v. Ἰπποκάμπη.
Ἰπποκύνβαρος, ον, ὁ, (ἵππος, κύνβαρος) a horse-beetle, comic word in Ar. Pac. 181.

Ἰπποκέλευθος, ον, (ἵππος, κέλευθος) travelling by means of horses, hence a driver of horses, charioteer, Il. 16, 126, 584, 839, as epith. of Patroclus, opp. to πεζός, like ἱππεύς, ἱππότης, ἱππῆλτης: others write ἱπποκελευστής, uger of horses.

Ἰπποκένταυρος, ον, ὁ, (ἵππος, κένταυρος) a horse-centaur, half-horse half-man, opp. to ἑχθροκένταυρος, q. v., Plat. Phaedr. 229 D, Xen. Cyr. 4, 3, 17: later in genl. of any fabulous monster: ἡ ἱπποκ. Luc.: v. Κένταυρος II.
Ἰπποκλέας, ον, ὁ, Hippocleas, a Thessalian, son of Phricias, Pind. P. 10, 8, sqq., 88.

Ἰπποκλείδης, ον, ὁ, (ἵππος, κλείω) pudendum mulieb. Ar. Gr. 621.

Ἰπποκλείδης, ον, ὁ, Hippocleides, an Athenian, son of Tisander, Hdt. 6, 126, 129.

Ἰπποκλῆς contd. -κλῆς, gen. εἰνός, ὁ, Hippocles, an Athenian naval commander, Thuc. 8, 13.—Others in Ath., Strab., etc.

Ἰπποκλος, ον, ὁ, Hippoclus, a tyrant of Lampsacus to whom Hippias gave his daughter in marriage, Hdt. 4, 138; Thuc. 6, 59.

Ἰπποκομῶ, ὦ, to keep or groom horses, like ἱπποτροφέω, hence I. κύνβαρον, to groom one's beetle, Ar. Pac. 14: from

Ἰπποκόμος, ον, (ἵππος, κομῶ) keeping or grooming horses.—II. as subst. a groom, esp. one who attended 'he ἱππεύς in war, Hdt. 3, 85, etc.

Ἰπποκόμος, ον, (ἵππος, κομῶ) horse-haired, decked with horse-hair, as with. of κόρινος and τρυφάλεια, like ἱπποδάσους, Il. 12, 339, etc.: never in Od.

Ἰπποκορυστής, οὔ, ὁ, (ἵππος, κορύσσα) equipping, arming horses, or as ass. equip, furnished with horses, which latter is supported by the analogy of χαλκοκορυστής; hence, ἀνέκτες ἱπποκορυσταί, Il. 2, 1, etc.; esp. is epith. of the Paeonians, Il. 16, 887; 21, 205:—others write ἱπποκόρυστος, ον, (κόρυς) with horse-haired helmets.

Ἰπποκορύστης, ον, ὁ, Hippocorystes, masc. pr. n., Apollod.

Ἰπποκόρωνα, Hippocordna, a place a Adramyttene, Strab.

Ἰπποκορύνιον, ον, τό, Hippocoronium, a place in Crete, Strab.

Ἰπποκόων, ὠντος, ὁ, Hippocōn, a Thracian, an attendant of Rhesus, Il. 10, 618.—2. son of Oebalus, and Baea, brother of Tyndareus, Hdt. 5, 60; Apollod.—II. a river of Sicily, Theocr. 0, 16.

Ἰπποκράτεια, ὠν, τά, the Hippocratea, an Arcadian festival, Dion. H.

Ἰπποκράτειος, ον, of or belonging to Hippocrates, Gal.—Adv. -είως, after the manner of Hippocrates.

Ἰπποκράτῆς, ὦ, (ἵππος, κρατέω) to be superior in horse, Polyb.: pass. to be inferior in horse, Thuc. 6, 71.

Ἰπποκράτης, ον, ὁ, (ἵππος, κράτος) Hippocrates, father of Pisistratus the tyrant of Athens, Hdt. 1, 59.—2. son of the Athenian Megacles, Id. 6, 131.

—2 a tyrant of Gela in Sicily, Id. 6, 23; 7, 154.—4. the celebrated physician, born in Cos, practised at Athens during the plague? Plat. Prot. 311 B.—5. son of Ariphron, a commander of the Athenians, Thuc. 4, 66.—6. a commander of the Spartans in Chalcidon, Thuc. 8, 35; Xen. Hell. 1, 1, 23; 3, 5.—Others in Ar. Nub. 1001, Dem. 1380, 22; etc.

Ἰπποκρατία, ας, ἡ, (ἱπποκρατέω) superiority in horse: victory in a skirmish of horse, Xen. Cyr. 1, 4, 24.

Ἰπποκρατίδης, ον Ion. εἰω, ὁ, Hippocrätides, son of Leotychides, of the royal line of the Eurypontidae, Hdt. 8, 131.

Ἰπποκρήμνος, ον, (ἵππος, κρημνός) tremendously steep or rough, ἱππ. ῥήμα, a neck-breaking word, Ar. Ran. 929, cf. ἱπποβάμων.

Ἰπποκρήνη, ἡ, v. Ἰππουκρήνη.

Ἰπποκρίτης, ον, ὁ, Hippocritus, masc. pr. n., Polyb. 30, 7, 10.

Ἰπποκροτέομαι, dep., to sound with the trampling of horses, Synes.: from

Ἰπποκροτός, ον, (ἵππος, κροτέω) trampled on by horses, sounding with the trampling of horses, ὁδός, Pind. P. 5, 123, γυννασία, Eur. Hipp. 229.

Ἰππολάβανον, ον, τό, (ἵππος, λάβανον) horse-sorrel, a large kind. ζυμεζ hydrolathrum, Diosc. [α]

Ἰππολεῖχην, ηνος, ὁ, (ἵππος, λειχήν) a sort of moss or lichen, used in fannery.

Ἰππολεχής, ἐς, (ἵππος, λέχος) having given birth to a horse, Orac. ap. Paus. 8, 42, 4.

Ἰππολῶς ἀκρη, ἡ, promontory of Hippolus, in European Sarmatia between the Borysthenes and Hypanis, now Stanislaw-cap, Hdt. 4, 53: v. Bähr in ind.

Ἰππολοφία, ας, ἡ, a horse's mane: from

Ἰππολόφος, ον, (ἵππος, λόφος) with a horse-hair crest, κόρυς, Anth.

Ἰππολοχίδας, and -δης, ον, ὁ, Hippolochidas, masc. pr. n., Thuc. 4, 78, Isae. Prop. patron. from

Ἰππολόχος, ον, ὁ, Hippolochus, son of Bellerophon, Il. 6, 119; 12, 309.—2. son of Antimachus, a Trojan, Il. 11, 122.—3. one of the thirty tyrants, Xen. Hell. 2, 3, 2.—Others in Polyb.; Ath.; etc.

Ἰππολότειος, ον, of or belonging to Hippolytus, Luc.

Ἰππολύτη, ης, ἡ, Hippolyte, wife of Acastus king of Iolcos, Pind. N. 4, 92; cf. 5, 49 (in Apollod. Ἀστυδάμεια).—2. daughter of Mars, queen of the Amazons, Ap. Rh. 2, 968; acc. to Eur. mother of Hippolytus.

Ἰππολύτης, ον, ὁ, Hippolytus, a giant, slain by Mercury, Apollod.—2. a son of Aegyptus, Id.—3. son of Theus and Hippolyte (2), Eur. Hipp.

Ἰππομανές, τό, v. ἱππομανής IV.

Ἰππομάνῃς, ὦ, to be a-horsing, as mares, Arist. H. A.: hence in genl. to be lustful, Ib.—II. metaph. to be mad after horses, madly fond of them, Synes.: from

Ἰππομάνης, ἐς, (ἵππος, μανίνομαι) mad after horses: esp. of mares, and so in genl. lustful, cf. ἵππος IV.: and so, λεῖμνιν ἱππ., Soph. Aj. 143, is prob. merely a luxuriant meadow, v. Lob. ad l.; though others take it as ἐφ' ὃν οἱ ἵπποι μανίονται:—hence—II. as subst., ἱππομανές, ἐός, τό, an Arcadian plant, of which horses are madly fond, or which makes them mad, Theocr. 2, 48.—2. a small black fleshy substance on the forehead of a new-born foal, supposed to be usu. eaten off by the

dam, and eagerly sought to be used as a φίλτρον, Arist. H. A. 8, 24, 9, cf. Virg. Aen. 4, 516.—3. a humour let drop by a mare a-horsing, used for like purposes, Arist. Ib. 6, 18, Voss Virg. G 3, 280. Hence

Ἰππομάνια, ας, ἡ, a mad love for horses, for racing, etc., Luc.

Ἰππομάσθρον, ον, τό, horse-fennel a large kind, in Theophr. ἱππειον μ. v. ἱππειον VI.

Ἰππομάχῃς, ὦ, to fight on horseback, Thuc. 4, 124: and

Ἰππομάχια, ας, ἡ, a horse-fight, skirmish of horse, Thuc. 4, 72: from

Ἰππομάχος, ον, (ἵππος, μάχομαι) fighting on horseback, a trooper, Böckh Inscr. 2, p. 38: Luc. Macrob. [α]

Ἰππομάχος, ον, ὁ, Hippomachus, a Trojan, Il. 12, 189.—2. a seer of Leucadia, Hdt. 9, 38.—3. one of the thirty tyrants in Athens, Xen. Hell. 2, 3, 2.—Others in Paus.; etc.

Ἰππομέδονσα, ης, ἡ, Hippomedusa, a daughter of Danaus, Apollod.: fem. from

Ἰππομέδων, ὠντος, ὁ, Hippomēdon, son of Aristomachus, (acc. to Soph. of Talaus) one of the 'Seven against Thebes,' Aesch. Theb. 488; Soph. O. C. 1317.—2. son of Agesilaus, Polyb. +Ἰππομένης, ον, ὁ, Hippomēnes father of Megareus, king of Onchestus, Apollod.—2. grandson of foreg., conquered Atalanta in running, and obtained her hand in marriage, Theocr. 3, 46, cf. Apollod. 3, 9, 2.—3 one of the ten-year archons, a Codrid Nic. Damasc.

Ἰππομητις, ὁ, ἡ, (ἵππος, μῆτις) skilled in horses or in riding, Pind.

Ἰππομῆγης, ἐς, (ἵππος, μῆγνυμι) partly a horse, half-horse half-man, Ael

Ἰππομολγία, -μολγός,=ἱππημ.

Ἰππομορφος, ον, (ἵππος, μορφή) horse-shaped, horse-like, Plat. Phaedr. 253 C.

Ἰππομορμηξ, ηκος, ὁ, (ἵππος, μῶρμηξ) a horse-ant, Arist. H. A. v. Luc V. H. 1, 12, 16.

Ἰππονίκος, ον, ὁ, Hipponicus, son of Callias, a rich Athenian, Hdt. 6, 121.—2. grandson of foreg., son of Callias, a commander of the Athenians at Tanagra, Thuc. 3, 91.—3. a commander of Philip of Macedon, Dem. 125, 24.

Ἰππονόη, ης, ἡ, Hipponōē, a Nereid, Hes. Th. 251.

Ἰππονοίδας, α, ὁ, Hipponōidas, a leader of the Lacedaemonians, Thuc. 5, 71.

Ἰππονομῆς, ἐως, ὁ, (ἵππος, νέμω) a horse-keeper.

Ἰππονόμης, ης, ἡ, Hipponōmē, daughter of Menoeceus, Apollod.

Ἰππονόμος, ον, (ἵππος, νέμω) keep ing horses.

Ἰππονός, ον, ὁ, Hipponōs, a son of Priam, Apollod.—2. father of Capaneus and Periboea, Id.—3. a Grecian hero before Troy, Il. 11, 303.

Ἰππονώμας, ον, ὁ, (ἵππος, νομάω) guiding, driving horses, Eur. Hipp. 1399, Ar. Nub. 571, and so Pors. in Soph. Aj. 231, ubi Herm. ἱππονώματος.

Ἰππόαι, v. ἱππόα.

Ἰπποπέδη, ης, ἡ, (ἵππος, πέδη) a horse-fetter.—II. a kind of curve, Procl

Ἰπποπῆραι, ὧν, αἱ, (ἵππος, πῆραι) saddle-bags, Seneca.

Ἰππόποδες, ὧν, οἱ, (ἵππος, ποῖ) the Hippopodes, (horse-footed), a people of European Sarmatia, Dion. P.

Ἰπποποίητος, ον, (ἵππος, ποίεω) made or caused by a horse, κῆρ, Anth.

Ἰπποπόλος, ον, (ἵππος, πόλος) busied with horses, a rider or driver

horses, epith. of the Thracians, Il. 13, 4; 14, 227.

Ἰππότορος, οὐ, ὁ, ἡ, (ἵππος, πόρ-
νορ) an excessive prostitute, Alciph-
r., cf. Ἰππόβιον and ἵππος VI.

Ἰπποπόταμος, οὐ, ὁ, (ἵππος, ποτα-
μός) the river-horse of Aegypt, hippopotamus, Strab.: in Hdt. 2, 71, and Arist. H. A., ἵππος ποτάμιος.

Ἰπποπόλεως, οὐ, ὁ, (ἵππος, πώλεω)
horse-dealer.

*ΙΠΠΟΣ, οὐ, ὁ, a horse, ἡ, a mare, first in Hom.: he uses both genders, but most freq. fem.; for, as the ancients did not cut their horses, the mare was most used: to mark the gender strongly, he says in full, θή-
λεες ἱ., Il. 5, 269, or ἡ θήλειαι, Il. 11, 691, and ἄρσενες ἱ., Od. 13, 81:—the plur. ἵπποι in Hom. is the pair of horses in the chariot, and hence also the chariot itself, e. g. ὧφ' ἵππων, from the chariot, Il. 5, 13; so, καθ' ἵππων ἄλλεσθαι, ἐξ ἵππων θῆσαι, Il.; ἵππων ἐπιβήσομενος, in intent to mount his chariot, Il. 5, 46:—opp. to πεζοί, Od. 14, 267, cf. 9, 49; ἵπποι τε καὶ ἀνέ-
ρες, Il. 2, 554; λαός τε καὶ ἵπποι, 18, 153:—in all such cases heroes in their chariots are meant, opp. to those on foot with their shields; for horsemen or cavalry are never spoken of by Hom.: later, ἵπποι καὶ πεζοί, horse and foot.—II. ἡ ἵππος, the horse, Lat. equitatus, first in Hdt., and very freq. in Att.; always in sing., even with numerals, e. g. χίλιη ἵππος, as we say 'a thousand horse,' etc., Hdt. 7, 41: ἵππος τριμυρία, Aesch. Pers. 315: ἡ διακασία ἵππος, Thuc. 1, 61.—III. a sea-fish, Antim. Fr. 18: but, ἵππος ποτάμιος, the hippopotamus, Hdt. 2, 71.—IV. a lewd woman, Ael.: also for prudenda mulieria or virilia.—V. e complaint of the eyes, such that they are always winking, Hipp. ap. Gal.—VI. in compos., it expressed any thing large or coarse, as in our horse-chestnut, horselaugh, v. ἱπποκρημνος, -μαράθρον, -σέλλινον, -τυφία, -πορνος, cf. βου-. (Through the dialectic form ἵκκος we trace its identity with Sanscr. agra, Lat. equus; the Pers. esp. also is between both; Pott Etym. Forsch. 2, 256.)

†Ἰππος, οὐ, ὁ, Hippos, a river of Colchis, a tributary of the Phasis, Strab.

Ἰπποσέλλινον, οὐ, τό, (ἵππος, σέλι-
νον) horse-parley, a large kind, Theophr.: hence, γελῶν ἱπποσέλινα, Pherecr. Pers. 2.

†Ἰπποσθένης, οὐ, ὁ, Hippothēnes, a Spartan, the first victor in the wrestling of boys, Ol. 37, Paus.—2. an envoy of Hieronymus of Syracuse, Polyb.

Ἰπποστάς, οὐ, ὁ, (ἵππος, στεύω) driver of horses, Pind. P. 2, 119, I. 5, 40.

Ἰπποστός, α, οὐ, (ἵππος, στεύω)=
soreg, Pind. O. 3, 47, in fem. form.

Ἰπποστάσια, ας, ἡ, App.; and

Ἰπποστάσιον, οὐ, τό,=sq., Lys. ap. Poll. 9, 50.

Ἰπποστάσις, εως, ἡ, (ἵππος, ἵστα-
μι) a stable, Polyb.: hence metaph., Ἀελίου κνεθία ἱπποστάσις, the dark stable of the sun, i. e. the west, Eur. Alc. 594; but conversely, Ἐὖ φαεν-
ρὰν ἡλιον θ' ἱπποστάσεις, of the east, Id. Phaeth. 1.

†Ἰπποστράτος, οὐ, ὁ, Hippostratus, masc. pr. n., Apollod.; Arr.; etc.

Ἰπποσύνη, ἡς, ἡ, (ἵππος) the art of driving and using the war-chariot, in genl. driving, Il. 4, 303; also in plur., 16, 776, Od. 24, 40: later, riding

—II.=ἵππος II., the horse of an army, Orac. ap. Hdt. 7, 141 [v]: hence

Ἰπποσύνης, ἡ, οὐ,=ἱππικός, Eur. Or. 1389, though Pors. seems to make ἱπποσύνα Dor. gen. from a nom. ἱπποσύνη.

Ἰπποτά, ὁ, Ep. form for ἱππότης, oft. in Il.

†Ἰπποτάδης, οὐ, ὁ, son or descendant of Hippotes, i. e. Aeolus, Od. 10, 2.

Ἰπποτέκτων, οὐ, ὁ, (ἵππος, τέκ-
των) the maker of the Trojan horse, Lyc.

Ἰππότης, οὐ, ὁ, (ἵππος) a driver or rider of horses, a horseman, knight, Hdt. 7, 55, etc., and Att.; Hom. always uses Ep. form ἱππότα as epith. of heroes, esp. of Nestor:—also as adj., λῶς ἱππότης, the horse, horsemen, Aesch. Theb. 80, Soph. O. C. 899.

†Ἰππότης, οὐ, ὁ, Hippotes, father of Aeolus, Ar. Rh. 4, 778: v. Ἰπποτάδης.—2. son of Phylas, Apollod.

Ἰπποτύρις, ἰδος, ὁ, (ἵππος, τίγρις) a large kind of tiger, Dio C.

Ἰπποτίλος, οὐ, ὁ, (ἵππος, τίλῶ) diarrhoea of horses.

Ἰππότις, ἰδος, fem. of ἱππότης, Tryph.

†Ἰπποτίων, υνός, ὁ, Hippotion, a Phrygian, Il. 13, 792: 14, 514.

Ἰπποτοξότης, οὐ, ὁ, (ἵππος, τοξό-
της) a mounted Bowman, horse-archer, as the Persians, Hdt. 9, 49; of the Scythians, Id. 4, 46; the Getae, Thuc. 2, 96: seemingly also a kind of light-horse among the Greeks, v. Ar. Av. 1179.

Ἰπποτράγελῆφος, οὐ, ὁ, (ἵππος, τράγος, ἔλαφος) a horse-goat-stag, a fabulous monster, Ath. 497 F.

Ἰπποτροφείον, οὐ, τό, a place for breeding or keeping horses, a stable, Strab.: from

Ἰπποτροφός, ὦ, f. -ήσω, perf. ἱππο-
τροφέσθαι, Lycurg., (ἵππος, τρέφω) to breed or keep horses.—II. to use as fodder, ἱπ. πόαν, Diosc.

Ἰπποτροφία, ας, ἡ, (ἱπποτροφός) a breeding or keeping of horses, esp. for racing, Simon. 147; ἱπποτροφίας νο-
μίσειν, Pind. I. 2, 55, cf. Thuc. 6, 12: also for the service of the state, Heind. Plat. Lys. 205 C.

Ἰπποτροφικός, ἡ, ὄν, of, belonging to a ἱπποτροφός: hence, ἡ -χή, sub. τέχνη=ἱπποτροφία, Clem. Al.

Ἰπποτρόφιον, οὐ, τό,=ἱπποτρο-
φείον.

Ἰπποτρόφος, οὐ, (ἵππος, τρέφω) horse-feeding, abounding in horses, Hes. Op. 505: of persons, breeding and keeping race-horses, Pind. I. 4, 23, Dem. 331, 18.

Ἰπποτύφια, ας, ἡ, (ἵππος, τυφός) horse-pride, i. e. excessive pride or conceit, Luc.

Ἰπποκρήνη, ἡς, ἡ, (ἵππος, κρήνη) Hippocrēne, the horse's well on Helicon, sacred to the Muses, said to have sprung out where the hoof of Pegasus struck the earth, Hes. Th. 6.

Ἰπποταίον, οὐ, τό,=ἱπποურς, a horse-tail, Arat.

Ἰπποურς, εως, ὁ,=ἱπποουρος II. 1, Hices. ap. Ath. 304 C.

Ἰπποურς, ἰδος, ἡ, (ἵππος, οὐρά) as adj. fem., horse-tailed, decked with a horse-tail, freq. in Hom. (esp. Il.) as epith. of κόρυς, κυνήρ and τρυφάλεια, but only in nom. and acc. ἱπποούρην.—II. as subst., a horse-tail, Ael.: hence —2. a water-plant, mare's-tail, equisetum, Diosc.—3. a complaint in the groin, caused by constant riding, Hipp., but dub.

†Ἰπποურς, ἰδος, ἡ, Hippūris, now Hermonis, one of the Sporades near Thera, Ap. Rh. 4, 1712.

Ἰπποουρος, οὐ, (ἵππος, οὐρά) horse-tailed.—II. as subst. ὁ ἱππ.—1. a sea-fish, hippurus, Epich. p. 35.—2. the squirrel, elsewh. σκίουρος.—3. a kind of insect with a bushy tail.

Ἰπποούξ, εος or εως, τό, an unknown plant, Hipp.

Ἰπποταίστον, οὐ, τό, an unknown plant, Diosc.

Ἰπποφῶς, ὦ, ὁ, Gal.,=ἱπποφάει.

Ἰπποφλόμος, οὐ, ὁ, a large kind of mullein, or verbascum, Plin.

Ἰπποφοβία, ἰδος, ἡ, (ἵππος, φό-
βος) fear of horses, name of a fabulous plant, Plin.

Ἰπποφορβείας, εως, ὁ,=ἱπποφορβόρ.

Ἰπποφορβία, ας, ἡ=ἱπποτροφία, Plat. Polit. 299 D.

Ἰπποφόριον, οὐ, τό,=ἱπποτρο-
φείον, a stable, Eur. El. 623.—II. a troop of horses, Hdt. 4, 110, Xen. Hell. 4, 6, 6.

Ἰπποφόρος, ὄν, (ἵππος, φέρω)=
ἱπποτρόφος, a horse-keeper, Plat. Polit. 261 D: ἀνὸς ἱππ., a flute used by ἱπποφοροί.

Ἰπποχάρμης, οὐ, ὁ, (ἵππος, χάρμη)=ἱπποχάρμης, Pind.

Ἰππόω, ὦ, f. -ώσω, (ἵππος) to make into a horse: pass. to have the conception or impression of a horse, opp. to really seeing one, Plut. 2, 1120 D.

†Ἰπποῦλος, οὐ, ὁ, Hippylus, mase pr. n., an Athenian, Ar. Vesp. 1301.

†Ἰππυς, υος, ὁ, Hippos, a historian of Rhegium; in Ath. 31 B. Ἰππίας.

†Ἰπώ, οὐς, ἡ, Hippo, a daughter of Oceanus, Hes. Th. 351.—2. an Amazon, Callim. Dian. 239.—3. daughter of Scedasus, Paus.

Ἰπωδός, ες, (ἵππος, εἶδος) horse like, Xen. Eq. I, 11.

Ἰπῶν, υνός, ὁ, a place for horses and so—1. a stable, Xen. Eq. 4, 1.—II. a posting-house, station, Id. Cyr. 9, 6, 17.

Ἰππῶν, υνός, ὁ, Hippon, a philosopher of Melos, Arist.—2. a physician, Plut.—II. Hippo, a city of Africa west of Utica, Strab.—2. a city of Numidia, Ἰππῶν ὁ βασιλικός, Hippo Regius, near mod. Bona, Id.

Ἰππωνία, ἡ, the horse-goddess, Lat. Epona, Orell. Inscr. Lat. n. 1792-94, also Equeias; cf. Juv. 8, 157.

†Ἰππῶναξ, ακτός, ὁ, Hippōnax, a lyric poet, of Ephesus, a writer of iambs, Ar. Ran. 661.—Others in Plut., etc.

Ἰππωνεία, ας, ἡ, a buying of horses Xen. Hipparch. I, 12; and

Ἰππωνέω, ὦ, to buy horses, Xen. Hipparch. I, 14, Eq. 11, 13: from

Ἰππωνής, οὐ, ὁ, (ἵππος, ὠνέομαι) a buyer of horses. Hence

Ἰππωνία, ἡ=ἱππωνεία.

†Ἰππωνιάτης, οὐ, ὁ, κόλπος, Lat. Viconensis Sinus, gulf of Hippionum, now di St. Eufemia, a gulf of Brutium, Strab. [a] From

†Ἰππωνίον, οὐ, τό, Hippionum, afterwards Vibo Valentia, now Monte Leone, a town of Brutium, Strab.: οἱ Ἰππωνῖται, the inhab. of Hippionum, Diod. S.

†Ἰππωνίος, α, οὐ, of or belonging to Hippionum, Lyc.—2. of or belonging to Hippion, Ath. 654 A.

Ἰπταμι, fut. πτήσομαι: aor. ἔπτην and ἐπτάμην, dep. mid. c. aor. 2 act., to fly, Att. form of πέτομαι, q. v., and freq. in Luc., and later writers. v. Lob. Phryn. 325.

Ἰπτομαί, f. ἵπτομαι, dep. mid.:—to press hard, press down, afflict, distress. usu. in metaph. signif., μέγα ἵπτομα λὸν Ἀχαιοὺν, heavily hast thou pressed upon them, Il. 1, 454; 16, 237: so

Ἰσμερτα, ας, ἡ, (Ἰσος, ἡμέρα) the equinox, *ισ.* ἐκρινῇ and φθινοπωρινῇ, Arist. H. A., μετοπωρινῇ, Plut. Hence Ἰσμερινός, ἡ, ὄν, equinoctial, πύρος Ἰσ., wheat sown at that time, Theophr.: ὁ ἰσὶ κύκλος, the equinoctial line or equator, Plut.

Ἰσμεριός, ἰα, τον, lasting an equal time, Soph. Fr. 692.

Ἰσμερος, ον, (Ἰσος, ἡμέρα)=ἰσμερινός, Theophr.

Ἰσμη, I know: but of the pres., we only find Dor. form ἰσῆμι in Pind., and Theocr., 2 sing. ἰσῆς, 3 sing. ἰσῆται, 1 pl. ἰσῆμεν, Pind. N. 7, 21, part. ἰσας, Pind. P. 3, 52. For other forms which seem to belong to this, v. ἰσεν, ἰδμεν, ἰσασί, ἰσθί, ἰσαν, v. sub *εἶδω B. [2]

Ἰσμερτός, ον, (Ἰσος, ἐρετμός) with 15 many oars as, *ισ.* τινί, Eur. I. A. 242.

Ἰσῆρης, ες, (Ἰσος, ἄρω) equally fitted: hence in genl.=ἰσος, *ισ.* ψῆφοι, Eur. I. T. 1472.

Ἰσῆρμος, ον, poet. for ἰσάρμος, Lyc.

Ἰσθί, know, imperat. of οἶδα, Od., freq. Att. in elliptic form εὖ ἰσθ' ὅτι, be assured of it, certainly; εὖ ἰσθί also is often found as a mere parenthesis.—II. ἰσθί, be, imperat. of εἶμι, Eur. Or. 1327: Hdt. 1, 118 has compd. πά-οισθί.

Ἰσθμια, ων, τά, v. Ἰσθμίων III. Hence

Ἰσθμιάζω, f. -άσω, to attend the Isthmian games.

Ἰσθμιακός, ἡ, ὄν, = Ἰσθμικός, S'rab.: τὸ ἰσθμιακόν, a species of garland so called, Ar. ap. Ath. 677 B, Fr. 414.

Ἰσθμιάς, ἄδος, pecul. fem. of foreg., Pind. I. 8, 5: hence αἱ Ἰσθμιάδες=τὰ Ἰσθμια, Pind. O. 13, 46: Ἰσθμιάδες σπονδαί, Isthmian truces, i. e. truces which continue as long as the games were celebrating, Thuc. 8, 9: ἡ Ἰσθμιάς, an Isthmiad, i. e. a space of three years, the interval between two successive celebrations, Apollod.—II. Isthmias, fem. pr. n., Dem. 1351, 16.

Ἰσθμιαστής, οὗ, ὁ, (Ἰσθμιάζω) a spectator at the Isthmian games.

Ἰσθμικός, ἡ, ὄν, (Ἰσθμός) of, belonging to the Isthmus, Isthmian, Paus.

Ἰσθμιον, ον, τό, (Ἰσθμός) any thing belonging to the neck or throat, esp. a necklace, Od. 18, 300: also a kind of crown or wreath, cf. Ar. Fr. 414 and ἰσθμιακόν.—II. the neck of a wine-jar: in genl. any narrow passage: also a big-bellied bottle with a long narrow neck, Panofka in Nieb. Rhein. Mus. 2, 3, p. 451.—III. τὰ Ἰσθμια, sub. lepá, the Isthmian games, holden on the Isthmus of Corinth, Ar. Pac. 879: for the time of year when they were held, v. Arnold Thuc. 8, 9. (Strictly neut. from ἰσθμιος.)

Ἰσθμιονίκης, ον, ὁ, (Ἰσθμια, νικάω) a conqueror in the Isthmian games.

Ἰσθμιόνικος, ον, ὁ, Isthmionicus, an Athenian, Thuc. 5, 19.

Ἰσθμιος, α, ον, also ος, ον, Eur. Troad. 1098, of or belonging to the Isthmian, Isthmian, Pind. O. 13, 4, Soph., etc.: cf. ἰσθμιον.

Ἰσθμιός, ον, ὁ, Isthmus, son of Te-nenus, Paus. 4, 3, 8: also son of Glaucus, Id.

Ἰσθμοειδής, ες, (ἰσθμός, εἶδος) like an Isthmus.

Ἰσθμοῦεν, adv., from the Isthmus, Aesch.

Ἰσθμοῦτι, adv., on the Isthmus, Anth.

Ἰσθμοῦ, ad', or ἔκ, the Isthmus: also,

ἐν Ἰ., Simon. Ep. 7, 4, cf. Jac. A. P. p. 837.

Ἰσθμός, οὗ, ὁ, a neck, any narrow passage or entrance, Plat. Tim. 69 E: hence metaph., βίον βραχύνῃ ἰσθμῷ, Soph. Fr. 146:—2. a neck of land between two seas, an isthmus, e. g. ὁ ἰ. τῆς Χερσονήσου, Hdt. 6, 36: esp. as prop. n. the Isthmus of Corinth, as fem. in Pind. O. 8, 64, Hdt. 8, 40, etc. The dat. Ἰσθμῷ is used as adv., as well as Ἰσθμοῖ (i. e. Ἰσθμῶι), Thuc. 5, 18, cf. Πυθοῖ, Ὀλυμπίασι. In Dion. P. 20, also a long narrow ridge, with the sea only on one side. (From εἶμι, ἰθμα, as ὁσμη, ὁσμη from ὁσν.) Ἰσθμοδής, ες, = Ἰσθμοειδής, Thuc. 7, 26.

Ἰσθι, poet. for ἰσσι, 3 plur. from εἶμι, to go, Theogn. 716, acc. to Brunck, but v. Buttm. Ausf. Gr. 2, p. 429.

Ἰσθικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or belonging to Isis, and as subst. ὁ Ἰ., a priest of Isis, Diosc. [2]

Ἰστιάς, ἄδος, ἡ, fem. of foreg., Jac. A. P. p. 96. [2]

Ἰστιάς, ον, ὁ, Isias, an ephor in Sparta, Xen. Hell. 2, 3, 10.

Ἰσιδωρος, ον, ὁ, Isidōros, ὁ Χαρακρινός, a historian of Charax in Babylonia, Luc.—Others in Diog. L., etc.

Ἰσίκιον, ον, τό, or ἰσίκος, ον, ὁ, a dish of meat minced very small, formed from Lat. insicium, Jac. A. P. 11, 212. [2]

Ἰσιόνδα, ἡ, Isionda, a city of Pisidia; οἱ Ἰσιονδεῖς, the inhab. of Isionda, Polyb.

Ἰσιος, ον, ὁ, Isius, appell. of Alexander, an Aetolian leader, Polyb.

Ἰσις, ἡ, gen. Ἰσις, Ion. Ἰσιος, dat. Ἰσί, acc. Ἰσιν, Isis, sister and wife of Osiris, an Aegypt. goddess, answering to the Greek Demeter (Ceres), acc. to Hdt. 2, 59, 156: by later wr. the same as Io, Apollod.: sometimes wrongly written paroxyst.

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Ἰσκαί, ὢν, αἰ, fungus which grows on trees.

Ἰσκαριώτης, ον, ὁ, Iscariotes, Caerithensis, i. e. of Kerioth, a town of Judah, N. T.

Ἰσκε, he spake, v. sub ἰσχω III.

Ἰσκληος, ον, ὁ, = ἰσκληός.

Ἰσχω, to make like, τιγί τι, e. g. φωνὴν ἰσχωίς (for φωνὴν φωνῇ ἰσχωίς), she made her voice like (the voice of) their wives, Od. 4, 279; Ἰσκε φεῖναι πολλὰ λέγων ἐτύμοισιν ὁμοία, speaking many lies she made them like truths, i. e. seemed to speak truth, Od. 19, 203.—II. to make like in one's own mind, i. e. to hold or think like, ἐμὲ οὐ ἰσκοντες, thinking me like, i. e. taking me for, you, Il. 16, 41; so too σὲ τῷ ἰσκοντες, Il. 11, 799: absol., ἰσκειν ἕκαστος ἑνὶ ἑαυτοῦ, every one raised a likeness or image in his mind, i. e. fancied, supposed, Od. 22, 31: cf. ἰσος, and the collat. form εἰσχω from εἶσος.—III. ἰσκε, ἰσκειν, = ἔλεγεν, he spake, said it, Ap. Rh., Theocr., Lyc., and later poets. In Hom. this sense was once given to two of the places quoted above, Od. 19, 203: 22, 31; but the Schol. and Eust. long ago declared against this, explaining the former place by εἰκαζεν, and holding the latter to be interpolated: many modern critics have adopted these views; so that the later poets seem to have introduced this usage by a misinterpretation of the Homer. passages: Buttm. Catal. in voc., Lexil. voc. 6, would read ἰσπεν as an old impf. of εἰπεῖν.

*Ἰσμα, ατος, τό, (Ἰκω) that which is set or established, a foundation, seat, Lyc.

Ἰσμάνδις, ον, ὁ, Ismandes, the Aegyptian name of Memnon, Strab.

Ἰσμαρικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or belonging to Ismarus (II.), οἶκος, Archil. ap. Ath. 30 F.

Ἰσμαρίς, ἰδος, ἡ, pecul. fem. to foreg. sub. λίμνη, lake of Ismarus, near Maronea, Hdt. 7, 109.

Ἰσμαρος, ον, ὁ, Ismārus, son of Aetacus, a Theban, Apollod.—2. = Ἰμμάραδος, q. v.—II. ἡ, a city of the Cicones in Thrace, Od. 9, 39, 198.

Ἰσμεν, 1 plur. of οἶδα, for which Hom. always uses ἰδμεν.

Ἰσμήνη, ἡς, ἡ, Isménē, daughter of the Aesopus, wife of Argus, mother of Io, Apollod.—2. daughter of Oedipus and Jocasta, Soph. Ant.; Eur. Phoen.

Ἰσμηνία, ας, ἡ, Ismenia, a Theban female, Ar. Lys. 697.

Ἰσμηνίας, ον, ὁ, Ismenias, a celebrated flute player of Thesbeia in Boeotia, Plut.; Ael. V. H.—2. a Theban, at the head of the democratic party, Xen. Hell. 3, 5, 1; 5, 2, 25.—3. in Ar. name of a slave, Ach. 861, v. Ἰσμηνίχος.—Others in Plut., Ael., etc.

Ἰσμήνιος, ας, ον, of or belonging to the Ismenus, Ismenian, appell. of Apollo who had a temple by the river Ismenus, Hdt. 1, 52: 5, 59; Ἰσμήνιον, τό, a hill near Thebes with a temple of the Ismenian Apollo, Pind. P. 11, 10.

Ἰσμηνίς, ἰδος, ἡ, pecul. fem. to foreg., Paus.

Ἰσμηνίχης, ον, ὁ, Ismenichus, a Theban, Ar. Ach. 954, and now read by Dind. in 861 instead of Ἰσμηνίας, Steph. Thes. s. v.

Ἰσμηνιδώρα, ας, ἡ, Ismenidōra, fem. pr. n., Luc.: prop. fem. from

Ἰσμηνιδωρος, ον, ὁ, (Ἰσμηνίς, δῶρον) Ismenidōrus, a Theban, Luc.

Ἰσμηνός, ον, ὁ, Isménus, a son of Apollo, Paus.—2. son of Aethra, Eur. Supp. 61.—3. son of Amphion and Niobe, Apollod.—4. son of the Aesopus, god of the Boeotian stream Ismenus, Id.—II. the Ismenus, a small stream flowing near Thebes, Pind. N. 9, 53; 11, 46; Trag.

Ἰσοβύθης, ες, (ἰσος, βάθος) of equal depth.

Ἰσοβάρης, ες, (ἰσος, βάρος) of equal weight, Luc.

Ἰσοβούλευς, εως, ὁ, ἡ, (ἰσος, βασιλεῦς) equal to a king, Plut.

Ἰσοβόιος, ον, (ἰσος, βούς) worth an ox.

Ἰσόγαμος, ον, Att. ἰσόμενος, Theophr., (ἰσος, γῆ, γαῖα) like the land.

Ἰσογενής, ες, (ἰσος, γένος) equal in kind, Eccl.

Ἰσόγειος, ων, gen. ος, v. ἰσόγειος.

Ἰσολάχυν, ἰνος, ὁ, ἡ, (ἰσος, γῶν) equiangular, Nonn.

Ἰσογονία, ας, ἡ, (ἰσος, γόνος) equality of kind, Plut.

Ἰσογράφος or ἰσογράφος, ον, (ἰσος, γράφω) writing like, c. dat., *ισ.* τέττειν, whose writings are as musical, of Plato, Timon ap. Diog. L. 3, 7.

Ἰσογώνιος, ον, (ἰσος, γωνία) equiangular, Arist. Metaph.

Ἰσοδαίμων, ον, gen. ονος, (ἰσος, δαίμων) godlike, Aesch. Pers. 633.—II. equal in fortune or happiness, *ισ.* βασιλεύει, Pind. N. 4, 136.

Ἰσοδαίτης, ον, ὁ, (ἰσος, δαίτω) dividing equally, giving to all alike, epith. of Bacchus and Pluto, Plut.

Ἰσοδενδρός, ον, (ἰσος, δένδρον) like a tree, Pind. Fr. 146.

Ἰσοδαίτης, ον, (ἰσος, δαίτω) living alike, on equal footing, πρὸς τινα, Thuc. 1, 6 [2]

† *ἰσοδική*, ης, ἡ, *Isodice*, fem. pr. n., Plut. Cim. 4.
ἰσοδόμος, ον, (ἰσος, δέω) *built alike*: esp. in architecture, *built in equal courses*, opp. to *ψευδοδόμος*, Plin., and Vitruv.
ἰσοδούλος, ον, (ἰσος, δοῦλος) *like a slave*.
ἰσοδρομέω, ὦ, to run equally with, keep up with, *τινί*, Arist. H. A.: from
ἰσοδρόμος, ον, (ἰσος, τρέχω, δέδρομαι) *running equally, keeping up with, τινί*, Plat. Tim. 38 D, *τινός*, Arist. Mund.
ἰσοδυνάμειά, ὦ, to have equal force or power, *πρός τι*, Polyb.: and
ἰσοδυνμία, ας, ἡ, *equal force or power*, Tim. Loc. 95 B.: from
ἰσοδύναμος, ον, (ἰσος, δύναμις) *equal in force or power, τινί*. Adv. *μως*. [ῥ]
ἰσοεκής, ἐς, (ἰσος, ἐκω) *equal in weight*, Nic.
ἰσοεπίπεδος, (ἰσος, ἐπίπεδος) *equal in plane surface*, Iamb.
ἰσοέτηρος, ον, (ἰσος, ἔτος) *equal in years*, Nonn.
ἰσοέτης, ἐς=foreg.—II. *τό ἰσ.*, an annual plant, Plin.
ἰσοευής, ἐς, (ἰσος, εὖρος) *equal in breadth*.
ἰσοῦνέω, ὦ, to make equal in weight, *ἰσ.*: from
ἰσοῦνής, ἐς, (ἰσος, ζυγός) *equally weighed: evenly balanced: in genl. equal, equal*, Nonn.
ἰσοῦχος, ον, and *ἰσοῦς*, gen. γος, ὁ, ἡ=foreg. Nonn.
ἰσοθεός, ον, (ἰσος, θεός) *equal to the gods, godlike*, freq. in Hom. as epith. of distinguished heroes; and in Trag. ep. of kings, Pers. ap. Blomf. Aesch. Pers. 81. Hence
ἰσοθεός, ὦ, to make equal to the gods, Aesop.
ἰσοθρόος, ον, (ἰσος, θρόος) *sounding like*, Hgwl. Nonn.
ἰσοθυμός, ον, (ἰσος, θυμός) *equal in size*.
ἰσοκατάληκτος, ον, (ἰσος, καταλήγω) *ending alike*, Gramm.
ἰσοκείμενος, ον, (ἰσος, κείμενος) *lying alike, keeping up with*, Nonn.
ἰσοκεφάλος, ον, (ἰσος, κεφαλή) *like-headed*, dub. 1., Ibyc. 27.
ἰσοκίνδυνος, ον, *equal in danger*.—*equal to the danger or risk, a match with*, Thuc. 6, 34.
ἰσοκιννάμωμος, ον, (ἰσος, κιννάμωμος) *like cinnamon*, Plin. [ῥ]
ἰσοκλής, ἐς, (ἰσος, κλέος) *equal in glory*, Eccl.
ἰσοκλήρος, ον, (ἰσος, κλήρος) *equal in lot, condition or property*, Plut.
ἰσοκλινής, ἐς, (ἰσος, κλίνω) *inclining equally, evenly balanced*, Arist. Mund.
ἰσοκοίλος, ον, (ἰσος, κοίλος) *equally low throughout*, αἰόλος, Plut.
ἰσοκόρυφος, ον, (ἰσος, κορυφή) *equally high or eminent*, Dion. H.
ἰσοκράης, ἐς, (ἰσος, κεράννυμι) *alloy mixed*, prob. 1., Hipp.
ἰσοκράτορας, ον, (ἰσος, κράειν) *with equal horns*, Nonn.
ἰσοκράτεια, ας, ἡ, *equal might or power* [ῥ]; and
ἰσοκράττω, ὦ, to have equal power, equivalent, Sext. Emp.: from
ἰσοκράτης, ἐς, (ἰσος, κράτος) *of equal might or power, possessing equal rights with others, τινί*, Hdt. 4, 26: *encl. equal*, Arist. Probl. Adv. τῶς.
ἰσοκράτης, ον, ὁ, *Isocrates*, a leader of the Corinthians, Thuc. 2, 83.—He celebrated orator at Athens, Plut. of Gorgias, Plut., etc.: adj.
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ἰσοκράτειος, ον, and *ἰσοκρατικός*, ἡ, ὄν, *of or belonging to Isocrates*, Dion. H.
ἰσοκράτεια, ας, ἡ, = *ἰσοκράτεια*, Tim. Loc. 95 C.—II. in Hdt. 5, 92, 1, = *ἰσονομία*, *equality of power and rights*, opp. to *τυραννίς*.
ἰσοκρήνιος, ον, (ἰσος, κρήνη) *equal to barley in price*, Polyb.
ἰσοκτίτος, ον, (ἰσος, κτίζω) *made alike*.
ἰσοκύκλος, ον, (ἰσος, κύκλος) *equally round*, Philox. ap. Ath. 147 A, in loco corrupto.
ἰσοκωλία, ας, ἡ, *equality of limbs or parts: from*
ἰσοκώλος, ον, (ἰσος, κῶλος) *of equal limbs or parts: τό ἰσ.*, a sentence consisting of equal clauses, Dem. Phal.
ἰσολεξία, ας, ἡ, (ἰσος, λέξις) *likeness of words*, Gramm.
ἰσολεχής, ἐς, (ἰσος, λέχος) *with the same bed*.
ἰσολογία, ας, ἡ, (ἰσος, λόγος) = *ἰσολογία*, Polyb.
† *ἰσολόχος*, ον, ὁ, *Isolochus*, father of Pythodorus, an Athenian, Thuc. 3, 115: Plat. Alc. 1, 119 A.
ἰσολύμπιος, ον, (ἰσος, Ὀλυμπος) *like the gods*, Philo.—II. *like the Olympic games*, Inscr.
ἰσολύρος, ον, (ἰσος, λύρα) *like the lyre*.
ἰσομῆλος, ον, (ἰσος, ὁμῆλος) *equally level, nearly equal, φάλαγξ*, Xen. Ages. 2, 9, where Dind. Steph. Thes. would read *ἰσοπαλος*.
† *ἰσομαντος*, ον, ὁ, *Isomantus*, a river of Boeotia, Plut. Lys. 29.
† *ἰσομάχος*, ον, (ἰσος, μάχομαι) *equal in the fight*, Dion. H.
† *ἰσομεγέθης*, ον, οἱ, = *ἰσουςμεγέθης*, Polyb. 7, 17, 4.
† *ἰσομεγέθης*, ἐς, (ἰσος, μέγεθος) *equal in size*, Xen. Cyn. 5, 29. Adv. *-θως*.
† *ἰσομερής*, ἐς=ἰσόμοιος, Ath.
† *ἰσομέτρητος*, ον, (ἰσος, μετρέω) *of equal measure or size*, Plat. Phaedr. 235 D.
† *ἰσομετρία*, ας, ἡ, *equality of measure*, Plut.: from
† *ἰσομετρος*, ον, (ἰσος, μέτρον) = *ἰσομέτρητος*, Ephipp. Navy. 1. Adv. *-τρος*.
† *ἰσομέτωπος*, ον, (ἰσος, μέτωπον) *with an equal forehead or front*, Xen. Hell. 4, 5, 16.
† *ἰσομήκης*, ἐς, (ἰσος, μήκος) *equal in length or height*, Plat. Rep. 546 C.
† *ἰσομήτωρ*, ορος, ὁ, ἡ, (ἰσος, μήτηρ) *like one's mother*, Theocr. 8, 14.
† *ἰσομοιρέω*, ὦ, (ἰσόμοιος) *to have an equal share*, Xen. Cyr. 2, 2, 17, Diog. L. 8, 26; *to go shares in a thing with another, τινός πρὸς τινα*, Thuc. 6, 16, cf. Isocr. 90 A.
† *ἰσομοιρής*, ἐς=ἰσόμοιος.
† *ἰσομοιρία*, ας, ἡ, Ion. -ῖα, a sharing equally, equal share or communion, *τινός*, Hipp., and Thuc. 7, 75: from
† *ἰσόμοιος*, ον, (ἰσος, μοῖρα) *having an equal share of a thing, πάντων*, Xen. Cyr. 4, 6, 12, etc.: hence *γῆς ἰσόμοιος ἄνθρωπος*, earth's equal partner air, i. e. dividing space with the earth so that their whole surfaces are in contact, Soph. El. 87, cf. Hes. Th. 126: also in genl. *equal, like*: hence *φάος σκότος ἰσόμοιος*, light that's just like darkness, a day of perpetual darkness, Aesch. Cho. 319. Adv. *-ρος*.
† *ἰσόμορος*, ον, (ἰσος, μόρος) *of like fortune*, Il. 15, 209: in genl. *like*, Anth.
† *ἰσόνειρος*, ον, (ἰσος, ὄνειρος) *dream-like, empty*, Aesch. Pr. 559.
† *ἰσόνεκς*, ον, ὁ, ἡ, (ἰσος, νέκς) *dying by the same death*, Eur. Or. 200.
† *ἰσονομέομαι*, ας, pass. *to have equal rights, μετά τινος*, Thuc. 6, 38. Hence

ἰσονομία, ας, ἡ, an equal distribution, equilibrium, Epicur. ap. Cic. N. D. 1, 19.—II. *esp. equality of rights in genl. the equality of a Greek democracy*, Hdt. 3, 80, 142; *ἰσ. ποιεῖν*, to establish democracy, Id. 5, 37, cf. Thuc. 4, 78, in full, *ἰσ. πολιτικῇ* Id. 3, 82.
† *ἰσονομικός*, ἡ, ὄν, *of, belonging to ἰσονομία*, *ἰσ. ἀνὴρ*, a democrat, Plat. Rep. 561 E. Adv. *-κός*.
† *ἰσόνομος*, ον, (ἰσος, νόμος) *equally distributed*.—II. *esp. having equal rights free*, Scol. Gr. 10, ligen.
† *ἰσόνομος*, ον, ὁ, *Isodnoms*, masc. pr. n., an Athenian, Andoc. 3, 17.
† *ἰσόπαις*, παῖδος, ὁ, ἡ, (ἰσος, παῖς) *like a child*, Aesch. Ag. 74.
† *ἰσοπάλαστος*, ον, *equal to a πύλαιστος*, a span lion, Anth. [ῥ]
† *ἰσοπάλεω*, ὦ, to be a match for: from
† *ἰσοπάλης*, ἐς, (ἰσος, πάλη) *equal in the struggle, well-matched*, Hdt. 1, 82, 5, 49: hence in genl. *equal*, Parmenid. ap. Plat. Soph. 244 E, Thuc. 2, 39. *ἰσ. πληθεῖ* τισί, Id. 4, 94. Adv. *-λως*.
† *ἰσοπάλος*, ον, =foreg., prob. 1. Xen. Ages. 2, 9, for *ἰσομαλός*.
† *ἰσοπαχής*, ἐς, (ἰσος, πάχος) *equal in thickness*, Arist. H. A.
† *ἰσόπεδον*, ον, τό, *level ground, a flat*, first in Il. 13, 142: strictly neut. from
† *ἰσόπεδος*, ον, (ἰσος, πέδον) *of even surface, level, flat, τῇ ἄλλῃ γῇ*, even with it, Hdt. 4, 201.
† *ἰσοπέλεθρος*, ον, (ἰσος, πέλεθρον) *of the same number of πέλεθρα*.
† *ἰσοπενθής*, ἐς, (ἰσος, πένθος) *in equal distress*.
† *ἰσοπεριμέτρητος*, ον, (ἰσος, περιμετρέω) =sq.
† *ἰσοπεριμέτρος*, ον, (ἰσος, περιμετρος) *of equal perimeter*, late.
† *ἰσοπέτρος*, ον, (ἰσος, πέτρα) *like a rock*.
† *ἰσότης*, ν, (ἰσος, πῆχυς) *of the same number of cubits*, Opp.
† *ἰσοπλάτης*, ἐς, (ἰσος, πλάτος) *equal in breadth*, Archimel. ap. Ath. 209 C. *ἰσ. τῷ τείχει*, Thuc. 3, 21.
† *ἰσοπλάτος*, ον, = *ἰσοπλατής*, dub. in Ath.
† *ἰσοπλάτων*, ὄντος, ὁ, (ἰσος, Πλάτων) *another Plato*, Anth. [ῥ]
† *ἰσοπλευρος*, ον, (ἰσος, πλευρά) *equilateral*, Plat. Tim. 54 E.
† *ἰσοπληθής*, ἐς, (ἰσος, πῆθος) *equal in number or quantity*, Hipp.: c. dat., Thuc. 6, 37.
† *ἰσοπολιτεία*, ας, ἡ, *equality of civic rights*; esp. *a treaty between two states for a mutual participation of such rights*, v. Niebuhr Rom. H. 2, at n. 101: from
† *ἰσοπολίτης*, ον, ὁ, (ἰσος, πόλις) *a citizen with equal rights*: esp. *having the same rights as a Roman citizen*: hence *πόλις ἰσοπολίτης*, a city with the *jus civitatis*, App. [ῥ]
† *ἰσοπραξία*, ας, ἡ, *a faring equally, like condition*.
† *ἰσοπολίτης*, ἰδος, ἡ, πόλις, v. *ἰσοπολίτης*.
† *ἰσόπρεβς*, ν, (ἰσος, πρέβς) *like an old man*, Aesch. Ag. 78.
† *ἰσόπετρος*, ον, (ἰσος, πέτρον) *swift as flight*.
† *ἰσόπτωτος*, ον, (ἰσος, πτώσις) *with like cases*, Gramm.
† *ἰσόπυρον*, ον, τό, *a plant*, perh. a kind of *corydalis*, Sprengel Diosc. 4, 121.
† *ἰσορρεπής*, ἐς=ἰσορρόπος, Nic.
† *ἰσορροπία*, ὦ, (ἰσορροπος) *to be equally balanced, be in equipoise*, Plat. Legg. 733 D, 794 E. Hence
† *ἰσοδόπησις*, εως, ἡ=sq.
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ἰσορροπία, ας, ἡ, *equipoise, equilibrium*, Plat. Phaed. 109 A: from

ἰσορροπος, ον, (ἰσος, ῥοπή) *equally balanced*, Aesch. Pers. 346: ἰσ. τινί, in *equipoise* with a thing, Hipp.: so too ἰσ. τινός, Thuc. 2, 42: freq. metaph., ἰσ. γυνώ, Eur. Supp. 706: μάχη, Thuc. 1, 105: hence *equal in weight, strength, etc.*, τινί, Hdt. 5, 91: in genl. *equal*, like ἰσος. Adv. -πως, Hipp.

ἴσος, ἴσων, Att. usu. ἴσος, ἴση, ἴσων, Ep. also ἴσιος: *equal to, the same as*, in appearance, size, strength or number, Hom.; also sometimes = *equal*, like, ἴ. 11, 297. Construction usu. c. dat.; yet oft. used absol., e. g. ἴσων θυμὸν ἔχειν, to have (or be of) like mind, Il. 13, 704; 17, 720; post-Hom. c. gen. pro dat., but this always rare, Thom. M. p. 649, Valck. Hipp. 302, Herm. Soph. Ant. 480, ei. ὁμοιος and Lat. *similis*: also post-Hom. with a conj., ἴσων ἐμοί for ἴσων ὥσπερ ἐγώ, Soph. El. 532, ἴσων ὥς..., or ὡς..., Eur., ἴσων δούπηκερ ἡμῖν, Ar. Eccl. 173, ἴσων or ἴσα καί..., Soph. O. T. 1187: the word is freq. repeated to denote equal relations,

ἴσα πρὸς ἴσα, measure for measure, Wess. Hdt. 1, 2; so, ἴσοι πρὸς ἴσιος, Soph. Ant. 142: ἴσος ἴσω, strictly of wine, ἴσος οἶνος ἴσω ὕδατι μεμιγμένος: hence in genl. of anything moderate, fair, reasonable, Interp. ad Ar. Ach. 362: note further an elliptical mode of speaking peculiar to the Greeks, where the real object of comparison is omitted and the subject or person possessing it substituted, as οὐ μὲν σοὶ ποτε ἴσων ἔχω γέρας (for γέρας τῷ σὺ γέοαι ἴσων), Il. 1, 163; κόμαι Χαιοῖτεςσιν ὁμοίαι (for κόμαι καὶ κόμαις Χαρίτων ὁμοίαι), Il. 17, 51: so too in later authors, and not rare in prose, v. Schäf. Mel. 57, 134, Dion. Comp. 170.—II. *equally divided* or *distributed*, ἴση μοῖρα, Il. 9, 318; also ἴση alone (sub. μοῖρα), Od. 9, 42, cf. ἴσιος I., and ὁμοιος: τὸ ἴσων and τὰ ἴσα, an equal share, fair measure, e. g. τῶν ἴσων τυγχάνειν τινί, to have an equal share with another, Xen. Cy. 2, 2, 20; εἰς τὸ ἴσων ὀφείσθαι τινί τῇ ἱππικῇ, to be as far advanced in riding as another, Ib. 1, 4, 5; προστεχεῖν τῶν ἴσων, to obtain fair terms, Soph. Phil. 552; ἴσος ἀνὴρ, an upright man, Ib. 685, cf. Eri. O. T. 673.—2. esp. at Athens, of the equal division of all civic rights, hence πολιτεία ἐν τοῖς ἴσιος καὶ ὁμοίος, an absolute democracy, Xen. Hell. 7, 1, 1: τὸ ἴσων, equality, Valck. Phoen. 541; also ἡ ἴση καὶ ὁμοία (sub. πολιτεία), Thuc. 4, 105; but ἡ ἴση, sub. τιμωρία, punishment equal to the offence, adequate punishment, Soph. O. T. 810; ἴσαι, sub. ψήφοι, votes equally divided, Ar. Ran. 685.—III. of place, even, level, flat, Lat. *aequus*, εἰς τὸ ἴσων καταβαίνειν, of an army, Lat. in *aequum descendere*, Xen. An. 4, 6, 18; but, ἐν ἴσω προεῖναι, to advance with equal step, Ib. 1, 8, 11; εἰς τὸ ἴσων καθίστασθαι τινί, to meet any one on fair ground, Id. Cyr. 1, 6, 28: δι' ἴσων, at an equal distance.—IV. adv. ἴσως, v. sub voc.:—but there are many other adverbial forms, esp. he neut. sing. and pl. from Hom. down to us, ἴσων Κηρὶ, even as Death, Il. 3, 454, ἴσων ἐμοὶ βασίλευε, be king like me, Il. 9, 616; more freq. ἴσα, Il. 5, 71, Od. 1, 432, etc.; so too in Att., except that with whom ἴσα in genl. means *equally*, ἴσως, perhaps, v. sub ἴσως also *σα καί*, like as, if, Lat. *aeque* also, Soph. O. T. 1187; so, ἐν

ἴσω καὶ εἰ..., Thuc. 2, 60: κατὰ ἴσα, ἐπὶ ἴσα, Il. 11, 336; 12, 436, of an undecided battle, for which Hdt. 1, 74 says, ἐπὶ ἴσης διαφέρειν τὸν πόλεμον: also εἰς ἴσων, Hdt. 7, 135, Soph., etc.; so too ἐξ ἴσης, Plat., ἐπ' ἴσων, Dem.—V. Att. comp. ἰσαίτερος, Thuc. 8, 89. [always in Hom., I once in Hes. Op. 750, though the reading is dub., and in Theogn. 678; and so always in Pind., and usu. in Att., but I Aesch. Fr. 200, unless this be dub.: I in Alex. poets, and later: in some Homer. epithets, e. g. ἰσόθεος, the Trag. sometimes use I, v. Aesch. Pers. 80, Soph. Ant. 836, Pors. Or. 9.]

†ἴσιος, ον, ὁ, *Isus*, a Trojan, son of Priam, Il. 11, 101.—II. ἴη, a small town of Boeotia near Anthedon, Strab.

ἴσσηνεία, ας, ἡ, *equal force*, Diog. L.: and

ἴσσηνέω, ὦ, f. -ῆσω, to be in equal force, Gal.: from

ἴσσηνής, ἐς, (ἴσος, σθένος) *equal in force*, τινί, Democr., τινός, Opp. Adv. -νός.

ἴσσηνεία, ας, ἡ, = ἴσσηνεία, Clem. Al.

ἴσσεκλής, ἐς, (ἴσος, σκέλος) *with equal legs*, hence, ἴσ. πρίγωνον, with two sides equal, Plat. Tim. 54 A; hence of numbers, that can be divided into two equal parts, even, (e. g. 6, = 3+3) opp. to σκαληνός (e. g. 7, = 4+3), Id. Euthyphr. 12 D. (Hence

ἴσσεκλία, ας, ἡ, a having two sides equal, Procl.

ἴσσηπριος, ον, (ἴσος, σπηριον) *beast-like*: ὄνος ἴσ., an insect that rolls itself up like a bean, called also ἴονος, Soph. Fr. 334.

ἴσσηδῆν, adv., (ἴσος, ἴσημι) *equally matched*, [α]

ἴσσησταμέω, ὦ, to be equal in weight: from

ἴσσησταβος, ον, (ἴσος, σταβός) *equal in weight, evenly balanced*, Gal.

ἴσσηστίος, ον, (ἴσος, στάσις) = *foreg.*, hence in genl. *equivalent*, worth as much as, τινί, Hipp. [α]

ἴσσηστῆω, ὦ, = ἴσσησταμέω, Clem. Al.

ἴσσηστοίχος, ον, (ἴσος, στοίχος) *equal in rows*, and so = *ἀντίστοιχος*: also with *even, regular rows*.

ἴσσηστροφος, ον, (ἴσος, στρέφω) *equally twisted*, even, χοροδῆ, Iamb.—II. (ἴσος, στροφή) of equal strophes.

ἴσσησυλλάβω, ὦ, to have the same number of syllables; and

ἴσσησυλλάβω, ας, ἡ, equality of syllables; from

ἴσσησυλλάβος, ον, (ἴσος, συλλαβή) *having the same number of syllables*, Plut. Adv. -βως.

ἴσσησχημος, ον, (ἴσος, σχῆμα) *formed alike*.

ἴσσησώματος, ον, (ἴσος, σῶμα) of a like body.

ἴσσησταντέω, ὦ, to be of like weight: from

ἴσσησταντος, ον, (ἴσος, τάλαντον) of like weight, equally balanced.

ἴσσηστέω, ὦ, to go equally swiftly with, τινί, Philo.

ἴσσηστέως, ἐς, (ἴσος, τέως) *equally swift*, Polyb. Adv. -τέως, Id.

ἴσσητέλεια, ας, ἡ, the condition of an ἴσσητέλης, equality in tax and tribute, Xen. Hell. 2, 4, 25, cf. ἴσσητέλης fin.

ἴσσητέλεστος, ον, (ἴσος, τέλειω) in Soph. O. C. 1220 (e conj. Herm.). Death is called ἐπικούρος ἴσ., man's only helper = παῖδιν, that comes at last to all alike;—v. Dind. who now joins ἴσση with μοῖρα = θανάτων μοῖρα in Aesch. Pers. 917. Ellendt keeps the old reading οὐδ' ἐπὶ κόρος, though against the mss. v. Lex. Soph. in voc.

ἴσσητέλης, ἐς, (ἴσος, τέλειω) *paying alike*, esp. *bearing like burthens*: at Athens the ἴσσητέλεις were a favoured class of μέτοικοι, who enjoyed all civic rights except those of a political nature; they ranked after the πρόξενoi, and needed no προστάτης paid no μετοίκιον, and in return for these privileges, were subject to the same burthens as the citizens, Böckh P. E. 2, 316, sq.: however they were not put on the list of citizens, nor enrolled as members of a demos or phylé; on the general relation of ἴσσητέλεια, v. Niebuhr Rom. Hist. 2, after n. 101.

ἴσσητένης, ἐς, (ἴσος, τένω) *equally stretched*, Anth.

ἴσσητης, ητος, ἡ, (ἴσος) *equality of all kinds, numerical, physical, moral, etc.* Plat.: *fairness, impartiality*, Polyb.

ἴσσητίμα, ας, ἡ, (ἴσσητιμος) *equality of honour or privilege*, Luc.

†ἴσσητιμός, ον, ὁ, *Isoitimides*, masc. pr. n., Andoc. 2, 10.

ἴσσητιμος, ον, (ἴσος, τιμή) *held in equal honour*: having the same privileges, Plut. Adv. -μως.

ἴσσητοίχος, ον, (ἴσος, τοίχος) *with equal walls*.

ἴσσητονος, ον, (ἴσος, τένω) *equally strained or stretched*, Anth.—II. with the same accent. Adv. -νως.

ἴσσητρέπος, ον, (ἴσος, τρέπω) *equal to the table*, i. e. large enough to fill it, κάκκαρος, Antiph. Paras. 1. [α]

ἴσσητρίβης, ἐς, (ἴσος, τρίβω) c. gen. *σελμάτων ἴσσητρίβης* (e conj. Pauv. pro ἴσσητρ.) *pressing the benches sleeping on them like others*.

ἴσσητύπος, ον, (ἴσος, τύπος) *shape alike*.

ἴσσητύραννος, ον, (ἴσος, τύραννος) *like a despotism*, absolute, Arist. Pol. [α]

ἴσσηργέω, ὦ, to do like things; from

ἴσσηργός, ὄν, (ἴσος, *έργω) *doing like things*.

ἴσσηψής, ἐς, (ἴσος, ψής) *equal high*, tint, with, Polyb. 8, 6, 4.

ἴσσηφάνης, ἐς, (ἴσος, φαίνωμαι) *appearing like*, Nonn.

ἴσσηφάριζω, (ἴσος, φέρω, and so I. ἴσσηφάριζω) to make one's self equal, match one's self with, vie with, τινί, 6, 101; also c. acc. rei, ἴσ. τινί ἐργ. to vie with one in accomplishments, 9, 390: hence in genl. to be equal τινί, Il. 21, 194, Hes. Op. 488.—trans. to make equal, Nic.; cf. ἀντιφάριζω.

ἴσσηφθογος, ον, (ἴσος, φθογγή) *sounding equally*.

ἴσσηφός, ον, (ἴσος, φέρω) *bearing or drawing equal weights, equal strength*, βόες ἴσσηφόροι, Od. 18, 37 οἶνος ἴσ., wine that will bear mixing with strong wine.

ἴσσηφύς, ἐς, (ἴσος, φύς) of the same nature or substance, Arist. H. A. Ac. -ῶς.

ἴσσηχειλής, ἐς, (ἴσος, χεῖλος) *level with the tip, edge or brim*, hence, τὸ κρατήριον κρητὰ ἴσσηχειλεῖς, malt to the brim of the vessels, Xen. An. 5, 26.

ἴσσηχειλος, ον, = *foreg.*

ἴσσηχνοος, ον, (ἴσος, χνόος) *equally woolly* with, τινί, Anth.

ἴσσηχορός, ον, (ἴσος, χοροδῆ) *like or the same strings*.

ἴσσηχρονέω, ὦ, to be as old as, τινί, Luc.—II. in Gram., to have the same number of times; and

ἴσσηχρόνιος, ον, = sq., Theop. Adv. -ῖος: from

ἴσσηχρόνος, ον, (ἴσος, χρόνος) *equal in age or time*, Theop.—II. in Gram. consisting of the same number of times

by redupl., like *si-sto* in Lat.: cf. *sanscr. ti shtāmi* from *stā*, Pott Et. Forsch. 2, p. 691.)

†*ἱστία*, *ἱστιαίς*, *ἱστιαῖοι*, *ἱστιαῖται*, and *ἱστιαῖται*, Ion. for *ἱστία*, etc.

†*ἱστία*, *ας*, *ῆ*, *Histiæa*, an Attic deme of the tribe *Aegeis*; cf. *ἱστιαίς*, the inhab. of *Histiæa*, Strab. Hence

†*ἱστιαῖον*, from *Histiæa*, Dem.

†*ἱστιαῖος*, *ον*, *δ*, *Histiæus*, son of *Lysagoras*, tyrant of *Miletus*, Hdt. 4, 137; 6, 30.—2. son of *Tymnes*, tyrant of *Termerus* in *Caria*, Hdt. 5, 37.—Others in Hdt. 8, 85; *Luc.*, etc.

†*ἱστιάτωρ*, *ος*, *δ*, strictly Ion. for *ἱστιάτωρ*, at *Epheusus* the chief offerer, *Lat. epulo, rex sacrorum*. [a]

ἱστίη, *ης*, *ῆ*, Ion. for *ἑστία*, *q. v.*, Od.; sometimes also written *ἱστίη*.—II. *ἱστίη*, *ῆ*, Ion. for *ἑστία*, Hes.

†*ἱστίηριον*, and in Hdt. 4, 35, *ἱστίηριον*, *ον*, *τό*, Ion. for *ἑστια*.

†*ἱστιορμέω*, *ω*, (*ἱστίον*, *δραμεῖν*) to run under full sail, Hipp.

†*ἱστίον*, *ον*, *τό*, dim. from *ἱστός* in form only: any web, cloth, or sheet, in Hom. a sail, *Il.* 1, 481: he usu. has the plur. *τὰ ἱστία*, the sails of a ship with verbs *πετανύναι*, *ἀναπετανύναι*, *ἐντίθεσθαι*, *ἀνερπύναι*, to spread or hoist sail, also *ἔλκειν*, Od. 2, 426; and *στέλλειν*, *μυρεσθαι*, *καθελείν*, to lower or furl sail: this signf. prevailed also in Att., *ἄριστοι χρῆσθαι ἱστίοις*, to keep the sails reefed, Ar. Ran. 1000. [τ] Hence

†*ἱστιοποιέω*, *ω*, to furnish with sails, *ναῦν*, Strab.

†*ἱστιοράφος*, *ον*, (*ἱστίον*, *ράπτω*) sail-patching, hence metaph. a meddling, tricky, cheating fellow, Ar. Thesm. 935. [a]

†*ἱστιοράφος*, *ον*, (*ἱστίον*, *φέρω*) carrying sails, *ναῦς*, Anth.

†*ἱστορέω*, *ος*, *ῆ*, *ἱστός*, *δ*, (*ἱστός*, *θεοῦ*) the plough tree or pole, Hes. Op. 433. Proverb., *ἱστοβοῆ γέροντι νέαν ποτιβάλλε κορώνην*, he put a new tip on the old plough, of an old man marrying a young wife.

†*ἱστοβή*, *ης*, *ῆ*, *foreg.*, dub. in Anth.

†*ἱστοδόκη*, *ης*, *ῆ*, (*ἱστός*, *δέχομαι*) the mast-hold, a piece of wood standing up from the stern, on which the mast rested when let down, *Il.* 1, 434, *ubi v.* Schol.

†*ἱστοθήκη*, *ης*, *ῆ*, (*ἱστός*, *τίθημι*) = *foreg.*

†*ἱστοί*, *ων*, *οί*, *Histi*, a harbour in the island of *Icaria*, Strab.

†*ἱστοκεραία*, *ας*, *ῆ*, a sail-yard, Orph.

†*ἱστοπέδη*, *ης*, *ῆ*, a piece of wood set in the keel to which the mast was bound, or a hole in the keel for fixing the mast in, Od. 12, 51, 162.

†*ἱστοπονία*, *ας*, *ῆ*, weaving, Clem. Al.: from

†*ἱστοπόνος*, *ον*, (*ἱστός*, *πονέω*) working at the loom, weaving, Anth.

†*ἱστόπους*, *ποδός*, *δ*, esp. in plur., *ἱστόποδες*, = *κελώνες*, the long beams of the loom, between which the web was stretched, Anth.

†*ἱστορέω*, *ω*, *f. ἱστώ*, (*ἱστώρ*) to learn or know by inquiry, and so in genl. to know, Aesch. Eum. 455: to ask, inquire of, question, freq. in Hdt., who in *l.* 24, uses mid. *ἱστορέεσθαι* for act.: c. acc. pers., *as ask, inquire of a person*, Hdt. 2, 19; but also, *ἱστ. τι*, to inquire about something, Th. 2, 113; hence to examine, survey, Strab.—II. to give a written account of what one has learnt, to relate as fact, opp. to *πλάττειν*, Plut.—III. to vouch, give one's

word for the truth of a thing, c. dat. Hence

†*ἱστορήμα*, *ατος*, *τό*, that which is known by inquiry, a subject for inquiry, question, Anacreont.—II. a narrative, Dion. H.

†*ἱστορία*, *ας*, *ῆ*, a learning or knowing by inquiry, hence the knowledge so obtained, information, Hdt. 1, 1: an inquiry, examination, Hdt.; *ἱστ. περί τινος*, Plat. Phaed. 96 A; whence also Arist. named his treatise on animals, *ἱστ. περί τὰ ζῷα*.—II. a setting forth of one's inquiries or knowledge, a written account of them, a narrative, history, Polyb.; strictly, acc. to Verr. Flaccus, an account of things seen by one's self, *Lat. rerum cognitio praesentium*. Hence

†*ἱστορικός*, *ῆ*, *όν*, belonging to knowledge or inquiry, Plat. Soph. 267 E.—II. belonging to history, historical, Plut.: *δ ἱστ.*, as subst., a historian, Plut. Adv. κῶς, Arist. Gen. An.

†*ἱστοριογράφω*, *ω*, to write history, Dion. H.

†*ἱστοριογραφικός*, *ῆ*, *όν*, = *ἱστορικός* II.: from

†*ἱστοριογράφος*, *ον*, *δ*, (*ἱστορία*, *γράφω*) a writer of history, historian, Polyb. [a]

†*ἱστόριον*, *ον*, *τό*, (*ἱστώρ*) a fact learnt by inquiry: hence a positive fact, authentic proof, Hipp.

†*ἱστοριοσυγρᾶφές*, *έως*, *δ*, = *ἱστοριογράφος*, *Luc.*

†*ἱστορίς*, *ιδος*, *ῆ*, = *ἱστορία* II., Paus.

†*ἱστορίς*, *ιδος*, *ῆ*, *Histōris*, daughter of *Tiresias*, Paus.

†*ἱστός*, *ος*, *δ*, (*ἱστήμι*) a ship's mast, *ἱστόν στήσαι*, *στήσασθαι*, *ἐντίθεσθαι*, to set up the mast, Hom.: in genl. a rod or pole, *ἱστός χύλκρος*, Hdt. 8, 122.—II. the bar or beam of the loom,

which stood upright, instead of lying horizontal as in our looms: and so in genl. the loom, Hom., mostly in Od.; hence *ἱστόν στήσασθαι*, to set up the beam, and so begin a web, Hes. Op. 777;

ἱστόν ἐποίησθαι, to go about the beam, and so to weave, *Il.* 1, 31: later, when the horizontal loom was come in, this kind was called *ἱστός ὀρθός*: the vertical loom is still used in India for tapestry, as also at the Gobelins manufactory. Hence—2. the warp that was fixed to the beam; and so the web, oft. in Hom., esp. in Od., usu. in phrase, *ἱστόν ὀφάλλειν*, so too *Il.* 3, 125:

Theocr. also has *ἱστόν καθελεῖν*, to take down the web when finished: *ἱστός ἀρχόμενος*, the web begun: in Polyb., *ἱστός πρὸς ἐκτομῇν ὧν the whole web or piece ready for cutting out*. Hence *στήμων*, the warp: for the several parts v. sub *μῆτος*, *καίρος*, *κανὼν*, *ἑντίον*, *ἄγνηθες*.—3. a spider's web, Bacchyl. Fr. 12.—4. a honey-comb, Arist. H. A.—III. the shin-bone, leg, Opp. Hence

†*ἱστόνομος*, *ον*, (*ἱστός*, *τείνω*) stretched on the web-beam, *πριστηματα*, Ar. Ran. 1315.

†*ἱστοργεῖον*, *ον*, *τό*, = *ἱστόν*: from

†*ἱστοργέω*, *ω*, *f. ἱστώ*, to work at the loom, weave, Soph. O. C. 340. Hence

†*ἱστοργία*, *ας*, *ῆ*, weaving, Plat. Symp. 197 A; and

†*ἱστορικός*, *ῆ*, *όν*, of, belonging to weaving: *ῆ ἱστ.* (sub. *τέχνη*) = *foreg.* Adv. κῶς: from

†*ἱστοργός*, *όν*, (*ἱστός*, **ἔργω*) working at the loom: as subst., *δ* or *ῆ ἱστ.*, a weaver, Joseph.

†*ἱστρία*, *ας*, *ῆ*, *Istria*, a country lying on the Adriatic, west of *Liburnia* and *Illyria*, Strab.: *οἱ ἱστριοὶ* and *ἱστριοί*, the inhab. of *Istria*, Id.

†*ἱστριος*, *α*, *ον*, of or belonging to the Ister: *ῆ ἱστρία γαῖα*, the country around the Ister, Pind. O. 3, 46. From

†*ἱστρός*, *ον*, *δ*, the Ister, *Danube*, in Germ. *Donau* (the name *Ister* applied by the Romans only to the eastern part from the junction of *Savus* to the mouth), one of the largest rivers of Europe, falls into the *Euxine*, Hes. Th. 339; Hdt. 2, 23, Pind. O. 3, 25.

2. *ῆ*, *Istrus*, also *ἱστρία*, a city in Lower Moesia at the mouth of the *Danube*, Hdt. 2, 33; in Strab. als

†*ἱστρόλις*.—II. son of *Aegyptus*, *Apollod.*—2. a historian of *Cyrene*, pupil of *Callimachus*, Plut.; Ath.

†*ἱστώ*, 3 sing. imperat. of *ἰστέω*, Hom., esp. in protestations; cf. *ἱστῶ*.

†*ἱστών*, *ωνος*, *δ*, (*ἱστός*) a weaver's room, *Lat. textrina*, Varro; also *ἱστέων*.

†*ἱστώνη*, *ης*, *ῆ*, *Istōne*, a mountain in the island of *Corcyra*, Thuc. 3, 85, 4, 46.

†*ἱστώρ*, or *ἱστώρ* as in Hes. Op. 790, *oros*, *δ*, *ῆ*, (*εἰδέναι*) knowing, acquainted with, skilled in, c. gen., *ῶδης*, H. Hom. 32, 2: as subst., one who knows law and right, a judge, *Il.* 18, 501; 24, 486; a witness, Aristid.—II. = *ἱστορικός* II., Clem. Al.

†*ἱσχαγόρας*, *α*, *δ*, *Ischagōras*, a commander of the *Lacedaemonians*, Thuc. 4, 132; 5, 19.

†*ἱσχαδιον*, *ον*, *τό*, dim. from *ἱσχύς*, Ar. Plut. 798. [a]

†*ἱσχαδοκάρων*, *ον*, *τό*, (*ἱσχύς*, *κρυον*) a mixture of figs and almond Aristid., who also has it in plur. [a]

†*ἱσχαδοπώλης*, *ον*, *δ*, (*ἱσχύς*, *πλέω*) a dealer in figs, *Pherecr. Agath.*

†*ἱσχαδόπολις*, *ιδος*, *ῆ*, *fem.* from *foreg.* Ar. Lys. 564.

†*ἱσχαδόφωρος*, *ον*, eating figs.

†*ἱσχαδώνης*, *ον*, *δ*, (*ἱσχύς*, *δένειναι*) a buxer of figs, *Pherecr. Agath.*

†*ἱσχαμος*, *ον*, (*ἱσχω*, *αἷμα*) quenching blood: *τό ἱσχ.*, a styptic, *Luc.*

†*ἱσχαίνω*, poet. for *ἱσχύω*, *ἱσχω*, check, refrain, assuage, Eur. Or. 25, acc. to Pors. softened for *ἱσχαίνω* as if to reduce a swelling by emollient, cf. Aesch. Pr. 380.

†*ἱσχύλος*, *α*, *ον*, poet. for *ἱσχύς*, dry, dried, *κρόνον*, Od. 19, 233.

†*ἱσχύων*, Ep. lengthd. collat. for from *ἱσχω*, to hold, hold back, *che hinder*, *Il.* 5, 89, Od. 15, 346. Pa

to hold back, check one's self, *Il.* 12, 3, hence to loiter, tarry, *Il.* 19, 234, 6, 7, 161.—II. intrans. to hold on by, cl

to a thing, and so to long after, *des eagerly*, c. gen., *ἱσχυάνων ὀρόμων*, *λότῃος*, *Il.* 23, 300, Od. 8, 288; a

c. inf., *μυρία ἱσχανά δακέειν*, *Il.* 572, cf. *ἐχόμεναι* and *ἀντέχομαι*. (The glosses of Hesych. recognise a fo

ἱσχανά.)

†*ἱσχανδρος*, *ον*, *δ*, *Ischanderus*, player at Athens, Dem. 344, 7.

†*ἱσχάνω*, poet. = *ἱσχανάω*, to che hinder, *Il.* 14, 387; *Il.* 747, Od. 42; c. gen. to keep back from a thi

Hes. Op. 493. [a]

†*ἱσχύς*, *ιδος*, *ῆ*, (*ἱσχύς*) a dry fig, Ar. Eq. 755.—2. the plant *spinu* so called from the shape of its rc

Theophr.—II. (*ἱσχω*) that which hol an anchor, Soph. Fr. 699.

†*ἱσχύς*, *ιδος*, *ῆ*, *Ischas*, fem. pr. Ath. 587 E.

†*ἱσχήνεος*, *ον*, *δ*, *Ischenēos*, fat of *Pythæ*, Hdt. 7, 181.

†*ἱσχήπολις*, *ιδος*, *δ*, *Ischepōlis*, of Alcahous, Paus.

†*ἱσχυδικός*, *ῆ*, *όν*, (*ἱσχύων*) sub

II. good for such pains, φύλλα, Diosc.

†Ισχυάω, (ισχύον) to stretch the legs far apart, stride, and in genl. to part, fall, in Pass.

†Ισχυάος, ἡ, ὄν, = ισχυαδικός, Theopr.

†Ισχυάς, ἄδος, ἡ, sub. νόστος, pain in the loins, Hipp.—II. a kind of thorn, Dial.: from

†Ισχύον, ον, τό, strictly the κοτύλη socket in which the thigh-joint (μυρὸς) turns, the hip-joint, II. 5, 305.—II. usu. e hips or loins, esp. the upper part, . 11, 339, Od. 17, 234; also freq. in Eur., as II. 8, 340, Hdt. 6, 75. (Prob. om ισχύος, ἰς; akin to ἰσχύρ.) Hence †Ισχυοφρύακός, ἡ, ὄν, (ισχύον, φρύς) with broken loins, in genl. lame, limping, hence in prosody, στιχός ισχύ, an iambic line that has spondee against the 2d, 4th, or 6th places, cf. ἀλταμβος.

†Ισχυαίνω, (ισχνός) to make thin, ravelled, withered, lean, dry, Hdt. 3, 4; and pass. to become so: metaph., ἰσχυαίνω θυμὸν ισχυαίνειν, to weaken, reduce, Aesch. Pr. 380, where ισχύη is a v. l., cf. Pors. Or. 292.

†Ισχυαλέος, α, ον, later form of χαλέος.

†Ισχυαναις, εως, ἡ, (ισχυαίνω) a skin thin or lean.

†Ισχυαντέον, verb. adjective from ισχυαίνω, one must reduce, Arist. Probl.?

†Ισχυαντικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ισχυαίνω) fit for reducing, Arist. Probl.

†Ισχυασία, ας, ἡ, thinness, leanness, ist. Metaph.

†Ισχυασμός, οὔ, ὁ, = ισχυανσις, pp.

†Ισχυοεπέω, ὦ, (ισχνός, ἔπος) to disseminate, Eccl.

†Ισχυοκαλλιμάδης, ες, (ισχνός, κάμαρος, εἶδος) with a dry reed.

†Ισχυολέσχης, ον, ὁ, a subtle dissembler.

†Ισχυολογέω, ὦ, = ισχυοεπέω, Eccl.:

†Ισχυολογία, ας, ἡ, subtle disputat.: from

†Ισχυολόγος, ον, (ισχνός, λέγω) disseminating subtly, Eccl.

†Ισχυομύθεω, ὦ, (ισχνός, μῦθος) = μυθολογέω. Hence

†Ισχυομύθια, ας, ἡ, = ισχυολογία, cl.

†Ισχυοπάρῃος, ον, (ισχνός, πᾶρειά) lean, withered cheeks, γραιός, Epigr. Chandi. Inscr. [α]

†Ισχυοποιός, ὄν, (ισχνός, ποιεῖω) making lean.

†Ισχνός, ἡ, ὄν, thin, lean, withered, gre, haggard, Ar. Plut. 561: light, II, Hipp.—II. metaph. of style, dry, simple, plain, exact, opp. to λόγος and μεγαλοπρεπής, ισχύ χατῆρ, the Lat. tenue dicendi genus, n. Phal.: freq. in adv., ισχνότως, to speak plainly, dryly, Polyb.:

†Ισχνός ἰδεῖν, Lycurg. 157, fin. I doubt from ισχύω, ισχύανω, and strictly for ισχνός, compressed, squeezed up, shrivelled: hence ισχυαίνω, ισχυαλέος, ισχύας.

†Ισχυοσκελής, ες, (ισχνός, σκέλος) legged, Diog. L.

†Ισχνότης, ητος, ἡ, (ισχνός) thinness, leanness, Arist. H. A.—II. of e, plainness, exactness, Lat. tenuitas, n. H., cf. ισχνός II.

†Ισχυοργής, ες, (ισχνός, *ἔργω) wrought.

†Ισχυοφάνια, ας, ἡ, thinness, weakness of voice.—II. stuttering, stammering, Hipp., cf. sq. II: from

†Ισχυοφάνος, ον, (ισχνός, φωνή) thin

or weak voiced, opp. to μεγαλόφωνος, λαμπρόφωνος, Hipp.—II. checking one's voice, stuttering, stammering, ισχύ. ὅτι ισχυοῦνται τοῦ φωνεῖν, Arist. Probl.: first in Hdt. 4, 155, where however is a v. l. ισχυός, v. Schweigh. ad. I.

†Ισχνῶ, ὦ, (ισχνός) = ισχυαίνω, Arist. Probl.

†Ισχυόλαος, ον, ὁ, Ischolaüs, a Spartan, Xen. Hell. 6, 5, 24.

†Ισχυομάχος, ον, ὁ, Ischomachus, masc. pr. n., Andoc.; Lys.; etc.

†Ισχυομένως, adv. part. pres. pass. from ισχύω, with checks or hindrances, Plat. Crat. 415 C.

†Ισχυόπολις, εως, ἡ, Ischöpolis, a city of Pontus, Strab.

†Ισχυοῦμαι, ὦ, (ισχύω, οὔρον) to suffer from retention of urine. Hence

†Ισχυοῦρία, ας, ἡ, retention of urine, Gal.

†Ισχυόφωτος, ον, (ισχύω, φωνή) v. ισχυοφ. II.

†Ισχυρίεω, desiderat. from sq., to long to affirm, Gal.

†Ισχυρίζομαι, f. -ισσομαι Att. -ισσομαι: aor. ισχυρίσασθαι, dep. mid.: to use one's whole force, contend stiffly or stoutly, εἰς τινα, against one, Arist.

Eth. N.: to persist, continue obstinately doing..., c. part., Thuc. 7, 49: esp. by word of mouth, to affirm, maintain stiffly, obstinately, τι, Thuc. 3, 44; also, ισχύ. ὅτι..., ὥς..., Thuc. 4, 23; 6, 55, Plat. Theat. 172 B; περί τινος, Plat. Soph. 249 C.—II. to put firm trust in a thing, hold fast by it, c. dat. τῷ σώματι, Plat. Gorg. 489 C.—B. as pass. to be strengthened, gain greater force, Xen. Cyr. 6, 4, 18.

†Ισχυρίκος, ἡ, ὄν, like an ισχυρός, strong, stout, Plat. Theat. 169 B, and so Meineke reads in Alex. Προσκέδ. 1, for ισχυρίσκος.

†Ισχυρίστω, verb. adj. from ισχυρίζομαι, one must maintain stoutly, Plat. Rep. 533 A.

†Ισχυρογνωμοσύνη, ης, ἡ, obstinacy, Joseph.: from

†Ισχυρογνώμων, ον, gen. ονος, (ισχυρός, γνώμη) stiff in mind, obstinate, Diog. L. 2, 24.

†Ισχυρόδετος, ον, (ισχυρός, δέω) fast bound.

†Ισχυροθώραξ, ἄκος, ὁ, ἡ, (ισχυρός, θώραξ) with a strong breastplate.

†Ισχυροκάριοτος, ον, (ισχυρός, καρδιά) stout-hearted.

†Ισχυροπᾶθεω, ὦ, = δεινοπαθεῖω.

†Ισχυροποιέω, ὦ, to make strong, confirm, like ισχυρῶ, Polyb.: from

†Ισχυροποιός, ὄν, (ισχυρός, ποιεῖω) confirming.

†Ισχυροπότης, ον, ὁ, (ισχυρός, πίνω) a hard drinker.

†Ισχυροπράγμων, ον, gen. ονος, (ισχυρός, πράγμα) doing mighty deeds.

†Ισχυροῤῥις, ον, (ισχυρός, ῥίξω) with a strong root.

†Ισχυρός, α, ὄν, (ισχύω) strong, mighty, powerful, opp. to ἀσθενής, of persons and things, first in Alcae. 1, and then freq. in Hdt., and Att.—2. firm, lasting, οὐλία, Plat. Phaedr. 233 C.—3. hard, xθῶν, Aesch. Pers. 310: of food, indigestible, Hipp.—4. obstinate, severe, great, σιτοδεία, ψύχος, Hdt. 1, 94; 4, 29; νόσημα, Hipp.: βῆξ, Thuc. 2, 49: κατά ισχυρόν, by violence, force, opp. to δόλω, Hdt. 4, 201; 9, 2.—II. adv. -ρῶς, strongly, very much, exceedingly, Hdt. 4, 108; ἐθνος ἰσχύ, μέγα, lb. 183, διωρὺς ισχύ. βαθεῖα, Xen. An. 1, 7, 15; ισχύ. ἡδῶσθαι, ἀνίστασθαι, φοβεῖσθαι, Id.: in answers, ισχυρὶ σταρά γε, most certainly, Lat. maxime vero, Id. Oec. 1, 15. Hence

†Ισχυροσώματος, ον, (ισχυρός, σῶμα) strong-bodied.

†Ισχυρότης, ητος, ἡ, strength, might, Dion. H.

†Ισχυρόφρων, ονος, ὁ, ἡ, (ισχυρός, φρήν) strong-minded, Dio C.

†Ισχυρόφωτος, ον, (ισχυρός, φωνή) strong-voiced.

†Ισχυρόχρως, ωτος, ὁ, ἡ, = ισχυροσώματος.

†Ισχυρόψυχος, ον, (ισχυρός, ψυχή) strong-souled.

†Ισχυρῶ, ὦ, f. -ώσω, (ισχυρός) to make strong, strengthen, Joseph.

†Ισχύς, υος, ἡ, (ἰς, ισχύω) strength, force, might, esp. of body, Hes. Th. 146, 823: but also in genl. might, power, Trag.; Plat. joins ῥώμη καὶ ισχύ, Symp. 190 B: κατ' ισχύν, perforce, opp. to δόλω, Aesch. Pr. 212; also, πρὸς ισχύος κράτος, Soph. Phil. 594; ὑπὸ τῆς ισχύος, Epicr. Antil. 2, 10.—2. esp. a force of soldiers, Xen. Cyr. 1, 4, 19. [ῥ] in genit. etc.; in nom. and acc. sing. ῥ in Pind. N. 11, 41, but always ῥ in Att., e. g. Aesch. Theb. 1074, Cho. 721, Soph. Aj. 118.]

†Ισχυς, υος, ὁ, Ischys, son of Elatus, lover of Coronis, H. Hom. Ap. 210; Pind. P. 3, 55.

†Ισχυσις, εως, ἡ, (ισχύω) power, Philo.

†Ισχυτήριος, α, ον, strengthening, φάρμακα, Hipp.

†Ισχύω, f. -ύσω, (ισχύς) to be strong, mighty, powerful, Trag.: to have one's full powers, be in health, Xen. Cyr. 6, 1, 24: μείζων, πλέον ισχύ, Eur., etc.: ισχύ. τινι πρὸς τινα, Thuc. 3, 46; ὅθεν ισχύ. Id. 1, 143: ισχύ. πρὸς τινα, to have power or influence with one, Plut. [ῥ] always, cf. Ar. Vesp. 357, Av. 489, 1607; except in Anth., sometimes ῥ in pres. and impf.]

†Ισχω, a form of ἔχω, only found in pres. and impf. Ισχων, at first with limited signif., to hold, check, bridle, oft. in Hom.; ισχύ. τινὰ ὑψί..., Hdt. 1, 158; also intr. to stop, and of ships to lie at anchor, Thuc. 2, 91; but for intr. signif. the mid. is more freq., to hold one's self in, stop, Hom., esp. in exclam., ισχω, hold! be still! also to be silent, Od. 11, 251; c. gen., ισχεσθαι τινος, to desist from a thing, Od. 18, 347; but ισχετο ἐν τοῖσδε, impers. here it stopped, remained as it was, Xen. An. 6, 3, 9.—II. later it is some times used in genl. like ἔχω, to hold or have in possession, Hdt. 3, 39; to have to wife, Id. 5, 92, 2: of women, to be pregnant, Hipp., also to have a child, Hdt. 5, 41: also intr. to be, εὖ, ἀσθενέως ισχειν, Plat., etc.

†Ισωνία, ας, ἡ, (ἴσος, ὄνῃ) sameness of price; a fair price, Ar. Pac. 1227.

†Ισωνυμία, ας, ἡ, sameness of name.

†Ισώνυμος, ον, (ἴσος, ὄνομα) bearing the same name, καλεῖν τινα ἴσ., Pind. O. 9, 96.

†Ισως, adv. from ἴσος, in like manner, equally, Plat. Legg. 805 A, etc.: more rarely = ὁμοίως.—II. fairly, equitably, ἴσως καὶ καλῶς, Dem. 59, 19.—III. according to appearances, probably, perhaps, Hdt. 6, 124, and Trag.; in Att. oft. joined with ἂν or τὰν ἂν, c. opt., e. g. Soph. Aj. 691; and acc. to MSS. in Aesch. Supp. 727, Eur. I. T. 1055, c. opt. pro ἂν, but this is dub., v. Ellendt Lex. Soph. v. ἴσως, fin.: ἴσως μὲν... ἴσως δέ..., perhaps so or so, Xen. Cyr. 4, 3, 2: ἴσως repeated, Ar. Nub. 1320.—IV. with numerals, about, Ar. Plut. 1058.

†Ισώσεις, εως, ἡ, (ἴσος) a making equal, comparison.

†Ιταβέλιος, ον, ὁ, Itabellius, a leavio

of the Persians in Comania, Xen. An. 7, 8, 15: v. l. Ἰταβέλιος and Ἰταμέλιος.

†Ἰταβύριον, *ον, τό*, *Itabyrium*, Mt. Tabor, a mountain of Galilee, Joseph.: in Polyb. Ἀταβύριον.

†Ἰταλία, *ας, ἡ*, *Italia*, Italy, Hdt. 1, 23; Thuc. 6, 2; etc. [---; *ιτ.* in *arsis* in Call. Dian. 58, and later poets.] Hence

†Ἰταλιῶς, *ι, -άσω*, to live in Italy.

†Ἰταλίδης, *ον, ὁ*, poet. for Ἰταλιδῆς, Anth.

†Ἰτάλικα, *ης, ἡ*, *Italica*, a city of Hispania Baetica on the Baetis, now prob. Sevilla la Vieja, Strab.

†Ἰταλική, *ης, ἡ*, *Italica*, the name given by the allies to *Corinium* their capital in the social war, Strab. From

†Ἰταλικός, *ἡ, ὅν*, of or belonging to Italy, Italian, Plat. Legg. 659 B: τὰ Ἰταλικά, *Italian affairs, history*, Polyb.

†Ἰταλῖς, *ἰδός*, *pecul.* poet. fem. of Ἰταλός, Anth.

†Ἰταλιώτης, *ον, ὁ*, fem. Ἰταλιώτις, *ἰδός*, an *Italiote*, one of the Greek inhabitants of Italy, *fin* genl. Italian, *vhes*, Thuc. 8, 91; *πολεῖς*, Strab.; etc. Hence

†Ἰταλιωτικός, *ἡ, ὅν*, *Italiotic, Italian, Latin*, Luc. Hist. scrib. 15.

†Ἰταλόθεν, *adv.*, from Italy, Or. Sib.

†Ἰταλός, *ον, ὁ*, *Italus*, an early king of the Pelagii, Siculi, or Oenotri, from whom Italy was said to have derived its name, Thuc. 6, 2.—II. adj. *Italian*; subst. ὁ Ἰταλός, an Italian. [*i* naturally, but long metri grat., Jac. A. P. 505; as also in Ἰταλῖς, Ἰταλία.]

†Ἰταλός, *ον, ὁ*, Lat. *vitulus*, whence Italy is said to be called. [*i*]

†Ἰταμάνης, *ονς, ὁ*, *Itamanes*, a Persian, Thuc. 3, 34, v. l. Ἰταμηνός.

†Ἰταμεύομαι, *dep. mid.* —to be an *Itamós* [*i*]

†Ἰτάμ, *ας, ἡ*,=Ἰταμότης, LXX. [*i*]: from

†Ἰταμός, *ἡ, ὅν*, (*εἰμι, ἰτης*) *headlong, hasty, eager*, Ar. Ran. 1292: *bold, impudent, ready for any thing*, usu. in bad sense, like Lat. *audax*, Dem. 777, 3; *ιτ. πρόσ τι*, Plut. Adv. -μός, Alex. Kriód. 1, [*i*] Hence

†Ἰταμότης, *ητος, ἡ*, *headlong boldness*, Lat. *audacia*, Plat. Polit. 311 A. [*i*]

†Ἰτανός, *ον, ἡ*, *Itanus*, a city of Crete, Hdt. 4, 151.

†ἸΤΕ'Α, *ας, ἡ*, Ion. *ἰτέη* and *ἰτεῖη*, a willow, Lat. *salix*, Il. 21, 350; cf. ὠλεστικαρός.—II. a wicker shield, covered with gypsum, ox-hide or copper, a *target*, Eur. Heracl. 376, etc. (Orig. with digamma, *Ἰτεά*, which appears in our *with, withy*, Lat. *viteæ*, etc.; cf. also *οἰσῶν*; v. Pott *Etym.* Forsch. 1, 120.) [*i*] Hence

†Ἰτέινος, *ἡ, ὅν*, of, belonging to willow, *ιτ. ῥάβδος*, Hdt. 4, 67; *made of willow, wicker*, *ιτ. σάκεα*, Thuc. 16, 79, [*ιτ*]

†Ἰτέον, *verb. adj.* from *εἰμι*, *one must go*, Plat. Rep. 394 D.

†Ἰτεόν, *ῶνος, ὁ*, (*ἰτέα*) a willow-ground. [*i*]

†Ἰτηλός, *ἡ, ὅν*, acc. to Hesych.=*ἐμμονος, οὐκ ἐξῆτηλος*, in Aesch. Fr. 34, but v. Herm. Opusc. 2, p. 64.

†Ἰτην, 3 dual impf. Ep. of *εἰμι*, Hom. [*i*]

†Ἰτης, *ον, ὁ*, (*εἰμι*)=Ἰταμός, Ar. Nub. 445, and Plat. [*i*]

†Ἰτητέον=ἰτέον, Ar. Nub. 131. [*i*]

†Ἰτητικός, *ἡ, ὅν*,=Ἰταμός, πρὸς κίνδυνον, Arist. Eth. N. [*i*]

†Ἰθέλη, *ης, ἡ*, Ion. for ἰσθέρη.

†Ἰθίων, *ον, τό*, *Portus Ithius*, a prom-

ontory and harbour of Belgic Gaul, now *Witsand*, Strab.

†Ἰθον, *ον, τό*, a kind of mushroom, Theophr.

†Ἰτός, *ἡ, ὅν*, (*εἰμι*) *passable*, Leon. Tar.

†Ἰτουραία, *ας, ἡ*, *Ituraea*, a region of eastern Palestine, N. T.: of Ἰτουραῖοι, *ων*; the *Ituraeans*, a Syrian race, famous robbers, Strab.

†Ἰτρίνεος, *έα, εον*, like Ἰτρία, Anth.: from

†Ἰτρία or Ἰτρία, *ων, τά*, a kind of cake, made (acc. to Ath.) of sesame and honey, Anacr. 16, ubi v. Bergk:—the accent is dub., Elmsl. Ach. 1092.

†Ἰτριπώλης, *ον, ὁ*, (*Ἰτρία, πολέω*) a dealer in Ἰτρία.

†Ἰττω, Boeot. for ἰστω, 3 sing. imperat. of ἰδα, esp. in phrase ἰττω Ζεῦς, *Jupiter bewitness!* Valck. Phoen. 1671, Heind. Plat. Phaed. 62 A; also, ἰττω Ἡρακλῆς, Ar. Ach. 860.

†Ἰτῶκη, *ης, ἡ*, the Lat. *Utica*, a celebrated city of Africa, northwest of Carthage, Polyb.; Strab.: adj. Ἰτῶκαῖος, *α, ὀν*, of *Utica*, Polyb.

†Ἰτῶλος, *ον, ὁ*, *Itylus*, son of Zethus and Adon, Od. 19, 522,=Ἰτυς.

†Ἰτῶμονεύς, *ἰδός* Ion. *ἡος, ὁ*, *Itymoneus*, son of Hyperochus of Elis, Il. 11, 672.—Others in Ar. Rh.; etc.

†Ἰτῶς, *νος, ἡ*, the edge or rim of a round body, in Hom. (only in Il.) always the *felly* of wheels, Il. 4, 486; 5, 724:—the *outer edge* of the shield, Hes. Sc. 314, Hdt. 7, 89: and so the round shield itself, Eur. Ion 210, Tro. 1197: ἴτυς βλεφάρων, the arch of the eye-brows: also a rib, Galen. (Acc. to some from ἰέναι, that which goes round; but prob. connected with ἰτέα.) [*i*]

†Ἴτυς, *νος, ὁ*, *Itys*, son of Tereus and Progne, Aesch. Ag. 1144; Soph.; etc. also in trisyll. form Ἰτῶλος, q. v.; Od. 19, 522. [*U*su. ~, Blomf. Aesch. Ag. 1113; but in dactylic metres also ὦ, Soph. El. 148, Dind., Ar. Av. 212.]

†Ἴτῶς, 3 sing. imperat. from *εἰμι*, *let him or it go*, Hom. Att. used almost =ἔστω, *let it proceed! go on!* Soph. Phil. 120, Elmsl. Med. 780. [*i*]

†Ἰτων, *ῶνος, ἡ*, *Iton*, a city of Thessalian Phthiotis near Larissa, containing a temple of Minerva, Il. 2, 696: in Strab. also Ἰτῶνος, *ον, ὁ*.

†Ἰτωνία, *ας, ἡ*, or -ιάς, ἰδός, *ἡ*, or Ἰτωνίς, ἰδός, *ἡ*, *Itonian*, a name of Minerva, Polyb. 4, 25, 2; Call. Cer. 75; Plut. Pyrrh. 26: prop. fem. from

†Ἰτῶνιος, *α, ὀν*, of or belonging to *Iton*, *Itonian*, Plut. Ἰτωνίαί πύλαι, the *Itonian gate*, one of the gates of Athens; Plat. Axioch. 365 A; v. Leake Topog. Ath. 371.

†Ἰτῶνη, *ης, ἡ*, *Itone*, a city of Lower Italy; hence ὁ Ἰτῶνεύς, *ἰδός*, an inhabit. of *Itone*, Thuc. 5, 5.

†Ἰτῶνος, *ον, ὁ*, Ἰδῶνος, son of Amphictyon, Paus.

†Ἰγγοδρομέω, ᾧ,=βοηδρομέω, βοηθῶ

Ἰγγῆ, *ης, ἡ*,=Ἰγγός, a howling, shrieking, yelling, as of men in pain, Orac. ap. Hdt. 9, 43, Soph. Phil. 752; the hissing of snakes, etc., Nic. and Opp. (Prob. from an interjection, v. sub ἰύω.) [*i*u Ep., ἰu Att., Soph. l. c.]

†Ἰγγός, *ον, ὁ*, (*ἰύω*) a shouting, shout of joy, Il. 18, 572: also a cry of pain, scream, shriek, Aesch. Cho. 26, cf. ἰγγῆ. [*i*]

†Ἰγγῆς, Ἰγγός, also Ἰγγῆς, ἰδός, the *wyrmlike*, Lat. *inxna torquilla*, so called from its cry: the ancient wizards and witches used to bind it to a wheel which they turned round, be-

lieving that they drew along with and charmed men's souls; it w esp. used to recover unfaithful lovers: hence—II. the magic wheel ἰσσε ἔλκειν ἰγγα ἐπὶ τινι, to set it go against some one, Xen. Mem. 3, 17, ubi v. Schneid.: cf. Theocr. 2, 1.—III. metaph. a love-charm, witch's strong desire, Pind. N. 4, 56, Ar. L. 1110. [*i* Ep. and Pind.; γ Att. e. Ar. l. c.]

†Ἰώω, fut. ἰύω, to shout, holla 17, 66, Od. 15, 162, in both places people shouting to scare away a wild animal: later to cry out in joy, or more freq. in pain, to howl, shriek, yell, Pind. P. 4, 422, Aesch. Pers. 280, e. (From an interject. sound, like ἰού, ἰώ, whence also subst. ἰά, ἰή, τ. voice.) [*i* Ep., and Pind.: γ Att., e. Soph. Tr. 787.]

†Ἰυκτῆρ, *ῆρος, ὁ*, and

†Ἰυκτῆς, *ον, ὁ*, (*ἰύω*) one who shouts or cries: also a singer, whistler, pip Theocr. 8, 30, in poet. form ἰυκτῆς.

†Ἰύκραι, *ων, ὁ*, the *Iyrcæ*, a Scythian people in Asiatic Sarmatia, H. 4, 22.

†Ἰφεύς, *ἰδός* Ep. *ῆρος, ὁ*, *Ipheus*, Lycian, Il. 16, 417. [*i*]

†Ἰφθίμη, *ης, ἡ*, *Iphitime*, a sister Penelope, Od. 4, 797. [*i*] from

†Ἰφθίμος, *ἡ, ὅν*, also *ος, ὀν*,=στρο mighty, oft. in Hom., usu. as epith. heroes; esp. of bodily strength, Il. 336; 18, 204, etc.; epith. of a strong stream, Il. 17, 749:—also in a geignif., of women, goodly, ἰφθ. βαλεα, παράκοιτις, ἄλοχος, etc. Hom. uses it *ἡ, ὅν*, of persons; i. he says ἰφθίμοι ψυχαί, κεφαλαί (Prob. directly from ἰφί, so that ἰφός is a mere termin.)

†Ἰφι, Ep. adv., strongly, mightily, might, force or power; oft. in Hom. but only with four verbs, viz. ἀνάσσειν, to rule by might; ἰδοί χεσθαι, to fight valiantly: ἰφί δομῆν to be tamed by force; and so, ἰφί κίμενος, Il. 3, 375.—Freq. in compos. prop. names, e. g. Ἰφιδάνασσα, Ἰφιδνεα. (In Hom. it has the digam *Ἰφιδ*, and so prob. is an old poet. from ἰφ: acc. to others neut. from old adj. ἰφός.)

†Ἰφιδάνης, *ον, ὁ*, *Iphiades*, masc. n., Dem. 679, 18; etc.

†Ἰφιδάνασσα, *ης, ἡ*, (*ἰφί, ἄναος*) *Iphianassa*,=Trag. Iphigenia, Sc. Il. 9, 145: daughter from her, S. El. 157.—2. daughter of Aetolus, v. of Endymion, Apollod.—3. a Nereid, Luc. [*i*u].

†Ἰφιδάνειρα, *ας, ἡ*, (*ἰφί, ἀνήρ*) *Iphidra*, daughter of Megapentus, Diod. S.

†Ἰφιδάς, *ἰδός, ἡ*, *Iphias*, fem. pr. Ar. Rh. 1, 312.

†Ἰφιδένεια, *ας, ἡ*, (*ἰφί, *γένω*) *Iphigenia*, daughter of Agamemnon, Clytemnestra, ordered to be sacrificed to Diana at Aulis, but preserved and carried away by that goddess as her priestess in the Tauric Cnemese, Hdt. 4, 104; Aesch. Ag. 15 Pind. P. 11, 35, Trag. for Hom. Ἰφιδάνασσα, q. v. [*i*u]: once v. Aesch. Ag. 1526, cf. Dind. Ar. Fr. 51.]

†Ἰφιδέντης, *ον, ὁ*, (*ἰφί, γενέσθαι*) *Iphidates*, daughter of Agamemnon, Clytemnestra, ordered to be sacrificed to Diana at Aulis, but preserved and carried away by that goddess as her priestess in the Tauric Cnemese, Hdt. 4, 104; Aesch. Ag. 15 Pind. P. 11, 35, Trag. for Hom. Ἰφιδάνασσα, q. v. [*i*u]: once v. Aesch. Ag. 1526, cf. Dind. Ar. Fr. 51.]

†Ἰφιδάνας, *αντος, ὁ*, (*ἰφί, δαμν*) *Iphidamas*, son of Antenor, Il. 11, 11.

†Ἰφικλείδης, *ον, ὁ*, son of Iphiclus, i. e. Iolaus Pind. P. 11, 91; Hes. l. 111.

† *Ἰφικλῆς*, contd. *Ἰφικλῆς*, *ἑὺς*, *δ*, *Iphicles*, son of Amphitryon, brother of Hercules, Hes. Sc. 54; Pind. P. 9, 55; I. 1, 40, gen. *Ἰφικλέος*.

† *Ἰφικλήϊος*, *ος*, *ῥ*, *ον*, of or belonging to *Iphicles* (2), Od. 11, 289.

† *Ἰφικλος*, *ος*, *ῥ*, *ον*, *Iphiclus*, *Ἰφικλῆς*, *Ἀπολλών*—2. son of Phylacus and Cleomene, of Phylace in Thessaly, in Argonaut, II. 2, 705; 13, 698.—3. son of Thestius, an Argonaut and one of the Calydonian hunters, Ap. Rh. 1, 201.—4. son of Cephalus, Paus.

† *Ἰφικράτης*, *ος*, *ῥ*, *ον*, (*ἰφί*, *κρατέω*) *Iphicrates*, a commander of the Athenians, Xen. Hell. 4, 5, 13.

† *Ἰφικράτιδες*, *ων*, *ῶ*, a kind of shoes, called from foreg., Diod. 15, 44, [ῶ].

† *Ἰφίμεδεια*, *ας*, *ῆ*, *Iphimedia*, daughter of Triops, wife of Aloeus, mother of Neptune of Otus and Ephialtes, Id. 11, 304.

† *Ἰφίμεδονσα*, *ης*, *ῆ*, (*ἰφί*, *μέδονσα*) *Iphimedia*, a daughter of Danaus, Apollod.

† *Ἰφίμεδων*, *οντος*, *ῶ*, (*ἰφί*, *μέδων*) *Iphimédon*, son of Eurystheus, Apollod.

† *Ἰφινόη*, *ης*, *ῆ*, *Iphinoë*, fem. pr. n., Apollod.; Paus.; etc.: fem. from *Ἰφίνος*, *ον*, *ῶ*, (*ἰφί*, *νόος*) *Iphinos*, son of Dexius, a Greek, II. 7, 14.

† *Ἰφίος*, *ας*, *ον*, (*ἰφί*) *strong*, mighty, (pr. adj., oft. in Hom., but only in phrase, *ἰφία μῆλα*, large, goodly sheep. [ῶ].

† *Ἰφίς*, *ιως*, *ῶ*, acc. *Ἰφεία*, *Iphis*, a Trojan, II. 16, 417: cf. Butt. Ausf. it. 5, 51, Anm. 1.—2. son of Alector, father of Eudæne, Eur. Supp. 986: sister of Eteocles, Paus., Apollod.—

† *Ἰφίς*, *ιως* and *ιδος*, *ῆ*, daughter of Enesius, slave of Patroclus, II. 9, 667.—2. daughter of Thespius, Apollod.

† *Ἰφιδίης*, *ον*, *ῶ*, son of *Iphitus*, i. e. *recheptolemus*, II. 8, 128.

† *Ἰφιδίαν*, *ωνος*, *ῶ*, *Iphidion*, son of Myrteus of Hydræ, an ally of the Trojans, II. 20, 382.

† *Ἰφίτος*, *ον*, *ῶ*, *Iphitus*, son of Euryis of Oechalia, brother of Iole, an Argonaut, Od. 21, 14; Soph.; etc.—son of Naubolus of Phocis, an Argonaut, II. 2, 518.—3. son of Haemon, living in Elis who again restored the Olympian games, Paus. 5, 4, 5; etc.: acc. to Strab. founded them.

† *Ἰφθον*, *ον*, *τό*, a kind of pot-herb, R. Thesm. 910. [ῆ].

† *Ἰχθύα*, *ας*, *ῆ*, Ion. *ἰχθύη*, (*ἰχθύς*) *e dried*, rough skin of the fish *ρίνη*, *ke our shagreen*, Hipp.

† *Ἰχθυάζω*, *ῖ*, *ἰσσω*, *ἰχθυάω*, Anth.

† *Ἰχθυάριον*, *ον*, *τό*, dim. from *ἰχθύς*, little fish. [ῶ].

† *Ἰχθύας*, *ον*, *ῶ*, *Ichthyas*, a Megarian philosopher, Ath. 335 A.

† *Ἰχθύας*, *ῶ*, *ῖ*, *ἰσσω*, (*ἰχθύς*) to fish, *ἡγέ*, Od. 12, 95; Ep. impf. *ἰχθυάσκον*, Od. 4, 368: also in mid., Lyc.

† *Ἰχθυόβελις*, *ἑως*, *ῶ*, *ἰχθυόβελος*, *ῖ*.

† *Ἰχθυόβελω*, *ῶ*, to strike fish, *harpoon* them, Anth.

† *Ἰχθυόβολος*, *ον*, (*ἰχθύς*, *βάλλω*) *triking fish*, *ἰχθ. μηχανή*, of the trient, Aesch. Theb. 133: *ῶ* *ἰχθ.*, a *harpoon*, Leon. Tar. Hence

† *Ἰχθυόβολος*, *ον*, *ῶ*, *Ichthyobolus*, masc. r. n., Ath. 173 A.

† *Ἰχθυόβορος*, *ον*, (*ἰχθύς*, *βορά*, *βιρσάσκω*) *fish-eating*, Leon. Tar.

† *Ἰχθυόβοτος*, *ον*, (*ἰχθύς*, *βόσκω*) *fed by fish*, Opp. H. 2, 1.

† *Ἰχθυόγνος*, *ον*, (*ἰχθύς*, **γένω*) *producing fish*.

† *Ἰχθυόδιον*. *ον*. *τό*, dim. from *ἰχθύς*.

a little fish, Ar. Fr. 344, 8. [Acc. to Dawes Misc. p. 214, ῖ, but so only in Archestr. ap. Ath. 311 C, elsewh. always ῶ, Meineke Menand. p. 160.]

† *Ἰχθυόδοκος*, *ον*, (*ἰχθύς*, *δέχομαι*) *holding fish*, *σπυρίς* Leon. Tar.

† *Ἰχθύη*, *ης*, *ῆ*, Ion. for *ἰχθύα*.

† *Ἰχθυήματα*, *ων*, *τά*, (*ἰχθύα*) *fish-scales*: hence any small substances, filings, Hipp.

† *Ἰχθυήρος*, *ῶ*, *όν*, (*ἰχθύς*) *of, belonging to fish, fishy*, i. e. *foul*, *πινακίσκοι* Ar. Plut. 813, Fr. 449.

† *Ἰχθυήα*, *ας*, *ῆ*, (*ἰχθύς*) *fishing*, Procl.

† *Ἰχθυικός*, *ῆ*, *όν*, LXX, and *ἰχθυινός*, *ῆ*, *όν*, Ael., *ἰχθυηρός*.

† *Ἰχθυόκεντρον*, *ον*, *τό*, (*ἰχθύς*, *κέντρον*) *afish-goat*, i. e. a trident, *harpoon*, Paus.

† *Ἰχθυμέων*, *οντος*, *ῶ*, *king of fish*.

† *Ἰχθυμόνος*, *ον*, (*ἰχθύς*, *νέμω*) *ruling fish*, Opp.

† *Ἰχθυόβολεύς*, *ἰχθυόβολέω*, *ἰχθυόβολος*, *ἰχθύς*.

† *Ἰχθυόβρωτος*, *ον*, (*ἰχθύς*, *βιβρώσκω*) *fed on by fish*, Plut.

† *Ἰχθυοειδής*, *ἑς*, (*ἰχθύς*, *εἶδος*) *fish-shaped, fish-like*, Hdt. 7, 61.

† *Ἰχθυόεις*, *εσσα*, *εν*, (*ἰχθύς*) *full of fish, fishy*, Hom., esp. as epith. of *πόντος*, also *ἰχθυόεντα κέλευθα*, i. e. the sea, Od. 3, 177.—II. *consisting of fish*, *βόλος* *ἰχθ.*, Anth.

† *Ἰχθυοθήρας*, *ον*, *ῶ*, (*ἰχθύς*, *θηράω*) *a fisherman*.

† *Ἰχθυοθηρεύτης*, *οὔ*, *ῶ*, (*ἰχθύς*, *θηρεύω*) *foreg.*

† *Ἰχθυοθηρητήρ*, *ῆρος*, *ῶ*, *ἰχθυοθήρας*, Anth. P. 7, 702.

† *Ἰχθυοθηρία*, *ας*, *ῆ*, (*ἰχθυοθήρας*) *fishing*.

† *Ἰχθυοθηρικός*, *ῆ*, *όν*, *of, belonging to fishing*: *ῆ* *ἰχθ.*, sub. *τέχνη*, *foreg.*

† *Ἰχθυοθήρον*, *ον*, *τό*, *ο* *ῖρος*, *ον*, *ῶ*, *ἰχθυόθηρον*, a plant used for taking fish, Diosc.

† *Ἰχθυόκένταυρος*, *ον*, *ῶ*, *ῆ*, (*ἰχθύς*, *κένταυρος*) *a fish-centaur, half-man and half-fish*.

† *Ἰχθυόκεντρον*, *ον*, *τό*, *ἰχθυόκεντρον*.

† *Ἰχθυόκολλα*, *ης*, *ῆ*, (*ἰχθύς*, *κόλλα*) *a slimy kind of fish*, Plin.; or *the slime from the belly of that fish*, Diosc.

† *Ἰχθυοληστήρ*, *ῆρος*, *ῶ*, (*ἰχθύς*, *ληστής*) *a stealer of fish*, Leon. Tar. 91, where MSS. *ἰχθυοληστήρ*, which is defended by Lob. Phryn. 687.

† *Ἰχθυολόκος*, *οὔ*, *ῶ*, (*ἰχθύς*, *ἐλκω*) *an angler*.

† *Ἰχθυολογέω*, *ῶ*, (*ἰχθύς*, *λέγω*) *to speak, treat of fish*.

† *Ἰχθυολύμνη*, *ον*, *ῶ*, (*ἰχθύς*, *λύμνη*) *the plague of fish*, comic epith. of a fish-eater, Ar. Pac. 814, Horace's *perniciés macellí*. [ῶ].

† *Ἰχθυόμαντις*, *εως*, *ῶ*, (*ἰχθύς*, *μάντις*) *one who prophesies by means of fish*, Ath.

† *Ἰχθυοπάλαινα*, fem. of *ἰχθυοπάλης*, Pherecr. Ipn. 1.

† *Ἰχθυοπωλείον*, *ον*, *τό*, *the fish-market*, Plut.: from

† *Ἰχθυοπωλῆς*, *ον*, *ῶ*, (*ἰχθύς*, *πωλέω*) *a fishmonger*, Antiph. Μισοπ. 1, 10. Hence

† *Ἰχθυοπωλία*, *ας*, *ῆ*, *fishmongering*, Ath.: and

† *Ἰχθυοπωλίον*, *ον*, *τό*, *ἰχθυοπωλείον*.

† *Ἰχθυοπωλῖς*, *ιδος*, fem. of *ἰχθυοπωλῆς*, sub. *ἄγορά*, *ἰχθυοπωλείον*, Plut.

† *Ἰχθυόρροος*, *ον*, contr. *ῖρος*, *ον*, (*ἰχθύς*, *ῖρω*) *running with fish, full of fish*, ποταμός, Timocl. Icar. 1.

† *Ἰχθυοτροφεῖον*, *ον*, *τό*, a stew, fishpond, Moschio ap. Ath. 208 A: and

† *Ἰχθυοτροφικός*, *ῆ*, *όν*, *ῖ*, *for, de-lighting in keeping fish*: from

† *Ἰχθυοτρόφος*, *ον*, (*ἰχθύς*, *τρέφω*) *feeding or keeping fish*: full of fish, fishy, Plut.

† *Ἰχθυονόκος*, *οὔ*, *ῶ*, *ἰχθυονόκος*.

† *Ἰχθυοφύγιεω*, *ῶ*, to live on fish, Arist. H. A.: and

† *Ἰχθυοφύγια*, *ας*, *ῆ*, a living on fish, from

† *Ἰχθυοφάγος*, *ον*, (*ἰχθύς*, *φαγεῖν*) *eating fish*, *οἱ Ἰχθυόφραγες*, the *Ichthyophagi*, the Fish-eaters, a tribe of Africa on the Sinus Arabicus south-east of Syene, Hdt. 3, 19.—2. a tribe in Gedrosia on the Erythraean Mare, Strab. [ῶ].

† *Ἰχθυοφορέω*, *ῶ*, to produce fish: from

† *Ἰχθυοφόρος*, *ον*, (*ἰχθύς*, *φέρω*) *producing fish*.

† *Ἰχθυοπῆγής*, *ἑς*, (*ἰχθύς*, *πήγνυμι*) *piercing fish*, *ἀγκιστρον*, Anth.

† *Ἰχθύς*, *υός*, *ῶ*, a fish, Hom., etc.: metaph. of stupid fellows, Plut. 2, 975 B.—II. in Att. plur. of *ἰχθύες*, the fish-market, Ar. Vesp. 789, Antiph. Κνωσθ. 2. For acc. *ἰχθύον* later is found *ἰχθύα*: the nom. and acc. pl. *ἰχθύες*, *ἰχθύας*, are contr. into *ἰχθύς*, as early as Od. [nom. sing. *ἰχθύς*, with ῶ II. 21, 127; acc. sing. *ἰχθύον* with ῖ only in Pind.: short in genit. and in all compds.]

† *Ἰχθύς*, *υός*, *ῶ*, *Ichthys* (promontorium), a promontory of Elis between Phæia and Chelonatas, now prob. Catacclo, Thuc. 2, 25; Xen. Hell. 6, 2, 31.—II. masc. pr. n., ap. Ath. 346 E.

† *Ἰχθυσιληστήρ*, *ῆρος*, *ῶ*, v. *ἰχθυοληστήρ*.

† *Ἰχθυτόκος*, *ον*, (*ἰχθύς*, *τεκεῖν*) *producing fish*, Nonn.

† *Ἰχθυφάγος*, *ον*, (*ἰχθύς*, *φαγεῖν*) *ἰχθυοφάγος*, Anth. [ῶ].

† *Ἰχθυόφονος*, *ον*, (*ἰχθύς*, **φένω*) *kill ing fish*, Opp.

† *Ἰχθυώδης*, *ἑς*, (*ἰχθύς*, *εἶδος*) *ἰχθυοειδής*, Hdt. 7, 109. Adv. *-δώς*, Arist. H. A.

† *Ἰχθυών*, *ονος*, *ῶ*, *Ichthyon*, masc. pr. n., Ath. 335 A.

† *Ἰχμά*, *ατος*, *τό*, *ἰθμα*, Hesych.

† *Ἰχναί*, *ων*, *ῶ*, *Ichnae*, a city of Macedonia in Bottiaea, at the mouth of the Ludias, Hdt. 7, 123.—2. a city of Thessalian Phthiotis, where Themis was especially revered, Strab.: adj. *Ἰχναίος*, *ας*, *ῆ*, *Ichnae*, *Ichnaei*, v. sub sq.—3. a town of Mesopotamia, Plat. Crass. 25.

† *Ἰχναῖος*, *αία*, *αἰών*, (*ἰχνος*) *tracking, following on the track*, epith. of Themis and Nemesis, H. Hom. Ap. 94: yet the ancients derived it from *Ichnae* in Thessaly, where was a temple of Themis, Jac. Anth. 2, 2, p. 79.

† *Ἰχναῖομαι*, dep. mid. *ἰχνεύω*, Plut.

† *Ἰχναία*, *ας*, *ῆ*, (*ἰχνεύω*) *a tracking, casting about for the scent*, of hounds, Xen. Cyn. 3, 7.

† *Ἰχνηλάτης*, *ον*, *ῶ*, *ἰχνηλάτης*, Anth. [ῶ].

† *Ἰχνεύμα*, *ατος*, *τό*, a track.

† *Ἰχνεύμων*, *ονος*, *ῶ*, (*ἰχνεύω*) strictly *the tracker*, hence—1. an Aegypt. animal of the weasel-kind, which hunts out crocodile's eggs, Nic.—2. a wasp, that hunts spiders, Arist. H. A.

† *Ἰχνεύσις*, *εως*, *ῆ*, (*ἰχνεύω*) *a tracking*, Xen. Cyn. 3, 4.

† *Ἰχνεύτρια*, *ας*, *ῆ*, Welcker Syll. 2, 32, 9, fem. of *ἰχνεύτρη*.

† *Ἰχνευτέος*, *εα*, *έον*, verb. adj. from *ἰχνεύω*, to be tracked or searched out, Philostr.

† *Ἰχνευτήρ*, *ῆρος*, *ῶ*, *sq.*, Opp.

† *Ἰχνητής*, *οὔ*, *ῶ*, a tracker, hunter. *ἰχνη κύνων*, a hound that hunts by nose

† *Ἰχνηταί* was the title of a satyric

riay of Soph.—II. = *ἰχνημῶν* 1 the *ichneumon*, Hdt. 2, 67; and

†*ἰχνητεύς*, ἡ, ὄν, good at tracking, *εὔων*, Epict.: from

†*ἰχνεύω*, f. -εὔσω, (*ἰχνο*) to track, trace, hunt after, seek out, Soph., etc.; *ἰχν. θήρας κυστί*, Eur. Cycl. 130; cf. Plat. Legg. 654 E: in Pind. P. 8, 48, Böckh now reads *ἰχνεύων* metri grat., but Hermann's *οἰχνεύων* is prob. best.

†*ἰχνεύω*, v. foreg.

†*ἰχνηλάστια*, ας, ἡ, a following on the track, better form of *ἰχνηλατία*, Lob. Phryn. 507: and

†*ἰχνηλάττω*, ὦ, to follow on the track, seek out, Philo: from

†*ἰχνηλάτης*, οὐ, ὁ, (*ἰχνο*, *ἐλαύνω*) one who follows on the track, a tracker, seeker, Plut. [α] Hence

†*ἰχνηλάτης*, εως, ἡ, a following on the track.

†*ἰχνηλατία*, ας, ἡ, v. *ἰχνηλασία*.

†*ἰχνοιον*, οὐ, τό, dim. from *ἰχνος* only in form, a track, trace, footstep, Hom.; μετ' *ἰχνιά* τινος βαίνειν, to follow on one's track, Od. 5, 193, also κατ' *ἰχνιά* τινος, Ar. Rh.

†*ἰχνοβάτης*, οὐ, ὁ, (*ἰχνο*, *βαίνω*) going on the track, [α]

†*ἰχνογράφία*, ας, ἡ, (*ἰχνο*, *γράφω*) a tracing or sketching out, Vitruv.

†*ἰχνοπέδη*, ης, ἡ, (*ἰχνο*, *πέδη*) a kind of fetter or strap, Anth.

†*ἰχνος*, εος, τό, a track, footstep, Od. 17, 317, Hes. Op. 678: hence metaph. a track, step, trace, mark, *ἰχνος κακῶν*, λόγων, Trag., etc.: *ἰχνη* υποδημάτων, shoe-soles, Hipp., hence, *ἰ. ποδὸς* τίθεναι, Lat. *vestigium ponere*, Eur. Or. 140, 234, Phoen. 104. (From *ἰκω*, *ἰκόμεαι*, as *ἴθμα* from *εἰμύει*.)

†*ἰχνοσκοπία*, ὦ, (*ἰχνο*, *σκοπέω*) to look at the track or traces, Aesch. Cho. 228. Hence

†*ἰχνοσκοπία*, ες, ἡ, a looking at the tracks, Plut.

†*ἰχνοῦσα*, ης, ἡ, *Ichnūsa*, earlier name of Sardinia, Paus.

†*ἰχώρ*, ὠρος, ὁ, *ichor*, the ethereal juice, not blood, that flows in the veins of gods, Il. 5, 340: irreg. Ep. acc. *ἰχώ* for *ἰχώρα*, only Il. 5, 416, like *γέλω* for *γέλωτα*, and *ἰδρῶ* for *ἰδρώτα*.—II. the watery part of the blood or of milk, Arist. H. A.; *lymph*, Lat. *serum*; but also of corrupted or impure juices, discharge, matter, Lat. *pus*, Hipp. [z] Hence

†*ἰχωροειδής*, ες, (*ἰχώρ*, *εἰδός*) like *ichor* of serous matter, Hipp. [z]

†*ἰχωρόεω*, ὦ, (*ἰχώρ*, *ρέω*) to run with *ichor* or serous matter, Hipp. [z]

†*ἰχωρόδης*, ες=†*ἰχωροειδής*, Hipp. [z]

†*ἰψ*, ὁ, gen. *ἰπός*, nom. pl. *ἰπες*, (*ἱππομαι*) a worm that eats horn and wood, Od. 21, 395; also that eats the vine-buds, Theophr.: also=†*ἰξ*. [z in all cases.]

†*ἰψαο*, 2 sing. aor. 1 from *ἱππομαι*, II.

†*ἰψος*, οὐ, or *ἰψός*, οὐ, ὁ, the corker, Theophr.; acc. to others, *ivy*, and so prob. akin to *κισσός*.

†*ἰψος*, οὐ, ἡ, *Ipsus*, a city of Phrygia, App.; in Arr. *Ἰψός*, An. 7, 18, 5.

†*ἰω*, sub. from *εἰω*, Hom.

†*ἰω*, contr. for *ἰδω*, im. > α' *ἰόμαι*, Hdt. 3, 53.

†*ἰώ, io! O!* an exclamation, esp. of joy, as in Lat. *io triumph!* Trag., but in Att. drama also very freq. of fear, sorrow, etc., *oh!*!—II. sometimes merely a call, *ho! holla!* [z] yet sometimes *z*, Seidl. Dochn. p. 277.]

†*ἰώ*, *ἰών*, usu. *ἰώγα*, Ar. Ach. 898, and *ἰώνγα*, Boeot. for *ἐγώ*, *ἐγών*, *ἐγώγε*.

†*ἰώ*, *Ἰούς*, ἡ, *Io*, daughter of Inachus, changed into a heifer, under which form she wandered to Aegypt, and was there worshipped as Isis, Hdt. 1, 1; Aesch. Pr., etc.—II. a name of the moon at Argos. [z]

†*ἰώθαμ*, indecl. and *ἰώθαμος*, οὐ, Joseph., ὁ, *Jotham*, a king of Judah, N. T.

†*ἰωάννα*, ης, ἡ, *Joanna*, Hebr. fem. pr. n., N. T.

†*ἰωαννᾶς*, ᾶ, ὁ *Johannas*, Hebr. masc. pr. n., N. T.

†*ἰωάννης*, οὐ, ὁ, *Johannes*, John, sur-named the Baptist, the forerunner of Christ, N. T. Matth. 3, 1, etc.—2. the apostle, son of Zebedee and Salome, N. T.—Others in N. T., etc.

†*ἰώβ*, ὁ, indecl. *Job*, masc. pr. n., LXX.

†*ἰωβάρης*, οὐ, ὁ, *Iobares*, a river of India, Arr. Ind. 8, 5.

†*ἰωγῆ*, ης, ἡ, poet. word like *σκέπα*, *shelter*, Βορέω ὑπ' *ἰωγῆς*, under shelter from the north-wind, Od. 14, 533, cf. *ἐπιωγαί*. [z]

†*ἰώδης*, ες, (*ἰών*, *εἶδος*) violet-like, smelling like violets, Diosc. [z]

†*ἰώδης*, ες, (*ἰός*, *εἶδος*) rust-like, rust-coloured, Diosc.—II. acrid, Hipp.: poisonous, Ath. [z]

†*ἰωή*, ης, ἡ, (*ἰά*, *ἰώ*) any loud sound, as the cry or shout of men, Il. 10, 139; as the sound of the lyre, Od. 17, 261; the roaring or whistling of the wind, Il. 4, 276; the sound of footsteps, Hes. Th. 682. Ep. word, used also by Soph. Phil. 216. Cf. sq. and *ἰωχμός*.

†*ἰωήλ*, indecl. ὁ, *Joel*, a Hebrew prophet, LXX.

†*ἰώκα*, v. sq.

†*ἰωκή*, ης, ἡ, the battle-din, or the rout, pursuit, Il. 5, 521: *ἰωκή* is personified along with *Ἔρις* and *Ἀλκή*, Il. 5, 740: there is also a metaphor. acc. *ἰώκα* for *ἰωκῆν*, as if from *ἰός*, Il. 11, 601. (Usu. like *ἰωχμός* and *ἰωξίς*, deriv. from *ἰώω*, *διώκω*, cf. *παλῶξίς*, *πρωῶξίς*: others from the interject. *ἰώ*. [z]

†*ἰωλκίος*, οὐ, ὁ, *Iolcius*, an Athenian, Thuc. 5, 19.

†*ἰωλκίος*, α, οὐ, of *Iolcos*, *Iolcian*, γῆ, *χθών*, Eur. Med. 7, 551: fem. also *ἰωλκίς*, Ar. Rh. 1, 572: from

†*ἰωλκός*, οὐ, Ep. *ἰωλκός*, Dor. *ἰαλκός*, ἡ, *Iolcos*, a city of Thessaly in Magnesia, on the Pagasaeus Sinus, the gathering-place of the Argonauts, Hes. Th. 997; Pind. P. 4; Ap. Rh. 1, 906, etc.

†*ἰών*, *ἰώνγα*, v. *ἰώ*, *ἰών*.

†*ἰών*, ὠνος, ὁ, *Ion*, the son of Xuthus or Apollo and Creusa, from whom sprung the Ionian race, Eur. Ion; Hdt. 7, 94: hence of *Ἴωνες*, the Ionians, v. *Ἴωνες*.—2. a tragic poet of Chios, Ar. Pac. 835.—3. a rhapsodist of Ephesus after whom was named the *Ion* of Plat.—II. a river of Epirus, Strab. [z]

†*ἰωνᾶν*, indecl. ὁ, *Ionan*, masc. pr. n., N. T.

†*ἰωνᾶς*, ᾶ, ὁ, *Jonas*, a Hebrew prophet, LXX.—2. father of Peter the apostle, N. T.

†*Ἴωνες*, ὠν, οἱ, contd. from *Ἴώνες*, the Ionians, one of the four main races of the Greeks, from *Ἰων* I. 1; in the historic period esp. the inhab. of the Ionian colonies in Asia Minor, Hdt. 1, 147; v. Clinton H. F. 1, p. 53, sq.

†*ἰωνία*, ᾶς, ἡ, also *ἰωνία*, (*ἰών*) a violet-bed, Ar. Pac. 577. [z]

†*ἰωνία*, ας, ἡ, *Ionía*, the country of the Ionians, esp. the region on the coast of Asia Minor between Caria and Aeolis, Hdt. 1, 142, 169; Aesch.

Pers. 771; Thuc. 1, 2, etc.: *αἰ.* c. 20 Strab. this name was also applied to Achaia, and to Attica from the Ionians dwelling therein.

†*Ἴωνίας*, οὐ, ο, *Ionias*, masc. pr. n., Andoc.

†*Ἴωνιάς*, ᾶδος, ἡ, fem. adj. *Ionian*, *νύμφαι*, Ath. 681 D.

†*ἰωνίζω*, f. -ἴσω, to speak Ionic; to live in the Ionian fashion, i. e. effeminately.

†*ἰωνικός*, ἡ, ὄν, *Ionian*, *ἴσας* so effeminate, Ar. Pac. 46; Ath. 682 C; etc.† Adv. -κῶς, in the Ionic fashion, i. e. softly, effeminately, Ar. Thesm. 163.

†*ἰωνίς*, ἰδός, pecul. fem. of foreg. *Ionian*.—II. as subst.—1. (sub. γυνί) an Ionian woman.—2. (sub. γῆ) *Ionía*

†*ἰωνίσκος*, οὐ, ὁ, a sea-fish, Archaestr. ap. Ath. 328 C, *elsewh. χρύσοφρος*.

†*ἰωνιστί*, adv. (*ἰωνίζω*) in Ionic, like *ἰαστί*.

†*ἰονοκάμπτης*, οὐ, ὁ, (*Ἴωνες*, *κάμπτω*) one who sings with soft Ionic modulations, Plut., cf. *ἄσματοκάμπτης*.

†*ἰονόσκου*, οὐ, ὁ, a debauchee, Cratin. Incert. 68, cf. *κυστολάκων*.

†*ἰονόπολις*, εως, ἡ, *Ionópolis*, a city of Paphlagonia, Luc.

†*ἰωξίς*, εας, ἡ,= *ἰωκή*.

†*ἰώξος*, οὐ, ὁ, *Ioxus*, son of Melanippus, grandson of Theseus, Plut. Thes. 8.

†*ἰώραμ*, indecl., *Ἰώραμος*, οὐ, Joseph. ὁ, *Joram*, son of Josaphat, N. T.

†*ἰωρεῖμ*, ὁ, *Iorim*, masc. pr. n., N. T.

†*ἰωρός*, οὐ, ὁ, (*ῶρα*) a keeper, watchman, hence proverb., *ἐντός* or *ἐκτός* ἰωροῦ εἶναι, to be in or out of safety

†*ἰωσαφάτ*, indecl., *Ἰωσαφάτος*, οὐ, ὁ, *Josaphat*, a king of Judah, LXX.

†*ἰωσῆς*, οὐ, ὁ, *Ἰωσήφ*.

†*ἰωσῆς*, -σῆ, or -σῆ, ὁ, *Joses* or *Josias*, masc. pr. n., N. T.

†*ἰωσήφ*, indecl., *Ἰωσήφης*, α, ὁ, *Joseph*, Hebr. masc. pr. n. son of Jacob and Rachel, LXX.: met. the descendants of Joseph, of the tribe of Ephraim, N. T.—2. name of three of the ancestors of Christ, Id.—3. husband of Mary mother of Christ, Id.—4. of Arimathea, who entombed the body of our Saviour, Id.—5. one of the followers of Christ, who is called Barsabas and Justus, Id.

†*ἰωσίας*, οὐ, ὁ, *Josias*, a king of Judah, LXX.; N. T.

†*ἰῶτα*, v. sub.: †from its size, met. of any thing very small, an *iota*, a jot, N. T. Hence

†*ἰωτακίω*, f. -ἴσω, to lay too much stress upon the *i*, e. g. to say *Troia*, *Maia*, Spald. Quinctil. 1, 5, 32. Hence

†*ἰωτακισμός*, οὐ, ὁ, the above fault in pronunciation.

†*ἰωτάματα*, ὠν, τά, *Iotapata*, a city of Syria, in Joseph. *Ἰωταπάτη*, ἡ.

†*ἰωτάπη*, ης, ἡ, *Iotape*, daughter of Artavases, Dio C.

†*ἰωτίω* and *ἰωτογράφω*, ὦ, (*ἰῶτα*, *γράφω*) to write with an *iota*.

†*ἰωχός*, οὐ, ὁ,= *ἰωκή*, Il. 8, 89, 159, in phrase, *ἀν' ἰωχμόν*, in chase; Hes. Th. 683. [z]

†*ἰωψ*, ὠπος, ὁ, an unknown fish Dorio ap. Ath. 300 F.

K, κ, *κάππα*, τό, indecl., tenth letter in Gr. alphabet: as numeral *κ* = 20, but *κ* = 20,000.—I. *κ* is near akin to *γ* and *χ*, differing only by a harder pronunciation; hence the older Att.

change: *χωρίς* into *κνός*, γνάπτω into *κνάπτω*, *ρέγγω* into *ρέγκω*: so the Ion. *χίτων* into *κίδων*, *δέχομαι* into *δέκομαι*, etc.; so from *γόνυ* came our *knee*; cf. Lob. Phryn. 173, 307.—II. the change of *κ* into *β* is more rare, as in *τῆγκω*, Lat. *tabeo*: it sometimes also interchanged with *π*, esp. in Ion., as *κον*, *κοτε*, *κως*, etc., for *πον*, *ποτε*, *πας*, etc.: cf. also *ἵππος* sub fin.—III. also akin to Teutonic *h*, e. g. *καρδία*, heart, *κάρ*, hair, *καρπός*, harvest, *κήρυξ*, herald, *καλάμη*, Germ. *Halm*, etc., v. Butt. Lexil. voc. *κουρίδιος* 4, note.—IV. *γ* before *κ* (as also before *γ*, *χ*, *ξ*), is pronounced like our *ng*. Cf. *κοπία*.
Kā, Dor. for the Ion. *κε*,=the Att. *αν*, as *γα*, Dor. for *γε*, oft. in Theocr. [On the *α* v. Elmsl. Ach. 806.]
Κάανθος, *ον*, *δ*, *Ceanthus*, son of Oceanus, Paus.

Κάβαιστος, *ον*, *δ*, (*κάβος*) a gluttonous fellow, Cratin. Malth. 7.

†*Κάβαλες*, *ον*, *ολ*, the *Cabales*, a Libyan nation, Hdt. 4, 171, v. l. *Βακαλες*.

†*Καβαλίσ*, *ιδος*, *ή*, *Cabalis*, a small district between Lycia and Pamphylia, with a city of the same name, Strab.: *οἱ Καβάλιοι*, and *Καβηλέες*, the inhab. of *Cabalis*, Hdt. 5, 90; 7, 77.

Καβάλλης, *ον*, *δ*, a horse, nag, like Lat. *caballus*, Germ. *Gaul*, Plut.

†*Καβαλλίων*, *Caballion*, a city of the Celtae on the Drientias, Strab.

†*Καβαλοῦσα*, *ης*, *ή*, *Cabalusa*, a fictitious island, Luc.

Καβαλαῖων, poet. for *καταβας*: Alc. Tr. 34, has even *καβαίων*.

Καββάλε, poet., Ep. for *κατέβαλε* wr. 2 of *καταβάλλω*, Hom.

Καββάλικός, *ή*, *ον*, (*καταβάλλω*) or *καταβαλτικός*, good at throwing, a good wrestler, Plut.: *ή*, *κ*, *θ*, *π*, *τέχνη*, the art of throwing or wrestling, Galen. accon. word.

Καββάς, poet. for *καταβας* part. or. 2 from *καταβαίνω*, Pind.

†*Καβεира*, *ων*, *τά*, *Cabira*, a city on the Euxine the later *Diospolis* or *Sebastia*, Strab.—II. *Καβεира*, *ας*, *ή*, *Δαίρα*, mother of the Cabiri by Vulcan, Strab.

Καβεираϊός, *αία*, *αἶων*, (*Καβεிரοί*) *αβρις*.

Καβεираύζομαι, f. *-άσομαι*, dep. id.: to hold the *Cabiric* orgies.

Καβεираύς, *αδός*, *pecul. fem.* of *αβεираύς*.

Καβεираός, *ή*, *ον*, (*Καβεираός*) *αβρις*.

†*Καβεிரιον*, *ον*, *τό*, the *Cabirium*, temple of the *Cabiri*, Paus. 9, 26, 1.

Καβεிரίος, *ιδος*, *pecul. fem.* of *Καβεираϊός*.

Καβεிரοί, *ων*, *ολ*, the *Cabiri*, divinities worshipped by the Pelasgians at Lemnos and Samothrace, whose very ancient and mysterious service pread over all Greece, and was found even in Egypt: they were represented as dwarfs with large genitals, and were called sons of Vulcan, as being masters in the art of working metals, Hdt. 2, 51; 3, 37: the origin and progress of the *Cabiric* worship has been closely examined of late, esp. by Lob. Aglaoph. p. 1202 sq., Velcker Aeschyl. Trilogie, etc.

†*Καβεிரος*, *ον*, *δ*, *Mt. Cabirus*, in Eretria in Greater Phrygia, from which the *Cabiri* were said to be named, Strat.

Καβής, *ηκος*, *δ*, worse form for *καβή*.

†*Καβησθέν*, adv. from *Cabessus*, a city on the Hellespont, or in Lycia, 13, 363

Κάβος, *ον*, *δ*, a corn-measure, answering to the Greek *χοίνιξ*. (Prob. from Hebrew *Kab*.)

†*Καβύλη*, *ης*, *ή*, *Kabyle*, a city of Thrace, Dem. 100, 22.

†*Καβυλλίων*, *ον*, *τό*, *Cabillomum*, a city of the Aedui in Gallia Lugdunensis, now *Chalons sur Saone*, Strab.

Κάγ, Ep. for *κατά* before *γ*, *κὰγ γόνυ* for *κατά γόνυ*, Il. 20, 458; also, *κὰγ γόνυ*, Sapph. 25: but very rare.

Καγαῖνον, *καγκαῖνον*, v. *κάγκω*.

Καγκυλέος, *α*, *ον*, and *καγκυλέος*, *α*, *ον*, v. *κάγκανος*.

Καγκαμον, *ον*, *τό*, an Arabian gum used for fumigating, Diosc.

Καγκανέος, *α*, *ον*, v. sq.

Καγκάνω, *ον*, (*καῖω*) fit for burning, dry, *ξύλα κάγκανα*, Il. 21, 364, Od. 18, 308; *κάγκανα κύλα*, H. Hom. Merc. 112: *καγκανέος* and *καγκαλέος* are later and less certain forms: *κάγκανος* itself remained a rare poet. word, v. sq.

Κάγκω, to parch, dry: this word with its collat. forms *καγκαῖνον* and *καγαῖνον* seems to have been coined by Gramm. as root of *κάγκανος* and *πολυκαγκής*, which may come directly from *καῖω*, as *δανός* and *δαλός* from *δαῖω*.

Καγκάζω, fut. *-άσω* Dor. *-αζῶ*, v. sub *καχάζω*. Hence

Καγχάλλω, *ω*, to laugh aloud, exult, Hom.: also to laugh scornfully, mock, Il. 10, 565: later c. dat., to be glad at a thing.

Καγχάς, *άντρος*, *δ*, the laughter, merry, a comic person on the Dorian stage, Lat. *cachinnus*, Müller Dor. 4, 7, 3, cf. also *χαρίνος*.

Καγχασμός, *ον*, *δ*, (*καγχάζω*) loud laughter, Clem. Al., v. *καχασμός*.

Καγχαστής, *ον*, *δ*, a loud, rude laughter. Hence

Καγχαστικός, *ή*, *ον*, disposed to loud, rude laughing.

Καγχάζω,=καγχάζω, Ath.

Καγχρυς, *νος*, *τό*,=καγχρυς, Diosc.

Καγχρυδίας, *ον*, *δ*, (*καγχρυς*) of toasted barley, Poll.—2. a kind of wheat, v. l. for *καχυρ* in Theophr.

Καγχρυδίων, *ον*, *τό*, usu. in plur., the chaff (*ἀχυρα*) or husks of toasted barley (*καγχρυς*), Arist. Probl. [v]

Καγχρυδεις, *εσσα*, *εν*, belonging to *καγχρυς*, like it: from

Καγχρύς, *νος*, *ή*, roasted barley, from which pearl-barley (*ἀλφίτα*, Lat. *polenta*), and barley-water were made.—II. a husk upon the catkins (amenta) of nut-trees and other monococious trees.—III. the capsule of rosemary and like plants, Theophr., and Plin.

Καγχρυφόρος, *ον*, (*καγχρυς*, *φέρω*) bearing capsules, like rosemary.

Καγχρυδης, *ες*, (*καγχρυς*, *ειδος*) like *καγχρυς* II.

Κάγω, contr. from *καί* *ἐγώ*, first in Il. 21, 108; most freq. in Att. [α]

Κάδ, Ep. for *κατά* before *δ*, very freq. in Hom., but only before *δέ*, *κὰδ δέ*, and only when *κὰδ* is used as an adv.: but Hes. Op. 334, has also *κὰδ δύναμιν*: the writing *καδδέ*, *καδδύναι*, as one word, is wrong.

Καδᾶλόμεναι, Dor. for *καταδηλόμεναι*.

Καδδίζω, (*κᾶδδος*, *κᾶδος*) to choose or reject by vote, hence perf. pass. *κεκαδδίσθαι*, *κεκαδδίσθαι*, *κεκαδδίσθαι*. Lacon. word.

Κᾶδδιον, *ον*, *τό*,=κᾶδιον, esp. Lacon.

Κᾶδδύχος, *ον*, *δ*, (*κᾶδδος*) a corn-measure holding four *χοίνικες*.

Κᾶδδος, *ον*, *δ*,=κᾶδος, a vessel for collecting votes in Lacon. form.

Καδρᾶθέτην, Ep. for *κατεδραστήν*, 3 dual aor. 2 act. from *κα-αδαν* *θάνω*, Od. 15, 494.

Καδδύναιμιν, v. *κᾶδ* sub fin.

Καδδύσαι, Ep. for *καταδύσαι*, *ἡ* plur. fem. part. aor. 2 act. from *καταδύω*, Il. 19, 25.

†*Κάδρηνα*, *ων*, *τά*, *Cadēna*, a strong city of Cappadocia, Strab.

Κᾶδιον, *ον*, *τό*, dim. from *κᾶδος* LXX. [α]

Καδίσκιον, *ον*, *τό*, dim. from *sq.*, Nicoch. Gal. 1.

Καδίσκος, *ον*, *δ*, dim. from *κᾶδος*, Cratin. Pyt. 162: esp. the balloting-urn Ar. Vesp. 853, and Oratt.

Καδμεία, *ας*, *ή*, also *καδμία*, *cadmia*, *calamine*, Diosc.

Καδμείος, *α*, *ον*, Ep. and Ion. *Καδμῆιος*, *ηος*, *ον*, *Cadmēan*, Hes. Th. 940: *οἱ Καδμῆιοι*, the *Cadmēans* or ancient inhabitants of Thebes, Hom., and Hes.: in genl. the *Thebans*, Trag.: *ή* *Καδμεία*, the citadel of Thebes, Xen. Hell. 6, 3, 11: Proverb. *Καδμεία νίκη*, a victory won by one's own destruction, a dear-bought victory (from the story of Polynices and Eteocles), Valck. Hdt. 1, 166.

Καδμείων, *ωνος*, *δ*, a descendant of *Cadmus*, Theban, Il. 4, 385, in plur.

Καδμείωνες.

†*Καδμείωνη*, *ης*, *ή*, daughter of *Cadmus*, i. e., Semele, Anth.

Καδμῆιος, *ηος*, *ον*, Ep. and Ion. for *Καδμῆιος*.

Καδμῆϊς, *ιδος*, *pecul. fem.* of *Καδμῆιος*, Semele, H. Hom. 6, 57, Autonoe, Callim.; *ή* *Κ. γαῖα*, i. e. *Thebes*, Hes. Op. 161.

Καδμία, *ας*, *ή*,=καδμεία.

†*Καδμογενής*, *ες*, (*Κᾶδος*, **γενέω*) sprung, descended from *Cadmus*, Soph. Tr. 116.

Κᾶδος, *ον*, *δ*, *Cadmus*, Od. 5, 334; and Hes. Th. 937; son of the Phoenician king Agenor, brother of Europa, founder of Thebes in Boeotia about 1550 B. C.: he is said to have brought from Phoenicia the old Greek alphabet of sixteen letters, hence called *Καδμῆια γράμματα* (Hdt. 5, 58, 59), which was afterwards increased by the eight (so called) Ionic, *η*, *ω*, *θ*, *φ*, *χ*, *ζ*, *ς*, *ψ*, cf. Wolf Proleg. p. LII. sq.—2. son of Scythia, a ruler in Cos, Hdt. 7, 164.—3. a historian of Miletus, son of Pandion, the elder; another, the younger, son of Archelaus

Strab.: cf. Suid. s. v.—II. a mountain and river near Laodicea in Greater Phrygia; the Mt. is now *Babalag*, Strab.

†*Κᾶδοι*, *ων*, *ολ*, *Cadi*, a city of Phrygia on the borders of Lydia, Strab.

Καδοποῖός, *ον*, (*κᾶδος*, *ποιέω*) making pails or vessels.

Κᾶδος, *ον*, *δ*, or *κᾶδδος*, a pail, jar, cask, vessel for water or wine, Lat. *cadus*, Anacr. 16, Hdt. 3, 20, Soph. Fr. 479: all in first form, but the other afterwards prevailed.—II. an urn or box for collecting the votes, like *καδίσκος*, Lat. *stula*, Ar. Av. 1032. (Ion word from *ΧΑΩ* *χανόων*, *ἐχαδον*, to hold, contain.) [α]

†*Κᾶδος*, *τό*, Dor. for *κῆδος*.

†*Καδονιδας*, *α*, *δ*, *Cadonidas*, brother of the Sythian Anacharsis, Diog. L.

Καδονιοι or *Κάδωλοι*, *ων*, *ολ*, boys used in the worship of the *Cabiri*, compared by Dion. Hal. to the Rom. *Camilli*.

†*Καδούρκοι*, *ων*, *ολ*, the *Cadurci*, a Celtic race in Aquitania, Strab.

†*Καδούσιος*, *ων*, *ολ*, the *Cadusii*, a nation of Asia, dwelling on the southwest of the Caspian between the

Araxes and Ma dus, Xen. Cyr. 5, 2, 25, sq.

Καύστας, ον, ὁ, a parasitic plant, dodder, Lat. *cuscuta*, Theophr.

†Καύσις, ιος, ἡ, Cadytis, a city of Palestine, Hdt. 2, 159; 3, 5; acc. to most interpr. Jerusalem, it being a corruption of the Hebr. *Kedoshah*, i. e. sacred city, which is its pres. Arabic name, *El Kodis*; others make it = *Gath* or *Gaza*; v. Bähr Exc. XI., vol. I.

Κάωλοι, οἱ, v. Κάδουλοι.
Κάερα, ας, ἡ, fem. from Κάρ, a Carian woman, II. 4, 142.—II. adj. fem. for Καρικῆ, e. g. Κάερα ἐσθῆς, Hdt. 5, 88.

Καίεις, part. aor. 2 pass. from κάω, κάω.

Κάμμεναι, Ep. for καίμην, inf. aor. 2 pass. of κάω, κάω, II. 23, 198, 210.

Καθᾶ, adv. used for καθ' ἃ, according as, just as, as, Polyb.: more usual καθάπερ, also καθᾶ, and καθῶς, q. v.

Καθαγιάω, =sq., very dub.

Καθαγιάω, f. -ίσω, (κατά, ἀγιάω) to devote, dedicate, esp. by burnt sacrifice, τινί τι, Hdt. 1, 86: hence—II. to burn as a sacrifice, burn as incense, Hdt. 1, 183; 7, 167: also to burn a dead body, Plut.; and so in genl., to bury the dead, ἦν κύνες καθήγγισαν, whom dogs have buried, i. e. eaten up, Soph. Ant. 1081, ubi libri καθήγγισαν, but Schol. interprets it μετὰ ἄγους ἐκόμισαν, while Dind. ap. Stephan. follows Wurland, in supposing ev. 1079–1082 spurious.—III. = καθαγνίζω I., dub: Hence

Καθαγνίσκος, οὐ, ὁ, a devoting, dedication.—II. a burning, esp. of a sacrifice or dead body, hence in genl. funeral rites, Luc.

Καθαγνίζω, f. -ίσω, (κατά, ἀγνίζω) to make pure, cleanse, hallow, Eur. Or. 40.—II. to offer as an expiatory sacrifice, καθ. πέλαγον ἐπὶ τυρῷ, Id. Ion 707: hence absol. to make offerings, -ινί, Luc.: on Soph. Ant. 1081, v. καθαγνίζω II.

†Κάθαα, Cathaea, a city and territory of India, Strab.: hence

†Καθαῖος, α, ον, of Cathaea, Cathaeae; cf. Καθαῖος, the Cathaeans, Arr. An. 5, 22, 1, sq.

Καθαμακτός, ὄν, bloodstained, bloody, Eur. Or. 1358: from

Καθαμάσσω, f. -ξω, (κατά, αἱμάσσω) to make bloody, stain with blood, Aesch. Eum. 450.

Καθαμῆτω, ὦ, = foreg., Eur. Phoen. 1161, Ar. Thesm. 695.

Κάθαμος, ον, (κατά, αἷμα) bloody. Καθαίρεσις, εως, ἡ, (καθαίρω) a putting down, destroying, killing, slaying, Stesich. ap. Suid.: a pulling down, razing, Thuc. 5, 42, Isocr. 153 B.—2. in Medic., a bringing down superfluous flesh, lowering, Hipp., v. Föes. Oecon.—3. a desposal from office.

Καθαίρετον, verb. adj. from καθαίρω, one must take down, reduce, destroy, Thuc. 1, 121.—2. καθαίρετος, έα, έον, to be put down or destroyed, Thuc. 1, 118.

Καθαίρετης, ον, ὁ, (καθαίρω) a putter down, destroyer, overthrower, πελειών, Thuc. 4, 83. Hence

Καθαίρετικός, ἡ, ὄν, fit for putting down: καθ. φάρμακα, lowering medicines, Gal. Adv. κ-ω.

Καθαίρω, ὦ, Ion. καταίρω: fut. ἤσω: fut. 2 καθελώ: aor. 2 καθεῖ-λῶ, inf. καθελεῖν, (κατά, αἰρέω) to shake down, Ιστία, Od. 9, 149; ὅσσοι, ὁθαλάμους καθελεῖν, to close the eyes of the dead, II. 11, 453, Od. 24, 296, for which Hom. says also κατ' ὀφθαλμούς ἐλέειν: to bring down, καθ.

σελήνην, Lat. *coelo deducere lunam*, Ar. Nub. 750: in genl. to take down any thing suspended: hence in mid., καθαίρεσθαι τὰ τόξα, to take down one's bow, Hdt. 3, 78.—2. to take down by force, tear or pull down, overpower, slay, kill, Od. 2, 100; 3, 238, etc.: in genl. to overturn, destroy, raze, Thuc. 5, 40, and Plat.: also in a milder sense, to put down, lower, humble, reduce, καθ. Κύρον καὶ τὴν Πέρσιν δύνανται, Hdt. 1, 71, cf. 95, etc.: esp. to depose, dethrone, Id. 1, 124, etc.: to cancel, rescind, ψήφισμα, Thuc. 1, 140: as law term, to condemn, Musgr. Soph. Ant. 281; ἡ καθαίρουσα ψήφος, a verdict of guilty, Lys. 133, 12.—3. to fetch down as a reward or prize, καθαίρειν ἄγωνα or ἀγώνισμα, Plut.; hence metaph., κατατρέφειν μεγάλα πράγματα, to achieve, accomplish great feats, Hdt. 7, 50, 2, cf. Eur. Supp. 749.—4. more rarely like simple, αἰρεῖν, to take and carry off, seize, Hdt. 6, 41, cf. 5, 36.

Καθαίρω, fut. καθάρω: aor. 1 ἐκάθηρα, later -ἄρα, inf. -ἄραι, Lob. Phryn. 25 (καθαρός). To make pure or clean, cleanse, clean, purge, χρῶς, κρητῆρας, θρόνονος, etc., Hom.; opp. to ἐναίρειν, to dirty, soil, Od. 19, 263: but also,—2. to cleanse away, wash off or away, λύματα, αἷμα, II. 14, 171, Od. 6, 93; also καθ. γαῖαν, to purge the land of monsters, Soph. Tr. 1061. Pass., esp. medic., to be purged by medicine, Hipp.: hence καθαίρομαι γῆρας, I am purged of old age, Aesch. Fr. 39.—II. in religious sense, to cleanse, purify, θεεῖω καθῆραι, to purify by fumigating with sulphur, II. 16, 228; καθ. τὰν θόνον, to purify him from blood, Hdt. 1, 44; but in pass. c. acc., καθαρθῆναι θόνον, 1, 43. Mid. to have one's self purified, Plat. Phaed. 114 C; also, καθαρθαῖν στόμα, to keep one's tongue pure, Aesch. Fr. 365: metaph. in Theocr. 5, 119, = μαστιγώω, like our vulgar phrase to rub one down, cf. σποδέω.—2. c. acc. rei, to cleanse away, atone for, expiate, θόνον, Aesch. Cho. 74.

Καθᾶλλομαι, fut. αλοῦμαι, (κατά, ἄλλομαι) dep. mid.: to spring, leap down, Xen. Eq. 3, 7: metaph. of a storm, to rush down, II. 11, 298.

Καθαλμής, ές, (κατά, ἄλμη) salt, saltish.

Καθάλος, ον, (κατά, ἄλς) very salt, salt, Diphil. ap. Ath. 132 E.

Καθαμάεζον, (κατά, ἄμαεζόν) to wear with wheels: hence strictly of a road worn with wheels; and then like Lat. *tritus*, καθαμαεζόμενος, η, ον, hackneyed, stale, γύναιον καθ., a common prostitute, Ael.; τὰ καθ., (sub. σκόμματα) stale jests, Lat. *convicia de plausto*, Dion. H., v. πομπεύω.

Κάθαμα, ατος, τό, (καθάπτω) any thing tied, a knot, καθ. λύνει λόγον, to loose a knotty point, Eur. Hipp. 671.

Καθαμίζω, f. -ίσω, (κατά, ἄμμος) to sand over, Arist. H. A. 9, 37, 5.

Καθανών, Att. for κατανών, v. I. in Soph. El. 1451.

Καθάπαν, adv. for καθ' ἅπαν, on the whole, Lat. in universum.

Καθάπας, (κατά, ἄπας) adv. once for all, Od. 21, 349: in genl. altogether, Dem. 377, 7; οὐδέ καθάπας, not even once, Polyb.

Καθάπερ, adv. = καθά with enclit. περ, even as, just as, like as, freq. in Hdt. (in Ion. form κατάρπερ), and Att. Sometimes still further length. by εἰ and ἄν εἰ, καθαπερεῖ, καθαπερανεῖ, like as if, just as if, Plat. Philib. 59 E, Legg. 684 C.

Καθαπλώ, ὦ, (κατά, ἀπλώ) unfold, let flow, Aristaeon.

Καθαπτικός, ἡ, ὄν, laying hold of attacking, offensive; from

Καθᾶπτός, ἡ, ὄν, or καθάπτος, *ties* or *fastened* on: καθ. δораίς, bound with, clad in skins, Eur. Hyps. 1, cf. Ar. Ran. 1212: from

Καθᾶπτα, late act. of καθάπτομαι, (κατά, ἄπτα) to tie, fasten or fit on, put upon, τινί τι, Soph. Tr. 1051; τι ἐπὶ τι, Xen. Cyn. 6, 9: also in pass. βρόχιον καθᾶπμένον, Soph. Ant. 1222.—II. rare as καθάπτομαι, to lay hold of, τινός, N. T.

B. καθάπτομαι, fut. -φθῆμαι, dep. mid.: to lay hold of in Hom. always καθάπτεσθαι τινα ἐπέεσσιν, to fasten upon, accost, address one with words, mostly μαλακοῖς or μελιχίοις ἐπέεσσιν; but also, καθ. ἀντιβίοις or χαλεποῖς ἐπέεσσιν, to assail, attack with harsh and angry words, Od. 20, 323, Hes. Op. 330: also simply, καθάπτεσθαι τινα, to address, accost one, Od. 20, 22: and so absol., II. 16, 421, Od. 2, 39.—II. post-Hom. usu. in the bad signf. c. gen. pers., to assail, attack, upbraid one, Thuc. 6, 16: also, καθ. τινός μαστιγι, to attack him with a scourge.—2. in Hdt. 6, 68; 8, 65, to appeal to one as witness, Lat. *antestari*.—3. to lay hold of a thing, apprehend, perceive it, ὕφον, Hipp. Cf. καθάπτο.

Καθάρειος, ον, = καθάριος. Adv. -ως, Eubul. Tit. 1.

Καθάρειότης, ητος, ἡ, καθαριότης. Καθάρεινός, one must keep clean, τινός, from a thing, Luc.; verb. adj. from

Καθαρέω, (καθαρός) to be clean or pure, Plat. Phaed. 58 B: καθ. τινός, to be clean or free from a thing, esp. from guilt in the eyes of God, Heind. Plat. I. c.; and so, ὑπό τινος, lb. 67 A: also, καθ. τινί, to be clean in a thing, Ar. Ran. 355; ἐν τινί, Plut.; περί τι, Polyb.—II. in Gramm. to be pure, as words which have one vowel before another.

Καθαρένιος, τό, = καθάριος, dub., v. Valck. Xen. Mem. 2, 1, 22, Stallb. Plat. Phaed. 58 B.

Καθάρίζω, fut. -ίσω Att. -ῶ, later form for καθαίρω, to cleanse, N. T.

Καθάριος, ον, (καθαρός) cleanly, neat, nice, Lat. *mundus*, of persons, Posidon. ap. Ath. 550 A; of things, Menand. p. 175: καθ. βίος, opp. to πολυτελής, Ath.: of words, pure. Adv. -ως, Amphis Philet. 1. [ᾗ] Hence

Καθάριότης, ητος, ἡ, cleanliness, neatness, Lat. *mundities*, Hdt. 2, 37, Xen. Mem. 2, 1, 22: purity, Arist. Eth. N.

Καθάρισμός, οὐ, ὁ, (καθαρίζω) = καθάριος, Luc.

Καθάριστήριον, ον, τό, a place for purifying.

Κάθαμα, ατος, τό, (καθαίρω) that which is thrown away in cleansing, usu. in plur. off-scourings, scum, deflement, Aesch. Cho. 98: hence—II. metaph. a worthless fellow, scum of the earth, out cast, Lat. *purgamentum*, Ar. Plut. 454, Eupol. Dem. 15.—III. = καθαρός.—IV. in Ar. Ach. 44, ἐντός καθάρματος, within the purified ground, cf. Dict. Antiqu. p. 385.

Καθαρόζω, (κατά, ἄρρωζω) to join or fit to, τινί τι, Eur. Hipp. 771; τὴν ὑπό τινι, Id. Bacch. 929.

Καθαρόμος, οὐ, ὁ, (καθαίρω) a cleansing, γύναι καθαρόμω, Soph. O. T. 1238.—2. an atonement, expiation, an expiation sacrifice, καθαρόν τῆς αἰσχροσύνης καθαίρειν, to take him in atonement for his country, Hdt. 7, 197; αὐ-

οι ἐλαῖνι καθαρῶς, like ἄγος ἐλαύνει Aesch. Cho. 968: also applied to the lowest step in the Eleusinian mysteries.—3. καθαρμοί, songs of purification by Empedocles, Ath. 620 D.—II. also metaph. like λιβάρια II., Plut.

Καθαρολογέω, ὦ, (καθαρός, λέγω) to speak purely.

Καθαροποιέω, ὦ, to purify.

ΚΑΘΑΡΟΣ, ὦ, ὅν, clean, pure, spotless, unsoiled, εἶματα, Hom. (only in Od.), etc.: opp. to ῥυπαρός, πινυῖς.—II. clear, open, free, esp. ἐν καθάρῳ (sub. τόπω), in a clear, open space, in Il. esp. of a space clear from dead bodies; ἐν καθάρῳ ἔσθαι, to leave the way clear, Soph. O. C. 1575; ἐν κ. οἰκεῖν, to live in the open air, Plat. Rep. 520 D; διὰ καθάρου ῥέειν, of a river whose course is clear and open, Hdt. 1, 202: ἐν καθάρῳ ἥλιος, in the open sun, opp. to σκία, Plat. Phaedr. 239 C: opp. to πλήρης, αεστός.—III. in moral sense, clean-handed, pure, clean from guilt or defilement, κ. χεῖρας, Hdt. 1, 35: also c. gen., clear, free from., Hdt. 2, 38; esp. κ. ἀδικίας, κακῶν, etc., Horace's sceleris purus, Plat., etc.: καθαρὰ ἡμέραι, Lat. dies fasti, Id. Legg. 800 D: but in Hom., κ. ἄνακτος, an honorable death, by the sword, not the halter, Od. 22, 462: opp. to μυσταρός.—IV. pure, unmixed, bright, clear, esp. of water, Hdt. 4, 53, and Att.; φέγγος, Pind. P. 9, 159: hence genuine, true, καθάρων, a real, genuine saying, Ar. Resp. 1015; κ. τίμωνι, a very Timon, Ar. Av.: also of language, pure, unadulterated, Dion. H.—V. in genl. without blemish in its kind, spotless, faultless, δ. κ. στρατός, also τὸ καθάδον τοῦ στρατοῦ, the sound portion of the army, Hdt. 1, 211; 4, 135; καθαρὰ ψῆφοι, a clear, complete reckoning, i. e. without any remainder, Dem. 303, 22: κ. δοῦλος, a slave perfect in his p. t. ex pl. by ἀπὸ κριβωμένος, Antiph. Ag. 10.—B. Adv. -ρως, ἀνθρώποι καὶ καθαρῶς, H. Hom. Ap. 121, Hes. Op. 335; καθαρῶς γεγρονάται, to be of pure blood, Hdt. 1, 147.—2. with clean hands, purely, honestly, Dem. 127, 5.—3. clearly, plainly, λέγειν, Ar. Resp. 631.—4. entirely, Dio C. (With the root καθ- cf. Sanscr. *kadh* (purificari), Lat. *castus*, Germ. *keusch*. Butt. Lxv. v. *ἀνὴρ* 10, connects also κεύδω, cf. ψαδάρος, ψεδνός.) Hence

Καθαρότης, ητος, ἡ, cleanness, purity, esp. in moral sense, Plat. Legg. 778 C.—II. cleanness, brightness, opp. to mistiness, Hipp.

Καθαρουργικός, ἡ, ὅν, made pure, sifted, Geop.: from

Καθαρουργός, ὅν, (καθαρός, *ἔργω) making pure.

Καθαράζω, φάτ. Att. -άζω, usu. -ίζω, (κατά, ἀρπάζω) to tear or snatch down, Eur. And. 813.

Καθαρός, ὅν, (καθαίρω) act. cleansing, purifying, esp. from guilt or defilement, atoning, expiatory, Trag.; c. gen., καθ. φόνον, Aesch. Eum. 578.—II. as subst.—1. τὸ καθάρσιον, sub. λέρον, an expiatory sacrifice, also the victim, Eur. I. T. 1225: hence purification, expiatory, Hdt. 1, 35.—2. sub. φάρμακον, opening medicine, a purge, Medic.

Καθάρις, εως, ἡ, (καθαίρω) a cleansing, purification, mode of purification, Hdt. 1, 35.—II. Medic., a clearing off of humours, purging, Hipp. [ῶ]

Καθαρέων, verb. adj. from καθαίρω, one must clean or clear

Καθαρόν, ἡρος, ὁ. = καθαρός, Plut. Hence

Καθαρήριος, ὅν, = καθα, τικός, expiatory, Dion. H.

Καθαρός, ὅν, ὁ, (καθαίρω) a cleanser, purifier, esp. from guilt, defilement, etc., Hipp., and Soph. El. 70.

Καθαρτικός, ἡ, ὅν, (καθαίρω) of, fit for cleansing or purifying; ἡ -κῆ, sub. τέχνη, Plat. Soph. 231 B: but esp. as medic. term, purgative, Hipp.: but also = καθαρίσιος, Arist. Pol.

Καθαρούλος, ὅν, dim. from καθαρός, cleanly, pure, unmixed, Plat. (Com.) Nys. 1. Adv. -λλως, Cratin. Del. 7.

Καθαρός, ες, (καθαρός, εἶδος) clean, clear, ὅμμα, Hipp.

Καθάναν, Att. for κατανάνω.

Καθάντο, for καθ' αὐτό, of itself, by itself, absolutely.

Καθάντων, or better divisim καθ' αὐτόν, by one's self, alone, singly.—II. of one's self, voluntarily.

Καθέδρα, ας, ἡ, a seat, κ. τοῦ λαγῶ, a hare's seat or form, Xen. Cyn. 4, 4: esp. a bench for rowers, a professor's chair or pulpit: also a privy.—2. the sitting part, posteriors, Hipp.—II. a sitting, the state, posture of sitting, Plut.: hence a sitting still, lounging, delaying, ἐν τῇ καθέδρᾳ ἔχειν τινα, to keep him idle, Thuc. 2, 18.

Καθέζομαι, fut. -εδοῦμαι, also -εδοῦμαι, Diog. L., dep. mid., of which Butt. Catal. v. ἴζω, doubts the use of pres. in early Greek, but v. Od. 10, 378, Eur. Heracl. 33, Lys. 133, 11: cf. κάθημι: to set one's self down, sit down, Hom., to hold a sitting or meeting, Od. 1, 372: to sit, sit still, with collat. notion of rest, Od. 10, 378; and so to lounge, loiter, linger, Od. 6, 295: to sit as suppliants, Eur. Heracl. 33: to sit down in a country, encamp, Thuc. 2, 18, etc. Καθέζω is never found, the deficient transit. tenses being supplied by καθίζω, καθιδρύω, καθίστα.

Καθέκηκα, Ep. and Ion. for καθῆκα, aor. 1 from καθίημι, II.

Καθεῖστο, Ep. for ἐκάθηντο, 3 plur. impf. from κάθημι, II.

Καθεῖμαρται, to be ordained by fate; esp. to one's misfortune, Epict.: part., καθεμαρμένος, η, ὅν, ordained by fate, Plut.

Καθεμένως, adv. part. perf. pass. of καθίημι, remissly, languidly.

Καθεργνύμι, Att. for κατεργνύμι, aor. 1 -εργα, to shut in or up, enclose, confine, imprison, first in Hippon. Fr. 13.

Καθείρω, Att. for κατείρω, = foreg. Hence

Καθεύρις, εως, ἡ, Att. for κάτευρις, a shutting in, enclosing, confining, Plut.

Καθεῖς, for καθ' εἰς, also εἰς καθεῖς, one by one, one after another, N. T.: this anomalous phrase for εἰς καθ' ἕνα, was prob. formed backwards from the neut. ἐν καθέβῳ.

Καθεῖσα, aor. 1 from a pres. καθεῖω, which is not used, (κατά, εἶσα) I made to sit down, set or put down, τινα ἐπὶ θρόνον, Il. 18, 389; in genl. I made to sit still, lounge, loiter, tarry, Il. 5, 36; σκοπόν καθεῖσε, he set a spy, Od. 4, 524; ἀνδριάντα κ., Pind. P. 5, 55: also in mid., καθεσάμην, Anacr. Ep. 10. (The deficient tenses are supplied by καθιδρύω.)

Καθέκαστα, for καθ' ἕκ., as adv., τὰ καθ., each particular, Strab.

Καθεκάστην, as adv., used for καθ' ἑκάστην ἡμέραν, day by day, daily.

Καθεκόντιος, ὅν, = ἐκόντιος, LXX.

Καθεκτόν, verb. adj. from κατέχω, one must keep, Plut.

Καθέκτης, ὅν, ὁ, (κατέχω) a trap-door.

Καθεκτικός, ἡ, ὅν, holding, containing, τινός, Aris. H. A.: holding in, tentative, Medic.: from

Καθεκτός, ἡ, ὅν, (κατέχω) held back to be held back or checked, Plut. Adv. -τῶς, Philostr.

Καθελεῖν, inf. aor. 2 act. καθεῖλον of καθαιρέω.

Καθελίσσω, (κατά, ἔλίσσω, ἡ wrap round, τινί τι, Hdt. 7, 1; also in Ion. plqpf. pass. κατελίσσιντο for κατελίσμενοι ἦσαν, Ib. 76.

Καθελκώ, ὦ, (κατά, ἔλκω) to make sore, ulcerate, Hipp., in pass.

Καθελκνύσθω, οὐ, ὁ, a drawing down, launching, Moschio ap. Ath. x. 7 A: from

Καθελκύνω, v. sub καθέλκω. [On quantity, v. ἔλκω.]

Καθέλκω, f. -ξω, (κατά, ἔλκω) to draw down, esp. καθ. τὰς ναῦς, to draw down the ships to the sea, launch them, Lat. deducere naves, Ar. Ach. 544, also too νῆας καθελκύναι, Hdt. 7, 10, Thuc. 2, 93.

Κάθεμα, ατος, τό, or κάθημα, (καθεῖμι) something let down or suspended, e. g. a necklace, collar, etc., Antip. Incert. 78: also καθέτηρ.

Καθεννύμι, to clothe, v. καταέννυμι.

Καθεξής, adv., the more usu. ἐφεξῆς Plut.: also poet., καθεξίης, Opp., in tmesis.

Κάθεζε, εως, ἡ, (κατέχω) a holding keeping hold of, preservation, τῆς ἀρχῆς Thuc. 3, 47: a holding in, τοῦ πνεύματος, Arist. de Sonn. 2, 17.

Καθέζω, fut. of κατέχω, as early as Hom.

Κάθερμα, ατος, τό, = ἔρμα III., Anacr. 19.

Καθερπύω, f. -ύσω, (κατά, ἔρπω) = sq., to creep down, ἐς., Ar. Ran. 485.

Καθερπώ, (κατά, ἔρπω) to creep steal down, Soph. Fr. 110: metaph. of the first down, to steal over the cheek, Xen. Symp. 4, 23, cf. Asclepiad. Ep. 1.

Καθές, imperat. aor. 2 from καθέμι.

†Καθεσθῆσμαι, fut. pass. from καθεῖμαι, non-Att.

Καθεστει, εως, ἡ, (καθίημι) a putting down into, Arist. Meteor.: esp. a bringing of plays upon the stage, Scholl.—II. (καθεζομαι) a sitting down, seat, dwelling.

Καθεστηκώς, adv. part. perf. act. from καθίστημι, fixedly, steadily, calmly, Arist. Pol. 8, 5, 22.

Καθεστηκός, νια, ὅς, part. perf. from καθίστημι.

Καθεστήξω, fut. 3 from καθίστημι, with intr. signf.

Καθεστῶτα, ὡν, τά, syncop. neut. plur. part. perf. from καθίστημι, q. v.

Καθετή, ἡ, v. κάθετος.

Καθετήρ, ηρος, ὁ, (καθίημι) any thing let down or put in, esp.—1. a plug of lint, pessary, to put into a wound, Hipp.—2. a surgical instrument for emptying the bladder, Gal.—3. a fishing-line, Artemid.—4. = κάθεμα, Clem. Al. Hence

Καθετηρίσμος, οὐ, ὁ, a putting in of the catheter.

Καθέτης, ὅν, ὁ, = sq. I. 2.

Κάθετος, ὅν, (καθίημι) let down, put down or in: as subst.—I. ἡ κάθετος, sub. γραμμῇ, a perpendicular line, Procl.: hence also—2. a mason's level or plumbline, Vitruv.—3. perpendicular height, Strab.—4. a fishing-line, Opp.—5. sub. θύρα, a trap-door.—II. ὁ κάθετος, sub. ἁνθρώκιν or βοῦν, an animal let down into the sea as an offering to Neptune, Lys. ap. Harp. in voc

Καθεύδῃ, *one must sleep*, Plat. caedr. 259 D.: verb. adj. from Καθεύδω, impf. Hom. καθεύδων, Att. καθύδων, and ἐκάθευδον: fut. καθευδύσῃ, perf. καθευδῶκα, late, to sleep, slumber, Od. 6, 1, Hdt. 2, 95; in genl. to lie down to sleep, lie, esp. to lie a-bed, Il. 1, 611, Od. 4, 304, etc.; in φιλότητι καθέδου, Od. 8, 313: κ. μετὰ τινας, Plat. Symp. 219 D: metaph. to rest, be at rest, still, quiet, καθ. χερσί, Aesch. Ag. 1357: acc. to Schleusn., in N. T., of the sleep of death, like κοιμᾶσθαι, but all the instances prove the reverse, except 1 Thess. 5, 10, where there is a verbal reference to its usu. signif. in v. 6. Καθεύρεμα, ατος, τό, (καθευρίσκω) an invention, LXX. Καθευρεσιλογέω, ὦ, (καθευρίσκω, λόγος) to have a fertile invention, speak fluently, Polyb. Exc. Vat. p. 397. Καθευρίσκω, f. -ρήσκω, (κατά, εὐρίσκω) to find, discover, Soph. An. 395, in pass. Κάθεσθος, ον, (καθέψω) boiled down, well-boiled, Aesch. ap. Ath. 368 A: κ. χρυσός, refined gold. Καθέψις, ἐς,=foreg., Nic. Καθέψω, εως, ἡ, (καθέψω) a boiling down, Hipp. Καθηψιάσμαι, f. -ήσομαι, (κατά, ἐψιάσμαι) dep. mid.: to mock at, Iat. ubi dicitur. τιμός, Od. 19, 372. Καθεψώ, fut. -ψήσω, (κατά, ἐψώ) to boil down, boil well, boil away, digest, Ar. Vesq. 795.—II. metaph. to soften, temper, joined with πραννεύει, Xen. Eq. 9, 6, cf. πέσσω IV. Κάθη, Att. for κάθησαι, 2 sing. pres. from κάθημαι. Καθηγμονικός, ἡ, ὄν,=ἡγεμονικός: from Καθηγεμών, ὄνος, ὁ, ἡ,=ἡγεμών, a leader, esp. a guide, Hdt. 7, 128; καθ. ὁδός, Polyb. Καθηγέομαι, f. -ήσομαι, (κατά, ἡγέομαι) dep. mid.: to go before, lead, be guide, τινί εἰς τόπον, Hdt. 4, 125; also, καθ. τινί ὁδόν, 9, 104; also c. part., Hdt. 7, 8, 1: hence to go before and teach & thing, Lat. praevire verbis, καθοστήριον, Hdt. 2, 56; also, καθ. λόγον, to begin the discourse, Plat. Symp. 199 C: to be the first to do, to establish, ordain, τι, Hdt. 2, 49; in genl. to show, point out the way, Wess. Hdt. 7, 183: to be teacher of any one, τιμός, Strab.: construct. much like that of the simple verb. Hence Καθηγήτειρα, ας, ἡ, Orph.: fem. from sq. Καθηγητήρ, ἥρος, ὁ, and Καθηγητής, οῦ, ὁ,=καθηγεμών, a leader, guide, teacher, Plat. Καθηδύνω, (κατά, ἡδύνω) to sweeten much, make too sweet, Ath.: in genl. to sweeten, please. [v.] Καθηδυνάβεια, ας, ἡ, a luxurious life: from Καθηδυνάβειω, ὦ, (κατά, ἡδυνάβειω) to squander, I wish in luxury and pleasures, c. acc., Xen. An. 1, 3, 3. †Καθήκει, impers. v. sub καθήκω II. Καθήκων, οντος, τό, v. sub καθήκω II. Καθηκόντως, adv. part. pres. from sq.: v. sq., fin. Καθήκω, f. -ξω, (κατά, ἥκω) to come or go down, go down to fight, attack, Aesch. Cho. 455.—2. to come down to, come or reach to, εἰς or ἐπὶ τι, e. g. ἐπὶ ἄλλασσαν, Hdt. 2, 32: to come to any one, καθήκον ἐς ἡμᾶς ὁ λόγος, the turn of speaking came to us, Aeschin. 31, 27: of time, ὁ χρόνος κ., the time is come, Arist. H. A.: ἡ ἐορτή κ. ἐς τὴν ἡμέραν, the festival falls or hap-

pens on the day, Plut.—II. to suffice, be enough for a thing, τινί; hence to be meet, fit, proper, ὁ καθήκων χρόνος, Soph. O. T. 75: αἱ καθήκοναι ἡμέραι, the regular, proper days, (Dem.) 1372, 8: also impers., καθήκει μοι, it belongs to me, befits or behoves me: hence in part., τὸ καθήκον, οντος, and τὸ καθήκοντα, that which is meet, fit or proper, one's due, duty, Xen. Cyr. 1, 2, 5; and esp. as a technical term of the Stoic philos., Cic. Off. 1, 3: but in Hdt. 1, 97; 5, 49, τὰ καθήκοντα=τὰ καθεστῶτα, the present state of things, circumstances. Adv. part. pres. καθήκόντως, meetly, properly, Polyb. Καθῆλιάς, (κατά, ἡλιάω) to bring the sun in upon, to illuminate, Luc. Καθηλώ, ὦ, (κατά, ἡλώω) to nail on or to, τι πρὸς τι, Plat.: pass. to be nailed with, σπασίσι, Polyb. Hence Καθῆλωσις, εως, ἡ, a nailing on or to: and Καθηλωτής, οῦ, ὁ, one who nails on or to: and Καθηλωτός, ὄν, nailed. Κάθημαι, inf. καθῆσαι, impf. ἐκάθημην, (κατά, ἡμαι) to sit still, sit enthroned, as if perf. pass. of καθίζομαι, to be seated, and so to sit, sit down, Hom., cf. Ruhnk. Ep. Cr. p. 159; strictly, of judges, to take their seats in court, be seated, Ar. Nub. 208, v. Wolf Dem. 507, 25, cf. Thuc. 5, 85: in genl. to sit still, tarry, abide, sojourn, dwell: also with bad signif., to sit, lie idle, sit doing nothing, Hdt. 3, 134; to lead a sedentary, effeminate, unwarlike life, Valck. Hdt. 2, 86: but also of an army, to lie in a place, encamp, Thuc.: to lie in wait, lie in ambush: of districts and countries, to lie, lie low, Lat. subsidere, Eur. Cresph. 1, v. Jac. A. P. p. 561. Construct., καθῆσθαι ἐν τινί, παρὰ τινί, ἐπὶ τινί or τινός, Hom., and Eur.; also κ. ἐκ διόροιο, Od. 21, 420, cf. ἐκ I. 3: but also c. acc. cognate, καθ. ἔδραν, Eur. Heracl. 55. More freq. in Att. than the simple ἡμαι. Καθημαζεύμενος, adv. part. perf. pass. from καθαμαζέω, worn like a road, hence in a stale, hackneyed way, v. καθαμαζέω. Καθημεραν, adv. better divisim, καθ' ἡμέραν, daily. Καθημερεία, ας, ἡ, the passing of the day, daily business, Polyb.: from Καθημερεύω, (κατά, ἡμερεύω) to pass the day. Καθημερινός, ἡ, ὄν, a later form for sq., Theophr., v. Lob. Phryn. 53, who however confounds it with μεθημερινός. Καῖημεριος, α, ον, also ος, ον, happening every day (καθ' ἡμέραν), daily, κ. μοῖρα, Soph. El. 1414. Καθημερόβιος, ον, living only for the day, Lat. qui in diem vivit. Καῖηραι, inf. καθῆρας, part. aor. 1 from καθαίρω, Hom. Καθηρυνάξω, f. -άσω, strengthth. form of ἡσυχάζω, Polyb. Καθιγνύμι, v. καθιγνύμι. Καθιδρός, ον,=καθιδρός, LXX. Καθιδρώω, ὦ, to throw into a violent sweat. Καθιδρώμα, τό,=ιδρώμα. Καθιδρώσις, εως, ἡ,=ιδρώσις. Καθιδρώω, (κατά, ιδρώω) to set down, make to sit down, Od. 20, 257: to establish, restore, heal, Hipp.; but also to consecrate, dedicate, Eur., who uses aor. 1 mid. (I. T. 1481), and pf. pass. in act. signif. (Cycl. 318): καθ. βίον, to make one pass his life, settle him in a place, Id. Bacch. 1339; hence in pass. to sit down, settle, Ar. Av. 45. [On quantity v. ιδρώω.]

Καθιδρώω, ωτος, ὁ, ἡ, (κατά, ιδρώω) sweating much, tired. Καθίεμαι, pass. from καθίημι. Καθιερῶω, (κατά, ιερῶω) to sacrifice, slaughter, Arist. Eth. N. Καθιερουργέω, ὦ,=foreg., Diod. Καθιερῶω, ὦ, (κατά, ιερῶω) o dedicate, devote, hallow, Hdt. 1, 92; ἐαυτὸν ὑπὲρ τινας, Plut.: v. Lob. Phryn. 192 Hence Καθιερῶσις, εως, ἡ, a dedication Dio C. Καθιερωτός, έα, έον, verb. adj. from καθιερώω, to be dedicated, Plat. Legg. 809 B. Καθίζανω, (κατά, ιζάνω) to seat one's self, sit down, θάκονός, Od. 5, 3, also, ἐς θρόνον, Aesch. Eum. 29: ἐπὶ τι, Isocr. 13 B: cf. καθίζω. Καθίζησις, εως, ἡ, a sitting: from Καθίζω, impf. καθίζεν or καθίζων as Wolf writes it, and no doubt rightly, if ἐκάθιζον (which is used in Od. 16, 408) be allowed as the orig. form. Buttm. however is against this, Ausf. Gr. § 86, Anm. 2, cf. Lexil. voc. ἀνήνοθεν 12: fut. καθίσω, Dor. καθίξω. Att. καθίζ: aor. 1 ἐκάθισα, but also καθίσα, Ar. Ran. 911, and Thuc. 6, 66: Ep. part. καθίσσας, Hom.; cf. also καθίσεια (κατά, ιζώ). To set down, make to sit down, oft. in Hom.: later, κ. στρατόν, to encamp, Eur. Heracl. 664, Thuc. 4, 90: ἀγοράς κ., to make an assembly be seated, i. e. hold, open one, Od. 2, 69; and so later, κ. δικαστήριον, to hold a court, Ar. Vesp. 305; but, κ. τινί δικαστήρ, to appoint a judge to try a person, Plat. Legg. 873 E; and so in genl. to appoint, constitute.—2. to place or settle in a place τινὲ εἰς ὅμιον, Eur. Ion 1541.—3. to put into a state or condition, make, render one so and so, e. g. κλαίοντά τινά κ., to set him down to weep, make him weep, Plat. Ion 535 E; but also κλαίειν τινά κ., Xen. Cy. 2, 14.—II. intr. to sit down, be seated, sit, oft. in Hom.: esp. to sit at meals, Lat. discumbere, Xer. Cyr. 8, 4, 2; to sit as judge, Plat. Legg. 659 B: to sit down in a country, encamp, εἰς χωρίον, Thuc. 4, 93: also to settle, sink in, Plat. Phaedr. 254 B: of ships, to run aground, Polyb. Later also in mid., Valck. Hdt. 8, 71: κ. ἐπὶ τινί, Hom., ἐπὶ τι, Ar. Ran. 197, ἐν τινί, Hdt. 5, 25, to sit on a thing; but also c. acc., καθ. τρίποδα, Eur. El. 980, βωμόν, Id. H. F. 48, as we say to sit a horse. B. the pass or mid. is also freq. in this intr. signif., first in Il. 19, 50, in tmesis. Καθίημι, fut. καθήσω: aor. 1 καθήκα, Ep. καθέκηκα (κατά, ἡμι). To send down, let down, let fall, Il. 8, 134, in tmesis; οἶνον λαυκανίης καθέκηκα, I have sent the wine down my throat, Il. 24, 642; but, καθίετε ἱπποὺς ἐν δίνασι, sink them in the stream, as an offering to the river-god, Il. 21, 132 so, κ. ἄγκυραν, Hdt. 7, 36; κ. κατα περικτητήριον, to let down a sounding-line, Hdt. 2, 28; and absol., καθιέναι, to reach by sounding, to sound, Plat. Phaed. 112 E; hence metaph. to put forward by way of trial, to attempt, καθ. πρόβασιν, Ar. Vesp. 174; κ. πείραν, to make an attempt, Ael.: c. κόμας, to let one's hair flow loose, Eur.; but κ. πάγων, to let one's beard grow, Dio C.: κ. γόνυ εἰς γαῖαν, to kneel down, Eur. Hec. 561: also to lead down from the hill to the plain, and in pass. to march down, Aesch. Theb. 79, with v. 1 μεθ.: also in pass. to reach or stretch down seawards, ὅρα πρὸς τὴν βάλατταν καθ., Plat. Critl.

18 A; καθεῖτο à téichē, were carried down to the water, Thuc. 4, 103, cf. 5, 52: so, καθεῖναι σπονδάς, Eur. I. A. 60.—III. κ. ἄνω.τα εἰς ἡγῶνα, ἡμίλλαν, etc., to send down into the place of contest, Lat. demittere ad certamen (cf. descendere in campum, arenam), and so absol., Thuc. 6, 16, Isocr. 353 D; hence also seemingly intr., to come down upon, attack, Ar. Eq. 430: mid. to prepare for attack, put one's self in motion against any one, ἐπὶ τινα, Hdt. I, 138, cf. Lob. Phryn. 398. [On quantity v. ἡμι.]

Καθίκεται, strengthd. for κτερεῖται, to entreat earnestly, τί τινας, Eur. Hel. 1024: but c. dat. pers., Hdt. 6, 68: also in mid., Eur. Or. 324.

Καθικμαίνω=κατικμαίνω.
Καθικνέομαι, fut. -ίζομαι, aor. -ικόμην, (κατά, κνέομαι) dep. mid.: to come down, come to, reach to: hence to reach, touch, esp. to touch painfully, πένθος καθικέτο μοι, sorrow touched me sore, Od. 1, 342; μάλα πῶς με καθίκεο θυμὸν ἐνιπῇ, thou hast touched me nearly, Il. 14, 104, where the acc. is to be explained from the motion towards, not from a transit. force of the word, cf. Soph. O. T. 809: in prose the gen. was more freq. καθικνεῖσθαι τινας ῥάβδον, σκῦτεϊ, κονόβω, etc., like καθάπτομαι, to touch, strike, smite one with a rod, etc., Plut.; also καθ. τῆς ἐπιβολῆς, to reach, gain one's purpose, Polyb.

Καθιλάννυω, strengthd. form of ἱλάννω. [ῥ]

Καθιμάω, ὦ, (κατά, ἱμάω) to let down by a rope, Ar. Vesp. 379, 396. [I] Hence

Καθίμωσις, εως, ἡ, a letting down by a rope, Plu.

Κεζῶμενον δὲ=καθιμάω.

Καθινύμι, mid. καθινύμιαι, also written καθιγνύμι, καθιγνύμαι=καθίζω, καθίζομαι, Hipp. The simpl. ἱνύμι only in Gramm.

Καθιπάρομαι, f. -όσομαι, (κατά, ἱπάρομαι) dep. mid.: trans. to ride down, ride over, overrun with horse, καθ. τὴν χώραν, Hdt. 9, 14: hence in genl., to trample down, trample under foot, like λαῖς πατεῖν, Aesch. Eum. 150, 731, 779: later c. gen., κ. φιλοσοφίας, Diog. L.—II. to ride up and down, ride, Macho ap. Ath. 581 D, sensu obsceno.

Καθίπνευσις, εως, ἡ, a riding down upon or against, Dion. H.: from

Καθίπνευα, (κατά, ἱπνεύω)=καθίπαρομαι, to ride down, trample under foot, Ἀργείων στρατόν, Eur. Phoen. 732. Pass. οἱ ποταμοὶ καθίπτυνονται, the frozen rivers are ridden upon, Hdn.

Καθιπποκράτεις, ὦ, f. -ήσω, and Καθιππομάχew, ὦ, f. -ήσω, to conquer with horse.

Καθιπποτροφέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (κατά, πποτροφέω) to spend or squander in treading horses, Isae. 55, 22.

Καθίπταμαι, v. καταπέτομαι.

Κάθισις, εως, ἡ, (καθίζω) a sitting, ying, Plut.

Κάθισμα, ατος, τό, a seat, Diosc.

Καθιστάνω, later and worse form or eq.

Καθίστημι (κατά, ἵστημι). — A. γα.α. tenses, pres., impf., fut. κατατήσω, and aor. 1: also pres., impf., ut., and aor. 2 mid: imperat. pres. καθίστα, Il. 9, 202, and καθίστη for καθίστασθαι. To set, put down, κρητῆ-α, Il.: so Πύλονδε καταστήσαι τινα, to bring one down to Pylos, Od. 13, 74, κ. τινὰ ἐξ Νάξου, Hdt. 1, 64; and κ. νῆα, to bring a ship to land, put

in, Od. 12, 185: and κ. δίφρον, to stay or stop it, Soph. El. 710.—2. to settle, ordain, appoint, establish, confirm, κ. τινὰ τῦραννον, Hdt. 5, 92, 1, cf. 94: κ. νομοθέτας, δικαστῆς, etc. Xen.; esp. of political constitutions, κ. πολιτεῖαν, ὀλιγαρχίαν, etc., like Lat. ordinare, constituere reipublicam, Wolf Dem. 460, 15; in genl. to set in order, arrange, τὰ πράγματα, Isocr.: also to restore, Eur. Alc. 362: in this sense freq. also in mid., esp. aor. 1, Aesch. Eum. 706, Ar. Vesp. 502; strictly to appoint for one's self, choose, e. g. a leader, Xen. An. 3, 1, 39.—3. esp. to bring into a certain state, κ. σώμα, to prepare the body for medicine, Hipp.: freq. κ. τινὰ εἰς τι, e. g. ἐξ ἀπόνειας, Thuc. 1, 82, ὀνειδι, Isocr. 134 C; to bring to power or dignity, Plat. Rep. 569 A: also sometimes c. inf.: in genl. to make or render so and so, κ. ἐμάντον ψενδῇ, Soph. Ant. 657, κ. τὴν φανερὸν, Thuc. 2, 42; and c. part., κλίσαντα καθίστασθαι τινα, to bring one to tears, Eur. Andr. 635.

B. in pass. and intr. tenses, i. e. aor. 2, perf., and plqpf., of act.: intr. to be placed, set, set one's self down, settle, ἐξ τόπον, Hdt. 3, 131.—2. intr. to be settled, established, or appointed, Hdt., etc.—3. in a physical sense, to settle, deposit a sediment, Hipp.—4. also to stand quiet or calm, e. g. of water, πνεῦμα καθεστηκός, a calm, Ar. Ran. 1003; ὁ θόρυβος κατέστη, Hdt. 3, 80: metaph. of persons, to become calm and composed, Soph. Aj. 306; καταστάς, composedly, Blomf. Aesch. Pers. 300.—5. to be in a certain state, ἐν καταστήναι, to come to a good issue, Hdt. 7, 132, etc.—6. to be usual or customary; and in genl. to be or become, Hdt. 1, 94; 2, 84, Soph. O. T. 703: hence καθεστηκώς, Ion. κατεστέως, existing, established, ordinary, Hdt. 1, 65; 3, 89; ἡλικία καθεστηκυῖα, Cicero's constants aetas, middle age, Thuc. 2, 36: τὰ καθεστῶτα, the present state, existing laws, customs, usages, esp. the established construction of a state, Wolf Dem. 462, 3. Adv. -κότως, q. v.

Καθιστήριον, ου, τό, (καθίζω) a seat.
Καθιστορέω, ὦ, strengthd. for ἱστορέω.

Καθό, adv. in use for καθ' ὅ=καθά, in so far as, according as, Arist. Metaph.: so that, Plat. Soph. 267 D.

Καθοδηγέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (καθοδηγός) to lead, show the way, Plut.

Καθοδηγήσις, εως, ἡ, Clem. Al., and Καθοδηγία, ας, ἡ, Strab., a leading, guidance, from

Καθοδηγός, ου, ὁ, (κατά, ὀδηγός) a leader, guide, shower, Orph

Καθοδός, ου, ἡ, (κατά, ὀδός) a going down, descent, Plut.—II. a coming back, return, esp. of an exile (φυγάς) to his country, Hdt. 1, 60, 61, etc., freq. in Thuc., and Xen.

Καθολικός, ἡ, ὄν, (κάθολος) general, universal, Polyb.: unchanging, perpetual, νόμοι, Philo: catholic, Eccl. Adv. -κός, Polyb.

Καθολεύς, εως, ὁ, (καθέλω) one that draws down.—2. a kind of bandage, Gal.

Καθολκή, ἡς, ἡ, (καθέλω) a drawing down, esp. of ships to sea.

Καθολικός, ὄν, (καθέλω) drawing down: ὁ καθ.=καθολεύς, Gal.: v. Lob. Phryn. 316.

Καθόλου, as adv., on the whole, in general, generally, for καθ' ὅλον, Xen.; ἡ κ. ἀπόδειξις, a universal proof, opp. to ἡ κατά μέρος, Arist. Org.: ἡ τῶν κ. πράγματων σύνταξις, universal history, Polyb.

Καθομῖλλω, f. -ίσω, (κατά, ὀμῖλλω) to make quite level or even; metaph. to soften, refine, civilize, Plut.

Καθομυρῖω, f. -ίσω, (κατά, ὀμυρῖω) to describe after the manner of Homer, Aristaeon.

Καθομιλέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, 'κατά, ὀμιλέω) to engage, conciliate by daily intercourse, to suit one's self to, κοινῇ τινί, Arist. Pol. Pass. to be used in daily intercourse, to pass into a proverb, Diosc. Hence part. perf. καθομιλημένος, every day, common, current, ἡ καθ. δόξα περί τινας, Polyb.

Καθομολογέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (κατά, ὀμολογέω) to confess, allow, esp. wrong ly, Plat. Crito 49 C.—II. to promise, engage, vow, Luc.: to betroth, Plut., in pf. pass. c. signif. act.

Κάθομον, κάθομα, late words = ὀμολογ.

Καθοπλίζω, f. -ίσω, (κατά, ὀπλίζω) to equip, fit out, arm, Herm. Soph. El. 1074, Aeschin. 75, 33. Hence

Καθοπλίσις, εως, ἡ, an arming, mode of arming, Polyb.

Καθοπλισμός, ου, δ=foreg., Polyb. Καθοπτικός, ἡ, ὄν, able to see into, hence keen-sighted: from

Καθοράω, ὦ, fut. κατόφρομαι: aor. κατέιδον, inf. κατέιδεν: perf. καθώρῃα (κατά, ὀράω), Thuc. 2, 42; 11, 337, ἐπὶ τινας, Hdt. 7, 44.—II. transit. to look down upon, in which signif. Hom. uses only mid., as, καθορώμενος αἶαν Il. 13, 4; hereto is referred also Il. 24, 291, Τροίην κατά πᾶσαν ὄραται (for καθοράται): not found in Od.: but Hdt. has also the act., 7, 194, 208.—2. in genl. to view, see, Hdt. 9, 59: and then to perceive, observe, Pind. P. 9, 87 καθορῶν τί ἐν τινι, to perceive or observe something therein, Plat. Legg. 905 B: in Ar. Eq. 803 σοῦ is not given after καθοράω, but joined with ἂ παρ' αὐτοῦργεῖς, as if it were τῇ παρουργεῖσθαι: also κ. εἰ., to look and see whether..., Hdt. 2, 38.

Καθορίζω, f. -ίσω Att. -ῖω, (κατά, ὀρίζω) to bound, define. Hence

Καθοριστικός, ἡ, ὄν, bounding, defining, determining, Clem. Al.

Καθορμίζω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, = ὀρμίζω, Anth.

Καθορμίζω, f. -ίσω Att. -ῖω, (κατά, ὀρμίζω) to bring a ship into harbour, bring to anchor: and hence in pass., c. aor. mid, to come into harbour, put in, ἐς τὸν, Thuc. 3, 32, etc.—2. in genl. to bring, plunge in or into, σαυτὸν ἐς πημονίαν, Aesch. Pr. 965.

Κάθορμον, ου, τό=ὄρμος, a neck lace, LXX.

Καθοσιώω, ὦ, like καθιερεύω, to offer, sacrifice, Ar. Plut. 661, in pass.; also in mid., Eur. I. T. 1320.—2. to consecrate, hallow, Plut. Hence

Καθοσιώσις, εως, ἡ, a dedication, hallowing, Eccl.

Καθόσον, used adv. for καθ' ὅσον, in so far as, inasmuch as.

Καθότι, used adv. for καθ' ὅ τι, how, in what manner, Thuc. 1, 82, etc.: so far as, Polyb.: but better written divisim.

Καθοῦ, for καθέσο, imperat. aor. 2 mid. from καθίμην.

Καθυβρίζω, f. -ίσω, (κατά, ὑβρίζω) to treat despitefully, to insult, affront wantonly, usu. c. acc., as Soph. El. 522, etc.: but also c. gen., Soph. O. C. 960, Phil. 1364; and, rarely, c. dat., Soph. Aj. 153.—II. absol. to wanton, Soph. O. C. 1535. Hence

Καθυβριστέον, verb. adj., one must insult wantonly, Clem. Al.

Καθυγιάσις, εως, ἡ, a cure. [ῥ]

Καθυραίνω, (κατά, ὑγραίνω) to wet, moisten, wet through, Theophr. Hence

Καθυρασιός, οὐ, ὁ, awetting through. Καθυρίος, ον, (κατά, ὑγρός) very wet or moist, Theophr.

Καθύδρος, ον, (κατά, ὕδωρ) very watery, full of water, καθύδρος κρατήρ, a cup of water, periph. for water itself, Soph. O. C. 158.

Καθ' ἑλκτέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (κατά, ἑλκτέω) to bark at, εἰς τίνα, Plut.: also τυνός.

Καθύλλω, f. -ίσω, (κατά, ἑλκτέω) to strain or filter, Ath.

†Καθύλλοι, ὧν, οἱ, the Cathylci, a German people, Strab.

Καθύλομάνεω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (κατά, ὑλομανέω) to shoot into too luxuriant foliage, run all to wood, Hipp.

Καθυμένω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (κατά, ὑμνέω) to sing of much or constantly, Cleanth. 6.

Καθυπάρχω, strengththd. for ὑπάρχω, Plut.

Καθυπείκω, strengththd. for ὑπείκω.

Καθυπεφαίνω, = ὑπεφαίνω, to indicate slightly.

Καθυπενδίδωμι, strengthened for ὑπενδίδωμι.

Καθυπεράκουντιζώ, f. -ίσω, strengthened for ὑπερακουντιζώ, Ar. Av. 825.

Καθυπερέχω, f. -ίσω, strengththd. for υπερέρχω, Polyb.

Καθυπερφηνέομαι, dep., strengththened for ὑπερφηνέομαι.

Καθύπερθε, and before a vowel καθύπερθεν, adv., (κατά, ὑπερθε) from above, down from above, Il. 3, 337, Od. 12, 442; c. gen., Od. 8, 279.—2, over, on the top or upper side, above, oft. in Hom.; Φρυγίη καθύπερθε, upper Phrygia, Il. 24, 545; also c. gen., καθύπερθε Χίου, above Chios, i. e. north of it, Od. 3, 170: opp. to ὑπένερθε, Od. 10, 352; hence, τὰ κ., the upper country, i. e. further inland, Hdt. 2, 5, etc.: also καθύπερθε γενέσθαι τυνός, o get the upper hand of one, strictly of a wrestler who falls atop of his opponent, Hdt. 8, 60, 3; 8, 136: also, κ. ἦ..., Id. 8, 75.—II. of time, before, c. gen., Hdt. 5, 28, cf. ἄνω.

Καθυπερτέρω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, = ὑπερτέρω. Hence

Καθυπερτέρησις, εως, ἥ, = ὑπερτέρησις.

Καθυπέρτερος, α, ον, compar. from καθύπερθε, upper, higher, above: of persons, having the upper hand, κ. πολέμω, Hdt. 1, 65, 67: superl. καθυπέρτατος, η, ον, highest, uppermost, Lat. supremus, Hdt. 4, 199.

Καθυπηρετώ, ὦ, f. -ήσω, strengththd. for ὑπηρετώ.

Καθυπισχομαι, strengthened for ὑπισχομαι, Luc.

Καθυπνής, ες, = κάθυπνος, Nic.

Καθύπνιος, ον, (κατά, ὑπνός) hap- pening in sleep, Oenom. ap. Euseb.

Καθύπνιος, αν, (κατά, ὑπνός) fast asleep, sleepy, apt to sleep, Arist. Probl. Hence

Καθύπνιος, ὦ, f. -ώσω, to be fast or sound asleep, fall asleep, Hdt. 7, 12, 15: also in mid. Hdt. 7, 14. Hence

Καθύπνιος, εως, ἥ, a falling asleep, Arist. Probl.

Καθυπαλλάω, (κατά, ὑποβάλλω) to subject, subdue.—2, = ὑποβίβω.

Καθυπογράφω, f. -ψω, strengththd. for ὑπογράφω.

Καθυποσχέομαι, -δέχομαι, -δωμι, strengththd. for ὑποδ.

Καθυποκλέπτω, f. -ψω, strengththd. for ὑποκλ.

Καθυποκρίνωμαι, (κατά, ὑποκρίνω) dep. mid.: to deceive one by dramatic

arts, or by assuming a mask, τινά, Dem. 449, 16, cf. καταλέω, κατορ- χέομαι.—II. καθυποκρίνεσθαι εἶναι τίνα or τι, to pretend to be other than one is, personate some person or thing, Luc. [2]

Καθυποπίπτω, strengththd. for ὑπο- πίπτω, Long.

Καθυποπτεύω, = ὑποπτεύω, to sus- pect, Arist. Rhet. Al.

Καθυποσαίνω, -στίβιζω, -στρέφω, strengththd. for ὑποσ.

Καθυποτάσσω, Att. -ττω, (κατά, ὑποτάσσω) to make quite subject, Clem. Al.

Καθυποτοπέομαι, -τρέχω, strengthth- ened for ὑποτ.

Καθυποτρίνω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, strengththd. for ὑποτρινω.

Καθυποψιθύριζω, f. -ίσω, = ὑποψι- θυρίζω, to whisper to in secret.

Καθυπστερέω, ὦ, (κατά, ὑστερέω) to come far behind another, τυνός, Hipp.; hence to be inferior to another, τυνός, Strab.: also absol. to be behindhand, come too late, Polyb.

Καθυπτερίζω, f. -ίσω, = foreg., LXX.

Καθύψις, εως, ἥ, submission: esp. false submission, collusion with the ad- versary, Lat. praevicatio: from

Καθυψίμη, fut. -ήσω, (κατά, ὑψί- ημι) to slacken, let loose, let go, hence to give up, betray, τινί τι, Dem. 343, 3: in a lawsuit, καθ. τὸν ὥνωνα, to conduct the contest treacherously, be in collusion with the adversary, Lat. praevicari, Dem. 262, 12; 563, 19: also intr. to slacken one's exertions in a thing, to fall back from it, c. gen., Luc. Mid., καθυψίσθαι τινι, to give way, give in, yield to any one, Xen. Hell. 2, 4, 23; καθυψίσθαι ἐν τινι, to slacken in a thing, e. g. ἐν μάχαις.

Καθυψίστημι, strengththd. for ὑψί- στημι.

Καθυορίζομαι, = ὠρίζομαι.

Καθυρισμός, adv. part. pf. pass. from καθορίζω, definitely, Clem. Al.

Καθύς, adv., = καθά, Hdt. 9, 82, acc. to MSS.; but the word seems later, and is at least never used by good Att. authors, Lob. Phryn. 426.

ΚΑΙ, conjunct., and, also, Hom.

Its great variety of usage has been very scantily explained, so that what follows is little more than a first sketch.—I. joining words and sentences, like Lat. et, while enclit. te answers to Lat. que: by anacoluth. it joins a partic. and finite verb, Il. 22, 247, ὧς φαμένῃ, καὶ ἡγήσατο, for ὧς ἔφη, καὶ ἡγήσατο, where others wrongly suppose a pleonasm of καί, Thiersch Gr. Gr. § 297, 5; while Döderlein takes καί for also in all these cases, Lect. Hom. 2, p. 9, 10: anacoluth. also in apodosis, after relative particles of time in protasis, e. g. Hdt. 1, 79: when in prose two words or clauses are to be closely combined, te καί and τε...καί are oft. used, as, ἀρκτοὶ τε καὶ λέοντες, bears and lions, both as creatures of one kind, ravenous beasts; θαυμάζονται, ὧς σοφοὶ τε καὶ εὐτυχεῖς γεγενημένοι, they are admired both as wise and fortunate, i. e. as wise, and therefore as fortunate: but in Hom. when these two conjunctions come together, καί belongs wholly to the word following, being not the copulative and, but the emphatic also, Il. 4, 160; 21, 262; and the same holds of ἡδέ καί, and also, Od. 1, 240, and καί τε, Il. 1, 521, etc., which is simply Ep., also repeated καί τε..., καί τε..., Od. 14, 465; in the last case τε does not combine, like καί but merely adds.

Herm. on Elmsl. Eur. Med. p. 360 also Att. in one sentence, καί... τε... and...also, Poppo Xen. Cyr. 1, 4, 17 Herm. üb. Böckh's Behandl. Graeca. Inschr. But the common repetition καί...καί, both...and, as well...also, partly...partly, Lat. et...et or cum...cum, is unknown to the Ep.: they use in- stead, τε...τε.—II. also, not merely joining words or sentences, but also emphatically distinguishing a single word or clause, which notion we ex- press sometimes by also, sometimes by even, sometimes by the pron. self, as, Il. 5, 685, ἐπειτά με καὶ λόγοι αἰών, then let life also forsake me, i. e. life as well as all other goods; so too, τάχα κεν καὶ ἀνατίον αἰτιόωτο he would charge the innocent also, even the in- nocent, Il. 11, 654, etc., cf. 4, 161. This usage is also very freq. in prose, esp. in antithesis, as οὐ μόνον...ἀλλὰ καί, not only...but also: the Att. however even in strong emphasis omit καί after ἀλλὰ, Wolf Dem. 467, 17: so Lat. non modo or non solum...sed, for sed etiam, v. on Tac. Germ. 10, 15.—2. with participles or adjectives in this same emphat. signf., καί often forms an antithesis to the chief verb, and may be rendered by though, although, albeit, as, Ἐκτορα, καί μεμιαστό, μάχης σὺν σέσθαι οἶω, strictly, Hector, even raging, will I keep away, i. e. how much soever he rage or although he rage, Il. 9, 655; so, τί σὺ ταῦτα, καὶ ἔσθλος ἔων, ἀγορεύεις; how canst thou say this how brave soever thou be, or although thou be brave, Il. 16, 627, cf. 13, 787, Od. 2, 343, Valck. Phoen. 277; and φεύγουσι καὶ πολλοὶ ὄντες, they fly, although they are many: in all these cases καίπερ might be used, but this need not make us say that καί is put for καίπερ, for καί does not quit its funda- mental signf.; in Xen. An. 1, 6, 1, καί πρόσθεν πολέμους, καίπερ could not stand. In Att. it really passes into the signf. of καίτοι, when it be- gins a parenthet. sentence, Wolf Lept. 463, 9.—3. in genl. as a parti- cle increasing or diminishing the force of words and clauses,—a. in- creasing, esp. with a compar., as, θεός καὶ ἡμείνωνας ἵππους δαρήσαι- το, Il. 10, 556; so, δόμεναι καὶ μεῖ- ζον ἄεθλον, Il. 23, 551, cf. 19, 200; 23, 386; in which cases strictly ἄλ- λος is omitted, so that in full it would be ἄλλωνος καὶ ἡμείνωνας ἵππων, ἄλ- λο καὶ μεῖζον ἄεθλον, etc.: also with a superl., καὶ μάλιστα, Lat. vel max- ime, Xen. This increasing use of καί which may use. be rendered and in deed, and that, etc., is also very freq. in prose; it answers to the Lat. et is, isque, idemque, and is very oft. used in this way before οὕτως, Hdt. 1, 147, 6, 11; most freq. with neut. pl. καί ταῦτα, and that, and indeed, and be- sides, especially, Wolf Dem. 466, 20: also καί sometimes combines a part with its whole in order to give it a strong emphasis, as, θεοὶ καὶ Ζεύς, the gods and above all Jupiter, θεοὶ καὶ Πιστεύδων, Aesch. Pers. 750, etc.: closely connected with this is the freq. Att. phrase πολλοὶ καὶ ἄλλοι, usu. taken as pleonasm. many others, but which is really the same as ἄλ- λοὶ καὶ πολλοὶ, others and they many, so that here καί has a limiting or ex- plaining force, and is quite necessary: so also in other cases the thing as limited or explained is put first, βῆ πρὸς δῶμα Διὸς καὶ μακρὸν Ὀλύμ- πον, he went to Olympus and

to the house of Jupiter, II. 5, 398; whereas in strict logical order it follows, as πρός μακρὸν ὁρος καὶ Κύνθιον ὄμβρον, H. Hom. Ap. 17, cf. Aesch. Ag. 63, Soph. Tr. 1277: the foll. forms are very common, τινὲς καὶ ἄλλοι, τινὲς καὶ σὺχοι, τινὲς καὶ πολλοί, also in sing. τις καὶ ἄλλος, Heind. Plat. Phaed. 58 D, 66 A: for ἄλλως τε καί... v. sub ἄλλως.—b. diminishing, ἰκέμενος, καὶ κατὰν ἀποθρόσκοντα νοῆσαι, he longs to see even, the smoke rising, were it but the smoke, Od. 1, 58; so too, οὗς ἦδὺν καὶ λέγειν, with whom 'tis sweet even to speak, only to speak, Ar. Nub. 528, a rare usage.—III. at the beginning of a speech, καὶ must refer to something gone before, which it takes up and pursues; not as Hom., with whom the discourse is usu. taken up by καὶ λήν, (as καὶ λήν σ' ἐτι νῦν γε σώσομεν (for σώσομεν σ' ἐτι νῦν γε καὶ λήν σε σώσομεν), we will save thee, and that completely, II. 19, 408; so also Od. 1, 46; 3, 203: cf. supr. II. 3, a: yet Homer uses it also esp. in phrase καὶ τότε, καὶ τότε δῆ, καὶ τότε ἔπειτα, at the beginning of a narrative, where the time is more strongly marked than by τότε alone, II. 1, 92, Od. 2, 108, etc.: in genl. very freq. in transitions, as in Oratt., καὶ μοι λέγε..., καὶ μοι ἀνάγνωθι..., and now tell me, etc.: but sometimes like ἀλλά, it also introduces a formal objection, Soph. Aj. 462: esp. in form καὶ πῶς, q. v.—IV. in a question, καὶ imparts some indefiniteness, admitting a number of possibilities, which we can only express by pronunciation, as, ἡ καὶ μοι νυμεσσαι: wilt thou be angry at me? Od. 1, 389: it also strengthens the question, Pors. Phoen. 1373.—V. after ὁμοιος, ἴσος, δ' αὐτός, καὶ stands for ὡς or ὥσπερ, ἡ γνώμησι ἐχρέοντο ὁμοίως καὶ σὺ, they had the same opinion as you, Valck. Hdt. 7, 50, 2, where strictly it should be, ἐκείνοι καὶ σὺ ἐχρ. ὁμοίως γνώμῃσι.—2. likewise used with adverbs of time, where however on account of the different notions, τὲ is usually added, as, νῦν τε καὶ πάλαι, νῦν τε καὶ τότε, δὲ τε καὶ τότε, for ὥσπερ πάλαι, ὥσπερ τότε, now as heretofore, now as at that time, Schäf. Soph. Ant. 181, Heind. Plat. Soph. 236 D, cf. Catull. 12, 17: here καὶ marks perfect agreement between the present and past, so that now and at that time appear as one.—3. also before verbs, where δτε, etc., might stand, as, ἦν ἡμᾶρ δεῦτερον... καὶ κατηγόμην, it was the second day...and I came to land (i. e. when I came), Soph. Phil. 355: and with τὲ going before, παρέχονται τὲ μέσαι νύκτες καὶ ψυχεται τὸ ὕδωρ (for δτε), Hdt. 1, 181, cf. 3, 108; 4, 139.—VI. in Att., freq. after τις and the relat. pron., to connect the thoughts more closely, where to us καὶ easily appears pleonastic without being so, Steph. Dial. Att. p. 33, Wolf Dem. 61, 2: v. Pors. ad Eur. Phoen. 1373: Schäf. ad Dem. I. c.—VII. when καὶ joins an affirm. clause with a negat., esp. in the phrase κοῦ, also καὶ κίστα, etc., it seems to take the ign. of an adversative particle, as if it were ἀλλ' οὐ or οὐ δέ, but the opposition strictly lies in the negation, ἡ τι ὁράσον εἴρπε κοῦ θανομένοιο, Soph. Tr. 160: it also carries on the negat. to a second member of a sentence, and so stands for οὐτε, Jac. A. p. 697.—VIII. in loose definitions

of number, about, καὶ ἐξ ἐβδόμηκοι, τα, αὐθιγόμενος γίνεται καὶ ἐξ ἐπτακαίδεκα πηχέας, Hdt. 2, 60, 68.—IX. as to its position, καὶ, and, is sometimes poet. put after another word, as, ἐγγίκα, τοῖςδε κοῦδεν ἀντεῖπειν ἔγω for καὶ τοῖςδε οὐδέν, Aesch. Pr. 51: so Lat. et.—2. καὶ, also, sometimes goes between a prep. and its case, ἐν καὶ θαλάσῃ, Pind. O. 2, 51.—3. as καὶ always belongs to what follows, it is very seldom put at the end of a verse, but it is so Soph. Phil. 312, Ar. Vesp. 1193.—The compds. and combinations of καὶ, as καὶ γάρ, καὶ γε, καὶ εἰ, etc., are placed in alphabet. order.
Καῖδας, ov Dor. α, δ, a gulf in the earth, or underground cavern at Sparta, into which state-criminals or their corpses were thrown, like the Athen. βάραθρον, Thuc. 1, 134: also written κεάδας, καιάτας, καίτας, Buttm. Lexil. v. κητώσσα 4. (Akin to κῶς and sq.)
Καῖαρ, ατος, τό, a gulf or chasm in the earth.—II. the hollow of a sling, in which the stone lies, also κύαρ. (Cf. Buttm. Lexil. v. κητώσσα v. foreg.)
Καῖάττας, ov, ὁ, κόλπος, Sinus Caietanus, gulf of Caieta, now Gaëta, in Italy, Strab.
Καῖάφας, α, δ, Caiaphas, a Jewish high priest, mainly instrumental in effecting the death of Christ, N. T.; Joseph.
Καὶ γάρ, for truly, to confirm a prop. which of itself even is tolerably certain, II. 3, 188, Od. 18, 261; which notion is strengthd. by καὶ γὰρ δῆ, for of a surety, II. 16, 810: also simply poet., καὶ γὰρ βα, II. 1, 113; and in Att., καὶ γὰρ καί, καὶ γὰρ οὖν, καὶ γὰρ τοι, Lat. etenim profero.
Καί...γε, and indeed, Lat. et...quidem, to introduce an emphatic addition, καὶ λήν κείνός γε ἐοικότει κείται δλέθρῳ (for κείνός ἐοικότει κείται δλέθρῳ, καὶ λήν γε), Od. 1, 46; unless with Wunder, Advv. in Soph. Phil. p. 46, γε is better referred to κείνός, and Aegisthus thereby opposed to Ulysses, cf. Od. 11, 181; 15, 155, II. 1, 553, and so like καὶ followed by ἀλλά, for indeed, Od. 9, 357.—II. in Att., also to imply condition or limitation. Τὲ is always separated from καὶ by one or more words.
Καὶ δέ, and yet, but also, II. 14, 364, Od. 12, 116, cf. Jac. A. P. p. 217; also, καὶ δέ τε, II. 20, 28, and καὶ δέ νῦν, II. 22, 420. The Att. put one or more words between καὶ and δέ, Herm. Vig. n. 345; so Lat. et...autem, Schäf. Long. p. 350. Its usage in Trag. is denied by Pors. Or. 614, but v. Wellauer Aesch. Pr. 975, Seidl. Eur. El. 1112.
Καὶ δὲ καί, like foreg., and also.
Καὶ δῆ, and, even, also even, II. 1, 161, which Att. also express by καὶ δῆ καὶ and καὶ δῆ οὖν, and indeed also, and certainly also.—II. and indeed, certainly, allowing or conceding, II. 15, 251: hence used by the Att. in strong affirmation, esp. in answers, yes indeed, by all means, Lat. et certe, et vero.—III. like καὶ ἦδη for εὐθύς, even now, just now, with pres. and fut., Wolf Lept. p. 285, Herm. Vig. n. 301, Id. ad Soph. Aj. 49.—IV. supposing or granting it to be the case, Lat. fac, fac ita esse, Valck. Hdt. 7, 184, Pors. Med. 1115, cf. Herm. Vig. n. 331.—V. καί...δῆ, and indeed, with one or more words between, freq. in Att.—VI. καὶ δῆ καί, and therefore, and so, also at the beginning of a second clause, when the

first begins with καί, Lat. quum., etiam, Hdt. 5, 28, etc., cf. Wolf. Lept. p. 212; and after τε, Plat. Rep. 618 A: so also freq. after ἄλλος, Hdt. 1, 1, cf. Schäf. Dion. Comp. p. 386: in the same sense Hdt. 5, 67, makes καὶ δῆ πρός follow ἄλλος.
Καὶ εἰ, even if, although, supposing that, where it is left uncertain whether the thing assumed really exists or not, with the same moods as εἰ II. 4, 347; 13, 316, etc.; whereas with εἰ καί, the thing is supposed as existing, cf. Stallb. Plat. Gorg. 509 A.
Καιεταίς, εσσα, εν, (καίαι, καίαι δας) full of gulfs or caverns, Λακεδαίμονα καιεταέσσας was read by Zenodotus in Od. 4, 1, where Aristarch. gave κητώεσσας, as we now read, Buttm. Lexil.
Καίητη, ης, ἡ, Caieta, now Gaëta, a city of Latium in Italy, Strab.
Καί κε, καὶ κεν, Ep. for καὶ ἄν, κἄν, Hom.
Καικίας, ov, ὁ, the north-east wind, Ar. Eq. 437.
Καικίλιος, ov, ὁ, the Rom. Caecilius, Anth.
Καικινίος, ov, ὁ, the Caecinius, a river of lower Italy near Locri, now the Ancinale? Thuc. 3, 103, v. I. Καικί νος, and in Ael. V. H. [i]
Καῖκος, ov, ὁ, the Caicus, a river of Mysia falling into the sea opposite Lesbos, Hes. Th. 343; Hdt. 2, 47.—II. masc. pr. n., Theocr.
Καῖκον πεδίον, ov, τό, the plain of Caicus, in Mysia along the Caicus, now prob. Krimakli, Hdt. 7, 28.
Καῖκουβον, ov, τό, Caecubum, (Caecubus ager) a marshy plain of Latium, famed for its wine, Strab. hence ὁ Καῖκουβος οἶνος.
Καὶ μάλα, καὶ μάλα γε, aye and very much.
Καὶ μέν, with an answering δέ, and in truth, II. 9, 632: usu. with one or more words between.—II. in Att., καὶ μέν δῆ, καὶ μέν δῆ καί, moreover besides.
Καὶ μὴν, and verily, and certainly, certainly too, with collat. notion of confirmation or asseveration, Lat. et vero, et sane, Od. 11, 582, 593, cf. L. Dind. and Bornem. Xen. Conviv. 4, 15: in Att. Dram., oft. to call attention to the approach of a new person and see, but see, e. g. Eur. El. 339.—II. introducing a proof of the contrary, but, but now, yet, however, Lat. atqui, Herm. Vig. n. 332.—III. καὶ μὴν καί, and what is still more, Lat. quin, v. Jelf Gr. Gr. § 728 c.
Καῖν, indecl., and Καῖς, ιος, Joseph., ὁ, Cain, first-born son of Adam, N. T.
Καῖνῶν, indecl., ὁ, Cainan, masc. pr. n., LXX.; N. T.
Καυαί, ὧν, αἱ, Caenae, a city of Mesopotamia on the Tigris, now Senn, Xen. An. 2, 4, 28.
Καινεῖδος, ov, ὁ, son of Caeneus, i. e. Coronus, II. 2, 746: and in Hdt. 5, 92 2, v. I. Καινῖδος. From
Καινεῖν, ἑὸς Ep. and Ion. ἦος, ὁ, Caeneus, son of Elatus, king of the Lapithae, II. 1, 264; Hes. Sc. 179.—2. son of Coronus, an Argonaut, Apollod.
Καινὴ πόλις, ἡ, (new city) Caenepolis, later name of Taenarum, Καινή-πολις, Paus.—2. Carthago Nova, Polyb. 2, 13, 1.
Καινῶ, f. -ῖω Att. -ῖω, (καινός) to make new: most examples must be translated by resolving καινῶ into ποιέω, ἔχω καινόν, etc., as, καὶ τι καινίζει στέγη, the house has some thing new or strange about it, Soph

Tr. 867: but *καίνισον ζυγόν*, bear thy new yoke, *hansel* it, Aesch. Ag. 1071: *ἀμυβληστρον ὁ σ' ἐκαίνισαν*, the net in which they treated you so strangely not perh. without a play upon *καίνω*, Id. Cho. 492: κ. εὐχάς, to offer strange, new-fangled prayers, Eur. Tro. 889, which others take as=*καίνω* II, to dedicate, offer: πρώτον ταύρον ἐκαίνισεν, first *hansel*'d the bull (of Perilous), Call. Fr. 119.

†*Καίνην*, ης, ἡ, *Caenina*, a city of the Sabines; οἱ *Καίνιηται*, the inhab. of *Caenina*, Plut.

Καίνισμός, οὗ, ὁ, (*καίνιζω*) innovation.

Καίνιστής, οὗ, ὁ, an innovator. *Καينوγράφης*, ἐς, (*καίνος*, γραφή) written in a new style, Philic. ap. Hephaest. p. 53.

Καينوειδής, ἐς, (*καίνος*, εἶδος) in a new form.

†*Καίνοι*, ὧν, οἱ, the *Caeni*, a Thracian people, Strab.

Καινόλεκτος, ον, (*καίνος*, λέγω) new-fangled.

Καινόλογία, ας, ἡ, new, strange language, Polyb.: from

Καινόλογος, ον, (*καίνος*, λέγω) using new phrases.

Καινοπαθέω, ὡ, as *ξеноπαθεω* and *δεινοπαθεω*, to suffer something new or unheard of, Plut.: from

Καινοπαθής, ἐς, (*καίνος*, πάσχω) new-suffered, never before suffered, hence unheard of, πῆματα *καινοπαθῆ*, Soph. Fr. 1277.

Καινοπηγής, ἐς, (*καίνος*, πήγνυμι) newly fastened together, new-made, Aesch. Theb. 642.

Καινοπήμιον, ον, gen. ονος, (*καίνος*, πήμα) newly, lately suffering, new to misery, *δμοῖδος*, Aesch. Theb. 363.

Καινοποιέω, ὡ, (*καίνος*, ποίεω) to make new, renew, Polyb.: to invent anew, give new life to, κ. ἐλπίδας, Id.: γὰρ τί *καινοποιῆσθην λέγεις*; what new phrases art thou using? Soph. Fr. 873. Hence

Καινοποιητής, οὗ, ὁ, a renewer, inventor, esp. of new enjoyments or pleasures, Xen. Cyr. 8, 8, 16.

Καινοποιία, ας, ἡ, a renewing: a complete change, Polyb.: from

Καινοποιός, ὧν, (*καίνος*, ποίεω) making new, changing.

Καινοπράγω, ὡ, (*καίνος*, πράσσω, πράγος) to do new or strange things. Hence

Καινοπράγημα, ατος, τό, an innovation: and

Καινοπράγία, ας, ἡ, innovation: a desire for innovation, Diod.

Καινοπρέπεια, ας, ἡ, a new or strange look, newness, novelty: from

Καινοπρεπής, ἐς, (*καίνος*, πρέπω) looking new, novel.—II. of persons, like a novice, Plut. Adv. πώς, in a new-fangled manner, Arist. Metaph., in comp. πειστήρος.

ΚΑΙΝΟΣ, ἡ, ὧν, new, fresh, Lat. recens, first in Hdt. 9, 26, *καὶνὰ καὶ παλαιά*, and then freq. in Trag., as, κ. πέπλους, Soph. Tr. 613; ἐκ *καίνης* (sub. ἀρχῆς), anew, afresh, Lat. de novo, Thuc. 3, 92.—II. esp. newly invented, strange, unusual, *καίνοι θεοὶ*, strange gods, Plat. Euthyphr. 3 B; κ. καὶ ἄποτα, Id. Rep. 405 D: *καὶνὰ πούματα*, innovations, οὐδὲν *καίνότερον* εἰσέφερε τῶν ἄλλων, he introduced nothing of a more novel nature than others, Xen. Mem. 1, 1, 3. Hence τὸ *καίνον τοῦ πολέμου*, the unforeseen turn which war often takes, Thuc. 3, 30. Adv. πώς, Plat. Phaedr. 267 P, etc. (Acc. to Buttm., Lexil. ἀνήσθη 10, akin to καθαρός.)

Καινόσπονδος, ον, (*καίνος*, σπονδή) fond of novelty: τὸ κ., fondness for novelty, Longin.

Καινοσχημίστος, ον, (*καίνος*, σχηματίζω) and

Καινοσχημων, ον, gen. ονος, (*καίνος*, σχῆμα) newly or strangely formed. [α]

Καινοτάφος, ον, σχῆμα κ. for *καὶνόν σχῆμα ταφῶν*, Anth.

Καινότης, ητος, ἡ, (*καίνος*) newness, freshness, Philostr.: novelty, λόγῳ, Thuc. 3, 38.

Καινοτομέω, ὡ, (*καινοτόμος*) strictly to cut fresh into, esp. in mining to open a new vein, Xen. Vect. 4, 27, sq.—II. usu. metaph. to begin something new, institute anew, τελετάς *τινι*, Ar. Vesp. 876: to change, make changes or innovations, esp. in the state, Ar. Eccl. 554; so, κ. τι νέον, Plat. Legg. 797 B; also, κ. περί τι, Id. Euthyphr. 3 B: also to make changes in the language, Gramm. Hence

Καινοτόμημα, ατος, τό, something begun new, an innovation.

Καινοτομία, ας, ἡ, a beginning something new: innovating, ὀνομάτων, Plat. Legg. 715 C; πολιτείας, Polyb.—II. =*καινότης*, Id.

Καινότομος, ον, (*καίνος*, τέμνω) beginning something new, innovating, but—II. proparoxyt., *καινότομος*, ον, pass., new begun τὸ κ., freshness, novelty, Arist. Pol. Adv. μως.

Καινοτροπία, ας, ἡ, strangeness: from

Καινότροπος, ον, (*καίνος*, τρόπος) new-fashioned, strange, unusual.

Καινοτρέω, ὡ, (*καινοτρέος*) to make new.—II. usu. to begin something new, innovate, change, κ. λόγον, to speak new, strange words, Eur. I. A. 2, 838; usu. in bad signif., Xen. Hell. 6, 2, 16. Hence

Καινοτρέημα, ατος, τό, an innovation.

Καινοτρεγής, ἐς, =*καινοτρεγός*.

Καινοτρεγία, ας, ἡ, a making new, changing, innovation, Isocr. 125 C.

Καινοτρεγίζω, =*καινοτρεγέω*. Hence

Καινοτρεγισμός, οὗ, ὁ, =*καινοτρεγία*.

Καινοτρεγιστός, ἡ, ὧν, made new, renovated.

Καινοτρέος, ὧν, (*καίνος*, *τέμνω) making new, changing: τὸ κ., a novelty, new invention, Luc.

Καινοφάνης, ἐς, (*καίνος*, φαίνομαι) appearing new.

Καινόφιλος, ον, (*καίνος*, φιλέω) fond of any thing new: often changing one's friends.

Καινοφροδής, ἐς, (*καίνος*, φράζω) new-fangled.

Καινοφρονέω, ὡ, (*καίνος*, φωνή) to use new words.

Καινοφρονία, ας, ἡ, novelty of a word or phrase: from

Καινόφρωνος, ον, (*καίνος*, φωνή) new-sounding, of words new-fangled.

Καίνω, ὡ, (*καίνος*) to make new, change, innovate, Thuc. 1, 71. Pass.

to become fond of novelty or innovation, *καινοῦσθαι τὰς διανοίας*, to have their minds revolutionised, Thuc. 3, 82.—II. to consecrate, dedicate, Hdt. 2, 100.

Καὶ νύ κε, and now perhaps..., c. indic. et ei μὴ, in apodosis, and now so or might be, unless..., Il. 3, 373, Od. 24, 50; also *καὶ νύ κε ὅγ*, Il. 17, 530. Also with *εἰ* for *εἰ μὴ*, in apodosis, Od. 11, 317, and ἄλλά, Od. 11, 630.—II. *καὶ νύ κεν*, c. opt. without apodosis, and now perhaps one might..., Od. 14, 325.

ΚΑΙΝΥΜΑΙ, dep. without fut. and aor.: to surpass, excel, c. acc. pers. et

inf. modi, *ἐκαίνυτο φῶλ' ἀνθρώπων* κυβερνήσαι, he surpassed mankind in steering, Od. 3, 282; also c. dat. rei *τινὶ τινι*, Hes. Sc. 4. But much more usu. in pf. and plqpf. *ἐκάσμαι*, *ἐκέασμαι*, Dor. *κέκαμαι*, c. pres. ei impf. signif., which are usu. derived from a root *KAZΩ*, *κέκασαι τινά τινα*, to excel one in a thing, Il. 2, 530, Od. 19, 395, etc. c. inf. pro dat., only in Od. 2, 158.—II. *ἐκάσμαι* is not seldom used c. dat. rei sine acc. pers., and then answers to our intr. to excel in a thing, Il. 4, 339, etc., Od. 9, 509, etc.: also to be excellent among others, Od. 4, 725, μετὰ *δμοῖσι*, Od. 19, 82; πάντα *ἐπ' ἀνθρώπων*, Il. 24, 535: hence later also to be distinguished, adorned with a thing, Triv. Hes. Th. 929, Pind. O. 1, 42. Sometimes with mere inf., to be skilled or able to do. Ap. Rh. (Though so like *καίνω* in form, it seems rather to belong to a root *KAZ*, which appears in the pf. and plqpf. *ἐκάσμαι*, etc.)

Καὶ νῦν, and now, even now, Hom. usu. when he wishes to subjoin an example to something expressed generally, e. g. Il. 1, 109, Od. 1, 35, *καὶ νῦν ἦτοι*, Od. 4, 151.

†*Καίνυν*, νος, ἡ, also wr. *Καίνυν*, sub. ἄκρα, *Caenys*, a promontory of Bruttium opposite Messana in Sicily Strab.

ΚΑΙΝΩ, fut. *κάνω*: aor. 2 *ἐκάνον*, inf. *κάνειν*, pf. *έέκονα*, Soph. Fr. 896; collat. form from *κταίνω* or *κτείνω* to kill, slay, poet., esp. in Trag., but also used by Xen. Cyr. 4, 2, 24; and the compd. *κατακταίνω*, not seldom in prose. (v. *κτείνω*, sub fin.)

†*Καίνων*, ονος, ὁ, *Caenon*, a dog's name, Xen. Cyn. 7, 5.

Καίνωσις, εως, ἡ, (*καίνω*) innovation, Philo.

Καίπερ, although, albeit, oft. in Hom.; who, as other poets, usu. inserts a word between *esp.* freq. c. part., as *καὶ αὐτῇ περ νοεούσῃ*, *καὶ ἄνθρωπος περ εταίρου*, *καὶ κηδεύ περ πατρίδι*, etc.; also c. adv., *καὶ ὅπῃ περ*, *καὶ μάλα περ*, like Lat. *quo te cunque*, etc. Unseparated in Hom. prob. only in Od. 7, 224: in prose never separated: *καίπερ*, answered by *ὅμως*, Aesch. Theb. 712, also *ὅμως* *καίπερ*, Lycurg.

†*Καίπιον*, ανος, ὁ, the Rom. *Caprio*. *Καὶ πῶς*; and how? but how? i. e. impossible! freq. in Att. Dram. as a question of astonishment, v. Pors. Phoen. 1373.

Καὶ ῥα, Ep., to make an easy transition, and then, and so, Il. 1, 360, 569, etc.

†*Καίρῳτος*, ον, ὁ, the *Caerätus*, a river of Crete, flowing by Cnosus, Call. H. Dian. 44.—2. an early name of the city Cnosus, Strab.

†*Καίρδα*, ας, ἡ, *Caere*, a city of Etruria, Strab.: adj. *Καιρετανός*, ἡ, ὧν, of *Caere*, οἱ *Καιρετανοί*, the *Caer* rites, Id.

Καιρικὸς, ἡ, ὧν, (*καιρός*) of, belonging to time, temporal.

Καίριμος, ἡ, ον, =*καίριος*, dub.

Καριολεκτέω, ὡ, (*καίριος*, λεκτός λέγω) to use a word in season.

Καίριος, α, ον, Att. also *ος*, ον, Luc. (*καιρός*): strictly happening at the right time, in season, seasonable, fitting, λέγειν τὰ *καίρια*, Trag.: hence—II. of place, happening at the right place hitting the right spot, esp. of wounds, deadly, fatal, mortal, also of the parts of the body where the wounds are mortal, vital: cf. *καιρός*, sub fin.

Hom. has it (only in Il.) always of

lace and in neut. *καίριον*, a vital part, *Il.* 8, 84, 326; *ἐν καίριῳ* and *κατὰ καίριον*, *Il.* 4, 185; *Il.* 4, 439; *καίρια*, with *κ* without *πλήγη*, a mortal wound, *Id.*, and *Trag.*; *καίριαι τεττόνθαι*, *Id.* 3, 64; *πέπλημαι καίριαν*, *Aesch. Ag.* 1343; *καίριας πλήρη* *ἑνὲν*, *Id.* 1265; so too, *καίρια νοσήματα*, *Trag.*, *Hipp.*; and in genl. *τὰ καίρια*, casualties, accidents, *Thuc.* 4, 10. —III. in genl. chief, principal, *Theophr.* *Id.* *ῥίως*, seasonably, *Aesch. Ag.* 72; mortally, *Id.* 1344. *Hom.* never uses the subst. *καίρος*, nor the adj. in its primary sense.

Καιρομένην, *ω*, (*καίρος*, *μαίνομαι*) in *Bianor*, *Ep.* 4, 4, *εἰς τέχνην* *ἡν καιρομένης* *θου* inspired it isonably for thy art, where prob. could be read *καιρομένης*, *thou* *st* guide it seasonably to thy art.

Καίρος, *οὐδ*, *ω*, strictly the right measure, the right proportion (Lat. *modus*), one thing to another, measure, proportion, fitness, hence proverb, *καίρος ἐπὶ πᾶσιν ἄριστος*, *Hes. Op.* 692, *Id.* 401; *καίρου* *πέρα*, beyond measure, *Id.*, *Aesch. Pr.* 507; *μετὶν τοῦ καίρου γαστήρ*, *Her. Symp.* 19; *ὑπερβάλλον τὸν καίρον*, *Plut.*, —II. esp. *fit* measure of time, the right point of time, fit, proper time, the point of action, Lat. *opportunitas*, *Id.*, and *Trag.*; more fully, *κ. χρόν*, *Soph. El.* 1292; hence in genl. propriety, fitness, and so advantage, *προ* *ἐπὶ σφ* *καίρῳ*, *Soph. Phil.* 151; *ροὶ σμάρταν*, the best times, *Best* *on* or prime of a man's body, *Arist.* 7, 16, 11; cf. *ἀκήρ*: *μετὰ μέγιν* *καίρου*, most critically for good *Id.*, *Thuc.* 1, 33.—2. time appointed, a *Id.*, particular time, e. g. *κ. χειμῶνος*, winter-season, *Plat. Legg.* 709 C.

In plur. of *καίροι*, Lat. *tempora*, times, or circumstances of the times, of affairs, mostly in bad sense, *Id.* *gravissima tempora*, *Xen.* 1, 6, 5, 32; *aec* in sing., *Xen. An.* 4, 4; *ἐσχατος κ.*, extreme danger, —4. special phrases: *καίρος*, *c.* *it is time* to be about something, *Id.* 8, 144; freq. with preps., *πρὸς καίρον*, *Soph. Aj.* 38, also absol., *καίρον*, *Soph. Aj.* 34, 1316, at the right or time, in season, Lat. *opportune*; *καίρον γὰρ οὐδὲν ἔλθεις*, *Eur.* 479, cf. *Med.* 128, *Wolf. Lept.* p. 3, so too, *ἐν καίρῳ*, *ἐς καίρον*, *καίρον*, *Hdt.* 1, 30; *ἐν καίρῳ τινὶ*, or *γίνεσθαι*, to assist any one's right time, hence in genl. to help, useful to him, *Hdt.* 1, 206; so, *ἐδὲν ἐστὶ μοι*, *c. inf.*, *Id.* 4, 139; so, *ὥς ὅς κατὰ καίρον ἦν*, *Id.* 1, but *ἀπὸ*, *ἐκτός* or *ἄνευ καίρου*, *παρά καίρον*, out of season, at an time, Lat. *alieno tempore*, *Plat. Po.* 277 A, *Plut.*, etc.: *καίρον ἔχειν* *ἄριον εἶναι*, *Thuc.* 1, 42; *ἐπὶ καίρον* the spur of the moment, Lat. *impore*, e. g. *ἐπὶ κ. λέγειν*: *κατὰ ὅν μέν*, *κατὰ καίρον δέ*, sometimes sometimes so., *Plut.*—III. of place, right point, right spot, *Thuc.* 4, 54, also a vital part of the body, like *ἔριον*, hence *ἐς καίρον τυπῆναι*, *Andr.* 1120. (Perh. from same as *κάρη*, *κράς*, as we say the head front, chief thing, cf. *καίριος*, Lat. *alis* and so *tempora*, the temples, responds to Gr. *τὰ καίρια*, vital parts, where wounds are mortal.)

καίρος, also *καίρος*, *δ*, usu. in plur. *Id.*, slips or thrums on the beam of *Id.*, by which the threads of the are fastened, Lat. *licia*, *Tibull.* 1, 85: the verb. is *καίρω*; the act

of fastening, *καίρωμα*, *τὸ*; hence *Calim.* called a female weaver *καίρωστis*, or *καίρωστis*, cf. *Lob. Phryn.* 257. (*καίρος* is usu. taken to be a neut., but v. *Hesych.* 2, p. 110.) Hence

Καιροσέν, a gen. plur. in the line, *Od.* 7, 107, *καιροσέν ὀδονέν* *ἀπο* *λεῖβεται ὑγρόν ἔλαιον*, from the close-woven, close-warped linen trickles off the liquid oil, i. e. the linen is so close that oil does not ooze through, but runs off: it is said to be gen. plur. from *καίρω* for *καιροσέν*: some of the ancients seem to have read *κροσσωτόν*.

Καιροσκοπέω, *ω*, to watch for the right season.

Καιροσπῆθος, *ον*, (*καίρος*, *σπα* *θῶ*) woven on the loom threads, close-woven, *Hermipp.* ap. *Suid.* voc. *ὑν* *θέων*.

Καιροτῆρῶ, *ω*, (*καίρος*, *τῆρῶ*) to observe the right time, *κ. μεταβολῶς*, to observe the seasons of change, *Diod.*

Καιροφύλακῶ, *ω*, (*καίρος*, *φύλακῆ*) to watch for the right time, *τὴν πόλιν*, Lat. *tempora urbis observare*, *Dem.* 678, 17; *τὴν χρῆσιν*, *Arist.* *Pol.*

Καιροφύλακτῶ, *ω*, later form for *foreg.*, *Lob. Phryn.* 575.

Καίρω, *ω*, (*καίρος*) to fasten the loom-threads, and so to weave closely. Hence

Καίρωμα, *ατος*, *τό*, a closely woven web.

Καίρωσις, *εως*, *ή*, a close interweaving of a web.

Καιρωστis, *ιδος*, *ή*, or *καιρωστis*, *ιδος*, *ή*, a female weaver, *Call.*, cf. *Lob. Phryn.* p. 257.

†*Καῖσαρ*, *αρος*, *ός*, *Caesar*, at first prop. n., Julius and Augustus; later, imperial title, the *Caesar*.

†*Καισαρανύστα*, *ή*, *Caesaraugusta*, a city of Spain on the Iberus, now *Saragossa*, *Strab.*

†*Καισαρία*, *ας*, *ή*, *Caesarea*, name of several cities,—1. in Palestine on the coast, north of Joppa, *N. T.*—2. *Philippi* or *Panaea*, in Palestine at the foot of Mt. Panias near the sources of the Jordan, now *Belinas*, *Id.*—3. a city of Mauretania, *Strab.*—Others in *Steph. Byz.*: and

†*Καισαρίον*, *ον*, *τό*, and *Καισαρίον*, *Caesareum*, or temple of *Caesar*, *Strab.*:

†*Καισαρίεος*, *ον*, of or belonging to *Caesar*, *Dio. C.*

Καισαρεύω, (*Καῖσαρ*) to play the *Caesar* or emperor, *Dio. C.*

†*Καισῆνα*, *ή*, *Caesena*, a city of *Cisalpine Gaul*, *Strab.*

Κατάρεις, contr. for *κατεταίεις*, *Buttm.* *Lexil.* v. *κητώεσσα*.

Καὶ ταῦτα, and that, and besides, especially, chiefly, v. *καὶ* *Id.* 3, a: but *καὶ ταῦτα μὲν δὴ ταῦτα*, concludes a narrative, so then was it, Lat. *haec hactenus*.

Καὶ τε, v. *καὶ* *Id.* 2.

Καὶ τοι, also *καίτοι*, as a single word, and yet, yet, *Hom.*, who also puts one or more words between: the same notion strengthd. in *καὶ τοί γε*, and *καὶ τοί γε μὴν*, *Herm. Vig.* n. 333; so, *καίτοι περ*, *Hdt.* 8, 53.—II. absol. like Lat. *quoniam*, referring to something foregone, although, *Eur.* *Cycl.* 480, cf. ad *Tacit. Germ.* 18.

Καὶ τότε, v. *καὶ* *Id.* 2.

ΚΑΙΩ, Att. *κῶ* [α] impf. *ἐκαιον*, Att. *ἐκῶν*: fut. *κῶσω* post-*Hom.*: aor. 1. pass. *ἐκῶθην* post-*Hom.*: aor. 2. *ἐκῶν* [α] *Hom.* The *Ep.* have a double aor. 1. act. and mid. *ἐκῶα*, *ἐκῶην* and *ἐκῶα*, *ἐκῶμην* of which

Hom. has a 1 pl. subj. *κῶμεν* *Id.* 7, 377, 396, and many parts of both forms with regular aor. inflexions, v. *Spitzn. Excurs.* xv ad *Id.*; Att. Poets have also a shortd. form *ἐκῶα* part. *κῶα* *Soph. El.* 757 (where before *Herm.* the *Ep.* *κῶας* stood), *Ar.* *Pac.* 1133 verb. Adj. *κῶντός*, *κῶνστός*, *κῶνστός* Also the *Ep.* impf. *ἐκῶν* has already been changed by *Wolf*, *Od.* 9, 553 into *ἐκῶιν*.—I. to burn, *light*, etc., *Hom.*—II. to burn, burn up, *μῆρα*, *μῆρία*, *δοτέα*, *νεκρούς*, *δένδρεα*, *ὕλην*, etc., *Hom.*—III. metaph. like Lat. *urere*, to burn, parch or wither up, esp. of frost, to pinch, nip, *Valck.* *Adon.* p. 224 C, cf. *Virg.* G. 1, 93.

B. mid. to kindle fires for one's self *Hom.* C. Pass. to be lighted or burnt to take fire, be set on fire, burn, be in flames or *κ* fire, *Hom.*, etc.: metaph. to be inflamed with passion, *Pind.* P. 4, 389, *Ar.* *Lys.* 8: *καίεσθαι τινος*, sub. *ἔρωτι*, to burn with love for one, *Hermesian.* 5, 37, v. *Ruhnck.* *Ep.* C. p. 291. (The Sanscr. Root is *cush*, to be dry, cf. fut. *κῶσω*: hence *cushka*, Lat. *siccus*.)

Κῶ, for *κατ*, abbrev. *κατὰ* before *κ*, in *Hom.* usu. *κῶ* *κεφαλῆς*, and *κῶ* *κεφαλῆν*, also besides *κῶ* *κόρυθα*, *Id.* 11, 351, and *κῶ* *κορυφήν*, *Id.* 8, 83, cf. *κῶ* and *κῶδ*.

Κῶ, contr. by crasis from *καὶ ἐκ*, *Hes.* Th. 447, esp. in Att. [α]

Κακάβη, *ης*, *ή*, *κῶκαβος*, *ον*, *ή*, *κακάβιον*, *τό*,=κακκ.

Κακάγγελῶ, *ω*, (*κακάγγελος*) to bring evil tidings, *Tag.* ap. *Dem.* 31 *Id.* 23: opp. to *εὐαγγελέω*.

Κακάγγελία, *ας*, *ή*, ill tidings, *Id.* report, calumny, v. l. for *καταγγ* *Hipp.*: from

Κακάγγελος, *ον*, (*κακὰ ἀγγέλλων*) bringing ill tidings, *γλώσσα κακ.*, *Aesch.* *Ag.* 636.

Κακάγγελτος, *ον*, (*κακὰ ἀγγέλλω*) of, belonging to ill tidings, *κ. ἀχ*, the sorrow of ill tidings, *Soph.* *Ant.* 1286.

Κακάγορος, *Δορ.* for *κακῆγορος*, *Pind.*

Κάκαλα, *τά*, *Aesch.* *Fr.* 152, which *Hesych.* and *Phot.* explain by *τείχ*.

Κακαλία, *ας*, *ή*, a plant, perh. *coltsfoot*, Lat. *tussilago*, *Diosc.*

Κακανδρία, *ας*, *ή*, (*κακός*, *αἰήρ*) unmanliness, *Soph.* *Aj.* 1014.

Κακανέω, *ω*, in *Plut.* 2, 235 F, *κ. ψυχῆς*, to sharpen, excite them, where prob. should be read *κατακονῶν*.

Κακανθήεις, *εσσα*, *εν*, (*κακός*, *ἀν* *θος*) with noxious, poisonous blossom.

Κῶκῶ, *δub.* for *κακῶ*.

†*Κῶκῆνος*, by crasis for *καὶ ἐκείνος*. *Κῶκῆλιστώ*, *ω*, (*κακός*, *ἐλπίς*) to have ill hopes, fear something evil, *Epict.*

Κῶκῆμφοτος, *ον*, (*κακός*, *ἐμφοτος*) ill-sounding; hence esp. of words, used in a low, improper, or equivocal sense, v. *Quinct.* *Instit.* *Rhet.* 8, 3, 44 —II. of ill-repute, *Adv.* *ῥως*.

Κῶκῆντρεχία, *ας*, *ή*, cunning, craft *Polyb.*: from

Κῶκῆντρεχῆς, *ες*, (*κακός*, *ἐντρεχῆς*) nimble in evil, cunning, crafty, wily, *Epich.* p. 124. *Adv.* *κῶς*.

Κῶκῆρῶσία, *ας*, *ή*, (*κακός*, *ἰ* *γά* *ζομαι*) bad working, *dub* in *The-phr.* for *κατ*.

Κῶκῆργέτης, *ον*, *ός*, (*κακός*, **ἐ* *ργω*) an evil-doer: hence *fem.*

Κῶκῆργῆς, *ιδος*, *ή*, *Themist.*

Κῶκῆστῶ, *ος*, *ή*, (*κακός*, *ἐμ*) ill being, opp. to *εὐεστῶ*.

Κάκῃστρος, ον, (κακός, ἔσχατος) extremely bad.

Κάκη, ης, ἡ, (κακός) badness of disposition, bad conduct, baseness, Eur. Hipp. 1335, Ar. Av. 541, and Plat.: esp. cowardice, ἄψυχος κ., Aesch. Theb. 192, and so in Eur. [α]

Κάκηγορέω, ὦ, (κακήγορος) to speak ill of, abuse, slander, τινά, Plat. Legg. 934 E; πρὸς τινά, Pseudo-Phocyl. 213.

Κάκηγορία, ας, ἡ, (κακήγορος) evil speaking, abuse, slander, Pind. P. 2, 97: κ. τινός, abuse of one, Plat. Phaedr. 243 A: esp. κακήγορίας δίκη, an action for defamation, Dem. 524, 22, cf. Att. Process, p. 481, sqq. Hence Κάκηγορίου δίκη, = foreg., ap. Dem. 644, 18: not used in nom.

Κάκηγορος, ον, (κακὸ ἡγορέω) speaking evil, abusive, slanderous, Pind. O. 1, 85, and Plat. Irreg. comp. κακηγορίστερος, Pherecr. Crap. 16, Supperl. -ρίστατος, Epphant. Incert. 4. Adv. -ρος.

Κάκῃθης, ες, poet. for κακοῃθης, Hipp.

Κάκηπελέω, ὦ, (κακός, πέλομαι) to be bad or ill, be badly off, only used in part. κακηπελέων, which Nicand. formed after the Hom. δλιγηπελέων. Hence

Κακηπελία, ας, ἡ, a being ill, Nic.: opp. to εὐηπελία.

Κάκης, ὁ, an Aegyptian bread, dub. in Strab.

Κάκια, ας, ἡ, (κακός) moral badness, vice, depravity, Plat.: faultiness, wickedness, baseness, like the Homer. κακότης, Lat. malitia; Soph. O. T. 12, and freq. in Plat.: esp. = cowardice, faint-heartedness, Thuc. 2, 87, Plat. Crito 45 E.—II. hence ill-repute, disgrace, dishonour, Thuc. 3, 58.—III. a bad case, misfortune.

Κακικοτήχος, ον, (κακίζω, τέχνη) finding fault with works of art, never satisfied with them, epith. of Callimachus, an artist known for the painful laboriousness of his finishing, Siebels Paus. 1, 26, 7, cf. Plin. H. N. 34, 19; but MSS. have κατινῆστεχος or κατατηνῆστεχος, of which the former would seem genuine, i. e. one who melts, dilutes or enfeebles art, cf. Dion. A. T. 6, p. 1114 Reiske, H. Sillog. Catal. Artif. p. 128.

Κακίζω, f. -ίσω, (κακός) to make bad, i. e. to blame, reproach, accuse, Hdt. 1, 145; but pass. to make one's self bad, i. e. behave badly, basely or cowardly, play the coward, Il. 24, 214; and so Eur. Med. 1246 has aor. pass. και μὴ κακισθῆς: Thuc. however has κακίσθαι τύχη, to be worsted by fortune alone, 5, 75.

Κακιδότερος, irr. compar. of κακός or κακίον, Strato.

Κακισμός, οὔ, ὁ, (κακίζω) blame, reproach, Strab.

Κακίστος, ης, ον, irr. superl. of κακός, Hom. [α]

Κακίον, ον, gen. ονος, irr. compar. of κακός, Hom. [ζ in Hom. and Ep., in Att. poets, ι or ι in later poets netri grat.]

Κακκάβη, ης, ἡ, a partridge, elsewhere περίοις, so called from its voice, i. sq. A. Th.: the Sanscr. kukubha is said by Wilson to be the pheasant; but also—II. a three-legged pan, Ar. Fr. 26, etc., cf. κακκάβος. [αβ] Hence

Κακκάβιζω, f. -ίσω, to cackle, of the cry of partridges and some other birds, Arist. H. A.; also κακκάζω, cf. κικκαβίζω.

Κακκάβιον, ον, τό, dim. from κακκάβη, Eubul. Ion 1. [αβ]

Κακκάβης, ἴδος, ἡ, collat form of κακκάβη, a hen partridge, Alcim. 22.

Κακκάβος, ον, ὁ, or ἡ, like κακκάβη II. a kind of pot, Antiphr. Parasit. 1, (ubi v. Mein.): not approved by the Atticists, Lob. Phryn. 427.

Κακκάζω, f. -άσω, v. κακκαβίζω.

Κακκάω, ὦ, cacare, Ar. Nub. 1384.

Κακκαία, Ep. inf. aor. 1 act. for κατακαίω, from κατακαίω, Od. 11, 74.

Κακκαίοντες, Ep. part. for κατακαίοντες, from κατακαίω, Hom.

Κακκεφάλῃς, worse form for κακ κεφαλῇς, Ep. for κατὰ κεφαλῇς.

Κάκκη, ης, ἡ, human ordure, Ar. Pac. 162.

Κακκήαι, v. l. for κακκαίαι, q. v.

Κακκρόθηα, κακκρόθη, worse form for κακ κορ., Ep. for κατὰ κορ.

Κακκρόπτω, Ep. for κατακρ., Hes. Op. 469.

Κακκνήγης, ἴδος, ἡ, for κατακ., read by Wellauer in Aesch. Eum. 231, where Herm. has corrected κακκνήγης.

Κακο- in compos. began very early to be used, = the simple adj., e. g. κακοίλος, = κακὸ ἴλος, as was the opposite καλλί- in Καλλιχοίλος, etc. So Hom. uses Δύσπαρις, ἄρος. The usage was afterwards extended, cf. αἰνοπαθῆρ, κακόνυμφος, etc.

Κακοαναστροφής, (κακός, ἀναστρέφω) of bad conversation: opp. to εὐαναστροφής.

Κακοβάκχευτος, ον, = κακῶς βακχεύων.

Κακόβιος, ον, (κακός, βίος) living badly, living a hard life, Hdt. 4, 95, Xen. Cyr. 7, 5, 67.

Κακόβλαστέω, ὦ, to bud, sprout badly or with difficulty, Theophr.: from

Κακόβλαστής, ἐς, (κακός, βλαστάνω) budding, sprouting badly or with difficulty, Theophr.

Κακόβλαστος, ον, = foreg.

Κακόβλητος, ον, (κακός, βάλλω) badly thrown, missed.

Κακοβόρος, ον, (κακός, βορᾶ) eating bad food, Ael.

Κακοβουλεύομαι, as mid., to be a κακόβουλος, act unwisely or imprudently, Eur. Ion 877, but v. Lob. Phryn. 624.

Κακοβουλία, ας, ἡ, ill-advisedness, unwise, Joseph.: from

Κακόβουλος, ον, (κακός, βουλή) ill-advised, unwise, foolish, Eur. Bacch. 399, Ar. Eq. 1055. Adv. -λως. Hence

Κακοβουλοσύνη, ης, ἡ, poet. for κακοβουλία, Or. Sib.

Κακόγαμβρος, ον, (κακός, γαμβρός) γός, for her wretched brother-in-law, Eur. Rhés. 260.

Κακόγυμιον δίκη, ἡ, an action for forming an unlawful or improper marriage, Plut.

Κακόγυμος, ον, (κακός, γαμέω) ill-married.

Κακογείτων, ον, gen. ονος, (κακός, γείτων) a bad neighbour: in Soph. Phil. 692, usu. joined with στόνος, of ill neighbourhood, i. e. which are ill companions to the groaner himself; but Lessing, Laok. IV. 2, takes it separately, a neighbour in ill, Welcker, a neighbour of low estate, opp. to ἀγαθὸν παιδός below, cf. Donaldson N. Crat. p. 402.

Κακογένειος, ον, (κακός, γένειον) with a bad, thin beard.

Κακογενής, ἐς, (κακός, γένος) ill-born, low-born, Dio C.: opp. to εὐγενής.

Κακογλωσσία, ας, ἡ, ill-tonguedness, slanderousness: from

Κακόγλωστος, ον, (κακός, γλῶσσα) ill-tongued, foul-mouthed, slanderous.—

II. betokening ill, lamentable, βόη, Eur. Hec. 661.

Κακογνωμένω, ὦ, to be ill-posed: and

Κακογνωμοσύνη, ης, ἡ, an ill-disposition, Aesop.: from

Κακογνώμων, ον, gen. ονος, (κακός, γνώμη) ill-disposed.—II. ill-advised, Dio C.

Κακόγονος, ον, (κακός, *γένω) bad to ill.

Κακογόνατος, ον, (κακός, γυνή) bringing ill to women. [γ]

Κακοδαμονία, ὦ, (κακοδαίμων) to be tormented by an evil genius, be ill-possessed, Ar. Plut. 372, Xen. Mem. 2, 1, 5, cf. sq. II, and Lob. Phryn. 79.

Κακοδαμονίω, ὦ, (κακοδαίμων) to be unhappy or unfortunate, Xen. Hier. 2, 4.—II. in Dem. 93, 24, = foreg., acc. to MSS., and so Bekk.: Wolf an Schäf. read κακοδαίμωνδσι.

Κακοδαμονία, ας, ἡ, (κακοδαίμων) unhappiness, misfortune, Hdt. 1, 8, Xen. Mem. 1, 6, 3, etc.—II. a being possessed by a demon, raving mad, Ar. Plut. 501, Xen. Mem. 2, 3, 19.

Κακοδαμονίως, f. -ίσω, Att. Adv., deem unhappy, Strab.: opp. to εὐδομονίως.

Κακοδαμονικός, ἡ, ὄν, bringing misfortune, Diog. L. 7, 104.

Κακοδαμονιστέον, verb. adj. from κακοδαμονίζω, one must deem unhappy, Philo.

Κακοδαμονιστής, ον, ὁ, (κακοδαίμων) one who summons evil geni, blasphemously puts himself under the protection, in genl. an abandoned character, Lys. ap. Ath. 551 F: cf. ἀνάδαιμ.

Κακοδαμόνως, adv. v. sub κακοδαίμων.

Κακοδαμοσύνη, ης, ἡ, = κακοδαμονία I, ap. Strab.—II. = κακοδαμονία II, Ael.: from

Κακοδαίμων, ον, gen. ονος, (κακοδαίμων) having an evil genius, i. e. starved, unhappy, wretched, Eur. Hf. 1362, and freq. in comics: also in rural sense, wretched, like τλῆμων, E. Soph. O. T. 1168. Adv. -μόνως, Lu.—II. as subst. an evil genius, Ar. F. 112.

Κακοδάκρυτος, ον, (κακός, δακρύ) miserably bewailed.

Κακόδερμος, ον, (κακός, δέρμ) with a bad skin.

Κακοδιδοσκάλεω, ὦ, (κακός, διδοσκάλεω) to instruct in evil, Sext. Em.

Κακοδικία, ας, ἡ, (κακός, δίκη) or unjust judgment, Plat. Legg. 938.

Κακόδμος, ον, (κακός, ὁδμή) I for κάκοσμος, Hipp. [α]

Κακοδόκιμος, ον, disapproved, d. l. Epict. p. 22.

Κακοδόξω, ὦ, to be in bad repute, Xen.: and

Κακοδοξία, ας, ἡ, bad repute, Xen. Apol. 31, Plat. Rep. 361 C.—a bad, perverted opinion: from

Κακδόξος, ον, (κακός, δόξα) in repute, i. e.—I. without fame, unknown, Theogn. 195.—II. infamous, Xen. A. 4, 1.

Κακόδουλος, ον, ὁ, (κακός, δοῦλ) a bad slave, Cratin. Thraitt. 7.

Κακοδρομία, ας, ἡ, (κακός, δρόμ) a bad passage, Anth.

Κακόδωρος, ον, (κακός, δῶρον) ill or unfortunate gifts.

Κακοειδής, ἐς, (κακός, εἶδος) looking, ugly, Dio C.

Κακοειμία, ας, ἡ, bad cloth, from

Κακοειμῶν, ον, gen. ονος, (κακοεἶμα) ill clad, πτωχοί, Od. 18, 41.

Κάκοελάης, ἐς, (κακός, ἔλκος) badly fastening.
 Κάκοετος, ον, dub. for καχέτης.
 Κάκοεζία, ας, ἡ, (κακός, ἔχω)=καχεζία, LXX.
 Κάκοετεια, ας, ἡ, (κακός, ἔπος) faulty language, opp. to εὐέπεια, Gramm.—II. bad language, blasphemy, Eccl.
 Κάκοεργασία, ας, ἡ,=κακεργασία.
 Κάκοεργέω, ὦ,=κακουργέω, poet.
 Κάκοεργής, ἐς,=κακοεργός, poet.
 Κάκοεργία, ας, ἡ, poet. for κακουργία, ill-doing, opp. to εὐεργεσία, Od. 22, 374 [where εἰ is used long]: from Κάκοεργός, ὄν, (κακῶ *ἐργῶ) doing ill, an ill-doer, Pseudo-Phocyl. 125: κ. γαστήρ, the belly that treats the hungry ill, i. e. troublesome, vexatious, like Lat. *fames impudica*, Od. 18, 54, cf. κακούργος.
 Κάκοηλία, ας, ἡ, a bad, unhappy imitation, Polyb.: esp. of style, the imitation of bad authors or bad phraseology, affectation, Luc.: opp. to εὐζήλια: from
 Κάκοζήλος, ον, (κακός, ζῆλος) imitating badly or unhappily: esp. of style, affected, τὸ κακ.=κακοζήλια, Dem. 131: opp. to εὐζήλος. Adv. -ως, ζῆλ.
 Κάκοζοία, ας, ἡ, poet. for σῆ, Sapph. 39.
 Κάκοζωία, ας, ἡ, a poor, unhappy life: from
 Κάκοζωός, ον, (κακός, ζωή) living unhappily.
 Κάκοήθεια, ας, ἡ, (κακοήθης) badness of disposition, maliciousness, malice, Lat. Rep. 348 D, Isocr. Antid. § 303; more fully, κακοήθει γνώμη, Democ. p. Stob. p. 132, 44.—II. bad manners or habits, Xen. Cyn. 13, 16.
 Κάκοήθευμα, ατος, τό, a malicious deed, Plut.: from
 Κάκοηθεύομαι, Dep., to be ill-disposed, malicious: from
 Κάκοήθης, ἐς, (κακός, ἥθος) of ill bits, ill-disposed, malicious, wicked, r. Thesm. 422, Dem. 228, 27: τὸ καήθης, an ill habit, itch for doing a thing, Lat. *scribendi κ.*, Juvenal.: also sores, malignant, Hipp. v. Foëss. 300n.: opp. to εὐήθης. Adv. -θῶς, ut.
 Κάκοήθεια, ας, ἡ, v. κακοήθεια.
 Κάκοηθίζομαι, Dep.=κακοηθεύομαι, dict.—II. trans. to disparage, degrade, ob. Eccl. 2, p. 40.
 Κάκοητῶρ, ορος, ὁ, ἡ, evil-hearted, r. Sib.
 Κάκοητής, ἐς, and κῆκοητος, ον, κικός, ηχος) ill-sounding, dissonant.
 Κάκοβαλτής, ἐς, (κακός, βάλλω) striking badly.
 Κάκοβάνασια, ας, ἡ, a bad, horrible death: from
 Κάκοβάνατος, ον, (κακός, θάνατος) being badly or miserably, Plut.
 Κάκοθέλεια, ας, ἡ,=κακοθέλεια.
 Κάκοθέλης, ἐς, (κακός, θέλω) ill-willed, ill-disposed, averse, Lat. *malevolus*. Adv. -λῶς. Hence
 Κάκοθέλια, ας, ἡ, ill-will, malevolence, dub.
 Κάκοθεος, ον, (κακός, θεός) having gods.—II. evil towards the gods, imis.
 Κάκοθεράπεια, ας, ἡ, a bad cure, r. p.
 Κάκοθημοσύνη, ης, ἡ, disorder, dissimilarity, carelessness, Hes. Op. 470. v. to εὐθημοσύνη: from
 Κάκοθήμω, ον, γεν. ονος, (κακός, ἡμι) ill set or placed, ill ordered, dissimilar, careless.—II. of persons, in a state: opp. to εὐθήμεον.
 Κάκοθηνέω, ὦ, to be in a bad state,

be weakly, barren, poor, Arist. H. A., v. εὐθηνέω.
 Κάκοθροος, ον, contr. -θρους, ον, (κακός, θρόος) speaking ill, λόγος κακ., slanderous words, Soph. Aj. 138.
 Κάκοθύμια, ας, ἡ, bad disposition, malevolence, malice, Plut.: opp. to εὐθύμια: from
 Κάκοθύμος, ον, (κακός, θυμός) ill-disposed, malicious: opp. to εὐθύμος.
 Κάκοθύτος, ον, (κακῶ θύω) offering bad sacrifices, Theophr.
 Κάκοιλίος, ον, ἡ, (κακός, ἴλιος) evil or unhappy Ilium, K. σὺν ὀνομαστί, Od. 19, 260, 597, cf. κακο- [ἴλ].
 Κάκοκαρπία, ας, ἡ, unfruitfulness, Theophr.: from
 Κάκοκαρπος, ον, (κακός, καρπός) unfruitful.
 Κάκοκέλαδος, ον, (κακός, κέλαδος) ill-sounding, dissonant.
 Κάκοκέρδεια, ας, ἡ, bad, base gain: base love of gain, Theogn. 225: from
 Κάκοκέρδης, ἐς, (κακός, κέρδος) making base gain.
 Κάκοκλῆς, ἐς, (κακός, κλέος) ill-famed.
 Κάκοκνώμιος, ον, Dor. for σῆ.
 Κάκοκνήμιος, ον, (κακός, κνήμη) weak-legged, thin-legged, Call. ap. A. B. 1188.
 Κάκοκοιμητος, ον, (κακός, κοιμάομαι) sleeping ill.
 Κάκοκρισία, ας, ἡ, a bad judgment, Anth.: from
 Κάκοκρίτος, ον, (κακός, κρίνω)=δύσκριτος, Gal.
 Κάκοκτερίστος, ον, (κακός, κτερίω) meanly buried, unburied.
 Κάκολεκτρος, ον, (κακός, λέκτρον)=κακόγαμος, Opp.
 Κάκοκλήμιςτος, ον,=σῆ.
 Κάκολόγιος, ον, (κακός, λογία) with a bad harbour. [ἴ].
 Κάκολογέω, ὦ, (κακολόγος) to speak ill, i. e. to revile, abuse, Lat. *maledicere*, Plut. Hence
 Κάκολογία, ας, ἡ, evil-speaking, reviling, abuse, Hdt. 7, 237.
 Κάκολογικός, ὄν, disposed to evil-speaking, slanderous: from
 Κάκολόγος, ον, (κακός, λέγω) evil-speaking, slanderous, abusive, Pind. P. 11, 44, τιμός, Arist. Eth. N.
 Κάκομάθης, ἐς, (κακός, μαθάνω) learning ill, unlearned, Anaxandr. Achill. 1.
 Κάκομάντις, εως, ὁ, ἡ, (κακός, μάντις) a prophet of ill or evil, Aesch. Theb. 724.
 Κάκομάχη, ὦ, (κακός, μάχη) to behave ill in fight, to be base or treacherous in fight, Plut.
 Κάκομέλετος, ον, in Aesch. Pers. 936, κακ. ἴα, as usu. explained, an ill-sounding voice or cry, i. e. a dirge: but the word cannot be formed analogously from μέλος, or, indeed, from anything else.
 Κάκομετρεῶ, ὦ, (κακόμετρος) to give bad measure, Luc. Hence
 Κάκομετρητος, ον, ill-measured, unmetrical.
 Κάκομετρία, ας, ἡ, a bad measure, false metre: from
 Κάκομέτρος, ον, (κακός, μέτρον)=κακομέτρητος, Plut.—II. act. giving bad measure.
 Κάκομηδός, ἐς, (κακός, μῆδος) contriving ill, cunning, crafty, deceitful, H. Hom. Merc. 389.
 Κάκομήτης, ον, ὁ, Eur. Or. 1403; and κάκομητις, ιος, ὁ, ἡ, (κακός, μήτις)=foreg. Hence
 Κάκομήτης, ης, ἡ, cunning.
 Κάκομήτωρ, ορος, ὁ, ἡ, (κακός, μήτηρ) mother of ill, nisi leg. κακομήτωρ=κακομήτης.

Κάκομηχανάομαι, dep.,=sq., Plut. and Clem. Al.: but the form is against analogy, and in Plut. is a v. i. κακῶ μηχαν., v. Lob. Phryn. 626.
 Κάκομηχανέω, ὦ, (κακομήχανος) to practise bad or base arts, περί τῶν τέλων, Polyb.
 Κάκομηχανία, ας, ἡ, a practising of base arts, ingenious mischief, Luc Adv. -ως. From
 Κάκομήχανος, ον, (κακός, μηχανή, contriving evil, mischief-planning, in genl. mischievous, malicious, Il. 6, 344, Od. 16, 418.
 Κάκομιλία, ας, ἡ, for καχομ., bad intercourse or society, dub. v. Lob. Phryn. 677, who would write κακομιλία.
 Κάκομίμητος, ον, (κακός, μιμέομαι) imitating ill. Adv. -τως, Arist. Poet. [ἴ].
 Κάκομισθος, ον, ill rewarded.
 Κάκομοιρία, ας, ἡ, an unhappy fate, Hence
 Κάκομοίριος, ον,=sq.
 Κάκομοίριος, ον, (κακός, μοίρα) of evil lot or fate, unhappy, Anth.
 Κάκομορος, ον,=foreg.
 Κάκομορφία, ας, ἡ, an ill shape, ugliness: from
 Κάκομορφος, ον, (κακός, μορφή) ill-shapen, misshapen, ugly, Anth.
 Κάκομουσικία, ας, ἡ, bad or corrupt music, Plut.: from
 Κάκομουσος, ον, (κακός, Μοῦσα) unmusical.
 Κάκομοχθος, ον, (κακός, μόχθος) labouring ill or fruitlessly, LXX.
 Κάκονοεῶ, ὦ, to be κακόννοος or ill disposed, bear malice, Lys. 182, 18, opp. to εὐνοεῶ.
 Κάκονοία, ας, ἡ, (κακόννοος) ill disposition towards others, dislike, ill-will, Lys. 165, 33; opp. to εὐνοία
 Κάκονομέομαι, as pass., to be harshly governed, Ocell. Luc.
 Κάκονομία, ας, ἡ, a bad system of laws and government, a bad constitution, Xen. Ath. 1, 8; opp. to εὐνομία: from
 Κάκονόμος, ον, (κακός, νόμος) with bad laws, with a bad constitution, ill governed, Hdt. 1, 65; opp. to εὐνόμος.
 Κάκονόος, ον, contr. -νοος, ον, Att. plur. κακόνιοι, (κακός, νόος νοῦς) ill disposed, disaffected, Ar. Pac. 496, τῇ πόλει, Thuc. 6, 24; bearing malice against one, τινί, Xen. An. 2, 5, 16, and 27; opp. to εὐνόος: superl. -νοῦστατος, Lys. 110, 38, Dem. 623, 4.—Adv. -νόως, Att. -ως, but rare, Lob. Phryn. 141.
 Κάκονομφετος, ον, (κακός, νυμφεύω)=sq.
 Κάκονυμφος, ον, (κακός, νύμφη) ill married, κ. ὄναστι, inauspicious wedding, Eur. Hipp. 758.—II. as subst. ὁ κ., an ill or unhappy bridegroom, Eur Med. 206, 990, cf. sub κακο-.
 Κάκωνώτος, ον, (κακός, νῶτον) with a foul back, of fish, Antiph. Kouo 2, 7.
 Κάκοξεινία, ας, ἡ, ion. for κακοξεῖνία: from
 Κάκοξείνος, ον, Ion. for κακοξένος the irreg. Ep. compar. κακοξείνωτερος, Od. 20, 376.
 Κάκοξεनिया, ας, ἡ, inhospitality, Charrond. ap. Stob. 289, 40: from
 Κάκοξένος, ον, Ion. -ξείνος, ον, (κακός, ξένος) having ill guests, unfavourable in guests, Od. 20, 376; but usu.—II. unfriendly to strangers or guests inhospitable, κ. ὅμοι, Eur. Alc. 558, v. l. for ἐχθρόξένος.
 Κάκοξένωτος, ον, (κακός, ξένωτος) ill-wise, wise for evil, opp. to ἀξένωτος Thuc. 6, 76. [ῶ]

Κακοσινία, ας, ἡ, (κακός, οἶνος) *bad quality of wine, opp. to εὐοινία*.
Κακοπαθεῖν, ας, ἡ, (κακοπαθής) *suffering of ill, distress*, Thuc. 7, 77, Isocr. 127 C. [α]
Κακοπαθεῖν, ὦ, to suffer ill, suffer, Xen. Mem. 2, 1, 17: κ. τινί, to suffer by or from a thing, be distressed by it, Thuc. 4, 29; and ὑπό τινος, Id. 2, 41; but also, κ. σώματι, to suffer in body, Isocr. 24 A: from
Κακοπαθής, ἐς, (κακός, πάθος, πᾶσχα) *suffering ill, distressed*, Philo. Adv. θός, miserably, Arist. Pol. Hence
Κακοπαθητικός, ἡ, ὄν, exposed to distress, unfortunate, Arist. Eth. E.
Κακοπάτωρ, ον, =κακοπαθής: also *illatious, toilsome*, Posidon. ap. Ath. 233 E.
Κακοπαθήνους, ον, ἡ, (κακός, παρθένος) *an evil or unlucky maiden*, Mel. 124, cf. sub *κακο-*.—II. ὁ, ἡ, *unbecoming a maid*.
Κακοπαρίας, ὁ, v. 1. in Thuc. 7, 80 for *Κακοπαρίας*, q. v.
Κακοπατής, ἰδός, ὁ, ἡ, (κακός, πατήρ) *having a mean, low born father*, Theogn. 193, Alcae. 5, opp. to εὐπατής.
Κακοπετής, ἐς, (κακός, πέτομαι) *flying badly*, Arist. H. A.
Κακοπήχος, ον, (κακός, πήρα) *with a bad naparsack or scrip*.
Κακοπότης, ἐς, (κακός, πίνος) *most foul and filthy*, Soph. Aj. 381, cf. Ath. 565 E.
Κακοπιστία, ας, ἡ, *faithlessness*: from
Κακόπιστος, ον, (κακός, πιστός) *faithless*.
Κακοπλάστος, ον, (κακός, πλάσσω) *ill-formed, ill-conceived or contrived*.
Κακοπλοῦω, ὦ, to sail badly, Strab.: from
Κακόπλους, ον, contr. -πλους, ον, 'κακός, πλέω' *sailing badly*.
Κακοπλώω, Ion. and poet. for *κακοπλοῦω*.
Κακοπνούς, ον, Att. -πνους, ον, (κακός, πνοή) *breathing ill or with difficulty*.
Κακοποιεῖν, ὦ, (κακοποιός) *to do ill, play the knave*, Aesch. Fr. 102, περί τι, Ar. Pac. 731: *to manage one's affairs ill*, Xen. Oec. 3, 11.—II. trans., *to make bad, spoil, waste, lay waste, pillage, την βασιλεύς χώραν*, Xen. Mem. 3, 5, 26. Hence
Κακοποίησις, εως, ἡ, =κακοποιία, LXX.
Κακοποιητικός, ἡ, ὄν, *inclined to do ill or spoil*.
Κακοποιία, ας, ἡ, a doing harm, hurt, damage, Isocr. 7 C, 257 E: from
Κακοποιός, ον, (κακὰ ποιεῖν) *doing bad, doing harm or damage, mischievous, hurtful, unedible*, Pind. N. 8, 56.
Κακοπολιτεία, ας, ἡ, *bad government or constitution*, Polyb.
Κακοποιητικός, ἡ, ὄν, (κακός, ποιεῖν) *unfit for toil*, Arist. Pol.
Κακοπότημος, ον, (κακός, πότης) *ill-fated, ill-starred*, Aesch. Ag. 1136, Eur. Hel. 694.
Κακόπους, ὁ, ἡ, -πουν, τό, gen. -πόδος, (κακός, πούς) *with bad, weak feet, weak in the feet*, Isocr. Xen. Mem. 3, 3, 4, Eq. 1, 2.
Κακοπραγέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (κακοπραγής) *to be ill off, fare badly, esp. to fail in an enterprise*, Thuc. 4, 55. Hence
Κακοπραγία, ατος, τό, *ill-success*.—II. *ill-doing*. [πρά]
Κακοπραγής, ἐς, (κακός, πράγος) *unlucky*.—II. *doing ill*. Hence
Κακοπραγία, ας, ἡ, *ill-success, ill-*

luck, failure, Thuc. 2, 60, Arist. Pol., etc.—II. *ill-doing: a misdeed*, Joseph.
Κακοπραγμένω, ὦ, to do ill, intend ill, be ill-disposed, Polyb.
Κακοπραγισμὸν, ἡς, ἡ, *evil-doing*, Dem. 800, 17: from
Κακοπραγμων, ον, gen. ονος, (κακός, πρᾶγμα, πράσσω) *doing evil, wicked, mischievous*, Xen. Hell. 5, 2, 36, Isocr. Adv. μόνως.
Κακοπρόσπος, ον, (κακός, πρόσωπον) *ugly-faced, ugly*, Posidipp. ap. A. B. 104, 19.
Κακοπτερος, ον, (κακός, πτερόν) *with bad, weak wings*, Arist. H. A.—II. *ill-omened, ill-starred*, Anth.
Κακορράφειν, ὦ, to contrive evil; and
Κακορράφεια, ας, ἡ, a contriving of ill, love of mischief, mischievousness, Il. 15, 16, Od. 2, 236: also *ill contrivance, unskillfulness*, Od. 10, 28: from
Κακορράφω, ον, (κακός, ράπτω) *contriving evil, mischievous*. [α]
Κακορρέκτειρα, ας, ἡ, Or. Sib.; fem. of
Κακορρέκτης, ον, ὁ, (κακός, ῥέζω) *an evil-doer*, Ap. Rh.
Κακορρήμιον, ἡς, ἡ, *evil-speaking: bad, foul language*, Polyt.: from
Κακορρήμιον, ον, (κακός, ῥημα) *evil-speaking*, τὸ κ., =foreg., Archil. ap. Suid.—II. *telling of ill, ill-omened*, Aesch. Ag. 1155.
Κακορρόβειν, ὦ, (κακός, ῥόθος) =κακολογέω, to speak evil: but usu. c. acc., to speak evil of, abuse, revile, Eur. Hipp. 340, Ar. Ach. 576. Hence
Κακορρόγχοι, ον, (κακός, ῥέγχομαι) *making ugly noises*, prob. I. Epict. for *κακόρυχοι*.
Κακορρόησις, ἡ, =κακολογία.
Κακορρύθμος, ον, (κακός, ρυθμός) *in bad time, ill-modulated*, Joseph.
Κακορύπτωρος, ον, very filthy. [α]
ΚΑΚΟΨ, ἡ, ὄν, bad, evil.—I. of outward condition, *bad in its kind, bad, worthless, useless*, in Hom. esp. κακὰ εἴματα, bad, sorry garments: *ugly, hideous*, Il. 10, 316, opp. to καλός; of persons—*I. bad at one's trade, sorry, useless, but without moral reference*, e. g. κ. νομῆς, Od. 17, 246; κ. ἀλήτης, a bad beggar, Od. 17, 578, cf. Od. 8, 214; 17, 217: esp. however of warriors, and men in genl.=δειλός, cowardly, faint-hearted, feeble, very oft. in Hom., who also joins it with ἀναλκις and ἀνίηναρ.—2. *bad by birth, low, mean, vile*, Od. 4, 64, Lat. malus or vitiosus, opp. to ἀγαθός, in Hom. also to ἐσθλός, Od. 6, 187; v. ἀγαθός, I.—3. in moral relation, *bad, evil, ill-disposed, esp. base, wicked, mischievous, etc.*, Hes. Op. 238, and Trag.—II. of outward things, circumstances, etc. taken in relation to man, Hom.; κ. γίνεσθαι περί τινα, to act badly towards one: hence both act. *bad, evil, mischievous*; and pass. *unhappy, wretched, pitiful*, very freq. in Hom. with δαίμων, ἀνάγος, νόστος: χολός, ἐρις: πόλεμος, ἔπος, ἔργον: ἡμια, ἀνεμος, etc.: esp. of omens and the like, *unlucky, ill-boding*, Lat. infaustus, male ominatus, in Hom. with ὄνειρος, ὄναρ, σῆμα: also of words, *evil, abusive, foul*, κ. λόγος, Soph. Ant. 259, Tr. 461.—B. τὸ κακόν and τὰ κακά, as subst. *evil, ill, mischief, also woe, distress, loss, ruin*, Hom., etc.: also, *bodily ills, diseases, wounds*.—2. also in a moral sense, *evil, vice, badness, wickedness, τὰ κακά, cowardice*, Xen. An. 3, 1, 25: esp., κακόν τι ἐρδεν or βέβηκεν τινά, to do evil or ill to any one, Il. 2, 195; 3, 351, etc.; also τινί, Od. 14, 289: so in prose, κακόν τι ποιεῖν τινά, more rarely τινί to suf-

fer evil from one, κακὸν πάσχειν ἑταῖρος.—C. adv. κακῶς, Hom., etc.—Att. phrases, κακῶς ποιεῖν τινα to treat one ill, ill-use, maltreat, misuse, κακῶς ποιεῖν τι, to hurt, harm, damage a thing, but κακῶς ποιεῖν τινά τι, to do one any evil or harm, κακῶς ποιεῖν, absol., to be or fare ill, be in bad case, more usu. κακῶς πράττειν, more rarely κακῶς πάσχειν. The Att. are fond of joining the adv. and adj., κακός κακῶς, κακὰ κακῶς, etc., Berg. Ar. Eq. 2, 189, 190, Eur. Cycl. 268, superl. κίκιστα, Ar. Ran. 1456. I. degrees of comparison:—I. reg. compar. κακώτερος, Hom.: superl. κακώτατος, post-Hom.: never found in prose.—2. irreg. compar. κακίον, ον, sup. κακίστος, ἡ, ον, Hom., and Att.—ὦ κακίστε, thou most worthless! τὸ κακίστον τινος or ἐν τινί, the worst the refuse of a thing. Compar. χρεῖστερότερος only in Strato, 6, 6, cf. Jac. A. P. p. 733. Also χείρων, ἥκιστος and ἥσσαν, ἥκιστος are used as compar. and superl. of κακός. E. in compos. it sometimes, like Lat. male, expresses a fault in the excess of a property, and so stands for ἄγαν, Lat. nimis: usu. however it denotes simply that a thing, which could also be good, is bad, and so is nearly =δυσ-, giving a collat. notion of *hurtful, unlucky, as κακίστος*: but oft. also it denotes merely that a thing exists in too small measure or proportion, as κακόπιστος.
Κακόσημος, ον, (κακός, σῆμα) *ill-omened*.
Κακόσινος, ον, (κακός, σίνεσθαι) *very hurtful*, Hipp.
Κακόσιλία, ας, ἡ, *want of appetite* from
Κακόστοις, ον, (κακός, σίτος) *eating badly, having no appetite*, Eubul. Ganyim. 1.—II. *eating badly*, i. e. fastidious, Plat. Rep. 475 C.
Κακοσκελὴς, ἐς, (κακός, σκέλος) *with bad, weak legs*, Isocr. Xen. Mem. 3, 3, 4.
Κακοσκήνη, ἐς, (κακός, σκήνος) *a bad, mean body*, Anth.
Κακοσμία, ας, ἡ, *a bad smell, stink* from
Κακοσμος, ον, (κακός, ὁσμή) *ill-smelling, stinking*, Aesch. Fr. 161, Soph. Fr. 147.
Κακοσπερμος, ον, (κακός, σπέρμα) *with bad seed*, Theophr.
Κακόσπλαγχνος, ον, (κακός, σπλάγχνον) *faint-hearted, cowardly*, Aesch. Theb. 237.
Κακοσπορία, ας, ἡ, (κακός, σπεραιν) *a bad sowing or crop*, Anth.
Κακωσόμενος, f. I. Il. 1, 105, i. κακί, i. e. κακός ὁσόμενος, from ὁδεσμαι, grim-looking, v. Lob. Phryg. 560.
Κυκοστυθέω, ὦ, to stand ill, be unsteady or in bad case, Nic.: from
Κακοστυθής, ἐς, (κακός, ἵσταμαι) *standing badly, unsteady*, opp. to εὐσταθής.
Κακοστυναικτος, ον, (κακός, στυγνάζω) *sighing much*.
Κακοστυμῶν, ὦ, f. -ήσω, to have a bad, weak stomach, fastidious, Epict.—II. act. *weakening the stomach, unwholesome*, Heracl. ap. At. 120 C; opp. to εὐστούμ.
Κακοστομείω, ὦ, to have a bad mouth, c. acc., to speak evil of one, abuse him, Soph. El. 597: and
Κακοστομία, ας, ἡ, *foul mouthiness, abuse*: from

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Κάκστομος, *ον*, (κακός, στόμα) evil-speaking, foul-mouthed.
 Κάκστρωτος, *ον*, (κακός, στρών-νυαι) ill spread or strewed, i. e. rugged, Aesch. Ag. 556.
 †Κακοσύμβουλος, *ον*, (κακός, σύμβουλος) advising badly, giving bad counsel, Joseph.
 Κάκοςύνετος, *ον*, v. sub κακοζύνε-
 -ος.
 Κάκοςυνθεσία, *ας*, ἡ, a bad composition in Hesych. and other Gramm. s expl. of κακοράφια: from
 Κάκοςύνθετος, *ον*, (κακός, συντί-νυμι) ill put together, badly composed, πη, Luc.—II. ill-joined, ill-contrived, idv. -τως.
 Κακοσφύζια, *ας*, ἡ, (κακός, σφύζω) bad pulse, Gal.
 Κάκοσχῆμων, *ον*, gen. *ονος*, (κακός, χῆμα) of a bad mien or air, unbecom-
 -ing, unseemly. Adv. -μόνως, Plat. egg. 728 B.
 Κάκοσχολεύομαι, *dep.*, =sq.
 Κάκοσχολεύω, *ω*, f. -ήσω, to use one's
 -ure ill: and
 Κάκοσχολεύς, *ας*, ἡ, a bad use of one's
 -ure, idle sports or jesting, Plat. om.
 Κάκοσχολος, *ον*, (κακός, σχολή) using one's leisure ill, Epict.—2. inac-
 -ive, idle, Anth.—II. act., κ. πνοαί, inds that wear men out in idleness, Aesch. Ag. 194, Jac. A. P. p. 73. idv. -λως.
 Κάκοτεκας, *ας*, ἡ, opp. to εὐτεκας, the having bad children.
 Κάκοτελευτήτος, *ον*, (κακός, τε-
 -ντάω) ending ill.
 Κάκοτέρμων, *ον*, gen. *ονος*, (κακός, ρμα) ending ill or with difficulty.
 Κάκοτεχνος, *ω*, (κακότεχνος) to use
 1, base arts, play tricks, act basely or
 -ly towards one, εἰς τινα, Hdt. 6, 1, περί τι, (Dem.) 1136, 24; and
 -ol., Id. 942, 26: esp. to bear false
 -imony.—2. to be over-much wrought
 -d refined, Clem. Al.—II. transit.
 -to lead by evil arts, Aristaen. Hence
 Κάκοτεχνημα, *ατος*, τό, = κακο-
 -ρία, Eccl.
 Κάκοτεχνος, *ες*, =κακότεχνος.
 Κάκοτεχνία, *ας*, ἡ, (κακότεχνος)
 1 art: esp. bad or base arts, evil
 -ities, etc., esp. as law-term, for-
 -y, falsification, false evidence and
 -like, usu. in plur., κακοτεχνιών
 -άζεσθαι, Plat. Legg. 936 D, cf. m.
 -ion 1201, 7; also in sing.—II. com-
 -on of art, over-great refinement,
 n. Phal.
 Κάκοτεχνίω, f. -ίσω, =κακοτεχ-
 -Alcae. (Com.) Ganym. 7.
 Κάκοτεχνίον δίκη=κακοτεχνιών,
 ap. Pol. 8, 37: not used in nom.
 Κάκοτεχνος, *ον*, (κακός, τέχνη)
 -g bad arts or evil practices, artful,
 -d, dólos, II. 15. 14.—II. without
 -ward. Adv. *ονος*. Att. irreg.
 -par. -χρόστερος, as from -χρής,
 in superl. again -χρότατος.
 Κάκοτης, *ητος*, ἡ, (κακός) badness,
 -ness for a thing, uselessness, hence
 -nen and esp. warriors, cowardice,
 368, Od. 24, 455.—II. moral bad-
 -ness, vice, wickedness, worthlessness,
 -ness, II. 3, 366, Hdt. 2, 124, etc.
 I. usu. evil, woe, distress, loss, suf-
 -ing, oft. in Hom., and in Hdt. 2,
 3; esp. loss in battle, II. 11, 382;
 332, Hdt. 8, 109.
 Ακατόκριλος, *ον*, (κακός, τράχη-
 -with a bad, weak neck.
 Ακατοτροπέομαι, *dep.*, =sq., πρόσ
 -Polyb.
 Ακατοτρόπος, *ω*, f. -ήσω, (κακότρο-
 -to act badly, deal perversely, Hipp.
 Ακατοτροπία, *ας*, ἡ, bad habi., mis-

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chievousness, maliciousness, in genl.
 wickedness, Thuc. 3, 83: from
 Κάκοτροπος, *ον*, (κακός, τρόπος)
 mischievous, malignant, Dio C. Adv.
 -πως.
 Κάκοτροφέω, *ω*, to nourish badly.—
 II. intr. to have bad food, live badly: so
 also in pass., hence part. aor. 1 act.
 κακοτροφῆσας and aor. 1 pass. κακο-
 -τροφῆνεις, in same sense, both in
 Theopr. and
 Κάκοτροφία, *ας*, ἡ, bad food, Theo-
 -phr.: from
 Κάκοτροφος, *ον*, (κακός, τρέφω) ill-
 -fed.
 Κάκοτύχew, *ω*, to be unfortunate, Thuc.
 2, 60: from
 Κάκοτύχη, *ες*, (κακός, τύχη) unfor-
 -tunate, Eur. Med. 1274, Hipp. 669.
 Hence
 Κάκοτύχια, *ας*, ἡ, misfortune.
 Κάκοτύπος, *ον*, sleeping ill.
 Κάκοὑπονόητος, *ον*, (κακός, ὑπο-
 -νοέω) bad to guess.
 Κάκοὑργέω, *ω*, f. -ήσω, (κακοῦργος)
 to do evil or mischief, Plat., and Xen.:
 περί τινα, Plat. Rep. 416 C; but more
 usu. c. acc., to do evil or mischief to
 one, to hurt, harm, Aesch. Fr. 243;
 esp. to ravage a country, κ. τὴν Εὐ-
 -βοίαν, Thuc. 2, 32, cf. 3, 1; Plat.
 Rep. 416 A has ἐπιτερεῖν τινα κα-
 -κοῦργειν, but there the dat. may fol-
 -low ἐπιχ., in disputation, to contend
 with crafty artifices, Wolf. Dem. 491,
 16. Hence
 Κάκοῦργημα, *ατος*, τό, an ill deed,
 misdeed, esp. a knavish trick, fraud,
 Plat. Rep. 426 E, etc.
 Κάκοῦργια, *ας*, ἡ, the character and
 -conduct of a κακοῦργος, ill-doing, wicked-
 -ness, villainy, Thuc. 1, 37.—II. hurt-
 -fulness, Diosc.
 Κάκοῦργικός, *η*, *ον*, like a κακοῦρ-
 -γος, knavish, Arist. Rhet.: from
 Κάκοῦργος, *ον*, (κακὰ *ἔργω) doing
 ill, mischievous, knavish, villainous, de-
 -ceitful: an evil-doer, bad fellow, knave,
 κ. κλώπης, Hdt. 1, 41; κ. ἄνθρω, Soph.
 Aj. 1043: an offender, criminal in the
 eye of the law, Thuc. 1, 134, cf. Att.
 Process p. 76.—II. doing harm to any
 one, hurtful, c. gen. κ. εἶναι τινος, to
 hurt any one, Xen. Mem. 1, 5, 3.
 Adv. -γως, Plut.
 Κάκοῦργω, *ω*, (κακός, ἔχω) to treat
 ill, wrong, hurt, injure, τινα, Teles ap.
 Stob. p. 522, 18. Pass., to be in a bad
 case, despair, c. inf., Plut. Hence
 Κάκοῦργια, *ας*, ἡ, ill-treatment, ill-
 -conduct, Plat. Rep. 615 B: κ. χρόνος,
 maltreatment, devastation of it, Aesch.
 Theb. 668.—II. the bad state caused
 thereby, disease, faintness: wretched-
 -ness, misfortune, Polyb.
 Κάκοφάτις, *ιδος*, ἡ, sounding ill, ill-
 -omened, βοά, Aesch.: from
 Κάκοφάτος, *ον*, (κακός, φημί) ill-
 -sounding, of an offensive or unseemly
 import, like κακέφατος, q. v.: τὸ κ.,
 an ill sound, word of bad import, word
 of offence, Quintil.
 Κάκοφημία, *ας*, ἡ, bad fame.—II.
 act. slander, Ael.: from
 Κάκοφῆμος, *ον*, (κακός, φήμη) of
 bad omen: of evil report.—II. act. bring-
 -ing into bad fame, defamatory, Joseph.
 Adv. -μως.
 Κάκοφθαρτος, *ον*, (κακός, φθείρω)
 very corrupt.
 Κάκοφθορεύς, *εως*, ὁ, poet. for sq.,
 Nic.
 Κάκοφθόρος, *ον*, (κακός, φθείρω)
 very destructive, deadly, Nic.
 Κάκοφθόλιος, *ον*, (κακός, φλοιός)
 with bad, stinking rind or bark, Nic.
 Κάκοφρόδης, *ες*, (κακός, φράζομαι)
 bad in counsel, thoughtless, foolish, II.

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23, 483: neut. κακόφραδες, as adv.,
 foolishly, Euphor. Fr. 50. Only poet.
 Hence
 Κάκοφράδία, *ας*, ἡ, badness of de-
 sign or purpose, incon siderateness, care-
 -lessness, H. Hom. Cer. 227, in plur.
 Κάκοφραδοσύνη, *ης*, ἡ, = foreg.,
 Demon. ap. Stob. p. 437, 3: from
 Κάκοφράδω, *ον*, gen. *ονος*, =κα-
 -κοφράδης: also κακοφράσιων, which
 Meineke would read e Cod. Harl. in
 Theocr. 4, 22, for κακοφράσιων.
 Κάκοφραστος, *ον*, =κακοφράδης.
 Κάκοφρονέω, *ω*, to be κακόφρων, to
 bear ill-will or malice, Aesch. Ag. 1174.
 —II. to be foolish: opp. to εὐφρονέω.
 Κάκοφροσύνη, *ης*, ἡ, the disposition
 of a κακόφρων, malice, LXX; folly,
 Opp.: from
 Κάκοφρων, *ον*, gen. *ονος*, (κακός,
 φρήν) evil-minded, malicious, wicked,
 Pind. Fr. 230: κ. μέριμνα, distracting
 care, Aesch. Ag. 100.—II. imprudent
 thoughtless, heedless, Soph. Ant. 1104.
 Eur. Or. 824. Adv. -όνως.
 Κάκοφρῆς, *ες*, (κακός, φρή) of bad
 nature, of bad natural qualities, Plat.
 Rep. 410 A.—II. (κακός, φύω) produ-
 -cing badly or with difficulty: growing
 ill, Theopr. Hence
 Κάκοφρῆα, *ας*, ἡ, a bad nature, bad
 natural qualities, Def. Plat. 416 D.
 Κάκοφωνα, *ας*, ἡ, a bad or unpleas-
 -ant sound, harshness of sound, Strab.:
 from
 Κάκοφωνος, *ον*, (κακός, φωνή) with
 a bad voice.—II. with a harsh, unpleas-
 -ant tone, ill-sounding, Dion. H.
 Κάκοχαρτος, *ον*, (κακός, χαίρω) re-
 -joicing in the ills of others, malicious,
 Hes. Op. 28, 194.—II. at which bad
 men rejoice.
 Κάκοχάρμιων, *ον*, gen. *ονος*, =sq.,
 dub. in Theocr., v. κακοφράδιων.
 Κάκοχρήμων, *ον*, gen. *ονος*, (κακός,
 χῆμα) in bad case, poor.
 Κάκοχροέω, *ω*, to be of a bad colour,
 Diosc.: and
 Κάκοχροια, *ας*, ἡ, a bad colour, Gal.:
 from
 Κάκοχρος, *ον*, contr. -χρονος, *ον*,
 (κακός, χρώα) of a bad colour or com-
 -plexion, e. g. sallow, pale, etc., Hipp.
 Κάκοχυλος, *ον*, (κακός, χυλός) with
 bad juice or flavour, μῆλα, Diphil.
 (Siphn.) ap. Ath. 80 E.
 Κάκοχυμία, *ας*, ἡ, badness of the
 juices, Gal.: from
 Κάκοχυμω, *ον*, (κακός, χυμός) with
 bad juices or flavour.—II. act. genera-
 -ting bad juices, Ath.
 Κάκοφύως, *ον*, (κακός, φέγω) ma-
 -lignantly blaming, Theogn. 287.
 Κάκοφύχια, *ας*, ἡ, faint-heartedness,
 meanness of spirit, Plat. Legg. 791 C,
 opp. to εὐφύχια: (from
 Κάκοφύχος, *ον*, (κακός, φύω) cow-
 -ardly, faint-hearted, mean-spirited; opp.
 to εὐφύχος.
 Κάκω, *ω*, f. -ίσω, (κακός) to treat
 badly, use ill, maltreat, afflict, hurt,
 Hom., always of persons: later also
 of things, to harm, destroy, corrupt,
 Hdt. 2, 133. Pass. to be ill-treated,
 distressed, or destroyed, to suffer, Od.
 4, 754; also, κεκακωμένος 227, dis-
 -figured by brine, Od. 6, 137.
 Κακτάμεναι, Ep. for κατακτά-
 -ναι, κατακτάναι, inf. aor. 2 of κατα-
 -κτείνω, Hes. Sc. 453.
 Κακτάνε, Ep. for κατάκτανε, im-
 -perat. aor. 2 of κατακτείνω, II. 6, 164,
 but also for κατέκτανε 3 sing. ind.
 aor. 2.
 Κάκτεινε, Ep. 3 sing. impf. from
 κατακτείνω, for κατέκτεινε.
 Κάκτος, *ον*, ἡ, a prickly plant, the
 artichoke (acc. to H. Stephan.), The

οφρ.—II. *κίκτος*, ον, ὁ, *tl. edible leaves* of this plant, Ath.

Κακύνω, =κακῶω, to make bad, corrupt, spoil, Theophr. Pass. to become bad, behave badly, act basely, Eur. Hec. 251; esp. of soldiers, to be mutinous, Xen. Cyr. 6, 3, 27.—II.=κακίζω, to revile, reproach, abuse.

†Κακώπρις, εως, ὁ, the *Cacyparis*, a river of Sicily near Syracuse, now *Casibili*, Thuc. 7, 80; v. I. Κακώπρις.

Κακχάζω, =καχάζω.
Κακχεύει, Ep. for καταχεύει, inf. 2or. I from καταχέω.

Κακώδης, ες, (κακός, δζω) *ill-smelling, stinking*, Hipp. Hence

Κακώδια, ας, ἡ, a bad smell, stink, stench.

Κακόλεθρος, ον, (κακός, ὄλεθρος) very destructive.

Κακοννύειω, ὦ, to call by an ill name: from

Κακόννυος, ον, (κακός, ὄνομα)=δυνώνυος.

Κακῶσις, εως, ἡ, (κακῶω) *ill-treatment, abuse*: a wasting, distressing, harassing, Thuc. 7, 4, 82: of wives, parents, heiresses, etc., κακῶσις οἰκη, an action for ill-usage, Oratt. ap. Harpocr., v. Att. Process p. 287 sq.: damage, misfortune, Thuc. 2, 43. [ῶ]

Κακώτικός, ὅς, ὄν, (κακῶω) inclined to treat ill, hurtful, noxious, τινός.

Καλαβίδια, ὦν, τά, a Laconian festival, celebrated with peculiar dances in honour of Diana, Paus.: from

Καλαβίς or Καλλαβίς, ἰδος, ἡ, a Laconian dance, sacred to Diana, but at Athens a wanton dance, hence Καλλαβίδας βαίνειν, to tread a measure in this dance, Eupol. Col. 17. Hence

Καλαβόμαι, f. -ώσμαι, to dance this dance.

†Καλαβρία, ας, ἡ, Calabria, a district of southern Italy from Tarentum to the Iapygian promontory, Strab.

Καλαβρίω, καλαβρισμός, v. κο-λαβο.

†Καλαβρίς, ἰδος, ἡ, fem. adj. *Calabrian*, ἡ Κ. γαῖα, =Καλαβρία, Dion. P.

†Καλαβοί, ὧν, οἱ, the *Calabri*, inhab. of Calabria, Strab.

Καλαβροψ, ἡ, later form for καλαῦροψ.

Καλύβωτης, ον, ὁ, =ὑσκαλαβώτης, LXX.

Καλύβηφόρος, ον, (κάλαθος, φέρω) *basket-carrying*; οἱ Καλ., name of a play of Eubul.

Καλύθιον, ον, τό, and καλύθις, ὅος, ἡ, =sq.

Καλύθισκος, ον, ὁ, dim. from κάλαθος, Ar. Thesm. 822, Lys. 535.—II. a kind of dance, Apollon. ap. Ath. 467 F: v. sq.

Καλαθισμός, οὔ, ὁ, =foreg. II, Ath. 629 F, and perh. this should be read in 467 F.

Καλαθιοῖδης, ες, (κάλαθος, εἶδος) *basket-formed, like a basket*, Cleomed. Adv. -ίδος.

Καλαθοποιός, ὄν, (κάλαθος, ποιεῶ) *making baskets*.

Καλόθος, ον, ὁ, a basket, esp. a wicker hand-basket, Lat. calathus, Ar. Av. 1325.—II. a cooling-vessel, cooler, usu. ψυκτήρις: also a kind of cup, Virg. Ecl. 5, 71.—III. a mould for casting iron.—IV. the solid part in the capital of a column, round which the leaves, volutes, etc. are put, Callix. ap. Ath. 206 B. (Perh. akin to κλάδος, and the same as Lat. corbis, Pott Etym. Forsch. 2, 275.) [ῶ]

†Καλαῖδης, ον, ὁ, Calaeides, masc. pr. n., ap. Ath. 342 C, where Meineke reads Καλλιῶδης.

†Καλαίθις, ἰδος, ἡ, Calaethis, name of a female slave, Theocr. 5, 15.

Καλαῖνος, ἡ, ον, also καλλαῖνος, made or consisting of the καλάις.—II. coloured like the καλάις, shifting between blue and green, of changeful hue, κ. πτέρυγξ, Mel. 123.

Καλαῖς, ὁ, also καλλαῖς, a precious stone of a greenish blue, perh. a topaz or chrysolite, Plin., v. Salmas. in Solin. p. 713. [ῶ]

†Καλαῖς, ἰδος, ὁ, Calais, son of Bo-reas and Orithyia, v. Ζήτης, Pind. P. 4, 324.

†Καλακτῆ, ἡς, ἡ, contd. from Καλή ἀκτῆ.

Καλαμάγρωστις, εως, ἡ, (κάλαμος, ἄγρωστις) *reed-grass*, Diosc.

Καλαμάδιος, ον, ὁ, (κάλαμος) full of reeds or rushes.

†Καλαμαί, ὧν, αἱ, Calamae, a town of Messenia, Polyb.

Καλαμάτος, αἶα, αἶον, (καλάμη) belonging to the stalk, living among corn-stalks.—II. ἡ καλαμαία, a kind of grasshopper, prob. the same as the μάντις, Lat. mantis oratoria, or religiosa, Theocr. 10, 18.

Καλαμάομαι, dep., (καλάμη) to gather stalks or ears of corn: in genl. to glean, LXX; hence metaph., καλ. την Ἀσίαν, to glean what is left from Asia, opp. to θερίζειν, Plut. 2, 182 A.

Καλαμάριον, ον, τό, (κάλαμος) a reed-case, pen-case. [ῶ]

Καλαμάσλης, ον, ὁ, (κάλαμος, ἀν-λέω) one who plays upon a pipe of reeds, Ath. 176 D.

Καλαμάνλητης, ον, ὁ, =foreg., Hedyl. ap. Ath. I. c.

Καλαμέτης, εως, ὁ, an angler, Pancrat. ap. Ath. 305 C.

Καλαμέντης, οὔ, ὁ, a reaper, mower, Theocr. 5, 111. II.=foreg., Anth.; as if from καλαμένω, which however is not used.

Καλαμέων, ὄνος, ὁ, =καλαμῶν.

ΚΑ ΛΑ ΜΗ, ἡς, ἡ, a stalk, esp. the stalk of reed or corn, Lat. *calamus stipula*, II. 19, 222; κ. πυρῶν, wheat-straw, Hdt. 4, 33. Proverb. of a greedy farmer, ἐπὶ καλήμῳ ἵροῦν, to till land for stalks only, i. e. to exhaust it by continual crops, till at last it produces only stalks, Lys. ap. Suid. v. ἐπὶ καλήμῳ.—II. the stalk with the ears cut off, stubble, in genl. the residue, remnant, hence metaph. of an old man, καλάμην γέ σ' ὀνομαίει εἰςροῶν, I ween, perceive the stubble (i. e. the residue) of former strength, Od. 14, 214, cf. Arist. Rhet. 3, 10; so Orac. ap. Polyae. 6, 53, Πρῶτον καλήμῳ, the remains of Rhesus, i. e. his corpse: ὑπὸ τῆς καλήμῳ τεκμαίρεσθαι, to judge from the remains, Luc. Aes. 5.—III.=λινοκαλάμη, Call. Fr. (cf. sub καλαμός) [ῶ] Hence

Καλαμῶν, adv., like a reed, shivered like a broken reed; hence a kind of fracture was so called, Medic.

Καλαμωτομία, ας, ἡ, a cutting of stalks, reaping: Anth.: from

Καλαμωτός, ον, (καλήμῳ, τέμνω) *cutting stalks, reaping*, Ar. Rh.

Καλαμωτρία, ας, ἡ, (καλαμῶμαι) a gathering of stalks, gleaner, Plut.

Καλαμητρίς, ἰδος, ἡ, =foreg.

Καλαμῶγος, ον, (καλήμῳ, φαγεῖν) *devouring stalks*, i. e. moving or cutting them, ὀρέπανον, Anth. [ῶ]

Καλαμωφόρεω, ὦ, to carry stalks.—II. to bring a corn-token (Lat. *trussura*) in order to get corn upon it, Themist., v. Κάλαμος IV: from

Καλήμφορος, ον, (κάλαμος, φέρω)

carrying reeds or canes, Xen. Hell. 2, 1, 2, ubi olim καλαμοφ.

Καλαμῖς, f. -ισω, (κάλαμος) to pipe on a reed, Ath.

Καλαμίνθη, ἡς, ἡ, Ar. Eccl. 648 and

Καλαμίνθος, ον, ἡ, (καλός, μίνθα *mentha*) mint, Nic.

Καλαμινθῶδης, ες, (καλαμίνθος, εἶδος) like mint, full of it.

Καλαμίνθιος, ον, ὁ, Minty, cc n. name of a frog, Batr. 227.

Καλαμίνης, ἡ, ον, (κάλαμος) made of reed or cane, πλοῖα, Hdt. 3, 98, οἰκία, 5, 101, ὀιστοί, τόξα, 7, 61, 65.

Καλαμιον, ον, τό, dim. from καλαμη and κάλαμος.

Καλαμῖς, ἰδος, ἡ, (κάλαμος) a reed fishing-rod, Lat. *arundo piscatoria*.

II. a stick used in bird-catching with bird-lime.—III. a reed-bed, Lat. *arundinetum*: also a bed made of reeds.—IV. a case for a writing reed, pen-case, Lat. *calamarium*: also a writing-reed, pen.

—V. a tooth-pick, Diosc.—VI. a curling-iron, because it was hollow and shaped like a reed: also an instrument for dressing the hair of women, a comb or hair-pin—VII. in pl. καλ' αὐτὸς, reeds or straw put in layers to strengthen buildings.—VIII.=ἡ καλαμία.

†Καλαμῖς, ἰδος, ὁ, Calamis, a celebrated statuary, Strab.

Καλαμίσκος, ον, ὁ, dim. from καλάμη and κάλαμος, Ar. Ach. 1034.

Καλαμίτης, ον, ὁ, =καλαμῖος: fem., καλαμίτις, ἰδος, =καλαμαία: also a kind of locust, Leon. Tr. 65.

†Καλαμίτης, ον, ὁ, an Attic hero, =Ἥρος ἱατρός, Dem. 419, 23, acc. t. Schol. appell. of Aristonachus.

Καλαμῶδας, ον, ὁ, (κάλαμος, ὄνομα) noisy with the reed or pen, nickname of Antipater, who dared not argue with Carneades except with the pen Plut. 2, 514 D.

Καλαμωγλύφω, ὦ, to cut reeds or pens: from

Καλαμωγλύφος, ον, (κάλαμος, γλύφω) *cutting reeds or pens*. [ῶ]

Καλαμωγράφια, ας, ἡ, (κάλαμος, γράφω) a writing with a reed or pen.

Καλαμωδότης, ον, ὁ, (καλάμος, ὄνομα) a kind of bird, perh. the reed sparrow, Ael. [ῶ]

Καλαμωδότης, ες, (κάλαμος, εἶδος) like a reed.

Καλαμῶς, εσσα, εν, (κάλαμος) o reed, κ. ταχά, the sound as of a reed Eur. I. A. 1038.

†Καλαμός, ὧν, οἱ, Calāmi, a place in the island Samos, Hdt. 9, 96; Ath. 572 F.

Καλαμοκόπτιον, ον, τό, (κάλαμος, κόπτω) a reed-bed for cutting.

ΚΑ ΛΑ ΜΟΣ, ον, ὁ, Lat. *calamus*, reed or cane, of which some kind are so large that one joint makes boat, Hdt. 3, 98, whence Virgil's *fluvialis arundo*: on the different kind v. Theophr. H. Pl. 4, 11, 10: hence acc. to its chief uses,—1. a reed-arrows for which not the hollow reed but that filled with pith was used: hence this was called κάλαμος ραστός at μεστοκάλαμος, also τοξικός and βελήτης, and from its native country Κρητικός, *calamus Gnosius*, Horat., i. καλαμῶνος.—2. a reed-pipe, reed-flute Eur. El. 702 I. T. 1126: also i. bridge of the lyre, Soph. Fr. 34.—3. writing-reed, which was long used as a pen; hence in genl. a pen.—4. also sometimes a fishing-rod, Plat. (Con. al. ὡ' ἱερ. 3, Theocr. 21, 43.—5. measuring-rod: hence a definite measure, =6½ πηχεις.—6. a surgeon's pro-

-II = καλήμη, the hollow stalk of grain, like a reed, also its straw, used esp. or thatching, hence in genl. thatch.—III. any plant which is neither shrub nor bush (δύλη), nor tree (δένδρον), Xen. An. 1, 5, 1.—IV. in the 4th century A. D. a token, by which corn was obtained, Lat. tessera, cf. καλαμφορέω. (Cf. Lat. culmus, Germ. Halm, etc., and even Arab. kaleem, Pott Et. Forsch. 1, 119.) [α]

Καλάμοστέφης, ες, (κάλαμος, στέφω) crowned, covered with reed, Batt. 127. Καλάμοστιπος, ον, (κάλαμος, τύπτω) catching with reeds, i. e. with lime-ticks. [β]

Καλάμοσθέγγη, ον, ό, (κάλαμος, σθέγγωμαι) sounding on a reed or pipe. Καλάμοσθογγος, ον, (κάλαμος, σθέγγωμαι) = foreg.—II. played or blown on a reed, Ar. Ran. 230.

Καλάμοφόρος, ον, cf. καλαμψή. Καλάμοφυλλος, ον, (κάλαμος, φύλλω) reed-leaved, Theophr.

Καλάμωδω, ας, (κάλαμος) to bind a fractured bone with a splint of reed, Gal.—II. pass. καλαμοῦσθαι, to grow into stalk, Theophr.

Καλάμωδός, ες, (κάλαμος, εἶδος) like reed, reedy, full of reeds, Arist. H. A.

Καλάμων, ὄνος, ό, a reed-bed, also καλαμών, Lob. Phryn. 167.

Καλάμωτή, ἡς, ἡ, a fence or edging of reed.

Καλάνδαι, ὧν, αἱ, the Roman Calendae, Dion. Hal., and Plut.

Καλάνδρα, ας, ἡ, also καλάνδρος, ον, ό, a kind of lark, Opp.

Καλάνη, for καλή, barbarism in Ar. Av. 1678.

†Κάλανος, ον, ό, Calanus, a Brahmin, Strab., Ar. An. 7, 2: 4: in Plut. Alex. 65, Κάλανός:—Another in Ar. An. 3, 5, 6.

†Καλαντία, οἱ, = Καλατία, Hdt. 3, 37.

Καλάπιδιον, τό, καλάπινος, = καλόπ.

†Κάλας, α, ό, Calas, son of Harpaeus, Arr. An. 1, 14, 4.

†Καλασάρνα, Calasarna, a spot in Lucania, Strab.

Καλάρσις, ιος, ἡ, a long Aegyptian garment edged at bottom with tassels or fringe, Hdt. 2, 81: also a Persian garment of like kind, Ath.—II. in pl. Καλάρσιες, οἱ, a portion of the Aegyptian warrior caste, Hdt. 2, 164.

†Καλατία, ας, ἡ, Calatia, a town of Campania, Strab.

†Καλατία, ὧν, οἱ, the Calatiae, an Indian race, Hdt. 3, 38.

†Καλαύρεια, ας, ἡ, = sq., Ap. Rh. 3, 1243.

Καλανρία, ας, ἡ, Calavria, now Porò, an island before Troezen, Dem. 1188, 7: hence Καλανριτίς Λυθαργγρος, a sort of litharge of silver, prob. obtained from thence, Diosc.—II. collat. form of Καλαβρία, Calabria.

Καλανορόπιον, ον, τό, dim. from sq., Artemid.

Καλαύροιν, σπος, ἡ, a shepherd's staff or crook often thrown so as to arrive back the cattle to the herd, Il. 23, 845: later also written καλαύροιν.

†Κάλυβις, ό, the Calbis, a river of Lycia, Strab.

Καλέεσκον, ες, ε, iterat. impf. from καλέω, Il.: mid. καλέεκετο, Il. 15, 338.

Κάλεσις, εως, ἡ, a class, Dion. Hal., v. κλήσις III. [α]

Κάλεσχορος, ον, poet. καλεσσο-, (καλέω, χορός) calling forth the dance, calling to the dance, Βρόμιον, Orph.

†Κάλετοι, ον, οἱ, the Caletes, a people of Belgic Gaul, Strab.

ΚΑΛΕΩ, Ω, fut. καλέσω, mid. καλέσομαι, Ep. and poet. καλέσσω, καλέσομαι, Att. καλῶ and mid. καλόμαι: aor. 1 ἐκάλεσα, poet. καλέσσα, mid. ἐκαλέσαμην, poet. καλέσσομαι: perf. ἐκέληκα, pf. puss. ἐκέλημαι: opt. ἐκέλημην: aor. pass. ἐκλήθη: fut. pass. κληθήσομαι: fut. 3 κελήσομαι. Ion. and Hom. impf. καλέεσκον.—I. to call, Hom., etc.: of many, to call together, call, summon, καλεῖν εἰς ἄγορην, etc., also ἄγορονδε, βάλαμόνδε, θανάτονδε, Hom.; and so c. acc. only, κεκλήατο, (for -ητο) βούλην, they had been summoned to the council, Il. 10, 195: c. inf., to call on, summon to do a thing, κ. συμμητιάσθαι, Il. 10, 197. Hom. freq. has also aor. mid. καλέσσομαι τινι, to call to one's self, Il. 1, 54, 270, etc.—Pass. to be called by fate, be appointed, destined or chosen, only Od. 6, 244. In various special relations:—1. to call to one's house or to a repast, to invite, Od. 10, 231; 11, 187, but never in Il.; later often with a word added, ἐπὶ δεῖπνον, Hdt. 9, 16, Lat. vocare ad cenam.—2. to call on, invoke, τὸς θεούς, Hdt. 1, 44, and Trag.: as was esp. done in sacrifices, Schol. Ar. Ran. 479.—3. as law-term, of the judge, καλεῖν εἰς τὸ δικαστήριον, to cite, summon before the court, Dem. 406, 27, etc.; hence also simply καλεῖν, Id. 407, 5, Ar. Vesp. 851, etc.: also καλεῖν ἵν' οἴκην, to call on the case: but εἰ τὴν plaintiff, in mid., καλεῖσθαι τινα, to sue at law, bring before the court, Lat. vocare in jus, Ar. Nub. 1221, Vesp. 1416, v. Att. Process. p. 576.—II. to call by name, call or address by name, hence in genl. to name, Hom., καλεῖν τινα ἐπώνυμον, and ἐπικλησιν, to call by surname, or merely to call by name, Hom., v. sub ἐπικλήσις, ἐπώνυμος: also c. dupl. acc., τινὰ τί καλεῖν, Il. 5, 306; and ὀνομ', ὅττι σε κείνη καλεόν, the name, by which they called thee, Od. 8, 550, cf. Pind. O. 6, 94, and so in Att.; also, καλεῖν τινά τινα, to call one by a name, Eur. Hec. 1271; but, κ. τινά τινος or τινί, to call one after another, Pind. P. 3, 119, O. 7, 140: Att. also in mid., καλεῖσθαι, to call by name, address, Aesch. Cho. 201, Eum. 503, cf. Herm. Soph. Phil. 228. Pass. to be named, receive a name, and in pf. pass., to have been named, bear a name, hence to be called, often in Hom.: Att. ό καλούμενος, the so called, ό κ. θάνατος, Plat. Phaed. 86 D: in poets the pass. has freq. the signf. to be, because one is named according to what one is or seems to be, Il. 4, 61, Od. 7, 313, and elsewhere: σὴ κεκλημένη ἦν, she would have been thy daughter and so called, H. Hom. Ar. 324: so πατήρ κεκλησθαι, Pind. P. 3, 119, Soph. El. 366.—III. of things, to require, demand. (Prob. akin to κλύνω, q. v.: no doubt to κέλ-ομαι, old Lat. cal-are, and its frequent. clamare, our call, also to κλέω, κλείω, clausus, and prob. to Germ. hell, cf. Pott Et. Forsch. 1, 214.)

Καλή, κλήνη, Dor. and Att. for κηλή, Lob. Phryn. 639. [α]

†Καλή ἀκτή, ἡ, the beautiful shore, also wr. Καλάκτη, Calacta, a tract along the Sicilian coast east of Himera, with a town of same name, Hdt. 6, 22; Ath. 272 F.: adj. Καλακτίνος, ἡ, ον, of Calacta, Diod. S.

Κυλήμεναι, poet. for καλεῖν, inf. pres. act. of καλέω, Il. 10, 125.

Καλήμερος, ον, (καλός, ἡμέρα) with fair or fortunate days, Anth. P. 9, 508, Καλήμη, Aeol. for καλέω, Sapph. 1, 16: also written κάλημη, but not so well.

†Καληρός, ἡ, όν, of or belonging to Cales, in Campania, Calenian, Polyb. †Καλής, ηκος, ό, corrupt reading in Thuc. for sq.

†Κάληρ, ητος, ό, the Cales, a river of Bithynia, falling into the Euxine east of the Sangarius, Arr.: acc. Κάληκα in Thuc. 4, 75 for Κάλητα.—II. a haven on this river, Arr.

†Καλήσιος, ον, ό, Calesius, masc. pr. n., Il. 6, 18.

Καλήτης, ον, ό, Dor. and Att. for κλήτης.

†Καλητορίδης, ον, ό, son of Calētor, i. e. Aphareus, Il. 13, 541.

Καλήτωρ, ορος, ό (καλέω) a crier, Lat. calator, Il. 24, 577. Hence

†Καλήτωρ, ορος, ό, Calētor, son of Clytius, a relative of Priam, Il. 15, 419.—2. a Greek, v. Καλητορίδης.

Καλιά, ας, ἡ, Ion. καλήη, ἡς, a wooden house, cabin, cot, Hes. Op. 501: esp. a barn, granary, Id. 299, 305: in genl. a dwelling, abode; a bird's nest, Theoc. 29, 12, Pseudo-Phocyl. 79: also a wooden enclosure containing the image of a god, Jac. A. P. p. 868. [usu. ἔ, yet in Theocr. and Pseudo-Phocyl. ἔ.] (Prob. from κάλων, notwithstanding the ἔ.)

†Καλιάνδης, ης, ἡ, Caliande, a nymph, Apollod., Heyne reads Καλιάνδη.

Καλιάς, ἄδος, ἡ, = καλιά, esp. a chapel, Plut.

Καλιδιον, ον, τό, dim. from καλιά

Eupol. Autol. 5.

Καλίκτιοι, ον, οἱ the Lat. calcei, Polyb.

†Καλικοῖνον, ον, οἱ, the Calicoeni, ar Illyrian people, Polyb. 5, 108, 8.

Καλινδέω, ώ, to roll: usu. in Pass. καλινδέομαι, c. fut. mid. ἤσομαι, also ἄλινδέομαι, or καλινδέομαι, from which it differs only in sound: to roll, roll about, lie rolling or wallowing, εἰ τῆσι στοιῆσι, Hdt. 3, 52, cf. Thuc. 2, 52; metaph. to be continually busy with a thing, pass one's time in a thing, Lat. versari in aliqua re, ἐν τινι, Xen. Cyr. 1, 4, 5, ubi αἱ κυλινδῶ: περί τῃ, Isocr. 295 B: also, κ. ἐπὶ τῷ βήματι, Lat. in foro versari, Id. 98 C, ubi Bekk. κυλ., cf. Butt. Lexil. v. κυλινδῶν. Hence

Καλινδῶθρα, ας, ἡ, = ἄλινδῶθρα, a place for horses to roll after exercise, cf. ἐξαλῶ, Ael.

Καλινδῶσις, εως, ἡ, = κυλινδῶσις, esp. a throw of dice, Alciph.

Καλινδός, ἡ, όν, or καλινδός, (κάλων) wooden, Lyc.

Κάλιος, ον, or καλιός, οὔ, ό, a cabin, cot, Epich. p. 19: also a chapel, Dion. H.—II. = δεσμωτήριον, κόφον, a prison.

Καλιστρέω, ώ, ἑ-ισω, Ep. strengthened for καλέω, Cal. Dian. 67, Cer. 97.

Καλλάβις, ἰδος, ἡ, v. Καλαβία.

Κάλλαα, ον, τά, a cock's wattles, Lat. palea, Ar. Eq. 497: also a cock's comb, Arist. H. A.: and the tail-feathers, Arist. Dionys. (prob. so called from their changeful hues, cf. καλῶ voc.)

†Καλλῆικοι, ὧν, οἱ, the Gallaei, a people in N. W. of Hispania, Strab.

Καλλῆινος, κάλλαϊς, v. καλῆ.

†Καλλισχορος, ον, ό, Calleschirus, an Athenian, father of Critias, Plat. Charm. 153 C.—2. son of Diodotus, sent as one of the envoys to the Thebans to induce them to join the Athenians against Philip, Dem. 291, 8, 565, 13.—3. an individual against

whom Dinarchus delivered an oration, Dion. H.

Καλλιόης, Acol. for καταλύπτεις, Neue Sapph. 15.

Καλλιάριας, ον, ὁ, a kind of cod-fish, also γαλλιάριας, Opp.

†Καλλάρος, ον, ὁ, Callarus, name of a slave, Dem. 1280, 20.

†Καλλίας, αντος, ὁ, the Callas, a river of Euboea, Strab.—II. Callas, masc. pr. n., Diod. S.

†Καλλιᾶνθος, ον, ἡ, Callatēbus, a city of Lydia on the Cogamus, Hdt. 7, 31, now, Alla-Schehr, acc. to Bähr Hdt. 3, p. 822.

†Καλλιᾶτις, ἡ, Callatis, a city of Lower Moesia on the Euxine, Strab.: adj. Καλλιᾶτιανός, ἡ, ὄν, of Callatis, Callatian, Arr. An. 6, 23, 9.

Κάλλεα, τά, contr. κάλλη, = κάλ-λαια.

Καλλείπω, Ep. for καταλείπω, Hom.

Καλλι-, the first part of the word in many compds., in which the notion of beautiful is added to the chief or simple notion; kallo- is much less freq., and later: cf. ὕψι.—2. καλλι- is sometimes like a mere adj. with its subst., as καλλιπαῖς = καλῇ παῖς, cf. κακο-.

†Καλλιᾶδης, ον, ὁ, Calliādes, an Athenian archon Ol. 75, 1, Hdt. 8, 51; Thuc. 1, 61.—Others in Plat. Alc. 1, 119 A. (prop son of Callias).

†Καλλιᾶνας, ακτος, ὁ, Calliānax, a Rhodian, father of Eucles, Pind. O. 7, 171.

†Καλλιᾶνασσα, ης, ἡ, Callianassa, a Nereid, Il. 18, 46.

†Καλλιᾶντρα, ας, ἡ, Calliantra, a Nereid, Il. 18, 44.

†Καλλιᾶρος, ον, ὁ, Calliārus, a city of Locris, Il. 2, 531.

†Καλλιᾶρχος, ον, ὁ, Calliarchus, an Athenian archon Ol. 119, 4, Dion. H.

Καλλιᾶς, ον, ὁ, an ape, elsewhere. πῖθρος: esp. at Athens, a tame ape, Dinarch. ap. Suid.

Καλλιᾶς, ὀδος, ἡ, a synonym for the plant στέρνον, Physalis Alkekengi, Sprengel Diosc. 4, 72.

†Καλλιᾶς, ον, Ion. Καλλίης, εω, ὁ, Callias, son of the Heracleid Temenus, Apollod. 2, 8, 5.—2. Athenian archons Ol. 81, 1, Diod. S. 11, 84; Ol. 92, 1, Id. 13, 34; Ol. 93, 3, Id. 13, 80; Ol. 100, 4, Id. 15, 28.—3. father of Hipponicus, opponent of Pisistratus, Hdt. 6, 121.—4. son of Hipponicus, grandson of foreg., famed for his wealth, Id. 7, 151.—5. grandson of foreg., brother-in-law of Alcibiades, fond of the company of sophists, and of dissolute habits, Arr. Ran. 428, Plat. freq.—cf. respecting this family Böckh P. E. 2, p. 242, sq.—6. son of Calliades, an Athenian commander, Thuc. 1, 61.—7. of Aegina, famed for his victories at the Pythian games, Pind. N. 6, 63.—8. an Elean sooth-sayer, who aided the Crotonians against the Sybarites, Hdt. 5, 44, sq.—9. son of Hyperichides, Thuc. 6, 55.—10. a Euboean, son of Mnesarchus, tyrant of Chalcis, Aeschin. 65, 48.—Others in Dem. 265, 6; 272, 5; Xen.; etc.

Καλλιᾶστράγαλος, ον, (καλλι-, ἱστράγαλος) with a fine ankle, Arist. H. A.

†Καλλιῆβιος, ον, ὁ, Callibius, the Spartan harmost at Athens under the thirty tyrants, Xen. Hell. 2, 3, 13.—2. a leader of the democratic party at Tegea, Id. 6, 5, 6.

Κελλιβελέφαρος, ον, (καλλι-, βελέφαρος) with beautiful eye-lids, beautiful

eyed, Eur. Ion 189.—II. τὸ κ., sub. φάρμακον, a dye for the eyelids and eyelashes, Plin.

Καλλιβόας, ον, ὁ, (καλλι-, βοή) beautifully sounding, αὐλός, Simon. 115.

Καλλιβότος, ον, (καλλι-, βόσκω) with fine pastures, Nonn.

Καλλιβόρυς, υ, gen. υος, (καλλι-, βόρυς) beautifully clustering, γάρκιος, Soph. O. C. 682.

Καλλιβώλος, ον, (καλλι-, βώλος) with a fine, rich soil, Eur. Or. 1382.

Καλλιγάπνος, ὄν, (καλλι-, γαλήνη) beautiful and still, πρόσωπον, Eur. Tro. 837. [γῶ]

Καλλιγάμος, ον, (καλλι-, γάμος) happy in marriage, ἑλέκτρα, Anth.

†Καλλιγεῖτος, ον, ὁ, Calligēitus, masc. pr. n., a Megarian, Thuc. 8, 6.

†Καλλιγεῖων, ονος, ὁ, Calligēion, of Byzantium, Polyb. 4, 52, 4.

Καλλιγένης, ον, (καλλι-, γενέ-θλη) beautifully formed, Poet. de Vir. hab. 104.—II. act. having a fair offspring, Corinn. ap. Schol. Il. 2, 498.

Καλλιγένεια, ας, ἡ, the bearer of a fair offspring, mother of glorious things, the name by which Ceres or the Earth was invoked in the Thesmophoria, Arr. Thesm. 299: acc. to others a priestess of Ceres, Apollod. Fr. p. 1057, Heyn.—II. also peculiar fem. of καλλιγενής.

Καλλιγένεια, ὠν, τά, the festival of Ceres, Alciph. v. foreg.

Καλλιγενής, ἐς, (καλλι-, *γένω) of noble birth.

Καλλιγέφυρος, ον, (καλλι-, γέφυρα) with beautiful bridges, Eur. Rhos. 349.

Καλλιγλύπτος, ον, = καλλιπυγος, Nic. ap. Clem. Al.

Καλλιγονος, ον, (καλλι-, *γένω) of noble race.

Καλλιγυῤῥέω, ὦ, f. -ῆσω, to write elegantly, Diog. L.: also to paint beautifully, but v. Lob. Phryn. 122: and

Καλλιγυῤῥα, ας, ἡ, beautiful writing or painting, Plut.: from

Καλλιγράφος, ον, (καλλι-, γράφω) writing or painting beautifully, esp. copying books beautifully. [ᾱ]

(Καλλιγύναις), gen. αἰκος, ὁ, ἡ, (καλλι-, γυνή) with beautiful women or maidens, abounding with such, as epith. of Sparta: Hom. uses only the acc.

καλλιγύναικα; Sapph. 135 has the gen., and Pind. P. 9, 131 the dat.: the nom. seems never to have been used.

Lob. Phryn. 659: the word is poet. [ῶ]

Καλλιδένδρος, ον, (καλλι-, δένδρον) with fine trees, Polyb.

†Καλλιδημίδης, ον, ὁ, Callidemiades, Athenian archon Ol. 105, 1, Diog. L.; in Diod. S. Καλλιμήδης.—2. a masc. pr. n., in Luc.

†Καλλίδης, ον, ὁ, Callides, an Athenian, Andoc. 16, 39: Καλλιῶδης, Reiske.

†Καλλιδίκη, ης, ἡ, Callidice, a daughter of Danaus, Apollod.—2. a daughter of Celeus in Eleusis, H. Hom. Cer. 109.

Καλλιδίνης, ον, ὁ, (καλλι-, δίνω) the beautifully eddying or flowing, Πηνειός, Eur. H. F. 368. [δι]

Καλλιδόφος, ον, (καλλι-, δίφορος) with beautiful chariot, Ἀθηναῖα, Eur. Hec. 467.

Καλλιδόναξ, ακος, ὁ, ἡ, with beautiful reeds, Εὐρώτας, Eur. Hel. 493.

†Καλλιδρόμον, ον, τό, Mons Callidromus, a mountain near Thermopylae, the highest summit of Oeta, Strab. p. 428; Plut. Cat. Maj. 13: also Καλλιδρόμος.

Καλλιθέρα, ας, ἡ, Nonn.: peculiar fem. of

Καλλιθέρος, ον, (καλλι-, θέρα; with beautiful hair, Orph.

Καλλιέλαιος, ον, (καλλι-, ἐλαῖον) rich in fine oil: hence, ὁ κ., the garden olive, opp. to ὑγρῆλαιος, Arist. Plant.

Καλλιέπεια, ας, ἡ, (καλλι-ἐπε) beautiful language.

Καλλιπέτω, ὦ, f. -ῆσω, to speak beautifully, speak in high-flown phrases, κ. ὥς . . . Thuc. 6, 83, in mid.: κε καλλιπεμένοι λόγοι, high-wrought speeches, Plat. Apol. 17 B: from

Καλλιπέτης, ἐς, (καλλι-, ἐπος) beautifully speaking, elegant, Arr. Thesm. 49, of Agatho.

Καλλιπεργέω, ὦ, to work beautifully, from

Καλλιπεργος, ον, (καλλι-, ἐργον) beautifully wrought, Plat. ap. Philon.

Καλλιρέω, ὦ, f. -ῆσω, (καλλι-, ἱερόν) to have favourable signs in a sacrifice, to obtain good omens for an undertaking, Lat. litare, perlitare, of the person, Plat. (Com.) Ζεὺς κακ. 4: and c. inf., οὐ γὰρ ἐκαλλιέρεε διαβαίνειν, as he did not obtain good omens for crossing, Hdt. 6, 76, and so in mid. Hdt. 7, 113, Xen. An. 5, 4, 22: but also—2. of the offering, to give good omens, be favourable, καλλιμῆσαι θυμὸν οὐκ ἔδυνάτο (se. τὰ ἱερὰ) the sacrifices would not give good omens, were constantly unfavourable, Hdt. 7, 134, opp. to which in 9, 36 he has καλὰ ἐγίνετο τὰ ἱερὰ, in full, καλλιμῆσαντων τῶν ἱερῶν, when the sacrifices were all favourable, Lat. litato perlitato: also in Pass., Hdt. 9, 19, Xen. Hell. 3, 1, 17. Hence

Καλλιέρημα, ατος, τό, an auspicious sacrifice.

Καλλιζυγής, ἐς, (καλλι-, ζεύγνυμι) beautifully-yoked, Eur. Andr. 278.

Καλλιζωνος, ον, (καλλι-, ζώνη) with beautiful girdles, epith. of women, Il. 7, 139, Od. 23, 147.

Καλλιθέμελος, ον, (καλλι-, θέμεθλον) with beautiful foundations, dub.

†Καλλιθός, ης, ἡ, Callithoë, a daughter of Celeus in Eleusis, H. Hom. Cer. 110.

Καλλιθριξ, τριχός, ὁ, ἡ, (καλλι-, θριξ) with beautiful hair, Hom.; epith. of horses, Il. 5, 323, Od. 3, 475, etc.: also of sheep, with fine wool, Od. 9, 336.

Καλλιθύεντος, ὦ, to offer a beautiful sacrifice: to offer in an auspicious sacrifice, c. acc., κᾶπρον, Anth.: from

Καλλιθύτος, ον, (καλλι-, θύω) with beautiful sacrifices, βωμὸς κ., an altar on which beautiful sacrifices are offered.

Καλλικαπέω, ὦ, to bear beautiful fruit, Theophr.: and

Καλλικαρπία, ας, ἡ, beauty or goodness of fruits, Theophr.: from

Καλλίκαρπος, ον, (καλλι-, καρπός) with beautiful fruit, rich in fine fruit, Σικελία, Aesch. Fr. 369, μίλας, Eur. Bacch. 108.

Καλλικελεύδος, ον, (καλλι-, κέλευδος) beautifully sounding.

Καλλικέρως, ὠτος, ὁ, ἡ, (καλλι-, κέρως) with beautiful horns, Gal.

†Καλλικλῆς, εῖος, ὁ, Callicles, an Aeginetan, uncle of Timesarchus, Pind. N. 4, 130.—2. son of Epitrepes, of Thria, Dem. 1221, 10.—3. an Athenian of the borough of Achamae, Plat. Gorg. 495 D.

Καλλικοκκος, ον, (καλλι-, κόκκος) with beautiful kernels or grains, Theophr.

Καλλικολῶνη, ης, ἡ, Fair-hill, a district near Troy, Il. 20, 53, 151: from

Καλλικόλωνος, ον, (καλλι-, κολώνη) with a fair hill, Demetr. Sceps.

Καλλικόπη, ὁ, ἡ, Dor. -πας, = σκ.

Καλλικόπη, ὁ, ἡ, Dor. -πας, = σκ.

Κελλίκομος, ον, κεῖ-ν, κόμω

beautiful-haired, epith. of women, II 3, 449, Od. 15, 58.

Καλλικοττάβειω, ὦ, =καλῶς κοτταβίζω, to play well, win at the cottabus, Soph. Fr. 482.

Καλλίκρεας, gen. -κρέως, τό, (καλλι-κρέας) *beautiful*, savoury flesh. —Καλλικράτης, ους, ὁ, Callicrates, a Spartan, famed for his beauty, slain at Plataea, Hdt. 9, 72.—2. a naval commander of the Corinthians, Thuc. 1, 29.—3. son of Euphemus, an Athenian, Dem. 611, 25.—4. brother of Callicles, Id. 1272, 10.—5. an Achaean leader who betrayed the interests of his country to the Romans, Polyb.—Others in Ath.; Plut., etc.

†Καλλικρατίδας, ου, ὁ, Callicratidas, a Spartan naval commander, Xen. Hell. 1, 6, 1.

Καλλικρήδευος, ου, (καλλι-κρήδευος) *with beautiful fillets or hair-bands*, ἄλοχος, Od. 4, 623.

Καλλίκριτος, ου, Dor. -κράνος, (καλλι-, κρήνη) *with a beautiful spring*, Pind. Fr. 211.

†Καλλικρήνη, ης, ἡ, better Καλλι-κρήνη, Callicrēte, a nymph, daughter of Cyane, Plat. Theag. 125 D.

†Καλλίκριτος, ου, ὁ, Callicritus, a Boeotian, Polyb. 23, 2, 8.

Καλλικρόνους, ου, =καλλίκρινος. †Καλλικτήρ, ἥρος, ὁ, Callicter, a poet of the Anthology.

Καλλίκριτος, ου, (καλλι-, κτίζω) *beautifully built*, Nonn.

Καλλίλαμπής, ου, ὁ, (καλλι-, λαμπά) *beautifully shining*, Ἡλιος, Isacr. 25.

Καλλίλεκτέω, ὦ, (καλλι-, λέγω) *to speak elegantly*, Sext. Emp. Hence

Καλλίλεξία, ας, ἡ, *elegant language*.

Καλλίλογος, ὦ, (καλλι-, λέγω) *to say, express a thing elegantly*, Dion. H. Iid. to conceal a bad meaning under fine words, Luc. Hence

Καλλίλογία, ας, ἡ, *elegant language, orquence*, Dion. H.

†Καλλιμάχειος, ὁ, ἡ, of or belonging to Callimachus; a follower or pupil of Callimachus, Ath. 272 B.

†Καλλίμαχος, ου, (καλλι-, μάχομαι) *valiantly, bravely fighting* Liban.: hence

†Καλλίμαχος, ου, ὁ, Callimachus, an Athenian archon, Diod. S.—2. an Athenian polemarch, who gave the

istening vote in favour of joining battle at Marathon, when the generals are equally divided, Hdt. 6, 109, sq.—3. an Arcadian, a lochagus in the

my of the ten thousand, Xen. An. 1, 27, etc.—4. a celebrated grammarian and poet of Cyrene, educated

at Alexandria, where he afterwards taught, Strab.—Others in Ath.: etc.

†Καλλιμέδων, ουτος, ὁ, Callimēdon, an orator at Athens, a partisan of Philip, Ath. 100 C, D.

Καλλιμήδης, ους, ὁ, v. Καλλιδημίς.

Καλλίμηρος, ου, (καλλι-, μηρός, *the beautiful hips, or thighs*).

Καλλίμορφος, ου, (καλλι-, μορφή) *beautifully shaped or formed*, Eur. Andr. 55, H. F. 925.

Καλλίμορφος, ου, ὁ, Callimorphus, a physician and historian, Luc.

Καλλίμος, ου, poet. for καλός, beautiful, Od.; δώρα, Od. 4, 130, οὔρος, I. 11, 640, χρῶς, ὅσα κάλλιμον, Od. 5, 529.

Καλλινύσος, ου, (καλλι-, νύω) *beautifully shining*, Κηφισός, Eur. Med. 5, cf. Alc. 589.

Καλλινύη, ου, ὁ, Callinēs, masc. n., Arr. An. 7, 11, 9.

Καλλινίκος, ου, (καλλι-, νίκη) *with glorious victory, glorious, a triumphant*, etc.

first in Archil. 60; c. gen. τῶν ἐχθρῶν, over one's enemies, Eur. Med. 765, cf. Plat. Alc. 2, 151 C: esp. as epith. of Apollo, Müller Archäol. d. Kunst, § 361: also, of Hercules, Apollod.: later of heroes, as Seleucus Callinicus, Polyb.—II. adorning

or ennobling victory, κ. στέφανος, Eur. I. T. 12; ὕμνος, Pind. N. 4, 26; τὸ καλλίνικον, the glory of victory, Pind. N. 3, 31: cf. τήνελλα.

†Καλλινίκος, ου, ὁ, Callinicus, father of Pythocritus, Paus.

†Καλλίνος, ου, ὁ, Callinus, an elegiac poet of Ephesus, Strab.—2. a commander of cavalry, Arr. An. 7, 11, 6.

†Καλλιῆνα, ας, ἡ, Calliēna, fem. pr. n., Ath. 435 A.: from

†Καλλίξενος, ου, ὁ, Callixēnos, an Athenian demagogue, who proposed the decree by which the death of the generals at Arginusae was brought about, Xen. Hell. 1, 7, 8, sq.—2. a Rhodian, who wrote concerning Alexander, Ath. 196 sq.; 387 D., etc.

Καλλιωνία, ας, ἡ, (καλλι-, οἶνος) *goodness or plenty of wine*.

Καλλιον, neut. from καλλίων, compar. of καλός, used also as adv., more beautiful, glorious or excellent, finer, Hom.; in Att. also καλλιόνως, Plat. Theat. 169 E.

†Καλλιον, ου τό, Callium, a city of Aetolia, beneath Mt. Corax, Paus.: called Καλλίπολις in Polyb. 20, 11, 11; ὁ Καλλιεύς, εως, an inhab. of Callium, οἱ Καλλίεις, Att. -λιγς, Thuc. 3, 96.

Καλλιόπη, ης, ἡ, (καλλι-, ὄψ) Caliope, strictly the *beautiful voiced*, the first of the nine Muses, presided over Epic poetry; she was the mother of Orpheus and Linus, Hes. Th. 79, H. Hom. 31, 2: also Καλλιόπεια, Anth.

Καλλιούλος, ου, ὁ, like ἱούλος, a song of praise to Ceres.

Καλλιῶα, ὦ, (καλλίων) *to make more beautiful, beautify*, LXX.

Καλλιπαιδεία, ας, ἡ, the having beautiful children: from

Καλλίπαις, παιδός, ὁ, ἡ, (καλλι-, παῖς) *with beautiful children, blessed with fair children*, Aesch. Ag. 762; κ. στέφανος=στέφανος καλῶν παιδῶν, Eur. H. F. 839.—II. a beautiful child, Eur. Or. 964, cf. sub κακο-.

Καλλιπάρως, ου, later form for sq., Anth. [α]

Καλλιπάρως, ου, (καλλι-, παρειά) *beautiful-cheeked*, freq. in Hom., as epith. of beautiful women. [α]

Καλλιπάρθεος, ου, (καλλι-, παρθένος) *with beautiful maidens or nymphs*, Eur. Hel. 1; δέρη κ. the necks of beautiful maidens, Id. I. A. 1574.—2. later καλλ., ἡ, as subst., =καλῇ παρθένος, Lob. Phryn. p. 600.

Καλλιπε, Ep. for κατέλιπε, 3 sing. ind. aor. 2 from καταλείπω, Hom.; inf. καλλιπένειν, Od. 16, 296.

Καλλιπέδιλος, ου, (καλλι-, πέδιλον) *with beautiful sandals or shoes*, H. Hom. Merc. 57: only poet.

Καλλιπέπλος, ου, (καλλι-, πέπλος) *with beautiful robe or veil*, in genl. beautifully clad, epith. of women, Pind. P. 3, 43.

Καλλιπέταλον, ου, τό, (καλλι-, πέταλον) the beautiful-leaved plant, name of the cinque-foil, Diosc.

Καλλιπέτλος, ου, (καλλι-, πέτρη) *with beautiful leaves or petals*, Anth.

Καλλιπήγχις, υ, gen. εως, (καλλι-, πήγχις) *with beautiful elbow*, κ. βραχί-υ, Eur. Tro. 1194.

†Καλλιπιδάι, οἱ, better Καλλιπιδάι, q. v.

Καλλιπλόκαμος, ου, (καλλι-, πλόκαμος) *with beautiful locks*, epith. of women, Hom.

Καλλιπλουτος, ου, (καλλι-, πλοῦτος) *adorned with riches*, πόλις, Pind. O. 13, 159.

Καλλίπνοος, ου, contr. -πνους, ουν, (καλλι-, πνέω) *beautifully breathing*, αἰλός, Telest. ap. Ath. 617 B.

Καλλίπολις, εως, ἡ, (καλλι-, πόλις) *beautiful city*, Plat. Rep. 527 C: hence

†Καλλίπολις, εως, ἡ, Callipolis, a city on the eastern coast of Sicily, near Aetna, Hdt. 7, 154.—2. a city on the Thracian Chersonese, opposite Lampsacus, Strab.—3. in Aetolia, v. Καλλιον, Polyb. Hence

†Καλλίπολητης, ου, ὁ, an inhab. of Callipolis; οἱ Καλλίπολιται, Hdt. 7, 154.

Καλλίπον, Ep. for κατέλιπον, aor. 2 of καταλείπω, Hom.

Καλλίπονος, ου, (καλλι-, πόνος) *beautifully wrought*, Anth.

Καλλιπόταμος, ου, (καλλι-, ποταμός) *of beautiful rivers*, Eur. Phoen. 645.

†Καλλιππη, ης, ἡ, Callippe, fem. pr. n., Isae. 57, 26.

†Καλλιππίδαι, ουν, οἱ, the Callippidae, a Scythian people in European Sarmatia, around the Hypanis, Hdt. 4, 17.

†Καλλιππίδης, ου, ὁ, Callippides, an Athenian masc. pr. n., Ar. Nub. 64.—2. father of Callicles and Callicrates, Dem. 1272, 18.—3. a celebrated tragic actor, Plut.—Others in Ath. etc.

†Καλλιππος, ου, ὁ, Callippus, an Athenian, against whom Dem. delivered an oration.—2. of the borough of Paeania, proposed a decree injurious to the Athenians, for which he was prosecuted, Dem. 87, 9; cf. 76, 4.—3. brother of the one who delivered the oration against Olympiodorus, Id. 1173, 4.—4. a disciple of Plato, murdered Dion and made himself master for a time of Syracuse, Plut. Dion 28 sq.—5. an astronomer of Cyzicus, Arist.—Others in Paus., etc.

Καλλιπρετής, ἐς, (καλλι-, πρέπω) *of beautiful appearance*.

Καλλιπρόβατος, ου, (καλλι-, πρόβατον) *with beautiful sheep*.

Καλλιπρόσωπος, ου, (καλλι-, πρόσωπον) *with a beautiful face*, Philox. ap. Ath. 564 E.

Καλλιπρωρος, ου, (καλλι-, πρῶρα) *with beautiful prow*, of ships, Eur. Med. 1335: metaph. of men, with beautiful face, beautiful, Aesch. Theb. 533, Ag. 235.

Καλλιπύγος, ου, (καλλι-, πυγή) *with beautiful pygæ*, Cercid. ap. Ath. 554 D: a famous statue of Venus, now at Naples, was esp. so called, Müller Archäol. d. Kunst § 377, 2.

Καλλιπύλος, ου, (καλλι-, πύλη) *with beautiful gates*, Θήβη, Anth.

Καλλιπύργος, ου, (καλλι-, πύργος) *with beautiful towers*, ἄστυ, Eur. Bacch. 1202: high-towering, lofty, σοφία, Ai. Nub. 1024.

Καλλιπύργωτος, ου, (καλλι-, πυργός) =foreg., πόλις, Eur. Bacch. 19.

Καλλιπῶλος, ου, (καλλι-, πῶλος) *with beautiful steeds*, Pind. O. 14, 2.

Καλλιρρέθρος, ου, (καλλι-, ῥέεθρον) *beautifully flowing*, κρήνη, Od. 10, 107.

Καλλιρροος, ου, (καλλι-, ῥέω) poet. for καλλιρρός, q. v., Od. 5, 441: also in fem. Καλλιρρή, as name of one of the Oceanides, H. Hom. Cer. 419, Hes. Th. 288.

Καλλιρράβδος, ου, *with beautiful wand*.

Καλλιῤῥημονέα, ὦ, to speak beautifully.

Καλλιῤῥημοσύνη, ης, ἡ, beautiful speaking, elegant language, Dion. H.: from

Καλλιῤῥήμων, ον, gen. ονος, (καλλι-, ῥήμα) beautifully speaking, elegant, λέξις, Dion. H.

†Καλλιῤῥή, ης, ἡ, Callirrhoe, (also wr. Καλλιῤῥή) a daughter of Oceanus and Tethys, wife of Chrysaor, mother of Geryon and Echidna, Hes. Th. 351, Apollod.—2, daughter of the Scamander, wife of Tros, Apollod. 3, 12, 2.—3, daughter of the Achelous, wife of Alcmaeon, Id. 3, 7, 5.—II. a spring at Athens, v. sub Καλλιῤῥή.

Καλλιῤῥος, ον, contr. -ρος, ονι, (καλλι-, ῥέω) beautifully flowing, ὕδωρ, κρονῶν, Il. 2, 752; 12, 33: metaph. of the flute, κ. πνοαί, Pind. O. 6, 143: ἡ Καλλιῤῥή, Callirrhoe, a famous spring at Athens, later Ἐννεάκρον, (but now again Καλλιῤῥή) Thuc. 2, 15.

Καλλισθένης, ἐς, (καλλι-, σθένος) adorned with strength, poet.

†Καλλισθένης, ον, ὁ, Callisthēnes, an orator at Athens, son of Eteonicius, a friend of Demosthenes, Dem. 238, 5.—2, a Sphettian, Id. 541, 6.—3, an Olynthian, a relative and pupil of Aristotle, Arr. 4, 10, 1; Plut.—Others in Plut.; etc.

Καλλιστάδιος, ον, (καλλι-, στάδιον) with a fine race-course, Eur. I. T. 437. [ᾶ]

Καλλιστεῖον, ον, τό, (καλλιστεῖω) the prize of beauty, Eur.: also the prize of moral beauty or virtue: τὰ κ. ἀριστεία, the need of valour, Soph. A. J. 435.

Καλλιστερος, ον, (καλλι-, στέρον) beautiful-breasted, Nonn.

Καλλιστεῖα, ατος, τό, the prime of beauty, Eur. Or. 1639: the first-fruits of beauty, or the most beautiful, Id. Phoen. 215: from

Καλλιστεῖω, (καλλιστος) to be the most beautiful, be considered so, Hdt. 8, 124; c. gen. to be the most beautiful among others, surpass them in beauty, Hdt. 6, 61, 7, 180: also in mid., Eur. Hipp. 1009, ubi v. Valck.

Καλλιστέφανος, ον, (καλλι-, στέφανος) beautifully crowned, epith. of Ceres, H. Hom. Cer. 252, 296: of cities, crowned with beautiful towers.—II. κ. ἐλαία, the wild olive-tree at Olympia, from which the crowns of victory were taken, Paus.

†Καλλιστή, ης, ἡ, Calliste, strictly most beautiful, one of the Sporades insulae, later Thera, Hdt. 4, 147; Pind. P. 4, 459.—II. appel. of Diana, Paus.

†Καλλιστιον, ον, ἡ, Callistium, fem. pr. n., Ath. 486 A.

†Καλλιστονικός, ον, ὁ, Gallistonicus, a Theban statuary, Paus.

Κάλλιστος, η, ον, superl. of καλός, Hom.

†Καλλιστράτη, ης, ἡ, Callistrate, fem. pr. n., Ath. 220, F.

†Καλλιστρατίδας, ον, ὁ, Callistratidas, a Spartan, Arr. An. 3, 24, 7.

†Καλλιστρατος, ον, ὁ, Callistratus, an Athenian of the tribe Leontis, Xen. Hell. 2, 4, 27.—2, son of Callistrates, of Aphidna, an Athenian orator and commander in conjunction with Iphicrates, Id. 6, 2, 39; Dem. 301, 18; etc.—3, son of Empedus, commander of a body of Athenian cavalry under Nicias in Sicily, Paus.—4, an Elean, sent as ambassador to Antiochus the Great, Polyb.—Others in Plut.; etc.

Καλλιστρούθιος, ον, ὁ, ἡ, name of a kind of fig, Ath.

Καλλιστώ, οὗς, ἡ, a name of Diana, like καλλίστη, Paus.: also as fem. pr. n., Callisto, a daughter of Lycanor, mother of Arcas, changed into a she bear, Eur. Hel. 375, v. Müller Proleg. zu einer wiss. Mythol. p. 75.—Others in Ath.; etc.

Καλλισφύρος, ον, (καλλι-, σφύρον) beautiful-ankled, hence in genl. with beautiful feet, epith. of women, Hom., and Hes.

Καλλιτεχνία, ας, ἡ, the beauty of children, Orph.: from

Καλλιτεχνος, ον, (καλλι-, τέκνον) with beautiful children.

†Καλλιτέλης, ον, ὁ, Calliētes, masc. pr. n., Anth.

Καλλιτέχνεω, ὦ, to work beautifully: from

Καλλιτέχνης, ον, ὁ, a beautiful artist, Anacreont.

Καλλιτεχνία, ας, ἡ, beauty of art or workmanship, Plut.: from

Καλλιτέχνος, ον, (καλλι-, τέχνη) making beautiful works of art, Strab.

Καλλιτόκεια, ας, ἡ, pecul. poet. fem. of sq.

Καλλιτόκος, ον, (καλλι-, τίκτω) having beautiful children, like καλλιτέχνος, Christod. Ecphr. 132.

Καλλιτόξος, ον, (καλλι-, τόξον) with beautiful bow, Eur. Phoen. 1162.

Καλλιτράπεζος, ον, (καλλι-, τράπεζα) with beautiful, well-spread table, Callias ap. Ath. 524 F. [ᾶ]

Καλλιτρίχον, ον, τό,=καλλιφύλλον, Diosc.

Καλλιτρίχος, ον, later form for καλλιτρίξ, Opp.

Καλλιῤῥ for κάλλιπε, i. e. κατέλιπε, Il.

Καλλιφάνης, ον, ὁ, Calliphānes, masc. pr. n., Ath. 4 C.

Καλλιφειγής, ἐς, (καλλι-, φέγγος) beautifully shining, ἡλιου σέλας, Έως, Eur. Tro. 860, Hipp. 455.

Καλλιφθογος, ον, (καλλι-, φθέγωμαι) beautifully sounding, κιθάρα, ῥοή, Eur. H. F. 350, Ion 169.

Καλλιφλόξ, φλογος, ὁ, ἡ, (καλλι-, φλόξ) beautifully blazing, πέλανον, Eur. Ion 706.

Καλλιφύς, ἐς, (καλλι-, φύς) of beautiful growth or shape, Nonn.

Καλλιφύλλον, ον, τό, maiden-hair, a plant, Hipp.: also καλλιτρίχον and ὀρίαντον: from

Καλλιφύλλος, ον, (καλλι-, φύλλον) with beautiful leaves, Anacreont.

Καλλιφύτερος, ον, (καλλι-, φυτεύω) beautifully planted. [ᾶ]

Καλλιφύτος, ον, (καλλι-, φύω)=foreg., Nonn. [ᾶ]

†Καλλιφῶν, ὄντος, ὁ, Calliphon, a painter of Samos, Paus.

Καλλιφρονέω, ὦ, to pronounce elegantly: and

Καλλιφρονία, ας, ἡ, beauty of sound or pronunciation, Dion. H.: from

Καλλιφρονος, ον, (καλλι-, φωνή) having a fine voice, ὑποκριταί, Plat. Legg. 817 C.

Καλλιχεῖρ, χειρος, ὁ, ἡ, (καλλι-, χεῖρ) with beautiful hands, ὠλέναι, Chaerem. ap. Ath. 608 B.

Καλλιγέλυκος, ον, (καλλι-, γελῶν) with a beautiful tortoise, ὀβόλος, Eupol. Hel. 4, cf. γελῶν VI., and Müller, Aegin. p. 95.

Καλλιγύς, υος, ὁ, (καλλι-, ἰχθύς) the beauty-fish, a sea-fish=ἰχθύς acc. to Ath., but distinguished from it by Opp.

Καλλιχοῖρος, ον, (καλλι-, χοῖρος) with fine pigs, Eur. H. A.

Καλλιχορος, ον, (καλλι-, χορός)

with beautiful dancing places ἐπιθ. ο large cities or fair countries, Od. 11 581, Pind. P. 12, 45, Simon. 48, cf. εὐρύχορος.—II. of, belonging to beautiful dances, στέφανοι, αὐδαί, Eur. Phoen. 787, Ctesphont. 15, 7: hence, ὁ Κ., and Καλλιχοροὶ παγαί, Callichorus, a sacred spring near Eleusis, the fount of goodly dances, H. Hom. Cer. 273; Eur. Ion 1075.

†Καλλιχορος, ον, ὁ, the Callichōrus, a river of Paphlagonia near Heraclea, Ar. Rh. 2, 904.—2. v. foreg. II.

Καλλίων, ον, gen. ονος, compar. of καλός, Hom.

Καλλιώνυμος, ον, (καλλι-, ὄνομα) with a beautiful name: also as subst ὁ κ., a kind of fish, Hipp.

Καλλιώνη, ης, ἡ, (καλλ-, ὄνομα), Hdt. 3, 106; 7, 36, Eur., and Plat.: rarer collat. form of sq.

Κάλλος, εος Att. ονς, τό, (καλός) beauty, Hom., both of men and women: post-Hom., also of animals and things: in Od. 18, 192, κάλλει μὲν οἱ πρότα προκόπτατα καλὰ κἄνθρεν ἄμβροστί, οὖν Κυθέρεια χρίεται, Minerva made Penelope's face bright with ambrosial beauty, such as Cythereia anoints herself withal,—where the verb χρίεται has led even Voss to take κάλλος for a sweet unguent, H. Hom. Cer. 277; but Hom. regards beauty as something substantial or external, which the gods could put on or take off at will: so κάλλει τε στίλβαν καὶ εἰμασι, Il. 3, 392, cf. Od. 6, 237: cf. ὕπνολος.—II. a beauty, i. e. a beautiful thing, of a woman, Luc., as Terent., Eur. 2, 3, 70, says forma for formosa puella: also in plur. κάλλεα, κάλλη, beauties, beautiful things, as garments and stuffs, Aesch. A. 923, cf. Hesych. in v.; κάλλεα κηροῦ beautiful works of wax, i. e. honey combs, Mel.; and so, κάλλη ἐπεῶν, Dem. 35, 15: cf. κάλλια.

Καλλοσύνη, ης, ἡ, poet. for κάλλος, Eur. Or. 1388, Hel. 383.

†Καλλύδιον, ον, τό, Callydium, a fortress of Phrygia, Strab.

Καλλυντήρ, ἡρος, ὁ, (καλλύνω) one that beautifies, adorns. Hence

Καλλυντήριος, ον, belonging to beautifying, adorning, τὰ Καλλ., a festival on the 19th Thargelion, when the statue of Minerva Polias was fresh adorned, cf. Πινυτήρια.

Καλλυντής, οὔ, ο,=καλλυντήρ

Καλλυντρον, ον, τό, any implement for beautifying or cleaning, esp. a broom, brush, Plut.—II. an ornament.

—III. a shrub, elsewhere κήρυθος, Arist. H. A.: from

Καλλύνω, (καλός) to beautify, adorn, dress, trim, clean, esp. to sweep, brush, Arist. Probl.: metaph. to gloss, colour over, Soph. Ant. 496. Mid. to adorn one's self, to pride one's self in a thing, foll. by εἰ., Plat. Apol. 20 C, cf. καλυνπτίω.

†Κάλλον, ὄντος, ὁ, Cailon, a statuary of Aegina, Paus. 2, 35, 5.—Others in Id. 5, 25, 4; etc.

†Καλλονίτις, ιδος, ἡ, Callonitis, a region of Media, Polyb.

Καλλωπίω, f. -ίσω, (κάλλος, ὥψ) strictly to make the face beautiful: hence to give a fair appearance to a thing, beautify, Plat. Crat. 408 B, cf. 409 C. Mid. to adorn one's self, make one's self fine, Plat. Symp. 174 A: but usu. metaph., to pride one's self, boast, glory in a thing, τιμῇ or ἐπὶ τινί, Plat. Phaedr. 252 A, Rep. 405 B; also, καλλ. ὤς., Id. Crito 52 C; and absol., to make a display, show off, Id. Prot. 333 D, Xen. Eq. 10, 5. Hence

Κυλλωπισμα, ατος, τό, ornament, embellishment, Plat. Gorg. 492 C: an ornament of speech, Dion. H.

Καλλωπισμός, οῦ, ὁ, an adorning one's self, making a display, Plat. Phaed. 64 D: a showing off.—II. also = foreg., Hipp.

Καλλωπιστής, ἑα, ἑον, verb. adj. from καλλωπίζω, to be adorned, Clem. Al.

Καλλωπιστής, οῦ, ὁ, (καλλωπίζω) one who adorns himself much, a fine-dresser, opp. to φιλόκαλος, Isocr. 7 D. Hence

Καλλωπιστικός, ἡ, ὄν, = καλλυντήριος, Eriect.

Καλλωπιστρια, ας, ἡ, fem. of καλλωπιστής, Plut.

Καλωβάμων, ον, γεν. ονος [βᾶ], and καλοβάτης, ον, ὁ, [βᾶ], (κάλων, βαινῶ) going on stilts, Lat. grallator.

Καλόγηρος, νος, ὁ, ἡ, with a fine voice.

Καλογνώμων, ον, γεν. ονος (καλός, γνώμη) noble-minded.

Καλοδιδάσκαλος, ον, ὁ, (καλός, διδάσκαλος) a teacher of virtue, N. T.

Καλοεμίω, ονος, ὁ, ἡ, (καλός, εἶμα) finely clad.

Καλοήθεια, ας, ἡ, a good disposition: from

Καλοῦθης, ες, (καλός, ἥθος) well-disposed, opp. to κακοῦθης, M. Anton.

Καλόθρις, τριχος, ὁ, ἡ, = καλλιθρις. †Καλοὶ λιμένες, οἱ, the Fair Havens, a harbour on the southern shore of Crete, west of Lebena, now Calolymene, N. T.

Καλοῦνιστος, ον, (καλός, οἰωνίζομαι) of good omen.

Καλοκάγνια, ας, ἡ, the character and conduct of a καλοκάγαθος, uprightness, honourableness, καλ. ὑσκεῖν, Ar. Fr. 1.

Καλοκάγαθικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to, becoming a καλοκάγαθος, honourable, Polyb.: also = sq., Plut. Adv. -κάς, Plut.

Καλοκάγαθος, ὄν, i. e. καλός κάγαθος, beautiful and good: a name first used of the nobles or gentlemen, Lat. optimates, like the old French prudhommes, Germ. gute Männer, etc., Welcker praef. Theogn. p. xliii.: and later, as in Arist. Mag. M., applied to a perfect man, a man as he should be, ὁ τελειῶς σπουδαῖος. In early Greek, as first in Hdt. 1, 30, it is always written divisim καλὸς καὶ ἀγαθός, nay Lob. Phryn. 603 suspects the form καλοκάγαθος altogether, and rightly remarks, that, if it is used, it should be written προπαροξ. καλοκάγαθος.

Καλοκαίρια, ας, ἡ, a happy state of affairs.

Καλοκοπέω, ὦ, (κῶλον, κόπτω) to cut wood.

Καλολογία, ας, ἡ, = καλλιλογία, dub.

Καλομήχανος, ον, (καλός, μηχανή) contriving well.

Καλομορφος, ον, = καλλιμορφος.

Κάλων, ον, τό, wood, esp. dry wood, fire-wood, or seasoned wood for joiner's work, H. Hom. Merc. 112, Hes. Op. 425; usu. in plur.: adj. καλινός. Cf. also κήλων. (From καλῶ, κάω, strictly the combustible, as if καίεων, like δαλός, from δαίω.)

†Κάλων ἀκροατήριον, τό, (the beautiful promontory) a promontory of Zeugitana, near Carthage, Polyb. 3, 22, 5.

†Καλονίκη, ης, ἡ, Calonicē, fem. pr. n., Ar. Lys. 6. [L]

†Κάλων στόμα, τό, (the beautiful mouth) the southern mouth of the Danube, Ar. Rh. 4, 306.

Καλόπαρις, beautiful Paris, quoted from Alcæ., cf. sub κακός.

Καλοπέδιλα, ὡν, τὰ, (κῶλον, πέδιλον) strictly wooden shoes, being prob. a piece of wood tied to a cow's legs to keep her still while milking, Theocrit. 25, 103.

Καλοπόδιον, ον, τό, dim. from καλόπους, Gal.

Καλοποιέω, ὦ, to do good, LXX.: from

Καλοπούδος, ὄν, (καλός, ποιέω) doing good.

Καλόπους, -ποδος, ὁ, (κῶλον, πούς) a wooden foot, shoemaker's last, Plat. Symp. 191 A; also καλύπους.

Καλόπους, ὁ, ἡ, -πουν, τό, gen. -ποδος, (καλός, πούς) with beautiful feet.

Καλοῦρημυστήν, ης, ἡ, = καλλιῤῥημυστήν.

ΚΑΛΩ'Σ, ἡ, ὄν, beautiful, from

Hom. down. A very freq. word, of the outward form of all visible things; hence strictly beautiful to behold, καλὸς δέμας, beautiful of form, Hom.; and so in prose, κ. τὸ εἶδος, not rarely c. inf., κ. εἰσφοράσθαι, etc., Hom.

When Hom. uses it of men, he oft. joins it with μέγας, but otherwise has it as epith. of parts of the body, clothes, arms, places, etc.: it may

often also be rendered by fair, lovely, graceful, delightful, etc.: in Att. ὁ καλὸς very freq. subjoined to the name

of a person, Ἀλκιβιάδης ὁ κ., Σαπφὼ ἡ καλή, Plat.; hence esp. lovers used to write the name of those they loved

on walls, trees, etc., ὁ δέμας καλός, ἡ ὁ καλή, v. Interp. ad Ar. Ach. 194.

Vesp. 98, Creuzer Plotin. Pulchr. p. 97: ἡ Καλή or Καλλίστη was also a name of Diana, cf. Καλλιστώ: τὸ

κάλον, like κάλλος, beauty, Eur.: hence, τὰ ἐν ἀνθρώποις καλὰ, world-

ly beauties; and esp. in Att., τὰ καλὰ are the enjoyments and elegancies of

life, v. Schneid. Xen. Cyr. 7, 2, 13: hence καλὰ πάσχειν, like εὖ πάσχειν,

to be well off.—II. serving a good end or purpose, fair, good, κ. λιμὴν, Od. 6, 263: later also ironically, e. g. Soph. O. C.

1003: freq. also Att., esp. in foll. phrases: ἐν καλῷ, sub. τόπω or χρόνῳ, in

good time or place, well, Xen.; also c. gen., ἐν καλῷ τινοσ, good for or towards

something, Xen. Hell. 6, 2, 9; so too, καλὸν εἰς τι, Xen., πρὸς τι, Plat.;

also in same sign., εἰς καλὸν and εἰς κάλλιστον, Soph. O. T. 78, Plat.

Euthyd. 275 B. And later τὸ καλὸν as adv. = καλῶς, Theocrit. 3, 3, Call.

Ep. 56: cf. infr. IV.—2. of sacrifices, good, auspicious, ιερὰ, Aesch.; hence

the phrase in sacrifices, τὰ τοῦ θεοῦ καλὰ, all sacred duties are rightly

performed, Ar. Pac. 868.—III. of man's inward nature, morally beautiful, right,

noble, Hom., only in neut. καλὸν and οὐ καλὸν ἔστι, it is or is not right and

proper: later of all high qualities, hence τὸ καλόν, moral beauty, virtue,

Cicero's honestum; hence proverb., τὸ καλὸν φίλον, first in Theogn. 17:

also τὰ καλὰ and τὰ καλὰ ἔργα, noble deeds, opp. to τὸ αἰσχρόν, τὰ αἰσχροῖα:

but τὰ καλὰ τινοσ, one's advantages. Cf. καλοκάγαθος.—B. Adv. καλῶς,

beautifully: but usu. in moral signifi., well, rightly, Od. 2, 63; elsewhere Hom.

uses καλὸν and καλὰ as adv., esp. in phrase καλὸν αἰδεῖν: very freq. Att.

in many phrases, as,—1. κ. ἔχειν or πράττειν, like εὖ, to be in good case,

be well off, Trag.; also c. gen., κ. ἔχειν τινός, to be well off for a thing,

like εὖ ἔχειν τινός, Hipp.; so, καλῶς τινοσ κείσθαι, Thuc. 1, 36: κ. ἔχει,

it is good, c. inf., Xen.—2. καλῶς = πᾶν, right well, altogether, κ. εὐδαίμων, Aesch. Fr. 280: κ. ἐξοῖδα, Soph.

O. C. 269.—3. κ. ἀκούειν, to be well spoken of, Lat. bene audire, Plut.—4. κ. ποιεῖς, c. part., you do well in..., Xen.—5. in answers to approve the words of the former speaker, well said! Lat. iuge, Ar. Ran. 888 but

also to decline an offer courteously or ironically, thank you! like Lat. benigne, usu. in superl., κάλλιστα, Ar.

Ran. 508, v. Bentl. Terent. Heaut. 3, 2, 7, Horat. Ep. 1, 7, 16, and 62: also,

πᾶν καλῶς, ἡμῶν καλῶς, v. Interp. ad Ar. Ran. 511, 515: εὖ καὶ καλῶς

are oft. joined: freq. also καλῇ καλῶς, Ar. Ach. 253, etc., Lat. bella belle.—

C. degrees of compar.; comp. καλλίων, ον, Hom., who oft. joins it with

ὑμείνων and μέζων: superl. κάλλιστος, ον, Hom.: in Thuc. 4, 118

a comp. καλλιώτερος, was once read but v. Lob. Phryn. 136, who will all

low it only in very late writers.—D for compds. v. sub καλλι.—(Acc. tr

Döderl. Lat. Synon. 3, p. 97, akin to candidus, as Lat. recens to candidus.)

[ā in Ep. and old lamb. poets, but ā in Hes. Op. 63, Th. 585; in Pind.,

and Att. always ā, except a few Trag. passages, as Aesch. Fr. 308, v. Herm

Soph. Phil. 1287; in Eleg. Epigr. and Bucol. poets ā, as the verse requires,

but in thesis usu. ā, Jac. A. P. p. 761. Always ā in the few compds. of κα

λός.]

Κάλως, ον, ὁ, usu. Att. κάλως, ὡ, ὁ, q. v. [α]

Καλοστόροφος, ὁ, v. sub καλωστρ.

Καλοσύμβουλος, ον, (καλός, συμβούλος) giving good counsel, Procl.

Καλότης, ητος, ἡ, = κάλλος, beauty, Chrysipp. ap. Plut. 2, 441 B; a rare

word, v. Lob. Phryn. 350.

Καλοτήνιος, ον, (καλός, τιθήνη) well-reared.

Καλότροφος, ον, (καλός, τρέφω) = foreg.

Καλοτύπος, ον, ὁ, (κῶλον, τύπτω) the woodpecker, Ar. Hesyeh. [ῥ]

Καλοῦφαντος, ον, (καλός, φάινω) beautiful/y women.

Καλόφορος, ον, (κῶλον, φέρω) a wood-carrier, one of a soldier's attend

ants, Lat. calo, Dosiad. ap. Ath. 143 B

Καλόφρων, ον, γεν. ονος (καλός, φρήν) = καλονόητος.

Καλόνηχος, ον, (καλός, ψυχή) = εὐνήχορ.

Καλόπας, f. -άσω, (κάλη) of a horse, to trot or prob. gallop.

†Κάλπας, ον, ὁ, the Calpas, a river of Bithynia west of the Sangarius, Strab.

also Κάληπ, hence Κάληπς λιμὴν, the port of Calpe near the river C. now

Kiipe, Xen. An. 5, 10, 13; 6, 1, 2.

Καλόπας, ἡ, v. κέρπασος.

Κάληπ, ης, ἡ, a trot, amble, or (adverb) gallop: hence δρόμος κάληπς,

a race in the Olympic games, where in the rider when near the goal sprang

off horseback and ran alongside, Paus.—II. = κάληπς, a pitcher, Hdn.

†Κάληπ, ης, ἡ, Calpe, one of the Pillars of Hercules, a mountain of

Spain, with a city of same name, now Gibraltar, Strab.

Κάληπιν, τό, dim. from sq., Pamphil. ap. Ath. 475 C.

Κάληπ, ιδος, ἡ, acc. κάληπιν, Od. 7, 20, κάληπιδα, Pind. O. 6, 68, a ves

sel for drawing water, a pitcher, Od. l. c., H. Hom. Cer. 107: a drinking cup

an urn for drawing lots, or collecting votes, Jac. A. P. p. 309: also a cinerary

urn. Later form κάληπ, ἡ.—II. a racing-mare, ap. Hesyeh., v. κάληπ.

(Usu. taken quasi καλήπην, from καλήπτω; but very dub.)

Κάληπς, ὁ, = foreg., dub.

Κάλτος, ον, ὁ, a Roman shoe, Sicil. form of Lat. *calceus*, also *καλίκιος* and *καλίκιος*; the proper Greek word for this shoe was *ὑπόδημα κοῖλον*.

Κάλυβη, ης, ἡ, (καλύπτω) a hut, cabin, cell, Lat. *tugurium*, Hdt. 5, 16, Thuc. 1, 133, [ῥ]

†Καλύβη, ης, ἡ, *Calybe*, a nymph, mother of *Nucolion*, Apollod.—II. a city of Thrace, Strab.

Καλύβιον, ον, τό, dim. from foreg., Plut.

Καλύβις, ης, ον, ὁ, (καλύβη) living in a hut, Strab.

Καλύβοιοίεμαι, as mid.: to make one's self huts or cabins, Strab.

Κάλυβος, ὁ, = καλύβη, Hesych.

†Κάλυνται νῆσοι, αἱ, the *Calydnae* (islands), two small islands on the coast of Troas, between Tenedos and Lectum, Strab., Qu. Sm. 12, 453; Tenedos itself was earlier *Κάλυνδα*.—2. a group of islands near Cos, belonging to the Sporades, of which the largest was called *Κάλυνδα*, afterwards *Κάλυμνα*. II. 2, 677; cf. Strab. 489, etc.; some expl. it as the name of one island; the ancients themselves were in doubt respecting its application.

†Καλύδνιοι, ων, οἱ, the *Calydnians*, inhab. of the *Calydnae* (2), Hdt. 7, 99.

†Καλύδων, ὄνος, ὁ, *Calydon*, son of Aetolus and Pronoe, Apollod.

†Καλύδων, ὄνος, ὁ, *Calydon*, an ancient city of Aetolia on the Evenus, famed for the hunt of the boar in its vicinity, II. 2, 640; Thuc. 3, 102; also the territory of *Calydon*, II. 13, 208. Hence

†Καλυδώνιος, α, ον, of *Calydon*, *Calydonian*, κάπρος, Callim. Dian. 218: οἱ Καλ., the *Calydonians*, Xen. Hell. 4, 6, 1.

†Καλυκάδης, ον, ὁ, *Calycadnus*, a river of Cilicia Trachea, Strab.

Καλυκαῖον, ον, τό, a kind of *loncysuckle*, *loncica periclymenum*, or *saripholium*, Diosc.

†Καλύκη, ης, ἡ, *Calyce*, fem. pr. n., Ar. Lys. 322.—Others in Apollod.; etc.

Καλύκιον, ον, τό, dim. from *κάλυξ*.

Καλύκοστράβανος, ον, (κάλυξ, στέφανος) crowned with flower-buds, Anth.

Καλύκωδης, ες, (κάλυξ, εἶδος) like a budding flower, Theophr.

Καλύκωπις, ἰδος, ἡ, (κάλυξ, ὦψ) like a budding flower in face, i. e. gentle, retiring, or blushing, roseate, H. Hom. Cer. 8, 420, Ven. 285.

Κάλυμμα, ατος, τό, (καλύπτω) a covering: esp.—I. a head-covering of women, a hood or veil, hiding all the face, except the eyes and falling upon the shoulders; κ. κνάνεον, a dark veil worn as mourning instead of the *κρήδεμνον*, II. 24, 93, H. Hom. Cer. 42; also worn esp. by brides, Aesch. Ag. 1178, cf. *καλύπτρα*.—2. a round fishing-net shaped like a sack, Opp.—3. the eye-lid.—4. the shell of fruit.—5. a grave, tomb. [ῶ]

Καλυμμάτιον, ον, τό, dim. from *καλυμμα*, esp. a sort of tile, Ar. Fr. 54, v. Müller, Archäol. d. Kunst, §283.

†Κάλυμνα, ἡ, *Calymna*, one of the Sporades insulae near Cos, v. *Κάλυνδα* 2; hence ὁ *Καλύμνιος*, an inhab. of *Calymna*, Ath. 474 C: cf. Strab. p. 489.

†Κάλυνδα, ἡ, *Calynda*, a city of Caria, Strab.: hence ὁ *Καλυνδνός*, εως, αἱ inhab. of *Calynda*, Hdt. 8, 87: hence

†Καλυνδικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or belonging to *Calynda*, Hdt. 1, 172.

Κάλυξ, ὄκος, ἡ, (καλύπτω) strictly any covering, husk, shell esp. the cup

of a calyx of a flower, a flower-bud, poet. usu. a rose-bud, H. Hom. Cer. 427; *κάλυκος ἐν λοχεύμασι*, at the time when the ear is filling, Aesch. Ag. 1392, cf. Soph. O. T. 25: metaph., κ. ἥβης, Ar. Fr. 74.—II. in II. 18, 401, *κάλυκες*, are women's ornaments, of which no more is known than that they were of metal and the work of Vulcan, perh. earrings shaped like a flower-cup or bud, also in H. Hom. Ven. 87, 164. [ῶ]

Κάλυξις, εως, ἡ, = foreg. in Hesych.

Καλύπτειρα, ας, ἡ, like *καλύπτρα*, a veil, Anth.: strictly fem. from sq.

Καλύπτρα, ἥρος, ὁ, (καλύπτω) a covering, sheath, Arist. Probl.: also a tile, Dion. H. Hence

Καλυπτηρίω, to cover with tiles, Inscr.

Καλύπτηριον, ον, τό, a covering.

Καλύπτρις, ἡ, ὄν, verb. adj. covered, Soph. Fr. 479, Ar. Thesm. 890.—II. (from *καλύπτω* II.) wrapped or folded round something else, Lat. *circumdatus*, Soph. Ant. 1011, where Br. wrongly takes it in act. sign., covering.

Καλύπτρα, ας, ἡ, Ion. -πτρα, a covering, esp. a woman's veil, II. 22, 406, Od. 5, 232, cf. *κάλυμμα* and *κρήδεμνον*: metaph., ὄνοσφρ κ., the dark shroud of night, Aesch. Cho. 811.—2. any cover, of a quiver, Hdt. 4, 64.

Καλύπτω, f. -ψω, —I. to cover with a thing, παράλῃ μεταφύρονον ἐνὺν κάλυψεν, II. 10, 29; νυκτὶ κάλυψας, II. 5, 23; and then simply to cover, as, τέλος θανάτοιο, γαῖα ἐκάλυψε νιν, Hom.; πέτρον χεῖρ ἐκάλυψεν, his hand grasped a stone, II. 16, 735; τὸν δὲ σκότος ὅσσε κάλυψεν, II., etc.; and metaph., ἄχος νεδὲλῃ ἐκάλυψε νιν, cf. II. 11, 249. Mid. to cover one's self, ὀδόνειν, II. 3, 141; and absol., Od. 10, 53: so too in pass., ὑπὸ πιδι, ἐν χλαίνῃ κεκαλυμμένος, II.—2. to cover with dishonour, throw a cloud over, ὅν μὴ κάλυπτε τὰς εὐδοίμους ἐργούς Ἀθήνας ἀνοσίους, Soph. O. C. 282.—3. to cover, conceal, Soph. Ant. 1254, Eur. Hipp. 712.—II. to put over as a covering, put over or around, Lat. *circumdare*, πρόσθε δὲ οἱ πέπλοιο πτυγμὶ ἐκάλυψεν, II. 5, 316; so, ὅσιν οἱ κάλυψω, I will put mud over him, II. 21, 321; so too, σάκος ἀμφὶ τινε and πρόσθε τινός κ., II. 17, 132; 22, 313. (The root is ΚΑΛΥΒ- or ΚΑΛΥΠ-, which appears in *καλύβη*, *κελύφος*, *κόλιος*, and perh. *γύλιος*, Lat. *oc-cul-ere*, *clam*, *clupeus*: also to κλέπτω, Lat. *clepere*: ΚΡΥΒ-, κρύπτω (q. v.) is merely a different form of the root, and κεύθω, is akin, acc. o. Pott. Et. Forsch. 1, p. 27.)

Καλύψω, ὅς contr. οὐς, ἡ, *Calyrops*, a nymph, daughter of Atlas, acc. to Od. 1, 52, who lived in the is' and Ogygia, and detained Ulysses on his way back from Troy, freq. in Od.: acc. to Hes. Th. 359 daughter of Oceanus and Tethys. (So called perh. because she hid, ἐκάλυψε, Ulysses.)

Καλχαῖνον, (κάλχη) strictly to make purple, and so Nic. Ther. 641, has it in pass., to be purple: hence—II. to make dark and troublesome like a stormy sea: and metaph. to turn over in one's mind, like Lat. *volvare*, *volutare*, to search out, κ. ἐπος, Soph. Ant. 20: absol. to be in doubt, trouble or alarm, ἀμφὶ τινι, Eur. Heracl. 40; also c. inf., to long, desire, Lyc. 1457, cf. *πορφύρεω*.

Κάλχας, ατος, ὁ, *Calchas*, son of Thestor, the Greek Seer at Troy, II. (No doubt from same root as foreg., and so strictly the Searcher.)

ΚΑ'ΑΛΗ. ης, ἡ, also *χάλη*, *καμύρα*, purple impet, elsewh. *πορφύρα*, Nic.—II. purple dye, Strab.—III. a kind of shell or volute on the capital of some columns, Böckh Inscr.—IV. a kind of herb, also of purple colour, Alem. 30. (Akin to Lat. *cochlea*, prob. also to *concha*, Sanscr. *śankha*.)

†Καλκιδόνιος=Χαλκιδόνιος.

†Καλκιδών, ὄνος, ἡ, =Χαλκιδών.

Καλχίς, ἡ, =χαλκίς, dub.

Καλώδιον, ον, τό, dim. from *καλως*, a small cord or rope, Ar. Vesp. 379.

Καλώπος, ἡ, ὄν, (καλός, ὦψ) with beautiful face.

Καλώς, adv. from *καλός*, q. v.

ΚΑ'ΑΩΣ, ὁ, gen. *κάλω*, acc. *κάλων*, Ep. and Ion. *κάλος*, ον, ὁ, Od. 5, 260, and Hdt.; but Ap. Rh. has also a pl. *κάλως*: a rope, esp. a ship's rope, sail-rope, Od. 1 c., and Hdt.; κ. ἰστίων, Hdt. 2, 36; also a cable, *πρωμήτης* κ., Eur. Med. 770; ἀπὸ κάλω πλεῖν, to have the ship towed, elsewh. *βουμολκείν*, Thuc. 4, 25: *κάλων* κατέβαι, to let down a sounding line, Hdt. 2, 28: hence proverb., πάντα *κάλων* ἐξίστιν, they go all lengths, strain every nerve, Eur. Med. 278; so too, πάντα κ. ἐκτείνειν, Plat. Prot. 338 A, κινεῖν, Luc., cf. Valck. Diatr. p. 233 Kuster Ar. Eq. 766.

Καλωστρόφος, ον, (κάλως, στρέφω) twisting, ὁ κ., a rope-maker, Plut.

Κάμ, Ep. shortd. form for *κατά*, before μ, κάμ μὲν, Od. 20, 2, Hes. Op. 437, κάμ μέσσον, II. 11, 172.

Καμάκινος, ον, (κάμαξ) made from a pole, or perhaps from the reed *κάμαξ* (v. *κάμαξ* II), hence brittle, ὀδον κ., Xen. Eq. 12, 12.

Καμάκιον, ον, τό, dim. from sq.

ΚΑΜΑΞ, ὄκος, ἡ, also ὁ, any long piece of wood, a pole, stake, esp. a vine-prop, II. 18, 563, Hes. Sc. 298: also—II. the shaft of a spear, Aesch. Ag. 66, connected with which prob. is the signf. in Hesych., a reed or cane.—III. οἱ κάμακες, a palisade, Lat. *vallus*, elsewh. *χάμαξ*, Joseph. Acc. to E. M. it was masc. only in signf. III., but cf. Jac. A. P. p. 155. (Hence *καμάσσω*.) [κῶ]

Καμάρα, ας, ἡ, Lat. *camera*, any thing with a vaulted roof or arched covering, a covered carriage, Hdt. 1, 199; a covered boat or barge, Strab.: a tester bed, etc.; as medic. term, also the hollow of the ear. [μῶ] Hence

Καμάρεον, to hear one upon another like a vault, dub.

†Καμάριας, ας, ἡ, *Camarina*, a daughter of Oceanus, Pind. O. 5, 9: from whom was said to be derived the name of—II. a city on the southern coast of Sicily, a colony of Syracuse now *Camarana*, Hdt. 7, 154; Pind. O. 4, 21: near this was a lake of same name emitting pestilential vapors, forbidden by the oracle to be drained, hence prov. τὴν Καμ. ἀκίνητον εἶναι, Luc.; cf. Virg. Aen. 3, 700, sq. Hence

†Καμαρινάιος, α, ον, of or belonging to *Camarina*, Hdt. 7, 156.

†Καμαρίνον, ον, τό, *Camerinum*, in Umbria, Strab.

Καμάριον, ον, τό, dim. from *καμάρα*, [ῶ]

Καμάρειδης, ες, (καμάρα, εἶδος) like a vault, vaulted.

Καμάρω, ον, ὁ, v. *κάμαρος*.

Καμάρω, ὦ, f. -ῶσα, (καμάρα) a vault or arch over, Böckh. Inscr. 1, p. 573. Hence

Καμάρωμα, ατος, τό, that which is vaulted, a vault, arch, Strab. [ῶ]

Καμάρως, εως, ἡ, (καμαρῶν· a vaulting, arching over. [αῦ])

Καμαρῶτος, ἡ, ὄν, verb. adj. from καμαρῶν, vaulted, arched, Ath.

Καμάστις, (or καμίστις?) ὢν, οἰ, a kind of fish; but used by Emped. 235, 285, for fish in genl.

Καμάσσω, to shake, brandish, from κάμαξ II, as δονέω from δόναξ. Hesych. also hints at the forms καμάξω, and καμασσοῦ.

Καμάτῃδον, adv. (κάματος) laboriously.

Καμάτῃρὸς, ὁ, ὄν, toilsome, troublesome, wearisome, γῆρας. H. Hom. Ven. 47.—II. pass. bowed down with toil, broken down, worn out, Hdt. 4, 135, of sick persons, whom he had just before called ὑπενεύει· from

Κάματος, ον, ὁ, (κῆμων) toil, trouble, hardship, distress, Hom., Pind., etc.—2. weariness, weakness, freq. in Hom.—II. that which is earned by toil, hardly or painfully earned, ἡμετερος κάματος, our hard-won earnings, Od. 14, 417, cf. Hes. Th. 599.—2. that which is made by labour, τὸρνον κ., a thing wrought by the lathe, Aesch. Fr. 54: like πόνος, and Lat. labor. [κά] Hence

Καμάτω, ὦ=κῆμων, κοπιῶ.

Καμάτῳρος, ες, (κάματος, εἶδος) toilsome, wearisome, weariful, θερος, Hes. Op. 582; πλαγαί, μέριμναι, Pind. N. 3, 28, Fr. 239.

Καμβαῖνον, Ep. for καταβαῖνον, Bion 4, 9, where βαμβαῖνον is now read: this like all the other words in which κατά before β is changed into καμ is very dub. it should be καβαῖνον, etc.

†Κάμβαλα, ὡν, τὰ, Cambala, a city of Greater Armenia, Strab.

†Καμβαύλης, ον, ὁ, Cambaules, a leader of the Gauls, Paus.

†Κάμβης, ητος, ὁ, Ael. V. H., Κάμβλης, ὁ, Ath. Cambes or Cambles, a king of the Lydians.

†Καμβύλος, ον, ὁ, Cambylus, masc. pr. n., Polyb.

†Καμβυσινή, ης, ἡ, Cambysenē, a district of Greater Armenia between the Araxes and Cyrus, Strab.

†Καμβύσης, ον Ion. εως, ὁ, Cambyses, a Persian, father of Cyrus the Great, Hdt. 1, 46.—2. son and successor of the elder Cyrus on the Persian throne, Hdt. 2, 1, etc.: respecting an earlier Cambyses, v. Bähr Hdt. 7, 11.

Κάμε, Ep. for ἔκαμε, 3 sing. aor. 2 f κάμνω, Hom.

†Καμέ by crasis for καὶ ἐμέ.

†Καμεραῖος, α, ον, of Camirus; ὁ καμειρεῖς, εως, an inhab. of Camirus, Strab.: from sq. II.

†Καμεριος, ον, ὁ, Camirus, son of Dercaphus, grandson of Helius, Pind. I, 7, 135: by him was said to be founded.—II. ἡ, a city in the island Rhodes, now Camiro, Il. 2, 656; Hdt. 1, 144.

Καμεῖται, 3 sing. fut. of κάμνω, Il. 3, 389.

Καμήλειος, εἰα, ειον, (κάμηλος) of a camel.

Καμήλεμπορος, ον, ὁ, (κάμηλος, εμπορος) one who travels or carries his wares on a camel, of merchants, Strab.

Καμήληλάστια, ας, ἡ, a driving of camels or riding on them: from

Καμήληλάτης, ον, ὁ, (κάμηλος, ἐλάτης, εἰα) a camel-driver, camel-driver. [αῦ]

Καμήλιζω, f. -ῖω, to be like a camel

leopard.

Καμήλιτης, ον, ὁ=καμηληλάτης, Arist. H. A

Κάμηλοβότης, ον, ὁ, (κάμηλος, βῶν) a camel-rider, Clem. Al.

Κάμηλοβοσκός, ὄν, (κάμηλος, βόσκη) feeding, keeping camels, Strab.

Κάμηλοκόμος, ον, (κάμηλος, κομῶ) keeping camels.

Καμηλοπάροδαι, εως, ἡ, (κάμηλος, πάροδαι) a camelopard, giraff, Agatharch. ap. Phot. 455, 4.

Καμηλοπόδιον, ον, τό, (κάμηλος, ποῖς)=πράσιον, a kind of horsehound, Diosc.

Κάμηλος, ον, ὁ and ἡ, a camel, first in Hdt.; but also ἡ κ., like ἡ ἱππος, the camels in an army, as one might say the camelry, Hdt. 1, 80, v. also—II. κάμιλος. (Found in all the Semitic languages, v. Gesen. Lex. Hebr. voc. Gámäl.) [αῦ]

Κάμηλοτροφῶν, ὦ, (κάμηλος, τρέφω) to feed, keep camels, Diod.

Καμηλωτή, ης, ἡ, sub. δορά, a camel's skin, or garment of camel's skin, like μηλωτή.

†Καμῖκος, οῦ, ἡ, and Καμκοί, ὄν, οἰ, Camicus, a city of Sicily near Agriguntum, Hdt. 7, 170; Strab.

†Καμίλλος, ον, ὁ, the Lat. Camillus, Polyb.—2. son of Vulcan and Cabira, father of the Cabiri, Strab. p. 472; acc. to others one of the Cabiri.

Κάμιλος, ον, ὁ, acc. to Suid., and Schol. Ar. Vesp. 1030, a rope: but prob. invented merely to explain away the well-known passage in the N. T., for a camel to go through the eye of a needle, etc., where a rope might seem to us a more prob. image than a camel: but the Arabs have a proverb, like an elephant going through a needle's eye; and to swallow a camel occurs in N. T.; so that this is needless.

Καμνίαῖος, α, ον=καμννίαῖος.

Καμνεία, ας, ἡ, (καμνεύω) work performed by means of a furnace, Theophr.

Καμνεύς, εως, ὁ, (καμνεύω) one who works at a furnace, esp. a worker in metal, a smith or potter, Diod.

Καμνευτήρ, ητος, ὁ,=foreg., αὐλὸς κ., the pipe of a smith's bellows, Anth.

Καμνευτής, οῦ, ὁ=καμνεύς, Luc.

Καμνευτρία, ας, ἡ, fem. of καμνευτήρ.

Καμνεύω, (κάμινος) to melt, burn, bake in a furnace, Theophr.

Καμνεία, ας, ἡ=καμνεία.

Καμνίαῖος, αἰα, αἰον, of, belonging to a furnace, LXX.

Καμνίνον, ον, τό, dim. from κάμινος. [μῦ]

Καμνίτηκ, ον, ὁ, ἄρτος, bread baked in an oven, Diosc. [νῖ]

Καμνίθεν, adv., from a furnace, Nic.

Καμννοκάυσης, ον, ὁ, (κάμινος, καίω) one who heats a furnace or oven: peculiar fem. καμννοκαυστρία.

Κάμινος, ον, ἡ, an oven, a furnace or kiln, for melting metals, for baking, burning earthenware, etc., Ep. Hom. 14: never a fire or stove for heating rooms, for the ancients did not know the use of these. (Perh. from καίω, κάω, though αῖ: Lat. caminus, chimney.) [αῦ] Hence

Καμνίω, οῦς, ἡ, γρηῖς κ., an old furnace-woman, Od. 18, 27, acc. to some, an old woman who worked at a furnace, others, one who heated it, others, in genl., an old woman covered with dirt and soot: prob. it was proverb. for an impudent, noisy fellow.

Καμνιόδης, ες, (κάμινος, εἶδος) like an oven or furnace, sooty, Strab.

†Κάμισα, ὡν, τὰ, Camisa, a fortress of Pontus, Strab.: from it the territory was called Καμισσηή, Id.

Κάμμα, ατος, τό, (κάπτω) a baked pie or cake which was supped up with καμματίδες, Ath. 141 A.

†Κάμμα, ης, Camma, fem. pr. n., Plut.

Καμύρος, ον, ὁ, a kind of crab, lobster or shrimp, also written κάμαροι and κάμμορος, Epich. p. 32; Maced. κομμάραι and κομάραι, Lat. cammarus gammarus, cf. also κάραβος, σκάραβος.

Καμματίδες, ον, αἰ, the bay leaves in the baked dish κάμμα, Ath. 141 A.

Καμμέν, wrong way of writing κάμ μέν, Ep. ἰορ κατ μέν, i. e. κατὰ μέν, hence κάμ μέν ὑποτρον ἄζειαν, for καταζείαν μέν ὑποτρον, Hes. Op. 437, v. κάμ.

Κάμμες, Aeol. and Dor. for καὶ ἐμ μες, i. e. καὶ ἡμεῖς.

†Κάμμις, ον, ὁ, Cammes, a tyrant of Mytilene, Dem. 1019, 19.

†Καμμίξας, Ep. for καταμμίξας, part aor. I from καταμῖγγνμι, v. I. II. 24, 529, ubi Wolf κ' ἁμμίξας, for ἀναμμίξας, from ἀναμῖγγνμι.

Καμμόνιη, ης, ἡ, Ep. for καταμμόνη, staunchness in battle, the fruits of such conduct, Il. 22, 257; 73, 661.

Κάμμορος, ον, Ep. for κάταμμορος, subject to destiny, i. e. ill-fated, ill-starred, Od. 2, 351; 5, 160, etc., always of men: never in Il.—II. τὸ κάμμορον, a cooling medicine, perh. hemlock juice, κώνειον, Hipp.: also=ἀκόνιτος Nic.—III. κάμμορος, ὁ=κάμμορος.

Καμνῶν, Ep. and poet. for κατὰ μῶν, in Att. only used by Xen. Cyr. 8, 3, 28, (where Ποππο κατὰμ) and Alex. Incert. 71; v. Phryn. 339.

Κάμνω, lengthd. from γὰρ KAM-, which appears in the other tenses: fut. κάμωμαι, 2 sing. καμεί, Soph. Tr. 1215: aor. ἐκάμην, inf. καμῖν, Ep. subj. redupl. κεκάμη, κεκάμῃσι, κεκάμωσι, Hom.: aor. mid. ἐκάμηναι: perf. κέκηκα, which Hom. mostly uses in Ep. part. κεκηγώς, κεκηγῶτι, κεκηγῶτα, but also acc. pl. κεκηγῶτας.—I. intr. to work one's self weary, tire one's self, be weary, tired or worn out, Hom.; κάμνειν γυῖα, χεῖρας, etc., Hom.; κ. τοὺς ὀφθαλμοῖς, Hdt. 2, 111: also very freq. c. part., κάμνει πολέμῳ, ἐλαύνῳ, ἐρεθίζῳ, δακρυχέοντα, θέοντα, one is weary of fighting, rowing, etc., Hom.; and in prose with collat. notion of annoyance or vexation, μὴ κάμης ποῖων or λέγων, never be tired of doing or saying, i. e. do not cease to do or say, Plat.; so also poet., μὴ κάμης λέγων, Eur. I. A. 1143.—2. to feel trouble or distress, οὐκ ἔκαμον τανύων, I found no trouble in bending the bow, i. e. did it without trouble, Od. 21, 426.—3. to give over fighting with another, be worsted or beaten, Pind. P. 1, 151, 156.—4. to be sick or ill, suffer under illness, and in genl. to be afflicted, distressed, harassed, c. genl., κάμνειν νόσον, Soph. Phil. 282; c. dat., κ. προτέρα πάθη, Pind. P. 8, 68, cf. Hdt. 1, 118; c. acc. κ. νόσον, Eur. Heracl. 990; also, κ. ἐν τινι, Id. Hec. 306.—5. οἱ καμνόντες, and Ep. κεκμῶντες, or more freq. κεκμῶτες, the dead, those who have done their work, Lat. defuncti, Hom., in Att., οἱ κεκμῶτες, e. g. Aesch. Supp. 158, but also in prose, as Thuc. 3, 59, Plat. Legg. 718 A: acc. to Buttm. Lexil., v. καμνόντες, it is rather the weary or weak, euphem. for θανόντες, τεθνηκότες, cf. ἀμνηρός; and so οἱ κάμνοντες, the sick, Hdt. 1, 197: but in Eur. Tro. 96, κεκμῶτες, are the spirits of the dead, Lat. dii manes of the Romans. The perf. is always intr.—II. transit. to work or execute with

on and trail, to work hard at, esp. of working in metal, Hom.; also *káme* *τεύχων*, Il. 2, 101; 8, 195.—2. to work up, earn, win or gain by toil, in which signif. Hom. has aor. mid., to earn, win for one's self, Il. 18, 341; *ἦσαν ἐκάωντο*, they worked, tilled the island for themselves, Od. 9, 130.—3. to effect with labour.

†*Κάμοι*, by crasis for *καὶ ἐμοί*.

†*Καμούν*, τό, *Camun*, a city of Syria, Polyb. 5, 70, 12.

†*Καμούνιοι*, ὧν, οἱ, the *Camūni*, a Rhaetian tribe, Strab.

Καμπῦλος, α, ον, (*καμπή*)=*καμπτός*.

†*Καμπάνια*, ας, ἡ, *Campania*, a province of lower Italy on the west coast, between Latium and Lucania, Strab.

†*Καμπανικός*, ἡ, ὅν, of or belonging to *Campania*, *Campanian*, Strab.

†*Καμπάνις*, ἰδός, ἡ, pecul. fem. to foreg., Dion. H.

†*Καμπάσιοι*, ὧν, οἱ, the *Campanians*, Strab.

Καμπεσίγοννος, ον, (*κάμπτω*, γόνυ) bending the knees, cf. *καμπίπους*.

Καμπεσίονος, ον, (*κάμπτω*, γόνυ) bending the limbs, *παίγνια κ.*, puppets, Orph.

ΚΑΜΠΗ, ἥς, ἡ, a bending, winding, as of a river, Hdt. 1, 185.—II. the turning in a race-course, turning-post, Lat. *flectus curviciuli*, Ar. Pac. 904: hence metaph., *μῦθος ἐς καμπὴν ἀγειν*, to bring a speech to its middle or turning point, Eur. El. 659, cf. *κάμπτω* II, *καμπτήρ* II.—III. in music, of turns, tricks, sudden changes, *καμπὰς κάμπτειν*, Ar. Nub. 969, cf. *κατακάμπτειν*: also in rhetoric, the turn of a sentence, Dem. Phil.—IV. the bend of a limb, joint, Arist. H. A.: v. *κάμπτω*.

†*Καμπή*, ἡς, ἡ, paroxysm, a caterpillar, so called because it bends itself up to move, Hipp., cf. foreg.—II. also a fabulous Indian monster, Diod., cf. *ἱππόκαμπος*.

†*Κάμπιος*, ἡς, ον, (*καμπή*) bent, turning, *δόρυς*, Eur. I. T. 81: in Gramm. also *κάμπιος* and *κάμπειος*.

†*Καμπόδοκον*, ον, τό, *Campodocum*, a city of *Vindelicis*, Strab.

†*Κάμπος*, εὐς, τό, a sea-monster, Lyc.

Καμπτήρ, ἥρος, ὁ, (*κάμπτω*) a bend, an angle, Xen. Cyr. 7, 1, 6: esp.—II. the turning-point in a race-course, like *καμπή* II, Arist. Rhet.: metaph., κ. βίου, the turn of life, Herod. ap. Stob. p. 591, 34; but, κ. πύματος, life's last turn or course, Mel. 129; cf. *κάμπτω* II.

Καυπίπτος, ἡ, ὅν, readily bending, flexible, κ. κινήσεις, a bending movement, Arist.

Καυπίτός, ἡ, ὅν, (*κάμπτω*) to be bent, flexible, Arist. Meteor.

Κάμπτρα, ἡ, v. *κάμψα*.

Κάμπτω, lengthened from root *KAMII*—, which appears in *καμπή*: fut. *κάμψω*. To bend, crook, curve, Il. 4, 486; 24, 274: esp., γόνυ and γούνατα κ., to bend the knees so as to sit down and rest, hence in genl. to rest from toil, Il. 7, 119; 19, 72: also, κ. γούνατα χεῖρας τε, he bent his arms and legs, i. e. he let them rest from toil, Od. 5, 453; so too, κ. κόλα, Soph. O. C. 19, and then *κάμπτειν* alone, to sit down, rest, Ib. 85: γόνυ κ., to bend the knee in prayer, N. T. Pass. to bend one's self, turn, Theophr.—II. to bend, turn or guide a horse, etc., round a post, etc.: then freq. absol. to turn round a point or post, esp. κ. ἄκρον, to turn, double a headland, where ναῦν must be supplied, Hdt. 7, 122; also κ. περὶ ἄκραν, Ar. Ach. 96; also κ. κόλπον, to wind round the

bay, Hdt. 7, 58: hence metaph. (from the double race-course, *διανλος*, with a turning-post, *καμπτήρ*, at the end), *κάμπτειν βίον*, to turn the middle point of life, i. e. to draw near to its close, Soph. O. C. 91; also, κ. βίου τέλος, Eur. Hipp. 87.—III. in music, make a sudden turn or change, v. *καμπή* III.—IV. metaph. like Lat. *flectere*, *inflectere*, *κάμπτειν τινά*, to bend one, i. e. to move by intreaties, change in purpose, soften, in genl. also to bend, humble, Pind. P. 2, 94; and so in Pass., Aesch. Pr. 306. (*Ακιντογνάμπτω*, γαυμός.)

Καμπυλάχην, εὐς, ὁ, ἡ, crooked-necked.

Καμπύλεω, Ion. for *κάμπτω*, dub.

Καμπύλος, ἡς, ἡ, a crooked staff, v. *καμπύλος* II.

Καμπύλιω, f. -ίσω,=sq.

Καμπύλλω, Ion. for *κάμπτω*, to bend, crook, Hipp., in Pass.

Καμπυλόγραμος, ον, (*καμπύλος*, γραμμή) consisting of crooked lines or strokes.

Καμπυλοειδής, ἐς, (*καμπύλος*, εἰδός) appearing crooked.

Καμπύλλεις, εσσα, εν, poet. for *καμπύλος*.

Καμπυλόπρηννος, ον, (*καμπύλος*, πρήμμα) with a crooked stern.

Καμπυλόρριον, ἰνος, ὁ, ἡ, and -ρίον, ον, (*καμπύλος*, ῥίς) crook-nosed.

Καμπύλος, ἡ, ον, (*κάμπτω*) bent, crooked, curved, esp. as epith. of a bow, κ. τόξα, Hom.: metaph., κ. μέλος, an ode of varied metre, Simon. 43 Schneidewin.—II. ἡ *καμπύλη*, sub. βακτηρία, a crooked staff, crook, Lat. *litus*. [ῥ] Hence

†*Καμπύλος*, ον, ὁ, *Campylus*, a river of Aetolia, Diod. S.

Καμπυλότης, ητος, ἡ, (*καμπύλος*) crookedness, curvature, Arist. Categ.

†*Καμπύλοχος*, ον, (*καμπύλος*, ὅχος) with, of bent wheels, κερκίσι *καμπυλόχοισι* (Lob. for -λόχρωσι)=ἑρότροις, Orph. ap. Clem. Al.

Κάμψα, ἡς, ἡ, also written *κάμψα* and *κάμπτρα*, a wicker basket: in genl. a case, casket, Lat. *capsa*. Not from *κάμπτω*, but from *κάπτω*, to contain, cf. Lat. *capio*, *cavo*.)

†*Κάμψα*, ἡς, ἡ, *Camps*, a city of Macedonia on the Thermaicus Sinus, Hdt. 7, 123.

Καυπίκης, ον, ὁ, also *καυπίκης*, (*κάπτω*)=foreg., κ. ἐλαίον, LXX.: also a liquid measure=4 sextarii.

Καυπίδιανλος, ον, (*κάμπτω*, διανλος) turning the post and running the whole διανλος, in genl. running quickly up and down, hence metaph. of a harp-player, χεῖρ κ., Telest. ap. Ath. 637 A.

Καυπίκίζω, f. -ίσω, to speak broken language, usu. βαρβαρίζω, ap. Hesych.

Καυπίον, ον, τό, dim. from *κάμψα*.

Καυπίουρος, ον, (*κάμπτω*, οὐρά) bending the tail, esp. epith. of the squirrel, σκίουρος, q. v.

Καυπίπους, ὁ, ἡ, -πων, τό, gen. -ποδος, (*κάμπτω*, πούς) bending the foot or knee, and so throwing one to the ground, or, as others, rapid, overtaking, κ. Ἐρμῆς, Aesch. Theb. 791.

Καυψίς, εὐς ἡ, (*κάμπτω*) a bending, winding, curving, Plat. Tim. 74 A, Arist., etc.

Καυψόδυνος, ον, (*κάμπτω*, ὀδύνη) bent with pain.

Καυψός, ἡ, ὅν, (*κάμπτω*) crooked, bent, like γαυμός.

Κάμων, ὄνος=σκαιονία, poet. [ῥ]

†*Κάμων*, 2 aor. part. from *κάμνω*.

Κάν, (not *κάν*)—I. for *καὶ* ἄν, Hes. Op. 355, and freq. in Att.—2. in Att. *κάν* is sometimes used before *εἰ* ellipt., so that a verb used in the preceding

clause must be supplied, as in *Plat. Legg.* 646 B, πῶς δ' οὐκ ἀκούσθηθε, *κάν* [ἀκούσασθαι], *εἰ* μὴ δένος ἄλλου χάριν, ἀλλὰ τοῦ θανάτου, for *κάν* *εἰ* must not be taken together, cf. *Heind. Plat. Soph.* 247 E.—II. for *καὶ* ἄν, and if, Ar. Ach. 957, 1021; even if, although, with the same moods as ἄν.—2. *κάν...*, *κάν...*, or *κάν μέν...*, ἦν δέ..., whether..., or..., Lat. *sive...*, *sive...*—III. for *καὶ* ἄν, and in, it should be written *κάν*, without accent. [ῥ]

Κάν, i. e. *κατά* shortd. before *ν*, *κάν νόμον*, for *κατ νόμον*, *κατὰ νόμον*, Pind. O. 8, 103.

†*Κανά*, ἡ, *Cana*, a village of Galilee near Capernaum, N. T.

Κανάβημα, ατος, τό, a model, v. *κάναβος* II. [ῥ]

Κανάβινος, ἡ, ον, belonging to a model or sketch, hence *κπρός κ.*, wax for modelling, σῶμα κ., a body so lean as to be a mere skeleton. [ῥ] From

Κανάβος, ον, ὁ, the wooden figura round which artists moulded wax, clay or plaster, etc., a skeleton-figure, hence —I. a model, sketch, rough draught for sculptors and painters to work by, elsewhere. πρόπλασμα, cf. Müller Ar. chöl. d. Kunst. § 305, 7. (Hence, they say, comes *canavass*, French *canaves*.)—II. an anatomical delineation of the human frame, displaying the veins, etc., Arist. H. A. 3, 5, 3, Gen. An. 2, 6, 18.—III. metaph., a lean person, as we say, a skeleton, Stratt. Cin. 3. (Prob. from *κάννα*.) [κῶ]

Κανάβρον, ον, τό, or *κάνναβρον*, (*κάνη*) the seat or body of a cane or wicker carriage, and so a carriage of this kind, Ovid's *plaustrum in quo scirpe matta*, Xen. Ag. 8, 7, and *Plut.*

†*Κάνα*, ὧν, αἱ, *Canae*, a city on the coast of Asia Minor in Aegolis, Strab.

†*Κανάκη*, ἡς, ἡ, *Canace*, daughter of Aeolus, Callim. H. Cer. 100.

†*Κανανήτης*, ον, ὁ, (Hebr.)=Ζηλωτής, appell. of Simon, N. T.

ΚΑΝΑΣΣΩ, f. -ξω, to make a sharp, gurgling sound with water, as in the throat or in pouring into a vessel: prob. only found in compds. *δια-*, *ἐγ-*, *ἐκ-* *κανάσσω*, and these do not seem to be used in the pres.: hence *καναχή*, -έω, -ίξω, etc.

†*Καναστρίον*, α, Ion. ἡ, ον, of or belonging to *Canastrum*, *Canastraeon*, Lyc.; as subst. *τὸ Καν*=*Καναστрон* q. v.

Καναστρον, ον, τό, (*κάνη*)=κάνεον, a wicker basket, Lat. *canistrum*.—II. an earthen vessel, dish, elsewhere *τρούβλιον*, Ep. Hom. 14, 3 (where Wolf writes parox. *κανάστρα*), *Ni coph.* Incert. 2.

†*Καναστρον*, ον, τό, *Canastrum*, a promontory of the peninsula *Pallene* at the entrance of the *Toronaicus Sinus*, now *Pailari* or *Canistro*, Strab.: *τὸ Καναστραῖον* sub. ἀκρωτήριον, Thuc. 4, 110: ἡ *Καναστραῖή* ἀκρόν, Hdt. 7, 123.

Κανῶξή, ὧ, f. -ήσω, to ring, clash, as metal does, Od. 19, 469; also to plash, like water, Cratin. *Pyt.* 7.—II. trans. to make to ring or sound, κ. μέλος, Ar. Rh.: from

Κανῶξή, ἡς, ἡ, (*κανάσσω*) a sharp sound, esp. the ring or clash of metal, Il. 16, 105, Soph. Ant. 130; the tramp of mules, Od. 6, 82; κ. ὀδόντων, the gnashing of teeth, Il. 19, 365, Hes. Sc. 164, in plur. Ib. 160; *καναχαὶ αὐλῶν*, the sound of flutes, Pind. P. 10, 60, cf. Soph. Tr. 642. Hence

Κανῶξή, ὧν, adv. with a sharp, ringing noise, Hes. Th. 367, Pind. N. 8, 25. [ῥῶ]

Κανύχρδον, adv.=τοτε, Dion. P. Κανύχρδους, ὁ, ἡ, πουν, τό, gen. ποδος, (καναχή, πους) with sounding feet, epith. of the horse, Lat. *sonipes*, Hes. ap. Plut. 2, 154 A.

Κανύχρς, ἐς, (κανάσσω) making a sharp, ringing noise: of the falling of water, *plashing*, κ. ὄακρον, Aesch. Cho. 152.

Κανύχρζω, f. -ισω,=καναχέω, Pl. 12, 36, Od. 10, 399, Hes. Sc. 373.

Κανύχρς, ἡ, ὄν,=καναχρς, noisy, κ. βάτραχοι, Nic.

†Κανάχρς, ον, ὁ, Canāchus, a statuarius of Sicily, a pupil of Polyclethus, Paus. 2, 10, 5.

†Κανδαίος, ον, ὁ,=Κανδάων, Lyc.

†Κανδάκη, ης, ἡ, Candace, an Aethiopian queen; it was a name common to all the queens of Aethiopia, N. T. †Κανδάσα, ον, τὰ, Candasa, a city of Caria, Polyb.

†Κανδαύλης, ον Ion. εω, ὁ, Candaulus, son of Myrsus, king of Lydia, Hdt. 1, 7, sq.—2. another, Id. 7, 98. †Κανδαυσία, ας, ἡ, Candavia, a mountainous region of Illyria, Strab.

Κανδάουζ ον, ὁ, also κινδύλος, ὁ, and κανδύλη, ἡ, a kind of Lydian dish, of which there were several varieties, Comic ap. Ath. 516 D, sq. †Κανδάων, ονος, ὁ, appell. of Mars, Lyc.

Κανδύκη, ης, ἡ,=κινδύς.

Κανδύλη, ης, ἡ, and

Κανδύλος, ον, ὁ, v. κινδύλος.

Κανδύς, υος, ὁ, a Median doublet or upper garment with sleeves, Xen. Cyr. 1, 3, 2, An. 1, 5, 8, v. Müller Archæol. d. Kunst § 246, 5: in Gramm. also κανδύκη or rather καννάκη.

Κανδυτάλις, ιδος, ἡ, also κανδυτάλη, κανδυτάνης, κανδυτάνης, a clothes press, Hesych.

Κάνειον, ον, τό, Ion. for sq., Od. 10, 355.—II. the lid of a vessel, Hipp. [α].

Κάνεον, ον, τό, more rarely κάνειον, q. v., Att. contr. κανοῦν, (κάνη) strictly a basket of reed or cane: then any vessel in which any thing was served, a bread-basket, dish, Lat. *canistrum*, Hom.: made of bronze, Il. 11, 630, of gold, Od. 10, 355; also earthenware: it was used for carrying the sacred barley, οὐλαί, at sacrifices, Od. 3, 442. [α]

Κάνη, ἡ, a rarer form for κάννα. [α] †Κάνη, ης, ἡ, Canē, a promontory on the southern coast of Aeolis, opposite Lesbos, Strab.: also τὸ Κάνης ὄρος, Hdt. 7, 42.

†Κάνηθος, ον, ὁ, Canēthus, son of Lycaon of Arcadia, Apollod.—2. son of Abas of Euboea, Ar. Rh. 1, 78: after him a mountain in Euboea was named, Strab.: in Plut., father of Sciron, Thes. 25.

Κάνης, ητος, ἡ, (κάνη) a mat of reeds, such as the Athen. women took with them when they went out.—II. =κάνεον, Crates Her. 5.

Κάνητιον, ον, τό, dim. from κάνης. Κανητορέω, ὦ, to be κανηφόρος, to carry the sacred basket in procession, Ar. Lys. 646, 1194, v. κανηφόρος.

Κανηφόρια, ας, ἡ, the office of duty of a κανηφόρος, Plat. Hipparch. 229 C. From

Κανηφόρος, ον, (κάνη, φέρω) carrying a basket.—II. usu. ἡ κη, the Basket-bearer. at Athens a maiden who carried on her head a basket containing the sacred things in processions at the feasts of Ceres, Bacchus and Minerva, Ar. Ach. 242, 260: she was to be above 10 years old, wore her hair powdered and carried a string of dried

figs in her hand, and had a parasol held over her: this office, which was highly honourable, was called *κανηφορία*, and the verb *κανηφορεῖν*. Female figures of this kind, supporting a basket on their head with both hands, were freq. subjects for works of art: the most celebrated were the Canephore of Polyclethus and Scopas, cf. Müller Archæol. d. Kunst § 422, 7.

Κανθάρως, ὁ, name of a kind of vine from which was made οἶνος κανθαρίτης, Theophr., where there is a v. l. κανθάρως.

Κανθαρίζω, f. -ισω,=τανθαρίζω, to tremble, Gramm.

Κανθάριον, ον, τό, dim. from κάνθαρος II., a small drinking-cup, Plut.

Κανθάριος, ον, ὁ,=κανθάρως, dub.

†Κανθάριος, ἡ, ἄκρα, the prom. of Cantharus, in Samos, Strab.

Κανθάρης, ιδος, ἡ, name of several kinds of beetle, esp.—1. the Spanish fly, Lat. *cantharis*, Hipp.—2. a beetle hurtful to corn, Plat. (Com.) 'Eoptr. 2.—II. a kind of fish, Numen. ap. Ath. 326 F.

Κανθαρίτης, ον, ὁ, (οἶνος) wine made from the vine κανθάρως, Plin. [α]

Κάνθαρος, ον, ὁ, Lat. *cantharus*, a kind of beetle, worshipped in Egypt, Ar. Pac. 81, ubi v. Schol.—II. a sort of drinking-cup, also in Lat. *cantharus*, Phryn. Kwm. 1, cf. ap. Ath. 473 sq.—III. a kind of Nazian boat, Ar. Pac. 143, cf. Meineke Menand. 122, v. κάρβαρος III.—IV. a sea fish, also in Lat. *cantharus*, Arist. H. A.—V. a mark or knot on the tongue of the Aegyptian god Apis, Hdt. 3, 28.—VI. a kind of woman's ornament, Antiph. Boeot. 4: prob. a gem, like the scarabaei so common among the ancient Egyptians, Müller Archæol. d. Kunst § 230.

†Κάνθαρος, ον, ὁ, Cantharus, an Attic hero, from whom one of the smaller bays of the Piræus was said to be named, ὁ Κανθάρον λιμὴν, Ar. Pac. 145.—2. a statuarius of Sicily, Paus.—Others in Ath., etc.

Κανθαρώλεθος, ὁ, (κάνθαρος, ὄλεθος) death-to-beetles, as a mountainous part of Thrace near Olynthus was called, Arist. Mirab.

Κανθήλια, ὦν, τὰ, (κάνθος) Lat. *clitellæ*, a pack-saddle for loading beasts of burden, also the large paniers hanging at the sides of a pack-saddle, Ar. Vesp. 169: hence any large baskets, tubs, etc., for carrying grapes at the vintage, etc.—II. the wooden frame that rises in a curve at a ship's stern, Hesych.

Κανθήλιος, ον, ὁ, (κάνθος) a large sort of ass for carrying burdens, a pack-ass, Lat. *cantherius*, Ar. Lys. 290; also as adj. with ὄνος, Plat. Symp. 221 E, cf. Ruhnke. Xen. Mem. 1, 2, 37.—II. metaph. an ass, blockhead, Lysipp. ap. Dicaearch.

Κανθίαι, ὦν, αἰ,=κανθήλια, Artemid.

Κανθίς, ιδος, ἡ, a small she-ass, Hesych.: dim. from

Κάνθος, ον, ὁ, an ass, a pack-ass.

Κάνθος, ον, ὁ, the corner of the eye, the apple of the eye, Moschio ap. Stob. p. 561, 43.—II. the felly of a wheel, Lat. *canthus*, Persius.

†Κάνθος, ον, ὁ, Canthus, son of Canethus (2), an Argonaut, Ar. Rh. 1, 77.

Κανθύλη, ης, ἡ, a swelling, Aesch. Fr. 202.

Κάνθων, υνος, ὁ, (κάνθος)=κανθήλιος, a pack-ass, Ar. Vesp. 179: hence Trygaeus, in Ar. Pac. 82, calls his

beetle κάνθων, with a play on κανθάρως.

Κάνιας, ον, ὁ,=κάνεον, Hesych.

Κάνισκιον, ον, τό, dim. from κάνεον, Ar. Fr. 208, Crates ap. P. c. 10, 90

ΚΑΝΝΑ, ης, ἡ, also κάννη, strictly a reed or cane, Lat. *canna*: usu. any thing made therefrom, esp.—1. a reed mat, Lat. *cannæ storea*, Ar. Vesp. 394.—2. a reed fence round statues, shops tents and the sides of ships, elsewhere γέβρα, δέβρεις, περιφράγματα.

†Κάννα, ης, ἡ, and Κάνναι, ὦν, αἰ, Cannæ, a town of Apulia, where Hannibal defeated the Romans, Polyb. 3, 107, 2; etc.

Κανναβίζω, to smoke with hemp pass. to take a vapour-bath by means of κάνναβις, q. v., ap. Hesych.

Κανναβίως, η, ον, hempen, made of hemp, Lat. *cannabinus*, Anth. [α]: from

Κάνναβις, ἡ, gen. ιος, Hdt. 4, 74, but acc. ἰδα, Ibid.: later also gen. εως, (κάννα) hemp, Lat. *cannabis*, Hdt.—II. any thing made of it, tow.—2. a hempen garment, Lat. *stuppa*. (Germ. Hanf, our hemp, is the same word, and so in the Slavonic languages, Pott Et. Forsch. 1, p. 110, Winning's Compar. Philology, p. 58.)

Κάνναβος, ον, ης,=foreg.

Κάνναθρον, ον, τό,=κάνναθρον.

Καννεύσας, Ep. for κατανεύσας, v. l. Od. 15, 464, received into the text by Wolf.

Κάννη, ης,=κάννα.

Καννητοποιός, ὄν, (κάννη, ποιέω) making mats of reeds, Hippon. 104.

Καννόμεον, worse way of writing καν νόμον, i. e. κατὰ νόμον, Pind.

†Κάννωτος, ον, ὁ, Cannōtus, an Athenian statesman, Ar. Eccl. 1089, Xen. Hell. 1, 7, 21.

Καννωτός, ἡ, ὄν, (κάννα) made of reed, also καννωτός.

Καννοίας, ον, ὁ, ἀνθρωπος κ., one as straight as a κάνων, a straight, slight, well-made man, Lat. *ad amussim factus*, Hipp.

Κανονίζω, f. -ισω, (κάνων) to make, form by rule, to measure or judge by rule, to rule or establish, Arist. Eth. N.—II. in Gramm. to range under a rule: hence in pass., κανονίζεται, it follows the rule.—III. in Eccl., to receive into the canon of Scripture.

Κανονικός, ἡ, ὄν, (κάνων) made by rule, regular, esp. in Gramm.—II. in music, κ. τέχνη, theoretical music, in which the notes of the scale are measured acc. to the different ἁρμονίαι: also prosōdy.—III. in Eccl., canonical, regular. Adv. -κῶς.

Κανόνιον, ον, τό, dim. from κάνων.

Κανονίς, ιδος, ἡ, acc. to Suid.=ἐργαλεῖον καλλιγραφικόν, prob. a ruler, Anth.

Κανόνισμα, ατος, ῥ, poet. for καν νόμος, a rule.—II.=foreg., Anth.

Κανονισμός, οὔ, ὁ, a building by rule.—II. part of a building, perh. the frieze, Maneth. 1, 299; 4, 151.

Κανονιστέον, verb. adj. from κανονίζω, one must regulate or rule, Luc.

Κανονιστής, οὔ, ὁ, a giver of rules.

†Κάνος, οὔ, ὁ, Canus, a flute player Plut.

Κανοῦν, τό, Att. contr. from κάνεον.

Κάνιστρον, ον, τό,=κανίσκιον dim. fr. m. κανίας, Lat. *canistrum*.

Κάνιν, inf. aor. 2 of κάνω.

†Κανταβρία, ας, ἡ, Cantabria, the country of the Cantabri in Hispania Tarraconensis, Strab.: and †Κανταβρίκος, ἡ, ὄν, Cantabrian Strab.: also Καντάβριος: from

†Κάνταβροι, *ov, oi, the Cantabri*, a powerful nation in north of Hispania, Strab.

†Καντάβαρις, *ιος, ό, Cantabaris*, a Persian, Ath. 416 B.

†Κάντιον, *ov, τό, (ἑκρωτήριον) Cantium Promontorium*, the eastern point of Britain now North Foreland, Strab.

†Καννοίνος, *η ov z Canarium*, Ath. 57 E. From

†Κανύσιον, *ov, τό, Canusium*, a city of Daunia in Italy, Strab.

Κανῶ, fut. of *καίω*.

†Κανωβικός, *ή, όν, of belonging to Canobus*; *σώμα*, Hdt. 2, 15, 113, etc., *διῶνός*, Strab.

†Κανωβίς, *ιδος, ή, pecul. fem. to foreg.*, *ἀκτή*, Plut. Sol. 26.

†Κανωβίτης, *ov, ό, and Κανωβεύς, εὖς, ό, an inhab. of Canobus*, Paus.; former also adj.=Κανωβικός, Anth.: from

Κανῶβος, *ov, ό, also Κανῶπος, ov, ό, Canobus*, a town in Lower Aegypt, near one of the mouths of the Nile (which received its name from it), notorious for its luxury, Aesch. Pr. 846; Hdt. 2, 97; etc.: hence Κανωβίζω, *to live like a Canobian*, live luxuriously, and Κανωβισμός, *ov, ό, luxurious living*, Strab.

Κανών, *ονος, ό, (κάνη, κάννα) any straight rod or pole*, esp. to keep a thing upright or straight, to regulate and order it: hence—1. in ll. 8, 193; 13, 407, *κανόνες* are parts of the shield, either the diagonal rods round the ends of which ran the rim, or two cross rods at top and bottom to which the holding-strap (*τελαμών*) was fixed, instead of the later *δχανον* or handle.—2. a rod or bar used in weaving, acc. to some the breast-beam, acc. to others, the shuttle or quill for unrolling the yarn, ll. 23, *61, Ar. Thesm. 822.—3. any rod used for measuring, a carpenter's rule, also a rule for finding vertical or horizontal position, a plumb-line or level, v. Valck. Hipp. p. 218 sq.—4. the beam or tongue of the balance, Anth.—5. a curtain-rod, Chares ap. Ath. 538 D.—6. κανόνες were the keys or stops of the flute, A. P. 9, 365.—II. metaph. like Lat. *regula* and *norma*, any thing that serves to fix, regulate, determine other things, a rule, Lat. *norma*, Eur. Hec. 602, El. 52: so the *Δορυφόρος* of Polykletus was called *κανών*, as a rule or model of beautiful proportion, v. Müller Archäol. d. Kunst § 120, 4: so too in music the monochord was called, as the basis of all the musical intervals: also in Gramm. and Rhet., *κανόνες* were general rules or principles: and in chronology, *κανόνες χρονικοί* were chief epochs or eras, which served to determine all intermediate dates, Dion. H.—2. esp. in Alexandr. Gramm., collections of the old Greek authors were called *κανόνες*, as being models of excellence, classics, Ruhnke. Hist. Crit. Orat. Graec. p. xciv, cf. Quintil. Inst. Rhet. 10, 1, 54, 59: and so in Eccl., the books received by the Church as the rule of faith and practice, the canonical scriptures.

Κανώνιον, *ov, τό, the elder-flower*, Lat. *sambucus*.

Κάνωπος, *ov, ό, v. Κάνωβος*.

Κανωτός, *ή, όν, v. καννωτός*.

Κάζ, contr. from *καί* *ἐξ*.

†Κασάροι, *ov, οι, the Cabares*, a people in Gallia Narbonensis, Strab.

Κάτ, shortd. Ep. for *κατά π.*, *κὰτ τεόιν*, ll. 6, 201, and before *φ*, *κὰτ ράλαρα*, ll. 16, 106.

Κῶπᾱς, ἄκος, ό, (καπάνη) the wood at the sides of a chariot-seat. [πᾱ]

†Κῶπᾱνεὺς, *εὖς Ep. and Ion. ἥος, ό, Capaneus*, son of Hippoonus, father of Sthenelus, one of the Seven against Thebes, ll. 2, 564; Aesch., etc.

Κῶπᾱνή, *ης, ή, (κάπη)* strictly a crib or manger: also a Thessalian chariot, for ἄπᾱνη, Xenarch. Σκυθ. 2: and the cross piece in a chariot-seat, Poli.—II. a felt helmet, ap. Heschyl. [πᾱ]

†Κῶπᾱνηῖδης, *ov, ό, son of Capaneus*, i. e. Sthenelus, ll. 5, 109.

†Κῶπᾱνήϊος, *ό, of Capaneus*, *νίος*,=foreg., ll. 4, 367.

Κῶπᾱνικός, *ή, όν, (καπάνη) belonging to a Thessalian chariot*: hence metaph. splendid, stately, δειπῖνα, Ar. Fr. 413.

†Κῶπᾱτός, *ωνος, ό, Capaton*, a Locran, Thuc. 3, 103.

†Κῶπεδῶνον, *ov, τό, Capedūnum*, a city of Illyria, Strab.

Κῶπειτα, contr. from *καί* *ἐπειτα*, and then, i. e. and secondly, and further.

†Κῶπεραῖον, *ή, and Κῶφαρναῖον, ή, Capernaum*, a flourishing city of Galilee, N. T.

Κῶπῆτις, *ιδος, ή,=χοῖνις*, Polyaeon., cf. *καπῆτις*.

Κῶπετος, *ov, ή, (σκάπτω, for σκάπτω) a ditch, trench*, ll. 15, 356; a vault, grave, ll. 24, 797; in genl. a hollow, hole, ll. 18, 564, also in Soph. Aj. 1403: in Hipp., a hole to receive a bolt, Föess. Oecon.

†Κῶπετώλιον, *Καπετωλίς, v. Καπιτώλιον*, etc.

ΚΑΪΗ, *ης, ή, a crib for the food of cattle, manger*, ll. 8, 434, Od. 4, 40, both times in dat. plur. *καῖησι*: *κᾱπῆν*, away from the crib, Lyc. (v. sub *κάπῆτις*) [ᾱ]

Κᾱπηλία, *ας, ή, (καπηλεύω) retail trade*, esp. a dealing in provisions, tavern-keeping, Plat. Legg. 849 D.

Κᾱπηλεῖον, *ov, τό, the shop of a κᾱπηλος*, esp. a tavern, Lat. *caupona*, Ar. Eccl. 154, Isocr. 149 D.

Κᾱπηλεντής, *ov, ό, (καπηλεύω)=κᾱπηλος*. Hence

Κᾱπολεντικός, *ή, όν,=καπηλικός*, Plat. Legg. 842 D.

Κᾱπηλεύω, *to be a κᾱπηλος*, or retail dealer, drive a petty trade, sell by retail, absol. Hdt. 1, 155; 2, 35: c. acc., *κ. πράγματα*, ld. 3, 89: hence metaph., *κ. τὰ μαθήματα*, to sell learning by retail, higgler in philosophy, Plat. Prot. 313 D; and so in Aesch. Theb. 545, *κ. μάχην*, to make a trade of war, play petty tricks in war, Ennius' *bellum cauponari*: also to adulterate, as tavern-keepers do wines, N. T.: to give out as genuine, palm off, like Lat. *venditare*, Valck. Hipp. 952.

Κᾱπηλικός, *ή, όν, belonging to a κᾱπηλος*, like one, and so tricky, knavish: *ή-κῆ, sub. τέχνη=καπηλία*, Plat. Soph. 223 D. Adv. -*κος*, hence *κ. ἔχην*, to play roguish tricks, play the knave, Ar. Plut. 1063.

Κᾱπηλίον, *ov, τό,=καπηλεῖον*.

Κᾱπηλῆς, *ιδος, ή, also -λῆς, ιδος, fem. of κᾱπηλος*, Lat. *copa*, Ar. Thesm. 347, Plut. 435. [κᾱ]

Κᾱπηλοδότης, *ov, ό, (κᾱπηλος, δότης) a tavern-lounger*.

Κᾱπηλος, *ov, ό, (κάπτω, κάπη) strictly one who sells provisions*: then any retail dealer, petty tradesman, huckster, higgler, Lat. *caupo*, *propola*, Hdt. 1, 94, etc.; opp. to *ἐμπορος*, the wholesale-dealer, importer, Lat. *mercator*, Xen. Cyr. 4, 5, 42: esp. a tavern-keeper, publican: freq. in compds., *βιβζιο-, ἱματιο-, σιροκάπηλος*.—II. from the popular character of *κάπη*-

λοι, a cheat, rogue, knave: hence—as adj. *ος, ov*, cheating, knavish, a. *τεχνήματα*, Aesch. Fr. 328. [ᾱ]

Κᾱπητόν, *ov, τό, (κάπη) fodder*, in later Lat. *capitum*.

Κᾱπί, contr. from *καί* *ἐπί*.

Κᾱπία, *ov, τά, onions*, Lat. *caepa*, Heschyl.

Κᾱπίθη, *ης, ή, (κάπτω) a measure containing two χοῖνικες*, esp. in Persia, Xen. An. 1, 5, 6. (Perh. akin to *κάπτω*, to contain, like *capis* from *capio*, cf. *κατέτις*.)

†Κᾱπιῶλιον, *ov, τό, the Capitolium Capitol*, in Rome, Polyb.; also *Καπετώλιον*. Hence

†Κᾱπιῶλιος, *a, ov, and Καπετ-, of or belonging to the Capitol*, *Capitoline*, Polyb.; Dion. H.: and

†Κᾱπιῶλις, *ιδος, ή, pecul. fem. to foreg.*, in Anth. *Καπετωλίς*.

Κᾱπνέω, poet. for *καπνίζω*, to turn into smoke, burn, Nic.

Κᾱπνέλιον, *ov, τό, an oily resin flowing naturally from trees*, Gal.

Κᾱπνέος or -*νεος, ή,=κᾱπνιος*, Arist. Gen. An., and Theophr.

Κᾱπνή, *ή,=καπνοδόχη*, Ar. Vesp. 143.

Κᾱπνῆλος, *όν, smoky*, tasting or smelling of smoke, Nic.

Κᾱπνίος, *ov, ό, (καπνός) smoky*, full of smoke.—II. *κ. οἶνος*, *ό, a wine that had a smoky taste* from having been long hung up in smoke: hence old wine, Lat. *vinum fumosum*: or, better perh., wine made from the vine *κᾱπνέος*, Pherecr. Pers. 1, 6, etc., v. Nake Choeril. p. 52.

Κᾱπνίῳ, *ω, to smoke*, e. g. *κ. σμῆνος*, to smoke a bee-hive, Ar. Rh.

Κᾱπνίζω, *f. -ισω Att. -ῖω, (καπνός) to make smoke*, and so to make or light a fire, ll. 2, 399.—II. to smoke, blacken with smoke, Dem. 1257 15, Sopat. ap. Ath. 160 F: pass. *καπνίζομαι*, to be affected by smoke, suffer from it, Arist. Probl.

Κᾱπνίον, *ov, τό, dim. from καπνός*.

Κᾱπνικός, *ή, όν, smoky*.

Κᾱπνιος, *ov, ή, also η καπνία α, c. aut sine ἡμπελος*, a kind of vine with smoke-coloured grapes, v. *κᾱπνέος* and *καπνιάς*.—II. *ή κ., a plant*, fumitory, Lat. *fumaria*, Diosc.

Κᾱπνίσις, *εως, ή, (καπνίζω) a smoking*, Anth.

Κᾱπνίσμα, *ατος, τό, an offering of smoke*, i. e. incense.

Κᾱπνιστός, verb. adj. from *καπνίζω*, one must smoke.

Κᾱπνιστός, *ή, όν, (καπνίζω) smoked*, Ath. 153 C.—2. made fragrant, Aet.

Κᾱπνίτης, *ό,=κᾱπνιος* II, Diosc.

Κᾱπνοβότης, *ό, (καπνός, βόσκει) οἱ καπνοβάτης, (πάομαι) one who lives on smoke*, dub. in Strab. for -*βήτης*. [ᾱ]

Κᾱπνοδόκη, *ης, ή,=καπνοδόχη*, Ion. and Att., Hdt. 4, 103; 8, 137, cf. Lob. Phryn. 307.

Κᾱπνοδοχείον, *ov, τό,=sq.*

Κᾱπνοδόχη, *ης, ή, (καπνός, δέχομαι) strictly a smoke-receiver*: a hole in the ceiling or roof for the smoke to pass through, Hdt. 8, 137.

Κᾱπνοδόχος, *ov, (καπνός, δέχομαι) receiving smoke*.

Κᾱπνοειδής, *ές, (καπνός, εἶδος) like smoke*, smoke-coloured, Ael.

Κᾱπνοπάτης, *ov, ό, v. καπνοβότης*.

Κᾱπνοποιός, *ov, (καπνός, ποιέω) making smoke*, smoky.

ΚΑΙΝΟΨ, *ov, ό, smoke*, varour, Hom.: metaph. *καπνῶ σκιά*, Soph. Ant. 1170, for things worth nothing, cf. Ar. Nub. 320, Plat. Rep. 581 D (In the Lat. form *var-σ*, κ is dropped

and *v* appears; both of which are found in some Slavonic languages, Pott *Et. Forsch.* 2, 205.)

Καπνοσφράντης, *ov, ô*, (καπνός, σφραγίζωμαι) one who snuffs up smoke, epith. of a miser, Alciph.

Καπνοφόρος, *ov*, (καπνός, φέρω) causing smoke.

Καπνώ, *ω*, (καπνός) to turn into smoke, burn: *pass.* to be burnt to ashes, *ind.* P. 5, 111, Eur. *Tro.* 8.

Καπνώδης, *ε*, (καπνός, εἶδος) like smoke, smoky, Theophr.: in genl. dark, usky, Luc. Adv. -δός.

†Κάπος, *ov, ô*, Dor. for κῆπος.

Κάπος, *ov, ô*, Aeol. κάπυς, breath, only 1 Gramm.

Κάππα, τό, *v*, sub K.

Καππαδόκης, *ov, ô*, a Cappadocian, [dt. 5, 49; 7, 72; usu. later Καππά-*δε*, *ov, ô*, Xen.; etc.

†Καππαδοκία, *α*, *ἡ*, Cappadocia, a country of Asia Minor between Pontus and Cilicia, Strab.

Καππαδόκιζω, to favour the Cappadocians, App.—II. to play the Cappadocian, i. e. play the coward or knave, *uth.*, in pass.: and

†Καππαδοκικός, *ἡ, ov*, Cappadocian, *io C.*: and

Καππαδοκιστῶν, *ης, ἡ*, fem. to Καππαδόκης, Strab.: from

Καππάδος, *ov, ô*, later usu. form

†Καππαδοκῆς, a Cappadocian.—II. Cappadox, a tributary of the Halys, the borders of Cappadocia and Latia, Luc. [πύ]

Καππαρίον, *ov, τό*, dim. from sq., *et. ap.* Plut. 2, 668 A.

Κάπριος, *ως, ἡ*, the caper plant: *o* its fruit, the caper, Lat. *capparis*, *thph.* Bomb. 3. (But the Sanscr. *phari* is our ginger, Pott *Etym.* *rsch.* 2, p. 423.)

Κάπρεον, *ε*, *ε*, Ep. for κατέπ., 2 act. of καταπίπτω, Hom.

Καπρόφορος, *ov*, (κάππα, φέρω) of *uspe*, marked with a κάππα, cf. *πατίας*; some read κοππαφόρος,

2.

Καπυρίζω, for καταπυρίζω, to *h*, take fire, only in Theocr. 2, 24, *ere* indeed Valck. would read κάπρος *ε*υσα instead of καπυρίασα, without sufficient grounds.

Καπώτας, *α, ô*, *v*, λέως.

Απρά, *ας, ἡ*, contr. for καπρέα, *hess*, Hesych., cf. Bach Phillet.

ἀπραῖνα, *ης, ἡ*, fem. of κάπρος, *a* *sov*.—II. metaph. a lewd woman, *yn.* (Com.) Μοῦσ. 3.

απρώ, *ω*, (κάπρος) strictly of *s*, to want the boar, Lat. *subare*: *ve* in genl. to be lewd or lecherous, Plut. 1024; also καπριάω, καπρί-*α*πρώς.

απρέα, *ας, ἡ*, or better καπριά, *ἡ*, the uary of a *sov* or camel, *h* may be cut out to prevent breeding, Arist. H. A.

απρέα, *ων, ol*, or Καπρίαί, Capri, an island on the coast of Campania, Strab.

απρέιος, *α, ov*, (κάπρος) belonging like a wild boar, Lat. *aprinus*, Nonn.

απρία, *ἡ, v*, καπρέα.

απρία, *ας, ἡ*, Capria, a lake of Ohylia, Strab.

απριάω, *ω*, and καπρίζω, = κα-*π*, Arist. H. A.

απρίος, *ov, ô*, poet. for κάπρος, *a* *boar*, Pl. 11, 414; 12, 42; also,

απρίος, Pl. 11, 293; 17, 282.—*adj.* κάπριος, *ov*, = κάπρειος, *a* *wild boar*, καπρίους ἔχειν τὴν *ς*, Hdt. 3, 59.

απρίσκος, *ov, ô*, dim. from κά-*π*

προς: hence= sq. II, Crobyl. *ap.* Ath. 107 F.

ΚΑΠΡΟΣ, *ov, ô*, the boar, esp. the wild boar, Hom., who also has σὺς κάπρος.—II. *a sea-fish* that makes a grunting noise, Philem. p. 384.—III. Lat. *membrum virile*? (Cf. Lat. *caper*, Germ. *Eber*; though the Lat. *caper* is a goat, both perh. so called from the notion of καπριά, which is commonly attributed to both.)

†Κάπρος, *ov, ô*, the Caprus, a tributary of the Maeander in Greater Phrygia, Strab.—2. a river of Assyria, the lesser Zard, Id.—II. the harbour of Stagira in the peninsula Chalcidice, and a small island in front of it, Strab.

Καπροφάγος, *ov*, (κάπρος, φαγείν) eating boar's flesh, epith. of Diana, Hesych.

Καπροφόνος, *ov*, (κάπρος, φορνεύω) killing wild boars, κύνων, Anth.

Καπρώςω=καπριά, Scler. *ap.* Ath. 402 B.

Καπτήρ, ἦρος, *ô*, in Theophr., an earthen tube: but prob. a mistake for καλυντήρ.

Κάπτω, (lengthd. from root ΚΑΠ-, which appears in κάπη, Lat. *capiō*) fut. κάψω, to eat quick, swallow or gulp down, of solids, Ar. Av. 245; and of liquids, Xenarch. Porph. 3: for its expressing still greater greediness than φαγείν, cf. Ar. Pac. 7. (Cf. also Germ. *schappen*, happen, our *snap*.)

†Καπταί, *αι*, = Καψαί, Strab.

†Καπτανοί, *ων, οι*, = Καπυνοί, Polyb.

†Καπτήρ, *ης, ἡ*, the city Capua in Campania, Polyb. 2, 17, 1.

†Καπυνοί, *ων, οι*, the inhab. of Capua, the Capuans, Polyb. 9, 5, 6; also Καπυνίοι, *oi*, Id. 7, 1, 1.

Καπύρια, *ων, τά*, and

Καπυρίδια, *ων, τά*, a kind of cakes, Ath.

Καπυρίζω, *f.* -ισω, (καπυρός) to breathe dry, warm air: in genl. to enjoy one's self, live luxuriously, Strab. Hence

Καπυριστής, *ov, ô*, a debauchee, Strab.

Καπυρός, *ας, ov*, dried by the air, dry, dried, κ. κρέα, Antiph. Parastit. 2; ἄλευρον καὶ ἄψιτον κ., Arist. Probl.—2. act. drying, parching, κ. νόσος, a parching, burning sickness, of love, Theocr. 2, 85.—II. metaph. of sound, καπυρὸν γελάω, to laugh loud, Anth., etc.: so also poets are described as having κ. στόμα, a loud, clear-sounding song, Theocr. 7, 37; Mosch. 3, 94: κ. συρίζειν, to play clearly on the Syrius, Luc.; ψάλλ κ., rude comic songs, opp. to ἐσπουδασμένοι; cf. κραυβαλέος. (Not for κατάρυτος, but from κάπω, καπύω, from the drying effects of wind, like αἶσος from *ἄω, ἄμυι, but cf. Herm. de Emend. Gr. Gr. p. 59.) Hence

Καπυρόω, *ω*, to dry, parch: pass. to become dry or parched, Strab.

Καπυρόδης, *ε*, (καπυρός, εἶδος) of a dry nature, dry, Phot.

Κάπυς, Aeol. for κάπος.

†Κάπυς, *ov, ô*, Capys, son of Asaracus, father of Anchises, Pl. 20, 239.

Καπύω, *f.* -ύω, (κάπω) to breathe, ἀπὸ δὲ ψυχῆν ἐκάπυσσεν, she gasped away her soul, Pl. 22, 467, (where however it is not meant of expiring, but of the death ruckle in the throat, like Lat. *animam agebat*, cf. Q. Sm. 6, 523); a rare poet. word, perh. akin to καπνός, vapour, cf. κεκαφός, *ος*. [v in all tenses.]

Καψάλαρα, worse form for καψάλαρα for κατὰ φ., only Il. 16, 108 Κάπων, *ωνος, ô*, a capon, Lat. *capo* Kάρ, for κατὰ before β, κάρ βόον Il. 12, 33, κάρ βά, Il. 20, 421.

ΚΑΡ, seemingly an old word= θρίξ, the hair of the head, akin to κάρ, hence Il. 9, 378, τίω δὲ μιν ἐν κάρῳ ἀίσω, I value him not at a hair's worth. Deriv. uncertain, but prob from same root with ἡκάρης, so that ἐν κάρῳ ἀίσω answers to the Lat. *nec hili*: some ancients made it Dor. for κηρός, I esteem (i. e. hate) him as death, like ἰσον ὑπὲρθετο κηρί μελίην, Pl. 3, 454; others wrote ἐν Κάρῳ ἀίσω, I hold him as a Carian, i. e. lightly: but this refers to a later proverb (cf. sq.), and in both these cases, it would have *av*.—II. also for κάρ, κάρη, head, in phrases ἐπὶ κάρ, head-long, like κατόκαρα, Pl. 16, 392; and ἀνὰ κάρ upwards, Hipp. But these are now usu. written ἐπικάρ, ἀνακάρ.

Κάρ, *ô*, gen. Κάρος, plur. Κάρες, a Carian, Il. 2, 867; in later times despised as mercenaries, Valck. Hdt. 5, 66, Hemst. Ar. Plut. Arg. p. 6, sq. hence proverb, ἐν Κάρῳ or ἐν τῷ Κάρῳ κινδυνεύειν, to make the risk on a Carian, Lat. *experimentum facere in corpore vili*, Musgr. Eur. Cycl. 647; cf. Schol. Plat. Laches 187 B; so too δὲ ἐν Κάρῳ τὴν πείραν γίγνεσθαι, Polyb. 10, 32, 11; hence in full, ἐν τῷ Κάρῳ καὶ οὐκ ἐν τοῖς ἐνανθῶν σώμασι κινδυνεύειν, Aristid. 1, p. 163, but the same proverb meant also to undertake a risk with the help of others, Ruhnk. Praef. Hesych. 2, p. 7, Cic. Flacc. 27. [v only in very late writers, Jac. A. P. p. 441.] Fem. Κείρα [v].

†Καρ, gen. Κάρος, *ô*, Car, son of Phoroneus, brother of Mysus and Lydus, from whom Caria was said to be named, Hdt. 1, 171.

ΚΑΡΑ, τό, Ion., and in Hom. κάρη [v], indecl.: the head, of men and animals, oft. in Hom., only in nom. or acc. sing.: the face, Soph. O. C. 285, El. 1310; also in genl. the head, top of anything, e. g. a mountain, Hes. Th. 42; of a tree, Soph. Fr. 24; the edge or brim of a cup, Soph. O. C. 473, Eubul. Κυβ. 1, 6, but rare in such signis.: in Att. poets it serves, like κεφαλή and Lat. *caput*, as periphr. for a person, Οἰδίπῳ Ἰοκάστης κάρα for Οἰδίπῳ, Ἰοκάστη, etc. Later writers supplied the defect. cases, as if κάρη were of decl. 1, viz., κάρης, κάρη, κάρην, Theogn. 1018, Mosch. 4, 74, cf. Valck. Fr. Callim. p. 130; so too we have κάρη as dat. of κάρα in Soph. O. C. 564, Ant. 1272, but that is neut., not fem.: acc. κάραν, Aesop. 94, Schneid. cf. Mehlhorn Anacr. 50, 9; lastly in H. Hom. Cer. 12, we find the regul. contr. Ep. nom. plur. κάρῃ (for κάρην in Il. 10, 259, and κάρα, in Soph. Ant. 291, need not be taken as plur.) The Ep. gen. and dat. κάρητος, κάρητι [v], Il. 15, 75, Od. 6, 230, must be taken as supplementary to κάρη, and from these again came the fuller forms κάρητος, κάρητι, plur. κάρητα, Il. for there is no need to assume a nom. κάρηαρ, κάρητος being formed by anal. from κάρη as σώματος from σώμα, μέλιτος from μέλι, etc.: add to these the cases formed from *κρός, κρίας, qq. v. and cf. the lengthd. form κάρηων. (Prob. akin to Sanscr. *ciras*, *cirsha*, cf. *κόρη* also prob. to κάρ, hain as also to cerebrum Germ

κελήν, as also to κέρας, cornu, horn, and to κόρυς.)

Καράβιον, ου, τό, dim. from κάρα-βος in all signs. [ρά]

Καράβις, ιδος, ἡ=κίσαβος: esp. a kind of crab, Gal.

Καράβοειδής, ἐς, (κάραβος, εἶδος) like a κάραβος, Arist. Part. An.

Καράβοπρόσωπος, ου, (κάραβος, πρόσωπον) with the face of a κάραβος, Luc.

ΚΑΡΑΒΟΣ, ου, ὁ, a kind of beetle, the stag beetle, Lat. scarab-aeus, also καράβιος and κεράμβιος.—II. a prickly kind of crab, Lat. carabus, locusta, Epich. p. 27, Ar. Fr. 302, etc.—III. a kind of light ship, still called κάραβι, cf. κέρκυρος, κάρθαρος. (Cf. our crab, Germ. krebs, Lat. scarabaeus; also Germ. krabbeln, to crawl: in Sanscr. carabha is a locust. [κᾱ])

Καράβωδης, ἐς=καραβοειδής, like a κάραβος, Arist. H. A.

Κῤῥαδοκέω, ὦ, (κάρα, δοκέω) strictly, — watch with outstretched head, watch eagerly or anxiously, τι, Hdt. 7, 163, 168, cf. 8, 67; also κ. εἰς τινα, to look eagerly at one, Ar. Eq. 663. Hence

Κῤῥαδοκία, ας, ἡ, eager expectation, v. I. N. T.

Κῤῥαίβαράω, ὦ=κτηρβαρέω, dub.

Καρακάλλιον, also καράκαλλον, ου, τό, a hood, Lat. caracalla, cuculus.

†Καράλις, ἡ, Caralis, a city of Sardinia, now Cagliari, Strab. with v. I. Γάλαρις.

†Καράμις, εως and ιδος, ἡ, Caramidis, a promontory of Paphlagonia, Strab.; Ar. Rh. 2, 361.

†Κάρανα, ου, τά, Carana, a city of Galatia, Strab.

Καράνιστρον, ἥρος, ὁ, (κάρα) touching the head, beheading, κ. οἰκη, Aesch. Eum. 177.

Καράνιστής, οὔ, ὁ, (κάρα)=foreg., κ. ὄρος, Eur. Rhes. 817.

†Καοανίτης, ιδος, ἡ, fem. adj. from Κάρανα, of or belonging to Carana, χώρα, Strab.

Καράων, ου, τό, Dor. and Att. for κάρων.

Καράων, ου, ὁ, ahead, chieftain, chief, Xen. Hell. 1, 4, 3. (Akin to κύρα, as κάρων to κάρη) [κᾱ] Hence

†Καράωνος, ου, ὁ, Ion. Κάρωνος, Carānos, a Heraclid of Argos, founder of the Macedonian kingdom, Plut.—2. a Lacedaemonian, Hdt. 7, 173.—3. one of the commanders of Alexander, Arr. A. 3, 28, 2.

Καράνω, ὦ, (καρανος) like κεφαλαῖω, to accomplish, achieve, Aesch. Cho. 528, 705.

Καράτομέω, ὦ, to cut off the head, behead, Eur. Rhes. 586: hence

Καράτομους, εως, ἡ, and καῤῥομία, ας, ἡ, a beheading.

Καράτομος, ου, (κάρα, τέμνω) beheaded, Γοργών, Eur. Alc. 1118: κ. ἐρημία νεανιῶδο, i. e. their slaughter, Id. Tro. 564.—2. cut off from the head, κ. χυδαί, one's shorn locks, Soph. El. 52.—II. παροχ. καράτομος, ου, act., beheading, c. gen. κ. Ἑλλάδος, Lyc. [ρά]

Καράζω, and

Καράζω, =βαρβαρίζω, Hesych.

Καράβαν, ἄνος, ὁ, ἡ=κάρβανος, καράβανα ἀδὴν, dub. in Aesch. Supp. 118.

Καράβανίζω=βαρβαρίζω, Hesych.: from

Κάζανος, ου=βάρβαρος, outlandish, foreign, Aesch. Supp. 129, Ag. 1061.

Καράβασα, ον, τά, linen sails, canvas, Lat. carbasia, v. κάρπασος

Καράβτιναι, ὧν, αἱ, also καρπάτιναι, shoes of undressed leather, brogues, Xen. An. 4, 5, 14, and Lat. crepidae carbatinae of Catull.: strictly fem. from

Καράβτινος, ινη, ινον, made of undressed leather. [ῥ]

Καράβτινον, ὄνος, ὁ, an engine for throwing missiles, Math. Vett.

†Καράβτιλος, ου, ὁ, the Lat. Carvilus, Plut.

†Καρίβινα, ἡ, Carbina, a small town of Apulia; hence οἱ Καρίβινᾶται, the inhab. of Carbina, Ath. 522 E.

†Καρίβων, ὄνος, ὁ, the Lat. Carbo, Strab.

†Κάρδακες, ου, οἱ, v. sub Κάρδαξ.

Καρδάμνη, ης, ἡ, also καρδαμῆλη or παρδαμῆλη, a kind of Persian loaf or cake made of κάρδαμον, Ath.

Καρδάμιζω, f. -ίσω, (κάρδαμον) to be like cress, hence metaph., like κάρδαμον βλέπειν, to look sharp or stinging, but τί καρδαμίζεις; Why chatter so much about cresses (i. e. about nothing)? Ar. Thesm. 617.

Καρδάμινη, ἡ=sq., Diosc.

Καρδάμις, ιδος, ἡ, (κάρδαμον) a cress-like herb, also ἰβηρίς, λεπίδιον or σισύμβριον, Plut.

Καρδάμωγλῦφος, ου, (γλῦφω) cress-scaring. [ῥ]

Καρδάμων, ου, τό, a kind of cress, Lat. nasturtium, both the herb, and the seed, which was bruised and eaten like our mustard, esp. by the Persians, Xen. Cyr. 1, 2, 8: used also in plur.: metaph., κ. βλέπειν, to look cress, i. e. to look sharp and stinging, Ar. Vesp. 455, cf. ναπύ, ὀρμυ βλέπειν.

Καρδαμώσπορον, ου, τό, (κάρδαμον, σπείρω) cress-seed, Galen.

†Καρδάμυλη, ης, ἡ, Cardamyle, a city of Messenia, under Agamemnon, assigned to Laconia by Augustus, now Scardamoula, Il. 9, 150; Hdt. 8, 73; Strab.—2. a town in Chios on N. E. coast, (or a small island near), Thuc. 8, 24. [ῥ]

Καρδαμύσσω=σκαρδαμύσσω.

Καρδάμωμον, ου, τό, the spice cardamom, Lat. cardamomum, Theophr. [δα]

Κάρδαξ, ακος, ο, usu. in plur., foreign mercenaries among the Persians, †Arr. An. 2, 8, 6; cf. Polyb. 5, 79, 11; cf. Κάρα.

ΚΑΡΔΙΑ, ας, ἡ, poet. κῤῥᾱδία, Ion. καρδίη and in Hom. usu. κῤῥᾱδίη, καρδίη being found only in the line Il. 2, 452, though this is twice repeated.—I. the heart, as the seat of life, Il. 13, 282, 442: hence—II. metaph. like Lat. cor and our heart, as the seat of feeling, passion, impulse, etc., esp. of anger, Il. 9, 646; of joy and sorrow, Il. 1, 395, Od. 4, 548, etc.: also the seat of thought, like θυμός, the mind, Il. 21, 441; hence Hom. often joins καρδίη καὶ θυμός, and so, καρδία ψυχῇ τε, Eur. Alc. 837: ἀπὸ καρδίας λέγειν, like Lat. ex animo, to speak freely, Eur. I. A. 475. Cf. the equiv. ἥτορ.—III. the cardiac extremity of the stomach: in genl. the stomach, Thuc. 2, 49: hence—2. in genl. any vessel a hollow, κ. τῆς κλειψύρας, Arist. Probl.—IV. the heart in wood, pith, Theophr.: also ἐγκάρδιον. (Cf. Sanscr. hrid, (καρδία) Lat. cor, cordis, Germ. herz, our heart, etc.: κέαρ, κῆρ is a shortd. form.) [sometimes used as a dissyll., Aesch. Supp. 288, Supp. 71, cf. Herm. El. Doctr. Metr. p. 54.]

†Καρδία, ας, ἡ, Ion. Καρδίη, Cardia,

a city in the Thracian Chersmesse, Hdt. 6, 33; 9, 115.

Καρδιακός, ἡ, ὅν, (καρδία) belonging to the heart, hearty.—II. =καρδιαλγής, Diosc. Adv. -κῶς, Sert Emp.

Καρδιαλέω, ὦ, to have the heart-burn or the stomach-ache, Hipp.: from

Καρδιαλγής, ἐς, (καρδία, ἔλγος) having the heart-burn (r the stomach-ache, Gal. Hence

Καρδιαλγία, ας, ἡ, the heart-burn or the stomach-ache. Hence

Καρδιαλγικός, ἡ, ὦν, belonging to, accompanied by, or causing a stomach ache, Hipp. Adv. -κῶς.

†Καρδιανός, ἡ, ὅν, Ion. Καρδιηνός, (Καρδία) of or belonging to Cardia, Cardian, Xen.; Dem.; etc.: ἡ Καρδιανὸν πόλιν=Καρδία, Dem. 105, 16

Καρδιᾶτις, ιδος, ἡ, a Pythagorean name for the number five.

Καρδιάω, ὦ=καρδιαλέω, Nic

Καρδιοβόλεσθαι, as pass., to be stricken in heart, to be very sad, Hesych from

Καρδιοβόλος, ου, (καρδία, βάλλω) striking the heart.—2. medic., operating upon the heart or stomach, e. g. βρώμα τα, Aretae.

Καρδιωγνώστης, ου, ὁ, (καρδία, γιγνώσκω) Knower of hearts, N. T.

Καρδιόδηκτος, ου, (καρδία, δάκνω, gnawing or grieving the heart, κράτος, Aesch. Ag. 1471.

Καρδιοειδής, ἐς, (καρδία, εἶδος) like the heart.

Καρδιοκολάπτης, ου, ὁ, (καρδία, κολάπτω) one who pierces the heart.

Καρδιόπληκτος, ου, (καρδία, πλήσσω) heart-stricken, panic-struck.

Καρδιοπονέω, ὦ, to suffer at heart, esp. from fear, Eccl.: from

Καρδιόπονος, ου, ὁ, (καρδία, πόνος) pain at heart, Galen.

Καρδιοπλήκτω, ὦ, (καρδία, ἔλκω) to draw the heart out of the victim at a sacrifice, Luc. Hence

Καρδιοπλήκτια, ας, ἡ, the act of καρδιοπλήκτειν, Clem. Al.

Καρδιοργέω, ὦ=καρδιοουλκέω.

Καρδιοργέω, ὦ, to eat the heart from

Καρδιοφάγος, ου, (καρδία, φαγῆναι) eating the heart.

Καρδιοφύλαξ, ἄκος, ὁ, (καρδία, φύλαξ) a breast-plate, Polyb. [ῥ]

Καρδιώω, ὦ, to strike to the heart LXX.

Καρδιωγμός, οὔ, ὁ=καρδιαλγία Hipp.

Καρδιώξις, εως, ἡ=foreg.: from

Καρδιώσσω, Att. -ττω, =καρδιαλέω, to have the stomach-ache, Hipp. and prob. I. Ar. Fr. 329: in Dor. Greek=βουλιμᾶν.

Καρδοτεῖον, ου, τό, the cover of kneading-trough, καρδοτός.—II. =παυσκία, a muzzle, Ar. Fr. 286.

†Καρδοτίων, ἄνος, ὁ, Cardopion masc. pr. n., Ar. Vesp. 1178.

Καρδοπογλῦφος, ου, (κάρδοπος, γλῦφω) hollowing out kneading-trough or other wood-utensils, Crates Tel. 3. [ῥ]

Κάρδοπος, ου, ἡ, a kneading-trough or in genl. any wooden trough, El. Hom. 15, 6; equiv. to μάκτρα, A. Ran. 1159.

Κάρδος, ου, ἡ, the Lat. carduus, thistle, Ath.

†Καρδοχίον, ας, ον, of the Carduch Carduchian, Xen.: from

Καρδοχίον, ον, οἱ, the Carduchi, race of mountaineers on the left bank of the Tigris on the borders of Armenia and Assyria, the modern Kurdi Xen. An. 3, 5, 15.

KAPN

Eur. Cycl. 609.—V. a kind of *σπον*
Pherecr. Incert. 75: also a kind c
bandage, Gal. [Always i: cf. E. M.
p. 488, 4; yet some Gramm. as e. g
Arcad. de Acc. p. 65, 16, strangely
write *καρκίνος*.]
†*Καρκίνος*, *ον*, *δ*, *Carcinus*, son of
Xenotimus, leader of the Athenians,
Thuc. 2, 23.—2. a tragic poet in the
time of Aristophanes, Ar. Pac. 781,
Nub. 1261.—3. another tragic poet,
prob. grandson of foreg., v. Meineke
1, p. 505 sqq.
†*Καρκινώχρεις*, *ων*, (*καρκίνος*, *χείρ*;
with *crab's-claws* for hands, Luc.
†*Καρκινῶς*, *ῶ*, f. -ῶσος, (*καρκίνος*)
make like a crab or lobster, hence to
crook, κ. τοῦς δακτύλους, Antiph.
†*Ἀφρ. γον*. 1, 15, v. Meineke Com. Fr
2, p. 180: pass. esp. of roots, to be
come tangled, Theophr.—II. to cause
the disease cancer: pass. to suffer from
it, Hipp.
†*Καρκινώδης*, *ες*, = *καρκινωειδής*,
Arist. Part. An.—II. *cancerous*, Diosc.
†*Καρκινώμα*, *ατος*, *τό*, (*καρκινῶς*)
= *καρκίνος* III., Hipp. [?]
†*Καρμάλας*, *δ*, the *Carmalas*, a river
of Cataonia, Strab.
†*Καρμανία*, *ας*, *ῆ*, *Carmania*, a pro
vince of Persia on the Indian sea
Strab.
†*Καρμάνιος*, *α*, *ον*, *Carmanian*; or
Καρμάνιος and *Καρμανιῶς*, the *Carma*
manians, Strab.; Dion. P.
†*Καρμανίτης*, *ον*, *δ*, fem. *Καρμανίς*
ιδος, = foreg., Strab.; Dion. P.
†*Καρμέντις*, *ιος*, *ῆ*, *Carmentis*, mo
ther of Evander, Strab.
†*Καρμῆλος*, *ον*, *δ*, *Mt. Carmel* in Ju
daea, Strab.
†*Καρμῆλος*, *ος*, *ον*, and -*ησός*, *ον*, *ῆ*.
Carmylessus, a city of Lycia, Strab.
†*Κάρμων*, *ωνος*, *ῆ*, *Carmon*, a city of
Hispania Baetica, now *Carmona*, Strab.
†*Κάρνα*, *ων*, *τά*, *Carna*, a city of
Arabia Felix, Strab.
†*Καρνεβάδιον*, *ον*, *τό*, = *κάρος*, *cumin*
†*Καρνάσιον*, *ον*, *τό*, *Carnasium*, the
earlier *Oechalia*, Paus.
†*Καρνεάδης*, *ον*, *δ*, *Carneādes*, a phi
losopher of Cyrene, founder of the
New Academy, Luc.—2. an elegiac
poet, Diog. L.
†*Κάρνεα*, *τά*, *Pind.* P. 5, 106, also
Κάρνεα, *τά*, Theocr. 5, 83, the *Carnea*,
a festival held in honour of *Apollo Κάρ*
νεος by the Dorians of Peloponnesus,
esp. by the Spartans, during nine days
of the Att. month Metageitnion, our
August, called by them *Καρνεῖος*
ἥρπ, Eur. Alc. 449, Thuc. 5, 54; so
that it fell in with the Olymp. games,
Idt. 7, 206: the conquerors in the
national games then performed were
called *Καρνεονίκαι*, Müller Dor. 1, 7,
2: prop. neut. from
†*Καρνεῖος*, *ον*, *δ*, and *Καρνήσιος*.
Καρναῖον, an appell. of *Apollo* among
the Dorians from *Κάρνος*, Schol. ad
Theocr. 5, 83; Callim. H. Ap. 71.—
f. *Carnæus*, a cynic philosopher of
Itegræ, Att. 156 E.
†*Κάρνιον*, *ον*, *τό*, a temple of the *Car*
nean Apollo, Polyb. 5, 19, 4.
†*Καρνίτης*, *ον*, *δ*, of *Carnæ*, a city of
hoenicia, Luc. [?]
†*Καρνίον*, *ωνος*, *δ*, the *Carnion*, a
ranch of the Alpheus, Call. H. Jov
t.
†*Κάρνοι*, *ων*, *οι*, the *Carni*, a people
of Cisalpine Gaul, Strab.
†*Κάρνον*, *ον*, *τό*, and *κάρνυς*, *δ*, the
allic trumpet, Lat. *cornu*, Diod.

instituted the *Κάρνεα*, Paus. 3, 13, 3: v. Müller Dor. 1, 3, § 8.

Κάροινον, *ον*, τό, a sweet wine boiled down, Lat. *caroenum* or *carenum*, also *λαρόνιον* and *καρόνον*.

Κάρων, τό, also *κάρος*, *εος*, τό, *cu-min*, Lat. *careum*, Ital. *caro*, French *carvi*, Diosc. [α]

Κάρος, τό, deep, heavy sleep, lethargy, Galen., like *καταφορά*: also dizziness, Arist. Probl. [α]

†*Κάρουρα*, *ων*, τά, *Carūra*, a city on the borders of Phrygia and Caria, Strab.

Κάρω, *ω*, f. -ώσω, (*κάρος*) to plunge into deep, heavy sleep, to stupify, make dizzy, of wine, Anaxandr. Ἀγροικ. 2. Pass. to be torpid, feel heavy in the head, Arist. H. A.

†*Καρπίδιος*, *α*, *ον*, *Carpithian*, τό *καρ. πέλαγος*, so called from sq., Strab.

Καρπίθος, *ον*, ή, *Carpithus*, an island between Crete and Rhodes (now *Scarpanto*), for which Hom., Il. 2, 676, writes *Κράπειθος* metri grat.: the use. form first in H. Hom. Ap. 43.

Καρπαία, *ας*, ή, a mimic dance of the Thessalians, in which a peasant scuffles with a cattle-stealer, Xen. An. 6, 1, 7.

Καρπάλιμος, *ον*, (from *ἀρπάζω*, cf. Lat. *carpo*) tearing, swift, Lat. *rapidus*, epith. of the feet, Il. 16, 342, 809; but Hom. much more freq. has the adv. *καρπαλίμως*, with tearing speed, rapidly, Il. 1, 359, etc. [πῦ]

†*Καρπασία*, *ας*, ή, *Carpasia*, a city in the island Cyprus, with a port, now *Carpas*, Strab.—2. as adj. in pl. *αί* *Καρπασιαί νῆσοι*, the *Carpasiae insulae*, a group of small islands near *Carpasia*, Id.

Καρπασίνος, *η*, *ον*, made of *κάρπας*, Strab. [πῦ]

Καρπάσιος, *ον*, ή, with heterog. pl. *καρπάσιος*, Jac. A. P. p. 557: a fine flax grown in Spain, Lat. *carbasus*, Dion. H. (but this name is derived from the Sanscr. *karpāsa*, i. e. cotton.) —II. a plant with a poisonous juice, Diosc.; also *κάλπασος*, cf. *δοκάρπασον*.

Καρπεία, *ας*, ή, (*καρπεύω*) a making use of, use: in genl. produce, Böckh Inscr. 2, p. 363, 5.

Καρπειον, *ον*, τό, = *καρπός*, Nic. *Καρπειμα*, *ατος*, τό, fruit, Sosib. 17, Heeren: from

Καρπεύω, (*καρπός*) to make use of, enjoy, χώραν, Hyperid. ap. Poll. 7, 149.

†*Καρπήσιον*, *ων*, *οί*, the *Carpesii*, an Iberian tribe in Hispania Tarracensis, Polyb. 3, 14, 2: also called *Καρπητανοί*, Id. 10, 7, 5.

Καρπήσιον, *ον*, τό, and *καρπησία*, *ας*, ή, an aromatic wood, chiefly brought from Asia, Galen.

†*Καρπητάνια*, *ας*, ή, the country of the *Carpetani* or *Carpesii*, Strab.: from †*Καρπητανοί*, *ων*, *οί*, = *Καρπήσιοι*, Polyb.

Καρτία, *ας*, ή, = *καρπεία*, Polyb. *Καρτία*, f. -ίσια (A), (*καρπός*) to pluck or gather fruit, Diosc. Mid. to enjoy the fruits of, make use of, like *καρποῦσθαι*, Theopomp. ap. Ath. 261 A; but also, *καρτίζεσθαι* *γῆν*, to exhaust the soil, Theophr.—II. to make fruitful, fertilize, Eur. Bacch. 406, Hel. 1328.

Καρτίω, f. -ίσω, (B), to enfranchise a slave by touching him with the *καρτίς*, Lat. *vindicare* in libertatem.

Κάρυιμος, *η*, *ον*, (*καρπός*) bearing fruit, fruitful, Aesch. P. 455, and Eur.: esp. of trees, opp. to *ἀκαριστός*:

hence metaph. of rich men, Ar. Eq. 326.

Καρτίς, *ιδος*, ή, (*καρφίς*, *καρφός*) the *vindicta* or *festuca* of the Romans, the rod with which the praetor enfranchised a slave.

†*Κάρπις*, *ιος*, *ό*, the *Carpis*, a river flowing through the northern districts of the Umbri into the Ister, Hdt. 4, 49: v. Niebuhr, Rom. Hist. 1, p. 144.

Καρπισμός, *οῦ*, *ό*, (A) (*καρπίζω*) a gathering of fruit, reaping the fruit, hence, κ. τῆς γῆς, a reaping too much fruit from, exhausting the soil, Theophr.

Καρπισμός, *οῦ*, *ό*, (B) the enfranchisement of a slave by touching him with the *καρτίς*, Lat. *emancipatio*, Clem. Al.

Καρπιστεία, *ας*, ή, = foreg.: from

Καρπιστής, *οῦ*, *ό*, (*καρτίς*) one who emancipates a slave, Lat. *vindex*, for *καρφίστης*, Eriact.

Καρποβάλλωμον, *ον*, τό, the fruit of the balsam, Diosc.

Καρποβρίθης, *ες*, (*καρπός*, *βρίθω*) loaded with fruit.

Καρποβρώτος, *ον*, (*καρπός*, *βιβρώσκω*) with eatable fruit, *ξύλον*, LXX.

Καρπογένεβλος, *ον*, (*καρπός*, *γενέβλη*) = *καρπογόνος*, Anth.

Καρπογόνειω, *ω*, to bear fruit, Theophr.: and

Καρπογονία, *ας*, ή, a bearing of fruit, fruitfulness, Theophr.: from

Καρπογόνος, *ον*, (*καρπός*, **γένω*) bearing fruit, Diosc.

Καρπόδεσμα, *ων*, τά, (*καρπός* B, *δεσμός*) chains for the arms, armlets, Luc. Hence

Καρποδέσμιος, *ον*, wearing armlets.

Καρποδότειρα, *ας*, ή, fem. as if from *καρποδοτήρ*, giver of fruit, Orph.

Καρποδοτέω, *ω*, to give fruit, Synes.: from

Καρποδότης, *ον*, *ό*, (*καρπός*, *δίδωμι*) a bringer of fruit.

Καρπολέγω, *ω*, to gather fruit, cf. *καρφολ.*: and

Καρπολογία, *ας*, ή, a gathering of fruit: from

Καρπολόγος, *ον*, (*καρπός*, *λέγω*) gathering fruit, Polyae.

Καρπομάχης, *ες*, (*καρπός*, *μαίνομαι*) running wildly to fruit, bearing luxuriantly, like *ύλομανής*, cf. Ellendt Lex. Soph.

Καρποποιός, *ον*, (*καρπός*, *ποιέω*) making or bearing fruit, epith. of Ceres, Eur. Rhcs. 964.

ΚΑΡΙΟΨ, *οῦ*, *ό*, (A), fruit, usu. of trees, but also of the earth, though the latter is called in full *καρπός ἀρούρης* by Hom. (who always uses sing.), and κ. *Δήμητρος* by Hdt. 1, 193, etc.; but, κ. *ἀρούρης* also of wine, Il. 3, 246: the plur. *οί* *καρποί*, usu. of the fruits of the earth, corn, but,

ξύλινοι καὶ σιτικοὶ κ., tree-fruit and corn, Strab. In genl. any produce, hence—I. the fruit of the body, children, Ruhnk. H. Hom. Cer. 23.—2. of the mind, as Pind. O. 7, 15, calls poetry κ. *φρενῶν*—3. in genl. the fruits, result, profit of a thing, Hdt.; κ. *ἐπέων*, etc., Pind.; *εἰ* *καρπός* *ἔσται* *θεσφότος*, if the oracles shall bear fruit, i. e. be fulfilled, Aesch. Theb. 618: *ἡβας* κ., the first beard, Pind. O. 6, 97, but also maidenhood, Id. P. 9, 193: κ. *μήλων*, wool, Opp. (Perh. from same root as *κάριος*, *κάρφος*, and so strictly that which is dry and so ripe.)

ΚΑΡΙΟΨ, *οῦ*, *ό*, (B), the joint of the arm and hand (*ᾠλέων* and *παλάμων*), the wrist, Lat. *carpus*, Hom. (cf. *κάρφω* sub fin.)

Καρποσπόρος, *ον*, (*καρπός*, *σπείρω*) sowing fruit.

Καρποτελής, *ες*, (*καρπός*, *τελέω*) bringing fruit to perfection, ripening it in genl. fruitful, Aesch. Supp. 689.

Καρποτόκεα, *ας*, ή, pec. cl. 1003 fem. from *καρποτόκος*, Nonn.

Καρτοσκέω, *ω*, to bear fruit Theophr.: and

Καρτοσκία, *ας*, ή, a bearing of fruit, Theophr.: from

Καρποτόκος, *ον*, (*καρπός*, *τίκτω*) bearing fruit, Anth.

Καρποτρόφος, *ον*, (*καρπός*, *τρέφω*) rearing or ripening fruit, Orph., and Lyc.: in Eur. Ion 475, *κουρότροφοι* is a prob. emend.

Καρποφάγος, *ω*, to live on fruit, Arist. H. A.: from

Καρποφάγος, *ον*, (*καρπός*, *φάγειν*) eating, living on fruit, Arist. Pol.

Καρποφθόρος, *ον*, (*καρπός*, *φθείρω*) spoiling fruit, Anth.

Καρποφορέω, *ω*, (*καρποφόρος*) to bear fruit, Xen. Vect. 1, 3: hence

Καρποφόρημα, *ατος*, τό, fruit borne, Long.

Καρποφορία, *ας*, ή, a bearing of fruit, fruitfulness, Philo: from

Καρποφόρος, *ον*, (*καρπός*, *φέρω*) bearing fruit, fruitful, first in Hdt. 1, 193; 2, 156, and Pind.

Καρποφύειω, *ω*, (*καρπός*, *φύω*) to produce fruit, Theophr.

Καρποφύλας, *ᾱκος*, *ό*, (*καρπός*, *φύλαξ*) a watcher of fruit, Anth. [π]

Καρπώ, *ω*, f. -ώσω, (*καρπός*) to make or bear fruit: metaph., ὕβρις *ἐκάρπωσε* *στάγην ἄτης*, Aesch. Pers. 821, cf. Theb. 601, where *ἐκκαρπίζεσθαι* is used in the same way: later to bring or offer fruit, LXX. More freq. in mid. *καρπόμαι*, to get fruits from, reap the fruits of, enjoy a thing, c. acc. rei, *αὐρούρα*, Hdt. 2, 168, *χθόνα*, Aesch. P. 851; cf. Valck. Hipp. 433, 1423, Wolf Lept. p. 289; without acc. exp. Xen. Mem. 1, 1, 8; metaph., *καρποῦσθαι* *βαθείαν ἄλκα διδὸν*, Aesch. Theb. 593; but, *καρποῦσθαι* *τε*, also to use it up, exhaust it, Dem. 419, 19: also in bad sense, *καρποῦσθαι* *λύπας*, Hipp., *ἀμαρτίαν*, Aesch., *δνειδὸν*, Plat., etc., like *ἀπολαύω*. Pass. to come to or ripen into fruit.

Καρπύκη, *ης*, *ή*, an Indian plant, Clitoph. ap. Stob. p. 541, 35. (Κάρτα), v. *κάρφω*.

†*Καρπώ*, *ος*, ή, *Carpo*, one of the Hours, Paus. 9, 35, 2.

Καρπώδης, *ες*, (*καρπός*, *είδος*) fruit ful, useful.

Κάρπωμα, *ατος*, τό, (*καρπώω*) fruit, esp. ripe fruit, Aesch. Supp. 1001: produce, profit.—II. an offering, LXX., cf. *καρπώσις* II.

Καρπώσιμος, *ον*, yielding fruits, profitable, Ath.: from

Καρπώσις, *εως*, ή, (*καρπώω*) use or profit, Xen. Cyr. 4, 5, 16.—II. the offering of fruits on the altar: in genl. offering or sacrificing, LXX., cf. *καρποῖα* II.

Καρποτός, *ον*, (*καρπός* B) reaching to the wrist, κ. *χιτών*, a coat with sleeves down to the wrist, LXX., cf. *χειροτότος*.

†*Κάρραα*, *ων*, *αί*, *Carrhae*, a city of Mesopotamia not far from Edessa, now *Harran*, Strab. Hence

†*Καρράσιος*, *α*, *ον*, and *Καρόννης*, *ή* *ον*, of *Carrhae*, *Carrhaean*, Ath. 252 D. *Καρήρσους*, Ep. for *καταβήρσους*, Il. 5, 424, v. *καταβήρως*.

Κάρρον, *ον*, τό, a car or chariot, LXX.

Κάρρων, *ον* gen. *ονος*, stronger

better, Epich. p. 95, A.c.m. 83; Dor. compar. for Ion. κρέσσων, Att. κρείσσων, coming from κάρτα, κρατύς, with superl. κάρτιστος.
†Κάρρῳτος, ον, ὁ, *Carrhōtus*, a Cyrenean, who gained the prize in a chariot race in the Pythian games, Pind. P. 5, 34.

†Καρσεῖς, ἑὸν, οἱ, *Carses*, a place in Mysia, Polyb.

†Καρσεόλοι, *ων, οἱ, *Carsēli*, now *Caroli*, a city of Latium, Strab.

*Κάρσιος, α, ον, *crosswise*, Gramm., only used in compds. ἐγκάρσιος and ἐπικάρσιος.

Κάρσις, εως, ἡ, (κεῖρω) *a shearing, clipping*, Theophr.

†Κάρσουλοι, ὡν, οἱ, *Carsulae*, a city of Umbria, *non Casigliano*, Strab. 227.

Κάρτᾱ, adv. (κάρτος) *very, very much*, Lat. *valde*. chiefly Ion., but not rare in Trag.: *strengthened*. καὶ τὸ κάρτα, *very much indeed*, in Hdt.; *the very truth, really and truly*, Hdt. 1, 191; 6, 52; freq. also καὶ κάρτα in strong affirm., *sure enough, really and truly*, e. g. Soph. O. C. 65, Eur. Hipp. 90. Τὸ κάρτα belong κάρῳν and κάρτιστος.

†Κάρτα, *Caria*, a city of Hyrcania, Strab.

†Καρτάζωνον, ον, τό, an Indian animal, *μονοκέρας*, Ael. N. A. 16, 20.

Καρτάζω and καρταῖνα=κράτνω, Hesych.

Καρταίπους, ὁ, ἡ, -πωνν, τό, gen. ποδός=κραταίπους, q. v., Pind.

Καρταλαμιον, ον, τό, dim. from καρτάλος.

†Καρταλίας, ον, ὁ, *Cartalias*, a city of Hispania near Saguntum, Strab.

Καρτάλλος, ον, ὁ, and

Καρτάλος, ον, ὁ, *a basket with a pointed bottom*, LXX.

Καρτεραίχμης, -αύχην=κρατερ.

Καρτερῆς, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (καρτερῶς) *to steadfast or patient*, Soph. Phil. 1274, t.c.: κ. ἐλπίδι τινός, Thuc. 2, 44.—

c. acc. *to bear, endure manfully, to be patient under*, e. g. δεινῶ, Soph. Aj. 50.—3. c. praep. κ. πρὸς τι, *to hold up against a thing*, e. g. πρὸς ἡδονῶν καὶ ὕπας, Plat. Rep. 556 B; so too, ἐπὶ νι, Isocr. 125 D: but, κ. ἐν νι, *to be patient or temperate in a thing*, Plat. legg. 635 C; and, κ. ὑπὸ τινος, *to suffer therefrom*, Ael.—4. c. part., *to persevere in doing*, e. g. κ. ἀναλίσκων ρονίμω, Plat. Lach. 192 E, ἠκούων, eschin. 88, 19. Hence

Καρτέρημα, ατος, τό, an act of patience, endurance, Plat. Meno 88 C.

Καρτερήσις, εως, ἡ, *bearing patiently, steadfastness, patience*, Plat., etc.

Καρτερία, ας, ἡ=foreg., Plat., and en. Hence

Καρτεριάζομαι, f. -άζομαι, Lacon. ἰδομαι, dep. mid.; *to be steadfast or patient*.

Καρτερικός, ἡ, ὄν, *belonging to endurance or patience, capable thereof, ensuring, steadfast, patient*, Plat., etc.; πρὸς, Xen. Mem. 1, 2, 1: opp. to ὑλακός, Arist. Eth. N., cf. Xen. id., 2, 2. Adv. -κῶς, Arist. Eth. N.

Καρτεροβρόντης, ον, ὁ, (καρτερῶς, ἰοντή) *thundering mightily*, Pind. Fr. 7, 2.

Καρτερόθυμος, ον, (καρτερῶς, θυ-ίς) *strong-hearted*, Hom., as epith. of ercules, Achilles, etc.: also of Ἔρις, es. Th. 225 in genl. *strong, mighty*, es. Th. 378, 476.

Καρτεροπλήξ, ἡος, ὁ, ἡ, (καρτε-ίς, πλῆσσω) *striking fiercely*, Diod.

Καρτερός, α, ὄν, (κάρτος)=κρατε-ίς, *strong or staunch, brave, bold*, sm., c. inf. ll. 13, 493; also ἐν πο-

λέμῳ, Il. 9, 53: in Hom. usu. of persons, but also κ. ἔργα, *deeds of might or force*, Il. 5, 872; κ. ὄρκος, Il. 19, 108; κ. ἔλκος, Il. 16, 517: so too, κ. μάχη, Hdt. 1, 76; hence of any thing great or vast, e. g. κ. λίθος, Pind. O. 1, 92.—2. esp. of places, *strong, steep, defensible*, freq. in Thuc.—3. later usu. c. gen., *possessed of a thing, lord or master of it*, like κύριος τινος, Archil. 85, Theocr. 15, 94; but also absol. in same sense, *master of one's self or one's passions; hence steadfast, patient*, πρὸς τι, Xen. Cyr. 1, 6, 25; also *obstinate*, Plat. Phaed. 77 A. Adv. -ρῶς, *strongly*, etc., hence; κ. ὑπνοῦσθαι, *to sleep sound*, Hdt. 3, 69: κατὰ τὸ καρτερόν is also used as adv. like πρὸς βίαν, Hdt. 1, 212, Aesch. Pr. 212, etc. The usu. compar. and superl. are κρείσσων and κράτιστος, qq. v.: but the regul. forms καρτερώτερος, -τατος, occur now and then in Att., Aesch. Theb. 517, Soph. Aj. 669, Plat. Phaed. l. c.

Καρτερούτως, Adv. part. pres. from καρτερός, *strongly, patiently*, Plat. Rep. 399 B.

Καρτερόχειρ, χειρός, ὁ, ἡ, (καρτερῶς, χειρ) *strong-handed*, epith. of Mars, H. Hom. 7, 3.

Καρτερός, ὦ, *to strengthen*, Hermes ap. Stob. Ecl. 1, p. 1086.

Καρτερόνυς, ὕχος, ὁ, ἡ, and καρτερόνυχος, ον=κρατερ.

Καρτιστος, ἡ, ον, Ep. for κράτιστος, q. v., Hom.

Καρτός, ἡ, ὄν, (κεῖρω) *chopped, sliced, κ. κρίμμων*, Lat. *scitile porrum*, Galen.: hence τὸ καρτόν, absol., in Geop.

Καρτός, εος, τό, Ep. and Ion. for κράτος, q. v., *strength, vigour, courage*, Hom., and Hdt. Hence

Καρτῶνα, Ep. for κρατῶνα, *to strengthen, make strong*, Phanocl. ap. Stob. p. 399, 53: Hom uses only aor. mid. in phrase, ἐκαρτῶντο φάλαγγας, *they strengthened or reinforced their ranks*, Il. 11, 215; 12, 415; so too χειρὰς ἐκαρτῶναντο, *they strengthened or armed their hands*, Theocr. 22, 80.

Κάρνα, ας, ἡ, *the walnut tree*, the fruit of which is κάρνον, Soph. Fr. 892.

†Κάρναι, ὧν, αἱ, *Caryae*, a town of Laconia, near the frontiers of Arcadia, containing a temple of Diana, Thuc. 5, 55; Xen. Hell. 7, 1, 28: hence Καρνάτης, ον, ὁ, an inhab. of Caryae, Paus.

†Καρνανδία, ἡ, *Caryanda*, an island on the coast of Caria, with a city of same name, Strab.: ὁ Καρνανδεύς, an inhab. of Caryanda. Hdt. 4, 44.

Καρνάριον, ον, τό, dim. from κάρνα. Καρνάτιδες, ὡν, αἱ, (Κάρναι) *the women of Caryae; esp. the priestesses of Diana there*, Meineke Euphor. p. 94.—II. in architect., Caryatides are female figures used as bearing-shafts, Vitruv. 1, 1, cf. Müller Archaeol. d. Kunst, § 279, Museum Crit. 2, p. 400, and v. sub Ἀτλαντες, Τελάμνες. [α]

Hence

Καρῶντιζω, f. -ισω, *to dance the Caryatic dance at the festival of Diana in Caryae*.

Καρῶνιζω, f. -ισω, (κάρνον) *to play with nuts*.

Καρῶδιον, ον, τό, ἄμ. from κάρνα and κάρνον, *a small nut-tree or nut*.

Καρῶνδον (κάρνον) *like a nut*, hence κ. κατάγμα, *a fracture like a broken nut*, Galen.

Καρῶνρός, ὡ, ὄν, (κάρνον) *of or belonging to a nut, nut-like*, Theophr.

Καρῶνρον, τό, v. κάρουρον.

Καρῦνις, ἡ, ον,=καρνηρῆς, Theophr.

Καρῦνισκος, ον, ὁ, dim. from κάρνα and κάρνον.—II. *a drinking-cup*, LXX.

Καρῦντης, ον, ὁ, (κάρνον) *bearing fruit like a nut*, τιβόμαλλος κ., Euphorbia Myrsinites, Diosc. [z]

Καρῦκός, ω=καρκεῖω.

Καρῦκεια, ας, ἡ, (καρνεῖω) *a cooking with the sauce καρῦκή*: hence in genl. *rich cookery, a rich dish*, like sq., Ath.

Καρῦκενμα, ατος, τό, *a rich, savoury dish* [v]: from

Καρῦκεύτης, ον, ὁ, *a cook who makes the sauce, καρῦκή*, Clem. A.

Καρῦκεῖω, *to cook with the sauce καρῦκή*: in genl. *to dress with rich savoury sauce*, Alex. Ὁμοία 1: ἐς πάντων κ. τc make up into one sauce, Menand. p. 179: hence metaph., *to dress up a story, season it well*, Plut.: from

Καρῦκη, ἡς, ἡ, *a sauce invented by the Lydians, composed of blood and rich spices*, Ath.: hence any rich savoury sauce or dish dressed therewith, Plut. [g] Hence

Καρῦκτινος, ἡ, ον, *of the colour of καρῦκή, blood-red, dark-red*, Xen. Cyr. 8, 3, 3. [v]

Καρῦκοειδής, ἐς, (καρῦκή, εἶδος)=foreg., Hipp.

Καρῦκοποιέω, ὦ, *to make a καρῦκή or rich savoury sauce*, Ar. Eq. 343: from

Καρῦκοποιός, ὄν, (καρῦκή, ποιέω) *making a καρῦκή*, Achae. ap. Ath. 173 D.

Κάρυς, Dor. for κήρυς.

Καρῦοβάφης, ἐς, (κάρνον, βάπτω) *stained with walnut-juice*.

Καρῦοκατάκτης, ον, ὁ, (κάρνον, κα τάννυμ) *a nutcracker*, Pamphil. ap. Ath. 53 B: hence *the nut-hatch, a bird*.

ΚΑΡΥΟΝ, ον, τό, any kind of nut, distinguished into various kinds, as, κ. βασιλικόν or Περσικόν, *the walnut*, Diosc., also called simply κάρνον, by Epich., etc., v. Ath. 52 A: κ. Εὐβοϊκόν, *the chestnut*, Theophr., cf. κάστανα: κ. Ποντικόν or λεπτόν, *the filbert*, Diosc.—II. *the stone*, in stone-fruit: *the kernel in a pine-cone*, Diosc.—III. in mechanics, *a kind of pulley*, in which a rope moved round a sheal or nut. [καρύ-]

Καρῶναυτης, ον, ὁ, (κάρνον, νάυτης) *one who sails in a nut*, Luc.

Καρῶφυλλον, ον, τό, (κάρνον, φύλον) *strictly nut-leaf*, an Indian plant, the clove-tree, Lat. caryophyllum.

Καρῶχρος, ον, (κάρνον, χροά) *nut-brown*.

Καρῶσσω, Dor. for κηρύσσω, Simon.

†Καρῶστις, ον, ὁ, *Carystius*, a Greek grammarian of Pergamus, Att. 640 F.

†Καρῶστιος, α, ον, of *Carystus* (1), *Carystian*, Δειράς, Eur. I. T. 1451; οἱ Καρῶστιοι, *the Carystians*, Hdt. 8, 112; Ar. Lys. 1058.—2. of *Carystus* (2), οἱ νος, Strab. From

†Καρῶστος, ον, ἡ, *Carystus*, a city on the southern coast of Euboea at foot of Mt. Oche, now *Carysto* or *Castel Rosso*, Il. 2, 539; Hdt. 4, 33; 6, 99.—2. a town of Laconia, famed for its wine, Alcem. ap. Strab. p. 446.

Καρῶωδής, ἐς, (κάρνον, εἶδος) *like a walnut*, Theophr.

Καρῶωτικός, ἡ, ὄν,=καρνωτός.

Καρῶωτις, ιδος, ἡ, *a kind of date shaped like a walnut*, Lat. caryotis, Diosc.: also

Καρῶωτός φοῖνις, ὁ, *palmula caryota*, Galen.

Καρῶφῆλος, α, ον, (κάρφω) *dry parched, thirsty*, Od. 5, 369, Il. 21, 541 of sound, καρφαλέον ἄπισιν ἄνσε, the shield rung dry, i. e. hollow, Il. 13, 409 —II. act *drying, parching*, πύρ. Nic

Καρράμτιον, ον, τό, (κάρφος, *εμάω*) an instrument for reaping or collecting the dry or ripe ears of corn, Lat. *merga*, Hesych.

Καρφέιον, ον, τό, dim. from *κάρφω*.—II. in plur.—καρφός, Nic. Al. 118. *Κάρφω*, ης, ἡ, =κάρφος: *hay*, Xen. An. 1, 5, 10. Hence

Καρφός, ἄ, ὄν, (κάρφος) of dry straw, Eur. Ion 172: also *καρφός*.

Καρφόν, ον, τό, dim. from *κάρφος*, Galen.

Καρφός, ἴδος, ἡ, =καρπός.

Καρφίτης, ον, ὁ, (κάρφος) built of dry straws, *βάλαμος κ.*, a nest, Anth.

Καρφοειδής, ἐς, (κάρφω, εἶδος) like a *κάρφω*.

Καρφολόγω, ὦ, (κάρφος, λέγω) to gather chips or dry twigs, κ. τὰ δένδρα, to pick such off the trees, Theophr.: also to pick bits of straw, wool, etc. off a person's coat, Id. Char. 2. Hence

Καρφολογία, ας, ἡ, a gathering of straws, dry twigs, etc., Galen.

Κάρφος, εως, τό, (κάρφω) any small dry body, esp. a dry stalk, Lat. *palea*, *festuca*, *stipula*, and so Hdt. 3, 111, calls the dry sticks of cinnamon *κάρφω* (which word bears a curious likeness to its Arabic name *kerfat*, *kirfah*, cf. Steph. Byz. v. Ἀβαστροί): also dry twigs, straws, bits of wool, such as birds make their nests of, Ar. Av. 642, cf. Aesch. Fr. 19; in plur. usu. like *φορντός*, husks, chaff, rubbish, Lat. *quasulidae*.—II. καρτίς, ἡ, q. v.

—III. a small piece of wood on which the watch-word was written, Polyb.

—IV. =καρπός, ripe fruit, Nic. (Prob. *καρπός* and *κάρφος* both come from the same root, for *καρπός* itself is strictly ripe fruit or grain, cf. *κάρφω*.) Hence

Καρφώ, ὦ, and *καρφώνω* =κάρφω.

†Καρφυλλίδης, ον, ὁ, *Carphyllides*, a poet of the Anthology.

Καρφύρος, ἄ, ὄν, =καρφορός, dub.

ΚΑΡΦΩ, fut. *κάρψω*, a poet. verb. used by Hom. only in the phrase, *κάρψεν χροά καλόν*, to make the fair skin withered and wrinkled, Od. 13, 398, 430; so too, *ἥλεως χροά κάρψει*, Hes. Op. 573: hence in genl. to make to wither, and in pass. to wither, Archil. 27; so too in Euphor., Ar. Rh., and Nic.: metaph. in Hes. Op. 7, Ζεὺς ἀγῆνορα κάρπει, Jupiter blasts the proud of heart. (Prob. from same root as *ἀρτάω*, *ἀρπη*, and Lat. *carpere*, *rapere*, *radic*. signf. being to draw up, like Lat. *contrahere*; and so to wither, dry, which appears distinctly in *κάρφος*, and more remotely in *καρπός*. Hence too Passow would also explain *καρπός*, wrist as connecting the seizing or grasping part with the arm, Lat. *carpus*, cf. *carpo*: akin to *κάρφω* is *μάρπτω*, and also *κείρω*. The form *κάρπω* is not in use.)

Καρφοδής, ἐς, =καρφοειδής.

Καρχάλεος, α, ον, (κάρχαρος) rough, sharp, *δύνη καρχαλέοι*, rough in the throat with thirst, Il. 21, 541, Virgil's *siti asper*, with v. l. *καρφαλέος*.—II. rough, fierce, Lat. *asper*, κ. κύων, Ar. Rh., λίκτοι, Tryphiod., but with v. l. *καρχαρός*.

Καρχάριος, α, ον, v. foreg. sub fin.

Καρχάριος, ον, ὁ, a kind of shark, called from its sharp teeth, Sophron ap. Ath. 306 D, Plat. (Com.) Phaedon. 1, 13.

Καρχάρδονος, ὀδοντος, ὁ, ἡ, (κάρχαρος, ὀδούς) with sharp or jagged teeth, κύων, Il. 10, 360; 13, 198; ἄρπη, Hes. Th. 180: in Arist. Part. An. opp. to *χαυλίδονος*.

Καρχάρδων, οντος, ὁ, ἡ, =foreg., Theocr. 24, 85.

Κάρχαρος, ον, strictly sharp-pointed or jagged: esp. with sharp or jagged teeth, κύων, Lyc.: in genl. rough, sharp, pointed, like *τραχύς*, and Lat. *asper*: hence metaph. of criticism, Luc. (Prob. akin to *χαράσσω*.)

Καρχηδονιάζω, f. -ίζω, to side with the Carthaginians, Plut. Marcell. 20, ubi Schäf. *καρχηδονίζω*: and

†Καρχηδονιάκος, ἡ, ὄν, and -δονιάκος, ἡ, ὄν, of or belonging to Carthage, Carthaginian, Strab.: Diod. S.: and

†Καρχηδόνιος, α, ον, =foreg., ἡ Καρχηδονία γῆ, the Carthaginian territory, Strab.; οἱ Καρχηδόνιοι, the Carthaginians, Hdt. 3, 19; etc.: from

Καρχηδών, ὄνος, ἡ, Carthage in Africa, opposite Rome, and long the rival of that city, Hdt. 3, 19; etc.—2. Κ. ἡ νέα, Carthago Nova, New Carthage, now Carthagenae, founded by the Carthage on southern coast of Hispania Tarraconensis, Strab., I-II. a sort of precious stone, a carbuncle.

Καρχήσιον, ον, τό, a drinking-cup, narrower in the middle than the top and bottom, Sapph. 70, as Virg. uses the plur. *carchesia*: cf. Müller Archæol. d. Kunst § 299 A.—II. the mast-head of a ship, through which the halyards worked, usu. in plur. as Eur. Hec. 1261, cf. sq.—III. the upright beam of a crane, Schneid. Vitruv. 10, 5.

Καρχήσιος, ον, ὁ, usu. in plur. of *καρχήσιοι*, the halyards of a ship.—2. surgical bandages, Galen.

†Κάρχοι, ον, ὁι, the Carchi, inhabiting Mt. Zagrus in Media, Polyb.

Κάρωδης, ἐς, (κάρω, εἶδος) drowsy, heavy, Hipp.

Καρώσις, εως, ἡ, (καρώ) heaviness in the head, drowsiness, Hipp. [α] Hence

Καρωτίδες, ον, αἱ, the carotids, the two great arteries of the neck, Arist. H. A.

Καρωτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (καρώ) stupifying, soporific, Galen.—II. καρωτικά ὑπέρησις, =καρωτίδες.

Καρωτόν, ον, τό, a carrot, Ath.

Κας, contr. for *καὶ εἰς* or *καὶ ἐς*, e. g. Ar. Ach. 184: no contr. form *κῆς* occurs.

Κασαλβίζω, (κασάλβη) to behave like a prostitute: hence—II. trans., κ. τοὺς στρατηγούς, to abuse them in trumpet fashion, Ar. Eq. 355.

Κασαλβός, ἄδος, ἡ, =sq., Ar. Eccl. 1106, Fr. 402.

Κασάλβη, ης, ἡ, a courtesan, whore, *strumpet*: kindred forms are *κασωρίς*, *κάσσα*. Hence

Κασάλβιον, ον, τό =κασάβριον.

†Κάσαμπος, ον, ὁ, *Casampus*, son of Aristocrates of Aegina, Hdt. 6, 73.

Κάσαμον, ον, τό, =κυκλάμινος, Medic.

Κάσας, ον, ὁ, also written *κασῶς* or *κασῶς*, a horse's caparison or housing, a carpet or skin to sit upon, Xen. Cyr. 8, 3, 6, prob. akin to *κῶς*, *κῶς*, whence *καττῶς*, *κάττωμα*, *κάσσωμα*.

Κασαίρα, ας, ἡ, and *κασανυράς*, ἄδος, ἡ, =κασάλβη. Hence

Κασανυρίον, ον, τό, *κασανυρίον*, ον, τό, *κασανυρίος*, ἡ, v. sub *κασωρ*.

†Κασθαναία, ας, ἡ, *Casthanaea*, a city of Macedonia in Thessaly, v. l. *Κασταναία*, Hdt. 7, 183, 188.

Κάσις, ας, ἡ, Ion. *κασίη*, *cassia*, a spice of the nature of cinnamon, but of inferior quality, brought from Arabia acc. to Hdt. 2, 86; 3, 110. It is sometimes written, as with us, *κάσια*, cf. *κασσίω*; but the Lat. *casia*, and *κασίωπικος*, q. v., used by poets, require ῥ, and therefore a single σ.

†Κασιανή, also *Κασσ.*, and *Κοσ.*, ὦν, τά, *Casiana*, a city of Syr a. Strab.

Κάσινῃ, ης, ἡ, a sister, Hom. fem. from *κασίγγητος*.

Κασίγγητικός, ἡ, ὄν, brotherly or sisterly: from

Κασίγγητος, ον, ὁ, (κάσις, γεννῶς) a brother.—II. in genl. a blood-relation, e. g. a nephew or niece, Il. 15, 545; 16, 456.—III. as adj., *κασίγγητος*, ἡ, ον, brotherly, sisterly, Soph. Ant. 899, and so Il. 9, 567 may be taken: metaph., *συκὴ ἀμπέλου κασιγγήτη*, Hippon 19, cf. *κάσις*, ἀδελφός.

†Κασίλιον, ον, τό, *Casiltum*, a city of Campania, Strab.

†Κάσιον, ον, τό, *Casinum*, a city of Latium, Strab.

†Κάσινος, ον, ὁ, *Casinus*, a river of Latium, Strab.

†Κάσιον, ον, τό, *Casium*, a town at the base of Mt. Casius in Egypt, Strab.

†Κάσιον ὄρος, τό, Mt. Casius, a mountain in Lower Egypt on the borders of Syria, now *El Kas*, Hdt. 2, 6; 3, 5.—2. a mountain of Syria near Antiochia, Strab.

Κασίωπικος, ον, gen. ον, (*κασία*, πνέω) breathing or smelling of cassia, Antiph. Aphrodis. 1, 14.

†Κάσιος, ον, ὁ, *Casius*, masc. pr. n., Ath. 593 F.—2. adj., appell. of Jupiter from Mt. Casius (1), Strab.

ΚΑΣΙΣ, ἴος, ὁ ἢ, a brother or sister, esp. in Trag.: vocat. *κάσι*, Soph. O. C. 1440.—II. ἔκε κασιγγήτος, in genl. a blood-relation, esp. a nephew or niece: metaph. *λιγυρὴ πυρὸς κ.*, *κόνις πηλοῦ κ.*, Aesch. Theb. 494, Ag. 495.—III. in Sparta, a boy of the same class in gymnastic exercises *ὡγέλη* or *βούα*, [α]

†Κασίωτις, ἴδος, ἡ, fem. adj. from Κάσιον, of Casius, ἡ Κ. πέτρα, =Κάσιον ὄρος (1), Dion P.

†Κασμένη, ης, ἡ, Hdt. pl. *Κασμένα*, ὦν, αἱ, Thuc. 6, 5, *Casmēnae*, a city of Sicily, Hdt. 7, 155.

†Κάσος, ον, ἡ, *Casus*, one of the Cy clades insulae, Il. 2, 676; adj. *Κάσιος*, α, ον, of Casus, Casian, Strab.

†Κασάπυρος, ον, ἡ, a city of India on the right bank of the Indus, Hdt. 3, 102; 4, 44; now acc. to Ritter *Kaschmyr*.

†Κάσπειρος, ον, ἡ, *Caspīrus* a city of the Parthians on the borders of India: whence Reiz reads *Κάσπειον* in Hdt. in place of *Κάσπιοι*, 7, 67.

†Κασπιακός, ἡ, ὄν, *Caspian*, Lat. *Κασπίος*, ἄδος, ἡ, fem. adj. =foreg., Dion P.

†Κάσπιοι, ον, ὁι, the Caspii, dwellers on the coast of the Caspian, Hdt. 7, 67; cf. sub *Κάσπειρος*.

†Κάσπιος, α, ον, *Caspian*; ἡ *Κασπία θάλασσα*, Hdt. 4, 40; ἡ *Κασπία*, Strab.; and τὸ Κάσπιον πέραλος, Id. the Caspian Sea, esp. the western part, in opp. to the Hyrcanian Sea, which was applied to the eastern part: αἱ Κάσπιοι πύλαι, the Caspian gates or pass, a mountain pass between Media and Hyrcania, Polyb. 5, 44, 5; Strab.: τὸ Κάσπιον ὄρος, *Montes Caspii*, the Caspian mountains, a branch of Mt. Caucasus between Parthia and Media, Strab. [when final syllable is long in Ep., Ar. Rh. 3, 859.]

†Κασπίς, ἴδος, ἡ, pecul. fem. to foreg., Dion P.

Κάσσα, ἡ, =κασάλβη, Lyc. 131.

†Κασσανδάνη, ης, ἡ, *Cassandane*, wife of Cyrus, mother of Cambyzes, Hdt. 2, 1, 3, 2.

†Κασσάνδρα, ας, ἡ, *Cassandra*, daughter of Priam and Hecuba, received from Apollo the gift of prophecy, Il. 13, 366; Od. 11, 421 etc

†Κασσάνδρεια, or Κασανδ., *ας, ή*, *Cassandra*, a city of Macedonia in the peninsula Pallene, the earlier Potidaea, so called from its being rebuilt by Cassandra, Strab.; hence *ο Κασσανδρείης*, an inhab. of *Cassandra*, Ath. †Κασσανδρός, *ον, ο*, *Cassandra*, an ally of the Trojans, *Q. Sm. 8.1.*—2. son of Antipater, king of Macedonia, Polyb.; *Arr.*—Others in Polyb., etc. Κασσία, *ας, ή, v. sub cassia*. †Κασσιόπειρα, *ας, ή*, *Cassiopeia*, daughter of Arabus, wife of Cepheus, *Apollod.*; *Lyc.* Κασσίω, *f. -ισω, (κασσία) to look, taste or smell like cassia*, *Diosc.* †Κασσιόδωρος, *ον, ο*, *Cassiódorus*, masc. pr. n., *Anth.*—A late writer. †Κασσιόπη, *ης, ή*, *Cassiope*,=*Κασσιόπειρα*, *Anth.* †Κάσσιος, *ον, ο*, the Roman *Cassius*, *Plut.* Κασσιτερίδες, *ων, αί*, the *Cassiterides* or *tin-islands*, (*v. sub κασιτέρος*), *Hdt. 3. 115*, cf. *Strab. p. 120, 129*, etc. Κασσιτέρνιος, *ον, ον*, *Att. καττ., made of κασιτέρος or tin*, *Plut.* Κασσιτεροποιός, *οῦ, ο*, (*κασσιτέρος, ποίω*)=*κασσιτεροποιός, a tinman.* Κασσιτέρω, *ο*, *Att. καπτιέρος, tin*. *Freq. in Il.* (though never in *Od.*), usu. as an ornament of armour, *e. g. Il. 11. 25*, etc.; or of chariots, as *Il. 23. 503*; it was usu. melted and cast upon the harder bronze, hence, *χεύμα κασιτέροιο*, a plating of *tin*, *Il. 23. 561*; but was also worked with the hammer, as in *Il. 20. 271*, where we have a shield of five layers (*πέντε*), which the smith had forged or beaten (*ήλασε*). Sometimes also greaves (*κνημίδες*) were of tin, as *Il. 21. 592*, and in *Il. 18. 613*, of *ἐνανός κασιτέρος*, cf. *ἐνανός*; but as our tin seems too weak for defensive armour, some have supposed Homer's *κασσιτέρος* not to be common tin, *Lat. plumbum album*, but rather a compound of tin and other metals, like our pewter, and *Lat. stannum*: however it is better with *Arist.*, to take the greaves not as actually of tin, but tinned, plated with tin: cf. *γρούσεος*. (The Sanscr. name is *kassira*, from *kāsh*, (lucere); and as much tin is found in the islands on the coast of India, it is supposed that the Phœnicians first got the name with he metal from thence, and afterwards gave the name of *κασσιτερίδες* to Cornwall and the Scilly Islands, when they began to bring tin from hem, *Lassen in Ritter's Erdkunde*, p. 439: the Arab. name is *kasdir*, prob. from the same source.) [?] †Κασσιτερογυρός, *οῦ, ο*, (*κασσιτέρος, *έργω*) a tinman. †Κασσιτέρω, *οῦ, f. -ωσω, (κασσιτέρος) to cover with κασιτέρος, to tin*, *Diosc.* Κασσίω, *ατος, τό*, *Att. καττ., any thing stitched of leather, esp. the sole stitched under a shoe or sandal*: and in *genl. a leather sole or shoe*, *Hipp.*, and *Ar.*, cf. *Schol. Ach. 300*.—II. metaph. cunning trick, *Lat. sutela dolorum, echinatio*, cf. *sq. II.* from Κασσία, *ο*, *Att. καττίω, to stitch, sew together like a shoemaker*, *Plat. Euthyd. 94 B*, and so in *mid.*, *Pherecr. Incert. 5.*—II. metaph. like *ράπτειν, to stitch* *p. a plot, intrigue*, like *Lat. dolos sure*, *Ir. Eq. 314*, with esp. reference to *Leon the tanner*. (Prob. from *κατά* and root *ΣΥ-*, *Lat. sure*, *our sew.*) †Κασσιόπη, *ης, ή*, *Cassiope*, a city in the territory of the Molossi, *ο Κασσιόπαιος*, a *Cassopaean*, *Strab.*, who

places the town in Thesprotia and calls it *Κασσώπη λιμήν*. Κασσωρείον, *ον, τό*, and *κασσωρίς*, *ιδος, ή*,=*κασωρίς*, *Lyc.* †Καστάβαλα, *ων, τά*, *Castabala*, a city of Cappadocia, *Strab.* †Κασταλία, *ας, ή*, *Castalia*, a fountain on Mt. Parnassus, *Hdt. 8. 39*; *Soph.*; etc. Hence †Κασταλίδος, *ιδος, ή*, fem. adj. *Castalian*, *Νύμφαι*, of the Muses, *Theocr. 7. 148*. †Κασταλίων, *ωνος, ή*, *Castulo*, a city of Hispania Baetica, capital of the Oretani, *Polyb. 10. 38, 7*; *Strab.*; *v. l. Κλαστάν* and *Κασταών*. Κάστανά, *ων, τά*, *chestnuts*, *Mnesith. ap. Ath. 54 B*: also called *κάρνα Κασταναία* or *Κασταναικά*, *Theophr.*, and in *Nic. κίστρνα κ.*, from *Κίστανα*, *ή*, a city of Pontus, called also *Κασθαναία*: the sing. *τὸ κίστανον*, etc. is rare. †Κασταναία, *ή, v. l.* for *Κασθαναία*, *q. v.* *Hdt. 7. 183*. Καστάνεον, *ωνος, ο*, (*κίστανα*) a chestnut grove. †Καστιάνειρα, *ας, ή*, *Castianira*, mother by Priam of Gorgythion, *Il. 8. 305*. †Κάστιν, *Att. contr. for καὶ ἔστιν*, *Ar. Nub. 97*. †Κάστινιος, *ον*, *Castnian*: an appell. of Venus from Mt. Castnius in Pamphylia, *Lyc.* Κάστιον, *Att. contr. for καὶ ἔστων*, *Ar. Av. 326*. Καστόρειος, *ον*, (*Κάστωρ*) of, belonging to *Castor*: *κ. νόμος*, a warlike air for the flute, mostly used in Sparta, accompanying the *ἐμβατήρια*, *Böckh Expl. Pind. P. 2. 57, sq., Id. Metr. Pind. p. 276*. Καστόρειος, *ον*, (*κίστωρ*)=*καστόριος*. Καστορίδες, *αί*, a famous Laconian breed of hounds, said to be first reared by Castor: also *καστόριαί κύνες*, *Xen. Cyn. 3. 1*, and in *Nic.*—II. a kind of sea-beast, sea-calves or seals, *LXX.* †Καστορίζω, *f. -ισω*, to be like *castor*, *Diosc.* from Καστόριον, *ον, τό*, *castor*, *Lat. castoreum*, or (in plur.) *castorea*, a liquid found near the hinder parts of the beaver, in two bags, but not (as was believed) in the scrotum, *Hipp.*, etc.: strictly neut. from Καστόριος, *α, ον*, (*Κάστωρ*)=*Καστόρειος*, *Od.*—2. cf. *καστορίδες I.*—II. (*κίστωρ*) of or belonging to the beaver, *Hipp.* †Καστορίς, *ιδος, ή*, fem. adj. *Castorean*, *Paus.* †Καστορίων, *ωνος, ο*, *Castorion*, a poet of Soli, *Ath. 454 F*. Καστορόνυσα, *Ep. for κατταστορόνυσα*, part. fem. pres. from *καταστορόνυμι*, *Od. 17. 32*. †Καστάλιος, *οῦ, ή*, *Castilius*, a town of Lydia, *Steph. Byz.*, in *Xen. Καστωλοῦ πεδίων*, *Hell. 1. 4, 3*, a gathering place for the troops of the satrap of Lydia, *Id. An. 1. 1, 2*. Κάστωρ, *ορος, ο*, *Castor*, son of Jupiter, or Tyndareus, and Leda, brother of Pollux, *Hom.*—2. a leader of the Gauls, son-in-law of Deiotarus, *Strab.*: the father of Deiotarus also bore this name, *Id.*—3. a writer of Rhodes, *Plut.* Κάστωρ, *ορος, ο*, the beaver, *Hdt. 4. 109*. †Κασύστης, *ον, ο*, *Casystes*, a port of the Ionian Erythrae, *Strab.* Κασύτης, *ον, ο*, also *καδύτης*, a Syrian plant. Κάσχεθε, *Ep. for κατέσχεθε*, *κα-*

τέσχε, lengthd. 3 pers. sing. aor 2 *ο* *κατέχω*, *Il. 11. 702*. Κασωρέω, *to whore*, *Lyc.*: and Κῶσώριον, *ον, τό*, a brothel, *steus Ar. Eq. 1285*, with *v. l. κασώριον* from Κῶσώρις, *ιδος, ή*, (*κῶσσα*)=*κασάλλβη*, *Lyc. 1385*. Κῶσωρίτις, *ιδος, ή*,=*κασάλλβη*, *Hipp. 81*. ΚΑΤΑ', prep. c. gen., vel. acc.: (never c. dat., though some attribute this usage to poets, as in *Od. 10. 239*; 2. 425; 15. 290, *κατὰ σφεοῖσιν ἔεον γυν.* *κατὰ δὲ προτόνοιον ἔδρασαν*, which is merely tmesis for *σφεοῖς κατέεργον, προτόνοις κατέδρασαν*). *Radic. signif. down or downwards*: a poet. form *καταί* is mentioned only by *Apoll. Dysc.*, though it is found in some poet. compds. with *βαίνω*, as *καταβάτης*. [—] A. C. GENIT.—I. denoting motion from above, down from, *Hom.*, esp. in phrases *βῆ δὲ κατ' Οὐλύμποιο καρήναν*, *κατ' Ἰδαίον ὄρεον*, *κατὰ πέτρης*, *κατ' ἵππων*, also *δάκρυα κατὰ βλεφάρων ῥέε*: so too *κατ' ἄκρης*, down from the top, i. e. from top to bottom, utterly, *Il. 13. 772*; others, as *Sch. weigh.* *Hdt. 6. 18*, take it to mean, from the citadel downwards, i. e. entirely, but *v. Od. 5. 313*, cf. *κατὰ κρας* and *κρήθεν*.—II. denoting motion to below,—I. simply down upon, down into, in *Hom.* esp. of the dying, *κατ' ὀφθαλμῶν κέρητ' ἄχλυσ*, a cloud settled upon the eyes: so too *κατ' ὀφθαλμῶν χέεν ἰχλύν*, *κατ' ὀφθαλμῶν νῆς ἐκάλυψε*, also *κατὰ χθονὸς ὁμίτια πῆσαι*, to fix the eyes upon the ground: of a dart, *κατὰ γαίης ῥίπετο*, it went down into the ground: so of a departed soul, *ψυχὴ κατὰ χθονὸς ῥίπετο*, *Il. 23. 100*, cf. *Soph. Ant. 24*: hence, *ο κατὰ γῆς*, one dead and buried, *Xen. Cyr. 4. 6* 5: *κατὰ χειρὸς ὕδωρ*, water (to pour) upon the hands, *Ar. Vesp. 1216*; hence, *κατὰ χ. δίδωμι* (*sub. ὅδωρ*), *Apollod. 2. 7. 6*, cf. *ἐπισπένδω*.—2. later in gen., towards a point, like *ἐπὶ* and *πρός*, c. gen., *τοῦξενεν κατὰ τινος*, *κατὰ σκοποῦ*, etc., to shoot at (be cause the arrow falls down upon its mark): also, *παίειν κατὰ τινος*, to strike at one, etc.: *εὐχθῆσαι* or *ὀμῶσαι κατὰ τινος*, to vow or swear upon a thing (because one holds out the hand over it), *Thuc. 5. 47*; but also to make a vow towards something, i. e. make a vow of offering it, *Interp. Ar. Eq. 660*.—3. metaph. upon in respect of, concerning, *Lat. de*, *σκοπεῖν κατὰ τινος*, *Plat. Phaed. 70 D*: *ἐπαίνος κατὰ τινος*, praise bestowed upon one, *Aeschin. 22. 31*: but usu. in bad sense, *εἰπέν κατὰ τινος*, to speak about one, esp. to his prejudice, and so *ψεύδεσθαι κατὰ τινος*, *Xen. Apol. 13*: *λόγος κατὰ τινος*, *Lat. oratio in aliquem*, but *πρός τινα*, *Lat. adversus aliquem*, *Wolf Lept. p. clii*: hence the corresponding compds. *κατηγορεῖν*, *καταλέγειν*, etc., are used c. gen. pers.—III. periph. for an adv., esp. in *καθ' ὅλον* and *κατὰ πάντως*, *φοι δλω* and *πάντως*, in general, altogether. B. c. accvs.—I. of motion downwards, *κατὰ ῥόον*, down with the stream, opp. to *ἀνὰ ῥόον*, *Hdt. 2. 96*, cf. *κάτω* and *ἄνω*.—2. of motion or extension on, over, throughout a space, to a point, on, in, among, at, about, over, etc., very freq. indeed in *Hom.*, *e. g. κατὰ γαῖαν*, *κέλευθον*, *πόντον*, *ἐλπν*, *πτόλιν*, *οἶκον*, *ὄμιλον*, *esp. στρατόν*, *νῆας*, *κλισίας*, *usu. in signi*

throughout, all along, *κατὰ τὴν πόλιν*, all through the city, etc.: so in describing the exact spot of a wound, *βάλλειν νύσσειν, οὐτὰν κατὰ στήθος, γαστέρα*, etc., *in, on the breast*: also *βάλλειν κατ' ὤσπιδα, ζωστήρα*, etc., *βέλος κατὰ καίριον ἤλθεν*, struck upon a mortal part, II. 11, 439. Also very freq. in Hom., *κατὰ θυμόν*, in heart or soul, also *κατὰ φρένα καὶ κατὰ θυμόν* (cf. however signif. IV.); in prose *κατὰ νοῦν*. Even in these local signis. the signif. downwards is more or less traceable.—3. in genl. of place indefinitely, of a space in which no point is esp. marked out, *οἱ κατὰ τινα*, those who are with or about him, where *τοσαυτοί* is usu. supplied: *κατὰ γῆν καὶ κατὰ θάλατταν*, by land and sea: *τὰ κατὰ τὸν οὐρανόν*, celestial phenomena.—II. distributively, of a whole divided into parts, *κατὰ οὔλα, κατὰ φῳήτρας*, by tribes and clans, II. 2, 362: *κατὰ σφέας*, by themselves, separately, II. 2, 366; and so in prose, *καθ' ἑαυτὸν, καθ' αὐτοῦς*, Thuc. 1, 138, cf. Wessell. *Διόδ. 13, 72; κατ' ἄνδρα*, man by man, singly, Hdt. 6, 79.—2. so of parts of time, *κατ' ἐνιαυτόν*, year by year, *κατὰ μῆνα καθ' ἡμέραν*, Herm. *Fig. n. 402.—3. of numbers, κατὰ τρεῖς*, by threes, *καθ' ἓνα*, one at a time, Hdt. 7, 104, *κατ' ὀλίγον*, Wess. Hdt. 8, 113; and so with neut. adj., *κατὰ μικρόν, ὀλίγον*, little by little, gradually, etc.—III. of direction towards an object, purpose, esp. freq. in Hom. *πλεῖν κατὰ πρῆξιν*, on business, for, or after a matter, Od. 3, 72; 9, 253; *πλάζεσθαι κατὰ ληίδα*, to rove in search of booty, Od. 3, 106; *κατὰ χρέος ἔλθειν*, to come after, to seek a response, Od. 11, 479, etc.; *ἵκε ἐπὶ καὶ μετὰ*, c. acc., Wess. Hdt. 2, 152; 8, 30, etc.—IV. of fitness, suitability, conformity to a thing (as if attaining and reaching the object aimed at, and so arising from signif. III.), *according, agreeable, answering to, κατὰ θυμόν*, very freq. in Hom.; so, *καθ' ἡμέτερον νόον*, after our liking, II. 9, 108, *κατὰ μοῖραν*, as is meet and right, freq. in Hom.; also in phrases *κατ' αἶσαν* and *κατὰ κόσμον*, opp. to *παρά μοῖραν, παρ' αἶσαν*. Also, *τὰ κατὰ τινα*, what belongs to, seems one; *κατ' ἄνθρωπον*, according to the standard of a man, v. signif. IX.: *κατὰ φύσιν*, naturally; *κατὰ τύχην*, by chance; *κατὰ δύναμιν*, to the best of one's power; *κατὰ τὴν τέχνην*, skilfully; *κατὰ τρόπον λέγειν*, to speak to the purpose; *κατ' ἐννοίαν*, of good will, *κατὰ τὴν ξυμυαρίαν*, τὸ συγκεκμημένα, according to the terms agreed upon, *κατὰ θεόν*, Lat. *non sine numine*, Valck. Hdt. 3, 153: freq. in relation to, concerning, *τὰ κατὰ πόλεμον*, all that belongs to war, military matters, *τὰ κατὰ τὴν πόλιν*, public affairs, political relations: *τὸ καθ' ἡμᾶς*, as far as concerns you, Hdt. 7, 158; *κατὰ τοῦτο*, according to this way, in this view, *κατὰ ταῦτά*, in the same way, *καθ' ὅτι*, so far as: hence—V. of likeness, correspondence of fashion or manner, *κατὰ λοιπὸν κρομύοιο*, like the coat of a leek, Od. 19, 233; *κατὰ Μιδραδάτην*, answering to the description of him, Hdt. 1, 121; *οὐ κατὰ σέ*, none of your sort, Thuc. 1, 121; *κατὰ πινυέα*, very like an oven, Ar. Av. 1001.—VI. of loosely stated numbers, nearly, about, *κατὰ ἐξηκόσια ἔτεα*, 600 years more or less, Hdt. 2, 145, etc.: hence also *κατ' εἰδέν*, next to nothing, Hdt. 2,

101.—VII. of periods of time, throughout, during, for, less definite than *ἐπὶ*, c. gen., *κατὰ τὸν πόλεμον*, during or in the course of the war, Hdt. 7, 137; *κατὰ Ἀμασιν*, about the time of Amasis, Id. 2, 134; also, *κατὰ τὸν κατὰ Κροίσον χρόνον*, 1, 67: *οἱ καθ' ἡμᾶς* or *ἐαυτοῦς*, our, their contemporaries, Xen.; *οἱ κατὰ τὸν Πλάτωνα*, etc., cf. Schäf. *Dion. Comp. Verb. p. 264.—VIII.* with an abstract subst. used in periphr. for adverbs, as *καθ' ἡσυχίην, κατὰ τάχος*, etc., for *ἡσυχῶς, ταχέως*, Hdt. 1, 9, 124; 7, 178.—IX. the compar. is followed by *ἡ κατὰ...*, when the qualities of things, not themselves, are compared, Lat. *quam pro*, e. g. *μεῖζον ἡ κατ' ἄνθρωπον*, greater than is suited to man, above human nature or powers, esp. freq. in Plat., Wess. Hdt. 8, 38; *μεῖζω ἡ κατὰ δάκρυα*, too great to weep for, Thuc. 7, 75; *βαρύτερα ἡ κατὰ Θρηίκας*, deeper than was common among the Thracians, Hdt. 4, 95; *μεῖζω ἡ κατ' ἐμὲ καὶ σὲ ἐξευρεῖν*, too great for me or you to find out; *ἡ πρός*, and *ἡ ὥς*, c. inf., are used in the same way, cf. *ὥς* B. I. 3.

C. POSITION: *κατά* may follow both its cases, but is then written with anastr. *κάτα*.

D. absol. as ADV. in all the above signis., esp. like *κάτω*, downwards, from above, down, freq. in Hom.: often we cannot render it by an adv., and must then attach it to the verb: when used as an adv. after its verb, it is written with anastr. *κάτα*, e. g. II. 17, 91, Od. 9, 6.

E. *κατά* IN COMPOS.—I. downwards, down, as in *καταβαῖνω, καταβάλλω, κατακέμει*.—II. down upon, and so in genl. over against, in answer to, Lat. *ob*, as in *κατάδω, occino, καταβληχόμεαι, καταβόω*: hence—III. against, in hostile sense, like A. II. 2, as in *καταγυγνώσκω, κατακρίνω*, more rarely with a subst., as *καταδική*.—IV. off. only to strengthen the notion of the simple word, as in *κατακόπτω, καταφαγεῖν, κατακτείνω*, etc.; also with substs. and adjs., as *κατάδολος*.—V. sometimes to give a trans. force to an intr. verb, like our *be*, as *καταβρηνέω*, to bewail.

F. *κατά*, as a prep. was sometimes shortened, esp. in old Ep. poetry, into *κά, κάκ, κάμ, κάν, κάπ, κάρ, κάτ*, before, *γ, κ, μ, ν, π* or *φ, ρ, τ* or *θ* respectively; see these forms in their own places. In these cases some join the prep. with the following word, as *καγγόνν, καδδέ, κακκεφαλῆς, καππεδῖον, καπφάλαρα, κάρρα, καττάδε, καττόν*, etc., cf. Butt. *Ansuf. Gr. § 117, Ann. 4, n.* In compd. verbs, *κατά* sometimes changes into *καβ, καλ, καρ, κατ*, before *β, λ, ρ, θ* respectively, as *καββάλε, κάτθανε, κάλλιτε, καθρέονσα*: before *σ* and *σχ* the second syll. disappears in *καστορνύσσω, κάσχεθε*. However these are all rare cases, mostly in Hom.

Κατά, Ion. for *καθ' ᾧ*, Hdt., cf. Koen Greg. p. 400, Struve Quaest. Herodot. 1, p. 34.

Κάτα, contr. from *καὶ εἶτα*, and then, and afterwards, usu. to strengthen the interrog. sense of *εἶτα*.

Κατάβα, for *κατάβηθι*, imperat. aor. 2 from *καταβαῖνω*, Ar. Ran. 35.

Καταβάδην, adv. (*καταβαῖνω*), going down; below, down-stairs, or with the feet down, opp. to *ἀναβάδην*, Ar. Ach. 411, ubi v. Schol. [βᾶ]

Καταβαθμός, οὐ, ὅ, a descending, descent: hence the *Catabathmus*, (now *Aku-*

bet-assalom) name of the steep slope which separates Aegypt and Libya, Aesch. Pr. 811, in Att. form *Καταβαθμός*: from *Καταβαῖνω*, fut. -βήσομαι: πρ. -βήσκα: aor. *κατέβην*, hence *καταβήμεν*, Ep. subj. for *καταβήμεν*, II. 10, 97; *κατάβῃ*, Att. imperat. for *κατάβηθι*, Ar. Ran. 35: aor. mid. *κατέβησάμην*, of which Hom. uses *κατέβαστο*, as well as the Ep. and Ion. *κατέβησσετο*, imperat. *καταβήσσετο*, II (κατά, βαῖνω) *To step down, go or come down, Lat. descendere*, opp. to *ἀναβαῖνω*, Hom. Construction: in full, *κ. ἐκ ὁπό τινος, to go down from...*, and *εἰς τι*, to a place: but also in the former case c. gen. only, as, *κ. διόρου, πόλιος*, II. 5, 109, 24, 329; and in the latter, c. acc. only, as, *θάλαμον κατεβήσαστο*, Od. 2, 337: also c. acc. in quite a diff. sense, as, *κλίμακα κατεβήσαστο* (as we say), to come down, descend the ladder, Od. 1, 330; again, *κατέβαινε ὑπερίσθια*, she came down (from) the upper-chamber, Od. 18, 206; 23, 85; and *ἐξοπὸν ἐφῳλκον καταβάς*, Od. 14, 350.—II. with recul. reference to the relative position of two places,—1. to go down from the inland parts to the sea, Hdt. 1, 94, etc.—2. to go down into the arena, to fight, wrestle, race, etc., *κ. ἐπ' ἀέθλα*, Hdt. 5, 22; and absol., like Lat. in *certainem descendere*, Soph. Tr. 504, Xen. An. 4, 8, 27: cf. *καβίμην*.—3. of an orator, to come down from the tribune, rarely with *ἀπό τοῦ βήματος* added, Wolf Lept. p. 500.—III. metaph.—1. *καταβαῖνω* εἰς τι, to come to a thing in the course of speaking, Hdt. 1, 116; but more usu. c. part., *κατέβαινε αὐτὸς παρατιθέμενος*, Hdt. 1, 90, cf. 1, 118; 9, 94.—2. *κ. εἰς τι*, to come to the same point, agree in a thing, as, *κ. εἰς χρόνον*, to agree in age, Arist. Pol.—3. to let one's self down, be lessened, fall.—B. transit. to make to go down, to lower, Pind. P. 8, 111.—C. very rarely also in pass. *ἵππος καταβαίνεται*, the horse is dismounted from, Xen. Eq. 11, 7.

Καταβακχεῖω, (*κατά, βακχεῖω*) to fill with Bacchic frenzy: usu. *καταβακχεύομαι*, as pass. like sq.: but also as a dep.: only in late writers.

Καταβακχυόμαι, as pass., (*κατά, βακχύω*) to be full of Bacchic frenzy, *κ. ὀνὸς κλάδος*, to wear oaken wreaths and rave with Bacchic rage, Eur. Bacch. 109.

Καταβάλλω, fut. -βᾶλω: aor. *πέβηλον*, 3 sing. in *καταβάλε* (*κατά, βάλλω*) *To throw down, cast down, overthrow, lay low*, Hom., Hdt., etc.; metaph., *κ. ἐς τὸ μηδέν*, Hdt. 9, 79: *to let fall, drop down*, II. 5, 343, 8, 249: hence of a fawning dog, *ὄνατα κάββαλεν*, Od. 17, 302; also *τὸς ὀφρύς καταβάλλειν*, Eur. Cycl. 167; *κ. ὀφρύς*; but, *πρῶτον ἱούλον ἀπὸ κροτάφων καταβάλλειν*, to have the first young hair falling from his temples, Theoc. 15, 85: also simply to lay or put down, Lat. *deponere*, II. 9, 206, Ar. Ach. 165.—2. to strike down, esp. with darts, and so to kill, *slay*, Hdt. 4, 64, etc.—3. to bring, carry down, esp. to the sea-coast, *κ. σῖτα*, Hdt. 7, 25, where others take it to lay in stores or depots.—4. to put down, pay down, yield or pay, Hdt. 2, 149: hence also to pay off, pay, discharge, Lat. *persolvere*, Plat. Legg. 932 D, Dem. 727, 4, cf. *καταβολή* 2.—5. to put down into a place and leave there, *τινὰ εἰς ἐρκῆν*, Hdt. 4, 146: hence also, *κ. σπέρμα, to put in seed*, cf. *καταβλήσκειν*: so too Schweigh., Hdt. 1, 122, explains *κ. φάτυν*, by *spargere tumorem* but

is rather to found, give rise to a report, like καταβάλλομαι, cf. Eccl. H. F. 1261.—6. to cast off, reject, Lat. *protere*: καταβλημένοι, abandoned fellows, Lat. *homines projectae audaciae*, Isocr. 234 B; and so, τὰ καταβληγῆ-
ναι παιδείματα, common education, Arist. Pol.: adv. καταβεβλημένος, contemptibly, Isocr. Antid. § 326.—B. noid, to lay down as a foundation, ground, found, begin, Eur. Hel. 164, Plat. Legg. 803 A.

Καταβαπτίζω, fut. -ίσω Att. -ῖω, κατά, βαπτίζω to dip or plunge in, noun, Alciph. Pass. to be drowned. Hence

Καταβαπτιστής, οὐ, ὁ, one who dips r drowns.

Καταβάπτο, f. -ψω, (κατά, βάπτο) to dip down or into, εἰς τι, Luc.: also to dye, hence καταβεβαμμένος, dyed, coloured, Medic.

Καταβάρω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, to weigh own, overload, Luc.: from

Καταβάρης, ἐς, (κατά, βάρος) very heavy, dub. and prob. always to be itered into κατάβαρος, Lob. Phryn. 10.

Καταβάρησις, εως, ἡ, (καταβαρέω) weighing down.

Καταβάρυνω, = καταβαρέω, Theahr.

Καταβάρυν, v. v. sub καταβαρής. Καταβάρυνος, f. -ίσω, strengthd. r βασανίζω, Hipp.

Καταβάσιον, ου, τό, =κατάβασις, way that leads downwards, the entrance to an underground cave, Suid.

Καταβάσιος, ου, ὁ, Ζεύς, =καται-
ιτης, dub.

Καταβάσις, εως, ἡ, (καταβαίνω) going down, descending, opp. to ἀνάσις.—2. a way down, a descent, Hdt. 186; 7, 223: the entrance to a cave, f. 2, 122.

Καταβασκαίνω, f. -ἄνω, strengthd. r βασκαίνω, Plut.

Καταβασμός, οὐ, ὁ, cf. καταβαθμός. Καταβάτεον, verb. adj. from κατα-
βάνω, one must descend, Plat. Rep. 3 C.

Καταβάτεω, to tread or walk upon.

Καταβάτης, ου, ὁ, (καταβαίνω) a
rior-fighter who dismounts and fights
foot, Plat. Criti. 119 B.—II. =κα-
τάβατης. [2]

Καταβατικός, ἡ, ὄν, inclined to go
on. Adv. -κός.

Καταβάτος, ἡ, ὄν, descending, steep.

Καταβαύω, f. -έω, (κατά, βαύω)
ark at, τινός, Auth.

αταβαυκαλάω, ὦ, (κατά, βαυκαλάω)
ing or lull to sleep, Ael. Hence

αταβαυκαλῆσις, εως, ἡ, a singing
lulling to sleep, Ath.

Καταβαυκάλω, f. -ίσω, = κατα-
βαυκαλάω.—II. (κατά, βαυκαλέω) to
o down, Sopat. ap. Ath. 784 B.

Καταβδελύσσομαι, dep., strengthd.
bδελύσσομαι, to detest utterly.

Καταβεβαίωμαι, (κατά, βεβαίω)
to, to affirm, Plut. Hence

Καταβεβαίωσις, εως, ἡ, affirmation,
it.

Καταβεβλάκενμένος, v. l. for κα-
λ., q. v., in Ar. Plut. 325.

Καταβεβλημένος, v. καταβάλλω,
fin.

Καταβέομεν, Ep. for καταβόμεν, 1
subj. aor. 2 of καταβαίνω, Il. 10, 97.

αταβήτης, ἐς, (κατά, βήτης) strick-
y many arrows, Dion. H.

αταβήναι, Ep. καταβήμεναι, inf.
2 of καταβαίνω, Hom.

αταβήσο, 2 sing. imperat. aor.
from καταβαίνω, Il.

αταβήσομαι, fut. of καταβαίνω, Il.
αταβίω, (κατά, βιάω) to force,

Philo: more freq. as dep., καταβί-
ζομαι, pass., to treat with violence,
Plut.: and intr. to become violent,
Hipp. p. 303, 46.

Καταβιβάζω, f. -ίσω, (κατά, βιβί-
ζω) to make to go down, πῦρ or bring
down, Hdt. 1, 86; 8, 119: metaph. to
bring down, lower, κ. τινὲ ἀπὸ αὐχ-
μάτων, Dion. H. Hence

Καταβιβασμός, οὐ, ὁ, a bringing or
letting down, lowering.

Καταβιβαστέος, ἐα, ἐν, verb. adj.
of καταβιβάζω, to be brought down,
Plat. Rep. 539 E.

Καταβιβρώσκω, fut. -βρώσω: aor.
κατέβρων, (κατά, βιβρώσκω) to eat
up, devour, H. Hom. Ap. 127, Hdt. 3,
16. (the aor. καταβρώσει in Dion. P.
604, must be altered to καταβρώσει,
q. v.)

Καταβινέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, = βινέω,
Ar. Thesm. 1215, dub.

Καταβίω, ὦ, f. -ίσσομαι: aor. κα-
τεβίον, Plat. Prot. 355 A, also κατε-
βίωσα, Polyb., and Plut.: (κατά,
βίω) to bring life to an end, pass life.
Hence

Καταβίωσις, εως, ἡ, a passing life,
living, Diod. [7]

Καταβίλικνέω, (κατά, βλακεύω) to
neglect, treat carelessly, τι, Hipp. Pass.
to be careless or slothful.

Καταβλάπτω, f. -βλάψω, (κατά,
βλάπτω) to hurt, damage, H. Hom.
Merc. 93.

Καταβλέπω, f. -βλέψω, (κατά,
βλέπω) to look down at, look into, exa-
mine, Plut.

Κατάβλημα, ατος, τό, (καταβάλ-
λω) any thing thrown, let, put down;
esp. a curtain, the drop-scene of a thea-
tre.—2. a basement.—II. that which is
put upon or over, a covering, Galen.

Κατεβλής, ἡτος, ὁ, (καταβάλλω)
= ἐπιβλής a bolt.

Καταβλητέον, verb. adj. from κα-
ταβάλλω, one must put down or into,
σπέρμα, Plat. Theat. 149 E.

Καταβλητικός, ἡ, ὄν, (καταβάλλω)
belonging to, fit for throwing down, over-
throwing, Xen. Eq. 8, 11; c. gen.,
Dion. H.

Καταβληχόμαι, f. -ήσομαι, dep.
mid.: strengthened for βληχόμαι,
Theocr. 5, 42.

Καταβλώσκω, fut. -μολοῦμαι, aor.
κατέμολον, poet. for κατέρχομαι, to
go down or through, pass through, ἄστυ,
Od. 16, 466.

Καταβοάω, ὦ, fut. -βοήσομαι, Ion.
-βώσομαι, (κατά, βοάω) to cry down,
cry out or inveigh against, τινός, Hdt.
6, 85, Thuc. 1, 67: also to outcry, si-
lence, τινά, Ar. Ach. 711, Eq. 286, cf.
κατακρύω.—II. to implore by crying,
τινός, Plut. Hence

Καταβοή, ἡς, ἡ, a cry or outcry
against any one, c. gen. pers., Thuc.
1, 73; 8, 85.

Καταβοήσις, εως, ἡ, a crying out
against, Plut.

Καταβολεύς, εως, ὁ, a founder.—II.
one who pays: from

Καταβολή, ἡς, ἡ, (καταβάλλω) a
throwing down: hence—I. a laying
down: a foundation, ground, beginning,
hence, ἐκ καταβολῆς ἡς, from the founda-
tions, anew, afresh, Lat. *denuo*, Polyb.

—2. a paying down, esp. by instal-
ments, καταβάλλειν τὰς κ., Dem.
1353, 22: hence—3. a periodical attack
of illness, a fit, Lat. *accessio*, Plat.
Gorg. 519 A, Dem. 118, 20: and so
in genl. any disease, e. g. a cataract in
the eye, Plut. Timol. 37. On the
form κατηβολή, which Hipp. is said to
use in this signf., and Eur. Temen.
22 in signf. 2, v. Lob. Phryn. 699.

Καταβόλος, ου, ὁ, (καταβάλλω)
place for putting any thing in: hence
—I. a steep-pond, oyster-bank, Xenocr.
—II. a naval station, roadstead, Gramm.

Καταβομβέω, ὦ, to hum or murmur
loudly.

†Καταβορβορόω, ὦ, (κατά, βορβω-
ρόω) to soil with mud. Hence

Καταβορβορόσις, εως, ἡ, a soiling
with mud, or wallowing in it, Plut.

Καταβόρειος, ου, (κατά, βορέας, =
sq., Theophr.

Καταβόρρος, ου, protected towards
the north, hence facing the south, opp.
to πρόσβόρρος, Plat. Criti. 118 B, ubi
v. Stallb.

Καταβόσκω, fut. -βοσκήσω, (κατά,
βόσκω) to feed flocks upon a place, c.
acc. loci, Theocr. 15, 126. Mid. to
feed upon, of the flock, Lat. *depassci*
in genl. to devour, consume, of a pes-
tilence, Call. Dian. 125.

Καταβόστρυχος, ου, (κατά, βόσ-
τρυχος) with long flowing locks, νεα-
νίας, Eur. Phoen. 146. Hence

Καταβόστρυχώ, ὦ, to furnish with
long flowing locks.

Καταβουκόλεω, ὦ, to lead astray,
beguile, Themist.

Καταβριβεύω, (κατά, βραβεύω) to
give judgment against one as βραβεύς,
and so to deprive one of the prize, prob.
with collat. notion of cheating, hence
in pass. to have an unfair decision given
against one, ὑπὸ τινος, Dem. 544, fin.

Καταβρίω, adv. for κατὰ βραχὺ,
little by little, gradually. Also κατα-
βραχύν, Lob. Phryn. 540.

Καταβρενθόμαι, dep., only used
in pres. and impf., strengthened for βρεν-
θόμαι. [v]

Καταβρέχω, f. -βρέξω, (κατά, βρέ-
χω) to wet through, drench, soak, Ar.
Nub. 267: metaph. μέλειτι καταβρέ-
χειν, like εὐλογίαίαι ραίνειν, Pind. O.
10, 119; καύχημα σιγᾷ κ., to steep
boasting in silence, i. e. to be silent
instead of boasting, Pind. I. 5, 65; so,
σιγᾷ βρέχεσθαι for to be silent, Id. Fr.
269.

Καταβρίζω, f. -βρίξω, (κατά, βρίζω)
to fall asleep.

Καταβρίθω, f. -βρίσω, (κατά, βρί-
θω) to weigh or press down: metaph.
to outweigh, surpass, τινὲ ὀλβω, The-
ocr. 17, 95. Perf. καταβέβριθα, to be
heavily laden, weighed down by a thing
τινί, Hes. Op. 236, also intr. in pres
Theocr. 7, 146. [2]

Καταβροντάω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (κατά
βροντάω) to thunder at, τινά, Longin

Καταβρόζει, 3 sing. opt. aor. 1 act
of an obsol. pres. καταβρώζω (akin to
βιβρώσκω), to gulp or swallow down,
φάρμακον, Od. 4, 222, where however
the Schol. connects it with καταβρέ-
χω: so also ἀναβρόζει, Od. 12, 240
The corrupt forms καταβρόζας in
Dion. P., and -βρόζας in Ar. Rh. 2,
271, which some have wrongly re-
ferred to καταβιβρώσκω, must be
corrected, cf. Buttin. Catal. voc. β-
βρώσκω: part. aor. καταβρόζας oc-
curs in Ar. Rh., and there is a part
aor. pass. καταβροχθεῖς in Lyc.

Καταβροχή, ἡς, ἡ, (καταβρέχω) a
soaking, softening, Galen.

Καταβροχθίζω, f. -ίσω, (κατά, βρο-
χθίζω) to gulp or swallow down, Hipp.,
and Ar. Av. 503, v. foreg. Hence

Καταβροχθισμός, οὐ, ὁ, a gulping
down, Clem. Al.

(Καταβρόχω), v. καταβρόζει.

Καταβρύνω, f. -έω, (κατά, βρύνω)
to bite in pieces, eat up, Hippon. 26.

Καταβρύχομαι, dep. c. fut. mid.
-ήσομαι, et aor. pass., (κατά, βρηγᾶ-
μαι) to roar at, roar loudly.

Καταβρύχω, f. -ξω, = foreg., dub. I. m Anth. for καταβρύκω. [v]

Καταβρύω, (κατά, βρύω) to be overgrown, κισσῷ, Eubul. Kvβ. 1, ubi Meineke post Pors. κάρα βρύουσαν, coll. Soph. O. C. 474.

Καταβρώμα, ατος, τό, (καταβιβρώσκα) that which is eaten, food, LXX. †Καταβρώζας in Ap. Rh. wh. Buttin. corrects -βρώζας, Catal. p. 41, v. sub καταβρώζει.

Καταβρώζει, v. sub καταβρώζει.

Καταβρώσις, εως, ἡ, (καταβιβρώσκα) an eating up, devouring, LXX.

Καταβρώσω, fut. of καταβιβρώσχω.

Καταβυθίζω, f. -ισω, (κατά, βυθίζω) to plunge under water, make to sink, Hipp.: hence

Καταβυθισμός, οὔ, ὁ, a making to sink.

Καταβυρσώω, ὦ, (κατά, βυρσώω) to cover quite with hides, Thuc. 7, 65: to sew up in a skin, Plut. Cleom. 38.

Κατάγαιος, ον, = κατάγειος, Hdt. 2, 150, etc.—II. on the ground, κ. στρουθοί, birds that run on the ground instead of flying, ostriches, Bähr Hdt. 4, 175.

Καταγάνω, ὦ, strengthd. for γανός, Clem. Al.

Καταγάνω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, strengthd. for ἀγανός, Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10, 94, 116, cf. Schäf. Plut. 5, p. 28.

Καταγαυαλίζω, f. -ισω, strengthd. for γαργαλίζω.

Καταγγελεύς, εως, ὁ, = κατάγγελλς, N. T.

Καταγγελία, ας, ἡ, an announcement, proclamation, Plut.—II. an accusation: from

Καταγγέλλω, f. -ελῶ, (κατά, ἀγγέλλω) to announce, proclaim, declare, κ. πόλεμον, to declare war, Lys. 174, 28: κ. ἀγάνω, Lat. *litē intendere*, Luc.: to tell, disclose, betray, τινί τι, Xen. An. 2, 5, 38, cf. καταγγελλός.

Κατάγγελος, ον, ὁ, ἡ, (κατά, ἀγγελλος) a messenger, proclaimer, Plut. Hence

Καταγγελτικός, ἡ, ὄν, announcing, c. gen. rei, Heliod.

Κατάγγελλος, ον, (καταγγέλλω) announced, betrayed, κ. γίνεσθαι, Thuc. 7, 48.

Καταγίγω, f. -ισω, (κατά, ἀγγος) to put into a vessel, Diosc.

Κατάγειος, ον, (κατά, γέα, γῆ) in or under the earth, underground, οἰκησις, Plat., and Xen.: also κατάγαιος, q. v., cf. Lob. Phryn. 297.

Κατάγελα, ἡ, (κατά, γάλλω) comic name of a supposed town, with a play on the Sicil. Gela, Γέλα καὶ Καταγέλα, Ar. Ach. 606.

Καταγελαστικῶς, scoffingly.

Καταγέλαστος, ον, to be ridiculed, ridiculous, absurd, Ar. Nuō. 849, Plat., etc.: κ. τινί, ridiculous in another's eyes, Hdt. 8, 100. Adv. -τως, Plat. Legg. 781 C: ὠπερλ. -τότατα, Id. Soph. 252 B: ἴστω.

Καταγέλλω, ὦ, f. -ήσομαι and -άσω, (κατά, γέλλω) to laugh down, jeer or mock at, c. gen., Hdt. 5, 68, Ar. Ach. 1081, and P.: but in Hdt. also c. dat., e. g. 3 37, 38, cf. Schweigh. ad 7, 9: also aool. to laugh scornfully, mock, Eur. I. A. 372.

Κατάγελος, ωτος, ὁ, (κατά, γέλως) mockery, Aesch. Ag. 1264: κ. πλατύς, sheer mockery, Ar. Ach. 1126: ὁ κατάγελος τῆς πράξεως, the absurdity of the matter, Stallb. Plat. Crito 45 E.

Καταγεμίζω, f. -σω, (κατά, γεμίζω) to load heavily, Dio C.

Καταγέω, strengthd. for γέμω only used in pres. and impf., to be

very full of, overloaded with, τινός, Polyb.

Καταγιεῖναι, (κατά, γεῖναι) dep., to taste carefully, examine, τινός, Chirurg. Vett.

Καταγεωρέω, ὦ, (κατά, γεωργέω) to bring into tillage, Strab.

Καταγεωτής, οὔ, ὁ, (κατά, γέα) one who puts under-ground, a grave-digger, ap. Hesych.

†Καταγῆναι, 2 aor. inf. pass. of κατάννυμι.

Καταγήραιος, ον, = κατάνηρος, dub.

Καταγήρασκω, = sq., to grow old, Od. 19, 360.

Καταγήρῳ, ὦ, fut. -άσομαι, (κατά, γηρόω) to grow old, Hdt. 2, 146; 6, 72: to grow old or pass one's old age among, τισί, Od. 9, 510.

Κατάνηρος, ον, gen. ω, (κατά, γῆρας) grown old: very old.

Καταγῆαρτίω, f. -ισω, (κατά, γῆαρτον) to take out the kernel: in Ar. Ach. 275, metaph. for stupore.

Καταγίννομαι, older and Att. form for which the later καταγίννομι [I], (κατά, γίννομαι) to stay, abide, ἐν τινί τόπῳ, ap. Dem. 521, fin.: also to busy one's self in or about a thing, ἐν τινί, Polyb., περί τινος, Galen., περί τι, Epict.—II. to go or come, come down to, εἰς τόπον, Plut.

Καταγινώσκω, older and Att. form for which the later καταγινώσκω, (κατά, γινώσκω) to remark, find out, discover, esp. to remark something against one or to one's prejudice, e. g. τοῦ γέροντος τοὺς τρόπους, Ar. Eq. 46: hence—2. to give judgment against a person: in genl. to be of opinion, judge, but always with the notion of unfavourable judgment, κ. κατά τινος, Hdt. 6, 97: hence—3. to judge something of a person, lay something to his charge, usu. c. gen. pers. et acc. rei, as, κ. τινός ἀνανόρη, to lay a charge of cowardice against him, accuse him of it, Hipp. 293, 30; so, κ. τινός κλικαν, ὠδικίαν, ψυχρότητα, etc., Plat., and Oratt.; but also reversely c. acc. pers. et gen. rei, κ. τινά φόνον, to accuse him of murder, Lys. 94, 32; more rarely, τινά τι, Lob. Aj. p. 341, and τινά τινι, Lob. Phryn. 475: also c. gen. pers. et inf., κ. ἑαυτοῦ ποτεῖν τι, to charge one with doing, Lys. 158, 26, κ. ἑαυτοῦ μὴ περιέσεσθαι, Thuc. 3, 45; and so in pass., καταγινώσθεις πρόσθεν, being thought to be doing, Hdt. 6, 2; so too, κ. τινός ὅτι or ὡς ἐστί, Plat. Meno 76 C, Crat. 440 C: lastly c. gen. pers. only, to accuse any one, Id. Demod. 382 E.—4. to give as judgment or sentence against a person, also c. gen. pers. et acc. rei, usu., κ. τινός θάνατον, to pass sentence of death on one, Lat. *aliquem mortis damnare*, Thuc. 6, 60; so κ. τινός φύγην, Lys. 143, 19: pass., θάνατος τινος κατέρωστρο, Anthipho 137, 34: also c. acc. rei only, κ. δίκην, to adjudge or decide a suit, Aesch. Eum. 573. Cf. κατακρίνω, καταδικάζω.

Καταγίγω, f. -ισω, Ion. for καθαγίγω, Hdt. 1, 86.

Κατάννυμι, Ion. for κατάνω, to bring, lead, carry down, Od. 10, 104: to bring back, Hdt. 6, 75.

Καταγίννομαι, -γινώσκω, later forms for καταγιγ. [I]

Καταγίλῳ, f. -ισω, strengthd. form of ἀγίλῳ, Anth.

Καταγλισχραίνω, f. -ανῶ, strengthd. form of γλισχραίνω, Hipp.: from Κατάγλισχος, ον, (κατά, γλισχος) very glutinous, Alex. Trall.

Καταγλυκαίνω, f. -ανῶ, (κατά,

γλυκαίνω) to make very sweet, esp. to make sweet sounds, Chionid. Ptoch. 1, in aor. mid.

Καταλύψῃ, ἡς, ἡ, (κατά, γλυψω) an incision, hollow, Hipp.

Καταλωσαλέω, ὦ, strengthd. for γλωσσαλέω.

Καταλωπτίζω, f. -ισω Att. -ῶ (κατά, λωπτίζω) to bill, kiss wantonly, by joining mouths and tongues; hence μέλος κατελωπτισμένον, a wanton lascivious song, Ar. Thesm. 131, where others take it to be a song, composed of rare and far-fetched words (γλῶσσαι V.), cf. καταγλωσσος.—II. to use the tongue or speak against another, γενῶν κ. τινός, Ar. Ach. 380.—III. κ. τινά, to talk one down, talk him dumb, Ar. Eq. 352, where irreg. perf. pass. κατελωπτισμένος is used, also in Thesm. l. c. Hence

Καταγλωττίσμα, ατος, τό, a billing kiss, Ar. Nub. 51, v. foreg.—II. the use of rare, far-fetched words, v. γλῶσσα V.

Καταγλωττισμός, οὔ, ὁ, = foreg.

Κατάγλωττος, ον, (κατά, γλῶσσα) talkative.—II. ποιήματα κ., poems written in rare or far-fetched language, like Euphorion's, v. Meineke Euphor. p. 47.

Κάταγμα, ατος, τό (A), (κατάγω) wool drawn or spun out, worsted, else where ὠφύσμα, Lat. *tractum laneum* Plat. Polit. 282 E: in genl. a piece of wool, Soph. Tr. 695.

Κάταγμα, ατος, τό (B), (κατάννυμι) Ion. κάτηγμα, a breakage, fracture, Hipp., v. Foëss. Oecon. Hence

†Καταγματικός, ἡ, ὄν, of, belonging to a fracture, Gal.

Καταγνῆπτο, f. -ψω, (κατά, γνῆπτο) to scratch in pieces.

Καταγνῆψω, = καταγνῆπτο, Valch. et Schweigh. Hdt. 3, 108, cf. καταγράφω, fin.

Κατάννυμι, later Att. καταγνῶν fut. κατέξω, also, κατέξω by way of distinction from the fut. of κατάγω: aor. κατέαξα, part. κατέαξας, and in Hes. Op. 664, 691 here old Ep. form κανάξαις is 2 sing. opt. for κατέαξαις (for ἀγννυμι orig. had the d gamma), cf. ἐσθλόν σου ἀνδάνω: perf. κατέαγα, Ion. κατέγηγα in pass. signif. aor. pass. κατέαγην [α] (κατά, ἀγννυμι). To break in pieces, shatter, Il. 13, 257, Od. 9, 283, both times in aor.: to break, weaken, enervate, Xen. Oec. 6, 5; esp. in pf. part. κατεαγώς, like Lat. *fractus*, Dion. H.—II. in pass. and pf. act., to be broken, Hdt. 7, 224; esp., κατεαγένοι or κατάννηται κεφαλῇ, to have the head broken, Ar. Plut. 545, Lys. 99, 43, etc.; so too, κατεαγένοι τὰ ὄρα, Plat. Gorg. 515 E, of pugilists, cf. Winckelm. 5, 5, § 30, sq.; but also c. gen., κ. τῆς κεφαλῆς, Ar. Ach. 1166, Vesp. 1428. Eupol. Incert. 30, Plat. Gorg. 469 D, where Elmsl. aff. I. c. would supply ὁσόντι, but cf. Jelf Gr. Gr. § 522, 3.

Κατάννυπό, ὦ, to weaken, cf. κατάννυτο, and v. γυννυτέος.

Κατάννωσις, εως, ἡ, (καταγινώσκω) a thinking ill of a person or thing low opinion, κ. ὁσθενεῖα τινός, opinion of one's weakness, Thuc. 3, 16: blame censure, Polyb.—II. judgment given against a person, condemnation, Thuc. 3, 82.

†Κατάννωστέον, verb. adj. from καταγινώσκω, one must decide against condemn, Luc.

Κατάννωστος, ὄν, (καταγινώσκω) condemned: damnable.

Καταγογγίζω, f. -ύσω, (κατά, γογγίζω) to murmur at or against one, La obtumescere, τινός, LXX.

καταγορεύω, (κατά, γορεύω) to enchant, bewitch, in genl. to cheat or bind by trickery, τινα, Xen. Cyr. 8, 1, 10, An. 5, 7, 9.

Κατάγορος, ον, (κατά, γέω) deep adey, heavy laden, Polyb.

Κατάγορος, ὦ, to nail fast.
Καταγορεύω, f. -άσω, (κατά, ὑπο-
τάω) to buy with borrowed money, φορ-
τία, Dem. 908, fin. Hence

Καταγορασμός, οὐ, ὅ, a buying, esp. with borrowed money, Diod.

Καταγόρεσις, εως, ἡ, =κατηγο-
ρία: in genl. a declaration, Plut.; and
Καταγορευτικός, ἡ, ὄν, declaratory,
Diog. L. 7, 70: from

Καταγορεύω, (κατά, ὑπορέω) to
denounce, give information of a thing,
τινί τι, Ar. Pac. 107, Vesp. 932.—II. =
καταγράφω, to accuse, τινός, Ael.

Καταγραφέντος, verb. adj. from κα-
ταγράφω, one must describe, Strab.

Κατάγραπτος, ον, (καταγράφω)
rawn or painted on, variegated, Geop.

Καταγράψῃ, ἡς, ἡ, (καταγράφω)
drawing, drawing out, delineation,
Diod.; esp. a drawing of maps, Ptolem.

Καταγράφω, to mark out, Lat. designatio,
ion. H.—II. like ἀπογραφή, a writing
full, a list, register, Plut.: esp.—2.
levy or roll of soldiers, Polyb.

Κατάγραφος, ον, =κατάγραπτος,
ut.

Καταγράφω, f. -ψω, (κατά, γράφω)
draw, paint, delineate, Pausan.: to
scribe, Dica. P.—2. to paint over,
ic.—II. to write down, Eur. Alc. 969:
enter, register, enroll, esp. as a sol-
der, Polyb.—2. to assign by a legal
iting or conveyance, Lat. mancipare,
ut.: hence in genl. to assign, as-
be, τινί τι, Ael.—III. to mark or
catch, τοῖς δυνάει, Ael. V. H. 10, 3,
scilicet vulgo D. 3, 108, ubi Schweigh.
sino cod. καταγράφω.

Καταγρῆν, (κατά, ἄγρῳ) to catch,
mistake, Sapph. 40.

Καταγρυπτός, ὦ, to curl the nose.
ence εὐσθηρὸν καὶ καταγρυπτούμε-
ν, severe, scornful, Plut. 2, 753 C,
= Horace's nasus aduncus: Schneid.
never reads καταγρυπτούμενον, cf.
γεγυρνάμενος.

Καταγυῖος, ὦ, strengthd. for γυῖος,
op.

Καταγυμνάζω, fut. -άσω, (κατά,
γυμνάζω) to exercise very much, accus-
by exercise, Luc.—II. to squander
gymnastic exercises and the games,
Hesych.

Καταγυμνός, ὦ, (κατά, γυμνός) to
quite naked, Aristaen.

Καταγύνος, ον, and καταγύνης,
ὁ, =sq.

Καταγύνος, ον, (κατά, γυνή) much
to women, Arist. Mirab. 88, ubi
να καταγύναικα.

Κατάγχο, f. -άχω, (κατά, ἄχω) to
single: met. to extort money from, Plut.

Κατάγω, f. -ξω: aor. κατήγαγον,
τά, ἄγω) to lead, take or carry down,
Lat. deducere, Hom., esp. into the neth-
world, as Od. 24, 100: in genl. to
carry to a place, Il. 6, 53, Od. 20,
where the prep. loses its force,
though in all such cases a relation of
upper and lower is implied: hence
—1. to bring down to the sea-coast,
26; 21, 32.—2. to bring down from
high seas to land, ναῦν, to bring a
ship into port, Lat. subducere navem in
port, Hdt. 8, 4; esp. for purposes
of exacting toll or plundering, Dem.
19: in this signif. Hom. uses only
κατάγεσθαι, to come to land, land,
to ἀνάγεσθαι, of seamen as well
as ships, Od. 3, 10, 178: also νηὶ κα-
τέσθαι, Od. 10, 140, Hdt. 4, 43;

hence later, κατάγεσθαι παρά τινα
to turn in and lodge in a person's house,
Lat. deversari apud aliquem, Euclid.
Incant. 62, Dem. 1242, 14; also, εἰς
οἰκίαν τινός, Id. 1190, 25.—3. to draw
down or out, spin, Lat. deducere filum,
Plat. Soph. 226 B: hence κατάγωμα,
a woollen thread.—4. κ. θρίαμβον, like
Lat. deducere triumphum, Polyb.—5.
to derive or trace from certain ancestry,
Plut.—II. to bring back, Lat. reducere,
esp. from banishment, to recal, Hdt.
1, 60: hence in genl. to restore, Id. 5,
92, 1. [ἀγ.] Hence

Κατὰγῳγῇ, ἡς, ἡ, a leading, taking
or carrying down: intrans. a coming
down, in genl. arrival.—2. a putting
a ship into harbour, landing, Thuc. 6, 42:
also a landing place: hence in genl.
a resting place, inn, port, Lat. statio,
like κατάγωγιον, Hdt. 1, 181; 5, 52.

—II. a tracing down from ancestry, γέ-
νους κ., a genealogy, Plut.—III. a bring-
ing back, esp. from banishment, res-
toration, Polyb.: also intrans. return.

—2. a drawing back or straining, esp.
of a bow, catapult, etc., Math. Vett.

Καταγωγέιον, ον, τό, =sq., Antiph.
Aphrodis. 2, 5.

Κατάγωγιον, ον, τό, a place to lodge
in, resting-place, inn, Thuc. 3, 68, Plat.
Phaedr. 259 A.—II. τὰ κατάγωγια,
the festival of the return, opp. to ἀνα-
γῳγία.

Κατάγωγίς, ἰδος, ἡ, a rope for put-
ting down or drawing: esp. the string
of a bow, catapult, etc., Math. Vett.:
from

Κατάγωγός, ὄν, (κατάγω) bringing
down, metaph. lowering, degrading,
Iamb. —II. fit for ships to come into,
affording refuge, of a harbour.

Καταγωνίζομαι, fut. -ίσομαι Att.
-ισύμαι, (κατά, ἀγωνίζομαι) dep. mid.:
to struggle against, prevail against, con-
quer, τινα, Polyb. Hence

Κατάγωνισίς, εως, ἡ, a struggling
against, conquest.

Καταγωνισμός, οὐ, ὁ, =foreg.

Καταδαινύω, f. -δαίσομαι, (κατά,
δαινύμαι) dep. mid.: to devour, con-
sume, τινα, Phryn. (Trag.) ap. Paus.
10, 31, 2.

Καταδαίω, fut. -δάσομαι, (κατά,
δαίω B) to divide, esp. into small pieces,
tear and devour, κατά πάντα δάσονται,
Il. 23, 354.—II. to assign, Tab. Heracl.

Καταδάκνω, fut. -δήσομαι, (κατά,
δάκνω) to bite in pieces, Batr. 45.

Καταδακρυχέων, ον, a wrong
way of writing κατά δάκρυ χέων,
followed by Heyne in Il.

Καταδάκρυον, (κατά, δάκρυ) to be-
wail, τι, Xen. Cyr. 6, 4, 31: also
absol. to weep bitterly, Eur. Hel. 673.

—II. to make weep, move to tears, App.
[On the quantity v. δακρύω.]

Καταδάκνυμι, f. -ίσω, (κατά, δακ-
νύμι), like σκιμαλίζω, to feel with the
finger: and so sensu obsd. = παιδε-
ραστήω. Hence

Καταδακτύλικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or be-
longing to καταδακτύλιζεν, prone
thereto.

Καταδάμνω, f. -άσω, (κατά, δαμά-
ζω) to tame, subdue utterly, Thuc. 7,
81, in aor. mid. καταδαμάσασθαι.

Καταδάμναμαι, =foreg., H. Hom.
Merc. 137.

Καταδάνειος, ον, (κατά δάνειον)
in debt, Diod. [ἀ]

Καταδανώνω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (κατά,
δανώνω) to spend, squander, lavish,
χαρματα, Hdt. 5, 34; κ. εἰς τι, to
spend upon a thing, Xen. Cyr. 6, 2,
30: in genl. to waste away, consume,
as hunger, Sotad. ap. Stob. p. 528, 21.

Καταδάπανη, ἡς, ἡ, expense, waste.

Καταδάπτω, f. -δάψω, (κατά, δαπ-
τώ) to tear in pieces, devour, Il. 22, 335,
Oo. 3, 259: metaph., καταδάπτεται
ἦτορ, Od. 16, 92, like δαίεται ἦτορ.

Καταδάρβανος, lengthd. for foreg

Καταδάρβανω, fut. -δάρβήσομαι
aor. κατέδαρβον, poet. by metath. κα-
τέδρβανον, Hom., which. aor. in late
writers takes a pass. form κατεδάρ-
βην, hence κατέδαρβεν 3 pl. in Ar.
Rh. 2, 1227, καταδάρβεντα, Ar. Plut.
300, where however Pors. καταδάρ-
βοντα: pf. καταδεδάρβηκα. Plat.

(κατά, δαρβάνω.) To sleep soundly,
fall asleep, Od. 5, 471, etc. of sexual
intercourse, Od. 8, 296: καδάρβη-
την for κατεδάρβητην, Od. 15, 494,
καταδάρβω, subj. aor. pass. Od. 5,
471, Hom. elsewhere prefers. aor. act.

Καταδεής, ἐς, (καταδέω, -δεῖσω)
wanting, failing in something, lacking
of, τινός, Hdt. 2, 121, 2; hence of
persons, poor, needy, Plat. Legg. 719
E, Dem. 141, 1: but usu. in compar.,
καταδεέστερος, weaker inferior, Isocr.
16 B, etc. Adv. -δεώς, Isocr., comp.

-εεστέρος, κ. ἔχεν περί τι, to be very
ill off in a thing, Dem. 1182, fin.

Καταδεῖ, imper. there is wanting
v. καταδέω.

Καταδεῖω, f. -δεῖσομαι, (κατά,
δεῖω) to fear very much, τι, Ar. Pac.
759, and Thuc.—II. to put into great
fear, scare, only in Phalaris.

Καταδεκνύμι and -νύω, f. -δεῖξω,
Ion. aor. κατέδεξα, (κατά, δεικνύμι)
to show clearly, make known, publish, τι,
Hdt. 1, 163, also c. inf. to show how
to do, Hdt. 1, 171, cf. Ar. Ran. 1032,
where both constructions are joined:
to establish, prove, c. part. Hdt. 7, 215.

Καταδειλιάω, ὦ, f. -άσω [ἀ], (κατά,
δειλιάω) to show signs of fear or cor-
dardice, Xen. An. 7, 6, 22

Καταδειπνέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (κατά,
δειπνέω) to dine off, eat up, c. acc.,
Plut.

Καταδειπνον, ον, τό, =δείπνον.

Καταδενδρόν, ον, (κατά, δένδρον)
abounding in trees, woody, Nymphod.
ap. Ath. 265 D.

Καταδέομαι, f. -δεήσομαι, (κατά,
δέομαι) dep. pass. c. fut. mid., to want
or need very much, hence to entreat
earnestly, Lat. deprecari, c. gen. pers.,
Plat. Apol. 33 E, cf. καταδέω, -δεήσω.

Καταδέρομαι, (κατά, δέρω) dep.
pass., to look or gaze down, H. Hom.
Cec. 70: trans. to look down upon,
watch from above, Od. 11, 16: poet. for
καθοράω.

Κατάδεσις, εως, ἡ, (καταδέω) a
binding fast, Plut.—II. a binding by
magic knots, Plat. Legg. 933 A, cf. κα-
τάδεσιμος.

Καταδεσμέω, (κατά, δεσμεύω) to
bind fast, bind up, as a wound, LXX.

Καταδεσμέω, ὦ, =foreg.

Καταδεσμός, ον, ὁ, (κατά, δεσμός)
a tie, band, Theopomp. (Com.) Παῖδ.
2.—II. a magic tie or knot, a bewitch-
ing thereby, Plat. Rep. 364 C, ubi v.
Stallb., cf. κατάδεσις, καταδέω.

Κατάδετος, ον, (καταδέω) tied,
bound.

Καταδεύω, (κατά, δέω) to wet much,
Hes. Op. 554; to drench, soak with
a thing, χιτῶνα οἶνον, Il. 9, 490.—II
to let get wet, Hes. Op. 544.

Καταδέχομαι, (κατά, δέχομαι) dep.
mid.: to receive, take, esp. of food,
πόμα, Hipp., τροφήν, Plat. Tim. 84
B.—2. to receive back, esp. from ban-
ishment, Oratt., as Lys. 104, 22, An-
doc. 23, 42.—3. to take upon one's self,
undertake, Luc.—4. to allow, suffer.

Καταδέω, (ἀ), f. -δήσω, (κατά, δέω)
to bind on or to, bind fast, bind, Hom.

εν δεσμῷ καταδῆσαι, Od. 15, 443 : esp. to put in bonds, imprison, Hdt. 3, 143; and κ. τὴν ἐπὶ θανάτῳ (sub. δέσιν) Id. 5, 72 : hence—2. metaph. to convict and condemn of a crime, c. inf., κ. τινά φώρα εἶναι, Valck. Hdt. 2, 174; and so in 4, 68 opp. to ἀπολύναι.—II. to tie down, shut up, close, stop, check, ἀνέμων κέλευθα, Od. 5, 383; 10, 20; so too, ἐμοὶ κατέδρασε κέλευθα, Od. 7, 272, cf. 14, 61.—III. to bewitch by magic knots, Dinarch. ap. Harpocr., cf. Wyttenb. Plut. 2, 378 F.

Καταδῆς, (B), f. -δεήσω, (κατά, δέω) to want, lack, need : usu. for καταδείξω εἰμι, c. gen., to be wanting or lacking in a thing, esp. of numbers, as ἡ ὁδὸς καταδέει πεντεκαίδεκα σταδίαν ὥς μὴ εἶναι πεντακοσίαν, Hdt. 2, 7, cf. 134, 135; in 8, 82, κατέδει is usu. taken impers., δύο νηῶν κ. εἰς τὸν ἄριθμόν, there was a lack of two ships, but τὸ ναυτικόν may easily be supplied with Schweigh. Cf. καταδέομαι.

†Καταδεῖς, adv. v. sub καταδείξω. Καταδηῖο, ὦ, contr. -δῆω, ὦ, to ravage, waste, Dion. H.

Καταδηλέομαι, (κατά, δηλέομαι) Jer. mid. : to injure, violate, Böckh. nscr. I. p. 26, in Dor. form καδῶλέομαι.

Κατάδηλος, on, (κατά, δῆλος) very plain, quite evident or manifest, κ. γινέσθαι, to become so, Hdt. 1, 5; κατάδηλον ποιεῖν, to make so, 3, 88. Adv. -λας.

Καταδημῶγωγέω, ὦ, fut. -ήσω, to conquer in the arts of a demagogue, Plut. : also simply as strengthd. for δημῶγωγέω, Id.

Καταδημοβόρεω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (κατά, δη-βόρος) to consume publicly, Il. 18, 30.

Καταδημοκοπέω, ὦ, fut. -ήσω, strengthd. form of δημοκοπέω, Ar. Καταδηῖο, ὦ, contr. for καταδηῖο. Καταδηρίαίμαι, dep. strengthd. for δηρίαίμαι, Il. 16, 96, ubi nunc divisim κῆτα δ.

Καταδιείρω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (κατά, διαίρω) to distribute, Dion. H. Mid. to distribute among themselves, Polyb. Καταδιατάω, ὦ, (κατά, διατάω) II. to decide as διαιτητής against one, give arbitration against, opp. to ἀποδ., κ. δίκην τινός, Dem. 542, 6; 1013, 21 : mid., to be the cause of an arbitration being given against one, Lys. 172, 38, cf. Reiske Dem. 1013, 23, and καταδικάζω.

Καταδιαλλάσσω, Att. -ττω, fut. -άσω, (κατά, διά, ἀλλάσσω) to reconcile again, Ar. Vesp. 1234.

Καταδιασπλέκω, ὦ, strengthd. for σπλέκω.

Καταδιαφθείρω, strengthened for διαφθείρω, Eupol. Autol. 10.

Καταδιαχέω, (κατά, διαχέω) to diffuse completely, Arist. Spirit.

Καταδίδωμι, f. -δώσω, (κατά, δίδωμι) to give away, give, Dion. H.—II. seemingly intrans., sub. ἐάντων, of rivers, to flow into, Hdt. 4, 85, cf. ἐκ-δίδωμι.

Καταδίστημι, strengthd. for δίστημι.

Καταδικάζω, f. -άσω, (κατά, δικάζω) to give judgment against a person, pass sentence upon him, and absol., to condemn.—Construction : c. gen. pers. cf. acc. rei, κ. τινός θάνατον, Hdt. 1, 45; so too κ. τινός ζημίαν, δίκην, Lex ar. Dem. 733, 5 : later also in pass., καταδικασθῆναι θανάτῳ or θάνατον, to be condemned to death, Loh. Phryn. 473. Cf. καταγιγνώσκω, κα-

τακρῖνω. In mid., to have sentence given against another, procure his condemnation, τινός, Lys. 167, 41; so, καταδικάζεσθαι δίκην τινός, Thuc. 5, 49, Dem. 571, 21, cf. καταδικαίω. Pass., καταδικασμένος, one who has judgment given against him, Isae. 82, 18. Hence

Καταδικαστέον, verb. adj., one must condemn, Clem. Al.

Καταδίκαστής, οὐ, δ, he who gives judgment against one, Iamb.

Κατάδικη, ἥς, ἡ, (κατά, δίκη) judgment given against one, condemnation, sentence, Epich. p. 98 : esp. a fine, Thuc. 5, 49, 50, and Dem. [?] Hence

Κατάδικος, on, having judgment given against one, found guilty, condemned, c. gen., e. g. φυγῆς, θανάτου, to banishment, death, Diod.

Καταδιφθερόω, ὦ, (κατά, διφθερόω) to cover over with skins, Plut.

Καταδιψάω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, to make thirsty.

Καταδιώκω, f. -ξω, (κατά, διώκω) to follow hard upon, pursue close, Thuc. 1, 49, etc.

Καταδοκέω, ὦ, f. -δόξω, (κατά, δοκέω) to think against one, i. e. suspect him, but also in genl. to think, suppose, like καταφρονέω, κ. τινά ποιεῖν or εἶναι, to suspect one of doing or being so and so, Hdt. 3, 27; 6, 16; and so in 1, 22, 111; 3, 69, etc., an inf. is easily supplied from the context : the acc. pers. becomes a dat. in 9, 99, ubi v. Schweigh. : the pass. is also used c. inf., καταδοχθεῖς εἶναι, Antipho 116, 32.

Καταδολεσχεύω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (κατά, ἀδολεσχεύω) to chatter at one, weary one by chattering, τινός, Plut.

Καταδοξάζω, fut. -άσω, =καταδοκέω, Xen. An. 7, 7, 30.

Καταδουλεύω, and -δουλιζομαι, dep., to reduce to slavery.

Καταδουλισμός, οὐ, δ, =καταδουλίσις.

Καταδουλόω, ὦ, (κατά, δουλόω) to enslave, reduce to slavery, Hdt. 6, 109, etc. : also as dep. c. fut. et aor. mid., et perf. pass., Hdt. 7, 51, Xen., etc.—II. to enslave in mind, break in spirit, καταδουλώσασθαι τὴν γνῶμην, Hipp., and Isocr. 270 C. Hence

Καταδουλίσις, εως, ἡ, enslavement, Thuc. 3, 10.

Καταδοντέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (κατά, δοντέω) to fall with a loud heavy sound, Anth.

Κατάδουποι, on, ol, the Cataracts of the Nile, also the parts of Aethiopia in which they are, Hdt. 2, 17, called by Cicero *Cataclura* as neut. pl. (Usu. derived from foreg. ; but it is curious that Κατάδουπα was also the name of an Indian town, Arr. Ind. 4, and Κατάδουπα in Sanscr. means a flood of rain.)

Καταδοχή, ἥς, ἡ, (καταδέχομαι) a receiving, allowing, admitting, Plat. Legg. 867 E.—II. a place for receiving, receptacle, Gal.

Καταδρῆδω, subj. aor. 2 of καταδρῆναι, Od. 5, 471.

Καταδρέμω, inf. aor. 2 of κατατρέχω.

Καταδράσσομαι, fut. -δράξομαι, (κατά, δράσσομαι) as mid., to lay fast hold of, c. gen., Diosc.

Καταδρέπω, f. -δρέψω, (κατά, δρέπω) to pluck or strip off, φύλλα, Hdt. 8, 115.

Καταδρομή, ἥς, ἡ, (κατατρέχω) a running at or over, an inroad, Thuc. 1, 142, etc.—2. metaph., an attack with words, an invective, Polyb., and Dion. H., cf. Ernesti Lex. Rhetor., and κα-

ταθέω.—II. a hidden way or lurking place, Ael. Hence

Κατάρρομος, on, overrun, wasted as by an inroad, μέλαρα κ. πυρί, Eur. Tro. 1300.—II. as subst., ὁ κ., a course, lists for exercising in, Sueton.

Κατάρρυμμα, ατος, τό, (κατάρρυπ-τω) a tearing or rending, Eur. Supp. 52.

Κατάρρυμος, on, (κατά, ρρυμός) very woody, Strab. [?]]

Κατάρρύπτω, f. -δρύνω, (κατάρρύπτω) to tear in peices, rend; hence in mid., κατά δ' ἐδρύνοντο παρειάς, they tore their cheeks, Hes. Sc. 243, Jac. A. P. p. 62.

Κατάρρυψάσσω, f. -άζω, to hedge off, fence in, Lyc.

Κατάρρυσσεία, ας, ἡ, the exercise of power against one, oppression, LXX. from

Κατάρρυσσεναι, (κατά, ρρυσσεναι) to exercise power against one, overpower, oppress, τινά, Xen. Symp. 5, 8, τινός, Diod.

Κατάρρυνω, =καταρύνω in intrans. signif., H. Hom. Merc. 237, freq. in prose.

Κατάρρυνος, εως, ἡ, (κατάρρυνω) a going down, descent, Luc. : of the stars a setting.—II. a hiding-place, hole, Ath.

Καταδυσκπέω, κ, strengthd. for δυσκπέω, to make to blush, put to the blush, esp. by earnest entreaty, τινά, Luc.

Κατάδω, also -δύνω : fut. -δύσω aor. 1 κατέδωσα; aor. 2 κατέδυν (κατά, δύω).—I. intrans., in which signif. the act. pres. καταδύνω, or the mid. καταδύομαι, with the aor. 2 perf., plpf. act. is used, to go under, sink, set, esp. of the sun, Hom. always in aor. 2 act., ἥλιος κατέδυν, ἐς ἥλιον καταδύντα, αἱ ἥλιος καταδύντι, later also ἥλιος καταδύσσομαι, H. Hom. Merc. 197; of ships Thuc. 7, 34, etc., cf. infr. II.—2. i. genl. to go under or into, usu. with collat. notion of secrecy, to steal or creep into, but also to get deep into, go into the throng or thick of a thing, Lat. subire, in Hom. always c. acc. usu. ὄμιλον κατέδυναι, more rarely in aor. mid., καταδύσασθαι ὄμιλον, Il. 10, 517, καταδύσσο μῶλον Ἄργος, Il. 15, 134; so too δόμον, πόλιν, μάχην κατέδυναι, καταδύσαι, Hom.; τεύχεα κατέδυναι, to put on armour, Il. 6, 504, Od. 12, 228, and καταδύσσομαι, Il. 7, 103; σπάργαν' ἔσω κατέδυν, H. Hom. Merc. 237; and once, καταδύσσο μεθ' εἰς Ἀἰδαο δόμους, we will go down into..., Od. 10, 174; so, καταδύνει ἐς ὕλνν, Hdt. 9, 37, κατὰ τῆς γῆς, Id. 4, 132.—3. esp. to keep hidden, lie hid, esp. in perf. καταδέκω, Plat., and Xen.—II. trans., in which signif. the pres. καταδύνω, fut., and aor. 1 act. is used, to make to sink, Lat. mergere, submergere, esp. κ. ναῦν, to sink or to render disab. a ship, v. esp. Hdt. 8, 90, Thuc. 1, 50; metaph. κ. τινά τ' ἄχει, Xen. Cyr. 6, 1, 37. [On the quantity, v. δύω : ὅ always in Hom.]

Κατάδω, fut. -άσω usu. -άσσομαι Ion. κατέειδα, (κατά, εἶδω) to singl. Lat. occinere, and so,—1. to charm or appease by singing, and absol. to sing a spell or incantation (ἐπωδή) to another, τινί, Valck. Hdt. 7, 191, cf. Eur. I. T. 1337.—2. κ. δέπεινον, to entwine a repast by song, Ael.—II. to deafen by singing, Luc.

Καταδωροδύκω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (κατά, δωροδύκω) to take presents or bribes Ar. Vesp. 1036, Lys. 178, 6; so too as dep. mid., Ar. Ran. 361.

Κατάδω, Ion. for κατάδω.

Καταμέννος, ὃν, part. perf. pass. of καταμέννμι, καθέννμι, clothed, clad, covered, Od.—II. part. perf. pass. of καθίμμι, let down, hanging down.

Καταέννυν, Ep. imp. from καταέννμι, Il. 23, 135.

Καταείσαστο, Ep. for καθείσαστο, 3 ing. aor. 1 mid. from καθέω, Il. 11, 558.

Καταέννμι, poet. for καθέννμι: impf. καταέννυν, Il. 23, 135, as if from a pres. είννμι or είνω, which occurs in the inf. ἐπεινέσθαι in Hdt. To clothe, cover, θριξί νέκυν κ., Il. 1. c. ass., ὅρος καταμέννον ὕλη, Od. 13, 51; 19, 431.

Καταάινω, (κατά, αἰάινω) to make quite dry, parch quite up, Od. 11, 587, 1 Ep. aor. καταζήνασσε.

Κατάζω, inf. καταζήν, (κατά, ζάω) to live one's life out, Eur. Ion 56.

Καταζεύγνμι, (κατά, ζεύγω, ἵνα, ζεύγνμι) to tie, yoke together, yoke, Pind. P. 2, 21: in genl. to bind fast, pass. to be so bound, be straitened, ὑπ' ἀνάγκης, Hdt. 8, 22, cf. Plat. egg. 753 E: to be confined, imprisoned, Soph. Ant. 947.—II. intr. to fix one's quarters, opp. to ἀναζεύγνμι; and so to rest, encamp, Polyb.

Καταζευγοφόεω, ὡ, f. -ήσω, (κατά, ζευγοφόεω) to squander money on arms of chariot horses, Isae. 55, 23.

Κατάζενξω, εως, ἥ, (καταζεύγνμι) yoking together, Plut.—II. opp. to ἀζενξέω, a resting, encamping, Id.

Καταζήνασσε, poet. lengthd. aor. om. κατααἰνώ, Od.

Καταζυγίς, ἥ, =κατάζενξίς.

Καταζωγράφω, ὡ, f. -ήσω, to portray.

Καταζωμέω, to sup up.

Καταζώννμι and -ννω, f. -ζώσω, ἀτά, ζώννμι) to gird fast: pass. and id. to gird one's self or for one's self, in Bacch. 698. Hence

Καταζώστης, ον, ὅ, a girth, strap.

Καταβάλλω, ὡ, to throw into the t.

Καταβάλλω, f. -νω, strengththd. for ἄλλω, Diog. L. 7, 152.

Καταβαίνομαι, (κατά, θαμβέω) p. pass. to be astonished or astounded, τι, Plut.

Καταβαίνειν, inf. aor. 2 act. of καθήσκω.

Καταβάπτω, f. -πω, (κατά, βάπτω) bury, Il. 19, 228; 24, 611.

Καταβαρύνω, ὦ, new Att. -θαρρύνω, be bold, behave boldly against one, ὅς, Strab.—II. to rely upon, trust τινί, Polyb.

Καταβαρύνω, (κατά, θαρσύνω) to bolden, encourage against, πρὸς τι, ut.: in pass.—foreg., Luc.

Καταβόμαι, f. -βόμαι [ἄσ], (καταβόμαι) dep. mid., to look down: look down upon, watch from above, in An. 6, 5, 30; εἰς τι, Ib. 1, 8, 14. I. in genl. to contemplate, Philo.

Καταβόω, 2 sing. opt. aor. 2 mid. καταβόωμι, Hes.

Καταβόμαι, Ep. for -θέωμαι, -θῶ, subj. aor. 2 mid. of κατατίθμι, in.

Καταβόμαι, Ep. for -θέωμαι, -θῶ, plur. subj. aor. 2 of κατατίθμι, in.

Καταβέλω, f. -έλω, (κατά, βέλω) to often or soothe completely, esp. to sue by spells or enchantments, Od. 213. Hence

Καταβέλις, εως, ἥ, enchantment, in.

Κατάθεμα, ατος, τό, an accursed thing, like ἀνάθεμα, and

καταθεματίζω, to curse, like ἀναθεματίζω, as the critical edd. of N. T.

read in Apocal. 22, 3, Matth. 26, 74, for καταναθεμα.

Κατάθεος, ον, (κατά, θεός) godly, pious, Philo.

Καταθεράπτω, strengththd. for θεράπτω.

Καταθέρω, strengththd. for θέρω.

Καταθέσιν, ον, τό, (κατατίθμι) a place for depositing: also=sq., very late

Κατάθεσις, εως, ἥ, (κατατίθμι) a putting down upon: hence—1. a paying down, discharging.—2. a putting in or planting, Diod.—3. a laying down or affirming, an affirmation: also a deposition or confession.

Κατάθεω, f. -θεύσομαι, (κατά, θέω) to run down, ἀπὸ λόφον, Thuc. 3, 97: of ships, to run or put into port, e. g. εἰς Πειραιά, Xen. Hell. 1, 1, 35.—II. to make inroads, εἰς πόλεις, Ib. 5, 2, 43: but also c. acc., κ. χώραν, overrun, plunder by inroads, Thuc. 7, 27: hence—2. metaph. to attack in argument, (as we say) to run down, τινά, Plat. Theaet. 171 C: cf. καταδρομή.

Καταθεώω, ὦ, ἥσω, (κατά, θεωρέω) to view or contemplate from above, Plat. Gorg. 465 D.

Καταθίγω, f. -έω, (κατά, θίγω) to sharpen, whet, Anth.

Καταθήκη, ἥ, ἥ, (κατατίθμι) that which is laid down, a deposit, like παρακαταθήκη, Isocr. 364 B.

Καταθλήνω, (κατά, θηλύνω) to make womanish, Luc.: in genl. to soften, Hipp.

*Καταθήγω, obsol. pres. of κατατέθηκα, q. v.

Καταθλίω, f. -άσω [ἄσ], (κατά, θλίω) to crush, break in pieces, Clem. Al.

Καταθλέω, ὡ, f. -ήσω, (κατά, ἀθλέω) to overcome in contest, Plut.—II. to exercise one's self very much, Id.

Καταθλίβω, f. -ψω, (κατά, θλίβω) to press down, crush, oppress, Plut. [I] Hence

Καταθλίψις, εως, ἥ, a pressing down, oppression.

Καταθνήσκω, fut. -θνήσκειν: aor. καταθάνω, Ep. κάθων: pf. -τέθηκα, part. -τεθνήκως, in Hom. always -τεθνήκως, ὥτος, inf. -τεθνήσκειν. Ep. τεθνήσκω, Il. (κατά, θνήσκω). To die away, be dying, Il. 22, 355: in aor. and perf. to be dead, Hom., most freq. in part. plur. κατατεθνήκως, as subst., the dead, but also νεκρούς and νέκρας κατατεθνήκως: the word is freq. in Trag., but only in syncope. fut. καταθνήσκειν, and unaugm. moods of aor. καταθάνειν.

Καταθνήσκω, ἥ, ὄν, mortal, Hom.: the fem. only in H. Ven. 39, 50.

Καταθινάω, ὡ, f. -ήσω, also -άσω, (κατά, θινάω) to feast upon, devour, c. acc., Aesop. [ἄσω]

Καταθολώ, ὡ, (κατά, θολώ) to make very dark or muddy, defile, Anaxag.

Καταθρεῖν, inf. aor. 2 act. from καταθρόσκω.

Καταθροῖω, ὡ, f. -ήσω, (κατά, θροῖω) to cry down, stop a speaker by noise, Plat. Prot. 319 C, in pass.: in genl. to disturb or annoy much, Numen. ap. Euseb. Praep. 14, 6.

Καταθρᾶσινω, another form of καταθαρσύνω.

Κατάθραντος, ον, broken in pieces, Diosc.: from

Καταθρανναι, (κατά, θράνναι) to break in pieces, shatter, Plat. Polit. 265 D.

Καταθρέω, ὡ, f. -ήσω, (κατά, ἀθρέω) to look down on from above, c. acc., like καθοράω.

Καταθρηνώ, ὡ, f. -ήσω, (κατά, θρηνώ) to bewail, lament, μνην, Euseb. Fl. 1326; c. acc., Diod

Καταθρέω, ὡ, f. -ήσω, =καταθροῖω.

Καταθροῖω, or better -ἐπὶ ἄλλω, ὡ, f. -ήσω, =καταθροῖω.

Καταθροῖω, ον, νεῖς, ε. κατὰ οἱ effeminate, Eubul. Sphing. 2: from

Καταθροῖω, f. -ψω, (κατά, θροῖω) to mince up, crumble, break in pieces, soften, Nic.

Καταθρόσκω, fut. -θροῖμαι: aor. 2 κατέθοσκον, inf. -θορεῖν, (κατά, θρώσκω) to leap down, Il. 4, 79, in tmesis c. acc., κ. τὴν αἰμασίην, to leap down (from) the wall, Hdt. 6, 134, cf. καταθαινώ; but also, κ. ἀπὸ ἵππων, Id 3, 86.

Καταθύμέω, ὡ, f. -ήσω, strengththd. for ἀθύμεω, to be quite cast down, to lose all heart, Xen. Hell. 3, 2, 7.

Καταθύμος, ον, also ἴν, ιον, Hdt. 5, 39, (κατά, θυμός) in or upon the mind, at heart, usu. with εἶναι, as μῆρος τί τοι θάνατος καταθύμος ἔστω, let not death sit heavy on thy heart, Il. 10, 383, cf. 17, 201, Od. 22, 392.—II. according to one's mind, welcome, acceptable, Theogn. 617, 1082, Hdt. 1. c. Adv. -ίως. [ῶ]

Καταθύμοβορῶ, ὡ, fut. -ήσω, strengththd. for θυμοβορῶ, ζώην κ., Pythag. ap. Vit. Hom.

Καταθύω, (κατά,θύω) to sacrifice, Hdt. 8, 19: in genl. to offer, dedicate, τὴν δεκάτην, Xen. An. 5, 3, 13.—II. mid. καταθύσθαι τινα, to overpower, compel to love by magic sacrifices, Theocr. 2, 3. [On quantity v. θύω.]

Καταθωρᾶκίζω, f. -ίσω, strengththd. for θωρακίζω, to cover with a coat of mail, arm at all points, Xen. Cyr. 6, 2, 17.

Κατά, rare poet. form for κατά, Apol. Dysc. Synt., p. 309, 28.

Καταβᾶσις, ας, ἥ, poet. for κατάβασις, Q. Sm.—II. in plur. καταβάσεις, descending lightnings or meteors, Wytenb. Plut. 2, 555 A, cf. καταβάσεις.

Καταβάσιος, ον, poet. for καταβάσιος, descending, darting, epith. of Apollo.

Καταβάσις, εως, ἥ, poet. for κατάβασις, Anth.

Καταβάσις, ον, ὅ, poet. for καταβάτης, (καταβαίνω) one who comes down or descends, esp. epith. of Jupiter as descending in thunder and lightning, Jupiter Elicius of the Romans, Ar. Pac. 42: also of the thunder-bolt, Aesch. Pr. 359.—2. epith. of Mercury, who led souls down to the nether world, Schol. Ar. Pac. 649.—3. as epith. of Ἀχέρως, to that to which one descends, downward, Eur. Bacch. 1360, cf. sq. and καταβάσιος. [ῶ]

Καταβάτις, ὥς, ἥ, fem. from fo reg., Lyc.—2. with κέλευθος or οἶμος a steep, downward path, Ar. Rh.—II. act. that brings down, κ. σελήνην, that brings down the moon by spells, So. siphian ap. Schol. Ar. Rh. 3, 553. [ῶ]

Καταβᾶτός, ἥ, ὄν, poet. for καταβατός, descended, by which one descends, θύραι καταβαταὶ ἀνθρώποισι, gates by which men descend, Od. 13, 110.

Καταγῶδην, adv. (καταίσω) rushing violently against, τινί, Ar. Rh. 1, 64.

Καταγῶδης, ες, (καταγίς, εἶδος) like a storm, tempestuous.

Καταγίς, f. -ίω, to rush down like a storm, κ. βρόμος, a rushing, roaring sound, Aesch. Fr. 181: in genl. to be or become violent, of pain and sickness.

Hipp. *Pess. to be tempest-tost, Aretae.*, cf. *ἐπαγίζω*: from

Καταιγίς, ἰδος, ἡ, (κατά, αλγίς II) a sudden squall or gust of wind descending from above, a hurricane, Arist. *Mund.* 4.—II. metaph. a storm of passion.

Καταιγισμός, οὔ, ὁ, = foreg.: so Epicur. called the sensual desires ap. *Ath.* 546 E.

Καταιδέομαι, f. -έσομαι, (κατά, αἰδέομαι) dep. c. fut. mid. et aor. pass., to feel shame or reverence before another, to reverence, c. acc., *Hdt.* 3, 72, *Soph.* O. T. 654, etc.: also c. inf. to be ashamed to do a thing, *Eur. Heracl.* 1027. Later writers, as *Heliod.*, use the act. *καταίδω*, to put to shame.

Καταϊβάλλω, ὦ, (κατά, αἰβάλλω) to burn to ashes, *Aesch.* Fr. 148, cf. *Ar. Av.* 1242, 1248: metaph., to burn, inflame, *Schol. Ib.* 1261.

Καταϊθύνω, f. -ζω, strengthd. for αἰθύνω, with collat. notion of downwards, πλόκοι νῦτον καταϊθύνον, rich locks floated down his back, *Pind.* P. 4, 147, *Κόστωρ καταϊθύνει ἑστίαν*, Castor sheds his lustre upon the house, *Ib.* 5, 13.

Καταίθω, (κατά, αἰθω) to burn quite away, burn to ashes, *Pl.* *Aesch.* Cho. 606: metaph. to kindle, rouse, *Lyc.* 249.

Καταικίζω, f. -ίζω, (κατά, αἰκίζω) to wound severely: ill treat, *τεύχεα κατήκισται*, the arms are disfigured by smoke and soot, *Od.* 16, 290; 19, 9: *Eur.* also has mid. fut.

Καταίεσις, εως, ἡ, agreement, esp. a betrothal, *Plut.*: from

Καταίνω, ὦ, f. -έσω poet. -ήσω, (κατά, αἰνέω) to agree to a thing, approve of it, opp. to ἀναινομαι, c. acc. rei, *Hdt.* 4, 80; 6, 62; also κ. (τι) ἐπὶ τινί, to agree to a thing on certain conditions, *Id.* 3, 53: but more usu. ε. inf., to agree to do, *Pind.* P. 4, 395, *Soph.* O. C. 1633: also, κ. τινά βασιλέα εἶναι, to agree that he should be king, *Hdt.* 1, 98; so, κ. τινά ταγόν, (sub. εἶναι) *Anth.*—II. to grant, promise, *τινί τι*, *Soph.* O. C. 432, with v. l.: esp. to promise in marriage, betroth, *τινί τινά*, *Eur.* I. A. 695.

Καταῖξ, or as others *καταῖξ*, ἱκος, ἡ, = *καταγίξ*, *Ap. Rh.* and *Call.*

Καταϊνῶν, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (κατά, αἰνῶν) to pour upon or over, steep, foment, also *καταϊνέω*, *Luc.* Hence

Καταϊόνημα, ατος, τό, that which is poured upon, a fomentation, *Ael.*

Καταϊόνῃς, εως, ἡ, (καταϊνῶν) a pouring upon or over, fomentation, *Galen.*

Καταϊρέω, *Ion.* for *καθαίρέω*, *Hdt.* *Καταίρω*, fut. -ῶρῃ, (κατά, αἰρώ) to take or put down, like *κατάγω*: but only used seemingly intrans., esp. sub. γαῖν, to put into port, put in, εἰς τόπον, *Thuc.* 8, 39: to go down to a place, light upon it, of birds, *Ar.* *V.* 1288; in genl. to go or come to a place, esp. to rest there, *Plat. Hipp. Maj.* 281 A.

Καταϊσθάνομαι, f. *καταϊσθήσομαι*, dep. mid., strengthd. for *αἰσθάνομαι*, *Soph.* O. T. 422.

Καταῖσμος, ον, = *αἰσμος*.

Καταῖσμός, ὦ, (κατά, αἶσα) to use up, consume utterly, *Eubul.* Aug. 1; κ. πῶμα, to drink it off, *Epinic.* ap. *Ath.* 432 C: cf. *ἀναῖσμός*, for the simple αἰσμός does not occur in use.

Καταῖσιος, ον, = *αἰσιος*, righteous, *Aesch.* Ag. 1598.

Καταῖσσω, f. -ῖζω, (κατά, αἶσσω) to rush down from, *Ap. Rh.*—II. trans. to rush or dart through, φθῖν κόσμον κατ' αἶσσουσα, *Emped.* 299.

Καταῖσχυνμός, οὔ, ὁ, a shaming, disgrace, *Clem. Al.*: and

Καταῖσχυντήρ, ἥρος, ὁ, a shamer, disgracer, ὄμων, *Aesch.* Ag. 1363: from

Καταῖσχύνω, (κατά, αἰσχύνω) to shame, disgrace, dishonour, πᾶτερων γένος, *Od.* 24, 508, *δαῖτρα*, *Od.* 16, 293, cf. *Hdt.* 7, 53: κ. χρός, to prove a debt disgraceful, *Pind.* O. 10, 10: esp. to dishonour a woman, deflower, *Lys.* 96, 15, cf. *Dem.* 1125, 12.—II. mid. to feel shame before another, c. acc., *Soph.* O. T. 1424, *Phil.* 1382.

Καταῖσχω, poet. for *κατίσχω*, κατέχω, *Od.* 9, 122.

Καταῖτιάομαι, f. -άσομαι [α], (κατά, αἰτιάομαι) dep. mid.: to accuse, arraign, blame, reproach, c. acc. pers., *Hdt.* 6, 14, *Dem.* 553, 7; c. acc. rei, to lay something to one's charge, impute, κ. ἀμαθίαν, *Thuc.* 3, 42. The part. aor. 1 pass. *καταῖτιαιθεις*, is used in pass. signif., an accused person, defendant, *Thuc.* 6, 60, *Xen. Hell.* 1, 1, 32. Hence

Καταῖτίσις, εως, ἡ, accusation, *Plut.*

Καταῖτυξ, ὄγος, ἡ, a low helmet or skull-cap of neat's leather, without φάλος or λόφος, *Il.* 10, 258. (From *κάτω* and *τενύω*, as if *κάτω-τενυκτή*?)

Καταῖχμάζω, f. -άσω, (κατά, αἰχμάζω) to strike or cut down.

Καταϊρέομαι, as pass. (κατά, αἰνέω) to hang down, θύσανοι κατηρῶντο, *Hes.* Sc. 225.

Κατακαγῆζω, f. -άσω, (κατά, καγῆζω) to laugh loud at, *τινός*, *Anth.*

Κατακαῖνεν, *Dor.* and *Lacon.* for *κατακαῖναι*, inf. aor. 2 pass. from *κατακαίω*.

Κατακαίω, poet. for *κατακαίω*, dub.

Κατακαίμεν, *Ep.* for *κατακαίειν*, inf. pres. act. from *κατακαίω*, v. l. *Il.* 7, 408.

Κατακείνω, = *κατακτείνω*, freq. in *Xen.*, in aor. 2 *κατέκανον*, v. l. *Dind.* *Xen.* An. 1, 6, 2.

Κατακαίριος, ον, = *καίριος*, v. l. *Il.* 11, 439.

Κατακαίω, Att. -κάω [α], fut. -καύσω: *Ep.* aor. 1 *κατέκηνα*, with inf. *κακκαίει*, *Od.* 11, 74: aor. pass. *κατεκύνθη* and *κατεκάρη*, both in *Hdt.*, the former is said to be the Att. form; cf. *καίω* (κατά, καίω): to burn, burn down, in *Hom.* esp. of burning sacrifices and dead bodies, so too in *Hdt.* etc.: but, *κατὰ πῦρ ἐκάη*, the fire had burnt down or out, *Il.* 9, 212.

Κατακᾶλέω, ὦ, f. -έσω, (κατά, καλέω) to call down, summon, invite, *Thuc.* 1, 24.—II. to call upon, invoke, τοῖς θεοῖς, v. l. *Isocr.* 218 C, in aor. mid.—III. to call back, recall, *Oenom.* ap. *Euseb.*

Κατακαλλύνω, strengthd. for *καλύνω*, to embellish, adorn.

Κατακάλυμμα, ατος, τό, a covering, veil, *LXX.* [α]: from

Κατακᾶλύπτω, f. -ψω, (κατά, καλύπτω) to cover up, freq. in *Hom.*, in tmesis, *Hdt.* 2, 47: pass. and mid. to veil one's self, *Hdt.* 1, 119; 6, 67. Hence

Κατακάλυψις, εως, ἡ, a covering or hiding, *Galen.* [α]

Κατακάμπτω, f. -κάμψω, (κατά, κάμπτω) to bend down, in genl. to bend or turn, κ. στροφάς, *Ar.* *Thesm.* 68: to bend, stoop, *Plat.* *Tim.* 71 C.—II. to vault or arch over, *Strab.*, in plur.—III. metaph. to bend by entreaty, *Aeschin.* 26, 33: but in *Eur. Tro.* 1252, κ. ἐλπίδας, to bend down, overthrow hopes, acc. to *Lob.* for *κατέ-*

γναψε, but *Pors.* *κατέκναψε*, cf. *κατέπτω*, fin.

Κατάκαμψις, εως, ἡ, a bending down, bending, *Strab.*

Κατακάπηλέω, to behave like a κάπηλος.

Κατακάρδιος, ον, (κατά, καρδία, against or to the heart, πλεγή, *Hdn.*

Κατακάριον, ον, τό, = *περικάρπιον*, *Theophr.*

Κατάκαρπος, ον, (κατά, καρπός) fruitful, *Adv.* -πως, abundantly, *LXX.* Hence

Κατακαρπία, ὦ, to burn sacrifices, esp. of fruits: hence

Κατακάριπος, εως, ἡ, the burning of offerings: the ashes of a burnt sacrifice, *LXX.*

Κατάκάρφω, (κατά, κάρφω) to dry quite up: pass. to wither, fall into the sere, *Aesch.* Ag. 80.

Κατάκασσα, ἡ, = *κάσσα*.

Κατάκαμα, ατος, τό, (κατακαίω, that which is burnt, a burn, blister from burning, *Hipp.*—II. a burning, *LXX.* Hence

Κατακαναμάω, ὦ, to set on fire, burn, *κατακάνωσις*, εως, ἡ, (κατακαίω) a burning, *Galen.*

Κατακαύντης, ον, ὁ, one who burns *Plut.*

Κατακαυῖομαι, f. -ήσομαι, (κατά, καυῖομαι) dep. mid.: to boast against one, exult over him, *τινά*, *N. T.* absol. to exult, *LXX.*

Κατακεάζω, f. -άσω, and in *Ael.* *κατακεαίνω*, = *κεάζω*.

Κατακαίει, *Ep.* inf. aor. 1 act. of *κατακαίω*, *Od.* 10, 533; 11, 46.

Κατακαίμεν, *Ep.* for *καίειν*, *Il.* 7, 408, where however *Wolf* -*κρήμεν* others -*καίμεν*, *Buttm.* *Catal.* voc. *καίω*.

Κατάκειμαι, dep., c. fut. -*κεισώμαι*, besides which only pres. and imperf. are used. To lie, lie down, lie flat or prostrate, *Hom.*: to lie hid, *Od.* 19, 439: to lie stored up, be kept ready, *Lat. reponi*, *Hes.* Op. 362, cf. *Ar. Eccl.* 514: later also—2. to lie sick, *Hdt.* 7, 229, cf. *Ar. Plut.* 742.—3. to recline at meals, *Lat. accumbere*, *Plat. Symp.* 185 D, etc.—4. τό *κατακείμενον*, that which lies below, i. e. on the sea-coast.

Κατακείμεν, *Ep.* for *καίμεν*, *Il.* 7, 333, cf. *κατακείμεν*.

Κατακείρω, f. -κερώ, (κατά, κείρω) strictly to shear off, clip, *Plut.*: but—II. in *Hom.* only metaph. to cut down, waste, *βίοντον*, *οἶκον*, *μήλα*, *Od.* 4, 686; 22, 36; 23, 356.

Κατακέω, desiderat. of *κατακείμαι* to wish to lie down, *Hom.* *κακκείοντες*, *Ep.* part. of *κατακ.* *Hom.*

† *Κατακεκαμένης*, ης, ἡ, (χώρα), *Catacecaumene*, i. e. the burnt country, district of Mysia, or Maeonia, famous for its wine, *Strab.*: hence

† *Κατακεκαμένητης*, ον, ὁ, of *Catacecaumene*, οἶκος, *Strab.* [ε]

Κατακεκράκτης, ον, ὁ, (κατακράω, one who cries down, a bawler, *Ar.* *Ec.* 363, acc. to *Herm.* and *Dind.*

Κατακελευσμός, οὔ, ὁ, a calling to one, encouraging: from

Κατακελεύω, (κατά, κελεύω) to command, *Ar.* *Av.* 1273: to call to one esp. of the *κελευστής*, to give the time in rowing, *Ar.* *Ran.* 208.

Κατακενῶω, ὦ, strengthd. for *κενῶω*, *LXX.*

Κατακενάννυμι, rarer form for *ἐκκενάννυμι*, *LXX.*

Κατακεντέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (κατά, κετέω) to pierce through, sting severely, *Plat.* *Tim.* 76 B: later also *κατακεντέω*, and -*τάννυμι*. Hence

Κατακεντήμα, ατος, τό, *trint* *whit*

is pierced, a puncture, point, Plat. Tim. 76 B.

Κατακηνῶ, f. -ῖσω, to slay with a spear, Ael.

Κατακηνῶν, ὦ, to furnish with spikes, Diod.

Κατακηνῶν, f. -ῖσω, (κατά, κερᾶννμι) to mix, temper, Plut. Hence

Κατακέρσις, εως, ἡ, a mixing up, admixture, Arist. Gen. An.

Κατακερστικός, ἡ, ὄν, qualified for mixing, easily mixing, Galen.

Κατακεραυνοβόλεω, ὦ, (βάλλω)=sq.

Κατακεραυνῶ, ὦ, (κατά, κεραυνῶ) to strike down by thunder, Luc.

Κατακεραῖνω, f. -ῖνω, also -ῖσω, (κατά, κεραῖνω) to make gain of a thing wrongly, Xen. Oec. 4, 7.

Κατακερατιῶ, f. -ῖω Att. -ῖω, (κατά, κερατιῶ) to make into κέρμα, esp. to change into small coin: in genl. to divide into small parts, Plat. Rep. 395 B.—II. metaph. to fritter away, Plut. Pass. to melt away, Hipp. Hence

Κατακερατισμός, οὔ, ὁ, a dividing into small parts.

Κατακερτομέω, ὦ, (κατά, κερτομέω) to scold, rant violently, Hdt. I, 129.—II. to mock at, τινά, Id. 2, 135; later also τινός.

Κατακέϋλλα, adv. for κατὰ κεφαλῆς; head downwards, upside down.

Κατακήμεν, Ep. inf. pres. of κατακαίω, Il. 7, 408.

Κατακλήω, f. -ῖσω, (κατά, κηλέω) to enchant, Plat. Crat. 403 D; in genl. to charm or soothe down, Soph. Tr. 1003. Hence

Κατακληττικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to fit for enchanting, c. gen., Ael.

Κατακήμεν, Ep. for κατακήσομεν, plur. subj. aor. I of κατακαίω, Il. 7, 33.

Κατακηρόω, ὦ, (κατά, κηρόω) to pierce over with wax, Hdt. I, 140.

Κατακηρύσσω, Att. -ττω, f. -ῖσω, (κατά, κηρύσσω) to proclaim or command by herald, Xen. An. 2, 20; also to summon by herald.

Κατακινέω, ὦ, f. -ῖσω, strengthd. or κινέω. Hence

Κατακίνησις, εως, ἡ, strengthd. for ἰννησις, [κί]

Κατακινῶν and -κίνημι, poet. for ὑπεκινῶν, Longin.

Κατακισπρίω, f. -ῖσω, (κατά, κισπρίω) to rub smooth with pumice-stone, Ath.

Κατάκισσος, ον, (κατά, κισσός) y-weathed, Anacreont.

Κατακίκομαι, f. -ίσσομαι, dep. mid., lengthd. for ἀκκίκομαι.

Κατακλάω, f. -ῖω, Dor. for κατακλῖω, κατακλῖω: to shut up: in or mid. κατακλάσθαι, to shut up the bride with one's self in the bridal chamber, Theoc. 18, 5; and prob. ὑπεκκλάσθης, should be read in 7, for κατακλάσθης, thou wast shut up, Valck. ad l.

Κατακλαίω, Att. -κλώ [ᾶ], fut. λαύσομαι, (κατά, κλαίω) to bewail, pent, Eur. El. 113; and so in mid., . 156.—II. c. gen. pers. to lament before another, Epict.

Κατάκλυσος, εως, ἡ, (κατακλῶ) a raking in pieces, a fracture, Hipp.: once also in Medic., distortion caused some fracture, Id.—II. the breaking d scattering of light or sound, opp. to ἀκλάσις (reflexion), Arist. Probl.

Κατάκλασμα, ατος, τό, a breakage, Κωτάκλασις, εως, ἡ, (κατακλαίω) weeping.

Κατακλῶ, f. -ῖω [ᾶ], (κατά, κλῶ) to break down, break shrt, snap,

Il. 13, 608; 20, 227.—II. metaph. to break, move, of sorrow, Plat. Phaed. 117 D, ubi olim κατέκτανσε; and so freq. in Od. in aor. pass., κατέκλῃσθη μοι φίλον ἦτορ; also of fear, as ἦμιν κατέκλῃσθη φίλον ἦτορ δεισάντων, Od. 9, 256, like Lat. frangi.—2. later to break in strength, weaken, of the effects of fever, Hipp.; also, κ. πῶμα, to make good drink weak, Eur. Cycl. 677.—II. to break, scatter, of light etc., opp. to ἀνακλῶ, Plut.

Κατακλῶ, Att. for κατακλαίω. [ᾶ]

Κατάκλειμα, ατος, τό, (κατακλῖω) that which serves to enclose, a band, band, Galen.

Κατακλείς, εἶδος, ἡ, Ion. and Ep.-κλῆις: a thing for shutting or fastening doors, distinguished from the bolt (μοχλός) and bolt-pin (βάλανος), Ar. Vesp. 154.—II. the hole of a buckle.—III. the cartilage joining the collar-bone to the breast, hence also the throat, cf. κατακλῆις.—IV. a clause, Cic. Att. 2, 3; 9, 18.

Κατάκλεισις, εως, ἡ, (κατακλῖω) a shutting up or closing, Galen.

Κατάκλειστος, ον, shut up, kept close shut up, esp. of women, Callim. Fr. 118: from

Κατακλείω, Ion. -κλῆιω, f. -εἰσω, in Eupol. a fut. -κλῖω, Χρυσ. Γεν. 19, v. Buttin. Catal. p. 149 (κατά, κλῖω) to shut up, shut fast, close, Hdt. I, 191.—2. to shut in, enclose, Hdt. 2, 86: esp. to shut up in a fortress, blockade, κ. εἰς τόπον, to drive into a place and shut up there, Thuc. I, 109, cf. Xen. Cyn. 4, 1, 18: νόμῳ κ., to confine or compel by law, c. inf., Andoc. 24, 19, Antiph.—II. metaph. to close a speech, conclude, Dion. H. Cf. κατακλῖω.

Κατακλήω, Ion. for foreg., Hdt.

Κατακλῆις, ἴδος, ἡ, Ion. for κατακλῖς, in Call. Dian. 82 prob. a quiver.

Κατακληροδοτέω, ὦ, f. -ῖσω, (κατά, κληροδοτέω) to distribute by lot, LXX.

Κατακληρονομέω, ὦ, f. -ῖσω, (κατά, κληρονομέω) to inherit, obtain by inheritance, LXX.—II. to make one's heir, make possessor of a thing, Ib.—III.= foreg., to distribute by lot, Ib.

Κατακληρουχέω, ὦ, f. -ῖσω, (κατά, κληρουχέω) to receive as one's portion, esp. of a conquered country, to divide among themselves, portion out, κ. γῆν, Polyb.—II. to assign to another as his portion, give to inherit, LXX, and N. T., τινί τι, Diod.

Κατακληρόω, ὦ, (κατά, κληρόω) to portion out, like foreg., Diod. Mid. to receive as one's portion, obtain, Plut.: also to choose for one's self, choose, LXX.

Κατακλησία, ας, ἡ, and

Κατάκλησις, εως, ἡ, (κατακαλέω) a summoning of the non-resident citizens.—II. a recalling.

Κατάκλῃτος, ον, (κατακλῖω) summoned.

Κατάκλινω, ατος, τό, (κατακλῖνω) a place for lying down, a couch, Joseph.

†Κατακλινῆναι, -κλινεῖς 2 aor. inf. and part. pass. from κατακλῖνω, Plat., Ar.

Κατακλινής, ες, (κατακλῖνω) lying down, stretched at length, Polyb.: also bed-ridden.—II. sloping, steep, Anth.

Κατακλινῶβῆτης, ες, (κατά, κλῖνω, βαινῶ) lying abed, bed-ridden, or making one lie abed; epith. of the gout, Luc.

Κατακλίνω, f. -κλινῶ, (κατά, κλίνω) to make to lie down, lay down, ἐπὶ γαίῃ, Od. 10, 165: to make to lie or sit upon a couch, esp. at table, Hdt. I, 126; also to lay the sick on couches in the temples, esp. in that of Aesculapius, that they might sleep there

and so be cured, Ar. Plut. 411, Vesp. 123, cf. ἐγκοιμῶμαι. Pass. to lie down, esp. at table, Ar. Eq. 98 etc., also in mid., Plut. 2, 149 F.—II. to lay prostrate, overthrow, Theogn. 1183.

—III. to make to slope: pass. to slope, Ap. Rh. [ζ] Hence

Κατάκλινσις, εως, ἡ, a lying down, esp. at table, a sitting at meat, Plat. etc.: hence, ἡ κ. τοῦ γάμου, the celebration or consumption of the marriage, Wess. Hdt. 6, 129.

Κατάκλιντον, ον, τό, a couch.

†Κατακλῖω, rare fut. of κατακλῖω, Eupol.

Κατακλῶνιζω, f. -ῖσω, (κατά, κλῶνιζομαι) to deluge.

Κατακλῶω, f. -ῖσω [ῶ], (κατά, κλῶω) to dash over, deluge, flood, c. acc., Hdt. 2, 13, Pind. O. 9, 76: to fill full of water, to deluge, flood or fill overfull with, τινί τι, Cratin. Pytin. 7.—II. to wash down or away, Pind. O. 10, 15, Thuc. 3, 89: also to wash out, κ. ἱγνή, Xen. Cyn. 5, 4. Hence

Κατάκλυσις, εως, ἡ, a deluging; esp. a purging of the stomach, Hipp.

Κατάκλυσμα, ατος, τό,=κλυστήρ, a purge or clyster, Hipp.

Κατακλυσμός, οὔ, ὁ, a deluge, flood, Plat. Legg. 677 A.—II. also=κατά κλυσις.

Κατάκλυστρον, ον, τό, Lat. compluvium, a place for collecting rain-water.

Κατακλώβες, ον, αἱ, (κατακλώβω) strictly women who draw down thread from the distaff, spinners, a name of the goddesses of Fate, Μοῖραι, Lat. Parcae, only in Od. 7, 197, πεῖσεται, ὅσσα οἱ Αἰῶνα Κατακλώβες τε βαρεῖα γεγυμένῳ νῆσαντο λῖνω, cf. Κλωῖδα.

Κατακλώβω, (κατά, κλώβω) to spin out, esp. of the Μοῖραι, Lyc., cf. foreg.

Κατακνώω, also -κνώω, (κατά, κνώω) to escape or grate down: in genl. to cut to bits, cut up, Lat. concidere, like κατατέμνω, Ar. Vesp. 965. Pass. to itch. Cf. sq. and κατακνίω.

Κατακνήθω,=foreg., Ar. Eq. 771.

Κατακνίδεω, (κατά, κνίδω) to itch as if from the sting of nettles, dub.

Κατακνίω, f. -ῖσω, (κατά, κνίω) to chop, hack in pieces: metaph. to pull to pieces, carp at, Lat. vellicare, Isocr. 236 C.—II. to make to itch, tickle: pass. to itch, be prurient, Ar. Plut. 973. Hence

Κατακνισμός, οὔ, ὁ=κνισμός.

Κατακνώσω, (κατά, κνώσω) to sleep, fall asleep, Ar. Rh.

Κατακοιμῶ, ὦ, f. -ῖσω, (κατά, κοιμῶ) like κατακοιμῶ, to put to sleep, send to bed, Hdt. 8, 134, with v. I. κατεκοιμισε, but cf. Soph. O. T. 1222. In Hom. only aor. in pass. κατακοιμήθηται, to go to sleep, fall asleep, sleep, II.; also of sexual intercourse, II. 2, 355: so too in Hdt.—II. to sleep through, sleep out, κ. τὴν φυλακὴν, to sleep out the watch, i. e. sleep all the time of one's watch, Hdt. 9, 93 (with v. I. κατακοιμίσαντα); and so in Xen. Mem. 2, 1, 30, κ. τὴν ἡμέραν. Hence

Κατακοιμητής, οὔ, ὁ=κατακοιμιστής, dub.; and

Κατακοιμητικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to or fit for lulling to sleep.

Κατακοιμῶ, f. -ῖσω, (κατά, κοιμῶ)=κατακοιμῶ in both signs., for which it is a constant v. I., cf. Plat. Legg. 790 D, Xen. Mem. 2, 1, 30: metaph. to lull suspicion to sleep, Plut. Hence

Κατακοιμιστής, οὔ, ὁ, one who puts to bed, a chamberlain, Diod., cf. κοιτω νήτης.

Κατακοινῶ, ὦ, v. I. for sq.

Κατακοινωνέω, ὦ, (κατά, κοινωνέω)

νεω) to make one a partaker, give one a share, Dem. 889, 6; κ. τὰ τῆς πόλεως, to share the public property among themselves, Aeschin. 63, 9.

Κατακοιρανέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (κατά, κοιρανέω) to manage as lord and master, lord it over, govern: in Hom. the best Edd. divisim κατὰ κ., cf. κοιρανέω.

Κατάκοιτος, ον, (κατά, κοίτη) in bed, hence at rest, quiet, Ibyc. 1.

Κατακόλλω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (κατά, κόλλω) to glue or fasten upon, inlay, Callix. ap. Ath. 205 B.

Κατάκολλος, ον, (κατά, κόλλα) mixed with glue.

Κατακόλλω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (κατά, κόλλω) = κατακερματίζω.

Κατακολουθέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (κατά, ἀκολουθέω) to follow after, follow, c. dat., Polyb.: to obey, Plat. Hence

Κατακολουθήτεον, adj. verb., one must follow, Clem. Al.

Κατακόλουσ, strengthd. for κολούω, LXX.

Κατακόλπω, f. -ίσω, (κατά, κολπώ) to run into a bay or gulf, κ. εἰς Ἀίγυπτον, Thuc. 8, 92. Hence

Κατακόλπις, εως, ἡ, a putting into a bay.

Κατακολμβάω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (κατά, κολμβάω) to dive down, Arist. H. A. Hence

Κατακολμβητής, οὔ, ὁ, a diver, Arist. H. A.

Κατακόμω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (κατάκομος) to have or cherish long hair.—II. Met., act. to cover, clothe with vegetation, τὴν γῆν, Byz.

Κατακομιδῇ, ἥς, ἡ, a bringing down, esp. down to the sea-shore, hence exportation, opp. to ἀντίληψις, importation, Thuc. 1, 120: ffrom

Κατακομιζέω, f. -ίσω Att. -ῖω, (κατά, κομιζέω) to bring down, esp. from the inland, Thuc. 6, 88: but also to bring to land, like κατάγω, Dem. 1291, 10.—2. to bring into a place of refuge, κ. γυναικας ἐκ τῶν ἀγρῶν, Dem. 379, 26.—II. to bring back: mid. to come back, return, Hdn.

Κατάκομος, ον, (κατά, κόμη) with long falling hair, Eur. Bacch. 1186: also of thick foliage, Synes.; with long thick grass, Byz.

†Κατακομβέω, ὦ, strengthd. for κομπέω, Euseb.

Κατακομψεύομαι, dep. (κατά, κομψεύομαι) to speak elegantly or boastfully.

Κατάκονα, ἄς, ἡ=διαθορά, destruction, κ. ἀβίωτος βίον, Eur. Hipp. 921, where others (with Schol.) read κατακονᾶ, from κατακονάω, to destroy, ruin, or, strictly, to rub off or away, as is done in whetting steel, for the root can be no other than τρίκονα.

Κατακονδύλλω, f. -ίσω, strengthd. for κονδύλλω, Aeschin. 84, 22.

Κατακοντίζω, f. -ίσω Att. -ῖω, (κατά, ἀκοντίζω) to strike down with darts, Hdt. 9, 17.

Κατακοπῇ, ἥς, ἡ, (κατακόπτω) a cutting down, Theophr.: a cutting in pieces.

Κατάκοπος, ον, cut up. Hence much tired, very weary, Dion. H., cf. κόπος: from

Κατακόπτω, f. -ψω: pass. fut. 3 κατακεκοφῶμαι in Xen. An. 1, 5, 16 (κατά, κόπτω). To cut down, Theophr.: to cut in pieces, cut up, Hdt. 2, 42, etc.: hence to kill, slay, Id. 1, 207, and Att.—II. to strike or coin money, Hdt. 3, 96, cf. Xen. Hell. 1, 5, 3.—III. mid. to beat one's self, mourn, Lat. plangere: to pity, mourn, because in doing so people beat their breasts.

Κατακορέννυμι, and -νύω, fut. -κορέσω. (κατά, κορέννυμι) to satiate. Hence

Κατακορής, ἐς, satiated, quite full: hence of colours, full, dark, Lat. saturatus, Plat. Tim. 68 C, Theophr. Color. 25.—II. filled with one thing, opp. to mixed, hence unmixed, sheer, like ἄκρατος, and metaph. excessive, violent, βῆς, ἐρῶθημα, ῥύσις, etc. Hipp., v. Foëss. Oecon.—II. act. very satiating, and so disgusting, excessive, immoderate, troublesome, παρρησία, Plat. Phaedr. 240 E. Adv. -ρέως, Hipp.: also neut. κατακορές, as adv.

Κατακορίζω, f. -ίσω, to cut wood into logs or pieces.

Κατάκορος, ον, = κατακορής, Plut. Adv. -ρος, to satiety, to excess, ap. Dem. 289, 16.

Κατακοσμέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (κατά, κοσμέω) to arrange, order, set in order, δόμον, Od. 22, 440, in mid.; κ. οἰστὸν ἐπὶ νευρῷ, to fit the arrow on the string, Il. 4, 118: hence in genl. to fit out, furnish, adorn, τινὰ τινι, one with a thing, Ar. Vesp. 1473: κατακοσμούμενος εἰς τι, all ready for a thing, Plat. Polit. 273 A.—II. to calm or silence. Hence

Κατακόσμησις, εως, ἡ, an arranging, ordering, order, Plat. Polit. 271 E.

†Κατάκοσμος, ον, in order; adorned, θρόνοι, App.

Κατακοττάβιζω, f. -ίσω, τινός, to play the κότταβος at a banquet in honour of a guest, giving his name at the same time, like our drinking of healths, Ar. Fr. 207.

Κατάκουσις, εως, ἡ, a hearing, Arr. [α]; and

Κατακουστής, οὔ, ὁ, a listener: from Κατάκουσις, f. -σομαι, (κατά, ἀκούω) to hear and obey, be subject to any one, τινί, Hdt. 3, 88, also τινός, Dem. 15, 29: cf. κατακήκος.—II. to listen or hearken secretly to any one, and in genl. to listen, hearken or give ear to one, τινός, Plat. Prot. 314 C; in genl. to hear, Thuc. 3, 22.

Κατακράω, fut. -κεκράξομαι, (κατά, κράω) to cry down, outdo in crying, τινά, Ar. Eq. 287.

Κατακράω, Ion. κατάκρης, adv. for κατ' ἄκρας, Ion. κατ' ἄκρης, (as it is always now written in Hom.) from above, from top to bottom, i. e. utterly, v. ἄκρα and κατά I. 1. Cf. κατάκρηθεν.

Κατάκράσις, εως, ἡ, = κατακράσις, Plut.

Κατακράτew, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (κατά, κρατέω) to prevail over, subdue, conquer, overpower, master, c. gen., Polyb., etc.; but also c. acc., Plat. Legg. 789 D; absol. in Hdt. 7, 168: also to win, possess, τι.—II. intr. to prevail, become current, Hdt. 7, 129. Hence

Κατακράτης, εως, ἡ, a subduing, [α]; and

Κατακράτητικός, ὅς, ὄν, able to subdue or check, τινός.

Κατακράτος, adv. for κατὰ κράτος, by fire, by storm.

Κατακραυγίζω, f. -άσω, = κατακράζω.

Κατακρέμαμαι, as pass., to hang down, Hdt. 4, 72, Cratin. Plut. 1: v. sq.

Κατακρεμάννυμι, also -νύω, fut. -κρεμάσω, (κατά, κρεμάννυμι) to hang to or upon, hang up, Hdt. 2, 121, 3; in H. Hom. 27, 16, it is used in a mid. signf., κατακρεμάσασα τόξα, having hung the bow on herself. Pass. to hang down, Theophr., cf. foreg. Hence

Κατακρέμαστος, ον, hung up, hanging, Theophr.

Κατακρεουργέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (κατά, κρεουργέω) to hew or hack in pieces, strictly as a butcher does meat, Hdt. 7, 181, cf. Xanth. p. 185.

Κατάκρηθεν or κατακρήθην, adv. from top to bottom, from the top or head. Od. 11, 588, H. Hom. Cer. 182, Hes. Th. 574. Metaph. from head to foot, entirely, utterly, Τρώας κ. λάβε πένθος, Il. 16, 548: like κατ' ἄκρης, cf. ἄκρα and κατά I. 1. (Usu. taken for κατ' ἄκρηθεν = κατ' ἄκρης: but more prob. for κατὰ κρήθην, which is found in Hes. Sc. 7, with ὑπό, as an old Ep. gen. of *κράς, head; and Voss. H. Hom. Cer. 182, would write it divisim. As for the sense, the deriv. is indifferent.)

Κατακρημνᾶμαι, as pass., = κατακρέμαμαι, to hang suspended, Hipp., and Ar. Nub. 377.

Κατακρημνῶμαι, as pass., = foreg., H. Hom. 6, 39.

Κατακρηνίζω, f. -ίσω, (κατά, κρηνίζω) to throw down a precipice, throw headlong down, Xen. Hell. 2, 1, 31. Pass. to be so thrown, Id. Cyr. 8, 3, 41. Hence

Κατακρηνιστής, οὔ, ὁ, one who throws headlong down.

Κατάκρημος, ον, (κατά, κρηνός) steep and rugged, Batr. 154.

Κατάκρης, adv. Ion. for κατάκρας, q. v.

Κατακρίβω, ὦ, strengthd. for ἀκριβῶς.

Κατάκριμα, ατος, τό, condemnation, sentence, Dion. H.: from

Κατακρίνω, f. -κρίνω, (κατά, κρίνω) to give judgment against, condemn, sentence, strictly like καταγινώσκω, τί τινος, as κ. θανάτον τινος, Isocr. 11 C; but also c. dat. pers. κ. θάνατον τινι, Hdt. 2, 133, cf. 7, 146; and c. inf. pro acc. rei, Hdt. 6, 85: also c. acc. pers. Luc.: hence in pass. c. inf. to be condemned to be or do, Pind. Fr. 116. Hence

Κατακρίσιμος, ον, condemned: ol κ., convicts, Arr. [I]

Κατάκρισις, εως, ἡ, condemnation, LXX.

Κατάκριτος, ον, condemned, sentenced, Diod.

Κατακραίνω, to trample on.

Κατακροάμαι, f. -άσμαι [α], dep. mid., strengthd. for κροάομαι, to listen to, τί τινος, Eupol. Prosp. 4.

Κατακροτάλλω, f. -ίσω, (κατά, κροτάλλω) to make a loud rattling noise, Call. Dian. 247.

Κατακροτέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (κατά, κροτέω) to strike hard: to applaud loudly, LXX.

Κατάκροτος, ον, (κατά, κρότος) noisy, Heliod.

Κατακροννίζω, f. -ίσω, (κατά, κροννίζω) to make to trickle or drop down, Archestr. ap. Ath. 320 B: pass. to drop or trickle, Diog. L.

Κατάκρουσις, εως, ἡ, (κατακρύνω) a knocking down: also a falling, tottering, Arist. Probl.

Κατακρουστικός, ὅς, ὄν, belongs to, fitted for knocking or keeping down, hence, κ. οἶνος, a wine which counteracts the heat of another, Arist. Prob. 3, 18: from

Κατακρύνω, (κατά, κρύνω) to knock, beat down, beat: esp.—1. to strike with a knife or lancet, hence to open a sore, lance, Hipp.—2. to beat, tinkle copper pans, etc., in order to entice bees, Plat. Legg. 843 E.

Κατακρύπτω, f. -ψω, (κατά, κρύπτω) to hide, hide away, keep hidden, Hom.; Hes. has syncop. part. κακκρύπτων, Op. 469—II. intr. to hide

ne's self, Od. 7, 205: μεταρ. to dis-
emble, Od. 4, 247. Hence

Κατακρύψῃ, ἥς, ἥ=κατακρύψις:
metaph. a subterfuge, Soph. O. C. 218.
Κατακρύπτω=κατακρύπτω, Q. Sm.
Κατάκρυψις, εὖς, ἥ, a hiding: me-
taph. dissimulation.

Κατακράζω, f. -κράζω, (κατά,
ράζω) to croak at, like ravens and
crows, c. acc., Ar. Eq. 1020.

Κατακτάμεν and -κταίμεναι, Ep.
of. aor. 2 act. of κατακτάω, II.
†Κατακτανέω, Ep. fut. from κατα-
κταίνω.

Κατακτάομαι, fut. -κτῆσομαι, (κα-
τά, κτάομαι) dep. mid., to get for one's
self entirely or certainly, in genl. to get,
and in past tenses, to have, Soph. Aj.
68, 1256, and Plat.—II. metaph. to win
over to one's self, τινά, Ael.

Κατακτάς, Ep. part. aor. 2 act. of
κατακτάω, Hom.: pass. κατακταί-
μενος, Od.

Κατακτηαίτω, f. -ίσω, strengthd.
or κτῆστω: mid. = κατακτάομαι,
p. Rh.

Κατακτείνω, fut. -κτενῶ, Ion. -κτῶ-
ν, and in Hom. -κτανέω: aor. κα-
κτεῖναι and κατέκτανον, poet. κα-
κταν, ας, a, inf. κατακτεῖναι and
κατέκταναι, part. κατακτάς: aor.
pass. κατεκτάθην, poet. κατεκτάμην,
art. κατακτάμενος, Od.: κῆκτανε,
p. imperat. aor. 2 act. for κατακταί-
ω, II. 6, 164: (Hom. uses all the r.
forms, as his verse requires.)
rf. κατέκτανε, Aesch. Eum. 587.
to kill, slay, murder, freq. in Hom.,
d. Trag., also in Hdt. 2, 75.

Κατακτηνίζω, f. -ίσω, (κατά, κτεν-
ν) to comb or dress carefully: Eur.
Ath. 525 E. Hence

Κατακτησμός, ου, ó, careful comb-

Κατάκτηνος, ου, (κατά, κτεῖς) care-
fully combed or dressed.

Κατήκτις, ου, ó, (κατάγνυμι) a
saker.—II. (κατάγω), a conductor:
α. κατήκτις.

Κατάκτησις, εὖς, ἥ, (κατακτάομαι)
getting, getting possession of, τινός
lyb.

Κατακτός, ἥ, óν, (κατάγνυμι) easily
won, frail, Arist. Meteor.—II. (κα-
τά) to be sunk, let down, esp. of one
of κότταβος, Pherecr. Ipn. 9, cf.
I. 667 E.

Κατάκτρια, ας, ἥ, fem. of κατάκτης
with signls.

Κατακτῖπέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (κατά, κτυ-
ν) to make a loud noise, roar, bluster.
ατακῖπέω, (κατά, κνῖπέω) to
in dicing, gamble away, Lys. 142,
in Pass. to be gambled away,
chin. 13, 34.

ατακῖβίστω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (κατά,
ιστώ) to turn head over heels, throw
upset, Ael.

ατακῖρόω, ὦ, strengthd. for κυ-
ν.

ατακῖκώ, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (κατά, κυ-
ν) to melt and mix, Hipp.

ατακυκλώ, ὦ, to encompass, LXX:
in mid., Plut.

ατακυλινδέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, Dio C;
κατακυλινδῶ=sq.

ατακυλίω, f. -ίσω, (κατά, κυλίω)
ll down, Dion. H.: pass. to be rolled
hrown down or off, Hdt. 1, 84; 5,
I]

ατακυμῶ, ὦ, to cover with waves.

ατακυβάλλω, f. -ίσω, (κατά,
βάλλω) to delight or stun by play-
symbols, cf. καταλέω.

ατακυντίζω, f. -άσω, frequentat.

ατακύντω, Sophron ap. Schol.
Ach. 263.

ατακύντω, f. -ψω, (κατά, κύπτω)

to bend down, stoop, II. 16, 611; 17, 327:
later esp. to bend down, so as to look or
peep into a thing, Luc.

Κατακυρύνω, strengthd. for κυρι-
νέω, LXX.

Κατακυρώω, ὦ, (κατά, κυρώω) to
confirm, ratify, Soph. Ant. 936: esp.
to confirm a purchase at an auction,
to knock down to one, Joseph.: but κα-
τακυρωθεῖς, c. gen.=κατακριθεῖς,
condemned to something, Eur. Or. 1013.

Κατακυρτώ, ὦ, strengthd. for κυρ-
τώ.

Κατακωκύνω, to bewail.

Κατακωλύω, (κατά, κωλύω) to hin-
der from doing, c. acc. et inf., Simon.
117: to detain, keep back, τινά, Dem.
1248, 1: also in pass., c. gen. rei, Id.
896, 20. [On the quantity v. κωλύω.]

Κατακομάω, f. -άσω, (κατά, κομῶ-
ω) to burst riotously in upon, like εἰς-
κομάω, κ. δώματι, Eur. Phoen. 352.

Κατακοχῇ-ἥς, ἥ, (κατέγω, κατοχῇ)
a keeping hold of, seizing: but usu.—
II. pass. a being seized or possessed, esp.
by divine inspiration, as we say pos-
session, Plat. Ion 536 C, Phaedr. 245
A, ubi nunc Att. κατοκοχῇ, cf. ἀνα-
κοχῇ. Hence

Κατακοχίμος, ου, capable of being
held, seized or possessed, esp. by a feel-
ing or passion, ὑπό τινος, Arist. Pol.,
ἐκ τινος, Id. Eth. N., τινί, Id. H. A.:
it hence susceptible, inclined, πρὸς τι, Id.
Pol.—II. held in pledge, prob. I., Isae.
Menecl. 5 35, Bekk., ubi olim κατό-
χιμον.

Κατάλαβρος, ου, strengthd. for λαβ-
ρός, Eupol. Xrus. 9.

Καταλαγνέω, to be very lewd.

Καταλαχών, (κατά, λαχών)
to hold possession of, τι, Ael.

Κατάλαζονεῖναι, (κατά, ἄλαζο-
νεῖναι) dep. mid.: to boast or brag
largely, περί τινος, Isocr. 311 B: πρὸς
τινα, Dem. 569, 9; κ. τινός, to boast
against one, LXX.

Κατάλαλέω, ὦ, (κατά, λαλέω) to
babble or blab, τινί τι, Ar. Ran. 752.—
II. to talk down, talk or rail at, slander,
τινά, Polyb., τινός, Diod., κατά τι-
νός, LXX.: and

Κατάλαλῶ, ὤς, ἥ, evil report, slan-
der, N. T.: from

Κατάλαλος, ου, slanderous, N. T.

Καταλαμβάνω, f. -λήψομαι Ion.
-λάμψομαι, (κατά, λαμβάνω) to seize
upon, take possession of, lay hold of,
Lat. occupare, Hdt. 5, 71, etc.: in mid.
to seize for one's self, Hdt. 6, 39; esp.
to pre-occupy, Ib. 55.—II. to grasp, seize
or catch hold of, esp.—I. to hold down, in
or back, keep down or under, check, Wess.
Hdt. 1, 46: ἐάντ'ον, Hdt. 3, 36: hence
also to put an end to, stop, κ. διαφορῶς,
Valck. Hdt. 7, 9, 2, cf. 3, 128.—2. to
bind; and metaph., κ. ὀρκίοις, Lat.
jurejurando adstringere, obligare, to bind
by oath, Hdt. 9, 106; so, κ. νόμοις καὶ
ἐθεσι, Arist. Pol.: σπονδὰς εὐρον κα-
τειλημμέναι, they found the treaty
concluded, Thuc. 5, 21.—3. to find
guilty, convict, condemn, Antipho 120,
26, opp. to ἀπολύειν, Id. 129, 5.—III.
to catch, overtake, come up with, Hdt. 1,
63, etc.: hence to surprise, detect, and
in genl. to find, κ. τινά (ζῶντα), Hdt. 3,
10, cf. Thuc. 8, 63, 65, Eur. Cycl.
260: hence—2. of events, to come upon,
befall, happen to one, Hdt. 2, 66; 3, 42,
etc.: esp. impers., καταλαμβάνει τινά,
it happens to one, c. inf., τούτων κατέ-
λαβε κείσθαι, Hdt. 2, 152, cf. 3, 65,
118, etc., like the Att. συμβαίνει μοι:
also absol. to happen, τὰ καταλαβόντα
=τὰ συμβάντα, what had happened, the
circumstances, Hdt. 9, 49, cf. Thuc. 2,
54: 4, 31.—3. καταλαμβάνει τὴν

πόλιν, it concerns the state, Wyttendo
Ep. Cr. p. 201.—The perf. pass. is
also used in act. signif. in Diod. 17, 65
Hence

Καταλαμπτός, έα, έον, verb. adj.,
Ion. for καταλαμπτός, to be checked or
stopped, Hdt. 3, 127.

Καταλάμπω, f. -λάμψω, (κατά,
λάμπω) to light, shine upon, τινός,
Plat. Rep. 508 D; also τι, Plut.: absol.
to shine, Seidl. Eur. El. 581, which is
the usu. signif. of pass. καταλάμπωμαι,
e. g. Eur. Tro. 1070, Ion 87. Hence

Κατάλαμψις, εὖς, ἥ, a reflection,

lambi.

Κατάλαμψις, εὖς, ἥ, Dor. for κατά-
λμψις.

Καταλγέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (κατά, ἄλ-
γέω) to suffer very much, feel sore pain
Soph. Phil. 368; also in Polyb.

Καταλγύνω, to grieve or pain very
much.

Καταλεαίνω, (κατά, λεαίνω) to

make quite smooth, rub smooth, Clem.
Al.

Κατάλεγμα, ατος, τό, a mourning
song, dirge, Eccl.

Κατάλέγω, f. -λέξω: aor. pass. κα-
τελέχθην, or more usu. in Att. κατε-
λέγω, Piers. Moer. p. 207, sq. To
lay down, put to bed, only in the oldest
poets, freq. in Hom.: mostly in mid.,
to lie down, to go to bed, in genl. to lie,
sleep, with aor. I καταλέξην: Hom.
more freq. uses in this signif. κατε-
λέκτο, 3 sing. of syncop. aor. κατε-
λέγην, part. καταλέγμενος, Od., inf.
καταλέχθαι, Od.—II. to pick out, choose
out of many, τῶν χρησίων, Hdt. 7,
6: hence—2. esp. to choose as soldiers,
levy, enlist, enrol, κ. στρατιώτας, ὅπλι-
τας, first in Ar. Ach. 1065, Lys. 394;
c. inf., κ. τινὰ ἱπποτροφεῖν, Xen.
Hell. 3, 4, 15: also in mid., Thuc. 7,
31: cf. κατάλογος.—III. to tell, count
up, recount, go over at length and in
order, freq. in Hom., always in fut. or
aor. I act. κατέλεξα, freq. with εἰ
and ἀπρεκώς: also καταλέξει τινά,
will recount about one, Od. 4, 832: to
go over his pedigree, like γενεαλογέω,
Hdt. 6, 53.—2. to count, reckon so and
so, Xen. An. 2, 6, 27, Plat., etc.—This
is the usu. signif. in Att.: cf. λέγω.

Καταλείβω, f. -ψω, (κατά, λείβω) to
pour down, let drop, absol. to shed tears,
Eur. Andr. 131, ἵλεε κατατίγχο. Mid.
and pass. to pour itself down, run or
drop down, II. 18, 109, Hes. Th. 786.

Κατάλειμμα, ατος, τό, (καταλείπω)
a remnant, the remains, Galen.

Καταλειπτόν, verb. adj. from κα-
ταλείπω, one must leave behind, Clem.
Al.

Κατάλειπτος, ου, (καταλείφω)
appointed, τινί, with a thing, Ar. Eq.
1332. [α]

Κατάλειπτος, ου, left behind: from
Καταλείπω, f. -ψω: also Ep. syncop.
καλλείπω, f. καλλείπω, aor. κάλλη-
πον, all in Hom. (κατά, λείπω). To
leave behind, and so—I. to leave as an
heritage, esp. of persons dying or going
into a far country, II. 10, 238; 14, 89,
and in Att.: in mid. to leave behind one,
Hdt. 3, 34.—II. to forsake, abandon,
esp. of fugitives, Hom., πολλοὺς κα-
ταλείποντες, we shall leave many upon
the field, II. 12, 226; also c. inf., κ.
ἔλωρ καὶ κύρμα γενέσθαι, Od. 3, 271;
hence to leave, give up to another, τινί
τι, II. 2, 160, Od. 3, 271.—III. to leave
remaining, and so to suffer, allow, like
λείπω and εἶω, c. inf., Xen. Mem. 3,
2, 4: mid., καταλείπεσθαι ἑαυτῷ, to
reserve for one's self, Ib. 1, 1, 8.

Καταλειποργέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, to
spend all one's substance in bearing the

public burden. (λειτουργίαι), Dem. 956, 20.

Κατάλειψω, f. -ψω, (κατά, ἀλείφω) to smear or rub on, τι, Arist. H. A.—II. to bestear, rub with, τι, Ael.

Κατάλειψις, εως, ἡ, (καταλείπω) leaving behind, Plat. Phaedr. 257 E.—II.—κατάλειμμα, LXX.

Καταλέκτον, verb. adj. from καταλέγω, one must choose or count, Eur. Ant. 3, in plur.—II. καταλεκτέος, έα, έον, to be chosen, Plat. Legg. 968 C.

Κατάλεξις, εως, ἡ, a choosing, levying, App.

Καταλεπτολογέω, ω, f. -ήσω, to refuse away to nothing by subtle talk, κ. τινεσιν ὀντων πολλὸν πόνον, Ar. Ran. 528.

Καταλεπτών, (κατά, λεπτών) to make very thin, Hipp.

Καταλευκαίνω, to make quite white, whitewash.

Καταλευκόω, ω, =foreg.

Καταλευσμός, ον, worthy to be stoned, Lycurg. ap. Suid., etc. : from

Καταλέω, (κατά, λέω) to stone to death, Hdt. 1, 167, etc.—II. in Hesych., to condemn to work in mines.

Κατάλῳ, ω, f. -έσω, (κατά, ἄλῳ) to grind down, grind to powder, κατά πυρὸν ἄλῃσαν, Od. 20, 109, Hdt. 4, 172.

Καταλήγω, f. -ξω, (κατά, λήγω) to leave off, end, stop, Aesch. Ag. 1479 : to leave off or stop at a point, ποῖ καταλήξει μένος ἄτης; Id. Cho. 1075; also κ. ἐν . . Plut., εἰς or ἐπὶ . . Diod., περί . . Plut.—II. transit. to make an end of, finish, Diod. 14, 84.

Καταλήθωμαι, (κατά, λήθωμαι) dep. mid., to forget utterly, τινός, II. 22, 389.

Καταλήζομαι, f. -ίζομαι, dep. mid., to plunder.

Καταληκτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (καταλήγω) leaving off, stopping : τὸ κ. was a verse that had its last foot incomplete, cf. βοσχευκατάληκτος and ὑπερκατάληκτος. Adv. -κῶς, so as to want something more, niggardly, M. Anton.

Κατάληξις, εως, ἡ, (καταλήγω) an ending, close, Long. : esp. the last syllable of a verse, Dion. H.

Καταληπτέος, έα, έον, verb. adj. from καταλαμβάνω, to be seized or occupied, Plut. : Ion. καταληπτέος, q. v.

Καταληπτικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to, fitted for grasping or checking, able to keep down, c. gen., Ar. Eq. 1380.—2. of the mind, comprehensive, perceptive, κ. φαντασία, freq. in later philosoph. writers, as Plut., Diog. L., etc. Adv. -κῶς, comprehensively, Clem. Al.—II. liable to κατάληψις, cataleptic, Medic. : from

Καταληπτός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. adj. from καταλαμβάνω, to be grasped or seized, within reach, Thuc. 3, 11.—2. to be comprehended or understood, comprehensible, Cic. Q. Acad. 1, 11, 41.—II. trans. seizing, falling suddenly upon, of the nature of catalepsy, Hipp. : hence, πένθος θεῶν καταληπτόν, grief that falls on us from the gods. Eur. Hipp. 1347.

Καταληρέω, ω, f. -ήσω, (κατά, λήρω) to chatter away, lose by idle talking, τι, Eubul. Cerc. I.—II. to chatter at one, overpower one with talk, τινός, Julian.

Καταλήμιμος, ον, to be seized and condemned, opp. to ἀπολύσιμος, Antipho 129, 4 : from

Κατάλημις, εως, ἡ, (καταλαμβάνω) a grasping, seizing, gaining, winning, ἐν καταλήμει εἶναι, to be within reach, Thuc. 3, 33; κ. χωρίον, a taking possession of places or coun-

tries, Plat. Gorg. 455 B, Rep. 526 D.—2. in Stoic philosophy, comprehension, perception, Lat. comprehensio, Cic. Fin. 3, 5.—II. a seizing, attacking, assaulting, Ar. Nub. 318, cf. καταληπτικός : esp.—2. a sudden attack of sickness, catalepsy, v. Foës. Oecon. Hipp.

Καταλιθίζω, f. -ίσω, =καταλιθόω.

Καταλιθοβολέω, ω, f. -ήσω, (κατά, λιθοβολέω) to throw stones at, stone, LXX.

Κατάλιθος, ον, (κατά, λίθος) full of stones, set with precious stones, LXX.

Καταλιθόω, ω, (κατά, λιθόω) to stone to death, Pausan.

Καταλιπών, =καταλείπω, Hipp.; Antiph. Antea 2.

Καταλιπαίνω, f. -υνώ, to make very fat.

Καταλιπύρέω, ω, f. -ήσω, (κατά, λιπαρέω) to entreat earnestly, Luc.

Καταλιχμούμαι, dep., to lick up, Sext. Emp.

Καταλιχνεύω, to spend in eating.

Καταλλάγδην, adv. (καταλλάσσω) reciprocally.

Καταλλάγη, ἡς, ἡ, (καταλλάσσω) exchange, esp. of money, Arist. Oecon. : also the profits of the money-changer, Dem. 1216, 18, Diphil. ap. Ath. 225 B.—II. a change from enmity to friendship, reconciliation, Aesch. Theb. 767, Dem. 10, 15, in plur.; also, κ. πολέμου, Ar. Av. 1588, cf. διαλλαγή.

Καταλλάκτήριος, ία, ιον, given in exchange.—II. reconciling, Philo.

Καταλλάκτης, ον, δ, (καταλλάσσω) a money-changer.—II. a reconciler, a mediator, Joseph. Hence

Καταλλακτικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to or fitted for reconciling : easily reconciled, placable, Arist. Rhet.

Κατάλλάσσω, Att. -ττω, f. -άζω, (κατά, ἀλλάσσω) to change, exchange, give in exchange, τι πρὸς τι, one thing for another, mostly in mid., e. g. Plat. Phaed. 69 A ; in mid. also to change money, Matreus ap. Ath. 19 D, with a play on sign. II : also to change or give away, Dinarch. 111, 8, in mid. : κ. τὸν βίον, to leave life, Ael.—II. to change a person from enmity to friendship, reconcile, Hdt. 5, 29, 95 : also in mid., καταλλάσσεσθαι τὴν ἐχθρὴν τινί, to make up one's enmities with any one, Hdt. 1, 61, cf. 7, 145. Pass. c. aor. καταλλάχθην or καταλλάγην, (the former preferred by Trag., the latter in prose), to become reconciled, πρὸς τινα or τινί, e. g. Eur. I. A. 1157 ; so, θεοῖς καταλλάττεσθαι χόλου, Soph. Aj. 744, cf. διαλλάσσω.

Κατάλληλος, ον, (κατά, ἡλλήλων) set over against one another, correlative : hence correspondent, suitable, Dion. H. ; opp. to παράλληλος. Adv. -λως, also κατάλληλα, Polyb. Hence

Καταλληλότης, ητος, ἡ, a correspondence, suitability.

Κατάλοω, ω, f. -ήσω, (κατά, ἄλω) to crush in pieces, make an end of, c. acc., Xen. Cyr. 7, 1, 31, Eubul. Adv. 1, 5.

Καταλογύδην, adv. (κατά, λόγος) by way of conversation, in prose, δ. συγγραφέι, διηγεῖσθαι, Plat. Symp. 177 B, Lys. 204 D. [α]

Καταλογεύς, εως, δ, (καταλέγω V) one who chooses and enrols citizens for public service, Lys. 159, 9.

Καταλογέω, ω, v. sub καταλογέω.

Καταλογή, ἡς, ἡ, (καταλέγω V) a choosing and enrolling in classes, Polyb.

Καταλογία, ας, ἡ, v. l. for κατάλογος.

Καταλογίζομαι, fut. -ίσομαι Att. -ισύμαι, (κατά, λογίζομαι) dep. mid. :

to count up, reckon, consider, Xen. An. 5, 6, 16 : κ. τι πρὸς τινα, to reckon impute it to him, Dem. 78. 7.—II. to count or reckon among, Lat. annuere rare, ἐν τισι, Xen. Mem. 2, 2, 1.—III. to recount in order, App. Hence

Καταλογισμός, ον, δ, a counting up, reckoning, recounting, LXX.

Κατάλογος, ον, δ, (καταλέγω) a counting up, enrollment ; esp. the list of persons appointed to bear some public burden, as to serve in the army, hence οἱ ἐκ καταλόγου, those on the list for service, Thuc. 6, 43 ; 7, 16 ; also, οἱ ἐν καταλόγῳ, Xen. Hell. 2, 4, 9 ; οἱ ὑπὲρ τὸν κ., the superannuated, Lat. emeriti, Dem. 167, 17 : καταλόγου ποιεῖσθαι, to make up the lists for service, Lat. delictum habere, Thuc. 6, 26.

Καταλοΐάω, ω, f. -ήσω, =καταλόω.

Καταλοιπος, ον, (κατά, λοιπός) left remaining, Plat. Tim. 39 E, Arist., etc.

Καταλοκίζω, f. -ίσω, (κατά, ἄλοκί ζω) to cut into furrows, Eur. Supp. 826, in thesis.

Καταλούω, strengthd. for λούω.

Mid. to spend in bathing, κ. τὸν βίον, Ar. Nub. 838.

Καταλοφάδια, adv. (κατά, λόφος, =κατά λόφον, on the neck, Od. 10, 169, [τ and ζ in Od. metri grat. cf. συβόσιον].

Καταλόχεια, ας, ἡ, =λόχος, LXX.

Καταλοχίζω, f. -ίσω, (κατά, λόχος) to distribute into or assemble in λόχοι : in genl. to distribute, εἰς τάξεις, Diod.

Καταλοχισμός, ον, δ, distribution into λόχοι, Luc. : an enlisting : the list of λόχοι.

Κατάλοχος, ον, δ, =λόχος, very dub., v. Porpo Thuc. Th. 1, 1, p. 244.

Κατάλσος, ες, (κατά, ἄλσος) full of woods, woody, Strab.

Καταλύγίζω, f. -ίσω, =λυγίζω.

Καταλύκονυργία, f. -ίσω, (κατά Λουκονύργου) to press the laws of Lycurgus against one, τινός, Alciph.

Κατάλυμα, ατος, τό, (κατάλυω) an inn, lodging, Polyb.

Καταλύμαινομαι, dep. mid. : to ravage, destroy, Xen. Ec. 2, 13.

Καταλύμανσις, εως, ἡ, a ravaging [α]

Κατάλυσις, ον, to be dissolved or done away, Soph. El. 1246. [α]

Κατάλυσις, εως, ἡ, (κατάλυω) dissolving, putting down, esp. of governments, e. g. τινάνων, Thuc. 1, 18, πολιτείας, Plat. Legg. 864 D ; στρατιάς, a disbanding it, Xen. Cy. 6, 1, 13 ; so, κ. τριήρους, the breaking up of a ship's crew, Dem. 1209, 24 ; πολέμου, an ending of war, παύσις, Thuc. 8, 18 ; so, κ. βίου, συμπίσις, etc., an ending, finishing it, Xen. Apol. 30, Symp. 9, 7.—II. an unyoking one's horses or ending one's journey resting, lodging, Eur. El. 393 : also 2. =κατάλυμα, a resting-place, in Plat. Prot. 315 D, cf. κατάλυω II.

Καταλύσσω, ω, f. -ήσω, to ravage against one.

Καταλύττον, verb. adj. from κατάλυω, one must put down, Diod.

Καταλύττην, ον, τό, =κατάλυμα.

Καταλύτης, ον, δ, a destroyer : b.—II. καταλύτης, ον, δ, paroxyl., lodger, stranger, Polyb. : from

Κατάλυω f. -λύσω, (κατά, λύω) put down, make an end of, destroy, τὸν βίον κάρηνα, II. 2, 117 ; 9, 24 : e. to put down a form of government, ἄρχην, βασιλείην, ἰσοκρατίαν, H. 1, 53, 54 ; 5, 92, 1 ; and so freq.

Att. κ. τινάνων, ὅτιον, etc. ; al. κ. τινά τῆς ἀρχῆς, to put one's end of

comman, Xen. Cyr. 8, 5, 24, and so in pass., καταλῦεσθαι τῆς ἀρχῆς, Hdt. 1, 104; and ἡ ἀρχὴ καταλύεται, is brought to an end, overthrow, Xen. Cyr. 1, 6, 9, where fut. mid. in pass. signif. : also to dissolve, dissimul., διαβά, βουλῆν, στρατηγούς, πόλον, Hdt. 5, 72; 6, 43; 7, 16, 2: κ. ρίστον, ὁ βίον, to end life, die, Eur. Supp. 1004, Xen. Apol. 7.—2. esp. freq., κ. τὸλεμον, to end a war, make peace, Thuc. 7, 31: hence in mid., καταλῦσθαι τινι, to come to terms with one, make peace with him, Hdt. 9, 11, Thuc. 8, 81, etc.; so also in act. (sub. τὴν χθονα ὁ τὸν πόλεμον), Thuc. 5, 23; 5, 58, and Xen.: also simply intrans. make an end, cease, Dem. 893, 23.—I. to unloose, unyoke, ἵππους, Od. 4, 8: hence the common intrans. signif. ὁ ἄλλ, rest, Xen. An. 1, 8, 1, to turn in lodge with one, παρὰ τινα, Thuc. 1, 36, παρὰ τινι, Dem. 252, 24: cf. καλῶσις, κατάλυμα.

Καταλύβω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (κατά, λυ-ῶ) to mutilate.

Καταλύφω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (κατά, λυ-ῶ) to leave off, rest from a thing, c. gen., Od. 9, 460, in tmesis.—II. transit. make to cease, give rest from a thing, τινος, Ap. Rh., in Ep. impf. κατελῶμεν.

Καταμάγειον, ον, τό, (καταμάσσω) cloth for wiping, Artemid. [ᾶ]

Καταμάγειν, (κατά, μαγεῖν) to betelch, Luc.

Καταμάθησις, εως, ἡ, (καταμαν-ῶ) a learning thoroughly, understanding, Plotin. [ᾶ]

Καταμαθητέον, verb. adj. of κατα-νῶμαι, one must learn thoroughly, iverge closely, Hipp.

Καταμαθητικός, ἡ, ὄν, apt at learn-

Καταμαίνομαι, as pass., to be mad ὡς mad acts against, τινός, Philo.

Καταμικαρίζω, f. -ίσω,=μακαρίζω.

Καταμικτης, ον, ὁ, (καταμάσσω) who wipes off.

Καταμικτικίζω, f. -ίσω Att. -ῶ, ῖν, μαλκικίζω) to make soft or effeminate: pass., to be or become so, Xen. c. 11, 12.

Καταμύλασσω, Att. -ττω, f. -ἄσω, ῖν, μαλῶσσω) to soften much, Luc.: taph. to appease, Luc.

Καταμυλῶν, f. -ίσω,=καταμα-κίζω, Ep. Plat. 329 B.

Καταμυλῶσσω, f. -ἄσω,=καταμα-κίζω.

Καταμανθάνω, fut. -μῶθησομαι, ῖν, μανθάνω) to learn or observe, Hdt. 7, 146: to perceive, Id. 4, 3: to learn thoroughly, understand, w, Plat., and Xen.

Καταμαντεύομαι, (κατά, μαντεύο-μαι) dep. mid.: to foretell against ὁ one, τινός, Ath., τινι, App.—II. wine, guess, τὰ μέλλοντα, Arist. c. 1.

Καταμαζεῖν, f. -σω, (κατά, ἁμα-ζεῖν) to wear with chariot wheels: hence, ἡμαζεμένους, worn, trite, Artemid.

Καταμυρῶν, f. -ᾶνῶ, (κατά, μυ-ῶ) to make to wither up. Pass. to er, waste, or die away, Hipp.

Καταμαργῶ, ὦ, Ion. -μαργέω, ὦ, ῖω, (κατά, μαργῶ) to be quite, to rave, φθόνῳ, Hdt. 8, 125.

Καταμάρπτω, f. -μάρψω, (κατά, μάρπτω) to grasp, catch hold of, τινά, 364; esp. to catch a runaway, 65; 16, 598; also in Pind.

Καταμαρτρίρεω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (κατά, μαρτρίρεω) to bear witness against one, 5 and κατὰ τινος, Lys. 132, 23, c. 1. 836, 25: also c. inf., κ. τινός ἡ λαβεῖν, Dem. 377, 25. Pass.

to have evidence given against one, Dem. 860, 26: to be convicted, Aeschin. 13, 3.

Καταμάσσομαι, and -μασάσσομαι, f. -ήσομαι, (κατά, μασάσσομαι) dep. mid.: to chew away, eat up, Hipp.

Καταμάσσω, f. -μάσω, (κατά, μά-σω) to wipe off.

Καταμαστέω, strengthd. for μα-στέω.

Καταμαστίζω, to scourge again.

Καταματεύομαι, ματτεύομαι, -μά-τομαι, dep. (κατά, ματέω, μάσσω) to feel and search out, probe.

Καταμάχομαι, f. -μῖχομαι, (κατά, μάχομαι) dep. mid.: to subdue by fight- ing, conquer, Diod. [ᾶ]

Καταμάω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (κατά, ἁμάω) used by Hom. only once in mid., to pile up (strictly what has been cut), hear up, κόπρον κατὰμύσαστο, Il. 24, 165, and so in Joseph.: but Soph. has the act., v. sub ἁμάω 2. [On the quantity v. ἁμάω.]

Καταμβλάκεν, (κατά, ἁμβλακεῖν) to neglect.

Καταμβλάνω, (κατά, ἁμβλάνω) to blunt or dull, Soph. O. T. 688.

Καταμβλάνω, ὦ,=foreg., Diphil. ap. Ath. 133 F.

Καταμγύλοφρονέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (κατά, μεγαλοφρονέω) to look down upon and despise, c. gen., Clem. Al.: absol. to be high-minded, Id.

Καταμεγαλύνομαι, as pass., to ex- alt one's self against, τινός, Eccl.

Καταμεθύσκω, f. μεθύσκω, [ῶ] (κατά, μεθύσκω) to make drunk with sheer wine, Hdt. 1, 106: pass. to get drunk, Polyb.

Καταμεθύω, (κατά, μεθύω) to get drunk, c. gen.: to rave madly against, Philo.

Καταμείβομαι, (κατά, ἁμείβω) as mid.: to answer.

Καταμειδιάω, ὦ, f. -άσω [ᾶ] (κατά, μειδιάω) to laugh at, c. gen., Joseph.

Καταμειλίσσομαι, Att. -ττομαι, f. -ξομαι, (κατά, μειλίσσομαι) dep. mid.: to soften, appease, Joseph.

Καταμελειστό, (κατά, μελειστό) adv., limb by limb, limb-meal, Arat. 624. [τᾷ metri grat.: τῷ]

Καταμελεῖω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (κατά, μελεῖω) to train, practise, exercise, Plat. Phil. 55 E, Legg. 649 C.

Καταμελέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (κατά, ἁμε-λέω) to give no heed to, take no care of, c. gen., Xen. Oec. 4, 7: absol. to be heedless, Soph. Aj. 45.

Καταμελῶ, ὦ, (κατά, μελῶ) to spread over with honey, honey over, metaph. of the nightingale's voice, Ar. Av. 224.

Καταμελλώ, f. -μελλήσω, (κατά, μελλώ) to hesitate, be backward to do a thing, esp. to fight, Lat. detrectare pugnam, Polyb.

Καταμειπτο, ον, blamed by all, ab- horred, γῆρας, Soph. O. C. 1235: neut. pl. as adv., blameable, Ib. 1695: from

Καταμειψομαι, f. -ψομαι, (κατά, μέμψομαι) dep. mid. c. aor. mid. et pass.: to blame, attack, accuse, c. acc., Pind. N. 11, 40: and so usu. in Att. prose, cf. Thuc. 7, 77; and c. gen. in Plut., and later writers. Hence

Καταμειψις, εως, ἡ, a blaming, find- ing fault, accusing, c. gen., Thuc. 7, 75: οὐκ ἔχει τινι κατὰμειψιν, it leaves him no ground for finding fault, Id. 2, 41.

Καταμένω, (κατά, μένω) to stay be- hind, stay, Hdt. 2, 103, 121, 4, etc.: to remain fixed, continue in a state, ἐν-, Xen. Cyr. 2, 1, 18.—II. to abide, live.

Καταμέργω, f. -ξω, strengthd. for ἁμέργω.

Καταμορίζω, f. -ίσω Att. -ῶ, (κατά,

μερίζω) to cut in pieces: distribua- τινι τι, Xen. An. 7, 5, 4. Hence

Καταμερίσις, εως, ἡ, distributio, Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10, 106.

Καταμερισμός, ον, ὁ,=foreg., LXX

Καταμέρος, adv. for κατὰ μέρος, in parts or pieces.

Καταμέστιος, ον, poet. for μεστός quite full, Nic.

Καταμέστος, ον, strengthd. for με-στός.

Καταμεστόω, ὦ, f. -ώσω, (κατά, με-στόω) to fill quite full of a thing, τινός, Pherecr., v. Meineke Com. Fr. 2, p. 332.

Καταμετρέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (κατά, με-τρέω) to measure out to, τινι τι, Hdt. 3, 91, Xen. Oec. 4, 21: also to measure out, measure, Plut., also Polyb in mid. Hence

Καταμέτρημα, atos, τό,=sq., Epi- cur. ap. Diog. L. 10, 59: and

Καταμέτρησις, εως, ἡ, a measuring out, Polyb.

Καταμήκης, ες, very long, v. l. Hdt 4, 72.

Καταμηκύνω, (κατά, μηκύνω) to lengthen out, Galen.

Καταμηλόω, ὦ, to put in the prob. to sound wounds, to probe: hence metaph., κηρύον κ., to put the ballot box like a probe down another's throat, i. e. make him disgorge what he has stolen, Ar. Eq. 1150.

Καταμήνιος, ον, (κατά, μήν) month- ly: τὰ κατὰ, the menstruation of wo- men, like ἐπιμήνιος, Hipp.

Καταμήνιος, ες, (καταμήνιος, εἶδος) like or belonging to menstruation, menstuous, Arist. Gen. An. 2, 8, 14.

Καταμήνισις, εως, ἡ, an informa- tion, exposition: from

Καταμήννω, f. -ώσω, (κατά, μηνῶ) to inform against: in genl. to point out, make known, c. acc., Hdt. 6, 29; 7, 30; also c. gen. like καταμαρτρίρεω, Lys. 134, 17, Xen. Hell. 3, 3, 2, cf. Valck. Diatr. p. 291. [ῶ in pres., ᾶ in fut.]

Καταμηχανόμαι, dep. mid.: to plan and execute, Plotin.

Καταμύαω, f. -ᾶνῶ, (κατά, μύαω) to taint, defile, ψεύδον γένναν, Pind P. 4, 178. Pass. καταμύαομαι, to be dirty, esp. to wear unwashed, squalid garments as a sign of grief, wear mourn- ing, Lat. squalere, in squalore esse, Hdt. 6, 58.

Καταμύννμι, f. -μύξω, (κατά, μύ- γννμι) to mix, mix up, Ar. Lys. 580 κ. εἰς τι or εἰς τινος, to mix up with a thing or among others, Ar. Nub. 230, Dem. 789, 19.

Καταμύνομαι, f. -ήσομαι, (κατά, μύνομαι) dep. mid.: to parody, Dion. H.

Καταμυνήσκομαι,=μυμήνησκομαι, LXX.

Κατάμιξις, εως, ἡ, (καταμύγννμι) a mixing, mixture, Diosc.

Καταμύσσω,=καταμύγννμι, H. Hom 18, 26, in mid.

Καταμυσοδοτέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (κατά μυσοδοτέω) to corrupt by giving high pay, Dion. H.

Καταμυσοφορέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (κατά, μυσοφορέω) to spend in paying δικα- σταί, etc., Ar. Eq. 1352, ubi v. Schol.

Καταμυμνεύω, (κατά, μυμνεύω) to call to mind, Plut.

Καταμυμνεύομαι, as mid., (κατά, μυμνεύω) to betroth.

Καταμυλῶσκω,=καταβλῶσκω.

Καταμολύνω, to defile.

Κατάμορφος, ον, (κατά, μομφή faulty, Aesch. Ag. 145.

Καταμόνως, adv. alone, apart, be- ter divisim κατὰ μ.

Καταμονή, ἥς, ἡ, (καταμένω) a stay-
ing, Polyb. : perseverance.

Καταμονή, ἥς, ἡ, = foreg., only
found in poet. form καταμονή, q. v.

Καταμονοχάτω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (κατά,
μονοχατέω) to conquer in single combat,
τινά, Plut.

Κατάνον, (καταμένω) lasting,
continuing, Polyb.

Καταμοσχέσις, εως, ἡ, propagation
by suckers : from

Καταμοσχέω, (κατά, μοσχέω) to
propagate by suckers.

Καταμοσσοῦ, ὦ, to embellish.

Κατάμηλος, ον, (κατά, ἄμπελος)
planted with vines, producing wine,
ζῶρα, Strab.

Καταμπεχῶ, (κατά, ἄμπεχῶ) to en-
compass, cover, Antiph. Ἀγροίκ. 1, 4.

Καταμπίξω, = foreg., κ. τινά χρο-
νί, Eur. Hel. 853.

Καταμυθολογέω, ὦ, fut. -ήσω, (κα-
τά, μυθολογέω) to amuse with fables,
τινά, Philostr., cf. καταμύλω.

Καταμυκτηρίζω, f. -ίω, to mock
with upturned nose.

Κατάνομαι, (κατά, ἄννομαι) as
mid., to avenge one's self, Ael.

Καταμυρίξω, f. -ίω, to anoint.

Καταμύσις, εως, ἡ, (καταμύς) a
closing one's eyes, Plut.

Καταμύσσω, Att. -ττω, f. -ῶ, (κατά,
ἄμύσσω) to tear, scratch : hence in
mid., καταμύζατο χεῖρα, she scratch-
ed her hand, Il. 5, 425, cf. Hdt. 4, 71.

Καταμυττεύω, (κατά, μυττεύω)
to chop up, make mincemeat of,
Ar. Pac. 247.

Καταμύνω, f. -ύω, (κατά, μύνω)
to shut or close the eyes, in full κ. βλέφα-
ρα, Xen. Cyn. 5, 11, and so later freq.
with ὁμματα or ὀφθαλμούς : but usu.
absol. to nod, drop asleep, doze, first in
Batr. 192 (in poet. aor. καμύσαι) ;
then in Hipp., and Ar. : also to die,
Luc. [ὑ by nature in all tenses : ὑ
παρὶ grat. in pres., Hedyl. ap. Ath.
ἐ45 A, and in aor. Batr. 139 : cf. μύνω.]

Καταμυφέννυμι, f. -αμφίεσω, Att.
-ῶ, = ἀμφέννυμι, to put on, put around,
τινί τι, Joseph.

Καταμωκόμαι, f. -ήσομαι, (κατά,
μωκόω) dep. mid., to mock at, c. gen.
Att., c. acc. Clem. Al.

Καταμωκέω, = foreg.

Καταμωκήσις, εως, ἡ, (καταμωκό-
μαι) mockery, Ath.

Καταμωλύνω, (κατά, μωλύνω)
to calm by degrees, alleviate, Hipp.

Καταμωλπίξω, f. -ίω, to cover
with weals or stripes.

Καταμωμέω, f. -ήσομαι, dep.
mid. : to blame very much.

Καταμωραίνω, f. -αῖνώ, (κατά, μω-
ραίνω) to waste through jolly, Antiph.
Incrt. 71.

Κατὰναγκάζω, f. -άσω, (κατά, ἀνα-
γκάζω) to force down, esp. of dislocated
limbs, to force them into their place,
Hipp.—II. to overpower by force, con-
strain, confine, κ. τινά δεσμεύει, Eur.
Bacch. 643 : in genl. to coerce, εἰς
ζυγμάχην, Thuc. 4, 77. Hence

Κατὰναγκάσις, εως, ἡ, a setting
dislocated limbs, Hipp.

Κατὰνάγκη, ἥς, ἡ, force : ἐρωτικαὶ
κ., potions that compel to love, Synes.

—II. a plant from which such was
made, Diosc.

Κατὰνάθεμα, ατος, τό, (κατά, ἀνά-
θεμα) a curse, N. T. Hence

Καταναθεματίζω, f. -ίω, to curse,
N. T.

Καταναιδέομαι, (κατά, ἀναιδέο-
μαι) dep. mid. : to behave impudently
to one, τινός.

†Κατὰναῖος, α, ον, of Catana, Cata-
na. Thuc. 3, 116; Arist.; etc.; as

subst. ἡ Κατὰναῖα, sub. χώρα, the ter-
ritory of Catana, Strab.

Καταναισιμῶ, ὦ, (κατά, ἀναισι-
μῶ) to use quite up, Hipp.

Κατανασχύντω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, = κα-
ταναιδέομαι.

Καταναῖω, (κατά, ναῖω) to make to
dwell, settle, only used in aor. κατέ-
νασσα, κ. ἐς πείρατα γαίης, Hes. Op.
167; also, κ. ὑπὸ χθονός, Id. Th. 620 ;
c. dat. loci, lb. 329 : so too in aor.
mid., κατανασάμην, Aesch. Eum.
929. Pass., to take up one's abode,
dwell, also only in aor. κατενάσθην,
Eur. Phoen. 207, Ar. Vesp. 662 : Ap.
Rh. 2, 520 has aor. mid. in pass. signif.

Καταναλείχα, strengthd. for ἀνα-
λείχω, LXX.

Καταναλίσκω, f. -λίσσω, (κατά, ἀνα-
λίσκω) to use up, spend, lavish, εἰς τι,
upon a thing, Isocr. 5 D, and so Plat.
Phaed. 72 D, in pass. ; also, τινί,
Diod. Hence

†Καταναλίσσω, εως, ἡ, an expending,
consumption, Plut. 2, p. 678 F.

Καταναρκάομαι, as pass., (κατά,
ναρκάω) to grow quite stiff, Hipp.—II.
act. καταναρκάω, to be slothful towards
or press heavily upon another τινός
only in N. T.

Κατανασκόλλω, (κατά, ἀνά, σκόλ-
λω) to trouble or annoy much, dub. I,
Aesop.

Κατανάσσω, f. -νάξω, (κατά, νάσ-
σω) to stamp or beat down firmly, τὴν
γῆν, Hdt. 7, 36.

Καταναμάχέω, ὦ, fut. -ήσω, (κατά,
ναμαχέω) to conquer in a sea-fight,
beat at sea, c. acc., Xen. Hell. 7, 1, 10.
Pass. to be so conquered, Isocr. 254 C.

Καταναρίζομαι, f. -ισσομαι, (κατά,
ἀνδρίζω) dep. mid., to prevail against,
τινός.

Κατανόρολογία, ας, ἡ, i. e. συλλο-
γὴ κατ' ἀνδρά, an enlisting man by
man, LXX.

Κατανανιεύομαι, dep. mid., = να-
νιεύομαι.

Κατανεύσομαι, worse form for
κατανίσσομαι.

Κατανεμέσσις, εως, ἡ, = νεμέσ-
σις, Clem. Al.

Κατανέμω, ὦ, (κατά, ἀνέμω) to
blow through.

Κατανεμῶ, f. -νεμῶ, (κατά, νέμω)
to distribute, allot, esp. as pasture land,
κ. χώραν τισί, Hdt. 2, 109 : also, κ.
τοὺς ὄμους ἐς τὰς δέκα φυλάς, to distri-
bute them into or among the twelve
tribes, Id. 5, 69, cf. Dem. 1380, fin. ;
hence also of a single person, κ. τινά
εἰς τὴν τάξιν, to assign or appoint him
to his post, Aeschin. 22, 18. Mid. to
divide among themselves, Thuc. 2, 17 :
hence to take possession of, esp. with
cattle, to feed or graze land, Lat. de-
passi, Isocr. 298 A, so also in act., βορ-
κήμους κ., Dem. 278, 22, metaph. to
feed on, devour, of a sore, Plut.

Κατανεύομαι, contr. -νεύμαι, (κατά,
νέομαι) dep. : to come, go down, from,
Nonn.

Κατανεύρος, ον, (κατά, νεύρον)
full of nerves or sinews, Hippiatr.

Κατανεύμιος, ον, to be granted ;
and

Κατανεύσις, εως, ἡ, a nodding to,
assent : from

Κατανεύω, f. -νεύσομαι, Il. 1, 524
and Plat. : Ep. aor. part. κανεύσας,
Od. 15, 463 (κατά, νέω). To nod.
esp. to nod assent, agree, allow, promise,
opp. to ἀπονεύω, τινί τι, Il. 8, 175,
also c. inf. fut., Il. 10, 393 ; 13, 368 ;
later c. inf. aor., Ar. Thesm. 1020,
Bion 5, 9 : in Hom. usu., ὑπέσχετο
καὶ κατενεύσεν, he promised and con-
firmed his promise by a nod, esp. of

Jupiter ; so ὑπέσχετο καὶ κ., Il. 4, 27
in genl. to make a sign by nodding the
head, Od. 15, 464 ; in full, κεφαλῇ οἱ
κρατὶ κατανεύων, Hom., χαίρει κ.,
Pind. N. 1, 18.—II. trans., κ. κεφαλῇ,
to bow the head, only in Poll. [κατὰ
νεύων once, metri grat., viz. Od. 3
490.]

Κατανεφῶ, ὦ, (κατά, νεφῶ) to
overcloud, Plut. Timol. 27.

Κατανέω, Ion. -νήω, f. -νήσω, (κα-
τά, νέω) to heap or pile up, Hdt. 6, 97.

Κατάνη, ἥς, ἡ, = τυρόκνηστις, Si-
cil. word ap. Plut.

†Κατάνη, ἥς, ἡ, Catana, a city of
Sicily, on the eastern coast, at the
foot of Mt. Aetna, now Catania, Thuc.
6, 3 ; Xen. Hell. 2, 3, 5.

†Κατάνη, ον, ὁ, Catanes, king of
the Parataeteni, Arr. An. 4, 22.

Κατανῆσαι, inf. aor. 1 from κατα-
νέω.

Κατανήχομαι, f. -ξομαι, (κατά, νή-
χομαι) dep. mid. : to swim down stream.

Κατανήω, Ion. for κατανέω.

Κατανθίζω, fut. -ίω, strengthd.
for ἀνθίζω, to adorn with flowers : in
genl. to make bright-coloured, enrich,
adorn, Diod.

Κατανάρκικῶ, f. -ίω, = sq. Anth.

Κατανάρκικῶ, ὦ, f. -κώσομαι in
Aesch. Fr. 265 (κατά, ἀνάρκικῶ) to
turn into coal, burn to cinders, l. e.
Pass. to be so burnt, Soph. El. 58,
Eur. Cycl. 663.

Κατανίξω, f. -ψω, (κατά, νίξω) to
water, wet, τινί τι, Hipp.

Κατανικάω, ὦ, fut. -ήσω, strengthd.
for νικάω, to conquer utterly, Soph.
Fr. 105.

Κατανίμμα, ατος, τό, (κατανίξω)
water for washing in, Ath.

Κατανίπτειν, ον, ὁ, one who washes,
esp. at Athens he who washed the pep-
los of Athena Polias, cf. πλυντήριος.
From

Κατανίπτο, = κατανίξω : also to
wash away, carry off by a draught, Hipp.

Κατανίσσομαι, (κατά, νίσσομαι)
dep. : to go or come down from, c. genl.
Ap. Rh.—II. to go through, c. acc.,
Hermesian. 5, 65 : cf. κατανέισσο-
μαι.

Κατανίσταμαι, as mid, with the
act. forms, aor. κατανέστην : πρὶ κα-
τανέστηκα, (κατά, ἀνά, ἵσταμαι) to
rise up against, oppose, c. genl., Polyb.

Κατανίφω, (κατά, νίφω) to snow
upon, κατένεψε χιόνι τὴν Θράκην
(sub. ὁ θεός) Ar. Ach. 138 : metaph.
to sprinkle as with snow, Luc.—II. ab-
sol. to snow, usw. impers., κατανίφει,
it snows, Ar. Nub. 965. [ζ]

Κατανοέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (κατά, νοέω)
to remark, observe, perceive, Hdt. 2, 28 :
to understand, learn, know, lb. 93,
Thuc. 1, 138 : esp., κατ. τι ὅτι ἐστὶ
φρὴν in Plat. ; also c. part., Thuc. 2
3.—II. intr. to be in one's right mind,
in one's senses, like καταφρονέω, Hipp.
v. Foës. Oecon. Hence

Κατανόημα, ατος, τό, that which is
remarked : a remark, perception, Plat.
Epin. 987 D : a device, contrivance,
Arist. Pol. : and

Κατανοήσις, εως, ἡ, a remarking,
observing, learning, Plat. Tim. 82 C,
Criti. 107 D.

Κατανοήτειον, verb. adj. from κα-
τανοέω, to be much remark, observe, learn.
Plat. Polit. 305 C.

Κατανοητικός, ὧ, ὄν, (κατανοέω)
observant, intelligent.

Κατάνομαι, as pass., (κατά, ἄνω)
hence, πολλά κατάνεται, much is be-
ing used up or wasted, Od. 2, 58 ; 17
537. The act is supplied by κατα-
νέω.

Κατανομοτεύω, (κατά, νομοτεύω) to turn into money, Joseph.

Κατανομβέτω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (κατά, νομβέτω) to lay down laws, make laws, Plat. Legg. 861 B.

Κατάνομος, ον, (κατά, νόμος) agreeable to the law, lawful, Inscr.

Κάτανος, ου, ὁ, a flat dish, Lat. catinus.

Κατανοστέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (κατά, νοστέω) to return from banishment, Polyb.

Κατανοσφίζομαι, f. -ίσομαι Att. -ισομαι, (κατά, νοσφίζομαι) as mid.: to take away for one's self, embezzle, Dion. H.

Κατανοστιαῖος, α, ον, (κατά, νόστος) looking southward, Inscr.

Κατανοτίω, f. -ίσω Att. -ιδω, (κατά, νοτίω) to bedew, Eur. I. T. 833, in tmesis.

Κατανουθετέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, strengthened for νουθετέω.

Κάτανα, adv. of κατάντης, downwards, in the famous line, πολλὰ δ' ἵκναιτα, κάτανα, πέραντα τε, δόρυ μὲν ἴ' ἔλθον, Il. 23, 116.

Κατανώω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (κατά, ἵκνω) to come, arrive: in a speech or narrative, to tend to or end in a certain end or result, εἰς or ἐπὶ τι, Polyb.: hence in genl. to come to an end, or result, happen, take place, Lat. evadere, d.—II. to come back, return, Id.—III. trans. to make to come back, throw back, LXX. Hence

Κατάντημα, ατος, τό, an end, result, val.: in genl. an event.

Κατάντην, adv., = κάτανα, Theist.

Κατάντης, ες, (κατά, ἵκναιτα) downward, steep, Hipp., and Ar. Ran. 127.

—II. metaph. like Lat. pronus, inclined, Ar. Rhos. 318, πρὸς τι, Plut.

Κατάντησιν, adv., (κατά, ἀντάω) per against, opposite, Od. 20, 387, ubi κατ' ἀντήσιν.

Καταντία, ας, ἡ, (κατάντης) a sloping or hanging downwards, Hipp.

Καταντιβολέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, strengthened for ἀντιβολέω, Ar. Fr. 523.

Καταντικρῶν, (κατά, ἀντικρῶ) straight up from, c. gen., κ. τέγος πέθε, Od., 559; 11, 64, where ὑπ' in arsis.—II. t. over against, right opposite, c. gen., en. Hell. 4, 8, 5.—2. absol. outright, downright, Thuc. 7, 57. Cf. Lob. Iryn. 444. [On quantity v. ἀντικρῶ].

Καταντίος, α, ον, = ἐναντίος, over against, opposite, hence adv., κατανύν γ. gen., Hdt. 6, 103, 118; also Id., 7, 33: absol. in Soph. Ant. 2: also καταντία, Opp.

Καταντιπέρας, (κατά, ἀντιπέρας) v. = καταντικρῶν.—II. c. gen., Xen. i. 1, 1, 9.

Καταντιπνέω, ἱ -πνεύσω, = ἀντιπνέω.

Καταντλέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (κατά, ἵκνω) to pour upon or over, hence metaph. to pour a flood of words over c. τινός, Ar. Vesp. 483; so too, κ. γον or γέλῳτα τινος, Plat. Rep. I. D. 536 B.—II. in Medic., to bathe steep, esp. with hot fomentations, steep, foment, κ. τι ὕδατι, Diosc.

Κατάντλημα, ατος, τό, a fomentation, Diosc.: and

Κατάντλησις, εως, ἡ, a bathing, fomentation.

Καταντλήθων, verb. adj. from κατάντλέω, one must bathe or foment.

Καταντλος, ον, = ὑπέραντλος.

Καταντύγος, ες, (κατά, ἀντύς, γος) shaped like an ἀντύς, rounded, Id.

Κατανυκτικός, ὅς, ὄν, (κατανύσσω) king at heart: and

Κατάνυξις, εως, ἡ, a pricking, esp. at heart, N. T.: from

Κατάνυσσω, Att. -ττω, f. -ξω, (κατά, νύσσω) to prick, Lat. compungere: hence metaph. in pass. to be pricked at heart, have compunctious visitings, LXX.

Κατανυσταῖος, f. -ίσω and -άζω, (κατά, νυστάζω) to nod and fall asleep, go to sleep, Alex. Inscrt. 22.—II. trans. to lull asleep, Ael.

Κατάνυτω, = sq., ὁδόν, Xen. Cyr. 8, 6, 17.

Κατάνυω, Att. -ύτω, f. -ύσω, to bring to an end, finish: esp.—1. with ὁδόν or some noun of distance, to accomplish a certain distance, Hdt. 4, 86; 8, 98: hence, the acc. being omitted, seemingly intr. to arrive at a place, εἰς τόπον, Wessel. Hdt. 6, 140, cf. Xen. Hell. 5, 4, 20: also c. gen., φίλῃς προξένον κατήνυσαν, they have come to, met with a kind hostess (where ὁδόν may be supplied), Soph. El. 1451; but in κατανύσαι φρενῶν, Eur. Hipp. 365, the orig. construction seems quite lost sight of.—2. to accomplish, perpetrate, Eur. El. 1163; hence κ. αἵμα, to murder, Id. Or. 89. Cf. κατάνομαι.

Κατανυτῶμαι, αἶα, αἶον, (κατά, νύτω) on or behind the back.

Κατανυτίζομαι, fut. -ίσομαι, dep. mid., (κατά, νυτίζω) to carry on one's back, Luc.—II. to put behind one's back, reject. Hence

Κατανυτῆστής, οὔ, ὁ, one who despoises, Dicaearch. p. 15.

Καταξάινω, (κατά, ξάινω) to card or comb well, κ. ἔρια, Hipp.: also, πέτρας or λίθους, to work stone for use, Diod.: hence—2. to tear in pieces, beat to a pulp, crush and destroy, κ. τινὰ πέτρον, βολαίς, Soph. Aj. 728, Eur. Phoen. 1145; so κ. τινὰ εἰς φοινικίδα, to stone him to red rags, Ar. Ach. 320.—3. to rub, wear or waste away, Lat. atterere, Aesch. Ag. 197: so in pass., κατεξάνθηρ πόνους, Eur. Hipp. 274, δακρύον, Tro. 509. Hence

Κατάξανσις, εως, ἡ, a tearing in pieces.

Καταξενώω, ὦ, f. -ίσω, (κατά, ξε-νός) to receive as a guest, entertain, Aesch. Cho. 706.

Καταξέω, f. -έσω, (κατά, ξέω) to rub or polish away, polish, Plut.—II. = καταξάινω 2.

Καταξηραίνω, f. -ῶν, (κατά, ξηραίνω) to dry up, Plat. Tim. 76 A.

Κατάξηρος, ον, (κατά, ξηρός) very dry, withered, Arist. de Anim.

Καταξιοπιστεύομαι, dep., (κατά, αξιοπιστος) to demand implicit belief to the prejudice of one, c. gen., Polyb. 12, 17, 1, cf. Lob. Phryn. 567.

Κατάξιος, ον, strengthd. for αξιος, quite or very worthy of, c. gen., Soph. Phil. 1009.—Adv. -ίως, Id. El. 800: also neut. plur. as adv. in Anth. Hence

Καταξίω, ὦ, to deem worthy, esteem, honour, τινά, Aesch. Theb. 667, in aor. mid.: c. gen. rei, to deem worthy of a thing, Polyb., also c. acc. pers. et. inf. Dem. 1383, 11.—II. to bid, like κελύω, πολλὰ χείρην ξυμποραῖς καταξίω, Aesch. Ag. 572.—2. to resolve or determine a thing, Soph. Phil. 1095.

Κάταξις, εως, ἡ, (κατάγνυμι) Ion. κήτησις, a shivering, Hipp.

Καταξίωσις, εως, ἡ, (καταξίω) a deeming worthy; esteem or respect for one, τινός, Polyb.

Καταξυράω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (κατά, ξυράω) to shave close, Ctesias ap. Ath. 529 A.

Κατάξσις, εως, ἡ, (κατάξω) a scraping off.

Κάταξυμός, οὔ, ὁ, a scraping, cutting, scratching, carving: artificial carving: from

Καταξώω, f. -ύσω [ῶ], (κατά, ξύω) to scrape, Theophr.: to scratch off mark, Luc.—II. to polish or carve, like καταξέω.

Κάταονες, ων, οἱ, the Cataonians, Strab.

Καταονία, ας, ἡ, Cataonia, a region of southern Cappadocia, between the ranges Antitaurus and Amanus, Strab.

Κατάρος, ον, Dor. for κατάρος.

Καταπυγίδεω, (κατά, πυγίς) to encompass with nets.

Καταπύγως, adv., 'κατά, πύγος', firmly, constantly, πόλιν κ. οἰκεῖν Inscr. Antid. § 167.

Καταπαυδερστέω, ὦ, to spend in παυδερστία, Isae. 82, 22, cf. καταπορεύω.

Καταπαύω, f. -παίζομαι and -παίζομαι, (κατά, παίζω) to jest upon, mock at one, c. gen., Ar. Fr. 212.

Καταπαίω, (κατά, παίω) to strike hard.

Καταπακτός, ὅς, ὄν, (καταπήγνυμι) only found in the phrase, καταπακτὴ θύρα, a door shutting downwards, a trapdoor, Hdt. 5, 16, like καταπηκτὴ.

Καταπαλαιόμαι, (κατά, παλαιώω) as Pass. to grow very old, Galen.

Καταπάλλω, (κατά, παλαίω) to throw in wrestling, Ar. Aeh. 710: in genl. to overthrow, Eur. I. A. 1013, and Plat.

Καταπάλλω, (κατά, πάλλω) to shake down. Pass. to swing one's self, i. e. vault or leap down, οὐρανὸν ἐκ κατέπαλτο, Il. 19, 351, Ep. syncop. aor. for κατεπάλλετο: for, if this form be given to κατεπάλλομαι, it should be written properisp. κατεπάλτο, cf. ἀνέπαλτο.

Καταπαννύχιζω, (κατά, παννύχιζω) to pass the night, Alciphron: also as dep. καταπαννύχομαι.

Καταπανουργέομαι, (κατά, πανουργέομαι) as dep. mid., to act villainously towards one, ἐπὶ τι να, LXX.—II. to outdo in villany.

Κατάπαρσις, εως, ἡ, (καταπείρω) a piercing, boring.

Κατάπασμα, ατος, τό, any thing that can be strewn, powder: from

Καταπάσσω, Att. -ττω, fut. -έσω, to besprinkle, bespatter with a thing. c. acc. pers. et. gen. rei, Ar. Eq. 99: τι κατὰ τινος, Id. Nub. 177.—II. later c. acc. rei, to strew or sprinkle over, ἄλευρα, Arist. H. A. Hence

Κατάπαστος, ον, besprinkled with a thing, e. g. στεφάνους, Ar. Eq. 502: embroidered, lb. 968.

Καταπάτγέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, strengthened for πατάγέω.

Καταπάττω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (κατά, πατέω) to tread or trample down, tread or trample under foot, Hdt. 7, 173, 223; κ. ὅσι τὸ σπέρμα κ., to trample down the seed (i. e. have it trampled down) by swine, Id. 2, 14.—2. metaph. to trample on, spurn, Il. 4, 157 (in tmesis), Plat. Gorg. 484 A, etc. Hence

Καταπάττωμα, ατος, τό, that which is trampled on: an object of contempt, LXX. [α]

Καταπάττης, εως, ἡ, (καταπάτω) a trampling on, LXX. [α]

Κατάπαυμα, ατος, τό, (καταπαύω) rest from a thing, c. gen. γούου, Il. 17 38: absol. rest, LXX.

Καταπαύσιμος, ον, = καταπαύσιτος.

Κατάπασις, εως, ἡ, (καταπαύω) putting to rest, putting down, depositing τυράννων, Βασιληγῆς Hdt. 5, 38; &

67.—Π α resting, calm, 1 theophr. Hence

Καταναστικός, ἡ, ὄν, putting to rest, calming.

Καταπαύω, poet. καταπαύω, Pind. N. 9, 35, (κατά, παύω) to put or lay to rest, calm, assuage, χόλον θεῶν, Od. 4, 583, μινυθῶν, Il. 16, 62, πόλεμον, Il. 7, 36, ἔγχος κατέπαυσε, Il. 16, 618.

—2. esp. to make one stop from a thing, hinder or check from..., c. acc. pers. et. gen. rei, τινά ἀφροσυνάνων, ἀγνηροῖς ἀλεγεινῆς, Il. 22, 457, Od. 24, 457: and c. acc. only, to stop, hinder, keep in check, Od. 2, 168, Il. 15, 105: later also, like καταλύω, to put down, depose one from power, κ. τινά ἀρχῆς, βασιλείης, Hdt. 4, 1; 6, 64: but also, κ. ἀρχῆν, τύραννον, etc., Id. 1, 86; 5, 38. Pass. and mid. to leave off, cease, rest. The act. is also used in this intrans. signif., Eur. Hec. 918, and in Diod.

†Καταπεῶω, ὦ, f. -ῆσω, (κατά, πε-ῶω) to chain, bind down or fast, Mosch. 2, 4, in tmesis, cf. Il. 19, 94; v. πεῶω.

Καταπειθής, ἐς, obediens, τινί, Philo: from

Καταπειθω, f. -πείσω, (κατά, πείθω) to persuade. Pass. c. fut. mid., to let one's self be persuaded: hence to believe, also to obey.

Καταπείλω, ὦ, f. -ῆσω, strengththd. for ἀπειλῶ, κ. ἐπῃ, to use threatening words, Soph. O. C. 659.

Κατάπειρα, ας, ἡ, (κατά, πείρα) an experiment.

Καταπειράω, f. -ῶω, (κατά, πειράω) to make trial of, make an attempt on, c. acc., Lys. 186, 29; c. gen., Polyb. * to prove severely, harass, Diod. Hence

Καταπειρασμός, οὔ, ὅ, an attempt, trial, attack, Diosc.

Καταπειρῶτρια, ας, ἡ, Ion. -ρητήρη, a sounding-line, Hdt. 2, 5, cf. βολίς.

Καταπείρω, f. -περῶ, (κατά, πείρω) to pierce, spit.

Καταπείρμιζω, f. -ιζω, (κατά, πείρμιζω) to shake or swing violently, Ar. Rh. 2, 92 in tmesis.

Καταπείλμῶτα, ὦ, (κατά, πέλμα) to cobbler, patch, LXX.

Καταπελάττω, f. -ῶμαι in Ar. Ach. 160 (κατά, πελάττω) to overrun with light armed troops (πελασταί), hence καταπελάττονται Βοιωτῶν, Ar. I. c.

Καταπελτῶφτης, οὐ, ὁ, (καταπέλτης, ὠφίμῃ) one who shoots the bolt from a catapult.

Καταπέλτης, οὐ, ὁ, (perh. from καταπύλλω) a war-engine for throwing bolts or darts, a kind of huge cross-bow, Lat. catapultula, first in Mnesim. Philipp. 1, 9, Arist. Eth. N.—II. an instrument of torture, Diod., and LXX. Hence

Καταπελτικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or belonging to a catapult, βέλος, Strab.—II. τὰ καταπελτικά, sub. ὄργανα,=οἱ καταπέλται.

Καταπέτω, f. -ψω, (κατά, πέμπω) to send down, εἰς ἔρεβος, Hes. Th. 515: esp. from the inland to the sea-coast, Xen. Hell. 5, 1, 30, An. 1, 9, 7: also simply,=πέμπω, Dem. 162, 11.

Καταπεύθω, ὦ, f. -ῆσω, (κατά, πεύθω) to mourn for, bewail, LXX.

Καταπεταίνω, strengththd. for πεταίνω, Philo.

†Καταπεπόρδα perf. act. from καταπέρδα.

Καταπεπνῖα, Ep, fem. part. perf. of καταπνῖσω, q. v.

Καταπέπτω, later collat. form of καταπέσω

Καταπεπύκασμένος, adv. part. perf. pass. of καταπύκναι, slyly.

Κατάπερ, Ion. for κατέπερ, Hdt.

Καταπεραῖω, ὦ, (κατά, περαῖω) to cross over: to conclude, end. Hence

Καταπεραῖοις, εως, ἡ, a crossing: an ending, Eust.

Καταπέρδω, usu. in mid. -πέρδω: aor. κατέπαρδον: pf. κατέπαρδα, (κατά, πέρδω) to break wind at one, esp. in sign of contempt, c. gen., Ar. Vesp. 618, Plut. 618, Horace's oppedere aliquid.

Καταπερίειμι, strengththd. for περίειμι, to be far above, Polyb.

Καταπερίζοις, εως, ἡ, = περίζωσις, a scarifying.

Καταπερονάω, ὦ, f. -ῆσω, (κατά, περονάω) to buckle or clasp tight, Polyb.

Καταπερπερέομαι, = περπερέομαι.

Καταπέσσω, Att. -πέττω, fut. -πέψω, (κατά, πέσσω) to boil down or digest thoroughly: metaph. to digest, keep under, κ. χόλον, Il. 1, 81; κ. ὀλβον, i. e. to bear great fortune meekly, Pind. O. 1, 87.

Καταπετάννυμι, also -νύω, fut. -πετάσω, (κατά, πετάννυμι) to spread out over, Il. 8, 441, in tmesis.—II. to spread, cover, or hang with, τινί τι, Ar. Vesp. 132, Plut. 731.

Καταπετόμοι,=καταπέτομαι, Hdt. 3, 111, in Ion. part. καταπετέμενος.

Καταπέτασμα, ατος, τό, (καταπετάννυμι) a curtain, veil, N. T.

Καταπέτομαι, fut. -πησώμαι, aor. κατέπτειν, (κατά, πέτομαι, q. v.), to fly down, Ar. Vesp. 16, Av. 791, etc.

Καταπετροκοπέω, ὦ, f. -ῆσω, (κατά, πετροκοπέω) to dash in pieces against rocks, Diod.

Καταπετρώω, ὦ, (κατά, πετρώω) to stone to death, Xen. An. 1, 3, 2.—II. to throw down from a rock, Strab.

Καταπέττω, Att. for καταπέσσω, q. v.

Καταπέφρων, part. of aor. κατέπεφρον q. v., though with accent as if pres., Il. 17, 539.

Καταπεφρονήκως, adv. part. perf. from καταφρονέω, contemptuously, Dem. 219, 25.

Καταπεφρονήμενος, adv. part. perf. pass. from καταφρονέω, despondently.

Καταπήννυμι and -νύω, fut. -πήσω, (κατά, πήννυμι) to stick fast in the ground, plant firmly, τι ἐπὶ χθονί, Il. 6, 213, cf. 7, 441, Hdt. 4, 72. Pass. c. pf. et plqpf. 2 act., to stand fast or firm in, ἰδὲ ἐν γαίῃ κατέπηκτο, Il. 11, 378; στήλην καταπεπνῖα, Hdt. 7, 30: later also to become congealed, freeze, Arist. H. A.

Καταπηδάω, ὦ, f. -ῆσω, (κατά, πηδάω) to leap down from, ἵππων, Xen. Cyr. 7, 1, 38.

Καταπηδαῖω, (κατά, πημαίνω) to hurt or damage much.

Καταπήξω, ἡγος, or κατὰπηξ, ἡγος, ὁ, v. Lob. Paralip. p. 279, (καταπήννυμι) a post fixed in the ground, a pale, Joseph.—II. a graft, Geop.

Κατάπηρος, ον, (κατά, πηρός) mutilated.

Καταπίανω, (κατά, πιαίνω) to make fat, fatten, Plat. Legg. 807 A.

Καταπιέξω, f. -έσω, (κατά, πιέξω) to press or keep down. Hence

Καταπίεσις, εως, ἡ, a pressing or keeping down, τοῦ ψυχους, Theophr. [?]]

Καταπιάνεσθαι, (κατά, πιανέσθαι) dep., to use persuasive or probable arguments, Sext. Emp.

Καταπικραίνω, strengththd. for πικραίνω.

Κα. ἀπικρος, ον, (κατά, πικρός, very sharp or bitter, LXX.

Καταπλέω, ὦ, fut. -ῆσω, (κατά, πλέω) to wrap up in felt: in genl. to wrap close up, Alciph.

Καταπιμελής, ἐς,=sq., Xenocr. 77

Καταπιμέλος, ον, (κατά, πιμέλης, very fat, Galen. [?])

Καταπιμπλήμι, fut. -πλήσω, (κατά, πιμπλήμι) to fill up, fill, Lync. ap. Ath. 132 B. Pass. to be filled with full of a thing, c. gen., Plat. Rep. 496 D; also c. dat., Antiph. Para. 5, 4.

Καταπιμπρημι, fut. -πρήσω, (κατά, πιμπρημι) to burn up, burn to ashes Polyb.

Καταπίνω, fut. -πίομαι, Ar. Eq. 693: poet. aor. κάππινον (κατά, πίνω). To drink, gulp or swallow down, distinguished from καταφαγεῖν by Aeschin. 13, 39 as the stronger word, first in Hes. Th. 459, 467, Hdt. 2, 68; esp. of the sea, Theogn. 680.—2. metaph. κ. Εὐρύπιδην, to drink in Euripides, i. e. imbibe his spirit, Ar. Ach. 484.—3. also metaph. to swallow up, use up, consume, Ar. Vesp. 1147: but also to spend or waste in tripping, Vulck. Hipp. 626, Jac. A. P. 62. [ίνω, ἵωμα, cf. πίνω.]

Καταπίνημι, poet. for καταπιμπλήμι.

Καταπιδράσκω, (κατά, πιδράσκω) to sell, καταπραβέν, Luc. Chronos 19.

Καταπίτρημι, poet. for καταπιμπλήμι.

Καταπίπτω, fut. -πεσοῦμαι: aor. κατέπεσον, poet. κάππεσον, pf. -πίπτωκα (κατά, πίπτω). To fall or drop down, ἐπὶ γαίῃ, ἀλλ. Il. 12, 23; 16, 311, Od. 5, 374, etc., but in Hom. always in poet. aor., later usu. κ. εἰς τι: παρὰ ποτὶ κάππεσε θυμός, their spirit fell, Il. 15, 280, later καταπ. τῷ θυμῷ, like Lat. concidere animo: καταπ. εἰς τι, to fall down into..., Eur. Cycl. 671; hence κ. εἰς ἀπιστίαν, Plat. Phaedr. 88 D [εἰ by nature.]

Καταπισσώω, Att. -ττώω, ὦ, (κατά, πισώω) to cover with pitch, pitch over as was done to wine-jars to keep out the air, Cratin. Pyl. 17, Ar. Eccl. 1109.—2. to cover with pitch so as to pull out the hair, hence to take a pull at, annoy, attack, Lat. pellicare, Ib. 629.—B. pass. to be pitched over and then burnt, Plat. Gorg. 473: perh. like the Latin tunica molesta, cf. Routh ad l. (quoted also by Stallbaum.)

Καταπιστεύω, (κατά, πιστεύω) to entrust to, τινί τι, late.—2. to confide in, c. dat., Polyb. 2, 3, 3: absol. Plut. Lys. 8.

Καταπιστόω, ὦ, (κατά, πιστόω) to warrant. Mid. to become security, ὑπέτινος πρόσ τινα, for one to another Plut. Cleom. 21. Hence

Καταπιστώμενος, εως, ἡ, a giving of security, an assurance, Plut.

Καταπιττώω, ὦ, v. καταπισσώω. Hence

Καταπιττώμα, ατος, τό, that which is covered with pitch.

Καταπλάγξω, ἐς, (καταπλήσσομαι) panic-struck, scared, Polyb. Hence

Καταπλάγια, ας, ἡ, panic fear.

Κατάπλάσις, εως, ἡ, (καταπλάσσω) a plastering, Hipp.

Κατάπλασμα, ατος, τό, that which is spread or smeared, a plaster, pontic ointment, Ar. Fr. 309, 12: from

Καταπλάσσω, Att. -ττω, f. -ῶω [ῶ], (κατά, πλάσσω) to spread one's plaster, with, γυνί τι, Hdt. 2, 70: mid. καταπλάσσεσθαι τὴν κεφαλὴν, i. p. aster one's own head Id. 2, 85, cf.

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ν: esp. as medic. term, to apply as a plaster or poultice, Diosc. Hence
Κατατλά τέον, verb. adj. *one must plaster*; and
Καταπλάσσης, ου, ὁ, *one who plasters or anoints*, Philo.
Καταπλάστος, ἡ, ὄν, (καταπλάσσω) spread or plastered over, κ. φάρμακον, a plaster or poultice, Ar. Plut. 17, opp. to χρυστὸν φ., a salve or ointment, v. Schol. ad l. and cf. πύστος.—II. *made up, forged, false*, Meland. p. 119.
Καταπλάστος, ὅς, ἡ, Ion. for κατὰ πλάσσω, Hdt. 4, 75.
Καταπλέω, f. -ῶ, (κατά, πλέω) to entwine, plat, Hdt. 3, 98: hence metaph. to implicate, κ. τινὰ προδοῖα, Hdt. 8, 128.—II. to twist completely, and so in genl. to bring to an end, finish, κ. τὴν ζῶν, τὴν ῥῆσιν, Id. 4, 95; 8, 83, cf. διαπλέω.
Καταπλεονεκτέω, ὦ, to have the advantage over, c. gen., Hipp.
Κατάπλεως, ου, also α, ου, Att. πλεως, ου, gen. ω, (κατά, πλέω) ate full, τινός, of a thing, Plut.: *one fouled, stained with a thing*, en. Cyr. 8, 3, 30.
Κατάπλέω, f. πλέυσσαι, Ion. πλώω, (κατά, πλέω) to sail down, once—1. to sail from the high sea to one, put into port, put in, Od. 9, 142, dt. 1, 2, etc.—2. to sail down stream, acc., κ. τὸν Εὐφρότην, Hdt. 1, 185; sol., Id. 7, 137.—II. to sail back, Id. 165; 3, 45, etc.
Κατάπλεως, ου, gen. ω, Att. for κατάπλεος, Xen.
Καταπληγῆς, ἐς, = καταπληγῆς, em. Al.
Καταπληγμός, οὔ, ὁ, = κατάπληξ, c. XX.
Καταπληκτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (καταπλήσσει) belonging to or fitted for striking or amazement, striking, wondrous, εὐδοκίως καὶ κ., Macho ap. Ath. 8 C: terrible, Polyb.; but expressly p. to φοβερός, in Muson. ap. Stob. 326, 43. Adv. κῶς, Polyb.
Κατάπληκτος, ου, striking, wondrous, Diod.
Καταπλήσσει, ἡγος, ὁ, ἡ, (καταπλήσσει) subject to sudden fear, fearful, tim. Lys. 107, 34, and Arist. Eth. N.
Κατάπληγεις, εως, ἡ, amazement, sternation, Thuc. 7, 42: κ. ὁμῶς, stupor, Hipp.
Καταπληρώω, ὦ, (κατά, πληρῶω) to quite full, Eccl.
Καταπλήσσω, Att. -ττω, f. -ῶ, (κατά, πλήσσω) strictly to strike down: metaph. to strike with amazement, astound, the act. first in Xen. s. καταπλήσσειν, to be panicked, be amazed, astounded, κατεγγὴ φίλον ἦτορ, Il. 3, 31; in which cf. the Att. mostly used the aor. ἐπλήρω [ᾶ]: κ. τινί, at a thing, cf. 1, 81, but also τι, Isocr. 415 E, cf. Eupol. Colac. 1, 10. The perf. act. καταπληγῶς, is also intrans. by late writers, as Dion. and App.
Καταπλήσσει, f. -ῶ, (κατά, πλίσσω) to throw an antagonist by twisting his legs in his. Pass: to be so thrown, but in fut. mid. καταπληγήσει, you'll throw, as Dind. corrects the dub. r. Fr. 1, from Hesych.
Καταπλοκή, ἡς, ἡ, (καταπλέω) an ening, connexion, complication, Plat. t. 76 D.—II. in music, the connexion of notes descending in regular succession, to ἀναπλοκή.
Κατάπλοος, ου, ὁ, contr. -πλούς, (κατέλω) a sailing down to land, a ng ashore, putting in Thuc. 4, 10.

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—2. a landing-place.—II. a sailing back, return, Xen. Hell. 1, 4, 11.
Καταπλουτέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (κατά, πλουτέω) to be very rich in a thing, c. acc. rei.
Καταπλουτίω, fut. -ίσω Att. -ῶ, (κατά, πλουτέω) to make very rich, enrich, Hdt. 6, 132.
Καταπλουτομήχέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (κατά, πλούτος, μάχομαι) to conquer by money, Diod.
Κατάπλυμα, ατος, τό, = κατάπλυσσις: from
Καταπλύνω, (κατά, πλύνω) to bathe with water, drench, Ar. Fr. 546: metaph., τὸ πρῆγμα καταπλύνται, the affair is washed out, i. e. forgotten, Aeschin. 79, 19. Hence
Κατάπλυνσις, εως, ἡ, a bathing in water, drenching, Xen. Eq. 5, 9.
Κατάπλωω, poet. and Ion. for καταπλέω, freq. in Hdt.
Καταπνέω, poet. for καταπνέω, H. Hom. Cer. 239.
Καταπνέω, f. -πνέσω, (κατά, πνέω) to breathe upon or over, τινός τι, as, κ. ἱμερον ἡρώων, to breathe desire upon us, Ar. Lys. 552; but c. dat., κ. τόπον εὐδοία, to fill the place with fragrance, Heliod.: in Eur. Med. 839 c. dupl. acc., κ. αὐρας χόρων, nisi leg. χόρας.—2. to inspire, Aesch. Ag. 105, cf. Eur. Rhes. 387.—II. to breathe, blow upon, strike, καταπνέει νέμεις τι, Plat. (Com.) Pha. 1, 14.
Καταπνέω, f. -πνιεύω, (κατά, πνίγω) to choke, smother, Arist. H. A. [2] Hence
Κατάπνιξις, εως, ἡ, a choking or smothering, Arist. Probl.
Καταπνοή, ἡς, ἡ, (καταπνέω) a breathing or blowing, Pind. P. 5, 162.
Καταπνέω, ου, contr. -πνους, ου, breathed or blown upon.
Καταπόδα, also καταπόδας, adv. for κατὰ πόδα, κατὰ πόδας, quickly, straightway, like the French sur les pas, Hdt. 5, 98, but now usu. written divisim.
Καταποικίλλω, (κατά, ποικίλλω) to make variegated, deck with divers colours, diversify, Plat. Tim. 85 A; and in pass., Id. Euthyphr. 6 C.
Καταπολαύω, (κατά, ἀπολαύω) to enjoy too much, abuse.
Καταπολέμω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (κατά, πολεμῶ) to war down, i. e. overcome, subdue, Lat. debellare, τινά, Thuc. 2, 7, Xen. Hell. 7, 1, 10, etc. Hence
Καταπολέμεις, εως, ἡ, an overthrowing, subduing.
Καταπολιорκῶ, ὦ, f. -ήσω, = πολιορκῶ.
Καταπολιτεύομαι, dep., (κατά, πολιτεύω) to subdue or reduce by policy, τινά, Dem. 442, 21, and Plut.
Καταπολύ, adv. for κατὰ πολύ, by a great deal, very much.
Καταπομπέω, (κατά, πομπέω) to scoff at, insult, c. gen., Luc.; cf. πομπέω.
Καταπονέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (κατά, πονέω) to tire, weaken by toil or suffering, in genl. to overpower, subdue after a hard struggle, Menand. p. 250, and Polyb. Hence
Καταπόννησις, εως, ἡ, a tiring out: weariness, weakness.
Καταπονός, ου, (κατά, πονέω) tired, wearied, Plut.
Καταποντίζω f. -ίσω Att. -ῶ, (κατά, ποντίζω) to throw into the sea, plunge or drown therein, τινά, Lys. 142, 16, Dem. 677, 6. Hence
Καταποντισμός, οὔ, ὁ, a drowning in the sea, Isocr. 257 E.
Καταποντιστόν, verb. adj. from

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καταποντίζω, *one must drown* n 17 sea, Clem. Al.
Καταποντιστής, οὔ, ὁ, (καταποντίζω) *one who throws into the sea, esp. of pirates, λησται καὶ κ.*, Isocr. 280 A, Dem., etc.
Καταποντόν, ὦ, = καταποντίζω, Hdt. 1, 165; also, κ. ἐς τὴν θάλασσαν, 3, 30.
Καταποπέρδομαι, in mid., like καταπέρδω, Lat. oppedere.
Καταπορεύομαι, (κατά, πορεύομαι) dep. c. fut. mid., to go or come down: usu. to come back, esp. from banishment, like κατέρχομαι, Polyb.
Καταπορέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (κατά, ὑπορέω) to treat wrongly from awkwardness or ignorance, Hipp.
Καταπορθῶ, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (κατά, πορθῶ) to ravage utterly.
Καταπορνεύσις, εως, ἡ, a prostituting, Plut.: from
Καταπορνέω, (κατά, πορνέω) to make a courtesan of, to prostitute, κ. τὰ τέκνα, Hdt. 1, 94.—II. to violate, ravish, Plut.—III. to squander on courtesans, Dio C.—IV. metaph. to pander to
Καταπορνοκώεω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (κατά, πορνοκώεω) to squander upon courtesans.
Καταπορσύνω, f. -ῶν, strengthd for πορσύνω, dub. l. in Xen.
Κατάποσις, εως, ἡ, (καταπίνω) a gulping down, swallowing, Plat. Tim. 80 A, Arist., etc.—II. the swallow, gul let, Diosc.
Καταπότης, ου, ὁ, a glutton.
Καταπότιον, ου, τό, = σῆ, Theophr.
Κατάποτον, ου, τό, that which can be gulped down or swallowed, a draught or pill, Hipp.: strictly neut.
Κατάποτος, ου, (καταπίνω) to be drunk or swallowed. Hence
Καταπότρα, ας, ἡ, the lower end of the gullet, the orifice of the stomach, Paul. Aeg.
Καταπραγυτεύομαι, (κατά, πρᾶγματεῖν) dep., to employ means against, τινός.
Καταπρακτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (καταπράσσω) fitted for accomplishing, c. gen., Muson. ap. Stob. p. 333, 34.
Καταπράνῆς, ἐς, Dor. for καταπρήνης.
Κατάπραξις, εως, ἡ, fulfilment, Clem. Al.: from
Καταπράσσω, Att. -ττω, f. -ᾶω, (κατά, πρᾶσσω) to accomplish, achieve, Xen., Isocr., etc. Mid. to achieve for one's self, Xen. An. 7, 27. [πᾶ by nature.]
Καταπράυνσις, εως, ἡ, a softening down, [πᾶ]: from
Καταπράυνω, (κατά, πρᾶνω) to soften down, appease, propitiate, Plat. Euthy. 288 B, Isocr., etc.
Κατάπρεμος, ου, (κατά, πρέμναι) with many stems or branches.
Καταπρεσβέω, (κατά, πρεσβέω) to undertake an embassy against another, c. gen., Strab.
Καταπρήνῆς, ἐς, Dor. -πρᾶνῆς (κατά, πρήνῆς) with the fore part downwards, down-turned, in Hom. always as epith. of χεῖρ, of the open hand moved downwards or laid flat upon a thing, Il. 15, 114; 16, 792, Od. 19, 467.—II. sloping downwards, steep. Hence
Καταπρήνιζω, f. -ίσω, to throw head long down, Nic.
Καταπρήνώ, ὦ, = foreg., Leon Tar. 74.
Καταπρήνω, Ion. and Ep. for καταπράνω, Ap. Rh. 1, 265.
Κατάπριω, (κατά, πρίω) to saw through, saw up, Hdt. 7, 36: in genl. to cut or bite in pieces, Theocr. 10, 55. [2]

Καταπροβάλλω, (κατά, προβάλλω) to throw forwards down, prostrate, Galien.

Καταπροδίδωμι, strengthened for προδίδωμι, to betray, leave in the lurch, Hdt. 7, 157: so too in Ar. Vesp. 1044, and Thuc.

Καταπροίημι, strengthd. for προίημι. usu. in mid., to throw quite away, throw away, Polyb. [On the quantity v. ἦμι.]

Καταπροίζομαι, Att. -προίζομαι, a solitary fut. (for the pres. and aor. are only found in very late writers, as Themist.) (κατά, προϊξ). Strictly to do for nothing, i. e. do scot-free, with impunity, always used with a negat., and in bad sense —1. absol., οὐ καταπροίξεται ἔσθ, he said they should not get off free, Hdt. 3, 36; so too in common Att. dialogue, οὐτοί καταπροίξει, you shan't get off;—οὐ προίκα ποιήσας ἔσθ.—2. also freq. c. part. aor., οὐ λωβησάμενος ἐμὲ καταπροίξεται, he shall not escape for having thus insulted me, Hdt. 3, 156; οὐ καταπροίξονται ὑποστάντες, 5, 105, cf. 7, 17, Ar. Eq. 435, Vesp. 1396: also c. part. pres., οὐ κ. τοῦτο δρῶν, thou shalt not escape for doing this, Ar. Vesp. 1366, cf. Thesm. 566.—3. much more rarely c. gen. pers., ἐμὲ δ' ἐκείνους οὐ καταπροίξεται, he shall not escape for this despite done to me, Archil. 28, cf. Ar. Nub. 1240.—The word is of Ion. origin, and first occurs in Archil., and Hdt.: the Att. only used in familiar dialogue, Valck. Hdt. 3, 36, Lob. Phryn. 169.

Καταπρολείπω, fut. -ψω, (κατά, προλείπω) to forsake utterly, Ap. Rh.

Καταπρονοέω, (κατά, προνοέω) to carry off captive or as booty, LXX.

Καταπροτείνωμαι, (κατά, προτείνω) dep., to hold out as a pretence, τι, Galen.

Καταπροτερῶ, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (κατά, προτερῶ) to be before, get the better of another, c. gen., Diod.: in pass. to be beaten, τι, in a thing, Polyb.

Καταπροχέω, f. -χέσω, (κατά, προχέω) to pour down, κ. δάκρυα παοείων to pour tears down or over one's cheeks, Ap. Rh.

Καταπρόκτορος, on,=καταπνυγος, Ar. Eccl. 364, cf. Reisig Conj. 1, p. xi.

Καταπυκνών, ὄντος, ὁ, part. aor. 2 from καταπύκνω, q. v.

Κατύπτερος, on, (κατά, πτερόν) winged, Aesch. Pr. 798, Eur. Or. 176.

Καταπύρω, ὦ, to furnish with wings.

Καταπτήσομαι, fut. of καταπέτομαι.

Καταπτήσσω, fut. -πτήξω: poet. aor. 2 καταπτήν, 3 dual. καταπτήτην, II. 8, 136: a poet. part. aor. καταπτήκων also occurs in Aesch. Eum. 252: pf. κατέπηγκα and κατέπηγα, Ep. part. καταπεπτηγός, v. inf. To stoop, crouch or cower down, II. 8, 136, Od. 8, 190; λίμω καταπεπτηγία, Hes. Sc. 265, which others refer to καταπίπτω, but cf. προσπτήσσω.

†Καταπτήτην, 3 dual 2 aor. of καταπτήσσω, II.

Καταπτίσσω, f. -ισω, [ζ] (κατά, πτίσσω) to grind to powder, Plut.

Καταπτόω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (κατά, πτόω) to frighten, Geop.

Κατάπτομαι, Ion. for καθάπτομαι, Hdt.

Κατάπνυστος, on, also ἡ, on Anacr. 120, (καταπνύς) spat upon, to be spat upon, hence abominable, ὅστις in

Anac. i. c., then in Aesch. Eum. 66 etc.: also in prose, as Dem. 236, 22, etc. Adv. -τως.

Καταπνύχης, ἐς, (κατά, πνύχῃ) full of folds, with ample folds, Theocr. 15, 34.

Καταπνύω, f. -ύσω, (κατά, πνύω) to spit upon or at, esp. as a mark of abhorrence or contempt, Ar. Ran. 1179, absol.; but usu. c. gen., as Dem. 295, 8, [ὑω, ὕω]

Κατάπτωμα, ατος, τό, (καταπίπτω) a ruin, LXX.

Κατάπτωσις, εως, ἡ, (καταπίπτω) a falling down, a fall, LXX.

Καταπύσσω, (κατά, πύσσω) to stoop, crouch or cower down from fear, like καταπήσσω, II. 4, 224, 340, etc.

Κατάπυτος, on, (καταπίπτω) fallen down, ruined.

Καταπυχεύω, (κατά, πτωχεύω) to reduce to beggary, beggar, Plut. Pass. to be or become beggared, τυχαι καταπυχευμένοι, beggary, Dion. H.

Καταπυέω, ὦ,=sq., dub.

Καταπύζω, f. -ισω, to be or act like a καταπύγων.

Κατύπυγος, on, v. sub καταπύγων.

Καταπυόσυνη, ης, ἡ, unnatural lust, in genl. lewdness, Cratin. Drap. 4, Ar. Nub. 1023.

Καταπυόσυνος, ἡ, on,=sq., C. s. tin. Chir. 4, but v. Meineke.

Καταπύγων, ονος, ὁ, ἡ, neut. -πύγων, and poet. -γών, ὄνος, ὁ, (κατά, πύγῃ)—given to unnatural lust, in genl. lewd, first in Sophron, then in Ar. Eq. 639, Thesm. 200. The oblique cases with the short vowel ονος, etc., are held to be the right forms, Lob. Phryn. 195.—Irreg. compar. γυνώτερος, Ar. Lys. 776; ap. Ath. 281 E, and in Sophron καταπυρότερος, as if from κατάπνυγος, cf. ἐπιλήσμων.

Καταπύθω, f. -ύσω, (κατά, πύθω) to make rotten, corrupt, H. Hom. Ar. 371. Pass. to become rotten, rot, II. 23, 328.

Καταπύκζω, f. -άσω, (κατά, πυκάζω) to cover over, deck richly.

Κατάπνυκος, on, strengthd. for πυκνός, very thick, Theocr. Ep. 1, 1: as medic. term, very costive, Hipp. Hence

Καταπνυκνών, ὦ, to make very thick, fill or stud thickly with a thing, τι, Polyb.—II. to pile up, get together, e. g. money, Damoc. ap. Ath. 102 A.—III. to make close, full or perfect, Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10, 142. Hence

Καταπνυκνῶσις, εως, ἡ, a making full or perfect, Alciphir.

Καταπνυκτεύω, (κατά, πυκτεύω) to conquer in boxing.

Καταπυρίζω, (κατά, πῦρ) to light, kindle: Theocr. 2, 24 has poet. part. aor. καπυρίσασα, in intrans. signif., wherefor Valck. would read καππυρος εἶσα, v. sq.

Κατύπυρος, on, poet. κάπνυρος, (κατά, πῦρ) on fire, blazing, v. foreg. Καταπυρπολέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (κατά, πυρπολέω) to burn quite up, waste with fire, Ar. Thesm. 243.

Κατύπυρος, on, (κατά, πυρρός) very red, deep red, Diosc.

Καταπυτίσσω, to squirt away.

Καταπύγων, on, gen. ὄνος, (κατά, πύγων) with a long beard, bearded, Diod.

Καταπυλέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (κατά, πωλέω) to sell, Clem. Al.

Καταπυμάζω, (κατά, πυμάζω) to shut close up, Math. Vett.

Κατάρα, ας, ἡ, Ion. -ρη, a curse, κατάρην ποιεσθαι τι, to lay a curse upon one, Hdt. 1 165; διόσυναι τι

κατάρα, Eur. El. 1324. [—, Aesch. Theb. 725, etc.]

Καταραιρημένος, Ion. part. perf. pass. from καθαιρῶ, for καθαρῆμένος, Hdt.

Καταράκτης, on, ὁ,=καταβράκτης Κατάρακτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (καταράσσω, striking against. Adv. -κώς, like a cat aract.

Καταράσσομαι, f. -άσσομαι, Ion. -ήσσομαι, (κατά, ἀράσσει) dep. mid. to cower upon one, esp. evil, κ. ἄλγέα τι, Od. 19, 330. c. acc. rei only, πολλὰ κατάρσσο, he called down much evil, uttered many curses, II. 9, 454; so too c. inf., κατάρσονται δ' ἀπολέσθαι, they pray that he may perish, Theogn. 277: but c. dat. pers. only, to curse one, Hdt. 4, 184, Ar. Ran. 749; and so in N. T. c. acc. pers.—In LXX, we find an aor. pass. κατάρσθην [α], in pass. signif.; and so also part. aor. mid. κατάρσμενος, accursed, LXX, and N. T. [αῖρ Hom., αῖρ Att.] Hence

Καταράσσιος, on, accursed. [αῖρ]

Κατάρσας, εως, ἡ, a cursing, LXX

Κατάρσσω, Att. -ττω, f. -ξω, (κατά, ἄρσσω) to dash down, break in pieces Hippon. 23: to drive headlong, ἐς τόπον, Hdt. 9, 69.—II. intrans. to fall down, fall headlong, Clearch. ap. Ath. 393 B, and Polyb.

Κατάρστος, on, (καταράσσομαι) as cursed, abominable, first in Soph. O. T. 1345. [Ep. —, Att. —, Herm. Soph. I. c., Seidl. Dochn. p. 71.]

Κατάρβυλος, on, (κατά, ἀρβύλη) reaching down to the shoes, like πόδης, χλαίνα κ., Soph. Fr. 559.

Καταρύω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (κατά, ἄρυω) to leave unemployed or idle, κ. χεῖρας, Eur. Phoen. 753: κ. τοὺς καιρούς, to miss the opportunities, Polyb.: κ. τὴν γῆν, to make the ground barren, N. T.—II. to make useless, void, abolish, N. T.: hence also to set free, τινὰ ἀπὸ τιῶνος, N. T.

Καταρύζω, f. -ισω, (κατά, ἄρζω) to make to tarry, οὐ καταρύζει πόδα, Aesch. Theb. 374, as Herm. would read for the unmeaning οὐκ ἀπαρτίζει πόδα.

Κατάρχημα, ατος, τό, (καταρχομαι) only used in plur., τὰ κατάρχηματα, that wherewith the sacrifice was begun and the victim hallowed, prob. the οὐλοχύται, Eur. I. T. 244: cf. κατάρχομαι I. 2.—II. the purifications made by such offerings, Plut. Thes. 21.

Κατάρυθρος, on, (κατά, ἄρυνος) covered with silver, Callix. ap. Ath. 199 D. Hence

Καταρύθρω, ὦ, to cover with silver, silver over, Hdt. 1, 98.—II. to buy or bribe with silver, Soph. Ant. 1077.

Κατάρδεντος, on, wetted, drenched, from

Καταρδένω, =κατάρδω, to wet, drench.

Κατάρδω, (κατά, ἄρδω) to wet, drench, water, κ. τὴν γῆν, Antiph. Thamy. 1: metaph.=Lat. imbuiere esp. to besprinkle with praise, Ar. Ach. 658.

Καταρέζω,=καταβρέζω.

Καταρέομαι or καταρέωμαι, [on for καταράομαι, Hdt. 2, 39.

Κατάρης ἄνεμος, ὁ, a wind rushing from above, Alcae. et Sapph. ap. Eu. stath. 603, 35. (Prob. from καταρῆν γνυμι: others write κατάρτης from καταρῶ.)

Καταρῶ, ὦ, (κατά ἄρθρω) a joint.

Καταρτηγλός, ἡ, ὄν, (κατά, ριγέω) making one shudder, horrible, opp. τ. φίλος, Od. 14, 226. [where we have [κατᾶ—in arsis.]

Κατάρθιμεν, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (κατά, ἀρ-
θμῶ) to count or reckon among, μετὰ
τῶν, Eur. Tro. 872, ἐν τισί, Plat.
Polit. 266 A: to count up, Plat. Symp.
215 A; and so mid., Id. Phil. 27 B,
etc. Hence

Κατάρθιμους, εως, ἡ, a computa-
tion, M. Anton.: and

Κατάρθιμεν, verb. adj., one must
count among or up, Philo.

Καταρίπτω,=καταβρίπτω.

Καταρίστω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (κατά,
ἀριστώ) to spend or squander in break-
fast: in genl. to squander away, An-
tipho ep. Ath. 423 A.

Καταρίστεύω, strengthd. for ἀρι-
στεύω.

Καταρκέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, *strengthd.
for ἄρκεω, to be fully sufficient, Hdt. 1,
32.

Καταρκτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (κατάρχω) be-
longing to or fitted for beginning, pri-
mary, Plut.

Καταρμόζω, Ion. for καθαρ., Hdt.

Καταρνομαι, dep. c. fut. mid. and
aor. pass., strengthd. for ἀρνομαι, to
deny stoutly, foll. by μή, c. inf., Soph.
Ant. 442.

Κατάρω, ὦ, fut. καταρόσω, (κατά,
ἀρώ) to plough up, till, την γῆν, Ar.
Av. 582.—II. metaph. to generate.

Καταρᾶν, ἡ, ἡς, ἡ, (καταρᾶν) a
rent: a tearing, πέπλον, Lyc.

Καταρᾶνιμι, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (κατά,
δαυμιέ) to lose, miss from careles-
sness or idleness, Xen. Hell. 6, 2, 39,
Dem. 765, 13: hence pass., τὰ κατερ-
δαυμιμένα, things thoughtlessly lost
or thrown away, Dem. 42, 14.—II. intr.
to be very careless or idle, καταρᾶν-
υσαντες ὑπερίουσι, they stay be-
hind through carelessness, Xen. Mem.
3, 5, 13.

Καταρᾶνω, (κατά, ρᾶνω) to be-
sprinkle, bedrop, wet, Diod.

Καταρᾶκώ, ὦ, (κατά, ρᾶκώ) to
atter, tear into shreds or tatters: part.
s. pass., κατερᾶκόμενος, in rags or
tatters, Soph. Tr. 1103.

Καταρᾶκτηρ, ἡρος, ὅ, a render,
sarer, destroyer, Lyc.

Καταρᾶκτης, ου, (καταρᾶννυμι)
strictly as adj., broken, rushing down,
δός, broken or steep ground, Soph.
J. C. 1590; κ. ὄμβρος, Strab.—II.
su. as subst., ὁ κ., a broken fall of
water, a waterfall, Lat. *catacacta*, first

Strab. τὸ ὕψος and ὁ μικρός, name
of two waterfalls in the Nile on the
orders of Aethiopia; though Hdt. 7,
6 has Καταρᾶκτης, the *Catacractes*,
is the name of a river in Phrygia.—

a sort of trap-door, Plut., called by
ivy porta *catacacta* (cf. eq., and *κατα-
κτακτός*); but in Dion. H., the bolt of
ich a door: in canals, a sluice.—3.
bird of prey, so called from rushing
upon its prey, Soph. Fr. 344,
11.

Καταρᾶκτός, ἡ, ὄν,=foreg., κ. θύ-
α, a trap-door, Plut.

Καταρᾶντιζω, f. -ίζω,=καταρᾶν-
αι, Joseph.

Καταρᾶπτω, f. -ψω, (κατά, ῥᾶπτω)
stitch up, to cover over, τινί, with u
ing, Hdt. 2, 96: metaph. to plot, de-
se, compass, κ. μόρον τινί, Aesch.
u. 26, cf. ῥᾶπτω. Hence

Καταρᾶψις, ἡς, ἡ, a seam, suture,
edic.: and

Καταρᾶψος, ου, sewn together, patch-
u, Luc.

Καταρᾶψιδέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (κατά,
ψιδέω) to chatter, prattle, spout like
δαψιδός, talk loud and long.

Καταρᾶξω, f. -ξω, (κατά, ῥέξω) to
ake lie down, esp. to pat with the hand,
one does a dog to make him lie

down, hence in genl. to stroke, fondle,
like Lat. *mulcere*, in Hom. usu. *χειρὶ
δὲ μιν κατέρεξε*: also *καθρέζουσα*,
Ep. for *καταρᾶζουσα*, Il. 5, 424.

Καταρᾶμεν, (κατά, ῥεμβεύω)
to lead astray, LXX.

Καταρᾶπής, ἐς, sloped downwards:
from

Καταρᾶπεω, f. -ψω, (κατά, ῥέπω) to
sink down, hang downwards or to one
side, Hipp.—II. trans. to make to fall
down, push down, Soph. Ant. 1158, cf.
ἐπὶ ῥέπω.

Καταρᾶω, f. -ρεύσομαι and -ῥνῶ-
σομαι; pf. -ῑρήνκα. To flow down,
Il. 4, 149; 5, 870, and oft. in tmesis:
c. dat., κ. τινί, to run down or drop
with a thing, e. g. φόνω, Eur. Tro.
16: metaph. to rush down, Ar. Ach.
26.—2. to fall or slip down, Ar. Pac.
146; esp. in part. aor. pass. *καταρᾶ-
νεις*, fallen, lb. 71.—3. to fall away,
come to naught, *περὶ αὐτὰ κ.*, Dem.
21, 4.—4. κ. εἰς τινα, to come to, fall
to the lot of, Theocr. 1, 5, Bion 1, 55.—

II. trans. to overflow, wet, drench; usu.
in pass. to be wet or dripping with a
thing, τινί, Plut., and Luc.

Καταρᾶννυμι, f. -ρήξω, (κατά,
ῥήννυμι) to break down, κ. γέφυραν,
Hdt. 4, 201: so in pass., *κρηνοὶ κα-
ταρᾶννύμενοι*, Id. 7, 23; but, *καταρᾶ-
ννύσθαι ἐπὶ γῆν*, to be thrown down
and broken, Id. 3, 111.—2. to tear in
pieces, rend, hence, in mid. *καταρᾶν-
ξαντο τοὺς καθύνας*, they rent their
coats, Id. 8, 99.—3. in Soph. Ant. 675,
τροπὰς καταρᾶννυσι (sc. *ἡ ἀναρχία*),
breaks up armies and turns them to
flight.—B. pass., esp. in aor. *κατερᾶ-
δάνν [α]*, to fall or rush down, of
storms, waterfalls, etc.: and so to
break or burst out, *χειμῶν κατερᾶνν*,
Hdt. 1, 87; so of tears, Eur. Alc.
1068; and so, *πόλεμος κ.*, Ar. Eq.
644, cf. Ach. 528.—2. as medic. term,
to have a violent discharge, suffer from
diarrhoea, Hipp.; also of tumors, to
break or burst, Id.: v. Foëss. Oecon.
Hence

Καταρᾶννικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to
or fitted for breaking: as medic. term,
promoting discharge, purgative, Hipp.,
cf. foreg. fin.

Καταρᾶννεις, εως, ἡ, (καταρᾶννυ-
μι) a breaking down: a falling or rush-
ing down, esp. as medic. term, κ. τῆς
κοιλίας, a violent diarrhoea, Hipp., v.
καταρᾶννις fin.

Καταρᾶννις, εως, ἡ, (καταρᾶννῃ-
ναι, κατεπείν) an accusation.

Καταρᾶννισσω,=καταρᾶννυμι.

Καταρᾶνντορεν, to talk down, over-
come by rhetoric or by speaking, τινί,
Plut.—II. to declaim against, τινός.

Καταρᾶννέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (κατά, ῥε-
γέω) to shudder at, c. inf., Ap. Rh.

Καταρᾶννις, ου, (κατά, ῥίζα) having
roots, planted, Theophr. Hence

Καταρᾶννιζω, ὦ, to make rooted, plant
firmly, Plat. Tim. 73 B, 76 C.

Καταρᾶννός, ὦ, (κατά, ῥύνω) to
make shrivel up: pass. to shrivel or
wither up.

Καταρᾶννίω or -έω, ὦ, (κατά, ῥύνέω,
ῥύνω) to file down, polish, refine: me-
taph., *κατερᾶννιζόμενον τι λέγειν*, Ar.
Ran. 901; so too of men, *ἐν κατερᾶ-
ννιζόμενος*, well-practised, well-train-
ed, Aesch. Supp. 747, nisi leg. -ουμέ-
νους, from sq.

Καταρᾶννός, ὦ, (κατά, ῥύνος) to
cover or furnish with a shield, ap.
Hesych., v. foreg.

Καταρᾶννίτω, f. -ίσω, and *καταρᾶ-
ννιτέω*, ὦ, f. -ήσω,=sq.

Καταρᾶννίω, (κατά, ῥίπτω) to throw
down, overthrow, Aesch. Ag. 884.—2.

to despise, Diod. 3, 15.—3. to depress
Luc. Hist. Scrib. 7.

Κατάρβος, -ῖνος, ὅ, ἡ, (κατά, ῥίν'
with a hanging or curved nose.

Κατάρβος, ἡς, ἡ, also *κατάρβος*,
ας, (κατάρβος) a flowing down, Aesch.
—II.=καταρᾶος II., Plut.

Κατάρβιζω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, to throw
hurting down, Nonn.

Κατάρβιζομαι, f. -ίζομαι, dep. mid.
(κατάρβος) to have a catarrh, Diosc.

Κατάρδοικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to ca-
tarrh, Hipp.: and

Κατάρδοιτικός, ἡ, ὄν,=foreg.: from
Κατάρδος, ου, contr. -ῖνος, ουν,
(κατάρβος) a flowing down, Philostr.

—II. as subst., ὁ κ., a running down
a settling of morbid matter in some par-
ticular part: a run running from the
head, a catarrh, rheum, Hipp., cf. Foëss.
Oecon.: when the running is at the
nose, it was called *κόρυς*: when it
goes to the throat and occasions
hoarseness, *βράγχος*: when the uvu-
la is inflamed, *σταφυλή*: when the
glands of the throat swell, *ἀντιώδεις*.

Κατάρδοττα, ας, ἡ, inclination or
tendency downwards, Hipp.: from
Κατάρδοτος, ου, (κατάρβος) in
climbing downwards, Hipp.: hence de-
creasing, slackening, Galen.

Κατάρδοσάνω, and -έω, ὦ, to gulp
or swallow down, Hipp.

Καταρᾶσδης, ες, (κατάρβος, εἶδος)
like a catarrh, subject thereto, Hipp.

Καταρᾶνναι, inf. aor. 2 pass. of
καταρᾶω.

Καταρᾶννεις, ες, (καταρᾶω) flowing
down, falling away, Soph. Ant. 1010.

Καταρᾶννιζω, f. -ίζω, (κατά, ῥνθ-
ιζω) to bring into a suitable form, bring
into rhythm, harmony, or order, Longin.

Καταρᾶννιμος, ου, (κατά, ῥνθιμος)
very symmetrical or rhythmical, Longin.

Καταρᾶννις, (κατά, ῥνπᾶνω) to
dirt, defile, Isocr. 245 D, and Plat.

Καταρᾶννός, ὦ,=foreg.

Καταρᾶνντος, ου, (καταρᾶω) bathed
from above, overflowed, watered, κῆτος,
Eur. El. 777; also, κ. χυόν, Id. Andr.
215.—II. carried down by water: hence
formed by depositions from water, allu-
vial, of the Delta, Hdt. 2, 15.

Καταρᾶννός, ὦ, f. -ήσω, Ion. for
καταρᾶννός, to fear, dread, c. acc.,
Hdt. 1, 34, 80, etc.; also, ὕπερ τινός,
7, 178; absol. 8, 75.

Καταρᾶννός, ὡς, ὅ, ἡ, (καταρᾶν-
νυμι) jagged, steep, like ἀπόρρυς, κ
πέτρα, Soph. Phil. 937.

Καταρᾶσι, εως, ἡ, (καταρᾶω) an ar-
rival, landing: a landing-place, Thuc.
4, 26.

Καταρᾶσι, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (κατά, ὑπᾶνω,
to hang over or upon: to fasten, or ad-
just fitly: hence *χρῆμα κατηρᾶννός*,
a well-adjusted or convenient thing,
Hdt. 3, 80; so too, *κατηρᾶννός* λέγειν,
to speak sensibly, Hipp. 399, 7
cf. p. 984 F: but in Hdt. 9, 66, *κατηρᾶ-
ννός* now stands, and so Dind
would read with Stephens in the
other places: cf. *καταρᾶννός* and *κα-
ταρᾶννός*. Hence

Καταρᾶσις, εως, ἡ, a hanging upon,
dub.

Καταρᾶσις, ας, ἡ,=καταρᾶννός.

Καταρᾶννός, f. -ίζω, (κατά, ἀρᾶννός)
to adjust or put in order again, restore,
ἐς τὸ πᾶν, Hdt. 5, 106: to settle by act-
ing as mediator, reform, Id. 5, 28, cf.
καταρᾶννός: to repair, refit, κῆτος,
Polyb.: to set a broken bone, Medic.
—II. in genl. to prepare, train, or fur-
nish thoroughly, N. T. Cf. *καταρᾶννός*.

Κατάρτιον, ου, τό, a mast, Clem.
Al.

Κατάρτιος, εως, ἡ, (καταρᾶννός) as

adjusting, restoring: a preparing, training, Plut.

Καταρτισμός, οὔ, ὁ,=κατάρτισις esp. *the setting of a bone, Galen.*

Καταρτιστής, ἥρος, ὁ, (καταρτίζω) *one who adjusts: esp. a mediator, reformer, Hdt. 4, 161; 5, 28.*

Κατάρτισις, εὖς, ἡ, *a preparing, training, Plut.: from*

Κατάρτω, f. -ῶσω, (κατά, ἄρτων) *to prepare, dress, strictly of food: in genl. to arrange, adjust, put in order, finish, complete, Soph. O. C. 71: freq. in pass., to be prepared, arranged, trained, furnished, ready, καταρτίζεται νόος ἀνδρός, Solon 14, 11: ἵππον χαλινῷ καταρτίζει, a horse broken in or trained by the bit, Soph. Ant. 478.—III. κατηρτυκώς, part. perf. act. with intrans. signf., brought to order, thoroughly furnished, complete, used of horses which have lost their foals-teeth and are full-grown, Hesych., and A. B.: hence metaph. of men, having finished all, Aesch. Eum. 473: also c. gen., κ. πόνων, having come to an end of the toils (of training), Eur. Aeol. 19. [ῶ]*

Κατάρτος, ον,=κατάρτυτος, Eur. Tro. 1067.

Καταρχαιρεσιάζω, f. -ῶσω, (κατά, ἀρχαιρεσιάζω) *to beat in an election, esp. by unfair means, τινά, Plut.*

Καταρχή, adv. for κατ' ἀρχάς, *in the beginning, at the first, also τὸ καταρχάς, Dem.*

Καταρχή, ἥς, ἡ, *a beginning, Polyb.—II. in plur. firstlings, first-fruits, the offering thereof.*

Κατάρχω, f. -ῶω, (κατά, ἄρχω) *to make beginning of a thing, c. gen., e. g. τῆς μάχης, Aesch. Pers. 351; ὁδοῦ κатарχε, lead the way, Soph. O. C. 1019; so too in mid., Eur. Phoen. 540: also c. acc., to begin a thing, κ. τὸν λόγον, Plat. Euthyd. 283 E; and c. in mid., c. acc., Eur. Or. 960: c. part., Xen. Cyr. 1, 4, 4: absol., Plat. Symp. 177 E, and in mid., Eur. H. F. 750.—2. in mid. esp. κατάρχομαι, in religious signf., to begin the sacrificial ceremonies, Νέστωρ χέρνιβά τ' οὐλοχίτας τε κатарχετο, Nestor began (the sacrifice) with the washing of hands and sprinkling the barley on the victim's head, Od. 3, 445 (nowhere else in Hom.): later, c. gen., κ. τοῦ λεπείου, strictly, to make a beginning of the victim, i. e. consecrate him for sacrifice by cutting off the hair of his forehead, Hdt. 2, 45, Ar. Av. 959, cf. Eur. Alc. 74, El. 800: hence to sacrifice, slay, like Lat. immolare, Eur. El. 1222, and simply to strike (as if in plur.), Plut.; so too, σκντάλῃ λαβὼν μου κατάρχεσθαι, he took a stick and began the sacrifice with me, Luc. Somn. 3.—3. to lead the choral dance in honour of any one, hence to celebrate, honour, c. acc. Eur. Andr. 1199: cf. Valck. Phoen. 543, 576.—II. to rule, govern, c. gen., Alciphri; c. acc., Diod.*

Κατάρκαρος, ον, (κατά, σάρξ) *very fleshy, plump, fat, Alciphri. Hence*

Κατασάρκω, ὦ, *to make fleshy or fleshy, bury in flesh, Eccl.*

Κατασάρω, ὦ, (κατά, σαρῶ) *to sweep down or away, Euseb.*

Κατασάττω, f. -ῶω, (κατά, σάττω) *to press or stamp tight down, Theophr.*

Κατασβέννυμι, also -νύω, f. -σβένσω, (κατά, σβέννυμι) *to put out, quench, Lat. extinguere, πῦρ, Il. 21, 381; metaph. κ. θάλασσαν, to dry up the sea, Aesch. Ag. 958; κ. βοῆν, ἐρίν, to quash, put down noise and strife, Soph. Aj. 1149, O. C. 422, cf. Critias 9, 40. Pass. c. aor. act. ἀτέσθην, and pf.*

κατεβηκα, *to go out, be quenched, Hdt. 4, 5, Aesch. Ag. 888. Hence*

Κατάβεσις, εὖς, ἡ, *a putting out, Dio C.*

Καταβολή, ὦ, (κατά, ἀσβολή) *to turn to ashes: Theophr. 2, 76: metaph.*

Κατάσεισις, εὖς, ἡ, *a shaking violently, concussion, Hipp.: from*

Κατασειώ, f. -σειώ, pf. -σέσεικα, Philen. p. 388 (κατά, σειώ). *To shake down, throw down, Thuc. 2, 76: metaph. to make one drunk, Menand. p. 4, ubi v. Meineke, cf. Casaub. Athen. 431 C: κατασειεὶν τινί (sc. τὴν χεῖρα), to shake the hand at any one, beckon to him as a sign for silence, Xen. Cyr. 5, 4, 4: also κ. τῇ χεῖρ, to beckon with the hand, Polyb.*

†Κατασίσπα, perf. act. intr. from κατασῆπα, Ar. Plut. 1035.

Κατασένομαι, as pass., (κατά, σένω) *to rush down or back into, c. acc., κύμα κατέσσυτο βέεθρα, Il. 21, 382: absol. to rush down, Q. Sm.*

Κατασῆθω, (κατά, σῆθω) *to strain through a sieve, Hipp.*

Κατασημαίνω, f. -ἰνῶ, (κατά, σημαίνω) *to mark, sign and seal, Lat. ob-signare, Plat. Legg. 756 E, 937 B, in pass. Mid. to seal up, so as to preserve, Ar. Fr. 95, and Plat. Hence*

Κατασημαντικός, ῆ, ὄν, *marking distinctly, Longin.*

Κατασῆπω, (κατά, σῆπω) *to make rotten, let rot, Xen. Cyr. 8, 2, 22. Pass. c. pf. act. κατασέπτω, to grow rotten, rot away, Il. 19, 27 (in tmesis), Ar. Plut. 1035, and Plat.*

Κατασθενέω, ὦ, f. -ῆσω, (κατά, ἀσθενέω) *to weaken, Anth.*

Κατασθμαίνω, (κατά, ἰσθμαίνω) *to rant or struggle against, ἵππος κατασθμαίνων χαλινῶν, Aesch. Theb. 393.*

Κατασιγάζω, f. -ῶσω, (κατά, σιγάζω) *to make silent, calm, Arist. H. A. Hence*

Κατασιγαστέος, ἑα, ἔον, verb. adj., *to be silenced, Clem. A.*

Κατασιγῶ, ῶ, f. -ῆσω, (κατά, σιγῶ) *to become silent, Plat. Phaed. 107 A.—II.=foreg.*

Κατασιδνρῶ, ὦ, (κατά, σιδνρῶ) *to plate or strengthen with iron, Diod.*

Κατασικελίζω, (κατά, Σικελός) *τυρόν, to Sicilise the cheese (in allusion to the speculations of Laches in Sicily), Ar. Vesp. 911.*

Κατασιλλαίνω, (κατά, σιλλαίνω) *to mock at, Hipp.*

Κατσίμορος, ον,=σιμός.

Κατασινάζω,=sq., v. sub σινάζω.

Κατασίνωμαι, dep.: *to hurt much.*

[I]

Κατασιτέομαι, f. -ῆσομαι, (κατά, σιτέω) *dep. mid., to eat up, feed on, c. acc., Hdt. 1, 216.*

Κατασιπῶ, ὦ, f. -ῆσω, (κατά, σιωπῶ) *to be silent about a thing, περί τινος (cf. σιωπητέον), πρόσ τι, Dem. 1035, 7: but also c. acc. rei, to keep silent, pass over, hence pass., to be past over, Isocr. 45 E.—II. trans., to make silent, silence, c. acc. pers., Xen. Hell. 5, 4, 7; so too in mid., lb. 2, 4, 20, and Polyb. Hence*

Κατασιωπητέον, verb. adj., *one must be silent, περί τινος, Isocr. 252 D.*

Κατασκαίρω, (κατά, σκαίρω) *to bound up and down, Opp.*

Κατασκάπτω, (κατά, σκάπτω) *to dig under, c. acc., Theophr.—II. esp. to dig down, ruin, destroy utterly, οἰκία, ἄστρ, Hdt. 6, 72; 7, 156; so too freq. in Att., as Aesch. Ag. 525, Soph. O. C. 1421.*

Κατασκήρῶ, ὦ, f. -ῆσω, (κατά, σκαρῶ) *to tear τινί τι, Ath.*

Κατασκήφω, ῆς, ἡ, (κατακνέπτω; *a digging under or down: a razing to the ground, ruining, Trag.—II. in plur. burial, Aesch. Theb. 1008: also a grave, Soph. Ant. 920.*

Κατασκήφω, ἑς, (κατασκάπτω) *duo, under or down: κ. οἰκίαις, i. e. the grave, Soph. Ant. 819.*

Κατασκεδάννυμι and -νύω, fut. -σκεδάσω, (κατά, σκεδάννυμι) *to strew scatter, pour upon or over, Lat. offundere, τι κατά τινος, Ar. Av. 536, also τι τινος, which is the usu. construct, as κ. ἰμίδας τινός, to empty pots upon one, Dem. 1257, 17, cf. Antiphr. Alipt. 1: freq. metaph., κατασκ. ὕβριν τι νός, to pour abuse upon one, Plut., cf. καταγνῆσθαι, and Piers. Moer. p. 216 κ. ὅμην τινός, to spread a report against one, Plat. Apol. 18 C, cf. Lys. 118, 14: also in mid., Xen. An. 7, 3 32.—II. to disperse, rout: also to refute*

Κατασκελετώνω, (κατά, σκελετώνω) *to make quite dry, reduce to a skeleton pass., to become so, Isocr. Antid. § 287.*

Κατασκελετώνω, ὦ,=foreg.

Κατασκελῆς, ἑς, dry, thin, of a writer's style, Dion. H.: from

Κατασκελλῶ, (κατά, σκέλλω) *to make quite dry, dry up, like κατασκελετώνω: pass. to be or become quite dry, to wither or pine away, Aesch. Fr. 480; so too perf. act. κατέσκληκα, intr. in Galen., and Philostr.*

Κατασκεπάω, (κατά, σκεπάω) *to cover up, Joseph.*

Κατασκεπτόμαι, a late form,=κατασκοπεύω, q. v.

Κατασκεπῶ,=κατασκεπάω, Anth.

Κατασκευάζω, f. -ῶσω, (κατά, σκενάζω) *to prepare, furnish, adorn fully with a thing, τινί, Hdt. 2, 44; 8, 33: to equip again, Id. 2, 121, 4.—2. to get ready, make, build, γέρονται, Id. 1, 186: mid. to build one's self a house, and settle in it, opp. to ἀνασκευάζομαι, Thuc. 2, 17, cf. κατασκευή—hence in various relations, κ. δημοκρατίαν, Xen. Hell. 2, 3, 36, συμποσίον, Plat. Rep. 363 C:—in pass. to be furnished, provided with a thing, οἷς ἡ χώρα κ. Thuc. 6, 91:—also to put a person or thing in a certain state, make it so and so, esp. with a notion of doing it by fraud, κ. διαθήκην φευδῆ, Dem. 1051, 12; κ. τινά παρόντων, to represent him as drunken, Id. 1261, 23: of arguments, to support or prove by argument, opp. to ἀνατείνω, Arist. Rhet. 1: to construct, invent, e. g. κατασκ. πρόφασις.—B. mid., κατασκευάζομαι, to prepare one's self, be ready for doing, followed by ὡς and partic. fut., Xen. An. 3, 2, 24, cf. ὡς C. I. 1.*

Κατασκευάσειω, desiderat. of κατασκευάζω, *to wish to arrange or make, dub. I., Xen. Hell. 2, 3, 36: v. foreg.*

Κατασκευάσμα, ατος, τό, (κατασκευάζω) *that which is prepared or made, esp. a building, dwelling or a part thereof, Polyb.: in plur. engines of war, Id.: in genl. any work, Diod.—II. a contrivance, device, invention, Arist. Pol.*

Κατασκευασμός, οὔ, ὁ,=foreg., esp. a contrivance, Dem. 705, 3.

Κατασκευαστέον, verb. adj., *one must prepare, make, etc., Plat. Legg. 964 D.*

Κατασκευαστής, οὔ, ὁ, (κατασκευάζω) *one who prepares, makes, etc. Hence*

Κατασκευαστικός, ῆ, ὄν, *fitted for preparing, making or establishing, e. gen., Arist. Virt.: in logic, construct ive, opp. to destructive (ἀνασκευαστικός), Id. Org. Adv. λόγ. Id.*

Κατασκευαστός, ῆ, ὄν, (κατασκευάζω) *prepared or made by art, artificia-*

Dion. H. : set up for the nonce, suborned, Arist. Oecon. Adv. -ω.

Κατασκευή, ἡς, ἡ, any artificial preparation or equipment, furniture, Lat. apparatus : in genl. any kind of furniture that is fixed or lasting, opp. to what is moveable or temporary (πασκευή), hence a building, Thuc. 1, 0, ubi v. Arnold : but also like πασκευή, for any furniture, as the baggage of an army, Hdt. 9, 82, cf. Thuc. 4, 46 : metaph. κ. τοῦ πολέμου, Thuc. 5.—II. the state, condition, constitution of a thing, βίου, Eur. Supp. 214 ; νυχῆς, σώματος, Plat.—III. a preparation, making, esp. the composition of a book, Polyb. : arrangement, order, skill, I.—2. in logic, constructive reasoning, opp. to destructive (ἀνασκευή), Dion. f.

Κατάσκειν, εως, ἡ, (κατασκέπτω) a viewing carefully, examination, trab.

Κατασκέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (κατά, ἰσκέω) practise very much : part. pf. pass. ζητησκήμενος, regular or ascetic, Plat. Κατασκρῶ, ὦ, f. -ήσω, =sq., hence κ. κατασκρῆσαι in Xen. An. 3, 4, 32, c. : also in mid., Plat. Rep. 614 E. Κατασκρῶ, ὦ, (κατά, σκρῶ) to trench one's camp or tent, take up one's quarters, encamp, εἰς τόπον or ἐν τόπῳ, Xen. Cyr. 4, 5, 39 ; 6, 2, 2 : in ml. to rest, settle, N. T. Hence Κατασκρῶμαι, ατος, τό, a covering, il, Aesch. Cho. 999.

Κατασκρῶσις, εως, ἡ, a pitching tents, encamping, taking up one's quarters, καλεῖν τινα ἐπὶ κατασκήρῳ, Polyb. : hence—2. a place in which one takes up quarters ; of birds, nest, N. T.

Κατασκήπτω, f. -ψω, (κατά, σκήπτω) to throw one's self upon, rush down fall upon, usu. like ἀποσκήπτω, of lightning, storms, etc., κ. εἰς τόπον, Ht. 8, 65 : also of wrath, sudden kindness, etc. ; ἡ μὲν τις κατέσκηψε ἢ οἰς τινα, Hdt. 7, 134, 137 : neither also c. acc., κ. τινα, to fall upon, attack, is dub., v. Elmsl. Med.

—II. λυαῖς κ. to storm or importune with prayers, Soph. O. C. 1011, ἐπισκήπτω.—III. absol. to break off, go forth, App. : κ. εἰς τέλος, to go to an issue, Dion. H. Hence

Κατάσκηψις, εως, ἡ, a sudden attack, esp. of sickness, Diosc.

Κατασκιάω, f. -άσω, (κατά, σκιάω) overshadow, cover, κατὰ δ' ἔσκιασαν ἑξέσσι Τιτῆσιν, Hes. Th. 716 : hence, κόνει κατασκιάζειν τινα, to cover one, Soph. O. C. 406, cf. Eur. 1142.

Κατασκιάω, poet. for κατασκιάω, 12, 436.

Κατασκέδανναι, poet. as pass. of κατασκέδανναι, q. v.

Κατάσκιος, ον, (κατά, σκιά) shaded, dry, covered with something, τινα, Op. 511, Hdt. 2, 138 : later also ἄς, Anth., cf. Schäf. Mel. p. 138. I. trans. overshadowing, Aesch. Prob. 384, Ar. Ach. 965.

Κατασκήρῶ, ὦ, (κατά, σκήρῶ) to make hard or dry : pass. to become LXX.

Κατασκήρῶ, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (κατά, σκήρῶ) to leap down from, τοῦ βήρος, Plat.—II. to jump upon, hence result, Lat. insultare, τινός.

Κατάσκληρος, (κατά, σκληρός) very hard, Philo. Hence

Κατασκληρύνω, (κατά, σκληρύνω) to make very hard : pass. to become so, Sophr.

Κατασκόπευσις, εως, ἡ, a viewing, viewing. from

Κατασκοπεύω, =sq., LXX.

Κατασκοπέω, ὦ, f. -σκέφωμαι : εor. -εσκενύμην, (κατά, σκοπέω) to view closely, spy out, Eur. Hel. 1607 : to reconnoitre, Xen. Cyr. 7, 1, 39 : also in mid., Id. Mem. 2, 1, 22.

Κατασκοπὴ, ἡς, ἡ, a viewing closely, spying, πέμπειν τινα εἰς κατασκοπῆν, Soph. Phil. 45, ἐπὶ κατασκοπῇ, Xen. Cyr. 6, 2, 9.

Κατασκοπήσις, εως, ἡ, =foreg.

Κατασκοπία, ας, ἡ, pecul. fem. of κατάσκοπος, epithet of Venus, Paus. 2, 32, 3.

Κατασκοπικός, ἡ, ὄν, fitted for spying, νυῖς κ., Lat. navis speculatoria, a look-out ship : from

Κατάσκοπος, ον, viewing closely, spying, exploring : usu. as subst., a scout, spy, Hdt. 1, 100, etc.

Κατασκορρίζω, f. -ίζω, (κατά, σκορπίζω) to scatter abroad, Diod.

Κατασκοτίζω, f. -σω, (κατά, σκοτίζω) to veil in darkness, Galea.

Κατασκυρῶ, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (κατά, σκυρῶ) to look stern and sour, LXX.

Κατασκυρῶμαι, ὦ, f. -ήσω, =foreg. Κατασκυλέω, (κατά, σκυλεύω) to take as booty.

Κατασκύλλω, (κατά, σκύλλω) to tear in pieces, Clem. Al.

Κατασκώπτω, fut. -σκώφωμαι, to make jokes upon, τινα, Hdt. 2, 173 ; usu. in bad sense, to jeer or mock, Id. 3, 37, 151.

Κατασμικρίζω, f. -ίζω, =κατασμικρύνω.

Κατασμικρολογέω, ὦ, (κατά, σμικρολογέω) to speak disparagingly of, to accuse as niggardly, τὴν φύσιν, Democr. ap. Hipp. p. 1281, 45.

Κατασμικρύνω, f. -νύω, (κατά, σμικρύνω) to lessen, abridge, Luc. Pass., to become less.

Κατάσμυρος, ον, (κατά, σμύρνα) smelling of myrrh, Diosc.

Κατασύνχω, (κατά, σμύχω) to burn with a slow fire, burn up, κατά τε σμύζει πυρὶ νῆας, Il. 9, 649 (653) ; so metaph. of love, Theocr. 3, 17, who also has pass. to smoulder away, 8, 90. [ε]

Κατασύνχω, (κατά, σμύχω) to rub in pieces, bruise, Nic.

Κατασοβαρεύομαι, (κατά, σοβαρεύομαι) dep. : to behave haughtily towards one, τινός, Diog. L.

Κοτασοβέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (κατά, σοβέω) to scare or drive down.

Κατασοφίζομαι, f. -ίζομαι, (κατά, σοφίζω) dep. mid. : to conquer by sophisms or fallacies, to outwit, c. acc., Luc. : but also as pass., to be outwitted, Plut. Hence

Κατασοφισμός, οὔ, ὁ, an outwitting.

Κατασοφιστέω, =κατασοφίζομαι.

Κατασπάζομαι, f. -άσσομαι, (κατά, ἀσπάζομαι) dep. mid., to embrace, esp. to kiss, c. acc., Plut. Coriol. 9, Anton. 85.

Κατασπάθω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (κατά, σπαθῶ) to squander away.

Κατασπάρσσω, Att. -ττω, f. -ξω, (κατά, σπάρσσω) to tear down, pull to pieces, Ar. Eq. 729.

Κατασπαργάνω, ὦ, (κατά, σπαργάνω) to wrap up in swaddling clothes, Philo.

Κατάσπασις, εως, ἡ, (κατασπάω) a pulling or drawing down, Arist. Meteor. 2, 9, 10.

Κατάσπασμα, ατος, τό, (κατασπάω) that which is pulled down in Theophr. H. P. 4, 11, 5, it prob. means an opening in the mouth-piece of a flute, opp. to σύμμιςσις, v. Schneid.—II. a part, Jos. ph.

Κατασπασμός, οὔ, ὁ, =κατάσπασσις Plut.—II. metaph. depression of spirit its, Id.

Κατασπαστικός, ἡ, ὄν, (κατασπασί) fitted for drawing down or forth, c. gen. Diosc.

Κατασπαύλλω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, to leave wantonly, to reveal, wanton, LXX.

Κατασπῶ, ὦ, f. -άσω, (κατά, σπῶ) to draw or pull down, Soph. Fr. 783 κατασπῶν τινα τῶν τριχῶν, to drag one down by the hair, Ar. Lys. 725 : κ. τὰς νῆας, to haul ships down to the sea, set them afloat, Hdt. 1, 164 ; 7, 193 ; κ. σημεία, to pull them down (in token of defeat), Thuc. 1, 63.—II. to draw down or forth, procure, Hipp.—III. to quaff or swallow down, Ar. Eq. 718.—IV. to shorten in pronunciation Lat. correre.

Κατασπείρω, ὦ, f. -άσω, to fold or wind together, φῶς κατασπειραμένον Diog. L. 10, 101, is said to signify light produced.

Κατασπείρω, (κατά, σπείρω) to sow, plant thickly, Soph. Aj. 1005 : metaph. to beget, Eur. H. F. 469.—II. to bestrew, besprinkle, Anth.

Κατάσπεισις, εως, ἡ, a pouring out, esp. of a drink-offering, a bathing, be sprinkling with holy water, Plut.—II. in genl. consecration, hence of the devotion of the Celtic Soldarii, Plut. Sertor. 14, cf. sq., fin. : from

Κατασπένδω, f. -σπείσω, (κατά, σπένδω) to pour as a drink-offering, Lat. libare, κ. χόος, Eur. Or. 1187, absol. to pour drink-offerings, Hdt. 2, 151 : in genl. to pour upon one, τι κατά τινα, Ar. Eq. 1094.—II. to consecrate by pouring wine, etc. upon one, hence in genl. to consecrate, dedicate, τινὶ τι, Polyb.—2. to honour with drink-offerings or oblations, Eur. Or. 1239 : more rarely κ. τινα, to inter one with tears, Anth.—2. κ. ἐαυτόν, to devote one's self, like the Celtic Soldarii, Strab. p. 165, cf. κατάσπεισις.

Κατασπέρχω, f. -ξω, (κατά, σπέρχω) to urge, drive on, τινα τινα, one with a thing, Ar. Ach. 1188, Thuc. 4, 126.

Κατασπένδω, f. -σω, (κατά, σπένδω) to press, urge or hasten on, Aeschin. 63, 18.—II. intr. to make haste, hasten, LXX. Hence

Κατάσπενσις, εως, ἡ, haste.

Κατασπιδάω, f. -άσω, (κατά, σπιδάω) to spot, stain.—II. to come down suddenly upon, as a ship on a sunken rock (σπίλας).

Κατασπλεκύω, ὦ, =σπλεκύω.

Κατασποδέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (κατά, σποδέω) to throw down, strike down, Aesch. Theb. 809, Ar. Thesm. 560.

Κατασπορά, ἄς, ἡ, (κατασπείρω) a sowing.

Κατασπονδάζομαι, dep. c. aor. et perf. pass. : to be earnest or serious about a thing ; and absol. to be very earnest or serious, Hdt. 2, 173, κατεσπονδασμένος ἀνὴρ, Ib. 174.

Κατασπένδομαι, poet. for κατασπένδομαι, Nonn.

Κατάσπεντος, ον, (κατασπένδομαι) rushing down, Nonn.

Κατάσσω, later form for κατάγνυμι, q. v., esp. freq. in Artemid.

Κατασταγμός, οὔ, ὁ, a dropping or running down : from

Καταστάω, f. -ξω, (κατά, στάω) to let fall in drops upon, pour upon, κ. δάκρυα τινα, Eur. Hec. 760, H. F. 934 : in genl., to let drop or fall, shed, Aesch. Fr. 329 : also of a garment. Soph. Fr. 342, cf. χέω.—II. intr. to drop down, drip, trickle, Eur. I. T. 72 : c. dat. et acc., νόσφ κ. πόδα, to leave

one a foot running with a sore, Soph. Phil. 7; κ. ἄφρω, to run down with foam, Eur. Supp. 587.—2. to drop upon, bedew, wet, Soph. Phil. 823, Eur. Hec. 241.

Κατασταθμεύω, (κατά, σταθμεύω) to put into a stable or stall, Strab.

Καταστάμηναι, εως, ἡ, (κατά, στάμην) an examining by rule, Epicur.

Κατασταθμίζω, f. -ισω, (κατά, σταθμίζω) to measure out by weight. Hence Κατασταθμισμός, οὐ, δ, a weighing out, Diosc.

Καταστάλῳ, ὦ, =καταστάζω I. Nonn.

Κατασταλτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (καταστέλλω) fitted for driving back or checking, κ. φάρμακα, Galen.

Κατασταμνίζω, f. -ισω, (κατά, σταμνός) to draw off wine into a smaller vessel (σταμνός), to rack off or bottle it, οἶνος κατασταμνισμένος, wine in bottle, Theophr.; λάγνοι κατασταμνισμένοι, bottles of wine, Nicostr. Hecat. 1.

Κατάστασις, εως, ἡ, (καταστάζω) a dropping down or dripping, Galen.

Καταστασιάω, f. -ίσω, (κατά, στασιάω) to form a counter-party in the state, Plut.—II. c. acc., to disturb, annoy or conquer by forming a counter-party, Diod. Pass. to be beaten by party or faction, Xen. Hell. 1, 6, 4, and Dem. Hence

Καταστάσιαστικός, ἡ, ὄν, factious, Heliod.

Κατάστασις, εως, ἡ, (καθίστημι) trans. a placing, settling, appointing, ordaining, δαιμόνων κ., Eur. Phoen. 1266: an appointment, institution, χορὸν, Aesch. Ag. 23.—2. esp. the appointment of magistrates, κ. ἄρχοντων, δικαστῶν, etc., Plat.: hence at Athens, the allowance made to a citizen on his appointment to the cavalry, Eupol. Phil. 4, Lys. 146, 10, cf. Böckh P. E. 1, p. 334.—3. a bringing of ambassadors before the senate or assembly, an introduction, presentation, audience, Hdt. 3, 46; 8, 141.—4. a putting down, soothing, calming, κ. ὀργῆς, Arist. Rhet.—5. in rhetoric, a settling forth one's cause so as to dispose the audience towards one, Ernesti Lex. Rhet.—II. intrans. a standing fixed or firm, a being settled or steady, Soph. Aj. 1247: a condition, constitution, πόλις, Hdt. 5, 92, 2, ἡνθρόπων, 8, 83; esp. the constitution of a state, Id. 2, 173: κ. τῶν ὥρων, the state of the seasons, Hipp.: in genl. the nature or character of a thing, Id., c. Foës. Oecon. Hence ἐν καταστάσει νυκτός, in the night-time, Eur. Rhes. 111.

Καταστάτεον, verb. adj. of καθίστημι, one must appoint, τινά, Plat. Rep. 414 A, Xen. Cyr. 8, 1, 10.

Καταστάτης, ον, δ, (καθίστημι) one who settle or establishes, a restorer, Soph. El. 72. [α] Hence

Καταστάτικός, ἡ, ὄν, fitted for settling, calming, soothing, Plat.

Καταστεγάζω, f. -άσω, (κατά, στεγάζω) to cover over, τινί, with a thing, Hdt. 4, 71. Hence

Καταστεγάμα, ατος, τό, that which is put on to cover, a covering, Hdt. 2, 55.

Κατάστεγνος, ον, (κατά, στεγνός) close covered. Hence

Καταστεγνός, ὦ, to cover close, Geop.

Κατάστεγος, ον, (κατά, στέγη) covered in, roofed, ἀλλὰ κατέστεγοι, Hdt. 2, 148, though Schweigh. takes them to be courts covered or surrounded by a peristyle, v. Interp.; opp. to θπαιθρος, Plat. Euthyd. 273 A.

Καταστείβω, f. -ψω, (κατά, στείβω) to tread on, κ. πέδον, Soph. O. C. 467.

Καταστείχω, f. -ξω, (κατά, στείχω) =κατέρχομαι, Nonn.

Καταστέλλω, fut. -στέλω, (κατά, στέλλω) to put in order, arrange: hence to fit out, clothe, dress, Ar. Thesm. 256.—II. to put down, lower, Dion. H.—2.

to check, restrain, calm, soothe, Eur. I. A. 934, and freq. in Plut. and authors of his time: δ καταστέλλόμενος, a man of calmness and moderation, Epict.

Καταστενάω, f. -άσω, =sq.: pass., to be full of sighing, Alciph.

Καταστενών, (κατά, στένω) to sigh over or lament one, τινά, Soph. O. C. 1440, etc.—II. to sigh for or about one, τινός, Eur. Andr. 443; also, ὑπέρ τινος, Id. I. A. 470.

Καταστεπτέον, verb. adj. from καταστέπω, one must crown, Clem. Al.

Καταστερίζω, f. -ίσω, (κατά, ἀστερίζω) to place among the stars, Dion. H.—II. to adorn with stars. Hence

Καταστερίσις, εως, ἡ, =sq.: and Καταστερισμός, οὐ, δ, a placing among the stars: καταστερισμοί, name of a treatise of Eratosthenes giving the legends of the different constellations.

Κατάστερος, ον, (κατά, ἀστήρ) set with stars, starry. Hence

Καταστερόω, ὦ, =καταστερίζω.

Καταστεφάνω, ὦ, (κατά, στεφάνω) to crown, Diod.

Καταστέφης, ἐς, crowned, covered, Soph. Tr. 178: esp. of the suppliant branch, wreathed (with wool), Eur. Supp. 259: from

Καταστέφω, f. -ψω, (κατά, στέφω) to wreath, crown, c. acc., Eur. Heracl. 125, etc.

Κατασθηλίτευω, (κατά, σθηλίτευω) to make one infamous by putting up his name in public, Luc.

Κατασθηλογράφω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, =σθηλογράφω.

Κατασθηλώ, ὦ, (κατά, σθηλώ) to mark with στήλαι, Polyb.

Κατάστημα, ατος, τό, (καθίστημι) a state, situation, condition, constitution, quality, e. g. of the body, the air, Diosc., v. Schäf. Mel. p. 39, and cf. κατάστασις. Hence

Καταστηματικός, ἡ, ὄν, settled, established: steady, sedate, Plut.

Κατάστημαον, ον, (κατά, στήμων) having many warp-threads.

Καταστήριζω, f. -ίσω, (κατά, στήριζω) transit. to support, prop, ἐπὶ τινί, Eur. Thes. 7, in pass.—II. intr., κ. εἰς τόπον, to fall into a place and settle there, of diseases, Hipp.

Καταστήγης, ἐς, =κατάστικτος.

Καταστίζω, f. -ξω, (κατά, στίζω) to cover with punctures or spots. Pass.: to be marked or spotted, Arist. H. A.: metaph. to be spotted and stained, Philostr. Hence

Κατάστικτος, ον, covered with punctures or spots, speckled, brindled, κνόν, Soph. Fr. 16, δορά, Eur. Bacch. 697.

Καταστήλβω, f. -ψω, (κατά, στήλβω) to beam brightly, H. Hom. 7, 10.

Καταστοιχείω, ὦ, =sq., hence τύπος καταστοιχειωμένος, an elementary plan or design, Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10, 35.

Καταστοιχίζω, f. -ίσω, (κατά, στοιχίζω) to instruct in the rudiments, Chrysipp. ap. Plut. 2, 1036 A.

Καταστολή, ἡς, ἡ, (καταστέλλω) a putting in order, dressing: hence dress, N. T.—II. a letting or putting down, a checking: hence steadiness, quietness, Hipp.: moderation, e. g. τῆς περιβολῆς, in dress, Plut.

Καταστολίζω, f. -ίσω, (κατά, στολίζω) to clothe, dress, Plut.

Καταστομίζω, f. -ίσω, =ἐπιστομίζω, Plut. Aristid. 4, out dub., cf. Schäf. T. 5, p. 36.

Καταστομίς, ἰδος, ἡ, (κατά, στόμα) the mouthpiece of a flute.

Καταστονάζω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, to sigh over, bewail, c. acc., Anth.

Καταστονάζιζω, f. -ίσω, =foreg.

Καταστορνένναι and -νῶν, fut. -στρορέσω, (κατά, στρορνένναι) to spread cover with a thing, τινά τινι, e. g. Ἑκτορα λάεσι καταστόρεσαν, Il. 24, 798, cf. Od. 17, 32.—II. to spread, strew off the ground: to throw down, overthrow, lay low, Hdt. 8, 53; 9, 69: καταστ. κύματα, to smoothe the waves, like Lat. sternere aequor, Anth., so too metaph., κ. τῇ ἁνωμαλίᾳ, Plut., τὸν θυμόν, Ael.

Καταστορεσθῆναι, aor. inf. pass., from foreg., Hipp.

Καταστούρεσις, εως, ἡ, a throwing, laying down, Geop.

Καταστούρηναι, =καταστορνένναι, κῶεα καστορνύσα (Ep. fem. part. pres. for καταστορνύσα), spreading fleeces, Od. 17, 32.

Καταστοχάζομαι, f. -άσμαι, (κατά, στοχάζομαι) dep. mid.: to aim at, c. gen.: to hit, guess, c. acc., Polyb., and Diod. Hence

Καταστοχασμός, οὐ, δ, a guessing, conjecture, Diod.; and

Καταστοχαστής, οὐ, δ, one who guesses. Hence

Καταστοχαστικός, ἡ, ὄν, good at guessing, able to guess, c. gen., Clem. Al.

Καταστραγγίζω, fut. -ίσω or -ίω, to let drop down, LXX.

Καταστράπτω, f. -ψω, (κατά, ἀστράπτω) to hurl down lightning, flash lightning, κατά τόπον, upon a place, Soph. Tr. 437: absol., καταστράπτει τὴν ἡλιότητα, Plut.—II. trans. c. acc., to strike with lightning, dazzle, Plut.

Καταστρατεύομαι, (κατά, στρατεύω) dep.: to take the field against one, make war upon, τινός, Clem. Al.—II. to overrun a country in war, c. acc., κ. γῆν, etc.

Καταστράτῃναι, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (κατά, στρατῃναι) to overcome by generalship or stratagem, τινά, Polyb.: in genl. to outwit, Dion. H.

Καταστράτοπεδεία, ες, ἡ, the pitching a camp: living in camps, Phylarch. ap. Ath. 539 C: from

Καταστράτοπεδεον, (κατά, στρατοπεδεύω) to put into cantonments, encamp, τινάς, Xen. Cyr. 7, 2, 8: also station a fleet, Id. Hell. 6, 2, 7. Mid. to take up one's quarters, encamp, Id. An. 3, 4, 18, etc.

Καταστρεβλώω, ὦ, (κατά, στρεβλώω) to torture greatly, put to severe tortures, Plut.

Καταστρέφω, f. -ψω, (κατά, στρέφω) to turn up and down, trample on, H. Hom. Ar. 73; esp. to turn the soil, Lat. aratro vertere, Xen. Oec. 17, 10.—II. to upset, overturn, κ. πόλιν, A. Eq. 275: mid. to subject to one's self, subdue, conquer, Hdt. 1, 6, 64, 71, etc. who also uses aor. and perf. in pass. signif., e. g. 1, 68, 130: so too in pass. c. inf., κατέστραμμαι ἕκαστον, I am compelled to hear, Aesch. Ag. 956.—III. to turn back, bring back, εἰς τὴν Αἰσχίν. 33, 18.—IV. to turn evenly round, and so bring to an end, Dinarch. 94, 23: κ. τῇν βιβλίον τοὺς λόγους, Polyb., in full, κ. λόγῳ τελευτῇ, Aesch. Pers. 787: hence absol. seemingly intrans., to come to an end, end, fore, and so in mid., Eur.

Hipp. 477: esp. to end life, die, freq. in Plut.; κ. εἰς τι, to end in something, Plut.—V. to turn or twist strongly, hence metaph., λέξις καταστραμμένη, a close periodic style, opp. to a loose running style (λ. εἰρουμένη), Arist. Rhet.: so too, καταστρέφειν τὴν σύνταξιν, esp. of inversions.

Καταστριννύω, ὦ, (κατά, στριννύω) to behave insolently towards, τινός, N. T.

Καταστροφή, ἥς, ἡ, (καταστρέφω) turning up and down: an overthrowing, δειμνύω, Aesch. Eum. 490.—2. a subjugation, subjugation, reduction, Hdt. 1, 4, 92, etc.—II. a sudden turn: an end, lose, κ. τοῦ βίου, i. e. death, Soph. C. 103; also without τοῦ βίου, Thuc. 2, 42.—2. esp. in the drama the catastrophe or turn of the plot, Polyb.—III. in Aesch. Supp. 442 for ἐπιστροφή, a place to which one must turn, a resting place.

Καταστροφικῶς, adv. from καταστροφή, in the manner of a turn or confusion, esp. in the manner of a dramatic catastrophe, Ath. 453 C.

Καταστρώμα, ατος, τό, that which is spread upon or over: esp. in a ship, the hatches or deck, Hdt. 8, 118, 119; 1 Thuc. 1, 14, καταστρώματα διὰ ἄσος, sc. νεῶς: from

Καταστρώννυμι and -νύω, f. -στρώω=καταστρέφω, Xen. Cyr. 3, 64. Hence

Καταστρώσεις, εως, ἡ, a spreading or rearing over.

Καταστρύγω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, aor. κατέστρυγον, (κατά, στρύγω) intr. to be horrified at a thing. Il. 17, 694: c. acc. rei, shudder at, abhor, abominate, ἰτὰ δ' ἐστρυγον αὐτήν, Od. 19, 113.

II. aor. 1 κατέστρεψα or κατεστύγη, trans., to make abominable.

Καταστρυγγάω, f. -άσω, to be of sad intenance: from

Κατάστρυγος, ον, (κατά, στριννύω) sad countenance, Ath. 585 D. Hence

Καταστυννύω, ὦ, to afflict much.

Καταστέφω, ον, (κατά, στεφω) very hard or rugged, πέτρῃ, ὥς, H. Hom. Merc. 124, Hes. Th. 5. (ῥ)

Καταστυφλόω, ον,=foreg.

Καταστύφω, f. -ψω, (κατά, στύφω) make sour or bitter: τὸ καταστυμνόν, sourness, harshness, Plut. Cat. II. 46. [ῥ]

Καταστυνύλλω, (κατά, στυνύλλω) have a glib tongue: prob. only found part. pf. pass. c. act. signif., κατεστυνύμενος, a chattering fellow, Ar. II. 1160.

Καταστυβάζω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (κατά, βάζω) to fatten like a pig, πῖν ψν, Plut.

Καταστυλοῖσθαι, f. -δομαι, (καταστυλοῖσθαι) Dep. mid., to argue (syllogism) against one, Arist. Org.

Καταστυρίτω, f. -ξω, (κατά, στυρίτω) to whistle or hiss at, τινός.

Καταστέρω, (κατά, στέρω) to drag on or away: to pull down and carry hence to ravage and plunder a country, Lat. diripere, Hdt. 5, 81; 6, 33. ss. to rush down, esp. of rivers, Dion.

[ῥ] Κατασφύζω, ἥς, ἡ, a slaughtering or killing: from

Κατασφάζω, f. -ξω, also -σφάττω, (κατά, σφάζω) to slaughter, murder, Hdt. 6, 23, Trag., etc. Hence

Κατασφακτικός, ῥ, ὄν, murderous.

Κατασφάλλω, f. -ίσω, (κατά, σφάλλω) to make firm or sure, bind fast, X.

Κατασφάττω,=κατασφύζω.

Κατασφενδονάω, ὦ, f. -ήσω (κατά,

σφενδονάω) to overthrow with a sling, c. acc.

Κατασφηνόω, ὦ, (κατά, σφηνόω) to nail on, nail fast, fasten, Tryphiod.

Κατασφηνύω, ὦ, (κατά, σφηνύω) to wedge tight, bind tight, Hipp.

Κατασφίγγω, f. -γξω, (κατά, σφίγγω) to lace tight, Plut.

Κατασφράγιζω, f. -ίσω, (κατά, σφράγιζω) to seal up, mostly used in part. pf. pass., κατεσφραγισμένος, sealed up, secured, first in Emped. ap. Stob.

Ecl. 2, 384, then in Aesch. Supp. 947.

Κατασχάζω, f. -άσω, (κατά, σχάζω) to slit or cut open, Theophr.: esp. with a lancet, to lance, blood, Galen, etc. Hence

Κατάσχασις, εως, ἡ, the opening of a vein, blooding.

Κατάσχασμα, ατος, τό, a slit or cut: also=σά, Diosc.

Κατασχαμπόω, οῦ, ὁ, a slitting or cutting open, esp. with a lancet, hence a lancing, blooding, Galen.

Κατασχετόν, verb adj. from κατασχαζέω, one must slit open or lance, Diosc.

Κατασχάω, f. -άσω,=κατασχαζέω, Hipp.

Κατασχεδιάζω, f. -άσω, (κατά, σχεδιάζω) to talk off hand against, τινός, Joseph.

*Κατασχεθω, assumed as pres., but prob. all its supposed forms belong to aor. 2 κατέσχεθον=κατέσχεον (v. *σχεθω) to hold back, Θορικόνηδε κατέσχεθον, they held on towards Thoricus, H. Hom. Cer. 126, κάσχεθε, Ep. for κατέσχεθε, Il. 11, 702.

Κατασχεῖν, inf. aor. 2 act. of κατέσχεω.

Κατάσχεσις, εως, ἡ, (κατέσχεω) a holding back, hindering.—II. a holding fast, possession, LXX.

Κατασχετλιάζω, f. -άσω, (κατά, σχετλιάζω) to be very wroth, Joseph.

Κατάσχετος, ον, (κατέσχεω) poet. for κύσχετος, held back, kept back, κατὰσχετον τι καλύπτειν, Soph. Ant. 1253.—II. held fast, possessed, κ. δαιμονίον πνεύματι, Dion. H., κ. ἐκ Νυμφών, Paus.

Κατασχηματίζω, fut. -ίσω Att. -ίω, (κατά, σχηματίζω) to dress up, invest with a certain form or appearance, Isocr. 226 A.

Κατασχημονέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (κατά, ἀσχημονέω) to treat indecently, Alex. ap. Phot. 513, 2: to act indecently towards, τινός.

Κατασχίζω, f. -ίσω, (κατά, σχίζω) to split, cleave asunder, or in pieces, Ar. Vesp. 239; and so in mid., Id. Ran. 403: but, κατασσχ. τὰς πόλεις, τὰς θύρας, to burst the gates or doors open, Xen. An. 7, 1, 16, Dem. 540. 2. Hence

Κατάσχιζις, εως, ἡ, a splitting up, Galen: and

Κατάσχισμα, ατος, τό, a splitting off, a splinter: and

Κατάσχιτος, ον, split up.

Κατασχολεύω, f. -άσω, (κατά, σχολεύω) to pass the time in idleness, to loiter, tarry, c. acc. χρόνον τι κ., to tarry somewhat too long, Soph. Phil. 1277: but, κατεσχόλαζε τῆς Ἐνθαβινίου λέγων for ἐσχόλαζε λέγων κατά τῆς Γν., Macho ap. Ath. 581 D, acc. to Schweigh.

Κατασχολεῖται, (κατά, ἀσχολεῖται) to be busy or engaged, περί τι, Plut.

Κατασφουέω, (κατά, σφουέω) to heap on or up.

Κατασφουεῖται, dep., (κατά, ἀσφουεῖται) to squander away, Plut.

Κατασφώω, (κατά, σφώω) to rub in pieces, bruise or pound, Hdt. 4, 75.

Καταταίνω, ὦ, f. -άσω, (κατά,

ταίνω) to bind with a ταινία: a or band ap. Suid.

Κατατακερός, ὄν, (κατά, τακερός, softened much, Galen.

Κατατακτέον, verb. adj. from κατατάσσω, one must set, Artemid.

Κατατάμνω, Ion. and Dor. for κατατέμνω.

Κατατάμνω, f. -ύσω=κατατείνω, H. Hom. Bacch. 34, in Ep. form κατατάμνω. [ῥ]

Κατάταξις, εως, ἡ, (κατατάσσω) an ordering, arranging, Epict.: a digesting Clem. Al.

Κατατάρασσω, Att. -ττω, f. -άξω (κατά, τάρασσω) to disturb very much disorder.

Καταταρτάρω, ὦ, (κατά, ταρταρόω) to hurl down to Tartarus, Sext. Emp.

Κατάτασις, εως, ἡ, (κατατείνω) a straining, stretching, esp. for the purpose of setting broken or dislocated bones, Pöss. Oecon. Hipp.: also for the purpose of torturing, Dion. H.—2.

violent exertion, straining, prob. 1. Plat. Legg. 796 A.—II. intrans. downward tendency, depression, Id. Tim. 58 E.

Κατατάσσω, Att. -ττω, f. -ξω, (κατά, τάσσω) to draw up in order, arrange, στρατιάν, Xen. Cyr. 3, 3, 11: to put in its proper place, classify, range under or refer to a class, εἰς τάξιν, Plat. Legg. 945 A, εἰς φύλιν, Lys. 137, 19.—2. to appoint, ἐπὶ τι, to do a thing, Dem. 773, 17; κ. τινὰ εἰς τόπον, to appoint one to go to a place, Polyb.—II. mid., κατατάσασθαι τινι ὑπὲρ τινος, to make arrangements with one about a thing, Dem. 1327, 6.

Κατατάξω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (κατά, τάξω) to outstrip, overtake, anticipate, c. acc. Polyb.; also c. part., Id.: absol. to be first, arrive first, Id.

Κατατέγω, f. -ξω, (κατά, τέγω) to wet through, soak, soften, Hipp.

Καταταβάρηκός, adv. part. perf. act. from καταταβάρω, boldly, confidently, Polyb.

Κατατέθηπα, perf. c. pres. signif., to be astonished at, admire, aor. κατέταθον: no other tenses occur.

Κατατεβνέω, ὥτος,=sq.

Κατατεβνέω, ὥτος, Hom. part. perf. of καταβήσκω.

Κατατείνω, fut. -τενῶ, pf. -τέτῃκα, (κατά, τείνω) to stretch or draw tight, κ. χαλινούς, Hdt. 4, 72, cf. Il. 3, 262 (where it occurs in thesis): hence—

1. to stretch for the purpose of setting a bone, Hipp., cf. Pöss. Oecon.: or for torture, Dem. 1172, 14, in Pass.—2. to hold in, check, curb, Plut.—3. to stretch on the ground, lay low, throw down, κ. τινὰ εἰς γῆν, Plat. Tim. 58 E.—4.

metaph. to strain, force, τὴν ἀλήθειαν, Eur. I. A. 336; hence λόγοι κατατείνωμενοι, words of hot contention, Id. Hec. 132: also to strain or exert, κ. τὴν ῥῶμην ὀλῃν, Polyb., cf. infra. II. 2—

II. seemingly intrans. to stretch or strain one's self, hence—1. to stretch or extend towards, Lat. tendere, κ. ἐκ τόπου ἐπὶ τόπον, Hdt. 4, 3, κ. πρὸς ἐσπέρην ἐπὶ Ἀγγίτην, it stretches westward up to A., Id. 7, 113: also to go hastily go on, like Lat. contendere iter, Plut.—2. to strain or exert one's self, strive earnestly, be earnest or vehement, Plat.: κατατείνας ἐρῶ, I will speak with all possible attention, Id. Rep. 358 D, cf. 367 B. The pass. is used in b th these signs., cf. 1. 4.

Κατατεχορῶ, ὦ, v. κατατοίχ.

†Κατατελεύτω, ὦ, strengthed, cf. τελευτάω, Arist. Pan. An. 3, 9, 5.

Κατατεμάζω, f. -ίσω Att. -ίω, to cut in pieces.

Κατατέμνω, fut. -τεμῶ aor. κατέ-
ριον, (κατά, τέμνω) to cut in pieces,
cut up, divide, κρῶσ, Hdt. 4, 26: κ. χώ-
ρην εἰς διώρυγας, to cut it up into ditches
or canals, Id. 1, 193, cf. 2, 8; but
also c. acc. only without εἰς, ἡ πόλις
κατατέμνεται τὰς δόους ἱθείας, 1,
180; so κ. τινὰ κατὰ μέρη, to cut him
into strips, Ar. Ach. 301, κατατεμνέ-
την λέπτανα, Eq. 768: to cut in pieces,
kill, like Lat. occidere, Plat. Rep. 488
B: τὰ κατατεμνόμενα, places where
mines have already been worked, opp. to
τὰ ἄμνητα, Xen. Vect. 4, 27, cf. και-
νοτούμεν.

†Κατατέρπω, strengthd. for τέρπω,
LXX.

†Καταταταμένως, adv. part. perf.
pass. from κατατάσσω, in regular or-
der, Diod. S.

Κατατετραίνω, Att. for κατατι-
τρώω.

Κατατεύχω, fut. -έω, (κατά, τεύχω)
to make, render, Q. Sm.

Κατατεφρόω, ὦ, (κατά, τεφρόω)
to cover quite with ashes, Arist. Meteor.

Κατατεχνέω, ὦ, to frame artificially,
Philo.

Κατατεχνικῶς, (κατά, τεχνικός)
very artificially, dub. I. Plat.

Κατατεχνολογέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, to han-
dle by the rules of art.

Κατάτεχνος, ον, (κατά, τέχνη) too
artificial or elaborate, epith. of Calli-
machus the sculptor, Vitruv. 4, 1, 10;
but cf. κακίζοτεχνος.

Κατάτηκω, f. -έω, (κατά, τήκω)
to melt or thaw away, Εὐρύς κατέτηξεν
χίονα, Od. 19, 206, χιὼν κατὰ τηκεται,
Ib. 205: in genl. to dissolve, sap, make
liquid and soft, Hdt. 2, 87: metaph.,
κ. τέχνην εἰς τι, to waste art and skill
upon a thing, Dion. H. Pass. c. perf.

ect. κατὰ τέκμα, to melt or be melting
away, κατὰ τέκμα ἦτορ, my heart is
melting away, Od. 19, 136: so, ὅπ' ἄλ-
γους κατὰ τέκμα, Ar. Plat. 1034;
ῥῶσι κατὰ τέκμα, Xen. Symp. 8,
3; also, κατὰ τέκμα ἐρωτά τις, Theocr. 14, 26.

Κατατηξίτεχνος, ον, v. κακίζοτεχ-
νος.

Κατατίθημι, f. -θήσω: Hom. freq.
uses the Ep. aor. forms κάτθεμεν,
κάτθετε, κάτθεσθαι, κατθέμεν, κατ-
θέμεθα, κατθέσθην, κατθέμενοι, for
κατέθεμεν, etc.: καταθέμεν, subj.
aor. for καταθίμεν, Od. καταθείομαι,
subj. aor. mid. for καταθίμαι, Hom.

(κατά, τίθημι). To place, put, or lay
down, foll. by various preps., as ἐπὶ,
κατά, ἐκ, τινος, ἐν, ἐπὶ, παρά, ὑπὸ
τινι, εἰς and ὑπὸ τι, all in Hom., oft.
with collat. notion of laying by, pre-
serving, cf. Hdt. 5, 92, 7, though this
signif. is most freq. in mid.: κ. ἀέθλον,
to put down, propose a prize, Od. 19,
572; κ. τινὰ εἰς Ἰθάκην, to put one on
land at Ithaca, Od. 16, 230.—II. to put
down as payment, pay, Hdt. 9, 120,
and freq. in Att. com., and prose:
hence in genl. to pay, perform what
one has promised, Pind. N. 7, 112,
Soph. O. C. 227.—III. κ. τισὶ τι εἰς
μίσθον, to communicate a thing to others,
give them a common share of it, Hdt. 3,
80; 7, 164; so, κ. τισὶ τι κοινόν, Plat.
Rep. 369 E.—IV. to make, render, Pind.
P. 5, 120.—B. mid. to lay down from
one's self, put down or off, lay aside, esp.
one's arms, Lat. deponere, Hom.: hence
in genl. to put away, get rid of, θυμὸν,
Ar. Av. 401, πόλεμον, Thuc. 1, 121:
of the dead, to bury, Od. 24, 190.—2.
to lay down for one's self, to lay by or
away, ἐπὶ δόρπῳ, against supper, Od.
18, 45: esp. of money, treasures, pro-
visions, etc., to lay them up in store,

Lat. reponere, Hes. Op. 599, Hdt. 1,
202, and freq. in Xen.: metaph., κα-
τατίθεσθαι κλέος, to lay up a store of
glory, Hdt. 7, 220; and very freq., χά-
ριτα or χάριν κατατίθεσθαι τινι, to
lay up a store of gratitude, gain, thanks
or favor, Valck. Hdt. 6, 41: hence, κ.
χάριν τινι, Lat. collocare gratiam apud
aliquem, Antipho 136, 27, Xen., etc.;
so ἐχθραν καταθέσθαι πρὸς τινι, Lys.
192, 35: but, κ. ὀργὴν εἰς τινι, to pour
forth one's fury upon some one, Xen.
Cyn. 10, 8.—3. to lay up in memory, or
as a memorial, Plat. Theaet. 209 C:
hence, κ. εἰς μνήμην, to record, regis-
ter, Id. Legg. 858 D.—II. in genl. to
place or set in a certain position, Soph.
O. C. 1216.—III. to lay or put aside,
have done with, Plat. Prot. 348 A: so,
κατατίθεσθαι τινα ἐν ἀμελείᾳ, to treat
one negligently, Xen. Mem. 1, 4, 15.—
The word is freq. in Hom., and in
common Att., but in Trag. very rare.

Κατατίλω, ὦ, (κατά, τίλω)
to empty one's self over, befool, Lat. con-
cicare, c. gen., Ar. Av. 1054, Ran.
1366.

Κατατίλλω, fut. -τίλῶ, (κατά, τίλ-
ω) to pluck or pull to pieces, Hipp.—
II. to pluck quite out, LXX.

Κατατιράω, ὦ, f. -τήσω, Att. -τε-
τραίνω, (κατά, τιράω) to bore or pierce
through, Plat. Tim. 70 C, in pass.

Κατατιρώσκω, f. -τρώσω, (κατά,
τιρώσκω) to cover with wounds, wound
mortally, Xen. An. 3, 4, 26.

Κατατίτσκομαι, dep., to aim at,
win.

Κατατοιχογράφω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (κατά,
τοιχογράφω) to write upon a wall, κ.
τί τις, to write up libels against a
person, Strab.: the form κατατειχο-
γράφω is dub.

Κατατοκίω, f. -ίω, (κατά, τοκίω)
to beggar by variousious interest. Pass.
to be thus beggared, Arist. Pol.

Κατατολμάω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (κατά, τολ-
μάω) to behave boldly or audaciously to-
wards one, c. gen., Polyb.: κ. τοῦ κα-
λῶς ἔχοντος, to presume beyond prop-
riety, Id. 40, 6, 9.—II. strengthd. for
τολμάω, c. inf., LXX.

Κατατομή, ἥς, ἡ, (κατατέμνω)
a cutting into: a cut, notch, groove, chan-
nel, Theophr.—II. part of a theatre.—
III.—κατατομή, a profile, Hesyech.—
IV. a cutting in the flesh, incision, used
of the mere outward circumcision of
the Jews, as opp. to that of the heart,
N. T. Ep. Philipp. 3, 2.

Κατάτονος, ον, (κατατείνω) stretch-
ing down: depressed, i. e. less high than
broad, opp. to ἀνάτονος, Vitruv. 10, 15.

Κατατοξεύω, (κατά, τοξεύω) to strike
down with arrows, shoot dead, τινά,
Hdt. 3, 26; κ. τινά τινι, to shoot, kill
one, Nub. 944.

Κατατρέφω, inf. aor. 2 act. of κατα-
τρέφω.

Κατατρέφω, ὦ, (κατά, τραφ-
έω) to describe tragically, exaggerate,
Ach. Tat.

Κατατραυματίζω, Ion. -τρωματίζω,
f. -ίω Att. -ίῶ, (κατά, τραυματίζω)
to cover with wounds, Hdt. 7, 212, Thuc.
7, 80: also of ships, to disable utterly,
Thuc. 7, 41.

Κατατρέπω, f. -ψω, (κατά, τρέπω)
to turn quite round, esp. to put to flight,
Lat. convertere in fugam, also in mid.

Κατατρέχω, f. -δράμωμαι, aor. κα-
τέδρῳμι, (κατά, τρέχω) to run down,
Hdt. 7, 192; also κ. κάτω, Id. 3, 156:
of a ship, to run into port, Polyb.—II.
transit., to run down at, assail, attack,
τινά, Plat. Legg. 806 C: more freq. τι-
νός, to inveigh against, Att. 220 C; also,
κ. κατά τινος, Schäf. Dion. Comp. p.

401.—III. to overture, harass or lay
waste, χώραν, Thuc. 2, 94, etc.

Κατατρήσις, εως, ἡ, (κατατρίω)
a boring through: a hole aperture,
Epicur. ap. Plut. 2, 890 C.

Κατατρίκοντοντίω, f. -ίω, (κατά,
τρίκοντοντής) comic word in Ar.
Eq. 1391, alluding to the σπονδαὶ τρι-
ακοντοντίδες, which the poet had
personified upon the stage as courtie-
sans, with an obscene pun upcr. ἀκο-
τίω, i. e. περαίνω.

Κατατρίβη, ἥς, ἡ, a rubbing in, pain-
ing, rouging, Clem. Al.: from

Κατατρίβω, f. -ψω, (κατά, τρίβω)
to rub down or away, hence—1. of
clothes, to wear out, Theogn. 55, and
Plat. Phaed. 87 C, E.—2. of persons,
to wear quite out, weary, tire, exhaust,
Lat. conterere, τινά, Thuc. 8, 46, Xen.
Mem. 1, 2, 37: in Pass. to be quite worn
out, c. part., Ar. Pac. 355, ὑπὸ τινος,
Xen. Hell. 5, 4, 60.—3. of time, to
wear it away, get rid of it, ἡμέραν κ.
Lat. diem terere, Aeschin. 30, 6; so in
mid., βίον κ., Plat. Rep. 405 B. Pass.
esp. perf., to wear away one's life, live
one's whole time, Ar. Fr. 4, Xen. Mem.
3, 4, 1. [2]

Κατατρίω, f. -ίω, strengthd. for
τρίω, Batr. 88.

Κατατρίχω, ον, (κατά, θρίξ) as
fine as a hair, Hesyech. [2]

Κατατρίψω, εως, ἡ, (κατατρίβω)
being worn out, languor, Hipp.

Κατατροπόμεαι, dep., to put to
flight, like κατατρέπω, Aesop.; also
in Act., Id.

Κατάτροπος, ον, (κατατρέπω) sleep-
dub. in Hesyech.

Κατατροχάζω, f. -άσω, = κατατρί-
χω, Anth.

Κατατρύγαν, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (κατά,
τρυγάν) to reap or gather in.

Κατατρώω, f. -ύσω, (κατά, τρώω)
to chatter against, τινός, Anth.

Κατατρίπται, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (κατά,
τρίπται) to bore through.

Κατατρίφω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (κατά,
τρίφω) to revel or luxuriate in a thing,
c. gen.

Κατατρέχω, f. -τρέψω, (κατά, τρέ-
χω) to rub down or away, wear out, wear
exhaust, like κατατρίβω, λαούς δώρα
καὶ ἐδωδῇ, Il. 17, 225, so also Od. 1,
309, Eur. Med. 1100. [5]

Κατατρώω, (κατά, τρώω) = fore-
Nic., in aor. mid.: in Xen. Cyr. 5,
6, perf. pass. κατατρεσθῆναι, e. col.
Stephani.

Κατατρώω, fut. -τρώσομαι, aor.
κατέτρωγον, but also aor. 1 κατατρε-
ξαντες, Timon. Fr. 7 (κατά, τρώω)
to gnaw in pieces, eat up, Crat.
Odys. 5.

Κατατρωματίζω, Ion. for κατα-
τρανμ., Hdt.

Κατατυγχάνω, fut. -τεύσομαι, (κα-
τά, τυγχάνω) to hit one's mark, reach
gain, τινός, Demad. 179, 12: abs.
to be lucky or successful, Dem. 288.

Κατατυμνοχόω, ὦ, to heap a fune-
ral mound over, bury, Valck. Adon.
324.

Κατατύπτω, strengthd. for τυπ-
μι, to beat one's self, beat one's breast
Poet. ap. Hephaest. p. 59.

Κατατίραννυμι, (κατά, τράννυμι)
to be tyrant over, τινός, Strab.: ab-
to be tyrannical, LXX.

Κατίτροπος, ον, (κατά, τυρός)
served with cheese, Archestr. ap. A.
399 E.

Κατατυφλόω, ὦ, to make quite bl-
Κατατωβάω, f. -άσω, = τωβάω,
genl., Heliod.

Καταναίω, (κατά, αἰνάνω) to
or wither up, Archil. 42.

Καταναίω, f. -άω (κατά, αἰνάω) to shine upon, to *ight, illumine*, c. acc., Heliod.—II. intr. and pass., to shine brightly, Hel.—III. mid. to gaze at, see, Anth. Hence

Καταναγασμός, οὔ, ὁ, a lighting, shining brightly, Plut.

Καταναύστειρα, ας, ἡ, as if fem. of καταναύστηρ, the illuminator, epith. of the moon, Orph.

Κατανώδω, ὦ, (κατά, αὐδάω) to speak, poet. for κατεπίπειν, to speak loud, declare, Soph. Ant. 86. Hence

Κατανώδης, εως, ἡ, loud speaking or shouting, Hipp.

Καταναυδάωμαι, f. -άσμαι, =sq. Καταναυδίζωμαι, f. -ίζομαι, (κατά, αὐθαδίζωμαι) dep. mid., to be self-willed, to act or speak obstinately against one, τινός: but v. Lob. Phryn. 67.

Καταυθί, adv. on the spot, for κατ' αὐθί, f. l. for κατ' αὐθί, Od. 10, 567; 21, 55.

Καταυθίζω, f. -ίζω, to plough with furrows.

Καταυλέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (κατά, αὐλέω) to play upon the flute to one, τινός, Plat. Legg. 790 E: also c. gen. loci, to play through a place, make it sound with flute-playing, Ath. 624 B. Pass.

Καταυλεῖσθαι, of persons, to have the flute played to one, delight one's self therewith, Plat. Rep. 561 C: of places, to resound with flute-playing, νήσος καταυλεῖτο, Plut.—II. c. acc. pers., to overpower by flute-playing: hence in genl. to overpower, silence, strike dumb, κ. τινά φόβῳ, Eur. H. F. 871, cf. Suid. in voc.

Καταυλῆσις, εως, ἡ, a playing upon the flute, skill therein, Theophr.

Καταυλιζομαι, dep. c. fut. mid., et aor. pass. καταυλισθην: aor. mid. iator, as in Plut. (κατά, αὐλιζομαι). To take up one's quarters, encamp, settle, Hippon. Fr. 37, Soph. Phil. 30, etc.

Καταυστήρος, ον, (κατά, αὐστήρός) very harsh, sour, morose, Epict.

Κατανίχρα, prob. should be read κατ' ἀντίκα, in Theocr. 3, 21, v. Wüstem.

Κατανύθι, adv. on the spot, for κατ' αὐθί, Il. 21, 201, v. Spitzn. Il. 10, 273.

Κατανύχην, α, ον, also ος, ον, (κατά, αὐχύν) on or over the neck, πλόκμοι, Anth.

Κατανύχω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (κατά, αὐχέω) to exult much, τινί, in a thing, Aesch. Pers. 352.

Κατάχυος, ον, (κατά, αὐχμός) very dry, parched, late.

Κατάχυω, (κατά, αὐχ) to dry up by fire, waste away; in genl. to destroy, γὰρ Μῶσα, Alecm. 120.

Καταφάγος, οὐ and ἄ, ὁ, also -φαγός, ἄδος, ὁ, ἡ, (καταφαγεῖν) a devourer, glutton, Aesch. Fr. 341, and Menand. p. 151: but v. Lob. Phryn. 433, sq.

Καταφάγειν, inf. aor. 2 act of κατεσθίω, to devour, eat up, Il. 2, 317 (in imesis), Epich. p. 22, Hdt. 2, 141, etc.: hence—2. to spend, consume in eating, Od. 3, 315 (in imesis), Aeschin. 13, 38.—3. in genl. to consume, LXX.

Καταφαινομαι, as pass., (κατά, φαίνω) to become visible, appear, H. Hom. Ar. 431; and c. inf., ὡς καταφαίνεται μοι εἶναι, Hdt. 1, 58, etc.—1. to be clear or plain, Hdt. 3, 69; 7, 11.

Καταφάνεια, ας, ἡ, clearness, transparency, Plut.: manifestness, Id.: from Καταφάνης, ἐς, (καταφαινομαι) clearly seen, exposed to sight, ἐν καταφάνει, Xen. Cyr. 3, 3, 28, etc.—2.

manifest, clear, καταφανὲς ποιεῖν or ποιεῖσθαι τι, Hdt. 2, 120, Xen. Cyr. 1, 6, 14, etc.: so, κ. ἐστὶ, γέγονε, Plat. Legg. 812 A, Theaet. 186 E. Adv. -ως, Ar. Eq. 943.

Καταφάνειν, f. -άσω, to exhibit, represent.

Κατάφαντος, ον, also oxyt. -τός, ὄν, (κατάφημι) to be affirmed.

Καταφάρμακον, (κατά, φαρμακεῖν) to anoint with drugs or charms: hence—1. to charm, bewitch, Plat. Phaedr. 242 E.—2. to poison, Plut.—3. to paint, Luc.

Καταφάρμασσω, fut. -ξω, (κατά, φαρμάσσω)=fateg, Hdt. 2, 181, in timesis.

Κατάφῳσις, εως, ἡ, (κατάφημι) affirmation, assent, Arist. Interpr. 5.

Κατάφασκος,=κατάφημι, Philo.

Καταφάτιζω, f. -ίζω, (κατά, φατίζω) to protest, promise, Plut.

Καταφάτικος, ἡ, ον, (κατάφημι) affirmative. Adv. -κῶς.

Καταφανλίζω, f. -ίζω, (κατά, φανλίζω) to depreciate, Plut.

Καταφέρεα, ας, ἡ, steepness: metaphor. proneness.

Καταφέρης, ἐς, (καταφέρωμαι) going down, sloping, Lat. declivis, of ground, Xen. Cyn. 10, 9: εὔτε ἂν κ. γίνηται ὁ ἥλιος, when the sun is near setting, Weiss. Hdt. 2, 63.—II. inclined, like Lat. proclivis, promus, esp. to sensual pleasures, πρὸς οἶνον, ταφροδίσια, Plut.: cf. καταφόρος, καταφέρης.

Καταφέρω, f. κατοίσω, and mid. κατοίσομαι (κατά, φέρω). To bear, bring down, ἄχος με κατοίσεται 'Αἰδός εἰσω, grief will bring me down to the grave, Il. 22, 425 (the only example in Hom.)—2. to pull down, demolish, overthrow, Polyb.—3. to pay down, discharge, like καταβάλλω and κατατίθημι, Polyb.—4. to carry, refer a cause, ἀπὸ τινος ἐφ' ἑτέρον, v. l. Dem. 545, 9.—5. to strike against, τί τινος, Hemst. Luc. Tim. 40.—6. καταφέρω, and in mid. καταφέρεσθαι, τινός τι, to reproach, charge one with a thing.—B. pass. to be brought down, as by a river, Hdt. 1, 93: to move downwards, esp. with violence, to flow down, of humours, Hipp.—2. to tumble down, come to ruin, Plut.—3. to be weighed down, ἔπνῳ, Hipp.: and so absol. to be lethargic, drop asleep, Arist. Gen. An.: of the sun, to set, Theophr.—II. to be carried, driven to a place, of ships, χερμῖνι ἐς τόπον, Thuc. 1, 137, etc.—2. metaph. to be brought to light, to hit on as if by accident, ἐπὶ γνώμην, Polyb.

Καταφεύγω, f. -ξομαι, (κατά, φεύγω) to flee down or to, for refuge, betake one's self, εἰς τόπον, Hdt. 1, 145; 2, 113, etc.: so εἰς τινά, Id. 4, 23; ἐπὶ τινά, Plut.; πρὸς τι, Plat. Phaedr. 244 E: c. acc., βρομὸν κ., Eur. I. A. 911: more rarely κ. ἐν..., to take refuge in, Plat. Soph. 260 C: κ. εἰς λόγον, to have recourse to them, Plat. Phaedr. 99 E. Hence

Καταφευκτόν, verb. adj., one must betake one's self, ἐπὶ τινά, Luc.: and Καταφένεξ, εως, ἡ, a flight for refuge, κ. ποιεῖσθαι ἐς τι, Thuc. 7, 41: a place of refuge, Id. 7, 38.

Κατάφημι, (κατά, φημι) to say yes, affirm, agree with, τῶν μεμφομένων, Soph. O. T. 505: opp. to ἀπόφημι, Arist. Metaph.

Καταφημίζω, f. -ξω, (κατά, φημίζω) to spread a report abroad, announce, καταφημίζετον καλεῖσθαι, Pind. O. 6, 93: καταπεφημισται, it is rumoured, Polyb.—II. to call publicly or commonly, τινά τι, Valck. Hdt. 4, 86.—2. to

name after a god, dedicate ὡς ἡμῖ, Polyb. 5, 10, 8 (ubi Ernesti et Schweigh. καταπεφημῆ).

Κατάφημος, ον, (κατά, φημι) infamous.

Καταφθάνω, (κατά, φθάνω) to fall upon unawares, ἐπὶ τινά, LXX.

Καταφθάνομαι, (κατά, φθατέω) to forestall others by seizing upon, take first possession of, occur, γῆν, Aesch. Eum. 398, cf. Müller, § 42.

Καταφθεῖρω, fut. -φθερῶ, (κατά, φθεῖρω) to destroy, bring to nothing, Aesch. Pers. 345: καταφθαρεῖς, in sorry plight, Epich. p. 15.

Καταφθινύθω,=καταφθίω, H. Hom. Cer. 354. [ῶ]

Καταφθίνω,=sq. II., Pind. I. 8, 102, Hdt. 2, 123, and Att. poets, but not in the best Att. prose. [I Ep., I Att.]

Καταφθίω, f. -ίζω; aor. -ισα, and late -ίνησα, Plut.; pf. act. κατέφθηνκα, pass. κατέφθηνκα: plur. κατέφθην, which is also sync. aor., and as such is found in Hom. in part. καταφθίμενος, and inf. καταφθίσθαι: v. sub fin. (κατά, φθίω)—I. trans. to ruin, destroy, bring to nought, kill, Od. 5, 341.—II. intrans. and in pass. to be ruined, waste or pine away, perish: in this signf. Hom. has only the sync. aor., ἡκα κατέφθιτο, the provisions were consumed, Od. 4, 363; ὡς καταφθίσθαι ὥστελες, O that thou hadst perished, Od. 2, 183: usu. in part. perished, dead, νεκρῶσσι καταφθίμενοις ἀνάσσειν, Od. 11, 491; in Aesch. Pers. 377, φέγγος κατέφθιτο, the sun's light was gone.—The pres. καταφθίω is only Homer.: the fut. καταφθίσω, and aor. κατέφθισα, are never intrans. [I in pres., I in fut. I aor. I in Trag.: I always in pass.]

Καταφθορά, ας, ἡ, (καταφθεῖρω) destruction, ruin, death, Eur. Ion 1236: act. a destroying, annihilation, Polyb.: metaph. confusion, perturbation, φρενῶν, Aesch. Cho. 211.

Καταφήμι, (κατά, φημι) to let slip down, τὸ δόρυ διὰ χειρός, v. l. Plat. Lach. 183 E.

Καταφίλω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (κατά, φιλέω) to kiss very tenderly, caress, Xen. Cyr. 6, 4, 10; 7, 5, 32. Hence

Καταφίλημα, ατος, τό, a kiss, caress, Philo.

Καταφίλοσφέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (κατά, φιλοσφέω) to reason against, τινός, Ael.

Καταφλέγω, f. -ξω, (κατά, φλέγω) to burn down, consume, πυρὶ, Il. 22, 512, Hes. Sc. 18. Pass. to burn, consume away. Hence

Καταφλεκτός, ον, burnt, Heliod.

Καταφλέξις, πόλις, ὁ, ἡ (καταφλέγω, πόλις) inflamer of cities, of a courtisan, Anth.

Κατάφλεξις, εως, ἡ, (καταφλέγω) a burning, Luc.

Καταφλύάρεω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (κατά, φλυάρεω) to chatter one to death, weary or annoy him with chattering, τινός, Strab.

Καταφοβέω, ὦ, (κατά, φοβέω) to strike with fear, Thuc. 7, 21. Pass. c. fut. mid., to be afraid of, τι, Ar. Ran. 1109.

Κατάφοβος, ον, (κατά, φόβος) fearful, afraid of, τινά or τι, freq. in Polyb.; κ. ἦν μή..., Id.

Καταφονίσσω, f. -ίξω, to make very red.

Καταφουάω, ὦ, Ion. -φουίτω, f. -ήσω, (κατά, φουάω) to come down, as from mountains to prey, Hdt. 7, 125.

Καταφονεύω, (κατά, φονεύω) to slaughter, slay, Hdt. 1, 106, 165, etc.

Καταφορά, ὤς, ἡ, (καταφέρω) a bringing down, esp. a downward stroke, freq. in Polyb.; ἐκ καταφοράς, Lat. caesim, opp. to punctum, as our cut to thrust, Id.—II. (from pass.) a falling, rushing down, ὀμβρῶν, Plat. Ax. 370 C: a sinking, κ. ἡλίου, sunset, Polyb.—2. an oppression, lethargic attack, Hipp., γ. καταφέρω B. I. 3.

Καταφορά, ὤ, f. -ήσω, (κατά, φορέω)=κατέφερω, to carry down, esp. of a river, to carry down with the stream, Hdt. 5, 101; and pass. to be so cast down, Id. 3, 106.

Καταφορικὸς, ἡ, ὄν, with a καταφορά, violent, λόγος κ., an invective, Rhet.—II. lethargic. Adv. -κῶς.

Κατὰφορος, ον, (καταφέρω)=the usu. καταφερέης, Plut.—II. in violent commotion, tempestuous, cf. Lob. Phryn. 439.

Καταφορτίζω, f. -ίσω, (κατά, φορτίζω) to load, charge, freight, Joseph. Καταφορτικός, ὡς, ὄν, burdensome.

Κατὰφορτος, ον, (κατά, φόρτος) laden with, τινός, Joseph.

Κατὰφραγμα, ατος, τό, (καταφράσσω) a shelter or bulwark.

Κατὰφράζομαι, (κατά, φράζω) dep. c. fut. mid. et aor. pass.:—to consider, think upon, weigh, Hes. Op. 246; to remark, observe, Hdt. 4, 76.

Καταφράκτης, ον, ὅς, (καταφράσσω) a coat of mail.

Κατάφρακτος, ον, covered, shut up, ἐν δεσμί, Soph. Ant. 958 (acc. to Dind., in form κατάφρακτος): hence clad in full armour, mailed, ἱππος, Polyb.: from

Καταφράσσω, Att. -ττω, fut. -ξω, (κατά, φράσσω) to cover, shelter; to clothe in full armour, Plut., in pass.

Καταφρονέω, ὤ, f. -ήσω, (κατά, φρονέω) strictly to think down upon, 1. e. look down upon, think slightly of, disdain, despise, τινά, Hdt. 8, 10, Thuc. 6, 34: but usu. c. gen., Hdt. 4, 134, Plat., etc.; κ. τοῦ κινδύνου, Plat. Apol. 28 C: to scorn, have nothing to do with, Xen. Cyn. 2, 1, Plat. Rep. 556 D, etc.—II. to fix one's thoughts upon, think of; also to aim at, Lat. affectare, c. acc. rei, Schweigh. Hdt. 1, 59; 8, 10.—2. absol. to come to one's senses, recover them, Lat. respirare, Hipp.—3. in genl., to think, suppose, Hdt. 1, 66; but esp. to think erroneously, to presume, Thuc. 3, 83: cf. κατακοέω and κατανοέω. Hence

Καταφρόνησις, ατος, τό, contempt of others, μη φρόνημα μόνον, ἀλλὰ καταφρόν, not only spirit, but a spirit of disdain, Thuc. 2, 62: and

Καταφρόνησις, εως, ἡ,=foreg., in good sense, opp. to αἴγχημα, Thuc. 2, 62: overweening self-confidence, presumption, Id. 1, 122.

†Καταφρονέω, verb. adj. from καταφρονέω, one must despise, c. gen., Ath. 625 D.

Καταφρονήτης, οὔ, ὅς, (καταφρονέω) a desipser, Plut.

Καταφρονήτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (καταφρονέω) given to despise, contemptuous, disdainful, Arist. Eth. N. Adv. -κῶς, Xen. Hell. 4, 1, 17.

Κατὰφρονις, εως, ἡ,=καταφρόνησις.

Καταφροντίζω, f. -ίσω Att. -ῖω, (κατά, φροντίζω) to think, study a thing away, Ar. Nub. 857.—II. to take care, think of, Polyb.

Καταφρόνημα, ατος, τό, haughtiness: from

Καταφρόνταγμα, f. -ίζομαι, (κατά, φροντάω) dep. mid., strictly to snort at, of a spirited horse; hence—II. metaph. of man, to behave insolently,

be overweening towards one; M. Anton.

Καταφύγω, f. -ξω, (κατά, φύγω) to burn away, to ashes, Ar. Nub. 396.

[ῶ] Καταφύσσω, Att. -ττω,=foreg., late.

Καταφύγανω,=καταφεύγω, Hdt. 6, 16.

Καταφύγη, ἡς, ἡ, (καταφεύγω) a refuge, place of refuge, Hdt. 7, 46: c. gen., κ. σωτηρίας, a safe retreat, Eur. Or. 724; but more usu. κ. τινός, refuge from a thing, κακῶν, Ib. 448.

Καταφύγων, ον, τό, dim. from foreg.

Καταφύλαδον, adv. (κατά, φύλαξ, φύλα) for κατὰ φυλάς, in tribes, by clans, Pl. 2, 668.

Καταφύλλασσω, Att. -ττω; f. -ξω, (κατά, φύλλασσω) to watch, guard well, Ar. Eccl. 482.

Καταφύλλοροῦ, ὤ, f. -ήσω, (κατά, φύλλοροῦ) to shed the leaves: hence metaph., to decay, τιμὰ καταφύλλοροῦσα, Pind. O. 12, 22.

Κατὰφύλλος, ον, (κατά, φύλλον) leafy, Stratis Incert. 1, 1.

Καταφύξιμος, ον, (καταφεύγω) which one can fly to or take refuge in, Plut.

Καταφύσσω, ὤ, f. -ήσω, (κατά, φύσσω) to blow upon, τινά τι, Arist. H. A.

Καταφύτενσις, εως, ἡ, a planting, LXX. [ῶ]: from

Καταφύτεω, (κατά, φύτεω) to plant, Plut.

Κατὰφύτος, ον, (κατά, φυτόν) completely planted, full of plants or trees, Polyb., τινί, Luc.

Καταφύτουργεῖν, ὤ, f. -ήσω, to implant in, infuse into, τί τινί.

Καταφώνεω, ὤ, fut. -ήσω, (κατά, φωνέω) to sound, resound through, fill with one's voice, like κατὰδω. Hence

Καταφώνησις, εως, ἡ, a filling with the voice.

Καταφωρέω, ὤ, f. -άσω [ᾶς], (κατά, φωρέω) to catch in a theft: in genl., to catch in the act, detect, επιβουλεύοντα, Thuc. 1, 82, cf. 8, 87: in genl. to discover, c. part., ψυχὴν κ. οὖσαν, Xen. Cyr. 8, 17.

Κατὰφωρος, ον, (κατά, φῶρ) detected, convicted, Plut.—II. manifest.

Καταφωτίζω, f. -ίσω, (κατά, φωτίζω) to illuminate, light up, Anth.

Καταχαίνω, f. -χάνομαι, to laugh loud at, τινός.

Καταχαίρω, (κατά, χαίρω) to exult over one, Hdt. 1, 129; 7, 239.

Καταχάλαζω, ὤ, f. -ήσω, (κατά, χαλαζέω) to hail down on one, hence, κ. λίβην τινός, to shower them down on him like hail, Luc.

Καταχάλλω, ὤ, f. -άσω, (κατά, χαλάω) to let down, LXX.

Καταχάλλεω, (κατά, χαλκεύω) to work brass: in genl. to work up any metal, dub. in Plut.

Καταχάλκος, ον, (κατά, χαλκός) overlaid with brass or copper, ἱτέα, Eur. Heracl. 367; κ. πεδίων, the plain gleaming with armour, Id. Phoen. 109; ὀράκιον κ., a serpent lapt in mail, 1. e. scales, Eur. I. T. 1246. Hence

Καταχαλκίζω, ὤ, to cover with brass, brass over, Hdt. 6, 50: κ. τόπον θυρίδι, to block up with brassen doors, Heracl. Pont. ap. Ath. 521 F.

Καταχαρίζομαι, f. -ίζομαι, (κατά, χαρίζομαι) dep. mid.: to make one a present of a thing, Dion. H.: but usu. to do or give up a thing out of courtesy, τι, Lys. 179, 7, Aeschin. 61, 8: hence, κ. τὰ δίκαια, to give judgment by private interest, Plat. Apol. 35 C, εὐχρινί τι, Plut.: in genl. to flatter, τῷ favour, Plat. Gorg. 513 D. Hence

Καταχαρίστικός, ἡ, ὄν, mimificens.

Καταχάριτος, ὤ,=χαρίτιος.

Κατὰχαρμα, ατος, τό, (καταχαίρω, a thing to exult over, a mockery, Lat. ludibrium, ἐχθρός, Theogn. 1103.

Καταχάσκει, (κατά, χάσκει) to gape for a thing, Lat. inhiare, τινός.

Καταχασμάς, ὤ, fut. -ήσω, also in mid.,=καταχαίνω.—II. to split, burst open, Theophr. Hence

Καταχάσμις, εως, ἡ,=καταχρήνη, q. v.

Καταχέζω, f. -έσω, (κατά, χέζω) to besoul, Lat. concacare, τινός, Ar. Nub. 173.

Καταχειρίζομαι, fut. -ίσομαι, (κατά, χειρίζω) dep. mid., to make away with, slay, Dio C.

Καταχειρὶς, ον, (κατά, χεῖρ) fitting the hand, Ar. Rh.

Καταχειροτονέω, ὤ, f. -ήσω, (κατά, χειροτονέω) to vote by show of hands against one (as esp. in the Athen. ἐκ κλησίας) in genl. to vote against or in condemnation of, τινός, Dem. 515, 3; also, κ. θάνατον τινος, to pass a vote of death against him, Id. 350, 27. Hence

Καταχειροτονία, ας, ἡ, condemnation esp. by show of hands, Dem. 516, 8.

Καταχέω, aor. 1 κατέχευα, Ep. for sq., Hom.

Καταχέω, fut. χεύσω: aor. 1 κατέχευα, Ep. κατέχευα, the only tense used by Hom., except (in Od. 12, 411) the Ep. aor. sync. pass. κατέχυντο (κατά, χέω). To pour down, shed upon or over, pour in, esp. of liquids, ἐλαίον τινί χατέων καταχεύει, Il. 23, 282: in genl. to shower down, usu. with a notion of abundance, κ. χιόνα, νιφάδας, ψιάδας, Od. 19, 206, Il. 12, 158; 16, 459: to throw down, cast down, τὴν εἰς τι, Il. 6, 134, Od. 12, 411: to let fall upon, spread over, κ. ἄλκον, δμῆ χλην τινί, Od. 7, 42, Il. 3, 10: κ. πέπλον ἐπ' οὐδέ, to let the robe fall waving on the pavement, Il. 5, 734: κ. χάρην τινί, to shed grace or beauty over... oft. in Od.; so, κ. πλοῦτόν τινί, Il. 2, 670; 8, 385; κ. ἐλεγχέην τινί, Il. 23, 408, Od. 14, 38: but the post-Hom. construct. was usu. κ. τι τινος, as in Hdt. 4, 62, Ar. Eq. 1091; metaph., ἔππερον μόνον κατέχευεν χρυμάτων, Id. Nub. 74, etc.; also, κ. τι κατὰ τινος, Plat. Rep. 398 A.—2. to melt, χρυσὸν ἐς πίδαχον, Hdt. 3, 96, cf. infr.—B. mid. to let flow down, esp. χεῖτην.—2. to have melted down, χρυσὸν καταχεῖσθαι, Hdt. 1, 50.

Καταχρήνη, ἡς, ἡ, (καταχαίνω) derision, mockery, Ar. Vesp. 575, Eccl. 631.

Καταχρεῖω, (κατά, χηρεύω) τὸν βίον, to live a widowed, bereaved life, Dem. 852, 15.

Κατὰχρη, ἐς, Dor. for κατηχρη, loud sounding.

Καταχθῆω, ὤ, f. -ήσω, to trouble, afflict, Joseph.: from

Καταχθής, ἐς, (κατά, ἄθος) loaded with, τινός, Arat.: in genl. heavy, Nic.

Κατὰχθομαι, (κατά, ἄθος) as pass., to be sore vexed, dub. in Hdt. 2, 175.

Καταχθόνιος, ον, (κατά, χθών) subterranean, Ζεὺς καταχθ., 1. e. Pluto Il. 9, 457.—II. earthly, terrestrial.

Καταχλαινέω, ὤ, (κατά, χλαίνω) to clothe with a χλαῖνα in genl. to clothe, dress.

Καταχλευάζω, f. -άσω, (κατά, χλευάζω) to laugh at, mock, Dior. R.

Καταχλιδάω, ὦ, Ion. -δέω, 1 -ήσω, κατά, χλιδάω) to be utterly effeminate, Hipp.: c. gen. to display pomp or luxury by way of insult over, τινός, Posidon. ap. Ath. 212 C.

Καταχλόω, on, (κατά, χλόη) very green, dub. in Hipp.

Καταχολός, on, (κατά, χολή) very bilious, Hipp.

Καταχορδένω, (κατά, χορδένω) to chop, mince up as for a sausage, καταχριν γαστέρα, Hdt. 6, 75.

Καταχορδέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (κατά, χορδή) dub. 1. for foreg.

Καταχορεύω, εως, ἡ, a dance of triumph: from

Καταχορεύω, (κατά, χορεύω) to dance, leap over, or down, τινός, Ael.: to exult over a thing: cf. καταχορεύομαι.

Καταχορηγέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (κατά, χορηγέω) to lavish, squander as χορηγός or in the χορηγία, Lys. 155, 33: in genl. to spend lavishly, squander, τὴ εἰς τι, Plut.: cf. καταλείτουργεω.

Κατάχρα, v. καταχράομαι, sub fin.

Καταχράινομαι, mid. (κατά, χραίνω) to stain or sprinkle, γάλακτι, with milk, A. P. 7, 657.

Καταχράομαι, f. χρῆσθαι, (κατά, χράομαι) dep. mid., to make use of, apply, τινὶ εἰς, ἐπὶ, or πρὸς τι, Plat. Legg. 700 B, Rep. 520 A, Crat. 426 E; part. pf. pass., κατακεχρημένος ἐν συμποσίοις, used habitually, fashionable there, Amphis Dith. 2: but—II. esp. to do what one likes with a person or thing, exercise absolute power over, Aeschin. 17, 19: and so—1. to use to the uttermost, use up, consume, of money, c. acc., Lys. 153, 46: to lay out, apply money τὴ εἰς τι, Dem. 1186, 3.—2. to misuse, misapply, abuse, Dem. 430, 10; τινί, 1195, 1; also c. acc., κ. σχολήν, Dionys. (Com.)

Ὀμων. 2; cf. καταρηστικός.—3. of persons, to make away with, destroy, kill, Hdt. 1, 82, etc. In this signf. we find our pass. καταρησθῆναι, Hdt. 9, 120: socr. 55 D, has perf. κατακεχρησθαι, to be spent, consumed.—B. the act. καταχράω is prob. only in Hdt., and there only in 3 sing., κατάχρα, καταχρήσει, κατάχρα, it is enough, it suffices, κ. τινί, c. inf., Hdt. 4, 118; κ. τινί ἐλ., 164: but also with a nom., ἀντὶ λόφῳ ἡ λοφὴ κατέχρα, the mane uplifted, served as a crest, Hdt. 7, 70: f. χορή and ἀποχράω.

Καταχρεάω, ὦ, f. -ώσω, (κατά, χρεάω) to make useless, Anth. P. 203, in pass.

Καταχρέμπτομαι, (κατά, χρέμπτομαι) dep. mid. to spit upon or at, in sign of contempt, τινός, Ar. Pac. 815.

Κατάχρεος, on, Att. κατάχρεως, v. (κατά, χρεός) of persons, involved debt, Polyb.: of things, pledged, mortgaged.

Καταχρέω, εως, ἡ, (καταχράομαι) all use: but usu.—II. a misuse, misapplication, esp. of a word, cf. καταχράομαι II. 2.

Καταχρηστέον, verb. adj. from καταχράομαι, one must use or abuse, Luc.

Καταχρηστικός, ἡ, ὄν, (καταχράω) misusing; esp. misapplying a phrase: also—II. pass., of a phrase, applied, used in a wrong sense. Adv. ὧς, Gramm.

Καταχρίω, εως, ἡ, (καταχρίω) a doing in, anointing.

Κατάχρισμα, ατος, τό, (καταχρίω) u which is rubbed on, salve, ointment, osc.

Καταχρίστος, on, rubbed on: from Καταχρίω, f. -ίσω, (κατά, χρίω) to on, like an ointment, Arist. H. A.

Κατάχρυσος, on, (κατά, χρυσός) gilded, overlaid with gold-leaf, Plut.: whereas ἐπίχρυσος is plated with gold, and περιχρυσός set in gold.—2. metaph. of persons, gilded, Diphil. ap. Ath. 422 B. Hence

Κατάχρυσόω, ὦ, to gild, Hdt. 2, 129; 4, 26, etc.

Καταχρῶω, also -χρώννυμι and -νύω, f. -χρώσω, (κατά, χρώω) to colour, paint: also to soil, tarnish, Eur. Hec. 911.

Καταχρῶννι, (κατά, χρῶννι) adv., pouring down, i. e. profusely, πίνειν, Anacr. 90. [ῶ]

Κατάχρυμα, ατος, τό, (καταχεω) that which is poured on or over: cf. κατάχυσμα.

Κατάχρῦσις, εως, ἡ, (καταχεω) a pouring on or over, watering, besprinkling, LXX.—II. a vase for pouring.

Κατάχρυσμα, ατος, τό, that which is poured on or over, sauce, Ar. Av. 535, 1637: κατάχρυσματa were esp. nuts, figs, etc., Lat. bellaria, which used to be showered over a bride (Theopomp. (Com.) Hdn. 3), or even on a new slave (Ar. Plut. 768, Dem. 1123, fin.) on entering the house, by way of welcome, cf. Schol. Ar. l. c.; 30 sparge, marlite, nudes, Virg. Ecl. 8, 30. Hence

Καταχρυσάτιον, on, τό, dim. from foreg.: esp. a sauce to be poured over a dish, Pherecr. Metall. 1, 11.

Κατάχρυτλον, on, τό, a watering pot, a sort of portable shower-bath, cf. Eupol. Χρυσ. 13, ubi v. Meineke.

Καταχρῦνίζω, f. -ίσω, = ἐγχυντρίζω H. Ar. Fr. 626.

Καταχρῦλέω, (κατά, χρῦλέω) to lame.—II. intr. to be lame, halt, limp.

Κατάχωλος, on, (κατά, χωλός) lame, Alcae. (Com.) Gan. 1.

Καταχωνέω, (κατά, χωνέω) to melt down, Dem. 617, 23.

Καταχώννυμι, also -νύω, fut. -ώσω, (κατά, χώννυμι) to cover with a heap or mound, bury, Hdt. 4, 173, κ. τινά λίθους, Ar. Ach. 295; metaph., λόγους, Plat. Gorg. 512 C, cf. Theaet. 177 C.

Καταχωρέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (κατά, χωρέω) to yield, give up, τινί τινος, Diog. L. 5, 71, τινί τι, Plut., but dub.

Καταχωρίζω, f. -ίσω Att. -ῖω, (κατά, χωρίζω) to set, place in, bring to a place or spot, freq. in Xen., as An. 6, 5, 10, Cyr. 2, 2, 8.—II. metaph. to enter in a register, LXX.; in genl. to insert, Dion. H.

Κατάχωσις, εως, ἡ, (καταχώννυμι) a covering up, burying.

Καταχάλας, Att. for καταψεκ. q. v.

Καταψάλλω, (κατά, ψάλλω) to play to, on the cithara. Pass., to be played to, enjoy music, Plut.: to resound with music, Id.: cf. καταψάλλω.

Κατανάω, f. -ψήσω, (κατά, ψάω) to stroke with the hand, to stroke, pat, like the Homer. καταβρέζω, Hdt. 6, 61, Ar. Pac. 75, Xen. Apol. 28: cf. also καταψήγω.—II. to strike level or even, of a measure, dub. in Poll. 4, 170.

Καταψεύδω, f. -ίσω, Att. καταψάκ, (κατά, ψεύδω) to drop down, bedew, Aesch. Ag. 561.

Καταψάλλω, f. -ίσω, = ψελλίζω, Philostr.

Καταψεύδομαι, f. -σομαι, (κατά, ψεύδομαι) dep. mid. to feign, invent, τι, Dem. 229, 2: κ. τινός, to tell lies against one, Ar. Pac. 533; τὴ τινος, Plat. Rep. 391 D etc.: to say falsely, pretend, ὧς, Eur. Bacch. 334.—II.

perf. in pass. signf., Dion. H.; and aor. 1, Philostr.

Καταψευδομαρτύρεω, ὦ, f. -ήσω (κατά, ψευδομαρτύρεω) to bear false witness against, τινός, Xen. Apol. 24: in pass. Dem. 559, 14.

Κατάψευδος, εως, ἡ, (καταψεύδομαι) a lie, false account, Strab.

Κατάψευσμα, ατος, τό, (καταψεύδομαι) that which is forged, esp. falsely told against one, a calumny.

Καταψευσμός, οῦ, ὅ, = κατάψευσις, Κατάψευστος, on, (καταψεύδομαι) feigned, fabulous, θηρία κ., Hdt. 4, 191, acc. to Reiz and Schäf.

Καταψηφίζομαι, fut. -ίσομαι, (κατά, ψηφίζομαι) as mid., to vote against or in condemnation of, τινός, Plat. Apol. 41 D; κ. τινός θάνατον, to pass a vote of death against him, Lys. 129, 32.—II. so in act., Dion. H. Hence as pass. to be condemned, Lys. 140, 36: also, δίκη καταψηφισμένη τινός, Thuc. 2, 53. Hence

Καταψηφίσαις, εως, ἡ, Antipho 112, 2: and καταψηφισμα, ατος, τό, = sq.: and

Καταψηφισμός, οῦ, ὁ, condemnation, sentence.

Καταψηφιστέον, verb. adj. from καταψηφίζομαι, one must pass a vote or decree against, c. gen., Xen. Hell. 2, 4, 9.

Κατάψήχω, f. -ψήξω, (κατά, ψήχω) to scrape, rub, grate down, Nic.: in pass. to crumble away, Soph. Tr. 698.—II. metaph. to stroke down, πατ, ἐκποιε, Eur. Hipp. 110, cf. καταψάω, καταπρέβω.

Καταψιδύριζω, f. -ίσω, (κατά, ψιδύριζω) to whisper against one, back bite him, τινός πρὸς τινα, Plut.

Καταψιλώω, ὦ, (κατά, ψιλώω) to strip quite bare.

Καταψοδέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (κατά, ψοδέω) to make a place resound or echo with, τινί, Clem. Al., cf. καταφώνεω.

Καταψυκτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (καταψύχω) fit for cooling, refreshing, Arist. Resp.

Καταψυκτος, on, (καταψύχω) cooled or chilled.

Κατάψυξις, εως, ἡ, a cooling, chill Hipp.

Κατάψυχρος, on, (κατά, ψυχρός, very cold, Diosc.

Καταψύχω, f. -ξω, (κατά, ψύχω) to cool, refresh, chill, Theophr. Pass. to be chilled or cold, Arist. Rhet.—II. to dry up, parch, Plut. [ῶ]

Κατάψωρος, on, strengthened. for ἄψωρος, v. 1. Eur. Tro. 1090.

Κατέαγα, perf. 2, κατέαγν [ῶ] aor. 2 pass., and κατέαξα aor. 1 act. of κατέγννμι, q. v.

Κατέασσα, late collat. form from κατέσσω, Fab. Aesop.

Κατέαται Ion. 3 pl. for κάθηται.

Κατεβλάκευμένος, adv. part. perf. pass. from καταβλάκεω, slothfully tardily, Ar. Plut. 325.

Κατεγγύω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (κατά, ἐγγύω) to pledge, betroth, παῖδά τινα Eur. Or. 1675.—II. as Att. law-term, to make responsible, compel to give security, τινὰ πρὸς τῷ πολέμαρχῳ, Dem. 890, 9, cf. Plat. Legg. 871 E: κ. τινὰ πρὸς εἰκοσι τάλαντα, to make him give security in 20 talents, Polyb. Pass. to give, find security or bail, c. acc. cognato, ἐγγύην κ., Plat. Legg. 872 B.—2. in genl. to bind, subject, τινά τι, Thales ap. Stob. p. 421, 48.—3. in pass. to take upon one's self, undertake, τι, Polyb. Hence

Κατεγγύη, ης, ἡ, bail, security given Dem. 788, 18: [ῶ] and

Κατεγγυητικά, ὦν, τά, the betrothal, *eng. sponsals*.

†Κατεγήραο aor. of καταγήρασκω, Hdt. 6, 72, v. Butt. Catal. p. 52.

Κατεγκάλλω, ὦ, f. -έσω, to charge, accuse.

Κατεκκλημα, ατος, τό, (κατεγκαλέω) an accusation.

Κατεκονεύω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, to be in great haste.

†Κατεκλωτισμένος, part. pf. pass. from κατακλωτίζω.

Κατεγχέω, f. -χεύσω, (κατά, ἐγγέω) to pour into, v. 1 Hdt. 3, 96.

Κατεχχιδιάω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (κατά, ἐγγχιδιάω) to behave coldly or haughtily, τινί, Ath.

Κατεδαφίζω, fut. -ίσω Att. -ῖω, to dash to earth.

†Κατέδραθεν for -δράθησαν 3 pl. aor. pass. of καταδράβω, Ar. Rh.

Κατέδω, fut. κατέδομαι, Il. 22, 89, and Ar.; pf. κατέδωκα, Ar. Pac. 388 etc. (cf. Moer. p. 221), also κατέδῃσα, Il. 17, 542, in tmesis; pf. pass. κατήδεσμαι, Plat. (κατά, ἔδω). To eat up, devour, Hom., strictly only of beasts: but metaph., οἶκον, βίοντον, κτήσιν κατέδεν, to eat up house, goods, etc., freq. in Od.; also, ὃν θυμὸν κατέδεν, to eat one's heart for grief, Il. 6, 202.

Κατεγός, Ion. part. perf. 2 of κατάννυμι, for κατεγαγός.

Κατεβίζω, f. -ίσω, (κατά, ἐβίζω) to make customary, τινί τι, Polyb.

Κατεῖβω, poet. for καταεῖβω, to let flow down, shed, δάκρυ, Od. 21, 86. Mid. to flow apace, esp. of tears, Hom.: metaph., αἰὼν κατεῖβτο, life was ebbing, passing away, Od. 5, 152.—II. trans. to flood, overflow, metaph., ἔρως κατεῖβον καρδίαν, Alc. Fr. 26: hence in pass., to be overflowed, Ar. Rh. 3, 290.

Κατειδέναι, inf. from κάτοιδα, q. v.

Κατειδόν, inf. κατειδέν, part. κατειδών, aor. 2 with no pres. in use, καθοράω being used instead, to look down upon, regard, Il. 4, 508 (in tmesis), Aesch., etc. So too, aor. 2 mid. κατειδόμην, inf. κατειδέσθαι, τι, Hdt. 4, 179, Soph., etc.; also, κατειδέσθαι ἑς τι, Hdt. 5, 35: Cf. κάτοιδα.

Κοτειδωλος, ον, (κατά, εἰδωλον) full of idols, given to idolatry, πόλις, N. T.

Κατεικάζω, f. -άσω, (κατά, εἰκάω) strictly, to liken to: pass. to be, become like, τινί τι, to one in a thing, Soph. O. C. 338.—II. usu. to guess, surmise, Hdt. 6, 112, and Hipp.: esp. to suspect evil, Hdt. 9, 109.

Κατεικῆς, ἑς,=ἐπικῆς.

Κατεῖλω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (κατά, εἰλέω) to crowd, press together, coop up, ἑς τὸ τεῖχος, ἑς τὸ ἄστυ, Hdt. 1, 80, 176, etc. Pass. to be cooped up, Id. 5, 119, etc.—II. to wind, wrap up, Luc., etc.

Κατελλήμμαι, perf. pass. of καταλαμβάνω.

Κατελίσσις, εως, ἡ, (κατεῖλω) a crowding, pressing together, compression, Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10, 101.

Κατελίσσω, Ion. for καθελίσσω, Hdt. 2, 86; 7, 181; hence κατελίσχτο, Ion. 3 plur. plupf. pass. for κατελίσχοντο ἦσαν, Hdt. 7, 76.

Κατελλώ,=κατεῖλω.

Κατελυσπάομαι, (κατά, εἰλυσπάομαι) as pass., used only in pres. and impf., to wriggle, crawl down, Ar. Avs. 722.

Κατελύω, (κατά, εἰλύω) to cover, wrap round, hide, Il. 21, 318, in tmesis; cf. Hdt. 2, 8. [On quantity, v. εἰλύω.]

Κατελυέω=κατεῖλω.

Βάτειμι, (κατά, εἰμι) to go down, de-

scend, come down, Hom.: esp. to go down to the grave, to Hades, Il.: to go down to the sea, Od. 15, 505: but of a ship, to sail down from the high sea to land, Od. 16, 472: of a river, to flow down, Il. 11, 492: of a wind, to come sweeping down, Thuc. 2, 25:—hence metaph., δνείδεα κατιόντα, Hdt. 7, 160; ἄμα ταῖς ποταῖς κατιόνσαις, Ar. Eq. 520, v. sub πολίος.—II. to come back, return, Od. 13, 267: later also of exiles, to return home, Hdt. 1, 62; 5, 62, etc.: in genl. to return home, Id. 4, 3.

Κατεῖναι, Ion. inf. aor. 2 of καθέμι for καθεῖναι.

Καθεῖναι, Ion. for καθέννυμι.

Κατεῖτα, aor. 1,=sq., to tell, Hdt. 1, 20, in inf.

Κατεῖπον, inf. κατεῖπεν, (κατά, εἶπον) to speak against, τινός: hence, to accuse, charge, Eur. Hel. 888, Ar. Pac. 377, etc.; κ. τινός πρὸς τινα, Plat. Theaet. 149 A.—II. to speak out, straight-forward, tell, τινί τι, Ar. Vesp. 54: to confess, τινί τι, Eur. Med. 589.—2. to tell, to inform of, τι, Ar. Vesp. 283, cf. κατεῖτα.

Κατεγοαθόμην, an aor. mid. of κατέργω, Aesch. Eum. 566.

Κατεργνύμι, aor. 5, 69, and νύω,=sq.

Κατερίγω, f. -ξω, (κατά, εἰργω) to drive in or into, shut in, coop or block up, ἑς τὰς νέας, Hdt. 5, 63.—II. in genl. to press hard, reduce to straits, Hdt. 6, 102: Ion. κατέργω. Hence

Κατερίζεις, εως, ἡ, a shutting in, blocking up.

Κατερύω, Ion. for κατερνύω, Hdt. 8, 96.

Κατερυνέομαι, (κατά, εἰρυνεύομαι) dep. mid., to use irony towards, banter, τινός, Plut.—II. to conceal, dissemble, τι, Id.

Κατερύγω, f. -άσω, (κατά, εἰράγω) to bring in, betray to one's own loss, μωρίαν, Anth. [α]

†Κατεκλᾶσται, Theocr. 18, 5, v. sub κατακλῆω.

Κατεκλύω, f. -λύσω, (κατά, ἐκλύω) to dissolve, disable, ruin utterly, Polyb.

Κατεκπλύνω, strengthd. for ἐκπλύνω.

Κατέκταθεν, Aeol. and Ep. for κατεκτάθησαν, 3 pl. aor. 1 pass. of κατακτείνω, Il.

Κατεκτελέω, ὦ,=ἐκτελέω, Welcker Syll. 9, 12.

Κατεκφεύγω, f. -ξομαι, to fly away, escape.

Κατέλαιος, ον, (κατά, ελαιον) oily, Archestr. ap. Ath. 399 E.

Κατελαύνω, fut. -λάσω Att. -λῶ, (κατά, ἐλαύνω) to drive into, drive down; hence to master.—2. sensu obsceno, =Lat. subagitare, τινός or τινά, Ar. Pac. 711, Eccl. 1082.—II. seemingly intr. to ride down, sub. ἄρμα, ἔπνον: and hence in genl., to attack, like Lat. invehi in aliquem.

Κατέλλω, f. -ξω, (κατά, ἐλέγω), to convict of falsehood: to belie, σὲ δὲ μή τι νύον κατελλέγχετο σὺν, Hes. Op. 712, cf. Tyrt. 1, 9: to disgrace, Pind. P. 8, 50.

Κατελεῶ, ὦ, strengthd. for ἐλεῶ, to have compassion upon, τινά or τι, Plat. Rep. 415 C, Lys. 103, 26.

Κατέλευσις, εως, ἡ, a coming down, descent, Clem. Al.: from

Κατελεύσομαι, fut. of κατέρχομαι, Od. 1, 303.

Κατελθέιν, Ep. κατελθόμεν, inf. aor. 2 of κατέρχομαι, Hom.

Κατελίσσω, Ion. for καθελίσσω, Hdt.

Κατεκλύω, Ion. for καθελκύνω.

Κατελπίζω, f. -ίσω, (κατά, ἐλπίζω)

to hope confidently or presumptuously, c. inf. fut., Hdt. 8, 136. Hence

Κατελπισμός, οὔ, ὁ, a confident hope, Polyb.

Κατεμβλέπω, f. -ψω, strengthd. for ἐμβλέπω, Philo.

Κάτεμεν, Ion. 1 plur. aor. 2 act. of καθέμι, Od. 9, 72, where Wolf however has the usu. form κάβεμεν.

Κατεμέω, ὦ, f. -έσω, (κατά, ἐμέω) to spew or spit upon, τινός, Ar. Fr. 207.

Κατεμπίττω, ὦ,=ἐμπίττω, ἐμπατεῖω, Nic.

Κατεμπάζω, f. -άσω, (κατά, ἐμπαζομαι)=καταλαμβάνω, Nic.

Κατεμπεδῶ, ὦ, strengthd. for ἐμπεδῶ.

Κατεμπήρημι, (κατά, ἐμπήρημι) to burn down, burn to nought, dub. l., Eur. H. F. 1151.

Κατεμπρήβω, f. -σω, strengthd. for ἐμπρήβω.

Κατεναίρομαι, (κατά, ἐ, αἶρω) dep., to kill, slay, murder, κατελήρατο χαλκῶ, Od. 11, 519. Later in act. κατεναίρω, f. -αρώ, aor. κατήναρον occurs Soph. Ant. 871, Call. Apol. 100.

Κατέναντα, Cydias ap. Plat. Charm. 155 D, Q. Sm., κατέναντι, LXX. and κατενάντια, Adv.,=sq.

Κατεναντίον, adv., over against, opposite, before, τινί, Il. 21, 567, τινός, Hes. Sc. 73, Hdt. 3, 144: strictly neut. from

Κατεναντίος, α, ον, (κατά, ἐναντίος) over against, before.

Κατενάρκω, f. -ξω, strengthd. for ἐναρίζω, to kill, Soph. Aj. 26.

†Κατένασθεν for -νάσθησαν, 3 pl. aor. pass. of καταναίω, Ar. Vesp. 662.

Κατένασσε, Ep. 3 sing. aor. 1 of καταναίω, Hes.

Κατενδέξω, ἑς,=ἐνδέξω.

Κατένευξις or κατένευξις, εως, ἡ, (καταφέρω, κατενεγκείν)=καταφορά, Κατενευράζω, f. -άσω, to pledge, pawn. Hence

Κατενευρασμός, οὔ, ὁ, a pledging

Κατενήρθε, it was upon, lay upon, stuck upon or to, occurs only in Hes. Sc. 269, κόνις κατενήρθεν ὤμων; and as plur. in H. Hom. Cer. 280, κόμῃς κατενήρθεν ὤμων, where the sing. form is well explained by Francke. In form it is perf. or plupf. in signif. pres. or impf. Cf. ἐπενήρθε and παρενήρθε. No simple ἐνήρθε occurs.

Κατενήρην, Dor. for κατελθῆναι, int. aor. 2 of κατέρχομαι, Theocr. 17, 48.

Κατενιαστός, ον, ὁ, (κατά, ἐνιατός) strictly the man of the year, title of an annual magistrate at Gela in Sicily.

†Κατεννεῖς, ἐών, οἱ, the Catennes, a people of Pisidia, Strab.

Κατενεῖνομαι, strengthd. for ἐνετεῖνομαι.

Κατενευκτής, οὔ, ὁ, (κατενευγῆναι) an accuser, LXX.

Κατενερφύω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, strengthd. for ἐνερφύω.

Κατενυγῶμαι, fut. -τενυξομαι, (κατά, ἐντυγῶμαι) to complain of another, plead against, accuse, τινός, Eccl.

Κατενύνω, (κατά, ἐντύνω) to rip apart against.

Κατενώπα, adv., (κατά, ἐνώπη) right before the face, i. e. right over against, right opposite, c. gen., Il. 15, 320. Hom. uses also ἐνώπη and ἐνώπαδιος: al. proparox. κατένωπα; Iliob. after Aristarch. wr. κατ' ἐνώπα, deriving it from an obsol. nom. ἐνώπη, Paral. p. 169.

Κατενώπιον, adv.,=foreg.; in the presence of, N. T.

Κατεζαναστάσις, εως, ἡ, (κατεζα-

νιστάμαι) a rising against, resistance, Longin. Hence

Κατεξαναστάτικός, ἡ, ὄν, fit for resisting, opposed to, τινός, M. Anton.

Κατεξανσταμαι, as pass. c. aor. 2 act., κατεξανστῆν, (κατά, ἐξανίστημι) to rise up against, struggle against, τινός, Diod.: κατεξανστῆναι τοῦ μέλλοντος, to be on one's guard against what may happen, Polyb.

Κατεξενόμενος, ὁ, received as a guest, part. perf. pass. from καταξενόω, Aesch. Cho. 706.

Κατεξερᾶω, ὦ, f. -ίσω, strengthd. for ἐξερᾶω, to void excrement against or on, Epict. [ἄσω]

Κατεξετᾶω, f. -ίσω, strengthd. for ἐξετᾶω.

Κατεξενυᾶρίζω, f. -ίσω, strengthd. for ἐξενυᾶρίζω.

Κατεξουσίω, f. -ίσω, to use power or authority over, τινός, N. T. Hence

Κατεξουσιαστικός, ἡ, ὄν, of, belonging to authority, ῥάβδος, Clem. Al.

Καταπαγγεῖλια, ας, ἡ, a promise: from

Καταπαγγέλλομαι, (κατά, ἐπαγγέλλω) as mid., to make a contract or engagement, τινί, with one, Dem. 885, 12, πρὸς τινα, c. partic., Aeschin. 24, 37, τι, Id. 85, 35.

Καταπάω, f. -ἔω, (κατά, ἐπάγω) to bring down upon, bring one thing quickly upon or after another, Ar. Eq. 25: to bring upon, inflict, τιμωρίαν τινί, Plut. [ἄ]

Καταπάδω, (κατά, ἐπάδω) to sing, chant to or over one, τινός.—II. to tame, subdue by song or enchantment, Plat. Gorg. 483 E.

Καταπαίρομαι, as pass., (κατά, ἐπαίρω) to be arrogant towards, τινός.

Καταπάλληλος, οὐς=ἐπάλληλος.

Καταπάλλω, Ep. synop. part. aor. 2 of καταφάλλω, II.

Καταπαλτο, Ep. synop. 3 sing. aor. pass. of καταπάλλω, II.

Καταπειρώω, (κατά, ἐπειρώω) to stir up, excite against one.

Καταπειώω, f. -ῶ, (κατά, ἐπείγω) to press down, oppress, II. 23, 623, in tmesis: to urge, impel, Hdt. 8, 126: to hasten, urge on, Thuc. 1, 61, τα καταπειύοντα, urgent necessity, cf. Xen. Mem. 2, 1, 2. Mid. καταπειύεσθαι τινος, to be anxious, long for it, Polyb.—II. intr. to hasten, make haste, Xen. Hell. 4, 2, 18. Hence

Καταπέιξις, εως, ἡ, violent exertion, δυνῆς, Diog. L. 7, 113.

†Καταπεριτᾶω, ὦ, strengthd. for περιτᾶω, Aesop. 22, De F.

Καταπιβαίνω, (κατά, ἐπιβαίνω) to get upon, ascend.

Καταπιδεικνύμαι, as mid., (κατά, πιδεικνύμι) to show off before another.

Καταπιθλίβω, f. -ψω, to press hard.

Καταπιθύμιος, ον, (κατά, ἐπιθυμέω) desirable. [ῶ]

Καταπιθύμιος, ον, (κατά, ἐπιθυμέω) ovelous or lustful, LXX.

Καταπικέμαι, as pass., to lie, rest on.

Καταπικλύω, f. -ύσω, to inundate.

Καταπιαμβάνω, (κατά, ἐπιλαμβάνω) to seize: in mid. to embrace, XX.

Καταπιπορέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (κατά, πορέω) to effect, gain by perjury, πῶμα, Dem. 1269, 24, in fut. id.

Καταπισκήπτω, f. -ψω, (κατά, ἐπισκήπτω) to commission, enjoin, τινί τι.

Καταπιτηδένια, ατος, τό, a far-fetched expression, dub. in Longin.: om

Καταπιτηδένω, (κατά, ἐπιτηδένω)

to finish a thing too carefully, make it too elaborate, esp. of style, Dion. H.

Κατεπιτίθημι, fut. -θήσω, to impose, mid. to set upon, attack.

Κατεπιτιμῶ, f. -ίσω, cf. καταφθίμω 2.

Κατεπιχειρέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, to lay hands upon, attack, τινός.

Κατεπιχέω, f. -χεύσω, to pour out or scatter over, τινί.

Κατεπιχρώννυμι, fut. -χρώσω, to paint over.

†Κατεπλήγην, 2 aor. pass. from καταπλήσσω, II. 3, 31.

†Κατέπηχα and -πηκα, perf. act. from καταπτήσσω.

Κατεράω, ὦ, f. -ἄσω [ᾶ], (κατά, *ἐράω) to pour out, pour off, Strab.

Κατεργάζομαι, dep. c. fut. mid. -ἄσομαι, pf. pass. κατέργασμαι, (κατά, ἐργάζομαι). To effect, accomplish, achieve, Hdt. 5, 24, 78.—2. like Lat. conficere, to make an end of, destroy, kill, Hdt. 1, 24, Soph. Tr. 1094, and Eur.; also, κ. μόρον, Soph. Ant. 57: hence to overpower, conquer, Hdt. 6, 2; 8, 100, etc.—3. in good sense, to prevail over, persuade, influence, Hdt. 7, 6, cf. Xen. Mem. 2, 3, 16.—II. to work down, bruise, grind, prepare for eating, etc., Diod.: so of chewing, Lat. concoquere, Arist. H. A.: hence, κ. μέλι, to make honey, Hdt. 4, 194: also to manufacture, work in, ἐλέφαντα καὶ σίδηρον, Dem. 816, 19.—III. of things, to earn, gain by labour, to acquire, Hdt. 3, 65: absol. to go to work, ποτὶ καὶ στόματι, Id. 5, 111. The aor. 1 pass., κατεργάσθην, to be overcome, gained, prevailed upon, in pass. signf., is in Hdt. 9, 108: also pf. κατέργασμαι, to be done, achieved, Id. 1, 123, etc. Hence

Κατεργασία, ας, ἡ, a working down, esp. of food, chewing, or more freq. digestion, Arist. Part. An.: in genl. a stewing, boiling, Mnesith. ap. Ath. 59 B.—2. a working, ploughing, etc., of land, Theophr.

Κατεργαστέον, verb. adj. from κατεργάζομαι, one must accomplish, work, etc.

Κατεργαστικός, ἡ, ὄν, (κατεργάζομαι) of, fit for accomplishing.—II. likely to wear out, consume, Hipp.

Κατεργαστος, ον, (κατεργάζομαι) elaborate.

Κατέργος, ον, (κατά, *ἐργω) worked, cultivated, χώρα, Theophr.

Κατέργω, Ion. for κατέργω, Hdt.

Κατερθίζω, f. -ίσω, strengthd. for ἐρεθίζω.

Κατερίδω, f. -σω, (κατά, ἐρείδω) to set, fix against.—II. intr. to set one's self against, oppose; hence to burst forth, as a storm.

Κατερεκτός, ὄν, or -ερικτός, ὄν, bruised, ground, of pulse, Ar. Ran. 505: from

Κατερίκω, (κατά, ἐρείκω) to tear, rend garments, in token of sorrow; usu. in mid. to rend one's garments, Sapph. 128, Hdt. 3, 66, cf. καταρρήγνυμι.—II. to bruise, grind to pieces in a mill, cf. foreg.—III. metaph. κ. θυμόν, to fritter it away, smooth it down, Ar. Vesp. 647.

Κατεριπτόω, ὦ, late and rare form for sq., Diod.

Κατερίπω, f. -ψω, (κατά, ἐρείπω) to throw, cast down, Orac. ap. Hdt. 7, 140, in tmesis: to demolish, lay waste, Eur. Hec. 477.—II. intr. in aor. 2 κατήριπον and pf. 2 κατέρηριπα, to fall down, fall in, II. 5, 92; 14, 55, Buttm. Ausf. Gr. § 113, Anm. 3 and 4.

Κατερυγώ, f. -ῶ, (κατά, ἐρεῦγομαι) to spit, belch at or upon, τινός, Vesp. 1151.

Κατερούς, ἐς, for κατηρούς, dub. Κατερούς, f. -ψω, (κατά, ἐρέω) to cover, roof, Plut. Mid. to roof over for one's self, one's own, Ar. Vesp. 1294.

Κατερέω, Ion. for κατεράω, serving as fut. of the aor. κατέπω, to speak against any one, accuse him, c. gen.: also c. acc.; hence to denounce, impeach before one, τινά πρὸς τινα, Hdt. 3, 71; more rarely τινά τινα.—2. to say plainly, speak out, Hdt. 5, 92, 7; so too in pass., κατερήσεται, it shall be declared, Id. 6, 69. To this also belongs pf. κατέρηκα.

†Κατερημόω, ὦ, f. -ῶσω, (κατά, ἐρημόω) to deprive, strip entirely, Aesop. 23 De F.

†Κατερήρειπτο, 3 sing. plqf. pass. for κατηρήριπτο of κατερείπω, Hdn.

Κατερήριpte, intr. 3 sing. perf. 2 of κατερείπω, q. v.

Κατερητώ, f. -ῶσω, (κατά, ἐρητώ) to keep, detain, keep fast, II. 9, 465, Od. 9, 31; 19, 545. [ῶσω, ῶσω, cf. ἐρητώ.]

Κατερηθιόμαι, dep. (κατά, ἐριθεύω) to overcome by chicanery.

Κατερικτός, ὄν, v. sub κατέρεικτος.

Κατέρηης, ἐς, (κατά, ἐρνος) with luxuriant branches.

Κατερηραίνω, to dye red.

Κατερηθρίαω, ὦ, f. -ῶσω, (κατά, ἐουθρίαω) to blush deeply, Heliod.

Κατερυνάω, poet. for κατερύνω, II. 24, 218. [ᾶ]

Κατερύνω, f. -ῶω, aor. κατερύνεικον, to stop, hold back, Hom. [ῶ]

Κατέρω, f. -ύσω, (κατά, ἐρύω) to draw or haul down: in Od. always of ships, to draw down to the water, launch, Lat. deducere naves. [On the quantity, v. ἐρύω.]

Κατέρχομαι, dep., fut. κατελεύσομαι: aor. κατήλθο, or usu. κατήλθον, inf. κατελθεῖν, to go down, Lat. descendere, in Hom. esp. to go down to the grave; also from high land to the coast: c. gen., also ἐξ... or κατά... c. gen., down from a place, II. 20, 125; 6, 109, 128: of things, to fall down, Od. 9, 484, 541: of a river, to flow down, κατέρχεται ὁ Νεῖλος πληθύνων, Hdt. 2, 19.—II. to come back, return, come home, Od. 11, 188: later esp. to return from exile, first in Hdt. 4, 4; 5, 30, etc.; cf. Ar. Ran. 1165 sq., and κῆρυμ.—III. metaph. to come to, touch on a point, in speaking.

Κατέρω, v. sub κατέρω.

Κατέρωτα, Aeol. crasis for καὶ ἐτέρωτε, acc. to gramm.—καὶ ἄλλωτε, at other times too, Sappho 1, 5, cf. Schäf. Dion. Comp. p. 349.

Κατεσθίω, f. κατέδομαι, aor. κατέφαγον, perf. κατεσθόκα, to eat up, devour, Hom., always of animals or prey, as II. 2, 314; 21, 24; later in genl. to eat up, Hdt. 3, 16, 38, etc.: ὧν κατεσθίειν τινά, Xen. An. 4, 8, 14: cf. καταφάγειν.—†2. to bite, τὸ οὖς, Philostr.—3. met. in genl. to consume squander, τὰ ὄντα, Dem. 992, 25, τὴν πρᾶσαν οὖσαν, Ath. 404 C.

Κατέσθω, poet. for foreg.

Κατεσκεψάμην, aor. of κατασκοπέω, q. v.

Κατέσκληκα, intr. pf. of κατασκέλω, to be dried or parched up.

Κατεσπενόμενος, adv. part. perf. pass. from κατασπένδω, hastily, speedily, Diosc.

Κατεσπονδασμένος, adv. part. perf. pass. from κατασπονδάζω, carefully zealously.

Κατέσσυτο, Ep. 3 sing. aor. συαορ-pass. of κατασσύρομαι, II.

Κατέσθαι, Aeol. and Ep. f. τῶ

-εστάθησαν, 3 pl. aor. 1 pass. from καθίστημι, Hes. Tr. 674.

Κατεστεύς, Ion. part. perf. of καθίστημι, for καθεστώς, καθεστηκός. Καεστραμμένως, adv. part. perf. pass. from καταστρέφω, reversely.

Κατεστράφατο, Ion. for καεστραμμένοι ἦσαν, 3 plur. plqpf. pass. from καταστρέφω.

Κατεσχάροω, ὦ, to cover with a scab or scar.

†Κατεσχόμην, aor. 2 mid. of κατέχω.

Κατεύχμα, ατος, τό, (κατεύχομαι) a vow, wish, Aesch. Cho. 218: esp. an imprecation, curse, Id. Theb. 709, Eur. Hipp. 1170.—II. a votive offering, Soph. O. T. 920.

Κατεύχαιμονίζω, f. -ίσω Att. -ιῶ, strengthd. for εὐδαιμονίζω, Joseph. Κατευδοκέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, to approve much of, c. dat.

Κατευδοκίμω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (κατά, εὐδοκίμωμαι) to surpass in reputation, τινός, Diod.

Κατεύδω, for καθενδω, barbarism in Ar. Thesm. 1193.

Κατεύμηρέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (κατά, εὐμηρέω) to gain more praise, etc., than another, c. gen.: absol. to be thought most of, παρά τινι, Aeschin. 40, 7.

Κατεύθικτεώ, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (κατά, εὐθικτός) to hit the mark, succeed, LXX.

Κατευθύ, adv. straight forward, κ. ὁρᾶν, Xen. Symp. 5, 5; also κατευθύς.

Κατευθυντήρ, ἦρος, ὅ, =sq., Clem. Al.

Κατευθυντής, οὐ, ὁ, (κατευθύνω) a corrector, atender. Hence

Κατευθυντήρια, ας, ἥ, =στάβη, a plumb line, as if fem. from κατευθυντήριος, directing straight.

Κατευθύνω, (κατά, εὐθύνω) to make straight, set right, Plat. Legg. 847 A: κ. τινός, to demand an account from one, Ib. 945 A.—2. intr. to go straight for, aim straight at: metaph. to go right.

Κατευθύς, adv. =κατεύθω.

Κατευθυρόω, οὐ, ὁ, a direction, εἰς τιν, Clem. Al.

Κατευκαίρω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (κατά, εὐκαιρέω) to find a good opportunity, κατευκαιρήσας ἀπάγει, Polyb. 12, 4, 13.

Κατευκλήζω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (κατά, εὐκλήζω) to calm, quiet, Ar. Rh.

Κατευκτικώς, ἦ, ὄν, wishing: imprecating. Adv. -κώς: from

Κατευκτός, ον, (κατεύχομαι) wished: imprecated.

Κατευλογέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, strengthd. for εὐλογέω, to laud, praise much, Plut.

Κατευμαίρζω, f. -ίσω, strengthened for εὐμαίρζω.

Κατευμεγεθέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (κατά, εὐμεγέθης) to be stouter, more powerful, τινός, Eccl.

Κατενύαω, fut. -άσω, (κατά, εὐνύαω) to lay down, esp. put to bed, lull to sleep, of the sun setting, Soph. Tr. 95: of death, Id. Ant. 833: in Eur. Rhés. 614, to assign one quarters: metaph. to quiet, calm, πόντον, Ar. Rh. Pass. to lie down, lie down to sleep, Il. 3, 448: to be calm or quieted, Plut. Hence

Κατευνασμός, οὐ, ὁ, a putting to bed, lulling to sleep, Plut.

Κατευναστήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, a chamberlain.

Κατευναστήριος, ον, =κατευναστήριος.—II. τὸ κατευναστήριον, a bed-chamber.

Κατευναστής, οὐ, ὁ, (κατενύαω)

one who conducts to bed or to repose, Plut.: a chamberlain, Id.

Κατευναστικός, ἦ, ὄν, (κατενύαω) lulling to sleep, κ. λόγος, an epithalamium.

Κατευναστρία, ας, ἥ, pecul. fem. of κατευναστής.

Κατενύαω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (κατά, εὐνύαω) to put to sleep, Il. 14, 245, 248: in genl. =κατενύαω. Pass. to lie down, fall asleep, Od. 4, 414, 421. Hence

Κατενύητεια, ας, ἥ, fem. of sq.

Κατενύητης, οὐ, ὁ, =κατευναστής.

Κατενοδόω, ὦ, strengthd. for εὐνοδόω.—II. intr. and in pass. =εὐνοδέω, LXX. Hence

Κατενοδόσις, εως, ἥ, good success.

Κατενορκέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (κατά, εὐνορκέω) to swear truly and solemnly by a god, etc., Arist. Rhet.

Κατενοτᾶδω, ὦ, fut. -ήσω, to waste in dissipation.

Κατενοπέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (κατά, εὐπορέω) to have sufficient means against one, Diod.

Κατεστοχέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, strengthd. for εὐστοχέω, to hit, be successful in a thing, τινός, Diod.

Κατεντελέω, f. -ίσω, strengthd. for εὐτελέω, Plut.

Κατεντρέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, strengthd. for εὐντρέω, to get ready, set in order, Ar. Eccl. 510.

Κατεντρέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (κατά, εὐντρέω) to be successful, prosper, Arist. Eth. Eud.: in a thing or against any one, τινός.

Κατενφηνέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (κατά, εὐφηνέω) to applaud, extol, τινά, Plut.

Κατενφραίνω, f. -ανῶ, strengthd. for εὐφραίνω, to gladden, delight much, τινά, Luc.

Κατευχειρίζω, f. -ίσω, (κατά, εὐχειρίζω) =εὐμαίρζω, κατευμαίρζω.

Κατευχή, ἦς, ἥ, a wish, prayer, vow, Aesch. Cho. 477.

Κατεύχομαι, f. -ξομαι, (κατά, εὐχομαι) dep. mid., to pray earnestly, εὐγενέσθαι τινί, Hdt. 1, 132; c. acc. et inf., Aesch. Eum. 922: to pray to one, τινί, Id. Cho. 88: absol. to make a vow, pray, Hdt. 2, 40; 4, 70, etc.—2. to wish, pray for evil on one, τί τινι, Aesch. Theb. 633, τινός, Plat. Rep. 393 A, cf. Valck. Phoen. 70.—3. to wish, pray for one, τινί τι, Eur. I. A. 1186.—II. to boast, c. inf., Theocr. 1, 97.

Κατευχοῦμαι, (κατά, εὐνοχέω) as pass., to feast, enjoy one's self, Hdt. 1, 216; 3, 99: later in act. to feast, entertain, τινά τινι, Clem. Al.

Κατεφάλλομαι, (κατά, ἐφάλλομαι) to spring down upon, rush upon, κατεπάμμενος, part. aor. 2 syncop. Il. 11, 94: cf. καταπάλλω.

†Κατεφθίνηκα, perf. act. of καταφθίω, Plut.

Κατέφθορ, ον, dub. l. for κάθεφθορ.

Κατέφιστημι, (κατά, ἐφίστημι) to set up against one. Pass. c. aor. 2, perf., et. plqpf. act., to rise up against, N. T.

Κατεχθραίνω, to hate bitterly.

Κατεμάζω, f. -άσω, to hold fast, keep back.

Κατέχω, fut. καθέξω and κατασχέσω, aor. κάτεσχον, (κατά, ἔχω)—I. transit. to hold, keep back, withhold, Il. 15, 186, Od. 3, 284, etc.: to check, restrain, command, κ. ὅακρυ, Aesch. A. 204, διάνοιαν, Thuc. 1, 130, γέλωτα, Xen., etc.: κ. τινά ἐπὶ δυσκείᾳ, to overpower, weigh down, —, Soph. Aj. 142.—2. to hinder, stop, Hom.: so in pass., ἔχειρ κατέχοντο, Il. 17, 368, 644: so, κ. κ. inf., Thuc. 1, 17.—

II. to have in possession, possess, Hom., Hdt., etc.: to occupy, dwell in, Trag. c. acc. loci, of tutelary gods, Xen. Cyr. 2, 1, 1; hence, κ. στρατόπεδον δυσφήμιω, to fill it with his afflicting cries, Soph. Phil. 10; so in pass., κατέχεσθαι κλάνθω, Hdt. 1, 111. to be possessed, i. e., inspired, Plat. Ion 533 E, etc.: hence—2. to possess, occupy, so as to cover, freq. in Hom. νῦν κατέχ' οὐρανόν, closed in upon it. Od. 13, 269: and in pass., οὐρανὸν νεφέεσσι κατέχετο, Od. 9, 145, cf. Il. 3, 419: also in mid., πρόσσωπα κατέσχετο, Od. 19, 361: esp. of covering with earth, of a tomb, Il. 3, 243, Od. 11, 301, etc.: hence, πρὶν καὶ τινα γαῖα καθέξει, sooner shall earth cover many a one, Il. 16, 629, Od. 13, 427, etc., cf. Orac. ap. Hdt. 1, 67: in genl. to hide, keep concealed.—3. to have in one's power, seize, Hdt. 5, 72, etc.—B. intrans. to hold, stop, cease, e. g. of the wind, Ar. Pac. 944.—2. to come from the high sea to shore, land, touch, where ναῦν is usu. supplied, ἐς τόπον, Hdt. 7, 188, cf. 8, 40: but c. acc. loci, Eur. Hel. 1206, Cycl. 223.—3. to turn out, come to pass, happen: εὐ κατασχέσει, Soph. El. 503; τὰ κατέχοντα πρήγματα, circumstances that have occurred, Hdt. 6, 40: hence also—4. to hold on, last, persevere in, sometimes c. part., κατέχει δῖος, he leaves not the pursuit, cf. Schweigh. Hdt. 6, 41.—5. to prevail, so, ὁ λόγος κατέχει, the report prevails, is rife, Thuc. 1, 10; in genl. to prevail, be frequent, Id. 3, 89: in genl. to have the upper hand, Theogn. 262.—C. mid. to keep back for one's self, embezzle, τὰ χρήματα, Hdt. 7, 164: simply to bind, ὀρέοισι, Hdt. 1, 29.—2. to hold, contain, Polyb. 9, 21, 7.—3. to cover or protect one's self, keep one's self concealed.

†Κατέψηκται, 3 sing. perf. pass. from καταψηάω, Soph.

Κατέψησις, κατέψω, dub. for κατέψω.

Κατηβολέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, to have a sudden paroxysm, Hipp. ap. Gal.; to swoon, Nic.: from

Κατηβολή, ἦς, ἥ, and κατηβολίς, ιδός, ἥ, =καταβολή, 3, an attack or paroxysm of fever, swoon.

Κατηγέωμαι, κατηγέομαι, etc., Ion. for καθήγ., Hdt.

Κατηγορέω, ὦ, (κατά, ὕπογινώσκω) to speak against, esp. before judges, to accuse, τινός, Hdt. 8, 60, etc.; more rarely κατά τινος, Xen. Hell. 1, 7, 9.—2. κ. τί τινος, to lay a thing to one's charge, accuse him of it, Hdt. 2, 113, Soph. O. T. 514, etc., τινός περὶ τινος, Thuc. 8, 85; but also c. dupl. gen. pers. et rei, Dem. 515, ult.: c. acc. rei only, to bring an accusation, Eur. Heracl. 418. Pass., κατηγορεῖται τί τινός, a charge is brought against him, Hdt. 7, 205, cf. Arnold Thuc. 1, 95.—3. absol. to be an accuser, appear as prosecutor, Ar. Vesp. 840, etc.—4. in genl. to signify, indicate, prove, c. acc. rei, τι, Xen. Cyr. 1, 4, 3: c. gen. pers., κ., to tell of., Aesch. A. 271; κ. ὧς, Hdt. 3, 115, cf. 4, 189; ὅτι., Plat. Phaed. 73 B.—II. in logic, to say positively, affirm, predicate of a person or thing, τί τινος, freq. in Arist. Org. Hence

Κατηγορημα, ατος, τό, an accusation, charge: a subject of accusation, Dem. 314, 21.—II. in logic, a predicate, property asserted of a thing, Arist. Metaph.: and

Κατηγορητέον, verb. adj., one must accuse, τινός, Isocr. 27 A.—II. one must assert, Plat. Theat. 177 A

Κατηγορία, ας, ἡ, an accusation, charge, Hdt. 6, 50, cf. Thuc. 1, 69; κ. τινός, a charge against one, Xen. Hell. 2, 1, 31, κατά τινός, Isocr. 112 A.—II. in logic, a category, predicament, head of predicable, of which Arist., Top. 1, 9, 1, makes ten.

Κατηγορικός, ἡ, ὄν, inclined to accusation: ὁ κ., a common informer, Plut.—II. categorical, —καταφορικός, Arist. Org. Adv. κός, Joseph.: from

Κατηγορός, ου, ὁ, ἡ, (κατηγόρος) an accuser, Hdt. 3, 71; also an exponent, betrayer, Aesch. Theb. 439, Xen. Oec. 20, 15.†—II. a traitor, Lyc.

Κατήκοος, ον, (κατακούω) listening to, λόγων, Plat. Ax. 365 B: as subst. a listener, spy, Hdt. 1, 100.—II. hearkening or obeying, Soph. Ant. 642, τινός, Plat. Rep. 499 B: as subst. a subject, τινός or τινί, Hdt. 1, 72, 141.—III. hearing, giving ear to, εὐχλόησι, Anth.

Κατῶ, Ion. for καθῶ, Hdt. **Κατῆλψ**, ἱφός, ἡ, the upper story of a house, Ar. Ran. 566; where others take it for a stair-case or ladder (as it seems to be in Luc. Lexiph. 8), others for the roof. (Though the form refers us to ἡλιψ, a shoe, this deriv. is hard to explain.)

Κατῆλογός, ὦ, f. -ήσω, to make of small account, slight, despise, c. gen. pers., Hdt. 1, 84; c. acc. rei, Id. 1, 144; 3, 121: the regul. form καταλογέω does not seem to occur.

Κατῆλός, νός, ὁ, ἡ, (κατέρχομαι, -ελενύομαι) downward. Hence

Κατῆλυσία, ας, ἡ, Ap. Rh., and κατῆλυσις, εως, ἡ, a going down, way down, descent, Anth.—II. a return, Diod.

Κατῆμαι, Ion. for καθῆμαι, Hdt.

Κατῆμαρ, adv., day by day; but better divisim κατ' ἡμέρ.

Κατμελημένως, adv. part. perf. pass. from καταμελέω, negligently.

Κατμύνω, f. -ύσω, (κατά, ἡμύνω) to sink, droop or drop down, Ap. Rh. [On quantity v. ἡμύνω.]

Κατναγκασμένως, adv. part. perf. pass. from καταναγκάζω, of necessity, Diod.

Κατῆνεμος, ον, (κατά, ἄνεμος) towards the wind, exposed to the wind, Theophr., cf. κατάρροος.

Κατῆξις, εως, ἡ, Ion. for κύταξις, a breaking in pieces.—II. for κῆτξις, return, dub.

Κατῆρορος or **κατῆρορος**, ον, Dor. -άρορος, (κατά, αἰρώω) hanging down, Ap. Rh.: in Eur. Tro. 1090 of children, prob. hanging on their mother's neck, v. Herm. ad l.

Κατῆπειμένως, adv. part. perf. pass. from κατῆπειω, hastily, speedily.

Κατῆπνίω, ὦ, f. -άσω, (κατά, ἡπνίω) to soothe, assuage, allay, ὀδύναι κατῆπνίοντο, Il. 5, 417. [ἄσω]

Κατῆρεμύω, f. -ίσω, (κατά, ἡρεμύω) to calm, appease, Xen. An. 7, 1, 22.

Κατῆρφές, ἐς, (κατά, ἐρέφω) covered over, vaulted, overhanging, σπέος, Od. 13, 349, σπκοί, Il. 18, 589, ἡμῖβλα, Hes. Th. 594; μέγα κύμα κατῆρφές, a huge overhanging wave, Od. 5, 367, ἡ κύμα κυρτόν: c. dat., δάδνησι κατῆρφές, shaded by, embowered in hem, Od. 9, 183, cf. Hes. Th. 778: πῶδα τιθέναι, to keep the foot covered, of one who sits or rests, opp. to ὀδόν πόδα τ., Aesch. Eum. 294.—2. after also c. gen., Schäf. Mel. p. 137: hence of a table covered with, i. e. laden with, full of, παντοίων ἀγαθῶν, Naucr. 136.

Κατῆρξ, ἐς, (κατά, *ἄρω?) fitted up, furnished with a thing, χλανιδί-

οις, Eur. Supp. 110, ὀρω, Id. El. 498: of ships, furnished with oars, πλοίων, Hdt. 8, 21, but cf. Herm. Eur. I. T. 1362.

Κατῆρπε, 3 sing. aor. 2 of κατερίπω, Il. 5, 92.

Κατῆρφεια, ας, ἡ, Ion. and Hom. κατῆρφεις, (κατῆρφεις) strictly, a casting the eyes downward: hence in genl. dejection, sorrow, shame, Il. 3, 51; joined with ὀνειδος, Il. 16, 498; 17, 556.

Κατῆρφέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, to be downcast: to be mute with sorrow or shame, Il. 22, 293, Od. 16, 342: from

Κατῆρφής, ἐς, strictly, with downcast eyes, hence in genl. downcast, mute, Od. 24, 432. (Prob. from κατά and φάος, like κατωπός, κατωπιάω.) Hence

Κατῆρφία, ας, ἡ, Ion. κατῆρφή, —κατῆρφεια. Hence

Κατῆρφίω, ὦ, f. -άσω, —κατῆρφέω, Ap. Rh. [ἄσω]

Κατῆρφών, ὄνος, ὁ, one who causes sorrow or shame: Priam calls his sons κατῆρφόνες, dedecora, Il. 24, 253; though some falsely explain it by ἀναίσχυνοι.

Κατῆρφέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (κατά, ἡχέω) to sound around, resound, Philostr.—II. to sound a thing in one's ears, impress it upon one by word of mouth, Luc.: in pass. to be informed of a thing, περί τινος, Plut.—2. esp. in N. T., and Eccl., to teach one by word of mouth, teach him the elements of religion, τινά, also τινά τι: whence pass. to be instructed in, acquainted with, τι or περί τινος, all in N. T.: οἱ κατῆρφεύμενοι, in Eccl., new converts under instruction before baptism.

Κατῆρξής, ἐς, (κατά, ἡχος) sounding, resounding, ὀδωρ, Theocr. 1, 7.

Κατῆρξισ, εως, ἡ, (κατῆρξέω) instruction by word of mouth, education, Hipp.: esp. in Eccl. the elementary religious teaching of converts before baptism.

Κατῆρξήτης, οὗ, ὁ, (κατῆρξέω) an instructor, teacher, according to the ancient way of teaching, where the teacher dictated and the pupil repeated, a catechist, Eccl.

Κατῆρξήτος, ον, instructed.

Κατῆρξίω, f. -ίσω, —κατῆρξέω II.

Κατῆρξιστής, οὗ, ὁ, —κατῆρξήτης. Hence

Κατῆρξιστικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to, adapted for instruction.

Κατῆρψε, Ep. for κατέρψε, 3 sing. aor. 2 of καταρῆσκα, Il., and in Att. poets, Eur. Cycl. 201.

Κατῆρψαι, Ep. for καταθῆναι, inf. aor. 1 act. of καταθῆπω, Il.

Κατῆρθεν, κατῆρθεν, κάτθετε, κάτθεσαν, κατῆρμεθα, κατῆρσθην, κατῆρμενοι, Ep. for καταθῆναι, inf. aor. 2 act., κατῆρμεν, 1 plur. aor. 2 act. of κατατίθω, etc., Hom.

Κάτθεο, Ep. for κάτθου, imperat. aor. 2 mid. of κατατίθω.

Κατῆρπτω, f. -ψω, (κατά, ἵκπτω) to harm, hurt, Hom. in tmesis, κατὰ χροά καλόν ἵκπτειν, v. sub ἵκπτω.

Κατῆρσι, 3 plur. pres. act. from κάτεμι, εἰμι.

Κατῆρσι, Ion. for καθῆρσι, 3 plur. pres. act. from καθίμι.

Κατῆρδεν, inf. aor. 2 κατέρδεν of καθάρομαι.

Κατῆρσθαι, inf. aor. 2 mid. from κατεῖδον of καθάρομαι.

Κατῆρσω, Ion. for καθῆρσω.

Κατῆρμι, Ion. for καθῆρμι, Hdt.

Κατῆρδν, Ion. and Ep. for κατενῆρδν, κ. τὸν πλῆρον. Hdt. 2, 96.

Κατῆρς, adv. for κατ' ἑρῶ, against, opposite, c. gen., Q. Sm.

Κατῆρετώ, Ion. for καθῆρετώ, Hdt.

Κατῆρῶς, f. -άσω, —sq., Nic.

Κατῆρῶς, (κατὰ, ἱκμῶν) to moisten, bedew, wet, Lyc.

Κατῆρῶν, to look askance at, cf. κατῆρῶπτο.

Κατῆρῶν, οὗ, ὁ, (κατῆρῶν) one who looks askance.

Κατῆρῶ, —κατεῖλω.

Κατῆρῶπτο, (κατὰ, ἱλλῶπτο) to look askance at, leer upon, τινί, Phil. mon p. 407, ubi v. Meineke.—2. to sneer at, cf. ἐγκατῆρ.

Κατῆρῶ, f. -ύσω, (κατά, ἱλύω) to fill with mud or dirt, Xen. Oec. 17, 13. [ῶ]

Κατῆρ, Ep. inf. pres. act. from κάτεμι for κατέναι, Il. 14, 457. [ῆ]

Κατῆρῶ, (κατά, ἱού) to rust, cover with rust. Pass. to become rusty, be tarnished, Diosc.

Κατῆρῶμαι, κατῆρῶ, κατῆρῶμαι, Ion. for καθ.

Κάτῆρ, imperat. of κάτοιδά, Soph.

Κατῆρῶν, (κατά, ἱσχνῶν) to make to pine, to emaciate, waste, wear out, Aesch. Pr. 269, Eum. 138, writ ten sometimes κατῆρῶν.

Κατῆρῶ, ον, (κατά, ἱσχνός) very lean, emaciated, Plut. Hence

Κατῆρῶ, —κατῆρῶν, Jo seph.

Κατῆρῶ, f. -ύσω, (κατά, ἱσχνώ) to have power over, overpower, do violence to, τινά, Diod., τινός, N. T. Pass. to be worsted, beaten, Diod.—2. absol., to have the upper hand, succeed, prevail, Polyb.: to be prevalent, Theophr.—II. intr., to come to one's full strength, grou up, Soph. O. C. 346. [Usu. ῶ, but v. sub ἱσχνώ.]

Κατῆρῶ, (κατά, ἱσχνώ) collat. form of κατέρω, to hold back, hold fast, Lat. detinere, Il. 23, 321, Hdt. 2, 115. Mid. to keep by one, Il. 2, 233.—II. to possess, occupy, οὐ ποῖμνησιν καταρῶνται, Od. 9, 122.—III. to guide, steer for a place, νῆα ἐς πατρίδα γαίαν, Od. 11, 456, and freq. in Hdt.—IV. intr., σέλος κατῆρχει ἐξ οὐρανό, the light comes down from heaven, Hdt. 3, 28.

Κατῆρῆτος, α, ον, (κάτεμι) of, belonging to a descent or return, esp. τῇ κ., sub. ἱερά.

Κατῆρῆτῶ, ὦ, f. -ήσω, to trace, track.

Κατῆρῆτοι, ον, οἱ, the Catoari, a Scythian tribe, Hdt. 4, 6.

Κατῆρῶ, ον, ἡ, Ion. for κάθοδος, Hdt.

Κατῆρῶν, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (κατά, ὀδύνω) to grieve, afflict one much. Pass. to be grievously afflicted, both in LXX.

Κατῆρῶμαι, (κατά, ὀδύρομαι) dep. mid., to bewail, deplore bitterly, Plat. Ax. 367 D. [ῶ]

Κατῆρῶ, fut. -ήσω, (κατά, ὀζω) to make to stink.

Κατῆρῶ, ον, αἱ, (κατά, δις) αἰγες κ., goats that lead the sheep in the flocks, Paus. 9, 13, 2.

Κατῆρῶ, inf. κατεῖδον, perf. with no pres. in use, to know well, certainly, Soph. Ant. 1064, cf. κατεῖδον.

Κατῆρῶ, εως, ἡ, (κατοῖομαι) self conceit, Plut.

Κατῆρῶ, ἄδος, ἡ, peculi. poet. fem. of κατοικίδιος.

Κατῆρῶ, ας, ἡ, —κατοικῆσις, LXX.

Κατῆρῶ, ἱόν, τῶ, sub. ἱερά, the anniversary, festival of a settlement or colony: from

Κατῆρῶ, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (κατά, οἰκέω).

to dwell in, inhabit, esp. to have settled, be planted in a new place, τόπον, Hdt. 7, 164, etc. Pass. to be dwelt in, inhabited, opp. to κατοικίζομαι, to be just founded, Arist. Pol. 2, 7, 3: to be placed, situated, and so of persons, much like act, to be settled, dwell, Hdt. 1, 96, ἐν τόπῳ, Id. 2, 102, and Thuc.—2. of a sta'ts, to be administered, governed, κάλῳς, Soph. O. C. 1004, etc.—II. intrans.=pass., πόλει κατοικοῦσαι ἐν πέδιφ, Plat. Legg. 677 C, 682 C. Hence

Κατοικησις, εως, ἡ, a dwelling, habitation, abode, Thuc. 2, 15, etc.

Κατοικητήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, an inhabitant. Hence

Κατοικητήριος, α, on, fit for inhabiting; τὸ κατοικητήριον (sub. χωρίον), a dwelling place, abode, N. T.

Κατοικία, ας, ἡ, a dwelling, Polyb.: a farm, village, Id.—2. a settlement, colony, Strab.: also the foundation of a colony, Plut.

Κατοικίδιος, on, also α, on, (κατά, οἰκία) living about a house: in genl. domestic, Hipp.

Κατοικίζω, fut. -ίσω Att. -ῶ, (κατά οἰκίζω) to bring, remove into a dwelling, κ. τινά εἰς τόπον, Hdt. 2, 154; also in pregnant constr., κ. τινά ἐν τόπῳ, to settle or plant one in..., Soph. Ant. 1069; hence metaph., ἐλπίδας ἐν τινι κ., to plant them in his mind, Aesch. Pr. 250.—II. to bring home and re-establish there, restore to one's country, cf. κατέρχομαι, Aesch. Eum. 756.—III. c. acc. loci, to colonise, people a place, Hdt. 5, 76, Aesch. Pr. 725, and freq. in Att.—B. pass. of persons, to be placed, settled, ἐν τόπῳ, Hdt. 2, 154; 9, 106; ἐς τόπον, Thuc. 2, 102, etc.—the aor. mid. is also used in same signif., Isocr. 389 B, C.—II. of places, to have colonies planted there, Thuc. 1, 12: to be inhabited, founded, established, Isocr. 192 D.

Κατοικίς, ἰδος, ἡ, pecul. poet. fem. of κατοικίδιος, Nic.

Κατοικίσις, εως, ἡ, (κατοικίζω) a peopling, planting with inhabitants, esp. with colonists, colonisation, Thuc. 6, 77, and Plat.

Κατοικισμός, οὔ, ὁ,=foreg., Plat. Legg. 683 A.

Κατοικιστής, οὔ, ὁ, (κατοικίζω) the founder of a town, esp. of a colony.

Κατοικοδόμειω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (κατά, οἰκοδομέω) to build upon or in a place, τῷ, Xen. Rep. Ath. 3, 4.—II. to build away, i. e. to squander in building, Schäf. Appar. Dem. 4, 607, Id. Plut. 4, 327.—III. to build up, block up by building, Isae. 73, 34.

Κατοικονομέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (κατά, οἰκονομέω), to distribute, arrange economically, Plut.

Κάτοικος, on, (κατά, οἶκος) dwelling in, inhabiting: as subst. an inhabitant, Arist. Oec.:—on Aesch. Ag. 1285, v. Dind. ad. l.

Κατοικοφθορέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (κατά, οἰκοφθορέω) to spoil one of house and home, ruin, τὴν πόλιν, Plut.

Κατοικτεῖρω, (κατά, οἰκτεῖρω) to pity, have compassion on, τινά, Soph. T. 13.—II. intr. to feel, show pity or compassion, Hdt. 7, 46.

Κατοικτίζω, f. -ίσω, (κατά, οἰκτίζω)=foreg., to pity, have compassion on a, Aesch. Eum. 121. Mid. c. aor. pass., to pity one's self, hence to wail, deplore, Hdt. 3, 156: c. acc. rei, Aesch. Pers. 1062. Hence

Κατοικτίζω, εως, ἡ, a pitying, compassion, Xen. Cyr. 6, 1, 47.

Κατοικῶζω, fut. -ώσομαι, (κατά, οἰκῶζω) to bewail, lament, Eur. Andr. 1159.

Κάτοινος, on, (κατά, οἶνος) drunken with wine, Eur. Ion 553. Hence

Κατοινόω, ὦ, to make drunk. Pass. to be drunk, Plat. Legg. 815 C.

Κατοίκομαι, (κατά, οἶκομαι) to be conceited of one's self, LXX.

Κατοίσεται, 3 sing. fut. of καταφέρω, II. 22, 425.

Κατοίχομαι, fut. -χῆσομαι, (κατά, οἶχομαι) Dep. mid., to go down, hence οἱ κατοιχόμενοι, the departed, dead, Dem. 1073, 1.

Κατοινώχομαι, f. -ίσομαι Att. ἰούμαι, (κατά, οἰνίζομαι) Dep. mid., to have an omen, to augur.

Κατοκλάζω,=οκλάζω, Opp.: also in mid., Strab.

Κατοκνέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (κατά, ὀκνέω) to shrink from doing a thing, neglect, omit it, Aesch. Pr. 67, etc.

Κατοκωχῇ, ἥς, ἡ,=κατοχῇ III., κ. ἀπὸ Μουσῶν, possession, inspiration by the Muses, Plat. Phaedr. 245 A, cf. sub ἀνακωχῇ.

Κατολιγνέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (κατά, ὀλιγνέω) to neglect utterly, τινός, Lys. 115, 30.

Κατολισθαίνω or -θάνω, f. -σθήσω, (κατά, ὀλισθαίνω) to slide, slip, sink down or into, Ap. Rh.

Κατολλύμι, (κατά, ὀλλυμι) to destroy utterly. Pass. c. perf. act. intr., to perish utterly, in tmesis, Aesch. Pers. 670.

Κατολολύζω, f. -ύζω, (κατά, ὀλολύζω) to shout or shriek over, wish woe to, Aesch. Ag. 1118.

Κατολοφύρομαι, (κατά, ὀλοφύρομαι) dep. mid., to bemoan, bewail, lament, c. acc., Eur. Or. 339. [v]

Κατομβρέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (κατά, ὀμβρέω) to rain upon: drench, Anth. Hence

Κατομβρία, ας, ἡ, a flood.

Κατομβρίζω, f. -ίσω,=κατομβρέω,

Κάτομβρος, on, (κατά, ὀμβρος) wet with rain, drenched, Theophr.

Κατόμνυμι and -νύω: also in mid. κατόμνυμαι, fut. -ομοῦμαι, aor. -ωμοσα, (κατά, ὀμνυμι) To swear to, confirm by oath, τινί τι, Ar. Av. 444: c. inf., to swear that..., Dem. 995, 24.—2. κ. τῶν θεῶν, τῆς κεφαλῆς, to swear by..., but also c. acc., to call to witness, swear by, τὴν ἐμὴν ψυχὴν, Eur. Or. 1517, κ. τῷ θεῷ, Lat. jurare deos, Ar. Eccl. 158.—3. c. gen., to take an oath against, accuse on oath, Hdt. 6, 65, in mid. Κατομφάλοος, on, (κατά, ὀμφαλός) from the navel, Nic. [α]

Κατονειδίζω, fut. -ίσω,=δνειδίζω, Dion. H. Hence

Κατονειδιστήρ, ἦρος, ὁ,=δνειδιστήρ.

Κατονίνημι, fut. -νῆσω, (κατά, ὀνίνημι) to be of use, profit. Mid. to have the use of, enjoy, τινός, Ar. Eccl. 917.

Κατονομάζω, fut. -άσω, (κατά, ὀνομάζω) to name, Theophr.—II. to promise, betroth, devote, Polyb.

Κατόνομαι, (κατά, ὀνομαι) dep., to blame, slight, c. acc., Hdt. 2, 136, 172.

Κατονομαζεις, εως, ἡ, Dor. for sq., Archimed.

Κατονομᾶσια, ας, ἡ, (κατονομᾶζω) a name, denomination, Strab.

Κάτοσος, on, (κατά, ὄσος) steeped in vinegar, sour, harsh, Posidipp. ap. Ath. 662 A, cf. κάθαλος.

Κατοζύνω, (κατά, ὀζύνω) to make very sharp.—II. to make very swift, hasten, Artemon ap. Ath. 637 E.

Κάτοζυς, εια, v, strengthd. for ὀζύς, very sharp, piercing, of sound, Ar. Vesp. 471; of disease, acute, Hipp.

Κατοπάζω, f. -άσω, (κατά, ὀπάζω) to follow, pursue, come upon suddenly, Hes. Op. 322.

Κατόπιν adv.=sq., first in Theogn. 280, then in Att., as Xen. Cyr. 1, 4, 21 c. gen., Ar. Eq. 625, Plat. Prot. 316 A.

Κατόπισθε and before a vowel κατόπισθεν, adv. of place, behind, after, in the rear, II. 23, 505, Od. 22, 92; c. gen., Od. 12, 148.—II. of time, here after, afterwards, henceforth, Od. 22, 40; 24, 546. Cf. foreg.: (The root of κατόπιν, μετόπιν, ἀντόπιν, is ὅτι or 'ΕΙπ- in ἔπομαι, to follow, hence κατ' ὅπιν, afterwards; as secundum,=pone, post, from sequi.)

Κατοπτάω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (κατά, ὀπτάω) to roast very much, Archestr. ap. Ath. 320 B.

Κατοπτέυσις, εως, ἡ, a spying out observation; and

Κατοπτετήριος, on, belonging to fit for spying or looking out, τόπος Strab.: from

Κατοπτέω, (κατά, ὀπτεύω) to spy out, espy, Soph. Phil. 124, Aj. 829: τε reconnoître, Polyb.

Κατοπτήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, a spy, scout, Aesch. Theb. 36.—II. a surgical instrument, Lat. speculum, Hipp. Hence

Κατοπτήριος, on,=κατοπτετήριος

Κατόπτης, on, ὁ,=κατοπτήρ 1, H. Hom. Merc. 372.

Κατόπτης, εως, ἡ, (κατοπτάω) much baking or cooking.

Κατοπτίζεται μοι,=δοκεῖ μοι, from the Dor. ὀπτίλος, Koen Greg. p. 248.

Κάτοπτος, on, (κατά, ὀφτομαι) to be seen, visible, conspicuous, Thuc. 8, 104: c. gen. to be seen from, in view of, πορθιὸν κάτοπτον πρῶνα, Aesch. Ag. 307, ubi v. Blomf., and Dind.—II. in signif. much roasted, from κατοπτάω, dub. in Diosc.

Κατοπτρίζω, f. -ίσω Att. -ῶ, (κάτοπτρον) to show in or as in a mirror Plut.—B. mid. to look into a mirror, behold one's self in it, Ath.: but—2. in 2 Cor. 3, 18, to give back, reflect light, as by a mirror.

Κατοπτρικός, ὧς, ὁν, (κάτοπτρον) of or concerning a mirror, Plut., ἡ-κῆ, sub. τέχνη or ἐπιστήμη, catoptrics, the science of the reflection of light. Adv. -κῶς, Plut.

Κάτοπρις, ἡ,=κάτοπτρον, poet.

Κατοπτροειδής, ἐς, (κάτοπτρον, εἶδος) like a mirror, prob. in Plut.

Κάτοπτρον, on, τό, (κάτοπτος) a mirror, Epich. p. 87; in classical times of polished metal, cf. κάτοπτρον εἰδους χαλκός, Aesch. Fr. 274; the Corinthian were the best:—metaph. of false, plausible appearances, ὁμίλια κ., Aesch. Ag. 839.

Κατορῶ, Ion. for καθορῶ, Hdt.

Κατορῶνίζω, f. -ίσω, (κατά, ὀρῶν) κ. τῆς ἐρημίας, to fill the solitude with music, Anth.

Κατορῶν, ὦ, strengthd. for ὀρῶν.

Κατοργάζω, f. -άσω, (κατά, ὀργάζω) to initiate in orgies or mysteries prepare for them, Plut.

Κατορθόω, ὦ, (κατά, ὀρθόω) to set upright, erect, ὁμας, Eur. Hipp. 1445: metaph., opp. to σφάλλω, to keep straight, set right, Soph. El. 416: to direct or manage well, φρένα, Soph. O. C. 1487; to accomplish successfully, bring to a successful issue, Plat. Meno 99 C; in genl., κ. τι, to be right in a thing, Eur. Hel. 1067. Pass. to succeed, prosper, Hdt. 1, 120, Eur. Hipp. 680: to be well, accurately finished, Strab.: to be rightly fixed, ὅπιν κατορθῶσαι φρένι, thou hast well purposed to do, Aesch. Cho. 512.—II. intr. to be upright, or in good case, to go on prosperously, succeed, Thuc. 6 12, and freq. in Isocr. Hence

κατόρθωμα, ατος, τό, *that which is done rightly*: as philos. term, a right action, Lat. recte factum, Cic. Fin. 3, 7.—2. *that which is brought to a successful issue*, Strab., and freq. later, v. Lob. Phryn. 251: and

κατόρθωσις, εως, ἡ, a making, setting straight or right: esp.—1. successful accomplishment of a thing, in genl. success, Arist. Rhet.—2. a setting right, correction, LXX.—3. as philos. term, right action, Lat. recta affectio, Cic. Fin. 3, 14.

κατορθωτικός, ἡ, ὄν, fit, able for affecting or acting rightly, opp. to ἀμαρτητικός, Arist. Eth. N.

Κατόρυγες, ὡν, οἱ, the Catwriges, a Gallic tribe among the Alps, Strab.

Κατορούω, (κατά, ὀρούω) to rush downwards, H. Hom. Cer. 342.

Κατοροφώ, ὦ, to roof in.

Κατορῳδέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, Ion. καταρῳ-, (κατά, ὀρῳδέω) to fear, dread, c. acc., Hdt. 1, 34.—II. absol. to be afraid, in fear, Id. 6, 9.

Κατορυκτός, ἡ, ὄν, (κατορύσσω) buried, covered with earth.

Κατορύεις, εως, ἡ, a burying, covering with earth, Theophr.

Κατορύσσω, Att. -τω, f. -ξω, fut. pass. -ρύησμαι, Ar. Av. 394, cf. Lob. Phryn. 318 (κατά, ὀρύσσω) To bury, Hdt. 2, 41, ζῶντας, Id. 3, 35: in genl. to bury, hide in the ground, Ar. Plut. 238, Plat. Euthyd. 288 E; in full, κ. κατά γῆς, Hdt. 8, 36: metaph. to make away with, destroy, ruin utterly, Pherecr. (†) Chir. 1, 19 (v. Meineke p. 334.) Hence

Κατορύεις, ἡς, ἡ, =κατόρυξις.

Κατορῳάω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (κατά, ὀρῳ-) to darken.

Κατορχέομαι, fut. -ήσομαι, (κατά, ὀρχέομαι) dep. mid., to dance in triumph over one, hence like Lat. insultare, to treat despitefully, insult, τινά, Hdt. 3, 151.—II. to subdue, win, charm by dancing, Luc.—III. intr. to dance vehemently, Strab.

Κατόσσομαι, (κατά, ὄσσομαι) dep., used only in pres. and imperf., to contemplate, behold, Anth.

Κατότι, adv. Ion. for καθότι, καθ' ὅτι, Hdt.

Κατοῦδαος, ὄν, (κατά, οὔδας) under the earth, H. Hom. Merc. 112: κ. γίγας, of Briareus, Call. Del. 142.

Κατοῦλας, ἄδος, ἡ, νύξ κ., shrouding night, Soph. Fr. 383, Ar. Rh. 4, 1695. (From κατά and εἶλω, ἔλλω, like ἐξούλη, so that it is quite needless to correct it into κατειλάς, or to derive κατοῦλας from οὔλος, ὄλος, complete night.)

Κατοῦλω, ὦ, (κατά, οὔλω) to make to cicatrise, Diod. Pass., to cicatrise, heal over, Anth. Hence

Κατοῦλσις, εως, ἡ, a cicatrising, Diosc.: and

Κατοῦλτικός, ἡ, ὄν, healing over. Κατοῦρῶνθεν, adv., better division κατ' οὐρανῶθεν.

Κατοῦρω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (κατά, οὔρω) to make water upon, τινός, Ar. Eccl. 632: absol. to make water, Arist. H. A.

Κατοῦριζω, f. -ίσω, (κατά, οὔριζω) to waft with a fair wind: but in Soph. Tr. 827, intr. to come safe to port, come to a happy issue.

Κατοῦρώ, ὦ, (κατά, οὔρώ) to sail with a fair wind, Polyb.: also in mid., Luc.

Κατοῦτάω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, =οὔτάω, Q. sm.

Κατοφείλω, =ὀφείλω.

Κατοφῶνμαι, f. -ήσομαι, =sq.

Κατοφρονόμαι, (κατά, ὀφρονόμαι) dep., to lift the eyebrows scornful-

ly, λόγοι κατωφρονούμενοι, supercilious words, Luc.—II. as pass. to have eyebrows.

Κατοχεύς, εως, ὁ, (κατά, ὀχεύς) a holder, esp. κ. πυλῶν, a bolt, Call. Apoll. 6.

Κατοχεύω, (κατά, ὀχεύω) to have a she-animal covered, LXX.

Κατοχή, ἡς, ἡ, (κατέχω) a holding fast, detention, Hdt. 5, 35.—II. possession, Ict.—2. possession by a spirit, inspiration, Plut.: hence—3. in medic. writers, stupor with stiffness, catalepsy: cf. κάτοχος.

Κατόχιμος, ὄν, =κάτοχος, possessed: esp. frantic, Luc.

Κατόχον, ὄν, τό, a means of holding, a retention, Diosc.

Κατοχύω, f. -άσω, strengthd. for ὀχύω, to bind fast, Opp.

Κατόχος, ὄν, (κατέχω) holding fast, tenacious, esp. of the memory: firm, tight, δεσμῶ, Plut.—II. pass., held fast, overpowered, overcome, τινί, Aesch. Pers. 223, Soph. Tr. 978: subject, Ἀρεὶ κ. γένος, Eur. Hec. 1090, esp.—2. possessed, inspired, frantic, Plut.—3. medic. seized by catalepsy; and as subst. ἡ κάτοχος, catalepsy, cf. κατοχή.—B. adv. -χως in signif. 1, Her. Hipp. Dem. 8: in signif. II. 3, Hipp.

Κατόητοι, ὄν, (κατά, ὀησι) visible, before the eyes, Ar. Rh.—II. in sight, opposite, τινός, Eur. Hipp. 30.

Κατόψις, εως, ἡ, (κατά, ὀψις) a sight, view, Epicur.

Κατόρνομαι, fut. of καθοράω, with aor. κατέιδον, q. v.

Κατοφάγγω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (κατά, ὀφάγω) to waste in eating, in luxury, Aeschin. 13, 34, in pass. Hence

Κατοφάγναι, ας, ἡ, ruinous gluttony or luxury.

Κατρεψί, εως, ὁ, an Indian kind of peacock, Strab.

ἸΚατρεψί, εως, ὁ, Catreus, son of Minos and Creta, Apollod.

ἸΚατταβανία, ας, ἡ, Cattabania, a region of Arabia Felix, Strab.; ὁ Κατταβανεύς, εως, an inhab. of Cattabania, Id.

Καῖταδε, Dor. for κατὰ ταδε, Thuc. 5, 77.

Κατάνυνσαν, Ep. for κατετάνυνσαν 3 plur. aor. 1 act. from κατατάνω, H. Hom. 6/34.

Καττίτερος, ὁ, Att. for κασσίτερος, tin.

Κάττιμα, ατος, τό, Att. for κύσσιμα, Ar., etc.

Καττός, ὅος, ἡ, Att. for καστός, a piece of leather. [v]

Καττώ, Att. for κασνώ. [v]

Κατύπερθε, κατυπέτερος, Ion. for καθύπ-, Hdt.

Κατυπνώ, Ion. for καθυπνώ, Hdt.

Κάτω, adv. (κατά) down, downwards, Il. 17, 136, Od. 23, 91: in this signif. rare in prose, and not till Dem., v. Schäf. Appar. 4, p. 503.—II. beneath, below, underneath, Hes. Th. 303, opp. to ἄνω, in prose the usu. signif.: —οἱ κάτω, —1. those in the nether world, the dead, Soph. Aj. 865, etc.—2. dwellers on the coast or in the plain, Thuc. 1, 120, etc., cf. Hdt. 1, 183: hence κάτω πορεύεσθαι, to go down to the sea: ἄνω καὶ κάτω, or ἄνω κάτω, topsyturvy, upside down, freq. in Ar., etc.: of rank, subordinate, inferior.—3. of time, afterwards, later, Ael.—III. c. gen. under, below, Aesch. Ag. 871: down from, Eur. Cycl. 448.—Compar. κατωτέρω, with adj. -ώτερος. Superl. κατωτάτω, with adj. -άτατος, v. sub voce.

Κατωβλέπων, ὄντος, ὁ, (κατά, βλέπω) also κατωβλέπων, ὄντος, τό, and κατωβλέψ, ἐπος, ὁ, Lat. catoblepas, a

down-looker, name of an African animal of the buffalo kind, v. Ael. H. 7, 5, Plin. 8, 32, Alex. Mynd. ap. Ath. 221 B.

Κατώγειος, ὄν, Att. κατώγειος, ὡν, gen. ὦ, =κατάγειος, q. v.

Κατωδυνάω, ὦ, for κατωδυνάω, dub

Κατωδύνος, ὄν, (κατά, δύνω) a great pain or affliction, LXX.

Κάτωθε, before a vowel -θεν, ad' (κάτω) from below, up from below, Aesch. Pers. 697, etc.—II. below, beneath, Eur. Alc. 424, etc., cf. Lob. Phryn. 128.

Κατωθέω, ὦ, fut. -ώσω, (κατά, θέω) to push, flog down, Il. 16, 410, in tmesis.

Κάτωκára, (κάτω, κάρα) adv., head downwards, Ar. Ach. 945: heels over head, Id. Pac. 153, but Dind. reads κάτω κ. divisim.

Κατωμάδιος, α, ὄν, (κατά, ὤμος) from the shoulder, ὀσκος κ., a quoit thrown down from the shoulder, i. e. from the hand held upwards just above the shoulder (as in our northern game of 'putting the stane'), Il. 23, 431, cf. κατωμαδόν.—II. worn or borne on the shoulder, Call. Cer. 45. [v]

Κατωμάδις, adv. =sq.

Κατωμάδων, adv. (κατά, ὤμος) from the shoulders, κ. ἐλαύνειν, in Il. 15, 352; 23, 500, to flog with the arm drawn back from the shoulder, as wheel-horses are whipped; others, to flog on the shoulder, but cf. κατωμάδιος.—II. on or hanging from the shoulders, Ar. Rh.

Κατωμίω, f. -ίσω, (κατά, ὤμιζω) to place the shoulder under any one, raise him up thereby: to set (a limb) in this manner. Hence

Κατωμιμός, οὔ, ὁ, the setting of a limb, by raising it with the shoulder; and

Κατωμιστής, οὔ, ὁ, ἑπκορ κ., a kicking horse that throws its rider over its shoulders.

Κάτωμος, ὄν, (κατά, ὤμος) low in the shoulder or fore-quarter.

Κατωμοσία, ας, ἡ, (κατόμνυμι) an oath against one, accusation on oath, Hdt. 6, 65.

Κατωμοτικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to an affirmative oath: as νῆ is an ἐπιβήριμα κατωμ., opp. to μά, which is an ἐπιβήριμα ὑπομοτοκόν or negative particle of swearing. Adv. -κός: from

Κατωμοτός, ὄν, (κατόμνυμι) con firming by an oath, affirming, ὅρκος κ., Harpocr.

ἸΚάτων, ὄνος, ὁ, the Roman Cato, Plut.

Κατωνάκη, ἡς, ἡ, (κάτω, νάκος) a coarse frock with a border of sheepskin, (νάκος), worn by slaves and country labourers, Ar. Lys. 1151, Eccl. 724. [v]

Κατωνάκης, ὄν, ὁ, =foreg.

Κατωνικόφορος, ὄν, (κατωνάκη, φέρω) wearing the κατωνάκη, name of slaves at Sicily, Theopomp. ap. Ath. 271 D.

Κατωπιάω, ὦ, f. -άσω, to cast the eyes down: in genl. to be downcast, sad, Arist. H. A., cf. κατῆφθαι: from

Κατωπός, ὄν, (κατά, ὤψ) with downcast looks, cf. κατῆφθαι.

Κάτωρ, ὀρος, ὁ, in H. Hom. 6, 55, διε κάτωρ, an unknown or corrupt word: no prob. explanation has been given of it: the Cod. Mosq. has δι' ἐκάτωρ.

Κατωρίζομαι, Ion. for καθωρίζομαι.

Κατωρίς, ἐς, also κατωρίς, =κάτω ρέπων, Hesych.—II. κατωρίδε ὄντα in an Inscr. seems to mean two bands or ribands hanging from the crown of a statue, Böckh Inscr. 1, p. 235.

Κατώρυχος, *ov*,=κατώρυχος, *dub.*
Κατώρυξ, *υχος*, *ὅ, ἡ*, (κατορύσσω)
dig in, sunk, laid or imbedded in the
earth, so, κατορυχέσσι λίθοισι, *Od.*
6, 267; 9, 185, as if from κατορυχής.
—II. *buried, concealed in the ground,*
hence under ground, in pits or caves,
κατώρυχες ἔναιον, *Aesch. Pr. 452.*—
III. *as subst., ἡ κατώρυς, a pit, cavern,*
Soph. Ant. 774.—2. a diver, Lat. mer-
gus.

Κατωρόμαι, *fut. -όσομαι*, (κατά,
ὄρωμαι) *dep. mid. to howl much,*
Apollod. [v]

Κατωρύχης, *ἐς*, and κατώρυχος, *ov*,
Arat.—κατώρυξ.

Κατώτατος, *η, ov*, *the lowest*, *Hdt.*
7, 23; adj. from

Κατωτάτω, *adv. superl. from κάτω*,
at the lowest part, τὰ κ., *Hdt. 2, 125.*

Κατωτερικός, *η, ov*, *carrying down-*
wards, of medicines, purgative, Hipp.

Κατώτερος, *α, ov*, *lower, Hipp. etc.*:
of time, later, younger, Call. Ec. 130:
from

Κατωτέρω, *adv. compar. from κάτω*,
lower, further downwards, Ar. Ran.
70; c. gen., Hdt. 8, 132. Hence

Κατωτέρωθεν, *from a lower part,*
greater depth, Theophr.

Κατωρίς, *ιδος, ἡ*, (κατά, οὐς)
a coul or hood which goes over the ears,
dub. 1. for κατωρίς, q. v.

Κατωφάγας, *ov* or *α, ὁ*, (κάτω, φα-
γεῖν) *with the head always down close*
to the ground eating, gluttonous, seems
to be the name of a bird in Ar. Av.
288: καταφαγᾶς is also found in Men-
and. p. 151, but the Gramm. reject it,
v. Lob. Phryn. 433.

Κατωφελής, *ἐς*, (κατά, ὄφελος)
very useful, dub. in Theophr.

Κατωφρέια, *α, ἡ*, *a sloping situa-*
tion, declivity: metaph. propensity,
dub. for καταφ., proneness, inclination:
from

Κατωφέρης, *ἐς*, (κάτω, φέρομαι)=
κάτω φερόμενος, *hanging downwards,*
sunk, Xen. Cyn. 5, 30.—II. metaph.
prone to, esp. to evil, almost always
with v. 1. καταφέρης, which is usu.
preferred. Adv. -ρός.

Κατώφορος, *ov*, (κάτω, φέρομαι)
moving down or downwards.

Κατωγώνης, *ov*, *ὁ*, *the handle or*
holder of a borer, Hesych.

Κατωχρίω, *ω, ἡ*, *-άσω*, in *Anth.*
κατοχρίω, ω, (κατά, ὠχρίω) to turn
very pale.

Καυᾶς, *ἄκος*, *ὁ*, *Ion. καυῆς, ηκος*,
Antim. Fr. 57, in Od. κῆς, later also
καυῆς, Hippon. Fr. 5, and κάβης,
Lat. ceyx and gavia, a greedy kind of
sea-gull.

Κανᾶσαις, in *Hes. Opp. 664, 691,*
Ed. 2 sing. opt. aor. 1 act. of κατά-
γνυμι, q. v.

†Καυαρος, *ov*, *ὁ*, *Cauarus, a Gallic*
king, Polyb. 8, 24.

Κανδιον, *ov*, *τό*, *Caudium, a city*
of Sannium, Strab.; adj. Κανδίνος,
ov, of Caudium, Caudine, Polyb.

†Κανή, *ης, ἡ*, *Cané, a town of Mysia*,
Xen. Hell. 4, 1, 20.

Κανθύος, *ov*, *ὁ*, (καίω) *a burning,*
scorching, esp. a disease in trees, pro-
duced by keen winds, Theophr.

Κανκαλίας, *ov*, *ὁ*, *a kind of bird*,
Hesych.

Κανκάλις, *ιδος, ἡ*, *an umbelliferous*
herb, Theophr.: in our Flora, Causa-
nis is Bur-parsley.—II. =βαυκαλις.

†Κανκασα, *ov*, *τά*, *Caucaasa, a har-*
bor in Chios, Hdt. 5, 33.

†Κανκάσιος, *α, ov*, *of or belonging to*
Caucasus, Caucasian, τὸ Κ. ὄρος,
Hdt. 1, 104; τὰ Κ ὄρη, Strab.=sq.:
from

†Καυκάσιος, *ov*, *ὁ*, *Hdt. 1, 203, and*
usu.: also Κανκάσις, ιος, Id. 3, 97;
τὸ Καυκάσον, Arr.; Mt. Caucasus, a
range of mountains between the
Euxine and Caspian seas.—2. Poro-
panisus was also so called by the
soldiers of Alexander, Arr. An. 5, 5, 3.

Κανκίδες, *v. 1. for βαυκίδες.*

Κανκίζομαι, *f. -ίσομαι, v. 1. for*
βαυκίζω.

†Κανκοί, *ov*, *οἱ*, *the Cauici, a German*
tribe, Strab.

Κανκος, *ὁ*,=κανκαλῖς.

†Καῦκων, *ωνος, ὁ*, *Caucon, son of*
Lycaon, Apollod. 3, 8, 1.—2. son of
Celaenus, Paus. 4, 1, 5.—II. a Cauco-
nian, v. sq.—III. a river of Elis, a
tributary of the Teutheas, Strab., also
called Κανκῶνη, Id.

†Καῦκωνες, *ov*, *οἱ*, *the Caucones,*
a people of Bithynia, on the borders
of Paphlagonia, Il. 10, 429.—2. an
early tribe of Elis at one time pos-
sessing most of the province, of same
origin with foreg., Od. 3, 366; Hdt.
1, 147. Hence

†Κανκωνία, *α, ἡ*, *Cauconia, the ter-*
ritory of the Caucones, in Elis, Strab.;
and

†Κανκωνιάτης, *ov*, and -νίτης, *ov*,
ὁ, a Caucasian, Strab. [ἄτ and ἱτ.]

Κανλῆδον, *adv. (κανλός) like a*
stalk: surgical name of a peculiar
kind of fracture, Gal., cf. ῥαφανη-
δόν and σικυρήδον.

Κανλίας, *ov*, *ὁ*, *made from a stalk*,
Theophr.

Κανλῖω, *f. -ίσω*, (κανλός) *to form*
stalks: pass. to have a stalk or shaft,
of a spear, Ar. Fr. 357: cf. ἀποκανλίζω.

Κανλίκος, *η, ὁν*, *like a stalk, Theo-*
phr.

†Κανλίνης, *ov*, *ὁ*, *a species of κωβι-*
δός prob. from feeding on κανλίων Il.
Ath. 355 C. [ζ]

Κανλινος, *η, ov*, *made of a stalk or*
stick, Luc. V. H. 1, 16.

Κανλίον, *ov*, *τό*, *dim. from κανλός*,
Diess.—II. a sea-weed, Arist. H. A.

Κανλίσκος, *ov*, *ὁ*, *dim. from καν-*
λός, Diod.

†Κανλούμητες, *ov*, *οἱ*, (κανλός,
μύκης) *the Stalk-mushrooms, name of*
a people formed by Luc., from their
using mushroom-shields, and spears
of stalks of asparagus, V. H. 1, 16.

Κανλοπώλης, *ov*, *ὁ*, (κανλός, πα-
λῶ) a green-grocer.

ΚΑΥΑΟΨ, *ov*, *ὁ*, *a stalk, stem*,
Epich. p. 102: a handle, shaft; in Il.
always the spear-shaft, as Il. 13, 162,
608, etc., except in Il. 16, 338, the
hilt of a sword; not found in Od.: also,
κανλός πτερόν, the quill part, Plat.
Phaedr. 251 B.—II. a vegetable of the
cabbage kind, in genl. any esculent
sprout, Lat. caulis, our cole, kail, caulif-
lower, Alex. Leb. 2.—III. =πόσθη,
Nic. Hence

Κανλῶδης, *α, ἡ*, (κανλός, εἶδος) *like*
a stalk, running to stem, Theophr.

†Κανλωνία, *α, ἡ*, *Caulonia, a Gre-*
cian colony on the west coast of
Bruttium, Polyb. 10, 1, 4; Strab.,
who also mentions a city of this name
in Sicily. Hence

†Κανλωνιάτης, *ov*, *ὁ*, *an inhab. of*
Caulonia, a Caulonian, Polyb. 2, 39, 6:
fem. Κανλωνιάτις, ιδος, sub. γῆ, the
territory of Caulonia, Thuc. 7, 25.

Κανλωτός, *η, ὁν*, (κανλῶ) *stalked,*
with a stalk or stem, Eudem. ap. Ath.
371 A.

Καῦμα, *ατος, τό*, (καίω) *a burning,*
glow, esp. the burning heat of the sun
Il. 5, 865, Hes. Op. 413: sometimes
in plur., Hdt. 3, 104, Xen. Cyn. 5, 9,
Soph. O. C. 350, etc.: also of 'roast,

Lac.—II. feverish heat, Thuc. 2, 49;
hence a burning fever, Hipp.—III. me-
taph. of love, Anth. Hence

Καυμάτηρος, *α, ὁν*, *hot, glowing*
Strab.

Καυμάτιζω, *fut. -ίσω*, (καῦμα)
a scorch, parch up, wither by heat, N.
T.: hence of a fever, Plut., in pass.;
cf. Lat. aestuare.

Καυμάτιος, *ω, =foreg.*

Καυμάτῳδης, *α, ἡ*, (καῦμα, εἶδος)=
καυματήρος, *burning, scorching, Arist.*
Meteor.—2. feverish, Hipp.

Καννάκη, *ης, ἡ*, also καννᾶκης, *ov*,
ὁ, a Persian fur-garment, Ar. Vesp.
1137. (Prob. of no Greek root.) [α]

Καννάκης, *ov*, *ὁ*,=foreg.

Καννιάς, *f. -άσω*, (καννός) *to cast*
lots, cf. διακαννιάζω.

†Καννικός, *η, ὁν*, *of or belonging to*
the Canini, Caunian, Hdt. 1, 173.

†Καννίος, *α, ov*, *Caunian; οἱ Καν-*
νιοι, the Caunians, inhab. of Κάυνος,
Hdt. 1, 176.—II. Caunian, of Caunus,
K. ἔρωρ, of improper, unlawful love,
from Caunus beloved by his sister
Byblis, who when she did not ob-
tain her desire hung herself, Arist.
Rhet. 2, 25, 4; cf. Gaisf. Paroem. B.
569.

Καῦνος, *ov*, *ὁ*,=κλήρος, *a lot, very*
rare word, Cratin. Pyt. 20, ubi v
Meineke.

†Καῦνος, *ov*, *η, Caunus, a city of*
Caria, now Kaiguz, Hdt. 1, 176.

Καυρός, *α, ὁν*,=κακός, *Soph. Fr.*
895.

Κανσᾶλις, *ιδος, ὁ*, (καίω) *a blister,*
burn.

Καύσσις, *ατος, ἡ*, (καίω) *a burning,*
scorching, dub. in Theophr.

Κανσθμός, *ov*, *ὁ*, *for κανθμός, dub.*

Κανσία, *α, ἡ*, *broad-brimmed*
Macedonian hat, to keep off the heat
of the sun (καύσις), Menand. p. 116.

Καύσιμος, *ov*, (καίω) *fit for burning,*
combustible, Xen. An. 6, 3, 19; κ. ὕλη,
Lat. cremia, Alex. Incert. 73: from

Καύσις, *ατος, ἡ*, (καίω) *a burning,*
τὸν ἱρὸν, Hdt. 2, 40: burning heat,
Plat. Theat. 156 B.—II. a warnishing
and polishing with hot wax, Vitruv. 7
9. Hence

Κανσόμαι, *as pass., like κανατί-*
ζομαι, to be on fire, intensely hot, N. T.
—II. to be in a state of fever.

Καῦσος, *ov*, *ὁ*,=καῦμα, *a burning,*
burning heat, Diosc.: in this signifi-
cance also καύσος.—II. a burning fever,
Hipp.—III. a burnt soil, earth resem-
bling ashes.—IV. a kind of serpent:
elsewh. διναῖα, from the heat and
thirst which its bite causes, Nic.

Κανστείρος, *α, ὁν*, (καίω), *burning,*
hot, raging, but only in gen. κανστέ-
ρῆς μάχης, Il. 4, 342; 12, 316.

Κανστέον, *verb. adj. from καίω*
one must burn.

Κανστήρ, *ἡρος, ὁ*,=καντήρ. *Hence*

Κανστηρίαῖω, *f. -άσω*,=καντήρι-
ω, Strab.

Κανστήριον, *ov*, *τό*,=καντήριον

Luc.

Κανστηρός, *α, ὁν*,=κανστείρο-

Nic.

Καύστις, *ov*, *ὁ*, *one that burns.*

Κανστικός, *η, ὁν*, *burning: corra-*
sive, caustic, Arist. Part. An.—2. o
persons, suffering much from fever
Hipp. Adv. -κός.

Κανστός, *η, ὁν*, (καίω) *burnt, com-*
combustible, Arist. Part. An.

Καύστρα, *α, ἡ*, *a place where corpses*
are burnt, Lat. ustrina, bustum, Strab.

†Καύστρινος, *η, ov* and -ανός, *η, ὁν*,
Καύστριν, *Strab.: from*

†Καύστρινος, *ov*, *ὁ*, *Il. 2, 461, Hdt.*
5, 100; Καύστρινος, ov, Strab., etc.

the *Cajstrius* or *Cajstrus*, a river of Lydia, flowing into the sea near Ephesus, now *Kutchuck Mendere*; hence τὸ *Καύστρου πεδίον*, the plain of *Cajstrus*, lying along its banks, Strab.; acc. to Xen. Cyr. 2, 1, 5, a gathering place for the Persian army. Different from this is the *Καύστρου πεδίον* in Xen. An. 1, 2, 11, which is prob. the later *Κέστρος*, q. v. Hence

†*Καύστριος*, α, ον, of *Cajstrus*, *Cajstrian*, to K. *πεδίον*, Ar. Ach. 68.

†*Καυστρόβιος*, ου, δ, *Cajstrobios*, father of Aristeas of Proconnesus, Hdt. 4, 13.

†*Καύστρος*, ου, δ, = *Καύστριος*.

Καύσω, fut. of *καίω*.

Καυσώδης, ες, (*καύσις*, *εἶδος*) = *καυσωδότης*, in signf. 1, Theophr.: in signf. 2, Hipp.

Καύσωμα, ατος, τό, = *καύμα*, *καύτος*, a burning: burning heat, Gal.

Καύσων, ωνος, δ, = *foreg*, N. T.—II. a scorching wind, LXX.

Καυτήρ, ἥρος, δ, a burner, Pind. P. 1, 185.—II. like *καυτήριον*, a branding-iron, Hipp.

Καυτηριάω, f. -άσω, to sear with red-hot iron, cauterize, Hipp.: from

Καυτήριον, ου, τό, a branding iron, Eur. Phoenix 8: metaph., Diod.—II. a burnt mark, brand: strictly neut. rom

Καυτήριος, α, ον, = *καυστικός*.

Καῦτης, ου, δ, = *καύστης*, *καυτήρ*, nth.

Καυτικός and *καυτός*, = *καυστ*.

Καυκάομαι, fut. -ήσομαι, dep. mid., boast, vaunt one's self, Pind. O. 9, 3; c. inf. aor., Hdt. 7, 39. (Akin to *ὕγω*, *εὐχομαι*, *εὐχεσθαι*.) Hence *Καυχίς*, ἰδος, ἡ, a female boaster.

Καυήρ, ἡς, ἡ, = *καυχήσις*, a boasting, vaunting, Pind. N. 9, 15.

Καυήμα, ατος, τό, a vaunt, boast, ind. I. 5, 65: a subject of boasting, T. Hence

Καυημάτις, ου, δ, a boaster, brag-rt.

Καυήσις, εως, ἡ, (*καυκάομαι*) a astings, reason to boast, N. T.

Καυητής, ου, δ, a boaster.

Κάφαυρος, ου, δ, *Caphaurus*, son Amphithemis and Tritonis, Ap. 1, 4, 1490.

Καφήριος, a poet. η, ον, also ος, Eur. Tro. 90, of belonging to phereus, *Caphērean*, ἄκρα, Eur. 2, πέτρης, Anth.

Καφήρεως, ου, δ, *Caphēreus*, the ithern promontory of Euboea on which the Grecian fleet was wrecked en returning from Troy, now po d'Or, Hdt. 8, 7.

Καφήρις, ἰδος, ἡ, pecul. fem. to φήρειος, πέτρα, Eur. Hel. 1129. *Καφήρις*, ου, δ, *Caphērias*, a flute yer, Ath. 629 A.

Καφισός, ου, Dor. for *Κηφισός*, and compds.

Καφισός, ου, δ, *Caphisus*, masc. pr. Plut.

Καφουρά, ἄς, ἡ, Arabic name of phor.

Καφούα, ὤν, αἰ, *Caphyae*, a town of Asia, Polyb. 4, 11, 13: hence *Καῦς*, εως, δ, and *Καφνάτης*, ου, αν δ, of *Caphyae*, Strab.; Paus.

Καφόρη, ἡς, ἡ, a she-fox, also σκα-φώρη, Schneid. Ael. H. A. 7, 47.

Καχάω, f. -άσω, like *καχχάλω*, laugh loud, Lat. *cachinnari*, Ar. 1, 849, Theoc. 5, 142: to laugh fully, mock, Soph. Aj. 199: the S. give *καχάω*, but v. sq. (The is prob. *χάω*, *χαίνω*, unless it rather formed by onomatop. like *ω*, *καχλάω*.)

Κάχασμός, ου, δ, = *καχχασμός*, Ar. Nub. 1073, acc. to Rav. MS.

Καχέκτεω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, to be in a bad habit of body, be unwell, Polyb.—II. κ. ψυχῇ, to be ill-disposed, disaffected, Id.: and

Καχέκτημα, ατος, τό, a bad state or habit: from

Καχέκτης, ου, δ, (*κακός*, *ἐχω*, *ἐξω*) in a bad state of health or habit of body, Diosc.: in genl. ill-conditioned, disaffected, Polyb.

Καχεκτος, ου, = *foreg*, dub.

Καχελκής, ἐς, gen. εὐος, (*κακός*, *ἐλκος*) with bad ulcers.

Καχεσία, ας, ἡ, (*καχέκτης*) a bad habit of body, Plat. Gorg. 450 A: in genl. a bad disposition, ill condition, Diphil. Ar. Ath. 254 E.

Καχεταιρεία, ας, ἡ, (*κακός*, *ἐταῖρος*) ill company, Theogn. 1171.

Καχήμερος, ου, (*κακός*, *ἡμέρα*) living bad days, wretched.

Καχλάω, f. -άσω, redupl. from *χλάω*, to dash, splash, patter, Pind. O. 7, 3: esp. of waves, rain, pouring wine, etc., Valck. Hipp. 1210, where it has an acc. ὀφρὸν; cf. *κανάσω* and *ποφλάω*: metaph. of exuberant eloquence, Dion. H. Hence

Κάχλασμα, ατος, τό, the plashing, dashing of waves, etc.

Καχλασμός, ου, δ, = *foreg*.

Καχλής, ἥρος, δ, a pebble in the beds of rivers, etc., Strab.: hence collectively, gravel, shingle, Thuc. 4, 26: *κάχλις* is sometimes found. (Prob. akin to *χάλις*, calc., calculus.)

Καχρομίτια, ας, ἡ, (*κακός*, ὀρμισις) an unlucky mooring, detention in harbour, Jacobs Del. Epigr. 11, 59, 6.

Καχρύδιος, ου, δ, (*κάχυρος*) = *καχρυδιός*, Theophr.

Καχρύδιον, ου, τό, dim. from *κάχυρος*, Arist. Probl.

Καχρύοις, εσσα, εν, = *καχρυνοίς*, like *κάχυρος*, Nic.

Κάχυς, υος, ἡ, = *κάχυρος*, parched barley, Cratin. Incert. 139, Ar. Vesp. 1306, Nub. 1358: hence of various seeds, Theophr.

Καχρύφορος, ου, Nic., and

Καχρύδης, ες, Theophr. = *καχρ*.

Καχρυποστός, ου, (*κακός*, ὑπονο-έω) = sq., dub. in Plat. ap. Poll. 2, 57.

Καχρυποτός, ου, (*κακός*, ὑποπτος) suspecting evil, always suspicious, Ar. Fr. 627, Plat. Rep. 409 C, Arist. Rhet. 2, 13, 3.

Καχρυτόπος, ου, = *foreg*, Plat. Phaedr. 240 E, Bekker.

Κάψα, ἡ, a box, chest, case.

Καψάκης, ου, δ, = *foreg*, LXX.

Καψάκιον, ου, τό, dim. from *κάψα*.

Καψιδρότιον, ου, τό, (*κάπτω*, ἰδρώς) Lat. *sudarium*, a napkin, Com. ap. Poll. 7, 71: also an upper garment.

Καψικίδαλος, ου, = *ἐγκαψικίδαλος*, Hesych.

Κάψις, εως, ἡ, (*κάπτω*) a swallowing, gulping down hastily, Arist. H. A. Κάω, [At] aff. for *καίω*, i. e. *κάω*, to burn, q. v.; not *κάω*, Piers. Moer. p. 231.

Κε, and before a vowel *κεν*, Ep. and Ion. for *άν* (q. v.), Hom., who sometimes uses metri grat. the prose *άν*, and sometimes joins *άν* κε, as later Ep. do *κεν άν*: oft. also joined with conjunctions *αι*, *ει*, *επει*, *οτε*, *οποτε*, like *άν* = *κε* is always enclit.: Dor. *κά*: cf. γε, Dor. γα.—Herm., H. Hom. Merc. 288, attempts to distinguish betw. *άν* and *κε*; and their different etymology is discussed by Kühner Gr. Gr. § 453: yet it is dub whether a different deriv. can be as signed to words so exactly one in

signf.: Rost considers them *identical*, as *κω* and *κίω*.

Κεάδας, ου, = *καιάδας*, v. *κεάζω*.

†*Κεάδης*, ου Ep. co, son of Ceas, i. e. Troezenus, II, 8, 247.

Κεάζω, f. -άσω, (*κίω*, *κείω*) to split, cleave, strictly wood, Hom.: also of lightning, to shiver, shatter, Od. 5, 132; 7, 250: *κεφαλῇ ἐκείσθη*, his head was cloven, II. 16, 412, etc.; in genl. to sever, separate: hence, to pound, rub to pieces, Nic. Only poet. (Hence *κεάρων*, σκέπαρων, *κέασμα*, *κεδάω*, σκεδάω: acc. to Butt. Lexil. v. *ἀκέων*, akin to *χάω*, *χάσσω*.) [*ᾶω*]

Κεαίνω, rarer poet. form for *foreg*.

Κεανώθος, ου, δ, a kind of thistle, Theophr.

Κεάρ, ἄρος, τό, Lat. *cor*, the heart, in Hom. always contr. *κῆρ*, q. v.: hence the soul, mind, etc., Hom., etc.

Κεάρων, ου, τό, (*κεάω*) a carpenter's are, also σκέπαρων.

Κεάσμα, ατος, τό, (*κεάζω*) a chip, like *κλάσμα*.

Κεάται, *κεάτω*, 3 pl. pres. and impf. from *κεῖμαι* for *κεῖνται*, *ἐκεῖντο*, Hom., esp. in II.: also in later Ion.

†*Κέβης*, ἥρος, δ, *Cebes*, a pupil of Socrates, of Thebes, Plat. Phaed., Xen. Mem. 1, 2, 48.

Κέβλη, ἡς, or *κεβλή*, ἡς, ἡ, an Alex. and. or Maced. contraction for *κεφαλή*, the head; Alexandr. also *κεβαλή*.

Κεβλήγονος, ου, (*κεβλη*, *γονή*) having its seed in its head: of the poppy, Nic.

Κεβλήπτερις, (*κεβλη*, *πῆρ*) the red-cap, a bird in Ar. Av. 303.

†*Κεβρήν*, ἥρος, δ, *Cebren*, father of Asterope, Apollon.—II. a river of Troas, named after *foreg*, also an Aeolian city of same name, Dem. 671, 9, Xen. Hell. 3, 1, 17; and so elsewhere instead of *Κεβρην*. Hence

†*Κεβρήνιος*, α, ον, of *Cebren*, *Cebrenian*, ἄνδρες, Hom. Ep. 10, 4, *Κεβ. πεδιάς*, Strab.; -ιος, ου, -ιεύς, *ιεύς*, and -ος, ου, δ, an inhab. of *Cebren*, Id.

†*Κεβρηνίς*, ἰδος, ἡ, pecul. fem. to *foreg*, Νύμφη.

†*Κεβρώνιος*, ου, δ, *Cebriones*, son of Priam, charioteer of Hector, II, 8, 318.

†*Κέβρους*, ου, δ, *Ceburus*, a Trojan, Qu. Sm. 10, 86.

Κεγχράλητης, ου, δ, (*κέγχρος*, ὠλέω) grinding, bruising millet.

Κεγχράμωδης, ες, (*κεγχράμης*, *εἶδος*) like the *κεγχράμης*, Theophr.

Κεγχράμης, ἰδος, ἡ, = *κέγχρος* II one of the small grains in a fig, Hipp., also an olive-kernel.

†*Κεγχρεῖα*, ας, ἡ, *Κεγχρεαί* and *χεραί*, ὤν, αἰ, *Cenchrea* or *Cenchrae*, the eastern port of Corinth, on the Sinus Saronicus, still called *Kenchres*, Thuc. 4, 42; 8, 10; less correctly accented parox.—2. *Κεγχρεαί*, αἰ, a village of Argolis on the borders of Arcadia, Strab.—3. *Κέγχρεα*, v. l. for *Κεγχρεα*, Aesch. Pr. 676.

Κεγχρεῖοις, poet. lengthd. dat. for *κέγχρους*, Arat.

Κεγχρεῖον, ὠνος, δ, (*κέγχρος*) a place where metal is granulated, ap. Dem. 974, 16: cf. Lob. Phryn. 167.

Κεγχρεῖος, αἰα, αἰον, (*κέγχρος*) of the size or shape of a grain of millet Luc.

Κεγχρίας, ου, δ, like a grain of millet: esp.—1. *ἐρηγς*, an eruption on the skin, Medic.—2. = *κεγχρύδιος*.

†*Κεγχρίας*, ου, δ, *Cenchrias*, son of Neptune, Paus., who also has *χερείος*.

Κεγχροῖδιος, ου, δ, = *κεγχρύς* 1, a

ana of serpent, with spots like κέχροι, Diosc.

Κεχροίνης, ου, δ.=foreg., Nic.

Κεχροίνος, η, ου, (κέχρος) made of millet, Diosc.: hence, η κεχροίνη, millet pottage: also κερχίνη.

†Κέχριος, ου, δ, the Cenchrius, a river near Ephesus, Strab.

Κεχρίς, ιδος, η, a small bird, feeding on millet.—2. a small, speckled hawk, Arist. H. A., v. κέρχρος.—3. = κεχρίας 2, a kind of serpent.

Κεχρίτης, ου, δ, fem. -ίτης, ιδος, like millet, full of small grains, e. g. Ισχάς, Anth.

Κεχροβόλος, ου, (κέχρος, βάλλω) throwing, scattering millet, Luc.

Κεχροειδής, ες, (κέχρος, είδος) like millet, Hipp.

Κέχρος, ου, δ and η, millet, usu. in plur., Hes. Sc. 398, Hdt. 1, 193; 3, 100: any little grain, so Hdt. 2, 93, of the spawn of fish: cf. κέρχρος.

Κεχροφόρος, ου, (κέχρος, φέρω) bearing millet, Strab.

Κεχρώδης, ες=κεχροειδής, like millet, Hipp.

Κεχρομάτα, ου, τά, things of the size of millet-grains, in Eur. Phoen. 1386, prob. eyellet-holes in the rim of the shield, through which a soldier could view his enemy without exposing his person.

Κέχρων, ουος, δ, a local wind on the river Phasis, Hipp.

Κεόω and κεόαννμι, f. κεόωσθαι, poet. for κεόαννμι. To scatter, disperse, burst in sunder, Hom., who however does not use the pres.; usu., ἐκέδασσε φάλαγγας, he broke through the close array, Il. 17, 285; so, κεδασθείσης ὕμνῃν, when the battle was broken up into a multitude of single combats, Il. 15, 328; 16, 306: more rarely of things, to cleave asunder, break in pieces, χειμαρρὸς ἐκέδασσε γέφυρας, Il. 5, 88. [ἴωω]

Κεόαιω, later poet. form for κεόάζω, Ap. Rh

Κεόαννμι, v. sub κεόάζω.

†Κεόασθεις, aor. part. pass. of κεόαννμι.

Κέματα, ου, τά, certain chronic affections of the joints, Hipp.

Κεομάωδης, ες, (είδος) like κέματα, Hipp. ap. Erot.

Κεδνός, η, όν, (prob. from κήδομαι, κηδος) act. careful, diligent, discreet, trustworthy, oft. in Hom., always of persons in charge of something; neut. only in phrase, κεδν' εἰδέναι, knowing her duties, Od. 1, 428, etc.—II. pass. cared for, valued, cherished, dear, of οἱ κεδνότατοι καὶ φίλτατοι ἦσαν, Il. 9, 586; so too, ὅς μοι κήδιστος, κεδνότατός τε, Od. 10, 225: all the other Homer. passages are better taken in the act. signf.—2. from Pind. downwards freq. poet. in pass. signf., of things, valued, prized: of tidings, joyful: in genl. opp. to κακός. (Acc. to Butt. Lexil. v. ἀνέροθε 10, akin to καθάρως, as ψεδνός to ψαθαρός.)

†Κεδραία and Κεδραῖαι, όν, αἱ, Cedraea, a city of Caria on the Sinus Ceramicus, Xen. Hell. 2, 1, 15.

†Κεδρεάτιν, ιδος, η, appell. of Diana in Orchomenus, Paus.

†Κεδρεῖσσις, ιος, η, Cedrepolis, a city of Thrace, Arist. H. A. 9, 36.

Κεδρέλαιον, ου, τό, (κέδρος, έλαιον) oil of cedar.—II. a liquid pitch, Plin., etc.

Κεδρελάτη, ης, (κεδρός, έλάτη) cedar-fir, a large kind of cedar, Plin. α.

Κεδρία, ας, η, (κέδρος) resin or pitch from the cedar-tree, Diosc.

Κεδρία, ας, η, ου, poet. for sq., c. [1]

Κεδρίνος, η, ου, (κέδρος) made of cedar, e. g. θέλαμος, Il. 24, 192: made from cedar, e. g. έλαιον, Hipp.

Κεδρίον, ου, τό, oil of cedar, like κεδρέλαιον.

Κεδρίς, ιδος, η, the cone of the cedar-tree, Hipp.: also a juniper-berry, Ar. Thesm. 486.

Κεδρίτης, ου, δ, οίνος, wine flavoured with κεδρίον, Diosc. [ε]

Κέδρον, ου, τό, the fruit of the cedar.

Κέδροπα, τά, Ion. for χέδροπα.

†Κεδρόπολις, v. l. for Κεδρεῖσσις.

ΚΕΔΡΟΣ, ου, η, the cedar-tree, the wood of which was burnt for a perfume, Od. 5, 60, cf. θύον.—II. a kind of juniper-tree, Theophr.—III. any thing made of cedar-wood: a cedar-coffin, Eur. Alc. 365: a cedar-box, for a bee-hive, Theocr. 7, 81. Hence

Κεδρώ, ώ, to anoint, embalm with κεδρία, Posidon. ap. Strab.

Κεδρώσας, εως, η, =λενκάμπελος, bryony, Diosc.

Κεδρωτός, η, όν, (κεδρώ) anointed with κεδρία.—II. made of or inlaid with cedar-wood, Eur. Or. 1371.

Κέσθαι, κέεται, Ion. for κείσθαι, κείται, from κείμαι.

Κεάμενος, Ep. part. aor. 1 mid. of κάω for καυόμενος, Od.

Κεάντες, Ep. plur. aor. 1 act. of κάω for καύαντες, Od.

Κεῖται, κεῖται, Ep. and Ion. 3 plur. for κέεται, κέται, i. e. κείται, έκειντο, Hom.

Κείθεν, adv. Ion. and Ep. for έκειθεν, thence, Hom.

Κεῖθ, adv. Ion. and Ep. for έκειθι, there, at that place, Hom.—2. =κείσε, thither, Hes. Fr. 39, cf. Jac. A. P. p. 49.

ΚΕΙΜΑΙ, κείσαι, κείται, Ion. κείται, Hdt.: 3 pl. κείνται, for which Hom. and Ion. κείται and κείται, the latter only in Hom. and later Ionic, also κέονται, Hom.: so 3 pl. impf., from έκειμην, έκειντο, Hom. and Ion. κείωτο and κείτω, and frequentat. κέσκετο, Od. 21, 41, inf. pres. κείσθαι, Ion. κέσθαι, Hipp., part. κείμενος: subj. κέωμαι, κέρ; in 3 sing., Wolf, Il. 19, 32, Od. 2, 102, writes κῆται, while Butt. prefers retaining κείται as old subj. form; opt. κέωμην, imperat. κείσο, κείσθω, etc. That κείαι also occurred in Ep. for κείσαι is shown by H. Hom. Merc. 254. Fut. κείσονται.—Desiderat. κείω, q. v.—Radic. signf.: to lie, of persons or things: very freq. in genl. to lie or be in or at a place: but this only when continuance is implied.—1. to lie asleep, repose, from Hom. downwards, very freq.—2. to lie idle or at ease, be inactive, freq. in Il.: also to lie quiet or still, rest; hence, κακὸν κείμενον, abated, assuaged evil, Soph. O. C. 510.—3. to lie in weakness, infirmity, old age, etc., to be sick or wounded, Hom.—4. to lie dead, be a corpse, like Lat. jacere, very freq. in Hom.: hence later of things, to be destroyed, lie in ruins, etc., opp. to ἵσταμαι, Lyc. 252, and Anth.—5. but of a corpse, to lie unburied, Il. 19, 32; sometimes with ἀπατος and άκρήθ added: but also to lie in the grave, Hdt. 1, 67.—6. to lie uncared for, neglected, Il. 5, 685, Od. 17, 296, etc.—7. to lie, be plunged in affliction, esp. of lasting sorrows, Od. 1, 46, etc.

—II. of places, to lie, be situated, freq. in Od.; also, εν τῇ γῇ κείμενά ἐστι τὰ Σούδα (for κείται), Hdt. 5, 49.—2. of things, to be in or at a place, δίφρος, θρήνην κείται, Od. 17, 331,

410, εἰνή, Od. 16, 35, cf. 8, 277, etc., esp. to be permanently anywhere κέσκετο μνήμη, Od. 21, 41, where the frequentat. form strengthens this signf.—III. in genl. to be in a position, be laid or put, stand: even of a lyre hanging by the wall, Od. 8, 255, and of Ulysses hanging under the rim of his belly, Od. 9, 434.—IV. to be laid up, be in store, of goods, property, etc., κτήματα, κειμήλια κείται εν δόμοις, freq. in Hom.: κείμενα, deposits, i. money, Hdt. 6, 86, 1: also of things dedicated to a god, ἀνάθημα, etc., Hdt. 1, 51, 52, etc., cf. Thuc. 1, 129.

—V. to be fixed, settled, laid down, κείται άδελφον, Il. 23, 273: later esp. κείται νόμος, the law is fixed, laid down, Eur. Hec. 292, and freq. in Att.; so, κείται ζήμια, Thuc. 3, 45, θάνατος, Eur. Ion 756; and κείται όνομα, the name is given once for all, Valck. Hdt. 7, 200; and so κείσθαι, without όνομα, Plat. Cratyl. 392 D.—VI. metaph., πένθος ἐνὶ φρεσὶ κείται, implying a continual weight, Od. 24, 423.—2. freq. in Hom., ταῦτα θεῶν ἐν γούνασι κείται, i. e. are yet in the power of the gods, to give or not.—3. simply to be, εὐστομα κείσθω, Hdt. 2, 171: Ἑλλήνων κείσονται εν στόμασι, my name will be a household word among them, Anth.—4. κείσθαι εν τινι, to rest entirely, be dependent on him, Soph. O. C. 248. Hom. usu. has with κείμαι the preps. εν, επί, παρά, πρόσ, υπό τινι, also ἐπὶ τινος: rarely κείσθαι τόπον without a prep., Soph. Phil. 145, being a sort of acc. of cogn. signf., as if for κείσθαι κοῖτην; so, κείσθαι θέσιν, Thuc. 1, 37: later we have κείσθαι εἰς τινι in pregnant signf., Eur. I. T. 620, and Anth.

Κειμηλιάρχης, ου, δ, (κειμήλιον, ἄρχω) a treasurer or storekeeper, late.

Κειμηλιάρχιον, ου, τό, a treasure or storehouse, late: from

Κειμηλιάρχος, ου, δ=κειμηλιάρχης.

Κειμήλιον, ου, τό, (κείμαι) any thing stored up as valuable property, a treasure or precious thing, in Hom. esp. of precious or finely wrought metals, Il. 6, 47; 23, 618, Od. 4, 613: opp. to live chattels (πρόβασις), Od. 2, 75, cf. 4, 600: δάρον, δ σοι κειμήλιον έσται, a gift for a valued memorial, Od. 1, 312, etc.; also in Hdt. 3, 41, in plur. It seems never to have been used of real property. Strictly neut. from

Κειμήλιος, ου, (κείμαι) treasured up, preserved as something precious, Plat. Legg. 931 A. Hence

Κειμηλιάω, ώ, to treasure up: and Κειμηλιώσις, εως, η, a treasuring up.

Κείνος, κείνη, κείνο, Ion. and poet. for κείνιος, that, he, she, it, in Hom. the more freq. form; κείνη, on the road, where όδω is supplied, Od. 13, 111: also in that way or manner. Sometimes κείνος occurs also in Att. poets, and even in prose, v. Soph. Aj. 220, Elmsl. Med. 88, Lob. Phryn. 7, etc.—II. in Crete κείνος was used in speaking of one's love, prob. like Shakespeare's "inexpressive she."

Κείνός, η, όν, Ion. and poet. for κενός, empty, once in Hom. Il. 4, 181: also in Hdt., v. Wess. ad 7, 131. Hence

Κενώω, Ion. for κενώω, to empty out, Nic.

Κείνω, adv. Ion. for έκείνω, in that way, Hdt. 1, 120.

†Κείως, ου, έ, Ion. Κήιος, an inhabitant of Ceos.

Κίτιος ον, ὁ, a kind of ape, also ἄπιος.

Κεῖρα, αῖ, ἡ, a bandage, roller, esp. o wrap infants in, a swathing-band, elsewh. σπράγγιον.—II. the cord or irth of a bedstead, Lat. *instita*, Ar. Av. 16, cf. κηρία. Others write κείρια, s. if from ὁ κείρος.

†Κεῖριάδης, ὦν, οἱ, Ciriadae, an Attic demus of the tribe Hippothoönis; hence ὁ Κεῖριάδης, of Ciriadae, Dem. 1358, 22, 24.

Κείρις, εως, ἡ, a ravenous sea-fowl, at. *ciris*, whose fabulous history is given in a little poem ascribed to Virgil.

Κεῖρύλος, ον, ὁ, in Ar. Av. 299, omic word for κηρύλος, a king-fisher, rith a play upon κείρω.

ΚΕΙ/ΡΩ, fut. κείρω, Aeol. and Ep. ἔρω: aor. ἔκερσα: perf. pass. κέκαραι: aor. pass. ἐκάρην. [α] Hom. ses. inf. fut. κερεῖν, aor. act. ἔκερσα, r. mid. κερσάσθαι. To shear, cut ne hair short, κόμην κ. τινά, Il. 23, 16: κείρ. ἑν χροί, to shave close, dt. 4, 175. Esp. in mid. to cut off ie's own hair, κόμην, χαιτάς κείρεσθαι, Od. 4, 198, Il. 23, 46; also, κείσθαι κοῦρην τῶν τριχῶν, Hdt. 3, 8, 1. περιτοχάλα: in Pass., κεκάρθαι εἰς κεφαλὰς, to have their heads shorn, p. as a mark of grief, Id. 2, 36, cf. ur. Or. 458, and κοῦρά. Acc. to hryn. p. 319, κείρασθαι was usu. of en, κοῦρῆναι of sheep, etc. (ἐπ' αἰὼν ἔτι ἀτίμῳ κοῦρᾷ).—2. to cut or u off, δοῦρ' ἐλάτῃ, Il. 24, 450.—3. ravage, waste a country, esp. by cutg down all the fruit-trees, etc., Hdt. 127; 6, 75, 99, etc.: hence—II. in nl. to destroy, consume, and so—1. to vour, Lat. *depasci*, esp. of beasts, ἰον, δημόν, Il. 11, 560; 21, 204, π. ἦπαρ ἔκειρον, Od. 11, 578, with c. pers. added: singularly, κ. φύν.—φονεύειν, Soph. Aj. 55.—2. κ. ἡμάτα, to eat up, waste them, Od. 2, 22, 369, etc.: also without κτῆρα, Od. 1, 378; 2, 143.—3. to cut off, ng to nothing, μάχης ἐπὶ μῆδεα κ., e Lat. *praecidere*, Il. 15, 467; 16, 9.—4. in genl. to cut short, lessen, ε. δόξαν τινός κ. to detract from it, th. (Akin to *zuréw*, Germ. *schée*, our shear).

Κεῖς, contr. for καὶ εἰς, Trag., cf. Zeise, adv., Ion. and Ep. for ἐκεῖ- thither, Hom., who has not the amon form.—II.—ἐκεῖ, there, Ar. 1, 1224.

Κεῖω, Ep. desiderat. from κείμει, to lie down or sleep, Hom., freq. part., βῆ κείων, he went to bed, etc.: o of lying with another, Od. 8, 315: o κέω, κέομαι.

Κεῖω, to cleave, radic. form of the e. κεύω, only in Od. 14, 425.

Κεῖω, poet. collat. form from καίω, ἐκιδῆσθαι, Ep. fut. of κήδομαι, 353.

ἐκιδῆσω, Ep. fut. of κήδω, c. sit. signf., Od. 21, 153, 170.

ἐκείαμαι, Dor. perf. of καίνυμαι, κέκασμαι.

ἐκείδομαι, Ep. 3 pl. aor. of χάζο- Il. 15, 574. [α]

ἐκείδω, Ep. part. aor. of κήδω, o. to others) of χάζομαι, Il. 11, 334.

έκαλος, ον, ὁ, Cecalus, masc. pr. Megarian, Thuc. 4, 119.

εκάμω, κεκάμω, Ep. redupl. aor. 2 of κάμω, Il. 1, 168; 7, 5.

εκαρμένος, pa t. perf. pass. from

Κέκασμαι, ἐκεκάσμην, Dor. κέκαδ- μαι,—δημ., pl. and plqpf. pass. without any pres. κάω in use: v. sub καίνυ- μαι, to which it belongs.

Κεκάφθω, part. perf. from *καφέω, akin to κάπτω and καπῶ, to gasp for breath; only in phrase, κεκαφθὸτα θυ- μόν, gasping forth one's soul, i. e. gasping for breath, Il. 5. 698, Od. 5, 468; cf. καπῶ.

Κεκεῦθαι, 3 sing. plqpf. act from κεύθω, Simon. 98.

†Κέκηδα, 2 perf. act. intr. from κήδω, Tyr. 3, 28.

Κεκινδυνένυς, adv. part. perf. pass. from κινδυνεύω, hazariously.

Κεκλασμένως, adv. part. perf. pass. from κλάω, broken in pieces.

†Κεκλέσται Ion. and κεκλήσται Ep. for κέκληνται, 3 pl. perf. pass. of κα- λέω, Hdt. 2, 164, Ar. Rh. 1, 1128.

Κέκλετο, Ep. 3 sing. aor. of κέλο- μαι, Hom.

Κεκλήατο, Ion. and Ep. 3 plur. plqpf. pass. of καλέω, for ἐκέκληντο, Il. 10, 195.

Κέκληγα, part. κεκληγώς, perf. 2 of κλάω, Hom., who also uses a second part. κεκληγοντες, as if from a pres. κεκλήγω.

Κεκλήμαι, inf. κεκλησθαι, part. κεκλήμενος, perf. pass. of καλέω, Hom.

Κεκλιῖται, Ion. and Ep. 3 plur. perf. pass. for κέκλινται, and κεκλι- μένος, part. perf. pass. of κλίνω, Hom. [ζ]

Κέκλιτο, Ep. 3 sing plqpf. pass. of κλίνω, Hom.

Κεκλόμω, poet. part. aor. of κέ- λομαι, calling out to one, to exhort or encourage, in Il. c. dat.; but in H. Hom. Cer. 21, c. acc., calling on one, calling him for help; so too in Aesch. Supp. 41, Soph. O. T. 159. (The pres. forms κέκλωμαι, κέκλω or κε- κλέω are mere barbarisms.)

Κεκλῦθι, κέκλῦτε, imperat. aor. 2 of κλύνω, poet. for κλῦθι, κλῦτε, Hom.

Κέκμηκα, perf. 1 act. of κάμνω, Il. Hence

Κεκμηκώς, adv. part. perf. act. from κάμνω, laboriously.

Κεκμηγός, ὅτος and ὥτος, Ep. part. perf. act. of κάμνω, for κεκμηγός, Hom.

Κεκολασμένως, adv. part. perf. pass. from κολάζω, tamely, orderly, Ael.

Κεκορμένως, part. perf. pass. κέκο- νιτο, 3 sing. plqpf. from κοῖνω, Il.

Κεκοπώς, part. perf. act. from κόπ- τω, Hom.

Κεκόρμαι, indie., κεκορημένος, part. perf. pass. Ion. of κορέννυμι, Hom.

Κεκορῆς, ὅτος, Ep. and Ion. part. perf. act. of κορέννυμι, whence dual κεκορῆτε, Od. 18, 372.

Κεκορυσμένος, Ion. and Ep. part. perf. pass. from κορύσσω for κεκορυσ- μένος, Hom.

Κεκορυσμένως, adv. perf. pass. part. from κορύσσω, moderately, decently, Ael.

Κεκοτῆς, ὅτος, Ep. part. perf. act. from κοτέω, Hom.

Κεκράνται, κεκράντο, Ep. 3 sing. perf. and plqpf. pass. of κραίνω, κρα- νῶ, Od. [κρά]

Κεκράω, perf. 2 of κρίζω. Hence

Κεκράγα, ατος, τό, (κράζω) a croaking, in genl. a crying, shouting, Ar. Pac. 637.

Κεκραγμός, οῦ, ὁ,=foreg., Eur. I. A. 1357, and Plut.

Κεκράκα for κεκράκα, perf. act. from κεράννυμι.

Κεκράκτης, ον, ὁ, (κράζω) a crier, bawler, Ar. Eq. 137.

Κεκρῆμένως, adv. part. perf. pass.

of κεκράννυμι, temperate, y, moderately Plut.

Κέκρας, ὁ,=κεκράκτης, ap. Dracon Κεκραξιδάμας, ατος, ὁ, (κρίζω, κέκραγα, δαμάω) coined by Ar. Vesp. 596, as epith. of Cleon, prob. formed after Ἀλλικιάδας, he who conquers all in bawling, the roaring boy.

Κεκρατημένως, adv. part. perf. pass. from κρατέω, firmly, positively, Sext. Emp.

Κέκρασθαι, Att. imperat. 2 perf. α κρίζω, Arr.

Κέκριγα, perf. 2 of κρίζω.

Κεκριμένος, part. perf. pass. of κρί- νω, Hom. Hence

Κεκριμένως, adv. part. perf. pass. apart, distinctly.—II. with discrimina- tion, accurately, Plut.

†Κεκροτία, ας, ἡ, Cecropia, the cita- del of Athens founded by Cecrops

Eur. Supp. 658, etc. cf. Strab. p. 397, in genl. in poets=Athens, Κεκροπλή- θεν, from Athens, Callim. H. Dian. 225, Ar. Rh. 1, 95.

†Κεκροπῖαι, ὦν, οἱ, the descendants of Cecrops, i. e. the Athenians, Hdt. 8, 44; the sing. occurs Ar. Eq. 1055, and freq. in Anth.

†Κεκρότιος, α, ον, of or belonging to Cecrops, Cecropian; in genl. Athenian, esp. ἡ Κεκροτία χθών, the land of Ce- crops, Attica, Eur. Hipp. 34; οἱ Κεκ. =the Athenians, Anth.

†Κεκροπῖς, ἰδος, ἡ, pecul. fem. to foreg., αἰα, Anth.

Κεκρατημένως, adv. part. perf. pass. from κρατέω, hammered together.—II. metaph. elaborately, of style, Dion. H.

†Κέκροψ, στος, ὁ, Cecrops, an Ae- gyptian leader who settled in Attica and founded the Acropolis, Apollod. 3, 14, 1.—2. son of Erechtheus, grand- son of Pandion, king of Attica, Id. 3, 15, 5, etc.

Κεκρυμμένος, part. perf. pass. of κρύπτω, Od.: hence κεκρυμμένως, adv., secretly.

†Κεκρυφάλεια, ας, ἡ, Cecryphalea, a small island in the Saronic gulf, Thuc. 1, 105.

Κεκρυφάλοπλόκος, ον, (κεκρύφα- λος, πλέκω) weaving, netting κεκρύφα- λοι, v. sq., Critias 59.

Κεκρυφάλω, ον, ὁ, (κρύπτω) a wo- man's head-dress made of net, to con- fine the hair, esp. when within doors, Lat. *reticulum*, Il. 22, 469, Ar. Thesm. 138, cf. Föes. Oec. Hipp.: such are still worn in Italy and Spain: quite distinct from ἡμικτυς and ἀναδέσμη.—II. the second stomach of ruminating animals, from its netlike structure, called also in French *le bonnet*, Arist. H. A.—III. the pouch or belly of a hunt- ing-net, Xen. Cyn. 6, 7.—IV. part of the headstall of a bridle, Xen. Eq. 6, 8. [v] in Anth. but v in Ar. I. c., Antiph. Citharist. 1.]

Κεκρυφάται, Ion. and Ep. 3 plur. perf. pass. from κρύπτω, Hes.

†Κεκρυφες, ὧν, οἱ, the Cecryphes, a people named in Orph. Arg. 1060.

Κεκτῆσθαι, inf. perf. of κτάομαι, Hes.

Κεκύθωσι, Ep. redupl. 3 plur. subj. aor. 2 from κεύθω, Od. 6, 303. [v]

Κελαδένιος, ὧν, ὁν, (κελαδός) sound ing, noiser, Ζέφυρος, Il. 23, 208: else- where in Homer always epith. of Di- ana, from the noise of the chase: also Κελαδενή alone as n. pr., Il. 21, 511: Pind. has Dor. form κελαδένιος, of a loud, clear voice, P. 9, 158, cf. 3, 200: also, κ. ὕβρις, noisy insult, Id. I. 4, 14

Κελαδένιος, ας, ὧν, cf. foreg.

Κελαδέω, ὧ. f. ἤσω, also ἤσσω, Pind. O. 10, 96. (κελαδός) to sound as

rushing water, of the din of a crowd, Il. 8, 542; 23, 869.—2. *to utter a cry or sound*, Aesch. Cho. 610: c. acc. cognato, κ. φθόγγον, βοῶν, πῆλαινα, Eur. El. 716, Ion 93, H. F. 694.—II. *trans. to sing of, celebrate loudly, τινα*, Pind. O. 2, 3, P. 2, 115, etc.: *to call to, invoke*, Eur. I. T. 1093. Only poet.; v. also *κελεύω*. Hence

Κελεύωμαι, ατος, τό, a loud noise, din, sound, Zephyrion, Eur. Phoen. 213, ποταμῶν, Ar. Nub. 283.

Κελεύωτης, οὔ, δ, fem. ἡτις, ιδος, loud sounding, esp. vocal, γλώσσα, Pind. N. 4, 140.

Κελεύδορος, ον, (κέλαδος, δραμεῖν) rushing along with a shout, amid the noise of the chase, epith of Diana, Orph., cf. κελαδενός.

Κελάδος, ον, δ, a noise, esp. as of rushing waters; in genl. a din, the noise of battle, etc., Il. 9, 547: the sound of music, Eur. I. T. 1129, Cycl. 487. Only poet. (Cf. κέλωμαι and κελαρώω, also καλέω and κέλλω.)

ἸΚελάδος, ον, δ, Celadus, a town of Arcadia, Paus. 8, 38, 9: in Theocrit. Κελάδω, 17, 92; cf. Call. H. Dian. 107.

Κελάω, orig. form of κελαδέω, (κελάδος) to sound loud, esp. of water, Il. 18, 576; 21, 16: of Zephyr, Od. 2, 421. Hom. uses only part. pres. κελάων, οντος, and so later Ep. [ῶ]

ἸΚελάων, οντος, δ, the Celadon (the roaring), a tributary of the Alpheus in Elis, Il. 7, 134.—2. v. sub Κελαδός.

ἸΚελαινά, ὄν, αἰ, Cellaene, a city of Phrygia on the Maeander, near mod. Deenari, Hdt. 7, 26, Xen. An. 1, 2, 7; on the hill Κελαινά, Strab., who also mentions another place of this name in Troas, p. 603.

Κελαινεγχείς, ἐς, (κελαινός, ἔγχος) with black, i. e. dark, bloody spear, Pind. N. 10, 158.

ἸΚελαινεύς, ἐως, δ, Cellaeneus, son of Electryon and Anaxo, Apollod.

Κελαινεφής, ἐς, (κελαινός, νέφος) black with clouds, in Hom. used as epith. of Jupiter, shrouded in dark clouds, cloud-wrapt, cf. νεφέληγερετής; in Od. 13, 147, he is addressed simply by the name κελαινεφής: then in genl. dark-coloured, black, αἶμα, Il. 4, 140, Od. 11, 36: πεδῖον κ., black, rich soil, Pind. P. 4, 93: cf. ἰοδνεφής. (No doubt synonym for κελαινονεφής, though other derivs. have been suggested, v. Eust. II. 122, 12.)

ἸΚελαινή, ἧς, ἡ, Cellaene, daughter of Proetus, Aesch.

Κελαινάω, ᾶ, (κελαινός) to be black, Opp., in Ep. part. κελαινῶν.

Κελαινόβροτος, ον, (κελαινός, βροτώσκω) black and gnawed, of Prometheus' liver, Aesch. P. 1025.

Κελαινόρρινος, ον, (κελαινός, ῥινός) with a black skin or hide, Opp.: in Soph. Fr. 27, we have the metaphast. plur. κελαινόρρινοι.

Κελαινός, ῆς, ὄν, poet. for μέλας (μέλανα), black, dark, oft. in Hom., esp. as epith. of αἶμα, also of νύξ, κῆρυ, λαίλαψ, χθών, etc.: later esp. of things on which the sun does not shine, esp. of the nether world, dark, murky, Aesch. P. 434, so too of the Ἐρίωνες. Id. Ag. 463. (Κυμέλας is assumed as the common radic. form of κελαινός and μέλας, v. Butt. Lexil. in voc.) Hence

ἸΚελαινός, οὔ, δ, Cellaene, son of Neptune and Cellaeno, Strab.—2. son of Phylus, Paus. 4, 1, 5.

Κελαινότης, ητος, ἡ, blackness. Κελαινοφάης, ἐς, (κελαινός, φάος) dark-shining, ὄφρα κ., murky twilight, Ar. Ran. 1331.

Κελαινόφρων, ον, gen. ονος, (κελαινός, φρήν) black-hearted, Aesch. Eum. 459.

Κελαινόχρως, ὤπος, ὁ, ἡ, (κελαινός, χρώς) black-coloured, Anth.

ἸΚελαινόη, οὔς, ἡ, Cellaeno, daughter of Danaus, Strab.—2. daughter of Atlas, Apollod. 3, 10, 1.—3. daughter of Hyamus, Paus. 10, 6, 3.

Κελαινόπτης, ον, δ, Dor. -ῶπας, δ, fem. -ῶπις, ιδος, Pind. P. 1, 13, (κελαινός, ὄψ) of black, dark aspect, gloomy, terrible, θυμός, Soph. Aj. 954.

Κελαινόψ, ὀπος, ὁ, ἡ=foreg., Pind. P. 4, 377, poet.

Κελαρώς, ης, ἡ, κ. κορώνη, the croaking crow, Ap. Rh., cf. λακέρυς. [ῶ]: from

Κελαρώω, Dor. -ῶω=κελαδέω, to sound like running water, to babble, murmur, Il. 21, 261, of blood rushing from a wound, Il. 11, 813, cf. Od. 5, 323. (Akin to κέλαδος, κελαδέω.) Hence

Κελαρώεις, ἐως, ἡ, κελαρώσμαι, ατος, τό, Opp., and κελαρώσμος, δ, Clem. Al., a rushing sound, as of water: in genl. noise, din. [ῶ]

ἸΚελαί, ὄν, αἰ, Celeae, a town of Phlissia, Paus. 2, 12, 4.

ἸΚελέας, ον, δ, Ion. Κελέης, Celeas, masc. pr. n., a Spartan, Hdt. 5, 46.

Κελεῖον, ον, τό, Ion. κελεῖν, dim. from sq., Antim. Fr. 13.

Κελέβη, ης, ἡ, a drinking vessel, Anacr. 40, etc.: in genl. a vase or pail. (Usu. deriv. from χεῖν λουβήν: but prob. from same root as κύπελλον.)

Κελεβήτιον, ον, τό, Ion. for κελεβέτιον, q. v.

ἸΚελένδρις, ἐως, ἡ, Celenderis, a seaport town of Cilicia, Strab.—2. harbour of Troezen, Paus.

Κελέοντες, ὡν, οἱ, (κῆλον, κῆλον) the beams in the upright loom of the ancients, between which the web was stretched, also ἰστόποδες, Theocr. 18, 34.

Κελέος, οὔ, ἡ, a bird, perh. the woodpecker, Arist. H. A.

ἸΚελέος, οὔ, δ, Celeus, an early hero of Eleusis, father of Triptolemus, H. Hom. Cer. 146, Ar. Ach. 55.

Κελεσθίος, α, ον, (κελεσθος) belonging to a road, like ἐνόδιος, cf. Paus. 3, 12, 4.

Κελευθείω, to travel. Hence

Κελευθήτης, ον, δ, a traveller, Leon. Tar. 60.

Κελευθιάω, ᾶ, v. κελευτιάω.

Κελευθοποιός, ὄν, (κελεσθος, ποίεω) making, clearing a road, like ὁδοποιός, Aesch. Eum. 13.

Κελευθοπόρος, ον, δ, a traveller, like ὁδοιπόρος, Anth.

Κελευθος, ον, ἡ, with poet. heterog. plur. τὰ κέλευθα, a road, way, path, track, either by land or water, Hom., freq. in phrases ὄγρᾳ and ἰχθυόεντα κέλευθα of the sea; also, ἀνέμον κέλευθα, Od. 5, 383, 10, 20: Κελευθὸν νυκτός τε καὶ ἡμέρας, the ways of night and day, i. e. night and day, Od. 10, 86.—II. a going or travelling, journey, voyage, by land or water, Hom.; esp. a coming on, arrival, advancing, Il. 11, 504.—III. a way of going, walk, gait, Eur. Rh. 212, cf. Id. Tro. 888.—IV. metaph. a way or walk of life, θεῶν κέλευθοι, Il. 3, 406, cf. Aesch. Cho. 350: also a way of doing, Pind. I. 4, 1 (3, 19), cf. οἶμος. Only poet. (Acc. to some from κέλλω, κελεύω: but more naturally from *ελευθῶ, as Butt. Hence

Κελεύω, to travel, dub., v. κελεύθω.

Κελευμα, ατος, τό=κελεσμαι, q. v., Sophron ap. Ath. 87 A.

Κέλευσις, ἐως, ἡ, (κελεύω) ordering, commanding.—II.=sq., Pict.

Κελευσμα or κέλευμα, ατος, τό (κελεύω) an order, command, behef, esp. the word of command in war, Hdt. 4, 141; 7, 16: also esp. the call of the κελευστής, which gave the time to the rowers, Blomf. Aesch. Pers. 403, hence ὡς ἐνός κελεύματος, all at once, Thuc. 2, 92, cf. Sophr. ap. Ath. 87 A; ὑπὸ or ἐκ κελεύματος, at word of command, Aesch. Pers. 3, Eubul. Damal. 1. (On the forms κελευμα and κέλευμα, v. Lob. Aj. p. 323.)

Κελευσμός, οὔ, δ, an order, command, Eur. I. A. 1130, etc.

Κελευσμοσύνη, ης, ἡ, Ion. for κελυσμός, κέλευσμα, Hdt. 1, 157.

ἸΚελευστάνωρ, ορος, δ, Celeustanor, a son of Hercules, Apollod. 2, 7, 8.

Κελευστής, οὔ, δ, (κελεύω) a commander, esp. on board ship, the man who by his voice or by signs gives the time to the rowers, Ar. Ach. 554, Thuc. 2, 84, cf. Blomf. Aesch. Pers. 403.

Κελευστίαω, ᾶ, dub. l. for κελυστίαω.

Κελευστικός, ῆς, ὄν, belonging to κελευστής, commanding, hortatory; -κῆ, sub, τέχνη, Plat. Polit. 260 D. Κελευστής, ῆς, ὄν, (κελεύω) ordered, commanded, Luc.

Κελευστῶρ, ορος, δ.=κελευστής.

Κελευτίαω, ᾶ, frequentat. from κέλευω, as πνευστίαω from πνέω, to be continually urging on and commanding. Αἰατεν κελευτιῶντε, κελευτιῶν Γαῖοχος, Il. 12, 265; 13, 125, where others κελευστιῶν, others κελευθῶν, ὡν, going.

ἸΚελευτώρ, ορος, δ, Celeutor, son of Agrius, Apollod. 1, 8, 6.

Κελεύω, f. -σω on pf. pass. κεκλήνυμαι or -λενυμαι, v. Lob. Aj. 323, (κέλλω). Strictly to urge or drive on, Lat. incitare, μάστιγι κελεύειν, Il. 23, 642: hence to urge, exhort, bid, command, order, very freq. from Hom. downwds.: usu. of persons in authority, but also freq. of friendly exhortations: more rare of inferiors, to urge, intreat, beseech, Od. 10, 17, 345, Il. 2, 599, Hdt. 1, 116; so κέλωμαι, Od. 11, 71: esp. to call and so give time to the rowers, Ath., cf. κελευστής.—Construct.—I. usu. c. acc. pers. foll. b. inf., to order one to do, as, κ. σέ ἐπληθύνειν, Il. 17, 30, cf. 11, 781, etc. (which was afterwards taken a. acc. c. inf., to order that . . . as in κέλωμαι, Lat. jubeo).—2. c. acc. pers. rei, κ. τινά τι, i. e. to order one (to do) a thing, Il. 4, 286; 20, 87.—3. c. acc. pers. only, to urge on, command him, Od. 9, 278; 11, 507: hence κ. τιν ἐπὶ . . . (as we say) to order one again or to . . . Xen. Hell. 2, 3, 20 and 54.—II. c. dat. pers. foll. b. inf., to call to order one to do, Il. 2, 50, Od. 2, 6, etc.—2. c. dat. pers. only, to call to, command him, Il. 2, 151, etc.—III. absol. used in Homeric phrase, ὡς σὺ κελεύεις: so, πολλὰ κέλευον, Hdt. 6, 34.—IV. c. inf. only, and so in Att., κ. μ. ποιεῖν, to forbid to do: pers. also added τινά or τινί.—V. in Dem. 48, 14, κ. τινά τινος, to require it from him.

Κέλευω, ὁ, obsol. sing. of κελώντες. Κέλης, ητος, ὁ, (κέλλω) a course race-horse, Pind., out κέλης ἵππος, Od. 5, 371. (From the Aeol. κέληρ, comp. Lat. celer, celeres; and Festus deriv. the Lat. celsus for equus from κέληρ. Koen. Greg. p. 306, sq.)—II. a fast sailing yacht with one bank of oars, light vessel, Lat. celes, celos, Hdt. 1, 94.—III. rudenda muliebria, Eustat. Κελήσμαι, fut. of κέλωμαι, Od. Κελήστωμαι, f. -άσω=sq., Hesych.

Κελητίζω, f. -ίσω, (κέλης) to ride a *ace-horse*; in genl. to ride, ἔπιοις κελητίζειν, Il. 15, 679: esp. of a race where one man rode two or more horses, leaping from one to the other. —II. *sensu obscuro*, Ar. Vesp. 501, etc., cf. Ruhnk. Rut. Lup. 260.

Κελήτριον, ου, τό, dim. from κέλης, Thuc. 4, 120.

Κελία, ας, ἡ, Celia, a place in Apulia, Strab.

Κελαία, ας, ἡ, an appell. of Diana at Athens, Arr. An. 7, 19, 3.

Κέλλων, ου, τό, ὄρος, Mons Caelsis, in Rome, Strab.

ΚΕΛΩ, f. κέλω: aor. ἐκελσα, transit. to urge, drive on, the Lat. *cello percello*, and *pello*: Hom. has it only a Od., always in aor., and in phrase ἡ κελσαι, to run a ship to land, put her in, Lat. *appellere*, sometimes with *ψαμαθισσι* added, Od. 9, 546; 12; sometimes absol., Od. 10, 511; 11, 0: also in Att.: so too, κ. πλάταν, Aesch. Ag. 696.—II. intrans. to move, v. esp. of ships, to land, put to shore into harbour, so, κελάσσειν νηοί, Id. 9, 149: κ. ἐπὶ πρὸς γῆν, Aesch. Iud. 10, Soph. Tr. 804; also, κ. αἶαν, Aesch. Supp. 16. (To this not belong also ὀκέλλω, κέλης, κέτω, κέλωμαι, perh. καλέω, v. κέλω, II.)

Κέλμις, ὁ, Celmia, one of the Dacilidae, Strab.

Κέλωμαι, f. κέλωμαι, aor. κεκλόμην and ἐκεκλόμην, in Hom. esp. 3 ag. κέκλετο, part. κεκλόμενος, (κέλομαι). Poet. for κελεύω, to set in motion, urge on, exhort, command, oft. in om.: curiously, λαίβετο κηρός, ἐπεὶ λετο μεγάλη ἱς, the wax melted, ice might force constrained it, Od. 1, 175. Construct. like κελεύω, c. t. vel acc. pers., with an inf. expressed or omitted, etc.; Hom. usu. adds the dat. to the aor. in signf. to call, to call on one.—II. κέλωμαι sometimes adds to the signf. of κελεύω that of καλέω: hence—1. to call, call Ἱφαιστον, Il. 18, 391, cf. ἐπικέλευ.—2. to call by name, hence to name, Pind. I. 6, 78.

Κέλσας, inf. aor. from κέλλω, Od. 511.

Κέλσος, ου, ὁ, Celsus, a friend of Cato, to whom he dedicated his of Alexander the magician, Luc. x. 1, etc.

Κέλται, ὧν, οἱ, later for Κέλτοι, ab.

Κελτίβηρες, ὧν, οἱ, (Κελτοί, Ἰβη) the Celtiberi, a Spanish tribe, ab.; ἡ Κελτίβηρία, the country of Celtib., Polyb.

Κελτικός, ὁ, ὧν, of or belonging to Celtae, Celtic; ἡ Κελτική, the country of the Celtae, Celtica, Arist. H. A. 8; in Strab. also=Gallia, ἡ ὑπὲρ Ἀλπεων, transalpina; ἡ ἐντὸς πεων, cisalpina, Id.

Κελτός, ἰδός, ἡ, pecul. fem. to foreg., v. Anth.

Κελτιστί, adv. in Celtic, in the language or after the manner of the Celts, Alex. 51. From

Κελτοί, ὧν, οἱ, the Celtae, Celts, Hdt. 1, 176: later also Κέλται; v. Strab. 1, 176.

Κελτολίγυες, ὧν, οἱ, (Κελτοί, Λίγυες) the Celto-ligurians, Strab.

Κελτοσκῆται, ὧν, οἱ, the Celto-Scythians, a genl. appell. of the northern of Asia, Strab. p. 507.

Κέλτρος, ου, ὁ, appell. of the river Lyc., Lyc. 189.

Κεῦανον, ου, τό, (γλύφω)=κεῦανον, Lyc., and Luc. [v]

Κεῦανῶνδος, ες, (κεῦανον, εἰδος) like a shell or husk, Theophr.

Κεῦαψ, ης, ἡ, (γλύφω) dub. l. for κέλυφος in Theophr. [v]

Κεῦσίνος, ἰνῃ, ἰνον, of shells, pods, or husks. [v]

Κεῦσιον, ου, τό, dim. from sq., Arist. H. A. 5.

Κεῦσος, εος, τό, a husk, rind, pod, shell, Arist. Gen. An.: metaph. of old dicasts, ἀντομοσιῶν κεῦσος, mere affidavit husks, Ar. Vesp. 545: also of testaceous animals.—II. an old skiff boat, Anth. P. 9, 242. (Cf. καλύπτω, κρύπτω.) Hence

Κεῦσῶνδος, ες,=κεῦσανῶνδος.

Κέλωνες, ὧν, οἱ, Celtones, a people of Asia, Diod. S.

Κέλρις, ὄρος, ὁ, son, a rare poet. word in Eur. Andr. 1033, and Lyc. 495, etc.

Κεῦδοσσός, ου, (κεῦας, σέω) chasing the deer, Nonn.: from

Κεῦας, ἰδός, ἡ, an unknown kind of deer, Il. 10, 361.

Κεῦμα, ατος, τό, (κεῦμαι) the lair of a beast, dub. in Emped. ap. Plut. 2, 917 D.

Κεῦμάς, ἰδός, ἡ, poet. for κεῦας, Q. Sm.

Κέμμενον, ου, τό, ὄρος, the range of Mt. Cebenna in Gaul, now Cevennes, Strab.

Κέμφορ, or κέμφορος, ου, ὁ,=κέμφορ.

Κέν, before a vowel for κε, q. v. Hom.

Κεναγγέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, Ion. κεναγγέω, q. v.: from

Κεναγγής, ες, (κενός, ἄγγος) emptying vessels, hence breeding famine, hunger, ἄπλεια, Aesch. Ag. 188. Hence

Κεναγγία, ας, ἡ, emptiness of vessels; esp. hunger, Plat. (Com.) Symm. 10; κ. ἄγετε, to fast, Ar. (I) ap. Meinek, ibid.: also Ion. κεναγγεῖν, q. v.

Κεναγορία, ας, ἡ, (κενός, ἀγορεύω) empty talk, prating, poet. κεναγῶ, ap. Plat. Rep. 607 B.

Κεναδρία, ας, ἡ, lack of men, dispeopled state, Aesch. Pers. 730: from

Κεναδρος, ου, (κενός, ἀνὴρ) empty of men, dispeopled, Aesch. Pers. 119, Soph. O. C. 917.

Κεναυχίς, ες, v. the poet. κεναυχής. Κενόδω, ὧν, τό, also κενόδω, ἡ, and κενόδω, ἡ, dub. l. for σενόδω.

Κεναγγέω, ὦ, (κενός, ἄγγος) to have empty vessels; esp. in Hipp., to have the vessels of the body empty, to be fasting, to hunger, be exhausted. Hence

Κεναγγεῖν, or rather -ίη, ης, ἡ, Ion. for κεναγγία, hunger, exhaustion, Hipp.

Κεναγγητέον, verb. adj. from κεναγγέω, one must leave the vessels empty, Aretae.

Κεναγγικός, ὁ, ὧν, having the vessels empty, esp. Medic., with those of the body empty, exhausted, Hipp. Adv. -κός, Id.

Κεναγορία, ας, ἡ, v. κεναγορία.

Κεναυχίς, ες, (κενός, αὐχή) vain boasting, braggart, Il. 8, 230.

Κεναβείριος, ου,=νεκρμαῖος, dead, esp. of dead cattle: esp. in plur., τὰ κεναβείρια.—1. carrion, dog's-meat, Ar. Av. 538.—2. the dog's-meat market, Erotian.

Κεναγκράνιος, ου, (κενός, ἐν, κρανίον) brainless. [a]

Κεναμβάτεω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (κενός, ἐμβατήρ) to step into a hole, stumble, Plut., and Luc.: in Medic. of the probe, to reach a cavity. Hence

Κεναμβάτησις, εως, ἡ, in Medic., the reaching a cavity with the probe. [a]

Κενός, ὁ, ὧν, Ion. for κενός q. v., empty, Hom., and sometimes in Att. Hence

Κενότης, ητος, ἡ,=κενότης, Hipp. Κενόφρων, ου, gen. om. (κενός, φρήν) empty-minded, Theogn. 233.

Κενών, ἄνος, ὁ, (κενός) the hollow between the ribs and the hip, the flank, elsewh. λαγόνες or λαπάρα, Hom.—II. any hollow space, e. g. of a cave, Nonn.: in genl. space, Anth.

Κενήριον, ου, τό, an empty monument, cenotaph, Euphor. 81.

Κενοβονλία, ας, ἡ, (κενός, βοήλη) vain counsel.

Κενογάμιον, ου, τό, (κενός, γάμος) an empty, unreal marriage, coined after κενόταμιον by Ach. Tat. [a]

Κενοδοντής, ἰδός, fem. of κενόδους, Anth.

Κενοδοξέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, to be vain, puffed up: and

Κενοδοξία, ας, ἡ, vanity, conceit, Polyb.: from

Κενοδοξός, ου, (κενός, δόξα) vain, conceited, Polyb. Adv. -ως.

Κενόδους, οντος, ὁ, ἡ, toothless.

Κενοδρομέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (κενός, δρόμος) to run alone, be without attendants.

Κενοκοπέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (κενός, κόπη) to labour in vain, waste one's pains, Chrysipp. ap. Plut. 2, 1037 A.

Κενοκράνος, ου, (κενός, κράνον, empty-headed, Orac. Sibyll.

Κενολογέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, to talk emptily, Eupol. Incert. 98: and

Κενολογία, ας, ἡ, empty, idle talk, Plut.: from

Κενόλογος, ου, (κενός, λέγω) talking emptily, prating.

Κενομάχοι, ὧν, οἱ, the Cenomani, a people of Gallia Transpadana, Polyb. 2, 24, 7, who also writes *Tonu*.

Κενοπάθεια, ας, ἡ, empty, κενότης sensation, Sext. Emp. [a]: from

Κενοπαθέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (κενός, πάθος) to have empty unreal sensations, to which no object corresponds, Sext. Emp. Hence

Κενοπάθημα, ατος, τό, an empty unreal sensation, Sext. Emp. [a]

Κενορήμοσύνη, ης, ἡ, (ρήμα) = κενολογία.

ΚΕΝΟΣ, ὁ, ὧν: poet. κενός, εἰς, εἰς, (as always in Hom. except Od. 22, 249, where he has κενός, and Il. 3, 376; 4, 181, where κενός): Ion. κενός, ὁ, ὧν, Hdt., and also in Pind.:—empty, opp. to πλέως, πλήρης, Hom.—2. empty, hence, empty-handed, Il. 2, 298 Od. 15, 214: κενός χεῖρας ἔχοντες Od. 10, 42: τὸ κενόν, the void of space Lat. vacuum, inane, Democ. ap. Plut.—II. in genl. empty, fruitless, vain, like μάταιος, εὐγματο, Od. 23, 249, γνώμη, ἐλπίς, etc., Pind., and Att.: κενός, in vain, Pind. O. 10, 112; so, εἰς κενόν, Diod.; ἡ διὰ κενῆς ἐπανάσεως, empty flourishing of arms, Thuc. 4, 126.—III. exhausted, ἐπ' ὀσθματος, Aesch. Pers. 484.—IV. c. gen., void, destitute, bereft, φρονών, Soph. Ant. 754, ἀκράνιον, Eur. Hec. 230: hence absol., bereaved of her young, λεία, Soph. Aj. 986.—Adv. κενῶς, Plut.—Compar. and superl., acc. to Gramm., κενότερος, κενότατος, yet the regul. κενότερος, κενότατος also occur, cf. Butt. An. Ausf. Gr. § 65, Anm. 4, Heind. Plat. Phaedr. 111 D, etc., cf. στενός.

Κενοσοφία, ας, ἡ, vain, pretended wisdom: from

Κενοσοφός, ου, frivolously wise, cf. ματαιόσοφος.

Κενοσπουδός, ὦ, f. -ήσω, to pursue frivolities, M. Anton.: and

Ἀνεσποδιά ας, ἡ, *pursuit of frivolities*, Dion. H.: from

Κενόσποδος, ον, (κενός, σπονή) *alms for frivolities*; τὰ κ., matters of mere curiosity, Cic. Att. 9, 1. Adv. -δως, Plut.

Κενοτάφω, ὦ, f. -ῆσω, (κενός, τάφος) to raise an empty tomb, i. e. monument to any one's memory in a place where he was not buried, τινά, Eur. Hel. 1060, cf. 1057: metaph., τὸν βίον, Plut. Hence

Κενοτάφιον, ον, τό, an empty tomb, cenotaph, Xen. An. 6, 4, 9. [ᾶ]

Κενότης, ητος, ἡ, (κενός) emptiness, vanity, Plat. Rep. 585 B.

Κενοφροσύνη, ης, ἡ, emptiness of mind, Timon. Phil. 3, 2: from

Κενόφρων, ον, gen. ονος, (κενός, φρήν) empty-minded: vain, ineffectual, βουλεύματα, Aesch. Pr. 762.

Κενωφώνω, ὦ, f. -ῆσω, to speak idly: and

Κενωφώνια, ας, ἡ, vain talk, babbling, N. T.: from

Κενόφωνος, ον, (κενός, φωνή) empty sounding, prating.

Κενῶς, ὦ, (κενός) to empty out, drain, πόλιν ἀνδρῶν κ., Aesch. Supp. 660: to make a place empty by leaving it, desert it, βαμόν, Eur. Andr. 1138. Pass., to be emptied of... e. gen., Hdt. 4, 123: to be left empty, deserted, Thuc. 2, 51, cf. Soph. O. T. 29.—2, to become vain, of none effect, N. T.

Κένσαι, Ep. inf. aor. 1 act. of κεντέω, as if from *κέντω, Il. 23, 337.—II. also imperat. aor. 1 mid. of κεντέω.

Κένταυς, Dor. 3 sing. aor. 1 from κεντέω for ἐκέντησε.

Κενταύρειον, ον, τό,=κενταύριον, Diosc.

Κενταύρειος, εία, ειον, Centaurian, of, belonging to, befitting Centaurs, γένος, Eur. I. A. 706.

Κενταυρίδης, ον, ὁ, of, or descended from Centaurs: hence ἵππος Κ., a Thessalian horse, Luc. adv. Indoct. 5.

Κενταυρικός, ἡ, ὄν, like Centaurs, hence savage, gross, rude, and so adv. κάς, Ar. Ran. 38.

Κενταύριον, or κενταύρειον, ον, τό, also ἡ κενταυρίς, Theophr., and ἡ κενταυρίη, Hipp., the plant Centaury.

Κενταυρίς, ιδος, ἡ, fem. of Κένταυρος, Philostr.; also fem. adj. Nonn.—2. v. foreg.

Κενταυρίσκος, ον, ὁ, dim. from Κένταυρος, a little Centaur.

Κενταυροκτόνος, ον, (Κένταυρος, κτείνω) slaying Centaurs, Lyc.

Κενταυρομάχια, ας, ἡ, (Κένταυρος, μάχη) a battle of Centaurs, Plut.

Κενταυροπληθής, ἐς, (Κένταυρος, πλήθος) full of Centaurs, Eur. H. F. 1273.

Κένταυρος, ον, ὁ, a Centaur: they were a savage race, dwelling between Pelion and Ossa in Thessaly, extirpated in a war with their neighbours the Lapithae, Il. 11, 832, Od. 21, 295, sq., Hes. Sc. 184, cf. Φήρ.—II. later, from Pind. P. 2, 82, sq., they were believed to be monsters of double shape, half-man and half-horse: hence also ἵπποκενταυρος, cf. Voss Myth. Br. 2, p. 265, sq.: usu. said to have been sons of Ixion and Nephele (the Cloud).—III. also=παυδαριστής, from the brutal sensuality ascribed to the Centaurs; hence too—2. the pudenda, Theopomp. (Com.) Incert. 14. (Prob. from κεντέω, ταύρος, either from bull-fights, ταυροκαθάρσια, or from their being mounted nerdsmen.)

Κεντάω, ὦ, dub. for sq.

Κεντέω, ὦ, f. -ῆσω, Ep. inf. aor. 1

κένσαι as if from *κέντω, Il. 23, 337, to prick, goad, sting, esp. in order to drive on, hence to spur on, spur, Il. 1. c., v. κέντρον.—2. in genl. to prick, wound, Pind. P. 1, 55, etc.: to stab, pierce, Soph., and Eur.—3. to torture, torment, Xen. An. 3, 1, 29, Hell. 3, 3, 11. (Root κεντ-, as in κέντρον, κόντος, cf. *κέντ-ω.) Hence

Κέντημα, ατος, τό, a sting, goad: hence the point of a weapon, Polyb.—II. the sting, wound inflicted thereby, Aesch. Fr. 155.

†Κέντηνιος, ον, ὁ, the Roman Centenius, Polyb.

Κέντησις, εως, ἡ, a pricking, goading, etc.

Κεντήτήρ, ἥρος, ὁ, one who goads or spurs. Hence

Κεντήτήριος, ον, of, belonging to, fitted for piercing, goading, etc.: τὸ κ., like κέντρον, a goad, piercer, awl.

Κεντητικός, ἡ, ὄν, prickly, Theophr. Κεντητός, ἡ, ὄν, (κεντέω) pricked.

—II. embroidered, Epict.

Κέντο, Dor. for κέλετο, cf. γέντο, ἥνθον, Alcim. 117.

†Κεντόριπα, ὢν, τὰ, in Ptol. Κεντοριπία, α, Centuripia, a city of Sicily near Aetna, Thuc. 6, 94: hence

†Κεντόριπες, ὢν, οί, the inhab. of Centuripia, Thuc. 7, 22; in Diod. S. Κεντοριπίνου, οί, 19, 103.

Κεντώ, ὦ, rare collat. form from κεντέω, Hdt. 3, 16.

Κεντρήεις, εσσα, εν, (κέντρον) pointed, sharp, prickly, Nic.

Κεντρηεκής, ἐς, (κέντρον, ηνεκής) spurred or goaded on, ἵπποι, Il. 5, 752; 8, 396.

Κεντρίζω, f. -ίσω,=κεντέω, to prick, goad, spur, Xen. Eq. 11, 6: metaph. of desire, Id. Symp. 8, 24.

Κεντρήνης, ον, ὁ, (κεντέω) a prickly kind of shark, Arist. ap. Ath.—II. a kind of beetle or wasp, Theophr. [7]

Κέντριον, ον, τό, dim. from κέντρον: in genl. a prick, goad, sting.

Κεντρίδι, ὦ, (κέντριον) to prick, spur.

Κεντρίς, ιδος, ἡ,=κέντρον.—II.=δελφίς, Ael.

Κεντρίσκος, ον, ὁ, a kind of fish, dub. in Theophr., perh. for κεντρίων, κεντρινίσκος.

Κεντρίτης, ον, ὁ,=κεντρίνης, Ael.

†Κεντρίτης, ον, ὁ, the Centrites, a river forming the boundary between Armenia and the Carduchi, now the Buhtan-chai, Xen. An. 4, 3, 1. [7]

Κεντροβάρης, ἐς, (κέντρον, ἱ βάρος) gravitating towards the centre: hence τὰ κεντροβαρικά, a treatise of Archimedes on finding the centre of gravity in bodies.

Κεντροβλήτης, ον, (κέντρον, δηλέω) goaded: but—2. act. goading, stinging, ὀδύναι, Aesch. Supp. 563.

Κεντρομάνης, ἐς, (κέντρον, μαίνομαι) madly spurring, Jac. A. P. p. 789.

Κεντρομυρσίνη, ης, ἡ, the prickly myrtle, Theophr.

Κέντρον, ον, τό, (κεντέω) a point, prick, spike, sting, any thing piercing: hence esp.—1. a horse or ox-goad, Lat. stimulus, Il. 23, 387, 430: later a spur: but usu. post-Hom., a goad for driving oxen, in Hom. βουπλήξ: proverb., πρὸς κέντρα λακτίξεν, v. sub λακτίζω.—2. an instrument of torture, Hdt. 3, 130.—3. a nail, rivet, for joining iron.—4. a thorn.—5.=πόστηρ, Sotad. ap. Ath. 621 A.—6. metaph. a spur, incentive, Soph. Phil. 1039: also of pointed language, that tells upon the hearer, as of Pericles, κέντρον ἐγκατέλειπε τοῖς ἄκροαμένοις, Eur. pol.

Dem. 6.—II. the point, round which circle is described, centre, Plat. Rep. 436 D.—III. a kernel or hard knot in wood or stone, Theophr.

Κεντροπῆγος, ἐς, (κέντρον, πήγνυμι) deeply pricking or goading.

Κεντροπύτης, ἐς, (κέντρον, τύπτω) struck by a goad or spur, Anth.

Κεντροτύπος, ον, (κέντρον, τύπτω) act. hitting, striking with a goad or spur but—II. proparox. κεντρότυπος=μυσγίαις. [ῶ]

Κεντροφόρος, ον, (κέντρον, φέρω) with a goad or sting, Opp.

Κεντρώ, ὦ, (κέντρον) to make pointed, arm with sharp points: in pass. to have a spur or sting, Plat. Rep. 552 D.—II. to put or find in the centre, late.

Κεντρώδης, ἐς, (κέντρον, εἶδος) pointed, prickly.

Κέντρων, ὢν, ὁ, one that bears the marks of the κέντρον, and so a spur galled jade, or a rogue that has been put to the torture, so in Ar. Nub. 450, cf. μαστυγίας, βάραθρος.—II. later, a collection of scraps stitched together, patchwork, Diod.: esp. metaph. a copy of verses made up of scraps from other authors, Lat. cento: hence ὀμπροκέντρον, and ὀμροκέντρον, poems made up of fragments from Hom.: so we have them from Virgil by Proba Falconia and Ausonius.

†Κέντρωνης, ὢν, οί, the Centrones, a Gallic Alpine tribe, Strab.

Κέντρωσις, εως, ἡ, (κεντρώω) a goading, spurring on.—II. a central position.

Κεντρώος, ἡ, ὄν, (κεντρώω) pricked, pierced, Plut.—II. furnished with a sting, Arist. H. A.: spiked, Strab.

Κεντρυλιον, ὢν, ὁ, the Lat. Centurio, N. T.

*Κέντω, obsol. root of κεντέω, whence the Ep. inf. κένσαι for κεντῆσαι is usu. derived.

Κέντωρ, ορος, ὁ, (κεντέω) a goader, driver, ἵππων, Il. 4, 391; 5, 102.

Κένωμα, ατος, τό, (κενῶς) an empty space, interval, Polyb.—II. a iust.—III. medic. an evacuation, Plut.

†Κενῶς, adv. v. sub κενός.

Κένωσις, εως, ἡ, (κενῶς) an emptying, evacuation, Plat. Rep. 585 A.

Κενωτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (κενῶς) of, for emptying, τινός, Ael.: esp. medic. evacuating.

Κέωμα, Ep. and Ion. collat. form from κείμαι, whence Hdt. has 3 sing. κέεται, Hom. 3. pl. κέονται, Hipp. inf. κέεσθαι. The first person is not in use.

Κεφαττελεβώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) Ar. chestr. ap. Ath. 163 D, acc. to Bentl. from κέφωρος and ἀπτελέβωρος,=κεφώδης.

Κεφῶμαι, as pass., to be easily cajoled or deceived, like the κεφῶν, LXX, Cic. Att. 13, 40.

Κέφωρος, ον, ὁ, a light sea-bird of the petrel kind: hence—II. metaph. feather-brained simpleton, a booby, noddy, Ar. Plut. 912, etc. (Acc. to Schol. Ar. akin to κούφος or κωφός.) Hence

Κεφῶδης, ἐς, (κέφωρος, εἶδος) like a κέφωρος: hence silly.

Κεράβτης, ον, ὁ,=κεροβάτης. [ῶ]

Κεράλεκης, ἐς, (κέρας, ἔλκω) drawing with the horns, as a steer in the yoke, Call. Dian. 179.

Κεραία, ας, ἡ, (κέρας) a horn, Nic.—II. any thing like a horn, growing or projecting like one: esp.—1. a yard-arm, cf. Lat. cornua antenarum, Aesch. Eum. 556, etc.: hence in genl. a projecting beam, e. g. of a crane, etc., Thuc. 2, 76.—2. the antennae of the crab, etc., Arist. H. A.—3. the horn

the moon, Arat.—a horn or promontory of land, Anth.—5, a branch, branching stake of wood, Polyb.—6, any little projection or mark at the top of a thing, Plut.: esp. an accental mark or sign in writing, *apez*, 'a title', N. T.: hence διά πάσης κεραίας διόκου, of a character showing itself in every letter, Dion. H.: also an abbreviation in short-hand writing, Plut.—7, the leg, point of a pair of compasses, Sext. Emp.—III, any thing made of horn, e. g. a bow, Anth.

Κεραῖω, f. -ισω, to destroy utterly, lay waste, ravage, πόλιν, σταθμούς ἀνθρώπων, etc., Hom., and Hdt.—II, of persons, to kill, slaughter, Τρώας, Il. 2, 861, cf. 21, 129, Hdt. 7, 125; to sink ships, Hdt. 8, 86, 91: κ. τινά ἐκ τόπου, to make away with, carry off, Id. 1, 159. (Acc. to some from *κερας*, others from *κείρω*.)

Κεραῖνο, v. l. for κεραῖω, Il. 9, 203. Κεραλοῦχος, ον, (κεραία, ἔχω) holding the sail-yard.

Κεραῖω, v. l. for κεραῖω, Il. 9, 203. Κεραῖς, ἰδος, ἡ, (κερας) a worm that eats horn, once read in Od. 21, 395.

Κεραῖς, ἰδος, ἡ, (κερας) a sheep when its horns are grown, Lyc.

Κεραῖσμός, οὐ, ὁ, (κεραῖω) destruction, devastation, Düb. H.

Κεραῖστος, οὐ, ὁ, (κεραῖω) a ravager, robber, H. Hom. Merc. 336.

Κεραῖτις, ἰδος, ἡ, a herb, said to be ἐνυγreek, also βουκερας and ἡλῆς. Κεραῖα, Ep. for κεραῖα, the radic. of κεράννυμι, to mix, ζωρότερον ἔρασι, mix the wine stronger, Il. 9, 13: prob. not found elsewhere; and are some read κέρανε and κέραρε.

Κεραλῆς, ἑς, (κερας, ἀλκή) stout 'horn.

Κεράμειος, αἰα, αἶον, (κεράμος)=ράμειος, κεράμειος, dub. in Polyb. Κεράμῃλον, ον, τό, a scare-crow in garden: acc. to Hesych. strictly a nd of beetle fixed on fig-trees to drive away gnats; cf. κεράμβυξ.

Κεράμβυξ, ον, ὁ,=sq.

Κεράμβυξ, υκος, ὁ, a kind of horned tile, *cerambyx*, which feeds on dead wood; our musk-beetle is of this kind. rob. from *κέραβος*, with allusion to *τας*.)

Κεραμεία, ας, ἡ, (κεραμείω) pottery, potter's art or craft, Plat. Gorg. 514.—II, potter's ware, earthenware, Erat. ap. Ath. 482 B.

Κεραμεικός, ἡ, ὄν, earthen, like κεραῖος: ὁ κ., a potter, προχὸς τῶν ἱακινθῶν, dub. l. in Xen. Symp. 12, cf. Lob. Phryn. 147.

Κεραμεικός, οὐ, ὁ, the Potters' Quarter in Athens two places were called *ceramicus*, one within and the other about the Dipylon or Thriasian gates, Thuc. 6, 57, v. Schol. Ar. Ran. 5, Eq. 769, Av. 395, Dict. Antiq. 2, λαμπροφωρία, fin. p. 566.—II, κος, v. sub Κέραμος.

Κεραμείον, Ion. -ήιον, ον, τό, a potter's workshop, Aeschin. 70, 22.

Κεραμείος, α, ον, Ion. ἡῖος, ἡ, (ον, ραμείος) of clay, earthenware, Ep. n. 14, 14, and Plut.

Κεραμείος, α, ον, ὁ Κ. κόλπος, v. Κέραμος.

Κεραμείς, ἑων, οἱ, *Cerameis*, an c demus of the tribe *Acamantis*; ce ὁ ἐκ Κεραμείων, of the deme *temeis*, Plat. Prot. 315 D.

Κεράμειος, ον, = κεράμειος, Plat. 219 E.

Κεράμειος, ον, better form for κεραῖος, Lob. Phryn. 147.

Κεράμειος, ἑως, ὁ, (κεράμος) a pot- Il. 18, 601, cf. Ep. Hom. 14

Proverb., ὅς κεραμὲς κεραμῇ κοττεῖ from Hes. Op. 25, etc.; also, κεραμῆας πλοῦτος, of any thing frail and uncertain.

Κεράμεντης, οὐ, ὁ,=foreg., very late.

Κεράμεντικός, ἡ, ὄν, of, belonging to a potter, Diod.: ἡ -κή, sub. τέχνη, the potter's art, pottery, Luc.

Κεράμεντος, (κεράμος) to be a potter, work in earthenware; κ. κανθάρους, to make earthenware cups, Epigen. Hero. 1: in Ar. Eccl. 253, πόλιν εὐ καὶ καλῶς κεραμεύει, (as we say) he tinkers the state, of the demagogue Cephalus, whose father was a potter.

Κεράμηιος, η, ον, Ion. and Ep. for κεράμειος.

Κεράμηις, ἰδος, pecul. Ep. fem. of κεράμειος.

Κεράμιδω, ὦ, (κεραμῖς) to cover with tiles.—II, in war, to make a roof of shields, as if of tiles, to protect the soldiers; the Roman *testudo*.

Κεράμικός, ἡ, ὄν,=κεράμειος, γῆ κ., potter's earth, Hipp.: ἡ -κή, sub. τέχνη, the potter's art, pottery, Plat. Polit. 288 A.

Κεραμικός, ἡ, ὄν, ὁ Κ. κόλπος, v. sub Κέραμος.

Κεράμιος, η, ον,=κεράμειος, of earthenware or clay, Hdt. 3, 96; 4, 70.

Κεράμιον, ον, τό, an earthenware vessel, a pot, jar, Lat. *testa*, Hdt. 3, 6, Xen. An. 6, 1, 15: strictly dim. from *κεράμος*, or neut. from sq.

Κεράμιος, ια, ον,=κεράμειος, dub. in Xen. An. 3, 4, 7.

Κεραμῖς, ἰδος, ἡ, Att. ἰδος [ῖ], (κεραμῖς) a roof-tile, Ar. Vesp. 206, Thuc. 3, 22, etc.: also a tiled roof.—II,=κεράμιον, an earthen vessel or utensil, Ath.—III, as adj. κ. γῆ, potter's earth, clay, Plat. Criti. 111 D; also, ἡ κ., sub. γῆ, Id. Legg. 844 B.

Κεραμῖτης, ον, ὁ, fem. -ίτις, ἰδος, belonging to a κεράμιος, κεραμῖτις γῆ, potter's earth, clay, Hipp., like κεραμῖς, for which Clem. Al. says *παρθένις* γῆ.

Κεράμιον, ον, τό,=κεράμιον: τὰ κ., vessels used at table, of whatever material, plate, dub. in Ptolem. ap. Ath. 229 D.

Κεραμοποιός, ὄν, (κεράμος, ποίεω) making earthenware: ὁ κ., a potter.

Κεραμοπωλείον, ον, τό, the pottery market, Dinarch. ap. Poll. 7, 161: from

Κεραμοπώλῳ, ὦ, f. -ήσω, to sell earthenware, Alex. Incert. 60: from

Κεράμπωλης, ον, ὁ, (κεράμος, πωλῶ) a seller of pottery.

Κεράμος, ον, ὁ, potter's earth, potter's clay, Plat. Tim. 60 D.—II, any thing made of this earth, as—1, any earthen vessel, a pot, jar or jug, for wine, etc., Il. 9, 469, Hdt. 3, 96: also in collective sense, earthenware, pottery, Id. 3, 6; 5, 88.—III, a tile, and in collective sense, the tiles, Ar. Nub. 1127, Thuc. 2, 4, etc.: hence a tile-roof, Ar. Fr. 129.—IV, a prison, dungeon, said to be a Cyprian usage: hence, χαλκῶ ἐν κεράμῳ, Il. 5, 387; unless this is a later notion, instead of translating it under roof of brass, i. e. impenetrable; cf. however *χίραμος*. (Acc. to some from *κεράννυμι*, others from *EPA, terra: if signf. IV. is established, it would seem akin to *γέργνα*, κάκαρον, *camer*.)

Κέραμος, ον, ἡ, *Cerāmus*, a town on the coast of Caria, Strab.; whence ὁ κόλπος Κεραμεικός, the *sinus Ceramicus*, was named, now bay of *Stancos*, Hdt. 1, 174; also Κεράμειος and Κεραμικός κ., Xen. Hell. 1, 4, 8; 2, 1, 15.

Κεράμουργός, ὄν, (κεράμος, *ἐργω)=κεραμοποιός.

Κεράμω, ὦ, (κεράμος) to cover, roof with tiles, Arist. Phys. 7, 3, 6.

Κεραμῶν, ἄνος, ὁ, (κεράμος) a heap of earthen vessels, Ar. Lys. 200.

Κεραμῶν, ἄνος, ὁ, *Cerāmon*, an Athenian, Xen. Mem. 2, 7, 3.

Κεραμῶν ἀγορά, ἡ, *Ceramarion forum*, the market-place of the *Ceramian*, a town on the borders of Mysia and Phrygia, Xen. An. 1, 2, 10.

Κεραμωτός, ἡ, ὄν, (κεραμῶ) covered with tiles, tiled, esp. τό κ., Polyb., or κεραμωτὴ στέγη, Strab., a tiled roof.

Κεράννυμι, and -νύω, Alcæe. (Com.)

Ἰερ. 2: fut. κεράσω Att. κερά: aor. ἐκέρασα, aor. mid. ἐκέρασάμην [σά], hence Ep. also κεράσσω, ἐκέρασσα, but syncop. aor. mid. ἐκέρασμην: perf. act. κέρρακα, perf. pass. κέρραμαι: aor. pass. ἐκέρην [αῖ]: later also κεκέρασμαι and ἐκέρασθην, Lob. Phryn. 582. Of these tenses Hom.

uses only the aor. act. nd mid. (not syncop.), usu. with *σ*: also in Il. 4, 260, subj. pres. κερώνται, as if from *κεράμαι*; also the collat. form κεραῖω, Il. 9, 203; and more freq. κεράω, lastly in compos. with *ἐπ* the inf. aor. 1 act. κρήσαι. Cf. also κερώνω, κέρνυμι. To *mix*, mingle, (diff. from *μύγω*, v. sub κρῆσις), from Hom.

downwds. mostly of diluting the strong syrup-like wine of the Greeks (and Romans), and so preparing it for the table, as Od. 5, 93; 24, 364; but more freq. in Hom. in mid., e. g. αἶνον ἐν κρητῆσι κερώνται, they mix their wine in bowls, Il. 4, 260, cf. Od. 3, 332; also, κρητῆρα κεράσασθαι, to mix one's self a bowl (as we say of punch), Od. 3, 393; 18, 423; so too, κύλιξ ἴσον ἴσω κεραμένη, a cup mixed half and half, Ar. Plut. 1132.—2

to temper or cool by mixing, as hot water for the bath, Od. 10, 362.—3, metaph. to blend together, temper, regulate Lat. *temperare*, of climates, *ὥραι μάλιστα κεκραμέναι*, Hdt. 3, 106, cf. Xen. Cyn. 5, 5: of tempers of mind, *ἡδὲ γεννικῶς, πρᾶξέ κεκραμένους*, Plat.

Phaedr. 279 A., Legg. 930 A.—II, in genl. to *mix*, compound, Lat. *attemperare*, *ἐκ τινος*, of a thing, Plat. Rep. 501 B.—III, in Pind., οὐ γῆρας κέκραται γενεῇ, no old age is mingled with the race, i. e. it knows not old age, P. 10, 105, cf. O. 12, 123.

Κεράς, ακος, ὁ,=κερας, Hesych.

Κεράσδος, ον, (κερας, ἔξω) polish ing, working in horn; esp. making it into bows, etc., κ. τέκτων, Il. 4, 110.

Κεράος, α, ὄν, and later ὄς, ὄν, (κερας) horned, ἔλαφος, Il. 3, 24, ὄρνες, Od. 4, 85.—II, of horn, made of horn, Call. Apoll. 63.

Κερασοῦχος, ον, (κερας, ἔχω)=κεροῦχος, Anth.

Κερας, τό, gen. κέρατος, Ep. ρας, contr. ρας, so dat. κερατί, κεραί, κέρα, dual κέραε, κέρα, and κερῶν, κερῶν, plur. nom. κέραα, κέρῃ, gen. κερῶων, κερῶν, dat. κέρῃσι, Ep. κερῃεσσι. The Ion. decl. is κέρας, κέρους, κέρει. [The regul. quantity of the gen. is *κεράτος*, etc., Herm. Soph. Tr. 516; though Hom. has *κεράσι*. Arat. 174 has a lengthd. form *κεράατος*, and Nic. Th. 291 *κεράατα*, prob. formed after the Homer. *κράατα*: the other irreg. form *κέρῃα*, in Orph. Lith. 238, is now corrected into *κέρῃα*. Hom. has the contr. dat. sing. *κέρῃ*, nom. pl. *κέρῃα*, but only before a vowel.]—I, the horn of an animal, in Hom. usu. of oxen.—II, horn, as: material for working, Cj. 19, 562.

where we find horn doors, through which the true dreams came, cf. Plat. Charm. 173 A (and prob. there is a play between *keras*, *κραίνειν*, as between *ἐλέφας*, *ἐλεφαίρειν*).—III. *any thing made of horn*; esp. a *bow*, Il. 11, 385; later esp.—I. of musical instruments, a *horn* for blowing, e. g. the Phrygian flute, Lat. *cornu*, either from its shape or because it was tipped with horn at the end, to deepen its tone, Luc., cf. Poll. 4, 74 sq.: also the bridge of a lyre, Soph. Fr. 232.—2. a *drinking-horn*, Xen. An. 7, 2, 23, or a metal goblet in the shape of a horn, ἀργυρήλατα κ., Aesch. Fr. 170, etc., cf. Ath. p. 476.—IV. a *horn*, guard or pipe at the end of a fishing line, to prevent the fish from biting it, Il. 24, 81, Od. 12, 253.—V. an arm or branch of a river, *κεράς* Ὠκεανῶ, Hes. Th. 789, Νεῖλου, Pind. Fr. 215, Μενδῆσιον *keras*, Thuc. 1, 110; whence perh. later, river-gods were represented with bull's horns, unless this involve the same notion as that of the horn of plenty, Ἀμαλθείας *keras*.—VI. the wing of an army or fleet, Hdt. 6, 8; 9, 26, etc.: κατὰ *keras* προσβάλλειν, to attack in flank, Thuc. and Polyb.: ἐπὶ *keras* ἄγειν, to lead (men or ships) towards the wing, i. e. in column, not with a broad front, Lat. *agmine longo*, Interpp. ad Hdt. 6, 12; in Att., ἐπὶ *keras*, Thuc. 2, 90; 6, 32, and Xen.; so too, κατὰ *keras*, Xen. An. 4, 6, 6.—VII. the sailyard of a ship, more usu. *keráia*, Mel.—VIII. any projection or elevation, e. g. a mountain-peak, Xen. An. 5, 6, 7; like the Swiss Schreckhorn, Finsteraarhorn, etc.—IX.—πόδι, Archil. 112.—X. *kerata* ποιεῖν τινα, to give him horns, cuckold him, proverb. in Artemid.; whence *keratias*, *keratas*.—XI.—*keratini*; Sext. Emp., Luc. (The Lat. *cornu*, our horn: also found in Hebr. *keren* = akin to *kára*, q. v. sub fin. On the compds. of *keras*, v. Lob. Phryn. 672.)

Κεράς, ἄδος, ἡ, poet. fem. of *κεράς*, horned.
Κεράς, adv., (κεράννυμι) mixed, dub., v. Lob. Paral. p. 223.
†*Κεράς*, ατος, τό, *Ceras*, prop. the *Horn*, a promontory near Byzantium, Polyb. 4, 43, 7.—2. in pl. τὰ *Κεράτα*, the *Horns*, two mountains between Megaris and Attica, Diod. S. 13, 65, Plut. Thesm. 13.

Κεράςβόλος, ον, (*κεράς*, βάλλω) strictly, throwing, tossing with the horn; and pass. falling on the horn: hence, ὀστρεα κ., pulse that does not soften in boiling, from an old belief that such pulse had fallen on the horns of the oxen in sowing, Theophr.—II. metaph. a harsh, inflexible person, Plat. Legg. 853 D.

Κεράσια, and *κεράσια*, ας, ἡ, = *κεράσιος*, the cherry-tree.

Κεράσιον, ον, τό, the fruit of the *κεράσιος*, a cherry, Diph. Siphn. ap. Ath. 51 A: also the tree, Diosc.

Κέρασμα, ατος, τό, (κεράννυμι) something mixed, a mixture; esp. a mixed drink, potion, like *κυκεών*, Hipp.

Κεράσιος, ον, ὁ, later also ἡ, the cherry-tree, Theophr. (Buttm. compares Lat. *cornus*, which is to *cornu*, as *κεράσιος* to *κεράς*.)

†*Κερασίντιος*, α, ον, of *Ceräsus*, *Cerasuntian*, Xen. An. 5, 7, 13: from †*Κερασός*, οἰντος, ἡ, *Cerasus*: a colony of the Sinopians in Pontus, Xen. An. 5, 3, 2.

Κεράστιος, ον, ὁ, -τις, ἡ, Aesch. Pr. 674, (*κεράς*) horned.—II. as subst. ὁ *κεράστις*, 2 horned serpent, Nic.:

also an insect which destroys figs, Theophr.

Κεραστής, οὔ, ὁ, fem. -τίς, ἰδος, ἡ, (κεράννυμι) one that mixes, a mixer, Orph.

Κεράστις, ἡ, fem. from *κεράστης*.

Κεραστis, ἰδος, ἡ, fem. from *κεραστής*.

Κεραστος, ἡ, ὄν, (κεράννυμι) mixed, mingled, Anth.

Κεραφορέω, ὦ, to have horns, Philostr.: from

Κεραφόρος, ον, (*κεράς*, φέρω) = *κερατοφόρος*, Eur. Phoen. 248.

Κερατόρχης, ον, ὁ, (*κεράς*, ὄρχω) the commander of a body of 32 elephants, Ael. Hence

Κερατορχία, ας, ἡ, the office of a *κερατόρχης*.

Κεράτῃς, ἄ, ὁ, a cuckold, v. *κεράς*, Byzant. word.

Κεραταύλης, ον, ὁ, (*κεράς*, αὐλέω) a horn-blower.

Κερατέα, ας, ἡ, also *κερατεία* and -ία, the carob or locust tree (Arab. *kharroob*): its fruit was *κεράτιον*, called also St. John's bread, from a notion that it was his fruit in the wilderness.

Κερατία, ας, ἡ, = *foreg*, Plin.

Κερατηφόρος, ον, = *κερατοφόρος*.

Κερατία, ας, ἡ, = *κερατέα*, Strab.

Κερατίας, ον, ὁ, one that is horned, Diod.—II. cf. *κεράς* X.

Κερατίζω, f. -ισω, (*κεράς*) to butt with the horns, Philo.

Κερατίνη, ης, ἡ, the fallacy called the *Horns*, Quint. Inst. 1, 10, 6, cf. Diog. L. 7, 187, cf. *κεράς* XI: strictly fem. from *κεράτινος*.

Κερατίνης, ον, ὁ, = *foreg*, Diog. L. 2, 108.

Κεράτινος, η, ον, (*κεράς*) of horn, made of horn, Xen. An. 6, 1, 4, Plat. (Com.) Ζεύς κακ. 8.

Κεράτιον, ον, τό, dim. from *κεράς*, a little horn, Arist. H. A.—II. the fruit of the *κερατέα*, q. v., Diosc.: hence—III. like Lat. *silqua*, a weight, the carat, = $\frac{1}{4}$ of a scruple, = $\frac{1}{173}$ of a pound, Rom. = $2\frac{1}{2}$ χαλκοί, = $\frac{1}{4}$ of an obol, Greek; v. Bockh, Metrol. Unters. § XI.—IV. a plant called also *τῆλης*, *foenum Graecum*, *fenugreek*, *Columella*.

Κερατίς, ἰδος, ἡ, = *κερατίνη*, Diog. L. 7, 44, 82.

Κερατιστής, οὔ, ὁ, (*κερατίζω*) one that butts, LXX.

Κερατίτης, ον, ὁ, -ιτις, ἰδος, ἡ, (*κεράς*) horned: hence of the horned porphy, Theophr.

Κερατογλύφος, ον, (*κεράς*, γλύφω) cutting or working in horn. [v]

Κερατοειδής, ἐς, (*κεράς*, εἶδος) like horn, esp. Medic. of the cornea in the eye.—II. sounding like a horn, Schäf. Dion. Comp. p. 170.

Κερατοόσος, ον, = *κερατοόσος*, Nonn.

Κερατοποιός, ὄν, (*κεράς*, ποίω) = *κερατοόσος*.

Κερατόπους, ὁ, ἡ, -που, τό, gen. -ποδός, (*κεράς*, πούς) horn-footed, hoofed.

Κερατοურός, ὄν, (*ἐργω) = *κερατοόσος*.

Κερατοφόρεω, ὦ, to have horns, Arist. Part. An.: from

Κερατοφόρος, ον, (*κεράς*, φέρω) having horns, horned, Arist. H. A.

Κερατοῦεω, ὦ, to produce or grow horns: from

Κερατοῦής, ἐς, (*κεράς*, φύω) producing or growing horns, horned, Ath.

Κερατοφώνος, ον, (*κεράς*, φωνέω) sounding from or like a horn, Telest. ap. Ath. 637 A.

Κερατώω, ὦ, (*κεράς*) to harden into horn, Ael.

Κερατώσης, -ες, = *κερατοειδής*, Arist. H. A.

Κερατών, ὄνος, ὁ, βωμός κ., an altar of horn, in the isle of Delos, Plut.

Κερατωνία, ας, ἡ, = *κερατέα*, Theophr.

Κερατώπις, ἰδος, ἡ, (*κεράς*, ὠψις) horned-looking, of the moon, late.

Κεραυλής, ον, ὁ, = *κεραταύλης*, Luc.

Κεραύνειος, ον, (*κεραυνός*) of the thunderbolt; esp. wielding it, Ζεύς Anth.: v. *κεραυνός*.

Κεραυνίος, ον, ὁ, stricken by thunder.

Κεραυνόν, ον, τό, a kind of truffle (ὄδον), said to grow after a thunder-storm.—II. a marginal mark, Diog. L. 3, 66.

Κεραυνίος, α, ον, also ος, ον, Aesch. Theb. 430, (*κεραυνός*) of a thunder bolt, βολή, φλόξ, etc., Trag.: hence

—2. stricken by the thunderbolt, Soph. Ant. 1139, Eur. Bacch. 6: esp., τὰ *Κεραυνία*, the 'thunder-spliten peaks,' of several mountain ridges, the *Ceraunian Mts.* in Epirus, v. Ἀκροκεραυνία, Ap. Rh. 4, 520, Strab.

—3. the northeastern part of Caucasus near the Caspian, Strab.

Κερανοβλής, ἦτος, ὁ, ἡ, Theophr. and

Κερανοβλήτος, ον, (*κεραυνός*, βάλλω) struck by a thunderbolt or lightning: hence—II. metaph. like Lat. *attonitus*, astounded.

Κερανοβολέω, ὦ, f. -ῖσω, to hurl the thunderbolt, Mel.: to strike there-with, τινά, Anth.: and

Κερανοβόλια, ας, ἡ, a hurling of thunderbolts: a thunder-storm, Strab.: from

Κερανοβόλος, ον, (*κεραυνός*, βάλλω) hurling the thunderbolt, of Bacchus, Eur. Bacch. 598: but—II. properox. *κερανοβόλος*, ον, pass. thunder-stricken, Diod.

Κερανοβρόντης, ον, ὁ, (*κεραυνός*, βροντάω) the lightning and thunder, Ar. Pac. 376: like *βροντισκεραυνός*.

Κερανομάχης, ον, ὁ, (*κεραυνός*, μάχομαι) fighting with, wielding the thunderbolt, Mel. [v]

Κερανοπλήξ, ἦτος, ὁ, ἡ, (*κεραυνός*, πλήσσω) thunder or lightning-struck, Aesc. (Com.) Gan. 1.

ΚΕΡΑΥΝΟΣ, οὔ, ὁ, the thunder bolt, thunder and lightning, Lat. *fulmen*, as we oft. use *thunder*, Hom.: but

thunder by itself was *βροντή*, Lat. *tonitru*, and the flash of lightning *ἀστεροπῆς*, στεροπή, Lat. *fulgur*, cf. Herm. Opusc. 4, p. 268: in full, βέλος *κεραυνού*, Soph. Tr. 1088: in plur., *κεραυνοί*, thunderbolts, Hdt. 8, 37. From Hom. downwards the weapon of Jupiter, v. also Hes. Th. 690, 854: and acc. to a later legend forged by the Cyclopes, first in Hes. Th. 141.

Κερανοσκοπεῖον, ον, τό, (*κεραυνός*, σκοπέω) strictly a place where thunder is observed.—II. a machine for making thunder on the stage, Poll. 4, 127, etc.

Κερανοσκοπία, ας, ἡ, (*κεραυνός*, σκοπέω) the observation of thunder and lightning, divination by them, Diod.

Κερανοῦχος, ον, (*κεραυνός*, ἔχω) wielding the thunderbolt, Ζεύς, Philo.

Κερανοφάης, ἐς, (*κεραυνός*, φάος) flashing like the thunderbolt, Eur. Tro. 1103.

Κερανοφόρος, ον, (*κεραυνός*, φέρω) wielding the thunderbolt, Plut.

Κεραυνῶ, ὦ, (*κεραυνός*) to strike with a thunderbolt, Hdt. 7, 105: hence metaph. = *καταδιφύειν*, Artemid.

Hence

Κεραυνώεις, εως, ἡ, a striking with thunderbolt, Strab.

†Κεραύσιος, ου, ὁ, *Mt. Cerausius*, a mountain of Arcadia, Paus. 8, 41, 3.

Κεράω, Ep. radic. form of κεράννω, κ. v.

Κεράω, ὦ, (κεράς) to take post on the wing or flank, Polyb. 18, 7, 9.

†Κεράων, ὄνος, ὁ, *Ceraon*, a hero, honoured by the cooks, in Sparta Ath. 39 C, 173 F.

Κεραῶν, ὄπος, ὁ, ἡ, (κεράς, ὤψ) horned-looking, of the moon.

Κερβέριοι, ὡν, οἱ, coined by Ar. Ran. 187, as name of a tribe, with a pun on Κέρβερος.

Κέρβερος, ου, ὁ, *Cerberus*, the dog which guards the gate of the nether world, acc. to Hes. Th. 311, the fifty-headed son of Typhaon and Echidna: alluded to in Od. 11, 623, and Il. 8, 368, but without name or description: later regarded as three-headed, Apollod. 2, 5, 12.

†Κερβήσιοι, ὡν, οἱ, the *Cerbesii*, an ancient Phrygian race extinct in Strabo's time, p. 580: hence

†Κερβήσιος, α, ου, of the *Cerbesii*, *Cerbesian*, μέλος, Alcem. 63.

Κερβολήν, ὦ, f. -ήσω, also σκερβολήω,=κερτωέω.

Κερδαίνω, Ion. κερδᾶνῶ: inf. aor. κερδάναι, fut. κερδῶναι, Ep. Hom. 4, 6: un-Att. fut. κερδήσω, Ion. also κερδήσμαι, Hdt. 3, 72; and inf. aor. κερδήσαι (κερδός). To gain, derive profit or advantage from, κακῶ κ., to make unfair gains, Hes. Op. 350: most freq. of all, κ. ἐκ or ἀπὸ τινος, Idt. 4, 152, Xen. Mem. 2, 9, 4: c. art., to gain by doing—, Eur. Hel. 051; so too c. dat. et part., Μεγάλοισι κερδάνομεν περιεοῦσι, we shall win by Megara's preservation, Hdt. 1, 60, 3: absol. to gain profit or advantage, Hdt. 8, 5, Soph. Fr. 26, 325, c. c. cognate, κέρδος κερδῶ, O. T. 889: to traffic, make merchandise, Id. Ant. 1037.—II. like ἐπιτινῶ, καρπύομαι, to gain a loss, i. e. at disadvantage from a thing, as, πλά δάκρυα κ., Virgil's renouare doctem, Eur. Hec. 518, cf. Arist. Eth. 4.

Κερδαλέη, ης, ἡ, contr. κερδᾶλῃ, the wily one, and so like κερδῶ, α, cf. Plat. Rep. 365 C, Heusing. c. Off. 1, 13, 10.—II. a fox's skin, b. δορά: strictly fem. from

Κερδαλέος, ἑα, ἐόν, (κερδός) of reasons, looking sharp after one's intent, crafty, cunning, or in good sense, eod. Od. 13, 291; so, κ. νόημα, ὡλή, μῦθος, Hom.—2. of things, πῦλ, profitable, Hdt. 9, 7, 1, Ar. Av. 1, etc. Adv. -λέως, to one's advantage, opp. τῷ δικάῳ, Thuc. 3, 56, nce

Κερδαλέότης, ητος, ἡ, craftiness, nng, shrewdness.

†Κερδαλόφρων, ὡν, gen. ονος, (κερδός, φρήν) crafty-minded, cunning; εἰψή, Il. 1, 149, etc.

Κερδάντω, verb. adj. from κερδαίνω one must make money, M. Anton.

Κερδαντήρ, ἥρος, ὁ, (κερδαίνω) a trader.

Κερδαντός, ἡ, ὄν, (κερδαίνω) that it to be gained: τὰ κερδαντὰ κερτεῖν, to make fair gains, Diog. L. 7.

Κερδάριον, ου, τό, dim. from κέρ-

ερόμεπος, ου, ὁ, (κερδός, ἔμπο) epith. of Mercury, as presiding gain in traffic, Orph.

Κερητικός, ἡ, ὄν, greedy of gain, Lucrosius.

Κερδία, ας, ἡ, (κερδός)=φιλοκερδία, only in Gramm.

†Κερδίμματος, ὁ, *Cerdimmas*, masc. pr. n., Arr. An. 2, 13, 7.

Κερδίστος, ης, ὡν, superl. of κερδῶν (with no positive in use), formed from κέρδος, the most cunning or crafty, Il. 6, 153.—II. the most profitable, Aesch. Pr. 385.

Κερδίω, ὡν, gen. ονος, compar. (with no positive in use), formed from κέρδος, more profitable, in genl. better: Hom. has only neut., in phrase ἐμοὶ δὲ κε κέρδιον εἶναι, or καὶ κεν πολὺν κέρδιον ἦεν.

ΚΕΡΔΟΣ, εως, τό, gain, profit, advantage, Hom., etc.; ἐν κέρδει τι ποιεῖσθαι, cf. Hor., *lucro apponere*, Hdt. 6, 13; so, κέρδος ἡγεῖσθαι, Eur. Med. 454, νομίζειν, Thuc. 7, 68; κέρδῳ πονηρῶ, ill-gotten gain, cf. Soph. Ant. 326, Arist. Eth. 5, 4.—II. a gainful, shrewd scheme or device, plan, Hom., usu. in plur.: hence craft, cunning, κέρδεα εἰδέναι and ἐπίστασθαι, to be versed in crafty schemes, shrewd turns, Hom.; κακὰ κέρδεα βουλεύεσθαι, 'to mean mischief,' Od. 23, 217.—III. desire of gain, Pind. P. 3, 95.

Κερδοσυλλέκτης, ου, ὁ, (κερδός, συλλέγω) a scraper together of gain.

Κερδοσύνη, ης, ἡ, (κερδός) like κερδαλέότης, cunning, craft, shrewdness: Hom. uses only the dat. κερδοσύνῃ, as adv. cunningly, shrewdly. [v]

Κερδοφόρος, ου, (κερδός, φέρω) bringing gain, Artemid.

†Κερδύλιον, ου, τό, *Cerdylum*, an elevated spot near Amphipolis in Thrace, Thuc. 5, 6.

Κερδύφιον, ου, τό, dim. from κέρδος.

Κερδῶ, ὄος contr. ὄος, ἡ, (κερδός) name of a fox, Ar. Eq. 1068, cf. κερδαλέη.—II.=γαλέη, γαλῆ, a weasel, Artemid.

Κέρδων, ὄνος, ὁ name of a slave in Dem. 1252, 27: hence the Lat. *cerdo*, a handicraftsman.

Κερδῶς, α, ου, (κερδός) bringing or dispensing gain, epith. of Apollo, Lyc., of Mercury, Luc.—II. (κερδῶ) of, like a fox.

Κέρρα, τά, Ion. for κέραα, κέρατα, from κεράς. Hence

Κεραλκῆς, ἐς, poet. for κεραλκῆς, stout in the horns, ταῦρος, Call. Dian. 179, and Ap. Rh.

†Κερεαταί, ὡν, αἱ, *Cereatae*, a city of Latium, Strab.

Κερεῖν, Ion. inf. fut. of κείρω, for κερῆν, Il. 23, 146.

†Κερρσός, οὔ, ὁ, *Ceressus*, a fortress near Thespie in Boeotia, Paus. 9, 14, 2, sq.

†Κέρθη, ης, ἡ, *Certhe*, daughter of Thespius, Apollod. 2, 7, 8.

Κέρτιος, ου, ὁ, a little bird, a tree-creeper, Arist. H. A., Lat. *certhia*.

†Κερκάσσωρος, ου, πόλις, ἡ, *Cercasotropolis*, a city of Egypt on the west bank of the Nile above the Delta; its site now occupied by *Eksa*, or *Aksas*, Hdt. 2, 17, 97: in Strab. *Κερκέσσουρα*, p. 806.

†Κερκαΐδαι, ὡν, οἱ, the descendants of *Cercaphus*, i. e. the Rhodians, Anth.: from

†Κέρκαφος, ου, ὁ, *Cercaphus*, son of Helius, progenitor of the Rhodians, Strab., who mentions another, son of Aeolus.—II. a mountain near Colophon, Nic. Th. 218.

†Κερκίστης, ου, ὁ, *Cercestes*, son of Aegyptus, Apollod.

†Κερκίται, ὡν, οἱ, the *Cercitae*, an Asiatic people in Sarmatia, Strab.; also *Κερκεταῖοι*, Hellan., and in Dion. P. Κερκίτιοι.

†Κερκετικός, ἡ, ὄν, of the *Cercetiae* *Cercetian*, Orph. Arg. 1044.

Κερκίτης, ου, ὁ,=δελφίς I., esp. used as an anchor.

†Κερκίς, ἰδος, ἡ, *Cercis*, an ocean nymph, Hes. Th. 355.

†Κερκιδῶς, ἄ, ὁ, *Cercidas*, an Arcadian, a partisan of Philip of Macedonia, Dem. 324.—2. a poet and lawgiver of Megalopolis in Arcadia, Polyb. 2, 44, 17, etc.

Κερκίδιον, ου, τό, dim. from κερκίς [v]

Κερκίδοποικῆ, ης, ἡ, sub. τέχνη, the art of the *kerkidopoi*, Arist. Prat. 1, 8, 1.

Κερκίδοποιός, ὄν, (κερκίς, πλέω) making shuttles.

Κερκίω, f. -ίσω, (κερκίς) to make the web close with the *kerkίς*, Plat. Crat. 387 E.

†Κερκίνη, ης, ἡ, *Cercine*, a mountain on the confines of the Sinti and Paeones, Thuc. 2, 98.

†Κερκινίτις, ἰδος, ἡ, *límynē*, lake *Cercinitis*, in Macedonia on the borders of the Edoni, Arr. An. 1, 11, 5.

†Κερκίνα, ης, ἡ, *Cercinna*, an island with a city of same name at the entrance of the Syrtis Minor, Strab.; Plut. Mar. 40: in Polyb. ἡ τῶν Κερκινητῶν πόλις, 3, 96, 12: also *Κερκίνα*.

†Κερκινίτις, ἰδος, ἡ, *Cercinmītis*, a smaller island near foreg., Strab.

Κερκίς, ἰδος, ἡ, in the upright loom of the ancients,—the later *στῶθη*, a staff or rod with which the web was struck to make it thick and close, Il. 22, 448; made of gold in Od. 5, 62: later in the horizontal loom, the weaver's stay or comb: but usu. the shuttle containing the spindle or spool, Lat. *radix*, *pecten textorius*, Soph. Ant. 976, etc.—II. any taper rod, of wood, ivory, etc.; as—1. a beam or pole of a plough; Orph. ar. Clem. Al. cf. *καμπύλοχος*, and Lob. Aglaoph. p. 838.—2. a skewer for fastening.—3. the reed, quill, etc., with which stringed instruments were struck, Lat. *plectrum*.—4. in genl. a peg, pin, Lat. *pasillus*: a hair-pin or comb, Ap. Rh. 3, 46.—5. a measuring-rod, Lat. *radius mathematicus*, Anth.—6. the small bone of the shin or forearm, Lat. *radius*, Plut. Alex. 45: acc. to Herophilus, also the shin.—7. the prickle of the electric ray.—III. a wedge-shaped division of the seats in the theatre, Lat. *cuneus*, Alex. Gynaecoc. 1.—IV. a kind of poplar, the trembling aspen, from the rustling of its leaves, Arist. H. A. 8, 5, 8, (Prob. from κέρκω, κρέκω, cf. Ar. Ran. 1349.)

Κερκίσις, εως, ἡ, (κερκίς) the strike of the web with the *kerkίς*: in genl. weaving, Arist. Phys. 7, 2, 4. Hence

Κερκιστική, ης, ἡ, sub. τέχνη, the art of weaving, Plat. Polit. 282 B.

Κερκίον, ἡ, an unknown bird, also *κερκόρανος*, Ael.

Κερκόλυρα, ας, ἡ, said to be for *κρεκόλυρα*, quasi *κρέκουσα λύρα*, in Alcem. 104.

Κερκοπίθηκος, ου, ἡ, (κερκός, πίθηκος) a long-tailed ape, Strab. [v]

Κερκόρανος, ου, ὁ, v. *κερκίον*.

ΚΕΡΚΟΣ, ου, ἡ, a tail, as of a dog, Ar. Eq. 1031; κ. λαγῶ, a hare's scut, Ib. 909: hence—II. *membrum virile*, Lat. *cauda*, Ar. Thesm. 239.—2. a little animal that injures the vine.

Κερκουρος or κερκούρος, ου, ὁ, a light vessel, boat, esp. of the Cyprians, Hdt. 7, 97, cf. Plin. 7, 57.—II. a sea-fish, Opp. (In signifi. I. some Gramm. write *κέρκυρος* by way of deriving it from *Κέρκυρα*.)

Κερκοφόρος, *ov*, (κέρκος, φέρω) *taving a tail, tailed*, Arist. H. A.

†Κέρκυρα, *α, η*, *Corcyra*, daughter of the Asopus and Methone, Ap. Rh. 4, 568.—II. the island *Corcyra*, now *Corfu*, west of Greece in the Ionian sea, the ancient *Scheria*, containing a city of same name, Hdt. 3, 49, etc.: hence

†Κερκυραϊκός, *ή, ον*, of or belonging to *Corcyra*, Thuc. 1, 118; and

†Κερκυραῖος, *α, ον*, of *Corcyra*, *Corcyraean*, Hdt., etc.; in Alcm. also Κέρκυρος, *ὄρος, δ*.

†Κερκύων, *ὄνος, δ*, *Cercyon*, son of Neptune or Vulcan, a famous robber of Elis, slain by Theseus, Plut. Thes. 11.—2. son of Agamedes, Paus.

Κέρκω, rarer collat. form for κρέκω. Κερκώπιος, *ον*, *befitting a kerkwsh*, i. e. *crafty, tricky*.

Κερκώπη, *ή, α*, kind of cicada, from its long tail, Ar. Fr. 146.

†Κερκώπη, *ης, η*, *Cercope*, fem. pr. n., Ath. 587 E.

Κερκωπίω, *ι, -ισω*, (κέρκω II) to play the ape.

Κέρκωσις, *εως, ή*, an excrescence on the clitoris.

Κέρκωψ, *ωπος, δ*, (κέρκος), in pl. Κέρκωπες, the *Cercopores* were fabled to be a mischievous monkey-like race of men, whose connexion with Hercules furnished subjects for ludicrous poetry and art: seemingly at first placed near Thermopylae, ἔδραι Κέρκωπων, Hdt. 7, 216: but in the poem Κέρκωπες, ascribed to Hom., they were in Oechalia; acc. to others in Lydia, see Müll. Dor. 2, 12, § 10, and his references: hence—2. metaph. a mischievous fellow, *jackanapes*, Aeschin. 33, 24.—II. a long-tailed ape or monkey, cf. τίτυρος.—III.=κερκώπη.

Κέρκωψ, *ωπος, δ*, *Cercoops*, a poet of Miletus, Ath. 503 D.

Κέρμα, *ατος, τό*, (κείρω) *any thing cut up into small parts*, a morsel: esp. of small coin, *small change*, usu. in pl., Ar. Plut. 379; in sing., Amphis. Amphil. 3. Hence

Κερματίω, *ι, -ισω*, (κέρμα) to mince into small pieces, Achae. ap. Ath. 366 A, etc.; metaph. κ. τὴν ὑπερήν, Plat. Meno 79 A.—II. to coin into small money, Anth.—2. to change large coin for small.

Κερματίον, *ον, τό*, dim. from κέρμα, Philippid. ap. Poll. 9, 88.

Κερματιστής, *ου, δ*, (κερματίζω) a money-changer, N. T.

Κερμοδότης, *αν, δ*, (κέρμα, δίδωμι) =foreg., Nonn.

†Κερναῖος, *ον, οί*, the *Cernaei*, inhab. of Cerna, Palaeph.; from

†Κέρνη, *ης, η*, *Cerne*, an island on the west coast of Africa, Dion. P.: in Lyc. νῆσος Κερναίτης, 1084: its existence denied by Strab. p. 47.

Κέρνον, *ον, τό*, also κέρνος, *ον, δ*, and κέρνος, *εως, τό*, a large earthen dish made with wells or hollows in the bottom, in which various fruits were offered in the rites of the Corybantes, Müller Archäol. d. Kunst § 300: borne by a priest or priestess called κερνοφόρος, Nic.—II. τὰ κέρνα, also αἱ κέρναι, projections of the vertebrae.

Κερνοφόρος, *ω, ι, -ήσω*, to carry the κέρνον; from

Κερνοφόρος, *ον*, (κέρνον, φέρω) v. κέρνον.

Κεροβάτης, *ον, δ*, (κέρας, βαίνω) horn-footed or hoofed, epith. of Pan, Ar. Rh. 230: acc. to Reissig. Comm. 2. It. Soph. O. C. 709, he that goes (or

is) horned. others he that walks the mountain-peaks, v. κέρας VIII. [α]

Κεροβόας, *ον, δ*, (κέρας, βοάω) horn-sounding, of a flute tipped with horn, Anth.

Κερόδotes, *ον*, (κέραι, δέω) bound with, made of horn, τόξον, Eur. Rhes. 33.

Κεροειδής, *ές*, (κέρας, εἶδος) horn-like, horn-shaped, Nic.

Κερόεις, δεσσα contr. ούσσα, *δεν*, (κέρας) horned, Anacr. 49, Soph. Fr. 110: κερόεις ὄχος, a carriage drawn by horned cattle, Call. Dian. 113.—II. horn-like, of horn.

Κεροιάς, ἄκος, *δ*, (κέρας, οἶα) in a ship, a rope belonging to the sail-yards, Luc.

Κεροπλάστης, *ον, δ*, (κέρας, πλάσσω) arranging the hair in plaits or queues, a hair-dresser, prob. I. Archil. 77, v. Schol. II. 24, 81.

Κερόστρωτος, *ον*, (κέρας, στρώννυμι) inlaid with horn, Vitruv.

Κερότῆς, *ω, ι, -ήσω*, (κέρας, τόπτω) to butt with the horn; in genl. to smile or dash about: of ships in a storm, Aesch. Ag. 655, in pass.

Κερονυκίς, *ιδος, pecul. fem. of sq.*

Κερονυκός, *ή, ον*, (κέρας, ἔλκω) drawing by the horns, v. κεραλεκής.—II. drawing a bow of horn, Soph. Fr. 739: also—2. pass. of the bow itself, τόξα κ., Eur. Or. 268.—III. κ. κάλως, a rope for hauling the sailyard, acc. to others κεροῦχος.

Κεροντιώ, *ω*, strictly of horned animals, to toss the horns or head, like Lat. cornua tollere: metaph. of persons, to hold the head high, give one's self airs, Ar. Eq. 1344.

Κερονυχίς, *ιδος, pecul. fem. of sq.*, Theoc. 5, 145.

Κεροῦχος, *ον*, (κέρας, ἔχω) having horns, horned.—II.=κεραιούχος, sub. κάλως, a rope fastened to the sailyard, δελφινόφορος κ., Pherecr. Agr. 6.

Κεροφόρος, *ον*, (κέρας, φέρω)=κεραφόρος, horned, Eur. Bacch. 691.

Κερόχρυσος, *ον*, (κέρας, χρυσός) golden-horned, Or. Sib.

Κερώ, *ω*, (κέρας) to bend like a horn.

†Κερήβητανοί, *ων, οί*, the *Cerretani*, a Spanish tribe at the base of the Pyrenees, Strab.

Κέρσας, Ep. part. aor. 1 of κείρω, II. 24, 450.

Κέρσε, Ep. for ἔκερσε, 3 sing. aor. 1 of κείρω, II.

Κέρματος, *ον*, (κείρω) strictly that may be shorn: τὸ κέρμιον, is said to have been the horn on a fishing-line, which Hom. calls κέρας βοός.

†Κερσοβλέπτης, *ον, δ*, *Cersobleptes*, a Thracian prince, a friend to the Athenians, Dem. 133, 160, etc.

†Κέρσος, *ον, δ*, the *Cersus*, a river of Cilicia flowing between the Cilician and Syrian gates, now the *Merkez-sü*, Xen. An. 1, 4, 4; with v. l. Κάροςος.

†Κέρσος, fut. act. of κείρω, Mosch. 2, 32.

Κερτομέω, *ω, ι, -ήσω*, (κέρτομος) to taunt, mock or sneer at, c. acc., τινά, Od. 16, 87; 18, 350: to sneer, scoff, Od. 8, 153, II. 16, 261: usu. κ. ἐπέεσσιν, also κερτομένω ἄγορεύεις, II. 2, 256, cf. Od. 13, 326: παραιβόλα κερτομένους, H. Hom. Merc. 56. Hence

Κερτομυσις, *εως, ή*, jeering, mockery, Soph. Phil. 1236.

Κερτομία, *ας, ή*,=foreg., Hom. always in plur., II. 20, 202, 433, Od. 20, 263.

Κερτόμιος, *ον*,=sq., Hom., only in neut. pl., κερτομίους ἐπέεσσι προσαν-

δάν, πειρηθῆναι, etc.; also simply κερτομίους προσανδάν, II. 1, 539, Od. 9, 474, as if τὰ κερτόμια, were a subst.

Κέρτομος, *ον*, (κέραι, τέμνω) strictly heart-cutting, like δακνέτωρ, hence esp. stinging, κέρτομα βάβειν, Hes. Op. 786 (cf. κερτομίους προσανδάν). χοροί κ., Hdt. 5, 83, cf. τωσασμός.—II. mocking, delusive, cheating, H. Hom. Merc. 338, κ. χαρά, Eur. Alc. 1125.

†Κερτόνιον, *ον, τό*, in MSS. also Κερτώνιον and Κερτωνός, *Certonium*, a city of Mysia on the coast, now prob. Kelle's-liman, Xen. An. 7, 8, 8.

†Κερύνεια, *ας, ή*, and Κερυνία, *Κεργία*, a city on a hill of same name in Achaia near Helice, Polyb. 2, 41; Strab. etc.; hence

†Κερύνηος, *ος*, of *Cerynea*, *Cerynæan*, πάγος, Callim. Dian. 109.

†Κερυνεύς, *εως, δ*, an inhab. of *Cerynea*, Polyb.

†Κερυνίτης, *ον, δ*, fem. -ίτις, *ιδος*, of *Cerynea*, Paus.; Apollod.

†Κερύνης, *ον, δ*, *Cerynes*, son of Te menus, Paus.

Κερυάλεος, *α, ον*, (κέρω) dry, rough, hoarse, Hipp.: from

Κεράω, *ω*=κέρω, Hipp.

Κερχίνη, *ης, η*=κερχίνη, a millet-pudding, v. κέρχινος.

Κερχυάλεος, *α, ον*=κερχαλέος.

Κερχνασμός, *ου, δ*=κερχνός from

Κερχνάω or κερχνέω, *ω*=κέρω.

†Κερχναία, *ας, ή*, *Cerchnia* or *Cen chria*, a fountain near Lerna, Aesch. Pr. 676: v. l. Κέγχχναία.

Κέρχνη, *ης, η*, a kind of hawk, so called from its hoarse voice, said to be the kestrel, Lat. *falco tinnunculus*: also κερχνής and κερχνής, *ή, ον*, κερχνής, *ή*, and κερχνής, *ή, ον*, collat. forms for foreg., Dind. Ar. Av. 304, 589.

†Κερχνίς, *ιδος, ή*, quasi *Κερχνίς*, of or relating to the harbor *Cenchreae*, of Corinth, Call. Del. 271.

Κέρχνος, *ον, δ*, (κέρω) dryness, roughness of the throat, hoarseness, Medic.—II. by metaph.=κέρχρος.

Κερχνάω, *ω*, and κερχνέω=κέρω, Hipp. Hence

Κερχνάω, *εως*, (κέρχρος, εἶδος) dry, rough, hoarse, Hipp.

Κερχνώμα, *ατος, τό*, in Hesych. prob. a v. l. for κέγχρωμα, q. v.

Κερχνωτός, *ή, ον*, (κερχνώ) roughened.—2. made hoarse.

ΚΕΡΧΩ, transit. to dry, make rough or hoarse.—II. intrans. and in pass., to be dry, rough or hoarse, of the voice. Hence the collat. forms κερχάω, κέρχνω, κερχνάω, κερχνέω, κερχνώ: the Lat. *imnio*, *strido*, expresses the same sound. Hence

Κερχάδης, *εως*=κερχαλέος, rough, hoarse.

Κερώ, fut. from κείρω.—II. fut. Att. of κεράννυμι.

Κεροδός, *ου, δ*, (κέρας, φάη) a horn-blower, Lat. *cornicen*.

Κερωνέα, *ας, ή*, Ion. for κερατιά, κερατονία.

Κερωται, Ep. as 3 plur. subj. pres. pass. of κεράννυμι, as if from κέραμαι, only II. 4, 260.

Κερώνυς, *ὄχος, δ*, *ή*, (κέρας, δυνύ) with horn hoofs, Dion. P.

Κέρως, *ον*, contr. for κερνώς, dub.

†Κερωός or -ρωσός, *ον, ή*, *Cerōsus*, an island in the Ionian sea near Melite, Ar. Rh. 4, 573.

Κερωυτιώ, *ω*=κεροτυπéω, dub.

Κέγ, v. sub κάγ.

†Κεσβέδιον, *ον, τό*, *Cesbedium*

temple of Jupiter, near Selga in Pisia. Polyb. 5, 76, 2.

Κέσκετο, Ion. 3 sing. impf. for *ἐκεῖτο* from *κέομαι*, i. e. *κείμαι*, only Od. 21, 41.

Κεσκόν or *κέσκεον*, ου, τό, *τω*, the refuse of flax, Herod. ap. Stob. p. 253, 27, Hesych.

Κεστός, ἡ, ὄν, (κεντώ, κένσαι) *attached, embroidered, κεστός ἱμάς*, of Venus's charmed girdle, Il. 14, 214, cf. *πολύκεστός*: hence—II. later as subst. a girdle, belt, Lat. *cestus*, but esp. the girdle of Venus, v. Heyne II. T. 6, p. 568, 620.

Κέστρον, ας, ἡ, (κεντώ, κένσαι) a tool or weapon, a pickaxe, *poleaxe* with a broad head, Soph. Fr. 21, *elsewh.* *κορταῖς, κέστρον*.—II. a fish held in esteem among the Greeks, doubtful whether a pike or a conger, Epich. p. 36, Ar. Nub. 339.

Κεστράος, ου, ὁ,=κεστρεύς, q. v.

Κεστρέα, ας, ἡ,=κεστρά II.

Κεστρεύς, εως, ὁ, a sea-fish, so named from its shape, Lat. *mugil*: called also *ἡστῆς*, the faster, because believed to be empty whenever caught, Comici ap. Ath. 307 C, sq.: whence *κεστρεύς* was a nickname of a starveling, lb. Hence

Κεστρέω, τό, to be hungry, starving.

Κεστρίων, ἡς, ἡ, *Cestrine*, a district of Thesprotian Epirus, Thuc. 1, 46, o called from *Κεστρίνος*, q. v.

Κεστρινίσκος, ου, ὁ, dim. from sq., Learch. ap. Ath. 332 C.

Κεστρίνος, ὁ,=κεστρεύς, Anaxandr. Od. 2.

Κεστρίνος, ου, ὁ, *Cestrinus*, son of Ielenus and Andromache, king of Epirus, Paus. 1, 11, 1.

Κεστρίτης, ου, ὁ, οἶνος κ., wine flavoured with *κέστρον*, Diosc.

Κέστρον, ου, τό, an aromatic plant, at. *betonica officinalis*, Diosc.—II. *κεντώ* a pointed iron instrument, sp. a stile, graver, Lat. *cestrum*, Plin.

Κέστρος, ου, ὁ, (κεντώ) a sharpness, toughness on the tongue.—II. = *στροφοπενδόν*, Suid.

Κέστρος, εως, τό, a fish, prob.=κεστρεύς.

Κέστρων, ου, ἡ, *Cestrus*, a town of amphylia, Strab.—II. ὁ, masc. pr. Qu. Sm. 8, 293.

Κεστροσφενδόν, ἡς, ἡ, an engine or stinging stones, invented in the ar with Perses, Polyb., and Liv.

Κεστρώ, ὡ, (κέστρον II.) to point: scratch with a graver, etc. Hence Κεστρωσις, εως, ἡ, engraving, etching, Plin.

Κεστρωτός, ἡ, ὄν, (κεστρώ) pointed: κ. *ξύλον*, a stake with the point dened in the fire.

Κενάνα, poet. for *κενώ*, Il. 3, 453. Κενήμα, ατος, τό,=κενών, Thea. 1, 243.

Κενών, ου, ὁ,=sq., Il. 13, 28.

Κενών, ὡνος, ὁ, (κενώ) any set place, hole, hiding-place, cave, den, 13, 367: esp. the lair of a beast, *κίον κενώνων*, of swine, Od. 10, 1.—2. of the nether world, Ταρτάρον, Eur. Hec. 1.—II. in Aeschm. m. 805 = *ἄδyton*, the most holy place, sanctuary.

Κεύθω, εως, τό, (κεύθω)=foreg., κ. *κεύθα γαίης*, the depths of the earth, Il. 22, 482, Od. 24, 204, Hes., d., etc.

ΕΥ-ΩΩ, fut. *κεύσω*: perf. *κέκευαο*. 2 *ἐκθύον*, Ep. redupl. subj. *ὄθω*, Od. 6, 303. To cover quite busy, hide, conceal, Hom. Pass. *ἐκκευθῆναι*, to lie hid

in the aether-world, i. e. to be in the grave, Il. 23, 244.—II. esp. to keep hidden or secret, conceal, Hom., who has κ. *νόμῳ, νόημασι, θυμῷ* or *ἐνὶ φρεσίν*: οὐκέτι *κευθετε* θυμῷ βρωτῶν οὐδέ ποτ' ἄρα, no more can ye disguise your eating and drinking, Od. 18, 406.—III. c. dupl. acc., *κευθεν* τινά τι, to keep a thing concealed, secret from one, Od. 3, 187.—IV. the perf. is used as pres., to keep concealed, secret, Il. 22, 118: the plqpf. as impf. Od. 9, 348.—B. in trag. also sometimes intrans., to be concealed, lie hidden, Soph. O. T. 968, etc., esp. in perf., Aesch. Pers. 649, Soph. Ant. 911, El. 868. The word is only ποκ. On its difference from *κρύπτω*, cf. sub *κρύπτω*. (Akin to *κωλῶ, κύνω*.)

Κεφάλαια, ὧν, αἰ, the Heads, headland at the entrance of the Greater Syrtis, Strab.

Κεφάλαια, ας, ἡ, (κεφαλῇ) an inveterate kind of headache, Aretae.

Κεφάλαιον, ου, τό, v. sq.

Κεφάλαιος, αἰα, αἰον, (κεφαλῇ) of, concerning, belonging to the head: usu. metaph. like Lat. *capitalis*, principal, chief: τὸ κεφάλαιον as subst., the chief or main point, sum of a matter, Plat. Legg. 643 C: and so in various relations, as in money matters, the capital, principal, opp. to interest or income, Id. Legg. 742 C, etc.: τὰ κεφάλαια τῶν μαθημάτων, the heads of the sciences, said of philosophers, Luc.—2. a summary of the chief heads, the sum of the matter, Thuc. 4, 50, Plat. Gorg. 453 A, etc.; so, κ. τῶν *εἰρημένων*, Isocr. 39 D, cf. 113 B: hence, ἐν κεφαλαίῳ εἰπεῖν, to speak summarily, Xen. Cyr. 6, 3, 18, cf. Thuc. 6, 87; esp. in recapitulating an argument, etc., summing up, Plat. Tim. 26 C: also in rhet., a head, topic, common place of argument, Dion. H.—3. in genl. the crown, completion of a thing, κ. *ἐπιτιθέναι ἐπὶ τινι*, Lat. *fastigium imponere rei*, Dem. 520, 27: hence just=κεφαλῇ, κ. *ραφανίδος*, Ar. Nub. 981; *γλανκινιδίου*, Amphip. Phillet. 1.—4. later, a division of a book, chapter, Lat. *caput*, Eccl.—II. ῥήμα κεφάλαιον, Ar. Ran. 854, seems to allude to κεφαλῆς λίθος, perh. also with the notion of breaking his head. Hence

Κεφάλαιω, ὦ, to bring under heads, sum up, state briefly or summarily, Thuc. 6, 91, etc.: also in mid., Plat. Rep. 576 B.—II. in N. T.=κεφαλῇ, to smite on the head, slay.

Κεφάλαιωδης, ες, (κεφάλαιον, εἰδος) principal, most important, chief, Luc.: summary. Adv. -ῶς, summarily, briefly, like ἐν κεφαλαίῳ, Arist. Rhet. 3, 14, 8.

Κεφάλαιωμα, ατος, τό, (κεφαλαῖω) the whole sum, sum total, Hdt. 3, 159.

Κεφάλαιωσις, εως, ἡ, (κεφαλαῖω) a summing up, comprehensive consideration of various things, Gramm.

Κεφάλαιεω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, to suffer from headache, Diosc.: from

Κεφάλαιγής, ες, (κεφαλῇ, ἄλγος) suffering from headache, Plut.—II. act. causing headache, Xen. An. 2, 3, 15. Hence

Κεφάλαιγία, ας, ἡ, headache, Aretae., Plut.

Κεφάλαιγικός, ἡ, ὄν,=κεφαλαγγής, both act. and pass., Gal.

Κεφάλαιγός, ὄν,=κεφαλαγγής, dubb. in Plut.

Κεφαλαργής, ες, and κεφαλαργία, ας, ἡ, later forms for κεφαλῆγής; κεφαλαργία, Luc., cf. Schäf. Greg. p. 158.

Κεφαλῇ, ἡς, ἡ, the head, of man or beast, Hom., etc.: ἐς πόδας ἐκ κεφαλῆς, from head to foot, Il.: κατὰ κεφαλῆς, in Hom. *κακ κεφαλῆς*, down from the head; later also *heels over head*, topsy-turvy: ἐπὶ κεφαλῇ, head foremost, hence, ἐπὶ κ. *κατῶρυνσεν*, to bury head downwards, Hdt. 3, 35; ἐπὶ κ. *ὠθεσθαι*, to rush headlong, Hdt. 7, 136, ubi v. Valck.; hence of utter ruin. Lob. Phryn. 440, Stallb. Plat. Rep. 553 B.—2. the head, as the noblest part, periphr. for the whole person, Od. 1, 343, Il. 11, 55, etc.; so, οὐδενός ἐμψύχου κεφαλῆς γεύονται, Hdt. 2, 39: esp. in the salutation, φίλῃ, ἡβείῃ κεφαλῇ, Il. 8, 281; 23, 94: also in prose, like Lat. *caput caput*: also in bad signf., ὦ κακαὶ κεφαλαί, Hdt. 3, 29: μαρὰ κεφαλῇ, Ar. Ach. 285, Dem., etc.—3. also in various phrases for *the life*, κεφαλῇ περιεῖδαι, Il. 17, 242, ἀπέτισαν σὺν σσην κεφαλῇσι, Il. 4, 162, παρθέμενοι κεφαλῇσι, setting their lives on the cast, Od. 2, 237, for which we have in 3, 74, ψυχάς: also in imprecations, εἰς κεφαλὴν τρέποιτ' ἐμοί, on my head be it! Ar. Ach. 833; so, εἰς κ. alone, Ar. Plut. 526: so too, τινι ἐπὶ κεφαλῇ ἄναθῆναι τι, Dem. 323, fin., cf. ἀναμίσσω.—II. the upper end, extreme of a thing, Hipp., etc.—2. in plur. the head or source of a river, Hdt. 4, 91.—III. κ. *περίθετος*, a wig or headdress, Ar. Thesm. 258.—IV. metaph. the chief, head in a thing, κεφαλὴν ἔχειν, Arist. Eth. N.—2. the chief point, sum, conclusion.—κεφάλαιον, Plat. Gorg. 505 D. (There are dialect. forms *κέβλη* κεβλή, cf. Sanscr. *kapāla*, Lat. *caput*, Goth. *haubith*, Germ. *haupt* and *kopf*, our hood, head, as in *man-hood*, *God-head*. On the root, v. sub *κύβη*.)

Κεφαλῇ, ἡς, ἡ, *Cephale*, a deme of the tribe Acamantis, hence adv. *Κεφαλῆσιν*, in *Cephale*, Ar. Av. 476.

Κεφαλῃγγερέτης, ου, ὁ, (κεφαλῇ, ἄγειρος) head-collector, comic epith. of Pericles, formed after the Homeric *εφελῃγγερέτης*, from the peaked shape of his skull, Cratin. Chir. 3.

Κεφαλῆθρον, adv. like a head, duh in Opp.

Κεφαλῆσιν, v. sub *Κεφαλῇ*.

Κεφαλῆφθ, Ep. gen., and κεφαλῆφθ, Ep. dat. of κεφαλῇ, Hom.

Κεφαλῖω, f. -ισω, (κεφαλῇ) to strike on the head, Lob. Phryn. 95: hence in genl. to kill.

Κεφαλῖκος, ἡ, ὄν, (κεφαλῇ) of, for the head, of medicines, Diosc.: esp. threatening, costing the head or life, capital, late. Adv. -κῶς, hence κ. *κολὰ ζεῖν*, to punish caputally, Hdn.

Κεφαλῖνη, ἡς, ἡ, the head or root of the tongue, supposed to be the seat of taste, hence also called *γεῦσις*, Poll. 2, 107, [z]

Κεφαλῖνος, ου, ὁ, a sea-fish.=βλεψίας, Dorio ap. Ath. 306 F.

Κεφάλινον, ου, τό, dim. from κεφαλῇ, Diosc. [z]

Κεφαλῖς, ἰδος, ἡ, dim. from κεφαλῇ, a little head, Lat. *capitulum*, σκοροδίου, Luc.—II. the head, upper part of any thing.—III. a head, chapter, division, βιβλίου, N. T.—IV. part of a shoe, Arist. Rhet.—V.=κεροίας, Polyaen.

Κεφαλῖσμός, ου, ὁ, the multiplication table of single numbers from one to αὐτῷ, Arist. Org.; as if from κεφαλῖω, cf. συγκεφαλῖω and συγκροτῶ.

Κεφαλῖτης, ου, ὁ, λίθος, κ., a chief corner stone, Lob. Phryn. 700.

Κεφαλῖων, ὡνος, ὁ, *Cephalion*, of Gergithus, a historian, Strab. p. 589

Κεφάλιῳται, ὧν, οἱ, the principal men, chieftains.

Κεφαλληνίη, ἥνος, ὁ, a Cephallenian, island of Cephallenia, Soph. Phil. 791; Hom. uses only pl. οἱ Κεφαλλῆνες, ὧν, the Cephallenians, the subjects of Ulysses, who inhabited, besides the island Cephallenia, Ithaca, Zacynthus, and a part of Acarnania, Il. 2, 631; Od. 20, 210; etc., cf. Strab. p. 452: hence

Κεφαλληνία, ας, ἡ, Cephallenia, the Homeric Same, now Cefalonia, an island in the Ionian sea, Hdt. 9, 28. Hence

†Κεφαλληνιάκος, ἡ, ὅν, of Cephallenia, Cephallenian, πορθμός, Strab.

†Κεφαλήνιος, ἰδος, ἡ, pecul. fem. to foregoing, Ael. H. N. 3, 32.

Κεφάλυβάρης, ἐς, (κεφαλή, βάρος) with heavy head or top, Theophr.—II. act. loading the head.

Κεφάλυδες, ὧν, τό, dim. from sq.

Κεφαλῶδες, ὧν, ὁ, a band for the head, fillet, Gramm.

Κεφαλοειδής, ἐς, (κεφαλή, εἶδος) shaped like a head, Hipp.

Κεφαλῶλαστον, ὧν, (κεφαλή, θλάς) crused in the head, τό κεφαλῶλαστον, a contusion of the head, Theophr.

†Κεφαλῶδιον, ὧν, τό, the fortress Cephaleidion in Sicily, Strab.

Κεφαλοκρόστης, ὧν, ὁ, (κεφαλή, κοτύλη) piercing, assaulting the head: epith. of a kind of phalangium, elsew. κρανοκολάπτης.

Κεφαλόμακτρον, ὧν, τό, a parkin for the head.

Κεφαλῶρις, ὧν, (κεφαλή, ῥίζα) with a head-like, i. e. a bulbous or lumpy root.

Κέφαλος, ὧν, ὁ, a large-headed sea-fish, supposed to be a kind of mullet, Lat. cephalus, capito, Arist. H. A., cf. Ath. 307 B, sq.

†Κεφάλος, ὧν, ὁ, Cephālus, son of Mercury and Herse, acc. to Hes. Th. 986 father of Phaëthon by Eos (Aurora), and, acc. to Apollod., of Titheos.—2. son of Deioneus, husband of Procris, after whom the Cephallenians were said to be named, Call. Dian. 209, etc.—3. a Rhetorician of Syracuse, who came to Athens, in the time of Pericles, father of Lysias, Plat. Rep. 327, sq.—4. an Athenian, Ar. Eccl. 248.

Κεφαλοτομή, ὦ, f. -ῆσω, to cut off the head, less Att. than καρατ., Theophr. ap. A. B.: from

Κεφαλοτόμος, ὧν, (κεφαλή, τέμνω) cutting off the head, Strab.

Κεφαλοτρήπανον, ὧν, τό, (κεφαλή, τρηπά) a trepan, Galen. [v]

Κεφαλῶδης, ἐς,=κεφαλοειδής, like a head, Theophr.

†Κεφάλων, ὧνος, ὁ, Cephalon, masc. pr. n., Polyb. 8, 14, 5.

Κεφαλῶτος, ἡ, ὅν, with a head, headed, esp. of plants with a clustering head, as garlic, etc., Diosc.

Κεχαλασμένος, adv. part. perf. pass. from χαλάω, slackly, loosely, Galen.

Κεχανδα, perf. of χανδάνω, whence part. acc. κεχανότα, Od. 4, 96, 3 sing. plupf. Ep. κεχάνδει, Il. 24, 192.

Κεχάρηκα, perf. act. of χαίρω.

Κεχάρημος, perf. pass. of χαίρω, part. -ημένος. H. Hom. 6, 10.

Κεχάρησεν, Ep. inf. fut. act. of χαίρω, Il. 15, 98.

Κεχάρησεται, Ep. 3 sing. fut. mid. of χαίρω, Cd. 23, 266.

Κεχάρητο, κεχάρηντο, Ep. 3 sing. and plur. opt. pass. from χαίρω, Hes. Sc. 65 H. Hom. Cer. 458.

Κεχάρηώς, Ep. part. perf. act. from χαίρω, Il. 7, 312.

Κεχαρισμένος, ἡ, ὧν, part. perf. of χαρίζομαι, agreeably, winning, charming, Hom., whence in Att. the adv. κεχαρισμένως, Ar. and Plut.: superl. adv. -ώτατα, Xen. Hipparch. 1, 1.

Κεχαρίτωμένος, part. perf. pass. from χαρίτω, N. T. Adv. κεχαρίτωμένος, agreeably, welcome.

Κεχάριστο, Ep. 3 plur. opt. aor. 2 mid. of χαίρω, for κεχάριοντο, Il. 1, 256.

Κεχάριοντο, Ep. 3 plur. aor. 2 mid. of χαίρω, Hom.

Κέχρηνα, perf. 2 of χαινώ. Hence Κεχρηναῖοι, ὧν, οἱ, comic word, derived from κέχρηνα, χαινώ, for Ἀθηναῖοι, Gargenians for Athenians, Ar. Eq. 1262, cf. χήν.

Κεχρηνός, adv. part. perf. of χαινώ, gaping, open-mouthed.

Κεχρηνός, part. perf. of χαινώ, Il. 16, 409.

Κεχλάδως, part. perf. 2 of χλάζω, Pind. Ol. 9, 3: in Pyth. 4, 318, besides there is the anomal. acc. plur. κεχλάδοντας. [ū]

Κεχλάγκα, perf. from χλιαίνω.

Κεχλιδός, part. perf. from χλίο.

Κεχολομένος, part. perf. pass. from χολόω, Hom.

Κεχολόσομαι, fut. 3 mid. from χολόω, Hom.

Κεχρημένος, part. perf. from χράωμαι, Hom.

Κεχρμένος, adv. part. perf. pass. of χέω, profusely, Lat. effuse, Alciph.

Κέχντο, κέχντο, 3 plupf. pass. Ep. of χέω, Hom.

Κεχρινάται, Ion. 3 plur. perf. pass. from χωρίζω, Hdt.

Κέω, Ep. collat. form of κείω, desiderat. of κείμαι, only Od. 7, 342, ὅρσο κέων, get thee to bed, to sleep.

Κέω, collat. form from κείω, κεύω, to cleave, dub.

Κέω, collat. form from καίω, very dub.

†Κέως, ὦ, ἡ, Ion. Κέος, Hdt. 8, 76, Ceos, one of the Cyclades insulae, opposite the promontory Sunium, Hdt. 1. c.: inhab. Κείος, Ion. Κήιος, ὁ. Κῆ, Ion. for πῆ or ποῖ· but κῆ enclit. for ποῖ, Hdt.

Κῆαι, Ep. inf. aor. 1 of καίω, Od. 15, 97; but κῆαι 3 sing. opt. aor. 1 of καίω, Il. 21, 336.

Κῆάνεμος, Ep. part. aor. 1 mid. of καίω, Il. 9, 234.

Κῆβος, ὧν, ὁ, a long-tailed kind of monkey, Arist. H. A.: the name is now given to the American species, Saramous: al. κῆπος, Plin. cephus.

†Κῆγλυνσα, ἡς, ἡ, Ceglysa, mother of Asopus, Paus. 2, 12, 4.

Κῆγχος or κῆχος, said by Gramm. to be an Ion. interrog. particle added to ποῖ or ποῦ,=ποῦ or ποῖ γῆς, cf. Ar. Fr. 527, Pherecr. Inert. 33, where however Meineke maintains that ποῖ κῆχος; is merely quo tandem? (quoting Moer. p. 227), κῆχος; ἀντί τοῦ δῆ;—v. Il. cc., et cf. Bernhardt Eratosth. p. 227, sq.

Κῆνῶ or κῆνῶν, Dor. for κῆγῶ, i. e. καὶ ἐγῶ, Theocr.

†Κηδαῖας, ὁ, v. l. for Κηδαγᾶτας, q. v.

†Κηδαί, ὧν, αἱ, Cēdae, an Attic deme of the tribe Erechtheis.

Κηδαῖον, rare collat. form of κῆδε.

†Κηδαῖων, ὧνος, ὁ, Cedalion, a servant of Vulcan, Luc.; title of a satyric drama of Sophocles.

Κηδεῖα, ας, ἡ, (κῆδος) care, esp. taken of the dead, Eur. Supp. 134:

hence funeral, burial, Ap. Rh.—II. af finity, connection by marriage.

Κῆδειος, ὧν, (κῆδος) cared for, dear, beloved, with a notion of near kindred, Il. 19, 294.—II. of, belonging to a funeral or tomb, mourning, sepulchral, χοαί, Aesch. Cho. 87, cf. 227.

Κηδεμονεύς, ὧς, ὁ,=κηδεμών. Ap. Rh. 1, 271.

Κηδεμονία, ας, ἡ, (κηδεμών) care, solicitude, Plat. Rep. 463 D.

Κηδεμονικός, ἡ, ὅν, of, besitting κηδεμών, provident, careful, watchful, Polyb.: τὸ κ.,=foreg., Id. Adv. -κῆς, Id.: from

Κηδεμών, ὄνος, ὁ, (κῆδέω) one that has charge of a person or thing, a protector, guardian: in Il. always of attending to the dead, 23, 163, 674 (not found in Od.): also of a female in Soph. Ant. 549.—II. a connection by marriage, cf. κηδεστής: never of blood relations, Valck. Phoen. 431.

Κῆδεος, ὧν,=κῆδειος, like κῆλεος and κῆλεος, only in Il. 23, 160, οἱ κῆδεος ἐστὶ νέκυες, to whom the charge of burying him belongs: others (in same signif.) make it gen. from κῆδος: others make the adj. oxyt., κῆδεός.

Κῆδεσκον, κηδέσκετο, Ion. lengthd impf. of κῆδεω, Od.

Κηδεστής, ὧν, ὁ, (κῆδέω) one that takes charge, esp. of burying the dead.—II. a connection by marriage, Xen. Mem. 1, 1, 8, esp. a son in law, Ar. tiphon 142, 43, etc.: also a brother in law, a. a sister's husband, Lys. 208, 6; Isae. 59, 8; b. a wife's brother, Eur. Hec. 834, Dem. 867, 12: a father in law, Id. 954, 7; cf. κηδεμών. Hence

Κηδεστία, ας, ἡ, connection by marriage, affinity, Xen. Hell. 2, 4, 21. Hence

Κηδεστικός, ἡ, ὅν, of, belonging to affinity.

Κηδεστρία, ας, ἡ, fem. of κηδεστής, as if from κηδεστήρ, a female connection by marriage, Euseb.

Κηδέστω, ὦρος, ὁ,=κηδεμών.

Κῆδευμα, ατος, τό, (κηδέω)=κῆδος, esp. affinity, connection, alliance by marriage, Eur. Med. 76.—2. poet. for κηδεστής, one who is so connected, Soph. O. T. 85.

Κηδεστής, ὧν, ὁ,=κηδεστής, κηδεμών, Arist. Probl.: from

Κηδέω, (κῆδος) to take charge of, attend to, tend, Soph. O. T. 1232, O. C. 750; πόλιν, Soph. Fr. 606, Eur. I. T. 1213.—2. esp. to attend to a corpse, take charge of the burial, Soph. El. 1141 in pass.—II. to contract affinity, ally one's self in marriage, κ. καθ' ἐαυτὸν Aesch. Pr. 890; c. acc., κ. λέχος, I marry, Soph. Tr. 1227: usu. c. dat. to ally one's self with..., Eur. Hipp. 634: in pass. to be so connected, Id. Phoen. 347.—2. κ. τινι θυγάτηρα, I give her in marriage, Joseph.

Κηδέω, ὦ, f. -ῆσω,=κῆδω, to grieve, trouble, Il. 24, 240.—II. =κηδεύω II.

Κῆδιστος, ἡ, ὧν, superl. form from κῆδος, most worthy of our care, dearest, most beloved, with φίλτατος Il. 9, 642, with κενούτατος, Od. 19, 225.—II. in Od. 8, 583, κῆδιστοι are those nearest allied by marriage.—Comp. par. κηδίων, ὧν, gen. ὄνος, post-Hom. κῆδομαι, v. κῆδος.

Κῆδος, ὦς, τό, (κῆδέω) care, concern, c. gen., τῶν ἄλλων ὡς κῆδος, Od. 22, 254: hence—II. trouble, sorrow, mourning, Hom.; distinguished from ἄχος, Od. 4, 108.—2. esp. mourning, for one dead, Il. 4, 270; 5, 156, etc. hence a funeral, burial, Eur. Alc. 828.

ἔς τὸ κ. ἵέναι, to attend the funeral, Hdt. 6, 58.—3. affliction, trouble, dis-

ves, Hom., esp. in plur.—III. an object of care, a care, Aesch. Ag. 699, with a play on the next sign.—B. connexion by marriage, Lat. *affinitas*, Hdt. 7, 189, and Trag.; and so some explain Il. 13, 464, but cf. Il. 15, 245; 16, 516.

Κηρόσση, *κς, ή, affliction, trouble*, Ar. Rh.

Κηρόσσυος, *ον, anxious*; in genl.= *κρηστος*, Eur. Or. 1017.

ΚΗΔΩ, fut. κηδήσω, to make anxious: hence to trouble, annoy, distress, *ves*, Hom. most. freq. of outward troubles, always c. acc., *χειμῶν μῆλα κηδεῖ* Il. 17, 550, cf. 5, 404, Od. 9, 402, etc. The fut. *κεκδήσω*, which Butt. refers to *χάσσομαι*, might better be assigned to *κῆδος*, πολλοὺς τὸδε τόσον κεκαδήσει θυμὸν καὶ ψυχῆς, many will this arrow trouble for their life, i. e. will deprive them of it, Od. 21, 153, 170; cf. the part. aor. θυμὸν καὶ ψυχῆς κεκῆδόν, Il. 11, 334.—B. pass., c. fut. *κεκαδήσομαι* (Il. 8, 353), and pf. 2 act. *κέκηδα* with pres. signf., to be troubled, distressed, annoyed: part., *κηδόμενος, ἐνη, ἐνον*, distressed, in trouble, Hom.: c. gen., to be anxious or concerned for... have a care for, Hom., Hdt., etc.; οὐκέτι Δαναῶν κεκαδήσόμεθα, Il. 8, 353; κ. μὴ ὑπόλοιπονται, Il. 7, 220.

Κῆδωκε, Dor. for καὶ ἔδωκε.

†Κῆδων, *ωνος, δ*, Cedon, an Athenian, Diod. S. 15, 34.

Κῆεν, Ep. 3 sing. aor. 1 act. of *καίω*, Il. 21, 349.

Κηθάριον, *ον, τό,=κηθίς*, Ar. Vesp. 574.

Κηθίδιον, *ον, τό, and in Hermipp. The. 6 κῆθιον, ον, τό,=κηθίς* II.

Κηθίς, *ιδος, ή, in Poll.* said to be a vessel into which the ψῆφοι were cast in voting, cf. *κημός*.—II. a dice-bowl, Ath., cf. *κηθιον*, elsewhere. *φιδός*. (Acc. to Ath. from **χάω*, *χαδεῖν, χανδάνω*.) †Κῆϊος, *η, ον, Ion.* for Κεῖος, *α, ον, f. Ceos, δ K.*, an inhab. of Ceos, Hdt. 102.

Κῆκ, Dor. for *κῆκ*, i. e. καὶ ἐκ.

Κῆκα, Dor. for καὶ αἶκα.

Κηκίζω, *ι, -άσω,=κακίζω*, to abuse, *vile*, Lyc.: from

Κηκάς, *αδός, ή, said to be an Ion. word from κακός, mischievous, hurtful, etc.*—metaph. abusive, γλῶσσσα, Call. r. 253.

Κηκασμός, *οὔ, δ, (κηκάζω) abuse, suil*, Lyc.

†Κηκεῖδιον, *ον, δ, Cecides*, an early thyrabic poet of Hermione, Ar. ub. 985.

Κηκίβυλος, *ον, δ, a kind of shell-sh.*, Epich. p. 22.

Κηκίδιον, *ον, τό, dim.* from *κηκίς*, a small gall-nut. [κί]

Κηκιδόφορος, *ον, (κηκίς, φέρω) wing gall-nut*: from

ΚΗΚΥΣ, *ιδος, ή, any thing gushing bubbling forth*, esp. of fat or juices awn forth by fire, *κηκίς πισσοῖρας ογός*, Aesch. Cho. 268; κ. φόνων, bubbling blood, Ib. 1012; cf. Soph. Ant. 1008: hence in genl. *juice, κηκίς οφύρας*, Aesch. Ag. 959. (cf. sub *εν*).—II. a gall-nut, because procured by the sap oozing from punctures made by insects, Dem. 816, 20. Hence

Κηκίω, (*κηκίς*) to gush forth, bubble *θάλασσα κηκίε πολλῇ ἄν στόμα*, ch brine gushed up his mouth, Od. 455; also, κ. ἔκ τινος, Soph. Phil. 455; and in mid., αἱμάδα κηκισμέναν ἔξω, Ib. 696: c. acc. cognate, to ble with, send forth, ὠντήρην, Ar. [? Ep.; but i Att., cf. Soph. Il. cc.]

Κηλαίνω, collat. form from *κηλέω*, to soothe, appease, assuage.

Κήλας, *δ, an Indian bird*, mentioned by Aelian, thought by some to be a kind of bittern or curlew.

Κηλῖς, *αδός, ή, εφέλη, a cloud that denotes wind, not rain*, Theophr.—B. κηλῖς αἰς, *ή, a she-goat with a star on its forehead*, cf. *κηκίς*.

Κηλαστρα, *ας, ή, also κηλαστρος, ον, ή, and κηλαστρον, ον, τό, an evergreen tree*, Lat. *celastrus*, Theophr.

Κηλέιος, *ον, Ion.* for sq., q. v.

Κηλέος, *ον, (καίω) burning, blazing*, oft. in Hom., always in phrase *πυρ κηλέω*, and, except in Il. 8, 217, always ending the verse, so that *κηλέω* must be pronounced as dissyll.: collat. form *κηλειος* only in Il. 15, 744, cf. *κῆδεος* and *κῆδειος*. Hesych. also *κηλῖος, combustible, dry*.

Κηλῆσθη, *ον, δ, a soother, charmer*; hence a beguiler: from

ΚΗΛΕΩ, *ω, f. -ῆσω, to charm, bewitch*, win over, esp. by music, Lat. *mulcere, κόρνν θυνοισι*, Eur. Alc. 359, cf. Plat. Lys. 206 B: to charm serpents, etc., Plat. Rep. 358 B: in genl. to coax, beguile, Achae. ap. Ath. 641 D; of bribery, Theopomp. (Com.) Med. 1: to seduce, Aeschin. 27, 13, in pass. (Perh. akin to *ἐκχλός*).

Κῆλη, *ης, ή, Att. κάλη, a tumour*: also *hernia*, Lat. *ramex*.

Κηληδόνες, *ων, αλ, (κηλέω) the Charmers, mystical songstresses*, like the Sirens, but harmless, Pind. Fr. 25; in Philostr. Ἰουγες.

Κηληθμός, *οὔ, δ, (κηλέω) rapture, enchantment*, esp. in listening to sweet sounds, Od. 11, 334; 13, 2.

Κῆληθρον, *ον, τό,=κῆλημα*.

Κηλήκτας or κηλίκτας, *α, δ, (κηλέω) Lacon.=κηλέστης*, Plut. 2, 230, F.

Κῆλημα, *ατος, τό, a magic charm, spell*, Ibyc. 2, Eur. Tro. 893.

Κηλῆσις, *εως, ή, (κηλέω) an enchanting, charming, esp. to heal, ἔχων καὶ νόσων*, Plat. Euthyd. 290 A: delight, enjoyment, delusion, esp. by hearing sweet sounds, Stoici ap. Plut.

Κηλητήρ, *ῆρος, δ, fem. -τειρα,=κλητήρ*. Hence

Κηλητήριος, *α, ον, better os, ον, charming, bewitching*; *appeasing, χαοί*, Eur. Hec. 535: *τό κ.=κλητήτρον*.

Κηλητής, *οὔ, δ, (κηλέω) a charmer*, Timon ap. Diog. L. 8, 67.

Κηλήτης, *ον, δ, Att. κάλ., (κῆλη) one who is nurtured*, Strab.

Κηλητικός, *ή, ον, (κηλέω) charming, delighting*, Ath.

Κῆλητρον, *ον, τό, a charm, spell*, Hesych.

Κηλήτωρ, *ορος, δ,=κλητήρ*.

Κηλιδόω, *ω, (κηλῖς) to stain, soil*, Arist. Insomn.: metaph. to dishonour, disgrace, Eur. H. F. 1318. Hence

Κηλιδωτός, *ή, ον, stained, soiled*.

Κηλός, *όν, v. sub κῆλεος*.

Κηλῖς, *ιδος, ή, a stain, spot; defilement, e. g. of blood, etc.*, Trag.: metaph. a blot, blemish, disgrace, Soph. O. T. 1384; also, κ. συμφοράς, Ib. 833. (Usu. deriv. from *καίω*.) [I]

Κῆλον, *τό, Att. κάλον, the wooden shaft of an arrow, like καννός*, hence an arrow, as we say a shaft, usu. in plur. *κῆλα*, Il. 1, 53, 383; 12, 280: in Hom. always of a god's arrows, e. g. of Apollo, i. e. pestilence, or of Jupiter, i. e. tempest, and so in Hes. Th. 708, of thunder: metaph., *κῆλα φόρμιγγος*, Pind. P. 1, 21. (Perh. akin to *καννός* and *ξύλον*: prob. better with *Pessow* from *καίω*, cf. *κῆλ-εος*, and the similar use of *brand* in Eng. even of metal weapons.)

Κηλόνειον and κηλόνιον, *ου, τα,=κηλόνειον, κηλόνιον*.

Κηλοτομία, *ας, ή, the operation for hernia*: from

Κηλοτόμος, *ον, (κῆλη, τέμνω) operating for a hernia*, Medic.

†Κηλοῦσα, *ης, ή, Celisa, a mountain of Sicyon*, Xen. Hell. 4, 7, 7: cf. *Κοίλωσσα*.

Κηλώω, *ω, (καίω, κῆλεος) to burn, burn away*, Hesych.

Κηλώω, *ω, collat. form of κηλέω* q. v.

Κῆλων, *ωνος, θ, (κῆλον) a squire machine for drawing water from a well* Lat. *toleno*, also *κηλόνειον*.—II. a he ass: and so metaph. a lecherous fellow cf. Archil. 96.

Κηλώνειον, *Ion. -ήιον, ον, τό,=κῆλον* I, Hdt. 1, 193: from

Κηλώνειν, to raise as by a *κῆλων* Math. Vett.

Κηλώνηιον, *ον, τό, Ion.* for *κῆλώ νειον*.

Κηλώνιον, *ον, τό, v. l. for κηλώ νειον*.

Κηλωστά, *ων, τά, steves, brothels* Lyc.: written also *κηλῶτα*.

Κῆμαντός, Dor. for καὶ ἑμαντόν.

Κῆμε, Dor. for καὶ ἐμέ.

Κῆμός, *οὔ, δ, a muzzle*, put on a *lek* horse, to prevent it biting, Xen. Eq. 5, 3.—II. a wicker vessel like an eel-basket, for fishing, a *weel*, Lat. *nassa*, Soph. Fr. 438.—2. a funnel-shaped top to the voting-urn (κάδος) in the Athen. law-courts, strictly of wicker-work, through which the ballots (ψηφοί) were dropt, also *κηθίς, κῆθιον, κηθάριον*, Ar. Eq. 1150, et ibi Schol., v. Scott on the Athen. Ballot, pp. 8, 10.—III. a female ornament. (Perh. akin to *χάω, χανδάνω*.)

Κῆμος, *ον, ή, a plant*, the *λεοντοπόδιον* of Diosc.

Κημός, *ω, (κημός) to muzzle a horse*, Xen. Eq. 5, 3. Hence

Κῆμοσις, *εως, ή, a muzzling*.

Κῆν, Dor. for *κάν*, i. e. καὶ ἐν, but *κῆν* for καὶ ἄν.

†Κηναῖον, *ον, τό, Ceneum*, north-west promontory of Euboea, opposite Thermopylae, H. Hom. Ar. 219; ἄκρον K., Soph. Tr. 753; Thuc. 3, 93, etc.: it is now *Lithada*.

†Κηναῖος, *α, ον, of Ceneum, Ceneae*, Ζεύς, so called from a temple of his on this promontory, Soph. Tr. 238.

Κῆνος, *Aeol.* for *κείνος, ἐκείνος*, Sapph. 2, 1.: Dor. *τήνος*.

Κῆνσος, *α, δ, Lat. census, a tax*, N. T.

ΚΗΨΕ, *ή, gen. κηκός, a sea-gull, sea-mew*, Od. 15, 479, elsewhere. *κηψ* and *καύψ*, whence some write *κηψ* non osyll. in Od.

Κῆμεν, Ep. 1 plur. subj. aor. 1 act of *καίω*, for *κῆμεν*, Il. 7, 377, 394.

Κηπαῖος, *αἶα, αἶον, (κῆπος) of, from a garden, growing or reared in garden*, Diosc.—II. *ή κηπαῖα*, sub. *θύρα, a garden-door, back-door*, Hermipp. Moer. 2, cf. Dem. 1155, 13.—2. also a *salt herb*, Diosc.

Κῆπε, Dor. for καὶ εἶπε.

Κῆπε, κῆπειτα, Dor. for *καπέι, κάπειτα*, i. e. καὶ ἐπ.

Κηπεῖα, *ας, ή, (κηπεύω) the tending of plants in a garden, horticulture*, Plat. Legg. 845 D.

Κῆπευμα, *ατος, τό, (κηπεύω) that which is reared in a garden, a garden-herb or flower*, Ar. Av. 1100, cf. *Homn.* Opusc. 1, p. 58.

Κηπεύς, *εως, δ, (κηπεύω) a gardener*, Philyll. Pol. 5.

Κηπεύσιμος, *εν, (κηπεύω) cultivated in a garden, opp. to wild, of plants*

mould of or as of *wax*, Hipp., κ. ἔρωτα, to mould him in *wax*, Eubul. Camp. 3.—2. to make *wax-cells*, Diod. : from Κηροπλάστης, οὐ, ὁ, (κηρός, πλάσσω) a modeller in *wax*; in genl. a modeller, Plat. Tim. 74 C. Hence Κηροπλάστικός, ἡ, ὄν, of, belonging to modelling in *wax*.

Κηρόπλαστος, οὐ, (κηρός, πλάσσω) moulded of *wax*, *waxen*, Soph. Fr. 464 : joined with *wax*, δόνας, Aesch. Pr. 574.

Κηροποιέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, to make *wax*. Κηροπώλης, οὐ, ὁ, (κηρός, πωλέω) a *wax-chandler*.

Κηρός, οὐ, ὁ, *wax*, Lat. *cera*, Od. 12, 48, 173, 175.—II. in plur. *κηροί*, *wax-tapers*, Heliod.

Κηροτέχνης, οὐ, ὁ, (κηρός, τέχνη) a modeller in *wax*, Anacreont.

Κηροτρεφής, ἐς=κηριτρεφής, very *dub*.

Κηροτρόφος, ὄν (Α') (κήρ, τρέφω) nourishing, bringing death, *deadly*, Nic. Κηροτρόφος, οὐ (Β'), (κηρός, τρέφω) *growing wax*, *waxy*, Anth.

Κηρονυλός, ὄν, (κήρ, ἔλκω) bringing destruction, Lyc.

Κηροφόρος, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (κηρός, φέρω) to produce *wax*.

Κηροχίτων, ανος, ὁ, ἡ, (κηρός, χιτών) clad or covered with *wax*, Anth. [f]

Κηροχρῶς, ὡτος, ὁ, ἡ, (κηρός, χρῶς) *wax-coloured*, Chaerem. ap. Ath. 608 D.

Κηροχύτεω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, to melt *wax* : to mould as in melted *wax*, Ar. Thesm. 56 : from

Κηρόχυτος, οὐ, (κηρός, χέω) moulded, formed of melted *wax*, Castor. ap. Ath. 455 A.

Κηρώ, ὦ (Α), (κηρός) to *wax over*, Long.—II. to form of *wax*.

Κηρώω, ὦ (Β'), (κήρ) to hurt, harm, also κηρώομαι, Gramm.

Κηρύγμα, ατος, τό, (κηρύσσω) that which is cried by a herald or crier, a proclamation, public notice, κ. ποιεῖσθαι, Hdt. 3, 52; 5, 92, 7, etc.; ἐκ κηρύγματος, by proclamation, Id. 6, 78.

Κηρύσσω, οὐ, ὁ=κηρύσκει.

Κηρυκαῖνα, ἡς, ἡ, fem. from κηρύξ, female herald or crier, Ar. Eccl. 713 v.

Κηρυκαία, ας, ἡ, Ion. κηρυκητή, κηρυκεύω) the office of a herald or crier.—II. in Eccl. preaching.

Κηρυκειοδής, ἐς, (κηρυκεύω, εἶδος) shaped like a herald's staff.

Κηρυκεῖον, οὐ, τό, Ion. -ήιον, the *tee*, *pay* of a herald.—II. a herald's wand, such as Mercury bears on old works of art, usu. with two serpents round round it, Lat. *caduceus*, Hdt. 1, 100, Thuc. 1, 53.—III. the stone whence the herald made his proclamations, ν. λιθος. [v] Strictly neut. on

Κηρυκεῖος, εἰα, εἰον, (κήρυξ) of, belonging to a herald, Soph. Fr. 897. [v]

Κηρυκευμα, ατος, τό, (κηρυκεύω) herald's proclamation, message, Aesch. 'heh. 651. [v]

Κηρυκευσις, εως, ἡ=κηρυκεία; [v] ad

Κηρυκευτικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to proclamations, etc.: from

Κηρυκεύω, (κήρυξ) to be a herald or crier, fulfil the office of one, Plat. Legg. I A : hence—II. trans. to proclaim, *ve notice* of, τινί τι, Aesch. Supp. 21.

Κηρυκήη, -κήιον, τό, Ion. for -κεία, εἰον, Hdt.

Κηρυκίδης, οὐ, ὁ, Cerycides, prop. tron, as masc. pr n., Archil. 39, 1.

Κηρυκικός, ἡ, ὄν, (κήρυξ) of, belong-

ing to heralds or criers, φύλον, Plat. Polit. 260 D.

Κηρύκτιος, ἡ, οὐ, foreg.

Κηρύκτιον, οὐ, τό,=κηρύκειον, Ar. Fr. 429.—2. τὰ κηρύ, tokens of *surprise* is, Dinarch. 92, 28.—II. a shell-fish, cf. κήρυξ II.—III. a collyrium for the eyes. [v, yet twice in Anth. v, v. Jac. A. P. p. 680.] Hence

Κηρύκτιφόρος, οὐ, (κηρύκτιον, φέρω) bearing a herald's staff.

Κηρύκωδης, ἐς, (κήρυξ II, εἶδος) like the shell-fish κήρυξ, Arist. H. A.

Κηρύλος, οὐ, ὁ, Att. κειρύλος, a sea-bird, acc. to some the male holcyon, Alcim. 12, Arist. H. A. [v]

Κήρυξ, ἕκος, ὁ, (κηρύσσω) a herald, pursuivant or marshal, in genl. a public messenger, partaking of the character of an ambassador, an honourable office in early times, Lat. *praeco*, *caduceator*, *legatus*, Hom. : they summoned the assembly, Il. 2, 50, 97, Od. 2, 6 etc.; and kept order in it, Il. 2, 280; 18, 503 : they separated combatants, Il. 7, 274, sq. : they had esp. charge of the arrangements at sacrifices and festivals, and even private entertainments, Il. 3, 245 sq., Od. 20, 276. As public officers they are called *δημοεργοί*, Od. 19, 135 : their insignia were staves or wands, σκήπτρα, Il. 18, 505, Od. 2, 37, etc. From the heroic times their office was sacred and their persons inviolable, as being under the immediate protection of Jupiter, hence in Il., θεοῖο, Διὶ φίλοιο, Διὸς ἄγγελοι ἦδ' καὶ ἀνδρῶν : hence they were employed in messages, etc., esp. between enemies, Il. 9, 170; 24, 149, etc. Mercury was κήρυξ of the gods, Hes. Op. 80, Th. 939. In later times their functions remained much the same; but they are messengers between nations at war, Schol. Thuc. 1, 29. The fem. ἡ κήρυξ in Pind. N. 8, 1, Nonn. 4, 11, elsewhere κηρύκαῖνα.—II. a kind of shell-fish, with a wreathed shell which might be used as a sort of trumpet, Arist. H. A.—III. metaph. of the cock, Ar. Eccl. 30.—IV. in Eccl. a preacher. [v] always : though some Gramm. call v. in nom., and write it κήρυξ, v. Herm. Soph. O. T. 746.]

†Κήρυξ, υκος, ὁ, Ceryx, son of Mercury, Paus. 1, 38, 3, from whom a priestly family in Athens were called Κήρυκες, cf. Thuc. 8, 53.

Κήρυξ, εως, ἡ, a proclaiming, proclamation, Dio C : a preaching, Clem. Al. : from

Κηρύσσω, Att. -τω, fut. -ξω, (κήρυξ) to be, officiate as a herald, κηρύσσω γήρυσκε, Il. 17, 325 : to call, make proclamation as a herald, Il. 2, 438, Od. 2, 8, also c. acc., λαὸν ἀγορήνδε κ., Il. 2, 51, Od. 2, 7, πόλεμόνδε, Il. 2, 443 : κηρύσσειν τινά, to summon one to a place, Ar. Ach. 748.—2. freq. impers., κηρύσσει (sc. ὁ κήρυξ), proclamation is made, it is proclaimed by voice of herald, Poppo Xen. An. 3, 4, 36.—II. later in genl. to proclaim, announce, Trag. : to extol, magnify, Eur. Tro. 223.—2. esp. to proclaim, advertise for sale, Hdt. 6, 121, in pass. : κ. ἀποικίαν, to invite people to join as settlers, Thuc. 1, 27.—3. to call on, invoke, Aesch. Chor. init.; κ. θεούς, Eur. Hec. 148.—III. in Eccl. to preach, teach publicly. (Prob. akin to γήρυξ, γήρυξ.)

Κήρυμα, ατος, τό, (κηρώ) any thing made of *wax* or *waxed over*; esp.—1. a waxed tablet for writing, v. Hdt. 7, 239.—2.=κηρωτόν, a *wax-salve*, *cerate*, Hipp.—3. an unguent used by

wrestlers in later times, Plut., cf. πᾶς σόκρος : hence—4. the wrestling ground, Plin. Hence

Κηρωματικός, ἡ, ὄν, anointed with κήρυμα, Juvenal.

Κηρωματιστής, οὐ, ὁ, one who anoints with κήρυμα, cf. ἀλείπτης, as if from κηρωματίω.

Κηρών, ανος, ὁ, (κηρός) a bee-hive or honey-comb, Gramm.

Κήρωσις, εως, ἡ, (κηρώ) the formation or materials of *wax*, Arist. H. A.

Κηρωτοειδής, ἐς, (κηρωτόν, εἶδος) like a *cerate*, Medic.

Κηρωτός, ἡ, ὄν, (κηρώ) mixed, conered with *wax* : τὸ κηρωτόν,=κήρυμα : 2 and ἡ κηρωτή, a *cerate* or *salve*, used both medically, Hipp., and as a cosmetic, Ar. Fr. 309.

Κῆς, Dor. for καὶ εἰς.

Κῆτα, ἡ=καλαινύθη, Hesych.

Κῆται, 3 sing. subj. from κείμεαι, for κέηται, Il. 19, 32, Od. 2, 102, acc. to Wolf; Buttm. prefers κείται, v. κείμεαι.

Κῆτελα, ας, ἡ, the fishery of large fish, esp. the thunny, Ath. : the place where it is carried on, Strab. (as if from κητεύω.)

†Κῆτεται, αν, οἱ, ἑταῖροι, the Ceteans, a Mysian race near Pergamus, of whom nothing definite is known, Od. 11, 521, v. Nitzsch ad l. : acc. to Aristarch.=μεγαῖοι : from

Κῆτειος, εἰα, εἰον, (κῆτος) belonging to sea monsters, νῶτα, Mosch.

†Κῆτετος, οὐ, ὁ, the Ceteus, a river of Mysia, flowing into the Caicus, Strab.

†Κῆτεός, εως, ὁ, Ceteus, father of Callisto, Apollod. 3, 8, 2.

Κῆτῆμα, ατος, τό, salted thunny,=ώμοτάριον, Diph. Siphn. ap. Atē. 121 B.

Κητία, ας, ἡ=κητεία.

Κητόδοπος, οὐ, (κῆτος, ὄρεπον), συμφορά, a being food for fishes, being lost at sea, Lyc.

Κητοθῆρειον, αν, τό, a magazine of implements for the fishery of large fish, Ael.

Κῆτος, εως, τό, any sea-monster or huge fish, Hom., and Hdt. 4, 53 (ubi al. κήνεα) : in Od. 4, 446, 452,—φώκη, a seal, sea-calf : later esp. of whales, sharks, thunnies; cf. Lat. *cete*.—II. a constellation, Arat. 354, Cicero's *pistrix*. (In compos. it seems to have had the signif. of *gulf*, *depth*, *abyss*, which acc. to Buttm. Lexil. v. κητώεσσα, etc., is the orig. signif., from *χάω, χάσκο, χάλινω, χανόανω, cf. κητώεις and κύτος, μεγακήτης.)

Κητοτρόφος, οὐ, (κῆτος, τρέφω) nourishing sea-monsters.

Κητοφάγος, οὐ, (κῆτος, φάγειν) eat ing sea-monsters, Orac. ap. Paus.

Κητω, οισ, ον, (κῆτος, *φένω) kill ing sea-monsters, Anth.

Κητούμαι, as pass., (κῆτος) to grow to a sea-monster, Ael.

†Κητώ, οὐς, ἡ, Ceto, daughter of Pontus and Gaea, wife of Phorcys, Hes. Th. 270, 333, Apollod. 1, 2, 6, who also mentions a Nereid of that name.

Κητώδης, ἐς, (κῆτος, εἶδος) of fish, cetaceous, Arist. H. A. : also monstrous, Diod.

Κητώεις, εσσα, εν, only found at Homer. epith. of Lacedaemon, κοίλη Λακεδαιμών κητώεσσα, Il. 2, 581, Od. 4, 1 : acc. to some from κῆτος in usu signif. vast, spacious : acc. to others κῆτος is here=καταρά, a gulf, depth, abyss, so that κητώεις is for κατεράεις, denoting the *unken situation* of Lacedaemon between the Mounts

Υαγetus and Parthenius, to which the epith *κοίλη* certainly refers, so Nitzsch Od. l. c.: but Buttm. Lexil. voice, explains it *full of hollows*, making it of the region, not of the city.

Κηῖος, ὦν, ὄν, = κήτειος, Diosc. Κηῖ, contr. by crasis from καὶ ἐν. Κηῖς, ὅκος [ῶ], ὁ, a greedy sea-bird, cf. κῆς and κανῆς, and sq. 2.

†Κῆϋς, ὅκος, ὁ, Ceyx, an early king of Trachis, Hes. Sc. 354, 476.—2. son of Lucifer, husband of Alcyone, Apollod. 1, 7, 41.—on the story of Ceyx and Alcyone, v. Ovid. Met. 11, 272, sq.; cf. foreg.

Κῆφά, Dor. for καὶ ἔφη, Theocr. †Κηφάς, ἄ, ὁ, Cephās, (=πέτρος) nasc. pr. n., N. T.

†Κηφεύς, εἰς, ὁ, Cephēus, son of Lycurgus, king of Tegea, one of the Calydonian hunters, Apollod. 2, 7, 3; acc. to Ap. Rh. an Argonaut, brother of Lycurgus, 1, 166; cf. Apollod. 1, 9, 16.—2. son of Belus, husband of Cassiope, king of the Aethiopians, Hdt. 7, 61; Ar. Thesm. 1056.

†Κηφής, ἰδος, ἡ, fem. adj. from foreg. (2), of Cephēus, γαῖα, 1. e. Aethiopia, Nic. Al. 100: cf. Lyc. 834.

ΚΗΦΗΝ, ἦνος, ὁ, a drone-bee, Lat. *fucus*; hence freq. metaph. a drone, a lazy greedy fellow, who will do nothing for his bread, Hes. Op. 302, Th. 595, Plat. Rep. 552 C: in Plut. of literary plagiarists. From their having no stings, they were called κόλονροι or κόθυνοι, dock-tails.—II. also metaph. of old birds with the penfeathers gone, Eur. Bacch. 1364 (ubi v. Elmsl.), Tro. 191.

Κηφήνες, ὠν, οἱ, Cephēnes, old name of the Persians, Hdt. 7, 61.

Κηφήνιον, ὠν, τό, dim. from κηφήν, a small drone, drone-grub, Arist. H. A. Κηφήνιδης, ες, (κηφήν, εἶδος) like a drone, Plat. Rep. 554 B.

Κῆρβα or κηρήθη, Dor. for καὶ ἤθηθη from ἀπὸ κηρύ, Theocr.

†Κηρσιάνδρος, ὠν, ὁ, Cephisander, an Athenian masc. pr. n., Isae. 36, 42. [I]

†Κηρσιῖα, ἄς, ἡ, Cephisia, one of the old twelve Cecropian cities of Attica, Strab. p. 397: afterwards a deme of the tribe Erechtheis: hence ad. Κηρσιῖαν, in Cephisia, Aeschin. 14, 26; Κηρσιῖαθεν, from Ceph. Alciph. †Κηρσιῖδης, ὠν, ὁ, Cephisiades, masc., pr. n., of Scyrus, Dem. 1236, 21.

†Κηρσιένιος, εἰς, ὁ, an inhab. of Cephisia, a Cephisian, Plat. Apol. 33 E.

†Κηρσίσιος, α, ὠν, of the Cephisus, Find. O. 4, 1.

†Κηρσίσιος, ὠν, ὁ, Cephisius, masc. pr. n., an Athenian, Lys. 106, fin.—2. an accuser of Andocides, Andoc. 5, 28.

†Κηρσιόδημος, ὠν, ὁ, Cephisodemus, masc. pr. n., Ar. Ach. 705.

†Κηρσιόδοτος, ὠν, ὁ, Cephisodotus, an Athenian archon Ol. 105, 3, Diod. S. 16, 6.—2. an Athenian commander, Xen. Hell. 2, 1, 16.—3. an Athenian orator, sent as ambassador to Sparta, Xen. Hell. 6, 3, 2.—Others in Dem.; etc.

†Κηρσιόδαρος, ὠν, ὁ, Cephisodarus, an Athenian archon Ol. 114, 2, Diod. S. 18, 2: another, Dem. 927, 23.—2. a coehagus in the army of the ten thousand, Xen. An. 4, 2, 13.—3. a poet of the old comedy, Meineke 1, p. 267.—Others in Ath.; etc.

†Κηρσιόκλης, εἰς, ὁ, Cephisocles, an Athenian against whom Dinarchus delivered a speech, Dion. H. Din. 12.—Others in Paus.; Ath.; etc.

Κηρσίσιος, οἶ, ὁ, the Cephisus, a river

in Boeotia, Il. 2, 522; hence the peculiar fem. λίμνη Κηρσις, Il. 5, 799, H. Hom. Ap. 280.—II. later, the more famous river of Athens, Soph. O. C. 687; etc.: also a river in Argolis, etc.—The writing Κηρσιός, Κηρσιός, is not so good, Jac. A. P. p. 886.

†Κηρσιόφων, ὄντος, ὁ, Cephisophon, an Athenian, envoy to Sparta, Xen. Hell. 2, 4, 36.—2. of Rhamnus, sent as ambassador to Philip, Dem. 235, 18.—3. another, of Anaphlystus, sent on an embassy to Philip, Id. 250, 15.—Others in Dem. 1107, 8, etc.—5. a friend of Euripides, chief actor in his dramas, Ar. Ran. 944.

Κηρός, v. κήγχος. Κηρόδης, ες, smelling as of burning incense; in genl. sweet-scented, κόλπος, Il. 6, 483. (Usu. deriv. from καίω, καίω, and ὄζω, but both the synon. form κηρώεις, and the analogous θνώδης make it prob. that there was an old subst. κῆρος=θύος, which was to καίω, as in Lat. fragro to flagro.)

Κηρώεις, εσσα, εν, =κηρόδης, fragrant, in Hom. always epith. of θάλαμος: v. foreg.

Κιῶβα, Att. lengthd. for κίω, to go. [ῶ]

†Κιανός and Κιανίς, v. Κίος.

Κιβδη, ἡς, ἡ, v. sub κιβδηλος.

Κιβδηλεία, ας, ἡ, adulteration, fraud, Plat. Legg. 916 D; and

Κιβδηλευμα, ατος, τό, an adulteration, fraud, Plat. Legg. 917 E: from Κιβδηλεύω, (κιβδηλος) to adulterate, esp. gold, Ar. Ran. 721, or merchandise, Plat. Legg. 917 B.—II. metaph., εὐ κιβδ. τι, to trick it out to tempt one, Eur. Bacch. 475.

Κιβδηλία, ας, ἡ, (κιβδηλος) strict alloy, dross, base metal: metaph. fraud, dishonesty, Hipp., and Ar. Av. 158. Hence

Κιβδηλιάω, ᾧ, f. -ισω, strictly to look like adulterated gold: hence usu. metaph. to look bilious, have the jaundice, Arist. Probl.

Κιβδηλῖς, ἰδος, ἡ, v. sub κιβδηλος.

Κιβδηλος, ὠν, adulterated, spurious, base, χρυσός καὶ ἄργυρος, Theogn. 119; and so in genl. of money, or goods.—II. metaph.—1. of men in moral signif., base, false, Theogn. 117, 959.—2. base-born, bastard, =νόθος.—3. in genl. tricky, deceitful, ambiguous. Theogn. 123, esp. of oracles, Hdt. 1, 66, 75; 5, 91: τὸ σὺν κιβδηλον, 1. e. pronounced with a false sound, Pind. Fr. 47, ubi v. Donalds. (Acc. to most Gramm. from κιβδος, κιβδῆς or κιβδηλῖς, ἡ, dross or alloy of gold: hence they derive κιβδῆς=πανούργος, a clipper of money, and κιβδολοί, κιβδωλοί or κιβδόνες=μεταλλεῖς, miners.) ΚΙΒΔΟΣ, ἡ, v. foreg.

Κιβίστις, ἡ, a pocket, pouch, knapsack, Hes. Sc. 224. (Said to be Cyprian for πήρα, akin to κύβη, κιβωτός, Germ. Kiepe, Kufe, Koffer, Kober, Lat. corbis, cophinus: we find κιβήσις, κιβήσις, κύβησις, κύβησις, κύβησις and κιββά also written.) [κῆ]

†Κιβίσσιος, ὠν, ὁ, Cibissus, son of Thales, Diog. L. 1, 26.

†Κιβύρα, ας, ἡ, Cibera,—1. ἡ μεγάλη, a city of greater Phrygia on the confines of Caria, Strab. p. 630.—2. ἡ μικρά, a city of Pamphylia, Id. p. 667. Hence

†Κιβυράτης, ὠν, ὁ, fem. -ράτις, ἰδος, of Cibera, Ciberæan; or Κιβ. the Ciberæans, ἡ Κιβυράτις, territory of Cibera, Strab.

Κιβύριον, ὠν, τό, the seed vessel of the Aegyptian κολοκασία, a kind of Nymphaea, containing the κύματος Αἰ-

γυπτιακός, Nic.—II. a cup, either from the material or the shape, Ath. Κιβωτάριον, ὠν, τό, and, in Ar. Plut. 711, κιβωτίον, τό, dim. from κιβωτός.

Κιβωτοποιός, ὠν, (κιβωτός, ποιῶ) making boxes, chests, Plut.

Κιβωτός, οἶ, ἡ, a wooden box, chest, coffer.—II. appell. of Apamea in Phrygia, Strat.—2. a harbour near Alexandria, Id. [i Ar. Eq. 1000, Vesp. 1056: i first in Greg. Naz.]

†Κιβδαγάτας, ὠν, ὁ, Cigdalagas, a Persian, Aesch. Pers. 998, v. l. Κηδαδάτας.

Κίγκλος, ὠν, ὁ, v. sub κίγκλος. Κίγκιος, ὠν, ὁ, the Rom. Cincius, Anth.

Κίγκλις, f. -ισω, (κίγκλος) to wag, esp. the tail, as the bird κίγκλος does: hence metaph. to change constantly, οὐ χορὴ κίγκλῃεν ἰγαθὸν βίον, Theogn. 303; opp. τὸ ἀπρεμῖζω.

Κίγκλις, ἰδος, ἡ, the Lat. cancelli, a lattice, or latticed doors: esp. at Athens the railing or bar enclosing the δικαστήρια or βουλευτήριον, Ar. Eq. 641, Vesp. 124, like δρόφακτος.—II. metaph., κίγκλις διαλεκτικά, logical quibbles, behind which one enconceals one's self, Julian, cf. Hemst. Poll. 8, 124.

Κίγκλις, εως, ἡ, (κίγκλις) any quick, frequently repeated motion, Hipp.

Κίγκλιμος, οἶ, ὁ, =foreg., Hipp.

Κίγκλος, ὠν, ὁ, a water-bird, a kind of wagtail, Antol. Tymp. 8, Anaxandr. Prot. 1, 65, cf. Arist. H. A. 9, 12, 1. Proverb., κίγκλον παχύτερος, because it was supposed that the κίγκλος had no nest of its own, Menandr. p. 76. Also κίγκαλος. Prob. κίλ-λονρος and σείστοπυγίς are the same bird; the root being κίλλω.

Κιγχάνω [ᾶ], Att. for κίχωνω [ᾶ] Herm. Soph. O. C. 1450, Monk Hipp. 1442.

†Κιδαλία, ας, ἡ, Cidalia, a fountain, Pind. Fr. 136.

Κιδαλον, ὠν, τό, an onion.

†Κιδαρία, ας, ἡ, Cidaria, appell. of Ceres, Paus. 8, 15, 3.

Κιδάρις, εως, ἡ, a Persian head dress, prob. the same as the royal τί-αρα or κυρβάσια, differing from the common τίαρα in having an upright peak, Philo; also written κίταρις, Plut.—II. an Arcadian dance. [κῆ]

Κιδάρεω, (κιδάφος) to be sly, wily.

Κιδάφη, ἡς, ἡ, a fox, strictly fem from κιδάφος.

Κιδάφιος, ὠν, =sq.

Κιδάφος, ἡ, ὠν, sly, artful, shrewd, Hesych.: hence, ἡ κιδάφη, a fox, like κεράλη. (We find κινάφης, κινάφιος, κινάφεω and σκινάφιος also written. Akin to κινάδος.) [ῆ]

†Κιδῆνας, α, ὁ, Cidenas, a Chaldaean, Strab.

Κιδναμαί, as pass. of the obsol. act. κιδνῆμι, poet. for σκεδάννυμι, to be spread abroad, diffused or scattered, to extend, esp. of the dawning day, ἔπει-ῖλα, πᾶσαν ἐπ' αὐα κιδνασαι Ἥος, Il. 8, 1; 23, 227. (κιδναμαί is to σκῆ-δναμαί, as κεδάω to σκεδάω.)

Κιδνή, ἡς, ἡ, roasted barley, Hesych.

Κιδνός, ἡ, ὠν, said to be synonymy with ἄκινος, weak, faint, but only in Hesych.

†Κιθαῖρόν, ὄντος, ὁ, Cithæron, a mountain of Boeotia, on the confines of Attica, sacred to the Muses, now Elateia, from the forests of fir near its summit, Hdt. 9, 25; Aesch. Ag. 298. Hence

†Κιθαῖρόνιος, ὠν, of Cithæron, λέ-πας K.=foreg. E. ir. Bacch. 1045: αὐ-

†*ἡ, ῥώνιος*, *ov*, = *foreg*, *ἡχώ*, Ar. Thesm. 996.

†*Κιθαρίστος*, *ιδος*, *ῆ*, *pecul. fem.* to *foreg*, Hdt. 9, 138.

†*ΚΙΘΑΡΑ*, *ας*, *ῆ*, the Lat. *cithara*, (whence our *guitar*), a kind of lyre or lute, much like the *φόρμιγξ* (cf. *κίθαρος*), H. Hom. Merc. 510, 515; but in Il., and Od. always *κιθαρίς*; also *κιθάρι*, Hdt. 1, 24.—II. = *κιθάρος*, the chest, cavity of the breast, like *χέλυς*.—III. a rib. [ῥα]

†*Κιθαράσιδος*, *ov*, *ῆ*, poet. resolved form from *κιθαρώδης*, whence in Ar. Vesp. 1318, the superl. *κιθαροσιδωτάτος*. [ῥα]

†*Κιθαρίζω*, *f. -ισω*, (*κιθαρίς*) to play the *cithara*, *φόρμιγξ* *κιθαρίζειν*, Il. 18, 570, Hes. Sc. 202; so too, *λύρα κιθ.*, H. Hom. Merc. 423, Xen. Symp. 3, 1, cf. Oec. 2, 13; so that the difference of the *κιθάρα*, *λύρα* and *φόρμιγξ* cannot be great, though the invention of the first was attributed to Mercury, of the second to Apollo. Pass. of music, to be played on the *cithara*, Plut.: of persons, to be played to.

†*Κιθάρις*, *ιος*, *ῆ*, acc. *κιθάρην*, = *κιθάρα*, Hom., who never uses the latter form: also for music, *harping*, Il. 3, 54; 13, 731, Od. 8, 248, elsewhere *κιθαριστός*: cf. *κιθαρίζω*. [ῥ]

†*Κιθαρίσις*, *εως*, *ῆ*, (*κιθαρίζω*) playing on the *cithara*, Plat. Prot. 325 E. [ῥ]

†*Κιθαρίσμα*, *ατος*, *τό*, (*κιθαρίζω*) that which is played on the *cithara*, a piece of music for it, Plat. Prot. 326 B. [ῥ]

†*Κιθαρίσμος*, *οῦ*, *ῆ*, = *κιθάρισις*, Call. Del. 312.

†*Κιθαριστέον*, verb. adj. from *κιθαρίζω*, one must play on the *cithara*, Plat. Sys. 389 C.

†*Κιθαριστήριος*, *ια*, *ιον*, = *κιθαριστικός*, v. ap. Ath. 634 E.

†*Κιθαριστής*, *οῦ*, *ῆ*, (*κιθαρίζω*) a player on the *cithara*, H. Hom. 24, 3, Ies. Th. 95. Later, the *κιθαριστής* merely played, while the *κιθαρώδης* accompanied his own singing: but Aristoxen. says that they only differed in the instruments they used, the *κιθαριστής* using the *λύρα*, the *κιθαρώδης* the *κιθάρα*. Hence

†*Κιθαριστικός*, *ῆ*, *όν*, belonging to a *κιθαριστής*, or his art: *ῆ -κῆ*, sub. *ἔχνη*, the art or skill of a *κιθαριστής*, lat. Gorg. 501 E. Adv. -*κος*, Plut. *Κιθαρίστρια*, *ας*, *ῆ*, name of a play Anaxandrides: and

†*Κιθαριστρίς*, *ιδος*, *ῆ*, Anth., fem. of *κιθαριστής*, q. v.

†*Κιθαριστός*, *υός*, *ῆ*, a playing the *cithara*, the art of playing it, Il. 2, 600, n. word.

†*Κιθάρω*, *ov*, *ῆ*, = *θώρας* II., Hipp.: *χέλυς*.—II. a kind of turbot, sacred Apollo, Epich. p. 34, Arist. H. A., c. [ῥ]

†*Κιθαρώδης*, *ῶ*, *f. -ῆσω*, (*κιθαρώδης*) play and sing to the *cithara*, Plat. org. 502 A. Hence

†*Κιθαρώδηςσις*, *εως*, *ῆ*, a singing to *cithara*, Dio C.

†*Κιθαρώδης*, *ας*, *ῆ*, = *foreg*, Plat. org. 700 D. Hence

†*Κιθαρώδικός*, *ῆ*, *όν*, of, belonging to *ῥ*-playing, Ar. Ran. 1282: *ῆ -κῆ*, v. *τέχνη*, = *κιθαρώδης*, Plat. Gorg. 2 A.: from

†*Κιθαρώδης*, *οῦ*, *ῆ*, (*κιθάρα*, *ᾠδός*, *ῶς*) one who plays and sings to the *cithara*, a harper, Hdt. 1, 23; cf. *κιθαριστής*.

†*Κιθών*, *ωνος*, *ῆ*, Ion. for *γιδών*, Hdt. *Κικύμα*, *ων*, *ῆ*, a kind of vegetable, c. [ῥ]

†*Κικαῖα*, *ων*, *-ῆ*, = *foreg*.

†*Κικεῖν*, inf. of a rare poet. aor. *ἐκικον*, v. under *κίκω*. Cic.

†*Κικέρων*, *ωνος*, *ῆ*, Greek form for Lat. *Cicero*, Plut.

†*Κίκι*, *εως*, *ῆ*, the *castor-berry*, berry of the *palma-christi* or *κρότων* (q. v.), Hdt. 2, 94, where however it is paroxyst. *κίκι*; so Plat. Tim. 60 A.

†*Κικίνω*, *ov*, *ῆ*, curled hair, a ringlet of hair, Lat. *cincinnus*, Ar. Vesp. 1069, also written *κίκινω*. [κίκι-]

†*Κικίνος*, *ῆ*, *ον*, (*κίκι*) made of the *palma-christi* or its fruit, Diosc. [ικ]

†*Κικκῖβαῦ*, onomatop., a cry in imitation of the screech owl's note, *too-whit*, *too-whoo*, Ar. Av. 261: from

†*Κικκῖβῆ*, *ης*, *ῆ*, a screech-owl, Schol. Ar., cf. *κακκῖβῆ*. [ῥ] Hence

†*Κικκῖρίζω*, *f. -ισω*, or *κικκῖβάζω*, to cry or shriek like a screech-owl, Lat. *tutubare*, v. l. Ar. Lys. 761.

†*Κίκκος*, *ον*, *ῆ*, the fruit-husk, shell, the Lat. *ciccus* in the proverb, *ciccum non interduim*.

†*Κικλήσκω*, Ion. for *καλέω*, to call, invite, Hom.: hence to call on, invoke, implore, Il. 9, 569.—II. to accost, address, Il. 23, 221.—III. to name, call by name, Hom.: also, *ἐκκλήδην*, *ἐπικλήσιν* κ., Il. 7, 139; 9, 11: used only in pres. and impf.

†*Κίκονες*, *ων*, *οι*, the *Cicōnes*, *Ciconians*, a Thracian race on the coast of the Aegean west of the Hebrus, Il. 2, 846; Od. 9, 39.

†*Κικράω*, Dor. for *κεράννυμι*, *κιννάω*, also *κίκρημι*.

†*Κικμῖς*, *ιδος*, *ῆ*, Call. Fr. 318: and

†*Κικμος*, *οῦ*, *ῆ*, also *κίκυβος*, = *κικκάβη*, a screech-owl, Lat. *cicuma*. Hence

†*Κικμώτω*, to be purblind like an owl, also *ᾤψιλιώττω*.

†*Κικυνήθος*, *ον*, *ῆ*, *Cicynēthus*, an island on the Thessalian coast, Strab.

†*Κικυννα*, *ῆς*, *Cicynna*, an Attic deme; hence *οι Κικυννεῖς* Att. -*νῆς*, the inhab. of the deme *Cicynna*, Ar. Nub. 210. Hence

†*Κικυννόνειν*, adv. from *Cicynna*, Ar. Nub. 134: and

†*Κικυννοῖ*, in, at *Cicynna*, Lys. 148, 34; 149, 1.

†*ΚΙΚΥΣ*, *ῆ*, strength, vigour, old and rare poet. word, *οὐ γὰρ οἱ ἐπ' ἦν ἱς ἐμπειρος*, *οὐδὲ τι κίκυς*, Od. 11, 393, and so H. Hom. Ven. 238: others wrote in Od. *κηκίς* or *κηκίς*, and explained it by *ικμῖς*, juice. [—]

*†*ΚΙΚΩ*, a verb only found in the rare poet. aor. *ἐκίκον*, inf. *κικεῖν*, and the Dor. aor. 1 *ἐκίξα*, mid. *ἐκίξάμην*, to make to go, bring, move, toss, akin to *κίω*, as transit. to it, and to *δίκειν*, Jac. A. P. p. 829. Others make the pres. *κίχω*.

†*Κιλβιανόν*, *ον*, *πεδίον*, *τό*, the *Cilbianian plain*, at the foot of *Tmolus* in Lydia, Strab. p. 629.

†*Κιλίκες*, *ων*, *οι*, v. *Κίλιξ*. [ῥ]

†*Κιλίκια*, *ας*, *ῆ*, *Cilicia*, a country of Asia Minor, bordering on Syria on the east, and bounded by Pamphylia on the west, divided into *ῆ ὀρεινῆ*, Hdt. 2, 34 or *ῆ τραχεία*, Strab. p. 533, in the west, and *ῆ πεδιάς*, Strab. p. 668, in the east.

†*Κιλίκιζω*, *f. -ισω*, also in mid. *Κιλικίζομαι*, (*Κίλιξ*) to play the *Cilician*, i. e. to be cruel and treacherous like the *Cilicians*.

†*Κιλίκιον*, *ον*, *τό*, a coarse cloth, Lat. *cilicium*, strictly of *Cilician goat's hair*.

†*Κιλίκιος*, *α*, *ον*, *Cilician*, Aesch. Fr. 351; *αἱ Κιλίκιαι πόλεις*, Strab. p. 537 = *αἱ πόλεις τῆς Κιλικίας* in

Xen. An. 1, 4, 4; proverb. *Ἐὶ δὲ ἄλλος* from the cruel and piratical character of the *Cilicians*, *Paroem Zen.* 4, 53.

†*Κιλίκιμός*, *οῦ*, *ῆ*, (*Κιλικίω*) *Cilician behaviour*, i. e. *drunken butchery* Theopomp. ap. Phot.

†*Κίλις*, *ίκος*, *ῆ*, a *Cilician*, usu. in plur. *οι Κίλικες*, the *Cilicians*, Il. 6, 397, said to have derived their name from *Κίλιξ* brother of *Cadmus*, Hdt. 7, 91.—2. adj. *Cilician*, *φύλακας*, Xen. An. 1, 2, 12. [ῥ]

†*Κίλισσα*, *ης*, *ῆ*, a *Cilician woman*, Aesch. Cho. 732: in Xen. An. 1, 2, 12, the *Cilician woman* par excellence, i. e. the *Cilician queen*.—2. as adj., *pecul. fem.* of *Κιλίκιος*, *ναῦς*, Hdt. 8, 14. [ῥ]

†*Κίλλα*, *ης*, *ῆ*, *Cilla*, daughter of *Laomedon*, *Apollod.*—II. a city of *Troas*, sacred to *Apollo*, Il. 1, 38, Hdt. 1, 149: hence

†*Κιλλαῖος*, *ον*, of *Cilla*, *Cillaean*, epith. of *Apollo*, from his temple in *Cilla*, Strab. p. 612. *Κιλλαῖον*, *τό*, Mt. *Cyllaeus*, in *Troas*. Id.

†*Κιλλακτήρ*, *ῆρος*, *ῆ*, (*κίλλος*), *ἄγω* an ass-driver, Poll.

†*Κιλλάνιον*, *ον*, *πεδίον*, *τό*, the *Cilanian plain* in *Phrygia*, Strab.

†*Κίλλας*, *ον*, *ῆ*, *Cillas*, charioteer of *Pelops*, Paus. 5, 10, 7.

†*Κίλλης*, *ον*, *ῆ*, = *κίλλος*, an ass, Hesych.

†*Κίλλης*, *ον*, *ῆ*, *Cilles*, a commander of *Ptolemy*, Plut. Demetr. 6.

†*Κίλλις*, *αντος*, *ῆ*, a trestle or stand for any thing, esp. for a shield, *κίλλις* *αντες* *ἀσπίδος*, Ar. Ach. 1, 22: also of a table: and of a warlike engine; and esp. a painter's easel, Müller Archäol. d. Kunst, § 319, 4. (From *κίλλος*, ass, and *βαίνω*: *ὄνος* was used in the same way, and our *easel* is merely the Germ. *esel*, though our general word is *horse*, and so the Germans use *Bock*.)

†*Κιλίκυριοι*, *οι*, = *Κυλλήριοι*, cf. *Ruhn.* Tim.

†*Κιλίκων*, *ωντος*, *ῆ*, *Cillicon*, a Milesian who betrayed his native city to the *Prieniens*, whence his name passed into a prov., Ar. Pac. 363.

†*Κίλλης*, *ίκος*, *ῆ*, (*κνῆλλος*) an ox with crooked horns, Hesych.

†*Κίλλος*, *α*, *ον*, of, like an ass, esp. ass-colored, late: from

†*Κίλλος*, *ον*, *ῆ*, an ass, Dor. word written also *κίλλης*: *κίλλαι*, dice made of ass's bone, Lat. *tali*, Hesych. (Perh. from **κίλλω*.)

†*Κίλλός*, *ῆ*, *όν*, = *κίλλος*.

†*Κίλλουρος*, *ον*, *ῆ*, (*κίλλω*, *οὐρά*) a wagtail, or some such bird, cf. *κίγκλος* and *σεισποινίς*.

†*Κίλλοντά*, *Κιλλίτα*, an island in the *Ionian Sea*, Arr. An. 6, 19; cf. Plut. Alex. 66.

†*Κιλλύριοι*, also *Κιλλήριοι*, *οι*, v. *Κυλλήριοι*.

*†*Κίλλω*, old word synon. with *κέλλω* and *ἱλλω*, whence Lat. *cello*, *percello*, only found in a few compds., Valck. Hdt. 7, 155.

†*Κίμαρος*, *ον*, *ῆ*, *Cimarus*, the north west promontory of *Crete*, Strab.

†*Κιμβάζω*, fut. -*άσω*, = *ὀκλύζω*, to cover down: hence to be sluggish, Lat. *desidere*, also *ὀκμβάζω* and *σκυμβάζω*.

†*Κιμβεία*, *ας*, *ῆ*, stingingness, Arist. Virt. et Vit., cf. *κίμβικεῖα* and *κιμβία*.

†*Κιμβέριον*, *ον*, *τό*, sub. *ἱμάνιον*, a woman's garment, Ar. Lys. 45, 52, dub. for *κιμπερ*, is a v. l. and so *Dind.* would now read.

†*Κιμβέριον*, *ον*, *τά* < v. l. for *foreg*

Κυμβικεῖα or κυμβικίη, ας, ἡ, *niggardness*; and.

Κυμβικένομαι, dep., *to be niggardly* : from

ΚΙΜΒΙΞ, ἡ, ας, ἡ, *niggard, miser in little things*, Arist. Eth. N. 4, 1, 39: metaph. of an author, fond of petty details, μικρολόγος, Ath. 303 E.

Κίμβροι, ον, οί, the Cimbri, a German tribe of northern Europe, Strab.

Κίμυια, ας, λίμνη, ἡ, the 'Ciminius Lacus' in Etruria, Strab.

Κίμμερικός, ὁ, ὄν, of the Cimmerii, Cimmerian, ἰσθμός, Aesch. Pr. 730, κόλπος, Strab., at the mouth of the Palus Maeotis : from

Κιμμέριοι, ον, οί, the Cimmerians, acc. to the legend, dwelling by the ocean in perpetual darkness, Od. 11, 14: by the ancients placed sometimes in Italy, sometimes in Spain; by Strab. regarded as Grecian appell. of the Κίμβροι: later, a people about the Palus Maeotis, Callin. 2, Hdt. 1, 15; 4, 12. (Prob. the same word as Cimbri, Cymry, Cumbri.) Hence

Κίμμεριος, α, ον, Cimmerian, τὰ Κ. τεῖχη, the Cimmerian fortress=Κιμμερικὸν in Strab., a town at the outlet of the Maeotis, Hdt. 4, 12: τὰ Κ. Πορθύια, the Cimmerian ferry, a harbor on the Bosphorus Cim., Ib.: Βόσπορος Κ., v. sub Βόσπορος.

Κίμμερίς, ἰδος, ἡ, pecul. fem. to Κιμμεριος, Apollod.

Κίμμεροι, οί,=Κιμμέριοι, Lyc.

Κίμπος, ον, ἡ, Cimpus, a town of Lydia, Lyc.

Κιμωλία, ας, ἡ, with or without γῆ, Cymolian earth, a kind of white clay, like fuller's earth, from Cimolus v. sq., which contained natron, and so served for soap for the baths and barbers' snops of Athens, Ar. Ran. 713.

Κίμωλος, ον, ἡ, Cimolus, one of the Cyclades, now Argenteria or Kimoli, Strab. v. foreg.

Κίμων, ατος, ὁ, Cimon, father of the celebrated Miltiades, Hdt. 6, 39.—2. son of Miltiades, grandson of foreg., Id. 7, 107.—3. a celebrated painter of Cleonae, Anth. Hence

Κίμωνεος, ον, of or belonging to Cimon, Plut. Cim. 4, 19.

Κινάβαρι, εως or εος, τό,=κιννάβαρι.

Κινάβρα, ας, ἡ, the rank smell of a he-goat: hence also of men, Lat. hircus alarum, Luc.: hence

Κινάβραω, εως, τό, to stink as goats, Ar. Plut. 294.

Κινάβρευμα, ατος, τό,=κινάβρα.

Κινάδεος, εως, ὁ, cf. κινάδος, sub fin.

Κινάδιον, ον, τό, dim. from sq. Κινάδος, εος, τό, Sicil. word, a fox: hence metaph. of a shifty, wily fellow, ἐπίτροπον κ., like παιτάλημα, Soph. Aj. 103, cf. Ar. Nub. 443, Dem. 307, 23: in genl. like Lat. bellua, a monster, Democr. ap. Stob. p. 279, 4, cf. κινάδαλον, κινάδοτον. There is a vocat. κινάδε in Theocr. 5, 25, as if from ὁ κινάδος, ὁ κινάδης, εὐ τὰς γ' ἔσεται, but here ὁ κινάδης should be read. [κί-, v. κινέω, sub fin.]

Κινάδος, ον, ὁ, Cinadus, pilot of Menelaus, Paus.

Κινάδων, ατος, ὁ, Cinadon, a Spartan leader of a conspiracy against the ephors and nobles, Xen. Hell. 3, 3, 3.

Κινάθισμα, ατος, τό, esp. rustling motion, rustling, Aesch. Pr. 124. (From κινάθω, which Hesych. explains by μινύριεν, i. e. κινύριεν; he also adds κινέω, q. v. sub. fin.) [vū]

Κιναιδεία, ας, ἡ, *unnatural lust*, Aeschin. 18, 29: from

Κιναιδεύομαι,=κιναιδίζομαι.

Κιναιδία, ας, ἡ,=κιναιδεία Aeschin. 41, 13.

Κιναιδίζομαι, f. -ίζομαι, dep. mid., to be a κιναιδός. Hence

Κιναιδισμα, ατος, τό, *unnatural lewdness*.

Κιναιδογράφος, ον, (κιναιδός, γράφω) writing of obscene things, A. B.

Κιναιδολογέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, to talk or write of obscene things, Strab.: from

Κιναιδολόγος, ον, (κιναιδός, λέγω) speaking or writing of obscene things, Diog. L.: esp. writing obscene books, Ath.

Κιναιδός, ον, ὁ, a sodomite, catamite, Lat. cinaedus, pathicus, like καταπύγων : in genl. a lewd fellow, lecher, Plat. Gorg. 494 E.—II. a sea-fish, Opp. (Commonly referred to κινέω=βινέω: v. κινέω, sub fin.)

Κιναιδύτης, ες, (κιναιδός, εἶδος) like a κιναιδός.

Κιναιθιον, ον, τό, Cinaethium, a town of Messenia, Strab.

Κινάμον and κινάμομον, ον, τό,=κινν.

Κινάρα, ας, ἡ, a kind of artichoke, Lat. cinaara, Diosc. [vū]

Κινάρηφάγος, ον, (κινάρα, φάγειν) eating artichokes, Juba ap. Ath. 343 F.

Κινάχτρα, ας, ἡ, (κινέω, ἄχτρον) a kind of bag or sieve for bolting flour, Ar. Eccl. 730.

Κινάδαλος, ον, ὁ, v. κινάδαλος.

Κινάδαξ, ακος, ὁ, ἡ,=σκινάξ.

Κινάδος, ὁ,=σκινάδος, q. v.

Κινάδης, αδος, ἡ, Cindyan, appell. of Diana, Polyb. 16, 12, 3: from

Κινάδιον, ης, ἡ, Cindya, a place in Caria, Strab.: ὁ Κινδυεύς, εως, a Cindyan, Hdt. 5, 118.

Κινδύν, ατος, ὁ, old collat. form of κινδύνος, Alcae., et Sapph. ap. A. B., cf. Lob. Paral. 170.

Κινδύνεμα, ατος, τό, (κινδύνεω) a risk, hazard, bold enterprise, Soph. O. C. 564, Eur. I. T. 1001, etc.: hence an experiment. [v]

Κινδύνευτέον, verb. adj. from κινδύνεω, one must venture, hazard, ἐν τινί, Eur. Supp. 572.

Κινδύνετής, οῦ, ὁ, (κινδύνεω) a daring, venturesome person, Thuc. 1, 70.

Κινδύνευτικός, ἡ, ὄν, daring, venturesome, rash, Arist. Rh. : from

Κινδύνεω, to be daring, venture into or face danger, run a risk, κ. σώματι, ψυχῇ, Hdt. 2, 120; 7, 209; κ. πόσιν τῇ Ἑλλάδι, to run a risk with all Greece, i. e. endanger all G., Id. 8, 60, 1: κ. πρὸς τινα, Hdt. 4, 11, and Xen.: κ. περί τινα, Hdt. 8, 74; ὑπέρ τινα, Lys. 198, 6: c. inf., to run the risk of., Hdt. 6, 9; 8, 65, 97, etc.—2. absol. to make a venture, do a daring thing, Id. 3, 69, Thuc. 1, 20; also to be in danger, Arist. Eth. N.—3. also c. acc. of the danger, to dare, venture, hazard, κ. κινδύνεμα, Plat. Rep. 451 A, μάχην, Aeschin. 50, 40; κ. ψευδομαρτυρίαν, to hazard a prosecution for perjury, Dem. 1033, 1.—II. as the running a risk implies a probable chance of success, κινδύνεω, c. inf., is used to express that which seems likely, though uncertain, as κινδυνεύοντι οἱ ἄνθρωποι οὗτοι γόνητες εἶναι, they run a risk of being reputed conjurers, Hdt. 4, 105; κινδυνεύσεις ἐπιδείξει χρηστός εἶναι, you will have the chance of showing your worth, Xen. Mem. 2, 3, 17: also κινδυνεύει, as impers., it may be, probably, Plat. Phaedr. 262 C, etc. And hence freq. used to modify

an assertion, merely out of courtesy when no real doubt is implied, e. g. κινδυνεύει ἀναψιφολογᾶται ὁ ἀγαθὸς εἶναι, Xen. Mem. 4, 2, 34.—III. it pass. to be hazarded, exposed to danger ἐν τινί, Thuc. 2, 35; μεταβολὴ κινδυνεύεται, there is a risk of change Thuc. 2, 43: τὰ κινδυνευθέντα=κινδυνεύματα, Lys. 195, 34: from

Κινδύνος, ον, ὁ, a danger, risk, hazard, venture, i. e. hazardous experiment, Lat. periculum, Ar. Nub. 955 also the abstract, hazard, risk, Theogn. 585, 637: and so of any particular kind of it, freq. in all authors after him. (Hom. and Hes. have no words of this family.) Hence the phrases κινδύνον ἀναρρίπτειν, to run a risk, metaphor. from the dice (cf. ἀναρρίπτω II), Hdt. 7, 50, cf. Elmsl. Heracl. 149; also, κινδύνους ἀναλαβέσθαι ὑποδέσθαι, Hdt. 3, 69, ἀρεσθαι, Eur. Heracl. 504, ἐγχειρίσθαι, Thuc. 5, 108, etc., ὑπομείναι, Xen. Cyr. 1, 2, 1, etc.: ἐς κ. καταστήσει τινα, Thuc. 5, 99; κινδύνα βάλλειν τινά, Aesch. Theb. 1048: κινδύνος (ἐστί), c. inf., or subj. or opt., there is danger that or lest..., it is to be feared that or lest... (Perh. from κινέω, orig. *to throw the dice*.) Hence

Κινδυνώδης, ες, (κινδύνος, εἶδος, dangerous, perilous, hazardous, Polyb. Adv. -δός, Dion. H.

Κινδύων, ατος, ὁ, Cindon, masc. pr. n., Ath. 345 C.

Κινέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (κίω) strictly to set a-going, Od. 24, 5: hence in genl. to move, set in motion, stir, urge on, Hom., both of persons and things. Later variously.—1. to move, remove a thing from its place, ἀνδράντα, Hdt. 1, 183: to meddle with, esp. things sacred, τὰ ἁγία, Id. 6, 134, cf. Soph. O. C. 1526, Ant. 1061; so, κ. χρήματα, Thuc. 1, 143: hence to change, innovate, τὰ νόμια, Hdt. 3, 80.—2. to set a-going, begin, κινεῖν γέλωτα, φθέγματα, etc., v. Soph. El. 18: in genl. to cause, be the author or contriver of a thing.—3. also to stir up, arouse, exasperate evils, Soph. Tr. 974; to move to anger, taunt, abuse, Id. Ant. 413: to provoke, τινά, Dem. 537, fin.; etc.—4. κ. πᾶν χρήμα, to turn every stone, try every way, Hdt. 5, 96: hence to search, inquire into, Plat. Theat. 163 A.—B. pass. c. fut. mid. κινησομαι, and sometimes fut. pass. κινήσομαι, Plat. Rep. 545 D, aor. ἐκίνηθην (cf. κίνημαι), to be put in motion, to go, Il. 1, 47: hence in genl. to be moved in motion, move, stir, κινήθη ὕψος, ἐκίνηθεν φάλαγγες, Il.; of an earthquake, ἐκινήθη ἄλλος, Hdt. 6, 98.—II.—B. intrans., esp. in Ar. hence of κινούμενοι=κινάδοι, v. ad Ar. Nub. 1102. Cf. κίνημαι, κινύσσω. [κί-; yet, i. in κινάδος, κινάδος, κινάθισμα, κινώπετον, etc., unless indeed this proves that these words are not derived from κινέω.]

Κινέας, ἰον. ἐς, ον, ὁ, Cineas, a Thessalian prince, of Conion, Hdt. 5, 63.—2. another Thessalian, a traitor, Dem. 324, 8.—3. the friend of king Pyrrhus, Plat. Pyrrh.

Κινήσις, οῦ, ὁ,=κίνησις, μοτίμη, Pind. P. 4, 370.

Κίνηθρον, ον, τό,=κίνητρον. [ί]

Κίνημα, ατος, τό, a motion, move ment given to a thing, Arist. Mund. an emotion, impulse, Plut.: esp. a political movement, Polyb. [ί]

Κινύσιος, ον, ὁ, Cinesias, a dithyrambic poet of Athens, Ar. Ran. 153 etc.—II. a title of a comedy of Stratis, Ath. 551 D.

Κινῆσις εως, ἡ, (κινέω) *a moving or being moved*: hence *motion*, as opp. to repose, Plat. Soph. 250 A, etc.: *a dance*, Alc. 127.—II. *an excitement, emotion*: *a movement, disturbance*, Thuc. 3, 75: of the Peloponn. war, Id. 1, 1: hence *a change, revolution*, πολιτείων, Arist. Pol. [7]

Κινησφόρος, *ον*, (κίνησις, φέρω) *causing motion*, Orph.

Κινησφύλλος, *ον*, (κίνησις φύλλον) *leaf-moving*.

Κινησίχθων, *ον*, *gen. ονος*, *earth-shaking*.

Κινητός, *α, ον*, *verb. adj.* from κινέω, *to be moved or excited*, Plat. Erast. 134 A.—II. *κινητέον*, *one must stir up, call into play*, Plat. Rep. 373 A.

Κινητήρ, ἦρος, *δ*, = *κινήτης*, H. Hom. 21, 2. Hence

Κινητήριος, *α, ον*, = *κινήτικός*, θυμού, Aesch. Supp. 448, cf. 307.

Κινήτης, *οὐδ*, (κινέω) *one that sets a-going, an author*, ἐπών, Ar. Nub. 1397.

Κινητιάω, *ῶ, f. -άσω*, = *βινητιάω*, Plat. (Com.) Pha. 2, 21.

Κινητικός, *ῶ, ὄν*, (κινέω) *of, fit for moving, putting in motion*, Xen. Oec. 10, 12, *τύπος*, Arist. H. A.: *moving, stirring up, exciting*.—II. (from pass.) *moveable*, Plat.: *turbulent*, Polyb.

Κινητός, ἡ, ὄν, (κινέω) *moved, moveable*, Plat. Tim. 58 D.

Κινητρον, *ον*, *τό*, *contr.* for κινήτρον, *a thing for stirring*. [i]

Κίνα, ἡ, *a Cilician kind of grass*, Diosc.

Κιννάβαρι, εως *also εος*, *τό*, Att. γνάβαρι, cinnabar, vermillion, i. e. *the bisulphuret of mercury*, being the principal ore of mercury, Theophr.—*the color vermillion*, Plin.—II. *a vegetable dye, dragon's blood*, Ael.; also *ἡμα δρόκοντος* or *κιννάβαρι Ἰνδίου*, or simply *Indicum*. [vā] Hence

Κιννάβαριζω, *f. -ισω*, *to have the color of κιννάβαρι*, Diosc.

Κιννάβαρινος, *ῶ, ὄν*, *of or like vermillion, vermillion-colored*, Arist. H. A.

Κιννάβαριος, *ον*, = *foreg.*

Κιννάβαρις, *δ*, = *κιννάβαρι*, Anaxandr. Zogr. 2.

Κιννάβεννα, ατος, *τό*, *a knavish trick*.

Κιννάβος, *δ*, *dub. l.* for κάνναβος I. **Κιννάμολλος**, *ον*, *δ*, (κιννάμων, έω) *the cinnamon-gatherer, name of an Indian bird, said to build its nest of cinnamon-twigs*, Plin., called also *ιννάμωμος*, cf. Hdt. 3, 111.

Κιννάμων, *ον*, *τό*, *later form for ιννάμωμος*, Plin.

Κιννάμωμιζω, *f. -ισω*, *to be like κιννάμων*, Diosc.

Κιννάμωμος, *ῶ, ὄν*, *made, prepared from or with cinnamon*, Antiph. An. 2: *from*

Κιννάμωμον, *ον*, *τό*, *cinnamon*, Hdt. 111, who says that the Greeks ok from the Phoenicians this name *τὰ κάρφεια* (*v. κάρφος*): it came to em through the Arabians, being *e laurus cinnamonum* of Ceylon: ere is an inferior and very different ticle, *κασία*, the bark of the *laurus laia*, of Malabar. Later also writ- *κιννάμωμον*. (That the word came in Phoenicia is confirmed by the *gbr. kinnāmōn*.) Hence

Κιννάμωμος, *ον*, *δ*, = *κιννάμολλος*, ist. H. A. [6]

Κιννάμωμοφόρος, *ον*, (κιννάμων, *ω*) *bearing cinnamon*, Strab.

Κινύγμα, ατος, *τό*, (κινύσσομαι) *ying thing moved about, a floating or boing body, αἰθέριον κ.*, an airy phan-

tom, Aesch. Pr. 157, cf. *αἰώρημα*. A *dub. collat. form is κινύγμα*. [i]

Κινύμαι, *poet. esp.* Ep. pass. from an obsol. act. *κινύμι*, = *κινέομαι*, *to go, move*, Hom., esp. in *II.*, *usu. ἐπὶ ἡμεον κινύντο φάλαγγες*, they march- ed...: also, *ἐλαϊον κινύμενον*, oil shaken, *jolled about*, *II.* 14, 173. Hom. uses only pres and impf., with aor. *κινύθημαι* from κινέομαι. [κί]

Κινύρα, *ας, ἡ*, *an Asiatic instrument with ten strings, played with the hand*, LXX; or with a plectrum, Joseph. (Merely the Hebr. word *kinnûr*, which was onomatop.; cf. *κινυρός*, Germ. *knarren*, etc.) [v]

Κινύρας, *Ion. -ρης*, *ον* *poet.* and *Ion. εω* and *ηο*, *δ*, *Cinyras*, an ancient king of Cyprus, *II.* 11, 20, Pind., etc.—2. a tyrant by Byblus in the time of Pompey, Strab.—3. a Cilician, Anth.

Κινύρομαι, *dep.*, used only in pres. and impf., *to utter a plaintive sound, lament, wail*, Ar. Eq. 11.—II. trans. *to lament, bewail, bemoan*, *τινά*, Call. Apoll. 20.—III. *c. acc.* cognato, *χαλινὸι κινύρονται φόνον*, the brides ring or clash murderously, Aesch. Theb. 123, cf. *βλέπειν φόνον*, 'Arη, etc. [v]: *from*

Κινύρός, *α, ὄν*, *wailing, plaintive*, *II.* 17, 5, *v. κινύρα*, *μινυρός*.

Κινύσσω, *rare collat. form from κινέω*: in pass. *to waver, be swayed back and forwards*, Aesch. Cho. 196.

Κινύψ, *υπος*, *δ*, and **Κινύψος**, *ον*, *the Cinyras*, a river of Africa between the two Syrtis, Hdt. 4, 175; 5, 42—2. the territory on both banks of the river was also so named, Id. 4, 198.

Κινώ, *οὐς, ἡ*, *Dor.* for *κινύσις*.

Κίνωλις, ἡ, *Cindolis*, a small town of Paphlagonia, Strab.

Κινώπαιον, *ον*, *τό*, *a venomous, or at least deadly beast, esp. a serpent*, Call. Jov. 25, Nic., cf. sq. (Said, notwithstanding the *ι*, to come from κινέω, as ἐκπετόν from ἐκπω: akin to *κνώψ* and *κνώδαλον*, q. cf.)

Κινώπτης, *οὐδ*, *δ*, = *κινώπαιον*, like ἐκπετόν for ἐκπετόν, Nic. Ther. 141, *v. Lob.* Paralip. 449.

Κιζάλλεια or *-λία*, *ας, ἡ*, *highway robbery*: and

Κιζάλλεω, *to commit highway robbery*, Böckh Inscr. 2, p. 629.

Κιζάλλης, *ον*, *δ*, *a highway robber*, *Ion. word*: sometimes written also *κιεζάλης* and *κισσάλης* or *κιττάλης*. (Prob. deriv. from *κίχειν*.)

Κιόκρανον, *ον*, *τό*, = *κιονόκρανον*, Xen. Hell. 4, 4, 5, ubi *v. L.* Dind.

Κιονόκρον, *adv.* (κίων) *like a pillar*.

Κιονικός, ἡ, ὄν, (κίων) *of, belonging to a pillar*.—II. (κτονίς II) *with a diseased uvula*, Gal.

Κιόνιον, *ον*, *τό*, *dim.* from κίων, *a small pillar*.—II. *the little central column in a snail's shell*, Diosc.

Κιονίς, *ιδος*, ἡ, *dim.* from κίων, *a small pillar*.—II. *the uvula*, Lat. *columnella*, *uva*, Medic.

Κιονίσκος, *ον*, *δ*, *dim.* from κίων, *a small pillar*, Joseph.

Κιονοειδής, *ες*, (ειδός) *like a pillar*.

Κιονόκρανον, *ον*, *τό*, (κίων, *κρανίον*) *the capital of a column*, Strab., and *v. l.* in Xen., *v. κιοόκρανον*.

Κιονοφόρεω, *ῶ*, *to bear pillars*: from **Κιονοφόρος**, *ον*, (κίων, *φέρω*) *pillar-bearing*.

Κίος, *ον*, *δ*, *Cius*, a branch of the Ister in lower Moesia, Hdt. 4, 49; *v. l.* Σκίος.—II. a companion of Hercules, Strab.—III. *adj. v. sub sq.*

Κίος, *ον*, ἡ, *Cius*, a city of Bithynia on the Propontis, Hdt. 5, 122; later *Προνσιός*, Strab.: *adj. δ* **Κιανός**

ἁλπος, *the gulf of Cius*; *οἱ Κιανοὶ ὦν*, the inhab. of Cius, Polyb. 17, 3, 12 Ar. Rh. 1, 1354: *fem.* *Κιανίς*, *ιδος*, Ar. Rh. 1, 1177; also *Κίος* or *Κεός*, inhab. of Cius.—II. the Cius, a river flowing by this city, Ar. Rh. 1, 1178.

Κιρκαία, *ας, ἡ*, *an uncertain plant*, *v. Sprengel* Diosc. 3, 124: *κιρκαία βίς*, used as a charm.

Κιρκάιον, *ον*, *τό*, (Κίρκη) *Circaeum promontorium*, in Latium, with a town and port of same name, Strab.: *οἱ Κιρκαιῖται*, ὦν, the inhab. of Circaeum, Polyb. 3, 22, 11—2. *Κ. πεδῖον*, the Circaeian plain, in Colchis on the Phasis, Ar. Rh. 2, 400.

Κίρκη, *ης, ἡ*, *an unknown bird*, Ael.

Κίρκη, *ης, ἡ*, *Circe*, an enchantress, Od. 10, 136, sq., dwelling in the ocean-island Aesaea, in later writers, in Colchis, daughter of Helius and Perse, or acc. to Hes. Th. 957, Perseis—strictly *fem.* from *κίρκος*.

Κιρκήλιος, *ον*, (κίρκος, *ελαύνω*) *chased by a hawk*, ἀψδών, Aesch. Supp. 62.

Κιρκήσια, *ον*, *τά*, *sub.* *ἀγωνίσματα*, *Indi* *Circenses*, Epict.

Κίρκινος, *δ*, (κίρκος II) *a circle*, Lat. *circinus*, also *καρκίνος*.

ΚΙΡΚΟΣ, *ον*, *δ*, *a kind of hawk or falcon, which flies in wheels or circles*, *II.* 17, 757; 22, 139: as omens were drawn from its flight, it was sacred to Apollo, Od. 15, 526: also *ἱρηή* *κίρκος* (where *κίρκος* defines the particular kind of *ἱρηή*, like *βοῦς ταῦρος*, etc.), Od. 13, 87.—II. *a kind of wolf*.—III. *a circle, ring*, but usu. in form *κοίκος* (q. v.), Lat. *circulus, circinus*: hence—2. the *Rom. circus*, Polyb. Hence

Κιρκῶν, *ῶν*, Lat. *circino*, *to hoop in or around, bind, secure with rings*, Aesch. Pr. 74: cf. *κρίκω*.

Κιρνάω, *ῶ* and *-νημι*, *collat.*, *esp.* poet., forms from *κεράννμι*, *to πᾶς*, *esp. wine with water*: Hom. h23 them only in Od., *οἶνον ἐκίρνα*, 7, 182; 10, 356; 13, 53: also from *κίρνημι*, 3 sing. impf. *κίρνη* *οἶνον*, 14, 78; 16, 52, part. *κίρνας* *οἶνον*, 16, 14.

Κίρσοις, *ον*, *δ*, *Ciroadas*, king of the Odrasians, Anth.

Κίρρα, *ας, ἡ*, *Cirra*, a city of Phocis on the Cirræan gulf, Pind. P. 3, 133: hence

Κίρραθεν, *adv.* from *Cirra*, Pind. P. 8, 26; and

Κίρραῖος, *α, ον*, of *Cirra*, *Cirrhæan*; *οἱ Κίρραῖοι*, the *Cirrhæans*, Aeschin. 68, 43; ἡ *Κίρραία χώρα*, the *Cirrhæan territory*, Dem. 277, 6.

Κίρρας, *άδος, ἡ*, *pecul. poet. fem.* of *κίρρος*.

Κίρρις, *ιδος, ἡ*, *a sea-fish*, elsewhere *κπρις*, Opp.

Κίρροειδής, *ες*, (κίρρος, *ειδός*) *of a yellowish, wan look*, Diosc.

Κίρρός, *α, ὄν*, *tawny, orange-tawny*, between *πυρρός* and *ξανθος*, *οἶνος*, Hipp.

Κίρσιον, *ον*, *τό*, *a kind of thistle*, said to heal the *κίρσιος*, Diosc.

Κιρσοειδής, *ες*, (κίρσιος, *ειδός*) *varicose, of veins*, Hipp.

Κιρσοκήλη, *ης, ἡ*, (κίρσος, *κήλη*) *an enlargement of the spermatic vessels*, Medic.

Κίρσος, *οὐδ*, *δ*, *enlargement of a blood vessel, varicocele*, Lat. *varix*, esp. in the hips, legs and the belly, Att.

κρυσσός, *Dor.* *κρῖζος*: the same as *ἔξια* 3. Hence

Κιρσώδης, *ες*, = *κίρσοειδής*, Hipp.

Κίρτα, ἡ, *Cirta*, a town of Africa, Polyb. 37, 3, 10.

Κίρπις, *εως, ἡ*, *Cirphis*, a town in Phocis on a hill of same name, Strab

†Κίρων, ὄνος, δ, Ciron, masc. pr. n., Isae. 63, 35 sqq.

ΚΙΣΣ, ὄ, gen. κίος, acc. κίν, a worm in wood, or acc. to some in corn, the weevil, Lat. *curculio*, Sapph. ap. Schol. Pind. P. 4, 403. The Gramm. make κίς a wood-worm, σής, the worm or moth in wool. [i in nom. and acc.: whence Lool. Paral. 84, sq., prefers the accent κίν, κίος.]

†Κίσσος, ὄν, ή, Cissamus, a seaport town of Crete, Strab.

Κίσσρις, εως, ή, the pumice-stone, Lat. *pumex*, Ar. Fr. 309, 4, cf. Alex. Leb. 5, 9: also written κίσσρηις. (Prob. from κίς, as if worm-eaten, porous.) [2]

Κισθῦρος, ὄν, δ, and κισθος, ὄν, δ, = κίστος, Theophr.

†Κισθήνη, ης, ή, Cisthene, a city of Aeolis in Asia Minor, Strab.—2. an island on the coast of Lycia, Id.—3. in Isocr. 72 D, acc. to Harpocr., a mountain of Thrace. To the plains near this mountain some refer the Γοργόνεια πεδία Κισθήνης in Aesch. Fr. 793, while others place them in Libya: cf. Bergk, Commoed. Att. p. 44.

ΚΙΣΣΑ, ή, Att. κίττα, a chattering, mimicking and greedy bird, like the jay, *pica glandaria*, Plin., *corvus caryocatactes*, Linn. (not to be confounded with the magpie, *pica varia*), Ar. Av. 302, etc.—II. the longing of pregnant women, a false appetite, craving for strange food, Medic. Hence

Κισσάβιζω, f. -ισω, Att. κισσαβίζω, to scream like a jay.

†Κισσαία, ας, ή, (Κισσός) appell. of Minerva, in Epidaurus, Paus. 2, 29, 1.

†Κισσαίθα, ας, ή, Cissaetha, fem. pr. n., Theocr. 1, 151.

Κισσάλης, ὄν, δ, = κισάλλης.

Κισσάμπελος, ὄν, ή, = sq.

Κισσάνθεμον, ὄν, τό, a plant, more usu. ἐλξίν, Diosc.: also a kind of *εὐκλάμιον* is called both *κισσάνθεμον* and *κισσόφυλλον*, from the look of the leaves.

Κισσῶρος, ὄν, δ, = κισσός, Hipp.

Κισσάω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, Att. κιστάω, (κίσσα II) to long, crave for strange food, etc., as pregnant women, Arist. H. A. 1: in genl. to long for, yearn after, -ινός, Ar. Pac. 497; c. inf., Vesp. 349.

Κισσεύς, εως, δ, (κισσός) *ivy-wreathed*, appell. of Apollo, and of Bacchus.

†Κίσσις, εως, δ, Cisseus, son of Aegyptus, Apollod.—2. a king of Thrace, father of Hecuba, Eur. Hec. 3: cf. Κισσός.

Κισσήεις, εσσα, εν, (κισσός) = κισσινός, Nic.

†Κισσηίς, ιδός, ή, daughter of Cisses, i. e. Theano, Il. 6, 299.—2. daughter of Cisseus, i. e. Hecuba, Anth.

Κισσηρεφής, ες, (κισσός, ἐρέφω) *ivy-clad*.

Κισσηρής, ες, (κισσός) *ivy-clad*, δχθαί, Soph. Ant. 1132.

Κισσηρίω, f. -ισω, to polish with pumice-stone: from

Κισσηρίς, εως, ή, = κισσηρίς, q. v., Theophr.

Κισσηροειδής, ες, (κισσηρίς, ειδός) like pumice-stone, Theophr. Adv. -δως, Diog. Apoll. ap. Stob. Ecl. 1, 508.

Κισσηρότης, ες, = foreg., Diod.

†Κισσός, ὄν, ας, ας, Schol. from Κισσέας, ὄν, δ, Cisses, a king of Thrace, father of Theano, Il. 11, 223.

Κισσός, ή, ὄν, = κισσωτός, dub.

†Κισσία, ας, ή, Cissia, a region of Susiana on the river Choaspes, Hdt. 6, 49, 52.—II. mother of Memnon, Aesch. Cho. 424.

†Κισσιδας, ὄν, δ, Cissidas, a Syracusan, Xen. Hell. 7, 1, 28.

Κισσινοβύβης, ες, (κισσινός, βάπτω) *ivy-coloured*, v. l. Xen. Cyr. 8, 3, 13.

Κισσίνος, η, ὄν, (κισσός) *of ivy*, freq. in Eur. Bacch.

†Κισσίνος, η, ὄν, of Cissia, Cissian, πόλιμα, i. e. Susa, Aesch. Pers. 120.

Κισσίων, ὄν, τό, dim. from κισσός, synonym. of the *asclepias*, Diosc. 2, 196.

†Κισσίος, α, ὄν, of Cissia, Cissian; οἱ Κισσίοι, the Cissians, Hdt. 3, 91, etc.: αἱ Κισσαίαι πόλεις, the Cissian gate, of Babylon, Hdt. 3, 158.

Κισσόβριος, ὄν, (κισσός, βρύω) *luxuriant with ivy*, Orph.

Κισσοδέτας, ὄν, δ, Dor. for -δέτης, (κισσός, δέω) *bound, crowned with ivy*, epith. of Bacchus, Pind. Fr. 45, 9, ubi al. -δετος, al. -δότης. The Bresl. MS. has *κισσοδάης*, ες, but cf. κρηνοδέτης.

Κισσοδέτος, ὄν, (κισσός, δέω) *bound with ivy*, cf. foreg.

Κισσοειδής, ες, (κισσός, ειδός) like *ivy*, Diosc. Adv. -ιδός.

Κισσοκόμης, ὄν, δ, (κισσός, κόμη) *ivy-tressed, crowned with ivy*, Διονύσιος, H. Hom. 25, 1.

Κισσοπλεκτός, ὄν, (κισσός, πλέκω) *ivy-twined*; hence *Bacchic*, μέλας κ., *dithyrambs*, Antiph. Tritag. 1, con]. Meinek.: the MSS. have *κισσοπληκτα*, which is explained *ivy* (i. e. *thyrsus*) struck, frenzied.

ΚΙΣΣΟΣ, ὄν, δ, Att. κιστός, *ivy*, Lat. *hedera*, of three kinds, two climbing, μέλας, H. Hom. 6, 40, and λευκός; and one creeping, ἐλιξ, Theophr.: the fruit forms a cluster, κόρυμβος: it was sacred to Bacchus, hence freq. as the crown of Bacchanals, and also of poets, Jac. A. P. p. 584. (Akin to ἱξός.)

†Κίσσος, ὄν, δ, Cissus, masc. pr. n., Plut. Alex. 41.—II. Κισσός, ὄν, ή, a city of Macedonia, by which Thessalonica was subsequently augmented, Strab.: also a mountain near the city, Nic. Th. 804.

Κισσοστεφάνος, ὄν, and

Κισσοστεφής, ες, Anacreont., (κισσός, στεφάνος, στέφω) *ivy-wreathed*.

†Κισσοσσα, ης, ή, or more correctly -σοῦσσα, Cissussa, a fountain in Boeotia near Thebes, Plut. Lys. 28.

Κισσοθάρος, ὄν, (κισσός, φάγειν) *ivy-eating*, Long.

Κισσοφορέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, Att. κιστ., to wear, be adorned with *ivy*, like the Bacchanals, Plut.: from

Κισσοφόρος, ὄν, (κισσός, φέρω) *wearing, adorned with ivy*, *Bacchic*, Simon. 72: *luxuriant with ivy*, νάπη, Eur. Tro. 1066.

Κισσοφυλλον, ὄν, τό, = κισσάμπελος, q. v.

Κισσοχαίτης, ὄν, δ, (κισσός, χαίτη) *ivy-tressed*, i. e. *ivy-crowned*, Pratin. ap. Ath. 617 F, Epichant. Incert. 2.

Κισσοχάρης, ες, (κισσός, χαίρω) *de-lighting in ivy*, Orph.

Κισσοχίτων, ὄνος, δ, ή, (κισσός, χιτών) *ivy-clad*, Orph. [2]

Κισσώ, ὦ, Att. κιστ., (κισσός) to *wreath* with *ivy*, Eur. Bacch. 205.

Κισσώβιον, ὄν, τό, a rustic drinking-cup or vessel, esp. of wood, Od. 9, 346; 14, 78: *usu.* with one handle, Kiessling Theocr. 1, 27.—2. a milk-pail. (Strictly of *ivy wood*, κισσός, of which in Eur. Cycl. 390, we find a bowl three cubits wide, and four deep,—the Greek κισσός, esp. in poetry, growing larger than ours.) [v]

Κισσώλης, ες, (κισσός, ειδός) *ivy-*

like, as *κισσοειδής*.—II. (κίσσα II) *longing like pregnant women*, Diosc.

Κισσωτός, ή, ὄν, (κισσώ) *decked or wreathed with ivy*, Anth.

ΚΙΣΤΗ, ης, ή, a box, chest, La cista, Od. 6, 76, esp. freq. in Ar., v. Elmsl. Ach. 1099. Hence

Κιστηφόρος, ὄν, = κιστοφόρος, poet. Κιστίς, ιδός, ή, a little chest, Ar. Ach. 1137; formed from κίστη, this termination being added to parody ὥσπερ in the line before.

ΚΙΣΤΟΣ, ὄν, δ, a shrub, Lat. *cistus*, Diosc. Hence

Κιστοφόρος, ὄν, (κίστος, φάγειν, *cistus-eating*).

Κιστοφόρος, ὄν, (κίστη, φέρω) *carrying chests*.—II. as subst. οἱ κιστοφόροι, a coin, the impress of which was a box, worth about three drachms.

Κίταρις, εως, ή, = κίδαρις, q. v.

†Κίτιον, ὄν, τό, Citium, a city and port of Cyprus, now Chiti, Thuc. 1, 112: hence οἱ Κιτιεύς, εως, an inhabitant of Citium, Diog. L.

Κιτρέα or κιτρία, ας, ή, the citron tree.

Κιτρινειδής, ες, (κίτρινος, ειδός) *of a citron colour*.

Κίτρινος, ή, ὄν, (κίτρον) *of citron*, esp. *citron yellow*.

Κίτρον, ὄν, τό, = κιτρέα, the citron-tree.—II. = κίτρον, citron.—III. the bark of the citron tree.

Κίτρον, ὄν, τό, the fruit of the κιτρέα, citron, also μήλον Μηδικόν, and κιστρομήλον, Lob. Phryn. 469.

†Κίτρον, ὄν, τό, Citrum, a city of Macedonia, later name of Pydna, Strab.

Κιτρόφυλλον, ὄν, τό, a citron leaf.

Κιτρόφύτον, ὄν, τό, the citron-tree.

Κίττα, κιστάβιζω, Att. for κισσ.

Κιστάριον, ὄν, τό, = κυτάριον.

Κιστάω, κιστός, ὁ, Att. for κισσ.

†Κίττος, ὄν, δ, Citus, an Athenian banker, Dem. 908, 23.

Κίτων, ὄνος, δ, Ion and Dor. esp. Sicil. for χιτών, Koen Gregor. p. 341.

Κιχάνω, a pres. used in indicat. only, the other moods following a collat. form κίχημι, Homeric subj. κίχηλο, opt. κίχηται, inf. κίχηται, Ep. κίχημεναι, part. κίχεις, and mid. κίχημενος: so too impf. ἐκίχην, of which Hom. has 1 pl. and 2 dual, ἐκίχημεν and κίχητην, and besides, in Od. 24, 284, 2 sing. ἐκίχεις, like ἐπίτω, ἐτίθει, but without any pres. κίχέω: fut. κίχησομαι: aor. ἐκίχον, sine augm. κίχον, opt. κίχοιμι, part. κίχων: aor. mid. ἐκίχησάμην: all the mid. forms c. act. signf. To reach, hit or light upon, meet with, find, freq. in Hom., e. g. ποσσὶ κίχάνειν, to come up to in the race, Il. 6, 228; 21, 605: δουρὶ κ., to reach with the spear, Il. 10, 370: in genl. to assault an enemy as, κ. δστυ, to take it, Il. 21, 128; τέλος πολέμοιο κ., to arrive at it, Il. 3, 291: sometimes of things, βέλος κίχήμενον, that hits its mark, Il. 5, 187 and so, τέλος θανάτοιο κίχήμενον, Il. 11, 451. In Hom. always c. acc. later sometimes c. gen., cf. τυγχάνω Jac. A. P. p. 189. The Att. form is κίχωναι, q. v. [κίχωναι, κίχωνω].

Κίχηλη, ης, ή, Dor. for κίχηλη Epich. p. 102, Ar. Nub. 339.

*Κίχημι, v. sub κίχωνω.

Κίχισος, εως, ή, (κίχωνω) a reaching, attaining.

Κίχιστος, εως, τό, an incense-vessel Cyprian word. (Akin to κηβός.)

Κίχλη, ης, ή, a bird like our thrush or fieldfare, Lat. *turdus*, Od. 22, 468.—II. a sea-fish, so called from its colour, Epich. p. 33, Antim. Fr. 18

Κιχλίω, *i. -ισω*, to utter, giggle, *Ar. Nub. 983, Fr. 313*, where however others make it—II. to eat *κίχλαι*, in genl. to live luxuriously.

Κιχλίον, *ον, τό*, dim. from *κίχλη*.
Κιχλίσκω, rarer collat. form of *κίχλιω*.

Κιχλίσμος, *οῦ, ὁ*, (*κίχλις*) a tittering, giggling.—II. the eating of *κίχλαι*, daintily living, *v. Ar. Nub. 1073*.

Κίχλοι, 3 sing. 2 aor. opt. of *κίχλω*, *Γγτ. B. 6*.

Κίχορα, *ων, τά*, Nic.; also *κίχόρεα*, and in *Ar. Fr. 281*, *κίχορία*, *synonymy. [κ]*

Κίχρημι, fut. *χρήσω*: aor. *ἐχρησα*:—also, but not Att., *κίχρώω*, (*χρώω*) *o lend, τινί τι*, *Hdt. 3, 58*. Mid. *κίχρημαι*, fut. *χρήσομαι*: aor. *ἐχρησάμην*, to have lent to one, to borrow, cf. *πράω*.

Κίχυρος, *ον, ἡ*, *Cichyrus*, a city of Thesprotia, later name of Ephyra, *Strab. p. 324*.

Κίχωρ, *ης, ἡ*, *Theophr.*, and *κίχώων*, *τό*, *Diosc.*, collat. forms of *κίχόρια*.

Κιχώριδος, *ες*, (*κίχώριον*, *εἶδος*) the scicory, of that species.

***Κίω**, to go, the pres. not used in idicat., but freq. in Hom., etc., in pt. *κίωμι*, part. *κίων, κίονσα* (which is not aor., but with same accent as *ὄν*), also impf. *ἐκίον*, sine augm. *Ion.*: found in no other tenses. *Κίω* seems to belong to **ιω*, the root of *ῖω*, and from it come *κιάβω*, *κινέω*, and the Lat. *cio, cieo*. To go, in Hom. su. in strict signif. of men, etc.; but f. ships, *II. 2, 509*—2. to go away, *Ion.*—Only poet. [*γ*]

ΚίωΝ, *ονος, ὁ*, *Ion.* and *Att. ἡ*, in d. (not in *II.*) mostly fem., yet masc. *Od. 8, 66, 473*; in *19, 38*; and so usu. *Att.*, while *Hdt.* has it fem., *1, 92*, id so *Pind.*—a pillar, Lat. *columna*, Hom. usu. of the pillars of the roof of a large hall, *Od. 19, 38*; people ten sit against them, as in *Od. 6, 17*; *8, 66*; a man leans his spear against one, hangs up his bow on another, *Od. 1, 127*, *H. Ap. 8*: later used as a flogging-post, *Aeschin. 9*; in *Od. 1, 53*, of the pillars by which Atlas keeps heaven and earth under; so later of mount Atlas, *It. 4, 184*, cf. *Hes. Th. 779*: *κίων*, ter freq. metaph. of all high mountains, as in *Pind. N. 3, 36*, of the Pillars of Hercules, cf. *Ἡράκλειος*.—II. *στήλη*, a grave-stone, Lat. *cippus*, *Ion. Tar.*—III. the uvula, Lat. *coluilla*, *Hipp.*—IV. a column-like meteoric appearance, *Plut. 2, 893 B*.—V. division of the nostrils, cartilage of nose. [*γ*]

Κίων, *ὁ*, *Cion*, a flute player, *Ath. 4 B*.

Κλαγγάζω, collat. form from *κλάω*, to resound, esp. to scream, cry, of bees, Lat. *clangere*.

Κλαγγάνω, or *-γάνω*, collat. form from *κλάω*, esp. of hounds, to give cue, *Aesch. Eum. 131*, *Xen. Cyn. 23*; and of the scream of birds, *ph. Fr. 782*, where *κλαγγάνω* must read.

Κλαγγέω,=κλάω, of hounds, to tongue, *Theocr. Ep. 6*.

Κλαγγή, *ης, ἡ*, (*κλάω*) a clang, in m. of the twang of the bow as the bow is discharged, *II. 1, 49*; of the clam of birds, *II. 3, 3*, *Od. 11, 605*, *II. 2, 100*; of the grunting of swine, *II. 4, 412*: later of the barking oring of dogs, *Xen. Cyn. 4, 5*, etc.; musical sounds, as of instruments, *test. 20. Ath. 637 A*; of song, *Soph.*

Tr. 208, cf. *Aesch. Ag. 1152*. Cf. *κλάω* throughout, and also *κλαγγή*. (With *κλαγγή*, κλάω, cf. our clang, clank, clash, Lat. *clangere*.) Hence

Κλαγγήδον, adv., with a clang, noise, *din*, *II. 2, 463*.

Κλαγγόν, adv.=foreg., *Babr.*, but read by *Jac. A. P. p. 149* *κλαγκτόν*.

Κλαγγώδης, *ες*, (*κλαγγή*, *εἶδος*) sharpening a tone that rises from flat to sharp, as in vomiting, *Hipp. 208 B*: of the voice, hoarse, rough, *Id.*, cf. *Φοῖβ. Oecon.*

Κλάγερός, *ά, ὄν*, (*κλάω*, *κλαγεῖν*) screaming, of cranes, *Anth.*

Κλαγκτός, *ἡ, ὄν*, (*κλάω*)=foreg., *Antiph. Incert. 7*.

Κλάω, metapl. acc. sing. of *κλάω*, with metapl. acc. pl. *κλάδας*, *Nic.*

Κλάδαος, *ον, ὁ*, *Cladaus*, a river of Elis near Olympia, *Xen. Hell. 7, 4, 29*: in *Paus. 5, 7, 1*, *Κλάδεος*.

Κλάδωρύμματος, *ον*, (*κλαδάρος*, *ἕμμα*) with swimming languishing eyes, cf. *patanti fractus oculo* in *Persius*.

Κλάδωρύγγος, *ον, ὁ*, (*κλαδάρος*, *ρύγγος*) clapper-bill, a name of the *πρόγυλος*, cf. *κλαδύω*.

Κλάδωρος, *ά, ὄν*, (*κλάω*) broken, easily broken, frail, *Leon. Tar.*—II. metaph., languishing, *Clem. Al.*: cf. *κλαδωρύμματος*.

Κλάδας, metapl. acc. pl. of *κλάω*.

Κλάδας, *Dor. acc. pl. of κλείς* for *κλειδός*.

Κλάδαςσω,=sq.: hence *αἷμα κλαδασσόμενον*, blood violently driven, circulating, *Emped. 270*.

Κλάδω, *ά, ὄν*, to shake.—II. (*κλάδος*)=κλαδέω.

Κλάδεα, *ας, ἡ*=sq.

Κλάδενσις, *εως, ἡ*, (*κλαδέω*) a cutting, lopping, pruning, esp. of the vine, [*α*]

Κλαδεύτης, verb. adj. from *κλαδέω*, one must prune.

Κλαδευτήρ, *ἥρος, ὁ*, a pruner: and **Κλαδευτήριον**, *ον, τό*, a pruning-knife or hook; from

Κλαδέω, (*κλάδος*) to lop, prune, esp. vines.

Κλάδων, *ὄνος, ὁ*=κλάδος, *Orph.*

Κλάδι, metapl. acc. dat. of *κλάδος*, *Scal. ar. Ar. Lys. 632*.

Κλαδί, *Dor. dat. of κλείς* for *κλειδί*.

Κλαδίον, *ον, τό*, dim. from *κλάδος*, *Leon. Tar.*

Κλαδίσκος, *ον, ὁ*, dim. from sq., *Anacreont.*

Κλάδος, *ον, ὁ*, (*κλάω*) a young slip or shoot of a tree, such as is broken off for grafting, *Theophr.*: in genl. a young branch, shoot, esp. an olive branch which was wound round with wool and presented by suppliants, *Hdt. 7, 19*, and *Trag.*, cf. *ὕψιγεννητος*. We also find in poets a metapl. dat. sing. *κλαδί*, acc. *κλάδα*, dat. plur. *κλάδεα*, *κλαδέεσι*, acc. plur. *κλάδας*, as if from a nom. *ΚΛΑΣ*. [*α*]

Κλαδούχος, *ον, ὁ*, *Dor.* for *κλεθούχος*.

Κλαδών,=κλαδέω, *Att.*, *v. Lob. Phryn. 172*.

Κλαδώδης, *ες*, (*εἶδος*) with many κλάδοι.

Κλαδών, *ὄνος, ὁ*=κλάδος, *Hesych.*: strictly a dim.

Κλάδων, *ὄνος, ὁ*, *Cladon*, masc. pr. n. *Q. Sm. 2, 365*.

Κλαζομεναί, *ὄν, αἱ*, *Clazomenae*, a city on the Ionian coast of Asia Minor on the gulf of Smyrna; afterwards built on a small island which was joined to the main land by *Alexander*; its ruins are near *Vourla*,

Hdt. 1, 142, *Xen. Hell. 5, 1, 31*, etc. hence

Κλαζομένιος, *α, ὄν*, of *Clazomenae* *Clazomenian*; *oi K.*, the inhab. of *Clazomenae*, *Hdt. 1, 51*.

ΚΛΑΨΩ, fut. *κλάψω*: aor. *1 ἐκλάψα*: perf. c. pres. signif. *κέκλαψα* and *έκκληγα*; poet. aor. *2 ἐκλάπον*, inf. *κλαπειν*; *Dor.* aor. *1 ἐκλάσα* Hom. uses pres., aor. *1*, and perf. *κέκλαγα*, part. *κέκληγώς*, *ότος*, and also poet. *κέκλήγων*, *οντος*, as if from a new pres. *κέκλήγω*: the aor. *2 ἐκλαγε* in *H. Hom. 18, 14*. To clash clang, make a loud noise or din, in Hom. of birds, to scream, *II. 10, 276*: *17, 756*, etc.; esp. of cranes, as in *Hes. Op. 447*; hence also of dogs, to bark or bay, *Od. 14, 30*, cf. *Jac. A. P. p. 563*; of arrows in the quiver, to clash, rattle, *II. 1, 46*; of the wind, to rush, rustle, *Od. 12, 408*: of men, oft. c. acc. cognat., to shout aloud, ring forth, *κλ. 'Αρη. Aesch. Ag. 48*, *γόνον*, *Id. Pers. 948*, etc.; but it is never used of articulate speech; so too *Ζεύς έκκλαψε βροντάν*, *Pind. P. 4, 41*, cf. *Aesch. Theb. 386*: rarely of musical sounds, as in *H. Hom. 18, 14*. (The root *ΚΛΑΖ*: is found only in pres. and impf., the other tenses coming from a root *ΚΛΑΓ*, *ΚΛΑΓΓ*, whence also *κλαγγή*: cf. our clash, clang, and see *κλαγγή* throughout.)

Κλάψω, fut. *κλαψώ*, *Dor.* for *κλήψω*, *κλείω*, to shut.

Κλαΐς, gen. *κλαΐδος*, *ἡ*, *Dor.* for *κλήϊς*, *κλείς*, *Lat. clavis*.

Κλαΐστρον, *ον, τό*, *Dor.* for *κλείθρον*, also *κλαΐστρον*, *Pind.*

ΚΛΑΪΩ, *Att. κλάω*, [but not α] fut. *κλαύσομαι*, and, esp. *Dor.*, *κλαυσομαι*, used also by *Ar. Pac. 108* metri grat.: more rarely *κλαίω* and *Att. κλάησω*, *Dem. 440, 17*; *980, 24*; aor. *έκλανσα*: perf. *έκκλανμαι*, and *έκκλανσμαι*, *Jac. A. P. p. 285*. Hom. uses esp. pres. and impf., but also fut. *κλαύσομαι* and aor.—I. intr. to weep, lament, wail, oft. in Hom. of any loud expression of pain or sorrow, esp. for the dead, also in *Att. prose*: *αὐτὸν κλαίοντα ὄψισω*, I shall send him home weeping, i. e. well beaten, *II. 2, 263*: hence arose the very freq. *Att.* phrase, *κλαύσεται*, he shall weep, i. e. he shall repent it, he shall suffer for it, *Eur. Cycl. 554*, *Ar. Vesp. 1327*, etc.; so too, *κλαίων*, at your peril, to your sorrow, *Soph. O. T. 401, 1152*, etc.; *κλαίειν σε ποιήσω* and *κλαίειν σε λέγω*, *Lat. plorare te jubebo*, *Hdt. 4, 127*, etc., opp. to *χαίρειν σοι λέγω*.—II. trans. to bewail, lament, mourn, esp. the dead, *τινά* not rare in Hom., *τι*, *Ar. Vesp. 584*.—B. The mid. *κλαίομαι* is rare in old authors, yet occurs in *Aesch. Theb. 920*, *Ag. 1096*.—C. pass. to be mourned or lamented, *ἀνδρὸς εὐ κεκλάνμενον*, *Aesch. Cho. 687*: but also, *κεκλάνμενος*, bathed in tears, all tears, *Ib. 458, 731*, *Soph. O. T. 1490*.

Κλαιωμῖλια, *ας, ἡ*, (*κλαίω*, *μῖλιον*) fellowship in tears, *Anth. P. 9, 573*.

Κλαμβός, *ἡ, ὄν*, mutilated, late word, prob. from *κλάω*, to break.

Κλανίον or *κλάνιον*, *ον, τό*, a brace let, *Gramm.*

Κλάνις, *εως, ὁ*, the *Clanis*, the earlier name of the *Liris* in *Latium*, *Strab.*—2. a river of *Noricum* falling into the *Ister*, *Id.*

Κλάς, *ἁκός, ἡ*, *Dor.* for *κλείς*, a key *Theocr. 15, 33*.

Κλαψώ, fut. of *Dor. κλάψω* for *κλήψω*, *κλείω*, to shut.

Κλάπα, *ἄν, αἱ*, in *Dio C.*,=Lat. *clavae*.

Κλαῦεις, κλαῖπῃαι, part. and inf. aor. 2 pass. of κλέπτω.

Κλαῖον, ον, τό, Dor. for κληρίον, in plur. bonds for debt, Plut.

Κλάριος, ον, (κληρός) Dor. for κληρύς (which is not found), distributing by lot, in Aesch. Supp. 360, epith. of Jupiter, cf. Paus. 8, 53, 9.

†Κλάριος, α, ον, of Clarus, Clarian, ὁ, appell. of Apollo from Κλάρος, Callim. Ar. 70.—II. the Clarius, a river of Cyprus, Plut. Sol. 26.

Κλάρως, κλάρω, κλάρονομέω, Dor. for κληρ.

†Κλάρος, ον, ἡ, Clarus, a city on the Ionian coast of Asia Minor, near Colophon, now Zille, famed for the worship of Apollo, H. Hom. Ap. 40; his temple at this place, τὸ Κλάριον ἱερὸν, Plut. Pomp. 24.

Κλάρῳται, ὧν, οἱ, (κληρός) serfs in Crete, ascripti gēbae, like the Helots at Sparta, Ruhnke. Tim.

Κλάσανχευόμηναι, as pass., to go with one's neck twisted, i. e. with an affected air, esp. of Alcibiades, Archipp. Incert. 3, cf. Müller Archæol. d. Kunst § 331, 2.

Κλασιόβραχας, ἄκος, ὁ, ἡ, (κλάω, βᾶλας) breaking clouds, Anth.

Κλάσις, εως, ἡ, (κλάω) a breaking, fracture, Plat. Tim. 43 D: a breaking off, esp. κλ. ἀμπέλων, the pruning or plucking the leaves of a vine, Theophr.—II. in Philo of the modulation of the voice, [ᾠ]

Κλάσμα, ατος, τό, (κλάω) that which is broken off, a fragment, morsel, N. T., and Anth.

Κλαστᾶω, f. -έσω,=κλάω, esp. to prune a vine, Lat. rampinare: metaph. to bring down, humble, Ar. Eq. 166.

Κλαστήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, a vine pruner. Hence

Κλαστήριον, ον, τό, sub. δρέπανον, a knife or bill for pruning vines.

†Κλάστηρ, ον, ὁ,=κλαστήρ.

†Κλαστιδίον, ον, τό, Clastidium, a city of Gallia Cisalpina, Polyb. 2, 34, 5.

Κλαστός, ἡ, ὅν, (κλάω) broken, broken in pieces, Anth.

†Κλαυδία, ας, ἡ, the Rom. Claudia, Plut.

†Κλαυδιανός, οὔ, ὁ, the Rom. Claudianus.

†Κλαυδός, ον, ὁ, the Rom. Claudius, Polyb.

Κλαυθμονή, ἥς, ἡ, (κλαίω) v. l. for κλαυμνή.

Κλαυμνός, οὔ, ὁ, (κλαίω) a weeping, wailing, Hom., esp. in Od., Hdt. 3, 14, and Att.

Κλαυμυρίω, ὦ=sq.

Κλαυμυρίζω, f. -ίσω, (κλαίω) to weep, cry, wail, like little children, Plut. More usu. in mid., Plat. Ax. 366 D. Hence

Κλαυμυρισμός, οὔ, ὁ, a weeping, pining, crying like a child, Plut.

Κλαυμυρίς, ες, (κλαυμνός, εἶδος) like weeping or sobbing, broken as if by sobbing, ἀναπνοή, Hipp.

Κλαυμνών, ὄρος, ὁ, (κλαίω) the place of weeping, LXX.

Κλαίμα, ατος, τό, (κλαίω) a weeping, wailing, Aesch. Pers. 705, and Soph.: hence—II. a trouble, misfortune, Ar. Pac. 249: κλαύμαθ' ὑπάρξει γυνή=κλαύσεται, Soph. Ant. 932.

Κλαυμνός, ἥς, ἡ,=foreg., a weeping, wailing, Plat. Legg. 792 A, with v. l. κλαυμνός.

Κλαυμυρίζομαι, dub. for κλαυθμυρίζομαι.

Κλαύσαρα, crasis for κλαύσει ἄρα. Dind. Ar. Pac. 532, cf. Plut. 876. [σα]

Κλαύσει, Ep. for ἐκλαύσει. 2 sing.

aor. 1 act. of κλαίω, part. κλαύσας, Hom.

Κλανσεῖα, desiderat. from κλαίω, to wish to weep, Synes.

Κλανσιᾶω, ὦ, (κλαύσις) to wish to whine or weep: hence in Ar. Plut. 1099, τὸ θύριον θηγεγόμενον ἄλλως κλανσιᾶω, the door shall suffer (like κλαύσεται) for creaking without cause.

Κλανσιγέλω, ὥτος and ὦ, ὁ, (κλαίω, γέλω) smiles mixed with tears, κλ. εἶχε πάντα, Xen. Hell. 7, 2, 9, cf. Il. 6, 484. [ῆ]

Κλανσιθύρος, ον, (κλαίω, θύρα) waiting at the door, complaining of its being shut, esp. epith. of a serenade. [ῆ]

Κλανσιμάχος, ον, (κλαίω, μάχη) found with βουλόμαχος in Ar. Pac. 1293, as parody on the name of Lamachus; prob. that will come to a bad end in battle. [ῆ]

Κλασιόμος, η, ον, plaintive: from κλαίσις, εως, ἡ, (κλαίω) a weeping.

Κλαύσομαι, fut. of κλαίω, Il.

Κλαυσόμηναι, Dor. fut. of κλαίω, for foreg.

Κλαυστήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, a weeper.

Κλανστικός, ἡ, ὅν, given to mourning. Adv. -κῶς.

Κλανστός or κλαντός, ἡ, ὅν, v. Ellendt Lex. Soph. voc. πάγκλαντος, (κλαίω) wept, bewailed: to be bewailed, mournful, Aesch., etc.

†Κλαντινᾶτιοι, ὧν, οἱ, the Clautinatti, parent race of the Vindelicii, Strab.

ΚΛΑΨ, fut. κλάσω [ᾠ], Ep. κλάσω: aor. 1 ἐκλάσα: part. aor. 2 κλῆς, as if from κλῆμι: aor. 1 pass. ἐκλάσθην: perf. pass. κέκλασμαι. To break, break off or in pieces, Hom.; esp. of plants, to prune, Theophr., cf. κλαδέω. Metaph. to weaken, enervate, κεκλασμένη φωνή, Hipp., cf. κλαδάρος.

Κλάω, Att. for κλαίω, to weep, as κᾶω, for καίω, [ᾠ, but not α.]

†Κλεαγόρας, ον, ὁ, Cleagōras, a painter of Phlius, Xen. An. 7, 8, 1.—Others in Aeschin., etc.

†Κλεῖδης, ον Ion. εω, ὁ, Cleades, a Platean, Hdt. 9, 85; v. l. Ἀλεῖδης.

†Κλεῖνετος, ον, ὁ, Cleānetus, an Athenian, father of Cleon, Thuc. 3, 36; Ar. Eq. 574.—2. a Grecian officer in the army of the ten thousand, Xen. An. 5, 1, 17.—3. a tragic poet, Alexis ap. Ath. 55 C.—4. a chorus-master in Aeschin. 14, 9.

Κλεανός, ἡ, ὅν,=κλενός, Hesych.

†Κλεανακτίδαι, ὧν, οἱ, the Cleanaclidae, descendants of Cleanax, a Clesian family, Strab.

†Κλεῖνας, ατος, ὁ, Cleanax, masc. pr. n., in Dem. 1223, fin.

†Κλεανδρίδας, α, ὁ, Cleandridas, a Spartan, Thuc. 6, 93.

†Κλεάνδρος, ον, ὁ, Cleandrus, Cleander, a tyrant of Gela, Hdt. 7, 154; Γελῶς, Arist. Pol. 5, 10, 4; brother of Hippocrates, whose son was also named Κλεάνδρος, Hdt. 7, 155.—2. an Arcadian soothsayer, Hdt. 6, 83.—3. an Aeginetan, son of Telesarchus, Pind. I. 8.—4. a Spartan, governor in Byzantium, Xen. An. 6, 2, 18, Hell. 7, 1, 45.—5. an actor, Dem. 1304, 8.—Others in Paus., etc.

†Κλεάνθης, ον, ὁ, Cleantes, a Stoic philosopher of Assus, Strab.—2. a painter of Corinth, Ath. 346 C.—Others in Ath., etc.

†Κλεανθίς, εδος, ἡ, Cleanthis, fem. pr. n., Luc. Conv. 16.

†Κλεάνωρ, ορος, ὁ, Cleānor, a commander of the Greeks from the Arca

dian Orchomenus, Xen. An. 3, 1, 2.—2. an Athenian, Ath. 577 C. [ᾠ]

†Κλεῖρετος, ον, ὁ, Clearites, a lochagus in the army of the ten thousand, Xen. An. 5, 7, 14.

†Κλεαρδίδας, α, ὁ, Clearidas, a Laconian, Thuc. 4, 132.

†Κλεαρίστιος, ἡς, ἡ, Cleariste, fem. pr. n., Theocr. 2, 74: from

†Κλεῖριστος, ον, ὁ, Clearistus, masc. pr. n., Theogn. 511.

†Κλεάρχος, ον, ὁ, Clearchus, a Lacedaemonian, commander of the Greeks in the expedition of Cyrus against his brother, Thuc. 8, 8, 39, Xen. An. 1, 1, 9, etc.; his assassination, Xen. An. 2, 5, 31—2. a tyrant of Heraclaea in Pontus, Dem. 482, 27, cf. Diod. S. 15, 81; 16, 36.—3. ὁ Σολεύς, a pupil of Aristotle, a voluminous writer, Ath. freq.—Others in Paus., etc.

Κλεῖδον, Dor. κλεῖδῶν, α (κλέπται) by stealth, Lat. clam.

†Κλεῖα, ας, ἡ, Clea, a nymph, Hes. Fr. 60, 2.

Κλεενός, ἡ, ὅν, poet. for κλενός, famous, Simon., and Pind.

†Κλεῖη, ἡς, ἡ, Cleē, fem. pr. n., Anth.

Κλεθῶν, ὄνος, ἡ, Ion. and Ep. for κληθῶν, q. v., a report, saying: in Od. a word of omens, presage, Od. 18, 117; 20, 120, cf. φήμη: also κληθῶν in Od. (not found in Il.)

Κλεῖα, poet. contr. from κλεῖα, nom. and acc. plur. from κλέος, Hes.

†Κλεῖγνης, ον, ὁ, Clēgnes, masc. pr. n., Ar. Ran. 709.—2. of Acanthus, sent as ambassador to Sparta, Xen. Hell. 5, 2, 11.

†Κλεῖδες, Ion. Κληῖδες, ὧν, αἱ, the Keys, two small islands at the north east extremity of Cyprus, by a promontory of the same name now Sanē Andrea, Hdt. 5, 108; Strab. p. 682.

†Κλεῖδμηδης, ον, ὁ, prop. son of Cleodemus, Clēmidēs, masc. pr. n., Ar. Ran. 791, acc. to Schol. an actor of Sophocles'.

†Κλεῖδημος, ον, ὁ, Clēdēmus, an Athenian, author of an Ἀποῖς, Ath. 235 A, etc.—Others in Arist., etc.

†Κλεῖδικος, ον, ὁ, Clēdīcus, an Athenian, Dem. 1311, fin.—2. son of Alcmides, an Archon, Paus.

†Κλεῖδιον, ον, τό, dim. from κλεῖς, a little key, Ar. Thesm. 421, Fr. 120.—II. the collar bone, clavicle.

Κλειδοποιός, ὅν, (κλεῖς, ποιεῖω) making keys.

Κλειδοῦχος, ὦ, Att. κληῶ, to hold the keys, have a charge, and hence κλ. θεῖς, to be her priestess, Eur. I. T. 1463.—2. in pass. to be watched, harassed, τινεῖ, Id. H. F. 1288: from

Κλειδοῦχος, ον, (κλεῖς, ἔχω) Att. κληῶ, holding the keys, and so having charge or custody of, θαλάμων, Eur. Hipp. 541: κλ. Ἥρας, her priestess Aesch. Supp. 291: of a goddess, tutelary, guardian of a place, Ar. Thesm. 1142.

Κλειδοφύλας, ἄκος, ὁ, ἡ,=foreg. Luc. [ῆ]

Κλειδώω, ὦ, (κλεῖς) to shut, lock up. Hence

Κλειδωῖα, ατος, τό, and κλειδωσις, εως, ἡ, a fastening.

Κλεῖζω, fut. κλείσω, Dor. κλείζω Ion. κληῖζω, fut. κληίσω, etc.: Att. κληῖζω; f. κληῖω, etc. (κλέος, κλείω) To tell of, celebrate, Pind. O. 1, 176 κληῖσων Ἀρτεμιν, Eur. I. A. 1552.—II. to mention, tell, report, ti, Hipp. hence, in pass. to be told, φάτις ἐκῆζετο, Aesch. Ag. 631; c. part., θανά κληῖζεται, he is said to be dead, Eur. Hel. 132, cf. 721, 927.—III. =καλέω

to call, τινά σωτήρα, Soph. O. T. 48; cf. 733, etc.

†Κλειθρία, ας, ἡ, = keyhole: or, acc. to others, in genl. a cleft, chink, Pherecyd. ap. Diog. L. 1, 122.

†Κλειθρίων, ου, τό, dim. from foreg. Κλειθρία, ας, (κλειθρία, εἶδος) full of chinks.

†Κλειθρον, ου, τό, Att. κλήθρον, (κλείω) a lock, bolt or bar for closing a door, Trag.—II. the entrance of the windpipe, Hipp.

†Κλειναγόρας, ου, ὁ, Clynagoras, priest of the Amphitryons at Delphi, Dem. 278, 18.

†Κλειναρέτη, ης, ἡ, Clynarète, fem. pr. n., Ar. Eccl. 41.

†Κλεινιάδης, ου, ὁ, son of Clynias, Anth.

†Κλεινίας, ου, ὁ, Ion.-ης, εἰς, Clynias, an Athenian masc. pr. n., father of Alcibiades, Hdt. 8, 17, Ar. Ach. 716.—2. brother of Alcibiades, Plat. Protag. 320 A.—3. son of Axiochus, cousin of foreg., Plat. Euthyd. 273 A.—4. father of Cleopompus, Thuc. 2, 26.—5. son of Clidius, Dem. 1311, fin.—6. of Cnosus in Crete, Plat. Legg. Hence

†Κλεινίεος, ου, ὁ, son of Clynias, i. e. Alcibiades, Plat. Gorg. 482 A.

†Κλεινίος, ου, ὁ, Clynias, a Coan, Diod. S.

†Κλεινόδημος, ου, ὁ, Clinodemus, an actor, Plut.

†Κλεινόμαχος, ου, ὁ, Clinomachus, in ephorus in Sparta, Xen. Hell. 2, 3, 0.—Others in Dem., etc.

†Κλεινός, ἡ, ὄν, (κλείω) famous, renowned, illustrious, Solon 23, 3, freq. pith. of cities, esp. Athens and Thebes, 'alack. Phoen. 1746; also of men, 'rag., who also have it ironical, ὁ λεινός, as Soph. El. 300. Rare in rose, as Plat. Soph. 243 A.—II. in 'rete=τὰ παιδικά, like the Att. καλός, and Dor. αἰτός. Cf. Κλεανός, λεανός.

†Κλεινώ, οὗς, ἡ, Clino, fem. pr. n., nth.

†Κλείζαι, Dor. inf. aor. 1 act. of κλείω.

†Κλεισπάτρη, ης, ἡ, =Κλεισπάτρα, pr. Rh. 2, 239.

†Κλείος, τό, poet. for κλέος, hence κλεία, Hes. Th. 100.

†Κλειππίδης, ου, ὁ, Cleippides, son of Dinias, an Athenian naval commander, Thuc. 3, 3; in Diod. S. λειππίτ᾽, 12, 55.

†Κλείς, ἡ, gen. κλειδός, acc. κλείδα, it. κλείν, pr. κλειδός, κλειδός, contr. εἰς: Ion. κληίς, gen. κληιδός, acc. κληίδα, etc. (Hom. uses only the n. form): old Att. κλής, gen. κληίς, in which form however it is always imparisyll. (κλείω). Strictly, it which serves for shutting and closing, hence a key, a bolt, a latch: in om.—1. a key, by which the bolt (γέυς) was shot home or drawn back on the outside: it is made of brass th ivory handle, in Od. 21, 6: but the door was to be fastened on the side, there was a thong (μύς) by which the bolt was secured to the οἶον, q. v.: ἐν δὲ κληῖδ' ἦκε, Od. 47; θύρετρα κληῖδι πλῆσσειν, Od. 50, cf. 47.—2. a bar or bolt, in Il. 1, a large bar of wood (εἰλατίνος), iron across folding doors, and so led ἐπιβλής, Il. 24, 453, cf. Il. 12, 1; 14, 168: but in Od. a smaller bar, drawn or undrawn by a thong, 4, 802, 838: hence, ἐπιτείνειν κληδα μύνῃ, Od. 1, 442, θύρας κληῖδι κληῖσαι, Od. 21, 241: hence metaph., κλης ἐπὶ γλώσσῃ, of silence, Aesch. Fr. 293, cf. Soph. O. C.

1052; so, καθαρὰν ἀνοῖζαι κληδα φρενῶν, Eur. Med. 661; κληδὰς ἔχειν or φυλάττειν, like κληδονεῖν, to watch, preside over, γάμου, Ar. Thesm. 976.—II. the hook or tongue of a clasp, Od. 18, 294.—III. the collarbone, Lat. jugulum, also σφαγή, later λακκος, freq. in Il. (never in Od.) as if from locking the neck and breast together, κληῖς ἀποσφραγεῖσθαι τε στήθος τε, Il. 8, 325; in plur. ἡ κληῖδες ὑπ' ὧμων αὐχέν' ἔχουσιν, Il. 22, 324; and so usu. in Att. κλειδός or κληῖδες, though Soph. Tr. 1035, has it in sing.—2. in Att. esp. of this part of the thunny, which was a dainty, Aristoph. Pir. 1.—IV. a rowing bench in a ship, freq. in Od., always in plur., usu. ἐπὶ κλησίῳ or ἐπὶ κληῖδεσσι καθίζειν; in Il. only 16, 170.—V. a narrow strait or pass, such as we call the key of a country, Κληῖδες τῆς Κύπρου, Hdt. 5, 108, cf. Eur. Med. 213. [i in κληῖς.]

†Κλείς, contr. nom. and acc. for κλειδός, κλειδας, from κλείω.

†Κλεισθένης, ους, ὁ, Clisthēnes, a tyrant from Sicyon in the time of Solon, Hdt. 5, 65; 6, 126.—2. an Athenian, son of Megacles and Agariste the daughter of foreg., the celebrated leader of the Alcmaeonidae, Hdt. 5, 66; 6, 131.—3. an Athenian often ridiculed by Aristophanes, Ar. Ach. 118, Nub. 355, etc.—4. a person against whom Dinarchus spoke, Dion. H.

†Κλεισιὰς, κλεισιον, v. sub κλισιάς, κλισιον.

†Κλεισιόδικη, ης, ἡ, Clisidicē, a daughter of Celeus in Eleusis, H. Hom. Cer. 109.

†Κλεισιθήρα, ας, ἡ, Clisithēra, a daughter of Idomeneus, Lyc.

†Κλείσις, εως, ἡ, (κλείω) v. sub κληῖσις.

†Κλείσουρα, ας, ἡ, (κλείω) custody, Lat. clausura, late word.

†Κλεισόφος, ου, ὁ, Clisōphus, of Seilyria, a parasite, Att. 248 E.

†Κλειστός, ἡ, ὄν, (κλείω) shut, closed up, Strab.: cf. κλειστός.

†Κλειστρον, ου, τό, (κλείω) a bolt, bar, etc., Lat. claustrum, Luc.

†Κλεισώρεια, ας, ἡ, (κλείω, ὄρος) a mountain-key, i. e. a pass in a range of mountains: acc. to others=κλεισούρα, late word.

†Κλειταγόρα, ας, ἡ, Clitagōra, a poetess, doubtful of what country, Ar. Lys. 1237.

†Κλειταρέτη, ης, ἡ, Clitarète, fem. pr. n., Isae. 41, 8.

†Κλειταρχος, ου, ὁ, Clitarchus, a tyrant of Eretria in Euboea, Dem. 125, fin.; 248, 16; etc.—2. son of Dinon, a historian of Alexander the great, Ath. 148 D, 586 D.

†Κλειτέλης, ους, ὁ, Clitēles, a Corinthian, Xen. Hell. 6, 5, 37.

†Κλειτή, ης, or -τή, ης, ἡ, Clitē, one of the Danaides, Apollod.—2. daughter of Merope, Ar. Rh. 1, 976.—3. Dor. Κλείτα, a female slave, Theocr. 18, 2.

†Κλειτόδικος, ου, ὁ, Clitodiceus, an Athenian, Lys.

†Κλειτομάχη, ης, ἡ, Clitomāche, fem. pr. n., Dem. 1083, 13.

†Κλειτόμαχος, ου, ὁ, Clitomachus, a Theban, victor in the Olympic games, Pind. P. 8, 51.—2. an ambassador of the Athenians to the states of Peloponnesus to excite them against Philip, Dem. 129, 19.—3. a Carthaginian, a philosopher of the new academy, Ath. 402 C.—Others in Anth., etc.

†Κλειτορία, ας, ἡ, Clitōria, wife of Cimon, Plut. Cīm. 16, v. l. Κλειτορία.

†Κλειτοριάζω, i. -άσω and κλειτορίζω, i. -ίσω, to touch the κλειτορίς. †Κλειτόριος, ου, of Clitor (III.): ο Κλειτόριος, the inhab. of Clitor, Polyb. 2, 55, 9; ἡ Κλειτορία, the territory of Cl., Id. 4, 10, 6.

†Κλειτορίς, ἰδος, ἡ, the clitoris, in pr. dendis muliebribus.

†Κλειτός, ἡ, ὄν, (κλείω) renowned famous, ἐπίκουρος, freq. in Il., βασιλῆς, Od. 6, 54: hence of things, splendid, excellent, κλειτὴ ἑκατόμβη, often in Il.; epith. of a city, Il. 17, 307. On the accent. of its compda. v. Butt. Lexil. v. κλειτός 9, and cf. κλυτός.

†Κλειτός, τό, poet. for κλιτός, Alcm.

†Κλείτος, ου, ὁ, Clitus, son of Aegyptus, Apollod.—2. a Trojan, son of Pisenor, Il. 15, 445.—3. son of Mantius, Od. 15, 249.—4. the celebrated general of Alexander, surnamed ὁ μέγας, Plut. Alex. 16; Diod. S. 17, 21.—5. another surnamed ὁ λευκός, At. 539 C.—Others in Arr., etc.

†Κλειτοφών, ὄντος, ὁ, Clitophon, an Athenian, Ar. Ran. 967.—2. son of Aristonymus, pupil of Thrasyarchus, Plat. Rep. 340 A.

†Κλειτώ, οὗς, ἡ, Clito, daughter of Euenor and Leucippe, Plat. Criti. 113 D.

†Κλείτων, ὄντος, ὁ, Cliton, a statue in Athens, Xen. Mem. 3, 10, 6.

†Κλειτόνυμος, ου, ὁ, Clitonymus, masc. pr. n., Anth.

†Κλείτωρ, ὄρος, ὁ, Clitor, son of the Arcadian Lycaon, Apollod.—2. son of Azan, king of Arcadia, Paus. 8, 4, 4.—II. a river of Arcadia, flowing into the Erymanthus, Paus. 8, 21, 1.—III. a city of Arcadia on this river, Pind. N. 10, 87, Strab. p. 388.

†ΚΛΕΪΩ (Α), i. κλείω: perf. pass. κέκλειμαι and κέκλειμαι aor. pass. ἐκκλήσθην. Ion. and Ep. pres. κληῖω, f. κληῖσω, Ep. aor. κληῖσα, inf. κληῖσαι (so that there is no need to read κληῖσσα, κληῖσαι, as some do in Hom.), —this fut. and aor. are by Passow wrongly referred to a pres. κληῖω. hence Att. κλήω, κλήσω, etc.: Dor. fut. κλησῶ, Theocr. 6, 32. To shut, shut up, close, Hom. only in Od.; κλ. θύρας, ὅχρας, Od. 21, 387; 24, 166, and so freq. in Att. Pass. to be shut up, Hdt. 2, 121, 2: also to be confined, γέρας βρόχοισι κεκλήμενα, Eur. Andr. 503; and metaph., ὀρκος κεκλήμεθα, Id. Hel. 977, cf. ἐκκλείω.

†Κλείω (Β), poet. for κλέω, (κλέος) to tell of, make famous, celebrate, glorify, Od. 1, 338, etc., Hes. Op. 1, Th. 105. From the form κλέω Hom. uses only pass. κλέομαι, q. v.—II. simply =καλέω, to call, name, Ar. Rh., etc.

†Κλείω, οὗς, ἡ, Kleio, Chio, one of the Muses, strictly the proclaimer, Hes. Th. 77, Pind. N. 3, 145: later esp. the Muse of Epic Poetry and History.—2. fem. pr. n., Ath. 345 A.

†Κλέμμα, ατος, τό, (κλέπτω) a thing stolen: a theft, Eur. Hec. 618: hence —2. in genl. a trick, secret device, a stratagem in war, Thuc. 5, 9.—3. a stolen amour. Hence

†Κλεμμάδιος, α, ου, =κλοπαῖος, κλοπιμαῖος, stolen, Lat. furtivus, v. l. Plat. Legg. 955 B. [α]

†Κλεμμάδων, adv., by stealth, dub.

†Κλεμμάτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (κλέμμα, thievish, cunning.

†Κλεμμάτιστος, οὗ, ὁ, as if from κλεμμάτις, a thievish fellow.

†Κλέμνυς, vos, ἡ, =χέλνυς, a vor toise.

†Κλέοβις, ιος, ὁ, Cleobis, son of Cydippe, an Argive, Hdt. 1, 31.

†Κλεΐβοια, ας, ἡ, Cleoboea, daughter of Thestius, Apollod.

†Κλεοβούλη, ης, ἡ, Cleobule, mother of Demosthenes, Dem. 812, 3.

†Κλεοβουλίνη, ης, ἡ, Cleobultine, prop. daughter of Cleobulus, of Lindus, a poetess, Diog. L. 1, 89, Ath. 448 B.—2. title of a comedy of Alexis, Meineke 1, p. 390, and in pl. of one of Cratinus, Id. 2, 67.

†Κλεοβούλος, ου, ὁ, Cleobulus, a Trojan, Il. 16, 320.—2. of Lindus, son of Eugoras, one of the seven wise men of Greece, Plat. Prot. 343 A.—3. one of the Ephori at Sparta, Thuc. 5, 36.

†Κλεογένης, ους, ὁ, Cleogēnes, an Athenian, ap. Andoc. 13, 1.

†Κλεοδαῖος, ου, ὁ, Cleodaeus, son of Hyllus, grandson of Hercules, Hdt. 6, 52; 7, 204: in Ael. also Κλεάδας, α, 12, 31.

†Κλεοδάμος, ου, ὁ, Cleodāmus, masc. pr. n., Bion 6, 11. Dor. for

†Κλεοδήμος, ου, ὁ, Cleodēmus, masc. pr. n., Anth.

†Κλεοδίκη, ης, ἡ, Cleodice, fem. pr. n., Paus.

†Κλεοδόξη, ης, ἡ, Cleodoxe, a daughter of Niobe, Apollod. 3, 5, 6.

†Κλεοδώρα, ας, ἡ, Cleodōra, a Danaid, Apollod. 2, 1, 5.—2. a nymph, Paus.

†Κλεοίτας, α, ὁ, Cleotas, a statuary, Paus. 1, 24, 3.

†Κλεοκρίτος, ου, ὁ, Cleocritus, an Athenian, archon Ol. 91, 4, Diod. S. 13, 9.—2. son of Buselus, D m. 1055, 26.—3. a herald employed at the celebration of the mysteries, noted for his compulency, Ar. Ran. 1437, Av. 876, Xen. Hell. 2, 4, 20.

†Κλεολᾶος, ου, ὁ, Cleolāos, a son of Hercules, Apollod.—Others in Paus., Anth., etc.

†Κλεολας, ὁ, (a form of foreg.) Cleolas, masc. pr. n., Paus., etc.

ΚΛΕΩΜΑΙ, pass. from obsol. act. κλέω, to become famous; in impf. to be so, Od. 13, 299; ἐκλεο, Ep. sync. 2 sing. impf. for ἐκλέε, Il. 24, 202; κλέσθαι φόρμυγχι, to be celebrated in lyric strains, Pind. 1, 5, 33.

†Κλεομαντις, εως, ὁ, Cleomantis, a Laconian, Plat. Alex. 50.

†Κλεομάχος, ου, ὁ, Cleomāchus, a tragic poet derided by Cratin. ap. Ath. 638 F.—2. a poet of Magnesia, from whom the μέτρον Κλεομάχειον was named, Strab.; Hephaest.

†Κλεομβρότος, ου, ὁ, Cleombrotus, son of Anaxandrides, brother of Leonidas, and father of Pausanias, Hdt. 4, 81; 8, 71; Thuc.; etc.—2. son of Pausanias (23d Agid), Xen. Hell. 5, 4, 14.—3. an academic philosopher of Ambracia, Luc. Philop. 1: also, a pupil of Socrates, Plat. Phaed. 59 E.

†Κλεομέδων, ουτος, ὁ, Cleomedon, son of the famous Cleon, Dem. 1016, 3.—2. father of Cleaenetus, Plat. Demetr. 24.—3. a person against whom Dinarchus spoke, Dion. H., and Isaeus also.

†Κλεομένης, ους, ὁ, Cleomēnes, Spartan royal name, 1. son of Anaxandrides (17th Agid), Hdt. 3, 148; 5, 41.—2. son of Cleombrotus, brother of Agesipolis (25th Agid), Polyb. 4, 35, 10; Diod. S.—3. son of Cleomenes (31st Agid), Plat. Cleom.—Other persons of this name occur in Plat., Symp.; Arr. An. 3, 5, 4; etc. Hence

†Κλεομενικός, ἡ, ὄν, of Cleomenes, πόλεμος, Polyb. 2, 56; and

†Κλεομενιστής, οὗ, ὁ, a follower or partisan of Cleomenes, Polyb. 2, 53, 2.

†Κλεομήδης, ους, ὁ, Cleomēdes, an Athenian, son of Lycomedes, a com-

mander in the Peloponnesian war, Thuc. 5, 84; also one of the thirty tyrants, Xen. Hell. 2, 3, 3.—Others in Paus., etc.

†Κλεομμῆς, ὁ, Cleommi, masc. pr. n., Isocr.

†Κλεονίκη, ης, ἡ, Cleonice, fem. pr. n., of Byzantium, Plut. Cim. 6.—2. wife of Cnopus in Erythrae, Ath. 259 B. [z]

†Κλεονίκος, ου, ὁ, Cleonīcus, masc. pr. n., Ath. 698 A; etc.

†Κλεόεσνος, ου, ὁ, Cleoēsēnus, masc. pr. n., Polyb. 10, 45, 6.

†Κλεοπᾶς, ᾶ, ὁ, or Κλεόπας, Cleopas, masc. pr. n., N. T.

†Κλεοπάτρα, ας, ἡ, poet. Κλειοπάτρη, ης, Cleopatra, daughter of Boreas, Apollod.—2. daughter of Tros and Callirhoe, Id.—3. one of the Danaides, Id.—4. daughter of Idas, wife of Meleager, Il. 9, 556.—5. wife of Perdiccas king of Macedonia, Plat. Gorg. 471 C.—6. daughter of Ptolemy Auletes, the celebrated queen of Egypt, Plut. Anton., etc. Hence

†Κλεοπατρίς, ιδος, ἡ, Cleopatris, a city of Egypt, Strab.

†Κλεοπατρος, ου, ὁ, Cleopatrus, masc. pr. n., Plut. Arat. 40.

†Κλεοπόμπος, ου, ὁ, Cleopompus, father of Parnassus, Paus. 10, 6, 1.—2. son of Clinias, a commander of the Athenians, Thuc. 2, 26, 58.

†Κλεοπτόλεμος, ου, ὁ, Cleoptolēmus, masc. pr. n., Polyb. 20, 8, 3.

†Κλεόρα, ας, ἡ, Cleōra, wife of Agesilaus, Plut. Ages. 19.

Κλέος, τό, a rumour, report, Lat. fama, oft. in Hom.: σὺν κλέος, news of thee, Od. 13, 415; so c. gen., κλέος Ἀχαιῶν, the report of their coming, Il. 11, 227, cf. 2, 325; 13, 364: a mere report, opp. to certainty, ἡμεῖς δὲ κλέος οἶον ἀκούμενον, οὐδὲ τί ἴδμεν, Il. 2, 486.—II. good report, fame, glory, also like Lat. fama, very freq. in Hom. usu., κλέος ἔσθλον, εὐρύ, μέγα, but also absol. Il. 4, 197; 7, 91, etc.: in bad signf. not until Pind. N. 8, 62, who has δόξῃσιν κλέος, ill repute; so, αἰσχρὸν κλ., Eur. Hel. 135: κλέος εἶναι τινι, Il. 22, 514: of great fame Hom. says κλέος οὐρανὸν ἵκει, κλέος οὐρανὸν εὐρὺν ἱκάνει, Od. 8, 74; 9, 20, etc. In plur. κλέα ἀνδρῶν αἰεῖν and ἀκούειν, almost like αἶνος, to sing the lays of their achievements, Il. 9, 189, 524, Od. 8, 73: for which Hes. Th. 100 has also κλεία, as if from κλείος: κλέος ἀρέσθαι, to win honour, Il. 5, 3; κλ. καταθέσθαι, to lay up store of glory, Hdt. 7, 220; κλ. ἔχειν περὶ τινος, Thuc. 1, 25.—No cases except the nom. acc. sing. and plur. seem to occur.

†Κλεοσθένης, ους, ὁ, Cleosthenes, an ephor in Sparta, Xen. Hell. 2, 3, 10.—2. a tyrant of Sicily, Ath. 628 C.—Others in Anth., etc.

†Κλεοστράτος, ου, ὁ, Cleostrātus, an Argive ambassador, Xen. Hell. 1, 3, 13.—2. an astronomer of Tenedos, Ath. 278 B.

†Κλεοτίμος, ου, ὁ, Cleotīmus, an Elean, a traitor, Dem. 324, 11.

†Κλεοφάνης, ους, ὁ, Cleophānes, a rhetorician of Myrleia in Bithynia, Strab. p. 566; Plut. Phoc. 13.

†Κλεοφάντης, ιδος, ἡ, Cleophantis, fem. pr. n., Anth.

†Κλεοφάντος, ου, ὁ, Cleophantus, son of Themistocles, Plat. Meno 93 D.—2. a Theban, Ath. 22 C.

†Κλεοφίλη, ης, ἡ, Cleophile, wife of the Arcadian Lycurgus, Apollod.

†Κλεοφῶν, ιδος, ὁ, Cleophon, a commander of the Athenians, Xen.

Hell. 1, 7, 35, Ar. Ran. 678.—2. tragic poet, Arist. Poet. 2.

†Κλεοφάρεια, ας, ἡ, Cleocharēa, nymph, Apollod.

†Κλεοχάρης, ους, ὁ, Cleochāres, of Chalcis, Aeschin. 44, 2.—2. a rhetorician of Myrleia, Diog. L. 4, 41.

ΚΛΕΠΟΣ, εως, τό=κλέμα, Solor ap. Poll. 8, 34. (Cf. κλέπτω.)

†Κλεπτεύχρος, ου, (κλέπτω, ἐλέγχω) detecting, convicting a thief, λῃσθ., Diosc. 5, 161.

†Κλεπτεῖν, verb. adj. from κλέπτω one must conceal, Soph. Phil. 57.

†Κλεπτήρ, ἥρος, ὁ, rarer form for

†Κλέπτης, ου, ὁ, (κλέπτω) a thief, Il. 3, 11: in genl. an underhand, deceitful dealer, Soph. Aj. 1135.

†Κλεπτήριος, ου, ὁ, com. word formed like a patronym from κλεπτῆρ, child of a thief, Pherecr. Incert. 79, cf. κλωπίδης.

†Κλεπτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (κλέπτω) thievish, belonging to or prone to stealing: ἡ κλεπτική (sub. τέχνη) thieving, Plat. Rep. 334 B. Adv. -κώς.

†Κλέπτις, ιδος, ἡ, fem. of κλέπτης, a she-thief, Alciph.

†Κλεπτίστατος, η, ου, Att. superl. formed from κλέπτης, the most arrant thief, Ar. Plut. 27, Eupol. Incert. 114.

†Κλέπτος, ἡ, ὄν, (κλέπτω) thievish, Ar. Vesp. 933; κλεπτόν βλέπειν, to have a gallows-look, Ib. 900. (Others write κλέπτον, as if pres. part. neut. from κλέπτω, v. Mehlhorn Anacreont. p. 239.)

†Κλεπτοσύνη, ης, ἡ, thievishness, knavery, witiness, Od. 19, 396.

†Κλεπτρία, ας, ἡ, fem. from κλεπτῆρ, a female thief, Sotad. Έγκλ. 2.

†Κλέπτω, (v. sub fin.): fut. -ψω, or more usu. f. mid. κλέψομαι: perf. κέκλοφα, perf. pass. κέκλεμμαι, Att. also κέκλαμαι: aor. 1 pass. ἐκλέφην: aor. 2 pass. ἐκλάπην, inf. κλαπῆναι, part. κλαπείς, [α]. To steal, fitch, c. acc., Il., and Hes. (in whose time it, like piracy, was not discreditable, being ascribed to heroes and even gods, as Mercury); κλ. τί παρά τινος, Hdt. 1, 186: of women, to carry off, elope with, Pind. P. 4, 445; κλ. τοὺς μνημόνας, to spirit away the deponents, Antipho 133, fin.: κλέπτεται γάμον δάροισι, Theocr. 22, 151.—II. to cozen, cheat, beguile, πάφασιν ἐκλεψε νόον, Il. 21, 217, Hes. Th. 613; and so Trag.: absol., μὴ κλέπτετε νόον, Il. 1, 132: hence to mislead, seduce: so —III. like κρύπτω, to conceal, keep secret, Pind. O. 6, 60, P. 4, 171, Soph. Phil. 57: to disguise, τοῖς ὀνόμασι κλ. τὰ πράγματα, Aeschin. 73, fin.—IV in genl. to do a thing secretly, artfully or treacherously, κλ. κακά, Soph. Aj. 1137; κλ. μύθους, to whisper malicious rumours, Ib. 189: so c. part., κλέπτον ποιεῖ, he does it secretly: also, προβαίνει τὸ πρῶτον κλεπτόμενος, he goes on blindfold, Hdt. 7, 49, 2. (The root is ΚΛΕΠ-; ΚΑΛΠ-, which appears in κλέπος, aor. pass. κλαπῆναι, Lat. clepere: prob. akin to κρύπτω, καλύπτω, Lob. Phryn. 317.)

†Κλέτας, τό, prob.=κλίτης, Lyc.

†Κλέτας, in Strab. p. 582 Κλεῖτης, ου, ὁ, Cleuas, son of Dorus.

†Κλεύβοτος, ου, ὁ, Dor.=Κλεύβοτος, masc. pr. n., Antin.

†Κλεοδάμος, ου, ὁ, Dor.=Κλεοδ., Cleodāmos, father of Asopichus, Pind. O. 14, 31.

†Κλεῦθα, for κελεύθω, read by some old Gramm., Il. 23, 244.

†Κλεῦμβρότος, ου, ὁ, Dor.=Κλεῦμβ., Klevōmbrotos, Anth.

Κλεύνικος, ου, ὁ, Dor.=Κλεών, *Zeonicus*, Theocr. 14, 13.

Κλεψιάμβρος, ου, ὁ, a kind of musical instrument, *Philisap*. Ath. 636 B. [?] *Κλεψυγμός*, ὡ, f. -ήσω, to intrigue adulterously: and

Κλεψυγάμια, α, ἡ, illicit love: from *Κλεψύγμος*, α, (κλέπτω, γάμος) seeking stolen love. [?] *Κλεψυμῖος*, α, ον,=κλοπιμαῖος, stolen, LXX.

Κλεψίνους, ου, contr. -νους, ον, (κλέπτο, νόος) beguiling the mind, *Nonn.* [?] *Κλεψίνυμφος*, ου, (κλέπτο, νόμφη)=κλεψίγαμος, *Lyc.* [?] *Κλεψινότομα*, ὡ, to drink unfairly, *Gramm.*: from

Κλεψινότης, ου, (κλέπτο, πίνω) an unfair drinker, *Gramm.* *Κλεψιβρύτος*, ου, (κλέπτο, βρύω) secretly-flowing, *Hesych.*; name of a stream at Athens, which flowed some distance under ground.

Κλεψιτότης, ου, (κλέπτο, τεκεῖν) bringing forth secretly, *Opp.* [?] *Κλεψίφρων*, ου, gen. ονος, (κλέπτο, φρῖν) deceiving, dissembling, *H. Hom. Merc.* 413, cf. κλεψίνοος.

Κλεψιχολός, ου, (κλέπτο, χολός) disguising lameness, *Luc.* [?] *Κλεψιδρα*, ας, ἡ, (κλέπτο, ἰδωρ) a water-clock, made somewhat like our and-glasses, with a narrow orifice through which the water trickled slowly: esp. used to time speeches in law-courts, *Ar. Av.* 1695, etc.—II. *lepsydra*, name of an ebbing well at Athens, *Schol. Ar. Vesp.* 858, *Lys.* 12; and another at Ithome, *Paus.* 4, 1, called also ἐμπεδός, ἡ.

Κλέω, (κλέος) v. sub κλείω, κλείομαι. [?] *Κλέω*, οὐς, ἡ, poet.=Κλειώ, *fein. r. n.*, Anth.

Κλέων, υνος, ὁ, Cleon, an Athen. n.; son of Cleaenetus, a demagogue and commander in the Peloponnesian war, *Thuc.* 3, 36; 4, 21; often ridiced by Aristophanes and other comic poets.—2. son of Cleomedon, grandson of foreg., *Dem.* 1010, 2.—3. son of Thudippos, *Isae.* 74, 34.—Others not Athen.—4. a tyrant of Cyon, *Paus.* 2, 8, 1.—5. a rhetorician of Halicarnassus, *Plut. Lys.* 25. Others in *Strab.*, etc.

Κλεωναί, ὡν, αἱ, Cleonae, a town of golis near Nemea and Mt. Tretus, *v. Courtesae*, *Id.* 2, 570; *Pind.* O. 10, —2. a city near Mt. Athos on the ngiticus Sinus, *Hdt.* 7, 22, *Thuc.* 109.—3. a town of Phocis near Hypopolis, *Plut.*

Κλεωναῖος, α, ον, of or belonging to conae (1). Cleonaeae, ὡν, Κλ.,=μεαῖος, *Pind.* N. 4, 27; οἱ Κλεωνιοί, the inhab. of Cleonae, *Thuc.* 5, —II. ὁ, Cleonaeus, masc. pr. n., *lyb.* 16, 9, 1.

Κλεώνη, ης, ἡ, Cleone, daughter of Asopus, from whom Cleonae was d to be named, *Paus.* 2, 15, 1.

Κλεώνης, ου, ὁ, Cleones, son of Pesus, *Paus.* 2, 15, 1.

Κλεωνίδης, ου, ὁ, Cleonides, masc. n., *Plut.* Demetr. 15.

Κλεωνίκτης, ης, ἡ,=Κλεονίκη, *Anth.*

Κλεωνυμίδης, ου, ὁ, son, descendant *Leonymus*, *Pind.* I. 4, 6.

Κλεωνύμιος, ου, ὁ, Cleonymus, a eban, victor in the Isthmian games, *Id.* 1, 3, 23.—2. a Spartan son of ioridas, *Xen. Hell.* 5, 4, 25.—3. a ionian mentioned in *Id.* An. 4, 1, —4. an Athenian often derided by stophanes, *Ach.* 68, etc.—Others *Ph.* 4, 132; *Plut.*, etc.

Κληῶδες, Att. nom. plu. from κλήω for κλείδης.

Κληῶν, adv. (καλέω) by name, *Il.* 9, 11, also ὀνομακλήδην.

Κληρόνικα, f. -ισα, (κληρῶν) to give a sign or omen: hence in mid. to accept a thing as an omen, LXX. Hence Κληρόνισμα, ατος, τό, a sign or omen, *Luc.*: and

Κληρόνιαμος, ου, ὁ, the observing of a sign or omen, esp. from a voice or sound: hence a presage.

Κληρόνυχω, -ουῦχος, Att. for κλειδ., q. v.

Κληῶν, (not κληῶν) ὄνος, ἡ, Ion. and Ep. κληῶν, Ep. also κληῶν, (κλείομαι) an omen, presage contained in a word or sound, *Lat. omen*, like φήμη, *Od.* 18, 117; 20, 120 (in Ion. form κληῶν, *Hdt.* 5, 72.—II. like κλέος, a rumour, tidings, report, κληῶν πατρός, news of my father, *Od.* 4, 317; absol., *Hdt.* 9, 101, and *Trag.*: hence also κλ. καλή, good report, *Soph.* O. C. 258.—III. a calling, invocation, *Aesch. Ag.* 228, *Eum.* 418.

Κληῶς, f. -σω,=κληῖζω, κλειῖζω, κλείω, to make famous, to celebrate, *H. Hom.* 31, 18.—II. to name, call, *Soph.* O. T. 48.

Κληῶν, ὄνος, ἡ, Ep. for κληῶν, *Od.* 4, 317.

Κληῶρη, ας, ἡ, Ion. κληῶρη, the alder, *Lat. alnus*, *Od.* 5, 64, 239. (Perh. from κλείω, to close, because of its thick foliage, cf. *Plin.* 16, 38.)

Κληῶρον, ου, τό, Att. from the Ion. κληῖρον=κλειῖρον, q. v.

Κληῶρος, ου, ἡ,=κληῶρα, *Theophr.* *Κληῖδες*, ὡν, αἱ, Ion.=Κλειῖδες.

Κληῖζω, f. -ισω, Ion. for κλειῖζω, q. v. *Κληῖθρη*, ης, ἡ, Ion. for κλειῖθρία, q. v.

Κληῖθρον, ου, τό, Ion. for κληῖθρον, κλειῖθρον, *H. Hom. Merc.* 146.

Κληῖς, ἴδος, ἡ, Ion. for κλεις, the only Homer. form.

Κληῖσω,=κλειῖζω, κληῖζω, to call, *Hipp.*

Κληῖστός, ἡ, ὄν, (κλήω, κλείω) Ion. for κλειστός, shut, that can be shut up, *Od.* 2, 344.

Κληῖστός, ἡ, ὄν, (κληῖζω, κλέος)=κλειστός.

Κληῖω, f. -ισω, Ion. for κλείω (A).

Κλημα, ατος, τό, (κλάω)=κλάδος and κλάν, a shoot or twig broken off to be grafted on another tree, a slip, cutting, *Xen. Oec.* 19, 8; esp. a vine-twig, *Lat. palmes*, *Ar. Eccl.* 1031:—the vine-switch of the Roman centurions, *Lat. vitis*—*Plut.* Hence

Κληματίνας, η, ον, made of vine-twigs, *Diosc.* [?] *Κληματίον*, ου, τό, dim. from κλημα, *Theophr.* [?] *Κληματίς*, ἴδος, ἡ, dim. from κλημα: in plur. brush-wood, fagot-wood, *Ar. Thesm.* 740, *Thuc.* 7, 53.—II. a creeping plant with long lithe branches, *clematis*, *Diosc.*, etc.

Κληματίτης, ου, ὁ, fem. -τις, ἴδος, like or with shoots.—II. as subst. ἡ κληματίτης=foreg. II., *Diosc.*

Κληματίους, εσσα, εν, (κλήμα) like vine-twigs.

Κληματόομαι, as Pass., (κλήμα) to shoot into long branches, luxuriate, esp. of unpruned vines, *Soph. Fr.* 239, cf. *Theophr. C. Pl.* 2, 10, 3.

Κληματόωτος, ες, (κλήμα, ἴδος) like tendrils or vine shoots, *Diosc.*

Κλήμης, εντος, ὁ, the Rom. *Clemens*, masc. pr. n., *N. T.*

Κληῶς, οὐς, ἡ, *Clema*, fem. pr. n.,=Κλεῶν, *Anth.*

Κληρικός, ἡ, ὄν, (κληρῶς) of, belonging to an inheritance.—II. belonging to the clergy, clerical, *Eccl.*

Κληρίον, ου, τό, dim. from κλήρος, and almost = to it.—II. Dor. τὰ κληρία, bonds, notes for debt, *Plut.*

Κληροδοσία, ας, ἡ, distribution by lot: an inheritance, *Diod.*: and

Κληροδοτέω, ὡ, f. -ήσω, to give, assign tribute by lot, assign, LXX.: from

Κληροδότης, ου, ὁ, (κληρῶς, δίδωμι) one who distributes by lot, or who bequeaths an inheritance, *Eccl.*

Κληρονομέω, ὡ, f. -ήσω, to be κληρονόμος, to get, obtain by lot: in genl. to receive a share, esp. of an inheritance, to inherit, c. gen. rei, *Isae.* 47, 11, *Dem.* 444, 13, etc.; also c. acc. rei, *Lycurg.* 159, 4; later, κλ. τινά, to be heir to one, *Plut.*, and τινός, *Luc.*; τινά τινός, *Dio C.*, v. *Lob. Phryn.* 129.—2. in genl. to acquire, obtain, δόξαι, *Polyb.*—II. to leave an heir behind one, κλ. υἱόν, LXX. Hence

Κληρονομημα, ατος, τό, an inheritance, *Luc.*

Κληρονομία, ας, ἡ, (κληρονομέω) an inheritance, *Isocr.* 393 A: in genl., κλ. λαμβάνειν τινός, to get possession of it, *Arist. Eth. N.* Hence

Κληρονομιαῖος, αἰα, αἰον, of, concerning an inheritance.

Κληρονομικός, ἡ, ὄν,=foreg.: hereditary.

Κληρονόμος, ου, (κληρῶς, νέμομαι) receiving, having a portion: esp. of an inheritance: as subst., an heir, c. gen. pers., *Plat. Legg.* 923 E; c. gen. rei, *Isocr.* 386 B:—κληρονόμον καθιστά ναι τινά, to make him heir, *Dem.* 603, fin., γράφειν τινά, *Anth.*

Κληροπάλης, ες, (κληρῶς, πάλλω) distributed by shaking the lots, *H. Hom. Merc.* 129.

Κληρῶς, ου, ὁ, Dor. κλῆρος, a lot *Hom.*: (perh. from κλάω, because twigs, potsheds, or other κλάσματα were used for the purpose.) In *Hom.* each marks his own lot, and they are thrown into a helmet (later there was a vase on purpose, κληρωτρῖς), and shaken: the first which came out was the winning lot, *Il.* 7, 175: hence, κληρῶς ἐμβαλέσθαι, ἐν κυνέῳ πάλειν, *Il.* 3, 316; 23, 352; ἐπὶ κληρῶς ἐβάλλοντο, *Od.* 14, 209; κληρῶς πεπαλάσθαι, *Od.* 9, 331; ἐξέθορο κληρῶς, *Il.* 7, 182; κληρῶς λαγεῖν, *Il.* 24, 400, *Hdt.* 3, 83; κληρῶς θεοπορπεῖον, divination per sortes, *Pind.* P. 4 338, cf. *Wess. Hdt.* 4, 67, *Tacit. Germ.* 10. Later, dice were called κληροί, because used to decide any thing doubtful: hence—2. a casting lots, drawing lots, κλ. τίθεσθαι, *Eur. I. A.* 1198.—II. that which is assigned by lot, an allotment, portion, esp. of land: an inheritance, estate, esp. of land, 15, 498, *Od.* 14, 64, *Hes. Op.* 37, 343; and freq. in Att. orators: in genl. lands, οἱ κλ. τῶν Συρῶν, *Hdt.* 1, 76, cf. 9, 94.—III. in *Eccl.* the clergy, as opp. to the laity, cf. *Num.* 18, 20, *Deut.* 18, 2.—IV. a mischievous insect in bee-hives, also πυρρῶν, *Arist. H. A.* 8, 27, 2, etc.—*Οἱ μοῖρα VI.*

Κληρονόμω, ὡ, fut. -ήσω, to be a κληρονόμος, to obtain, possess by allotment, to have allotted to one, esp. of conquered lands divided among the conquerors, *Hdt.* 6, 100.—II. to divide lands in this way, *Diod.* Cf. κληρονόμια.

Κληρονόμημα, ατος, τό, a portion, allotment of land, *App.*

Κληρονόμια, ας, ἡ, the allotment, (i. e. apportionment by lot) of land in a foreign country among the citizens: also the body of citizens among whom it is divided, κλ. ἐκπέμπειν, *Isocr.* 63 A, cf. *T'* uc. 3, 50. An Athenian

καληρουχία differed from a colony, in that the **καληρουχοί** were still citizens of the mother-country, with full privileges, instead of forming an independent state. Indeed sometimes (as in the case of Chalcis and Lesbos, Hdt. 6, 100, Thuc. 1. c.) many stayed at home, leaving their **κληροί** to the old proprietors as tenants. Cf. Böckh P. E. 2, 168-180, Thirlw. Hist. Gr. 3, p. 56. They may be compared to the Rom. *coloniae*, which indeed is translated by this word in Plut. Hence

Κληρουχικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or belonging to a *κληρουχία*, γῆ, Ar. Nub. 203.

Κληρουχος, ον, (κληρος, ἔχω) holding, possessed of a *κληρος* or allotment of land; esp. of land in a foreign country portioned out among the citizens of Athens; as subst. a settler, (v. *κληρουχία*), Hdt. 5, 77, Thuc. 3, 50, etc., Lat. *agripeta*, Cic. Nat. D. 1, 26: hence—2. metaph., πολλῶν ἐτῶν *κληρουχος*, with old age for her lot, Soph. Aj. 508.

Κληροῦν, ὦ, (κλήρος) to choose by lot, τιμῆ, Hdt. 1, 94, Isocr. 144 A, etc.: in genl. to choose, Arist. Rhēt. 2, 20, 4: of the lot, to fall on, οὗς ἐκλήρωσεν πῦλος, Eur. Ion 416. Pass. to be chosen by lot, κληρούσθαι τῶν ἀρχόντων, Lys. 169, 24. Mid. to cast lots for a thing, ἀβολῶ, Aesch. Theb. 55, τινός, Dem. 1318, 16: c. acc., to have allotted one, obtain by lot, Eur. Tro. 29, Aeschin. 26, 36: in genl. to obtain, possess, Hipp.—II. in genl. to allot, assign, τιμὴ τι, Pind. O. 8, 19, Thuc. 6, 41. Pass., κληρούσθαι δούλη, to have slavery for one's lot, Eur. Hec. 102.—III. in Eccl. to make a *clergyman* of, ordain, τιμῆ. Hence

Κλήρωσις, εως, ἡ, a choosing by lot, τινός, Plat. Legg. 956 E: metaph. of a dilemma, choice of evils Eur. Andr. 384.

Κληροῦν, ον, το, at a public place in the theatre, where the magistrates and dicasts (οἱ κληρωτοὶ) sat, Eubul. Olb. 1, 5.—II. = κληρωτός, Ar. Eccl. 682, cf. Fr. 194.—III. the place where elections by lot were held, Plut.

Κληρωτής, οὗ, ὁ, (κληρώω) one who casts lots.

Κληρωτί, adv. by lot, LXX.

Κληρωτικός, ἡ, ὄν, of, belonging to, for casting lots.

Κληρωτός, ἡ, ὄν, (κληρώω) appointed by lot, esp. of magistrates, dicasts, etc., usu. opp. to ἀιρετός, χειροτονημένος (elected), Plat. Legg. 759 B, Isocr. 265 A. Adv. -τῶς.

Κληρωτής, ιδος, ἡ, a vase for casting lots in, esp. at elections.

Κλής, ἡδός, ἡ, Att. for κλείς, q. v.

Κλήσις, εως, ἡ, (καλέω) a calling: esp.—1. a calling into court, legal summons, Ar. Nub. 1189, cf. καλέω, κλητεύω, κλητήρ: hence an indictment, Xen. Hell. 1, 7, 13.—2. a calling, invitation to a feast, Xen. Symp. 1, 7, εἰς τὸ πρῦτανεῖν, Dem. 351, 2.—3. a name, appellation, Plat. Polit. 262 D.—II. in Dion. H., κλήσεις and καλέσεις are the Rom. *classes*, which word he derives therefrom!

Κλήσις, εως, ἡ, (κλήω, κλείω) a shutting up, closing, ἡμμένον, Thuc. 2, 94, cf. 7, 70.

Κλήσω, fut. from κλήω or κλήζω.

†**Κλήσῶ**, οὗς, ἡ, Cleso, daughter of Cleson, Paus. 1, 42, 7.

†**Κλήσων**, ἀνος, ὁ, Cleson, son of Ielex, Paus. 1, 39, 6.

†**Κλήσα**, ἡ, Cleta, fem. pr. n., Paus. 3, 18, 6.

Κλητέος, έα, έν, verb. adj. of κα-

λέω, to be called, named, Plat. Rep. 341 D.—II. κλητέον, one must call, Ib. 470 D.

Κλήτευσις, εως, ἡ, v. sq.

Κλητεύω, (καλέω, κλητός) to cite, summon into court, Dem. 277, 14: esp. to cite a reluctant witness under penalty (cf. our subpoena), Dem. 890, 17, Att. Process p. 672, also ἐκκλητεύω.—II. to be a witness, give evidence, Ar. Nub. 1218: τιμῆ, Id. Vesp. 1413, v. sq. II.

Κλητήρ, ἡρος, ὁ, (καλέω) one who calls, a *sumpnowr*, summoner, Ar. Av. 147: in genl.=κλήρως, Aesch. Supp. 622: metaph., κλ. Ἐρινός, Id. Theb. 574.—II. a witness, bystander, called to prove that this legal summons has been served (cf. Horace's 'licet antestari'), Ar. Vesp. 189, 1408 (in which places it is oft. interpr. an ass, and Passow connects it with *chittellae*! but the Schol. rightly explains as a joke παρὰ προσδοκίαν), cf. Dem. 542, 19, and κλήσις.

Κλητικός, ἡ, ὄν, of, belonging to calling or naming: ἡ-κή, sub. πτώσις, Lat. *casus vocativus*, Gramm.

†**Κλήτης**, ιος, ὁ, Cletis, masc. pr. n., Polyb. 25, 2, 15.

Κλητός, ἡ, ὄν, (καλέω) called, invited, hence welcome, Od. 17, 336: called out, chosen, Il. 9, 165.

Κλήτωρ, ορος, ὁ, (καλέω)=κλητήρ.

Κλήω, contr. for κλήω, κλείω (A).

Κλιβάντης, ου, ὁ, κλιβανοειδής, ές, κλιβάνος, ὁ, v. sub κριβαν-.

Κλιδών, adv. (κλίνω) dub. 1. for ἐγκλιδόν.

Κλίμα, ατος, τό, (κλίνω) an inclination, slope, esp. of ground, Lat. *clivus*, Polyb.—II. the supposed slope of the earth from the equator towards the pole: hence—2. a region or zone of the earth, parallel of latitude, *clime*, Vitruv. 1, 1.—3. the weather, etc. dependent on this position, *climate*. [Z]

Κλιμάζω, fut. -άσω, dub. 1. for κλιμακίζω.

Κλιμακείον, ον, τό, = κλιμάκιον II., the round of a ladder.

Κλιμακκδόν, adv. (κλίμας) like a ladder or stairs.

Κλιμακφόρος, ον, poet. for κλιμακοφόρος.

Κλιμακίδιον, ον, τό, = κλιμάκιον, Amips. Conn. 6.

Κλιμακιδόν, adv. = κλιμακκδόν.

Κλιμακίζω, f. -ίσω, to use the wrestler's trick called *κλίμας* (v. sub voc. III.), Poll.: hence—II. metaph. to pervert, distort, τοὺς νόμους, Dinarch. ap. Suid.

Κλιμάκιον, ον, τό, dim. from κλίμας, a small stair or ladder, Ar. Pac. 69.—2. the round of a ladder, Hipp.; also κλιμακείον.

Κλιμάκις, ιδος, ἡ, dim. from κλίμας, a small ladder, stair or set of steps.—2. a woman who makes a step-ladder of herself, by letting persons step on her back to mount a carriage, Plut. 2, 50 E, Ath. 256 D.

Κλιμακίσκος, ον, ὁ, dim. from κλίμας.

Κλιμακισμός, οὗ, ὁ, (κλιμακίζω) a trick of boxers or wrestlers, Hesych., cf. κλίμας III.

Κλιμακείεις, εσσα, εν, (κλίμας) with a staircase or ladder, with steps, Nonn., and v. 1. II. 2, 729.

Κλιμακοφόρος, ον, poet. also κλιμακφόρος, (κλίμας, φέρω) bearing a ladder, Polyb.—2. bearing a corpse on a bier, v. κλίμας VI.

Κλιμακτήρ, ἡρος, ὁ, (κλίμας) the step of a staircase, round of a ladder, Hipp., and Eur. Hel. 1570.—II. me-

taph. a dangerous pause or stop in a man's life, a climacteric, generally determined by multiples of 7, as 35, 49, 63, esp. the last, Gell. 3, 10; 15, 7. Hence

Κλιμακτηρικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to a stair or ladder, κλ. ἐνιαντός, *climacterical year*.

Κλιμακώδης, ες, (κλίμας, εἶδος) like a ladder or stairs, terraced, Strab.

Κλιμακωτός, ἡ, ὄν, as from κλίμα, κόω, made like a ladder or stairs, u. rassed, Polyb.

Κλίμας, ἄκος, ἡ, (κλίνω) a ladder or staircase, because of its leaning aslant, Od. 1, 330; 10, 558, etc.: a scaling-ladder, Aesch. Theb. 466, etc.: a ship's ladder, elsewh. ἀποβάθρα, Eur. I. T. 1382; κλ. ἑλικτή, a winding-stair: κλ. στυντήν, a rope-ladder.—II. an instrument like a ladder, on which persons to be tortured were tied, Ar. Ran. 618.—III. in Soph. Tr. 521, κλίμακες ὑπὸ πλεκτοί, is used of a certain wrestler's trick, variously explained, v. Herm.—IV. in rhetoric, a *climax*, i. e. a gradual ascent from weaker expressions to stronger, Lat. *gradatio*, as in Dem. 288, 9 sq., and in Cic. *abii evasit erupit*, cf. Cic. de Orat. 3, 54.—V. part of a chariot, viz. blocks of wood placed above the axle, and narrowing like steps, Arr., cf. Poll. 1, 253.—VI. a bier. Hence

Κλίμας, ακος, ἡ, *Climax*, the western extremity of Taurus in Lycia, Strab. p. 666.—2. a mountain in Coele-Syria, extending to the Phoenician coast near Byblos, Id. p. 755.—3. a mountain in Arcadia, Paus. 8, 6, 4.

Κλιματίας, ου, ὁ, σεισμός, a kind of earthquake, = ἐπικλιντής, An m. Marcell.

Κλινάριον, ον, τό, dim. from κλίνω, a small bed, Ar. Fr. 33.

Κλινεῖος, α, ον, of or belonging to a bed, Dem. 816, 19. [Z]

Κλίνη, ης, ἡ, (κλίνω) that on which one lies, a couch, bed, off. in Hdt., and Att.; κλίνην στρωνύναι, to make up a bed, Hdt. 6, 139: also used as a bier, Plat. Legg. 947 B, D: ἱερὰ κλίνη, the lectisternium or *pultinarium* Deum of the Romans. The *κλίνας* were often richly adorned with gold and silver, Hdt. 1, 50; 9, 82; with ivory legs, Plat. (Com.) Incert. 8, etc. Cf. Dict. Antiqq. voc. *lectus*. [Z]

Κλινήρης, ες, (κλίνω, ἄρω) bed-ridden, in bed, Lat. *lecto affixus*, Plut.

Κλινηφόρος, ον, (κλίνω, φέρω) carrying a bed.

Κλινθή, Ep. and poet. 3 sing. aor. 1 pass. from κλίνω, for ἐκλίνω, II. inf. κλινθῆναι, II. part. κλινθεῖς.

Κλινίδιον, ον, τό, dim. from κλίνη.

Κλινικός, ἡ, ὄν, (κλίνω) of or belonging to a bed: as subst., ο κλινικός, a physician that visits his patients in their beds, Anth.: ἡ κλινική, sub τέχνη, his art or method, Plin.

Κλινίς, ιδος, ἡ, dim. from κλίνη = κλινίδιον, Ar. Thesm. 261.

Κλινοκοσμέω, ὠ, f. -ήσω, to arrange beds or couches: metaph. to be always talking of such things, Polyb. 12, 24.

Κλινοπάλη, ης, ἡ, (κλίνη, πάλη) bed-wrestling, Sueton. [ᾶ]

Κλινωπετής, ές, (κλίνω, πίπτω) bed-ridden, Xen. Hell. 5, 4, 58.

Κλινωπηγία, ας, ἡ, (κλινωπηγός) making of beds, Theophr.

Κλινωπηγιον, ον, τό, a place where beds are made: from

Κλινωπηγός, ἡ, ὄν, (κλίνω, πήγνυμι) making beds, Inscr.

Κλινωπόδιον, ον, τό, an umbrella

rous plant, the tufts of which are like the knobs at the feet of a bed, *pulegium montanum*, Galen, and Plin.

Κλινωποϊκός, ἡ, ὄν, *belonging to the making of beds*: ἡ -κῆ, sub. τέχνη, the art of making beds: from

Κλινωποῖος, ὄν, (κλίνη, ποιέω) *making beds, bedsteads, etc.*, Plat. Rep. 596 E, etc.

Κλινώπους, ποδός, ὁ, *the foot of a bed*.
Κλινωργός, ὄν, (κλίνη, *έργω) = κλινωποῖος, Plat. Rep. 597 A.

Κλινωφόρος, ὄν, = κλινωφόρος.
Κλινωχάρης, ἐς, (κλίνη, χαίρω) *fond of bed*, Luc.

Κλιντήρ, ἥρος, ὁ, (κλίνω) *a couch, easy chair*, Od. 18, 190, Theocr. 2, 86, etc.

Κλιντήριον, ὄν, τό, dim. from κλιντήρ, Ar. Fr. 342.

ΚΛΙΝΩ [ζ]: fut. κλινῶ. aor. ἐκλινά, mid. ἐκλινάμην, pass. ἐκλινθήν and ἐκλινθήν [ζ], both in Hom., yet ἐκλινθήν is exclusive Ep. and poet.: much more rare in aor. 2 pass., and prob. only in compds. like κατακλινῆναι, Ar., and Plat., ἐγκατακλινέας, Ar. Ach. 981, (cf. infr. IV.): pf. pass. κέκλιμαι.—Radic. signif., to make bend or bow, make slope or slant, Lat. inclinare, κλ. τάλαντα, to make the scales slant, i. e. incline or turn the scale, Il. 19, 223; hence, also, κλ. Τροάας, Ἀχαιοὺς κλ., to make them bend, give way, turn them to flight, Il. 5, 37, Od. 9, 59; so, μάχην κλ., Lat. inclinare aciem, Il. 14, 510; so, metaph., ἡμέρα κλίνει κινάγει πάλιν ὅπαντα τάνθρωπειά, Soph. Aj. 131.—II. to make one thing slant or slope against another, lean, prop or rest it against, τι πρὸς τι, Il. 23, 171, 510, ἐς τι, Eur. Or. 227; also τινὶ τι, σάκε' ὅμοιοι κλινάτεσσι, i. e. raising their shields so that the upper rim rested on their shoulders, Il. 11, 592.—III. to turn wide, κλ. ὄμματα πρὸς ἐνώπια, Il. 8, 335, cf. Soph. O. C. 193: so, ὅσπερ γάλιν κλ., to turn back the eyes, Il. 3, 27.—IV. to make another recline or sit down, esp. at meals, Hdt. 9, 16, where there take it intrins., and Dind. reads κλινῆναι as aor. 2 pass.—V. in Gramm. to inflect nouns and verbs, incline or conjugate, cf. κλίσιν V.

B. pass. to be bent, ἀπ' ἐκλήθρ, of a pear's point, Od. 19, 470: to bend aside, to down, esp. so as to shun a blow, Il. 254: of battle, to turn, ἐκλινθὲ δὲ ἀρχ, Hes. Th. 711: so too intr. in st., Polyb.—II. to lean, rest, stay one's self upon or against a thing, c. dat., πῶσις κεκλιμένα, Il. 3, 135, cf. 22, κλινῶν κεκλ., Od. 17, 29: also in id., κλινάμενος σταθμῷ, Od. 17, 10: also, ἐς τι, Hdt. 4, 73.—III. to go down, Il. 10, 350, etc.; esp. at meals, Lat. discumbere, Hdt. 1, 211: πρὶ λήχεσσι κλινῆναι, to lie beside a bride, Od. 18, 213: of things, to go down, Il. 10, 472, Od. 11, 194: to lie hid, 5, 356.—2. of places, to be sloping, ὠρῇ ἀλὲ κεκλιμένη, sloping towards the lake, the sea, Od. 4, 608; 13, 235: of persons, i. e. their places of residence, Ὀρέσβιος λίμνῃ κεκλιμένος φησίδι, Il. 5, 709; ῥηγμῖνι θαλάσσης κεκλιатаί (Ep. for κέκλινται), 16, 68, cf. 15, 740: later, τόποι κλινόμενοι πρὸς ἀνατολὰς, εἰς τὰς κρούς, etc., Polyb.—IV. to wander in the right course, ναὺς κεκλιμένη, eogn. 81.—C. mid. to decline, κλινένης μεσημβρίης, Hdt. 3, 114, cf. σκλίνω: and so later intr. in act., ἡ ἡμέρα κλίνει, ἡ ἡμέρα κλίνει, the day declines, Polyb., and N.—D. intr. in act., like Lat. vergere,

v. supr. B. I fin., and C: κλίνειν ἐπὶ τὸ χεῖρον, to fall away, decline, decay, Xen. Mem. 3, 5, 13, and so absol., Polyb. (Hence κλίσια, κλῖτύς, cf. Lat. clinio, declino, inclino, clivus, etc.)

†Κλίνων, ὠρος, ὁ, Clinon, a Grecian commander in Carthage, Diod. S. 20, 38.

Κλίσια, ας, ἡ, Ion. κλίσιν, ἡς, (κλίνω) a place for lying down or reclining: hence—I. a hut or any slight building, used as a temporary dwelling-place: in Hom. these κλίσιαί are of two kinds,—1. for use in time of peace, the huts, cots in which herdsmen passed the night, sought shelter against rough weather, and kept their stores; the usu. signif. in Od., but in Il. only once, 16, 589. Since such a hut had several compartments, the plur. was sometimes used of one, Od. 16, 1, (though even here Wolf has the sing.)—2. for use in war, huts or cots, such as besiegers lived in during long sieges; the usu. signif. in Il., seldom in Od.: sometimes also in plur. instead of sing., Il. 15, 478; 23, 254: these war-cabins corresponded in their use to our linen tents, but it appears from Il. 24, 448 sq. that they were of wood; hence, κλ. εὐνυκτοί, Il. 10, 566, and εὐνυκτοί, Il. 9, 663: hence also an army on breaking up did not strike the κλίσιαί and take them away, but burnt them on the spot, Od. 8, 501: the κλίσιαί all together formed a camp. Post-Hom., the word σκηνή came up instead, and κλίσια remained in use only with the poets.—II. any thing for lying down or sitting upon: esp.—1. a couch, easy chair, Od. 4, 123; decorated with gold and ivory, Od. 19, 55: more usu. κλισμός.—2. a couch for reclining on at table, seat with cushions, Pind. P. 4, 237, also a place on such couch, κλ. ὕμνος, Plut.—3. a bed, nuptial bed, Eur. Alc. 994, I. T. 857.—III. a company of people sitting at meals, N. T.—IV. a reclining or lying.

Κλίσιας, ἄδος, ἡ, (κλίνω) usu. in plur. κλισιάδες, ὡν, αἱ, folding doors or gates, Philo, Plut., etc.: hence metaph. an entrance, way in, Hdt. 9, 9. But Dind. would always write κλεισιμάδες from κλείω, cf. κλίσιν fin.

Κλίσσηθεν, adv., (κλίσια) out of or from a cot or hut, Il. 1, 391, etc., cf. κλίσια I. 2.

Κλίσσηνδε, adv., into or to a cot or hut, Il. 1, 185, cf. κλίσια I. 2.

Κλίσσιον, ὄν, τό, the yard and out-buildings round a κλίσια or herdsman's cot (cf. κλίσια I. 1), Od. 24, 208, where however Dind. would read κλίσσιων, ὠρος, ὁ, [κλζ]—II. in Att. a mean house, hut, hovel, opp. to a regular dwelling-house, Lys. 121, 35: a house of ill fame, Dem. 270, 10. [κλζ, acc. to Draco 57, 19, cf. Antiph. Aecr. 2, so that in Att., Dind. (ap. Steph. Thesaur.) would write κλεισίον from κλείω, and this is a common v. l., cf. κλίσιας.]

Κλίσιν, εως, ἡ, (κλίνω) a bending, inclination, Plut.: decline, sinking of the sun, Dion. P.—II. a lying down, lying, Eur. Tro. 113.—III. a turning aside, wheeling right or left, of soldiers, Polyb.—IV. = κλίμα II., a region, clime, Dion. P.—V. in Gramm., the inflexion of nouns and verbs, declension or conjugation. [κλζ]

Κλισμός, ὄν, ὁ, (κλίνω) a couch, easy-chair, like κλίσια II. 1, off. in

Hom.; adorned with gold, Il. 3, 43c sometimes tapestried, Il. 9, 200; sometimes with a footstool (ὀρήνυς), Od. 4, 136.

†Κλίτερνα, ἡς, ἡ, Cliterna a city on the Aequi, Strab.

Κλίτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (κλίνω, belonging to the gramm. inflexion of a word, I. M. p. 295, 14.

Κλίτός, ἡ, ὄν, (κλίνω) sloping shelving, dub.

Κλίτος, τό, = κλῖτύς, Lys.—II. = κλίμα II., a clime, Anth.—2. in genl. the lower part, further end of a place LXX. Late word. [ζ]

Κλίτος, εως, τό, (κλίνω) = κλῖτυ, Ap. Rh. 1, 599.

Κλίτύς, υος, ἡ, acc. pl. κλῖτύς, Il. 16, 390, (κλίνω) a sloping place, slope, declivity, hill, Lat. clivus, Il. 1. c., Od. 5, 470. [ζ always: ὅ in acc. κλῖτῶν in Od. 1. c., in arsis; but never so in Att., Schäf. Mel. p. 73, Monk Eur. Hipp. 227.]

†Κλίτων, ὠρος, ὁ, Cliton, masc. pr. n., (Eur.) Epist. 1.

†Κλοῖλιος, ὄν, ὁ, the Rom. Cloelius. Plut.

Κλοῖος, οὔ, ὁ, with heterog. plur. τὰ κλοῖα besides the usu. οἱ κλοῖοι. Att. κλωός, (κλείω) —a collar for a dog, Eupol. Κολ. 1, 16: esp. a large wooden collar, put on mischievous dogs, Ar. Vesp. 897, Xen. Heil. 2, 4, 41: hence also a sort of pillory, Ib. 3, 11, cf. Eur. Cycl. 235: also by way of ornament, χρυσεὺς κλ., Ib. 184: cf. κόφον. Hence

Κλοῖω, ὦ, to put on a collar.

Κλοῖστρον or κλωστρον, ὄν, τό, = κλῆιστρον, Hesych.: hence our cwis ter.

Κλωῖωτης, ὄν, ὁ, (κλωῖω) one who has a collar on, and so=δεσμώτης, ap. Hesych.: also κλωῖωτός.

†Κλῶνας ᾤ, ὁ, Clonas, a composer of flute music, Plut.

Κλονέω, ὦ, f. ἤσω, (κλόνος) to move violently, in Il. (never in Od.), usu. to drive an enemy in confusion before one, Il. 22, 188; and more definitely, πρὸ ἔθεν κλονέειν φάλαγγας, Il. 5, 96; absol., Il. 11, 496, 526: so of cattle chased by a lion, Il. 15, 324; of clouds driven by the wind, Il. 23, 213; and of fire rolled along by it, Il. 20, 492: later in genl. to confound, agitate, distract, Soph. O. C. 1241, 1244. Pass. to flee in confusion, be routed, Il. 3, 93; 4, 302, etc.; but in Hes. Sc. 317, πᾶρ δ' ἔχθρες ἐκλονέοντο, beside the fishes tumbled, so of bees, to swarm, Ap. Rh. Only poet. Hence

Κλόνησις, εως, ἡ, commotion, agitation, like κλόνος, Hipp.

†Κλονίη, ἡς, ἡ, Clonia, a nymph, Apollod.—2. an Amazon, Qu. Sm. 1, 42.

†Κλονίος, ὄν, ὁ, Clonius, son of Alector, leader of the Boeotians before Troy, Il. 2, 495.—2. son of Priam Apollod.

Κλόνιν, εως, ἡ, the bone at the end of the spine, the os sacrum, Antim. 59: cf. Lat. clunus.

Κλονοκάρδιος, ὄν, (κλονέω, καρδία) heart-moving, Orph. Hymn. 19, 8.

ΚΛΟΝΟΣ, ὄν, ὁ, any violent confused motion, in Il. always the throng and press of battle, in Il. (never in Od.) esp. of persons fleeing in confusion, the battle-rout, κατὰ κλόνον, Il. 16, 331, 713, 729: κλόνος ἐγχείων, the throng of spears, Il. 5, 167; 20, 319 later in genl. tumult, throng, Ar. Nub. 387: still later an earthquake. Cf. κλονέω.

Κλονώδης, ες, (κλόνος, εἶδος) tumultuous, Galen.

Κλοπαῖος, αἶα, αἶον. (κλώψ) stolen, πῦρ, Aesch. Pr. 110, cf. Eur. Alc. 1035: also stolen, secret, Plat. Legg. 934 C.

Κλοπεῖα, v. sub κλωπεῖα.

Κλοπεῖον, ου, τό, any thing stolen, Max. Tyr.

Κλοπεύς, εως, ὁ,=κλώψ, a thief, stealer, Soph. Phil. 77: in genl. a secret doer, perpetrator, Id. Ant. 493.

Κλοπεύω, v. sub κλωπεύω.

Κλοπή, ἥς, ἡ, (κλέπτω) theft, Aesch. Ag. 403, and Eur.; opp. to the bolder ὑπαγὰγ or robbery, Plat. Legg. 941 B.

—2. of authors, plagiarist, Philostr.—II. a secret act or transaction, fraud, Eur. H. F. 100, Aeschin. 35, 25; κλοπῇ, by stealth or fraud, Soph. Phil. 1025: ποδοῖν κλοπὰν ἀρέσθαι, i. e. to steal away, Id. Aj. 245.

Κλοπία, ας, ἡ,=κλοπή.

Κλοπίκος, v. sub κλωπίκος.

Κλοπίμαῖος, αἶα, αἶον,=sq., Luc. Adv. ιω.

Κλοπίμος, η, ον, thievish, Ps.-Phoc. 143.—2. stolen, Id. 127, Gaisf. Adv. ιω.

Κλότιος, α, ον, (κλώψ) thievish, artful, μῦθοι, Od. 13, 295.

Κλοτός, ου, ὁ,=κλοπεύς, κλώψ, a thief, H. Hom. Merc. 276.

Κλοτοφόρος, ὦ, f. ἥσω, (κλοπή, φέρω) to steal from, robb, LXX. Hence Κλοτοφόρημα, ατος, τό, a theft.

Κλοτοπενω, only in Il. 19, 149, οὐ γὰρ χρὴ κλοτοπενῶν, 'tis not good to deal subtly, to spin out time by false pretences: seemingly a lengthd. poet. form of κλέπτω, κλωπεύω.

ἸΚλοννία, ας, ἡ, Clunia, a city of Hispania Tarraconensis, Dio C.

ἸΚλούσιον, ου, τό, Clusium, a city of Etruria, Polyb. 2, 25, 1: οἱ Κλονοῖνοι, the inhab. of Clusium, and ἡ Κλουσίνη, [ε] the territory of Cl., Strab.

ἸΚλούσιος, ου, ὁ, Clusius, a river of Gallia Transpadana, Polyb.

Κλύβᾱτις, ἡ, a plant, also ἐλξίνη, [ε]

Κλύδα, metaph. acc. of κλύδων, as if from κλύς, Nic.

Κλύδάζομαι, f. ἴσομαι,=κλυδώνιζομαι. Hence

Κλύδασμός, ου, ὁ, a surging, dashing of waves, Strab.

Κλύδάττομαι,=κλυδώνιζομαι, Diog. L. 5, 66.

Κλύδιος, α, ον, surging, dashing, Gramm. [ε] From

Κλύδων, ανος, ὁ, (κλύω) a wave, billow, surge, Od. 12, 421, and Att. poets.—II. metaph., κλ. κακὸν, a flood of ills, Aesch. Pers. 509; so, κλ. συμφορὰς, ἐριδος, Eur.; also, κλ. ἔφιππος, a flood of horsemen, Soph. El. 733; so, κλ. πολέμου, Eur. Ion 60: κλ. καὶ mania, Dem. 442, 18. Not oft. in prose, [ε] Hence

Κλυδώνιζομαι, as pass., to be tossed by the waves, N. T.

Κλυδώνιον, ου, τό, dim. from κλύδων, a little wave, ripple, Eur. Hec. 48: in genl. a wave, Aesch. Theb. 795: as collective noun, a surging sea, Thuc. 2, 84.

ΚΑΥΖΩ, fut. κλύσω [ε], to wash, dash, dash against, esp. of the waves, H. Hom. Ar. 75. Pass. of the sea, to be agitated with waves, be or become stormy, dash him, ἐκλύσθη θάλασσα, Il. 14, 392, Od. 9, 484, 541, cf. Hes. Sc. 209; and so the act. is found intr., νῆματα κλύεσκον ἐπ' ἡνίονας, the waves dashed against the shore, Il. 23, 61, Aesch. Ag. 1182.—II. to wash off or away, χολὴν κλύουσι φαρμά-

κω, Soph. Fr. 733: hence metaph. θάλασσα κλύει πάντα τὰνθρώπων κακά, Eur. I. T. 1192—2. to wash out, τὸ ἔκπωμα, Xen. Cyr. 1, 3, 9, οἶνω, with wine, Arist. H. A.: esp. with a clyster, to drench, Anth.—3. εἰς ὅτα κλ., to put water into the ears and so cleanse them, Eur. Hipp. 654.—4. in Theocr. 1, 27, κισσύβιον κεκλυμένον καρῶ, washed over or rubbed with wax. (The word is prob. onomatop., the root being ΚΑΥΖ-, or ΚΑΥΔ-, as in κλύδων: cf. Sanscr. kṛid, maddescere.)

Κλύθι, 2 sing. imperat. aor. of κλύω, Hom.

ἸΚλυμένη, ἥς, ἡ, Clymene, daughter of Oceanus and Tethys, Hes. Th. 351, wife of Jaetus, Id. 508.—2. a Nereid, Il. 18, 47.—3. an attendant of Helen, Il. 3, 144.—4. a daughter of Minyas, mother of Atalanta, Apollod. 3, 9, 2.—5. daughter of Catreus, mother of Palamedes, Id. 3, 1, 2.—6. daughter of Iphis, mother of Iphiclus, Od. 11, 326.—7. mother of Homer, acc. to Paus. 10, 24, 2.

Κλύμενον, ου, τό, a plant, Lat. clymenon.

Κλύμενος, η, ον, (κλύω)=κλυτός, renowned, famous, Antim. 65, Theocr. 14, 26: mostly as prop. n., Κλύμενος, of the god of the nether world, Anth.: though Κλύμενος and Κλυμένη, qq. v., occur even in Hom. and Hes. as pr. names. [ε]

ἸΚλύμενος, ου, ὁ, Clymēnus, king of the Minyan Orchomenus, Pind. O. 4, 31, Paus. 9, 37, 1; father of Eurydice the wife of Nestor, Od. 3, 452.—2. son of Oeneus and Althaea, Apollod. 1, 8, 1.—3. son of Phoroneus, Paus. 2, 55, 4.—4. son of Cardys, Id. 5, 8, 1.

Κλύσις, εως, ἡ, (κλύω) a washing out, esp. by a clyster, a drench, Hipp. [ε]

Κλύσμα, ατος, τό, (κλύω) a liquid used for washing out: esp. a clyster or drench, Hdt. 2, 77, 87.—II. a place washed by the waves, the sea-beach, Plut., and Luc. Hence

Κλυμάτιον, ου, τό, dim. from κλύσμα: a clyster, Hipp.

Κλυμός, ου, ὁ, (κλύω) a washing out, esp. by a clyster.

Κλυστήρ, ἥρος, ὁ, (κλύω) a clyster, Nic.; also ἐνεμα.—II. a clyster-pipe, syringe, Hdt. 2, 87.

Κλυστήριον, ου, τό, dim. from κλυστήρ.

ἸΚλυσώννιος, ου, ὁ, Clysiōnnius, son of Amphidamas, Apollod. 3, 12, 8, cf. Il. 23, 88.

ἸΚλυταμνήστρα, ας, ἡ, Clytaemnestra, daughter of Tyndarus and Leda, wife of Agamemnon, Il. 1, 113; Od. 11, 439; Trag.—2. appell. of the comic poet Nicostratus, Diog. L. 4, 18.

Κλύτε, 2 plur. imperat. aor. act. from κλύω, Hom.

ἸΚλυτία, ας, ἰον. η, ἥς, ἡ, Clytia, daughter of Oceanus and Tethys, Hes. Th. 352.—2. mother of king Chalcon in Cos, Theocr. 7, 5.—3. daughter of Pandareus, Paus. 10, 30, 2.

ἸΚλυτιάδης, ου, ὁ, son or descendant of Clytius, of Κλ., the Clytiadae, a celebrated priestly family in Elis, Hdt. 9, 33, in sing.: v. Bähr ad l.—In Hom. Κλυτιάδης, Il. 11, 302, Od. 15, 540.

ἸΚλυτιάδης,=foreg., i. e., Piraeus, Hom.

ἸΚλυτίας, ου, ὁ, Clytius, a Trojan elder son of Laomedon, father of Calletor, Il. 3, 147; 20, 238.—2. son of Alcmaeon, father of Eurypylus, Od. 16, 327.—3. son of Eurytus of Euboea,

an Argonaut, Ap.-Rh. 1, 90.—4. a giant, Apollod.

ἸΚλυτίπυρ, ἥς, ἡ, Clytiēpe, daughter of Thespius, Apollod.

Κλυτόβουλος, ου, (κλυτός, βουλή) famous in counsel, of Mercury, Opp.

Κλυτόδεσπότης, ου, (κλυτός, δέσπότης) famous for trees, Πιερίη, Anth.

ἸΚλυτοδώρα, ας, ἡ, Clytodorā, daughter of Laomedon, Dion. H.

Κλυτοεργός, ου, (κλυτός, ἔργον) famous for work, and so like κλυτός, τέχνης, epith. of Vulcan, Od. 8, 345.

Κλυτόκαρπος, ου, (κλυτός, καρπός) famous for fruit, glorious with fruit κλ. στέφανος, Pind. N. 4, 124.

Κλυτόμαντις, εως, ὁ, (κλυτός, μαντις) a famous seer, Pind. Fr. 60.

ἸΚλυτομήδης, ους, ὁ, Clytomedes, son of Enopros, Il. 23, 634.

Κλυτομήτης, ου, ὁ,=κλυτομήτης poet.

Κλυτόμητις, ι, gen. ιος, (κλυτός, μήτις) famous for skill, epith. of Vulcan, H. Hom. 19, 1.

Κλυτόμοχος, ου, (κλυτός, μόχος) famous for toils, Anth.

ἸΚλυτόνηος, ου, ὁ, Clytonius, son of Alcinous, Od. 7, 119.—2. son of Naubolus, Ap. Rh. 1, 134.

Κλυτόπαις, παιδός, ὁ, ἡ, (κλυτός, παῖς) with famous children, Anth.

Κλυτόπαιλος, ου, (κλυτός, πῶλος) famous for horses or for horsemanship, in Il. always epith. of Aideon, 5, 654; 11, 445; 16, 625: of the country Dardania, Fr. Hom. 38.

Κλυτός, ἡ, ου, but in Il. 2, 742 Od. 5, 422 also ὅς, δυν, (κλύω) strictly heard, audible: but usu. heard of, i. e. famous, renowned, and so noble, splendid, in Hom. freq. epith. of Gods and Heroes; also of men collectively, noble, as opp. to lower animals, κλυτὰ φύλ' ἀνθρώπων, Il. 14, 361, κλυτὰ ἔθνεα νεκρῶν, Od. 10, 526: oft. also, ὄνομα κλυτόν, a glorious name, (but in Od. 9, 364, acc. to ancient Interpr., ὄνομα κλυτόν is the name by which one is called, one's own name): of cities, κλυτὸν Ἄργος, Od. 24, 437.—2. then also of things, like κλειτός, noble, splendid, beautiful, ἄλσος, Od. 6, 321; δώματα, Il. 2, 854, etc.; λιμήν, Od. 10, 87; 15, 472, κλυτὰ μῆλα, Od. 9, 308, (in these two last instances some take it to be noisily, comparing κλ. δρυι=ἀλεκτρύων, in Hesych., but wrongly): Hom. uses it esp. of the works of human skill, as of weapons and garments, κλυτὰ ἔργα, ἔμματα, τεύχεα: freq. also in Pind., and sometimes in Att. poets, and in genl. only poet. On the accent of the compounds v. Butt. Lexil. voc. κλειτός and κλυτός in Hom. seems to be one of quantity, lb. sub voc.

ἸΚλῦτος, ου, ὁ, Clytus, a Milesian pupil of Aristotle, Ath. 540 C.

ἸΚλυτοσθένης, ους, ὁ, Clytosthenes masc. pr. n., Anth.

Κλυτοφέρμων, ους, ὁ, ἡ, (κλυτός, τέμμα) famous for its end.

Κλυτοτέχνης, ου, ὁ, (κλυτός, τέχνη) famous for his art, renowned artist like κλυτοεργός, in Hom. always epith. of Vulcan.

Κλυτότοξος, ου, (κλυτός, τόξον) famous for the bow, renowned archer, in Hom. always epith. of Apollo.

Κλυτοφηγής, ἐς, (κλυτός, φέγγος) brightly-beaming.

Κλυτόφημος, ου, (κλυτός, φήμη) illustrious by fame, Orph.

ΚΑΥΖΩ: impf. ἐκλυνον with aor. signf.: imperat. sing. and plur. κλύθι κλύτε, Hom. who has it with ἐκ

darkness, Hcm., with whom it always denotes the dark or gloom that comes on next after sunset, evening, dusk, κνέ-
γας ἑσπρόν, ἑσπρὺς ἡ. 11, 194, 209,
and so Xen.: later also the morning
twilight or dawn, Lat. *crepusculum*, *di-
lucidum*, πρὸ πάντων τοῦ κνέφους, Ar.
Ecc. 291, ἡμα κνέφα, at dawn, Xen.
Hell. 7, 1, 15; cf. κνεφαίος. (From
κνέφος, akin to γνόφος and ὀνόφος, cf.
Buttm. Lexil. v. κελαινός fin.)

Κνέωρον, ον, τό, and κνέωρος, ον,
δ, (from κνάω ?) a kind of nettle.

Κνῆ, 3 sing. aor. 2 as if from κνήμι,
or impf. of κνάω, with irreg. contr.
from κνάε, only in Il. 11, 639.

Κνητιάω, ὦ, f. -άσω, = κνησιτιάω,
κνησιτίαω.

Κνηθμός, οὐ, δ, an itching, Nic.

Κνηθῶ, fut. κνήσω, (κνάω) to scratch:
mid. to scratch one's self, Arist. H. A.

—II. to tickle: pass. to itch, N. T.—
III. metaph. to provoke: pass. to be pro-
voked or irritated, Arist. Poet.—κνάω
is used in the best Att., Moeris p. 234.

Κνηκέλαιον, ον, τό, (κνήκος, ἐλαιον)
oil of carthamus, Diosc.

Κνηκίας, ον, δ, Dor. κνῆκίας, (κνή-
κος) = κνήκων, cf. κνηκός fin.

Κνήκινος, η, ον, of or from the κνήκος.

Κνηκίς, ἰδος, ἡ, a pale spot, esp. in
the heavens, a pale dim cloud: a pale-
coloured antelope, Heschyl. [i]

Κνηκοειδής, ἐς, (κνήκος, εἶδος) like
κνήκος.

Κνηκόπυρος, ον, (κνήκος, πυρός)
yellowish like wheat, or κνηκόπυρος,
ον, yellowish-red, Sopat. ap. Ath. 649 A.

ΚΝΗΚΟΣ, ον, ἡ, Lat. *cnecus*, a
plant of the thistle kind, *carthamus
tinctorius*, the leaves of which were
used like rennet, to curdle the milk
in making cheese, Anaxandr. Prot.
1, 55, and Theophr. Hence

ΚΝΗΚΟΣ, ἡ, ὄν, Dor. κνῆκός,
pale yellow, whitish yellow, like the
κνήκος-flower, of the colour of the
goat, Theocr. 7, 16, and Anth.: hence
the goat is called κνῆκος, Theocr. 3,
5; and the wolf κνηκίας, Babrius.

Κνηκώδης, ἐς, = κνηκοειδής, The-
ophr.

Κνήκων, ὄνος, δ, Dor. κνάκων, v.
sub κνήκων.

Κνήμα, ατος, τό, (κνάω) that which
is rubbed off, in plur. scrapings, filings,
Hipp.

Κνημαίος, ἀλα, αἶον, (κνήμη) belong-
ing to the calf or leg, Hipp.

Κνημαργος, ον, (κνήμη, ἄργος)
white-legged, Theocr. 25, 127.

ΚΝΗΜΗ, ης, ἡ, the part of the leg
between the knee and ankle, the leg, Lat.
tibia, *crus*, opp. to the thigh, (μηρός),
Il. 4, 147, Od. 8, 135; on which the
greaves or boots were worn, cf. κνή-
μις, ἐκ κνήμης, and Hdt. 6, 125; 7, 75:
in medic. writers it was confined to
the larger bones, the smaller being
called περόνη, cf. also ἀντικνήμιον.
—II. the spoke of a wheel, cf. κνήμις II.
—III. the pieces of wood on which the
body of a chariot rests, cf. sq.—IV.
the leg of a stool.

Κνημία, ας, ἡ, = κνήμη III, Lys. ap.
Poll. 10, 157.

Κνημιαίος, ἀλα, αἶον, = κνημαίος,
Hipp.

Κνημιδοφόρος, ον, (κνήμις, φέρω)
wearing greaves or leg-armour, Hdt. 7,
92.

Κνημιδ-στός, ἡ, ὄν, as from κνήμι-
δός, furnished with greaves.

Κνήμις, ἰδος, ἡ, (κνήμη) a greave,
leggin, reaching from knee to ankle,
κνήμιδας μὲν πρώτα περὶ κνήμηςιν
ἔθηκεν Il. 3, 330: the κνήμιδες con-
sisted of two halves and were fasten-

ed with silver clasps or buckles (ἐπι-
σφύρια): oft. in Il., where also the
Achaeans are esp. called ἐκνήμιδες:
they appear to have been of tin or
tinned over, Il. 18, 613; 21, 592, also
of ὀρείχαλκος, Hes. Sc. 122. In Od.
24, 229 however βόειαι κνημίδες are
a kind of boots which Laertes put on
for agricultural labour, to protect his
legs. Polyh. 11, 9, 4 tells us that the
κνημίδες were worn with ὑπόδηματα
and κρηπίδες. Cf. Dict. Antiq. voc.
ocrea. —II. the spoke of a wheel, Lys.
ap. Poll. 7, 115. [i: yet we also find
κνῆμίδες Alcaeus 1, 4, cf. κρηπίς.]

Κνήμις, ἰδος, ἡ, Mt. Cnēmis, a
mountain of Locris, on which lay the
city αἱ Κνημίδες, and from which a
portion of the Locri were styled Ἐπι-
κνημιδιοί, Strab.

Κνημιπαχής, ἐς, (κνήμη, πάχος)
thick in the leg, Theophr.

Κνημός, οὐ, δ, a woody mountain-
pass, in Hom. only in plur., in Il. al-
ways of the woody passes of Ida, just
like the Lat. *salvus*. As ποῖος and
πρόποιος are used of the lowest parts
of a mountain, so κνημός (from κνήμη)
seems to be used of the parts just
above them.

Κνήμος, ον, δ, Cnemus, a Spartan,
Thuc. 2, 80.

Κνημώδης, ἐς, (κνήμη, εἶδος) well-
legged.

Κνήμων, ὄνος, δ, Cnemon, masc.
pr. n., Luc.

Κνησιάω, ὦ, f. -άσω, desiderat. of
κνάω, to wish to scratch, to feel an itch-
ing, Ar. Ecc. 919, Plat. Gorg. 494 E:
the form κνησιτιάω is rejected by Dind.

Κνήσις, εως, ἡ, (κνάω) a scratching,
scraping, rubbing or scraping off.—2. an
itching, tickling.

Κνησίχρυσος, ον, (κνάω, χρύσος)
scraping or gnawing gold.

Κνήσμα, ατος, τό, (κνάω) = κνίσμα,
Xen. Symp. 4, 28.—2. a curry-comb.

Κνησιμονή, ης, ἡ, = κνησιμός.

Κνηστός, οὐ, δ, (κνάω) 2 a gentle
scratching, tickling: also metaph. a
tickling, titillation, incentive, excitement.
Hence

Κνησιμώδης, ἐς, (κνησιμός, εἶδος)
affected with itching or tickling: excit-
ing an itching, inciting. Adv. -δώς.

Κνηστήρ, ἥρος, ὁ, = κνήστις, a
scraping-knife.

Κνηστήριον, ον, τό, dim. from κνη-
στήρ.

Κνησιτιάω, ὦ, = κνησιάω (q. v.),
Clem. Al.

Κνήστις, εως and ιος, ἡ, (κνάω)
a knife for scraping, e. g. cheese, Il. 11,
640 (in contr. dat. κνήστῃ): elsewh.
τυρόκνηστις.—II. = κνησιμός, an itch-
ing, tickling, Opp.

Κνηστός, ἰδος, ἡ, in Plut. Anton.
86, seems to be a pin with which
Cleopatra's hair was fastened up,
made hollow (κοίλη) to conceal poison
in, called βελόνη by Xiphilin.

Κνηστός, ἡ, ὄν, (κνάω) scraped or
rased, κνηστός ὄρος, like our French
rolls, Att. 111 D.

Κνηστρον, ον, τό, = κνήστις I, a
knife for scraping, Hipp.—II. = κνέω-
ρον, a kind of nettle, Id., v. Foës.
Oecon. Hipp.

Κνήση, ης, ἡ, (κνάω) an itching, the
itch, LXX.

Κνιάδι, metaph. acc. of κνιάδι, as if
from *κνίς, Opp.

Κνιάδιω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (κνιάδι) to whip
with nettles.

Κνιδέλαιον, ον, τό, oil from the seed
of the κόκκος Κνιδίος, Diosc., cf. θυ-
μέλαια and Κνιδίος II.

Κνιάδι, ης, ἡ, (κνιάδι) a nettle, Lat.

urtica, Theocr. 7, 110, and Anth.—II.
a sea-animal of the mollusk kind,
which, if touched, stings like a nettle,
Lat. *urtica marina*, a kind of sea-an-
nule, Arist. H. A.; also called ἀκ-
αλήρη by Ath.

Κνιδίος, ἰα, ἰον, (Κνιδίος) *Cnidia*,
of or from *Cnidus*, τοῖνος, Ath. 33 E:
οἱ Κνιδίοι, the Cnidians, Hdt. 3, 138;
ἡ Κνιδία, the territory of *Cnidus*, and
so, the peninsula on which *Cnidus*
was situated, Hdt. 1, 174, Strab. p.
488. f.—II. Κνιδίος κόκκος, ὁ, a berry
of the shrub θυμέλαια, used as a purga-
tive, Eubul. Incert. 15. b., cf. Foës.
Oecon. Hipp. [i]

Κνιδόθεν, adv., from *Cnidus*, Luc.
Lexiph. 7.

Κνιδόκοκκος, ὁ, = Κνιδίος II.

Κνιδίον, ον, ἡ, = *Cnidus*, a city of Ca-
ria on a peninsula near the Triopium
promontorium, H. Hom. Ap. 43, Hdt.
1, 144; etc.

Κνιδόσπερμον, τό, (κνιάδι, σπέρμα)
nettle-seed, Gal.

Κνιδώσις, εως, ἡ, (as if from κνι-
δών) an itching, esp. such as is caused
by a nettle, Hipp.

Κνιάς, ης, ἡ, Ion. κνίξη, = κνιάδι,
Anacr. 87: from

Κνιάω: fut. κνίσω [i], Dor. κνιέω.
To scrape or grate, like κνάω, The-
ophr., but rare in Att. in this signif.—

II. to make to itch: hence metaph. of
feelings, esp. love, to tease, chafe, nettle,
Hdt. 6, 62, Eur. Med. 555, 568;
also, κόρος κνίξει, Pind. P. 8, 44; of
grief, Soph. O. T. 786; in genl. of
anxiety, Hdt. 7, 10, 5 and 12, Pind.,
etc. Pass., to be so teased, chafed or
nettled, Eur. Andr. 209; τινός, for love
of a person, Theocr. 5, 122. (From
root κνάω, cf. κνήθα: hence also
κνίψ, κνιπός, σκνιπός.)

Κνιπεία, ας, ἡ, (κνιπός) niggardli-
ness, penury.

Κνιπία, ας, ἡ, = foreground.

Κνιπολόγος, ον, δ, (κνίψ, λέγω) a
bird, a kind of woodpecker that seeks
κνιπές or insects, Arist. H. A.

Κνιπόμεαι, as pass., (κνιπός) to be
inflamed, of the eyes: of fruits, to be
mildewed, ap. Heschyl.

Κνιπός, ὄν, niggardly, miserly, Anth.
(No doubt from κνίω, to scrape, and
so strictly a scraping fellow, skinflint,
cf. κνιμοπιστίας. Synonym. forms
coming from κνιπός are κνιφός, σκνι-
πός, σκνιφόρ, also Γνίψω, the usu.
pr. n. of old misers in the new Att.
Comedy. Cf. our nip, snip.) Hence

Κνιπότης, ητος, ἡ, itching or inflam-
mation of the eyes, Hipp.

ΚΝΙΨΑ, ης, ἡ, Ep. κνίσση, Lat. *nidor*,
the steam and odour of fat which
exhales from meat roasting, esp. the
smell or savour of a victim, steam of a
burnt sacrifice, which ascends up to
heaven as a grateful gift to the gods,
oft in Hom., v. esp. Il. 1, 317; 8, 549;
and cf. Ar. Av. 193, 1517.—II. the fat
caul in which the flesh of the victim
was wrapped and burnt, the fat itself,
also ὀμῶς, Il. 1, 460, Od. 18, 45.—

Κνίσσα, Ion. κνίσση, is the more cor-
rect form for the common κνίσσα,
κνίσση, Draco p. 21, 4, Eustath. 1766,
30; accordingly Dind. and Spitzn.
have restored κνίσση, κνισήεις, etc. in
Hom., cf. Elmsl. Ar. Ach. 1045, Dind.
Pac. 1050. Hence

Κνισαίεις, εσσα, εν, Dor. for κνισ-
σῆεις. [a]

Κνισάλεος, α, ον, (κνίσσα) filled with
the steam of fat sacrifice, emitting the
like.

Κνισάντι, Dor. dat. for κνισάντι
from κνισαίεις, κνισήεις.

Ανισάριον, *ον*, τό, dim. from *κνίσσα*.
Κνίσσα, *ω*, f. *-ήσσα*, (*κνίσσα*) to fill with *κνίσσα*, fill with the steam or smell of burnt sacrifice, *κν*. *βωμους*, Eur. Alc. 1156; *—τῆς ἀγνίας*, Ar. Eq. 1320, Ap. 1233.—II. intr. to make the steam of sacrifice, *κν*. *βωμοισι*, Orac. ap. Dem. 531, 5; *κν* παρὰ τοὺς βωμούς, Luc.

Κνίσσα, *Da* for *κνίω*.

Κνίσσης, *εσσα*, *εν*, (*κνίσσα*) full of the steam of burnt sacrifice, steamy, *δωματα*, Od. 10, 10; Dor. *κνισαίης*, Pind. O. 7, 145.

Κνισρός, *α*, *όν*,=foreg., Achae. ap. Ath. 368 A.

Κνίσμα, *ατος*, τό, (*κνίω*) that which is scraped off, in plur. scrapings, Plat. Hipp. Maj. 304 A.—II.=sq.: an itching, Anth.

Κνισμός, *ον*, *δ*, (*κνίω*) an itching of the skin, tickling; metaph. of love and like feelings, Soph. Fr. 482, Ar. Plut. 974.

Κνισμώδης, *ες*, (*κνισμός*, *ειδος*)
 dub. for *κνησμώδης*.

Κνισσοδωκτής, *ον*, *δ*, (*κνίσσα*, *διόκτω*) hunting after the smell of roast meat, name of a mouse in Batrach. 235.

Κνισσοκόλας, *άκος*, *δ*, (*κνίσσα*, *κόλας*) a dinner-parasite, Asius ap. Ath. 125 D.

Κνισσολοιχία, *ας*, *ῖ*, fondness for roast meat, Sophil. ap. Ath. 386 F: from

Κνισσολοιχός, *όν*, (*κνίσσα*, *λείχω*) a icker of fat or roast meat, dainty fellow, Antiph. Bombyl. 2, Amphis Gunaec. 2.

Κνίστος, τό, rare form for *κνίσσα*.

Κνιστός, *όν*,=κνιστής, fat.—II.=λίχνος, dainty.

Κνιστοτηρητής, *ον*, *δ*, (*κνίσσα*, *τηρέω*)=κνισσοδικτής.

Κνίσσα, *ω*,=κνισάω, Matro ap. Ath. 136 C.—II. to burn and spoil meat, Luc.

Κνίσσα, *κνισσαίης*, etc. v. sub *κνίω*, *κνισαίης*, etc., with single σ.

Κνιστός, *ῖ*, *όν*, (*κνίω*) scraped, asped, Ar. ap. Ath. 373 A.

Κνισώδης, *ες*, (*κνίσσα*, *ειδος*) steamy like roasted meat, fatty, Gal.

Κνισωτός, *ῖ*, *όν*, (*κνισσώ*) steaming like a burnt sacrifice, fat and steamy, esch. Cho. 485.

Κνιστός, *ῖ*, *όν*,=κνιπός, σκνιφόρος.

Κνιφότης, *ητος*, *ῖ*,=κνιπότης, σκνιφότης.

Κνίψ, *δ*, also *ῖ*, gen. *κνιπός*, nom. I. *κνίπες*, (*κνίω*)—a small kind of mmet, which gnaws (*κνίξει*) figs, Ar. v. 590.—II. *κνίπες*, several kinds of insects, esp. such as live in wood, 'heophr., cf. *κνιπολόγος*.—The fem. *κνίψ* occurs sometimes, Lob. Phryn. 10: the gen. is only found in Gramm.: also *κνίψ*.

Κνός, *ῖ*, Ion. for *χνός*.

Κνός, *ης*, *ῖ*, (*κνίω*) the creaking of a axle: also of shoes, the sound of footsteps, Aesch. Fr. 221.

Κνόςθος, *ον*, *δ*, Cnoethus, an Aegiptian, Hdt. 6, 88.

Κνόςος, *δ*, contr. *κνοῖς*, also *χνόςος*, *νός*)=κνός and *χνόςος*.

Κνόςφης, *ιδος*, *δ*, Cnōphis, a deity the Aegyptians, Strab.

Κνώ,=κνάω, Hesych.

Κνῶ, usu. *οὐδέ* *κνῶ*, not a jot, not a bit: hence *κνῶω*, *κνῶω*, like *γρῶ* from *γρῶ*, ap. Hesych.

Κνῶς, *ης*, *ῖ*, (*κνῶω*, *κνάω*) an itching: the itch.

Κνῶς, *ῖ*, poet. contr. for *κόνυσα*, heor. 4, 25; 7, 68.

Κνῶσμαι, Soph. O. C. 1571, and *νέσμαι*, Ar. Vesp. 977, dep., to

whine, whimper, strictly of a fawning dog, and then of children, cf. Theocr. 2, 109, and *κνῶσθμός*. The act. *κνῶω*, *-έω*, only in Gramm. (Cf. *κνῶ*: nothing to do with *κνῶν*).—Hence

Κνῶσθμός, *ον*, *δ*, a whining, whimpering, strictly of dogs, opp. to barking or snarling, *κνῶς τε ἰδὼν καὶ οὐχ ἰλάοντο*, *κνῶσθμῷ δ' ἐτέρωσε διὰ σταθμοῖο φέροντες*, Od. 16, 163.—II. roaring, bellowing, of a lion, Ar. Rh.

Κνῶσημα, τό,=κνῶσθμός, of infants, Hdt. 2, 2.

Κνῶω, *ω*, only in Od. 13, 401, *κνῶωσα δέ τοι ὅσσε*, πάρος *περικαλλέ' ἔοντε*, and 13, 433, *κνῶωσεν δέ οἱ ὅσσε*, to disfigure the eyes, make them dim and dark. (Acc. to Gramm. from a root *κνῶος*, dim, dark: but this adj. seems to be an invention of theirs: prob. better from *κνῶος*, and so strictly to make scabby, Valck. Adon. p. 381.)

Κνῶσμαι, rare collat. form of *κνῶσμαι*, Dion. H.: so too act. *κνῶω*, ap. Suid.

Κνῶω,=κνῶω, κνάω.

Κνῶω, *ατος*, τό, (*κνῶω*) a scratching: *κν*. τῶν *δακτύλων*, of a person feeling for the door-handle in the dark, Ar. Eccl. 36, with v. l. *κνίσμα*.

Κνῶος, τό, the itch, scurvy, Lat. scabies, Hes. Fr. 5, 1. [v]: from

Κνῶω, *ῖ*, *-έωω*, (*κνάω*) to scratch, touch gently, *κνῶειν τὴν θύραν*, Ar. Thesm. 481, cf. *κνῶμα*. [v]

Κνωδάκις, *ῖ*, *-ίωω*, (*κνωδάς*) to hang a body on pins or pivots, so that it turns as on an axis, Math. Vett.

Κνωδάκιον, *ον*, τό, dim. from *κνωδάς*, Math. Vett. [v]

Κνωδάλον, *ον*, τό, any wild, dangerous animal, from a lion to a serpent or worms, a monster, Od. 17, 317, Hes. Th. 582; of beasts opp. to man, Aesch. Cho. 601; of birds and beasts, Id. Supp. 1000; of men, Id. Pr. 462; of an ass, Pind. P. 10, 56; of a gnat, Mel. 93, 2: later esp. of reptiles, as in Nic. and Plat. Ax. 365 C: of men, as a term of reproach, brutes, beasts, Cratin. Xer. 8, cf. Ar. Lys. 477.—In H. Hom. Merc. 188, should prob. be read *νωχάλον* with Herm. (Perh., like *κνωπέτον*, immediately from *κνῶω*, for *κνωδάλον*.)

Κνωδάς, *άκος*, *δ*, (*δδοῦς*) a peg, pin, in plur. pins or pivots on which a body turns as on an axis, Sext. Emp., and Math. Vett.

Κνωδών, *οντος*, *δ*, (*δδοῦς*) in plur. *κνωδόντες*, two projecting teeth on the blade of a hunting spear, Xen. Cyn. 10, 3 and 16: hence *ξίφους διπλοῖ κνωδόντες*, prob. of a two-edged sword, Soph. Ant. 1233; and so in sing. a sword, Ib. 1025.

Κνωπίας, *ον*, *δ*, Cnopia, masc. pr. n., Polyb. 5, 63, 12.

Κνωπύμορφος, *ον*, (*κνώψ*, *μορφή*) shaped like a beast, Lyc.

Κνωπός, *ον*, *δ*, or *Κνώπος*, Cnopus, son of Codrus, king of Erythrae, Strab. p. 633.—II. a river of Boeotia, Nic. Th. 889, whence *Κνωπία*, a town in the Theban territory, Strab. p. 404.

Κνωσσιος, *α*, *ον*, Cnosian, cf. Cnosus or Gnosus; also in genl. Cretan, *ὀρχήματα*, Soph. Aj. 699; τῶντος, Eur. H. F. 1327: *οἱ Κνωσσιοι*, the Cnosians, Plat. Legg. 629 C.

Κνωσίον, *ονος*, *δ*, Cnosion, a youth beloved by Demosthenes, Aeschin. 48, 10; Ath. 593 A.

Κνωσθέν, adv. from Cnosus, Ap. Rh. 4, 434.

Κνωσός, less correctly *Κνωσσός*,

ον, *ῖ*, Cnosus, ancient capital of Crete, on the Caeratus, which was also its earlier name; its ruins are now on the site called *Long Candia*, Il. 2, 646; Od. 19, 178.

ΚΝΩΣΣΩ, to nod, slumber sleep, Od. 4, 809, Pind. O. 13, 100.

Κνώψ, *δ* and *ῖ*, gen. *κνωπός*, shortened for *κνωπέτον*, Nic.

Κοάλειος, *ον*, *δ*, a stupid fellow, booby, Ar. Eq. 198; addressee as a god or demon, Ib. 221: Miltiades the grandfather of Cimón had this nickname, Plut. Cim. 4. (Usu. deriv. from *κοάω*, *κοέω*, *νοέω*, and *αλέος*, *ήλεός*.) [v]

Κοάς, comic word formed to imitate the croaking of frogs, *βρεκεκέξ κοάς κοάς*, Ar. Ran. 209, etc.

Κοάω, v. *κοέω*.

Κοβάλεια, *ας*, *ῖ*, impudent knave, y. *Κοβάλεω*, to play the *κοβάλος*.

Κοβάλια, *ας*, *ῖ*=κοβάλεια.

Κοβάλικεμα, *ατος*, τό, a knavish trick, Ar. Eq. 332: from

Κοβάλικεω,=κοβαλεῖω.

Κοβάλος, *ον*, *δ*, a cunning, impudent, rogue, an arrant knave, joined by At with *παντοῖρος*, Eq. 450, with *μύθων*, Plut. 279: *Κοβάλοι* were also a set of mischievous goblins, invoked by rogues, Id. Eq. 635: as adj. *κοβάλα*, knavish tricks, rogueries, Ib. 417, Ran 104.

Κόβειρος, *δ*,=κόβαλος, Hesych.

Κόβρηνα, *ων*, *αῖ*, Cōbrēnae, a place in Media near Mount Zagrus, Polyb. 5, 44, 7.

Κόβων, *ωνος*, *δ*, Cobon, a Delphian Hdt. 6, 66.

Κόγκολιτανος, *ον*, *δ*, Concolitana, a king of the Gaesati, Polyb. 2, 22, 2.

Κόγς, the sound made by the voing pebble as it fell into the *νω* (*άδος*), Hesych.: *οἱ γόγς ἐμπέξ*, v. Lob. Aglaoph. 775, sq.

Κογάριον, *ας*, τό, dim. from *κό γχη*, Diosc.

Κογχαία, *ας*, *ῖ*, Conchāa, a river of Corcyra, Lyc. 869.

ΚΟΤΧΗ, *ης*, *ῖ*, a muscle or cockle Lat. *concha*, Ar. Fr. 49, Xen. An. 5, 3, 8; the same as *χῆμη*, but more usu. in Att.: also a muscle-shell. Proverb, *κόττην διελειν*, to open a muscle, of any easy task, Teleclid. 'Hσιου 2.—II. as a muscle-shell was used to hold water, etc., hence a small measure, esp. for liquids, Pherecr. Tyrann. 1, 3, and Hipp.: any muscle-shaped vessel, Id.—III. any shell-like bone or cavity in the body, as—1. the hollow of the ear.—2. the socket of the eye.—3. the knee-pan, Poll.—IV. the case round a seal attached to diplomas or documents, Ar. Vesp. 585: hence *ἀνακογ χυλιάω*, to unseal. Cf. also *κόγχης* (*κόγχη*, *κόγχος*, *κογχύλη*, Sanscr. *caṅkha*, Lat. *concha*, cf. also *κόχλος*, *cochlea*, *κάλχη*, etc.).

Κογχίον, *ον*, τό, dim. from *κόγχη*, Antiph. Gam. 1.

Κογχίτης, *ον*, *δ*, λίθος κ., shelly marble, esp. found near Megara Paus. 1, 44, 6, cf. Müller Archäol. d. Kunst § 268, 1, cf. *κογχυλίας*, *-ιάτης*.

Κογχοειδής, *ές*, (*κόγχη*, *ειδος*) of the muscle kind, Strab.

Κογχοήρας, *ον*, *δ*, (*κόγχη*, *θηρώς*) a muscle-catcher, Epich. p. 22.

Κόγχης, *ον*, *δ*, also *ῖ*=κόγχη I. Aesch. Fr. 22, Epich. p. 22.—II.=κόγχη II., Diosc.—III.=κόγχη III., also the upper part of the skull, Lyc.—IV. the conchis of the Romans, lentils boiled with the pods, a sort of thick pea soup, Timo ap. Ath. 150 F.

Κογχύλη, ης, ἥ=κρήνη: esp. the *Lat. purp.* Philo. [ῥ]

Κογχύλιας, ου, ὁ, with and without λίθος=κογχίτης, κογχυλίτης, Ar. Fr. 240.

Κογχυλίτης, ου, ὁ, =κογχίτης, κογχυλίτης, Xen. An. 3, 4, 10.

Κογχυλιέντης, ου, ὁ, one who catches κογχυλία.

Κογχύλιον, ου, τό, (κογχύλη) a muscle or cockle: also its shell, in genl. a bivalve-shell, Hdt. 2, 12: esp.—II. ἔτε purple-fish, *Lat. purp.* Arist. H. 4.—2. the purple colour prepared therefrom, Diosc.—3. wool dyed with purple, Gal. [ῥ]

Κογχυλιώδης, ες, (κογχύλιον, εἶδος) like a bivalve-shell, κ. λίθοι, fossil-shells, Xanth. p. 162.

Κογχυλίοντος, ἥ, ὄν, (κογχύλιον II.) dyed with purple.

Κογχώδης, ες, =κογχυειδής.

†Κοδόινον πέτρα, ἡ, the rock of Codinus, a projecting point of Sipylus near Magnesia, Paus. 3, 22, 4.

Κοδομειον, ου, τό, a vessel for roasting barley in: from

Κοδομύς, ἑως, ὁ, one who roasts barley.

Κοδομεντήρ, ἥρος, ὁ, =κοδομύς: *fer.* κοδομεντήρ, ἡ: from

Κοδομῆς, τό, to roast barley.

Κοδομή, ἥς, ἡ, a woman who roasts barley.

Κοδραντής, ου, ὁ, the *Lat. quadrans*, = $\frac{1}{4}$ of an as, N. T.

†Κοδράτος, ου, ὁ, and Κοναδράτος, the Rom. *Quadratus*, Hdn.

†Κοδρίδης, ου, ὁ, son or descendant of Codrus, Ael. V. H. 5, 13: from

†Κοδρός, ου, ὁ, Codrus, son of Medon, the last king of Athens, Hdt. 1, 147; 5, 65.—2. the founder of Miletus, Id. 9, 97.

Κοδυάλιον, ου, τό, acc. to some a *gynaece*, acc. to others a medlar, Alcian 85.

ΚΟΕΨ, Ion. for νοέω, contr. κοῶ, to mark, perceive, hear, very rare old form in Epic. p. 15; still more rarely κοῶω, mostly found in compds., as in ὑμνοκόων, ἐνρυνκόωσα, qq. v.; and in pr. names, like Δηλκόων, Δημοκόων, Ἰπποκόων, Λαοκόων, Εὐρυκόωσα, Λαοκόωσα; κοάλεμος, also belongs hereto.—Prob. κοῶω, is the root of ἀκούω, ἀκοή. On the formation of the word cf. Buttm. Lexil. v. κελαινός 6.

Κοθαρός, Dor. for καθαρός, Tab. Heracl.

Κόθεν, Ion. for πόθεν, Hdt.

Κόθορνος, ου, ὁ, *Lat. cothurnus*, a buskin or high boot, covering the whole foot and reaching to the middle of the leg, laced in front, and with very thick soles, Hdt. 1, 155; 6, 125, cf. ἐμβάτης and ἐνδρομύς.—2. the κόθορνος was esp. worn by tragic actors in heroic characters, whether male or female, its high heels serving to heighten the whole figure: thus it became the emblem of tragedy: v. Horat. Carm. 2, 1, 12; 1 Sat. 5, 64, A. P. 80, 280; as the *soccus* of comedy.—3. since the buskins might be worn on either feet, ὁ Κόθορνος was a nickname for Theramenes, because of his changeable time-serving politics, Xen. Hell. 2, 3, 31.

Κοθορίς, ἰδος, or κοθοῦρις, ἰδος, ἥ=κοιουρίς, q. v.

Κόθορος, ου, in Hes. Op. 302, epith. of drones (from οὐρά), dock-tailed, i. e. without a sting, and so=κόλορος.

Κόθω, ὄς, ἡ=βλάθη, ap. Hesych. †Κοθακίδαί, ὄν, al. *Cothocidae*, an

Attic deme belonging to the tribe Oeneis, hence

†Κοθακίδης, ου, ὁ, an inhab. of *Cothocidae*, Dem. 1369, 16; ὁ ἐκ Κοθακιδῶν, Ar. Thesm. 620.

ΚΟΙ΄, onomatop., to express the grunting of young pigs, Ar. Ach. 780.

†Κοιαντίς, ἰδος, ἡ, daughter of Coeus, i. e. Latona, Orph.

Κοῖω, f. -ίσω, (κοῖ) to cry κοῖ, to grunt like a young pig, Ar. Ach. 746.

Κοῖη, Ion. for ποῖα, dat. sing. from ποῖος, Ion. κοῖος, used as adv. how? in what manner? in what respect? Hdt.

†Κοιῆς, ἰδος, ἡ=Κοιαντίς, Call. Del. 150.

Κοῖμα, τό=κῆμα.

Κοῖης, ου, ὁ, a priest in the mysteries of Samothrace, ap. Hesych., who also has κοῖομαι, as dep., to initiate.

Κοῖκνος, η, ου, (κοῖς) made of palm-leaves, Strab.

†Κοῖκος, ας, ἡ, Coecoa, fem. pr. n., Ath. 380 E.

Κοικύλλω, to look gaping about, Ar. Thesm. 852.

†Κοῖλα, ου, τά, prop. hollow places, —1. τῆς Εὐβοίας, the coast country between the promontories Caphareus and Chersonesus, Hdt. 8, 13, cf. 6, 100.—2. τῆς Χίης χώρας, a valley in Chios, Id. 6, 26.—3. Ναυπακτίας, another near Naupactus, Polyb. 5, 103, 4.

Κοιλαινῶ, fut. -ῶνῶ, aor. ἐκοίληνα, inf. κοίληναι, Att. ἐκοίλῶνα, inf. κοιλῶναι, perf. pass. κεκοίλασμαι, (κοῖλος). To make hollow, hollow out, Hdt. 2, 73; κοιλῶνεν χώρα, i. e. to dig a grave, Theocr. 23, 43. Pass. to be or become hollow, Hipp.—II. to make empty, make poor, like κενῶω, Lyc. 772. Hence

Κοιλαῖος, αἶα, αἶων, =κοῖλος, Gal.

Κοιλῶνος, εως, ἡ, a hollowing.

Κοιλῆς, ἄδος, ἡ, as subst., a hollow valley, Diod.—II. as adj. pecul. fem. of κοῖλος, hollow, Pseudo-Phocyl. 161.

Κοιλίσμα ατος, τό, (κοιλῶν) a hollow, Math. Vett.

Κοῖλεμβολον, ου, τό, (κοῖλος, ἐμβολον) a hollow wedge, name of an order of battle, ap. Suid., cf. ἐμβολος 3.

Κοῖλη, ης, ἡ, a hollow, strictly fem. from κοῖλος, hence as name of a δήμος, in Attica, belonging to the tribe Hippothonotis, Coele, Hdt. 6, 103.

†Κοῖλη Συρία, ἡ, Coele-Syria, i. e. hollow Syria, a valley between Libanus and Antilibanus, Polyb. 1, 3, 1; later Κοιλοσυρία, and inhab., Κοιλοσυριοί, Strab.

Κοιλία, ας, ἡ, (κοῖλος) the whole hollow of the belly, the belly, *Lat. venter*, Hdt. 2, 87, and Hipp.: in Arist. Part. An., ἡ κ. ἡ ἔνω καὶ ἡ κάτω, the stomach and the belly: κ. κενή=κενῶν, Schw. Hdt. 2, 40.—2. the contents of the belly, the guts, bowels, Hdt. 2, 86, 92: the tripe and puddings, Ar. Eq. 160, Plut. 1169.—II. any hollow, a ventricle, chamber, as, κ. ἐγκεφάλου, καρδίας, etc., *Medic.* Hence

Κοιλακός, ἡ, ὄν, suffering in the bowels, Galen, etc.

Κοιλῶδιον, ὄν, τό, dim. from κοιλία.

Κοιλοδαίμων, ὄνος, ὁ, and ἡ, (κοιλία, δαίμων) one who makes a god of his belly, a belly-god, Ath., cf. σποροδαίμων.

Κοιλοδυσσμος, ὄν, ὁ, a belly-band.

Κοιλοδούλος, ὄν, ὁ, a slave to his belly.

Κοιλοδυστία, ας, ἡ, (κοιλία, δύω) looseness of the bowels, περί κοιλοδυστίας γίνεσθαι, to take opening medicine, Cic. Att. 10, 13.

Κοιλολυτικός, ἡ, ὄν opening the bowels.

Κοιλοπώλης, ου, ὁ, (κοιλία, πωλέω) a tripe or black pudding seller, Ar. Eq. 200.

†Κοῖλιος, ου, ὁ, the Rom. *Coelius*, Plut.

Κοιλοσύχιον, ου, τό, (κοιλία, ἐχω) a money-chest, dub.

Κοιλοσφῆρα, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (κοιλία, φέρω) to be pregnant, *Lat. uterum ferre*.

Κοιλίσκος, ου, ὁ, (κοῖλος) a knife hollow or hollowed out in front (!) for surgical uses, also ἐκκοπεὺς κοῖλος.

Κοιλοσκάτος, ὄν, ὁ, =κοιλίσκος.

Κοιλιώδης, ες, (κοιλία, εἶδος) like a belly, Arist. Part. An.

Κοιλιώσις, εως, ἡ, as if from κοιλία, a hollow, the belly.

Κοιλογάστωρ, ὀρος, ὁ, ἡ, (κοῖλος, γαστήρ) hollow-bellied: hence hungry, of wolves, Aesch. Theb. 1035: also of a shield, Ib. 496.

Κοιλοκρότφος, ου, (κοῖλος, κρόταφος) with hollow temples, Aretae.

Κοιλοπέδος, ου, (κοῖλος, πέδον) lying in a hollow, Pind. P. 5, 50.

Κοῖλος, η, ου, poet. for sq., Bergk Anacr. p. 93.

ΚΟΙΛΟΣ, η, ου, hollow, hollowed, Hom., who has it mostly as epith. of ships, κοῖλαι νῆες; and so the Trojan horse is called κ. δόρυ, Od. 8, 507, (later, κοῖλη νῆς was the hollow or hold of the ship, Hdt. 8, 119, and Xen.; and κοῖλη alone, Theocr. 22, 12): often with collat. notion of roomy (as perh. when applied to ships), κ. σπῆος, λόχος, Od.: in genl. of places, lying in a hollow or vale, esp. κοῖλη Λακεδαιμῶν, Od. 4, 1, κ. Θεσσαλία, Hdt. 7, 129, κ. Ἄργος, Soph. O. C. 378, cf. κητώσις: so, κ. λιμῆν, of a harbour lying between high cliffs, Od. 10, 92; κ. ὁδός, a deep hollow way, Id. 13, 419:—later, κ. ποταμός, a river nearly empty of water, Thuc. 7, 84, (Virgil *cava flumina crescent*); but, κ. θάλασσα, ἄλς, the sea full of hollows, i. e. with a heavy swell on, Polyb., and Ar. Rh.:—τὸ κοῖλον, a hollow place, hollow, ἐν κοίλῳ λιμένι, Thuc. 7, 52, v. infr. III:—κοῖλος χρυσός, ἄργυρος, gold and silver made into hollow vessels, i. e. plate, Arist. Oec., and Luc.:—κοῖλη φλέψ, the vena cava, Arist. H. A., cf. Eur. Ion 1011.—II. also of the voice, hollow, κόχλον ἑλάν μυκάσατο κοῖλον, Theocr. 22, 75, though here κοῖλον may agree with κόχλον, cf. Wustemann ad l., and κοιλόστομος.—III. esp. τὸ κοῖλον, the hollow of the eyes, Poës. Oecon. Hipp.—2. the hollow of the foot, Hipp.: hence proverb., τὸ κοῖλον τοῦ ποδὸς δεῖξαι (as we say), to show a clean pair of heels, ap. Hesych.—3. the hollow of the side, the flank, like κενῶν, Arist. Part. An.—The irreg. superl. κοιλαίτατος is quoted by Schol. Ar. Pac 199. (Germ. *hohl*, our hollow; whence *Lat. coelum*, though now oft. written *caelum*: also akin to κυλλός.)

Κοιλοσταμέω, ὦ, to make with vaulted roof, LXX.: from

Κοιλοστάσων, ὄν, (κοῖλος, σταθμός) with vaulted roof, vaulted, LXX.

Κοιλοστομία, ας, ἡ, hollowness of voice, Quintil.: from

Κοιλόστομος, ὄν, (κοῖλος, στόμα) hollow-voiced.

Κοιλοσώματος, ὄν, (κοῖλος, σῶμα) hollow-bodied, Antiphr. Aphrodis. 1, 2.

Κοιλότης, ητος, ἡ, (κοῖλος) hollow-ness: a hollow, Arist. H. A.

Κοιλοθαλάμια, ὦ, f. -ήσω, to have hollow-sunken eyes, Galen.

Κοιλόφθαλμος, ὄν, (κοῖλος, φθαλ-

μοι) *hollow-eyed*, Cratin. Incert. 107, Xen. Eq. 1, 9.

Κοιλοφύης, ἐς, (κοίλος, φύω) *hollow by nature, hollow*, Opp.

Κοιλόφυλλος, ον, (κοίλος, φύλλον) *hollow-leaved*, Theophr.

Κοιλόφωνος, ον, (κοίλος, φωνή) *hollow-voiced*.

Κοιλοχείλης, ἐς, (κοίλος, χεῖλος) *hollow-trimmed*, Anth.

Κοῖλω, ὦ, (κοίλω) *to hollow, hollow out*, Diosc.

Κοῖλῳδης, ἐς, (κοίλος, εἶδος) *like hollows*.

Κοῖλωμα, ατος, τό, (κοῖλω) *a hollow, deep place*, Polyb.

Κοῖλωσος, ὅς, ὅ, ἡ, (κοίλος, δυνεῖ) *Non-hoofed*, Ἰπποῖ, Stesich. 84.

Κοιλωπύς, ον, ὁ, fem. κοιλωπίς, ἰδος, ἡ=sq., Nic. and Anth.

Κοιλωπός, ὄν (κοίλος, ὦψ) *hollow to look at*: *hollow*, Eur. I. T. 263.

Κοῖλωσσα, ἡς, ἡ, *Coelossa*, a mountain pass of Sicily, Xen. Hell. 4, 7, 7, v. 1. Κήλωσσα or Κηλωσσα.

Κοιμάω, ὦ, Ion. κοιμέω, fut. -ήσω, *to dull or hush to sleep, put to sleep*, κοιῶν βλέφαρα, ὅσας, Il. 14, 236; κοιῶν τινα ἐπὶ πτυν, Od. 12, 372, Aesch. I. heb. 3: hence also *to put to bed*, Od. 1, 397, also of the hind, Od. 4, 436; 7, 127.—2. in genl. *to dull, hush to rest, still, calm, ἀνέμους, κύματα*, Il. 2, 281, Od. 12, 169; φλόγα, Aesch. Ag. 597: also *to soothe, assuage, ὀδυῖας*, Il. 16, 524; ἔλκος Soph. Phil. 50; also of passion, κ. μένος, Aesch. Ium. 832; πόθον, Jac. A. P. p. 101.—B. pass. c. fut. mid., aor. mid. et. ass., but the latter always in prose.

To fall asleep, go to bed, lie abed, often in Hom. (who uses aor. κοιμήσασθαι as well as κοιμήθηαι): also of animals, *to lie down*, Od. 14, 411: κοιμήσασθαι, as in Hom. εὐνῆθεϊσά τινα, Hes. Th. 213; so, κ. παρά τινι, Hdt. 1, 68, εὖν τινι, Eur. Andr. 390: but, κοιμήσαςτο χάλκεον ὄππον, *he slept in iron sleep*, i. e. the sleep of death, Il. 241: hence—2. in genl. *to fall sleep, die*, Soph. El. 509, and freq. in Gr. as N. T., cf. καθενῶα, κοιμή. (Akin to κείμαι, κῶμα, Lat. *cum-, cubo*.)

Κοιμέω, Ion. for κοιμάω, Hdt. 2, 95. Κοιμήμα, ατος, τό, (κοιμάω) *sleep*: so=αυτοκοιμήμα, whence, κοιμήματα=αυτογεννήματα, *intercourse of the mother with her own child*, Soph. Ant. 864.

Κοιμησις, εως, ἡ, (κοιμάω) *a sleeping, lying*, Plat. Sym. 183 A.—II. ath, LXX, etc.

Κοιμητήριον, ον, τό, *a sleeping-room*, Dosit. ar. Ath. 143 C.—II. a *trial-place, our cemetery*, late.

Κοιμητικός, adv. *sleepily*, κ. ἔχω, I. E. M.

Κοιμίζω, f. -ίσω Att. -ῶ, postom.=κοιμάω, *to put to sleep*, κ. ὀμι, Eur. Rhos. 825.—2. metaph. *to y to rest, put out fire*, κ. λύγνον, Niphr. Pand. 7: *to quench pride, μεγαγγορίαν*, Eur. Phoen. 185: *to appease, still, assuage*, Plat. Legg. 873.—3. esp. *to put to sleep*, i. e. *to the sep of death*, Soph. Aj. 832, and ur.; also, *κοιμίσασθαι τινα ἐς Αἴδην*, Eur. Tro. 589. That κοιμίζω is formerly has been read in om. is evident from Eust. Od. p. 74, 6. Hence

Κοιμιστής, οὐ, ὁ, *putting to sleep*, ath.

Κοινῶν, ἄνος, ὁ, Dor. for κοινῶν, ἰανός, Pind. P. 3, 28 (50), Böckh, εὐνῶν.

Κοινᾶνέω, Dor. for κοινῶνέω, Thuc. 79, cf. Ireg.

Κοινάσμαι, Dor. f. -κονῶσμαι, fut. of κοινῶν, Pind.

Κοινᾶω, ὦ=κοινῶν, ὁδόν νυκτὶ κ., *to communicate a journey to night, i. e. journey under cover of night*, Pind. P. 4, 204.

Κοινεῖον and κοινῶν, ον, τό, (κοινῶν) *a common place, esp. a tavern, brothel*: *late word*.

Κοινεῶν, ἄνος, ὁ=κοινῶν, very dub., v. Herm. Eur. H. F. 340.

Κοινῆ, dat. fem. from κοινός, q. v. B. 2, used as adv.

Κοινηλογέομαι=κοινηλογέομαι.

Κοινησμός, οὐ, ὁ, as if from κοινίζω, *a mixing of different dialects*, Quintil.

Κοινοβιτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (κοινοβίος) *belonging to a common or monastic life*, late.

Κοινοβιάρχης, ον, ὁ, (κοινοβίος, ἄρχω) *the head of a convent*, late.

Κοινοβίος, ον, (κοινός, βίος) *living in communion with others*, Iambli.: hence, *τὸ κοινοβίον, a life in common*: later, *a convent, Lat. coenobium*.

Κοινοβλάβης, ἐς, (κοινός, βλάβω) *damaging in common*, opp. *to κοινοφελής*.

Κοινοβουλευτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (κοινός, βουλευτικός) *belonging to a deliberation in common*, Hippod. ap. Stob. p. 248, 39.

Κοινοβουλέω, ὦ, *to deliberate in common*, Xen. Rep. Lac. 13, 1: from Κοινοβούλης, ον, ὁ, (κοινός, βουλή) *a common-counsellor, senator*: hence

Κοινοβουλία, ας, ἡ, *a common council*.

Κοινοβούλιον, ον, τό, =foreg., Polyb. and Strab.

Κοινοβωμία, ας, ἡ, (κοινός, βωμός) *communion of altar, of gods who are worshipped at one common altar*, ἀνάκτων τάνδε κοινοβωμίαν σέβεσθε, Aesch. Supp. 222, cf. ἄγνάνιος.

Κοινογάμια, ὡν, τὰ, (κοινός, γάμος) *community of marriage, esp. of different ranks or tribes among one another*, Lat. *communio*, opp. *to ιδιογάμια*, Ath. [α]

Κοινογενής, ἐς, (κοινός, γένος) *spring from the intercourse of two different species, opp. to ιδιογενής*, Plat. Polit. 265 E, cf. sq.

Κοινογονία, ας, ἡ, (κοινός, γόνος) *the common procreation of two different species, like the horse and ass, opp. to ιδιογονία*, Plat. Polit. 265 D.

Κοινοδήμιον, ον, τό, (κοινός, δημός) *a common assembly of the people*.

Κοινοδικαίον, ον, τό, *a common council or court*, Polyb. 23, 15, 4: from Κοινόδικος, ον, (κοινός, δίκη) *enjoying a common right*.

Κοινοεργός, ὄν, (κοινός, *ἐργω) *working in common*.

Κοινοβυλάκω, ὦ, (κοινός, βύλακός) *to have a common purse*, A. I. r. 631.

Κοινολαΐτης, ον, ὁ, (κοινός, λαός) *one of the common people*, late.

Κοινολεκτέω, ὦ, (κοινός, λέγω) *to speak the language of common life*, Gramm. Hence

Κοινολεκτός, adv., *in the language of common life*, Gramm.

Κοινολέκτρος, ον, (κοινός, λέκτρον) *having a common bed, a bed-fellow, consort*, Aesch. Ag. 1441.

Κοινολεχτής, ἐς, (κοινός, λέχος) =κοινολέκτρος: =μοιχός, an adulterer, Soph. El. 97.

Κοινηλογέομαι, dep. c. fut. mid., aor. mid. et pass. (κοινός, λόγος). *To commune or take common counsel with, τινί*, Hdt. 6, 23, also, *πρός τινα*, Thuc. 7, 86: also, κ. *πρός τὸ οὐν τινα*, Luc.—Besides a r. mid. the aor.

pass. κοινηλογηθῆναι. is freq. in Polyb. Hence

Κοινηλογία, ας, ἡ, *a consultation*, Hipp., and Polyb.

Κοινηλογίζομαι, f. -ίσομαι, =κοινηλογέομαι, LXX.

Κοινηνομοσύνη, ἡς, ἡ, (κοινός, νόμος) *community of sentiment*, esp. among citizens, Lat. *communitas, ciuitas*, M. Anton.

Κοινοπαθής, ἐς, (κοινός, πάθος) *suffering in common with others*, sociable, opp. *to ιδιοπαθής*, Dion. H.

Κοινοπλοος, ον, contr. -πλοος, ονν, (κοινός, πλέω) *sailing in common, ναός κ. ὀμλία*, i. e. *ship-mates*, Soph. Aj. 872.

Κοινοποιέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (κοινός, ποίεω) *to make common*, and so in mid., Clem. Al.

Κοινοπούς, ὁ, ἡ, -ποῦν, τό, gen. -ποδος, (κοινός, ποῦς) *strictly of a common foot, hence coming together, κ. παρουσία*, i. e. *the arrival of persons all together*, Soph. El. 1104.

Κοινοπράγες, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (κοινός, πράσσω) *to act in common with any one, have dealings with, τινί*, Polyb. 4, 23, 8. Hence

Κοινοπράγας, ας, ἡ, *an acting in common, a conspiracy*, Polyb. 5, 95, 2.

Κοινός, ἡ, ὄν, in Soph. Tr. 207, also ὅς, ὄν, *common, shared in common*, first in Hes. Op. 721, then freq. from Pind. and Hdt. downwards: κ. τινι *common to or with another*, Aesch. Ag. 523, etc.; also, κ. τινος, Pind. N. 1, 48, Aesch. Pr. 1092, etc. Proverb, κοινὰ τὰ τῶν φίλων, Eur. Or. 735, cf. Suid in v.; κοινός Ἑρμῆς γ. Ἑρμῆς Il. 2.—II. esp. in social and political relations, *common to all the people*, ἡλικ, τὸ κ. ἀγαθόν, *the common weal*, Thuc. 5, 37; κοινὸν λόγον, στόλῳ, Hdt. 1, 141, 170; etc.—hence—2. τὸ κοινόν, *the state, Lat. respublica*, τὸ κ. τῶν Σπαρτιατῶν, τῶν Ἰώνων, Hdt. 1, 67; 5, 109, etc.; ἀπὸ τοῦ κοινῷ, *by public authority*, Id. 5, 85; 8, 135: but also, τὸ κ., *the public treasury*, Id. 7, 144, Thuc. 1, 80, Arist. Pol. 2, 9, 36: τὰ κοινὰ, *public affairs*, *προς ἐνάμ προς τὰ κ.*, Aesch. Iun. 23, 37: but also *the public money*, Ar. Plut. 569, and Dem.: in Hdt. 3, 156, τὰ κοινὰ, *are the public authorities, magistrates*. Cf. infr. B. 2.—III. of disposition, *lending a ready ear to all, impartial*, Thuc. 3, 53: *affable*, Xen. Cyn. 13, 9, cf. κοινότης Il.—2. *κοινότερας τῷ χαι, more impartial, i. e. equal chances* Thuc. 5, 102.—IV. *connected by common origin, kindred, esp. of brothers and sisters*, Soph. O. T. 261, O. C. 535, Ant. 202.—V. in Gramm.—1. of the quantity of certain syllables, *common*, Schäf. Dion. Comp. p. 174, c. ἐπικκοινός.—2. of the dialect generally used, as opp. to Attic, Doric, etc.—VI. in N. T. of forbidden meats, etc., *common, profane*—B. adv. κοινῶς, in common, jointly, Eur. Ion 1462, Thuc., etc.—2. also fem. dat. κοινῇ, in common, esp. *by common consent*, Hdt. 1, 148; 3, 79, etc.—3. so too, κατὰ κοινόν, *out to κατ' ἴδιον*, Polyb. (The root is σύν or rather εὖν, εὖνός being merely a collat. form, Buttm. Lexil. v. κελευρός 3.)

ἸΚοῖνος, ον, ὁ, Coenus, a general of Alexander the great, Arr. An. 1, 14, 3.

Κοινότης, ἡς, ἡ, (κοινός) *a sharing in common, community*, Plat. The aet. 208 D: κ. φωνή, *a common language*, i. e. *not peculiar or dialectic*, Isocr. Antid. § 316, cf. Xen.

Rep. Ath. 2 8.—II. *affability*, Xen. Hell. I, 1, 30, cf. *κοινός* III.

Κοινοτόκος, ον, (*κοινός*, -ίκτης, *τελειν*) of or from common parents, Soph. El. 858.

Κοινοτροφικός, ἡ, ὄν, (*κοινός*, *τρέφω*) belonging to a common nurture: ἡ *κτλ*, sub. *τέχνη* or *ἐκπαιδεία*, common nurture or education, Plat. Polit. 261 E, 264 B, etc.

Κοινοφάγος, ας, ἡ, (*κοινός*, *φαγεῖν*) an eating of what is common or *presane*, Joseph.

Κοινοφίλης, ἐς, (*κοινός*, *φιλέω*) living in common, κ. *διάνοια*, Aesch. Eum. 985, e conj. Schütz.

Κοινοφών, ον, gen. *ονος*, (*κοινός*, *φώνη*) like-minded, *τινί*, with another, Eur. I. T. 1008, Ion 577.

Κοινοχρησία, ας, ἡ, or -τία, ας, ἡ, common use or usefulness.

Κοινῶς, ὦ, (*κοινός*) to make common, communicate, impart a thing to another, i. e.—1. for the purpose of having his advice, κ. *τινί* τι, Aesch. Cho. 717, Eur., etc.; also, τι ἐς *τινα*, Eur. I. A. 44: and κ. *τινί*, alone, Aesch. Supp. 369, cf. Arnold Thuc. 8, 48.—2. for the purpose of making him a sharer, Thuc. I, 39, Plat. Legg. 889 D; so in mid., Pind. N. 3, 19, Isae. 89, 25.—3. in N. T. to *defile*, *pollute*.—B. mid. to take counsel, consult; κ. *ὅπως*... Aesch. Ag. 1347.—2. to be partner, *τινός*, of a thing, Eur. Phoen. 1709; *τινί*, with one, Id. Andr. 933: also c. acc. rei, to take part or share in, *κοινοῦσθαι τὰς ξημφοράς*, Eur. Ion 608, cf. 858; so, *κοινοῦσθαι τὸν στόλον*, Thuc. 8, 8, τὸν λόγον, Plat. Lach. 196 C.—C. pass. to hold communion with another, *τινί*, esp. of sexual intercourse, Eur. Andr. 38, 217, cf. Plat. Legg. 673 D; so, *πρὸς τινα*, Ib. 930 C: also *κοινοθεῖς ξανθῷ χρώματι*, i. e. tinged with yellow, Id. Tim. 59 B.

†*Κόιντος*, ον, ὁ, the Rom. *Quintus*.

†*Κοῖνυρα*, ὡν, τὰ, *Coenura*, a town of the island Thasus facing Samothrace, Hdt. 6, 47.

Κοῖνωμα, ατος, τό, (*κοινῶς* C) intercourse, esp. sexual, Plut. 2, 338 A.

Κοινομάτιον, ον, τό, dim. from *κοῖνωμα*, that which binds, a band, like *φθῆλις*, Math. Vett.

Κοινῶν, ὄνος, ὁ, Dor. *κοῖνω*, ἄνος, ὁ, (v. Böckh v. l. Pind. P. 3, 28), = *κοινός*, which is much more freq., Pind. I. c., Xen. Cyr. 7, 5, 35; 8, 1, 16, cf. *ξυνῶν*, *ξυνῆμ*.

Κοινωνέω, ὦ, ἡ, -ήσω, Plat. Rep. 540 C, (*κοινωνός*) to have a thing in common, have a share, *τινός*, of a thing, *τινί*, with another, Aesch. Theb. 1033, etc., v. esp. Dem. 789, 2: to take part in, κ. *πόνων* καὶ *κινδόνων* ἀλλήλοις, Plat. Legg. 686 A: freq. also with one or other of these cases omitted, κ. *τινός*, to take part in a thing, Soph. Tr. 546, etc.; κ. *τινί*, to go shares with, have dealings with a man, Plat. Legg. 844 C: also κ. *τινί* περί τι, Id. Crito 49 D; c. acc. cognato, κ. *κοινωνῶν* *τινί*, Id. Legg. 881 E: rarely c. acc. rei, κ. *φόνον* *τινί*, to commit murder in common with him, Eur. El. 1048.—II. esp. of sexual intercourse, κ. *γυναικί*, Luc. Hence

Κοινωνήμα, ατος, τό, that which is communicated, esp. in pl., *κοινωνήματα*, communications, dealings between man and man, Plat. Rep. 333 A, Legg. 738 A.

Κοινωνίαις, εως, ἡ, (*κοινῶς*) a community, παίδων, Plat. Polit. 310 B.

Κοινωνητέον, verb. adj. from *κοινωνέω*, one must impart, give a share of, *τινός* *τινί*, Plat. Rep. 403 B.

Κοινωνητικός, ἡ, ὄν, v. l. for κς: *κοινωνικός*.

Κοινωνία, ας, ἡ, (*κοινωνέω*) communion, community, intercourse, *μαλθικὰ* κ., Pind. P. I, 189, and so in Trag.: *τίς θαλάσσης βουκόλοις* κ.; what have herdsmen to do with the sea? Eur. I. T. 254; also, *τίς δαὶ κατόπρον* καὶ *ξίφους* κ.; i. e. what have women to do with the arms of men? Ar. Thesm. 140: κ. *πρὸς τινα*, Plat. Symp. 188 C.—II. esp. sexual intercourse, Eur. Bacch. 1277, Plat. Rep. 466 C. Hence

Κοινωνικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to, fitted for or inclined to communion, communicative, social, sociable, Arist. Rhet. and Pol. Adv. -κως: hence, κ. *χρησθαί* τοῖς *ἐντυχήμασι*, to suffer others to partake in one's good fortune, Polyb. 18, 31, 7.

Κοινοποιεῖω, ὦ, ἡ, -ήσω, (*κοινωνός*, *ποιέω*)=κοινωτέω.

Κοινωνός, οὔ, ὁ, also ἡ, (*κοινός*) a companion, partner, *τινός*, of or in a thing, Aesch. Ag. 1037, etc.; *τινί*, with another, Xen. Mem. 2, 6, 24: absol. a partner, fellow, name of a play of Philémon.—II. as adj.=*κοινός*, Eur. I. T. 1173.

Κοινοφέλεια, ας, ἡ, common utility, Diod.: from

Κοινοφέλης, ἐς, (*κοινός*, *φέλος*) of common use or utility, Gal. Hence *Κοινοφέλα*, ας, ἡ, =*κοινοφέλεια*.

Κοινοφέλιμος, ον, =*κοινοφέλης*.

Κόϊξ, ἱκος, ὁ, in Theophr. also ἡ, the *coix*, an Egyptian kind of palm, Theophr.; from its leaves matting, baskets, etc. were plaited: hence—2. a palm-leaf basket, Pherecr. Coriann. 12, Antiph. Bomb. 1. Another form, not Att., was *κόϊξ*, Epich. p. 64.

Κοιγενεῖα, ας, ἡ, daughter of Coeus, i. e. Latona, Ar. Rh. 2, 710: peculiar fem. of *Κοιγενής*, ὁ, ἡ, Pind. Fr. 58, 7: cf. H. Hom. Ap. 62, Hes. Th. 404, seq.

Κοῖος, *κοῖη*, *κοῖον*, Ion. for *κοῖος*, *ποῖα*, *ποῖον*, oft. in Hdt.

Κοῖος, ὁ, Maced. for *ἀρεθμός*.

†*Κοῖος*, ον, ὁ, Coeus, son of Uranus and Gaia, father of Latona, Hes. Th. 134, 404.—II. a river of Messenia, Paus. 4, 33, 6.

Κοιράνεος, εἰς, εἰον, Ion. -ρος, (*κοίρανος*) belonging to a master or ruler, κ. *κράτος*, sovereign power, like *κοιρανία*, Melinno ap. Stob. p. 87, 24. [ῥ]

Κοιράνέω, ὦ, ἡ, -ήσω, (*κοίρανος*) to be lord or master, rule, command.—1. of the supreme command in war, Il. 2, 207; 4, 250, etc.—2. of the rightful authority of a king in time of peace, Il. 12, 318, Od. I, 247.—3. of the unjust power assumed by the suitors in the house of Ulysses, oft. in Od.—Hom. always used it absol., as in Il. 2, 207, or with *κατά* and acc., *πολέμων* *κάτα*, *Λυκίην* *κάτα*, *Ἰθάκην* *κάτα*, μέγαρον *κάτα*: c. gen., to be lord of, like *κρατέω*, etc., Hes. Th. 331, Aesch. Pers. 214; c. dat., like *ἀνίστασθαι*, Aesch. Fr. 49; c. acc., to lead, arrange, Pind. O. 14, 12. Only poet. Hence

Κοιρανῖος, Dor. for *κοιράνιος*.

Κοιρανία, ας, ἡ, Ion. *κοιρανίη*, sovereignty, sway, Dion. P.

†*Κοιρανιάς*, ον Dor. α, ὁ, son of Coeranus, i. e. Polyidus, Pind. O. 13, 105.

Κοιρανίδης, ον, ὁ, =*κοίρανος*, Soph. Ant. 940. [ῥ]

Κοιρανικός, ἡ, ὄν, proper for a sovereign, Opp.: from

Κοιράνιος, ον, ὁ, a ruler, leader, commander—1. in war, Il.; joined with *ηγέμων*, Il. 2, 487; *κοίρανε* *λα-*

ών, I. 7, 234, etc.—2. in peace, lawful sovereign, joined with *βασιλεύς*, Il. 2, 204.—3. in genl. a lord, master, Od. 18, 106: sometimes also in Trag., but only in poet.: rare in fem. ἡ *κοίρανος*, Ebert Diss. Sicul. p. 62. (From *κῆρος*, like *κοῦρος* from *ξύνος*, akin to *κῆρα*, *κῆρανος*, as also to *τῶρανος*.)

†*Κοίρανος*, ον, ὁ, Coeranus, a Lycian slain by Ulysses before Troy, Il. 6, 677.—2. companion of Meriones, 17, 611.—3. father of Polyidus, a seer of Corinth, Soph. Fr. 462.—4. son of Abas, Paus. I, 43, 5.—5. a Milesian, Ath. 606 D.—6. a cavalry officer of Alexander the great, Ar. An. 3, 12, 4.—7. another, of Berrhoea, Id. 3, 6, 4.—8. a Smyrnaean, Polyb. 18, 35, 2. †*Κοιρατῖδος*, ον, ὁ, Coeratades, prop. son of Coeratas, masc. pr. n., Xen. An. 7, 1, 33. In Hell. I, 3, 13, -ρατῖδας.

Κοῖς, ὁ, v. sub *κοῖς*.

†*Κοῖσυρα*, ας, ἡ, Coesyrta, wife of Alcmaeon, or of Pisistratus; her name became a common term for a gay, luxurious female, Ar. Nub. 801 cf. *ἐγκοισυρόω*.

Κοισυρόωμαι, v. ἐγκοισυρόω.

Κοιτάω, fut. -άσω Dor. -αῶ, (κοίτη) to put to bed. Mid., with Dor. aor. *κοιτάμην* (Pind. O. 13, 107), to go to bed, sleep.

†*Κοῖται*, ὧν, οἱ, the Coetae, a people of Pontus, prop. corrupted from *Τάοχοι*, L. Dind. Xen. An. 7, 8, 25.

Κοιταῖος, αἰς, αἰον, (*κοίτη*) lying in bed, abed, asleep, κ. *γίγνεσθαι ἐν τῇ χώρῃ*, to pass the night in the country, Dem. 238, 6; κ. *ἐρχεται*, he comes at bed-time, Polyb.—II. as subst., τὸ *κοιταῖον*=*κοίτη*, τὰ *κοιταῖα* *ἐπισπένδουσιν*, the lair of a wild beast, Plut.—2. *ἵς* take the last cup before going to bed, Heliod.

Κοιτάσις, ας, ἡ, (*κοιτάζομαι*) cohabitation, LXX.

Κοιταστής, ἐς, εἰον, verb. adj. from *κοιτάω*, to be put to bed, Arr.

Κοῖτη, ης, ἡ, a place to lie down in, bed, couch, only once in Hom. Od. 19, 341 (and there with v. l. *οἶκος*), Hdt., etc.: esp. the marriage-bed, Aesch. Supp. 804, Eur. Med. 151, etc.: hence, *κοίτην* *ἔχειν* *τινί*, to be wedded to a man, N. T.—2. the lair of a wild beast, nest of a bird, etc., Eur. Ion 155.—II. sleep, esp. of the act of going to bed, τῆς *κοίτης* *ὥρη*, bed-time, Hdt. I, 10; 5, 20; *τραπέζῃ* καὶ *κοίτῃ* *ἐκείσθαι*, to entertain 'at bed and board', Ibid.—2. as acc. cognat. *κείσθαι* *κοίτῃ*, Aesch. Ag. 1494.—III. a chest, box, or case, Meineke Menand. p. 50, cf. *κοῖτις*. (From *κειμαι*, cf. *supr.* II, 2; akin to *κοῖμα*.)

Κοιτίδιον, ον, τό, dim. from *κοῖτις*.

Κοῖτις, ἰδος, ἡ, dim. from *κοῖτη*, a small chest, box, or case, Luc. Some write it *κοῖτις*.

Κοῖτος, ον, ὁ, =*κοῖτη*: esp. a going to bed, Od. 19, 510: a sleeping, sleep, Od. 19, 515, Hes. Op. 572, *κοῖτος* *ποιεῖσθαι*, to go to bed, Hdt. 7, 17; so, *ἐς* *κοῖτον* *παρεῖναι*, Id. 1, 9 (where some take it =*κοῖτῶν* wrongly). Hence

Κοῖτῶν, ὄνος, ὁ, (*κοῖτη*) a sleeping-room, bed-chamber, Ar. Fr. 113, etc., ap. Lob. Phryn. 252; though it is rejected by the Atticists, who prefer *δομάτιον*, cf. Schol. Ar. Lys. 160.

Κοιτῶνιον, ον, τό, dim. from *κοῖτῶν*.

Κοιτωνικός, ον, ὁ, dim. from *κοῖτῶν*, Artemid.

Κοιτωνίτης, ον, ὁ, a waiting-man, valet, later word from Galen's time.

Κοιτωνοφύλαξ, ἱκος, ὁ, (*κοῖτῶν* *φύλαξ*) guardian of the bed-chamber

†Κοκκῆθος, οὐ, ο, ὁ, *Kokkēthos*,
Κοκκάλα, ὠν, τά, a kind of land-
nail with a shed, Arist. H. A., where
usu. κοκκάλα is falsely written.
†Κοκκαλίνη, ἡ, *Coccalina*, fem.
pr. n., Dem. 1357, 1.
Κοκκάλος, οὐ, ὁ, (κόκκος) the kernel
of the σπρόβιλος, or *pina*,
Hipp., etc., cf. Lob. Phryn. 397.
†Κοκκήσιος, οὐ, ὁ, the Rom. *Cocceius*,
Strabo.
Κοκκίζω, f. -ισω, (κόκκος) to pick
out the kernel, Ar. Fr. 506.
Κοκκίνοβαφής, ἐς, (κόκκινος, βάπτ-
ω) dyed scarlet, Callix. ap. Ath. 196 B.
Κοκκίνος, ἡ, οὐ, (κόκκος) scarlet,
Lat. *coccineus*, Plut.
Κοκκίον, οὐ, τό, dim. from κόκκος.
Κοκκοβόφης, ἐς, = κοκκίνοβαφής,
dyed scarlet, Theophr.
Κοκκοβράστης, οὐ, ὁ, (κόκκος,
βράω) kernel-breaker, name of a bird,
pr. Hesych.: from
ΚΟΚΚΟΣ, οὐ, ὁ, a kernel, as of a
pomegranate, H. Hom. Cer. 373, 412,
Hdt. 4, 143: cf. Κνίδιος.—II. a berry:
esp. the *kermes-tree*, used to dye
scarlet, Lat. *coccus tinctorius*, Theophr.:
hence, ἡ κόκκος, the scarlet
ak, on which these berries grow,
iso πρίνος and ὄσχη.—III. the resins
cone of several trees, e. g. of the
black poplar, also μίχρος.—IV. a pill.
—V. in Strat. the testicles, like κοκ-
κῶν and ἐρέβινθος.
Κοκκῶ, a cry or call to a person,
explained by ταχύ, κόκκυ, πεδιόνδε,
ow quick to the field, Ar. Av. 507;
ὄκκυ, μεθεῖτε, now then, let go, Ran.
384.—strictly the cry of a cuckoo.
Κοκκαῖ, οἱ, v. sub κοκαῖ.
Κοκκυγέα, ας, ἡ, a tree used for
yeing red, with its fruit sheathed in
wool, perh. a species of *sumach* or the
us *cotinus* Linn., Theophr. Hence
Κοκκυγέας, ἡ, οὐ, purple-red.
†Κοκκυγιον ὄρος, τό, Cuckoo-moun-
tain, appell. of Thormax in Argolis,
om Jupiter's change into the cuckoo
here, Paus. 2, 36, 2; cf. Schol.
Theocr. 15, 68.
Κοκκῶ, Dog. κοκκῶσσω: f. -ῶσω:
ἡ, κεκοκκῶκα, Ar. Eccl. 31, (κόκκος)
cry cuckoo, Hes. Op. 488; but also
the cock, to crow, Plat. (Com.)
Incert. 20, Theocr. 7, 124, cf. Poll. 5,
p. 1; hence—II. to cry like a cuckoo or
cock, give a signal by such cry, Ar.
an. 130, Eccl. 31: on Strattis ap.
th. 30 F, cf. Meineke Com. Fr. 2,
788.
Κοκκυμηλέα, ας, ἡ, = κοκκῶμυλος,
plum-tree, Araros Incert. 1, and
Theophr.
Κοκκυμῆλον, οὐ, τό, (κόκκυ, μῆ-
λον) a plum, strictly cuckoo-apple, Hip-
n. 47, cf. Ath. 49 D, sq. Hence
Κοκκῶμυλος, οὐ, ἡ, a plum-tree.
Hence
Κοκκυμῆλόν, ὠνος, ὁ, a plum-ov-
oid.
Κοκκῶς, ὄνος, ὁ, (κόκκυ) a cuckoo,
in its cry, Hes. Op. 484, so Lat.
ulus from *cucu*: it was sacred to
no and sat on her sceptre, Paus. 2,
4: in Ar. Ach. 598, χειροτόνην-
ν με—κόκκυνες γε τοῖς, prob. a
he παρὶ προδοκίαν, though the
col. gives various interpr.—II. a
fish, the piper, said to make a
and like cuckoo, Arist. H. A.—III. =
νθος, Lat. *grossus*, a fig that ripens
ly, Nic.—IV. the os *coccygis*, Galen.
Inscr. *kókila*, Lat. *cuculus*, etc., v.
tt Et. Foisch. 1, 84.) [v. strictly,
in Gr. Dac. 28. 2 assumes v.]
Κοκκῶσσω Γ' for κοκκῶ, The-
7, 124.

Κοκκυσμός, οὐ, ὁ, (κοκκῶ) a cry-
ing cuckoo or crowing: also the sound
of a very high voice, Musici Vett.,
ubi al. κοκκυσμός.
Κοκκυστής, οὐ, ὁ, (κοκκῶ) a
crower, crier, Timo Phil. ap. Diog. L.
9, 6.
Κόκκων, ὠνος, ὁ, a pomegranate-
seed, Solon 30, 8.—II. = κόκκος Κνί-
διος, a purgative-berry.—III. a misletoe-
berry.
†Κοκκῶνς, ᾧ, ὁ, *Cocconas*, masc.
pr. n., Luc. Alex. 6.
Κοκκῶτης, ἡ, = κόκκος V.
Κοκκαῖ or κοκκαῖ, ὠν, οἱ, ances-
tors, rare word, prob. from κνέω, Eu-
phor. 156.
†Κοκκαῖται, ὠν, οἱ, the *Cocylitae*,
inhab. of *Cocylum*, a town of Aeolis,
Xen. Hell. 3, 1, 16.
†Κοκκῶνθος, οὐ, ὁ, *Coccythum prom-
ontorium* on the eastern coast of
Bruttium, Polyb. 2, 14, 5: also Κό-
κινθος.
Κολάβεω, ᾧ, f. -ῶσω, = ἐγκοληβά-
ζω, only in Suid.
Κόλλαρος, οὐ, ὁ, = κόλλαρος.
Κολαβρίζομαι, = κολαβρίζω.
Κολαβρίζω, f. -ισω, (κόλαβρος) to
dance a sort of armed dance: in LXX.,
to despise, mock, deride. Cf. Jacobson
Patres Apost. 1, p. 135. Hence
Κολαβρισμός, οὐ, ὁ, a sort of armed
dance.
Κόλαβρος, οὐ, ὁ, a sort of song to
which the κολαβρισμός, was danced,
Ath.—II. a young pig, acc. to Suid.
Κολάω, fut. κολάσσομαι, rarely κο-
λάσω (Xen. Rep. Ath. 1, 9); contr. 3
sing. κολᾷ, Ar. Eq. 456, part. mid.
κωλόμενος, Ar. Vesp. 244, Buttm.
Ausf. Gr. § 95 Anm. 14, n. No doubt
akin to κολύω (which is only poet.),
and so strictly to curtail, dock, prune,
τὰ δένδρα, Theophr.: but usu. like
Lat. *castigare*, to keep within bounds,
hold in check, bridle, check, λόγους,
Soph. Aj. 1160: then to chastise, cor-
rect, punish, τινά, Eur. Bacch. 1323,
Ar. Nub. 7, etc.: κ. τινά τι, to punish
one for a thing, Soph. Aj. 1108: c. dat.
modi, κ. τινά πληγαῖς, τιμαῖς, Ar.
Plat. Legg. 784 D, Isocr. 13 A. The
mid. is also sometimes used=act.,
Schneid. Xen. Cyr. 1, 2, 7, Stallb.
Plat. Prot. 324 C. Pass. to be pun-
ished, etc., Xen., etc.
Κολαινός, ἴδος, ἡ, an obscure epith.
of Diana, Ar. Av. 874, Metag. Aur. 4.
Κολακεία, ας, ἡ, (κολακῆν) a flat-
tering, stooping to the taste and whims
of others, flattery, fawning, Plat. Gorg.
466 A, etc.
Κολακῆν, ατος, τό, a piece of
flattery, Xen. Oec. 13, 12. [v]
Κολακεύω, ἐα, εἶν, verb. adj.
from κολακῆν, to be flattered, Luc.—
II. κολακεύειν, one must flatter.
Κολακευτής, οὐ, ὁ, = κολᾷς. Hence
Κολακευτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (κολακῆν)
belonging to a flatterer, flattering, fawn-
ing, Luc.: ἡ -κῆ, sub. τέχνη, = κολα-
κῆς, Plat. Gorg. 464 C. Adv.
-κῶς.
Κολακῆν, (κόλας) to flatter, fawn
on, τινά, Ar. Fr. 360, Plat., etc.
Pass. to be flattered, be open to flattery,
Dem. 98, 14, etc.
Κολακῆς, ας, ἡ, = κολακεία. Hence
Κολακικός, ἡ, ὄν, = κολακευτικός
flattering, Plat. Gorg. 522 D: ἡ -κῆ,
sub. τέχνη, = κολακῆς, Id. Soph. 222
E. Adv. -κῶς.
Κολάκις, ἴδος, ἡ, fem. of κολᾷς, a
female flatterer, and so = κλιμακίς II.,
Plut.
Κολάκωνιμος, οὐ, ὁ, (κόλας, ὄνο-
μα) *pa asié*-named, a comic distortion

of the name Cleonymus, Ar. Vesp.
592.
ΚΟΛΑΞ, ἄκος, ὁ, a flatterer, *fau-
ner*, Arist. Eth. 2, 7; 4, 6; in Ar. Vesp.
45, used by the lispers *Alibiades* for
κόλας.—II. in Hellenic Gr. = the Att.
γός, Piers. Moer. p. 113.
†Κολάξαις, ὁ, *Colaxais*, a Scythian,
Hdt. 4, 5, 7.
†Κολαπίς, ὁ, the *Colapis*, a river of
Pannonia, Strab. p. 207.
Κολαπτῆρ, ἦρος, ὁ, a chisel, Plat.
and Luc.: from
Κολάπτω, f. -ψω, to hew or cut by
striking, esp. of a stone-mason, to hew,
chisel, Valck. Hdt. 8, 22: of birds, to
peck with the bill, κ. ὄρα, Anaxil.
(Lyr.) ap. Ath. 548 C, cf. ὄροκολάπ-
της. (Akin to γλάφα, γλύφω, etc.,
but prob. not to κοπταί.)
Κόλασις, εως, ἡ, (κολᾷω) *apprising*,
δένδρον, Theophr.: hence a checking,
punishing, chastisement, correction, pun-
ishment, Plat., and Arist.
Κόλασμα, ατος, τό, (κολᾷω) *chastise-
ment*, punishment, Xen. Cyr. 3, 1
23.
Κολασμός, οὐ, ὁ, = κολασίς, Plut.
†Κολασσαί, αἱ, v. Κολασσαί.
Κολαστεία, ας, ἡ, fem. from κο-
λαστήρ, Anth.
Κολαστέος, ἐα, εἶν, verb. adj. from
κολᾷω, to be chastised, punished, Plat.
Gorg. 527 B.—II. κολαστέον, one must
punish, lb. 492 D.
Κολαστήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, = κολαστής.
Hence
Κολαστήριος, οὐ, (κολαστήρ) = κο-
λαστικός.—II. as subst., τὸ κολαστή-
ριον, etc., a place of chastisement, a
prison, Synes.—2. an instrument of
correction or torture, Plut.—3. in genl.
= κόλασμα, κολασίς, Xen. Mem. 1,
4, 1.
Κολαστής, οὐ, ὁ, (κολᾷω) a chas-
tiser, punisher, τῶν ὑπερκόπων φρο-
νημάτων, Aesch. Pers. 827; and so
in Soph., Eur., etc.
Κολαστικός, ἡ, ὄν, fitted for chas-
tising, punishing, Plat. Soph. 229 A.
Κολαστρια, ας, ἡ, fem. from κολα-
στήρ.
Κολυφίζω, f. -ισω Att. -ῶ, (κόλα-
φος) give one a box on the ear, buffet,
cuff, τινά, N. T. Hence
Κολυφισμα, ατος, τό, a box on the
ear, cuff. [v]
Κόλαφος, οὐ, ὁ, (κολᾷπτω) a box on
the ear, cuff, Epich. p. 1: κόλαφος
was in strict Att. κόλυφος.
†Κόλδοι, ὠν, οἱ, the *Coldui*, a peo-
ple dwelling in the Hercynian forest,
Strab. p. 290.
Κολεᾶω, f. -ᾶσω, (κολεός) to sheathe,
thrust into the sheath or scabbard, ap.
Hesych. Hence
Κολεασμός, οὐ, ὁ, a sheathing, lb.
Κολέκανος or κολέκανος, οὐ, ὁ, a
long, lank, lean person, lb.
Κολεκτρῶν or κολεκτρῶν, ὄνος
ὁ, v. l. for ἱπταλεκτρῶν in Ar. Ran.
932.
Κολεόν, οὐ, τό, Ion. *κουλεόν*, = κο-
λεός, II. 11, 30.
Κολεόπτερος, οὐ, (κολεός, πτερόν)
sheath-winged: insects of the beetle
kind were esp. called *κολεόπτεροι* or
κολεόπτερα, as having soft wings
under a hard sheath, Arist. H. A.
Κολεός, οὐ, ὁ, Ion. *κουλεός*, a sheath,
scabbard of a sword, Lat. *culeus*.
Homer uses both forms, but in Att. it
must always be *κολεός*: Hom. also
has *κουλεόν*, II. 1, 220; II. 30, Od.
11, 98: we find a sheath of silver, II.
11, 30; adorned with ivory, Od. 8,
404.—II. in Hipp. the sheath or cover-
ing of the heart; in Arist. of the sheath

of insects' wings, H. A. 4, 7.† (Prob. akin to *κοίλος*.)

Κολερός, ὁ, ὄν, (κόλος, ἔριον) short-wooled, *oies*, Arist. H. A. 8, 10.

Κολετράω, ὦ, ἰ-ῶω, to trample on, *τινάω*, Ar. Nub. 552. (Of doubtful origin.)

Κοληβάζω, = ἐγκοληβάζω, only in Hesych.

Κολίας, οὐ, ὁ, a kind of thunny-fish, Ar. Fr. 365, Arist. H. A.

Κέλις, ἴκος, ὁ, dub. for *κόλλις*.

Κελίος, οὐ, ὁ, a kind of wood-pecker, Arist. H. A., with vv. ll. *κελός*, *κελέος*.

Κόλλα, Ion. *κόλλη*, ης, ἡ, glue, Lat. *gluten*. Hdt. 2, 86.

Κολλάβιζω, ἰ-ῶω, (*κόλαφος*) to play a game, in which one holds the other's eyes, while another gives him a box on the ear, and bids him guess which hand he has been struck with. Hence

Κολλάβισμός, οὐ, ὁ, the above game.

Κόλλαρος, οὐ, ὁ, = *κόλλωψ*.—II. a kind of wheaten cake, named from its shape, Ar. Ran. 507, Pac. 1196.

† *Κολᾶτις*, ας, ἡ, *Collatia*, a city of Latium, Strab.

† *Κολλατινος*, οὐ, ὁ, the Rom. name *Collatinus*, Plut. Poplic. 1.

Κόλλάω, ὦ, (κόλλα) to glue, cement, *τι* περί *τι*, *πρός* *τι*, Plat. Tim. 75 D, 82 D.—2. to join one metal to another, esp. by damascene work, to inlay, Pind. N. 7, 115; also, *κ*, *σίηρον*, to weld or perh. to inlay, damask it, Plut.—II. in genl. to join fast together, unite, *τινί* *τι*, Emped. 25. Pass. to cling close, *τινί*, also *πρός* *τινι*, Aesch. Ag. 1566.—III. to put together, build, Pind. O. 5, 29.

Κολληφός, οὐ, ὁ, (κόλλα, ἔψω) a glue-boiler.

Κολλητός, εσσα, εν, (κόλλα) glued together, close-joined, *ἐστώτα*, II. 15, 389, cf. 677; *ἄρματα*, Hes. Sc. 309. Only poet.

Κόλλημα, ατος, τό, (κόλλω) that which is glued or joined together, Antiph. Myl. 1.

Κόλλησις, εως, ἡ, (κόλλω) a gluing, gluing together, Theophr.: *κ*, *σιδηρον*, a welding of iron, Hdt. 1, 25, though this seems to be too simple a process to be described as a late invention, and so some take it to be the art of inlaying or damasking iron, cf. *κόλλωα*, and Bähr ad l.—II. in genl. a fixing tight, close fastening, Hipp.

Κολλητής, οὐ, ὁ, (κόλλω) one who glues or fastens. Hence

Κολλητικός, ἡ, ὄν, (κόλλω) fitted for gluing or combining, Plut.: *κ*, *τραυμάτων*, making wounds close, Gal.

Κολλητός, ἡ, ὄν, (κόλλω) glued together, cemented, closely joined, well-fastened, in Hom. epith. of *διότρος*, *ἄρματα*, *σανίδες*, *ἐσπτόν*, like *ἐμπόητος*, *εὐπηγτος*: in Hdt. 1, 25, ὑποκρητρίδιον *κολληγόν* is a frame or saucer inlaid or damasked prob. with iron, cf. *κόλλησις*.

Κολλίζω, ἰ-ῶω, later form for *κόλλω*.

Κόλλικτος, α, ον, of the nature or form of a *κόλλις*. [ἀτ']

Κόλλικοφάγος, ον, (κόλλις, φαγεῖν) eating *κόλλικες*, roll-eater, epith. of the Boeotians, Ar. Ach. 872.

† *Κολλίνα πόλη*, ἡ, the *Porta Colina* at Rome, Strab. p. 228.

Κόλλις, ἴκος, ὁ, a roll of coarse bread, Hippon. 20, Ephipp. Artem. 1. [z in genit., ll. c.; in Ar. Ran. 576, which is usu. quoted in support of *ἰ-χόλικος* is now read.]

Κόλλομελέω, ὦ, ἰ-ῶω, (κόλλα,

μέλος) to patch verses together, com. word in Ar. Thesm. 54.

Κολλοπεύω, to be a *κόλλωψ*, Plat. (Com.) Incert. 3.

Κολλοτίζω, ἰ-ῶω, (κόλλωψ I.) to tighten with screws.

Κολλοποιδώκτης, ον, ὁ, (κόλλωψ II. 2, *ιδώκω*) Com. name for a gross debauchee, ap. Eust. 1915, 16.

Κολλοπῶω, ὦ, to glue together, because glue was boiled out of *κόλλωψ* (signf. II.), Achae. ap. Hesych.

Κολλοπῶλης, ον, ὁ, (κόλλα, *πῶλέω*) a dealer in glue.

Κολλούριον, ον, τό, v. sub *κολλύριον*.

Κόλλουρος, ον, ὁ, an unknown fish, Anth.

Κόλλωψ, οπος, ὁ, the peg or screw of a lyre, by which the strings are tightened, Od. 21, 407, cf. Plat. Rep. 531 B: metaph. *κόλλωπα ὄργης ἀνεῖναι*, Ar. Vesp. 574.—2. a handle, by which a wheel turned.—II. the thick skin on the upper part of the neck of oxen, Lat. *callosum*, Ar. Fr. 526; and of swine, Lat. *glandium*, Ib. 421: hence—2. a youth who has become worn and callous by premature excesses, Lat. *cinaedus*, Eubul. Antioip. 3.

Κολλυβάτεια, ας, ἡ, a plant, Nic., ubi al. *κουλίβ*: also *κλυβατις* and *ἐξέινν*. [βᾶ]

Κολλυβιστής, οὐ, ὁ, (κόλλυβος) a money-changer, like *τραπηετής*, Lys. ap. Poll., and N. T. Hence

Κολλυβιστικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to a money-changer or his business.

Κόλλωβος, ον, ὁ, a small coin, Ar. Pac. 1200.—2. in plur. also, *τά* *κόλλωβα*, small round cakes, Ar. Plut. 768, cf. Poll. 9, 72.—II. the rate of exchange in changing foreign for home money, fixed by the changer, *κολληβιστής*, Cic. 2 Act. in Verr. 3, 78, Att. 12, 6.—III. a small gold weight, Theophr. (The word is said to be Phoenician: Riemer takes it to be akin to *κολοβός*, comparing *κέρμα* from *κείρω*.)

Κολλύρα, ας, ἡ, prob. much the same as *κόλλις*, Ar. Pac. 123, Fr. 363. [ῶ] Hence

Κολλύριζω, ἰ-ῶω, to bake *κολλύραι*, LXX., in mid.

Κολλύριον, ον, τό, dim. from *κολλύρα*, eye-salve, Lat. *collyrium*, in earlier writers, as Hipp., usu. *κολλούριον*: it was made in small cakes of a certain form (*κολλύραι*): also in genl. a salve.—II. a fine clay, in which a seal can be impressed. [ῶ]

Κολλύρις, ἴδος, ἡ, dim. from *κολλύρα*, LXX.

Κολλύριτης, ον, ὁ, sub. ἄρτος = *κολλύρα*, *κόλλις*.

Κολλύριον, ὁ, also *κορυλλίον*, a bird of prey, Arist. H. A.

Κολλώδης, ες, (κόλλα, *εἶδος*) like glue, viscous, Plat. Crat. 427 B.

Κολόβη, ἡς, ἡ, =sq., Artemid.

Κολόβιον, ον, τό, an under-garment, with its sleeves curtailed (v. *κολοβός*), i. e. reaching only half down to the elbow, or entirely without sleeves.

Κολοβιον, ονος, ὁ, = *κολόβιον*.

Κολοβοανθῶω, ὦ, ἰ-ῶω, to be *κολοβοανθής*, Theophr.: from

Κολοβοανθής, ες, (κολοβός, *ανθος*) bearing stunted flowers, i. e. *hæpeloanous* flowers, like our pease, etc., Theophr.

Κολοβοκέρματος, ον, (κολοβός, *κέας*) with stunted horns, short-horned.

Κολόδοκερκος, ον, with a docked tail, stump-tailed.

Κολοβομάχη, ης, ἡ, for *κολοβός* or *κόλος μάχη*, the interrupted battle, as the Gramm. called II. 6. [α]

Κολοβόπους, ὁ, ἡ, *κυων*, τό, *γοσ* -ποδος, with maimed feet.

Κολοβόρριν and -ρίς, ἴνος, ὁ, ἡ (κολοβός, *ρίν*, *ρίς*) stump-nosed, LXX

Κολοβός, ὄν, (κόλος) docked, clipped, stunted, curtal, Lat. *curtus*, esp. of animals, short-horned, short-eared, etc., Arist. H. A.: maimed, mutilated, Xen. Cyr. 1, 4, 11; and c. genl., *κολοβός* *χειρῶν*, like Lat. *truncus pedum*, Anth.: of a cup, broken, chipped, Theophr., ap. Ath. 230 F: in genl. short, small τεῖχος, App.

Κολοβοστᾶνχος, υ, gen. *νος*, with stunted ears.

Κολοβότης, ητος, ἡ, (κολοβός) stuntedness, Plut.: *κ*, *πνεύματος*, shortness of breath in speaking, Id. Dem. 6.

Κολοβοτράχηλος, ον, stump-necked. [α]

Κολοβοῦρος, ον, (κολοβός, *οὐρά*) stump-tailed, Hesych.

Κολόβω, ὦ, (κολοβός) to dock, curtail, shorten, N. T. Pass: to be stunted, stumpy, short, imperfect, Arist. H. A. Hence

Κολόβωμα, ατος, τό, a mutilation, imperfection, Arist. Metaph.

Κολόβωσις, εως, ἡ, mutilation, Arist. Incess. Anim.

Κολοβατής, οὐ, ὁ, (κολοβός) a mutilator: esp. one who clips his words in speaking.

† *Κολοή*, ης, ἡ, *Coloë*, a lake in Lydia, near Sardis, Strab. p. 626; hence Diana was called *Κολοπή*.

Κολοίαρχος, ον, ὁ, (κολοίος, *ἄρχω*) a leader of jackdaws, or the jackdaw-general, Ar. Av. 1212.

Κολοίω, ὦ, ἰ-ῶω, (κολοίος) to scream like a jackdaw.

Κολοίος, οὐ, ὁ, a jackdaw, Lat. *graculus*, II. 16, 583; 17, 755, where in both instances the jackdaws are mentioned along with starlings (*ψάρες* as noisy flocking birds. Proverbs *κολοίος* *πὸ* *τι* *κολοίων*, 'birds of i feather flock together', Arist. Eth. N.: *κολοίος* *ἄλλοτριος* *πτεροῖς* *ἂν* *ἔλ* *ται*, Luc.; *κολοίων* *φωναί*, of im pudent noisy talkers, Polyb. (Akin to *κολορός*, *κολφάω*, q. v.)

Κολοίτεια, ας, ἡ, also *κολοίτια*, *κοιλωτῆα*, or *κολοντῆα*, a tree that bears pods, Theophr.

Κολοιδώης, ες, (κολοίος, *εἶδος*) jackdaw-like, i. e. flocking and noisy, Plut.

Κολοκάνος, ὁ, v. *κολέκανος*.

Κολοκάσις, ας, ἡ, *Dioc.*, or *κολοκάσιον*, ον, τό, Nic. [α], the *colocasia* or *Aegyptian bean*, a beautiful plant resembling the water-lily, bearing large rose-red flowers, found in the marshy parts of Egypt: its beans roots, and even its stalks were esteemed a savoury food; and its large leaves made into drinking-cups (*κ* *βάρια*), Voss. Virg. Ecl. 4, 20.

Κολοκορόδωκα, *ων*, *τά*, Com. won for *κόλον* and *χορόθ*, the bowls, on in Philodem. Ep. 29, 2, Jac. A. P. p. 654.

Κολοκτρύων, ὁ, v. *κολεκτρύων*.

Κολκύμα, ατος, τό, a large heavy wave before it breaks (*κόλον* *κύμα* acc. to gramm.), esp. the heavy sea that announces a storm at hand, A. Eq. 692, where it is used of th swelling threats of Cleon: other make it another form of *σκώληξ* c *σκώλης* III.

Κολοκύνθη or *κολοκύνθη*, ης, ἡ, Hipp., Ar. etc., the latter being called the Att. form, Lob. Phryn. 437 later also *κολόκυνθα*, *Dioc.*: = *round gourd* or *pumpkin*, Lat. *cucurbita*, the long one being called *σικυ*

Provero. of health from its fresh juicy nature, *κολοκύντας ὑγιέστερον*, Epich. p. 101; as a lily was of death, *ἢ κρίνον ἢ κολ.*, Diphil. ap. Paroemiogr. — on *λίμυς κολοκύντας*, v. sub *λίμυς*. Hence

Κολοκύνθιας, ἄδος, ἡ, food prepared from pumpkins, Anth.

Κολοκύνθινος, ἰνθ, ἰνον, made from pumpkins, Luc.

Κολοκύνθης, ἰδος, ἡ, the plant coloyuth and its fruit, Galen.

Κολόκυνθος and *κολόκυντος*, οὔ, δ, = *κολόκυνθα*, *κολοκύνθη*, Jac. A. P. p. 587, Lob. Phryn. 437.

Κολοκύνθη, ης, ἡ, v. sub *κολοκύνθη*.

Κολοκύντιον, οὔ, τό, dim. from *κολοκύνθη*, Phryn. (Com.) Incert. 7.

Κόλον, οὔ, τό, food, meat, fodder, whence Eust. derives *κόλος* and *κόλας*. — II. = *κῶλον*, Ar. Eq. 455, Nic. Ther. 260.

Κόλοντας, οὔ, δ, *Colontas*, an Arive, Paus. 2, 35, 4.

ΚΟΛΟΣ, οὔ, τό, docked, clipped, stunted, Lat. *curtus*, *κόλον ὄρνυ*, a broken pear, Il. 16, 117; later esp. of oxen, oats, etc., stump-horned or hornless, *κε κολοβός*, Hdt. 4, 29, Theocr. 8, 1, etc.: κ. *μάχη* = *κολοβομάχη*. Hence *κολοβός*, *κολούω*, *κολάζω*: kin to *κυλλός*.)

Κολοσσαεύς, ἑως, ὁ, an inhab. of Colossae, a Colossian, N. T.: from *Κολοσσαί*, ὄν, αἰ, *Colossae*, a city of Greater Phrygia on the Lycus, succeeded by a later town *Chonae*, at short distance from its site, now *Jonas* Hdt. 7, 30; Xen. An. 1, 2, 6; so written less correctly *Κολοσσί*.

Κολοσσηνός, ἡ, ὄν, of *Colossae*, *Colossian*, Strab. p. 578: *Colossianus*, ἑως, ὁ, Strab. (What this meant unknown.)

Κολοσσιαῖος, αἶα, αἶον, never *κοσσιαῖος*, Lob. Phryn. 542, (*κοσσιαῖος*) colossal, Diod., etc.

Κολοσσικός, ἡ, ὄν, = foreg., Diod.

Κολοσσοβάμων, οὔ, γεν. ονος, (*κοσσοβάμων*, *βαίνω*) with colossal stride, ἰς, [α]

Κολοσσοποιός, ὄν, (*κολоссός*, ποι-) making colossal statues.

Κολοσσός, οὔ, δ, a *colossus*, gigantic statue, Hdt. 2, 130, 149, etc.; seemingly also a statue without reference size, Aesch. Ag. 416 (the only ice it is found in good Att. writers). ie most famous colossus was that at Apollo at Rhodes seventy cubits high, made in the time of Demetrius Phlorctes, cf. Dict. Antiqq. (The gen. unknown.)

Κολοσσουργία, ας, ἡ, (*κολоссός*, ρω) the making of a colossus, Strab. *Κολοσσόρος*, οὔ, δ, noise, din, or a sy crowd, of men and dogs, Il. 12, 7; 13, 472, cf. Hes. Th. 880, Ar. ut. 536. Only poet. (From *κέλλω* = to Döderl. Lat. Synonym. 2, p. 4: prob. akin to *κωλύω*.)

Κολοττίατος, οὔ, = *Κολοσσιαῖος*, od. S. 11, 72.

Κολορυαῖος, αἶα, αἶον, = *κόλονρος*, πέτρα, a steep, abrupt rock, Call. 66.

Κόλουρις, ἰδος, ἡ, (*κόλος*, οὐρά) k-tailed, Timocr. ap. Plut. Thest. 21: from

Κόλουρος, οὔ, (*κόλος*, οὐρά) docked, κ. *ὄρνυς*, a bird that has lost its tail from age, Plut., cf. *κόλουρος* and *ῥῥυ*: in gen. docked, truncated, Lat. Vett. — II. αἰ *κόλουροι*, sub. *ῥῥυ*, the colures, two circles passing through the equinoctial and sol-

stitial points, intersecting at the poles, Procl.

Κολουροειδώς, adv. (*κόλος*, *ειδός*) crossing like the colures, of the teeth of elephants crossing each other obliquely.

Κολούρσις, ἑως, ἡ, as if from *κόλουρος*, = *κόλουσις*.

Κόλουσις, ἑως, ἡ, (*κολούω*) a docking, clipping, cutting short, Arist. Pol., and Theophr.

Κόλουσμα, ατος, τό, (*κολούω*) that which is docked, clipped, etc.

Κολούτα, ἡ, v. l. for *κολοῖτα*.

Κολούω, fut. -ούσω, pass. perf. *κεκόλουμαι* and *κεκόλουσμαι*, aor. *έκολούσθην* and *έκολούσθην*, (*κόλος*). To dock, clip, curtail, cut short, ἀσάγνας, Hdt. 5, 92, 6, cf. Eur. Eurysth. 2; *βότρυς*, Theophr.: but in Hom., who first uses it, always in metaph. signif., *έπος μεσηγνύ κολούειν*, to cut short a word in the middle, Lat. *praecidere*, i. e. leave it unfinished, opp. to *τελείν*, Il. 20, 370; *δῶρα κολούειν*, to abridge, curtail gifts, Od. 11, 340; *έο δ' αὐτοῦ πάντα κολούει*, he perils or destroys all his own welfare, Od. 8, 211: also like *κόλαω*, which is akin to it and more freq. in prose, to check, restrain, put down, τὰ ὑπερέχοντα, Hdt. 7, 10, 5, *ὅμωμ*, Eur. Alc. 4, Plat. Prot. 343 C. Pass. to be cut short or abridged, Aesch. Pers. 1035; *τινός*, of a thing, Thuc. 7, 66. (*κολούω* is acc. to Döderl. the same with *κράνω*, as *φύλασσω* with *φράσσω*, *κλύπτω* with *κρύπτω*.)

Κολοφών, ὄνος, ὁ, a summit, top, pinnacle; hence *κολοφῶνα ἐπιτείνειν*, like *θρυγκῶν έπ.*, to put the finishing stroke, Heind. Euthyd. 301 E, cf. *κορυφή* 4, and *κορωνίς* II. 2: in Plut. a sort of ball for playing with.

Κολοφών, ὄνος, ἡ, *Colophon*, one of the twelve Ionian cities on the coast of Asia Minor, Mimm. 9, 3, Hdt. 1, 142, Thuc. 3, 36. Hence

Κολοφωνιακός, ἡ, ὄν, of *Colophon*, τὰ *Κολ...* κἀ, writings relating to *Colophon*, Att. 569 D.

Κολοφώνιος, α, οὔ, *Colophonian*, of or from *Colophon*, Hdt. 1, 150, hence as subst., ἡ *Κολοφώνια*, sub. *ῥητίνη*, *Colophonian*, resin, Galen; and τὰ *Κολοφώνια*, sub. *ὑποδήματα*, a kind of shoes, Hesych.

Κολοφωνίαν λιμῆν, ὁ, harbour of the *Colophonians*, in Chalcidice near *Torone*, Thuc. 5, 2: but v. Bloomf. ad loc.

Κολπίας, οὔ, δ, (*κόλπος*) bosoming, swelling in folds, κ. *πέπλος*, Aesch. Pers. 1060.

Κολπίζω, f. -ίσω, (*κόλπος*) to form into a bosom or fold.

Κολπίτης, οὔ, δ, dwelling on a κόλπος or bay, Philostr.

Κολποιδής, ἑς, (*κόλπος*, *είδος*) like a κόλπος or bay, Ael. Adv. -δώς, Strab.

ΚΟΛΠΙΟΣ, οὔ, δ, the bosom, lap, in Hom. esp. *ἐπὶ κόλπον ἔχειν*, *κόλπω δέξασθαι* and *ὑποδέξασθαι*, as an expression of maternal love: *λιμάντα κόλπω ἔγκαταθεῖναι*, to put a girdle on the bosom, Il. 14, 219, 223: later also the mother's womb. — II. a bosom-like fold of a garment, the fold or swell formed by a loose garment, esp. as it fell over the girdle, oft. in plur., as Il. 9, 570; 22, 80: this fold sometimes served for a pocket, as we find it in Od. 15, 469. — III. any bosom-like hollow, as — I. θαλάσσης, ἄλδος *κόλπον ὑποδύνα*, to go under the lap of ocean, i. e. the deep hollow between the waves, or the cavernous depths of

the sea, Il. 18, 140; 21, 125; also in plur., *κόλπους ἄλδος*, Od. 5, 52. — 2. a bay or creek of the sea, Il. 2, 560, and so more freq. later, Hdt. 4, 99; 7, 58 198, etc. — 3. also a deep retired vale. Jac. A. P. p. 231. — 4. a fistulous ulcer which spreads under the skin, Galen. — It corresponds to the Lat. *sinus*. (Modern Gr. *κόλφος*, whence Ital. *golfo*, our *gulf*: prob. also akin to Lat. *glob-us*, Pott Et. Forsch. 2, 206.) Hence

Κολπῶω, ὦ, to form into a bosom or swell, esp. to make a sail belly or swell, Lat. *sinuare*, Luc. Pass. to bosom or swell out, Arist. H. A.: to curve like a bay, Polyb.

Κολπώδης, ἑς, (*κόλπος*, *είδος*) like a bosom, embosomed, embayed, Eur. I. A. 120, etc.: winding, sinuous, *παράπλους*, Polyb. — II. metaph. of discourse, loose, diffuse, Dion. H.

Κόλπωμα, ατος, τό, (*κολπῶω*) a folded, swelling garment.

Κόλπωσις, ἑως, ἡ, (*κολπῶω*) the forming into a bosom, swell or fold, κ. *πτερῶν*, the swelling of wings by the wind, Hdn.

Κολπωτός, ἡ, ὄν, (*κολπῶω*) formed into bosoms or folds, folded, *χιτών*, Plut.

Κολύβαινα, ης, ἡ, a kind of crab, Epich. p. 27.

Κολύβριον, οὔ, τό, another form of *κολύβριον*, q. v.

Κόλυθρον, οὔ, τό, also *κόλυτρον*, a ripe fig, Ath.

Κόλυθρος, οὔ, δ, the testicle, Arist. Probl. 16, 4.

Κολυμβία, ἄδος, ἡ, = *κολυμβίς* dub. — II. κ. *ἐλαία*, an olive swimming in brine, Lob. Phryn. 118.

Κολυμβατός, ἡ, v. l. for *κολύμφατος*.

Κολυμβάω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, to dive, Plat. Lach. 193 C; κ. *εἰς φέρεα*, Id. Prot. 350 A, cf. sq.: to jump into the sea and swim, N. T.

Κολυμβήθρα, ας, ἡ, a place for diving, a swimming-bath, Plat. Rep. 453 D; *κολυμβᾶν εἰς κολυμβήθραν*, Alex. Incert. 28.

Κολυμβήσις, ἑως, ἡ, (*κολυμβάω*) diving, swimming, Arr.

Κολυμβητήρ, ἡρος, ὁ, = sq., Aesch. Supp. 408.

Κολυμβητής, οὔ, δ, (*κολυμβάω*) diver, swimmer, Thuc. 4, 26.

Κολυμβητικός, ἡ, ὄν, (*κολυμβάω*) belonging to, fitted for diving: ἡ *τέχνη*, the art of diving, Plat. Soph. 220 A.

Κολυμβίς, ἰδος, ἡ, a sea-bird, a diver, Ar. Av. 304, Arist. H. A.

Κόλυμβος, οὔ, δ, a diver, swimmer = *κολυμβίς*, Ar. Ach. 876. — II. = *κολυμβήσις*, Faus. 2, 35, 1; Anth. P. 9, 82.

Κολύμφατος, ἡ, or -*βατος*, a plant, which indicates moist ground, Theophr.

Κολυτέα, ας, ἡ, cf. *κολοῖτα*.

Κόλυτρον, οὔ, τό, v. *κόλυθρον*.

Κόλυττός, (also v. *Κόλυνττός* and *Κόλυντός*) οὔ, δ, *Colyttus*, an Attic deme of the tribe Aegaeis. Hence

Κόλυττεύς, ἑως, ὁ, an inhab. of *Colyttus*, one of the deme *Colyttus*, Xen. Hell. 5, 1, 26.

Κολχηγίς, ἰδος, ἡ, = *Κολχίς* II. 2, Nic. Al. 249.

Κολχηκόν, οὔ, τό, a plant with a poisonous bulbous root, meadow-saffron, *colchicum*, Nic., and Diosc.; cf. *ἐφίμερον* II.

Κολχηκός, ἡ, ὄν, of the *Colchians* *Colchian*, Hdt. 2, 105.

Κολχίς, ἰδος, ἡ, pecul. fem. *τι*

toreg, *Colchian*, *K. ala*, Hdt. 1, 2.—II. 25 subst.—I. ἡ *Κολχίς*, the land of the Colchians, *Colchis*, Hdt. 1, 104, also ἡ *Κόλχων αἶα*, Eur. Med. 2.—2. the Colchian female, Eur. Med. 132, i. e. Medea.

†*Κόλχοι*, *ων, οι*, the Colchians, a people of Asia dwelling at the east of the Euxine, around the Phasis, said to derive their origin from the Egyptians, Hdt. 2, 104; 4, 37; Xen. An. 4, 8, 8: in allusion to this descent called *Κελαίνωπες*, in Pind. P. 4, 377.

†*Κόλχος*, *ος, ή*, as adj. *Colchian*, *στόλος*, Ap. Rh. 4, 485, ἡ *K.* = *Κολχίς* II. 2.

Κόλως, *ος, ή*, later and rare form for *κόλως*, Jac. A. P. p. 592, 842.

Κολῳάω, *ω, f. -ήσω*, (*κολῳός*) to cry, shout, bawl, scold, II. 2, 212; Ion. *κολῳέω*, Antim. 27. (Not the same as *κολοιάω*, v. *κολῳός*.)

†*Κολωναί*, *ων, αι*, *Coloniae*, a city of Troas, Xen. Hell. 3, 1, 13, in Thuc. 1, 131, called *αι Τρωάδες*; Strab. mentions another in Asia Minor near Lampascus, p. 589; and three others in Thessaly, Phocis, and Erythraea, otherwise unknown.

ΚΟΛΩΝΗ, *ης, ή*, a hill, mound, II. 2, 811; II. 1, 757: esp. a sepulchral mound, barrow, Lat. *tumulus*, Soph. El. 894: cf. *κολωνός*. (Cf. Lat. *colis*, *culten*, our *cairn*, etc., Pott Et. Forsch. 1, 227.)

Κολωνία, *ας, ή*, (*κολώνη*) a grave, as the Eleans called it, ap. Hesych.

†*Κολωνία*, *ας, ή*, the Lat. *Colonia*, applied to many towns in which colonies had been established by the Romans, as Philippi, N. T. Act. 16, 12.

†*Κολωνίδες*, *ων, αι*, *Colonides*, a city of Messenia, founded by Attic colonists, Paus. 4, 34, 8.

Κολωνοειδής, *ες*, (*κολώνη*, *είδος*) like a hill or barrow, Schol. Ap. Rh.

Κολωνός, *ος, ή*, = *κολώνη*, a hill, H. Hom. Cer. 273, 299, Hes. Fr. 19, I, Hdt. 4, 181, etc.: κ. *λίθων*, a heap of stones, Id. 4, 92.—II. *Colonus*, a deme of Attica lying on and round a hill, famous for a temple of Neptune, a grove of the Furies and the tomb of Oedipus, and immortalised by Sophocles, who was a native of it, in his Oedipus Coloneus: hence *Κολωνεύς*, *εως*, *Κολωνίτης* and *Κολωνιάτης*, *ος, ή*, one of the deme *Colonus*.

Κολῳός, *ος, ή*, a brawling, wrangling, *κολῳών* *ἐλάυνει*, II. 1, 575. Only poet. (Hence *κολῳάω*, akin to *κολοιός*, *κολοιάω*, and *κολοσυστρέω*: the common root of all these words is, acc. to Buttm. Lexil. in voc., *καλέω*, *κέλωμαι*.)

†*Κολῳτής*, *ων, ή*, *Colotes*, a statuary of Paros, Paus. 5, 20, 2.—2. an Epicurean philosopher against whom Plutarch wrote, Diog. L. 10.

Κόμαιθος, *ων*, (*κόμη*, *αἶθω*) with fery hair, Lyc. 934.

†*Κομαιθός*, *ους, ή*, *Comaetho*, daughter of Pterelaus, Apollod. 2, 4, 3.

†*Κόμανα*, *ων, τά*, *Comana*, a city in the Cappadocian district Cataonia, now *Al-Bostan*, Strab. p. 535.—2. *τὸ Ποντικόν*, in Pontus, near the source of the Iris, Id. p. 557.—In both were temples of *Comana* the Syrian goddess.—*Ἐννόα*.

†*Κομανία*, *ας, ή*, *Comania*, a fortress of Mysia, prob. near Pergamus, Xen. An. 7, 8, 15.

†*Κομάνος*, *ος, ή*, *Comānus* a minister of Ptolemy Physcon, Polyb. 28, 16 1.

Κομαρίς, *ίδος, ή*, a kind of fish, Epich. p. 36.

Κομάρον, *ον, τό*, the fruit of the tree *κόμαρος*.

†*Κομάρος*, *ον, ό*, and *ή*, the strawberry-tree, *arbutus*, Ar. Av. 620, Amphibia Insect. 6: its fruit being *κόμαρος* and *μυμικνών*: the wild and smaller kind with inferior fruit was *ἀνδράχνη*.

†*Κομάρος*, *ον, ό*, *Comarus*, a harbour of Epirus near Actium, Strab. p. 324.

Κομῶροφάγος, *ον*, (*κόμαρος*, *φάγειν*) eating the fruit of the *arbutus*, Ar. Av. 240. [α]

†*Κομάτας*, (Dor. = *Κομήτης*) *ός*, *Comatas*, name of a shepherd, Theocr. 5, 4.

Κομάω, *ω, fut. -ήσω*, (*κόμη*) to let the hair grow long, wear long hair, Ἀβαντες ὅπιθεν κομῶντες, II. 2, 542, ἐθέρηνιν κομῶντες, II. 8, 42; 13, 24; also, κ. *τὴν κεφαλὴν*, Hdt. 4, 168, cf. 180, 191: as long hair was considered an especial ornament (cf. Hdt. 1, 82), *κομάω* was used as we say to plume one's self, i. e. to be proud, haughty, give one's self airs, like Lat. *cristam tollere*, as, οὗτος ἐκόμῃσε ἐπὶ *τυραννίδι*, he aimed at the monarchy, Hdt. 5, 71, cf. Ar. Vesp. 1317; so, κ. ἐπὶ *κάλλει*, to plume one's self on one's beauty, Plut. Caes. 45.—Originally the Greeks in genl. seem to have worn their hair long, whence *καρχομῶντες* Ἀχαιοί, in Hom. At Sparta it was considered the custom for all the citizens to wear long hair. But at Athens it was worn only by youths until the 18th year: they then entered the age of *ἐόηβοι*, were enrolled in the list of citizens, etc. (cf. *φρατρία*); and to wear long hair after this time was considered as a sign of pride and foppishness, except among the Ἰππείς, cf. Ar. Eq. 580: but, although Athen. adults wore the hair short, they retained the phrase *μη κομάω* or *κεῖρασθαι* as a sign of mourning, cf. Eur. Alc. 818, Plat. Phaed. 89 C, etc.—II. also of horses, *χρονέειν* ἐθέρηνιν κομῶντα, II. 13, 24.—III. metaph. of trees, plants, etc., οὐθαρ ἀρούρης μέλλεν ἄφρα ταναοῖσι κομῆσιν ἀσταχύνεσσι, soon were the fields to wave with long ears, H. Hom. Cer. 454; so, αἰγέρος φύλλοις κομῶσα, Ap. Rh., etc.—IV. ἄστρον κομῶν = *κομήτης*, Arat.

†*Κομβάκος*, *ον, ό*, *Combabus*, a friend of Seleucus Nicator, Luc. D. Syr. 19.

Κομβιον, *ον, τό*, dim. from *κόμβος*.

Κομβολύτης, *ον, ό*, (*κόμβος*, *λύω*) a cut-purse. [β]

Κομβός, *ον, ό*, a strip of cloth. (Hence *ἐγκομβόμοι*, *ἐγκόμβωμα* and *ἐπικόμβιον*, q. v.)

ΚΟΜΕΩ, *ω, f. -ήσω*, to take care of, attend to, tend, in II. always of horses, so too H. Hom. Ar. 236; and of a dog, *κόνα κομείν*, Hes. Op. 602: but in Od. always of men, to attend to, furnish with necessaries, and of children, to attend to, rear, bring up, joined with *ἀντιτάλω*, Od. 11, 250. Only poet. (Hence *κομίζω*, *κομνός*, *κομῆω*, *κόμος*, and Lat. *comere*, *compus*, but no root *ΚΟΜΩ* occurs. It seems akin to *κόμη*, *κομάω*.)

Κομῆω, *Ion. for κομῶω*.

ΚΟΜΗ, *ης, ή*, the hair, hair of the head, Lat. *coma*, Hom.; more rarely in plur., like Od. 6, 231; *κόμαι* *Χαρίτεσσιν* ὁμοίαι, for *κόμαις* *Χαρίτων* ὁμοίαι, II. 17, 51; *τὸλλεν κόμην*, to tear the hair, II. 22, 406; *κεῖρασθαι κόμην*, to have one's hair cut, Od. 4, 198, usu. in sign of mourning, cf. *κομάω* I. fin.; so, *κόμην κείρειν*

τὴν, to cut off one's hair in honour of any one, as an offering to the dead, II. 23, 146, cf. 151, 152: *κόμην τρέφειν*, to let the hair grow long, Hdt. 1, 82; so, κ. *ἐχειν*, Ar. Av. 911, cf. *κομάω*: of the beard, Epict.—II. metaph. like *coma*, the foliage, leaves of trees, Od. 23, 195, so of grass, Theophr., etc.—III. the luminous tail of a comet.

Κομητᾶνίας, *ον, ό*, (*κομάω*, Ἀπ. νίας) comic alteration of the name *Αμύνιας*, as it were, *Pride-amynias*, Ar. Vesp. 466.

†*Κομητᾶς*, *ας, ή*, *Comētas*, a poet of the Anthology.

†*Κομήτης*, *ων, ό*, *Comētes*, father of the Argonaut Asterius, Ap. Rh. 1, 35.—Others in Paus. etc.

Κομήτης, *ων, ό*, (*κομάω*) wearing long hair, long-haired, Orac. ap. Hdt. 6, 19, Ar. Nub. 348: *ἶδς κομήτης*, feathered arrow, Soph. Tr. 567; *covered with leaves, grass or flowers* *θύσος κίσσῳ κομήτης*, Eur. Bacch. 1055.—II. *κομήτης*, with or without ἄστρον, a comet, Arist. Meteor.

†*Κομῆν*, *ωνος, ή*, *Comēn*, a Rhodian ruler, ap. Ath. 444 D.

Κομίδη, *ης, ή*, (*κομίζω*) attendance, care, Hom.: in II. like *κομῶ* always of attention to horses, II. 8, 186; 23, 411, in Od. of attention to men; also the management, care of a garden, Od. 24, 245, 247: from this signf. we have the dat. *κομίδῳ* used as adv., v. sq.—II. a bringing or carrying, conveyance, supplies, stock of provisions procured, Od. 8, 232: esp. procuring of supplies, importation, Thuc. 6, 21, Isocr. 224 B, etc.: a gathering in of harvest, *καρπῶν κ.*, Xen. Cyn. 5, 4, 25.—2. (from mid.) a carrying away for one's self, a rescue, recovery, *τινός*, of a person or thing, Hdt. 9, 73.—3. (from pass.) a going or coming, Hdt. 6, 95: esp. a return, means of getting back, Id. 4, 134; 7, 170, 229, etc.

Κομίδῳ, dat. from *κομίδῳ*, used as adv., by others written *κομίδῳ*, *with care, carefully, exactly, just*, ἐπὶ *ἡ μεσημβρία*, Ar. Fr. 125: hence *ἅπαν, wholly, entirely, altogether*, Plat. etc.: *very much, absolutely, quite*, *ὑτέχνως*, Plat. Gorg. 501 A, *μετρίκῳ ὄν κ.*, Dem. 539, 23: hence in answers, *κομίδῳ μὲν οὖν, just so* *aye and more than that*, Ar. Plut. 83, Plat. Theat. 155 A.

Κομίζω: *f. -ίσω* Att. *-ῶ*, *ποι-ῶμαι*, (*κομῶω*). To take care, to provide for, supply with necessaries, ascertain, *τινά*, oft. in Hom., though rare in Att., as Aesch. Cho. 262, 34: also in mid., *κομίζεσθαι* *τινά*, to receive him hospitably at one's house, I. 8, 284, Od. 14, 316: but in οὗτοι *κομίζόμενοι γε θάμει* it is pass., not often was he attended to, Od. 8, 45.—2. of things, to take care of, *μὴν* *attend to, do, esp.*, *τὰ σ' αὐτῆς ἐρ*: *κομίζε*, *mind, attend to thine own* *affairs*, Hom.: *κτῆματα κομίζειν*, manage property, Od. 23, 355: in mid. *ἐργα Δημῶτος κομίζεσθαι*, to attend to the labour of one's land, Hes. O. 391; so, *Δημῶτος ἐρὼν ἄκτιν* *πρῶτῳ εὖ κομίζασθαι* *ἐν ὕγρεσιν*, II. Op. 593.—II. to take up and carry away esp. in order to keep or save it, *κρὼν κ.*, to lift up and carry away corpse to save it from the enemy, II. 13, 196: hence also, *νεκρὸν κομίζε* *to carry out, bury the dead*, like *ἐκείρειν*, Soph. Aj. 1397, Isae. 71, *1 κομῶσι με*, carry, convey me away *carry me to a place of safety*, II. 5, 35: *χλαινὰν ἐκόμισσε κήρυς*, the heri-

lifted up the mantle, that it might not be lost, Il. 2, 183; so too, *πρωτόλειαν ἐκόμισαν ἑταίροι*, Il. 3, 378:—in mid., *Σίντιες ἐκόμισαντο πείσαντα*, the Sintiāns raised him up and took care of him among themselves, Il. 1, 594.—2. to carry off or away, *ἀκούκτα κόμισε χροί*, i. e. carried it off sticking in him, Il. 14, 456, cf. 463; so in mid., *ἔγχος ἐν χροί κομίσσεται*, Il. 22, 286; hence esp. to carry off as a prize, *as booty*, Il. 2, 875; Il. 738: hence later freq. in mid., to get, gain, receive, Lat. *sibi acquirere*, Orac. ap. Hdt. 1, 37, Ar. Vesp. 690, etc., cf. Valck. Hipp. 431.—3. in genl. to carry, convey, bear, Il. 23, 699, Od. 13, 68, Hdt., etc.—4. to bring to, Soph. Aj. 530, Plat. Rep. 370 E: to gather in corn, *καρπὸν κ.*, Hdt. 2, 14: to import, *εἰς τὸν Ἑλλάδα*, Isocr. 227 A, etc.—5. to and so in mid., Hdt. 6, 118, etc.—5. to take, conduct, escort, lead, Soph. Phil. 841, Plat., etc.; κ. ναῦς, Thuc. 2, 85, etc.: mid. to bring with one, *bring along*, Plat.—6. to get back, rescue, save, *ἐνὶ νῆα*, Pind.; *τινὰ ἐκ θανάτου*, Id. P. 3, 97: simply to bring back, *ἰσο πάλιν κ.*, Plat. Phaedr. 107 E.—7. to get back, recover, *τὸν παῖδα*, Eur. Bacch. 1225, *τὸν νεῖκος*, Thuc. 6, 103.—7. to receive, entertain, Thuc. 3, 65; and so in mid., κ. τινὲς εἰς τὴν οἰκίαν, Andoc. 16, 37.—8. to pass, to be carried or brought, *bring one's self*, i. e. to go, come, journey, *travel*, by land or sea, Hdt. 5, 43, Aesch. Ag. 1035, etc.: to betake one's self, *παρά τινα*, Hdt. 1, 73.—2. esp. to come or go back, return, oft. in Hdt., etc., in this signif. Hdt. uses *κομίσαι* also aor. mid., 6, 118.

Κόμιον, ον, τό, (κόμη) dim. of κόμη, Epict.—II. the scalp with the hair, Pl. Wess. Hdt. 4, 64; also προκόμιον.

Κομιστός, ἐα, εὐν, verb. adj. from κομίζω, to be taken care of, to be bathed in, Aesch. Theb. 600.—II. κομιστέον, one must bring, Plat. Rep. 3 D.

Κομιστή, ἡς, ἡ=κομιδῇ I. Hesych. Κομιστήρ, ἡρος, ὅ=sq., Eur. Hec. 12.

Κομιστής, οὔ, ὁ, (κομίζω) one who takes care of, κ. νεκρῶν, one who buries a dead, Eur. Supp. 25.—II. a bringer, inductor, Id. Andr. 1268.

Κομιστικός, ἡ, ὄν, (κομίζω) fit for taking care of, etc., κ. φάρμακα, reviv., strengthening medicines, Hipp. II. fit for carrying, κ. πλοῖα, transports, Hyperid. ap. Harp.

Κομιστός, ἡ, ὄν, (κομίζω) taken care of.—II. brought, Joseph.

Κομιστρια, ας, ἡ, fem. from κομιστήρ, a waiting-woman.

Κομιστρον, ον, τό, (κομίζω) the hire a carrier: in plur. pay for preservation, reward for saving, like σωστρα, χρεὼς κομιστρα, Aesch. Ag. 965, cf. Id. H. F. 1387, v. κομίζω II. 6.

Κόμμα, ατος, τό, (κόπτω) that which struck, heven, cut, esp.—1. the stamp, press of a coin, Lat. nota, Ar. Ran. 6; hence proverb., *πονηροὺ κόμματα*, of bad stamp, false die, Ar. Plut. 2: in genl. coin, Id. Ran. 890.—II. section: the member of a sentence, use, comma, Cic. Orat. 62: elsewhere, λον.—III. the refuse of corn in threshing, chaff, Dinarch. ap. Harp.

Κομμαγήνη, ἡς, ἡ, Commagene, a part of Syria, bordering on Cappadocia, Strab. p. 521, 746: Κομμαγήνιοι, oi, the inhab. of Commagene, Id.

Κομματίας, ον, ὁ, one who speaks in *vt clauses*, Philostr., cf. κόμμα II.

Κομματικός, ἡ, ὄν, (κόμμα II.) consisting of single or short clauses. Adv. -κώς.—II. κομματικά, sub. μέλη, choral songs of the nature of κομμοί (cf. κόμμος II.), Gramm.

Κομματίον, ον, τό, dim. from κόμμα, a small section, segment, piece, esp. of a sentence, Dion. H.: a passage quoted from a poem, Eupol. Incert. 31.

Κομμί, τό, gum, Lat. gummi and commis, Hdt. 2, 86, 96, and Hipp., where the word is indecl. τοῦ κομμί, τῷ κομμί; τοῦ κομμῆος or κομμίδος, Lob. Phryn. 288.

Κομμίδιον, ον, τό, dim. from κόμμα, Galen.

Κομμιδωδής, ες, (κόμμα, εἶδος) like gum, gummy, Theophr.

Κομμίζω, f. -ίσω, to look like gum, Diosc.

Κομμυδωδής, ες,=κομμυδωδής, Arist. H. A.

Κόμμοδος, ον, ὁ, the Roman Commodus, Hdn.

Κομμός, οὔ, ὁ, (κόπτω) a striking: esp. like Lat. *placatus* (from *plango*), a beating of the head and breasts in lamentation, hence a wail, dirge, Aesch. Cho. 423, cf. Eur. Tro. 789, and κόττω fin.—II. esp. in the Att. drama, a song sung alternately by an actor and the chorus, usu. a mournful dirge, called also κομμυτικὸν μέλος, Herm. Arist. Poet. 12, 3, 9, Elem. Metr. p. 733.

Κομμός, οὔ, ὁ, (κομῆω) care bestowed on dress, dress, decoration.

Κομμόω, ὦ, to dress up, decorate, Themist. Hence

Κομμού, οὐς, ἡ=κομμωτρία.

Κομμωμα, ατος, τό, (κομμόω) artificial dress, decoration, Luc.

Κομμωσις, εως, ἡ, (κομμόω) a dressing up, decoration.

Κομμωτήρ, ἡρος, ὁ, and κομμωτής, οὔ, ὁ, (κομμόω) one who dresses up, a decorator, Plut., and Luc. Hence

Κομμωτής, fut. -ίσω, = κομμόω, Synes., in mid.

Κομμωτικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to dressing up or decorating: ἡ -κῆ, sub. τέχνη, the art of dressing up, decoration, Plat. Gorg. 463 B, 465 B. Adv. -κώς.

Κομμωτρία, ας, ἡ, fem. from κομμωτήρ, κομμωτής, a female who dresses up or decorates, a tirewoman, waiting-maid, Ar. Eccl. 737, Plat. Rep. 373 C.

Κομμωτρίον, ον, τό, a comb or some instrument for dressing women, Ar. Fr. 309, 18.

Κομωροφῶω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (κόμη, τρέφω) to let the hair grow, Lat. *comam alere*, Strab.

Κομῶντες, Ep. part. pres. from κομῶω for κομῶντες, II.

Κομπάζω, f. -άσω, (κόμπος)=κομπέω, to vaunt, boast, brag, Aesch. Ag. 1671, etc.: κ. ἐπὶ τινι, to speak big against., Id. Theb. 480: c. acc., κ. λόγων, to speak big words, Id. Ag. 1400, etc.; κ. τέχνην, to boast one's art, Soph. El. 1500: c. inf., to boast that., Aesch. Ag. 1130.—The pass. is also found in same signif., Aesch. Theb. 500, Eur. Alc. 497, H. F. 64.

Κομπασεύς, ὁ, comic word, one of the borough Κόμπος, as if a Bragsman, Ar. Av. 1126.

†Κομπάσιον, ον, τό, *Compassium*, a place in Arcadia, Polyb. 23, 1, 1.

Κομπασμα, ατος, τό, (κομπάζω) a boast: usu. in plur. boasts, braggart words, Aesch. Pr. 361, Theb. 794.

Κομπασμός, οὔ, ὁ, = κομπασμα, Plut.

Κομπαστής, οὔ, ὁ, (κομπάζω) a boaster, braggart, Plut. Hence

Κομπαστικός, ἡ, ὄν, boastful, braggart. Adv. -κώς.

Κομπέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (κόμπος; *clash*, *clash*, κομπέω χαλκοί, Il. 12, 151, cf. κόμπος: hence—II. usu. metaph. to utter high-sounding words, speak big, boast, brag, vaunt, Hdt. 5, 41, and Trag.: also c. acc., κ. γάμων, Aesch. Pr. 947; cf. inf., Eur. El. 815, cf. κομπάζω. Pass. to be boasted of, Thuc. 6, 17. Hence

Κομπηρός, ὡ, ὄν, boastful.

Κομπησιμός, οὔ, ὁ, quavering or shaking on an instrument; with the voice, it was called μελίσμος; both together, τερετισμός.

Κομπολάκέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (κόμπος, λακέω) to talk big, be an empty braggart, Ar. Ran. 961. Hence

Κομπολακώτης, ον, ὁ, big-boaster, Ar. Ach. 589, 1182, with a play on *Lamachus*. [v]

Κομπορήμιον, ον, gen. ονος, (κόμπος, ῥῆμα) speaking boastfully.

ΚΟΜΠΟΣ, ον, ὁ, a noise, dim. *clash*, esp. such as is caused by the collision of two hard bodies, as of a boat's oars when they whet them, Il. 11, 417; 2, 149: the stamping of dancers' feet, O. T. 8, 380; the ringing of metal, Eur. Rhes. 384; cf. κομπέω.—II. usu. metaph. high-sounding words, big and boastful speech, also λόγον or λόγων, Thuc. 2, 40: hence a boasting, boast, empty vaunt, Hdt. 7, 103, Trag., etc.: rarely in good sense, as Pind. I. 1, 60; 5, 30.

Κομπός, οὔ, ὁ=κομπαστής, a boaster, Eur. Phoen. 600.

Κομποφακέλορήμιον, ον, gen. ονος, (κόμπος, φάκελος, ῥῆμα) pomp-bundled, derisive epith. of Aeschylus in Ar. Ran. 839, because of his long compound words.

Κομπώ, ὦ=κομπέω, Dio C., in pass.

Κομπώδης, ες, (κόμπος, εἶδος) boastful, vain-glorious, κομπώδεστερα προσηύσεις, Thuc. 2, 62: τὸ κομπώδες, boastfulness, Id. 5, 68. Adv. -δώς.

†Κομψατος, ον, ὁ, the *Compsatus*, a river of Thrace, flowing into the Aege Bistonis, Hdt. 7, 109.

Κομφεία, ας, ἡ, (κομφεύω) elegance, refinement, esp. of language: in bad sense, daintiness, prettiness, Plat. Phaedr. 101 C.

Κομφεῖμα, ατος, τό, (κομφεύω) a piece of elegance or wit, daintiness, prettiness, Arist. Meteor.

Κομφευρίτικος, adv. with Euripides-prettiness (as if it were *ευριπίδικως* (κομψός, Εὐριπίδης), which was the old reading), Ar. Eq. 10.

Κομφεντός, ἡ, ὄν=κομψός, I. hilo: from

Κομφεύω, (κομψός) to make elegant, dainty, etc., κομφεῖν τὴν δόξαν, refine on your suspicion, reason subtly on it, like Lat. *argutari*, Soph. Ant. 324. Mid. to speak elegantly, refine overmuch, Plat. Rep. 436 D, 489 C. Pass. to be κομψός, play the κομψός, and so to be refined or dainty, Eur. I. A. 333: ot words, to be prettily said, Plat. Phaedr. 227 C: of things, to be fine, nice, Id. Phil. 56 B. Cf. Ruhnk. Tim.

Κομφοεπής, ἐς, (κομψός, ἐπος) fine spoken, usu. in bad sense.

Κομφολόγῳ, ὦ, to speak fine; and Κομφολογία, ας, ἡ, fine speaking from

Κομφολόγος, ον, (κομψός, λέγω)=κομφοεπής.

Κομφοπρεπής, ἐς, (κομψός, πρέπω, of dainty form, dainty seeming, Ar. Nub. 1030.

Κομψός, ἡ, ὄν, (κομῆω) well-dressed, tired, decked, Lat. *comptus*, hence, a pretty fellow, Lat. *bellus homo*, Ar.

†esp. 1317, Alex. Polycl. 1: hence—? of words and actions, *elegant, pretty, dainty, clever, witty*, Ar. Nub. 649, Plat. Gorg. 493 A, Rep. 376 A. A person in a sneering sense, of Sophists who *refine overmuch*, persons who are *studied and affected* in all they say and do, opp. to what is simple and natural, σοφίσματα, Eur. Antip. 25, and freq. in Plat., as Gorg. 521 E, etc.:—τὸ κομψόν, = κομψότης, Arist. Pol. —3. of things, *pretty, elegant*, Plat. Phaedr. 230 C.—Adv. κομψῶς, *elegantly, prettily, daintily*, Ar. Ach. 1016, etc.; superl. -ότατα, Id. Lys. 89: in N. T., κομψότερον ἔχειν, to be better in health. Hence

Κομψότης, ητος, ἡ=κομψεία, *elegance, refinement, prettiness, daintiness*, esp. of language, Eur. Plat. 358 C, and Plut.

Κονάβειω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (κόναβος) to resound, ring, esp. of metallic bodies. Il. 15, 648; 21, 593; of the ground under men's feet, Hes. Th. 840: to echo, κονάβησαν νῆες, ὄμα, Il. 2, 334, Od. 17, 542. Only poet. Hence

Κονάβηδον, adv. with a noise, clash, din, Anth.

Κονάβιζω, f. -ίσω, = κοναβέω, χαλκὸς σμερδαλέον κονάβιζε, Il. 13, 498; 21, 255: so χρών..., Il. 2, 466. Only poet.

Κονάβος, ου, ὁ, a resounding, ringing, clashing, κόναβος ἀνδρῶν τ' ὀλλυμένων, νῶν θ' ἅμα ἀγγυμέναν, Od. 10, 122, cf. Hes. Th. 709; κ. χαλκοῦτον σάκων, Aesch. Theb. 160. Only poet. (Acc. to Buttm. from κόμπος, κόπτω.)

†Κονάλλης, ἰδός, ἡ, Conallis, fem. pr. n., Ath. 567.

Κονάρος, ου, ὁ, an evergreen tree of the thorn kind, like the κήλστρος, or παλιούρος: also κόναραος.

Κονάξ, ἄκος, ὁ, is said to have been the same game which is described under κυνῶλαισμός.—II metaph., κόνακα παίειν, of sexual intercourse, Ar. th., ubi al. κόντακα, κύντακα.

Κονδιός, ου, ὁ, οἶνος κ., the Lat. vinum conditum, Geop.

Κονδύ, υος, τό, a drinking vessel, Hipparch. ap. Ath. 478 A: said to be a Persian word.

†Κονδυλέα, ας, ἡ, Condylea, a place in Arcadia, with a temple of Diana, who was hence called Κονδυλεῦτις, Paus. 8, 23, 6.

Κονδύλη, ης, ἡ=κορδύλη, (from κόνδυλος?)

Κονδύλιζω, f. -ίσω, (κόνδυλος) to strike with the fist, Hyperid. ap. Poll. 8, 76. Mid. to beat one's self, Diog. L.

Κονδύλιον, ου, τό, dim. from κόνδυλος, v. l. in Axionic. Chale. 1.

Κονδύλισμός, ου, ὁ, (κονδύλιζω) a striking with the fist, Artemid.: in genl. ill-treatment.

Κονδύλομαι, as pass., (κόνδυλος IV.) to swell, swell up.

Κονδύλος, ου, ὁ, the knob formed by a bent joint, knuckle, esp. of the hand, Arist. H. A.: hence in plur. the knuckles, fist, Ar. Eq. 1236, Vesp. 254; and so in sing., lb. 1503: δοῦναι κόνδυλον τινί, κόνδυλον ἐντρίβειν, Plut.; also, κόνδυλον καθικέσθαι τινά, Id.: κόνδυλοις πατάζει was opp. to ἐπὶ κόρῃς (a slap in the face), Dem. 537, fin.; cf. κόρη, and also κόλαφος.—II. in genl. the knuckle of any joint, as of the arm, Hipp.—III. any hard, bony knob, like κόνδυλωμα, Id. (The root acc. to Hesych., is κόνδος=κεράτα, ὠστράγαλος, a head, knob.)

Κονδύλωδης, ες, (κόνδυλος, εἶδος) like a knuckle, knobby, Hipp.

Κονδύλα, ατος, τό, (κονδύλωμαι) a knob, callous lump, Hipp.

Κονδύλωσις, εως, ἡ=foreg., Hipp.

[v] Κόνειον, ου, τό=κύνειον, hemlock, also κόνιον, Jac. A. P. p. LI.

Κονέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (κόνις) to raise dust, esp. by swift running: hence in genl. to hasten, make haste, Jac. A. P. p. 791: more usu. in compd. ἐγκονέω: but that διακονέω is from quite another root is shown under διάκονος.

Κονή, ης, ἡ, (κένω, κείνω, καίνω) murder, ap. Hesych.; elsewh. only in compd. κατακονιά.

†Κονθυλεύς, εως, ὁ, one of the deme Conthyle (Κονθύλη), a deme belonging to the tribe Pandionis, Ar. Vesp. 233.

Κονία, ας, ἡ, Ion. and Ep. κονή, (κόνις) dust, esp. as stirred up by men's feet, ποδῶν ὑπένερχε κονή λστατ' ἀειρομένη, Il. 2, 150, ὑπὸ δὲ σφίσιν ὄρτο κονή, 11, 151: in Hom. also freq. in plur., κονία, like Lat. arenae, consisting of many grains, esp. πίπτειν ἐν κονίῃσι, κάπτειν and ἤριπεν ἐν κονίῃσι, to fall in the dust, fall and lie there, Hom., who in descriptions of battles oft. joins αἵματι καὶ κονίῃσι: cf. ἀκονιτί.—2. dust or sand, Il. 21, 271.—II. ashes, also in plur. like Lat. cineres, Od. 7, 153, 160.

—III. a fine powder, sprinkled over wrestlers' bodies after being oiled, to make them more easily grasped by the opponent: this powder was also used in the bath as lye, and prob. was a kind of potash or alkali powder that served as soap, λούειν ἄνεν κονίαν, Ar. Lys. 470 (where there is a play on ἀκονιτί), cf. Ar. Ran. 713, Plat. Rep. 430 B.—IV. lime-powder used as a plaster or stucco. [i in Hom., except in arsis at the end of a verse, v. l. supr. cc.: in Att. also usu. ῥ, but in an iambic passage, Ar. Ach. 18, 1.]

Κονίαμα, ατος, τό, (κονία) stucco, Lat. opus albarium, Arist. Gen. An. petty repairs, white-washing, Dem. 175, 4. [i]

Κονιάσις, εως, ἡ, (κονιάω) a plastering.

Κονιῆτης, οὔ, ὁ, a plasterer, name of a place of Amphis.

Κονιῆτός, ἡ, ὅν, plastered, stuccoed, Xen. An. 4, 2, 22: from

Κονίω, ὦ, (κονία) to plaster with lime, to plaster, stucco, Lat. dealbare, Dem. 36, 16; 689, 24, etc.: τάφοι κεκονιαμένοι, plastered, whitened sepulchres, N. T.: hence—2. metaph., κ. τὸ πρόσωπον, to paint, disguise it, Philostr.

Κονιβῆτια, ας, ἡ, (κόνις, βῆτιον) a walking in dust, Hipp., with vv. ll. κοινοβῆτια, κοινοβῆτια, σχοινοβῆτια, cf. Lob. Phryn. 521.

Κονίω, fut. -ίσω Att. -ῖω, perf. pass. κέκονισμαι, (κόνις)=the older κονία, q. v.

Κονικλος, ου, ὁ, v. l. for κύνικλος.

Κονίλη, ης, ἡ, a plant of the origanum kind, cumile, Diosc. [i]

†Κόνιον, v. κόνειον.

†Κόνιον, ὀν, τό, Conium, a city of Phrygia; hence ὁ Κονιαίος, an inhab. of Conium, Hdt. 5, 63.

Κονιοποιος, (κόνις, ποιός) and κοινοτρόπος, ποδός, ὁ, ἡ, (κονιορός, ποιός)=κονιποιος.

Κονιορός, οὔ, ὁ, (κόνις, ὄρνυμι) dust raised or stirred up, a cloud of dust, Hdt. 8, 65, Plat. Rep. 496 D: κ. ὕλην κεκαμμένης, a cloud of wood-ashes, Thuc. 4, 34.—II. metaph. a sordid, dirty fellow, Anaxand. Ὀύσσ. 2, 6, Aristoph. Pr. hag. 1, 8, Dem. 547, fin. Hence

Κονιορτόν, ὦ, to cover with dust, Theocr.

Κονιορτόδης, ες, (κονιορός, εἶδος) like raised dust, dusty, Ar. st. H. A.

Κόνιος, α, ου, (κόνις) dusty, χερσός, Pind. N. 9, 102: epith. of Ζεύς, act., as Paus.

Κονίπους, -ποδος, ὁ, ἡ, (κόνις, πούς) dusty-foot: among the Epidaurians κονίποδες was a name given to the serfs, Thirlw. Hist. of Gr. p. 417: our old courts of pie-pou are supposed to derive their name from a similar word.—II. a kind of shoe covering only a small part of the foot, Ar. Eccl. 848, cf. Suid., and Poll. 7, 86. [i]

Κονίπται, = κονίω.

ΚΟΝΙΣ, ιος Att. εως, ἡ: dat. κόνι for κόνι, Il. 14, 18, Od. 11, 191: κονία, which is more usu. in prose, dust, Hom., etc.; as an emblem of countless multitude, τόσα, ὅσα φύμιθός τε κόνις τε, Il. 9, 385: also the dust of ashes, ashes, Hom.—II. the powder with which wrestlers were sprinkled after being oiled, Ath.: hence metaph. of toil, ἡμῖν μία κόνις, Luc. 4. ἀκονιτί.—III. lye, Plut. (Th. Lat. cinis: the root seems to be καίω κῶ.) [i, Aesch. Pr. 1085, Supp. 190, 783, Bentl. Phalar. p. 135.]

Κόνις, ἰδός, ἡ, usu. in pl. κόνιδες the eggs of lice, fleas, and bugs, nits, Lat. lenes, Arist. H. A.

Κονισαλός, α, ου, dusty, Antin. 75, Euphor. 19: from

Κονισαῖος, ου, ὁ, [i] not so we κονισσ, (κόνις) dust, a cloud of dust, Il. 3, 13, 5, 503; 22, 401.—II. the mixed dust, oil and sweat on wrestler Galen.—III. a demon of the class Priapus, Schol. Ar. Lys. 981, Ph. (Com.) Pha. 2, 13.

†Κονισκοί, ου, οἱ, the Coniscae, Cantabrian race in Hispania, Strab. p. 162.

Κονιστήριον, ου, τό=κονίστρα.

Κονιστικός, ἡ, ὅν, ὀρνίθες κ., birds that like to roll in the dust, Arist. H. A.

Κονίστρα, ας, ἡ, (κονίω), κονία place covered with dust or fine sand, hence like ἄλινδῆτρα, a rolling place, such as birds make in the dust, Arist. H. A.—2. the arena in the wrestling school, Plut.: also the area of a theatre.

†Κονιστορσις, εως, ἡ, Conistoris, city of Baetica, Strab., v. l. Κοιστοργίς.

Κόνιω, fut. -ίσω [i]: perf. pass. κέκονισμαι: but later Att. fut. κόνιω, if from κόνιω, (κόνις). Το παῖς dusty, fill with dust, κ. πεδίον, of persons in hasty flight, Il. 14, 145, Aesch. Pers. 163; so pass., κέκονισα, Voc. i. e. in the greatest haste, A. Eccl. 291; and so in mid., κόνιω λαβόν, make haste and take, Ar. Ec. 1177, cf. infr. II.—2. to cover with dust, bedust, χαίτας, Il. 21, 407; and so pass., φέγγον κεκονισμένοι, all dusty if they, lb. 541, Virgil's pulverulentia fuldant terga; κέκονιτο κάρη, Il. 22, 40 in genl. to sprinkle, cover as with dust, κισσός ἐλχρῶς κεκονισμένος, Theoc. 1, 30. Pass. to roll in the dust, like birds, horses, etc., Ath., cf. κονιστρα—intr. to raise dust, make haste, spe Hom., but only in the phrase, κονίον πεδίον, dusting or running over t plain, in Il. always of horses, 13, 82, 23, 372, 449; of men racing, Od. 8, 1, cf. Aesch. Theb. 60. [i except in A fut. κόνιω.]

Κόνιγρος, ὁ, v. κόνναρος.

†Κοννάς, ἄ, ὁ=Κόννας, Ar. I.

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Κοννέω, contr. κοννῶ, =*γνοῖω.

γινώσκω, as *ken* = *know*, Aesch. Supp. 174: also *κόνεω*, Hesych.

†*Κοννίδας*, *ος*, (prop. son of *Connus*) *Connidas*, teacher of Theseus, Plut. Thes. 4.

Κόννος, *ου*, *ος*, a kind of trinket, Polyb. 10, 18, 6 (ubi al. *κόννος*).—2. the beard, Luc.

Κόννος, *ου*, *ος*, *Connus*, as pr. n. the music-master of Socrates, Plat. Euthyd. 272 C.: proverb., *Κόννον ψήφος*, i. e. something worthless, nothing, Ar. Vesp. 675.

†*Κοννένας*, *ων*, *ος*, *Connēnas*, a Gallic race at the base of the Pyrenees, Strab. p. 190.

†*Κοντάδεσος*, *ου*, *ος*, *Contadesus*, a Thracian stream flowing into the Igrienes, Hdt. 4, 90.

Κονταξ, *άκος*, *ος*, *κόνταξ*.

Κοντάριον, *ου*, *τό*, dim. from *κοντός*.

Κοντοβολέω, *ω*, *ι*, *κόντω*, (*κοντός*, *άλλω*) to strike with a pole, Strab.

Κοντοπαίκτης, *ου*, *ος*, (*κοντός*, *παίς*) one who dances with balancing poles, ac. Anth. 2, 3, p. 190.

†*Κοντοπορία*, *ας*, *ή*, (more correctly *πορεία*) *Contoporia*, the road from Isolea to Corinth, Polyb. 16, 16, 4.

Κοντός, *ου*, *ος*, (*κεντέω*) a pole, Lat. *pinus*, esp. a punting-pole, Od. 9, 487, ur. Alc. 254, etc.—2. the shaft of a ke, Luc. 3.—3. *πρόσθη*. Hence

Κοντοφόρος, *ου*, (*κοντός*, *φέρω*) carrying a pole or pike, Luc.

Κοντωσις, *εως*, *ή*, (as if from *κοντός*) fishing with a pole, Ael.

Κοντωτός, *ή*, *ον*, (*κοντός*) furnished with a pole, *πλοῖον κοντωτόν*, a barge punt, Diod., and App.

Κόνυα, *ης*, *ή*, a strong-smelling ant of the endive kind, *fleabane*, invu. Arist. H. A. 5; and Theophr.; in ioeor. 4, 25; 7, 68, contr. *κνύα*: ere were two sorts, *άρρην* and *θηλέα*. Hence

Κονυζήεις, *εσσα*, *εν*, like *leabane*, c.

Κονυζήτης, *ου*, *ος*, *ονος*, wine flavoured with *leabane*, Diosc.

Κόνων, *ωνος*, *ος*, *Conon*, an Athenian archon Ol. 79, 3, Diod. S. 11, —2. a general of the Athenians, 1 of Timotheus, Thuc. 7, 31.—her Athenians in Dem. 1168, 12; —3. an artist, from whom the adj. *κόνωνος*, of *Conon*, ar. Ath. 486 C. *Σόρτης*, *ιος*, *ή*, the Roman *cohors*, (yb. 11, 23, 1; 11, 33, 1.

Κοπάω, *ι*, *άσω*, (*κόπος*) to grow d or weary: in genl. to abate, lull, *μος έκόπασε*, Hdt. 7, 191; *κοπάτος* τού *κάματος*, Schäf. Long. 34: of a sick man, to rest, Hipp.

Κοπίαν, *ου*, *τό*, (*κόπτω*) a piece, *ειρή*.

Κοπίνιζω, *ι*, *άσω*, (*κόπανον*) to bray, *ιδ*, Galen. Hence

Κοπίανήτριον, *ου*, *τό*, a vessel for *grinding*, a mortar.

Κοπιαντός, *ος*, *ον*, (as if from *κοπίω*) rounded, Galen.

Κοπίαν, *ου*, *τό*, (*κόπτω*) like *κοστιανον*, an instrument for braying, *στε*: in Aesch. Cho. 860,=*κοπίς*, *xe*.

Κοπίριον, *ου*, *τό*, a small surgical *π*.

Κοπίς, *άδος*, *ή*, (*κόπτω*) pruned, *ιδ*, Theophr.

Κοπέτης, *ου*, *ος*, (*κόπτομαι*)=*κοιμός*, *ing*, Eupol. ap. Bekk. ad E. M. p.

Κοπέως, *εως*, *ος*, (*κόπτω*) a chisel, *ι*, and Luc.

Κοπή, *ης*, *ή*, (*κόπτω*) a striking, *e*,=*κόμμα*, Arist. Mund. —2. a

cutting in pieces, slaughter, N. T.: cf. *σκοπή*.

Κοπήθρον, *ου*, *τό*, a wild vegetable. *Κοπία*, *ας*, *ή*,=*κόπος*, weariness: rest from toil. Hence

Κοπιάω, *ι*, *άσω*,=*κοπάω*, *κοπιάω*.

Κοπιάρός, *ος*, *ον*, (*κοπιάω*) wearying, harassing, Arist. Probl.

Κοπιάρης, *ου*, *ος*, a grave-digger.

Κοπιάω, *ω*, (*κόπος*) to be tired, grow weary, Ar. Thesm. 795, Fr. 302; *κ*. τὰ σκέλη, Alex. Merop. 1: *κ*. ὑπὸ ἀγαθῶν, to be weary of, sink under good things, Ar. Av. 734.—II. to work hard, toil, N. T. Cf. *κοπάω*.

Κοπίω, *ι*, *άσω*, (*κόπις*, *ος*) to talk idly, lie, ap. Hesych.

Κοπίω, *ι*, *άσω*, to celebrate the *κοπία* (cf. *κοπία*, *ος*, II.), Ath.

Κόπις, *εως*, *ος*, a prater, liar, wrangler, Eur. Hec. 133, and Lyc. (Prob. from *κόπτα*, cf. *δημοκόπος*.)

Κοπίς, *ιδος*, *ή*, (*κόπτα*) a chopper, cleaver, kitchen-knife, Ar. Fr. 184, etc.: a broad curved knife, somewhat like our bill, used by the Thessalians, Eur. El. 837; and by the eastern nations, Xen. Cyr. 2, 1, 9; 6, 2, 10, cf. *σάγαρις*—also, *κ*. μάχαρα, Eur. Cycl. 241. Dem. used to call Phocion *τὸν ἐξὼν λόγων κόπις*, Plut. Phoc. 5.—2. the sting of a scorpion, Nic.—II. among the Lacedaemonians a feast given on certain festivals to strangers, Cratin. Plut. 1, Eupol. Eilw. 1.

Κοπιώδης, *ες*, (*είδος*) dub. for *κοπώδης*.

Κόπος, *ου*, *ος*, (*κόπτω*) a striking, beating: hence toil and trouble, suffering, *ἀνδροδάκτος κόπος*, Aesch. ap. Ar. Ran. 1264; the pain of a disease, Soph. Phil. 880: toil, weariness, Eur. etc.: esp. freq. in plur., like *πόννοι*, *μόχοι*, Plat., etc. Hence

Κοτώω, *ω*, to weary: pass.=*κοπιάω*, Batr. 190.

Κόπτα, *τό*, a letter of the ancient Greek alphabet, which was not received into the Samo-Athenian (*Kappa* being there used for *koppa* also); its sign *π* is preserved on coins of Corinth and its colonies, esp. Syracuse and Crotona: in the alphabet, *koppa* stood between *π* and *ρ*, so that it answers to the Phœnician (Hebrew) *koph* *פ*, and the Lat. *q*, both in form and signification: it was always retained as a numeral=90, as *π*=80, *ρ*=100, cf. *σταῖ*, *σάμπτ*. Hence

Κοπιτίας, *ου*, *ος*, *ιππος*, a horse branded with the letter *koppa* (*π*) as a mark, Ar. Nub. 23, with a play on *κόπτα*: it is said to have signified Corinth, where there was a fine breed of horses, mythically carried back to Pegasus. Cf. *σαμφοδας*.

†*Κοπιτφόρος* *ος*, (*κοππα*, *φέρω*) bearing the (mark of the) *koppa*, v. foreg., Luc. adv. Indoct. 5.

Κοπιράγγω, *ω*, *ι*, *άσω*, to carry dung, Ar. Lys. 1174: from

Κοπιράγγω, *ον*, (*κόπρος*, *άγω*) carrying dung, γαστήρ, Plat. (Com.) Incert. 54; *κ*. *ριπίς*, Crates Hero. 6.

Κοπιράνιον, *ον*, *τό*, (*κόπρος*) a stool, excrement, Hipp.

†*Κοπιράτας*, and *-της*, *ου*, *ος*, the *Copriatas*, a river of Susiana, flowing into the Pasitigris, Strab. p. 729, Diod. S. 19, 18.

Κοπιράτιος, *ου*, *ος*, a quasi prop. n., formed from *κόπρος*, *Dungy*, Ar. Eccl. 317.

Κόπριος, *ος*, *ον*, v. sub *κοπρίος*.

†*Κοπρέω*, *εως*, *ος*, *Copreus*, son of Pelops, herald of Eurystheus, Il. 15, 639.

Κοπρέω,=*κοπρίω*.

Κοπρέω, *ω*, *ι*, *άσω*, v. sub *α*: *πριώω*. *Κοπρία*, *ας*, *ή*, a dung-hill, Strait. Phil. 2, and Strab.

†*Κοπρία*, *ας*, *ή*, *Copria*, a part of the northeastern coast of Sicily, *απαι* Tauromenium, Strab. p. 268.

Κοπρίας, *ου*, *ος*, (*κόπρος*) usu. in plur. of *κοπρία*, stinking, dirty fellows, nasty, low buffoons, a word first used under the Rom. emperors, Lat. *copriæ*, Dio C., and Sueton.

Κοπρίω, *ι*, *άσω* Ep. *-ίσσω* usu. Att. *-ίω*, to dung, manure, τέμενος μέγα κοπρίσσοντες, Od. 17, 299, ubi olim κοπρίσσοντες.

Κοπριμέτης, *ου*, (*κόπριον*, *ἐμέω*) vomiting excrement, Hipp.

Κοπρικός, *ος*, *ον*, (*κόπρος*) full of dung, filthy.

Κόπρινος, *ος*, *ον*,=*κοπρικός*.

Κόπριος, *ος*, *ον*, also *κόπριος*, *κοπρίος* and *κόπρινος* (*κόπρος*) full of dung, filthy; hence, *άνηρ κόπριος*, a stinkard, Ar. Eq. 899, prob. with a play on *Κόπρος*, the name of an Attic *δήμος*, cf. Böckh Inscr. 1, p. 216.—II. as subst., *τὸ κόπριον*,=*κόπρος*, Strab. and Plut.

Κόπρισις, *εως*, *ή*, (*κοπρίω*) a dunging, manuring, Theophr.

Κοπριμός, *ος*, *ος*,=*foreg*, Theophr.

Κοπριώδης, *ες*, (*κοπρία*, *είδος*) v. l. for *κοπρώδης*.

Κοπριών, *ωνος*, *ος*, (*κόπρος*) a dung-beetle, Hipp.

Κοπροβόλειον, *ου*, *τό*, (*κόπρος*, *βάλλω*) a place to which dung and filth are thrown, a dunghill.

Κοπροδοχείον, *ου*, *τό*, (*κόπρος*, *δέχουαι*) a receptacle for dung and filth.

Κοπροθέσιον, *ου*, *τό*, (*κόπρος*, *τίθημι*) a place where dung is put.

Κοπρολογέω, *ω*, *ι*, *άσω*, to collect dung or manure, Ar. ap. Poll. 7, 134: from

Κοπρολόγος, *ου*, (*κόπρος*, *λέγω*) collecting dung or manure, a dung-gatherer, Ar. Pac. 9: hence a dirty fellow Id. Vesp. 1184, cf. *κόπριος*, *κοπρίας*.

ΚΟΠΡΟΣ, *ου*, *ή*, *dung*, the excrement of men and cattle, Hom., etc. esp. dung used for husbandry, manure Od. 9, 329; 17, 297, 306.—II. in genl. filth, dirt, Il. 22, 414; 24, 164, 640.—III. a farm-yard, cattle-stall, Il. 18, 575. Od. 10, 411: in which last signif. some Gramm. wrote it oxyt. *κοπρός*. Later auth. said also *ὁ κόπρος*, Schäf. Long p. 392, and *τὸ κόπρον*, Lob. Phryn. 760.

Κοπροφάγω, *ω*, *ι*, *άσω*, (*κόπρος*, *φαγεῖν*) to eat dung.

Κοπροφορέω, *ω*, *ι*, *άσω*, to carry dung: to cover with dung or dirt *τινά*, Ar. Eq. 295: from

Κοπροφόρος, *ου*, (*κόπρος*, *φέρω*) carrying dung, *κόφινος* *κ*, a dung-basket, Xen. Mem. 3, 8, 6.

Κοπρώ, *ω*, (*κόπρος*)=*κοπρίω*, to dung, manure, Epicr.

Κοπρώδης, *ες*, (*κόπρος*, *είδος*)=*κοπριώδης*, like dung, Hipp.: in genl. dirty, impure, Plat. Theat. 194 E.

Κοπρών, *ωνος*, *ος*, a place for dung, privy, necessary, Ar. Thesm. 485, Dem. 785, 13.

Κοπρώνης, *ου*, *ος*, (*κόπρος*, *ὠνέομαι*) a former of dung, i. e. one who contracts to remove dung from the streets.

Κοπρώνιμος, *ου*, (*κόπρος*, *ὄνομα*) dung-named, nickname of the Byzantine emperor Constantine V.

Κόπρωσις, *εως*, *ή*, (*κοπρώω*) a dunging, manuring, Theophr.

Κοπτάριον, *ου*, *τό*, dim. from *sq*. *Diose*.

Κοπτή, *ης*, *ή*, v. sub *κοπτός*.

Κόπτη, *ης*, *ή*, (*κόπτω*) chives, *ΑΔ*.

Κοπτόν, οὐ, τό, (κοπτός)=κοπή. Κοπτοπλάκους, οὐτος, ἔ=κοπή, Ath.

Κοπτός, ὅ, ὄν, (κόπ-ω) *struck, beaten, bruised, pounded, lashed, Cratin.* Incert. 112, τυρός, Antiph. Cycl. 2, 8.—II. esp. κοπή ὁ σμασί, a cake of *pounded sesame*, Artemid.: hence κοπή alone in same signif., Sopat. ap. Ath. 649 A.—2. also a *bruised medicine*, Galen.

ἸΚόπτος, οὐ, ἡ, *Coptus*, a city of Aegypt near the Nile, Strab. p. 781.

Κόπτω, lengthd. from root ΚΟΠ-, which appears in the deriv. tenses and κόπος: fut. κόψω, Hom.: part. perf. κεκοπώς: aor. 2 pass. ἐκόπην. To *strike, smite, cut*, from Hom. downwards in various relations—1. to *strike*, in hostile sense, esp. of pugilists, Od. 18, 335; c. dupl. acc., παρήκον κ. τινά, Il. 23, 690.—2. to *strike, hit, wound*, like Lat. *ferire*, Od. 8, 528, Il. 12, 204: metaph., ῥήμασι κ., to *wound with reproachful words*.—3. to *knock down, slay*, Il. 17, 521, Od. 14, 425: but only of cattle, when not stabbed with a knife, but knocked down with a mallet, in Hom.—4. to *cut off, chop off*, χείρας καὶ πόδας, κεφαλὴν ὑπὸ δεινῶν, Il. 13, 203, Od. 22, 477: later esp., δένδρα κ., to *cut down, fell trees*, Xen. Hell. 5, 2, 39, 43; also κ. τὴν χύραν, like *κείρειν*, τέμνειν, to *cut down the trees in it*, to *lay it waste*, Ib. 3, 2, 26; 4, 6, 5: in gen. to *break or cut up*, Hdt. 2, 172: hence to *damage, hurt*, esp. of ships in pass., to be *disabled*, Thuc. 8, 13: metaph., φερόντων κεκομμένος, like νόον βεβλαμμένος, Aesch. Ag. 479.—5. to *strike a horse to make him go faster*, κ. ἵππους τόξω, Il. 10, 513: so Neptune the two Ajaxes, ἀμφοτέρω κεκοπώς πλήσεν μένος, Il. 13, 60.—6. to *hammer, forge*, κ. δεσμούς, Il. 18, 379, Od. 8, 274, like ἐλαύνω III. 1: also to *stamp metal*, i. e. *coin money*, Lat. *percutere nummos*, Hdt. 3, 56: so too in mid. to *coin one's self money*, κόπτεσθαι ἄργυρον, Hdt. 1, 94, νόμισμα, Id. 4, 166:—hence κόμμα.—7. to *knock or tap at*, κ. τὴν θύραν, Lat. *pulsare*, like ἄρσσω, of one without who wishes to get in, Ar. Plut. 1097, Xen., etc., cf. Lob. Phryn. 177.—8. to *cut small, chop up*, Hdt. 4, 71; 3, 113: also to *beat, bruise, pound*.—9. of birds, to *peck at, strike with the beak*, and so to *pierce, perforate*, Arist. H. A.; so too of insects, hence in pass., of corn, to be *worm-eaten*, Theophr.: to *shake violently, fatigue* by beating and jolting, ὁ ἵππος κ. τὸν ἀναβάτην, the horse wearies the rider by his rough paces, Xen. Eq. 1, 4, cf. 8, 7: to *tire the ears, stun, deafen*, Dem. 1439, 17: κ. ἐρωτή-ουσι, to *weary by questions*, like Lat. *otundere*, Piets. Moer. p. 74: pass., to be *weary*, be worn out, Dem. 22, 22: hence κόπος.—B. mid. κόπτομαι, to *beat or strike one's self*, esp. one's breast or head through grief, just like Lat. *plangere*, κόπτεσθαι κεφαλῇ, Il. 22, 33, μέτωπα, Hdt. 6, 58; cf. 2, 61: κόπτεσθαι τινα, to *mourn for, bewail* any one, Lat. *plangere aliquem*, Eur. Tro. 623, Ar. Lys. 390, cf. τῶν τω II: hence, κομμός, κοπετός. (With root ΚΟΠ-, cf. French *courper*, Germ. *kappen*, our *chop, cut*, etc., Pott Et. Forsch. 1, 140.)

Κοπώδης, ἐς, (κόπος, εἶδος) *wearying, πικροί, Hipp.: causing pain*, Alex. Pythag. 1.

Κόπσις, ἐως, ἡ, (κοπῶ) *weariness, faintness*, LXX.

ἸΚόρα, ας, ἡ, *Cora*, a city of the Aelsci in Latium, Strab. p. 237.

ἸΚόραγος, ον, ὁ, *Coragus*, masc. pr. n., Diod. S.

Κοράκεννοι, =κοράττω, Hesych. Κοράκενς, ἐως, ὁ, a kind of fish, prob. =κορακίνος, Hesych.

ἸΚορακίσσιον, ον, τό, *Coracesium*, a fortress in Cilicia, Strab. p. 667, Plut. Pomp. 28.

Κοράκις, ον, ὁ, (κόραξ) like a raven or crow, κ. κολοίος, a raven-daw, Arist. H. A.

Κοράκινιδιον, ον, τό, dim. from κορακίνος, Pherecr. Epil. 2.

Κοράκινος, ἡ, ἡ, (κόραξ) of or like a raven, raven-black, Vitruv. [α]

Κοράκινος, ον, ὁ, (κόραξ) a young raven, Ar. Eq. 1053.—II. a fish, Epich., etc., ap. Ath. 308, sq.; esp. found in the Nile, Strab., and Plin.; acc. to Opp., so called from its black colour.

Κοράκιον, ον, τό, dim. from κόραξ.—II. a plant, elsewh. ἱεράκιον, Arist. Mirab. [α]

ἸΚοράκιον, ον, τό, *Coracium*, a mountain between Colophon and Lebedus, Strab. p. 643.

Κοράκοειδής, ἐς, (κόραξ, εἶδος) like a raven, of raven kind, Arist. H. A.: so too κοράκωδής, ἐς, Id. Gen. An.

Κοράκος, ον, ὁ, v. l. for κόραξος.—II. Speusipp. ap. Ath. 105 B, ubi leg. κόραβος, q. v. II.

Κοράλλιζω, f. -ίζω, to be coral red: from

Κοράλλιον, ον, τό, *Diosc.*, Ep. and Ion. κοράλλιον, Dion. P., Sicil. κοράλλιον, coral, esp. red coral.

Κοράλλιοπλάστης, ον, ὁ, (κοράλλιον, πλάσσω) one who makes small images of coral.

ἸΚοράλλιοι, ὡν, οἱ, the Coralli, a Thracian tribe dwelling near Mt. Haemus, Strab. p. 318.

Κοράξ, ἄκος, ὁ, a raven or crow, first in Theogn. 833, Pind. O. 2, 157, Hdt. 4, 15. Proverb., λευκοὶ κόρακες, like 'black swans,' Anth.: πάντα τὰδ' ἐν κοράκεσι καὶ ἐν φθορῷ, Theogn. l. c.; so too esp. in imprecations, ἐς κόρακα, go and be hanged! Ar. Vesp. 982; βάλλ' ἐς κόρακα, hang him! hang it! Ib. 133, cf. 123, Vesp. 51; so ἀπόθερ' ἐς κ., Pac. 1221; οὐκ ἐς κ. ἐρρήσετε, Ib. 500; ἐς, not εἰς, is always used in these phrases; cf. ἀποθεῖραι, μακαρία. This phrase is usu. compared to the Lat. *abi in crucem malam et pascere corvos*, yet prob. refers not so much to the gallows, as to being left unburied, the greatest dishonour among the Greeks, cf. Il. 1, 4, etc.—II. any thing hooked or pointed like a raven's beak, as—1. an engine for grappling ships, described at length by Polyb. 1, 22.—2. a hooked handle of a door, like κορώνη, Anth.—3. an instrument of torture, Luc.—4. a cock's bill, Hesych. (Akin no doubt to the onomatop. words κρύξω, κρόξω, οὐι, croak, Sanscr. *kruś*, cf. Lat. *corvus*, cornix, *graculus*, Germ. *krahe*, our crow, etc.: the root also involves the notion of curved, cf. κορώνη, κορώνις, Lat. *curvus* (*corvus*), *cornu*, etc.)

ἸΚοράξ, ἄκος, ὁ, *Corax*, son of Arethusa in Ithaca; from him was named ἡ Κόρακος πέτρα, the rock of *Corax* still called *Koraka*, near the fountain Arethusa in southern part of Ithaca, Od. 13, 407; by some made a part of Neritus.—2. a king of the Sicyonians, Paus. 2, 5, 8.—Others in Strab., etc.

ἸΚοραξοί, ὡν, οἱ, the *Coraxi*, a people of western Caucasus, Strab. p. 578; in Colchis, Arist. Meteor. 1, 13.

Κοραξός, ἡ, ὄν, like a raven, raven-black, Plut.

Κόραξος ὁ κοραξός, ὁ, an unknown fish.

Κορασίδιον, ον, τό, =sq., Att. Epict. Κοράστιον, ον, τό, dim. from κόρη, a little girl, maiden, a word only used in familiar discourse, like κορίδιον, except in later Greek, as LXX., N. T., etc., Lob. Phryn. 74. [α, Plat. Epigr. 30.]

Κορασιώδης, ἐς, (κοράστιον, εἶδος) of or like a little girl, girlish, Plut.

ἸΚορασσία, ὡν, αἱ, *Corassia*, small islands of the Icarian sea, Strab.

Κοράττω, to *implore incessantly*, Hesych., who also has κορακένουσα. (Prob. from the ceaseless croaking of ravens.)

Κόρανα, ἡ, a barbarism for κόρη, Ar. Av. 1678.

ἸΚορβάν, indecl., Κορβανῆς, ᾧ, ὁ, Hebr. *Corban*,—1. a gift devoted to God, N. T. Marc. 7, 11.—2. the sacred treasury, in the court of the women, =γαροφύλακτον, Id. Matth. 27, 16.

ἸΚορβίλαν, ὠνος, ἡ, *Corbilo*, a city of Gallia Aquitania, Strab.

Κορδακίζω f. -ίζω, to dance the *κόρδαξ*.

Κορδακτικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to, like the dance *κόρδαξ*, hence of metrical sound, tripping, running, ῥυθμός, Arist. Rhet. 3, 8, 4, cf. Cicer. Brut. 56, § 188.

Κορδακισμα, ατος, τό, =sq., [α]

Κορδακισμός, ον, ὁ, (κορδακίζω) the dancing of the *κόρδαξ*, Dem. 23, 13, Nicompon I cert. 5.

Κορδάξ ἢ κ. ὁ, the cordax, a dance strictly belonging to the old comedy, κόρδαα ἐλκίσαι, to dance it, Ar. Nub. 540; its motions were unseemly and indecent, and to dance it of the stage was considered a sign of drunkenness or total immorality, Dem. 23, 13, Theophr. Char. 7 (6), l. cf. Interpr. ad Ar. l. c., Müller Eumen. 923.

Κορδίνημα, ατος, τό, =σκορδίνημα ἸΚορδύβα, ης, ἡ, *Carduba*, now *Cardona*, a city of Hispania Baetica, Strab. p. 160.

Κορδυβάλλωδες πέδον, τό, Luc. Tragop. 223, is said to be for κορδύλοβαλλώδες (κορδύλη, βάλλω) beaten floor.

Κορδύλη, ης, ἡ, a club, cudgel: also like τὸλη, a bump, swelling, Lat. *tubertumor*.—II. a covering for the head, head-dress, in Cyprian: hence prob. ἔγκορδορδύλημένος, wrapt or rolled up, Ar. Nub. 10.—III. =σκορδύλη, Strab.

Κορδύλος, ον, ὁ, =σκορδύλος, water-lizard, Arist. H. A. [α]

ἸΚορέ, ὁ, indecl. (and Κορῆς, οὐ ὁ Joseph.) *Core*, Hebrew masc. pr. n. N. T.

Κορέει, Ion. for κορεῖ, 3 sing. fut. Att. of κορέννμι for κορέσει, Il. 6, 379; 17, 241, cf. 13, 831.

ἸΚορέθων, ὠνος, ὁ, *Corēthōn*, son of Lycæon, Apollod.

Κορεία, ας, ἡ, (κορέννμι) *satiety*. Κορεία, ας, ἡ, (κορέω) a sweeping, brushing, cleaning, wiping.

Κορεία, ας, ἡ, (κόρη, κορεῖν) maidenhood, Lat. *virginitas*, Anth. and Lyc.

Κορείος, εἰα, εἰον, (κόρη) of, belonging to a maiden: hence—II. ἸΚορεία, sub. ἱερά, the festival of *Core* (Proserpina), Hesych.—2. τὸ Κ., a temple, Inscr.

Κορέννμι, lengthd. from root ΚΟΡ-, which appears in *κόρος*: fu. κορέσω, Ion. κορέω, Il.: aor. ἐκόρεσθαι, mid. ἐκορέσασθαι, pass. ἐκορέσθη perf. pass. κεκορέσμαι, Ion. κεκόρημαι, Od.: part. perf. act. with pass. signif., κεκορήσας, ὅτος, Od. 18, 37

To sate, satisfy, fill one with a thing. c. dat. rei, κορέει κίνας ἡδ' οἰανούς δημῷ καὶ σάρκεσσι, Il. 13, 831; also c. gen. rei, Soph. Phil. 1156. Pass. and mid., to be sated or glutted with a thing, have one's fill of a thing, c. gen., as οἶνον, ἐξοδός, σίτον, δαίτης, etc., Hom.: metaph., φυλότιδος κορέσσαι, Il. 13, 635; κεκορήμεν ἄεθλον, Od. 23, 350; more freq. c. part., κλαίονσα κορέσαστο, i. e. she had her fill of weeping, Od. 4, 541; and so, κλαίον ἐκορέσθην and κορεσάμεθα κλαίοντες, Od. 20, 59, Il. 22, 427, etc.; so οὐ, ἐκορέσαστο χείρας τάνων, Il. 1, 87; οὐπω κεκορήσθε ἐέλμενοι, Il. 8, 287: rare in pass. c. dat. rei, ὕβρι ἐκορήμενος, Hdt. 3, 80, μολπῇ, Ar. Rh. Mostly poet.

Κορέσκω, poet. for κορέννυμι, Nic., f. κορίσκω.

†Κορέσσος, ου, ὁ, Corēsus, masc. pr., Paus. 7, 21, 1.

Κορεστός, ἡ, ὄν, (κορέννυμι) sated; to be sated.

Κορένμα, ατος, τό,=κορεία, Eur. lc. 178, in plur.: from

Κορένμαι, fut. κορενθήσομαι, as ass., (κόρη), to be a maid, grow up in maidenhood, Eur. Alc. 312.—II. to be deflowered, cf. Butt. Schol. Od. 1, 289; but διακορεύομαι is more su.

ΚΟΡΕΨΩ, ὦ, f. -ήσω, to sweep, brush, sweep, δάμα, Od. 20, 149, τὴν αἰλὴν, eupol. Kol. 9: κ. τὴν Ἑλλάδα, to sweep Greece clean, empty her of people, Ar. Pac. 59. (Hence κόρος (C), γυκορεύς, νεωκόρος, σηκοκόρος, but there is no root ΚΟΡΨΩ: cf. Lat. colo, to.)

Κορέω, Ion. fut. of κορέννυμι: the ee. κορέω is very dub.

Κόρη, ἡς, ἡ, (not κόρα, even in Att.); Ion. κοῦρη, as always in Hom.; the Att. form first in the susp. line, Hom. Cer. 439; Dor. κώρα, Theoc. 6, 36:—fem. from κόρος, κοῦρος, maiden, maid, girl, Lat. puella, freq. Hom., etc.; later also of unmarried females in general, as of the menides, Aesch. Eum. 68, the tes, Plat. Rep. 617 D, etc., and sometimes of a newly-married woman, young wife, like Lat. puella, as Briseis, Il. 1, 98, cf. Schäf. Soph. 1221, and παρθένος.—2. metaph. newly launched ships, Lyc. 24.—with the gen. of a pr. name added, daughter, Νύμφαι κοῦραι Διός, Il. 6, 1, etc., cf. θυγάτηρ.—II. a puppet, l. Lat. pupa, Plat. Phaedr. 230 B.

II. the pupil of the eye, Lat. pupa, nula, pupilla, because a little image bears therein, Soph. Fr. 634, and q. in Eur.:—the change of signif. γλήνη is exactly the converse this.—IV. a long sleeve reaching to the hand, Xen. Hell. 2, 1, 8, cf. r. 8, 3, 10, 13.—V. the Attic drachma, because it bore a head of Minerva, Il. 9, 74.—VI. κόραι was the proper tek word for Καραπίδες, Müller theol. d. Kunst § 279.

3. Κόρη, Ion. Κούρη, ἡ, the name for which Proserpina was worshipped in Attica, the Daughter. viz. of Res, hence τῇ Μητρὶ καὶ τῇ Κούρῃ, t. 8, 65, Κόρη Δήμητρος, Eur. Alc., Supp. 34; but in Att. usu. Κόρη ae, as Ar. Vesp. 1433, Xen. Hell. 2, 6.

4. Κόρη, ἡς, ἡ, (κορέννυμι) satiety, sat., acc. to Stallb. Plat. Rep. 404 ut dub.

5. Κόρηθρον, ου, τό, (κορέω) a besom, m, Luc., cf. also κόρος (C).

6. Κόρημα, ατης, τό, (κορέω) sweet-

ings, refuse. Ar. Fr. 408.—II. a broom, besom, Ar. Pac. 59, Eupol. Kol. 9.

†Κορησσία, ας, ἡ, Coressia, a city on the west coast of the island Ceos, Strab. p. 486.

†Κορησός, ου, ὁ, Mt. Coressus, a mountain near Ephesus, Hdt. 5, 100.

Κορήνη, ἡς, ἡ,=κόρυς.

Κορήνιος ου, ὁ, (κόρυς) a bird with a crest, also βασιλίσκος.

Κορήνυς=κορύβη, Hes. Th. 853. [ὑ]

Κόρυς, υος, ἡ, like κόρυς, a rising, heap: in Theocr. 10, 47, κόρυθος ἡ τομή, the swathe of mown grass or corn.

Κορήνυ or -ῖνυ, (κόρυς) to lift up, raise, hence metaph., Ζεὺς κόρυθην ἐὼν μένος, he raised high his wrath, Hes. Th. 853. Pass. κύμα κορήνεται, the wave waxes high, tears its crest, Il. 9, 7. [ῥω, ῖνυ]

†Κορία, ας, ἡ, Coria, appell. of Minerva in Arcadia, Paus. 8, 21, 4.—2. of Diana, Callim. Dian. 234.

Κορίαννον, ου, τό, also κορίωνον, coriander, the plant or seed, esp. in plur., Anacr. 138, Ar. Eq. 676. [κορίαννον is used as trisyll. in Ar. l. c.]

†Κοριαννά, οῦς, ἡ, Corianna, fem. pr. n., Ath. 567 C.

Κορίδιον, ου, τό, dim. from κόρη, v. sub κοράσιον.

Κορίζομαι, f. -ίσομαι, (κόρη, κόριον) dep. mid., to do like a little girl, i. e. to fondle, caress, coax, Ar. Nub. 68: in this signif. ὑποκορίζομαι is more freq.: cf. also κοριζώ.

Κορίκος, ἡ, ὄν, (κόρη)=παρθενικός. Adv. κώς, like a girl, girlishly, Philo.

Κορινθιάζομαι, fut. -άσομαι, dep. mid., to practise whoredom because Corinth was famous for its courtesans, Ar. Fr. 133.

†Κορινθιακός, ἡ, ὄν,=Κορίνθιος, κόλπος, the gulf of Corinth, now gulf of Lepanto, north of Achaia, Xen. Hell. 6, 2, 9: τὰ Κορινθιακά, writings relating to C., Paus.

Κορινθιάς, ἄδος, ἡ, pecul. fem. to Κορίνθιος.

†Κορινθικός, ἡ, ὄν,=sq., Anth.

Κορινθίος, ἰα, ἰον, Corinthian, Hdt. 5, 87; †Soph. O. R. 794: οἱ Κορίνθιοι, the Corinthians, Hdt. 5, 92: ἡ Κορινθία sub χώρα, the territory of Corinth, Corinthia, Xen. Hell. 4, 4, 5; 4, 8, 8.—Adv. -ως, in Corinthian fashion, Joseph.

Κορινθουργής, ἐς, (Κόρινθος, *ἐργω) of Corinthian workmanship, of Corinthian brass, Strab.

Κορινθόβη, adv. at Corinth, Il. 13, 664: and

†Κορινθόδε, to Corinth, Luc. Hermot. 28: from

†Κόρινθος, ου, ἡ, usu., also ὁ, Corinth, the city and country, situated at the entrance of the Isthmus connecting the Peloponnesus with the main land, the ancient Ephya, first in Il., ὀφειδὺς K., Il. 2, 570; 6, 152; so, εὐδαίμων K., Hdt. 3, 52: it had harbours on both the Corinthian and Saronic gulfs, and hence called διθάλασος (ἀμφιθάλασος), Horace's bimaris Corinthi, N. T. f. Proverb., Διὸς Κόρινθος, of frequent repetition, first in Pind. N. 7, 155, cf. Schol. Ar. Ran. 442, Eccl. 823.

†Κόρινθος, ου, ὁ, Corinthus, son of Jupiter, claimed by the Corinthians as their progenitor, Paus. 2, 1, 1.

†Κορίννα, ἡς, ἡ, Corinna, a poetess of Tanagra in Boeotia.

Κοριεῖδης, ἐς, (κόριον, εἶδος) like a little girl, dub. l. Epich. p. 27.—2. like coriander, Diosc.

Κόριον, ου, τό, dim. from κόρη, a little girl, Theocr. 11, 60: Dor. κώριον, τό, Ar. Ach. 731.

Κόριον, ου, τό, like κορίαννον, coriander, Dion., and Nic.

†Κόριος, ου, ὁ, the Rom. name Curius, Polyb.

ΚΟΡΙΞ, ιος Att. εως, ὁ, a bug plur. of κόρις, Ar. Nub. 634: late, also ἡ κόρις, gen. ἰδος, Lob. Phryk 308.—II. a kind of St. John's wort, Diosc.

Κορίσκη, ἡς, ἡ, dim. from κόρη Plat. (Com.) Lac. 1, 12.

Κορίσκιον, ου, τό, dim. from κόρη.

†Κορίσκος, ου, ὁ, Coriscus, a Socratic philosopher of Scepsis, Strab.

Κορίσκω, dub. for κορέσκω, Hipp.

Κοριώδης, ἐς, (κόριον, εἶδος) like a girl.

Κόρκορος, ου, ὁ, also κόρχορος, a vegetable growing wild in the Peloponnesus, said to be a kind of pimpernel, Ar. Vesp. 239.

Κορκορύγιον, ὦ, f. -ήσω, like Κορβορύγιον, to tumble, of the hollow noise made by the bowels when empty, cf. διακοκορύνγω. Hence

Κορκορύγη, ἡς, ἡ, the rumbling of the empty bowels: in genl. any hollow noise, dim. tumult, Aesch. Theb. 345, Ar. Pac. 991, in plur.; and in sing., Ar. Lys. 491.

Κορκορύνγως, οὔ, ὁ,=foreg., Luc.

†Κορκύνη, ἡς, ἡ, Corcyra, nurse of Ariadne, Plut. Thes. 20.

†Κόρκυρα, ἡ, later form for Κέρκυρα, q. v.—2. ἡ μέλαινα, an island of the Adriatic on the Illyrian coast. Strab. p. 124.

Κόρμα, τό,=κοῦρμα, q. v.

Κορμάζω, fut. -άσω, (κορμός) to cut into logs or pieces, Dion. H.

Κορμηδόν, adv. (κορμός) like logs, Heliod.

Κορμός, οὔ, ὁ, (κοῦρμα) the trunk of a tree (with the boughs cut off), Od. 23, 196, Eur. Hec. 575, etc.: a log, Hdt. 7, 36: κ. ναυτικοί, i. e. oars, Eur. Hel. 1601. (The Aeol. form κορπός connects it with Lat. corpus i. e. truncus corporis.)

†Κόρμος, ου, ὁ, Cormus, masc. pr. n., Timocl. ap. Ath. 240 E.

†Κορνήλια, ας, ἡ, the Rom. fem. pr. n., Cornelia, Plut.

†Κορνήλιος, ου, ὁ, Cornelius, the Rom. name, Polyb., etc.

Κορνοπλῆν, υνος, ὁ, epith. of Hercules, scarer of locusts, Strab.: from

Κόρνωφ or κόρνωφ, οτος, ὁ, a kind of locust, usu. πάρωνψ.

†Κορογκάνιος, ου, ὁ, the Rom. name Coruncianus, Polyb.

†Κόροιβος, ου, ὁ, Coroebus, a Phrygian, son of Mygdon, Eur. Rhes 539.—2. an Elean, a victor in the Olympic games, from whose victory the Olympiads are reckoned, Strab. p. 355.—3. an Athenian archon Ol 118, 3, Diod. S. 20, 73.—4. an Argive Paus. 1, 43, 7.—5. a Plataean, Thuc. 3, 22.

Κοροίφος, ου, (κόρη, οἰφάω) defiling maidens.

Κοροκόσμιον, ου, τό, (κόρη, κόσμος) a girl's toy or ornament, A. B.

Κόροκότας, ου or ὁ, =κροκότας, Dio C.

†Κόροιντα, ου, τά, Coroina, a city of Acarnania, at the mouth of the Achelous, Thuc. 2, 102.

†Κοροπασσός, οὔ, Coropassus, a village of Lycaonia, Strab.

†Κορόπη, ἡς, ἡ, Corope, a city of Thessaly: adj. Κοροπαῖος, as appell. of Apollo, v. l. Nic. Th. 614.

Κορόπληθος, ου, Att. form for καθ

Is. cr. 5. B. and name of a play by Antiphanes.

Κορπλάστης, ου, ὁ, (κόρη, πλάσσω) a modeller of little images, image-maker.

ΚΟΡΟΣ, ου, ὁ, (cf. κορέννυμι) a being or becoming satisfied, one's fill, satiety, Lat. *satietas*, κ. φύλοπιδος γόνυ, II. 19, 221, Od. 4, 103; πάντων κ. ἐστί, one may have too much of every thing, II. 13, 636; so, κ. ἔχειν τινός, to have enough of a thing, Eur. Alc. 185, Phoen. 1751; τινός ἐς κόρον ἐλαύνειν, Tyr. 2, 10; ἔλαιναι, Philox. ap. Ath. 147 E: hence freq. in bad sense, satiety, surfeit, freq. joined with ὕβρις by the poets, sometimes as producing, sometimes as produced by it, τίκτοι τοι κόρος ὕβριν, Theogn. 153, ὕβριν κόρον μάτερ, Pind. O. 13, 12, κόρον ὕβριος νῦν, Bacis ap. Hdt. 8, 77, cf. Donaldson New Cratyl. p. 413: hence—II. insolence, petulance, Pind., and Trag.; πρὸς κόρον, insolently, Aesch. Ag. 382.

Κόρος, ου, ὁ, Ion. κύρος, as always in Hom.; Dor. κῶρος, a boy, lad, youth, oft. in Hom.; from early childhood (may even before birth, II. 6, 59), up to the military age; hence II. 9, 86; 12, 196, and elsewhere, κούροι are the soldiers, so too κύροι Ἀχαιοί, II.; still more freq. in Hom. the servants waiting at sacrifices and feasts, like the Lat. *pueri*: at Sparta the ἱππεῖς were called κούροι, as the Roman equites were *pueri*, Ruhnck. Tim.—2. with genit. of prop. names, a son, Hom., cf. fem. κόρη.—II. a shoot, sprout, scion of a tree, like μόσχος, Lysipp. Incert. 3: hence perh. a broom of young twigs, Hesych., (though this may be derived from κορέω). (Usul. referred to κείρω, and so strictly one who is just beginning to shave, or one who cuts his hair on arriving at the age of youth; but v. Donald. Dict. Antiqu. p. 295.)

Κόρος, ου, ὁ, the Hebrew *cor*, a measure containing, acc. to Joseph. Ant. 15, 9, 2, ten Attic medimni, N. T.

†Κόρος, ου, ὁ, the *Corus*, a river of Persis, Dion. P.: v. Κύρος.

†Κόρραγον, ου, τό, *Corragum*, a fortress of Macedonia, Aeschin.

Κόρρη, new Att. for κορη.

†Κόρσεια, ας, ἡ, Corsia, a city of Boeotia, on the borders of Locris, Paus. 9, 24, 5: in Dem. Κορσῖαι.

Κορσεῖον, ου, τό, also κορσεον, Nic., or κορσων=κόρση.

Κόρση, ης, ἡ, in new Att. κόρρη, Dor. κόρρα, the side of the forehead, temple, and in plur. temples, II. 4, 502; 5, 584: ἐπὶ κόρρης πατάσσειν, to slap in the face, Dem. 562, 9, cf. κόνδυλος; so too, τῆς ἐπὶ κόρρης ἡλῆσα, Theocr. 14, 34; also, κατά κόρρης πατεῖν, Luc.—II. the hair on the temples, the side hair, which first turns grey, Aesch. Cho. 282.—III. poet. the head, Nic. (Akin to κύρα, q. v. etc.; prob. also to κρόταφος.)

Κόρσος, ου, ὁ, (κείρω) one who cuts his hair, wears it short, Chrysipp. ap. Ath. 565 A.

†Κόρσικα, ης, ἡ, Corsica, the Rom. name for Κύρος, Strab. p. 224: in Paus. Κορσική.

Κόρσινον, ου, τό, (κόρση) the bulbous root of the Aegyptian lotus, Theophr.: also κορσεον, Diod.; and κορσῖνον, Hesych.

Κορσώ, ὦ, (κόρση) to shear, shave the head. Hence

Κορσωτεύς, ἑως, ὁ, a shaver, barber, Char. L. ap. Ath. 520 E.

†Κρσώτης, ης, ὁ, Corsote, a desolate

city of Mesopotamia, Xen. An. 1, 5, 4.

Κορσωτήρ, ἥρος, ὁ,=σωτήρ. Hence Κορσωτήριον, ου, τό, a barber's shop, Char. L. ap. Ath. 520 E.

†Κόρωνα, ης, ἡ, Cortona, a city of Etruria, Plut.

Κορύβαντιος, α, ου, (Κορύβας) Corybantian, Anth. P.: τὸ Κ., a temple of the Corybantes, Strab.

Κορύβαντισμός, οὔ, ὁ, the Corybantic frenzy, Dion. H.: from

Κορύβαντιάω, ὦ, f. -ἰσω, to celebrate the rites of the Corybantes: hence to be or become a Corybas, be filled with Corybantic frenzy, Ar. Vesp. 8, Plat. Symp. 215 E, Ion 534 A, etc.

Κορύβαντίω, f. -ἰσω, to purify or consecrate by Corybantic rites, Ar. Vesp. 119.

Κορύβαντικός, ἡ, ὄν, Corybantic, Plut.

†Κορύβαντιος, α, ου, τὸ Κ., v. sub Κορύβαντιος.

Κορύβαντις, ἰδος, ἡ, pecul. fem. of Κορύβας, Nonn.

Κορύβαντισμός, οὔ, ὁ, (Κορύβαντι-ῶ) initiation among the Corybantes.—II. purification by their rites.

Κορύβαντώδης, ες, (Κορύβας, εἰδος) Corybant-like, wild, frantic, Luc.

Κορύβας, αντος, ὁ, a Corybant, priest of Rheia or Cybele in Phrygia, usu. in plur., οἱ Κορύβαντες, associated with the Κούρητες and Τελχίνες by Strabo: since their rites were accompanied by wild music, dancing, etc., hence Κορύβας was taken to be a frantic, esp. a drunken person, Posidipp. ap. Ath. 377 B. Fem. Κορύβαντις, ἰδος, ἡ, Nonn. (Acc. to some, like Κούρητες from κόρος, κύρος, others from κόρυς, from which Eur. Bacch. 123, calls them τρικύροντες.) For a full account, v. Lob. Aglaoph. p. 1135, sq. [v] In mythol. from

†Κορύβας, αντος, ὁ, Corybas, son of Cybele and Iasion, acc. to Strab. p. 472, a Rhodian, founder of Hierapatrie in Crete. Acc. to Apollod. 1, 3, 4, son of Apollo and the Muse Thalia; acc. to others son of Saturn or Jupiter and Calliope, Eur. Bacch. 113: Strab. p. 466.

Κορυδαλλή, ἡ, -αλλίς, -ἰδος, ἡ, -αλλος, ὁ and ἡ,=κορυδός, etc.

†Κορυδαλλος, ου, ὁ, Corydallus, masc. pr. n., Hdt. 7, 214.—II. a deme of the tribe Hippothoontis; hence Κορυδαλλεύς, an inhab. of Cor., Strab.

Κορύδος, ου, ὁ, Plat. (Com.) Incert. 31, and κορύδος, οὔ, ἡ, Ar. Av. 472, (κόρυς) the crested or tufted lark, Lat. *alauda cristata*: we have also the forms κορυδάλλη, ἡ, Epich. p. 3, κορυδαλλίς, κορυδαλλός, Theocr. 7, 23; 10, 50; not so well written with a single λ, cf. Lob. Phryn. 338.

†Κορύδος, ου, ὁ, Corydus, name of a parasite in the later Comedy, Ath. 241 C.

†Κορύδων, υνος, ὁ, Corydon, a shepherd's name, Theocr. 4, 1.

Κορύζα, ης, ἡ, an illness arising from cold in the head (κόρρη, κόρυς), hence a running at the nose, defluxion, Lat. *pituata*, Hipp., cf. κατάρροος: and, from its deadening effect on the faculties, hence—II. metaph. drivelling, stupidity, like Lat. *pituata*, Luc., cf. Casaub. Pers. 2, 57, v. βλέννα, βλέννος. Hence

Κορυζάω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, to have a cold or catarrh, Plat. Rep. 343 A.—II. metaph. to drivel, be dull-witted, Polyb. 38, 4.

†Κορυζώδης, ες, (κορύζα, εἶδος) suffering from κορύζα, Hipp.

Κορυβαίς, ἱκος, (κόρυς, ἄισος) a met-shaking, i. e. with waving plume, πολέμαστῆς, II. 20, 38. [α]

Κορυθαίολος, ου, not κορυθαίολος Heyne II. 18, 21, (κόρυς, αἰδῶλος) moving the helmet quickly, i. e. with glancing helm, freq. in II. as epith. of Hector, as an active restless warrior once only of Mars, 22, 132.

†Κορυθαλία, ας, ἡ, an appell. of Diana, Ath. 139 B.

†Κορυθεῖς, ἑων, οἱ, Corythes, a deme of Tegea, Paus. 8, 45, 1: from

†Κόρυθος, ου, ὁ, Corythus, an Arcadian, of Tegea, Apollod. 3, 9, 1.

Κυρήθιον, ου, τό, dim. from κόρυς. [v]

Κόρυθος, ου, ὁ, (κόρυς) a crested trochilus, ap. Hesych., cf. κορυδός.

†Κορύλας, ου, ὁ, Corylas, a satrap of Raphlagia, Xen. An. 5, 12, 12.

Κορυμβός, ἄδος, ἡ, (κόρυς) a string running round a net to draw it up like a purse, ap. Hesych.

Κορυμβή, ης, ἡ, cf. κόρυμβος II. Κορυμβήθρα, ας, ἡ, and in Nic. ap. Ath. 683 C (βῆλος, οὔ, ὁ,=sq.

Κορυμβία, ου, ὁ, (κορυμβός) ivy from its clustered flowers and fruit, Theophr.

Κορυμβοειδής, ες, (κορυμβός, εἶδος) like the peaked stern of a ship, Diosc.

* Κόρυμβος, ου, ὁ, with heterog. plur. τὰ κόρυμβα, as well as the regular form οἱ κόρυμβοι, (κόρυς, κορυφή)—the uppermost point, head, top, peak as of a mountain, Hdt. 7, 218, Aesch. Pers. 659—in Hom. only once, ἄκρ. κόρυμβα νῶν, II. 9, 241, the high curved prows of ships, much like ἀψάστα, Lat. *aplustria*, cf. Hesych., and Blomf. Aesch. Pers. 417: they were usu. adorned with figures, from which each ship took its name, cf. κορινθία.—II.=κορυβήθρα, at least κορυβήθρη so used, Asius 2, 6.—III. the cluster-bunch of the ivy flower or fruit: in gen. a cluster, bunch of fruit or flowers, Mosch. 3, 4.

Κορυμβόφορος, ου, (κόρυμβος, φέρω) cluster-bearing, κισσός, Long.

Κορυμβώω, ὦ, to make into a κόρυμβος.

Κορυμβώδης, ες,=κορυμβοειδής Diosc.

Κορυνάω, ὦ, fut. -ήσω, (κορύνω) to put forth club-like sprouts or buds, Theophr. [v, except in later authors

Κορύνη, ης, ἡ, (κόρυς) a club, es. shod with iron for fighting, a μάκ. σιδηρετή, II. 7, 141, 143, ξύλον κρύναι, Hdt. 1, 59: also a shepherd's staff, Theocr. 7, 19. Cf. Ruhnck. Tir.—II. in plants, a club-like bud or shoot, Theophr.—III.=πόσθη, Nic. [v, except in Eur. Supp. 715, and later poets, cf. Heinr. Hes. Sc. 289.]

Κορύνισσις, εως, ἡ, (κορυνάω) putting forth of clubbed sprouts or buds, Theophr.

Κορύνιτης, ου, ὁ, (κορυνάω) a club-bearer, one who fights with a club or mallet, II. 7, 9, 138.

Κορύνφορος, ου, (κορύνω, φέρω) club-bearing: οἱ κ. club-bearers, a body-guard of Pisistratus, instead the usual δορυφόροι, Hdt. 1, 59, Pl. Solon 30.—II. the peasants of Sicily also called κατωνακοφόροι, Poll. 83, cf. Thirlw. Hist. of Gr. 1, p. 42, Müller, Dor. 3, 4, 52.

Κορυθος, ου, ὁ, appell. of Apollo Paus. 4, 34, 7, for which Κορύδος.

Κορυνάω, ὦ,=κορύνω, hence, ὀρυνώοντα, πέτῃλα, sprouting leaves, Hes. Sc. 289, ubi al. κορυνώοντα, κορυνώοντα.

Κορνυίνεις, εσσα, εν (κορνύν) club-like, v. foreg. [v]

Κορνύντης, ου, δ, dub. I. for κορυνήτης, q. v.

Κορνυώδης, ες, (κορνύν, είδος)= κορνυώδης, Theophr. [v]

Κορυπτιάω, ω, f. -άσω, = κορύπτω.

Κορυπτήλος, ου, δ, one that smites with the head, Theocr. 5, 147, ubi al.

κορυπτήλος [v]: from

Κορύπτω, f. -ψω, like κυρίσσω, which is a v. I. in l. c.), to butt with the head, Theocr. 3, 5. (Akin to κορύπσω): from

Κόρυς, ύδος, ή: acc. κόρυθα and κόρυν, both in Hom.; a helmet, helm, oft. in Hom. (esp. in Il.) and usu. of rase, χαλκήνη, χαλκήρης, and so distinguished from the leathern κυνήη but this does not always hold good, f. sub κυνήη); with cheek-pieces, αλκοπαράρος; usu. also with a crest of horse-hair, λόφος, hence Ιπποκρύς, πτόκοις, Ιπποδάατα, and sometimes adorned with φάλοι, cf. φάλος, μύβαλος, τετράβαλος.—II. the head, Eur. Bacch. 1185.—III.—its derivative κόρυδος, κορυδαλός, the crested pk. (Akin no doubt to κάρα, kéras, at. cornu, etc.)

Κόρυς, υος, ό, Corys, a river of rabia, emptying into the Erythraean Mare, Hdt. 3, 9.

Κορύσσω, fut. κορύξω: aor. mid. κορύσσαμην, in Hipp. έκκορύξηναι, rt. κορυσσομένος, Il. 19, 397: perf. ass. κεκόρυθμαι, part. κεκορυθμένος, t. in Hom. Strictly, to helm, furnish with a helmet, hence,—I. in genl. fit out, equip, πόλεμον, Il. 2, 273, λόνον ανδρών, Hes. Sc. 148, μάχην, 8.—Hom. mostly uses the pass. and, t. to equip, arm one's self, be equipped: hence also to do battle, fight; so, more fully, τεύχει or χαλκώρυσσασθαι; most freq. in part. perf., αλκω κορυθμένος: in Il. also of rings, δοῦρε κεκορυθμένα χαλκῶ, ded with brass, Il. 3, 18; 1, 43; without χαλκῶ, Il. 16, 802.—2. in nl. to furnish, provide, βίον, έργον ὀύσσειν, Pind. P. 8, 106; 1, 8, 115. Il. to make crested, raise to a head, ὀύοιο, to make it swell, Il. 21, 3; (and so πόλεμον, κλόνον and χην κορύσσειν might be understood.) Pass. to rise up, crest itself, ne to a head, κύμα κορύσσεται, Il. 424, cf. κορθῶ κορύβνω.—III. to see the head threateningly, to butt with horns, Hipp., esp. in Att. in form ρύττω. (Akin to κυρίσσω, κορύπτω, cf. Lat. corusco.) Hence

Κορυστής, ου, ό, a helmeted man: see an armed warrior, man-at-arms; usu. άνήρ κορυστής, Il. 4, 457; 256, cf. Ιπποκορυστής and χαλκοκορυστής.

Κορυστώς, ή, όν, (κορύσσω II) raised heaped up, esp. of full measure, ckh Inscr. 1, p. 165, opp. to ψηκτός. Κορυπτήλος, ου, ό, v. κορυπτήλος. [v] Κορυψάγενης, ές, (κορυφή, *γένω) d-born, spring from the head, epith. Minerva, Plut.

Κορυφαία, ας, ή, (κορυφή) the head of a bridle, Xen. Eq. 3, 2.

Κορυφαίνα, ης, ή=Ιππουρος, Doan ap. Ath. 304 C.

Κορυφαίον, ου, τό, the upper rim ofunting-net, strictly neut. from κορυφαίος, Xen. Cyn. 10, 2.

Κορυφαίον, ου, τό, Mt. Coryphaeus, mountain of Syria near Seleucia, Iyrb. 5, 59, 4.

Κορυφαίος, αία, αιον, (κορυφή)iding at the highest point or head, at top; ό κ. the head man, leader,

chief, Hdt. 3, 82, 159: esp. in the Att. Drama the leader of the chorus, Dem. 533, 25, cf. Ar. Plut. 953.—II. epith. of Jupiter, the Roman Jupiter Capitolinus, Paus. 2, 4, 5.—In Plut., Luc., etc., we have a superl. κορυφαίωτατος, Lob. Phryn. 69.

†Κορυφαντίς, ίδος, ή, Coryphantis, a city of the Mytilenaeans on the Aeolian coast, Strab. p. 607.

Κορυφάς, άδος, ή, the edge of the navel, Hipp. ap. Gal., dub.

†Κορυφάσιον, ου, τό, Coryphasium, a promontory of Messenia near Pylos, Strab. p. 339, with a fortress on the same, now Navarino. Thuc. 4, 3; Xen. Hell. 1, 2, 18, to this he Pylians moved after the destruction of their town; some however make it same as Pylos.—Diana was styled from a temple of hers at this place Κορυφασία, Anth.

Κορυφή, ης, ή, (κόρυς) the head, top, highest point: hence—I. the crown, top of the head of a horse, Il. 8, 83; of a man, H. Hom. Ap. 309, Hdt. 4, 187, and Att.—2. in Hom. mostly the top or peak of a mountain, usu. ὄρεος κορυφή or κορυφαί, or with a pr. n., Όλύμπου, Πηλίου, Ίδης κ.; so too in Pind., Hdt., and Att.; cf. κάρηνον.—3. the vertex of a triangle, Polyb.—4. metaph. the chief or highest point, end, Lat. summa, λόγων, Pind. O. 7, 125, cf. Plat. Crat. 415 A; the highest excellence, the choicest, best, άέθλων, κτεάνων, etc.; but, λόγων κ. in Pind. O. 7, 125 seems to be their true sense, cf. κορυφαί μύθων, Emped. 32: τήν κ. έπιτείνειναι, to put the finishing touch to a thing, Plut. cf. κολοφών. Hence

†Κορυφήνδε, adv. to the summit, summit-ward, Orph.

Κορυφήστῆρ, ήρος, ό,=sq.

Κορυφιστής, ου, ό, a fillet or diadem, esp. as a woman's head-dress; also the border of the cap, cf. κεκρύφαλος.—II. prob.=κορυφαία.

Κόρυφος, ου, ό, a small bird.

Κορυφώ, ω, f. -ώσω, (κορυφή) to bring to a head, make peaked. Pass., κύμα κορυφούται, rises to a crest, Il. 4, 426; metaph., τό έστατον κορυφούται βασιλεύει, kings are on the highest pinnacle, Pind. O. 1, 182.—II. to sum up, bring under one head, Anth.: to bring to an end, finish, Plut.

Κορυφώδης, ες, (κορυφή, είδος) peaked, pointed, Hipp.

Κορυφώσις, εως, ή, (κορυφώ) a bringing to a point.—II. a summing up, bringing under one head. [v]

†Κορυφίνιον, ου, τό, Corfinium, the capital city of the Peligni in Italy, Strab. p. 238.

Κόρυθος, ου, ό,=κόρκωρος, Nic.

†Κορωβίος, ου, ό, Corobius, a Cretan, Hdt. 4, 151.

†Κορωνάτος, α, ου, of Κορωνέα, of Κορωνάιοι, the Coroneans, Hdt. 5, 97.

Κορωνεκάβη, ης, ή, Comic word in Anth., an old woman, as old as a crow (900 years) and Hecuba; cf. τετρακόρωνος. [v]

Κορωνεως, ω, ή, (κορώνη) σνκ ή κ., a fig of a raven-gray colour, Ar. Pac. 628.

†Κορωνέα, ας, ή, Κορωνέα, a city of Boeotia near lake Copais; its ruins are near Κορινθies, Il. 2, 503, Thuc. 1, 113.—2. a city of Phthiotis in Thessaly, Strab. p. 434.

†Κορωνεακός, ή, όν, of Κορωνέα (1), Strab.

†Κορώνειος, α, ου, and Κορώνιος,=Κορωνάιος, Strab. p. 411.

Κορώνη, ης, ή, (κορώνος) in Od. 12, 418; 14, 308, etc., πανύλωστος κ., a kind of sea-fowl, sea-crow, cf. Ovid.

spatiosus guttura mergus, in Od. 5, 64 called expressly κ. είνάλαι.—2. a crow, Lat. Corvus, Hes. Op. 745, Ar. chil. 44, etc.: but prob. the jack-daw for Hes. calls i: λακέρυα κ., expressly distinguishing it from κόραξ.—II. any thing hooked or curved, like a crow's bill: esp.—1. the handle on a door, by which it was shut, Od. 1, 441; 7, 90; 21, 46, sometimes of silver, sometimes gilded: later also, like κόραξ, a knocker.—2. the tip of a bow, on which the bow-string was hooked, usu. of metal, χρυσήν, Il. 4, 111, cf. Od. 21, 138, 165.—3. the curved stern of a ship, esp. the crown, ornamental top of it, Arat., cf. κορωνίς.—4. the tip of the plough-beam, upon which the yoke is hooked or tied; cf. Ιατροβοεΐς II.—5. the apophysis of a bone, to which the tendon is fixed, Hipp.—6. in genl. the end, tip, point of a thing, Artemid. (Cf. κόραξ fin.)

†Κορώνη, ης, ή, Corone, a city of Messenia near Asine, Strab. p. 360: of Κορωνείας, the inhab. of C., Id. p. 411.—II. fem. appell., Ath. 583 E.

Κορωνίς, ου, ό, Ion. -ινς, Ιππος κ., a high-crested, spirited steed, prob. I. for κορωνίτης in Simon. 220.

Κορωνιάω, ω, f. -άσω, (κορώνη II) to form a κορώνη, to bend, curve, κορωνιόντα πέτπλα bent leaves, v. I. in Hes. Sc. 289, for κορωνιόντα: of a horse, to arch the neck, go proudly, Anth. (Akin to κορύσσω, κορύπτω, κορυπτιάω, κορυπτιών.)

Κορωνιδεύς, εως, ό, (κορώνη) a young crow, like άθρονιδεύς, λαγιδεύς, etc., Cratin. Pyl. 10.

Κορωνίζω, f. -ίσω, i. e. τῇ κορώνη άγέλω, to gather, collect with or for the crow, said of strollers who went about with a crow singing begging songs (είρεσιώναι); these were called κορωνισταί and we have a specimen of their κορωνίσματα in Ath. 359, sq.: cf. χελιδονίζω, and v. Faurel, Chants de la Grèce Moderne, i, p. cix.

Κορωνίος, ου, (κορωνός) with crumpled horns.

Κορωνίς, ίδος, ή, (κορωνός, κορώνη) as adj., crooked-beaked, hence in genl. crooked, curved, bent, in Hom. always of ships, παρῃ νηυσί κορωνίστι, from the outline of the prow and stern, esp. the latter, cf. κορώνη II. 3

—2. of kine, with crumpled horns. Theocr. 25, 151, like έλιξ.—II. as subst., any thing curved, bent; esp.—1. a wreath or garland, Lat. corona, Stesich. 46.—2. a curved line or stroke, flourish with the pen at the end of a book or chapter, scene of a play, etc., Martial, Plut.: hence in genl. the extreme, top of a thing, Heliod.: the end, completion, έπιτείνειν κορωνίδα, Luc., cf. κορυφή 3, and κολοφών.—3. in Gramm. the mark of crasis or apostrophe (') was called κορωνίς, as in πούνομα, δοιμάτιον, διούος, etc.—4. in architecture, the topmost member of a building, our cornice.

†Κορωνίς, ίδος, ή, Κορώνη, daughter of Phlegyas, sister of Ixion, mother by Apollo of Aesculapius, H. Hom. 16, 2: (acc. Κορωνίς, Paus. 2, 11

7, Κορωνίον, or Κόρωνιν, Hes. ap. Schol. Pind. P. 3, 14.)

Κορωνίσμα, ατος, τό, and κορωνιστής, ου, ό, v. sub κορωνίςω.

Κορωνοβόλος, ου, (κορώνη, βάλλω) shooting crows: τό κ., a sling or other piece for crow-shooting, etc., Anth.

Κορωνοπόδιον, ου, τό, dim. from sq.

Κορωνόπους, ποδος, ό, (κορώνη πούς) crow-foot, acc. to Sprengel ΡΙαια

ago Coronopus or *Buck's-horn Plantain*, Theophr.

Κορυνός, ἡ, ὄν, *curvāt*, bent, esp. with crumpled horns, βοῦς, Archil. Fr. 40, cf. κορυνίς I. 2, and ἑλῆξ; but the E. M. explains it by γαῦρος, ὑψύγηρ, cf. κορυνάδι II. Hence κορυνίς, κορυνή, cf. κοράξ fin.

†Κόρωνος, οὐ, ὁ, *Cōrōnus*, son of Caeneus, king of the Lapithae in Gyrtion, an Argonaut, Il. 2, 746, Ap. Rh. 1, 57: Κορώνος, Soph. Fr. 345.

†Κόσας, ὁ, the *Cosas*, a river of Latium, Strab. p. 237.

Κοσκινεύω, (κόσκινον) to sift, Democr. ap. Sext. Emp.

Κοσκινυθόν, adv., like, as in a sieve, Luc.

†Κοσκινία, ὁν, ἡ, *Coscinia*, a town of Caria, Strab.

Κοσκινύζω, fut. -ίσω, = κοσκινεύω, Diosc.

Κόσκινον, οὐ, τό, dim. from κόσκινον, Ath. [I].

Κοσκινόγυρος, ὁ, = τηλία.

Κοσκινειδής, ἐς, (κόσκινον, εἶδος) like a sieve.

Κοσκινοναετία, ας, and -τική, ἡς, ἡ, divination by the sieve: from

Κοσκινοναετις, ἰος Att. εως, ὁ, and ἡ, (κόσκινον, μάντις) a diviner by a sieve, Philippid. ap. Poll. 7, 188, Theocr. 3, 31.

Κόσκινον, οὐ, τό, a sieve, Ar. Nub. 373, Plat. Rep. 363 D.

Κοσκινοποιός, ὄν, (κόσκινον, ποιέω) making sieves, Philyll. Pol. 5.

Κοσκινοπάλης, οὐ, ὁ, (κόσκινον, πάλω) a dealer in sieves, Nicoph. Chair. 1.

Κοσκυλάτια, ὠν, τά, parings, shreds of leather; in Ar. Eq. 49, metaph. of the scraps of flattery of the tanner Cleon. (Lennep derives it from σκύλα: the Lat. *culcullum*, *quisculum*, *quisculiae*, seems to have the same origin.)

†Κόσυνθος, οὐ, ὁ, the *Coscyntus*, a river of Euboea, Lyc. 1035.

Κοσμάγος, οὐ, ὁ, (κόσμος, ἡγεῖμαι) Ruler of the world, Creuz. Plotin. de Pulchr. p. 171.

Κοσμάριον, οὐ, τό, dim. from κόσμος, a small ornament, Ath.

Κοσμέω, ὤ, f. -ήσω, (κόσμος) to order, arrange, Hom.: esp. (as always in Il.) to set an army in array, marshal it; and so in Od., of the chase, διὰ δὲ τρία κοσμηθέντες, Od. 9, 157: κοσμήσαι ἱπποῦς τε καὶ ἀνέρας, Il. 2, 554: also in mid., κοσμησάμενος πολίτας, having arrayed his men, Il. 2, 806: but ὁρῶπον κοσμεῖν, to arrange, prepare a repast, Od. 7, 13; so, κ. ζωίδην, H. Hom. 6, 59, ἔργα, Hes. Op. 304.—II. to order, rule, govern, Hdt. 1, 59, Soph. Aj. 1103; hence, τὰ κοσμούμενα, commands, laws, Id. Ant. 677.—2. in Crete, to be *Cosmos*, rule as such (v. κόσμος IV.), Arist. Pol.—III. to deck, adorn, dress, esp. of women, H. Hom. Ven. 63, H. Hom. 5, 11, 12, Hes. Op. 72, Th. 573; κ. πανοπλίῳ, Id. 4, 180; and so often mid., κοσμεσθαι τὰς κεφαλὰς, to adorn their heads, Id. 7, 209: hence—2. of persons, to adorn, be an honour to, πόλιν, Theogn. 941, cf. Eur. Mel. 4, Thuc. 2, 42.—IV. in pass., to be assigned or ascribed to, belong to, just like ἔλεειν εἰς, ἐς Πέρσας ἐκεκοσμάτο, Hd. 6, 41, cf. 3, 91.

Κόσμησθαι, for ἐκοσμήσαν, Aeol. 3 plur. aor. 1 pass. from κοσμέω, Il. 3, 1.

Κόσμημα, ατος, τό, (κοσμέω) an ornament, decoration, esp. in dress, Plat. L. g. 956 A.

Κόσμησις, εως, ἡ, (κοσμέω) an ordering, adorning, Plat. Gorg. 504 D, Criti. 117 B.

Κοσμήτρια, ας, ἡ, fem. from sq.: esp. a female magistrate at Ephesus, Inscr.

Κοσμήτηρ, ἥρος, ὁ, = sq., Epigr. ap. Aeschin. 80, 22.

Κοσμητής, οὐ, ὁ, (κοσμέω) an orderer, arranger, esp. of an army, Aeschin. 80, 24.—2. an adorning, Xen. Cyr. 8, 20.—3. a governor: esp. at Athens, a magistrate in charge of the Gymnasia, Inscr., and Teles ap. Stob. p. 535, 21. Hence

Κοσμητικός, ἡ, ὄν, skilled in decorating; ἡ -κή, sub. τέχνη, the art of dress and ornament, Plat. Soph. 277 A.

Κοσμητός, ἡ, ὄν, (κοσμέω) well arranged, regular, Od. 7, 127.

Κοσμήτρια, ας, ἡ, like κοσμήτειρα, fem. from κοσμητήρ.

Κοσμητρον, οὐ, τό, an instrument for cleaning, brush, broom, etc.

Κοσμήτωρ, ορος, ὁ, poet. for κοσμητής, one who marshals an army, a commander, leader; in Hom. always κ. λαῶν, Il. 1, 16, etc., Od. 18, 152.

Κοσμιαίος, αἰα, αἰον, (κόσμος V.) of the size of the universe, Democr. ap. Stob. Eccl. 1, 348.

Κοσμικός, ἡ, ὄν, (κόσμος V.) of, in, belonging to the world or universe, Arist. Phys.—II. of this world, earthly, N. T.: hence worldly, evil, ἐπιθυμία, Ib.—2. secular, lay, Eccl.

Κόσμιον, οὐ, τό, dim. from κόσμος, a small ornament, Diod.

Κόσμιος, ἰα, ἰον, also ος, ον, (κόσμος) well-ordered, moderate, δαπάνη, Plat. Rep. 560 D: of persons, orderly, well-behaved, discreet, Ar. Plut. 89, Plat., etc.; κ. ἐν διαίτῃ, Plat. Rep. 408 A: modest, Xen. Mem. 3, 11, 14: τὸ κ., decorum, Soph. El. 872, Plat. Legg. 802 E. So too adv. -ίως, regularly, decently, Ar. Plut. 709, 978, and freq. in Plat.—II. in Plut., ὁ κόσμος, = κομικός, κοσμοπολίτης. Hence

Κοσμιότης, ἥτος, ἡ, the character or conduct of the κόσμος, propriety, decorum, orderly behaviour, Ar. Plut. 564.

Κοσμογένεια, ας, ἡ, Clem. Al.: and

Κοσμογένια, ας, ἡ, very dub. = sq.

Κοσμογονία, ας, ἡ, (κόσμος V., *γένω) the creation, origin of the world, name of a work of Parmenides, Plut. 2, 756 E.

Κοσμογραφία, ας, ἡ, a description of the world, Clem. Al.: from

Κοσμογράφος, ον, (κόσμος V., γράφω) describing the world. [ἄ]

Κοσμοδιοικητικός, ἡ, ὄν, (κόσμος V., διοικέω) governing the world, Stob.

Κοσμοκόμης, ον, ὁ, (κοσμέω, κόμη) dressing the hair, κτῆμα, Anth.

Κοσμοκράτωρ, ορος, ὁ, (κόσμος V., κρατέω) lord of the world, Orph. in Eccl. of evil spirits, from Epist. Ephes. 6, 12. [ἄ]

Κοσμοκλέτης, ον, ὁ, (κόσμος V., δύναιμι) destroyer of the world.

Κοσμολογικός, ἡ, ὄν, (κόσμος V., λόγος) of, concerning the philosophy of the world, i. e. physics.

Κοσμομάνης, ἐς, (κόσμος V., μαίνομαι) raging through the world, Or. Sib.

Κοσμοπλαστέω, ὦ, to form, create the world, Philo: from

Κοσμοπλάστης, ον, ὁ, (κόσμος V., πλάσσω) framer of the world, Philo.

Κοσμοπλόκος, ον, (κόσμος, πλέκω) holding together the world, Anth.

Κοσμοποιέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (κοσμοποιός) to make, create the world, Plut.—2. to make a system, theory of the

world, Arist. Coel.: κ. τῶν ἀστρον., to assert them to be worlds, Plut. Hence

Κοσμοποιητής, οὐ, ὁ, creator of the world, Herm. ap. Stob. Eccl. 1, 976.

Κοσμοποιία, ας, ἡ, the creation, LXX.—2. a theory or system of the creation, Emped. ap. Aris. Phys. from

Κοσμοποιός, ὄν, (κόσμος V., ποιέω) making, creating the world, Parmen. ap. Plut. 2, 884 E.

Κοσμοπόλις, ὁ, a magistrate among the Locrians, Polyb. 12, 16, 9, Böckh Inscr. 2, p. 423; cf. κόσμος.

Κοσμοπολίτης, ον, ὁ, (κόσμος V., πόλις) a citizen of the world, Diog. L. [I]

Κοσμοπρεπής, ἐς, (κόσμος V., πρέπω) suitable for the universe, Stob.

Κόσμος, ον, ὁ, (prob. from κομέω, order, κόσμω καθίζειν, to sit in order, Od. 13, 77: esp. κατὰ κόσμον, in order, duly, in Hom. usu. strengthd., ἐκ κατὰ κόσμον, opp. to οὐ κατὰ κόσμον, μὴ ἅπαρ οὐ κατὰ κόσμον; later opp. to παρὰ κόσμον: so in Hdt., οὐδὲν κόσμω, in no sort of order, 9, 59; esp. φεγγέην, ἀπένειναι οὐδενὶ κόσμω, 3, 13, 8, 60, 3, etc.; so too, οὐδὲνα κόσμον, Id. 9, 69; opp. to σὺν κόσμω, 8, 86: hence—2. good order, good behaviour, decency, Aesch. A. 521; opp. to ἀκοσμία, Soph. Fr. 726.—3. a set form of order, Hdt. 1, 99: of states, order, government, Thuc. 4, 76, etc.; esp. of the Spartan constitution, Hdt. 1, 65, cf. Clearch. ap. Ath. 681 C.—4. in gen. the mode or fashion of a thing, Hdt. 2, 22.—II. an ornament, decoration, dress, esp. of women, Lat. *mundus muliebris*, Il. 14, 187, Hes. Op. 76; of a horse, Il. 4, 145; of men, first in Hdt. 5, 92, 7, etc.; and in plur., ornaments, Aesch. A. 1271.—III. metaph. an honour, credit, Pind. O. 11, 13, N. 2, 12: κόσμον φέρει τινί, it does one credit, Hdt. 8, 60, 142, cf. Ar. Nub. 914.—IV. a ruler, regulator, title of the chief magistrate in Crete, Arist. Pol., Müller Dor. 3, 8; cf. κοσμέω II., κοσμητής 3, and κοσμήτειρα.—V. the world or universe, from its perfect arrangement, opp. to the indigestible mola of chaos; hence of the different members of the universe, the heavenly bodies, earth, etc.: and later the inhabitants of earth, mankind, cf. Lat. *mundus* on the history of this *Pythagorean* usage, v. Bentl. Phalar. p. 351, Näk Opusc. pp. 16-26.

Κοσμοσάνδαλον, ον, τό, Dor. name of the flower δάκνιον, Cratin. Malth.

Κοσμοτρόφος, ον, (κόσμος V., τρέφω) nurturing, feeding the world.

Κοσμονυέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, to create the world: and

Κοσμονυγία, ας, ἡ, the creation from

Κοσμονυγός, οὔ, ὁ, (κόσμος V., *γίγω) creator of the world, Iamb.

Κοσμοφθόρος, ον, (κόσμος V., φθείρω) destroying the world, Anth.

Κοσμά, οὐς, ἡ, a priestess of Miner at Athens.

Κόσος, κόση, κόσον, Ion. and Aes. for πόσος, as κότε, κω, κῶς, κού, πότε, πω, πῶς, ποῖ, so ὀκόσος, ὀκτερος, ὀκως, ὀκότε, κοῖτος for ὀκτος, ὀπότερος, ὀπως, ὀπότε, ποῖς Cf. πόσος sub fin.

†Κόσσα, ἡς, ἡ, and Κόσσαί, αἰ, C. sa, a city of Etruria, Strab. n. 222.

Κόσσαβος, ον, ὁ, Ion. and old A. for κότταβος.

†Κοσσαίος, α, ον, *Cossaeus*, Strab. ἡ Κοσσαία, *Cossaea*, a district of Phis, extending to the Caucasian mts.

Strab. οἱ Κοσσαῖοι. the Cossaeans. Arr. An. 7, 15, 1; in the vicinity of Mt. Zagrus, Polyb. 5, 44, 7.

Κοτσίωμα, fut. -ίσομαι, (κόσσορ) dep. mid., to box a person's ears, late.

†Κοσσινίτης, ου, ὁ, the Cossinites, a river of Thrace, Ael. H. A. 15, 25.

†Κοσσόανος, ου, ὁ, the Cossaeus, a river of India, Arr. Ind. 4, 3.

Κόσσορ, ου, ὁ, a box on the ear, cuff, Lat. *alapa*: hence the comic names of Parasites Κοσσογράτες and Ἐτοιμόκοσσορ, Bast. Ep. Cr. p. 181. (Prob. from κόπτω.)

†Κόσσορα, ας, ἡ, Cossura, a small island between Sicily and Africa, now Pantalarea, Strab. p. 277: in Polyb. Κόσσορος, 3, 96, 13.

Κοσσύμβη, ης, ἡ, v. κοσσύμβη.

Κοσσυφίω, f. -ισω, to sing, whistle like a blackbird: from

Κόσσυφος, ου, ὁ, Att. κόττυφος, also κόψυχος, a singing bird like our blackbird, Arist. H. A.—II. also a sea-fish, so called from its colour, μελάγχρως κ., Numen. ap. Ath. 305 C.—III. a peculiar breed of poultry at Tanagra, Paus. 9, 22, 4.

Κοσταί or κόσται, ὧν, αἱ,=ἡκοστή, barley, ap. Hesych.

Κόστος, ου, ὁ, costus, an aromatic root, Theophr.

Κοσσύμβη or κοσσύμβη, ης, ἡ, also κόσσυμβος, ου, ὁ, (κορύμβος, κορυφή) an extremity or edge: esp.—I.=Att. κρωβύλος, dub.—2. a border of a garment, LXX.—3. a brace for fastening the ἐξωμίς.—4. a shaggy shepherd's coat.

Κόσσυμβος, ου, ὁ, v. foreg. Hence Κοσσυμβόω, ὦ, (κοσσύμβη 2) to put fringes on a garment. Hence

Κοσσυμβωτός, ἡ, ὄν, tasseled, fringed, LXX.

Κοταῖον, collat. form for κοτέω, Aesch. Theb. 485.

Κότε and κοτέ, Ion. for πότε and ποτέ.

Κοτεινός, ἡ, ὄν, (κοτέω)=κοτήεις, Böckh Pind. N. 7, 61.

Κότερον, κότερα, Ion. for πότερον, κότερα, Hdt.

Κοτέω, ὦ, and in mid. κοτέομαι, both used alike, v. infr., (κότος). To bear one a grudge, be angry at him, oft. in Hom. c. dat. pers., and sometimes i. gen. rei, ἀπότης κοτέων..., angry at the trick, II. 4, 168; also, κοτεσσαμένη θύνη θυμῷ, οὐνεκα..., II. 14, 191: to be envious, jealous of one, envy him, c. dat. pers., in the proverb, κεραιμὶ γεραιμὶ κοτέει καὶ τέκτονι τέκτονι, Hes. Op. 25. Besides the pres. act., Ion. has imperf. mid. κοτέοντο, II. 1, 223, fut. κοτέσσεται, II. 5, 747, etc.; most freq., aor. κοτέσσατο, part. κοτέσσάμενος, -μένη; also part. perf. ἐκοτέσθω, only in phrase κεκοτηότι θυμῷ: an aor. act. only in H. Hom. Fr. 255, part. κοτέσσατο. Only poet., mostly Ep.

Κοτήεις, εσσα, εν, (κοτέω) angry, wrathful, jealous, θεός, II. 5, 191. Only Ep.

†Κοτιάειον, ου, τό, Cotiaium, a city of Phrygia, on the river Thymbris, Strab.: freq. written Κοτναίειον.

Κοτιζω, fut. -ίσω, collat. form of κοτέω.

Κοτινάς, ἄδος, ἡ, (κότινος) ἐλάια, an olive-tree grafted upon a wild olive.—II. the fruit or berry of the wild olive-tree, Hipp.

Κοτινήφορος, ου, (κότινος, φέρω) producing wild olive-trees, Mosch. 7, 2.

Κοτίων, ου, τό,=sq.

Κοτίωνος, ου, ὁ, and ἡ, the wild olive-tree. Lat. *oleaster*, v. r. Av. 621: from

it the crowns at the Olympic games were made, Ar. Plut. 586, 592 (where Pors. κοτινῶν, as if from an adj. κοτινῶν), cf. A. P. 9, 357: also ὠριελαία. Hence.

Κοτινοτράγος, ου, (κότινος, τρώγω, τρώγειν) eating the wild olive, Ar. Av. 243.

†Κοτινοῦσα, ἡ, Cotinusa, the earlier name of Gadir in Spain, Dion. P.

Κοτίς, ἰδος, ἡ, dub. collat. form from κοττα.

Κότορος, ου, ὁ, v. l. in Hdt. 6, 125, as Ion. form for κούρορος.

ΚΟΤΟΣ, ου, ὁ, a grudge, rancour, ill-will, II. 1, 82; but also, like χόλος, anger, wrath, Hom., and freq. in Aesch., but never in Sophr. or Eur.: in Hom. oft. c. dat. pers., κότον τινὶ ἐντιθεσθαι θυμῷ, Od. 11, 102: later also envy, jealousy. Only poet.

(Akin to χάσμα, χόλος: hence κοτέω, ἐγκοτος, ζυκοτος, παλιγκοτος.) †Κοτονάντιος, ου, οἱ, the Cotianai, a people of Rhoetia, Strab. p. 206.

Κόττα, and in Hipp. κόττη, ης, ἡ, also κόττος, ου, ὁ, and κοττίς, ἰδος, ἡ, Dor., the head, esp. the cerebellum. (Akin to κόρησ, κόρηρ, Dor. κόρρα, Syrac. κοδόβ. Hence πρόκοττα, a mode of wearing the hair short at the back, but long in front, Poll. 2, 29: also κοτύλη, κώδεα, κωδία: also the Lat. surname of the Aurelii, Cotta. Cf. also κόττος.)

Κοτταβείον, ου, τό, the metal basin for the game of cottabus; also—2. the cup to throw from, v. Eubul. Beller. 1.—II. the prize of the game, Plat. (Com.) Ζεύς Κακ. 1, 7.

Κοτταβίζω, f. -ισω Att. -ῶ, (κότταβος) to play at the cottabus, Ar. Pac. 343, Plat. (Com.) Ζεύς κακ. 2, Antiph. Ἄφρ. Gov. 1.

Κοτταβικός, ἡ, ὄν, (κότταβος) of, belonging to, used in the cottabus, Hermipp. Moer. 2.

Κοτταβιον, ου, τό, (κότταβος)=κοτταβείον II., Callipr. ap. Ath. 668 C, dub. [α]

Κοτταβίς, ἰδος, pecul. fem. of κοτταβικός: esp. κ. κύλις,=κοτταβείον I. 2, Ath.

Κοτταβίσις, εως, ἡ, (κοτταβίζω) a playing at the cottabus, Plut. [α]

Κοτταβισμός, ου, ὁ,=ιοεργ.—2. a kind of shower-bath, Medic.

*Κοτταβος, Ion. and older Att. κόσσαβος, (as should be read in Aesch. Fr. 165, cf. Eur. Plisth. 6), ου, ὁ, the cottabus, a Sicilian game (Anacr. 52, Critias 1, 1), much in vogue at the drinking-parties of young men at Athens. The simplest mode was when each threw the wine left in his cup, so as to strike smartly in a metal basin, at the same time invoking his mistress's name; if all fell in the basin, and the sound was clear, it was a sign he stood well with her; cf. Call. Fr. 102. The wine thus thrown was called λάταγες or λαταγή (v. λάταξ), and also like the game itself, κότταβος (Eur. I. c., Ar. Nub. 1073, etc.): the basin, κοτταβείον, λαταγίον, etc., also called κότταβος by Cratin. Nem. 6, Critias I. c. The action of throwing (ἀποκοτταβίζειν) is prettily described by Antiph. Ἄφρ. Gov. 1, ubi v. Mein.: cf. ἀγκύλη, et Bacchyl. ibi cit.—The game soon became more complicated, and was played in various ways. Sometimes a number of little cups (δέξυθρα) were set floating, and he who threw his κότταβος so as to upset the greatest number in a given number of throws, won the prize (κοτταβείον),

Cratin. Nem. 6, cf. Ju. 3, 102. Sometimes the wine was thrown upon a scale (πλάστιγς) suspended over a little image (μάστιγ, Antiph. I. c., γέρον, Eur. Oen. 9), placed in water; here the κότταβος was to be thrown, so as to make the scale descend the head of the image. For fuller accounts v. Ath. 666, sq. (cf. 479), Suid. voc. κοτταβίζω, Groddeck Antiq. Versuche, 1, p. 163, 21. Beck Comm. Soc. Philol. Lips. 1, p. 100. (The deriv. is rather dub., referred by Passow to κόπτω, κόσσος, while he quotes another form ὀττάβος, as akin to ὀτοβόλος, ὀτοβέω.)

Κοττάνη, ης, ἡ, an instrument used in fishing, Ael.

Κοττάων, ου, τό, a small kind of fig, Ath.; so cottanum in Martia and Juven.

Κοττάριον, ου, τό, dim. from κόττη, Κόττη, ης, ἡ, v. sub κόττα.

†Κοττινα, ας, ἡ, Cottina, fem. pr. n. Ath. 574 C.

†Κόττιος, ου, ὁ, Cottius, an Alpine chieftain, Strab. p. 178.

Κόττις, ἡ,=κόττη, κόττα, Dor.

Κόττος, ου, ὁ,=κόττα.—II. a river fish, the bull's head, miller's thumb, Lat. cottus gobio. (From κόττη, κόττις.)

†Κόττος, ου, ὁ, Cottus, son of Uranus and Gaia, one of the Hundred handed, Hes. Th. 149.

†Κοττυφίον, ὄνος, ὁ, Cottyphion, masc. pr. n., formed from sq., Luc. V. H. 1, 29.

Κόττυφος, ου, ὁ, Att. for κόσσυφος.

†Κόττυφος, ου, ὁ, Cottyphus, of Pharsalus, a leader in the sacred war, Aeschin. 71, 7; Dem. 277, 23.

†Κοτύλαιον ὄρος, τό, Mt. Cotylaeus, a mountain of Euboea, Aeschin. 66, 8.

Κοτύλη, ης, ἡ, any thing hollow, esp. a hollow vessel, small cup, II. 22, 494, Od. 15, 312:—also=κοτύλων, Dion. H.—2. in Att. a liquid measure, (sometimes also used for solids), containing 6 κύαβοι or 4 ἑξήκτες, i. e. about $\frac{1}{2}$ a pint, Hipp., and Ar. Plut. 436: cf. μέδιμος.—II. the cup, socket of a joint, esp. the socket of the hip bone, II. 5, 306, sq., Hipp. 410, 54.—III. the hollow, palm of the hand, hollow of the foot.—IV. in Aesch. Fr. 54, χαλκοδέκτοι κοτύλαι=τύμπανα. (The deriv. fluctuates between κόττα and κοίλος.) [α]

Κοτυληδωνήδης, ες, (κοτυληδών, εἶδος) like, of the nature of a κοτυληδών, Medic.

Κοτυληδών, ὄνος, ἡ, any cup-shaped hollow or cavity: esp.—I. in plur. the suckers on the feelers of the polyurus, Od. 5, 433, in Ep. dat. κοτυληδονόφιν: hence the feelers or arms themselves, elsewhere πλεκτάναι, Arist. H. A.—II. in plur. also certain vessels at the mouth of the uterus of some animals, Foës. Oecon. Hipp.—III.=κοτύλη II., Ar. Vesp. 1495.—IV. the hollow of a cup. Nic.: hence,=κοτύλων.—V. a plant, prob. Cotyledon umbilicus, our Navelwort, Diosc.

Κοτυλήνυτος, ου, (κοτύλη, ὑρῶν) that can be drawn in cups, hence sponging copiously, αἵμα, II. 23, 34: cf. εὐήνυτος.

Κοτυλιάιος, αἶα, αἶων, holding a κοτύλη, Antig. Car. ap. Ath. 420 A.

Κοτυλίζω, f. -ίσω, to sell by the κοτύλη, cf. Ar. Fr. 555: hence to sell by retail; in genl. to distribute in small portions.

Κοτύλις, ἰδος, ἡ, Hipp., -ίσκη, ης, ἡ, Pherecr. Cor. 3, -ίσκιον, ου, τό Ar. Ach. 459, and -ίσκος, ου, ὁ, diminutives from κοτύλη.

Κοτύλοειδής, ἑς, (κοτύλη, εἶδος) *aped like a kotyle*, Hipp.

Κοτύλος, ον, ὁ=κοτύλη, Ep. Hom. 14, 3, Plat. Ζεύς κακ. 1.

†Κοτύλος, ον, ὁ, *Cotylos*, the highest point of Mt. Ida in Troas, Strab. p. 602.

Κοτύλοειδής, ἑς, (εἶδος) *like a kotyle*, Ath.

Κοτύλων, ανος, ὁ, (κοτύλη) *Cotylo*, nickname of a toper (of Varius), Plut. Anton. 18. [v]

†Κοτύρα, ἡ, *Cotyra*, a small town of Laconia, near Taenarus, Thuc. 4, 56, ubi v. l. Κοτύρα.

†Κότυς, υος, ὁ, *Cotys*, father of Asias, Hdt. 4, 45.—2. a king of Paphlagonia, Xen. Hell. 4, 1, 13.—3. a king of Thrace, in alliance with the Athenians against Philip, Dem. 623, etc.—Cf. Κοτυττώ.

†Κοτυτταίς, ιδος, ἡ, *Cotyttaris*, fem. pr. n., Theoc. 6, 40.

†Κοτυτώ or Κοτυτώ, οὗς, ἡ, *Cotyto*, goddess of licentiousness, especially worshipped in Corinth. In Strab. p. 470, Κότυς, υος, ἡ, *Cotys*, a goddess of the Edoni, whose festival Κοτυττία was celebrated also in other parts of Greece.

†Κοτύρα, αν, τῆ, *Cotyra*, a city in the territory of the Tibareni, a colony of Sinope, Xen. An. 5, 5, 3: in Strab. Κοτύρων, p. 548. Hence

†Κοτυρίται, ὧν, οἱ, the inhab. of *Cotyra*, *Cotyritae*, Xen. An. 5, 5, 6.

Κοῦ, contr. by crasis for καὶ οὐ, first in H. Hom. Cer. 227.

Κοῦ and κοῦ, Ion. for ποῦ and πού. †Κούαρτος, ον, ὁ, *Quartus*, Rom. masc. pr. n., N. T.

†Κοῦνδά, Cuinda, a fortress of Cilicia, Plut. Eum. 13.

†Κοῦντά, ἡ, the Rom. fem. pr. n., Quint. Anth.

†Κοῦρίνος, ον, ὁ, the Rom. name *Quirinus*, Strab.: ὁ Κοῦρίνος λόφος, *collis Quirinalis*, Id. p. 234.

Κοῦκέτι, by crasis for καὶ οὐκέτι, first in Theogn.

Κοῦκι, εος, τὸ, the *cocoa-palm*, and its fruit, Plin. Hence

Κοῦκίμῃλον, ον, τῆ, (κοῦκι, μῆλον II.) the *cocoa-nut*.

Κοῦκινος, η, ον, (κοῦκι) *made from the cocoa-palm*.

Κοῦκιφόρος, ον, (κοῦκι, φέρω) *bearing cocoa-nuts*, Theophr.

Κοῦκκούμιον, ον, τὸ, the Lat. *cucuma*, Arr.

†Κοῦκούμιον, ον, τὸ, *Cuculum*, a city of Latium, Strab.

Κοῦκούφα, ἡ, a bird, acc. to some the stork, others the hoopoe.

Κοῦλέον, οὔ, τό,=κουλέος, q. v., II. 11, 30.

Κοῦλέοπτερος, ον, Ion. for κολεόπτερος.

Κοῦλέος, οὔ, ὁ, Ion. for κολεός, the sheath, scabbard of a sword, Hom., cf. κουλέον.

†Κοῦλονπητή, ἡς, ἡ, *Culuphē*, a district of Pontus, Strab.

†Κοῦμι, arise, a Hebrew word in N. T. Marc. 5, 41.

†Κοῦνεος, ον, ὁ, (the Lat. *cuneus*, a wedge) the *Cuneus* or *Wedge*, the southern part of Lusitania, so called from its shape, Strab. p. 137.

Κοῦνικλος, ον, ὁ, v. l. for κύνικλος: in Galen also κοῦνικουλος.

Κοῦρά, ας, ἡ, (κεῖρω) a shearing, *cropping* of the hair or beard, Soph. Tr. 587, and Eur.: κείρεσθαι κοῦρῃ, Hdt. 3, 8: esp. as a sign of mourning, κ. πενθίμω, Eur. Alc. 512, cf. Or. 458, Hel. 1060.—2. in genl. a *cropping*, e. g. of grass, Arist. Part.

An.—II. that which is *shorn*, a *lock cut off*, Aesch. Cho. 226. (On the connexion with *ξύρα*, *ξυρόν*, v. Buttm. Lexil. v. κελαιός 3.)

Κοῦράλιον, ον, τὸ, poet. for κοράλιον, coral, Orph.—II. dim. from κοῦρη. [v]

†Κοῦράλιος, ον, ὁ, the *Curalius*, a river of Thessaly, which empties into the Peneus, Strab. p. 411.—2. a river of Boeotia near Coronea, Callim. Lav. Pall. 64: Dor. Κωράλιος, Alcae. ap. Strab. p. 411.

Κοῦραφροδίτη, ἡ, (κοῦρη, Ἀφροδίτη) the virgin *Aphrodite* (*Venus*), Procl.

Κοῦρεαέκος, ἡ, ὅν, (κοῦρεός) *barber-like*, i. e. *gossiping*, Polyb.

Κοῦρειον, ον, τό, (κοῦρά) a *barber's* or *hair-dresser's* shop, Ar. Plut. 338, Plat. (Com.) Soph. 2, the great lounging-place at Athens:—εἰς κ., 'to my barber's bill,' Lys. 905, 6.—II. κοῦρειον, *proparox.*, the *sheep* or *lamb offered and feasted on by the phratres at the feast κοῦρεῶτις*, v. Soph. Fr. 132, Isae. 58, 30.

Κοῦρεῖω,=κοῦριάω, dub. l. in Alciph.

Κοῦρεός, ἑως, ὁ, (κεῖρω) a *barber*, *hair-cutter*, Lat. *tonsor*, Plat. Rep. 373 C: his implements are described by Phanias Epigr. 6.—II. metaph. a *gossiping fellow*, *chatterbox*, Dorv. Charit. p. 529? Heind. Hor. Sat. 1, 7, 3.—III. a *bird*, said to chirp with a sound as of *clipping*.

Κοῦρεότης, οὔ, ὁ,=foreg.

Κοῦρεντικός, ἡ, ὅν, of, belonging to a barber, Diog. L.

Κοῦρεῦτρια, ας, ἡ, fem. of κοῦρεός, κοῦρεότης, Plut.

Κοῦρεῖω, (κοῦρεός)=κεῖρω, to be a barber, shaver.

Κοῦρεῶτις, ιδος, ἡ, ἡμέρα κ., also ἑορτή, the third day of the festival Ἀπαυρία, on which the sons of Athenian citizens were introduced, at three or four years of age, among the φράτορες, and their names entered in their register, κοινὸν γραμματεῖον, which was thenceforth the proof of their citizenship, cf. Isae. 70, 43, Herm. Pol. Ant. § 100, sq., and μεταγωγῇ, μείων. (Acc. to some from κόρος, κοῦρος, others from κεῖρω, κοῦρά, because the child's hair is said to have been cut on that day.)

Κοῦρη, ἡς, ἡ, Ion. for κόρη, as always in Hom.: in Od. 18, 279, it stands for νύμφη, a bride. But κοῦρη, Ion. for κοῦρά.

Κοῦρηῖος, ἱη, ἰον, Ion. for κοῦρειος, youthful, H. Hom. Cer. 108.

†Κοῦρης, ἡτος, ὁ, a *Cretan*, Strab., Plut. Sol. 12; v. Κοῦρητες.

Κοῦρησιμος, ον,=κοῦριμος.

Κοῦρητες, ὧν, οἱ, (κόρος, κοῦρος) *young men*, esp. *young warriors*, κοῦρητες Παναχαίων, Ἀχαιῶν, II. 19, 193, 248.

Κοῦρητες, ὧν, οἱ, the *Curetes*, oldest inhabitants of Pleuron in Aetolia, II. 9, 529, 549, etc.—II. ἄ *Cretan* tribe, connected with peculiar religious rites, compared by Dion. H., Antiq. 2, 71, with those of the Roman Salii; v. Lob. Aglaoph. p. 111.—III. a tribe of Curetes also in Euboea, Strab. Hence

†Κοῦρητικός, ἡ, ὅν, of or belonging to the *Curetes*, ἡ Κ. γῆ, the land of the *Curetes*, around Pleuron, Strab.: also called Κοῦρητις, Apollod. 1, 7, 6.

Κοῦρητισμός, οὔ, ὁ, Greek name in Dion. H. for the *Silvan* rites.

Κοῦρίας, ον, ὁ, (κοῦρά) one who wears his hair short, Luc

†Κοῦριάτις, ον, ὁ, the Rom. name *Curvatus*, Plut.

Κοῦριάω, ὦ, f. -άσω, (κον ἄ) *wear rough, untrimmed hair*, Luc.—2 of hair, to need *clipping*, *grow long*, Id.

Κοῦριδός, α, ον, (κοῦρος, κοῦρη) *wedded*, oft. in Hom., usu. as epith. of ποῖος, ἀνὴρ, ἄλοχος or γυνή; also even as subst., κοῦριδός φίλος, the beloved husband, Od. 15, 22: hence esp. of a *lawful, wedded wife*, as opp. to a concubine (παλλακίς), Hdt. 1, 135; 5, 18, and so in II. 19, 298 Briseis says, Patroclus had promised to make her Achilles' κοῦριδίη ἄλοχος, whereas she was only his concubine; and so Agamemnon loved Chryseïs (his concubine) more than his κ. ἄλοχος, II. 1, 114; so too, κ. λέχος, the bed of lawful marriage, II. 15, 40; and in Od. 19, 580; 21, 78, Penelope calls her husband's house κ. δῶμα:—later nuptial, bridal, Anth., as κοῦρη occurs even in Od. for νύμφη. The word is Ion. and poet. (The inadequate ex. plan. *youthful*, hence *wedded in youth*, is refuted by Buttm. Lexil. in voc. but the deriv. from κοῦρος, κοῦρη, seems certain; and the connexion of notions is prob. that between *youth* or *puberty*, and *marriage*. Buttm. hints at a connexion with κύριος, κύριανος, and Germ. *heurath*, *heirath*, cf. ἄλοχος δέσπονη, Od. 3, 403; and Döderlein Lectt. Hom. 3, p. 9 carries out a similar notion.)

Κοῦρίζω, f. -ίσω, (κόρος, κοῦρος) *intr.* to be *young*, in the bloom of youth, Od. 22, 185.—2. to behave as a youth, Ap. Rh.—3. to grow to manhood, Opp.—II. transit. to bring up from boyhood, ἄνδρας, to bring them up to manhood, Hes. Th. 347.

Κοῦρίζω, f. -ίσω, (κεῖρω, κοῦρά) to *prune* constantly, *keep trimmed*, hence in pass., κυπάρισσος κοῦρίζουμένη, Lat. *caedua cyparissus*, Theophr.

Κοῦρικός, ἡ, ὅν, (κοῦρά) for shaving, μάχιρα, Plut.

Κοῦριμος, η, ον, also ος, ον, Agatho ap. Ath. 528 D, (κοῦρά) of, for cutting hair or shaving, σίδηρος, Eur. Or. 966.—II. pass. *shorn* or *shaven*, cut, *cropped*, χαίτη, Aesch. Cho. 180, κράτα, Eur. Tro. 279.—III. as subst., ἡ κοῦριμος, a tragic mask for mourners, with the hair cut close.

Κοῦρίζ, adv. (κοῦρά) by the hair, κοῦρίζ ἐρύειν, Od. 22, 188, cf. κατὰ κόρη.

Κοῦρίον, ον, τό,=κοῦρειον II, Isae. 58, 30, Bekk.

†Κοῦριον, ον, τό, *Curium*, a city on the southern coast of Cyprus, Strab.: hence Κοῦριεύς, ἑως, ὁ, an inhab. of C., Hdt. 4, 153: fem. adj. Κοῦριάς, of *Curium*, Strab.

Κοῦριος, ον, youthful, read by Eustath. in an interpolated verse after II. 13, 433: also in Orac. ap. Paus. 9, 14, 3.

Κοῦρίς, ιδος, ἡ, (κοῦρά) a razor, shears.—II.=κομωρία, name of plays of Alexis and Amphis.—III.=καρίς, Epich. p. 12.

Κοῦριμ, τό, also κόριμ, a kind of beer, an Egyptian, Spanish, and British drink, Diosc., and Plin.: cf. ζῖθος.

Κοῦροβόρος, ον, (κοῦρος, βιβρώσκω) *devouring children*, κ. πᾶν, the blood of eaten children (those of Thyestes), Aesch. Ag. 1512.

Κοῦρογονία, ας, ἡ, (κοῦρος, γονή) *begetting of boys*, opp. to θηλυγονία, Hipp.

Κοῦροβάλεια, ας, ἡ, pecc. fem. of sq.

Κουροβύλης, ἑς, acc. to some from *κουρος* and *βάλλω*, = *κουροτρόφος*; others from *κουρά* and *βάλλω*, thriving luxuriantly by lopping or cutting.

Κουροκτόνος, ον, (κούρος, κτείνω) killing children or sons.

Κούρος, ον, ὁ, Ion. for *κόρος*, a boy, youth, Hom., who uses only this form; v. *κόρος* and *κόρη*: cf. *κουρότερος*, and *κουρίδιος* fin.

Κουροσύνη, ης, ἡ, youth, youthfulness prime: hence *mirthfulness*, Theocr. 24, 57: strictly *from*.

Κουροσύνης, ον, (κούρος) youthfulness, *ῥοίξ*, A. P. 6, 156, with a play on *κούρμος*, *shorn*.—II. τὰ κουροσύνα, sub. *ἑρῶ*, the festival on the day *κουροσύνης*, q. v.

Κουρότερος, α, ον, compar. from *κούρος* (cf. *βασίλειος*, *λευτέρος*), younger, more youthful, Il. 4, 316, Od. 21, 310, Hes. Op. 445: later also as a positive, *ἄρ*. Rh.: perh., indeed, it is always so, cf. *αὔροτερος*.

Κουροτοκία, ὡ, f. -ῆσω, to bear children, esp. boys, Hipp.: *from*.

Κουροτόκος, ον, (κούρος, τίκτω) bearing children, esp. boys, Eur. Supp. 957.

Κουροτροφέω, ὡ, f. -ῆσω, to nurse, rear a child, esp. a boy, κ. τὸν Δία, Strab.: *from*.

Κουροτρόφος, ον, (κούρος, τρέφω) rearing children, esp. boys: so Od. 9, 27, Ithaca is called *ἀγαθὴ κ.*, good nursing-mother, prob. from the stout ruddy race of its sons, cf. Pind. Fr. 228; also γῆ, Ar. Thesm. 299.

Κουροφίλος, ον, (κούρος, φιλέω) loving children or boys.

†Κούρτιος, ον, ὁ, the Rom. name Curtius, Plut.

Κουστοδία, ας, ἡ, the Lat. *custodia*, N. T.

†Κουφαγόρας, ον Ion. εἰω, ὁ, *Cuphagras*, masc. pr. n., Hdt. 6, 117.

Κουφίζω, f. -ίσω Att. -ιῶ, (κουφός) ntr. to be light, Hes. Op. 461, Soph. Phil. 735, Eur. Hel. 1555.—II. trans. to lighten: and so to lift up, raise, Soph. Ant. 43: κ. ἄλμα, to make a light leap, Soph. Aj. 1287.—2. metaph. to lighten, assuage, relieve, ἀλγυρόνας, Eur. Oenom. 5, ἔρωτα, Theocr. 23, 9; ἰνὰ τινος, one of a load, Eur. Hel. 0. Pass. to be relieved, δούνης, Hipp. -2. to be elate, Polyb. Hence

Κουφίστις, εως, ἡ, a lightening, relief, elevation, Thuc. 7, 75.

Κουφίσμα, ατος, τό, (κουφίζω) that which is lifted up.—2. = *κουφίστις*, relief, Eur. Phoen. 848.

Κουφισμός, οὔ, ὁ, = *κουφίστις*, Plut.

Κουφιστήρ, ἥρος, ὁ, one who lightens: *relieves*.

Κουφιστικός, ἥ, ὄν, (κουφίζω) *lightening*, Arist. Coel.

Κουφοδοξία, ας, ἡ, (κουφός, δόξα) *in conceit*.

Κουφολογέω, ὡ, f. -ῆσω, to talk lightly, App.: and

Κουφολογία, ας, ἡ, light, vain talk, Thuc. 4, 28: *from*

Κουφολόγος, ον, (κουφός, λέγω) *liking lightly*.

Κουφονία, ας, ἡ, levity, fickleness: *om*

Κουφόνους, ον, contr. νους, ον, (κουφός, νους) *light-minded, frivolous*:

τὸ κ., = *foreg*: there is also a ur. *κουφονόρος*, Lob. Phryn. 453.

lv. -νόος, contr. -νός.

Κουφόπτερος, ον, (κουφός, πτερόν) *hi-winged*, *αὔραι*, Orph.

ΚΟΥΦΟΣ, ἥ, ον, light, nimble, ὅσα ποτὶ προβιάς, stepping lightly, Il. 13, 158, cf. Hes. Sc. 323; so, ἄλμα, a light leap, Eur. El. 439,

etc.:—elsewh. Hom. *κας* only; the compar.: metaph. *easy*, Aesch. Theb. 260: so of government, *light, easy* Isocr. 199 B.—2. empty, vain, σκία Soph. Aj. 126, ἔλπις, Thuc. 2, 51, λόγος, Plat., etc.: *frivolous, idle, φθόν*, Pind. O. 8, 80, ἀφροσύνη, Soph. O. C. 1230: κ. πᾶγμα, a trifle, Plat. Legg. 935 A.—3. light, in point of weight, κ. στρατιά, light troops, Plut.; *κούθᾳ σοι χθὼν ἐπάνωθε πέσοι*, may earth lie lightly on thee, Eur. Alc. 462; κ. πνεύματα, light airs, Soph. Aj. 558.—B. adv. -φως, lightly, Aesch. Fr. 701: *κούφως* ἐσκενασμένοι, of soldiers, Thuc. 4, 33, ὥπλις μνηστοί, Xen., etc.—2. *κουφότερον* μετεφώνων, he spoke more lightly, i. e. with lighter heart, Od. 8, 201: also *κούφως* φέρειν, opp. to *δεινὸς* φέρειν, Eur. Med. 449, 1018; ὥς κουφώτατα φέρειν, Hdt. 1, 35.

Κουφότερος, adv. comp. from *foreg*.

Κουφότης, ἥρος, ἡ, (κουφός) *lightness*, Plat. Tim. 65 E, Legg. 625 D.—2. relief, μόχθων, Eur. Andromed. 25.

Κουφοφάρομαι, as pass., c. fut. mid. -ήσομαι, (κουφός, φέρομαι) to be borne aloft, rise by one's own lightness, Sext. Emp.

Κοφινόποιος, ὄν, (κόφινος, ποιεῶ) making baskets.

Κόφινος, ον, ὁ, a basket, acc. to Gramm., less Att. than ἄβριος, but cf. Ar. Av. 1310, Plat. (Comm.) 'Eop. 16, Xen. Mem. 3, 8, 6.—II. a Boeotian measure, containing three χόες, Strattis Cin. 1. [i once in Nonn.] Hence

Κοφίνω, ὡ, to put a basket over one: in Boeotia a way of exposing insolvent debtors, Nic. Dam. ap. Stob. p. 293, 16.

Κοφινώδης, ες, (κόφινος, εἶδος) like a basket.

Κοχλάζω, κόχλασμα, f. i. for *καχλ.*

Κοχλαζώδης, ες, (κόχλας, εἶδος) *stony*, *gravelly*, Theophr.

Κόχλας, ακος, ὁ, = *κάχλης*, Diosc.

Κοχλῆριον, ον, τό, a spoon, Lat. *cochleare*, from *κόχλος*, Diosc.: usu. *λιστρίον*, Lob. Phryn. 321.

Κοχλίας, ον, ὁ, (κόχλος) a snail with a spiral shell, Lat. *cochlea*, Achae. ap. Ath. 63 B, Amphidexid. 1.—II. any thing twisted spirally; hence a screw, also ἑλῖς: esp. a spiral engine for raising water, the screw of Archimedes, Strab., cf. Ath. 208 F.—2. a spiral stair, Strab.

Κοχλίδιον, ον, τό, dim. from *κόχλος*, a small snail.—II. a spiral staircase.

Κοχλιειδής, ες, (κοχλίων II., εἶδος) *spiral*.

Κοχλίων, ον, τό, dim. from *κόχλος*, a small snail, Batr. 165.—II. any thing spiral, like *κοχλίας* II. [i metri grat. in Batr.]

Κοχλῖς, ἴδος, ἡ, = *foreg*.

†Κοχλῖς, ἴδος, ἡ, *Cochlis*, fem. pr. n., Luc.

Κοχλιώδης, ες, = *κοχλιειδής*.

Κοχλιώτης, ον, τό, = *κοχλῆριον*.

ΚΟΧΛΟΣ, ον, ὁ, later also ἡ, Jac.

A. P. p. 842, a shell-fish with a spiral shell, sometimes used as a trumpet, like Lat. *concha*, Eur. I. T. 303, Theocr. 22, 75; also used sometimes of bivalve shell-fish, like our cockle: also *κόλχος*. (Akin to *κάλχη*, *κόγχος*.)

Κόχος, ον, ὁ, a copious stream: and *κόχνη*, adv. = *χύδην*, v. sq.

Κοχῶδew, ὡ, f. -ῆσω, to flow, stream forth copiously, Pherecr. Pers. 1, 4: Hesyech. derives it from an adv. *κόχνη*, = *χύδην*, copiously; a subst. *κόχος* is quoted in Schol. Theocr. 2, 107.

(Reduplicated from *χέω*, *χύδην*, cf. *κορυμνός*, *ποιφύσσω*.)

Κοχῶ, v. i. for *foreg*, Theocr. 2, 107.

Κοχώνη, ης, ἡ, the part between the *rudenda* and the anus, Hipp., and Ar. Fr. 406; and so τὰ κοχῶνα in Ar. Eq. 424, is dual, not a neut. pl. Cf. Foëss. Oecon. Hipp. (Akin to *κόκκυς*, *Lat coxa*, *coxendix*.)

Κόψιμος, ον, ἡ, = *κότινες*, dub. in Theophr.

Κόψιχος, ον, ὁ, Att. for *κόσσυφς*, a blackbird, Ar. Av. 806.

†Κῶων, ὠντος, ὁ, Cōon, son of Antenor, Il. 19, 53.

†Κῶωνδε, adv. to Cos, Il. 14, 255: *from*

†Κῶος, ἡ, Ep. = *Κῶς*.

Κράατος, κριάτι, κράατα, lengthd. forms of *κράτος*, etc., from *κράα*, a head: for no nom. *κράας*, τό, occurs.

Κραβάτιον, ον, τό, dim. from sq.

Κράβας, ον, ὁ, *κράββατος*, ον, ὁ, a couch, Maced. word in N. T., Sturz.

Dial. Maced. p. 175, = Att. *σκήπτρον* used however by Crito and Rhinthon ap. Poll. 10, 35 [Lat. *grābātus*, Lucil., and Martial.]

Κράβυς, ον, ὁ, a kind of shell-fish, Epich. p. 22.

†Κράγαςος, ον, ὁ, *Cragasus*, masc. pr. n., Paus. 10, 14, 2.

Κραγγῶμαι, δερ. mid., (κράζω, to cry aloud, read by Lob. Phryn. 337, in Hdt. 1, 111, for *κρανῶμαι*.)

Κράγγη, ης, ἡ, = *κίσσα*.

Κραγγών, ὄνος, ἡ, a kind of *καρίς*, Arist. H. A.

Κράγῆτις, ον, ὁ, (κράζω) = *κράκτης*, a screamer, chatter, κοιλοῖς, Pind. N. 3, 143.

Κράγν, adv. (κράζω) with loud cries, *κραγὼν κεκράσεται*, Ar. Eq. 487; acc. to others, part. neut. acc. 2 of *κράζω*, as adv.

†Κράγος, ον, ὁ, *Cragus*, a city of Lycia on a hill of the same name, Strab. p. 665.—2. a mountain of Cilicia, Id. p. 669.

Κραδαίνω, like *κραδάω*, to swing, wave, brandish, ἔγχος, Eur. H. F. 1003, λόφος, Ar. Ach. 965: to shake, χθόνα, Aesch. Fr. 1047: Hom. has it only in part. pass. *αἰχμὴ κραταιομένη*, the spear quivering (when it sticks in the ground, etc.), Il. 13, 504; 16, 614.

Κραδάλος, ον, ὁ, (κράδῃ I.) a fig tree branch. [ᾶ]

Κραδαίω, ἡ, ὄν, (κραδάω, κραδαίνω) quivering, cf. *ραδαλός*.

Κραδανσις, εως, ἡ, (κραδαίνω) a brandishing: a quaking of the earth, Epi cur. ap. Diog. L. 10, 105. [ᾶ]

Κραδασμός, οὔ, ὁ, a vibration.

ΚΡΑΔΑΪΩ, ὡ, like *κραδαίνω*, to wave, brandish, shake, ἔγχος, δόρυ

κραδαίνω, Il. 7, 218; 13, 553.—II. of trees, to suffer from the *κραδός* or blight, Theophr.

†Κραδεάς, ον, ὁ, *Cradenas*, a king in India, Arr. Ind. 8, 2.

Κραδενώ, = *κραδαίω*, Hesyech.

Κράδῃ, ης, ἡ, (κραδαίω) the quivering twig at the end of a branch, esp. of fig trees, ἐν κράδῃ ἀκροτάτῃ, Hes. Op. 679: in genl. a branch, esp. of a fig-tree, Hipp., and so perh. Eur. Scir. 3: hence for a whole tree, esp. a fig-tree, Ar. Pac. 627, ubi v. Schol.—II. a blight or blast in trees, v. *κράδος*.—III. a scenic contrivance for exhibiting actors in comedy hovering in the air, like the *μηχανή* in tragedy, Poll. 4, 129. [ᾶ]

Κράδῃφορία, ας, ἡ, (κράδῃ, φέρω

* wearing of fig tree branches at a festival, *Plus*, cf. *θαλλοφόρος*.

Κράδια, *ας, ή*, Dor. for *κραδίη*, *κραδία*.

Κράδιος, *ου, ό*, Ion. *κράδης*, (*κράδη*) τυρός *kr*, *cured* curled with fig-*kr*.—II. *kr*, νόμος, an old air on the flute, acc. to Hesych. played while the *καθαριοί* or *φαρμακοί* were whipped with fig branches; cf. however Francke *Callin*. p. 129.

Κραδίη, *ης, ή*, Ion. and Ep. for *κραδία*.

Κράδοπαλις, *ου, ό*, (*κράδη*, *πωλέω*) one who sells fig-branches.

Κράδος, *ου, ό*, also *ή* *κράδη*, a blight, distemper in fig-trees, etc., which withers and blackens the boughs, Theophr.—II. = *κράδη* I, a twig, Diosc. [α]

Κράδοφαγος, *ου, (κράδη, φάγειν)* eating the branches or leaves of the fig-tree: hence *ό* *kr*, a rustic.

KPAZΩ, fut. *κεκράζομαι*: aor. *έκράζον*, Lob. Phryn. 337: most usu. in perf. c. pres. signif. (the pres. is very rare), *κέκραγα*, 1 pl. *κέκραγμεν*, imperat. *κέκραγε*, part. *κεκράγας*, inf. *κεκράγε*. *To* *croak*, strictly of the raven (cf. *κράω*); Theophr.; of frogs, Ar. Ran. 258: in gen. *to* *screech*, *screech*, cry, Aesch. Pr. 742, Ar. Plut. 722, etc.; μέλος *κεκρ*, Aesch. Fr. 265: *κεκράγε* *προς* *τινα*, *to call to...*, Ar. Ran. 982: c. acc. rei, *to call*, clamour for a thing, Id. Vesp. 103. (The root, strictly, is KPAI-, whence also *κρανηγή*, *κρανγάζω*, onomatop. like *κράω*, *κλάω*), Sanscr. *krug*, Germ. *krächsen*, etc.) [In late writers sometimes *κέκράγα*, v. Jac. A. P. p. 71.]

Κραθία, *ας, ή*, appell. of Minerva from her temple on the Crathis near Sybaris, Hdt. 5, 45, conject. for *Κραστή*.

Κραθίς, *ιδος* and *ιος, ό*, the Crathis, a river of Achaia, rising in Mt. Crathis, now the Acrathia, Hdt. 1, 145; Paus. 7, 25, 11.—2. a river near Sybaris in Italy named after the Achaean stream, now Crati, Eur. Tr. 228; Theoc. 5, 16; cf. Hdt. 5, 45.

Κραταίνω Ep. lengthd. form for *κραίνω*, Hom.

KPAINΩ, fut. *κρῶνῶ*, Ep. inf. fut. mid. c. pass. signif. *κράνεσθαι*, Il.: aor. *έκρῆνα*, imperat. *κρήνον*, Od., inf. *κρήναι*, Od., aor. pass. *έκρῆνθην*, Pind. But Hom. mostly uses the Ep. lengthd. form *κραταίνω* for *κραίνω*, impf. *έκράτειν*, Il., aor. imperat. *κρήνον*, Il., *κρήνате*, Od., inf. *κρήναι*, Il., 3 perf. pass. *κεκράτειν*, and plqpf. *κεκράντο*, Od. [α] (From *κάρα*, *κάρη*, *κάρηνον*, akin to *κρέων*, *κρέουσα*, *κρείων*, *κρείσσων*). *To* *accomplish*, *bring to pass*, *fulfil*, *νοήσαι* and *κρήναι*, *to conceive* and *accomplish*, Od. 5, 170: *έπος* *κράτειν* *τινί*, *to fulfil* one's word or wish, Od. 20, 115: *έφεται*, Pind. O. 3, 19; *έπνευμα* *κράτειν*, of dreams, *to accomplish*, I. e. *bring to pass* what is dreamt, Od. 19, 567: so too freq. in Trag., esp. of fate, as Aesch. Pr. 512, Eur. El. 1248. Pass. *to be accomplished*, *brought to pass*, etc., *ού* *μοι* *δοκεί* *τι* *δέ* *γ'* *δδω* *α*, *αποτεσθαι*, methinks that nothing will be accomplished by this journey, Il. 9, 626; so too in Trag.: *έκ* *κραται* *ψήφος*, the vote hath been determined, Aesch. Supp. 943, cf. Eum. 347; *κρανέισσα* *ψήφος*, the prevailing vote, Eur. Hec. 219, etc. in Hom. also of a silver cup, *χρυσῷ* *ἐπὶ* *χείλεα* *κεκράνται*, the edges are finished off with gold, Od. 4, 132, 616; 15, 116.

The words in H. Hom. Merc. 427, *κραίνων* *ἀθανάτους* *τε* *θεούς* *καί* *γαίαν* *έρεμνῇ*, *ὡς* *έγενοντο* (where *κραίνων* is usu. explained by *τιμῶν*, and Herm. would read *κλειῶν*) prob. mean *finishing* (the tale of) the gods and earth, how they were made.—II. intr. *to be chief*, *prince*, *have the power of deciding* and *acting*, *to reign*, Od. 8, 391: and post-Hom. c. gen., *to reign over*, *govern*, *τοῦ* *στρατοῦ*, *τῆς* *χώρας*, Soph. Aj. 1050, O. C. 296; in later Ep. also c. dat.: c. acc. cognato, *kr*, *σκήπτρα*, *to sway* the staff of rule, Soph. O. C. 449.—III. intr. also *to come to an end*, *result* in a thing, like *τελευτάω*, Hipp., and Aesch. Chó. 1075. Mostly poet. (The root = Sanscr. *kri* *facere*, Lat. *cre-are*, etc.)

Κραιπάλω, *ω*, *to be drunken*, *to suffer* from *κραিপάλη* (q. v.), Plat. Symp. 176 D. and Comici ap. Ath. 34 C, sq.: from

Κραιπάλη, *ης, ή*, a drunken fit, debauch; esp. in its consequences, the next day's sickness and headache, Lat. *crapula*, Hipp.; *έκ* *κραিপάλης*, after such a fit, Ar. Ach. 277. (Prob. from the root of *carpo*, *rapio*, *άρπάζω*, for *άρπάλη* or *ραπάλη*, a seizure, attack of sickness, etc.) [πῶ]

Κραιπαλίω, *ι*, *-ισω*, = *κραιπαλώ*. Κραιπαλόσκοκος, *ον*, (*κραিপάλη*, *βόσκη*) *διψα* *kr*, thirst which draws on drunkenness, Sopat. ap. Ath. 784 B.

Κραιπαλόκωμος, *ον*, (*κραিপάλη*, *κῶμος*) *rambling* about in drunken revelry, Ar. Ran. 217.

Κραιπλώδης, *ες*, (*κραিপάλη*, *είδος*) given to drunkenness, Plut.

Κραιπνός, *ή, όν*, (from root *άρπ-άζω*, Lat. *carpo*, *rapio*) *snatching* away, *tearing*, *sweeping*, *rushing*, like Lat. *rapido* (from *rapio*), Boreh, *θύελλα*, Od. 5, 385; 6, 171: hence—II. *swift*, *rapid*, Il. 16, 671, 681: most freq. in Hom. as epith. of the feet.—III. metaph., *hasty*, *hot*, *κραιπνότερος* *νόος* (viz. of a youth), Il. 23, 590. As adv., besides *κραιπνός*, Hom. uses the neut. pl. *κραιπνά*, *κραιπνός* *θεόμεν*, *προεβήσατο*,—*κραιπνά* *διώκειν*, *προβίβας*. Only poet.

Κραιπνόντος, *ου, (κραιπνός, σέωμαι)* *swift-rushing*, Aesch. Pr. 279.

Κραιπνόντη, *ης, ή*, *swiftness*.

Κραιπνόφορος, *ου, (κραιπνός, φέρω)* *swift-bearing*, *αἶραι*, Aesch. Pr. 132.

Κραίρα, *ας, ή*, (*κέρας*, *κεραία*) the top, head; only in Gramm., but cf. *εὐκραίρος*, etc.

Κρακτικός, *ή, όν*, (*κράζω*) *clamorous*, Luc.

Κράκτρια, *ας, ή*, *pecul. fem.* of *κεράκτης*.

Κράμα, *ατος, τό*, (*κεράννυμι*) *that* *which* *is* *mixed*, *a mixture*, Tim. Locr. 95 E. esp.—2. *mixed*, *tempered* *wine*, Plut.—3. *a mixed metal*, like bronze, Strab., elsewh. *κρατέριον*, *a mixture* of warmth and cold, *temperature*.

Κραμβύλεος, *α, ου, (κράμβος)* *dried*, *parched*, *roasted*, or the like, Ath. 376 C, cf. *κράμβος*. Hence

Κραμβυλίω, *ι*, *-ισω*, *to laugh* loud.

Κραμβυλιαστός, *ός, ή*, *loud* *laughter*.

Κραμβυλίω, *ι*, *-ισω*, = *κραμβυλιάζω*.

Κραμβέιον, *ου, τό*, = *κραμβιον* II., Hipp.

KPAMBH, *ης, ή*, cabbage, cole, Lat. *crambe*, Hippon. 21. Hence

Κραμβήεις, *εσσα, εν*, like a cabbage, Nic.

Κραμβίδιον, *ου, τό*, *dim.* from *κράμβη*, Antiph. Άγροι. 10.

Κραμβίεν, *εν, τό*, *dim.* from *κοάμ*.

βη, a decoction of cabbage or acc. others) of hemlock.

Κραμβίς, *ιδος, ή*, (*κράμβη*) a cabbage caterpillar, Ael.

KPAMBOZ, *η, ου, dry*, parched, shrivelled.—2. metaph. clear, ringing shrill, loud, *kr*, γέλος, ap. Hesych., who explains it by *καπνρός* (q. v. II.); so too, *κρεμβάτον* *στόμα*, like *καπνόν* *στόμα*, Ar. Eq. 539.—II. a subst. *κράμβος*, *ό*, a blight in fruit, esp. in grapes, when they shrivel before they are ripe, Theophr. (Akit. *to* *κράμβος*, *καπνρός*).

†Κράμβονσα, *ης, ή*, Crambusa, a city of Lycia, Strab. p. 666.—2. an island of Cilicia near Corycus, Id. p. 670.

Κραμοφάγος, *ου, (κράμκη, φάγειν)* Cabbage-eater, name of a frog in Bat. 221.

†Κραναά, *ας, ή*, and Κρανααί, *ων* *αι*, epith. of Athens, v. sub *κραναός*.

†Κραναή, *ης, ή*, Cranaë, daughter of king Cranaüs, Apollod. 3, 14, 5.—II. an island to which Paris first brought Helen, Il. 3, 445; either acc. to Eur. Hel. 1674 and Strab. p. 399 the island named after her on the coast of Attica, Helena, or acc. to Paus. 3, 22, 1, in the Laconian gulf, near Gythion, perhaps Cythera.

Κρανύλλος, *ου, (κραναός, πέδον)* with hard, rocky soil, H. Hom. Ar. 72.

†Κραναίαι, *ων, οι*, the descendants of Cranaüs, i. e. the Athenians.

Κραναίος, *η, ου*, = *κρανέιν*, dub. in Hipp., Lob. Phryn. 262.

†Κραναίον, *ων, οι*, the inhab. of Attica, Bacchyl. v. sub *κραναός*.

†Κραναχημ, *ης, ή*, Cranaechme daughter of Cranaüs, Apollod. 3, 14, 5.

KPA'NA'O'S, *ή, όν*, hard, rugged, rocky, of the face of a country, in Hom. always of Ithaca (for in Il. 3, 445 it is no adj., but pr. n. of an island, v. *Κρανήν*), Il. 3, 201, and freq. in Od.; in Pind. usu. of Athens (O. 7, 151, etc.), which Ar. calls simply *α* *Κρανααί* (Av. 123), and *ή* *Κραναά* (Lys. 481): hence *ό* *Κραναοί*, the people of Attica, Hdt. 8, 44, ubi v. Valck., and cf. Clinton F. H. 1, 57, sq.: also, *kr*, *άκαλῆραι*, sharp nettles, Ar. Fr. 473. Only poet.

†Κραναός, *ου, ό*, Cranaüs, an ancient king of Attica, successor of Cecrops, Aesch. Eum. 1011.—2. Athen. masc. pr. n., Isae.

†Κρανάσπη, *ου, ό*, Cranaspes, a Persian, Hdt. 3, 126, v. l. *Κρανέπη*.

Κράνεα, *ή, v*, sub. *κράνεα*.

Κρανεσθαι, Ep. inf. fut. mid., c. signif. pass., from *κραίνω*, Il.

Κράνεϊα, *ας, ή*, Ion. *κρανέη*, *ή* (*κράνον*) the cornel-tree, Lat. *cornus tanifolia*, Il. 16, 767; its fruit used to feed swine, Od. 10, 242: its tough and springy wood was used for spear shafts and bows, cf. *κρανέϊος*, and in Anth. *κράνεϊα* itself is a spear. Also *κράνεα* or *-ία, ή*, Hipp., and Theophr. [κρά]

Κρανέϊος, *η, ου, (κράνον)* made of cornel wood, ακόντιον, H. Hom. Merc. 460, τόξα, Hdt. 7, 92, παλτόν, Xen. cf. Virgil's *spicula cornea*.

Κράνεϊος, *α, ου, (κράνον)* = *foreg* Ael. [α]

Κράνη or κράνα, *ή*, Dor. for *κρήνη* [α]

Κράνεια, *ας, ή*, = *κράνεϊα*, Hipp.

Κράνινος, *ου, ου*, = *κρανέϊος*, Pau. [α]

†Κράνιοι, *ου, οι*, Craniæ, a city in the island Cephalenia, Thuc. 5, 3; also *ό* *Κοάνιοι*, the inhab. of Crani.

Κρανίολεως, ον, (κρανίον, λείος) bald-crowned, bald-headed, A. B.

Κράνιον, ον, τό, the skull, used of a horse in Il. 8, 84; of men, Pind. I. 4, 92, Plat., etc. (Akin to κάρα, κάρηνον.)

†Κράνιον, ον, τό, Cranium, a cypress grove at Corinth with a gymnasium, Xen. Hell. 4, 4, 4; also Κράνειον, Plut. Alex. 14.

†Κρανών, and Κρανών. ὄνος, ἡ, Crannon, a city of Thessalian Pelasgiotis, Strab. p. 441, who regards it as the ancient Ephrya. Hence

†Κρανώνιος, α, ον, of Crannon, or Κρανώνιος, the Crannonians, Hdt. 6, 127, Thuc. 2, 22.

Κράνοκλάπτων, ον, τό, (κρανίον, κολάπτω) a poisonous phalangium, Diosc.

Κράνοκρούστης, ον, ὁ, (κρῶν) = foreg.

ΚΡΑΝΟΝ, ον, τό, = κρανεία, Lat. cornus, Theophr. (Prob. akin to κρανάς, from its hard wood.) [α]

Κρανοποιῶ, ὦ, f. ἥσω, to make helmets: in Ar. Ran. 1018 used of one who talks big and warlike: from

Κρανοποιός, ὄν, (κράνος, ποίω) making helmets: as subst., ὁ κρ., a helmet maker, Ar. Pac. 1255.

Κράνος, εὐς, τό, a helmet, Hdt. 1, 171; 4, 180, etc., and oft. in Xen.—Il. in genl. a cover, covering. (Akin to κάρα, κρανίον.)

Κράνος, ον, ἡ, later form for κράνιον, κρανεία, Geop. [α]

Κρανοσυρία, ας, ἡ, a making of helmets: from

Κρανοσυρός, ὄν, (κράνος, *ἔργω) making helmets.

Κρανείρα, ας, ἡ, fem. from sq., Anth.

Κραντήρ, ἥρος, ὁ, (κραίνω) one that accomplishes.—II. κραντήρες, Lat. genarii, the wisdom-teeth, which come ast and complete the set, Arist. H. A.: n genl. teeth, Nic. Hence

Κραντής, ον, ὁ, = κραντήρ I., Lyc. †Κρανίω, οὐς, ἡ, Cranto, a Nereid, Hes. Th. 243.

Κράτωρ, ορος, ὁ, a ruler, sovereign, Eur. Andr. 508.

†Κράντωρ, ορος, ὁ, Crantor, of Soli, pupil of Xenocrates, Diog. L. 4, 24. †Κράπαθος, ον, ἡ, Ep. metath. for ζάπαθος, Il. 2, 676.

Κραπάταλος, or κραπάταλος, ον, ὁ, worthless kind of fish.—II. name of a play of Pherecrates, in which he says that the κραπάταλος is used as money in Hades; = δραχμή, Meineke Jom. Fragm. 1, p. 84, sq.—III. = μωός, Hesych.

Κράρα, ἡ, = καῦρα, dub.

ΚΡΑΣ, ὁ, of this poet. collat. form ἡ κάρα, the nom. τό κράς occurs only a Gramm., v. Cramer. Anecd. 3, 385; also gen. τῆς κρατός in Eur. El. 140: Iom. has gen. κρατός, dat. κράτῃ, cc. κράτα, Od. 8, 92; gen. plur. κράων, Od. 22, 309, dat. κράσιν and ράτεσφι, Il. 10, 152, 156; and we ave acc. κράτας, Eur. Phoen. 1149, I. F. 526:—but Soph. has τό κράτα s nom. and acc. neut., Phil. 1001, 457, O. T. 263. In Hom. also we ave a lengthd. gen. and dat., κράτος, κράτι, pl. nom. κράτα [all, -ω], but no nom. κράς is found. The head: also metaphor., a head, top, eak, ἀπὸ κρατός Οὐλύμποιο, Il. 20, and ἐπὶ κρατός λυμένος, at the upper part of it, Od. 9, 140; 13, 102: tur. for sing., ὑπὸ κράτεσφι, under is head, Il. 10, 156. Poet.

Κράς, τό, Dor. for κοῖς, contr. from σῶα, flesh, meat.

Κρασβόλος, ον, syncop. from κρασβόλος, q. v.

Κράσις, εὐς, ἡ, (κεράννυμι) a mixing of two things, so that they are quite blended and form a compound, as wine and water; whereas μίξις is a mere mixing so that they can be separated again, as of two sorts of grain; (or, we might say, κράσις is chemical, μίξις mechanical mixture): hence of a mixed cup of wine, Aesch. Fr. 49; the compounding of drugs, etc., Id. Pr. 482; the temperature of the air, climate, Lat. temperies, Eur. Phaeth. 5, cf. Plat. Phaed. 111 B: in genl. close union, composition, Plat. Phaed. 59 A, Rep. 441 E, etc.—2. in Gramm., crasis, when the vowels of two syllables melt into one, e.g. τοῦλαιον, τούνομα for τὸ ἔλαιον, τὸ ὄνομα, ἀνὴρ for ὁ ἀνὴρ.

Κρασπεδίτης, ον, ὁ, the last, hindmost in a chorus, opp. to κορυφαίος, Plut.: [α] from

Κράσπεδον, ον, τό, the edge, border, margin, hem of a thing, esp. of cloth, ἡροισι λαίφους κρασπέδους, with every stitch of sail set, Eur. Med. 524: metaph. the edge of a country, Soph. Fr. 536; the skirts of an army, Eur. Supp. 661, etc. (Acc. to Passow, from κρῶσσι, κρασσαί: but Döderl., better, refers it to κρηπίς, κρηπίδιον.) Hence

Κράσπεδῶ, ὦ, to surround with a border or hem, Eur. Ion 1423, in pass.

†Κράσσις, ον, ὁ, the Rom. Crassus, Plut.

Κράσσω, ον, as if from κράτος, Dor. for κρέσσω, κρείσσω.

Κραστήριον, ον, τό, a rack, manger: and

Κραστής, f. -ίσω, = γραστής: from Κράστις, εὐς, ἡ, = γράστις, q. v., grass, green fodder, esp. for horses, Ar. Fr. 632: others write κράστις proterisp.

†Κράστις, ὁ, and Κραστή, ἡ, in Hdt. 4, 45, for which Wess. reads Κράθις and Κραθίη, qq. v.

Κάτρα, τό, the head: v. sub κράς.

Κρατάβόλος, ὄν, (κράς, βάλλω) striking the head, v. l. for κραταιβόλος.

†Κραταίος, ὁ, Crataeas, masc. pr. n., Arist. Pol. 5, 8, 11.

Κραταιβόλος, ον, acc. to some poet. for κραταβόλος; but rather (from κραταίος, βάλλω, cf. κραταιγυβόλος, κραταιεύς, κραταίπους) hurled with violence, Eur. Bacch. 1096.

Κραταιγός, ον, or κράταιγος, ον, ὁ, a kind of flowering thorn, of which our hawthorn is a species, Theophr.

Κραταιγύαλος, ον, (κραταίος, γύαλον) having strong γύαλα, strongly arched, in genl. strong, stout, θώρηκες, Il. 19, 361.

Κραταιγών, ὄνος, ὁ, = κραταιγός.

Κραταίς, ἡ, (κράτος) only in Od. 11, 597, of the stone of Sisyphus, when he had rolled it up the hill, τὸτ' ἀποστρέψασκε κραταίς αὐτίς, then did mighty weight or resistless force turn it back again: a very doubtful word; for Aristarch. and others took it as adv. = κραταίως (making ἀποστρέψασκε intrans.), it rolled violently back; and others make it a pr. n., v. signif. II; and some write κραταίς for κραταί, but v. Lob. Paralip. 198.—II. Κραταίς, as pr. n. Crataeis, the mighty one, name of the mother of the sea-monster Scylla, Od. 12, 124.

Κραταίλειος, ον, gen. ω, (κραταίος, λείψ, λῆς) of hard stones, rocky, θῶν, Aesch. Ag. 666, πέδον, Eur. El. 534.

†Κραταμένης, ον, ὁ, Crataemēnes,

a Chalcidian who furnished Λεπς Thuc. 6, 4.

Κραταιγόνοος, ὁ, = κραταιγός, Plin. Κράταιος, ὁ, ὄν, (κράτος) poet. for the usu. κρατερός, mighty, strong Hom., in Il. usu. epith. of Μοῖρα, stern, resistless fate: sometimes also in Pind., and Trag. Adv. -ός, Philo. Hence

Κραταιότης, ἡ, = κράτος, Philo. Κραταιῶ, ὦ, later and worse form for κρατίνω, N. T

Κραταίτεδος, ον, (κραταίος, πέδον) with solid, hard ground or soil, ὁδὸς Od. 23, 46.

Κραταίπλος, ὁ, ἡ, ὁ ισχυρὸν πῖλον ἔχων, strong, coarse-haired, Aesch. Fr. 423.

Κραταίπους, ὁ, ἡ, -πουν, τό, gen. -ποδος, (κραταίος, ποῖς) stout-footed ἡμίονοι, Ep. Hom. 15, 9; also καρταίπους, Pind. O. 13, 114.

Κοῦταίρινος, ον, (κραταίος, ρινός) with stout shell or skin, χελώνη, Orac ap. Hdt. 1, 47.

Κραταίωμα, ατος, τό, (κραταίω) that which is firm or fast: firmness strength, LXX.

Κραταίωσις, εὐς, ἡ, = foreg., LXX. Κρατάνιον, ον, τό, a kind of cup, Polemo ap. Ath. 480 A.

†Κρατέας, ον, ὁ, Crataeus, a physician, Anth.—2. -τεύς, ὁ, a Macedonian in Arr. Ind. 18, 6; v. l. in Plut. Κρατέας.

Κρατερᾶχις, ον, ὁ, (κρατερὸς αἰχμή) mighty with the spear, warlike also καρτ., Pind. I. 6, 55.

Κρατερᾶχη, εὐς, ἡ, (κρατερὸς, αἰχμή) strong-necked, also καρτ., Hipp.

†Κρατρεία, ὠν, τά, Craterēa, a small island near Smyrna, Thuc. 8, 101.

Κρατερός, ὁ, ὄν, (κράτος, κρατέω) poet. κρατερός, strong, stout, mighty valiant, in Hom. usu. of βοῦς ty strength but in Il. 21, 566, prob. with collat notion of hard-hearted, harsh, also epith. of war, battle, and weapons: so, χῶρος κρ., hard, solid ground, H Hom. Merc. 354: also of divers passions, strong, vehement, mighty, λύσσα, ἔρις, πένθος, ἄλγος, etc., Hom.; and very freq., κρ. ἀνάγκη, hard, stern necessity, Hom.: κρ. ἔργα, violent deeds, Il. 1, 25; κρ. μῦθος, a harsh, rough speech, Ib. 326, etc. Cf. κρατερός, κραταίος, κραταίος.—Adv. -ρῶς, strongly, esp., κρ. ὑπογρενέει and ἀπειτενέει, to speak out sternly, roughly, Il.; κρ. ἐστάμεναι, to stand fast or firm, Il.; κρ. καταβάλλειν, to dash violently to the earth, Od.

†Κράτερος, ον, and -ρός, ον, ὁ, Craterus, one of the generals of Alexander the Great, Arr. An. 7, 12, 3.

Κρατερόφρων, ον, gen. ονος, (κρατερός, φρῶν) stout-hearted, dauntless, in Hom. epith. of Hercules, the Dioscuri, etc.; of the lion, Il. 10, 184: sometimes with collat. notion of stub born, hard-hearted.

Κρατερόχειρ, χειρός, ὁ, ἡ, (κρατερὸς, χεῖρ) stout of hand, Anth.

Κρατερός, ὦ, = κρατίνω, dub.

Κρατερώδους, ονος, ὁ, ἡ, (κρατερὸς, ὀδόν) strong-toothed, dub.

Κρατέρωμα, ατος, τό, a mixture of copper and tin, a kind of bronze, also κράμα.

Κρατεῶννῶς, ὕχος, ὁ, ἡ, (κρατερὸς, ὄννῶς) strong-hoofed, solid-hoofed, ἵπποιοι, ἡμίονοι, Hom.: strong-clawed, λύκοι, λέοντες, Od. 21, 218.

Κρατέσφι, Ep. dat. of κράς, Il. 10, 156. [α]

Κράτευαλ, ὠν, οἰ, the forked stand or frame on which a spit turns, Il. 9, 214

Κρατεῦν, *ήν, τά,=foreg*
κρατέω, ώ, f. -ήσω, (κράτος) to be strong, mighty, powerful: hence—I. to rule, hold sway, absol. Od. 13, 275, etc.; οἱ κρατοῦντες, the rulers, Trag.; and so, τὸ κρατοῦν, Eur. Andr. 133.—2. in poets, c. dat. to rule among., νεκύνεσαι, Od. 11, 485, ἀνδράσι καὶ θεοῖσι, Od. 16, 265; also κρ. φθία, to rule in Phthia, Pind. N. 4, 81; ἐν χθονί, Eur. El. 4: cf. ἀνάσσω.—3. c. gen., to be lord of, ruler over, Ἀργείων, τάντων κρατέειν, Il. 1, 79, 288, and so freq. later, esp., κρ. ἐαυτοῦ, κρ. τῶν ἡδονῶν, Plat. etc.: to be able to conquer, subdue, Aesch. Theb. 750, etc.: κρατεῖν τοῦ μὴ πείθεσθαι τοῖς νόμοις, to be above obedience., Xen. Lac. 4, 6: hence again—4. absol. to conquer, prevail, get the upper hand, πολλὰ ἐκράτησαν, Hdt. 5, 77, etc.: κρ. γνῶμη, Id. 9, 42: to be in the right, ὁ μὴ πειθόμενος κρατεῖ, Plat. Phaedr. 272 B; to be the best, Critias 1, 7: so of reports, etc., to prevail, become current, φάτις κρ., Aesch. Supp. 293, Soph. Aj. 978; νόμιμα κρ., Thuc. 6, 5.—II. to become master of, get possession of, τῆς ἀρχῆς, τὸν νεκρὸν, Hdt. 1, 92; 4, 111: hence to lay hold of, τῆς χειρὸς, N. T.; also τινὰ τῆς χειρὸς, one by the hand, lb.—III. c. acc. pers. to prevail against, master, subdue, Aesch. Supp. 761, Eur. Alc. 490, Ar. Nub. 1346: so, κρ. μάχην τινά, Thuc. 6, 2: also to surpass, outdo, exceed, Pind. P. 4, 436, Xen. Heir. 11, 15.—IV. c. acc. rei, to hold fast, seize, win and keep, esp. by force, θρόνον, Soph. O. C. 1381, cf. Valck. Phoen. 594: to hold in the hand, hold, σκῆπτρον, Plat.: out—2. c. acc. cognato, to win, gain, ἀγῶνα, Dem. 520, fin., though the dat. modi is more freq., cf. supr. III.—V. to order, command, Aesch. Ag. 10: pass. to obey, τινί, Ar. Av. 755.—VI. in Eccl., the Christians were called οἱ κρατοῦντες, Wyt. Ep. Cr. p. 252; prob. from 2 Thess. 2, 15, etc. Hence

Κράτῃνα, *ατος, τό, a support, stay, Medic. [α]*

Κρατήρ, *ήρος, ὁ, Ion. and Hom. κρατήρ (κεράννυμι) a mixing-vessel, esp. a large bowl, in which (acc. to the custom of the ancients) the wine for a meal was mixed with water, and from which the cups were filled, oft. in Hom.: hence κρατήρα κεράσασθαι, Od. 7, 179; 13, 50, etc.; elsewh. ὀλύνον or οἶνον καὶ ὕδωρ κρατήρι or ἐν κρατήρι μίγειν, κεράσαι, etc., (as we say) to mix a bowl (of punch), Hom.; also, κρατήρας πίνειν (as we say) to drink a bottle of wine, Il. 8, 232: κρατήρα ἐλευθερον στήσασθαι, give a bowl of wine to be drunk in honour of the deliverance, Il. 6, 528, cf. Od. 2, 431; on the phrase κρατήρα ἐπιστήσασθαι ποτοῖο, v. sub ἐπιστήφω.—The κρατήρ stood upon a tripod in the great hall, on the left of the entrance, Od. 22, 341, etc.: usu. of silver, sometimes with a brim of gold, Od. 4, 615; sometimes all gilt, Il. 23, 219.—v. plur. in Dict. Antiqu.—II. any cup-shaped hollow, a basin in a rock, Soph. O. C. 1593: esp. the mouth of a volcano, crater, Arist. Mund.*

†**Κράτῃρα**, *ήρος, ὁ, Sinus Crater, a gulf of Campania between prom. Misenum and Minervae, Strab. p. 243.*

Κρατήρεια, *ας, ή,=foreg.*

Κρατήριος, *f. -ίω, (κρατήρ) to drink out of the κρατήρ, i. e. to drink immoderately, as we might say, to drink from the bottle instead of the glass, Sophron. n. Ath. 504 B, Dem. 313, 16.*

Κρατηρίδιον, *ον, τό, Joseph., and κρατήριον, ον, τό, Hipp., dim. from κρατήρ.*

†**Κράτης**, *ήρος, ὁ, Crates, an Athenian, a poet of the old comedy, Meineke 1, p. 58; 2, p. 233.—2. a Theban, a cynic, a pupil of Diogenes of Sinope, Diog. L. 4, 85.—3. a grammarian of Mallos in Cilicia, Strab. Others in Plut., etc.*

†**Κρατησικλεια**, *ας, ή, Cratesiclia, Spartan fem. pr. n., Plut. Cleom. 38.*

†**Κρατησικλής**, *έους, ὁ, Cratesicles, Spartan masc. pr. n., Thuc. 4, 11.*

Κρατήσιμύχος, *ον, (κρατέω, μάχη) victorious in the fight, Pind. P. 9, 149.*

Κρατήσιπος, *ὁ, ή -πων, τό, gen. -ποδος, (κρατέω, πούς) victorious in the foot-race, Pind. P. 10, 25. [i]*

†**Κρατησιππίδας**, *ας, ὁ, Cratesippidas, a Spartan naval commander, Xen. Hell. 1, 1, 32.*

Κρατήσιππος, *ον, (κρατέω, ἵππος) victorious in the race, ἄρμα, Pind. N. 9, 8.*

Κράτῃς, *εως, ή, (κρατέω) power, dominion, Joseph.—II. possession. [α]*

†**Κράτῃτος**, *ον, of Crates (3), Strab.*

Κρατήτικος, *ή, ὄν, (κρατήσις) of, fit for, inclined to hold or attaining, τινός, Def. Plat. 414 A.*

Κρατί, *dat. sing. of κράς, q. v.*

†**Κρατίδας**, *ας, ὁ, Cratidas, masc. pr. n., Theoc. 5, 90.*

†**Κρατιεύς**, *εως, ὁ, Cratieus, father of Anaxibia, Apollod.*

†**Κρατίνος**, *ον, ὁ, Cratinus, a poet of the old comedy, Meineke 1, p. 34; 2, p. 15.—2. ὁ νεώτερος, a poet of the middle comedy, Id. 1, p. 411.—3. an Athenian commander in Euboea, Dem. 558, 6.—4. a statue of Sparta, Paus. 6, 9, 4.—Others in Paus.; Ath.; etc.*

†**Κρατίππος**, *ον, ὁ, Cratippus, a historian, who continued the history of Thucydides, Dion. H.—2. a peripatetic philosopher of Mytilene, Ael. V. H. 7, 21.—3. another of Tralles, Strab. p. 649.*

†**Κρατισθένης**, *ους, ὁ, Cratisthēnes, masc. pr. n., Ath. 19 E.*

Κρατιστεύω, *(κρατίστος) to be mightiest, best, most excellent, κατ' ὅμα, Soph. Tr. 101: to gain the upper hand, surpass, τινί, in a thing, Xen. Mem. 1, 4, 14: c. gen. pers. πάντων, Andoc. 25, 37, τῶν ἡλικιωτῶν κρ., to be first of them, Isocr. 193 C; τινός περὶ τι, Xen. Cyr. 1, 5, 1.*

Κρατιστόνδην, *adv. by choosing the best.*

†**Κρατίστολος**, *ον, ὁ, Cratistōlus, masc. pr. n., Plat.*

Κράτιστος, *η, ον, Ep. κάρτ. as always in Hom., an isolated superl. from κρατός, (κράτος) the strongest, mightiest, Il.; καρτίστη μάχη, the fiercest fight, Il. 6, 185.—2. in genl. best, most excellent, Pind., and Att.; c. inf., best at doing, Thuc. 2, 81, and Plat.: so of things, φύγειν κάρτιστον, to flee were best, Od. 12, 120, and so freq. in Att.: ἀπὸ τοῦ κρατίστων, in good earnest, seriously, Polyb. The compar. in use is κρείσσω, q. v. [α]*

Κράτοβρός, *ῶτος, ὁ, ή, (κράς, βροῶμαι) a devourer of heads or brains, Lyc.*

Κράτογενής, *ές, (κράς, *γένω) head-born, epith. of Minerva, late.*

ΚΡΑΤΟΣ, *poet. κάρτος, εος, τό (both in Hom.), strength, might, in Hom. esp. of bodily strength, as opp. to δόλος, Il. 7, 142; also of things, as of iron, strength, Od. 9, 393: hence later, πόλιν ἔλκιν κατὰ κράτος, to*

take it by open force, by storm, Thuc. 8, 100, etc.; so too ἀνὰ κράτος, Xen. An. 1, 8, 1, cf. ἀνὰ C. IV: but also κατὰ κράτος simply, with all one's might, with might and main, πολέμειν, Plat., φεύγειν, Xen. etc. in plur. κράτη, like ὄβρεις, deeds of violence, Soph. Ant. 485.—II. in genl. might, power, τὸ γὰρ κράτος ἐστὶν ἐν οἴκῳ, Od. 1, 359; cf. Il. 12, 214: hence post-Hom., rule, sway, authority, sovereignty, Hdt. 1, 129, etc.; c. gen. pers. ὅν, κρ. ἔχειν τῶν Περσῶν, Id. 3, 69; so κρ. βαλάνσση, Thuc. 1, 143.—III. mastery, victory, freq. in Hom., as Il. 6, 387, Od. 21, 280; so κρ. πολλέμον καὶ νίκην, Dem. 381, 12. (Prob. akin to Germ. hart, our hard.) [α]

Κράτος, *gen. sing. from κράς, q. v., Hom.*

†**Κράτύλος**, *ον, ὁ, Cratylus, a pupil of Heraclitus, teacher of Plato, who has named one of his dialogues after him.*

Κρατυντήρ, *ήρος, ὁ, (κρατύνω) one who prevails. Hence*

Κρατυντήριος, *ας, ὁν, strengthening, making firm, Hipp.*

Κρατυντικός, *ή, ὄν,=foreg., Diosc. from*

Κρατύνω, *Ep. καρτύνω, (κρατύνω) to strengthen, confirm, κρ. ἐαυτόν, Hdt. 1, 98, 100, Thuc., etc.: Hom. has only mid. καρτύνομαι in same signf., Il. 11, 215; 12, 415; so too Thuc. 4, 52, 114.—Pass. to become strong, be confirmed and strengthened, Hdt. 1, 13, and Hipp.—2. to harden, opp. to ἀπαλύνω τινός πόδας, Xen. Lac. 2, 3.—II.—κρατέω, to rule, govern, c. gen., Soph. O. T. 14, Eur. Bacch. 660: more rare c. acc., Aesch. Pers. 930, Supp. 699; absol. Id. Pr. 404.—2. to become master, get possession of, τινός, Soph. Phil. 1161: to conquer, lb. 1059.*

Κράτῃς, *ὁ, (κράτος) like κρατερός, strong, mighty, in Hom. always as epith. of Mercury, and only in nom. the mighty one, as Il. 16, 181, Od. 5, 49. [v]*

†**Κρατύνσος**, *οῦ, ὁ, (κρατύνω) strength, firmness, Hipp.*

†**Κράτων**, *ωνος, ὁ, Craton, masc. pr. n., Plut.*

Κραυάξω, *fut. -άσω, (κραυγή) to cry, screech, Lob. Phryn. 337.*

Κραυάνομαι, *dep.,=foreg., v. sub κραγγύνομαι.*

Κραυάσιδης, *ον, ὁ, as if a patronym. from κραυγασος, croaker, name of a frog in Batr. 246.*

Κραυγασμός, *οῦ, ὁ, (κραυγάζω) a crying, screaming, clamour, Diphil. ap. A. B. 101.*

Κραυγάζος, *ον, ὁ, a crier, Lob. Phryn. 338, 436.*

Κραυγαστής, *οῦ, ὁ, a crier: hence Κραυγαστικός, ή, ὄν, crying, vociferous. Adv. -κῶς.*

Κραυγαστρια, *ας, ή, fem. of κραυγαστής.*

Κραυγή, *ής, ή, (akin to κράζω) a crying, screaming, shouting, Lat. clamor, Eur. Or. 1529, and freq. in Att.—Κραυγῆς, ον, ὁ, ἑπὶ κρ. ῥῶ, a horse that takes fright at a cry.*

†**Κραυγῆς**, *ιδός, ὁ, Craugis, of Megalopolis, father of Philopoemen, Paus. 8, 49.*

Κραυγός, *οῦ, ὁ, or κραυγών, ὄνος, ὁ, a woodpecker.*

†**Κραυζίδας**, *ος, Crauzidas, masc. pr. n., Paus. 5, 8, 8.*

Κραῦρα, *ας, ή, a disease in cattle swine, etc.; from κραῦρος. Hence*

Κραυρώω, *ῶ, to be ill of the κραῦρα, Arist. H. A.*

Κραυρός, α, ον, *hard, dry, brittle*, Plat. Tim. 60 C; opp. to μαλακός, Arist. Part. An. 2, 9, 13; but to θερμός, Eubul. Amalth. 1.—II. ὁ κρ., as subst.,=κραύρα, Arist. H. A. Hence

Κραυρότης, ητος, *h. hardness, dryness, brittleness*, Theophr.: opp. to γλισχροτής.

Κραυρόω, ὤ, (κραύρος) to make hard, dry, harsh, Philo.

*Κράω,=γράω, to eat, only in Gramm., as root of κραστis and κρέας, Heyne II. T. 8, p. 117.

Κρέαγρ, ας, ἡ, (κρέας, ἀγρέω) a flesh-hook, to take meat out of the pot: in genl. a hook, to seize, drag by, Lat. *harpago*, Ar. Eq. 772, Vesp. 1155.

Κρέαγρευτος, ον, (κρέας, ἀγρέω) tearing off the flesh, Lyc.

Κρεαγρίς, ιδος, ἡ,=κρέαγρ, dim. only in form, Anth.

Κρεάδιον, ον, τό, dim. from κρέας, a morsel, slice of flesh, Ar. Plut. 227, Xen. Cyr. 1, 4, 13. [α]

Κρεάδιστον, ὤ, (κρέας, δίδωμι) collat. form of κρεωδιστόν.

Κρεάσω, ὤ, f. -ῆσω, to distribute flesh, esp. to divide the flesh of a victim among the guests, Isae. 78, 17: in genl. to divide, cut piece-meal, Diod. Mid. to divide among themselves, Theoc. 26, 24, ubi al. divisim κρέα νομ.; and

Κοεώνουμια, ας, ἡ, a distribution of the flesh of a victim among the guests, Lat. *visceratio*, Luc.: from

Κρεώνμος, ον, (κρέας, νέμω) distributing the flesh of victims: as subst., β κρ., in Ar. a carver, Eur. Cyl. 245.

KPE'ΑΣ, τό, Att. κρέας, Dor. κρής (q. v.): in plur. oft. τὰ κρέατα, but n Hom. more freq. nom. and acc. plur. κρέα. Att. gen. κρέων also in Od. 15, 98, but more freq. in Hom. κρείων; dat. κρέασι, II., κρέεσσι, Orac. ap. Hdt. 1, 47: in sing. Hom. has only acc. κρέας:—flesh, a piece of meat, Od. 8, 477: in plur. usu. dressed meat, and in genl. meat, oft. in Hom., etc.; κρέα ἐφθα, Hdt. 3, 23; κρ. ὀνύτεια, Ar. Nub. 339, etc.—2. a carcase, hence a body, person, Soph. Fr. 650 from a satyric piece): and so in addresses, like κεφαλῇ, etc., ὡ δεξιῶτατον κρέας, Ar. Eq. 421, cf. 955. 'Toverby, τὸν περὶ κρέων τρέχεις, as we say, 'to save one's bacon'; and o prob. should be explained Ar. Ran. 91, τὸν περὶ κρέων νευανιάχκει, ut v. Schol. (Sansk. *kranyā*; the lat. *caro* by transpos., as in *cerno*, οἶνω.) [On κρέα, v. Elmsl. Ach. 349.]

Κρεγμός, οὔ, ὁ, (κρέω) a striking as to make a sound: esp.—2. the sound of stringed instruments, Epich. 62.

Κρειδόκος, ον,=κρειδόκος.

Κρεψάγειν, -ψάγια, -ψάγος, Ion. or κρεψό.

Κρετοδόκος, ον, (κρέας, δέχομαι) pertaining flesh, Anth.

†Κρείσις, ἡ, Dor.=Κρέουσα, Pind. Κρείων, ον, τό, (κρέας) a meat-tray, esser, II. 9, 206; not, as others take, a flesh-pot.—II. in Euphor. 133, =ρέας.

†Κρείον, ὄροι, τό, =Κρεόπαιον, allim. Lavacr. Pall. 41.

†Κρεωνιδιστός, ον, ὁ, Ep.=Κρεωνιδής, II. 19, 240.

†Κρεωντιάς, ἄδος, ἡ,=sq., Anth.

†Κρεωντιάς, ιδος, ἡ, poet. for Κρεωντιάς, daughter of Creon, i. e. Megara, and I. 4, 108.

Κρείος, ον, ὁ, Crēus, son of Uranus and Gaia, Hes. Th. 134, 375.

Κρεοφάγος, ον, (κρέας, φάγειν) *carnivorous*, Nic.

Κρεσκος, ον, ὁ, dim. from κρέας, a small piece of meat, Alex. Poner. 4.

Κρειστοτεκνος, ον, (κρείσσω, τεκνω) dearer than children, very dub. word in Aesch. Theb. 784.

Κρείσσω, ον, gen. ονος, as always in Ep. and old Att.: later Att. κρείστων, ον: later Ion. κρέσσω, ον: Dor. κάρῳν, ον:—stronger, mightier: braver, better, esp. in battle, Hom.; sometimes c. inf., II. 21, 486: of κρείσσωτες, one's betters, Eur. Or. 710, cf. Thuc. 1, 8; so, τὰ κρέισσα, Eur. Ion 973, τὸ κρ., Plat. Soph. 216 B; τὰ ὑπάρχοντα ἡμῖν κρείσσωτα καταπροδύναι, to throw away our advantages, Thuc. 4, 10: κρ. λόγος, cf. ἥσων:—κρ. ἐστι, c. part., as κρ. γὰρ ἥστα μικρὲν ὧν ἡ ζῶν τυφλός, thou wert better not alive, than living blind, Soph. O. T. 1368, cf. Lob. Aj. 622 (635).—II. too great for, surpassing, beyond, ὅπως κρ. ἐκπιδήμιτος, Aesch. A. 1376: of evil deeds, κρείσσων ἀγώνης, too bad for hanging, Soph. O. T. 1374; κρ. θαύματα, κρ. ἡ λέξαι λόγῳ, Eur.; κρ. δικάσιον, above being ruled by it, Thuc. 3, 84, cf. 83.—III. having power over, mastery, esp. of desires and passions, κρ. γαστήρ, Xen. Cyr. 4, 2, 25; κρ. χρημάτων, Thuc. 2, 60. In genl. opp. to ἥσων.—Adv. κρείσσωνος, Att. κρείττωνος.—IV. in Att. Prose freq. in moral signif., better, more excellent, e. g. ὁ κρείσσων λόγος, Ar. Nub. 113, etc. (κρείσσω is usu. called irreg. compar. of ἀγαθός: but κρατὺς from κράτος, must be reckoned as the root, as if the compar. were κρείσσων, the superl. κράτιστος being regul.: akin also to κρείων, κρείονσα.)

Κρεῖντομαι, as pass. of the vine, to be diseased, have excrescences, Theophr. Hence

Κρεῖττωσις, εως, ἡ, a disease of the vine, when excrescences grow on it, Theophr.

Κρείων, οντος, ὁ, fem. κρείονσα, ἡ, a ruler, lord, master, Hom., usu. of kings and chiefs; but also of the gods, as Jupiter and Neptune, cf. εὐρυκρείων. But in Od. 4, 22, Eteoneus, a servant of Menelaus is called κρείων, either as being chief of the domestics, or in genl. signif. of ἥρος, a noble, honourable man: the fem. κρείονσα, in Hom. only once, II. 22, 48, κρείονσα γυναικῶν, of a concubine of Priam, where also it is a general title of honour. (The root prob. is κράς, κραῖνον, κρείσσων: of the same signif. as the pr. names Κρέων, Κρέονσα, cf. κρέων. No verb κρέω or κρέω occurs.)

†Κρείων, οντος, ὁ,=Κρέων, II. 9, 84.

Κρείων, Ep. gen. plur. from κρέας for κρέων, oft. in Hom.

Κρεκάτις, ον, τὰ, (κρέω) a kind of tapestry, Ar. Vesp. 1215.

Κρεκτός, ἡ, ὄν, (κρέω) struck so as to sound, esp. of stringed instruments; in genl. played, sung, Aesch. Cho. 822.

KPE'KΩ, to strike, beat, esp. strings or threads:—1. to strike, beat the web with the κερκίς, in genl. to weave, ιστόν, Sapph. 32, πέπλον, Eur. El. 542.—2. to strike, touch a stringed instrument with the plectrum, Dion. H.: in genl. to play on any instrument, αὐλόν, Ar. Vesp. 682: hence, βοῶν κρ. lb. 772, ὕμνον, Telest. ap. Ath. 626 A: more rarely c. dat. κρέκειν δόνακι, Anyte Epigr. 8, cf. Tibull. 1, 1, 4. (Hence κρέξ, κρεγμός, κερκίς.)

Κρεμάθρα, ας, ἡ, (κρεμάννυμι) a

net or basket to hang things up: hence in Ar. Nub. 218, a basket in which Socrates appears suspended, in caricature of the Tragic machines for exhibiting deities, etc., in the air also κρεμάστρα.

Κρεμάμαι, shortd. pass. pres. of sq., q. v.

Κρεμάννυμι, rarely -νύω: fut. κρεμάσω [α], Att. κρεμῶ, ἄς, ᾶ, Ep. lengthd. κρεμῶ, II. 7, 83: aor. 1 ἐκρέμασα. Pass. pres. κρεμάννυμαι aor. ἐκρεμάσθην: fut. κρεμασθήσμαι:—to this must be joined the shortd. pass. form κρέμαμαι, subd. κρέμωμαι, opt. κρεμῶμαι and κρεμῶμην: aor. ἐκρεμάσθην: fut. κρεμήσμαι. Cf. also κρημνάω, κρημνῶμαι. The radic form KPEMA'Ω, is not found in early Greek.—I. to hang, hang up, let hang down, ἀνέορ ἐκ νεός, σπειρὴν ἐξ σπργανῶν, Il. 8, 19; ἀνέο κἀλω, Ar. Ran. 121: κρ. πρὸς νῆσον, to hang up as an offering on the temple-wall, Il. 7, 83: κρ. τινά τινας, to hang one up by a thing, Ar. Plut. 312: κρεμάσαι τὴν ἀσπίδα, i. e. to have done with war, Ar. Ach. 58: so in mid., πρὸς αὐτὸν κρεμάσθαι, to hang up one's rudder, i. e. give up the sea, Hes. Op. 627.—II. metaph. to keep in suspense, Lat. *suspensum tenere*, cf. αἰώρω 2.—B. pass. to be hung up, suspended, Xen. Eq. 10, 9: so more usu. in form κρέμαμαι, as, ἐκρέμω (2 sing aor.), thou hangedst, hoveredst, Il. 15, 18, 21, and so Hdt. 1, 34, 66, etc.—2. to be hung, of persons, Aristoph. Pythag. 3, 10—3. metaph. to be in suspense, Arist. Rhet. 3, 14, 6, cf. Ar. Nub. 229. Hence

Κρεμῖσις, εως, ἡ, a hanging, hang ing up.

†Κρέμασμα, ατος, τό,=sq.

Κρεμαστός, οὔ, ὁ, a hanging, suspension, Hipp.

†Κρεμαστή, ἡς, ἡ, (κρεμαστός) Crémaste, an appell. of Larissa in Phthia otis from its steepness.—2. a place near Abydos on the coast of Asia Minor, Xen. Hell. 4, 8, 37.

Κρεμαστήρ, ἥρος, ὁ, (κρεμάννυμι) a suspender: of κρεμαστήρες, the muscles by which the testicles are suspended, Celsus. Hence

Κρεμαστήριος, ον,=κρεμαστός.

Κρεμαστής, οὔ, ὁ,=κρεμαστήρ.

Κρεμαστός, ἡ, ὄν, (κρεμάννυμι) hung up, hung, hanging, Soph. O. T. 1263, and Eur.: also κρ. αὐχένος, hung by the neck, Id. Ant. 1221: c. gen., hung from or on a thing, παραστάδος, Eur. Andr. 1122.

Κρεμάστρα, ας, ἡ,=κρεμάθρα, Arist. Rhet. 3, 11, 5.—II. the stalk by which a flower hangs, Theophr.

Κρεμῶ, v. sub κρεμάννυμι.

Κρεμβάλλω, f. -άσω, (κρεμβαλον) to rattle, beat time with castanets, shells or the like, Hermipp. The. 5, cf. Ar. Ran. 1305: hence

Κρεμβάλλιστος, ὄος, ἡ, a rattling as with castanets, to give the time in dancing, H. Hom. Ap. 162, ubi olim -αστής, οὔ, ὁ.

Κρεμβάλλω, f. -ῖσω, v. 1. for κοεμβάλλω, Hermipp. The. 5.

Κρεμβάλα, ον, τὰ, rattling instruments to beat time with in dancing, like our castanets, Ath. 636 C, cf. κρόταλον. (The root prob. occurs in Lat. *crep-are*.)

Κρεμῶω, ὤ, collat. form of κρημνάω, very dub.

Κρεμῶω, Ep. for κρεμῶ. κρεμῶσω fut. of κρεμάννυμι, II. 7, 83.

Κρέμω, voc, ἡ, for κρέμω, a fish Arist. ap. Ath. 305 D.

Κρεμῷ, Att. fut. of κρεμάννυμι.

†Κρεμύνη, ης, ἡ, and Κρεμῶν, ὄνος, Cremona, a city of Gallia Cisalpina, Strab. p. 216, 247.

Κρέξ, ἡ, gen. κρεκός, Lat. crex, (κρέκω) a bird with a sharp notched bill (Ar. Av. 1138), and long legs (Arist. Part. An. 4, 12, 34); to which, in size, Hdt. compares the ibis, 2, 76: which description does not quite suit the crex rallus, Linn., our rail, though its cry is well expressed by the name (which like κρέκω is onomatop.). It was thought 'a word of fear' to the newly married, Euphor. 4.

†Κρέξος, ον, ὁ, Crexus, a poet, Plut. Κρεβοτος, ον, (κρέας, βόσκω) fed on flesh, prob. 1., Aesch. Supp. 287, for κρεβότοτος.

Κρεόδεира, ας, ἡ, (κρέας, δέιρω, δέρω) a flaying-knife.

Κρεοδόχος, ον,=κρειοδόκος, Heyne II. 9, 206.

Κρεοκάκκῦβος, ον, ὁ, (κρέας, κακ-κάζη II.) a mess of hashed meat, etc., Ath. 384 D.

Κρεοκοπέω, ὦ, Att. for κρεωκοπέω, Pors. Nec. praef. p. viii., Blomf. Aesch. Pers. 469.

Κρεονομία, ας, ἡ,=κρεωνομία. †Κρεοντιάδης, ον, ὁ, son of Creon, i. e. Lycomedes, in Ep. form Κρεϊοντ-. II. 19, 240.—2. descendant of Creon, son of Hercules and Megara daughter of Creon, Apollod. 2, 4, 11.

†Κρεοντιάδας, α, ὁ, Dor.=foreg., Pind. N. 6, 69.

Κρεοπώλης, ον, ὁ, a seller of flesh, butcher, Macho ap. Ath. 580 C, cf. A. P. 11, 212.

†Κρεοπῶλον, ον, τό, Mt. Creopolus, in Argolis near Argos, Strab. p. 389, called in Callim. Κρεϊον, q. v.

Κρεοσπεπταν, f. l. Plut. 2, 995 C, where κατασπ. is conjectured.

Κρεοσσενασία, ας, ἡ, a dressing of meat, dub. in Ath. 550 D.

Κρεοστάβη, ης, ἡ, (κρέας, στάβη) a butcher's scales or stilyard, Ar. Fr. 633.

Κρεουργέω, ὦ, fut. -ήσω, to cut up meat like a butcher (κρεουργός), to butcher, Luc.—II. intrans. to be a butcher. Hence

Κρεουργῶν, adv., like a butcher: κρ. διασπᾶν, to tear all in pieces, Hdt. 3, 13.

Κρεουρυγία, ας, ἡ, a cutting up like a butcher (κρεουργός), butchering, κρ. Πέλοπος, Luc.

Κρεουργικός, ὅν, ὅν, of, belonging to a butcher or his trade: from

Κρεουργός, ὅν, (κρέας, *ἔργω) working, i. e. cutting up meat: ὁ κρ., as subst., a butcher or a carver: κρεουργὸν ἡμαρ, a day of slaughter and feasting, Aesch. Ag. 1592.

†Κρεῦσα, ης, ἡ, Creüsa, daughter of Erechtheus, wife of Xuthus, Eur. Ion 11.—2. daughter of Priam and Hecuba, wife of Aeneas, Apollod. 3, 12, 3.—3. daughter of Creon king of Corinth, married to Jason, Schol. Eur. Med. 19: called also Γλάνκη, q. v. 3.—4. a nymph, mother of Hypseus, Pind. P. 9, 30.—5. in Strab.=Κρεῦσις.

Κρεοφαγέω, ὦ, to eat flesh, Diod., in mid.; and

Κρεοφάγης, ας, ἡ, an eating of flesh, Hipp.: from

Κρεοφάγος, ον, (κρέας, φάγειν) eating flesh, carnivorous, Hdt. 4, 186.

Κρεσών, ον, gen. ονος, later Ion. for κρείσων, also usu. form in Pind.

†Κρεσφόντης, ον, ὁ, Cresphontes, son of Aristomachus, the Heraclid, who

obtained the sway of Messenia, Plat. Legg. 683 B.

†Κρεῦνας, α, ὁ, Creugas, masc. pr. n., Paus. 8, 40, 3.

Κρεῦλλον, ον, τό, dim. from κρέας, a small piece of meat.

†Κρεῦσις, ιος and ιδος, ἡ, Creusis, a city on the eastern coast of Boeotia, harbour of Thespieae, now prob. Livadostro, Xen. Hell. 5, 4, 16: also wr. Κρεόνσα and Κρεονσία, Strab.

Κρεωβορέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, to eat flesh: and

Κρεωβορία, ας, ἡ, the eating of flesh: from

Κρεωβόρος, ον, (κρέας, βιβρώσκω) eating flesh, animal food.

Κρεωδασία, ας, ἡ, a distribution of flesh, Plut.: from

Κρεωδαίτης, ον, ὁ, (κρέας, δαίω II.) a distributor of flesh, esp. a carver at a public meal, Plut.

Κρεωδαίτης, ιδος, ἡ, fem. of foreg., cf. Poll. 6, 34.

Κρεωδής, ες, (κρέας, εἶδος) of or like flesh, fleshy, Arist. H. A.

Κρεωδούσια, ας, ἡ, a distribution of meat, esp. at a sacrifice, Lat. viscera-tio, Plut.: and

Κρεωδότης, ὦ, f. -ήσω, to give meat, Eccl.: from

Κρεωδότης, ον, ὁ, (κρέας, δίδωμι) a giver, distributor of meat.

Κρεωδόχος, ον, (κρέας, δέχομαι)=κρειοδόκος.

Κρεωθήκη, ης, ἡ, a place for keeping meat, a larder.

Κρεωκάκκῦβος, ον, ὁ,=κρεοκάκκα-βος.

Κρεωκοπέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, to cut up flesh: from

Κρεωκόπος, ον, (κρέας, κόπτω) cutting up flesh.

Κρέων, οντος,=the Homeric κρέων (q. v.), Pind. P. 8, 143, N. 3, 17; 7, 66, Aesch. Supp. 574.

Κρέων, gen. plur. from κρέας, Od. 15, 98.

†Κρέων, οντος, ὁ, Creon, a king of Corinth, father-in-law of Jason, Eur. Med. 19.—2. son of Menoeceus, brother of Jocasta, king of Thebes, Od. 11, 269; Trag.—3. father of Lycomedes, II. 9, 84.—4. son of Hercules and a daughter of Thespius, Apollod.—5. father of Scopas, ruler of Thes-salian Cranon, Plat. Protag. 339 B.

†Κρεῶνδαι, ὦν, οί, Boeot. for Κρε-οντίδαι, descendants of Creon who ruled in Thessaly, Theocr. 16, 39.

†Κρεώνιον, ον, τό, Creonium, a place in Dassaretis, Polyb. 5, 108, 8.

Κρεωμέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (κρέας, νέ-μω) to distribute flesh. Hence

Κρεωνομία, ας, ἡ, a distribution of flesh, v. citata sub κρεοκοπέω.

Κρεωπώλειον, ον, τό,=κρεωπώ-λιον: from

Κρεωπώλω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, to sell, deal in butcher-meat: from

Κρεωπώλης, ον, ὁ,=κρεοπ-, q. v. hence

Κρεωπωλικός, ἡ, ὅν, of or belonging to a butcher, πράξεις, Plut.

Κρεωπώλιον, ον, τό, the flesh-mar-ket, shambles, Diod.

Κρεοστάβη, ης, ἡ, v. κρεοστ.

Κρεοφάγεω, ὦ, -φάγῃ, Plut., -φά-γος, Arist. Part. An.,=κρεοφάγ.

†Κρεοφύλος, ον, ὁ, Creophylus, an old poet of Chios, acc. to Plat. Rep. 600 C, a friend of Homer; cf. Plut. Lyc. 4. Acc. to Strab. p. 638, of Sa-mos, teacher of Homer.

Κρήνυος, ον, good, useful or agreea-ble, οἱ κώποτέ μοι τὸ κρήνον εἶπας, II. 1, 106.—II. true, real, Theocr. 20, 19. (An old and poet. word, used

now and then in prose, as Hipp. 12 G, Plat. Alc. 1, 111 E: sometimes wrongly written κρήγος. Cf. Butt-m Lexil. in v. Origin uncertain.)

Κρήδεμον, ον, τό, (κράς, δέω δέμα) a sort of head-dress, in Hom. esp. of women of rank, and usu. mar-ried: it hung down on both sides, s.; that at pleasure it might be drawn quite over the face (somewhat like mantilla?), ἅντα παρειῶν σχομένῃ λιπαρὰ κρήδεμον, Od. 1, 334, cf. I. 14, 184: in Od. 6, 100, however, the waiting-women of Nausicaa wore the κρήδεμον: in Od. 5, 346, the sea-goddess Ino gives her κρήδεμον to Odysseus to swim with. In Eur. also worn by young maidens.—II. metaph. usu. in plur., the battlements which top and crown a city's walls, Γροῖη ἱερὰ κρήδεμνα, II. 16, 100, Od. 13, 388, cf. H. Hom. Cer. 151; also in sing., Θήβη κρήδεμον, Hes. Sc. 105.—III. the lid of a vessel, as a wine-jar, Od. 3, 392.

Κρήνηνα, inf. aor. 1 act. from κρα-αίνο, II. 9, 101.

Κρήνηνον, imperat. aor. 1 act. from κραίναο II. 1, 41.

†Κρήτειδης, ας, Dor. for -θειδης, ον, ὁ, son of Cretheus, i. e. Neleus, Pind. P. 4, 272: Aeson, Ar. Sc. 3, 357.

†Κρήτεις, ιδος, ἡ, daughter of Cretheus, i. e. Hippolyte, Pind. N. 5, 49.

Κρήθεν, adv., (κράς) from the head downwards, from above, ὑπὸ κρήθεν, Hes. Sc. 7, cf. κατακρήθεν.

†Κρήθεύς, εως, ὁ, Cretheus, son of Aeolus, founder of Iolcos, father of Aeson and Pheres, Od. 11, 237, Apollod.

Κρήθμον, ον, τό, also κρήμον, sam-pire, a herb, Hipp., etc.

†Κρήθις, ιδος, ἡ, Crethis, fem. pr. n. Anth.

†Κρήθων, ὄνος, ὁ, Crethion, son of Diocles in Pherae, II. 5, 542.

†Κρήμνα, ης, ἡ, Cremina, a mountain fortress of Pisidia, Strab.

Κρηνώω, ὦ, Ion. νέω, f. -ήσω, also κρήνημι,=κρεμάννυμι, to let down from a height, cast down, κρηνώεις ὕκῃ ὑραν, Pind. P. 4, 43. Pass., κρήνωμαι, to hang, be suspended, Eur. E. 1217: to float in air, νεφέλαι, Aesch. Theb. 229.

Κρηνωγερέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (κρημνός ἄγορεύω) to speak rugged words: cf. κρημοποιοίς, κρηνοκομπέω.

Κρηνημι, v. κρηνώω.

Κρηνίζω, f. -ίσω, (κρημνός)=κρη-μνώ.—II. usu. to hurl down headlong, Plut. Hence

Κρηνίστις, εως, ἡ, a hurling down headlong.

Κρηνοβοῦτέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, to haunt, frequent precipices, Strab.: from

Κρηνοβούτης, ον, ὁ, (κρημνός, βαλ-ω) one who climbs steep places: hence —2. a mountebank, rope-dancer. [α]

Κρηνοθεν, adv., (κρημνός) down from a height, Orph.

†Κρηνοί, ὄν, οί, (κρημνός) the pre-cipices, Cremini, a city of the Scythi-ans at the entrance of the Tanais into the Maeotis, Hdt. 4, 20.

Κρηνοκομπέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω,=κρη-νωγερέω.

Κρηνοποιοίς, ὄν, (κρημνός, ποίεω) speaking precipices, i. e. using big, rug-ged words, of Aeschylus, Ar. Nub. 1367.

Κρηνώδης, ον, ὁ, (κρεμάννυμι) an overhanging steep, crag, cliff, precipice (cf. Virgil's scopulis pendentibus), Hdt. 4, 103, and Att.: in Hom. (only II.) freq. of the steep bank of a river, edge of a trench, etc., 12, 54; 21, 175, 234

etc.: hence—2. in plur., the edges of a wound, Hipp. 418, 44.

Κρηνώδης, ες, (κρημνός, εἶδος) precipitous, steep, Thuc. 7, 84.

Κρηνώρεα, ας, ἡ, (κρημνός, ὄρος) a steep mountain ridge: formed like ἀκρόρεα.

Κρήναι, inf. aor. 1 act. from κράνω, Hom.

†Κρήναι, ὧν, αἱ, (κρήνη) the Fountains, a place near Argos in Acarnania, Thuc. 3, 150.

†Κρηναῖαι πύλαι, αἱ, the Crenæan gate, the gate of the fountain, in Thebes, so called from the fountain Dirce, Eur. Phoen. 1123: also αἱ Κρηνίδες πύλαι, Apollod. 3, 6, 6.

Κρηναῖος, αἶα, αἶον, (κρήνη) of, from a spring or fountain, κρ. ὕδωρ, spring water, Hdt. 4, 181, and Trag.: Νύμφαι κρηναῖαι, Od. 17, 240, Aesch. Fr. 159.—II. as subst., ἡ κρηναία, Ep. for sq., dub. in Ap. Rh.: from

Κρήνη, ἥς, ἡ, Dor. κράνα, = κρανός (q. v.), a well, spring, Lat. fons, Hom., Hdt. 4, 120, and Att.: also in plur., like πηγαί, for water, Soph. O. C. 686, Ant. 844.—II. in genl. a source, fountain-head. (From same root as κρανός; perh. κῆρα, κάρηνον, Lat. caput aquae, or perh. from ῥέω.) Hence

Κρήνηθεν, adv., from a well or spring, Anth.

Κρήνηρον, adv., to a well or spring, Od. 20, 154.

Κρηνίς, ἰδος, ἡ, pecul. fem. of κρηναῖος, of, belonging to a well or spring: Κραυνίδες, (Dor.) spring-Nymphs, Theocr. 1, 22; so too Κραυνίδες, Mosch. 3, 29.

†Κρηνίδες, ὧν, αἱ, Crenides, a city of Thrace, the later Philippi, Strab. p. 331.—2. a city of Bithynia, Arr.—II. v. sub Κρηναῖαι πύλαι.

Κρηνίς, ἰδος, ἡ, dim. from κρήνη, Pind. Fr. 136, Eur. Hipp. 208. [I, Draco p. 23, 14.]

Κρηνίς, ἰδος, ἡ, = κρηναῖς. [I]

Κρηνίτης, ὧν, ὁ, fem. -ίτις, ἰδος, belonging to, esp. growing near a spring, βοτάνη, Hipp.

Κρήνον, imperat. aor. 1 act. from κράνω, Od. 20, 115.

Κρηνοὺχος, ὧν, (κρήνη, ἔχω) ruling over springs, epith. of Neptune.

Κρηνοῦλάς, ἄκος, ὁ and ἡ, (κρήνη, φυλάσσω) a guardian of wells or springs, at Athens a public office. [v]

Κρηπίδοποιός, ὧν, (κρηπίς, ποιεῖω) making boots.

Κρηπίδοπῶλης, ὧν, ὁ, (κρηπίς, πωλεῖω) a seller of boots.

Κρηπίδω, ὧ, f. -ώσω, (κρηπίς) to furnish with boots. Pass. to be booted, Plut.—II. metaph. to furnish with a foundation, found, Dio C. Hence

Κρηπίδωμα, ατος, τό, a foundation, ground-work, Diod. [I]

ΚΡΗΠΙΣ, 2, ἰδος, ἡ, a kind of man's foot (reaching high up, acc. to Lex. Rhét. p. 273, 18), Xen. Ep. 12, 10; distinguished from mere ὑπόδημα, or shoes, Ath. 539 C, 621 B: in Theocr. 15, 6, κρηπίδες, soldiers' boots, i. e. soldiers themselves.—II. in genl. a roundwork, foundation, basement of a building, esp. of a temple or altar, Hdt. 1, 93, Soph. Tr. 993, Eur. Ion 8: hence metaph., βάλλεσθαι κρηπίδα σοφῶν ἐπέων, Pind. P. 4, 246, cf. 3; ἡ ἐγκράντις ἀρετῆς κρηπίς, Xen. Mem. 1, 5, 4; also, οὐδέπω κρηπίς ακὼν ὑπεστί, we have not yet got to the base or bottom of misery, Aesch. Pers. 815.—2. also the walled edge of a river, a quay (which resembles the basement of an altar, etc.). Lat. cretula, Hdt. 1, 185; 2, 170: in genl. an

edge. [I in gen., κρηπίδος, etc., as in Lat. crepidio: yet we have κρηπίδα [I] in Pind. Fr. 196, as in Lat. crepidia: cf. κρημῖς.]

Κρής, ὁ, gen. Κρητός, usu. in plur. Κρήτες, gen. Κρητῶν, a Cretan, Hom.; fem. Κρησσα: adj. Κρήσιος, αἶα, ἰον, Soph., and Eur.; or more usu. Κρητικός, ἡ, ὧν, Cretan.

Κρής, Dor. for κρέας, Ar. Ach. 795, and Theocr.

Κρήσαι, inf. aor. 1 act. of κεράννυμι, for κερᾶσαι, Hom.

Κρησέρα, ας, ἡ, a flour-sieve, bolting-sieve, Ar. Eccl. 991, cf. Galen. Lex. Hippocr.

Κρησεῖον, ὧν, τό, dim. from foreg.

Κρησερίτης, ὧν, ὁ, ἄρτος κρ., bread made of sifted flour, Diphil. ap. Ath. 111 E.

†Κρήσκης, ἦντος, ὁ, the Lat. Crescens, masc. pr. n., N. T.

†Κρήσσα, v. sub Κρής.

†Κρηστῶν, ὧνος, ἡ, Creston, an old Pelasgian city of Thrace, Hdt. 1, 57; cf. Thuc. 4, 109: οἱ Κρηστῶναι, the Crestonians, Hdt. 1, 57, οἱ Κρηστῶναιοι, 7, 124: also as adj. Κρηστῶναιος, ἡ, ὧν, Crestonian; ἡ Κρ., sc. γῆ, the territory of C., Id. 7, 127; also called Κρηστῶνία, and lying between the Strymon and Axius, Thuc. 2, 99.

†Κρηστῶνικός, ἡ, ὧν, = Κρηστῶναιος, v. sub foreg., Hdt. 8, 116.

Κρησφύγετον, ὧν, τό, (φεύγω) a place of refuge, retreat, resort, Hdt. 5, 124; 9, 155, 96 acc. to old Gramm., orig. a refuge from the Cretan (Κρής) Minos. [v]

Κρητῶνις, ες, (Κρήτη, *γένω) born in Crete, epith. of Jupiter.

†Κρηταῖος, ὁ, poet. = Κρής, Callim. Dian. 265. Adj. Cretan, Ap. Rh.

†Κρηταῖος, α, ὧν, Cretan, Callim.

Κρήτη, ἥς, ἡ, the island Creta, Crete, now Candia, Hom., who in Od. 14, 199; 16, 62, uses also the plur. Κρήται.—II. daughter of Asterion, wife of the elder Minos, Apollod. 3, 1, 2.—2. daughter of Deucalion, Id. 3, 3, 1.

Κρηττηθεν, adv. from Crete, Hom.

Κρηττηδε, adv. to Crete, Hom.

†Κρηττηνία, ας, ἡ, Cretenia, a place in Rhodes, named after the Cretan Althamenes, Apollod. 3, 2, 4.

Κρητήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, Ion., and Ep. for κρατήρ, the only form in Hom.

Κρητῆς, f. -ίσω, (Κρής) to act, behave like a Cretan, i. e. to lie, Plut., cf. Call. Jov. 8, N. T. Ep. Tit. 1, 12.

Κρητικός, ἡ, ὧν, Cretan, of the island of Crete, Ar., etc.: τό Κρ. πέλαγος, the Cretan sea, a part of the Aegean north of Crete, Thuc. 4, 53. Adv. -κός, in Cretan fashion, Ar. Eccl. 1165.—II. τὸ κρ., sub. ἱμάτιον, a garment of Cretan fashion, Ar. Thesm. 730: ἡ κρ., sub. βοτάνη, a name of the plant dittany, Diosc.—III. ὁ Κρητικός, a metrical foot, e. g. Ἀντιφῶν, called also (from its quantity) ὑπόμιακος.

†Κρητύνης, εἰς, ὁ, Cretines, father of Anaxilaus tyrant of Rhegium in Italy, Hdt. 7, 165.

Κρητισμός, ὧν, ὁ, (Κρητίζω) Cretan behaviour, i. e. lying, Plut.

Κρηφάγειν, contr. for κρηφάγειν.

Κρί, τό, Ep. shorter form for κρήνη, barley, oft. in Hom., but only as nom. and acc.

Κριάνος, ἡ, ὧν, (κριός) born under the sign of the ram; like σκορπιανός, ταυριανός, etc.

†Κρίσσιος, ὧν, ὁ, Crisus, son of Argus, king of Argos, Apollod. 2, 1, 2

†Κριβάνη, ἥς, ἡ, (κριβάνος) a kind of cake, Alcim. ap. Ath. 646 A.

Κριβάνητης, ὧν, ὁ, baked under a pot (κριβάνος), Epich. p. 37, Ar. Acc. 87: esp. sub. ἄρτος, a loaf so baked Ib. 1123.

Κριβανοειδής, ες, Att. for κλιβ. shaped like a cribranus, Diosc.

Κριβάνον, ὧν, τό, = sq., Pherecr. I. cert. 80. [I]

ΚΡΙΒΑΝΟΣ, ὧν, ὁ, Att. for κλιβανός, Lob. Phryn. 179, a covered earthen vessel, a pot or pan, wider at top than at bottom, wherein bread was baked by putting hot embers round it, which produced a more equable heat than in the regular oven (ἰπνός), Hdt. 2, 92 (in form κλιβ.), Ar. Vesp. 1153: hence —II. a hollow, cavern in a rock, Ael. [I] Hence

Κριβάνωτος, ἡ, ὧν, baked in a cribranus: hence, ὁ κριβανώτος, sub. ἄρτος, Alcim. Fr. 18, Ar. Plut. 765, ubi al. κριβανίτης.

Κριγῆ, ἥς, ἡ, (κριζω) a shrieking, and so—τριγμός, a shrieking, νεκρῶν Hippion. Fr. 39.

Κριγμός, ὧν, ὁ, = foreg.

Κρίδω, Boeot. for κρίζω, = γελαω, Stratis Phoen. 3, 7.

Κριδόν, adv., (κρίνω) with choice or judgment, perh. only f. l. for ἐκκριδόν in Tryph. 224.

ΚΡΙΖΩ, perf. κέκριγα: aor. ἐκρίγον, to creak, Lat. stridere, κρίκε (or κριγέ), ζυγόν, Il. 16, 470 (which however Lob. Paralip. 408, connects with κρέω): to creak, squeak, etc., like τρίζω, cf. κρηγή, κρίδω. (Onomate r. like τρίζω: akin to κράω and κρίζω.) Κριδόν, adv. (κριός) like a ram, Ar. Lys. 309.

Κριθαία, ας, ἡ, (κριθή) a preparation of barley, pottage: Ep. Hom. 15, 7.

Κριθάλευρον, ὧν, τό, barley meal, Synes.

Κριθάμινος, ἡ, ὧν, = κριθίνος, form ed like πυράμινος. [I]

Κριθίνιος, ὧν, ὁ, like barley: κρ. πυρός, a kind of wheat like barley, Theophr.

Κριθάριον, ὧν, τό, dim from κριθή a small barley-corn.

Κριθῶ, ὧ, f. -ήσω, to be over-seen with barley, to was wanton, κριθῶν πῶλος, Aesch. Ag. 1641, cf. ἡκοστάω and v. Lob. Phryn. 80.

Κριθείς, εἶσα, ἐν, part. aor. 1 pass from κρίνω.

Κριθεν, Aeol. for ἐκρίθησαν, 3 plur aor. 1 pass. from κρίνω. [I]

†Κριθεύς, εἰς, ὁ, Criteus, masc. pi n., Plut.

Κριθή, ἥς, ἡ, usu. in plur. αἱ κριθαί, barley, Hom., only in plur.: οἱ πυρὲς ἐκ κοῦθων, a kind of beer, Hdt. 2, 77: κριθαί πεφρυγμέναι = κάχους Thuc. 6, 22, cf. Moeris p. 213.—II. a small sore, pustule, on the eyelid, a sty, Hipp.—III. a barley-corn, the smallest weight, a grain, Theophr.—IV. = πόσθη, Ar. Pac. 965, cf. κάκκος. (Acc. to Buttm. akin to κρίος, ὀκρῶνεις, like hordeum to horreo, horridus, from the beard in barley.)

Κριθίσσιος, εἰς, ὁ, a disease of horses, indigestion, caused by feeding them with barley (as always among the ancients) when too hot, etc., Lat. hordeatio, Xen. Ep. 4, 2: from

Κριθίω, ὧ, f. -ώσω, (κριθή) of a horse, to eat his barley too greedily, esp. when heated, and so to suffer from κριθίσσιος.—II. metaph. to grow wanton, Cleanth. ap. Stob.: cf. Buttm. Lexil. v. ἡκοστήσας.

Κριθιδόν, ὧν, τό, dim. from κριθή a little barley-corn, Hipp.

Κριθίζω, f. -ίσω, to feed with barley, Babrius 76, 2.

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Κρήθινος, η, ον, made of, from barley, Hippon. Fr. 20: prepared from barley, κρ. οίνος, beer, Ath. 447 A. [ρῖ]

Κρήθιον, ον, τό, dim. from κρήθῃ.
Κρήθιον, ον, τό, = κρήθιον, Diosc.
Κρήθολόγος, ον, (κρήθῃ, λέγω) gathering barley: hence among the Opuntii, a magistrate who kept the barley for sacrifices, Plut.

Κρήθιμαντρία, ας, ἡ, divination by barley: from

Κρήθιμαντις, εως, ὁ, ἡ, (κρήθῃ, μάντις) a diviner by barley, Clem. Al.

Κρήθοπώλης, ον, ὁ, (κρήθῃ, πώλῳ) a dealer in barley.

Κρήθράγος, ον, (κρήθῃ, τρώγω, τρώγειν) eating barley, Ar. Av. 231.

Κρήθράχλα, ας, ἡ, the eating of barley, barley-diet, a punishment in the Roman army, Polyb. 6, 38, 4: from

Κρήθράγος, ον, (κρήθῃ, φάγειν) living on barley.

Κρήθρόφορος, ον, (κρήθῃ, φέρω) bearing, fertile in barley, Theophr.

Κρήθροῦλάκτα, ας, ἡ, the office of κρήθροῦλας, inspection of barley.

Κρήθροφάλας, ἄκος, ὁ, (κρήθῃ, φυλάσσω) at Athens a superintendent of the exportation of barley, like σιτοφύλαξ, Wolf Lept. p. 254. [ῖ]

Κρήθώδης, ες, (κρήθῃ, εἶδος) like barley: made of it, Nonn.

†**Κρήθιότις**, ης, ἡ, Crithote, a city of the Thracian Chersonesus, the later Καλλίπολις, Dem. 672, 20; etc.—2. a promontory of Acarnania near Alyzia, Strab.

Κρίκε, for ἐκρίκε, 3 sing. aor. 2 of κρίω, Il. 16, 470: where others κρίγε.

Κρίκηλάς, ας, ἡ, (κρίκος, ἐλάυνω) the trundling of hoops, a child's game, Winckelm. Monum. Ined. 4, p. 257.

Κρίκτιον, ον, τό, dim. from κρίκος, also κρικέλλιον, κρικέλλιον and κρικέλλιον.

Κρίκοειδής, ες, (κρίκος, εἶδος) ring-shaped, annular, Plut.

ΚΡΙΚΟΣ, ον, ὁ, = κρίκος, a ring, circle: in Il. 24, 272, on a horse's breast-band, to fasten it to the peg at the fore-end of the carriage-pole (ἔστωρ): also at the corner of sails, Hdt. 2, 36. Hence

Κρίκω, ὦ, to make into a ring.—II. o inclose, secure with or in a ring: κερικωνται τὸ χεῖλος χαλκῷ, they have a ring passed through the lip, Strabo, but dub.

Κρίκα, said to be = κρίω, Heyne Il. 16, 470.

Κρίκωτος, ἡ, ὁν, (κρίκω) ringed, made of rings, Caryst. ap. Ath. 548 F: κρ. σφαῖρα, an armillary sphere, Math. Vett.

Κρίμα, ατος, τό, (κρίνω) a decision, decree, judgment, Polyb.: condemnation, sentence, N. T.—2. a matter for judgment, question for consideration, Aesch. Supp. 397; hence an accusation, charge, Lat. crimen. [ῖ by analogy, yet in Aesch. I. c. we have κρίμα, and so, acc. to Herm., in Pind. P. 4, 451.]

†**Κρίμισα** (also κρ. Κρίμισσα), ἡ, Crimisa, a promontory of Bruttium with a fortress erected by Philoctetes, Strab.

†**Κρίμισός**, οὐ, ὁ, ἡ, Crimissos, a river of Sicily, Ael. V. H. 2, 33.

Κριμνῆτις, ον, ὁ, dub. in Archestr. ap. Ath. 112 B: and

Κριμνίτης, ον, ὁ, ἄρτος κρ., bread made of κρίμων, coarse bread, Ath.

Κρίμων, ον, τό, acc. to Damm κρίμων, barley, spelt, and wheat coarsely ground, Hipp.—II. κρίμα χειρῶν, to rub c. with, etc., for cleaning the

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hands at meals, like ἀπιαγαθαλῆ, Lyc. (Perh. akin to κρῖ, κρήνῃ).

Κριμνῶδης, ες, (κρίμων, εἶδος) like coarse meal, κατανίθει κριμνῶδῃ, it snouts thick as meal, Ar. Nub. 965.

†**Κριναγόρας**, ον, ὁ, Crinagoras, an epigrammatic poet of Mytilene, Strab. p. 617.

Κριναίνθεμον, ον, τό, (κρίνον, ἄνθος) a synonym. for the hemerocallis, Diosc.

Κρίνινος, η, ον, (κρίνον) made of lilies, Polyb. [κρῖ]

†**Κρίνιππος**, ον, ὁ, Crinippus, father of Terillus tyrant in Himera, Hdt. 7, 165.—2. a Syracusan commander, Xen. Hell. 6, 2, 36.

Κρίνον, ον, τό, a lily of any kind, whereas λείριον is the white lily, cf. Theophr. H. P. 6, 6, 3: in plur. we have the heterocl. form κρίνεα, Hdt. 2, 92, dat. κρίνεσι, Cratin. Malth. 1, Ar. Nub. 911, etc.: but no nom. sing., τὸ κρίνον occurs. [ῖ]

ΚΡΙΝΩ, [ῖ] fut. κρίνω: aor. ἐκρίνα: perf. ἐκρίκα, perf. pass. ἐκρίμαι: aor. mid. ἐκρίναμην, aor. pass. ἐκρίθην [ῖ], and in Hom. (only poet.) part. κρίνεις, Il. 13, 129, Od. 8, 48. (Hence metath. Lat. cerno.) To separate, part, put asunder, Il. 2, 362; 5, 501, etc.: hence also to order, arrange, Il. 2, 446.—2. to inquire, search into, investigate, Soph. Aj. 586, etc.—II. to distinguish between good and bad, i. e. to pick out, oft. in Hom.; also in mid., to pick out for one's self, choose, κρίνασθαι ἀρίστους, Il. 9, 521, etc.:—in Hom. κεκριμένος and κρίνεις are always chosen, picked out; except in Il. 14, 19, οὐδὲς κεκριμένος, a decided or strong breeze, cf. infr.: hence—2. in genl. to choose, prefer, ἄφρονον ὄλβον, Aesch. Ag. 471, cf. Ar. Eccl. 1155.—3. to decide a contest, e. g. for a prize, Soph. Aj. 443, Ar. Ran. 873; also, κρ. τὰς θεάς, to decide their contest, i. e. judge them, Eur. I. A. 72: esp.—4. to decide disputes, κρίκεα κρ., Od. 12, 440; νεῖκος πόλεμον κρ., Od. 18, 264: c. acc. cognato, σκολιάς θέμιστας κρ., to judge crooked judgments, i. e. to judge unjustly, Il. 16, 387. Pass. and mid. κρίνομαι, to be at variance, contend, fight, in Hom. usu., mid., κρίνασθαι Ἀρῇ, Il. 2, 385, etc.: so, ὁπότε μνηστήρσι καὶ ἡμῖν μένος κρίνηται Ἀρσος, when the struggle comes to be fought out, Od. 16, 269, cf. Hes. Th. 882; κρίνεσθαι τινὶ τινος, to dispute with one for a thing, Eur. Med. 609; in genl. to dispute, quarrel, Hdt. 3, 120, Ar. Nub. 66.—5. to judge of, estimate, Soph. O. T. 34, Eur. Thuc., etc.; so in pass., ἴσον παρ' ἐμοὶ κέκριται, Hdt. 7, 16, 1: hence to expound, interpret in a particular way, ταύτην ἐκρίναν τὸ ἐνὶ πᾶν, Hdt. 1, 120, cf. Aesch. Pr. 485, etc.: and so in mid., ἐκρίνατ' ὀνειρόν, Il. 5, 150.—6. c. inf. to judge, pronounce that a thing is, Hdt. 1, 30, 214.—III. to bring to trial, accuse, like κατηγορεῖν, Lycurg. 147, 43, cf. Dem. 230, 7. Pass. to be brought to trial, be accused, tried, κρ. κρίσιν θανάτου, Dem. 535, 10; also (sub. κρίσιν), θανάτου, Thuc. 3, 57: c. gen. criminis, Lycurg. 164, 6; περί τινος, Isocr., and Dem.; ὁ ἐκκριμένος, Lat. reus, Aeschin. 49, 30: hence—IV. to pass sentence upon, to condemn, like κατακρίνω, Erf. Soph. Tr. 727. Pass. to be judged, condemned, N. T. (Sanscr. kri, to separate, Lat. cerno, crimen.)

†**Κρινώ**, οὐς, ἡ, Crino, wife of Danaus, Apollod.—2. daughter of Antenor, Paus. 10, 27, 4

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Κοῖνών, ὄνος, ὁ = sq.

Κοῖνωρία, ας, ἡ, i bed of 4 lies, cf. ἰωνία and ῥοδωνία, Theophr.

Κριός, οὐ, ὁ, Lynx, κριεὶς κρισὸς.

Κριόβόλος, ον, (κριός, βάλλω) ram slaying, κρ. τελετή, a sacrifice in honour of Atys, Anth., cf. ταυροβόλος.

Κριόδοκτις, ης, ἡ, = sq.

Κριόδοχη, ης, ἡ, (κριός, δέχομαι) the frame of a battering ram.

Κριοειδής, ες, (κριός, εἶδος) like ram.

Κριοκέφαλος, ον, (κριός, κεφαλῇ) ram-headed.

Κριοκοπέω, ὦ, f. -ῃσω, (κριός, κόπτω) to batter with a battering ram, Polyb.

Κριομάχῳ, ὦ, fut. -ῃσω, (κριός, μάχη) to fight like a ram.—II. to fight with a battering ram. Hence

Κριομάχια, ας, ἡ, a battle of rams dub.

Κριόμορφος, ον, (κριός, μορφή) ram-formed.

Κριτόμνξος, ον, (κριός, μῦξα) like a drivelling ram, sheepish, Cercidas ap. Galen.

Κριτοπρόσπος, ον, (κριός, πρόσωπον) with the face or fore-part of a ram, Luc.

Κριόπρωρος, ον, (κριός, πρῶρα) = foreg.

Κρίος, οὐ, ὁ, a ram, Od. 9, 461, Hdt. etc.: proverbial of an ungrateful son. Eupol. Dem. 10.—2. a battering ram. Lat. aries, because it butted like a ram, Xen. Cyr. 7, 4, 1.—II. a huge sea-monster, Ael., and Plin.—III. a kind of muscle.—IV. a kind of sweet vetch, Diosc.—V. the volute on the Ionic capital, like a ram's horn. (Prob. from κέρα, κεράδι, horned.)

†**Κρίος**, ον, ὁ, = Κρείος, Apollod.—an Aeginetan, son of Polycretus, Hdt. 6, 50; 8, 92.—3. a ruler in Euboea, Paus. 10, 6, 6.—Others in Paus., etc.

Κριόστασις, εως, ἡ, (κριός, ἵσταναι) the stand for a battering ram.

†**Κριοῦ μέταπον**, τό, (Ram's head) Crio-metopon, a promontory on the south-west coast of Crete, Strab.—2. a promontory of the Tauric Chersonesus, now Ajadad, Id.

Κριόφαγος, ον, (κριός, φάγειν) devouring rams.

Κριόφόρος, ον, (κριός, φέρω) carrying battering rams, Diod.

Κρίσα, ης, ἡ, Crisa, a city in Phocis, not far from Delphi, later harbour of Delphi, now Crisso, Il. 2, 520, and H. Ap.: others, not so well, Κρίσσα. Hence

†**Κρισαῖος**, ον, of Crisa, Crisaeae, Hdt. 8, 32: ὁ Κ. κόλπος, the gulf of Crisa, a part of the gulf of Corinth, now gulf of Salona, Strab. p. 336; also in wider signif. the whole Corinthian gulf called τὸ Κρισαῖον πέλαγος, Id.

†**Κρισίη**, ης, ἡ, Crisia, daughter of Oceanus and Tethys, Hes. Th. 359.

Κρίσιμον, ον, (κρίσις) deciding, decisive, esp. κρ. ἡμέρα, the crisis of a disease, Hipp.: τὸ κρ., a critical point, Id.: in genl. = κριτικός. Adv. -μως, [ῖ]

ΚΡΙΣΙΣ, εως, ἡ, (κρίνω) a separating, putting asunder: hence a choosing.—2. a deciding, determining, judging, judgment, Aesch. Ag. 1298: a judgment, sentence, Hdt. 8, 69, Pind. O. 3, 37, Plat., etc.: κρ. τινός, judgment on or respecting a thing, Plat. Rep. 620 B; κρίσιν ποιεῖσθαι περί τινος, Isocr. 48 D: κατὰ κρίσιν, with judgment, advisedly, Polyb.—II. judgment, a trial, Thuc. 1, 34, 131: also an accusation, dub.—2. a dispute, quarrel, Hdt. 5, 5, 7, 26.—III. the event, issue of a thing

τοῖον εἶχειν, to be decided, of a war, Thuc. 1, 23.—2. of a disease, the crisis, turning point, Hipp.: also a fresh access, of fever, etc., v. Φῶς. Oecon. κρι.]

†Κρίσος, οὐ, ὁ, *Crisus*, son of Phorus, Paus. 2, 29, 4.

†Κρισπίνος, οὐ, ὁ, *Crispinus*, Rom. nasc. pr. n., Anth.

†Κρίσπος, οὐ, ὁ, *Crispus*, Rom. masc. pr. n., Anth., n. T.

Κρισός, οὐ, ὁ, Att. for κρισός.

Κρισώδης, εἰς, Att. for κρισώδης.

†Κρίσαν, υἱος, ὁ, *Crisan*, of Himera, an Olympic victor, Plat. Prot. 335 E.

†Κριταλλά, ὡν, τὰ, or Κριταλλοί, ν. ο., *Critalla* or *Critalli*, a city of Iappadocia on the river Halys, Hdt. 26.

†Κριτάσιος, οὐ, ὁ, *Critasius*, a chief of the Boii, Strab.

Κριτέον, verb. adj. of κρίνω, *one must decide or judge*, Hipp., and Plat. iorg. 523 D.

Κριτήριον, οὐ, τό, (κριτής) *a means for judging or trying, a criterion, test, of the organs of sense*, Plut.: esp. *a faculty of judging*, Plat. Theat. 178.—2. *a court of judgment, tribunal*, lat. Legg. 767 B.

Κρίτης, οὐ, ὁ, (κρίνω) *a decider, judge, umpire*, Hdt. 3, 160, and Att.:

1. the distinction between κριτής and καστής, v. sub. δικαστής: at Athens *pr. of the judges in the poetic contests*, Ar. Nub. 1115, etc.—2. *κρ. ἐνυῶλον, an interpreter of dreams*, Aesch. ers. 226, cf. κριφῶ II. 5.

†Κριτίας, οὐ, ὁ, *Critias*, son of Diodates, a contemporary of Solon, Plat. im. 25 A.—2. son of Callaeschrus, and-uncle of Plato, one of the thirty rants, Xen. Hell. 2, 4, 19; Plat. iti.—Others in Paus.; Ael.; etc.

Κριτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (κριτής) *of, belonging to, fit for trying, examining, judging, trial, ἡ-κῆ, sc. τέχνη*; so, ἡ κρ. δύμις, Luc.—2. as subst., *a critic*, esp. language, Lat. *criticus*, Plat. Ax. 3 E, and freq. in Gramm. Adv. 3c.

Κριτής, ἰδος, fem. of κριτής, *a female judge*, late word.

Κριτόβουλος, οὐ, ὁ, *Critobulus*, son of Crito, a pupil of Socrates, Plat. Aed.—2. a Toronian, Hdt. 8, 127, other, 2, 181.—Others in Arr.; etc.

Κριτόδημος, οὐ, ὁ, *Critodemus*, a physician of Cos, Arr. An. 6, 11, 1.—2. Athenian, of Alopecie, Lys. 151, —Others in Paus.; etc.

Κριτολάϊδας, α, ὁ, *Critolaidas*, a Spartan, Plut. Sol. 10: prop. patron. n.

Κριτόλαος, οὐ, ὁ, *Critolaus*, a peripatetic philosopher of Phaselis in Ionia, Ael. V. H. 3, 17.—2. a leader of the Achaeans, Paus. 2, 1, 2.—Others in Paus.; etc.

Κριτός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. adj. of κρίνω, *rated, esp. picked out, chosen*, II. 7, Od. 8, 258: hence *chosen, choice*, excellent, Pind. P. 4, 89, etc.

Κριτύλλα, ης, ἡ, *Critylla*, Athen. pr. n., Ar. Lys. 323.

Κριτών, υἱος, ὁ, *Crito*, an Athenian, the friend of Socrates, Plat.; Xen. Mem., freq.—Others in chm.; etc.

Κριωνεύς, ὄν, an inhab. of Cridea, one of the tribe Antiochis, Dem. 6.

Κροαίνα, poet.=κροῦν, esp. of a o, to stamp, strike with the hoof, πεδίον κροαίνων, II. 6, 507.

Κροβύζοι, ὡν, οἱ, the *Crobuzi*, a Scythian tribe, Hdt. 4, 49, acc. to b. in lower Moesia, p. 318.

†Κροίσμος, οὐ, ὁ, *Croesus*, a Trojan, II. 15, 523.

†Κροῖσος, οὐ, ὁ, *Croesus*, son of Alyattes, king of Lydia, Hdt. 1, 86, etc.

Κρόκα, metaplast. acc. sing. of κρόκη, q. v.

Κροκάλη, ης, ἡ,=κρόκη II.: hence in plur. *the sea-shore, beach*, Eur. I. A. 211, Euphor. Ep. 1. [α]

†Κροκάλη, ης, ἡ, *Crocalle*, fem. pr. n., Luc.

Κροκάλος, ἡ, ὄν, *pebbly, gravelly*, dub., v. Jac. A. P. p. 288.

Κρόκεος, οὐ, (κρόκος) *saffron-coloured*, Pind. P. 4, 412: acc. to others, (from κρόκη) *woven*.

Κρόκες, αἰ, metaplast. nom. plur. of κρόκη, q. v.

Κρόκη, ης, ἡ, with a heterog. acc. κρόκα (Hes. Op. 536), nom. pl. κρόκες (Anth.), as if from a nom. *κρός (κρόκω): *the loose thread of the woof, which is passed by the shuttle (κερκίς), hence the woof or weft*, Lat. *subiernen*, Hdt. 2, 35: opp. to στήμαν, the warp, Hes. I. c., Plat. Polit. 283 A, Crat. 388 B: in genl. *a thread*, Hipp.: in plur. *wool*, Soph. O. C. 474: κρόκης χόλξ, cloth with curly knap, (like our duffel?), Ar. Vesp. 1144.—II. *a rounded or rolled stone, pebble on the sea-shore*, Arist. Mechan.: hence in plur. *the sea-shore*, Lyc.

Κροκήσιος, ἡ, ἰον, poet. for κρόκεος, *saffron-coloured*, ἄνθος, H. Hom. Cer. 178.

Κροκίας, οὐ, ὁ, (κρόκος) *λίθος κρ., saffron-coloured stone*, Plut., and Plin.

Κροκιδίω, f. -ισω, and -δισμός, οὐ, ὁ,=κροκιδ., susp.

Κροκίζω, f. -ισω, (κρόκος) *to be like saffron*, Diosc.

Κροκίζω, f. -ισω, (κρόκη) *to weave*, dub.

Κρόκινος, ἡ, ὄν, (κρόκος) *from or of saffron*, μύρον, Diosc., ἄνθος, Theophr.

†Κρόκιον πεδίον, τό, *Crocium campus*, a plain in Thessalian Phthiotis, on the river Amphrysus, Strab.

Κρόκιος, α, οὐ, (κρόκος) *saffron-coloured*.

Κροκίς, ἰδος, ἡ, better κροκός, q. v.

Κροκισμός, οὐ, ὁ, (κροκίζω) *a weaving, web*.

Κροκόβαπτος, οὐ, (κρόκος, βάπτω) *saffron-dyed, saffron-coloured*, Aesch. Pers. 66.

Κροκόβυζος, ἑς,=foreg.: but κρ. σταγών, in Aesch. Ag. 1121, is the ruddy life-blood: for though the crocus-dye (saffron) is yellow, its flower is purple (puniceus, Ovid, rubens, Virg.): others refer it by a strong image to the paleness of dying men, v. Blomf. ad I. Hence

Κροκοβυζία, ας, ἡ, *a dyeing with saffron*, Philostr.

Κροκοδεῖλα, or -λεία, ας, ἡ, the dung of the κροκοδεῖλος χερσαῖος, used as an eye-salve, Plin. 28, 8, cf. Hor. Epod. 12, 11.

Κροκοδεῖλιάς, ἰδος, ἡ,=κροκοδεῖλιον.

Κροκοδεῖλινος, ἡ, ὄν, of a crocodile: κροκοδεῖλινος λόγος or κροκοδεῖλιν, ἡ,=κροκοδεῖλος II., Clem. Al.

Κροκοδεῖλιον, οὐ, τό, a plant, so named from the rough skin of its stalk, Diosc.

Κροκοδεῖλινος, οὐ, ὁ,=κροκοδεῖλος, signf. II.

Κροκοδεῖλινος, οὐ, ὁ, a lizard, strictly an Ion. word, Hdt. 2, 69: κρ. χερσαῖος, Id. 4, 192.—2. esp. used of the crocodile, alligator of the Nile: in full, ὁ κρ. ὁ ποταμῖος, called by the natives χαμψά, Hdt. 2, 68: found also in the

Indus, Id. 4, 44: it grows to the length of seventeen cubits, Arist. H. A. 5, 33, 5.—II. *name of a fallacy of the Sophists*, v. Luc. Vit. Auct. 22; also κροκοδεῖλης, κροκοδεῖλινος λόγος, and κροκοδεῖλιν, like κεραινῶν, Menag. Diog. L. 2, 108, Spald. Quintil. 1, 10, 5.

†Κροκοδεῖλων πόλις, ἡ, (city of crocodiles) *Crocodylropolis*, in middle Aegypt, in the neighbourhood of the lake Maryut on lake Moeris, Hdt. 2, 148.—2. a city of this name in Judea mentioned by Strab. p. 758; who also says that Ἀρσινόη was earlier so called, p. 811.

Κροκοειδής, ἑς, (κρόκος, εἶδος) *like saffron*, saffron-coloured.

Κροκοεῖμων, οὐ, gen. οντος, (κρόκος, εἶμα) *saffron-clad*.

Κροκοεῖς, εσσα, εν, (κρόκος) *saffron-coloured*, Eur. Phoen. 1491.—II. *κροκοεῖς*, as subst. (sub. χιτῶν, οἱ πέπλος),=κροκωτός II., *a dress-robe of saffron*, κρ. ἐνέδυσεν, Ar. Thesm. 1044.

Κροκόμαγμα, ατος, τό, (κρόκος, μίσσω) *the residuum from which the saffron-oil has been expressed*, Diosc.

Κροκονητική, ης, ἡ, sub. τέχνη, (κρόκη, νέω, νήσω) *the art of spinning the loose thread of the woof*, opp. to σπληνονητική, Plat. Polit. 282 E.

Κροκοπέπλος, οὐ, (κρόκος, πέπλος) *saffron-veiled*, usu. epith. of Aurora, II. 8, 1, etc., cf. Hes. Th. 273, 358.

ΚΡΟΚΟΣ, οὐ, ὁ, the crocus, II. 14, 348, Soph. O. C. 685: hence *saffron* (which is made from its stems).

v. βαφή: also ἡ κρ., Strab.—II. κρ. ὠν, the yellow, i. e. yolk of an egg, Medic.

Κροκόττας, οὐ, ὁ, also κροκοῦτας, an Indian wild beast, Lat. *crocotta*, *crocuta*, prob. the hyena, Bähr Ctes. p. 343.

Κροκόω, ὦ, (κρόκος) *to sprinkle, dye with saffron*, Epigr. ap. Ath. 39 C.—B. (κρόκη) *to wrap with crocus*.

Κροκοῖζω, f. -ισω, (κροκίς) *to pick loose stalks off a garment*, cf. κροκός: in genl. *to pick off*, κρ. κατάγμα, Philyl. Incert. 4: esp. in Medic. of persons in delirium, *to twitch the blankets*, etc. Hence

Κροκοῖζισμός, οὐ, ὁ, *a picking off, twitching at the stalks of wool*, etc., of delirious people, Medic.

Κροκοῦλεμός, οὐ, ὁ, (κροκός, λέγω) =foreg.—II. metaphr. *a dealing in trifles, trifling*.

†Κροκούλεια, ὡν, τὰ, *Croculea*, a town or district of Ithaca, II. 2, 633, place however by Strab. p. 452 in Acarnania.

†Κροκύλιον, οὐ, τό, *Crocylum*, a city of Aetolia, Thuc. 3, 96.

†Κροκύλος, οὐ, ο, *Crocylus*, name of a shepherd, Theocr. 5, 11. [α]

Κροκός, υἱος, ἡ, (κρόκη) *the flock nap*, on the loose-spun woollen woof or in genl. on woollen cloth, Hdt. 3, 8: hence in genl. *a piece or knot of wool*, etc., Lat. *lacinia*, κροκόλας ἀφ' εἰν, Theophr. Char. 2: also κροκίς, Jac. A. P. p. 596. [α]

Κροκώφαιτος, οὐ, ὁ, (κρόκη, φάειν) *woven*: as subst.=κεκρόφαιτος. [α]

Κροκώδης, ες, α, (κρόκος, εἶδος) *like κρόκος or saffron*, saffron-coloured, Diosc.—B. (κρόκη, εἶδος) *like the κρόκη, thread of the woof*, Plat. Polit. 309 B.

†Κρόκων, υἱος, ὁ, *Crocus*, father of Meganira, Apollod. 3, 9, 1.—2. an Eretian, Paus. 6, 14, 4.

Κροκοτιδίων, οὐ, τό, dim. from κροκωτός, Ar. Lys. 47.

Κροκωτίνος, ἡ, οὐ,=κροκωτός

Κροκό-ιον, ου, τό, dim. from κροκώτος.

Κροκίον, ου, τό, v. sq.

Κροκός, ἡ, ὄν, (κροκώτος) saffron-dyed or coloured, Pind. N. 1, 58.—II. as subs. ὁ κροκώτος, (sub. χιτῶν or πέπλος) a saffron-coloured robe for state occasions, esp. for the festivals of Bacchus, Cratin. Dionys. 1, Ar. Ran. 46, etc., cf. Ruhnk. Vell. Pat. 2, 82, 4.

Κροκατοφορέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, to wear the κροκώτος, Ar. Lys. 219: from Κροκατοφόρος, ου, (κροκώτος, φέρω) wearing the κροκώτος, Plut.

Κρομμυόγητον, ου, τό, onion-leek, perh. our chives, Theophr.

Κρόμμυον, ου, τό, v. sub κρόμμον.

Κρομμυόξυρμηγία, ας, ἡ, a belch of onions and crudities, Ar. Pac. 529, where Dind. prefers κρομμυόξυρμηγία.

Κρομμυοπώλης, ου, δ,=κρομμυοπώλης.

ἸΚρομμύον ἄκρα, ἡ, Cape Crommyon, the northern point of Cyprus, now Cormacitti, Strab. p. 682.

ἸΚρομμύον, ὄνος, ὁ, Crommyon, a city of Megaris on the borders of Corinthia, later reckoned in Corinthia, now prob. Canetta, Thuc. 4, 42. Hence

Κρομμύωνιος, α, ου, of Crommyon, σός, Plut. Thes. 9; ἡ Κρομμύωνία, the territory of Crommyon, Strab.

Κρομμυώδης, ες, (κρομμύον, εἶδος) onion-like, Diosc.

Κρομμύοις, εσσα, εν, (κρόμμον) abounding in onions: poet. contr. fem. Κρομμύοσσα, the onion island.

ΚΡΟΜΥ'ΟΝ, ου, τό, an onion, II. 11, 630, Od. 19, 233: later usu. κρόμμον, Hdt. 2, 125; 4, 17, and freq. in Ar.: cf. σκόροδον.

Κρομμυοπώλης, ου, δ, (κρόμμον, πωλέω) a dealer in onions.

Κρομμύον, ὄνος, ὁ, an onion-bed.

Κρόνια, ων, τά, v. Κρόνιος.

Κρόνιος, ἄδος, ἡ, Cronian, Saturnian: Κρ. ἡμέραι, the Saturnalia, Plut. Cic. 18.

Κροινίδης, ου, δ, patronym. from Κρόνος, son of Cronus (Saturn), i. e. Jupiter, oft. in Hom., who joins Ζεύς Κροινίδης; Lacon. Κροινιδᾶρ: cf. Κροινίαν, Κρόνον.

Κρονικός, ἡ, ὄν,=Κρόνιος: in contemptuous sense old fashioned, gone by, out of date, Ar. Plut. 581, Plat. Lys. 205 C, cf. also ἀρχαϊκός and ἀρχαῖος 2.

ἸΚρόνιον, ου, τό, temple of Cronus (Saturn) in Gades, Strab. p. 169.—II. βρος, Mt. Cronius (hill of Saturn), a mountain of Elis near Olympia, with a temple of Κρόνος, Paus. 5, 21, 2; in Pind. Κρόνιος λόφος, O. 5, 40, πάγος, 10, 59.

Κρόνιος, α, ου, (Κρόνος) Cronian, Saturnian, pertaining to Cronus or Saturn, sacred to him; ἰὸ Κρόνιος, son of Saturn, i. e. Jupiter, Pind. O. 2, 22, Neptune, Id. 6, 49; ὁ Κρόνιος Ἄλκεος, Oceanus Saturnus, the Frozen Ocean, Dion. P.; but ἡ Κρονίη ἕλς, the Adriatic, Ap. Rh. 4, 509f: τὰ Κρόνια, ων, sub. ἱερά, festival of Saturn celebrated at Athens on the twelfth of the month Hecatombaeon, which was once called μὴν Κρόνιος: afterwards Κρόνία were the Roman Saturnalia: hence—II. in Att.=Κρονικός, Κροινίαν ὅζειν (as we might say) to smell of the dark ages, Ar. Nub. 398.

ἸΚρόνιος, ου, δ, Cronius, a suitor of Hippodamia, Paus. 6, 21, 11.

Κρόνιππος, ου, δ, (Κρόνος, ἵππος) an old fool, old dotard, Ar. Nub. 1070.

Κρονίαν, ὄνος, ὁ, patronym. from Κρόνος, son of Cronus (Saturn), i. e. Jupiter, oft. in Hom., also Ζεύς Κροινίαν: the gen. Κροινίονος occurs only II. 14, 247, Od. 11, 620. [i in nom. Κροινίαν and the rarer gen. Κροινίονος: in other cases i; and so Tyrt. 5, 1, uses even the nom.]

Κρονόληρος, ου, δ, (Κρόνος, ληρέω) an old twaddler, driveller, Plut.

Κρόνος, ου, δ, Cronus, Lat. Saturnus, son of Uranus and Gaea, Hes. Th. 137: husband of Rhea, father of Jupiter, before whom he reigned in heaven until his sons banished him to Tartarus, II. 8, 479; 14, 203: his time was the golden age, Hes. Op. 111. Later the name was interpreted as—χρόνος.—II. from the association of his name with primitive, bygone days, Κρόνος was a nickname at Athens for a superannuated old dotard, old fool, freq. in Ar., e. g. Nub. 929, Vesp. 1480, Plat. Euthyd. 287 B; cf. Κρονικός, Κρόνιππος, also v. ἰάτρος.

Κρονότεκνος, ου, δ, father of Cronus, Orph.

Κρόσσα, ὦν, αἱ, battlements on walls, behind which stood the warriors who defended them, elsewhere. ἐτάλλεις, II. 12, 258, 444 (certainly not scaling-ladders): prob. κρόσσαι may apply to a wall which runs up the edge of a hill, so that the battlements rise successively one above another, like steps: for in Hdt. 2, 125, the word is applied to the courses or steps in which the pyramids rose from bottom to top, and he himself explains it by βωμίδες, ἀναβαθμοί, cf. also πρόκροσσις. In Hdt. some prefer the Ion. form κρῶσσαι. (Acc. to most Gramm., like κρῶσσοι, from κοῤῥη, κόρη.)

ἸΚρῶσσαίη, ης, ἡ, Crassaea, a Macedonian district in the west of Chalcidice, on the Thermaicus sinus, Hdt. 7, 123.

Κρῶσσοι, ὦν, οἶ,=θύσανοι, a tassel, fringe. Hence

Κρῶσσώ, ὦ, to edge with tassels, fringe. Hence

Κρῶσσωτός, ἡ, ὄν, tasselled, fringed, Lyc. 1102.

Κρόσφος, ου, δ,=γρόσφος.

Κροταῖνα, poet. collat. form for κροτέω, Opp.

Κροτάλια, ων, τά, (κρόταλον) earrings with several pendants of pearl, which rattled against each other, Plin.

Κροτάλιζω, f. -ίσω, (κρόταλον) strictly to use κρόταλα or castanets, Hdt. 2, 60: in genl. to make to rattle, ἵπποι ἔχρα κροτάλιζον, II. 11, 160, cf. κροτέω, in II. 15, 453.—II. later, like κροτέω, to applaud, Ath. 395 A, 503 F, etc. Hence

Κροτάλισμα, ατος, τό, a rattling sound, applause. [ᾶ]

Κροτάλισμός, οὔ, δ, (κροταλίζω)=foreg.

Κρόταλον, ου, τό, (κρότος, κροτέω) a rattle, whether of split reed, pottery, or metal, a sort of castanet, H. Hom. 13, 3, Hdt. 2, 60, Eur. Cycl. 205, etc.—II. metaph. a rattling fellow, a thorough rattle, Ar. Nub. 260, 448: also as adj., οἶδ' ἄνδρα κρόταλον, Eur. Cycl. 104, cf. κῶδον I. 2.

ἸΚρόταλος, ου, δ, Crotalus, one of the suitors of Hippodamia, Paus. 6, 21, 10.

ἸΚροτανοί, ὦν, οἱ, the Crotani, a portion of the Pitaneatae, Paus. 3, 14, 2.

Κροτάφεις, ἰδος, ἡ, (κροτέω) a pruned hammer, also κέστρα.

Κροτάφίτης, ου, δ, μῦς, the temporal muscle, Medic.: from

Κροτάφος, ου, δ, (κροτέω) the temple of the head, II. 4, 502; 20, 397, usu. in plur. the temples, Lat. tempora freq. in Hom.—2. metaph. the brow of a mountain, Aesch. Pr. 721: the head-knob of a hammer.—3. σχῆμα κατὰ κρόταφον, a figure in profile, opp. to κατὰ πλάτος.

Κροτέω, ᾶ, f. -ήσω, (κρότος, κροτέω) to make to rattle, of horses, ὄχρα κροτέοντες, rattling them along, II. 15, 453, H. Hom. Ar. 234, cf. κροταλίζω, II. 11, 160.—II. to knock, strike, smite, λέβητας, Hdt. 6, 58, γῆν θύρω, Eur. Bacch. 188: esp.—2. to strike in sign of applause, to strike together, κροτέει τὰς χεῖρας, τὴν χεῖρα, to clap the hands, Hdt. 2, 60, Xen. Cyr. 8, 4, 12, hence absol. to clap, to applaud, Xen. Symp. 9, 4; and c. acc., κρ. τινα, Diog. L. Pass. to be applauded, to succeed, Arist. Poet.—3. of a smith to hammer or weld together, like συγκροτέω: in genl. to work with the hammer, forge, hence pass. to be wrought, κεκροτέται χονδρά κροτέει, Pind. Fr. 206; and metaph., ἐξ ἀπάτης κεκροταμένους, (as we might say) one mass of forgery, Theocrit. 15, 49, εὐθὺς τὸ πᾶγμα κροτέεισθαι, 'strike while the iron is hot'—B. intr. i. act. to rattle, make a clatter, τοῖς ὄντροις, Ar. Ran. 1306: to chatter, pratle, Lat. crepare, Plat. Ax. 369 D: in genl. to sound. Hence

Κρότημα, ατος, τό,=κρότος.—1. metaph. of men,—κροτάλον II., nickname of Ulysses in Soph. Fr. 780, and Eur. Rhes. 499.

Κρότης, εως, ἡ, (κροτέω) a striking, smiting, esp. κρ. χειρῶν, as a sign of grief, Plat. Ax. 365 A.

Κροτημός, ου, δ,=κρότος, ὅπως τι κροτῶν κροτῶν τοῦ τυγχάνουσιν, Aesch. Theb. 561.

Κροτητός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. adj. from κροτέω, stricken, smitten, sounding with blows, κάρα, Aesch. Cho. 428: hence 2. κρ. ἄρματα, chariots rattled, whirled along, Soph. El. 714; cf. ὄχρα κροτέοντες, II. 15, 453.—3. played or stringed instruments with the plectrum, etc., μέλη, Soph. Fr. 227.—applauded.

Κροτοθύρβος, ου, δ, (κρότος, θύρβος) loud applause, Epicur. ap. Dio. L. 10, 5.

Κρότος, ου, δ, (κρούω) any striking or sound produced by striking: κρ. π. δῶν, the beat of the feet in dancing, Eur. Heracl. 783, Tro. 546; κρ. χερῶν, a clapping of hands, Ar. Ra. 157, and so absol., Plat. Lach. 184, Dem. 519 D: in genl. a loud rattling or noise.

Κροτῶν, ὄνος, ὁ, also parox. κρ. τῶν, ὄνος, a dog-loose, tick, Lat. ruius, Arist. H. A., in Od. κροταίστη.—II. the palma-Christi, or thorn bearing the castor-berry (from the likeness this to a tick), whence is produced croton and castor oil, Hipp., cf. κισσικυπτήριον.

ἸΚροτῶν, ὄνος, ἡ, Croton, Crotona a city of Brutium on the river Acherus, a colony of the Achaei, v. Cotrone, Hdt. 3, 131, Strab. p. 260.

Κροτάνη, ης, ἡ,=γύγγρος II., excrecence, knot on trees, esp. on olive, Theophr.

ἸΚροτανίτης Ion. -ίτης, ου, δ, a fem. -ίτης, Ion. -ίτης, ἰδος, of Crotone, Crotonian, Hdt., etc.

Κροτανειδής, ες, (κροτῶν, εἶδος) like the croton, Hipp.

ἸΚροτε-τιδής, ου, δ, son or descendant

παι of Crotopus, i. e. Linus, Callim. Fr. 315.

Κρόταπος, ου, ὁ, Crotopus, son of Agenor, king of Argos, Paus. 1, 43, 7.

Κρούμα, ατος, τό, (κρούω) a beat, stroke, Ar. Eccl. 257, sensu obscuro.—2. esp. a sound produced by striking, as, g. by playing on stringed instruments with the plectrum, a note, Hipp., and Ar. Thesm. 120; κρούματα σαπρά, Theopomp. (Com.) Siren. 2: an air, note of music played on the lyre, etc., [Plat. Min. 317 D: in genl. of any piece of instrumental music, even for wind instruments, Plut. Hence

Κρουματικός, ἡ, ὄν, of, belonging to striking or playing an instrument: κρουματική, instrumental music: διάλεκτος κρ., expression in playing, Plut.: λέξις κρ., a sound, note of instrumental music, i. e. an inarticulate sound without sense, Polyb. 3, 36, 3, cf. N. T. Ep. Cor. 14, 9.

Κρουματίον, ου, τό, dim. from κρούμα.

Κρουματοποιός, ου, ὁ, (κρούμα, ποιέω) a musician, Macho ap. Ath. 37 C.

Κρουναίος, αία, αἶον, (κρουνός) from or of a spring, κρ. ὕδωρ, spring-water, Arist. Meteor.

Κρουνέιον, ου, τό, a kind of drinking-vessel, Epigen. Mnem. 1.

Κρουνηδόν, adv. (κρουνός) like a spring, gushing out, Philo.

Κρουνία, ας, ἡ, = κρουνέιον.

Κρουνιός, ἡ, ἴσω, (κρουνός) to run like a spring, of the drinking-vessel called ρυτόν (q. v.), Epinic. ap. Ath. 17 A.

Κρουνίσκος, ου, ὁ, dim. from κρουνός III., a small cock or tap.

Κρουνίσμα, ατός, τό, a gush or stream of any thing, Anth.

Κρουνισμέτιον, ου, τό, dim. from κρουνίσμα.

Κρουνίτης, ου, ὁ, fem. -ίτις, ιδος, κρουναίος, Orph.

Κρουνοί, ὧν, οἱ, (the springs) Cruni, fountain district near the river Ialici, in Elis, Od. 15, 295, H. Hom. p. 423, cf. Strab. p. 343.—2. in Paus., fountain of Arcadia, 8, 35, 8.—II. g. of Moesia on the Pontus, the river Dionysopolis, Strab. p. 319.

ΚΡΟΥΝΟΣ, ου, ὁ, a spring, willow, whence the πηγαι issue, Il. 22, 7, v. πηγῇ, and so Il. 4, 454 (where seems needless to interpret it of the in or bed of a torrent) in plur. also metaph., κρουνοὶ κρηναὶον ποτοῖ, Ph. Tr. 14; and so κρουνοὶ Ἰθάκης, of streams of lava from Aetna, id. P. 1, 48: a torrent of words, Ar. N. 1005.—2. a water course, Strab. 10b. akin to κρήνη, q. v.) Hence

Κρουνοχυτρολήραιος, ου, ὁ, (κρουνός, χύτρα, λίθος) comic word in Ar. Eq. 89, a power forth of weak, wry twaddle, with collat. notion of water-drinker.

Κρούωμα, ατος, τό, as if from κρούω=κρουνός, Emped. 28.

Κρούπαλα, ων, τά, Soph. Fr. 43, κρουπάνα, =sq.

Κρούπται, αἱ, in Lat. scrupeda and pones, high wooden shoes, worn stily in Boeotia: used for treading olives: and worn on the stage by fluteplayers, to beat the time, cf. Meke Com. Fragm. 1, p. 336.—II. = ταλόν. Also κρούπαλα, κρούπανα, κρούπται, τά. (Prob. from κρούω.)

Κρουπέλιον, ου, τό, dim. from κρούμα.

Κρουπέζοφος, ου, (κρούπειαι, ζο) wearing wooden shoes, of the Aetians, Cist. Insc. 153.

Κρουπέζομαι, as pass. to ἔκρυπτε wooden shoes on.

Κρούπτα, τά, = κρούπειαι, q. v.

Κρουσιδμήω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (κρούω, δήμος) in Ar. Eq. 859, a parody on κρουσιμετρέω, to play upon the people, delude them.

Κρουσιδμήρος, ου, (κρούω, θύρα) knocking at the door, τό κρ. (sub. μέλος), a serenade, Trypho ap. Ath. 618 C.

Κρουσιλύρης, ου, ὁ, (κρούω, λύρα) striking the lyre, Orph. [v]

Κρουσιμετρέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (κρούω II., μέτρον) to cheat in measuring corn, by striking off that which lies at the top; so, σταθμὸν μὴ κρούειν, Pseudo-Phocyl. 13, and παρακρούομαι. Hence

Κρουσιμετρητής, ου, ὁ, a false measurer; in genl. a cheat.

Κρούσις, εως, ἡ, (κρούω) a striking, smiting; esp.—1. a tapping, ringing of earthen vessels, to see whether they are sound; and hence, in genl. a trying, examining.—2. a striking, playing on a stringed instrument, then in genl. instrumental music, Polyb.; παρὰ τὴν κρούσιν λέγειν, of the recitative, ἄδειν, of the air, to the accompaniment of instrumental music, Plut. 2, 1141 A; κρούσις ὑπὸ τὴν ᾠδὴν, a full instrumental accompaniment, Ibid.—3. of a rhetorician, the power of striking, astounding, and so captivating his hearers, prob. playing into the signf. of hoaxing, cheating them (cf. κρουσιμετρέω), Ar. Nub. 318.

Κρούσμα, κρουσματικός=κρουμ.

Κρουστέον, verb. adj. from κρούω, one must knock at, θύραν, Ar. Eccl. 989.

Κρουστικός, ἡ, ὄν, fit for striking, as of sounds striking the ears, ὄργανα, Arist. Probl. 180. Metaph. of a rhetorician or sophist, striking, astonishing, making a forcible impression on his hearers, Ar. Eq. 1379: τὸ κρ., striking eloquence, Luc.

ΚΡΟΥΨΩ, (akin to κρούος, κρούω). To knock, strike, smite one thing with another, τινί τι, Soph. Fr. 938, Eur., etc.: also to strike one against another, strike together, κρ. χεῖρας, to clap the hands, Eur. Supp. 720, so ὅπλα, Thuc. 3, 22: κρ. τὸ ἑαδός ποδὶ, Plut. Caes. 33, and so κρ. πόδα, i. e. κρ. γῆν ποδί, in dancing, Ar. El. 180: c. prep. to strike or dash against, κρ. τι πρὸς τι, Xen. An. 4, 5, 18: esp. πρὸς τι κέραμον κρούειν, to strike an earthen vessel, to try whether it rings sound or not: hence—2. Met., in genl. to examine, try, prove, Plat. Hipp. Maj. 301 B.—3. to strike a stringed instrument with a plectrum, Anth.: and so in genl. to play any instrument, e. g. αὐλὸν κρούειν, Jac. A. P. p. 664.—4. κρούειν τὴν θύραν, to knock at the door on the outside, Ar. Eccl. 317, Plat. Prot. 310 B, etc., but κόπτειν is said to be better, Lob. Phryn. 177, cf. also πατάσσω.—II. κρ. σταθμὸν = κρουσιμετρέειν, Pseudo-Phoc. 13, cf. Soph. Fr. 927: hence in genl. to cheat.—III. later, sensu obscuro, like κινέω: and so κρούειν πέπλον, like Lat. tunicam tundere or pertundere, Ar. Cycl. 328.—B. mid. κρούεσθαι πρύμναν, like ἀνακρούεσθαι (v. ἀνακρούω), Thuc. 1, 51; 3, 78.

Κρουσις, ιδος, ἡ, Crustis, a district of Macedonia on the Thermaicus sinus, Thuc. 2, 79.

Κρουστομερία, ας, ἡ, Crustumium, a city of the Sabines, Dion. H.: hence Κρουστομερίνος, ὁ, an inhabit. of Cr. Id.

Κρυβάω, = κρύπτω.

Κρυβᾶν, adv. (κρύπτω)=sq. c. genl. without the knowledge of, κρυβᾶ Διός Lat. clam Jove, Il. 18, 168, cf. Aesch. Cho. 177.

Κρυβᾶν, Dor. -δαν, adv. (κρύπτω) secretly, Od. 11, 455; 16, 13, Plat., etc.: also like foreg., c. genl., Pind. P. 2, 25.

Κρυβήλος, ου, hidden, Hesych. [v]

Κρυβήτης, ου, ὁ, one who is hidden in the earth, i. e. dead.

Κρύβω, radic. form of κρύπτω, but found only in late writers, cf. Lob. Phryn. 317.

Κρυερός, ἄ, ὄν, (κρύος) icy, chill, chilling, in Hom. usu. epith. of γόος, also of φόβος, Il. 13, 48; of Hades, Hes. Op. 152; τάφος, Anth.—but in the strict sense, Ar. Av. 951, 955. Adv. -ρῶς.

Κρυμάλος, α, ου, (κρυμός) icy, chilly, Heraclid. Pont.

Κρυμοπαγής, ες, (κρυμός, πήγνυμι) stiff and stark with cold, Orph.—II. act. stiffening, freezing.

Κρυμός, ου, ὁ, (κρύος) chilliness, cold, frost, Hdt. 4, 8, 28, Soph., etc.—II. a chill in the body, feverish cold.

Κρυμοχάρης, ες, (κρυμός, χαίρω) delighting in cold or frost, Orph.

Κρυμώδης, ες, (κρυμός, εἶδος) icy cold, Hipp.: frozen, icy, Anth.

Κρυός, εσσα, εν, = κρυερός, icy-cold, chilling, φόβος, Il. 9, 2, ἰωκή, Il. 5, 740: from

ΚΡΥΟΣ, τό, icy cold, chilliness, frost, Hes. Op. 492.—II. metaph. an inward chill, shudder, Aesch. Eum. 161. (Hence κρυέει, κρυερός, κρυοσταίνω, κρυσταλλός and κρυμός [v]: the same root appears in Lat. crur grumus, our gore, with a notion of the curdling, congealing effects of cold.) [v]

Κρυπαδός, α, ου, and in Aesch. Cho. 946, ος, ου, (κρύπτω) secret, hidden, clandestine, φιλότης, Il. 6, 161: as adv. κρυπαδός, Il. 1, 542: later also κρυπαδόν. [v]

Κρυπαζώ, f. -άζω, collat. form from κρύπτω.

Κρυπασκε, Ep. lengthd. 3 sing. impf. from κρύπτω, Il. 8, 272.

Κρυπτεία, ας, ἡ, (κρυπτεύω) a secret commission: at Sparta a duty or discipline of the young men, who for a certain time prowled about, watching the country, and enduring all sorts of hardships: intended to season them against fatigue, and (unless they are much belied) to reduce the number of the Helots by assassination; v. however Plat. Legg. 633 B, and Müller Dor. 3, 3, 4.

Κρυπτεόν, verb. adj. of κρύπτω, one must conceal, Soph. Ant. 273.

Κρυπτεῖω, to conceal, hide, Eur. Bacch. 888.—II. intrans. to hide one's self, lie concealed, Xen. Cyr. 4, 5, 5.—III. in pass. κρυπτεύομαι, to have snares laid for one, Eur. Hel. 541.

Κρυπτή, ης, or κρυπτή, ης, ἡ, (orig. fem. from κρυπτός) a covered place, vault, crypt, Juven. 5, 106, and Ath.

Κρυπτήριος, α, ου, convenient for concealing, Orac. ap. Paus.: τὸ κρυπτήριον, a lurking-place, or a dungeon.

Κρυπτία, ας, ἡ, = κρυπτεία.

Κρυπτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (κρύπτω) fit for, good at hiding or concealing, Adv. -κῶς, underhand, cunningly, Arist. Org.

Κρυπτός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. adj. of κρύπτω, hidden, private, κληῖς, Il. 14, 168; hidden, concealed, secret, Hdt. 3, 14, and freq. in Att., as κρ. λόγος, Aesch. Cho. 773; κρ. ἡβή, of one reared up in secret, Soph. El. 159: τὸ κρ. τῆς πολιτείας, Thuc. 5, 68. Adv. -τῶς.

ΚΡΥΨΙΤΩ, lengthd. from root ΚΡΥΠ-, ΚΡΥΒ-: fut. κρύψω: Ep.

ἀπρὶ. κρύπτασκε, II. 8, 273. perf. pass. κρύπμμαι, Od.: aor. 1 pass. ἐκρύβην, II.: aor. 2 pass. ἐκρύβην [v], also a part. aor. pass. κρύφεις, Herm. Soph. Aj. 1124. To hide, conceal, cloak, oft. with collat. notion of protection, Hom.: to hide beneath the earth, Hes. Op. 137, 139; in full γῆ, χθονί, τῶσδε κρ., Hdt. 1, 216, Soph. O. C. 1546, Ant. 196.—II. metaph. to conceal, keep secret or in silence, like σιγῶν, σιωπῶν, Od. 4, 350; 11, 443; τί τινα, something from one, μὴ με κρύψῃς τοῦτο, Aesch. Pr. 625, cf. Eur. Hec. 570, Lys. 210, 21, etc.—III. like ἱμάνυρόν, to darken, make obscure.—B. intr. to be concealed, Soph. El. 826, cf. κεύθω V.—Καλύπτω is simply to cover over, κεύθω, to cover up so that no trace of it can be seen, κρύπτω, to keep covered, esp. for purposes of concealment. (On the root v. καλύπτω fin.)

Κρυσταίνω, (κρύος) to congeal, freeze with cold, Lat. glacio. Pass. to be congealed, freeze, Nic.

Κρυσταλλῶ, f. -ισω, (κρυσταλλος) to shine like crystal, N. T.

Κρυστάλλινος, η, ον, (κρυστάλλος) of crystal, crystalline, Anth.

Κρυσταλλοειδής, ἑς, (κρυστάλλος, εἶδος) like ice, Strab.: like crystal, Medic. Adv. -δός, Plut.

Κρυσταλλόπηκτος, ον, (κρυστάλλος, πήγνυμι) congealed to ice, frozen, Eur. Rhes. 441.

Κρυσταλλοπήξ, ἡγος, ὁ, ἡ, (κρυστάλλος, πήγνυμι) = foreg., Aesch. Pers. 501.

Κρυστάλλος, ον, ὁ, (κρύος, κρυσταίνω) clear ice, ice, Lat. glacies, II. 22, 152, Od. 14, 447, Hdt. 4, 28, and Att.: hence—2, in Opp. also=νάρκη, extreme chill, numbness, torpor.—II. ὁ and ἡ, crystal, rock-crystal, Lat. crystallum, Dion. P., and Anth.

Κρυσταλλοφάνης, ἑς, (κρυστάλλος, φαίνωμαι) of the look or transparency of crystal, Strab.

Κρυσταλλοῦμαι, as pass., to be frozen, Philo.

Κρυσταλλώδης, ἑς=κρυσταλλοει- ῆς, Dio C.

Κρύφα, adv., (κρύπτω)=κρύβδα, gen. Thuc. 1, 101.

Κρύφῳ, adv., Dor. for κρυφῇ, Böckh 1. Pind. O. 1, 116; 3, 22.

Κρύφαδης, adv.=κρύφα, A. B.

Κρύφατος, αἶα, αἶον, and in Luc. 2, ον=κρύφτος, Trag., as Aesch. O. 81, Soph. Aj. 899. Adv. -ως, Aesch. Pers. 370.

Κρύφανδόν, adv.=sq., formed like ἰν. φανδόν.

Κρυφῶ, adv. (κρύπτω) like κρύφα, secretly, in secret, Soph. Ant. 85, and Xen.: Dor. κρυφά, q. v.

Κρυφρδόν, adv.=foreg., opp. to μυσφδόν, Od. 14, 330; 19, 299.

Κρυφίαιος, αἶα, αἶον, and κρυφί- μος, ον=sq.

Κρύφιος, α, ον, also ος, ον, Eur. I. T. 1321, etc., secret, hidden, clandestine, Hes. Op. 791, Soph., etc. Adv. -ως [v] Hence

Κρυφίότης, ητος, ἡ, secrecy, obscu- rity.

Κρυφόνους, ονν=κρυφίνους.

Κρυφός, οὔ, ὁ,=κρυφότης, Pind. O. 2, 177.—II. a lurking-place, LXX.

—III.=κρυφίς.

Κρύφω, impf. ἐκρύφω, late collat. form from κρύβω, κρύπτω, Q. Sm., cf. Lob. Phryn. 318. [v]

Κρυφίγονος, ον, (κρύπτω, γόνος) secretly born, Orph.

Κρυψίδρομος, ον, (κρύπτω, δρό- μος) running secretly, dub. in Orph.;

ubi al. κρυψίδρομος, dwelling in secret places.

Κρυψιμέτωπος, ον, (κρύπτω, μέ- τωπον) hiding the forehead, Luc.

Κρυψίνος, ον, contr. -νους, ονν, (κρύπτω, νόος) hiding one's thoughts, cunning, crafty, reserved, Xen. Cyr. 1, 6, 19; 8, 2, 1. Adv. -νως.

Κρύψις, εως, η, (κρύπτω) a hiding, concealment, κρύπτεσθαι κρύψιν, Eur. Bacch. 953: the art or means of concealing: esp. of arguing so as to keep one's drift concealed from the opponent, Arist. Rhet.

Κρυψίχολος, ον, concealing, dis- sembling one's anger.

Κρυφορχίς, εως, ὁ, with hidden tes- ticles, Medic.

Κρυδός, ες, (κοτός, εἶδος) icy, chill, Plut.

Κρυδύριον, ον, τό,=φνκτήρ, cf. Ruhnke. Tim. sub hac v.

†Κρωβιάλος, ον, ἡ, Crobialus, a city of Paphlagonia near Cromna, Ap. Rh. 2, 944.

†Κρωβύλη, ης, ἡ, Crobyle, a town of Thrace, Dem. 159, 10.

Κρωβύλος, or κρώβυλος, ον, ὁ, like κόρυμβος, a roll of hair, knotted on the crown of the head, in the time of Thucyd. (1, 6) worn at Athens by elderly persons: a similar coiffure of young girls was called κόρυμβος, Winckelm. Gesch. der Kunst, 5, 1, 14, Vorläufige Abhandl. 4, 66, with the notes.—II. of hair on a helmet, Xen. An. 5, 4, 13. [v]

†Κρωβύλος, or -βύλος, ον, ὁ, Crob- ylus, nickname of Hegesippus, brother of the orator Hegesander, in Aeschin. 9, 35; 10, 31.—2, a poet of the new comedy, Meineke 1, p. 490.—3. a Corinthian, Plut. Alex. 22.

Κρωβυλόδης, ες, (κρωβύλος, εἶδος) like the κρωβύλος.

Κρωγμός, οὔ, ὁ, (κρώζω) the croak- ing or cawing of a crow, Lat. crocitatio: also of a croug, Anth.

Κρωζῶ, f. κρώζω, to cry like a crow, caw, Lat. crocitare, Hes. Op. 745, Ar. Av. 2; the raven's note being ex- pressed by κρᾶειν.—II. of men, to croak out, τι, Ar. Plut. 369, Lys. 506. (Onomatop., like κρᾶζω, κλάζω, κλώ- ζω: cf. κρᾶς fin.)

†Κρώκελα, ον, τά, Crockela, an island in the Indian sea, Arr. Ind. 21, 7.

Κρωμικόςος, ον, ὁ, dub. word in Antiphr. Philetaer. 1.

Κρωμάκειος, εσσα, εν, (κράμας) stony, rugged.

Κρωμικωτός, ἡ, ὄν,=foreg.

Κρώμας, ἄκος, ὁ, a heap of rocks or stones, for κλώμας. [v. Draco p. 18, 24.]

†Κρώμνα, ης, ἡ, Cromna, a fortress of Paphlagonia, II. 2, 855, belonging to Amastrius; or, acc. to Steph. Byz. later the same with the latter; the site is still Crockena.

†Κρωμνοί, ον, οἱ, Cromni, a strong town of Arcadia, Xen. Hell. 7, 4, 21; in Paus. called Κρωμοί, 8, 3, 4.

†Κρωμός, ον, ὁ, Crotus, son of Nep- tene, Paus. 2, 1, 3.—2. son of Lycaon, Id. 8, 3, 4.

†Κρωπεία, Κρωπία, or -ία, Κρω- πιάς, and Κρωπαί, Cropsia, an Attic deme of the tribe Leontis, διὰ Κρω- πείας, Thuc. 2, 19.

Κρώπων, ον, τό, dim. from sq., Pherecyd. ap. Poll. 10, 128.

Κρώπος, ον, ὁ, a scythe or bill-hook.

Κρόσσαι, αἱ, Ion. for κρόσαι, v. 1. in Hdt. 2, 125.

Κρωσσόν, ον, τό, dim. from sq., Anth.

ΚΡΩΣΣΟΣ, οὔ, ὁ, a water-pail, pitcher, jar, Aesch. Fr. 91, Soph. O. C.

478, and Eur.—2. a cinerary urn, Mosch. 4, 34. (Akin to our *crass*, *crook*, *crockery*, Germ. *Krug*.)

†Κρώφι, τό, Crophia, a mountain in Upper Egypt between Elephantine and Syene, Hdt. 2, 28.

Κτά, for ἔκτα, Ep. 3 sing. aor. 1 act. of κτείνω.

Κταίνω, Dor. for κτείνω in Alcae 111.

Κτάμεν=sq. [α]

Κτάμεναι, Ep. inf. aor. 2 act.

κτείνω, Hom. [α]

Κτάμενος, Ep. part. aor. 2 mid. c. pass. signf., of κτείνω, Hom. [α]

Κτάνε, for ἔκτανε, 3 sing. aor. 2 act. from κτείνω, Hom. [α]

Κτάνην, Aeol. and Ep. for ἐκτάνησαν, 3 plur. aor. 1 pass. of κτείνω

ΚΤΑΨΟΜΑΙ, Ion. κτέομαι, dep. mid.: fut. κτήσομαι; aor. ἐκτῆσάμην: perf. κέκτημαι, Hes. Op. 435

Ion. ἐκτῆμαι, II. 9, 402 (cf. Schw. Lex. Hdt.), so too Aesch. Pr. 755 and sometimes in Plat.; opt. κεκτῶμην. To procure for one's self, gain, Lat. acquirere, τι, Hom.: κτήσασθαι βίον ἀπὸ τινος, to get one's living from a thing, Hdt. 8, 106: also to bring evil upon one's self, incur it, ὀργὴν θεᾶς, Soph. Aj. 777, συμφορὰς Eur. Or. 543: δυσεβείαν κτ., to get a name for impiety, Soph. Ant. 124: cf. ῥαθυμία.—2. to procure or get for another, κτᾶσθαι τινί τι, Od. 20, 361, Aesch. Pers. 755, Xen. Oec. 15, 2.—3. II. perf. to have acquired or got, i. e. possess, have, hold, ἐκτῆσθαι, II. 9, 402, Hdt. 1, 155, etc.; and Att.: so τὸν in aor., κτῆσασθαι, Id. 1, 153: κτῆσθαι is, however, distinguished from ἔχειν by Plat. Theat. 199 A. ὁ κεκτῆμένος, an owner, master (est. of slaves), used quite like a subst., ἐμοῦ κ., Soph. Phil. 778; ἡ ἐμὴ κτῆμεν, my mistress, Ar. Eccl. 112

B. κτάομαι as pass. to be gotten, ἐκτῆσθαι, Thuc. 1, 123; 2, 36: to be obtained as property, as a slave, δου- λῆς κτηθεῖσα, Eur. Hec. 449: but so mostly in late authors, Schol. Par. Ap. Rh. 1, 695.

* Κτείνον, ον, τό, (κτάομαι)=κτᾶμαι, but usu. in plur. possessions, prop- erty, Hes. Op. 313, Pind. O. 3, 7, etc., and Trag.: esp. of property

cattle, cf. κτήνος.

Κτέαρ, ἄτος, τό,=foreg., oft. Hom., but only in dat. pl. κτεάτεσσιν II. 23, 829, Od. 14, 115, and Pind. only once in Trag., viz. Eur. Philo- 4: the sing. only in late poets, Thuc. Paral. 176.

Κτεάτετρα, ας, ἡ, fem. from σὺς μεγάλων κόσμων κτεάτετρα, thou hast put us in possession of., Aesch. Ag. 356. [α]

Κτεάτηρ, ηρος, ὁ, (κτέαρ) one that gets: a possessor, master. [α]

Κτεατίς, f. -ισω, (κτέαρ) to gain, win, II. 16, 57, Od. 2, 102. Hen

Κτεατίστος, ἡ, ὄν, gotten, won, ἰ- γυρος, Anth.

†Κτέατος, ον, ὁ, Cteatus, son of Actor and Molione, father of A- phimachus, II. 2, 855; 11, 708.

Κτείνω, lengthd. from root ΚΤΕΙ

ΚΤΑΝ-: f. κτενῶ, Ion. κτᾶνῶ, but Hom. always κτενέω, εἰς, ἐκ, elat. part. κτανέοντα only in II. 18, 30

aor. 1 ἐκτείνω, Hom.: aor. 2 ἐκ- νων, Hom.: perf. ἐκτῆνα, pass. ἐκ- μαι, post Hom.; still later, the in Att. perf. ἐκτῆκα, and ἐκτόνην

The following are purely poet., ch- ly Ep., and freq. in Hom., 3 sing. plur. aor. syncop. ἐκτᾶ and ἐκ- inf. κτάμεν, κτάμεναι [α], for κτᾶν

part. κτῆς, also in Att. subj. κτῆς or κ-ῶ, hence κτῆμεν, Od. 22, 216: and the aor. mid. c. pass. signif. ἐκτάμην, inf. κτῆσθαι, Il. 15, 558, part. κτῆμενος, as if from ΚΤΑΩ: Hom. has also as plur. ἐκτάθεν, Ael. for ἐκτάθσαν, as if from ἐκτάθην, Il. 11, 691, Od. 4, 537; but never the form ἐκτάθην, of which part. κτανθίς occurs in Anth.: κτῆνιον, Ep. subj. pres. Od. 19, 490.—Cf. also κτῆννι. To kill, slay, usu. of men, from Hom. downwards; more rarely of slaying an animal, as in Il. 15, 557, Od. 12, 379; 19, 543: also of the mere intention, to wish to kill, Od. 9, 408, Schaf. Soph. O. C. 993, Aj. 1126. (Akin to καίνω, καίννμι: Sanscr. kshī, to destroy.)

ΚΤΕΙΣ, ὁ, gen. κτενός, a comb, Anth.: from the disposition of the teeth of a comb are derived the following signs.—1. the comb or reed in a horizontal loom, through which the threads of the warp pass, Lat. pecten and radius.—2. a rake, harrow, Anth.—3 the fingers, wh. branch off from the hand, Aesch. Ag. 1594.—4. pudentia muliebris, Lat. pecten, Call. Fr. 308.—5. κτένες, the four cutting-teeth or incisors.—6. a cockle, scallop, Archipp. Ixθ. 5, Anaxandr. Prot. 1, 61; cf. κτηνόν. Hence

Κτενίζω, f. -ίσω, to comb: in mid., κτενίσσθαι κόμας, to comb one's hair, Hdt. 7, 208, πλοκάμους, Asius 2, 1: ο curry horses, ψήκτραισιν, Eur. Hipp. 1174.

Κτενίον, ον, τό, dim. from κτείς, a small comb, Luc.—2. τὸ κτ., the notches or receive the strings of the lyre.

Κτενισμός, οὔ, ὁ, (κτενίζω) a combing, Eur. El. 529.

Κτενιστής, οὔ, ὁ, a hair-dresser. Κτενοειδής, ἐς, (κτείς, εἶδος) like a comb.—2. like a cockle, etc.

Κτενοπώλης, ον, ὁ, (κτείς, πωλέω) dealer in combs.

Κτενοῦς, ὄντος, ὁ, Ctenus, a port in the Thracian Chersonese, Strab. 3, 308.

Κτενώδης, ἐς, κτενοειδής 2, Xanthus p. 162.

Κτενωτός, ἡ, ὄν, combed: of clothes, ulled, Böckh Inscr. 1, p. 248.

Κτῆμοι, Ion. for κτῆμοι, Hdt. 8, 12.

Κτῆρας, ατος, τό, κτῆρα, κτῆραον, ἡμα, a possession, Il. 10, 216; 24, 35.

Κτῆρεα, τά, (no nom. κτῆρος, τό, i use,) strictly=κτῆρανα, κτῆματα, possessions, property: but appropriated to things bestowed on the dead at burial, and buried pieces of property placed on a pile and burnt with him: in Hom. in genl. funeral honours, obsequies, usu. κτῆρεα κτερεῖν, like Lat. parentalia parentare, Od. 1, 291; 2, 222, Il. 24, 3, etc.; also, κτερέων λαχεῖν, Od. 5, 1; later dat. pl. κτερέεσσι, Ap. Rh., ad Mosch.

Κτερεῖω, f. -ῖσω, lengthd. for κτε-ζω.—1. c. acc. pers. κτερεῖν τινά, bury him with due honours, Il. 23, 16; 24, 657.—2. c. acc. rei, κτῆρεα, cf. foreg.: cf. also sq.

Κτερίζω, fut. κτερίω, aor. ἐκτερί-ω, (κτῆρεα). Orig.=κτεαρίζω, but appropriated to the burial of the dead.—1. c. acc. pers., κτερίζειν τινά, bury the dead with due honours, Il. 4, 455; 18, 334; 22, 336, in all three ares in fut.—2. c. acc. rei, to offer honours to the dead, κτῆρεα κτε-ρῶν and κτερίσειν, Lat. iusta cere, æqueus facere, Il. 24, 38, Od. 285: cf. foreg., and v. κτῆρεα.

Κτηνίσματα, αν, τά, (κτερίζω)=

κτῆρα, and like it only used in plur., Soph. O. C. 1410, and Eur. Tro. 1249.

Κτεριστής, οὔ, ὁ, an undertaker, Lat. libitinarius.

*Κτῆρος, τό, v. sub κτῆρεα.

Κτῆς, Ep. subj. aor. 2 act. of κτείνω, for κτῶ, hence κτῆμεν, Od. 22, 216.

Κτηδών, ὄνος, ἡ, (κτείς) a comb.—II. a trident.—III. κτηδόνες τοῦ ξύλου, the fibres of wood, from their running in parallel lines, like the teeth of a comb, Math. Vett., cf. ἐκκτῆδων: also of the fibres of the body, Hipp.—IV. a layer, stratum of slate, etc., Diosc.

Κτῆμα, ατος, τό, (κτῶμαι) any thing gotten, a possession, Od. 15, 19: elsewh. in Hom. always in plur., κτῆματα, like κτῆρανα, possessions, etc.: his κτῆματα (esp. in Il.) are mostly κειμήλια, treasures, jewels, etc., stored up at home, ὁμοίως ἐν κτῆματα κεῖται, Il. 9, 382, Od. 4, 127: but in Od. freq. all kinds of property, and so usu. in Att.: esp. of a slave, κτημῶ τινος, Eur. Med. 49, cf. Xen. Oec. 1, 5, Vect. 4, 42: sometimes, κτῆματα καὶ χρήματα, i. e. property in kind, and money, Plat. Legg. 728 E, cf. Lob. Paral. 58; sometimes opp. to ἄγρος, personal (as opp. to real) property, Isae. 55, 24.—II. in genl. a thing, like χρῆμα, Soph. O. T. 549. Hence

Κτηματικός, ἡ, ὄν, possessed of wealth, opulent, Polyb., and Plut.

Κτηματίον, ον, τό, dim. from κτῆμα, Alciph.

Κτηματίτης, ον, ὁ, κτηματικός, Lycurg. ap. Suid.

Κτηνῶν, adv. (κτῆνος) after the manner of cattle, like beasts, Hdt. 4, 180.

Κτηνίατρος, ον, ὁ, (κτῆνος, ἱατρός) a cattle-doctor.

Κτηνοβίτης, ον, ὁ, (κτῆνος, βίαι-ν Il. 3) one who is guilty of unnatural practices with animals. [ἄ]

Κτηνόμοι, as pass., (κτῆνος) to become brutish.

Κτηνοπρεπής, ἐς, (κτῆνος, πρέπω) brutish.

Κτῆνος, εος, τό, (κτῶμαι)=κτῆμα, but, like it and κτῆρανα, almost always in plur., property in general, Aesch. Ag. 129; but τὰ κτῆμενα, contr. κτῆνη, usu. property in herds or flocks, hence cattle, H. Hom. 30, 10, Hdt. 1, 50; 2, 41, and Att.: rarely in sing. a single beast, as an ox or sheep, Hdt. 1, 132.

Κτηνοστάσιον, ον, τό, (κτῆνος, ἱστῆμι) a cattle-stall. [α]

Κτηνοτροφεῖον, ον, τό, = foreg.: from

Κτηνοτροφῆς, ὦ, f. -ῖσω, to feed cattle, Philo; and

Κτηνοτροφία, ας, ἡ, a feeding, keeping of cattle, Dion. H.; from

Κτηνοτρόφος, ον, (κτῆνος, τρέφω) feeding or keeping cattle, Diod.

Κτηνώδης, ἐς, (κτῆνος, εἶδος) brutish, LXX. Adv. -ῶς, lb.: hence

Κτηνώδης, ας, ἡ, brutishness.

Κτησιδίων, ον, τό,=κτησιδίων.

†Κτησίας, ον, ὁ, Ctesias, a celebrated historian of Cnidus, physician of Artaxerxes Mnemon, Xen. An. 1, 8, 26.—2. an Athenian masc. pr. n., Dem. 1258, 24; Ar. Ach. 839.

Κτησιβίος, ον, (κτῶμαι, βίος) possessing property. [ι]

†Κτησιβίος, ον, ὁ, Ctesibius, an Athenian, son of Diodorus, Dem. 1310, 17.—2. a celebrated mathematician of Alexandria, Ath. 174 E.

Κτησιδίων, ον, τό, dim. from κτῆ-αις, a small property.

†Κτησικλής, εους, ὁ, Ctesicles, an Athenian masc. pr. n., Dem. 572, 26;

Xen. Hell. 6, 2, 10; etc.—2. a historian, Ath. 272 B.—3. a statuary Id. 606 A.

†Κτῆσιον, ον, τό, Ctesium, a port in the island Scyrus, Plat. Cim. 8.

Κτῆσιος, ἰα, τον, also εος, ον, (κτῆ-αις) belonging to property, χρήματα κτῆ-αις, property, Aesch. Ag. 1009; so, κτ. βοτῶν, a sheep of one's own herd, Soph. Tr. 690.—II. belonging to one's own house, domestic, Lat. penetralis: hence κτῆσιοι θεοί, household gods, like Lat. Penates, so Ζεὺς κτῆσιος, = ἑρκεῖος, Aesch. Supp. 445, cf. Ag. 1038, Ath. 473 B: but, Κτῆσιος κτῆ-σιος as protectress of courtesans, Leon. Tr. 5.

†Κτῆσιος, ον, ὁ, Ctesius, son of Ormenus, father of Eumaeus, Od. 15, 414.

Κτῆσιππος, ον, (κτῶμαι, ἵππος) possessing horses; as n. pr. in Od.: v. sq.

†Κτῆσιππος, ον, ὁ, Ctesippus, son of Polytheres, a suitor of Penelope, Od. 20, 288.—2. son of Hercules and Astydamia, Paus. 2, 19, 1.—3. an Athenian, a pupil of Socrates, Plat. Phaed. 59 B.—4. son of Glauconides, Dem. 1352, 26.—5. son of Chabrias, defended by Demosthenes, Id. 451.—6. son of Crito, a pupil of Socrates, Diog. L. 2, 121.

Κτῆσις, εως, ἡ, (κτῶμαι) an acquiring, getting, possession, κτῆσιν τι-νος ποιεῖσθαι, ἔχειν, Thuc. 1, 8; 4, 105: but—II. usu. as collective,=κτῆ-ματα, possessions, property, Il. 5, 158, Od. 14, 62: also in plur., Hdt. 4, 114.

Κτῆσις, ὁ,=Κτῆσις, Isae. 47, 17.

†Κτῆσιφών, ὄντος, ὁ, Ctesiphon, an Athenian, son of Leosthenes, prosecuted by Aeschines for having proposed that Dem. be honoured with a golden crown, Aeschin., Dem.—2. a poet, Ath. 697 C.—II. ἡ, a city of Assyria on the right bank of the Tigris, Strab. p. 743.

†Κτῆσιων, ὄνος, ὁ, Ctesion, an Athenian, Dem. 1361, 21.

Κτῆσιον, verb. adj. of κτῶμαι, one must get, Plat. Rep. 373 A.

Κτητικός, ἡ, ὄν, (κτῶμαι) acquisitive, skilled in getting, τὸν οὐκ ὄντων, Isocr. 283 C: absol. industrious, Strab.: ἡ -κῆ (sub. τέχνη), the art of getting property, Plat. Soph. 219 C, Arist. Pol.—II. in Gramm. possessive. Adv. -κῶς.

Κτητός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. adj. of κτῶμαι, that may be gotten or gained as property, Il. 9, 407, Eur. Hipp. 1295, etc.—II. acquired, gained, possessed, Plat. Legg. 841 E: hence κτητή, a female slave, opp. to γαμετή, Hes. Op. 404.

Κτῆτωρ, ορος, ὁ, (κτῶμαι) a possessor, owner, Diod.

Κτίδεος, εα, εον, (κτίς)=κτιδέος, of a weasel or marten, esp. of its skin, κτιδὲν κνήνη, Il. 10, 335, 458. [ι]

ΚΤΙΖΩ, f. -ίσω, to people a country, build houses and cities in it, κτί-σις δὲ Δαρδανίην, Il. 20, 216; so, κτ. χώραν, ἦσον, Hdt. 1, 149; 3, 49.—2. of a city, to found, plant, build it, Od. 11, 263, Hdt. 1, 167, 168, etc. Pass., to be founded, etc., Id.; μῆτε ἄστεα μῆτε τέχνης ἐκτισμένα, no fixed cities or walls, Id. 4, 46.—3. κτ. ἐορτήν, to found, establish it, Pind. O. 6, 116; κτ. ἥρων, to establish his worship, Hdt. 1, 167.—II. to produce, bring into being, κτ. γόνυ τινά, Aesch. Supp. 171.—2. in genl. to make so and so, κτ. φρένα ἐνθον, κτ. τινὴ ἐλπίθερον, etc., Trag.—III. to do, perpetrate a deed, Soph. Tr. 898. (Akin prob. to κτίλος.)

Ἀτίλευα, to make tame, tame, Pind. fr. 262, in pass.: from
Κτύλος, ον, gentle, tame, like ἡμε-
ρος, τιθάσας, Hes. Fr. 63, Emped.
229; κτύλα ὤα, said to be hatched eggs,
Nic.: ἱερύν κτύλος Ἀφροδίτας, Venus's
cherished priest, Pind. P. 2,
31.—II. as subst., κτύλος, ὁ, a ram, Il.
3, 196; 13, 492. (Perh. akin to κτύζω.)
[I]

Κτύλῳ, ὦ, to tame, make tractable,
to win the affections of..., ἐκτύλωσαντο
τὰς λοιπὰς τῶν Ἀμαζόνων, Hdt. 4,
113.

ἸΚτιμένη, ης, ἡ, Ctimene, sister of
Ulysses, Od. 15, 362.—II. a city of
the Dolopians in Thessaly, Ap. Rh.
1, 68.

Κτιμενος, η, ον, Ep. part. of κτιζω,
as if from an indic. *κτιω, built, found-
ed: Homer has only the compd. ἐν-
κτιμενος. [I]

ἸΚτιμενος, ον, ὁ, Ctimenus, masc.
pr. n., Paus. 9, 31, 6.

Κτί νῦμι οἱ κτίνεμι [I], also -ννώ,
collat. forms from κτείνω.

Κτίς, ἡ=ικτίς, a weasel, marten;
hence κτίδεος.

Κτίσι, εως, ἡ, (κτιζω) a founding,
settling, foundation, ἀποικίαν, Isocr.
272 E, πόλεων, Polyb.—II. in genl. a
making, creating; esp. the creation of
the universe, N. T.—II. hence, that
which was created, the universe, creation,
N. T.—2. a created thing, creature, lb.
[I]

Κτίσμα, ατος, τό, (κτιζω) a place
founded or colonised, τινός, by a per-
son, Strab.—II. =foreg. II. 2, N. T.

Κτισματολάτρεια, ας, ἡ, creature
worship, Eccl.: and

Κτισματολατρεία, ὦ, f. -ήσω, to wor-
ship created things, Eccl.: from

Κτισματολάτρης, ον, ὁ, (κτίσμα,
λατρεύω) a worshipper of created things,
Eccl.

Κτιστήρ, ἦρος, ὁ=sq.

Κτιστής, ον, ὁ, (κτιζω) a founder,
settler, establisher, Lat. conditor, Luc.

Κτιστός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. adj. of κτιζω,
founded; created, Eccl.

Κτιστός, ὄς ἡ, Ion. for κτίσις, in
Hdt. 9, 97, ubi al. κτίσις.

Κτίστωρ, ορο, ὁ=κτιστής, Eur.
Ion 74.

Κτίτης, ον, ὁ=κτιστής: in genl.
an inhabitant, Eur. Or. 1637. [I]

Κτύπῳ, ὦ, f. -ήσω, aor. 2 ἐκτύ-
πον, (κτύπος). To crash, as trees
falling, Il. 23, 119; of rocks falling,
Soph. Tr. 787; of a rushing torrent,
Il. 13, 140; but most freq. of a crash
of thunder, Ζεὺς ἐκτυπε, Il. 8, 75,
Od. 21, 413, etc.; so, ἐκτυπεν αἰθήρ,
Soph. O. C. 1456: in genl. to ring, re-
sound, of horses galloping, Hes. Sc.
61, where χθόνα should be joined
with νύσσοντες, not with ἐκτυπον:
of the sea, Plat. Rep. 396 B: in genl.
to make a noise.—2. c. acc. cognato,
φόνον κτυπεῖν, like κλάειν Ἀρη,
etc., to strike terror by noise, Eur.
Rhes. 308.—B. pass. in same signif.,
to ring, resound, Ar. Plut. 758, Thesm.
995. Hence

Κτύπηα, ατος, τό,=κτύπος: κτ.
χειρός, Eur. Andr. 1212, v. κτύπος
fin. [v]

Κτύπια, ας, ἡ=κτύπημα, Hesych.
Κτύπια, ὠν, τῆ, a bell in the bridal
chamber, Hesych.

Κτύπος, ον, ὁ, (τύπτω) any loud
noise, as a crash of thunder, κτ. θεῶν,
Il. 20, 66; of the trampling of feet, Il.
12, 338, cf. Od. 21, 237; the clash of
arms, Aesch. etc.: χειρῶν στέρνων
ετ., of the noise made by mourners,
Aesch. Cho. 23, Eur. Supp. 87. [v]

Κτω, for κτώ, an affected, min-
cing way of speaking, Amphip. Plan. 1.

Κυάθειον, ον, τό, like κυάθιον,
dim. from κύαθος, Nic.

Κυάθῳ, f. -ισα, (κυάθος) to drink,
tipple, Diphil. ap. Stob. p. 558, 54.—II.
κ. ταῖς ναυσὶν ἐκ θαλάττης, to draw wa-
ter from the sea with the ships (as with
cylathi from a bowl), of the engines of
Archimedes lifting the Roman ships
out of the water, Polyb. 8, 8, 6.

Κυάθιον, ον, τό, dim. from κύαθος,
a small cup, v. l., Pherecr. Ler. 6.

Κυάθις, ιδος, ἡ, Sophron ap. Ath.
480 B, and -ίσκος, ον, ὁ=foreg.

Κυάθος, ον, ὁ, a cup, for drawing
wine out of the κρατήρ or bowl,
Anacr. 62, 5, Comici ap. Ath. 424 A.
—II. an Attic measure holding two
κόγχαι or four μύστρα, about $\frac{1}{2}$ of a
pint.—III. a cupping-glass, brass cups
having been orig. so used, Ar. Pac.
542: hence proverb., κυάθον αἰτή-
σεις τάχα, you'll need cupping short-
ly (from being so soundly beaten),
Ar. Lys. 444, cf. Pac. 542.—IV. the
hollow of the hand. (From κύαθ, κῶν,
κῶν, κύτος, v. κύβη: the radic. signif.
being a hollow.)

Κυάθος, ον, ὁ, Cynthus, son of
Oeneus, a cup-bearer, Paus. 2, 13, 8.

Κυάθους, ἦτος, ἡ, a word coined
by Plato from κυάθος, to express the
abstract nature of a cup, euphoed, Diog.
L. 6, 53.

Κυάθουδης, ες, (κυάθος, εἶδος) like
a cup, Ath.

Κυάθων, -κνέω, Hesych.

Κυάμειος, λίθος, ὁ, (κύαμος) a pre-
cious stone like a bean, Plin.

Κυάμεντός, ἡ, ὄν, (κυάμεν) chosen
by beans, i. e. by lot, Xen. Mem. 1, 2,
9, and Plut.

Κυάμεν, (κύαμος) to choose by
beans or lot, (never to choose by ballot).
Pass., to be so elected, as the βουλή at
Athens, freq. in Inscr., v. Böckh. 1,
p. 121, etc.

Κυάμειος, αἶα, αἶον, (κύαμος) of
the size of a bean, Luc.

Κυάμῳ, f. -ισα, to be ripe for mar-
riage, of a girl, Ar. Fr. 500: v. κύα-
μος V.

Κυάμνος, ἰνῆ, ἰνον, (κύαμος) made
of beans, ἔνθος, Henioch. Troch. 1.

Κυάμιον, ον, τό, dim. from κύαμος,
a small bean, late.

Κυάμιστός, ἡ, ὄν,=κυάμεντός, dub.
in Plut.

Κυάμιτης, ον, ὁ, Cymites, an Attic
hero, Paus. 1, 37, 4.

Κυάμβολος, ον, (κύαμος, βάλλω)
chosen by beans, i. e. by lot, κ. δικά-
σθης, Soph. Fr. 271.

ΚΥΑΜΟΣ, ον, ὁ, a bean, κύαμος
μελανόχροος, Il. 13, 589: also of the
plant, Theophr.—II. the lot by which
public officers were elected at Athens,
esp. ο κύαμος λαχών, an officer chosen
by lot=κληρωτός, Hdt. 6, 109, Ar.
Av. 1022, cf. Thuc. 8, 66: on the Py-
thagorean abomination for beans, v.
Plut. 2, 12 E.—III. from the shape, a
testicle, Emped. ap. Gell. 4, 11.—IV.
a small measure of the size of a bean.—
V. the swelling of the breasts of girls as
they grow to maturity: cf. κυάμῳ.
Κυαμώσορος, ον, ὁ, Cymasorus, a
river of Sicily in eastern part, Polyb.
1, 9, 4.

Κυάμοτρώς, ὄγος, ὁ, (κύαμος, τρώ-
γω) bean-eater, Ar. Eq. 41, alluding to
the political use of beans at Athens,
v. κύαμος II.

Κυάμογάτα, ας, ἡ, (κύαμος, φα-
γεῖν) eating of beans, a bean-diet, Luc.

Κυάμων, ὄνος, ὁ, (κύαμος) a bean-
field, bed of beans, Theophr.

Κυάναγίς, ιδος, ἡ, (κύνανος, αἰγίς)
with dark, terrible Aegis, epith of Ma-
nerva, Pind. O. 13, 100.

Κυάναυτός, ὄκος, ὁ, ἡ, (κύνανος
αἰγυτός) with dark-blue or dark αἰγυτός,
Θήβη, Pind. Fr. 5, 3, Δῆλος, Theocrit.
17, 67.

Κυάναγέτης, ιδος, pecul. sem. of
sq., Orph.

Κυάναγής, ες, (κύνανος, αἰγίς) dark
gleaming, ὄφρυς, Eur. Alc. 262;
dithyrambs, Ar. Av. 1389.

Κυάναυλας, ὄκος, ὁ, ἡ, dark-furrow-
ed, of a dark soil, ap. Heliod.

Κύναναι, αἰ, sc. νήσοι or πέτραι,
the dark Rocks, Cyanaeae insulae, two
small islands at the entrance of the
Euxine, Hdt. 4, 85, and Strab.; also
κ. Συμπληγάδες, Eur. Med. 2, etc.,
cf. Συμπληγάδες and Πιλαγκταί. [v]

Κύνανος, εἶα, εἶον, poet. for κύν-
ανος. [v]

Κυνάνεμβολος, ον,=κυνάνεμπος
Eur. El. 436, etc.

Κύνανος, εἶα, εἶον, (κύνανος) strictly
dark-blue, glossy-blue, of the swallow
in Simon. 118; of the halcyon, Arist.
H. A. 9, 14, 1; of the deep sea, Simon.
9, 3, Eur. I. T. 7, cf. κυανοειδής;
hence in genl. dark, in Hom. esp. α
clouds, Il. 5, 345, etc.; of the eye-
brows of Jupiter, Il. 17, 209; the hair
of Ulysses, Od. 16, 176; of the co-
lour of Africans, Hes. Op. 525: κυ-
ανή κάπετος, a deep dark trench, Il.
18, 564, cf. Pind. O. 6, 69: κύναναι
φάλαγγες, dark masses, as any crowd-
ed throng looks from a distance, Il.
4, 282; so, κύνανον Τρώων νέφος, Il.
16, 66: κῆρες κύναναι, Hes. Sc. 249
[v], only ὦ metri grat., in Ep.]

Κυνάνεω, ὄ, fut. -ήσω, to look dark-
blue, look dark, formed like μελάνεω
Dion. P. [κῦ, metri grat.]

Κυνανή, ἡς, ἡ, Cyane, a Sicilian
nymph, playmate of Proserpina
changed into the fountain Κυνανή
near Syracuse, Ael. V. H. 2, 33.—2
daughter of Liparus, wife of Aeolus
Plat. Theag. 125 B.

Κυνάνη, f. -ισα,=κυνάνεω, Diosc.

Κυνάνπιος, ον, ὁ, Cynanippus, son
of Aegialeus, Paus. 2, 18, 4.—2. son
of Adrastus, Apollod.

Κυνάντης, ον, ὁ, fem. -τις, (κύνανος)
dark-blue, like κύαμος, Hipp.

Κυνάνοβενθής, ες, (κύνανος, βένθος)
with dark-blue depths, strictly of the
sea, then ludicrously of a cup, Ar.
Fr. 209.

Κυνάνοβλέφαρος, ον, (κύνανος, βλέ-
φαρον 1.) dark-eyed, Anth.

Κυνάνοειδής, ες, (κύνανος, εἶδος)
dark-blue, deep-blue, of deep water
Eur. Hel. 179, cf. Arist. Gen. An. 5,
1, 23.

Κυνάνοβριξ, τρίχος, ὁ, ἡ, (κύνανος
θρίξ) dark-haired, Orph.

Κυνάνοκευθής, ες, (κευθος)=κυν-
ανός, [κῦ-, metri grat.]

Κυνάνοκρήδεμνος, ον, with dark-blue
kρήδεμνος, Q. Sm.

Κυνάνοπέδα, ης, ἡ, (κύνανος, πέ-
δος) with feet of κύαμος, τράπεζα, I.
11, 629. [κῦ-, metri grat.]

Κυνάνοπέλος, ον, (κύνανος, πέλος)
dark-wetted, epith. of Ceres mourning
for her daughter, H. Hom. Cer. 32
361, etc. [κῦ-, metri grat.]

Κυνάνοπλόκιμος, ον, dark-tressed
dark-haired, Q. Sm.

Κυνανοπρόρις, poet. for sq., S.
monid. 216.

Κυνάνοπρώρετος, ον,=sq., Od.
299.

Κυνάνοπρωρος, ον, (κύνανος, πρῶ-
ρον) with dark-blue prow, dark-prowed,
ships, Od. 9, 482. [κῦ-, metri grat.]

Κῶνι Ἰπερος, ὄν, (κῶνι οἱ, περόν) strictly with blue-black feathers, like the raven: in genl. dark-winged, τέττις, Hes. Sc. 393.

ΚΥΑΝΟΣ, ὄν, ὁ, *cyano*, a dark-blue substance, used in the Heroic age to adorn works in metal, esp. weapons and armour; so on Agamemnon's breastplate there were *δέκα οἶμοι μέλανος κῶναιου*, and a boss of the same in the centre, Il. 11, 24, 35; and in Hercules' shield (πύργος κῶναιον), Hes. Sc. 143: and in Od. 7, 87, the θριγκὸς κῶναιος is a cornice or frieze of this substance. Its colour was no doubt a dark-blue, cf. κῶναος, κῶανο-χαίτης, etc.: what it was is very doubtful: some think it was blue steel, but in the Homeric times, they had little skill in working iron, cf. σιδῆρος, χαλκός: perh. it was blue carbonate of copper, or (it may be) lapis lazuli, as it is in Theophr. de Lapid.; he distinguishes two kinds, *dark* and *light* (ἄρρην and θήλυν), § 31; compares it to the darker blue sapphire, § 37, 'says it was mixed with χρυσό-κόλλα, § 40; and that there was an artificial kind made in Aegypt, § 55.—II. the blue corn-flower, in this signif. usu. ἡ κῶανος, Mel. 1, 40.—III. a rock-bird, so called from its colour, Arist. H. A. 9, 21.—IV. a blue dye or lacquer, Paus. 5, 11, 12.—B. as adj.=κῶανος, sub. in Nic. [ῦ; but in compds. freq. ῦ, metri grat., as κῶανόχαίτης.]

Κῶανόστολος, ὄν, (κῶανος, στολή) dark-robed, Bion 1, 4.

Κῶανόφρυς, v, gen. νος, (κῶανος, φρύς) dark-browed, Theocr. 3, 18; 17, 53.

Κῶανόχαίτης, ὄν, ὁ, (κῶανος, χαίτη) dark-haired, in Hom. usu. epith. of Neptune, who in Il. 20, 144, Od. 9, 336, is called simply Κῶανοχαίτης: only in Il. 20, 224, of a horse, dark-naped: in H. Hom. Cer. 348, of Hades; i. μελαγχρόος. [κῶ-, metri grat.]

Κῶανόχρως, ὄν, Eur. Hel. 1502, χρωὸς, ὄτος, ὁ, ἡ, Eur. Phoen. 308, and χρωάτος, ὄν, Orph., (κῶανος, χρώα, ρώος) dark-looking.

Κῶανόωπτος, ὄν, ὁ, (κῶανος, ὤψ) dark-eyed, Opp.: peculi. fem. -ῶπις, cf. epith. of Amphitrite, Od. 12, 60, f. Hes. Sc. 356.

Κῶανωπτός, ὄν, (κῶανος, ὤψ) dark-looking, Trag. ap. Stob. p. 403, 3.

Κῶανωστίς, εως, ἡ, as if from κῶα-δός, a dark-blue colour, Plut.

Κῶαζήρης, ὄν, Ion. εως, ὁ, *Cyaxares*, son of Phraortes, king of Media, father of Astyages, Hdt. 1, 46: acc. o Xen. Cyr., son and successor of Astyages.

Κῶάρ, ἄτος, ὁ, (κῶα) a hole, e. g. the eye of a needle, etc., Hipp. (Akin to αἶαρ.) [ῦ]

Κῶβάω, (κυβή, κύπτω, κυπτάω) to set a thing on its head, turn upside down, Gramm.

Κῶβας, ὄν, ὁ, a coffin, v. κυβή.

Κῶβας, ἡ=κύμβη, Hesych.

Κῶβδα, adv. (κύπτω) with the head onwards, stooping, overhanging, Archil. 6, sensu obsceno.

Κῶβηρον, ὄν, τό, =κυβέλη III., Hesych.

Κῶβεια, ac, ἡ, (κυβεύω) dice-playing, izing, Plat. Phaedr. 274 D, Xen., etc.

Κῶβείας, ὄν, ὁ, a kind of πηλαμῆς, pp.: also κύβιον.

Κῶβειον, ὄν, τό, (κυβεύω) a gaming-house, Aeschin. 8, 22.

Κῶβελ-α, ὄν, τό, *Cybele*, a mountain of Phrygia, near Celaenae, Apoll. 3, 5, 1, whence Cybele was said to be named Strab. p. 567.

Κῶβελ-η, ἡς, ἡ, *Cybele*, a Phrygian goddess, first worshipped at Pessinus; later, not only throughout Asia Minor, but Greece, where her rites coalesced with the worship of Rhea (first in Eur. Bacch. 79, Ar. Av. 877); and (from A. U. C. 547, also at Rome, under the name of the *Idæan Mother*: her priests, from Attis downwards, made themselves eunuchs: they were called Γῦλλοι from the Phrygian river *Gallus*, as *Κῶβελ-η* from *Κῶβελ-α*, v. foreg. The name is also written *Κυβήθη*, Hdt. 5, 102; and Benti. Lucan. 1, 600, will allow these two forms only, viz., *Κῶβελ-η*, *Cybele*, when the penult was required short; *Κυβήθη*, *Cybebe*, when long; rejecting *Κυβήλη*, and *Cybele* or *Cybelle*, cf. Virg. Aen. 10, 220, Propert. 3, 15, 35, Drakenb. Sil. 17, 8.

Κῶβερνᾶν, ὦ, fut. -ῆσω, Lat. *gubernare*, to steer, νῆα, Od. 3, 283; also, κ. ἄρματα, Plat. Theag. 123 C; absol. Xen. Mem. 1, 1, 9: metaph. to guide, govern, Pind. P. 5, 164, Plat., etc.; but the orig. is seldom lost sight of, cf. esp. Ar. Eq. 544. Hence

Κῶβερνήσια, ὄν, τό, a festival at Athens in memory of the steersman of Theseus, Plut.

Κῶβερνήσις, εως, ἡ, Dor. -σις, (κυβερνᾶν) a steering, pilotage, Plat. Rep. 488 B: in genl. a guiding, directing, government, πολιάν, Pind. P. 10, 112.

Κῶβερνήτειρα, ac, ἡ, fem. from κυβερνήτηρ, Anth.

Κῶβερνήτιος, verb. adj. from κυβερνᾶν, one must direct, Plat. Sisyph. 389 D.

Κῶβερνήτηρ, ἦρος, ὁ, rarer form for κυβερνήτης, Od. 8, 557: fasadj., Nonn. 25, 189.

Κῶβερνήτιρος, ἰα, ἰον, =κυβερνή-τικός, Orac. ap. Plut. Sol. 14.

Κῶβερνήτης, ὄν, ὁ, (κυβερνᾶν) a steersman, pilot, Lat. gubernator, Il. 19, 43, Od. 9, 78, Hdt. 2, 164, etc.: in genl. a guide, governor, Eur. Supp. 880. Hence

Κῶβερνήτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (κυβερνᾶν) of, belonging to, good at steering, guiding or governing, Plat. Rep. 488 D, E: ἡ -κή (sub. τι νη) the pilot's art, Id. Gorg. 511 D etc.

Κῶβερνήσκιος, ὄν, ὁ, *Cybernicus*, a Lycian, admiral of the Persian fleet, Hdt. 7, 98.

Κῶβερνήσμιός, ὄν, ὁ, =κυβερνήσις.

Κῶβητρον, ὄν, τό, =κυβέτρον, Hesych.

Κῶβητήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, =κυβητής. Hence

Κῶβητήριος, ἰα, ἰον, =κυβητικός: esp. in neut. τό κυβητήριον, a gambling-house, Plut.

Κῶβητής, ὄν, ὁ, (κυβεύω) a dice-player, gambler, Soph. Fr. 686: οἱ Κ., name of a play by Antiphanes. Hence

Κῶβητικός, ἡ, ὄν, of, belonging to, skilled in dice-playing, Plat. Rep. 374 C. Adv. -κῶς.

Κῶβέω, (κύβος) to play at dice, Cratin. Pyt. 13, Ar. Eccl. 672: hence to run a risk or hazard, περί τινος, Xen. Hell. 6, 3, 16; περί τινι, Plat. Prot. 314 A.—II. trans. to set upon a throw, hazard a thing, A. P. 12, 47; so Ἄρην κ., to hazard, venture on war, Eur. Rhes. 446; cf. κινδυνεύω.

ΚΥΒΗΉ, ἡς, ἡ, the head: only found in Gramm., as E. M., to serve as root for κυβητιάω, κυβιστιάω, κυβήθη, κύμβαχος: akin also to κεφαλή, Germ. Kopf, Koppe, Kuppe, etc.: and perh. to κύπτω, though here the v is lost by nature.

Κυβήθη, ἡς, ἡ, =Κυβέλη, q. v.
Κυβήθος, ὄν, (κυβή) stooping, downing with the head.—II. Κυβήθοι, ὁ, minister of *Cybele*: in genl. one ecstasi or frantie, Simon. ap. Phot., Cratin. Θρατρ. 9.

Κυβήλη, ἡς, ἡ, =Κυβέλη, q. v., dub
Κυβήλιος, f. -ίος, to strike with an axe: from

Κυβήλις, ἰος ὁ ἰδος, ἡ, an axe, cleaver, Anaxipp. ap. Ath. 169 C.—II. =τυρόκωστις, Cratin. Incert. 62; cf. ἀγροεικόβηλις. [ῦ]

Κυβήλιστής, ὄν, ὁ, a minister of *Cybele*, such as went about begging for the goddess, cf. μητρογύνητης.—II. in genl. a vagabond, Gramm.

Κυβήνη, ἡς, ἡ, =γυλῆς, Hesych.

Κυβήσις, and κυβήσις, ἡ, v. l. for κίβησις.

Κυβίζω, f. -ίσω, (κύβος) to make into a cube, a Plut. Pass. to be raised to the cube, of numbers, Math. Vett.

Κυβικός, ἡ, ὄν, (κύβος) cubic, Plat. Tim. 55 D.—2. of numbers, raised to the cube, Arist. Probl. Adv. -κῶς, Plut.

Κύβιον, ὄν, τό, the flesh of the πηλαμῆς, salted in square pieces, κύβοι.—II. the πηλαμῆς itself when at a particular age, Hices. et Posidipp. ap. Ath. 118 B, also κυβείας. [ῦ]

Κυβισοάκτης, ὄν, ὁ, (κύβιον, σάττω) =ταρχέμπορος, a dealer in salt fish, nickname of the thirteenth Ptolemy, Strab.

Κυβισθιος, ὄν, ὁ, *Cybiasthus*, nephew of Thales, Plut. Sol. 7.

Κυβιστάω, ὦ, f. -ῆσω, (κυβή, κύπτω) to throw one's self or pitch head most, tumble headlong, ἐξ ἱππων, Il. 16, 745, 749: to plunge headlong into water, dive, κατὰ καλὴν ῥέεθρα, Il. 21, 354:—later of professional tumblers, employed to enliven banquets, etc., to tumble, turn heels over head, Plat. Symp. p. 190 A; the most approved method was to throw a summerset over swords fixed upright, κ. εἰς εἴρη, εἰς μαχαίρας, Xen. Symp. 2, 11, Plat. Euthyd. 294 E. Hence

Κυβίστημα, ατος, τό, a summerset, Luc.; also=sq.

Κυβίστησις, εως, ἡ, (κυβιστάω) the throwing a summerset, playing mountebank's tricks, Luc. Gymn. 16.

Κυβιστήτης, ἦρος, ὁ, (κυβιστάω) one who throws himself on his head, throws a summerset, a mountebank, a tumbler, Il. 18, 605, Od. 4, 18, cf. κυβιστάω: esp. a diver, Il. 16, 750.—2. a sea-fish, Opp.—II. later as adj., tumbling, Wern. Trapp. 192.

Κυβιστινάω, παίζειν, (κυβιστάω) to play at throwing summersets.

Κυβίστρα, ὄν, τό, *Cybistra*, a city of Cataonia near Tyana, Strab. p. 535

Κυβιτίζω, f. -ίσω, to shove, push with the elbow, Epich. p. 108.

Κύβιον, ὄν, τό, more usu. ὠλέκρανον, the elbow, Lat. cubitus, Epich. p. 108, Hippi. [ῦ]

Κυβισοειδής, εἰς, (κύβος, εἶδος) like a cube, cubical, Strab.

ΚΥΒΟΣ, ὄν, ὁ, Lat. *cubus*, a solid square, a cube, Plat., etc.: esp.—II. a cubical die, marked on all six sides, for the game of dice, thus differing from the ἀστράγαλος, which was marked only on four sides (the other two being rounded), usu. in plur., Hdt. 1, 94, Soph. Fr. 380, etc.; the Greeks threw with three dice, cf. infr.—2. proverb., δὲ γὰρ εὐ πείπουται οἱ Διὸς κύβοι, i. e. God's work is no mere chance, Soph. Fr. 763: κρίνεται τι ἐν κύβοις, to decide it by the dice, by chance, Aesch. Theb. 414; later in sing., so ῥίπτειν κ' ἀναρρίπτει

κύβον, to cast the die i. e. to risk, hazard, Anth., and Plut., cf. Valck Phoen. 1235: ἐσχάτον κύβον ἄφειναι, to try one's luck for the last time Plut. Coriol. 3.—2. also of the same *sips* on the dice, βέλβηκ' Ἀχιλλεύς δύο κύβω καὶ τέσσαρα, he has thrown two aces and a four, Eur. Tel. 3; τρίς ἐξ βαλεῖν, three sixes, Aesch. Ag. 33, ubi v. Blomf.—II. any cube, cubic number, i. e. a number multiplied twice into itself, as 27 is the cube of 3, Plat. Rep. 528 B.—III. a vertebre, like ὠστράγαλος, Arr. ap. Poll. 2, 180.

Κύβαλον, ον, τό,=κύβιτον, Poll.
Κύγχραμος, ον, ὁ, a bird that migrates with quails, prob. a kind of ortolan, Arist. H. A.; also written κέγχραμος, κέγχραμις, κέχραμος, κέκρανος, κικράμις, κύγχρανος.

Κυδαῖα, also -άσσα, Att. -άττω, (κύδος) to revile, abuse, τινά, Epich. p. 3; so too as dep. mid., Epich. p. 115. But in pass. to be mocked, insulted by one, Aesch. Fr. 86, Soph. Aj. 722. Only poet. (κύδος, like Lat. fama and dñeidos, denotes good and evil report, but of the verbs, this is used always in bad, κυδαίνω almost always in good sense.)

†**Κυδαθηναεύς**, εὖς, ὁ, a Cydathenæan, an inhabitant of Cydathenæum, (a deme of the tribe Pandionis, the name of which deme as of many others not in use but formed by the Gramm. backward from the gentile name) Dem. 1397, 4; comic appell. in Ar. κτών Κνύ., of Cleon, Vesp. 895.

Κυδαῖνα, f. -αῖνᾱ, (κύδος) to honor, do honor to, exalt, ennoble, glorify, praise, etc., τινά, Hom., esp. in Il., synon. with τιμάν, Il. 15, 612; opp. to κακῶσαι, Od. 16, 212: of the external figure of a man, Αἰνείαν ἀκένυτό τε κυδαίνον τε, they healed and glorified him, by restoring strength and beauty, Il. 5, 448.—II. to delight, gladden by marks of honour, κυδαίνει θυμὸν ἄνακτος, Od. 14, 438.—III. seldom in bad sense (cf. foreg., fin.), to flatter, fawn upon, Hes. Op. 38. Only poet.—Cf. κυάνα, κυδαῖα, κυδῶ.

Κυδάλιμος, ον, (κύδος) glorious, renowned, famous, noble, freq. Homer. epith. of heroes and of whole nations, *as in Il. 6, 184, 204: also, κυδάλιμον κῆρ, noble, honourable heart, Il. 10, 16; 18, 33; Od. 21, 247: of the heart of the lion, Il. 12, 45. Ep. word. Cf. κύδιμος, κύνιστος, κυδρός, κυνός. [α]

Κυδαλος, v. κύδαρος.
†**Κυδαντίαις**, ὧν, οἱ, Cydantidae, a deme of the tribe Aegæis.

Κυδάνω,=κυδαίνω, to honour, hold in honour, τινά, Il. 14, 73.—II. intr.=κυδαῖω, to vaunt aloud, boast, μέγ' ἐκύεζον, σὺνεκα., Il. 20, 42. [α]

Κυδαρος, ον, ὁ, also κύδαλος, a kind of small ship, Antiph. Incert. 89.
Κυδάσσω, Att. κυδάττω, v. κυδάω.
Κυδαῖω,=κυδαίνω and κυδαῖνω, dub.
Κυδέστερος, α, ον, irreg. compar. of κυδάλιμος in Polyb. 3, 96, 7, more glorious, more honoured, as if from κυδέ, cf. ἐρικυδής.

Κυδέης, εσσα, εν, (κύδος) glorious, noble, ὄρα, Anth.

Κυδιάνειρα, ας, ἡ, (κύδος, ἡγή) like ἀντιάνειρα, βωτιάνειρα, etc., as if from a masc. in -άνωρ, glorifying or ennobling men, bringing them glory or renown, in Il., usu. epith. of μάχη: once of the ἡγορή, Il. 1, 490.—II. pass. glorified by men, famous for men, Σπάοτη, Damag. t. Ep. 3. Ep. wo. 1.

—The -ῶ shows that there is no masc. in ος. [αν]
†**Κυδίας**, ον, ὁ, Cydias, masc. pr. n., Arist. Rhet. 2, 6; etc.

Κυδίω, ὦ, (κύδος) to vaunt, pride one's self, Lat. gloriari: hence to go proudly along, exult, in Il. always in Ep. part. κυδίον, Il. 21, 519, H. Hom. Cer. 170; of a horse, Il. 6, 509; 15, 266; κυδίον ὄτω., Il. 2, 579: to be proud of a thing, τινί, Hes. Sc. 27. Ep. word.

†**Κυδιμάχη**, ης, ἡ, Cydimache, fem. pr. n., Luc.

†**Κυδιμαχος**, ον, ὁ, Cydimachus, Athenian masc. pr. n., Dinarch. 106, 7.—2. a tyrant of Caria, Luc.

Κυδίμος, ον,=κυδάλιμος, not in Il., or Od., but ten times in H. Hom. Merc. as epith. of Mercury. [ω]

†**Κυδιππη**, ης, ἡ, Cydippe, wife of Acontius, Callim. Fr. 101.—2. wife of Anaxilaus, Hdt. 7, 165.—Others in Strab.; etc.

Κύδιστος, η, ον, superl. of κυδρός (formed from κύδος, as αἰσχιστος, from αἰσχος), most glorious, most honoured, noblest, in Hom. usu. epith. of Jupiter and Agamemnon, as the first of gods and men respectively: also of Minerva, Il. 4, 515: in genl. the greatest, κύνιστ' ἄχων, Aesch. Supp. 14. In Att. also a compar. κυδίω, ον, gen. ονος, τί κυδίον μοι ζῆν; what boots it me to live? Eur. Alc. 960, cf. Andr. 639.—In E. M. we find also κύνδοτερος and κύνδοτατος. [ω]

Κυδίω, ον, gen. ονος, v. foreg.
Κυδρός, ης, ὄν,=κυδρός, q. v., epith. of Dice, Hes. Op. 255, cf. Ruhnk. Ep. Cr. p. 83.

†**Κυδνός**, ον, ὁ, the Cydnus, a river of Cilicia, flowing through Tarsus, now the Tersoos, Xen. An. 1, 2, 24.

Κυδουδοπάα, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (κυδοιμός) to make a hubbub, Ar. Pac. 1152, Nub. 616.

Κυδοιμέω, ὦ, fut. -ήσω, (κυδοιμός) to make an uproar, spread confusion and alarm, Il. 11, 324.—II. trans. to throw into confusion and alarm, τινά, Il. 15, 136: in genl. to war against one.

Κυδοιμός, ὄν, ὁ, uproar, confusion, Il. 18, 218: also Κυδοιμός, personified, as companion of Ἑννώ and Ἑρις, Il. 5, 593; 18, 535: in Theocr. ὀρνίχων κυδοιμοί, cock-fights, 22, 72.

Κυδοιποτός, ον, (κυδοιμός, τεκεῖν) parent of confusion, Greg. Naz.

ΚΥΔΟΣ, εος, τό, glory, fame, renown, praise, esp. in war, oft. in Hom. (esp. in Il.), joined with τιμή, Il. 16, 84; 17, 251: he usu. says, κύνος ἁρέσθαι, to win glory: of Jupiter, κύνει γαίω, Il. 1, 405, etc.: of a single person, as Ulysses, μέγα κύνος Ἀχαιῶν, the glory, pride of the Achæians, like Lat. decus, Od. 12, 184; and of Nestor, Il. 14, 42.—2. glory and success together, cf. Nitzsch Od. 3, 57; in Trag. only used by Aesch.—II. in bad signf., evil report, disgrace, shame, only in Gramm., but cf. ἐνείδος, and Lat. fama; v. κυδάω: acc. to E. M., in this signf. it was ὁ κύδος. Only poet.

Κυδότερος, κύνδοτατος, v. κύνιστος.
†**Κυδραῖ**, ὧν, αἱ, Cydrae, a city of Chaonia in Epirus, Strab.

†**Κυδραρα**, ὧν, τὰ, Cydara, a city of Phrygia on the confines of Lydia, Hdt. 7, 30.

†**Κυδρέλλος**, ον, ὁ, Cydrelus, a son of Codrus, founder of Myus, Strab. p. 633.

Κυδρός, ἄ, ὄν, (κύδος)=κυδάλιμος, glorious, illustrious, noble, in Hom. always in fem., as epith. of goddesses: also of women, Od. 15, 26: the masc.

first in H. Hom. Merc. 461: of horse, proud, stately, Xen. Eq. 10, 16 κυδρότερον πίνειν, to drink more lustily, lor. ap. Ath. 463 C. Poet. word, of which κυδρός is a v. l., though this form is very rare.

Κυδρόα, ὦ, to honour, glorify. Pass. κυδρούμαι,=κυδαῖω, to pride one's self, lor. ap. Ath. 463 C. Poet. word, off. Ael., etc.

†**Κυδών**, υνος, ὁ, Cydon, son of Apollo and Acacallis; from him acc. to Steph. Byz. Cydonia in Crete was named: in Paus. 8, 33, 4, son of Mercury and Acacallis.—2. a Byzantine, Xen. Hell. 1, 3, 18.—II. adj. Cydonian.

Κυδωνέα, ας, ἡ, and Κυδωνία ας, ἡ, a quince-tree.

†**Κυδωνες**, ὧν, οἱ, the Cydonians, an early race in the northwest of Crete, called by Strab. p. 475 indigenous, Od. 3, 292; 19, 176.

Κυδωνία, ας, ἡ, also Κυδων, tCydonia, a city in the northwest of Crete; its ruins are on the site Jerami, Hdt. 3, 44. Hence

†**Κυδωνιάς**, ἄδος, ἡ, Cydonian, epith. of Diana, Orph.

Κυδωνιάτης, ον, ὁ, an inhabitant of Cydonia, Polyb. 4, 55, 4.

Κυδωνία, ὦ, (Κυδωνίος) to swell like a quince, Lat. sororiare, μαζὸς Κυδωνιά, Leon. Tar. 41, cf. sq., and μῆλον Β.

Κυδωνικός, ἡς, ὄν,=sq., ἡγή, Theocr. 7, 12, ubi al. Κυδωνίος.

Κυδωνίος, ἱα, ἱων, (Κύδων) Cydonian: μῆλον Κ., a quince, cf. μῆλον Β.—II. metaph. swelling like a quince, hence round and plump, of a girl's breasts, Ar. Ach. 1199, cf. foreg.

Κυδωνίς, ἱδος, ἡ, fem. to foreg.

Κυδωνίτης, ον, ὁ, οἶνος Κῶν quince-wine.

Κῦε, ὦ, f. -ήσω, older form for κύω, aor. ἐκύσα. To bear in the womb, to have conceived, to be big or pregnant with a child, Lat. gestare, c. acc., ἐκύνει φίλον νιόν Il. 19, 117; βρέφος ἡμίονον κύνουσα, Il. 23, 266; so too, Plat. Symp. 203 C, 206 D:—Pass., τὸ κνύμενον, that which is in the womb, the foetus, Plat. Legg. 789 A, Arist., etc.—Mid. to bring forth, ἐκύνεσθαι, Opp. Cyn. 3, 22.—2. absol. to be big or pregnant, to conceive, like κύτωμαι, Hdt. 5, 41; κ. ἐξ ἄνδρός, Id. 6, 68. Cf. κύω, fin.

†**Κυζικηνικός**, ἡς, ὄν,=sq., Ar. Pac. 1176.

Κυζικηνός, ἡς, ὄν, of or from Cyzicus, Cyzicenean, Hdt.: ὁ Κυζικηνός, a gold coin, cf. sub. στατήρ.

†**Κύζικος**, ον, ὁ, Cyzicus, son of Aetna and Aenete, king of the Doliones, after whom the island (sq.) was named, Ar. Rh. 1, 949.

†**Κύζικος**, ον, ἡ, Cyzicus, an island in the Propontis, on the coast of Mysia, connected by two bridges with the main land, and on this account often considered as a peninsula, Strab. p. 575.—2. on it was a celebrated city of same name with a good harbour, earlier called Ἀρκτόνησος, Hdt. 4, 14.

Κύμα, ατος, τό, (κνέω) that which is conceived, an embryo, foetus, Plat. Rep. 461 C, and Arist.; also κύμα [ω]

Κῆσις, εως, ἡ, (κνέω) conception or gestation, pregnancy, Plat. Polit. 274 A, Menex. 238 A. [ω]

Κητήριος, α, ον, aiding the delivery, Hipp.

Κητήκος, ἡς, ὄν, (κνέω) belonging to conception, aiding it, Clem. Al.

Κῦς, Ep. 3 sing. aor. 2 from κύω

θω, Od. 3, 16 [ῥ], subj. κεκῦθωσι, c. Ep. redupl., Od. 6, 303. There is no pres. κύθω.

Κύθερα, ας, ἡ, later form for Κυθήρεια, Opp., v. Jac. A. P. p. 606. [ῥ]

Κυθήρεια, ας, ἡ, Cytheria, surname of Venus, Od. 8, 288; 18, 193, from the city Κύθηρα, in Crete, or the island Κύθηρα (q. v.). Κυπρογενής Κυθήρεια joined, H. Hom. 9, 1; Κυθήρεια Ἀφροδίτη, Musae. 37.

†Κυθήρη, ης, ἡ, =foreg., Luc. Conv. 41.

Κύθηρα, ὡν, τά, Cythēra, an island on the south of Laconia, now Cerigo, Il. 15, 432, and Hes. Th. 192: v. sub Κυθήρεια. —2. the chief city of the island, Thuc. 4, 54; Strab. p. 363.—3. a city of Cyprus, Schol. Hes. Th. 192.

†Κυθήρᾱδε, adv. to Cythērus, irreg. for Κυθήρονδε, as if from Κύθηρα, Dem. 1041, 12.

Κυθήρη, ης, ἡ, = Κυθήρεια, Plat. Epigr. 29 Bgk.

†Κυθήριος, α, ὡν, Cytherian, of Cythēra, Il. 10, 268; Hdt.; etc.: ἡ Κυθήρεια, sc. γῆ, =Κυθήρα, Xen. Hell. 4, 8, 7; Κυθήρη, Hdt. 1, 82.

†Κυθήριος, ὡν, ὁ, the Cytherius, a river of Elis Pisatis, Strab.; in Paus. Κυθήριος.

Κυθηροδίκης, ὡν, ὁ, (Κύθηρα, δίκη) a Spartan magistrate sent annually to govern the island of Cythera, Κυθ. ἀρχή, Thuc. 4, 53.

Κυθηρόνδε, adv. (Κύθηρα) from Cythēra, Il. 15, 438.

†Κυθήριος, ὡν, ὁ, or-ρον, ὡν, τό, Cythērus, one of the twelve ancient cities of Attica; subsequently a deme of the tribe Pandionis, Strab. p. 397.

†Κυθύνος, α, ὡν, of Cythnus, Cythini-α; οἱ Κυθύνιοι, Hdt. 7, 91; from

†Κυθύνος, ὡν, ἡ, Cythnus, one of the Cyclades, now Thermia, Strab. p. 485.

Κύθος, τό, =κεῖθος.

Κύθρα, -θρινος, -θρόγανλος, -θρος, Ion. for χύθρ-.

†Κύζα, τῶ, Κύζα, a place in India, Arr. Ind. 27, 6.

Κύσσω, (κύω, κνέω) to make pregnant, impregnate, of the male, Galen. Pass. κυίσκομαι, of the female, =κύω, o conceive, become pregnant or with young, Hdt. 2, 93; 4, 30: also of plants, Theophr.—2. also intrans., =pass., Philostr.

Κυκάνω, ὦ, poet. strengthd. collat. from from sq., Ar. Thesm. 852.

ΚΥΚΛ᾽Ω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, to stir up and mix, up, Il. 5, 903; τινί, with a thing, Il. 11, 638, τινόν οἶνω, Od. 10, 35, cf. Ar. Veep. 1515.—II. like ταύσσω, Lat. miscere and turbare, to stir up, and so, κ. τὸν βόρβορον, to stir up the mud, Ar. Eq. 866: hence to throw into confusion or disorder, confound, Aesch. Pr. 994; κ. τὴν βουλὴν, Ar. Jo. 363: in this signif. Hom. only has pass., to be confounded, panic-stricken, etc., τῶ δὲ κυκλήθηρ, Il. 11, 129; ο. κυκλήθησαν δέ οἱ ἔπτοι, Il. 20, 89 of the tumult of waves, κύμα κνέμενον, Il. 21, 235, Od. 12, 238, i.e.: later of mental disquiet, κνέσει κυκλόμενος, Archil. 14. Hence

Κύκεια, ας, ἡ, a mixing up, confusion.

Κύκειω, Ep. acc. for κυκεῶνα, from I., Il.

Κυκῶν, ὄνος, ὁ, acc. κυκεῶνα, and iord. κυκεῶ, as always in Od., and I. Hom. Cer., but in Il. always Ep. sc. κυκεῶν (κυκῶ): a mixture, esp. mixed drink, refreshing draught, poem, made of barley-meal, grated cheese and Pramnian wine, Il. 11 24, 641; to which Circe: Ids honey

Od. 10, 234, 316, and wien it is ready, puts in magical drugs: its consistency was that of a thick soup, as may be inferred from its being called σίτος in Od., and ποτὶν in Il.: in H. Hom. Cer. 208, the κυκεῶν, given to Ceres is of ἄλφιστα, water, and γλῆχον. Later, various ingredients were added, esp. for medical use, and various names were given to the κυκεῶν, v. Foës. Oecon. Hipp. The Lat. name was cinnus, Arnob.

†Κύκη, ης, ἡ, Cyce, fem. pr. n., Anacr. 19, 13.

Κυκήθρα, ας, ἡ, (κυκῶ)=ταραχή, a mixture, medley.

Κυκήθρον, ὡν, τό, (κυκῶ) a ladle for stirring: hence metaph. a turbulent fellow, agitator, Ar. Pac. 654. [ῥ]

Κύκημα, ατος, τό, =τάραχος, κυκήθρα. [ῥ]

†Κυκήσιον, ὡν, τό, Cycesium, a city of Elis Pisatis, Strab. p. 356.

Κύκησις, εως, ἡ, (κυκῶ) a stirring up, mixing in confusion, Plat. Tim. 68 A. [ῥ]

Κυκήσιτεφρος, ὡν, (κυκῶ, τέφρα) mixed up with ashes, κονία, Ar. Ran. 710.

Κυκήτης, οὔ, ὁ, (κυκῶ) a stirrer, agitator.

†Κυκλάδες, ὡν, αἱ, (κυκλᾶς) with and without νῆσοι, the Cyclades, islands in the Aegean sea, which lie in a circle round Delos, Hdt. 5, 30.

Κυκλάω, f. -ᾶσω, (κύκλος) to go round about, surround.

Κυκλαῖνον, (κύκλος) to make round.

Κυκλαῖνιος, ὡν, ἡ, Theocr. 5, 123, Theophr., κυκλαῖνον, τό, also κυκλαμῆς, ἡ, Orph., cyclamen, sow-bread, a tuberous-rooted plant, with a fragrant flower used for garlands.

Κυκλᾶς, ᾠδος, ἡ, (κύκλος) round, circular, lying around, κ. νησαῖας πόλει, Eur. Ion 1583: hence, αἱ Κυκλάδες, q. v., Isocr. 68 D, cf. Strab. p. 485: also κυκλᾶς, ἡ, (sub. ἐσθῆς) a woman's garment with a border all round it, Propert. 4, 7, 36.—II. of time, coming in a circle, revolving, ᾠρα, Eur. Alc. 449.

†Κυκλεύς, εως, ὁ, Cycleus, father of the poet Anon, Anth.

Κυκλεύω, (κύκλος) to make a circle, go round, traverse, Strab.—II. to circumvent, to surround. App.

Κυκλέω, ὡ, 1. -ήσω, to move round and round, wheel along, in Hom. only once, κυκλήσομεν ἐνθάδε νεκροῦς βοσὸς καὶ ἡμίονοις, Il. 7, 332, and v. Pors. Or. 624: usu.—2. to move round or in a circle, bring round, βάσιν, πόδα κ., to walk round and round, for the purpose of watching, etc., Soph. Aj. 19, Eur. Or. 624; so, κ. πρόωπον, ὅμμα, to look round, look about, Eur. Phoen. 364, Ar. Thesm. 958.—B. pass. to surround, encircle, τινά, Hdt. 8, 16, Soph. Aj. 353.—2. to go round and round, to revolve, Id. Fr. 713, τὴν αὐτὴν φορὰν κ., Plat. Rep. 617 A.—3. metaph. of sayings, etc., to be current, pass from mouth to mouth, Plut.—C. also intr. in act., =pass.—2. to revolve, come round and round, νύκτες, ἡμέραι τε κυκλοῦσι, Soph. El. 1365, Tr. 130. Cf. κυκλώω.

Κυκλῶν, (κύκλος) adv., in a circle, Posidon. ap. Ath. 212 F.

Κύκλῃσις, εως, ἡ, (κυκλέω) a round, circuit, revolution.

†Κυκλιάδας, ὡν, ὁ, Cycliadas, masc. pr. n., Polyb. 17, 1, 2.

Κυκλαῖς, ᾠδος, ὁ, ἡ, (κύκλος) circular, ὠκύη, τυροὶ κυκλαῖδες, cf. Jac. A. P. p. 201.

Κ. κλικᾶς, ὁ, ἡ, (κύκλος) circular,

in a circle, κίνησις, Plut. A. 1v. -κος, —II. those Epic poets were called κυκλικοί, whose writings collectively formed a cycle or series of mythic and heroic story down to the death of Ulysses, v. Welcker, Epischer Cycclus (Bonn, 1835); Müller Gr. Literat. 1, ch. 6; Düntzer Fragm. d. Ep. Poësie (Köln 1840): the chief ancient authority is Proclus' Chrestomatheia. Adv. -κῶς, Arist. Coel.

Κυκλοδιῶσκυλος, ὡν, ὁ, (κύκλος II, διῶσκα) a teacher of the cyclic choros, i. e. a dithyrambic poet, v. sq. Ar. Av. 1403.

Κύκλιος, ἰα, ἰων, also ὡς, ὡν, (κύκλος) round, circular, ἄσπις, Archesit. ap. Ath. 320 B.—the neut. τὸ κύκλιον, as subst.=κυκλός, Eur. I. A. 1056.—II. κύκλιοι χοροὶ, οἱ, circular cyclic choruses, strictly of any which danced (and sang) in a ring round an altar in honour of the god: but usu. appropriated to those of Bacchus, dithyrambic choruses, opp. to the dramatic, which was arranged in a square (τετραγώνος), freq. in Ar., as Nub. 333, Ran. 366: hence κ. μέλη, dithyrambs, Ar. Av. 918.

Κυκλίσκος, ὡν, ὁ, Dim. from κύκλος, Diosc.

Κυκλοβορέω, ὦ, to roar like the torrent Cycloborus, Ar. Ach. 381: from

Κυκλοβορέος, ὡν, ὁ, a mountain-torrent in Attica, Ar. Eq. 137. (Prob. from κύκλος, βιβρώσκω, devouring all round.)

Κυκλογράφω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, to write about and about a thing, to use periphrasis, Dion. H.: from

Κυκλογράφος, ὡν, (κύκλος, γράφω) writing on a certain circle of subjects esp. of a cyclic poet., v. κυκλικός II [ῥ]

Κυκλοδιώκτος, ὡν, (κύκλος, διώκω) driven round in a circle, Anth. [ῥ]

Κυκλοεῖλις, εως, ὡν, (κύκλος, εἶδος) circular, Plat. Adv. -δῶς.

Κυκλῶεις, εσσα, εν, poet. for κυκλικός, circular, Soph. O. T. 161.

Κυκλοεῖλις, εως, ὡν, (κύκλος, εἶδος) revolving in a circle, Orph.

Κυκλόθεν, adv. (κύκλος) from the circumference, from all sides, all around, Lys. 110, 41, Lob. Phryn. 9.

Κυκλοομίλιδος, ὡν, ὁ, a round lead pencil, Anth.

Κυκλοποιαῖα, ας, ἡ, =εγκυκλοποιᾶ, δία, dub.

Κυκλοποιέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (κύκλος, ποιέω) to make into or like a circle. Mid. to form into, stand in a circle, dub. in Xen. Cyr. 7, 1, 40.

Κυκλοπορεία, ας, ἡ, a going round, circuitous way, Strab.: from

Κυκλοπορέω, ὦ, fut. -ήσω, (κύκλος, πόρος) to go by a circuitous way, Strab.

ΚΥΚΛΟΣ, ὡν, ὁ, also with heterog. plur. τὰ κύκλα, I. (cf. infr. II. 1):—a ring, circle, round, ὁλόλος κύκλος, of the circle which hunters draw round their game, Od. 4, 792: esp. the rim of a round shield, Il. 11, 33, etc.: κύκλω, in a circle or ring, round about, κύκλω ἀπάντη, Od. 8, 278, usu. with verbs compd. cf. περί, ἀσ, περιστῆναι, περιέναι, etc., Hdt. 1, 180, Aesch. Fr. 395, Plat., etc.; so κύκλω περί τῆ, round about it, Hdt. 1, 43; but we also have κύκλω, c. acc., as if for περί, κύκλω σῆμα, Id. 4, 72; also c. gen., κ. τοῦ στρατοπέδου Xen. Cyr. 4, 5, 5: so too, ἐν κύκλω, around, on or from all sides, Soph. Aj. 723, etc.—II. any circular body, esp.—1. a wheel, Il. 23, 340, in which signif. the heterog. plur. κύκλα, is mostly used, Il. 5, 722; 18, 375.—2

place of assembly, the *agorá*, called *ἱερός κ.*, in Il. 18, 504; so, *ἀγορᾶς κ.*, Eur. Or. 919, Thuc. 3, 74; also an *amphitheatre*, Dio C.—3. like Lat. *corona*, a crowd of people standing round, a ring or circle of people, Eur. Andr. 1089: a place in the *agorá* where domestic utensils were sold, Alex. Calas. 1, cf. Bentley's Correspondence, p. 223, sq.—4. the vault of the sky, *κ. οὐρανοῦ*, Hdt. 1, 131, and so *κ.* alone, Soph. Phil. 815, Ar. Av. 1715: so, *νοκτὸς κ.*, Soph. Aj. 672: the moon's disk, with or without *σελήνης*, Hdt. 6, 106: also the sun's disk, Trag.—5. the circle or wall round a city, esp. round Athens, Hdt. 1, 98, Thuc. 2, 13, etc.—6. a round dish, plate: a round shield, Trag.—7. in pl. the balls of the eye, Soph. O. T. 1270.—8. *κύκλοι* προσώπων, the cheeks, Hipp.—III. any circular motion, movement in a circle, orbit of the heavenly bodies, revolution of the seasons, Eur. Or. 1645, Hel. 112: hence too, *κ. τῶν ἀνθρωπίνων πραγμάτων*, Hdt. 1, 207.—2. in Logic, the fallacy of arguing in a circle.—3. in Rhet. a rounded period, Dion. H.—IV. the Epic Cycle, cf. *κυκλικός* II.—V. a sphere, globe, cf. *κυκλικός* 898 A, where it is fem., if the reading be right. (*Κύκλος* seems to be redupl. from *κύλλος*. Root ΚΥΛ-, in *κυλινδῶς*, Pott. Et. Forsch. 1, 265.)

Κυκλόω, adv. (*κύκλος*) in or into a circle, around, Il. 4, 212; 17, 392. *Κυκλοσσοῖω*, ὤ, f. *-ήσω*, (*κύκλος*, *σσοῖω*) to drive round in a circle, whirl round, πόδα, Ar. Vesp. 1523, e conj. Dind.

Κυκλοτερής, ἐς, (*κύκλος*, *τείρω*) turned round, rounded, circular, Od. 17, 209, Hes. Th. 145, Sc. 203; also in Hdt., and Att.: *κ. μέγα τόξον ἔτεινεν*, he bent it into a circle, Il. 4, 124. Adv. *-ράς*, Plat. Cf. *κύκλω*.

Κυκλοφοροῦμαι, (*κύκλος*, *φορέω*) as pass., to move in a circle, Arist. Mund.: hence

Κυκλοφορητικός, ἡ, ὄν, moving in a circle, circular, *κίνησις*, Plut. Adv. *-ώς*; and

Κυκλοφόρητος, ὄν, moved in a circle. *Κυκλοφορία*, ας, ἡ, a circular motion, revolution, Arist. Phys. 8, 9, 1.

Κυκλοφορικός, ἡ, ὄν, = *κυκλοφορητικός*. Adv. *-κώς*, Plut. *Κυκλοφόρος*, ὄν, (*κύκλος*, *φέρω*) moving in a circle.

Κυκλώω, ὤ, (*κύκλος*) to encircle, surround, Eur. I. A. 775, and Polyb.: but—2. in earlier writers this sense of Act. occurs only in mid., *κυκλώσασθαι τινας*, to surround them, Hdt. 3, 157; 9, 18; and so Thuc., Xen., etc.: yet we have the pass., to be surrounded, Thuc. 7, 81; and that joined with the mid., *εἰ οἱ κυκλούμενοι κυκλώθειεν*, Xen. Cyr. 6, 3, 20.—II. to lead in a circle, drive round and round, whirl round, Eur. Cycl. 462: pass. *δίνας κυκλούμενον κέαρ*, Aesch. Ag. 997.—III. to form into a circle, *κ. τόξα*, Mel. 79, cf. *κυκλοτερής*: pass. to form a circle, be bent round, Eur. Bacch. 1066; also of a fleet wheeling into a crescent shape, Hdt. 8, 76. Cf. *κύκλω*.

Κυκλώδης, ἐς, (*κύκλος*, *εἶδος*) = *κυκλωειδής*, circular.

Κύκλωθεν, adv. later form for *κυκλῶθεν*, Job. Phryn. 9.

Κύκλωμα, ατος, τό, (*κυκλώω*) that which is rounded into a circle, as—1. a wheel, Eur. Phoen. 1185.—2. *βυσσόγονον κ.*, a drum. Id. Bacch. 124.

Κύκλων, ανος, δ, *Cyclops*, an Argive, v. l. Xen. Hell. 3, 5, 1; cf. *Κύλων*.

† *Κυκλωπεία*, ας, ἡ, the *Cyclopea*, or *Cyclopey*, appell. of 9th book of the *Odyssey*, Philostr.: from

Κυκλώπειος, εἰα, εἰον, also *ος*, *ον*, also *Κυκλώπιος*, *ία*, *ιον*, (*Κύκλωψ*) *Cyclopean*, of, belonging to, besitting the *Cyclopes*, esp. of the architecture so called (also called *Πελασγικός*), in which signif. it is oft. applied to *Mycenae*, as Eur. El. 1158, H. F. 15, I. A. 265, cf. Müller Archæol. d. Kunst § 45.—II. proverb., *κ. βίος*, a wild savage life, Strab., cf. sq.

Κυκλωπικός, ἡ, ὄν, = *foreg*. Adv. *-κώς*, K. *ζῆν*, to live a savage lawless life, Arist. Eth. N., cf. Od. 9, 106, sq., and *foreg*.

Κυκλώπων, ὄν, τό, (*κύκλος*, *ὤψ*) the white round the ball of the eye, Arist. H. A.—II. *Κυκλώπων*, τό, as dim. from *Κύκλωψ*, Eur. Cycl. 266.

Κυκλώπιος, *ία*, *ιον*, also *ος*, *ον*, = *Κυκλώπειος*; † ἡ *Κυκλώπια γᾶ*, of the territory of Argos and *Mycenae*, Eur. Or. 965†: pecul. fem. *Κυκλώπις*, *ἰδος*, Id. I. T. 845.

Κυκλώσις, εως, ἡ, (*κυκλώω*) a surrounding, enclosing, esp. in a battle, Xen.: *πρὶν καὶ τὴν πλεονα κύκλωσιν σφῶν προμυζῆαι*, before the larger body that were endeavouring to surround them came up, Thuc. 4, 128.

Κυκλώτός, ἡ, ὄν, (*κυκλώω*) rounded, round, Aesch. Theb. 540.

Κύκλωψ, ὤπος, ὁ, (*κύκλος*, *ὤψ*) a *Cyclops*, strictly the round-eyed (cf. infir. II.).—*Κύκλωπες δ' ὄνομ' ἦσαν ἐπ' ὀνύχων, οὐνεκ' ἄρα σφέων κυκλωτέρης ὀφθαλμὸς ἔεικ' ἐνέκειτο μετώπῳ*, Hes. Th. 144. The *Cyclopes* are first mentioned in Od. as a savage race of one-eyed giants, dwelling on the coast of Sicily, Od. 9, 106, sq., 399, sq.; prob. the rude Aborigines, from whom the later *Leontini* were said to have sprung. The sing. in Od. is always used of *Polyphemus*, son of *Thoosa*, I, 69, 71; in Hes. Th. 140, we find only three *Cyclopes*, *Brontes*, *Steropes* and *Arges*, sons of *Uranus* and *Gaea*, who forged the thunderbolts for *Jupiter*: afterwards the caverns of *Aetna* were called their smithy; and all smiths were reckoned as their descendants. Cf. *Κυκλώπειος*, *-ικός*.—II. *κύκλωψ*, ὤπος, ὁ, ἡ, as adj. round-eyed, in genl. round, *σελήνη*, *Parthenid*. cf. Clem. Al. p. 732; and in *Emped.* 284 we have the irreg. form *κύκλωπα*.

Κύκνειος, εἰα, εἰον, also *ος*, *ον*, LXX., (*κύκνος*) of, belonging to a swan: τὸ κ. (sub. *ἄσμα* or *μέλος*), a swan's dying song, *Polyb.* †—II. of or belonging to *Cycnus*, *μάχη*, *Pind.* O. 10, 20.

Κυκνίας, ἀετός, ὁ, a kind of eagle, white as a swan, *Paus.*

Κυκνίτης, ὄν, ὁ, fem. *-ίτης*, *ἰδος*, = *κύκνειος*, *βοή*, *Soph.* Fr. 457.

Κυκνόβρεπτος, ὄν, (*κύκνος*, *τρέφω*) nurtured, reared by swans.

Κυκνοκάνθυρος, ὄν, ὁ, a kind of ship, between the *κύκνος* and the *κάνθυρος*, or having a swan and beetle for its sign, *Nicositr.* Diab. 1, cf. *κύκνος* III.

Κυκνόμορφος, ὄν, (*κύκνος*, *μορφή*) swan-shaped, or perh. white as a swan, Aesch. Fr. 795.

ΚΥΚΝΟΣ, ὄν, ὁ, a swan, Lat. *cycnus*, II. 2, 460; 15, 692.—II. metaph. from the legends of the swan's (dying) song (cf. Hes. Sc. 316, Aesch. Ag. 1444, and esp. *Plat.* *Phaed.* 85 B), a poet, *Leon.* Tar. 80, cf. *Hor.* Od. 2, 20.—III. a kind of ship, from the figure of, or perhaps from the curve of

the prow, like a swan's neck, *Nicositr.* Diab. 1.

† *Κύκνος*, ὄν, ὁ, *Cycnus*, son of *Mars* and *Pelopia*, slain by *Hercules*, Hes. Sc. 57.—2. son of *Mars* and *Pyrene* *Apollon*—3. son of *Neptune* and *Calyce*, king of *Tenedos*, *Pind.* O. 2, 147.

Κύκνοψις, εως, ὁ, ἡ, (*κύκνος*, *ὄψις*, like a swan, *Anth.*

Κύλα, ὄν, τᾶ, the parts under the eyes, *Hesych.*: also *κύλαδες*, αἰ, *Eu.* stat.: or, acc. to *Poll.* 2, 66, the lower eye-lids, *ἐπικυλίδες*, being the upper, cf. *κυλίδες*. (Hence *κυλοιδίω*, cf. *Lat.* *cilium*.) [ὅ in *Lat.* *cilium* v. *κυλοιδίω*; so that it was merely the resemblance of signif. that led some to write it *κοίλα*.]

† *Κυλάβρις*, ἰδος, ἡ, v. l. for *Κυλάβρις* or *Κυλλ*-, q. v.

† *Κυλάβρας*, ὄν, ὁ, *Cylabras*, a hero honoured in *Phaselis*, ap. *Ath.* 297 F.

† *Κυλαράης*, ὄν, ὁ, *Cylarates*, son of *Sthenelus*, king of *Argos*, *Paus.* 2, 18, 5: hence

† *Κυλαράβις*, ἰδος ἡ, or *Κυλλ*-, *Cylarabis*, a gymnasium in *Argos*, so named from *foreg*, *Plut.* *Cleom.* 26; *Paus.* 2, 22, 8.

Κύλιδες, αἰ, = *ἐπικυλ*-, *Poll.*; —is it not rather—τὰ κύλα?

Κυλίειον, ὄν, τό, (*κύλις*) a wine board, beaufest, stand for drinking-vessels, *Ar.* Fr. 159.—II. a carousal, *Cra.* *Jun.* *Choir.* 1.

Κυλίειος, ὄν, (*κύλις*) of, belonging to a cup, or drinking party.

Κυλικηγορέω, ὤ, to talk over one's cups, *Pratin.* ap. *Ath.* 461 E, cf. 480 B: from

Κυλικηγορός, ὄν, (*κύλις*, *ἀγορεύω*) one who talks over his cups.

Κυλικήρυτος, ὄν, (*κύλις*, *ἀρύω*) drawn in cups, i. e. abundant.

Κυλίτιον, ὄν, τό, *Theophr.*, *κύλις* κίς, ἰδος, ἡ, *Ath.*, and *κύλικη*, ἡ, dim. from *κύλις*, a small cup.

Κυλίκοφόρος, ὄν, (*κύλις*, *φέρω*) carrying cups, *Heliod.*

† *Κυλικράνης*, ὄν, οἰ, the *Cylicranes*, a people from *Lydia*, who settled near *Mt. Oeta*, *Ath.* 461 E: from *Κύλις*.

Κυλικώδης, ἐς, (*κύλις*, *εἶδος*) like a cup.

Κυλινδῶα, ὤ, lengthd. and usu. Att. pres. for *κυλίνδω*, q. v., first in *Ar.* *Av.* 502.

Κυλινδῶθρα, ας, ἡ, = *ἄλινδῶθρα*, q. v., and *ἐξαλίω*.

Κυλινδῶσις, εως, ἡ, (*κυλινδῶα*) a rolling, wallowing, ἐν τι, *Plut.*—II. metaph. exercise, practice, skill, ἐν λόγῳ, *Plat.* *Soph.* 268 A: cf. *Lat.* *volvari*.

Κυλινδρικός, ἡ, ὄν, (*κυλινδρός*) cylindrical, *Math.* *Vett.* Adv. *-κώς*, *Plut.*

Κυλινδροειδής, ἐς, (*κυλινδρός*, *εἶδος*) like a cylinder, cylindrical, *Plut.* Adv. *-ὄως*.

Κυλινδρός, ὄν, ὁ, (*κυλινδῶα*) a roller, cylinder, *Ar.* *Rh.*: a roll of a book, volume, *Diog.* L. Hence

Κυλινδρῶς, ὄν, τό, to roll, level with a roller, *Theophr.*

Κυλινδρῶδης, ἐς, = *κυλινδροειδής*, *Theophr.*

Κυλινδρωτός, ἡ, ὄν, (*κυλινδρῶα*) levelled with a roller, *Nic.* ap. *Ath.* 369 B.

Κυλινδῶ, fut. *κυλινδῶ* [ε]: aor. *ἐκύλισα*, inf. *κυλίσαι*, aor. pass. *ἐκυλίσθην*: older form of the later *κυλινδῶα* (v. sub fin.) To roll, roll on or along, κύμα κυλίνδον δασέα, *Od.* 1, 162, cf. 14, 315; *Βορέης κύμα κύμα κυλινδῶν*, *Od.* 5, 296 (and no in pass. κύμα κυλινδῶε: v. *τινι*, Il. 11, 307),

metaph., πῆμα κυλίνδω τινί, *o roll a calamity upon one*, Il. 17, 688, (and so in pass., *vāin tōde πῆμα κυλίνδεται*, Il. 11, 347, cf. Od. 2, 163; 8, 81).

—B. pass. κυλίνδομαι, *to be rolled, roll along*, roll, oft. in Hom. (cf. supr.); as, κυλινδeto λῆας ἀναιδής, Od. 11, 598, cf. Il. 13, 142; 14, 411; κυλινδoσθαι κατὰ κόπρον, *to roll or wallow in the dirt* (in sign of grief), Il. 22, 414; so κυλινδoσθαι alone, Od. 4, 541; 10, 499; later also *to be tost from man to man*, i. e. *be much talked of*, like Lat. *jactari*, Ar. Vesp. 492: also of persons, *to wander about*, like κυλινδoμαι, Plat. Theat. 172 C (but with v. l. καλῶ). Hom. has only the form κυλίνδω, and of it the pres. and impf. (except in Il. 17, 99, where he has aor. κυλίσθη): so too always in Pind., and Trag.; κυλινδo first in Ar. Av. 502 (though he also has the older form), and so usu. in Att. prose. Later also we find a pres. κυλῶ, κυλῶμαι, as in Arist. Pol. 6, 4, 13, cf. Buttin. Lexil. (Akin to καλινδῶ, ἀλινδῶ; and so prob. from root ελῶ-εἰλω, vohoo: cf. κύκλος).

Κύλις, ἱκος, ἡ, *a cup, drinking-cup*, Phocyl. 7, Sapph. 5, Plat., etc.: ἐπικύκλι λέγειν=κυλικηγορεῖν, Plat. Symp. 214 A, cf. ἐπικυλικεῖος. (Prob. from same root as κύλινδω, κύλινδρος, from their round shape: for the ῥ is against any connection with κύω or κύλλω.) [v]

†Κύλις, ἱκος, ὁ, *Cylis*, a Lydian, a companion of Hercules, Ath. 461 F. Κύλισις, εως, ἡ, (κυλίνδω) *a rolling*, esp. of athletes in the dust after appointing, Arist. Metaph., cf. κυλιστικός.

Κύλισκη, ης, ἡ, worse form for κυλίσκη, Br. Ar. Ach. 457.

Κυλίσκιον, ον, τό, dim. from κυλίσκη, dub.

Κύλισμα, ατος, τό, (κυλίνδω) *a roll*: also=κυλίστος, N. T.

Κυλίστικός, ἡ, ὄν, (κυλίνδω) *belonging to, practised in rolling*: as subst., ὁ κυλίστικός, *a wrestler, who struggled on while rolling in the dust*, Schol. Pind. I. 4, 81.

Κυλίστος, ἡ, ὄν, verb. adj. of κυλίνδω, *rolled, or fit for rolling*: twined in a circle: epith. of a kind of garland, Comici ap. Ar. 678.

Κυλίστρα, ἡ=καλινδῶντρα.

Κυλίσχη, ης, ἡ, (κύλις) *a small cup*, Alcae. 31: also *a dish for food*, Ar. Fr. 423.

Κυλίσχρινον, ον, τό, *a little cup or ooz*, Ar. Eq. 906.

Κυλίσχρις, ἱδος, ἡ=foreg., Hipp., and Achae. ap. Ath. 480 F.

Κυλῶ, later collat. form for κυλίνδω, q. v. [I, Jac. A. P. p. 139.]

Κυλλαῖνον, =κυλλῶ, Soph. Fr. 619.

†Κυλλάνα, ας, ἡ, and Κυλλάνιος, Dor. for Κυλλῆνη, etc.

Κυλλαστίς, ιος, ὁ, ἰον. κυλλῆστις, *Aegyrian bread made from ὀλῦρα*, Hdt. 2, 17.

Κυλλή, ης, ἡ=κύλις, *a cup*, Mimnerm. 9, 6 (Bach).—II. any hollow: *he palm of the hand*, Ar. Eq. 1083, cf. κυλλός.

†Κυλλήν, ἦνος, ὁ, *Cyllen*, son of Elatus, Paus. 8, 4, 4.

Κυλλήνη, ης, ἡ, *Cyllēnē*, the loftiest mountain of the Peloponnese, in Arcadia on the borders of Achaia, sacred to Mercury who was born on it, and whose temple crowned the summit, now *Zyria*, Il. 2, 603; H. Hom. Merc. 2.—II. the haven of the Eleans, between Araxus and Chelonastis,

Thuc. 1, 30; Xen. Hell. 3, 2, 27.—2. a small town on the Aeolian coast of Asia Minor near Cyme, Xen. Cyr. 7, 1, 45.—III. a nymph, wife of Pelargus, Pherecyd. ap. Dion. Hal. 1, 13. Hence

†Κυλλήνιος, α, ον, of *Cyllene*, *Cyllenian*, Il. 15, 518; ἡ Κυλλήνια δευράς, the *Cyllenian range or mount*, Soph. Aj. 695, as Κυλλήνιος πάγος, Callim. Del. 272: esp. ὁ Κυλλήνιος, epith. of Mercury, Il. 24, 1; H. Hom. Merc. 304.

†Κυλλήνιος, ον, ὁ, *Cyllenius*, a poet of the Anthology.

†Κυλλήνις, ἱδος, ἡ, *pecul. fem. to Κυλλήνιος*, Orph.

Κυλλοῖπους, ὁ, ἡ, -πουν, τό, gen. -ποδος, =κυλλόπους, Nic.

Κυλλοπόδης, ον, ὁ, =sq.

Κυλλοπούδιον, ονος, ὁ, (κυλλός, πούς) *crook-footed, halting*, epith. of Vulcan, Il. 18, 371, etc., voc. Κυλλοπούδιον, Il. 21, 331. [I]

Κυλλόπους, ὁ, ἡ, -πουν, τό, gen. -ποδος, (κυλλός, πούς) *crook-footed*, Aristod. ap. Ath. 338 A.

Κυλλός, ἡ, ὄν, *crooked*, esp. *bent inwards*: freq. of arms and legs crippled by disease, and so *maimed, halt*, like χαλός, Hipp., etc., v. Foës. Oecon.—II. but in Ar. Eq. 1083, κυλλή χεῖρ is (not without a pun) *a crooked hand*, i. e. *with the fingers crooked up like a beggar's, to catch an alms*, cf. Schol. ad. l. (κυλλός, sometimes written κυλός, is prob. akin to κύλλω, from the root κυῶ.) Hence

Κυλλῶ, ὦ, to bend, curve: esp. *to crook, cripple*, Hipp.

Κυλλύριοι, οἱ, also Κυλλύριοι or Κιλλύριοι, *a class of slaves at Syracuse*, Hdt. 7, 155; another form is Κιλλυκύριοι, q. v.

Κυλλῶμα, ατος, τό, (κυλλῶ) *a crooked or crippled part*, Medic.

Κυλλῶσις, εως, ἡ, (κυλλῶ) *a crooking, laming, crippling*, Hipp.

Κυλλοῦσιον, ὦ, (κύλα, εἰδῶ) *to have a swelling below the eye*, from blows, Ar. Lys. 472: or from sleepless nights, as unhappy lovers, Theocr. 1, 38; sf. Ruhnke. Tim. [v. κύλα fin.]

Κύλον, ον, τό, v. κύλα.

Κυλός, ἡ, ὄν, v. κυλλός.

†Κύλον, ονος, ὁ, *Cylon*, a distinguished Athenian, victor at the Olympic games, Ol. 35, attempted to make himself master of Athens, but was slain, Hdt. 5, 71; Thuc. 1, 126.—2. an Argive, v. Κύκλων, Paus. 3, 9, 8.—Others in Paus.; etc. Hence

†Κυλόνειος, ον, of *Cylon*, (1), ἄγος, Plut. Sol. 12.

Κύμα, ατος, τό, (κύω) *any thing swollen* (like a pregnant female): hence —I. *the swell of the sea*, a wave, billow, of rivers as well as the sea, the *dashing of waves, breakers*, Hom., etc., but not freq. in prose: of the sea Hom. usu. *says μέγα κύμα or κύματα μακρά*: collectively, ὡς τό κ. ἑσπρωτο, when the waves abated, Hdt. 7, 193: in Trag. freq. metaph. of the waves of adversity, etc.: κ. ἄτης, κακῶν, συμφορῶν, etc.: κ. μάχη, Tyrt. 3, 22: also of a flood of men, Aesch. Theb. 64. Proverb., πρὸς κύμα λακτίζειν, Eur. I. T. 1396; μάτην με κύμ' ὅπως παρηγορῶν, Aesch. Pr. 1001.—2. a *waved moulding*, *cyma* (recta or reversa), Δέσβιον κ., Aesch. Fr. 70, cf. κύματιον III.—III. like κύημα, the foetus in the womb, embryo, Aesch. Eum. 659; also of the earth, Id. Cho. 128: cf. Jac. A. P. p. 169.—2. the young sprout of a cabbage, Lat. *cyma*.

†Κυμαῖα, ας, ἡ, *Cymaetha*, name

of a cow, also wr. Κυαῖα, Theocr. 4, 46.

Κύματις, f. -ῖνῶ, (κύμα) *to swell, rise in waves*, πόντος κυμαίνων, the billowy sea, Il. 14, 229, Od. 4, 425: of a pot, to boil, Poes. ap. Suid.—2. of any waving motion, κ. τῇ πορείᾳ, of caterpillars, Arist. H. A.: so of a line of soldiers, Plut.—III. metaph. of restless passion, to boil up, swell, κυμαίνοντ' ἐπ' ἡ, Aesch. Theb. 443; ἡβῶνθος κυμαίνει, Pind. P. 4, 282.—IV. transit. to set in violent commotion, make restless. Pass. κυμαίνεσθαι τινί, to be agitated with it, πόθῳ, Pind. Fr. 88, 3.

†Κύματις, α, ον, of or belonging to *Cyme*, *Cymeian*, ὁ Κ. κόλπος, the *Cymeian gulf*,—1. on the coast of Asia Minor by Cyme in Aeolis, and—2. the Lat. *Sinus Cumanus*, by Cumae in Campania, Strab.: ἡ Κυμαία, the *Cymeian territory*, of Cyme in Aeolis, Id. p. 626.

Κυμάκτιπος, ον, =κυματοκτύπος: nisi legend. κυμόκτυπος, Lob. Phryn. 608.

Κύμανσις, εως, ἡ, (κυμαίνω) *a waving, undulation*, Arist. Incess. An. 9, 9.

Κυμάς, ἱδος, ἡ, (κύω, κύμα III.) *a pregnant woman*.

Κυμάτῃρος, α, ὄν, (κύμα)=sq.

Κυμάτις, ον, ὁ, ἰον. -της, full of waves, surging, billowy, ποταμός, Hdt. 2, 111, πόρος, Aesch. Supp. 545: genl. stormy.—2. act. causing waves stormy, ἄνεμος, Hdt. 8, 118.

Κυμάτιζω, f. -ίζω, (κύμα) *to stir agitate*, as a wave: pass. to be agitated by the waves, Arist. H. A.

Κυμάτιον, ον, τό, dim. from κύμα *a small wave*.—2. =κύμα I. 2, Böckh Inscr. 1, p. 284.

Κυματοῦγής, ἐς, (κύμα, ἄγνυμι) *dashing, breaking like waves*, stormy ἄται, Soph. O. C. 1243.

Κυματοβόλος, ον, (κύμα, βάλλω) *throwing up waves*.

Κυματοδρομος, ον, (κύμα, δραμεῖν) *running over the waves*.

Κυματοειδής, ἐς, (κύμα, εἶδος) *like waves*: in genl. stormy, ἄνεμος, Arist. Probl.

Κυματοῦγής, ἐσσα, εν, poet. for κυματίας, Anth.

Κυματοκτύπος, ον, (κύμα, κτυπέω) *resounding with waves*.

Κυματολήγη, ης, ἡ, (κύμα, λήγω) *Wave-stiller*, a Nereid, Hes. Th. 253.

Κυματοπλήγης, ἡγος, ὁ, ἡ, (κύμα, πλήσσω) *wave-beaten*, ἀκτή, Soph. O. C. 1241: tossed to and fro by the waves, of a fish, Hipp.

Κυματοτρόφος, ον, (κύμα, τρέφω) *nourishing waves*, epith. of the sea.

Κυματοθρόρος, ον, (κύμα, θρεῖρω) *plundering by sea*, ἀλαιοτρος, dub. in Eur. Polyid. 1.

Κυματοῦ, ὦ, =κυματίζω, Plut. pass. to swell, of the sea, ἡ θάλασσα κυματοῦεσσα, Thuc. 3, 89.

Κυματοῦγής, ης, ἡ, (κύμα, ἄγνυμι) *a place where the waves break*, beach, Hdt. 4, 196; 9, 100.

Κυματοῦδης, ἐς, =κυματοειδής.

Κυματοῦσις, εως, ἡ, (κυματοῦ) *a surging*: the beach where the waves break, Strab. p. 53.

Κυμβάλιζω, f. -ίζω, (κύμαλον) *to play the cymbals*, Luc.: hence

Κυμβάλισμός, οὔ, ὁ, *a playing on the cymbals*, Alciphr.; and

Κυμβάλιστής, οὔ, ὁ, *a player upon the cymbals*, Dio C.

Κυμβάλλιστρα, ας, ἡ, *pecul. fem. of foreg.*

Κυμβάλλον, ον, τό, (κύμβος) *a cymbal*, Lat. *cymbalum*, musical instrument

is a hollow basin, two of which were struck together, Pind. Fr. 48, cf. τύμπαον.

Κύμβᾱχος, ον, (κυβή, κύμβη, κύπτω, κύβιστάω) head-foremost, Lat. pronus, ἐπέσσε διφρον κ. ἐν κωνίσει, Il. 5, 586.—II. ὁ κ., as subst. the crown or top of a helmet, in which the plume is placed, κύμβος ἱπποδασείης κ. ἀκρότατος, Il. 15, 536.

Κυμβέιον, ον, τό, = κυμβίον, Diog. L. 3, 42.

Κύμβη, ης, ἡ, a hollow, the bottom of a vessel; esp.—1. a drinking-vessel, cup, bowl, cf. κύββα, κύπελλον, κύβω, etc.—II. a boat, Lat. cymba, Soph. Fr. 129.—III. a knapsack, wallet, like κίββα.—IV. a kind of bird, perh. a tumbler-pigeon (cf. κύμβαχος), Eimpr. 4, 226.

Κυμβίον, ον, τό, djm. from foreg., esp. a small cup, Lat. cymbium, Comici ap. Ath. 481, sq., Dem. 565, fin.

Κύμβος, ον, ὁ, = κύμβη, any hollow: esp. a hollow vessel, cup, basin, Nic. Ther. 526: Nic. also has a heterocl. dat. κύμβει or κύμβεσι, as if from κύμβος, eos, τό, Al. 129.

†Κύμη, ης, ἡ, Dor. Κύμα, Cyme, the greatest of the Aeolian cities on the coast of Asia Minor, Hes. Op. 634, Strab. p. 550, etc.—2. the city Cymae in Campania, Strab. p. 243, called ἡ Χαλκιδικὴ from Chalcis, Thuc. 6, 4. [v]

†Κυμινάνθη, ης, ἡ, Cymianthe, fem. pr. n., Ath. 173 A.

Κύμινος, ὁ, (and acc. to some ἦ, out dub.) Ion. name of the bird *χελκίς*, which Plin. calls *nocturnus accipiter*, the night-hawk, night-jar, which χαλκίδα κυκλίσσονται θεοί, ἀνδρες δὲ εὐμόνιδι, Il. 14, 291. [v]

Κύμινεον, (κύμινον) to strew with cummin, Luc.

Κύμινος, ἰνη, ινον, of cummin. [x]

Κύμινοςόκος, ον, ὁ, (κύμινον, δέχεσθαι) a box for cummin, to be placed on the table like a salt-cellar, Nicocchar Gal. 1.

Κυμινόηκη, ης, ἡ, (κύμινον, τίθημι) = foreg., Apollodor. ap. Poll. 10, 93.

Κυμινόκλιμιξ, ἱκος, ὁ, = κυμινόπριστης.

Κύμινον, ον, τό, cummin, Lat. cumminum, Theophr., etc.

Κυμινόπριστης, ον, ὁ, (κύμινον, πρίω) a cummin-splitter, i. e. a skinfint, uggard, Arist. Eth. N.: as adj., κ. ὁ τριστός ἐστὶ σου, Alex. φιλοκαλ. 1, cf. sq., and Theoc. 10, 55.

Κυμινόπριστοκαρδαμογλήφος, ον, (foreg., and καρδαμογλήφος) a cummin-splitting-cress-scraper, strengthd. for foreg., Ar. Vesp. 1357. [v]

Κυμινότριβος, ον, (κύμινον, τρίβω) rubbed with cummin to flavour it, κ. ἄλς, Lat. sal cyminatius, Archestr. ap. Ath. 320 B.

Κυμινόδωξ, ες, (κύμινον, εἶδος) like cummin, Theophr.

Κυμοδέγμων, ον, gen. ονος, (κύμα, δέχομαι) receiving, meeting the waves, ἁκτῆ, Eur. Hipp. 1173.

Κυμοδόκη, ης, ἡ, Cymodoce, Wave-receiver, a Nereid, Il. 18, 39.

Κυμοβύλλης, ἐς, (κύμα, θύλλω, θαλεῖν) abounding with waves, epith. of Neptune, Orph.

Κυμοβόη, ης, ἡ, (κύμα, βοῶ) Cymothoe, Wave-swift, a Nereid, Il. 18, 41, Hes.

Κυμοκτύπος, ον, = κυματόκτυπος, Simmias.

Κυμοπόλεια, ας, ἡ, (κύμα, πόλεις) Cymopolia, Wave-walker, a daughter of Neptune, Hes. Th. 819.

Κυμοτόμος, ον, (κύμα, τέμνω, ταμεῖν) cleaving the waves: ὁ κυμοτόμος, a triangular breakwater, pier.

Κύμω, οὖς, ἡ, Cymo, strictly Wavy, a Nereid, Hes. Th. 255.

†Κύνα, ης, ἡ, Cyna, daughter of Philip of Macedon, wife of Amyntas, Arr. An. 1, 5, 4: also wr. Κύννα, v. Ath. 155 A.

Κυνάγειον, ον, τό, Dor. for κυνηγέσιον.

Κυνᾱγός, ὄν, Dor. for κυνηγός, dog-leading: hence a hunter, huntsman; the Dor. form being always used in Att. poets, like λοχαγός, etc., Pors. Or. 26, Lob. Phryn. 429: κυναγὲ παρσίει, of Diana, huntress-maid, Ar. Lys. 1272: fem. κυνηγίς, ἰδος, a huntress, name of a comedy by Philaetærus.

Κυνᾱγχη, ης, ἡ, (κύν, ἄγχω) strictly a dog-throttling: hence Cynanche, a bad kind of sore throat; also κύναγχος and συνᾱγχη: cf. ἄγχη.—2. a dog's collar, for κλοιὸς κυνοῦχος, Rhian. Epigr. 8, ubi al. κυνακτῆς. Hence

Κυνᾱγχη, ον, ὁ, a dog-throttler, epith. of Mercury, Hippon. 18.

Κυνᾱγχικός, ἡ, ὄν, suffering from cynanche.

Κυνᾱγῆος, ον, ὁ, = κυνᾱγχη.

Κυνᾱγός, οὖ, ὁ, (κύν, ἄγω) a leader of dogs, huntstman, like κυναγός, Xen. Cyn. 9, 2.

†Κυνᾱγεῖρος, ον, ὁ, Cynaegærus, an Athenian, son of Euphorion, brother of the poet Aeschylus, Hdt. 6, 114; also Κυνᾱγεῖρος, Anth.

†Κύναιθα, ης, ἡ, Cynaetha, name of a shepherdess, Theoc. 5, 102.—II. a city of Arcadia on the Erymanthus, Strab. p. 388. Hence

†Κυναιθεῖς, ἑων, Ath. 626 E, and Κυναιθαῖες, ἑων, Polyb. 4, 16, 11, οἱ, the inhab. of Cynaetha, Cynaethæans.

†Κύναιθος, ον, ὁ, Cynaethus, son of Lycaon of Arcadia, Apollod.—2. a rhapsodist of Chios, Schol. Pind. N. 2, 1.—3. another, Luc.

Κυνᾱκανθα and -θη, ης, ἡ, also κύνᾱκανθος, ον, ὁ, dog-thorn, perh. our dog-rose, κυνόςβατος, Arist. H. A.

Κυνᾱκτῆς, οὖ, ὁ, (κύν, ἄγω) a dog-leash, v. κυνᾱγχη II.

Κυνᾱλόπτης, εκος, ἡ, (κύν, ἀλόπη) a fox-dog, mongrel between dog and fox, like the Lacon. ἄλωπεκίδος, Ar. Lys. 957.—II. nickname of Cleon, Ar. Eq. 1067, etc.: applied by Lucian to the Cynics.

†Κυνᾱμόλγοι, ων, οἱ, the Dog-milkers, an Aethiopian tribe, Strab. p. 771.

Κύνᾱμνια, ας, ἡ, (κύν, μνία) dog-fly, i. e. shameless-fly, abusive epithet of impudent women, Il. 21, 394, 421: others write κυνόμνια, which is used in prose, Lob. Phryn. 689. [v]

†Κυνᾱνή, ης, ἡ, = Κύνᾱ, Arr.

Κυνᾱνθρωπος, ὁ and ἡ, (κύν, ἄνθρωπος) a dog-man, cf. λυκᾱνθρωπος.

Κυνᾱρα, ας, ἡ, and κυνᾱρος ἁκανθα, ἡ, either = κυνόςβατος, or = κύνᾱρα, Soph. Fr. 318, 643, v. ap. Ath. 70 A.

†Κυνᾱρήτος, ον, ὁ, Cynarētus, son of Codrus, founder of Myus, acc. to Paus. 7, 2, 10.

Κυνᾱρίον, ον, τό, dim. from κύν, a little dog, Plat. Euthyd. 298 D, Xen., etc.; also κυνίδιον, cf. Lob. Phryn. 180. [v]

Κύνᾱς, ἄδος, pecul. poet. fem. of κύνες, of a dog, Lat. caninus, ἡμέραι κυνᾱδες, the dog-days, Plut., v. κύν V.—II. usu. as subst.—1. sub. βριξί, dog's hair, of a bad fleece, Theoc. 15, 19.—2. = κυνᾱρα.—3. = ἀπομαγδαλα,

q v., Polemo ap. Ath. 409 D.—4. = κύν IX., Grannin.

Κύνᾱστρον, ον, τό, and -στρος, ον ὁ, (κύν, ἄστρον) the dog-star, late.

Κύνᾱω, ὦ, ἰ, -ῆσω, (κύν) to be a heat, of bitches.—II. = κυνίζω, to play the Cynic, Luc.

Κυνᾱύλη, ης, ἡ, = κύνᾱλος, Hesyeh

Κυνᾱλισμός, οὖ, ὁ, (κύνᾱλος) a boy's game, somewhat like our peg-top

Poll. 9, 120.

Κυνᾱλοπαίκτης, ον, ὁ, (κύνᾱλος παίξω) a player at κυνᾱλισμός.

Κύνᾱλος, ον, ὁ, a peg, wooden pin.

†Κυνᾱεύς, ον, Ion. ἑός, Cynæus, Hdt. 6, 101; prob. I. Κυνᾱεύς.

Κυνᾱή, ης, Att. contr. κυνή, ἡ, (orig. fem. from κύνες, sub. δορά) a dog's skin; but as this was used for making soldiers' caps, κυνᾱή is always in Hom. and Hes. a leather cap or bonnet, not necessarily of dog's skin, for we find κ. παυρήν, κτιδέη, Il. 10, 258, 335; nay even κυνᾱή πᾶνχαλκος, Od. 18, 378, though strictly the κυνᾱή was opp. to the regular helmet, cf. Il. 10, 258, where it is called κατὰ τῆς, and described as ὠβάλος τε καὶ ἄλλοφος: later however it was taken for a helmet in genl., cf. Hdt. 2, 151, with 7, 77, and Soph. Aj. 1287: but in Hom., when it is called χαλκήρης, χαλκοτάπηρος, εὐχαλκος, χρυσή, it is of leather, only guarded or decorated with metal. It was however always a soldier's cap, except in Od. 24, 231, where κυνᾱή αἰγιή, is a peasant's cap, called by Hes. Op. 548, πῆλος ὀσκητῆς: it answered in genl. to the Lat. galea, galerus: later freq. a bonnet, broad-brimmed Thessalian hat (πέταρος), Soph. O. C. 314.—The κυνᾱή Ἰδίου, worn by Minerva in Il. 5, 845, made her invisible, like the Tarnkappe of the Nibelungen Lied, cf. Heiner. Hes. Sc. 227.

Κύνειος, α, ον, also ος, ον, (κύν) of, belonging to a dog, ἱμάς, Ar. Vesp. 231; κ. θάνατος, a dog's death, Il. 898.

Κύνεος, ἑα, εον, (κύν) = foreg. hence metaphr. shameless, unabashed

Il. 9, 373.

ΚΥΝΕΨΩ, ὦ, fut. κύνῃσμαι (Eur. Cycl. 172) or κύσω, Eur. κύσω: aor. ἐκύσα, Eur. κύσα or κύσσα. To kiss, oft. in Hom. (esp. in Od.; though he only uses impf. and aor.), Tragg., etc. κ. ἄλλῃλων, of doves, to bill, Arist. H. A. c.—2. sometimes, = προσκύνει, Eur. I. c., A. P. 6, 283. [v]

Κυνῆ, ἡς, ἡ, Att. contr. for κυνῆ

q v.

Κυνῆγεςια, ας, ἡ, (κυνῆγης) late form for sq. in signf. II., Plut.

Κυνῆγέσιον, ον, τό, a hunting-establishment, huntsmen and hounds, a pack of hounds, Hdt. 1, 36, Xen. Cyn. 10, 4: also a pack of wolves hunting together, opp. to μονοτείραι, Arist. H. A.—II. a hunt, chase, freq. in Xen.: κ. περί τινα, a hunt after him, metaphr. in Plat. Prot. init.—III. a hunting-ground, Xen. Cyn. 6, 4, 26; 7, 10.—IV. that which is taken in hunting, the game, Xen. Cyn. 6, 12.

Κυνῆγέτω, ὦ, ἰ, -ῆσω, to hunt, Ar. Eq. 1382, Xen., etc.: in genl. to chase, pursue, Soph. Aj. 5; to persecute, harass, Aesch. Pr. 573: from

Κυνῆγης, ον, ὁ, Dor. κυνᾱγῆ, (κύν, ἡγέομαι) a hunter, huntstman, Od. 9, 120, Pind. N. 6, 26, and Att.: fem. κυνῆγης, ἰδος, a huntress, Anth. Hence

Κυνῆγетικός, ὡ, ὄν, hunting, of, belonging to, inclined to the chase, Plat. Euthyphr. 13 A: ἡ -κῆ (sub. ἔχνη),

ἰδι : ὁ κυνηγετικός (λόγος), name of Xenophon's work on hunting; so, τὰ κα, of Oppian's poem.

Κυνηγέτις, ἰδος, ἡ, fem. of κυνηγέτης, q. v.

Κυνήγαια, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (κυνηγός) to hunt, H. A., later form of κυνηγετώ, Arist. H. A., v. Loh. Phryn. 432.

Κυνήγαια, ας, ἡ, a hunt, chase, hunting, Soph. A. 37, in Dor. form κυνήγαια.

Κυνήγαιον, ου, τό, later form for κυνηγεσίον, Polyb.

Κύνῃσις and **κύνῃσις**, ὄν, v. sub κυνάσις.

Κύνῃσις, ὄν, v. sub κυνάσις, like a dog, reedily, Soph. Fr. 646, Ar. Nub. 491.

Κυνήλασις, ας, ἡ, a hunting with dogs, Call. Dian. 217: from

Κυνήλατες, ὦ, (κύνων, ἐλάυνω) to follow the hounds, Euphor. 63.

Κυνήποδες, οί, (κύνων, πούς) prob. the fetlocks of a horse, Xen. Eq. 1, 4, 15, cf. κύνων VIII.

Κύνῃσις, ητος, ὁ, Cynus, an Acarnanian, son of Theolytus, Thuc. 2, 102.

Κύνῃσιος, ου, οί, =sq., Hdt. 2, 33.

Κύνῃσις, ὡν, οί, the Cynites, acc. to Hdt. a people of Hispania on the Anas, 4, 49.

Κυνήτινός, ἀντ., (κυνέω) παιδιόκ., a game of kissing, Crates Παίδ. 2.

Κυνθιάς, ἰδος, ἡ, pecul. fem. to sq., Callim. Apoll. 61.

Κυνθίος, α, ὄν, of or belonging to Cynthus; oft. in poets for Delian; ἡ Κυνθία πέτρα or Κύνθιος ὄχθος = Κύνθος, H. Hom. Apoll. 17, etc.; ἡ Κ. σκοπή, Lyc. 574: ὁ Κύνθιος, appell. of Apollo, Call. Del. 10: from

Κύνθος, ὄν, ὁ, Cynthus, a mountain in Delos, birth-place of Apollo and Diana, Δωμ. Monte Cinto, H. Hom. Ar. 26.

Κύνια, ἡ, = κυνοκοιάβη, Diosc.

Κύνια, ας, ἡ, sc. λίμνη, Cynia, a lake of Aetolia flowing into the sea near Oeniadae, Strab. p. 459.

Κύνιας, ὄν, ὁ, (κύνων) like κυνέη, a dogskin cap.

Κύνιον, ου, τό, dim. from κύνων, a little dog, Ar. Ach. 542. [v]

Κύνιος, f. -ισα, to play the dog.—II. esp. metaph. to live, behave like a Cynic, profess their sect, Diog. L.

Κύνικλος, ὄν, ὁ, a rabbit, Lat. cuniculus, Polyb.: also written **κύνικλος** or **κύνικλος**. [v]

Κύνικός, ἡ, ὄν, (κύνων) dog-like, Lat. caninus, Plut.: κ. σπασμός, a spasmodic distortion of the mouth, so called from a dog's grin.—II. cynical.

Κύνικος, α Cynic, as the follower of the philosopher Antisthenes was called; but whether from the gymnasium (Κυνόσαυρος) where he taught or from their coarse, filthy mode of life, is doubtful, Diog. L. 6, 13: however the term was soon applied to them by the latter sense, cf. κύνων II. fin.

Κύνισκα, ἡ, Cynisca, daughter of the Spartan king Archidamus, the first female who was victorious at the Olympic games, Paus. 3, 8, 1; 6, 1; cf. Plut. Agesil. 20.—2. sister of Agesilaus, Xen. Agesil. 3, 6.—3. a Siliian female, Theocr. 14, 8.

Κύνισκη, ης, ἡ, a bitch-puppy, Ar. Jan. 1360; and

Κύνισκος, ὄν, ὁ, a young dog: as a name of Zeuxidamus in Hdt. 6, 71: —metaph. a little Cynic, Luc.—II. a dog-fish.

Κύνισκος, ὄν, ὁ, Cyniscus, a Spartan, Xen. An. 7, 1, 13: acc. to Hdt. 7, 1, also appell. of the Spartan king Leucticus.—2. a Mantinea, a victor at Olympia, Paus. 6, 4, 11.

Κύνισκος, ὄν, ὁ, (κύνισκος II.) Cynical idiosyncrasy or conduct, Diog. L.

Κύνιστί, ἀντ., (κύνων) like a dog, Posidon. ap. Ath. 152 F.

Κύνια, ης, ἡ, Cynna, fem. pr. n., Ar. Eq. 765.

Κύνιανή, ης, ἡ, = Κυνάνη, Ath. 560 F.

Κύνοβάμις, ὄν, gen. ονος, =sq. [α] **Κύνοβάτης**, ὄν, ὁ, (κύνων, βαίνω) ἵππος, a horse with a fault in the fetlocks, Hippiatr., cf. κύνων VIII. [α]

Κύνοβλῶψ, ὥπος, ὁ, ἡ, (κύνων, βλέπω) with a dog's look.

Κύνοβρωτος, ὄν, (κύνων, βιβρώσκω) devoured by dogs, Diog. L.

Κυνογμία, ας, ἡ, or κυνογμία, ὡν, τὰ, (κύνων, γάμος) a dog-wedding: said by the Cynic Crates of his own, Jac. A. P. p. 319.

Κυνόγλωσσος, ὄν, (κύνων, γλῶσσα) dog-tongued, Epich. p. 27.—II. τὸ κύνων, hound's tongue, a plant, Cyn. officinale, Diosc.

Κυνογνώμις, ὄν, (κύνων, γνώμη) doggishly disposed, imprudent.

Κυνοδέσμη, ης, ἡ, and κυνοδέσμιον, ὄν, τὸ, (κύνων VII., δεσμός) the Comoid fíbula of Juvenal.

Κυνόδεσμος, ὄν, ὁ, (κύνων, δεσμός) a dog-leash, Long.

Κυνόδηκτος, ὄν, (κύνων, δάκνω) bitten by a dog, Arist. H. A.

Κυνόδους, ὄν, ὁ, (κύνων, ὀδούς) the canine tooth, between the grinders and incisors in each jaw, Hipp.: in Epich. p. 9, κυνόδων.

Κυνόδρομος, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (κύνων, δρᾶμην) to run, i. e. chase with dogs, Xen. Cyn. 6, 17, sq.: metaph. to hunt after, τινά, Id. Symp. 4, 63. Hence

Κυνόδρομία, ας, ἡ, a chasing with dogs, Hipp.

Κυνόδον, ὄν, ὁ, v. sub κυνόδονος.

Κυνοειδής, ἔς, (κύνων, εἶδος) like a dog, Lat. caninus, Arist. H. A.

Κυνόζολον, ὄν, τὸ, (κύνων, ὄζω) a plant, so called from its smell, Plin., chamaeleo niger, acc. to Sprengel.

Κυνοβασις, ἔς, (κύνων, βαρύνω) imprudent as a dog, Theocr. 15, 53.

Κυνοβασις, ἔς, = foreg., Aesch. Supp. 758.

Κυνοκάρδιον, ὄν, τὸ, a kind of nasturtium, Diosc.

Κυνόκαυμα, ατος, τό, the heat of the dog-days, Lob. Phryn. 304.

Κυνοκεφάλαιον, or -φάλιον, ὄν, τὸ, acc. to some, the anemone. [α]

Κυνοκέφαλος, ὄν, (κύνων, κεφαλῇ) dog-headed, esp. as name of a people, ol K., the Cynoccephali, on coast of Aethiopia, Hdt. 4, 191, Strab. p. 774.—2. the dog-headed ape, Plat. Theaet. 161 C, cf. Ar. Eq. 416. [where α; it should prob. be written κυνοκεφάλῳ, v. Dind., cf. τετρακέφαλος, τρικέφαλος.]

Κυνοκλόπος, ὄν, (κύνων, κλέπτω) dog-stealing, Ar. Ran. 605.

Κυνοκομέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, to keep dogs.

Κυνοκοπέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (κύνων, κόπτω) to beat like a dog, Ar. Eq. 289.

Κυνοκράμβη, ης, ἡ, (κύνων, κράμβη) dog-cabbage, Diosc.

Κυνοκτονία, ας, ἡ, a killing of dogs: from

Κυνοκτόνος, ὄν, (κύνων, κτείνω) killing dogs; τὸ κ., the aconite, Diosc.

Κυνολέσχης, ὄν, ὁ, (κύνων, λέσχη) an obscene talker, dub., v. Lob. Phryn. 184.

Κυνολόγος, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (κύνων, λέγω) to talk, treat of the dogstar, Ath.

Κυνόλοφος, ὄν, ὁ, a dog-wolf, name of the hyena, Ctesias.

Κυνόλοσος, ὄν, (κύνων, λύσσα) mad from the bite of a mad dog, Medic.

Κυνόμαλον, ὄν, τὸ, Dor. for κυνόμαλον, Hesycl

Κυνομάχεω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, κύνων, μάχομαι) to fight with dogs.

Κυνόμηλον, ὄν, τὸ, = κοκκύς γλῶσσ., Κυνόμορον, ὄν, τὸ, the fruit of the κυνόβρατος, dub.

Κυνόμορφος, ὄν, (κύνων, μορφή) dog shaped.

Κυνόμυια, ας, ἡ, more usu. προσ form for κυνάμυια, q. v.

Κυνόπληκτος, ὄν, (κύνων, πλήσσω) wounded by a dog, Diosc.

Κυνόπρηστις, ἰδος, ἡ, (κύνων, πρήθω) a venomous insect, whose sting makes dogs swell up and die, cf. Βουπρηστις.

Κυνόπροςωπος, ὄν, (κύνων, πρόσωπον) dog-faced, Luc.

Κυνόραστis, ὄν, ὁ, (κύνων, βράω) a dog-flea, tick, Lat. ricinus, Od. 17, 300, also κρύτων.

Κυνόροdon, ὄν, τὸ, (κύνων, ῥόδον) the dog-rose, not quite the same with κυνόβρατος, Theophr.

Κυνόρραστis, ὄν, ὁ, = κυνοραστis, Κυνόρροdon, ὄν, τὸ, = κυνόροdon, Hipp.

Κυνόροτας, ὄν, ὁ, Dor. -ορτης, Cy nortes, a king of Sparta, Apollod.

Κυνόρτιον, ὄν, τὸ, Cynortium, a mountain of Argolis near Epidamnus with a temple of Apollo, Paus. 2, 27, 7.

Κύνος, ὄν, ὁ, Cynus, father of Lagymna, Paus. 9, 23, 7.—II. ἡ, a city of Locris on a promontory of same name, port of Opus, opposite Aedepus II. 2, 531; Strab. p. 425.

Κυνόσαργες, εος, τό, (κύνων, ἀργός) Cynosarges, a gymnasium outside the city of Athens, on a hill of same name, sacred to Hercules, for the use of those who were not of pure Athenian blood, Hdt. 5, 63; 6, 116; cf. Dem. 691, 18, and v. Κυνικός II.

Κυνόςβαιτον, ὄν, τὸ, the fruit of the κυνόβρατος.

Κυνόςβρατος, ὄν, ἡ, (κύνων, βράτος) a dog-thorn, kind of wild-rose, Lat. rubus caninus, Theophr., cf. κυνόροdon.

Κύνος κεφαλαί, αί, Cynoscephalae (dog's heads), small eminences at a spot near Scotussa in Thessaly, Strab. p. 441, famed for the victory of the Romans over Philip II. of Macedonia.—2. a hill in Boeotia between Thebes and Thespieae, Xen. Hell. 5, 4, 15.

Κυνόσουρα, ας, ἡ, (κύνων, οὐρά) a dog's tail: esp. the Cynosura, name of the constellation Ursa Minor, Eratosth.

Κύνος, ὄν, ὁ, Cynosura, a promontory of Attica near Marathon.—2. another opposite Salamis, on an island near the coast, Bähr Hdt. 8, 76.

Κυνόσουρα, ὡ, τὰ, addled eggs, also οὐρίνα, ἐξούρια, ὑπνῆμα, Arist. H. A. 6, 2: cf. οὐρίος III.

Κυνοςούρις, ἰδος, ἡ, name of a breed of Spartan hounds, from the Lacedaemonian tribe so called.—II. = κυνόσουρα.

Κυνοςπάρκτος, ὄν, (κύνων, σπάρκω) torn by dogs, Soph. Ant. 1198.

Κυνόσπας, ἰδος, ὁ, ἡ, (κύνων, σπᾶς) = foreg.

Κύνος πόλις, ἡ, Cynopolis, (dog's city), a town of the Egyptian Delta, Strab. p. 802.

Κύνος σῆμα, τό, Cynossema, (dog's tomb) the eastern point of the Thracian Chersonese opposite Ilium, where Hecuba, changed into a dog, was buried, now occupied by the Turkish fortress of the Dardanelles called Kelidil-bahar, Eur. Hec. 1273, Thuc. 8, 104, 105: in Diod. 5, 3, also τὸ Ἐκάβης μνημεῖον.—2. a promontory of Caria, end of Mt. Phoenix, now cape Alavro or Volpe, Strab. p. 656.—3. a town on coast of Macedonia, Id. p. 799.

Κύνοςσος, ον, (κύων, σέω) *cheer-
ing on the hounds*, Ath. 160 B.

Κύνοςφάγος, ἐς, (κύων, σφάττω) *worshipped with sacrifices of dogs*, Lyc.

Κύνοςτροφικός, ὅς, ὄν, (κύων, τρέφω) *of, belonging to the feeding or keeping of dogs*: ἡ -κῆ, sub. τέχνη, Clem. Al.

Κύνουλλκος, ον, (κύων, ἔλλω) *leading dogs, accompanied by them*.

†Κύνουλλκος, ον, ὁ, *Cynulcus*, masc. pr. n., Ath. 37 E.

Κύνουρα, ὡν, ἑα, *sea-cliffs*, dub. in Lyc.

†Κυνουρία, ἀς, ἡ, *Cynuria*, a district on borders of Argolis and Laconia, Hdt. 1, 81, Thuc. 4, 56. Hence

†Κυνουρία, α, ον, of *Cynuria*, *Cynurian*; οἱ Κυνουριοί, ὀρεῖς, *inhab. of Cyn.*, Paus. 3, 2, 2: acc. to Hdt. 8, 73, the Κυνουριοί were the aborigines of Argolis, of Ionic stem.

†Κύνουρος, ον, ὁ, *Cynurus*, son of Perseus, Paus.

Κυνόχως, ον, ὁ, (κύων, ἔχω) *a dog-holder, dog-leash*, Anth.—II. *a dog-skin sack, used in hunting*, Xen. Cyn. 2, 9.

Κυνόφάγος, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (κύων, φαγεῖν) *to eat dogs's flesh*, Sext. Emp.

Κυνόθαλμιζομαι, dep., (κύων, ὀφθαλμός) *to be dog-eyed, look impudent*.

Κυνόφοντος ἐορτή, ἡ, (κύων, *φένω, φονεύω) *a festival, in which dogs were killed*, Ath. 99 E.

Κυνόφρων, ον, gen. ονος, (κύων, φρῶν) *dog-like, i. e. shameless of soul*, Aesch. Cho. 622.

Κύντερος, α, ον, compar. adj. formed from κύων, strictly *more of a dog, more dog-like, i. e. more shameless*, Il. 8, 493: in genl. *bolder, more audacious, more dreadful*, Od. 7, 216; 11, 427; 20, 18: superl. κύντατος, η, ον, Il. 10, 503, H. Hom. Cer. 307: in Il. and Od. we find only the neut. Cf. κύων II.

Κύνυλαγμός, οὗ, ὁ, (κύων, ὕλαγμός) *the howling of dogs*, Stesich. 66.

Κυνώ, οὗς, ἡ, (translation of the Median name Σακάω) prop. *a she-dog*, εε pr. n., *Cyno*, wife of the herdsman of Astyages, reared the elder Cyrus, Hdt. 1, 110.

Κυνώδης, ες, =κυνοειδής, *dog-like*, Arist. Gen. An.

†Κυνῶν πόλις, ἡ, (prop. dogs' city) *Cynopolis, ἡ μεγάλη, a city of Aegypt in which the dog-headed Anubis was worshipped*, Strab. p. 812: its territory Κυνοπολιτικός νομός, Id.

Κυνῶπης, ον, ὁ, (κύων, ὦπ) *the dog-eyed, i. e. shameless one*, Il. 1, 159, cf. κύων II.: like κυνὸς ὄμματ' ἔχων in Il. 1, 225. Hence

Κυνώπις, ἰδος, ἡ, fem. from foreg., *the dog-eyed, i. e. shameless woman*, Il. 3, 180, Od. 4, 145; 8, 319: hence also *terrible-eyed, horrid*, Eur. Or. 260, El. 1252.

Κύνωψ, ὡπος, ὁ, *a kind of grass*, Theophr.

Κυόγαστρον, ορος, ὁ, ἡ, (κύω, γαστήρ) *with capacious belly*.

Κύος, εος, τό, (κύω) =κήμα. [ῥ]

Κύοτοκία, ἀς, ἡ, (κύος, τίκτω) *childbirth*.

Κύοτροφία, ἀς, ἡ, (κύος, τρέφω) *the nourishment of the foetus*, Hipp.

Κύοσφρα, ὦ, f. -ήσω, *to be with young, pregnant*, Hipp.: and

Κύοσφορία, ἀς, ἡ, *pregnancy*, Clem. Al.: from

Κύοσφόρος, ον, (κύος, φέρω) *pregnant*.

Κέπαιρος, Dor. for κύπειρος, Alcman 29.

Κυπαρισκος, ον, ὁ, Dor. for κυπερ., dim. from foreg., Alc. 34.

*Κυπαρισσεις, εντος, ἡ, *Cypris*, see

a city of Nestor in Triphylia Elis, Il. 2, 593, acc. to Strab. in Macistia or in Messenia, p. 348.—2, ὁ, a river of Messenia near foreg., Id. p. 349.

†Κυπαρισσία, ἀς, ἡ, *Cypris*, later name of foreg. city in Triph. Elis, Strab. p. 348.—2. a city on a prom. of same name on the west coast of Messenia, Id. p. 349, 359: in Paus. 8, 8, 1, αὐτὴ Κυπαρισσία.—3. a city of Laconia on a peninsula near Asopus, Id. p. 363.

Κυπαρίσσιος, η, ον, Att. -ιτῆνος, (κυπαρίσος) *made of cypress wood*, Od. 17, 340, Pind., etc.

Κυπαρίσσορφος, ον, (κυπαρίσος, ὄρφος) *cield with cypress-wood, βάλαμοι*, Mnesim. Hipp. 1, 1.

Κυπαρίσσορ, ον, ἡ, Att. -ιττος, *cypress*, Lat. *cupressus sempervirens*, κ. εὐώδης, Od. 5, 64; ἐλαφρά, Pind. Fr. 126; δαδνά, Theocr. Ep. 11, 45. [ῥ]

†Κυπαρίσσορ, ον, ἡ, *Cypris*, a small city near Delphi, Il. 2, 519; acc. to Paus. 10, 36, 1, the later Anticyra.

Κυπαρίσσων, ὄνος, ὁ, *a cypress grove*, Strab.

Κυτάς, ἰδος, ἡ, =sq., Lyc.

Κύτασις, ἰδος, ὁ, ἡ, (κύπη) *a short man's frock, like χιτών, called also κύτατις* in Alcæe. 1, cf. Müller Archfol. d. Kunst, § 337, 3: also attributed to women, Ar. Fr. 438, Leon. Tar. 2; and to the Persians, Hecatae.

ap. Harp. [κῦ]

Κύτασισκος, ον, ὁ, dim. from foreg., Hippion. 10.

Κυτερίζω, f. -ισω, *to be like κύπειρος*, Diosc.

Κυτερίς, ἰδος, ἡ, *a kind of κύπειρος*, Nic.

Κύτειρον, ον, τό, *a sweet-smelling marsh-plant, perh. galingal, used to feed horses*, Il. 21, 351, Od. 4, 603: cf. sq. [κῦ]

Κύτειρος, ον, ὁ, *a marsh-plant, prob.=foreg.*, H. Hom. Merc. 107; cf. also κύπερος. [ῥ]

Κύπελλῆς, ἰδος, ἡ, (κύπη) =κύπελλον.

Κύπελλομάχος, ον, (κύπελλον, μάχομαι) *fighting over cups, or at which they fight with cups*, εἰλαπίνη, Anth.

Κύπελλον, ον, τό, *a big-bellied drinking vessel, a beaker, goblet, cup*, oft. in Hom.—δέπας and σκύφος: made of metal, hence in Hom. usu. χρύσεια κύπελλα; cf. ἀμφικύπελλος. (Strictly dim. from κύπη, cf. κύμνη, κύββα, κύφος, σκύφος.) [ῥ]

Κύπελλοφόρος, ον, (κύπελλον, φέρω) *carrying cups*.

Κύπελλοχάραν, ον, (κύπελλον, χαίρω) *delighting in cups*, Eustath.

Κύπερος, ὁ, prob. Ion. for κύπειρος, Hdt. 4, 71, who describes it as an aromatic plant, used by the Scythians for embalming.

Κύπη, ἡ, =γύπη, *a hole, hollow*: also *a kind of ship*; v. κυβή.

Κύπω, rare collat. form from κύπτω, Lyc. 1442: ἀνακύνω is more usu.

†Κύπρα, ἀς, ἡ, *Cypra*, appell. of Juno among the Tyrrhenians, Strab. p. 241, whence was named τὸ τῆς Κύπρας ἱερόν, Id.

†Κυπρία, =Κυπρίς, Pind.; also =Κύπρος, Strab.

Κυπριάω, f. -άσω, =κυπρίζω.

†Κυπριακός, ὅς, ὄν, of or belonging to *Cyprus*, Diod. S. 14, 110.

Κυπριδῖος, ἰα, ον, (Κύπρις) *belonging to Cypris*, i. e. lovely, tender, Anth. [ῖδ]

Κυπρίζω, f. -ισω, (κύπρις III.) *to bloom, esp. of the olive and vine* LXX. cf. κυπρισιός.

Κύπρινον, ον, τό, sub. ἔλαιον *ω μύρον, oil or urgent made from the flower of the tree κύπριος*, Diosc.

Κυπρίνος, ον, ὁ, *a kind of car*, Arist. H. A.

Κύπριος, ἰα, ον, of *Cyprus*, *Cypræ*, Aesch. Pers. 891, Hdt. 3, 19, etc. λίθος K., a kind of precious stone Achæe. ap. Ath. 689 B; prob. the smaragdus, Theophr. Lap. 25, 35, Plin. H. N. 37, 17:—τὰ Κύπρια, sc. ἐπὶ an Epic poem introductory to the Il. beginning with the wedding of Peleus and Thetis, Arist. Poet.

Κύπρις, ἰδος, ἡ, *Cypris*, a name of *Venus*, from the island where she was first and most worshipped, Id., where both Κύπριον and Κυπρία occur in acc., Il. 5, 330, 458; later gen. Κύπριος, Jac. A. P. p. li: joined with Ἀφροδίτη, H. Hom. Ven. 2.—2. metaph. of a beautiful girl, a *Venus*, dub. in Opp.—II. as appellat., love, =ἔραρ, Eur. Bacch. 773, Κύπριν φαρμάκειν, Ar. Eccl. 722.—III. the bloom of the olive and vine: in genl. a blossom. [ῥ by nature; ἰαν Ep. usu. ῖ by position.]

Κυπρισμός, οὗ, ὁ, (κυπρίζω) *bloom, esp. of the olive and vine*, LXX.

Κυπρογενέα, ἀς, ἡ, Ep. for sq., used as a choriambus, Hes. Th. 199.

Κυπρογένεια, ἀς, ἡ, the *Cyprus* born, epith. of *Venus*, Pind. P. 4, 384, pecul. fem. from sq.

Κυπρογενής, ες, (Κύπρος, *γένω) *Cyprus-born*, epith. of *Venus*, H. Hom. 9, Solon 2, 1.

†Κυπρόθεμις, ἰδος, ὁ, *Cyprothemis*, made tyrant of Samos by Tigranes, viceroy of the Persian king, Dem. 193, 4.

Κυπρόθεν, adv., from *Cyprus*, Anth.

Κύρονδε, adv., to *Cyprus*, Il. 1, 21.

Κύπρος, ον, ἡ, *Cyprus*, a Greek island on the S. coast of Asia Minor Hom. (esp. in Od.), etc.:—the Romans got the best copper from it, Lat. *cuprum* (Plin. 34, 2), Germ. *Kupfer* etc.—II. a tree growing in *Cyprus*, Lat. *cuprus* (the flower of which yielded the ἔλαιον κύπρινον). Hebr. *gopher* (Gen. 6, 14), now *Lawsonia alba*, Sprengel Diosc. 1, 124.—III. a measure of corn, holding two modii, Alcæe 96, cf. ῥήκντρον.

Κυπτάω, f. -άσω, frequent. from κύπτω: *to keep stooping*: hence to *groping about, potter about* a thing, Sophron ap. Schol. Ar. Lys. 17, Ar. Nub. 509, περί τι, Id. Pae. 731, cf. Plat. Rep. 469 D.

Κυπτός, ὅς, ὄν, (κύπτω) *bent forwards, stooping, crooked*, v. l. in Aesch. Cho. 773.

Κύπτω, lengthd. from root ΚΥΠ- fut. κύψω: πρ. κέκυφα. *To bend forward, stoop*, Il. 4, 468, Od. 11, 585, etc., oft. with εἰς τὴν γῆν added, Hdt. 3, 14, Ar. Fr. 349; so, κ. κάτω, Ar. Vesp. 279: *to bow down* under a burden, Dem. 332, 12: *to hang down* the head from shame, Ar. Eq. 1354; of several persons, =συγκύπτω, Epicr. ap. Ath. 59 E; κέρα κεκυφότα ἐς τὴν ἐμπροσθεν, of oxen, Hdt. 4, 183: freq. in part. with another verb, θέεν κύψας to put down the head and run, Ar. Ran. 1091; κύψας ἔσθιεν, to eat stooping i. e. greedily, Ar. Pac. 33.—II. transit. *to bend* a thing *forwards, tilt*, later (Cf. κυβή: hence κύβδα, κύβος, the collat. form κυπτός, and frequent., κυβάζω and κυπτάω: akin to cubo, cubo, incubo.)

†Κύρα, ὡν, τὰ, *Cyra*, a city of *Sogdiana* on the laxartes, so named from its builder the elder *Cyrus*, Strab. p.

Κυρίότης, ητος, η, power, rule, dominion, N. T.

†Κύριος, εως, η, Strab. p. 228, and Κύριος, α, Dion. H. 2, 48, Cures, a town of the Sabines.

Κύρισσω, Att. ττω, fut. -ίξω, (κόρος) to butt, fight with the horns, like rams, Plat. Gorg. 516 A: metaph. of floating corpses knocking against the shore, κ. ισχυράν χθόνα, Aesch. Pers. 310.

†Κυρίτης, ου, δ, an inhab. of Cures, Strab. p. 230; οἱ Κυρίται, the Quirites, I. e. Romans, Id. p. 228.

Κυρίωνμῶν, α, f. -ίσω, to call by a proper name: and

Κυρίωνμία, ας, η, a proper name: from

Κυρίωνμος, ου, (κύριος, δυναμ) having a proper name. Adv. -μος.

Κρίως, adv. from κρίω, like a lord or master, authoritatively, κ. ἔχειν, to be fixed, hold good, Aesch. Ag. 178.—2. rightfully, fully, by law, κ. αλτρίσθαι, Soph. Phil. 63, δοῖναι, Dem. 954, 20.—3. in genl. correctly, exactly, Plat. Parm. 136 C: accurately, literally, Polyb.

Κυρκίη, ης, η, v. κυρβαίη.

Κυρκινάω, ὦ, rare for κυκινάω, Hipp., and Ar. Thesm. 429.

Κύρμα, ατος, τό, not so well κύρμα, Lob. Paral. 414, (κύρμα, κυρέω, κύρσαι) that which one meets with, lights upon, finds, i. e. a booty, prey, spoil, c. dat., ἀνδράσι δυνεμένεσσιν ἔλωρ καὶ κύρμα, Il. 5, 488; κύρμα κυσί, οἰωνοίς, θήρεσσι, ἰχθύσι, Hom.—2. hence in Ar. Av. 430, of a swindler, sharper.

†Κύρμασα, ου, τό, Cyrmasa, a small town of Pisidia, Polyb. 22, 19, 1.

†Κύρμιος, α, ου, of Cyrmus, of Corsica, Corsican, Hdt., etc.: from

†Κύρμιος, ου, η, Cyrmus, the Greek name of the island Corsica in the Tyrrhenian sea, Hdt. 1, 165, Strab. p. 223.—2. a town of Euboea, in the vicinity of Carystus, Hdt. 9, 105.

†Κύρμιος, ου, δ, Cyrmus, son of Hercules, from whom the island (foreg.) received its name, Hdt. 1, 167.

†Κυρόπολις, η, = Κύρα, Arr. An. 4, 2.

Κύρος, εως, τό, (akin to κύρη, κόρη, κύρος) supreme power, authority, influence, Aesch. Supp. 391; also, τὸν πραγμάτων τό κ., Hdt. 6, 109.—In v. validity, security, certainty, ἔχειν κύρος, Soph. O. C. 1780, cf. El. 919; and so freq. in Plat.

†Κύρος, ου, δ, Cyrus, ὁ παλαιός, or πρότερος, the elder, son of Cambyses, founder of the Persian empire, Hdt., Thuc., etc.—2. ὁ νεώτερος, the younger, son of Darius and Parysatis, famed for the expedition he undertook against his brother Artaxerxes, Xen. An.—II. the Cyrus, a river of Albania and Iberia on the borders of Armenia, emptying into the Caspian, Strab. p. 500.—2. another in Persis, Id. p. 729.

†Κύρον πεδίον, τό, plain of Cyrus, in Lydia near Sardis, Strab. p. 626.

Κύρω, ὦ, (κύρος) to make valid, sure, firm, Lat. ratum facere, φάτιν, Aesch. Pers. 227: to settle, finish, accomplish, perform, Hdt. 6, 86, 2, etc.: to confirm, ratify, Thuc. 8, 69: to decide, Aesch. Eufr. 639. Pass., ἐκέλευτο συμβάλλειν, it has been decided to fight, Hdt. 6, 110, cf. 130: also to be ratified, Id. 8, 56. Plat. has the mid., αὶ λόγῳ τὸ πᾶν κυροῦμεναι ῥέχαι, art that accomplish their object by speech alone, Gorg. 451 B.

†Κυρήστης, ου, δ, an inhab. of Cyrrhus, Polyb. 5, 50, 7.

†Κυρήστικη, ης, η, Cyrrhestice, a district of Syria along the Amanus, Strab. p. 751.

†Κύρρος, ου, δ, Cyrrhus, a city of Macedonia, Thuc. 2, 100.—2. a city of Syria in Κυρήστικη, with a temple of Minerva, Strab.

Κύρσαι, inf., and κύρσαι, part. aor. of κύρω.

Κυροάνιος, ου, δ, Lacon. for νεανίας, a youth, young man, Ar. Lys. 983, 1248. (Perh. from κόρος, κύρος, as νεανίας from νέος.)

†Κυρούλιος, ου, δ, Cysrilus, an Athenian stoned to death for advising submission to the Persians, Dem. 296, 9.—2. a companion and historian of Alexander the great, Strab. p. 530.

Κύρσω, fut. of κύρω, κυρέω.

Κυρταῖνχην, ενος, δ, η, (κυρτός, αἰγὴν) with a crooked neck, Pacuvius' incurvicervicus.

Κυρτεία, ας, η, fishing with the κύρτη, Ael.

Κυρτεῖος, εως, δ, one that fishes with the κύρτη.

Κυρτεντήρ, ου, δ, =foreg., Anth.

Κύρτη, ης, η, like κύρτος, δ, a fishing basket, wheel, Lat. nassa, Hdt. 1, 191.

Κυρτία, ας, η, (κύρτος) wicker-work, a wicker shield, Diod.

Κυρτιάω, ὦ, (κυρτός) to be crooked or bent.

Κυρτίδιον, ου, τό, and κυρτίς, ιδος, η, dim. from κύρτος, Diosc.

†Κυρτίοι, αν, οἱ, the Cyrti, a mountain tribe of Media, Polyb. 5, 52, 5.

Κυρτοειδής, ἐς, (κυρτός, εἶδος) curved, crooked-looking.

Κύρτος, ου, δ, =κύρτη, Sapph. 139, Plat. Soph. 220 C; etc.

ΚΥΡΤΟΣ, η, ου, curved, bent, arched, κύρμα, κύματα, Il. 4, 426; 13, 799; ὦμο κυρτός, round shoulders. I. e. humped, Il. 2, 218; κ. τροχός, Eur. Bacch. 1066.—esp. in Mathem., convex, opp. to κοῖλος (concave), Arist. Eth. N. (Akin to Lat. curvus, our curb, etc.) Hence

Κυρτότης, ητος, η, a bending, arching, Arist. Meteor. of the shoulders, Plut.: in Mathem., convexity, opp. to κοιλότης, Arist. Meteor.

Κυρτώω, ὦ, (κυρτός) to curve, bend, arch, κυρτὸν νῶτα ταῦρος, of a bull going to run, Eur. Hel. 1558: pass., κύρμα κυρτωθέν, a high swelling wave (before it breaks), Od. 11, 244. Hence

Κυρτώμα, ατος, τό, curvature, convexity: a hump, tumour, Hipp.: as military term, a half-moon, Polyb.

Κυρτών, ὄνος, δ, a hunch-back, Crates ap. Diog. L. 6, 92.

†Κυρτώνες, αν, οἱ, Cyrtones, a small town of Boeotia on lake Copais, Paus. 9, 24, 4.

†Κυρτώνιον, ου, τό, Cyrtonium, a town of Etruria, Polyb. 3, 82, 9.

†Κυρωνίδης, ου, δ, Cyronides, masc. pr. n., Isae.

Κυρτώσις, εως, η, (κυρτώω) a croaking, curving; esp. a making or being hump-backed: also=κύρτωμα.

ΚΥΡΩ, fut. κύρσω, radic. form of κυρέω, in pres. att. vary rare and only poet., Aesch. Eum. 395, Herm. Soph. Aj. 307, Valck. Hippol. 744: impf. ἐκύρων, Soph. O. C. 1159; κύρε, Il. 23, 821. In mid. as dep. κύρεται, Il. 24, 530. [ῶ]

Κυρώσις, εως, η, (κυρός) a ratification, Thuc. 6, 103: hence execution, accomplishment, Plat. Gorg. 450 B: in genl. =κύρος. Said to be strictly Sicilian, κύρος being genuine Att. [ῶ]

Κυρωτήρ, ητος, ο, one who has a κύρος, a sovereign.

Κυρωτικός, η, ου, confirming, establishing.

Κύσθος, ου, δ, any hollow: esp. pendula muliebris, Ar. Ran. 430, etc.: also the anus. (From κύω, κυσός q. v.)

Κυσοδόχη, ης, η, a sort of stock, Alciph., cf. κῶψον 2.

Κυσολάκων, ὄνος, δ, =παιδεραστής, from the Spartans being accused of the practice.

Κυσολαμπίς, ιδος, η, =πυγολαμπίς, κυσολέσχης, ου, δ, (κυσός, λέσχη) an obscene talker.

Κυσοχήνη, ης, η, =κυσοδόχη.

Κυσός, ου, δ, =κυστός, Hesych. (From κύω: root of κύσθος, κύστη, κύστις, κύτος, κυσός, κύσσορας.)

Κύσσα, ας, ε, Ep. aor. 1 of κυνέω, so κύσσα, Ep. inf. aor. 1, for ἐκύσσα, κύσαι, Od.

Κυσσάμενη, less correct form of κῶσαμένη, Ep. fem. part. aor. 1 mid. from κύω, Hes.

Κύσσαρος, ου, δ, =κυσθος, κύτος, the anus, Hipp.; cf. κύτταρος.

Κυσσός, ου, δ, =κυσός, κύσθος.

Κύστη, ης, (κυστός)=κύστις.

Κυστίτης, υγος, η, dim. from κύστις, Hipp.

Κύστιον, ου, τό, (κύστη) a plant which bears its fruit in a bladder, perh. Lat. vesiculis, a kind of στρόγγυλος.

Κύστις, εως and ιος, η, like κύστη, the bladder, Il. 5, 67; 13, 652: in genl. a bag, pouch, Ar. Fr. 425. (From κύω, to hold.)

†Κυταία, or Κύν., ας, η, Cytaea, a town of Colchis on the Phasis, where Medea was born, Steph. Byz.: hence Κυταίεύς, εως, δ, a Cytaean, appell. of Aetæas, Ar. Rh. 2, 403, or Κυναιός, 2, 1094: fem. Κυταίχη, ης, of Medea, Lyc. 174: Κυρτιάς, Euphor.; Κυταίη, ιδος, γαία, of Colchis, Ar. Rh. 4, 511; or Κυνηίς, Orph.

Κυτάρος, δ, v. κυτάρος.

†Κυτίνιον, ου, τό, Cytinium, the largest city of the Dorian Tetrapolis, at the base of Parnassus, Thuc. 1, 107.

Κύντιος, ου, δ, the calyx of the pomegranate, Theophr. [ῶ]

Κυτίνωσις, ες, (κύντιος, εἶδος) like a κύντιος, Theophr.

Κύτις, ιδος, η, a small chest, trunk, box. (From κύτος, κύω.)

Κυτίσσημος, ου, (κύτισιος, νέμομαι) eating cytissus, Nic.

Κυτίσιος, ου, δ, cytissus, a shrubby kind of clover, Medicago Arborea, Hipp., and Cratin. Malth. 1. [ῶ]

†Κυτίσσωρος, ου, δ, Cytissorus, son of Phrixus, and Chalciopis, Hdt. 7, 197; Ephorus ap. Strab. p. 544, calls him Κύττωρ, as founder of the city Cyturus.

Κυτογύστωρ, ορος, δ, η, (κύτος, γαστήρ)=κυνογύστωρ, Leon. Tar. 14.

Κύτος, εως, τό, (from κύω, to hold, contain) a hollow, κ. κύκλου, of a shield, Aesch. Theb. 495: of a ship, the hold, Polyb.: hence any vessel, a vase, jar, pot, urn, Aesch. Ag. 322, 816 etc.—2. a vessel, cavity of the body, like ὠγγεῖον, κ. κεφαλῆς, Plat. Tim. 45 A esp. the trunk, Arist. H. A.—3. hence an outer covering, of the skin of the hippopotamus, Diod.; the skin, Lat. cutis, Lyc. (Hence ἐγκυτί, σκύτος.) [κῶ]

Κύτρα, κύτρος, Ion. for χύτρο.

Κυτάριον, ου, τό, dim. from κύτταρος, Arist. Gen. An. 4, 4, 6.

Κυτάρων, ου, τό, =sq. 3, Ar. Thesm. 516.

Κύτταρος, ου, δ, (κύτος) any vessel

cavity, e. g. κ. οὐρανοῦ, the vault of heaven, Lat. *cavum coeli*, Ar. Pac. 199: esp.—1. the cell of a honeycomb, Ar. Vesp. 1111.—2. the cup of an acorn, and in genl. the cup or pericarpium in plants, Theophr.: hence—3. a pinecone, cf. κύτταρον.

Κῦττος, εἶδος (κύτος, εἶδος) hollow, carapacious.

Κύτταρος, οὐ, δ, *Cytarus*, v. Κυτίσ-
ωρος.—II. ἡ, a city of Paphlagonia
near Amastria, possessing a harbour, II.
2, 853.

Κυφάγων, ὦ, to carry the neck
curved downwards, of a horse: from

Κυφάγωνος, οὐ, δ, (κυφός, ἄγω)
ἵππος, a horse that goes with the neck
arched and head low, Xen. Eq. 7, 10.

Κυφάλλος, α, ον, poet. for κυφός,
Aith.

Κύφαντα, ον, τά, *Cyphanta*, a port of
Laconia near Prasias, Polyb. 4,
36, 5.

Κύφελλον, ον, τό, (akin to κύπελ-
λον, κυνέλη) only in plur., and in
Alexandrian poets.—1. the hollows of the
ars. Lyc. 1402.—2. clouds of empty
vult, Call. Fr. 300; whence in Lyc.
425, κ. ἰών, clouds of arrows. [κῦ]

Κῦφι, εὖς, and εὖς, τό, an Egyptian
medicine, compounded of several stimu-
lating drugs, Diosc.

Κυφοειδής, εἶς, (εἶδος) of the nature
or quality of κύφι.

Κυφώματος, ον, (κυφός, ῥωτός)
oak-backed, Antiph. Philoth. 1, 18.

Κυφός, ἡ, ὄν, (κυπῶ, κέκυφα) bent,
need forwards, stooping, γήραι κυφός
πρὸς καὶ μυρία ἡδῆ, Od. 2, 16; so κ.
ἥρ, κ. πρὸςβύτης, Ar. Ach. 703,
ltd. 266. Hence

Κυφός, εὖς, τό, a crookedness, esp.
hump, hunch, Hipp.—II. a hollow
soul, very dub.

Κύφος, ον, ἡ, *Cyphus*, a city of
hessaly in Perrhaebia, II. 2, 748;
to Strab. p. 441 on a mountain
same name.

Κυφότης, πτος, ἡ, (κυφός) a being
π or hump-backed, Hipp.

Κυφώω, ὦ, (κυφός) to bend, crook for-
wards. Pass. to have a humped back,
pp. Hence

Κυφώμα, ατος, τό, a hump on the
κ, etc., Hipp. [ῥ]

Κυφῶν, ονος, δ, (κυφός) a crooked
ice of wood, esp. the bent yoke of the
yoke, Theogn. 1201.—II. a sort of
yoke in which slaves or criminals were
stayed by the neck, Cratin. Nem. 8,
Plut. 476; hence—2. one who has
his neck in the pillory, a knave, Lat.
cifer, Archil. 101. [ῥ] Hence

Κυφωτισμός, ὁ, (as if from κυφώ-
ω) punishment by the κύφω.

Κυφώσις, εὖς, ἡ, (κυφώω) a bowing,
caving, esp. of the spine, a being hump-
backed, Hipp. [ῥ]

Κυφραμος, and κύφρανος, ὁ, v. 1.
κύφραμος.

Κυφρεῖα, ας, ἡ, *Cyphreia*, appell. of
amis from the old king Κυφρεῖας,
ab. p. 393, prop. fem. from

Κυφρεῖος, α, ον, of or belonging to Cy-
rus, ἀλ Κυφρεῖα ἄκραι, the shores of
amis, Aesch. Pr. 551: v. foreg.

Κυφρεῖδος ὄφις, the dragon of Cy-
rus, Hes. ap. Strab. p. 393.

Κυφρεῖος, εὖς, ὁ, *Cyphreus*, son of
time and Salamis, an ancient
of the island Salamis, Apollod.
2, 7, Plut. Thes. 10; etc.

Κύπελα, ον, τά, *Cypselus*, a forti-
place in Arcadia, on the borders
Laconia, Thuc. 5, 33.—2. a city
thrace on the Hebrus, Strab. p.

Κυνέλη, ἡ, (κύνη, γύνη) any hol-

low vessel: a chest, box (whence Cyp-
selus was called), Hdt. 5, 92, 4; 92,
5, cf. Pausan. 5, 17, 5.—II. a bee-hive,
Plut.; cf. κύτταρος 1. Cf. Lat. *cap-
sa*, *capsula*, *capsula*.

Κυνελίδιον, ον, ὁ, son of *Cypselus*,
Hdt., esp. Κυνελίδαι, οἱ, the descend-
ants of *Cypselus*, a celebrated family
in Corinth, Plat. Phaed. 233 B.

Κυνελίλιζω, corrupt use in Theo-
gn. 894.

Κυνέλιον, ον, τό, and κυνέλης,
ἶδος, ἡ, dims. from κυνέλη, both in
Arist. H. A.

Κυνελόβυστος, ον, (κυνέλη, βύω)
stopped up with wax and filth, ὤτα,
Luc.

Κυνέλος, ον, ὁ, a bird, the sand-
martin, Arist. H. A.

Κύνελος, ον, ὁ, *Cypselus*, son of
Aegyptus, king of Arcadia, Paus. 8,
5, 6.—2. son of Eëtion, tyrant of Co-
rinth, father of Periander, Hdt. 5,
92: he derived his name from a box
(κυνέλη) in which his mother Labda
concealed him when a child from the
Bacchiadae, Paus. 5, 17, 5.—3. father
of Miltiades of Athens, Hdt. 6, 34;
in Ael. called Κύνελλος, V. H. 12, 45.

ΚΥΨ, strictly to hold, contain: esp.
like κύω, of females, to be big with
young, be pregnant, τι, with young (cf.
κύνω). Pass. to be borne in the womb,
of the foetus, Arist. Probl.—2. absol.
to be big with young, be pregnant, con-
ceive, Orac. ap. Hdt. 5, 92, 2, Theogn.
39, Xen., etc.; metaph. to be in labour
of a thought, Xen. Cyr. 5, 4, 35. Cf.
κύνω throughout.—B. in aor. act.
ἐκύσα, transit., of the male, to im-
pregnate, metaph. ὁμῆρος ἐκυσσε γαῖαν,
Aesch. Fr. 38: hence again in aor.
mid. ἐκύσάμην,=the act., to conceive,
ὄν τέκε κυσαμένη (as in Hom. ὑπο-
κυσαμένη), Hes. Th. 125, cf. 405.
This aor. was written κυσαμένη,
even by Wolf; but Herm. and Dind.
have struck out one σ, the v being
long. (The forms κύνω and κύω
seem to be used quite indifferently,
as may be seen by reference to the
words, cf. Lob. Paral. 556, Dind. ap.
Steph. Thes.: the distinction of
Herm.; Opusc. 2, p. 335, that κύω is
trans. to impregnate, κύνω, intr. to con-
ceive, seems to apply only to the aorists
ἐκύσα, ἐκύσθη. Hence κύμα,
κύμα, κύσις.)

ΚΥΨΝ, ὁ and ἡ, both in Hom.,
the masc. more freq.: gen. κυνός:
dat. κυνί: acc. κύνα: voc. κύων, later
also κύων, Bast App. Ep. Cr. p.
15. Plur. nom. κύνες: gen. κυνῶν:
dat. κυσί, Ep. κύνεσσι, II.: acc. κύ-
νας. A dog or bitch, Hom., etc.; κύ-
νες τραπέζης, house-dogs, that fed
while their master was at table, II.
22, 69, etc.: also of shepherds' dogs,
Hom.; but he has it most usu. of
hounds, in full κύνες θηρευταί or θη-
ρευτήρες, II. 11, 325, etc.; some of
which oft. followed his men of rank,
as Telemachus goes with two to the
council, Od. 2, 11, cf. 17, 62: they
devoured the dead when left unburied,
which was deemed a great cala-
mity, cf. II. 1, 4; 24, 409, etc.: later,
when of hounds, usu. in fem., as
in Xen. Cyn.; the Laconian breed
was famous, Soph. Aj. 8; and later
the Molossian. Proverb., κύνων ἐπὶ
φάντης, 'a dog in a manger,' and
many others:—νῆ or μὴ τὸν κύνα,
was the favorite oath of Socrates,
Plat. Apol. 21 E, Gorg. 482 B; but
also without special reference to him
in Ar. Vesp. 83.—II. a dog, bitch, as a
word of reproach, freq. in Hom., esp.

applied to women, to denote shame-
lessness or audacity, but less coarse
than among us; for Helen calls her
self so, II. 6, 344, 356; Iris Minerva,
II. 8, 423; and Juno Diana, II. 21,
481, cf. Od. 18, 338; 19, 91, etc.:—of
men it rather implies rashness, reck-
lessness, fury, II. 8, 298, 527, Od. 17,
248; but also impudence, as in κυνῶ-
νης, κύνηρος, qq. v.—The bad char-
acter of the dog is general in eastern
countries, where they are oft. the
only scavengers; but the story of
old Argus shows that Hom. well
knew the dog's virtues, Od. 17, 291,
sq.—At Athens a nickname of the
Cynics, Diog. L. 6, 19 and 60.—III.
the Trag. oft. apply the term to the
servants, agents or watchers of the
gods, as the eagle is Διὸς πτηνὸς κύ-
ων, Aesch. Pr. 1022, cf. Ag. 136: the
griffins also are Ζηνὸς κύνης, Id. Pr.
803; and so Alexis ludicrously calls
sparks Ἡφαίστων κύνης, Miles. 1, 16;
also of a faithful wife, Aesch. Ag.
607, cf. Ar. Eq. 1023.—IV. a sea-dog,
Od. 12, 96.—2. a sea-fish, perh. the
sword-fish, Cratin. Plut. 3; for it is
called εἰσός κ., by Anaxipp. ap. Ael.
N. A. 13, 4.—3. also=μνία.—V. the
dog-star, in full dog of Orion, II.
22, 29, placed among the stars along
with its master; also σείριος.—VI.
the worst throw at dice, Lat. *damnosus*
canes, *canicula*.—VII. the frenum praepu-
tium.—VIII. the fetlock joint of a horse,
also κυνήποδες, cf. κυνοβάτης.—
IX. a kind of nail or stud, also κυνίς.
—(Sanser. *cran*, in obl. cases *can*-, cf.
κύων, κυνός, *canis*, *chien*, and by an
other change from κύων, *hund*, *hound*.
In Zend *cran* became *gra* (σπάκα
Hdt. 1, 110), Russian *sabak*.) [ῥ]

Κω, for πω, oft. in Hdt.

Κώας, πλ., in Hom. both in *sing*
and irreg. plur. τὰ κώα, dat. κώεα,
later contr. κώς (q. v.), a soft, woolly
fleece, in Hom. (who has it freq. in
Od., in II. only 9, 661) used to cover
chairs, stools and beds; prob. in Hom.
always a sheep's fleece, and skin, Od.
20, 3, 142, which, in Od. 1, 443, is
called οἶος δάτων. Later esp. of the
golden fleece, which Jason fetched
from Colchis, Hdt. 7, 193, Theocr.
13, 16. Cf. κώδιον. (Prob. from
κείμαι, κοίμαι, cf. κώος, ὁ; but Hem-
sterh. from *dic*, Att. *oic*, Aeol. *ω* and
digamm. κως.)

Κωβιάλιον, ον, τό, *Cobialium*, a town
of Paphlagonia, acc. to Strab. p. 545,
v. 1. for *Αἰγυαλίον*, II. 2, 855.

Κωβίδιον, ον, τό, dim. from sq.
Anaxand. Lyc. 1, Sotad. Έγκλει. 1,
22. [β]

Κωβίος, οὐ, ὁ, a kind of fish, gobio,
to which the gudgeon and tench be-
long, Epich. p. 35, Simon. 201, etc.

Κωβίτης, ον, ὁ, fem. -ίτης, ἴδος
like a κωβίος, Arist. H. A.

Κωβιώδης, εἶς, (κωβίος, εἶδος) of
the nature of, like a κωβίος, Plut.

Κώβος, ον, ὁ, *Cobus*, masc. pr. a.
Strab.

Κωγαῖνον, ον, τό, *Cogaenium*, a
sacred mountain among the Getae,
in southeastern Dacia, on a river of
same name, Strab. p. 298.

Κώδαλος, ον, ὁ, *Codalus*, a flute
player, Hippon. 77.

Κωδάριον, τό, dim. from κώδιον
Ar. Ran. 1203. [α]

Κώδεια, ας, ἡ, (κόπτα) the head, II.
14, 499: esp. of plants, as the *porphy*
garlic, Nic.

Κώδη, ης, ἡ, A. B.; κωδία, ἡ, A.
Fr. 166=foreg., a *porphy-head*.

Κώδις, ἡ=κώδεια.

Κώδιον, barbarism for sq., in Ar. Thesm. 1180.

Κώδιον, ον, τό, dim. of κώας, a heepskin, a fleece, used esp. to sleep upon or under, Ar. Ran. 1478, etc.

Κωδιοφόρος, ον, (κώδιον, φέρω) clad in sheepskin, Strab.

Κωδύα, ας, ἡ, also κώδυνον, ον, τό, = κώδεα, Lob. Phryn. 302.

ΚΩΔΩΝ, ανος, ό, and Att. ἡ, a bell: small ones were oft. attached to a war-horse's head-gear, Aesch. Theb. 386, 399: in fortified towns an officer went round at night with a bell to challenge the sentries, and see that they were awake, hence τοῦ κώδωνος παρενεχθέντος, as the bell went round, Thuc. 4, 135, cf. Schol. Ar. Av. 843, Lys. 486, and κωδωνοφορεῖν, 2. esp. an alarm bell, or crier's bell, hence, διαπράσσεσθαι τι ὡς κώδωνά ἐξαφάμενος, 'to be one's own trumpeter,' Dem. 797, 12: hence also a noisy fellow, Ar. Pac. 1078; cf. κρότ' ἄλιν.—II. the lower end, wide part of a trumpet: hence the trumpet itself, Soph. Aj. 17.—III. = κώδεα. Hence

Κωδωνίζω, f. -ισω, to try, prone by ringing, of earthenware, metal, etc.: of money, Ar. Ran. 723, cf. 79, Anaxand. Herc. 1.—II. to prove by the sound of a bell, cf. κώδιον I.

Κωδωνόκροτος, ον, (κώδων, κροτέω) tinkling, ringing, jingling, as with bells, σάκος, Soph. Fr. 738, cf. Aesch. Theb. 386; κ. κόμπτοι, Eur. Rhes. 354.

Κωδωνοφύλλυρόπαιλος, ον, (κώδων, φύλλαρα, πώλος) with bells on his horse's trappings, with jingling harness, coined by Ar. Ran. 963, as a parody on Aeschylus, v. κώδων init.

Κωδωνοφορέω, ώ, f. -ήσω, to carry bells: esp. to carry the bell round, to visit the sentinels, Ar. Av. 842 (cf. κώδων): so in pass., παντα κωδωνοφορεῖται, everywhere the watch is set and the bell goes round, Ib. 1160.—II. Strab., of a king, to be attended by men with bells: from

Κωδωνοφόρος, ον, (κώδων, φέρω) carrying a bell.

Κώσα, κώσει, Ep. nom. acc. and dat. plur. of κώας, Hom.

Κώσης, ον Ion. εω, ό, Coēs, son of Erxandrus, tyrant in Mytilene in the time of Darius Hystaspis, Hdt. 4, 97.

Κωθάριον, ον, τό, dim. from κώθος, Anaxand. Lyc. 1.

Κώθος, ον, ό, Sicil. name of the κωβίδος, Numen, ap. Ath. 309 C.

Κώθων, ανος, ό, a Laconian earthen drinking-vessel, used esp. by soldiers, Ar. Eq. 600, Xen. Cyr. 1, 2, 8; and by the Athen. seamen, perh. as standing on a broad bottom (like the sessilis obba of Pers. 5, 148), Ar. Pac. 1094: in genl. a cup, goblet, Comici ap. Ath. 493 B, sq., et ibi Casaub.—II. a drinking-bout, carousal, Macho ap. Ath. 583 B.—III. = κώθος, v. ap. Ath. 309 C. (Prob. akin to κόττα, κυβή, κπη.)

†Κώθων, ανος, ό, Cothom, a small island near Carthage, with a harbour for war-vessels, Strab. p. 832.—II. masc. pr. n., son of Calligiton, a Byzantian, Polyb. 4, 52, 4.

Κωθωνίζω, f. -ισω, (κωθων) to tope, tittle: pass. to be drunken, Eubul. Incert. 5.

Κωθωνή, ης, ἡ, = κώθων II., a tynpling, Ion., Aretae.

Κωθώνιον, ον, τό, lim. from κώθων

Κωθωνισμός, ος, ό, (κωθωνίζω) tiring, Arist. Probl. 1, 39, 2.

Κωθωνιστήριον, ον, τό, a banqueting house, Diod.

Κωθωνόχειλος, ον, (κώθων, χείλος) with the lip or rim of a κώθων, κύλιξ, Eubul. Κυβ. 1, ubi v. Meineke.

†Κώλη, ης, ἡ, poet. for κοίλη, of the cup of the sun, Mimn. 12, 2 Bgk. (Gaist. κοίλη, 8, 6.)

Κώσιος, ία, ίον, contr. Κῶσιος, q. v.

†Κώκαλος, ον, ό, Coculus, a king of Camicus in Sicily, Diod. S. 4, 77; etc.

Κώκυμα, ατος, τό, (κωκύω) a shriek, wail, usu. in plur., Trag.

Κωκυτός, ος, ό, (κωκύω) a shrieking, wailing, Il. 22, 409, 447, and Trag.: hence—II. Κωκυτός, ό, Cocytus, one of the rivers of hell, Od. 10, 514.—2. a river of Thesprotia, emptying into the Acheron, from its gloomy scenery converted into foreg., Paus. 1, 17, 5: from

ΚΩΚΥΨ, f. -ύσω, to shriek, cry, wail: Hom., who usu. adds an adv., κ. λίγα, ὅξυ, μάλα, μέγα; also in Trag.; but in prose not till late. (Prob. onomatop.: cf. Sanscr. cōka, grief, cūsh to be sad.) [v in Hom. before a vowel, e.g. in pres., and impf.: always v before a conson.: sometimes later, v before a vowel, e.g. Bion 1, 23; Spitzn. Vers. Her. p. 256.]

Κωλαρετέω, ώ, f. -ήσω, to be a κωλαρέτης, Ruhnck. Tim.

Κωλαρέτης, or -ακρέτης, ον, ό, the collector of the pieces at a sacrifice, name of an ancient magistracy at Athens, originally entrusted with the general charge of the finances, which was transferred to the Apodectae by Clisthenes: from his time they only had charge of the public table in the Prytaneum, until Pericles assigned to them the payment of the dicasts (κωλακρέτων γάλα, Ar. Vesp. 724, cf. 693): v. Böckh P. E. 1, 232; 2, 84, Ruhnck. Tim. (Said to be derived from their having the hides and feet of the victims as a perquisite, ἐκ τοῦ ἀγέειν τὰς κωλάς.)

†Κωλαίος, ον, ό, Colaeus, a pilot of Samos, Hdt. 4, 152.—II. Κωλαίος, ό, τόπος, in Megalopolis, Polyb. 2, 55, 5.

Κωλάριον, ον, τό, dim. from κώλον.

Κωλεά, ἡ, also κωλεα, κωλιά or κωλία, v. the contr. κωλή.

Κωλεός, ος, ό, = foreg., Epich. p. 48, 56.

Κωλή, ης, ἡ, contr. from κωλεά or κωλεά, (κώλον) the thigh-bone with the flesh on it, hind-quarter, esp. of a swine, the ham, Ar. Fr. 5, Plat. (Com.) Gryp. 3, Xen. Cyn. 5, 30: synonym. forms are κωλεός, κωλία, κωλήν: and κωλήν is akin.—II. membrum virile, Ar. Nub. 1018.

Κωλήν, ηρος, ό, = κωλή, Eur. Scir. 4.

Κωλήπτιον, ον, τό, and κωλήψιον, τό, dim. from sq.

Κωλήψ, ητος, ἡ, (κώλον, κωλή) the hollow or bend of the knees, Il. 23, 726, also ἱγνύα.

Κωλιά, ας, ἡ, also written κωλία, = κωλή.

Κωλιάς, άδος, ἡ, ἡζών, Hdt. 8, 96; άκρα, Paus. 1, 1, 5, also sub. άκρα, Colias, a promontory of Attica, near Phalerus, now the same or Trispyrgi: with a temple of Venus there; she was invoked by courtesans by the name of Cośias, v. Ar. Nub. 52, Lys. 2.—2. an annual festival of Ceres, held there.—3. potter's clay of high repute, dug at the same place, Plut.

Κωλικεύομαι, as pass., to suffer from colic: from

Κωλικός, ἡ, όν, (κάλον II.) suffering in the colon, having the colic, Diosc.:

ἡ κ. διάθεσις, the colic, from its being seated in the colon and parts adjacent κ. φάρμακα, remedies for it, Medic.

†Κώλις, ἡ, ητος, ία, an Indian island, Dion. P. v. 1. Κωλιάς.

Κωλοβαθρεύω, f. -ισω, to go on stilts and

Κωλοβαριστής, ος, ό, one that goes on stilts: from

Κωλοβαθρον, ον, τό, (κώλον, βαίνειν) a stilt; like κωλόβαθρον.

Κωλοειδής, ές, (κώλον, είδος) limbs or members. Adv. -δῶς.

Κώλον, ον, τό, a limb, member of body, esp. of the legs or feet, Aesch. Pr. 323, Soph. O. C. 19, etc.; χείρ, καὶ κώλα, Eur. Phoen. 1185.—II. genl. a member of any thing, as—1. member of a building, as the side or front, of a square or triangular building, Butt. Soph. Phil. 42; Hdt. 2, 126, 134; 4, 62, cf. μονόκωλος—2. one limb or half of the course (διώλου) in racing, Aesch. Ag. 344.—3. one of the thongs of a sling, Polyb. 27, 9, 4.—4. a member or clause of a sentence, Lat. membrum, Arist. Rhet.—III. the colon, part of the great intestines, extending from the caecum to the rectum: but in this signf. more correctly written κώλον. (Acc. to Döderl. La Synon. 4, p. 152, from the root κέλω, akin to σκέλος and κολλῶσθαι: in signf. III., it seems akin to κώλον.)

Καλωτομέω, ώ, f. -ήσω, (κώλον τέμνω) to cut off, mutilate limbs: genl. to mutilate, mow down, Poet. a Plut. 2, 377 E.

Καλώμα, ατος, τό, (κωλύω) a hinderance, Lat. impedimentum, Eur. Io. 862, Thuc. 5, 30: c. inf., a hinderance to doing a thing, κ. προσθέντα τῇ πύλῃν, Thuc. 4, 67; so too, κ. μή, inf.; Id. 1, 16.—II. a defence against a thing, σθεσθηρία κωλ., precautions against fire, Thuc. 7, 53.

Καλυνάμιον, ον, τό, dim. from κώλυμα.—2. as military term, = χελώνριον.

Καλύνω, ης, ἡ, = κώλυμα, Thuc. 92; 4, 63. [v]

Καλυσάνεμος, ον, ό, or κωλυσάμεος, ον, (κώλυω, άνεμος) checking the winds, epith. of Empedocles, (who played the part of the Lapland witc es), Diog. L. 8, 60.

Καλυνάειπτος, ον, (κώλυω, άπειπον) interrupting the banquet, Plut. 2, 726 A, prob. from some poet.

Καλυσίδρομος, ἡ, ον, (κώλυω, όδρομος) checking the course, Luc. Trag. 198.

Καλυσιεργέω, ώ, f. -ήσω, (κωλύω έργον) to prevent one from doing a thing, Polyb.: also κωλυσιουργέω, Phil. Lob. Phryn. 667. Hence

Κωλυσιεργία, ας, ἡ, a hinderance or work.

Κωλυσιουργέω, ώ, f. -ήσω, v. κωλυσιεργέω.

Καλώσις, εως, ἡ, (κωλύω) a hindring, hinderance, Plat. Soph. 220 C.

Κωλύειον, verb. adj. from κώλυω, one must hinder, Xen. Hier. 8, 9.

Κωλύηρ, ηρος, ό, (κώλυω) = κωλήτης, Iamb. Hence

Κωλύήτριος, ία, ίον, hindering, preventive, Dion. H.

Κωλύτής, ος, ό, a hinderer, τινι Thuc. 3, 23, and Plat.

Κωλυτικός, ἡ, όν, (κωλύω) 1. κωλυητριος, hindering, preventive. νόος, of a thing, Arist. Rhet., X Mem. 4, 5, 7.

Κωλύτος, ἡ, όν, verb. adj., hindered, to be hindered, Epict.: from

Καλύνω, f. -ύσω, (κόλος) stricti κολούω, to cut short: hence to

naer, check, stop, prevent, forbid. Construct.—1. c. inf., to hinder one from doing, *forbid to do*, Hdt. 2, 20, Pind. P. 4, 57, and freq. in Att. from Soph. downwards; so too, κ. τινά τὸ ὄρν, Soph. Phil. 1241, v. Heind. Plat. Soph. 242 A; so also, κ. μή, c. inf., Eur. Phoen. 1268; Thuc., etc.—2. c. gen. rei, κ. τινά τινος, to let or hinder one from a thing, Xen. Hell. 3, 2, 21; also, κ. τινά ἀπὸ τινοῦ, Id. Cyr. 3, 3, 51.—3. c. acc. rei, to hinder, prevent, Eur. I. A. 1390, etc.—4. absol., esp. in part., ὁ κωλύσας, one to hinder, Sopn. Ant. 261: τὸ κωλύον, a hindrance, κωλύμα, Xen. An. 4, 5, 20.—5. esp. in 3 pers., οὐδὲν κωλύει, there is nothing to hinder, Hdt. 7, 149, Plat., etc.; τί κωλύει; what hinders? Plut.—6. pass., to be hindered, of persons and things, Thuc., etc.; 3. inf., gen., etc., as in act.—C. Thuc. also, 1, 144, has κωλύει, intr.,=κωλύεται, Dionys. de Thucyd. Idiom. P. 7. [ὅ] but ὅ sometimes before a vowel, as in pres. and impf., v. Pind. P. 4, 57, Ar. Eccl. 862.]

Κωλύτης, οὐ, ὁ (κῶλον)=ἄσκαλα-λύτης, Babrius Fr. 7 Lewis.

Κωλυτοειδής, ἔς, and -ώδης, ἔς, κωλύτης, εἶδος like a κωλύτης, variegated, spotted, Hipp.

Κῶμα, ατος, τό, (κείμαι, κοιμῶ) a deep, sound sleep, Lat. soror, esp. in ὁ, μαλακὸν κῶμα, Il. 14, 359, Od. 8, 201: κακὸν κῶμα, Hes. Th. 798; so in Sapph. 4; ὕπνου κ., Theocr. ὁ, 3, 6.—2. later a lethargy, Hipp.: so a trance without sleep, Id.; cf. οἶς. Oecon., and v. κάρος.

Κωμάω, fut. -άσω Dor. -αἰῶ (κῶς). To indulge in jovial festivity, i.e. go revelling about with dancing and singing, make merry, πρ' αὐτοῦ Hes. Sc. 281: μετ' αὐλητῆρος κ., Eoegn. 1061, cf. Soph. Fr. 703: esp. in Pind.—2. in Pind. usu. to celebrate a κῶμος in honour of the victor in the games, to join in these festivities (κ. κῶμος), Pind. O. 9, 6, etc.; also acc. cognato, ἑορταῖν κ., Id. N. 11, cf. Eur. H. F. 180: c. dat. pers., approach with a κῶμος, hold it for m. in his honour, Pind. I. 7, 27; and in mid., Id. P. 9, 157: c. acc. pers., honour or celebrate him in or with the κῶμος, Id. N. 2, 38; 10, 64; and so in al., to burst in, κ. εἰς τόπον, Anth.; evil, ἄτη ἐς πόλιν ἐκώμασεν, Werke Tryph. 314.

Κωμαῖνος, f. -ανῶ, (κῶμα) to nod, be drowsy, Hipp.

Κωμάκον, οὐ, τό, a spicy plant, h. the nutmeg, Theophr.

Κωμάς, ακος, ὁ (κωμάω) a debauchee.

Κωμάρχης, οὐ, ὁ, (κῶμα, ἀρχω) the chief of a village, village magistrate or chief, Xen. An. 4, 5, 10.

Κωμάριδος, οὐ, ὁ, Comarchides, sc. pr. n., Ar. Pac. 1142.

Κωμάρχος, ὁ=foreg.

Κωμάσας, Dor. for κωμάω.

Κωμάστια, ας, ἡ, (κωμάω) a festive procession of the images of the gods in Egypt, Clem. Al.

Κωμαστής, οὐ, ὁ, (κωμάω) a reveler, one who takes part in a κῶμος (v. κωμάω, κῶμος), Plat. Symp. 212 name of plays by Epicharmus many others.—2. epith. of Bacchus, the jolly god, Ar. Nub. 606.

Κωμαστικός, ἡ, ὄν, of, belonging to a κωμαστής, κωμάζειν, or κῶμος, ὥδης, Ael. Adv.—κῶς.

Κωμάστωρ, ορος, ὁ, poet. for κωμαστής.

Κωματόδης, ἔς, (κῶμα, εἶδος) in a deep sleep, Hipp.

Κῶμβρεία, ας, ἡ, Combræa, a city of Macedonia in the district Crossæa, Hdt. 7, 123.

Κῶμη, ἡς, ἡ=Lat. vicus, an unwall'd village, or country-town, opp. to a fortified city; strictly a Dor. word = the Att. ὄμηρος (Arist. Poet. 3, 6), first used in Hes. Sc. 18, Hdt. 5, 98: κατὰ κῶμας οἰκεῖσθαι, οἰκισθῆναι, to live or be built in villages (not in walled towns), Thuc. 1, 5, 10, cf. Xen. Hell. 5, 2, 5, sq.—II. of a city, like Lat. vicus, a quarter, ward, inhabited by a certain number of citizens. (Prob. from κείμαι, κοιμῶ: cf. Lithuan. kiemas, a village, kaimynas, a neighbour, Pott Et. Forsch. 1, 204.) Hence

Κωμηδόν, adv., in villages, Lat. vicatim.

Κωμήτης, οὐ, ὁ, (κῶμη) a villager, countryman, opp. to a townsman, Plat. Legg. 763 A, Xen. An. 4, 5, 24.—II. in a city, one of the same quarter, exactly Lat. vicinus, Ar. Nub. 965: more loosely, Φεραίαις χθονὸς κωμήται, Eur. Alc. 476.

Κωμητικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to a κωμήτης, suitable for him.

Κωμήτης, ἰδος, fem. from κωμήτης, Ar. Lys. 5, Fr. 265.

Κωμήτωρ, ωρος, ὁ, poet. for κωμήτης.

Κῶμίας, οὐ, ὁ, Comias, Athen. masc. pr. n., Ar. Vesp. 230.—2. an Athenian archon Ol. 55, 1, Plut. Sol. 32.

Κωμίδιον, οὐ, τό, dim. from κῶμη.

Κωμικένομαι, dep., to speak like a comic poet, Luc.: from

Κωμικός, ἡ, ὄν, (κῶμος) of, belonging to comedy, Lat. comicus, Luc.: in good Att., κωμωδικός was more usu.

—2. ὁ κωμικός, a comedian, comic actor (Alex. Isost. 1, 13) or poet (Polyb., and Plut.). Adv.—κῶς, Philo.

Κῶμιον, οὐ, τό, dim. from κῶμη, Strab.

Κῶμισσην, ἡς, ἡ, Comisene, a district of Parthia on the confines of Hyrcania, Strab. p. 514; also, a district of Armenia, usu. Καμισσην, v. sub. Κάμισα.

Κῶμο, for κῶμος, barbarism in Ar. Thesm. 1176.

Κωμογραμμάτευς, ἔως, ὁ, the clerk, agent of a κῶμη, Joseph.

Κωμοδρομῶς, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (κῶμος, δραμεῖν)=κωμάω.

Κῶμον, οὐ, τό, Comum, a town of Italy at south end of Lacus Larius, now Como, Strab. p. 192.

Κωμολοίτης, εως, ἡ, (κῶμη, πόλις) a village-town, i. e. a straggling, unfortified town, Strab.

Κῶμος, οὐ, ὁ, a jovial festivity, with music and dancing, a revel, carousal, merry-making, Lat. comessatio, ἐς δαίτα θάλειαν καὶ χορὸν μερόβεντα καὶ ἐς φιλοκονόεα κῶμον, H. Hom. Merc. 481, and so Theogn. 827, 934, Hdt. 1, 21, Pind., Eur., etc.: these entertainments usu. ended in the party parading the streets crowned, and with torches (Ar. Plut. 1040), singing, dancing, and playing all kinds of frolics (cf. κωμάω): in time, public κῶμοι were set on foot in honour of several gods, esp. Bacchus, and also in honour of the victors at the games; these were festive processions, of a more regular and orderly kind, partaking

of the nature of a chorus; most of Pindar's extant odes were written to be sung at κῶμοι of this last kind, cf. O. 4, 15; P. 5, 28.—II. the band of revelers, the jovial troop who paraded the streets as above described, Eur. Bacch. 1168, etc.: hence metaph. κ. Ἐρινύων, Aesch. Ag. 1189; of an army, Eur. Phoen. 791, Supp. 390, etc.—III. the ode sung at one of these festive processions, Pind. P. 8, 29, 99, etc. (Usu. deriv. from κῶμη.)

Κωμός, ὦ, (κῶμα) to hush, to sleep. Prob. only used in pass., κωμοῦσθαι, to fall into a deep or sickly sleep, whence κεκομωμένος in Hipp. ap. Gal.

Κωμόδιον, οὐ, τό, dim. from κῶμη.

Κῶμος, ὄθος, ὁ, a bundle, sheaf, of hay, etc., Lat. manipulus, Cratin. In cert. 157.—II.=κορυδαλός.—III. ὁ Κίτων, a marshy place where reeds grow very thick and with tangled roots, Theophr. H. P. 4, 11, 1.

Κωμωδέω, ᾶ, f. -ήσω, (κωμωδός) to represent in a comedy, Ar. Ach. 655 hence to ridicule, take off, Ar. Plut. 557, Plat. Rep. 452 D; and in pass., to be so satirised, etc., Ar. Vesp. 1026 Hence

Κωμώδημα, ατος, τό, a comic saying, gibe, Plat. Legg. 816 D.

Κωμωδία, ας, ἡ, a comedy, Ar. Ach. 378, Nub. 522: hence in genl. a mirthful spectacle, βίον τραγωδία καὶ κ., Plat. Phil. 50 B. (Two derivs. are suggested: one from κῶμος, ὥδης, acc. to its character, esp. as there was a lyric comedy, cf. Müller Dor. 4, 7, ὁ 1: the other from κῶμη, as if the village song, Bentley's Phalaris p. 337 sq.; Arist. Poet. 5 mentions the latter as connected with the Dorian claim to the invention of comedy, because κῶμη was their word = the Att. ὄμηρος.) On the three periods of Attic comedy, v. esp. Meineke Hist. Com. icorum.

Κωμωδιακός, ἡ, ὄν,=sq., dub.

Κωμωδικός, ἡ, ὄν, of, belonging to comedy, comic, freq. in Ar.

Κωμωδιογράφος, οὐ, ὁ, (κωμωδία, γράφω) a comic writer, Polyb. [ῶ]

Κωμωδιοποιός, οὐ, ὁ, (κωμωδία, ποιέω)=κωμωδοποιός.

Κωμωδόγελως, ὥτος, ὁ=κωμωδός, Anth.

Κωμωδογράφος, οὐ, ὁ=κωμωδιογράφος, Anth. [ῶ]

Κωμωδοδιδασκάλια, ας, ἡ, the teaching and rehearsing a comedy a comedy with the actors: in genl. the comic poet's art, Ar. Eq. 516: from

Κωμωδοδιδάσκυλος, οὐ, ὁ, (κωμωδός, διδάσκαλος) a comic poet, because he had the charge of teaching and training the actors, chorus, etc., Ar. Eq. 507, v. διδάσκα II.

Κωμωδολογέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (κωμωδός, λέιχω) to play the parasite and buffoon, περί τινα, Ar. Vesp. 1318.

Κωμωδοποιητής, οὐ, ὁ=κωμωδοποιός, Ar. Pac. 734.

Κωμωδοποιία, ας, ἡ, a making of comedies, Plut.: from

Κωμωδοποιός, οὐ, ὁ, (κωμωδία, ποιέω) a maker of comedies, comic poet, freq. in Plat., as Apol. 18 D, Rep. 606 C.

Κωμωδός, οὐ, ὁ, (κῶμος or κῶμη, αἰδέω) a comedian, i. e.—1. a comic actor, Lys. 162, 2, etc.—2. a comic poet Plat. Rep. 395 B, Legg. 935 D. Adv.—δῶς, Ael.

Κωμωδοτραγῳδία, ας, ἡ, a serio comedy, name of a play of Anaxandrides, v. Meineke Pistor. Com. p. 247.

Κωνάρας, α, ὁ, *Conāras*, name of a *ψαμμάς*, Theocr. 5, 102.

Κωνάρτεον, ου, τό, dim. from κώνος, a small cone.—II. the pineal gland in the brain, ὡς its shape.

Κωνάω, ὤ, f. -ήσω, (κώνος II. 3) to drive round or spin a top: in genl. to carry round, Ar. Fr. 439.—II. (κώνος II. 1) to pitch, cover with pitch, cf. περικωνέω.

Κωνεῖσθαι, prob. as pass., (κώ-νελον) to be dosed with hemlock, Me-land. p. 102.

Κώνελον, εν, τό, hemlock, Lat. *cicutia*, Hipp., and Theophr.—II. hemlock-juice, a poison by which criminals were put to death at Athens, Ar. Ran. 124, Plat., etc.

Κώνη, ης, ἡ = κώνος II. 3, prob. 1. Emped. 24, v. Sturz ad l.

Κώνησις, εν, ἡ, (κωνάω II.) a pitch-
ing, daubing with pitch.

Κωνίας, ου, ὁ, (κώνος II. 1) οἶνος, pitched wine, G. len.

Κωνίζω, f. ἴσω, (κώνος II. 1) to pitch, cover with pitch, dub.

Κωνικός, ὅς, ἡ, (κώνος) cone-shaped, conical, Plut. Adv. κῶς.

Κωνιον, ου, τό, or κώνιον, Jac. A. P. p. 52, dim. from κώνος, a small cone, Posidon. ap. Ath. 649 D: κωνία μαστῶν, Anth.

Κωνίς, ἰδος, ἡ, (κώνος) a conical water-vessel.

Κωνίστις, εως, ἡ, (κωνίζω) = κωνη-
σις.

Κωνίτης, ου, ὁ, fem. -ίτις, ἰδος, (κῶ-
νος II. 1) extracted from pine-cones, πίσσα, Rhian.

Ἰκωνοκροδία, ας, ἡ, Concordia, a small town of the Veneti in Gallia Transpadana, Strab. p. 214.

Κωνοειδής, ἐς, (κώνος, εἶδος) conic-
oid, Diog. L. Adv. -ῶς, Plut.

Κώνος, ου, ὁ, a cone, Lat. *conus*, *meta*, Arist. Probl.: hence—II. a pine-
cone, also σπρόβιλος, Vit. Hom., The-
ophr., etc.: hence κωνάω, κωνίζω, etc.—2. the cone, peak of a helmet, Leon. Tar.—3. βέμβυξ, a spinning-
root, from its shape. (The Sanscr.
root is *ko*, to bring to a point; cf. Lat.
conicus, *vacumen*; Pott Et. Forsch. 1,
231.)

Κωνοτομέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (κώνος, τέμνω) to make a conic section, Mathem.

Κωνοφόρος, ου, (κώνος, φέρω) bear-
ing cones, as pines, etc., Theophr.:
also of the thyrsus, Anth.

Ἰκωνσεντία, ας, ἡ, *Consentia*, a town of the Brutii in lower Italy, Strab. p. 256.

Ἰκωνσταντίνος, ου, ὁ, the Roman name *Constantinus*, Anth.

Ἰκωνσταντίνου πόλις, ἡ, *Constanti-
nople*, Steph. Byz.

Ἰκωνόπτα, and -όπη, ης, ἡ, *Conope*, a town of Aetolia, incorporated into the city *Arsinos*, there erected by *Arsinoe* queen of Ptolemy Philadel-
phus, Strab. p. 460; Polyb. 5, 6, 6.

Κωνοπεῖον, ου, τό, (κωνάω) an Egyptian bed or couch with mosquito-
curtains, LXX.

Κωνοπέων, ὄνος, ὁ = foreg., Anth.

Κωνόπιον, ου, τό, dim. from κῶ-
νωψ.

Ἰκωνόπιον, ου, ἡ, *Conopium*, name of a maiden, Anth.

Κωνοποιδής, ἐς, (κῶνωψ, εἶδος) like a gnat, Theophr.

Κωνοποθῆρας, ου, ὁ, (θηράω) a gnat-catcher, fly-catcher.

Κωνοπώδης, ἐς = κωνοποιδής.

Κῶνωψ, ωπος, ὁ, a gnat, Lat. *culex*, Hdt. 2, 95, Aesch. Ag. 892, etc.: a large kind was called *ἐμπίς*.

Κῶος, ου, ὁ, usu. in plur. of κῶσι,

caves, dens (akin to κῶς, κῶας, or to κείμαι, κοιμάω), only in Gramm.

Κῶος, ῶα, ὄων, of, from the island Κῶς, Coan, Hdt. 7, 64, etc.—II. ὁ Κῶος, usu. written Κῶος, sub. βῆλος, the highest throw with the ἀσπράγαλοι, counting six, with the convex side up-
permost, opp. to Χῖος, with the con-
cave side uppermost, counting one: hence the proverbs, Κῶος πρὸς Χῖον, and Χῖος παραστῆς Κῶος οὐκ ἔα λέ-
γειν, Strattis Lemn. 3; and so prob. Ar. Ran. 970, οὐ Κῶος ἀλλὰ Χῖος.—II. Arist. H. A. has χῖος and κῶος of the ἀσπράγαλοι of the ankle.

Ἰκῶπαι, ὦν, αἰ, *Copae*, an old city on the north side of lake Copais in Boeotia, II. 2, 502, 2. Hence

Ἰκῶπειες, εως, ὁ, an inhab. of Co-
pae, Thuc. 4, 93.

Κῶπιον, ου, τό, (κῶπη) the upper end of an oar.

Ἰκῶπαιος, α, ου, of or belonging to Copae, *Copaeian*, ἐγγέλεις, Archestr. ap. Ath. 298 F.

Ἰκῶπαις, ἰδος, ἡ, pecul. fem. to foreg., Ar. Ach. 880; also contd. Κῶ-
πᾶδες, αἰ, sc. ἐγγέλεις, Ar. Pac. 1005: esp. ἡ Κῶπαις λίμνη, lake Co-
pae in Boeotia, the largest lake of Greece, famed for its eels, now *Topolias*, Strab. p. 406.

Κῶπαιδής, ἐς, (κῶπαιον, εἶδος) oar-shaped.

Κῶπεύς, εως, ὁ, a piece of wood fit for making into an oar, a spar for an oar, Valck. Hdt. 5, 23, Br. Ar. Ach. 552.

Ἰκῶπεν, εως, ὁ, *Copeus*, father of Glaucus, Ath. 296 B.

Κῶπεν, (κῶπη) to propel with oars; also to furnish, fit out with oars, *βαρύν*, Anth.—II. κεκῶπενται στρατός, it has the sword drawn (cf. κῶπη 2), ap. Hesyh.

Κῶπῶ, ὦ, f. -ήσω, = κῶπεν.

Κῶπῶν, ὄνος, ὁ = κῶπεν.

Κῶπη, ης, ἡ, (from ΚΑΠ-, κάπτω, capio, like λαβῆ from λαμβάνω) any handle: esp.—1. the handle of an oar, Od. 9, 489; 10, 129 (never in II.); hence the oar itself, freq. in Att.; ἐφ' ἑνδεκα κῶπαις πέμπειν, a proverb of dub. origin, meaning 'to escort with all the honours,' Ar. Eq. 546, cf. Suid. voc. ἐφ' ἑνδεκα: cf. ἐμβάλλω, ἐλαύνω II. 2, ἀναφέρω II.—2. of a sword, the hilt, Lat. *manubrium*, *capulus*, II. 1, 219, Od. 8, 403; 11, 531, in Hom. al-
ways of silver.—3. of a key, of ivory in Od. 21, 7.—4. of a torch, Eur. Cycl. 484.—5. of a hand-mill, and so the mill itself, Diod.—6. of a whip. Hence

Κῶπηις, εσσα, εν, with a hilt or handle, *ξίφος*, II. 15, 713, etc.

Κῶπηλῦσις, ας, ἡ, a rowing; and

Κῶπηλῦτέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, to row, Polyb.: metaph. of any similar motion back and forwards, Eur. Cycl. 461: from

Κῶπηλῆτης, ου, ὁ, (κῶπη, ἐλαύνω) a rower, Polyb. [α]

Κῶπηρης, ἐς, (κῶπη, *ῥω) fur-
nished with oars, Aesch. Pers. 416.—II. holding the oar, χεῖρ, Eur. Tro. 161.

Κῶπητήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, (κῶπη) usu. in plur. κῶπητήρες, the row-locks of a ship.

Ἰκῶπαι, ὦν, αἰ, *Copiae*, later name of the Italian *Thuri*, Strab. p. 264.

Κῶπιον, ου, τό, dim. from κῶπη, a small oar, Ar. Ran. 269.

Κῶπητήρ, ἦρος, ὁ = κῶπητήρ.

Κῶρα, ἡ, v. κῆρος.

Κοράλιον, ου, τό, v. κοράλλιον, also κοράλλιον, coral.

ἸΚωράλιος, ου, ὁ, v. Κουράλιος.

ἸΚωραλία, ιος, ἡ, *Coralis*, a lake in Lyconia, Strab. v. 568

Κι οαλλεύς, εως, ὁ, a coral-fisher. Κῶριον, ου, τό, Dor. for κοῦριον κῶριον, Ar. Ach. 731.

Κορίς, ἰδος, ἡ, Sicil. for καρίς.

Κῆρος, ου, ὁ, and κῶρα, ας, ἡ, Dor. for κοῦρος, κοῦρη, i. e. κῆρος, κῶρη.

Κῶρυκίος, ου, ὁ, and Κῶρυκί-
της, ου, ὁ, an inhabitant of Corycus acc. to Ephorus, they were infamous as spies on all ships that landed there; hence a spy, listener, -αἰος, cf. Steph. Byz. v. Κῶρυκος.

ἸΚωρυκία, ας, ἡ, *Corycia*, a nymph daughter of the river-god *Plistus*, Paus. 10, 6, 5.

Κοῦρκίδιον, and κοῦρκιον, ου, τό dim. from κοῦρκος. [7]

ἸΚωρυκίος, α, ου, of or belonging to Corycus, *Corycian*, αἰ Κῶρυκίαι Νηῦσαι, Ar. Rh. 2, 711: ὁ Κ. κρόκος, Id. 3, 855:—esp. τὸ Κοῦρκιον ἄντρον the Corycian cave or grot, in Mt. Par-
nassus above Delphi, Hdt. 8, 36; sac-
red to Pan and the Corycian nymphs, Strab. p. 417.—2. a cave or deep rock encircled valley in Cilicia, famed for its saffron, the fabled abode of the giant Typhoeus, Strab. p. 627, 671 cf. Pind. P. 1, 31-3; Aesch. Pr. 357 sqq.

Κῶρυκίς, ἰδος, ἡ, dim. from κῶρυ-
κος, Epich. p. 64, Ar. Fr. 368.—II. a bladder-like excrescence produced on the leaves of elms and maple-trees by the puncture of an insect, Theophr.

Κῶρυκιάτης, ου, ὁ, v. Κουρυκίος.

Κοῦρκομάχια, ας, ἡ, (κῶρυκος μάχη) v. sq., signf. II.

Κῶρυκος, ου, ὁ, like θύλακος, leathern sack or wallet for provisions, Od. 5, 267; 9, 213: acc. τὸ Hesyh. also a leathern quiver, like γωνυτός.—II. in the gymnasium, a large leath-
er sack hung up, filled with fig-frains (key χαρμίδες), flour or sand, for the athlete to swing to and fro by blows, not alto-
gether unlike the quintain, Poet. ap. Arist. Rhet. 3, 11, 13: the game it-
self was called *κουρκομαχία*, ἡ.—II. a kind of muscle, Macedon.

Κῶρυκος, ου, ὁ, *Corycus*, a promon-
tory and town of Cilicia, now *Ko-
ghoz*, H. Hom. Ap. 39, with a famous cavern, v. Κῶρυκίος 2: cf. Κῶρυκαῖος another Κῶρυκιον ἄντρον was not far from Delphi, Hdt. 8, 367-2. a city of Lycia, Strab. p. 667 [in Dion. 1, 865 Κῶρυκος].—3. northwest promon-
tory of Crete, Strab. p. 363.—4. a mountain on the Ionian coast of Lydia, to which some refer *Κοῦρ-
καῖος*, and H. Hom. Ap. 39, and Thu-
8, 14.

Κῶρυκώδης, ἐς, (κῶρυκος, εἶδος) like a sack or bag, Theophr.

Κῶς, ἡ, gen. Κῶ, dat. Κῶ, acc. Κ and Κῶν, the island *Cos*, in the Aegean sea, opposite Caria, with a city of same name; in Hom. always in Ep. for Κῶος, except in Il. 2, 677, where v. find the common acc. Κῶντ-Ad Κῶνδω, to *Cos*, II. 14, 255.

Κῶς, τό, contr. for κῶας, Nicth. Lemn. 3.—II. at Corinth, a pub-
lic prison, cf. καίμαδας, καίπαρ.

Κῶς, Ion. for πῶς: but enclit. κῶ Ion. for πῶς, oft. in Hdt.

ἸΚῶσάμ, ὁ, indecl. *Kosam*, masc. 1 n., N. T.

Κῶτῆλις, ἡ = λῆκτις, a pest (Perh. from κοπῶν).

ἸΚῶτει, εων, αἰ, *Cotes*, the western promontory of Mauretania, Strab. 825.

Κοῦτῆλις, ἰδος, ἡ, pecul. poet. fe of κοπίλος, the twitterer, Boeot. nai for the swallow, Strattis Phoen. 3 Anacr. 99.

Κωτίλια, ας ἡ, (κωτίλος) *chattering, tattling, esp., flattery*.
†**Κωτίλια**, ὄν. αἰ, *Cotiliae*, a city of the Sabines, Strab. p. 228.

†**Κωτίλιον**, ον, τό, *Mt. Cotilius* in Arcadia, Paus. 8, 41, 7.

ΚΩΤΥΛΛΑ, ὄν, τό, *prattle, chatter, chat*, Lat. *garrare*, usu. with collat. notion of *coaxing, wheedling*, αἰνῶλα κωτίλλειν, Hes. Op. 372: so, *μαλθακά κ.*, Theogn. 850.—II. transit. c. acc. pers. to *chatter to, talk over, beguile with fair words*, εὐ κωτίλλε τὸν ἐχθρόν, Theogn. 363; so, *μὴ κωτίλλέ με*, *tease me not by prating*, Soph. Ant. 756. (Cf. Sanscr. *kath*, Lat. *dicere*, Engl. *quote, quoth, chat, chatter*, Gothic *quitha*, Pott Et. Forsch. 1, 241.)

†**Κωτίλιον**, ον, τό, *Cotilium*, the territory around or a place near Mt. Cotilius, Paus. 8, 41, 10.

Κωτίλος, ἰλη, ἰλον, (κωτίλλω) *chattering, prattling*, Theogn. 295: of a swallow, twittering, Anacr. 99, cf. *κωτίλας*: *coaxing, wheedling*, Anth.: metaphor., ὄμμα κ., like Lat. *oculi arguti, loquaces, abundans*. [7]

†**Κωφάσις**, ον, ὁ, *Cophæus*, an Indian, Arr. An. 4, 28, 6.

Κωφῶς, ὠ, ἑ-άσω, (κωφός) *to make dumb, to silence*, Opp. Pass. *to become or grow dumb*, Clearch. ap. Ath. 516 B.—II. *to deafen*. Pass. *to become so*.—III. in genl. *to dull, blunt, injure*: cf. Pers. Or. 1279.

Κωφεύω, (κωφός) *to be dumb or silent*, LXX.: also *to be deaf*, or in genl. unusable.

Κωφέω, ὠ,=κωφῶ III., *to mutilate*, prob. I., Soph. Fr. 223.

†**Κωφῆν**, ἦνος, ὁ, *Cophen*, a tributary of the Indus in India, Strab. 697, Arr.—II. an Indian masc. pr. n., Arr. An. 1, 15, 1.

Κωφήσις, εως ἡ, (κωφέω) *a dulling, blunting*: in genl. *a mutilation*.

Κωφίς, ον, ὁ, *the deaf adder*, Ael.

Κωφός, ἦ, ὄν, (κόπτω, cf. Lat. *tusus*) *adic. signif. blunt, obtuse, κωφὸν βέλος, the blunt, dull shaft*, Il. 11, 390, pp. *to ὄν βέλος*.—II. metaph.—I. *blunted or lamed in the tongue*, i. e. *umb, Lat. mutus, κωφὸν κύμα, a noiseless wave or swell*, Il. 14, 16: so too, *ωφὸς λιμὴν*, still, peaceful, Xen. Hell. 1, 4, 31; *κωφὴ γαῖα*, the *dumb, senseless earth* (cf. *bruta tellus*), of a corpse, l. 24, 54: of men, *dumb, mute, speechless*, Hdt. 1, 34, for which (in l. 85) *he has ὠφῶνος*: of solid earth, which sounds *dull* when struck, opp. to the ringing of a hollow body, Hdt. 4, 200: *no having ceased to sound, forgotten*, *ωφά ἐτηρ*, Soph. O. T. 290, unless we take this for *unmeaning, senseless*, as they are *inarticulate*.—This is the earlier signif., Valck. Ammon. p. 133.

—2, later, esp. Att., *dull of hearing, deaf*, Lat. *surdus*, first in H. Hom. lerc. 92, Hdt. 1, 38 (cf. 34), Aesch. l. heb. 184, etc.: c. gen., *κωφὴ ἀκοῆς ἰσθμίου*, Antiph. Sapph. 1, 5; 'Ελ-άδος φωνῶς κωφός, *deaf of one's reek ear*, i. e. ignorant of Greek, ragm. Pythag.—3. *dull of mind, stupid*, Lat. *fatuus*, Pind. P. 9, 151, Soph. j. 911, Plat., etc.: so, *κωφὴ διήγησις*, *an unmeaning account*, Polyb. cf. fin., and τυφλός.—4. metaph. *idle, empty, good for nothing*, in which signif. ωφός plays into κωφός.

†**Κωφὸς λιμὴν**, ὁ, the harbour *Cophus*, at Torone, on the Thronaicus sinus of Pallene, Strab. p. 330.

Κωφότης, ητος ἡ, (κωφός) *deafness*, *stupidity*, Dem. 411, 26: in genl. *obscenity, torpor*, Arist. H. A.—II. *stupidity*.

Κωφός, ὠ, (κωφός)=κωφῶς, LXX., etc.: hence

Κωφώσις, εως ἡ, *dumbness*.—II. *deafness*, Hipp.—III. *dullness*, whether of the senses or mind.

Κῶχετο, by crasis for καὶ ὄχετο, imperf. from οἰχομαι.

Κωχεύω, (ὀκωχεύω, ὀκωχῶ, ὄχευω, ὄχέω, ἔχω) *to lift, raise up*; the simple only in Soph. Fr. 303: of the compds. the most common is ἀνακωχεύω, q. v.

Κῶψ, ὁ, gen. κωπός=σκῶψ, *a kind of owl*, perh. *a screech-owl*, Eust.

Κῶψον, contr. for καὶ ὄψον, Ar. Vesp. 302.

Λ

Λ, λ, *λάμβδα*, also *λάβδα*, τό, indecl., eleventh letter of the Gr. alphabet: as a numeral λ=30, but λ=30,000. From *λάμβδα*, as the strongest of the linguals, were formed many verbs with the notion of *licking, lapping*, esp. *λάπτω*, Lat. *lambo*, also *λεῖχω*, *lingo*.—An over partiality for the use of λ was expressed by *λαμβδακίζω*, *λαβδακίζω*, *λαμβδακισμός*, *λαβδακισμός*: these words were also used to express a faulty pronunciation of this letter, as when the tongue is pressed against the palate, and produces the *ll* of the Spanish, e. g. *llamare*, almost like *lyamare*. The Lacedaemonians bore Λ upon their shields, as the Sicyonians Σ, the Messenians Μ, Eupol. Incert. 37, Theopomp. (Com.) Incert. 16.

Changes of λ, esp. in the dialects:

—I. Dor. into ν, as ἦνθον οἰντατος for ἦλθον φίλτατος, Schäf. Greg. 197, 354: Att. prefers λ, e. g. λίτρον πλείωνον for νίτρον πνεύμων, Lob. Phryn. 305, cf. λύγη and νύξ.—II. esp. in Ion., λ beginning a word is dropt, as εἰβω for λείβω, ἑτόρη for λήτορη, Greg. 446; so ἀβήνηρος ὑλαλή ἀφύσσω ἄνηρ for λαβήνηρος ἄνηρ, Ep. poets double λ metri grat., esp. after augment, as ἔλλαβε, ἐλλήτῳ, νενε, and in compds., where the latter member begins with λ, as in τριλλήστος, ὑπολλήξει, etc.—IV. Att. sometimes into ρ, as κρίβανος for κλῖβανος, Lob. Phryn. 179, 652: so γλῶσσοσχαρς for γλῶσσοσχαρς, ναύκραρος for ναύκληρος, ΚΟΡΩ for ΚΟΛΩ, whence Lat. *curo, colo*.—V. Aeol. sometimes changed ὀ into λ, as Lat. *lacryma* was formed from δάκρυον, and λῆσιος seems to have been orig. the same as δασύς: so Lat. *odor* for *olor*, cf. *oleo, olfacio*, etc.—VI. in some words γ and λ are interchanged, e. g. γήριον and λήριον, μόγις and μόλις.—VII. ν before λ regularly becomes λ, as in συλλάμβανω, παλλήλοος, ἐλλείπω, etc.

ΛΑ-, insepr. prefix with intensive force (like λα- and λι-, ὀα- and ὀα-), though found in very few words, e. g. in *λάμαρος*, very warlike, *λακαταπύγων*, *λακατάρατος*.

ΛΑΑΣ, ὁ, gen. λῆος, dat. λῆι, acc. λῆαν, gen. plur. λῆων, dat. λῆσι, Ep. λῆσιος, all which forms occur in Hom., except λῆσι: in Att. also contr. ὁ λῆς, acc. τὸν λῆν, but acc. λῆα, Call. Fr. 104: a gen. λῆον, Soph. O. C. 196, as if λῆας was of first decl.: Nic. also has if λῆας like ἡ λῆος.—I. *usu. a stone, piece of rock*, Hom., who usu. has it, esp. in Il., of stones thrown by warriors.—II. c

rock, crag, Od. 13, 163. (C λῆγῃ Lat. *lapis*, and λαῖα, λεύς, i. als λαός sub fin.)

†**Λῆας**, ἡ, ν. Λῆα.

†**Λῆβανα**, ὠν, τῶ, *Labana*, a minera spring in Latium near Eretum, Strab. p. 238.

†**Λῆβαξ**, ὁ, *Labax*, masc. pr. n., Paus. 6, 3, 4.

Λῆβάρηρος, ον, (λαβεῖν, ἄργυρος) *taking money, doing something for money*, Timon ap. Ath. 406 F.

†**Λῆβας**, α, ὁ, *Labas*, a Sicilian, Theocr. 14, 24.

†**Λῆβδα**, τό, indecl.=λάμβδα, Ar. Eccl. 920.

†**Λῆβδα**, ης ἡ, *Labda*, daughter of Amphion, wife of Eätion, mother of Cypselus, Hdt. 5, 92.

Λαβδακίς, -ισα, and **λαβδακισμός**, οῦ, ὁ,=λαμβδ., v. sub λ, init.

†**Λαβδακέες**, α, ον, of *Labdacus*, Soph. O. T. 267.

†**Λαβδακίδης**, ον, ὁ, son of *Labdacus*; oi *Λαβδακίδαι*, the descendants of *Labdacus*, Pind. I. 3, 26, Soph.

†**Λαβδακος**, ον, ὁ, *Labdacus*, an ancient king of Thebes, son of Polydorus, Soph. O. T. 224.

†**Λαβδαλον**, ον, τό, *Labdulum*, a fortress on the highest point of Epipolae at Syracuse, Thuc. 6, 97.

Λαβδοειδής, ἐς,=λαμβδ., Poll.

†**Λαβδωμα**, ατος, τό, (as if from *λαβδῶν*) *a figure like that of Λ*.

Λαβεῖν, inf. aor. of λαμβάνω, Ep and Ion. λαβεῖν, Hdt.; also λαβέν. Dor. for λαβεῖν: but λάβεν, poet. φοι ἐλαβεῖν, Hom.

Λάβεσκον, Ep. and Ion. for ἐλαβον aor. 2 act. of λαμβάνω, Hes., Hdt.

†**Λαβέων**, υνος, ὁ, the Rom. name *Laeco*, Plut.

Λαβῆ, ης ἡ, (λαβεῖν) *the part intended for grasping, a handle, heft, sword-hilt*, Alcae. 67, and Att.: *λαβῆν δούνα*, ἐνδούνα, pugil. term, to give one a grip, a hold, hence metaph. to give one a handle, something to lay hold of, Lat. *ansam praebere*, Ar. Eq. 841, 847; so, λ. παρέχειν, Plat. Rep. 544 B.—II. the act of grasping, a taking, acceptance, λ. ἄργυρον, Aesch. Supp. 935.—2. an attack, as of sickness, like λῆψις, Hipp.: also a reproof, censure, Ael.

Λαβῆν, Dor. for λαβεῖν.

†**Λάβρης**, ητος, ὁ, (λαμβάνω) *κῶων*, the dog *Labes*, comic distortion of the name of Laches from his having received bribes of the Sicilians, Ar. Vesp. 836.

Λάβρησι, Ep. for λαβῆ, 3 subj. aor. of λαμβάνω, Od.

†**Λαβίδιον**, ον, τό, dim. from *λαβίς*, Diosc. [7]

†**Λαβιῆννος**, ον, ὁ, the Roman name *Labienus*, Strab. p. 600.

†**Λαβικόν**, οῦ, τό, *Labici* or *Lavici*, a city of Latium in Italy, Strab. p. 230.

†**Λαβικᾶνός**, ἡ, ὄν, of *Labici*, *Labican*, Strab.; ὁ Λ., Dion. H.

†**Λαβινία**, ας ἡ, the Rom. fem. name *Lavinia*, Plut. Rom. 2.

†**Λαβινιον**, ον, τό, *Lavinium*, a city of Latium in Italy; ὁ *Λαβινιότης*, an inhab. of L., Dion. H.

Λάβιον, ον, τό, dim. from *λαβῆ*, Strab. [α]

Λαβίς, ιδος ἡ, *a holder*, and so—I. a pair of pincers, a forceps, Hipp.—2. a buckle, clasp, Polyb.

†**Λάβος**, ον, ὁ, *Labus*, a mountain, Polyb. 10, 29, 3.

†**Λαβότας**, ὁ, the *Labotas*, a river of Syria, Strab. p. 751.

Λάβρα, ἡ, worse form of *λαβρα*. **Λαβράγορέω**, ὠ, ἑ, ἡσσω,=λαβροσταμῶ: from

Δαΰραῖος, ον, ὁ, Att. -ραῖος, (λάβρος, ὑγροῦν) a bold, rash talker, *braggart*, II. 23, 479.

Δαβράζω, = λαβρέομαι, Lyc.

Δαβράκιον, ον, τό, dim. from λαβράς, Antiph. Philotis 1, 2. [ρα]

Δαβράκτης, ον, ὁ, = λαβραγοῦρης, Pratin. ap. Ath. 624 F.

Δάβρανδα, ον, τά, *Labranda*, a town of Caria, in the vicinity of which was a temple of Jupiter, who was hence called Δαβρανδῆνός, (or Δαβρανδέυς, Ael. H. A. 12, 30), Hdt. 5, 119, Strab. p. 659.

Δάβραξ, ἄκος, ὁ, (λάβρος) the sea-wolf, a ravenous sea-fish, Epich. p. 31, Comici ap. Ath. p. 311.

Δαβρεῖα, ας, ἡ, = λαβροστομία: from

Λαβροστομία, (λάβρος) dep. mid., to talk boldly, rashly, to brag, II. 23, 474, ὑβρίζει λαβροῦσθαι, Ib. 478: just like λαβράζω, λαβροστομέω, λαβραγορέω.

Λαβρογορέω, ὦ, = λαβραγορέω.

Λαβροπόδιον, ον, ὁ, (λάβρος, πούς) strong or swift-footed, rushing, χεῖμαρρος, Anth., like λαβρόσστος.

Λαβροποτέω, ὦ, to drink hard, Anth.: from

Λαβροπότης, ον, ὁ, (λάβρος, πίνω) a hard drinker.

Δάβρος, ον, (prob. from ΔΑΒ-, λαμβάνω, like κρατύνω, rapidus, from ἀρπάζω, rapio), furious, boisterous, blustering, Ζέφυρος, κύμα, ποταμός, II. οὔρος, Od.; and so of heavy rains, ὅτε λαβρότατον χεῖε ὕδωρ Ζεῦς, II. 16, 385; σέλας, καπνός, λέθος, Pind., πῦρ, Eur.:—hence it seems to have been orig. used only of inanimate nature, but—2. later freq. of man, hasty, boisterous, hot, rash, esp. in talking, Theogn. 634, Pind. O. 2, 156; λ. στρατός, a boisterous, unruly crowd, Pind. P. 2, 160; then, gluttonous, greedy, λάβρος διαστῆαι, Aesch. P. 1022,—in all which senses the notion of ungovernable, led by blind natural impulse still prevails, cf. all the derivs. from λαβραγορέω. ο λαβρόω.—3. of animals, etc., violent, fierce, savage: but also furiously swift, fast and furious, ἵπποι λάβρος φέρονται ἄνδρα, Theogn. 982, a signf. not foreign to the Homer. passages, which perh. lies in the orig. sense, cf. λαβρόπιδος, λαβρόσστος. The word is strictly poetic, except in Ion. and very late prose. Adv. -βρος, Theogn., I. c., Aesch., etc. [λα, Eur. Orest. 697, H. F. 961.] Hence

Λαβροσία, ας, ἡ, = λαβροσύνη.

Λαβρόσστος, ον, v. λαβρόσστος.

Λαβροστομία, ὦ, to talk boldly, rashly, Aesch. Pr. 327: and

Λαβροστομία, ας, ἡ, bold, rash talking: from

Λαβρόστος, ον, (λάβρος, στόμα) talking boldly and rashly.

Λαβροσύνη, ης, ἡ, (λάβρος) boisterousness, violence, greediness, Leon. Tar.; also in plur., Tryph.

Λαβρόσστος, ον, (λάβρος, σῆμα) rushing furiously, Aesch. Pr. 601.

Λαβρότης, ητος, ἡ, = λαβροσύνη.

Λαβροφάγιω, ὦ, (λάβρος, φαγεῖν) eat greedily.

Λαβρόω, ὦ, (λάβρος) = λαβροφάγεω, Lyc.

Λάβρος, ἡ, = πέλεκυς, Lydian word, Plut. 2, 302 A.

Λαβρύσσω, = λαβρέομαι.

Λαβρόνιος, ον, ὁ, a large wide cup with handles, and so prob. from λαβή, Comici ap. Ath. 484 C, sq.: the forms ἡ λαβρονία and τό λαβρόνιον also occur. Meineke Menand. p. 14.

Δάβζος, ον, ἡ, an unknown spice-plant.

Δάβυντος, ον, ὁ, *Labynetus*, a king of Babylonia, Hdt. 1, 74, prob. same as Nebuchadnezzar.—2. a king of Assyria, Id. 1, 188.

Δάβυρινθεος, ον, = λαβυρινθώδης: from

Λάβυρινθος, ον, ὁ, a labyrinth, a large building formed of numerous halls, with passages winding and crossing each other, first in Hdt. 2, 148, of the one constructed by Psammetichus on lake Moeris in Middle Egypt, containing 3000 rooms: the most famous was that of Crete near Cnossus, built by Daedalus, Callim. Del. 311: hence—2. metaph. of an obscure poem, such as that of Lycophron, Anth.; of an eccentric man, Luc., etc.—II. any wreathed or coiled up body, εἰνάλιος λαβ., the twisted sea-snail, Anth.: ἐκ σχοίνων λαβ., a bow-net of rushes, Theocr. 21, 11, cf. Creuz. Melet. 1, p. 85. (Akin to λαύρα.) [ῶ]

Λάβυρινθώδης, ες, (λαβύρινθος, εἶδος) like a labyrinth, full of labyrinths, Arist. H. A.: λ. ἐρώτησις, Luc.

Λάβω, subj. aor. of λαμβάνω. [ῶ]

Λάβων, οὔσα, ὅν, part. aor. of λαμβάνω.

Λαβώτας, α, ὁ, Ion. Εἰωβώτας, *Labotas*, a Spartan governor, Xen. Hell. 1, 2, 18.—2. son of Echestratus, Paus. 3, 2, 3.

Λάβνίζω, (λάγανον) to make like cake, i. e. to incrust, cover slightly, Hipp. 308, 14, nisi legend. λαγαρίζω, vel λαγαζώ, v. Foëss. Oec.

Λάγανον, ον, τό, dim. from λαγών, Chrysipp. ap. Ath. 648 A.

Λάγανον, ον, τό, a kind of thin bread cake, of meal and oil, like ἵπριον, Matro ap. Ath. 656 F.—II. one slice of a thicker cake, Lat. *tracta*. [ῶ]

Λαγαρία, ας, ἡ, *Lagaria*, a town of Lucania, a colony of the Phocians, Strab. p. 263.

Λάγνίζω, (λαγαρός) to make slack, hollow or sunken. Mid. to become so, esp. to become hollow in the flanks from eating little, Ar. Vesp. 674 (where the Rav. MS. λαγαρεύομαι, but v. Meineke Fragm. Com. 2, p. 313); the Schol. interprets it to eat cake, as if it were λαγανίζομαι.

Λαγαριανός, ον, of *Lagaria*, οῖνος, Strab.

Λάγροειδής, ες, (εἶδος) like a λαγαρός. Adv. ὡδς.

Λάγροκκλος, ον, (λαγαρός, κύκλος) somewhat convex.

Λάγρος, ὦ, ὅν, slack, hollow, sunken, of an animal's flanks, Xen. Cyn. 4, 1: of a road, Ib. 6, 5.—II. pliant, λ. σκελόν, Ar. Eccl. 1167; αἰχλὴν, Id. Eq. 1, 8.—III. στίχος λαγαρός, a halting verse, with a short syllable for a long one in the middle, like II. 2, 731, cf. Aesch. Fr. 308, Draco p. 7, 15. (λαγαρός is akin to λαπαρός, as λαγών to λαπάρα (=κενέω): whether λαγαρόν was used for λαγάνον is dub.) Hence

Λάγροτης, ητος, ἡ, slackness, hollowness.

Λάγρόω, ὦ, (λαγαρός) = λαγαρίζω. Pass. ποταμός λαγαρούμενος, a stream in the act of thawing, Anth.

Λάγρεύομαι, v. sub λαγαρίζομαι.

Λαγγάω, to loiter, to slacken, give up, like ἐνδιδομαι, Lat. *langueo*, Antiph. Άντερ. 1; cf. λαγανίζω. (Kindred forms are λαγγάω, λαγανίζω, λαγανόδομαι, λαγγέω, λαγαρέω, λαγγέω: Aesch. also had λαγγάω, so that it is plainly akin to Lat. *lon-*

gus, our *lang*, Germ. *lang* *langsam* hence λαγγών, λαγγώδης.)

Λαγγανέω, to blow softly; and so = foreg., Foëss. Oecon. Hipp.

Λάγγαρος, ον, ὁ, *Langarus*, a king of the Agrianes, Arr. An. 1, 5, 2.

Λαγγώδης, ες, (εἶδος) loitering.

Λαγγών, ὄνος, ὁ, a loiterer.

Λάγδην, adv. (λάζω, λακτίζω) = λάζ, Soph. Fr. 606.

Λάγειος, ον, also α, ον, (λαγέ, λαγός) of or from a hare. [ῶ]

Λάγέτης, ον, ὁ, (λαός, ἄγέω) Dor. λᾶγέτας, α, ὁ, leader of the people, Pind. O. 1, 144, etc.

Λάγνηος, ον, ἡ, a flagon, Lat. *lagena*, *lagoena*, Plut., and Anth., also λαγνός. [ῶ]

Λαγνηφόρια, ον, τά, (λαγνηρός φέρω) the flagon-bearing, a festival Alexandria, Plut.

Λαγιάδος, α, ὁ, Dor. for Λαγιάδης son of *Lagus*, i. e. Ptolemy, Theophr. 17, 14, Meineke for Λαγιάδης.

Λάγιδεύς, εως, ὁ, (λαγός) a leveret like λυκιδεύς from λυκος, etc., Plut.—II. a rabbit, Strab.

Λαγίδιον, ον, τό, like λαγίον, dim. from λαγός, M. Anton. [ῶ]

Λάγινα, ον, τά, *Lagina*, a city of Caria, with a temple of Hecate, Strab. p. 600.

Λάγιος, η, ον, = λᾶγειος, of or from a hare, γέννα, Aesch. [ῶ]

Λᾶγιον, ον, τό, dim. from λαγός, a leveret: also written λᾶγιον, Xen. Cyn. 5, 13.

Λάγιος, ον, ὁ, *Lagius*, masc. pr. 1, Polyb. 40, 5.

Λαγίσκιον, ον, ἡ, *Lagiscium*, fem. pr. n., Anaxandr. ap. Ath. 570 D.

Λαγκία, ας, ἡ, Gr. form of I. *lancea*, Diod.

Λαγκόσσοροι, ον, οἱ, a German tribe, corrupted from *Langobardi*, Strab. p. 290.

Λαγκεία, ας, ἡ, *Lancea*, a fountain of Laconia, Paus. 3, 21, 2.

Λαγκεῖα, ας, ἡ, coition, venery, Hipp., and Arist. H. A.: lust, Xen. Mem. 1, 6, 8.—II. human seed, Arist. ib.: and

Λάγνευμα, ατος, τό, coition, Hipp.: from

Λαγνέω, (λάγνος) to have sexual intercourse, usu. of the man, Lat. *semen emittere*, Hipp.: in pass. of the woman, Id. 1149 C.

Λάγνης, ον, ὁ, = λᾶγνος, Lob. Phryn. 184.

Λαγκιός, ὅν, ὄν, = sq.

ΛΑΤΝΟΣ, ον, *lewd*, *lustful*, Critias 35, Arist. H. A.: usu. of the man, μάχος, of the woman, Lob. Phryn. 184. Irreg. compar. λαγνιότερος, superl. -ίστατος, Arist. H. A. 6, 22, 2.

Λαγοδαίτης, ον, ὁ, (λαγός, δαίω) hare-devourer, Aesch. Ag. 123.

Λαγοθήρας, ον, ὁ, (λαγός, θηράω) a hare-hunter, Leon. Tar. 17.

Λαγοθήρῳ, or better -ρέω, ὦ, to hunt hares, Ar. Lys. 789.

Λαγοκτονέω, ὦ, to kill hares, Anth.: from

Λαγοκτόνος, ον, (λαγός, κτερέω) killing hares.

Λαγοκμίνον, ον, τό, a kind of cummin. [ῶ]

ΛΑΤΟΣ, οὔ, ὁ, collat. form of λαγός, q. v., Valck. Hdt. 3, 108: said to be Ion., but also in Epich. p. 33, Soph. Fr. 113, cf. Lob. Phryn. 186.

Λάγος, ον, ὁ, *Lagus*, a Macedonian, father of Ptolemy king of Egypt Arr., etc.

Λαγοσφαγία, ας, ἡ, (λαγός, σφαγή) a killing of hares. Anth. with λαγοσφ.

Ἀδῶτρι φε ον, ου, τό, (λαγός, τρε-
φω) a place to keep hares, Lat. *leporar-
ium*.
†Λάγουσα, ης, ἡ, *Lagusa*, an island
near Crete, Strab.
Λαγύνιον, ου, τό, dim. from λαγυ-
νος, [Phil. ap. Ath. 499 E. [ῥ]
Λαγύνις, ιδός, ἡ, dim. from λαγυ-
νος.
Ἀλγύνιον, ωνος, ὁ, nick-name of a
parasite, *Hardbottle*, Ath. 584 F:
from
Λάγνος, ου, ὁ, later also ἡ, Anth.,
=λάγνος Comici ap. Ath. 499 B,
sq. (Prob. akin to λαγών.) [Usu. ὅ,
later also ῥ, Jac. A. P. p. LXXIX.
705.]
Λαγυνοφόρια, τά, =λαγυνοφόρια,
Eratosth. ap. Ath. 276 B.
Λαγχνάω, lengthd. from root ΛΑΧ-
[fut. λήσμαι, Ion. λάζμαι, Hdt. 7,
144 (whence λάζει: aor. ἐλάχον,
Hom. ἔλλαχον (whence λάρχος, λάρ-
χεσις): pf. εἴλλαχα, poet. and Ion.
ἔλλοιχα, Od.—Hom. uses the impf.
and aor. most freq.—I. to obtain by lot,
fate, or the will of the gods: and as
this directs all things, in genl. to ob-
tain, get possession of, c. acc., freq.
from Hom. downwards; also c. inf.,
l. 15, 190, etc.: more definitely,
κλήρω λαχεῖν, Il. 23, 862, πάλω λα-
χεῖν, Hdt. 4, 94: κλήρω λαχεῖν, c.
pf., Il. 24, 400; πάλω λαχεῖν, Aesch.
Theb. 376, or absol. λαχεῖν, to have
a post assigned one by lot, Ib. 423.—
I. to have assigned to one as one's own
portion, to have for one's share, esp. of
he gods, κῆρ λάχε γενόμενον, had
im given over to her, placed in her
ower, Il. 23, 79; ἐλαχον πολὺν ἅλα
αἶμεν, I had the sea assigned me
or dwelling, Il. 15, 190 (where the
if depends on ἐλαχον as well as the
cc., cf. Pind. O. 1, 84): hence to
relect, guard, be the tutelary deity of
a place, e. g. of Pan, πάντα λόφον ἐλ-
ογγε, H. Hom. 18, 6, v. Valck. Hdt.
53: in this signif. usu. in perf. with
ference to the allotment of the
orld among the younger gods, when
aturn was dethroned, so that ἑλ-
ογχα has both a pres. and a perf.
gnt.: so also of men, to obtain for
one's share, esp. in an even distribu-
on, Hdt. 7, 144.—3. later freq. to
tain by inheritance, succeed to, Xen.
ymp. 4, 35, cf. κληρόδομαι.—4. in
rose, to obtain an office by lot, opp. to
εοροισινηθῆναι, to be elected, ἀρχὴν
, Ar. Av. 1111: also c. inf., to have
e lot or luck to be..., e. g. c. inf. ὁ
αχὼν πολεμαρχεῖν, he who had the
t to be polemarch, Hdt. 6, 109; οἱ
αχόντες βουλευναι, they who had the
t to be members of the council,
em. 1346, 2; also, οἱ λ. βουλευταὶ
ub. εἶναι), and so λαχὼν βασιλεὺς,
τιμελητής, etc., much like Lat. *de-
gnatus*, Oratt.: and so absol. οἱ λα-
χόντες, those on whom the lot fell,
lat. Legg. 765 C; cf. κίωμα Il.—5.
Att. law-term, λαχάνειν δίκην
vί, to sue one at law, Lat. *intendere
em aliquid*, to obtain leave to bring a
ct, prob. because the archon deci-
d the order of hearing by lot, freq.
Oratt., cf. Att. Process p. 596;
ence, λαχάνειν τοὺς κλήρον (sc.
κρη or λήϊον), to sue for one's in-
ritance, Dem. 1173, 3, in full, Isae.
44: but also λ. τινός, to undertake
action for another, in his behalf,
adoc. 16, 7, 21.—II. to receive, be-
ome possessed of a thing, c. gen.,
om., only in Il. 24, 76, and Od. 5,
1, so Theogn. 914, Pind. I. 8 (7),
7, Fr. 45, 6; but rare in Att., as

Soph. O. C. 450.—III. to put one in
possession of a thing, only in Il., in
redupl. subj. aor. λελάχητε, λελάχο-
ας, λ. τινὶ πυρός, to grant one the
privilege of funeral rites, Il. 7, 80, etc.:
cf. λαμβάνω III.—IV. intr. to fall to
one's lot or share, ἐς ἐκάστην ἐνέτα
λάχωναν αἰγες, nine goats were al-
lotted to each, Od. 9, 160: to be as-
signed by lot, Od. 9, 334, cf. Il. 10, 430;
23, 354.
Λαγωβολεῖον, ου, τό, (λαγός, βάλλω)
a place for catching hares.
Λαγωβόλια, ας, ἡ, (λαγωβόλος)
hare-shooting, Call. Dian. 2.
Λαγωβόλον, ου, τό, a staff or stick
for flinging at hares, also used as a
shepherd's staff or crook, Lat. *pedum*,
Theocr. 4, 49; 7, 128; cf. Müller Ar-
chäol. d. Kunst § 387, 2: strictly
neut. from
Λαγωβόλος, ου, (λαγός, βάλλω)
hitting, killing hares.
Λαγωδάριον, ου, τό, dim. from λα-
γός. [ἄρ]
Λαγωδίας, ου, ὁ, (λαγός) a bird
with rough feet like the hare's, a sort of
bustard, Alex. Mynd. ap. Ath. 390 F,
also ὠτοξ.
Λαγώδιον, ου, τό, dim. from λα-
γός, Ar. Ach. 520.
Λαγώνες, εἰα, εἰον, (λαγός) of or
belonging to a hare, Opp.
Λάγων, ὄνος, ἡ, also ὁ, (*λῶω, to
hold) any empty space, a cave, cleft,
gulf, Plut.—II. like κενεών and the
Homeric λαπάρα, the hollow part be-
tween the ribs, the flank, Hipp. 543, 45,
Ar. Vesp. 1193: but usu. in plur. λα-
γώνες, the flanks, loins, Lat. *ilia*, Eur.
I. T. 298, Ar. Ran. 662: also of animals,
Eur. El. 826, Xen. Cyn. 5, 10.
—III. like κενεών and γαστήρ, the
hollow of a goblet, etc., Eubul.
Camp. 2.
Λαγωβόλος, ου, =λαγωβόλος, γύ-
ρος, Leon. Tar.
ΛΑΤΡΩΣ, ου, ὁ, Ep. for λαγός,
λαγός, a hare, the only form in Hom.,
and freq. in later prose from Arist.
downwds., Lob. Phryn. 186.—II. a
sea-fish, Hippon. 106?
Λαγρός, ῶα, ὄων, contr. for λαγώ-
ειος, κρέα, Ar. Ach. 1110; hence, τὰ
λαγρὰ, sub. κρέατα, hare's flesh, roast
hare, and in genl. dainties, freq. in
Ar., as, ζῆν ἐν πᾶσι λαγροῖς, Ar.
Vesp. 709.
Λαγωφόνος, ου, poet. for λαγωφόν-
ος, Opp.
Λαγωπους, ποδος, ὁ, ἡ, (λαγός,
πούς) rough-footed, like a hare.—II. a
bird, perh. the ptarmigan, Plin. 10, 63,
cf. λαγός II.—III. a downy plant,
hare's-foot trefoil, *Trifolium arvense*,
Diosc.
Λαγώπυρος, ου, ὁ, (λαγός, πυρός)
hare's wheat, a plant, Hipp.
Λαγρός, ὁ, gen. λαγώ, acc. λαγών
and λαγώ, Lob. Phryn. 186: Ep.
nom. λῶγρός, ου: in Hdt. and also
Att. λαγρός, q. v.: acc. to Arcad., the
Att. wrote it λαγός.—I. a hare, Hdt.,
Aesch., etc.: proverb. of cowards,
Posidipp. ap. Ath. 376 F; and so, λα-
γὼ βίον ζῆν, to lead a hare's life,
Dem. 314, 24.—II. a bird, with rough
feathered feet, mentioned with the
swallow, Artemid., cf. λαγωδίας and
λαγώπους.—III. a kind of fish, Epich.
p. 33, Ameips. Spend. 2, in form λα-
γός. Hence
Λαγωφάγια, ας, ἡ, v. sub. λαγο-
φάγια.
Λαγωτροφεῖον, ου, τό, =λαγοτρο-
φεῖον.
Λαγωτροφέω, ὦ, (τρέφω) to feed or
keep hares.

Λιγωφάγια, ας, ἡ, (φαγ. v. a. ε' ου
ing οὐ φαγες.
Λιγωφθαλμία, ας, ἡ, a disease of
which the upper eye-lid does not cover
the eye: from
Λιγωφθαλμος, ου, (λαγός, ὀφθαλ-
μός) having prominent eyes like the hare,
unable to close the eye, Cels., v. Foë-
Oecon. Hipp.
Λαγωφόνος, ου, (λαγός, φονεύς)
killing hares, epith. of the black eagle,
Arist. H. A.
Λαγώχειλος, ου, (λαγός, χειλος)
having a hare-lip, Gal.
Λάδανον, ου, τό, *ladanum*, a kind
of resin or gum, also λήδανον (q. v.)
and this, acc. to Hdt. 3, 112, was the
Greek name for the Arabian *ladanum*.
[ῥ]
†Λάδας, α, ὁ, *Ladas*, masc. pr. n.,
Paus.
†Λαδός, ης, ἡ, *Ladē*, a small island
on the coast of Ionia near Miletus,
now joined to the mainland, Hdt. 6, 7.
†Λαδίκη, ης, ἡ, Dor. for Λαοδίκη,
Laodice, daughter of Battus, wife of
Amasis, Hdt. 2, 181.
†Λαδοόκεια, τά, =Λαδοόκιον, Polyb.
2, 51.
Λαδοκος, ου, ὁ, *Ladocus*, son of
Echemus, Paus. 8, 44, 1.
†Λάδων, ωνος, ὁ, *Ladon*, the dragon
that guarded the apples of the Hes-
perides, Ap. Rh. 4, 1396: cf. Schol.
ad l.—II. a river of Arcadia, tributa-
ry of the Alpheus, Hes. Th. 344.—2
a small stream of Elis joining the
Peneus, Paus. 6, 22, 3.—3. the earlier
name of the Ismenus in Boeotia, Id. 9,
10, 5. [ῥ]
†Λαέρκης, ους, ὁ, *Laeerces*, father of
Alcimedon, a Myrmidon chief, Il. 16
197.—2. a Pythian goldsmith, Od. 3, 425.
†Λαέρτης, ου Ep. αο, ὁ, *Laeertes*
only son of Arceus, father of Uly-
sses, king of Ithaca, the government
of which he gave his son and then
lived in retirement, Od. 16, 118, etc.
Hence
†Λαέρτιδης, ου Ep. αο, ὁ, son of
Laeertes, i. e. Ulysses, Il. 3, 200, etc.
†Λαέρτιος, ου, ὁ, Eur. Hec. 402,
contd. Λάρτιος, Soph. Phil. 401, =
Λαέρτιος.
†Λάζαρος, ου, ὁ, *Lazarus*, masc. pr.
n., N. T.
Λάζινης, ου, ὁ, a bird, elsewh. χα-
ράριος.—II. a fish, elsewh. μῆζας
and μῆζιτος.
†Λαζοί, ὧν, οἱ, the *Lazae*, a people of
Colchis, Arr., Luc.
Λάζομαι, dep., poet. and Ion. for
λαμβάνω, to take, seize, grasp, ἔρχος,
μύστιγα, ἦντα, Il.; λ. τινὰ ἄγκυρα, to
take one in her arms, Il. 5, 371; but,
ὁδὲ λάζοιτο (for λαίνιτο) γαῖαν,
may they bite the dust, Il. 2, 418; me-
taph., μῆθον πάλιν λάζεσθαι, to take
back, retract one's words, Il. 4, 357,
Od. 13, 254. Besides λαζοίτατος quoted
above, Hom. only uses 3 impf. λάζε-
το: Dor. imperat. λάζεο, Theocr. 8,
84: the fut. λάζομαι, Hdt. 7, 144, to
receive, does not belong to this verb,
but to λαχνάω, q. v. The collat
form λάζομαι, is synonym., ἐλάτνω 'Ερ-
μην ἐπὶ βουσίν, he caught Mercury at
the cattle, i. e. stealing them, H.
Hom. Merc. 316; ὁδὴν με λάζομαι,
pain seizes me—sometimes also in
Att., Eur. Bacch. 503, Med. 956, H.
F. 943, Ar. Lys. 209, and ἀντελάζντα,
Eur. Med. 1213, ubi v. Pors. The
act. forms λάζω and λαζών occur in
no good writer. (From ΛΑΒ-β, λαυ-
βάνω, cf. νίζω νίπτω, δίζωμι διβάω.)
Λάζναι, collat. form of foreg., q. v.
Λάζω, =λακτίζω hence metaph.

αδρ = ὑβρίζω, but prob. only in gramm. As act. of λαίωμα it seems barbarous.

Λάθρα, ας, ἡ, Dor. for λήθη.
Λαθάνειος, ον, (λήθη, ἄνεμος) Dor. for λήθων, escaping wind, calm, still, ἡρα, Simon. 8. [αν]
Λαθάργος, ου, ὁ, a bit of leather, Nic. [λα]
Λαθέμεν, Ep. for λαθεῖν, inf. aor. of λαθάνω.

Λαθήβης, ου, ὁ, (λαθέσθαι, ἡβη) having forgotten youth, old.

Λαθητικός, ἡ, ὄν, (λαθεῖν) of or belonging to hiding: likely to escape notice, Arist. Rhet. 1, 12, 5.

Λαθικηρός, ἐς, (λαθεῖν, κήδος) banishing care, epith. of the mother's breast, II. 22, 83: οἶνος, Alcæe. Fr. 31.

Λαθίστατος, ον, forgetful of return.

Λαθιπύστος, ον, gen. ονος, (λαθεῖν, πῦμα) banishing sorrow, like λαθικηρός, prob. 1. Orph.

Λαθιπίνος, ον, (λήθη, ποιμή) forgetful of vengeance.

Λαθίπινος, ον, (λήθη, πόνος) forgetful of sorrow, grief, distress, Soph. Aj. 711; βίωτος ὀδυνην λ., a life forgetting, i. e. free from pain, Id. Tr. 1021.

Λαθιφθογος, ον, (λαθεῖν, φθογγή) robbing of voice, striking dumb, epith. of death, Hes. Sc. 131.

Λαθιφρόσυνη, ης, ἡ, forgetfulness, heedlessness, Ap. Rh., in plur.

Λαθίφρων, ον, gen. ονος, (λαθεῖν, φρῶν) forgetful, heedless.

Λαθος, εος, τό, Dor. for λήθος = λήθη, Theocr.

Λαθούνη, ης, ἡ = ληθούνη, forgetfulness: from

Λαθόνουνος, ης, ον = ληθόνουνος, forgetting: causing forgetfulness.

Λάθρα, and λάθρα, v. sub λάθρη. Hence

Λαθραῖος, αἶα, αἶον, also ος, ον, secret, hidden, concealed, πημονή, etc., Soph., and Eur.: ἄτη λ., a plague that creeps on unseen, Aesch. Ag. 1230; λ. ὁσέην κακὰ, to practice secret

frauds, Soph. Tr. 384; λ. θάνατος, Andoc. 31, 2; Κύπρις, Eubul. Nann. 1, 8. Adv. -ως, Aesch., etc.: superl. λαθραιότατα, Antipho 114, 26. Hence

Λαθραιότης, ητος, ἡ, secrecy, concealment.

Λάθρη, adv., Ep. and Ion. for λάθρα, (ΛΑΘ-, λαθάνω), secretly, by stealth, Hom., esp. of secret love: c. gen., λάθρη τινός, unknown to one, without one's knowledge, II., Hdt., and Att.: treacherously, λάθρη κτείναντες μὲ, Od. 17, 80: imperceptibly, gradually, II. 19, 165: in Hom. Cer. 241 we have a form λάθρη, and in Att. λάθρα, Soph. O. T. 386, 787, and Eur.: of these λάθρη would seem to be neut. pl. from λαθρός, and λάθρα, dat. fem. sing., whence many edd., as Dind. in Frag., Bekker in Plat., now write it λάθρα: and on the same principle we should write λάθρη, in Hom., v. Ellendt Lex. Soph.

Λαθρήδον, Anth., and λαθρηδά, adv. = λάθρη.

†Λαθρία, ας, ἡ, Lathria, daughter of Thersander, Paus. 3, 16, 6.

Λαθριδός, ια, ιον, poet. for λάθριος. Adv. -ως, Anth. [λ]

Λαθριόμος, αἶα, αἶον = sq.

Λάθριον, ον, (λάθρα) = λαθραῖος, stealthy, stolen, Menand. p. 193, Call., and Anth. Adv. -ως.

Λαθροβόλος, ον, (λάβρα, βύλλω) hitting secretly, δόναξ, Anth.

Λαθρογαμία, ας, ἡ, (λαθρα, γάμος) a secret marriage, Eccl.

Λαθροάκτις, υς, ὁ, (λάβρα δάκνω)

biting secretly or maliciously, κορές, Anth.: also λαθροδότης, ου, ὁ.

Λαθρόνυμφος, ἡ, (λάβρα, νύμφη) secretly married, Lyc.

Λαθρόπους, ὁ, ἡ, -πονν, τό, gen. -πόδος, stealthy-paced, Anth.

Λαθροφαγῶ, ὦ, to eat secretly, Metagen. Phil. 4: from

Λαθροφάγος, ον, (λάβρα, φάγειν) eating secretly.

Λαθροφονεύτης, ου, ὁ, (λάβρα, φονεύω) a secret murderer, Eccl.

Λαθρυρίς, ιδος, ἡ, a plant, lathyris, Diosc.

Λαθύρος, ον, ὁ, a kind of pulse, vetchling, Anaxandr. Prot. 1, 43, and Theophr. [ῶ]

Λάθω, 1 subj., and λάθων, part., aor. of λαθάνω. [ῶ]

Λα-, insepr. prefix, with intens. signf. like λα- and λυ-, but like them found only in a few compds., as λαίμαργος, acc. to old Gramm., λαίσκαπρος, λαίσπαις, λαίσποδας, λαίψηρος.

Λαῖα, ας, ἡ, usu. in plur. λαῖαι, stones, used as weights to keep the threads of the warp straight in the upright loom, Arist. Gen. An. 1, 4, 6; 5, 7, 18:—also written λεία, λέα, which would make the word belong to λείος, smooth, whereas, λαῖα clearly points to λᾶς.

†Λαῖαῖοι, ον, οἱ, the Laeaei, a people of Macedonia on the Strymon, Thuc. 2, 96.

†Λαϊανδρίς, ιδος, ἡ, (prop. fem. patron.) Laeandris, wife of the Spartan Anaxander, Paus. 3, 14, 4.

†Λαῖας, ον, ὁ, Laeas, son of Hyraeus, Paus. 3, 15, 8.—2. Λαῖας, ὁ, Λαῖας, a king in Elis, Paus. 5, 4, 5.

†Λαῖβινος, ον, ὁ, the Rom. Laevinius, Plut.

Λαῖβολέω, ὦ, (λᾶς, βύλλω) to throw stones at, pelt. Hence

Λαῖβόλια, ας, ἡ, a pelting with stones.

Λαῖγς, ἑγγος, ἡ, Dim. from λᾶς, a small stone, pebble, Od. 5, 433, though Ap. Rh. calls it βαρεῖα. (Hence Lat. lapis.)

Λαῖδιος, ον = λαῖός.

Λαῖδος, τό = λῆδος, a light thin garment.

Λαιδρός, ὅ, ὄν, bold, forward, imprudent, Nic.

†Λαῖεος, α, ον, of or relating to Λαῖς, Soph. O. T. 451.

Λαίθαργος, ον, of a dog that bites secretly; also Λαίθαργος, Soph. Fr. 902, Ar. Eq. 1068.

Λαῖκάω, to wench, Ar. Eq. 167, Thesm. 57. (Perh. from ληκῶ, if not like λαῖκῆ, from λαός, Lat. pudicitiam publicare.)

Λαῖκός, ὁδος, ἡ, a harlot, Aristaen.

Λαῖκαστή, ἥρος, ὁ, = sq.

Λαῖκαστής, ου, ὁ, (λαῖκῶς) a wench, Ar. Ach. 79.

Λαῖκαστρία, ας, ἡ, fem. from λαῖκαστή, a harlot, Ar. Ach. 529.

Λαῖκάτη, ης, ἡ, (λαός) a Doric word for Att. ἐκκλησία, Inscr.

Λαῖκάω, ὦ = λαῖκῶς, Hesych.

Λαῖκός, ἡ, ὄν, (λαός) of, from, belonging to the people: in Eccl. a laic, layman, opp. to a priest. Hence

Λαῖκόω, ὦ, to make common, desecrate, Eccl.

Λαῖλαπῶ, ὦ, f. -ῆσω, and λαῖλαπιζω, (λαῖλαψ) to agitate by storms.

Λαῖλαπῶδης, ες, (λαῖλαψ, εἶδος) stormy, λ. ὕδωρ, rain-water, Hipp.

Λαῖλαψ, απος, ἡ, a hurricane with clouds and thick darkness, hence in Hom. usu. κελαυνή, ἐρεμνὴ λ.: acc. to Arist. Mund. a whirlwind sweeping

upwards (as some explain 1:1, 306, Ζέφυρος βαθεῖν λαῖλαπι τυπῶν), esp. a storm at sea, hurricane, λαῖλαπ τείνει Ζεύς, II. 16, 365: Hom. sometimes joins ἄνεμος ὀν λ., Βορέης λαῖλαπι, Ζέφυρος λαῖλαπι ὀν σὺν λ. ὄντων. †Λαῖλας, ον, ὁ, the Roman Laelina, Plut.

Λαῖμα, ατος, τό, in Ar. Av. 1563, seemingly as a play upon the words λῆμα, αἶμα, and λαμός.

Λαῖμῶς, = λαῖμάσσω.

Λαίμαργῶ, ὦ, to be greedy or gluttonous; and

Λαίμαργία, ας, ἡ, gluttony, Plat. Rep. 619 B, Legg. 888 A: from

Λαίμαργος, ον, greedy, gluttonous, Theophr.: hence—II. talkative, like γλώσσαργος, γλώσσαλαγος. (Acc. to Gramm. from λαί- and μάργος, but perh. more correctly from λαίμος and ἀργός, and so strictly active with the throat.)

Λαῖμάσσω, Att. -ττω, (λαῖμός) to swallow greedily, devour: intr. to be greedy or hungry, Ar. Eccl. 1178

Λαῖμῶ, ὦ = foreg.

Λαίμητος, ον, and λαίμητομος, ον, for λαίμων, Anth.

Λαίμια, ας, ἡ, (λαῖμός) gluttony very dub.

Λαῖμῶς, (λαῖμός) to cut the throat, slaughter, τινά, Lyc.

Λαίμοδακῆς, ἐς, (λαῖμός, δάκνω) throat-biting, Anth.

Λαίμοπῆδη, ης, ἡ, (λαῖμός, πῆδη) a dog-collar, Leon. Tar.—II. a spring for catching birds, Anth.

Λαίμορτος, ον, (λαῖμός, βέω) gushing from the throat, σφαγή, Eur. Hel. 355: also λαίμορρτος.

Λαῖμός, οὔ, ὁ, the throat, gullet, Hom., always of men; later of animals, Eur. Supp. 1201, Ar. Av. 1560 also in plur., Eur. Ion 1065, Phoen. 1092. (Akin to λῆμος: thought to be ΛΑΒ-, λαμβάνω.)

Λαῖμός, ὄν, = λαίμωνος III., Meineke Menand. p. 41, 455.

Λαίμοτμος, ον = λαίμοτμος κῆρα, Eur. Phoen. 455: λ. ἔχεα, cut throat woes, Ar. Thesm. 1054.

Λαίμοτμέω, ὦ, (λαῖμός, τέμνω) to cut the throat, λ. τινά, to slay, Plut. Hence

Λαίμοτμος, ον, with the throat cut, rejected by Pors. Hec. 207, defended by Lob. Phryn. 588.

Λαίμοτομος, ον, (λαῖμός, τέμνω) throat-cutting, Eur. El. 459, I. T. 444.—II. proparox. λαίμοτομος, ον, with the throat cut, severed by the throat, Id. Ion 1055, I. A. 776.

Λαῖμώσσω, Att. -ττω, = λαῖμάσσω Hippon.

Λαῖνα, ἡ = χλαῖνα, Lat. laena, like λαρὸς for λαρῶς, Strab.

Λαῖνεος, ἡ, εον = Λαῖνός, II. 22, 154, Eur., etc. [λ]

†Λαῖνιλα, ης, ἡ, Laenilla, fem. pr. n., Ael. V. H. 7, 15.

Λαῖνός, η, ον, (λᾶς) of stone, stony, like λίθινος, Hom.: λαῖνον ἔσσω χεῖ τῶνα, thou hadst had a coat of stone, i. e. thou hadst been stoned, II. 3, 57; others, and perh. better, take it simply, thou hadst been buried in tomb of stone, cf. λ. τάφος, Soph. O. C. 1596, λ. μνήμα, Eur. El. 328.

Λαῖνός, γῆ, cultivated land, Hesych. from

Λαῖον, ον, τό, Dor. for λῆιον v. —II. = ὀρέπανον, a sickle.

Λαῖος, ον, ὁ, a bird of the thrush kind, Arist. H. A.

Λαῖός, ὁ, ὄν, left, λαῖος χειρὸς, or the left, Aesch. Pr. 714: left-handed, awkward, Lat. laevus, cf. σκαῖός

†Λάδιος, *ov, δ*, *Laius*, son of Labdaeus, father of Oedipus, king of Thebes, Soph.; etc. [α]
 †Λαίου, or better Λαίνου, *δ*, *Laius*, a ship owner of Chios, Strab. p. 345.
 †Λαιοτούμε, *ω*, (*λαίων*, *τέμνω*) to plough land, Theocr. 10, 3.
 †Λαῖς, *ιδος, ή*, *Lais*, name of two celebrated courtesans of Corinth, the elder, born at Hybbara in Cilicia; the younger at Corinth, Ar. Plut. 179; Ael. V. H. 10, 2; etc.
 †Λαισαίοφορος, *ov*, (*φέρω*) bearing a *laisiôn*.
 †Λαισίον, *ov, τό*, a kind of shield, always distinct from *ἀσπίς*, and lighter, hence *περόντα*, Il. 5, 453; 12, 426: acc. to Hdt. 7, 91, they were covered with raw hides, and used by the Cilicians instead of the common *ἀσπίς*: cf. Müller Archæol. d. Kunst § 342, 6. (This account favours the deriv. from *λαῖος*; but is more prob. from *λαῖος*, the left-hand armour.)
 †Λαισκαπρος, *ov*, (*λαί*, *κύπρος*) very lewd or lustful.
 †Λαισπαις, *δ*, (*λαί*, *παῖς*)=βούπαις.
 †Λαισποδίας, *δ*, (*λαί*, *σποδέω*) one who is very lewd or lustful: as *prop. n.* in Ar. Av. 1569, with a play on *λαῖος*, *παῖς*, *Laespodias*, an Athenian general, Thuc. 6, 105.
 †Λαιστρυγόνιος, *α, ov*, of the *Laestrygonæ*, *Laestrygonian*, Od. 23, 318; *rom*.
 †Λαιστρυγών, *ονος, δ*, a *Laestrygonian*, usu. in pl. *oi* *Λαιστρυγόνες*, the *Laestrygonians*, an ancient giant race, Od. 10, 119, by some placed in Sicily, Thuc. 6, 2; others again assign them to the western coast of Italy below *ormiæ*.
 †Λαῖτμα, *το*, the deep sea, the profundity, *Ion.* esp. Od., usu. *λ*. *θαλάσσης*, or *αἶτμα* alone; also, *ἄλλος μέγα λ*, Il. 3, 267. (Prob. akin to *λαίμος*, *λ* *άρος*, with *t* inserted, hence=βάθος, *ένθος*.)
 †Λάιτος, *ov*, contr. *λαῖτος*, *Ion.* *λήτος*, also *λῆιτος* and *λήτος*, (*λαός*) or belonging to the people, public, v. *ήτιον*. [α]
 †Λαιφάω,=λάπτω, *λαφύσω*, Nic. *Δαίση*, *ης, ή*, rare collat. form of *λ*, Call. Fr. 245.
 †Λαῖφος, (*τό*) a shabby, tattered garment, Od. 13, 399; 20, 206: hence in *pl.* a robe, garment: and like *φάρος*, *ιθ*, esp. *σail-cloth*, a *sail*, Trag. (kin to *λόφος*, *λόπη*).
 †Λαίψηροδρομος, *ov*, (*λαίψηρος*, *οἰμείν*) swift-runners, Eur. I. A. 17.
 †Λαίψηρος, *α, όν*, *light*, *Hom.*, esp. phrase *λαίψηρὰ γυναιτα*: of persons, *light-footed*, swift, Il. 21, 264; so darts, Ib. 278: also in Pind., and *ur*. Adv. *ρως*. (No doubt from *μ*- and *ψαίρω*: *αἶψα* from *αἰψη*, cf. A. init.)
 †Λαῖζω,=λακέω, *λάσκω*, to shout, *ω*, Aesch. Theb. 186, Suppl. 872.
 †Λακῖθ, *ης, ή*, a kind of tree, prob. kind of *elm*, Theophr. [κῶ]
 †Λάκαινα, *ης, ή*, fem. of *Λάκων*, *α*, *Lacæna*, *Laconian*, χώρα, Hdt. 235, and Eur.: also *Λάκαινα* alone, *en*. Hel. 7, 1, 29.—2. more usu. *ιθ* or without *γυνή* or *κόρα*, a *Lacian woman*, Theocr. 96, etc.—3. *b. κυλῖς*, *Laconian cup*, Ar. Fr. 3, *l. Phryn.* 341. [Αῶ]
 †Λακάνη, *ης, ή*, Dor. for *λεκάνη*.
 †Λακάρη and *λακάρη*, *ης, ή*=*λαθη*.
 †Λακαπαγγών, *ov*=*καταπύγων*, *α* *intens* prefix *λα*, Ar. Ach. 664,

ubi alim *λακοκαταπύγων*, contra *metrum* [ε]
 †Λακάρατος, *ov*,=κατάρατος, with *intens* prefix *λα*. [τῶ]
 †Λακάφθον, *ov, τό*, an aromatic bark, an ingredient of the Aegypt. *κῶφι*, Paul. Aeg.: perh. same as *ναρκαφθον*.
 †Λάκε, 3 *ar.* 2 Ep. of *λάσκω*, Il. [α]
 †Λακεδαίμονιάζω,=Λακονίζω, Ar. Fr. 68: and
 †Λακεδαίμονιος, *ov, δ*, *Lacedæmonius*, an Athenian, son of Cimon, Thuc. 1, 45.—Others in Dem. 1301, 16, etc.—II. *adj. os, α, ov*, *Lacedæmonian*; *ol* *Λακ.*, Xen. Hell. 6, 4, 14: *Λακεδαίμονια*, *Lacedæmonia*, only in late wr.: from
 †Λακεδαίμων, *ονος, ή*, *Lacedæmon*, the capital of Laconia, also *Laconia* itself, *Hom.*, and Hdt.—II. *δ*, *Lacedæmon*, son of Jupiter and the nymph Taygete, Paus. 3, 1, 2; from him the city was fabled to be named, Apollod. 3, 10, 3.
 †Λακεδών, *ής*, (*λακέω*) a voice, saying, doctrine, Timon *ar.* Sext. Emp. p. 721. *Λακείν*, *inf. ar.* 2 of *λάσκω*.
 †Λακέρεια, *ας, ή*, *Laceræa*, a city of Thessaly in Magnesia, on the lake Boebæis, Pind. P. 3, 59.
 †Λακερολογία, *ή*, talkativeness: from *Λακερός, α, όν*, (*λακείν*) noisy, talkative.—II. *torn, tattered, ragged*, Lat. *lacer*.—III. in genl. useless, bad. Hence
 †Λακέρνζα, *ης, ή*, one that screams or cries, *λ*. *κορώνη*, a cawing crow, Hes. Op. 745; *λ*. *κύν*, a yelping, barking dog, *Inc.* ar. Plat. Rep. 607 B:—also by metaph. *κελάρνζα*. The masc. *λακέρνζος*, is not found till later, Jac. A. P. 530. Hence
 †Λακέρνζω, to make a noise, also in mid. (By metaph. *κελάρνζω*, akin to *κέλαδος*, *κελαδέω*.)
 †Λακεστάδης, *ov, δ*, *Lacestades*, son of Hippolytus, Paus. 2, 6, 7.
 †Λάκω, Dor. for *ληκώ*, Theocr., cf. *λάσκω*.
 †Λακητήρ, *ήρος, δ*, *Laceter*, a promontory of the island Cos, Strab. p. 657.
 †Λακιάδαι, *ων, ol*, *Laciadae*, an Attic deme of the tribe Aeneis; hence *δ* *Λακιάδης*, a citizen of *Laciadae*, Dem.
 †Λακίδης, *ov, δ*, *Lacides*, son of Medon, Paus. 2, 19, 2.
 †Λακιδώ, *ω*, (*λακίς*)=λακίζω, Diod. *Λακίω*, (*λακίς*) to tear, rend, Lyc.—II.=*θωπέω*, Hesych.
 †Λακίνιον, *ov, τό*, *Lacinium*, a promontory of Bruttium, with a celebrated temple of Juno (*Lacinia*), Theocr. 4, 33.
 †Λακινιάς, *άδος, ή*, fem. *adj.* *Lacinian*, *epith.* of Pluto, Dion. P. [iv]
 †Λάκιος, *ov, δ*, *Lacius*, *maec.* pr. n., Ath. 297 F.
 †Λακίς, *ιδος, ή*, a rent, rending, *Alcaec.* 2, Aesch., etc.: *oft.* in plur., *λακίδες* *ἐσθνημάτων*, *ύφασμάτων*, Aesch. Cho. 23, Pers. 835; but *λακίδες* *πέπλων*, *rags, tatters*, Ar. Ach. 423, cf. *λάσκω*. (Akin to *ράκος*, v. Müll. Dor. 2, 2, § 7, n.)
 †Λάκισμα, *ατος, τό*, (*λακίζω*) that which is torn, in plur. *tatters*, Eur. Tro. 497. [α]
 †Λακιστός, *ής, όν*, (*λακίζω*) torn, rent, split, Antiph. Paed. 1: *μόρος λ*, death by rending, Luc.
 †Λακκαῖος, *αῖα, αῖον*, (*λάκκος*) from the cistern, *ύδωρ λ*, Anaxil. Aul. 1.
 †Λακκοπέδον, *ov, τό*, the scrotum.
 †Λακκοπλutos, *ov, δ*, (*λάκκος*, *πλοῦτος*) *pit-wee*, *λ*, comic nickname of Callias, who was said to have

found a treasure that had been thrown into a well during the Persian war, Plut. Aristid. 5.
 †Λακκοποιός, *όν*, (*λάκκος*, *ποιέω*) making wells or cisterns.
 †Λακκοπρωκτία, *ας, ή*, lewdness, Eupol. Incert. 2, 4: from
 †Λακκοπρωκτος, *ov*, (*λάκκος*, *πρωκτός*) loose-breeched, like *ἐνύπρωκτος* and so a lewd person, esp. an adulterer, Ar. Nub. 1330, cf. *ραφανιδόω*.
 †Λακκόπυγος, *ov*, (*λάκκος*, *πυγή*)=foreg., v. *λακ*.
 †ΛΑ'ΚΚΟΣ, *ov, δ*, also *λάκος*, any hollow, a hole, pit, Hdt. 4, 195: esp. a cistern, tank, Ar. Eccl. 154, Alex. Pam. 3, 9: also like *βόθρος* and *σπός*, a *pit* for wine, oil, grain, etc., a cellar, Xen. An. 4, 2, 22: in Hdt. 7, 119, a pond on which water-fowl were kept, Lat. *vivarium*. (The Lat. *LACUS*, *lacu na*.)
 †Λακκοσχέας, *ov, δ*, (*λάκκος*, *σχέα*) with a hanging scrotum, Luc. Lexiph. 12.
 †Λακκώδης, *ες*, (*λάκκος*, *είδος*) like or fit for pits, Geop.
 †Λάκμων, *ωνος, δ*, Hdt. 9, 92, and *Λάκμος*, *ov, δ*, Strab. p. 271, *Lacmon* or *Lactmus*, the northern part of Pin dus, between Thessaly and Macedonia.
 †Λακκόπυγος, *ov*=*λακκόπνυγος*, Anth. *Δάκος, ό*=*λάκκος*.
 †Λάκος, *ό*, (*λακείν*) noise, esp. by tearing.
 †ΛΑ'ΚΟΣ, *τό*=*λακίς*, q. v. [α]
 †Λακπάτω, *ω*, for *λας* *πατέω*, to trample on, Pherecr. Petal. 6: hence
 †Λακπάτητος, *ov*, trampled on, trod den down, Soph. Ant. 1275, *ubi* *β* *λας* *πάτητον*, cf. Lob. Phryn. 414, and *λεωπάτητος*. [πῶ]
 †Λακράτης, *ωνος, δ*, *Lacrates*, a Spartan, victor at the Olympic games, Xen. Hell. 2, 4, 33.—2. a leader of the Aetolians, Paus. 10, 24.—3. a son of Pyrrhus, Id. 6, 19, 8.
 †Λακρατίδας, *α, ό*, *Lacratidas*, a Spartan ephor, Plut. Lys. 30: Dor form of sq.
 †Λακρατίδης, *ov, δ*, (prop. patron. from *Λακράτης*) *Lacratides*, an early Athenian archon, Ar. Ach. 220.—2. a presiding priest at Eleusis, Isae. 64, 18.
 †Λακρίνης, *δ*, *Lacrinæ*, a Spartan ambassador, Hdt. 1, 152.
 †Λάκριτος, *ov, δ*, *Lacritus*, a sophist of Phaselis in Asia, a pupil of Isocrates, against whom one of the orations of Dem. is directed.
 †Λακτίζω, *f. -ισω, pf.* *ηελάκτικα*, Ar. Nub. 136, (*λάς*) to kick with the heel or foot, stamp or trample on, *oft.* c. acc. *λ*. *ποσί γαῖαν*, Od. 19, 99, *φλός* *αἰθέρα* *λακτίζουσα* *καπνῶ*, flames lashing heaven with smoke, Pind. I. 4, 113 *κρυδία* *φῶβ* *φρένα* *λακτίζει*, my heart knocks against my breast for fear Aesch. Pr. 881; *λακ.* *τόν* *πεσόντα*, to trample on the fallen, Id. Ag. 885 so *λ*. *βωμόν* *εἰς* *άφάνειαν*, to trample on the altar so as utterly to destroy it, Ib. 383, cf. Eur. Rhes. 411: hence in pass., *ὑπό* *ἐπ* *των* *λακτισθεῖς*, Xen. An. 3, 2, 18.—2. absol. to kick, *λ*. *πρό* *κέντρα*, to kick against the prickles. Pind. P. 2, 174, Aesch. Ag. 1624, cf. Pr. 323, etc.:—so, *πρός* *κῆμα λ*, Eur. I. T. 1396:—also to struggle convulsively, quiver, throb, Od. 22, 88; and so of a child in the womb, Ar. Thesm. 509. Hence
 †Λακτικός, *ής, όν*, *of or belonging to kicking*; *ή* *λακτική*, sub. *τέχνη*, kicking in wrestling, as opp. to *πυκτική*. *Onom.*

Λακτις, ιος, ἡ, (λάξ, λακτίω) a nestle, Call. Fr. 178, and Nic.

Λακτίσμα, ατος, τό, (λακτίω) a kick, whether given or received: a kicking over, trampling on, δειπνός, Aesch. Ag. 1601.

Λακτισμός, οῦ, ὁ, (λακτίω) a kicking.

Λακτιστής, οῦ, ὁ, (λακτίω) one who kicks or tramples, ἵπποι λ., kicking horses, Xen. Mem. 3, 4; λ. ληνού, a treader of grapes, Anth. Hence

Λακτιστικός, ὅς, ὄν, addicted to kicking or stamping.

Λακκίδης, οῦ, ὁ, Λακκίης, an Academic of Cyrene, Anth.; Diog. L. 4, 8. [v]

Λάκων, ονος, ὁ, a Laconian or Lacedaemonian, and as adj. Laconian, Find., etc.: cf. Lob. Phryn. 341: pecul. fem. Λάκαινα, q. v.—II. pr. n., Lacon, a Plataean, Thuc. 3, 53.—2. name of a slave in Theocr. 5, 5. [Λῷ] Hence

Λακονίζω, to imitate Lacedaemonian manners, dress, etc., Plat. Prot. 342 B sq., Xen. Hell. 4, 8, 18: hence to speak laconically, Plut.—II. to be in the Lacedaemonian interest, to Laconize, Xen. Hell. 4, 4, 2, Isocr., etc.—III. = παιδαστεύω, with which the Laced. were reprobated, Ar. Fr. 322, Eupol. Incert. 2; v. also κυσολάκων. Hence

Λακωνικός, ἡ, ὄν, Laconian; οἱ Λακ.=Λάκωνες, Ar. Nub. 186: esp.—I. ἡ Λακωνική, sub. γῆ, Laconia, Thuc., etc.—2. sub. κρητίς, a kind of man's shoe, Ar. Vesp. 1158.—II. τὸ Λακωνικὸν κλειδίον, a kind of key, Ar. Thesm. 423, v. Salmas. Solin. p. 650 sq.—III. τὸ Λακ., Laconian steel, famous for its temper.

Λακονίς, ιδος, pecul. fem. of foreg., usu. sub. γυνή, a Laconian woman: also sub. γῆ, the Laconian land, in full Λακωνίς γαῖα, H. Hom. Ar. 410.

Λακωνισμός, οῦ, ὁ, (Λακωνίζω) the imitation of Lacedaemonian manners, dress, etc., esp. of their pointed way of talking, Cic. Fam. 11, 25, 2.—II. a being in the Lacedaemonian interest, Laconism, a grave crime at Athens, Xen. Hell. 4, 15.

Λακωνιστής, οῦ, ὁ, (Λακωνίζω) one who imitates or takes part with the Lacedaemonians, Xen. Hell. 1, 1, 32.

Λακωνομῖνέω, ὦ, (Λάκων, μαίνομαι) to be mad after the Lacedaemonians, to have a Laconomania, Ar. Av. 1281.

Λαλᾶν, ὦ, ῥ, ἡ-ήσω, to prattle, babble, Find. O. 9, 60: of birds and grasshoppers, to chirrup, chirp, Theocr. 5, 48; 7, 139; cf. λαλέω: from

Λαλιάγη, ἡς, ἡ, (λάλας) prattle, babbling, Opp.

Λαλιάγημα, ατος, τό,=foreg., Anth. [α]

Λαλιάγητης, οῦ, ὁ, a prattler, babbler. Λαλιάγω,=λαλαγέω, to babble, murmur, of water, Anacr. 90.

ΛΑ'ΑΛΕ, ἄγος, ὁ, a prattler, babbler, croaker: esp. of the green frog, elsewhere κέρπερος, Hesych., cf. βάζας. Cf. λαλέω. [λα]

ΛΑ'ΑΕ'Ω, ὦ, ῥ, ἡ-ήσω, to talk, chatter, babble, Soph. Fr. 667, Ar., etc.; ἔπον καὶ μὴ λαλεῖ, Ar. Eccl. 1053, cf. Vesp. 1135: λ. τι, to talk to one, λαλῶν ἐν ὁδοῖς σεανῶ, Ar. Eq. 349:—opp. to λέγειν, as λαλεῖν ὀρίστος ἀδυνατώτατος λέγειν, Eupol. Dem. 8: and so in genl. to talk, say, Soph. Phil. 110. Strictly to make a babbling, prattling sound, as monkeys and dogs, λαλοῦσι μὲν οὗτοι, φράσονται δὲ οὐ, they utter sounds indeed, but speak not, Plat. 2, 909 A: hence also of birds, locusts, to twitter, chirp, Mosch.

3 Theocr. 5, 34: of musical sound, ἐν αὐλῷ λαλεῖν, Theocr. 20, 29; also c. acc. cognato, μάγαδιν λαλεῖν, to sound the magadis, Anaxand. Ὁ'Ολομ. 1. (To λαλέω belong λάλος, λαλιά, λάλη, ἀλάξ, λαλαγή, λαλαγία, also ἀλαλή, ἀλαλαγή, ἀλαλάω: cf. Lat. lallare, Germ. lallen, our lull, lullaby: the who e seem to be onomatop.) Hence

Λάλη, ἡς, ἡ,=λαλιά, prob. 1. Luc. Hence

Λάληθρος, ον, (λαλέω) talkative, Lyc. [α]

Λάλημα, ατος, τό, (λαλέω) talk, prattle, Eur. Andr. 937, Eubul. Titan. 1, Mosch. 1, 8.—II. = λαλητής, a prater, chatter-box, Soph. Ant. 320. [α]

Λάλησις, εως, ἡ,=λαλιά.

Λάλητός, α, ον, verb. adj. from λαλέω, to be talked of.—2. vocal, Anth.

Λάλητής, οῦ, ὁ, a talker, prater. Hence

Λάλητικός, ὅς, ὄν, (λαλέω) given to babbling, Ar. Eq. 1381.

Λάλητός, ἡ, ὄν, (λαλέω) endowed with speech.—II. talked of, LXX.

Λάλητῆς, ιδος, ἡ, fem. of λαλητής, Anth.

Λαλιά, ἄς, ἡ, (λαλέω) talking, babbling, gossip, λαλίον ἀσκήσαι, ἐπιτηδεύσαι, Ar. Nub. 931, Ran. 1069: talkativeness, Theophr. Char. 8 (7).—2. common talk, report, Polyb.—3. in good sense, a discussion, Id.—II. a form of speech, dialect, N. T.

Λάλιος, ία, ιον, poet. for λάλος, Mel. 94.

Λάλλαι, ὦν, αἱ, pebbles, from their prattling in the stream, Theocr. 22, 39. Λαλοβαρπαραμελορυθμοβάτης, ὁ, a harsh, heavy, discordant talker, comic word in Pratin. ap. Ath. 617 E.

Λαλόεις, εσσα, εν, poet. for sq.

Λάλες, ον, (λαλέω) talkative, babbling, Epich. p. 86, Eur. Supp. 462, Ar., etc.: λαλοὶ πτέρονες, Mel.: τὸ λ.=λαλιά, Plut.—Irr. compar. λαλίστερος, Ar. Ran. 91, superl. λαλίστατος, Eur. Cycl. 315. [λα]

Λάλος, ον, ὁ, Lalus, masc. pr. n., Q. Sm. 11, 90.

Λάμα, τό, Dor. for λῆμα, dub., v. Jac. A. P. p. 134.

Λαμαχάπιον, ον, τό, burlesque word, little jockey Lamachus, in Ar. Ach. 1206: from

Λάμαχος, ον, ὁ, Lamachus, an Athenian, son of Xenophanes, a commander in the Peloponnesian war, Thuc. 6, 8, etc.; Aristoph. is fond of punning on his name, v. foreg.—2. of Myrina, writer of an eulogium on Alexander, Plut. Dem. 9. From

Λάμυξ, ον, very warlike, a well-known Athen. name, v. foreg. (Usu. from λᾶ-, μάχη:—yet the deriv. from λαός, μάχη, like λαγέτης, champion of the people, deserves attention.)

Λάμβα, ἡ, a large sea-fish, usu. λαμί.—II. = λάμος, a chasm.

Λαμβάνω, lengthd. from root ΛΑΒ- fut. λήψομαι, Ion. λήψομαι, as in Hdt., Dor. λαψοῦμαι and λαψέομαι: perf. εἴληφα, Ion. λελάβηκα also in Hdt.: perf. pass. εἴλημμαι, rarely λέλημμαι, as Aesch. Ag. 876, Eur. Ion. 1113, Cycl. 433; Ion. λέλαμαι: aor. ἐλάβον, Ep. ἐλλαβον, imperat. λάβε, part. λαβών, οὔσα, ὄν, inf. λαβεῖν, Ep. and Ion. λάβεσκον, Hes., and Hdt.: aor. mid. ἐλάβομην: aor. pass. ἐλήφθην, Ion. ἐλάμθην, Hdt.—Of these tenses Hom. uses only aor. act., and twice in Od. aor. mid., viz. ἐλάβετο, 5, 325, ἐλαβεσθαί, 4, 388.—The orig. signif. of the word is twofold; one to take, the other to receive.

A to take, take hold of, γίαιρ, seize, oft. with χειρὶ or χερσὶ, e. g. γειρὶ χείρας λαβεῖν, Il. 21, 286; and metaph. ὀρενί, νόω λαβεῖν, to apprehend, Hdt. 3, 41; 9, 10: when this action refers only to a part, this part is put in genit., while the whole remains in acc., e. g. τὴν πτέρωγον λάβεν, caught her by the wing, Il. 2, 316: hence, the acc. of the whole being left out, λαυβάνω takes genit. of part only, as γούνοισι ποδῶν, Hom.: ἀγκύς λαβέτην ἄλληλῶν, they took hold of one another with their arms, Il. 23, 711, and so in mid., Hdt. 4, 64; 9, 76: but mid. more usu. means to seize and keep hold of, also c. gen., σπευδῖς, Od. 5, 325, which usage is freq. Att. In signf. to get hold of, make one's own, Heind. Plat. Protag. 347 E: metaph., λαβεσθαί τῶν ὀνῶν, to take to the hills, gain them, Thuc. 3, 24: cf. ἄπτομαι.—Λαμβάνω was soon transferred from bodily seizure to—1. passions, impulses, etc., as μένος, φόβος, ἄλογος ἔλ. λαβε θυμόν—τόμος, κάματος, λάβε γαῖα, Hom., et c. dupl. acc., Ruhnke, Ep. Crit. p. 212: later esp. of sicknesses, ὁ πυρετός λ. Hipp.—2. possession, inspiration by a god, Hdt. 4, 79, also esp. in pass., λαμβάνεσθαι θεῷ: so, ὅταν ἀπὸ λάβῃ ἀνδρά, Il. 24, 480.—II. to catch, come upon, overtake, as an enemy, Il. 5, 159; and so in mid., Od. 4, 388: also of things, to take away, carry off, Od. 9, 41: hence—2. Att. to meet with, find, Herm. Soph. O. T. 1342, though usu. in bad sense, to catch, find out, detect, as early as Hdt. 2, 89; ἐπ' αὐτοφώρῳ λ., Ar. Plut. 455: oft. c. part., λ. τινα ψευδοῦμεν, Stallb. Plat. Gorg. 473 B, Rep. 389 D.—3. in mid. c. gen., λαπεῖω λαβάνεσθαι τι, to lay rough hands on one, deal hardly with him, Hdt. 2, 121.

4.—III. to take up, receive hospitably entertain, like δέχομαι, Od. 7, 255 more fully, ἐς κλισίην λ., Il. 11, 842: but this is rare.—IV. to gain, win, κλέος λαβεῖν, Od. 1, 298: hence later, to get by purchase, buy.—V. in Hdt. 7, 42, τὴν Ἰδην λαβὼν ἐς Ἀριστερὴν χεῖρα, taking or keeping Ida to your left (like ἔχων four lines above): ὁ λ. κατὰ νότον, to take in rear, i. e. behind, Id. 1, 75; cf. ἀπερίργω.—VI. λαμβάνειν τινα πίστι καὶ ὀρκίσει, to bind one by pledge and oath, Hdt. 3, 74: so also καταλαβεῖν in 9, 106.—VII. metaph. like δέχομαι, to take a thing, ill, well, etc., sometimes in mid. c. gen., also πρὸς ὀργήν λ., Lat. accipere in malam partem, or more usu. πρὸς ὀργήν, etc., also c. dat. ὀργῇ and ἐν ὀργῇ, Lob. Phryn. 10.—2. to take, i. e. understand a thing so and so, e. g. a passage of an author, Lat. accipere, Hdt. 7, 142, cf. Stallb. Plat. Rep. 402 A: hence in genl. to take a thing as true, to hold or believe it.

B. to have given one, receive, get, τέρψιν, etc., freq. in Hdt., and Att.: in mid. to get to wife, Hdt. 9, 108.—2. to a woman, to conceive, more fully ἐλαστρί λ., cf. ἔχω II. 4.—3. δίκην λαβεῖν, to receive, i. e. suffer punishment as we say to catch it, Lat. dare poenas Hdt. 1, 115, also τὴν ἀτίαν λ., to go his deserts, 7, 39: but also to inflict punishment, Lat. sumere poenas, Isocr., etc., v. Elmsl. Heracl. 852: for δούνα καὶ λ. δίκας v. sub δίκη.—II. the part λαβών is often, esp. in Att., seemingly pleon., but in fact it adds to the arithmatic effect of a description, as λαβὼν κῆρας χεῖρα, took and kissed, Od. 24, 393, cf. Il. 21, 36, Valck. Phot. 481, and v. ἔχω IV. fn. (To ἡ

same root belong λάμναι, λάζομαι, and also *λανω, απο-λανω.)

Λάμδα, τό, indecl.: hence λαμβ-
δικός, λαμβδάνω, v. sub λ.

Λαμβδοειδής, ἐς, (λάμβδα, εἶδος)
formed like a Λ, ραφή λ. the suture in
he skull, between the occiput and
anterior, also λαβδοειδής.

Λαμνών, οἶκος, ὁ, Lamedon, son
of Coronus, king of Sicyon, Paus. 2,
i, 8.

Λάμεχ, indecl. (and Λάμεχος, ου,
oseph.), ὁ, Lamech, Hebr. masc. pr.
n., N. T.

Λαμετικὸς κόλπος, ὁ, Lamestinus
inus, a gulf at the mouth of the La-
petes, near Crotona in Italy, Arist.
Pol. 7, 9, 2.

Λάμια, ας, ἡ, or better Λάμια,
Ipitiz. Vers. H. p. 30, Meineke Me-
and p. 145, (λάμος) a fabulous mon-
ster said to feed on man's flesh, a bug-
bear to children, Ar. Vesp. 1177, etc.†

† Myth. a daughter of Belus, changed
y Juno into the foreg. monster, be-
cause she was beloved by Jupiter.†
l. a fish of prey, prob. a kind of shark,
also λάμνα and λάμια, of the order
ἐλάχη, Arist. H. A. 5, 5, 3.

Λάμια, ας, ἡ, Lamia, fem. pr. n., v.
ib foreg. 1.—2. daughter of Neptune,
aus. 10, 12, 1.—3. a celebrated flute
ayer and courtesan at Athens, fa-
vorite of Demetrius Poliorcetes, Ath.
15 A.—II. of cities; a city of Thes-
saly, on the Achelous, near its en-
ance into the Maliacus sinus, Strab.
433.

Λάμια, τά, (λάμος) gulfs, chasms.
† Λαμιακός, ἡ, ὄν, of Lamia (in Thes-
ly) Lamian, πόλεμος, Diod. S.

Λαμίας, ου, ὁ, Lamias, masc. pr. n.,
rmed with allusion to Λάμια, Ar.
ecl. 77.

Λάμις, ὁ, Lamiis, a Megarian, lead-
of a colony to Sicily, Thuc. 6, 4.
Λαμίσκος, ου, ὁ, Lamiscus, a Pytho-
nean philosopher of Samos, Diog.
3, 22.

Λάμνα, ἡ, Ion. λάμνη=λαμία II,
p.

Λάμνος, etc., Dor. for Δήμνος, Pind.
Λαμόπτης, ου, ὁ, (λήμη, ὄφθαλμοι)
ar-eyed.

Λάμος, ου, ὁ, an abyss, gulf, cavern,
nce Lat. lama, i. e. vorago. (Akin
λαμός, λαμόρδος.) [λᾶ]

Λάμος, ου, ὁ, Lamos, son of Nephe-
e, king of the Laestrygonians, Od.
81.—II. a city of Cilicia on a riv-
of same name, Strab. p. 671.—III.
iver of Boeotia, Paus. 9, 31, 7.

Λαμπάδαρχία, ας, ἡ, (λαμπάς, ἄρ-
χ) the superintendence of the λαμπα-
δορία, a branch of the Gymnasiar-
a, Arist. Pol. 5, 8, 20.

Λαμπάδειον, to make into a λαμπάς,
bd.—II. mid.=λαμπαδίζω, Ael.

Λαμπάδορμος, ας, ἡ, (λαμπάς,
εμεν, ὁρός) the torch-race, an
Aenian ceremony at the festivals of
t fire-gods Prometheus, Vulcan and
Herva, in which the runners car-
l lighted torches sheltered by
selds, from the joint altar of these
g in the outer Ceramicus to the
opolis, Schol. Ar. Ran. 131; after
t Persian war Pan received a like
hour, Hdt. 6, 105; and still later
ina, when horses were first used,
t. Rep. 328 A.—the race was of-
ced siraply λαμπάς, q. v. Cf. Dict.
A. 144.

Λαμπάδορφέω, ὦ, to bear a torch:
u the torch-race; and

Λαμπάδορφα, ας, ἡ, a carrying of
es, and so=λαμπαδορμία, Hdt.
8, 9: from

Λαμπάδορφος, ου, (λαμπάς, φέρω)
torch-bearing: ὁ λ., a torch-bearer,
Aesch. Ag. 312.

Λαμπάδιος, ου, ὁ, (λαμπάς) a torch-
earer.—II. a kind of comet.—III. the
star Aldebaran, Ptolem.

Λαμπάδιος, to run the torch-race.

Λαμπάδικός, ἡ, ὄν, (λαμπάς) belong-
ing to torches: esp. ὁρός λ., the torch-
race.

Λαμπάδιοδρομέω, ὦ,=λαμπαδίζω.

Λαμπάδιον, ου, τό, dim. from λαμ-
πάς, a small torch, Plat. Rep. 328 A.
—II. a bandage for wounds, Ar. Ach.
1177.—2. a band for the hair, used by
the Theban women, Dicaearch. p. 16
Huds. [πῶ]

Λαμπάδιος, ου, ὁ, (λαμπαδίζω)=
λαμπαδίας, a torch-bearer.—II. λ. ἄγων
=λαμπαδορμία.

Λαμπάδορμος, ας, ἡ,=λαμπαδορ-
δορία, also λαμπαδορμία, τά.

Λαμπάδορμικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to
the torch-race, λ. ἄγων,=λαμπαδορ-
φορία.

Λαμπάδοις, εσσα, εν, (λαμπάς)
torch-bearing, Orph.

Λαμπάδοχεῖω, ὦ, to hold or carry a
torch: and

Λαμπάδουχία, ας, ἡ, torch-carrying,
Lyc.: from

Λαμπάδοιχος, ου, (λαμπάς, ἔχω)
torch-carrying, bright-beaming, ἡμέρα,
Eur. I. A. 1506: λ. ἄγων=λαμπαδορ-
φορία, q. v.

Λαμπαδοφόρεω, ὦ,=λαμπαδορφο-
ρέα, Aristid. Hence

Λαμπαδοφορία, ας, ἡ,=λαμπαδορ-
φορία, Plut.

Λαμπαζώ, poet. for λάμπω, late
word.

Λαμπάς, ἄδος, ἡ, (λάμπω) a torch,
Hdt., Trag., etc.: later perh. also a
light, lantern, lamp: metaph. of the
sun, Soph. Ant. 879, and Eur.; of
lightning, Eur. Bacch. 244.—2. the
torch-race, like λαμπαδορμία, Hdt.
6, 105, Schneid. Xen. Vect. 4, 52;
esp. ἱερὰ λαμπάς, Ar. Ran. 1525,
Thesm. 102; λαμπάδα δραμεῖν, to
run the race, Ar. Vesp. 1203; λαμπά-
δι νικᾶν, to win it, Andoc. 34, 29, cf.
γυμνασιαρχεῖω: metaph. of life, λ.
ζωῆς, Anth., cf. Plat. Rep. init., Lu-
cret. 2, 78.—3.=λαμπεδών.—4. a mili-
tary engine.—II. as adj., pecul. poet.
fem. of λαμπρός, bright, gleaming with
torches, λ. ἀκτῆ, Soph. O. C. 1049.

† Λαμπεία, ας, ἡ, Lampēa, a moun-
tain of Arcadia on confines of Elis,
a part of Erymanthus, Ap. Rh. 1, 127;
Strab. p. 341.

Λάμπεσκε, Ion. impf. from λάμπω.

Λαμπετάω, ὦ, poet. for λάμπω, to
shine, Hom., but only in Ep. part. λαμ-
πετών, and in the phrase ὅσπερ δέ οἱ
πυρὶ λαμπεδόντι ἐκτρην, Il. 1, 104,
Od. 4, 662, so too Hes. Sc. 390, I. Hes.
has also ὤστρα λαμπετόντα, Th.
110, but he too uses no other part of
the verb.

† Λαμπεία, ας, ἡ, the Italian city
Lampetia in Brutium, Polyb.

Λαμπέτης, ου, ὁ, the lustrous one.
fem. λαμπέτις, ἰδος, Luc.

† Λαμπειδής, ου, ὁ, son of Lampus,
i. e. Dolops, Il. 15, 526.

† Λαμπετή, ης, ἡ, (λάμπω) Lampet-
ia, daughter of Helius and the nymph
Neaera, prop. the shining one, Od. 12,
132; etc.

Λάμπη, ης, ἡ, the scum, impurity
which gathers on wine, vinegar, etc.
left to stand, Diosc. 5, 87, Plut. 2,
1073 A.—in Aesch. Eum. 387, Dind.
now writes λάπρα; v. λάπη.—II. very
dub. in signf. of light, though main-
tained by Lob. Paral. 340.

† Λάμπη ης, ἡ, Lampē a town of
Crete: hence Λαμπαίος, of Lampre, a
Lampraean, Polyb.

Λαμπεδών, ὄνος, ἡ, (λάμπω) a shi-
ning, lustre, ὀφθαλμός, Diod.

Λαμπετή, ης, ἡ, a covered chariot,
Soph. Fr. 392. (Prob. from ἄμπη,
with λ prefixed, cf. A. II.) Hence

Λαμπετηνικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to αἰ
like a λαμπετή, LXX.

Λαμπετήρ, ἄ, ὄν, (λάμπη) covered
with scum, slimy, Galen.

† Λαμπίδω, οὐς, ἡ, Lampido, wife of
king Archidamus II of Sparta, Plat
Alc. 1, 124 C.

† Λάμπις, ἰδος, ὁ, Lampis, a wealthy
ship-owner, Dem. 690, fin.—2. a La-
cedaemonian, first victor in the pen-
tathlon Ol. 18, Paus. 5, 8, 7.—Others
in Paus., etc.

† Λαμπιτιῶ, οὐς, ἡ, Lampito, Spartau
fem. pr. n., Hdt. 6, 71.—2. a courte-
san of Samos, Ath. 593 E.

† Λαμπιχίος, ου, ὁ, Lampichus, a ty-
rant of Gela in Sicily, Luc.

Λάμπος, ου, ὁ, (λάμπω) † Lampus,
son of Laomedon king of Troy, Il. 15,
527.—2. son of Aegyptus, Apollod.—
Others in Paus., etc.†—II. one of the
horses of Eos, Bright, Od. 23, 246:
the other was Φαέθων.—2.† one of
Hector's horses, Il. 8, 185.

Λαμπερός, ἰδος, ἡ, (λάμπω, οὐρά)
a fox, Aesch. Fr. 386.—II. the glow
worm, also λαμπυρίς, πυγολαμπίς,
q. v.

Λάμπουρος, ου, (λάμπω, οὐρά) wit:
a bright tail; in Theocr. 8, 65, as
dog's name, Firetail.

Λαμπρανγής, ἐς, (λαμπρός, αὐγή)
lustrous; pecul. fem. λαμπρανγέτις.

Λαμπρεμύνω, ὦ, to wear white ὀ.
splendid garments: and

Λαμπρεμυνία, ας, ἡ, a wearing white
or splendid garments: from

Λαμπρεμύνω, ὄνος, ὁ, ἡ, (λαμπρός,
εἶμα) clothed in splendid robes, Hipp.

† Λαμπριάδας, α, ὁ, Lampriadas
masc. pr. n., Theocr. 4, 21.

† Λαμπρίας, ου, ὁ, Lamprias, masc.
pr. n., brother of Plutarch, Plut.
Symp.—Others in Luc., etc.

Λαμprobίος, ου, living splendidly.

Λαμπροεῖων, ὄνος, ὁ, ἡ,=λαμπροεῖ-
μων.

Λαμproζωνος, ου, (λαμπρός, ζώνη)
with a bright zone.

† Λαμproκλής, ὄνος, ὁ, Lamprocles,
the eldest son of Socrates, Xen. Mem.
2, 2.—2. a musician and dithyrambic
poet, Ath. 491 C.

Λαμproλογέω, ὦ, (λαμπρός, λέγω)
to speak brilliantly or of brilliant things
† Λαμproλαχος, ου, ὁ, Lamprola-
chus, of Opus, a victor in the Isth-
mian games, Pind. O. 9, 125.

Λαμproπους, ὁ, ἡ, -πουν, τό, gen.
-ποδος, bright or beautiful footed.

Λαμproς, ἄ, ὄν, (λάμπω) bright,
brilliant, radiant, in Hom. (esp. in Il.)
usu. of the heavenly bodies or metals,
also of colors, and freq. in all writers:
λ. ἔδωρ, clear, limpid water, Aesch.
Eum. 695; so, λ. αἶθρ, Eur. Med.
829: λαμproν ἐκλάμπειν, id. Dan. 3, 5.
—2. of the voice, clear, sonorous, distinct,
like Lat. clarus, Plat. Phil. 51 D; so,
λαμpro κηρύσσειν, Eur. Heracl. 864.
cf. σομῶς.—3. λ. ἀνεμῶς, a fresh, keen
wind, Hdt. 2, 96, cf. Aesch. Ag. 1180,
and Bergl. Ar. Eq. 430, 760.—II. me-
taph. evident, clear, manifest, μαρτύρια,
Aesch. Eum. 797, cf. Soph. Tr. 1174:
ἰχνη, Xen. Cyn. 5, 5.—2. of men,
well-known, illustrious by deeds, sta-
tion, etc., ἐν Ἀθῆναις, ἐν πολλοῖς μοι-
σιν, Hdt. 6, 125; 7, 154: hence magnifi-
cent, munificent, like Lat. splendidus,

clarus, Dem. 564, 11: then in genl. *splendat*, *κατασκήν*, Xen. Synp. 1, 4; etc. Adv. *-πρῶς*, Aesch., etc. Hence

Λάμπρος, ον, ὁ, *Lamprus*, a teacher of music at Athens in the time of Socrates, Plat. Menex. 236 A: in Ath. 20 F. said also to be the instructor of Sophocles.—2, a grammarian, Arist. Mag. Mor. 2, 7.

Λαμπρότης, ητος, ἡ, (λαμπρός) *brillancy, splendour*, Xen. An. 1, 2, 18.—2, *clearness, distinctness*, φωνής, Plut.—I. metaph. *distinction, splendour*, Hec. 2, 101: also in plur., *distinctions*, Thuc. 4, 62: ἐν τινος λαμπρότητι, in distinction for a thing, Id. 6, 61.—2. *munificence, liberality*, Dem. 565, 22.—3. *grandeur of language*, Plut.: λ. ψυχῆς, *magnanimity*, Polyb. Adv. *-ρῶς*, Aesch., etc.

Λαμπρότοξος, ον, (λαμπρός, τόξον) *with radiant bow*.

Λαμροφαής, ἔς, (λαμπρός, φάος) *orlight-beaming*, Orph.

Λαμπρόφθαλμος, ον, *bright-eyed*.
Λαμροφθόρῳ, ὦ, *to wear bright robes* and

Λαμροφορία, ας, ἡ, *a wearing of bright robes*: from

Λαμροφόρος, ον, (λαμπρός, φέρω) *wearing bright robes*.

Λαμροφονέω, ὦ, *to have a clear, loud voice*; and

Λαμροφωνία, ας, ἡ, *clearness or loudness of voice*, Hdt. 6, 60: from

Λαμροφονος, ον, (λαμπρός, φωνή) *clear, loud of voice*, Hipp.

Λαμροψύχος, ον, (λαμπρός, ψυχή) *high-minded*.

Λαμπρινότης, οὗ, ὁ, (λαμπρῶν) *making bright, brilliant, famous, clear*.—II. (from mid.) *bearing one's self proudly*, ἔππος λ., Diog. L. Hence

Λαμπριντικός, ἡ, ον, *fit for making bright and clean*, Diosc.

Λαμπρῶν, (λαμπρός) *to make bright or brilliant*, Xen. Eq. 10, 1.—B. mid. *to make one's self splendid, pride one's self on a thing, τινί*, Eur. El. 966: *to distinguish one's self in . . τινί*, Thuc. 6, 16, ἐν τινί, Ar. Eq. 556.—C. pass. *to be made bright, to shine*, Xen. Lac. 11, 3: λαμπρύνεσθαι ὁμασιν, *to become clear-sighted*, Aesch. Eum. 104, κόρας, Soph. Fr. 634.—2, *to be or become clear, evident, notorious, ψόγος λαμπρύνεται*, Eur. El. 1039. Hence

Λαμπρυσμα, ατος, τό, *that whereby a thing is made bright, an ornament, dress*.—II. *a bright body*.

Λαμπτήρ, ητος, ὁ, (λάμπω) *a light*, Aesch. Ag. 22: orig. *a stand or grate* for pine and other wood used for lighting rooms, Od. 18, 307 sq., 343; after wards *a torch, lamp*, v. Lob. Soph. Aj. 255, Blomf. Aesch. Ag. 21, and cf. λαμπάς.

Λαμπτροκλέπτης, ον, ὁ, (λαμπτήρ, κλέπτω) *a torch-stealer*, Lyc.

Λαμπτρονυχία, ας, ἡ, (λαμπτήρ, ἔχω) *a holding of torches, λαμπτρονυχία*, the *beacon-watches*, Aesch. Ag. 890, cf. φονκτωρία.

Λαμπτροφόρος, ον, (λαμπτήρ, φέω) *carrying lights, torches or lanterns*.

Λαμπτραί, ὄν, αλ, *Lamprae*, an Attic deme of the tribe Erechtheis; hence Λαμπτρεῖς, ἑως, ὁ, *an inhab. of Lamprae*, Dem. 1236, 15; better than Λαμπρεῖς.

Λαμπτρές, pecul. fem. of λαμπέτης.

Λαμπυρόω, *to shine like a glowworm*, Theophr.: from

Λαμπυρός, ἰδος, ἡ, (λάμπω)=λαμπυρός II., Arist. Part. An.

Λαμπυρίς, ἰδος, ἡ, *Lampru* is fem. ὀρ π. Ath. 583 E

ΛΑΜΠΩ, f. -ω, and -φομαι. pf. *λέλαμπα*. *To give light, shine, beam, be bright, brilliant, radiant*, Hom. (esp. in Il.), of fire, metal, the eyes.—2. of sound, *to be clear, ring loud and clear*, Soph. O. T. 186, 473, cf. λαμπρός 2.—3. metaph. *to shine forth, to be famous or conspicuous*, λάμπει κλέος, ὠρετή, Pind. O. 1, 36, I. 1, 30; *so δική λάμπει*, Aesch. Ag. 774.—II. transit. *to make to shine, light up*, Eur. Hel. 1131: hence—2. in pass. like the intr. act., *to shine, etc.*, Hom., Hes., Eur., etc.: in pass. Hom. always uses the part.—The word is mostly poet., though Xen. has the pass. twice.

Λαμπρός, ἔς, (λάμπω, εἶδος)=λαμπρός.

Λάμπρον, ονος, ὁ, *Lampron*, son of Laomedon, Apollod. 3, 12, 3, in Hom. Λάμπρος.—2. an Aeginetan, father of the Olympian victor Pytheas, Hdt. 9, 77; son of Cleonicus, Pind. I. 6, 23; v. Donalds. Intro. to N. 5.—3. an Athenian, Hdt. 9, 21; a priest and seer, Thuc. 5, 19; often ridiculed by the Comic poets, Ath. 344 E.—Others in Hdt.; etc.

Λαμπωνία, ας, ἡ, *Lamponia*, a city of Troas near Antandros, Strab. p. 610.

Λάμπωνιον, ον, τό,=foreg., Hdt. 5, 26.

Λάμπωνιος, ον, ὁ, *Lamponius*, masc. pr. n., Plut. Lys. et Sulla 4.

Λαμνίνθος, ον, ὁ, *Lamynthius*, an erotic, lyric poet of Miletus, Ath. 597 A.

Λαμνρία, ας, ἡ, (λαμνός II) *boldness, audacity, impudence*, Wytenbn. Plut. 66 C.

Λαμνρός, ἡ=λαγνίνιον.

Λάμυρος, ὁ, ὄν, also proparox. *λάμυρος*, (λάμος, λαμός, λάβρος) *full of abysses, yawning, profound*, Lat. *voraginosus*, e. g. *θάλασσα, ὄλη*: hence —II. *gluttonous, greedy*, Epicr. Dyspr. 1, *so δόδοντες*, Theocr. 25, 234.—III. metaph. *bold, wanton, impudent*, λαμνὸν λέγειν, Xen. Symp. 8, 24, and so oft. in Plut.: esp. of women, *coquetish, ὁμμα*, Mel. 76: later quite in a good sense, *prigant, arch*, like ἐπιχαρίς, Lob. Phryn. 291, 760, cf. Horace's *grata protervitas*. Adv. *-ρῶς*, compar. *-ότερον*, Xen. Symp. 8, 24.

Λαμυθρία, Ion. inf. aor. pass. of λαμβάνω, Hdt.

Λάμφοιλος, ον, ὁ, *Lamphilus*, a Spartan, Thuc. 5, 19, with v. l. *Δαφίλος*.

Λαμψακνή, ἡ, ὄν, of *Lampsacus*, *Lampsacene*; ὁ Λ., *an inhab. of Lampsacus*, Strab. p. 589 sqq.; ἡ *Λαμψακνή*, the territory of L., Id.: from

Λάμψακος, ον, ἡ, *Lampsacus*, a city of Mysia on the Hellespont, the earlier Pityusa, a colony of the Milesians; its ruins near modern *Lamsaki*, Hdt. 5, 117, etc.

Λαμψάνη, ης, ἡ=λάφανη.

Λάμνις, ἡ, (λάμπω) *a shining or beaming, splendour*.

Λάμνομαι, Ion. fut. of λαμβάνω, for λήνομαι, Hdt.

Λάνασσα, ης, ἡ, *Janassa*, daughter of Agathocles of Syracuse, Plut. Pyrrh. 9.

Λανθάνοντως, adv. part. pres. from λαθάνω, *secretly, by stealth*.

Λανθάνω, lengthd. from root ΛΑΘ-: fut. λήσω, Dor. λῆσῶ: aor. ἔλαθον, inf. λαθεῖν (for aor. 1 ἔλησα, ἐλησάμην is only found in the Hom. ἐπέ- λησε, and in late Ep., Lob. Phryn. 719): perf. ἔλελθα. Mid. λαθάνομαι: fut. λήσομαι, Dor. λῆσεύμαι: aor. ἔλαθον, and in a pass. form ἐλήσθην, Theocr.: perf. λήλομαι,

Ion. and Hom. λέλασμαι, part. *λελασμένος*, etc. Together with λαθάνω an old pres. λήθω, λήθουαι is in use rare in Att., but very freq. in Hom. while of λαθάνω he has impf. act thrice, impf. mid. once, but mos freq. aor. act and mid., oft. with Ep redupl. *λέλαθθι, λελασθεσθαι*.—I. *to escape notice, to be unknown, unseen, un noticed*, but usu. joined with a negat.

—Construct.,—I. c. acc. pers. only *to escape his notice*, Lat. *latere aliquem* oft. in Hom., as λάθην Ἐκτορα, II. 22, 277; so too Pind. O. 6, 69, etc.;—but—2. most freq. c. part., as ἄλλον τινά λήθω μαρνόμενος, *I am unseen by others while fighting, i. e. I fight unseen by them*, Il. 13, 273, cf. Od. 19, 88, etc., so Hdt. 8, 25; and so freq. in Att., when we should translate the part. by a verb, and express λαθάνω by an adverb, *unawares, without seeing or knowing, unseen, unknown*: and this either c. acc., *μη λήθῃ με προσπεσόν*, lest he come on *without my seeing* Soph. Phil. 46, as in Hom.; or with out case, *μη διαφθαρείς λήθῃ*, lest he perish *without himself knowing it*, Il. 506; more fully, *ἕως σάντων λήθῃ διαφθαρείς*, Ar. Pac. 32: sometimes however this construct. is reversed, and λαθών is put in the part., as in our idiom, *ἀπὸ τεύχεως ἄλλο λαθών*, Il. 12, 390: cf. φθάνω, and Jelf Gr. Gr. § 694, 3.—3. rarely c. inf., as Pind. P. 5, 30.—4. followed by a relat., *οὐ με λήθεις ὅττι θεῶν τίς ἦγε*, 'tis not unknown to me that some god led thee, Il. 24, 563, and more freq. in Att.; also *λήσειν οἶα ἐμνηχαν*, Hdt. 8, 106.—II. mid., *to forget, lose, let slip, τινος*, Hom., esp. *ἀλκῆς λαθεσθαι*, opp. *το μνήσασθαι*, Il.: also *to forget purposely, to pass over, ἡ λήθει ἡ οὐκ ἐμνήσεν*, either *he chose to forget it or...*, Il. 9, 537, cf. Aesch. Ag. 39, and v. ἐπιλήθομαι. It is dub. whether the acc. was evnt so used with mid., v. Erf. Soph. O. T. 898.—III. like λαθάνω, *to make one forget, τινά τινος*, only Il. 15, 60, in redupl. aor. act. *λέλαθῃ*: in mid. this aor. keeps the usu. signf. Cf. λαγχνών III.

Λανίκη, ης, ἡ, *Lanice*, sister of Clitus, nurse of Alexander the Great, Arr. An. 4, 9, 4; Ath. 129 A.

Λανούβιον, ον, τό, *Lanuvium*, a city of Latium, Strab. p. 239.

ΛΑΞ, adv., *with the heel, stamping on or spurning with the foot*, Hom. who usu. joins it with ἐμβήναι, προσβήναι, and ἐνθορεῖν: so too, *λαξ πα τείσθαι*, *to be trodden under foot*, Aesch. Eum. 110, cf. Cho. 644: also *λαξ ποδὶ κινήσας*, Il. 10, 158, Od. 15, 45. (From *λαξ* come *λάζω* and *λα κτίζω*, cf. Lat. *calc*:—the relation is just reversed in *γαλακ-, lac*.)

Λάξευσις, εως, ἡ, (*λαξέω*) *a cutting of stone*, Diod.

Λαξευτήρ, ητος, ὁ, *a stone-hewer*. Hence

Λαξευτήριον, ον, τό, *a stone-cutter's tool, a chisel*, LXX.

Λαξευτής, οὗ, ὁ=λαξευτήρ.

Λαξευτός, ἡ, ὄν, *hewn in stone* LXX.: from

Λαξέω, (λαξ, ξέω) *to cut stones*. LXX.: *to hew in stone*.

Λαξίς, τὸν λαξίς, ιος, ἡ, (*λαγχάνω, λάζομαι*) like *λαχευσις*, that which is assigned by lot, esp. an allotment of land, Hdt. 4, 21.

Λαξίς, ιος, ἡ, Dor. for λήξίς, *cessation*.

Λάξομαι, Ion. for λήξομαι fut. σ λαγχάνω, Hdt.

Λαοπάτητος, *ον, ν. λαοπάτητος.*

Λαοβότειρα, *ἡ, fem. from sq., Orph. Λαοβοτήρ, ἥρος, ὁ, (λαός, βόσκω) feeder of the people.*

Λαοβότος, *ον, (λαός, βόσκω)=λαοτρόφος.*

Λαόγονος, *ον, ὁ, Λαογόνυς, son of Onetor, a Trojan, Il. 16, 604.—2. another Trojan, son of Bias, Il. 20, 460.*

Λαογόρας, *ον, ὁ, Λαογώρας, a king of the Dryopes, Apollod. 2, 7, 7.*

Λαογορη, *ἡς, ἡ, Λαογορή, daughter of Cinyras, Apollod. 3, 14, 3.*

Λαοδάμης, *αντος, ὁ, (λαός, δαμῶ) tamer of men, man-destroying, Ἀρης, Aesch. Theb. 343. [δᾶ] Hence*

Λαοδάμας, *αντος, ὁ, Att. Λαοδάμας, Λαοδάμας, sc. of Antenor, a Trojan, Il. 15, 116.—2. son of king Alcinoüs, a Phaeacian, Od. 7, 170.—3. son of Eteocles, a king of Thebes, Hdt. 5, 61.—4. a tyrant of Phocaea in Ionia, Id. 4, 138. Hence*

Λαοδάμεια, *ας, ἡ, Λαοδάμεια, daughter of Bellerophon, mother of Sarpidon by Jupiter, Il. 6, 198.—2. daughter of Acastus, wife of Protesilaus, Luc. 3, 3. daughter of Amyclus, Paus. 10, 9, 5.*

Λαοδίκη, *ας, ἡ, Λαοδίκη, a city of Greater Phrygia on the river Lycus, now Eski-hissar, Strab. p. 578.—2. a city of Syria on the sea, Id. p. 749. in Dion. P. Λαοδίκη.—3. a city of Coele-Syria at the base of Mt. Libanus, Id. p. 755.—4. a city of Media, founded by the Macedonians, Id. p. 524.—5. ἡ κατακεκαυμένη, a city of Lycania, Id. p. 663. Hence*

Λαοδικεύς, *ἑως, ὁ, an inhab. of Laodicea (1), οἱ Λαοδικεῖς, the Laodiceans, N. T.; of others also, Strab.*

Λαοδικιον, *ον, τό, Laodicium, a place in Arcadia on the road from Megalopolis to Tegea, Thuc. 4, 134, vv. Il. Λαοδικιον, Λαοδίκη, in Paus. 8, 44, and Polyb. 2, 51, Λαοδίκη, τά.*

Λαοδίκη, *ἡς, ἡ, Λαοδίκη, a nymph, mother of Agis and Niobe by Phoroëus, Apollod. 2, 1, 1.—2. daughter of king Priam, wife of Helicaon, Il. 3, 124.—3. daughter of Agamemnon, l. 9, 143, in Trag., called Electra.—4. a Hyperborean female, Hdt. 4, 33.—5. daughter of Antiochus Soter, from whom Laodicea (1) was named.—Others in Paus.; etc.*

Λαοδικός, *ον, (λαός, δική) tried by he people, Socrat. ap. Diog. l.*

Λαοδομητικός, *ἡ, ὄν, (λαός, δόμα) suited to public opinion, Polyb.*

Λαοδόκος, *ον, ὁ, Λαοδόκος, a Trojan, son of Antenor, Il. 4, 87: acc. to Apollod., also a son of Priam.—2. a Greek, companion of Antiochus, Il. 7, 699.—3. son of Apollo and Phthia, Apollod. 1, 7, 6.—Others in Orph.; etc.*

Λαοηγοσία, *ας, ἡ, (λαός, ἡγεῖμαι) he leading of the people.*

Λαοθή, *ἡς, ἡ, Λαοθή, daughter of Altes, bore to Priam Lycæon, Il. 1, 85.—2. mother of Echion and Zerytus, Orph. Arg. 13.*

Λαοθήης, *ον, ὁ, Λαοθήης, a son of Hercules, Apollod. 2, 7, 8.*

Λαοκτάριτος, *ον, (λαός, καταράμα) accused by the people. [ἀρ]*

Λαοκόν, *οντος, ὁ, ὄντος, ὁ, Λαοκόν, son of Porthaon, brother of Jeneus, an Argonaut, Ar. Rh. 1, 191.—2. a priest of Neptune at Troy, Qu. sm. 12, 448: Hence fem.*

Λαοκόωσα, *ἡ, Λαοκόωσα, mother of Lynceus and Idas, Theocr. 22, 206: 2. Apollod. called Ἀρήνη, 3, 10, 3.*

Λαοκρέτωμα, *ας, pass. (λαός, κρατέω)=δημοκρατεῖται. Hence*

Λαοκρατία, *ας, ἡ,=δημοκρατία.*

Λαομέδεια, *ας, ἡ, Λαομέδεια, daughter of Nereus and Doris, Hes. Th. 257.*

Λαομεδοντιάδης, *ον, ὁ, son of Laomedon, i. e. Priam, Il. 3, 250: and*

Λαομεδόντιος, *ας, ὄν, of or belonging to Laomedon, Pind. l. 5, 27; Eur. Tro. 822: from*

Λαομέδων, *οντος, ὁ, Λαομέδων, son of Ilus, father of Priam, king of Troy, Il. 21, 443.—2. son of Hercules and Melina, Apollod. 2, 7, 8.—3. a governor of Alexander's in Syria, Arr. An. 3, 6, 5.—Others in Plut.; etc.: from*

Λαομέδων, *οντος, ὁ, (λαός, μέδων) ruler of the people: mostly as prop. n.: v. foreg.*

Λαομένης, *ονς, ὁ, Λαομένης, a son of Hercules, Apollod. 2, 7, 8: v. l. Λαομένης.*

Λαονίκη, *ἡς, ἡ, Λαονίκη, wife of Lebedus, Paus. 9, 39, 1.*

Λαονόμη, *ἡς, ἡ, Λαονόμη, mother of Amphitryon, Paus. 8, 14, 2.*

Λαοζοικός, *ἡ, ὄν, belonging to a λαοζός: from*

Λαοζός, *ον, (λαός, ξέω) stone-cutting: ὁ λ., a sculptor, Anth.*

Λαοπύθης, *ἑς, (λαός, παθεῖν) suffered by all the people, Aesch. Pers. 945.*

Λαοπλάνος, *ον, ὁ, (λαός, πλάνω) a misleader of the people, Joseph.*

Λαοπόρος, *ον, (λαός, πορεύω) serving as a passage for the people, man-conveying, λ. μηχανή, a bridge, Aesch. Pers. 113.*

ΛΑ'Ο'Σ, *οὔ, ὁ, Ion. λήρος, Hdt. 5, 42, Att. λῆος, also in Hdt.:—the people at large, not like ὄμιος, a body politic, yet more honourable than ὄμαδος, as is proved by being opp. to it in Il. 7, 306, Hom., etc.—I. in Hom. (esp. Il.) and Hes., λαός or λαοί usu. means the soldiery, troops, both of the whole army and smaller divisions, e. g. Il. 7, 434; periphr. ἔθνος, στρατός, στίχες λαῶν, Il.; mostly including both foot and horse, as Il. 2, 809: but sometimes λαός denotes the foot as opp. to the horse, Il. 7, 342; also a land-army opp. to a fleet, Il. 9, 424: also the common men opp. to their leaders, Il. 2, 365, etc.—II. in Od. λαοί, more rarely λαός, almost always means men, in genl. people, esp. as subjects of a prince: in which sense λαοί sometimes occurs in Il., e. g. Il. 17, 226, the citizens opp. to soldiers; cf. Il. 11, 676; 17, 390.—III. λαοί, the people, as united under one collective name, ὄνομα λαῶν, their name as a nation, Od. 6, 194; so in sing. first in Pind. (The resemblance between λαός, people and λίαν, stone, is referred by Pind. O. 9, 66, sqq., to the legend of Deucalion.)*

Λαός, *ον, ὁ=λαός, quoted by Arcad. 37, 2, from Soph.*

Λαῶ, *irreg. gen. from λῆας, Hom.*

Λήρος, *ὁ=Λαίος, Pind.*

Λαῖος, *ον, ὁ, Λαῖος, a city of Lucania, on a river of same name, a colony of Sybaris, now prob. Scalea, Hdt. 6, 21; Strab. p. 253, where the gulf by Lucania is also so called.*

Λαοσεβής, *ἑς, (λαός, εἰσβαίμαι) revered by the people, Pind. P. 5, 129.*

Λαοσάος, *ον, (λαός, σέω) rousing or stirring the nations, epith. of the war deities Mars, Eris, Il.; of Minerva, Apollo, Od. 22, 210, Il. 20, 49; also of men, as Amphiaræus, Od. 15, 244, cf. ἱπποσάος.—II. (λαός, σώω) preserving nations, only in Nonn.*

Λαοτέκτων, *οντος, ὁ, (λαός, τέκτων) a mason, stone-worker, Anth.*

Λαοτένακτος, *ον, (λαός, τίνασσω) stirred by a stone, ὕδω, Anth. [ζ]*

Λαοτόμος, *ον, (λαός, τέμνω)=λατόμος.*

Λαοτόρος, *ον, (λαός, τρέω) piercing stones.*

Λαοτρόφος, *ον, (λαός, τρέφω) nourishing or tending the people, πόλις Pind. O. 5, 9: so, τιμή λ., an honour or office useful to the people, Ib. 6, 102.*

Λαοτύπος, *ον, (λαός, τύπτω) cutting stones, Anth.: as subst. a stone-cutter, stone-mason, like λατύπος, Anth. [σ]*

Λαουνία, *ας, ἡ=Λαβινία, Strab. p. 229.*

Λαουνίασηνή, *ἡς, ἡ, Laviniasēnē, a district of Cappadocia, Strab. p. 540.*

Λαουνιον, *ον, τό, Lavinium, a city of Latium, Strab. p. 230.*

Λαοφθόρος, *ον, (λαός, φθείρω) ruining the people, de-structive, c. gen., Theogn. 779.*

Λαοφόνος, *ον, (λαός, φονεύω) slaying the people, Theocr. 17, 53.*

Λαοφόντης, *ἡς, ἡ, Λαοφόντης, daughter of Pleuron, Apollod. 1, 7, 7.*

Λαοφόρος, *ον, Att. Λεωφόρος, (λαός φέρω) bearing people, λ. ὁδός, a road, highway, Il. 15, 682.*

Λαοφών, *ωντος, ὁ, Λαοφών, masc. pr. n., Thuc. 8, 6.*

Λάπαμα, *ατος, τό, (λῆπάζω) εἶω which is evacuated.*

Λάπαμος, *οὔ, ὁ, an evacuation.*

Λαπάδος, *όν, prob. l. for λέπα ὄνον in Aesch. Eum. 562=ἄλαπα ὄνος, weak, powerless, as λῆπάζω=ἄλαπάζω, v. Herm. Opusc. 6, P. 2, p. 84, sq.*

Λῆπάζω, *ἑ-ῶ,=ἄλαπάζω, to empty out, plunder, ἄστν, Aesch. Theb. 47, 531; also, to carry off, κτήνη, Id. Ag. 130.—2. esp. κοιλίαν, γαστέρα λ., to open the bowels, purge: pass. to have the bowels open, v. Foës. Oecon. Hipp., and cf. λῆπάζω. (Akin to λῆζωμαι, λῆπτω, λαφύσσω, λῆφρον, also to λαγών, λαγαρός, λαπάρα.) Hence*

Λῆπαθον, *ον, τό, a kind of laparotomy or sorrel, which acts as an aperient, Lat. rumez, Theophr.—II.=sq. [λῆ]*

Λῆπαθος, *ον, ὁ, (λῆπάζω) a pit, hole, esp. a pitfall for wild beasts.*

Λῆπαθος, *ον, ὁ, Lapathus, a city with a port in the island of Cyprus, Strab. p. 682.*

Λαπακτικός, *ἡ, ὄν, (λαπάζω) good for purging, Xenocr.*

Λῆπαζις, *ἡ, (λῆπάζω) an emptying out; a having the bowels open, Arist. Probl.*

Λῆπαρά, *ας, ἡ, Ep. and Ion. λαπαρή, ἡς, the soft part of the body between the ribs and hips, the flank, loins, Lat. lūa, often in Il., also in Hdt. 2, 86, and Hipp., v. Foës. Oecon.; cf. κενεῶν, and the post-Hom. λαγών. [ἀτ]*

Strictly fem. from λαπαρός.

Λαπαροκλή, *ἡς, ἡ, a lateral hernia, Medic.*

Λαπαρός, *ἁ, ὄν, (λῆπτω, λαπάζω) like λαγαρός, slack, loose, esp. of the bowels, Hipp., v. Foës. Oecon.; λ. γενέσθαι, to have the bowels open, Arist. Probl. Hence*

Λαπαρότης, *ἡς, ἡ, softness, looseness, esp. of the bowels, Hipp.*

Λαπάσσω, *=λαπάζω, Hipp.: Att. λαπάττω, Arist. Probl.*

Λῆπερσαι, *ων, οἱ, the Lapersæ, appell. of the Dioscuri, from Lapersæ, a mountain of Laconia, Soph. Fr. 339; derived by Strab. from their destroying the town Las (Λᾶς, πέρω), p. 364, but against this is the quantity and compos. v. Lob. Paral. p. 78, n. 12.*

ΛΑ'ΠΗ, *ἡς, ἡ, esp. phlegm, Lat. pituita, Hipp.: metaphor., ἀνῆλκω λάπα, Aesch. Eum. 387 (as Dind. now reads*

aurei grat, for *λάμπα*), in sunless *filth* or *damp*, of the nether world, cf. Homer's *δῶμον εὐρώενα*, Virgil's *loca senta situ*.—*λάμψη* is merely another form, (cf. *λαμπήνη*, *ἀπὸννη*), though used in a special signif.—*λεμφο*s also is akin to it. [*ῥ*]

Λάπτειν, inf. aor. 2 pass. from *λάπτω*.

Λάπτω, to whistle, Soph. Fr. 903: to swagger, *rodomontade*, Cic. Att. 9, 13, 4, with v. l. *σαλπίζω*, v. Ernesti Ind. Graec.: from

Λάπιθαι, ὧν, οἱ, the *Lapithae*, a wild Thessalian people in the heroic age, dwelling around the Peneus, conquerers of the Centaurs, Hom.: said to derive their name from their progenitor *Λαπίθης*, a son of Apollo, Diod. S. 4, 69. Hence later, *swaggers*, *bullies*, cf. *λαπιστής*. [*ῥ*]

Λάπιθος, ὄν, τό, ὄρος, *Lapithum*, a mountain of Arcadia, Paus. 5, 5, 8.

Λάπισμα, ατος, τό, (*λαπίζω*) *swagging*, *boasting*, Cic. Att. 9, 13, 4.

Λάπιστής, οὐ, ὅς, (*λαπίζω*) like *Λαπίθης*, a *swaggerer*, *bully*: also *λαπικτής*, like *σαλπικτής* for *σαλπιστής*.

Λαπτικός, ὅς, ὅν, (*λάπτω*, *λαπίζω*) *fit* for purging, *purgative*.

Λάπτω, lengthd. from root ΛΑΠ-: f. -ψω, perf. *ἡλάφα*:-to *LAP* with the tongue, like dogs, cats, etc., Lat. *lambō*, of wolves, *λάβοντες γλώσσῃσιν ὕδωρ*, Il. 16, 161: later in genl. to drink, esp. to drink greedily, *drain*, *suck*, αἶμα, Ar. Fr. 492. (Hence *λαπάς*, *λαπίσσω*, *λαφίσσω*, *λαπαρός*.)

Λάπῳδης, ἐς, (*λάπη*, *εἶδος*) like *λαμπῳδης*, like or full of *phlegm*.

Λάρανδα, ὧν, τὰ, *Laranda*, a city of Lyconia, Strab. p. 569.

Λάρας, αντος, ὁ, *Lars* Porsenna, Plut. Rom. 16.

Λαρεῖον, ὄν, τό,=στῖμμι, Diosc.

Λαρεντία, ας, ἡ, the Rom. *Laurentia*, Plut.

Λαρινέσιος, ὄν, ὁ, the Rom. *Laurentinus*, Ath.

Λαριμνον or *λάρμιον*, ὄν, τό, an Indian frankincense, Strab.

Λαρινεύω, (*λαρινός*) to fatten, feed. Mid. To grow fat, Sophron ap. Ath. 376 B: from

Λαρινός, ἡ, ὄν, (*λαρός*) *fatted*, *fat*, βοῦς, Ar. Pac. 925: hence metaph., λ. ἔπος, Id. Av. 465.

Λαρινός, οὐ, ὁ, a kind of sea-fish, Opp.

ΛΑΡΙΞ, ἱκος, ὁ, ὄν, *the larch-tree*, [*lāricēs*, Lucan 9, 920.]

Λάριος λίμνη, ἡ, *lacus Larius*, now *Lago di Como* in Gallia Transpadana, Strab. p. 192.

Λάρις, ιδος, ἡ,=λάρος, Leon. Tar. 74, 5.

Λάρις, ιος, ὁ, *the Laris*, a river of Lucania, Lyc. 725.

Λάρισα, ης, ἡ, Ion. *Λήρ*., *Larissa*, a name of many old Greek cities, always marking a Pelasgic origin, Il. Hdt., etc.: seventeen of the name are enumerated by Clinton F. H. 1, p. 25 n.†—1. a city of Thessaly in Pelasgiotis, or the Peneus, Thuc. 2, 22; etc.—2. ἡ *Κρεαστή*, also ἡ *Πελασγία*, in Phthiotis on the sinus *Maliacus*, Strab. p. 435, 440.—3. in Thessaly on Mt. *Cssa*, Ib.—4. in Troas, on the coast near *Hamaxitus*, Thuc. 8, 101; by Steph. Byz. considered the Homer. L.—5. ἡ *Φρικωνίς*, on the Aeolian coast of Asia Minor, near *Cyme*, by Strab. called the *Larissa* of Homer, Il. 2, 841; in Hdt. *Λήρυσσι*, I, 149: Xen. Cyr. 7, 1, 45, calls it *Ἀλφινία*, because *Cyrus* gave it to the Egyptians who joined him.—

6. a city of Assyria on the Tigris, Xen. An. 3, 4, 7.—7. in Lydia, not far from Tralles, Strab. p. 440.—8. another in Thessaly on the confines of Macedonia.—9. a city of Crete joined with *Hierapytna*, Strab. p. 440.—10. another in Crete, same as *Gortys*, Steph. Byz.—11. a city of Attica, Strab. p. 440.—12. a citadel of Argos, with a temple of Jupiter, Ib., cf. p. 370.—13. a village of the Epheesian territory in the Caÿstrian plain, from which Jupiter was named *Λαρισπνός* and *Λαρίσιος*, Id. p. 620, cf. p. 440.—14. a city on confines of Elis and Achaia, Theopomp. ap. Strab. p. 440; cf. *Λάρισος*.—15. in the territory of Mytilene in Lesbos the *Λαρισαῖαι πέτραι*, Strab. Ib.—16. a city near the summits of *Hæmus*, Ib.—17. a city of Campania in Italy, Dion. H.—II. also fem. pr. n., daughter of the Pelasgian prince *Piasus*, Strab. p. 621: in Paus. 2, 24, 1, daughter of Pelasgus. (Usu. written with σσ, but v. Dind. ap. Steph. Thesaur.) [*ᾱ*]

Λαρισαῖος, αἰα, αἶον, *Larissæan*, from *Larissa*; αἰ *Λαρ*. πέτραι, v. foreg. 15.—II. as subst. ὁ A. seems to be a kind of kettle invented or made at *Larissa*, Arist. Pol., cf. *Τανάγρα* and *Ταναγρίς*.
Λαρισπνός, οὐ, ὁ, appell. of Jupiter, v. sub *Λάρισα* 13, Strab.
Λαρίσιος, α, ὄν,=Λαρισαῖος, Strab.
Λαρίσποιοι, οὐ, ὁ, for *Λαρισαιοποῖος*, (*Λαρισαῖος* II., ποίεω) a maker of such kettles, Arist. Pol.
Λάρισος, ὄν, ὁ, *the Larissus*, a river on the confines of Elis and Achaia, Xen. Hell. 3, 2, 23.
Λάριχος, ὄν, ὁ, *Larichus*, of Mytilene, father of *Erigyus* and *Laomedon* 3. Arr. An. 3, 6, 5.—2. of Mytilene, brother of *Sappho*, Ath. 424 F.

Λαρκίγυγος, οὐ, ὁ, (*λάρκος*, ἄγω) a coal-basket carrier, *donos*, Eur. Autol. 2.

Λάρκαας, α, ὁ, *Larcas*, masc. pr. n., Ath. 360 F.

Λαρκίδιον, ὄν, τό, dim. from *λάρκος*, Ar. Ach. 340. [*κῖ*]

ΛΑΡΚΟΣ, ὄν, ὁ, a basket, esp. for charcoal, α coal-basket, Ar. Ach. 333.

Λαρκοφόρῳ, ὦ, (*λάρκος*, φέρω) to carry a *λάρκος*, Dio C.

Λαρνακόγνις, ὄν, (*λάρναξ*, γνῖον) doubtful epith. of Pan, apparently from a dull pun on *χηλή* and *χηλός*, Theocr. *Fistula*.

Λαρνακοφθόρος, ὄν, (*λάρναξ*, φθειρῶ) killing in a box or chest, Lyc.

Λαρνακόφορος, ὄν, (*λάρναξ*, φέρω) borne or carried away in a chest.

ΛΑΡΝΑΞ, ἄκος, ἡ, and in late poets ὁ, Jac. A. P. p. 295, a *coffer*, *box*, chest, e. g. for keeping household store, Il. 18, 413, Hdt. 3, 123: a *cinerary urn*, Il. 24, 795: a box or ark, in wh. children were exposed, Simon. 7, 1.

Λαρνεῖδης, ἐς, (*λάρος*, εἶδος) like a sea-weed. [v. *λάρος*.]

Λάρολον, ὄν, τό, *Larolum*, a city of Umbria, Strab. p. 227.

ΛΑΡΟΣ, ὄν, ὁ, a ravenous seabird, perh. the gull or the cormorant, *λάρος ὄρνις*, Od. 5, 51; said of Cleon, Ar. Nub. 591, cf. Eq. 956. [*ῥ* in Od. and Ar. Il. c., but *ᾱ* in Ar. Av. 567.]

ΛΑΡΟΣ, ὁ, ὄν, pleasant, nice, dainty, sweet, in Hom. always of taste, as *δείπνον*, *δόρπον*, Il. 19, 316, Od. 12, 283; *λαρόν* οἱ αἰμ' ἑνὶ ὄντι, sweet to it (the gnat) is the blood of man, Il. 17, 572:—irreg. Ep. superl. *λαρωτάτος*, Od. 2, 350, formed metri grat. like *κακοφεινότερος* and *οἰζυ-*

ρώτατος: but Com. *λαρίτειον*, *adv.*, Simon. 51, 10 [*ᾱ*]

Λάρος, ὄν, ὁ, the *Etrurian name* *Lars*, Dion. H. 5, 21 cf. *Λάρας*.

Λαρτιάδης, ὄν, ὁ,=Λαερτιάδης, Anth.

Λάριος, ὄν, ὁ,=Λαέρτιος, Soph. Aj. 1.

Λαρολαίηται, ὧν, οἱ, the *Lario laetiae*, a people of Iberia, Strab. p. 159.

Λαρρυγιάς, οὐ, ὁ, (*λάρρυγξ*) a cry or bawler.

Λαρρυγιάς, ὦ, (*λάρρυγξ*)=sq., *bray* *χὰ λ*, to scream hoarsely, Anth.

Λαρρυγίζω, Att. fut. -ῶ, (*λάρρυγξ*) to shout with all one's might, bellow, Dem. 323, 1.—II. trans. to *outdo* in shouting, *τινὰ*, Ar. Eq. 358, though some interpret this to *throttle*, v. Plut. Nic. 4. Hence

Λαρρυγισμός, οὐ, ὁ, a shouting with all one's might, Plut.

Λαρρυγοτομία, ὦ, (*λάρρυγξ*, *τέμνω*) to cut open the windpipe. Hence

Λαρρυγοτομία, ας, ἡ, a cutting open the windpipe.

Λαρρυγόφωνος, ὄν, (*λάρρυγξ*, *φωνή*) sounding from the throat, vocal, Sopat. ap. Ath. 175 C.

ΛΑΡΥΓΞ, υγγος, rarely ὕγος, ὁ, the larynx or upper part of the windpipe, Arist. H. A: also the swallow, gullet, throat, Eur. Cycl. 157; for the gullet and windpipe are constantly confounded, and the throat is used for both, cf. *φάρυγξ*.

Λάρυμνα, ης, ἡ, *Larymna*, a city of Boeotia, at the mouth of the *Cephissus*, Strab. p. 405.—2. ἡ ἄνω, in *Locris*, Id. p. 406.

Λάρυνος, to coo like a dove.

Λαρίσιον ὄρος, τό, *Larysium*, mountain of Laconia sacred to *Bacchus*, Paus. 3, 22, 2.

Λᾶς, λᾶος, ὁ, a stone, Att. contr. for *λάας*, q. v.

Λᾶς, αος, ἡ, Ep. *Λᾶας*, *Las*, an ancient city of Laconia on the sinus *Laeonicus*, Il. 2, 585; Thuc. 8, 91: here was the tomb of the hero *Λᾶς* slain by *Achilles*, Paus. 3, 24, 10.

Λαसाία, ας, ἡ, *Lasaea*, a city of the island *Crete*, only in N. T. Act. 27, 8.

ΛΑΣΑΝΟΝ, ὄν, τό, a trivet or stand for a pot, a kitchen utensil, *gridiron*, Ar. Pac. 893, ubi Schol.; elsewhere *χυρτόπος*.—II. a nightstool, Lat. *lasanum*, Cratin. *Drap*. 8, Phecr. *Crapat*. *Eupol*. Pol. 31, v. *sq.* [*ῥ*]

Λασανόφορος, ὄν, (*λάσανον*, φέρω) carrying a nightstool: ὁ λ., the slave who was charged therewith, Plut., cf. *Hor*. Sat. 1, 6, 109.

Λάσδεο, Dor. for *λάζον*, imperat. from *λάζομαι*, Theocr.

Λάσσειμαι, Dor. fut. mid. of *λανθάω*, Theocr.

Λασθαίνω, (*λάσθη*) to mock, insult. *Λασθένειος*, ὄν, ὁ, *Lastheneas*, a Theban, Aesch. *Theb*. 620.—2. an Olynthian, who betrayed the city to *Philip* *Macedon*, 99, 22; 128, 8; etc.: cf. *Εὐθύκράτης*.

Λασθενία, ας, ἡ, *Lasthenia*, a courtesan of *Mantineia*, favourite of *Speusippus*, Ath. 546 D: a pupil of *Plato*, *Diog*. L. 3, 46.

ΛΑΣΘΗ, ης, ἡ, *mockery*, *insult*, *Ion* for *χλεύη*, Hdt. 6, 67.

Λασθημεν, Dor. for *λασθῆναι*, inf. aor. pass. of *λανθάω*, Theocr.

Λαστάνην, ενος, (*λάστος*, *αἰχμήν*) with rough, shaggy neck, epith. of the bull, H. Hom. *Merc*. 224; of the bear H. Hom. 6, 46: also with a neut. 2.

σιανύχενος ἄντρον, v. l. Theocr. Ep. 5, 5.

Ἀσίμηλον, ου, τό, (λάσιος, μῆλον) a downy apple, prob. l. Antig. Car. ap. Ath. 82 B, v. λασιόμαλον.

Λασιόθρις, τρήχος, ό, ή, (λάσιος, θρίς) shaggy, Theocr.

Λασιόκνημος, ου, (λάσιος, κνήμη) hairy-legged, Opp.

Λασιόκωφός, ου, (λάσιος, κωφός) deaf from hair growing in the ears.

Λασιόμῆλον, ου, τό, (λάσιος, μῆλον) a downy apple, like the peach.

Λάσιον, ου, τό, a rough cloth, Sapph. 31, in poet. form λασσίον.

Λάσιος, ία, ιον, Att. usu. ος, ου, hairy, rough, shaggy, woolly, of sheep, Il. 24, 125, Od. 9, 433: also of heroes, λάσια στήθεα, Il. 1, 189, λάσιον κῆρ, Il. 2, 851; 16, 554, for a hairy, shagged breast in the heroic age was a mark of strength: afterwards a hairy breast was looked upon rather as a sign of shrewdness and cunning, as, conversely, *mens tulusa* in Martial is used for a weak mind, cf. πικνινός, πυκνός.—II. in genl. like δασύς, bushy, rough, χάριον, Xen. Cyr. 1, 4, 16, cf. Plat. Crat. 420 D. Adv. -ίως. (Λάσιος seems to differ from δασύς, άσός only in dialect, λ and ό being often exchanged, cf. A. V. Prob. also akin to λαίνα, χλαίνα, Lat. lana and laena.) [ῶ]

Ἰάλασιος, ου, ό, Lasius, a suitor of Hippodamia, Paus. 6, 21, 10.

Λασιόστερνος, ου, (λάσιος, στέρνον) hairy-breasted, Anth.

Λασιότρήχος, ου, = λασιόθρις, Opp.

Λασιοφόρος, v. gen. ιος, with bushy eyebrows.

Λασίων, ώνος, ό, (λάσιος, Il.) a thickset.

Λάσιον, υνος, ό, Lasion, a strong city of Elis on the border of Arcadia, Xen. Hell. 3, 2, 30: hence

Ἰάσιώνιος, α, ου, of Lasion, Lasionian, of A., Xen. Hell. 4, 2, 16, with v. l. Λασιώνεις.

Λασκώεις, = λάσκω.

Λάσκω, lengthd. from root ΛΑΚ-, as appears in aor. 2, λακίς, etc.: ut. λακῆσω, but also ἡσσομαι, Ar. Pac. 381: aor. 1 ἐλάκῃσα (λά, but Att. also λά, cf. Elmsl. Med. 147): 2 ἔλακον, inf. λάκεῖν, lb.: aor. 2 mid. ἐλάκουρ, Ep. redupl. 3 plur. ἐλάκοντο, H. Hom. Merc. 145 [ῶ]: perf. ἐλάκα, Ep. and Ion. ἐλέγη, Il., but part. fem. ἐλέκνυα, Od.—To sound, ring, rattle, crash.—I. of things which ring when struck, λάκε γαλκός νυσσομένην ξίφειν τε καὶ ῥαχσά, Il. 14, 25, λάκε δ' άσπίς, Il. 20, 277; of axles, to creak, Aesch. Theb. 153: but, λάκε δ' όστέα, the bones cracked, broke with a crash, Il. 3, 616, cf. Hes. Th. 694: it only occurs in this signif. in aor. 2 act.—II. of animals, to shriek, scream, of thealcon, Il. 22, 141, of the nightingale and the falcon's talons, Hes. Op. 205; also of dogs, to howl, bay, Od. 12, 85: in this signif. the perf. prevails in Ep., the aor. mid. only occurs H. Hom. Merc. 145, κύνης ἐλάκοντο.—III. of men, to speak, esp. to speak aloud, proclaim, Trag.: hence esp. of oracles, Soph. Tr. 82, Ar. Plut. 39: also to sing, ρός αὐλόν, Eur. Ion 776:—in this signif. only Att., esp. Trag., and in all uses. (Hence λακίω, λακέω, λαύω, λακίσκω, λακερός, λακέρυα.)

Ἰάσιόνιοι, ου, οί, the Lasipni, a people of Asia Minor on the river Halys between the Mariandyni and the Amazons, Hdt. 3, 90, cf. 7, 77.

Ἰάσιος, ου, ό, Lasius, son of Char-

binus, a poet of Hermione in Argolis, Hdt. 7, 6.

Λάστανρος, ου, ό, (λάσιος, ταῦρος) = άστυπρωκτος, epith. of a κίναϊδος, Theopomp. ap. Polyb. 8, 11, 6, cf. A. P. 12, 41.

Ἰαστρατίδας, α, ό, Iastratidas, an Elean, Paus. 6, 6, 3.

Λαστρί, ό, = foreg., E. M.

Ἰάσυρτας, ου, ό, Lasyras, a citizen of Lasion, Ath. 44 F.

Λάσω, Dor. for λήσω, fut. of λαμβάνω.

Λάτῳγιον, ου, τό, the vessel into which the λάταξ falls.

Λάτῳγέω, ώ, f. -ήσω, (λάταξ) to throw the λάταγες, λ. κοττάβους, Luc.

—II. of the λάταγες, to make a splash, cf. πλαταγέω. Hence

Ἰάτῳγῃ, ής, ή, the throwing of the λάταγες, or the splash made by it: also, = λάταξ, Dicaearch. ap. Ath. 666 B.

Ἰάταγῃ, ής, ή, Latage, a city of India, Ael. H. A. 16, 10.

Λάταξ, άγος, ή, in plur. λάταγες, the few drops of wine in the bottom of the cup which were thrown into a basin with a splash, Alcæe. 35, Criti. 1, 2: in sing. also the splash itself, which lovers regarded as a sort of omen, and so= κοττάβος, Soph. Fr. 257, cf. τόζον, and λαταγέω. (Akin to λατύσσω, πλαταγέω, and Lat. latex.)—II. a water quadruped, like a beaver or otter, Arist. H. A. [ῶ]

Ἰάτῳν, ής, ή, Latium, in Italy, Strab. p. 229.

Ἰάτῳνίς, άδος, ή, a Latin female, Anth.

Ἰάτῳνίς, ίδος, ή, = foreg., Anth.

Ἰάτῳνος, ου, ό, Latinus, son of Ulysses and Circe, Hes. Th. 1013.—2. a king of the aborigines in Italy, Strab. p. 229.—II. a Latin, Polyb., Strab., freq.; also adj. Ἰάτῳνος, η, ου, Latin, Id.

Ἰάτῳν, ου, τό, Latium, Hdn.

Ἰάτῳμικός κόλπος, ό, gulf of Latmus, in Caria, Strab. p. 635: from

Ἰάτῳμος, ου, ό, Latmus, a mountain of Caria, Strab.: also, Heraclea in Caria, previously bore this name, Alcm.

Λατογενής, ές, (Λητῳ, *γένω) born of Latona, Ep. Ion 465.

Ἰατοίδης, ό, and Λατῳ, ή, Dor. for Λητ.

Λατομείον, ου, τό, a stone quarry: from

Λατομέω, ώ, (λάς, τέμνω) to quarry or hew stones, LXX. Hence

Λατόμημα, ατος, τό, stone cut from a quarry, Diod.; and

Λατόμῳος, ου, or η, ου, Lob. Paral. 460, hewn in stone, hewn out of a rock, Strab., and LXX.

Λατομίς, ας, ή, = λατομείον, Anta. Hence

Λατομικός, ή, όν, of a quarry, fit for quarrying stones, Diod.

Λατομίον, ου, τό, = λατομείον.—II. a tomb hewn in a rock: from

Λατόμος, ου, (λάς, τέμνω) cutting or hewing stones: as subst. ό λατόμος, a quarry-man, stone-cutter, LXX.: also an instrument used in quarrying, Lat. acisculus.

Ἰάτοπόλις, έως, ή, (λάτος, πόλις) Latopolis, a city of Upper Egypt, so called from worship of sq., Strab. p. 817.

Λάτος, ου, ό, a fish of the Nile, Lat. iatus, Arcestr. ap. Ath. 311 E.

Λατρεία, ας, ή, (λατρεύω) the state of a hired workman, service, servitude, Trag., as Aesch. Pr. 966.—2. esp., λ. τοῦ θεοῦ, divine worship, Plat. Apol. 23 B, θεών, Id. Phædr. 244 F.

Λάτρεμμα, ατος, τό, a serving for hire, πόνων λατρεμματα, painful service, Soph. Tr. 357.—2. esp. servus paid to the gods, worship, Eur. I. T. 1275.—II. = λάτρις, a slave, Id. Tro. 1106.

Λατρεύς, έως, ό, a workman for hire, servant, slave, Lyc.

Λατρευτής, ου, ό, = λατρεύς: from

Λατρεύω, (λάτρις) to work for hire or pay, Solon 5, 48: esp. to serve in war as a mercenary, hence Lat. latrocinari.—2. λ. τινί, to be subject to, be bound or enslaved to, Soph. Tr. 35, Eur., etc.: hence metaph., λατρ. πέτρα, of Prometheus, Aesch. Pr. 968: μοχθοίς, Soph. O. C. 105:—but also c. acc. pers., like θεραπεύω, to serve, Eur. El. 131, I. T. 1115; c. acc. cog. nato, λ. πόνων, Id. Ion 129: hence—2. to serve the gods with prayers and sacrifices, λ. φοίβω, Eur. Ion 152.

Λάτρης, ου, ό, = λάτρις, v. sub λάτρων.

Ἰάτριος, ία, ιον, of a servant or ser- vice, μισθός, Pind. O. 10, 34; and it. Pind. N. 4, 89 λατρίαν is the prob. i. from

Λάτρις, ιος, ό, a workman for hire hired servant, Lat. latro, Theogn. 302 486: in genl. a servant, slave, Sph. Tr. 70, of the gods, as Mercury calls himself, Eur. Ion 4: also ή λάτρις, a maidservant, handmaid, esp. of the gods, Eur. Tro. 450: from

ΛΑΤΡΩ, ου, τό, pay, hire, λάτρων άρετῃ, without rent or acknowledgment, Aesch. Supp. 1011, cf. Call Fr. 238, et ibi Ruhnke.

Ἰάτῳταβος, ου, ό, Lattabus, masc. pr. n., Polyb. 9, 34, 11.

Ἰάτῳμνος, ου, ό, Latymnus, a mountain of Brutium near Crotona, Theocr. 4, 19.

Λατῳπέω, ής, ή, to cut, hew stones.—II. to build of stone, Lyc.; and

Λατῳπή, ής, ή, the chips of stone in hewing, like σκῳρον, Strab. p. 808.—II. gypsum, lime, Plut. [ῶ]: from

Λατῳτός, ου, (λάς, τέπνω) = λατόμος, λατοτικός, as subst. a stone-cutter, mason, Hipp., and Soph. Fr. 477. [ῶ]

Λατῳσσω, (λάταξ) to clap, strike, Opp., in mid.

Ἰατωρεία, ας, ή, Latorëa, an Amazon, after whom a town near Ephesus was named, Ath. 31 E.

Λανκάνῃ, ής, ή, = λαιμός, the throat, Il. 22, 325, with v. l. λευκανῃ, which form prevails in later Ep., v. Spitzn. ad l.

ΛΑΤΡΑ, ας, ή, Ep. and Ion. λαύρη, an alley, lane, narrow passage between houses, Od. 22, 128, 137, Hdt. 1, 180, cf. Dissen Pind. P. 8, 86: also a pass between rocks, ravine, defile: an avenue, Theocr. Ep. 4, 1.—II. a sewer, drain, privy, Ar. Pac. 99, 158.—III. a cloister or enclosure of a monastery, Eccl.—Written wrongly in later authors λάβρα. (Akin to λαζύριθος)

Ἰαυρέας, ου, ό, Laureas, an epigrammatic poet of the Anthology.

Ἰαυρέντων, ου, τό, Laurentum, a city of Latium, Strab. p. 229.

Ἰαυρίων, and Λαυρείων, ου, τό, Laurion, a mountain of Attica near the promontory Sunium, famed for its silver mines, Hdt. 7, 144; Thuc. 2, 55: v. Append. Böckh P. E.

Ἰαυριωτικός, ή, όν, of Laurion, ή πρόσδος, Plut. Them. 4: αὶ γλαυκεῖς Ἰαυριωτικά, Laurian owls, com. appell. of Athenian silver coins, Ar. Av. 1106; v. Append. Böckh P. E. § 6.

Λαῦρος, later and worse form for λάβρος.

Λαυροστάται, οἱ, (λαύρα, στήναι) the choreutes who stood in the middle, usu. the bad ones, Cratin. Incert. 71, cf. Müller Eumen. § 12.

***ΛΑΥΩ**, the simple of ἡ τολαύω, not found in use.

Λαφάρης, οὗς, ὁ, Laphaēs, a tyrant of Argos, Paus. 2, 21, 8.—2. a statue of Philus, Id. 2, 10, 1.

Λαφάρης, οὗς, ὁ, Laphanes, son of Euphorion, an Arcadian, Hdt. 6, 127.—2. son of Lasthenes, Anth.

†Λαφίλος, οὗς, ὁ, v. l. for Λάμφιλος.

Λαφρία, ας, ἡ, epith. of Minerva and Diana, perp. from λάφυρον, the *Forager*, Lyc. 356.

†Λαφρός, οὗς, ὁ, Laphrius, son of Castalius, Paus. 7, 18, 9; in Lyc. 835 an appell. of Mercury, v. foreg.

Λαφυμα, ατος, τό=sq., Welcker Syll. 54, 13.

Λαφνυμός, οὗς, ὁ, greediness in eating, gluttony, Ar. Nub. 52: cf. λαφύσσω.

Λαφύκτης, οὗς, ὁ, (λαφύσσω) a gourmand, Arist. Eth. Eud.

Λαφύξ, ἡ=λαφνυμός.

Λάφυρα, ὡν, τὰ, spoils taken in war, Lat. *spolia*, Trag., and Xen. Hell. 5, 1, 24:—later in sing., *λάφυρον*, Polyb., esp., ἐπικτητήριον τινὶ λάφυρον, to give public authority for plundering a people, Polyb. 4, 26, 7; cf. δύσιον and σύλη. (Akin to λάπτω, λαπίω, λαφύσσω, ὠφύσσω.)

Λαφύρωγέω, ὦ, to make booty or spoil of, ἀρετήν, Plut.—II. to plunder, πόλιν, Apollod.; and

Λαφύρωγία, ας, ἡ, a carrying off booty: from

Λαφύρωγός, ὡν, (λάφυρα, ἄγω) carrying off booty.

Λαφύρεω, ὦ, (λάφυρα) to plunder, LXX.

Λαφύροπωλεία, ας, ἡ, a selling of booty; and

Λαφύροπωλείς, οὗς, ὁ, a place where booty is sold, Polyb.: also λυφροπώλιον, Strab.: from

Λαφύροπώλω, ὦ, (λάφυρα, πωλέω) to sell booty: to sell as booty, Xen. An. 6, 6, 38. Hence

Λαφύροπώλης, οὗς, ὁ, a seller of booty, one who has bought up booty to retail, Lat. sector, Xen. An. 7, 7, 56, Polyb., etc.

Λαφύσσω, Att. -ττω, fut. -ῶ, to swallow up greedily, eat up, devour, in Il. always of the lion, αἶμα καὶ ἔγκατα λ.: of men, to eat gluttonously, gorge, Lat. *helluari*, both of eating and drinking, λαφύσσειται λαφνυμένω, Eupol. Col. 12: in genl. to eat up, exhaust, just like the kindred form ὠφύσσω. (From λάπτω, λαπίω.)

†Λαφύστιον, οὗς, τό, Mt. Laphystius, near Coronea in Boeotia, containing a temple of Jupiter, said to be hence called Λαφύστιος, Hdt. 7, 197; Paus. 9, 34, 4: but v. sq.

Λαφύστιος, ἰα, ἰον, (λαφύσσω) gluttonous, Anth.: epith. of Jupiter among the Minyae, Hdt. 7, 197, v. Müller Eumen. § 55.—II. pass. devoured, Lyc.

ΛΑΧΑΙΝΩ, f. -ανῶ, to dig, delve, trench, turn up, Mosch. 4, 96, and Ar. Rh.: Hom. has only the compd. ἀμολαχάνω. [Λά]

Λαχάνάριον, οὗς, τό, dim. from λάχανον. [Λά]

Λαχάνεα, ας, ἡ, the culture of pot-herbs, LXX.—II.=λαχανισμός, Joseph.:

Λαχάνημα, ατος, τό=λάχανον. [Λά]

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Λαχάνηλόγος, οὗς, ὁ, (λάχανον, λέγω) gathering vegetables, Leon. Tar.

Λαχάνηρός, ὁ, ὄν, (λάχανον) of the nature of vegetables, Theophr.

Λαχάνητης, οὗς, ὁ, (λάχανον) a vessel or dish for vegetables.

Λαχάνηφόρος, οὗς, ὁ, (λάχανον, φέρω) bearing vegetables.

Λαχάνια, ας, ἡ, a kitchen-garden, like παρσί.

Λαχάνιον, οὗς, τό, dim. from λάχανον.

Λαχάνιζομαι, dep. mid., to gather vegetables.—II.=betizo, i. e. *languere*, Suet.

Λαχάνικός, ἡ, ὄν, =λαχανηρός, Theophr.

Λαχάνιον, οὗς, τό, dim. from λάχανον, Diog. L. [Λά]

Λαχάνιος, ὁ, ὄν, =λαχανηρός, γῆ λ., garden-ground. [Λά]

Λαχάνισμός, οὗς, ὁ, (λαχανιζομαι) a cutting or gathering of vegetables, Thuc. 3, 111.

Λαχάνιτης, οὗς, ὁ, a vegetable gardener.

Λαχάνοειδής, ἑς, (λάχανον, εἶδος) of the nature of vegetables.

Λαχάνοθηκη, ἡς, ἡ, (λάχανον, θήκη) a dish or pot for vegetables, Alex. Magn. ap. Ath. 784 B.

Λαχάνον, οὗς, τό, (λῆχαινα) usu. in plur., garden-herbs, opp. to wild plants, pot-herbs, vegetables, greens, Lat. *olus*, olera, Ar. Plut. 298, etc.: τὰ λάχανα, the vegetable-market, the green-market, Ar. Lys. 557, Alex. Demetr. 1, 8; cf. λχθός II.

Λαχάνοπτερος, οὗς, ὁ, (λάχανον, πτερόν) vegetable-winged, comic word in Luc.

Λαχάνοπωλείον, οὗς, τό, the vegetable market: from

Λαχάνοπώλεω, ὦ, (λάχανον, πωλέω) to sell vegetables. Hence

Λαχάνοπώλης, οὗς, ὁ, one who sells vegetables, a green-grocer.

Λαχάνοπωλήτρια, ας, ἡ, pecul. fem. of foreg., a woman who deals in vegetables, Ar. Thesm. 387.

Λαχάνοπώλιον, οὗς, τό, =λαχανοπωλείον.

Λαχάνοπωλεις, ἰδος, ἡ, fem. of λαχανοπώλης, Ar. Vesp. 497.

Λαχανοφαγία, ας, ἡ, (λάχανον, φαγεῖν) vegetable diet, Hipp.

Λαχάνωδης, ἑς, =λαχανοειδής, Diosc.

†Λαχάρης, οὗς, ὁ, Lachāres, a tyrant at Athens (Ol. 120), Plut. Epicur. 6; Paus. 1, 25, 7.

†Λαχάρτος, οὗς, ὁ, Lachartus, masc. pr. n., Plut. Cim. 17. [Λάχ]

Λάχε, Ep. 3 sing. aor. of λαχάνω for ἐλάχε, Il.

Λάχεια, ἡ, νῆσος, ἰκτῆ, Od. 9, 116; 10, 509: acc. to some from λαχάνω, an island or coast with good soil, that can be easily dug, as opp. to rocky or stony: acc. to others for ἐλάχεια, fem. from ἐλαχός, little, small, low, and some even read νῆσος ἔπειτ' ἐλάχεια, and ἐνθ' ἰκτῆ τ' ἐλάχεια. [Λά]

Λάχειν, inf. aor. of λαχάνω.

Λάχεσις, εως Ion. εος, ἡ, (λαχέιν, λάχος) Lachesis, one of the three Fates, strictly the disposer of lots, Hes. Th. 218, Sc. 258.—II. as appellat., lot, destiny, fate, Bacis ap. Hdt. 9, 43: distribution, Plut. [Λά]

Λάχη, ἡς, ἡ, =λάχος and λάχεσις II.

Λάχη, ἡς, ἡ, (λαχάνω) a digging, λάχη σιδερόπλακτος, digging with stroke of spade (perh. with a play on λαχέιν, λάχος), Aesch. Theb. 914.

†Λάχης, ἡτος, ὁ, Laches, an Athenian, son of Melampus, a commander in the Peloponnesian war, Thuc. Ar.,

frequ.—2. a grandson of foreg., son of Melampus, Dem.—, an Athenian at chon Ol. 95, 1, Diod. S. 14, 35.

Λαχμός, οὗς, ὁ, (λαχέιν)=λάχος λάχεσις II.

Λαχμός, οὗς, ὁ, (λάζω, λῆγνν)= λαικτιμός, Antimach. 64.

Λαχναίος, αἰα, αἰον, woolly, hairy, downy, Anth.: from

ΛΑΧΝΗ, ἡς, ἡ, soft, woolly hair, down, as of the first beard, Od. 11, 320; of the thin hair on Theristes' head, ψεδνὴ δ' ἐπενήνοθε λ., Il. 2, 219; of the soft nap on cloth, Il. 10, 134: not till later sheep's-wool, Hes. Op. 511, Soph. Tr. 690, for which λάχνος is used in Od.—II. metaph. like κόμη, leafage, App. (The same as ἀχρη, akin to χλαινά, χλαινός, Lat. laena, lana.) Hence

Λαχνῆεις, εσσα, εν, woolly, hairy, shaggy, Φίρρε, Il. 2, 743, στήθεα, 13, 415, ὄφρα σὺς, Il. 9, 548; λ. ὄροφος, a downy, soft sedge, Il. 24, 451.

Λαχνόγυος, οὗς, ὁ, (λάχνος, γυῖον) with hairy, shaggy limbs, θῆρες, Eur. Hel. 378.

Λάχνος, οὗς, ὁ, =λάχνη, wool, Od. 9, 445. Hence

Λαχνόω, ὦ, to make hairy. Pass. to grow hairy or downy, of a youth's chin, Solon 14, 6.

Λαχνώδης, ες, =λαχνῆεις: οὐδας χλόης λαχνώδης, the ground downy with grass, Eur. Cycl. 541.

Λαχνώσις, εως, ἡ, (λαχνόω) a covering with hair, Philo.

Λαχολίη, Att. for λάχομι, opt. aor. of λαχάνω.

ΛΑΧΟΣ, τό, (λαχεῖν, λαχάνα) lot, fate, destiny, Theogn. 592, Pind., and Trag.—II. the portion obtained by lot, luck, or inheritance, in genl. a lot, share, portion, Aesch. Eum. 334, 347, 400, etc., also in Xen. An. 5, 3, 4; τρίτατον λάχος νυκτός, Mosch. 2, 2: —ὁ λάχος only occurs in Pseudo Soph. [Λά]

Λάχον, part. aor. of λαχάνω.

Λαφήνη, ἡς, ἡ, also λαμφάνη, an eatable herb, Diosc.

Λαφεύμαι and λαφούμαι, Dor. for λήφωμαι, fut. of λαμβάνω.

Λάψις, εως, ἡ, (λάπτω) a lapping Arist. H. A.

ΛΑΨΩ, βλέπω, to see, behold, look at; old Ep. word which only occurs in three Homeric passages, κῆον ἔχε ποικίλον ἔλλον, ἀσπαίροντα λῆων, a dog held a fawn, gazing on it as it struggled, Od. 19, 228; —ὁ μὲν λῆε νεβρόν ἀπάγων, he looked upon the fawn as he was throttling it, Ib. 230; —αἰετὸς ὄξεν λῶων, the keen-seeing eagle, H. Hom. Merc. 360. Also in later Ep. the word here and there occurs in this signif. (It is the root of λῆυσσω, γλανκός, γλαυός, γλῆνη, γλῆνος, λῆμπος, λεύσσω, λευκός, Lat. lux, lucere, etc., and of ἁλαός with a priv.) [Λά]

***ΛΑΨΩ**, an old pres. now found only in the Doric λῶ, λῆς, λῶ, q. v. I wish or will; the root however of a numerous family of words, which all involve the notion of *eager desire*, *yearning* or *striving* after, as if in intensive syllables λα-, λαι-, λι-, has taken a Verbal form in ΛΑΨΩ, of which also ληλαῖομαι, ληλυμένος seem to be remains: while λα- taken an Adj. form in λάβρος, λαρός, and Subst. in λάρος, and λι- again appears in the Adv. λῆαν.—The signif. of λα-
prio, to take, hold, is very dub.

Δαδῶς, ες, (λαός, εἶδος) of or belonging to the people, fit for the people popular, Lat. popularis Plut. Crass.:

Λέα, ἡ, ὄν. sub λαία.
 Λεάγρος, ὄν, ὁ, *Leagrus*, son of Glaucou, an Athenian commander. Hdt. 9, 75; Thuc. 1, 51.
 Λεάδης, ὄν, ὁ, *Leades*, a Theban, son of Astacus, Apollod. 3, 6, 8.
 Λεάνη, ἡ, ὄν, fem. from Λέων, a lioness, Hdt. 3, 108.—II. σὺ γὰρ τι συν- νύσας, Ar. Lys. 231.
 Λεάνη, ἡ, ὄν, *Leaena*, a courtesan, beloved of Aristogiton, Paus. 1, 23, 2; cf. Ath. 596 E; who cites a later one of same name, 577 C.
 Λεαίνω, fut. λεαίνω, aor. ἐλέγηνα: Ep. λεαίνω, fut. λεαίνέω, the only form in Hom., (λεῖος). To smooth, polish, of a worker in horn, Il. 4, 111; κλέυνθον, to smooth or prepare the way, Il. 15, 261, cf. Od. 8, 260: hence sp. to shave the beard, Theopomp. ap. Ath. 518 A.—II. to rub smooth, powder, pound in a mortar, Lat. *levigare*, Hdt. 1, 200: in genl. to destroy, extirpate, Idt. 4, 122.—III. to smooth down or way, τὰς ῥυτίδας, Plat. Symp. 191 c.—metaph. to smooth or soften down, ὄν λόγον τινός, Hdt. 8, 142; τὴν ἀπάσιν, to tickle the palate, Muson. p. Stob. p. 167, 1.
 Λεανδρέσιος, α, ὄν, of Leander, anth.: from
 Λεάνδρος, ὄν, ὁ, poet. Λεανδρός, Leander, a youth of Abydos, whose love for Hero is sung by Musaeus.
 Λεάνειρα, ας, ἡ, *Leantira*, mother of Iphigeneia and Aphides, Apollod. 3, 9, 1.
 Λεάνσις, εως, ἡ, (λεαίνω) the act of smoothing, polishing, Clem. Al.: αλε- ρισμός.
 Λεάντειρα, ας, ἡ, fem. of sq., Anth.
 Λεαντήρ, ἥρος, ὄν, (λεαίνω) one that lishes, pounds.
 Λεαντικός, ἡ, ὄν, (λεαίνω) good for lishing, pounding, etc., Arist. Probl. 2, 40.
 Λεάρχος, ὄν, ὁ, *Learchus*, son of Damas and Ino, Apollod.—2. brother king Arcesilaus II. of Cyrene, Hdt. 160: in Plut. Λάαρχος.—3. an Athian, son of Callimachus, Thuc. 2, 4.—4. a satrapy of Rhegium, Paus. 17, 6.
 Λεβάδεια, ας, ἡ, also Λεβαδία, *Le- badea*, a city of Boeotia at the base of Ilicon, containing an oracle of Troionis; now *Livadia*, Hdt. 8, 134.
 Λεβάδος, ὄν, ὁ, *Lebadus*, an Athenian, from whom foreg. was said to be med, Paus. 9, 39, 1.
 Λεβαῖν, ἡ, ὄν, *Lebaea*, an ancient city of Macedonia, Hdt. 8, 137.
 Λεβέδιος, α, ὄν, of *Lebedus*, *Lebe- dius*, ol *Λεβ.*, Strab.: from
 Λεβέδος, ὄν, ὁ, *Lebedus*, a city on the Ionian coast of Asia Minor; its name now *Ecclesia* or *Xingi*, Hdt. 1, 2.
 Λεβέκιος, ὄν, ol, the *Lebecii*, a people of Helvetia, Polyb. 2, 17, 4.
 Λεβήν, ἥρος, ἡ, and Λεβήνα, *Le- bi*, a seaport of Crete, haven of Gortia, Strab. p. 487.
 Λεβήρις, ἰδος, ἡ, (λέπω) the skin, rough, of serpents, etc., Ar. Fr. 102; husk of fruit.—II. a rabbit, ἡ λέπο- ρα, q. v., but not better.
 Λέβης, ἥρος, ὁ, (λεῖβω) a kettle, cal- der, prob. with three feet (but dif- ferent from, and prob. smaller than πύρος), of bronze or copper (χαλ- κός), sometimes of costly workman- ship, and so in the heroic age used for honorary gifts or prizes, freq. in compds., esp. in Il.—II. in Od mostly *basin* in which the purifying water (*ῥοή*), was handed to the guests for meals, made of silver, Od. 1, 1, etc., but Od. 19, 386 a *pan* for

washing the feet.—III. among the Spartans a sort of *τύμπανον* or *basin*, which was struck by women at the funerals of the kings, Hdt. 6, 58.— IV. a *cinerary urn*, Aesch. Ag. 444.— V. a *vase* on the roof of the temple of Jupiter at Olympia, Pausan. 5, 10, 4, and at Delos, Call. Del. 286.
 Λεβητάριον, ὄν, τό, dim. from foreg., Ath.
 Λεβητίζω, (λεβής) to put into, to boil in a caldron, Lyc.
 Λεβητιον, ὄν, τό, dim. from λέβης, Ath.
 Λεβητοειδής, ες, (λεβής, εἰδος) like a kettle or basin.
 Λεβητοχάρης, ὄν, ὁ,=sq.
 Λεβητοχάρων, ὁ, (λεβής, χαίρω) pot-friend, Cercid. ap. Ath. 347 D. [α]
 Λεβητοδής, ες,=λεβητοειδής, Ath.
 Λεβιανός, ὄν, ὁ,=sq.
 Λεβίας, ὄν, ὁ, a kind of fish, Lat. *lebias*, Ar. Fr. 365.
 Λεβινθος, ὄν, ὁ,=ερέβινθος.
 Λεβινθος, ὄν, ὁ, *Lebenthus*, one of the Sporades, Strab. p. 487.
 Λέγαι, nom. plur. from λέγος or λέγης, γυναικες ἄν, lewd women, chamberers, Archil. 95. (Akin. to λέ- χος, λαγρός).
 Λεγεών, ὄντος, ὁ, the Lat. *legio*, N. T.; Plut. Rom. 13.
 Λέγων, ἡς, ἡ,=sq.
 Λέγρον, ὄν, τό, a hem, border, esp. the coloured hem of a garment parallel to the sea or selvage, in genl. the ex- tremity, εδος, Hipp. ap. Gal. Hence
 Λεγνός, ὦ, to furnish with a coloured hem or border.
 Λεγνώδης, ες,=λεγνώδης.
 Λεγνώτος, ἡ, ὄν, (λεγνός) with a coloured hem or border, Call. Dian. 12.
 ΛΕΤΩ, f. λέξω, aor. ἔλεξα, pf. ἐ- λοχα, in comp., see usage under foll. heads, orig. signif. to LAY, Germ. *LEGEN*; and in pass. to *LIE*, Germ. *LIEGEN*:—hence all the other signs may be derived, so that it is needless, as Buttm. Lexil. in v. does, to assume a separate root *λέ- χω, for this signif.—I. to lay asleep, lull to sleep, put to bed, λέξω με, Il. 24, 635; λ. νόον Διός, Il. 14, 252. Pass. or mid. to lie down, Hom.; λέξεταί ὄντων, will lie asleep, Il. 4, 131, λέξο- μαι εἰς εὐνὴν, Od. 17, 102.—This signif. is only in the earliest poets, nor is the pres. ever so used: we have in Hom. of the act., aor. imperat. λέξον; of the pass. or mid. f. λέ- ξομαι, aor. 1 ἔλεξάμην, also some forms from a syncop. aor. ἐλέγμην, viz. 3 sing. λέκτο, in Od., imperat. λέξω and λέξω, in Il. and Od. (Hence λέχος, λέκτρον, Lat. *lectus*, also λε- χός, λοχία, λοχός, ἄλοχος).—II. like Lat. *LEGO*, to lay in order, arrange, and so to gather, pick up, Lat. *lego* and *colligo*, λ. ὄστέα, Hom.; λ. αἱμασίαι, in Od. 18, 359, acc. to the Schol., to pick out stones for building, cf. λογά- ῳν, λογός, but v. sub. αἱμασίαι. Mid. to gather for one's self, εὖλα, Il. 8, 507: hence to choose, pick out, ἀν- δρας ἀρίστους, Od. 24, 108, κούρους, Il. 21, 27: absol. in syncop. aor., ἐγὼ πέμπτος μετὰ τοῖσιν ἐλέγμην, after these I chose myself the fifth, i. e. offered to go with the other four, Od. 9, 335; or it may mean, I reckoned myself..., v. infr. III. Pass. pres. to be chosen, Il. 13, 276.—In this signif. the Att. used the perf. εἰλοχα, pass. εἰλεγμαι, aor. pass. ἐλέγην, but only in compds., cf. ἐκλέγω, καταλέγω, συλλέγω: the simple εἰλεγμένος, chosen, as v. 1. Eur. Tro. 296, Dem. 873, 33.—III. to lay among, and so to

count, tell or reckon up, ἐν δ' ἡμέρας λε- γε κήτεσιν, he counted us among the seals, Od. 4, 452. Mid. aor. syncop., λέκτο δ' ἀριθμῶν, he told over the num- ber, Od. 4, 451: so, λέξατο πάντα, Pind. P. 4, 336. Pass., μετὰ τοῖσιν ἐλέχθην, I was counted among these, Il. 3, 188, cf. supr. II. Hence—IV. to recount, tell, relate, τι, Hom. and Att., τινὶ τι, to tell something to one. Ib.: hence to speak, say, utter, in Hom. only once in act., Ἀγαμέμνονι λ. ὀνειδεά, to utter reproaches to Agamem- non; him, Il. 2, 222: λέγε εἰ τι θέλεις, λέγε εἰ τι λέγεις, εἰπέ ὅτι καὶ λέγεις, etc. if you have aught to say, say on, Valck. Hdt. 8, 58: mostly of men, less usu. of oracles, to say, declare, Hdt. 8, 136. Hom. also has the mid., once or twice, to say over to one's self, say over, Il. 13, 275, 292, Od. 3, 240. Hdt. and the Att. used the word chief- ly in this signif. of all kinds of oral communications, of which some few instances follow.—I. λέγειν τινά τι, to say something of another, esp., κακὰ λ. τινά, to speak ill of him, abuse, re- vile him, Hdt. 8, 61, etc.; also, εὖ οὐ κακῶς λ. τινά, Soph. El. 524, 1028 whereas the Latins say *maledicere* ac- ciui.—2. λ. κατὰ τινος, to accuse one λ. ὑπὲρ τινος, to defend him, Xen. Hell. 1, 5, 2; 1, 7, 16.—3. λ. τινὲ ποιῆν τι, to tell, bid, command one to do, like κελεύω, Soph. Phil. 101.—4. λ. τι, to say something, i. e. to speak at the point or purpose, Soph. O. T. 1475 Xen., etc.; opp. to λ. οὐδέν, to say what is nothing, say nothing to the point or purpose, Ar. Eq. 334: but λ. οὐδέν also, to say what is not, to lie, Ar. Av. 66: also καλῶς, ὁρθῶς λ., to be right Valck. Hdt. 715.—5. pleon., ἐφ' ἡ λέ- γων, ἔλεγε φῶς, etc., oft. in Hdt., as also in Att., Lob. Aj. 756.—6. as the beginning of letters or documents, Ἀμασις Πηλυκράτης ὧδε λέγει... Μαρόνιος τάδε λέγει..., etc., Hdt. 3, 40; 8, 140: τὰ γράμματα λέγει τάδε, Id. 1, 124, etc.—7. like Lat. *dicere*, to speak of, mean, refer to, Hdt. 7, 144; so freq. in Trag., as εἰσω κομίζων Σά. Κασάνδραν λέγω γω, I mean Cas- sandra, Aesch. Ag. 1035; ποταμός Ἀρχελῶν λέγω, Soph. Tr. 9, cf. Valck. Phoen. 994.—8. pass. λέγεσθαι, like Lat. *dicitur*, it is said, on dit, λε- γεται αὐτοῖς εἶναι..., Hdt. 8, 119; but also, λέγονται εἶναι, Xen. Cyr. 1, 2, 1: τὸ λεγόμενον, absol., as it is said, as the saying goes, Lat. *quod perhibet*, Thuc. 7, 68, cf. Stallb. Plat. Symp. 217 E: ὁ λεγόμενος, the so- called..., as ol λ. αὐτόνομοι εἶναι, Xen. Hell. 6, 3. In this signif. λέ- γω has no perf. act.: the perf. pass. is λέλεγμαι (not εἰλεγμαι, cf. supr. II): aor. pass. ἐλέχθην; the fut. λέ- ξομαι has, esp. in Trag., a passive force, Pors. Hec. 293, Schaf. Soph. O. C. 1186, and so is used for *λεχθή- σομαι*: also λελέξομαι, Plat.—V. the usu. signif. of Lat. *LEGO*, to read only occurs in Greek in the compd. ἐπιλέγομαι, Hdt.
 Λέδων, ὄντος, ἡ, *Ledon*, a city of Phocis, Paus. 10, 2, 2; named after an autochthon Λέδων, Id. 10, 33, 1.
 Λεηλῆστία, ας, ἡ, a making of booty, robbery, Xen. Hier. 1, 36: and
 Λεηλάτω, ὦ, to drive away booty esp. cattle, to make booty, Soph. Aj. 343, and freq. in Xen.: hence c. acc loci, to plunder, despoil, πείδον, πόλιν Hdt. 2, 152; 5, 101: from
 Λεηλάτης, ὄν, ὁ, a plunderer.
 Λεηλάτης, εως, ἡ, (λεηλατώ= λεηλασία, Aen. Tact.

ἀεζλιτικός, ἡ, ὄν, able or disposed to plunder.

Ἰατριανοί, ὄν, *oi*, the *Leitani*, a people of Iberia, Strab. p. 159.

ΛΕΙΛΑ, *α*, ἡ, Ion. *ληλή*, *ης*, booty, plunder, freq. in Hdt.: esp. of cattle, opp. to *ἀνθρωποι*, Thuc. 2, 94, and so in plur., Soph. Aj. 26: hence in genl. *pillageable property*, Thuc. 8, 3, Xen. Hell. 1, 3, 2: *τοὺς λοιποὺς ληλῆν θέσαι*, to give them up to plunder, Hdt. 4, 202: *λείαν ποιεῖσθαι χώραν*, = *λεηλατεῖν χώραν*, Thuc. 8, 41: *ἐπὶ λείαν λέων*, etc., Xen. An. 5, 1, 8, etc.: so in plur.: *κατὰ τὰς ιδίας λείας*, Id. Hell. 1, 2, 5.—*proverb*. Μῦθον *λεία*, of any thing that may be plundered with impunity, Dem. 248, 23, Arist. Rhet. 1, 12, 20. Cf. *ληής*, which is the form used by Hom. and Hes.

Λεία, ἡ, v. sub *λαία*.

Ἰαγιαγόρη, *ης*, ἡ, *Leiagora*, daughter of Nereus and Doris, Hes. Th. 257.

Λεϊαίνω, fut. *λεϊαινῶ*, Ep. *λεϊαινῶ*, (*λείος*) Ion. and Ep. for *λεαίνω*, q. v. Hom uses this form only.

Ἰαλειανός, ἡ, v. *λεάνσις*.

Λεϊαντέρα, *ας*, ἡ, and *λεϊαντήρ*, ἥρος, Ion. for *λεάντετρα*, etc.

Λεϊανστηρός, ὄν, (*λείος*, *ἀσπτηρός*) *sweetish-sour*.

Ἰαλειθήριος, *α*, ὄν, of *Libethrum*, *Libethrian*; of *Λεϊβ*, the *Libethrians*, regarded as rude and unpolished; hence prov. *ἑμνονότερος τῶν Λεϊβηθρίων*, Pseudoem. Zenob. 1, 79.

Ἰαλειβηρίς, *ιδος*, ἡ, *pecul. fem.* to *foreg.*, *αἱ λειβηρίδες*, appell. of the Muses, Strab. p. 410.

Λεϊβήρον, ὄν, τό, (*λεῖβω*) a canal, a wet country, meadow, like *λεμῶν*.—II. also *Λεϊβηρί*, *α*, ὢν, τό, and *Λεϊβηθρα*, *ρί*, *Libethrum* or *Libethra*, a city and mountain district of Thrace inhabited by Orpheus, sacred to the Muses, Soph. Tr. 410; Paus. 9, 30, 9, etc.—2, a mountain of Boeotia, near Coronea, containing a grotto of the Muses, Paus. 9, 34, 4.

ΛΕΙΒΩ, *φ*, -ω, to pour, pour forth, usu. like *σπένδω*, in a religious sense, *οἶνον* *λεῖβειν*, Hom.; also, *μῆν* *λ*, to make a libation of wine, Od. 12, 362; *οἶνον* *Ἀθήνῃ* *λ*, Il. 10, 579; also *λεῖβειν* (without *οἶνον*), Il. 24, 285, esp. with a dat. of the gods to whom the libation is made, *λεῖβειν* *Διὶ θεοῖς*, Il. 6, 266, Od. 2, 432. Hence *λοιβή*, (*αἱ* and Lat. *libare*, *libatio*).—I Hom. also uses it like *εἰβω*, to let flow, shed, though only in phrase *δάκρυα* *λ*, Od. 5, 84; 16, 214; so too in Trag. Mid. to flow, run, trickle, Hes. Sc. 390: *λεῖβεσθαι* *δακρύους* to melt into tears, Eur. Andr. 532: hence to melt or pine away, Ar. Eq. 327. Pass. to be watered, moistened, bedewed, Anth. (Hence *λεῖβεθρον*, *λιβάς*, *λίμνη*, *λεμῶν*).

Ἰαλείηρ, *ηρος*, ὁ, the *Liger*, now *Loire*, a river of Gallia Celtica, Strab. p. 191.

Λεϊεντερία, ὦ, to have *λεϊεντερία*. *λεϊεντερία*, ἡ, (*λείος*, *ἐντερων*) the passing one's food without digesting it, Hipp.

Λεϊεντεριώδης, *ες*, (*λεϊεντερία*, *εἰδος*) like or afflicted with *λεϊεντερία*, Hipp.

Λεϊεύμαι, Dor. for *λειοῦμαι*, pres. pass. from *λεῖω*.

Λεῖζομαι, Ion. and poet. for *ληῖζομαι*, q. v.

Λεῖνραν, Ep. 3 pl. aor. from *λεαίνω*, Od.

Λεῖκνάριον, ὄν, τό, dim from *λεῖναι*, also *λκνάριον*.

Λεῖκνίζω, to cleanse by winnowing: to swing, to rock: from

Λεῖκνον, ὄν, τό, also *λίκνον* and *λίκμος*, a winnowing-fan, Lat. *vannus*. II. a cradle, from its likeness to a fan in form and motion.

Λεῖμῆκίς, *ιδος*, ἡ, νόμῃς, a meadow-nymph, from *λεῖμας*, *λεμῶν*.

Λεῖμακώδης, *ες*, (*λεῖμας*, *εἶδος*) like meadows, grassy, moist, Hipp.

Λεῖμας, ἄκος, ὁ, perh. also ἡ, = *λεμῶν*, Eur. Phoen. 1571, Bacch. 867: a garden, Pherecr. Metall. 2: hence is formed comp. adj. *λεῖμακέστερος*, for *-κωδέστερος*, Hipp. 289, 25, but v. Lob. Paral. 288.

Λεῖμας, ἄκος, ὁ and ἡ, a kind of shell-less snail, cf. *σέσιλος*.

Λεῖμας, ἄδος, ἡ, = *λεμῶν*.

Λεῖμμα, *ατος*, τό, (*λεῖπω*) a remnant, remains, Hdt. 1, 119.—II. in music, = *δίσσις* III., Plat.

Λεῖμόδορον, ὄν, τό, a weed, perh. the same as *ὀροβάχρη*, Theophr.

Λεμῶν, ὄνος, ὁ, (*λεῖβω*) any moist or grassy place, a meadow, holm, pasture, Hom., etc.: metaphr. *λ*. *ποταμῶν ποτῶν*, the smooth river-water, Soph. Fr. 587, like Lat. *Neptunia prata*, of the sea: *α* *η*, also, *πλούτων καὶ νεότητος λεμῶνες*, Plat. Soph. 222 A.—II. like *κῆπος*, *rudenda mulberia*, Eur. Cycl. 171.—III. later freq. metaphr. for any bright, flowery surface, a blooming face, garment, peacock's tail, etc., Jac. Ach. Tat. 478, 486. (Prob. from *λεῖβω*, *α* *σμενός* from *σέβω* cf. *λίμνη*, *λίμην*, Pott Et. Forsch. 1, p. 208.)

Ἰαλεμῶν, ὄνος, ὁ, *Limon*, son of Tegeates, Paus. 8, 53, 2.—II. a place near Nysa, Strab. p. 650.

Λεμωνήρης, *ες*, (*λεμῶν*, ἄρω) belonging to a meadow.

Λεμωνίς, ἄδος, poet. fem. of *λεμῶνιος*, νόμῃς *λ*. = *λεμῆκίς*, a meadow-nymph, Soph. Phil. 1454.

Λεμωνίτης, ὄν, ὁ, fem. -ῖτις, *ιδος*, λίθος, a stone of a grass-green colour, Plin.

Λεμῶνιον, ὄν, τό, a plant, *limonium*, Diosc.: strictly neut. from

Λεμῶνιος, *ια*, *ιον*, (*λεμῶν*) of, belonging to a meadow, Lat. *pratensis*, ὄροσσι, Aesch. Ag. 560, φύλλα, Theocr. 18, 39.

Λεμῶνις, *ιδος*, poet. fem. of *λεμῶνιος*, Dion. P. 756.

Λεμωνίτης, ὄν, ὁ, fem. -ῖτις, *ιδος*, = *λεμῶνιος*.

Λεμῶνοειδής, *ές*, (*λεμῶν*, *εἶδος*) like meadows, grassy and flowery, Cebeas. Λεμῶνόθεν, (*λεμῶν*) adv. from a meadow, Il. 24, 451; also *λεμῶνόθεν*, Theocr. 7, 80.

Λεῖόβριος, ὄν, (*λείος*, *βαῖνω*) going smoothly: smooth.

Λεῖόβατος, ὄν, ὁ, (*λείος*, *βύτος*) a fish, the ray, Plat. (Com.) Soph. 4, Arist. H. A. 2, 15, 12.

Λειογένης, ὄν, (*λείος*, *γένειον*) smooth-chinned, beardless, Hdt. 5, 20.

Λεῖόγλωσσος, ὄν, (*λείος*, *γλῶσσα*) smooth-tongued, flattering.

Λειοθαλάσσιος, *α*, ὄν, (*λείος*, *θάλασσα*) name of a kind of raphanis, Theophr.

Λειοκάρηρος, ὄν, (*λείος*, *κάρηρον*) smooth or bald-headed.

Λεῖόκανθος, ὄν, (*λείος*, *κυνός*) smooth-stalked, Theophr.

Λειοκίμωνέω, ὦ, to be upon a smooth sea: from

Λειοκύμων, ὄν, gen. *ονος*, (*λείος*, *κύμα*) having low waves, *θάλαττα* *λ*, a calm smooth sea, Luc. [6]

Λεῖομίτος, ὄν, (*λείος*, *μίτος*) smoothing the threads of the warp, *κίμας*, Anth.

Λεῖοι τῇ, ἡς, ἡ, poet. for *λεοντῆ*, lion's skin, Anth. Plan. 185.

Λεοντομάχης, ὄν, ὁ, (*λέων*, *μάχη*) poet. for *λεοντομα*, a lion-fighter, Theocr. Epigr. 20, 2. [α]

Λεοντοπάλῃς, ὄν, ὁ, (*λέων*, *πάλη*) poet. for *λεοντοπ*, wrestler with a lion Anth. [α]

Λειοποῖέω, ὦ, (*λείος*) to smooth, pound fine, Geop.

Λεῖοπους, ὁ, ἡ, -πουν, τό, gen. -πιδος, smooth-footed.

ΛΕΙΟΣ, *λεία*, *λείων*, later also *ος*, ὄν, the Lat. *LAEVIS*, smooth, level, even: Hom. and Hes. use it esp. of level places or countries, *πεδῶν*, *χωρῶν*, *ἐκπόδρομος*, ὁδός, ἄροσις; so *χωρῶν* *λ*, Hdt. 7, 9, 2: c. gen., *χωρὸς* *λείος* *πετράων*, smooth, i. e. free from rocks, Od. 5, 443: also, *λ*. *θάλασσα*, a smooth sea, Hdt. 2, 117; *λ*. *πνεῦμα*, a gentle breeze, Ar. Ran. 1001, cf. Lob. Aj. 673.—II. later smooth to the touch, polished, slippery, *ἐγγχεῖν* Ar. Fr. 25, cf. Foës. Oecon. Hipp.—2. with a smooth chin, beardless, Theocr. 5, 90: bald, Lat. *laevis*, Ruhnke. Ep. Cr. p. 66.—2. metaphr. *λ*. *μῦθος*, smooth, soft words, Aesch. Pr. 647 also, *λεία* *φώνη*, Plat. Tim. 67 B; *λ*. *ῥόδος*, *ῥόδα*, Id. Crat. 406 A, Phil. 5 D. Adv. -ως. (It prob. once had the digamma *λεῖφος*, cf. Lat. *laevis*, and *λείος*: hence *λεαίνω*, *λεαίνω*, *λεῖος*, *λείων*.)

Λεῖος, ὄν, ὁ, a smooth-skinned son of shark.

Λεῖοστράκος, ὄν, (*λείος*, ὄστρακον) smooth-shelled, Arist. H. A. 4, 4, 6.

Λεῖοστρεῖα, ὢν, τό, (*λείος*, ὄστρεον) a sort of smooth-shelled fish.

Λεῖότης, ἥτος, ἡ, (*λείος*) smoothness, *σπλάγχχνον*, Aesch. Pr. 493, *κατόπτρον*, Xen. Eq. 10, 6.

Λεῖοτριβέω, ὦ, to rub smooth, *πονία* Gal., but v. Lob. Phryn. 572: from

Λεῖοτριβής, *ές*, (*λείος*, *τρίβω*) to rub smooth, pounded, Diosc.

Λεοτριχέω, ὦ, =sq., Arist. H. A. Λεοτριχέω, ὦ, (*λείος*, *ὀρις*) to have smooth hair, Sophron. ar. Ath. 106 E.

Λεοτρογέω, ὦ, (*λείος*, **ἐργω*) to make smooth.

Λεῖονσι, poet. for *λέονσι*, dat. plur. from *λέων*, Il. 5, 782.

Λεῖόφλοισ, ὄν, (*λείος*, *φλοῖος*) smooth-barked, Theophr.

Λεῖόφυλλος, ὄν, (*λείος*, *φύλλον*) smooth-leaved.

Λεῖόχρως, ὠτος, (*λείος*, *χρῶς*) smooth-skinned, Ath.

Λεῖώ, ὦ, (*λείος*) to smooth, make even or bald.—II. to rub to pieces, pound.

Λεῖωπνέω, and other compds. *λεῖω*, from *λεῖπω*, should be written *λῖω*, as *λῖωπνέω*, v. Cramer Anec. 2, 239, Dind. in Steph. Thesaur.

Ἰαλεῖπῶλη, *ης*, ἡ, *Liperhill*, daughter of Iolaus, Paus. 9, 40, 6.

Ἰαλεῖπῶνις, *ος*, ὁ, *Lipraeis*, son the Scythian king Targitaus, progenitor of the Auchatae, Hdt. 4, 6.

Λεῖπτέον, verb. adj. from *λεῖπω* one must leave, Eur. H. F. 1385, at Plat.

Λεῖπυρία, *ας*, ἡ, Ion. -ῖς, ἡ, = *σ* Hipp.

Λεῖπυρίας, ὁ, with or without *π* *ρετός*, (*λεῖπω*, *πῦρ*) a malignant, intermittent fever, for *λεῖποπυρία*.

Hipp. Hence

Λεῖπυρικός, ἡ, ὄν, subject to *λεῖπυρία*, Hipp.

Λεῖπυριώδης, *ες*, (*λεῖπυρία*, *εἶδος*) like or suffering from *λεῖπυρία*, Hi

ΛΕΙΠΩ, *φ*, -ω, aor. act. *ἐλίπην* inf. *λίπειν*, *μιλ*. *ἐλίπημι*, (for

ω. 1 *ἔλειψα* only occurs in late authors, Lob. Phryn. 713, sq.; perf. *ἔλελοιπα*, pass. *ἔλελειμαι*, part. *ἔλελειμμένος*, plqpt. *ἔλελειμνεν*, in Hom. usu. without augm.: fut. pass. *ἔλελειψομαι*, II. 24, 742: aor. pass. *ἔλειφθην*—all which tenses, except aor. I. act. and pass., are used by Hom.

—I. trans. to leave, let go, release, let alone, of dying persons to leave behind, in all these signs. freq. in Hom.: *τί νιν*, to leave behind to one, leave as a legacy, Trag.—2. to desert in danger, leave in the lurch, II. 16, 368, etc.; so, *ἴλιον ἰοὶ ἀνκτα*, they failed him, Od. 22, 119, Lat. *deficiebant eum sagitta*, cf. infr. II.—3. *ἀφ' ὧς ἔλελοιτο*, to lie, Hom.: also conversely, *θυμός, θυχή, αἰὼν λέπτει*, *με*, also *ἐλπὶς*, *στῆτα θυμός*, Hom.—B. pass. to be left, left behind, etc., therefore to stay, remain, *λέπεται*, it remains to do so and so, Plat.: to be left above, remain over, hence to survive, Hom., who uses also *ἀποπίσσει* and *μετόπισσει* *λείπεσθαι*; *ἔτι τι νιν λέπεται*, Hdt. 9, 45.—2. sp. to be left behind in a race, Hom., I. gen. pers., II. 23, 523; *λέλειμμένος οἶόν*, lingering behind them, Od. 9, 48; so also, *ἐς δόσκονα λέλειπτο*, II. 23, 523; but, *λείπεσθαι ἀπὸ τινος*, to remain afar or aloof from one, II. 9, 37, 445: so too in Hdt., *λ. βασιλῆος*, *τὸ ἀπὸ βασιλῆος*, to be left behind by, desert the king, Hdt. 8, 113: 9, 66: absol. to stay behind, Id. 9, 56.—3. in genl. to remain behind, come short of..., inferior, worse, weaker or less than..., id so c. genl. like *ἐλαττοῦσθαι*, *ἡττοῦσθαι*, *ὕστερείσθαι* τινος, because the verb has a compar. sense, freq. in Hdt.; also, *λείπεσθαι τινος ἐς τι* *ἐν νιν*, Hdt. 1, 99; 7, 81, cf. Aesch. Pers. 344: *ἔλελειναι τῶν μὲν βουλευμάτων*, you come short of, understand not my plans, Eur. Or. 185: absol. in part., *ἀνδρες λέλειπτο*, inferior men, Aesch. Fr. 36.—to be wanting or lacking, *τινός*, of a thing, Soph. Tr. 937, El. 474: *ἐν νιν*, in a thing, Id. O. C. 495: cf. fr. II.—C. mid. c. acc., to leave behind one on dying, leave a memorial to sterility, *μνημόσυνα ληπέσθαι*, Hdt. 109, and freq. in Hdt., mostly in r. 2.—II. intr. to be gone, to depart, *ἀρραπν*, in Hom. only in perf., *φυβή, πάντα ἔλελοιτε*, life, everything is ve, Od. 14, 134, 213; where however the ellipsis may be *φυγή ἔλελοιτε*, *δαστῆς, πάντα ἔλελοιπέ με*, and on is construct., explained above I. 2, prob. founded the intr. usage here. Att. in all tenses, to fail, be wanting, cease, be missing, as in pres., *φθ. O. T. 1232*: in aor. 2, Id. El. 4, in fut., Eur. Hel. 1157; perf., H. F. 133; cf. *ἐλλείπω* = the Lat. *laedere* is exactly similar. (From the r. *λεπεῖν*, came a post-Hom. collat. *λεμψάνω*: from *ἔλελοιπα* comes *λεπός*.)

Λεπιδῶν, *ινος*, *ὁ, ἡ*, in Suid. sine expr., perh. beyond bearing children.

Λερίνος, *ινη*, *ινον*, (*λερίων*) made like lilies, Theophr.

Λεριοειδής, *ἐς*, (*λερίων*, *εἶδος*) like lily or lilies.

Λεριοίδης, *εσσα*, *εν*, (*λερίων*) strict-ly of or belonging to a lily, of its nature colour: but as early as Hom. metaph., *χρὸς λεριοίδης*, lily skir, II. 13, 623: metaph. of the cicadae, *ὄψ λεριοίσα*, their delicate voice, Il. 3, 152: also of the Muses, Hes. Th. 41.

ΛΕΙΡΙΩΝ, *ον*, *τό*, a lily, esp. the white one, H. Hom. Cer. 427; also, *ἄνθεμον*, Pind. N. 7, 116; cf.

κρίνον. (*λερίων* was the Lat. *lilium*, cf. A. IV.)—2. = *νάρκισσος*, cf. Theophr. H. P. 6, 9.—3. in genl. a flower, blossom, Nic.

Λεριοποφανεμένη, *ης, ἡ*, (*λερίων*, *πόλλος*, *ἀνεμῶν*) a kind of omelet made with lilies, etc., Pherecr. Pers. 1, 8.

Λερίως, *ον*, = *λεριοίς*, Ap. Rh. 4, 903.

†*Λερίως*, *ιος, ὁ*, the *Liris*, now *Gargiano*, the earlier boundary between Latium and Campania, Strab. p. 233.

Λεριοῦδης, *ες*, = *λεριοειδής*, Theophr.

Λερίος, *ἄ, ὄν*, thin, pale, Hesych.—II. *λερίος, ὁ*, a leveret, Id.

Λεῖς, collat. form of *λίς*, Lob. Paral. 85.

Λεῖστος, *ἡ, ὄν*, (*λεῖζομαι*) Ion. and poet. for *λίσσιστος*, II. 9, 408.

Λεῖτος, *ον*, and *λεῖτος*, also *λήϊτος*, *λήτος*, and *λαῖτος*, *λαῖτος*, *ον*, (*λαός*, *λεός*) of, belonging to the people, Lat. *publicus*, popularis, old and esp. Ion. forms for Att. *δημόσιος*, but seldom used, cf. Piers. Moer. p. 252 sq., Valck. Hdt. 7, 197. Hence

Λειτουργῶ, *ῶ*, (*λειτουργός*) to perform public duties, in genl. to serve the people or state, *τῇ πόλει*, Xen. Mem. 2, 7, 6: to exert one's self for the public good, *περί τι, πρὸς τι*, Arist. Pol.: in Com. also of public prostitutes.—II. esp. at Athens, to serve expensive public offices at one's own cost, freq. in Oratt.; *λ. ὑπὲρ τινος*, to serve these offices for another, Isae. 62, 39; cf. *λειτουργία*.—III. to minister as a priest, N. T., and Eccl. Hence

Λειτούργημα, *ατος, τό*, the performance of a *λειτουργία*, Plut. Ages. 36.

Λειτουργία, *ας, ἡ*, = sq., Philostr.

Λειτουργία, *ας, ἡ*, (*λειτουργέω*) a public service, esp. at Athens a burdensome public office or duty, which the richer citizens discharged at their own expense, usu. in rotation, but also voluntarily or by appointment: the ordinary ones (*ἐγκύκλιοι*) at Athens were the *γυμνασιαρχία*, the *χορηγία*, and the *ἐστίασις*, with the minor one of the *ἀρχιτεωρία*: the extraordinary were destined for the exigencies of the state, e. g. the *τρηρραρχία*, and the *εἰσφορά*: on the *λειτουργία*, v. Böckh P. E. 2, 199 sq., Herm. Pol. Ant. § 161 sq., cf. *λειτουργός*.—II. any service, work of a public kind, hence *ὅτι λειτουργῶν*, in an army, the officer who superintended the workmen, carpenters, etc., Polyb.—III. in LXX., the worship, public service of God: hence, Eccl. public worship in genl., but more particularly the Eucharist.

Λειτουργικός, *ἡ, ὄν*, of, belonging to a *λειτουργία* or *λειτουργός*, LXX.: from

Λειτουργός, *όν*, (*λεῖτος*, *λεῖτος*, **εργω*) like *δημιουργός*, performing public duties, or works of public use, useful to the public: *ὁ λ.*, in genl. a workman, handicraftsman, Polyb.—I. esp. at Athens, a citizen who undertook a *λειτουργία*, q. v., cf. Böckh P. E. 2, 199 sq.—III. a priest, minister of God, N. T.

Λεῖψανίω, *ῶ*, to be wanting in blood, to grow pale, Arist. Probl.: from

Λεῖψαιμος, *ον*, (*λεῖψω*, *αἷμα*) wanting blood, growing pale, Gal.: *λεῖψαιμος*, *-εω* would be more correct, cf. *λεῖψανόρεω*.

Λεῖψω, = *λεῖχω*, to lick: also sensu obscuro = Lat. *fello*.

†*Λεῖχας*, *ὁ, ν*, *Λέχας*.

ΛΕΙΧΗΝ, *ῆνος, ὁ*, a tree-moss lichen, that on the olive being *φόρα scabies*, but Theophr. uses *λεῖχην* of the olive, and *ψώρα* of the fig: also a kind of liver-worm that grows or damp rocks.—II. hence a lichen like eruption on the skin of animals, esp. on the chin, *mentagra*, as in men the ring-worm, *rush*, *scurvy*, Aesch. Cho. 281, in horses, a *tetter*, *scab*, Diosc.: also of the ground, a *blight*, *canker*, Aesch. Eum. 785: also written *λεῖχῆ* not so well, v. Dind. Aesch. II. c. Hence

Λεῖχηννῖα, *ῶ*, to have the *λεῖχη*, of trees, Theophr.

Λεῖχηννός, *ες*, (*λεῖχη*, *εἶδος*) like the *λεῖχη*, Hipp.

ΛΕΙΧΩ, *φ*, *-εω*, to lick: also to lick up, Hdt. 4, 23, Aesch. Eum. 106, cf. *ᾠδῆν*:—the irreg. part. perf. *ἔλελει χυότες*, in Hes. Th. 826, is used in the signf. of *λεχάομαι* (q. v.). (*λεῖχω* is the Lat. *lingo*, our *lick*, etc. hence *λεχμάδι*, *λεχμάζω*, *λεχῆρας*, *li gurio*.)

Λειψανδρία, *ας, ἡ*, (*λεῖψις*) = *λε πανδρία*.

Λειψανήλογος, *ον*, (*λεῖψανον*, *λέγω*) gathering remnants, Anth.

Λειψάνον, *ον, τό*, (*λεῖπω*) a piece left, wreck, Eur. Med. 1387; metaph. of men, Id. El. 554, Tr. 711; and so oft. in plur., remains, remnants, Lat. *reliquiae*, *θανόντος λειψάνα*, Soph. El. 1113, cf. Plat. Phaed. 86 C: but *ἀγαθῶν ἀνδρῶν λ.* are their deeds good name, etc., Eur. Andr. 774.

Λεῖψις, *εως, ἡ*, (*λεῖπω*) a leaving deserting, omitting.—II. a coming to an end, failing, want.

Λειψίφαις, *ες*, (*λεῖψις*, *φάος*) with decreasing light, waning, *μήνη*, also *λεῖψιφωτος*.

Λειψόβρις, *τρίχος, ὁ, ἡ*, (*λεῖπω*, *βρίξ*) having lost his hair, Ael.

Λειψοσέληνος, *ον*, (*λεῖψις*, *σελήνη* in the moon's first or last quarter, Lat. *silente luna*, when she is hidden).

Λειψυδρέω, *ῶ*, to want water, to dry up; and

Λειψυδρία, *ας, ἡ*, want of water, Polyb.; and

Λειψυδρίον, *ον, τό*, *Lipsydrum*, a waterless district near mount Parnes in Attica, Hdt. 5, 62, Ilgen. Scol. 24: some read *λεψυδρίον*: from

Λεῖψυδρος, *ον*, (*λεῖπω*, *ὑδωρ*) lacking water, waterless.

Λεῖωδης, *ες*, = *λεῖος*, smooth, even

†*Λεῖωδης*, *ονς, ὁ*, *Liodes*, son of Oenops, a suitor of Penelope, Od. 21, 144.

†*Λεῖωκριτος*, *ον, ὁ*, *Liocritus*, son of Arisbas, a companion of Lycomedes before Troy, Il. 17, 344.—2. son of Euenor, a suitor of Penelope, Od. 2, 242.

Λεῖωμα, *ατος, τό*, (*λεῖω*) that which has been smoothed or pounded. *λεῖωμα ἡκράτον, ὑδαρές*, etc., a colour made by rubbing *κανός* down, Theophr.

Λεῖων, *ὁ*, poet. for *λέων*, hence Ep. dat. *λεῖωνος*, II.

Λεῖωσις, *ἡ*, (*λεῖώω*) a smoothing, polishing, pounding.

Λεκανύριον, *ον, τό*, dim. from sq.

Λεκάνη, *ης, ἡ*, Dor. *λακάνη*, (*λέκος*) a dish, pot, pan, Ar. Nub. 907, Vesp. 600, etc. [*α*] Hence

Λεκανίς, *ιδος, ἡ*, Lucr.: also *λεκά νιον*, *ον, τό*, Ar. Ach. 1110, *λεκανίσκη*, *ης, ἡ*, Ar. Fr. 637, and *λεκανίδιον*, *ον, τό*, dim. from *λεκάνη*, little dish or pan. [*α*]

Λεκάνομαντεία, *ας, ἡ*, divination by means of a dish. from

Λεκανόμαντις, εως, ὁ and ἡ, (λεκά-
νη, μάντις a dish-diviner, Strab. p.
752.

Δεκύνωσκοπία, ας ἡ, (λεκάνη,
σκοπεῖν) the inspecting of a dish, in
order to divine.

Λεκάριον, ον, τό, dim. from λέκος,
a little dish Poll.

Δεκίβιτης, εν, ὁ, (λέκιθος) ἄρτος, a
sort of bread made either with the yolk
of eggs or of pulse, Seleuc. ap. Ath.
114 B.

Δεκίθωπῶλης, ον ὁ fem. -πωλις,
(λέκ.θος, πωλέω) a pulse-porridge sell-
er, Ar. Pnt. 427.

Λέκιθος, ον, ὁ, pulse-porridge, esp.
of ἄρακος, pease-soup, Lat. lomentum,
Pherecr. Aut. 4.

Λέκιθος, ον, ἡ, the yolk of an egg,
Hipp., Arist. H. A., etc.

Λεκίθωδης, ες, (ἡ λέκιθος, εἶδος)
like the yolk of an egg, yolk-coloured,
Hipp., and Theophr.

Λέκῖς, ἴδος, ἡ, Epich. p. 37, λεκί-
σκος, ον, ὁ, and λεκίσκιον, ον, τό,
Hipp., dim. from λέκος, a small dish
or plate.

ΛΕΚΟΣ, εος, τό, and λέκος, οὔ, ὁ,
a dish, plate, pot, pan, Hippon. 43.
(Hence λεκάνη, akin to λήκυθος and
λάγυρος.)

Λέκροι, οἱ=λίκροι, q. v.

Λεκτέος, α, ον, verb. adj. from λέ-
γω, to be said or spoken, Plat. Rep.
378 A.—II. λεκτέον, one must say or
speak, τι, lb. 392 A.

Λεκτής, ον, ὁ, (λέγω IV.) a speaker.

Λεκτικός, ἡ, ὄν, good at speaking,
able to speak, περί τι, Xen. Mem. 4,
3, 1, Cyr. 5, 3, 46: ἡ -κή sub. τέχνη,
the art of speaking, Plat. Polit. 304
D.—II. suited for speaking, λόγου λ.,
common, familiar discourse, Dem. 1401,
20: ῥυθμός, Arist. Rhet. 3, 8, 4.

Λέκτο, 3 sing. aor. syncop. mid. of
λέγω, Od.

†Λέκτον, ον, τό, Lectum, a promon-
tory of Troas, the southern point of
Mt. Ida, now Cape Baba, II. 14, 183,
Hdt. 9, 114.

Λεκτός, ἡ, ὄν, (λέγω II.) gathered,
chosen, picked out, Hes. Fr. 11, 3, and
Trag.—II. (λέγω IV.) uttered, spoken,
said, Soph. Phil. 633: capable of being
spoken, to be spoken, κακὸν οὐ λεκτόν,
Eur. Hipp. 875: τὰ λεκτά, things hav-
ing only a nominal existence, as time
and space, abstractions, Stoical term
in Plut. 2, 1116 B.

Λέκτρος, ον, (λέκτρον) bed-ridden.

Λεκτριτής, ον, ὁ, (θρόνος) a recum-
bent chair or couch.

Λέκτρον, ον, τό, (λέγω I.) like λέ-
χος, a couch, bed, Lat. lectus, to bed, Od.
8, 292: also in plur., Od.—II. later,
usu. in plur., the marriage bed, Pind.,
and Trag.; also λέκτρον εἰνάει, Aesch.
Pers. 543: hence marriage, γήμια
λέκτρα τινός, to wed one, Eur. Med.
594: λέκτρα προδοῦναι, αἰσχύνειν,
etc., Eur., who uses the word very
frequently. Cf. λέχος.

Λεκτροχῶδης, ἐς, (λέκτρον, χαίρω)
enjoying the marriage bed, Orph.

Λελαβέσθαι, Ep. inf. aor. mid. by redupl.,
from λαμβάνω, Od. 4, 388.

Λελάβη, Ep. 3 aor. act. by redupl.,
from λαμβάνω, II. 15, 60: so also from
aor. mid., λελάβοντο, λελάβένθω, λε-
λάβεσθαι, II., Hes. Th. 471: ὅπως λε-
λάβοιτο τεκούσα παῖδα, in act. signif.,
cf. λαβάνω III.

Λελάκα, perf. of λάσσω.

Λελάκοντο, Ep. redupl. 3 pl. aor. 2
mid. of λάσσω, H. Hom. Merc. 145.
(εἶ)

Λελάκναι, Ep. fem. part. perf. of
λάσσω, Od. 12, 85.

Λέλασμαι, perf. pass. of λαβάνω,
Att.

Λελάχητε, λελάχωσι, Ep. redupl.
2 and 3 pl. aor., from λαγχάνω, in
trans. signif., cf. λαγχάνω III.

†Λελεγείος, α, ον, Ion. and Ep. Λε-
λεγῖος, η, ον, of the Leleges, Le-
gean.

†Λελεγες, ον, οἱ, the Leleges, an an-
cient race dwelling in Caria, who at
a later period spread as far as Troy,
if not a branch of, at least of same
origin with the Thracians, II. 10, 429,
Hdt. 1, 171.

†Λελέγιος, α, ον, of the Leleges, Le-
legian, Strab. p. 321.

Λελεῖμαι, perf. pass. from λείπω:
part. λελεμμένος, Hom.

Λελεχμότες, nom. plur., irreg. part.
perf. of λείχω, q. v.

†Λέλεξ, εγος, ὁ, Lelex, an Autochthon,
first king of Lacedaemon, Apollod. 3,
10, 3: from him the Λελεγες were
said to be named, Paus. 3, 1, 1.

†Λελεγκασμαι, pf. pass. of λευκαίνω,
Diphil. (Siphn.) ap. Ath. 54 B.

Λεληθα, perf. of λαβάνω.

Λεληθώς, adv. part. perf. of λα-
βάνω, like λάθρα, secretly, unobserved,
Plat. Ax. 365 C.

Λεληκα, Ion. and Ep. perf. of λά-
σσω, Hes. Op. 205: part. λεληκός,
II. 22, 141.

Λελημμαι, rare poet. perf. pass. of
λαμβάνω, for εἰλημμαι, Aesch., and
Eur.

Λελησμαι, Ion. and Ep. perf. pass.
of λαβάνω, part. λελησμένος, Hom.

Λελίμμαι, old Ep. perf., to strive
eagerly, long for, hasten: Hom. uses
only the part. λελήμμενος, and that
only in II., like an adj. in signif. of
zealous, hasty, eager: also c. gen.,
eager for a thing, Ap. Rh. 1, 1164;
who also has 3 plqpf. with inf. λελί-
ητο αὐδοῖσαι, 3, 1158. (Prob. for λε-
λίμμαι, λελημμένως from λιλαι-
ομαι: v. sub *λῶω.) [ε]

Λελημμένος, part. perf. pass. from
λίπω, Aesch.

Λελόγα, perf. of λέγω, Gramm.

Λελογισμένως, adv. part. perf. pass.
from λογίζομαι, deliberately, advisedly,
Hdt. 3, 104, Eur. I. A. 1021.

Λελόχω, perf. of λαγχάνω, Od. 11,
304, Hes. Th. 203.

Λελοτα, perf. from λείπω, Hom.

Λελουμένος, part. perf. pass. from
λύω, II. 5, 6.

Λελούσασμαι, perf. pass. from λυ-
μαίνομαι. [υ]

Λελύμενως, adv. part. perf. pass.
from λύω, loosely, slackly, slowly,
Hipp.

Λέλνται, λέλντο for ἐλέλντο, 3
pl. perf. and plqpf. pass. from λύω,
Hom.

Λέλτο, Ep. for λελύοιτο, 3 sing.
opt. perf. pass. of λύω, Od. 18, 238.

†Λεμάνη, ης, ἡ, Lacus Lemānus, now
lake of Geneva, in Helvetia, Strab.
p. 186. [α]

†Λεμβάδιον, ον, τό, dim. from λέμ-
βος. [α]

Λεμβαρχος, ον, ὁ, (λέμβος, ἄρχω)
the commander of a λέμβος.

ΛΕΜΒΟΣ, ον, ὁ, a small boat with
a sharp prow, Dem. 883, 28; used
esp. by the Illyrians, v. Schweigh.
Ind. Polyb.: a ship's cock-boat, hence
metaph. in Anaxandr. Ὀδυσσ. 2,
7.

Λεμβώδης, ες, (λέμβος, εἶδος)
shaped like a λέμβος, Arist. Inc.
An. 1, 9.

Λέμμα, ατος, τό, (λέπω) that which

is peeled off, peel, husk, skin, scale, etc.
Hipp., and Ar. Av. 674.

Λέμνα, ἡ, a water-plant, Lemna pa-
lustris, Theophr.

†Λεμονίκες, ον, οἱ, and Λεμονίαιες,
the Lemnionics, a people of Aquitania
Gaul, Strab. p. 190.

Λέμφος, ον, ὁ=κόρυθα, υῤῥα.—II.
adj., snotty: drivellings, Menandr. p. 172
(Akin to λάμπη, λάπη.)

Λεμφώδης, ες, (λέμφος, εἶδος) driv-
elling.

Λέντιον, ον, τό, also λύντιον, the
Lat. linteum, Arr. Peripl.

Λεξείδιον, ον, τό, dim. from λέξις.

Λεξείδα, desiderat. from λέγω, to
wish to say.

Λέξεο, Ep. imperat. aor. syncop.
mid. from λέγω I, Hom.; cf. λέξο.

Λεξείδισον, ον, τό, dim. from λέξω,
[ε]

Λεξιθήρας, ον, ὁ, (λέξις, θηράω)
word-hunter. Hence

Λεξιθηρέω, ᾶ, to hunt after words,
catch at words, Gell. Hence

Λεξιθηρία, ας, ἡ, a hunting after
words, Clem. Al.

Λεξικόγραφος, ον, ὁ, ἡ, (λεξικόν,
γράφω) a lexicographer. [α]

Λεξικός, ἡ, ὄν, (λέξις) cf. belonging
to words τὸ λεξικόν, sub. βιβλίον,
lexicon or dictionary, Gramm.—II.

Λεξικόν=λεξικόγραφος.

Λέξις, εως, ἡ, (λέγω) a speaking
speech, Plat.: λ. ἡ πράξις, saying or
doing, Id. Rep. 396 C.—2. a way of
speaking, diction, style, Μοῦσης
poetical style, Id. Legg. 795 E, c.
Arist. Rhet. 3, 9, 8, sqq., and Poet.—
II. a single word or phrase, Polyb.—II.
Gramm.,=γλῶσσα V., an old rare for
sign word, that must be explained to
a common word, (γλῶσσημα): hence
λέξις is the older term for a glossary
lexicon.

†Λεξιφάνης, ονς, ὁ, (λέξις, φαίνω)
Lexiphanes, a poet of the new com-
edy, Meineke 1, p. 493: v. Lu.
Lexiphr.

Λέξω, like λέξω, Ep. imperat. aor.
syncop. mid. from λέγω, to lie down
II. 24, 650, Od. 10, 320; so also ὄρεω
and ὄρσσω.

†Λεωνάτος, ον, ὁ, Leonnatus, son of
Antea, a general of Alexander the
great, Arr. An. 6, 28, 4.

†Λεονόριος, ον, ὁ, Leonorius, a leader
of the Gauls in their expedition into
Asia, Strab. p. 566.

Λεοντόχωνος, ον, (λέων, ἀγχί-
lion-strangling, dub. I. Call. Epigr. 7,
ubi Bast λεοντόχαινος.

†Λεοντάνη, ης, ἡ, Leontarne,
place in Boeotia, Lyc. 645.

Λεοντή, ης, ὁ, contr. λεοντή σ-
τορά, a lion's skin, fem. of λεοντής
Hdt. 7, 69.

Λεόντειος, εἰα, εἰον, also ος, ον
(λέων) of a lion, στορά, Aesch. Fr. 10.
lion-like, ὄναιμα, Epich. p. 106.

Λεόντειος, εον, εον=foreg.

†Λεοντεύς, εως, Ep. and Ion. ἥος,
Leonteus, son of Coronus, a Greek
hero before Troy, II. 2, 745.—2. a pupil
of Epicurus, of Lampascus, Strab.
589.—3. a tragic actor of A'gos, A.
343 E.

Λεοντηδόν, adv., like a lion, LX

†Λεοντιάδης, ον Ion. εω, ὁ, Leon-
tes, son of Eurymachus, leader of the
Thebans at Thermopylae, Hdt.
205, Thuc. 2, 2.—2. a polemarch
Thebes, who betrayed the citadel
Phoebeidas, Xen. Hell. 5, 2.

Λεοντιαῖος, αἰα, αἰον, as great a
lion.

†Λεοντιάδας, α, ὁ, Leon'tidas, a Sp-
tan, Plut. Agesil. 24.

in the coast near the greater Syrtis, now *Lebida*, Strab. p. 835.—2. ἡ μικρά, on coast of Byzantium, south of Hadrumetum, now *Lempra*, Ptol.

Λεπτόβυθος, ἑς, (λεπτός, βάθος) shallow, v. 1. Aesch. Supp. 3.

Λεπτόβλαστος, ον, (λεπτός, βλαστός) with feeble shoots or buds, Theophr.

Λεπτοβόη, ον, ὁ, (λεπτός, βοή) with a weak or delicate voice.

Λεπτόβυρος, ον, (λεπτός, βύρσα) thin-skinned.

Λεπτόγαιος, ον, or λεπτόγειος, ον. Theophr., etc., and λεπτόγειος, ον Thuc. 1, 2, (λεπτός, γαῖα, γῆ) of a thin or poor soil.

Λεπτόγαστρον, ον, (λεπτός, γαστήρ) with a small belly, Hipp. 1133 C.

Λεπτογνώμων, ον, gen. ονος, (λεπτός, γνώμη) subtle in mind, Luc.

Λεπτόγραμμα, ον, (λεπτός, γραμμή) written fine, small or neat, Luc.

Λεπτόγραφος, ον, (λεπτός, γράφω) written small or neat, Luc. [α]

Λεπτοδερμύτος, ον, = λεπτόδερμος.

Λεπτοδερμία, ας, ἡ, thinness or fineness of skin, Theophr.: from

Λεπτόδερμος, ον, (λεπτός, δέρμα) with a thin or fine skin, Hipp.

Λεπτόδομος, ον, (λεπτός, δέμω) thinly or lightly built, in genl. slight, πείσμα, Aesch. Pers. 112.

Λεπτοπέω, ὦ, (εἰπεῖν) = λεποτολόγέω.

Λεπτότριξ, τρίχος, ὁ, ἡ, (λεπτός, τρίξ) with thin, fine hair.

Λεπτόθριος, ον, (λεπτός, θρίον) with thin, fine leaves. [I, but I in Nic. metri grat., cf. θρίον.]

Λεπτόφινος, ον, (λεπτός, ἴς IV) with thin, fine fibres, Theophr. [I]

Λεπτοκάλαμος, ον, (λεπτός, κάλαμος) with thin, fine stalks, Theophr. [α]

Λεπτόκαρπος, ον, (λεπτός, καρπός) with small, delicate fruit, Diosc.

Λεπτοκάριον, ον, τό, (λεπτός, κάριον) strictly a nut with a thin shell: a hazel-nut, Diosc.

Λεπτόκαρφος, ον, (λεπτός, κάρφος) with a thin, light stem, Diosc.

Λεπτόκανυλος, ον, (λεπτός, κανυλός) with thin, fine stalk, etc.

Λεπτόκνημος, ον, (λεπτός, κνήμη) spindle-shanked.

Λεπτοκοπέω, ὦ, (λεπτός, κόπτω) to chop fine or small, Diosc.

Λεπτολογέω, ὦ, (λεπτολόγος) to speak subtly, to chop logic, quibble, Ar. Nub. 320; so too as Dep. λεπτολογέομαι, Luc., etc. Hence

Λεπτολόγημα, ατος, τό, a subtle discourse.

Λεπτολογία, ας, ἡ, subtle discourse, quibbling, Hermipp. Dem. 4: from

Λεπτολόγος, ον, (λεπτός, λέγω) speaking subtly, subtle, φέμενος, Ar. Ran. 876, Luc., etc.

Λεπτομέρεια, ας, ἡ, a consisting of small particles, Tim. Locr. 98 E, and Plut.: from

Λεπτομερής, ἑς, (λεπτός, μέρος) composed of small particles, as water and fire, opp. to ὁδρός, Tim. Locr. 100 E, Arist. Coel.—II. treated of in detail or minutely, Ptolem. Adv. ρώς.

Λεπτομερμία, ας, ἡ, attention to trifles: from

Λεπτομέριμος, ον, (λεπτός, μέριμνα) taken up with trifles.

Λεπτόμητις, εως, of subtle plans.

Λεπτόμιτος, ον, (λεπτός, μίτος) of fine threads, φάρος, Eur. Andr. 831.

Λεπτομυθεῖω, ὦ, (μύθος) = λεποτολόγέω.

Λείον, οὐ, τό, sub. ἔντερον, the small gut, Föhs. Oecon. Hipp.—II. sub.

νόμισμα, a very small coin, about a half-cent, N. T.

Λεπτόνευρος, ον, (λεπτός, νεῦρον) with thin sinews.

Λεπτόνευρος, ον, (λεπτός, νέω) fine-sprung, v. 1. for sq.

Λεπτόνηρος, ον, (λεπτός, πνήριον) of fine threads or fabric, ὕφος, Eubul. Nann. 1, 5.

Λεπτοποιέω, ὦ, (λεπτός, ποιέω) to make thin or fine, Diosc.

Λεπτόπους, ὁ, ἡ, -ποῦν, τό, gen. -ποδος, (λεπτός, πούς) with small, delicate feet.

Λεπτόπυγος, ον, (λεπτός, πυγή) with small buttocks.

Λεπτόρριζος, ον, (λεπτός, ῥίζα) with thin, delicate root.

Λεπτόρρυτος, ον, (λεπτός, ῥέω) thinly-fluvial, Hipp. 1279, 58.

Λεπτός, ἡ, ὅν, (λέπω, cf. λίσπος) strictly, peeled off, stripped, husked, thrashed out, II. 20, 497: in genl. thin, fine, tender, delicate, freq. in Hom., who usu. applies it to garments; also, λεπτότατος χαλκός, II. 20, 275; of the human figure usu. in bad sense, thin, lean, meagre, Hes. Op. 495; so, λ. στήθος, Ar. Nub. 1017; τράχηλος, Xen. Cyn. 5, 30; λ. ὑπὸ μερινῶν, Plat. Amat. 134 B; rarely in good sense, taper, slender.—II. strait, narrow, εἰς ἴλην, Od. 6, 264, like στενός: in genl. small, weak, impotent, λεπτὴ μῆτις, II. 10, 226; 23, 590—τὰ λεπτὰ τῶν προβάτων, small cattle, i. e. sheep and goats, Hdt. 8, 137; λ. πλοῖα, small craft, Id. 7, 36.—III. light, thin, consisting of fine particles, κοῖνη, II. 23, 506, κόνη, Soph. Ant. 256; and so freq. in Hipp., v. Föhs. Oecon.—IV. light, slight, ῥιπαὶ κῶνωτος, slight buzzing, Aesch. Ag. 892; πνοαί, light breezes, Eur. I. A. 813; λεπτὰς ἐπὶ ῥοταῖσι, on slight turns of fortune, Soph. Fr. 499.—V. metaph., fine, subtle, refined, νοῦς, Eur. Med. 529, λ. σοφιστὰ, λήροι, Ar. Av. 318, Nub. 359, cf. λεπτολόγος:—so too adv. -τῶς, λ. μερινῶν, Plat. Rep. 607 C; also κατὰ λεπτόν, subtly, in detail, Cic. Att. 2, 18, 2.—2. of fine feelings, sensitive, Schäf. Dion. Comp. p. 246.

Opp. to παχύς.—3. rarely of the voice, fine, delicate, Ar. Av. 235, cf. λεπτάλεος.—4. of smell, Plat. Tim. 66 E.—An irreg. comp. λεπτίστερος is given by Phot.—Cf. λεπτόν.

Λεπτόσαρκος, ον, (λεπτός, σάρξ) spare of flesh, lean, Geop.

Λεπτοσκελής, ἑς, (λεπτός, σκέλος) thin-shanked, Arist. H. A.

Λεπτοσπάθης, ον, (λεπτός, σπαθῶ) fine-woven, Soph. Fr. 430. [α]

Λεπτόσπερμος, ον, (λεπτός, σπέρμα) with thin seed.

Λεπτόστομος, ον, (λεπτός, στόμα) with a small mouth, Arist. ap. Ath. 88 B

Λεπτοσύνη, ἡς, ἡ, = λεπτότης, Anth.

Λεπτοσύνθετος, ον, (λεπτός, συντίθημι) of fine texture, καλύμματα, Antiph. Aphrod. 1, 10.

Λεπτοσχιδής, ἑς, (λεπτός, σχίζω) with narrow slit: hence αὐ λεπτοσχιδεῖς, a kind of sandals or shoes, Cephisod. Troph. 2.

Λεπτόσωμος, ον, (λεπτός, σῶμα) with a thin or taper body.

Λεπτότης, ητος, ἡ, (λεπτός) thinness, fineness, delicacy, leanness, opp. to πάχος, Plat. Rep. 523 E: weakness of body, Id. Legg. 646 B.—II. metaph. subtlety, Ar. Nub. 153.

Λεπτοτομέω, ὦ, (λεπτός, τέμνω) to cut small, mince, Strab.

Λεπτοτράχηλος, ον, (λεπτός, τράχηλος) thin or fine-necked, Alex. Mynd. ap. Ath. 392 C. [α]

Λεπτότρητος, ον, (λεπτός, τήρα) with small holes, Galen.

Λεπτότρηχος, ον, = λεπτότριξ, Arist. H. A.

Λεπτοργέω, ὦ, to do fine work, esp. of joiners and turners, Plut.: hence = λεπτολόγεω, Eur. Hipp. 923, Plat. Polit. 262 B, 294 D: and

Λεπτοργής, ἑς, finely worked, ἔσθος H. Hom. 31, 14: and

Λεπτοργία, ας, ἡ, fine workmanship, esp. in wood, tabernacle-work, Joseph. from

Λεπτοργός, ὅν, (λεπτός, *εργω) producing fine work, esp. in wood, Diod.

Λεπτοῦφής, ἑς, (λεπτός, ὕφαίνω) finely woven, Luc. [I]

Λεπτοφύης, ἑς, (λεπτός, φύος) feebly shining, Nonn.

Λεπτόφλοος, ον, (λεπτός, φλόος) with thin, fine bark, Theophr.

Λεπτοφύης, ἑς, (λεπτός, φύη) of thin or delicate nature, delicately made.

Λεπτόφυλλος, ον, (λεπτός, φύλλον) with thin leaves, Theophr.

Λεπτοφώνια, ας, ἡ, a small weak voice: from

Λεπτόφωνος, ον, (λεπτός, φωνή) with a small weak voice, Arist. H. A.

Λεπτοχειλής, ἑς, (λεπτός, χεῖλος) thin-lipped, Arist. H. A.

Λεπτόχρους, ὅτος, ὁ, ἡ, (λεπτός, χρῶς) with a fine, delicate skin or body

Eur. ap. Cic. Fam. 16, 8, cf. Valck Diatr. p. 34.

Λεπτόχρηνος, ον, (λεπτός, χρῆνος) with thin, fine or little juice, Theophr.

Λεπτοψάμαθος, ον, (λεπτός, ψάμαθος) with fine, light sand, prob. I. Aesch. Supp. 3.

Λεπτόω, ὦ, (λεπτός) = λεπτόνω, dub.

Λεπτόνστις, ιως, ἡ, a making thin, an attenuating, Hipp.: and

Λεπτυντικός, ἡ, ὅν, making thin, Ath.: from

Λεπτόνω, (λεπτός) to make thin, Arist. H. A.: to make small, to thrash, Anth.:—to digest food, Plut. B. pass. to grow lean, Hipp., and Xen. Symp. 2, 17. Hence

Λεπτυριός, οὐ, ὁ, = λεπτόνστις.

Λεπτύριον, ον, τό, dim. from λεπύρον, a small husk, thin peel, etc., Hipp. [π, Theocr. 5, 95.] Hence

Λεπτύριω, ὦ, like λεπυρώω, to strip off the husk, to peel.

Λεπτύριωδης, ἑς, (λεπτύριον, εἶδος) like husks, consisting of coats or layers, like the onion, Arist. H. A.

Λεπτύριον, ον, τό, (λεπτός) a rind, shell, husk, Batr. 131.

Λεπτύρις, ἡ, ὅν, (λέπος) with, in a husk, rind, etc., Nic. Th. 803.

Λεπτύριω, ὦ, (λεπτόνριον) = λεπυριώω.

Λεπτύριωδης, ἑς, = λεπυριώδης, ῥίζα, Theophr.

Λεπτόνριον, ον, τό, (λεπτόνριον) a husk, shell, scale, esp. one of the coats of an onion, Lat. tunica cepae, Theopomp. (Com.) Od. 2. [I]

ΔΕΐΠΩ, fut. -ψω, to strip off the rind or husk, to peel or bark, II. 1, 236; cf. ἐκλέπω.—II. metaph. in com. poets. to hide, i. e. thrash, Plat. (Com.) αὐ ὥς ἱερ. 5, cf. Ruhnk. Ep. Cr. p. 208, and δερῶ II. Pass. = ἀποτυλῶν, sen su obsceno, Mein. ad. Mnesim. Hip. pot. 1, 18. (Hence λέπος, λεπτός, λεπύριον, λεπτός, λόπος, λοιπός, λοβός, λώπος.)

Λεπτότης, ἑς, (λέπος, εἶδος) like husks, etc.: also = λεπυριός.

Λέρινα, ἡς, ἡ, and Λέρινη, Λερίνα, a marsh in Argolis, the mythol. abode of the Hydra, Aesch. Fr. 652: proverb ap. Hesych., Λέρινα κακῶν, an abyss of ill, like Ἰλῆος κακῶν: so Cratin

Incert. 73, called the theatre *Λέρνα θεατὸν*.—Strab. p. 368 mentions a river of same name flowing through the marsh: also a town near the same, Plut.: in Paus. 2, 36, 7, a grove adorned with temples. Hence *Λερναῖος*, *α*, *ov*, of Lerna, Lernaean, Hes. Th. 314.

†*Λέρνος*, *ov*, *δ*, *Lernus*, masc. pr. n., Qu. Sm. 1, 228.

†*Λέρος*, *ov*, *ή*, *Leros*, one of the Sporades, retains its name, Hdt. 5, 125; Thuc. 8, 27; *οἱ Λέριοι*, the inhab. of Leros, Anth.

†*Λεσβιάζω*, (*Λέσβος*) to do like the Lesbian women, Lat. *fellare*, Ar. Ran. 1308.

†*Λεσβιάς*, *ἄδος*, *ή*, a Lesbian woman, Lat. *fellatrix*, Anth.

†*Λεσβίζω*, = *Λεσβιάζω*, Ar. Vesp. 1346.

†*Λέσβιος*, *ία*, *ιον*, (*Λέσβος*) Lesbian, of Lesbos: *οἱ Λέσβιοι*, the Lesbians, Hdt., freq.; proverb., *μετὰ Λέσβιον ὄδον*, of those who are judged second best, v. Meineke Com. Fragm. 2, p. 159:—*λέσβιον κύμα* or *κυμάτων* (cf. κύμα I. 2), Aesch. Fr. 70, 2, Vitruv. 4, 6, 2; so, *Λεσβία οικοδομή*, Arist. Eth. N. 5, 10, 7.—II. *τὸ Λέσβιον*, of a ship, = *δευτέρα τρόπος*.—2. a drinking-cup, Ath. 123b, *ἰδος*, *ή*, fem. adj.; *Λεσβία*, a Lesbian female; II. 9, 129.

†*Λεσβοθέμις*, *ἰδος*, *δ*, *Lesbothemis*, a statue of Lesbos, Ath. 635 A.

†*Λεσβοθεν*, adv., from Lesbos, II. 9, 664.

†*Λεσβοκλής*, *εἰς*, *δ*, *Lesbocles*, a rhetorician of Mytilene, Strab. p. 617. †*Λέσβος*, *ov*, *ή*, *Lesbos*, an island of the Aegean sea, on the coast of Mysia, now Metelin, II. 24, 544.

†*Λεσβοναξ*, *ακτος*, *δ*, *Lesbonax*, son of Potamon, a sophist of Mytilene, Luc. Salt. 69.

†*Λεσπίς*, *ἰδος*, *ή*, = *ἐλεσπίς*, Alex. word.

†*Λεσχάζω*, (*λεσχή*) to prate, chatter, Theogn. 613.

†*Λεσχάω*, = *foreg*., Perict. ap. Stob. p. 488, 54.

†*Λεσχάος*, *αἶα*, *αἶον*, of or belonging to the *λεσχή*, hence chattering, talkative.

†*Λεσχῆ*, *ης*, *ή*, (*λέγω*) a place where people assembled for conversation, a favourite resort for idlers and beggars, where some spent the night, Od. 18, 329: a low sort of inn or lodging-house, Hes. Op. 491, 499: any lounge, like the *scholae porticum* of the Romans; also, a council-chamber, club-room, esp. at Sparta, Cratin. Plut. 1, 3, cf. Paus. 3, 14, 2, Müller. Dor. 4, 9, § 1.—II. *talk-ing*, gossip, *μακραὶ λ.*, Eur. Hipp. 384, cf. I. A. 1001.—2. in good sense, conversation, discussion, *λεσχῆς γενομένης*, Hdt. 9, 71; *ἀπικέσθαι ἐς λεσχῆν*, = *ἐς λόγους*, Hdt. 2, 32; so, *πρὸς ἑμὴν λεσχῆν*, to conversation with me, Soph. O. C. 167: also a deliberation, session of the council, Soph. Ant. 160:—in Aesch. Eum. 366, *Ζεὺς ἀπηξιώσαντο δὲ λέσχας*, deemed them unfit for his society, or his council-hall. The word is strictly Ion.; hence *ἰδο-λεσχέω*.

†*Λεσχημα*, *ατος*, *τό*, idle talk, Hipp. †*Λεσχηναία*, *ας*, *ή*, (*λεσχηνέω*) gossip, Plat. Ax. 369 D.

†*Λεσχηνεύτης*, *οὔ*, *δ*, a gossip, chatterer, Ath.: from

†*Λεσχηνεύω*, (*λεσχή*) to chat, talk with, *τενὶ*, App.; also in mid.: Hdt. has the compts. *περὶ λεσχηνεύτος*, *προλεσχηνεύω*.

†*Λεσχηνήτης*, *ov*, *δ*, = *λεσχηνευτής*. †*Λεσχηνόριος*, *ov*, *δ*, (as if from *λεσχηνώω*, not from *λεσχηναία*, Lob. Paral. 218) epith. of Apollo as *guardian*

dian of the assemblies in the *λέσχαί*, Plut. 2, 385 C.

†*Λεσχηνώτης*, *ov*, *δ*, (*λεσχηνώω*) = *λεσχηνευτής*: a scholar, pupil, Diog. L. 12, 130.

†*Λεσχηρῶ*, *ω*, = *λεσχήω*.

†*Λεσχή*, *ov*, *δ*, (*λεσχή*) a talker, Timo ap. Diog. L. 9, 40.

†*Λέσχης*, *ov*, *δ*, *Lesches*, a cyclic poet of Mytilene, author of the *μικρὰ Ἰλιάς*, Paus. 10, 25, 5, who gives in gen. *Λέσχεος*.

†*Λεσχομάχη*, *ης*, *ή*, = *λογομαχία*, Timon. Fr. 4, very dub.

†*Λετρεύς*, *εἰς*, *δ*, *Letreus*, a son of Pelops, after whom the foll. city was said to be named, Paus. 6, 22, 8.

†*Λετρίνοι*, *ov*, *οἱ*, *Letrini*, a city in northern Elis, Xen. Heli. 3, 2, 25; in Luc. 54, *Λετρίνα*: adj. *Λετρίναος*, *α*, *ov*, of *Letrini*, *Letrinaean*, Paus.; etc.

†*Λευγαλία*, *ας*, *ή*, sc. *ἡ*, the *Leugaean*, name of a troop in Alexander's army, Ar. An. 2, 9, 3.

†*Λευγῆλος*, *εἰς*, *έον*, (*λοιγός*, *λοιγός*, *λυγρός*, Lat. *lugeo*, *luctus*).—1. of persons, in sad or sorry plight, wretched, helpless, *παῖς*, Od. 16, 273, etc.; *λευγαλίοι ἐσόμεσθα*, Od. 2, 61: so too, *λευγαλίοι χωρεῖν*, to come ill off, II. 13, 723.—2. of events, feelings, etc., sad, gloomy, dismal, mournful, esp. *λ. θάνατος*, a wretched, untimely death, II. 21, 288, and freq. in Od.; so *λ. κῆδεα*, *ἄλγεα*, Od. 15, 359; 20, 203; *πόλεμος*, *δαίς*, II. 13, 97; 14, 387; *λ. φόνες*, *εἴπεα*, II. 9, 119; 20, 109; *λ. ἥδεα*, Hes. Op. 523—the word is rare in later poets, as *λ. κόρος*, Theogn. 1176, cf. *λυγρός*, fin.—in Soph. ap. E. M. (Fr. 904) *μύρον λ.* is explained by *γύρον*, or in Phot. by *διάβροχον*.

†*Λευή*, and *Λευή*, *δ*, *Levi*, Hebr. masc. pr. n., a son of the patriarch Jacob, LXX.; N. T.—2. otherwise

Matthew, a tax-gatherer, called to be an apostle, N. T. Marc. 2, 14; cf. Matth. 10, 3.—Others in N. T. Hence †*Λευήτης*, *ov*, *δ*, a descendant of Levi (I), a *Levite*, LXX.; N. T.; hence

†*Λευιτικός*, *ή*, *όν*, of or pertaining to the Levites, *Levitical*, N. T.

†*Λευκά*, *ων*, *τά*, strictly neut. pl. from *λευκός*.—I. the *menstrua alba* of women, opp. to *ερυθρά*, Hipp.—II. a thin fine shoe, Alex. Tar. 4.

†*Λευκά*, *τά*, *ὄρη*, the *White mountains*, on the western side of Crete, Strab. p. 475.—II. *Leuca*, a city of Calabria, Id. p. 281.

†*Λευκαδία*, *ας*, *ή*, = *Λευκάς*, Thuc. 3, 94.

†*Λευκάδιος*, *ov*, *δ*, *Leucadius*, son of Icarus, brother of Penelope, Strab. p. 452.—II. *-ιος*, *α*, *ov*, of *Leucas*, *Leucadian*, Hdt. 8, 45.

†*Λευκαὶ στήλαι*, *αἱ*, the *white Pillars*, a tract in greater Phrygia on the Mersyas, Ar. 5, 118.

†*Λευκαὶ ὄν*, *αἱ*, *Leucæ*, a city of Ionia near Smyrna, Strab. p. 646.—2. a place in Peloponnesus, under control of the Argives, Polyb. 4, 36, 5.—3. *Λευκαί*, a place on mount Ida.

†*Λευκαία*, or *λευκέα*, *ας*, *ή*, a kind of strong hemp used for cordage or tackling, prob. the Spanish *spartum*, Moschion ap. Ath. 206 F.

†*Λευκαῖνα*, *ων*, *αἱ*, chestnuts from *Λευκαί*, v. *Λευκαί* 3, Gal.

†*Λευκαῖνω*, (*λευκός*) to make white, *whiten*, *λευκαῖνω ὕδωρ ἐλάτρησι*, Od. 12, 172; so *λ. ἄλα βοθίους*, *λ. ῥόβια*, Eur. Cyl. 17, I. T. 1387.—2. to make bright or light, *ἥδω λευκαίνει ὥδω*, morn brightens up her light, Id. I. A. 156.—II. intr. *to grow white*, Nic. Al. 170.

†*Λευκάκινθα*, *ης*, *ή*, (*λευκός*, *ἄκανθα*) the *white thorn*, Theophr.

†*Λευκάφιτος*, *ov*, (*λεῖκος*, *ἀλωϊτα* rich in pearl-barley, Sopat. ap. Ath. 160 B.

†*Λευκάμυς*, *έκος*, *δ*, *ή*, (*λευκός*, *ἄμυς*) with white head-band, Oppr.

†*Λευκανθεμον*, *ov*, *τό*, (*λευκός*, *ἄνθεμον*) strictly *white flower*, from *ἀνθεμον*, like *χρυσάνθεμον*, name for several plants of the camomile tribe, Diosc.

†*Λευκανθής*, *ές*, (*λευκός*, *ἄνθεω*) white blossoming, hence *white*, *λ. σώματα*, pale, bleached bodies, Pind. N. 9, 55; *λευκανθές κάρα*, a snow-white head, Soph. O. T. 742. Hence

†*Λευκανθίζω*, *to have white blossoms*, in gen. *to be white*, Hdt 8, 27:—also in pass., LXX.

†*Λευκάνια*, *ας*, or *λευκάνη*, *ης*, *ή*, Ion. for *λαυκάνια*, q. v.; *λευκανηρόδε* Ap. Rh.; *-ιηθεν*, Oppr.

†*Λευκάνια*, *ας*, *ή*, *Lucania*, a province of southern Italy, Strab. p. 252.

†*Λευκανοί*, *ων*, *οἱ*, the *Lucanians*, inhab. of *Lucania*, Isocr. 163.

†*Λευκανσις*, *ή*, (*λευκαῖνω*) opp. *to μέλασις*, a whitening, or a growing white, Arist. Ausc. Phys. 5, 1, 5.

†*Λευκαντής*, *οὔ*, *δ*, (*λευκαῖνω*) one that makes or paints white.

†*Λευκαντικός*, *ή*, *όν*, (*λευκαῖνω*) fit for whitening. Adv. *-κώς*, Sext. Emp.

†*Λευκάργιλλος* and *λευκάργιλος*, *ov*, (*λευκός*, *ἀργίλλος*) of or with white clay, Strab.—II. as subst., *ή λ.*, white clay, Plin.

†*Λευκάς*, *ἄδος*, poet. fem. of *λευκός* φοι *λευκή*, *πέτρα λ.*, Eur. Cycl. 166. Hence sq.—I. a plant, Diosc.

†*Λευκάς*, *ἄδος*, *ή*, *πέτρη*, Od. 24, 11 in Thuc. 3, 94, *Λευκαδία*, *Leucas*, (the white rock) a rock on coast of Epirus, Od., the later promontory or peninsula *Leucadia* on the coast of Acarnania, subsequently separated from the main land, now *Santa Maura*, cf. Strab. p. 59, 450.

†*Λευκασία*, *ας*, *ή*, the *Leucasia*, a river of Messenia, Paus. 4, 33, 3.

†*Λευκάσιον*, *ov*, *τό*, *Leucasium*, a town of Messeria, Paus. 8, 25, 2.

†*Λευκασμός*, *δ*, = *λευκανσις*.

†*Λευκασπις*, *ἰδος*, *δ*, *ή*, (*λευκός*, *ἄσπις*) white-shielded, II. 22, 294: in Trag. the Argives only are *λευκασπίδες*, Aesch. Theb. 90, cf. Soph. Ant. 106, Eur. Phoen. 1099, not because they wore plain shields with out any device (which were common to all Greece, v. Stanl. Aesch. l. c.), but no doubt because white was the Argive colour (as it is the Austrian).

†*Λευκασπις*, *ἰδος*, *ή*, *Leucaspiis*, a port in Marmarica, Strab. p. 799. II. masc. pr. n., Anacr. 5, 3.

†*Λευκάτας*, *α*, *δ*, *Leucatas*, a promontory on southwest of *Leucadia*, now *Cape Dukato*, Strab. p. 452; famed as the lover's leap, Id. p. 461.

†*Λευκανγής*, *ές*, (*λευκός*, *αὐγή*) white-gleaming, of a fish, Antiph. Philoth. 1, 20.

†*Λευκάχτης*, *ov*, *δ*, (*λευκός*, *ἄχτης*) the *white agate*, Plin. [χά]

†*Λευκέα*, *ας*, *ή*, v. *λευκαία*.

†*Λευκερίβος*, *Att. -έως*, *ή*, a kind of fig-tree, prob. bearing white fruit, Ath. 76 C: as adj., *λευκ. ισχάδες*, Her mipp. ibid.

†*Λευκερύθρος*, *ov*, (*λευκός*, *ερυθρός*) whitish red, *χροιά*, Arist. Physiogn.

†*Λευκεροδός*, *ov*, *δ*, (*λευκός*, *ερωδιός*) the *white heron*, the *spoon-bill*, Arist. H. A.

†*Λεύκη*, *ης*, *ή*, the *white leprosy*, Hdt. 1, 138, and Hipp., v. Foës. Oecon.—II. the *white poplar*, Lat. *populus alba* used for chaplets, Ar. Nub. 1007 Den. 313, 24.—III. a place at Athens.

where the taxes were let out to the farmers of the revenue, prob. so called from a poplar in the place, Andoc. 17, 24, cf. Böckh P. E. 2, 26.—IV. the white spot on the nails.

†Λευκή, ἡ, *Leuce*, an island in the Euxine at the mouths of the Ister, sacred to Achilles, Strab. p. 125, cf. Pind. N. 4, 49.—2. a plain in Laconia, Strab. p. 363, in Polyb. 5, 19, 8, Λεύκαι. Cf. Λεύκαι.—II. Ἀ. ἀκτή, ἡ, (the white shore) a town and roadstead in Thrace on the Propontis, Hdt. 7, 25.—2. the southern point of Euboea, Strab. p. 399.—3. a promontory of Africa, Id. p. 799, subsequently Λαοδίκηα.—III. κώμη, (White-village) a town of the Nabataei on the Arabian gulf, Strab. p. 780.

Λευκηπῆτις or Λευχηπῆτις, ον, ἡ, (λευκός, ἥπαρ) white-livered, i. e. cowardly, A. B.

Λευκηπτερος, ον, (λευκός, ἥπειρος) with white soil, Geop.

Λευκήρετρος, ον, (λευκός, ἐρετρός) with white or foaming oars, *Ἀρης, Pseud-Eur. I. A. 283.

Λευκήρης, ες, (λευκός, ἄρα) with white ties or fastenings: in genl. white, θρῖς, Aesch. Pers. 1056.

†Λευκίμη, ἡ, ἡ, *Leucimie*, the southern promontory of the island Coreyra, Thuc. 1, 30, v. l.—κίμνη.

Λευκίον, ἴνη, ἰνον, (λευκή) of white poplar, στέφανος, Arist. Oec.

†Λευκίος, ον, ὁ, the Rom. name Lucius, Polyb. 1, 52, 5.

†Λευκίππη, ἡ, ἡ, *Leucippe*, daughter of Oceanus, H. Hom. Cer. 418.—2. wife of Ilus, mother of Laomedon.—3. wife of Eueon in Plato's Atlantis, Criti. 113 C.—4. daughter of Minyas in Orchomenus, Ael. V. H. 3, 42.

Λευκίπιδες, ον, αἱ, daughters of *Leucippus*, nymphs worshipped at Sparta, κόραι Α., Eur. Hel. 1466, cf. Siebel. Paus. 3, 13, 7: from

†Λευκίππος, ον, ὁ, *Leucippus*, son of Perieres and Gorgophone, brother of Tyndareus, Apollod. 3, 10, 3.—2. a son of Hercules, Id. 2, 7, 8.—3. son of Oenomaus in Elis, H. Hom. Ar. 212.—4. an Elean or Abderite, pupil of Zeno, Diog. L.—Others in Strab.; etc. From

Λευκίππος, ον, (λευκός, ἵππος) riding a white horse, Ibyc. 27, esp. like λευκοπαῖοι, epith. of the Dioscuri, Valck. Phoen. 609, and of men of rank, Böckh Pind. P. 4, 117 (207): also λ. ἄγνισαί, full of white horses, Pind. P. 9, 146.

Λευκίσκος, ον, ὁ, (λευκός) a fish, the white mullet, Hices, ap. Ath. 306 E.

Λευκίτης, ον, ὁ, fem. -τις, ἰδος, = λευκός, Theocr. 5, 147.

Λευκοβύφης, ἔς, (λευκός, βάπτω) dyed white.

Λευκοβράχιον, ον, gen. ονος. (λευκός, βραχίον) with white arms or shoulders. [I]

Λευκογάιος, ον, λευκόγαος, ον, Strab., or λευκόγειος, ον, Theophr., (λευκός, γαῖα, γῆ) of or with white earth.

Λευκογράφος, ὡς, (λευκός, γράφω) to paint white, to shade in, like σκιαγράφος, Arist. Poet. 6, 20.

Λευκογράφος, ἰδος, ἡ, a kind of clay for painting white, Plin.

Λευκοδερμάτος, ον, (λευκός, δέρμα) with a white skin or fur.

Λευκοδόθερος, ον, (λευκός, διφθέρα) with a white skin.

Λευκόδους, δαντος, ὁ, ἡ, (λευκός, ἰδύς) white-toothed.

Λ. κοῦρη, -ς, ον, = ἐνέκη, θρ. Λευκοθέα, ας, ἡ, (λευκός, θεά, the white goddess, *Leucothea*, under this

name Ino was worshipped as a propitiatory sea-goddess, Od. 5, 334.

†Λευκοθέα (θέα)=λευκός θρῆσις, cf. μελανθέα, Plut. 2, 440 F.

Λευκοθρίξ, τρήχος, ὁ, ἡ, (λευκός, θρίξ) white-haired, white, πλόκαμοι, Eur. Bacch. 112, κρήος, Ar. Av. 971, ἵπποι, Call. Cer. 120.

Λευκοθώρας, ἄκος, ὁ, ἡ, (λευκός, θώρας) with white cuirass, Xen. An. 1, 8, 9.

†Λεύκοι, ον, οἱ, the *Leuci*, a people of Belgic Gaul, Strab. p. 193.

Λευκόνιος, ἡ, ον, made of λευκόνιον. [I]

Λευκόνιον, ον, τό, for λευκόν ἰον, the white violet, Hipp., v. Foës. Oecon.

—II. a bulbous plant (our *leucium* is the snow-flake), joined with the narcissus and lily in A. P. 5, 144, 147; cf. ἰον. [I]

Λευκοκαρπός, ον, (λευκός, καρπός) yielding white fruit, Theophr.

Λευκοκάνλος, ον, (λευκός, κανλός) white-stalked, Theophr.

Λευκοκέρατες, οἱ, (λευκός, κέρα) white-horned, Lob. Phryn. 658.

Λευκοκέφαλος, ον, (λευκός, κεφαλή) white-headed.

Λευκοκόμος, ον, made of white wax.

†Λευκοκόμος, ὁ, *Leucocomas*, masc. pr. n., Strab. p. 478.

Λευκοκόμος, ον, (λευκός, κόμη) white-haired: white-leaved, Plin.

Λευκοκράμβη, ἡ, ἡ, (λευκός, κράμβη) white cabbage, Geop.

Λευκοκύμων, ον, gen. ονος. (λευκός, κύμα) white with waves, surging, ἥνεος, Eur. Or. 993. [v]

Λευκόλιθος, ον, (λευκός, λίθος) of white stone or marble, στήλη, Böckh Inscr. 2. p. 126: τὰ λ., white marble, Strab.

Λευκολίνης, ἔς, made of white flax, Böckh Inscr. 1. p. 246: from

Λευκόλινον, ον, τό, (λευκός, λίνον) white flax for ropes and rigging, used esp. by the Phoenicians, Hdt. 7, 25.

†Λευκόλλα, ἡ, ἡ, *Leucolla*, a port in the island of Cyprus, Strab. p. 682.

†Λευκόλλος, ον, ὁ, the Rom. name *Lucullus*, Plut.

Λευκόλοφος, ον, ὁ, = λευκόλοφος, Eur. Phoen. 119, f—II. as pr. n., in Ar. Eccl. 647, Ran. 1513, the usu. soubriquet of sq.

Λευκολοφίδης, ον, ὁ, (prop. patronym. from sq.) *Leucolorphides*, an Athenian, father of Adimantus, Xen. Hell. 1, 4, 21; Plat. Protag. 315 A.

Λευκόλοφος, ον, (λευκός, λόφος) white-crested, Ar. Ran. 1016.

†Λευκόλοφος, ον, ὁ, *Leucolorphus*, an Athenian, Isae. de Menec. 3.

Λευκομαίνης, ἰδος, ἡ, the white manis, Polioch, ap. Ath. 313 C.

Λευκόμαλλος, ον, (λευκός, μαλλός) with white wool.

Λευκομέλας, αἶνα, αν, (λευκός, μέλας) whitish black, black and white.—II. as subst., = Λιβόντος, Genelli in Wolf's Anal. 4, p. 478.

Λευκομέτωπος, ον, (λευκός, μέτωπον) with a white forehead.

Λευκομήλιος, ον, (λευκός, ὄμφαλος) with a white navel, of fig-trees with a white stem, Theophr. [I]

Λευκόν, οὔ, τό, the white of an egg, Arist. Gen. An.—2. the white of the eye.

†Λευκονοῖος, ὥς, ὁ, a citizen of *Leucopolis*, a deme of the tribe Leontis in Attica, Dem.

†Λευκόν ὄρος, τό, = Λευκὰ ὄρη, Callim. H. Dian. 42.

Λευκόνωτος, ον, ὁ, (λευκός, νότος) the south wind which cleared the weather, Lat. *alis Notus*, the usual νότος ringing, clouds and rain, Hipp.

†Λευκόν πεδίον, τό, *White-Plain* district in Caria, Paus. 4, 35, 11.

†Λευκόν τείχος, τό, *White-wall* quarter of Memphis, containing the residence of the queen, Hdt. 3, 92; Thuc. 1, 104.

Λευκοόπωρος, ον, (λευκός, ὀπώρα) white with autumn fruits, Leon. Tar. 43.

Λευκοπάριος, ον, ἰον. -πάριος, (λευκός, παρειά) fair-cheeked, Mel. 83 [I]

Λευκοπάρυφος, ον, (λευκός, παρυφή) with a white border to one's robe, Plut.

Λευκοπέπλος, ον, (λευκός, πέπλος) white-robed, Corin. ap. Heph. p. 107: ημέρα λ., Lat. *dies albo notandus*, Hipp. Fr. 17.

Λευκοπέταλος, ον, (λευκός, πέταλον) with white leaves or layers, name of a gem in Plin.

†Λευκοπέτρα, ας, ἡ, *Leucopetra*, (white-rock) the southern promontory of Bruttium, Strab. p. 259; in Thuc. πέτρα τῆς Ῥηγίνης.

Λευκοπέτρα, ας, ἡ, = sq., Polyb.?

Λευκοπέτρον, ον, τό, (λευκός, πέτρα) a white rock, Polyb.

Λευκοπήχυς, v. gen. εως, (λευκός, πήχυς) white-armed, Eur. Phoen. 1351, Bacch. 1206.

Λευκοπλευρός, ον, (λευκός, πλευρά) with white sides.

Λευκοπλήθης, ἔς, (λευκός, πλήθος) filled with white, full of white poisons, ἐκκλησία, Ar. Eccl. 387.

Λευκοποικίλος, ον, motley-white.

Λευκοποιός, ὡν, (λευκός, ποίω) that makes white.

Λευκόπους, ὁ, ἡ; -ποιν, τό, gen. -ποός, (λευκός, πούς) white-footed: bare-footed, Βάκχαι, Eur. Cycl. 72, d. ad. Ar. Lys. 665.

Λευκοπρεπής, ἔς, (λευκός, πρέπας) white-looking, white, v. Dind. Aes. b Theb. 90.

Λευκοπρωκτός, ον, (λευκός, πρωκτός) with a white πρωκτός, a play on the words εὐρύπρωκτος and λεύκη II, conveying a notion of cowardice, Callias Pind. 1, cf. μελάμντος.

Λευκοπτερος, ον, (λευκός, πτερόν) white-winged, white, νύφης, Aesch. Fr. 993, ημέρα, Eur. Tro. 848.

Λευκοπτέρυξ, ὡς, ὁ, ἡ, (λευκός, πτέρυξ) fore-, grey, v. Schol. Ar. Pac. 835.

Λευκοπύγος, ον, (λεῖ α, πυγή) = λευκοπύργος, q. v.

Λευκοπύριος, ον, ὁ, fine wheat, Philo.

Λευκοπύριος, ον, (λευκός, πυρίος) pale-red, τριχόματα, Arist. Color.

Λευκοπώλος, ον, (λευκός, πώλος) with white horses, ημέρα, Aesch. Pers. 386, Soph. Aj. 673: esp. as epith. of the Dioscuri, like λευκίππος, Pind. P. 1, 127.

Λευκόπωρος, ον, = λευκοόπωρος.

Λευκορόσος, ον, τό, the white rose.

Λευκός, ἡ, ὡν, light, bright, brilliant, clear, αἶγλη, Od. 6, 45; λ. λέξης, Il. 23, 268: hence also of water, bright λ. ὕδωρ, Hom.; λ. γαλήνη, a glassy, calm, Od. 10, 94.—2. metaph. clear, plain, distinct, of authors, Jac. Phil. Thess. 44; while Lycophr. is called *ater*, the obscure, by Stat. Sylv. 5, 3, 157. Hence came—II. the usu. sense of colour, white, very freq. in Hom., but like all Greek names of colours very indefinite, from the pure white of snow (Il. 10, 437), to the gray of dust (Il. 5, 503); also of gray hair, λ. κάρη, Tych. I, 23, γήρας, Soph. Aj. 625.—Often of the human skin, white, fair, Il. 11, 572 Od. 9, 240:—in Hom. as a sign of youth and beauty but later white was a mark of *εὐμεν*

nacy, like ἐσκατρωμένοις, *blanched, white, pale*, not bronzed by the sun and air, hence *pale, wan, weakly, cowardly*. Ar. Thesm. 191, Eccl. 428, and Xen., cf. λευκόπρωκτος, λευκόχροος:—λευκαὶ φρένες in Pind. P. 4, 194 is expl. by the ancients *μανθόνενοι, passionate, covetous*, and so Böckh; Dissen interprets it *pale with envy, envious*:—proverb, λευκὸν εἶδέναι, to know black from white, Ar. Eq. 1279.—2. λευχρός, *pale*, i. e. alloyed gold, opp. to ἀπρόφθορος, Hdt. 1, 50.—3. of men's limbs, sometimes, *naked, bare*, Schäf. Dion. Comp. p. 133, cf. λευκόπους and λευκός II.—4. as white in opp. to black is a sign of joy, *fair, happy, joyful, gay*, hence λευκὸν ἦμαρ, Aesch. Pers. 301, λευκὴ ἡμέρα, Soph. Fr. 10, ike Lat. candidus dies, a *lucky day*, Meineke Menand. p. 107, Catull. 8, l.—5. of sound, clear, like λαμπρός, Lat. candidus, Arist. Top. 1, 15, 13, cf. Suid. in v.: and σμαρός II.—Μέλας is opp. to λευκός, in all its signs.—Cf. ἡ λευκή, τὸ λευκόν, τὰ λευκά. Idv. -κός, Philostr. (The root is λῶ, to see, λεύσσω, λύκη, Lat. lucco, ur, Sanscr. lōk, to look or see.)

†Λευκος, ον, δ, *Leucus*, a companion of Ulysses before Troy, Il. 4, 491.—a tyrant in Crete, Lyc. 1218.—II. river of Macedonia, Plut.

Λευκόσαρκος, ον, (λευκός, σάρξ) *with white flesh*, Xenocr.

Λευκοστέφης, ἐς, (λευκός, στέφω) *white-crested*, of suppliant boughs, Aesch. Supp. 191, 333.

Λευκοστόκτος, ον, (λευκός, στήζω) *ecked with white, dalmatic*, Aesch. Supp. 351: grizzled, θρίξ, Eur. I. A. 22.

Λευκόστολος, ον, (λευκός, στήλη) *hite-robed*, Clem. Al.

Λευκοσσυροί, ον, οί, the *Leuco-Syri*, white Syrians, in Pontus, from Capadocia, so called to distinguish them from their more swarthy countrymen Syria, Strab. p. 542, sqq.

Λευκοσφύρος, ον, (λευκός, σφυρόν) *hite-ankled*, in genl. *white-footed*, Theocrit. 17, 32.

Λευκοσώματος, ον, (λευκός, σῶμα) *th a white body*, Antiph. Oph. 1.

Λευκότης, ἡτος ἡ, (λευκός) *whiteness*, Plat. Theat. 156 D, etc.

Λευκοτριχέω, ὦ, to have *white hair*, rab.: from

Λευκοτριχός, ον, = λευκοθρίξ, Strab. 784.

Λευκοτρόφος, ον, (λευκός, τρέφω) *hite-nourishing*, μύρτα, Ar. Av. 1100.

Λευκοურγέω, ὦ, (λευκός, ἔργον) *to be white*, Bockh Inscr. 2, p. 502.

Λευκοῦρος, ον, (λευκός, οὐρά) *white-tailed*.

Λευκοῦρος, ἐς, (λευκός, ὑφαίνω) *of white web*, [E]

Λευκοφάης, ἐς, (λευκός, φάος) *brightening*: bright white, ψάμαθος, Eur. A. 1054.

Λευκοφαῖος, ον, (λευκός, φαῖος) *ash-coloured*, Ath.

Λευκοφάνης, ἐς, (λευκός, φαίνωμαι) *shining bright or white*.

Λευκοφθαλμος, ον, *white-eyed*.

Λευκοφλεγμῆτις, ἀς, ἡ, (λευκός, φlegma) also λευκὸν φlegma, the beginning of the dropsy, or chlorosis, Foëss. 2, Hipp. p. 113 B.

Λευκοφλεγμῆτις, ον, δ, = λευκοφλεγμῆτις, Hipp.

Λευκοφλεγμῆτις, ὦ, to have the *chlorosis*, Hipp. 194 G: from

Λευκοφλεγμῆτις, ον, (λευκός, φlegma) *suffering from white phlegm*, p. 1133 B.

Λευκοφλεγμῆτις, ἐς, (λευκόν,

φlegma, εἶδος) *like or affected with chlorosis*, Hipp. 1121 H.

Λευκοφλόιος, ον, (λευκός, φλόιος) *with white bark*, Posid. ap. Ath. 649 D.

Λευκοφορέω, ὦ, to wear *white garments*: from

Λευκοφορήνιος, ον, *white-skin-coloured*, Philox. ap. Ath. 147 D.

Λευκοφόρος, ον, (λευκός, φέρω) *white-robed*, Anth.

Λευκοφρύς, ν, gen. νος, (λευκός, φέρω) *white-browed*, Orac. ap. Hdt. 3, 57: hence

†Λευκοφρύς, νος, ἡ, *Leucophrys*, earlier name of the island Tenedos, Strab. p. 604.—2. a city on the Maender near Magnesia, Xen. Hell. 3, 2, 19, with a famous temple of Diana, who was hence called Λευκοφρήνη, Strab. p. 647.

Λευκοχίτων, ὦνος, δ, ἡ, (λευκός, χίτων) *white-coated*, ἡπατα, Batr. 37. [I]

Λευκοχροέω, ὦ, to be *λευκόχροος*, Hipp.

Λευκοχροία, ἀς, ἡ, the *colour white*, Plut.

Λευκόχροος, ον, contr. -χρους, ονν, (λευκός, χροά) *white-coloured*, Eur. Phoen. 322.

Λευκοχρῶσος, ον, (λευκός, χρῶσος) *of a pale gold colour*, Plin.

Λευκοχρώματος, ον, = sq., Phint. ap. Stob. p. 444, 58.

Λευκόχρος, ὦτος, δ, ἡ, (λευκός, χροά) *white-skinned, colourless*, Alex. Isostas. 1, 18, Theocrit. Epigr. 2, 1.

Λευκοψιδός, ον, *whitish-gray*.

Λευκός, ὦ, (λευκός) *to whiten*, λευκωθείς κάρα μύρτοις, Pind. I. 4 (3), 117: to paint *white*, plaster, τοίχος λευκακωμένος, Plat. Legg. 785 A: γραμματεῖον λελ. = λευκωμα I, Dem. 1132, 8. Mid., λευκοῦσθαι ὅπλα, to whiten their shields, Xen. Hell. 2, 4, 25, cf. 7, 5, 20.—II. λ. πόδα, to bare the foot, Anth.; cf. λευκός II. 3.

†Λευκτόν, ον, τὰ, *Leuctra*, a town of Boeotia, famed for the victory of Epaminondas over the Spartans, now still *Lejka*, Xen. Hell. 6, 4, 4; Strab. p. 414.—2. a city of Laconia on the borders of Messenia, or rather of Messenia, to whom it was awarded by Philip as umpire, Paus. 3, 21, 7; in Strab. p. 360, also Λευκτρον.—3. a city of Arcadia at the foot of Mt. Lycæus, near Laconia, Thuc. 5, 54; Xen. Hell. 6, 5, 24; in Paus. 8, 27, 4, Λευκτρον. Hence

†Λευκτρικός, ἡ, ὄν, of *Leuctra*, τὰ Λευκτρικά, the battle of *Leuctra*, Polyb. 2, 41, 7.

†Λευκτρον, ον, τό, *Leuctrum*, a town of Achaia near Rhypae, Strab. p. 387: cf. also Λευκτρα.

Λευκόλενος, ον, (λευκός, ὤλην) *white-armed*, epith. of Juno, Hom.

Λεύκωμα, ατος, τό, (λευκός) *any thing whitened*: esp. a tablet covered with gypsum to write public notices on, a list, Lat. album, ἐς λεύκωμα γραφέν, ἀναγρ., Lys. 114, 40, et ap. Dem. 707, 12.—II. the white of an egg, Diosc.—III. a white spot in the eye, caused by a thickening of the cornea, a cataract, Arist. Physiogn. 6, 49, cf. γλαύκωμα. Hence

Λευκομυτίξω, ὦ, to afflict with a cataract.

Λευκομυτίξω, ἐς, (λευκωμα, εἶδος) *like or affected with a cataract*.

Λευκόν, ὦνος, δ, (λευκή I) a grove of *white poplars*.

†Λευκόν, ὦνος, δ, *Leucon*, son of Athamas and Themisto, Apollod. 1, 9, 2.—2. a king of Bosphorus, Dem. 466, 12.—3. a poet of the old comedy, Meineke I, p. 217.—II. a place in Cyrenaica near Barca, Hct. 4, 160

†Λευκόνη, ἡς, ἡ, *Leucone*, fem. pr. n., Paus. 8, 44, 7.

†Λευκόνης, ον, δ, *Leucones*, a son of Hercules, Apollod. 2, 7, 8.

†Λευκωνίδαι, ὧν, οἱ, the descendants of *Leucon* (2), *Leuconides*, Ael. V. H. 6, 13.

†Λευκωνίδης, ον, δ, *Leuconides*, an Athenian, Aeschin. 16, 17.

†Λευκόνιον, ον, τό, *Leuconium*, a city of Chios, Thuc. 8, 24, in Polyæp. Λευκωνία.

†Λευκοπέυς, ὦτος, δ, *Leucopæus*, son of Porthaon and Eurydice, Apollod. 1, 7, 10.

Λευκόπηγς, ον, δ, fem. -ῶπις, ἰδος, (λευκός, ὤψ) *white to look at*.

Λευκωσία, ἀς, ἡ, *Leucosia*, one of the Sirens, Lyc. 123.—II. an island near Paestum, named after the Siren, Strab. p. 252.

Λευκωσίς, ὦτος, ἡ, (λευκός) *a whitening or plastering*, also = Λεύκωμα III.

Λευρός, ὦ, ον, (λεῖος) *smooth, level*, even, λευρὸ ἐνὶ χώρῳ, Od. 7, 123, Orac. ap. Hdt. 1, 67, Aesch. and Eur.—II. *smooth, polished*, ξίφος, Pind. N 7, 39.—III. metaph. plain, simple, σωφροσύνη, ap. Hesyeh.—The word is strictly Ion.

Λεύς, καππώτας, (Dor. for λῶας καταπαύτης), a stone for resting, prob. I. Paus. 3, 22, 1.

Λεύσιμος, ον, (λεύς, λεύω) *stoning*, χεῖρ λ., Eur. Or. 863: but mostly, λ. θῦμα, death by stoning, Aesch. Ag. 1118, ἄλγος, θάνατος, etc., Eur.; so, λ. δοῦναι δικήν, Eur. Or. 614: λ. αἰρά, curses that will end in stoning, Aesch. Ag. 1616.

Λευστός, οὔ, δ, (λεύς, λεύω) *a stoning*, Aesch. Eum. 189.

Λεύσσω, by good authors only used in pres. and impf.; the f. λεύσω, acr. ἔλευσα being very late, if not barbarous, Reisig. Crit. ad Soph. O. C. 120. To look or gaze upon, see, behold, in Trag.—2. absol. to look, λ. ἐπὶ πόντον, ἐς γαῖαν, Il. 5, 771, Od. 9, 166, εἰς ὕδωρ, εἰς χέρας, Soph. Phil. 716, Eur. Phoen. 596: ὁ μὴ λεύσσω, like ὁ μὴ βλέπω, he that lives no more, Soph. Tr. 829; so, εἰ λεύσειτε φάος, Id. Phoen. 1084, cf. Tro. 269: c. acc cognato, λ. λέρω, Aesch. Pers. 81.—The word is only poet. (On the root v. sub λευκός.)

Λευστήρ, ἡρος, δ, (λεύς, λεύω) *one who stones, a stoner*, Eur. Tro. 1039; and so of a bloody tyrant, as Schweigh. interprets Hdt. 5, 67, after Hesyeh, cf. Ael. N. A. 5, 15, where however Suid. takes it pass. *worthy to be stoned, a scoundrel*:—as adj., λευστήρ μῦθος, death by stoning, Aesch. Theb. 199.

Λευστός, ἡ, ὄν, (λεύω) *stoned, to be stoned*.

Λευστός, ἡ, ὄν, (λεύσω) *seen, visible*.

†Λεύσων, ὦνος, δ, *Leuson* (see-well), a dog's name, Xen. Cyn. 7, 5.

†Λευταρία, ἀς, ἡ, *Leutarnia*, a city of Campania, Lyc. 978, in Strab. Λευτερνία, the coast so called, from Λευτέρνιοι, the giants in Phlegria driven out by Hercules, p. 281.

†Λευτυχίδης, ὄ, Ion. for Λευτυχίδης.

Λευγεμονέω, ὦ, to be clad in white, Plat. Rep. 617 C: from

Λευγεμων, ὦνος, δ, ἡ, (λευκός, εἶμα) *clad in white*, Phint. ap. Stob. p. 444, 53.

Λευηπάτις, ον, δ, = λευκηπάτις.

Λεύω, (λεῖς) *to stone*, Thuc. 5, 60; λ. πέτροις, Eur. El. 328, λευσθῆναι πέτροις, Soph. O. C. 435.

†Λέχαιον, ον, τό, *Lechaetum*, one of the harbours of Corinth, on the Corinthian gulf, Xen. Ages. 2, 17: hence

Ἰαχάριος, ὁ Α., *on*, of *Lechaeum*, *Lechaean*, ὁ Α., as appell. of Neptune, Call. Del. 271.

Λεχάριος, αἶα, αἶον, (λέχος) *belonging to, fit for a couch*, Ar. Rh. 1, 1182.—II. a *bed*, in *bed*, λ. τέκνα, nestlings, young birds, Aesch. Theb. 292, e. conj. Lachmanni.

Λεχεποίη, ης, ἡ, (λέχος, ποῖα) *groom with grass fit to make a bed*, i. e. *grassy, meadowy*, epith. of the towns Pteleos, Teumesos, and Onchestos, Il. 2, 697: Λεχεποίης, *on*, ὁ, of the river Asopus, from its grassy banks, Il. 4, 383, Orac. ap. Hdt. 9, 43.—Hom. has both forms in sing. only.

Λεχίρης, ες, (λέχος, ἄρω) *fastened to the bed, bed-ridden*, like κλινίρης, Eur. Phoen. 1541.

Λεχίρια, τά,=ἐνήλατα.
†λέχος, ὁ, *Leches*, son of Neptune and Phrene, Paus. 2, 2, 3.

Λέχος, εος, τό, (λέγω I) *a couch, bed*, Hom., etc.; freq. in plur. esp. for a *bedstead*.—2. a kind of *state-bed* on which a corpse was laid out and borne, oft. in Hom.—II. the *marriage-bed*, Hom.: hence *love*, the *pleasures of love*, which sense in Hom. and Hes. is esp. discernible in euphemisms, λέχος πορνύειν, ἀντίαν, ἐλαγναίνεσθαι: in same signif. λέχος and εὐνή are joined, Od. 3, 403.—2. a *marriage*, Trag.: also a *spouse*, Eur. El. 936; and so in plur., lb. 481, v. Seidl. Doehm. p. 24, cf. λέκτρον.

Λέγοις, adv., *to bed*, Il. 3, 447, Od. 23, 294.

Λέχριος, ἰα, ἰον, *slanting, slantwise, crosswise*, Lat. obliquus, usu. with a verb, λ. ὀκλάζειν, Soph. O. C. 195, cf. Eur. Hec. 1026, Med. 1168: from Λέχρις, adv. *slantwise, crosswise*, Lat. oblique, Ap. Rh.: cf. λικριφίς.

(Prob. referable to λέγω I: hence came λέχριος, λικριφίς λικροί, Lat. liquor, liquoris, obliquus, liquor.)

Λεχά, ὅς, contr. οὐς, ἡ, (λέχος) *a woman in child-bed*, Eur. El. 652, 654, 1108, Ar. Eccl. 530.

Λεχωῖς, ἄδος, ἡ,=λεχώ, Nonn.

Λεχόσιος, *on*, (λεχώ) *of or belonging to child-bed*, λοετρά, Ap. Rh. 2, 1014: δώρα λεχ., presents made at the birth, Anth.

Λεχωῖς, ἴδος, ἡ,=λεχώ, Callim. Dian. 127.

†Λεψιεύς, ἑως, and Λεψιεύς, *on*, ὁ, appell. of Apollo, Lyc. 1454, 1207.

†Λεω-, names thus commencing are Ionic and Attic forms for Λαο- from λέως, λαός, people.

Λεωβάτος, *on*, (λεώς, βαίνω) *trodden by the people*: ἡ λ. sub. ὁδός, a highway

†Λεωβώτης, ὁ, Ion.=Λαβώτας, Hdt. 2, 65.

†Λεωγόρας, *on*, ὁ, *Leogoras*, father of the orator Andocides, Thuc. 1, 51.—2. another Athenian, Ar. Nub. 109.

†Λεωγόρος, *on*, ὁ, *Leogoros*, a king of the Samians, Paus. 7, 4, 2.

†Λεωδάμας, *αντος*, ὁ, *Leodamas*, of Acharnae, an Athenian orator, Dem. 501, 23.—2. an Athenian naval commander, Id. 249, 14.

Λεωδής, ες, (λεώς, εἶδος) *popular, common*.

†Λεωδόκος, *on*, ὁ, *Leodocus*, son of Bias and Pero, an Argonaut, Ap. Rh. 1, 119.

†Λεωκήδης, *ονς*, ὁ, *Leocædes*, son of the tyrant Phidon in Argos, Hdt. 6, 127.

†Λεωκόραι, ὧν, αἱ, (Λεώς, κόραι) *daughters of Leos*, who devoted themselves for the safety of their country, Dem. 1398, 5: they were three in number, Phasitheia, Theope, and Eurykle, Suid.

Λεωκόριον, *ον*, τό, *the temple of the daughters of Leos*, in the inner Ceramicus, Thuc. 1, 20.

Λεωκόρητος, *ον*, (λεώς, κορώ) *driven out with the whole people*, v. ἐκκορέω; cf. Λεωλέθρος.

†Λεωκράτης, *ονς*, ὁ, *Leocrates*, a general of the Athenians, son of Stroeus, Thuc. 1, 105.—2. son-in-law of the Thriassian Polyeuctus, Dem. 1028, 20.

†Λεωκρίτης, *ονς*, ὁ, *Leocritus*, son of Polydamas, Paus. 10, 27, 1.—2. an Athenian, son of Protarchus, Id. 1, 26, 2.

†Λεωκύδης, *ονς*, ὁ, *Leocydes*, a commander of Megalopolis, Paus. 10, 27, 1.

Λεωλεβρία, *ας*, ἡ, *utter ruin*: from Λεωλέθρος, *ονς*, (λεώς, ὀλεθρος) *destroyed or ruined together with the whole people*, utterly ruined, cf. adv. λέως.

Λεωλογέω, ὦ, (λεώς, λέγω) *to collect people*, Nake Choeril. p. 229.

ΛΕΩΝ, *οντος*, ὁ, Ep. dat. pl. λεῖονσι, Il. 5, 782, etc., Lat. *LEO*, a lion, Hom., etc., cf. λῆς: metaph. of Diana, Ζεὺς σε λέοντα γυναιξὶ ὅηκε, Jupiter made thee a lion toward women (because she was supposed to cause their sudden death), Il. 21, 483; also of brave men, Ar. Pac. 1189, etc.—2.=λεοντή, a lion's skin, Luc.; cf. ὠλώπηξ.—II. a kind of crab, Diphil. Siphn. ap. Ath. 106 C.—III. a large fish, one of the κήτη.—IV. λέοντες were men dedicated to the service of Mithras, v. ὕμνα III. (Acc. to Lucas, Quaest. Lexilog. § 6, from λῶν to see, as δράκων from δέρομαι, δράκειν.)

†Λέων, *οντος*, ὁ, *Leon*, son of Lycan in Arcadia, Apollod. 3, 8, 1.—2. son of Eurycratidas, king of Sparta (14th Agid), Hdt. 1, 65.—3. a Spartan, founder of Heraclea, Thuc. 3, 92.—4. another Spartan, Id. 5, 44.—5. a Spartan ephor, Xen. Hell. 2, 3, 10.—6. a general of the Athenians, of Salamis, Thuc. 8, 23.—7. another Athenian, Id. 5, 19; Xen.; etc.—Others in Paus.; etc.—II. a town of Sicily on the sea near Syracuse, Thuc. 6, 97.

†Λεωνίδας, *a* and *ον*, ὁ, Ion. *Λεωνίδης*, *Leonidas*, the celebrated king of Sparta, who resisted Xerxes and fell so nobly at Thermopylae, Hdt. 7, 204.—Others in Ath.; etc.

†Λεωνύμος, *ον*, ὁ, *Leonymus*, a Crotoniat, Paus. 3, 19, 11.

Λεωπάτης, *ον*, (λεώς, πατέω) *trodden by the people*, or (from adv. λέως) *crushed in pieces*, v. I. in Soph. Ant. 1275, defended by Herm.

Λεωπέτρα or λειοπέτρα, *ας*, ἡ, for λεία πέτρα, Diod.

Λεωπετρία, *ας*, ἡ,=foreg., LXX.

†Λεωπέτης, *ονς*, ὁ, *Leopretes*, father of the poet Simonides of Ceos, Hdt. 7, 228.—2. a Spartan, Id. 6, 85.

Λεωργός, ὧν, (adv. λέως, ἔργω) *one who will do any thing at all, audacious*, Xen. Mem. 1, 3, 9; ὁ λ., a knave, villain, Aesch. Pr. 5; ἔργα λ., Archil. 17.—Herm. Soph. Ant. 1261 compares ῥαδιοῦργος, cf. λεωπάτης, λυτοῦργος. The interpret. of those who derive it from λέως, people, seems very forced.

Λεώς, ὦ, ὁ, Att. for λαός, people, Soph., etc.; also in Hdt. 2, 129:—also in plur., Soph. Aj. 1100; and so, ἀκούετε λεώ, hear O people,—the usual beginning of Athen. proclamations, like our O yes! O yes! Ar. Pac. 551, Av. 448, cf. Benti. Phal. p. 203.

Λεώς, adv., Ion. for λίαν, entirely, wholly, at all, Archil. 104. (The old

Gramm. explain it as shortd. for ὦ λεώς, Ap. Dysc. de Pronom. p. 334 but Herm. Soph. Ant. 1261, perh better, takes it as an adv. from λείως, smoothly, Germ. glatt weg much like the vulgarism stick away, cf. λεωργός; †Λεώς, ὦ, ὁ, *Leos*, an Athenian hero, who in time of a pestilence offered his three daughters for the welfare of the state, Paus. 1, 5, 2; Plut. Thea. 13; from him the tribe Λεωντίς was named: cf. Λεωκόραι.

†Λεωσθένης, *ονς*, ὁ, *Leosthenes*, a general of the Athenians in the Lamian war, Luc. Dem. Enc. 14.

†Λεωστρατος, *ονς*, ὁ, *Leostratus*, an Athenian, archon Ol. 27, 1, Dion. H. 3, 1.—2. an Eleusinian, Dem. 1083, 8.

Λεωσφέτερος, *ον*, (λεώς, σφέτερος) only in Hdt. 9, 33, Λεωσφέτερον ἐποίησαντο Τιταμενόν, they made him one of themselves, their fellow-citizen: the emendat. λεῶ σφ. is needless.

†Λεωτροφίδης, *ονς*, ὁ, *Leotrophides*, an Athenian, a lyric poet, Ar. Av. 1406.

†Λεωτυχίδης, *ονς*, ὁ, Dor. χῖδας, *Leotychidas*, son of Ariston, king of Sparta (17th Eurypontid), Thuc. 1 89.—2. son of king Agis, Xen. Age sil. 1, 5.

Λεωφόρος, *ον*, (λεώς, φέρω) *bearing people*, Anacr. 142; αἱ μάλιστα λ. πύλαι, the gates of greatest thoroughfare, Hdt. 1, 187; ἡ λ., sub. ὁδός, a thoroughfare, Plat. Legg. 763 C.

†Λεωφόρων, *ονος*, ὁ, *Leophron*, a victor at Olympia, Ath. 3 E.

†Λεωχάρης, *ονς*, ὁ, *Leochæres*, an Athenian against whom Dem. spoke, v. p. 1080 sqq.—2. a statue, Paus. 1, 3, 4.

Λήβολος, *ον*, (λῆς, βάλλω) *pelled with stones, stoned*.

Λήγαι, ὧν, αἱ, the *Legae*, a people of Scythia, Strab. p. 503.

ΛΗΤΩ, f. -ξω, to LAY, i. e. to al lay, still, appease, stay, like παύω, esp. λήγειν μένος, to stay one's anger, Il. 13, 424: c. gen. λήγειν χεῖρας φόνοιο, to stay one's hands from murder, Od. 22, 63.—II. more freq. intr., to leave off, cease, stop, end, εν σοι μὲν λήξω σοὶ δ' ὀρσεται, Il. 9, 97, cf. Hes. Th. 48: also λήγ. ἐς τι, to end in., Hdt. 4, 39: freq. c. gen., to stop or cease from a thing, χόλοιο, φόνοιο, ἔριδος, ἀπάτων, πόνου, χοροῦ, Hom.; λ. αὐοῖσθι, Hes. Th. 48, which Hom. expresses by the part. λήξεναι δειδαν, Il. 9, 191, Od. 8, 87; cf. παύομαι: both constructions are freq. in Att. (It was orig. the same as λένω in signif. I, to lay.)

†Λήδη, *ας*, ἡ, Ep. Λήδη, *Leda*, daughter of Thestius, wife of Igu dareus, mother of Helen, Clytaemnestra, and the Dioscuri, Od. 11, 298. Apollod. 3, 10.

Λήδανον, *ον*, τό, or λάδανον, q. v. the gum of the lēdon.

Ληδάριον, *ον*, τό, dim. of λήδος Ar. Av. 715 [α].

Λήδιον or ληδίων, *ον*, τό, dim. of λήδος, Philostr.

Λήδον, *ον*, τό, an oriental shrub or the leaves of which the gum λήδανον or λάδανον is found, *Cistus creticus*, as Theocr. 21, 10; v. sub δέλεαρ in plur. Diosc.

Λήδος, εος, τό, (acc. to Damm from λείος) *a thin, light cloth, a light summer dress*, Alcman: we also find λήδος, ληδίων, etc., without an subscr.; but λήδος is better by reason of the deriv., and the collect. ἱονα λαιδός, ληδίων, ληδιόριον. Λήξαι, v. λήξεσθαι.

†Ληβαῖον, ον, τό, πεδῖον, the *L. chae-*
ni plain, near Lebadea in Boeotia,
 Theogn. 1216.

Ληθαῖος or ληθαῖος, αἶα, αἶον,
 (λήθη) of, belonging to forgetfulness,
 oblivious, Call. Del. 234.—II. of or
 from *Lethe*, *Lethæan*, ἄκατος, Anth.;
 but v. λήθη II.

†Ληθαῖος, ον, ὁ, the *Lethæus*, a river
 of Crete near Gortyna, Strab. p. 478.
 —2. a tributary of the Maeander flow-
 ing by Magnesia, Anacr. 1, 4.—3. a
 river of Thessaly, Strab. p. 647.

Ληθάμενος, ον, v. λαθάνεμος. [ᾤ]
 Ληθάων, (λήθη) to make one forget
 a thing, τινά τινος, Od. 7, 21; cf.
 λαθάνω III.

Ληθαργέω, ὦ, to forget: v. sq.
 Ληθαργία, αἶα, ὅ (λήθαργος II.)
 drowsiness, lethargy. Hence

Ληθαργίζω, to be drowsy or lethar-
 gic.—II. transit. to make forgotten,
 3öckh Schol. Pind. N. 6, 30. Pass.
 o be forgotten.

Ληθαργικός, ἥ, ὄν, drowsy, Anth.:
 rom

Ληθαργός, ον, (λήθη) forgetting, c.
 en., Mel. 55: absol. forgetful, lethar-
 gic.—later word for ἐπιλήσμων, Phryn.
 16.—II. as subst., ὁ ληθαργός, lethar-
 gy, Hipp., v. Foes. Oecon.—Also
 written λυθαργός.

Ληθεδάνος, ἥ, ὄν, causing forgetful-
 ness, like ἐπιλήσων, Luc.

Ληθεδών, ὄνος, ἥ, poet. for λήθη,
 nth.

Λήθη, ης, ἥ, Dor. λάθα, (λήθος, λή-
 μα) a forgetting, forgetfulness, Lat.
 livio, II. 2, 33, personified in Hes.
 h. 227: λήθην τινός ποιεῖσθαι, to
 make a thing forgotten, Hdt. 1, 127;
 λήθην ἐμβαλλειν τινά, Aeschin.
 2; λήθην ἐμποῖειν, Isocr. 2 D;
 θη λαμβάνει, ἐχει τινά, Thuc. 2,
 Dem. 320, 5: etc.—II. *Lethe*, the
 river of oblivion in the lower world,
 named by the old writers ὁ τῆς λήθης
 ποταμός, Casaub. Strab. p. 153.

Ληθῆμιον, ον, gen. ὄνος: λήθαρ-
 γος.

Ληθικός, ἥ, ὄν, forgetful.—II. act.
 sing forgetfulness.

Λήθιος, ον, = ληθικός.—II. = λα-
 θῖος, secret.

Ληθομένομος, ον, (λήθομαι, μέριμ-
 να laying all cares asleep, νῆξ, Ophr.)
 λήθος, τό, Dor. λάθος, (λήθομαι)=
 λη, Theocr. 23, 24.

Λήθος, ον, ὁ, *Lethus*, son of Teu-
 rus, a king of the Pelasgi in La-
 tia, II. 2, 843.

Ληθοσύνη, ης, ἥ, = λήθη.

Ληθότης, ητος, ἥ, = λήθη.

Ληθώ, mid. λήθωμαι, collat. form
 λανθάνω, λαμβάνομαι, freq. in
 n. and Hes., but rare in Att. writ-
 ing, though found in Aesch. Ag. 39;
 so two or three times in Soph.:
 the fut. λήσω, etc., v. sub λαν-
 θάνω.

ληθώδης, ες, (λήθη, εἶδος) forgetful.
 ἦθων, ὄνος, ὁ, *Lethon*, a river of
 ca, Ath. 71 B.

ληνέαιρα, ας, ἥ, (λητς, ἄνθη) *ma-*
men her prey, epith. of Venus. [ᾤ]
 ηῖας, ἄδος, pecul. poet. fem. of
 λος, taken prisoner, captive, II. 20,
 [ᾤ]

ληνότερα, ας, ἥ, corn-consuming,
 -destroying, σῖς, Od. 18, 29: fem.

ληνότηρ, ἦρος, ὁ, and ληνότης,
 λ, (λήνω, βόσκη) consuming or de-
 vouring crops. [ᾤ]

ληνάριον, ον, τό, poet. for ληθά-
 ριον.

ληνῖον, ον, τό, poet. for λήνιον,
 of λῆδος, τό

Ληίδιος, ἰα, ἰον, (ληῖς) taken as
 booty, captive, Anth.

Ληῖσμοι, f. -ισμοι: Att. aor. ἐλγ-
 σμην, Eur. Tro. 866, dep. mid. (ληῖς)
 to seize as booty, to carry off as prey,
 either men or things, II. 18, 28, Od. 1,
 398, Hdt., etc.; λ. ἐκ δόμων, Eur.
 I. c.: hence in genl. to get by force,
 gain, get, Hes. Op. 320, 700, Simon.
 224.—II. to plunder, ravage, spoil a
 country, Hdt. 4, 112, Thuc. 1, 5, etc.

—The act. ληῖς occurs in Thuc. 4,
 41, with the mid. as a v. l., but Eur.
 has the pf. ἐλέησαι several times in
 pass. signif., to be carried off, as Hel.
 475, Med. 256, Tro. 373.

Ληῖς, ης, ἥ, Ion. for λεία, freq. in Hdt.

Ληῖνός, ον, (λήϊον, νέμω) dwell-
 ing in the country, Anth.

ΛΗΤΟΝ, ον, τό, a crop, the crop
 standing on the land, II., Hes. Sc. 288,
 Hdt., etc.: in later poets also land
 with its crop, a field, Theocr. 10, 42,
 in Dor. form λαιόν. [ᾤ]

Λητς, ἰδος, ἥ, Ion. and Ep. for λεία,
 booty, spoil, usu. of cattle, Hom., v.
 esp. II. 11, 676:—hence—2. without
 any notion of plunder, a herd or flock,
 cattle, stock, Hes. Th. 444, and so
 more freq. in Theocr., cf. Jac. A. P.
 p. 330.—3. in Aesch. Theb. 331, =
 αἰχμάλωσις, for αἰχμάλωτοι, v. Dind.
 ad I. [ᾤ]

†Λητς, ἰδος, ἥ, *Leis*, daughter of
 Orus, Paus. 2, 30, 5.

Ληστῆρ, ἦρος, ὁ, (ληῖσμοι)=Att.
 ληστήρ, Od. 3, 73, etc.

Ληστής, οὔ, ὁ, =Att. ληστής, H.
 Hom. 6, 7, Hdt. 6, 17.

Ληστής, ας, ἥ, =ληστέα.

Ληστής, ἥ, ὄν, (ληῖσμοι) carried
 off as booty, to be so carried off, to be
 seized by force, II. 9, 406; also in Ep.
 form λειστής, lb. 408.

Ληστής, ὄνος, ἥ, a making of booty,
 plundering, Hdt. 5, 6.

* Ληστῶ, ὄνος, ὁ, =ληστήρ.

Λητῖς, ἰδος, ἥ, (ληῖς) she who makes
 or dispenses booty, epith. of Minerva,
 II. 10, 460; elsewh. ἀγελεῖη.—II.
 pass.=ληῖς.

Λητῶν, ον, ὁ, =λητάρχος.

Λητῶν, ον, τό, the town-hall or
 council-room, as the Achaeans called
 it, Hdt. 7, 197, ubi v. Bähr; being
 the same as the Athen. πρυτανεῖον:
 strictly neut. from

Λητῶς, η, ον, contr. λῆτος, (λεῶς,
 λαός) of, belonging to the people, pub-
 lic: ἥ λητῖν, sub. εἰρεῖα, a public
 priestess, Hesych.; cf. λείτος. [ᾤ]

†Λητῶς, ον, ὁ, *Leitus*, son of Alec-
 tryon, leader of the Boeotians before
 Troy, II. 2, 494. In Apollod. 1, 9, 16,
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 priestess, Hesych.; cf. λείτος. [ᾤ]

ence to the passage of Aristoph.
 Müller Eum. § 23 n. [ᾤ]

Ληκυθισμός, οὔ, ὁ, (ληκυθίζω II.)
 speaking or chanting with sonorous voice

Ληκυθιστής, οὔ, ὁ, (ληκυθίζω II.)
 one that speaks with a sonorous voice.

†Ληκυθῖον, ὄνος, ὁ, *Lecythion*, name
 of a slave, Luc. Eug. 32.

Ληκυθοποιός, ὄν, (λήκυθος, ποιεῖω)
 a maker of oil flasks, Strab.

Ληκυθοπώλης, οὔ, ὁ, (λήκυθος, τω-
 λῶ) a seller of oil-flasks.

Λήκυθος, ον, ἥ, an oil-flask, oil-bot-
 tle, in Od. 6, 79, 215, of gold: a cas-
 ket for unguents, cosmetics, etc., Lat.
 arcula pigmentorum, cf. Bergk Ar. Dae.
 tal. 29 (ap. Meinek. Com. Fr. 2, p.
 1043): hence—2. in plur. like Lat.
 ampullae, rhetorical figures, tropes, and
 the like, big words, Cic. Att. 1, 14, 3.

—II. the projecting corollage on the gul-
 let, Adam's apple, elsewh. βρόγχος
 Lat. gurgulio. (λήκυθος seems to be
 allied to λάνγνος.)

†Λήκυθος, ον, ἥ, *Lecythus*, a fortress
 of Macedonia near Torone, Thuc. 4,
 113.

Ληκυθουργός, ὄν, (λήκυθος, *ἐργω)
 making oil-flasks, Plut.

Ληκῶ, ὄν, ἥ, membrum virile,
 whence ληκῶς, λαικῶς.

†Λήλαντον πεδῖον, τό, *Lelantum*, a
 place on the west of Euboea near
 Eretria, along the river Λήλαντος
 with warm springs and iron and cop-
 per mines, H. Hom. Ap. 220; The-
 ogn. 888; Λαλάντιον πεδῖον, Callim.

Λῆμα, ατος, τό, (*λάω to wish, λῶ
 will, desire, resolve, purpose, Pind. P.
 3, 43, and freq. in Trag.: in genl.
 temper of mind, spirit, whether—1.
 good, as courage, Pind. N. 1, 87,
 Aesch. Theb. 448; or—2. bad, as in
 solence, pride, arrogance. Soph. O. C.
 877, 960.—Poet. word, but also in
 Ion. prose, as Hdt. 5, 72, etc. in gold
 sense.

Λημᾶλεος, ἑα, ἑόν, (λήμη) bleared
 of the eyes, Lat. lippus, Luc.

Λημᾶτίας, οὔ, ὁ, (λήμη) spirited,
 resolute, v. sq.

Λημᾶτιώ, ὦ, (λήμη) to be spirited,
 resolute, Ar. Ran. 494, with v. I. λη-
 ματίας.

Λημᾶτώ, ὦ, (λήμη) to fill with
 courage.

Λημῶ, ὦ, (λήμη) to be bleared
 of the eyes, Hipp. 101 G: to be
 bleared-eyed or purblind, λ. τὰς φρένας,
 Ar. Plut. 581: λημῶν κοκκονταί,
 to have one's eyes running pump-
 kins (like Shakspeare's 'high-gravel-
 blind'), Ar. Nub. 327, Luc. Timon 2:
 v. also χύτρα I, 3, cf. γλαμῶ.

Λήμη, ης, ἥ, also γλήμη and γλάμη,
 Lat. gramma, a humour that gathers
 in the corners of the eye, gume, rheum, Hipp.
 37, 19; hence, αἱ λήμαι, sore eyes, Ar.
 Lys. 301, ubi v. Schol.: =μεταβη,
 λήμαι Κρονικά, old prejudices that
 dim the mind's eye, Ar. Plut. 581.

Λήμμα, ατος, τό, (λαμβάνω, εἰλμη-
 μα) anything taken or received, as in
 come, revenue, etc., Antiph. Sapph. 1,
 9, λήμμα καὶ ἀνάλογα, receipts and
 payments, Lys. 905, 1, Plat. Legg.
 920 C: in genl. gain, profit, Lat. lu-
 crum, Soph. Ant. 313, and freq. in
 Dem., oft. in plur.: παντός ἥττω
 λήμματος, unable to resist any tempta-
 tion of gain, Dem. 450, 9; λήμματα
 λαβεῖν, λημμάτων μετέχειν, id.—II.
 in logic, an assumption or premise ta-
 ken for granted, Cicero's sumptio, λήμ-
 μα τιθέναι, Arist. Org.—III. a title
 summary of contents, Lat. lemma, Mar-
 tial. 14, 2:—also the contents, matter
 Dion. H. Hence.

Λημμάτικος, ἡ, ὄν, quick at seizing opportunity, Hipp.

Λημμάτιον, ον, τό, dim. from λῆμ-
μα. [α]

Λημμάτισμός, οὔ, ὁ, (λῆμμα) ac-
quisition, gain, as if from λημμάτω.

Λημνιάς, ἀδός, ἡ, pecul. fem. to sq.,
Pind. O. 4, 32, in Dor. form

Λῆμνιος, ἰα, ιον, Lemnian, οἱ Λῆμ-
νιοί, the Lemnians, Aesch. Philoct.
Fr. 229: τὰ Λῆμνια ἔργα, the Lemnian
deeds (of wickedness), the murder of
the men by the Lemnian women,
Hdt. 6, 138; v. also sub Λήμνος.

Λημνίσκος, ον, ὁ, (λήνος) a woollen
fillet, band, or bandage, Lat. taeniū, in-
fula, Polyb., Plut. etc.

Λημνόθεν, adv., from Lemnos, Pind.
P. 1, 100, in Dor. form: from

Λῆμνος, ον, ἡ, Dor. Λᾶμνος, Lem-
nos, an island in the Aegean sea, now
Stalimene, sacred to Vulcan, on ac-
count of its volcanic fires, Hom.:
hence Λῆμνιον πῦρ became prover-
bial, Soph. Phil. 800, Ar. Lys. 299.
On the Λῆμνια κακά, another proverb
from the wickedness of certain Lem-
nian women, see Interpr. Aesch. Cho.
631: cf. Λήμνιος.

Λημώδης, ἐς, (λήμη, εἶδος) full of
rheum or like it.

Λῆν, inf. of λῶ.

Λῆναι, αλ, or oxyt. Ληναί, Jac.
A. P. p. 875, (ληνός) Bacchanals,
Strab.

Λῆναια, τά, v. sub Ληναῖος.
Λῆναιῶ, (Λῆναια) to keep the feast
of Bacchus, Plut.

Λῆναιικός, ἡ, ὄν, (Λῆναια) belong-
ing to, played or sung at the Λῆναια, Posi-
dipp. ap. Ath. 414 E, and Plut.

Λῆναιον, ον, τό, v. sub sq.

Λῆναῖος, αἶα, αἶον, (ληνός) belong-
ing to the wine-press: esp.—1. Λῆ-
ναῖος, epith. of Bacchus as god of the
wine-press.—2. Λῆναια, ων, τά, sub.
ἱερά, the Lenaee, an Athenian festival
held in the month Λῆναιών (i. e. Gam-
elion) in honour of Bacchus, at
which there were dramatic contests,
esp. of the comic poets, Ar. Ach.
1155: they differed both from the
An. hesteria, and the lesser or rural
Dioysia, v. sub Διονύσια, and cf.
infra.—3. Λῆναιον, ον, τό, the Lenaean,
or place at Athens where the Lenaee
were held, not far from the Limnae
(cf. Λίμναι), or a part of the same:
hence ὁ ἐπὶ Λῆναιῶν ἄγων, the Lenaean
dramatic contest, opp. to τὰ κατ'
ἄστυ, Ar. Ach. 504, cf. Plat. Prot.
327 D, Dem. 517, 26.

Λῆναῖτις, ον, ὁ,=Ληναῖκος, Ar.
Eq. 547.

†Ληναϊοκνύστος, ον, ἡ, Lenaetocys-
tus, name of a courtesan, Ath. 583 E.

Λῆναιών, ὄνος, ὁ, Ion. name of the
Att. month Γαμηλιών, in which the
Athen. Lenaee were held (v. sub Δι-
ονύσια), the latter part of Jan. and
former of Feb., Hes. Op. 502: the
fifth month with the Asiat. Greeks,
the seventh of the Att. year.

Λῆνεών, ὄνος, ὁ, the place of the λῆ-
νός, Geop.

Λῆνίς, ἰδος, ἡ, a Bacchante.

Ληνοβάττω, ὦ, to tread the wine-
press: from

Ληνοβάτης, ον, ὁ, (ληνός, βαίνω)
one who treads the wine-vat. [α]

ΛΗΝΟΣ, οὔ, ἡ, also ὁ, Dor. λᾶ-
νός, like the Lat. lacus and alveus, any
thing shaped like a tub, trough, or chest,
esp.—1. a wine-press, wine-vat in which
the grapes are pressed, Theoc. 7, 25;
25, 28: hence also the vintage.—2. a
trough, esp. for watering cattle, a wa-
tering-place for them, H. Hom. Merc.

104.—3. a heading-trough, Menand.
p. 46.—4. the socket into which the mast
fitted, elsewh. ἱστοπέδη, Ath. 474 F.
—5. a coffin, Pherecr. Agr. 11, cf.
Bentl. Corresp. p. 287.

Λῆνος, εὖς, τό, Dor. λᾶνος, Lat.
lana, wool, Aesch. Eum. 44: in plur.
like ἔρια, any thing woollen, Ap. Rh.

Λῆξιαρχικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to the
ληξίαρχος: τὸ λῆξιαρχικὸν γραμμα-
τεῖον, the register of each Athen.
deme, in which the names of its mem-
bers were inscribed on their coming
of age, and of which the δήμαρχος
had charge, Isae. 66, 14, Dem. 109¹,
9, etc., cf. Schömann Comit. Ath. p.
379: from

Λῆξιαρχος, ον, ὁ, the officer at
Athens who entered young citizens
on the list of their deme when they
came of age.

Λῆξιπύρετος, ον, (λήξις, λήγω,
πυρετός) allaying fever; also λῆξιπύ-
ρετος, Gal., cf. Lob. Phryg. 771. [α]

Λῆξις, εὖς, ἡ, (λαγχάνω, λήξομαι)
a drawing of lots, lot: appointment by
lot, a portion so obtained, Plat. Criti. 109
C, 113 B, Call. Jov. 80.—II. as law-
term, λ. δική or λ. alone, a written
complaint lodged with the Archon, as the
first step in private actions, nearly=
ἐγκλημα, Plat. Rep. 425 D, etc., cf.
λαγχάνειν I. 4: but—2. λῆξις τοῦ
κλήρου, was an application to the ar-
chont to put in legal possession of one's
property, Isae. 38, 8, cf. Att. Process,
p. 462, 594, sqq.

Λῆξις, εὖς, ἡ, (λήγω) a cessation,
end, Aesch. Eum. 505.

†Λῆξόβιοι, ων, οἱ, or Λῆξοβιοί, the
Lexoni, a Gallic tribe, Strab. p. 189.

Λῆρός, ὁ, rarer Ion. form for λαός,
which however occurs in Hdt. 5, 42.

†Λῆρόντιον, ων, οἱ, the Lepontii,
an Alpine tribe in Southern Raetia,
Strab. p. 204.

Λῆπτέον, verb. adj. from λαμβάνω,
one must take hold, Ar. Eq. 603: one
must accept, undertake, must assume in
arguing, etc., Plat.

Λῆπτης, ον, ὁ, (λαμβάνω, λήψομαι)
one who accepts: hence

Λῆπτικός, ἡ, ὄν, disposed to take or
accept, Arist. Eth. N.

Λῆπτός, ἡ, ὄν, (λαμβάνω, λήψομαι)
taken, to be taken, esp. by the mind,
comprehensible, Plat. Rep. 529 D.—II.
=ἐπιληπτός, Arist. Probl.

Λῆραινω,=ληρέω, Plut.

Λῆρέω, (λήρος) to be foolish or silly,
speak or act foolishly, Soph. Tr. 435,
freq. in Ar. and Plat.; λῆρον λῆρειν,
Ar. Plut. 517: on λῆρεῖς ἔχων, v.
ἐχω IV. 8, and cf. συνβιασώτης.
Hence

Λῆρημα, ατος, τό, silly discourse or
conduct, Plat. Gorg. 486 C.

Λῆρησις, ἡ, a speaking foolishly, λ.
τοῦ γήραος, dotage, Aretae.

†Λῆρισσα, ἡ, Ion.=Δάρισσα.

Ληρολόγος, ον, (λήρος, λέγω) talk-
ing nonsense.

ΛΗΡΟΣ, ον, ὁ, idle talk, trifling,
nonsense, Ibyc. 42, and freq. in Ar.,
esp. in the sense of humbug, trumpery,
as λ. τραγικός, Ran. 1005, cf. λῆρώ:
also in plur., like Lat. nugae, λῆροι
λεπτότατοι, of sophists, Id. Nub. 359,
cf. Plut. 589; so in Plat., λῆροι καὶ
παῖδια, λῆροι καὶ φλυαρία, cf. Dem.
36, 18: as an exclamation, λῆρος,
humbug! Ar. Plut. 23.—II. a trifling
talker, frivolous man, Lat. nugator.—

III. λῆρός, a trifling gold ornament worn
by women, Lat. leria, Anth. 6, 292.

Ληρωδέω, ὦ, to talk frivolously, Lat.
nugari: from

Λῆρῶδης, ἐς, (λήρος, εἶδος) talka-

tive, frivolous, silly, Plat. Theaet. 174
D. Adv. δός, Hipp. Hence

Ληρωδία, ας, ἡ, frivolous talk non-
sense.

†Λήρων, ὄνος, ἡ, Lero, an island on
the coast of Gallia Narbonensis,
Strab. p. 185.

Λῆσιμβροτός, ον, (λήσω, βροτός)
taking men unawares, a cheat, thief, V.
Hom. Merc. 339.

Λῆσις, ἡ, (λήσω)=λήστις, Critia.
2, 12.

Λῆσις, ἡ, (*λάω, to wish, λῶ) will
choice.

Λημοσύνη, ἡ, ἡ,=λησθήν, forgetful-
ness, κακόν, Hes. Th. 55: from

Λῆσμων, ον, gen. ὄνος, (λήθω) for-
getting, unmindful.

†Λῆσσα, ἡς, ἡ, Lessa, a town near
Epidauros, Paus. 2, 25, 10.

†Λησταῖοι, ὧν, οἱ, Lestadae, a town
in the island Naxos, Arist. ap. Ath.
348 B.

Ληστάρχης, ον, ὁ, (ληστής, ἄρχω)
a captain of robbers, Plut. Crass. 22.

Λῆσταρχος, ον, ὁ,=foreg., Polyae-
ν. Δρσταια, ας, ἡ, (ληστέω) a robber's
life or vocation, robbery, piracy, Lat.
latrocinium, Thuc. 1, 5, Xen., etc.

Λῆστειρα, pecul. fem. from ληστής,
λ. ναῦς, Ael.

Ληστέω, (ληστής) to be a robber or
pirate: c. acc. to despoil, plunder, sack,
Thuc. 1, 4, etc.: to carry on a pirati-
cal war, Lat. latrocinari, Dem. 46, 14.

Ληστήριον, ον, τό, a band of robbers,
Xen. Hell. 5, 4, 42, Aeschin. 27, 8.

Ληστής, οὔ, ὁ, Ion. λῆιστής, Dor.
ληστής, in Hom. λῆιστήρ, (ληῖς, λῆ-
ξομαι) a robber, plunderer, Soph. O.
T. 535, Eur. etc.: esp. a pirate, later
παραστήτης, Thuc. 1, 5, etc.; λῆιστής
κατεστήσατο Καρχηδονίων, he began
a course of piracies on them, Hdt. 6,
17.

Ληστικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ληστής) inclined
to rob, piratical, Thuc. 6, 104: ἡ κῆ-
=ληστέα, Plat. Soph. 222 C: so
τὸ ληστικόν, piracy, Thuc. 1, 4, also
a band of robbers, App. Adv. κῶς, in
the manner of robbers or pirates, Comp.
κώτερον, Thuc. 1, 10. Cf. ληστρι-
κός.

Λῆστις, εὖς, ἡ, (λήθω)=λήθη,
forgetting, λῆστιν ἴσχειν τι, to for-
get a thing, Schaf. Soph. O. C. 584.

Ληστοδιώκτος, ον, (ληστής, διώκω)
chased by robbers.

Ληστοδόχος, ον, (ληστής, δέχομαι)
receiving pirates.

Ληστοκτόνος, ον, (ληστής, κτείνω)
slaying robbers.—II. proparox. ληστό-
κτονος, ον, pass. slain by robbers.

Ληστός, ἡ, ὄν, contr. for λῆιστός.

Ληστοτροφέω, ὦ, (ληστής,τρέφω)
to maintain by robbing.

Ληστοτικός, ἡ, ὄν,=ληστικός, q. v.
piratical, but esp. of ships, τραυκτόν-
τος, Thuc. 4, 9: τὸ ληστικόν, a pi-
rate-vessel, Simon. 61:—later however
just=ληστικός, cf. Lob. Phryg. 24¹.

Adv. -κῶς.

Ληστρίς, ἰδος, ἡ, pecul. fem. of
foreg., ναῦς ἡ, a pirate-vessel, Dem.
1237, 10, and Plut.

Λῆσω, λήσομαι, fut. act. and mid.
of λανθάνω, Hom.

Λῆστρος, ον, ὁ, (λήτος, ἄρχω)
public priest, Lyc.

Λῆτειρα, ας, ἡ, a public priestess
Call. Fr. 123: from

Λῆτήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, (λήτος) a pub-
lic priest.

Λητογένεια, ας, ἡ, born of Leto (L-
tona), of Diana; pecul. fem. of

Λητογενής, ἐς, Dor. Λᾶτ., (Λᾶτ-
*γένω) born of Latona, of Apollo &
Diana, Eur. Ion 465.

Ἀλφειός, ου, ὁ, son of *Latona*, i. e. *Apollo*, H. Hom. Merc. 253, etc., Hes. Sc. 479. Dor. also *Λατοίδας*, Pind. P. 1, 23. [?] *Ἀλφειός*, η, ου, contr. for *λῆιτος*, q. v.

Ἀλφειούδης, ὦ, -ουρός, acc. to some, Att. forms of *λεῖτ. λειτουρός*. Ἀλφεί, ὄος contr. οὐς, ἡ, Dor. *Λατοῦ*, *Λετο*, Lat. *Latona*, mother of *Apollo* and *Diana*, Hom.; daughter of *Coeus* and *Phoebe*, Hes. Th. 406, 418, who besides nom. and acc. *Ἀλφεί* only uses the contr. gen. *Ἀλφειού*, dat. *Ἀλφειῶ*: vocat. *Ἀλφειῶ*, H. Hom. Ap. 4, 62. Hence

†*Ἀλφειώδης*, ἄδος, ἡ, = *Ἀλφειῶς*, Callim. Dian. 83. †*Ἀλφειώδης*, α, ου, v. *Ἀλφειῶς*. †*Ἀλφειῶς*, ἰδος, ἡ, Dor. *Λατωίς*, daughter of *Latona*, i. e. *Diana*, Ap. Th. 2, 938; etc. †*Ἀλφειῶς*, α, ου, contd. from *Ἀλφειῶς*, Dor. *Ἀλφειῶς*, of or belonging to *Latona*, Aesch. Fr. 158: τὸ *Ἀλφειῶν*, the temple of *Latona*, in *Delos*, Ath. 14 B; in *Lycia*, ap. Strab. p. 665. Ἀλφειός, οὔ, ὁ, Aeol. for *λῆξις*, from ἡγῶ, Antim. 62.

Ἀλφίς, εως, ἡ, (λαμβάνω, λήψομαι) taking, seizing, catching, Thuc. 5, 10, 114, etc.—2. an accepting, receiving, getting, λ. ὦν ἐπὶ κατ' ἡμέραν, oph. Fr. 326; opp. to ἀπόδοσις, lat. Rep. 332 A: in plur. receipts, income, Ib. 343 D.—II. like *λαβή* III, v. ὑπερτοῦ, an attack of fever, Hipp., cf. obs. Oecon.—III. in a problem, the assumption, Lat. *sumptio*, Plut. 2, 579, etc.; cf. *λήμμα*.

Ἀλφολιγόμοσθος, ον, (λήψις, ὀλέγι, μισθός) τέχνη λ., the art of taking *y pay*, Ephipp. Nauag. 1, 4; but eineke ληψιλογόμοσθος, receiving *y for words*. Ἀλ-, insepr. prefix with intens. ες, like *λα-* and *λατ-*, appearing as *adv.* in *λιαν* (of which it is wrong-said to be a shortd. form), and as *rb* in *λίσσασθαι*, *λίσσας*, *λίσσομαι*: also remains in some few compds., in *λιανθής*, if the reading is right. c. to Strab., p. 364, Epich. used *λί λαν*.

Ἀλ or λλ, τῷ, v. λῆς II. ἈΛΙΟΖΟΜΑΙ, ου, ἐλίσσῃν, as *ss*: an Ep. word of dub. origin, = *λω*, to bend, incline, and so—I. to *d* sideways, go aside, usu. of men, ποταμοῖο, ἀπὸ πυρκαϊῆς λισσέει, i. 5, 462, II. 23, 231, also strengthd. τῷ λισσέει, II. 1, 349; ὑπαισθῆσθαι, he covered beneath, II. 15, 9; δειρό λίσσῃς, hither hast thou red, II. 22, 12; ἐλίσσῃν πρὸς σε, we come away to thee, Eur. Hec. 1, ubi v. Herm.: also of the waves, ὅ δ' ἄρα σφί λίσσεται κύμα, all and them the waves retired, II. 24, hence simply to withdraw, vanish, vision, Od. 4, 838.—II. more rare—bend downwards, to skip down, fall, λισσόμενος προτὶ γαῖα, II. 20, 420; Ib. 418, λισσέει, having fallen: πτερά πικρὰ λίσσεν (for ἐλίσσεν) the diving bird's thick wings ped, II. 23, 879, where Aristarch. said to have read λίσσεν, it drops its wings, though the act. is not elsewhere. (Hence ἄλιστος, ὠνίγ: λίσσας is in no way akin *lav*, as the notion of force or haste reign to the word, v. Butt. Lex.)

ἱαν, Ion. and Hom. *λίην*, adv. —very, exceedingly, Hom., who it is just like the later *ἀγαν*, *λίην*, *λίην* τόσον, Od., etc.: absol. much, exceeding, overmuch, Od. 14, 282; καὶ *λίην*, freq. in Hom., is only a strengthd. form, and for the sake of greater emphasis, always begins the sentence or verse, even though it apply to a part only, e. g. in Od. 1, 46, καὶ *λίην* κείνος γε εὐκίοντι κείται ὀλέθρῳ, stands for κείνος κείται ὀλέθρῳ, καὶ *λίην* γε εὐκίοντι, he lies in death, and that too well deserved: *λίην* πιστεύειν, like *κάρτα* π., to believe implicitly, Hdt. 4, 96: with superl. βέλτιστα, Aeschin. Socr. 2, 5. In Att. it freq. stands between art. and noun, ἡ *λίαν* φίλότης, his too great love, Aesch. Pr. 123: ὁ λ. κακός, Soph. Fr. 583; τὸ *λίαν*, excess, Plat. Crat. 415 C. [In Hom. *i* in arsis, but usu. *i* in thesis, except in phrase καὶ *λίην*, which has always *i*, Od. 8, 231: in later Ep. and Att. *ι*, Pors. Praef. Hec. xvi., Elmsl. Med. 899: *α* always.] Ἀλιανθός, ἐς, (λι-, ἀνθῶ) very blooming, dub. l., Orph. Ἀλιάρος, α, ὄν, = *χλιαρός*, like *λαῖνα* = *χλαινά*, warm, lukewarm, αἶμα, ὕδωρ, Hom.: οὐρός λ., a warm soft wind, Od. 5, 268: in genl. soft, mild, gentle, ὕπνος λιάρός, Il. 14, 164. Ἀλίσμα, ατος, τό, = *χλίσμα*, dub. [?] Ἀλίσα, irr. acc. of *λιβάς*, Aesch. Fr. 49, 65. Ἀλιβάδιον, ον, τό, (λιβάς) water, Strab., and Plut.—II. later, a wet place. [βᾶ] Ἀλιζᾶ, f. -σω, (λιβάς) = *λειβῶ*, to let fall in drops: mid. to run out in drops, trickle, Anth. P. 9, 258. Ἀλιβανίδιον, ον, τό, dim from *λιβανος*, Menand. p. 92. Ἀλιβανίζω, (λιβανος) to smell like frankincense, Diosc. Ἀλιβανικός, ἡ, ὄν, (λιβανος) of or belonging to frankincense. Ἀλιβανίτης, η, ον, (λιβανος) made of frankincense. [αῖ] †*Λιβανίος*, ον, ὁ, *Libanius*, a celebrated rhetorician, late. †*Λιβανίτης*, ἰδος, ἡ, of *Libanus*, epith. of *Venus*, worshipped on *Libanus*, Luc. adv. Indoct. 3. Ἀλιβανειδής, ἐς, = *λιβανώδης*, Diosc. Ἀλιβανόμαντις, εως, ὁ, also ἡ, (λιβανος, μάντις) one that divines from the smoke of frankincense, v. Lob. Aglaoph. 263. Ἀλιβανοπώλης, ον, ὁ, (λιβανος, πώλῃς) = *λιβανωτοπώλης*, Lob. Phryn. 188. Ἀλιβανος, ον, ὁ, the frankincense tree, producing *λιβανωτός*, Hdt. 4, 75.—II. = *λιβανωτός*, in which sense Pind. Fr. 87, 2, Eur. Bacch. 144 and late authors use ἡ *λιβανος*, Lob. Phryn. 187. (The word is prob. Asiatic.) [λιβᾶ] †*Λιβανος*, ον, ὁ, Mt. *Libanus*, a range of mountains in southern Syria, Strab. p. 754. Ἀλιβανόφορος, ον, (λιβανος, φέρω) bearing frankincense, Ath. 517 B. Ἀλιβανόχρους, ον, contr. -χρους, ονν, (λιβανος, χρῶα) frankincense-coloured, Strab. Ἀλιβανῶ, ὦ, (λιβανος) to fumigate with frankincense, LXX. Ἀλιβανώδης, ἐς, (λιβανος, εἶδος) frankincense-like, Philostr. Ἀλιβανωτίς, (λιβανωτός) to fumigate with frankincense, Strab.—II. to be like frankincense, Diosc. Ἀλιβανώτινος, ἡ, ον, (λιβανωτός) prepared with frankincense, Ath. 689 B. Ἀλιβανώτιον, ον, τό, dim. from *λιβανωτός*. Ἀλιβανώτις, ἰδος, ἡ, rosemary, Diosc.: but *λιβανωτίς* καγκρεφόδος or καγκ-

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Ἀλιβανόχρους, ον, contr. -χρους, ονν, (λιβανος, χρῶα) frankincense-coloured, Strab.

Ἀλιβανῶ, ὦ, (λιβανος) to fumigate with frankincense, LXX.

Ἀλιβανώδης, ἐς, (λιβανος, εἶδος) frankincense-like, Philostr.

Ἀλιβανωτίς, (λιβανωτός) to fumigate with frankincense, Strab.—II. to be like frankincense, Diosc.

Ἀλιβανώτινος, ἡ, ον, (λιβανωτός) prepared with frankincense, Ath. 689 B.

Ἀλιβανώτιον, ον, τό, dim. from *λιβανωτός*.

Ἀλιβανώτις, ἰδος, ἡ, rosemary, Diosc.: but *λιβανωτίς* καγκρεφόδος or καγκ-

χρῶεσσα, an umbelliferous p. ar. Nic. Th. 850.—both so called from smell.

Ἀλιβανωτοπώλῃς, ὦ, to deal in frankincense, Ar. Fr. 638: from

Ἀλιβανωτοπώλης, ον, ὁ, (λιβανωτός, πώλῃς) a dealer in frankincense, Cratin (Jun.) Gig. 1.

Ἀλιβανωτός, οὔ, ὁ, also ἡ, Phryn. 187, frankincense, the gum of the tree *λιβανος*, used to burn at sacrifices Hdt. 1, 183; 2, 40, etc.; called, when in small pieces, χῶνδρος *λιβανωτοῦ* Lat. *gruma*, *grana thuris*; when pounded, μάννα *λιβανωτοῦ*, Lat. *mi ca thuris*.—II. the frankincense market Eupol. Incert. 5.—III. a censer, N. T

Ἀλιβανωτοφόρος, ον, (λιβανωτός φέρω) bearing frankincense, Hdt. 2, 8 ἡ λ., (sub. χώρα), Strab. p. 774.

Ἀλιβανωτής, ἰδος, ἡ, a censer, Lat. *thuribulum*, Plut., cf. Lob. Phryn. 255

Ἀλιβάς, ἄδος, ἡ, irreg. acc. *λίβα*, q. v. (λειβῶ) any thing that drops or trickles, esp. a spring, Soph. Phil. 1215, Eur. Andr. 116, 534; the fount or stream of a river, Soph. Phil. 1215: in plur. water in genl. Aesch. Pers. 613; δακρύων *λιβάδες*, streams of tears, Eur. I. T. 1106.

Ἀλιβερτος, ον, ὁ, the Lat. *libertus*, a freedman, Polyb.

†*Λιβηθρα*, τά, v. *Λειβηθρα*, Pans.

Ἀλιβηθρον, ον, τό, = *λειβηθρον*, [?] Ἀλιβήρος, α, ὄν, = *λιβήρος*, E. M.

†*Λιβής*, ὁ, *Libes*, the high priest of the Catti, Strab. p. 292.

†*Λιβία*, ας, ἡ, the Rom. fem. pr. n., *Livia*, Dio C.

†*Λιβίος*, ον, ὁ, the Rom. n. *Livius*, Strab.

Ἀλιβόντος, ον, ὁ, (Λιβ, Νότος) *Libonotus*, a wind between south and south west, Arist. Mund.; also *Λιβοφοίνις* or *Λευκόντος*.

Ἀλιβος, εως, τό, = *λιβίς*, Aescn. Ag. 1428; Cho. 448, in pl. tears.—II. the Lat. *libum*, Chrysipp. ap. Ath. 647 D.

Ἀλιβοφοίνις, ἰκος, ὁ, = *Λιβόντος*, Arist. Mund.—† II. *Λιβοφοίνικες*, οἱ f. l. in Strab. p. 835, for *Λιβυφοίνικες* v. *Λιβυφοίνις*.

Ἀλιβρός, α, ὄν, (λειβῶ) dripping, wet, Anth.; also *λιβήρος*.—II. gloomy dark, prob. taken from the clouds that threaten rain; also *λιμβρός*, like *θε βρός* *θυμβρός*, *δρυμνος* *δυμβριμος*.

Ἀλιβυή, ης, ἡ, *Libya*, the north part of Africa west of Egypt, extending to the ocean, first in Od. 4, 85, † In subsequent writers, in part the north coast of Africa between Egypt and the Syrtis, in part all Africa, Hdt. 2, 16: cf. Strab. p. 103, 130, etc. [? Hence

†*Λιβηθεν*, Dor. -βάθε, from *Libya*, Theocr. 1, 24.

†*Λιβυκός*, ἡ, ὄν, *Libyan*, African, τὸ *Λιβ. χωρίον*, the *Libyan* territory between Egypt and Marmaria, Hdt.:—τὸ *Α. πέλαγος*, the *Libyan* sea, between Africa and Crete, Strab.: τὸ *Α. ὄρος*, separating Egypt from *Libya*, Hdt. 2, 124.

Ἀλιβυός, οὔ, ὁ, a kind of bird, Arist. H. A. 9, 1, 16.

†*Λιβυρικός*, ἡ, ὄν, of or belonging to the *Liburni*, *Liburnian*, Strab.: v. sq.

Ἀλιβυρής, ἰδος, ἡ, peculiar. to foreg., Dion. P.—II. as substant., a light swift-sailing vessel, like a galley or felucca, Lat. *Liburna*, Plut. Ant. 67; also *Λιβυρικόν* (sc. *πλοῖον*), Id. Cav. Maj. 54.

†*Λιβυρνός*, οὔ, ὁ, a *Liburnian*; or *Λιβυρνοί*, the *Liburni*, a people on the coast of Illyria, Strab.—2. as adj. *Λιβυρνικός*, Luc. Amor. 6.

†Λίβυς υἱος, ὁ, *Libys*, a Spartan, rather of the celebrated Lysander, Xen. Hell. 2, 4, 28.

Λίβυς, υἱος, ὁ, a *Libyan*; in pl. of Λίβυες, the *Libyans*, from Pind., downwds.—2. also as adj.=Λιβυκός, Eur. Alc. 346.—II. a harmless kind of serpent, Nic.—III. a black pitcher, placed upon the grave of those who had died unmarried, Hesych.; cf. λουτροφόρος II. [γ] Hence

Λιβύσσα, ης, ἡ, a *Libyan woman*: also as adj.=Λιβυκή, Soph. Fr. 16.—II. *Libyssa*, a city of Bithynia containing the tomb of Hannibal, Plut. [γ]

†Λιβυστικός, ὅς, ὄν, = Λιβυκός, Aesch. Eum. 292.

†Λιβυστίας, ιδός, ἡ=Λιβυκή, Ap. Rh. 4, 1753.

Λιβυφονίης, ἱκος, ὁ, (Λίβυς, Φοίνις) a *Libyo-Phoenician*, i. e. a *Carthaginian*, Polyb. 3, 33, 15, etc.

Λίβων, ὠνος, ὁ, *Libon*, an architect of Elis, Paus. 5, 10, 3.

ΛΙΤΑ, adv. of λυγρός for λιγέα, like ὄκα for ὀκέα, loud, clearly, thrilling, Hom., mostly in phrase, λιγὰ κωκύειν, also with αἰδεῖν, Od. 10, 254. [γ]

Λιγαῖνον, (λυγρός) to cry out with a clear loud voice, of heralds, Il. 11, 685: to shriek, scream, Aesch. Theb. 873: also of musical sounds, φόρυγγι λ., to play upon the harp, Ar. Rh., σάριγγι, Mel. 110: also c. acc. cognato, μέλος λ. Bion 15, 1, cf. Mosch. 3, 127: also in mid., Arat. Poet. word.

Λίγγονες, ὧν, οἱ, the *Lingones*, in Gallia Lugdunensis, Strab. p. 186: in Polyb. 2, 1*, 7, Λίγγωνες.

Λιγγούριον, ον, τό, = λυγκούριον.

Λίγγω, only found in aor. I, λίγξε θύς; the bow twanged, Il. 4, 125 (from λῆγα, λυγρός): cf. λῆω.

Λίγδα, ἡ=λίγδος, ἔγδην, a mortar.

Λίγδην, γάζω, (λίξω, λείξω) just scraping, grazing, Lat. stratum, βάλε χεῖρα Λίγδην, he grazed the hand, Od. 22, 278.

Λίγδος, ον, ὁ=θελία, a mortar, Nic. Th. 589, cf. Soph. Fr. 33.—II. a clay mould, like χόανη, χόανος, χῶνος.

†Λίγεια, ας, ἡ, (λυγρός) *Laige*, (clear-voiced) one of the Sirens, Arist.

Λίγειος, εἰα, εἰον, later form of λυγός, Heliod. [γ]

Λίγews, adv. from λυγρός, Hom.

Λίγητος, ἰα, ἰον, Ion. for λείγος, dub.

Λίγησσις, εσσα, εν, (λυγρός) smoky, sooty, Ar. Rh. 2, 133.

ΛΙΓΝΥΣ, υἱος, ἡ, a smoking, thick smoke mixed with flame, Aesch. Theb. 494, Ar. Av. 1241, Lys. 319, etc.; στέροψ ληγνύς, Soph. Ant. 1127; and so ληγνύς πρόσδερος, Trach. 794, seems rightly explained by Ellendt, the smoke round the altar, though others take it metaph. the darkness of death around him; cf. αἰθαλος. [Strictly ὅ, but in Soph. Ant. I. c. ὅ.]

Λιγνώσης, ες, ἡ, (λυγρός, εἶδος) smoky, sooty, dark-coloured, Hipp.

Λίγξ, ἵγγος, ἡ=Λίξος, Artemid. ap. Strab. p. 825.

Λίγυρα, Aeol. fem. of ληγυρός, Corinna ap. Apoll. de Pronom. 924 B.

Λιγουροκότιλος, ὅς, ον, (λυγρός, κατ'ἄλλω) clear and plaintive, ἐνόπη, Corinna ap. Hephaest. p. 107, Gaisf.

†Λιγουραστάτης, ον, ὁ, (λυγρός) *Liguristades*, appell. of Minnermus, applied by Solon, I, 3 (22, 3, Bgk.), emend. for λιγέως τάδε, v. Müller Lit. Gr. 1, p. 115.

Λιγυρχής, ες, ἡ, (λυγρός, ἡχή) clear-sounding, κισάρη, Anth. P. 9, 308.

Λιγυρόρος, ον, contr. -θρους ονν, ληγνός, θρόος=foreg, Dion. P. 574.

Λιγύρορος, ον, loud rattling.

Λιγύρολος, ον, (λυγρός, μολῆ) clear-singing, Νύμφαι, H. Hom. 18, 19.

Λιγυρόθος, ον, (λυγρός, μῦθος) clear-speaking, Anth.

Λιγυρόειον, οντος, (λυγρός, πνέω) shrill-blowing, whistling, ληγυρνεόντες ἄηται, Od. 4, 567. (Only used as masc. partic.)

Λιγυρόποιος, ον, (λυγρός, πνοή)=foreg, H. Hom. Ar. 28.

Λιγυρόπος, ον, contr. -πρους, ονν, (λυγρός, πνέω)=λεγυρνεόν, Coluth.

—II. strong-smelling, Or. Sib.

Λιγυρορόφανος, ον, (λυγρός, περόν, φωνή) whizzing with the wings, Or. Sib.

Λιγυρορέγγος, ον, (λυγρός, πτέρυξ) chirping with the wings, epith. of the Cicada, Mel. 112.

Λιγυρόξω, (λυγυρός) to speak, sing loud or clear, ὥρην, Luc. Lexiph. 2.

Λιγύριον, ον, τό, = λυγκούριον, dub.

Λιγυρόθροος, ον, contr. -θρους, ονν, = λυγυρόρος, Or. Sib.

Λιγυρόππουος, ον, contr. -πρους, ονν, = λυγυρόρος.

Λιγυρός, ὁ, ὄν, Aeol. fem. λιγούρα, q. v.; clear whistling, shrill, of any sharp, piercing sound, in Hom. of the wind, Il. 13, 590; of a whip, 11, 532; so, ὀκόνη λ., Pind. O. 6, 140; ληγ. ἄρεα, griefs which vent themselves in loud wailings, Eur. Med. 205: also like λυγρός, of a clear sweet sound as of the Sirens, ληγ. θέλγουνσι αὐοῖδην, Od. 12, 44; a bird's note, Il. 14, 290, etc.: poet. word, used also by Plat., ληγυρόν ὄνηππειν, of grasshoppers, Phaedr. 230 C.—II. pliant, flexible, of dogs' tails, Xen. Cyn. 4, 1.—Adv. -ως, Theocr. 8, 71.

†Λιγύρων, ὠνος, ὁ, *Ligyron*, acc. to Apollod. 3, 15, 5, the earlier name of Achilles.

ΛΙΓΥΣ, ληγεία, or rather λίγεια, λυγρός, of any sharp, piercing sound, clear, whistling, shrill, of the wind, Il. 14, 17, etc.: but more usu. of a clear, sweet sound, clear-toned, λίγεια φόρυγγι, Od. 8, 67, etc.: esp. of the voice, clear-voiced, Μοῖσα λίγεια, Od. 24, 62, and so constantly in Il., as epith. of Nestor, ληγυρ ἄγορητής: so too in adv., ληγέως ἄγορεύειν, Il. 3, 214: freq. also, ληγέως κλαίειν, to wail shrilly, Il. 19, 5, etc.; so too Aesch. always has it of sad sounds, λ. κούκματα, etc.; and of the nightingale, Aesch. Ag. 1146, cf. Soph. O. C. 671; λ. λωτός, Eur. Heracl. 892. Poet. word, used also by Plat. Phaedr. 237 A: cf. ληγυρός.

Λιγύς, υἱος, ὁ, ἡ, a *Ligurian*, Aesch. Fr. 182: τοῖ Λιγύες, the *Ligurians*, in Gallia Cisalpina, Strab.

†Λιγυστιάς, ἰδος, ἡ, = Λιγυστίς, Dion. P. 76.

Λιγυστικός, ὅς, ὄν, *Ligurian*, from *Liguria*; ἡ Λιγυστική, *Liguria*, Strab. p. 218: τὸ λ., an umbelliferous plant, Lat. *ligusticum*, *lovage*, Diosc.

†Λιγυστινός, οὔ, ὁ, a *Ligurian*, Polyb. 1, 67, 7.

†Λιγυστίς, ἰδος, ἡ, pecul. fem. to Λιγυστικός, Ar. Rh. 4, 553.

Λιγυόθογος, ον, (λυγρός, θβογγή) clear-voiced, in Hom. always epith. of heralds, Il. 2, 442, etc.; in Ar. Av. 1381 of the nightingale.

Λιγυθῶνέω, ὦ, to sound clear or loud: from

Λιγυθῶνος, ον, (λυγρός, φωνή) clear or loud-voiced, screaming, ὄπη, Il. 19, 350, cf. H. Hom. Merc. 478, etc.

†Λιδή, ης, ἡ, *Lide*, a mountain of Caria, Hdt. 1, 175.

ΔΙ'Ω, ζ, akin to λείχω, to graze,

scratch, wound slightly: hence in Hom. λίδην and ἐπιλίδην: the verb is only found in later auth. The signif. to whistle, whizz, has been assigned to it, as if it was the root of λυγός, ληγρός, λίγα, as well as the Hom. λίγξε: but the roots seem to be distinct.

Λίην, adv., -ον, and Hom. for λίαν. [γ, cf. λίαν.]

Λιδῶ, v. ΔΙΣ.

Λιδῶγαγός, ὄν, (λίθος, ἄγω) bringing stones.

Λιδῶζω, (λίθος) to sling stones, Arist. Probl.; ἐπὶ τῷ, Strab. p. 705: to throw like stones, τῷ, App.—2. to stone, τινά, LXX.

Λιδᾶς, ἄκος, ὁ, ἡ, (λίθος) stony, rocky, hard, Od. 5, 415.—II. λ., ἡ, as subst., dim. from λίθος, a small stone or rock, Arat., etc. [γ]

Λιδαργύρεος, εἰα, εἰον, = sq., Stesich. 47.

Λιδαργύριος, ἰην, ἰον, made of or like λιδαργύρος, Arist. Soph. El.: from

Λιδάργυρος, ον, ἡ, (λίθος, ἄργυρος) litharge, Lat. *spuma argenti*, strictly the vitrified lead collected in the process of separating lead from silver, Diosc.: hence a compound metal of lead and silver, Id.—II. as adj.=λιδαργύριος, Aethae. ap. Ath. 451 D.

Λιδάρδιον, ον, τό, = sq. [γ]

Λιδάριον, ον, τό, dim from λίθος, a pebble: a precious stone, Theophr. [α]

Λιδάς, ἰδος, ὁ, = λίθος, a stone, Od. 14, 36; 23, 193, in Ep. dat. λιδάδεσσι:

a shower of stones, Aesch. Theb. 158.

Λιδασμός, οὔ, ὁ, (λιδῶζω) stoning.

Λιδαστής, οὔ, ὁ, (λιδῶζω) one who stones. Hence

Λιδαστικός, ὅς, ὄν, belonging to stoning.

Λιδῶ, ὦ, v. sub λιδῶμαι.

Λιδεῖα, ας, ἡ, a sort of stone or marble: stone for building, Polyb., and Strab.—II. a precious stone, Strab.

Λιδεῖος, εἰα, εἰον, also ος, ον, = λίθινος, of stone. [γ]

Λιδεός, εἰα, εἰον, (λίθος)=λίθινος made of stone, Il. 23, 202. [γ]

Λιδηλόγος, ες, ἡ, (λίθος, λέγω) built of stones, Anth.

Λιδία, ας, ἡ, freq. v. I. for λιδεῖα Il.

Λιδίατος, αἰα, αἰον, stony, dub. I. Anth.

Λιδιακός, ὅς, ὄν, = λιδιτικός.

Λιδισιας, εὐς, ἡ, the disease of the stone, Hipp.—II. a callosity within the eyelid, Aët.: from

Λιδιάω, (λίθος) to suffer from the stone, Hipp.; and Plat. Legg. 916 where prob. should be read λιδῶω

Lob. Phryn. 80.

Λιδιδιον, ον, τό, dim. from λίθος Plat. Phaed. 110 D: esp. of calculi in the bladder, Hipp. 215 F.

Λιδιζω, (λίθος) to look like a stone.

Λιδικός, ὅς, ὄν, (λίθος) of or belonging to stones: τὰ λιδικά, sub. βιβλία a treatise upon precious stones, such as the poem attributed to Orph.

Λιδινος, ἰην, ἰον, also ος, ον, Jac. A. P. p. 622, (λίθος) made of stone

Ibyc. 32, Pind., etc.: στήνη λιδινός of a statue, Hdt. 2, 141, (cf. ἱστημί A III. Adv. -ως, like stone, λ. βλέπει

πρὸς τινα, Xen. Symp. 4, 24.

Λιδιον, ον, τό, dim. from λίθος Paus. 2, 25, 8.

Λιδίς, ἰδος, ἡ, like λιδιδιον, dim from λίθος.

Λιδόβλητος, ον, (λίθος, βάλλω) stone-throwing, pelting, εὐστοχία, Anti

—II. set with stones, Id.

Λιθοβολέω, ὦ, (λιθοβόλος) to pelt with stones, stone, LXX: later also

λιθοβολεῖω

Λιθοβολία, ας, ἡ, (λιθοβόλος) a throwing of stones, a stinging, Diosd.

Λιθοβολήσιμος, ον, and **λιθοβόλη-τος**, ον, = λιθοβόλος.

Λιθοβολία, ας, ὁ, = λιθοβολία.

Λιθοβόλος, ον, (λιθος, βάλλω) throwing stones, pelting with stones: οἱ λιθοβόλοι, stone-throwers, light troops, Thuc. 6, 69, ubi v. Interpp.; so, γυμνήτες λιθ., Plat. Criti. 119 B.—2, ὁ λιθοβ., ὁ τὸ λιθ., an engine for hurling stones, Polyb., 8, 7, 2.—II. proparox. **λιθόβολος**, ον, pass., struck with stones, stoned, Eur. Phoen. 1069: v. Valck.

Λιθογλήσσος, ον, (λιθος, γλήσσει) stony-eyed, Nonn.

Λιθογλύπτῃς, ας, ὁ, (λιθος, γλύφω) a stone-cutter.

Λιθογλύφῃς, ἑς, (λιθός, γλύφω) graven in stone, Nonn.

Λιθογλύφια, ας, ἡ, a cutting in stone.

Λιθογλύφος, ον, (λιθος, γλύφω) carving stone, graving in stone: ὁ λ., a sculptor, Luc. Somn. 18. [ῥ]

Λιθογνομικός, ἡ, ὅν, (λιθος, γνόμω) skilful in stones: τὸ λιθογνομικόν, sub. βιβλίον, a book on the knowledge of stones.

Λιθογνώμων, ον, gen. ονος, (λιθος, γνόμω) = foreg., Julian.

Λιθογόνος, ον, (λιθος, *γένω) producing stone, Diosc.

Λιθοδένδρον, ον, τό, (λιθος, δένδρον) a tree-shaped coral, Diosc.

Λιθοδερκής, ἑς, (λιθος, δέρκομαι) poking one to stone, petrifying with glance, Torγώ, Anth.

Λιθοδέρμος, ον, (λιθος, δέρμα) with strong skin or shell.

Λιθοδικτέω, ὦ, (λιθος, δικάω) to throw stones: pelt.

Λιθοδμήτος, ον, (λιθος, δέμω) built of stone, Anth. 9, 570.

Λιθοδόμητος, ον, (λιθος, δομέω) = reg., Joseph.

Λιθοδόμος, ον, (λιθος, δέμω) building with stone: τέκτονες καὶ λιθοδοεῖ, joiners and masons, Xen. Cyr. 3, 11, cf. λιθολόγος.

Λιθοειδής, ἑς, (λιθος, εἶδος) like one, Plat. Tim. 74 A.

Λιθοεργής, ἑς, = εἰς, Opp. C. 3, 222.

Λιθοεργός, ον, (λιθος, ἔργω) turning to stone, Anth. P. 6, 126.

Λιθοκάριδος, ον, (λιθος, καρδία) my-hearted.

Λιθοκέφαλος, ον, (λιθος, κεφαλή) ob. with a stone in its head, κρέμω, i. st. ap. Ath. 305 D, ubi v. Csaub.

Λιθοκόλλα, ἡ, (λιθος, κόλλα) cement, Diosc.

Λιθοκόλλητος, ον, (λιθος, κολλῶ) ad or set with precious stones, χιτῶν, illix. ap. Ath. 200 B; περιτραχῆ-ων, Plut. Alex. 32; etc.; τὸ λιθοκόλλητον, inlaid work, mosaics, Strab. 778, cf. Theophr. Lap. 35.—μεθ' ἡ γὰρ λιθοκόλλ. στόμιον, a bit of el set with stones (to make it sharp), Soph. Tr. 1261.

Λιθοκόλλος, ον, (λιθος, κόλλα) = reg., Böckh Inscr. 2, p. 551.

Λιθοκοπία, ας, ἡ, stone-cutting; and **Λιθοκοπιῆς**, ἡ, ἡ, sub. τέχνη, the art of stone-cutting: from

Λιθοκόπος, ον, (λιθος, κόπτω) cutting stones: ὁ λ., a stone-cutter, Dem. 9, 9.

Λιθοκρήδεμνος, ον, (λιθος, κρήδων) with crown of stone, Coluth.

Λιθοκτονία, ας, ἡ, (λιθος, κτείνω) death by stoning, Anth. P. 9, 157.

Λιθολευστέω, ὦ, to pelt with stones: a

Λιθ(λευστικός), ον, ὁ, (λιθος, λεύω) ed. λ. Ἄρης, death by stoning, i. h. A. 254.—2. deserving to be stoned, i. Epigr. 42, 5.

Λιθολογία, ὦ, (λιθολόγος) to pick out stones for building: hence

Λιθολόγημα, ατος, τό, a stone building, Xen. Cyr. 6, 3, 25.

Λιθολογία, ας, ἡ, a gathering of stones, building, Piers. Moer. p. 53: from

Λιθολόγος, ον, (λιθος, λέγω) laying stones together or picking out stones for building, not shaped or hewn (as in the old Cyclopean walls), cf. λογός, λογάδην: hence in genl. = λιθοδόμος, Plat. Legg. 858 B; λιθολόγοι καὶ τέκτονες, masons and joiners, Thuc. 6, 44, Xen. Hell. 4, 4, 18.

Λιθοέστος, ον, (λιθος, ἔστω) cut in stone.

Λιθοξύανος, ον, (λιθος, ξύανον) adorned with statues, Nonn. t. d. 4, 273.

Λιθοξοεῖον, ον, τό, the workshop of a lithologist.

Λιθοζοικός, ἡ, ὅν, belonging to, good for stone-cutting: from

Λιθοζός, ον, (λιθος, ζέω) cutting or polishing stone: ὁ λ., a stone or marble mason, Luc. Somn. 9, ubi v. Hemst.

Λιθοποιέω, ὦ, to turn to stone: from **Λιθοποιός**, ὅν, (λιθος, ποίεω) turning to stone, Luc. Imag. 1.

Λιθοπρίστης, ον, ὁ, (λιθος, πρίω) saving stone or marble.

Λιθορρίνος, ον, (λιθος, ρίνος) with stony skin, χελώνη, H. Hom. Merc. 48, Emped. 238.

ΛΙΘΟΣ, ον, ὁ, a stone, freq. in Hom.: esp. the stone thrown by the Homer. warriors, also a stone-quoit, Od. 8, 190: also in genl. stone, opp. to wood etc.: Il. 4, 510; λίθον τινὰ ποιήσαι or θείναι, to turn into stone, petrify, Il. 24, 611, Od. 13, 156: freq. as emblem of hard-heartedness, Od. 23, 103; also of stupidity, λίθοι, blocks, stones, Ar. Nub. 1202. Proverb., λίθον ἔφηω, to lose one's labour, Ar. Vesp. 280; πάντα λίθον κινεῖν, to leave no stone unturned, Paroem. p. 363, v. Elmsl. Heracl. 1002; λίθον βίος, Plat. Gorg. 494 A, B.—II. ἡ λίθος, in Hom. twice, Il. 12, 287, Od. 19, 494, just like masc.: but later this was usu. of some special stone, as the magnet, called Μαγνήτις λ., by Eur. Oen. 5, Ἀνδρία λ. by Soph. Fr. 886, Ἑρακλεία λ. by Plat. Ion 533 D: also of a touch-stone, Plat. Gorg. 486 D: ἡ διαφανὴς λίθος, a piece of crystal used for a burning-glass, Ar. Nub. 767: κυτὴ λίθος was perh. a kind of glass, and so an older name for ὕαλος, Epinic. ap. Ath. 422 C, the same thing as the ὠρηματὰ λίθινα χυτὰ in Hdt. 2, 69. Acc. to the Gramm. a precious stone was always ἡ λ., but the rule is far from absolute; indeed the fem. is chiefly poet., Jac. A. P. p. 137, and Hdt. 2, 44 uses the masc. of an emerald: in masc. also of marble, Πάριος λ., Pind. N. 4, 130, cf. κογκυλλίας, —ἄτης.—III. at Athens λίθος was a name for various blocks of stone used for rostra or tribunes: as the Bema of the Pnyx, Ar. Ach. 683, Pac. 680: another in the ἀγορά used by the κήρυκες, Plut. Solon 8: also an altar in the ἀγορά, at which the Thesmothetae took their oaths, v. Interpp. ad Dem. 1265, 6, Plut. Solon 25: cf. λιθωμόςτης.—IV. the stone or piece on a draught-board, Theoc. 6, 18.—V. a stone in the bladder, calculus, Foëss. Oecon. Hipp. [ῥ]

Λιθοσός, ον, poet. λιθοσόςος, (λιθος, σέω) driving off or away with stones, Nonn.

Λιθοσπῆδης, ἑς, (λιθος, σπῆω) ἄρμος λ., a chasm made by tearing out a piece of rock, Soph. Ant. 1216.

Λιθοσπερμον, ον, τό, (λιθος, σπέρμα) a plant, growwell, Diosc.

Λιθοσόςος, ον, poet. for ἰθυστόςος. **Λιθοστεγής**, ἑς, (λίθος, στέγω) covered with stones.

Λιθοστρωτός, ον, (λιθος, στρώνω) paved with stones, Soph. Ant. 1204: inlaid with stones, τὸ λ., a mosaic or tessellated pavement, N. T.

Λιθοτομεῖον, ον, τό, = λιθοτομία.

Λιθοτομέομαι, ἑς, (λιθοτόμος) as pass., to be cut, hewn out of stone, Luc. Jup. Trag. 10, t.—2. to be cut for the stone, Medic.

Λιθοτομία, ας, ἡ, a cutting of stones stone-work, Theophr.—II. = λατομία a quarry, usu. in plur. αἱ λ., the quarries, as Hdt. 2, 8, Thuc. 7, 86, 87.—III. a cutting for the stone, lithotomy Medic.: and

Λιθοτομικός, ἡ, ὅν, of or belonging to the cutting of stones: ἡ λιθοτομικὴ the art of stone-cutting: from

Λιθοτόμος, ον, (λιθος, τέμνω) cutting stones: ὁ λ., a worker in stone, v. I. for λιθοδόμος in Xen.—II. cutting for the stone: —III. proparox. λιθοτόμος, ον, pass. cut or hewn in stone.

Λιθοτράχηλος, ον, (λιθος, τράχηλος) with a stone neck. [α]

Λιθοτριβικός, ἡ, ὅν, (λιθος, τρίβω) belonging to stone polishing: ἡ -κῆ, the art of polishing, Lys. Fr. 40.

Λιθοτλάκω, ὦ, to draw or quarry stones: from

Λιθουλκός, ὅν, (λιθος, ἔλκω) quarrying stones.—II. ὁ λ., an instrument for extracting the stone, Medic.

Λιθοουργεῖον, ον, τό, the shop of a lithographer, Isae. 55, 27.

Λιθοουργός, ον, ὁ, to be a lithographer, to work in stone, hew, λίθον, LXX.—II. to turn into stone, petrify, like λιθῶω, Anth. P. 3, 11.

Λιθοουργής, ἑς, (λιθος, ἔργον) work ed in stone.

Λιθοουργία, ας, ἡ, a working at or in stone, Diosd.; and

Λιθοουργικός, ἡ, ὅν, of or belonging to a lithographer: ἡ λιθοουργική (sub. τέχνη) his art, Lys. Fr. 40: and

Λιθοουργός, ὅν, (λιθος, *ἔργω) working in stone: ὁ λ., a stone-mason, Thuc. 4, 69; 5, 82; also a sculptor, Arist. Eth. N. 1: τσιδῆρια λιθοουργία, a stone mason's tools, Thuc. 4, 4.

Λιθοσρία, ας, ἡ, (λίθος, σὺρέω) a passing of gravel with the wine.

Λιθοσφάω, ὦ, to carry stones, Thuc. 6, 98: from

Λιθοσφόρος, ον, (λιθος, φέρω) carry ing stones, Callix. ap. Ath. 208 D: εἰ λ. = λιθοβόλος, Polyb. 4, 56, 3.

Λιθόψακτος, ον, (λιθος, ψάχω) rubbing or polishing stones.

Λιθῶω, ὦ, (λιθος) to turn into stone: pass. to be petrified, Arist. Part. An.

† **Λιθρος**, ον, ὁ, Lithrus, a mountain of Pontus, Strab. p. 556.

Λιθώδης, ἑς, like λιθοειδής, like stone, stony, γῆ, Hdt. 4, 23, ὁδός, Xen. Eq. 4, 4: metaph., ἡ κέαρ, Plat. Theat. 194 E. Hence

Λιθωδία, ας, ἡ, stone-like hardness.

Λιθωμόςτης, ον, ὁ, (λιθος, δυνάμι) one that took an oath at the λίθος or tri bune, v. λίθος III.

Λιθωπής, ἑς, (λιθος, ὤψ) looking like stone, Tryphiod. 68: fem. λιθωπής, ιδός, Nonn. t. D. 11, 512, t.

Λιθωστis, εως, ἡ, (λιθῶω) a turning into stone, petrifying, Plut. 2, 953 E.

† **Λικαττιοί**, ων, οἱ, the Licates, a race of the Vindelicians, Strab. p. 206

Λικμαῖος, αἰα, αἰών, (λικμάω) presiding over winnowing, epith. of Ceres, Anth. P. 6, 98.

Λικμάς, ἄδος, ἡ, a winnowing-fan, = θρίναξ: from

Λικμάω, ὦ, (λικμός) to part the grain

from the chaff, to winnow, *sift*, Π. 5, 500; *σίτον* λ., Xen. Oec. 18, 6. καρπὸν ... λ., Bacchyl. 46 (Bkg.) Hence Δικμητήρ, ἥρος, ὁ, a winnowing of corn, Π. 13, 590. Hence Δικμητήριον, ον, τό, a winnowing fan or shovel.

Δικμητήριος, ἴδος, ἥ,=foreg. Hence Δικμητής, οὐ, ὁ,=Δικμητήρ, Anth.

Δικμητικός, ἥ, ὄν, belonging to winnowing.

Δικμητός, οὐ, ὁ, winnowing, Anth. P. 6, 225.

Δικμητῶρ, ορος, ὁ,=Δικμητήρ, LXX. ΔΙΚΜΟ΄2, ον, ὁ,=λίκνον, q. v., a winnowing fan or shovel, LXX.

Δικμοφόρος, ον,=Δικμοφόρος. Δικμόριον, ον, τό, dim. from λίκνον. Δικνύζω, (λίκνον)=λίκνῶ, also εικνύζω.

Δικνύτης, ον, ὁ, epith. of Bacchus, Plut., v. Λικνοφόρος.

Δικνοειδής, ἔς, (λίκνον, εἶδος) shaped like a fan.

ΔΙΚΝΟΝ, ον, τό, like λίκμός, a wicker fan or shovel for throwing the corn against the wind to winnow it, a winnowing-fan, Lat. vannus.—II. esp. a fan shaped basket carried on the head at the feast of Bacchus, containing the sacrificial utensils and first fruits, Soph. Fr. 724, Virgil's *mystica vannus Iacchi*, cf. λικνοφόρος.—III. a cradle, prob. of wicker-work, H. Hom. Merc. 21, 150, etc. [i prob. common, though some write it λείκνον, v. Ellendt Lex. Soph.]

Δικνοστέφω, ὤ, to carry the sacred λίκνον as a crown: from

Δικνοστέφής, ἔς, (λίκνον, στέφω) crowned with the sacred λίκνον.

Δικνοφόρεω, ὤ, to carry the sacred λίκνον: from

Δικνοφόρος, ον, (λίκνον, φέρω) carrying the sacred λίκνον in procession, Dem. 313, 28, Call. Cer. 126: this was done chiefly at the feasts of Bacchus, whence Bacchus was called λικνύτης.

Δικροῖς, adv., crosswise, sideways, λικροῖς ἄξας, Π. 14, 463. (From λέχρις, λέχριος, cf. λίζω, λίγδην, Lat. liquis, liquidus, obliquus, oblicus.) [φίς]

Δικροί, οἱ, also λέκροι, the slanting antlers of the stag.

Λίκτης, ον, ὁ, (λείχω) one that licks.

Λίκυμνα, ἡ, Licymna, the citadel of Gyryns, so called from

Λίκυμνιος, ον, ὁ, Licymnius, son of Electryon and Midea, Π. 2, 663.—2. a rhetorician of Sicily, instructor of Polus, Plat. Phaedr. 276 C.—3. a lyric poet of Chios, Ath. 564 C.

Λίλαια, ας, ἡ, Lilaea, a city of Phocis at the sources of the Cephissus, Π. 2, 523, so named from a Naiad, Paus. 10, 33, 4. Hence

Λίλαίηθεν, adv. from Λίλαια, H. Hom. Ap. 241.

Λίλαιομαι, (λι-, λελίμαι) dep., only used in pres. and impf., to long, freq. in Hom. mostly c. inf., to long to be or do so and so, as metaph. of a lance, λιλαιομένη χροὸς ἀσαι, longing to taste flesh, Π. 21, 163, etc.: but, λιλαιομένη πῶσιν εἶναι, longing for him to be her husband, Od. 1, 15: also c. gen. to long for a thing, crane, Π. 3, 133, Od. 1, 315: also φώσδε λιλαιεσθαι, to struggle to the light of day, Od. 11, 223. Cf. λελίμαι.

Λίλαιοιτις, ἴδος, ἡ, χώρα, the territory of Λιλαιεύων, Polyb. 1, 39, 12.

Λίλυβατον, ον, τό, λιλαιεύων, the western promontory of Sicily with a city of same name, now Cape Boeo, Polyb. 1, 38, 40; etc.

Λίλυβη, ἡς, ἡ,=foreg., Dion. P. 469. Λίλυβης, ἴδος, ἡ, fem. adj., of Lilybaeum, Lilybaean, ἄκρη, Ap. Rh. 4, 919.

Λιμαγχεύω, ὤ, (λιμός, ἄγχω) to weaken or reduce by hunger, Hipp. p. 86.

Λιμαγχία, ας, ἡ, a weakening by hunger, Medic. Hence

Λιμαγχικός, ἡ, ὄν, famished, Hipp. Λιμαγχονεύω, ὤ, (ἀγχόνει)=λιμαγχεύω, Hipp. p. 839. Hence

Λιμαγχόνσεις, ἡ, = λιμάγχησις, also ἡ λιμαγχόνση.

Λιμαίαις, ον, ὁ, the Limaeas, a river of Lusitania, same as ὁ Λήθης ποταμός, Strab. p. 153.

Λιμαῖον, (λιμός) to hunger, be starved, Hdt. 6, 28; 7, 25.

Λιμακώδης, ἔς, dub. for λευμακ., Hipp.

Λιμβεία, ας, ἡ, later for λιχνεία: from

Λιμβεύω, or as dep. mid., λιμβεύομαι, later for λιχνεύω: from

Λιμβός, ὄν, dainty, glutinous: later word for λίχνος.

Λιμβρός, ὁ, ὄν,=λιβρός II.

Λιμνάρχη, ον, ὁ, (λιμνή, ἄρχω) an inspector of the port, harbour-master. Hence

Λιμναρχία, ας, ἡ, the office of λιμνάρχη.

Λιμνηῖον, ον, τό, Ion. for Λιμνεῖον, Limnæum, a place in the territory of Miletus, Hdt. 1, 18.

Λιμνηόχος, ον, (λιμνή, ἔχω) confining or closing in the harbour, ἄκρη, Ap. Rh. 2, 965.

Λιμνεία, ας, ἡ, Limenia, a town of Cyprus, near Soli, in the interior, Strab. p. 683.

Λιμνείζω, (λιμνή) to be in the harbour?—II. to form a harbour, Polyæn.

Λιμνέιον, ον, τό, dim. from λιμνή.

Λιμνέιος, ἰα, ἰον, (λιμνή) belonging to the harbour, epith. of Venus, Paus. 2, 34, 11; cf. λιμνέτης.

Λιμνίσκιον, ον, τό, and Λιμνίσκος, ον, ὁ, dim. from λιμνή, Synes.

Λιμνύτης, ον, ὁ, fem. -τις, ἴδος, of, belonging to a harbour, Anth.: harbour-guarding, epith. of several deities, e. g. of Priapus, dub. in Leon. Tar. 57, cf. ἐλλιμνύτης.

Λιμνοειδής, ἔς, (λιμνή, εἶδος) like a harbour, Strab.

Λιμνομιτής, ον, ὁ, (λιμνή, ὀρμίζω) tarrying in the harbour, epith. of Priapus, Anth. P. 10, 5, cf. λιμνέτης.

Λιμνοσκόπος, ον, (λιμνή, σκοπέω) watching the harbour, epith. of Jupiter and Phoebus, Call. Fr. 114, Anth. P. 10, 25: as fem., Call. Dian. 259.

Λιμνοφύλακία, ας, ἡ, the office of λιμνοφύλαξ: from

Λιμνοφύλαξ, ἄκος, ὁ, (λιμνή, φύλαξ) a harbour-watcher, Aen. Tact. [v]

ΔΙΜΗ N, ἔνος, ὁ, a harbour, haven, creek, whereas ὄριος is the inner part of the harbour, where vessels lie, the landing-place, v. esp. Π. 1, 432, 435; but later with no such distinction: oft. in plur. of a single harbour, Od. 5, 404; cf. 4, 846, and Att.—2. metaph. a haven, retreat, refuge, κακῶν, from ills, Aesch. Supp. 471; but ἐταιρείας λ., a haven of friendship, Soph. Aj. 683.—3. a gathering-place, receptacle, πλοῦτον λ., Aesch. Pers. 250; παντὸς οἰωνοῦ λ., Soph. Ant. 1000.—4. the source of birth, the womb, etc., Emped. 205, Soph. O. T. 1208, cf. ὄριος II. 3. (Akin to λίμνη.)

Λιμνρός, ὁ, ὄν, (λιμός) hungry, starved, Theocrit. 10, 57, and Anth.

Λιμνρός, ὁ, ὄν, (λιμνή) furnished with a good harbour; † hence ἡ Λιμνρά as epith. of Epidauris in Laconia,

Thuc. 7, 26, Artemid. ap. Strabo. p. 368 v. Ἐπιδάυρος 2.†

Λιμνάζω, f. -άσω, (λίμνη) to overflow, ὅσοι ποταμοὶ λιμνάζουσιν εἰς ἑλῆν Arist. Prob. 25, 2, 2.—II. of a country, to be or become a marsh, Diod. 4, 18, etc.—III. of blood, to stagnate, Arist. H. A. 3, 3, 11.

Λίμναι, ὧν, αἱ, (λίμνη) Limnae, quarter of Athens (once prob. marshy), near the Acropolis, in which stood the Lenaean, Ar. Ran. 216, Isoc. 72, 40; also a temple of Diana, cf. Λιμνήτης.—2. also a quarter or suburb of Sparta, containing a temple of Bacchus, Strab. p. 363.—3. a town of Messenia on the borders of Laconia, containing a temple of Diana, Id. p. 362.—4. a colony of the Milesians in the Thracian Chersonese, Id. p. 635.

Λίμναία, ας, ἡ, Limnaea, a town in the north of Acarnania, Thuc. 2, 80.

Λιμναῖος, αἶα, αἶον, (λίμνη) marshy, of or from the water, ὀρνίθεσ λ., water fowl, opp. to χερσαῖοι, Hdt. 7, 119; so of the crocodile, Id. 2, 68: λ. ὕδατος, stagnant water, Arist. H. A.—II. (Λίμναι) of, from Limnae, Limnaean, esp. epith. of Bacchus, from his temple there, Call. Fr. 280; † and of Diana, Paus. 7, 6; etc.

Λιμναῖος, ον, ὁ, Limnaeus, masc. pr. n., Polyb. 18, 17, 4.

Λιμνιάς, ἄδος, ἡ, poet. fem. of λιμναῖος, Theocrit. 5, 17.

Λιμνῶσια, ας, ἡ, (λιμνάζω) the overflow and stagnation of water, Arist. Prob. 25, 2, 3.

Λιμνῶτης, fem. -ατις, Dor. for λιμνῆτης, -ήτης.

Λίμνη, ἡς, ἡ, orig. prob. a salt-water lake or salt-marsh, Lat. aestuarium, into which the sea comes regularly or at times, like the later λιμνοθάλασσα, στομαλίμνη, and so no doubt akin to λιμνή: hence—1. a pool of standing water left by the sea or a river, Π. 21, 317, and so should be explained Hdt. 1, 185, sq.—2. a lake esp. a marshy lake, Βοιωτὴς λ., Π. 7, 111, cf. 5, 709, and so mostly in Hdt., and Att.—3. usu. in Hom. the sea, as Π. 12, 32, Od. 3, 1, and no in Trag., Valck. Hipp. 141.—4. a basin or artificial reservoir for water, Hdt. 1, 191.—II. for λίμναι v. sub voc. (From λείβω, like Lat. stagnum from στᾶω.) Hence

Λίμνηθεν, adv. (from λίμνη) from the lake or sea, Ap. Rh. 4, 1579.

Λιμνήστις, ἡ, a marsh-plant, elsewhere ἀώρηκ, Aretae.: in Gal. also λιμνηστρίς, λιμνήστις.

Λιμνήτης, ον, ὁ, fem. -ήτης, Dor. -ατις, ἴδος,=λιμναῖος, living or growing in marshes, βδέλλα, Theocrit. 2, 56: esp. epith. of Bacchus and Diana: hence λιμνᾶτι, poet. short f. λιμνᾶτιδι, Anth. cf. Lob. Phryn. 429.

Λιμνιον, ον, τό, dim. from λίμνη, Arist. Mirab. 112, 1.

Λιμνοῖτος, ον, (λίμνη, βίος) living in a lake, opp. to χερσόβιος, Ael.

Λιμνοειδής, ἔς,=λιμνώδης. Adv. -ῶδες.

Λιμνοθάλασσα, ἡ, Att. -ῖα, (λίμνη, θάλασσα) a lake formed by water from the sea, a salt marsh or lake, Arist. H. A. 8, 13, 5, Gen. An. 3, 11, 7.

Λιμνομάχης, ον, ὁ, (λίμναι, μάχη) a candidate for the dramatic prize in the λίμναι. [εἶ]

Λίμνος, ον, ὁ, Limus, masc. pr. n. Plut. Alex. 49.

Λιμνόστρεον, ον, τό, (λίμνη, στρεον) the edible oyster which was kept in ponds on the sea-shore, (λίμναι, La aestuaria): Arist. H. A. 4, 4, 6, Geol. Ar. 3, 11, 31.

Λιμνοσώματος, ον, (*λίμνη*, σώμα) marsh-bodied, ἔγχελυς, Eubul. Ion 2, where Dind. reads λειοσώματος, q. v.

Λιμνοσύρως, όν, (*λίμνη*, ἔργον) working in lakes or marshes, e. g. a fisherman, Plut. Mar. 37.

Λιμνοσύτης, ές, (*λίμνη*, σῶμα) marsh-born, δόναξ, Anth. P. 6, 23.

Λιμνοχάρης, ές, (*λίμνη*, χαίρω) delighting in marshes, v. l. for σκ.

Λιμνοχάριος, ός, (*λίμνη*, χάρις) grace of the marsh, name of a frog, Batr. 12.

Λιμνώω, ώ, (*λίμνη*) to flood and turn into a marsh : pass. to become a marsh, Theophr., Strab. p. 240.

Λιμνωδής, ες, (*λίμνη*, είδος) like a marsh, marshy, θάλαττα, Arist. Prob. 3, 6, 2; τὸ λ. τοῦ Στρυμόνος, marshy ground at the mouth of the Strymon, Luc. 5, 7.

Λιμνωρεία, ας, ή, *Limnorēia*, a daughter of Nereus and Doris, Apollod. 1, 2, 7.

Λιμοδόξεω, ώ, to crave after fame, Phil.

Λιμοδοξία, ας, ή, (*λιμός*, δοξα) craving after fame, Phil.

Λιμόδιωρον, ου, τό, = λειμόδιωρον, heophr.

Λιμονήης, ήτος, ός, ή, (*λιμός*, νηή-ω) drying of hunger, Aesch. Ag. 1274.

Λιμοκυβίς, ικος, ό, ή, one who gives himself from avarice.

Λιμοκόλας, ύκος, ό, a needy, hungry utterer.

Λιμοκτονέω, ώ, to kill or weaken by hunger, starve, Hipp. p. 406, and Plat. p. 588 E: and

Λιμοκτομία, ας, ή, a killing by hunger, starvation, Plat. Prot. 354 A: extreme abstinence, fasting, v. Foëss. (con. Hipp.: from

Λιμοκτόνος, ου, (*λιμός*, κτείνω) killed by hunger, starving to death.

Λιμοζήτρος, ου, (*λιμός*, ζήτρος) wasted by hunger.

Λιμπούσις, όν, (*λιμός*, ποιέω) wasting hunger.

ΛΙΜΟΣ, Σ, οὔ, ό, hunger, famine, want of food, Il. 19, 166; etc.; Ion., Att.: the fem. ή λιμός, is called by the Gramm., and so is used by Megarean A. Ach. 743; but so occurs H. Hom. Cer. 312, and Anth., cf. Lob. Phryn. 188, Jac. p. 19, and Index.—II. a hungry man, starving, ap. Eust. (The old-form is said to have been *λειμός*, see prob. deriv. from λείπω, λέ-μαι.)

Λιμοφόρεός, ός,=sq., Anth.

Λιμοφόρος, ου, (*λιμός*, φέρω) bringing causing hunger.

Λιμόφαρος, ου, ό, (*λιμός*, νόσος) a venous disease, like scurvy, arising from hunger or bad food, Polyb. 3, 7.

Λιμόπαις, rare collat. form of λείπω.

Λιμίρα, ων, τά, *Limyra*, a city of Lycia, Strab. p. 666.

Λιμίριος, ου, ό, the *Limyris*, a river of Lycia, Strab. p. 666.

Λιμόφας, λίμφενω, prob. the same as λιμβός, λιμβένω, late.

Λιμόψης, ες, (*λιμός*, είδος) famished, 1. 37, Plat. 2, 703 F., etc.

Λιμόσω, Att. -ττω, (*λιμός*) to be starved, to be hungry, Anth. P. 6, 307.

Λιμόστρης, ου, ό, (*λίνον*, άγρεύω) into the net?

Λιμόστρητις, ου, ό, (*λίνον*, άγρεύω) into the net Lyc. 237.

Λιμός, αία, αίον, (*λίνον*) dub.

Λιμόνεος, λίνεος in Hipp., v. Phryn. 147.

Λιμόριον, ου, τό, dim. from λίνον.

snakes, to catch in a net: most usu. in compds. *διαλινάω, ἐκλινάω, ἐπιλινάω.*
† *Λινδοί, αὐ, οἱ, Lindii*, a district of Sicily, in which Gela was founded, Thuc. 6, 4.
† *Λινδοί, α, ον, of Lindus, Lindian; οἱ Λινδοί, the Lindians*, Hdt. 7, 153; ἢ *Λινδία*, appell. of Minerva, Apollod. 2, 1, 4. Proverb. *Λινδοὶ τὴν θύσαν*, for the Lindians while sacrificing to Hercules reviled him.
† *Λινδοῖνον, ον, τό, Londinium, London*, in Britain; *inhab., Λινδοῖνον*, Steph. Byz.
Λινός, ον, ὁ, an aromatic plant Mnesim. *Πικροτ.* 1, 63; cf. Eust. 315, 18.
† *Λινός, ον, ῆ, Línus*, a city in the island Rhodes, containing a temple of Minerva, now *Lindo*, Thuc. 8, 44.—II. ὁ, son of Cercaphus and Cydippe, founder of foreg., Pind. O. 7, 137.
Λινεός, εἰα, εον, =sq. [Z]
Λινεός, εἰα, εον, contr. -οὖς, ῆ, οὖν, (*λινον*) of flax, *flaxen, linen*, Lat. *linens, κιθών, ὀάρης*, Hdt. 1, 195, etc. ὁ *πλά λ.*, cables of flax, Id. 7, 36. [Z]
Λινεργής, ἐς, (*λινον, *έργω*) wrought of flax, Lyc. 716.
Λινεύς, ἑως, ὁ, a sea-fish, the mullet, Lat. *mugil*, *Callias* Cycl. 1, cf. Plin. 32, 2.
Λινευτής, οὗ, ὁ, a hunter who uses nets, Anth.: from
Λινεῖω, (*λινον*) to lay nets, catch in them, both of hunters and fishers, Arr. Peripl.
Λινίσκος, ον, ὁ, dim. from λινον.
Λινδοσμος, ον, = *λινόδετος*, Aesch. Pers. 68.
Λινόδετος ον, (*λινον, δέω*) bound with flax, i. e. with flaxen cords, *χαλι-ότ*, Eur. I. T. 1043: *tied by a thread*, Arr. Nub. 753.
Λινόδρυς, ῆ, a plant, v. *χαμαίδρυς*.
Λινοεργής, ἐς, (*λινον, ἔργον*) = *λινεργής*, Opp. H. 3, 444.
Λινοερκίς, ἐς, (*λινον, ἔρκος*) *pent* within nets or snares, Nonn.
Λινόζευκτος, ον, (*λινον, ζεύγνυμι*) joining with flaxen cords, Opp. H. 4, 79.
Λινόζωστις, ορ-ζώστις, ῆ, a plant, the ommon mercury, Hipp., and Diosc.
Λινοθήρας, ον, ὁ, (*λινον, θηράω*) one who uses nets or snares, Anth.
Λινοθήρας, ηκος, ὁ, ῆ, Ion. for *λινοθώρας*, (*λινον, θώρας*) wearing a linen cuirass, Il. 2, 529, opp. to *χαλκοθήρης*.
Λινοκλάμυς, ης, ῆ, =sq. Opp. p. 580.
Λινοκλάμις, ἰός, ῆ, (*λινον, κλάμω*) the flax-plant, flax, Diosc. [a]
Λινοκάρυς, υκος, ὁ, Dor. for *λινοβρύς*, (*λινον, κάρυς*) one who hawks out linen for sale.
Λινοκλωστός, ον, (*λινον, κλώθω*) innng flax, *flaxcloth*, Anth. P. 7, 12.
Λινοκροκος, ον, (*λινον, κρέκω*) wven of flax, made of linen, *φῶρος*, ur. Hec. 1081.
ΛΙΝΟΝ, ον, τό, perh. also *λινός*, ὁ, ὁ, v., any thing made of flax: I. a flaxen cord, a fishing-line, Il. 16, 8: the thread spun from a distaff, ur. Or. 141, etc.: metaph. the thread destiny spun by the Fates, Hom.; o in plur., Theocr. 1, 139; *ὅπερ τὸ νον* = *ἐπὲρ μόρον*, Luc. Jup. Confut. proverb., *λινον λινον συνάπτειν*, to always at the same work, Stratt. am. 2, ubi v. Meinek.; yet cf. *λινοστῆ*.—2. a fishing-net, Il. 5, 487, cf. ωστῆ II.: a hunting-net, Theocr. 16, 3.—3. linen, linen-cloth, Il. 9, 661, 13, 73, 118: usu. in plur. *sail-cloth*, *Ran* 324; *linen garments*, Aesch. Pers. 121.—II. the plant that produces

flax, lint, Lat. l. *linum* post-H. m. (*λίνον* *λίονον* *λίονον*, II. 9, 661, be referred hither, cf. *λίονος*), in s. Hdt. 2, 105, etc.: *λίνον σπέρμα*, *lint seed*, Thuc. 4, 26.—On *λίνον αἰδεῖν*, II. 18, 570, v. sub *λίονος* II. [i, for the accent *λίνον* is wrong.]

λίονον, *ον*, τό, *Linum*, a piece in Troas, Strab. p. 588.

λίονοπλος, *ον*, (*λίονον*, πέπλος) with linen robe, Anth. P. 6, 231.

λίονοπλεκτος, *ον*, (*λίονον*, πλέκω) twisted or plaited of flax, Nonn.

λίονοπληκτος, *ον*, (*λίονον*, πλήσσω) shy of the net, of animals that have been caught, and escaped, Plut. 2, 642 A.

λίονοπληγής, *ές*, (*λίονον*, πλήσσω) beating the net, of a fish struggling to get out: metaph. of a man, Numen. ap. Ath. 321 B, in superl. *λίονοπληγέστατος*: on the form, cf. Lob. Paral. 288.

λίονοπλόκος, *ον*, (*λίονον*, πλέκω) twisting flax, making nets, Nonn.

λίονοποιός, *ους*, (*λίονον*, ποιέω) making linen.

λίονοπόρος, *ον*, (*λίονον*, πορεύομαι) sails λ., the breezes, that waft the sails along, Lat. *aurae velivolae*, Eur. I. T. 410.

λίονοτόμαι, *τερ*, (*λίονοπτης*) to watch nets, see whether any thing is caught, Ar. Pac. 1178 [where λ.].

λίονοπτερος, *ον*, (*λίονον*, πτερόν) sail-winged, λ. *ναντίλων ὄχηματα*, Aesch. P. 468.

λίονοπτερές, ὄνος, ὅ, ἡ, (*λίονον*, πτερόν) = foreg., Opp. C. 1, '21.

λίονοπτης, *ος*, ὁ, (*λίονον*, ὁρμαίνω) one who watches nets to see whether any thing is caught.

λίονορρύψης, *ές*, (*λίονον*, ῥύπτω) eved of flax, ὄνος λ., a ship, asaving the seams caulked therewith, or sails made thereof, Aesch. Supp. 34, cf. Soph. Fr. 794.—II. making etc., Nonn.

λίονον, *ον*, ὁ, = *λίονον*, Lob. Paral. 350.

λίονος, *ον*, ὁ, *Linus*, a mythical minstrel, son of Apollo and Urania Calliope, teacher of Orpheus and Hercules, v. Hes. Fr. 1. Hence.—II. appellat. ὁ *λίονος*, the song or lay of *Linus*, whether composed by or upon him; in Hom. sung by a boy to the cithara while the vintagers are at work, *λίονον δ' ὑπὸ καλὸν αἰδεῖν πεπταλέη φωνῇ*, II. 18, 570; where others explain it, *λίονον αἰδεῖν*, *sang Linus*: others again think it is τὸ *λίονον* = χορδῇ, *sang to the beautiful string*, which in Homer's time they were of flax (P. Knight, Prol. Rom. § 47, Heyne ad l. c.); but this little likely: see further Spitzner's excurs. xxix. ad II.: Pind. Fr. 103, 104, 105.—This *Linus* seems to have been a kind of dirge, prob. on the minstrel's death, and evidently had peculiar music appropriated to it; since Plut. (2, 79) identified it under various names in Phoenicia, Cyprus, and Aegypt; here ὁ *λίονος* is the name, not of a man, but of the air; just as *Διόνυσος*, *Μανέρως*, *Παῖων*, *Ἄρδμοδιος*, &c. with the article, are used as names of songs, from their composers: subjects: cf. *αἰλινον*, *οἰόλιον*; later *λίονος* was used without any reference of lament, and in Eur. H. F. we find even *αἰλινον ἐπ' ἐντερχει* *πᾶ Φοῖβος λαχεῖ*. (The intertextual, *λίονος*, ὅμοιο ἰσχυρογόντων, is mere etymol. speculation.) [i, so *λίονος* is a mere error, Heyne II. p. 551.]

ἄνθι, tender body, προβαλῆς, Antiph. Ἀνθού ἐρῶν I, where Meineke suspects λιγνόςσαρκος.

Λινόσπαρον, ου, τό, (λίνον, σπάρτον) a plant, used for like purposes as hemp and flax, Theophr.; cf. σπάρτον.

Λινόσπερμα, ατος, τό, =sq., Galen.

Λινόσπενον, ου, τό, (λίνον, σπέρμα) flax-seed, Galen.

Λινόστasia, ας, ἡ, a laying of nets, Anth. P. 6, 179: from

Λινόστῆτες, ὦ, (λίνον, ἱσσημι) to lay nets, Opp. C. 4, 64. Pass. to be surrounded and caught with nets, Ath. 219 D.

Λινόστολια, ας, ἡ, a wearing of linen, linen clothing: Plut. 2, 352 C: from

Λινόστολος, ου, (λίνον, στέλλω) clad in linen, Or. Sib.

Λινόστροφος, ου, (λίνον, στρέφω) twisted of flax, θώμυξ, Opp. H. 3, 76.

Λινοτεχίης, ἐς, (λίνον, τείχος) with linen walls.

Λινοτόμος, ου, (λίνον, τέμνω) cord-cutting: esp. a conjuror who cuts cords in two and shows them joined: hence it is that some explain the proverb λίνον λίσφ συνάπτειν by ἀπατάν.

Λινουκόλας, ὄν, (λίνον, ἔλκω) of twisted or spun flax, χλαῖνα, Ion ap. Ath. 451 D.

Λινοουργιον, ου, τό, a linen factory, Strab. p. 191: from

Λινοουργῶ, ὦ, to work flax, make linen; and

Λινοουγία, ας, ἡ, linen manufacture, Strab. p. 498: from

Λινοουργός, ὄν, (λίνον, *ἐργω) working flax, making linen, λ. γυνή, Alex. Bom. 1.—II. as subst., ὁ λ., a kind of goose, Opp. Ix. 3, 23.

Λινοῦς, ἡ, οὖν, contr. for λίνεος.

Λινοῦφος, ου, (λίνον, ὑφαίνω) weaving linen. [ῶ]

Λινοῦχος, ου, (λίνον, ἔχω) having or using nets, fishing.

Λινοῦθρος, ου, (λίνον, φθείρω) linen-wasting, Aesch. Cho. 27.

Λινοχίτων, ὄν, ὁ, ἡ, (λίνον, χιτῶν) with a linen χιτῶν or tunic. [ῖ]

Λινοχλαῖνος, ου, (λίνον, χλαῖνα) with a linen χλαῖνα or mantle, Dion. P. 1096.

Λινδῶ, ὦ, (λίνον) to bind with flaxen cords.

Λιντήρ, ἥρος, ὁ, the Lat. linter.

Λίνωσις, εως, ἡ, (λινώω) a binding with flaxen cords. [ῖ]

Λίξω, εως, ἡ, (λίχω) a licking.

†Λίξος, ου, ὁ, Lixus, son of Aegyptus, Apollod. 2, 1, 5.—II. a city of Mauritania, also called Λίγξ, Strab. p. 825.

—III. a river of Mauritania, Id. p. 99.

Λίπα, an old word used by Hom. in the phrases ἀλείφαι and ἀλείφασθαι λίπ' ἐλαίω, to anoint with oil, Il. 10, 577, Od. 6, 227, etc., or χρίσαι and χρίσασθαι λίπ' ἐλαίω, Od. 3, 466, Hes. Op. 520; only once without ἐλαίω, Od. 6, 277:—in all these places λίπ' appears with its final vowel cut off, but in Hipp. p. 603 we find λίπα χρίσθαι, in Thuc. 1, 6, λίπα ἀλείφασθαι, etc., so that no doubt λίπα is the word in Hom. also. Some think (cf. Eust. 1560, 27) that λίπα was shortened from λίπαί, λίπα, dat. τὸ λίπα, so that ἐλαίω must be an adj., λίπ' ἐλαίω, with olive-oil, as opp. to στέας, animal fat, lard, v. Buttin. Austr. Gr. § 58 in voc., and this is confirmed by ῥοδίνω λίπα, Hipp. p. 278:—others would make it acc. from a nom. λίψ, used adverbially, to anoint one's self fatty, thickly with oil, and λίπα certainly appears as an acc. in Hipp. p. 277. (Cf. λίπος fin.)

Λιπάως, (λίπας)=λίπαίνω, Nic.

Λιπαίνω, (λίπας, λίπος) to oil, anoint, χρώτα μύροισι, Anaxil. Lyrop. 1: to make fat, enrich, γυῖς, χρώναν, Eur. Hec. 454, Bacch. 575. Mid. to anoint one's self, Anth. Plan. 273.

Λιπαρόνρῶ, ὦ, (λείπω, ἀνήρ) to be in want of men, Strab. p. 279. Hence

Λιπαρόρία, ας, ἡ, want of men, Strab. p. 596.

Λιπανθρώπεα, ὦ, (λείπω, ἄνθρωπος) to be in want of men. Hence

Λιπανθρώπια, ας, ἡ, want of men.

†Λίπαζος, ου, ἡ, Līpazus, a city of Crossaea in Macedonia, Hdt. 7, 123.

†Λίπαρα, ας, ἡ, Līpara, the largest of the Aeolian islands near Sicily, containing a city of same name, now Līpari, Thuc. 3, 88, Call. Dian. 47: also αἱ Λιπάραι, Strab. p. 275: hence

Λιπαράιος, αἶα, αἶον, of or from the Aeolian island Līpara: λίθος Α., perh. our obsidian, Theophr.: thence αἱ τῶν Λιπαράων νῆσοι, and αἱ Λιπαραῖαι νῆσοι, applied to the Aeolian group, now Līpari islands, Polyb. 1, 25, 4; etc.

Λιπαράμπυξ, ἔκος, ὁ, ἡ, (λιπαρός, ἔμπος) with bright fillet or tiara, Pind. N. 7, 22: parodied by Ar. Ach. 671, as epith. of fish-sauce.

Λιπαράνγης, ἐς, (λιπαρός, ἀνγή) bright-beaming, Philox. ap. Ath. 643 A.

†Λιπαρεῖς, ἐόν, οἱ, the inhab. of Līpara, Līpareans, Strab.

Λιπαρέω, ὦ, to persist, hold out, persevere, Hdt. 2, 42; λιπαρήσομεν οὐτῶ, ὅπως ἂν ἐχθόμεν, Hdt. 8, 144; c. dat., λ. τῇ πόσει, to persist in a thing, keep on drinking, Hdt. 5, 19, also c. part., 3, 51: hence—II. to beg or pray earnestly, to be importunate, Hdt. 9, 111, Aesch. Pr. 520, Soph. O. C. 776, etc.: c. acc. et. inf., to beg, beseech one to do a thing, Aesch. Pr. 1004, also λιπαρεῖς τυχέει, thou askest earnestly to obtain, Soph. O. T. 1435, cf. Xen. Oec. 2, 16: pass., to be earnestly entreated, Xen. Hell. 3, 5, 12: from

Λιπάρος, ἐς, persisting, persevering in a thing, steadfast, earnest, μὴ θαναμάς πρὸς τὸ λιπαρῆς, wonder not at my earnestness, Soph. O. C. 1119: industrious, indefatigable, περὶ or πρὸς τι, Plat. Hipp. Min. 369 E, 372 B.: λ. πυρετός, an obstinate fever, Luc. Hist. Scrib. 1.—II. earnest in begging or praying, importunate, Ar. Lys. 673: λ. χεῖρ, a hand instant in prayer, Soph. El. 1378:—on Soph. El. 451 v. sub λιπαρής.—III. adv. -ρῶς, esp. λ. εἶναι, to be in earnest, Plat. Prot. 335 B; to long earnestly, c. inf., Ib. 315 E. (Prob. from λ-, cf. λίπτω, λιλαιόμην, λίσσομαι.) [ῖ] always, Blomf. Aesch. Pr. 529: cf. λιπαρός fin.]

Λιπαρήσις, εως, ἡ, supplication, Dion. H. 1, 81.

Λιπαρῆτεον, v. adj. from λιπαρέω, one must be importunate, Xen. Apol. 23.

Λιπαρία, ας, ἡ, (λιπαρός) perseverance, patience, steadfastness, Hdt. 9, 21, 70.—II. importunity.

Λιπαρία, ας, ἡ, (λιπαρός) fatness, Diosc.

Λιπαρόγεως, ὤν, (λιπαρός, γῆ) with a rich soil.

Λιπαρόζωνος, ου, (λιπαρός, ζώνη) bright-girdled, ἄλιος, Eur. Phoen. 175.

Λιπαρόθρονος, ου, (λιπαρός, θρόνος) bright-throned, Aesch. Eum. 806.

Λιπαροκρήδηνος, ου, (λιπαρός, κρήδηνος) with a bright head-band, Il. 18, 352: cf. H. Hom. Cer. 25, 459.

Λιπαρόμματος, ου, (λιπαρός, ὄμμα) bright-eyed, Arist. Physiogn. 3, 14.

Λιπαρόπλοκάμνος, ου, (λιπαρός, πλόκαμος) with shining locks, Il. 19, 126, Pind. Fr. 58, 1.

Λιπαρός, ἄ, ὄν, (λίπας, λίπος, λίπα orig. fatty, oily, shiny with oil, anointea therewith, acc. to the custom in the palaestra after bathing, and in later times at banquets: Hom. has it in this signif. only Od. 15, 352, λιπαροὶ κεφαλὰς καὶ καλὰ πρόσωπα, so, Ar. Plut. 616; λιπαρὸς χλωρεῖν ἐπὶ τι, Id. Eccl. 652; of the hair, opp. to αἰχμηρός, Xen. Mem. 2, 1, 31: later fat, greasy, ὥτος, Ar. Fr. 163, etc.—II. of the healthy look of the human body or skin, shining, sleek, Lat. nūdus, in Hom. always λ. πόδες, bright smooth feet, perh. also with a reference to their colour, bright, white, so too Hdt. 5, 23; and so freq. in Att., sleek and fair, Ar. Nub. 1002, etc.—III. of condition or state of life, rich comfortable, easy, Od. 11, 136, Pind. so, λιπαρὸς γηράσκεν, Od. 4, 210 Lat. nitidus, opimus, opiparus, lautus like εὐδαίμων, Schäf. Mel. p. 52.—IV. of things, bright, brilliant, fresh, ana fair, λιπαρὴ καλύπτρη, Il. 22, 406, λ. κρήδεμνα, Od., χόρος, Hes. Th. 63; and of castle walls, Od. 13, 388; so also, λιπαρὸς, θέμιστας τελεῖν, to pay rich or ample taxes, Il. 9, 156.—V. of soil, fat, rich, fruitful, as epith. of places, λ. Ὀρχόμενος, Θῆβαι, Pind.; but esp. λιπαρὰ Ἀθῆναι, a favourite epith with the Athenians, prob. with allusion to the Attic olive, first in Pind. cf. Ar. Ach. 639, 640, Fr. 162.—Of unfounded with λιπαρός, Interp. ad Ar. Lys. 673. Adv. -ρῶς; cf. supr. Hence

Λιπαρότης, ητος, ἡ, fatness, oiliness, Arist. H. A.: brightness, Plut.—II. plur. fatty substances, Hipp.

Λιπαρόρροος, ου, contr. -ρροος, ὄν, (λιπαρός, χροά, χροῖς) with bright shining body or skin, Theocr. 2, 161.

Λιπαρόρροος, ὡτος, ὁ, ἡ,—foreg. Theocr. 2, 102.

Λιπαρόνρῳ, ὥπος, ὁ, ἡ, (λιπαρός, ὤψ) bright-looking, πράτεις, Philox. ap. Ath. 146 F.

ΛΙΠΑΤΑ, ατος, τό, =λίπος, fat, oil cf. λίπα. [ῖ]

Λίπασμα, ατος, τό, (λιπάω) that which is oiled or greasy: λ. ὀφθαλμῶν tears, Epicur. ap. Cleomed. 2, 1, p. 112 Bake.—II. fatness, Hipp. 381, fattening substance, Plut. 2, 771 B.

Λίπαρμος, οῦ, ὁ, (λιπάω) a fattening or manuring.

Λιπαρήγῃς, ἐς, (λείπω, λείπειν, ἀνήρ) deserted by light, dark, sunless, Orph. blind, Anih. P. 9, 13.

Λιπάω, ὦ, (λίπας, λίπος) to be fat and sleek, only found in Ep. pres. λιπού v. 1. Od. 19, 72, part. λιπύων, Leon. Al. 19, and regul. part. λιπών, Plut.

Λιπεῖν, inf. aor. 2 of λείπω.

Λιπερνέω, ὦ, also λιφερνέω, ὦ, I be deserted, forlorn, Joseph. i: from

Λιπερνής, ἐς, gen. εἰς also ἡτοι desolate, forlorn, homeless, outcast, λιπερνήτης πολίται, Archil. 63, Cratyl. Pyl. 11, ubi v. Meineke. (Prob. from λείπω and φερῶ for λιποφερνής.)

Λιπερνήτης, ου, ὁ, fem. -ῆτις, ἴδω =foreg., Anth. P. 9, 649.

Λιπεσῆναι, ὀρος, ὁ, ἡ, (λιπεῖν ἀνῆρ) leaving her husband, Stesich. 7.

Λιτήμερος, ου, (λιπεῖν, ἡμέρας) ἄλιτμερος.

Λιτόβιος, ου, (λιπεῖν, βίος) leaving life, dying, dead.

Λιτοβλέφαρος, ου, (λιπεῖν, βλέφαρον) without eye-lids, eyeless, Nonn.

Λιτοβότανέω, ὦ, (λιπεῖν, βόταν) to lose, or be without herbage, Plut.

Λιτόγαμος, ου, (λιπεῖν, γάμος) leaving a wife or husband, adulterous, ἡ λ., the adulteress, Eur. Or. 1305

λίπογαλακτος, ου, = λίποθής. [γῶ]
 Λίποθής, ου, (λίπειν, γλήνη)
 without eyeballs, sightless, Nonn.
 Λίποθ'λωστος, ου, (λίπειν, γλώσσα)
 tongueless, Nonn.
 Λίπογνώμων, ου, gen. ουος, (λίπειν,
 γνώμων III) strictly of horses, without
 teeth which marks their age: hence in
 encl. of unknown age, Luc. Lexiph. 6.
 Λίπογράμματος, ου, (λίπειν, γράμ-
 μα) wanting a letter.
 Λίπογυιος, ου, (λίπειν, γυϊον) want-
 ing a limb: lame, Anth. P. 9, 13.
 Λίποδής, ἐς, (λίπειν, δέον) want-
 ing the necessities of life, Pythag. ap.
 iog. I.
 Λίποδέρμος, ου, (λίπειν, δέρμα)
 without a skin: circumcised.
 Λίποδράνεια, ὦ, to fail in strength:
 om.
 Λίποδράνης, ἐς, (λίπειν, δρᾶναι)
 losing strength, faint, like ἀδράνης.
 Λίποδες, ἐσσα, εν, (λίπος) = λίπα-
 ς, fat, Nic. I.
 Λίποδύος, ου, (λίπειν, ζυγόν) hav-
 ing left the yoke, solitary, Emped. 69.
 Λίποθής, ου, (λίπειν, θηλή)
 devoid of the breast, esp. of pigs far-
 ring in winter (μετάχειρα), which
 sows will not suckle, Geop.: also
 τογῶν λακτος.
 Λίποθρις, τρίχος, ὁ, ἡ, (λίπειν, θρίξ)
 having hair, hairless, Ael. N. A. 17, 4.
 Λίποθροος, ου, (λίπειν, θρόος) want-
 ing voice, voiceless, Nonn.
 Λίποθυμέω, ὦ, (λιποθύμω) to fall
 into a swoon, faint, Hipp. p. 652.
 Λίποθυμία, ἀς, ἡ, a swoon, Theophr.;
 om.
 Λίποθυμικός, ὁ, ὄν, subject to faint-
 ing, Hipp. Adv. κός: from
 λιποθύμω, ου, (λίπειν, θυμός) lack-
 ing life or sense, and so fainting, in a
 gen.
 Λίποκρέω, ων, gen. ω, (λίπειν,
 κρῖν) losing flesh, i. e. wasted, thin.
 Λίποκτέανος, ου, (λίπειν, κτέανον)
 without property, poor.
 Λίποκώπης, ου, (λίπειν, κώπη) with-
 out handle, Anth. P. 6, 307.
 Λίπομαρτύριον δίκη, Lys. ap. Phot.,
 action against a witness for non-ap-
 pearance, Dem. 1190, 7, cf. Att. Pro-
 c. p. 185: cf. λιποστράτιον.
 Λίπομήτωρ, ορος, ὁ, ἡ, (λίπειν, μή-
 ττωρ) wanting a mother, motherless, Anth.
 P. 10, 29, Dor. also λιπόνως, ὁ, ἡ,
 εἶν, ναός) leaving the ship, desert-
 ing the fleet, Aesch. Ag. 212.
 Λίποναύτης, ον, ὁ, (λίπειν, ναύτης)
 leaving the sailors, Theocrit. 13, 73.
 Λίποναυτίον γραφή, an indictment
 against one who deserts his ship or duty
 in a gen., Att. Process, p. 364, prob. not
 in nom., cf. λιποστράτιον.
 Λίπονας, ου, = λιπόνως, Dem.
 15, id.
 Λίπονας, ιος, ὁ, Λίπονας, a Scy-
 thian, progenitor of the Achaetae,
 Hes. 5, 6; in compos. and meaning
 like v. Bähr ad l.
 Λίπονώδης, ου, (λίπειν, ξύλον)
 like wood: but in Emped. 125, 150,
 just have genl. sense, defective,
 cf. v. Karsten.
 Λίποπαις, παῖδος, ὁ, ἡ, (λίπειν,
 παις) childless, with neut. pl. λέχη,
 Anth. cf. Lob. Paral. 264.
 Λίποπατρις, ιδος, ὁ, ἡ, (λίπειν,
 πατρις) leaving one's country, fugitive,
 —II. causing to leave one's coun-
 try, P. 15, 12.
 Λίποπατρις, ορος, ὁ, ἡ, (λίπειν, πα-
 τρις) deserter of one's father, Eur. Or.
 1, 1.
 Λίποπνοος, ου, contr. -πνοος, ουν,
 ὅν, πνοή, left by breath, breath-
 ing, Me. 58, 5.

Λίποπόλις, ιος, ὁ, ἡ, (λίπειν, πό-
 λις) leaving the city, Nonn.
 Λίποπυρίας, ου, ὁ, = λειπυρίας.
 Λίποπυγνία, ἀς, ἡ, (λίπειν, πύ-
 γον) want of beard, Crates Metoeic. 1.
 Λίπορβινος, ου, (λίπειν, ρύνος) with-
 out skin, Nonn.—II. (λίπος, ρύνος)
 with a greasy skin, dub. epith. of the
 salamander, Nic. Al. 550.
 ΛΙΠΟΣ, τό, grease, whether ani-
 mal, as fat, lard, tallow, Anth. P. 9,
 377; or vegetable, as oil, λ. ἐλαιός,
 Soph. Fr. 464: metaph., βεβρωτες αἵ-
 ματος λ., having fed on fat and blood,
 Soph. Ant. 1022; Aesch. Ag. 1428,
 Dind. now reads λίβος, with Casaub.
 (Sanser. lip, illinere: cf. λίπα, λίπας:
 ἄλειψω, ἄλειψαι and λείβω are prob.
 akin.) [Z]
 Λίποσάρκεω, ὦ, to lose flesh, grow
 thin, opp. to ἀδύνεσθαι: from
 Λίποσάρκης, ἐς, = sq., Anth.
 Λίποσάρκος, ου, (λίπειν, σάρξ)
 having lost flesh, thin, Hipp. p. 1279.
 Λίποσθενής, ἐς, (λίπειν, σθένος)
 powerless, Nonn.
 Λίποσιτέω, ὦ, (λίπειν, σίτος) to be
 in want of corn or bread.
 Λίποσκόιος, ου, (λίπειν, σκία) shad-
 owless: metaph. clear, distinct, Nonn.
 Λίποστέφανος, ου, (λίπειν, στέφαν-
 ος) falling from the wreath, φύλλον,
 Anth. P. 6, 71.
 Λίποστράτειω, ὦ, (λίπειν, στρατός)
 to desert, refuse to serve in arms: hence
 Λίποστράτης, ἀς, ἡ, desertion of an
 army or refusal to serve, Hdt. 5, 27.
 Λίποστράτιον, ου, τό, desertion, =
 λιποστρατία, Thuc. 1, 99: such
 forms are rare in nom., cf. λιπονau-
 τιον, λιποταξίον. [α]
 Λίποστράτιωτης, ου, ὁ, (λίπειν,
 στρατιώτης) a deserter, App.
 Λίποτακτέω, ὦ, to leave one's rank,
 desert one's post, Plut.: from
 Λίποτακτής, ου, ὁ, (λίπειν, τάξις)
 leaving one's post, a deserter, Dion. H.
 Λίποταξία, ἀς, ἡ, a leaving one's
 post, desertion, Dem. 568, 8.
 Λίποταξίος, ου, ὁ, = λιποτάκτης,
 dub.
 Λίποταξίον γραφή, an indictment
 for desertion, Plat. Legg. 943 D, Plat.
 (Com.) Adon. 3, Antiph. Kour. 2, and
 Oratt., cf. Att. Process, p. 364: cf. λι-
 ποστράτιον.
 Λίποτονέω, ὦ, (τόνος) to relax, give
 way.
 Λίποτριχής, ἐς, Anth. P. 9, 52, and
 -τριχος, ου, Nonn. = λιποθρίξ.
 Λίπουρος, ου, (λίπειν, οὐρά) with-
 out tail, curtail, Call. Fr. 76, 2. [Z]
 Λίποφωγής, ἐς, (λίπειν, φέγγος)
 wanting light or sight, dark, blind, like
 λιπαυγής, Musae. 238.
 Λίποφθογγος, ου, (λίπειν, φθογγή)
 = λιποθροος.
 Λίποψυχέω, ὦ, (λίπειν, ψυχή)
 to leave life, swoon, like λιποθυμέω: to
 die, Thuc. 4, 12, Xenarch. Porph. 1,
 12.—II. to lack spirit, fail in courage,
 Valck. Hdt. 7, 229, Soph. Fr. 441.
 Λίποψυχία, ἀς, ἡ, = λιποθυμία,
 swooning, v. l. Hdt. 1, 86: from
 Λίποψυχός, ου, (λίπειν, ψυχή)
 having lost life, i. e. swooning, like λι-
 ποθύμω.
 Λίποψυχώδης, ἐς, (λιποψυχία, εἰ-
 δος) like λιποψυχία, faint, Hipp.
 Λίπομαι, Dep., c. pf. pass. ἔλειψα-
 μαι, to be eager, οὐτ' ἴσον ἡλεμμένοι,
 Aesch. Theb. 355: c. gen. to be eager
 for, long for, ἡλεμμένοι μάχης, Ib.
 380: in later Ep., as Ap. Rh. 4,
 813; etc., we have also an act. λίπτω,
 ἡ-ψω, in same signif. (Acc. to Pas-
 sow from λι-, akin to λίσσομαι, λίσ-
 τωμαι:—but better prob. from the root

ΛΑΒ-, λαμβάνω, *λαύω, with a ci-
 siderat. force.)
 Λίπωδής, ἐς, (λίπος, εἶδες) fatty
 oily, Theophr.
 Λίραίνω, (λίρος) to be bold or shame-
 less, ἀναιδέστατον.
 Λίρων, τό, faulty form of λείρων
 so λήρωνος, λήριος, for λείρ-
 ος, Λίρος, ὁ, ὄν, bold, shameless, lewd
 a word first used in later Ep., as Call.
 Fr. 229: others write λίρος.
 Λίροφθαλμος, ου, lewd-eyed.
 Λίς, ὁ, Ep. for λέων, a lion, Il., but
 only in nom., except in Il. 11, 480
 where is the acc. λιν as in Theocrit.
 13, 6: in the later Ep. nom. and dat.
 plur. λίες, λίεσσιν, so that the gen. sing.
 would be λιος: Aristarch. made the
 nom. oxyt. λίς, Wolf Anal. 4, p. 508.
 [Euphor. Fr. 27, and perh. Call. have
 λίες, cf. Fr. 329, 468: indeed Herm.
 Eur. Bacch. 1166 (1173) asserts that
 it always has λ in the polysyll. cases.
 cf. Lob. Paral. 84.]
 Λίς, ἡ, shorter old Ep. form for
 λισσῇ, λεία, smooth, λίς πέτρῃ for
 λισσῇ π., Od. 12, 64, 79. [Z]—II. to
 this belongs the Homeric words λῖτι
 and λίτα, of which no nom. is found
 in use, but τὸ λῖ or τὸ λί may be as-
 sumed as the anal. form, being an old
 Ep. shortd. form for λισσόν λείον,
 smooth, like βῆρ for βριθῶ, but only
 used as subst., plain smooth cloth, linen
 cloth, opp. to rich embroidered stuffs:
 Hom. uses the sing. only in dat., and
 always in phrase ἐάνρ λιτὶ κάλυψαν,
 they covered (the corpse) with a fine
 linen cloth, Il. 18, 352; 23, 254; but
 plur. λίτα of the plain linen seat-covers
 over which were thrown the rich
 purple ὀβύρα, Od. 1, 130; 10, 353, cf.
 Ath. 48 C; so too Thuc. 2, 97 opposes
 λεία to ὀβύρα: in Il. 8, 441 the λίτα
 serve as chariot-covers. That λίτα is
 acc. plur., not sing., is fully proved
 by Wolf Anal. 4, p. 501, where also
 the affinity of λί, λιτός, λισσός, λί-
 στος, λείος is made quite clear; cf.
 also Lob. Paral. 86. In Anth. P. 6,
 332 λίτα (ῖ) against Homer. quant
 and signif.
 Λίσαι, Ep. λίσσαι, imperat. aor. I
 of λίσσομαι, λίσσω.
 Λίσαι, ὄν, αἰ, Lissae, a city of Cros-
 saea in Macedonia, Hdt. 7, 123.
 Λισγάριον, ου, τό, dim. from sq.
 Λίσκος, ου, ὁ, late Greek for σκα-
 φέιον, a spade, mattock, shovel, akin to
 λίστρον and Lat. ligō: cf. μίσχος.
 (Strictly a tool for levelling, from λισ-
 σός, λίσσος.)
 Λίσσ, 2-sing. fut. λίσσομαι, λίσ-
 τωμαι, Od. 10, 526. [Z]
 Λίσση, ἡ, = λίσκος.
 Λισσόπυγος, ου, (λίπος, πυγή)
 smooth-buttocked, esp. epith. of κῖναι
 δοί, cf. Ruhnk. Tim.
 Λίσπος, η, ου, Att. λίσφος, (λίσ-
 σός, λείος) smooth, polished, made fine,
 γλῶσσα, Ar. Ran. 826.—II. as subst.
 λίσσαι αἰ, dice cut in two, by friends,
 (ἔξνοι), who each kept half as tallies
 (tesserae hospitalitatis), so that the real
 ity of the bond could at any time be
 proved by producing them, Plat.
 Symp. 193 A, ubi v. Stallb., cf. Schol.
 Eur. Med. 610. They were also called
 σύμβολα, cf. σύμβολον.
 Λισσάνιος, ου, Lacon. for ἡγαθός,
 Hesych.: ὡ λισσάνιος, my good friend,
 Ar. Lys. 1171 vulg. λισσάνιος. (Perh.
 akin to λῶω, λῆμα.) [α]
 Λισσός, ἀδος, peculi. fem. of λισσός
 for λισσῇ, Aesch. Supp. 794: also as
 subst., a bare, smooth cliff, for λισσῇ
 πέτρα, Plut. Mar. 23.
 Λισσομαι, also λίστωμαι, [Z] q. v

ἔσθ' mid.: fut. *λίσσομαι* [ἴ] aor. 1 *ἐλίσσῃην*, aor. 2 *ἐλίσθηην*: of which Hom. esp. uses pres. and impf., the latter also in Ep. form *λίσσομαι*, impf. *λίσσεσκετο*: fut. 2 sing. *λίσσῃ*: aor. 1 Ep. *ἐλλίσσῃην*, and Ep. imperat. *λίσσαι*: aor. 2 inf. *λιτῆσθαι*, and opt. *λιτόμην*. To beg, pray, intreat, beseech, Hom., etc.—Construct.—I. either absol. or c. acc. pers., Il. 1, 502; Od. 11, 35, etc.: the thing by which one prays, either with prep. ὑπὲρ, as λ. ὑπὲρ τεκέων, ὑπὲρ ψυχῆς καὶ γούνων, Il. 15, 600; 22, 338, λ. τινὰ ὑπὲρ πατρός καὶ μητέρας, Il. 24, 467; or simply in genit., as, λ. Ζηνὸς ἢ δὲ Θέμιστος, Od. 2, 68; λ. τινὰ γούνων, Il. 9, 451, (for in the more freq. λαβὼν ἐλίσσεται γούνων, the gen. depends not on ἐλίσσεται but on λαβὼν, as in γούνων ἀφασθαι, cf. λιτανεύω); so in Trag., λ. or λ. τινὰ πρὸς θεῶν, πρὸ τέκνων, Soph. El. 428, Eur. Tro. 1045: an inf. is oft. added, as, οὐδὲ λίσσομαι μένεν, I do not pray thee to remain, Il. 1, 174, cf. 283; but, λ. μὴ προδοῦναι, to pray one not to betray, Eur. Alc. 202: more rarely c. acc. et inf. added to the first acc. pers., as, λίσσονται Δία Ἄτην ὧς ἔπειθαι, they pray Jupiter that Ate may follow, Il. 9, 511, cf. Od. 8, 30, Soph. El. 420: sometimes also foll. by ὅπως, λίσσασθαι μὲν, ὅπως νυμερτὰ εἶπῃ, entreat him to say the truth, Od. 3, 19, 327: c. acc. rei, to beg or pray for, οἱ αὐτὸ θάνατον καὶ Κύρα λιτῆσθαι, Il. 16, 47; and so c. dupl. acc. pers. et rei, ταῖτα μὲν οὐχ ὕμεις ἐτι λίσσομαι, this I beg of you no more, Od. 2, 210, cf. 4, 347; 17, 138.—3. never c. dat. pers., v. Pors. Or. 663, Heyne Il. 1, 283: though Hom. often adds a dat. modi, as ἐπέεσσιν, εὐχῇσι, λιτῇσι λίσσασθαι.—The word is adopted by Pind. and Trag. from Hom., but very rarely used in prose, as Plat. Rep. 366 A. (Prob. from intens. prefix λι-, like λιλαιομαι, cf. λιπτομαι: to the same root also belong λιχνος, γλῆχομαι like λῆμν γλῆμν, iac γάλα: from λιτομαι again come λιτή, λιτάζομαι, λιταῖον, λιτανος, λιτανεύω, and Lat. litare.)

Λισσός, ἡ, ὄν, (λειός, λίσπος) smooth, Hom. (only in Od.) always in phrase *λίσσῃ πέτρῃ*, a smooth, bare, sieper cliff, 3, 293; 5, 412, cf. *λίσσας*, the old Ep. form *λίσ*.

†*Λίσσος, ον, ὁ, the Lissus*, a small river of Thrace, west of the Hebrus, Hdt. 7, 108.—2. *Λισσός, οὔ, ἡ, Lissus*, a city of Dalmatia, Polyb. 1, 12, 8: cf. Ἀκρόλίσσος.

Λίσσωμα, ατος, τό, (λίσσός) smoothness, bareness, λ. τριχῶν, the crown or spot on the head from which the hair sets different ways, Arist. H. A. 1, 7, 4.

Λίσσωσις, εως, ἡ, (λίσσός) the setting of the hair from the crown of the head, Arist. H. A. 1, 7, 4.

Λιστός, ἡ, ὄν, (λίσσομαι) to be moved by prayer, v. I. Pl. 9, 497, and found in the compd. ἄλλιστος.

Λιστραῖνον, =sq.

Λιστρεῖον, (λίστρον) strictly to dig level, hence in genl. to dig, hoe, φυτόν λ., to dig round a plant, Od. 24, 227.

Λιστρον, ον, τό, dim. from sq., Ar. Fr. 639.

Λίστρον, ον, τό, α' xol for levelling or scraping, a shovel or hoe, in Od. 22, 455, Mosch. 4, 101: later also ὁ λίστρος, Spohn de Extr. Od. Parte p. 168, 274. (From λίσσός, λειός.)

Λιστρόω, ὦ, to smooth, level. Hence *Λιστρώς, ἡ, ὄν, levelled*, Nic Th.

Λισφός, ἡ, ὄν, Att. for λίσπος, Lob. Phryn. 113.

Λίσχροι, οἱ, acc. to Hesych. τὰ στροφικά τῶν σπερμάτων, i. e. plants which were ploughed into the ground, Lat. quae vertuntur aratro, and serving as manure, as was done with lupines of old in Italy.

Λίτα, τὰ, in Hom., smooth, plain cloths, v. sub λίσ II.

Λιτάζομαι, dep. mid. = λιταῖον, Opp. C. 2, 373. [On the quantity v. Jac. A. P. p. lxvi.]

†*Λιταί, ὄν, αἶ, v. λιτή II.*

Λιταῖον, (λιτή, λιτομαι, λίσσομαι) to pray, entreat: esp. as an ἱκέτης, Eur. El. 1215: *λιτανεύω* is more usual.

Λιτανεία, ας, ἡ, (λιτανεύω) a praying or entreating, Dion. H. 4, 67: in Eccl., a *litany*.

Λιτανεντικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to, inclined for praying; and

Λιτανεντός, ἡ, ὄν, begged, entreated: from

Λιτανεύω, f. -σω: in the augm. tenses λ is doubled by Hom. metri grat., ἐλλιτάνενε, ἐλλιτάνευσσα, (λιτή, λιτομαι, λίσσομαι). To pray, entreat, esp. for protection, Od. 7, 145.

Construct. same as λίσσομαι, either absol., Od. 1, c., or c. acc. pers., usu. the latter, as Il. 9, 581, etc.: that by which one prays in gen., γούνων λιτανεύων, Od. 10, 481, for which in Il. 24, 357, we have γούνων ἀνήμενοι λιτανεύομεν: also c. inf., Il. 23, 196: freq. also c. adj. neut., πολλὰ λ., Ibid., Pind. N. 5, 57: also in prose, as Xen. Hell. 2, 4, 26.

Λιτάνος, ἡ, ὄν, (λιτή) praying, suppliant, μέλη, Aesch. Supp. 809: as subst. τὰ λιτὰν = λιταί, hence ὑμῶι λ. ἔχσθαι, to engage in prayer, Aesch. Theb. 102, e. conj. Seidler. [ἴ]

Λιταργίζω, (λιταργος) to hasten, run, Ar. Pac. 562: cf. ἀπολιτ-. Hence

Λιταργμός, οὔ, ὁ, quick running, haste.

Λιταργός, ον, running quick. (Deriv. doubtful: perh. from λι-, and ἀργός.) [ἴ]

Λιτασμός, οὔ, ὁ, (λιτάζομαι) a praying, entreating.

Λιτή, ἡς, ἡ, (λιτομαι, λίσσομαι) prayer, entreaty, usu. in plur., λιτῇσι λίσσασθαι, Od. 11, 34, cf. Hdt. 1, 105, 116, Pind., and Trag.—II. *Λιταί*, Prayers of sorrow and repentance, strikingly personified as goddesses, in Il. 9, 502, sq.—2. title of part of ninth book of the Iliad, Plat. Crat. 428 C.

Λιτήσιος, ον, praying, entreating, Nonn.

Λιτή, v. λίσ II.

Λιτόβιος, ον, (λιτός, βίος) living plainly, sparingly.

Λιτόβρος, ον, (λιτός, βορά) faring frugally or ill.

Λιτοδαίτος, ον, (λιτός, δαίταρ) of a plain way of life, Dion. H. 2, 49.

Λιτομαι, rarer pres. for λίσσομαι, H. Hom. 15, 5; 18, 48; also in Ar. Thesm. 313, 1040. [ἴ]

Λιτός, ἡ, ὄν, smooth, even, plain, like ἀπλόος, esp. as opp. to things worked or embroidered, cf. λίσ: hence like Lat. simplex or tenuis, plain, simple, undorned, of style, Arist. Rhet. 3, 16, 2; esp. of manner of life, λ. πράξις, Pseudo-Phocyl. 76; cf. Polyb. 6, 48, 7; Plut. 2, 709 B: so adv. -τως, So that: ἔγκλει. 1, 6: opp. to μέγας, Call. Apoll. 10.—Later also λειτός was written, but v. Wolf Anal. 4, p. 508 sq.: λιτός does not occur in Hom. and the older writers. (From same root as λειός, λιστός, to which it is related, as λιτομαι to λίσσομαι.)

Λιτός, ἡ, ὄν, (λιτομαι, λίσσομαι) praying, supplicatory, δυνάσι, Pind. O. 6, 132, ἐπαιδοίαι, P. 4, 385.

Λιτότης, ἡτος, ἡ, (λιτός) the substyl. of λιτός, grammass, simplicity, Diod. 2, 59.—II. Gramm. a fig. of speech, = μείσις.

Λιτοურγέω, ὦ, = λειτοურγέω, but only in signif. of πανοურγέω: hence also λιτοურγημα, τό, = πανοურγημα from

Λιτοურγός, ὄν, acc. to Hesych.

Λεωργός, πανοურγος.

Λιτοφάγία, ας, ἡ, (λιτός, φαγεῖν) plain, meagre fare, LXX.

Λίτρα, ας, ἡ, a silver coin of Sicily, Epich. p. 4: seemingly = the Aeginetan (= about 1½ Attic) obol, Poll. 9, 81; also = Lat. libra, to which this name is prob. akin, esp. as its subdivisions answer to those of the Roman as libralis, and not to any Greek standard: cf. Böckh Metrolog. Untersuch. § xxi, and on the whole question of Sicilian money, Bentl. Phalaris, p. 427-478.—2. as a weight, 12 ounces, poudr., Simon. 42: at Rome = as libralis, Polyb. 22, 26, 19.—II. later, *Libra* the Zodiac, by a misint. of the Lat. libra. Hence

Λιτραῖος, αἶα, αἶον, = sq., Anth.

Λιτραῖος, αἶα, αἶον, weighing worth a libra, Lat. libralis, Dion. H. 9, 27; v. Lob. Phryn. 645.

Λίτρον, ον, τό, Att. for λίτρον, Plat. etc., also in Hdt. 2, 86, 87, cf. Lob. Phryn. 305.

Λιτροσκοπός, ον, ὁ, (λίτρα, σκοπέω) one who examines money, a money-changer, Soph. Fr. 907.

Λιτροῦδης, ες, (λίτρον, εἶδος) A for νιτροῦδης, Plat. Tim. 65 E.

Λιτυέρσης, ον, ὁ, or Λυτιέρσης, Dor. -σας, Litverses, a bastard son of Midas, from whom was named a song sung by reapers, Theocr. 10, 41; Ilgen Scol. Gr. p. xvi. sq. Sosit. ap. Herm. Opusc. 1. p. 54, sq.

Λίτυον, ον, τό, the Roman lituus, Plut. Rom. 22.

Λίφαιμω, ὦ, to lack blood, Arist.

Λίφαιμος, ον, lacking blood, Emped. 249. [ἴ]

Λιφερνέω, = λιπερνέω, q. v.

Λιχάδες, ον, αἶ, the Lichades, three small islands on the northern coast of Euboea, so named from Λίχας (cf. Strab. p. 426.

Λιχάω, = λιλαιομαι, γλῆχομαι, akin to λείγω, to have a longing for thing.—II. (Λιχάς II.) to throw down from a rock, Cret. word acc. to Hesych.

Λιχνάνος, ὄν, (λείγω) licking: hence ὁ λ., the forefinger, from its use licking up, Hipp. p. 618, and Luc.

Λιχνός, ον, ἡ, sub. γυῖ, the string of a cithara, struck with the forefinger, (λιχνός): also its n. s., Ar. Probl. 19, 20. [ἴ]

Λιχάς, ὁδος, ἡ, the space between forefinger (λιχνός) and thumb: lesser span.—II. acc. to Hesych., steep, sheer cliff, like λισσός or λειτός.

Λίχας, ον and α, ὁ, also Λεῖχ, Ion. Λίχης, Lichas, a celebrated attendant of Hercules, Soph. Tr.-2. Spartan ὕπαθοργός, who discovered the bones of Orestes, Hdt. 1, 67. Also as Spartan masc. pr. n., Th. 5, 50; 5, 76; Xen. Mem. 1, 2, 61, e.

Λιχνή, ἡτος, ὁ, v. sub λειχνή.

Λιχνύω, f. -άσω, (λείγω) = λιχμῶ, to lick, put out the tongue, Hes. 235, Mosch. 2, 94.

Λιχνυάω, = λιχνύω, Opp. C. 3, 1.

Λιχμῶς, ὁδος, ἡ, licked.

†*Λιχμάω, ὦ, (λείγω) to lick, γένος* of serpents, Eur. Bacch. 6981: O

δ. 1, 168 : usu. as mid., to play with the tongue, esp. of snakes, Ar. Vesp. 1033, Pac. 756, cf. Theocr. 24, 20; used by Homer only in the compd. ἀπολίσχμ. : λ. Sm. has also an Ep. act. part., λικμῶντες :—to this sense also belongs the irr. part. perf. λελειχῶτες, v. ub. λείχω. Hence

Δικμῆρης, es, licking, playing with the tongue, esp. of snakes, Nic. Th. 96, Al. 37.—II. delicate, dainty.

Διχμῶντες, Ep. part. of λικμῶν, v. Sm. 5, 40.

Διχνῶ, ὤ, (λίχνος) = λικνεῖω, v. ind. Ar. Pac. 756.

Διχνεία, ας, ἡ, daintiness, greediness in meat and drink, Luc. Timo 55; in Pl., Xen. Lac. 5, 4, and Plat. Rep. 519

but in pl. also dainties, Plat.; and

Διχνευμα, ατος, τό, a dainty, delicacy, Sophron ap. Ath. 86 E: from

Διχνεῖω, (λίκνω) to lick, Luc. isc. 48: metaph., to be greedy of, covet,

ἔδω, Plut. Dem. et Cic. 2: mid. λικνεύωμαι, to desire eagerly, to long to

o. c. inf., Plut. 2, 347 A.

Διχνία, ας, ἡ, λικνεῖα.

Διχνοβόρος, ον, (λίχνος, βορά) nice

eating, dainty, Anth. P. 9, 86.

†Διχνογραις, ἡ, (λίχνος, γραις) a

ready old woman, Timon ap. Diog. L. 15.

Δίχνος, η, ον, also ος, ον, (λείχω,

ἵχουαι) dainty, lickish, greedy,

at. Rep. 354 B; metaph., λ. τὴν

ἡγῆν, lb. 579 B: λ. τινός, greedy for

after—, Menand. p. 185: ὁ λ., a glutton,

Polyb. 3, 57, 7.—2. metaph. curi-

ous, eager, Eur. Hipp. 913. Adv. -ως.

Διχνοστένθος, ον, ὁ, (λίχνος, τένθος)

ready glutton.

Διχνοφιλάργυρος, ον, (λίχνος, φι-

αργυρος) both an epicure and miser,

ibyl. Pl. 8.

Λίβη, ὁ, gen. λίβος, the SW. wind,

at. Africa, Hdt. 2, 25, Theocr. 9, 11:

Arist. Meteor. 2, 6, 7, sq. (Prob. in

λείβω, because it brought wet.)

Λίβη, ὁ, (not ἡ, Lob. Paral. 114, and

depend.), gen. λίβος, (λείβω) any

liquid poured forth, a drop, stream,

lib-offering, etc., Aesch. Cho. 292,

Rh. 4, 1454: cf. λίβας.

Λίβη, ἡ, gen. λίβος,= λισσάς, λιχάς,

cf. cf. αἰγίλη.

Λίβη, ἡ, gen. λίβος, (λίπτω) alonging

αἰφύρεια, ας, ἡ, (λίπτω, οὐρά)

re of making water, Aesch. Cho. 756.

Λιψύδιον, ον, τό,= λειψύδιον.

δ', Od. 10, 361, v. λός.

Λόβιον, ον, τό, dim. from λοβός II.,

sc.

Λοβός, οὐ, ὁ, the lobe or lower part

of the ear, εὐτρητοί λ., Il. 14, 182: cf.

st. HeA. 1, 11, 1.—2. the lobe of the

eye, to which particular attention

is paid in divination, Aesch. Pr.

Eur. El. 827.—II. the capsule or

esp. of leguminous plants, thence

εἰς λοβὰς, Theophr.: of these

κασιόλοι, elsewhere δολλίχοι, were

eaten simply λοβοί, because they

came from ἅλω, to peel: and prob.

to our λάρ, i. e. fold.) Hence

Λοβῶ, ὠ, to divide into single laps

or pieces, esp. of the liver in divination.

Λοβώδης, ες, (λοβός II., εἶδος) like

Λογαῖος, αῖα, αἶον, (λογός) chosen,

picked out.

Λογοιδικός, ἡ, ὄν, logaedic, an

epith. applied by Gramm. to verses

in which the stronger dactylic rhythm

passes into the weaker trochaic, so

that they seem to stand between λόγος

and διωδῶ, i. e. between the rhythm of

poetry and prose, Gaisf. Hephaest. p. 275,

Λογιάριον, (λογάριον) to calculate.

late word. Hence

Λογάριασμός, οὐ, ὁ, a calculation:

Λογάριασθής, οὐ, ὁ, a calculator.

Λογάριον, ον, τό, dim. from λόγος,

Ar. Fr. 640, cf. Meineke Menand. p. 236.

Λογός, ἄδος, ὁ and ἡ, (λέγω) gather-

ed: picked, chosen, mostly in plur., λ.

νεφνία, Hdt. 1, 36,† so abs. ὁ λογώ-

δες, chosen youths, Id. ib.†—2. λ. λίθοι,

rough, unheaven stones, taken just as they

were picked, Paus. 7, 22, 5.

Λογῶ, ὠ, (λόγος, λέγω) to be fond

of talking, Luc. Lexiph. 15.

†Λογβάσις, ὁ, Logbasia, masc. pr. n.,

Polyb. 5, 74, 4.

Λογιάζω,=λαγγάζω, Aesch. Fr. 99.

Λογανός, οὐ, ὁ, ποταμός, the Long-

ganus, a river of Sicily, Polyb. 1, 9, 7.

Λογῆσθαι, ον, τά, (λογῆζω) stones

with holes in them, through which

mooring-cables were passed, Aesch.

Fr. 99: such a mooring-place is also

λογαστή, ἡ, in Hesych.

†Λογῆσις, ον, ὁ, Longinus, a celeb-

rated critic and philosopher.

†Λογγουρος, ον, ὁ, Longurus, a place

in Sicily, Lyc. 868.

Λογγόν, ἄνος, ὁ,=λαγγών.

Λογέιον, ον, τό, (λόγος) strictly a

speaking-place: in the Att. theatre

the front of the stage occupied by the

speakers or players, Lat. pulpitum; but

it sometimes took in the θυμέλη, and

sometimes even the ὀρχήστρα, Lob.

Phryn. 163.

Λογέμπορος, ον, (λόγος, ἔμπορος)

making a trade of speaking, writing, or

in genl. of learning, Artemid. 2, 75.

Λογεύς, ὁ,=λογιεύς, Lob. Phryn.

255.

Λογία, ας, ἡ, (λέγω) a collection for

the poor, N. T.

Λογιατρος, ον, ὁ, (λόγος, λατρός) a

physician only in words, [?]

Λογιδιον, ον, τό, dim. of λόγος, Ar.

Vesp. 64, Isocr. 295 B. [?]

Λογιεύς, ὁ, (λόγος, λέγω) a speaker,

orator, usu. ῥήτωρ, Critias 45.—II. a

prose writer.

Λογιζομαι, dep. with f. and aor. mid.,

pf. pass. (λόγος) strictly of numeri-

cal calculation, to count, reckon, calcu-

late, compute, Hdt., etc.; c. inf. to

reckon that..., 2, 145: in full, ψήφοις

λ., Hdt. 2, 36; also, ἀπὸ χειρὸς λ.,

to calculate off hand, roughly, Ar. Vesp.

656: absol. in part., λογιζόμενοι εὖ-

γίστην, Plat. Tim. 34 A, and (some

times) pf. λελόγημαι are used in

pass. signif., Phaedr. 246 C; as is he

pres. part. λογιζόμενον in Hdt. 3, 95

Λογιζομαι, dep. mid., to conclude,

late word, Lob. Phryn. 198.

Λογικός, ἡ, ὄν, (λόγος) belonging to

speaking or a speech: writing in prose,

opp. to ποιητικός or μουσικός, Diog.

L. 5, 85, Schaf. Dion. Comp. p. 213:

ἡ -κή, prose, lb. p. 135.—II. belonging

to the reason, intellectual, Tim. Locr.

99 F: opp. to ἡθικός, φυσικός, Arist.

Top. 1, 14, 4: reasonable, rational, sen-

sible, Polyb. 25, 9, 2.—2. fit for reason-

ing or argument: hence ἡ -κή σου, τέ

χνη, logic, Cic. Fin. 1, 7: but Arist.

has λ. ἀπόδειξις, Gen. An. 2, 8, 9; cf.

Rhet. 1, 1, 11, and adv. -κῶς, Anal.

Post. 1, 21, fin.

Λόγιμος, ἱμ, ἱμον, also ος, ον,

(λόγος) worth mention, remarkable, fa-

mous, πόλις, ἔθνος, ἡνίχ, etc.—

Hdt. 1, 143, 171, etc.: elsewh. ἐλλό-

γμος is more usu.

Λόγιον, ον, τό, an announcement, ora-

cle, Hdt. 4, 178; 8, 60, 3, etc.; also in

Eur. Heracl. 405, Thuc. 2, 8: from

Λόγιος, ἱα, ἱον, (λόγος) skilled in

words or speech, hence a freq. epith.

of Mercury, as the god of language

and eloquence, Luc.—2. in genl.

learned, first in Hdt., who used the

word esp. for learned in history, chron-

iclers as opp. to Epic poets, v. Bähr.

ad 1, 1, and cf. 2, 3, 77; 4, 46, λ. καὶ

αἰδοί, Pind. P. 1, 183: a learned

man, Id. N. 6, 75; Arist. Pol. 2, 8, 1:

so Arist. called Theophr. ὁ λογιστά-

τος (of his disciples): by later philoso-

phers the logicians were esp. called

λόγιοι.—II. rational, wise, sensible,

Eur. Ion 602. †Adv. -ως, Plut. 2, 405

A. Hence

Λογιότης, ητος, ἡ, taste in suiting

the style to the matter: a quality

ascribed by Plut. to Soph., while to

Aesch. he ascribes στόμα, to Eurip.

σοφία, 2, 348 D.

Λόγισμα, ατος, τό, (λογίζομαι) that

which is reckoned, a reckoning, Antiph.

Λογισμός, ον, ὁ, (λογίζομαι) a reck-

oning or computing, Thuc. 4, 122: com-

putation, Plat. Phaedr. 274 C: οἱ λογι-

σμοί, arithmetic, Xen. Mem. 4, 7, 8,

cf. Plat. Prot. 318 E, etc.: cf. λογι-

στικός.—II. calculation (in the way of

reasoning), consideration, Eur. Alcm.

10, Thuc. 2, 40, Plat. Legg. 805 A.

—2. a reason, argument, Xen. Hell. 3,

4, 2, 27, and Plat., etc.

Λογιστέον, verb. adj. from λογίζο-

μαι, one must reckon, Plat. Tim. 61 E.

Λογιστέω, to be a λογιστής. λ.

τινάς, to govern as one, Philostr.—II.

γινον δίαβη before the logistae. —2. among the Romans λογισταί was the Greek name of the *curatores urbium*, who were entrusted with judicial and financial duties, Att. Process p. 89. Hence

Λογιστικός, ἡ, ὄν, (λογιστής) skilled or practised in calculating, Xen. Mem. 1, 1, 7; hence ἡ λογιστική, sub. τέχνη, like οἱ λογισμοί, practical arithmetic, opp. to ἀριθμητική, which was the theoretical, Plat. Gorg. 451 B, etc. —II. skilled in reasoning, reasonable, Xen. Hell. 5, 2, 28, etc.: τὸ λογιστικόν, the reasoning faculty, Plat. Rep. 439 D, cf. Arist. Eth. N. 6, 1, 6.

†Λογογράφος, ἑως, ὅ, = λογογράφος, Dion. H. de Din. I. 1, p. 660, 9.

Λογογράφεω, ὦ, to be a λογογράφος, to write history: to write speeches, τινί, for a man, Plut. Dem. 6, Dem. et Cic. 3.

Λογογραφία, ας, ἡ, writing in prose, esp. of history, opp. to poetry, Plat. Phaedr. 257 E. —2. a writing of speeches for money, Demad. 179, 26: and

Λογογραφικός, ἡ, ὄν, inclined for writing prose, esp. history or speeches: ἀνάγκη λογ., compulsory rules for composition, Plat. Phaedr. 264 B: ἡ-κῆ, sub. τέχνη, the art of writing: from

Λογογράφος, ὄν, (λόγος, γράφω) writing prose, as opp. to poetry, Arist. Rhet. 2, 11, 7: the early Greek historians from Cadmus of Miletus to Hdt. are so called by Thuc. 1, 21; and the name has been since appropriated to the old chroniclers before Hdt., cf. Müller Literat. of Greece I, p. 265, and cf. λογοποιός I. 1. —II. writing speeches; esp. one who lives by writing speeches for others to deliver, usu. as a term of reproach, Plat. Phaedr. 257 C; and so joined with σοφιστής, Dem. 417, fin., cf. Stallb. Plat. I. c., and Praef. ad Euthyd. p. 46, sq. —III. writing or keeping accounts. [αἰ.]

Λογοδαιδύλος, ὄν, (λόγος, δαίδαλος) skilled in tricking out a speech, Cicero's artificiosi sermonis fabricator, Plat. Phaedr. 266 E.

Λογόδειπνον, ὄν, τὸ (λόγος, δεῖπνον) a feast of words, learned banquet, Ath. 1 D.

Λογοδηρία, ας, ἡ, (λόγος, δηρῆς) a wordy war, late word.

Λογοδιάρροια, ας, ἡ, (λόγος, διάρροια) a flux of words, ceaseless talk, Ath. 22 E.

Λογοδιδασκάλος, ὄν, ὁ and ἡ, (λόγος, διδάσκαλος) a teacher of language or eloquence.

Λογοείδεια, ας, ἡ, likeness to prose or the language of common life, Dion. H. de Comp. p. 420: from

Λογοεῖδης, ἐς, (λόγος, εἶδος) prose-like; τὸ λ., oratorical powers, Philostr. —II. appearing reasonable, rational, Themist.

Λογοθεσία, ας, ἡ, (λόγος, θέσις) a demanding or auditing of accounts. —II. arrangement of words, composition.

Λογοθέσιον, ὄν, τό, = foreg. Eccl.

Λογοθετέω, ὦ, to call to account, τινά, Aesop.: from

Λογοθέτης, ὄν, ὁ, (λόγος, τίθημι) one who calls for or audits accounts. —II. at the Byzant. court, the chancellor of the empire.

Λογοθεώρητος, ὄν, (λόγος, θεωρέω) to be viewed or apprehended by the intellect alone, as opp. to things perceptible by the senses.

Λογοθήρας, ὄν, ὁ, (λόγος, θηράω) a word-catcher, Philo.

†Λογοϊατρεία, ας, ἡ, (λόγος, ἱατρεία) a curing by words, Philo.: cf. λογιατρος.

Λογοκλοπία, ας, ἡ, (λόγος, κλέπτω) a stealing of another's words or

thoughts, plagiarism, attributed to Empedocles by Timae. ap. Diog. L. 8, 54.

Λογολεσχέω, ὦ, to prate: from Λογολεσχῆς, ὄν, ὁ, (λόγος, λεσχῆς) a prater, Anth. P. 11, 140.

Λογομάγειρος, ὄν, ὁ, one who cooks up words. [αἰ]

Λογομάνεω, ὦ, (λόγος, μαινόμεαι) to have a passion for study, Chionid. 15.

Λογομύχέω, ὦ, to be a λογομάχος, to strive about words, N. T.: and

Λογομαχία, ας, ἡ, a war of words, N. T.: from

Λογομάχος, ὄν, (λόγος, μάχη) warring with or about words. [αἰ]

Λογόμιμος, ὄν, (λόγος, μιμείμαι) imitating words or with words, Ath. 19 C.

Λογομύθιον, ὄν, τό, (λόγος, μῦθος) a fabulous legend. [αἰ]

Λογονεχόντως, adv., = γοννεχόντως, Isocr. 152 A: al. divisim.

Λογοπλάθος, ὄν, (λόγος, πλάσσω) making words, of Aesop, A. B. [αἰ]

Λογοποιέω, ὦ, to be a λογοποιός, to make words; λ. τι, to invent, fabricate tales, esp. of newsmongers, Thuc. 6, 38, περί τινος; Lys. 146, 36, cf. Theophr. Char. 8. Hence

Λογοποιήμα, ατος, τό, an idle tale, mere gossip, Antiph. Nean. 1: and

Λογοποιητικός, ἡ, ὄν, ἐφ or fit for a λογοποιός.

Λογοποιία, ας, ἡ, (λογοποιός) tale-telling, news-monging, Theophr. Char. 8.

Λογοποιικός, ἡ, ὄν, ἐφ, belonging to λογοποιία or to a λογοποιός: ἡ-κῆ, = λογογραφική, Plat. Euthyd. 289 C: from

Λογοποιός, ὄν, (λόγος, ποιέω) word-making: usu. as subst., ὁ λ., a writer of prose, esp. a historian, chronicler, just like λογογράφος, as opp. to ἐποποιός, Hdt. 5, 36, 125, Isocr. 104 B, etc. —2. a writer of fables, Ἀλσιππος ὁ λ., Hdt. 2, 134. —II. at Athens, esp. one who wrote speeches for others to deliver, Heind. Plat. Phaedr. 257 C. —2. with collat. signif. of an inventor, liar, Stallb. Plat. Euthyd. 289 C; and in genl. a tale-teller, news-monger, Theophr. Char. 8: cf. λογογράφος.

Λογοπράγέω, ὦ, (λόγος, πράσσω) to fabricate or circulate a rumour.

Λογοπράτης, ὄν, ὁ, (πιπράσκω) = sq. [αἰ]

Λογοπώλης, ὄν, ὁ, (λόγος, πωλέω) a dealer in speeches or words, Philo.

Λόγος, ὄν, ὁ, (λέγω) the word or outward form by which the inward thought is expressed and made known: also the inward thought or reason itself, so that λόγος comprehends both the Lat. ratio and oratio.

A. a saying, speaking, that which is said or spoken. —I. a word, and in plur. words, i. e. language, talk. Hom. and Hes. use it only in this signif., and in these passages, τὸν ἔκρετε λόγους, Il. 15, 393; ἀμύλοιοι λόγοι, flattering language, Od. 1, 56, cf. H. Merc. 317, Hes. Th. 890; so also, φωνεῖς λόγους, lying words, Hes. Th. 229: —(the passage of Hes., Op. 106, where it signifies tale, fable, is prob. spurious). The word is in genl. rare in Ep., μῦθος, μῦθος being used instead: but was brought into freq. use by Theogn., Pind., and the old historians, cf. Nake Choeril. p. 118: —λόγος ἐστὶ, c. acc. et inf., 'tis said that., freq. in Hdt.; ὡς εἰπὴν λόγον, in a word, in short, Hdt. 2, 37; so οὐ πολλὰ λόγῳ εἰπὴν, Hdt. 1, 61. —Δόγος never means a word in the grammat. sense, as the mere name of a thing, like ἔπος and ῥῆμα, Lat. vox, vocabulum, but rather as the thing referred to, the material, not the formal

part; —on the other hand, it is also esp. in Att., opp. to ἔργον, as a thing merely uttered and not made good, and so like ὄνομα, a mere name, mere words, Lat. verba, Theogn. 254, cf. Pors. Phoen. 512, Elmsl. Heracl. 5. it is fact becomes = μῦθος, which is used for it, Aesch. P. 1080; so, λόγος ἐνεκα, Lat. dicis causa, merely for talking's sake, Heind. Plat. Theaet. 191 C; also τῷ λόγῳ, in pretence, Hdt. 1, 205; 5, 20. —II. a word, in a full sense a sentence, Lat. oratio, P. Theaet. 202 B. —2. a saying, statement, Thuc. 1, 2: esp. a divine revelation, Plat. Phaedr. 78 D; an oracular response, Pind. P. 4, 105: a maxim, apophthegm, proverb, Plat. Symp. 193 B. —III. dialogue, conversation, discussion, e. g. εἰς λόγους ἔλθειν, συνεθέμην ἀμικέσθαι τινί, etc., Hdt. 1, 82, etc., and Att.; also, ἐν λόγοις εἶναι τινί, Hdt. 3, 148; Plat. —IV. a speaking or talking about a person or thing, περί τινος and ἀπὸ τινος, Antipho 135, 20, also without prep., λόγος τινός, a discourse about one: λόγον ἄξιον, worth talking of, worth mention, Hdt. 4, 28 hence —2. the talk which one occasions, Lat. fama, usu. in good sense, praise, honour, λόγος ἔχει, for ἔχει λόγον, Hdt. 7, 5; 9, 78: hence also a tale, story, λόγος ἐστὶ, λόγος ἔχει, κατέχει, φέρεται, c. acc. et inf., so the story goes, Lat. fama fert, freq. in Hdt. and Att., cf. Valck. Hipp. 322 —rare construct., Κλεισθένης λόγον ἔχει τὴν Πυθίαν ἀναπιστάς, Clisthenes has the credit of having bribed the Pythia, Hdt. 5, 66, for which the usu. phrase would be (as above) Κλεισθένα λόγον ἔχει, ὅτι. —3. speech, λόγῳ παιδεύειν ἀνθρώπου, Plat. Rep. 376 D: and in pl., words, eloquence, Isocr. 27 B, 191 B, etc., oft. joined with πειθός, Wyt. Ep. Cr. p. 134: —Protagoras was called λόγος —V. a saying, report, tale, story, opp. to the one hand to mere fable (μῦθος), or the other to regular history (ιστορία) as Hdt. 2, 99: and so, being orig. applied to all stories, whether true or false, it came to signify —1. fictitious story, fable, esp. those of Aesop, Hdt. 1, 141, 2, 47, Arist. Rhet. 2, 20: —2. authentic narrative, and so usu. in plur., history, chronicles, freq. in Hdt., who gives this name to his own work, 1, 106, 184 etc.; in sing. one section or part of such a work, like the later βιβλίον or βιβλίον, Hdt. 2, 38, etc.: later usu. opp. to μῦθος, but as the oldest Greek historian was a rival to Ep. poetry, λόγος was also opp. to ἔπος, cf. λογογράφος, λογοποιός, μῦθος VI. —VI. as Greek prose began with history, hence λόγοι came to have the genl. sign. of prose-writing, prose, like Lat. oratio as opp. to ποιήσις and ποίημα, Aris. Poet. 2, 5; 6, 26, also, λόγον ψίλο, Plat. Legg. 669 D, and Arist.; cf. λόγιος, λογογράφος. —VII. further since at Athens the most valued and influential prose-writings were speeches, hence again like Lat. oratio, it came to be a speech, freq. in Oratio, cf. Arist. Rhet. 1, 3, etc. Cf. λογογράφος, λογοποιός. —VIII. the right, privilege of speaking, Lat. copia dicendi λόγον τινί δίδοναι or παρέχειν, give one the word, i. e. allow him to speak, Dem. 508, 16; so λόγον τυχέι to come to one's turn in speaking, French avoir la parole; or, as we say to be in possession of the house, to obta the floor. —IX. like ῥῆμα, the thing spoken of, the subject of the λόγος, Hdt. 21, etc., cf. Br. Soph. Aj. 1268 Wd

Lept. p. 277.† but v. Schae. adl. 473, 23†; μετέχειν τοῦ λ., to be in the secret, Hdt. 1, 127; τὸν ἥπταν λόγον κρείττω ποιεῖσθαι, cf. Ar. Nub. 65., 882, etc.: Plat.; οὐδὲν πρὸς λόγον, nothing to the point, immaterial, v. Heind. Plat. Protag. 344 A.—also, πρὸς λόγον τινός, as to the matter of, Aesch. Theb. 519; ἐξ λ. τινός, Hdt. 3, 99.—X. that which is laid down or stated, a proposition, position, principle, Plat. Gorg. 508 B.—XI.—ὁρισμός, a definition, ψυχῆς οὐσία καὶ λόγος, the soul's essence, and its definiteness, Plat. Phaedr. 245 E.

B. the power of the mind which is manifested in speech, reason, ὁρθός λ., Plat. Phaedr. 73 A.—κατὰ λόγον, agreeably to reason, Plat. Rep. 500 C, etc.; so μετὰ λόγον, Id. Prot. 344 A; opp. to παρὰ λόγον, contrary to reason, improbable, Thuc., etc. ὡς ἔχει λόγον = ὡς ἔοικεν, Dem. 1090, 12. In particular relations.—II. examination by the reason, reflection, op. to thoughtlessness or rashness, λόγον ἐαυτοῦ διδοῦναι, to allow himself reflection, i. e. time for it, to think over a thing, Wesell. Hdt. 2, 162, etc., cf. Heind. Plat. Soph. 230 A; περί τινος, Hdt. 1, 209.—2. account, consideration, esteem, regard, λόγον οὐδένος γενέσθαι πρὸς τινος, to be of no account or repute with one, Hdt. 1, 120; so too, λόγον εἶναι πρὸς τινος, Hdt. 4, 138; and, λόγον ποιεῖσθαι, to make one of account, Id. 1, 33; so too, πλείστον, ἐλαχίστον λόγον εἶναι, Id.; but also, like Lat. rationem habere alicuius, λόγον τινός ἔχειν and ποιεῖσθαι, to make account, put a value on a person or thing, freq. in Hdt.; also without gen., as 1, 62, 115; also, ἐν οὐδενὶ λόγῳ ποιεῖσθαι τινα, Hdt. 3, 50; περί ἐμοῦ οὐδένος λ., Ar. Ran. 87; λόγῳ ἐν ἑμικρῷ εἶναι, Plat. Rep. 550 A; ἰδιώτῃ λόγῳ καὶ ἀτίμῳ, reckoned or accounted as a private person without rank; so ἐν ἀνόδῳ λόγῳ, ἐν ἡνδραποδῶν λόγῳ, Valck. Hdt. 3, 120, etc.—3. an account, λόγον διδόναι τινός, to give an account of a thing, Hdt. 3, 143, cf. 8, 100; λόγον διδόναι γε καὶ δεῖσθαι, Plat. Prot. 336 C; παρέχειν Rep. 344 D; λόγον λαμβάνειν παρά τινος, Dem. 101, 17; so, λόγον αἰτεῖν or ἀπατεῖν παρά τινος, etc.; λόγον ὑπέχειν, Plat. Legg. 774 B, Dem., etc.; cf. λογιστά.—III. relation, reference, proportion, analogy, κατὰ λόγον τινός, in proportion to..., Hdt. 1, 134; 2, 109; κατὰ λόγον τῆς ἡνέμεως, Xen. Cyr. 8, 6, 11; περί ὡν νόσων οὗ αὐτὸς λ., Plat. Theaet. 58 D.—in mathematics, a ratio; also, rithmetical proportion, ἀνὰ λόγον τινί, 'lat., cf. ἀναλόγον.—IV. a reasonable round, an arrangement, a condition, the ast esp. in the phrase ἐπὶ τῷ λόγῳ or πλὴν τοῦ λόγου, Hdt. 7, 158; 9, 26, 33, f. Xen. Hell. 2, 2, 19; κατὰ τίνα λόγον; on what ground? Plat. Rep. 366 1; cf. Prot. 343 D: ὁ λόγος ἀρεῖ, or λόγος οὐτός ἀρεῖ, c. acc. et inf., stands to reason that..., just like the at. ratio evincit, Hdt. 3, 45, cf. 2, 33, etc.; also c. acc. pers. ὁ λόγος ἀρεῖ, the reason of the thing convinces me, Hdt. 1, 132, etc.

C. in N. T. and Eccl., Ὁ ΛΟΓΟΣ, OD THE WORD, comprising both the above general signs. of Word and reason, which were however distinguished by the Fathers as Λόγος προφητικός, and ἐνδιάθετος, v. Suicer hes. in voc. I. 1.

Λογῶτροπος, ου, ὁ, (λόγος, τρόπος) conditional syllogism, much used by e stoics, e. g. 'if Plato be alive, he

breathes; he is alive, therefore he does breathe,' Diog. L. 7, 77.

Λογοφίλη, ου, ὁ, Philo, and λογοφίλος, ου, Stob., (λόγος, φίλῳ) fond of words or of eloquence.

Λογός, ὦ, (λόγος) to make rational: pass. to become rational: to assume the nature of the divine ΛΟΓΟΣ, Eccl.

Λογχαῖος, αἶα, αἶον, (λόγχη) of or with a spear.

Λογχαῖον, ου, τό, dim. from λογχη, Posidon. ap. Ath. 176 B. [α]

Λογχεύω, to pierce with a spear, Anth.: from

ΛΟΤΧΗ, ης, ἡ, a spear-head, javelin-head, Lat. spiculum, Hdt. 7, 69, and Xen.; but usu. in plur., the point with its barbs, Hdt. 1, 52, etc., cf. Xen. Cy. 10, 3 and 16: the shaft is in Hdt. ἐυστόν, in Xen. ῥάβδος.—II. a LANCE, spear, javelin, Lat. lancea, Pind. N. 10, 112, and Trag.: λογχαῖ ἐσθίων, proverb. of a bragging coward, a 'fire-eater,' Meineke Com. Fr. 2, p. 397.—III. a troop of spearmen, 'a plump of spears,' ἐν ἐπὶ λογχαῖς, Soph. O. C. 1312; cf. ἀσπίς II. αἰχμή II.

Λογχη, ης, ἡ, Ion. for λῆχος, lot, from λαχάνω, λέλογχα, E. M.

†Λόγχη, ης, ἡ, Lonche, name of a dog, Xen. Cyn. 7, 5.

Λογχιῆς, ες, (λόγχη, *ἄρω?) armed with a spear, λ. ἀσπιστής, with spear and shield, Eur. I. A. 1067.

Λογχηφόρος, ου, = λογχοφόρος.

Λογχιῖον, ου, τό, dim. from λογχη. [I]

Λογχιῶς, ου, (λόγχη) of or with a spear, κλάνοι λ., the clash of spears, Aesch. Ag. 405.

Λογχιῆς, ἰδος, ἡ, dim. from λογχη, Lycophron. ap. Ath. 670 E.

Λογχιτῆς, ου, ὁ, fem. -ιτις, ἰδος, (λόγχη) of or like a spear.—II. ἡ λογχιτῆς, as subst., a plant with spear-shaped seeds, Diosc.

Λογχοδρεπάνον, ου, τό, (λόγχη, δρέπανον) a spear with a sickle-shaped head, like our partisan, Nonn.

Λογχοποιός, ου, (λόγχη, ποίεω) making spears, Eur. Bacch. 1208.

Λογχοφόρος, ου, (λόγχη, φέρω) spear-bearing, Eur. Hec. 1089; as subst., a spear-man, pike-man, Ar. Pac. 1294, Xen. Cyr. 2, 1, 5.

Λογχοῦ, ὦ, (λόγχη) to furnish with a point or head. Pass. to be sharp-pointed, Arist. Eth. N. 3, 1, 17. Hence

Λογχοτός, ἡ, ὄν, furnished with a point, lance-headed, βέλος, Eur. Bacch. 761.

Λογώδης, ες, = λογοειδής, Arist. de Spiritu, 2, 6.

Λογώσις, εως, ἡ, (λογώω) a making or becoming reasonable; in Eccl. a partaking of the nature of CHRIST through baptism.

Λόε, Ep. 3 aor. of λοέω, λούω, Od. 10, 361.

Λοέσας, λοεσάμενος, Ep. part. aor. act. and mid. from λοέω, λούω, for λούσας, λουσάμενος, Hom.: λοέσσομαι, fut. mid. for λουσσομαι, Od.

Λοετρόν, λοετροχόος, oldest form of λουτρο, Hom.

Λοέω, the oldest and Hom. form of λούω.

Λοιβαῖος, αἶα, αἶον, of or belonging to the λοιβή, Ath. 512 F.

Λοιβάσιον, ου, τό, = λοιβεῖον, Epich. p. 46. [α]

Λοιβάω, ὦ, (λοιβή) = λείβω.

Λοιβεῖον, ου, τό, a cup for pouring libations, Plut. Marcell. 2: from

Λοιβή, ης, ἡ, (λείβω) a pouring, only used in religious sense, a drink-offering, Lat. libatio, Il. 4, 49; in Hom. joined with ἀνίσθη, drink-offering and

burnt-offering, as Il. 9, 500; sacer also like σπονδαί, freq. in plur., as Pind. N. 11, 7, Soph. El. 52:—rare in prose as λ. οἶνον, Plat. Legg. 906 D: Ar. Rh. has it of water in genl.

†Λοιβίς, ἰδος, ἡ, = λοιβεῖον, Antim. ap. Ath. 486 A.

Λοιγίης, εσσα, εν, and λοιγῆς. ἐς = sq., Nic. Al. 256, Th. 921.

Λοίγιος, ιον, (λοιγός) pestilential deadly, λ. ἔργα, Il. 1, 518, 573; οἷα λοίγι' ἔσονται, I think it will end fatally, Il. 21, 533.

ΛΟΙΓΟΣ, ου, ὁ, ruin, mischief, death, of death by plague, Il. 1, 67; or by war, 5, 603, etc.; also of the destruction of the ships, Il. 16, 80 (neither λοίγιος nor λοίγιος occurs in Od.); Pind., Aesch.; poet. word. (Akin to λυγρός, λευγαλέος, Lat. lugeo, luctus, cf. λοιμός).

Λοίγιος, ου, = λοίγιος, Nic., cf. Jac. A. P. p. 305.

Λοιδόρεω, ὦ, f. -ῖσω, to be a λοιδορός, to rail at, abuse, revile, blaspheme, c. acc., Hdt. 3, 145, λ. θεούς, Pind. O. 9, 56; and so freq. in Att.: also absol., Eur. Med. 873, etc. Mid. te rail at one another, Ar. Nub. 62, †Ran. 857; but also as dep., like act., Hdt. 4, 184, and Att.; except that the mid. has dat. pers., as Ar. Eq. 1400, Plut. 456, Plat. Rep. 395 D, etc.; so in aor. pass., Dem. 1257, 24: also, λοιδορεῖσθαι ἐπὶ τινι, Xen. Ages. 7, 3. The act. never has a dat., except in late writers, as Epict. Man. 34. Hence

Λοιδόρημα, ατος, τό, railing, abuse, an affront, Arist. Eth. N. 4, 8, 9.

Λοιδόρημάτιον, ου, τό, dim. from λοιδορημα, Ar. Fr. 64. [α]

Λοιδόρησμός, ου, ὁ, = λοιδορία, Ar. Ran. 758.

Λοιδόρητικός, ἡ, ὄν, abusive, Arist.

Λοιδόρια, ας, ἡ, (λοιδορέω) a railing, abuse; a reproach, Epich. p. 94

Antipho 115, 17, Thuc. 2, 84, etc.

Λοιδόρος, ου, railing, abusive, Eur. Cycl. 534, Menand. p. 141: τας subst. ὁ λοιδορός, a reviler, Plut.: τὸ λοιδορον, reviling, abuse, Id. Adv. -ως, Strab. p. 661.† (Deriv. uncertain.)

Λοιμεινόμενος, (λοιμός) dep. mid., to destroy, LXX.

Λοιμία, ας, ἡ, or λοιμῆ, = λοιμός, pestilence, Hipp. p. 28.

Λοιμικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or belonging to the plague, pestilential, Hipp. 1271, Strab., etc. Adv. -κῶς, Sext. Emp.: from

ΛΟΙΜΟΣ, ου, ὁ, a plague, pestilence, any deadly infectious disorder, Il. 1, 61, Hdt. 7, 171, etc.: also, of persons, a plague, pest, like Lat. pestis, Dem. 794, 5. (Prob. connected with λῦμα, λύμη, λυμαίνομαι, cf. λοιγῆς and λυγρός: the relation to λιμός is prob. only one of sound, as in Hdt. l. c., Thuc. 2, 54, and ap. Aeschin. 73, 6.)

Λοιμοφόρος, ου, (λοιμός, φέρω) bringing plague, pestilential.

Λοιμώδης, ες, (λοιμός, ἰδος) like plague, pestilential, Thuc. 1, 23.

Λοιμώσω, Att. -ττω, fut. -ῶς, (λοιμός) to have the plague, Luc. Hist. Scrib. 15: so λιμώσω from λιμός.

Λοιπάζω, to enter as in arrears. Pass. to be in arrears: from

Λοιπάς, ἄδος, ἡ, (λοιπός) a remainer, arrears, like Lat. reliqua.

Λοιπογράφος, ὦ, (λοιπός, γράφω) = λοιπάριος, Böckh Inscr. 2, p. 258.

Λοιπός, ἡ, ὄν, (λείπω, λέλοιπα) remaining, Lat. reliquus, post-Hom., but very freq. from Pind. and Hdt. downwards; Hdt. has τὸ λοιπὸν, sub. χρόνον, for the rest of the time, hence

ward, hereafter, as in 1, 189, etc., which in later authors was usually τὰ λοιπὸν, τὰ λοιπά, Aesch. Eum. 683, Soph. Ant. 311, El. 1226, etc. cf. Herm. Vig. n. 26: but also τὰ λοιπά, and τὸ λ., without reference to time, the rest, Lat. cetera, Plat. Phaedr. 256 D, etc.: also λοιπὸν without the article, as adv., for the rest, further, and so oft.—ἤδη, already, as Plat. Prot. 321 B, cf. Schäf. Long. p. 400: the regul. adv. λοιπῶς is rarer.

Λοισθίος, *ov*, Ep. for λοίσθιος, λοῖσθος: Hom. has, λοισθήϊον ἕθλον, the prize for the last, Il. 23, 785; also plur. λοισθήϊα, sub. ἕθλα, Ib. 751.

Λοισθημα, *ατος*, τό, the last, end.

Λοισθίος, *α*, *ιν*,=sq., Pind. P. 4, 474 and Trag.: neut. -ιον, as adv., last, Soph. Aj. 468, Ant. 1304.

Λοισθος, *ov*, left behind, last, Il. 23, 536; superl. λοισθότατος, last of all, Hes. Th. 921: also in Trag. (Evidently from λοιπός, whether suppl. form for λοιπίστος, or collat. form, like our last, Germ. letzt, cf. Pott Forsch. 1, 47.)

†Δόκαλος, *ov*, δ, a kind of bird (stork?) Arist. H. A. 2, 17, 34.

Δόκη, *ης*, *η*, an antiquated word in Anth. P. 11, 20: acc. to Hesych. =χλαμύς; Arcad. writes it λοκή.

†Δοκρία, *ας*, *η*, κρίνη, the Locrian fountain, near Locri, Strab. p. 259.

†Δοκρικός, *η*, *ον*, Locrian, of the Locri, Strab.; prov. Δοκρικός βοῦς, if any thing frugal or mean, Pareom. Zenob. 5, 5.

†Δοκρίνος κύλπος, δ, Lacus or Siacus Lucrinus, near Baiae in Campania, Strab. p. 245.

†Δοκριός, *ινος*, *η*, *η*, pecul. fem. to Δοκρικός, Pind. P. 2, 36: subst. sc. γῆ, the territory of the Locri, Locris, in Greece, as also in Italy, v. Δοκροί, Thuc. 2, 32; 3, 91: Polyb. 1, 56, 3: etc.

†Δοκριστὴ, *adv.*, in Locrian fashion, ap. Ath. 625 E.

†Δοκροί, *ων*, *οι*, the Locri, a Grecian people, in Trojan war under Ajax son of Oileus; of these only 1 and 2 below were known to Homer, Il. 2, 527, etc.; divided into three tribes.—1. οἱ Ἐπικυνημίδιοι, (q. v.) the Epiclemidae, occupying a small district between Thermopylae and Mt. Cnemis, Strab. p. 416.—2. οἱ Ὀρνυτίοι, the Opuntii, occupying a small tract along the coast south of the Epiclemidae, Id. p. 422 sq.—3. οἱ Ὀζόλαιοι, the Ozolae, on the Corinthian gulf, between Phocis and Aetolia, Thuc. 1, 5, etc.; Strab. p. 417 sq., who also calls them Ἐσπέριοι. Of the latter of Δοκροί Ἐπιεφεύριοι in Italy, (so too the city, also called in Pind. O. 10, 17, πόλις Δοκρῶν Ζεφυρίων) were a colony, v. Ἐπιεφεύριος, Hdt. 8, 23; etc.

†Δοκρός, *ου*, δ, Locrus, a statuary of Paros, Paus. 1, 8, 4.

†Δόλλος, *ov*, δ, the Rom. name Lollus, Anth.

Δόξημα, *ατος*, τό, (λοξός) a slanting direction, obliquity, Manetho.

Δοξέω,=λοξόω.

Δοξίας *ov*, δ, epith. of Apollo, first in Hdt. 1, 91: acc. to some from his intricate and ambiguous (λοξά) oracles; but better from λέγειν, λόγος, as being the Interpreter of Jupiter, προφήτης Διός, Aesch. Eur. 19, cf. Hdt. 8, 136, Ar. Plut. 8; cf. Δοξώ.

Δοξιάς, *αδος*, *η*, (λοξός) sub. ὁδός, the zodiac or ecliptic, from its obliquity to the equator.

Δοξέβαιμων, *ov*, (λοξός, βαιών) going sideways, like the crab. [ῶ]

Λοξοβάτης, *ov*, δ,=foreg. Batr. 297.

Λοξοβλεπτέω, *ω*, (λοξός, βλέπω) to look askance at.

Λοξοκινέω, *ov*, (λοξός, κινέω) moving slantwise or sideways.

Λοξοπόρῳ, *ω*, (λοξός, πόρος) to go slantwise or sideways, Plut. 2, 890 E.

ΛΟΞΟΣ, *η*, *ον*, slanting, crosswise, Lat. obliquus, λοξή, sub. γραμμή, a cross-line, Eur. Thes. 7: λοξὸν βλέπειν τινί, to look askance at one, Lat. limis oculis, Anacr. 79; also, λοξὸν ὀφθαλμοῖς ὁρᾶν, Solon 26, λοξὰ βλέπειν, Theoc. 20, 13: Ζεὺς αἰχένα λοξὸν ἔχει, Jupiter has turned his neck aside, i. e. withdrawn his favour, Tyrtae. 2, 2; but, αἰχένα λοξὸν ἔχει, (the slave) hangs down his neck, Lat. stat capite obstipō, Theogn. 536: herca mistrustful, suspicious, λοξότερον εἶναι πρὸς τινα, Polyb.: also of language, indirect, ambiguous, esp. of oracles, Luc. Alex. 10, etc., cf. σκολιός.

Mostly poet., but also in later prose. (Akin to Lat. latus, latus, latus; also to luctor and obliquus; and perh. to λόγος, λυγίζειν, Pott Et. Forsch. 1, p. 232.)

Λοξοστενής, *ες*, (λοξός, τεῖνω) stretched across, oblique, Paul. S. Ephr. 213.

Λοξότης, *ητος*, *η*, (λοξός) a slanting direction, obliquity, Strab. p. 90: ambiguity, of oracles, Plut. 2, 409 C.

Λοξοτρόχις, *ιος*, δ and *η*, ἄγγελος λ., the oblique-running messenger, of Lycophron's Cassandra, Anth., P. 9, 191; cf. Λοξίας.

Λοξόφθαλμος, *ov*, (λοξός, ὀφθαλμός) looking askance, Procl.

Λοξοχρήσμων, *ov*, gen. *ονος*, (λοξός, χρῆσμός) uttering doubtful oracles.

Λοξώω, *ω*, (λοξός) to make slanting, cast sideways, Sophron ap. E. M. p. 572. Pass. to be so, Arist. Metaph.

Λοξώ, *ους*, *η*, epith. of Diana, Call. Del. 292: cf. Λοξίας.

Λοξώσις, *ως*, *η*, (λοξώω) a making slanting: obliquity, Plut. 2, 890 E.

Λός, δ,=ῥός.

Λοπάδωγχερ, *ov*, δ, (λοπάς, ἄγχω)=sq., Meineke Eubul. Incert. 16.

†Λοπάδαρπαγίδης, *ov*, δ, (λοπάς, ἄρπαγος) a dish-snatcher, Anth.

†Λοπάδιον, *ov*, τό, dim. from λοπάς, Ar. Plut. 812. [ῶ]

†Λοπάδιον, *ov*, *η*, Lopadium, fem. pr. n., Timol. ap. Ath. 567 E, v. 1. Λεπάδιον.

†Λοπάδουσα, more correctly Λοπαδούσσα, *ης*, *η*, Lopadussa, an island on the Carthaginian coast, Strab. p. 834: Λοπαδουσσαί in Ath. 30 D.

Λοπάδοψοντής, *ου*, δ, (λοπάς, ψυσάω) a dish-piper, nickname of Dorion, a gluttonous flute-player, Mnesim. Philipp. 4; perh. with a play between λοπάς and λωτός.

Λοπάς, *αδος*, *η*, a flat earthen vessel, like τήγανον, a flat dish or plate, in which food was served, Ar. Vesp. 511, etc.: (never for a pot, χύτρα).—II. also in Com.=ἡ σόρος, Theopomp. (Com.) Incert. 15.—III. a disease of the olive, Theophr.

Λοπάω, *ω*, (λοπάς) to let the bark peel off, of trees which lose their bark on the return of the sap in spring, Lat. corticem remittere, vertere, Theophr.—II. of olive and fig-trees, to rot at the root, Id. Hence

Λοπητός, *ου*, δ, the time of the bark peeling off, Theophr.

Λοπία, *ας*, *η*, the tendency of the bark to peel off.

Δοπίω, (λοπάς) to peel, strip off the bark. Hence

Δόπιμος, *ov*, easily stripped, of nuts

which have a skin and not a she, Nic. ap. Ath. 54 D.

Λοπίς, *ιδος*, *η*,=λεπίς, λοπός, Ar. Δόπιμα, *ατος*, τό,=sq.

Λοτός, *ου*, δ, ὀλπος, *ov*, ἔ, (λέπη), the shell, husk, bark, peel, ὀλπος κρομύτου, the peel of an onion, Oa. 18 233.—II. of animals, hide, leather Hipp., cf. Fois. Oecon.—It thus combines the signs of Lat. cortex, corium.

Λορδαῖνον,=Λορδῶω, Hipp. p. 812.

Λορδός, *η*, *ον*, bent forwards or inwards, Lat. cernuus, opp. to κυφός Hipp. p. 763; cf. 807. Hence

†Λορδῶω, *ω*, to bend the upper part of the body forwards and inwards, Hipp. p. 812, Mnesim. Ἰπποτροί, 1, 55. Pass. to bend forwards and inwards, Hipp. p. 816: also sensu obsceno, Ar. Eccl. 10, Fr. 191. Hence

Λορδῶμα, *ατος*, τό, a bending forwards, Hipp. p. 863.

Λορδῶν, *ωνος*, δ, *με* dem of impure λορδῶσις, Plat. (Com.) Phaon. 2, 17.

Λορδῶσις, *ως*, *η*, (Λορδῶω) a bending forwards and inwards: a malformation of the spine and neck, Hipp. p. 816.

†Λογυδόνιον, or Λογυδοῖον, *ov*, τό, Logudum, a city of Gallia, at the confluence of the Arar and Rhone, now Lyon, Strab. p. 191; in Dio C. Λογυδοῖον.—2. a city of the Convenae in Aquitania, Strab. p. 190.

†Λογυόνελος, τό, Lugens Lacus, a lake in Illyria, Strab. p. 314.

†Λουδία, δ,=Λυδία, Strab. p. 330.

†Λουέριος, *ov*, δ, Luerius, a Gaul, Strab. p. 191; in Ath. 152 E, Λουέρινος.

Λουέω, *ω*, Ep. for λοέω, λούω, only in H. Hom. Cer. 290.

†Λούιοι, *ων*, *οι*, the Luvii, a powerful German tribe, Strab. p. 290.

†Λούικα, *ης*, *η*, Luca, a city of Etruria, Strab. p. 217.

†Λουκάς, *α*, δ, (said to be contd. from Lucanus), Lucas, Luke, author of one of the Gospels and of the Acts of the Apostles, a companion of St. Paul, N. T.

†Λουκερία, *ας*, *η*, Luceria, a city of Apulia, Polyb. 3, 88, 5.

†Λουκιανός, *ου*, δ, Lucian, the famous writer, a native of Samosata.

†Λούκιλλα, *ης*, *η*, Lucilla, Rom. fem. pl. n., Anth.

†Λουκίλλος, *ov*, δ, the Rom. name Lucillus, Anth.

†Λούκιος, *ov*, δ, Lucius, Rom. masc. pr. n., Polyb.; N. T.; etc.

†Λουκοτοκία, *ας*, *η*, Lutetia, a city of Gallia on an island in the Sequana near Paris, Strab. p. 194.

†Λουκούλλος, *ov*, δ, the Rom. name Lucullus, v. 1. Λευκ., Luc. Macr. 15.

†Λουκούμων, *ονος*, δ, the Lat. Lucumo, Strab. p. 219; in Dion. H. Αν κῶμων.

†Λουκρητία, *ας*, *η*, the Rom. fem. pr. n., Lucretia, Plut.

Λούμαι, Att. for λούομαι.

†Λούνα, *ης*, *η*, Luna, a city and haven of the Ligurians in Etruria which the Greeks call δ Σελήνης λῆμν, Strab. p. 217.

†Λουπία, *ων*, *αι*, Lupiae, a city of Calabria, Strab. p. 282; in Paus. Λουπία, later name of Sybaris, 19, 6.

†Λουπίας, *ov*, δ, the Lupia, a river of Germany, now Lippe, Strab. p. 291.

†Λουσής, *ιδος*, *η*, fem. adj., of or belonging to Lusi, in Arcadia, Anth.

†Λουσία, *ας*, *η*, Lusitania, an Attic demus of the tribe Oeneis; hence Λοισιεύς, *ως*, δ, one of (the deme) Lusi Isae. 35, 18.—II. Λουσία, (Λιγυ

erith. of Diana, from bathing in the *Λαῖον*, Paus. 8, 25, 6.

†*Λουσίας*, ου, ὁ, the *Lusias*, a river of Bruttium, near Thurii, Ael. N. A. 10, 38; hence—II. *Λουσία*, ἄδος, ἡ, fem. adj. *Lusian* of the *Lusias*, *Νύμφαι*, Ath. 519 C.

†*Λούσιος*, ου, ὁ, the *Lusius*, a river of Arcadia, Paus. 8, 28, 2.

†*Λούσις*, εως, ἡ, (λούω) a washing or bathing.

†*Λουσιτανία*, ας, ἡ=Λυσ. Diod. S. 10, 38; *Λουσοί* and *Λουσοί*, ὧν, οἱ, *Lusi*, a city of northern Arcadia, containing a temple of Diana, Call. Dian. 235; hence *Λουσιταεύς*, εὖς, ὁ, an inhabitant of *Lusi*, Xen. An. 4, 2, 21; *Λουσισταῖς*, Id. 7, 6, 40.

†*Λούσσον*, ου, τό, the pith of the fir-tree, Theophr.

†*Λούστῃς*, ου, ὁ, (λούω) one that is fond of bathing, Arist. H. A. 9, 49, B 10.

†*Λούσωνες*, ου, οἱ, the *Lusones*, a race of the Celtiberi in Hispania, Strab. p. 162.

†*Λουτάντιος*, ου, ὁ, the Rom. name *Lutatus*, Polyb. 3, 40, 9.

†*Λουτήρ*, ῥος, ὁ, (λούω) a washing or bathing-tub, Philo.

†*Λουτήριον*, ου, τό, dim. from *λουτήρ*. [I]

†*Λουτήριον*, ου, τό, dim. from *λουτήρ*, Antiph. Traum. 2: *λουτήρια μέλιστα*, Aesch. Fr. 321.—II. a kind of ur, Epig. Mnem. 1.

†*Λουτήρισκος*, ου, ὁ, dim. from *λουτήρ*.

†*Λουτιάω*, ὤ, desiderat. from *λούω*, to wish to bathe or wash, Luc. Lex. 2.

†*Λούτριον*, ου, τό, water that has been used, Ar. Eq. 1401.

†*Λουτρίς*, ιδος, ἡ, a woman employed to wash *Minerva's* temple, Ar. Fr. 642.—II. ὡς λ., a pair of drawers for bathers, Theopomp. (Com.) Paed. 2.

†*Λουτροδαικτύλιον*, (λουτρόν, δακτύλιον) in the bath, Aesch. Cho. 1071. [α]

†*Λουτρόν*, οὔ, τό, in Hom. always οετρόν, but in contr. form as early as H. Hom. Cer. 50, Hes. Op. 751, *λοεώ*, (λούω):—a bath, bathing place, *lom*, always in plur., and usu. *θερά*—*λοεῖρα*, Hom., II. 14, 6, etc.; later *ουτρά* *Ἡράκλεια*, Ar. Nub. 1051: it also of cold bathing, *λοεῖρα* *Ἰκεανοῖο*, II. 18, 489, Od. 5, 275: the *gen.* first in Hes. Op. 751, Soph. Ant. 201, but always rare, cf. *infr.* IV.—water for bathing or washing, *ιδόταν* *ουτρά*, Soph. O. C. 1599.—III. even *οἰνονδά*, *χοαί*, drink-offerings, *libations*, Soph. El. 84, 434, Eur. Phoen. 667.—IV. *bathing*, *ἐν λουτρῷ*, while *washing*, Xen. Oec. 5, 9; hence, *λουσάτω* *λα λουτρόν*, to give one a bath, wash him with water, Soph. Ant. 1201, λ. *πρέχειν*, Ar. Lys. 469; *λουσθαι* *λουτῶν*, to bathe, Aesch. Fr. 321.

†*Λουτροφόρεω*, ὤ, to carry water for thing: from

†*Λουτροφόρος*, ῥος, ου, (λουτρόν, φέρω) *bringing water for bathing or washing* (ουτρόν): *παῖς* λ., at Athens the boy girl, who, as next of kin to the ideogram, fetched him water from the fountain *Callirhoë* on his wedding-day, cf. Vales. ad. Harpocr. in v. *ince*, λ. *χλιδή*, the marriage-ceremony, Ar. Phoen. 348.—2. ἡ *λουτροφόρος*, a black urn placed on the tomb of unmarried persons, Dem. 1086, 15; 89, 23; also called *λίβυς*.

†*Λουτροχέω*, ὤ, to pour water into: bath, Anth. P. 9, 627: from

†*Λουτροχόος*, ου, Hom. always *ετρο*, Dor. *λωτρο*, (λούω) *pouring water into the bath*: the slave who did this, Od. 20,

297, cf. Xen. Cyr. 8, 8, 20: λ. *τρίπους*, a three-legged kettle, in which water was warmed for bathing, II. 18, 346, Od. 8, 435.

†*Λουτήριον*, ὧν, ὁ, (λουτήρ) a bathing-room, bath-house, Aesch. Eum. 461, Xen. Et. 2, 10.

†*ΛΟΥΞ*, fut. *λούσω*, contr. from the old *λοέω*, from which we still have several tenses in Hom.; viz., of act. *inf.* and part. aor. *λοέσαι*, *λοέσας*; of mid., fut. *λοέσσομαι*, aor. *λοέσσατο*, *λοέσσάμενος*; perf. pass., *λέλουμαι*, part. *λελουμένος*, II. 5, 6:—Att. syncop. pres. mid. *λοῦμαι*, *inf.* *λοῦσθαι*, also in Od. 6, 216, and Hdt. (who also uses *λοῦεσθαι*) cf. Lob. Phryn. 189: part. *λούμενος*, Ar. Plut. 658; in *genl.* the Att. omits the final vowel, as 3 *impf.* *ἐλον*, i. pl. *ἐλούμεν*, etc., Ar. Plut. 657.—Ep. collat. form *λουέω*, only in H. Hom. Cer. 290: but a pres. *λώω* is suspicious, for *λόε*, Od. 10, 361, and *λόον*, H. Hom. Ar. 120, are 3 sing. and plur. aor. 2 of *λούω*; and *λοέσθαι* (as it should be written, not *λόεσθαι*), in Hes. Op. 747, is *inf.* of same tense; also for *λόει*, Scol. 21, 4, *λοεῖ* must be written; Herm. however would read *λόουσα* in Soph. Ant. 40. To wash, *τινά*; esp. to wash the body, *νίζω* being used esp. of the hands and feet, *πλύνω* of clothes, *ῥμω* *λοιῶσαι* καὶ *χρίσαι* *ἐλαίῳ*, Od. 4, 49, cf. 7, 296; *τίς* *ἀν* *σφε* *λούσειεν*; Aesch. Theb. 739; *ἐλουσα νεκρόν*, Eur. Tro. 1152, cf. Soph. Ant. 901: most usual in mid. to wash one's self, bathe, λ. *ποταμοῖο ῥοσίν*, Od. 6, 216; but also c. *gen.* *λοεσσάμενος* *ποταμοῖο*, II. 6, 508; *λελουμένος* *Ἰκεανοῖο* (of a star just risen), *fresh from ocean's bath*, II. 5, 6, (so in Att. *λελουμένος*, *fresh bathed*, *fresh and clean*, Ar. Lys. 1066) and in like manner, *ἀπὸ κρήνης λούεσθαι*, Hdt. 3, 23: absol. *λουσαντο*, Od. 4, 48; *λουεσθαι ἐς λουτράνας*, to go to the bath to bathe, Ath. 438 E: c. acc. Hes. Op. 520, Th. 5: for *λουτρόν* *λουεῖν*, *λουσθαι*, v. sub *λουτρόν* IV: metaph. *αἵματι* λ., Simon. 46; *λελουμένος* *τῷ φόνῳ*, Luc. D. Meretr. 13, 3.—II. to wash off or away, *τι*, cf. sub *ὑπολούω*. (Akin to Lat. *luo*, *diluo*, *eluo*, *luo*, but hardly to the Greek *λύω*, v. *λύω* fin.)

†*Λοφάω*, ὤ, f. -ῥω, to have a crest (Λόφος) Babrius.—2. in Ar. Pac. 1211, to be ill of a crest, i. e. to have more crest than enough, comic word formed like *βαργάω*, *λιθάω*, *ποδαργάω*, *υδεράω*, etc., which, like those in -*ῖω*, have the notion of sickness, Lob. Phryn. 80.

†*Λοφεῖον*, ου, τό, a crest-case, Ar. Ach. 1109, Nub. 751.

†*Λόφη*, ῥος, ἡ=Λόφος, *λοφίω*, a crest. *Λοφία*, ας, ἡ, Ion. *λοφίη*, (Λόφος) the mane or bristly ridge on the back of animals, the mane of horses, the bristly back of boars, (cf. Arist. Part. An. 2, 14, 4, etc.) *φρίξας ἐν λοφίῳ*, Od. 19, 446; *ὄρθας ἐν λοφίῳ* *φρίσσει* *τρίχας*, Hes. Sc. 391: *ὑπὲρ λοφῶν ἡ λοφὴ κατέγρα*, the mane served for a plume, Hdt. 7, 70, cf. 2, 71: also the back-fin of dolphins and such fishes, Anth. P. 9, 222: hence—II.—Λόφος, the ridge of a hill, a hill, Ib. 249. Hence

†*Λοφίος*, ου, ὁ, Ion. *λοφίης*, one that has a *λοφία* or back-fin, Numen. ap. Ath. 322 F.

†*Λοφίδιον*, ου, τό, dim. from *Λόφος*, Ael. N. A. 16, 15. [I]

†*Λοφίζω*, to raise the Λόφος.

†*Λοφίτης*, ου, ὁ, (Λόφος) a dweller on the hills, epit. of Pan, form similar like *ὄφιτης* *πολίτης*, etc., Anth.

†*Λόφιον*: *λοφίον*, ου, τό, dim. from *Λόφος*, a small crest: also=κάλατα —II.—*λοφεῖον*.

†*Λοφίς*, ιδος, ἡ=Λοφίσον.

†*Λόφισ*, ὁ, the *Lophis*, a river of Boeotia, near Haliartus, Paus. 9, 33, 3.

†*Λοφνία*, ας, ἡ=Λοφνίς, Ath. 699 D.

†*Λοφνίδιον*, ου, τό, dim. from sq. [I] *Λοφνίς*, ιδος, ἡ, a torch made of vine-bark, Anth. P. 11, 20, Lyc. 48. (Prob. from *ποτός*, λέτω.)

†*Λοφόεις*, εσσα, εν, (Λόφος) *crested*, Tryph. 68.—2. *haly*, Nonn.

†*Λοφοποιός*, ὧν, (Λόφος, ποιέω) *making crests*; as subst., ὁ λ., a crest-maker, Ar. Pac. 545.

†*Λοφοπώλειω*, ὤ, (Λόφος, *πωλέω*) *to sell crests*, Ar. Fr. 643.

†*Λόφος*, ου, ὁ, (λέτω) the back of the neck, the neck, esp. of draught-cattle, because the yoke rests upon and rubs it (λέπει), so of a horse, II. 23, 508, cf. *λοφία*; also of a man, II. 10, 573, metaph., *ὑπὸ ζυγῷ* *λόφον* *ἔχειν*, to have the neck under the yoke, i. e. to obey patiently, Soph. Ant. 292, cf. *εὐλοφος*: from this sense comes the kindred one—II. a ridge of ground, a rising hill, like Lat. *jugum*, *dorsum*, Od. 11, 596, 16, 471, Hdt. 2, 124: so always in Pind. a hill, O. 8, 21; etc.—III. the crest of a helmet, Lat. *crista*, usu. of horse-hair, as II. 16, 138, cf. 6, 469, Od. 22, 124; but Vulcan made them of gold, II. 18, 612; 22, 316: *κατασκόπης* λ., Aesch. Theb. 384; cf. Ar. Ach. 575; Theocr. 22, 186; also in prose, Xen. Cyr. 6, 4, 2; etc. (in signis. I. and III. Hom. has it only in II. in II., only in Od.: Att. mostly in II. and III.)—2. post-Hom. the crest, tuft on the head of birds, Lat. *crista*, whether of feathers or flesh, as a cock's comb, Ar. V. 1366: also of men the tuft of hair upon the crown, hence *Λόφος* *κείρεσθαι*, to shave so as to leave tufts, like *περιτροχάλα* *κείρεσθαι*, Hdt. 4, 175. (Λόφος is to λέπω, as *δείρη* and *δέρμα* to *δέρω*, cf. *λότος* II.) Hence

†*Λόφονος*, ου, ὁ, (Λόφος, *οὐρά*) with a long-hair'd tail: *Λόφονοι* are animals with bushy tails and manes, as the horse, Arist. H. A. 1, 6, 7; etc. *Λοφοφόρος*, ου, (Λόφος, φέρω) *wearing a crest*, Lat. *cristatus*, Babrius.

†*Λοφώδης*, ες, (Λόφος, εἶδος) like crest or ridge, Arist. Meteor. 2, 8, 15.

†*Λοφώσις*, εως, ἡ, as if from *Λοφώω* the wearing a crest: the crest itself, Ar. Av. 291.

†*Λοφωτός*, ἡ, ὅν, *crested*.

†*Λοχάγης*, ου, ὁ, Dor. and Att. for *λοχηγέτης*=*λοχαγός*, Aesch. Theb. 42, Eur. Phoen. 974, v. sub *λοχαγός*.

†*Λοχαγέω*, ὤ, Dor. and Att. for *λοχηγέω*, to lead a *λόχος* or company usu. of 100 men, Xen. An. 5, 9, 30, c. *gen.*, *λόχον* λ., Hdt. 9, 53, cf. 21.

†*Λοχαγία*, ας, ἡ, Dor. and Att. for *λοχηγία*, the rank or office of *λοχαγός*, Xen. An. 1, 4, 14.

†*Λοχαγός*, οὔ, ὁ, (λόχος, ἡγέομαι, ἄγω) Dor. and Att. for *λοχηγός*, the leader of a *λόχος* or armed band, Soph. Ant. 141: usu. the commander of 100 men or a company, a captain, Lat. *centurio*, Xen. An. 3, 1, 22, etc.: but in the Spartan army, the commander of a *λόχος* (4 in every *μόρα*), Id. Lac. 11, 14, etc.—The word was always used by the Att. in the Dor. form, and Lob. Phryn. 430 remarks, that this was usu. in phrases of war and the chase, in which the Doric race excelled.

†*Λοχαγός*, οὔ, ὁ, *Lochagus*, a Spartan, Plut.

†*Λοχάνωγός*, οὔ, ὁ, (λόχος, ἄγω)=

λοχαγός, dub., as also λοχῶν γὰρ for λοχαγία, Lob. Phryn. 430.

Λοχῶν, Ἀδν., in bands or companies (λοχοί).—II. (λοχῶα) from ambush, lurking, treacherously, Nic. [ᾶ]

Λοχῶς, = λοχῶα, Anth. P. 9, 251.

Λοχαῖος, αἶα, αἶον, = λόχιος; λ. ἔρος, clandestine love, Anth.—II. metaph. of a crop, shooting up quickly or luxuriantly, Theophr.: richly-blooming, Arat.—III. bearing down, like heavy ears of corn.

*Λοχαῖος, ον, ὁ, Lochaeus, masc. pr. n., Paus. 6, 6, 1.

Λοχαῶρης, ον, ὁ, and Λοχαρχος, ὁ, 'λόχος, ἄρχω' = λοχαγός.

Λοχῶα, ὦ, ἡ, ἴσσω, in Hom. also ἡσώμαι (Od. 4, 670), (ab. ἐλόχησα: part. aor. λοχῆσάμενος [ib. 388, 463], just like act.: he also has Ep. 3 pl. pres. λοχῶσσι, part. λοχῶντες: (λόχος). To lie in wait for one, watch, way-lay, entrap, c. acc. pers., Od. 11, cc., 16, 369, etc., Hdt. 6, 37, Soph. Ant. 1075, etc.; but only in late prose: absol. to lie in wait or ambush, Il. 18, 520, Od. 13, 268; λελοχῆσμένος, in ambush, Ar. Rh. 3, 2; c. acc. loci, to occupy with an ambuscade, ἐλοχῆσαν τὴν ἐν Πηρόσσι δόδον, Hdt. 5, 121: metaph., λοχῶν τὴν πρὸς Ῥωμαίους φιλίαν, to lay a trap of friendship for them, Polyb. 3, 40, 6.

Λοχεῖα, ας, ἡ, (τοχεύω) child-birth, child-bed, Eur. I. T. 382, Plat. Theaet. 149 B, Arist., etc.: in pl., Plat. Polit. 268 A.—II. = λόχευμα I, Anth. Plan. 132.

Λοχεῖος, εἶα, εἶον, = λόχιος (q. v.); λοχεῖα (sc. χωρία) λιποῦσα, having left the place where she bore the child, Eur. I. T. 1241.—2. ἡ Λοχεῖα, = ἡ Λοχία, of Diana, Orph. H. 35, 3, Plut., etc.

Λοχεῖς, οὐ, ὁ, = λόχος, an ambuscade, only in Hes. Th. 178.

Λόγευμα, ατος, τό, (τοχεύω) that which is born, a child, offspring, Eur. Ion 921, Phoen. 810.—II. = ἡ λοχεῖα, child-birth, usu. in plur., as Eur. El. 1124: metaph., κἀλῶνος λοχεύματα, the bursting of the bud, Aesch. Ag. 1392.

Λοχεύτρια, ας, ἡ, a woman in child-bed.—II. a midwife: from

Λοχεύω, (λόχος II, λέχος, λεχώ) to bring forth, bear, παῖδα, H. Hom. Merc. 230, and Orph.: more freq. in mid., Aesch. Fr. 150, Eur. Ion 921, Arist. H. A. 9, 14, 4.—II. of the midwife, to bring to the birth, attend in child-birth, deliver, τινά, Eur. Ion 948, 1596, cf. El. 1129.—III. pass. to be brought to bed, be in labour, bear children, ἐντ' ἐλοχέσθην, Eur. Tro. 597; λοχευθεῖσ' ἀστροπαφῆρόν πυρὶ, of Semele, Eur. Bacch. 3: and so c. acc., τοιαύτας παρθένους λοχεύεται, Aesch. Fr. 150, though the line is dub., v. Herm. Opusc. 3, 45.—2. to be brought forth, born, produced, Soph. O. C. 1322; Τὴν αὖτε λοχευθεῖσαν, by the obstetric art of Vulcan, Eur. Ion 455.—3. in genl. to lie embedded, ἐν πεύλοισι, Ar. Pac. 1014.—The word is very common in late poets, as Orph., and Nonn., v. Herm. Orph. p. 811, sq.

Λοχηγέτης, λοχηγέω, λοχηγός, ὁ, ἴσν, for λοχαγός.

Λόχησις, εως, ἡ, (λοχῶα) a way-laying, entrapping.

Λοχητικός, ὅ, ὄν, (λοχῶα) lying in wait, treacherous.

Δόχια, τά, and Δοχία, ἡ, v. sub λόχιος.

Λοχίω, (λόχος) = λοχῶα, to lie in wait or lay snares for one, τινά: hence, λοχισθέντες διεφθάρσαν, they were

cut to pieces by an ambuscade Thuc. 5, 115: χωρίον λοχισμένον, an ambuscade, Dion. H. 1, 79.—2. to place in ambush, λ. εἰς ὁδὸν κοίλῃν ὁπλίτας, Thuc. 3, 107; and so, λοχισάντος is the prob. l. in Plut. Otho 7.—II. to distribute men in companies (λόχοι), and so put them in order of battle, Hdt. 1, 103.—III. = λοχεύω, only in Hesychn.

Λόχος, ἰα, ἰον, (λόχος II) of or belonging to child-birth, λ. γέννημα, child-bed, Eur. El. 656; ὠδῶν λοχίας ἀνάγκαις, Id. Bacch. 89, cf. Ion 452: λοχία στερῶν παιδεία, I. T. 206, (acc. to Elmsl. Med. 1031) = στερεῖν ἐν τέκοις ἀλληδόνας; (Herm. reads λόχια, agreeing with Μοῖραι): also, λοχὴν νύμφην, like Lat. foeta, Opp. C. 3, 292.—2. τὰ λόχια, the discharge after child-birth, Hipp. pp. 239, 240, etc.; so, λοχίη or λοχεῖη καθαρία, Id. p. 601, etc.—3. ἡ Λοχία, epith. of Diana Εἰλειθνία, Eur. I. T. 1097, Plut., etc.

Λοχισμός, οὐ, ὁ, (λοχίω) a placing in ambush, Plut. Philop. 13.

Λοχίτης, ον, ὁ, fem. -ίτις, ἴδος, (λόχος) one of the same λόχος or company, a fellow-soldier, comrade, Aesch. Ag. 1650, and Xen.: ἐν λοχίταις εἶ τε καὶ μονοστιβῆς, i. e. with attendants or alone, Aesch. Cho. 768: λοχίτις ἐκκλησία, the Rom. comitia centuriata, Dion. H. 4, 20, etc. [2]

†Λοχίτης, ον, ὁ, Lochites, an Athenian, against whom one of Isocrates' orations is directed.

Λοχηαῖος, αἶα, αἶον, of or belonging to a bush or brake, frequenting thickets, Μοῖσα λ., songstress of the brake, of the nightingale, Ar. Av. 737: from

Λόχημ, ης, ἡ, (λόχος) a thicket, bush, brake, copse, like ἐν λοχοῖς, esp. so far as serving for the lair of wild beasts, ἐν λόχημ πυκνὴ κατέκειτο μέγας σὺς, Od. 19, 439, cf. 445; λόχημας ὑπὸ κνανέας, Pind. O. 6, 40, cf. P. 4, 434; in pl. λόχημασι δοκεύσαις, lying in wait in the copse, Id. O. 10 (11), 36; μασχάλαι λόχημς δασύνται, Ar. Ecc. 61, cf. Lys. 800: also in late prose, as Ael. N. A. 13, 14. Hence

Λόχημος, ον, also α, ον, = λοχηαῖος, τράγος, Anth. P. 6, 32: τὰ λοχημα, = ἡ λόχημ, Luc. Philopat. 12.

Λοχησμοί, (λόχημ) as pass., to be bushy, Lat. frutescere; cf. ἀπολοχημ.

Λοχηώδης, ες, (λόχημ, εἶδος) overgrown with bushes, bushy, Thuc. 3, 107.

Λοχηονδε, adv., to ambush, for ambuscade, Il. 1, 227, Od. 14, 217.

Λόχος, ον, ὁ, (λέγω, λέγομαι I.) an ambuscade, a place for lying in wait, εἰ γὰρ νυν παρὰ νηυσὶ λεγοίμεθα πάντες ἄριστοι ἐς λόχον, Il. 13, 277; ἐκ λόχου ἡμπίθσας, Il. 379; of the wooden horse κοῖλοσ and πυκνὸς λόχος, Od. 4, 277; 11, 525; so the enemy's ships are called ἐν λόχῳ λόχος, Orac. ap. Hdt. 3, 57: later also the lurking-place of robbers, the lair of wild beasts, like λόχημ.—2. an ambuscade, lying in wait, of the act rather than the place, λόχον ἀνδρῶν ἐξέζεσθαι, to lie in ambush, Il. 13, 285; λόχον εἶσαι, to place an ambuscade, Il. 4, 392, 'Od. 4, 531; λόχῳ εἶσαι τινα, to place in ambush, Hes. Th. 174; λόχον ὀρτυνεῖν, Od. 14, 469; λέγεσθαι ἐς λόχον, Il. 13, 277; and, λόχονδε κρίνειν ἀνδρὰς ὑπὸ στήθας, to pick out the best men for an ambuscade, Od. 14, 217;—this being in Hom. the chief part of the art of war, v. Il. 13, 277, sq.—3. the way of lying in wait, ambush, Il. 24, 779, Od. 4, 441; λόχος θείσις γέροντος, the way to watch him, Od. 4, 395; οὔτενέ οἱ θάνατον ἐκ λόχου, Pind. N. 4, 96; δεινὸς κρυπτομένα λόχοις Ῥοῖνός,

Soph. El. 490.—4. the men that form the ambush, Il. 8, 522, where it is strictly a body of men destined for surprising a town: hence—5. any armed band, a body of troops, Od. 20, 49; but only of foot, not horse; so in Trag., Aesch. Theb. 56, 460, Soph. O. C. 1371, etc.; and then, metaph., παρθέτων ἱκέσιος λ., Aesch. Theb. 111, cf. Eum. 46, etc.—6. in prose, usu. a body of about 100 men, a company, = Rom. centuria (hence λοχαγός is Rom. centurio, and λοχίτις ἐκκλησία, the comitia centuriata), Xen. An. 3, 4, 21, etc.:—but among the Spartans a λόχος was the fourth or fifth part of a μόρα (q. v.), Hdt. 9, 53, 57, etc.:—the difference of numbers seems to be due to the different divisions of regiments in the several Greek states, v. Arnold Thuc. 5, 68: cf. I. 20.—7. any body of people a union for civil purposes, Xen. Hier. 9, 5.—II. a lying in; child-birth, like λοχεῖα, Aesch. Ag. 137, Supp. 676.—III. a Macedonian month, = Att. μαμακτηρίων, Hesychn.

Λοχός, οὐ, ἡ, = λεχός, Diosc. 3, 4. *Λόω, v. sub λούω.

Λύωω, = στασιάζω.

Λύα, ας, ἡ, (λύω) dissolution, separation: hence faction, riot, like στάσις, Pind. N. 9, 34. [2] Hence

Λύαῖος, ον, ὁ, (λύω) the looser, de liverer, esp. from care, hence as epith. of Bacchus, Lat. Lyaeus, Anacreont.

Λύγαιος, = ἡλυγῶς, very dub., v. Ruhnck. Tim.

Λύγαιος, αἶα, αἶον, (λύγη) shadowy, dark, gloomy, νέφος, Soph. Fr. 471, Eur. Heracl. 855; νυκτὸς ὅμμα λυγαῖος, Id. I. T. 110, cf. Ar. Rh. 2, 1121: also ἡλύγαιος, Adv. -ας.

†Λυγαῖος, ον, ὁ, Lygaeus, father of Polycaete, grandfather of Penelope, Strab. p. 461.

Λυγγαῖον and -ῖνον, (λύζω, λῆγῃ) to have the hiccup, to hiccup.

Λυγγώδης, ες, (λύγῃ, ἡ, εἶδος) attended with hiccup, pureté, Hipp.

†Λυγδάμις, ἰος, ὁ, Lygdamis, a king of the Cimmerians, who settled in Cilicia, Call. Dian. 252; Arist. Pol. 5, 5, 1.—2. father of Artemisia in Halicarnassus, Hdt. 7, 99.—3. a tyrant of Naxos, Id. 1, 64.—5. a Syracusan, who gained the first prize in the pancratium Ol. 33, Paus. 5, 8, 8.

Λύγδην, adv. (λύζω) with sobs, κλάειν, Soph. O. C. 1621.

Λυγδίνεος, εἰα, εον, = λυγδίνος, Anth. P. 5, 48. [2]

Λυγδίνος, ἰνη, ἰνον, of white marble, Anth. P. 6, 209: in genl. white as marble, dazzling white, λ. κώνια μαρμάρων, Ib. 5, 13: from

Λύγδος, ον, ὁ, a dazzling white stone white marble, λυγδὸν λευκότερον, Anth. P. 5, 28: also fem., like λίθος, ἡ Περία λυγδός, Diod. 2, 52.

Λύγη, ης, ἡ, shadow, darkness, gloom App. Illyr. 25: also ἡλύγη, whence ἡλυγῶς, ἐπηλυγῶς: akin to νύξ acc. to the freq. interchange of ν and λ: also to *λύκη, Lat. lux, but only by way of strong antithesis, just as Lat. nox to lux, night to light, v. Don. alds. New Crat. p. 349. [2] but short in ἡλύγη.]

Λύγηρος, α, ὄν, (λύγος) flexible.

Δύγιος, Dor. f. λυγίος, Theocr. I. 97, (λύγος). To bend, twist, as wrestling-term, Ar. Vesp. 1487.—2. f. overthrow, master, ἐρωτα, Theocr. I. c. cf. Luc. Gymn. 1, etc.—II. mid. to bend or twist one's self, writhe, so as to avoid a blow, Eupol. Incert. 54, Pla Rep. 405 C: to struggle, suffer, οὐκ ἐλνυγίχθη τὰν ψυχῶν, Theocr. 23, 54

turn, play, as a joint in the socket, ἄρθρον ἢ λυγίζεται, Soph. Tr. 779.—2. pass. to be thrown or mastered, ἑκροτος πᾶσι ἄργαλλος ἐλυγίσθη, Theoc. 1, 98.

Λύγιος, ἰνῆ, ἰων, (λύγος) of agnuscatus, στέφανος λ., v. Welcker Aesch. Trilog. p. 49 sq., cf. λύγος II. [v]

†Λυγινοσ, ον, ὁ, the Lyginus, a branch of the Ister in territory of the Treballi, Arr. An. 5, 6, 4.

Λύγισμα, ατος, τό, (λυγίζω) that which is bent or twisted: also=sq. [v]

Λύγισμός, ὅς, ὁ, (λυγίζω) a bending, twisting, strictly of willow, hence of wrestlers, and so metaph. of the windings and twistings of a sophist, Ar. Ran. 775.

Λύγιστής, οὐ, ὁ, (λύγος, λυγίζω) a basket-maker, Lat. victor.

Λύγιστικός, ἡ, ὄν, (λυγίζω) readily twisting: pliant, supple.

Λύγιστός, ἡ, ὄν, (λυγίζω) bent, pliant.

Λυγκάζω and λυγκαίνω, = λυγαίνω.

Λυγκειος, εία, ειον, (λύγξ, ὁ) lync-like, βλέμμα, Anth. P. append. 66.

†Λυγκεύς, ὥος, ὁ, Lynceus, brother of Idas, an Argonaut, famed for his sharp sight, Pind. N. 10, 115 sq.: hence προ. ὁξύτερον βλέπειν τοῦ Λυγκέως, Ar. Plut. 210.—2. son of Aegyptus, husband of Hypermnestra, king of Argos, Hes. Sc. 327.—3. a son of Hercules, Apollod. 2, 7, 8.—4. a tyrant of Samos, a pupil of Theophrastus, brother of Duris the historian, a historian, poet and general writer, Ath. 128 A, etc.; v. Meineke 1, p. 158.

†Λυγκησταί, ὦν, οἱ, the Lynceatae, a people in south west of Macedonia, Thuc. 2, 99: in Diod. S. Λυγκησταί, a name

†Λυγκηστίς, ἰδος, ἡ, the country of the Lynceatae, Lyncestis, between the rivers Haliacmon and Erigon, Strab. 7, 326.

Λυγκικός, ἡ, ὄν, = λυγκειος.

Λυγκίον, ον, τό, Dim. from λυγξ, small or young lync, Callix. ap. Ath. 01 C.

†Λυγκος, ον, ὁ, Lynceus, masc. pr. n., Ju. Sm. 11, 90.—II. ἡ, capital of the ynceatae, Thuc. 4, 83, 124.

†Λυγκούριον, ον, τό, also λυγκούριον ἢ λυγκούριον, a sort of gem, acc. to me a reddish amber, acc. to others the yacinth, Theophr. Diosc. (Some derive the word from the ἄλγυνες of upper Italy, whence came the gem; others from λυγκός οὐρός, from the algar belief that it was lymæzes' water stried.)

Λυγκός, οὐ, ὁ, (λύζω) a sobbing, like ὄγξ (ἡ), Plut. 2, 515 A. Hence

Λυγκώδης, ες, = λυγγώδης, Hipp. p. 10.

ΛΥΓΞ, ὁ, gen. λυγκός, also λυγξ, Eur. Incert. 118, a lync, H. Hom. 4, 24, βαλῖαι λ., Eur. Alc. 579, Arist. A. 2, 1, 33, etc.

Λύγξ, ἡ, gen. λυγγός, (λύζω) a violent sobbing: esp. a hiccup, Hipp. p. 10; κενή, Thuc. 2, 49: for various remedies against it v. Plat. Symp. 185 D, d. cf. Foëx. Oecon. Hipp. (Onomasp., like its verb, and our hiccup; cf. γξ).

Λυγόδεσμος, ον, (λύγος, δεσμός) and with willow twigs, epith. of Diana, Aus. 3, 16, 11.

Λυγοειδής, ες, (λύγος, εἶδος) like mus castus, Diosc.

Λυγοπλόκος, ον, (πλέκω) plaiting willow twigs.

ΛΥΓΟΣ, ον, ὁ, usu. ἡ, any pliant

twig or rod fit for wicker-work, esp. of a willow twig, with, etc., Lat. vimen, Od. 9, 427; 10, 166; and so just like μόσχος, but in μόσχοισι λύγοισι, Il. 11, 105, it is doubtful whether one of the two words is not an adj., pliant, or whether they are both subst. in apposition: so, λ. καὶ κλάδοι, Arist. Plant. 1, 3, 3, etc.—II. later, a willow-like tree, elsewhere ἄγνος, Lat. vitex agnus castus, used for wreaths, Anacr. 39, prob. 1. Aesch. Fr. 219, (ap. Ath. 674 E), cf. λύγινοσ.—III. = στρεβλή, a screw-press, used by carpenters. (Perh. akin to λοξός, q. v.) [v]

Λυγοτενής, ες, (λύγος, τεύχω) made of withs, κρύτος, Anth. P. 9, 562.

Λυγόφωρος, τό, (λύγη, φώς) = λυκόφωρος, q. v.

Λυγός, ὦ, = λυγίζω: to overcome, φρένα χρυσῶ, Anth. P. 9, 150; ἄλκωτοπέδησι λυγοφύεις, Anth. Plan. 15.

ΛΥΓΟΣ, ἡ, ὄν, sad, gloomy, dismal, πωρηφύ, ὁλεσθῶ, γήρας, Il. 10, 174, Od. 24, 250, etc.; also with many other words, mostly denoting states of body or mind, as ἄτη, ἔλκος, ἔχθος, etc.: so, λ. δέος, Archil. 16; νεῖκος, Pind. N. 8, 43; πένθος, Aesch. Cho. 17; πόνοι, Soph. O. T. 185, Phil. 1424; etc.: τὰ λυγρὰ, bane, misery, Il. 24, 531, Od. 14, 226; ruin, Od. 3, 303; ἐξοχα λυγρὰ εἰδύια, versed above all in bane, Od. 11, 432, cf. λυγρὰ νοεῖντες, Hes. Op. 259.—2. with an act. force, φάρμακα λυγρὰ, in opp. to ἐσθλά, baneful drugs, Od. 4, 230; γαστήρ λυγρή, the stomach that cause of bane, Od. 17, 473; but—3. ἐλματα λυγρὰ, sorry garments, Od. 16, 457.—II. less freq. of men, sometimes—1. baneful, mischievous, Od. 9, 454, but usu.—2. sorry, i. e. weak, cowardly, Il. 13, 119, 237, Od. 18, 107.—III. adv. -ρός, Il. 5, 763.—What was said of the kindred λυγαλέος, applies mostly to λυγρός also; but the active force of the word comes more forward in λυγρός, and it remained in use among the Att. and other poets, while λυγαλέος became nearly obsol. (Akin to λυγαλέος, λoιγός, λoιγιος, Lat. lugeo, luctus.)

Λυγώδης, ες, (λύγος, εἶδος) like a willow twig, i. e. taper, pliant.

†Λυδία, ἡς, ἡ, Lydda, a village of Palestine not far from Joppa; the later Diospolis, N. T.; Joseph.

†Λυδέιος, = Λυδιος.

†Λυδή, ἡς, ἡ, Lyde, fem. pr. n., Ath. 598 C; but—2. Λυδή, fem. to Λυδός.

Λυδία, ας, ἡ, Lydia, the kingdom of Croesus in Asia Minor, afterwards a Persian satrapy, Hdt., etc.—II. fem. pr. n., N. T.

†Λυδιάδας, ον, ὁ, Lydiadas, of Megalopolis, a commander of the Achaean confederacy, Polyb. 2, 44; in Plut. Arat. 30 Λυσιάδης.

Λυδίαζω and Λυδίζω, (Λυδός) to imitate the Lydians, esp. in language and dress, Ἀλκιζεν τὴν στολήν, Philostr.—Λυδίζω, of Magnes, in reference to his play called Λυδοί, Ar. Eq. 523.

†Λυδικός, ἡ, ὄν, and Λυδικός, ἡ, ὄν, = λ.; ἡ Λυδική, = Λυδία, Hdt.

Λυδιος, ἰα, ἰον, (Λυδία) of Lydia, Lydian, † Aesch. Supp. 550; Pind. N. 4, 737; hence Λυδία λίθος, ἡ, Bachel. Fr. 20, a silicious stone used to assay gold, and first discovered in Lydia, elsewhere βάσανος, v. Theophr. Lap. 46, 47.

Λυδοιστί, adv. (Λυδίζω) in the Lydian tongue, after the Lydian fashion, or (in music) the Lydian mode, Cratin. Hor. 2, cf. Plat. Rep. 398 E. [v]

Λυδίων, ὠος, ὁ, Lat. ludio, ludina Dion. H. 2, 71; cf. Λυδός.

Λυδοπάτης, ες, (Λυδός, παθεῖν, νοητικῶς as a Lydian, Anacr. 100 (Cf. ἡδονατής.)

Λυδός, οὐ, ὁ, † fem. Λυδή, ἡς, † a Lydian, † Lydian, Λυδοῦ Πέλοπος, Pind. O. 1, 37, etc.; Λυδὴ γυναικί, Soph. Tr. 70; usu. in pl. of Λυδοί, the Lydians earlier called Maeonians, Strab. 7, 625: said to derive their name from Λυδός, a son of Atys, Hdt. 1, 7, cf. 171. The name became proverb. for a stupid and also a licentious man, Paerom. †—II. = λυδίων, App. Pun. 66.

ΛΥ'Ω, ἡ, -ω, to have the hiccup, Hipp. p. 160.—II. to sob, Lat. singultire, in genl. to whine, Ar. Ach. 690, cf. Anth. P. 7, 218. (Onomatop., like its equiv. alent in Lat., etc., cf. λύγξ: hence λυγξ, ἡ, λυγμός, λυγαίνω, ἀναλίσσω.)

Λύη, ἡς, ἡ, Ion. for λύα. [v]

Λύθεν, Acol. 3 plur. acc. 1 pass. from λύω for ἐλύθησαν, but Hom.

λυθέν, neut. part. acc. 1 pass. [v]

Λύθρον, ον, τό, or λύθρος, ον, ὁ, filth, defilement, esp. of blood, Hom., who however only uses dat., λύθρῳ παλάσσετε χεῖρας, Il. 20, 503; αἵματι καὶ λύθρῳ πεπαλαγμένον, Od. 22, 402; but the noun λύθρος occurs in Anth. P. 9, 323, Poll., etc.—When the word stands alone, in Hom. it is expl. as blood streaming from wounds, gore, like βρότος, but when coupled with αἷμα, blood and dust from battle. The Medic. writers use it for impure blood, Hipp. p. 1284, and Euphor. simply for dust, Fr. 54, et ibi Meineke.—II. later, the colouring matter of the murex. (Akin to λύμη, q. v.) Hence

Λυθρόω, ὦ, to defile with gore.

Λυθρόδης, ες, (λύθρον, εἶδος) defiled with gore, bloody, Anth. P. 9, 25a.

†Λύκα, ἡ, Lyca, fem. pr. n., Timoc! ap. Ath. 567 E.

Λυκάβαντιδες, ὥραι, αἱ, the hours that make up the year, Anth. † P. 5, 137: from

Λυκάβαρ, αντος, ὁ, the year, Od. 14, 161; 19, 306; acc. Λυκάβαρ, Ep. Adesp. 194, 8. (Prob. from *λύκη, Lat. lux, and βαίνω, and so, strictly, the path of light, the sun's course.) [κῶ] †Λυκαβηττός, ον, ὁ, Mt. Lycabettus, a hill of Attica not far from Athens, Plat. Criti. 112 C.

†Λυκαγόρας, ον, ὁ, Lycagoras, masc. pr. n., Arr. An. 1, 12, 7.

Λυκάγχη, ἡς, ἡ, (λύκος, ἄγχω) = κυνάγχη.

Λύκαια, ὦν, τὰ, v. Λυκαῖος II.

Λύκαινα, ἡς, ἡ, fem. from λύκος, a she-wolf, Plut. Rom. 2. [v]

Λυκαίνις, ἰδος, ἡ, = foreg. only —II. as fem. pr. n. Lycanis, Call. Epigr. 56, 1, Anth. P. 5, 187.

Λυκανόμορφος, ον, (λυκαίνις, μορφή) she-wolf-shaped, Lyc. 481.

Λυκαῖον, ον, τό, ὄρος, Mount Lycæus, † in the south of Arcadia, sacred to Jupiter and Pan, now Tetragi, † Pind. Fr. 68; also ὁ Λυκαῖος, Cf. sq.

Λυκαῖος, αἰα, αῖον, Lycæan, Arcadian: freq. epith. of Jupiter, Pind. O. 9, 145: also of Pan, hence—II. ὁ Λυκαῖος, a mountain in Arcadia, also τὰ Λυκαῖον, q. v.—III. τὰ Λύκαια, (sc.) ἱερὰ, the festival of Lycæan Jupiter, ὅθεν τὰ Α., Xen. An. 1, 2, 10: also the Rom. Lupercalia (from λύκος, L. Lupus), Dion. H. 1, 80, Plut. Ant. 12.

†Λυκάμβης, ον in Archil. 129 sq. corrected by Elmsl. ew, ὁ, Lycambes a Theban, father of Neobule, Archil. l. c.; Anth. P. 7, 69; etc.: hence

†Λυκαμβίς, ἰδος, and -αμβίς, ἰδος, ἡ, daughter of Lycambes, Anth. P. 7, 70

†**Λύκανθος**, *ov. ὁ*, *Lycanthus*, an I. Menian, Xen. Hell. 6, 3, 2, with v. l. *ῥακάνθος*.

Λύκανθρωπία, *α, ἡ*, a melancholy madness, in which one wanders at night, howling like a wolf.

Λύκανθρωπος, *ov. ὁ* and *ἡ*, (*λύκος*, *ἄνθρωπος*) the were-wolf or war-wolf, hence in Medic., *one who labours under λυκανθρωπία*.

†**Λυκαόνες**, *ov. οἱ*, the *Lycaones*, *Lycaonians*, Xen. Cyr. 6, 2, 10; Strab. p. 514, etc.: v. sq.

†**Λυκαονία**, *α, ἡ*, *Lycaonia*, a province of Asia Minor between Cappadocia and Pisidia, Xen. An. 1, 2, 19, etc.

†**Λυκαονίδης**, *ov. ὁ*, *son of Lycaon*, i. e. Maenalus, or Arcas, Theocr. 1, 125.

†**Λυκάονικός**, *η, οἱ* *Lycaonian*, Strab., but more usu.

†**Λυκάδιον**, *α, ov.* = *foreg.*, Anth.—2. of *ov* relating to *Lycaon*, Δ. ἄρκτος, = *Καλλιστώ*, Call. Jov. 41.

†**Λυκαονιστί**, *adv.* in the *Lycaonian tongue*, N. T. Act. Apost. 14, 11.

†**Λυκάρητος**, *ov. ὁ*, *Lycarētus*, a Samian, Hdt. 3, 143.

†**Λυκάριος**, *ov. ὁ*, *Lycariis*, a Spartan ephor, Xen. Hell. 2, 3, 10.

†**Λυκάστιος**, *α, ov.* of *Lycaustus*, a city of Leuco-Syria, Ap. Rh. 2, 999.

†**Λύκαστος**, *ov. ἡ*, *Lycaustus*, a city in the south of Crete, II. 2, 647: hence adj. *Λυκάστειος*, *ov.* of *Lycaustus*, Anth. Plan. 253.

Λύκανγης, *ἔς*, (**λύκη*, *αὐγή*) of or at the gray twilight, Heraclid. Alleg. 7: τὸ λυκανγέ, early dawn, Luc. Ver. Hist. 2, 12, etc.

Λύκαφος, *ov. ἡ*, a plant like the *alcanet*, ἀγγουσα, also *λύκοφος*, *ἡ*, *λυκοφίς*, *ἡ*, perh. our *lycopsis*, bugloss, Nic. Th. 840. [v]

†**Λυκάων**, *ov. ὁ*, *Lycaon*, son of Pelasgus and the nymph Meliboea, king of Arcadia, Apollod. 3, 8, 1.—2. father of Pandarus, Id. 2, 826.—3. *son of Priam and Laothoe*, II. 3, 333.—4. a son of Mars, Eur. Alc. 502.—II. a *Lycaonian*, Xen.; etc.

†**Λυκάας**, *ov. ὁ*, *Lyceas*, a historian of Naucratis, Ath. 616 D.

Λύκη, *ἡ, ἡ*, Att. contr. *λυκή*, sub. *δορά*, *wolf's skin*, II. 10, 459: a helmet of it.

Λύκεια, *α, ἡ* = *foreg.*, Polyb.

Λύκειον, *ov. τό*, the *Lyceum*, a gymnasium or public palaestra with covered walks in the eastern suburb of Athens, where Aristotle taught, named after the neighbouring temple of Apollo *λύκειος*, Ar. Pac. 357, cf. Xen. Hell. 1, 1, 33:—strictly neut. from sq.

Λύκειος, *εία, ειον*, also *ος, ov*, Eur. Rhes. 208, (*λύκος*): *Lyceian*, epith. of Apollo, *λύκειος ἄναξ*, or simply, *ὁ Λύκειος*, either as *λυκοκτόνος* (q. v.); or as the *Lyceian God* (v. *λυκηγενής*); or, as Müller Dor. 2, 6, 48, from *λύκη*, q. v.—Aesch. Theb. 145, plays upon the doubtful meanings, *Λύκει' ἄναξ*, *λύκειος γενεὸς* *πτοατῶ δαίω*, *Lycean lord*, be a very *wolf* to the enemy, cf. Id. Supp. 686, Soph. El. 7. [v]

Λυκή, *ἡ, ἡ*, Att. contr. for *λυκή*, q. v.

***ΛΥΚΗ**, a root, only found Macrobl. Sat. 1, 17, whence come *λυκόφω*, *ἀμφιλύκη*, *λύκος*, *λύγνος*, *λύγθος*, *λευσώ*, *λευκος*, and Lat. *luceo*, *luc*, as also *λύκβα*, *λυκανγής*, *λυκονία*, and Germ. *leuchten*, our own *light*, *lighten*, in the same sense: cf. also *λύη*, *λυκόφω*. [v]

Λυκηγενής, *ἔς*, (*Λυκία*, *γένος*) epith. of Apollo, usu. explained *Lycean-born*, i. e. at Patara, II. 4, 101, (f. Heraclid. Alleg. 7, and *λύκειος*).

Λυκρόν, *adv.* (*λύκος*) *wolf-like*, Aesch. Fr. 30.

Λυκρήμιος, *ov. ὁ*, a *wolf's howl*, formed like *μυκρήμιος*, ap. Suid.

Λυκήλατος, *ov. ὁ*, = *ἐγχελνς*, Hesych.

Λυκία, *α, ἡ*, *Lycia*,† a province of Asia Minor between Caria and Pamphylia, earlier called *ἡ Μιλνός*, and acc. to Hdt. 1, 173, received its later name from *Λυκός*, the son of Pandion, II. 2, 877, sqq.:† *adv.* *Λυκίηθεν* from *Lycia*, II. 5, 105; *Λυκίηδε*, to *Lycia*, II. 6, 168.

†**Λυκιακός**, *ἡ, ὅν*, *Lycian*, of *Lycia*.

†**Λυκιάδης**, *ov. Dor. α, ὁ*, *Lyceidas*, a bucolic poet, Mosch. 3, 98.—2. a slave of Chabrias, Dem. 497, 7.—Others in Dem. 1251, 4; etc.

Λυκιδεύς, *ἔως, ὁ*, (*λύκος*) a *wolf's whelp*, Theocr. 5, 38, Plut. Solon 23, ubi v. Schäf.

†**Λυκιδής**, *ov. Ion. εω, ὁ*, *Lycides*, an Athenian, Hdt. 9, 5.

†**Λυκίνος**, *ov. ὁ*, *Lyctinus*, father of Amphitheus, Ar. Ach. 50.—Others in Dem. 1223, 2; Paus.; etc.

Λυκιοεργής, *ἔς*, *Λυκιοεργής*, *ἔς*, (*Λυκία*, *ἔργω*) of *Lyceian workmanship*, Δ. *φιάλαι*, Dem. 1193, 11: cf. *λυκοεργής*. (Formed like Ἀπτικοεργής, *Βωϊτικοεργής*, etc., Valck. Hdt. 7, 76.)

†**Λύκιοι**, *ov. οἱ*, the *Lycians*, II. 2, 876; v. *Λυκία*. [v]

Λύκιον, *ov. τό*, a *Lyceian kind of thorn*, elsewh. *πυξάκανθα*, Diosc.—II. a *liquor* drawn from it, and used as a medicine, Cels. [v]

†**Λύκιον**, *ov. τό*, the temple of the hero *Lyceus* (I. 5), at Athens, Plut. Theb. 27.

Λύκιος, *ov. ὁ*, a kind of *daw* or *chough*, dub.

†**Λύκιος**, *α, ov.* of *Lycia*, *Lyceian*, Pind. P. 3, 198; Hdt.; etc.: as epith. of Apollo, Id. 1, 74.

†**Λύκιος**, *ov. ὁ*, *Lyceus*, son of *Lycaon*, Apollod. 3, 8.—2. = *Λύκος* I. 5, Paus. 1, 19, 4.—3. an Athenian, commander of the cavalry in the army of the ten thousand, Xen. An. 4, 3, 22.—4. a Syracusan in the same, Id. 1, 10, 14.—Others in Paus.; etc.

Λυκιοεργής, *ἔς*, contr. for *Λυκιοεργής*, q. v.

†**Λυκίς**, *ιδος, ὁ*, *Lycis*, a comic poet derided by Aristoph. Ran. 14.

†**Λυκίσκος**, *ov. ὁ*, *Lyceiscus*, an Athenian archon Ol. 109, 1, Dem. 1330, 24; cf. Xen. Hell. 1, 7, 13.—Others in Polyb.; etc.

†**Λυκοάτης**, *ov. ὁ*, an inhab. of *Lycoa*, a city of Arcadia, Polyb. 16, 17, 5.

Λυκοβίατις, *ov. ὁ*, (*λύκος*, *βαίνω*) *wolf-trodden*.

Λυκόβρωτος, *ov.* (*λύκος*, *βιβρώσκω*) *eaten by wolves*, Arist. H. A. 8, 10, 5.

Λυκοδιώκτης, *ov.* (*λύκος*, *διώκω*) *wolf-chased*, *δάμαλις*, Aesch. Supp. 350; as Herm. for *λενκόσφικτος*.

Λυκόδοντες, *οἱ*, (*λύκος*, *δοῦνς*) = *κυνόδοντες*, Galen.

Λυκοειδής, *ἔς*, (*λύκος*, *εἶδος*) *wolf-like*, *wolfish*.

Λυκοεργής, *ἔς*, (*λύκος*, *ἔργω*) *wolf-destroying*, Lat. *lupos conficiens*, *πρόβολοι λυκοεργέες*, javelins for killing wolves, Hdt. 7, 76, ubi al. *Λυκιοεργέες*, but needlessly.

Λυκοθαρσής, *ἔς*, (*λύκος*, *θάρσος*) *bold as a wolf*, Anth. P. 7, 703.

Λυκοθήρας, *ov. ὁ*, (*λύκος*, *θηρίω*) a *wolf-hunter*.

Λυκοκτ. νέω, *ω, το* *elay waves* from

Λυκοκτόνος, *ov.* (*λύκος*, *κτείνω*) *wolf-slaying*: epith. of Apollo, the *wolf-slayer*, Soph. El. 6, cf. Paus. 2, 19, 4, and *Λύκειος*.—II. τὸ *λυκοκτόνον*, a plant, *wolf'sbane*, *aconitum*, Galen.

†**Λυκολέον**, *ov. ὁ*, *Lycoleon*, an Athenian orator, Arist. Rhet. 3, 10.

†**Λυκομήδης**, *ov. ὁ*, *Lycomedes*, Anth. P. 6, 276, 6: from—

†**Λυκομήδης**, *ov. ὁ*, *Lycomedes*, son of Creon, a Grecian leader before Troy, II. 9, 84.—2. a king of Scyros, father of Deidamia, Soph. Phil. 243.—Others in Hdt. 8, 11; etc.

†**Λυκομήδης**, *ιδος, ἡ*, daughter of *Lycomedes* (2), Bion 15, 8.

Λυκόμορφος, *ov.* (*λύκος*, *μορφή*) *wolf-shaped*.

†**Λυκόμων**, *ov. ὁ*, *Lycomio*, v. *Λουκόμων*, Dion. H.

†**Λυκόμορος**, *ov. ὁ*, Ep. resolved form of *Λυκούργος*, II. 6, 130.

Λυκοπάνθηρ, *ov. ὁ*, a *wolf-panther*, *Λυκοπερσικόν* or *πέρσιον*, *ov. τό*, an Egyptian plant with a strong smelling, yellowish juice, Galen.

Λυκοπόδες, *ov. οἱ*, (*λύκος*, *πούς*) the *body guards of tyrants*, perh. because they wore *wolf's skin boots* Arist. ap. Schol. Ar. Lys. 665, Suid. s. v.:—in Ar. Lys. 1. c. *λενκόσφιδες* must be read (with Herm.) *metri græc.*

†**Λυκορμαῖος**, *α, ov.* of the *Lycormas*, Lyc. 1012: from

†**Λυκορμας**, *ov. ὁ*, *Lycormas*, a river of Aetolia, which was afterwards called Euenus, Strab. p. 327.—II. masc. pr. n., Anth. P. 6, 111; etc.:—

Λυκορράιστης, *ov. ὁ*, (*λύκος*, *ράϊω*) a *wolf-warrior*, κύων, Anth. P. 7, 44, cf. 6, 106.

†**Λυκορτάς**, *α, ὁ*, *Lykortas*, father of Polybius, a commander of the Achaeans, Polyb. 2, 40, 2, etc.—Others in Paus.; etc.

ΛΥΚΟΣ, *ov. ὁ*, a *wolf*, Hom., the largest wild beast in Greece, and the emblem of greediness and cruelty, v. esp. II. 16, 156 sq., 352, sq.; λ. ὀρέστροι, Od. 10, 212; κοιλολόστροφες, Aesch. Theb. 1035; etc.:—*proverb*, *λύκον ἰδεῖν*, to see a *wolf*, i. e. to be struck dumb, as was vulgarly believed of any one of whom a *wolf* got the first look, Plat. Rep. 336 D, Theocr. 14, 22; so, *Moerim luni videre priores*, Virg. Ecl. 9, 54, cf. Pun. N. H. 8, 34: *λύκον περὰ*, proverb, of things that are not, like 'pigeon's milk,' Meineke Com. Fragm. 2, p. 245; ὡς *λύκος χαρῶν*, of vain expectation, Ib. 3, 213; so, *λύκος κερνήδης*, Ar. Lys. 629: λ. οἶν ὑμεναίοι, of an impossibility, Id. Pac. 1076, 1112; *λύκον βίον ζῆν*, ap. Polyb. 16, 24, 4; ἐκ *λύκον στόματος* *Paroem.*, etc.—II. a kind of *daw* or *chough*, Arist. H. A. 9, 24.—III. a kind of fish, Ath. 282 D.—IV. a kind of spider, Arist. H. A. 9, 39, 1.—V. any kind of iron hook or spike, esp.—a jagged bit for hard-mouthed horses Lat. *lupus*, *lupatum*, Plut. 2, 641 F. cf. *λυκοσπίς*.—2. a hook or knocker on a door, elsewh. *μάνδαλος* or *κόραξ*.—3. the hook of a well-rope, by which the bucket hangs.—VI. *nickname* of *κίναυδοι*, Anth. P. 12, 250; cf. Plat. Phaedr. 241 D.—VII. the flower of the iris, Ath. 682 A. (Cf. *lupus*, ἀλώπ-ης; *wolf vulpes*; the Sansc. is *varkas* (cf. *Sabine hircus*), and in Slavon. the *kis* is retained, e. g. Russ. *wolf*, Winnits compar. Philology, p. 60). [v]

†**Λύκος**, *ov. ὁ*, *Lyceus*, 1. of men, son of Neptune and Celaeno, Apollo

9, 10, 1-2: a son of Aegyptus, Id. 2, 5-3 son of Dascylus, king of the Mariandyni, Ap. Rh. 2, 139.—4. son of Hyrieus, an ancient king of Thebes, husband of Dirce, Eur. H. F. 27.—5. son of Pandion, an Athenian, fled to Asia, and from him Lycia is said to have derived its name, Hdt. 7, 92; Strab. p. 667: honoured as an Athenian hero, Ar. Vesp. 389: v. *Λύκιον*.—6. grandfather of Anacharsis, Hdt. 4, 76.—7. an Athenian, father of Tharybulus, Thuc. 8, 75.—Others in Paus.; etc.—II. of rivers, the *Lycus*, 1. a tributary of the Tigris in Assyria, Strab. p. 737: in Xen. *Ζάβυτος*.—2. a river of Syria, Strab. p. 755.—3. a tributary of the Maeander in Greater Phrygia, Hdt. 7, 30: now *Djok-bounai*.—4. a river of Pontus, a tributary of the Iris, now *Karathissar*, Strab. p. 556.—5. a river of Bithynia flowing into the Euxine near Heraclea, now *Kilijsu*, Xen. An. 6, 2, 13.—6. a small stream of Mysia, Polyb. 5, 77, 7.—7. a river of European Sarmatia, falling into the Palus Maecotis, Hdt. 4, 123.

†*Λυκόσουρα*, ας, ἡ, *Lycosura*, a city of Arcadia on Mt. Lycaeus, Paus. 8, 2, 1: οἱ *Λυκοσούρεις*, the inhab. of *Lyc.*, Id. 8, 27, 4.

†*Λυκόσσις*, ἄδος, ὁ, ἡ, (*λύκος*, σπάω) torn or attacked by a wolf, ἴδις, Ael. N. A. 1, 38.†—II. drawn by the bit (*λύκος* V.); οἱ *Λυκοσπάδες*, were a breed of horses in lower Italy; elsewhere, *Ἐνετοί*, Plut. 2, 641 F; cf. Ael. N. A. 16, 24, Call. Fr. 1—III. a name for wasps, Nic. Th. 742; ubi v. Schol. [α]

†*Λυκόστομος*, ον, (*λύκος*, στόμα) wolf-mouthed: ὁ λ., a kind of anchovy, Ael. N. A. 8, 18.

†*Λύκον πόλις*, ἡ, (*wolf's city*) *Lycopolis*, a city in the Aegyptian Delta, Strab. p. 802.

†*Λυκούργεια*, ας, ἡ, the trilogy (of Aesch.) on the story of *Lycurgus* (1), Ar. Thesm. 135; cf. Ὀρεστιάς: prop. fem. of

†*Λυκούργιος*, α, ον, of *Lycurgus*, *Lycurgaeus*, Polyaeu.; or from

†*Λυκούργος*, ον, ὁ, Ep. *Λυκούργος*, *Lycurgus*, son of Dryas, king of the Edoni in Thrace, punished by the gods for insulting Bacchus, Il. 6, 130.—2. son of Aleus and Neaera, a king of Arcadia, Il. 7, 142.—3. son of Pheres, a ruler in Nemea, Apollod. 1, 9, 14.—4. a suitor of Hippodamia, Paus. 6, 21, 10.—5. son of Eumonos, the famous lawgiver of the Spartans, Hdt. 1, 65.—6. an Arcadian, Id. 6, 127.—7. a celebrated orator of Athens, a pupil of Plato, Plut. Vit. X. orat.—Others in Xen.; etc.

†*Λυκούρεια*, ας, ἡ, *Lycuria*, a district of Arcadia, Paus. 8, 19, 4.

†*Λυκόφανος*, ον, ὁ, a plant, also written *Λυκόφωφ*, Plut. Lyc. 16, cf. Id. 2, 237 B.

†*Λυκόφθαλμος*, ον, (*λύκος*, ὄφθαλμος) wolf-eyed.—II. as subst., a precious stone.

†*Λυκοφιλία*, ας, ἡ, (*λύκος*, φιλία) wolf's, i. e. false friendship, Ep. Plat. 118 E, M. An. 11, 15. Hence

†*Λυκοφίλος*, ον, of or like wolf's friendship, Menand. p. 254. [ζ]

†*Λυκόφωρος*, ον, (*λύκος*, φέρω) brand with the mark of a wolf, Strab. p. 215.

†*Λυκοφρονίδης*, ον, ὁ, *Lycophronides*, nasc. pr. n., Ath. 670 C.

†*Λυκόφρων*, ονος, ὁ, ἡ, (*λύκος*, φρήν) wolf-minded, Plut. 2, 988 D: in Hom. only as prop. n. v. sq.

†*Λυκόφρων*, ονος, ὁ, *Lycophron*, son of Mastor of Cythera, companion of

the Telamonian Ajax before Troy, Il. 15, 430.—2. son of Periander of Corinth, Hdt. 3, 50.—3. a tyrant of Phaeae in Thessaly, Xen. Hell. 2, 3, 4.—4. father of the orator Lycurgus, Paus. 1, 29, 15.—5. a poet and grammarian of Alexandria, born at Chalcis in Euboea, Luc.—Others in Arist.; etc.

†*Λυκόφως*, ὥτος, ὁ, twilight, both of morning and evening, like *ἀμφιλυκή νύξ*, Lat. *dihiculum*, v. infra. (Usu. deriv. from the root **λύκη* q. v., and *φῶς*, cf. *σκιόφως*: acc. to others from *λύκος*, wolf-light, during which the wolf howls, as we say *owl-light*, *bat-light*, Ael. N. A. 10, 26, Schol. Il. 7, 433; cf. Pott Et. Forsch. 2, 253.)

†*Λυκόχρους*, ον, contr. *χρους*, ον, (*λύκος*, χροά) wolf-coloured.

†*Λυκοφία*, ας, ἡ, (*δύσις*)=λυκόφως, Lyc. 1432.

†*Λυκοφίς*, ἡ, and *λύκοφως*, ἡ,=λύκαφος, Diosc.

†*Λύκω*, ὠ, (*λύκος*) to tear like a wolf. Pass. to be attacked, torn by wolves, πρόβατα λελυκωμένα, Xen. Cyr. 8, 3, 41.

†*Λύκτιος*, α, ον, of *Lyctus*, *Lyctian*, Arist. Pol. 2, 7, 1: ἡ *Λυκτία*, sc. γῆ, the territory of *Lyctus*, Strab. p. 476: from

†*Λύκτος*, ον, ἡ, *Lyctus*, an ancient city of Crete, Il. 2, 647, where Strab. p. 476 read *Λύττος*, as Polyb. also named it.

†*Λυκόδης*, ες, =λυκοειδής, Arist. H. A. 6, 32, 1.

†*Λύκων*, ὠνος, ὁ, *Lycon*, son of Hippocoon, Apollod. 3, 10, 5.—2. a Trojan, Il. 16, 335.—3. an Athenian, one of the accusers of Socrates, Plat. Apol. 23; Ar. Vesp. 1301.—Others in Xen. An. 5, 6, 27; Theocr.; etc.

†*Λυκῶνη*, ης, ἡ, *Lycone*, a hill of Argolis, Paus. 2, 24, 5.

†*Λύκον πόλις*, ἡ, (*city of wolves*) *Lycopolis*, a city of Aegyptian Thebais, so named from the respect there paid to wolves, Strab. p. 843.

†*Λυκόπας*, α, ὁ, *Lycopas*, a herdsman, Theocr. 5, 62: Dor.=Ion. *Λυκόπη*.

†*Λυκοπέυς*, ἑως, ὁ, *Lycopaeus*, son of Agrius, Apollod. 1, 8.—2. a citizen of Cos, Theocr. 7, 4.

†*Λυκόπη*, ης, ἡ, *Lycopae*, a city of Aetolia; hence ὁ *Λυκοπίτης*, an inhab. of *Lycopae*, Theocr. 6, 72.

†*Λυκόπαιον*, ον Ion. εα, ὁ, *Lycopas*, a Lacedaemonian, Hdt. 3, 55, Ion. for *-πας*.

†*Λυκόρεια*, ας, ἡ, *Lycoraea*, a city on the southern point of Mt. Parissus, now *Lyakoura*, Strab. p. 418: hence

†*Λυκόρειος*, α, ον, of *Lycoraea*, *Lycoraeus*, Anth.: ὁ Δ. appell. of Apollo, Ar. Rh. 4, 1490; and *Λυκορεΐς*, ὁ, Call. Ar. 19.

†*Λυκορεΐς*, ἑως, ὁ,=Λυκόρεια, Luc. Tim. 3.—II. *Lycoreus*, son of Apollo and Corycia; in Paus. *Λυκορεός*, 10, 6, 3.—2. v. sub foreg.

†*Λύμα*, ατος, τό, like *κάθαρμα*, filth or dirt removed by washing, esp. in plur., ἀμβροσίην μὲν πρῶτον ὑπὸ χροός...*λύμα* πάντα *κάθαρσιν*, Il. 14, 171, Soph. Aj. 655: also the dirty water, etc., thrown away afterwards, Lat. *purgamentum*, hence, εἰς ἅλα *λύματ' ἐβαλόν*, Il. 1, 314: λ. τόκος, the discharge after child-birth,=τὰ *λόγια*, Call. Jov. 17.—II. moral filth or defilement, disgrace, infamy, Soph. O. C. 805.—III. an abandoned man, the off-scourings of society, like *κάθαρμα* III.—IV.=λύμη, ruin, Aesch. Pr. 692, cf. Seidl. Eur. Tro. 608.—V. a thing to be redeemed, a

pledge, -ισυ. ἐνέχρονον, Suid. (P. οὐδ' from *λύω*, Lat. *lue*, *lavo*, akin. ο *λύθρος*, *λύμη*, *λοιμός*.)

†*Λυμαίνουμαι*, dep. mid.; with p. pass. *λελύμασμαι*, Dem. 1109, 28; 3. sing. *λελύμανται*, 570, 20. v. sub fin.:—strictly, to cleanse one's self (from *λύμα*), but this signf. only appears in compd. ἀπολυμαίνουμαι.—II. (from *λύμη*) to treat another outrageously, to outrage by word or deed, to maltreat esp. of personal injuries, scourging, torturing, etc., (cf. Dem. 630, 26), c. acc., τὴν ἱππὸν ἐλυμῆναντο ἀνὴρ σῶς, Hdt. 8, 28; ὀργῇ...ἡ σ' αἰεὶ *λυμίνεται*, Soph. O. C. 855; cf. Eur. Bacch. 354, Ar. Av. 100, Isae. 58, 11, Xen. etc.; also c. dat., *λυμαίνεσθαι* τῷ νεκρῷ, Hdt. 1, 214; 9, 79; cf. Weiss. ad 8, 15, Ar. Nub. 928, Eur. Bacch. 632, etc.; (the constr. with dat. is considered strictly Att., Schol. Ar. Nub. 925, but Xen. always has acc., and it is freq. in the Oratt.: Plat. does not use the word at all): absol. to do mischief, cause ruin, etc., Thuc. 5, 103; so, *λυμῆσι* *λυμαίνεσθαι*, Hdt. 6, 12; c. acc. cognato, *ἄλις λύμης ἔλυνῆμι* *πύρος*, Eur. Hel. 1099; εἰς c. neut. adj. in acc., *πάντα πάντα λυμαίνεσθαι*, Hdt. 3, 16, cf. Dem.

The act. *λυμαίω* seems not to occur before Liban., who uses it with dat., (for the examples in Xen. and Aristot. have been corrected from MSS.): but *λυμαίνουμαι* is used as pass., now and then, δεόμενος καὶ *λυμαίνουμένος*, Antipho 136, 43; *λυμανθέν* *δέμας*, Aesch. Cho. 290. Hence

†*Λυμαντήρ*, ἥρος, ὁ, a spoiler, destroy. er, φίλις, Xen. Hier. 3, 3: hence

†*Λυμαντήριος*, ἰα, ἰον, injurious, destructive, δεσμί, Aesch. Pr. 991. c. gen. outraging, ruining another, γυναικός, οἰκων, Aesch. Ag. 1438, Cho. 764. *Λυμαντήρ*, οὐ, ὁ,=λυμαντήρ, γάμος λ. βίον, Soph. Tr. 793.

†*Λυμαντικός*, ἡ, ὄν,=λυμαντήριος, Epict.

†*Λυμάντωρ*, ορος, ὁ,=λυμαντήρ, Timon. ap. Sext. Emp. Math. 11, 171.

†*Λύμας*,=πέτρα, Hesych., whence Lat. *lumecta* and *humariis*.

†*Λύμας*, ακος, ὁ, *Lymaeas*, a river of Arcadia, Paus. 8, 10, 3.

†*Λύμαρ*, τό, poet. for *λύμα*, *λύμη*.

†*Λύμασις*, ἡ,=λύμη, dub. l. Aesch. Supp. 877.

†*Λύμαχη*, ἡ,=λύμη, Hesych.

†*Λυμένω*, ὠνος, ὁ, (*λύμη*) a destroyer, spoiler, corrupter, Soph. Aj. 573; γν. ναϊκῶν, Eur. Hipp. 1068; σωτήρες ἄλλα μὴ *λυμένωες*, Isocr. 56 E, 187 B; cf. Xen. Hier. 6, 6. Hence

†*Λυμενεύουμαι*, dep. mid.,=λυμαίνουμαι, v. l. Polyb. 5, 5, 8.

†*Λύμη*, ης, ἡ, outrage by word or deed, maltreatment, esp. maiming, and so ruin, destruction, ἐπὶ *λύμη*, for the sake of insult, Hdt. 2, 121, 4, cf. Aesch. Theb. 879; ἀνδρὰ σὺντα αἰσχροῦς *λύμη* διακεκίμενον, Hdt. 2, 162; ὄν διαφθειρομένων οὐκ ἄν γένοιτο μεγάλη *λύμη* τῇ πόλει, Plat. Legg. 919 C, λ. καρπῶν καὶ προβάτων, Xen. Oec. 5, 6: freq. in plur., *λύμησι* *λυμαίνεσθαι*, Hdt. 6, 12, *λύμασι* φθείρειν, Ar. An. 1068; ὁδμαντοδότησι *λύμασι*, Aesch. Pr. 148, cf. 426.—II.=λύμα, defilement, impurity, Polyb. 5, 59, 11. (*λύμη* and *λύμα* are orig. the same, though each has by custom been more restricted to one branch of their common signf.: from the same roots come *λύβη*, *λύθρος*, Lat. *laves*, *lutum*, prob. also *λοιμός*, Lat. *lues*: perh. also *λύπη*.) [v]

†*Λύμην*, Ep. aor. mid. c. pass. signf. 869

formed from *λύω*, without any *vowel* of union, II. 21, 80. [v]

Λυμῆτης, οὐ, δ, poet. for *λυμαντήρ*.
Α λυμα, ατος, τό,=λύμα, Strab. p. 235.

Λυμώδης, ἐς, (λύμη, εἶδος) ruinous, destructive.

Λυπαλῆς, ἐς, (λύπη, ἄλγος) distressed by pain, Paul. S. Ecphr. 474.

Λυπεῖν, ὦ, ἰ-ῆσω, (λύπη) to give pain to, to pain, distress, grieve, annoy, Hes. Op. 399, Hdt. 8, 144, Trag., etc.; opp. to εὐφραίνειν, Eur. Alc. 238; τούτῃ ταῦτα λυποῦντες, ἃ ἐγὼ ὑμῶς ἐλύπηον, Plat. Apol. 41 E; ἐλύπει αὐτὸν ἡ χώρα πορθομένη, Xen. An. 7, 12.—Hdt. also has it of cavalry and light troops, to harass, annoy an army by constant attacks, Hdt. 9, 40, cf. 61, Thuc. 6, 66, etc.—Pass. to be sad, to mourn, grieve, λυπεῖσθαι φρένα, Theogn. 593; opp. to χαίρειν, Soph. Aj. 555, etc.: also c. acc. rei, to grieve about a thing, Soph. Aj. 1086; πρὸς τι, Thuc. 2, 64, Plat. Rep. 585 A; absol. to feel pain, Eur. Ion 632, Plat., etc.; to λυποῦμενον,=ἡ λύπη, Schaf. Dion. Comp. p. 205.

ΛΥΠΗ, ης, ἡ, pain, Lat. *dolor*, Hdt. 7, 152: opp. to ἡδονή, Plat. Phil. 31 C, etc.: also pain of mind, grief, Hdt. 7, 16; opp. to χαρά, Xen. Hell. 7, 1, 32; and so, mostly in Trag., ὅγμων δὲ λύπης οὐδὲν ἐφ' ἧπαρ προσκινεῖται, Aesch. Ag. 791; etc. [v]

Λυτήμα, ατος, τό, (λύτew) pain, distress, Soph. Tr. 554.

Λυτήρως, ῖ, ὄν, (λυτέω), painful, Lat. *molestus*, τὸ σοι τοῦτ' ἐστὶ λυτήρῳ κλίνειν, Soph. O. C. 1176; τάν ὁμοιοι λυτήρῳ, Eur. Ion 623, etc.: also of persons, troublesome, Ar. Ach. 456, Xen. An. 2, 5, 13. Adv. -ῶς, λυτήρως ἔχει εἰμι., Soph. El. 767; λ. φέρειν τι, Isocr. 199 D.

Λυτήρῳ λόγος, ὄν, (λυτέω, λόγος) giving pain by talking, Cratin. Incert. 42.

Λυτήρτεον, verb. adj. from λυτέω-αι, one must feel pain, Xen. Apol. 27.

Λυτήρικός, ἡ, ὄν, (λυτέω) distressing, τὸ λυτ.,=λύπη, Plat. 2, 657 A.—II. pass. distressed distressful.

Λυτρώβιος, ὄν, (λυτρός, βίος) leading a wretched life, Strab. p. 318.

Λυτρώγατος, ὄν, Att. λυτρώγεω, ὦν, (λυτρός, γαῖα, γῆ) with poor soil, App. Hesp. 59, Philo, v. sq.

Λυτρός, ἄ, ὄν, (λυτέω, cf. λυτήρως) distressful, wretched, poor, sorry, esp. of land, γαῖα, Od. 13, 243, Hdt. 9, 122, Arist. H. A. 5, 28, 4, cf. Ruhn. Tim., as the Romans opposed to each other *gracile and laetum solum*.—II.=λυτήρως, painful, distressing, sad, Aesch. Cho. 835, Eum. 174, Eur. Alc. 370, etc.; τὸ λυτρών, Id. Supp. 38. Adv. ῶς, lb. 898. Hence

Λυτρώτης, ητος, ἡ, wretchedness, distress: esp. of land, poverty, barrenness, Strab. p. 130, etc.

Λυτρώχρος, ὄν, (λυτρός, χῶρα)=λυτρώγατος, Strab. p. 427.

ΛΥΡΑ, ας, ἡ, Lat. *lyra*, a lyre, a Greek musical instrument of seven strings, (ἐπτάτονος, Eur. I. T. 1129), like the *κithára*, said to have been invented by Mercury, H. Merc. 423, etc.; but never in Hom. (his name for similar instruments being *κitharis* and *φόρμιγξ*), but freq. from Pind. downwards.—The hollow shell or body of the lyre was deeper than that of the *cithára*, and was too large to hold on the knee: its strings were (as in the *cithára* of Terpander) seven, *κέλαδος* ἑπτατόνον *λύρας*, Eur. I. T. 1129, etc.; =being of a full rich tone, it was held above the *ισοει*: mainly of all stringed in-

struments, s. cf. *κithára*: for the same reason it was not used in dirges and wild music such as the Phrygian mode, which is therefore called *ὁ ἄνευ λύρας θρήνος*, Aesch. Ag. 990, cf. ἄλυσος, ἀφόρμιγος.—II. *lyric poetry and music*, Plat. Legg. 809 C.—III. the constellation *Lyra*, Anacr. 70, ubi v. Bergk, Arat. 268.—IV. a sea-fish of the *Trigla* kind, *Trigla Lyra*, Arist. H. A. 4, 9, 5. [v]

†Λύρα, ας, ἡ, *Lyra*, a place in Bithynia, so named from the lyre of Orpheus, Ap. Rh. 2, 929.—II. fem. pr. n., Luc.

Λυράϊδος, οὔ, δ, contr. *λυρωδός*, (λύρα, αἰδός) one who sings to the lyre, Anth. P. 7, 612, Plut. Sull. 33, etc.

†Λυρβή, ης, ἡ, *Lyrbæ*, a city of Pisidia, Dion. P. 859.

Λυρίζω, (λύρα) to play the lyre, Chrysipp. ap. Plut. 2, 1037 E, Anacreont.

Λυρικός, ἡ, ὄν, (λύρα) of or for the lyre, lyric, μουσα, Anacreont. 25, 2: ὁ λ., a lyric poet, Anth. P. 11, 78, Plut. Num. 4.

Λυρίον, ον, τό, dim. from *λύρα*, Ar. Ran. 1304.

Λυρισμός, οὔ, δ, (λυρίζω) a playing on the lyre.

Λυριστής, οὔ, δ, (λυρίζω) a player on the lyre.

†Λυρκεία, ας, ἡ, *Lyrcæa*, a place in Argolis, Paus. 2, 25, 5.

†Λυρκείον, ον, τό, *Μτ. Lyrcæus*, in Argolis on the borders of Arcadia, Strab. p. 370.

†Λύρκος, ον, δ, *Lyrcus*, son of Abas, Paus. 2, 25, 4.

†Λυρναῖος, α, ὄν, *Lyρνῆαν*, of *Lyryna*, acc. to Schol. Aesch. Pers. 324, v. Blomf. ad i. (v. 330): but Steph. Byz. of *Lyrynessus*, as if from *Λύρνα* ἢ *Λυρνησσός*.

†Λυρνήσιος, α, ὄν, of *Lyrynessus*, *Lyrynessian*, Aesch. Fr. 250: and

†Λυρνησίς, ιδος, ἡ, pecul. fem. to foreg., Aesch. Fr. 250; ἡ *Λυρνησίς*, the territory of *Lyrynessus*, Strab.: from †Λυρνησσός or Λυρνησός, οὔ, ἡ, *Lyrynessus*, a city of Troas, II. 2, 691.—2. acc. to Callisth. ap. Strab. p. 667, 676, a city of Pamphylia.

Λυρογηθής, ἐς, (λύρα, γηθέω) delighting in the lyre, Anth. P. 9, 525, 12.

Λυρῶνεις, εσσα, εν, (λύρα) fitted for the lyre, lyrical, Theopomp. (Coloph.) ap. Ath. 183 A.

Λυροεργός, ὄν, (λύρα, *εργω) making lyres or singing to the lyre, Orph. Arg. 7.

Λυροεληγής, ἐς, (λύρα, θέλω) charmed by the lyre, Anth. P. 9, 250.

Λυρόκτιτος, ον, (λύρα, κτίω) lyrefounded, epith. of Thebes, said to have been built by the sound of Amphion's lyre, Christod. Ecphr. 261.

Λυροκτύπη, ον, δ,=λυρόκτυπος, Anacreont.

Λυροκτύτια, ας, ἡ, a striking the lyre, Anth. Plan. 277: from

Λυροκτύπος, ον, (λύρα, κτυπέω) striking the lyre.—II. twanging like a lyre, of a bow-string, Lyc. 918. [v]

Λυροπηγός, ὄν, (λύρα, πήγνυμι)=λυροποιός,

Λυροποιέω, ὦ, to make lyres; hence

Λυροποιητικός, ἡ, ὄν, good at making lyres.

Λυροποιία, ας, ἡ, the art of making lyres: and

Λυροποιικός, ἡ, ὄν,=λυροποιητικός, ἡ, sub. τέχνη, Plat. Euthyd. 289 C.: from

Λυροποιός, ὄν, (λύρα, ποιέω) making

lyres, Plat. Euthyd. 289 B, D, Crat. 390 B; cf. Bergk Anacr. 27.

Λυροφόνις, ὁ, a kind of lyre, ap. Ath. 175 D.

Λύρτος, τό, Epirot. word for σκυφός, Seleuc. ap. Ath. 500 B.

Λυρῶδης, ἐς, (λύρα, εἶδος)=λυρῶεις, Anth. P. append. 176.

Λυρῶδία, ας, ἡ, a song to be sung to the lyre: from

Λυρῶδός, οὔ, δ, contr. for *λυραοῖδος*, q. v.

Λυρωνία, ας, ἡ, (λύρα, ὠνέομαι) a buying of lyres, Ar. Fr. 34.

†Λυσαγόρης, εω, δ, Ion.=Λεσαγόρας, *Lysagoras*, masc. pr. n., a Milesian, Hdt. 5, 30.—2. a Parian, Id. 6, 133.

†Λυσάνδρα, ας, ἡ, *Lysandra*, daughter of Ptolemy son of Lagus, Paus. 1, 9, 6.

†Λυσανδρίδας, α, δ, *Lysandridas*, a Spartan, Ath. 609 B.

†Λύσανδρος, ον, δ, (λύω, ἀνήρ) *Lysander*, a Trojan, II. 11, 491.—2. the celebrated general of the Spartans, Xen. Hell. 1, 5, 1, sqq.—3. a Sicyonian officer, Id. ib. 7, 1, 45.—Others in Paus.; etc. [v]

Λυσάνιας, ον, δ, (λύω, ἀνία) ending sadness, like *πανσανίας*, λ. *κακῶν*, Ar. Nu. 1162.

†Λυσανίας, ον, δ, *Lysanias*, an Athenian archon Ol. 78, 3, Diod. S. also Ol. 84, 2, Id., father of Aeschines, a friend of Socrates, Plat.—2. a friend of Alexander the Great, Arr. An. 1, 2, 1.—3. name of a youth in Call. Ep. 29, 5.—4. a grammarian of Cyrene, Ath. 304 B.—Others in Diog. L.; etc.

Λυσέως, ωτος, ὁ, (λύω, ἔρω) de liverer from love.

†Λύση, ης, ἡ, *Lysæ*, a daughter of Thespius, Apollod. 2, 7, 8.

†Λυτήρως, ορος, ὁ, ἡ, (λύω, ἀνήρ) relaxing, weakening men, Tryphiod. 449.

†Λυσίαναξ, ακτος, δ, *Lysianax*, 2n Eleian, Paus. 6, 4, 5.

†Λυσιάνασσα, ης, ἡ, *Lysianassa*, a daughter of Nereus and Doris, Hes. Th. 58.—2. a daughter of Polybus, wife of Talaus, Paus. 2, 6, 6: cf. *Λυσισμήνη*.—3. daughter of Epaphus, mother of Busiris, Apollod. 2, 5, 11. Others in Anth.; etc.

†Λύσιος, ον, δ, *Lysias*, son of Cephalus, the celebrated orator, a contemporary of Socrates, Plat.; Xen.; etc.—Others in Ath.; etc.—II. *Λυσία*, ἄδος, ἡ, a city of Greater Phrygia, Strab. p. 576.—2. a city and fortress of Syria, Id. p. 752.—3. a stronghold for storing up plunder in Judea, Id. p. 763.

Λυσισύμνος, ον, (λύω, γάμος) dissolving marriage, Anth. P. 5, 302.

Λυσισγία, ας, ἡ, or *Λυσισγία*, (Lob Paral. p. 333): relaxation of the limbs, Hipp. p. 415.

Λυσισγίον, ον, (λύω, γνίω) relaxing the limbs, enfeebling.

†Λυσιδίκη, ης, ἡ, *Lysidice*, daughter of Pelops, wife of Mestor, Apollod. 2, 4, 5: acc. to Plut. Thes. 7, mother of Alcmena.—2. a daughter of Theopius, Apollod. 2, 7, 8.

Λυσισόκος, ον, (λύω, δίκη) ending or settling law-suits.—II. infringing on justice.

Λυσισθειρα, ας, ἡ, with dishevelled hair, like *Λυσισθριξ*, Nonn.

Λυσισώνος, ον, αἰο, ην, (λύω, ζώνη) losing the zone, i. e. ceasing to be a maid.—2. of a soldier, ungirded, unarmed, Lat. *distinctus*, Polyæn. 8, 24, 34.—II. epith. of Diana and Ilithyia, who assisted women in travail Theocr. 17, 60.

†*Λυσιθέδης*, ου, δ, *Lysithēdes*, one of the wealthiest of the Athenians in the time of Demosthenes, Dem. 565, 13; 703, 14; etc.

†*Λυσίθεος*, ου, δ, *Lysitheus*, an Athenian archon Ol. 78, 4, Diod. S. 11, 69.

†*Λυσίθοος*, ου, δ, *Lysithoos*, son of Priam, Apollod. 3, 12, 5.

†*Λυσίθριξ*, τριχός, ο, ή, (*λύω*, θρίζ) with loose hair.

†*Λυσικάδης*, ου, δ, (*λύω*, κακός) ending evil, Theogn. 476, ubi al. λησκ.

†*Λυσικλείδης*, ου, δ, *Lysiclides*, against whom a speech of Dinarchus was directed, Dion. H. de Din. 12.

†*Λυσικλῆς*, έους, δ, *Lysicles*, an Athenian, father of Abronychus, Thuc. 1, 91.—2. a young Athenian, who married Aspasia after the death of Pericles, and rose through her instructions to high stations, Thuc. 3, 19; Ar. Eq. 132, 765, etc.

†*Λυσικόμορος*, ου, or *Λυσικόμης*, (*λύω*, κόμην)=*Λυσίτριξ*, v. l. Opp. C. 3, 128.

†*Λυσικράτης*, ους, δ, *Lysicrates*, an Athenian commander, Ar. Av. 513, 626.—2. an archon Ol. 81, 4, Diod. S. 11, 88.

†*Λυσίλλα*, ης, ή, *Lysilla*, fem. pr. n., Ar. Nub. 684.

†*Λυσιμάχη*, ης, ή, *Lysimache*, daughter of Abas, wife of Talaus, Apollod. 1, 9, 13; cf. *Λυσιασσσα*.—2. a daughter of Priam, Id. 3, 12, 5.

†*Λυσιμάχια*, ας, ή, and *Λυσιμάχιον*, ου, τό, a medicinal herb, *Lysimachia*, loose-strife, Diosc.

†*Λυσιμαχία*, and *-μάχεια*, ας, ή, *Lysimachia*, a city in the Thracian Chersonese, Strab. p. 331.—2. a city of Aetolia on a lake of same name, Id. p. 460.

†*Λυσιμαχίδης*, ου, δ, (prop. patron. from *Λυσιαχός*) *Lysimachides*, an Athenian archon, Diod. S. 12, 22; etc.

†*Λυσιμάχος*, ου, also pecul. fem. *Λυσιμάχη* (Ar. Pac. 994, Lys. 554), (*λύω*, μάχη) ending strife, Anth. P. 5, 71, etc.: freq. as a prop. n., v. sq.

†*Λυσιμάχος*, ου, δ, *Lysimachus*, an Athenian, father of the celebrated Aristides, Hdt. 8, 79.—2. son of this Aristides, Plat. Lach. 179 C.—3. a commander of the cavalry under the thirty tyrants, Xen. Hell. 2, 4, 8.—Others of this name in Dem.; Plut.; etc.

†*Λυσιμέλεια*, ας, ή, *Λυμην*, *Lysimēlia*, a marsh in the suburbs of Syracuse, Thuc. 7, 53; Theocr. 16, 84.

†*Λυσιμελής*, ές, (*λύω*, μέλος) limb-relaxing, epith. of sleep, Od. 20, 57; 23, 343; of love, Hes. Th. 911, Sappho 43 Bgk., etc.; of death, Eur. Supp. 46; so too of wine, sickness, etc., Anth. P. 11, 414.

†*Λυσιμένης*, ους, δ, *Lysimēnes*, a Sicyonian, Xen. Hell. 7, 1, 45.—2. an Athenian orator, Ath. 209 A.

†*Λυσιμέριμος*, ου, (*λύω*, μέριμνα) trivial care away, Anth. P. 9, 524, 12.

†*Λύσιμος*, ου, (*λύσις*) able to loose or relieve, Aesch. Supp. 811.—II. pass. able to be loosed or redeemed, ενέχυρος, Plat. Legg. 820 E.—2. able to be solved or refuted, συλλογισμός, Arist. An. Pr. 2, 27, 5. [v]

†*Λυσίνωος*, ου, (*λύω*, νόμος) doing away with the law, Nonn.

†*Λυσινόμος*, ου, δ, *Lysinōmus*, son of Electryon, Apollod. 2, 4, 5.

†*Λυσίνους*, ου, δ, *Lysinōus*, masc. pr. n., an Athenian, Dem. 949, 6.—2. ather of Aristophon, Paus. 6, 13, 11.

†*Λύσιος*, ια, ιον, also ιος, ιον, (*λύω*) easing, delivering, able to release, etc., *ἱεῖοι θεοὶ* the gods who deliver from

curse or sin. Stallb. Plat. Rep. 366 A; epith. of Bacchus, Pind. Fr. 124, Orph. H. 49, 2; cf. Paus. 9, 16, 6. [v]

†*Λυσιπαίμων*, ου, γεν. ουος, (*λύσις*, παίγμα) letting loose, i. e. giving play or sport, dub. I. Anacreont., 39, 9, at least contrary to analogy, as being from the subst. *λύσις* [v] instead of the fut. *λύσω*, cf. sq. [v]

†*Λυσιπῆμων*, ουος, (*λύσις*, πῆμα) ending sorrow or pain, Orph. Hymn. 1, 11; 58, 20, ubi Herm. *λαθιπῆμων* metri grat., cf. foreg.

†*Λυσίποθος*, ου, (*λύω*, πόθος) delivering from love, Anth. P. 5, 269.

†*Λυσιπόνιον*, ου, τό, a medicinal unguent: from

†*Λυσίπονος*, ου, (*λύω*, πόνος) releasing from toil, labor-lightening, λ. θεράποντες, Pind. P. 4, 72; λ. τελευτά, death that frees from care, Id. Fr. 96.

†*Λυσίππη*, ης, ή, *Lysippe*, daughter of Thespius, Apollod. 2, 7, 8.—2. daughter of Proetus, Id. 2, 2, 2.—Others in Paus.: fem. from

†*Λυσίππος*, ου, δ, (*λύω*, ἵππος) *Lysippus*, a Spartan harmost in Epitulum, Xen. Hell. 3, 2, 29.—2. a poet of the old comedy, Meineke 1, p. 215; 2, p. 744.—3. a celebrated statuary of Sicyon, Paus. 2, 9, 8.—Others in Dem. 1083, 11; etc.

†*Λύσις*, εως Ion. ιος, ή, (*λύω*) a loosing, setting free, esp. of a prisoner, hence a release, ransoming, Il. 24, 655, Theogn. 1004:—οὐκ έχει λύσιν (sc. τὰ πῆματά), Soph. Ant. 598.—c. gen., λ. θανάτου, deliverance from death, Od. 9, 421; λ. ἐρίδος, Hes. Th. 637; λ. χρεῶν, disburdening from debt, Hes. Op. 402; λυσιν αἰτεῖν κακῶν, Hdt. 6, 129; λ. πενθῶν, μόχθων, Pind. N. 10, 143, Soph. Tr. 1171: also, 2. από τινος, Plat. Rep. 532 B: but—2. οὐ λύσις ἄλλη στρατοῦ πρὸς οἶκον, no other means of letting the host loose from port for home, Soph. El. 573.—3. absol. deliverance from guilt by expiatory rites, Lat. expiatio, Stallb. Plat. Rep. 364 E.—4. recovery from pain or sickness.—5. on ὡμῇ λύσις v. ὡμῇ λυσις.—II. a loosing, parting, λ. καὶ χωρισμός ψυχῆς ἀπὸ σώματος, Plat. Phaed. 67 D:—dissolution, τῆς πολιτείας, Id. Legg. 945 C.—2. solution of a difficulty, refutation, Arist. Rhet. 2, 25, 1.—3. the unravelling of the plot in a tragedy, Id. Poet. 18, 1.—III.—δόρπον λ., a place for banquetting, Pind. O. 10 (11), 57, ubi v. Böckh; cf. κατάλυσις II. [v]

†*Λύσις*, ιδος, δ, *Lysis*, an Athenian, after whom one of Plato's dialogues is named.—2. a Pythagorean philosopher of Tarentum, teacher of Epaminondas, Ael. V. H. 3, 17.—3. an immortal lyric poet, Strab. p. 648. (cf. Lob. Pathol. 511, n. 45.)

†*Λυσίστρατα*, ης, ή, (*λύω*, στρατός) *Lysistrata*, fem. pr. n., formed by Aristophanes as title of one of his comedies in which he urged the bringing the war to a close.

†*Λυσίστρατος*, ου, δ, (*λύω*, στρατός, v. foreg.) *Lysistratus*, an Athenian seer, Hdt. 8, 96.—2. an Athenian, notorious for effeminacy and gambling, Ar. Ach. 855.—Others in Dem.; Andoc.; etc.

†*Λυσισματέω*, ᾧ, (*λύω*, σώμα) to be relaxed in body, Hipp. p. 1160.

†*Λυσιτανία*, ας, ή, in Steph. Byz. Λουσιτανία, *Lusitania*, the western division of Hispania, now Portugal, Strab. p. 152, sq.

†*Λυσιτανίω*, ᾧν, οί, the *Lusitani*, Strab. p. 152, etc.

†*Λυσιτέλεια*, ας, ή, advantage, use,

profit, Theophr. ap. Diog. 1, 5, 54 Diod., etc.; λ. περί τὸν χρόνον, economy of time in making payments, Polyb. 32, 13, 11; and

†*Λυσιτέλεια*, ᾧ, strictly, to indemnify for expenses incurred, hence to be useful or advantageous to, λυσιτέλει ἡμῖν ἡ δικαιοσύνη, Plat. Prot. 327 B: esp. in 3 pers., λυσιτέλει μοι, it profits me is better for me, c. part., οἷς λυσιτέλει πειθόμενοι, Lys. 174, 14, cf. Soph. O. T. 316; c. inf., ὅτι μοι λυσιτέλοι ὥστερ' ἔχω ἔχειν, Plat. Apol. 22 E; hence with a compar. force, τεινάναι λυσιτέλει ἢ ἔην 'tis better to be dead than alive, Andoc. 16, 28, cf. Xen. Cyr. 2, 4, 12: oft. too c. negat., οὐ λ. μοι, 'tis not good for me, profits me not, c. inf., Hdt. 1, 97, and Xen. ci. Valck. Hipp. 441: τὸ λυσιτέλουν, τὰ λυσιτέλουντα, profit, gain, advantage, Thuc. 6, 85, Plat., etc. Cf. *λύω* IV: from

†*Λυσιτέλης*, ές, (*λύω*, τέλος) strictly, paying or indemnifying for expenses incurred: hence, useful, profitable, advantageous, λυσιτέλεστον ἄδικα δικαιοσύνη, Plat. Rep. 354 A: ἐμπορευμένα λυσιτέλεστερα, Xen. Hier. 9, 11: λυσιτελεστάτη ζωή, Plat. Rep. 344 E; λυσιτέλη; advantages Polyb. 4, 38, 8:—cheap, Xen. Vect. 4, 30: cf. *λύω* IV. Adv. *-λως*, Diod. 14, 102.

†*Λυσιτελούντως*, adv. part. pres. from λυσιτέλω, usefully, profitably, Xen. Oec. 20, 21, Plat. Alc. 2, 146 B.

†*Λυσισφάνης*, ους, δ, *Lysiphānes*, teacher of Epicurus, Diog. L. 10, 13, v. l. Νανυσφάνης.

†*Λυσισφλέβης*, ές, (*λύω*, φλέψ) opening the veins, Anth. P. 6, 94.

†*Λυσίφραν*, ουος, δ, ή, (*λύω*, φρήν) releasing from care, Anacreont. 50, 2.

†*Λυσιχαίτης*, ου, δ, (*λύω*, χαίτη)=*Λυσίτριξ*.

†*Λυσιχίτων*, ουος, δ, ή, (*λύω*, χιτών) with loose tunic, Nonn. [χ]

†*Λυσισόδος*, ου, δ, and ή, (*Λύσις* 3, ὥδη) one who played women's characters in male attire, Aristox. ap. Ath. 620 E, Plut. Sull. 36, etc.; so called from Lysis, who wrote songs for such actors, Strab. p. 648; cf. Μαγδόχος.—†2. αὐλός, a flute accompanying or adapted to such pantomimes, Ath. 182 C.

†*Λύσιος*, ου, δ, *Lysius*, a statuaty of Macedonia, Paus. 6, 17, 1.

†*ΛΥΣΣΑ*, ή, Att. *λύττα*, rage, fury, in Il. always of martial rage, κρατερῆ δέ ἐ λύσσα δένδενε, 9, 239; λύσσαν ἔχειν ὀλοήν, Ib. 305: later raging-madness, raving, esp. caused by the gods, as that of Io, Aesch. Pr. 883, of Orestes, Id. Cho. 288, Eur. Or. 254, etc.; also of Bacchic frenzy, ἐλαφρό λ., Eur. Bacch. 851; λύσσαρ' παράκοπος, Ar. Thesm. 681: strengthd., λ. μαίνας, Soph. Fr. 678: also of dogs, Xen. An. 5, 7, 26 in form *λύσσα*, whereas Plat. has *λύττα* ἐρωτική, Legg. 839 A.—2. personified, *Λύσσα*, the goddess of madness, Eur. H. F. 823.—II. the worm under the tongue of dogs, removed from the belief that it produces madness. Hence

†*Λυσσάινω*,=λύσσω, to be raging mad, to rave, λ. τινί, to be mad at or with one, Soph. Ant. 633.

†*Λυσσάλεος*, έα, έον, (*λυσσάω*) raging mad, Ar. Rh. 4, 1393.

†*Λυσσάνιος*, v. sub *λυσάνιος*.

†*Λυσσάς*, αῖος, ή, raging mad, Anth. Plan. 289; λυσσάδι μοῖρα, Eur. Il. F. 1024.

†*Λυσσάω*, Att. *λυττάω*, ᾧ, (*λύσσα* to be raging in battle Hdt. 9, 71, cf. *λύσσα* init.: το σκυ. be mad) *Scyb* 9, 1

Ο. T. 1258, Plat., Rep. 329 C, etc.; of wolves, Theocr. 4, 11: *ἔρωτες λυττώμεν*, Plat. Rep. 586 C.

Λυσσηδόν, adv. (λύσσα) furiously, madly, Opp. H. 2, 573.

Λυσσηίς, εσσα, εν,=λυσσαλέος.

Λύσσημα, ατος, τό, (λύσσα) a fit of madness: in plur. *lyssings*, εἰ μ' ἐκφόβουεν μανιάσιν λυσσημασιν, Eur. Or. 270.

Λυσσηήρης, ες,=λυσσαλέος, Orph. H. 68, 6.

Λυσσητήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, one that is raging, raving, mad, κύων λ., Il. 8, 299; πούς λ., Anth. P. 6, 94.

Λυσσητής, οὔ, ὁ,=foreg., Anth. P. 7, 473.

Λυσσητικός, ἦ, ὄν,=λυσσαλέος, Ael. N. 12, 10.

Λυσσοδόκος, ον, (λύσσα, δάκνω) out by a mad dog, Geop.

Λυσσομάνειν, ὦ, to rage, rave, Manetho: from

Λυσσομάνης, ες, (λύσσα, μαινόμεαι) raging-mad, frenzy-tost, Anth. P. 6, 219.

Λυσσώω, ὦ, to enrage, madden. Pass. to be or grow furious, Pseudo-Phocyl. 114.

Λυσσώδης, ες, (λύσσα, εἶδος) like one raging, raving, mad, Il. 13, 53; λ. νόσος, Soph. Aj. 452; of Bacchus, Eur. Bacch. 980.

Λυσσώτης, ἴδος, ἦ, (λύσσα, ὤψ) with furious glance, Orph. Arg. 977.

†Λύσων, ὤρος, ὁ, Lyson, a statuery, Paus. 1, 3, 5.

Λύται, οί, law-students who had finished their course of study, and were ready to be examined: those who had still a year to study were *προλύται*, Pandect.

†Λυταία, ας, ἦ, Lytaea, daughter of Hyacinthus in Athens, Apollod. 3, 15, 8.

†Λυτάτιος, ον, ὁ, Lytatis, Rom. *basac*. pr. n., Polyb. 1, 59, 8.

Λύτεια, fem. from λυτήρ, Orph. H. 9, 17, [5].

Λύτεον, verb. adj. from λύω, one must solve, Plat. Gorg. 480 E.

Λύτηρ, ἦρος, ὁ, (λύω) one who looses, a deliverer, πόνων, Eur. El. 136; πόρον—γάμων λυτήρα, Aesch. Supp. 807.—II. an arbitrator, decider, νεκτέων, Aesch. Theb. 941.

Λύτριάς, ἀδός, ἦ,=λύτεια, she that delivers, Orph. H. 13, 8.

Λύτρησις, ια, ον, usu. ος, ον, (λύτρη) loosing, releasing, delivering, *daimones*, Aesch. Theb. 175: c. gen. delivering, setting free from a thing, λυτρήσιος εὐχὰς δειμάτων, Soph. El. 638, cf. 447, 1490; τινί τινος λ., a deliverer to a person from a thing, Aesch. Eum. 298; and ἐκ τινος, Eur. Alc. 224:—also simply=λυτικός, hence, λ. λύπημα, relieving or lightening sorrow, Soph. Tr. 554, where it governs the case of its verb λύω.—II. τὸ λυτρήσιον=λύτρον, τὸ λ. δαπάνη, the atonement or reward for all costs, Pind. P. 5, 143.

†Λυτιέρσης, ὁ, v. Λυτιέρσης; Theocr. 10, 41, in Dor. form —σας.

Λυτικός, ἦ, ὄν, (λύω) able to loose, της κοιλίας, Ath. 31 B.—II. fit for solving or refuting, Arist. Rhet. 2, 26, 3;—οἱ λυτικοί, certain grammarians, who untravelled knotty points.

Λύτος, ἦ, ὄν, (λύω) that may be loosed, Plat. Tim. 41 A.—II. that may be dissolved, soluble, Ib. 43 D, Arist. Meteor. 4, 6, 12:—adv. —ως, solubly, Id. Part. An. 2, 2, 25.—2. of arguments and difficulties, that may be solved, refutable, Arist. Rhet. 1, 2, 18.

Λύτρον, ον, τό, (λύω) the price paid,

—1. for ransom, a ransom, usu. in plur., as Hdt. 5, 77: λύτρα ἀποδιδόναι, καταβιβάναι, to pay ransom, Dem. 1250, 1, and 18; εἰσφέρειν εἰς λύτρα, to contribute towards it, Id. 1248, 25; ἰφίμενοι ἀνεν λύτρων, to release without ransom, Xen. Hell. 7, 2, 16.—2. in expiation, an atonement, Pind. O. 7, 141: λ. αἵματος, Aesch. Cho. 48; cf. Plat. Rep. 393 D; freq. in Christ. writers.—3. in genl. a recompense, καμάτων, Pind. 1. 8 (7), 1.—II. a plant, like the *Lysimachia*, *lythrum*, Diosc.

Λυτροχάρης, ες, (λύτρον, χαίρω) rejoicing in ransom, Or. Sib.

Λυτρόω, ὦ, (λύτρον) to release on receipt of ransom, to hold to ransom, λ. τινα χρημάτων, for money, Plat. Theat. 165 E. Mid. to release by payment of ransom, to ransom, redeem, Polyb. 17, 16, 1. Pass., to be ransomed, Dem. 394, 18, Arist. Eth. N. 9, 2, 4. Hence

Λύτρωσις, εως, ἦ, from mid., ransoming, Plut. Arat. 11: in Christ. writers, Redemption, i. e. the being redeemed.

Λυτρώτεον, verb. adj., one must ransom, Arist. Eth. N. 9, 2, 4.

Λυτρώτης, οὔ, ὁ, a ransomer, redeemer, N. T.

Λύττα, ἦ, λυττάω, Att. for λύσσα, λυσσώω.

Λυττός, ἦ, ὄν, Cretan for ὑψηλός, Steph. Byz. in v. Λυττός.

†Λύττος, ον, ἦ, v. sub Λύκτος.

Λύτωρ, ορος, ὁ, poet. for λυτήρ, f. l. in Leon. Al. 29, 4.

Λυχναῖος, ὁ, λίδος,=λυχνίτης.

Λυχνάπτης, ον, ὁ, (λύχνος, ἄπτω II) a lamp-lighter: fem. λυχνάπτρια, Böckh Inscr. 1, p. 470. Hence

Λυχναφία, ας, ἦ, acc. to Ath., a less common form for λυχνοκαντία, Cephisod. Ψς 4.

Λυχνεῖον, ον, τό, (λύχνος) a lamp-stand, Pherecr. Crap. 5.

Λυχνεῖλαιον, ον, τό, lamp-oil.

Λυχνεύς, εως, ὁ, a torch, lantern, †Ath. 699 D.—II.=λυχνίτης, Callix. ap. Ath. 205 F.

Λυχνεύω, (λύχνος) to light.

Λυχνεῶν, ὤρος, ὁ, a place to keep lamps in, Luc. Ver. H. 1, 29.

Λυχνία, ας, ἦ, a lamp-stand, Philo, cf. Lob. Phryn. 313.

Λυχνιαῖος, αἶα, αἶον, (λύχνος) belonging to a lamp or torch, Gal., cf. Lob. Phryn. 552.

Λυχνίας, ον, ὁ, λίδος,=λυχνίτης: Plat. (Com.) Soph. 8.

Λυχνίδειον, ον, τό, dim. from λύχνος, Ar. Fr. 115, 274, Luc., etc. [2]

†Λυχνιδίος, α, ον, of *Lychnidus*, *Lychnidian*; ἡ λυχνιδία λίμνη, the *Lychnidian lake*, Polyb. 5, 108, 8: from

†Λυχνιδός, οὔ, ἦ, *Lychnidus*, a city of Epirus on the via Egnatia, Strab. p. 323.

Λυχνικόν, οὔ, τό, the time of lamp-lighting, Lat. hora lucernaria, Eccl.

Λυχνίον, ον, τό, dim. from λύχνος, Antiph. Ἀφροδ. γον. 1, Luc. Symp. 46: others write it *proparox*. λυχνιον, but v. Lob. Phryn. 314.

Λυχνίς, ἴδος, ἦ, *lychnis*, a plant with a bright scarlet flower, much used for garlands, Theophr., Mel. 1.—II. a precious stone that emits light, Luc. de dea Syr. 32.

Λυχνίσκος, ον, ὁ, dim. from λύχνος.—II. a kind of fish, Luc. Ver. H. 2, 30.

Λυχνίτης, ον, ὁ, fem. —τις, ἴδος, (λύχνος); of or like a lamp: esp., λυχνίτης λίδος, a name for *Parian marble*, Plin. H. N. 36, 4, 2: also, a precious stone, Plat. Eryx. 400 D, but different from that called λυχνίς.—2.

φλοιῖς λυχνίτι, a plant, a kind of mullein, the leaves of which served as lamp-wicks, Diosc.

Λυχνόβιος, ον, (λύχνος, βίος) living by lamp-light, Senec. Ep. 122.

Λυχνοκάλα, ας, ἦ, (λύχνος, καίω) a lighting of lamps, illumination, in Hdt. 2, 62, a festival at Saïs, like the Chinese feast of lanterns.

Λυχνοκατέω, ὦ, to light lamps, Dio C. 63, 20: from

Λυχνοκαύτης, ον, ὁ, (λύχνος, καίω) a lamp-lighter. Hece

Λυχνοκαντία, ας, ἦ,=λυχνοκάλα, λυχναφία, Ath. 701 A; cf. Lob. Phryn. 523.

Λύχνον, ον, τό,=λύχνος, Hippon., ap. E. M.: the plur. τὰ λύχνα is usu. taken as metaplast. from λύχνος, q. v.

Λυχνοποιέω, ὦ, to make lamps or lanterns: from

Λυχνοποιός, ὄν, (λύχνος, ποίεω) making lamps or lanterns, Ar. Pac. 690.

Λυχνόπολις, εως, ἦ, (λύχνος, πόλις) a city of lamps, Luc. Ver. H. 1, 29.

Λυχνοπώλης, ον, ὁ, (λύχνος, πώλεω) a dealer in lamps or lanterns, Ar. Eq. 739.

Λύχνον, ον, ὁ: in plur. λύχνα, Batr. 179, but usu. irreg. λύχνα, Hdt. 2, 62, 133, Eur. Cycl. 514, (cf. λύχνον): a light, lamp, candlestick, different from the λαμπτήρ which was fixed, the λύχνος being portable (cf. λυχνόχθος, χρύσεος λ., Od. 19, 34, λύχνα καίεν, ἀνάπτειν, to light lamps, Hdt. 11, cc.; λ. ἀποσβέσαι, Ar. Plut. 668; περί λύχνων ὥρας, at lamp-lighting time, i. e. towards night-fall, Hdt. 7, 215: πάννηχος λ. παρακαίεται, lamps are kept burning all night, Hdt. 2, 130; ἔλαον ἡμῖν οὐκ ἔνεστ' ἐν τῷ λύχνῳ, Ar. Nub. 56. (It belongs to the root *λύκη, q. v.)

Λυχνόχθος, ον, ὁ, (λύχνος, ἔχω) a lamp-stand, the stand into or upon which the λύχνος was put, καὶ τὸν λυχνόχθον ἐκφέρει ἔνθεϊς τὸν λύχνον, Pherecr. Dougl. 5; διαστίλβονθ' ὀράμεν ὥσπερ ἐν κανὼν λυχνόχθῳ, Ar. Fr. 114; ἐξελέον ἐκ τοῦ λυχνόχθου τὸν λύχνον, Alex. Kprrt. 1: cf. Bergk ap. Meineke. Com. Fr. 2, p. 1060, Lob. Phryn. 60.

Λυχνοφόρέω, ὦ, to carry a lamp or lantern: and

Λυχνοφόρος, λαcon. for foreg., Ar. Lys. 1003: from

Λυχνοφόρος, ον, (λύχνος, φέρω) carrying a lamp, Plat. Pomp. 52.

Λύχναμα, ατος, τό,=ἐμμοτον, ὁδόν: cf. λαμπάδιον.

ΛΥΩ, fut. λύσω [5]: aor. ἔλυσα: perf. ἔλελυκα (v. infr.), pass. ἔλελύμαι: plqpf. ἔλελύμην: aor. pass. ἐλύθην [5]. All these tenses, except the perf. act., occur in Hom.: besides these, he uses the Ep. aor. pass. ἐλύμην in 1 and 3 sing. λύμην, λύτο, and 3 pl. λύντο, which forms some refer to the plqpf.: of the perf. pass. he has the 3 opt. λελύτο, for λελύσσοτο, Od. 18, 238, a very rare form.—Pind. Fr. 55, has also an act. imperat. λῶθι, as if from λῶμι—[5] in pres. and impf., though Hom.—[5] it has twice long in arsis, Il. 23, 513, Od. 7, 74; in compds. long also in thesis, Od. 2, 105, 109: late authors were not so strict, but even they seldom use ὦ of the simple word in thesis: in fut., and aor. act. and mid. ὦ, hence λύσε, λύσαν, etc.: in perf., plqpf. act. and pass., and in aor. pass. ὦ, except in opt. perf. pass., Od. 18, 238; cf. Dracop. 46, 26, Buttm. Ausf. Gr. § 95, Anm. 6: ὦ in λύρο in arsis, Il. 24, 1, but there is no need to write λύρο with Heyne.]

Ορίε, signf. to loose.—I. to loosen, *un-
tied, unfasted*, esp. clothes and ar-
mour, as λ. ζώστηρα, θώρακη, II. 4,
215; 16, 804; but, ζώνην παρβένι-
ν λ., to loose the maiden-girdle, of
the husband after marriage, Od. 11,
245; so, of the wife, λιοι χαλινών
υψ' ἡρώ παρβενίας, Pind. I. 8 (7),
95: ἐνθα παρβένει...ἐλυσ' ἐγὼ κο-
ρεματα, Eur. Alc. 177, (cf. ζώνη):
oft. of the tackling of ships, as λ.
πρωμύησια, ἱστία, λαίφος, etc., Od.
2, 418; 15, 496, 552, H. Hom. Ar.,
etc., (but never so in II.): ἀσκὼν λ., to
untie a skin (used as a bottle), Od.
10, 47: then freq. in Att., λ. πέδας,
Aesch. Eum. 645; πέπλου, Soph. Tr.
924; λ. ἡνιαν, to slack the rein, Id.
El. 743; λ. γράμματα, δέλτον, to open
them, Eur. I. A. 38, 307.—Mid. λυ-
σασθαι ἱμάντα, to undo one's own belt,
II. 14, 214; but, λυόντο τεύχεα, they
undid the armour for themselves, i. e.
stripped it off (others), II. 17, 318.—
2. of horses, to undo, *unhoke, unharness*,
ἐξ ὀχέων, πρὸς ὀχέων, II. 5, 369; 8,
504; υψ' ἄρμασιν, 18, 244; ὑπὸ ζυ-
γόντων 24, 576: in mid., λυεσθαι ἱπ-
ποσύν' ὀχεσθαι, to unhoke one's horses,
II. 23, 7; also βοε λυσαι, opp. to ζευ-
γύσαι, Hes. Op. 606: hence metaph.,
λυὲν τέλος βίου, Soph. O. C. 1720.
—3. to loose, release, set free, esp. from
bonds or prison, and so in genl. from
difficulty or danger, Od. 8, 345; 12,
53, etc.; c. gen. rei, λυὲν τινὰ κακώ-
τητος, Od. 5, 397, and freq. in Att.;
λ. τινὰ δεσμῶν, Aesch. Pr. 1006; ὀκ-
νον, πρηνῶς, etc., Soph. Tr. 181,
etc.; and in mid., ὅς περ ὅτ' ἡ πρηνῶς
ἐλύσατο, Aesch. Supp. 1066: also λ.
τινὰ ἐκ τινος, Pind. O. 4, 34, Aesch.
Pr. 872, Eur. Hipp. 1244, Plat., etc.
—4. to deprive one of a good, also c.
gen., Pind. P. 11, 51.—5. to release a
captive on receipt of ransom (ἀποινα), to
hold to ransom, release, II. 1, 20, 29, etc.;
Σαρπηδόνοσ ἐν τεα κἀλα λύσειαν,
would give them up, 17, 162; in full,
λυὲν τινὰ ἀποινα, II. 11, 106: mid.
to release by payment of ransom, to ran-
som, redeem, II. 1, 13; 24, 118, etc.,
also in Od.—thus act. and mid. in this
signif. are related just like λυτρός and
λυτρόομαι: so freq. in Att.—6. to give
up, [ῥόνον] λύσον ἡμῖν, Pind. P.
4, 275.—II. to loosen, i. e. weaken,
relax, esp. λ. γυία, γούνατα, ἀψεύ-
τητος, to loose the limbs, knees, etc.,
i. e. make them slack, unnerve them;
hence freq. in Hom. To slay, kill:
also, γούνατα καμῶτ' ἄνιν, Od.
20, 118, cf. II. 13, 85: pass., λυτό
γυία, γούνατα λυτο, as the effect of
death, sleep, weariness, fear, etc.,
Hom.; also, βίη, μένος, ψυχὴ λελυ-
ται, Hom.—III. to dissolve, break up,
ἀγορῇ, II. 1, 305, Od. 2, 69.—2. to
undo, bring to nought, break down, πο-
λέων κέρηρα, II. 2, 118, Τροίης κρή-
δεμα, II. 16, 100, Od. 13, 388; λ.
γέφυραν, Xen. An. 2, 4, 17; and so
—3. in genl. to undo, do away with,
λ. νείκηα, II. 14, 205, 304, Od. 7, 74;
ἐπιμωφῆαν, Pind. O. 10 (11), 11; λ.
φύβον, μοχθήματα, etc., Trag.: in
prose, λ. νόμους, to repeal or annul
laws, Lat. *leges abrogare*, Hdt. 3, 82;
λ. σπονδάς, to break a treaty, freq. in
Thuc.; λ. ἀπορίαν, to solve a diffi-
culty, Plat. Prot. 324 E, etc., hence,
to refute an argument, Arist. Rhet. 2,
25, 10, etc., (cf. λύσις, λυτικός): λ. ψή-
ρον, etc., to rescind a vote, Dem. 70,
13; λ. διαθήκας, to cancel a will, Isae.
59, 29, etc.—4. to undo, assuage, calm,
τιλῆ, μελεθόμην, II. 23, 62, Od. 20, 56.
—5. to undo and so atone for, make up,

like Lat. *luere, rependere*, λ. ἀμαρτίας,
Ar. Ran. 691, cf. Soph. Phil. 1224; λ.
φόνον φόνω, Soph. O. T. 101.—IV.
in Att., τέλη, μισθὸν λύνει, to pay
taxes or wages, to quit one's self of
them, only used in cases of actual
obligation, Xen. Ages. 2, 31: hence
—2.—λυσιτελεῖν, to profit, avail, usu.
c. negat., οὐ λύνει and οὐ λύνει τέλη, it
boots not, Soph. O. T. 316; cf. Valck.
Hipp. 441, Pers. Med. 1359:—the
construct. is much like that of λυσι-
τελέω, either absol., Monk Hipp. 443;
or c. dat. pers., Elmsl. Med. 553;—
in Soph. El. 1005, seemingly c. acc.,
λύνει γὰρ ἡμᾶς οὐδὲν οὐδ' ἐπωφελεῖ...
θανεῖν,—but Dind. supposes the acc.
to be used because of the other verb
ἐπωφελεῖ, v. ad l.; Elmsl. reads ἡμῖν.
(Akin to Lat. *luo*, our loose, etc.; but
hardly to λύω, and its derivs., cf.
Pott *Etym. Forsch.* I, 209.)
Λῶ, I will, or wish, v. *AAΩ, a Doric
defect. verb, only found in sing. λῶ,
λῶς, λῶ, plur. λῶμες, λῶντι, Ar. Ach.
714, sq., Lys. 95, 1105, sq., cf. Thuc.
5, 77, Theocr. I, 12; also part. τῶ
λῶντι, Epich. p. 15, cf. Markl. Suppl.
221.
Λωβάω, =sq.
Λωβάομαι, i. ἥσομαι, dep. mid.
(λῶβῃ) like λυμαίνομαι, to treat de-
spitefully, to outrage, insult, maltreat,
c. acc. pers., also with cognate acc.
added, λωβάσθαι τινὰ λῶβῃν, to do
one despite, II. 13, 623: esp. to maim,
mutilate, τινά, Hdt. 3, 154; ἐκόντων
λωβάται λῶβῃν ἀνέκεστον, Ib.: λῶβ.
βίον ἄρτάναι, to hang one's self,
Soph. Ant. 54: to dishonour a woman,
Eur. Or. 929; λ. τοὺς νέους, to corrupt
the youth, Plat. Prot. 318 D; λ. πόλιν,
Lys. 176, 5: to pillage, Polyb. 4, 54,
2;—sometimes also c. dat., Dind. Ar.
Eq. 1408, Stallb. Plat. Crito 47 E:—
absol. to do despite, act outrageously, II.
1, 232; 2, 242.—II. the act. λωβάω
occurs only in Pseudo-Phocyl. 33, cf.
Jac. A. P. p. 37; but the pf. λελῶβῃ-
μαι is used as pass.; λελῶβῃμένος,
mutilated, Hdt. 3, 155; Plat. Gorg. 511
A, Rep. 611 C, etc.: Plat. also has aor.
λωβῆθηναι as pass., Gorg. 473
C: cf. λωβήτος.
Λωβένσις, εως, ἡ, = λῶβῃ: from
Λωβεῖν, (λῶβῃ) to mock, make a
mock of, τινά, Od. 23, 15, 26.
Λωβέομαι, Ion. for λωβάομαι, in
pass. sense, Hipp. p. 802.
Λῶβῃ, ης, ἡ, like λῶμῃ, maltreat-
ment by word or deed, despiteful treat-
ment, outrage, dishonour, λ. καὶ ἀλχος,
Od. 18, 225, λῶβῃν λωβάσθαι, (v. sub
λωβάομαι): λ. τίσαι, to pay for an out-
rage, II. 11, 142; so, λ. ἀποδοῦναι, II.
9, 387; but λ. τίσασθαι, to exact re-
tribution for an outrage, i. e. to re-
venge it, II. 19, 208, Od. 20, 169, Soph.
Aj. 181; ὥς ἐπὶ λῶβα, Eur. H. F. 881;
λ. καὶ διοφθορά, Plat. Meno 91 C;
etc.: esp. mutilation, maiming, Hdt. 3,
154: also in plur., Soph. Aj. 1392;
λῶβας λωβηθείς, Plat. Gorg. 473 C.
—II. in Byzant. writers = λεπρά, leprosy,
Wernsd. Phil. p. 54, 56. (Akin
to λῶμῃ: from λῶβῃ comes Lat. *labes*.)
Hence
Λωβήεις, εσσα, εν, despiteful, out-
rageous, Ap. Rh. 4, 301.
Λωβήσις, εως, ἡ, (λωβάομαι) =
λῶβῃ.
Λωβήτειρα, fem. from λωβητήρ,
Anth. P. 9, 251.
Λωβητήρ, ἥρος, ὁ, (λωβῶμαι) one
who treats despitefully, outrages, mal-
treats, a slanderer, II. 2, 275; 11, 385:
in genl. a ruiner, destroyer, epith. of
the Einyes, Soph. Ant. 074.—II.

παῖς, a worthless wretch, like λυμεῖν
II. 24, 239.
Λωβητής, ὁ, ὅ, = foreg.: λ. τεχ-
νῶν, one who disorganizes his trace, Ar.
Ran. 93.
Λωβητός, ἡ, ὄν, (λωβάομαι) de-
spitefully treated, outraged, dishonoured,
λωβητόν ἐθηκε, for ἐλωβήσατο, II.
24, 531, cf. Hes. Sc. 366; κεινὴν ὄραν
λωβητόν εἶδος, Soph. Tr. 1069; cf.
Aj. 1388; μῶγῳ λωβάτος, Id. Phil.
1103.—II. act. insulting, abusive, λ.
ἐπη, Soph. Phil. 607: ruinous, mis-
chievous, Id. Tr. 538.
Λωβήταο, ερος, ὅ, = λωβητήρ, Nic.
Al. 536, Manetho.
Λωβός, ἡ, ὄν, = λωβητός.—II. in
Byzant. writers a leper: v. λῶβῃ II.
Λωγάλιον, ου, το, = λωγάνιον, Hes-
ych.
Λωγάνιον, ων, οί, dice made of the
bones of oxen.—II. lewd fellows, Hes-
ych.; cf. λωγάς.
Λωγάνιον, ου, τό, the dew-lap of oxen,
Lat. *palcare*, Luc. Lexiphr. 3.
Λωγᾶς, ἄδος, ἡ, like λαϊκάς, a
lewd woman, Hesych.
Λωγασος, ου, ὁ, a whip of bull's hide.
†Λωῖς, ἰδος, ἡ, Lois, fem. pr. n.,
N. T.
Λωῖτερος, v. sq.
Λωῖον, ονος, ὁ, ἡ, (λῶ, *λῶω) more
desirable, more agreeable, and in genl.
better, Hom. only in neut. of nom. and
acc. sing., τότε λωῖόν ἐστι, Od. 2,
169, etc.: he has a second, compar.
λωῖτερος, ου, only in neut., λωῖτερον
καὶ ἡμεινον, Od. 1, 376; 2, 141, in
Eust. Also λωῖότερος, Jac. A. P. p. 75.
—Later λωῖων was used generally as
compar. of ἀγαθός, and in Att.
λωῖων, λῶων were contr. into λῶων,
λῶων, Aesch. Pers. 526, etc.; τοῦ
λῶονος δαίμονος, Soph. Phil. 1100;
φρόνησιν λαβεῖν λῶω, Ib. 1079; λῶον
φρονεῖν, Id. O. T. 1038; εἰς τὸ λ. σὺν
μειεσσηκεν κέαρ, Eur. Meg. 911:—
ἡμεινός καὶ λῶων, Plat. Legg. 828 A
ἡμεινός καὶ λῶω, Id. Phil. 11 B, cf.
Xen. An. 5, 10, 15:—superl. λωῖστός
ἡ, ου, contr. λῶστος, τὰ λῶστα θον
λεῖναι, Aesch. Pr. 204, etc.; ὥ λῶσ-
τε, my good friend, like ὥ βέλτερος.
Plat. Gorg. 467 B, etc.—In Theocr.
26, 32, we have a neut. pl. λῶῖα σε
λῶσῶνα, and this Buttin. Ausf. Gr.
68, 1, regards as posit. from a nom.
λῶῖς.
Λῶμα, ατος, τό, the hem, fringe, bor-
der of a robe, LXX.
Λωμῖτιον, ου, τό, dim. from foreg.,
Anth. P. 11, 210, 2, 4 [α]
Λῶντι, 3 pl. from the Dor. verb
λῶ, I will or wish, Epich. p. 15.
Λῶος, ὁ, also λῶος, a Macedon.
month, answering to the last half of
the Att. ἑκατομβαιῶν and the first
of μεταγεντιῶν, Philipp. ap. Dem.
280, 12.
Λωπίος, ἄδος, ἡ, = λῶπῃ, λῶπος.
Λῶπῃ, ης, ἡ, (λέπω, λῶπος, λῶρος)
a covering, robe, mantle, δίπτυχον ἡμῶ
ῶμοισιν ἔχουσ' ἐνεργεία λῶπῃν, Od.
13, 224, cf. Ar. Ph. 82, 32; in genl. a
skin, husk, shell. Also λῶπος, which
in Hippon. 44*, is certainly neut., as
in Theocr. 14, 66; in Anacr. 98 doubt-
ful. Only poet. though prose writers
have the derivs. λωπίον, λωποδύ-
της.
Λωπίω, ῖ, -ισω, (λῶπος) to cover,
cloak, but only found in compds. ἀπο-
λωπίω, περιλωπίω, etc.; for Soph.
Tr. 925, ἐκ δ' ἐλώπιω πελευράν, he
longs to ἐκλωπίω: cf. λωπίω.
Λωπίον, dim. from λῶπῃ, λῶπος
Arist. Metaph. 3, 4, 14, Top. 1, 7, 1.
Λωποδυσία, ας, ἡ, (λωποδύτης)
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strictly, a stealing of clothes from bath-tubs or travellers, high-way robbery.

Λωποδυσίον δίκη, a prosecution for λωποδυσία, Att. Process p. 360.

Λωποδύτης, ὦ, to steal clothes, esp. from bath-tubs or travellers, Arist. Pol. 2, 7, 11: then in genl. λωπ. τινά, to rob, plunder, Ar. Ran. 1075, Plut. 165, Dem. 116, 19, etc.—also of plagiarists, Anth. P. 11, 130: from

Λωποδύτης, ου, ὁ, (λῶπος, δύνω) strictly, one who slips into another's clothes: hence a clothes-stealer, esp. one who steals the clothes of bath-tubs or strips travellers, A. B. p. 176, cf. foreg.: in genl. a thief, robber, footpad, Ar. Ran. 772, Av. 497, Antipho, 130, 119, Lys. 117, 7, etc.; λωποδύτων θανατῶν αἰρεῖσθαι, Dem. 53, fin.—of plagiarists, Anth. P. 11, 130. [v]

Λῶπος, ὁ,=λῶπη, q. v.

Λωροκάτιστρον, ου, τό, a halter, same word. (From the Latin.)

Λῶρον, ου, τό, and λῶρος, ου, ὁ, the Lat. lorum, a thong.

Λωροτόμιος, ὦ, to cut into thongs: from

Λωροτόμιος, ου, (λῶρον, τέμνω) cutting thongs.

†Λῶρυμα, αν, τό, Loryma, a city in the Dorian peninsula on the coast of Caria, opposite to Rhodes, Thuc. 8, 43.

Λῶστος, η, ου, Att. contr. from λῶστος, superl. of λῶων, q. v.

†Λῶτ, indecl. (and Λῶτος, ου, Joseph.), ὁ, Lot, Hebr. masc. pr. n., son of Haran the brother of Abraham, N. T.

Λῶταξ, ἄκος, ὁ, (λωτός IV.) a flute-player:—also, a buffoon, lewd fellow:—†also, a beggar, Eccl.

Λωτέντα, Ion. for λωτόεντα, acc. pl. neut. from λωτέος, q. v.

Λωτίζω, (λωτός) to pluck flowers, only in Hesych.†; esp. in mid. λωτίζομαι, like καρπίζομαι, καρπόομαι, to pick or choose for one's self, call the best, Aesch. Supp. 963.

Λωτίτιος, ἰνῃ, ἰων, (λωτός) of lotus, Theocr. 24, 45.

Λωτίσμα, ατος, τό, (λωτίζω) a flower: metaph. like ἄνθος and ἄλλος, the fairest, choicest, best, γῆς Ἐλλάδος λωτίσματα, Eur. Hel. 1593.

Λωτέος, εσσα, εν, (λωτός I.) overgrown with lotus, πεδία Λωτέντα, lotus-plains, Il. 12, 283, ubi Aristarch. Λωτέντα: others take it as part. from a suppos. pres. *λωτέω, blooming.

ΛΩΤΟΣ, ου, ὁ, the lotus, name of several plants. oft. wrongly confounded: five may be specially remarked:—I. the Greek lotus, a grass which grew wild in the meadows round Sparta and Troy, on which horses fed; a kind of clover or trefoil, perh. trifolium melilotus Linn., Il. 21, 351, Od. 4, 603.—II. the Cyrenean lotus, an African shrub, whose fruit was the food of certain tribes on the coast, esp. of those hence called Lotophagi, Od. 9, 84, sq., Hdt. 4, 177: acc. to Od. the fruit was honey-sweet, μελιγῆγος, and was also called λωτός: Hdt. compares it in size to the fruit of the σῖχρος (as large as the olive) and in taste to the date, φοίνιξ: acc. to him wine was also made of it:—ἄθρινον εἶδος, Od. l. c., refers not literally to the flower being eaten, but to the vegetable nat. re of the food, v. ἄθρινος. It was a low thorny shrub, Hdt. 2, 96, cf. Schweigh. Polyb. 12, 2, acc. to Sprengel, Rhamnus Lotus Linn., acc. to Willdenow, Zizyphus Lotus; still prized at Tunis and Tripoli un-

der the name of the *jujube*, and a favourite subject of Arab poetry.—III. the Aegyptian lotus, first mentioned in Hdt. 2, 92, the lily of the Nile, of which there are three varieties:—1. with large, white flowers, which was dried, and its pith pounded for bread: the root, which was of the size and shape of an apple, and sweet of taste, was also eaten, and called later κολλόκασιον.—2. with rose-coloured flowers and leguminous fruit (κύριοι, Aegyptian beans).—3. with blue flowers; the two last mentioned in Ath. 677 D, E.—Of these the 1st is thought to be *Nymphaea Lotus*, the 2d, *Nymphaea Nelumbo*, the 3d, *Nelumbium Speciosum*; v. Sprengel Antiq. Bot. p. 56, Voss Virg. Ecl. 4, 20, Bähr Hdt. ll. cc. In Aegypt the lotus was sacred as a symbol of the Nile (with the rising of which it grew), and so of fertility: hence its constant use in the rites of Isis and Osiris, and its freq. appearance on ancient, esp. Aegyptian, works of art, v. Creuzer Symbolik I, 283 sq., 508 sq. (French transl. I, 404, cf. 525.) The Indian lotus, a sacred symbol of the Ganges etc., is of like kind.—IV. a North African tree, acc. to Sprengel *Celtis Australis* Linn., about the size, etc. of a pear-tree, with serrated leaves; bearing leguminous fruit without taste or smell, Theophr. H. Pl. 4, 3, 1, distinguished by its hard, black wood, of which statues, flutes, etc. were carved: hence λωτός is often used poet. for a flute, Markl. Eur. I. A. 1036, Tro. 544, etc.—V. another lotus-tree, *Diospyrus lotus*, which grew in Italy, had a short stem with polished bark: its luxuriant branches were trained upon houses; its leaves were ovate, downy underneath, and its berries red and sweet-tasted, Voss Virg. Georg. 2, 84.

Λωτοτρόφος, ου, (λωτός I, τρέφω) producing lotus or trefoil, λείμμα, Eur. Phoen. 1571.

Λωτοφάγος, ου, (λωτός II, φάγειν) eating lotus, hence—II. Λωτοφάγοι, αν, οι, the Lotophagi or Lotus-eaters, a peaceful nation on the coast of Cyrenaica, Od. 9, 84, Hdt. 4, 177, v. λωτός II.

Λωτρόν, λωτροχόος, Dor. for λωντρ. Λῶτρο, τό,=λῶψμα, Hesych.

Λῶράω, ὦ, I. -ήσω, to rest from toil, take rest, Il. 21, 292; also c. gen., κακῶν, Od. 9, 460; so λ. χόλον, πόθον, to have rest, abate from.—Aesch. P. 376, 654: πόνον, Soph. Aj. 61; δύνῃς, Plat. Phaedr. 251 D, etc.; also, ἀπὸ νόσου καὶ πολέμου, Thuc. 6, 12.—2. to abate, of a disease, Thuc. 2, 49, cf. 7, 77; also in Plat., and Xen.—III. transit. to lighten, relieve, ὁ λωρήσων, thy future releaser, Aesch. P. 27: so c. gen., λ. θυμὸν ἀχέων, relieve thy mind from pains, Emped. 395.—2. to make to leave off, desist, τινά τινος, like παύω. (Acc. to Hesych., akin to λόφος I, and metaph. from draught-cattle, ἀπὸ τοῦ τραχήλου τὸ ὑχθὸς ἀποθέσθαι.)

Λῶρέω, Ion. for foreg., Ap. Rh. 2, 648.

Λωρήσιος, ἰα, ἰον, (λωφάω) relieving, soothing, λωφῆια ιερά, expiatory offerings, Ap. Rh. 2, 495.

Λῶρμα, ατος, τό, rest taken, rest.

Λῶρσις, εως, ἡ, (λωφάω) a being relieved: repose, remission, cessation, πόλεμον, Thuc. 4, 81.

Πόλῃς, λωτός, ἡ,=λῶπη, Hesych.

Λῶων, neut. λῶον, Att. contr. for λῶων, q. v.

M, μ, μῦ, τό, Ion. μύ, indecl., twelfth letter of the Gt. alphabet, as numeral, μ=40, but μ=40,000. In Inscr. M is for μύριοι: but M for πεντακισμύριοι.

Changes of μ, esp. in the dialects:—I. into π, as ὅππα πεδία, for ὅμπα, μετά, esp. Aeol. and Lacon., Greg. Cor. p. 282, 580, 661.—II. μ is doubled, e. g. ἄμμις ἔμμις ἔμμα ἔμμι, for ἡμεις ἑμεις ἐμα ἐμί, esp. in Aeol., the vowel or diphthong before it being shortened, Greg. Cor. p. 597. ἄμμις and ἑμμις are also in Hom. an. Ep.—III. μ and β are interchanged as in μεμβρός βευβρός, βροτός Aeol. μορός (v. ἀμβροτός fin.), πολέμ βλώσκα.—IV. μ becomes ν, as μίν Att. and Dor. νίν; μῆ, Lat. ne; μῶν Lat. num, Buttm. Dem. Mid. p. 145.—V. μ is freq. added or left out, acc. to dialects,—1. at the beginning of a word, as ἄρῳ μῆρῳ, ἰα μῖα, ὄν θυλεῖα μονθυλεῖα, ὄσχος μῶσχος ὄχλες μῶχλες, ἔραξ μῶραξ, μάλη Lat. ala, Buttm. Lexil. v. οὐλαί 4, Lob Phryn. 356: so, Ἄρως, Lat. Mars.—2. in the middle of a word, πῖπλημι, πῖπρημι, πῖπρημι, ὁ βροτός ἄβροτος, ὁμβρίμος ὀβρίμος, λαμβάνω λαβῖν, κυμβή κυβή, ὄρμω βαξ ὀρῶβαξ, τῦμπανον τῦτανον, etc. mostly for euphony or easy pronunciation, Lob. Phryn. 95, sq., 428.—VI. μ sometimes has an o or euphon prefixed, as, μέλω ὠμέλω, μέρον ὠμέρον, μέρω ὠμέρω, μῶργνυ ὠμῶργνυ, μῖχω (Lat. mingo) ὠμῖχῶ etc.: so too i seems euphonic in μῖσθλη ἱμῖσθλη, ἱερούμαι ἱερούμαι.—VII. σ is added or left out before i acc. to convenience, as, σμάραγδος μῶραγδος, σῶμα μῶω, σῆμνιγξ μῆμνιγξ, σμικρός μῖκρος, σῖλας μῖλας, σμυγρός μῶγρός, σμῖταινα μῦταινα, μῦρῶνα μῖρῶνα, σμῶδις μῖδις.

M, apostroph. for με.—II. very rare and only Ep. for μοι, e. g. Il. 9, 675, etc.: never so in Att., Markl. Eur. A. 491, 814, Pors. Phoen. 1230, Med. 719. μῖα and μῆ never were elided though the latter is contracted by synizesis.

Μά, a particle used in strong protestation and oaths, followed by acc. of the deity or thing appealed to:—i. itself neither affirmative nor negative, but made so by some word added, ε. val. σι, etc.; or, in Att., merely by the context, Stalpb. Plat. Gorg. 48 E:—thus—I. in affirmation, ναί μὲν τόδε σκήπτρον, yea by this sceptre, Il. 1, 234, cf. H. Hom. Merc. 460; so Att., Ar. Ach. 88, etc.; cf. νή.—II. in negation, οὐ γὰρ Ἀπόλλωνα, οὐ μὲν Ζῆνα, nay by... Il. 1, 86, etc.; and Att. Soph. El. 626, Ar. Eq. 235.—In Att. μῖ is freq. used without ναί (νῆ) or οὐ, esp. μῖ Δία, by Jupiter.—It is seemingly negative,—1. when it immediately follows in the next sentence, e. g. μῖ τοὺς παρ' Ἀδῶνι νετέρος ἀλάστορα, οὐτοί ποτ' ἔστω τούτω, Eur. Med. 1059; μῖ τὸν Ἀπόλλω, οὐκ, Ar. Thesm. 269; Plat. etc.—but even here the negation really lies in the οὐ only.—2. in answers, when the negation is expressed in the question, as οὐκ αὐτ' ἔασις; Answ. μῖ Δε, ἔπ' κἀγὼ πόνηρός εἰμι, Ar. Eq. 336, 3; (where οὐκ ἔασις is to be supplied after μῖ Δία from the question); Ar. Ran. 951, Plut. 400): so τε when ἄλλὰ follows οὐα δράμα

ἡσθον τελεῖς; Answ. μὰ Δι', ἄλλ' ἔλαιτον, Ar. Ran. 174, (where οὐ τελεῖ is understood, cf. Ran. 753, 779, 1053.)—IV. in common discourse, esp. Att., the name of the deity sworn by was often suppressed, *μαὶ τὸν*, οὐ μὰ τὸν, μὰ τὸν, μὰ τῆν, etc., which was merely to avoid a downright oath, as is common in all languages, cf. Plat. Gorg. 466 E, Koen Greg. Cor. 150, sq.—V. *μά* is sometimes omitted after *οὐ*, though the acc. remains, οὐ τὸν Δία, οὐ τὸν θεόν, etc., v. Br. Soph. O. T. 660, Schäf. Greg. 257, Jac. A. P. p. 97. [ῶ]

Μά, shorter Aeol. and Dor. form for *μάτηρ*, in the form *μὰ γὰρ*, for *μήτερ γῆ*, Aesch. Supp. 890, 899, Theocr. 15, 89; cf. βᾶ, δᾶ, λῆ.

†*Μαῶβ*, indecl., ὁ, *Maath*, Hebrew masc. pr. n., N. T.

†*Μαῦρβας*, α, ὁ, the Carthaginian

Maharbal, Polyb. 3, 84, 14.

Μαῦρδενία,=μαγὰδίζω.

Μαγάδης, ου, ὁ,=μαγάδις, Anacr.

5, cf. Meineke Com. Fr. 3, p. 179.

Μαγάδίζω, to play on the μαγάδις,

Theophil. Neopt. 2;—to play in the

octave, Arist. Probl., 19, 18, 1, and 39,

4; cf. Dict. Antiqu. p. 649.

Μαγάδιον, ου, τὸ, dim. from μαγὰς,

Luc. Dial. Deor. 7, 4.

Μαγάδις, ἡ; gen. ἰδος, Soph. Fr.

228, (ῆς, ἰδος, Meineke Com. Fr.

3, 179) or εως, Bergk Anacr. p. 86,

sq.; in Xen. An. 7, 3, 32 we have a

dat. μαγάδι, as if from μαγὰς, v.

Poppo, yet v. Bergk l. c.; acc. μαγά-

διον, Aleman 87;—the *magadis*, a three-

cornered instrument like a harp, with

twenty strings, arranged in octaves,

ll. cc.: cf. Ath. 634; the *πηκτίς* was

cf. like kind, v. Böckh Comm. de

Met. Pind. p. 261, sq.—II. a *Lydian*

flute or flageolet, producing a high and

a low note together, Ion ap. Ath. 634

C, Anaxandr. Ὀπλομ. I. [γῶ]

Μαγάζω,=μαγὰδίζω.

Μαγὰρικὸς, οὐ, ὁ,=μεγαρικὸς κέ-

ραμος, Megarian pottery, according to

the tradesmen's pronunciation: cf.

μάγαρον. Hence

Μαγάρισκος, ου, ὁ,=foreg.

Μάγαρον, ου, τὸ, v. sub *μέγαρον* III.

†*Μάγασα*, ων, τᾶ, *Magarsa*, a town

and harbor of Cilicia, with a temple

of Minerva, Strab. p. 676, she was

hence called *Μαγασίς* or *Μαγασία*,

Air. An. 2, 5, 9.

†*Μαγάρσος*, οὐ, ἡ, *Magarsus*, =

foreg., Arr. An. 2, 5, 9.

Μαγὰς, ἄδος, ἡ, the bridge of the *ci-*

thara, Lat. *pons*, cf. ὑπολύριος, Philo-

lostr.:—for μαγάδι in Xen. cf. μαγά-

δις.

†*Μάγας*, α, ὁ, *Magas*, half-brother

of Ptolemy Philadelphus, prince of

Cyrene, Paus. 1, 6, 8.

Μαγγάνα, ἡ, Lower-Italian name

for a wine cask.

Μαγγάνεια, ας, ἡ, (*μαγγανεύω*)

jugglery, sleight of hand, Plat. Legg.

908 D, 933 A:—of made dishes, Ath.

9 C.

Μαγγάνευμα, ατος, τὸ, (*μαγγανεύω*)

a piece of jugglery; in plur. juggleries,

deceptions, Plat. Gorg. 484 A, Legg.

933 C: of women's arts, Plat. Ant. 25.

Μαγγανήτηριον, ου, τὸ, a place

where μαγγανεύματα are practised,

Themist.

Μαγγανητής, οὐ, ὁ, (*μαγγανεύω*)

a juggler, quack. Hence

Μαγγανητικός, ἡ, ὅν, fit or inclined

for jugglery, etc.:—*ἡ κή*, (sc. τέχνη),

jugglery, sleight of hand.

Μαγγανεύτρια, ας, ἡ, fem. of *μαγ-*

ανητής.

Μαγγανεύω, (*μάγγανον*) to cheat, bewitch, of Circe, Ar. Plut. 310.—2. intr. to play tricks, Dem. 794, 2: *ὑπὸς τοὺς θεοὺς*, to use superstitious means to propitiate the gods, Polyb. 15, 29, 9.—II. like *φαρμάττω*, to beautify by artificial means, to adulterate, Lat. *manonizare*, ὀβον, Plut. 2, 126 A.—III. *μ. ὑπᾶντην*, to contrive means for cheating, Jac. Ach. Tat. p. 609.

Μαγγανοδοῖμαι, ους, ὁ, (*μάγγανον*, δαίμων) a conjuring spirit.

Μάγγανον, ου, τὸ, any means for charming or bewitching others, a philtre, drug, etc.—II. a machine for defending fortifications, Maur. Strateg.

—III. the axis of a pulley, as in Germ. *Mangel*, Ital. *mangano*, Math. Vett.

—IV. = *μίνδαλος*, a bolt, v. Schol. Ar. Vesp. 155.—V. = *γάγγανον*, a hunting-net. (From the first. signif.

come Lat. *mango*, *mangonium*, *mangonizare*; prob., therefore, akin to *μάσσω*, Lat. *e-mungere*, Pott Et. Forsch.

1, 236: hence generally, an art or device for doing a thing,—which will explain its being used of divers im-

plements.) Hence

Μαγγάνω, ὠ,=μαγγανεύω. Hence

Μαγγάνωμα, ατος, τό,=μαγγάνευμα. [γᾶ]

Μαγδαλά, ἡ, *Magdala*, a town of Judaea on the western shore of the sea of Galilee, N. T. Hence

†*Μαγδαληνή*, ἡς, ἡ, fem. appell., of *Magdala*, *Magdalene*, N. T.

Μαγδαλιά, ἡς, ἡ, (*μάσσω*) later for *ἄπομαγδαλιά*, q. v., Galen.

Μαγδόλος, ου, ἡ, *Magdulus*, a city of Lower Aegypt near Pelusium, Hdt. 2, 159.

Μαγεία, ας, ἡ, (*μαγεύω*) the theology of the Magians, Stallb. Plat. Alc. 1, 122 A.—2. *art magic*, Theophr.

Μαγεῖον, ου, τὸ, (*μάσσω*) = the more usu. *ἐκμαγεῖον*, Longin.

Μαγεῖραινα, ἡ, comic fem. of *μάγειρος*, Pherecr. Ipn. 1.

Μαγεῖριον, ου, τὸ, (*μάγειρος*) a place for cooking, a cook-shop, Lat. *popina*; or, the place where the public cooks

lived, Antiph. Strat. 4, etc.; cf. Lob. Phryn. 276.—II. with the Macedonians a pot, kettle.

Μαγεῖριονμα, ατος, τὸ, that which is cooked, food: from

Μαγεῖριω, (*μάγειρος*) to be a cook, to cook meat, Theophr. Char. 7, Plut. 2, 704 A; c. acc. rei, Ath. 173 D.

Μαγεῖρικός, ὅν, ὁν, (*μάγειρος*) fit for a cook or cookery, ῥημάτια, Ar. Eq. 216: ἡ κή, (sc. τέχνη), cookery, Plat. Rep. 332 D. Adv. κῶς, in a cook-like way, Ar. Ach. 1015, Eq. 376.

Μαγεῖρικός, ου, ὁ, dim. from *μάγειρος*, Ath. 292 E.

Μαγεῖρσσα, ἡ, fem. of sq., LXX.

Μάγειρος, ου, ὁ, a cook, first in Batr. 40, Hdt. 4, 71; 6, 60, etc. (From

μάσσω, *μάζα*, because baking of bread was the chief business of the ancient

cook, cf. Plin. 18, 28.)—II. a butcher, because in early times the cook was

butcher also, and so the Cyclops is called *Ἰάδου μ.* in both capacities, Eur. Cycl. 397, cf. Matro ap. Ath. 243 F. [μῆ]

Μάγευμα, ατος, τὸ, (*μαγεύω*) a piece of magic art; in plur. charms, spells, Eur. Supp. 1110; v. Dind. ad l.:—also, of food artificially dressed, Plut. 2, 752 B. [μῆ]

Μαγέιν, εως, ὁ, (*μάσσω*) one who kneads.—II. one who wipes, *μαγία*

σπόγγον, Anth. P. 6, 306.

Μαγνήτης, οὐ, ὁ, = *μάγος* Dio C.; cf. Lob. Phryn. 316. Hence

Μαγνητικός, ὅν, ὁ, magical ἡ κή,

(sc. τέχνη), art magic, Plat. Polt. 280 D.

Μάγεω, (*μάγος*) to be a *Magus* or skilled in *Magian* lore; to use incantations, Plut. Artax. 3, 6.—II. trans. to enchant, μέλῃ μ., to sing incantations. Eur. I. T. 1338; cf. Mel. 12.

†*Μαγικός*, ὅν, ὁν, (*μάγος*) fit for the *Magians*, *Magian*, Plut. Them. 29; τοῖς or relating to magic, magical, βιβλίων, Pseudo-Phocyl. 138.

Μάγισ, ἰδος, ἡ, (*μάσσω*) any kneading mass, Lat. *offa*: esp. a sort of cheese-putting, Hipp. p. 652.—2. the cake offered to Hecate, Soph. Fr. 651, A. Fr. 644; cf. Ath. 663 B.—II. a kneading-trough, ἰλε εμκτρα, Epich. p. 67.

Μάγμα, ατος, τό, (*μάσσω*) any kneaded mass:—salve, as opp. to unguents, Plin. 13, 2.

Μαγμός, οὐ, ὁ, (*μάσσω*) a wiping or cleansing.

†*Μάγνης*, ητος, ὁ, *Magnes*, son of Aeolus and Enarete, father of Polydectes, Apollod. 1, 7, 3.—2. father of Pierus, Id. 1, 3, 3.—3. a poet of the old comedy, Meineke 1, p. 29; Ar. Eq. 520.

Μάγνης, ητος, ὁ, a *Magnesian*, a dweller in *Μαγνησία* in Thessaly, Il. 2, 756; fem. *Μάγνησσα*. Also *Μαγνήτης*, fem. *Μαγνήτις*, fPind. P. 2, 83†

hence.—II. λίθος *Μαγνήτης* or *ἡτι* or *ἡσιος*, the magnet, also called λ

Ἡρακλεία, Eur. Oen. 5, cf. Stallb. Plat. Ion 533 D: also a metal that

looked like silver, prob. a kind of tale, Theophr.; v. Butt. in Wolf's Mus. 2, p. 5, sq.

†*Μάγνησα*, ἡ,=Μαγνησία, Ap. Rh. 1, 584.

Μαγνησία, ας, ἡ, *Magnesia*, a territory of Thessaly on the eastern coast, Hdt. 7, 183, who also calls it

ἡ *ἡπειρος Μαγνησίη*, 7, 176; Dem. 12, fin.; 15, 19; etc., mentions a city therein of same name.—2. a celebra

ted city of Lydia near the Maeander now *Inek-bazar*, containing a temple

of Venus Leucophryne, Hdt. 3, 122. Thuc. 1, 138.—3. a city of Lydia at the base of Mt. Sipylus, ἡ ὑπὸ Σι

πύλῳ, Strab. p. 579, now *Manissa*. Hence

†*Μαγνήσιος*, α, ου, and ος, ου, of *Magnesia*, *Magnesian*, Hdt.; etc.

†*Μάγνησσα*, ἡ, fem. to *Μάγνης*, q. v., Theocr. 22, 79.

†*Μάγνηττες*, ου, οἱ, the *Magnesians*, as well in Thessaly, Il. 2, 756; as in Asia in the valley of Maeander, Hdt. 3, 40: cf. *Μάγνης*.

†*Μαγνητικός*, ὅν, ὁν, of *Magnesia*, *Magnesian*, γαῖα, Aesch. Pers. 492; παραλία, Strab. p. 430.

†*Μαγνήτις*, ἡ, v. sub *Μάγνης*.

†*Μαγνηπόλις*, εως, ἡ, *Magnopolis*, the earlier Eupatoria, a city in Pontus, named after Pompeius *Magnus* Strab. p. 556.

†*Μάγνος*, ου, ὁ, the Rom. appell *Magnus*, Ath. 1 C.

Μάγος, ου, ὁ, a *Magus*, *Magian* one of a Median tribe, Hdt. 1, 101.—

II. one of the priests and wise men in Persia who interpreted dreams, etc., freq. in Hdt.: hence—2. any enchant

er, wizard: and in bad sense, a juggler, quack, like γόης, Soph. O. T. 387; cf. Eur. Or. 1497, Plat. Rep. 592 E.—III.

μάγος, ου, as adj. magical, bewitching κέστον μαγώτερα, Anth. P. 5, 121

(Prob. from the same root as μέγας etc.: v. μέγας fin.) [ᾶ]

†*Μάγος*, ου, ὁ, *Magus*, an Arabian, Aesch. Pers. 318.

Μυθόφονια, ων, τᾶ, (*Μάγος*, δόμος) the slaughter of the *Magians*, a Persian

festival, Hdt. 3, 79: ἡ μαγοφῶνία in Ctesias 15.

Μαγδόρας, ἡ, the seed of the σίλ-φρον, Theophr.: also its stalk.—II. another plant, distinct from σίλφρον, Id. [μαγδόρας, Plaut. Rud. 3, 2, 19.]

†Μαγώ, indecl. ὁ, Magog, Hebrew pr. n., supposed to be a general appell. for the northern tribes of Europe and Asia, as the Greek Σκύθαι, N. T.

Μαγώδια, ας, ἡ, a rude pantomime, Ath. 621 C: also μαγωδῖ.

Μαγωδός, οὗ, ὁ, (μάγος, ὥδῃ) a sort of coarse pantomime, or the actor of it, Ath. 621 C, D: cf. λυσωδός.

†Μάγον, ανος, ὁ, Mago, a Carthaginian commander, Polyb. 3, 71, 5, sq.

Μαδῶγενεος, ον,=μαδιγγένεος, ap. Phot.

Μαδαίος, α, ον, poet. for μαδαρός.

Μαδάλλος,=μαδίλω.

Μαδάρος, ἄ, ὄν, (μαδάω) melting away: of flesh, flabby, loose, Arist. H. A. 4, 6, 9; of the head, bald, Anth. 9, 11, 434. Hence

Μαδῶροτης, ητος, ἡ, baldness, Hipp. p. 47.

Μαδάροδ, ας, (μαδαρός)=μαδίλω, to make bald, LXX. Hence

Μαδάρωσις, εως, ἡ, a making bald, Galen.

†Μαδᾶτης, α, ὁ, Madatas, a Persian, Xen. Cyr. 5, 3, 41.

Μαδάω, ὦ, ἡ, ὥσω, (μαδός) Lat. mādere, to be moist or wet, to melt away, Theophr.: of hair, to fall off, Lat. defluere, Ael. N. A. 15, 18; hence to be bald, Ar. Plut. 266.

Μάδδα, ἡ, Doi. for μάζα, Ar. Ach. 732, 835.

Μάδηςσις, ἡ, (μαδάω) loss of the hair, α becoming bald, Hipp. p. 1083.

†Μαδιάν or Μαδιάν, indecl. ἡ, Madian or Madiam, Hebr. pr. n., a tract of Arabia Petraea, so called from Madiam, (in Joseph. Ant. 1, 15, 1, Μαδιάνης), son of Abraham and Keturah, N. T. Hence

†Μαδιανός, ἡ, ὄν, of Madiam; οἱ Μαδιανοί, and Μαδιανῖται, the inhab. of Madiam, Madiantites, Steph. Byz.: v. Berkel ad voc.

Μαδιγγένεος, ον, (μαδάω, γένειον) smooth-haired, Lat. imberbis, Arist. H. A. 3, 11, 13, with v. l. μαδῆγ; v. Lob. Phryn. 662.

Μαδίζω, ἡ, ἡ, ὥσω, (μαδός) to pull out the hair, like τίλλω; also μαδάλλω, μαδαρόω.—II. intr.=μαδάω, Hipp. p. 667. Hence

Μαδίσις, ἡ, Dubl. l. for μάδηςσις, q. v., Hipp., and Theophr. [α]

Μαδιστήριον, ον, τό, tweezers for pulling out hair: also=εἰστρο.

Μάδων, ον, τό,=μαδωνία, Plin.; also, μάδος, ὁ, Diosc. Parab. 1, 179.

*ΜΑΔΟΣ, ἡ, ὄν, the root of μαδάω, etc.,=μαδαρός, Hesychn.

Μάδρνα, τό, for μαλδῶρνα,=κοκκὺμηλα, Seleuc. ap. Ath. 50 A, Theophr.; cf. ἀκρόδρνα.

†Μαδύς, ον, ὄν, ὁ, Madyes, a king of the Scythae, Hdt. 1, 103.

†Μάδνς, νος, ὁ,=foreg, Strab. p. 61.

†Μάδιτος, ον, ἡ, Madytus, a haven in the Thracian Chersonese, with the tomb of Hecuba, Hdt. 7, 33.

Μάδωνία, ας, ἡ, Boeot. name of the water-lily, Theophr.

Μάζα, ης, ἡ, (μάσσω, to knead) barley-bread, a barley-cake, Hdt. 1, 200; Archil. 45, etc.; ἀμολγαῖη, Hes. Op. 592; κυρβαῖη, Ep. Hom. 15, 6; θυστή, Ar. Vesp. 610;—v. sub vocc.—Opp. to ἄροτος, wheaten bread, Ar. Eccl. 606, Xen. Cyr. 1, 2, 11; προσητόν, ἀγαθὴ καὶ μάζα μετ' ἄρτον:—

μάζαν μεμαχός, having baked him a cake, with a play on μάχη, Ar. Eq. 55. (Bekker follows Draco in writing it properispom. μάζα, but v. Lob. Paral. 405.)

Μαζαγρέτας, ὁ, (μάζα, ἀγείρω) one who bays for barley-loaves, Aristias ap. Ath. 686 A; like ἱππαγρέτας and κωλαγρέτας.

†Μαζαία, ας, ἡ, Mazaea, daughter of king Leucanor in Bosphorus, Luc. Tox. 44.

†Μαζαίος, ον, ὁ, Mazaeus, Persian masc. pr. n., Arr. An. 3, 7, 1.

†Μάζακα, αν, τά, Mazaca, capital of Cappadocia at the base of Mt. Argaeus, now Kaisariëh, Strab. p. 537; hence Μαζακνίος, οἱ, the inhab. of Mazaca, Id.

†Μαζάκης, ον, ὁ, Mazaces, a Persian satrap of Aegypt, Arr. An. 3, 1, 2.

†Μαζάριος, ον, ὁ, Mazares, a Mede, Hdt. 1, 156.

†Μάζαρος, ον, ὁ, Mazarus, a Macedonian, Arr. An. 3, 16, 9.

Μαζάω, to make a barley-cake: also as dep. μαζίσσμαι.

†Μαζέας, ὁ, v. sub μαζίνης, Xenocr.

†Μαζήνης, ὁ, Mazenes, ruler of Do-racta (or rather Oaracta) in the Persian gulf, Strab. p. 767.

Μαζήρος (μάζα), πίναξ, a plate of barley-cakes.

Μαζίνης, ὁ, a kind of cod-fish, (καλ-λαρίας), Theophr.; also written μαζίνας or -νος, μαζέας, Xenocr., or μαζός, Epicharm. ap. Ath. 322 B, λαζίνης, Hesychn.

Μαζίτος, ον, (μάζα) made of barley-meal, Hesychn.

Μαζίων, ον, τό, dim. from μαζός.

Μαζίον, ον, τό, like sq., dim. from μάζα, Phryn. (Com.) Incert. 7.

Μαζίσκη, ης, ἡ, dim. from μάζα, a barley-scone, Ar. Eq. 1105, 1166.

Μαζοβόλιον, ον, τό, (μάζα, βάλλω)=μαζόνομος.

Μαζόνας, Dep.=μαζίσσμαι, Welcker Syll. Ep. 170, 2.

Μαζονομειον, ον, τό, Ar. Fr. 367; μαζονόμιον, Callix. ap. Ath. 202 E, =sq.

Μαζονόμος, ον, (sc. κύκλος or πίν-αξ), ὁ, (μάζα, νέμω) a wooden trencher for serving barley cakes on, Harmod. ap. Ath. 149 A, Horat. Sat. 2, 8, 86.

Μαζοπέτης, ον, ὁ, (μάζα, πέσσω) a barley-bread baker.

Μαζοποιέω, ὦ, to make barley-bread: from

Μαζοποιός, ὄν, (μάζα, ποιέω) mak-king barley-bread.

Μαζός, οὗ, ὁ, the breast, or rather, one of the two breasts, freq. in Hom., who distinguishes it as a part of the whole breast, (στέρον, στήθος), Il. 4, 528; 8, 121, etc.: so, δεξιτέρον παρὰ μάζον, Il. 5, 393.—1. usu. of women, as Il. 22, 80, Od. 11, 448, and so always in Od.; cf. Wessell. Hdt. 4, 202; but Hdt. also has μαστός in same sense.—2. of men, Il. 11, cc.—The distinction of the Gramm. between μάζος as the man's breast, and μαστός the woman's, will at least apply only to late authors: the words differed, at first, only in dialect: Hom. always uses the former, Pind. and Trag. always the latter, v. μαστός, cf. Elmsl. Bacch. 700, Ellendt Lex. Soph.—3. less freq. of animals, the udder, Call. Jov. 48.—4. metaph. a wet-nurse (?).—II.=μαλίνης. (The word is prob. akin to μίσσω, like μάζα, from the yielding nature of the breast.) Hence

Μαζοσίος, α, ον, formed like a breast, ἄκοα †Μ., the promontory Me-

zusia, in the Thracian Chersonese, Lyc. 534, in Lat. wr. Mastusia.

Μαζοφάγέω, ὦ, to eat barley-bread, Hipp. p. 389: from

Μαζοφάγος, ον, (μάζα, φάγειν) eat-ing barley-bread, Hipp. p. 478.

Μαζοφορίς, ἰδος, ἡ, (μάζα, φέρω)=μαζονόμος.

Μαζῶνες, οἱ, a festival of Bacchus at Phigalea, or those who kept it, Har-mod. ap. Ath. 149 B.

Μαθαλῖς, ἰδος, ἡ, a sort of cup, Blaes. ap. Ath. 487 C. Also written

μαθαλλῖς, μασθαλῖς.

Μαθεῖν, inf. aor. of μανθάνω, first in Theogn.

Μαθη, ης, ἡ,=μάθησις, Emped. 101, ed. Karsten. [α]

Μάθημα, αρος, τό, (μαθεῖν) that which is learnt, a lesson, παθήματα μαθήματα, one learns by suffering, Hdt. 1, 207; μ. τινός or περί τι, Plat. Symp. 211 C, Rep. 525 D.—2. learn-ing, Thuc. 2, 39, Plat., etc.: hence in plur., learning, science, etc., freq. in Plat.: esp. the mathematical sciences, chiefly arithmetic, geometry, and as-tronomy, Plat. Legg. 817 E, Arist. Anal. Post. 1, 12, 5, etc. Hence

Μαθηματικός, ἡ, ὄν, disposed to learn, fond of learning, like μαθητικός, Plat. Tim. 88 B.—II. belonging to the sciences, esp. to mathematics: ἡ -κή (sc. ἐπιστήμη),=τὰ μαθήματα, math-ematics, Arist. Anal. Post. 1, 13, 8, so, τὰ -κά, Plut. 2, 367 C: ὁ μαθη-ματικός, a mathematician, Arist. Eth. N. 6, 8, 6; later esp. an astronomer Plat. 2, 974 F. Adv. -κώς, Arist. Me-taph. 1, Min. 3, 2.

Μαθηματοπώλικός, ἡ, ὄν, (μάθημα, πώλεω) making a trade of science; μ. γένος, the Sophists; and ἡ -κή, the trade, Plat. Soph. 224 B, E.

Μαθησία, ας, ἡ, late form for sq.

Μάθησις, εως, ἡ, (μαθεῖν) learning, the getting of knowledge, very freq. in Plat.: μάθησιν ἐκμανθάνειν, ἀρρυν-σθαι, to gain information, Soph. Tr. 450, 711; μ. ἔχειν τινός, Eur. Supp. 915; ποιεῖσθαι, Thuc. 1, 68; μ. περί τι, Plat. Rep. 525 A.—2. desire of learning, σοὶ μάθησις οὐ πάρα, Soph. El. 1032.—II. like μάθημα, knowledge, science, Plat. Theaet. 144 B.—2. a habit acquired, Hipp. p. 593.

Μάθησμαι, fut. of μανθάνω, first in Theogn.

Μαθητεία, ας, ἡ, (μαθητεύω) instruc-tion from a teacher.

Μαθητέος, α, ον, verb. adj. of μαν-θάνω, to be learnt or perceived, Hdt. 7, 16, 3.—II. μαθητέον, one must learn, Ar. Vesp. 1262, and Plat.

Μαθητέον, to be pupil to one, τινί, Plut. 2, 832 B, etc.—II. trans. to make a disciple of, τινί, N. T.:—pass. to be instructed: from

Μαθητής, οὗ, ὁ, (μαθεῖν) a learner pupil, Lat. discipulus, τῆς Ἑλλάδος Hdt. 4, 77: freq. in Att. of the pupils of philosophers and rhetoricians, Plat. Prot. 315 A, etc.

Μαθητεύω, ὦ, Desiderat. of μανθά-νω, to wish to become a disciple, Ar. Nub. 183.—II. later=μαθητεύω, Anth. P. 15, 38.

Μαθητικός, ἡ, ὄν, (μαθεῖν) disposed to learn, Plat. Soph. 219 C, (ubi Stallb. μαθηματικός): c. gen. μ. τινός, eager to learn a thing, Id. Rep. 475 E: of animals, docile, Arist. H. A. 9, 1, 3.

Μαθητός, ἡ, ὄν, (μαθεῖν) learnt, the may-be learnt, ἡ ἀσκήτων ἡ μαθητόν (ἡ ὑπερή) Plat. Meno init.; μαθ. καὶ διδακτά, Id. Prot. 319 C.

Μαθητρία, ες, ἡ,=μαθ. and

Μαῖητις, ἰδος, ἡ, fem. of μαθητής, Philo; cf. Iob. Phryn. 256.

†Μαθία, ac. ἡ, Mathia, a mountain of Mussenia, Paus. 4, 34, 4.

ΜΑΘΟΣ, τό, poet. and Ion. for μάθος, Alcae. 34 E, Aesch. Ag. 177, and Hipp. [α].

†Μαθουάλα, ὁ, Mathusala, Hebr. masc. pr. n., N. T.

†Μαθυμνα, ἡ, Dor. for Μῆθυμνα, Anth.

Μαθών, part. aor. of μαθῆναι, first in Theogn.

†Μάθως, ω, ὁ, Matho, an African 'chie' in the service of Carthage, initiator of the mercenary war, Polyb. 1, 96, 6.

Μαῖα, ac. ἡ, good mother, a kind way of speaking to old women, esp. nurses, Hom., only in Od., and H. Cer. 147: in Od. always in vocat., and addressed to Euryclaea, who had prob. been nurse to Ulysses (Od. 19, 482); but still the name seems to be merely a general one, and so it remained, cf. Lob. Phryn. 134.—2. later simply a nurse, Soph. Fr. 782, Eur. Hipp. 243:—but also a mother, Eur. Alc. 393; id. μαῖα γαῖα, Aesch. Cho. 45.—3. a midwife, Plat. Theat. 149 A, sq.—4. in Dor., a grandmother, Iamb.—II. a large kind of crab, Arist. H. A., 4, 2, 3, etc.; cf. γράβις.

Μαῖα, ac. ἡ, Maia, daughter of Atlas, mother of Mercury, H. Hom. Merc. 3, etc.; in Hes. Th. 938, also Ion. Μαῖη.—The form Μαῖας, ἰδος, ἡ, is also freq. poet., Od. 14, 435, and H. Merc.

†Μααδενός, ἔως, ὁ, son of Maia, i. e. Mercury, Hippon. Fr. 10.

†Μαῖανδριος, ου, ὁ, Maendrius, a Samian, successor of Polycrates, Hdt. 3, 142; in Plut. called Μαῖανδρος.—Others in Strab.; etc.

†Μαῖανδριος, α, ου, of the Maender, Maecandrian, πεδῖον, Dion. P. 837: from

Μαῖανδρος, ου, ὁ, Maender, a river in Caria, falling into the Icarian sea near Miletus, now the Minder, Il. 2, 869; Hes. Th. 339; noted for its windings, Hdt. 2, 29.—II. metaph. a winding canal, Philostr.: any winding mazy pattern, Strab. p. 577.

†Μαῖανδρον πεδῖον, τό, the plain of Maender, a tract along the Maender on the borders of Lydia and Caria, Hdt. 2, 29; Xen. Hell. 4, 8, 17.

Μαῖας, ἰδος, ἡ, peculiar poet. fem. of αἰενετικός, †—II. v. sub Μαῖα.

†Μαδοβιθῖνον, ων, οἱ, the Maedobithyni, a Thracian tribe who passed over into Asia, Strab. p. 295.

†Μαῖδοι, ων, οἱ, and Μαῖδοί, the Maedi, a Thracian people on the left bank of the Strymon, on the confines of Macedonia, Thuc. 2, 98; Strab. p. 316.

Μαῖεία, ac. ἡ, (μαῖεῖα) the art or business of a midwife, Plat. Theat. 150 D.

Μαῖεσμα, ατος, τό, (μαῖεῖω) the child which a midwife has helped into the world, σὺν μὲν παιδίον, ἐνὸν δὲ μαῖεσμα, Plat. Theat. 160 E.

Μαῖνομαι, fut. -σομαι, dep. mid. (μαῖα 1, 3):—to serve as a midwife, act as one, Diod. 19, 34; c. acc. pers., to deliver a woman, hence freq. in Plat. of Socrates' obstetric art (cf. sub μαῖεντικός), as Theat. 149 B, etc.; ὀρνυθῆναι μαῖνεσθαι, to hatch chickens, ap. Suid.: αἰετὸν κύνθαρος μαῖνεσθαι, proverb, of taking bitter vengeance on a powerful enemy, Ar. Lys. 695, 1 bi v. Interp.—The act seems not to occur, but the pass.

does, τὰ ὑπ' ἐμοῦ μαῖνεθέντα, brought into the world by me, Plat. Theat. 150 E.

Μαῖνεις, ἔως, ἡ, (μαῖεῖω) the delivery of a woman in child-birth, Plat. Theat. 150 B.

Μαῖεντήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, =sq.

Μαῖεντης, οὔ, ὁ, a man-midwife: also μαῖεῖτωρ, μαῖήτωρ.

Μαῖεντικός, ἡ, ὄν, joined for midwifery: ἡ-κή, (sc. τέχνη), midwifery,—the name given by Socrates to his plan of eliciting from others what was in their minds without their knowing it, Plat. Theat. 161 E, v. lb. 149 A, sq.

Μαῖεῖτριά, ac. ἡ, fem. from μαῖεντήρ, a midwife, Soph. Fr. 86.

Μαῖεῖτωρ, ἦρος, ὁ, v. μαῖεντής.

Μαῖήος, ων, =μαῖεντικός, Nonn.

†Μαῖήτης, ὁ, Ion. for Μαῖώτης, Hdt.

†Μαῖήτις, ἰδος, ἡ, fem. to foreg., Ion. for Μαῖώτις.

Μαῖήτωρ, ὁ, =μαῖεντήρ, v. μαῖεντής.

†Μαῖκήνας, ὁ, the Rom. Maecenas, Ael.

Μαῖμῶς, =μαῖμῶσσα.

Μαῖμακρία, ων, τά, the festival of Ζεύς Μαῖμακτής, kept at Athens in the month Μαῖμακτιρίων.

Μαῖμακτιρίων, ὄνος, ὁ, the fifth Attic month, containing the end of November and beginning of December, answering to the Boeot. Alalcomenios; so called from the festival of Ζεύς Μαῖμακτής, held in it, cf. Clinton F. H. 2, p. 326, sq.

Μαῖμακτής, ου, ὁ, (μαῖμῶσσα) epith. of Jupiter, the boisterous, stormy, in whose honour the Maemacteria were kept at Athens in the first winter month, Harpocr., cf. Plut. 2, 458 B.

Μαῖμακτιλόν, ου, τό, v. μαῖμακτιλόν.

†Μαῖμαλίδης, ου, ὁ, son of Maemalus, i. e. Pisander, Il. 16, 194.

Μαῖμας, ἰδος, ὁ, ἡ, boisterous, stormy, Hesych.: from

Μαῖμῶσσα, =sq.:—to burst forth, Anth. P. 9, 272.

Μαῖμῶς, ὦ, (redupl. from root MA-, μῶς, cf. παῖμῶσα): f. -ῆσω: hence Ep. lengthd. 3 pl. μαῖμῶσσι, part. μαῖμῶων, -ῶσσα, Hom. To be very eager, part or quiver with eagerness, μαῖμῶσε δέ οἱ φίλῶν ἦτορ, Il. 5, 670; so, μαῖμῶσι πῶδες καὶ χεῖρες, Il. 13, 75, cf. 78; metaph. of a spear, αἰχμῇ δὲ ὀέεσσοτο μαῖμῶσσα, like λιλαιόμενῃ, 5, 661, cf. 15, 542: δεινὸν μαῖμῶσσα, Orac. ap. Hdt. 8, 77; and so Theocr. 25, 253 uses it c. inf., λῖς μαῖμῶων χροὸς ὄσαι: rare in Trag., μαῖμῶσιν, the snake rages, Aesch. Supp. 895; c. gen., χεῖρ μαῖμῶσα φόνον, eager for murder, Soph. Aj. 50. Pass. impf. μαῖμῶοντο in Dion. P. 1156, but the signif. is very dub.—The word is Ep., but only used by Hom. in Il., and not common in later poets. [The penult. long in arsis, Il. 20, 490.]

Μαῖμῶσσα, late form for μαῖμῶς, Nic. Th. 470.

Μαῖμῶων, ὥσσα, Ep. part. of μαῖμῶς, lengthd. from μαῖμῶων, ὥσα: so μαῖμῶσσι, 3 pl. for μαῖμῶσι, μαῖμῶοντο for ἐμαῖμῶντο.

†Μαῖνακα, ἡ, Maenaca, a city of Hispania Baetica, Strab. p. 156.

†Μαῖνάλιος, α, ου, of or belonging to Maenalus, δεῖραι, Pind. O. 9, 88; ἡ Μαινάλια, the region around Maenalus, Thuc. 5, 64: from

†Μαῖναλον, ου, τό, Mt. Maenalus, in the southeast of Arcadia, sacred to Pan, now Roimo, Theocr. 1, 122: also τὸ Μαῖναλον ὄρος, Strab. p. 388.

†Μαῖναλος, ου, ἡ, Maenalus, a city at the foot of foreg., Strab.—II. ὁ son

of Lycaon and Meliboea, Apol. od. 9, 8, 1.—2. father of Atalanta, Eur. ap. Apollod. 3, 9, 2.

†Μαῖνᾶν, indecl., ὁ, Mainan, masc. pr. n., N. T.

Μαῖνᾶς, ἰδος, ἡ, (μαῖνομαι) mad, raving, λίσσα, Soph. Fr. 678, 4.—2. as subst. a mad woman. μαῖνᾶδι ἰση Il. 22, 460, H. Hom. Cer. 387: esp. a Bacchante, Bacchanal, Trag.; of the furies, Aesch. Eum. 500.—II. act. causing madness, esp. that of love, μαῖνᾶς ὄρνις, Pind. P. 4, 384; v. ἰνυγῆ.

Μαῖνῃ, ἡ, maena, a small sea-fish, which, like our herring, was salted, Anth. P. 9, 412:—later μαῖνομένη, ἡ, also μαῖνομένη, τᾶ.

Μαῖνῆιον, ου, τό, dim. from foreg., Ar. Fr. 242.

Μαῖνῆς, ἡ, dim. from μαῖνῃ, a sprat Ar. Ran. 985, etc., cf. Ael. H. A. 12, 28. [gen. ἰδος [ῖ], Ar. l. c.; ἰδος, Opp. H. 1, 108.]

†Μαῖνοβα, ἡ, Maenoba, a city of Hispania Baetica, Strab. p. 143.

Μαῖνῶλης, ου, ὁ, raving, frenzied, θυμός, Sapph. 1, 18: a name of Bacchus, Plut. 2, 462 A.—fem. μαῖνῶλις, not found in geogr. (though we have an irreg. nom. pl. μαῖνῶλεις in late Greek, Lob. Pap. Ant. 267), μ. διάνοια, Aesch. Supp. 109.—II. act. inspiring, Philo. (From μαῖνομαι, as φαινῶλης from φαῖνομαι: the compos. with ὄλνυμι is absurd, Piers. Moer. p. 279.)

Μαῖνῶλος, ἰα, ἰον, =foreg., Anth. P. 9, 524, 13.

Μαῖνῶλις, ἡ, fem. from μαῖνῶλης q. v.

Μαῖνομαι, fut. μᾶνήσομαι (†un-Att. Moer. p. 264)† and μᾶνίσσομαι: perf. with pres. signif. μέμνηναι: tpf. pass. μεμνήμενος, Theocr. 10, 31†: aor. ἐμᾶνην, part. μᾶνείς, inf. μᾶνήναι: an aor. mid. μᾶνήσομαι, Anth. P. 9, 35; (cf. infr. II.).—Hom. only uses pres. and impf. To rage, be furious, in Il. mostly of martial rage, χεῖρες μαῖνονται, δόρυ ὁ ἐγγυῆν μαίνεται, Il. 8, 111, 16, 75, 245: also to be mad, rave, esp. with anger, Il. 8, 360; with love, Valck. Phoen. 543; with wine, to be madly drunk, Od. 18, 406; 21, 298: freq. also of Bacchic frenzy, μαῖνόμενος Διώνυσος, Il. 6, 132: hence freq. ὀφρητικὴν frenzy, cf. μῦντις:—also of things, to rage, roar, esp. of fire, Il. 15, 606: of the sea or other elements, Wern. Tryph. 230: μαῖνόμενος οἶνος, a hot, strong wine, Plat. Legg. 773 D.—Construct., μαῖνεσθαι τινί, to be mad with or at a thing, Trag.; ἐπὶ τινί, Aesch. Theb. 781; ὑπὸ τινος, Soph. El. 1153; but μαῖνεσθαι ὑπὸ τοῦ θεοῦ, to be driven mad by the god, Valck. Hdt. 4, 79: also c. acc. cognato, μ. μανίαν ἐβρόμενῃν, Luc. adv. Indoct. 22; so, μεμνημένοι οὐ σικκρῶν νόσον, to suffer no slight madness, Aesch. Fr. 977: πλεῖν ἡ μᾶνομαι, more than madness, Ar. Ran. 103, 751.—II. an aor. 1 act. ἐμῆρνα, in act. sense, to madden, drive mad, occurs in Eur. Ion 520, Ar. Thesm. 561, tpf. Herm. Fur. I. A. 583†;—but in Bion 1, 61 it is inftrans., = μέμνηναι: cf. ἐκ-μαῖνω. (From the root MA-, *μῶς akin to μαῖομαι, μαμῶς, μέμνηναι, hence μανία, μάντις: also to μένος and μνῆνι, Pott Et. Forsch. 1, 254.)

Μαῖνομένη, ἡς, ἡ, and μαῖνομένη, τᾶ, v. μαῖνῃ.

Μαῖομαι, dep. mid.: (*μῶς) to endeavour, esp. to seek, Od. 14, 356, H. Hom. Cer. 44; c. acc., to seek, search, μαῖομένην κενθῶνα, Od. 13, 367 Hes. Op. 534; but also to seek after

and so, *μ. ὀλεθρὸν τινι*, to seek one's destruction, Nic. Th. 197; c. inf., to seek to do, Pind. O. 8, 8, Soph. Aj. 280. *Μαῖων*, *ον, τό*, a kind of cummin, also *ζαγοκύννον*.

†*Μαίονες*, *ων, οί* (in Hom. *Μήρονες*, Hdt. *Μήριονες*), in sing. *Μαῖον*, the Maeonians, earlier inhabitants of Lydia, same as the Lydians acc. to Strab. p. 571, sq., who states also that others made them distinct.

†*Μαιονία*, *ας, ἡ*, Ion. *Μηονία*, *Μαετία*, strictly a district of eastern Lydia, Strab. p. 576: in genl. = *Lydia*.

†*Μαιονίδης*, *ον, ὁ*, son of Maeson, or of Maconia, appell. of Homer, freq. in Anth.

†*Μαίονιος*, *ας, ον*, Ion. *Μηόνιος*, *Μαεονιαν*, *Lydian*.

Μαῖομαι, dep., = *μαϊέσθαι*, of a midwife, *τινά*, Call. Jov. 35, Luc. Dial. Deor. 16, 2.—II. of a nurse, to suckle, Nonn.

Μαῖρα, *ας, ἡ*, (*μαρμαίρω*) the name of the dog-star, strictly the Sparkler, Anth. P. 9, 555, Lyc. 334:—in Hom. as *prop. n.*, v. sq.

†*Μαῖρα*, *ας, ἡ*, *Maera*, daughter of Nereus and Doris, Il. 18, 48.—2. daughter of Proetus and Antia, Od. 11, 326.—3. daughter of Atlas, wife of Tegeates, Paus. 8, 12, 7, where also is mentioned a village of Arcadia named after her.—4. a dog of Icarus, Apollod.: v. foreg.

Μαῖριος, Dor. for *μαῖρις*.

†*Μαῖσιδης*, *ον, ὁ*, *Maesades*, father of the Thracian prince Seuthes, Xen. An. 7, 2, 32.

†*Μαῖσις*, *ος, ὁ*, *Maesis*, son of Hyraeus, Paus. 3, 15, 8.

Μαῖσων, *ωνος, ὁ*, a native cook, at Athens, Att. 659 A:—the comic mask of a cook, sailor, etc., named after an actor so called, Meineke Com. Fr. 1, p. 22.

†*Μαῖσων*, *ωνος, ὁ*, *Marson*, an actor from Megara, Ath. 659 A, from whom the *Μαῖσωνικά σκώματα* were named, cf. Paroem. Zenob. 2, 11.

†*Μαῖων*, *ωνος, ὁ*, *Maeson*, son of Haemon of Thebes, Il. 4, 394.—2. father of Homer, in Anth.: cf. *Μαῖωνίδης*.

Μαῖσις, *εως, ἡ*, (*μαῖομαι*) = *μαῖεσις*, Plut. Alex. 3.

†*Μαῖσται*, *ων, οί*, Ion. *Μαῖηται*, *έων*, the *Μαεταί*, the people dwelling around the Palus Maeotis, Hdt. 4, 123.

†*Μαῖωτης*, *ον, ὁ*, Ion. *Μαῖητης*, sing. of foreg., *Maecotic*, Hdt. 4, 45.

†*Μαῖωτικός*, *ης, ὁν*, *Maecotic*, *αὐλῶν*, Aesch. Pr. 731.

Μαῖωτικός, *ης, ὁν*, = *μαῖεντικός*.
†*Μαῖωτις*, *ιδος, ἡ*, Ion. *Μαῖητις*, fem. to *Μαῖωτης*, esp. (with or without *λίμνη*) the *Palus Maeotis*, now sea of Azof, lying above the Euxine, Aesch. Pr. 419: *μήτηρ τοῦ Πόντου*, Hdt. 4, 86.

Μαῖωτιστί, adv., in *Scythian fashion*, Theocr. 13, 56. [τῇ]

Μαῖωτρα, *τά*, a midwife's wages, Luc. Dial. Deor. 8, 2.

†*Μάκai*, *ων, οί*, the *Macae*, a people of Africa around the river Cinyps, Hdt. 4, 175: acc. to Strab. p. 765, at the mouth of the Persian gulf.

ΜΑΚΑΡ, *ας, ὁ*: also *μάκας* as fem., Elmsl. Bacch. 565, Meineke Com. Fr. 3, p. 251, though there is a special fem. *μάκαιρα*, v. sub fin.: also joined with neut. nouns, but only in oblique cases and by late writers, Lob. Paral. 208. *Blessed*, *happy*, strictly epith. of the gods, who are

constantly called *μάκας θεοί* in Hom. and Hes., as opp. to *mortal men*, Il. 1, 339; so that its notion is of everlasting, heavenly bliss: also absol., *μάκας*, the blessed, the best ones, = *θεοί*, Od. 10, 299, etc.; in which signif. Hom. always has the plur. except in addressing single gods, as H. Hom. 7, 16, etc.—II. hence of men, *blest, fortunate*, of the highest human happiness, Il. 3, 182, etc.: esp. *well off, wealthy*, Il. 11, 68, Od. 1, 217. But as the gods grant no perfect happiness in this life,—III. the dead were esp. called *μάκας*, the blessed, *μ. θνητοί*, Hes. Op. 14:—*μακάριον νῆσος*, the islands of the blest (placed by the later Greeks in the ocean at the extreme west), where heroes slain in fight, and demigods of the fourth age enjoyed rest forever, first in Hes. Op. 169; Pind. O. 2, 128, assigns them no locality; Hdt. 3, 26, calls the oasis in the African desert by this name.—This signif. is not found in Hom.; and later the more usual word was *μακάριτης*.—IV. Compar. *μακάριος*, superl. *μακάριστος*, Od. 11, 483; where it stands for the compar., that not occurring in Hom.—V. Collat. forms *μάκας*, *ος*, Aeol. only in Alcman Fr. 66; in prose *μακάριος*: pecul. poet. fem. *μάκαιρα*, the blessed one, epith. of Latona, H. Hom. Ap. 14: cf. *μακαριστός, μακαρτός*. [μᾶ]

†*Μάκας*, *αρος, ὁ*, *Macar*, son of Aeolus, king of Lesbos, Il. 24, 544.—2. a man preserved from the deluge of Deucalion, Ath. 105 D.

†*Μακαρεύς*, *έως, ὁ*, *Macareus*, son of Lycan, founder of Macaria in Arcadia, Paus. 8, 3, 2.—2. son of Aeolus, brother of Canace, Plat. Legg. 838 C.—3. = *Μάκας*, colonized Lesbos, Diod. S. 5, 81, who makes him son of Krinacus, v. Wess. ad l.—4. a writer who composed a work on Cos, Ath. 262 C.

Μάκρια, *ας, ἡ*, (*μάκας*) *happiness, bliss*, *κενή μ.*, Luc. Hermot. 71, Nav. 12:—hence, as a comic euphem. for *ἐξ κόρακας, ἀπαγ' ἐξ μακαρίαν*, Ar. Eq. 1151; *βάλλ' εἰς μ.*, Plat. Hipp. Maj. 293 A, ubi v. Heind.; cf. Ruhnk. Tim.

†*Μακαρία*, *ας, ἡ*, *Macaria*, daughter of Hercules and Dejanira, Paus. 1, 32, 6.—II. a fountain in Marathon named after foreg., Strab. p. 377.—2. a district of Messenia watered by the Pamisus, Id. p. 361.—3. a city of Arcadia, Paus. 8, 3, 3.

Μακάρῳ, (*μάκας*) to bless, pronounce happy, Lat. *gratulari*, c. acc., Od. 15, 538, Hdt., and Att.; *τινός*, for a thing, Ar. Vesp. 429, Lys. 198, 13; but Hdt. 1, 31 has *μ. τὴν ῥώμην τινός*, = *μ. τινὰ τῆς ῥώμης*, cf. Thuc. 5, 105, where it is ironical.

Μακάριος, *ας, ον*, collat. form of *μάκας*, Pind. P. 5, 61; *ὡς χαλῶναι μακάριον τοῦ ὄνματος*, Ar. Vesp. 1292, cf. 1512, Plat. Euthyd. 303 C:—very freq. in Plat., *ὡς μακάριος*, like *χαριέντες*, the rich and better educated, Stallb. Rep. 335 E; of things, Id. Rep. 496 C: *ὡς μακάριος*, like *ὡς θαύμασι*, Id. Prot. 309 C.—Also of the dead, like *μακαρίτης*, Id. Legg. 947 D. Adv. *-ίως*, Eur. Hel. 909. [αῖ]

†*Μακάριος*, *ος, ὁ*, *Macarius*, a Spartan, Thuc. 1, 100.

Μακάρῳ, *ητος, ἡ*, (*μακάριος*) *happiness, bliss*, Plat. Legg. 661 B.

Μακάρισμός, *ος, ὁ*, (*μακαρίος*) a pronouncing happy, blessing, Plat. Rep. 591 D, and Arist.

Μακάριστός, *ης, ὁν*, (*μακαρίζω*) like

ζηλωτός, deemed or to be deemed happy by others, *πρὸς πάντων ἀνθρώπων*, Hdt. 7, 18; *πάνων Χαλδαίων*, Xen. Cyr. 7, 2, 6: absol. *enviable*, Xen. Mem. 2, 1, 33, in superl. *μακαριστότατος*. Adv. *-τός*.

Μακάριτης, *ον, ὁ*, like *μάκας* III. one blessed, i. e. dead, first in Aesch. Pers. 633, but only of one lately dead, *ὁ μ. σὺν πατρί*, your late father, Luc. Dial. Mer. 6, 1, cf. Bentl. Phalar. p. 23; most freq. in Christian authors like Lat. *felix*, Ruhnk. Tim.: fem. *μακάριτης*, *ιδος*, Theocr. 2, 70:—also as adj. *μ. βίος*, with a double meaning Ar. Plut. 555, ubi v. Hemst.

Μάκας, *ος, ὁ*, Aeol. for *μάκας*, Alecm Fr. 66. [μᾶ]

†*Μακάρτατος*, *ον, ὁ*, *Macartatus*, at Athenaii, against whom is directed one of the orations of Demosthenes in same an uncle of foreg., of same name.—Others in Paus., etc.

Μάκας, *ιος, ἡ*, *όν*, = *μάκας*, *μακαριστός*, Lyeon. Tar. 69, 5.

†*Μακάρων νῆσος*, *αἱ*, the *Islands of the Blest*, in the west, lying in the ocean; hither the favourites of the gods were conveyed without dying, Hes. Op. 169: in Pind. O. 2, 128-9, only one island, as in Hdt. 3, 26, who applies the name to an oasis in the deserts of Africa.

†*Μάκεδον*, *ον, τό*, the nation of the *Μακεδν*, (=Macedonians) a Doric race, who dwelt in Histiaiotis, but being driven out, settled around Pindus, Hdt. 1, 56; v. Müller, Dor. 1, p. 474.

†*Μάκεδνος*, *ον, ὁ*, *Macednus*, a son of Lycan, in Arcadia, Apollod. 3, 8, 1.

Μάκεδνός, *ης, ὁν*, = *μπεκεδνός*, *μακρός*, tall, *αἰγερὸς*, Od. 7, 106.

†*Μακεδονία*, *ας, ἡ*, in late poets, also *Μακεδονία* and *Μακρονία*, *Μακεδονία*, a country north of Greece proper, between Thessaly and Thrace, Hdt. 6, 45, Thuc. 1, 58, 59, etc.: on its extent in Hdt., v. Müller, Dor. 1, p. 455, sq., 466, and n. y. Cf. *Μακεδονίς*.

Μάκεδονίως, to be on the Macedonian side, Plut. Alex. 30, etc.:—to speak Macedonian, Id. Ant. 27.

†*Μακεδονικός*, *ης, ὁν*, of *Macedonia*, *Macedonian*, Hdt., etc.

†*Μακεδονίος*, *ας, ἡ*, *Ion. η, ον*, = foreg., *ἡ Μακεδονίη*, *ἡ*, Hdt. 7, 9.

†*Μακεδονίς*, *ιδος, ἡ*, *Macedonia* proper, the territory originally possessed by the Macedonians, a district only of the later Macedonia, at the mouth of the Haliacmon and Lydias, *ἡ Μακεδονίς*, *ἡ*, Hdt. 7, 127; v. Müller, Dor. 1, p. 466.

†*Μακεδόνισσα*, *ας, ἡ*, fem. to *Μακεδών*, a Macedonian female, Stratt. Maced. 4.

Μακεδονιστί, adv., in *Macedonian*, Plut. Eum. 14.

Μακεδών, *ονος, ὁ*, fem. *Μακεδόνισσα*, a Macedonian; also *Μακρόν*, q. v. t. of *Μακεδόνες*, the Macedonians, Aesch. Pers. 492, Hdt., etc.—II. *Macedon*, a general of the Osroeni, Hdn.

†*Μακεδωνία*, *ας, ἡ*, late poet. for *Μακεδονία*, Anth.

Μακέλιον, *ον, τό*, v. *μάκελον*.
Μάκελλ, *ης, ἡ*, = sq., Hes. Op. 468, Theocr. 16, 32.

Μάκελλα, *ας, ἡ*, (*κέλλω*) a spade, mattock, Il. 21, 259; (if with two prongs, *δίκελλα*, Lat. *bidentis*); *Τροίαν κατασκήναντα Διὸς μακέλλῃ*, a bold metaph. in Aesch. Ag. 526, parodied by Ar. Av. 1240. [μᾶ]

†*Μάκελλα*, *ας, ἡ*, *Macella*, a city of Sicily on the Crimissus, Polyb. 1, 94, 2.

Μάκελον *ὡς μάκελλον*, *ον, τό*, also

καλὸς, οὐ, ὁ, = φραγμός an enclosure, cf. Lat. *maceria*.—Varro also derives it from *macellum*, and so Dio C. 61, 18 uses it; so also μακελειον, v. l. Plat. 2, 752 C.

†Μακέντης, ὁ, *Macentes*, masc. pr. n. Luc. Tox. 44.

Μάκερ, τό, *macir*, an Indian spice, Plin.

Μάκεσικρῶνος, οὐ, (μάκος, κράνον) tall-crested, epith. of the hoopoe, quoted by Hesych., perh. from Aesch., Lob. Paral. 19.

Μάκεστήρ, v. sub μακιστήρ.

†Μακῆστιος, α, οὐ, = Μακίστιος, Xen. An. 7, 4, 16: v. sub Μακίστος.

†Μάκεστος, οὐ, ὁ, the *Macestus*, a river of Mysia, Strab. p. 576.

Μάκτις, οὐ, ὁ, fem. Μάκτις, ἰδος, = Μακεδόνιος:—ἡ Μάκτις (sc. γῆ), Macedonia, tv. Müller, Dor. 1, p. 474 sq.

†Μακηδόνας, ας, ἡ, poet. for Μακεδονία, Dion. P. 427.

†Μακηδόνης, α, οὐ, poet. for Μακεδόνιος, Anth.

Μακηδόν, ὄνος, ὁ, poet. for Μακεδόν, Hes. Fr. 88.

†Μάκρις, ἰδος, ὁ, *Macris*, masc. pr. n., Paus. 10, 17, 2.

†Μακρινή, ἡς, ἡ, *Macine*, a district of Arabia, Strab. p. 767.

†Μάκιστεύς, ὁ, Dor. for Μηκιστεύς.

Μάκιστήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, μῦθος μ., a long and tedious tale, Aesch. Pers. 698, ut nunc Dind. e Mss., ubi olim μακιστήρ.—In Supp. 466, for μακιστήρα λόγον καρδίας (usu. explained reaching far into, thorough-piercing, Dind. now reads μαστικτήρα, with Stanl.

†Μάκιστία, ας, ἡ, *Macistia*, the territory of sq., Strab. p. 343.

†Μάκιστος, οὐ, ἡ, *Macistus*, an ancient city of Triphylia Elis, founded by the Caucenes, Hdt. 4, 148: adj. Μακίστιος, α, οὐ, of *Macistus*, *Macistia*, Paus. 6, 22, 4.—II. ὁ, a mountain of Euboea, probably near Eretria, which was a colony from foreg., Aesch. Ag. 289, Μακίστον σκοταί.

Μάκιστος, Dor. for μήκιστος, (μήκος) irreg. superl. of μακρός, also Trag., Br. Soph. O. T. 1301. [α]

Μακκοῦα, ὦ, f. -ῶω [α]:—to be stupid: part. perf. μεμακκοῦκός, sitting mooring, Ar. Eq. 62; so, μακκοῦα καθήμενον, lb. 396.—Said to be from Μακκό, a stupid woman, Suid.; cf. Lat. *maccus* = *stolidus* in Appuleius, and the *Maccus* in the *Fabulae Atellanae*.

Μάκος, τό, Dor. for μήκος, length: acc. μάκος as adv., = μακράν, Pind. O. 10 (11), 89.

Μακρόδρομος, dub. for μακροδρόμος, q. v., cf. Lob. Phryn. 661.

†Μακρά Πέτραι, αἱ, *Macrae Petrae*, the Long Rocks, on the north-west side and at the foot of the Acropolis in Athens, with a grotto sacred to Apollo and Pan, Eur. Ion 13, 492-4; cf. Luc. bis acc. 9.

Μακραίων, ὠνος, ὁ, ἡ, (μακρός, αἶών) lasting long, bios, Aesch. Fr. 266, Soph. O. T. 518, σχολή, Soph. Aj. 194.—2. of persons, long-lived, aged, Soph. O. C. 150; hence, Μοῖραι α., Soph. Ant. 987; cf. μ., the immortals, Soph. O. T. 1099.

Μακράν, Ion. μακρήν, strictly acc. fem. from μακρός, a long way, far, μακράν ὑνωτέρω θακῶν, Aesch. Pr. 312; μακράν ἡλειμμένον, left far behind, lb. 857; μακράν πρέσθαι, Soph. O. T. 16; etc.:—also in superl., ὅτι μακροτάτην, as far as possible, c. gen. κει, Xen. An. 7, 8, 20.—2. esp. μα-

κράν ἐκτείνειν, λέγειν, to speak at length, be lengthy in speaking, Aesch. Ag. 916, cf. 1296, Soph. El. 1259 (where ῥῆσιν may be supplied, v. Blomf. Aesch. l. c.)—3. of time, long, μ. ζῆν, ἀναμένειν, Soph. El. 323, 1389. [αῦ]

Μακραύχην, ὁ, ἡ, (μακρός, αὐχὴν) long-necked, τὰ μακραύχην, Hipp. p. 1006, Arist. H. A. 8, 6, 1: generally, long, κλίμαξ, Eur. Phoen. 1173.

Μακρέτιος, οὐ, (μακρός, ἔτος) aged.

Μακρογερῶ, ὦ, (μακρός, ἀγορεύω) to speak at great length, be long-winded, Aesch. Theb. 1052, Thuc. 2, 39, etc. Hence

Μακρογορία, ας, Dor. μακράγ-, ἡ, long-windedness, tediousness, Pind. P. 8, 41.

Μακρημέρια, ας, ἡ, (μακρός, ἡμέρα) the season of long days, Hdt. 4, 86.

†Μάκρης, ὁ, the *Macra*, a small river between Etruria and Liguria, Strab. p. 222.

†Μακρία, ας, ἡ, *Macria*, a promontory in the territory of Teos, Paus. 7, 5, 11.

†Μακρίος, ἰδος, ἡ, fem. adj., of the *Macrians*, *Macrian*, Ar. Rh. 1, 1112.

†Μακρίδιος, α, οὐ, of or relating to *Macris*, or the *Macrians*, *Macrian*, Ar. Rh. 4, 1175.

†Μακριεύς, ἔως, ὁ, in pl. οἱ Μακριεῖς, ἑών, the *Macrians*, a people of Pontus, Ar. Rh. 1, 1024, prob. = Μακρώνες.

†Μακρίνος, οὐ, ὁ, *Macrinus*, name of a Rom. emperor, Hdn.

†Μακρίς, ἰδος, ἡ, (μακρός) acc. Μάκριν, Ar. Rh. 4, 540, Μάκριδα, Id. 4, 900, *Macris*,—1. daughter of Aristaeus, nurtured the youthful Bacchus in Euboea with honey, Ar. Rh. 4, 1131.—2. ancient name of the island Euboea (*Long-island*), Call. Del. 20, Strab. p. 444.—3. appell. also of Corcyra, Ar. Rh. 4, 990.

Μακροβίμων, οὐ, (μακρός, βῆμα, βαῖνω) taking long strides, Arist. Physiogn. 6, 44. [βᾶ]

Μακρόβιος, οὐ, (μακρός, βίος) long-lived, Arist. Rhet. 1, 5, 15; esp. of an Aethiopian or Abyssinian people, south of Egypt, Hdt. 3, 23.

†Μακρόβιος, οὐ, ὁ, *Macrobius*, a writer of the fourth century after Christ.

Μακροβιότης, ητος, ἡ, longevity, Arist. Rhet. 1, 5, 15.

Μακροβιότης, ας, ἡ = foreg., Clem. Al.

Μακροβίσιος, οὐ, = μακρόβιος, long, αἶών, Arist. H. A. 264. [ῖ]

Μακροβίσιος, ἡ, = μακροβιότης, LXX. [ῖ]

Μακροβολέω, ὦ, to dart or throw far, Math. Vet.; and

Μακροβόλια, ας, ἡ, a throwing far, Strab.: from

Μακρόβολος, οὐ, (μακρός, βάλλω) throwing far, far-darting, Strab. p. 548.

Μακρογένης, οὐ, (μάκρος, γένειον) with a long chin.

Μακρογένυς, γ, gen. υος, (μακρός, γένυν) with long jaw-bones.

Μακρογῆρας, ων, gen. ω, (μακρός, γῆρας) very old, Anth. P. 11, 159.

Μακρογύλιος, οὐ, (μακρός, γογγύλιος) cylindrical, Epich. p. 22.

Μακροδᾶκτυλος, οὐ, (μακρός, δάκτυλος) long-fingered, Arist. Part. An. 4, 10, 65.

Μακροδρόμος, οὐ, (μακρός, δραμεῖν) running long or far, Xen. Cyn. 5, 21, Dind.

Μακροζωία, ας, ἡ, (μακρός, ζωή) long life, longevity.

Μακρομήρευσιν, ἔως, ἡ, length of days, LXX.; and

Μακρομήρεων, to prolong one's days, LXX.: from

Μακρομέρος, οὐ, (μακρός, ἡμέρα) long of days or life, LXX.

Μακρόθεν, adv., (μακρός) from afar, Strab.: also of time, from long since, Polyb. 1, 65, 7. Cf. Lob. Phryn. 93.

Μακρόθι, adv., (μακρός) far, at a distance.

Μακρόθριξ, τρίχος, ὁ, ἡ, long-haired, Μακροθῆμεν, ὦ, to be long-suffering, εἰς τινα, towards one, N. T.: to peri severe, Plut. 2, 593 F: and

Μακροθυμία, ας, ἡ, long-suffering forbearance, Menand. p. 203: from

Μακροθύμος, οὐ, long-suffering, for bearing, opp. to οὐθύθυμος, LXX.: patient, N. T. Adv. -μος, N. T.

†Μακροὶ Κάμπτοι, οἱ, the Lat. *Macri Campi* (Liv. 45, 12), a plain near Parma in northern Italy, Strab. p. 216.

Μακροκαμπύλουχην, ενος, (μακρός, καμπύλος, αἰχμήν) with long, bending neck, ἐρωδιόι, Epich. p. 41.

Μακροκάρητος, οὐ, (μακρός, κάρην) long-headed, cf. Meineke Menand. p. 11.

Μακροκαταληκτέω, ὦ, to end with a long syllable, Gramm.: from

Μακροκατάληκτος, οὐ, (μακρός, καταλήγω) ending with a long syllable, Gramm.

Μακροκαυλός, οὐ, with long stalk.

Μακροκέντρος, οὐ, (μακρός, κεντρον) with long sting, Arist. H. A. 4, 7, 7.

Μακροκερκος, οὐ, (μακρός, κέρκος) long-tailed, Stratt. Incert. 1.

Μακροκέφαλος, οὐ, (μακρός, κεφαλή) long-headed, Hipp. p. 289; cf. μακροκάρην; tesp. as name of a people, cf. K, Hes. ap. Strab. p. 43. [Harpocr. says that Hes. used αἰμην, cf. κυνοκέφαλος.]

Μακροκομῆ, ὦ, (μακρός, κόμη) to have long hair, Strab. p. 520.

Μακροκωλία, ας, ἡ, of sentences, a being in long clauses: from

Μακρόκωλος, οὐ, (μακρός, κῶλον) long-limbed: ἡ μ., a kind of sling, Strab. p. 168.—2. of sentences, with long clauses, Arist. Rhet. 3, 9, 6.

Μακρόλοβος, οὐ, with long pods.

Μακρολογέω, ὦ, to speak long, Plat. Gorg. 465 B, etc.; c. acc. rei, to speak long on a subject, Xen. Hell. 4, 1, 13, and

Μακρολογία, ας, ἡ, long speaking, lengthy speaking, Plat. Gorg. 449 C, etc., opp. to βραχυλογία: from

Μακρόλογος, οὐ, (μακρός, λέγω) speaking at length, Plat. Soph. 268 B.

Μακρόμαλλος, οὐ, (μακρός, μάλλος) with shaggy hair or long wool, Strab. pp. 4, 196.

Μακρόν, οὐ, τό, strictly neut. of μακρός; v. παράβασις III.

Μακρονονεῖα, ὥ, to have a lingering sickness, Arr. Epict.

Μακρονομία, ας, ἡ, lingering sickness, Diosc. 1, 183.

Μακροταραληκτέω, ὦ, to have the penultima long, Gramm.: from

Μακροταράληκτος, οὐ, (μακρός, παρὰ τῆς) with the penultima long, Gramm.

Μακρόπεπλος, οὐ, long-robed.

Μακρόπνοια, ες, ἡ, long breath: from

Μακρόπνοος, οὐ, contr. -πνοος, ενν, (μακρός, πνέω) long-breathed, or (acc. to others), as subst., ὁ μ., a long breathing, opp. to βραχύνων, Hipp. p. 1169: μ. ζωά, long life, Eur. Phoen. 1535.

Μαιροποιέω, ὦ, (μακρός, ποιέω) to make long, lengthen out, Arist. Metaph. 3, 3, 10.

Μακροπόνηρος, αὐ long out of humour.

Μακροπορεύω, ὦ, (μακρός, πόρος) to go or travel far, Strab. † p. 353. Hence

Μακροπορία, ας, ἡ, a long way or journey, Strab. † p. 636.

Μακρόπους, ὁ, ἡ, -πουν, τό, long-footed.

Μακρόπτερος, ον, (μακρός, πτερόν) long-winged, Arist. Part. An. 1, 4, 2.

Μακροπτόλεμος, ὁ, ἡ, (μακρός, πόλεμος) ever-warring, Theocr. Fistula.

Μακροπύστις, ον, ὁ, or μακροπύστος, ον (μακρός, πύσις) spitting far from one, proverb of a haughty person.

Μακροπύλος, ον, with high gates.

Μακροπύγων, ὧτος, ὁ, ἡ, (μακρός, πύγων) long-bearded; τesp. as name of a people, of M., Strab. p. 492.

Μακρορύζια, ας, ἡ, length of root, Theophr. from

Μακρορίζων, ον, (μακρός, ῥίζα) with long root, Theophr.

Μακρορίζος, ὧτος, ὁ, ἡ, long-nosed.

Μακρορύγχος, ον, (μακρός, ῥύγχος) long-beaked, Ath. 294 F.

Μακρός, ὁ, ὦν, (μάκος, μήκος) long, whether of space or time.—I. of space, long, far-stretching, Hom.: ἐπὶ τὰ μακρότερα, lengthwise, Hdt. 1, 50.—2. tall, also oft. in Hom., e. g. μακροὶ Ὀλύμπιοι, οὐρα, δένδρεα, τεῖχεα μακρά, etc.—3. deep, like Lat. altus, φρίγαια, Il. 21, 197.—4. far, far distant, Hom., e. g. κέλευθος, Il. 15, 358: μακρὰ βιβλάς, βιβλῶν, βιβλάσθων, far-siding, Hom.; also, μακρὸν ἄντερον, 3. αὐ, to shout so as to be heard afar, i. e. aloud, oft. in Hom.; so, μακρὰ μελέως, Il. 18, 580: οἰμῶειν μακρὰ, Philocheb. 2.—5. generally, large, size, great, and so terrible, first in εὐκλείδης, in superl. μάλιστα, O. T. 1. 3. —6. dat. μακρῷ, is oft. used, like πολέ, to strengthen the compar. and superl., by far, Lat. longe, μακρῷ πρῶτος, Hdt. 1, 34.—II. of time, long, μακρὸν ἐέλδορ, a long-cherished wish, Od. 23, 54: long-lasting, long, ἡματα, νόσος, Hom., only in Od., as 10, 470; 11, 373; but freq. in Att.: διὰ μακροῦ (sc. χρόνον), after a long time, long delayed, Eur. Hec. 320; οὐ διὰ μακροῦ not long after, Plat. Alc. 2, 151 B; so, οὐκ ἐς μακρὴν, Hdt. 5, 108; but, οὐκ ἐς μακρόν, for no long time, Pind. P. 3, 189.—III. regul. compar. μακρότερος, Od.; superl. μακρότατος, Il.; hence adv. μακρότερος, -ρω, and μακροτάτος, -τω: also μακρότερα, μακρότατα as adv.; cf. μακρόν: ὅσον ἐπὶ μακρότατον οὐ ἐπ' ὅσον u., as far as possible, Hdt. 2, 29, etc.—2. irreg. comp. μᾶστων, μᾶσσον, Od. 8, 203: superl. μῆκιστος, Hom., Dor. μικιστος, Soph. sup. cit., formed from μήκος, as αἰσχιστος from αἰσχος. [Ep. ᾤ, Att. ᾠ]

Μάκος, εὖς, τό,=μάκος, μήκος, length, only in Ar. Av. 1131.

Μακροσκελής, ἐς, (μακρός, σκέλος) long-legged, Aesch. F. 62.

Μακροστελέχη, ἐς, (μακρός, στέλεχος) with long stem or stalk.

Μακροσύλλαβος, ον, (μακρός, συλλαβή) consisting of long syllables, Dion. H.

Μακροτάτω, adv. superl. of μακρός, farthest.

Μακροτέων, ὠτος, ὁ, ἡ, (μακρός, τεῖνω) stretched out, Anth. P. 6, 96.

Μακροτέρω, adv. comp. of μακρός, beyond, farther; usu. with v. l. -ρω.

Μακρότης, ητος, ἡ, (μακρός) length, Plut. 2, 947 F.

Μακροτομέω, ὦ, to cut, prune so as to leave a good deal of the shoot (cf. sq.), Theophr.: from

Μακρότομος, ον, (μακρός, τέμνω) cut, pruned so that the shoots are left pretty long, of vines opp. to βραχύτομος, Theophr.

Μακροτονέω, ὦ, to persevere, LXX.

Μακρότονος, ον, (μακρός, τεῖνω) stretched out, Anth. P. 9, 299: †adv. -ως, Sext. Emp. Math. 1, 121.

Μακροτράχηλος, ον, (μακρός, τράχηλος) long-necked, Anth. P. 5, 135.

Μακροϋπνία, ας, ἡ, long sleep.

Μακροφάρυγξ, ὁ, ἡ, (μακρός, φάρυγξ) long-necked, of a bottle, Anth. P. 9, 229. [ὄα]

Μακροφλύαρήτης, ον, ὁ, (μακρός, φλύαρεω) a tedious prater, Anth. P. 11, 134.

Μακροφύης, ἐς, (μακρός, φύη) long-shaved, Arist. Part. An. 4, 13, 9.

Μακροφύλλος, ον, (μακρός, φύλλον) long-leaved.

Μακροφώνεω, ὦ, to shout, sing aloud, Hipp. p. 253: from

Μακροφώνος, ον, (μακρός, φωνή) shouting aloud.

Μακροχείλος, ον, (μακρός, χεῖλος) long-lipped, v. μακροχέλος.

Μακροχείρ, ὁ, ἡ, (μακρός, χεῖρ) long-armed, Lat. longimanus, Plut. Artax. 1.

Μακροχέλος, ον, (μακρός, χηλή) with long hoofs, Strab. p. 835, ubi v. -χέλος.

Μακροχρονέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (μακρός, χρόνος) to last a long time, LXX.

Μακροχρόνιος, ον, (μακρός, χρόνος) lasting or living a long time, LXX. Hence

Μακροχρονιότης, ητος, ἡ, length of time or life.

Μακροχρόνος, ον,=μακροχρόνιος.

Μακρῶ, ὦ,=μακρινῶ.

Μάκρῃα, ατος, τό, a thing put far away, esp. as abominable, LXX.: and

Μάκρυνσις, εως, ἡ, a lengthening, prolonging: from

Μάκρινῶ, (μακρός) to lengthen.—II. to remove to a distance, put away from one, Lat. elongare, LXX: to delay, lb.

Μάκρινος, ὧτος, ὁ, (μακρός) a long-head; tusu. in pl. of Μάκρινες, the Macrones, a people of Pontus between Colchis and Mt. Thechus, Hdt. 2, 104; Xen. An. 4, 8, 1; etc.

Μάκρωσις, εως, ἡ,=μάκρυνσις, esp. a dwelling on a thing, Polyb. 15, 36, 2.

Μακτῆρ, ητος, ὁ, (μάσσω) one who kneads.—II.=μάκτρα. Hence

Μακτῆριος, α, ον, belonging to kneading: τὸ μ.=μάκτρα, Plut. 2, 159 D.

Μάκτης, ον, ὁ,=μάκτῆρ.

Μάκτος, ἡ, ὦν, (μάσσω) kneaded.

Μάκτρα, ας, ἡ, (μάσσω) a kneading-trough, Ar. Ran. 1159, etc.—II. a bathing-tub, Euclid. Diaet. 1; cf. πύελος, σκάφη.

Μακτριμός, οὔ, ὁ, a comic dance,=ὑπόκινος, Ath. 629 C.

Μακτρον, ον, τό, a wiper, towel.

†Μακτῆριον, ον, τό, Macturium, a city of southern Sicily near Gela, Hdt. 7, 153.

†Μακύνια, ας, ἡ, Macynia, a city in south of Aetolia, Strab. p. 451: in Anth. P. 9, 518, Μάκνυρος.

Μάκνυν, Dor. for μακύνα.

Μάκων, old poet. part. aor. of μακάωμαι, (q. v.), Hom.

Μάκωνις, ιδος, ἡ, Dor. for μακωνίς.

ΜΑ'ΑΑ', adv., very, very much, exceedingly. From Homer's time one

of the commonest of Greek words prefixed or subjoined to adjectives, verbs, and adverbs.—1. simply strengthening the word with which it stands, where it must be rendered as the case requires, in Hom. most freq., μάλα πολλά, very many; also μάλα πάντες, μ. πᾶσαι, μ. πάντα, etc., all together, every one, Il. 13, 741, etc.: πάγχυ μάλα and μάλα πάγχυ, quite utterly, Il. 12, 165, etc.; εὐ μάλα and μάλ' εὐ, right well, Od. 22, 190; μάλ' αὐτίκῃ on the very spot, quite directly, Od. 10, 111, etc.; so, αὐτίκα μάλα, Hdt. 7, 103: μάλ' αἰεὶ, for ever and aye, Il. 23, 717, etc.; ἄχρι μάλα κνέφαος, until quite dark, Od. 18, 370: μάλ' ὦδε, quite so, Od. 6, 258: ὠβληχρὸς μάλα τοῖος, so very, utterly weak, Od. 11, 135: Σαρδάνιον μάλα τοῖον, so truly grim, Od. 20, 302: μάλα μνησίοι, absolutely countless, Od. 16, 121, etc.: μάλα διαμπερές, right through, Il. 20, 362.—Μάλα sometimes stands for the usu. μάλ' αὐ, μάλ' αὐτίς, to denote a repeated act, Aesch. Pers. 1045: it is joined with a compar. μάλα πρότερος, much, far before, Il. 10, 124: with a negat., μάλ' οὐ, μάλ' οὐτως, Il. 2, 241, Od. 5, 103, and Att.; οὐ μάλα τι, εἴ πο means, on no account, Hdt.: καὶ μάλα, like καὶ λίαν, is very freq. in Att., v. καὶ III.; also used in strong assertions, v. sq.—2. strengthening a whole sentence, esp. in strong assertion, when it mostly stands with some other word, as in the Homeric phrase, ἡ μάλα δή... now in very truth, Il. 5, 422, etc.; also ἡ δὴ πον μάλα, Il. 21, 583; and often ἡ μάλα without δή, Il. 3, 204, etc.: in Att., μάλα δή, μάλα τοι and καὶ μάλα: in Hom. also freq. after εἰ, as, εἰ μάλα μιν χόλος ἴκοι, if wrath come on him ever so much, Il. 17, 399, etc.; and in like manner μάλα περ, joined with a partic., μάλα περ μεμνῶς, though desiring never so much, Il. 13, 317, etc., so also καὶ μάλα περ, καὶ περ μάλα, Il. 1, 217, Od. 18, 385, etc.—3. like λίαν, too much, far too much, Il. 10, 249, Od. 14, 464; but this, as in ἄγαν, rare; cf. infr. II. 2.—4. in Hdt. 7, 186, in short, on the whole. [μᾶλ', though Hom. sometimes has -λά in arsis, esp. before a liquid, v. II. 3, 214; 4, 379; 10, 172.]—II. compar. μάλλον, more, more strongly, freq. in Hom.; also rather, Lat. potius, Il. 5, 231, Od. 1, 351; also denoting a constant increase, more and more, still more, Od. 15, 370; and to this belongs the freq. Homeric phrase κηρόδι μάλλον, Hdt. 3, 104, etc.; cf. Lob. Phryn. 48; in Att. sometimes doubled, μᾶλλον μάλλον, Lat. magis, magisque Meineke Menand. p. 286; μάλλον καὶ ἰσχυράτερα, more or less violent, Thuc. 3, 82.—Usage.—1. it is often strengthened, πολύ, ἐπὶ μάλλον, oft. in Hom.; καὶ μάλλον, Il. 8, 470, in Att., ἐπὶ καὶ μάλλον; and even, ἐπὶ καὶ πολὺ μάλλον, Il. 23, 386; also, ἐπὶ μ. ἐπὶ, Hdt. 1, 94; or again modified, μᾶλλον τι, somewhat more, Hdt. 1, 114, etc., and Att.—2. too much, far too much, acc. to a freq. use of the compar., Il. 9, 300—the full phrase being μάλλον τοῦ δέοντος, as in Plat. Gorg. 487 B.—3. μάλλον is sometimes joined to a second compar., first in Il. 24, 243, ῥηίτεροι μάλλον; so not seldom in Hdt., as 1, 31, 32, and also in the best Att., as Eur. El. 222, v. Stallb. Plat. Phaed. 79 E, Gorg. 487 B, Arist. Rhet. 1, 7, 18.—4. it is said to be omitted after βούλονται in Il. 1, 112, 117, 17, 331; 23, 594, Od. 11, 489: 12

59, but prob. *βούλωμαι* has itself a compar. force, *I had rather, I would sooner*, cf. *βούλωμαι* II, Valck. Hdt. 3, 40; so in Soph. Aj. 1357, *νικᾷ γὰρ ἀρετῇ με τῆς ἐχθρῶς πολλῷ*, a compar. force may be given to *νικᾷ*; however in Aj. 966, *ἐμοὶ πικρὸς τέθυρκεν ἡ κείνους γλυκὺς*, we must supply *μᾶλλον*.—5. *μᾶλλον* δέ, *much more...*, or *rather...*, to correct a statement already made, Stallb. Plat. Symp. 173 E: οὐ μᾶλλον ἤ... not so, but rather so... Thuc. 2, 87.—6. *μᾶλλον* ἢ is oft. followed by οὐ (where οὐ seems redundant), because in all comparison, the very notion of preference also implies rejection or denial, πόλλιν ὀλην διαφθεῖρειν μᾶλλον ἢ οὐ τοὺς αἰτίους, Thuc. 3, 36; cf. the French *cens qui parient autrement qu'ils ne pensent*, etc.; note also that *μᾶλλον* ἢ οὐ, is almost always preceded by another negat., Hdt. 4, 118; 5, 94; cf. Jelf Gr. Gr. § 749, 3.—7. *παντὸς μᾶλλον*, most assuredly, Plat. Legg. 715 D.—8. *τὸ μᾶλλον* καὶ ἦτον, a form of argument, which we call *a fortiori*, Arist. Rhēt. 2, 23, 4.—III. superl. *μάλιστα*, most, most strongly, oft. in Hom.: hence most of all, above all, especially; *ἐν τοῖς μάλιστα*, just like Lat. *primis*, Schäf. Dion. Comp. p. 378; *σο τοῦ, ἐς τὰ μάλιστα* and *ἐς μάλιστα*, for the most part, mostly, Hdt., and Att.; also *ἐπὶ μάλιστα*, Lob. Phryn. 48; but, *ὥν ῥο δόκιμος ὁμοῖα τὸ μάλιστα*, as famous as he that is most (famous), Hdt. 7, 118, cf. 3, 8; also, *ὡς μάλιστα*, ὅσον δύναται *μάλιστα*, as much as one possibly can, Hdt. 1, 185.—1. *μάλιστα* is sometimes added to a superl. (cf. *μᾶλλον* 2, *πλεῖστον*), *ἐχθρόν μάλιστα*, *μάλιστα φίλτατος*, Il. 2, 220; 24, 334; cf. Eur. Med. 1323.—2. *μάλιστα* for *μᾶλλον*, followed gen., or ἤ... Eur. I. A. 1594, Ap. Th. 3, 91.—3. in loose accounts of number, etc., *μάλιστα* is often added to show that they are not exact, much like Lat. *admodum*; strictly at the most, at most, in round numbers, as, *εντήκοντα μάλιστα*, for forty-nine, Thuc. 1, 118; *ἐκατοστὸς μ.*, for ninety-nine, Id. 8, 68; hence, generally, *about*, pretty near, *ἐς μέσον μάλιστα*, about the middle, Hdt. 1, 191, cf. 7, 1, 4.—4. *καὶ αὐλίστα* is used in strong affirmation, esp. in answer, most certainly, Lat. *vel maxime*, Heind. Plat. haed. 61 E.—5. *σο, μάλιστα μὲν...*, allowed by *ei* δέ... or *ei* δέ μή... talib. Plat. Rep. 461 C: by *μᾶλλον ἐντοῖα...*, Plat. Symp. 180 A. [μᾶ]

Μαλάβαθρον, *ον*, prepared with *μάλαβαθρον*, Diosc. 1, 75.

Μαλάβαθρον or *μαλόβαθρον*, *ον*, *δ*, *malobathrum*, the aromatic leaf of Indian plant, sold in rolls or balls, Diosc. 1, 11; also called simply *βάλαν* or *φύλλον Ἰνδικόν*, prob. the *tel, areca*, so much used in India for chewing. [λᾶ]

Μαλαγῆ, *ῆς*, *ῆ*, (*μαλάσσω*) a kneading, mixing up, Medic.

Μάλαγμα, *ατος*, *τό*, (*μαλάσσω*) any softening, a plaster, poultice, etc., *μαγμα*, Theophr.—II. *soft materials*, used in sieges to blunt the force of gins and weapons, like Lat. *cilicia*. *Μάλαγματόδης*, *ες*, (*μαλάγμα*, *εἰς*) like an emollient plaster, Galen.

†*Μαλαίωτης*, *ον*, *δ*, *Malacetes*, aief of the Pelasgi in Etruria, Strab. 228.

†*Μάλακα*, *ῆ*, *Malaca*, now *Malaga*, city of Hispania Baetica, Strab. p. 3.

Μαλάκῃον, *δ*, *ῆ*, *-πονν*, *τό* (*μα-*

λακός, *πούς*):—poet. for *μαλακόπους*, soft-footed, treading softly, Theocr. 15, 103.

Μαλάκανητός, *ον*, (*μαλακός*, *αἰγῆ*) with languid eye, epith. of sleep in a Scol. of Arist., v. Igen. Scol. p. 156.

Μαλάκειον, *ον*, *τό*, = *μαλάκων*, Opp. H. 1, 638.

Μαλάκενέω, *ω*, (*μαλακός*, *εὐνή*) to sleep softly, lie on a soft bed, Hipp. p. 379. Hence

Μαλάκενυτος, *ον*, lying softly, Strab.

Μαλάκεντικός, *ῆ*, *ον*, softening: from

Μαλάκευ, (*μαλακός*) to soften.

Μαλῆκία, *ας*, *ῆ*, (*μαλακός*) softness, and of men, delicacy, effeminacy, Lat. *mollities*, Hdt. 6, 11, Thuc., etc.: in Arist. Eth. N. 7, 7, 4, opp. to *κατεργα*, want of patience, weakness:—weakness, sickness, Vit. Hom. 36.—II. calmness of the sea, *malacia* in Caesar B. G. 3, 15.—III. plur., a making soft by over-attention: also soft words, flat-teries, v. I. Isae. 73, 9.

Μαλῆκία, *ων*, *τά*, a kind of mollusca, i. e. water animals of soft substance, without external shells or articulated bones, such as the cuttle-fish (*σηπία*), Arist. H. A. 4, 1, 2: snails and other mollusca with hard shells, he calls *δοστρακόδεσμα*: and crustacea, such as the crab, lobster, *μαλακόστρακα*, lbid., and 4, 4, 1, etc.

Μαλῆκίω, *ω*, (*μαλακία*) to be soft, or tender, κύνες *μαλακίωσαι τὰς δυνάσας*, Xen. Cyn. 5, 2, of the effect of cold (so that *μαλκίωσαι* should prob. be read, cf. *μαλκίω*); *μ. εἰς τὰς χηλὰς*, Plut. 2, 559 F.

Μαλῆκίω, (*μαλακός*) to make soft, to enervate.—II. in pass. and mid. *μαλκίωμαι*, to be softened or made effeminate, πλούτω, Thuc. 2, 42, etc.; *μ. πρός τὸν θάνατον*, to meet death like a weakling, Xen. Apol. 33; *to play the woman*, μέλλομεν καὶ *μαλκίωμεθα*, Dem. 120, 7.—2. to be softened or appeased, Thuc. 6, 29, cf. Valck. Hipp. 303.—3. to be weakly, sickly or ill, Alciph. ; in which signf. the Gramm. would confine *μαλκίωσθαι* to women, and *ἀσθενεῖν* to men, but the rule is far from absolute, Lob. Phryn. 389.

Μαλάκιον, *ον*, *τό*, a soft garment; v. I. for *μαλάχιον*.

Μαλῆκιον, *ωνος*, *δ*, a sort of dim. from *μαλάκιον*, a weakling: but in Ar. Eccl. 1058, a term of endearment, darling. [κῆ]

Μαλάκογιος, *ον*, (*μαλακός*, *γῆ*) with or of soft soil, Strab. p. 91.

Μαλάκονυθος, *ον*, (*μαλακός*, *γνάθος*) with soft jaw-bones: of a horse, soft-mouthed.

Μαλάκονύμων, *ον*, (*μαλακός*, *γνώμη*) mild of mood, Aesch. Pr. 188.

Μαλάκοδερμος, *ον*, (*μαλακός*, *δέρμα*) soft-skinned

Μαλάκοειδής, *ες*, (*μαλακός*, *εἶδος*) of a soft nature, freq. in Gramm.

Μαλάκοθρις, *τρίχος*, *δ*, *ῆ*, (*μαλακός*, *θρίξ*) soft-haired, Arist. Gen. An. 5, 3, 19.

Μαλακόκισσος, *δ*, (*μαλακός*, *κισσός*) a kind of convolvulus, Geop.

Μαλάκοκλάξ, *ἄκος*, *δ*, (*μαλακός*, *κόλαξ*) a voracious parasite, Clearch. ap. Ath. 258 A.

Μαλάκοκράνεις, *δ*, (*μαλακός*, *κράνεις*) a sort of bird, Arist. H. A. 9, 22, 2.

Μαλάκοποιέω, *ω*, to make soft, enervate: from

Μαλάκοποιός, *ον*, (*μαλακός*, *ποιέω*) making soft, enervating.

Μαλάκοπύρρον, *ον*, (*μαλακός*, *πύρρον*) with soft kernel, Theophr.

ΜΑΛΑΚΟΣ, *ῆ*, *ον*, *soft*, Lat. *MOLLIS*, opp. to *σκληρός*:—I. *soft* to the touch, *εὐνή*, *τάπηρ*, *χιτών*, *πέπλος*, Hom.; *μ. νεός*, a fresh-ploughed fallow, Il. 18, 541; *μ. λεῖμος*, a soft, grassy meadow, Od. 5, 72, cf. Il. 14, 349.—II. of things not subject to touch, *soft*, *gentle*, *θῆνατος ὕπνος*, *κῆμα*, Hom.; *σο μαλακῶς εὐδεῖν*, *εὐνεδεῖν*, to sleep softly, Od. 3, 350; 24, 255; *μ. ἔπεα*, *λόγοι*, *soft fair words*, Il. 6, 337, Od. 1, 56, etc. *μ. βλέμμα*, tender, youthful looks, Ar. Plut. 1022.—2. light, mild, *μ. ζῆμια*, Thuc. 3, 45.—III. of persons, mode of life, and the like, *soft*, *mild*, *gentle*, *μαλακώτερος ὑποφάσασθαι*, easier to manage, of a fallen hero, Il. 22, 373 but—2. usu. in bad sense, *soft*, *weak*, *faint-hearted*, *cowardly*, Thuc. 6, 13: *incapable of bearing pain or hard ship*, opp. to *κατεργικός*, Hdt. 7, 153, Arist. Eth. N. 7, 4, 4, etc.—proverb. *ἐκ μαλακῶν χώρων μαλακοὶ ἄνδρες*, Hdt. 9, 122: hence, *μαλακὸν οὐδὲν ἐνδοῦναι*, not to give in from weakness or want of spirit, not to flag a whit, Hdt. 3, 51, 105, Ar. Plut. 488: *τὰ μαλακά*, indulgences, Xen. Cyr. 2, 28.—3. easy, careless, remiss, *περὶ τοῦ μισθοῦ*, Thuc. 8, 29:—Adv. *-κῶς* *ἐνμαχεῖν*, Ib. 6, 78.—4. weakly, sickly, *μαλκῶς* *ἐχειν*, to be ill, Vit. Hom. 34, Luc.; cf. *μαλκίω*, fin., and Lob. Phryn. 389:—*μαλακὸς συλλογιέσθαι*, to reason loosely, Arist. Rhēt. 2, 22, 10.—Cf. *μαλθακός*. (Akin in root to *βλάξ*, as *μολεῖν* to *βλώσκει*, *μ* and *β* being interchangeable, cf. Butt. Lexil. s. vv. *ὑμῖροισι* *9 βλίττειν* 6, Lob. Phryn. 273. *μαλ* also akin to *μαλός*, *μαλλός*, *ὑμαλός*.)

†*Μάλακος*, *ον*, *δ*, *Malacus*, *maec. pri n.*, Ath. 267 A.

Μαλῆκόσαρκος, *ον*, (*μαλακός*, *σάρξ*) with soft flesh, Diocles ap. Ath. 305 B.

Μαλῆκόστρικός, *ον*, (*μαλακός*, *δοστρακόν*) soft-shelled, v. sub *μαλάκία*, *τά*.

Μαλῆκότης, *ητος*, *ῆ*, (*μαλακός*) = *μαλακία*, softness, opp. to *σκληρότης*, Plat. Rep. 523 E, Theat. 186 B.—II. weakness, effeminacy, Plut. Otho 9.

Μαλῆκόθαλος, *ον*, (*μαλακός*, *ὀθαλμός*) soft-eyed, Theodect. ap. Ath. 454 E.

Μαλῆκόφλοιος, *ον*, (*μαλακός*, *φλοιός*) with soft bark, Theophr.

Μαλῆκόφρον, *ονος*, *ῆ*, (*μαλακός*, *φρόν*) gentle-hearted, Orph. H. † *Parc. 15*.

Μαλῆκόφωνος, *ον*, (*μαλακός*, *φωνή*) with a soft voice, Dion. H.

Μαλῆκόχειρ, *δ*, *ῆ*, (*μαλακός*, *χείρ*) soft-handed, φαρμάκων *μαλῆκόχειρα νόμον*, of a physician's art, Pind. N. 3, 96.

Μαλῆκοψῆχέω, *ω*, to be cowardly, Joseph. Macc. 6: from

Μαλῆκοψύχος, *ον*, (*μαλακός*, *ψυχή*) faint-hearted, cowardly.

Μαλῆκτήρ, *ητος*, *δ*, (*μαλῆκός*) one that melts and moulds, χρυσῷ, Plut. Pericl. 12.

Μαλῆκτικός, *ῆ*, *ον*, (*μαλῆσσω*) softening, emollient, Hipp. p. 365.

Μαλῆκότης, *ῆ*, *ον*, (*μαλῆσσω*) *that can be softened*, as iron by fire, Arist. Meteor. 4, 9, 1.

Μαλῆκνεις, *ῆ*, a softening: from

Μαλῆκνέω, = *μαλῆσσω*, *μαλῆκίζω*, Hipp. p. 365:—Pass., like *μαλῆκίζεσθαι*, to be soft, to flag, Xen. Cyr. 3, 2, 5.

Μαλῆκώδης, *ες*, contr. for *μαλῆκοειδής*.

†Μαλαεήλ, or Μαλεεήλ, indecl. (Μαλαήλος, ου, Joseph.), ὁ, *Malaleel*, Hebr. *mal·* pr. n., N. T.

Μάλαξις, εως, ἡ, (μαλάσσω) a softening, Plat. 2, 436 A, etc.

†Μάλαος, ου, ὁ, *Malauos*, a descendant of Agamemnon, Strab. p. 582.

Μάλλω, Att. -τω, iut. -ξω:—strictly of dressing leather, to make it soft and supple (cf. δέλω):—hence, with reference to Cleon's trade, *μαλ· τινά*, to give one a dressing, hide him, Ar. Eq. 388; ἐν παγκρατίῳ *μαλαχθεῖς*, beaten, worsted in it, Pind. N. 3, 26:—to soften metal, wax, etc., for working, work or model it, Plat. Rep. 411 B, cf. Legg. 633 D, Wyttenb. Plut. 2, 156 D.—II. metaph. to soften by entreaties, to appease, ὀργάς, Eur. Aic. 771: also to soothe, relieve, c. acc. pers., Ib. 381.—Pass. to be softened, Ar. Vesp. 973: to be relieved, like *κουφίεσθαι*, c. gen., νόσου, from disease, Soph. Phil. 1334.

Μάλλω, ης, ἡ, a mallow, Lat. *malva*, Hes. Op. 41, Ar., etc.:—a common article of food, esp. with the poor,—also written *μολόχω*, Ath. 58 D. (From *μαλακός*, *μαλάσσω*, either because of its relaxing properties, or its soft, downy leaves.) [λῆ] Hence

Μαλῶνιον, ου, τό, ἱμάτιον μ., a woman's garment of a mallow colour, Lat. *molochinum*, Ar. Fr. 309, 10.

†Μάλγις, ιδος, ὁ, *Malgis*, a Boeotarch, Paus. 9, 13, 6.

†Μαλέα, ἀκρα, ἡ, Ep. Μάλεια, Od. 9, 80, also in pl. αἱ Μάλεια, Hdt. 1, 12, 2, Strab., and Μαλειῶν ὄρος, Od. 3, 287, in 19, 187 contd. Μαλειῶν, the promontory *Malea*, the southeast point of Laconia, round which the navigation was so dangerous as to give rise to the proverb *Μαλειῶς δὲ κἀμάρης ἐπιλάβον τῶν οἰκάδε*, Strab. p. 378; it is now *Cape St. Angelo*, or *Malio*.—2. the southern promontory of Lesbos, now *Cape Maria*, Thuc. 3, 4; in Strab. Μαλία, p. 616.—II. a town of Arcadia near Megalopolis, Plut.: hence Μαλειῆτις, ἡ, sc. χώρα, the territory of *Malea*, Xen. Hell. 6, 4, 24.

†Μιλεῦτις, ἡ, v. foreg. II.

†Μαλειῶος, α, ου, of or belonging to *Malea*, Anth.

Μαλῆρός, α, ὄν, (μάλα) fierce, devouring, in Hom. always epith. of fire, Il. 9, 242; 20, 316; 21, 375, and so in Hes. Sc. 18; so, *πύρος μαλῆρὰ γνάθος*, Aesch. Cho. 325:—hence metaphr. fiery, glowing, vehement, *αἰδοῖ*, Pind. O. 9, 34; *πύθος*, Aesch. Pers. 62; *λέοντες*, Id. Ag. 141; 'Αρης, Soph. O. T. 190; *πόνος*, Arist. Scol. 6 (Ilger. xxxi); and so in Eur. Tro. 1309, *μαλῆρὰ μέλαθρα πυρὶ κατὰδρομα*,—*μαλῆρὰ* is perh. an adv., furiously; Hesych. interprets *μαλῆρὰ φρένεω* γὰρ ὡς θενεῖς, subdued, prostrate mind.

Μάλερον, ου, τό, = ἄλερον, Gramm.

Μάλη, ης, ἡ, the arm-pit, Lat. *ala*, *axilla*, for which *μασχάλη* is more usual: *μάλη* is found only in phrase ὑπὸ μάλης (later also ὑπὸ μάλην), under the arm, esp. of carrying concealed weapons, *ἐμφιδόν ὑπὸ μάλης ἔχειν*, Plat. Gorg. 469 D, Xen. Hell. 2, 3, 23, for which Ar. Lys. 985 ludicrously says *δόνον δὲ ὑπὸ μάλης ἡκεῖς ἔχων*: hence in genl. *underhand*, by stealth, *stily*, Lat. *furtim*, v. omnino Plat. Legg. 789 C, Dem. 848, 12; cf. Lob. Phryn. 196. (The Lat. *ala* is *μάλη* with the *μ* thrown off, which is reversed in 'Αρης, *Mars*, etc., cf. Bu tm. Lex. s. v. οὐλαί 4, [α])

†Μαλήνη, ης, ἡ, *Malene*, a place in the territory of Atarneus, in Asia Minor, Hdt. 6, 29.

†Μάλης, εω, ὁ, *Males*, an Aetolian, Hdt. 6, 127.

ΜΑΛΘΑ, ης, ἡ, also μάλθη, Lob. Phryn. 438:—a mixture of wax and pitch for calking ships, Hippon. 35: the soft wax laid over writing-tablets, Dem. 1132, 13.—II. a large molluscous animal, Ael. H. A. 9, 49. (Akin to *μαλθακός*, *μαλακός*, cf. Opp. H. 1, 371.)

Μαλθάω=μαλάσσω.
Μαλθαῖνον, =μαλάσσω, Diotog. ap. Stob. p. 332, 1.

Μαλθακέννια, ἡ, (εὐνή) a soft bed, Comicus ap. A. B.

†Μαλθάκη, ης, ἡ, *Malthace*, fem. pr. n., Theophil. ap. Ath. 587 F.

Μαλθάκια, ας, ἡ, =μαλακία, Plat. Rep. 590 B.

Μαλθακίζω, =μαλακίζω: pass. to be softened, Aesch. Pr. 79, Eur. Med. 291; to relax, give in, Plat. Rep. 458 B, etc.

Μαλθακίνος, η, ου, poet. for *μαλθακός*, Anth. P. 9, 567.

Μαλθακιστέον, verb. adj., one must be remiss, Plat. Alc. 1, 124 D so, *μαλθακιστέα*, Ar. Nub. 727.

Μαλθακός, ἡ, ὄν, (*μαλακός* with θ inserted):—soft, μ. ἄνθεα, H. Hom. 30, 15; ὀρόσος, γνία, Pind. P. 5, 133, N. 4, 4.—II. usu. metaph., weak, cowardly, αἰχμητής, Il. 17, 588: so, μ. γέννη, Aesch. Eum. 74: hence οἰ μ.=κίναιδοι, Lob. Aglaoph. 1008.—2. in good sense, soft, gentle, mild, ὕπνος, Hes. Fr. 43, 4, οἶνος, Hipp., μ. φωνά, αἰοῖδά, κοινωνία, Pind., λόγοι, ὁμματα, etc., Trag. Adv. κως, mildly, Aesch. Ag. 951, σκληρὰ μ. λέγειν, Soph. O. C. 774.—The word with its derivs. is poet., mostly in Pind., and Trag., *μαλακός* being the prose word: yet Plat. uses *μαλθακός*. Hence

Μαλθακότης, ητος, ἡ, =μαλακότης, Hipp. p. 896.

Μαλθακόφωνος, ου, (*μαλθακός*, φωνή) soft-voiced, αἰοῖδή, Pind. I. 2, 14.

Μαλθακῖω, ὦ, =μαλάσσω.

Μαλθακτῆριος, ια, ου, =μαλακτικός, τό μ., Hipp. p. 263.

Μαλθακτικός, η, ὄν, =foreg., Hipp. p. 393.

Μαλθακώδης, ες, (*μαλθακός*, εἶδος) softish, Hipp. p. 880.

Μαλθαξίς, ης, ἡ, =μάλαξις, Hipp. p. 264: from

Μαλθάσσω, =μαλάσσω, to soften, soothe, μ. κέαρ, μ. κέαρλιταῖς, Aesch. Pr. 379, 1008; μ. τινά λόγοις, Eur. H. F. 298: τί γάρ σε μαλθάσσοιμ' ἄν., why should I soothe thee with false words, Soph. Ant. 1194. Pass., *μαλθαχθῆναι* ἔπνω, to be unwarmed by sleep, Aesch. Eum. 134.

Μάλθη, ης, ἡ, v. μάλθα.

Μαλθῶο, =μαλθακῶο, *μαλάσσω*.

†Μαλθῶ, οὗς, ἡ, *Maltho*, a gymnasium in Elis, Paus. 6, 23, 6.

Μαλθῶδης, ες, like μάλθα, sticky, v. l. in Hipp. for *μαλθακῶδης*.

Μάλθω, υνος, ὁ, =μαλακίων, Socrat. ap. Stob. p. 369, 52.

Μάλια, ας, ἡ, and *μαλίσμός*, οὗ, ὁ, =μάλις.

†Μάλια, ας, ἡ, =Μαλέα (2).

†Μαλιακάς, ης, ὄν, Ion. and Att. Μηλ., *Malian*, *Maliae*; ὁ Μαλιακὸς κόλπος, *Maliacus sinus*, the *Maliae gulf*, on the south of Thessaly, Strab. p. 430: from

†Μαλιεύς, εως, ὁ, Ion. and Att. Μηλ., a *Malian*, *Malian*; οἱ Μαλιεῖς, the *Malians*, Xen. Hell. 6, 5, 23; Arist.; etc.

Μαλινθάλλη, ης, ἡ, an Aegyptian plant, perh. *cyperus esculentus* (v. *μάστων*), Theophr.

Μάλλον, ου, τό, dim. from μάλο (for *μαλλός*), a lock of hair, Anth. P. 11, 157.

Μάλις, ιος, ἡ, a distemper in horse and asses, also μῆλις, *μαλία*, *μαλίσκος*, Lat. *malleus*, Veget.

Μάλις, ιδος, ἡ, Dor. for Μηλῖς, ἡ, *nymph who protects the flocks (μῆλα)* †Theocr. 13, 45; cf. Μηλιάδες an Ἐπιμηλιάδες.—II. Dor.; Μηλῖς, Ion. and Att. fem. to Μαλιεύς, *Malian* γῆ, lying around the *Maliacus sinus* Hdt. 7, 198.

Μάλιστα, adv., superl. of μάλα Hom., v. μάλα III.

ΜΑΛΗΗ, ης, ης, *numbness from cold*, esp. in the extremities, Nic Th. 382, etc. (Origin uncertain, v. Pott Et. Forsch. 1, p. 221.)

Μαλκίω, ὦ, to become numb with cold, Aesch. Fr. 112; also v. l. in Hes. Op. 528, cf. *μαλκίω*.—An inf. *μαλκίην*, in Phot.;—v. Butt. Ausf. G. § 105 Anm. 14, Lob. Phryn. 82.

Μάλκιο, ου, (*μάλκη*) freezing, *be numbing*: also *μαλκίη*, ἡ, ὄν: super. *μαλκιστάτος*. But these forms only in Gramm., who refer them to *μαλ· ακός*.

†Μάλλιος, ου, ὁ, the Rom. *Manlius*, Polyb. 1, 26, 11; etc.

Μαλλοδετής, οὗ, ὁ, =sq., Soph. F. 462.

Μαλλοδετος, ου, (*μαλλός*, δέα bound with wool, Valck. Schol. Phoei 1256.

†Μαλλοί, ὄν, οἱ, the *Malli*, an Indian nation, Strab. p. 701; in Plu also *Μάλλωνες*.

Μάλλον, adv., compar. of μάλα; sub μάλα II.

ΜΑΛΛΟΨ, οὗ, ὁ, a lock of wool, *ti wool of sheep*, Hes. Op. 232, Aesch. Eum. 45, Soph. O. C. 475: of *mei a lock of hair*, *μαλλοὶ πλοκάμων*, Eu. Bacch. 113: *μῶλός* is also found, i. the dimin. form *μῶλον*, q. v. (Pro akin to *μαλακός*, *μαλός*, *ἀπαλό mollis*, perh. also to *Lat. vellus*.)

†Μαλλός, οὗ, ἡ, *Mallus*, a city of Cilicia on the Pyramus, with an o'acle of Amphiloehus and of Mopsus Luc. Alex. 29; Strab. p. 675: hence Μαλλώτης, ὁ, Strab. and Μαλλώτός, ὁ, Arr., an *inhab. of Mallus*; Μαλλώτης, the territory of *Mallus* Strab.

Μαλλοφόρος, ου, (*μαλλός*, φέρω with long wool.

Μαλλῶ, ὦ, (*μαλλός*) to furnish with wool. Hence

Μαλλῶσις, ἡ, a furnishing, covering or clothing with wool.

Μαλλωτός, ἡ, ὄν, (*μαλλῶ*) furnished with wool, fleecy; μ. χλαῖνς, cloak lined with wool, Plat. (Con αἱ ἀφ' Ier. 4; cf. *μηλωτή*.)

†Μαλλώτης, and -ώτης, ὁ, v. α. Μαλλός.

Μαλόβαθρον, ου, τό, v. *μαλάρ· θρον*.

†Μαλόεις, εντος, ὁ, *Malcan*, of *Malica* (2), epith. of Apollo from his temple on that promontory, Thuc. 3, 5, in wh. latter passage some explain it as a plain and port.

†Μαλόθα, ἡ, *Malotha*, a city of Asia, Strab. p. 782.

†Μαλοΐτας, ὁ, the *Malectas*, a riv. of Arcadia, Paus. 8, 36, 1.

Μάλον, ου, τό, Dor. for *μηλῶν* Pind., Theocr.

Μαλοπάρος, ου, Dor. for *μηλωπαρος*, Theocr. 26, 1.

Μᾶλός, ἡ, ὄν, in Theocr. Ep. 1,

mith. of a he-goat, *white*, acc. to Hesych. (who also explains μάλονρος and μαλονρίς, by λεύκονρος, *white-tailed*); others make it *woolly, shaggy*, (as if μάλλον); others again take it as = *μαλακός*, (in which signif. some write ἀνα μάλην, for ἀν' ἀμαλήν in ll. 22, 31, 0.)

†Μαλονς, οὐντος, *δ*, *Malus*, a place in Troas, Strab. p. 603.—II. a river of Arcadia, Paus. 8, 35. 1.

Μαλοφόρος, μάλοφύλας, Dor. for *μηλοφ*.

†Μάλχος, ου, *δ*, *Malchus*, masc. pr. n., N. T.

†Μάμας, ου, *δ*, the *Mamaus*, a river of Triphylia Elis the earlier *Amatus*, Strab. p. 344.

†Μάμερκος, ου, *δ*, *Mamercus*, tyrant of Catania, a tragic poet also, Plut. Timol. 31, 34.—2. a son of Numa, so called as Plut. says after a son of Pythagoras, Num. 9. v. Μάμερτος.

Μάμερσα, ἡ, old epith. of Minerva, Lyc. 1417. [α]

†Μαμερτινοί, ων, οι, the *Mamertines*, a people of Campanian stock in Sicily at Messana, Strab. p. 268: the name by Diod. S. 21, 13 is derived from Μάμερτος: prop. pl. of

†Μαμερτινος, ης, ου, *Mamertine*, Ath. 27 C: from

†Μαμερτιον, ου, τό, *Mamertium*, a city of Brutium, Strab. p. 261.

Μάμερτος, ου, *δ*, old epith. of Mars, Lyc.: also Μάμερκος, from the *Scans Mamers*, = *Mavors*.

Μάμια and μύμη, ης, ἡ, (later also *ιαμαία*, ἡ): strictly like our *mama*, and similar forms in all languages, a child's attempt to articulate *mother*; Anth. P. 11, 67:—as ἄππα, ἀπφά, ἴττα, πάππα, τάττα, papa for father.—II. in Att. a real subst. = *μήτηρ*, *mother*, Pherecr. Coriann. 4:—also prob., like Lat. *mamna*, the *mother's breast*, Schweigh. Epict. 2, 16, 43.—II. later a *grandmother*, LXX., cf. Piers. Moer. p. 259. Hence

Μαμμάκιθος (not Μαμμάκονθος), η, *δ*, proverb. word for a *blockhead*, whether a real name or formed by com. from μάμμα and κέθω—a *great* *aby* who *creeps into his mother's lap*—(s. dub.), Ar. Ran. 990:—Plato, or Megacles, wrote a comedy of this name.—Similar comic characters are

Μητούμματος, σκολομύμματος, also from μάμμα; Μαργύτης from μάργος. [α]

Μαμῖαν, αἰτεῖν, to *cry for food*, of children, Ar. Nub. 1383: said to be an Argive word for *to eat*; but it is more natural to refer it to μαμῖάω, *to cry for the breast*, v. μάμμα II. (cf. ακκῶν φόρσαι, which follows in Ar. c.), being words by which children tried to express their first wants; cf. ῥῶν, βρόλλω.

Μαμῖριον, ου, τό, dim. from μάμμα.

Μάμηρ, ης, ἡ, v. μάμμα.

Μαμμία, ας, ἡ, (μάμμα) a *mother*, r. Lys. 878.

Μαμῖδον, ου, τό, dim. from μαμῖα: so, μαμῖον, τό.

Μαμῖοβρεπτος, ου, (μάμμα III., σέβω) brought up by one's granddam.

†Μαμῖοριος, ου, *δ*, the Rom. *Mamurius*, Plut. Num. 13.

†Μαμωνᾶς, or Μαμωνᾶς, ᾶ, *δ*, (Chaldean) *riches, money*, N. T., perimised *Mammon*, Id. Matth. 6, 24.

Μάν, affirm. particle, Dor. and old p. for *μήν*, not rare in Il., but in Od. ily 11, 344; 17, 470: it never can be in a sentence, and is used—1. alone, *right, in sooth*, Il. 8, 373; 16, 14: *voie uán, well then come on*, Il. 5,

765.—2. strengthd. ἡ μάν, of a *surety*, yea verily, Il. 2, 370.—3. negat. οὐ μάν, *certainly not, assuredly not*, most freq. in Hom.: also, οὐ μάν οὐδέ, Il. 4, 512, cf. Od. I. c.: μὴ μάν, Il. 8, 512, etc.—4. καὶ μάν, *nay more, and even*, freq. in Pind. as P. 1, 121;—also, *howas μάν*, Ib. 2, 149. (μάν and μά are near akin.) [α]

†Μαναῖν, indecl., *δ*, *Manahen*, masc. pr. n., N. T.

Μανάντιον, ου, τό, v. μαννάκιον.

Μανάνικς, adv. (μανός) *seldom*, μ. τῆς ἡμέρας, Plat. (Com.) Incert. 71. [vα]

†Μανασσῆς, ης, *δ*, *Manasses*, *Manasseh*, a son of Joseph; Met. for the descendants of *Manasseh*, N. T.—2. a king of Judah, Id.

Μανδακιδόν, adv., *with or as with a mandákis*.

Μανδύκας, ου, *δ*, a *band to tie trusses of hay*.

Μανδύλος, ου, *δ*, a *bolt*, Artemid. Hence

Μανδύλω, ὦ, to *bolt*: and

Μανδύλωτός, ης, ου, *with the bolt shot*: φιλῆμα μ., a *kiss with the tongue protruded, a lascivious kiss*: hence generally, *lascivious, lewd*, μέλος, Ar. Thesm. 132, ubi v. Schol.

†Μανδάνη, ης, ἡ, *Mandane*, daughter of Astages, mother of Cyrus the elder, Hdt. I, 107; Xen. Cyr.

†Μάνδανς, ιος, *δ*, *Mandanis*, a Brahmin, Strab. p. 715.

Μανδοειδής, ες, (ειδός) like a *μανδύη*?

†Μανδόνιος, ου, *δ*, *Mandonius*, a king of the Ilirgetes, Polyb. 10, 18, 7.

†Μανδούδιον, ων, οι, the *Mandubii*, a Gallic tribe, Strab. p. 191.

Μάνδρα, ας, ἡ, an *inclosed space*, esp.—1. for cattle, a *fold, byre, stable*, Soph. Fr. 587, Plut. 2, 648 A, etc.—2. the *bed in which the stone of a ring is set*, Lat. *pala, funda*, Plat. Epigr. 17 (Anth. P. 9, 747).—3. a *monastery*, Eccl.

†Μανδράβουλος, ου, *δ*, *Mandrabulus*, a Samian, who having found a treasure, consecrated to Juno the first year, a golden, the second, a silver, the third, a brazen sheep; hence the prov. ἐπὶ Μ. χωρεῖ τό πρῶμα, of anything gradually decreasing, Luc. Merc. Cond. 21.

Μανδράγωρας, ου or α, *δ*, *mandrake*, *Atropa mandragora*, a narcotic plant, Hipp. p. 420; μανδραγόρα ἡ μέθη *εὐμπεδοῖσαι*, Plat. Rep. 488 C; ὑπό μανδραγόρα, ἐκ μανδραγόρου καθεύδεν, Luc. Tim. 2, Demosth. Enc. 36. Hence

Μανδράγορικός, ης, ου, *made of mandrake*; and

Μανδράγοριτης οἶνος, *δ*, wine flavoured with *mandrake*, Diosc.

Μάνδρεμα, ατος, τό, = μάνδρα I., Dion. H. 1, 79: from

Μανδρέω, (μάνδρα) to *shut up in a stable or monastery*.

†Μανδρογένης, ους, *δ*, *Mandrogenes*, masc. pr. n., Ath. 614 D.

†Μανδρόδωρος, ου, *δ*, *Mandrodorus*, masc. pr. n., Arr. An. 6, 23, 2.

†Μανδροκλείδας, ου, *δ*, masc. pr. n., Plut. Agis 6, where Schaf. reads Ἀνδροκλ.

†Μανδροκλής, contd. -κλῆς, εἰνος, *δ*, *Mandrocles*, an architect of Samos, Hdt. 7, 87.

Μανδύας, ου, *δ*, (said to be a Pers. word; perh. akin to κανός) = sq., LXX.

Μανδύη, ης, ἡ, a *woollen cloak*, a sort of *grego*, like *σισύρα*, Aesch. Fr. 342.

Μανδουειδής, ες, (ειδός) like a *μανδύη*?

†Μανέθων, ωνος, *δ*, and Μανέθωρ, ω, *Manetho*, an Egyptian priest in the time of Ptolemy Philadelphus, writer of a history of Egypt, Plut.

Μάνεομαι, = μανῖομαι, only in pf. μεμάνημαι, Theoc. 10, 31.

Μανέρως, *δ*, *Maneros*, only son of the first king of Egypt: also a national dirge named after him, identified by Hdt. 2, 79, with the Greek Δίνος, q. v.

Μάνης, ου, *δ*, a kind of *cup*, Nicon ap. Ath. 487 C.—II. also a *small brazen figure* used in the game of κόττα-βος (q. v.), Hermipp. Moer. 2, 7, ubi v. Meineke. [α]

†Μανῆς, οὐ, voc. *Μανῆ*, or Μάνης, ου Ion. εω, and *ἥτος*, *Manes*, acc. to Strab. p. 304, 553, a Phrygian or Paphlagonian name. pr. n., esp. freq. as a name of slaves, Ar. Lys. 908, Av. 1311, etc.—II. a river of Locris, also called *Boagrius*, Strab. p. 426.

Μανθάνω, lengthened from root ΜΑΘ-, which appears in aor. 2, μάθος, etc. (akin to μήτης): fut. μάθησμαι, Dor. μάθεῖμαι: aor. ἐμάθον. perf. μεμάθηκα.—Hom. uses only the aor., either without augm. μάθον, or (with double μ), ἐμαθαες, ἐμαθαε. To learn, esp. by inquiry, and in aor. to have learnt, i. e. to understand, know, κακὰ ἔργα, Od. 17, 226; c. inf., μάθον ἔμμεναι ἐσθλός, Il. 6, 444.—II. of the mere attempt, to seek to learn, ask, or inquire about, like πυνθάνομαι, τι. Hdt. 8, 88.—III. to acquire a habit of, be accustomed to., c. inf., Emped. 96 Karsten; τὸ μεμαθῆκός, that which is customary or usual, Hipp. p. 646.—IV. in Hdt. and Att. in all tenses, to notice, perceive by the senses, understand, comprehend, τινά or τι: but also c. gen. pers. like ἄκουα, Stallb. Plat. Rep. 394 C: freq. in dialogue, like Lat. *tenere*, ας, μανθάνεις; d'ye see? Answ., πᾶν μανθάνω, perfectly. Ar. Ran. 195:—so, εἰεν, μανθάνω, Plat. Rep. 372 E; cf. Stallb. Gorg. 496 D: with a partic., μανθάνει ὦν, like ἴσθι, know that you are, Soph. El. 1342; so, διαβεβλήμενος οὐ μανθάνει, Hdt. 3, 1, cf. 1, 68, 160: absol. οἱ μανθάνοντες, the learners, pupils.—V. in Att. τί μαθών, freq. begins a question, as Ar. Ach. 826, where it may be loosely translated, like the similar τί παθών, *wherefore?*—but each has its distinctive meaning:—τί μαθών; referring to a μάθος, something founded on reason or judgment; τί παθών; to a πάθος, a feeling, impulse, or external influence: so that τί μαθών; is, *what reason had you for acting so?* where could you have learnt to do so?—τί παθών, *what tempted you, what came over you to do so?* Of course they may be used convertibly, because the questioner may make either folly or temptation the prominent thought, cf. Wolf ad Dem. adv. Lept. 495, 20, Herm. Vig. n. 154.—Sometimes this phrase is used in orat. obliqua, as, οὐκ εἰς κεφαλὴν, ὅτι μαθὼν ἐμὸν καὶ τῶν ἄλλων καταφειδὼν τοιοῦτο πρᾶγμα, on your own head be, whatever you (so stupidly) forge against me and others! Plut. Euthyd. 283 E, cf. 299 A, also Heind. ad l. *

Μανία, ας, ἡ, Ion. μανίη, (μάνωμαι) *madness, frenzy*, Hdt. 6, 112: Trag., etc.; also with another subst., μανίη νοῦτος, Hdt. 6, 75:—oft. in plur. Aesch. Pr. 879, Soph. etc.—2. *enthusiasm*, *Bacchic frenzy*, etc., Eur.

Βακχ. 305; ἀπό Μουσῶν κατοκωγῇ καὶ μανία, Plat. Phaedr. 245 A; cf. μανίης.—3. mad passion, Trag.; opp. to σωφροσύνη, Plat. Prot. 323 B; μανίῳ τινος, mad desire for., Pind. N. 11, fin.

†Μανία, ας, ἡ, fem. to Μανῆς, Mania, name of a female slave, Ar. Thesm. 754, etc.—2. fem. pr. n., wife of the satrap Zenis of Dardania, Xen. Hell. 3, 1, 10.

†Μανίαι, ὧν, αἱ, Maniae, a place in Arcadia, Paus. 8, 34, 1.

Μανιάκης, ον, ὁ, an armlet, bracelet, χρυσοῖ μ., Polyb. 2, 29, 8: falso worn round the neck, φοροῦσι περὶ τὰς χεῖρας καὶ τὸν τράχηλον οἱ Γαλάται, Id. 2, 31, 5, † etc.: also, μανιάκον, τό, Cf. μάνος.

†Μανιάκον, ον, τό, =foreg.
Μανιάς, ἀδός, (μανία, μαινόμεαι) raging, frantic, mad, μ. νόστοι, Soph. Aj. 59; μ. λύσσα, Eur. Or. 327;—with neut. subst. in dat. pl., μανιάσιν λυσσώμασι, Ib. 270.

Μανικός, ἡ, ὄν, (μανία) belonging to madness, mad, Ar. Vesp. 1496, Plat., etc.; μανικὸν τι βλέπειν, to look mad, like a madman, Ar. Plut. 424: τὸ μ., symptoms of madness.—2. giving way to mad passion, heady, Plat. Symp. 173 D.—II. mad, extravagant, σωφρονισμὸν γλῶσσαν, cf. Ar. G. 5, 4; cf. Hipparch. 1, 12.—III. adv. —κῶς, μ. διακείσθαι, Plat. Phaedr. 249 D; ἔχειν, Id. Soph. 216 D.

Μανιόκηπος, ον, (μανία, κῆπος III.) of women, madly lustful, Anacr. 142; where however Bergk μανιόκηπος.

Μανιοποιός, ὄν, (μανία, ποίω) maddening, Polyaeus.

†Μανίος, ον, ὁ, the Rom. Manius, Polyb.

Μανιουράγ, ὦ, (μανία, *ἐργω) to drive mad, c. acc., Polyaeus.

Μάνις, Dor. for. μῆνις, Pind.

Μανιώδης, ες, (μανία, εἶδος) like a madman, crazy, ὑπόσχεσις, Thuc. 4, 39: τὸ μ., madness, Eur. Bacch. 299.

—II. causing madness, Diosc. 4, 69.

ΜΑΝΝΑ, ἡ, a morsel, grain, μάννα λιβανοτόμῳ, Lat. mica thuris, Diosc. 1, 33, Foëss. Oecon. Hipp.—II. manna, a sweet gum of Arabia, LXX., Galen.

Μαννάκιον, ον, τό, dim. from μάννος, a little necklace.

Μαννάριον, ον, τό, = μαμμάριον, mama, Lat. Dial. Mer. 6, 1.

Μαννοδότῃς, ον, ὁ, (μάννα, δίδωμι) giver of manna, Or. Sib.

ΜΑΝΝΟΣ, μάνος or μόννος, ον, ὁ, Lat. monile, a necklace; Dor. word to which μανιάκης, μανιάκον, μαννάκιον seem to belong.

Μαννοφόρος, ον, (μάννος, φέρω) wearing a collar, v. l. Theocr. 11, 41.

Μαννώδης, ες, (μάννα, εἶδος) like manna: τὸ μ., a manna-like drug, Hipp. p. 1223.

†Μαννόδορος, ον, ὁ, Manodorus, name of a slave, Ar. Av. 657.

Μαννοῖδης, ες, (μανός, εἶδος) thin or loose-looking.

Μανόκαρπος, ον, (μανός, καρπός) bearing little fruit, and that scattered.

Μανόκηπος, ον, v. sub μανιόκηπος.

Μάνος, ὁ, v. sub μάννος.

ΜΑΝΟΞ, ἡ, ὄν, Lat. rarus, strictly of substance or consistency, thin, loose, slack, first in Emped., then in Plat., and Arist.; μ. ὁστά, σάρκες, Plat. Tim. 75 C, 79 C.—II. of number, opp. to πυκνός, few, scanty, as footsteps, Xen. Cyn. 5, 4.—2. also of things happening at intervals, e. g. the beatings of a pulse, slow, cf. Ruhnk. Tim.—The word is Att., A. B. p. 51. [Ἐ,

acc. to A. B., as it is in Emped., so that the compar. and superl. are μανότερος, μανότατος, as given in Xen. Cyr. 7, 5, 6 by Poppo and L. Dind., cf. Cyn. 5, 4; but Aesch. has μανόστημος, and Bergk, Anacr. 142, reads μανιόκηπος.]

Μανδοπτόρῳ, ὦ, to sow thinly, Theophr.: from

Μανδοπορός, ον, (μανός, σπορά) thinly sown, Theophr.

Μανόστημος, ον, (μανός, στήμων) of thin warp, finely woven, Aesch. Fr. 401. [ἄ, l. c.; but v. μανός.]

Μανότης, ητος, ἡ, thinness, loose consistency, Plat. Tim. 72 C.—2. fewness, scantiness, opp. to πυκνότης, Id. Legg. 812 D.

Μανόφυλλος, ον, (μανός, φύλλον) with scanty leaves, Theophr.

Μανόχροος, ον, (μανός, χροά) with loose, flabby skin, Theophr.

Μανός, ὦ, (μανός) to make thin, loose, slack, Theophr.

Μαντεία, ας, ἡ, Ion. μαντήη in Hdt., (μαντεύομαι):—prophesying, prophetic power, power of divination, H. Hom. Merc. 533, 547, and 472 in plur.: also the mode of divination, Hdt. 2, 58, 83: proverb., μαντείας δέται, Soph. O. T. 394, Plat. Symp. 206 B.—II. = μαντεῖον, an oracle, prophecy, †Tyr. 8, 2, †Soph. O. T. 149, Plat. Apol. 29 A, 33 C.—2. an oracular, i. e. obscure expression, Plat. Crat. 384 A.

Μαντεῖον, ον, τό, Ion. μαντήιον:—an oracle, i. e.—I. an oracular response, μαντήια Τειρεσία, Od. 12, 272, also in Hdt., and Att.—II. the seat of an oracle, Hdt. 1, 46, 48, etc.; so Aesch. Pr. 831, Eum. 4, etc.;—both in sing. and pl., of one place.

Μαντεῖος, α, ον, also ος, ον, belonging to oracles, oracular, prophetic, βωμός, μυχός, Pind. O. 6, 6, P. 5, 92; στέφῃ, Aesch. Ag. 1265; μ. σποδός, of the altar's embers, Soph. O. T. 21:—μ. ἄναξ, Apollo, Eur. Tro. 454, cf. Ar. Av. 722.—Only poet.

Μαντεύμα, ατος, τό, an oracle, Hes. Fr. 39, 8, Pind. P. 8, 86, and Trag.: usu. in plur.; but in sing., Pind. P. 4, 130, Soph. O. T. 992, and Eur.

Μαντεύομαι, dep. c. fut. mid. et pf. pass., v. sub fine, (μάντις) to divine, prophesy, deliver an oracle, τινί τι, Il. 19, 420, Od. 9, 510; absol., Od. 2, 170, etc.; so in Hdt., Pind., and Trag.: μ. τινί, to draw divinations from any thing, Hdt. 4, 67:—cf. προφητεύω.—2. generally, to presage, forbode, surmise, guess, of any dark undefined presentiment, as opp. to actual knowledge, Plat. Crat. 411 B, etc.; cf. Stallb. Rep. 349 A: Arist. Rhet. 1, 13, 2:—hence of animals, to scent, Theocr. 21, 45.—II. to consult an oracle, seek divinations, ἐν Δελφοῖσι, Hdt. 6, 76; ἐπὶ Καστάλι, Pind. P. 4, 290: hence to consult an oracle, περί τινος, Pind. O. 6, 64, Hdt. 8, 36, and so in Att., as Ar. Vesp. 159, Av. 593, Plat. Apol. 21 A, cf. Elmsl. Soph. O. C. 87.—The act, μαντεύω in first signif. only in Xen. Ephes.; but Hdt. has an aor. pass. used impers., ἐμαντεύθη, an oracle was given, 5, 114, and τὰ μεμαντευμένα, the words of the oracles, 5, 45; whereas Pind. P. 4, 290, uses the perf. pass. in act. signif. Hence

Μαντευτέον, verb. adj., one must prophesy, Eur. Ion 373:—one must divine, Plat. Phil. 64 A.

Μαντευτής, οὔ, ὁ, = μάντις, Heliod.

Μαντευτικός, ἡ, ὄν, fitted for divination:—ἡ κῆ, = μαντεία, Plut. 2, 432 E.

Μαντευτός, ἡ, ὄν, (μαντεύομαι) foretold by an oracle, Eur. Ion 1209.

Μαντεύω, v. μαντεύομαι, fin.

Μαντήη, μαντήιον, μαντήιος, Ion. for μαντεία, etc.

Μάντης, ον, ὁ, very dub. form of μάντις, Meineke Quaest. Menand. p. 40.

†Μαντιανὴ Λίμνη, ἡ, Mantiana P. luss, in Greater Armenia, Strab., v. 529.

†Μαντίας, ον, ὁ, Mantias, an Ath. masc. pr. n., Dem. 993; Arist.; etc.

†Μαντιόεος, ον, ὁ, Mantitheus, a Athenian ambassador to Pharnabazus, Xen. Hell. 1, 3, 13; accuse with Alcibiades and others of mutilating the Hermæ, Andoc.; etc.—Others in Ath.; etc.

†Μάντικλος, ον, ὁ, Mantichlus, son of Theoclus, Paus. 4, 21.

Μαντικός, ἡ, ὄν, (μάντις) fitted for a soothsayer or his art, prophetic, oracular, Aesch. Ag. 1098; ἄρνοι, Id. Eun. 616; τέχνη, Id. Fr. 266:—but usu. —κῆ, (sc. τέχνη), the faculty of divination, prophesy, Hdt. 2, 49, Trag., Plat. etc. Adv. —κος, Ar. Pac. 1026.

Μαντίλη, ης, ἡ, = αἰψή, the Lat. m. tula, Plat. (Com.) Incert. 5, 3, ubi Meineke; †but against this Cobet a Plat. p. 153, sq. † [ἢ]

†Μαντινέης, ης, ἡ, Ep. and Ion. = sq. Il. 2, 607; Hdt. 4, 161.

†Μαντινεία, ας, ἡ, Mantinea, a city in the east of Arcadia, famed for its victory and death of Epaminonda Thuc. 5, 47. [ἢ]

†Μαντινέως, ἑως, ὁ, a Mantinea usu. in pl. οἱ Μαντινέες, Att. Μαντινῆς, the Mantineans, Thuc. 3, 108, sq.—II. masc. pr. n., Mantineus, son of Lycæon, founder of Mantinea acc. Apollod. 3, 8, 1; Paus. 8, 8, 4.

†Μαντινικός, ἡ, ὄν, of Mantinea Mantinean, Thuc. 5, 26.

†Μάντιος, ον, ὁ, Mantius, son of Melampus, brother of Antiphates, O. 15, 242.

Μαντίπολέω, ὦ, to prophesy, Aesch. Ag. 979: from

Μαντίπολος, ον, (μάντις, πολλὸς frenzied, inspired, βάκχη, Eur. Hel. 123.

Μάντις, ὁ, gen. εως Ion. ιος:—o who divines, a seer, prophet, Il. 1, 6, etc.; μ. κακῶν, prophet of ill, Il. 1, 10; reckoned among the ὁμηογενεῖς, v. physicians, bards, carpenters, Od. 1, 384: μ. ἄνθρω, Pind. I. 6 (5), 75; μ. χροός, Soph. Fr. 116; usu. of men, b. of Apollo, Aesch. Ag. 1202, Cho. 55:—also as fem., Soph. El. 472, Thuc. 3, 20, Eur. Med. 239; μ. κόρα, Pind. P. 11, 49.—2. metaph. a diviner, presager, foreboder, ἐσθλὸν ἄνθρωπον, Soph. O. C. 1080, Cf. Att. 1160.—3. as adj., χορός, prophetic band, Id. Fr. 116. (The deriv. from μαντεύομαι, is found as early as Plat. Tim. 72 B, where he distinguishes μάντις from μαντήια, the former being persons who uttered oracles in a state of divine frenzy, the latter the interpreters of those oracles, cf. προφήτης).—II. a kind of insect or grasshopper, with long thin feet, which are in constar motion perh. mantis religiosa, Linn., also κ λαμαία and καλαμίτις, v. Theocr. 1, 18.—III. the green garden-frog, r. arborea, so called as predicting the weather, only in Hesych.

Μαντιχώρας, ον, ὁ, v. μαρτιχώρας.

Μαντοσύνη, ης, ἡ, the art of divination, Il. 1, 72; also in plur., Il. 2, 83, Pind. O. 6, 112.

Μαντόσυνος, ον, ον, (μάντις) orac-

er. prophetic, κέλευσμα, Eur. Andr. 1031.

†Μάντυνα, ας, ἡ, Mantua, a city of northern Italy, Strab. p. 213.

†Μαντύες, ov Ion. εω, δ, Mantyes, nasc. pr. n., Hdt. 5, 12.

†Μαντώ, οὗς, ἡ, Manto, daughter of Tiresias, mother of Mopsus, a prophetess, Apollod. 3, 7.—2. daughter of Polydus, Paus. 1, 43, 5.

Μαντώδης, ες, (εἶδος) like divination or prophecy, Nonn.

Μαντώδης, α, ov,=μαντείος, †Plut. p. 472 B†; Anth. †P. 9, 201.

Μάνω, μανήτης, δ, μάνυσις, ἡ, Dor. for μῆν-

Μανώδης, ες,=μανειδής, Arist. Part. An. 4, 13, 7.

Μάνωσις, εως, ἡ, a making thin or ooze,=μανότης, Theophr.

†Μαξιμίνος, ov, δ, Maximinus, a Roman emperor, Hdn.

†Μάξιμος, ov, δ, the Roman name Maximus, Hdn.

†Μάριες, ov, οι, the Maryes, a people of Africa, Hdt. 4, 191.

Μάροι, whence contr. μῶμαι, v. τῶς C.

Μάρπειν, Ep. inf. aor. 2 of μάρπτω, ies.

†Μάρπην, δ, Marpen, a Tyrian, Hdt. 9, 98.

Μάραγδος, δ,=σμάραγδος, q. v

†Μάραγδος, ov, δ, Maragδus, an Arabian chief, Xen. Cyr. 2, 1, 5.

Μάραγνα, ης, ἡ,=σμάραγνα, a lash, whip, scourge, Aesch. Cho. 375, Eur. thes. 817, Plat. (Com.) Cleoph. 7: v. Poll. 10, 56. Herodian wrote it μάρᾱνα [μῦ].

†Μάραθα, Maratha, a place in Arcadia, Paus. 8, 28, 1.

†Μαραθήσιον, ov, τό, Marathesium, a city of Ionia on the Carian coast, Strab. p. 639.

†Μαράθοι, ὧν, οι, the Marathi, a Scythian people beyond the Tanais, i. 575 A.

Μαράθον, ov, τό, Dor. and Att. form of μαράθρον, Anaxand. Prot. 1, 58: v. also have μάραθος, δ, Epich. p. 03, Python ap. Ath. 596 A. [ἀρ]

†Μάραθος, ov, δ, Marathus, a small town of Phocis, Strab. p. 423.—2. ἡ, city of Syria, Id. p. 753.—II. ἡ, a hero of Arcadia, who accompanied the Tyndaridae in quest of Helen, and from whom Marathon was named, cc. to Dicaearch. ap. Plut. Thes. 32: v. Μαράθιν.

†Μαραθούσσα, ης, ἡ, Marathussa, an island of the Aegean sea, near Clazomenae, Thuc. 8, 31.

Μαράθρουειδής, ες, (μάραθρον, εἶδος) like fennel, Diosc.

Μάραθρον, ov, τό, fennel, Lat. machrum, Alex. Leb. 2.

Μαράθρων, ὧνος, δ, a field of fennel, Strab. cf. sq.

Μαράθῳ, ὧνος, ἡ, †Pind. O. 13, 57, δ, Hdt. 1, 62, as always in Hdt., †Marathon, a demus on the east coast of Attica, prob. so called from its being overgrown with fennel (μάραθῳ): first mentioned in Od. 7, 80.—II. s' appellat. δ μαράθῳ, Att. for foreg.

†Μαραθῶνάδε, adv. to Marathon, Dem. 1377, 3.

†Μαραθῶνιος, α, ov, of Marathon, Marathonian, Strab. p. 399; oi Μαραθῶνιοι, the Marathonians, Hdt.; etc.

Μαράθωνομάχης, ov, δ, (Μαράθῳ, ἀγομαι) one who fought at Marathon, Marathon man, proverb. of a brave veteran, Ar. Ach. 181, Nub. 936.—Jac. I. P. 867 prefers Μαραθωνομάχος, δ.

Μάρανα, ης, ἡ, v. 1. for μάραγνα, Hom. Aes. h. Ch. 369. (u 1)

ΜΑΡΑΙΝΩ, fut. -ἄνω: aor. 1 ἐμάργνα, Att. ἐμάρνα, also H. Hom. Merc. 140: aor. pass. ἐμαράνθη: perf. pass. μεμάρσμαι, but μεμάρμαι in Plut.—Strictly, to put out, quench fire, ἀνθρακτὴν, H. Hom. Merc. 140:—

Pass. to die away, go slowly out, of fire, φλόξ ἐμαράνθη, Il. 9, 212, πυρκαϊὴ ἐμαράντο, Il. 23, 228.—II. later, in various relations, δύνει μαραίνειν, to quench the orbs of sight, Soph. O. T. 1328: to weaken, make to waste or wither, wear out, νόσος μαραίνει με, Aesch. Fr. 597; μάραινε διώμασι, Id. Eum. 139; so, of neglect, Soph. O. C. 1260; of time, Id. Aj. 714:—Pass. to die away, waste away, decay, languish, Lat. marcescere, νόσος, Eur. Alc. 203; μαράνεται τὸ σῶμα, Thuc. 2, 49: αἷμα μ. χερσός, blood dies away from my hand, Aesch. Eum. 280; of a river, to dry up, Hdt. 2, 24; of winds and waves, to abate, Plut. Pyrrh. 15, Mar. 37; of wine, to lose its strength, Id. 2, 692 C. (Akin to Lat. marcescere, marcidus; and both to their, acc. to Pott, to mori, Sanscr. mri.)

†Μαράκανδα, ὧν, τά, Maracanda, the capital of Sogdiana, now Samarkand, Arr. An. 3, 30, 6.

†Μαρακοί, ὧν, οι, the Maraci, an Aetolian tribe, Xen. Hell. 6, 1, 7.

†Μαρανείται, ὧν, οι, the Maranetae, a people on the Arabian gulf, Strab. p. 776.

Μάρανσις, εως, ἡ, (μαραίνω) a withering, decay, Arist. Probl. 3, 5, 6.

Μάραντικός, ἡ, ὧν, (μαραίνω) wasting, withering.

Μάρασον, ov, τό, and μάρσος, ov, δ, =πίττας.

Μάρασμός, οὔ, δ,=μάρανσις, Galen. Hence

Μάρασμώδης, ες, (εἶδος) like or affected with μάρσμος.

Μάράσσω, =σπαργέω, Erotian, like μάραγμα for σμάραγμα.

Μαράνγω, ὧ, to have a dazzling before the eyes, to lose the sight, Plut. 2, 376 E; of the eyes, lb. 599 F: v. Herm. Opusc. 4, p. 268. (From μαραίνειν, ἀνγῆ, cf. Lob. Phryn. 671: or from μαράμαι, ἱμαρνή, ἀνγῆ.) Hence

Μαράνγιά, ας, ἡ, a loss of sight, Archyt. ap. Stob. p. 17, 4.

†Μαράφιοι, ὧν, οι, the Maraphii, a Persian race, Hdt. 1, 125.

†Μαράφης, ιος, δ, Maraphis, a leader of the Persians, Aesch. Pers. 778, in dub. v.

Μαράνιος, (μύργος) to rage, μ. ἐπὶ τι, Il. 5, 882; cf. μαργάω.

†Μαργαλαί, ὧν, αι, and Μάργαλα, Margalae, a city of Triphylian Elis, Strab. p. 349.

†Μάργανα, ὧν, τά,=foreg., Dioid. S.: hence

†Μαργανείς, ἑων, οι, the Marganes, inhab. of Margana, Xen. Hell. 3, 2, 25.

Μαργαρίδης, ov, δ, Ion. for μαργαρίτης.

Μαργάρις, ιδος, ἡ, later form for sq., Lob. Paral. 52.

Μαργαρίτης, ov, δ, [ε] a pearl, Lat. margarita, Theophr.: μ. χερσάσις, an unknown precious stone. (Murwari is the Pers. word.)—II. an Egyptian tree, Arist. Plant. 1, 4, 1.

Μαργαρίτις, ιδος, ἡ,=foreg., Androsth. ap. Ath. 93 B.

Μαργάρον, ov, τό, =μαργαρίτης, Anacreont. 22, 14.

Μαργάρος, ov, δ, and ἡ, the pearl-oyster, Ael. H. A. 15, 8.

†Μάργασος, ov, δ, Margasus, masc. pr. n., Qu. Sm. 10, 143.

Μαργαρώδης, ες, (μάραρον, εἶδος) pearl like.

Μαργάω, ὧ, (μάργος) like μαργας, to rage, esp. in battle, Aesch. Theb. 380, and Eur.; φόνον μαργώντος, Eur. H. F. 1005; μαργώσαν χεῖρα, Id. Hec. 1128.—μαργώσα γνάθος, greedy teeth, Aesch. Fr. 237.

Μαργέλλια, τά, a kind of palm-tree or its fruit, perh. the cocoa-nut, (in Sanscr. nārikēla, Pers. nargel), Cosmas Indicople., with v. 1. ἀργέλλια:—Plin. calls the trees μαργηλδες.

Μαργέλλιον, ov, τό, a pearl.

Μαργήεις, εσσα, εν,=μάργος, poet.

Μαργηλῖς, ιδος, ἡ, a pearl, Philostr.:—cf. μαργέλλια.

Μάργος, or μαργῆς, (contr. from μαργήεις),=μάργος.

†Μαργιάνη, ης, ἡ, Margiana, a country of Asia between Bactria and Hyrcania, Strab. p. 515.

†Μαργιάνω, ὧν, οι, the Margiāni, inhab. of foreg., Strab. p. 510.

Μαργίτης, ov, δ, (μαργῆς) Margites, i. e. a mad silly fellow, hero of a mock-heroic poem of the same name, ascribed to Homer; somewhat like the Germ. Tyll Eulenspiegel. Arist. Poët. 4, 10, has preserved four lines of this poem,—usu. printed with the Homeric fragments at the end of the Od.: all we know about it is collected by Falbe de Margite Homeric 1798.

ΜΑΡΓΟΣ, η, ov, in Att. also ες, ov, raging, mad, Lat. furiosus, Od. 16, 421, Pind. O. 2, 175, Aesch., etc.: senseless, rash, Od. 23, 11: μάργαι ἡδοναί, Plat. Legg. 792 E:—generally, giving a loose to passion, and so—

2. greedy, gluttonous, γαστήρ μάργῃ, Od. 18, 2, cf. Eur. Cycl. 310.—3. lewd, lustful, Eur. Med. 581, Eur. El. 1027.—4. proud, disdainful, ἵπποι, Ep. Hom. 4, 4: οἶνος, Hes. Fr. 43.

†Μάργος, ov, δ, Margus, a tributary of the Oxus in Margiana, Strab. p. 516.—2. a river of Illyria, Id. p. 319, where vulg. Βάργος.

Μαργοσύνη, ης, ἡ,=sq., Anacr. 87, Anth. P. 9, 367, Ap. Rh.

Μαργότης, ητος, ἡ, (μάργος) rage, madness, Soph. Fr. 726.—2. gluttony, Plat. Tim. 72 E.—3. lewdness, lust, Eur. And. 949.

Μαργόμαι, as pass.=μαργαίνω Pind. N. 9, 46.

†Μάρδοι, ὧν, οι, the Mardi, a nomadic tribe on the borders of Media, Hdt. 1, 125.—2.=Ἀμαρδοί, a people on the Caspian, Arr. An. 3, 24.

†Μαρδόוניος, ov, δ, Mardōnīus, son of Gobryas, son-in-law of Darius, leader of the Medes, defeated at Plataeae, Hdt. 7, 5.

†Μαρδόντης, ov Ion. εω, δ, Mardonites, commander of the islanders in the Erythraean Mare, Hdt. 7, 80.

†Μάρδος, ov, δ,=Ἀμαρδος, a river of Media, Dion. P. 734.

†Μάρδων, ὧνος, δ, Mardon, a leader of the Lydians, Aesch. Pers. 51.

†Μαρέη, ης, ἡ, Hdt. 2, 18, Μάρεια, Thuc. 1, 104, Μαρία, Dioid. S., Mareia, a city of lower Aegypt, not far from Alexandria, famed for its wine, hence

†Μαρέωτης, ov, δ, fem. -ῶτις, ιδος, of Mareia, οἶνος, Strab. p. 799; cf. Ath. 33 D: ἡ Μαρεώτις λίμνη, also ἡ Μάρεια, a lake near foreg., Strab. p. 789, in Arr. An. 3, 1, 5, Μαρία. In Ath. 33 D Mareia is name for a fountain in Alexandria.

†Μάρες, ov, οι, the Māres, a people on the north coast of the Euxine, Hdt. 7, 79.

Δ PH, ἡ, in Pind. Fr. 276, said

ο be= *χείρ*, a hand: hence also are said to be deriv. *μάρπτα* and *εὐμάρης* for *εὐχερής*, [μῦ].

†*Μαρία*, *λίγνη*, ἡ, v. sub *Μαρεώτης*.

†*Μαρία*, ας, ἡ, and indecl. *Μαρίαμ*, ἡ, *Mary*, fem. pr. n. in N. T.,—I. the mother of Christ, *Matth.* 1, 16.—2. of Magdala, *Id.* 27, 56.—3. one of the sisters of Lazarus, *Luc.* 10, 39.—4. mother of John and James the less, *Matth.* 27, 56.—5. the wife of Cleophas, *John* 19, 25.—6. mother of John surnamed Mark, *Act.* 12, 12.—7. another female in *Epist.* *Rom.* 16, 6.

†*Μαριαβα*, ἡ, *Mariaba*, capital of the Sabaei, *Strab.* 768.

†*Μαριάμη*, ἡς, ἡ, and *Μαριαμμία*, *Mariamme*, a city of Syria, not far from Edessa, *Art.* An. 2, 13, 8.

†*Μαριάνδονοι*, ὧν, οἱ, the *Mariandyni*, a Thracian people of Bithynia on the coast of the Euxine, *Ap.* Rh. 2, 410; *Xen.* An. 5, 10, 1: hence

†*Μαριανδονός*, ὅς, ὄν, *Mariandynian*, *θρηνητήρ*, *Aesch. Pers.* 937, cf. *Blomf.* ad l. (933).

†*Μαριεύς*, ἑως, ὁ, *Arist.* *Mirab.* 41 (with v. l. *μαριεύς*), a stone that takes fire when water is poured on it.

†*Μαρίη*, ἡς, ἡ, *Maria*, *Anth.*

†*Μαρίλάδης*, οὐ, ὁ, v. sub *μαρίλη*.
†*Μαρίλευτής*, οὐ, ὁ, a charcoal-man, *prob.* l. *Soph.* Fr. 908: and

†*Μαρίλενω*, to burn to charcoal: from *Μαρίλη*, ἡς, ἡ, also *μαρίλη*, (perh. from *μαίρω*, *μαμαίρω*) the embers of charcoal, *μ. ἀνθράκων*, *Hippoc.* 62; whence, ὁ *Μαρίλάδης*, O son of Coal-dust! comic name of an Achaean collier, *Ar.* *Ach.* 609. [J]

†*Μαρίλοκαυτής*, οὐ, ὁ, (*μαρίλη*, καίω) one who burns charcoal.

†*Μαρίλοπότης*, οὐ, ὁ, (*μαρίλη*, πίνω) gulper of coal-dust, of a blacksmith, *Anth.* *Plan.* 15.

†*Μαρίνος*, οὐ, ὁ, a kind of sea-fish, *Arist.* H. A. 6, 17, 2.

†*Μαρίνος*, οὐ, ὁ, *Marinus*, masc. pr. n., *Anth.*, esp. a geographer of the second century A. C.

†*Μάρις*, ἑως, ὁ, a liquid measure, = 6 κοτύλαι, *Arist.* H. A. 8, 9, 1.

†*Μάρις*, ιος, ὁ, *Maris*, a Lydian, companion of Sarpedon, *Il.* 16, 319.—II. a tributary of the Ister in Scythia, *Hdt.* 4, 48, *prob.* = sq.

†*Μάριος*, οὐ, ὁ, the *Marisus*, a river of Dacia, falling into the Danube, now *Marosch*, *Strab.* p. 304.

†*Μαρίο*, Dor. *μαριώω*, to be feverish: from *μαμαίρω*.

†*Μαρίων*, ὠνος, ὁ, *Marion*, an Alexandrian, *Paus.* 5, 21, 10.

†*Μάρκελλος*, οὐ, ὁ, the *Rom. Marcellus*, *Plut.*; also in fem. *Μάρκελλα*, ἡς, *Marcella*, *Anth.*

†*Μαρκία*, ας, ἡ, the *Rom.* fem. name *Marcia*, *Plut.*

†*Μαρκιανός*, οὐ, ὁ, *Marcianus*, a celebrated geographer of Heraclea.

†*Μάρκιος*, οὐ, ὁ, the *Rom.* name *Marcus*, *Plut.*

†*Μαρκόμάνοι*, ὧν, οἱ, or *-μαννοί*, the *Marcomanni*, a German people, *Strab.* p. 290.

†*Μάρκος*, οὐ, ὁ, the *Rom.* name *Marcus*, *Plut.*; etc.

ΜΑΡΜΑΙΨΩ, fut. -ἄρῳ: *Hom.* only uses the part. pres. To flash, sparkle, glisten, gleam, of any darting, quivering light, *Hom.* (only in *Il.*), esp. of the gleaming of metal, *ἐντετα μαρμαίροντα*, *Il.* 12, 195, etc.; *Τρώες χαλκὸν μαρμαίροντες*, *Il.* 13, 801; *ὄμματα χρυσέα μαρμαίροντα*, *Il.* 13, 22; 80, *μαρμαίρει δὲ ὁμοῦ χαλκὸν*, *Alcae.* 1; *οἰκία χαλκοκώτων ἐμάρτισσε*, *Sophron* ap. *Ath.* 230 A: also,

ὄμματα μαρμαίροντα, the sparkling eyes of Venus, *Il.* 3, 397; *αἰγὴ μαρμαίρουσα*, *Hes.* Th. 699; *νόκτα ἄστροισι μαρμαίρουσαν*, *Aesch.* *Theb.* 401. Cf. *μαρμαρύνῃ*. (Strengthened from *μαίρω*, by a sort of redupl., as in *λιλαίομαι*, *μαίμω*, *μορμύρω*, *παίδασσο*. From *μαρμαίρω* again come *μαρμαρος*, *μαρμαρύνσω*, *μαρμαρύνῃ*, *μαρρύνσω*, *μαρρύνῃ*, *μαρρύνος*, *μαρρύνος*.)

†*Μαρμάς*, ακος, ὁ, *Marmax*, a suitor of Hippodamia, *Paus.* 6, 21, 7.

†*Μαρμάρειος*, α, ον, = sq. [ᾶ]

†*Μαρμάρεις*, ἑα, εον, (*μαρμαίρω*) flashing, sparkling, glistening, gleaming, esp. of metals, *αἰγίς*, *ἄντη*, *Il.* 17, 594; 18, 480; *πύλαι*, *Hes.* Th. 811; also, *ἄλς μαρμαρέη*, the many-twinkling sea, *Il.* 14, 273; *αἶγαί* μ., *Ar.* *Nub.* 287.—II. later, of marble, *δόμος* μ., *Anth.* [μῦ]

†*Μαρμαρίδαι*, ὧν, οἱ, the *Marmaridae*, inhab. of Marmarica in Africa, *Strab.* p. 798.

†*Μαρμαρίζω*, = *μαρμαίρω*, *Pind.* Fr. 88.

†*Μαρμαρική*, ἡς, ἡ, *Marmarica*, a country of Africa between Egypt and Cyrenaica, *Ptol.*

†*Μαρμαρίνος*, ἡ, ον, = *μαρμαίρεος*, *Theocr.* Ep. 10, 2. [ᾶ]

†*Μαρμαρίων*, ον, τό, *Marmarium*, a city of Euboea, with a temple of Apollo *Μαρμαρίος*, *Strab.* p. 446.—II. ἡ, a courtesan, *Diog.* L.

†*Μαρμαρίτης*, ον, ὁ, fem. -ίτις, ιδος, = *μαρμαίρεος*.

†*Μαρμαρογλύψα*, ας, ἡ, (*μάρμαρος*, γλύψω) a cutting in marble: sculpture, *Strab.* p. 746.

†*Μαρμαρόεις*, εσσα, εν, = *μαρμαίρεος*, *αἶγλα*, *Soph.* *Ant.* 610.

†*Μαρμαρόν*, ον, τό, = *μάρμαρος*, *Call.* *Apoll.* 24.

†*Μαρμαροποιός*, ὄν, (*μάρμαρος*, ποιέω) working in marble.

†*Μάρμαρος*, ον, ὁ, (*μαρμαίρω*) stone, rock generally, *μάρμαρος* ὀκρίεις, *Il.* 12, 380, *Od.* 9, 499; and with another subst., *πέτρος μάρμαρος ὀκρίεις*, *Il.* 16, 735,—but always with some collat. notion of brightness or whiteness.—II. later, like *Lat. marmor*, marble properly so called, *μ. λίθος*, *Strab.*—a work in marble, e. g. a tomb-stone, *Theocr.* 22, 211.—In this signif. *μάρμαρος* is fem.: cf. *λίθος* II.—III. any hard body, *Hipp.* Hence

†*Μαρμαρώω*, ᾶ, to turn into stone or marble, *Lyc.* 826.

†*Μαρμαρύνῃ*, ἡς, ἡ, a flashing, sparkling, of light, *Plat.* *Rep.* 518 A, *Criti.* 116 C: of any quick motion, *μαρμαρύναι* ποδῶν, the quick twinkling of the dancers' feet, *Od.* 8, 265, *H. Hom.* Ap. 203, cf. *μαρρύνῃ*.

†*Μαρμαρύνωδης*, ες, (*μαρμαρύνῃ*, εἶδος) sparkling, ὄμματα, *Hipp.*

†*Μαρμαρύνω*, or *μαρμαρύνσω*, = *μαρμαίρω*, ἡμαρύνσω.

†*Μαρμαρόντις*, ιδος, ἡ, (deriv. = sq.) like *λιθοδερκής*, turning to stone by a glance, *Lyc.* 843.

†*Μαρμαρόπιδος*, ὄν, (*μάρμαρος*, εἶναι) with sparkling eyes, *Eur.* H. F. 883.

†*Μαρμωλίτις*, ιδος, ἡ, *Marmolititis*, a district of Paphlagonia, *Strab.* p. 562.

ΜΑΡΝΑΜΑΙ, part. *μαρναίμενος*, inf. *μαρνασθαι*, opt. *μαρνοίμην*, *μαρνοίμεθα*, *Od.* 11, 513: impf. *ἐμαρνύμην*: 3 dual *ἐμαρνύσθην*, *Il.* 7, 301: only used in pres. and impf. like *ἵσταμαι*. To fight, do battle, *τινί*, with or against another, *Il.* 15, 475, etc.; *ἐπὶ τινί*, *Il.* 9, 317; *πρὸς τινά*, *Eur.* *Tro.* 726: *ἐναντίοι ἀλλήλοισιν*, *Hes.* Th. 646; but, *σύν τινί*, together with another, on his side, *Od.* 3, 85: also c. dat. instrumenti, *χαλκῷ*, *ἔγχει* μ.,

Hom.: *περὶ τινος*, to fight for or about a thing, *Il.* 16, 497, *Hes.* Th. 647: *ἐνεκά τινος*, *Hes.* Op. 162.—2. of boxers, *Od.* 18, 31.—3. to quarrel, wrangle with words, *Il.* 1, 257.—4. in *Pind.* to contend, struggle, strive to one's utmost, P. 2, 120; *ἀμφὶ τινί*, *περί τινος*, O. 5, 35, N. 5, 86; *μ. σὺν*, to strive with all one's might, *Id.* N. 1, 37.—Ep. and *Lyr.* word, used also by *Eur.*

†*Μάρνας*, ὁ, name of Jupiter at Gaza in Syria.

†*Μαροβούδος*, ον, ὁ, *Marobūdus*, a king of the Marcomanni, *Strab.* p. 290.

†*Μάρον*, ον, τό, a kind of sage, *Lat. Teutricum marum*, *Theophr.*, and *Diosc.* [ᾶ]

†*Μαρούιον*, ον, τό, *Marrubium*, a city of the Marsi in Italy, *Strab.* p. 241.

†*Μαρουκίον*, ὧν, οἱ, and *Μαβρόκ*, the *Marcucii*, a mountain tribe of Latium, *Strab.* p. 241.

†*Μαρούλιον*, ον, τό, later word for *θηριάκτιν*, lettuce.

†*Μάρπις* or *μάρπτις*, ὁ, a seizer, ravisher, *Aesch.* *Supp.* 826.

†*Μάρπσσα*, ἡς, ἡ, *Marpessa*, daughter of Euenus, wife of Idas, and mother of Cleopatra, *Il.* 9, 557.

†*Μάρπσος*, ον, ὁ, *Marpessus*, a mountain in the island of Paros, containing marble quarries, *Paus.* 10, 12.

Μάρπτα, fut. *μάρψω*: aor. 1 *ἐμαρψα*: besides these tenses, which occur in *Hom.*, the Ep. aor. 2 redupl. *μέμαρπον* is found *Hes.* Sc. 245; and a shortd. aor., *ἐμαρπον*, inf. *μαρπτεῖν*, *Hes.* Sc. 231, 304, opt. redupl. *μεμύποιεν*, *Hes.* Sc. 252, and part. perf. *μεμαρπός*, *Hes.* Op. 202. To grasp, hold, c. acc., *Hom.*; later also c. gen. partit., to get hold of, catch by., *μ. τινὸς ἀνέχενος*, *ποδός*, *Pind.* N. 1, 68, *Soph.* *Tr.* 779.—Special usages: in a hostile sense, to lay hold of, seize, *Od.* 10, 116: to embrace, clasp, *ἀγκύλι μάρπτειν*, *Il.* 14, 346: metaph. of sleep, *Il.* 23, 62; of old age, *γῆρας ἐμαρπεῖ*, old age got hold on him, *Od.* 24, 390: but also *Lat. vice versa*, *γῆρας μέμαρπον*, they came to old age, *Hes.* Sc. 245: *ποσὶ μ. τινὸς*, to overtake, catch a fugitive, *Il.* 21, 564, cf. *Archil.* 75; but, *χθόνα ποδοῖν μάρπτειν*, to reach, touch ground with one's feet, *Il.* 14, 228; also of lightning, *ἀ μάρπτησι κερανόων*, what the lightning reaches, *Il.* 8, 405, 419: *μ. σθένος*, to gain strength, of a fallow field, *Pind.* N. 6, 20: *πῆπος μάρπει*, the votes will condemn, *Aesch.* *Eum.* 597.—Only poet. and chiefly Ep. (Akin to *ἔρπει*, *ἔρπαι*, *ἔρπάζω*, and *κάρφω*, and from the same root comes *Lat. carpo*, *rapio*, though we have indications of a different root in the aor. *μαρπτεῖν*: cf. *ἄρπάζω* fin.)

†*Μάρρον*, ον, τό, an iron spade, *Lat. marra*.

†*Μάρση*, ἡς, ἡ, *Marse*, a daughter of Thespisus, *Apollod.* 2, 7, 8.

†*Μαρσικός*, ὅς, ὄν, of the *Marsi*, *Marsian*, *Strab.*

†*Μαρσίπιον*, ον, τό, dim. from sq., also written *μαρσίπιον*, *μαρσύνιον*, *μαρσύνιον*, *Hipp.* [ᾶ]

†*Μαρσίπιος* or *μάρσπιος*, ον, ὁ, a bag, pouch, *Lat. marsupium*, *Xen.* An. 4, 3, 11, ubi dim. *μαρσίπιος*.

†*Μαρσιωνίς*, ιδος, ἡ, pecul. fem. to *Μαρσικός*, *Lyc.* 1275.

†*Μάρσοι*, ὧν, οἱ, the *Marsi*, a people of central Italy, *Strab.* p. 241.—2. a German tribe on the Lippe, *Id.* p. 290.

†*Μαρσύας*, ον Ep. aor. *Ion.* *Μαρσύν*, ἑως, ὁ, *Marsyas*, son of Olympus or Oeagrus, famed for his contest with Apollo, *Hdt.* 6, 26, inventor of

the flute, acc. to Strab. p. 470.—2. a historian of Pella, Att. 629 D.—II. a river of Phrygia falling into the Maeander, Xen. An. 1, 2, 8.—III. a district of Syria, Strab. p. 755. [v Nonn. Dion. 1, 42.]

†Μάρτιος Κάμπος, *ὁ, δέ, the Campus Martius*, in Rome, Strab. p. 236.

Μαρτύχωρος or μαρτυχώρας (not *μαρτυχ-*), *ὁ, the Pers. mardkshra, man-eater*, a fabulous animal mentioned by Ctesias, apparently compounded of the lion, porcupine, and scorpion, with a human head, Ctes. ap. Arist. H. A. 2, 1, 53; v. H. H. Wilson on Ctesias, p. 39.

†Μάρτος, *ὁ, δέ, the Martus*, a river of Illyria, Strab. p. 318.

ΜΑΡΤΥΡ, *ἄνθρωπος, ὁ, δέ, Aeol.* for the usu. *μαρτυρ*: later the form *μαρτυρ* became general, esp. in the Christian sense, a martyr, *one who testifies with his blood*. Hence

Μαρτύρεω, *ᾠ, f. -ῆσθαι, to be a witness*: to bear witness, first in Pind., and Hdt. Construct., oft. absol., to bear witness, Pind., etc.: *μ. τινί, to bear witness to or in favour of another*, confirm what he says, Hdt. 4, 29; 8, 94, and freq. in Att.: c. acc. rei, to bear witness to a thing, testify it, Soph. Ant. 515, Plat. Phaedr. 244 D: hence, *μ. τινί τι*, Pind. O. 6, 35: also *μ. περί τινος*, Plat. Apol. 21 A: *μ. ἀκούειν, to give evidence on hearsay*, Dem. 1300, 16: c. inf., to testify, prove, declare that a thing is, Soph. O. C. 1265, etc.; also *μ. ὧς...*, Aesch. Ag. 494, Plat. Gorg. 523 C, Xen. Vect. 4, 25: —c. acc. cognato, *μαρτυρίαν μ.*, Isae. 86, 25; and in pass. *μαρτυρίαν μαρτυρηθείσαν*, Id. 39, 12.—II. in Christian writers, to be or become a martyr. Hence

Μαρτύριον, *ἄνθρωπος, τὸ, testimony*, Eur. Supp. 1204. [v]

Μαρτυρήσθαι, verb. adj. from *μαρτυρέω*, *one must testify*, Diosc.

Μαρτύρια, *ἄς, ἡ, (μαρτύρ) a bearing witness: witness, testimony, evidence*, Διονυσίου μαρτυρήσιν, Od. 11, 325, Hes. Op. 280; and freq. in Att., both in sing. and plur.; cf. *μαρτυρία, fin.*

Μαρτυρικὸς, *ἡ, ὄν, belonging to witness or evidence*.

Μαρτύριον, *ὁν, τὸ, (μαρτύρ) a testimony, proof, Hdt., Pind.*, esp. in plur., *μαρτύρια παρέχεσθαι*, to bring forward evidence, Hdt. 2, 22: θέσθαι, Id. 8, 55;—in Att. freq. in phrase *μαρτύριον δε...*, followed by *ὑπὲρ*, here is a proof, namely..., Hdt. 8, 129, Thuc. 1, 8, cf. τεκμήριον, σημείον. [v]

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first in Hes. Op. 369, H. Hom. Merc. 372: *μαρτυρας καλεῖν, θέσθαι*, Eur. Phoen. 491, Supp. 261; but, *μαρτυρας παρέχεσθαι* was the usu. Att. phrase for producing witnesses, as Plat. Gorg. 471 E:—joined with a neut. subst., Lob. Paral. 261.—Colat. forms *μαρτυρος, μαρτυρ*, qq. v. (Pott connects it with Lat. *me-mor*, and both with Sanscr. *smri*, to remember.)

Μαρνύκομαι, *μάρνκμαι, τό, Dor.* for *μάρνκ-*.

Μάρνομαι, *Dor.* for *μάρνομαι*, q. v.

†Μαρφαδάτης, *ὁ, δέ, Marphadates*, a Cappadocian, Plut. Cat. Min. 74.

†Μαρφίας, *ὁ, δέ, Marpsias*, an Athenian orator, Ar. Ach. 702.

†Μάρων, *ἄνθρωπος, ὁ, Maron*, son of Euanthes, priest of Apollo at Ismarus in Thrace, Od. 9, 197.—2. a Spartan at Thermopylae, Hdt. 7, 227.—3. the Rom. name *Maro*, Anth.

†Μαρόνεια, *ἄς, ἡ, Maroneia*, a city of the Cicones in Thrace, Strab. p. 331.

†Μασαισύλιοι, *ὡν, οἱ, the Masaesylai*, a Numidian people on the confines of Mauritania, Dion. P. 187; also wr. *Μασσάσιοι*, Strab. p. 829.

Μάσσομαι (not *μασσ-*), *dep. mid., f. -ῆσθαι, to chew, ὑμνοῦν δὲ μασσῶσαι*, Eupol. Tax. 2 D; and so Ar. Eq. 717, Vesp. 780.—II. to shoot out the lip, as a mark of contempt, Philostr. (Akin to *μάω, μασσώ*, to knead, pound).

Μάσσασθαι, *inf. aor. of root *μάω, to touch*, Od. 11, 591.

Μάσδα, *μασδός, Dor.* for *μάζα, μαζός*.

Μάσσημα (not *μασσ-*), *ἄνθρωπος, τό, something to chew, a quid*, Antiph. Incert. 24.

†Μάσης, *ἄνθρωπος, ὁ, Mases*, a city of Argolis, later port of Hermione, Il. 2, 562; Strab. p. 376.

Μάσσης (not *μασσ-*), *ἡ, a chewing or eating*, Theophr.

Μάστηρ (not *μασσ-*), *ἄνθρωπος, ὁ, a chewer, μὴς μ.*, a muscle of the lower jaw, used in chewing, Hipp.

Μασθαλῆς, *ἴδος, ἡ, = μαθαλλῆς*, Valck. Adon. p. 294.

Μάσθηλ, *ἡ, ὄν, = ἱμῖσθηλ*, Soph. Fr. 137, 160.—cf. *μάσθηλ*.

Μάσθηλμα, *ἄνθρωπος, τό, = fore-g., esp. dressed leather*, Ctesias Ind. 23.

Μάσθηλς, *ἄνθρωπος, ὁ, = μάσθηλ*, Sapph. 83, Soph. Fr. 137.—II. metaph., a supple, slippery knave, Ar. Eq. 270, Nub. 449.

Μασθλήτινος, *ἡ, ὄν, like leather*:—καρὶς μασθλήτινη, a kind of crab, Cratin. Incert. 26, Eupol. Dem. 21.

Μασθός, *ὁ, δέ, Dor.* form of *μαστός, μαζός*.

Μασ-, in Hesych. an intens. prefix like *ἐρι-*: he quotes *μασίγοντος* for *ἐρίγοντος*: it may be traced in *μάσσω*, and Lat. *magnus, magis* may belong to it, as Hesych. also gives *μάτις* for *μέγας*, and *μάτιον* for *μάσσω*.

†Μασιανοί, *ὡν, οἱ, the Masiani*, an Indian people, Strab. p. 698.

†Μασινισσᾶς, *ἄ, ὁ, δέ, and Μασσανίσσης*, *ὁ, δέ, Polyb. 3, 5, 1, etc.*; Ath. 229 D; Μασσανίσσης, Strab., Masinissa, king of Numidia.

†Μασίστης, *ὁ, δέ, Masistes*, son of Darius, a leader of the Persians under Xerxes, Hdt. 7, 82.

†Μασίστιος, *ὁ, δέ, Masistius*, leader of the Persian cavalry, Hdt. 9, 20.—2. another, Id. 7, 91.

†Μασίστης, *ὁ, δέ, Masistes*, a leader of the Persians, Aesch. Pers. 30.

†Μασκάμειος, *ὁ, ἡ, cf. Mascamæi*, Hdt. 7, 106: from

†Μασκάμης, *ὁ, δέ, Mascamæi*, a Persian governor in Doriscus, Hdt. 7, 105.

†Μασκάς, *ἄ, ὁ, δέ, the Mascæ*, a river of Mesopotamia, Xen. An. 1, 5, 4.

Μάσμα, *ἄνθρωπος, τό, (*μάω) a seeking inquiry*, Cratin. Incert. 74, ubi v. Meineke, Plat. Crat. 421 A.

†Μασούριος, *ὁ, δέ, Masurius*, *inf. pr. n.*, Ath.

Μάσπετον, *ὁ, δέ, the leaf of αἰλῶν*, Antiph. Διγερσώ. 1.

†Μάσπιοι, *ὡν, οἱ, the Μάσπιοι*, a Persian people, Hdt. 1, 125.

Μάσσομαι, *fut., I shall touch*, v. *suḷ μάω B*.

Μασσώχης, *ἄ, ὁ, δέ, a medicinal plant*, Diosc.

†Μασσαβιτική, *ἡ, ὄν, Massabatie*, a district of Media, Strab. p. 744.

†Μάσσαγα, *ὡν, τὰ, Massaga*, a city of the Assaceni in India, Arr. Ind.

†Μασσαγέτης, *ὁ, δέ, usu. in pl. Μασσαγάται*, *ὡν, οἱ, the Massagetae*, a Scythian people between the Caspian and the river Iaxartes, Hdt. 1, 204: fem. *Μασσαγέτις, ἴδος*, Luc.

†Μασσάγης, *ὁ, δέ, Massages*, a leader of the Libyans, Hdt. 7, 71.

†Μασσαισύλιοι, *ὡν, οἱ, = Μασσαισύλιοι*, Strab. [v]

†Μασσαλία, *ἄς, ἡ, Massilia*, a city of Gallia Narbonensis, a colony of the Phocaean, *now Marseille*, Thuc. 1, 13, cf. Hdt. 1, 166: from the effeminate habits of the inhab. arose the proverb *εἰς Μασσαλίαν πλεύσεις*, Gaisf. Paroem. B. 369.

†Μασσαλιώτης, *ὁ, δέ, Dem. 884, 15, and Μασσαλιώτης*, Ath. 27 C, of Massilia, Massilian; *οἱ Μασσαλιῶται, the Massilians*.

†Μασσαλιωτικός, *ἡ, ὄν, Massilian*, of Massilia, Polyb. 3, 41, 5: *ὁ Μ. κόπος*, now *gulf of Lyon*, Strab.

†Μασσανάσσης, *ὁ, δέ, Μασσανίσσης*, *ὁ, δέ, Μασινισσᾶς*.

Μασσάομαι, *-σσημα, -σσησις, -σσητήρ, v. μασσάομαι, etc.*

†Μασσυνεῖς, *ἔθνος, οἱ, the Massyli*, a people of Numidia, Strab. p. 829: in Dion. P. 187 *Μασυνήες*.

Μάσω, *Att. μάττω, fut. μάζω*: *πρ. μέμαξα*, Ar. Eq. 55, pass. *μέμαγμα* Ib. 57 (*μάω). Strictly to handle, but so only in fut. *μάσομαι*, *αι.* *εὐασάμην*, which belong to *μάω (II).—II. usu. to squeeze or work with the hands; esp. to knead dough, like Lat. *pinso*, *μ. μάζαν*, Ar. Eq. 55, and absol. *μάσσειν*, Soph. Fr. 149: also in mid., Hdt. 1, 200, Ar. Nub. 788 metaph., *μῆπτεν ἐπινοίας*, Ar. Eq. 539: pass., *στίος μεγαμῆνος*, dough ready kneaded, Thuc. 4, 16, cf. Ar. Pac. 28. (hence *μάγειρος, μάμα, μαγέτις, μάζα, μάκτρα, μακτήρ*).—III. to smear, cf. *ἀπομάσσομαι*: (hence *μάκτρον, μαγδαλιά, cf. σμάω*).—IV. to choose by feeling (hence *μάσμα, μάτος, ματίζω*, *μαστέω*.) [v] by nature, Lob. Paral. 405.]

Μάσσω, *ὁ, δέ, neut. μάσσω*, *μάσσω*, gen. *μάσσωνος*, irreg. compar. of *μακρός*, for *μακρότερος*, longer, Od. 8, 203; *μάσσων' ἡ ὡς ἰδέμεν*, greater than one else could see, Pind. O. 13, 162: *μάσσων' ἀριθμῶν*, too many for counting, Id. N. 2, 35; *μάσσω λέγειν*, Aesch. Ag. 598: *μάσσων more*, as adv., Id. Fr. 629.—This form must be deriv. from *μαστ*, (q. v.).—Brᾶσσω for *βραδύτερος*, as if *μαστ* form.

Μαστάζω, *f. -έω, = μάσσομαι, to chew*, eat. Nic. Th. 916: from

Μάσταξ, *ἄνθρωπος, ὁ, δέ, whereas the La*

com. and Dor. *μύσταξ* is masc.: (*μα-
σάμαι*)—that with which one chews,
the mouth, *ἐπὶ μύστακα χερσὶ πίεν*,
he stopped his mouth with his hands,
Od. 4, 287; so, *ἔλιν ἐπὶ μύστακα
χερσίν*, Od. 23, 76.—II. = *μάσημα*,
a mouthful, of a bird feeding its young,
*ὡς δ' ὄρνις ἀπτήσι νεοσσόισι προφέ-
ρησι μύστακ'*, *ἔπει κε λάβῃσι*, Il. 9,
324;—*μύστακ'* being taken to be the
accus. *μύστακα*: others take it as the
dat. *μύστακι*, in its beak, but v. Spitzn.
ad. l., and cf. Theocr. 14, 39.—III.
(from signif. I.) the upper lip, when it
was usu. written *μύσταξ*, *ὁ, q. v.*—
IV. a kind of locust, from its greediness,
Soph. Fr. 642, Nic. (Akin to Lat.
mandere, to eat, as *ρώσας* to *ρώ-
ννμι*.)

Μαστάριον, ου, τό, dim. from *μα-
στός*.

Μαστάρῳ, or *-ῖῳ*, like *μαστι-
χῶ* and *τονθορῶ*, to tumble, like one
with his mouth full; esp. of an
old man, Ar. Ach. 689.

†*Μασταυρα*, ου, τῆ, *Mastaura*, a
city of Lydia, Strab. p. 650.

Μαστειρα, ας, ἡ, fem. from *μαστήρ*,
q. v.

†*Μαστειρα*, ας, ἡ, *Mastira*, wife of
Leucanor a king of the Cimmerian
Bosporus, Luc. Tox. 51.—II. a town
of Thrace, Dem. 100, 22.

Μαστεισις, εως, ἡ, a seeking, search-
ing, inquiring.

Μαστεινής, οὔ, ὁ,=*μαστήρ*, Xen.
Oec. 8, 13.

Μαστεύω, (**μῶω*, *μῶσσω*)=*ματεύω*,
to seek, inquire, explore, Hes. Fr. 31.—
II. to seek or strive after, long for, crave,
need, sometimes c. acc., sometimes c.
inf., as Pind. P. 3, 107; 4, 62, cf.
Aesch. Ag. 1099, Eur. Phoen. 36.—
Old poet. word, but also in Xen. An.
5, 6, 25, Cyr. 2, 2, 22, etc.

Μαστήρ, ἥρος, ὁ, (**μῶω*, *μῶσσω*) a
seeker, searcher, one who looks for, τινός,
Soph. O. C. 456, Tr. 733, Eur. Bacch.
586: so fem. *μῶστειρα*, *Ἴονες μῆνις*
μ., Aesch. Supp. 163.—II. at Athens,
the *μαστήρες* were persons appointed
to seek after public debtors, or to as-
certain the fortune of exiles for confis-
cation, Hyperid., v. Böckh P. E. 1,
p. 213; cf. *ζητητής*, *συλλογέυς*. Old
poet. word.

Μαστήριος, α, ον, good at search,
Ερμῆς, Aesch. Supp. 920.

†*Μαστία*, ας, ἡ, *Mastia*, a town of
Spain near the straits of Gibraltar,
Polyb. 3, 24; 2; hence of *Μαστιῶν*,
the inhab. of *Mastia*, Id. 3, 33, 9.

†*Μαστιῶω*, ὤ,=*μαστιῶω*, in Ep.
lengthd. part. *μαστιῶων*, Hes. Sc. 431.

Μαστιῶω, = *μαστιῶω*, *μαστιῶω*,
Hdt. 1, 114, etc.

Μαστιχίας, ου, ὁ, (*μαστιῶω*) one that
always wants whipping, a worthless
slave, a knave, hang-dog, Lat. *verbero*,
Soph. Fr. 309, Ar. Eq. 1228, etc.,
Plat. Gorg. 524 C.

Μαστιχίω, ὤ, com. desiderat. from
μαστιῶω, to long for, i. e. deserve a
whipping, Eupol. Incert. 105.

Μαστιχονόμος, ου, (*μαστιῶω*, *νέμω*)
much the same as sq., Plut. 2, 553 A.

Μαστιχοφόρος, ου, (*μαστιῶω*, *φέρω*)
carrying a whip:—ὁ μ., a sort of con-
stable or policeman (cf. *μαστιχονόμος*,
δαβδόουχος), Thuc. 4, 47.

Μαστιχῶω, ὤ, (*μαστιῶω*) to whip, flog,
Hdt. 3, 16; 7, 54, Lys. 93, 25, etc.:
πληγὰς μ., to inflict stripes, τινί, Plat.
Legg. 845 A, etc.; *πληγὰς μαστιχοῦ-
σθαι*, to receive them, lb. 912 B.—fut.
n. id. in pass. signif. Id. Rep. 361 E.

Μαστιχώσιμος, ου, that deserves
whipping, Luc. Herod. 8: from

Μαστίγωσις, εως, ἡ, a whipping,
flogging, Ath. 350 C.

Μαστιγοῦσθαι, εἶ, εἶν, verb. adj.
from *μαστιγῶω*, to be whipped, deserv-
ing a whipping, Ar. Ran. 633.

Μαστίω, ι, -ῶ, (*μαστιῶω*) to whip,
flog, ἵππου, Il. 5, 768, etc.; also c.
inf., *μαστιέν* δ' ἐλάαν, he whipped
them on or forward, Il. 5, 366, Od. 6,
82, etc.: also *μαστιῶω*.—Only poet.
and in late prose;—the Att. form being
μαστιῶω.

Μαστικτῆρ, ἥρος, ὁ,=sq.

Μαστικτῶω, ορος, ὁ, a scourger,
Aesch. Eum. 159.

Μάστιξ, ἡ, *μαστιχῶω*, a whip, scourge,
freq. in Hom., esp. Il., and Hdt.;
mostly for driving horses, Il. 5, 748,
etc.; *λγυρὰ μ.*, Il. 11, 532; *ἵππου μ.*,
a horsewhip, Hdt. 4, 3; *μ. διπλῇ*,
Soph. Aj. 242: later also a whip or
scourge to flog slaves and criminals,
ὑπὸ *μαστιγῶν βαίνειν*, to be flogged on,
Hdt. 7, 56; cf. 103; *τοξένειν ὑπὸ*
μ., Xen. An. 3, 4, 25.—II. metaph.
like Lat. *flagellum*, a scourge, *μῶστις*
Διός, Il. 12, 37; 13, 812; so, *μ. θεοῦ*,
μ. θεῖα, Aesch. Theb. 608, Fr. 682:—
but, *μῶστις Πειθοῦς*, the lash of elo-
quence, Pind. P. 4, 390.—Ion. *μῶστις*,
(q. v.).—Hom. does not use the nom.
μῶστις: of *μαστιγῶω* we have no exam-
ple. (From **μῶω*, *μῶσσω*, to touch,
strike, cf. *ἐπμαίωμαι* Il.: hence with
i prefixed, *ἱμάσσω*, *ἱμάσθῃ*, which
brings us back to *μῶσθῃ*.) [γος,
only in late poets, Jac. Anth. P. p.
431.]

†*Μαστιῶων*, Ep. part. of *μαστιῶω*,
q. v.

Μάστις, ιος, ἡ, Ion. for *μῶστις*,
hence dat. *μῶστί* for *μῶστί*, Il. 23,
500, acc. *μῶστιν*, Od. 15, 182: this
form is unknown in Att., Lob. Soph.
Aj. 109, and the nom. altogether dub.

Μαστίσω, Dor. for *μαστιῶω*, Theoc.

Μαστιστής, οὔ, ὁ, (*μαστιῶω*) a
scourger, v. l., LXX.

Μαστιχάτον, ου, τό, (*μαστιχῶω*) a
drink prepared with mastic. [Z]

Μαστιχῶω, ὤ, to gnash the teeth,
only in Hes. Sc. 389, Ep. dat. part.
μαστιχῶντι for *μαστιχῶντι*:—some
Gramm. explained it by *μασταρῶω*,
μασάμαι, to chew, doubtless from
μῶσταξ.

Μαστιχέλαιον, ου, τό, mastic-oil,
Diosc.

Μαστιχῆ, ης, ἡ, mastic, the gum
of the tree *σχίνος*, Lat. *lentiscus*,
Theophr. (From *μῶσταξ*, *μαστιχῶω*,
μασάμαι, because of its being used
for chewing in the east.) [Z] Hence

Μαστιχῶος, η, ον, prepared with
mastic, Diosc. 1, 51. [Z]

Μαστιῶω, f. -ῶω, poet. collat. form
of *μαστιῶω*, to whip, scourge, Il. 17,
622, Hes. Sc. 466: mid., *μαστιέται*
πλευρὰς οὐρῆς, (the lion) lashes his
sides with his tail, Il. 20, 171. [Z]

Μαστόδετον, ου, τό, (*μαστός*, *δέω*)
a breast-band, Anth. P. 6, 201.

Μαστοειδής, ἐς, (*μαστός*, *είδος*) like
a breast, Arist. H. A. 4, 4, 19; *λόφος*
μ., a small round hill, Polyb. 5, 70, 6.

Μαστός, οὔ, ὁ, the breast, esp. of
the swelling breasts of a woman, Hdt. 3,
133; 5, 18, and Trag., who never use
the Homeric form *μαστός*:—on the sup-
posed difference of *μαστός* and *μαστός*,
v. *μαστός*:—of men's breasts, Xen. An.
1, 4, 17; 4, 3, 6: *μαστός*, and Dor.
μαστός are collat. forms.—II. of ani-
mals, theudder, Arist. Part. An. 4, 10,
33, etc.—III. metaph. like *βουστός*, any
round, breast-shaped object, esp. a round
hill, knoll, Pind. P. 4, 14, Xen. An.

2, 4, 6: cf. *οὐδάρ*.—IV. a round piece
of wool fastened to the edge of *νετά*,
Xen. Cyn. 2, 6, cf. Poll. 5, 29.—V.
among the Paphians, a goblet, Apol-
lod. Caryst. ap. Ath. 487 B.

Μαστοφύληος, ὁ, an unknown bird
of prey, Clem. Al.

Μαστρία, ας, ἡ, (*μαστός*) a seeking
or searching.

Μαστροπεία, ας, ἡ, a pandering,
Xen. Symp. 3, 10, Plut.: from

Μαστροπένω, (*μαστός*) to be a
pander, play the pander=*προαγωγέω*,
Xen. Symp. 4, 57: *μ. τινά πρὸς τῇ*
πόλει, to seduce one into public life,
lb. 8, 42, cf. Luc. Tim. 16.

Μαστροπείω, ὤ,=foreg.

Μαστροπικός, ἡ, ὄν, ready to pan-
der, pandering: and

Μαστροπῖον, ου, τό, a brothel; and
Μαστροπῖς, ἴδος, ἡ,=*ἡ μαστροπῖς*
from

Μαστροπός, οὔ, ὁ and ἡ, a pander,
pimp, dave, Lat. *leno*, *lena*,=*προαγω-
γός*, Ar. Thesm. 558, and metaph. in
Xen. Symp. 4, 57, sqq.—The forms
μαστοπικός and *μαστοπός* also oc-
cur: also the collat. fem. forms *μα-
στοπική*, *μαστριν*, *μαστρίλη*, *μαστρί-
νη*, qq. v. (Doubtless from **μῶω*,
μαστρή, a seeker, finder.)

Μαστροός, οὔ, ὁ, (**μῶω*)=*μαστήρ*, a
seeker, searcher.

Μαστρίλλιον, ου, τό,=*ματρίλλῃ*,
ον, *ματρίλλειον*, Plut. 2, 1093 F.

Μαστρως, υος, ἡ,=*ἡ μαστροπῖς*.

Μαστροπός, Luc., *μαστροπεία*, ἡ,
Plut.,=*μαστοπῖς*.

Μαστῶς, υος, ἡ, (**μῶω*) Ion. for
μαστεισις, Call. Fr. 277. [v. Heru,
Soph. Phil. 43.]

Μαστῶδης, ες,=*μαστοειδής*.

Μάστωρ, ορος, ὁ, poet. for *μαστήρ*.

†*Μάστωρ*, ορος, ὁ, *Mastor*, father of
Lycophon of Cythera, Il. 15, 430.

†*Μασνῆγες*, οἱ, v. *Μασσνῆγες*.

Μασνῆγης, ου, ὁ,=*μασητήρ*: nick-
name of a parasite.

†*Μασνῆγας*, ου, ὁ, *Masyntias*, name
of a slave, Ar. Vesp. 433.

Μασχάλη, ης, ἡ, the armpit, ὑπὸ
μασχάλῃ, H. Hom. Merc. 242: *μα-
σχάλην αἰρεῖν*, of loud, riotous laugh-
ers, Cratin. Incert. 63, as in Od. 18,
100, *χεῖρας ἀνασχόμενοι γέλω ἐκθα-
νον*.—II. in trees and plants the hol-
low under a fresh shoot, like Pliny's
ala, *axilla*, Theophr.:—hence the
young shoot itself, = *θάλος*, esp. of
young palm-twigs for making baskets
or ropes, Theophr.:—also a part of
the olive-leaf, Hesych.—III. a bay
gulf, like *ἀγκών*, Strab. p. 257.—IV.
of a ship, that part of the πρῶρα
to which the ὑπρέμων is fastened. (From
μάλη, Lat. *ala*, *axilla*, Germ. *Achsel*:
for signif. II., cf. *μοσχός*.) [χᾶ]
Hence

Μασχάλλια, ας, ἡ, or *μασχάλλια*,
ἡ, an ornament for a column, perh.=
κάλαθος II.; the latter in Böckh
Inscr. I, p. 282.

Μασχάλλω, (*μασχάλη*) to put under
the arm-pits: esp. to mutilate a corpse,
since murderers had a fancy that, by
cutting off the extremities and plac-
ing them under the arm-pits, they
would avert vengeance, Aesch. Cho.
439, Soph. El. 445, Ar. Rh. 4, 477;
and v. *ἀκρωτηριάω*.

Μασχάλιος, η, ον, *μασχάλιος*, ον,
of palm-twigs.

Μασχάλις, ἴδος, ἡ,=*μασχάλη* II.,
Theophr., Ctes. Ind. 28.

Μασχάλισματα, ου, τῶ, (*μασχά-
λις*) the mutilated limbs of a corpse:—
the flesh of the shoulders, laid on the
haunches at sacrifices.

Μασχαλιστήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, (μασχάλη) strictly a broad strap passing behind the horse's shoulders and fastened to the yoke by the λέπιδον: hence, generally, a girth, girdle, band, Hdt. 1, 215, Aesch. Pr. 71 (ubi v. Blomf.):—esp. a band used by tragic actors, Müller Eum. § 32.

Ματώζω, (μάτην)=ματώ, οὐ μα-
αίει, is not without meaning, Aesch.
Ag. 967: to act foolishly, Soph. O. T.
891.

Ματαίωζω,=foreg., Luc. Luct. 16:
so ματαίωζω, Joseph.

Ματαίοκομος, ον, (μάταιος, κομ-
πέω) idly boasting.

Ματαίολογέω, ὦ, to talk idly, fool-
ishly, at random, Strab. p. 129: and

Ματαίολογία, ας, ἡ, idle, foolish
talk, Strab. p. 179, Plut., etc.:
from

Ματαιολόγος, ον, (μάταιος, λέγω)
talking at random, Telest. ap. Ath.
617 A.

Ματαιοποιέω, ὦ, to act foolishly or
at random: from

Ματαιοποιός, ον, (ματαιός, ποιέω)
acting foolishly or at random, Ath.
179 F.

Ματαιοπονέω, ὦ, (ματαιοπόνος) to
labour in vain, Polyb. 9, 2, 2, etc.
Hence

Ματαιοπνήμα, ατος, τό, a vain,
unprofitable work, lamb.

Ματαιοπονία, ας, ἡ, labour in vain,
Strab., Luc. Dial. Mort. 10, 8: from

Ματαιοπόνος, ον, (μάταιος, πονέω)
labouring unprofitably or in vain.

Ματαιοπράγέω, ὦ, (μάταιος, πρά-
γος)=ματαιοπονέω. Hence

Ματαιοπράγία, ας, ἡ,=ματαιοπο-
νία.

Ματαιοπώνω, ανος, ὁ, having a
beard in vain.

Μάταιος, α, ον, Att. also ος, ον,
Eur. I. T. 628, Plat. Soph. 231 B

(μάτην):—like Lat. *vanus*,—I. idle, fool-
ish, useless, trifling: and that,—I. of

words, α.ζ., etc., Theogn. 141, 487,
492, etc.; so, μ. λόγος, ἔπη, idle tales

or words, Hdt. 2, 118; 7, 11; but
also, μ. ἔπος, a word of offence, Id.

3, 120; and so in Trag., Plat., etc.
—2. of persons, Hdt. 2, 173, Pind. P.

3, 37, Soph. Tr. 888, etc.—II. in
Aesch. *unso, thoughtless, and so rash,*

wanton, irreverent, profane, esp. μ. λῶ-
στα, Pr. 329, Ag. 1662; so χεῖρες μ.,

Soph. Tr. 565; αὐτοσυργία μ.,
of matricide and the like, Aesch. Eum.

336; χαρὰ μ., mad merriment, Theb.
142.—III. Adv. -ως, idly, without

ground, Soph. Tr. 940. (This family
of words, μάτη, μάτην, ματάω, μα-
ράζω, μάταιος, ματία, etc., are prob-

ably to be referred to *μάω, μάτος, ματεύω,
n signif. seeking about, and so wander-

ing, erring: cf. Ital. *matto*, French *mat*,
Germ. *matt*, Engl. *mad*: perh. μάψ

belongs to the same root.) [α]

Ματαιοσπουδέω, ὦ, to exert one's
self in vain: and

Ματαιοσπουδία, ας, ἡ, useless exer-
tion: from

Ματαιόσπουδος, ον, (μάταιος, σπου-
δή) exerting one's self in vain.

Ματαιοσύνη, ης, ἡ,=ματία, μάτη,
καταλόγος, folly, Physiogn.

Ματαίω-εγκος, ον, (μάταιος, τέκ-
ον) having children in vain.

Ματαίωτεχνία, ας, ἡ, a vain, useless
art, Clem. Al.: from

Ματαίωτεχνος, ον, ὁ, (μάταιος,
ἐχνη) practising vain, useless arts.

Ματαίωτης, ητος, ὁ, (μάταιος folly,
vanity: fruitlessness, LXX.

Ματαίωσπονέω, ὦ, to have vain,
weak mind: and

Ματαιοφροσύνη, ης, ἡ, frivolity,
Or. Sib.: from

Ματαιόφρων, ονος, (μάταιος, φρήν)
ὁ, ἡ, weak minded.

Ματαιόφρωνος, ον, (μάταιος, φωνή)
talking idly.

Ματαίωζω, ὦ, (μάταιος) to frustrate,
LXX. Pass.=ματάωζω.

Ματαῖσμος, οὐ, ὁ, ribaldry, Seleuc.
ap. Ath. 76 F; cf. ἀποματαίωζω.

†Ματαλλός, ον, ὁ, *Matallus*, a Per-
sian commander, Aesch. Pers. 314.

Μάταν, adv., Dor. for μάτην, Pind.

Μάταξ, ης, ἡ, a thread, Lat. *mā-
taza* (Lucil).—II. in late authors, the

cocoon of the silk-worm; a foreign word.

ΜΑΤΑΨΩ, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (μάτην, μά-
ταιος) to be idle, lose time, to loiter,

linger, ἀπέκομος παρήγορον οὐδ' ἐμά-
ρτησεν, Il. 16, 474; οὐδὲ μάτησεν,

Il. 23, 510: to linger for fear, ἔπι-
πο δέισαντε ματήσεται, Il. 5, 233,

cf. ματία: hence, οὐ ματᾶ τούργον,
the work goes on apace, Aesch. Pr. 57;

ματῶν ὁδῶ, to loiter by the way,
Aesch. Theb. 37:—also to be in vain,

fruitless, Aesch. Eum. 141: of persons,
to labor in vain, hence=ἀμαρτάνειν,

to fail of a thing, τινός, Opp. H. 3, 102.

†Μάτερος, ον, ὁ, the Rom. *Mater-*
nus, Plut.

Μάτεντης, οὐ, ὁ, =μαστεντής, a
seeker, Manetho: from

Ματένω, (*μάω)=μαστεύω, to seek,
Il. 14, 110: hence, to seek after, seek

for, τινά, properly of hounds casting
for the scent, Aesch. Ag. 1094, Soph.,

etc.:—c. acc. rei, to long for, strive af-
ter, Pind. N. 3, 53, and Trag: c. inf.,

to seek or strive to do, Id. O. 5, fin.,
Soph. O. T. 1052.

Μάτεω, rarer form for ματεύω,
Theocr. 21, 65.—II. Aeol. form of

πατέω, to tread on, Sapph. 46.

ΜΑΤΗ, ης, ἡ, =ματία, a folly, a
fault, Aesch. Cho. 918: wandering,

Id. Supp. 800, cf. Soph. Fr. 788:
(Perh. from *μάω, to seek without find-

ing; cf. ματάω, and Pott Et.
Forsch. 1, 242.) [α] Hence

Μάτην, Dor. μάταν, adv., in vain,
idly, fruitlessly, Lat. *frustra*, H. Hom.

Cer. 309, Pind., and Trag.; μάτην
πονεῖν, etc., Aesch. Pr. 44, etc., hence,

—2. at random, Lat. *temere*,
like μάψ, Hdt. 7, 103; without reason,

μ. θαρδεῖν, Plat. Theat. 189 D;
μάτην νοσεῖν, to be mad, Soph. Aj.

634.—3. idly, falsely, Lat. *false*, λέ-
γοντες εἰτ' ἀληθείς, εἰτ' ὅρ' οὐν μά-

την, Soph. Phil. 345, cf. Markl.
Supp. 121.—Orig. acc. from μάτη,

hence also εἰς μάτην, at random, Luc.
Tragor. 28.

Μάτηρ, ἦρος, ὁ, (ματέω)=μαστήρ.

Μάτηρ, τρός, ἡ, Dor. for μήτηρ,
like Lat. *mater*. [α]

Μάτηρεν, (ματήρ)=ματεύω, He-
sych.

†Ματθαῖος, ον, ὁ, *Matthaeus*, *Mat-*
thew, name of an apostle and evange-

list, previously a tax gatherer, N. T.
†Ματθάν, indecl., ὁ, *Matthan*, Hebr.

masc. pr. n., N. T.

†Ματθάρ, indecl., ὁ, *Matthat*, Hebr.
masc. pr. n., N. T.

†Ματθίας, α, ὁ, *Matthias*, an apostle
in place of Judas Iscariot, N. T.

Ματία, ας, ἡ, Ion. ματήν, (μάτην) a
vain attempt, a fruitless enterprise, Od.

10, 79:—folly, error, Ap. Rh. 1, 805;
4, 367. [α]

†Ματιανή, ης, ἡ, Ion. Ματινήν, *Ma-*
tiana, a district of Media, Strab.

†Ματιανοί, ὦν, οἱ, Ion. Ματιννοί,
the *Matiani*, a people in foreg. dis-

trict, between the rivers Gyndes and
Araxes, Hdt. 1, 189; Dion. P. 1002.—

2. a people of Cappadocia around
Halys, Hdt. 1, 72. Hence

†Ματιανός, ἡ, ὅν, *Matianian* ὁ
Ματινῶν ὄρη, in Media, Hdt. 1

202.

Ματίωζω,=ματεύω.

Μάτιον, τό, said to be a *small*
measure, Schol. Ar. Nub. 450.

ΜΑΤΟΣ, δέ, search, investigation,
Hipp. ap. Galen. [α]

Ματράδελφεός, ματροδόκος, etc.,
Dor. for μητρ-.

†Ματρεάς, ον, ὁ, *Matreas*, masc. pr.
n., Ath. 19 D.

†Ματρίνος, ον, ὁ, the *Matrinus*, a
river in the territory of the Picentini

in Italy, Strab. p. 241.

†Μάτρης, ὁ, *Matris*, masc. pr. n., an
Athenian, Ath. 44 D.

Ματρινιά, Dor. for μητρινιά, Pind.

Ματρύλειον, Menand. p. 65, and
ματρύλλειον, ον, τό, like μαστροπείον,

a brothel: from

Ματρυλή and ματρυλλη, ης, ἡ, a
bawd, Lat. *lena*, prob. from same root

as μαστροπός. Hence

Ματρύλλιον, ον, τό,=ματρύλλειον

†Μάτρον, ανος, ὁ, *Matron*, a par-

dist of Pitana, Ath. 5 A, etc.

Μάτρος, Dor. for μήτρος, Pind.

Μάτροσμός, Dor. for μητρ-.

Ματταβέω,=ματάω.

Ματτάβης, ον, ὁ, and ματταβος,
ον,=ματαίος.

†Ματταθά, indecl. ὁ, *Mattatha*,
masc. pr. n., N. T.

†Ματταθίας, ον, ὁ, *Mattathias*,
masc. pr. n., N. T.

Ματτία, ας, or ματτήν, ης, ἡ, Phi-

lem. ap. Ath. 663 F, Nicost. et Ma-

cho ib. 664 B: ματτήνης, ον, ὁ, Arte-

mid. ib.; in the other places there
quoted the gender is doubtful:—rich,

high-flavoured dish, made of hashed
meat, poultry, and herbs, and served

up cold as a dessert, Lat. *mattea*, *ma-*
ttya, Meineke Menand. p. 361: said by

Machol. c. to be a Macedonian (or
Thessalian) dish; and the word came

into vogue at Athens in the new co-

medly, under the Macedonian govern-

ment; so that Bentley's conj., ματτι-
ολοιχός (for the vox nihili ματιόλου-

χος), in Ar. Nub. 451, is now generally
given up, v. Dind. ad l. [v] Hence

Ματτιάζω, to eat or dress a ματτίνα,
Alex. Demetr. 5.

Ματτήν, ον, ὁ, v. ματτία.

Ματτιολοιχός, ὄν, (ματτία, λείγω)
licking up ματτίνα; v. sub ματτίνα.

Μάττω, f. -σω, Att. for μίσσω.

†Μάττων, ανος, ὁ, *Matton*, a hero
honoured by the cooks in Sparta,

Ath. 39 D.

Ματύλλη, ης, ἡ, a Macedonian dish
that provokes thirst, prob. the same as

ματτία.

†Μάτων, ανος, ὁ, *Maton*, a sophist
derided by Anaxilas on account of

his gluttony, Anaxil. Monot. 2. [α]

†Μανικήρ, ον, ὁ, *Maucaces*, a leader
of the Scythians, Arr. An. 3, 8, 3.

Μανλία, ας, ἡ, also μανλῖς, a bawd.

(The ancients derived it from ὁμοῦ αὐ

λίκεν, to put to bed together.) Hence

Μανλίζω,=μαστροπεύω, to pimp,

pander: hence

Μανλίστρια, ας, ἡ,=μανλία.

†Μαυρίκος, ον, ὁ, *Maurinus*, masc

pr. n., Anth.

†Μαῦροι, ὠν, οἱ, Rom. appell. fo

Μαυροῦσιοι, Strab. p. 825; in sing. Μαῦρος, ὁ, Luc.

Μαυρός, ὁ, ὄν, like ἡμυρός, dark, invisible.

†Μαυρονσία, ας, ἡ, Mauritanian, in Africa on the coast from the Atlantic to Numidia, Strab. p. 829.

†Μαυροῦσιος, α, ὄν, Mauritanian, Moorish; ὁ Μ., the Moors, Polyb.; etc.

†Μαυρονσίς, ἰδος, ἡ, fem.—foreg., ἡ Μ., ἡ=Μαυρονσία, Dion. P.

Μαυρώ, ὦ, (μαυρός) like ἡμυρώ, to darken, to blind, Pind. P. 12, 24: to make powerless, τὸν ἐχθρόν, Id. I. 4, 82 (3, 66).—2. metaph., to make dim or obscure, or forgotten, Hes. Op. 327; μὴ μαυρὸν τέφρην, obscure not thy pleasure, Pind. Fr. 92:—Pass. to become dim, Aesch. Ag. 296, or obscure, Theogn. 192.

†Μαυσάκας, ὄν, ὁ, Mausacas, name of a Moor, Luc.

†Μαυσόλειον, ὄν, τὸ, the Mausoleum or tomb of Mausolus, the splendid sepulchre erected by Artemisia to the memory of Mausolus in Halicarnassus, Strab. p. 656: hence—2. in genl. any splendid tomb, e. g., that of Augustus in Rome, Id. p. 236.

†Μαυσόλος, ὄν, ὁ, Mausolus, a king of Caria, whose queen Artemisia raised a splendid tomb to his memory, Hdt. 5, 118; v. foreg.

Μάχαιρα, ας, ἡ, a large knife or dirk, worn by the heroes of the Iliad next the sword-sheath (ξίφος κουρλεόν), and used by them to slaughter animals for sacrifice, Il. 3, 271; 19, 252; it was gilt and hung by a silver belt, Il. 18, 597; used by Machaon the surgeon to cut out an awrow, Il. 11, 644: generally a knife for cutting up meat, Hdt. 2, 61; for pruning trees, Plat. Rep. 353 A.—II. as a weapon, a short sword or dagger, first in Hdt. 7, 225, Pind. N. 4, 95; but still rather an assassin's than a soldier's weapon:—later a sabre or bent sword, opp. to ξίφος, the straight sword, Xen. Eq. 12, 11, v. μαχαροφόρος—cf. κυβιστάω, fin.—III. a kind of razor, hence, ἐκακεμένους μοιχὸν μὴ μάχαιρα, shaven close, Ar. Ach. 849; opp. to διπλή, scissors, Used to cut the hair (Poll. 2, 332): This close shaving, which was a punishment of adulterers, was called κήπος. (Deriv. uncertain.) [μῦ]

†Μαχαρεῦς, ἑως, ὁ, Machaereus, a Delphian who slew Neoptolemus son of Achilles, Schol. Pind.; Strab. p. 421.

Μάχαιριδιον, ὄν, τὸ, dim. from μάχαιρα, Luc. Pisc. 45. [I]

Μάχαιριον, ὄν, τὸ, dim. from μάχαιρα, Xen. An. 4, 7, 16: a surgeon's knife, Arist. Gen. An. 5, 8, 13.

Μάχαιρίς, ἰδος, ἡ, dim. from μάχαιρα, a small knife esp. a small razor, Ar. Eq. 413; cf. Luc. adv. Indoct. 29.

Μάχαιριστός, ἡ, ὄν, v. l. for μαχαριστός.

Μάχαιροδέτης, ὄν, ὁ, (μάχαιρα, δέω) a sword-belt, Hesych.

Μάχαιρομάχων, ὦ, (μάχαιρα, μάχην) to fight with a μάχαιρα, Polyb. 10, 20, 3.

Μάχαιροποιεῖον, ὄν, τὸ, a cutler's factory, Dem. 823, 11: from

Μάχαιροποιός, ὄν, (μάχαιρα, ποίεω) a cutler, Ar. Av. 441, Dem. 816, 5.

Μάχαιροπωλείον, ὄν, τὸ, a cutler's shop: from

Μάχαιροπώλης, ὄν, ὁ, (μάχαιρα, πωλέω) a cutler.

Μάχαιροπώδιον, ὄν, τὸ,=μαχαιροπώδιον, Plut. Demosth. 15.

†Μαχαίρης, ὁ, Machaerus, a strong-

hold in Judaea, Strab. p. 763: οἱ Μαχαίρηται, the inhab. of M., Joseph.

Μάχαροφόρος, ὦ, to wear a sabre, Joseph.: from

Μάχαροφόρος, ὄν, (μάχαιρα, φέρω) wearing a sabre, of Aegyptians Hdt. 9, 32; of Thracians, Thuc. 2, 96; 7, 27.

Μάχαρῶνιον, ὄν, τὸ, the sword-lily, gladiolus, Diosc.

Μάχαρωτός, ἡ, ὄν, (as if from μαχαρώ) sabre-shaped, Galen.

†Μαχανίδας, α, ὁ, Machanidas, masc. pr. n., Polyb.; etc.

Μάχάταρ, ὁ, Lacon. for μαχητής.

Μάχάτας, ὁ, Dor. for μαχητής, Pind.

†Μάχάτας, ὁ, Machatas, father of Harpalus, Arr. An. 3, 6, 4.—2. brother of Phila wife of Philip, Ath. 557 C.—3. -τάς, ὦ, ὁ, an Aetolian, Polyb. 4, 34, 4.—Others in Anth.; etc.

Μαχάω, ὦ, (μάχη) to wish to fight.

Μάχων, ὄν, ὁ, Machaon, son of Aesculapius, the first surgeon of antiquity, Il. 7, 732, etc.—2. a general of the Corinthians, Thuc. 2, 83; with v. l. Μάχων.† (Akin to μάχαιρα.) [χῶ]

Μαχέιδμενος, Ep. for μαχόμενος, Od. 17, 471.

Μαχέομαι, pres. for μάχομαι, Hom.

Μαχέουμενος, Ep. for μαχόμενος, Od. 11, 403; 24, 113.

Μαχετέον, rarer form of μαχητέον, Stallb. Plat. Soph. 249 C.

ΜΑΧΗ, ἡς, ἡ, (μάχομαι):—battle, fight, combat, freq. in Hom., esp. in Il.: μάχην μάχεσθαι, to fight a battle, Il. 15, 414; μ. συνάπτειν τινί, to engage battle with one, Aesch. Pers. 336, etc.; also διὰ μάχης ἀπικέσθαι or ἐρχεσθαι τινί, Hdt. 1, 169; 6, 9; so, διὰ μ. ἦκειν, ἐλθεῖν τινί, Trag.; μάχην ποιεῖσθαι, Soph. El. 302, and so usu. in prose; μάχη ἐγένετο, Plat. Legg. 869 C; μάχη κρατεῖν, to conquer in battle, Eur. H. F. 612, Dem.; μάχην νικᾶν, to win a battle, Xen. Cyr. 7, 5, 53; but in Aeschin. 79, 36, μάχην (for μάχη) νικᾶν τινα: μάχη τινός, battle with an enemy, as μ. Αἰαντός, Il. 11, 542, cf. Hes. Sc. 361; μ. ὑπὲρ τινος, battle for a thing, Pind. N. 7, 61; so, περὶ τι, Plat. Legg. 919 B.—Hom. joins μ. καὶ φθλοπίτ., μ. πόλεως τε, μ. καὶ θησιότης, μ. ἐνόπτε, μάχαι τ' ἀνδροκτασίαι τε: he usu. has it of engagements between armies, but twice in Il. of single combat, Il. 7, 263; 11, 255.—II. generally a quarrel, strife, wrangling, Il. 1, 177, in plur.; and freq. in Plat.—III.—ἀγών, a contest, as for a prize in the games, Pind. O. 8, 76; who distinguishes this from μάχαι πολέμων, O. 2, 79.—IV. a mode of fighting, way of battle, Hdt. 1, 79, cf. 7, 9, 85, Xen. Cyr. 2, 1, 7.—V. a field of battle, Xen. An. 2, 2, 6; 5, 5, 4. [I] Hence

Μαχίμων, ὄν, gen. ὄνος, warlike, Il. 12, 247.

Μαχισμός, οὔ, ὁ, (μαχέομαι)=μάχη, late word.

Μαχητέον, verb. adj. from μάχομαι, one must contend or fight, Arist. Rhet., 2, 25, 13: cf. μαχετέον.

Μαχητής, Dor. μαχῆτης, ὄν, ὁ, (μάχη) a fighter, warrior, Hom.; ἀνὴρ μαχητής, Od. 18, 261; φῶς μ., Pind. N. 2, 20—but really as adj., θυμός μ., his warrior heart, Il. 9, 61. Hence

Μαχητικός, ἡ, ὄν, fit for a warrior or battle, inclined to battle or war, quarrelsome, Arist. Rhet. 1, 12, 19, etc.—ἡ, -κῆ, (sc. τέχνη), skill in fighting, Plat. Soph. 225 A; so, τὸ, -κον, Ibid.:—μ. ἵπποι, restive horses, Id. Rep. 467 E. Adv. -κῶς, pugnaclously, Id. Theaet. 168 B.

Μάχητός, ἡ, ὄν, (μάχομαι) to be fought with; κακὸν ἀγριον οὐδὲ μ. χητόν, Od. 12, 119.

Μάχιος, ἡ, ὄν, also ος, ὄν, (μάχη)—fit for battle, warlike, freq. in Hdt., and Att.: οἱ μ., the fighting-men, soldiery, opp. to the camp-followers, Hdt. 7, 186, etc.; so, τὸ μ., the effective force, Hdt. 7, 186; but ἐς τὸ μ., for ἐς πόλεμον, Hdt. 2, 165:—ὁ μ. μάχου, a cast of the Aegyptians, Id. 2, 164. [I]

Μάχιδμός, ες, (μάχμος, εἶδος warlike, quarrelsome, Anth. P. 12, 200.

Μάχισμός, οὔ, ὁ, like μαχηταίς,=μάχη.

†Μαχλαῖοι, ὄν, οἱ, the Machlai, an Indian people, Luc. Baech. 6.

Μαχλῆς, ἰδος, pecul. poet. fem. of μάχλος, Anth. P. 5, 302.

Μαχλάω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, and μαχλέω, (μάχλος) to be lewd, μαχλέειν τινί, to commit fornication with..., Maneth.

Μαχλῆκος, ἡ, ὄν, like a μάχλος.

Μαχλῆς, ἰδος, pecul. poet. fem. of sq.

Μαχλῆος, ὄν, lewd, lustful, Hes. Op. 584, in superl.: usu. of women, λέγος being used of men, Lob. Phryn. 184, cf. sq.—2. metaph. μάχλος ἡμπελος, the luxuriant, wanton vine, Aesch. Fr. 378, cf. Lob. Soph. Aj. 143.—3. generally, wanton, insolent, epith. of Ἄργς, Aesch. Supp. 635. (μάχλος and μῦκλος are kindred forms.) Hence

Μαχλοσύνη, ἡς, ἡ, lewdness, lust, wantonness, of Paris, Il. 24, 30; rejected by Aristarch., as a word peculiar to women, as in Hes. Fr. 5, Hdt. 4, 154, cf. Ruhnk. Ep. Crit. p. 110, and v. foreg.: but, granting this, Hom. is just speaking of Paris as womanish.—Strictly fem. from sq.

Μαχλοσύνης, ἡ, ὄν,=μάχλος.

Μαχλότης, ἡς, ἡ,=μαχλοσύνη.

†Μαχλῆες, ὄν, οἱ, the Machlæes, a Libyan people between the smaller Syrtis and the river Tritonis, Hdt. 4, 178.—2. a Scythian people on the Palus Maoticus, Luc.

Μαχλοῖοι, ὄν, οἱ, for μάχοινοι, Il.

ΜΑΧΟΜΑΙ, Ion. μαχομαι, dep. mid., later c. aor. pass. The Ion. pres. used by Hom. only in Il. 1, 272, 344; 20, 26, but he has the Ep. pres. μαχέιδμενος and μαχευόμενος from μαχέομαι, only however in Od. 11, 403; 17, 471; 24, 113:—fut. μαχέσομαι, Ep., metri grat., μαχέσομαι or μαχίσσομαι, (Wolf only admits the latter form):—Att. fut. μαχούμαι, not in Hom. (for μαχεῖται, Il. 20, 26, is rather the Ion. pres.): aor. ἐμαχέσθην, Ep. μαχέσασθαι 'or (acc. to Wolf) μαχίσθαι: perf. μεμάχεσθαι and μεμάχηται, not in Hom., v. Butt. Catal. s. v.: aor. ἐμαχέσθην occurs in Ap. Rh., and later, Lob. Phryn. 732.—Adj. μαχέτεον μαχητέον, qq. v. To fight, contend, esp. in battle, freq. in Hom. (esp. Il.), μάχην μ., ὁρμὴν μ., Il.; πολεμίζειν ἡδὲ μαχεσθαι, Il.; in Hom. usu. of armies, but sometimes of single combat, Il. 3, 91, 435; 19, 153: also of the battle between men and beasts, Il. 15, 633; between beasts themselves, Il. 16, 824, Od. 20, 15.—Construct., usu. c. dat. pers., to fight with, i. e. against one, oft. in Hom., and Hdt.; but also ἀντία and ἐναντίον τινός, ἐπὶ τινί, πρὸς τινα, all in Il. μ. τινί or πρὸς τινα, usu. in prose: but, σύν τινι, with the sanction, under the auspices of..., esp. of a deity, Od. 13, 390; μετὰ πρῶτοισι, like ἐν πρῶτοισι, among the foremost, Il. 5, 575 so μετὰ Βωιωτῶν, among their ranks Il. 13, 700; but, μ. μετ' ἄλλῳ, to fight one with another, Plat. Symp.

1.9 A: μετὰ σφέος μ., οὐ τι ἀντιμαχόμενος, independently, Il. 2, 366; ὅς μ' ἐπὶ μάχῃ, to fight one against one, Iliad, Hdt. 7, 104; μ. προμαχόμενος, strictly like πρόσθε, before him, freq. metaphor. for him, in his company, Il. 4, 156; 8, 57; cf. πρόμαχος, ὁ προμαχόμενος, so, μ. ὑπὲρ τινος, Eur. I. 1002 Plat., etc.: the object for one fights is usu. περί τινος, Aesch. Supp. 740, etc.; also περί τινι, Il. 2, 565; ὑπὸ τινι, Il. 3, 70; εἰνικά τινος, Il. 2, 377:—freq. c. dat. instrum., ἡρώς, τόξους. πελέκεσσι μ., Hom., etc.; μ. ὑπὲρ τινος, to fight from his back, Hdt. 9, 63.—II. generally, to quarrel, wrangle, dispute with one, τινι, Il. 1, 8, etc.; μ. ἐπέσσει, opp. to ἡρώς, Il. 1, 304, etc.: hence, to be an enemy, oppose one, object to one, Il. 13, 118.—2. to contend, struggle, make an effort, Lat. *nitor ut...*, c. inf. Arist. H. A. 5, 19, 19.—III. to contend for the mastery in games, etc., πῶς μάχεσθαι, Il. 23, 621: to measure one's self with or against, τινί, Il. 1, 272. [μῦ]

Μαχόμενος, adv. pres. part. from μάχομαι, pugnaciously, Strab. p. 148. †Μαχών, ὄνος, ὁ, *Macho*, a poet of the new comedy of Corinth or Sicily, who flourished at Alexandria under Ptolemy Euergetes, Meineke, 1, p. 478; Adv. 241 F.

Μάψ, adv., like μάτην, in vain, idly, fruitlessly, μάψ οὐτω, Il. 2, 120; μάψ ὁμῶς, to swear lightly, i. e. without meaning to perform, Il. 15, 40.—vainly, idly, Il. 5, 759; μάψ αὐτὸς ἐχέ- ρασσιν, Il. 20, 348:—thoughtlessly, recklessly, οἷτον ἐδόντας μάψ αὐτὸς, Od. 16, 111; μάψ ἄταρ οὐ κατὰ κό- μητον, Il. 2, 214; so in Od. 3, 138, of an assembly convened at evening, in reckless haste, Lat. *temere*. The word with all its compds. solely poet., and mostly Ep. (Acc. to some from μήψα: better perh. from μάπτω, μα- τέρεω, = ἐμπατέω, hastily, hand over head, and so, rashly, etc.)

Μαψαῖραι, ὄν, αἰ, (μάψ, αἶρα) random breezes, squalls, gusts or flaws of wind, cats' paws, Hes. Th. 872, ubi al. dividim μάψ αἶρας ἐπιπνεῖουσι ὀύ- λασσαν, but cf. Alb. Hesych. s. v.

—II. as adj., μαψαῖραι στάβοι, idle roastings, Lyc. 395.

Μαψιδίος, ἰον, (μάψ) vain, random, μαψιδίον φάτιν, Eur. Hel. 251, cf. Theocr. 25, 188; but, μαψιδίη κόνις, Anth. P. 7, 602.—II. in Hom. only as adv. μαψιδίως=μάψ, like Lat. *temere*, foolishly, thoughtlessly, at random, Il. 5, 374; Od. 3, 72, etc.; without reason, Od. 7, 310; rashly, recklessly, Od. 3, 58; 14, 365.

Μαψιδόλος, ὄν, (μάψ, λέγω) talking idly or at random, μ. οἰωνοί, birds whose cries convey no sure omen, H. Iom. Merc. 546.

Μαψιδόκος, ὄν, (μάψ, τίκω) bring- ing forth in vain, Anth. P. 14, 125.

Μαψίφωνος, ὄν, (μάψ, φωνή)=μα- ψιδόγος.

Μαψυλάκῳ, ὄν, ὁ, (μάψ, ὄλω, λακτώ) idly barking, i. e. repeating a thing again and again, Pind. N. 7, in, ubi v. Böckh:—so, μαψυλάκων ὥσσαν, Sapph. 31 Bergk, ubi vulgo μαψυλάκων.

*ΜΑΩ, a root, found in three dif- ferent forms and senses:—I. *μέμα* perf. with pres. signf., not however used in Il persons: Hom. has 3 pl. μέμασι, and the syncop. forms 1 pl. μέμμεν, pl. μέματε, 2 dual μέματον, 3 sing. inperat. μέματ' [α] 3 pl. plqpf. μέ- μασαν: but most freq. part. μεμῶς, μεμῶς only Il. 16, 754; which (in

the oblique cases, μέματες, except in Il. 2, 754), where we have μεμῶ- μεν, with α metri grat.; fem. μέμας, γαγάς: Theocr. μέμας as impf., cf. Butt. 197, Anm. 10, n.: To strive eagerly, long for, desire eagerly, Hom.—Construct.; mostly c. dat. instrum., ἐγγχείρει μεμῶτες, Il. 2, 818: ἐπὶ τινι μ., pressing eagerly upon another, Il. 21, 174: and so c. dat., Il. 22, 284: Hom. very freq. puts the part. μεμῶς alone, to express any affection or passion,—its special nature being determined by the context, μεμῶς πόλιν ἐξαλαπάξει τὴν ἐθέλω, from wrath will I destroy..., Il. 4, 40; ἐβη μεμῶς, he strode on hastily, eagerly, Il. 10, 339; cf. Il. 1, 239; (however in most places there may be found a notion of angry, impetuous desire, as in ἐμμεμῶς):—ἐν πέ- τρῃ μεμῶς, of a fisher, Theocr. 21, 42.—Cf. μέμονα.—2. in Il. 9, 641, just like ἐχόμενα III, to wish or claim to be, μέμενεν δὲ τοῖ ἄλλοι κήδοισι τ' ἐμ- ναι καὶ φίλτατοι.—II. in fut. μέσο- μαι [α], aor. ἐμῶσμαι:—to seek, touch, lay hold of; grasp, wish to have; of this Hom. has only inf. aor. μέσα- σθαι, c. gen. Od. 11, 591 (it is more freq. in compds.); both tenses belong in signf. to μάομαι, cf. ἐπιμάομαι and ἐπιμάομαι: just as δίσσασθαι is formed from δαῖω, ἐνῆσσαι from ναῖω.

—III. pres. μέμοι, as if contr. from μάομαι: but all the contr. are made in ω, as inf. μῶσθαι, Theogn. 769; imperat. μῶσο (as μῶσο from μῶομαι, μῶμαι), Epich. p. 88; part. μόμενος, Soph. O. C. 836:—to seek after, covet, c. acc., Il. cc.; these forms were, strictly, Lacon. (From the root *μῶω come many families of words, with the sense of either to attempt, desire, with a notion of passion and violence: or to touch, seek after, inquire: the most important are—1. of the former class, μῶνός, μῶνομαι, with their derivs. μῶνός, μῶνια, etc.; also μέμονα.—2. of the second, μάομαι, μῶσσω, whence again μάγειρος, μάσα, μά- κτρα, also μάκτρον, and μάσμα, μάστρο, ματίζω, ματεῖω, μαστεῖω, μα- στήρ, μαστρος, μαστροπός, μαστρος, μαστύν, μαστωρ.—3. from the last sense to search out, and so invent, even the ancients derived the word Μῶσα, Dor. Μῶσα, Lacon. Μῶα, or Μῶά.)

Μέ, enclit. acc. sing. from ἐγώ.

Μέγᾱ, neut. from μέγας, q. v.

†Μεγαβάζης, ὄν, ὁ, Megabazes, a leader of the Persians, Aesch. Theb. 22.

†Μεγαβάζος, ὄν, ὁ, Megabazus, a Persian commander under Darius Hystaspis, Hdt. 4, 143.—2. son of Megabates, a naval commander, Hdt. 7, 97.—3. another Persian officer, Thuc. 1, 109.—4. a Paphlagonian youth, son of Spithridates, Xen. Hell. 4, 1, 28; in Ages. 5, and Plut. Ages. 11, called Μεγαβάτης.

†Μεγαβαροί, ὄν, οἱ, the Megabari, a people on the Nile between Meroë and Aegypt, Strab. p. 786.

†Μεγαβάτης, ὄν, ὁ, Megabates, a Persian naval commander, Hdt. 3, 32.—2. a Persian governor in Dascyli- tis, Thuc. 1, 129.—3. v. Μεγάβαζος 4.

Μεγαβρεμῆης, ὄν, ὁ, =μεγαλοβρέ- μετης, Orph. Arg. 747.

†Μεγαβρόντης, ὄν, ὁ, Megabronzes masc. pr. n., Ap. Rh. 1, 1041.

†Μεγάβυζος, ὄν, ὁ, Megabyzus, fa- ther of Zopyrus, Hdt. 3, 153.—2. son of Zopyrus, a commander of the Per- sians under Xerxes, Hdt. 3, 160. Thuc. 1, 109.—3. high priest of Diana at Ephesus, Xen. An. 5, 3, 3; v. Μεγαλοβύζοι.

†Μεγαδόστης, ὄν, ὁ, Megadostes, a Persian, Hdt. 7, 105.

Μεγάδωρος, ὄν, =μεγαλόδωρος.

Μεγάθυμῆς, ἔς, (μέγας, θυμός) greatly astonished, Opp. C. 2, 488.

Μεγάθαρσῆς, ἔς, (μέγας, θάρσος) very bold, Hes. Sc. 385.

Μεγάθος, τό, Ion. for μέγεθος, freq. in Hdt.

Μεγάθυμος, ὄν, (μέγας, θυμός) high minded, great-hearted, freq. in Hom. and Hes., as epith. of warriors and noble nations; also of the goddess Minerva, Od. 8, 520; 13, 121:—in Il. 16, 488 of a bull.

Μεγάθνω, (μέγαθος) Ion. for με- γεθῆνω.

†Μεγαίνετος, ὄν, ὁ, Megaenetus, an Athenian, Ar. Ran. 965.

†Μεγαῖρα, ας, ἡ, Megaera, one of the Furies, Orph.

Μεγαῖρω, aor. ἐμέγηρα: (from μέ- γας, like γεραίρω from γέρας):— strictly, to look on a thing as great or too great; whence we get the notions of ill-will and envy, which soon be come attached to it: hence,—I. to grudge one a thing as too great for him, τινί τι, Il. 23, 865; Orac. ap. Hdt. 1, 66: also c. inf. pro acc. rei, μηδὲ με- γήρης ἡμῖν ἐρχομένουσι τελεντήσαι τὰδε ἔργα, Od. 3, 55, cf. H. Hom. Merc. 465; c. acc. et inf., μνηστήρας οὐτὶ μεγαῖρω ἐρδεῖν ἔργα βίαια, (for μνηστήρων) Od. 2, 235: hence in genl. to envy, to refuse, deny, withhold through envy, like φθονεῖν, Il. 15, 473: sometimes however simply to refuse, etc., without any notion of envy, as Il. 7, 408, Od. 8, 206.—In two places of Il. it seems to be used c. gen. rei, viz. Il. 13, 563, ἀνέμνη- σεν δὲ οἱ ἀλκίην Ποσειδῶνος βιότοιο μεγήρας, Neptune baffled his spear guarding him the life (of Antiochos), —(cf. φθονεῖν 2, which has exactly this construction, and we find μεγαῖ- ρω so used in Aesch. Pr. 626, Ap. Rh. 1, 289); so too in the other passage, Il. 4, 54, τῶν οὐτὶ ἐγὼ πρόσθ' ἵστα- μαι, οὐδὲ μεγαῖρω, (though here we might supply μεγαῖρω σοι τό διαπέρ- σαι from v. 53, cf. Il. 7, 408); Od. 8, 206 is not to the purpose, as Φαί- κων depends on δῖνα, not on μεγαῖ- ρω: cf. Jelf Gr. Gr. § 499.—Hom. never has the word absol., to be envi- ous, to bear ill-will.—Pass., to be envied, Anth. P. 9, 645.—II. in Ap. Rh. to treat as an enemy, and, more definite- ly, to bewitch, charm, Lat. fascinare, ὁμμασιν ἐμέγηρεν ὀππῶς, 4, 1670.—See further Butt. Lexil. s. v.

Μεγάλητης, ἔς, (μέγας, κῆτος) in Hom. epith. of πόντος, Od. 3, 158, δελφίς, Il. 21, 22, νῆϋς, Il. 8, 222, etc.;—explained by Hemst. Luc. Tim. 26, to be simply, vast, huge (from κῆτος, a huge monster): others derive it from *χῶω, χῶινω, yawning; and then μ. δελφίς must be, the dolphin yawning the depths, (being itself a κῆτος from this peculiarity); μ. νῆϋς, a ship with a vast hollow or hold; v. Butt. Lexil. s. v. κητώεις, Nitzsch Od. 4, 1. Cf. κητώεις, κῆτος, βαθυκῆτης.

Μεγακλῆς, ἔς, (μέγας, κλέος) poet

π. *μεγακλέα* for *μεγακλέα* "very famous, Opp. C. 2, 4:—best known as the prop. n. of several of the family of the Alcmaeonidae: *iv*. *Μεγακλής*.

†*Μεγακλείδης*, *ον, ό*, *Megaclides*, masc. pr. n., Dion. H.; etc.

†*Μεγακλής*, *έου*, *ό*, *Ion*. *Μεγακλής*, *Megacles*, an Athenian name *ετα* in the family of the Alcmaeonidae,—1. the sixth life-archon.—2. one of the archons at the time of the attack of Cylon, prob. B. C. 620, Plut. Sol. 12.—3. son of Alcmaeon, son-in-law of Cleisthenes, head of the Alcmaeonidae in the time of Solon, Hdt. 1, 59; etc.—4. grand-son of foreg., victor in the Pythian games, Hdt. 6, 131; Pind. P. 7.—Others, not of this family.—5. father of Onasimus, of Sicyon, Thuc. 4, 119.—6. a Pellaean, father of Polemon, Arr. An. 3, 5, 3.—Others in Arist.; etc.

†*Μεγακρέων*, *οντος*, *ό*, *Megacreon*, a citizen of Abdera, Hdt. 7, 120.

Μεγακίδης, *ε*, (*μέγας*, *κίδος*) much renowned, Anth. P. Append. 328.

Μεγάλα, neut. pl. from *μέγας*, q. v. [α]

Μεγαλάδικητικός, *ή, όν*, v. 1. for sq. *Μεγαλάδικος*, *ον*, (*μέγας*, *άδικος*) unjust in great matters, opp. to *μικραδικής*, Arist. Rhet. 2, 17, 4. [α]

Μεγαλάλης, *έ*, (*μέγας*, *άλης*) of great strength, Or. Sib.

Μεγαλάμφωτος, *ον*, with very circuitous ways.

Μεγαλάνορία, *μεγάλανωρ*, Dor. for *μεγαλην*.

†*Μεγάλα κεδία*, *τά*, *Magni Campi*, a plain near Utica, Polyb. 14, 7, 9.

Μεγαλήρτια, (*sc* *ιερά*) *τά*, the feast of great loaves, kept by the Delians in honour of Ceres, Ath. 109 E: from

Μεγάλαρτος, *ον*, (*μέγας*, *άρτος*) the great-loaved; name of a Boeotian deity, Ath. 109 B.

Μεγαλήρης, *ε*, (*μέγας*, *ήρως*) with high authority, v. 1. for *μεγαοχής*.

Μεγάλματος, *ον*, (*μέγας*, *άτης*) bringing mighty mischiefs, of the Erinyes, Aesch. Eum. 791, 822, Ald.

Μεγαλαυγεία, *ας, ή*,=*μεγαλανχία* Or. Sib.

Μεγαλαυγέω, *ω*, (*μεγαλαυχής*) to boast highly, talk big, Aesch. Ag. 1523; more t. u. in mid., to boast one's self, Plat. Alc. 1, 104 C, Rep. 395 D: hence

Μεγαλαύχημα, *ατος*, *τό*, a matter for high boasting, Philo.

Μεγαλαυχής, *έ*, (*μέγας*, *αύχέω*) very boastful:—very glorious, Orph. H. 62, 3.

Μεγαλαύχης, *ον*,=foreg., Leon. Tar. 22.

Μεγαλυνία, *ας, ή*, great boasting, arrogance, Plat. Legg. 716 A, etc.

Μεγάλυνος, *ον*,=*μεγαλυνής*, Pind. P. 8, 19, Aesch. Pers. 533, Plat. Lys. 206 A: *τό μ*,=foreg., Xen. Ages. 8, 1.

Μεγαλγκωμίαστος, *ον*, highly praised.

Μεγάλειον, *ον*, *τό*, a sweet unguent, prob.=*τό μεγάλιον*, q. v.

Μεγάλειος, *α*, *ον*, (*μέγας*) grand, splendid, magnificent, *ρήματα*, Xen. Mem. 2, 1, 34, cf. 4, 5, 2: of men, *παύχτη*, *μ*. *καί σφοδρόι*, lb. 4, 1, 4: *τό μ*, magnitude, Polyb. 8, 3, 1. Adv. *ως*, splendidly, *μ*. *γαμειν*, Xen. Hell. 4, 1, 7: *greatly*, Id. Ages. 11, 16; compar. *-ότερον* or *-ότερος*, Plat. Theaet. 168 C, Xen. Hell. 4, 1, 9. Hence

Μεγαλειότης, *ητος*, *ή*, majesty, N. T.

Μεγάλεμπορος, *ον*, *ό*, *μέγας*, *εμπορος*, chant, Strab.?

Μεγαλέπιβολος, *ον*, *ό*, *μέγας*, *επιβολος*, v. 1. for sq.

Μεγαλέπιβολος, *ον*, (*μέγας*, *επιβολος*) attempting great objects, Xen. An. 6, 3, 18, Cyr. 4, 4, 2.

Μεγαλήγορεύω, *ω*, to talk big, Xen. An. 6, 3, 18, Cyr. 4, 4, 2, with neut. adj., *τοιαύτα μεγαλήγορεύον*, lb. 7, 1, 16.—II. trans. to exalt highly, Hdn.: and

Μεγαλήγορία, *ας, ή*, big talking, Eur. Heracl. 356, Xen. Apol. 1: from

Μεγαλήγορος, *ον*, (*μέγας*, *άγορεύω*) talking big, vaunting, Aesch. Theb. 565: *boastful*, Xen. Cyr. 7, 1, 17.—*magniloquent*, Longin.

Μεγαληγορία, *ας, ή*, great manliness, proud self-confidence, Pind. N. 11, 57, in plur.:—*haughtiness*, Eur. Phoen. 185, Heracl. 356.

Μεγαλήτωρ, *ορος*, *ό, ή*, (*μέγας*, *άνηρ*) very manly, self-confident, epith. of *Ήσυχία*, Pind. Fr. 228, cf. *μεγαλόφρων*:—*haughty*, Id. P. 1, 99.

†*Μεγάλη πόλις*, *ή*,=*Μεγαλόπολις*, Dem. 344, 13; etc.

Μεγαλήτωρ, *ορος*, *ό, ή*, (*μέγας*, *ήτορ*) great-hearted, Hom. freq. epith. of brave men and of whole nations; also of Polyphemus, Od. 10, 200: Hom. only joins it to proper names, except in phrase, *μεγαλήτορα θυμόν*, Od. 9, 500, etc.; so, *μεγαλήτορες όργαι*, Pind. I. 5 (4), 44.

Μεγαλήφατος ύμνος, a lofty strain, as Orph. Arg. 419, Herm., ubi vulgo *μελανήφω*.

Μεγάλλω, (*μέγας*)=*μεγαλύνω*:—pass., to be exalted, hence to bear one's self high and haughtily, Il. 10, 69; Od. 23, 174.

Μεγάλλιστωρ, *ορος*, *ό, ή*, (*μέγας*, *ίστωρ*) knowing great things.

Μεγαλκής, *έ*,=*μεγαλαλκής*, Anth. Plan. 105.

Μεγάλλιον, *ον*, *τό*, a sweet-smelling oil, Comici ap. Ath. 690 E, sq.: cf. sq.

†*Μεγάλλος*, *ον, ό*, *Megallus*, a Sicilian or Athenian, from whom foreg. was named, Ar. Fr. 451, v. Ath. 690 F.

Μεγάλόβουλος, *ον*, (*μέγας*, *βουλή*) high-counselling.

Μεγαλόβρεμέτης, *ον, ό*, (*μέγας*, *βρέμω*) loud-roaring, Q. Sm. 2, 508.

Μεγαλόβρομος, *ον*,=foreg., *ύδωρ*, Orph. Arg. 461.

Μεγαλόβρυχος, *ον*, (*μέγας*, *βρυχώμαι*) loud-bellowing, Q. Sm. *†*5, 188.

†*Μεγαλόβυζοι*, *ων*, *οι*, *Megalobuzi*, unmanned priests of the temple at Ephesus, Strab. p. 641, v. *Μεγάβυζος* (3).

Μεγάλωβωλος, *ον*, (*μέγας*, *βώλος*) with large clods.

Μεγαλόγαστωρ, *ορος*, *ό, ή*, (*μέγας*, *γαστήρ*) big-bellied.

Μεγαλόγκια, *ας, ή*, (*μέγας*, *δγκος*) hugeness, Democr. ap. Stob.: cf. *εδογκος*.

Μεγαλογνωμέω, *ω*, to entertain noble sentiments, Dio C.; for the strict form *μεγαλογνωμένω*: and

Μεγαλογνωσύνη, *ης, ή*, loftiness of sentiment, Xen. Ages. 8, 3: from *Μεγαλγνώμων*, *ον*, (*μέγας*, *γνώμη*) of lofty sentiments, high-minded, Xen. Oec. 21, 8: *τό μ*,=foreg., Id. Ages. 9, 6.

Μεγαλογράφω, *ω*, to write large.

Μεγαλογράφια, *ας, ή*, (*μέγας*, *γραφή* III.) the painting of large subjects, Vitruv.

Μεγαλοδαίμων, *ονος*, *ό*,=*μέγας δαίμων*, Clem. A.

Μεγαλόδαπνος, *ον*, (*μ* *ηγας*, *δαπνός*) incurring great expenses. [α]

Μεγαλόδενδρος, *ον*, (*μέγας*, *δένδρον*) full of large trees, Strab. *†*p. 74.

Μεγαλόδηλος, *ον*, (*μέγας*, *όηλος*) manifest, manifest, Porphyry.

Μεγαλόδοξία, *ας, ή*, great reputation or opinion of one's self: from

Μεγαλόδοξος, *ον*, (*μέγας*, *δόξα*) glorious, Eύνομία, Pind. O. 9, 26.

Μεγαλόδουλος, *ον*, *ό*, a great slave, opp. to *μικρόδουλος*, Epict.

Μεγαλόδους, *ό, ή*, (*μέγας*, *δδούς*) with large teeth.

Μεγαλόδυνάμος, *ον*, (*μέγας*, *δύναμις*) very powerful. [υ]

Μεγαλόδωρεά, *ας, ή*, a munificent gift, Luc. Dial. Mort. 6, 4: and

Μεγαλόδωρία, *ας, ή*, munificence, Luc. Saturn. 4: from

Μεγαλόδωρον, *ον*, (*μέγας*, *δωρον*) making great presents, munificent, Ar. Pac. 393 (in superl.), Polyb. 10, 5, 6 *τό μ*,=*μεγαλόδωρία*, Plut.

Μεγαλοργέω, *contr.* *-ουργέω*, *ω*, to do great things, Philo: from

Μεγαλοργής, *contr.* *-ουργής*, *έ*, (*μέγας*, **έργω*): strictly, performing great deeds: hence, magnificent. Hence

Μεγαλοργία, *ας, ή*, magnificence, Polyb. 31, 3, 1: *contr.* *-ουργία*, Luc. Calumn. 17.

Μεγαλοργός, *ον*, *contr.* *-ουργός*,=*μεγαλοργής*, Plut. Caes. 58: *τό μ*,=foreg., Luc. Alex. 4.

Μεγαλόροχος, *ον*, very zealous.

Μεγάροχος, *ον*, loudly sounding.

Μεγάροχίς, *τρίχος*, *ό, ή*, with strong or thick hair.

Μεγαλόθυμος, *ον*,=*μεγάθυμος*, Plat. Rep. 375 C.

Μεγαλότιος, *ον*, (*μέγας*, *οίτος*) very wretched, Theocr. 2, 72.

Μεγαλόκαρπος, *ον*, (*μέγας*, *καρπός*) with large fruit, Theophr.

Μεγαλόκανλος, *ον*, (*μέγας*, *κανλός*) with large stalk, Theophr.

Μεγαλόκερως, *ον*, gen. *ω*, (*μέγας*, *κέρας*) with large horns.

Μεγαλόκευθής, *έ*, (*μέγας*, *κεύθω*) concealing or holding much: capacious, spacious, *θάλαμοι*, Pind. P. 2, 60.

Μεγαλόκεφάλος, *ον*, (*μέγας*, *κεφαλή*) with a large head, Arist. Probl. 30, 3.

Μεγαλόκινδυνος, *ον*, (*μέγας*, *κίνδυνος*) braving great dangers, adventurous, opp. to *μικροκίνδυνος*, Arist. Eth. N. 4, 3, 23.

Μεγαλόκλονος, *ον*, making a loud noise, Clem. A.

Μεγαλοκμής, *ητος*, *ό, ή*, as Scho. lion on *άνδροκμής*.

Μεγαλοκοιλίας, *ον*, (*μέγας*, *κοιλία*) with large ventricles (of the heart), Arist. Part. An. 4, 4, 30.

Μεγαλόκοπος, *ον*, (*μέγας*, *κόη* πο) full bosomed, or with large deep folds, Νύξ, Bacchyl. 40, ubi al. *μελανοκ*, or *μελαγκ*.

Μεγαλοκόρη, *ον*, (*μέγας*, *κόρη* III.) with large pupils.

Μεγαλόκορυφος, *ον*, (*μέγας*, *κορυφή*) with vast summit, γή, Lyc. ap. Arist. Rhet. 3, 3, 1.

Μεγαλόκρακτος, *ον*, (*μέγας*, *κράζω*) loud-screaming.

Μεγαλόκράτης, *έ*, (*μέγας*, *κράτος*) far-ruling, Anth. P. 9, 657.

Μεγαλόκράτωρ, *ορος*, *ό*,=foreg., LXX. [α]

Μεγαλόκύμα, *ον*, (*μέγας*, *κύμα*) with great waves, Arist. Probl. 26, 16, 2 [υ]

Μεγαλόκωλος, *ον*, (*μέγας*, *κώλη*) of sentences, with long clauses.

Μεγαλόήλος, *ον*, (*μέγας*, *ήλος*) talking big or much

Μεγάλωμας, ον, (μέγας, μάα) = μεγαλartos (q. v.), Ath. 109 B.
† Μεγαλμας, ον, δ, Megalomazus, a hero in Boeotian Sciois, Ath. 109 A.

Μεγαλομῆνής, ἐς, (μέγας, μαίνομαι) very frantic.

Μεγαλομαρτυρ, ὅρος, δ, = μέγας μάρτυς.

Μεγαλόμασθος, ον, (μέγας, μασθός) with large breasts.

Μεγαλομάτηρ, ἡ, Dor. for μεγαλομήτηρ.

Μεγαλομείρεια, ας, ἡ, greatness of parts, opp. to μικρομείρεια, Arist. Metaph. 1, 8, 4: cf. μεγαλομερία: from

Μεγαλομῆρης, ἐς, (μέγας, μέρος) consisting of large parts, Plat. Tim. 62 A: generally, magnificent, Polyb. 28, 17, 1, etc.; so in adv. -ράς, Id. 16, 25, 3, etc.

Μεγαλομερία, ας, ἡ, = μεγαλομείρεια:—magnificence, Polyb. 1, 26, 9.

Μεγαλομήτηρ, τρός, ἡ, a grandmother; v. Lob. Phryn. 453.

Μεγαλόμητις, τι, (μέγας, μήτις) of high design, ambitious, Aesch. Ag. 1426.

Μεγαλόμισθος, ον, (μέγας, μισθός) receiving high pay, Luc. Merc. Cond. 15.

Μεγαλόμυκτος, ον, large-eyed.

Μεγαλόμυκτης, ον, δ, the loud belower.

Μεγαλόνοια, ας, ἡ, magnanimity, Plat. Legg. 935 B, Plut. 2, 401 D: from

Μεγαλόνοος, ον, contr. -νοος, ον (μέγας, νόος), great-minded, high-minded.

Μεγαλοπάθεια, ας, ἡ, (μέγας, παθεῖν) great patience, fortitude, Plut. 2, 551 C.

Μεγαλοπενθής, ἐς, greatly sorrowing: v. Μεγαπενθής.

Μεγαλοπέτρης, ον, (μέγας, πέτρα) of or on the mighty rock, Ακρόπολις, Ar. Lys. 482.

Μεγαλοπλούσιος, ον, = sq.

Μεγαλόπλουτος, ον, (μέγας, πλούτος) exceeding rich, Eubul. Ion. 2.

Μεγαλοποιεῖω, ὦ, (μέγας, ποιεῖω) to do great things, LXX. — II. trans. to magnify, Hierocl.

Μεγαλοπόλεμος, ον, (μέγας, πόλεμος) great in war, Joseph.

Μεγαλόπολις, poet. μεγαλόπολις, λι, (μέγας, πόλις) epith. of great cities, αἱ μ. Ἀθῶναι, Athens that mighty city, Pind. P. 7, 1; so, μεγαλοπόλιες ὡ Συράκοσαι, lb. 2, 1; αἱ μ. Τροία, Eur. Tro. 1291.

† Μεγαλόπολις, εως, ἡ, and Μεγάλη πόλις, Megalopolis, a city of Arcadia, founded by Epaminondas after the victory at Leuctra, Xen. Hell. 6, 5, 3; etc.—2. a city of Pontus, so called from its founder Pompey the great, Strab. p. 560: its territory Μεγαλοπολιτικὴ ἰδος, ἡ, Id.

Μεγαλόπολιτης, ον, δ, a citizen of a large city, Philo. — II. and fem. ἱτις, ἰδος, from foreg., an inhab. of Megalopolis, Megalopolitan, οἱ Μεγ., Dem. 202, sqq.; Xen. Hell. 7, 5, 5; etc.: ἡ Μεγ.....τις, the territory of Megalopolis, Polyb. 2, 51, 3; v. also Oreg. 2.

Μεγαλοπῆνηρος, ον, (μέγας, πονηρός) exceeding wicked, Arist. Pol. 4, 1, 5.

Μεγαλόπους, δ, ἡ, -πονν, τὸ, (μέγας, ποὺς) with large feet, Arist. H. A. 1, 21.

Μεγαλοπράγια, ας, ἡ, (μέγας, πράος) greatness of deeds, App.

Μεγαλοπραγμοσύνη, ης, ἡ, the dis-

position to do great things: magnificence, Plut. Alc. 6, etc.: from

Μεγαλοπράγιον, ον, (μέγας, πράγμα) disposed to do great deeds, forming great designs, Xen. Hell. 5, 2, 36, Plut.

Μεγαλοπρέπεια, ας, Ion. -εἰη, ἡ, the character of a μεγαλοπρεπής, splendour, magnificence, Hdt. 1, 139; 3, 125; Plat., etc.: and

Μεγαλοπρεπένομαι, dep., to be magnificent: from

Μεγαλοπρεπής, ἐς, (μέγας, πρέπω) befitting a great man: magnificent, Lat. magnificus, δειπνον, δωρεῖ μ., Hdt. 5, 18; 6, 122; τασή, Plat., etc.:—of persons, Plat. Rep. 487 A, etc., cf. Arist. Eth. N. 4, 2, 5:—of style, Xen. Mem. 3, 10, 5; Plat. Symp. 210 D.—Adv. -πῆας, Att. -πῶς, Hdt. 6, 128, Plat. etc.; compar. -έστερον, Plat. Lys. 215 E; superl. -έστατα, Hdt. 7, 57.

Μεγαλοπρέπυς, ον, = sq., LXX.

Μεγαλοπτερός, ὅρος, δ, ἡ, (μέγας, πτερός) with large wings.

Μεγαλόπολις, λι, poet. for μεγαλόπολις, q. v.

Μεγαλόπτωχος, ον, δ, very poor, Stob.

Μεγαλόπυλος, ον, (μέγας, πύλη) with large gates.

Μεγαλόπυρρος, ον, (μέγας, πυρρὸν) with large kernel, Theophr. [v]

Μεγαλόρρας, ὅρος, δ, ἡ, (μέγας, ράς) bearing large berries, Strab.

Μεγαλόρρημονέω, ὦ, to be a boaster, Strab. p. 601: and

Μεγαλόρρημονία, ας, ἡ, boastfulness, big-talking: and

Μεγαλόρρημοσύνη, ης, ἡ, = foreg., Polyb. 39, 3, 1; from

Μεγαλόρρημος, ον, (μέγας, ῥημα) talking big, boastful, LXX.

Μεγαλόρριζος, ον, (μέγας, ρίζα) with large roots, Theophr.

Μεγαλόρρινος, ον, (μέγας, ρίς) with large nose.

Μεγαλόρρινος, ον, (μέγας, ρινόν) thick-skinned.

Μεγάλος, v. sub μέγας.

Μεγαλόσαρκος, ον, (μέγας, σάρξ) great of flesh, LXX.

Μεγαλοσθενής, ἐς, (μέγας, σθένος) of great strength, exceeding strong, Ep. Hom. 6, Pind. P. 6, 21.

Μεγαλοσμάγος, ον, (μέγας, σμάραγος) loud-resounding, Luc. Jup. Trag. 1, [α]

Μεγαλοσοφιστής, οὗ, δ, = μέγας σοφιστής, Ath. 113 D.

Μεγαλοσπλάγχνος, ον, (μέγας, σπλάγχνον) causing the bowels to swell, Hipp. p. 392.—II. high-spirited, ψυχῇ, Eur. Med. 109.

† Μεγαλοσάκης, ον, δ, Megalossakes, masc. pr. n., Ap. Rh. 1, 1045.

Μεγαλοστάφυλος, ον, (μέγας, σταφυλή) with large bunches. [α]

Μεγαλοστάχυν, v. gen. νος, (μέγας, στάχυς) with large ears of corn, Diosc.

Μεγαλοστένακτος, ον, (μέγας, στενάω) to be greatly lamented.

Μεγαλόστομος, ον, (μέγας, στόμα) with large mouth, Arist. Part. An. 3, 1, 12.

Μεγαλόστονος, ον, (μέγας, στένω) very lamentable, most piteous, Aesch. Pr. 411.

† Μεγαλοστράτη, ης, ἡ, Megalostratē, a poetess, beloved by Alcman, Ath. 600 E.

Μεγαλοσύνη, ης, ἡ, = μέγεθος.

Μεγαλόσχημος, ον, = sq., Theophr.

Μεγαλόσχημον, ον, (μέγας, σχήμα) of large form: magnificent, τιμή, Aesch. Pr. 409.

Μεγαλοστόματος, ον, (μέγας, σωμα) large bodied.

Μεγαλόστομος, ον, = foreg.

Μεγαλότεχνος, ον, (μέγας, τέχνη) great in art, a master of his art, Arist. Mund. 6, 14: — τὸ μ. = φύσις, the sublime, Dion. H. de Isocr. 3.

Μεγαλότις, ητος, ἡ, = μέγεθος. Chrysipp. ap. Plut. 2, 441 B; cf. Lob. Phryn. 350.

Μεγαλότιμος, ον, (μέγας, τιμή) highly honoured:—of great value. Adv. -μως, Diog. L.

Μεγαλότολμος, ον, (μέγας, -όλμα) greatly abundant, Luc. Alex. 8.

Μεγαλότοξος, ον, (μέγας, τόξον) with large bow.

Μεγαλοτράχλος, ον, (μέγας, τράχλος) large-necked. [v]

Μεγαλοურγέω, -γης, -γία, -γός, v sub μεγαλοργῶ.

Μεγαλοφάνης, ἐς, (μέγας, φαῖνομαι) = μεγαλοπρεπής.

† Μεγαλοφάνης, ον, δ, Megalophānes, teacher of Philopomen, Paus. 8, 49, 2.

Μεγαλοφάγγης, ἐς, (μέγας, φέγγος) giving a strong light.

Μεγαλόφθαλμος, ον, (μέγας, ὄφθαλμός) large-eyed, Arist. Physiogn. 6, 26.

Μεγαλόφίλος, ον, (μέγας, φίλος) having great friends.

Μεγαλόφιλος, ον, (μέγας, φλέψ) large-veined, Arist. Part. An. 3, 4, 30.

Μεγαλοφρονέω, ὦ, to be high-minded, μ. ἐφ' ἑαυτοῦ, to be confident in one's self, Xen. Hell. 6, 2, 39; τινὲς, Dion. H. 8, 83:—in bad sense, to be proud, haughty, περί τι, as Plat. Rep. 528 B, in Mid.: and

Μεγαλοφροσύνη, ης, ἡ, greatness of mind, Plat. Symp. 194 B: in good sense, pride, arrogance, Hdt. 7, 24, 136; μ. γένους, pride of family, Antipho 127, 21: from

Μεγαλόφρων, ονος, δ, ἡ, (μέγας, φρήν) high-minded, noble, generous, ἡσυχία, Ar. Lys. 1289, cf. Isocr. 20 A; v. μεγαλήφρων: in bad sense, haughty, proud; as in adv. -ωνος, Plat. Euthyd. 293 A, Xen. Hell. 4, 5, 6.

Μεγαλοφύης, ἐς, (μέγας, φύη) of noble nature, Polyb. 12, 23, 5.

Μεγαλοφύια, ας, ἡ, nobleness of nature, Iamb.

Μεγαλόφυλλος, ον, (μέγας, φύλλον) large-leaved, Theophr.

Μεγαλοφονία, ας, ἡ, loudness of voice, Hipp.—big talking, Luc. Hist. Conscr. 8: from

Μεγαλόφωνος, ον, (μέγας, φωνή) with a loud voice, Hipp.: loud-talking, Dem. 415, 15. Adv. -ωνος.

Μεγαλοχάσμιον, ον, (μέγας, χάσμα) wide-gawping, Epich. p. 36.

Μεγαλοψόφητος, ον, = sq.

Μεγαλοψόφος, ον, (μέγας, ψόφος) loud-sounding.

Μεγαλοψιχέω, ὦ, to be magnanimous: and

Μεγαλοψιχία, ας, ἡ, greatness of soul, magnanimity, Isocr. 201 A, Arist. Eth. N. 4, 3: = μεγαλοπρέπεια, Polyb. 10, 40, 6, etc.

Μεγαλόψυχος, ον, (μέγας, ψυχή) high-souled, magnanimous, Isocr. 189 B, Arist. Eth. N. 4, 3, 3, sq.: τὸ μ. = μεγαλοψυχία, Polyb. 1, 20, 11:—in Plat. Alc. 2, 140 C, a milder expression for ἄφρων, romantic, Quixotic.

Adv. -ως, Polyb. 1, 8, 4, etc.

Μεγαλύνω, (μέγας) to make great or powerful, Thuc. 5, 98:—pass. to be high, lofty, exalted, Aesch. Pr. 892.—II.

to make great by word, to extol, magnify, Eur. Bacch. 320:—mid. to boast one's self.—2. to exaggerate, Thuc. 8, 91.

Xen. Apol. 32: also to aggravate a crime, Thuc. 6, 28.—Also μεγαλίζω.

Μεγαλίδωνος, ον, (μέγας, δόνη) very painful.

Μεγαλύνειος, ον, (μέγας, δνομα) giving a great name, giving glory, νίκη, Soph. Ant. 148; Ζεύς, Ar. Thesm. 315.

Μεγαλῶπος, ον, (μέγας, ὤψ) large-eyed, Opp. C. 2, 177.

Μεγάλος, adv. from μέγας, Hom., and Hdt.

Μεγαλῶστί, adv. of μέγας, at large, far and wide, over a vast space: Hom. always joins μέγας μεγαλῶστί, Il. 16, 776; Od. 24, 40.—II.—μεγάλως, Hdt. 2, 161; 5, 67.—also=μεγαλοπρεπῶς, Id. 6, 170. [I]

†Μεγαλόσυνη, ης, ἡ, (μέγας) greatness, majesty, esp. of God, LXX.: in N. T. for ὁ θεός ὁ μέγας, Hebr. 1, 3. Μεγαλοφελής, ἐς, (μέγας, δόξω) very useful or serviceable, Cleomed.

†Μεγαμηδείδης, ον Ep. ao, ὁ, son of Megamedes, H. Hom. Merc. 100.

†Μεγαμήδη, ης, ἡ, Megamedē, wife of Thesius, Apollod. 2, 4, 10.

Μεγαῖκος, ον, loud bellowing.

†Μεγανείρα, ας, ἡ, Meganira, daughter of Crocon, wife of Arcas, Apollod. 3, 9, 1.—2. wife of Celeus, Paus. 1, 39, 1.

Μεγάνωρ, ορος, ὁ, ἡ, =μεγαλῆνωρ fin. πλοῦτος, Pind. O. 1, 4. [α]

†Μεγάπανος, ον, ὁ, Megapanos, a leader of the Hycranians, Hdt. 7, 62.

Μεγάπενθος, ἐς, (μέγας, πένθος) full of sorrows: †aspr. n., v. sq.

†Μεγαπένθης, ον, ὁ, Megapenthēs, son of Proetus, king of Argos, Apollod. 2, 4, 4.—2. son of Menelaus by a female slave, Od. 4, 11; 15, 100.—3. son of Lacydes, Luc. Catapl. 8.

†Μεγάπολα, ης, ἡ, Megapola, fem. pr. n., Luc. Asin. 28.

†Μεγάρα, ας, ἡ, Ion. Μεγάρη, ης, Μεγάρα daughter of Creon king of Thebes, wife of Hercules, Od. 11, 368; Eur. H. F. 9.—II. Μεγάρα, ὡν, ῥά, the chief city of Megaris founded by the Dorians, Pind. O. 13; Hdt. 9, 14; etc.—ζ. a city of Sicily near Syracuse, the earlier Hybla, Thuc. 6, 4.

†Μεγαράδε, adv., to Megara, Ar. Ach. 254.

†Μεγαρεύς, ἐως, ὁ, a Megarian, an inhabitant of Megara; usu. in pl. of Μεγαρεῖς, ὧν, (poet. -ῥηες) the Megarians, Hdt. 1, 59; in Sicily Id. 7, 156: those in Megaris also οἱ Νισαῖοι M., Ar. Rh. 2, 747; Theocr. 12, 27 (v. Νισαῖα), while those in Sicily οἱ Μ. οἱ Ὑβλαῖοι, Thuc. 6, 4.

†Μεγαρεύς, ἐως, ὁ, Megareus, son of Hippomenes of Anchestus, after whom the city Megara (Graeco Me-ara) was said to be named, Apollod. 3, 15; acc. to Paus. 1, 39, 5, son of Neptune.—2. a son of Creon, Soph. Ant. 1303, †Μενοικεύς (q. v. 2) in Eur. Phoen. 769.—3. a Macedonian, Arr. An. 3, 2, 5.

Μεγαρίζω, to side with the Megarians, or to speak their dialect, κλάνω Μεγαροῖς, Ar. Ach. 822, ubi v. Schol.—II. to visit the μέγαρα of Ceres at the Thesmophoria, Clem. Al.; cf. μέγαρον III.

Μεγαρικός, ἡ, ὄν, (Μεγάρα) Megarian, Ar. Pac. 609†, etc.: τὰ Μεγαρικά, also Μεγαρικοὶ κέραμοι, and in the language of trade, Μεγαρικά, Megarian pottery: but οἱ Μεγαρικοί, the philosophers of the Megarian school, †Strab. p. 393, † Pecul. fem. Μεγαρίσ (sc. γῆ), the Megarian territory, Μεγα-

ρίδ, Thuc. 2, 31, etc.: †also ἡ Μεγαρική, Strab.

†Μεγαρίς, ἰδος, ἡ, v. sub foregoing.

Μεγαρόθεν, adv., from Megara, Ar. Vesp. 57.

Μεγαροῖ, adv., at Megara, Ar. Ach. 758.

Μεγάρων, ον, τό, (μέγας ?): a large room, chamber, hall, freq. in Hom., esp. Od.: usu.—1. the large common hall where the men dined, the chief room in the house: also—2. a woman's apartment, of the lady of the house and her maids, in the upper story, v. esp. Od. 18, 198; in plur., Od. 2, 94; 19, 30.—3. a bed-chamber, Od. 11, 374.—II. a house, esp. a large one, a palace, freq. in Hom., (esp. in Od.), but mostly, like Lat. aedes, in plur., because the house consisted of many rooms: in sing., Pind. P. 4, 238.—ἐν μεγάρῳ, quietly at home, as opp. to war and travelling, (cf. Lat. domi, militiae), Il. 1, 396, etc.; but also opp. to ἐπ' ἄγροῦ, Od. 21, 47.—III. τὰ μέγαρα, also μάγαρα, underground caves sacred to Demeter (Ceres) and Persephone (Proserpina) (whence the verb μεγαρίζω II.), into which young pigs were let down on a particular day in the Thesmophoria, (the μωστρικὰ and μωστικὰ χοιρία (cf. μωστικός), of Ar. Ach. 747, 764, v. Paus. 9, 8, 1, cf. Meineke Menand. p. 286, Lob. Aglaoph. p. 829, sq.—IV. μεγάρων, also μάγρων, the sacred chamber in the temple of Delphi, where the responses were received, Hdt. 1, 47, 65; also of other temples; the sanctuary, shrine, elsewh. δῶντον, freq. in Hdt., cf. Valck. 6, 134: in genl. Hdt. uses the word only of sacred edifices and always in sing., like Lat. aedes, a temple.

Μεγάρωνδε, adv., homewards, home, Od. 16, 413, etc. *

†Μεγάρων, ον, ὁ, Megarus, a son of Jupiter, Paus. 1, 40, 1.

Μεγάρσις, ἡ, (μεγάρῳ) jealous, envy.

Μεγαρτός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. adj. from μεγάρῳ, envied, to be envied.

ΜΕΤΑ 2, μεγάλη [α], μέγῃ: gen. μεγάλην, ης, ον: dat. μεγάλῳ, ῳ, φ: acc. μέγαν, μεγάλην, μέγῃ: dual μέγαλλο, α, ῳ: plur. μεγάλοι, αι, α, etc., like a regul. adj. in ος:—but the regul. form ΜΕΤΑ 1, ὄος, is never used in sing. nom. and acc. masc. and neut., and only once in vocal. masc., μεγάλη Ζεῦ, Aesch. Theb. 822.—I. radic. sense, of bodily size, big, great, whether of animals or things, Hom., etc.: esp. freq. of men's bodily stature, in Hom. usu. ἥς τε μέγας τε, as καλὸς τε μέγας τε; more rarely of women, καλή τε μεγάλη τε, as Od. 15, 418: hence also, great, grown up, full-grown, of age as shown by stature, Od. 2, 314, cf. Lat. major, maximus: in Ion. prose it appears often to be used pleonast., μεγὰρβι μέγας, μέγιστος, great in size, Hdt. 1, 51, etc.—the notion of μέγας being relative, as appears clearly from μεγὰρβι σμικρός, Hdt. 2, 74, etc.—But as bodily size may be of various sorts, μέγας takes several subordinate signs., as,—1. vast, high, ὠβηρός, ὕψος, πύργος, etc., Hom.—2. vast, spacious, wide, πέλαιος, λαῖμα θαλάσσης, etc., Hom.—3. long, ῥιών, αἰγυαλός, etc., Hom.—II. of degree, great, strong, mighty; and that,—1. powerful, mighty, Hom., mostly as epith. of gods, esp. of Jupiter, also of men, like μεγιστάνεω, Od. 18, 382; freq. in Hdt.: ὅρκος μέγας, the mighty, awful oath, Hom.—2.

great, strong, violent, of the elements etc., ἀνεμος, λαίλαψ, ἔξφυρος, Hom. and of properties, passions, etc., ο men, κράτος, θυμός, ἀρετή, κλέος λόγος, etc., Hom.—3. of sounds, great loud, ἰαχῇ, ἀλάλητος, θρηναῖος, πάταγος, Hom.—III. with a bad sense attached to it, over-great, μέγα εἰπεῖν, to speak too big, and so provoke divine wrath, Od. 22, 288: so, λίην μέγα εἰπεῖν, Od. 16, 243: and freq. in Att. even in prose; also μεγὰλα λέγειν etc., Lob. Soph. Aj. 384: so, μέγα and μεγὰλα φρονεῖν, Lob. Aj. 1109.—later μέγα λένειν, to say something marvellous, Hemst. Luc. 1, p. 39.—IV. μέγιστοι καιροί, the greatest, i. e. the most pressing emergencies, most critical periods, Wulf. Dem. 470, 12 (p. 331), like Lat. summa or maxima tempora.—V. adv. μεγάλως [α], greatly, exceedingly, in a great degree, Hom., only Od. 16, 432, and strengthd., μέγα μεγάλως, Il. 17, 723: but Hom. and Hdt. more usu. have the Ion. adv. μεγίσωστι, q. v.: and still more the neut. sing. and pl. μέγα and μεγὰλα as adv., which also occur in Att., very much, exceedingly; μέγα χαίρει, all hail! Od. 24, 402; esp. with verbs expressing power, might, etc., μέγα κρατεῖν, ὄντας σεν, δύνασθαι, Hom., cf. Lob. Phryn. 197, or those which express soma, μέγα ἄπειν, δοῦν, λαχεῖν, εὐχεσθαι, etc., aloud, Hom.: with these last only he joins the plur. μεγὰλα.—2. of space, far, μέγα προδορόν, Il. 14, 363; so μέγα ἀνευθε, far away, Il. 22, 88.—3. with ads. not only strengthd. ening the positive, as, μέγα ἔδοχος, μέγα νήπιος, Il. 2, 480; 16, 46; but, like πολύ, with compar. and superl., by far, μεῖζ ἡμεῖων, ἄριστος, φέριστος, Hom.: strengthd. μάλα μέγα, Il. 15, 321; λίην μέγα, Od. 16, 243.—VI. degrees of comparison.—1. com. par. μεῖζων, neut. μεῖζον, gen. μεῖζονος, Hom., and Att.; and in Ion. prose μεῖζων, ον, Hdt.; Dor. μέσων; Boeot. μέσων: later also μεῖζότερος, †N. T., Lob. Phryn. 136:—greater, Hom.—but oft. also too great, too much greater, or more than enough, Heind. Plat. Soph. 231 A: οὐτε μεῖζον, οὐτε ἔλαττον, a strong form of denial, nothing whatever, Schäf. Dion. Comp. p. 71:—Adv. μεῖζονος, Ion. μεῖζωνος, Hdt. 3, 128, etc.—2. superl. μέγιστος, η, ον, Hom.; also, but very late, μεγαλῶτατος, v. Lob. Phryn. 93.—used with another superl. μέγιστον ἐχθιστος, Eur. Med. 1323. (The root μεγ appears in Lat. magnus, Sanscr. mah-at, (cf. μέγ-αθος), Pers. mah or meah, (cf. Μάγος), Germ. Mäch-t, our tinkle, much, might, also in μακ-ρός, μήκ-ος.)

†Μέγας, α, ὁ, Megas, an Aeginetan, father of Damis, Pind. N. 8, 27.

Μεγασθενής, ἐς, =μεγαλοσθενής, as epith. of gods, Pind. O. 1, 38, Aesch. Eum. 61, etc.: also, α, χρυσός, Pind. I. 5 (4), 2.

†Μεγασθένης, ον, ὁ, Megasthenēs, a historian at the court of Seleucus, who wrote Ἰνδικά, Ath. 153 C; Arr.; etc.—2. a Chalcidian, founder of Cyne, Strab. p. 243.

†Μεγασίδρας, ον, ὁ, Megasidrās, a Persian, Hdt. 7, 72.

Μεγάτιμος, ον, =μεγαλότιμος, Ael. Μεγάτολμος, ον, =μεγαλότολμος, Μεγαυχής, ἐς, (μέγας, αὐχῆ) =μεγαλυχής, παγκράτιον, Pind. N. 11, 27: δαίμων, Aesch. Pers. 641.

†Μεγαθέρνης, ον, ὁ, Megathērnes, a Persian nobleman, slain by Cyrus Xen. An. 1, 2, 20.

Μεγάφρων, *ονος*, *ὁ, ἡ*, dub. for *μεγαλόφρων*.

Μεγεθοποιέω, *ω*, to make great, magnify, Sext. Emp. *†*Math. 7, 108: from *Μεγεθοποιός*, *ων*, (μέγεθος, ποίεω) making great, magnifying, Longin.

Μεγέθος, *εος*, *τό*, in Ion. prose μέγας, (μέγας) greatness, height, both bodily and mental. Hom. always of the stature of men and women; joined with *εἶδος*, Od. 5, 217; 6, 152; with *κάλλος*, Od. 18, 219, cf. Plat. Charm. 154 C:—generally, largeness, magnitude, size, taken relatively, hence in Hdt., *μεγάνει μέγας* and *αἰκρός*, v. sub *μέγας* 1:—height of a mountain, opp. to *πλήθος*, Hdt. 1, 203:—Hdt. also uses the acc. *μέγαθος* or *τό μέγαθος* as adv.,—in size, 1, 98; 4, 23, etc.: so, *τό μέγεθος*, Plat. Rep. 423 B; also in pl., *ποταμοὶ οὐ κατὰ τὸν Νεῖλον ἔδυνται μεγάθεα*, Hdt. 2, 10: but also, with verb, *λάμποντες μέγαθος=μεγάλως*, Id. 2, 44.—II. of degree, greatness, *πόνων*, Eur. Hel. 593.—2, greatness, i. e. rank, power, Id. Bacch. 273.

Μεγενοβρυία, *ας, ἡ*, (μέγεθος, *ἐργα) a doing or attempting great actions, Plat. Ax. 370 B.

Μεγεόβα, *ω*, =μεγαλύνω.

Μεγεβύνα, =μεγαλύνω, Longin.

†Μεγεσσάρας, *ον, ὁ*, Megessaras, father of Pharmace, Apollod. 3, 14, 3.

Μεγρήρατος, *ον*, (μέγας, ἐρατός) passing lovely, Hes. Th. 240; ubi al. cum Hesychio *μεγρήρατος*, (ἐρίω) contented for, sed v. Ruhnck. Ep. Cr. p. 96.

†Μέγης, *ητος, ὁ*, Meges, son of Phyleus, a suitor of Helen, leader of the Dulichians before Troy, Il. 2, 627.

†Μεγίλλα, *ης, ἡ*, Megilla, name of a courtesan, Luc.

†Μεγίλλος, *ον, ὁ*, Megillus, a Lacedaemonian, Xen. Hell. 3, 4, 6.—2, a historian, Strab. p. 692.—Others in Luc. etc.; in Plut. Timol. 35 *Μεγέλλος* should prob. be *Μεγίλλος*.

†Μεγίσθη, *ον, ὁ*, Megisthes, a beautiful youth; Bgk. writes *Μεγίστης* in Anacr. 39, 1; 78, 3.

Μεγιστάνες, *ων, οἱ*, (μέγιστος) the great chiefs, LXX. cf. Lob. Phryn. 197: later *μεγιστάνος, ὁ*. (Cf. *νεῦνες*, *ἐννάνες*, from *νεός*, *ἐννός*.)

Μεγιστεύω, (μέγιστος) to be or become very great, App. Syr. 58. (Cf. *ἄριστεύω* from *ἄριστος*.)

†Μεγίστη, *ης, ἡ*, Megiste, an island on the coast of Lycia with a city of same name, Strab. p. 666.—II. fem. *ῆς*, n., Ath. 583 E.

†Μεγιστίας *Ιον -τίας, ον, ὁ*, Megistias, a celebrated seer of the family of Melampus, Hdt. 7, 221.

†Μεγιστόνους, *ον, ὁ*, Megistonous, uncle of the Spartan king Cleomenes, Plut. Arat. 38.

Μεγιστοπόλις, *λι*, (μέγιστος, πόλις) making cities greatest or most blest, *Ἠοῦχια, μ. θυγάτηρ Δίκης*, Pind. P. 8, 2.

Μέγιστος, *η, ον*, superl. of *μέγας*, Hom.

†Μέγιστος, *ον, ὁ*, Megistos, a river of Phrygia, Polyb. 5, 77, 8, earlier called *Ῥύνδακος*, Schol. Ap. Rh. 1, 1165.

Μεγιστότιμος, *ον*, (μέγιστος, τιμή) most honoured, Δίκη, Aesch. Supp. 709.

Μεγιστόφρων, *ον*, (μέγιστος, φρονή) crying most loudly.

†Μεγιστά, *ους, ἡ*, Megisto, daughter of Pelagon, Ath. 560 C.

Μεδέων, *οντος, ὁ*,=μέδων, a guardian, Hom. (only in Il.), always of Jupiter, as guardian of special places,

†*Ἰδνεν μεδέων*, guardian of Ida, 3,

276, etc.; Δωδώνης μ. 16, 234; in H. Hom. Merc. 2, also of Mercury; c. dat. loci, Pind. O. 7, 160.—2, fem. *μεδούσα*,=μέδουσα, likewise always of guardian goddesses, e. g. of Venus, Σαλαμίνος μεδούσα. H. Hom. 9, 4; Mnemosyne, Ἐλευθέριος μεδούσα, Hes. Th. 54; Minerva, τῆς ἱερῶτάτης μεδούσα χώρας (Athens), Ar. Eq. 585; cf. Eur. Or. 1690, Hipp. 167.—A participial form, but no pres. *μεδέω* is found.

†Μεδέων, *ωνος, ὁ*, Medeon, 1. ὁ Βοιωτικός, a city of Boeotia at foot of Mt. Phoenicium, hence also called ἡ Φοινικίς, Il. 2, 501; Strab. p. 510.—2. ὁ Φωκικός, a city of Phocis on the Crissaean gulf, Strab.—3. a city of Acarnania on confines of Aetolia, Thuc. 3, 106; also Μεδίων, Polyb.—II. acc. to Steph. Byz., a son of Py-lades and Electra.

†Μέδη, *ης, ἡ*, Medē, sister of Penelope, Asius 4, Dübner.

Μεδιμναίος, *α, ον*, holding a μέδιμνος: from

Μέδιμνος, *ον, ὁ*, but ἡ in Hdt. 1, 192, though he makes it masc. in 7, 187:—the *medimnus* or usual Attic corn-measure, containing 6 *ἐκτεῖς*, 48 *χοῖνικες*, and 192 *κοτύλαι*, first in Hes. Fr. 14; acc. to Corn. Nep. Att. 2,=6 Roman modii, i. e. very nearly 12 gallons. As the *medimnus* was also used for other things, that of corn was expressly called *μ. σιτηρός*. The Sicilian *medimnus* was $\frac{1}{2}$ less, Polyb. 2, 15, 1.—Proverb., *μεδιδνω ὑπομετρεῖσθαι ἀργύριον*, Xen. Hell. 3, 2, 27.—II. in Lower Italy the pipe of a fountain, elsewhere *κρονόρος*, Diod. (Cf. Lat. *modus*, *modius*.)

†Μεδιόλῶνον, *ον, τό*, and Μεδιολώνιον, *Μεδιολώνιον*, the chief city of the Insubres in northern Italy, now *Milano*, Polyb., etc.—2. a city of the Santones in Gallia, now *Saintes*, Strab. p. 190.

†Μεδιοματρικοί, *ων, οἱ*, the *Mediomatrici*, a Gallic people on the Rhine, Strab. p. 193.

†Μεδίων, *ωνος, ὁ*,=Μεδών 3, Polyb. 18, 23: hence οἱ Μεδιόνιοι, the inhab. of Medeon, Id. 2, 2, 6.

†Μεδοακοί, *ων, οἱ*, the *Medoaci*, a people in Gallia Transpadana, Strab. p. 216.

†Μεδόακος, *ον, ὁ*, the *Medoacus*, a river in territory of foreg.; also the harbour of Paterium, Strab. p. 213.

†Μέδοσα Dor.=Μέδουσα, Pind.

ΜΕΔΟΜΑΙ, fut. *μεθήσομαι*, which Hom. uses in Il. 9, 650, elsewhere always in pres. and imperf.: dep. mid.—To provide for, attend to, think on, like *μνηνθίσκω*, c. gen., Hom., esp. νόστοιο and πολέμοιο *μέδεσθαι*, to be thinking of, i. e. preparing for., Il. 2, 384; 9, 622; δειτνοιο, δόρτοιο, σίτοιο, κοίτοιο μ., to be mindful of the meal, of going to bed, Hom.; ἀλκῆς μ., to bethink one of one's defence, Il. 4, 418,—like ἀλκῆς *μνήσασθαι*.—II. to plan, contrive or devise something for one, *τινὶ τι*, always in bad sense, *κακὰ Τρώεσσι μ.*, Il. 4, 21; 8, 458; like *μήδομαι* and *μηχανόμαι*: later also c. inf., Orph. Arg. 90.—III. the act. μέδω (q. v.), not till after Hom., and in diff. signif. (From μέδομαι some derive μέδιμνος, Lat. *modus*, *modus*, *moderari*, also *meditari*: *μήδομαι* was orig. an Ion. form for μέδομαι, like *μήδεα* for μέζεα.)

†Μεδοντιάς, *αδός, ἡ*, Medontias, a courtesan of Abydos, Lys. ap. Ath. 534 F, in 574 E called *Μεδοντίς*, beloved of A'cibiades.

†Μέδουλοι, *ων, οἱ*, the *Meduli*, an Alpine tribe around the Isar at Rhodanus, Strab. p. 203, 204.

Μέδουσα, fem. from μέδων, like μέδουσα, a ruler: hence as name of the Gorgon, Medusa, Hes. Th. 276.—12, a daughter of Sthenelus, Apollod. 2, 4, 5.—3. a daughter of Priam, Id. 3, 12, 5.

†Μεδυλλία, *ας, ἡ*, Medullia, a settlement of the Albans, made a Roman colony by Romulus, Dion. H. 1; cf. *Μεδυλλῖνοι*, the inhab. of M., Id.

ΜΕΔΩ, to rule, hold sway over, c. gen. loci: usu. of the gods; as a verb only found in three passages, *Κυλλιάνας ὁ μέδεις*, Alcæa. 22; *μέδεις Ἐλεν σῖνιός Δροῦς ἐν κόλποις*, Soph. Ant. 1119; *ὁς Αἰγαῖον μέδεις πρηνός*, Id. Fr. 341: it seems to be formed from the old Homer. part. μέδων, q. v. cf. also μέδων.

Μέδων, *οντος, ὁ*, (μέδομαι) *om. who provides for, a guardian, lord*: *ἡγήτορες ἦδ' ἐμείοντες*, leaders and guardians, Hom.; he uses it thus always in plur., of the military princes, and c. gen. pers., as Ἀργεῖον, Δαναόν:—the sing. only Od. 1, 72, of Phorcys, μέδων ἁλός, lord of the sea. Fem. μέδουσα, q. v.—Hom. uses μέδων as a real subst., but μέδω is found later as a verb, v. sub voc. Cf. also μέδω *ων, μέδομαι, μέδουσα, μεδούσα*.

†Μέδων, *οντος* (and *ωνος* Isae. and Arist. ap. B. A. 1393), Medon, son of Oileus, brother of Ajax, leader of the Phthians before Troy, Il. 2, 727.—2. a herald of Ulysses in Ithaca, Od. 4, 677; 22, 357.—3. son of Codrus, first life archon in Athens, Ael. V. H. 8, 5.—Others in Paus., etc.

Μέζα, *ον, τά*,=μήδεα, the genitala, Hes. Op. 510, where it is used of animals: in Sicil., and Tarent. μέσα. (μέζα is connected with μήδεα, as μέδομαι with *μήδομαι*.)

Μεζόνως, *Ιον*, adv. from *μεζών* Hdt.

Μέζων, *ον*, gen. *ωνος*, *Ιον*, for *μελζων*, compar. of μέγας, Hdt.

Μεθαίρεω, *ω, ἡ*, -ησω, aor. *μεθεῖλον* *Ιον*, μεθέλσκον (μετά, αἰρέω):—to catch in turn, of a game at ball, *σφαίραν ἑτέρος ρίπτασκε ποτὶ νέφεα σκιόεντα, ἰδούμεις ὅπως ὁ δ' ἀπὸ χθονὸς ὑπὸς ἑρβείς, ῥηιδίως μεθέλσκε*, πάρος ποσὶν οὐδας ἰκέσθαι, Od. 8 374, sq., cf. Poll. 9, 106.

Μεθάλλω, (μετά, ἄλλωμαι) dep. mid., but by Hom. only used in part. aor. syncop. *μετάλμενος*:—to leap or rush upon, Il. 5, 336, etc.; also absol. of a lion, Il. 12, 305:—to rush after, overtake, Il. 23, 345.—II. to leap from one ship to another, App.

Μεθαμέριος, Dor. for μεθημέριος. †Μεθάνα, *ης, ἡ*, Methana, a mount ain stronghold on a peninsula of same name between Epictaurus and Troezen in Argolis, Strab. p. 374; cf. Μεθώνη.

Μεθανάνων, only found in the 3 aor. Ep. *επετάδε*, c. dat. *ἀθανάτοισι*, it found favour among the gods, Q. Sm. 5, 127, nisi legend. *μεγ' εὔαδε*.

†Μεθαπος, *ου, ὁ*, Methapus, an Athenian, introducer of certain mysteries, etc., Paus. 4, 1, 7.

†Μεθάρμη, *ης, ἡ*, Metharme, daughter of Pygmalion, Apollod. 3, 14, 3.

Μεθαρμίζω, (με, α, ἁρμίζω) to dis pose differently, to change, to correct, Soph. El. 31. Mid to alter one's way of life, *μ. νέους τροπούς, to πρὶν αὖ ἀδοτὴν νέας ἑθίμους*, Aesch. P. 369; *αἰ βίον βελτίω τοῦ προῦσθαι* Eur. Alc. 1157. Hence

Μεθάρμοσις, εως, *η, a change*, Διοποτών, Polyb. 18, 28, 6.

Μεθαρμόττω, Att. for μεθαρμοῖζω, Luc.

Μεθέρω, Ep. for μεθήκω, 3 sing. aor. 1 act. of μεθίμι, Hom.

Μεθεῖω, γς, η, poet. for μεθεῖω, μεθῶ, subj. aor. 2 of μεθίμι, Hom.

Μεθεκτός, verb. adj. from μετέχω, one must share, τινός, Thuc. 8, 66 Plat. Rep. 424 E.

Μεθεκτικός, *ή, όν, partaking*, Arist. Physiogn.

Μεθεκτός, *ή, όν, (μετέχω) communicable*, Arist. Metaph. 12, 4, 11.

Μεθελεσκε, Ion. for μεθείλε, 3 sing. aor. of μεταίρω, q. v.

Μεθελκα, (μετά, έλκαω) to draw over, Philo.

Μεθέμεν, Dor. and Ep. for μεθεῖναι, inf. aor. 2 of μεθίμι, Il.

Μεθεν, Dor. and poet. for έμεθεν.

Μεθεῖς, εως, *ή, (μετέχω) participation*, Plat. Soph. 256 A:—esp. of the communication between the είδη (ιδέαι) and earthly objects, Id. Parm. 132 D, cf. Arist. Metaph. 1, 6, 3.

Μεθεόρτος, *ον, (μετά, έορτή) after the feast*: *ή, ή, (sc. ήμέρα) the morning of it*, Antipho ar. Harp. Plut. 2, 1035 A.

Μεθεῖπον, impf. μεθεῖπον, Ep. μεθεῖπον: fut. μεθεῖπω: poet. aor. μετέσπον, inf. μετασπείν, part. μετασπών, mid. μετεσπόμην (μετά, έπω), To follow after, follow closely, be hard upon, Lat. insequi, ποσά κρατιπύσι μετασπών, Il. 17, 190, Od. 14, 33; so in mid., απύτινα μετασπόμενος βάλε δουρί, Il. 13, 567; and c. dat., σοί μεθέσφομαι, Soph. El. 1052.—2. to follow with the eyes, hence to seek, search or strive after, c. acc. *ή, όλον* μεθεῖτε θρασυ, Il. 8, 126.—3. to visit, νέον μεθεῖπεις: *έσθ; thou come but now to visit* *αι?* Od. 1, 175.—4. metaph. to pursue a business, Pind. N. 6, 24; *ή, γεωπονίην*, Pseudo-Phocyl. 149f; so, *έχθος* νώτῳ μεθεῖπον, attending to, i. e. carrying, a burden on his back, Pind. N. 6, 98; cf. έπω and έφέπω.—II. transit., c. dupl., acc. Τυδείδην μέγεθεν κρατερώνυχας έππους, he turned the horses in pursuit of Tydides, Il. 5, 329—like έπέπεν έππους Πατρόκλο, Il. 16, 724.—Only poet., esp. Ep.

Μεθεμηνετικός, *ή, όν,* interpreting: from

Μεθεμηνεύω, (μετά, έρμηνεύω) to translate, interpret, Polyb. 6, 26, 6, Diod.

Μεθερπάζω,=sq., Orph.

Μεθερπω, f. -ψω, (μετά, έρπω) to creep after, to overtake, Opp. H. 1, 543.

Μεθεῖσις, *ή, (μεθίμι) relaxation*, τῆς ψυχῆς, Philo.

Μεθεῖσιν, verb. adj. of μεθίμι, one must let go, τινός, Plat. Tim. 55 D.

Μεθετικός, *ή, όν, (μεθίμι) letting go, relaxing*.

Μέθη, γς, *ή, strong drinking, strong drink*, καλός *έχειν μέθη*, to be pretty well drunk, Hdt. 5, 20; *έπερπλησθείς μέθη*, μέθη βρεχθείς, Soph. O. T. 779, Eur. El. 326: *έσφαλμένος υπό μέθη*, Plat. Rep. 396 D:—in plur., carousals, Plat. Legg. 682 E.—II. drunkenness, Antipho 127, 22; *πένην εις μέθην*, Plat. Legg. 775 B; *τρεῖς προφάσεις, έρωτα, μέθην*, *άγριοι*, Dem. 526, 15; *ή μέθη του όβου*, Plat. Legg. 639 B: also *enthusiasm*, Sturz Emped. 46. (From same root as μεθύ, q. v.; acc. to Pott from Sanscr. mad, to be drunk or mad.)

Μεθήκω, (μετά, ήκω) to be come in quest of, τινά, Eur. Tro. 1270.

Μεθιγλίκισμα, (μετά, ήλικία) to pass from one age to another. Hence

Μεθιγλίκισις, *ή, the passage from one age to another*.

Μεθίμαι, (μετά, ήμαι) to sit among, c. dat. pl., *μνηστήροι*, Od. 1, 118.

Μεθιμερίνος, *ή, όν, (μετά, ήμέρα) happening by day*, Lat. *diurnus*, Plat. Soph. 220 D.—II. *δαιή, Iai. σποιδιαν*, Dem. 270, 9; cf. Lob. Phryn. 54, Paral. 63.

Μεθιμερίος, *ον*,=foreg. (signf. I.), Eur. Ion 1050.

Μεθιμοσύνη, γς, *ή, remissness, carelessness*, Il. 13, 121; also in plur. Ib. 108: from

Μεθίμων, *ον, gen. ονος, (μεθίμι) remiss, careless*, Il. 2, 241; Od. 6, 25, of men; and in late poets, Anacreont. 61, 17.

Μεθητικός, *ή, όν*,=μεθετικός. Adv. -κός.

Μεθιδόρσις, εως, *ή, a change of place, migration*, Strab. *ή*. 571.

Μεθιδόρως, (μετά, ιδόρως) to place differently, transpose, *έπὶ τάναντια*, Plat. Legg. 904 E. Pass. to keep moving, Plut. Ages. 11.

Μεθίεν, Ep. for μεθίσταν, 3 plur. impf. from μεθίμι, Od. 21, 377. [*ή*]

Μεθίζανω, (μετά, ζάνω) to transpose, transplant, Aretae. p. 104, 46.

Μεθίμι, (μετά, ήμι) inf. μεθίεναι, part. μεθίεις: fut. μεθήσω: aor. 1 μεθήκα, Ep. and Ion. μεθέγκα, acc. to Phot. also *έμεθήκα*, and in Coluth. 127, μεθήσα: aor. 2 inf. μεθεῖναι, part. μεθεῖς. Mid. μεθίμαι. Verb. adj. μεθετέον, q. v.—Hom. uses pres. 2 and 3 sing. μεθεῖς, μεθεί, poet. inf. μεθίμεν and μεθίμεναι: impf. 2 and 3 sing. μεθείς, μεθεί, 3 pl. μεθίεν for μεθίσταν: fut.: aor. 1 μεθήκα and μεθέγκα: aor. 2 inf. poet. μεθέμεν for μεθίεναι, subj. μεθεῖω, γς, *ή, for μεθῶ*. The mid. is wholly post-Hom.; Hdt. has 3 sing. pres. μετίει, 2, 70; μετίετο *ή* *εμείετο* for μεθίετο, 1, 12; μετήσσομαι as pass. fut., 5, 35; and pf. μεμετίμενος for μεμεθίμενος, 6, 1, etc.—I. trans. to set loose, let go something bound, stretched or held back; and so—I. c. acc. pers., to let loose, release a prisoner, Il. 10, 449: generally, to let one free to do as he will, *έμὲ μέγας* *έναι* *έπὶ τήν θήρην*, Hdt. 1, 37, cf. 40.—2. c. acc. rei, to let a thing go, let it fall, throw, *τι* *ές ποταμόν*, Od. 5, 460, Hdt. 2, 70: so, *μὲν* *χόλον*, to let go, give up one's cherished wrath, Od. 1, 77; and c. dat., *Άχιλλῆϊ*, as a favour to Achilles (not, against Achilles, v. Od. 21, 377, where the suitors give up to Telemachus their wrath against Eumaeus), Il. 1, 283; *δάκρυα* *μ.*, to let tears flow, i. e. shed them, Hdt. 9, 16: *γλώσσαν* *ίερ* *σίδα* *μ.*, to let drop, i. e. utter Persian words, Hdt. 6, 29; so, *λόγον*, *βρόμον* *μ.*, Eur. Hipp. 499, 1202.—3. to set loose, unyoke; and hence, to suffer to rest, to relieve, *κῆρ* *άχθος*, the heart from pain, Il. 17, 539.—4. to give up, desert, abandon, τινά, Hom.; *so* *ει* *ρίγος* *μὲ* *μεθίειν*, if the cold would but leave me, Od. 5, 471: also c. dat., to abandon to, expose to, *κινδύνῳ*, v. Valck. Phoen. 1235: but reversely c. dat. pers. et acc. rei, to give up to, surrender in favour of one, *Έκτορι* *νίκην*, Il. 14, 364.—5. to neglect, throw aside, Hdt. 1, 33, 123, etc.; c. inf., *μετιέντες* *νέμεσθαι*, Id. 1, 78.—6. to give up a thing, resign it deliberately, *γνώμην*, Hdt. 4, 98; *άρχήν*, Id. 3, 143.—7. to give up, forgive one a fault, etc., Lat. remittere, condonare, *τινί* *τι*, Hdt. 8, 140.—II. intrans. to relax one's energies, where *εάντων* is usu. supplied: in Hom. freq. absol., esp. in Il. with

reference to war, to be s *ack e* *harm* to be remiss, to dally, idle, Lat. remissus agere, Il. 13, 229; 20, 361;—more fully c. inf., *όστις μεθίει μάχεσθαι* *whosoever neglects to fight*, Il. 13, 234—(so, *μ.* *τὰ δόντα* *πράττειν*, Xen. Mem. 2, 1, 33); c. gen. rei, to relax or cease from, *άλκή*, *πόλεμον*, etc., Hom. (so, *μεθίεις πόλεμον*, Tyrtae. 3, 44):—so *μ.* *τινί* *χόλον*, to cease from anger at one's request (v. 1, 2), Od. 21, 377:—but c. gen. pers., to abandon, neglect, Il. 11, 841:—also c. part., *κλῆσας* *καὶ* *δυνάμενος* *μεθέηκε*, he saved himself with weeping and left off, Il. 24, 48; like *παύομαι* and *λήγω*.—This intrans. signf. is little used.—

III. The mid. agrees in sense and construction with the intrans. act.: but is most freq. used Att. for freeing one's self from, leaving go a thing, withdrawing from it, *παίδος* *οὐ* *μεθίσσομαι*, Eur. Hec. 400:—Dawes, Misc. Cr. p. 236, first pointed out that *μεθίεναι*, to let go, let loose, has the acc.; *μεθίσσαι* (as also the intrans. act.), to let go one's hold of, lose hold of, the gen.: Br. Ar. Nub. 830, defends the acc. after *μεθίσσαι*, and Herm. Soph. El. 1269 supports him against Pors. Med. 734, Elmsl. Med. 719: however all the passages cited in favour of it (Aesch. Supp. 849, Soph. El. 1, c., Eur. Med. 1, c., Phoen. 519, ubi Dind. *έκείνου* c. Pors.) have been otherwise explained, except Ar. Vesp. 416 where Dind. retains *τόνδε*.

[Generally *ή* in Hom. and Att., *ι* in Att.: yet Hom. sometimes lengthens it metri grat., *μεθίμεν*, Il. 14, 364, *μεθίετε* 4, 234, etc., *μεθίμεναι*, 13, 114:—in *μεθεί*, Il. 15, 716, it is long by augment, which however is left out in *μεθίεν*, Od. 21, 377.]

Μεθίπτεω, (μετά, έπτεω) to ride away to another place, App. Pun. 44.

Μεθίπταμαι, (μετά, έπταμαι) dep. to fly away to another place.

Μεθίστανω, later collat. form of sq., Diod.: also μεθίσταω, LXX.

Μεθίστημι, fut. -στήσω (μετά, ίστημι):—to place in another way: to substitute, μεταστήσω *τοι* *ταῦτα*, I will change thee this present, i. e. give another instead, Od. 4, 612: *μ.* *τὰ νόμῳ*, Hdt. 1, 65; *μ.* *τήν πόλιν* *έκ* *τού* *παρόντος* *κόσμου*, Thuc. 8, 48, etc.: *οὐ* *μεθίστησι* *τοῦ* *χρώματος*, he changes nothing of his colour, Ar. Eq. 398.—II. to remove, set free, *τινὰ* *νόσον*, Soph. Phil. 463; *κακόν*, *πόνον*, Eur. Hel. 1442, I. T. 991.—III. generally to remove from one place to another, to drive away from, *έκ* *βαρβάρου* *γῆς*, Eur. I. T. 775; *εις* *άλλην* *γῆν* *μ.* *πόδα*, Id. Bacch. 49:—to remove, Thuc. 4, 57: so in aor. mid. to remove from one's self or from one's presence, Hdt. 1, 89, Thuc. 1, 79.—IV. to transfer, *τήν* *δυναστείαν* *εις* *τινα*, Polyb. 22, 21, 1, cf. 2, 41, 5.

B. pass., with aor. 2, pf., and plpf. act.:—to change one's position, i. e. to go elsewhere, go to, retire to, c. dat., *έταρίσι* *μεθίστατο*, Il. 5, 514; *δαίμων* *στρατῷ* *μεθέστηκε*, fortune hath changed for them, Aesch. Pers. 158: esp. to go over to another party, to revolt, Thuc. 1, 35, etc.; *παρά* *ο* *πρός* *τινα*, Id. 1, 107, 130.—2. generally, to change, alter for the better, Hdt. 1, 118: also to change for the worse, *έξ* *ής* *(μεταβολῆς)* *όλιγαρχία* *μετέστη*, by which an oligarchy was brought about, Plat. Rep. 553 E; *έκ* *φωτός* *εις* *σκό* *τος* *μ.*, Id. 518 A.—II. to go away, depart, *έκ* *τῆς* *τάξις*, Hdt. 9, 53; *έ* *τυραννικού* *κύκλου*, Soph. Aj. 749

μ. *φυγή*, Eur. Med. 1295.—III. c. gen. *ei, to cease from*, κότου, Aesch. Eum. 100; *ἐρῶν πρόπον*, Ar. Vesp. 1451; *καὶ μ.*, Eur. Hel. 856; μ. *βίον*, to lie, Id. Alc. 21; μ. *φρηνών*, to go mad, Id. 944.

Μεθό, for μεθό, after that.
Μεθόδς α. ας, η, craft, wiles, like *ἐχρη*, N. T.; cf. μεθοδία.
Μεθοδία, ατος, τό,=μεθοδος.
Μεθοδενύον, verb. adj. from μεθοδύω, one must go to work regularly, Arist. Org.

Μεθοδενύτης, οὐ, δ, one who goes to work by rule. Hence
Μεθοδενύτης, η, ὄν, regular, methodical, Dion. H. †Agatharch. de nari R.

Μεθοδένω, (μεθοδος) strictly=μετέρχεσθαι:—hence, to treat by rule or method, Diod. 1, 15, etc.;—in mid. o contrive a cunning device, Polyb. 38, 10.—II. to manage, deal with, τινά, Diod.

Μεθοδηγέω, ᾧ, (μετά, ὀδηγέω) to lead another way, Leon. Al. 29.
Μεθοδικός, η, ὄν, (μεθοδος) going by rule or method: methodical, systematic, Polyb. 10, 47, 12, etc.—οἱ, regular physicians, opp to empirics, Galen.

Μεθοδιον, ο, τό,=ἐφῶδιον.
Μεθοδίτης, η, δ,=μεθοδότης.
Μεθοδός, ον, η, (μετά, ὀδός) a following after: hence,—I. an inquiry into scientific subjects, scientific inquiry treatise, Plat. Soph. 218 D, Rep. 35 D; μ. ποιεῖσθαι, Id. Soph. 243 D, Isop. 510 B.—II. also the mode of prosecuting an inquiry, method, system, Id. haedr. 270 C, etc.; ἡ διαλεκτική, Id. I. Rep. 533 B; joined with ἐπιστήμη, ἐχρη, Arist. Eth. N. 1, 1, 1; μ. ἐχειν, to be systematically versed in, Id. Isop. 1, 2, 1;—ἡ τοῦ κινεῖσθαι μ., the system or assumption of motion, Plat. haedr. 183 C.

Μεθολκή, ης, η, (μεθελκω) a dragging over or away, Plat. 2, 517 D.
Μεθομύρεος, ὄν, in Pind. Fr. 18, ὀκκῆ interprets μ. ἐρίφων, companion kids, i. e. Pan.
Μεθομιλέω, ᾧ, f. -ήσω, (μετά, ὁμιλέω) to hold converse with, τοῖσι, Il. 1, 19.

Μεθορία, ας, η, ν. μεθορίος.
Μεθορίζω, to border on.
Μεθορίος, ἰα, ἰον, (μετά, ὄρος) lying between or separating as a boundary: γη-θορία, border country, Thuc. 2, 27; 56; (later, ἡ μεθορία): so, τὰ μεθό-α, the borders, marches, frontier, Id. 18, Xen., etc.; τὸ μ., Plat. Legg. 8 B:—so, μεθορία φιλοσόφων τε καὶ ἡλικιῶν, Plat. Euthyd. 305 C.
Μεθορκόω, ᾧ, (μετά, ὀρκόω) to bind a new oath, την στρατιάν, App. IV. 4.

Μεθορμαίωμαι, (μετά, ὀρμαίω) as id. to follow closely, pursue eagerly; rt. aor. pass., μεθορμηθεῖς, eagerly pursuing, Od. 5, 325: following close, 20, 192.

Μεθορμίζω, (μετά, ὀρμίζω) to remove one anchorage to another, intr. ib. νέας, ο. εἰς Σηστόν, Xen. Hell. 1, 25: metaph., τοῦ νῦν σκυθρω-νῶν.—μεθορμίζει, Eur. Alc. 797; ἔξ-σας μεθώρμισα πλόκαμον, Id. isch. 931. Pass. to sail from one place to another, put out from, μετορμίζ-μαι (ἐκ ὀπό)... ἔξ..., Hdt. 2, 5, 7, 182: so in mid., μεθορμίζω ἀπὸ μὲχων, to seek a refuge m., Eur. Med. 442.

ΜΕΘΥ, ὄνος, τό, wine, Hom., but ly in nom. and acc.; ἡ δὲ, γλυκε-ν, Od. 4, 746, P. 9, 469; ἐκ κριθῶν

μ., Aesch. Supp. 953, etc. (Orig. of any strong drink, cf. μέθυ, Germ. Meth, our mead, Lat. te-met-um:—hence μέθυ, μεθύω, μεθύσκα.)

Μεθύδωτης, ον, δ,=μεθυδότης.
Μεθυδρία, ἰα, ἰον, (μετά, ὕδωρ) νύμφη=νύμφη, a water-nymph, Anth. Plan. 226: also ἐφνυδρία.

Μεθυδριον, ον, τό, (μετά, ὕδωρ) Methydrium, strictly a place between waters; name of a place in the heart of Arcadia, whence the waters ran different ways, some north, some south, Thuc. 5, 58. Hence

†Μεθυδριεύς, ὄς, δ, an inhab. of Methydrium, a Methydrian, Xen. An. 4, 1, 27; sc.

Μεθύδωτης, ον, δ, (μεθύ, δίδωμι) giver of wine, Anth. P. 9, 524, Orph.

Μεθυμναῖος, ον, δ, epith. of Bacchus, from μεθύ, Plut. 2, 648 E.

Μεθυπαλλῆγῃ, ης, η,=ὑπαλλαγή.

Μεθυπαρις, η, posteriority: from

Μεθυπαρχω, (μετά, ὑπάρχω) to come into existence after.

Μεθυπίδαξ, ὄς, η, (μεθύ, πίδαξ) gushing with wine, βότρους, Anth. P. 6, 22. [I]

Μεθυπλάνης, ἔς, (μεθύ, πλάνη) staggering from wine.

Μεθυπλήξ, ἡγος, ὄς, η, (μεθύ, πλήσ-σω) wine-stricken, i. e. drunk, Call. Fr. 223, Leon. Tar. 57; cf. οἰνοπλήξ.

Μεθυποδοίμαι, (μεθύ, ὑποδέω) as mid., to change shoes, put on another person's shoes, Ar. Eccl. 544.

Μεθυποστρωσις, η, (μετά, ὑποστρώννυμι) a changing one's bed, Hipp. tr. 763.

Μεθύσης, ὄς, worse form for μεθύ-σος, Luc. Soloeec. 5.

Μεθύσις, η, (μεθύω) drunkenness, Theogn. 836.

Μεθύσκα, f. -ύσω, (μεθύ) to make drunk, μ. ἐάντην οἶνω, Luc. Dea Syr. 22: in genl. to intoxicate, δι' ἡδονῆς, Plat. Legg. 649 D; τὴν αἰσθησιν, Theophr.:—to water, moisten, Anth. P. 11, 8.—Pass.=μεθύω, to drink freely, Hdt. 1, 133; to get drunk, μ. οἶνω 1, 202: πίνον οὐ μεθύσκειται, Xen. Cyr. 1, 3, 11.—in aor. ἐμεθύσθη, to be drunk, νέκταρος, with nectar, Plat. Symp. 203 B; ἐξουσία, with power, Dion. H.—Aeol. aor. 1 μεθύσθη, Alcæe. 20 Bergk. [ὑ in fut. and aor. act.]

Hence

Μεθύσμα, ατος, τό, an intoxicating drink, LXX, Philo.

Μεθύσοκτῆβος, ον, (μεθύσος, κτῆβος) drunk with playing at the κτῆβος, Ar. Ach. 525.

Μεθύσος, η, ον, also ος, ον, (μεθύ) drunk with wine, esp. of women, μεθύ-ση γυναι, Ar. Nub. 555, cf. Lob. Phryn. 151; of a man, Meineke Menand. p. 27.

Μεθύσος, ατος, ὄς, η, a wine-char-γυδία, nickname for a drunken woman, Comic ap. A. B. 51. [ᾤ]

Μεθύστερος, α, ον, (μετά, ὑστερος) later, living after, of μ., posterity, Aesch. Theb. 581: the neut. as adv., of time, afterwards, H. Hom. Cer. 205; so late, Aesch. Cho. 516; οὐ μ., forthwith, Id. Ag. 425:—τὸ μ., hereafter, Soph. Phil. 1133; too late, Id. Tr. 710.

Μεθύστης, οὐ, δ, (μεθύω) a drunkard, Anth. P. 5, 296, Epict. Hence

Μεθύστικός, η, ὄν, intoxicating, ἄρ-μονία, Arist. Pol. 8, 7, 14:—of persons, given to wine, drunken, Plat. Rep. 573 C.

Μεθύστρια, ας, η, fem. of μεθύστης, Theopomp. (Com.) Incert. 36.

Μεθύσφαλῶ, ᾧ, to be reeling-drunk, Opp. C. 4, 204: from

Μεθύσφάλλης, ἔς, (μεθύ, σφάλλω)

reeling from wine, ἔννος, Antl. Plar. 99; cf. Anth. P. 6, 248.

Μεθυτρόφος, ον, (μεθύ, τρέφω) pro- ducing wine, ἀμπελος, Simon. 51.

Μεθυχάρμων, ον, gen. ονος, (μεθύ, χαίρω) rejoicing in wine, Manetho.

Μεθύω, (μεθύ) to be drunken καὶ wine, νενστάζον κεφαλῇ, μεθύοντ. εὐκόως, Od. 18, 240; opp. to νήφω, Theogn. 478, 627; then in Pind., and Att.:—to be drenched or soaked with, steeped in any liquid, c. dat., e. g. βοείη μεθύονσα ἄλοιφῃ, Il. 17, 390.—II. metaph. to be drunken or intor- iated with passion, pride, etc., like Lat. inebriari, ἐπὶ τρυφῇ, Plat. Crit. 121 A; τῆς ἰδὲ τρυφῆς, Id. Rep. 562 D; ἐρωτι, Anacr. 17:—but, πληγαῖς μεθύων, drunken (i. e. stupefied) with blows, Theoc. 22, 98.—This verb only occurs in pres. and impf.: the fut., etc., belong to μεθύσκα, whose pass. supplies the deficient tenses of μεθύω. On the formation v. Kühner Gr. Gr. § 368, 1, b. [ῥ]

†Μεθωναῖος, α, ον, of Μεθώνης (3), Methonean; οἱ Μεθωναῖοι, the Metho- neans, Thuc. 4, 129: from

†Μεθώνη, ης, η, (also Μεθανα, q. v. Methone, a city of Argolis on a pen- insula of same name between Epi- daurus and Troezen; it retains its ancient name, Thuc. 4, 45.—2, a city of Messenia, called also Μοθώνη, Il. Paus. from the rock Μοθών, forming the breakwater of its harbour, near mod. Modon, τῆς Λακωνικῆς, because under Lacedaemonian sway, Thuc. 2, 25.—3, a strong city of Macedonia on the Thermaicus sinus, north of Pydna, Thuc. 6, 7; Dem. 11, 17.—4, a city of Magnesia in Thessaly, Strab. p. 436: cf. Μηθώνη.

Μετῶγγος, ᾧ, to bring too little, v. sub- μεῖον: μ. τὴν τραγῳδίαν, to weigh tra- gedy by butcher's weight, Ar. Ran. 798.

Μετῶγγος, ας, η, a bringing too lit- tle, v. sub μεῖον: from

Μετῶγγος, ὄν, (μεῖον, ἄγω) bring- ing too little: bringing the sacrificial lamb (μεῖον q. v.), Eupol. Dem. 1.

ΜΕΙΔΑΪ, ᾧ, f. -ήσω, to smile, Hom., always in aor. 1: so also Hes. Sc. 115: Σαρδάνιον μειδῆσαι, Od. 20, 301, v. sub Σαρδάνιος: so κάρ- χαρον μειδῆσαι, to grin a scornful smile, Babrius.—The distinction be- tween γελᾶν and μειδᾶν, is that the former means to laugh outright latter to smile merely. There is a climax in μειδῆσαι, γελᾶσαι τε, H. Hom. Cer. 204: μειδῶν, is the equiv. prose form: v. Lob. Phryn. 82. (Cf. Sanscr. s-mi, oti s-mile, etc., Pott Et. Forsch. 1, 206.) Hence

Μειδῆμα, ατος, τό, a smile, smiling Hes. Th. 205.

Μειδιᾶμα, ατος, τό, (μειδιᾶω) a smile, Luc. Bis Acc. 28, Plut.

†Μειδιᾶς, ον, δ, Μιδίας, an Atheni- an, ὁ δρυτροτόφος, Plat. Alc. 1, 120 C; Ar. Av. 1297.—2, an Anagyras against whom an oration of Dem. is directed.—3, a leader of the Locri, Paus. 10, 20, 4.

Μειδιᾶσις, εως, η, (μειδιᾶω) a smile, smiling.

Μειδιᾶσμα, ατος, τό,=μειδιᾶμα —μειδιᾶσμός, ον, δ,=μειδιᾶσις.

Μειδιᾶω, ᾧ, f. -ήσω [ᾤ]:—to smile Hom. only in Ep. part. μειδιῶν, Il. 7, 212; 21, 491; 3 sing. μειδιᾷτε, H. Hom. 9, 3:—then in Ar. Thesm. 513, Plat. Phaed. 86 D, Parm. 130 A. Cf. μειδιᾶω.

†Μειδιῶς, ον, δ, the Midius, a small river of Asia Minor near Abydos

Poppo Thuc. 8, 106 for Πιδίος

Μείδος, το, = μείδωμα.

†Μειδουλίδης, ον, δ, Mitylides, Ath. n. masc. pr. n., son of Aristotle of the deme Pallene, Dem. 1083, 21. — 2. maternal grandfather of foreg., of the deme Otrynes, Id. 1083, 5.

Μειζονακίς, adv. from μείζων, *oftener*, Iambol.

Μειζονότης, ητος, η, majority, opp. to ελαττονότης, Iambol.

Μείζωνος, adv. from μείζων, Thuc. 4, 19.

†Μειζότερος, α, ον, comp. of μέγας, q. v. VI., N. T. 3 Ep. Joh. 4.

Μείζων, ον, irreg. comp. of μέγας, Hom., v. μέγας VI. 1.

Μείρης, δ, old form of μείρις or μήν, Plat. Crat. 409 C.

†Μεικιδός, ον, δ, Miciades, a naval commander of Corcyra, Thuc. 1, 47.

†Μειλανίων, ωνος, δ, Milanion, son of Amphidamas, husband of Atalanta, Apollod. 3, 9.

Μείλας, Ep. for μέλας, only in Il. 24, 79, μέλανι πόντω.

Μείλια, ἰων, τά, (μειλίσσω, μειλίζω) *soothing things*, esp. of gifts, ἐγὼ δ' ἐπὶ μείλια δώσω, I will give *gladdening gifts* besides, of a bridal dowry, Il. 9, 147, 289; so of play-things, etc., Ap. Rh. 3, 146. — II. *propitiations*, Ap. Rh. 4, 1549: — rarely in sing., as εὐείλων ἀνέλοις, a charm against storms, Call. Dian. 230, cf. Ap. Rh. 3, 135.

Μειλίγμα, ατος, τό, (μειλίσσω) *any thing that serves to soothe*, μείλιγματα θυμῷ, scraps with which the master appeases the hunger of his dogs, Od. 10, 217; so, μείλιγμα γλώσσης, Aesch. Eum. 886; μ. νουσου, Nic. Th. 896. — 2. in plur. *propitiations*, offerings, esp. to the dead, Lat. *inferiae*, Aesch. Cho. 15, Eum. 107; also ἐναγίσματα. — 3. in Aesch. Ag. 1439, Agamemnon is called Χρυσείδων μείλιγμα, the *fondling* of Chryseis-girls, Chryseidum delectia. — II. a *soothing song*, like μείλιγμα. — III. plur. *soft words*, Longin.

Μειλκήτριος, ον, (μειλίσσω) *able to soothe* τὰ μ., (sc. *εἶρα*), *propitiations*, Aesch. Pers. 610; cf. μείλιγμα I. 2.

Μειλκτικός, ὅ, ὄν, = *foreg.*

Μειλκτός, ὅ, ὄν, (μειλίσσω) *soothed* : to be soothed or appeased.

Μειλκτρον, ον, τό, = μείλιγμα, Ap. Rh. 4, 712.

Μειλνόν, ης, ὅ, (μειλίσσω, νόος) *euphemist. name of Hecate*, Lob. Aglaoph. p. 818.

Μείλινος, η, ον, poet. for μέλινος (μέλις) : *ashen*, Lat. *frazineus*, ἐγχορ, δόρυ, freq. in Il.; but in Od. 17, 339, we find the usu. form μέλινος.

Μείλινος, ον, = μείλιχος, Pseud-Eur. I. A. 234.

Μείλιξις, ὅ, (μειλίσσω) a *soothing, propitiating*.

Μείλιον, τό, v. μείλια.

Μείλισσω, f. -ζω, strictly, to make mild, to soothe, to treat kindly, τινά, Theoc. 16, 28, like θεραπεύειν and χαρίζεσθαι : esp. to appease, propitiate, rarely c. gen., πυρός μείλισσόμεν, (like πυρός χαρίζεσθαι) to appease (the dead) by fire, i. e. funeral rites, Il. 7, 410; of rivers, λίπαροις γένεσσι γαίης οὐδας μείλισσιν, to gladden the soil with rich streams, Aesch. Supp. 1030; δόρυς μ., Eur. Hel. 1339. — Pass. μείλισσομαι, to be soothed, grow calm, H. Hom. Cer. 291. — Mid. to use soothing words, μηδὲ τί μ' αἰδομένοιο μείλισσο μὴ ἐλαίωρον, estimate not aught from respect or pity, Od. 3, 96; 4, 326. (μειλίσσω, or μείλισσω, like εἰλίσσω, ἔλίσσω,

μείλιχος, μείλιχος, etc., are akin to μέλι, μέλε, Lat. *molleo*, *mollis*, our mild.)

Μείλιχη, ης, ὅ, the cestus (μάς) of boxers, in its earliest form, before it was loaded with metal, a boxing-glove, Paus. 8, 40, 3.

Μείλιχία, ας, ὅ, (μειλίζω) *mildness, softness*, μείλιχίη πολέμοιο, *lukewarmness in battle*, Il. 15, 741, like μείλιχος ἐν δαί λυγρῷ, Il. 24, 739 : kindness, Hes. Th. 206.

Μειλίζετον, ον, τό, the temple of Zeus μείλιχος, Inscr.

Μειλίζω, α, ον, (μειλίσσω) *mild, kind, gentle, soothing, propitiatory*, Hom. mostly in dat. pl. : μύθοις, ἐπέεσσιν μ.; — also without subst., προσευνάβην μείλιχοισι, to address in kind, soothing words, Il. 4, 256; 6, 214 : αἰδοῖ μείλιχῃ, with gentle bashfulness, Od. 8, 172, Hes. Th. 92. — II. not till later of persons, mild, gracious, Zeus μείλιχος, the protector of those who invoked him with propitiatory offerings (v. infr. III.), Müller Eumen. § 55 : at Athens the Διόστια were held in his honour twice a year, Thuc. 1, 126. — III. μείλιχα ἱερά, propitiatory offerings, like μείλιγμα, Plat. 2, 417 C : and this may be the signf. of μείλιχα ποτά, in Soph. O. C. 159, though Eust. takes it to be *water*, and the Schol. *honey*, v. Ellendt Lex. Soph. s. v. κρατήρ. — Adv. -ίως, Ap. Rh. Cf. μείλιχος. [I]

Μειλίζουλος, ον, (μειλίζω, βουλή) *mild-counselling*, Proclus.

Μειλίζουρη, v. gen. vos. (μειλίζω, ἡρως) *soft-voiced*, Tyrtae. 3, 8.

Μειλίζωδωρος, ον, (μειλίζω, δῶρον) *giving pleasing gifts*, Hermipp. ap. Ath. 29 E.

Μειλίζωμεϊδος, ον, (μειλίζω, μεϊδῶν) *softly smiling*, Alcae. 42; ubi Bergk (54) c. Hermannō μείλιχόμεϊδε.

Μειλίζωμης, ιος, δ, ὅ, (μειλίζω, μήτης) *gentle of mood*, ap. Hesych.

Μείλιχος, ον, *mild, soft, gentle, kind*, Hom., like μείλιχος, but in Il. all ways of persons, as 17, 671; in Od. also μ. ἔργον, 15, 374; so, μ. δῶρα, H. Hom. 8, 2; ἔπεα μ., Hes. Th. 84; μείλιχος αἶων, ὀργά, Pind. P. 8, 139; 9, 76.

Μειλίζωφανος, ον, (μειλίζω, φωνή) = μείλιχόφωνος, Sapph. 120 (128).

Μείναι, inf. aor. I from μένω, Hom.

Μείον, ωνος, τό, neut. from μείων, less, too small. — II. τὸ μείον, the lamb which was offered on the κορευεῖς, or third day of the Athenian Apaturia, by a father who was putting his son on the roll of his phratry : it was required to be of a certain weight, and so, while weighing, it was common to cry out in jest μείον, μείον, too light! Hence the animal was called μείον, the offerer *μειγαγωγός*, the offering *μειγαγωγὴν* and *μειγαγωγία* : the μείον was also called *κορευεῖον*. Schol. Ar. Ran. 798.

Μείον, ον, τό, = μῖον, Diosc. 1, 3.

Μειονεκτέω, ὦ, (μείον, ἔχω) to have too little, to be poor, Xen. Ages. 4, 5 : to be worse off, come short, Id. Construct. absol., as Mem. 3, 14, 6; c. dat. rei, to fall short in a thing, Hier. 1, 11; also ἐν τινι, Ib. 1, 27 : c. gen. rei, to be short of a thing, as, σίτων καὶ ποτῶν, Ib. 2, 1; also c. gen. pers. et dat. rei, μ. τῶν ἰδιωτῶν τῇ ἐφοροσύνῃ, Ib. 1, 18. Opp. to πλεονεκτέω. Hence

Μειονέκτημα, ατος, τό, a *having less*, opp. to πλεονέκτημα.

Μειονέκτης, ον, δ, (μείον, ἔχω) *who has less*.

Μειονεξία, ας, ὅ, disadvantage, opp. to πλεονεξία, Xen. Cyr. 2, 1, 25.

Μειόνως, adv. from μείων, μ. ἔχει to be too mean, Soph. O. C. 104.

Μειότερος, α, ον, poet. for μείων compar. of μικρός.

Μειουρία, ας, ὅ, a being curtailed also μουνρία : and

Μειουρίζω, to curtail, also μουνολίζω from

Μείουρος, ον, (μείων, οἶρα) *curtailed*, like μύνουρος, Ael. N. A. 15, 13 : v. περίοδος, Arist. Rhet. 3, 9, 6 : στροχοί μ., hexameters, in which the first syll. of one of the last two feet short instead of long, Ath. 632 E.

Μειόθρων, ωνος, δ, ὅ, (μείων, φρή) *light-headed, thoughtless*.

Μειώω, ὦ, (μείων) to make smaller, lessen, moderate, Xen. Eq. 5, 9. — 2. lessen in honour, degrade, Id. Hell. 4, 9. — 3. to lessen by word, extenuate opp. to μεγαλύνω, Id. Hier. 2, 1. — II. pass. to become smaller, to decrease, Plat. Crat. 409 C, and Xe. — 2. to become worse or weaker, μ. τι δυνάμει, Xen. Mem. 4, 8, 1 : c. ge. to fall short of, Ib. 1, 3, 3.

Μειράκευμαι, dub. form for μινρακνέομαι.

Μειράκιδιον, ον, τό, = μινρακνίον [I]

Μειράκνευπάτης, ον, δ, (μείρα, ἔξαπατάω) a boy-cheater, Hegesan ap. Ath. 162 A.

Μειράκνευμαι, dep., to play a boy, be mischievous, like Lat. *adulcentiri*, *adulescenturire*, Luc. Dial. Mo. 27, 9, etc. : and

Μειράκνέομαι, dep., to reach the age of puberty, Arr. : from

Μεράκιον, ον, τό, dim. from μέρας, a boy, lad, esp. one about five years of age (Plat. Prot. 315 D), c. in Ar., and Plat.; opp. to παῖς, πῶλον (a young boy), Stallb. Plat. Ap. 34 C, cf. Aeschin. 6, 14; εἰς ἀνδρὸς ἐκ μεράκιον τελευτᾷν, Plat. Thea. 173 B; v. sub μέρας, μεράκιον, — joined with a masc., μ. πύκτι. Philostr. [α]

Μειράκιδουμαι, dep. = μεράκνέομαι, Xen. Lac. 3, 1.

Μειράκισκη, ης, ὅ, dim. from μέρας, a little girl, Ar. Ran. 409, Pl. 963, v. Lob. Phryn. 213.

Μειράκισκος, ον, δ, dim. from μέρας, a lad, ἥν δὴ παῖς μάλλον δὲ μινρακίσκος, Plat. Phaedr. 237 B; μεράκιον.

Μειράκιδωδης, ες, (μείρας, εἶδος) youthful, Plat. Rep. 466 B, 498 B.

Μειράκῳλλον, ον, τό, dim. from μέρας, a mere boy or lad, Ar. Ran. 89; μ. κομιδῇ, Dem. 539, 23 : — also, v. Lob. Liban.

Μείρας, (not μείρας) ἄκος, δ ἀνὰ a boy or girl, lad or lass, but in A strictly only of girls, in about the fourteenth year (as Ar. Thesm. 4. Plat. 1071), as μεράκιον, of boys — hence in comic poets ὁ μείρας, *pubescent puer*, cf. Lob. Phryn. 2. Stallb. Plat. Phaedr. 237 B. (A) to εἶλον.)

ΜΕΙΡΟΜΑΙ, dep. (A) : aor. μορον : perf. ἔμμοσα : but the ε and perf. are used by Hom., and E only in 3 sing. ἔμμορε, and mostly perf. signf., as Il. 15, 189; Od. 5, 3. Hes. Op. 345, etc.; being really ε only in Il. 1, 278 : Ap. Rh. has ἔμμορε Nic. ἔμμορον in pres. signf. : for pass. v. inf. III. — I. in pres., to receive as one's portion, usu. with collat. tion of its being *one's due*, c. α.

μιν μεῖρεο τιμῆς, *take half the honor as thy due*, Il. 9, 616; later to *divide*, Arat. 1054.—II. in perf. and aor., *obtain a thing by lot*, c. gen., ὁμοίης ἐμυρε τιμῆς, Il. 1, 278, cf. 15, 189; so in *es*.—III. perf. pass. εἰμαρται, plqpf. μαρτα, impers. *it is allotted*, i. e. decreed, f. ate, c. acc. et inf., Il. 21, 281, Od. 312, Hes. Th. 894: also in part., μαρμένη δάρα θεῶν, Theogn. 1027, 100 Aesch. Ag. 913, Soph. Tr. 169; ὄνος εἰμαρμένος, Plat. Prot. 320 D, i. Phaed. 113 A: also, ἡ εἰμαρμένη, c. μοῖρα, *that which is allotted, destiny* (like πεπρωμένη from πέπρωται, sub πορεύει), Plat. Phaed. 115 A, org. 512 E, etc.:—later we also find ἡμορμένης, μεμορμένος, Anth. P. 7, 36, Ap. Rh. 3, 1130;—and in Tim. ocr. 95 A, a Dor. 3 sing. μεμύρακται.—IV. in Arat. 657, μεμύραται as pass., *be divided from*, τινός. (Signf. IV., id the perf. pass. point to an act. εἰμω, to portion out, assign; whence ἔρος, μόρος, μόρα, μοῖρα, μόρτος, id Lat. *mois* from ἡμορα.)
Μεμύραται, dep. (B)=εἰμωμαι, c. 3n., Nic. Ther. 402.
Μεῖς, ὁ, Ion. for μῆν, a month, Il. 1, 117, Hes. Op. 555, Hdt. 2, 82; so in Pind. N. 5, 82, Plat. Crat. 409, Tim. 39 C; but Dor. μής.—II. the moon, esp. a change of the moon, Thehr., v. Schneid. in ind.—The dat. νῆν occurs in an Inscr.: otherwise I oblique cases come from μῆν: but we suppose, with Böckh, that *μῆνς at. mensis, cf. θεῖς, θέντος) was the ig. form, this dat. μῆνι will be dub.
Μεῖστος, η, ον, superl. of μῆων, Ion 5, 10.
Μεῖωμα, ατος, τό, (μειώω) a lessening, esp. of fortune: a *fine*, Xen. An. 8, 1.
Μεῖων, νεῦν, μῆων, irreg. compar. μικρός, ὀλίγος, Il.; v. μικρός.
Μεῖωνμος, ον, a sort of compar. μικρώνμος, Iamb.
Μεῖωσις, εως, ἡ, (μειώω) a lessening, mitigation, opp. to αὔξησις, Arist. Cg. 14, 1: a fall, ποταμοῦ, Polyb. 9, 1, 5.—II. like λιτότης, a lowering in inscription, opp. to δυνωσις.
Μεῖωτικός, ὅ, ὄν, (μειώω) lowering description, Longin. Adv. -κώς, ext. Emp. p. 318.
Μεῖωτός, ἡ, ὄν, (μειώω) lessened, to lessened.
Μελάγγατος, ον, Hdt. 2, 12; 4, 19; μελάγγετος, ον, Theophr. H. Pl. 7, 2; μελάγγεως, ον, gen. ω, Id.: ἔλας, γαῖα, γῆ)—with black soil, πηλ., Lat. *pullus*.
†Μελαγγαία, ον, τά, Melangēa, a ace in Arcadia, Paus. 8, 6, 4.
Μελάγγυος, ον, (μέλας, γυῖον) ask-limbed, Paul. Sil. Eeprh. 570.
Μελάγκρετος, ον, (μέλας, καρπός) *ith black fruit*, μ. ἀσάφεια, Eimpeid.
Μελάγκρεως, ον, (μέλας, κέρας) ask-horned, Aesch. Ag. 1127.
Μελαγκευθής, ἐς, (μέλας, κεῦθω) *ask in black*, Bacchyl. Fr. 33, Neue.
Μελάγκοιλος, ον, (μέλας, κόιλτος) ask-bosomed, Nonn.
†Μελαγκόμας, α, ὁ, Melancomas, asc. pr. n., Polyb. 8, 19, 6.
Μελάγκορυφίω, to pipe like the μετήκορυφος.
Μελάγκορύφος, ον, ὁ, (μέλας, κορυφή) black-headed: ὁ μ., a bird, the ask cap, Ar. Av. 887.
Μελάγκραινος, ον, or rather μετήγκράνιος, ον, (μελάγκρανις) *plaited rushes*, Philol. 6, 2. [κράν]
Μελάγκραιρος, ον, (μέλας, κραιρά) *ith black head or hair*, Lyc. 1464.

Μελάγκρανις, ιος, ἡ, (μέλας, κράνος) a black-tufted kind of rush, Theophr.
Μελαγκρήδεμος, ον, (μέλας, κρήδεμνον) with black head-band.
Μελαγκρήπις, ιδος, ὁ, ἡ, (μέλας, κρηπίς) with black base, i. e. shoes.
†Μελαγκρίδας, ον, ὁ, Melancriidas, a Spartan naval officer, Thuc. 8, 6, with v. l. -χρίδας.
Μελάγκροκος, ον, (μέλας, κρόκη) with black woof: hence with black canvass or sails, Aesch. Theb. 857.
Μελαγχαιτής, ον, ὁ, (μέλας, χαιτή) black-haired, epith. of Centaurus and the like, Hes. Sc. 186, Soph. Tr. 837, Eur. Alc. 439.
Μελάγχλωμα, ον, τά, dark spots in snow, (perh. f. l. for μελάγχωμα) Xen. Cyn. 8, 1, cf. An. 4, 5, 15.
Μελάγχμιος, ον, poet. for μέλας, black, dark, φάρος, γνία στρατός, Aesch. Cho. 11, Supp. 719, 745; πέπλοι, ὄις, Eur. Phoen. 371, El. 513;—but also, μ. νύς, Aesch. Pers. 301. (The term. -χμιος is not from εἶμα, χιτών, or from χεῖμα, χεῖμων, etc.: but the word is formed directly from μέλας as δύχμιος from δύς.)
Μελαχίτων, ὠνος, ὁ, ἡ, (μέλας, χιτών) with black raiment: hence darksome, gloomy, φρήν, Aesch. Pers. 114. [ῖ]
Μελαχλαινός, ον, (μέλας, χλαῖνα) black-cloaked, Mosch. 3, 27: οἱ Μ., the Melanchlaeni, a Scythian nation in Hdt. 4, 20, etc.
Μελαχλωρός, ον, (μέλας, χλωρός) darkly pale, sallow, Aretae. 20, 6, etc.
Μελαγχολάω, ὦ, to have black bile, be jaundiced or melancholy-mad, Ar. Av. 14, Pl. 12, Plat., etc.: and
Μελαχολία, ας, ἡ, black bile, jaundice, Hipp. v. Foës. Oecon.: hence, melancholy, madness, Lat. *atra bilis*, Tim. Locr. 103 A: and
Μελαγχολικός, ἡ, ὄν, tending or inclined to black bile, Hipp.: *atrabilios*, melancholy-mad, Plat. Rep. 573 C. Adv. -κός: from
Μελάγχολος, ον, (μέλας, χολή) with black bile:—dipped in black bile, Ιοί, Soph. Tr. 573.
Μελαχολόδης, ἐς, (μελαχολία, εἶδος) like black bile, Aretae. 47, 18.
Μελαχρής, ἐς, Att. for μελάγχροος, Cratin. Incert. 75, Antiph. Kwp. 3, cf. Meineke Menand. p. 281.
Μελαχροῖς, ἐς, (μέλας, χροῖς) poet. for μελάγχροος, bronzed, swarthy, of a hero's complexion, Od. 16, 175.
Μελάχροος, ον, contr. -χροος, ον, (μέλας, χροά): black-skinned, swarthy, esp. *sun-burnt*: Hdt. 2, 104 has an irreg. nom. pl. μελάχροες, and a poet. form μελαγχρος, ον, is found in Alcaec. 7.
Μελαχροῖς, ὦτος, ὁ, ἡ, =foreg., Eur. Or. 34.
Μελάθρον, ον, τό, the ceiling of a room, or, (rather) the main beam, which bears it, Od. 8, 279; 11, 278, H. Hom. 3, 174: but in Od. 9, 544, where the eagle sits, ἐπὶ προῦγοντι μελάθρῳ, it is the beam projecting outside the house, or the cornice.—II. generally, a roof, Il. 2, 414, Od. 18, 150: a house, κυπαρίσσινον μ., Pind. P. 5, 52; but in this signf. usu. in plur., like Lat. *tecta*; freq. in Trag. (Acc. to E. M. from μελαῖνα, cf. καταπόδης in Hdt. 8, 137, and Lat. *atrium*, from *ater*: hence some take Od. 22, 239, αἰθαλόεντος ἡνὶ μεγάρῳ μελάθρον, for αἰθαλὸν μελάθρον, the smoky vent-hole.)
Μελαθρόβιον, poet. for μελάθρον, Od. 8, 279.

Μελαθρόω, ὦ, to connect or fasten by beams, LXX.
†Μελαῖνα, ης, ἡ, (μέλας) Melaina, mother of Delphus, Paus. 10, 6, 4.—II. ἄκρα, (black cape), a promontory of Bithynia, Ap. Rh. 2, 349.—2. another in Lydia, Strab. p. 645.—3. the northwest point of Chios, Id.—III. τὰ, or Μελαῖνια, a city of Cilicia, Id. p. 760.
Μελαῖναιος, η, ον, =μέλας, Or. Sib.
Μελαῖναι, ἄδος, ἡ, a blackish fish, Meineke Cratir. Plut. 3. [ῶ]
†Μελαῖναια, ὦν, αἰ, Melainaee, a town of Arcadia, Paus. 3, 7, 1.
†Μελαῖνεύς, εως, ὁ, Melaineus, son of Lycaon, said to be founder of foreg., Paus. 1. c.—II. an inhab. of Melainaee.
†Μελαῖναις, ιδος, ἡ, (μέλας) a kind of black shell-fish, Sophron ap. Ath. 86 A.—II. appell. of Venus in Corinth. Id. 588 C.
Μελαῖνόρριν, -χρος, -φαιος, v. suῖ κελαινο.
Μελαῖνω, f. ανώ: pf. pass. με μέλσμαι: aor. pass. ἐμελάνθην, (μέλας). To blacken, make black: metaph., μ. φρίσιν, to use an obscure expression, Ath. 451 C.—Pass. to grow black, of the stain of blood on the skin, Il. 5, 354: but also of blood itself, Soph. Aj. 919: of the earth just turned up, Il. 18, 548; of ripening grapes, Hes. Sc. 300; of a newly bearded chin, Ib. 167, cf. Plat. Polit. 270 E. The act. is not in Hom. or Hes.: cf. μέλνει.—II. intr.=pass. to grow black, Plat. Tim. 83 A.
†Μελαῖοι, ὠν, οἱ, the Melaei, a people of lower Italy near Istone, Thuc. 5, 5.
Μελαμβάθης, ἐς, (μέλας, βάθος) darkly-deep, Τάρταρος, Aesch. Pr. 219 Soph. Fr. 469; σηκός δράκοντος, Eur. Phoen. 1010.
Μελαμβύφης, ἐς, (μέλας, βάπτω) dark-dyed, v. Ellendt Lex. Soph.
Μελάμβροτος, ον, of dark and dreary life.
Μελαμβρόρειος, or -βόρεος, ον, ὁ, (μέλας, βορέας) the black north wind which blows on the coast of Palestine and in Gaul, Strab. p. 182, ubi v. Casaub.; the French bisse.
†Μελάμβιον, ον, τό, Melambium, a place in Thessaly near Scotussa, Polyb. 18, 3, 6.
Μελάμβροτος, ον, (μέλας, βροτός) γῆ μ., land of negroes, Eur. Arch. 2, 3; γέιτονες μ., negroes, Id. Phaeth. 1.
Μελάμβωλος, ον, (μέλας, βῶλος) with black soil, loamy, Anth. P. 6, 231.
†Μελαμνίδας, ὁ, Melamnidas, a Macedonian, Arr. An. 4, 7, 2.
Μελαμπάγης, ἐς, Dor. for -πηγῆς, (μέλας, πήγνυμι) black-clotted, αἷμα, Aesch. Theb. 737: in genl. black, discoloured, Id. Ag. 392.
Μελάμπελος, ον, (μέλας, πέπλος) black-robed, epith. of Death, and Night, Eur. Alc. 844, Ion 1150: dark, black, σπολή, Alc. 427.
Μελαμπέτῳλος, ον, (μέλας, πέτιον) dark-leaved, Mel. 1, 14.
†Μελάμποδες, ον, οἱ, v. sub μελάμπους.
†Μελαμποδίδης, ον, ὁ, son of Melampus; in pl. οἱ Μ., the descendants of M., Plat. Ion 538 E.
Μελαμπόδιον, ον, τό, sneeze-wort, so named from Melampus, who is said to have first used it, Theophr.
Μελαμπόριος, ον, dark purple.
Μελάμπους, ὁ, ἡ, -πονι, τό, (μέλας, πούς) black-footed, ancient epith. of the Aegyptians, Apollod. 2, 1, 4: ir Hom. only as prop. n., Blackfoot, v. eq
†Μελάμπους, ὁδος ἐ, Dor. Bēlos

ροι, *Melampus*, son of Amythaon and Idomene, a celebrated physician and seer, Od. 15, 225; Apollod. 2, 2, 2.—2. son of Iliogenes, Vit. Hom.

Μελαμπτερος, ον, (μέλας, πτερόν) black-winged, black-feathered, Anth.

Μελαμπυγος, ον, (μέλας, πυγή) black-bottomed, considered a mark of manhood, (cf. also λάσιος), esp. as epith. of Hercules, v. Müller Dor. 2, 12, § 10, Wess. Hdt. 7, 216: μή τευ μελαμπύγον τύχης, take care not to 'catch a Tartar', Archil. 106; μ. τοῖς Ἰχθυοῖς, Ar. Lys. 802. Hence

†Μελαμπύγον, ον, δ, λίθος, the rock *Melampygus*, a part of Mt. Anopaea on the borders of Locris, Hdt. 7, 216.

Μελαμπύρον, ον, τό, (μέλας, πυρός) *melampyrum*, cow-wheat, Theophr.

Μελαμφής, ἐς, (μέλας, φάος) whose light is blackness, Ἐρεβος, Eur. Hel. 8.

Μελαμφύλλος, ον, (μέλας, φύλλον) dark-leaved, δάφνα, Anacr. 82: of leaves, dark with leaves, dark-wooded, Ἄλγνα, Pind. P. 1, 53, γῆ, Soph. O. C. 482: †also as epith. of the island Samos, Strab. p. 637. †II. as subst. τὸ μ. = ἄκανθος, Plin.

Μελαμόνος, ον, (μέλας, φωνή) with indistinct voice, Lat. *fusca voce*, Galen.

Μελαμψήφεις, ἰδος, δ, ἡ, (μέλας, ψήφεις) with black pebbles, of streams, Call. Dian. 101, Del. 76.

Μελάν, ἄνος, τό, (neut. from μέλας) black dye, ink, etc., Plat. Phaedr. 276 C, Dem. 313, 11.

Μελάναιετος, ον, δ, (μέλας, αἰετός) the black eagle, Arist. H. A.

Μελάναιθρ, δ, (μέλας, αἶθρ) σίτος, a dark kind of summer-wheat, Geop.: Hesych. μελαναἶθρ.

Μελάναιγς, ἰδος, δ and ἡ, or μελάναιγς (μέλας, αἰγίς):—with dark aegis, or wrapped in black stobs, epith. of Erinyes, Aesch. Theb. 699: also epith. of Bacchus at Athens, Paus.—II. οἶνος μ. was a dark red wine, Plut. 2, 692 E.

Μελάνανγέτις, ἰδος, ἡ, pecul. poet. fem. of sq., Orph. Arg. 515.

Μελάνανγς, ἐς, (μέλας, αὐγή) dark-gleaming, νασμός, Eur. Hec. 154.

Μελάνδειρος, ον, δ, (μέλας, δειρό) the black-throat, a bird, our red-start.

†Μελάνδῆπται, ὄν, οἱ, v. 1. Xen. An. 7, 2, 32 for Μελανδίται.

Μελάνδετος, ον, (μέλας, δέω) bound or mounted with black, φάσγανον μ., best understood of the ἴον scabbard, II. 15, 713; so, μ. ξίφος, Eur. Phoen. 1091; σάκος μ., an iron-rimmed shield, Aesch. Theb. 43; but, μελάνδετον ρόνω ξίφος, Eur. Or. 821.

†Μελανδία, ας, ἡ, *Melandia*, a district of Sithonia, Theopomp. ap. Steph. Byz.: v. Μελανδίται.

Μελανδίνης, ον, δ, (μέλας, δίνη) dark-eddyng, Dion. P. 577. [i]

†Μελανδίται, ὄν, οἱ, the inhab. of *Melandia*, the *Melanditae*, Xen. An. 7, 2, 32; cf. Μελανδέπται.

Μελανδόκος, ον, (μέλαν, δέχομαι) holding ink, ἄγγος μ. = sq., Anth. P. 6, 68.

Μελανδόχη, ης, ἡ, (μέλαν, δέχουαι) an inkstand.

Μ. λῶν δρύον, ον, τό, (μέλας, δρῦς) Acar of oak, Theophr.; for which in Od. 14, 12 we have τὸ μέλαν δρύος.—Π τὰ μέλανδρῖα, (μελάνδρως) a part of the tunny which was salted: also μελάνδρῖα, cf. Ath. 121 B; cf. Xenocr. p. 174 Coray.

Μελάνδρως, ον (μέλας, δρῦς) dark

with oak-leaves; generally dark-leaved, πίτυς, Aesch. Fr. 235.

Μελάνδρως, ὅς, ὁ, the tunny-fish, Ath. 121 B.

Μελανειδέω, ὦ, to look black, Galen. Gloss.

Μελανειμένω, ὦ, to be clad in black, Arist. Mirab. 109, 1, Strab.: and

Μελανειμονία, ας, ἡ, a wearing of black clothes: from

Μελανειμων, ον, (μέλας, εἶμα) black-clad, μ. ἐφοδοί, the assaults of the black-robed ones (the Furies), Aesch. Eum. 376.

Μελάνει, (μέλας) in II. 7, 64, a passage which was variously read in Aristarchus' time: his reading was μελάνει δέ τε πόντον ὑπ' αὐτῆς (sc. φρικῆς), so that μελάνω=μελάνω, to make black, darken, (cf. κνύανω, κνύανω), and ζέφυρος must be supplied as the nom.: Wolf and others read μελάνει (impf.) or μελάνει (pres.) δέ τε πόντος ὑπ' αὐτῆς, from μελάνέω, intr. = μελάνομαι, to grow black or dark. In later Ep. μελάνέω, intr., is certainly found, Ar. Rh. 4, 1574, Arat. 836, Call. Ep. 55, etc.,—which is evidence that they read πόντος in Hom. Cf. Spitzn. Exc. xiv. ad II.

†Μελανεύς, ἑως Ep. ἦος, δ, *Melaneus*, father of Amphimedon in Ithaca, Od. 24, 103.—2. son of Apollo, Paus. 4, 2, 2.

†Μελανητς, ἰδος, ἡ, *Melaneis*, earlier name of Eretria in Euboea, Strab. p. 448.

Μελανήφαιτος, ον, v. μεγαλήφ.

Μελανθεῖα, ας, ἡ,=μελάνθων ὄσπερ, opp. to λευκοθεῖα, Aristot. ap. Plut. 2, 440 F.

Μελανθέλιον, ον, τό, oil of μελάνθων, Diosc.

Μελανθεμον, ον, τό, a sort of ἄνθεμις (signf. III.), Diosc.

†Μελανθεύς, δ, *Melantheus*, son of Dolius, goatherd of Ulysses, Od. 17, 212; 21, 176; (only nom. and voc. of this form, the other cases from Μελάνθιος.)

Μελανθής, ἐς, (μέλας, ἄνθος) with black blossoms: generally, black, swarthy, γένος, Aesch. Supp. 154: cf. λευκανθής.

Μελάνθιον, ον, τό, also μελάνθιος πῶς, (μέλας, ἄνθος) a herb whose seeds were used as spice, *nigella Sativa*, Theophr., Diosc.

†Μελάνθιος, ον, δ, *Melanthius*,=Μελανθεύς.—2. an inferior tragic poet at Athens, derided by Ar. Av. 151, Pac. 803.—3. another poet, Plut. Cim. 4.—4. a general of the Athenians, Hdt. 5, 97; Xen. Hell. 2, 3, 46.—Others in Diog. L.

†Μελανθος, ον, δ, *Melanthus*, son of Neleus and Periclymene, a king of Messenia, who, driven out by the Heraclidae, fled to Athens, where he became king, Hdt. 5, 65; Paus. 2, 18, 8, who calls him son of Andropomus, v. 1, 9.—2. a Spartan, Thuc. 8, 5.—II. in Lyc. 767 an appell. of Neptune.

Μελανθρις, τρίχος, δ, ἡ,=μελάνοθρις, Arist. Physiogn. 3, 10.

†Μελανθῶ, οὗς, ἡ, *Melantho*, daughter of Dolius, sister of Μελανθεύς, Od. 18, 321.

Μελανία, ας, ἡ, (μέλας) blackness, Arist. Categ. 5, 45.—II. a black cloud, Xen. An. 1, 8, 8.

†Μελανία, τά, v. sub Μέλαινα.

Μελανίζω, (μέλας) to be black or blackish, Hicestus ap. Ath. 320 D.

Μελανίον, ον, τό,=μέλαν ἴον, the common violet, opp. to λευκόνιον. [ῶ]

†Μελανίππη, ης, ἡ, *Melanippe*,

daughter of Aeolus, mother of Boeotus and Aeolus by Neptune; for her a play of Eur. was named, A. Theom. 547; Plat. Symp. 177 A.—a queen of the Amazons, Ar. Rh. 965. (Prop. fem. from Μελανίππος.) †Μελανιππίης, ον, δ, (prop. son of *Melanippus*), *Melanippides*, a celebrated dithyrambic poet (of Melos) Athens, Xen. Mem. 1, 4, 3: acc. I. Suid. an elder and younger.

Μελανίππος, ον, (μέλας, ἵππος) with black horses, νύξ, Aesch. Fr. 6 [ῶ]

†Μελανίππος, ον, δ, *Melanion*, son of Astacus, one of the Theban chief Aesch. Theb. 414, cf. 406 sqq.—2. son of Agrius, Apollod. 1, 8, 6.—3. son of Theseus, Plut. Thes. 8.—4. a son of Priam, Apollod. 3, 12, 5.—5. son of Hicetaon, of Percote, II. 15, 547.—Others in Hdt. 5, 95; Xen. Hell. 6, 35; etc.

†Μελανίον, ὄνος, δ, *Melanion*, father of Parthenopaeus, Paus. 5, 1, 10.—2. an Athenian, Ar. Lys. 786.

Μελανόγειος, ον,=μελάνγειος. Μελανόγραμμος, ον, (μέλας, γραμμή) with black stripes, Arist. ap. Ath. 313 C.

Μελανοδέρματος, ον, (μέλας, δέρμα) black-skinned, Arist. H. A. 3, 9, 1.

Μελανοδοχείον, ον, τό,=μελάνοδοχο.

Μελανοειδής, ἐς, (μέλας, εἶδος) black-looking, Arist. Color. 5, 11.

Μελανόειμων, ον, gen. ονος,=μελανειμων, Hipp.?

Μελανόζυς, ὄνος, δ, ἡ, (μέλας, ζεύγνυμι) in Aesch. Supp. 530, μελάνζυγ' ἄταν, prob. of the black (Aegyptian) rowers, cf. 719, 745.

Μελανόθρις, τρίχος, δ, ἡ, (μέλας, θρίξ) black-haired, Hipp. p. 955.

Μελανοκάρδιος, ον, (μέλας, καρδίη) black-hearted, Στυγιος πέτρος, Ar. Ran. 470.

†Μελανόκολλπος, ον, (μέλας, κόπος) black-bosomed, epith. of Nigh Ursin in Bacchyl. 40 for Μεγαλόκοπος.

Μελανόκομης, ον, ὁ, and μελάνκομος, ον, (μέλας, κόμη) black-haired.

Μελανόμαλλος, ον, black-fleeced.

Μελανόμματος, ον, (μέλας, ὄμμα) black-eyed, Plat. Phaedr. 253 D.

Μελανονεκτούμιων, ον, gen. ονο (μέλας, νέκυς, εἶμα) clad in black shroud, common word in Ar. Ran. 133.

Μελανονεφής, ἐς, (μέλας, νέφος) with black clouds.

Μελανοποιός, ὄν, (μέλας, ποιεῖ) blackening.

Μελανόπτερος, ον, (μέλας, πτερόν) black-winged, φάσμα, Eur. Hec. 703.

Νύξ, Ar. Av. 695.

Μελανόπτερός, γνος, δ, ἡ, (μέλας, πτέρωξ)=foreg., Eur. Hec. 71: v. black fins, Ar. Fr. 452.

Μελανορόβδωτος, ον, (μέλας, ῥόδωτος) striped with black, Xenocr.

Μελανόρριζος, ον, (μέλας, ῥίζη) black-rooted: τὸ μ., black hellebore, Diosc.

Μελανός, ἡ, ὄν,=μέλας, Lob. P. ral. 139.

†Μέλανος, ον, δ, *Melanus*, a promontory of Cyzicus, Strab. p. 576.

Μελανόσαρκος, ον, (μέλας, σῶμα) with black flesh, dub.

Μελανόσπερμον, ον, τό,=μελάνοθιον, Diosc. Par. 2, 93.

Μελανόστερνος, ον, (μέλας, στήν) black-breasted, v. I. for sq.

Μελανόστερφος, ον, (μέλας, στέφος) black-skinned, Aesch. Fr. 377.

Μελανόστικτος, ον, (μέλας, στίξ) black-spotted, Arist. ap. Ath. 305 C.

Μελάνοστολος, ον, (μέλας, στολή) *ack-robed*, Plut. 2, 372 D.

Μελάνοστεος, ον, for μελάνοστεος, μέλας, δστέον) *black-boned*, as was ad in Il. 21, 252 by Aristot.; al. μελάνοστος, (δσσε) *black-eyed*; but ristarch. μέλανος τοῦ θρητήρος; -v. Spitzn. ad l.

Μελάνοστυραιος, ον, epith. of the Egyptians in Ar. Thesm. 857, with double meaning, (μέλας, στυρία) *with black trains to their robes*, and *styria*) *black-dosed*, cf. Hdt. 2, 77, id. v. sub μελανόζυς.

†Μελάνοσυροι, ον, ol, the black Sytians, dwelling beyond Mt. Teurus, trab. p. 737: cf. Δευκόσυροι.

Μελανοτειχίς, v. sub μελαντειχίς. Μελανότης, ητος, ή, (μέλας) *black-sk*, Galen.

Μελανούρις, ιδος, peculi. fem. of -, Anth. P. 6, 304.

Μελάνουρος, ον, (μέλας, ούρα) *ack-tailed*—ό μ., a sea fish, the *ack-tail*, *melanurus*, Epich. p. 29, atiph. Probl. 1, 4. [α]

Μελανόφαιος, ον, (μέλας, φαίος) *rk-gray*, opp. to λευκός, Ath. 78 A. Μελανόφθαλμος, ον, (μέλας, όφθαλμός) *black-eyed*, Arist. Gen. An. 5, 17.

Μελανόφλεψ, εβρος, ό, ή, (μέλας, έψ) *black-veined*, Aretae.

Μελανοφορώ, ώ, to wear black, ut. 2, 557 D.

Μελανόφορος, ον, (μέλας, φέρω) *aring black*.

Μελανόφορος, v, gen. vos, *black-ned*. [α]

Μελανόφρον, ονος, ό, ή, (μέλας, ήν) *black-hearted*.

Μελανόφυλλος, ον,=μελάμφυλλος: ck-plumed, περρώ, Chaerem. ap. h. 608 C.

Μελανόχλωρος, ον, (μέλας, χλω) *darkly pale*, Procl.

Μελανόχρης, ές,=μελαγχρής.

Μελανόχροος, ον,=μελάμχροος, . 19, 246:—metapl. nom. pl., κνία: μελανόχροος, Il. 13, 589.

Μελανόχρους, ωτος, ό, ή,=μελάγος, Eur. Hec. 1105.

Μελάνω, ώ, to blacken.

Μελανσις, εως, ή, (μελαινομαι) a *ming black*, Arist. Phys. Ausc. 5, 1.

Μελανόστερος, ον,=μελανόστερ-

Μελάντας, α and ον, ό, *Melantas*, sc. pr. n., Plut. Artax. 19; etc.

Μελάντειος, ον, of or belonging to *las*, *Melantean*, al. *Μελάντειοι πέ-ι* or *δεираί*, the *Melantean rocks*, r Thera, Ap. Rh. 4, 1707: in ab. *Μελάνθειοι*, p. 636.

Μελαντειχίς, ές, (μέλας, τείχος) *ck-walled, domos Persephónης*, Pind. 14, 28, ubi Böckh like *Μελαντειχίς*.

Μελάντερος, α, ον, compar. from ας, Il.

Μελαντήρια, ας, ή, a *black metallic* or *ink*, prob. oxide of copper, st. Color. 4, 1; cf. Diosc. 5, 118.

Μελάντης, ον, ό, *Melantes*, an Athenian, an opponent of Demosthenes, n. 310, 10.

Μελάντιος, ον, ό, *Melantius*, masc. n., Luc.

Μελαντόρηγος, ές, (μέλας, τραγείν) *k when eaten*, σκυόν, Anth. P. 6,

Μελανόρος, ον, (μέλας, ύδωρ) *with k water*, κρίνη μ., a well where the *rks look* black from the shade, etc., i, 14, Od. 20, 158, etc. [α]

Μελάνωμα, ατος, ό, *blackness*. [λ] Μελάνωπάς, όν, (μέλας, ύψ) *black- ing*.

†Μελάνωπος, ον, ό, *Melanopus*, an Athenian, father of Laches, Thuc. 3, 86.—2. son of Laches, an Athenian orator, Id. ib.; Dem. 703, 21.—3. son of Diophantus, a Sphettian, Dem. 925, 2.—Others in Ath.; etc.

Μελάνοσις, ή,=μελανσις. [α] Μελάρβινος, ον, (μέλας, ρβινόν) *black-skinned*, Nonn.

ΜΕΛΑΪΣ, μέλαινα, μέλιν, gen. μέλινος, μελαινής, μέλανος, cf. τάλας, the only word exactly like it in form. *Black, dark*:—in Hom. μέλαν αίμα, κύμα, ύδωρ, μέλας οίνος, γαία μέλαινα, etc., where it is simply descriptive, and evidently orig. meant no definite colour, but simply dark:— ναύη μ. is prob. so called not from its being pitched over, nor yet from the gloom of the hold, but simply from the dark look of all ships on the water.—II. *black, dark, gloomy, έσπερος, νύξ, etc.*, Hom.—III. *metaph. black, dark, θάνατος*, Il. 2, 834, etc.; Κύρ, lb. 859, etc.; όδύνη μ., Il. 4, 117, etc.; the origin of the metaph. being more distinctly seen in the phrases μ. νέφος θανάτοιο, άχεος νεφέλη μ., Il. 16, 350; 18, 22: hence generally dark, dire, horrid, μ. πόχη, ώρά, Aesch. Supp. 88, Theb. 833; άνάγκη, Eur. Hipp. 1388; etc.— In all these signis., opp. to λευκός.—2. of the voice, *indistinct*, Lat. *fuscus*, opp. to λευκός (q. v.), Arist. Top. 1, 15, 4.—3. *dark, obscure, enigmatical*, Plut., as in Lat. *Lycophron ater*, Stat. Sylv. 5, 3, 157.—4. of men, *black*, (like *hic niger est*), Plut. 2, 12 D:—so prob. μέλαινοι φρόνες in Solon ap. Diog. L. 1, 61; μ. καρδία, Pind. Fr. 88.—IV. compar. μέλάντερος, α, ον, which establishes the orig. form to be *μέλανς, cf. μελάνος), Il. 24, 94, proverb. of the thickest darkness, νέφος μελάντερον ήτε πίσσα, Il. 4, 277, cf. Bast. Ep. Cr. p. 90: also μελανώτερος, in Strab.—Poet. collat. form κελανός, Buttm. Lexil. s. v. κελανός: and in Il. 24, 79, μέλας: Aeol. μέλας.

†Μελάϊς, ύνος, ό, *Melas*,—I. masc. pr. n.;—I. son of Phrixus and Chalciope, from whom the gulf (infra III.) was said to be named, Ap. Rh. 2, 1156.—2. son of Porthaon, brother of Oeneus, Il. 14, 117.—3. son of Licymnius, a companion of Hercules, Apollod. 2, 7, 7.—Others in Paus.; etc.—II. of rivers;—1. a river of Thrace, falling into the gulf of same name, now *Saldatti*? Hdt. 7, 58.—2. a river of Thessaly, emptying into the Malian gulf, Id. 7, 198.—3. a river of Achaia near Olenos, Call. Jov. 23.—4. a small river of Boeotia near Orchomenus, flowing into the lake Copais, Strab. p. 407; Paus. 9, 38, 6.—Others mentioned in Strab., and Paus.—III. ό Μέλαις κόλπος, (the black gulf) *Melasius*, a deep gulf between the Thracian Chersonese and the main coast of Thrace, now *gulf of Saros*, Hdt. 6, 41; 7, 58; etc.: in Ap. Rh. 1, 922, ό Μέλαις πόντος.

Μέλαισμα, ατος, τό, (μελαινώ) a *black colour*, or *dye*, Apollod. ap. Phot.; black, Anth. P. 6, 63:—a *black spot*, Plut. 2, 564 E.

Μελαστός, οὔ, ό, (μελαινώ) *blackness, lividness*, Hipp. p. 425:—a *black spot*, Plut. 2, 921 F.

†Μελδοι, ον, ol, the *Meldi*, a Gallic race on the Sequana, Strab. p. 194.

ΜΕΛΔΩ, to melt, make liquid, Call. Fr. 309: pass. μέλδομαι, to melt, grow liquid, λέβης κνίσσην μελδόμενος, a caldron melting as to the fat, i. e. in which fat melts, Il. 21, 363; ubi al. κνίσση.

Μέλε, Ep. 3 impf. from μέλω, Od. 5, 6.

Μέλε, ώ μέλε, an Att. vocat. from a nom. not in use, as a familiar address to both sexes, *my good friend, my dear*, etc., Ar. Eq. 671, Nub. 33, Eccl. 120, 133; νή Δε', ώ μέλε, Plat. Theaet. 170 E; cf. Ruhnk. Tim. —[later addressee to men only.—(The deriv. from μέλεος wretched, will never do; for it almost always has a good sense. Buttm. refers it to a nom. μέλος from root μέλι Lat. mel, melior: the Gramm. explain it by ώ έπιμελείας άξιε και όιον με μελήμενε.)

Μελεαγρίς, ιδος, ή, τοf *Meleager* (1), l a sort of *guinea-fowl*, named after the hero Meleager, Arist. H. A. 6, 2, 3, Clytus ap. Ath. 655 B.—II. al. Μελεαγρίδες νήσοι, islands of Meleager, in the Padus, Anton. Lib.: from

†Μελέαργος, ον, ό, *Meleager*, son of Oeneus and Althaea, an Argonaut, and one of the Calydonian hunters, Il. 2, 642.—2. one of Alexander's generals, Arr. An. 1, 24.—3. an epigrammatic poet of Gadara in Syria, Strab. p. 759; Anth.—Others in Diog. L.; etc.

Μελείζω, (μέλος) to modulate, sing.

†Μελεάς, ον, ό, *Meleas*, a Laconian, Thuc. 3, 5.—2. λέας, α, ό, masc. pr. n., N. T.

Μελεαίνω, (μέλω) to care for, be cumbered about, c. gen., πεινής, Theogn. 1125: also c. acc., Theocr. 10, 52, cf. Böckh Inscr. 1, p. 20; also c. inf. γήμαι καθήν οὔ μελεαίνει έσθλός άνήρ, a good man cares not to marry a bad woman, Theogn. 185; as Lat. non curare,=detractare.—II. to care for, attend upon, like θεραπεύω, μ. τοῖς νοσέοντάς, Hdt. 8, 115.

Μελεόη, ης, ή, v. l. for μελέτη, Hipp. p. 617.

Μελεόημα, ατος, τό, (μελεαίνω) *care, anxiety*, Hom., who always uses plur.: μελεόημα πατρός, anxiety about one's father, Od. 15, 8: also or sleep, λών μελεόηματα θυμοί, Il. 23, 62; cf. λυγμελής:—μελεόηματα βένδν, their care for man, Eur. Hipp. 1102.—II. the object of care, Ibyc. 4; cf. μελήμα.

†Μελεδών, ον, ό, *Meledemus*, an Athenian, son of Cleon, Dem. 273, 6; where Bekk. Τελεόδημος from the best MSS.

Μελεδώνης, ον, (μελεόημα) *caring for*, c. gen., Anth. P. 9, 569.—II. busy, κερκίς, Ib. 6, 39, cf. 7, 425.

Μελεδών, ύνος, ή,=μελεδώνη, H Hom. Ap. 532, Hes. Op. 66, Theogn. 879, Sappho 11; cf. Lob. Paral. 146

Μελεδωνεύς, ό, poet. for μελεδωνός, Theocr. 24, 104.

Μελεδώνη, ης, ή, like μελεδών, *care, sorrow*, Od. 19, 517, Theocr., etc.:—also=μελεόημα, μελέτη, Hipp.

Μελεδωνός, ον, ό and ή, one who takes care of, an attendant, guardian, μ. των οικίων, a house-steward, Hdt. 3, 61; ό μ. των ήπριων, the keeper of the crocodiles, Id. 2, 65; also μ. της τροφής, one who provides their food, Ib.

Μέλει, impers., v. μέλω.

Μελείζω, (μέλος I) like μελίζω I, to dismember, cut in pieces.

Μελείνος, η, ον,=μέλιнос, μέλινοσ, Theophr.

Μελείστι, adv. (μελείζω,) limb from limb, Shakspeare's 'limb-meal,' Il. 24, 409. [τ]

Μελεοπαθής, ές, (μέλεος, παθείν) *suffering wretchedly*, Aesch. Theb. 964.

Μελεόπονος, ον, (μέλεος, πόνοσ) *having done wretchedly*, Aesch. Theb. 963.

Μέλεος, α, ον, also ος, ον, Eur. 901

Or. 207:—like *ἥλεος*, *idle, useless*, οὐ γὰρ ἐστάμεναι μέλεον οὐν τεύχεσι, II. 10, 480; *μελέη δέ μοι ἔσεται οὐρή*, Od. 5, 416; οὐ μέλεον εἰρήσεται αἰῶς, II. 23, 795;—so μέλεον as *adv.* *in vain*, μέλεον δ' ἠκούτισαν ἄμφω, II. 16, 336; *μελεον δέ οἱ εὐχος, ἔδοκας*, II. 21, 473, (where however the ancients took it as *adj.* with *εὐχος*,—a fruitless victory).—II. from Hes. Th. 563, οὐκ ἐξίδου μέλειοι πυρὸς μένος...*θητοῖσι*, it took the later sense of *unhappy, miserable*, Trag.; esp. in addressing persons, as Orac. ap. Hdt. 7, 140: μέλεος γάμον, *unhappy in thy marriage*, Aesch. Theb. 779; cf. Pors. Hec. 425. Cf. μέλε.

Μελέφρων, ονος, ὁ, ἡ, (μέλεος, φρόν) *miserable-minded*, Lat. *infelix animi*, Eur. I. T. 854.

Μελοπτερος, ονος, (μέλος II, πτερόν) *singing with its wings*, epith. of the cicada, Anth. P. 7, 194; cf. Lob. Phryn. 688.

Μελέτω, poet. for μέλει, v. μέλω. Μελέτω, ὦ, f. ἥσω, Thuc. 1, 80, etc.; but ἥσμαι, Luc. Pseudos. 6:—to care for, take care of, c. gen., βίου, ἔργου, Hes. Op. 314, 441.—II. c. acc. rei, like ἐπιμελέομαι, to attend to, study, pursue diligently, Lat. *excolere*, Hdt. 3, 115: hence, μ. δόξαν, to study, court reputation, Thuc. 6, 11, μ. δόξαν, to court popular opinion, Plat. Phaedr. 260 C, cf. Soph. O. C. 171; and so to practise, etc., v. infr. Construct., mostly c. acc. rei, μ. μαρτεῖαν, H. Hom. Merc. 557, cf. Hdt. 6, 105; freq. in Att., μ. σοφίαν, Ar. Plut. 511; τέχνας, ῥητορικὴν, ὀρχήσιν, etc., Plat.: esp. in Att. to practise speaking, to go over a speech in one's mind, Lat. *meditari*, Plat. Phaedr. 228 B, Dem. 421, 20; εἰσω, μ. ἐπὶ τῶν καιρῶν, to get up a speech off-hand, Id. 1414, 12: to rehearse, Arist. Probl.:—rarely c. dat. rei, as μ. τόδῃ, to practise with the bow, Xen. Cyr. 2, 1, 21:—so c. inf., to practise doing a thing, as μ. τοξεύειν καὶ ἰκοντίζειν, lb. 1, 2, 12; μ. ἀποθνήσκειν, Plat. Phaed. 67 E: absol. to practise, exercise one's self, the acc. rei being omitted, Xen. Hell. 3, 4, 16; hence, ἐν τῷ μὴ μελετώντι, by want of practice, Thuc. 1, 142, Plat. Rep. 407 B, cf. Jelf Gr. Gr. § 436, γ.—In pass., to be practised, Thuc. 1, 142, Plat., c. inf., Eur. Alexandr. 4, Ar. Eccl. 119:—cf. ἀσκέω.—III. c. acc. pers., to exercise or train one, ἐμελέτησεν αὐτοὺς ἔγειεν...Xen. Cyr. 8, 1, 42; also c. inf., μ. τιὰ ποιεῖν, Mnesim. Ἰπποτρ. 1, 7, ubi v. Meineke.—2. to attend (as physician), Hipp. p. 550; and in pass., of the patient, Id. 556. (From μέλω, μελεδαῖναι: some also connect it with Lat. *meditari*, v. δ, VI.)

Μελέτη, ἡς, ἡ, *care, attention*, Hes. Op. 410: c. gen. rei, μ. πλείονων, care for many things, lb. 378; so, μελέτην τιος ἔχειν=μελέταν, ἐπιμελεῖσθαι, like *cuiam gerere rei*, lb. 455: later also, μ. περί τιος, Plat. Polit. 286 A, πρόσ τι, Id. Legg. 865 A: c. gen. pers., care paid by one, μ. θεῶν, Soph. Phil. .96.—2. esp. practice, exercise, Thuc. 2, 85, etc.; πόνον μ., Id. 2, 39; μ. καὶ μάθησις, Plat., and Xen.: in a military sense, μελέτην ποιεῖσθαι, to go through one's practice, Thuc. 1, 18, Xen., etc.: the practice of speaking, declamation, Dem. 328, 15, etc.—3. a pursuit, Pind. O. 9, 161.—II. care, anxiety, μελέτη κατατρέχουσι, Eur. Med. 1099.

†Μελέτη, ἡς, ἡ, *Melēte*, one of the earlier Muses, in Paus. 9, 29, 2.

Μελέτημα, ατος, τό, (μελέτω) a practice, custom, Eur. Incert. 101; μ. πρὸς τι, practice in..., Xen. Eq. 11, 13: also=μέλημα.

Μελετήρως, ἄ, ὄν, (μελετώ) practising diligently, Xen. An. 1, 9, 5: συνουσίαι μ., meetings for practising oratory, debating societies, Philostr.

Μελετήτεον, verb. adj. from μελετώ, one must care for, study, τι, Plat. Gorg. 527 B.

Μελετήτηριον, ον, τό, (μελέτη) a place for practice, Plut. Demosth. 8.—II. the instrument for practising, Anaxandr. Ἡρακλ. 1.

Μελετήτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (μελετώ) inclined to practise, τινός, Clem. Al.

Μελετήτός, ἡ, ὄν, (μελετώ) practised: to be gained by practice, ἀρετῇ, Plat. Clit. 407 B.

Μελέτωρ, ορος, ὁ, (μέλω) one who cares for, a guardian, avenger, ἀμφί τινα, Soph. El. 846.

Μέλη, ἡς, ἡ, a sort of cur, Anaxipp. ap. Ath. 486 F.

Μελήδον, adv., (μέλος)=μελεῖστί, limb by limb, in joints, Posidon. ap. Ath. 153 E.—2. by paragrams.

Μελήδων, ὄνος, ἡ=μελεδών, Simon. 14, Anth. P. 5, 293.

Μέλημα, ατος, τό, (μέλω) the object of care,—a beloved object, τοῦ μὲλ., like Virgil's *mea cura*, Sappho 105; so, γέας μ. παρθένου, Pind. P. 10, 93; Χαρίτων μ., Id. Fr. 63; Κύπριδος, lb. 237;—so also in Trag.—II. a charge, duty, Aesch. Ag. 1549:—hence care, anxiety, Aesch. Eum. 444, Theocr. 14, 2; etc.

†Μέλης, ἡτος, ὁ, the Meles, a river of Ionia near Smyrna, on the banks of which Homer was said to have been born, H. Hom. 8, 3; Strab. p. 554: in Anth. Plan. 292, the river-god is made the father of Homer: cf. Dübner. Asius 12.—II. Meles, father of the didrambic poet Cinesias, Plat. Gorg. 501 B.—Others in Paus., etc.

†Μελησανδρος, ον, ὁ, Melesandrus, a commander of the Athenians, Thuc. 2, 69.—2. a person against whom an oration of Dinarchus is directed, Dion. H.

†Μελησίας, ον, ὁ, Melesias, an Olympic victor of Aegina, Pind. N. 4, 151.—2. an Athenian ambassador, Thuc. 8, 86; father of the Thucydides, who was an opponent of Pericles, v. I. Μελησίας, v. Marcell. vit. Thuc. § 43.—Others in Plat. Lach.; etc.

†Μελησιγενής, οὗς, ὁ, (Μέλης I. *γένω) Melesigēnēs, i. e. born on or of (the) Meles, appell. of Homer, Vit. Hom.; v. Μέλης I.

Μελησίμβροτος, ον, (μέλησις, βροτός) being an object of care or love to men, Pind. P. 4, 27.

†Μελησίππος, ον, ὁ, Melesippus, a Lacedaemonian, Thuc. 1, 139.

Μελησις, εως, ἡ, (μέλω) care, diligence.

Μελησιός, οὐ, ὁ=foreg., dub.

Μελητέον, verb. adj. from μέλω, one must take thought, τινός, Plat. Rep. 365 D.

†Μελητίδης, ον, ὁ, Meletides, a person, whose name became proverb. for stupidity, Ar. Ran. 991: in form patron. from sq.

†Μελητος, ον, ὁ, (more correct than Μέλιτος) Melētus, an Athenian tragic poet, of the deme Pitthus, one of the accusers of Socrates, Ar. Ran. 1302; Plat. Apol.; Xen. Mem.; etc.: another Meletus is mentioned as an accomplice of the Thirty, implicated in a charge of profaning the mysteries, Andoc. 2, 41; 12, 34; Xen. Hell. 2,

4, 36; etc.; perh. same as the poet v. Clinton Fast. Hell. 2, p. xxxvi.

ΜΕΛΙ, τό, gen. ἱτος, etc.: (a da μέλι acc. to Meineke Com. Fr. 3, 641,—but ?):—Lat. *MEL*, honey, Hom.: said to be made by men for the φοῖνιξ in Hdt. 1, 193, cf. 4, 194 τὸ ὄνν μέλι, the Persian *manna*, P. Ryaen.: metaph. of anything sweet, Alex. Mant. 1, 6. Cf. μελίσις, v. infr.

Μελία, ας, ἡ, Ion. μελίη, the oak, Lat. *fraxinus*, II. 13, 178; 16, 767; Hes. Op. 144 brings the third or better race of men from ash-trees, ὁ μελιάων,—so hard is its wood.—II. spear, the shafts being used, made of ash, (cf. μελίινος), II. 22, 225, etc.

†Μελία, ας, ἡ, Melia, daughter of Oceanus, wife of Inachus, Apollo, I. 1, 1.—2. a nymph, mother of the Centaur Pholus, Id.

Μελιάδης, ἐς, Dor. for μελιόδης, Alcae. 47, Pind. Fr. 147.

Μελία, ὦν, α, a race of nymphs said to have sprung from the spot of earth on which fell the blood of Uranus, Hes. Th. 187; they were also called Μελιάδες. The name seems to mean *ash-nymphs* (μελίη), like Δρυάδες, Ἀμαδράδες, oak-nymphs.

Μελίβας, ὁ, (μέλι, βοή) sweet-singing, κύκνος, Eur. Phaeth. 2, 34.

Μελίβοια, ας, ἡ, Meliboea, daughter of Oceanus, Apollod. 3, 8, 1.—2. daughter of Niobe, Id. 3, 5, 6.—3. wife of Theseus, mother of Ajax, Ath. 51 A.—4. appell. of Proserpina, Lasus ap. Ath. 624 E.—II. a city of Magnesia in Thessaly, II. 2, 717.

Μελίβοριος, ον, (μέλι, βρέμω) sweet-toned, Anth. P. 7, 696.

Μελιγᾶθης, ἐς, Dor. for -γηθης, ἡ, ney-sweet, ὄδιον, Pind. Fr. 211.

Μελιδόντος, ον, (μέλι, γόνυ) sweet-sounding, ὠδιον, Pind. N. 1, 23.

Μελίγηνος, νος, Dor. -γῆνος, ὁ, (μέλι, γῆνος) sweet-voiced, melodious, Od. 12, 187, ὠδιον, H. Hom. A. 519; ὅμοιοι, κάμοι, Pind. O. 11 (10), 4, N. 3, 7.

Μελίγληνος, ον, soft-eyed.

Μελιγλώσσος, ον, (μέλι, γλῶσσα) honey-tongued, πειθός, Aesch. Pr. 17, ὠδιός, Bacchyl. 12; ἔτη, Ar. Av. 90.

Μελίγμα, ατος, τό, (μέλιζω II) a somnolent, Mosch. 3, 93:—but, Ibid. 56, it is musical instrument, where some take for μελίγμα.

†Μελιγοννίς, ἰδος, ἡ, Meligōnīs, an earlier name of the island Lipari, Call. Del. 48.

Μελιδόντος, ον=μελιδόντος.

Μελιειδής, ἐς, f. l. for μελιόδης Hipp. p. 529.

Μελιέθρος, ον, (μέλι, ἔψω) dress with honey, Arr.

Μελίζω, Dor. μελίσσω: (μέλος) to dismember, cut in pieces, v. l. Lat. Dial. Mort. 29, 1.—2. in pass. to make the limbs fully formed, Opp. C. 1, 15, cf. διαρθρόω.—II. (μέλος II) to move late, sing, warble, μελίσσειν σύργην, Theocr. 20, 28: but usg. in mid., 1, 2; 7, 89.—2. trans. to sing of, celebrate in song, τιὰν ὠδοῖαι, Pind. 11, 23; μ. πάθην, Aesch. Ag. 1176.

Μελίζωρος, ον, (μέλι, ὠρός) of honey, Nic. Al. 205: sweet as honey, Id. Th. 663.

Μελιγενής, ἐς, (μελία, *γένω) sprung from ash-trees, ash-born, A. Rh. 4, 1641; cf. μελία.

Μελιόδης, ἐς, (μέλι, ἦδος), honey-sweet, λατὼν μελιόδα καρπῶν C. 9, 94, etc.: metaph. μ. θυμῷ, νόστον, II. 10, 495, Od. 11, 100: 551; so in Pind. etc.; cf. μελιόδης.

Μελίθροπος, *ov*, (μέλι, τρέψω) honey-fed, Anth. P. 9, 122.

Μελίθρους, *ov*, contr. -θρους, (μέλι, τρέψω) sweet-sounding, Anth. P. 5, 125.

Μελίτιος, *η, ov*, v. l. for *Μελίτιος*. [?]

†Μελικέρτης, *ov*, δ, *Meliceretes*, son of Athamas and Ino, changed into the sea-god Palaemon, Apollod. 1, 9, 5.

Μελικηρά, *η*, the spawn of the murex, as being like a honey-comb, Arist. H. A., 5, 15, 1; (hence κηρίαίς, to denote this spawn, Ib. 3.); cf. Lob. Paral. 146:—also *Μελικηρα*, τά.—II. = *Μελι-κρηρίς* II, Pherecr. Aut. 7, ubi v. Meineke. [?]

Μελικηρία, *ας, η*, =sq.

Μελικηρίς, *ιδος, η*, *meliceris*, a virulent eruption on the head, also called *inea favosa*, from its resembling a honeycomb, Hipp. —II. a honey-cake, Philox. ap. Ath. 147 B.

Μελικηρον, *ov*, τό, (μέλι, κηρός) a honey-comb, Theocr. 20, 27.

Μελικομπος, *ov*, (μέλι, κομπέω) sweet-sounding, αἰδαί, Pind. 1, 2, 46.

Μελικός, *η, ov*, (μέλος II.) belonging to or accompanied by singing, song-like, o be sung.—II. singing: δ *Μελικός*, a lyric poet, Plut. 2, 120 C. Adv. -κός.

Μελικράτος, *ov*, Ion. -κρητος; (μέλι, κεράννυμι)—mixed with honey: τό *Μελικράτον*, Att. -κράτον, a drink of honey and milk offered as a libation to the souls of the dead and to the infernal gods, Od. 10, 519; 11, 27: more fully, *Μελικράτα γάλακτος*, Eur. Or. 15,—because after Hom. it also meant a mixture of honey and water:—we also find the metaphor. dat. *Μελικράτῃ*, but no nom. *Μελικράς*, Lob. Paral. 224.

Μελικταινα, *η*, poet. for *Μελίταινα*, Nic. Th. 555.

Μελικτής, *ov*, δ, Dor. *Μελικτής*, (μέλι II.) a singer, player, esp. flute-player, Theocr. 4, 30, Mosch. 3;—also *Μελιστής*.

Μελιλότιος, *η, ov*, made of *Μελί-κωτον*, Pherecr. Pers. 2: from

Μελίλωτον, *ov*, τό, also *Μελίλωτος*, v. δ, (μέλι, λωτός) *melilot*, a kind of lover, so called from the quantity of honey it contained, Cratin. Malh. 1. i: but long in arsis, Nic. Th. 897.]

Μελιμύλον, *ov*, τό, (μέλι, μήλον) a sweet apple, an apple grafted on a quince, Diosc. 1, 161.

Μελίνη, *ης, η*, millet, *panicum miliaenum*, Hdt. 3, 117; κνήμη *Μελίνης*, Soph. Fr. 534; also *Ἐλνυος*. [?]

†Μελίνη, *ης, η*, *Μελινέ*, daughter of Thespius, Apollod. 2, 7, 8.

Μελίνου, *ov*, τό, = *Μελίταινα*.

Μελίνος, *ov*, δ, = *Μελίνη*.

Μελίνος, v. sub *Μελίνος*.

†Μελίνος, *ov*, δ, *Melinus*, a harbour on the coast of the Troglodytae, Strab. 7, 771.

†Μελινοφαγοί, *ov*, οι, (Μελίνη, φαγεῖν; millet-eaters) the *Melinophagi*, a Thracian people, Xen. An. 7, 5, 12.

†Μελιζώ, *ov*,ς, *η*, *Melizo*, a female flute-player, Theocr. 2, 146.

†Μελίος, *ov*, δ, *Melios*, masc. pr. n., Ju. Sm. 11, 85.

Μελίπαις, (μέλι, παῖς) σύμβλος, the live with its honey-children, Anth. P. 2, 249.

Μελίπηκτον, *ov*, τό, (μέλι, πήγνυμι) a honey-cake, Antiph. Leptin. 1.

Μελίπνοος, *ov*, contr. -πνοος, *ov*, (μέλι, πνέω) honey-breathing, sweet-breathing, Σιργίς, Theocr. 1, 128.

Μελίπτερος, *ov*, (μέλι, πτερόω) wing-winged, μέλα, ap. Ath. 633 A.

†Μελίπτορος, *ov*, (μέλι, πτόρος) with honeyed boughs, Androm. ap. Ga-

en

Μελίρραθάμιγς, *ιγγος, δ, η*, (μέλι, ραθάμιγς) dropping honey, Nonn. [α]

Μελίρροθος, *ov*, (μέλι, ρόθω) =sq., Pind. Fr. 286.

Μελίρροος, *ov*, contr. -ροος, *ov*, (μέλι, ρέω) flowing with honey.

Μελίρροτος, *ov*, =foreg., κρήναι, Plat. Ion 534 A.

Μελίς, barbarism for μέλι, Ar. Thesm. 1192.

†Μελισάνθορος, *ov*, δ, *Melisander*, an early poet of Miletus, who sang the battle of the Lapithae and Centaurs, Ael. V. H. 11, 2.

Μελίσω, Dor. for *Μελίζω* II, Theocr.

Μελίσκιον, *ov*, τό, dim. from μέλος II, Antiph. Τρανυ. 1.

Μέλισμα, *ατος, τό*, (Μελίζω II) a song, Theocr. 14, 31:—an air, melody, Mel. 1, 35.

Μελισμάτιον, *ov*, τό, dim. from μέλισμα. [α]

Μελισκω, *ov*, δ, (Μελίζω I) a dismembering.—II. (Μελίζω II) a singing, song.

Μελισπονδα (sc. *Ιερά*), *ov*, τά, drink-offerings of honey, Plut. 2, 464 C; cf. *ἑλαιόσπονδα*, οἰνόσπονδα.

Μέλισσα, *ης, η*, Att. *Μελίττα*: no doubt from μέλι, honey, and so we find a genit. pl. *Μελίτων*, Emped. 311,—(unless this be written *Μελίτων*). A bee, Lat. *apis*, Hom., etc.: *Μελισσαι*, Hes. Th. 594; cf. *ἔφουθος*, πόρος II. 2:—ὥστερ *Μελίττα* κέντρον *ἔγκατα-λπειν*, Plat. Phaed. 91 C; etc.—The term *Μέλισσα* was applied,—2. to poets, from their culling the beauties of nature, as Horace, *more apud Matinae*, cf. Jac. Anth. P. 580: also—3. to the priestesses of Delphi, Pind. P. 4, 106; of Ceres and Diana, Kreuzer Symbolik, 3, 354; 4, 241, 382 sq., Meineke Euphor. p. 95, cf. *ἔσσην*: hence—4. in the mystic philosophy of the Neoplatonists, to any pure, chaste being, Porphyry; cf. *νόμφη*—II. *Μέλισσα* for honey itself, Soph. O. C. 480, cf. Lob. Phryn. 187: on the phrase *ἐσμός* *Μέλισσης* in Epinic. ap. Ath. 432 C, v. Herm. Opusc. 2 p. 252-7.

†Μέλισσα, *ης, η*, *Melissa*, wife of Periander tyrant of Corinth, Hdt. 3, 50:—2. a courtesan of this name in Ath. 157 A.—Others in Anth.; etc.

—II. a town of Phrygia where Alcibiades was buried, Ath. 574 E.

Μελισσαῖος, *α, ov*, (Μέλισσα) of or belonging to bees, Nic. Th. 611.

Μελισσαιος, *α, ov*, =foreg.: cf. *Μελισσιος*.

Μελισσέως, *έως, δ*, a bee-keeper, Arist. H. A. 9, 40, 37.

†Μελισσέως, *έως, δ*, *Melisseus*, an ancient king of Crete, Apollod.

Μελισσηεις, *εσσα, εν*, rich in bees, Nic. Th. 11, Coluth. 23.

Μελισσια, *ας, η*, = *Μελισσών*.

Μελισσιος, *α, ov*, (Μέλισσα) of, belonging to bees: v. κηρίον, a honeycomb, N. T., with v. l. *Μελισσειον*.

Μελισσοβότανον, *ov*, τό, (Μέλισσα, βοτάνη) an herb, baulm, Lat. *aspiatium*, also *Μελισσόφυλλον*, *Μελίτταινα*, μέλινον, *Μελισσόβοτον*.

Μελισσόβοτος, *ov*, (Μέλισσα, βόσκω) fed on by bees, Anth. P. 9, 523, Dion. P. 327: τό *μ* =foreg., Nic. Th. 677.

Μελισσοκόμος, *ov*, (Μέλισσα, κομέω) keeping bees, ap. Rh. 2, 131, Opp.

Μελισσοκράς, *ατος, δ*, and *η*, = *Μελισσοκρας*.

Μελισσομόμος, *ov*, (Μέλισσα, νέμω) feeding or keeping bees, like *Μελισσοκόμος*—II. in Ar. Ran. 1273, the *Μελισσομόμοι* are the chief priestesses v. *Μέλισσα* I, 2.)

Μελισσοπόλος, *ov*, Att. *Μελισσο-keeping bees*, Arist. Mirab. 64.

Μελισσοπόνος, *ov*, (Μέλισσα, πονέω) = *Μελισσοκόμος*, Anth. P. 6, 239.

Μελισσόρυτος, *ov*, (Μέλισσα, ρέω) flowing from bees; μ. *ναομοι*, streams of honey, Orph. Arg. 572.

†Μέλισσος, *ov*, δ, *Melissus*, son of Telesiaides of Thebes, victor in the Nemean and Isthmian games, Pind. I. 3, 15 sq.—2. a philosopher and statesman of Samos, pupil of Parmenides, Plat. Theaet. 180 E.

Μελισσοσός, *ov*, (Μέλισσα, σώζω) guardian of bees, of Pan, Anth. P. 9, 226.

Μελισσοτέκτος, *ov*, (Μέλισσα, τεύχω) made by bees, κηρία, Pind. Fr. 266.

Μελισσοτοκος, *ov*, (Μέλισσα, τίκτω) produced by bees, honied, Anth. P. 7, 12.

Μελισσοτροφέιον, *ov*, τό, a bee-house, Lat. *ariarium*: from

Μελισσοτρόφος, *ov*, (Μέλισσα, τρέφω) feeding bees, Σάλαμος, Eur. Tro 795.

Μελισσοურγειον, *ov*, τό, = *Μελισσοτροφέιον*, Aesop.

Μελισσοურγέω, *ω*, to be a *Μελισσοουργος*.

Μελισσοურγία, *ας, η*, Att. *Μελίττ*, bee-keeping, Arist. Pol. 1, 11, 2.

Μελισσοურγκός, *η, ov*, of, belonging to a *Μελισσοουργος*.

Μελισσοουργός, *ov*, (Μέλισσα, ἔργω) Att. *Μελίττ*,—busied with bees: δ *u*, = *Μελισσέως*, Plat. Legg. 842 D, Arist. H. A. 5, 22, 6; cf. *Μελισσοουργός*.

Μελισσοφάγος, *ov*, (Μέλισσα, φάγειν) eating bees.

Μελισσοφύλλον, *ov*, τό, = *Μελισσοβότανον*, Diosc. 3, 118.

Μέλισσα, poet. for *Μελίττω*, for merely in Aesch. Supp. 1030.

Μελισσών, Att. *Μελίττων*, *ωνος, δ* a bee-house, *ariary*.

Μελιστάγης, *ές, (μέλι, στάζω)* dropping honey, Anth. P. 5, 295, etc.

Μελίστακτος, *ov*, =fo.eg., Mel. 1, 33.

Μελιστής, *ov*, δ, = *Μελικτής*, Anacreont. 62, 31.

†Μελιστήχη, *ης, η*, *Melistiche*, fem. pr. n., Ar. Eccl. 46.

Μέλιτα, *η*, poet. for *Μέλισσα* (q. v.), Emped. 311.

†Μελίταια, *ας, η*, Strab., *Μελιτία*, Thuc. 4, 78, *Μελίταια*, Polyb., *Melitaia*, a city of Phthiotis in Thessaly, earlier called *Πύρρα*; hence *Μελιταιεύς*, *έως, δ*, an inhabit. of M., Strab.; οἱ *Μελιταιεύς*, Polyb. 5, 97, 6.

Μελίταινα, *η*, said to be = *Μελίτταινα* [?]

Μελίταιον, *ov*, τό, name of a lap-dog, prob. from *Melita*, Artemid.

†Μελιταῖος, *α, ov*, of or belonging to *Melita* (II, 3), *Maltese*; τὰ *Μελιταῖα* *κυνίδια*, Strab. p. 277, v. foreg.: hence proverb. *ὄνος* τὰ *Μελιταῖα*, the ass playing lap-dog, Paroem. C. 369.

Μελίτεια, *ας, η*, (μέλι) = *Μελισσοβότανον*, Theocr. 4, 25. [?]

†Μελίτεια, *ας, η*, *Melitia*, fem. pr. n., Anth.—2. v. *Μελιταῖα*.

Μελίτερος, *ov*, τό, or *Μελίτιον*, *ov*, τό, (μέλι) mead, Plut. Cor. 3, etc.: also *Μελίτερος* *οἶνος*, *Μελιτίτης*, Plut. 2, 672 B.

Μελίτερπής, *ές, (μέλι, τέρω)* honey-sweet, *μολπή*, Simon. 52, 9.

†Μελίτη, *ης, η*, *Melite*, *Melita*, I., fem. pr. n.;—1. a nymph, daughter of Nereus, II, 18, 42.—2. daughter of the river-god Aegaeus, mother of Hyllus, ap. Rh. 4, 538.—Others in Anth.—II. of islands;—1. a chief name of Samothrace, Strab. p. 472.

→2. an island in the Adriatic on the coast of Illyria, now *Meleda*, Ar. Rh. 4, 572; on this island, in all probability, St. Paul was cast, N. T. Act. 28, 1 sq.; v. Anthon's Class. Dict., s. v. where the reasons are stated at large.—3. an island of the Mediterranean between Sicily and Africa, now *Malta*, Strab. p. 277; *Μελίτη* in Lyc. 1027.—III. a lake near Oeniadae in Actolia, Strab. p. 459.—IV. an Attic deme of the tribe Cecropis, Strab. p. 65; acc. to Steph. Byz. of the tribe Oeneis; Dem. 1258, fin.

†*Μελιτήριος*, η, ον, = *Μελιταίος*, Ar. Rh. 4, 1150.

Μελιτήμερος, ον, (μέλι, ημέρα) = *καλήμερος*.

†*Μελιτηνή*, ης, ή, *Melitene*, a district of Cappadocia, Strab. p. 527.

Μελιτήριος, α, ον, = sq., Ar. Fr. 440.

Μελιτηρός, ά, όν, of or for honey, Theophr.

†*Μελιτία*, ας, ή, v. *Μελιταία*.

Μελιτιδής, ον, ό, floss correct than *Μελιτιδής*, q. v.

Μελιτικός, (μέλι) to use honey for medical purposes, as for plasters.

Μελιτινός, η, ον, honey-sweet, Zenon ap. Diog. L.

Μελιτιον, ον, τό, = *μελιτειον*.

Μελιτισμός, ον, ό, the use of honey for plasters.

Μελιτιτής, οίνος, ό, wine prepared with honey, Lat. *vinum mulsuum*, Diosc.

Μελιτοειδής, ες, (μέλι, είδος) like honey, Hipp. p. 878.

Μελιτοεία, εσσα, εν, honied, i. e. sweet, delicious, εΐδια, Pind. O. 1, 158.

→II. made of honey: ή *μελιτόεσσα*, (sc. *ιάα*), a honey-cake, esp. used as a sacred offering, Hdt. 8, 41; Att. contr.

μελιτοῦττα, Ar. Nub. 507, Av. 567, — *τίσε οἰνοῦττα*, etc.:—also *μελιτοῖς*, s. sub. *πλακκούς*.

Μελιτόκρας, ατος, ό and ή, = *μελίκρατος*.

Μελιτοπωλέω, ώ, to sell honey: from *Μελιτοπώλης*, ον, ό, (μέλι, πωλέω) a dealer in honey, Ar. Eq. 853, Antiph. Kroiob. 2, 5: fem. *μελιτόπωλις*, ιδός.

†*Μελίτος*, ον, ό, less correct form of same *Μελίτος*, q. v.

Μελιτροφέω, ώ, (μέλι, τρέφω) to feed with honey.

Μελιτροφία, ας, ή, a feeding with honey.

Μελιτρογείον, ον, τό, a place where honey is made.

Μελιτρονέω, ώ, to make honey, Arist. H. A. 9, 40, 11; and

Μελιτρογία, ας, ή, honey-making; and

Μελιτρογικός, ή, όν, belonging to honey-making; from

Μελιτρογός, όν, (μέλι, *εργω) making honey: ό μ., like *μελιτρογός*, Plat. Rep. 564 C, Bekk.

Μελιτούς, *μελιτοῦττα*, v. *μελιτοίς* II.

†*Μελιτουσσα*, ης, ή, *Melitussa*, a city of Illyria, Polyb. 13, 10, 3.

Μελιτόχορος, ον, contr. -χορος, ον, = *μελίχορος*.

Μελιτώω, ώ, (μέλι) to sweeten with honey, μήκων μεμελιτωμένη, Thuc. 4, 26.

Μελίττα, ή, Att. for *μέλισσα*, a bee.

→II. also for *Μέλισσα*, fem. pr. n.

Μελιτταίνα, ής, = *μελισσοβάτανον*, Diosc.

Μελιτιον, ον, τό, dim. from *μελιτήρ*, Ar. Vesp. 367.—II. the cell of a bee's comb, and in plur., a honey-comb, Arist. H. A. 9, 40, 57; cf. κρήνιον, σφηκίον.

Μελιτοπολέω, ώ, to busy one's self with bees: from

Μελιτοπόλος, ον, v. *μελισσ-*.

Μελιτοπηχέω, ώ, (μέλιττα, πτήρσω) to frighten bees by striking metal pans, and so collect the swarm.

Μελιτοτροφεΐον, *μελιτοτρόφος*, Att. for *μελισσοτρ-*.

Μελιτουργός, όν, -ουργέω, -ουργή, ή, Att. for *μελισσ-*.

Μελιττώδης, ες, (μέλιττα, είδος) like a bee, Arist. Part. An. 4, 6, 14.

Μελιττών, άνος, ό, Att. for *μελισσών*.

Μελιτώδης, ες, (μέλι, είδος) like honey, Plut. Vit. Auct. 191; also as a name of Proserpina, like Lat. *Mellita*, Theocr. 15, 94.

Μελιτωμα, ατος, τό, (μελιτώω) a honey-cake, Batr. 39, [2]

†*Μελιτων*, άνος, ό, *Meliton*, a lyric poet, Anth.

Μελιτωσις, εως, ή, a sweetening with honey, [2]

Μελιφθεκτός, ον, = sq., Or. Sib.

Μελιφθογγος, ον, (μέλι, φθογγή) honey-voiced, sweet-toned, honied, Μοΐσαι, αΐοιδαί, Pind. O. 6, 36, I. 2, 12, etc.

Μελίφρων, ονος, ό, ή, (μέλι, φρήν) sweet to the mind, delicious, οίνος, Od. 7, 182, etc.; ύπνος, II. 2, 34; θυμός, Hes. Sc. 428; σκόλιον, Pind. Fr. 87, cf. N. 7, 16.—II. act. minding bees, Ar. Rh. 4, 1132.

Μελιφύλλον, ον, τό, (μέλι, φύλλον) bawlm = *μελισσόφυλλον*, Nic. Th. 554.

Μελίφυτος, ον, (μέλι, φύρω) mixed with honey, Anth. P. 5, 270.

Μελίφωνος, ον, (μέλι, φωνή) honey-voiced, Sappho 120; cf. *μελιχρόφ-*.

Μελίχλωρος, ον, (μέλι, χλωρός) honey-complexioned, prob. what we call olive, or a softer word for *χλωρός*, Plat. Rep. 474 E, Theocr. 10, 27.

Μελίχροος, ον, = sq.

Μελίχροος, ον, contr. -χροος, ον, honey-coloured, Mel. 31.

Μελιχροποιέω, ώ, to make as sweet as honey, Hipp.: from

Μελιχρός, ά, όν, sweet as honey, honied, οίνος, Hipp. (Not a compd.; but formed straight from *μελί*, as *πενιχρός* from *πενία*.)

Μελιχρσός, ον, (μέλι, χρσός) of a golden honey-colour, Opp. C. 1, 315: f. subst. ό μ., gem of a bright golden or honey-yellow colour, Plin. 37, 45.

Μελιχρόδης, ες, (μελιχρός, είδος) yellow as honey, Anth. P. 12, 5.

Μελιχρως, ον, = *μελίχροος*, dub., Böckh Plat. Min. p. 139.

Μελιχρωός, ατος and οος, = *μελίχροος*, Q. Sm. 3, 224, Anth.

Μέλκα, ή, a cooling food made from sour milk:—late word, prob. formed from Germ. *Melk*, *Molke*, the real Greek word being *δούγαλα*, Morell Codd. Mss. Lat. Bibl. Nan. p. 67.

Μέλλαξ, ακος, ό, a youth, late word. (Either from *μελλω*, like *μελλεΐνεν*, *μελλέφηβος*, or akin to *μείραξ*.)

†*Μελλαρία*, ας, ή, *Mellaria*, a city of Hispania Baetica, Strab. p. 140.

Μελλειρην, ενος, ό, Lacon. for *μελλέφθος*, Plut. Lyc. 17: f. v. *εΐρην*.

Μελλεποις, ό and ή, = *μελλόποις*.

Μελλέπταμος, ον, just going to sneeze, Arist. Probl. 31, 7, 5; cf. Lob. Phryn. 769.

Μελλέφθος, ον, (μελλω, έφηβος) near upon the age of puberty.

Μέλλημα, ατος, τό, (μελλω) a delay, usu. in plur. delays, Eur. I. A. 818, Aeschin. 64 4

Μέλλησις, εως, ή, (μελλω) a betw. about to do, threatening to do, Thuc. 1 69, etc.: an intention, esp. unfubilled Id. 5, 116; cf. Plat. Legg. 723 D: *εὐβραχέας μελλήσεω*, at short notice Thuc. 5, 66; and so, —II. a delaying putting off, τινός, Id. 3, 12. Cf. *ἐπι μέλλοις*.

Μελλησμός, ον, ό, procrastination Epicur. ap. Stob. p. 155, 20.

Μελλητέον, verb. adj. one must delay, Eur. Phoen. 1279, Plat. Cr. 108 E.

Μελλητήρ, ον, ό, a delayer, *λοϊτετήρ* Thuc. 1, 70.

Μελλητιώω, ώ, desiderat. from *μελλω*, to wish to delay.

Μελλητινός, η, όν, inclined to delay

Μελλίερν, ης, ή, (μελλω, έρην) a probationary priestess, a novice, Plut. 2, 795 D.

Μελλίχροος, = *μελίχροος*, in Sappho 64, Neue.

Μελλόγαμος, ον, (μελλω, γαμέω) betrothed, Soph. Ant. 628, Theocr. 22, 140.

Μελλοδειπνικός, ή, όν, (μελλω, δείπνον) μέλος μ., music at the beginning of dinner, Ar. Eccl. 1153.

Μελλοθνήναιος, ον, (μελλω, θνήσκειν) about to die, at the point of death-tub. [5a]

Μελλονικιάω, ώ, (μελλω, νικάω) to be going to conquer, Ar. Av. 639, with a play on the name of Νίκιας, the Athenian Cunctator.

Μελλονύμφιος, ον, ό, (μελλω, νυμφίος) about to be betrothed or wedded.

Μελλονυμνος, ον, (μελλω, νύμφη) about to be betrothed or wedded, esp. of females, ή μ., Soph. Ant. 633:—in Soph. Tr. 207, the Schol. explains ό μ. by *εί τις μ. έστιν*; others, as Erfurd, read ό μ. *κλαγγά*, the maidens' song, opp. to *άρσένων κλαγγά*.

Dind. now reads *όμοος* in v. 205, and refers μ. to it.

Μελλόπαις, ό, ή, (μελλω, παΐς) child, acc. to Hesych., in the tenth year.

Μελλόποις, εως, ό and ή, (μελλω, πόσις) about to become a husband or wife, Soph. Fr. 910: also *μελλέποις* v. Lob. Phryn. 769.

Μελλόπταμος, ον, = *μελλέπταμος*, q. v.

ΜΕΛΛΩ, fut. *μελλήσω*: aor. *έμελλω*: in Att. the aor. is double, *ήμελλον*, *ήμελλω*: Hom. uses only pres. and impf.—Radic signf., to be on the point to do or suffer something, with inf. of fut., more rarely of pres., still more rarely of aor.; but the last, though wholly rejected by some, as Phryn. p. 336, is found not only in Hom. (II. 13, 777, Od. 4, 377, etc.) but also in Ion. and Att., v. Pors. Or. 929, Elmsl. Heracl. 710, Lob. Phryn. 133, 745 sq. As this radic. sense often passes into that of to have a mind intend to do, like *φροντίζειν*, perh. *μελλω* and *μελω* belong to the same root.

The word differs from the fut. proper in this,—that *μελλω* denotes an action as yet incomplete, rather than wholly future. The usage of *μελλω* is so varied, that sometimes it can be rendered only by auxiliary verbs, *I will, would*, etc.: sometimes it expresses mere possibility or at most probability; as will be seen from the following division, founded on Homeric examples.—I. to be on the point of doing something or having it done to one, with an express notion of free will and choice, to intend, design, purpose, oft. with *τάχα*, as, *καὶ δὴ μάχ' έμελλε δάσκειν ὃ θεράποντι*: *καὶ*

αἰμεν, and then he was just going to give... II. 6, 52, cf. 515; ἡσείν ἐτ' μελλεν ἐπ' ἀλγέα τε στοναχάς τε ῥωσὶ τε καὶ Δαναοῖσι, he still purposed to lay sufferings on them, II. 2, 9; μέλλεις ἀφαιρέσθαι ἄθλον, thou thoughtest to strip me of the prize, II. 23, 544; oft. with οὐκ ἄρα, s. οὐδ' ἄρ' ἐμελλον πείσειν, nor did I think I should persuade thee, II. 22, 56; οὐκ ἄρ' ἐμέλλες λήθειν; αὐτὸς οὐκ οὐκ think you might stop? Od. 13, 93; cf. ἄρα V.—II. to be about to do, etc., whether one will or not; and o, to be made to do,—I. esp. by the ivine will or necessity, v. Nitzsch Id. 1, 232; to be fated, destined to do, αὐτὸς τελέσθαι ἐμελλον, which were to be accomplished, II. 2, 36; τὰ αὖτ' ἀνστήσεισθαι ἐμελλον; he was soon to rise up again, II. 2, 694; μελλον ἐτι ζηνέσθαι οὐκ πολλῷ, was still to live in much misery, Id. 7, 270.—2. sometimes, though very rarely, by the will of other men, ἐρι τρίποδος γὰρ ἐμελλον θεύσειν, they were to have run for a tripod, by order of the Eleans, II. 11, 100.—3. to denote a conclusion, which seems a certain result from pregoing events, when our must will su. render it; often with πού, as, ἔλλω πού ἀπεχέσθαι Διὶ πατρί, are it must be that I am hated by father Jupiter, II. 21, 83; κενεστέμενι δέ σ' ἐμελλε δαίμνι, it must have been a god that bade thee, Od. 4, 274; ἔλλω ἀνάντους ἀνίστασθαι, I must have aggrieved the immortals, Od. 4, 77; in full, ἐδ' οὐτὸ τοῦτ' ἐστίν, οὐ μέλλεις φίλον εἶναι, if this is so, I must I be content, II. 1, 564.—4. often to mark a possibility or probability, when it may usu. be rendered by *ut* will or *may*, or expressed by an *iv.*, such as perhaps, likely, belike, i.e., as, τὰ δὲ μέλλειτ' ἀκούμεν, beke you have heard it, II. 14, 124, Od. 94; μέλλεις δὲ σὺ ἴδμεναι, 'tis like you may'st know, Od. 4, 200; δὲ οὐ μέλλουσι ἄριστοι βουλὰς βουεῖν, where belike the best are holding counsel, II. 10, 326; εἰ αἰεὶ δὲ ἔλλοιμεν ὡγῆρω τ' ἀνάντους ἐσεσθαι, if we might be, II. 12, 323; αἱ μὲν δὲ οὐ πόν τις μέλλει βροτὸς ἀνὴρ τελέσθαι, πᾶς δὲ ἔγωγ' οὐκ ὀφενοῖ ῥώσσει κακὰ ῥάψαι; 'tis like, I see, that mortal man worketh ill for his neighbour, and shall not I (uno) plan ills for Troy? II. 18, 362; and we may so understand Od. 18, 38, καὶ γὰρ ἐγὼ ποτ' ἐμελλον ἐν ἡνείκεν δαίμοσι εἶναι, one time perance I may have been happy; and *erh.* Od. 1, 232, μέλλεν ποτὲ οἶκος φρενὶς ἐμμεναι; (these two places re remarkable, for that μέλλω here notes a *wholly* past event, but yet a long past, that all we can say of is, that it *may* have been: however the last passage belongs in part to *gnf.* II., and may be rendered, *it ems* this house was to be happy, so *ng* as...)—5. to be *always* going to do, without ever doing, and so to *delay*, *ut* off, *hesitate*, *scruple*, only in Att., *ho* also have a mid. μέλλομαι, just *ke* act. (v. *infr.* 6, fin.)—in this *gnf.* μέλλειν is properly followed by *iv.* pres., never by fut., Elmsl. and *erm.* Med. 1209; Elmsl. also reject the *inf.* *ar.*, but perh. too hastily: *uttm.* held that the *ar.* ἐμέλλεσθαι, μέλλεσθαι, was used only in this *gnf.*, but v. Stallb. Plat. Theat. 148.—6. μέλλω often stands without *iv.* *inf.* n., when the verb immediately

precedes or follows, as τὸν νῦν ἐώρακα ἀντὶ; *answ.* τ' οὐ μέλλω; *why shouldn't I* (have seen him)? i. e. to be sure I have: also πῶς γὰρ οὐ μέλλει; Plat. Phaed. 78 B.—So μέλλω sometimes seems to govern an acc., which however really depends on the *inf.* omitted, as, ὅ τι μέλλετε (πράττειν), εὐθὺς πράττετε, what ye are about (to do), do quickly, Thuc., cf. 7, 70: there is also a remarkable omission of the *inf.* in Eur. I. A. 1118, Or. 1182, cf. also Stallb. Plat. Theat. l. c.:—the part. μέλλον is also freq. used in Att. without an *inf.* (where εἶναι or γίγνεσθαι may be supplied), as, ὁ μ. χρόνος, the future time, Plat. Theat. 178 E; ἡ μ. αὐτοῦ δύναμις, his future power, Id. Rep. 494 C: esp. in neut., τὸ μέλλον, τὰ μέλλοντα, things to come the event, issue, the future, Thuc. 1, 138; 4, 71, Plat., etc.: so in mid., τὰ ἰσχυρότατα ἐλπίζομενα μέλλεται, your strongest pleas are hopes in futurity, Thuc. 5, 111: but μέλλομαι seems also to be a real pass., ὥς μὴ μέλλοιτο τὰ δέοντα, that the necessary steps might not be delayed, Xen. An. 3, 1, 47, see v. l. Dem. 50, 23.—7. in Gramm. ὁ μέλλων, with or without χρόνος, the Future tense.

Μελλῶ, οὗς, ἡ, poet. for μέλλωσις, Aesch. Ag. 1356; cf. δοκῶ.

†Μέλλων, ὄνος, ὁ, Mellon, a Theban exile, one of the most active in recovering Thebes from the Spartans, Xen. Hell. 5, 4, 2; in Plut. Agesil. 24, Pelop. 8, wr. Μέλων.

Μελογράφω, ὦ, (μέλος I, γράφω) to paint or describe with limbs: but

Μελογράφια, ας, ἡ, song-writing, Anth. P. Append. 109: from

Μελογράφος, ον, (μέλος II, γράφω) writing songs, Anth. P. 11, 133. [ᾶ]

Μελοθεσία, ας, ἡ, (μέλος I, θέσις) the disposition of limbs, Porphyrt.

Μελοκοπέω, ὦ, to cut off limbs, to mutilate.

Μελοκόπησις, ἡ,=sq.

Μελοκοπία, ας, ἡ, a cutting off limbs, mutilation: from

Μελοκόπος, ον, (μέλος I, κόπτω) cutting off limbs, mutilating.

Μέλομαι, v. μέλω III.

Μελοποιέω, ὦ, (μελοποιός) to make lyric poems, Ar. Ran. 1328, Thesm. 42:—to set poems to music, Ath. 632 C:—a part. pf. pass. with double redupl. μελοποποιημένος, like ὄνοματοποιεῖται, in Ath. 453 C.

Μελοποιήτης, οὔ, ὁ,=μελοποιός, Anth. P. 11, 143.

Μελοποιία, ας, ἡ, a making of lyric poems or music for them: generally, music, Ar. Poët. 6, 5, sq.:—the theory of music, its composition, as opposed to its practice, Plat. Symp. 187 D, cf. Rep. 404 D: from

Μελοποιός, ὄν, (μέλος II, ποιέω) making lyric poems: ὁ μ., a lyric poet, Ar. Ran. 1250, and Plat.; esp. of Pind.; and so ἡ Δεσβία μ., of Sappho, Luc. Imag. 18.

ΜΕΛΟΣ, εος, τό, a limb, freq. in Hom., and Hes., but only in plur., which later also is the most freq. in this signf.: μέλη καὶ μέρη, or inversely, freq. in Plat., v. Stallb. Phaedr. 238 A: κατὰ μέλεα, limb by limb, Hdt. 1, 119, Pind. O. 1, 79; like μελεῖστί.—II. a song, strain, first in H. Hom. 19, 18, Theogn. 759, freq. in Pind., Hdt., most usu. in Att. Prose, cf. Plat. Rep. 398 D: τὰ μέλη, lyric poetry, esp. the choral songs of Trag. and Com., Plat., etc.:—acc. to Plat., μέλος was ἐκ τριῶν συγκείμενον, λό-

γον τε καὶ ἁρμονίας καὶ ῥυθμοί, Rep. 398 D, cf. Arist. Poët. 6, 4:—also *iv.* music to which a song is set, an *air* melody, opp. to the ῥυθμός and μέτρον Plat. Gorg. 502 C; opp. to ῥυθμός and ῥήμα, Id. Legg. 656 C: ἐν μέλει, in tune, harmoniously, παρὰ μέλος, out of tune, both joined with φθέγγεσθαι, Plat. Soph. 227 D, Legg. 696 D: hence, παρὰ μέλος=παρὰ καιρόν, Pind. N. 7, 101; cf. πλημμελής (Hence μέλω. Doubtless these two words are connected through the notion of symmetry of parts, as in German, *Giied, Jaed*; and the phrase μέλος βοῆς, an articulate sound, Eur. El. 756, seems to connect the two notions.)

Μελοτύπεα, ὦ, (μέλος II, τύπτω) to strike up a strain, chant, τι, Aesch. Ag. 1153.

Μελουργός, ὄν, (μέλος II, *ἐργω)=μελοποιός, Manetho.

†Μέλπεια, ας, ἡ, Melpæa, a place in Arcadia, Paus. 8, 38, 11.

Μέλπηνθρον, ον, τό, (μέλω) strictly, the song with the dance, Hom. (only in Il.), always in plur., of an unburred corpse, μέλπηνθρα κύνων, a sport for dogs, 13, 233; or, κύνειν, Il. 17, 255; 18, 179: cf. μολπή.

Μέλπητωρ, ορος, ὁ, (μέλω) a singer, †Manetho 4, 183.

†Μέλπει, ιδος, ὁ, the Melpis, a river of Latium, Strab. p. 237.

Μελπομένη, ης, ἡ, Melpomēnē, a Muse, strictly the Songstress, Hes. Th. 77: later esp. as the Muse of Tragedy: from

Μέλπω, (μέλος II.) to sing, celebrate with song and dance, μ. Ἐκάεργον, Il. 1, 474, so Pind. Fr. 45, 10, Eur. Bacch. 155.—2. intr., to sing, Hes. Fr. 34, Aesch. Ag. 244, and freq. in Eur.; also c. acc. cognato, μ. γόνον, Aesch. Ag. 1445, Ιαχύν, Eur. Med. 149, etc.: c. dat. instrum., μ. αὐλῷ, to play on... Anth. P. 6, 195: so, μ. πτεροῖς, as the cicada, Anacreont. 62, 9.—In this last signf. Hom., as Pind. mostly uses μέλωμαι, fut. -ψομαι, as dep mid., μ. φορυμῶν, κιθαρῶν, to sing to the lyre or harp, Od. 4, 17; 13, 27, to dance and sing, as a chorus, Il. 16, 182, H. Hom. 18, 21; μέλπεσθαι Ἀρηί, to dance a war dance before Mars, by a bold metaphor, for to fight on foot, (ἐν σταδίῳ), Il. 7, 241.—2. c. acc., as in act., to sing, celebrate, Hes. Th. 66, Pind. P. 3, 139; μ. χοροῖς, Eur. Tro. 555.—3. later, generally, to sport, make merry.

Μελπωδός, ον, (μέλω, ὦδῃ) singing songs.

†Μέλσος, ον, ὁ, the Melsus, now Narcea, a river of Asturia in Hispania, Strab. p. 167.

†Μέλτας, ὁ, Meltas, son of Lacides, Paus. 2, 19, 2.

Μελύδριον, ον, τό, dim. from μέλος II., a ditty, Ar. Eccl. 883.

†Μελχί, indecl., ὁ, Melchī, Heb. masc. pr. n., N. T.

†Μελχισεδέκ, indecl., (and Μελχε σεδέκης, ον, Joseph.) ὁ, Melchisedek, Hebr. masc. pr. n., N. T.

ΜΕΛΩ, fut. μέλῃσω, to be an object of care, anxiety, thought, πᾶσι δόλοισιν ἀνθρώποισι μέλω, by subtility of all sorts I am become an object of anxiety, fear, or (in good sense) of remark, notice to mortals, Od. 9, 20.—2. to be careful, anxious, μέλουσα καρδία, Eur. Rhes. 770.—II. most usu. in 3 pers. sing. and plur. of act. pres. μέλει, μέλονται, impf. ἔμελε, fut. μελήσει, inf. pres. and fut. μέλειν and μελήσειν:—it is a care to me, an object of

thought, anxiety, interest, etc., I have it at heart, Lat. *hoc mihi curae est*, the object being in nom., the pers. in dat., εἰς, μή τοι ταῦτα μελόντων, let not these things weigh on thy soul, Il. 18, 463, etc.; esp. of a pursuit, business, μέλει μοι πόλεμος, θαλάσσια ἔργα, etc., Hom.; so, σοι καὶ τὰδε μέλει, 'tis good these things should be a care to thee (not, for thee to take care of these things, v. inf. B), Il. 5, 490; σοὶ καὶ μέλει ἐπιστολάς, Aesch. Pr. 3; ἐκέλευσε τὴν ὄρνιν αὐτῷ μελήσειν, Hdt. 8, 19: sometimes an inf. stands as nom., οὐκ μέλει μοι ταῦτα μεταλλῆσαι, Od. 16, 465: more rarely a conjunction follows, οὐ μέλει οἱ ὅτι ἀποτύνηται, Hdt. 9, 72; μελέτω σοι ὅκος..., Id. 1, 9, cf. Xen. An. 1, 8, 13; so, οὐ μοι μέλει εἰς..., Lys. 162, 32.—2. strictly impers., with the object in genit., and pers. in dat., as, ὡς μέλει μαχάς, who careth for the battle, Aesch. Cho. 946, cf. Pr. 938; θεοῖσιν εἰ δίκης μέλει, Soph. Phil. 1036; Ζηνὶ τῶν σὼν μέλει πόνον, Eur. Heracl. 717; and very freq. in Att. prose;—also, Hdt. has μέλει μοι περί τινος, 8, 19, Aesch. Cho. 780, and Plat.:—Aesch. has it absol., μέλει, φόβω δ' οὐχ ὑπνώσκει κῆαρ, Theb. 287.—Hom. has the gen. only with ἀμέλω.—III. the poets used several other forms, viz.,—1. the mid. μέλειται, μελήσεται, for μέλει, μελήσει, as, ἐμοὶ δὲ καὶ ταῦτα μελήσεται, Il. 1, 523; and 3 imperat. mid., μητι τοι ἡγεμόνος γε ποτὶ μελέσθω, let it not weigh on thy mind, Od. 10, 505; μέλειται μοι τινός, Theocr. 1, 53: so the part., τὰδε δὲ μελόμεν' ἐπ' ἐλπίσιν, Soph. Tr. 951, & conj. Erfurd. —2. perf. μέμληται, as a pres., and plqr. μεμλήκει as impf., (for ἐμεμλήκει seems never to have been used), Il. 2, 25, Od. 1, 151, etc.: but the part. μεμλημένος in Hom. is always act., c. gen., πλοῦτοιο, πολλέμοιο μ., busied with, attending to..., Il. 5, 708; 13, 297; so c. dat., ἀρεταῖς μ., Pind. O. 1, 145 (cf. inf. B); whereas the perf. itself appears in the 2 pers. sing., ταῦτα μέμληται, these things hast thou thought out, invented, H. Hom. Merc. 437; and we have the part. in neut. signf., μεμνηότα ἔργα, carefully tended works, Hes. Opp. 229; ἀρεταῖσι μεμνηότας υἱούς, sons tended by (endowed with) all virtues, Pind. O. 1, 145.—3. perf. and plqr. pass. μεμνέσθαι, μεμνέσθην, shortd. for μεμνήσθαι, μεμνήσθην (the latter is found in Theocr. 17, 46, part. μεμνημένος, Leon. Al. 12), with pres. and impf. signf., ἡ νύ τοι οὐκ ἐτι πάγχυ μετὰ φρεσὶ μεμνήσθ' Ἀχιλλεύς (for τέλει), Il. 19, 343; μεμνήσθην γὰρ οὐ τεύχος (for ἐμελε), Il. 21, 516; so too, φόνος δὲ οὐκ ἐνὶ θυμῷ μεμνέσθην, Od. 22, 12, cf. Hes. Th. 61.—There is no such pres. as μεμνίσκομαι.—B. after Hom. we now and then find act. μέλω, and mid. μέλωμαι (in act. signf.), to care for, take care of, tend (like ἐπιμελόμαι, and the perf. part. μεμνήσκω in Hom., v. supr. III. 2, cf. also supr. I), c. gen., μέλιν βροτῶν, Aesch. Ag. 370; also c. inf., μέλωμαι μέλπειν, αἰδέσθην, I have it in my mind to sing, Anacreont.:—also ar. μεληθῆναι, to care for, take care of, c. gen., Soph. Aj. 1184; but μεληθῆναι, as pass., cared for, Anth. P. 5, 201.

Μελωδέω, ω, (μελωδός) to sing, Ar. Av. 226. Pass. to be sung, opp. to ῥηθῆναι, Plat. Legg. 655 D, cf. Ath. 620 C; also, to be used in singing or music, of different notes, Plat. Hence

Μελώδῃμα, ατος, τό, a song, Plut. 2, 1145 A.

Μελώδης, ες, (μέλος 1., εἶδος) consisting of members or limbs.

Μελωδῆτος, ῆς, ὄν, (μελωδέω) to be sung, used in singing, Plut. 2, 389 F.

Μελωδία, ας, ἡ, a singing, Eur. Rhes. 923.—II. a tune to which lyric poetry is set, a choral song, both words and air, μελωδίας ποιητής, Plat. Legg. 812 D, 935 E, cf. 794 E: from

Μελωδός, ὄν, (μέλος II., ᾠδή) singing, musical, melodious, κύκνος, ὄρνις, Eur. I. A. 1104, Hel. 1111; ἄχρημα, Id. I. T. 1045.—ὁ μ., = ὁ μελοποιός, Plat. Legg. 723 D.

†Μέλων, ὄνος, ὁ, in Plut.—Μέλλων, q. v.—2. a leader of the Sygambri, Strab. p. 291.

Μέμα, pf. of *μάω, q. v.; 3 pl. μεμᾶσι, Hom.; 2 pl. μεμῆτε, Il.

Μεμάθηκα, perf. of μαθήσθαι.

Μεμᾶνκα, Ep. shortd. fem. part. perf. of μηκόμαι, Il. 4, 435.

Μεμάτην, syncop. 1 plur. from pf. μέμας, Il.; cf. *μάω A.

Μεμάστες, pl. part. perf. of *μάω, Il. 2, 818.

Μεμάποιεν, Ep. redupl. opt. aor. of μάρπτω, Hes. Sc. 252. [ᾶ]

Μεμαρπον, Ep. redupl. aor. of μάρπτω, Hes. Sc. 245.

Μεμαρπός, part. pf. from μάρπτω, Hes. Op. 202.

Μεμᾶός, μεμῆνῖα, part. perf. of *μάω, q. v., Hom., and Hes.

Μεμῆλται and μεμῆλτο, for μεμῆλται and μεμῆλτο, 3 sing. pf. and plqr. pass. of μέλω (v. μέλω III. 3), with signf. of pres. and impf., Hom., and Hes.: there is no pres. μεμῆλομαι.

†Μεμβλίαρως, ὄν, δ, Membliarus, a Phoenician, son of Poecilus, a companion of Cadmus, Hdt. 4, 147.

Μεμβλωκα, perf. of βλώσκειν, Od. 17, 190; cf. μολεῖν.

Μεμβράδιον, ὄν, τό, dim. from μεμβράς. [ᾶ]

Μεμβράδωπλῆς, ὄν, δ, (μεμβράς, πῶλω) a dealer in anchovies, Nicoph. Xep. 1.

Μεμβράνα, ἡς, ἡ, the Lat. membrana, parchment, N. T.

Μεμβράς, ἀκος, ὁ, a kind of cicada, Ael. N. A. 10, 14, 1.

Μεμβράς, ἄδος, ἡ, a small kind of anchovy, not so good as the ᾠδύη, Ar. Vesp. 493; also βεμβράς, cf. sq. [ᾶ] Hence

Μεμβράφθα, ας, ἡ, (μεμβράς, ᾠφή) a kind of anchovy, Aristonym. Ἥλιος β. 1.

Μεμελητκότως, adv. part. pf., by practice, v. I. Xen. Hipparch. 7, 14.

Μεμελημένος, adv. part. pf. pass. of μέλω, carefully, Plat. Prot. 344 B.

Μεμερισμένος, adv. part. pf. pass. of μερίζω, in parts.

Μεμετιμένος, Ion. for μεθειμένος, part. pf. pass. of μεθίμι, Hdt.

Μεμετρήμένος, adv. part. pf. pass. from μετρέω, according to a stated measure, Luc. Salt. 67.

Μεμηκός, part. pf. of μηκόμαι, Il. 10, 362.

Μεμηλε, Ep. 3 pf. of μέλω with pres. signf.; also μεμῆλει, plqr. for impf., part. μεμηλώς, Hom., and Hes.; v. μέλω III. 2.

Μεμηνημένος, adv. part. pf. pass. from μνήω, unathfully, angrily, Ep. Plat. 319 B.

Μεμηνημένως, adv. part. pf. from μηχανάομαι, craftily, by stratagem, Eur. Ion. 809.

Μεμιστμένος, adv. part. pf. pass. from μαινώω, disgustingly.

Μεμιγμένως, adv. part. pf. pass. from μίγνυμι, mixedly, Arist.

Μένεω, Ion. imperat. pf. pass. ο μινῆσκα, Hdt.

Μεμνέσθω, Ion. for μέμνητο μεμνέσθω, 3 opt. pf. pass. of μινῆσθαι, Il. 23, 361.

Μεμνημαι, pf. pass. of μινῆσθαι, Hom., and Hes.

Μεμνημην, opt. pf. pass. of μινῆσθαι, Il. 24, 745.

†Μεμνόνειος, ὄν, = Μεμνόνιος; v. τὸ Μεμνόνειον, and pl. τὰ νεῖα, i. e. Memnonium, a citadel and temple of Aegyptian Thebes, Strab. p. 813 also of Abydos, Id.; the citadel of Susa, v. sub Μεμνόνιος, Id. p. 728.

Μεμνόνια (sc. κρά), τά, ass's flees (v. Μείμων III.):—also the market where it was sold.

†Μεμνονίδες, ὄν, αἰ, sc. ὄρνιδες, v. Μείμων II., Paus. 10, 31, 6.

†Μεμνόνιος, ὄν, of Memnon, Memnonian; τὸ Μεμνόνιον ἄστυ, Hdt. 5, 51 i. e. Susa, said to be so called because founded by Tithonus, Memnon's father; also Σοῦσα τὰ Μεμνόνια, Id. 7, 151.

Μέμων, ὄνος, ὁ, (μένω) strictly the Steadfast, Resolute, hence as pr. n., Memnon, son of Tithonus and Eos (Aurora), leader of the Aethiopians, an ally of king Priam, killed by Achilles, Od. 11, 522, Hes. Th. 984: also the vocal statue of Memnon in Aegyptian Thebes, Luc. Philop. 33, Tox. 274: cf. Ἀγαμέμνων —2. a Rhodian, satrap of Lydia Dem. 672, 5; a general of the Persians against Alexander, Arr. An. 1, 12, 9†.—II. a black eastern bird, named after Memnon, Opp. Ix. 1, 6 Ael. N. A. 5, 1; †in Paus. Μεμνονίδες Pliny's memnonides.—III. μέμων, i. name for the ass at Athens, from its patient nature, Poll. 9, 48; cf. μεμνόνια.

Μεμοιράμένως, adv. part. pf. pass. from μοίρω, by lot or fate.

Μέμωνα, poet. and Ion. perf. used as pres., to wish, long, yearn, strive freq. in Hom. (esp. Il.), foll. by inf. pres., Od. 15, 521, etc.; also by inf. aor., μέμονας καταθῆναι δμῖλον, Il. 13, 307, cf. Hdt. 6, 84; by inf. fut. μέμονας πόλεμον καταπαύσασθην, Il. 7, 36.—2. absol., δοχθὰ δὲ μοι κοαδὴ μέμονε, my heart yearneth with a twofold wish, Il. 16, 435; μέμονεν δ' ὄγισα θεοῖσι, he puts forth strength equal with the gods, Il. 21, 315; so, τί μέμονας; what wishest thou? Aesch. Theb. 686; δίδυμα μέμονε φρήν, Eur. I. T. 655 (μέμονα is to μέμας (*μάω) as γέγονα to γέγονα: it is akin also to μένος, μενεαίνω, as well as to μένω μένω, because μέμονα conveys the notion of a steadfast, fixed purpose but it has no proper pres. μένω.)

Μεμονομένος, adv. part. pf. pass. from μονόω, singly, solitarily.

Μεμώρηται, poet. 3 pf. pass. of μεμώρομαι.

Μεμορμένος, poet. part. pf. pass. ο μεμώρομαι, Lyc.

Μεμπέτος, α, ὄν, (μέφομαι) blameable, M. Anton.

Μεμπτικός, ἡ, ὄν, disposed to blame from

Μεμπτός, ἡ, ὄν, (μέφομαι) to be blamed, blameworthy, Hdt. 7, 48: usu. with a negat., Pind. Fr. 241; so, οἱ μ., not contemptible, Plat. Theat. 181 C, etc.; οὐ μεμπτός, Plat. Cleom. 28 —II. act. blaming, bearing a grudge against, τινί, Soph. Tr. 446; cf. Pors. Hec. 1125.

Μένυκα, perf. of μνύσκειν. Il. v. but

1250 regul. from *μῶνα*, Pl. 24, 420. Hence

Μεμυκῶτως, adv., *winking*.
Μεμφε:ρα, ας, ἡ = *μῆνις*, Teleclid.
ap. Phot. (Incert. 12, v. Mein.)

Μεμφιδίος, α, ον, *blaming*. [1]
†*Μεμφίς, ιος* and *ιδος*, Att. *εως, ἡ*, *Memphis*, a city of Middle Aegypt, the ancient residence of the Aegyptian kings, Aesch. Pers. 36, Hdt. 2, 99, etc.; Hdt. 2, 3, has dat. *Μεμφί* for *Μεμφί*.—II. a daughter of the Nile, wife of Epaphus, Apollod. 2, 1, 4.—2. wife of Danaus, Id. 2, 1, 5.—III. *ὁ*, masc. pr. n., a leader of the Persians, Aesch. Pers. 970.—2. a philosopher, Att. 20 C.

†*Μεμφίτης, ου* Ion. *εω, ὁ*, an inhab. of *Memphis*; as adj. *Memphitic*. [2]

ΜΕΜΨΟΜΑΙ, dep. c. fut. mid. *μῆμψομαι*: aor. pass. *ἐμψόην* in earlier writers, as Hdt.; but in Att. more usu. aor. mid. *ἐμεψόμην*, which, however is also in Hdt. 8, 106, cf. Valck. Diatr. p. 78. *To blame, upbraid, find fault with*:—first in Hes.—Construct.: I. c. acc. pers., Hes. Op. 184, Theogn. 795, 871, also in Pind., Hdt., and Att., as Soph. El. 384, etc.; *μ. τινά* πρόσ τόνδ φίλον, Xen. Oec. 11, 23; *τι*, Id. An. 6, 39: c. acc. rei, *μ. τὴν γυνάμην, τὰ δάρα*, etc., Hdt., and so Att.; also, *μ. τι κατὰ τι*, to find fault with a thing in some particular, Hdt. 1, 91: c. gen. rei, to complain of a thing, find fault because of it, Eur. Hec. 962: also c. acc. rei et gen. pers., *ὁ μάλιστα μέμψονται ἡμῶν*, which is the chief complaint they make against us, Thuc. 1, 84, cf. Valck. Hipp. 1402; like *ἐπι-μῆμψομαι*.—II. c. dat. pers. et acc. rei, to object a thing to another, cast it in his teeth, Hdt. 3, 4; 4, 180, as usu. in Att.; also c. acc. cognato, *μῆμψιν μ. τῷ Δοξίᾳ*, Ar. Plut. 10; also, *μ. τινὶ δόξῃ*, Hdt. 6, 92; 9, 6; *εἰ*... Thuc. 4, 85:—c. dat. pers. et gen. rei, Aesch. Theb. 652: and c. dat. pers. only, to be dissatisfied with, find fault with, Eur. Or. 285, I. A. 899. (Hence prob. *μω-υος*.) Hence

Μεμψαλή, ἡς, ἡ = *μῆνις*, Hesych., formed like *εὐχαλή*.

Μεμψιβολέω, ᾧ, (*μῆμψις, βάλλω*) to cast reproaches, cf. *ἐπεσιβόλεω*.

Μεμψιμοιρέω, ᾧ, (*μῆμψιμορος*) to complain of one's fate, Luc. Jup. Trag. 40; *μ. δόξῃ*... Id. Sacr. 1; *μ. τινὶ ἐπὶ τινι*, Polyb. 18, 31, 8.—II. like *μῆμψομαι* II., to object a thing to another, cast it in his teeth, *τινὶ τι*, ap. Dem. 249, 25: hence

Μεμψιμοιρητέον, verb. adj., *one must blame*, Polyb. 4, 60, 9.

Μεμψιμορία, ας, ἡ, *querulousness*, Arist. Virt. et Vit. 7, 6: from

Μεμψιμορος, ον, (*μῆμψομαι, μοῖρα*) complaining of one's fate or lot, repining, querulous, Isocr. 234 C, Luc. Tim. 13, etc.

Μῆμψις, εως, ἡ, (*μῆμψομαι*) *blame, reproach, reproof*, *μ. μὲμψεσθαι*, ἐπιφέρειν *τινι*, Ar. Plut. 10, Ran. 1253; *ἔχειν μῆμψιν*, to incur blame, Eur. Heracl. 974:—but also act., *ἔχειν μ. τινὶ* or *εἰς τινα*, to have ground of complaint against him, Aesch. Pr. 445, Soph. Phil. 1309; cf. *μομφή*.

ΜΕ'Ν, conjunctive particle, used to call attention to the fact that the word or clause with which it stands must be distinguished from something that is to follow. It is usu. taken up or answered by *δέ* in the corresponding clause. Often the distinction marked by *μέν* is too subtle

for us to render, though, esp. in prose, the two particles may often be expressed by *first...then*; *on the one hand...on the other*; as well...as...while...; and in cases of direct opposition by *true that...but...*—Usage: 1. *μέν*, like *δέ*, can never stand first in the clause, though it oft. goes before that to which it properly refers, Il. 2, 509, etc.—2. the sentences connected by *μέν* and *δέ* are often separated by several intervening ones; as *δέ* in Il. 2, 511, 527, sq., answers to *μέν* in v. 494: this is very freq. in Thuc., e. g. *τοιαῦτα μέν, τ. δέ* are opposed, 1, 36-43.—3. the word with which *μέν* stood is often repeated with *δέ* for emphasis, *περὶ μὲν βουλήν Δαναῶν, περὶ δ' ἐστὲ μάχεσθαι*, Il. 1, 258; esp. freq. with *πολύς* and *πᾶς*, Schäf. Soph. Phil. 633.—4. sometimes *μέν* and *δέ* are used to connect different sorts of words, so that with *μέν* we may find a part. or adj., with *δέ* a finite verb, e. g. Soph. Tr. 123, O. C. 522, cf. Butt. Dem. Mid. p. 149: sometimes an infin. with *μέν*, a finite verb with *δέ*, *χωρὶς μὲν τοῦ ἐστερηθῆναι τοιοῦτον... ἐτι δὲ καὶ δόξω*, Plat. Crito 44 B.—5. sometimes the first clause with *μέν* is doubled, Il. 23, 311, Hdt. 4, 48; more freq. in Att., Butt. Dem. Mid. p. 153: it is oft. repeated in apodosis with the demonstr. pron., *τὸν μὲν καλέουσι θέρος, τοῦτον μὲν προσκύνουσι, τὸν δὲ χειμῶνα...*, Hdt. 2, 121: cf. *δέ* I. 5.—6. *μέν* is not always answered by *δέ*, but often by other equivalent particles, by *ἀλλά*, Il. 2, 703, and Att.; *ἀτάρ*, Il. 6, 84; *ἀτάρ ἐπειτα*, Il. 1, 50; *αὐ*, Il. 11, 108; *αὐτε*, Od. 22, 5, and in Att.; *εὐθέ*, Soph. Ant. 167; *καί*, Il. 1, 267, and Att.; also *μέντοι*, *μήν*, *ἐπειτα*, *εἰτα*.—That *τε* (or *δέ*) may answer *μέν* is doubted by Pors. Or. 1311; but places like Pind. P. 4, 443, N. 8, 51, Soph. Tr. 1011, Eur. Tr. 48, and even Thuc. 3, 46, cannot be got over; cf. Herm. Soph. Phil. 1410, Jelf Gr. Gr. § 765, 6, a.—7. *μέν* is often found without *δέ*, or any answering particle, or even clause expressed, though it is always easy to supply these, as *τὴν μὲν ἐγὼ σπονδὴν δάμνημι ἐπέεσσι*, her (Juno) can I scarce subdue, (but all others easily), Il. 5, 893; *ὥς μὲν λέγονται*, as they say, (but I do not believe), Eur. Or. 8. This usu. happens when *μέν* stands with a pron., Od. 7, 237, and so in Att., Jelf § 766. *Μέν* was orig. the same as *μήν*, q. cf.: so *ἡ μὲν* is the Ion. form of the Att. *ἡ μήν*, as a form of protestation, Hdt. 4, 154, etc.; so also *μή* *μέν*, and *γε μὲν*, Hdt.

II. *μέν* before other particles.—1. *μέν ὅρα*, in Il. *μέν ῥα*, accordingly, and so, like *μήν ὅρῃ*, *μέν οὖν*, *μέν τοῖνυν*.—2. in *μέν γάρ*, each particle retains its force, Soph. O. T. 62: Hom. often omits the second clause after *μέν γάρ*, as Il. 5, 901, Od. 1, 173: also, *μέν γάρ ὅ*, Il. 11, 825; *μέν γάρ τε*, Il. 17, 727.—3. *μέν γε*, or *μέν...γε*, yet at least, certainly, Lat. *certe*, Il. 1, 216; rare in Trag., Pors. Med. 1090; here *γε* confirms something gone before, and *μέν* is as usu. followed by *δέ*, etc., Ar. Nub. 1382, cf. Herm. Vig. n. 296: reversely, *γε μὲν*, though true, Il. 2, 703.—4. *μέν ὃ*, at least, however, Il. 1, 514; and so in Att., esp. after *ἀλλά*, as Soph. O. T. 294: also, *then indeed, why then*, Il. 11, 142; and, generally, its use is much like that of *μέν τοί*.—5. *μέν νυν* for *μέν οὖν*, esp. in Ion. prose, as Hdt. 1, 18; but also Att.,

Valck. Hipp. 20.—6. *μέν οὖν*, *μέν οὖν*, much like *μέν ὃ*, but more freq., it seems, in Att. in answering, it affirms more than was asked, Lat. *imo vero*, *aye indeed*, e. g. *κακοδαίμων*, Answ. *Βαρσίδαμω μὲν οὖν*! Ar. Eccl. 1102: and hence it often has a correcting force, rather, *nay rather*, as Aesch. Cho. 999; so too in Ar. Eq. 910, *οὐν πρὸς τὴν κεφαλὴν ὑποψῶ*, wipe your nose on my head, (answered by the rival) *ἐμοῦ μὲν οὖν...*, *nay on mine*: *μέν οὖν ὃ* or *μέν ὃ* *οὖν*, Hdt. 4, 144: so too *μέν οὖν γε* or better *μενούσῃ*, to begin a sentence in N. T., *yea rather*, Ar. *quin imo*, v. Lob. Phryn. 342.—7. *μέν ποῦ*, no doubt, of course, Lat. *nenpne*, *nimium*, *μημονεῖς μὲν ποῦ*, Plat., etc.;—expressing an assumption, as, *εἰδέναι μὲν ποῦ χρῆ...* 8. *μεντάν*, for *μέντοι ἄν*, does not alter the signif. of *μέντοι*, as *ἄν* belongs to the verb: it should not be written *μεντ' ἄν*, for *οἱ* is not cut off, but forms a crasis with *ἄν*.—9. in *μέν τε*, if *δέ* *τε* follows, *μέν* retains its usu. force: Hom. also uses *μέν τε* absol., like *μήν ὃ* or *μέν τοι*, σφῶν μὲν τ' ἐπέειπε, you at least it befits, Il. 4, 341.—10. *μέν τοι*, Hom., but in Att. as one word, *μέντοι*: here *μέν* adds to the force with which *τοί* asserts, *I am sure, certainly, at any rate*, esp. after *οὐ*, *οὐ μὲντοι...παύομαι*, *I am sure at least that I am not slack*, Il. 8, 294, etc.; in Att. oft. in emphatic affirmat. answers, like *μήν*, Stallb. Plat. Symp. 176 B; more rarely giving emphasis to a question, *οἱ σὺ μὲν τοι... why you are not?* Id. Prot. int.: sometimes to express impatience, *τί μὲντοι πρῶτον ἦν, τί πρῶτον ἦν*; *καὶ* what was the first? Ar. Nub. 787, cf. Plat. Phaedr. 236 D.—b. recalling more explicitly that which was the point of the preceding sentence, our *now*, in narratives, Od. 2, 294.—c. but its most usu. signif. is to mark an objection, or exception, yet, however, still, Od. 18, 233; cf. *μέν ὃ*, *μέν οὖν*, usu. without any answering clause.—d. additional force is given to *μέντοι* by joining *μ. ὅμως*, *μ. γε*, or *γε μ.*, Pors. Hec. 604; also, *ὅμως γε μ.*, Ar. Ran. 61: while in *μ. ποῦ* the force of *μέντοι* is softened: on *μέντοι*, v. Herm. Vig. n. 337-341.—11. *μὲν τοῖνυν*, like *μέν οὖν*, freq. without *δέ* following.—III. for *μέν* after other particles, v. each particle.

Μενάχιμς, ον, ὁ = *μῆνεπρόμορος*, *μενέχαρμος*, a staunch soldier, Anacr. 74:—*χειρὶ μενάχιμς*, in Anth. P. 6, 84, may belong to this or may be fem. of a form *μενάχιμος*.

†*Μενάχιμος, ον, ὁ*, *Menacchmus*, a statuarius of Naupactos, Paus. 7, 18, 10.—2. a Sicyonian, who wrote a work *περὶ τεχνιτῶν*, Ath. 635 A.—Others in Ath., etc.

†*Μενάπκας, α, ὁ*, *Menalcas*, a shepherd, Theocr. 8.

†*Μενάλκης, ονς, ὁ*, *Menalces*, an Eleian, Paus. 6, 16, 5.

†*Μενάκιδας, α, ὁ*, *Menalcidas*, a Spartan, Paus. 7, 11, 7.

†*Μενάνδριος, ον, ὁ*, *Menander* (2), *Menandrian*, Luc.

Μενάνδρος, ον, (*μῆνα*, *ἀνῆρ*) *awast* ing a man, marriageable, Dionys. ap. Ath. 98 D.

†*Μενάνδρος, ον, ὁ*, *Menander*, a commander of the Athenians, Thuc. 7, 16, Xen. Hell. 1, 3, 16.—2. a celebrated comic poet of Athens, son of Dio pithes.—Others in Diod. S., etc.

†*Μενάτιος, α, ὁ* *Menapii*, s 907

German people at the mouth of the Rhine, Strab. p. 194.

Μὲν ἄρα, μὲν γάρ, μὲν γε, μὲν δὲ, v sub. μὲν II. 1, 2, 3, 4.

†Μενάρης, οὐς, ὁ, *Menares*, father of the Spartan king Leotychides, Hdt. 8, 131.

†Μένας, α, ὁ, *Menas*, founder of Μενεβρία, Strab. p. 319.

†Μενασκος, οὐς, ὁ, *Menascus*, a Spartan, Xen. Hell. 4, 2, 8.

†Μέναχος, οὐς, ὁ, *Menachus*, son of Aegyptus, Apollod. 2, 1, 5.

†Μενδαῖος, α, οὐς, of Mende, Μενδᾶν, Ath.; ὁ Μ., an inhab. of M., Thuc. 4, 7.

†Μένδη, ἥς, ἡ, *Mende*, a city on the peninsula Pallene in Macedonia, a colony of the Eretrians, Hdt. 7, 123; Thuc. 4, 123.

†Μένδης, ἥτος, ἡ, *Mendes*, a city of lower Egypt on one of the mouths of the Nile, Strab. p. 802. cf. Hdt. infr. —II. ὁ, an Aegyptian deity answering to the Greek Pan, Hdt. 2, 46: from the Aegypt. term for a goat, which was held at Mendes in high veneration, Id. ib. Hence

†Μενδήσιος, α, οὐς, of Mendes, *Mendesian*, ὁ νομός ὁ Μ., the *Mendesian* nome or district, Hdt. 2, 46: τὸ Μ. στόμα, the *Mendesian* mouth of the Nile, Id.; also τὸ Μ. κέρας, Thuc. 1, 110.

Μενεαῖνω, (μένος) to desire earnestly or eagerly, long for, be bent on, and, generally, to intend, but always with collat. notion of resolution and firmness, Hom., with inf. pres. II. 5, 606, etc.; or more commonly inf. aor., II. 4, 32, etc.; rarely with inf. fut. as in II. 21, 176, Od. 21, 125; when absol., as in II. 22, 10, Od. 5, 341, an inf. may easily be supplied: —also like all verbs of wishing, c. gen., μ. μάχη, to long for battle, Hes. Sc. 361; but, v. τινὶ τι, to purpose something against another, Q. Sin. 12, 380. —II. to be angry, rage, in Hom. usu. absol., as II. 19, 68; 24, 22; also, ἐριδι μενεῖναι, like ἐριδι μάχεσθαι, II. 19, 58; μ. τινὶ, to rage against one, II. 15, 104, Od. 1, 20, etc.: —but in II. 16, 491, where Sarpedon κτειρόμενος μενεῖαι, the meaning can only be, he *raged* even while being killed, i. e. even in death his anger burnt; though the Gramm. here explained it by ἐλεποψύχει. Cf. μενοῖνώ. —The word is ἑρ., also used in Pseud-Eur. Dan. 51.

†Μενεβρία, ας, ἡ, = Μεσημβρία 1.

Μενέχρης, ες, (μένω, ἔγχρος) = μεν-αίχρης, Aesch. ap. Anth. P. 7, 255.

†Μενεδαῖος, οὐς, ὁ, *Menedaeus*, a Spartan, Thuc. 3, 100; v. l. Μενεδα-ρος.

Μενεδήσιος, οὐς, (μένω, δῆσιος) standing one's ground against the enemy, staunch, steadfast, II. 12, 247; 13, 228; Dor. -δαῖος, Anth. P. 7, 208.

†Μενεδήσιος, οὐς, ὁ, *Menedemus*, a philosopher, founder of the Eretrian school, a pupil of Plato, Strab. p. 393. —2. a general of Alexander the great, Arr. An. 4, 3, 7. —Others in Plut.; etc.

Μενέδουπος, οὐς, (μένω, δούπος) steadfast in the battle-din, Orph. Arg. 537.

Μενεκλῆς, ἐνός, ὁ, *Menecles*, an A. Aenian orator, Xen. Hell. 1, 8, 38. —Others in Ath. 184 B; Anth.; etc.

†Μενεκράτης, οὐς, ὁ, *Menecrates*, a Megarian, Thuc. 4, 119. —2. father of Myscon, a Syracusan general, Xen. Hell. 1, 1, 29. —3. a Nysaeon, pupil of Aristarchus, Strab. p. 650. —4. a physician of Syracuse, Ath. 289 B. —5. a pupil of Xenocrates, a geographer,

Strab. p. 550. —6. a poet of the Anthology. —Others in Plut.; etc.

Μενέκτυπος, οὐς, = μενέδουπος.

†Μενέκωλος, οὐς, ὁ, *Menecolus*, a Syracusan, founder of Camarina in Sicily, Thuc. 6, 5.

†Μενελαῖος, οὐς, ὁ, *Menelaus* (1); τὸ Μενελαῖον, the *Menelaum*, a hill and castle near Lacedaemon, Polyb. 5, 18, 3.

†Μενελαῖς, ἰδός, ἡ, πηγὴ, fountain of *Menelaus*, in Arcadia, Paus. 8, 23, 4.

Μενέλαος, οὐς, ὁ, Att. Μενέλεως, Dor. Μενέλας, (μένω, λαός, and so strictly abiding, withstanding people)

†*Menelaus*, son of Atreus, brother of Agamemnon, husband of Helen, through whom he received the sovereignty of Lacedaemon, Hom.; acc. to Apollod. 3, 2, 2, son of Plisthenes and so grandson of Atreus, v. Πλεισθένης. —2. father of Amyntas, grandfather of Philip of Macedon, Ael. V. H. 12, 43. —3. a leader of the Athenian cavalry in the war of the allies, Dem. 47, 21. —4. a general of Alexander the great, Arr. An. 1, 14, 3. —Others in Strab.; etc. —II. of cities, —1. a city of the Aegyptian Delta, Strab. p. 803; ὁ Μενελαῖος νομός, the *Menelaic* nome, Id. p. 801. —2. a city and harbour of Cyrenaica, Id. p. 801, 838: in Hdt. 4, 169, ὁ Μενελαῖος λιμὴν.

Μενεμάχος, οὐς, (μένω, μάχη) staunch in fight, App.

†Μενεξένος, οὐς, ὁ, *Menexenus*, an Athenian, a pupil of Socrates, Plat. Menex. —2. son of Polyaratus, Dem. 1009, 26. —Others in Isae.; etc.

Μενεπτόλεμος, οὐς, (μένω, πόλεμος) staunch in battle, steadfast, brave, in Hom. (esp. II.) epith. of heroes, 19, 48, etc.; or of nations, 2, 749: —equivalent to μέναιχος, μενεδήσιος, μενέχαριος, etc.

†Μενεπτόλεμος, οὐς, ὁ, *Menepolemus*, an Apolloniad, Paus. 6, 14, 13.

†Μενεσθένης, οὐς, ὁ, (μένω, σθένος) *Menesthenes*, masc. pr. n., Ath. 494 B.

Μενεσθεύς, ἐως Ion. ἥος, ὁ, (μένω) strictly one who abides, pr. n., †*Menestheus*, son of Peteus, king of Athens, leader of the Athenians before Troy, II. 2, 552. —2. son of Iphicrates, a general of the Athenians, Dem. 217, 19. —3. another Athenian, son of Philagrus, Id. 1064, 16. † Cf. Μένων.

†Μενεσθέος λιμὴν, ὁ, harbour of *Menestheus*, in Hispania Baetica near Gades, Strab. p. 140.

†Μενέσθης, οὐς, ὁ, *Menesthes*, a Greek in the Trojan war, II. 5, 609. —2. an Athenian, who went with Theseus to Crete, Plut. Thes. 17.

†Μενέσθιος, οὐς, ὁ, *Menesthios*, son of Areithous, king of Arne in Boeotia, II. 7, 9. —2. son of Sperchius and Polydora, nephew of Achilles, a leader of the Myrmidons before Troy, II. 16, 173.

†Μενεσθῶς, οὐς, ἡ, *Menestho*, daughter of Oceanus and Tethys, Hes. Th. 357.

†Μενέστρατος, οὐς, ὁ, (μένω, στρατός) *Menestratus*, masc. pr. n., Andoc.; Dem.; etc.

Μενετέον, verb. adj. from μένω, one must remain, Plat. Rep. 328 B, cf. Lob. Phryn. 446.

†Μενετήρις, ἰδός, ἡ, daughter of *Menetus*, i. e. Antianira, Ar. Rh. 1, 56.

Μενετιτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (μένω) inclined to wait, M. Anton.

Μενετός, ἡ, ὄν, (μένω) waiting, standing fast: also inclined to wait, patient, long-suffering, μενετοὶ θεοί, Ar. Av. 1620; so, οἱ καιροὶ οὐ μετὰ τοῖς.

opportunities will not wait, Thuc. 1, 142.

†Μενέτωρ, ορος, ὁ, *Menetor*, masc. pr. n., Ath. 594 D.

†Μενεφύλλος, οὐς, ὁ, *Menephyllos*, peripatetic philosopher, Plut. —Others in Paus.; etc.

Μενεφύλλιος, ιος, ὁ, ἡ, = μενεφύλλιος, Anth. P. 6, 84. [v]

†Μενεχάρης, οὐς, ὁ, = μενέχαριος, II. 9, 529, etc.

Μενεχάρμος, οὐς, (μένω, χάρις) staunch in battle, II. 14, 371; cf. μενεπτόλεμος.

†Μένης, ἥτος, ὁ, *Menes*, a general of Alexander, Arr. An. 2, 12, 2.

Μενητέον, worse form for μενετέον Dion. H. 17, 27.

Μενθίραι, αἱ, also μένθηρες, αἱ, αἰρημαί, Suid. Hence

Μενθηρίω, = μεμνηρίω, Gramm.

Μενί, for μενί, only occurs in the compd. νυνμενί.

†Μενιδας, οὐς, ὁ, *Menidas*, son of Hegesander, Arr. An. 3, 5.

†Μένιος, οὐς, ὁ, *Menius*, a Spartan, Hdt. 6, 71.

†Μενίππειος, οὐς, ὁ, *Menippus* (5) *Menippan*, Anth.

†Μενίππη, ἥς, ἡ, *Menippe*, daughter of Nereus and Doris, Hes. Th. 260.

†Μενίππιδος, οὐς, ὁ, *Menippides*, son of Hercules, Apollod. 2, 7, 8.

†Μενίππος, οὐς, ὁ, *Menippus*, an Athenian, father of Hippocles, Thuc. 8, 13. —2. a breeder of horses, called χελιδών, Ar. Av. 1293. —3. a tyrant of Oreus in Euboea, a friend of Philip of Macedon, Dem. 126, 4. —4. a Carian, Id. 571, 22. —5. a cynic philosopher, known as a writer of satires, Diog. L. 6, 99. —Others in Strab. Diog. L. 4; etc.

†Μενίσκος, οὐς, ὁ, *Meniscus*, inase pr. n., Arr. An. 2, 14, 3; etc.

†Μεννέας, οὐς, ὁ, *Menneas*, masc. pr. n., Polyb. 5, 71, 2.

Μέν νυν, v. μὲν II. 5.

Μενοεικῆς, ἐς, (μένος, εἰκός, εἰκαῖ) suited to the desires, satisfying, and so enough, sufficient, plentiful, Hom. mostly of meat and drink, as δαίς, δειπνον, σίτος, οἶνος, etc.; so, τάφος μ., a plentiful funeral feast, II. 23, 29; μ. ὕλη, enough wood, II. 23, 139; δάρα, χάρις, etc., Hom.: —generally agreeable, pleasant, to one's taste, II. 9, 227, Od. 13, 273, etc., cf. Plut. Phoc. 2.

†Μενοικεύς, ἐως, ὁ, *Menoeceus*, father of Creon and Jocasta, Soph. O. T. 69; Eur. Phoen. 10; etc. —2. grand son of foreg., son of Creon, devoted himself to ensure victory to the Thebans, Eur. Phoen. 769; etc.

Μενοινάω, ὤ, f. -ήσω: Ep. impf. μενοῖνω, II. 12, 59: Ep. lengthd. pres. μενοῖνώ, II. 13, 79; 3 sing. μενοῖνά, II. 19, 164; for the opt. aor. μενοῖνήσεται, II. 15, 82, Aristarch. gave a subjunct. form μενοῖνήσῃ, but cf. Spitzn. ad. l.: (μένος). Like μενεαῖνω, to desire eagerly, long for; generally, to be bent on, to purpose, intend, have in mind, Lat. meditari, Hom. who oft. adds φρεσὶ ἥσσι, φρεσὶ ἡσὶ μ., to desire in his, thy heart. —Construct. usu. c. acc. rei; also not seldom with inf. of pres., as II. 19, 164, Od. 22, 217: or of aor., as Od. 2, 248; 21, 157, and so Pind.; μ. τινὶ τι, to design, purpose something against one, Od. 11, 532, II. 15, 293; but c. dat. rei, alone, esp. to strive for a thing, μ. χρήμωσι, Theogn. 461. —Ep. word used also by Pind., and twice in Tragic, Soph. Aj. 341, Eur. Cycl. 447 also in Ar. Vesp. 1080.

Μενοῖνεον, Ep. impf. of fō εἰς

Μενονή, ἡς, ἡ, *eager desire*, Call. *Jon.* 90, *Ap. Rh.* 1, 894, *Anth.*

Μενονίω, *Ep.* lengthd. pres. for *μενοινάω*, *Il.*

†**Μενοίτας**, α, δ, *Menoetas*, masc. pr. n., *Anth.* Dor. form for

†**Μενοίτης**, ου, δ, *Menoetes*, masc. pr. n., a Samian, *Anth.*

†**Μενοτιάδης**, ου, *Ep.* αω, δ, son of *Menoetius* (3), i.e. *Patroclus*, *Il.* 1, 307.

†**Μενοίτιος**, ου, δ, *Menoetius*, son of *Japetus*, brother of *Prometheus*, *Hes. Th.* 500.—2. son of *Centhonymus*, herdsman of *Pluto*, *Apollod.* 2, 5, 10.—3. son of *Actor*, father of *Patroclus*, of *Opus*, an *Argonaut*, *Il.* 11, 765; *Ap. Rh.* 1, 60.

ΜΕΝΟΣ, εος, τό, *force, strength of body*, esp. as shown in quick movement and exertion: very freq. in *Hom.*, who sometimes joins *μένος τε καὶ ἀλκή* as equiv., *Il.* 6, 265; *μ. χειρῶν*, *Il.* 5, 506, for which he more freq. has *μ. καὶ χεῖρες*, *Il.* 6, 502, etc.; also, *μένος καὶ γαῖα*, *Il.* 6, 27.—2. of animals, *strength, fierceness*, as of horses, panthers, etc., *Il.* 17, 20, *Od.* 3, 450, etc.—3. of things, *power, might, force*, *μ. ἔγχεος*, *Il.* 16, 613; *ἡλίου*, *Od.* 10, 160; *πυρός*, *Il.* 6, 182, etc.; *ποταμῶν*, *Il.* 12, 18, cf. *Aesch. Pr.* 721; *χειμῶνος*, *Eur. Heracl.* 428; in *Hipp.* also, *μ. οἴνου*, *strength of wine*: *υἷαν μόνος*, a gush of black blood, *Soph. Aj.* 1413, cf. *Aesch. Ag.* 1067.—4. *force, strength*, as implying *life*, and so *life itself*, *Il.* 3, 294; *ψυχῇ τε μένος τε* as equiv., *Il.* 5, 296.—*Il.* *strength, force of soul*, esp. as acting on the body, and giving rise to bold, or passionate action; hence in *Hom.*, *spirit, warlike rage, μένος ἀνδρῶν*, the *battle-rage* of men, *Il.* 3, 387; so too, *τένος Ἄρτος*, *Il.* 18, 264; more rarely in *plur.*, and that mostly in phrase *ἔνεα πνέοντες*, *Il.* 2, 536, etc., where perhaps the number of *μένεα* follows that of *πνέοντες*: *Hom.* oft. joins *τένος καὶ θυμός*, *Il.* 5, 470, etc., *v. I.* *Hom. H.* *Cer.* 362; *μένος καὶ ἄρατος*, *Il.* 5, 2, *Od.* 1, 321; *μένος ἄλαβς θυμῶν*, *Il.* 23, 468; *μένεος δ' ἡμῶν πλάστα θυμῶν*, *Il.* 22, 312; *μένεος δὲ μέγα φρένες ἀμφιμειλάναι* *πύλῳ*, *Il.* 1, 103; *μένει* in *dat.*, violently, *furiously*, *Aesch. Theb.* 393.—*wish, bent, intent, purpose*, *Τρώων μ. ἔνδ' ἀτάσθαλον*, their *bent* is aye to ally, *Il.* 13, 634; so in *plur.*, *Il.* 8, 61; hence,—3. generally, *mind, temper, disposition*, like *Lat. mens*, esp. in *ompsds.*, like *εὐμενής, δυσμενής*, etc.; ut never used strictly of the intellect.—In most cases it answers to *Lat. nreus*.—*III.* *μένος* is also used in *epiph.* like *βίη, ἰς, σθένος*, *λερόν* *ἔνος Ἀλκινόοιο*, for *Alcinous* himself, *Od.*; so too *μένος Ἀτρείδαο, Ἐκτορος*, etc., *Il.*; also, *μένος ἀνδρῶν*, *Il.* 4, 447, *Od.* 4, 363.—The word is most freq. in *Hom.*; of the *tt.* poets, mostly in *Aesch.*: rare in *rose*, though *Xen.* has it of *spirit, ῥαυτ, προθυμία καὶ μ., θάρρος καὶ*, *Cyr.* 3, 3, 61, *Hell.* 7, 1, 31. (*Μέζω* belongs to the root **μῶ*, akin to *ἔνω*: hence *μενεαίνω, μενοινάω, μένονα*, *Lat. mens*, our *mind*, cf. *Pott. t.* *Forsch.* 1, 254.)

†**Μενόνγυς**, ν, sub *μέν* *II.*, 6, N. T.

†**Μενουίνιος**, ου, δ, *Menünios*, an *lyrian*, *Ath.* 440 A.

Μέν πον, μέν βα, μεντάν, μέν τε, sub *μέν* *II.*, 17, 1, 8, 9.

†**Μέντας**, α, δ, *Mentas*, masc. pr. n., *aus.* 8, 31, 7: Dor. form for

†**Μέντης**, ου, δ, *Mentes*, a leader of *ie* *Cicones*, *Il.* 17, 73.—2. king of

the oar-loving *Taphians*, a hereditary friend of *Ulysses*, *Od.* 1, 105; etc.

†**Μέν τοι**, Att. *μέντοι*, ν, *μέν* *II.*, 10.

†**Μεντορίδης**, ου, δ, son of *Mentor*; also as pr. n., *Anth.*

†**Μεντορουργής**, ἐς, (*Μέντωρ, *ἐργω*) wrought, engraved by *Mentor* (6), *Luc. Lexiph.* 7.

†**Μέντωρ**, ορος, δ, *Mentor*, father of *Imbrius*, *Il.* 13, 171.—2. son of *Alcimus*, a friend of *Ulysses* in *Ithaca*, under whose form *Minerva* accompanies *Telemachus* to *Pylos* and *Lacedaemon*, *Od.* 2, 225, 268; 4, 655, etc.—3. son of *Eurytheus*, *Apollod.* 2, 8, 1.—4. son of *Hercules*, *Id.* 2, 7, 8.—5. brother of *Memnon* (3), *Dem.* 672, 5.—6. a celebrated engraver on silver, *Luc.*

†**Μένυλλος**, ου, δ, *Menyllus*, a Macedonian governor in *Athens*, *Plut. Phoc.* 30.

ΜΕΝΩ, fut. *Ep.* *μενέω*, Att. contr. *μενώ*: aor. *ἔμεινα*: impf. *ἔμενεσκον*, *Hdt.* 4, 42: perf. *μεμνήκα*: adj. *μενετός, μενετόν*, later *μενητέον*. *Lat. MANEO*, also in Att. poets redupl. *μῶνω* (i. e. *μ. μένω*, v. sub *v.*), to stay, wait.—1. to stay, stand fast, abide, in battle, *Hom.*; who oft. joins it (as synon.) with *τλήναι*, opp. to *φεύγειν*; and so in *Att.*—2. to stay at home, stay where one is, not stir, *Il.* 16, 838; elsewhere more fully, *ἐντοσθε μένειν*, *Hes. Th.* 598; *μ. αὐτοῦ*, *Hdt.* 8, 62; *μ. κατ' οἶκον*, *Eur. I. A.* 656; *ἔν δόμοις*, *Soph. Aj.* 80; *μ. κατὰ χώραν*, *Plat. Tim.* 83 A; etc.: *μ. ἐκεῖ*, to stay, lodge there, *Polyb.* 30, 4, 10.—but, *μ. ἀπὸ τιος*, to stay away, be absent from,—3. to stay behind, tarry, with a notion of delay or idleness, *Il.* 9, 318; *οἱ μένοντες*, *Xen. An.* 4, 4, 19; etc.—4. of things, to be lasting, remain, last, stand, *σπῆλη μένει ἔμπεδον*, *Il.* 17, 434; *ἀσφαλὲς αἰέν. μένει οὐρανός*, *Pind.* N. 6, 7; *τόδ' αἰανὸς μένοι*, *Aesch. Eum.* 672.—5. of condition, to remain as one was, of a maiden, *Il.* 19, 263: generally, to remain as before, to stand, hold good, *ἦν μέινωσιν ὅρκοι*, *Eur. Andr.* 1000; so, *μένειν κατὰ χώραν*, of an oath, *Hdt.* 4, 201; *ἔν ταυτῷ μ.*, *Hdt.* 1, 5; *μένειν ἐμπέδους φρονήμασι*, *Soph. An.* 169; so, *μ. τὰ βουλήματα*, *Arist. Eth.* N. 9, 6, 3.—6. to abide by an opinion, conviction, etc., *ἐπὶ τῷ ἄληθει*, like *ἔμμεναι τῷ ἄληθει*, *Stallb. Plat. Prot.* 356 E.—*II.* trans., c. acc., to await, expect, esp. to receive, stand an attack without blenching, *Lat. manere hostem*, freq. in *Hom.*, and *Att.*: so of a rock, to bide the storm, *Il.* 15, 620.—2. also c. acc. et inf., to wait for, *ἡ μένετε Τρώας σχεδὸν ἔλθέναι*; wait for the Trojans to come night? *Il.* 4, 247; *μένον δ' ἐπὶ ἔσπερον ἔλθειν*, they waited for evening's coming on, *Od.* 1, 422, etc.; *οὐδ' ἔμειν' ἔλθειν τράπεζαν νυμφῶν*, *Pind.* P. 3, 28; but, *μένω δ' ἀκούσαι*, I wait, i. e. long to hear, *Aesch. Eum.* 677, cf. *Ag.* 459 (which brings *μένω* near to *μένονα*).—2. of time, to await, wait for, watch for, *Ἥδ' διαν*, *Hom.*; and so *Aesch. Theb.* 394, si vera i: but reversely, *τὸ μορσιμον τὸν τ' ἐλεύθερον μ.*, awaits him, *Aesch. Cho.* 103.—(*Μένω* belongs to the root **μῶ*; cf. *μῆνονα*.)

†**Μένων**, ὡνος, δ, *Menon*, a Trojan, *Il.* 12, 193.—2. a Thessalian of *Pharsalus*, leader of a body of Thessalian auxiliaries of the Athenians, and afterwards a commander of the Greeks in the army of the younger *Cyrus*, *Thuc.* 2, 22 *Xen. An.* 1, 2, 6: his

character depicted, *Id.* *ib.* 2, 6, 21.

3. an Athenian archon *Ol.* 76, 4, *Diod. S.* 11, 52.—4. a satrap of *Arachosia*, *Arr. An.* 3, 28, 1.—5. a satrap of *Coelesyria*, *Id.* 2, 13, 7.—6. an Athenian, a maker of *χλάνιδες*, *Xen. Mem.* 2, 7, 6.—Others in *Xen. Hell.*: etc.

Μεράρχης, ου, δ, (*μέρος, ἄρχω*) the commander of a detachment of 2048 men, *Ael. Tact.* Hence

Μεραρχία, ας, ἡ, the office of *μεράρχης*, *Arr.*

†**Μέρβαλος**, ου, δ, *Merbalus*, ~ *Δr.* *cadian*, *Hdt.* 7, 98.

†**Μεργάνη**, ἡς, ἡ, *Mergane*, a place in *Sicily*, *Polyb.* 1, 8, 3.

Μέργω, = *ἀμέργω*, and *μέρδω* = *ἀμέρδω*, *Gramm.*

†**Μέρδιος**, ιος, δ, poet. form for *Σμέρδις*, *Aesch. Pers.* 774.

Μερεία, ας, ἡ, = *μερίς*, *Tab. Heracl.*

Μεριδιόπτης, δ, (*μερίς, ἄρπας*) *Bit* stealer, a mouse in *Batr.* [*l* 265, *i* 274.]

Μεριδάρχης, ου, δ, (*μερίς, ἄρχω*) the governor of a province, *LXX.*, *Joseph.*

Μεριδάρχια, ας, ἡ, the office of *μεριδάρχης*, *LXX.*, *Joseph.*

Μερίω: f. -ισα, Att. -ιδω, Dor. -ιδω, *Tim. Locr.* 99 D: (*μερίς*)—to divide, distribute, *Plat. Parm.* 131 C, *Polit.* 292 C: *μ. τοὺς τόκους πρὸς τὸν πλοῦτον*, to divide the interest according to the voyage, i. e. *pay only a part* of it, if a part only of the voyage has been performed, *Dem.* 1297, 21: *μ. μερίσσαι τὴν ἀπὸ τιος*, *Luc. Nav.* 8.

Mid. *μερίσσειν τι*, to divide among themselves, *Dinarch.* 91, 22: to get a portion of, *τιος*, *Isae.* 7, 14: to take possession of, *τι*, *Dem.* 917, 19: 913, 1; *ἡρόμην αὐτὸν πότερα μεμερίσμενος εἴη πρὸς τὸν ἀδελφόν*, whether he had divided with his brother, i. e. whether each had his share, *Dem.* 1149, 21.—*II.* in pass. to be dispersed *Plat. Tim.* 56 D: to be split into parties, *Polyb.* 8, 23, 9.—2. to be assigned to, reckoned in, *ἐν ἄρχῃ τιος μ.*, *Dem.* 192, 1.

Μερικός, ἡ, ὄν, *Aristipp.* ap. *Diog.* L. 2, 87.

Μερίμνᾳ, ἡς, ἡ, *care, thought*, esp. anxious care or thought, trouble, first in *H. Hom. Merc.* 44, 160, *Hes. Op.* 180, and then in *Pind.*, and *Trag.*, but rare in prose (though *μερίμνᾳ* is used by *Plat.*, *Xen.*, *Dem.*):—in plur. *cares*, *Aesch. Eum.* 360, etc.; also anxious pursuits, esp. of victory at the games, *Plat. O.* 1, 174, cf. *P.* 8, 13, N. 3, 121.—*II.* the thought, mind, *Aesch. Ag.* 460. (From *μερίς, μερίζω*, as *Terence* says *curae animum* *diverse trahunt*; hence *μερίμνα* as if for *μεριμένη, μεμερισμένη*: cf. also *μέμερος, μέμερμα, διάνοιχα μεμμηρίζω*.) Hence

Μερίμνᾳ, ὦ, f. -ήσω, to care for be anxious about, think earnestly upon, scan minutely, *τι*, *Soph. O.* T. 1124; esp. of philosophers, *Xen. Mem.* 4, 7, 6; also *μ. περί τιος*, *Id.* 1, 1, 14: *πολλά μ.*, to be cumbered with many cares, *Xen. Cyr.* 8, 7, 12: c. inf., to be careful to do, *Dem.* 576, 23: also *πολλὰ μ. ὅπως μὴ λάθῃ*, *Xen. Mem.* 3, 5, 23: absol. in *Plat. Rep.* 607 C: cf. *μεμμηρίζω*. Hence

Μερίμνημα, ατος, τό, *thought, care* in plur., *Pind.* *F.* 245, 251, *Soph. Phil.* 186.

Μερίμνητής, ου, δ, one who is careful about, λόγων, *Eur. Med.* 1226.

Μερίμνητικός, ἡ, ὄν, of a thoughtfulness or anxious temper.

Μερίμνοποιέω, ὦ, to cause care.

Μερμνοσοφίστης, ον, δ.=μερμνο-φροντιστής.

Μερμνοτόκος, ον, (μέριμνα, τίκτω) mother of cares, Βίοτος, Anth. P. 11, 382.

Μερμνοφροντιστής, οὗ, δ, (μέριμνα, φροντίζω) a 'minute philosopher', i.e. student of the hard thinking school, Ar. Nub. 101.

Μέρη, ἰδος, ἡ, (μέρος) a part, portion, share, κρέων, Pherecr. Δουλ. 1, 1, 1, 1. esp. a share in mines and the like, Dem. 1039, 22.—2. the share or contribution made, like ἔρανος, πρὸς μερίδα δειπνεῖν, to dine each on his own contribution, Plut. 2, 644 B: cf. Becker Charikl. 1, p. 419.—3. a share received, hence advantage, αἰδ, μ. εἰς σωτηρίαν, Dem. 537, 8, cf. 574, 8.—II. a part, division, class, πολιτῶν, Eur. Supp. 238: esp. a party, Lat. partes, Plat. Legg. 692 B, Dem. 246, 10.

Μέρισμα, ατος, τό, a part, Orph. H. Pan. 16.

Μερισμός, οὗ, δ, a dividing, division, Plat. Legg. 993 B, Strab.

Μεριστής, οὗ, δ, a divider, N. T. Hence

Μεριστικός, ἡ, ον, fit for dividing.

Μεριστός, ἡ, ον, divided, Plat. Parm. 144 D: divisible, lb. 131 C, Tim. 35 A.

Μερίττειν, ας, mid., to divide among themselves, LXX.

Μερίτης, ον, δ, (μερίς) a partaker, τινός, Dem. 889, 7; τινί τινος, with one in a thing, Polyb. 8, 31, 6. [7]

†Μερμάδαλις, ἰδος, δ, the Mermada-lis, a river in the territory of the Ama-zons, Strab. p. 503.

Μερμαίρω, (μέμμερος)=μεμμηρίζω, Orph. Arg. 766.

Μερμέριος, α, ον, rare collat. form of sq., Jac. Anth. P. p. 663.

Μέρμερος, ον, care-laden, troublous, anxious, Hom. (only in Il.), always in plur., plur., μέμερα μητιόσθαι, βέ-ζειν, Od. 10, 43; 11, 502; also, μ. ἔργα κήσασθαι, 10, 289; always of warlike deeds, (in full, πολέμιοι μ. ἔ., 8, 453), either as being troublous and toilsome to the doer, or troublous and ruinous to the sufferer: but in Hes. Th. 603, μ. ἔργα νυκτικῶν, the ills that women work.—II. metaph., like δύσκολος, of persons, peevish, morose, Plat. Hipp. Maj. 290 E, cf. Ruhnk. Tim. i.—but, = ποικιλομήτης, Anth. also.—Ep. word, used in Eur. Rhes. 509, Plat. l. c. (Prob. connected with μερίζω, μέρος, μέριμνα.)

†Μέρμερος, ον, δ, Mermērus, a Trojan, Il. 14, 513.—2. son of Jason and Medea, Apollod. 1, 9, 28.—3. v. Μερ-μερίδης.

†Μερμερίδης, ον, δ, son of Mermērus, i. e. Ius, Od. 1, 259.

Μέρμηρα, ἡ, (μέμμερος) poet. collat. form of μέριμνα (but not in Hom.), care, trouble, ἄπαγμα μεμμηράων, rest from troubles, Hes. Th. 55, Theogn. 1325. Hence

Μερμηρίζω, f. -ξω, intr. to be full of cares, anxious, thoughtful, to ponder, be in doubt, freq. in Hom., usu. μερμ. φρεσὶ, κατὰ φρένα, κατὰ φρένα καὶ κατὰ θυμόν, and, where the doubt is to be strongly expressed, δίχα μ., Od. 16, 73. διάνδιχα μ., Il. 1, 189, etc.: hence, to be perplexed, doubtful, to hesitate, Il. 12, 199.—Construct. : foll. by ὅς., to be doubtful how.—Il. 2, 3; also by ὅπως., Od. 9, 554; and often by ἡ, ἡ., whether. or., Il. 5, 671, Od. 22, 333; also freq. with inf. aor., to hesitate to do, Il. 8, 167, Od. 10, 438; also with inf. in first clause and in second, μ. μήριζε·κούσαι καὶ περι-εῖναι. ἡ πρὸς ἐξέρεοντο, Od. 24,

235, sq.: also, μ. περί τινος, Il. 20, 17.—II. transit., to think of, devise, contrive, μ. πολλά, αἰετικά, Od. 1, 427; 4, 533, etc.; δόλον, 2, 93, φόνον τινί, 2, 325, etc.; ἀμύντορα, 16, 256.

Μέρμυθα, ἡ,=sq., Agatharchid. ap. Phot.: also -θος?

Μέρμυξ, ἰδος, ἡ, a cord, string, rope, Od. 10, 23; like μήμυθος. (Prob. from εἶρω, Lat. sero, to fasten, with μ prefixed.)

†Μερμνάδα, ὦν, οί, the Mermnadae, a royal family of Lydia, Hdt. 1, 7.

Μερμνός, οὗ, δ, a sort of hawk, Ael. N. A. 12, 4.

†Μέρμνον, ατος, δ, Mermnon, name of a herdsman, Theocr. 5, 35.

†Μερμόδας, ον, δ, the Mermodas,=Μερμάδαλις, Strab. p. 503.

†Μερόη, ης, ἡ, Merōē, an island of Aethiopia formed by the Nile and As-taboras, Strab. p. 821.—II. a famous city of ancient Aethiopia on foreg. island, early famed for its civilization and conquests, Hdt. 2, 29.

†Μερόης, ον, δ, Merōēs, an Indian, Arr. An. 5, 18, 7.

†Μερόνες, ὦν, οί,=Μαίονες, Strab. p. 550.

†Μερόπες, ὦν, οί, Meropes, an an-cient name of the inhab. of the island Cos, from an early king Μέροψ, H. Hom. Ar. 42: v. Μέροψ.

†Μερόπη, ης, ἡ, Meropē, daughter of Atlas and Pleione, Apollod. 1, 9, 3.—2. daughter of Oenopion, wife of Orion, Id. 1, 4, 3.—3. daughter of the Arcadian king Cypselus, Id. 2, 8, 5.—4. wife of Polybus king of Corinth, Soph. O. T. 775.

Μεροπήτιος, ον, (μέροψ) human, Opp. C. 2, 364.

Μεροπήτης, ἰδος, ἡ, pecul. fem. of foreg., Opp. C. 1, 23.—II. (Μερόπης) of the Meropes, Μεροπαίης, ἡ Μ. νῆσος, i. e. Cos, Call. Del. 160.

†Μεροπίς, ἰδος, ἡ,=foreg. II., Κῶς ἡ Μ., Thuc. 8, 41.

ΜΕΡΟΞ, εος, τό, a part, share, first in Hdt. 1, 145, and Pind.: esp. a portion, heritage, one's lot, destiny, like μοῖρα, τάφον μ., Aesch. Ag. 507, Soph. Ant. 147: μέρος τι, partly, Lat. partim, Thuc. 4, 30: κατὰ τοῦτο τὸ μέρος, in this respect, Schäf. Dion. Comp. p. 269: ἐπὶ μέρους συντάξεις, particular histories, Polyb. 3, 32, 10; so, τὰς ἐπὶ μέρους πράξεις γράφειν, Id. 7, 7, 6.—2. a share in a thing with others; hence, each person's turn, Hdt. 3, 69: κατὰ μέρος, in turn, successive-ly, H. Hom. Merc. 53; severally, Plat. Theaet. 157 B; so, κατὰ μέρος, lb. 182 B; also, ἀνὰ μέρος, by turns, successively, one after another, Eur. Phoen. 483; but most usu., ἐν μέρει, Hdt. 1, 26, and freq. in Aesch.; ἐν τῷ μέρει, Eur. Or. 452: also absol. as adv., τὸ μέρος, Hdt. 1, 120:—but τοῦμόν με-ρος, τὸ σὸν μ., my or thy part, i. e. simply I or me, thou or thee, Soph. Tr. 1215, Phil. 498: also as adv., τοῦμόν μ., as to me, Lat. quod ad me attinet, Eur. Heracl. 678; τὸ σὸν με-ρος, as to thee, Soph. O. C. 1366; πλὴν ὅσον τὸ σὸν μ., Ant. 1062; κατὰ τὸ σὸν μ., Ep. Plat. 328 E.—3. ἐν με-ρί τινός τιθέναι, ποιεῖσθαι, κατα-θέσθαι, λαβεῖν, etc., to put in the class of., consider as so and so, like ἐν μοί-ρα, ἐν ἀρθμῷ, ἐν λόγῳ ποιεῖσθαι, Lat. in numero habere, Stallb. Plat. Rep. 424 D: so too, ἐν οὐδενός ἐνίαι μερεῖ, to be as no one, Dem. 23, 14; ἐν ὑπέρτερόν μερεῖ γίνεσθαι, Id. 37, 4, etc. (Hence μερομαί.)

Μερόψ, οτος, δ, (μερομαί, μερίζω, δψ) μῦσι, in plur., dividing the voice,

i. e. speaking, ἐνδωθεὶς with speech, hence always epith. of men, μέροψ ἀνθρώποι, Hom., and Hes.; μέροψ βροτοί, Il. 2, 285;—because articulated speech is the characteristic of man among animals (cf. αὐδοίης); and Aesch. used μέροψ as subst.=ἀν-θρώποι, Cho. 1018; cf. Ruhnk. Eur. Cr. p. 85.—II. a bird, the bee eater, me-rops apiaster, also ἀέροψ, Arist. II. A. 9, 13, 2.

†Μερόψ, οπος, δ, Merops, son of Triopas, father of Cos, an ancient king of Cos, Eur. Hel. 382; etc.—2. a prince of Perote on the Hellespont, a celebrated seer, father of Adrastus and Amphius, Il. 2, 831.—3. father of Arisbe, grandfather of Aesacus, Apol- lod. 3, 12, 5.

Μέγ, Dor. for μέν, just as in 1 pers. plur. of verbs -μεγ for -μεν, Greg. Cor. Dial. Dor. 2.

†Μεσαβατική, ης, ἡ,=Μασσαβα-τική.

Μεσάβον, ον, τό, (μέσος, βους) a leather strap, by which the middle of the yoke was fastened to the pole Lat. subjugium, Hes. Op. 467; cf. ζυγώδεσμον. Μεσάβος, δ, and μεσέ-βουον, τό, are also quoted.

Μεσάβω, δ, poet. μεσσ., to yoke put to, Lyc. 817.

Μεσάγκεια, ας, ἡ, a ravine between hills.

Μεσάγκυλον, (sc. ἰκόντιον), ον, τό, a javelin with a poise (ἀγκύλη) for throwing it by, Eur. Phoen. 1141 Polyb. 23, 1, 9.

Μεσάγριος (μέσος, ἀγριος) or μεσ-ἀγριοκος, ον, (ἀγριοκος) half savage Strab. p. 592.

Μεσάω, f. -άσω,=μεσώω, Hipp.

Μεσαίγειος, ὦν, gen. ω,=μεσάγειος, Scymn. 363.

Μεσαπόλιος, ον, poet. for μεσπό-λιος, half-gray, grizzled, i. e. middle aged, Il. 13, 361.

Μεσαπτάτος, ἡ, ον, poet. and Ion. superl. of μέσος, the midst, middlemost Hdt. 4, 17. Strictly formed from μέσαι (i. e. μέση), as παλαιάτρον, from πάλαι, cf. Pott Et. Forsch. 2 p. 251: so compar. μεσαίτερος, ἡ, ον, more in the middle.

Μεσαίος, α, ον,=μέσος, Antiph. Gam. 3: prob. formed backwardly from μεσαίτατος, on analogy of πά-λαιος (παλαιάτος).

Μεσαίχιμον, ον, τό, (μέσος, αἰχή) the space between two armies or lines Joseph.; cf. μεταίχιμος.

Μεσάκτος, ον, (μέσος, ἀκτίς) half way between two shores, in mid-sea Aesch. Pers. 889.—II. (μέσος, ἀγρι-μι) broken midway, Id. Fr. 194.

Μεσαμβρίη, ης, ἡ, Ion. for μεση-βρία, Hdt.

Μεσαμβρινός, μεσαμέριος, Dor. for μεσημ., Theocr.

Μεσάντιον, ον, τό, a weaver's beam LXX.

Μεσάριον, (sc. δέρμα) ον, τό, (μ-σος, ἀραιά)=μεσεντέριον, v. Greer hill at Theophil. p. 77, 14. [7]

Μεσάστύλον, ον, τό,=μεσαστύλοι †Μεσότης, ης, ἡ, ἄκρα, (the middle point) Mesate, a promontory on coast of Ionia, Paus. 7, 5, 6.

Μεσάτιος, ον, and in Ar. Vesf. 1502 μέσαςτος, ἡ, ον, poet. for μέσος cf. Eur. μέσαστος and μεσάστιος. [7]

†Μεσάτις, ἰδος, ἡ, Mesatis, a small town of Achaia, Paus. 7, 18, 4.

Μεσαυλή, ης, ἡ, v. μεσάυλος.

Μεσαυλικόν, ον, τό, (μέσος, αὐλόν) a piece of flute-music, played in the intervals of the choral song, Aristid. also written μεσαύλιον.

Μεσαυλός, *ον*, = μέσσυλος:—the lare Mesaulius in Od. 14, 449, is prob. so called from his having the care of the μέσσυλος (q. v., signf. I).

Μεσσαυόν, *ον*, τό, v. sq.

Μεσσαυόν, *ον*, (μέσος, ἀλλή) *Ερ*. μέσσυλος, *Αττ*. μέταυλος:—I. in Hom. *ο* μέσσυλος *ο* τό μέσσυλον (for no passage determines the gender) is prob. the after or inner court, behind or inside the ἀλλή, where the cattle were put at night for greater safety, II. 17, 112, 657; and so of the cave of the Cyclops, Od. 10, 435.—II. in Att. *η* μέταυλος (with or without θύρα), the door between the αὐλή and inner part of the house, opposite the αὐλεις *δ*. or house-door; this was often also the door between the men's and women's apartments, Ar. Fr. 338, Lys. 93, 19; so, θύρα μέσσυλον, Eur. Alc. 549, ubi v. Monk, cf. Becker Charikl. 1, p. 182, sq., and αὐλή.

Μεσώω, *ον*, Dor. for μέζω, μειζών.

Μεσεγγυάω, *ω*, (μεσέγγνος) to deposit a pledge in the hands of a middle-man or third party, τρία τάλαντα μεσεγγυθήναι, Lys. 182, 1, cf. Plat. Legg. 914 D.—Mid., μεσεγγυάσθαι ἀργύριον, to have money deposited for one in a third party's hands, Dem. 995, 21, cf. Antipho 147, 17:—Isocr. 292 A, has μεσεγγυοῦσθαι in this signf.

Μεσεγγύη, *ης*, *γ*, security by means of a third party: also=sq.

Μεσεγγύημα, *ατος*, τό, the money or pledge deposited with a third party, Aeschin. 71, 18.

Μεσεγγύσις, *ης*, a depositing a pledge with a third party.

Μεσεγγυήτης, *ου*, *δ*, the third party with whom a security (μεσεγγύημα) is deposited.

Μεσεγγυόομαι, *ν* sub μεσεγγυάω.

Μεσεγγύος, *ου*, *δ*, (μέσος, ἐγγυή) as subst.,=μεσεγγυήτης.

Μεσεγγύομαι, *ατος*, τό,=μεσεγγύημα, Isocr. 235 C Bekk.

Μεσεμβάλλω, *δ*, dub. for sq., Iamb.

Μεσεμβολέα, *ω*, (μέσος, ἐμβάλλω) to throw into the middle, Lob. Phryn. 622. Hence

Μεσεμβόλημα, *ατος*, τό, a parenthesis, Gramm.

Μεσεπτερον, *ον*, τό,=sq., Arist. H. A. 1, 16, 18.

Μεσέντερον, (sc. δέρμα) *ον*, τό, (μέσος, ἐντερον) the mesentery, or membrane by which all the intestines are connected, Arist. Part. An. 4, 4, 5,—though just above we find τέρων: cf. μεσάριοι, μεσώκωλον.

Μεσέρκιος, *ον*, (μέσος, ἐρκος) in the middle of the house: Ζεύς *μ*=έρκιος.

Μεσευθός, *υ* gen. εός, (μέσος, εὐθύς) between the even ones: Pythag. name for the number 6, as half way between 2 and 10, the first and last even (εὐθεῖς) numbers of the denary scale, Clem. Al.

Μεσεῶ, like μεσώω, to keep the middle or mean, *μ* τὴν πολιτείαν, Plat. Legg. 756 E:—to stand mid-way, *μ* κατὰ τόπον, Ar. Pol. 7, 7, 3.

Μέση, (sc. χορδή) *ης*, *η*, the middle of the three tones which formed the earliest Greek musical scale, the other two being *η* νήτη, *η* ὑπάτη: afterwards, the middle note of the replectarch, Arist. Probl. 19, 25, etc.; v. Müller Literat. of Greece 1, p. 152.

—II. *η* *μ* (sc. στυμμή), the centre of any thing, Arist. Metaph. 2, 2, 9, 4.—2. n punctuation, the colon, Vit. Soph.

Μεσήγειω, *ον*, gen. ω=μεσώγειω, *λ* sub.

Μεσηγύ, *Ερ*. μεσηγύ, and before

a vowel or metri grat. μεσηγύς, *Ερ*. μεσηγύς,—all of which are in Hom. except μεσηγύς:—I. adv. of space,—1. absol. in the middle, between, II. 11, 573.—2. c. gen., in the middle of, *βενίξει*, between, ὁμων *μ*, II. 8, 259; *κορήσαν* *μ* καὶ Αἰτωλῶν, 9, 549; etc.; so in Hes. Sc. 417.—II. of time, *meanwhile*, *meantime*, once in Hom., Od. 7, 195, in form μεσηγύς.—III. as subs., τὸ μεσηγύ, the part between, H. Hom. Ap. 108: τὸ μεσηγύ ἡματος, mid-day, noon, Theoc. 25, 216, cf. 237. [*υ* except in arsis, Od. 4, 845.]

Μεσηγεις, *εσσα*, *εν*, middle middling, II. 12, 269,—where the μεσηγεις is placed between the ἐξοχος and χερειότερος.

Μεσηγίς, *ἱκος*, middle-aged.

Μεσημβρία, *ας*, (for μεσημβρία), *η*, Ion. μεσαμβρία: (μέσος, ἡμέρα):—mid-day, noon, first in Archil. 16; *σμηκρον* μετὰ μεσημβριαν, Hdt.: *μ* ἱσταται, 'tis high noon, Plat. Phaedr. 242 A, cf. Ruhn. Tim.—II. the South, Hdt. 1, 6, 142 etc. [*υ*]

†Μεσημβρία, *ας*, *η*, Ion. Μεσαμβρία, Hdt. 4, 93, Mesembria, a city of Thrace on the Euxine, a colony of Miletus, Strab. p. 319.—2. a city of Thrace on the Aegean opposite Samothrace, Hdt. 7, 108.

†Μεσημβριάζω, (μεσημβρία) to spend, pass the noon, Lat. meridiari, esp. in part., μεσημβριάζοντα εὐδεν, to sleep at noon, Plat. Phaedr. 259 A.—2. of the sun, to be in the meridian.

†Μεσημβριανός, *ης*, *ον*, of Mesembria (1), Mesembria, Strab. p. 319.

Μεσημβριῶς, *ω*, poet. for μεσημβριάζω 1, Ar. Rh. 2, 739, Anth. P. 9, 764.

Μεσημβριῶς=μεσημβριάζω, Strab.

Μεσημβρινός, *ης*, *ον*, (μεσημβρία) belonging to noon, about noon, noontide, βάλλη *μ*, noon-day heat, Aesch. Theb. 431; cf. Ar. Av. 1096; *κἄν ἐγρη* μεσημβρινός, Ar. Vesp. 774:—*δ* *μ*, ὁδός, the cicada, Anth. P. 9, 584, cf. Ar. Av. 1 c.; τὸ μεσ., noon, Schäf. Long. p. 356.—II. southern, κέλευθος, Aesch. Pr. 722: *δ* *μ* (κύκλος) the meridian. [*υ*: Call. Lav. Pall. 72, 73, and later poets made *υ* metri grat., on the analogy of ὁπαιρινός, ὀρθρινός, Ruhn. Ep. Cr. p. 165. Jac. Anth. P. p. 602; ubi al. μεσημερινός.]

Μεσημβρινός, *ον*, = μεσημβρινός, Theoc. 7, 21.

†Μεσήνη, *ης*, *η*, Μεσηνέ, a district of Babylonia in a Delta of the Tigris, Strab. p. 84.

Μεσηπειρος, *ον*, (μέσος, ἡπειρος) inland, Dion. P. 1068.

Μεσηπειρος, to be neutral, Philist. ap. Hesych.: from

Μεσρή, *ε*, poet. μεσ-: (μέσος, *ἄρω?):—in the middle, midmost, Eur. Ion 910; Σείριος ἐτι *μ*, is still in mid-heaven, Id. I. A. 8.

Μέσης, *ου*, *δ*, a wind between βορέας and καικίας, Arist. Meteor. 2, 6, 9, and 20.

†Μέσθλης, *ον*, *δ*, Mesthles, son of Pylaeamenes and the nymph Gygaea, leader of the Maeonians, II. 2, 864.

Μεσιδιόομαι, dep. to mediate, cf. Lob. Phryn. 121.

Μεσιδίοι, *α*, *ων*, poet. μεσιδίοις, =μέσος, a mediator, arbitrator, Arist. Eth. N. 5, 4, 7, Polyb. 5, 6, 13; v. Lob. Phryn. 121. [*υ*]

Μεσιτεία, *ας*, *η*, mediation, a mediator's office; from

Μεσιτεύω, to be in the middle, be a mediator, N. T.: to come between, interpose, Ib.—II. transit. to mediate, *μεγο* *α*τε, διάλυσ *ν* *μ*, Polyb. 11, 34, 3. From

Μεσίτης, *ου*, *δ*, one that is a middle, a mediator, peace-maker, Ροιυθ 28, 15, 8; fem. -ῖτις, ἰδος, Luc. Αμοι 27. [*υ*]

†Μεσόα, or Μεσσοά, *ας*, *η*, Μεσσα, a quarter of Sparta, Strab. p. 364.

Μεσσοβάσις, *ας*, *η*, an interregnum, Plut. Num. 2: hence

Μεσσοβάσις, *ον*, belonging to an interregnum, Dion. H.

Μεσσοβάσις, *ως*, *δ*, (μέσος, βασιλεύς) the Roman interrex, one who holds kingly power between the death of one king and the accession of another, Dion. H., Plut. Num. 7.

†Μεσόβοια, *ων*, τέ, Mesoboa, a town of Arcadia, Paus. 8, 25, 2.

Μεσόβοιον, *ον*, τό, =μεσάβοιον, μεσάβον.

Μεσόβοιος, *ον*, also *α*, *ον*, (μέσος, γαία):—inland, in the heart of a country, *μ* οἰκείν, Hdt. 1, 145: usu. as subst., *η* μεσογαία, the inland parts, the interior, Lat. loca mediterranea Hdt. 1, 175, etc., cf. πέμνω V. 2:—v. Lob. Phryn. 298, and sq.

Μεσόγειος, *ον*, also *α*, *ον*,=foreg., so too, *η* μεσογεία, Thuc. 1, 100; 6, 88; also, μεσόγειος, *ων*, Plat. Legg. 909 A. Hence

Μεσογειότης, *ητος*, *η*, the interior dub.

Μεσογεωτικός, *ης*, *ον*, inland.

Μεσογονάτιον, *ον*, τό, Theophr. [ζ], and μεσογονίον, *ον*, τό, (μέσος, γόνυ) the space between two knots or joints, Lat. internodium.

Μεσογράφος, *ον*, (μέσος, γράφω) written in the middle: τό *μ*, a mean proportional found by the μεσολάβιον Anth. P. Append. 25, cf. Plut. Marc. 14.

Μεσοδάκτυλον, *ον*, τό, (μέσος, δάκτυλος) the space between two fingers or toes, Diosc. 4, 183.

Μεσοδερκής, *ης*, (μέσος, δερκομαι) seen in the middle, Manetho.

Μεσόδμη, *ης*, *η*, (μέσος, δέμα, as if shortd. for μεσοδόμη):—strictly some thing built between, Od. 19, 37; 20, 354 (where καλαὶ μεσόδμη are mentioned with τοῖχοι, and explained by Aristarch. by μεσόστῦλα) prob. the bays or panelled compartments of a room: but—2. κοίλη *μ*, the cross-plank of a ship, with a title for the mast, Od. 2, 424; 15, 289: hence—3. later any cross-beam; the beam of a pair of scales, Hipp.

Μεσόδεγμα, *ατος*, τό, a bond, tie.

—II. in Gramm., a word joining two words or sentences.

Μεσθθεν, μεσθθι, *ν* μεσσ-.

Μεσθθρῖς, τρήχος, *δ*, *η*, having mad dling hair.

Μέσος, poet. μέσσο, *ων*, in the middle, Alcae. 52.

Μεσοικέτω, *ον*, *δ*, (μέσος, οἰκέω) one that dwells inland.

Μεσόκλαστος, *ον*, (μέσος, κλάω) broken in half, Plut.

Μεσokνήμιον, *ον*, τό, the middle of the leg, Strab.

Μεσόκοιλος, *ον*, (μέσος, κοῖλος) hollow in the middle, Polyb. 10, 10, 7.

Μεσόκοπος, *ον*, (μέσος, κόπτω) of middle size or age, Cratin. Incert. 2. Xenarch. Pent. 1, 9.

Μεσόκρανον, *ον*, τό, the crown of the head, Orphic word.

Μεσοκρήνις, *ης*, (μέσος, κρήνη) parting in the middle; κίων *μ*, a pillar left as a support in working mines, Plut. 2, 843 D.

Μεσοκύνιον, *ον*, τό, (μέσος, κύων VIII) the pastern of a horse, etc., Hipp., cf. κνήμιοδες. [*υ*]

Μεσώκωλον, *ον*, τό, like μεσενί 91-

μιν, the mesocolon, or part of the mesentery next the κώλον, Hipp. p. 274.

Μεσολάβεω, ὤ, to take by the middle: to interrupt, Polyb. 16, 34, 5, etc.:—also resolved, μέσον λαβεῖν, Plut.: from

Μεσολάβης, ἐς, (μέσος, λαβεῖν) striking to the centre; or better pass. (cf. μεσολαής), held by the middle, firm-grasped, κέντρον, Aesch. Eum. 157. Hence

Μεσολάβειν or -λαβον, ον, τό, (as Vitruv.), a mesolabe, mathematical instrument used by Eratosthenes for finding mean proportional lines.

Μεσολευκος, ον, (μέσος, λευκος) midding white, χιτών πορφύρεα μ., a tunic of purple shot with white, Xen. Cyr. 8, 13;—also μ. χιτών alone, Luc. Alex. 11; opp. to πορφύρεος, Ephipp. ap. Ath. 537 D; cf. μεσπορφύρεος.

†Μεσολμήδης, ους, ὁ, Mesomēdes, a lyric poet in Anth.

Μεσσηνία, ἀς, ἡ, the middle of the month, the Rom. Idus.

Μεσσηνιον, ον, τό,=foreg.

Μεσσηρια, ων, τό, (μέσος, μηρός) the space between the hips.

Μεσσηφάλιος, ον,=sq.

Μεσσηφάλιος, ον, (μέσος, ὀμφαλός) in mid-navel, central, used esp. of Apollo's shrine at Delphi, (cf. ὀμφαλός), μ. χρηστήρα, ἐστία, ἔδρα, μυχοί, Aesch. Theb. 747, Ag. 1056, Eur.; also, τὰ μ. γῆς μαντεία, Soph. O. T. 180: τὸ μ., the very centre, Batr. 129.—II. with a navel in the middle, of the letter Θ, Agatho ap. Ath. 454 D;—also of a φάλη, Ion ib. 501 F.

Μέσον, ον, τό, v. sub μέσος III, and as adv., V.

Μεσόνεοι, ων, οί, (μέσος, ναῦς) the rowers a-midships, who had the longest oars, Arist. Metaph. 4.—Others make them the same as the ζυγίται, but v. II. cc.

Μεσσηνηστισμός, ον, in the middle of the feast, Eccl.

Μεσσηνικός, ον, (μέσος, νύξ) or at midnight, Pind. I. 7 (6), 6, Eur. Hec. 914: τὸ μ., midnight, Arist. Probl. 26, 18, Plut. 2, 284 D; v. Lob. Phryn. 53.

Μεσσηνός, ἔκος, Pythag. name for one of the planets, Stesich. 85.

Μεσπαλῆς, ἐς, Ep. μεσπο-: (μέσος, πάλω) :—brandished or poised by the middle, and so thrown to the best advantage, μεσποταλὲς δ' ὄρ' ἔθηκε κατ' ὄψεως μεῖλιον ἔγχος, Il. 21, 172, where however is a v. l. ἐπῆξε μεσποταλῆς, drove it in up to the middle, v. Spitzn. ad l.

Μεσποπεντηκοστή, ἡς, ἡ, the week midway between Easter and Whitsuntide, Eccl.

Μεσποπτικός, ἡ, ὅν, half Persian: τὸ μ., a kind of shoe.

Μεσποπτής, ἐς, (μέσος, πέτομαι) flying in the middle, dub.

Μεσπολάτος, ον, (μέσος, πλατύς) broad or flat in the middle.

Μεσπολευρός, ον, Galen; μεσόπλευρος, ον, (μέσος, πλευρά) between the ribs: also μεσπολευρίτης, ον, ὁ.

Μεσπόλοπος, ον, (μέσος, πλούτος) midding rich, Alciph.

Μεσπόλιος, ον, strict form for μεσπολίος (q. v.), Aesop.

Μεσπόλις, ἡ, v. μητρόπολις.

Μεσποπεία, ἀς, ἡ, a middle path or way: from

Μεσποπῶω, ὤ, to go in the middle, de half way Menand. ap. Phryn.: from

Μεσπόρος, ον, (μέσος, πόρος) going or passing in the middle, Opp. H.

5. 18:—μ. δι' αἰθέρος, through mid-air, Eur. Ion 1152.

Μεσπορφύρεος, ον, (μέσος, πορφύρεα) mixed or shot with purple, οὐκ ὅλος λευκὸν ἀλλὰ μ., Plut. Arat. 53; cf. μεσολευκος.

Μεσποπτάμιος, α, ον, (μέσος, ποπτάμιος) between rivers: ἡ Μ., (sc. χώρα), a land between two rivers, esp. that between the Tigris and Euphrates, Mesopotamia, Strab. p. 736.—II. in the middle of the river, ἐν μεσποπταμῖα νῆσος, Plut. Otho 4. [α]

†Μεσποπταμῖτης, ον, ὁ, a Mesopotamian, Luc. Hist. Scrib. 24.

Μεσποπτήγνια, ων, τά, (μέσος, πτήρης) the middle wing-feather, Ael. H. A. 7, 17.

Μεσποπλή, ἡς, poet. μεσπ-, ἡ, the middle gate, Anth. P. 5, 203.

Μεσποπύργιον, ον, τό, (μέσος, πύργος) a space between two towers, Polyb. 9, 41, 1.

Μεσποπῶω, ὤ, (μέσος, ὄπαρα) to be in the middle of autumn, Diosc.

Μεσπόριον, ον, τό, v. l. for μεθόριον, Dion. H. 13, 55.

Μεσπορος, ον, (μέσος, ὄρος) bordering on two countries.

Μεσπορῶγῃς, ἐς, (μέσος, ῥήγνυμι) rent in twain, Opp. H. 2, 31.

ΜΕΣΟΣ, ἡ, ον, Ep. μέσος: Hom., like Hes., uses both forms, acc. to his verse, and Soph. sometimes has μέσος (v. sub voc.):—I. middle, in the middle, Lat. medius, of space, oft. in Hom.; of time only in Il. 21, 111, Od. 7, 288, in phrase μέσον ἡμαρ, mid-day; but freq. in prose, μέση ἡμέρα, μέσαι νύκτες, etc., Hdt. 4, 181, v. Lob. Phryn. 53, 465; so, μέσον ἡμέρας, Hdt. 8, 15, etc.:—in Att. also freq. c. gen., between, midway between, for which in Soph. O. C. 1595, ὡς οὐ μέσος:—proverb. from the wrestling ring, ἔχειται μέσος, we have him by the middle, he's caught fast, Ar. Ran. 469, cf. Nub. 1047:—μ. δικαστής=μεσίτης, a judge between two, an umpire, Thuc. 4, 83.—As μέσος marks the half-way point, it also means half.—II. of middle class, quality, etc., midding, moderate, μέσος ἀνὴρ, a man of middle rank, etc., Hdt. 1, 137; μ. πολίτης, Thuc. 6, 54; οἱ δὲ μέσον, the moderate party, Id. 8, 75: cf. μεσέεις.—III. τὸ μέσον is very freq. as subst., the middle, the space between, usu. c. gen.: Hom. often has ἐς μέσον and ἐς μέσον ἀμφοτέρων for μεταξύ; so ἐν μέσῳ for ἐν μεταξύ, Il. 3, 69; μέσῳ without prep., Il. 4, 444, μέσῳ ἀμφοτέρων, Il. 7, 277: κείται ἐν μέσσοισι, the prize lies before all, Il. 18, 507; ἐς μ. τιθέναι τίσι τι, to set a prize before all, for all to contest, Lat. in medio ponere, Il. 23, 704: hence a notion of fairness and impartiality, as in, ἐς μέσον ἀμφοτέροις οἰκάζειν, to judge evenly for both, Il. 23, 574; also κατὰ μέσον, Il. 9, 87; and so in prose ἐν μέσῳ, ἐς μέσον are very common, as in ἐς τὸ μ. τιθέναι, φέρειν, to propose, bring forward in public, Hdt. 3, 142; 4, 97; ἐς τὸ μ. λέγειν, to speak before all, Id. 6, 129; ἐν μέσῳ εἶναι τινα, to stand in the way of a thing, Xen. Cyr. 5, 2, 26; but, ἐκ τοῦ μέσου καθέσθαι, to keep clear of a contest, i. e. remain neutral, Hdt. 3, 83, etc.; rarely c. dat., as Hdt. 8, 22; τὸ μέσον πρὸς τὰς μεγίστας καὶ ἐλαχίστας, the average between..., Thuc. 1, 10: πολλὸν τὸ μέσον, the difference is great, Hdt. 1, 126: also of time, διὰ μέσον (sc. χρόνον), meanwhile, in the meantime, Hdt. 9, 112; but also of space, between, Hdt. 1, 104; and in Gramm.

=ἐν τῷ μέσῳ, in a parenthesis.—2. middle state, mean, Lat. mediocritas παντὶ μέσῳ τὸ κρίτος θεός ὥπασεν Aesch. Eum. 527; cf. Eur. Supp. 244, Pind. P. 11, 79, Arist. Eth. N. 2, 6, 5.—3. in logic, the middle term of a syllogism, Arist. Org.—in geometry, τὰ μέσα, the mean terms of a proportion, Eucl.;—opp. to τὰ ἄκρα in both cases.—IV. for ἡ μέση, as subst. v. sub μέση.—V. adv. μέσον, in a middle, Il. 12, 167; also c. gen.: Ἀ μέσος, καὶ μ., even a little, Thuc. 2, 60.—VI. poet. and Ion. compar. μεσάτερος, superl. μεσάτατος (cf. sub voc.), and v. μεσάιος. See also μέσαστος, -άτιος. (Μέσος is from the same root as μετά, Lat. medius, Germ. Mitte, mit, Engl. mid, Sanscr. madhya hence in Att. We find μετὰχιον, μέταυλος for μεσ-: cf. μετά, sub fin.)

Μεσσεῖλιον, ον, τό, (μέσος, σελήνη) the new moon, Lat. interlunium

Μεσσοστάτης, ον, ὁ, (μέσος, ἵσταναι) one who stands in the middle. [α]

Μεσσοστενός, ον, (μέσος, στενός) narrow in the middle.

Μεσσοστῆλον, ον, τό, (μέσος, στήλη) =sq.

Μεσσοστύλιον, ον, τό, [σ] and μεσόστυλον, ον, τό, (μέσος, στύλος) space between columns, Lat. intercolumnium; or=μεταστύλιον. [σ]

Μεσσοπλάβεω, ὤ, (μέσος, συλλάβη) to lay hold of by the middle, Alex. Aphr.

Μεσσοφαῖρον, ον, τό, (μέσος, σφαῖρα) the middle-sized Indian μαλάβαρον, Arr. Periplus, the smaller being called μικροσφαῖρον.

Μεσσοχιδῖος, ἐς, (μέσος, σχίζω) split in two, Theophr.

Μεσσογῆς, ἐς, (μέσος, τάσσω) placed, arranged in middle.

Μεσσοτείχιον, ον, τό, (μέσος, τεῖχος) the space between the wall and the besiegers, Arr.

Μεσότης, ἡτος, ἡ, (μέσος) a middle a mean, strictly in mathematics, Plat. Tim. 32 B, 43 D.—II. any state between two extremes (ἐλλειψίς and ὑπερβολή) a mean, Lat. mediocritas, Arist. Eth. N. 2, 6, 15.—III. in Gramm. quality or nature generally.

Μεσότηχον, ον, τό,=sq., N. T.

Μεσότηχιος, ον, ὁ, (μέσος, τοίχος) partition-wall, Eratosth. ap. Ath. 281 E

Μεσοτομῶω, ὤ, to cut through the middle, cut in two, Xen. Oec. 18, 2: halve, bisect, Plat. Polit. 265 A: from

Μεσότημος, poet. μεσση-, ον, (μέσος, τέμνω) cut through the middle, Antip. P. 6, 63.

Μεσοτρίβης, ἐς, (μέσος, τρίβω) ha worn out.

Μεσοπυρῶω, ὤ, (μέσος, οὐρανός) to be in mid-heaven; of heavenly bodies, to culminate, be in the meridian, Arist. Meteor. 3, 4, 4, etc.: hence

Μεσοπυρῆμα, ατος, τό, the meridian, Sext. Emp.—2. mid-heaven, mid-air, N. T.

Μεσοπυρῆσις, ἡ, the place of the sun in meridian, Strab. p. 75. [α]

Μεσοπυρῆσιος, ον, (μέσος, οὐρανός) in mid-heaven. [α]

Μεσοπυρῆσιμα, ατος, τό,=μεσοπυρῆσις. [α]

Μεσοπυρῆσις, (sc. κάλοι) οἱ, (μεσότης) ropes for lowering the sails.

Μεσοπύριον, ον, τό, Ion. for μεσποριον, Dion. P. 17.

Μεσοφάλακος, ον, bald on the crown

Μεσοφάνης, ἐς, (μέσος, φαίνωμαι) appearing in the middle, Nonn.

Μεσοφάγγιον, ον, τό,=μεσάγκιον

Μεσοφάλλιος, ον, with middle-sized eyes.

Μεσοδθρυα, ατος, τό,=ἐθύμιον
 α. τ. Schol. Aesch. Eum. 337.
 Μεσοφλέβιον, ου, τό, (μέσος, φλέψ)
 a space between two veins.
 Μεσοφρύον, ου, τό, (μέσος, φρύς)
 a space between the eyebrows, Plut. 2,
 99 A, 909 D.
 Μεσόχθων, ανος, ό, ή, (μέσος, χθών)
 inland, in the interior, Dion. H. 1, 49.
 Μεσόχλος, ου, (μέσος, χλος) green-
 h, Nic. Th. 753.
 Μεσόχορος, ου, (μέσος, χορός) stand-
 ing in the mid-chorus, of the coryphae-
 i, Plin. Ep. II., 14.
 Μεσόχορος, ου, (μέσος, χρος) of
 mixed complexion, Procl.
 Μεσόχωρος, ου, (μέσος, χωρος) mid-
 dle: τό μ., the middle space.
 Μεσώ, ω, f. -ωσα, (μέσος) to form
 middle; to be in the middle, be half
 way, reach the height, μηδέπω μεσούν
 κόν, Aesch. Pers. 435; κούδπω
 σοί κακόν, Eur. Med. 60; ήμέρα
 σουσα, noon, Hdt. 3, 104; θέρος με-
 νιν, midsummer, Thuc. 5, 57; εν
 ποταμῷ ἐναντιώ, Xen. Hell. 2, 2;
 ἐπειδή τό δράμα μεσούν, Ar. Ran.
 3: to be in the middle of, c. gen., της
 αβάντος, Hdt. 1, 181, cf. Stallb.
 i. Rep. 618 B: c. part., μεσούν
 προυντας, Plat. Symp. 175 C.—II.
 come between, mediate.
 Μεσπίλα, ης, ή, Mespila, a city of
 Syria on the Tigris, not far from
 Nehem, Xen. An. 3, 4, 10.
 Μεσπίλη, ης, ή, the medlar-tree,
 eophr.
 Ιεσπίλον, ου, τό, the medlar-tree
 its fruit, Amphip Inscrit. 6, and
 ch. [7, Eubul. Olb. 1.]
 Ιεσπίλωδης, ες, (μεσπίλον, είδος)
 a medlar, καρπος, Theophr.
 Μεσάνα, Μεσάνιος, Dor. for
 μέσην, Μεσήνην, Pind.
 Μεσαπία, ας, ή, Messapia, a coun-
 try of southern Italy, called by the
 name Calabria, Thuc. 7, 34; Strab.
 7, 282. Hence
 Μεσαπίται, ου, ol, the Messapii,
 in Thuc. 3, 101, Messapii are
 called as a people in Locris.
 Μεσαπίων όρος, τό, Mt. Messa-
 pia in Boeotian near Anthedon, Strab.
 15; Aesch. Ag. 293, now Κίτυια.
 Μεσαπίος, α, ου, Messapius, of
 Asia in Italy, έθνος, Thuc. 7, 33;
 ήλυγες M., Hdt. 7, 170. [α]
 Μεσαπός, ου, ό, Μεσαπός, a Boe-
 ian, who led a colony to Italy, from
 in the Messapii were said to be
 ed, Strab. p. 405.
 Μεσατίος, ου,=μεσάτιος, Call.
 i. 78. [α]
 Μεσάτιος, η, ου,=μέσατος, poet.
 μέσος, εν μεσάτω for εν μέσω,
 223; 11, 6.—In form, an old su-
 perf. (cf. μεσαίτατος), like τρίτος
 τος, μυχός μυχάτος, etc.
 Μεσαυλος, ου, ό, or μέσαυλον,
 ό, poet. for μεσάλλον, Hom.
 Μεσσα, ης, ή, Messa, a city and
 name of Laconia, II. 2, 582; in
 i. 3, 25, 9, Μέσσα.
 Μεσσην, μεσσηγός, poet. for με-
 σσην.
 Μεσσηγορποχέστης,=ό μεσσηγόν
 ου χέγων, Hippon. 85.
 Μεσσηγίς, ίδος, ή, Messēis, a found-
 ing Thessaly in the city Pherae,
 457; Strab. p. 432.
 Μεσσηνη, ης, ή, Dor. Μεσσίνα,
 ηδ, daughter of Triopas, wife of
 raon, Paus. 4, 1, sq.—II. a small
 et around Pharae in the later
 enia, Od. 21, 15: in Plat. and
 also=Μεσσηνία.—III. capital
 of Messenia, founded by Cres-
 es, Strab. p. 389; destroyed by

the Spartans and rebuilt by Epami-
 nondas, Id. 358.—2. a city of Sicily
 on the strait between Italy and Sicily,
 the earlier Zancle, Hdt. 7, 64.
 †Μεσσηνία, ας, ή, Messenia, the
 southwest province of the Pelopon-
 nesus, Polyb. 2, 5, 1; etc.; prop. fem.
 from Μεσσηνός.
 †Μεσσηνιακός, ή, όν, of Messenia,
 Messenian, A'ist; ή M. κόλπος, the
 Messenian gulf, south of Messenia,
 Strab. p. 352.
 †Μεσσηνιος, α, ου, Messenian, of
 Messene, or Messen i of the city, dis-
 trict, and country, Hom., etc.
 †Μεσσηνίς, ίδος, ή, pecul. fem. to
 foreg., ή M. ηγ=Μεσσηνία, Thuc. 4,
 41.
 †Μεσσάα, ας, ή, v. Μεσάα.
 †Μεσσόλα, ή, Messola, a city of Mes-
 senia, Strab. p. 360.
 †Μεσσωγίς, ίδος, ή, Messogis, a
 mountain of Lydia, that stretches
 from Celaenae to Mycale, Strab. p.
 629.
 Μεσσηρης, ες, poet. for μεσήρης.
 †Μεσσίας, ου, ό, Hebr.=Gr. χρι-
 στός, the anointed, the Messiah, N. T.
 Μεσσογενής, ες, (μέσος, γένος) mid-
 dle-aged.
 Μεσσογεως, ων, gen. ω, poet. for
 μεσσογέως, Call. Dian. 37.
 Μεσσόθεν, μεσσοθεν, adv. for μεσόθεν,
 from the middle, Parmenid. ap. Plat.
 Soph. 244 E.
 Μεσσόθι, adv. for μεσόθι, in the mid-
 dle, Hes. Op. 367:—c. gen., Ap. Rh.
 2, 172.—So, μέσσοι, poet. for μέσοι.
 Μεσσοπύλῃς, μεσσοπόρος, μεσσο-
 πύλη, poet. for μεσσοπ-
 Μεσσορος, ου, poet. for μέσορος.
 Μέσσορ, η, ου, poet., esp. Ep., for
 μέσος, freq. in Hom., and Hes.: also
 sometimes in Att. even in Iambics,
 Soph. O. C. 1247, Ant. 1223, Tr. 635,
 cf. Meineke Qu aest. Menandr. p. 31.
 Μεσσοτήρ, ήρος, ό, (μεσώ II) a
 mediator, poet.
 Μεστός, ή, όν, full, filled, filled full,
 c. gen., first in Hdt. 2, 68; 4, 195,
 and freq. in Att.; ποτείν μεστόν, Ar.
 Eq. 811:—metaph. sated, wearied of
 a thing, c. gen., Eur. I. T. 804; but, μ.
 θεάτρον, full of theatric pride, i. e.
 spoiled by applause, Stallb. Plat. Symp.
 194 B: also c. part., μεστός ήν θυμού-
 μενος, he was full, i. e. sated of being
 angry, Soph. O. C. 768; so, μ. ένέγνετο
 άγανακτών, Dem. 1175, 5; also, με-
 στός του συνεχώς λέγοντος, Id. 328,
 6: μ. τόν θυμόν, Plut. Alex. 13. (Acc.
 to old Gramm. from έδω, έστος, with
 μ prefixed: cf. the Germ. mästen, to
 feed, fatten.) Hence
 Μεστότης, ήτος, ή, fullness.—II. sa-
 tiety.
 Μεστώ, ώ, (μεστός) to fill, c. gen.
 rei, όργης full, Soph. Ant. 280: pass.
 to be filled or full of, κτύπον, Id. El.
 713, cf. Soph. Ant. 420: so of per-
 sons, μεστόσθαι παρήρησις, ύβρεως,
 Plat. Legg. 649 B, 713 C. Hence
 Μέστωμα, ατος, τό, fullness.
 Μεσώνιον, ου, τό, (έτος, ύμνος)
 an exclamation in the middle of a
 strophé, Hephaest. 70.
 Μεσώφι, poet. adv. for μέχρι, even
 till, until, c. gen., μέσφ' ήους, II. 8,
 508; later, like Lat. usque ad., μέσφ'
 έπί τρια, Anth. P. 12, 97; μ. παρά τι,
 Arat.—2. also μέσφ' ότε, even till.,
 Call. Dian. 195; and so without ότε,
 like Lat. usque, until, Id. Del. 47, Dem.
 Cal. 92, Ap. Rh. 2, 1229, Opp., etc.—
 3. meantime, Call. Lav. Pall. 55.
 Μεσωδικός, ή, όν, belonging to, or
 like a μεσώδης: from
 Μεσώδης, ου, ή, (μέσος, ώδή) a por-

tion of a coral ode coming between the
 strophé and antistr., with out any
 thing to correspond with it, Seidl
 Doehm. p. 184, 206, etc.
 Μεσωρος, ου, (μέσος, ώρα) between
 boyhood and manhood.
 ΜΕΤΑ, poet. μετάι, but very rare
 (Herm. Soph. Phil. 186); Dor. μετά,
 or better πέδα, Böckh Pind. P. 5, 47
 (63):—Prep. with gen., dat., acc.
 Radic. signf. in the middle, v. fin.
 A. WITH GEN. of the object or ob-
 jects in the middle of which one is
 and so,—I. in the midst of, among, be-
 tween, μετ' άλλων λέξο έταίρων, Od.
 10, 320; μετά θμύων πινε και ήσθε,
 Od. 16, 140; τών μετά παλλόμενος.
 II. 24, 400:—where the sense is both
 of being with them, and of doing as
 they do:—hence—II. in common, in
 connexion with, and so along with, in
 aid of, or by aid of, μετά Βοιωτών έμ-
 χοντο, Il. 13, 700, cf. 21, 458: μετ'
 'Αθηναίης, with, i. e. by aid of Miner-
 va, H. Hom. 19, 2; μετά τινος είναι,
 to be with one, on one's side, Thuc. 3,
 56:—as, with intr. verbs, μετά c. gen.
 denotes community of interest, etc.,
 Hom.; so, with transit., it indicates
 community of action; so that ήλασε
 Κλεομένης μετ' 'Αθηναίων, Thuc. 1,
 126, might have been K. και ol 'Αθ.:
 cf. σύν.—III. from co-operation it
 comes to denote instrumentality, with
 through, by means of, μετ' έρετης προ-
 τεύειν, Xen. Mem. 3, 5, 8.—IV. to-
 gether with, i. e. precisely fitting, in
 strict accord with, μετά του νόμου,
 according to the law, keeping close to it
 Plat. Apol. 32 C; μεθ' όσωνον τρόπον,
 after whatever manner, Thuc.; much
 like κατά, c. acc., v. κατά B, IV.
 B. WITH DAT., only poet., mostly
 Ep., cf. ανά B:—I. to denote actual
 presence with or among others, but
 apparently without the close union
 of purpose which belongs to the gen-
 itive, and so nearly=έν, which is
 sometimes exchanged with it, as Il.
 11, 64, sq.—I. strictly of persons
 among, in company with, μετ' άθανά-
 τοις, μετά πρώτοις, etc.; so, μετά
 τριτάτοιςιν άνασσειν, in, among the
 3d generation Nestor reigned (though
 he could not be said to belong to it,
 which would be μετά τριτάτων), Il.
 1, 252; of haranguing an assembly it
 thus answers to Lat. coram: it is
 omitted c. dat., Od. 1, 71.—2. less
 freq. of things, when represented as
 moving, and, as were, animated,
 μετά νηυσί, κύμασι, άστράσι, Hom.,
 thus, μετά πνοιής άνέμοιοι, in compa-
 ny with the winds, as swift as they, Il.
 23, 367: like όμα πν. άν., v. όμα fin
 —3. of separate members of living
 persons, in, among, between, μετά χερ-
 σί, πίπτειν μετά ποσσι γυναικός, ol
 a child being born, as our Bible has
 it, 'to come out from between her feet',
 Il. 19, 110: so, μετά γέννησι, γαμήλιή-
 σι; and very freq., μετά όρεσι,=έν.—
 II. more rarely it denotes an adding to,
 putting among, strictly as with the
 view of completing a number, besides,
 thereto, over and above, αντάρ έγώ
 πέμπτος μετά τοίσιν έλέγμην, I chos-
 ing myself to be with them a fifth, O. 9,
 835, άρχόν όδ μετ' άμείστεροισι
 όπασσα, I gave them each their lead-
 er, Od. 10, 204: Ούτιν., πυματον
 μετά οίς έτάροισιν, last to complete the
 number, i. e. after, Od. 9, 369: cf. the
 signf. c. acc.—Hom. never uses μετά
 with dat. sing., unless of collective
 (i. e. in sense plural) nouns, as στρα-
 τώ, άριθμώ, άγορή: in μεθ' αλυσί-
 και κόνησιν, Il. 15, 118, it writes τ α

words, one of which is already in the plural.

C. WITH ACCUS.—I. strictly of motion, right into the middle of, coming into or among, very freq. in Hom., esp. where a number of persons is implied, *μετὰ δόλα θεῶν*, *μετὰ μῶλον Ἀρηος*, *μετὰ λαόν*, hence, but more rarely, of single persons; and of things, *μετὰ νῆας*, *μετὰ νείκεα βάλλον*, plunged me into them, II. 2, 376; and of place, *μετ' ἤδεα*, II. 6, 511: similar is the prose, esp. Att., usage of *μεθ' ἡμέραν*, Lat. *interdiu*, between its beginning and end, during, on the day, first in Hdt. 1, 150; with a numeral, *μετὰ τρίτην ἡμέραν*, on the third day, Plat. Phaedr. 251 C.—2. in friendly signf., *βῆναι μετὰ Νέστορα*, to go to see Nestor, II. 10, 73.—3. in hostile signf., *βῆναι μετὰ τινα*, to go after, pursue him, II. 5, 152, etc.; with plur., *ὄσ' αἰγυπὶς μετὰ χήρας*, swooping among them, II. 17, 460.—II. to express the aim or object of an exertion after a thing, i. e. in quest of it, *πλεῖν μετὰ χαλκόν*, to sail in quest of it, Od. 1, 184; *βῆναι μετὰ πατρός ἀκούην*, to go in search of news of thy father, Od. 2, 308; *πόλεμον μετὰ θαυρήσσαντο*, they armed for, looking to, the battle, II. 20, 329, etc. It usu. implies attainment as well as pursuit of an object: sometimes *ὁλοόμενος* is added, II. 13, 247.—III. hence of mere sequence or succession.—1. in order of place, after, next after, behind, esp. with verbs implying to follow, to go, *λαοὶ ἐπονθ'*, ὡς εἰ τε μετὰ κτίλον ὄσπετο μῆλα, like sheep after the bell-wether, II. 13, 492, etc.—2. in order of time, after, next to, *μεθ' Ἑκτορα πότμος ἑτοίμος*, after Hector thy death is at the door, II. 18, 96: in Att., *μετὰ ταῦτα*, thereupon, thereafter, which indeed occurs in H. Hom. Merc. 126: strengthd., *μετὰ ταῦτα ὕστερον*, Wolf. Dem. II. 235: *μετὰ μικρόν*, a moment after, Jac. Ach. Tat. p. 628.—With subst. and part., *μετά*, c. acc.=genit. absol., *μετὰ Πάτροκλον γε θανόντα*=Πατρόκλον γε θανόντος, after Patroclus' death, II. 24, 575: v. Jelf. Gr. § 696, Obs. 4.—3. in order of worth, rank, etc., next to, next after, after, usu. following a superl., *κάλλιςτος ἄνθρωπος τῶν ἄλλων Δαναῶν μετ' Ἀντιφῶν*, Pηλείωνα, II. 2, 674, etc.; cf. Hdt. 4, 53.—IV. as follows or results from; after, according to (v. sup. A. IV.), *μετὰ σὸν καὶ ἐμὸν κῆρ*, as you and I wish, II. 15, 52; *μετ' ὄγονον*, after, acc. to the line of the furrow, II. 18, 552: *μετ' ἔχρια ἐρευνᾶν*, to follow upon the track, II. 18, 321, cf. Od. 2, 406: but v. ἐρευνᾶν.—V. generally, among, in, between, as with dat. (B. I.), *μετὰ πάντας ἄριστος*, thus comes to signify best of all, among all, II. 9, 54, etc.: so, *μετὰ χεῖρας*, Hdt. 7, 16, 2, Thuc. 1, 138, just like Homer's *μετὰ χερσὶ*, q. v. sup. B. I. 3.

D. *Μετὰ* with all cases can be put after its subst., and is then by anastrophe written *μέτα*, e. g. II. 13, 301: Wolf however does not admit this when the ult. is cut off, as II. 17, 258.

E. absol. AS ADV., among them, with them, II. 2, 446; v. A. II., B. II.—II. and then, next afterwards, opp. to *πρόσθε*, II. 23, 133; v. C. III.—III. at last, II. 15, 67; thereafter, afterwards, *μετὰ γάρ τε καὶ ἄλγεσι τέρπεται ἄνθρωπος*, one feels pleasure even in troubles, when past, Od. 15, 400; just like the usu. *μετὰ ταῦτα* and *μετέπειτα*; v. C. IV.—IV. in Hom. *μετά* is freq. separated by tmesis from a verb compd. with

it, *μετὰ νῶτα βαλόν*, for *νῶτα μετὰ βαλόν*, II. 8, 94, etc.;—the most usu. instance being in *μετέειπε*.

F. *μετὰ* for *μέτεστι*, Od. 21, 93, etc., very freq.

G. IN COMPOS.—I. of community or participation, as in *μεταδίδωμι*, *μετέχω*, usu. c. gen. rei.—2. of action in common with another, as in *μεταδιδίναμι*, *μεταμέλπομαι*, etc., c. dat. pers.—II. of an interval of space or time, between, during, as in *μεταίχμιον*, *μεταπύργιον*, *μεταδόρπιος*: cf. *μεταδῆμιος*.—III. of sequence or succession of time, as in *μετακλαῖω*, *μετανίκα*.—IV. of the direction, towards or to: and so of pursuit, following, as in *μεταδιώκω*, *μετερχομαι*.—V. of letting go, as in *μεβήμι*, *μεβήνομαι*.—VI. after, behind, at the back, as in *μετάωρον*, opp. to *πρόσθε*: hence,—VII. backwards, back again, reversely, as in *μετατρέπω*, *μεταστρέφω*.—VIII. most freq. of change of place, condition, etc., as in *μεταβαίνω*, *μεταβάλλω*, *μεταβουλεύω*, *μεταγίγνομαι*, etc.

H. root: on the connexion of *μετά* with *μέσος*, v. sub voc.: hence the strict usage of *μετά* is, in all cases, with the plur., or with collectives, and this is usu. observed in Ep., and Eleg.

Μετὰβα, for *μετάβηθι*, imper. aor. 2 *μεταβαίνω*, Alex. Amph. 2.

Μεταβαίνω, f. -βήσομαι: aor. *μετέβην*: pf. -βέβηκα (*μετά*, *βαίνω*). To pass over from one place to another, to pass on, *μετάβηθι*, Od. 8, 492: *εἰς τι*, H. Hom. Ven. 294, cf. Hymn. 8, 9; 17, 11;—*μετὰ δ' ὥστρα βήμεθι* (for *μετεβεβήκει*), the stars had passed over, southed, Od. 12, 312; so usu. later, *μ. ἐς τὴν Ἀσίην*, Hdt. 7, 73, cf. 1, 57; ἡ τὸ δίκαιον μεταβαίνει, according as right passes over (from one side to the other), Aesch. Cho. 308:—esp. to pass from one state to another; *μ. ἐκ μείζονος εἰς ἑλαττον*, Plat. Parm. 165 A; esp. of changes of government, *μεταβαίνειν ἐκ τιμαρχίας εἰς ὀλιγαρχίαν*, Id. Rep. 550 D; also, *μεταβαίνειν τυραννὶς ἐκ δημοκρατίας*, comes on after..., Ib. 569 C; also, *μ. ἀπὸ τινος πρὸς τι*, Id. Phaedr. 265 C; *ἀπὸ τοῦ παιδὸς εἰς τὸν ἄνδρα*, Luc. Amor. 24.—2. c. acc., to pass to another place or state, *ἄνω μεταβὰς βίοντον*, Eur. Hipp. 1292; but also to go after, follow a pursuit eagerly, Opp. H. 4, 418.—II. in aor. 1, *μεταβήσῃ*, transit. to carry over or away, *μ. τινα ποτὶ δῶμα Διός*, Pind. O. 1, 68; *μ. ὁδοὺς ἄστρον*, Eur. El. 728.

Μεταβάλλω, f. -βαλῶ: aor. *μετέβαλον* (*μετά*, *βάλλω*). To throw round, esp. to turn quickly or suddenly, in Hom. only once, in tmesis, *μετὰ νῶτα βαλόν*, II. 8, 94, cf. inf. sub mid.: *μ. γῆν*, to turn, i. e. plough the earth, Lat. *novare*, Xen. Oec. 16, 13: hence,—II. to turn about, change, alter, *μ. τὰ ὕδατα*, to change the course of the water, Hdt. 8, 117; *μ. ὀνόματα*, Hdt. 1, 57; *οἱ Βρίγες τὸ ὄνομα μετέβαλον ἐς Φρύγας*, Id. 7, 73; also of changing other people's names, *τὰς φυλὰς μετέβαλε (ὁ Κλεισθένης) ἐς ἄλλα ὀνόματα*, 5, 68, cf. Eur. Bacch. 54: esp., *μ. διαίταν*, to change diet or way of life, Thuc. 2, 16, cf. Foës. Oecon. Hipp.; *μ. ὀργὰς*, to change, i. e. give up anger, Eur. Med. 121; *μ. τρόπους*, Ar. Plat. 26, cf. infra:—freq. with an adj. implying change, as, *μ. ἄλλους τρόπους*, Eur. I. A. 343; *μ. ἄλλας γραφάς*, Ib. 363; *μ. καινὸν εἶδος*, Plat. Rep. 424 C:—*μ. ἄνω καὶ*

κάτω, Plat. Gorg. 481 D, etc.: c. cognate, *μ. μεταβολάς*, Id. Rep. 4 A.—2. intr. to undergo a change, alter one's state or condition, Hdt. 1, 65; *μ. ἐκ τινος εἰς τι*, Pl. Rep. 553 A, etc.: *μ. ἐπὶ τὸν αὐτὸν ἰδίαν*, Id. Polit. 270 D: to change one's position or purpose, Hdt. 8, 109: c. gen. rei, to come in exchange for, or instead of, Eur. Tro. 1118:—freq. in participle, *μεταβάλλον* or *μεταβαλόμενος*, adv., instead, in turn, Lat. *vicissim*, Plat., cf. Heind. Gorg. 480 E.

B. mid., to change what is one's own yet rather by chance than of set purpose (this being rather *μεταβαλόμενος*), Stallb. Plat. Phaedr. 241 A; *ἡμῶτα*, to change one's clothes, Xen. Mem. 1, 6, 6; *μ. τροφὴν*, to dig one's food.—2. to change one with another, exchange, barter, traffic, Pl. Legg. 849 D, Soph. 223 D; *μ. ἐν ἀγορῇ*, Xen. Mem. 3, 7, 6, cf. *ἐν βολεῷ*.—II. to turn one's self, i. about, ἄνω καὶ κάτω, Plat. Gorg. 4 E: esp.—1. to change one's mind or purpose, Hdt. 5, 75, Thuc. 8, 90: to turn one's back, turn or wheel round, cf. Xen. Cyr. 7, 5, 6; also, *μ. εἰς τὴν πίσυν*, Id. Eq. 8, 10; (but in An. 5, 16, prob. ὅπλα must be supplied from the former clause,—to turn shields round, i. e. throw them on their shoulders).—3. to turn from person to another, Aeschin. 83, 31.

Μεταβάπτω, f. -ψω, (*μετά*, *βάπτο*) to change by dipping, Plut. Lys. 17 in pass., metaph. to change one's complexion, Luc. Gymn. 33, cf. Bis Ac.

Μεταβίσις, εὖς, ἡ, (*μεταβαίνω*, passing over, shifting, *εἰς τὸ ἐπιπλοῖον*, Antipho 132, 5: *migra*, Plut. 2, 78 D.—II. change, revolution in laws and government, Plat. I. 547 C, Legg. 676 C.—III. a composition, Sext. Emp. Math. 8, 194.

†*Μεταβατρίων*, verb. adj. of *μεταβαίνω*, one must pass over, Sext. E. Math. 8, 202.

Μεταβήτης, ον, ὁ, (*μεταβαίνω* who passes over; = Lat. *desultor*). Hence

Μεταβητικός, ἡ, ὄν, able to from one place to another, Plut. 2. A: *μ. κίνησις*, motion involving change of place, Ib. 899 B:—so, *κῶς κ σθαί*, Ib. 896 A.—II. exchanging, tiring, τὸ -κόν, the petty dealers, podam. ap. Stob. p. 249, 5.—III. Gramm., transitive, of verbs. † -ῶς, v. I.

Μεταβιβάζω, f. -σω, (*μετά*, *βιβάζω*) to carry over, shift, bring into another place or state, τὸν ἐπιβάτας ἐς λην ναῦν, Xen. Hell. 1, 6, 19; *μ. εἰς ἀναθὰ*, Ar. Pac. 947; *μ. πόλιν εἰς Λιβύην*, Polyb. 1, 41, 4.—I. change, alter, Plat. Gorg. 517 B: to argue, Arist. Pt. 8, 11, 3.

Μεταβίωω, ὦ, f. -ώσομαι, (*μ. βίωω*) to live after, survive, Pl. 908 D.

Μεταβλαστάνω, f. -βλαστήσω, τὰ, (*βλαστάνω*) to change foliage. Theophr.

Μεταβλαστικός, ἡ, ὄν, chafed foliage.

Μεταβλέπω, f. -ψω, (*μετά*, *βλέπω*) to look after or at, c. acc., Ar. R. 726.

Μεταβλήμα, ατος, τό, poet. *μεταβολή*, Manetho.

Μεταβλητέον, verb. adj. of *μεταβάλλω*, one must change, Plat. Th. 167 A.

Μεταβλητικός, ἡ, ὄν, (*μεταβάλλω*) disposed for exchanging: ἡ -κὴ τέχνη, exchange, barter, Plat.

223 D; so, τὸ -κόν, B. 224 D; cf. μεταβολεύς, and μεταβολή. A.V. κός.

Μεταβάλλος, ἡ, ὄν. (μεταβάλλω) *changeable*, Plut. 2, 718 D, etc.

Μεταβορένεια, (μετά, βορένεια) *to move into another trench, transplant*.

Μεταβολεύς, εὖς, ὁ, (μεταβάλλω) *one who exchanges or barter*, a huckster, κἀπῆλος, παλιγκἀπῆλος, μεταβόλες, Dem. 784, 8.

Μεταβολή, ἡς, ἡ, (μεταβάλλω) *a change, changing, lottery*, Pind. P. 4, 20: but, mostly, rather by accident than of set purpose, Stallb. Plat. Phaedr. 241 A: freq. in plur. *changes, vicissitudes*, τῶν ὥρων, Hdt. 2, 77, 78; Eur. Oed. 12, etc.; but c. gen. *objecti, change from a thing, μ. κακῶν*, Jur. H.F. 735; rarely *change to...*, as, μ. παραμοσύνης, Thuc. 6, 18: usu. κ., etc., or ἐπ., Plat. Rep. 553 D, 55 D; ἡ ἐναντία μ., *change to the contrary*, Thuc. 2, 43; μ. ἐς τοὺς 22 ἡλικίας, *a going over to the Greeks*, Idt. 1, 57; μεταβολὰς εἶχει, *to admit of change*, Eur. Oed. 13, Thuc. 1, 1; μ. μεταβάλλειν, Plat. Rep. 404 A, 3: —2. μ. τῆς ἡμέρας, *an eclipse*, Idt. 1, 74; so, μ. ἡλίου, Plat. Polit. 1 C.—3. μ. πολιτείας, *change of government, a revolution*, Thuc. 6, 17.—4. *barter, traffic*, Id. 6, 31.—5. as *ilitary term, a wheeling about face*, sing a double κλίσις, Polyb. 18, 13; ἐκ μεταβολῆς, Id. 1, 36, 8.—6. a *rsion, paraphrase*, Gramm.

Μεταβολία, ας, ἡ, = foreg. 4, dub. LXX.

Μεταβολικός, ἡ, ὄν, *changeable*, ut, 2, 373 D.—2. *disposed to barter*; μ., a *huckster's shop*.—3. *φωνιέντα* the *doubtful vowels* (α, ι, υ), Sext. pp. 1 Math. 1, 100: from

Μεταβόλος, ὄν, (μετά, βάλλω) *changeable*, Plut. 2, 428 B.—2. ὁ μ., = *ταβολεύς*.

Μεταβόν, ὄν, τό, *Metabum*, early me of Metapontum, Strab. p. 265: m

Μεταβός, ὄν, ὁ, *Metabus*, son of syphus, said to have founded Meopontum, Strab. p. 265; cf. foreg.

Μεταβουλεύω, (μετά, βουλεύω) *to er one's plans, change one's mind*, φέ τιιν, Od. 5, 286.—Mostly as *ν. mid.*, μεταβουλεύσθαι, Hdt. 1, 3, etc., Eur. Or. 1526; μ. ἄνω καί ῶ, Plat. Epin. 982 D; c. μὴ ἐ, μετ. μὴ στρατεύσθαι, *to change's mind and not march*, Hdt. 7, 12, μεταγινώσκω II., and μεταδοκέω: c. gen., Alciph.

Μεταβούλος, ας, ἡ, *a change of mind*, non. 7, 18, ubi Bergk (44) μεταβία: from

Μεταβούλος, ὄν, (μετά, βουλή) *nging one's mind, changeful*, Ar. a. 632.

Μεταγέλος, ὄν, ὁ and ἡ, (μετά, γέλος) *one who carries news from to another, a messenger*, Lat. *interius*, epith. of Iris, Il. 23, 199; 15, —: others wrote θεοῖσι μετ' ἄγγελ, v. Spitzn.

Μεταγίγω, (μετά, ἄγγος) *to pour n one vessel into another*, Diosc. ice

Μεταγιγμός, οὐ, ὁ, *a pouring into her vessel*.

Μεταγιγνών, ὄνος, ὁ, the second th of the Athen. year, answering he Boeot. Πᾶνέμος, and Lacon. νειός, the latter half of August first of Sept., Arist. H. A. 5, 17, etc.; cf. Plat. Poplic. 14. (Said to rom μετά, γίγνω, because then le flitted and changed their neigh-

bours). Hence Ἀπόλλων M.=Καρνεῖος: τὰ μεταγίγνια, = μετοικία, Plut. 2, 601 B.

Μεταγίγναι, ἐς, (μετά, *γίγναι) *born after; later*, in compar., † Luc. Salt. 80; ὁ μ., the *youngest*, Menand. p. 57: —in compar., οἱ μεταγενέστεροι, *posterity*, Dioid., Plut.

†Μεταγίγνης, οὐς, ὁ, *Metagēnes*, a Spartan, Thuc. 5, 19.—Others in Aeschin., etc.

Μεταγεννάω, ὦ, fut. -ήσω, (μετά, γεννάω) *to restore to life, revive*, Joseph.

Μεταγίγνομαι, later -γίνομαι [I]: fut. -γενήσμαι (μετά, γίγνομαι) [I]: *to be later, happen after*.—2. *to be transferred, carried away*, LXX.—3. *to intervene*.

Μεταγινώσκω: Ion. and later -γινώσκω: f. -γνώσσομαι: aor. later -γινών (μετά, γινώσκω) [I]: *to find out after, i. e. too late*, Aesch. Supp. 110.—II. *to change one's mind*, absol., Hdt. 1, 40, 86, etc.; c. acc. rei, *to change one's mind about a thing, esp. to alter or repeal a decree, μ. τὰ προδεδωγμένα*, Thuc. 3, 40, cf. Luc. Nero 4:—c. inf., *to change one's mind and do something*, Aesch. Ag. 221; but c. μὴ ἐ inf., *to change one's mind and not do*, Thuc. 1, 44, cf. μεταβουλεύω: hence, —2. *to repent*, Plat. Phaedr. 231 A; μ. πάλιν, Soph. Phil. 1270: c. acc., *to repent of a thing*, Eur. Med. 64: cf. μετανόω.

Μεταγίνομαι, -γινώσκω, later forms for μεταγίγν-. [I]

Μεταγκεία, ας, ἡ, (μετά, ἄγκος) = *μετάγκεια*.

Μεταγλωττιστής, οὐ, ὁ, *an interpreter*.

Μετάνοια, ας, ἡ, = μετάνοια, *repentance, remorse*, Soph. El. 531.

Μεταγνώμη, ἡς, ἡ, (μετά, γνώμη) *change of mind*:—*defection*, App. Civ. 5, 122.

Μεταγνώσις, εὖς, ἡ, (μεταγινώσκω) *change of mind or purpose*, Hdt. 1, 87, Dem. 1466, 23.

Μεταγράφεῖς, εὖς, ὁ, *a transcriber, copyist*.

Μεταγράφῃ, ἡς, ἡ, *a transcribing*.—2. *esp. a borrowing from one person to pay another*, Lat. *versura*, Plut. 2, 831 A. Hence

Μεταγραφικός, ἡ, ὄν, *belonging to transcription*.

Μεταγράφω, f. -ψω, (μετά, γράφω) *to write differently, to alter*, Thuc. 1, 132: *esp. of a public document, to alter, correct*, Xen. Hell. 6, 3, 19; μ. νόμον, *to tamper with it*, Dinarch. 95, 31; *to corrupt, falsify*, Dem. 542, 8; so in pass., τάναντία ταῖς διαβήκαις μετεγράφῃ, Isae. 47, 40.—2. *to translate*, ἐς τὸ Ἑλληνικόν, Luc. Hist. Scrib. 21: τὰς ἐπιστολὰς μεταγράφμενοι ἐκ τῶν Ἀσσυρίων γραμμάτων, Thuc. 4, 50.

Μεταγύ, f. -άσω, (μετά, ἄγω) *to convey from one place to another, to transfer*, Polyb. 5, 1, 9.—II. *seemingly intr. to go by another route, to change one's course*, Xen. Cyr. 7, 4, 8. [α] Hence

Μεταγυγή, ἡς, ἡ, *a transferring*, Joseph.—2. *a transfer, different arrangement, πραγμάτων*, Dion. H. de Isaeo 15.

Μεταγωγός, ἡ, ὄν, *conveying to another place*.

†Μεταγώνια, ὄν, τὰ, *Metagonia*, a part of the coast of Mauritania, Polyb. 3, 33, 12.

†Μεταγώνιον, ὄν, τό, *Metagonium*, a promontory of Mauritania Strab. p. 827.

†Μεταγωνίτης, ὄν, ὁ, *an inhabitant of Metagonia*; οἱ Μ...ῖται, Polyb. 3 33 13.

Μεταδάνναι, fut. -δαίσομαι (μετά, δάνναι): —*to share the feast, μῖται*, with us, Il. 22, 498, Od. 18, 48: *to partake of*, c. gen. rei, ἱερῶν, Il. 23, 207, Od. 18, 48; absol., Q. Sm. 2, 157.

Μεταδεῖνναι, ὦ, (μετά, δεῖνναι) *to dine or sup after*, Hipp. tp. 389.

Μεταδετέον, verb. adj., *one must untie*, Xen. Eq. 4, 4: from

Μεταδέω, f. -ήσω, (μετά, δέω) *to tie differently*;—hence, *to untie*.

Μεταδήμιος, ὄν, (μετά, δῆμιος) *in the midst of or among the people* (lik ἐπιδήμιος, ἐνδήμιος, μήτι κακὸν ἐμ ταδήμιον εἶν, no harm be among the people, Od. 13, 46: among one's own people, native, at home, Od. 8, 293, οἶνος μ. = ἐπιχώριος, Dion. P. 744.

Μεταδιατάω, ὦ, (μετά, διατάω) *to change one's way of life*, Luc. D. Mort. 12, 3.

Μεταδιδύσκω, (μετά, διδύσκω) *to teach new things*, Philostr.: in pass. much like μεταμανθάνω, Muson. ap. Stob. p. 170, 30, Plat. 2, 784 B.

Μεταδίδομι, fut. -δώσω, (μετά, δίδομι) *to give part of, give a share*, u. c. gen. rei, first in Theogn. 104; *τινί τι*, Hdt. 1, 143; 7, 150, and Att.—also, μ. τινί τι, *to give one as his share*, Hdt. 8, 5; 9, 34; as we find, μ. τὸ μέρος, Xen. An. 7, 8, 11: μ. τὸν πόνον, *to distribute it*, lb. 4, 5, 5: —cf. μετέχω, μεταλαμβάνω, and v. Stallb Plat. Prot. 329 E.—2. μ. τινί περί (ὁ ὑπέρ) τι, *to communicate with one about...*, Polyb. 29, 11, 4; 39, 2, 1.—II. *to give after, τινί τι*, Theogn. 921. [I]

Μεταδιδομαι, = μεταδιώκω, Aesch. Supp. 819, in tmesis.

Μεταδιώκτων, verb. adj. from μεταδιώκω, *one must pursue*, Plat. Tim. 64 B.

Μεταδιώκτος, ὄν, *pursued, overtaken*, Hdt. 3, 63: [I] from

Μεταδιώκω, f. -ξομαι, rarely -ξω (μετά, διώκω): —*to pursue, overtake*, Hdt. 3, 4, 62, and Xen.: μ. τὴν αὐτῶ φύσιν, Plat. Polit. 310 D; τὰς αἰτίας ἰδί, Tim. 46 D.—II. *intr. to follow close after*, Xen. Hell. 4, 5, 12. Hence

Μεταδιώξις, εὖς, ἡ, *a pursuing or overtaking*.

Μεταδοκέω, ὦ, f. -δόξω, (μετά, δοκέω) *to change one's opinion*: —mostly impers., μεταδοκεῖ, μετέδοξε, *one changes, has changed one's plan or purpose*, Hdt. 4, 98; δέισσα μὴ σφί μεταδόξῃ, *fearing lest they change their mind*, Hdt. 5, 92, 4; absol. in part μεταδόξαν, *when they changed their mind*, Dem. 1241, fin.; and in pass., μεταδεδογμένον μοι μὴ στρατεύεσθαι, *I have changed my mind*, (and resolved) not to march, Hdt. 7, 13 cf. μεταβουλεύω.

Μεταδοξάω, (μετά, δοξάω) *to change one's opinion*, Plat. Rep. 413 C.

Μεταδόρπιος, ὄν, (μετά, δόρπον) *during supper, οὐ τέρον μ' ὀδύρομενος*, Od. 4, 194; μ. ὥρη, Anth. P. 12, 250.—II. *after supper, of a song, to be sung after supper or at one's wine*, Pind. Fr. 89: —τὰ μ., *dessert*, Stallb. Plat. Criti. 115 C.

Μεταδοσις, εὖς, ἡ, (μεταδίδομι) *the giving a share, imparting, σίτων*, Xen. Cyr. 8, 2, 2: *a contribution*, Plut. Cleom. 32.—2. *a thesis given, subject for discussion*, Id. 2, 634 A.

Μεταδοτέον, verb. adj. of μεταδίδομι, *one must give a share*, Plat. A. c 1 134 B.

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Μεταδοτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (μεταδίδωμι) disposed to give a share, giving freely, Arist. Anal. Pr. 2, 27, 10.

Μεταδόνητος, ὄν, (μετά, δυνέω) falling between, useless, ἡμέραι, Hes. Op. 821.

Μεταδρομάδην, adv., running after, following close upon, Il. 5, 80:—in Opp. H. 4, 509 is a v. l. -δροπάδην. [μᾶ]

Μεταδρομή, ἡς, ἡ, a running after, pursuit, chase, esp. of hounds, Xen. Cyn. 3, 7, etc.; μ. Ἐρινύων, Eur. I. T. 941: from

Μεταδρόμος, ὄν, (μεταδρομεῖν) running after, pursuing, taking vengeance of, μ. πανουργημάτων, Soph. El. 1387.

†Μεταδροπάδην, v. sub μεταδρομάδην.

Μεταζε, adv., (μετά) afterwards, in the rear, of time, only in Hes. Op. 392; cf. Schol. Il. 3, 29, A. B. 945.

Μεταζεύγνυμι, f. -ζεύω, (μετά, ζεύγνυμι) to unyoke and put to another carriage, Xen. Cyr. 6, 3, 21.

Μετᾱθίσις, εὼς, ἡ, (μετατίθημι) transposition, change, τῶν ῥημάτων, Dem. 727, 10: change of sides or opinions, ἐπὶ τὸ βέλτιον, Polyb. 1, 35, 7; ἐκ -σεως, Id. 30, 18, 2: a going over, πρόσ τινα, Id. 5, 86, 8.—2. exchange, barter, Id. 10, 1, 8.—II. the power or right of changing, Thuc. 5, 29.

Μεταθεῖν, verb. adj. of μετατίθημι, one must transpose, Plat. Legg. 894 D.

Μεταθետος, ὄν, (μετατίθημι) changed: changeable, τύχη, Polyb. 15, 6, 8.

Μεταθεῖν, f. -θενύομαι, (μετά, θέω) to run after, chase, esp. of hounds, Xen. Cyn. 3, 10, etc.; also, μ. ἔχρη, Plat. Soph. 226 A, Polit. 301 E.—II. to hunt or range over, τὰ ὄρη, Xen. Cyn. 4, 9.—absol. to hunt about, range, Ib. 6, 25.

Μεταί, poet. for μετά, rare, Herm. Soph. Phil. 186.

Μεταίβολια, ας, ἡ, v. sub μεταβουλίαι.

Μεταίδην, adv., (μεταίσω) rushing after, Ap. Rh. †2, 95.

Μεταίω, poet. for μεθίζω, to sit with or beside, seat one's self beside, Od. 16, 362.

Μεταίρω, Aeol. πεδ. (μετά, αἰρώ): to lift up and remove, to shift, Eur. I. T. 1157: ψήφισμα μ., to repeal a statute, Dem. 395, fin.—II. seemingly intr., to go away, depart, N. T.

Μεταίσσω, f. -ῶ, (μετά, αἰσσω) to rush after, rush upon, Hom., always in part. pres. or aor. absol. with another verb, κτεῖνε μεταίσσων, ἤε μεταίξας ἀάργη, ἤε μεταίξας θάνατον τεύξει, etc., Il. 16, 398, Od. 17, 236; 20, 11;—μ. τινά, to follow closely in another's steps, Pind. N. 5, 78. [α, Ep

Μεταίτω, ὦ, f. -ῶσω, (μετά, αἰτέω) to demand one's share of, c. gen. rel, Hdt. 4, 146, etc.; in full, μέρος τινός μ., Ar. Vesp. 972; also, μ. πᾶσι τινος, Dem. 410, 12.—2. to beg of, ask alms of, c. acc. pers., Ar. Eq. 775; but also,—3. absol. to beg, Luc. Necyom. 17. Hence

Μεταίτης, ὄν, ὁ, a beggar, Luc. Necyom. 15.

Μεταίτης, ὄν, in Aesch. and Soph. also α, ὄν (μετά, αἰτός):—being in part the cause, instrumental in, c. gen. rel, μ. πολέμου, μηδισίου, etc., Hdt. 7, 156, 9, 88, Trag., etc.: μ. φόνου, an accomplice in it, Hdt. 2, 100: also c. dat. pers. added, θεοὶ ἐμοὶ μ. νόστου, Aesch. Ag. 811; c. dat. et inf., ἡ ἡγοῖται θανεῖν μεταίτης (for τοῦ θανέειν), Soph. Tr. 1234; πλείστοις δὲ

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μ. ἀπολλῶναι, Xen. Hell. 2, 3, 32. Cf. αἰτός.

Μεταίτος, ὅ,=μεταίτης, ap. Suid.

Μεταίφιος, ὄν,=αἰφύης.

Μεταίχιμος, ὄν, (μετά, αἰχμή) between two armies: τὸ μ., the space between two armies, Hdt. 6, 77, 112; so in pl., ἐν μεταίχιμῳ ὁδός, Eur. Heracl. 803:—also a disputed frontier, like our Debateable Land, Hdt. 8, 140, 2.—2. generally, midway between, c. gen., ἀνὴρ γυνή τε ῥῶτι τῶν μεταίχιμων, Aesch. Theb. 197; ἐν μεταίχιμῳ σκότον, i. e. between light and darkness, Aesch. Cho. 63; ζωῆς καὶ θανάτου μ., Anth. P. 9, 597.

Μετακαθεζομαι, (μετά, καθεζομαι) to change one's seat or place, Luc. Icarom. 26.

Μετακαθίζω, fut. -ῶ, (μετά, καθίζω) to shift to another place. II. intr.=foreg., Joseph. †—2. metaph. to change one's opinion, Sext. Emp. Math. 1, 215.

Μετακαθοπλίζω, (μετά, καθοπλίζω) to arm differently, Polyb. 3, 87, 3.

Μετακαινίζω, (μετά, καινίζω) to model anew, Anth. P. 7, 411.

Μετακἀλέω, ὦ, f. -έσω, (μετά, καλέω) to call away or to another place, Aeschin. 49, 30: to call back, recall, Thuc. 8, 11.

Μετακάρπιον, ὄν, τό, (μετά, καρπός II.) the wrist.

Μετακαταχέω, f. -χεύω, (μετά, καταχέω) to water afterwards, Hipp. tr. 395.

Μετακαταψύχω, f. -ῶ, (μετά, καταψύχω) to cool afterwards, Hipp. tr. 205. [ψ]

Μετακείμαι, fut. -κείσομαι, (μετά; κείμαι) to lie elsewhere, to be changed or transposed, Plat. Crat. 394 B: in rhetoric, ἡ μεταφορά μετᾱκεῖται, the metaphor is introduced, Dem. Phal.

Μετακελητίζω, (μετά, κελητίζω) to change one's kéλης (horse or boat).

Μετακενῶ, ὦ, (μετά, κενῶ) to empty.

Μετακεράννυμι, f. -κεράσω, (μετά, κεράννυμι) to mix by pouring from one vessel into another, Plut. 2, 801 C, v. l. for μετεράσαντες. Hence

Μετακέραι, ἄτος, ὁ, ἡ, τό, intermixed, esp. of hot and cold; hence lukewarm, Comici ap. Ath. 123 E, cf. Lob. Paral. 223; and

Μετακέρασμα, ἄτος, τό, the mixture of two things, as of cold and hot water, Hipp., v. Foës. Oecon.

Μετακηπεύω, (μετά, κηπεύω) to transplant, Prol. ad. Arist. Plant. 6.

Μετακιάθω, (μετά, κιάθω) to follow after with hostile intent; whether absol. to give chase, as Il. 11, 52, or c. acc., to chase, Il. 16, 685: but in Il. 18, 581, to follow after the bull which the lions are carrying off.—II. to go to visit, c. acc., Od. 1, 22.—III. μ. πᾶν πεδίον, to march over the whole field, Il. 11, 714. [αῖ]

Μετακινέω, ὦ, (μετά, κινέω) to shift, remove, Hdt. 1, 51; 9, 74: to change, alter, μ. τὴν πολιτείαν, Dem. 688, 26, cf. Xen. Lac. 15, 1:—mid. to go from one place to another, Hdt. 9, 51:—pass. to be transposed, Plat. Legg. 894 A. Hence

Μετακίνημα, ἄτος, τό, a movement, τῶν ὀφείων, Hipp. p. 102: [ε] and

Μετακίνησις, εὼς, ἡ, a transposing, changing, removing, Hipp. tr. 379.†[ε]

Μετακινήτος, α, ὄν, verb. adj., to be removed, Luc. Contempl. 5.

Μετακινήτος, ἡ, ὄν, (μετακινέω) to be changed or disturbed, ὁμολογία, Thuc. 5, 21.

Μετακιννάω, ὦ,=μετακεράννυμι.

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Μετακλαῖω, fut. -κλαύσομαι (μετᾱκλαῖω) to weep or deplore afterward μετακλαύσσομαι, Il. 11, 764: also pres. mid., Eur. Hec. 214.

Μετακλείζω, f. -ῶ, (μετά, κλείζω) to call by a new name.

Μετακλέω,=foreg., Ap. Rh. 2, 29.

Μετακλήσις, εὼς, ἡ, (μετακαλέω) a summoning.

Μετακλήτος, ὄν, called to one, summoned, Heliod.

Μετακλίνω, (μετά, κλίνω) to to another way:—pass., to shift to the other side, set the other way, πολέμοιο μετακλινέντος, Il. 11, 509. [ε] Hence

Μετακλίσις, εὼς, ἡ, a turning to other way, Aretae.

Μετακλύω, (μετά, κλύω) to clean afterwards by a clyster, Hipp.

Μετακοιμίζω, (μετά, κοιμίζω) shift to a new bed: to put to bed, lull sleep, Aesch. Cho. 1076, in pass.

Μετακοινος, ὄν, (μετά, κοινός) sharing in common, partaking, Aesc. Eum. 351; τινί, with another, Ib. 9 Supp. 1039.

Μετακοίνωνος, ὄν, having a share, a thing.

Μετακομιδή, ἡς, ἡ, a transport, conveying over: from

Μετακομίζω, (μετά, κομίζω) to transport, εἰς τόπον, Plat. Legg. 904 D: mid. to cause to be carried over, Lycur. 155, 5. Hence

Μετακομιστός, α, ὄν, verb. adj., be transferred, Plut. 2, 710 E.

Μετακόνδυλος, ὁ, also τὰ μετακόνδυλα, (μετά, κόνδυλος) the part between the knuckles.

Μετακόπτω, f. -ψω, (μετά, κόπτω) to stamp or coin anew, Polyaen.

Μετακόσμεω, ὦ, (μετά, κόσμέω) arrange anew, Arist. de Xenophane.

Μετακόσμησις, εὼς, ἡ, a new arrangement, change of condition, Plat. Legg. 892 A: generally, a conversio change, Plut. 2, 75 E.

Μετακόσμιος, ὄν, (μετά, κόσμος) between worlds: τὰ μετακόσμια, i. spaces between the bodies of the universe, Lat. intermundia, Epicur. ap. Cic. Fic. 2, 23, Plut. 2, 731 D, 734 C.

Μετακρούω, (μετά, κρούω) to push back, (sc. τὴν ναῦν); hence to change one's opinion, Plut. 2, 1069 C.

†Μετακτέον, verb. adj. from μεταίρω, one must bring over, Sext. Em. Math. 1, 154.

Μετακτίζω, (μετά, κτίζω) to found anew, to remove a settlement, Strab.

Μετακυβέδομαι, pass., to come over by chance, εἰς τινα.

Μετακυκλώω, ὦ, (μετά, κυκλώω) whirl away, remove, Plat. Epin. 982.

Μετακυνιδέω, ὦ, (μετά, κυνιδέω) to roll away: μ. αὐτόν, to roll one's self over, πρόσ τι, Ar. Ran. 536.

Μετακύμιος, ὄν, (μετά, κύμα) between the waves, ἄτας μ., between waves of misery, i. e. bringing a ship hull or pause from misery, Eur. A. 91: τὸ μ., the space between the waves.

Μεταλαγχάνω, f. -λῶμαι, (μετᾱλαγχάνω) to have or get a share in things, Plat. Gorg. init., Rep. 429 v. cf. Ruhnk. Tim.; in full, μ. μέρος τινός, Eur. Supp. 1078; cf. μεταλαβάνω, μετέχω.—II. to give a share in τινί τινος, Ael. V. H. 12, 4², Plut. Aristid. 6.

Μεταλαμβάνω, f. -λῶμαι, (μετᾱλαμβάνω) to have or get a share of, partake in, τινός, Hdt. 4, 64, Pind. 10, 148, freq. in Plat.; in full, μ. μέρος τινός, Eur. Bacch. 30. Dem. 702, 7, cf. foreg.: also c. acc. Heind. et Stallb. Plat. Prot. 329

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1. *μετέχω, μεταδίδωμι*. —*mid. μεταλαμβάνειν* αὐτοὶ τινοί, *to get possession of, assume*, e. g. *ὀνόματος*, Hdt. 4, 45.
 —II. *to take after another, take afterwards, τὴν ἀρχήν, to succeed to the government*, Polyb. 5, 40, 6, etc.; *ἐπὶ τὸν λόγον, to take up the discourse*, i. e. *answer*, Id. 17, 2, 2; and *ἐπὶ alone*, Id. 10, 38, 1, etc.—2. *absol. to come after, come on, of night*, Id. 5, 30, 2.—III. *to take in a new way, hence to change, alter, take in exchange, τόλεμον ἀντ' εἰρήνης*, Thuc. 1, 120; and c. acc. only, *to take instead, to exchange, interchange*, μ. τὰ ἐπιτηδεύματα, Thuc. 6, 18, cf. Plat. Rep. 434 b; *ἱμάτια*, Xen. Cyr. 4, 5, 4.—2. also c. acc., *to take another...*, μ. παλτόν, i. Eq. 12, 13; μ. ἐσθήτα, *to take a ew garment*, Polyb. 3, 78, 3; cf. *μεαβάλλω* B.—IV. *to take words in another sense*, Lob. Aglaoph. 155: also *to understand, explain, Philostr.*—V. on the logical signif., v. sub *μετάληψις*.
Μεταλαμπάδενω, (μετά, λαμπάδι) *hand on as a torch to another*, Clem. l.
Μεταλγέω, ὦ, (μετά, ἄλγω) *to feel up afterwards, hence to repent*, c. inf., esch. Supp. 405.
Μεταλῶσκω, (μετά, ἀλῶσκω) *to range in growing, ἀνδρῖσι τευχιστῆρσι*, μ., *to grow into armed men*, Ap. Rh. 414.
Μεταλείπω, (μετά, λείπω) *to leave hind, τὴν τινι*, Philemon p. 395, aor. 1 part. *μεταλείψας*: v. Lob. hryn. 713, sq.
Μεταλήγω, Ep. *μεταλήγω* (as *alys* in Hom.): fut. *ἔω* (μετά, λῆγω): *to leave off, cease from*, c. gen., *χόριο*, Id. 19, 157, 261.
Μεταληπτέον, verb. adj. of *μεταμεβάνω*, *one must have a share of*, τις, Plat. Parm. 163 D.—II. *one must keep instead*, Arist. Anal. Pr. 1, 34, 1.
Μεταληπτικός, ὅ, ὄν, (μεταλαμβάνω) *capable of partaking or receiving*, ut. 2, 834 A.—II. *explanatory*.
Μεταληπτός, ὅ, ὄν, *shared in: communicable*.
Μεταλήψις, εως, ἡ, (μεταλαμβάνω) *participation, communion, τινός, in a ing*, Plat. Rep. 539 D.—II. *a taking, alternation*, Id. Theaet. 173 B; *αὐτοῦ σχήματος*, Polyb. 9, 20, 2; *μεταλήψεως*, Id. 2, 33, 4; cf. *μεβολή*.—III. *succession*, μ. τῆς ἡμέρας, Id. 31, 21, 3.—IV. *a taking or assuming one thing instead of another*, μ. νοσ ἀντὶ τινος, Arist. Rhet. 1, 10, 1.—V. *explanation, interpretation*, amm.—VI. in Aristotle's Logic, *alteration* of a term from being the object of a hypothetical to being the object of a categorical proposition, cius ad Anal. Pr. 1, 29, 6 (5).
Μεταλῆκς, ους, ὁ, *Metacees*, a son Aegyptus, Apollod. 1, 1, 5.
Μεταλλάγη, ἡς, ἡ, (μεταλλάσσω) *change, like μεταβολή, μ. τῆς ἡμέρας, eclipse*, Hdt. 1, 74; *ἐν μεταλλάγῃ λυμηνάνον ἡνρόρος*, by receiving a fifty man for thy master instead (of), Soph. Phil. 1134; *change of name, constant change*, Epich. p. 76; μ. λέμον, *a change from war*, Xen. Il. 7, 4, 10, cf. Eur. H. F. 765, 766. I. *exchange, interchange*, Plat. Theaet. 199 C.
Μεταλλάκτηρ, ἥρος, (μεταλλάσσω) *that changes, ἥρος*, Ion ap. Ath. E.
Μεταλλαίω, ὅς, ὄν, verb. adj. from *αλλάσσω*, *changed, altered*, Aesch. eb. 706.—II. *to be changed or altered*, Pind. Fr. 241.

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Μετάλλαξις, εως, ἡ, = *μεταλλάγη*, *a change*, Xen. Cyn. 4, 4.
Μεταλλάρχης, ου, ὁ, (μετάλλον, ἀρχα) *an overseer of mines*.
Μεταλλάσσω, Att. -τω: f. -ξω, (μετά, ἀλλάσσω) *to exchange, to change, alter, θέσμαι*, Hdt. 1, 59, Soph. Fr. 519, etc.: hence,—2. *to change to, take in exchange*, μ. φύσιν ὀρνίθου, *to assume a bird's nature*, Ar. Av. 117; so, μ. τόπον, *χώραν, to go into a new country*, Plat. Legg. 760 C, Parm. 138 C.—3. *to change from, leave, βίον μ.*, *to die*, Isocr. 192 A; so *μεταλλάσσειν alone*, Plat. 367 C, 369 B; cf. *ἀλλάσσω*.—4. *intr. to undergo a change, change*, Epich. p. 76, Hdt. 2, 77, Eur. Archel. 26.—II. *to carry to another place, transfer*, Plat. Tim. 19 A.
Μετἀλλᾶτος, Dor. for *μετἀλλᾶτος*, *to be searched or sought out*, Pind. P. 4, 291.
Μετἀλλῶω, ὦ, f. -ήσω: (μετ' ἄλλα): —strictly, *to search after other things, to explore or search carefully, to inquire curiously*, Il. 1, 550, Od. 14, 378; 15, 23. Construct.—I. c. acc. pers., *to question, freq. in Hom.*—2. c. acc. pers. vel rei, *to ask about, ask after*, freq. in Hom.; also *to ask, inquire, τι ἀμφὶ τινος*, Od. 17, 554.—3. c. dupl. acc. pers. et rei, *to ask one about a thing, as we say to ask a man a thing*, Il. 3, 177, and freq. in Od.—Hom. freq. joins it as equivalent with *ἐρομαι, ἀνείρομαι, διείρομαι*.—In Pind. O. 6, 106, some (as Buttm. Lexil. s. v.) explain it, simply, *to address*; others, as Schol., *to guard or cherish carefully*; but Dissen endeavours to keep the usu. signif., v. Donalds. ad. l.—Cf. *μετάλλω*.
Μεταλλεία, ας, ἡ, (μεταλλεύω) *a searching for metals and the like, mining*, Plat. Criti. 114 E:—hence simply *a trench, canal, channel*, Id. Legg. 761 C: and in sieges, *a mine*, Diod.
Μεταλλεῖον, ου, τό, = *μέταλλον*, Plat. Legg. 678 D.
Μεταλλεύς, εως, ὁ, = *μεταλλεντής*, Plat. Legg. 678 D:—*a kind of ant.*
Μεταλλενσις, εως, ἡ, = *μεταλλένσις*.
Μεταλλεντής, οὗ, ὁ, *one who searches for metals or water, a miner*, Strab. 7p. 407†:—poet. *μεταλλεντήρ*, Anth.: hence
Μεταλλεντικός, ὅ, ὄν, *skilled in searching for metals, etc.*; ἡ -κή (sc. τέχνη), *the art of mining*, Arist. Pol. 1, 11, 4.—II. *of metal, metallic, μ. κτήμα*, Plat. Legg. 847 D; *κτῆσις*, Arist. Oec. 1, 2, 2.
Μεταλλεντός, ὅ, ὄν, *to be got by mining, τὰ μεταλλεντά, opp. to τὰ ὀρυκτά*, Arist. Meteor. 3, 6, 10: from
Μεταλλεύω, (μετάλλον) *to search or dig for metals, etc., to mine*; pass. *to be got by mining* (cf. *μεταλλεντός*), Plat. Polit. 288 D, Arist. Pol. 1, 11, 5.—2. generally, *to explore, like μεταλλάω*, Leon. Al. 30.—II. = *μεταλλίς*, Polyaen.
Μεταλλήγω, Ep. for *μεταλήγω*, II.
Μεταλλίω, *to condemn one to labour in the mines*.
Μεταλλικός, ὅ, ὄν, (μετάλλον) *of or concerning mines, νόμος, ὁίκη μ.*, Dem. 976, 24, and fin.—II. *of metal, metallic*.
Μετἀλλιον, ου, τό, v. *μεγἀλλιον*.
Μεταλλίτης, ου, ὁ, fem. -ιτις, -ιδος, *metallist*. [γ]
Μεταλλοῖώω, ὦ, *to change*, Philo. Hence
Μεταλλοῖωσις, εως, ἡ, *a change*.
Μετἀλλον, ου, τό, *a pit or cave, in which miners or water are sought*

META

for: hence *a mine, ἄλδς μέταλλον* *a salt pit, salt mine*, Hdt. 4, 185; so *usd* in plur., *χρύσεια καὶ ἀργύρεα μέταλλα*, *gold and silver mines*, Hdt. 3, 57, *μέταλλα* (alone) *for silver mines*, Xen. Vect. 4, 4, etc.; *λευκοὶ λίθοι μ.*, *marble quarries*, Strab.—II. later, *that which is found in mines or quarries, minerals*; and lastly *metal* (strictly so called), *ore*, which signif. though rare in Greek, prevails in Lat. *metallum* (Prob. with *μεταλλάω*, from μετ' ἄλλα, Plin. H. N. 33, 31: so that orig. it would answer to the French *fourille*, and mean—1. *a search*—2. *the place*—3. *the product*, Buttm. Lexil. s. v. *μεταλλῶω*.—Pott takes its first signif. to be *ore*, as that which is combined with other substances, μετ' ἄλλων.)
† *Μετἀλλον*, ου, τό, *Metallum*, a city of Crete, a harbour of the Gortynians, v. l. Strab. p. 478.
Μεταλλοργεῖον, ου, τό, *a place where metal is worked, a mine*, Diod. 5, 38; and
Μεταλλοργεῖω, ὦ, *to smelt ore or work metals*, Diosc.: from
Μεταλλουργός, ὄν, (μετάλλον, ἔργω) *working metals*: οἱ μ., *miners*.
Μεταλλοχρῶσις, ου, (μετάλλον, χρῶσις) *containing gold ore*, Anth.
Μετἀμενος, part. aor. syncop. of *μεβάλλομαι*, II.
Μεταλώφω, ὦ, f. -ήσω:—*to cease doing*, c. part., Ap. Rh. 1, 1161.
Μεταμάζω, ου, (μετά, μαζός) *between the breasts, ἐβαλε στήθος μεταμᾶζον*, Il. 5, 19:—τό μ., *the space between the breasts*, Anacreont. 16, 80.
Μεταμαίωμα, (μετά, μαίωμα) *dep., to search after, chase*, Pind. N. 3, 141
Μεταμανθάνω, f. -μᾶθσομαι, (μετά, μανθάνω) *to learn distinctly, μετῆμνον, to change one's train*, Aesch. Ag. 709: *to unlearn one thing and learn another instead, γλῶσσαν*, Hdt. 1, 57; *absol. to learn better*, Ar. Plut. 924, Plat. Rep. 413 A.
Μετᾶμειβω, Aeol. πεδ-: f. -ψω, (μετά, μίμειβω) *to exchange, change, ἐσλόν πηματος π.*, *good for ill*, Pind. O. 12, 18; *to remove, τινὰ Δημόθεν*, Id. P. 1, 100 (as Böckh reads, 53); γὰν τέκνον τέκνοισι, *to hand down land to children's children*, Eur. H. F. 796.—II. *mid. to change one's condition, ἐκ προτέρων μεταμειβόμενοι καμᾶτον, having escaped from...*, Pind. P. 3, 169; *absol., μεταμειβόμενοι, in turns*, Pind. N. 10, 103.—2. c. acc., *μεταμειβεσθαι τινί τι, to change one thing for another*, Eur. Phoen. 831. Hence
Μετᾶμειψις, ἡ, *exchange: alternation*.
Μεταμέλει, impers., fut. *μελήσει*: aor. *μετεμέλησε*; (μετά, μέλω):—*it repents me, ruees me*, Lat. *poenitet me*. Construct.—I. c. dat. pers. et gen. rei, Plat. Phaedr. 231 A, Xen. Cyr. 8, 3, 32.—2. oftener, the thing one repents of is in part. agreeing with the dat., *μετεμέλησέ οἱ τὸν Ἑλλῆσποντον μαστιγῶσαντι*, *it repented him of having scourged it*, Hdt. 7, 54, cf. 1, 130; 3, 36, 140; *μεταμέλει μοι οὐτως ἀπολογισσάμεν*, *I repent of having so defended myself*, Plat. Apol. 38 E.—3. *μ. μοι ὅτι...*, Xen. Cyr. 5, 3, 6.—4. oft. *absol. μ. μοι, it repents me*, where however a gen. or part. may always be supplied, as *ποῖσάντι*, in Ar. Plut. 358.—5. c. nom. rei, τὸ Ἄριστον μετέμελε τὸ εἰρημένον, Hdt. 6, 63; 9, 1, cf. Aesch. Eum. 771; so too in inf., οἶμαι σοι ταῦτα μεταμελήσειν, Ar. Nub. 1114.—6. part. neut. *μεταμέλων*, *absol., since he repented*, Plat.

Phaed. 113 E.—Cf. μεταμέλομαι. Hence

Μεταμέλεια, ας, ἡ, change of purpose, regret, repentance, Eur. Incert. 48, Thuc., etc.; μ. περί τίνος, Thuc. 3, 37; μ. ἔχει με—μεταμέλει μοι, Xer. Cyr. 5, 3, 7—in plur., regrets, λαμβάνειν μ., Thuc. 1, 34.

Μεταμελητικός, ἡ, ὄν, (μεταμέλωμαι) full of regrets, always repenting, Arist. Eth. N. 7, 2; —Plato's μεταμελείας μεστός, Rep. 577 E.

Μεταμελητός, ἡ, ὄν, repented of. Μεταμελής, ης, ἡ, Ion. for μεταμέλεια, Vit. Hom. 19.

Μεταμέλωμαι, dep. c. fut. mid. et aor. pass.—to feel repentance, to rue, regret. Construct.: c. part., μετεμέλοντο οὐ δεσάμενοι, they repented that they had not..., Thuc. 4, 27; so with ὅτι..., Id. 5, 141; —also, μεταμέλεσθαι τι, Plut. Timol. 6; ἐπὶ τινι, Diod. 17, 42; —absol. to change one's purpose or line of conduct, Xen. Cyr. 4, 6, 5; —part. fut. τὸ μεταμελόμενον, = μεταμέλεια, Xen. Mem. 2, 6, 23.—Cf. impers. μεταμέλει.

Μεταμέλος, ον, ὁ, repentance, regret, Thuc. 7, 55.

Μεταμέλωμαι, (μετά, μέλωμαι) dep., to sing or dance among, τισί, H. Hom. Ap. 197.

Μεταμέμβλεται, γ. μέλω.

Μεταμύθεια, ας, ἡ, after-wisdom, like ἐπιμύθεια; also = μεταμέλεια.

Μεταμίγνυμι, f. -μίζω, (μετά, μίγνυμι) to mix with or among, τινί τι, Od. 22, 221.—II. to change by mixing. Hence

Μεταμίξ, adv., mixedly; and

Μεταμίξις, εως, ἡ, a mixing among: change by mixture.

Μεταμίσγω, = μεταμίγνυμι, Od. 18, 310.

Μεταμορφόμαι, (μετά, μορφώω) as pass., to be transformed, Plut. 2, 52 D; εἰς προφῆτην, Philo V. Mos. 1: —to be transfigured, N. T.: hence

Μεταμορφώσις, εως, ἡ, a transformation, Luc. Salt. 57, Halc. 1.

Μεταμόσχευσις, εως, ἡ, a transplanting: from

Μεταμοσχεύω, (μετά, μοσχεύω) to transplant.

Μεταμύχομαι, or -ισχομαι, as mid., aor. -ημισχόμεν (μετά, ὑπέχομαι): —to put on a different dress, μ. δουλειάν, to put on the new dress of slavery, Plat. Rep. 569 C; cf. sq.

Μεταμυῖάω, (μετά, μυῖάω) = sq., to strip one of his dress, Luc. Nocyom. 16: μεταμυῖέω, Plut. 2, 340 D: —in mid. to take off one's own dress; and so, to put on another, Luc. Hermot. 86, etc.

Μεταμυῖέννυμι, f. -έσω, (μετά, ὑμυῖέννυμι) = foreg.: —mid., to take off one's own dress, Phylarch. ap. Ath. 593 E; and so, to put on another, Plut. Nic. 3; μ. ἐλευθερίαν, Diod.; cf. μεταμύχομαι.

Μετῳόλος, ον, dub. l. for sq.: —in Hesych. = ἐμπόλεμος.

Μεταμύνης, ον, only used by poets, as = μάταιος, vain, idle, bootless, μ. νήματα, a vainly-woven web, Od. 2, 98; 19, 143; μ. βάζειν, to talk idly, Od. 18, 332, 392; τὰ δὲ πᾶν θεοὶ μ. θεῖν, may the gods give all that to the winds, Pl. 4, 363; so too in Pind., μ. ψεύδεα, O. 12, 8; μ. θηρεύειν, P. 3, 40. (Doubtless from μετά and ἄνεμος, cf. ἀνεμών, —though the literal signif. is hardly ever found, cf. Schol. Ar. Pac. 117. In the older poets, μεταμύνης, the reading of the best Mss., is to be preferred to μεταώλος, though this may be supported

by the Homer. synon. ἀνεμώλος, and the freq. Att. interchange of ν and λ.)

Μεταναγιγνώσκω, (μετά, ἀναγιγνώσκω) to persuade one to change his purpose: pass. to be changed in purpose, Soph. Aj. 717.

Μεταναίετῶ, (μετά, ναίετῶ) to dwell with, τινί, H. Hom. Cer. 87, acc. to Voss.

Μεταναίετης, ον, ὁ, (μετά, ναίω) one who has changed his abode, a wanderer, Hes. Th. 401; like μετανάστης.

Μεταναστάσιος, ον, transported, Nonn.: from

Μετανάστῃσις, εως, ἡ, (μετανίστημι) migration, Thuc. 1, 2; 2, 16.

Μετανάστωτος, ον, (μετανίστημι) transported from one place to another: γῇ μ., a country whose inhabitants have emigrated.

Μεταναστεύω, to remove, flee, LXX, in mid.

Μετανάστης, ον, ὁ (μετά, ναίω, ἐνασσα): one who has changed his home, a wanderer, opp. to a native; usu. as a term of reproach, like the Scottish landlover, ἀτίμητος μ., Il. 9, 648; 16, 59: in Hdt. 7, 161, the Athenians boast of their being μόνινοι τῶν Ἑλλήνων οὐ μετανάσται.—II. of the planets, in opp. to the fixed stars, Arat. 457.

†Μετανάστης, ον, ὁ, Metanastes, son of Archandrus, Paus. 7, 1, 7.

Μετανάστιος, ον, (μετανάστης) like a μετανάστης, wandering, Νύμφαι, Anth.

Μετανάστρια, ας, fem. of μετανάστης, Anth. P. 7, 204.

†Μετάνειρα, ας, ἡ, Metanira, wife of Celeus, mother of Triptolemus, H. Hom. Cer. 161: cf. Μεγάνειρα.—2. an Athenian female beloved by the orator Lysias, Dem. 1351, 24.

Μετανεῖσσομαι, worse form for μετανίσσομαι.

Μετανέμω, (μετά, νέμω) to distribute between or among.

Μετανέομαι, (μετά, νέομαι) dep., to migrate, Musae. 205.

Μετανήβω, ὦ, (μετά, ἑνθέω) to change its flower or color, Philostr., Aristaeon.

Μετανίω, f. -ψω, (μετά, νέω) to wash away, dub.: hence

Μετανιπτρίς, ἰδος, ἡ, the cup drunk after washing the hands at the end of meals, Comici ap. Ath. 487 A: and

Μετανιπτρον, ον, τό, = foreg., Antiph. Lamp. 1, cf. Ath. 486, sq.

Μετανίσσομαι, (μετά, νίσσομαι) as pass., to pass over to the other side, Ἡέλιος μετενίσσετο βουλιτῶνδε, the sun passed over to the west, Il. 16, 779.—II. trans. to go after, pursue, Eur. Tro. 131: also to win, get possession of, Pind. P. 5, 8.

Μετανίστημι, f. -στήσω, (μετά, ἀνίστημι) to remove from his or their country, as a captive, settler, etc., Polyb. 3, 5, 5, etc.—II. pass., c. aor. 2 et pf. act., to move off and go elsewhere, to remove, Hdt. 9, 51, Thuc. 1, 12, Soph. O. C. 175.

Μετανοέω, ὦ, (μετά, νοέω) like μεταγιγνώσκω, to perceive or come to a conviction afterwards, opp. to προνοεῖν, Epich. p. 82.—2. to change one's mind or purpose, Plat. Euthyd. 279 C; μ. μὴ οὐ—ἡ, to change one's opinion and think that it is not..., Xen. Cyr. 1, 1, 3; cf. μεταγιγνώσκω.—3. to repent, Antipho 120, 28. Hence

Μετανοητικός, ἡ, ὄν, given to repentance; and

Μετανοία, ας, ἡ, after-thought: a change of mind on reflection: hence re-

pentance, Thc. 3, 36, Polyb. 4, 66 N. T., etc.

Μετανάλλω, ὦ, (μετά, ἀντλέω) to draw from one vessel into another, Anth. P. 9, 180.

Μετάρα, or μάταξα, ἡ, Lat. metaxa raw silk, silk; foreign word.

Μεταξύον, ον, τό, dim. from foreground, speaking, Hdt. 1, 156.

Μεταξύ, adv. (μετά): —radic. signifi. in the midst: hence, —I. as adv., of place, betwixt, speaking, Hdt. 1, 156. H. Hom. Merc. 159, and Att.: also τὸ μεταξύ, Hdt. 2, 8.—2. of time, between-whiles, meanwhile, oft. c. part. μεταξύ πορευόμενος, λέγων, ὁρῶσάντων while journeying, speaking, digging, Hdt. 2, 158, Wess. ad 4, 155, Plat. Lys. 207 A: —also afterwards, N. T. cf. Jacobson Patr. Apost. 1, p. 152.—II. as prep. with gen. between, Hdt. 7, 85.—2. of time, during, τὰ μ. τούτων meanwhile, Soph. O. C. 291: also μεταξύ λέγοντος, whilst he was speaking, Polyb. 15, 23, (and like μ. λέγων); so in Luc., etc.; Jac. Ach. Tat. p. 891. [v]

Μεταξύλογέω, ὦ, (μεταξύ, λέγω) to make digressions in speaking, Eccl. hence

Μεταξύλογία, ας, ἡ, a making digressions in speaking.

Μεταξύτης, ητος, ἡ, (μεταξύ) interval, Sext. Emp. [v]

Μεταξύτριγλύφος, ον, τό, (μεταξύ, τρίγλυφος) the space between the triglyphs, in architecture. [v]

†Μεταρα, ον, τά, Metara, a city of Aetolia, Polyb. 5, 7, 8.

Μεταπαιδῶχέω, ὡ, = sq.

Μεταπαιδένω, (κετά, παιδένω) to educate differently, Luc. Gymn. 17, etc.

Μεταπαιφίσσομαι, (μετά, παφίσσομαι) to rush or dart to and fro, Ar. Rh. 3, 1266.

Μεταπαραδίδωμι, (μετά, παραδίδωμι) to transfer from one to another, Iamb. [z]

Μεταπαραλαμβάνω, (μετά, παραλαμβάνω) to receive a thing from another, opp. to μεταπαραδίδωμι.

Μεταπαύομαι, (μετά, παύω) to rest between-whiles, Il. 17, 373: also c. gen. to rest between, Opp. Hence

Μεταπαυσώλης, ης, ἡ, rest between-whiles, πόλεμος, from war, Il. 19, 201, where some read μετὰ π., d. visum.

Μεταπειθω, (μετά, πείθω) to change by persuasion, win over, Ar. Ach. 626.—pass. to be persuaded to change, Plat. Rep. 413 B, Xen. t. Hell. 7, 1, 14, etc.

Μεταπειράομαι, (μετά, πειράω) try in a different way, Ar. Eccl. 217.

Μεταπειστός, ον, or μέταπειστός (μεταπειθω) open to persuasion, Plat. Tim. 51 E.

Μεταπεμπτός, ας, ον, verb. ad. from μεταπέμπω, to be sent for, Thuc. 6, 25.

Μεταπεμπτός, ον, sent for, Hdt. 6, 29, Thuc. 6, 29: from

Μεταπέμω, (μετά, πέμπω) to send one after another.—II. mostly in mid. μεταπέμπεσθαι τινα, to send for, summon, Lat. accersere, Hdt. 1, 41, 7, 108, etc., and in Att. prose: —but the act. is also used in the same sense, Eur. Hec. 504 (in thesis), Ar. Vespi. 679; cf. Thuc. 4, 30; 6, 52, with 2, 29, etc. Hence

Μεταπέμψης, εως, ἡ, a sending for, summons, Ep. Plat. 338 B, etc.

Μεταπερισπῶ, ὦ, to draw over, withdraw, Clem. A.

Μεταπέταροι or -πέτομαι, (μετά, πέταμαι) dep., to fly to another place, fly away, Luc. Hist. Scrib. 50

Μεταπρᾶσσω, Att. πεπτεύω, (μετά, πρᾶσσω) to make a move in the game of draughts: generally, to change, alter, Plat. Minos 316 C, Plat. (Com.) Presb. 2.

Μεταπήγνυμι, and νύω, (μετά, πήγνυμι) to transfer and fix to another place (—mid., μεταπήγνυσθαι τὴν καλάν, to build one's nest upon another tree, Dio Chr.

Μεταπρᾶω, ᾧ, (μετά, πρᾶω) to leap from one place to another, jump about, Luc. Gall. 1, Dea Syr. 36.—II. to leap among, τισί, App.: hence

Μεταπήδησις, εως, ἡ, a leaping from one place to another, Plut. 2, 739 C.

Μεταπίνω, f. -πίνωμαι, (μετά, πίνω) to drink after, Hipp. tr. 393.

Μεταπιπράσκω, (μετά, πιπράσκω) to sell after or again.

Μεταπίπτω, f. -πεσσομαι (μετά, πίπτω)—to fall differently, undergo a change, to change, whether outwardly in form, μ. τὸ εἶδος, Hdt. 6, 61; or inwardly in mind, to change one's opinion suddenly, Eur. I. A. 502; μ. ἐξ ἐχθίστου, Ar. Av. 626.—2. of votes, to pass from one side to the other, change sides, Plat. Apol. 36 A, ubi v. Stallb.: δοτράκον μεταπεσόντος, as the shell has turned over, proverb. of a sudden change of mind (said to be borrowed from the game δοτράκινδα), Heind. Plat. Phaedr. 241 B.—3. of conditions, circumstances, μεταπίπτοντος δαιμονος, Eur. Alc. 913; μ. ἀνὰ κάτω, Plat. Gorg. 493 A: freq. of political changes, to change, esp. for the worse, to fall away, decline, Lat. concidere, Thuc. 8, 68; μεταπεπτώσει τὰ πράγματα, a revolution had taken place, Lys. 159, 16: also, μ. εἰς τι, as, εἰς δουλείαν, Lycurg. 154, 14, cf. Plat. Crat. 440 B: but also to change for the better, μ. ἐκ τοῦ κακῶς πρᾶττειν, Lycurg. 155, 32; μεταπέσει βελτίονα, Eur. Ix. 412.—II. c. gen. rei, to fall from, fall off., like Lat. spe accidere, ἡ ἡ γνώσις τῶν γνῶσις εἶναι μὴ μεταπίπτει, P. 20. Crat. 440 A; cf. ἐκ-πίπτω.

Μεταπλάττεις, εως, ἡ, (μεταπλάσσω) transformation.

Μεταπλάσσω, οὔ, ὁ,=foreg.:—in Gramm. metaplasm, the assumption of a pres. or nom. for the derived tenses if verbs or cases of nouns, as *τὸ δένδρος for δένδρεσι, *πέσω for ἐπε-τον: from

Μεταπλάσσω, Att. -πτω: f. -ἴσω; μετά, πλάσσω)—to transform, change, Plat. Tim. 50 A: to mould, lb. 92 B. Μεταπλόμενοι, οἱ, (μετά, πλόμαι) he transformed, the deified, ap. Hesych.

Μεταπλώω, for -πλέω, (μετά, πλώω) to change one's sailing, sail on another ack, Opp. H. 3, 427.

Μεταπνέω, f. -πνεύω, (μετά, πνέω) to recover breath, Opp. H. 5, 114: hence

Μεταπνοή, ἡς, ἡ, a recovering of breath.

Μεταποιέω, ᾧ, (μετά, ποιέω) to alter the make of a thing, remodel, alter, Solon 1, 3, Dem. 268, 5. Mid. to lay claim to, pretend to, make a pretence of, thing, c. gen., e. g. ἐνέεισεως, ὥρε-ῆς, Thuc. 1, 140; 2, 57, v. Ruhnk. (im.:—in Hdt. 2, 178, c. acc.,—un-ness οὐδὲν οἱ μετὰς βε taken s absol., the gen. being omitted, ut cf. μεταλαγχάνω, μεταλαμβάνω. Ience

Μεταποιήσις, εως, ἡ, a changing the form of a thing, remodelling: and

Μεταποιητής, οὔ, ὁ, one who makes fresh: hence

Μεταποιητικός, ἡ, ὄν, fit, disposed for altering, etc.

Μεταποιῶντος, ον, (μετά, ποιῶν) punishing afterwards, ap. Suid.

Μεταπομπή, ἡς, ἡ=Μεταπεμψίς, Ep. Plat. 348 D.

†Μεταπόντιον, ον, τό, Metapontum, a Grecian city of Lucania in Italy, Hdt. 4, 15: cf. Μέταβον. Hence

†Μεταπόντιος, ον, of Metapontum; oi Μετ., the inhab. of M., Hdt., etc.

†Μεταπόντιος, ον, (μετά, πόντος) in the midst of the sea.

†Μεταπόντος, ον, ὁ, Metapontus, a hero honoured in Metapontum, Strab. p. 265.

†Μεταπορεύην, adv., pursuing, ap. Hesych.: from

Μεταπορεύομαι, (μετά, πορεύομαι) dep., c. fut. mid., et aor. pass.:—to go after, follow up, ἐχθραν, Lys. 187, 1: to seek after, canvass for, Lat. ambire, ἀρχήν, Polyb. 10, 4, 2.—II. to go from one place to another, migrate, Plat. Legg. 904 C.—III. in hostile signf., to pursue, punish, ὀσβεῖαν, Polyb. 1, 88, 9, etc.; like μετέρχομαι.

Μεταποροποιέω, μεταποροποιῶ, v. μετασυγκρίνω, -κρίσις.

Μεταποτέος, α, ον, verb. adj. of μεταπίνω, to be drunk after, Hipp.

Μεταπράσις, εως, ἡ, (μετά, πιπρά-σκω) a retailing or hawking, Strab. tr. 235.

Μεταπράτης, ον, ὁ, (μετά, πιπρά-σκω) a retail-dealer, also παλιμπρά-της. [πρά]

Μεταπρεπής, ἐς, distinguished among, c. dat. plur., ἀνάντοισιν, II. 18, 370: from

Μεταπρέπω, (μετά, πρέπω) to distinguish one's self, be distinguished among, c. dat. plur., of stately animals, ταῦρος μεταπρέπει βόεσσι, II. 2, 481, etc.; or of heroes, μ. ἥρωεσσι, Μυρμιδόνεσσι, Τρώεσσι, etc., freq. in Hom. (esp. in II.), and Hes.: also c. dat. mod. ἔχει Τρωσὶ μεταπρέπω, I am distinguished among the Trojans by the spear, II. 16, 835, cf. 596, Hes. Th. 377; so c. inf. μετέπρεπε Μυρμιδόνεσιν ἐγγὺς μάρνασθαι, II. 16, 194; c. acc., μ. ἡθέουσιν εἶδος, Ap. Rh. 2, 784.

Μεταπτάμενος, part. aor. of μεταπτάμαι.

Μεταπτοίεω, ᾧ, (μετά, πτοίεω) to scare away.—II. intr., to cover down or flee for fear, Aescn. Supp. 331.

Μεταπτόμαι, εως, ἡ, (μεταπίττω) a falling into another place, change, Plat. Legg. 895 B; change of party, εἰς τινος, Polyb. 3, 99, 3: hence

Μεταπτωτικός, ἡ, ὄν, changeable, Dion. H.

Μεταπύργος, ον, (μεταπίττω)=foreg., Plut. 2, 447 A. Adv. -τως, Epict.

Μεταπύργιον, ον, τό, (μετά, πύργος)=μεσοπύργιον, Thuc. 3, 22.

Μεταπλώω, ᾧ, (μετά, πλώω)=μεταπιπράσκω, Böckh Inscr. I, p. 816.

Μεταρδύνω, (μετά, ἄρδύνω) to water, Heraclid. Pont.

Μεταρῖβμιος, ον, (μετά, ἱριβμός) counted among, c. dat. plur., ἀνάντοισιν, H. Hom. 25, 6.

Μεταρβέω, f. -ρέυσσομαι, (μετά, βέω) to flow differently, to change to and fro, ebb and flow, ὡς Εὐρύπος, Arist. Eth. N. 9, 6, 3: so of agues and recurring fevers, Aretae.—II. trans. to change the course of, Plat. Theaet. 193 C.

Μεταρρίζω, ᾧ, (μετά, ρίζω) to move the roots, uproot, Nonn. id. 32, 143.

Μεταρρίπιζω, (μετά, ρίπιζω) to fan into flame, Nonn.

Μεταρρίπτω, ᾧ,=sq. [I]

Μεταρρίπτω, f. -ψω, (μετά, ῥίπτω) to turn upside down, Dem. 797, 11: to bring over to one party to another. Polyb. 17, 13, 8, etc.

Μεταρροία, ας, ἡ, (μεταρρέω) a change of stream, change, τοῦ πνεύματος, Arist. Meteor. 2, 8, 20.

Μεταρρύθμιω, ᾧ, (μετά, ῥυθμός) v. I. for sq., Plat. Tim. 46 A.

Μεταρρύθμιζω, (μετά, ῥυθμιζώ) to change the form of a thing, to remodel, γράμματα, Hdt. 5, 58; πόρον μετ-, Aesch. Pers. 747: esp. to reform, ἀμετά, Xen. Oec. 11, 2 and 3, Arist. Eth. N. 10, 9, 5.—II. to make in a different form, Plat. Tim. 91 D. Hence

Μεταρρύθμισις, ἡ, change of ῥυθμός alteration.

Μεταρρύθμιω, ᾧ,=μεταρρύθμιζω.

Μεταρρύσσομαι, as pass.,=μεταρβέω.

Μεταρρύσις, ἡ, (μεταρρέω)=μεταρροία.

Μεταρρολεσχέω, ᾧ,=μεταωρολεσχέω, from

Μεταρρολέσσης, ον, ὁ, (μετάρσιος, λέσσης)=μεταωρολέσσης, Plat. Sisyph. 389 A: hence

Μεταρρολεσχία, ας, ἡ,=μεταωρολογία, Plut. Pericl. 5.

Μεταρρολογέω, ᾧ, μεταρρολογία, =μεταωρολ-.

Μεταρρολογικός, ἡ, ὄν,=μεταωρολογικός, Theophr.

Μεταρρολόγος, ον,=μεταωρολόγος.

Μετάρσιος, ον, also α, ον: Dor. πεδάρσιος: (μεταίρω)—=raised or high, high in air, Lat. sublimis, Trag. (though Aesch. has it only in Dor. form); μ. ἐπαίρειν Eur. Hec. 499 (cf. μετῴρος); ἐσπᾶτο πέδονδε καὶ μετ., Soph. Tr. 786; πετρωθεὶς βούλοι μ. ἀναπτεῖσθαι, Ar. Av. 1382; μετάρσιοι χολαὶ διεσπείροντο, melt ed into air, Soph. Ant. 1009; so, λό-γοι πεδ. θρώσκοναι are scattered to the winds, Aesch. Cho. 846: τὰ μετ-μετῶρα, the sky, heavens, Theophr.—2. floating in air; hence, metaph., wavering, instead, opp. to βεβαίως, Eur. H. F. 1093: also airy, empty, κόμπτος, Eur. And. 1220.—II. like μετῴρος, on the high sea, i. e. out at sea, Hdt. 7, 188.—Mostly poet. Hence

Μεταρσίω, ᾧ, to raise aloft, lift, like μετῴριζω, Hdt. 8, 65.

Μετάρσις, εως, ἡ, (μεταίρω) a raising and removing; a transplanting, εἰς τόπον, Theophr.

Μετασεινομαι, (μετά, σεύομαι) to go with or by the side of, II. 6, 296.—II. to rush towards or after, II. 21, 423; c. acc. to rush upon, ποιμένα λαών, II. 23, 389. (After the augm., s is usu. doubled, hence II. μετασεινόντο and 3 aor. synop. μετασεινόντο.)

Μετασκαίρω, (μετά, σκαίρω) to skip among or after, Arat. 280.

Μετασκενάζω, f. -ἴσω, (μετά, σκεν-άζω) to put into another dress (σκενή): to change the fashion of, transform, ἐαν-τών, Ar. Eccl. 499; τὰ ἄρματα, Xen. Cyr. 6, 2, 8; μ. νόμον, to alter a law, insert something in it, Dinarch. 95, 31.—II. in mid. to pack up one's things and shift one's quarters, μετασκευασ-μενος τὸν ὅλον οἶκον, Dion. H. 4, 8. Hence

Μετασκευαστικός, ἡ, ὄν, fit for al-tering.

Μετασκευή, ἡς, ἡ, (μετά, σκενῆ) alteration, amendment, Dion. H.

Μετασκευρόμαι, (μετά, σκεν-ρόμαι) dep., to alter, Plat. Polit. 276 C.

Μετασκηνώ, ᾧ, (μετά, σκηνώ) to

go from one dwelling to another, Diod. -S. 14, 32.

Μετασοβέω, ὦ, (μετά, σοβέω) = μεταδιδάσκω.

Μετασπῶ, ὦ, ἴ-σω, (μετά, σπῶ) to draw over from one side to another, περιρ' μετασπῶν σκληρά μαλθακῶς λέγων, Soph. O. 374.

Μετασπόμενος, part. aor. mid. of μεθέπω, II. 13, 567.

Μετασπών, part. aor. act. of μεθέπω, Hom.

Μετασσαί, αἱ, in Od. 9, 221, lambs younger than the firstlings (πρόγονοι), but older than the last-born (ἔρσαι), and so—μέσαι, the middle-born or summer-lambs. (Not from μετά, after, as if—ἐπισσαι from ἐπί, after-born, afterlings; but from μετά, μέσος, between. Cf. περισσός from περί.)

Μετασσεύομαι, Ep. for μετασεύομαι, II. Hence

Μετᾶσσυτος, ον, hastening towards one.

Μεταστῆσις, εως, ἡ, (μεβίσταμαι) a being put into a different place, removal, of place, μ' ἐξ οἰκίας εἰς ἄλλοιαν, Plat. Tim. 82 A, cf. Legg. 177 A: μ' ἡλίου, an eclipse, Eur. I. T. 816: —μ' βίου, departure from life, Eur. Oed. 12; and without βίου, Simon. 2:—on the Att. stage, the exit of the chorus; cf. πάροδος II.—2. a changing, change, μορφή, γνώμη, Eur. Hec. 1266, Andr. 1003; θυμῷ μετᾶστασιν δίδοναι, to bring a change upon one's wrath, i. e. give it up, Herm. Soph. Ant. 714:—a change of political constitution, revolution, Thuc. 8, 74, Plat. Legg. 856 C; esp. at Athens, the Revolution of 411 B. C., Lys. 184, 6, etc.—II. (μεβίσταμαι) a putting away, banishing, τῶν πολιτῶν, Ep. Plat. 356 E.

Μεταστατικός, verb. adj. of μεβίσταμαι, one must alter, Isocr. 109 B.

Μεταστατικός, ἡ, ὄν, (μετᾶστασις) denoting change, of particles, Gramm.

Μεταστατός, ἡ, ὄν, (μεβίσταμαι) removed, changed, Hipp. p. 302.

Μεταστειχῶ, (μετά, στείχω) to go after, pursue, τινά, Eur. Hec. 509, Supp. 90.—II. absol. to depart, Ar. Rh. 3, 451.

Μεταστέλλομαι, (μετά, στέλλω) as mid., like μεταπέμπομαι, to send for, summon, τινά, Luc. Aes. 55; also in act., Id. Contempl. 12.

Μεταστένω, (μετά, στένω) to lament afterwards, ἄτην, Od. 4, 261, πόνον (al. πόνον) Aesch. Eum. 59; in mid., Eur. Med. 996.

Μεταστέφάνω, ὦ, (μετά, στεφανῶ) to put on a different wreath.

Μεταστήθιος, ον, (μετά, στήθος) between the breasts.

Μεταστοιχεί, adv. = μεταστοιχί.

Μεταστοιχειῶ, ὦ, (μετά, στοιχειῶ) to change the elementary nature of a thing; μ' γῆν, to transform earth into water, of Xerxes, Philo. Hence

Μεταστοιχείωσις, ἡ, a remodelling, transformation, Eccl.

Μεταστοιχί, adv. (μετά, στοιχος)

all in a row, one behind another, II. 23, 358. [7]

Μεταστονᾷζω, (μετά, στοναίζω) to sigh or lament afterwards, Hes. Sc. 92.

Μεταστρατεύομαι, (μετά, στρατεύομαι) of troops, to go over to another general, App. Mithr. 51.

Μεταστράτοπεδον, (μετά, στρατοπέδον) to shift one's ground or camp, Polyb. 3, 112, 2:—as dep. mid., Xen. Cyr. 3, 23.

Μεταστρεπτεόν, verb. adj. from μεταστρέφω, one must turn, retort, Arist.

Μεταστρεπτικός, ἡ, ὄν, fit for turning another way, fit for directing, ἐπί τι, Plat. Rep. 525 A: from

Μεταστρέφω, ἴ-ψω, (μετά, στρέφω) to turn about, turn round or away, νόον, II. 15, 52; ἡτορ ἐκ χόλου, II. 10, 107; ἐάντων πρὸς τὸ μαλθακώτερον, Ar. Ran. 538; τὸ πρόσωπον πρὸς τι, Plat. Symp. 190 E:—hence in pass., to turn one's self about, turn about, whether to face the enemy, as II. 11, 595, Hdt. 7, 211; or to flee, as II. 8, 258, (in II. always in part. aor. μεταστρεφθείς: so, simply, to turn round, Plat. Phaedr. 116 D, etc.: and so, to attend, Dem. 585, 11.—2. to turn round, retort, αἰτίας, Dem. 1032, 1.—3. to turn all ways, so as to examine, Plat. Theat. 191 C; also, μ' ἀνὰ καὶ κάτω, Id. Phaedr. 272 B.—4. to pervert, make a bad use of, δύναμιν, Id. Rep. 367 A.—5. to change, alter, ψήφισμα, Ar. Ach. 537, in pass.: but μ' τι ἀντί τινο, to use one for another, Plat. Crat. 418 C.—II. intr., to turn another way, change one's ways, II. 15, 203:—hence μεταστρέφας, contrariwise, Stallb. Plat. Gorg. 456 E, Rep. 587 D.—2. c. gen., to care for, regard, Eur. Hipp. 1226; cf. μετατρέπω.—3. to turn round upon, so as to punish or avenge, of the gods, Od. 2, 67; cf. μετάρτρος. Hence

Μεταστροφή, ἡς, ἡ, a turning from one thing to another, ἀπὸ τινος ἐπὶ τι, Plat. Rep. 525 C, 532 B.

Μεταστροφάω, ὦ, = μεταστρέφω, Orph. Lith. 733.

Μεταστύλιον, ον, τό, (μετά, στύλος) a colonnade, Dio C. +68, 25, +with v. l. μεταστήλιον.

Μεταστυκνίω, (μετά, συγκνίω) to discharge peccant humours through the pores, to employ diaphoretics, medical term of the Methodic school, v. Foës. Oec. Hipp.: also μεταποροποιέω. Hence

Μεταστυκνίσις, εως, ἡ, the discharge of peccant humours by the pores, Diosc.: also μετοποροποιία. Hence

Μεταστυκνίτικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to μεταστυκνίσις, δύναμις, μ.=foreg.: τὰ μ', diaphoretics, Diosc.

Μετασυντίθημι, (μετά, συντίθημι) to place, arrange differently, Dem. Phal. [7]

Μετασύρω, (μετά, σύρω) to drag to another place. [v]

Μετασφαιρίζω, (μετά, σφαιρίζω) to throw a ball over or away. Hence

Μετασφαιρισμός, οὔ, ὅ, the throwing of a ball away.

Μετασχεσίς, εως, ἡ, (μετέχω) participation, τινός, in the nature of a thing, like μέθεξις, Plat. Phaed. 101 C.

Μετασχηματίζω, ἴ-σω, (μετά, σχηματίζω) to change the form of, alter, Plat. Legg. 903 E; ῥήμα μετεσχηματιζόμενον, a metaphor, Ib. 906 C. Hence

Μετασχηματίζεις, εως, ἡ, change of form, Arist. de Sens. 6, 15: and

Μετασχηματισμός, οὔ, ὅ, =foreg., Plut. 2, 687 B.

Μετατάσσω, Att. -τω, ἴ-σω, (μετά, τάσσω):—to change the order of, arrange or place differently.—Mid., to change one's order of battle, Xen. Cyr. 6, 1, 43; μετατάσσεσθαι παρ' Ἀθηναίους, to go over and join them, Thuc. 1, 95.

Μετατίθημι, ἴ-θῃσω, (μετά, τίθημι) to place among, τῷ κ' οὔτι πόσον κέλαδον μετέθηκεν, then he would not have caused so much noise among us, Od. 18, 402.—II. to place differently, change, alter, Thuc. 5, 18, etc.; μ' τὰς

ἐπωνυμίας ἐπὶ ὄσος, to change names and call them after swine, Hdt. 5, 68; μ' τι ἀντί τινος, to put one thing in place of another, Dem. 303 9; μ' τι εἰς τόπον, Plat. Symp. 191 B: to transpose, Arist. Interpr. 10, 16.—2. mid., to change what is one's own or for one's self, μ' τὰ εἰρημένα, Xen. Mem. 4, 2, 18, τὰς ὁξάς, Dem. 304, 3:—absol. to change one's opinion, retract, Plat. Rep. 345 B, etc.; whence Dionysius of Heraclea, who went over from the Stoics to the Cyrenaics, was called μεταβέμενος, turn-coat, Diog. L. 7, 37, 166: also μ' τὴν γνώμην, to change to a new opinion, Hdt. 7, 18; μετέβον λύσαν, thou hast changed to madness, Pors. Or. 249; but, μ' τὸν φόβον, to get rid of, transfer one's fear, Dem. 287, 7: also c. inf., to change and say that.... Plat. Gorg. 493 C, D: τὸ κείνων κακὸν τῷδε κέρδος μ', to alter their evil designs into gain for him, Soph. Phil. 515.

Μετατίκω, (μετά, τίκτω) to bring forth after, Aesch. Ag. 760, in tmesis.

Μετατρεπτικός, ἡ, ὄν, able to turn or change, lambd.: from

Μετατρέπω, ἴ-ψω, (μετά, τρέπω) to turn round, Diod.—II. usu. in mid. or pass., to turn one's self round, esp. to turn back, as II. 1, 199, μετὰ δ' ἐπράπετο: hence,—2. to look back to care for, mind or regard, like ἀλεγεινός, c. gen., II. 1, 160; 12, 238, φιλότροπος I. 9, 630: to attend to, take care of, c. εντρέπομαι, ἐπιστρέφομαι, μεταστρέφω II. 2.—III. intr.=mid., Pind. Fr. 164.—This compd. does not seem to have been much used in Att.

Μετατρέφω, (μετά, τρέφω) to bring up among, τισί, Ar. Rh. 2, 1236.

Μετατρέχω, (μετά, τρέχω) to run after, τινά, Phryn. (Com.) Kron. 1: to run to get a thing, παρ' Ἀθροῦν σὺ μετατρέχει ταχύν, Ar. Pac. 261.

Μετατροπιάζομαι, =μετατρέπομαι: 2.

Μετατροπιάζομαι, (μετά, τρέπω) as pass., to turn about, esp. for flight II. 20, 190.

Μετατροπή, ἡς, ἡ, (μετατρέπω) turning about: a turning upon, visitation, vengeance for a thing, ἔργων, Eur. Andr. 492.

Μετατροπία, ας, ἡ, =foreg., a reverse, Pind. P. 10, 31: from

Μετάρτρος, ον, (μετά, τρέπω) turned, turning about, esp. as an enemy turning round upon, δαίμον, ἐπὶ τινί, Aesch. Pers. 942:—but, ἐργαμετάρτροπα=ἔργα ἀντίπα, παλιντίπα, deed that turn upon their author or are visited with vengeance, Hes. Th. 89;—and there is prob. the same collat. notion of vengeance in μ' αἰνὰ, Eur. El. 1147; πόλεμον μετάρτροπος αἶρα, Ar. Pac. 945. Cf. μεταστρέφω I. 2.

Μετατροφάομαι, (μετά, τροφάω) as pass., frequent. of μετατρέπομαι, Ar. Rh. 3, 297.

Μετατραχάω, ὦ, ἴ-σω, poet. for μετατρέπω, Rhian.

Μετατύπω, ὦ, (μετά, τυπῶ) to transform, τι ἀντί τινος, Philo. Hence

Μετατύποισις, εως, ἡ, in Gram. m. the conversion of a compound word into two simple ones, as ἀκρόπολις into ἀκρά πολις. [v]

Μεταυαίω, Dor. πεδῶ, (μετά, αἰγάω) to look keenly after, look about for, τινά, Pind. N. 10, 114.

Μεταυαῖος, ὦ, ἴ-σω, (μετά, αἰδῶ) to speak among, and so to address, i. Hom. always c. dat. plur., ὑβανῶσι, Ἀργεῖοισι, etc., and always in sing. impf., μετηνῶ, except in Od. 12, 153, 270, where we have 1 sing.

μετρήδων: cf. μετάφημι, μεταφρονέω.
—II. later also c. acc. pers., to accost,
address, Ap. Rh. 2, 54, Mosch. 4, 61.
Μεταδύς, Ion. -αδύς, (μετά, αδύς)
adv., afterwards, thereupon, Hdt. 1, 62,
Aesch. Eum. 478.

Μεταύλος, ov, Att. for μέσανυλος
(q. v.), Lob. Phrya. 195.

Μεταύριον, (μετά, αύριον) adv.:
ή μ. (sc. ημέρα) the day after to-morrow.
†Μεταυρος, ov, δ, the *Metaurus*, a
river of Umbria, now *Metauro*, Strab.
p. 227.—2. a river of Bruttium, now
Maro, Id. p. 256.

Μετανίκα, (μετά, αἰνίκα) adv.,
forthwith, thereupon, Hdt. 5, 112. [I]

Μεταπίτις, Ion. for μεταπίτις, Hdt.

Μεταπυγός, for μετά, Tab. Heracl.

Μετανυχένιος, ov, (μετά, αἰχμήν) be-
longing to or behind the neck: τὰ μ.,
the back of the shoulders.

Μεταφέρει, f. μεταφέρω (μετά, φέρω):
—to carry over, transfer, τι ἐκ τινος
εἰς τινος, Dem. 262, 25; τινὰς εἰς ἐλπί-
δα, Id. 724, fin.; 491, 16; μ. κέν-
τρα πόλεις, to apply the goad to the
horses in turn, Eur. Phoen. 179.—2. to
change, alter, γυνῶν μετοίσεις, Soph.
Phil. 962; to pervert, confound, τὰ δι-
κάια, ἄξιωσιν, Aeschin. 81, 33; 85,
17.—Pass. to change one's course, Xen.
Cyn. 4, 5.—3. to carry news, hence to
report, Lat. referre, App.—4. in rhet-
oric, to transfer the sense of one word to
another, employ a metaphor, Arist. Eth.
N. 9, 5, 3: cf. μεταφορά.

Μεταφίμι, (μετά, φημι) like μεταν-
δύω, to speak among, and so to address,
Hom. (who only uses 3 sing. impf. μετέ-
φημι), c. dat. plur., e. g. τῆσι (sc.
δωαῖς), Od. 18, 312; elsewhere, Hom.
always joins it with τοῖς or
τοῖσι, which in Od. may be taken as
dat. pers. (like τῆσι supr.), he address-
ed them; but in Il. 2, 411; 4, 153; 19,
55, a single person is spoken to, so
that here τοῖς must be dat. rei (sub.
μυθοῖς, ἔπεισι), in these words he spoke;
and so we might, though not so well,
explain the places of the Od., except
indeed 18, 312, supr. cit.—In Il. 2,
795 absol. for simple ἐφη.—Cf. μετέ-
πον.

Μεταφημίζομαι, (μετά, φημι) dep.,
to change the name to, c. acc., Rhian.

Μεταφοιτάω, ᾧ, (μετά, φοιτάω) to
pass from one to another, Strab.

Μεταφορά, ἄς, ἡ, (μεταφέρω) in
rhetoric, a transferring to one word the
sense of another, a metaphor, trope, Lat.
translatio, Arist. Poët. 21, 7, Rhet. 3,
10, 7.

Μεταφορέω, ᾧ=μεταφέρω, Hdt. 1,
64. Hence

Μεταφορητός, ov, carried from one
place to another: to be so carried, port-
able, Arist. Ausc. Phys. 4, 18.

Μεταφορίζω=μεταφέρω, dub.

Μεταφορικός, ἥ, ov, (μεταφορά) apt
at metaphors, Arist. Poët. 22, 16.—II.
metaphorical: adv. -κώς, Plut. 2, 884 A.

Μεταφράζομαι, (μετά, φράζομαι) as
mid., to consider after, ταῦτα μεταφρά-
σομεθα καὶ αὐτῆς, Il. 1, 140.

Μεταφράζω, (μετά, φράζω) to change
from one style into another, e. g. from
poetry to prose: to paraphrase, to
translate, Plut. Cat. Maj. 19, Cic. 40.
Hence

Μεταφράστis, εως, ἡ, a paraphrasing,
Plut. Demosth. 8: and

Μεταφράστis, ov, δ, (not μεταφρά-
στis, Lob. Paral. 448):—one who
changes from one style into another: a
translator.

Μεταφρενον, ev, τό, strictly the
part behind the midriff (μετά τὰς φρέ-
νας) the bread of the back, and g ner-

ally the back, μεταφρένω ἐν δόρυ πῆξεν
ὦμον μεσσηγύς, Il. 5, 40, 56; μετα-
φρενον ἦδε καὶ ὦμο πῆξεν, Il. 2, 265,
etc.; μετ. ἦδε καὶ ὦμον (of a wo-
man), Od. 8, 528, etc.:—later, the
parts about the kidneys; and the back
of the head.

Μεταφρίσσω, f. -ῶ, (μετά, φρίσσω)
to shiver after, to get a chill, Hipp.

Μεταφύομαι, (μετά, φύω) mid., c.
aor. 2 -έφυν, inf. -φύναι: perf. -πέφυ-
κα:—to become by a change, ἄλλοιοι με-
τέφυν, Emped. 319: ἀνδρὶν ὅσοι θε-
λοῖ (ἦσαν) γυναῖκες μετεφύοντο, grew
into women, Plat. Tim. 90 E.—2. to
grow after, Hipp. p. 251.

Μεταφύτεία, ας, ἡ, a transplanting,
Theophr.; so μεταφύτενσις, εως, ἡ:
from

Μεταφύτεύω, (μετά, φυτεύω) to
transplant, shift, Philem. p. 416.

Μεταφώνω, ᾧ, (μετά, φωνέω) like
μετανοῶ, to speak among, c. dat. pl.,
Μυριμόνδεςσι, Il. 18, 323, etc.: c.
acc. pers., to accost, Ap. Rh. 1, 702.

Μεταχάσσομαι, (μετά, χάσσομαι) dep.,
to shrink from, c. gen., Ap. Rh. 3, 436.

Μεταχάλκενσις, εως, ἡ, the working
of metals into a new form: from

Μεταχάλκεύω, (μετά, χαλκεύω) to
work metals into a new form

Μεταχᾶρσσω, (μετά, χαράσσω) to
grave anew, Menand. p. 204.

Μεταχειμάσις, ἡ, (μετά, χειμᾶς)
an after-storm, Plin.

Μεταχειρίζω, (μετά, χειρίζω) to
have or take in hand, μ. σκήπτρον, Eur.
Incert. 103.—II. to have in hand, have
the management of, χρήματα, Hdt. 3,
142.—2. to handle, manage, treat, Thuc.
1, 13; 4, 18; 6, 16—of persons, χα-
λεπῶς μ. τινά, Id. 7, 87.

B. Elsewh. in Att. prose, as dep.,
μεταχειρίζομαι, f. -ιοῦμαι: aor. μετε-
χειρίσασθαι: like the act., to have in
one's hands, handle, tr., Plat. Phaedr.
240 E; and so, always c. acc. (for
the genit., in Plat. Rep. 417 A, be-
longs only to ἀπτεσθαι).—2. to take in
hand, manage, contrive, like French
manner, Hdt. 2, 121, 1; μ. πᾶγμα, to
conduct an affair, Ar. Eq. 345: to gov-
ern, Xen. Mem. 1, 4, 17.—3. to have
in hand, practise, pursue an art, study,
etc., Lat. tractare, exercere, μ. μουσ-
ικῆν, λατρικῆν, etc., freq. in Plat.:
also c. inf., to study to do, Id. Meno 81
A.—4. to handle, treat or deal with in a
certain way, ὥπως μ. τινά, Dem. 753,
13; ὡς ἀντόματα μ. πάθος, Lys. 169,
9: absol. to treat, of physicians, Plat.
Rep. 408 C.—5. perf. μεταχειρίσασθαι,
to have put in one's hands, ἀρχάς, Plat.
Tim. 20 A; μετακεχειρίσθαι παι-
δείαν, to have received an education,
Id. Legg. 670 E.

Μεταχειρίσις, ov, (μετά, χεῖρ) in the
hands, Nonn.

Μεταχειρίσις, εως, ἡ, (μετά, χειρί-
ζω) a taking in hand, management,
prob. I. in Dion. H.:—medical treat-
ment, Galen.

Μεταχειρισμός, ου, δ=μεταχειρί-
σις.

Μεταχέυομαι, (μετά, χέω, χέω)
mid., to pour back into one's self, such
back, Opp. H. 1, 572.

Μεταχθόνιος, ov, (μετά, χθών) high
above the earth, high up, Ap. Rh. 3,
1151: v. μεταχρόνιος.—II. on earth,
Nonn.

Μεταχχοῖρον, τό, (μετά, χοῖρος)
strictly, an after-pig, i. e. the least,
weakest of the litter, Arist. H. A. 6, 18,
27, Gen. An. 2, 8, 24.

Μεταχχοῖρος, ov, δ=foreg.

Μεταχρηματίζω, (μετά, χρηματίζω)
to call by a different title, Diod.

Μεταχρόνιος, ov, poet. usu. α, ov
(μετά, χρόνος) strictly=μετάχρως
happening afterwards, and so in Tryph.
1, Luc. Alex. 28; but,—II. in Ep.
poets, from Hes. Th. 269 downwards
it is always used like μεταχθόνιος,
μετέωρος, μεταρσίος, high above the
earth, high up: the places are collect-
ed by Ruhnk. ap. Gaisf. Hes. l. c.,
and in all of them Bruck would sub-
stitute μεταχθόνιος for it; but wrong-
ly, for the ancients distinctly recog-
nized this use of μεταχρόνιος. Woh.
Hes. l. c.—though it is hard to ex-
plain it.

Μεταχρονος, ov, (μετά, χρόνος) af-
ter the time, done later, Luc. Salt. 80.

Μεταχρώννυμι, f. -χρῶσω, (μετά,
χρᾶννυμι) to change the colour of, dye.
Hence

Μεταχρωστέον, verb. adj., one must
dye, Clem. Al.

Μεταχωρέω, ᾧ, (μετά, χωρέω) to go
to another place, retire, Aesch. Pr. 1060,
in tmesis; to migrate, of birds of pas-
sage, Ar. Av. 710; to go over to an
other party, Plut. Demetr. 29; to
change, εἰς φύσιν τινός, Ael. N. A. 9
43. Hence

Μεταχώρησις, εως, ἡ, a going from
one place to another, passage.

Μεταψαίρω, (μετά, ψαίρω) to brush
against, ποδὶ πέτρον, Eur. Phoen.
1390.

Μεταψάλλασσω, (μετά, ψάλλασσω)
to remove, put elsewhere.

Μεταψηφίζω, (μετά, ψηφίζω) to
transfer by a decree, App., in pass.
Hence

Μεταψηφίσις, εως, ἡ, a transferring
by decree.

Μεταψύξις, ἡ, (μετά, ψύχω) a cooling

Μεταψυχωσις, ἡ=μεταμψυχωσις,
dub. [v]

Μετέασι, Ep. 3 pl. for μέτεισι, Il.
7, 227.

Μετεγγραφέω, f. -ῶ, (μετά, ἐγγρά-
φω) to put upon a new register, Ar. Eq.
1370, in fut. 2 pass., μετεγγραφήσε-
ται. [α]

Μετεγγάομαι, μετέγγως, Att. for
μεσγγ-, dub.

Μετεγκεντρίζω, (μετά, ἐγκεντρίζω)
to bud on another tree, Geop.

Μετεγχείω, f. -χέωσω, (μετά, ἐγχείω)
to pour from one vessel into another.

Μετέειπε, μετέειπον, Ep. and Ion.
for μετέειπον, q. v., Hom.

Μετέσις, Epic. for μετή, 3 sing
subj. pres. of μέμειμι, Il. 3, 109.

Μέτεμι, (μετά, εἰμι) —to be among,
c. dat. plur., ἀθανάτοισι, ζωοῖσι, οὐδὲ
μείνοισι μετέμιναι, etc., Hom., cf. Hdt.
1, 171; absol., Il. 2, 386, οὐ γὰρ παν-
σὼλῃ γε μετέσσεται, no interval of rest
will be mine.—II. impers., μέτεστί μοι
τινος, I have a share in or claim to a
thing, Hdt. 5, 94, and freq. in Att., both
verse and prose; in full, μέτεστί μοι
μέρος τινός, Hdt. 6, 107, cf. Eur. I.
T. 1299, Plat. Parm. 163 C: so part.
neut. used absol., μετόν τινί τινος,
since he had a share of..., Thuc. 1, 28.
—but also c. nom. rei, μέτι τι πᾶσι
τῷ ἴσον, Thuc. 2, 37.—2. μέτεστί μοι,
c. inf., I have a right to do so and so,
Soph. El. 536, Plat. Rep. 490 B.

Μέτεμι, (μετά, εἰμι), and like it
usu. with a fut. signf.:—to go between
or among; so in Ep. part. aor., μετι-
σόμενος, waiting between, Il. 13, 90;
17, 285.—II. to go after or behind, fo-
low, absol. in Il. 6, 341; u. πόλεμόνδε,
to go to battle, Il. 13, 298—later, c.
acc.; and so,—I. to go after, go for, to
go to fetch, go to seek, in full μετήσσω
ἄζοντες, Hdt. 3, 28; but usu. simpli-
c. acc., Hdt. 3, 19, Ar. Eq. 605; σινῶ

α. γινω, E. Med. 390;—to pursue an art, Plat. Naedr. 263 B, etc.; to pursue a subject (in arguing, etc.), Id. Symp. 210 A.—2. in Trag., esp. to pursue, punish, visit with vengeance, τινά, Aesch. Ag. 1666, Soph. El. 478, cf. Thuc. 4, 62; μ. δικας τινά, Aesch. Eum. 231, where δικας must be taken as acc. cognat., to execute judgment upon one, cf. Elmsl. Bacch. 346, Med. 256; so, ἀποινα μ. τινά, Eur. Bacch. 517.—III. c. acc. pers., also, μ. τινά θυσίας, to approach one with sacrifices, Hdt. 7, 178.—IV. to pass over, go over to the other side, μετήσαν, 3 pl. impf., Ar. Eq. 605, cf. Ar. Rh. 2, 688.—2. to pass over to another question, ἐκείσε τοῦ λόγου, Ar. Nub. 1408. Cf. μετέρχομαι throughout.

Μετεῖπον, Ep. μετέπειπον, aor. 2 of μετέφημι, (μετά, εἶπον) to speak among, address, c. dat. plur.; oft. in Hom., mostly in phrases, ὁ σὺν ἐνφρονέον ἀγορήσατο καὶ μετέειπεν, τοῖσι δὲ καὶ μετέειπεν, cf. Hes. Th. 643; absol., to speak thereafter, afterwards, usu. with ὅψε, Il. 7, 94, Od. 7, 155, etc. Hom. always uses 3 sing. Ep. μετέειπε; except once, 1 sing. μετέπειπον, Od. 19, 140.

Μετεῖς, Ion. for μεθεῖς, part. aor. 2 of μετήμι.

Μετεῖσαμένος, Ep. part. aor. 1 mid. of μετήμι, (εἰμι), q. v.

Μετεῖσθαινω, (μετά, εἰσβαίνω) to go into another ship, Heliod.

Μετεῖσθυνα, (μετά, εἰσδύνω) to glide into one another, Arist. H. A. 5, 15, 22.

Μετῆλω, Ep. for μετῶ, subj. pres. from μέτειμι, Il. 23, 47.

Μετεκβαίνω, (μετά, ἐκβαίνω) to go from one into another, ἐκ τινος εἰς τι, Hdt. 7, 41, 100, Plat., etc.

Μετεκβιβάζω, (μετά, ἐκβιβάζω) to carry from one place to another, Dio C.

Μετεκβολή, ἥς, = μεταβολή, Cratin. Incert. 76.

Μετεκδόχομαι, (μετά, ἐκδέχομαι) dep., to take up and accept, Dion. P. 74.

Μετεκδύσσει, (μετά, ἐκδίδωμι) to lend out, Pict. †Lyc. et Num. 4, † in mid. [?]]

Μετεκδύω, ατος, τό, in plur., clothes pulled off, Socrat. ap. Stob. p. 56, 9; ubi Valck μετενδ.: from

Μετεκδύομαι, (μετά, ἐκδύω) as mid., to pull off one's own clothes, and put on others; μ. τὴν φύσιν, to assume a new nature, Plut. Num. 15.

Μετεκπνέω, f. πνεύσω, (μετά, ἐκπνέω) to breathe forth between or among, ῥοβίοισι, between the waves, Opp. H. 2, 164.

Μετεκφέρειω, (μετά, ἐκφέρω) to carry out, convey away, Il. 23, 377.

Μετέλεγχοι, f. γέλω, (μετά, ἐλέγχω) to convince, Iamb.

Μετελεύσομαι, fut. of μετέρχομαι, II.

Μετελεύσονται, verb. adj. of μετέρχομαι, one must pursue, Luc. Fugit. 22.

†Μετέλλος, ον, ὅ, the Rom. name Metellus, Plut. Met.; etc.

Μετμβαίνω, (μετά, ἐμβαίνω) to go on board another ship, Plut. Anton. 67.

Μετμβιβάζω, (μετά, ἐμβιβάζω) to put on board another ship, ἐς ἄλλην ναῦν μ., Thuc. 8, 74;—ἐρέτας μ., to change the crew, Polyae.

Μετέμναι, Ep. and Ion. for μερεῖναι, inf. pres. of μέτειμι, II.

Μετέμψον, ον, (μετά, ἐμψύω) engrafted afresh, Anth. P. 9, 4.

Μετεμψύχομαι, ὦ, (μετά, ἐμψύχω) to make the soul pass from one body into another, Hence

Μετεμψύχωσις, εως, ἥ, a transfer-

ring the soul from one body to another: the transmigration of souls. [?]]

Μετένδουσιν, εως, ἥ, (μετενδύω) the binding in a different place, Clem. Al.

Μετενδύω, ὦ, = sq.

Μετενδύω, f. -όσω, (μετά, ἐνδύω) to loosen from one place and bind to another.

Μετενδύω, to put other clothes on a person, θοιμάτιον τὸ Ἑλληνικὸν περιστάσας αὐτοῦ βαρβαρικὸν μετενδύσω, Luc. Bis Acc. 34.—II. pass. μετενδύομαι, c. aor. act. μετενδύνω, to put on other clothes, Strab. p. 814; metaph. of souls assuming new bodies, Tim. Locr. 104 D.

Μετενεκτέον, verb. adj. of μεταφέρειω, Strab. p. 613.

Μετηνήνοχα, Att. perf. of μεταφέρειω.

Μετηνέπω, (μετά, ἐννέπω) to speak among, τισί, Mosch. 2, 101, Ar. Rh. 73, 1168.

Μετηνωμύτω, ὦ, (μετά, ἐνσωματώ) to put into another body, Clem. Al. Hence

Μετηνωμάτωσις, εως, ἥ, the putting into another body. [?]]

Μετηνύθηναι, (μετά, ἐννύθηναι) to put into another place: mid., γόνον μ., to shift a ship's cargo, Dem. 1290, 19. [?]]

Μετεξαίρομαι, (μετά, ἐξαίρω) as mid., to take out of and put elsewhere, γόνον μ., like foreg., Dem. 1290, 10.

Μετανίστημι, (μετά, ἐξανίστημι) to move from one place to another, Luc. Symp. 13.

Μεταντλέω, ὦ, (μετά, ἐξαντλέω) to draw water for pouring out, Callix. ap. Ath. 204 D.

Μετέαρτύουσιν, ἥ, (ἐξαρτύω) a placing differently, e. g. changing the direction of an astronomical instrument.

Μετεξέτεροι, αι, α, (μετά, ἐκ, ἕτεροι) some, others, Ion. for ἕτεροι τινες, freq. in Hdt., and Hipp.: Nic. has it in sing., Ther. 588.

Μετέον, Ion. for μετόν, neut. part. from μέτειμι (εἰμί), Hdt. 75, 94.

Μετέπειτα, (μετά, ἔπειτα) adv., afterwards, thereafter, Hom., and Hdt.

Μετεπιγράφω, (μετά, ἐπιγράφω) to put a new inscription on, Plut. 2, 839 D.

Μετεπίδεις, ιος, ἥ, the changing of a bandage, Hipp. 7p. 759: from

Μετεπίδω, f. -όσω, (μετά, ἐπιδew) to change a bandage, Hipp. 7p. 757.

Μετράω, ὦ, (μετά, ἐράω) to pour from one vessel into another, Diosc.

Μετρήρος, Aeol. for μέτριος.

Μετέρχομαι, f. μετελεύσομαι, (μετά, ἐρχομαι) dep. mid. c. aor. 2 et perf. act. To come among, c. dat. plur., Od. 1, 134; 6, 222; freq. absol. in part., μετελθών, if he came among them, if he came in by chance, Il. 4, 539, etc.—2. to go among or between the ranks, as a leader, Il. 5, 461; 13, 351.—3. to go among with hostile purpose, and so to attack, Il. 16, 487; also Od. 6, 132, where we have joined, μ. ἥ δέοισι, ἢ μετ' ἀγροτέρας ἐλάφους.—II. to go to another place, go away, πόλινδ, Il. 6, 86, εἰς τόπον, Dem. 1472, 9.—III. to follow, come after, εἰ πόνος ἦν, τὸν τερπνὸν πλεον πεδέρχεται, Pind. N. 7, 109.—IV. c. acc., like μέτειμι, to go after, to go to seek or fetch, go in quest of, Il. 6, 280, and freq. in Att.; μ. κλέος πατρός, to go to seek tidings of his father, Od. 3, 83;—hence, to seek for, aim at, τὴν ἐλευθερίαν, τὸ ἀνδρείον, Thuc. 1, 124; 2, 39; μ. τι τινί, to go to seek a thing for another, Eur. Med. 6.—2. of things, to go after, attend to, ἔργα, Od. 16, 314; ἔργα γάμοιο, Il. 5, 429: to prosecute a business, πρᾶξις, Ar. Lys. 268; ἐγ-

κλήματα, Thuc. 1, 34.—3. in hosti-sense, to pursue, Il. 5, 456; 21, 422 τίσας μετῆλθον Ὀροίτηα, Hdt. 3, 126; δίκη μ. Προμηθεῖα, Plat. Prot. 322 A: esp. in legal sense, to prosecute, μ. φονέα, Antipho 112, 32, cf. Lycurg. 164, 21: also c. acc. rei, μ. μόνον, Aesch. Cho. 988, etc.; and then c. dupl. acc. pers. et rei, μ. τι τινά, to visit a crime upon a person, Eur. Cycl. 280, cf. Or. 423.—4. to approach with prayers, Lat. adire, prosequi, τινά, Hdt. 6, 68; also, μ. τινά λ. τήσι, εὐχαῖς, Hdt. 6, 69, Eur. Bacch. 713, μ. τινά θυσίην, Hdt. 4, 7; cf. ἐκνέομαι, ἱκέτης, προκίτωρ.—5. to court or woo a woman, Pind. I. 7, (6), 10.—6. to go over to another side, Polyb. 27, 14, 5.—See μέτειμι (εἰμι) throughout.

Μετέσσυτο, 3 sing. aor. syncope of μετασύνεμαι, Il. 21, 423.

Μετέσχηκα, perf. of μετέχω, Hdt. 3, 80.

Μετέυαδε, Ep. 3 aor. of μεθανόω, dub. in Q. Sin.

Μετέυχομαι, (μετά, εὐχομαι) dep mid., to change one's wish, to wish some thing else, οἰσθ' ὥς μετέυξει, Eur. Med. 600.

Μετέχω, f. μεθεῖω, (μετά, ἐχω) to share in, partake of, enjoy a share, take part in. Construct., usu. c. gen. rei only, Theogn. 82, 354, and in prose, as Hdt. 3, 80, etc.; in full, μοῖραν ὁ μέρος τινος μ., Hdt. 1, 204; 6, 107, cf. 7, 16, 3; also c. gen. pers., to enjoy a person's friendship, Xen. Cyr. 7, 5, 54: μετ. τινός τινι, to partake of something in common with another, πόνον μ. Ἡρακλέει, Eur. Heracl. 8; μ. ἰσὺν τινί, Xen. Cyr. 2, 1, 15: but also c. acc. rei, μ. ἰσὺν (sc. μέρος) ἀγαθὸν τινι, Ib. 7, 2, 28, cf. Eur. Phil. 1, 3, Ar. Plut. 226; but very rarely with the acc. only, ἀκροδῆχρον μ., Soph. O. C. 1484.

Μετώ, Ion. and Ep. for μετῶ, subj. pres. from μέτειμι, II.

Μετωρία, ας, ἥ, (μετώρος) forgetfulness, Sueton. Claud. 39.

Μετωρίζω, (μετώρος) to raise to a height, τὸ ἔρμα, Thuc. 4, 90; μ. ἄνω, Plat. Phaedr. 246 D: to lift, τὰ κέλη, Xen. Ep. 10, 4, cf. Cyn. 10, 13; so in mid., Ar. Eq. 762: to lift or buoy up, μ. τινά νότω, Arist. H. A. 9, 48, 3:—in pass., to be raised up, to float in mid-air, Plat. Tim. 63 C; oft. of ships, μετωρισθεῖς ἐν τῷ πελάγει, keeping out on the high sea, Thuc. 8, 16:—in pass., also, to rise up, Hipp. p. 338.—II. metaph. to lift up, buoy up, esp. with false hopes, μ. καὶ φαντασ. Dem. 169, 23, cf. Hegem. ap. Ath. 698 D, Polyb. 26, 5, 4;—to unsettle a man's mind, Id. 5, 70, 10:—Pass., to be so excited, μετωρισθεῖς ὑπὸ λόγων, Ar. Av. 1447, Polyb., etc. Hence

Μετωρίζω, εως, ἥ, a lifting up, Plut. 2, 951 C: and

Μετωρισμός, οὔ, ὁ, a being raised up, swelling, Hipp.—II. elation, excitement of mind, LXX.

Μετωριστής, οὔ, ὁ, †Dor. and †Aeol. πεδ-, (μετωρίζω) a prancer, of a horse;—hence, π. πόλις, a huzur-city, v. l. Theocr. Ep. 17, 5: τὴν πεδωριστήν.

Μετωροβῆρας, ον, ὁ, (μετώρος, θηρῶς) hunting high in air, epith. of a hawk, Arist. H. A. 9, 36, 3.

Μετωροκοπέω, ὦ, (μετώρος, κόπω I. 9) to prate about high things, Ar. Pac. 92.

Μετωρολεσχέω, ὦ, satirically to μετωρολογέω, Plut. 2, 400 E: from

Μετωρολόχης, ον, ὁ, (μετώρος

λεσχῇ) satirically for μετεωρολόγος, Plat. Rep. 489 C, Luc. Icar. 5.
Μετεωρόλεσχος, *ov*,=foreg., Ar. ap. Suid.

Μετεωρολογέω, *ω*, (μετέωρος, λέγω) to talk of high things, esp. the heavenly bodies or natural phenomena, Plat. Crat. 404 C, etc.

Μετεωρολογία, *ας, ἡ*, a treatise on τὰ μετέωρα, meteorology, Plat. Phaedr. 270 A: and

Μετεωρολογικός, *ῆ, ὄν*, skilled in meteorology, Plat. Tim. 91 D:—τὰ μ. =μετεωρολογία, a treatise attributed to Arist.: from

Μετεωρολόγος, *ον*, (μετέωρος, λέγω) talking or treating of high things, esp. of the heavenly bodies or natural phenomena, a meteorologer, Eur. Incert. 106, and Plat.: hence, generally, a mere speculator or visionary, *μ. καὶ ἀδόλεσχος*, Plat. Crat. 401 B.

Μετεωροποιέω, *ω*, (μετέωρος, ποιέω) to lift up, raise, Hipp. tr. 497.

Μετεωροπολέω, *ω*, to busy one's self with high things, Philo: from

Μετεωροπόλος, *ον*, (μετέωρος, πέλω) busying one's self with high things.

Μετεωροπόρεω, *ω*, to walk in air, Plat. Phaedr. 246 C, with v. l. μετεωροποῖω: and

Μετεωροπορία, *ας, ἡ*, a walking in air: from

Μετεωροπόρος, *ον*, (μετέωρος, πόρος) walking, wandering on high in air.

Μετεωρορρίζος, *ον*, (μετέωρος, ρίζα) with roots on the surface, Theophr. H. Pl. 4, 2, 4.

Μετέωρος, *ον*, (μετά, ἑώρα, αἰώρα) raised up above the earth, off the ground, Hdt. 1, 187; 4, 72, Thuc., etc.; τὰ μ., opp. to τὰ ὑπόγαια, Hdt. 2, 148; so of roots, on the surface, opp. to βαθύρριζος, Theophr.:—of high ground, Thuc. 4, 32:—of eyes, prominent, Xen. Cyn. 4, 1:—hence on high, in air, μ. ῥίπτειν τινά, Hdt. 4, 94; αἶρειν, Ar. Eur. 1367; cf. Lob. Paral. 531: esp. soaring, floating, poised, Lat. sublimis, Ar. Nub. 264; τὰ μ. χωρία, the regions of air, Ar. Av. 818, cf. 690.—3. of a ship, on the high sea, out at sea, Thuc. 1, 48; 8, 10.—II. metaph. of the mind, lifted up, buoyed up, on the tiptoe of expectation, in suspense, Lat. spe erectus, Thuc. 2, 8; 6, 10: μετ. εἰς τὴν, ἐπὶ τὴν, πρὸς τὴν, eager for..., Polyb.—2. wavering, inconstant, fickle, uncertain, κινήματα τύχης, Isocr. p. 618 Bekk.:—so, πνεῦμα μ., short and interrupted breathing, Poës. Oecon. Hipp.—III. τὰ μ., things in the air, the heavenly bodies, meteors, natural phenomena, Cicero's *supra atque coelestia*, Plat. Apol. 18 B, 23 D: hence, generally, τὰ μ. πράγματα, abstruse, lofty speculations, Ar. Nub. 228.—IV. Adv. -ρος, in uncertainty or doubt, Plat.—Hom. only has the form μετήρος, q. v. Cf. μετάρσιος.

Μετεωροσκοπέω, *ω*, to contemplate high things: and

Μετεωροσκοπικός, *ῆ, ὄν*, belonging to a μετεωροσκόπος: ἡ -κή (sc. τέχνη), his art; and

Μετεωροσκοπών, *ον, τό*, an instrument of Ptolemy's for taking observations of the stars: from

Μετεωροσκόπος, *ον*, (μετέωρος, σκοπέω) observing the heavenly bodies, etc.; hence—2. visionary, Plat. Rep. 488 E.

Μετεωροσοφιστής, *ον, ὁ*, (μετέωρος, σοφιστής) a meteorological sophist: a speculating visionary, Ar. Nub. 360.

Μετεωροσηνη, *ης, ἡ*, poet. for μετεωρία, Manetho.

Μετεωροφάνης, *ες*, (μετέωρος, φαίνωμαι) appearing in the air, Philo.

Μετεωροφάνας, ἄκος, ὁ, (μετέωρος, φάνας) a meteorological quack, Ar. Nub. 333.

Μετεωροφρονέω, *ω*, to think of high things.

Μετήλις, ὕδος, ὁ and ἡ, (μετέρχομαι, μετήλυθον)=μέτοικος, a foreign settler, an emigrant, Dion. P. t. 689.

Μετηνέμιος, *ον*, (μετά, ἄνεμος) swift as wind, πάλος, Anth. Plan. 62.

Μετήρορος, *ον*, (μετά, αἰώρῳ) older poet. form for μετέωρος, on high, in the air, hanging, Il. 8, 26; ἄρματα μ., chariots which seem to fly, Il. 23, 369.

—II. metaph., wavering, inconstant, thoughtless, μετήρορα θυλλίζειν, H. Hom. Merc. 488.—Aesch. Cho. 590 has Dor. form πεδώρορος, with v. l. πεδόμερος.

Μετήρσεσθαι, Ion. for μεθήρσεσθαι, inf. fut. mid. of μεθήμι, Hdt.

Μετρίε, Ion. 3 sing. pres. from μεθήμι, Hdt. 6, 37, 59: but the analogy of τήμιη, would suggest rather as pres. μετρίε, and μετρίε as impf., v. Heyne Il. 6, 523,—in which place Wolf (in his last ed.) and Spitzn. write μετρίε.

Μετρίτω, Ion. for μεθ-, 3 sing. impf. mid. from μεθήμι, Hdt. 1, 12.

Μετρίμη, μετρίσθηναι, Ion. for μεθ-, Hdt. t. 1, 40; 8, 81.

Μετρίσχω=μετέχω, c. gen. rei, Hdt. 5, 92, 3.

Μετρίτεον, verb. adj. of μετέμι, one must go to seek, Arist. Top. 4, 6, 14.

Μετριάκιζω, f. -ισω, (μετά, οἰακίζω) to steer round, Wytenb. Plut. 2, 34 A.

Μετοικεσία, *ας, ἡ*,=μετοικία I. Leon. Tar. 79:—esp. the captivity of the Jews, LXX.: and

Μετοικέσιον, *ον, τό*,=foreg.: and Μετοικέτης, *ον, ὁ*,=μέτοικος: from Μετοικέω, *ω, f. -ήσω*, (μετά, οἰκέω) to change one's abode, remove to a place, c. acc. loci, Eur. Hipp. 837; ἐκ-εἰς.. Lycurg. 150, 34:—c. dat. loci, to settle in, Pind. P. 9, 147.—II. absol., to be a μέτοικος or settler, Eur. Supp. 892; so, μετ. γῆς, Aesch. Supp. 609; μ. ἐν τῇ πόλει, Lys. 102, 41, etc. Hence Μετοικηρίς, *ως, ἡ*,=sq. I. μ. εἰς ἄλλον τόπον, Plat. Apol. 40 C; μ. ἐνθὺνδε ἐκεῖσε, Id. Phaed. 117 C.

Μετοικία, *ας, ἡ*, (μέτοικος) change of abode, removal, migration, Thuc. 1, 2: and so,—II. a settling as μέτοικος, settlement, Aesch. Eum. 1017: society, Soph. Ant. 890.—2. the state and rights of a μέτοικος, Lys. 107, 31.

Μετοικίζω, f. -ισω, (μετά, οἰκίζω) to lead to another abode; metaph., μ. τὰς φρένας, Melanth. ap. Plut. 2, 551 A.—Pass. to go to another country, to emigrate, Ar. Eccl. 754.

Μετοικικός, *ῆ, ὄν*, like or in the condition of a μέτοικος, Hyperid. ap. Poll. 8, 144, Plut. Alc. 5:—τὸ μ., the list of μέτοικος, Luc. Bis Acc. 9.

Μετοικιον, *ον, τό*, (μέτοικος) the tax of twelve drachms paid by the μέτοικοι at Athens; μ. κατατίθεναι, to pay it, Lys. 187, 29; μ. τίθεναι, Dem. 845, 20; τελεῖν, Plat. Legg. 850 B, etc.; cf. Böckh P. E. 2, 44, sq.—II. τὰ μετοικία (in Thuc., συνοικία, later συνοικεσία), a feast at Athens, to commemorate the change of abode which took place when Theseus settled the greater number of Attic citizens in the city, Plut. Thes. 24.

Μετοικίος Ζεύς, ὁ, Jupiter, as protector of the μέτοικοι.

Μετοικισμός, *ον, ὁ*, (μετοικίζω) emigration, Plut. Agis 11.

Μετοικιστέον, verb. adj. from μετοικίζω, one must transfer, Plut. 2, 746 C.

Μετοικιστής, *ου, ὁ*, (μετοικίζω) an emigrant, Plut. Thes. et Rom. 5.

Μετοικοδόμῳ, *ω*, to build in a different way, Plut. Caes. 51: from

Μετοικοδόμος, *ον*, (μετά, οἶκος) μέω) building differently.

Μέτοικος, *ον*, (μετά, οἶκος) changing one's abode, emigrating and settling elsewhere, Hdt. 4, 151:—Aesch. Ag. 57 gives the name of μέτοικος, emigrants, to young birds kidnapped from the nest.—II. ὁ, ἡ, μέτοικος, an alien who was suffered to settle in a foreign city, a settler, Aesch. Theb. 548, Soph. Ant. 852, etc.; μ. δόμων, γῆς, a settler in.., Aesch. Cho. 971, Pers. 319, cf. Soph. O. C. 934:—esp. at Athens, a resident alien, who paid a certain tax (μέτοικιον), but enjoyed no civic rights, Lat. *inquilinus, incolae*, opp. to ἀστος on the one hand, ξένος on the other, Thuc. 2, 13, cf. Herm. Pol. Ant. § 115, with the places there quoted.

Μετοικοφύλας, ἄκος, ὁ, ἡ, (μέτοικος, φύλας) the overseer and guardian of the μέτοικοι, Xen. Vect. 2, 7.

Μετοίχομαι, f. -ήσομαι, (μετά, οἰχομαι) dep. mid.:—to be gone else where, to have gone away, πόλινδε, Il. 6, 86.—2. to have gone after, i. e. to have gone to seek, τινά, Il. 10, 111, Od. 8, 47; cf. Eur. I. T. 1332.—3. with hostile intent, to rush upon, to pursue, τινά, Il. 5, 148.—4. to have gone among or through, ἀνὰ ἄστυ, Od. 8, 7.—5. to have gone with, to be in attendance, Od. 19, 24.

Μετοίσω, fut. of μεταφέρω.

Μετωννίζομαι, (μετά, οἰωννίζομαι) dep. mid.: τὰς τῆς πόλεως πράξεις μ., to effect an auspicious change in a state, procure happier omens, Dinarch. 94, 5, cf. 101, 45.

Μετοκλῶω, f. -σω, (μετά, οὐκλῶω) to keep shifting or fidget with one's knees, Il. 13, 281, said of a coward crouching in ambush.

Μετοκαχή, *ης, ἡ*,=μετοχή.

Μετονομάω, (μετά, ονομάω) to change the name, call by a new name, Hdt. 4, 189, Thuc., etc.: in pass. to take or receive a new name, Hdt. t. 94; 4, 155. Hence

Μετονομασία, *ας, ἡ*, a change of name, ap. Ath. 296 E.

Μετόπη, *ης, ἡ*, (μετά, ὀπή) in Doric architecture, the panel placed in the ὀπή (i. e. the interstices between two beam-ends, which latter had the triglyphs carved upon them), Lat. *inter-tignum*, Vitruv. 4, 2.

Μετόπιν, adv.=μετόπισθε, Soph. Phil. 1189: cf. κατόπιν.

Μέτοπις, *ιδος, ἡ*, retribution, Ep. Hom. 8, 4, but prob. f. l. for μετ' ὀπις.

Μετόπισθε, and before a vowel, οι μετρι grāt., -θεν, (μετά, ὀπισθε) adv.—I. of place, from behind, behind, backwards, back, freq. in Hom. (esp. ll.), and Hes.—2. of time, after, afterwards, freq. in Hom., παῖδες μετόπισθε λελειμμένοι, the children left behind, Il. 24, 687.—II. as prep. with gen., be hind, Il. 9, 504, Od. 9, 539. Equiv. to Lat. post.

Μετοπώρα, *ας, ἡ*, (μετά, ὀπώρα) the end of autumn, Lat. *bruma*. Hence

Μετοπωρίς, *ος*, to be like the end of autumn, Philo: and

Μετοπωρινός, *ῆ, ὄν*, cf or like the end of autumn, in autumn, Hes. Op. 413, Thuc. 7, 87. [Cf. ὀπωρινός.]

Μετοπωρίς, *ον*, (μετά, ὀπώρα) autumnal: τὸ μ.,=μετοπώρα, Thuc. 7, 79; cf. φθινοπωρον.

Μετορωίζω, Ion. for μεθορωίζω, Hdt.

Μετόρχιον, *ον, τό*, (μετά ὄρχος)

the space between rows of vines, etc., Lat. *interordinium*, Ar. Pac. 568.

Μετροσέω, ὦ, (μετά, ὅσπε) to look away, look back, ap. Hesych.

†Μετρούλον, ον, τῷ, *Metulum*, a city of the Iapodes, Strab. p. 207.

Μετρουσία, ας, ἡ, (μετῶν, -ουσα, μέτουμε) α. sharing in, partaking of, communion, μ. ἔχειν τίνος, Ar. Ran. 443: hence possession, enjoyment, means of using, Lat. *copia*, τοῦ πεδίου, Xen. Cyr. 8, 5, 23. Hence

Μετρούνστικός, ἡ, ὄν, denoting participation: τῷ μ., in Gramm., the derivative adjective, e. g. παιδείος from παις.

Μετροχέειναι, εως, ἡ, conveyance of water; of the urine, Aetiae: a from Μετοχετεύω, (μετά, ὀχετεύω) to convey water in ὀχετοί, metaph., Hdn.

Μετοχή, ἡς, ἡ, (μετέχω) α sharing, communion, Hdt. 1, 144, Ep. Plat. 345 A.—II. Gramm. a participle. Hence

Μετοχικός, ἡ, ὄν, partaking:—τῷ μ., in Gramm., =μετοχή II.

Μετοχλίζω, f. -ισω, (μετά, ὀχλίζω) to remove by a lever, hoist a heavy body out of the way, Od. 23, 188; ὀχλῶς θυράων μ., to push back the bolts of the doors, II. 24, 567.

Μετοχμάζω, (μετά, ὀχμάζω) to carry elsewhere, Nonn.

Μετοχός, ον, (μετέχω, μετοχή) sharing in, partaking of; c. gen., συμφορῆς τῷ πλείν μετοχός; Hdt. 3, 52, μ. ἐλπίδων, τέχνης, etc., Eur. Ion 697, Plat. Phaedr. 262 D, etc.: a partner, accomplice in, τοῦ φόνου, Eur. H. F. 721; absol., Thuc. 8, 92.

Μετρώ, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (μέτρον) to measure in any way, hence,—I. of space, to measure, i. e. pass over, πέρατος, Od. 3, 179, like Lat. *mare* or *iter* cursu *metiri*, *emetri*: hence, πρὸς τὸ μετρεῖν (sc. θάλασσαν), to sail further, Ap. Rh. 12, 915; and so in mid. τόσῃν ὕλῃ μετρήσασθαι, Mosch. 2, 153: in mid., μετρήσασθαι ἔχων, to measure them with the eyes, Soph. Aj. 5:—so of time, Id. O. T. 501:—in pass., also, to be measured round, surrounded, Dion. P. 197.—II. of number, size, worth, etc.; and so,—I. to count, Alcae. 104, Theocr. 16, 60.—2. to measure, estimate, compute, c. dat., Lat. *mensurare*, τὴν γῆν ὀργάνῳ, σταδίοισι, etc., Hdt. 2, 6; γαστρὶ πρὶν εὐδοκιοῦναι μ., to measure happiness by sensual enjoyments, Dem. 324, 24; μ. παρόντα τῷ εὐδαίμονι, Luc. Nigr. 15, etc.; μ. τι πρὸς τι, Polyb. 17, 14, 11.—3. to measure out, dole out, τὸν σίτον τινι, Dem. 1135, 5; cf. Ar. Ach. 1021; μετρεῖν τὴν ἰσθν., to give measure for measure, Paus.;—to lend by measure, ἡ μέταδος ἡ μέτρον ἢ τιμὴν λαβεῖ, Theopomp. (Com.) Καπηλ. 3.—Mid. to have measured out to one's self, in buying or lending, ἐν μετρήσει παρὰ γείτονος, to get good measure from one's neighbour, Hes. Op. 347; τὰ ἄλφιστα παρ' ἡμικτον μετρούμενοι, Dem. 918, 11. Hence

Μετρηδόν, adv. by measure, Nic. Al. 45.—in metre, Nonn.; and

Μέτρημα, ατος, τό, a measured distance, Eur. Ion 1138.—2. a measure, allowance, dole, Eur. I. T. 954; a soldier's rations, Polyb. 6, 38, 3; his pay, Id. 9, 27, 11.—and

Μέτρησις, εως, ἡ, a measuring, measurement, Hdt. 4, 99, Xen. Mem. 4, 7, 2, Plat., etc.

Μετρήσων, τverb. adj. from μετρώ, † one must measure, Plat. Rep. 551 A.

Μετρώτης, οὔ, ὁ, (μετρώω) one who

measures or values, Plat. Minos 373 A.—II.—ἄμφορον, Lat. *metreta*, at Athens the usu. liquid measure, holding 12 χόες, or 144 κοτύλαι, 1/3 of the Att. μέδιμνος, about 9 gallons Engl., Dem. 1045, 7, Sosith. ap. Ath. 415 B. The Roman amphora held 1/3 of a μετρητής.

Μετρητικός, ἡ, ὄν, (μετρώω) of or good at measuring, Plat. Minos 373 D: ἡ -κῆ (sc. τέχνη) the art of measuring, mensuration, Plat. Prot. 357 D, etc. Adv. -κῶς.

Μετρητός, ἡ, ὄν, (μετρώω) measurable, Eur. Bacch. 1244, Plat. Legg. 820 C, etc.

Μετρώω, to be μέτρον, to be moderate, keep measure, Thuc. 1, 76; in a thing, ἐν τινι, Dem. 506, fin.; περί or πρὸς τι, Plat. Legg. 784 E, Rep. 603 E; to be of an even temper, be calm, to moderate one's anger, Soph. Phil. 1183; μ. ἐν τῷ προθύμῳ, to show but moderate zeal, Hdn.—in Medic. to be pretty well.—II. transit. to moderate, keep within bounds, guide, Lat. *moderari*, Plat. Legg. 692 B.

Μετρώω, ὦ, Dor. for μετρώω, like ἀδικῶ for ἀδικέω, Tab. Heracl.

Μετρώκος, ἡ, ὄν, (μέτρον) belonging to measure, esp. that of syllables, metrical: ἡ -κῆ, (sc. τέχνη) prosody, Arist. Poët. 20, 5.

Μετρώλογος, ον, (μέτρος, λέγω) speaking moderately, Antipho ap. Poll. 3, 123.

Μετρωπάθεια, ας, ἡ, restraint over the passions, Plat. 2, 102 D: and

Μετρωπᾶν, ὦ, to be moderate, to bear reasonably with, τινί, N. T.: from

Μετρωπᾶν, ἔς, (μέτρος, πάθος) moderating one's passions, a peripatet. word, opp. to the Stoic ὑπαθής: cool, calm, Dion. H. 8, 61. Adv. -θῶς, App. Pun. 51.

Μετρωποσία, ας, ἡ, moderation in drinking: and

Μετρωποτέω, ὦ, to be moderate in drinking: from

Μετρωπότης, ον, ὁ, (μέτρος, πίνω) moderate in drinking, Xen. Apol. 19:—superl. -ποτίστατος, Poll.

Μέτρος, α, ον, in Att. also sometimes, ος, ον; (μέτρον):—within measure, moderate, and so,—I. of size, μ. ἄνδρες, men of common height, Hdt. 2, 32; μ. πήχυς, the common cubit, Id. 1, 178: so, μ. μήκος λόγων, a moderately long speech, Plat. Prot. 338 B; μ. χρόνος, Id. Rep. 460 E, etc.—II. of number, few, Xen. Cyr. 2, 4, 12.—III. usu. of degree, holding to the mean, moderate, Lat. *modestus*, ἔργα, Hes. Op. 304; οὐδὲν μ. λέγειν, to speak out of all bounds, Plat. Theat. 181 B: esp. of a mean or middle course or state, opp. to a high or low estate, freq. in Trag.: τὸ μέτρον, the mean, Lat. *aurea mediocritas*, Soph. O. C. 1212, cf. Plat. Legg. 716 C, etc.; so, τὰ μέτρα, Eur. Med. 125; μ. γαμοί, φίλια, etc., a marriage, a friendship not too great, Eur. Melanipp. 17, Hipp. 253; βίος μ. καὶ βέλαιος, Plat. Rep. 466 B; μ. ἐσθής, common dress, Thuc. 1, 6; μ. σῆμα, modest apparel, Plat. Gorg. 511 E.—2. tolerable, ἄχθος, Eur. Alc. 884; hence, ἐν μ., intolerable, αἰδών, Soph. Phil. 179; κακά, Eur. Tro. 717: also, μ. φέρειν, lb. 683.—3. of persons, moderate in desires and the like, modest, temperate, μέτρ. πρὸς τὴν ἡδονήν, Plat. Legg. 816 B; πρὸς δαίμονα, Aeschin. 78, 4; ἐν τῷ σίτῳ, Xen. Cyr. 5, 2, 17: later esp. of moderation in love, Wyttenb. Plat. 2, 132 A; μ. μετρίων δεῖσθαι, to have moderate desires, Hdt. 4, 84.—also moder-

ate, fair, μ. ἀνῆς Ar. Plat. 245, and freq. in Plat.; μ. πρὸς τοὺς ἐπηκόους, mild towards., Thuc. 1, 77; μετρία φύλαξ, not in strict custody, Id. 4, 30:—so, μέτρια καὶ δίκαια Ar. Nub. 1137.—4. proportionate, fitting, μισθός μ. τοῖς σφόδρα, Plat. Tim. 18 B.

B. adv.:—I. μετρίως, moderately, briefly, λέγειν, Hdt. 2, 161: in due measure, neither exaggerating nor depreciating, εἰπεῖν, Thuc. 2, 35.—2. enough, μετρίως κεχόρευται, Ar. Nub. fin. μ. ἔχειν, to be pretty well off, Plat. Theat. 191 D, τίνος, for a thing, Hdt. 1, 32, Plat. Euthyd. 305 D.—3. modestly, temperately, calmly, μ. φέρειν, Polyb. 3, 85, 9:—on fair terms, Thuc. 4, 19, 20.—II. the neut. μέτρον and μέτρια are also used as adv., μετρίων ἔχειν, Plat. Legg. 846 C, μέτρια ἔσθ, Eur. Ion 632, μέτρια βασανισθῆναι, Plat. Soph. 237 B: also, τὸ μέτρον ὑποκομίσθηναι, Xen. Cyr. 2, 4, 26, superl., ὡς μετρίωτατα, Thuc. 6, 89. Hence

Μετρίότης, ητος, ἡ, moderation, Lat. *modestia*, Thuc. 1, 38, Xen. Cyr. 5, 2, 17, etc.: moderation in a thing, περί τι, ἐν τινι, Def. Plat. 411 E, 412 B.—II. a middle condition, βίον, Arist. Pol. 5, 11, 33.

Μετριοφρονέω, ὦ, (μέτρος, φρονέω) to think moderately, to be moderate, App. Hence

Μετριοφροσύνη, ης, ἡ, modesty.

Μέτρισμα, ατος, τό, =νόμισμα.

Μετριοειδής, ἔς, (μέτρον, εἶδος) like metre, metrical, Dem. Phal.

ΜΕΤΡΩΝ, ον, τό, that by which anything is measured, a measure or rule, II. 12, 422: in the widest sense, either weight or measure, Hdt. 6, 127: generally, a measure, standard, Plat. Theat. 183 B.—2. esp. a measure of content, as well as the contents or thing measured, μέτρα οἶνου, ἀλφίτου, ὕδατος, II. 7, 471, Od. 2, 355; 9, 209, cf. II. 23, 268, 741;—so that Homer's μέτρον seems to have been of definite size.—3. any space measured or measurable, μέτρα κελεύθου, the length of the way, Od. 4, 389; μέτρον ὁρίου, the size of the harbour, Od. 13, 101; so, very freq. in Hom., and Hes.:—hence also, μέτρον ἡβης, full measure, i. e. prime of youth, like τέλος, Id. II. 225: σοφίης μέτρον, perfect wisdom, Solon 5, 52; μέτρα μορφῆς, one's stature, Eur. Alc. 1063: also, μέτρα βαλάνσης, Orac. ap. Hdt. 1, 47; though such phrases as μέτρα ὀπάρης, βίου, ἐτέων are mostly later, Jac. Ep. Ad. 651, 2; but in Thuc. 8, 95, μέτρον βαλάνσης, a distance by sea.—II. the mean between two extremes, due length, breadth, etc., proportion:—hence metaph., measure, proportion, fitness, χρῆ κατ' αὐτὸν παντὸς ὄραν μ., Pind. P. 2, 64; μέτρα δίκαιον, Id. I. 6, 103; πλεόν μετρον, Plat. Rep. 621 A; μ. ἔχειν, Id. Legg. 957 A: μ. προστιθέναι, to limit, Aesch. Cho. 797; but, μέτρα ἐπιτιθέναι, to add means (of guiding or driving), Pind. O. 13, 27, ubi v. Donalds. (20):—μέτρον, =μέτρος, Pind. P. 8, 111: so too, κατὰ μέτρον.—III. metre, freq. in Plat.; opp. to μέλος (music) and ῥυθμός (time), Id. Gorg. 502 C: εἰς μέτρα τιθέναι, to put into verse, Id. Legg. 669 D:—also a verse, metrical line, Id. Lys. 205 A. (The Sanscrit root is mā, cf. *me-tre*, *meas-ure*: akin to it are μέδιμος, *modus*, *modius*, Schaf. Phocyl. 130.)

Μετρονόμοι, οἱ, (μέτρον, νέμω) fit teen officers who inspected the weights and measures, (acc. to Böckh P. E. I.

π. 67; ten in Athens itself and five in the Piræus, Dinarch. ap. Suid., Arist. ap. Harp.—their attendants were called προμηθηταί.

Μετροποιέω, ὤ, (μέτρον, ποίεω) to make a measure: to make by measure. Hence

Μετροποία, ας, ἡ=μέτρον III., Longin.

†Μέτων, ὠνος, ὁ, Meton, son of Pausanias, of Leuconoe in Attica, a celebrated astronomer, Ar. Av. 997. —Others in Plut. Pyrrh. 13; etc.

Μετωνῶμία, ας, ἡ, (μετά, ὄνομα) change of name: in rhetoric, the use of one word for another, metonymy, Vit. Hom. 25. Hence

Μετωνῶμικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to metonymy. Adv. -κῶς.

Μετωπῶδον, adv. = μετωπῶδόν, Opp. C. 2, 65.

†Μετώπη, ης, ἡ, Dor. -πα, Μετώπη, daughter of the Ladon, wife of Asopus, and mother of Thebe, Pind. O. 6, 144; Apollod. 3, 12, 6.—2. wife of Sangarius, mother of Hecuba, Apollod. 3, 12, 5.—II. a river of Arcadia near Stymphalus, Call. Jov. 26.

Μετωπῶδον, (μέτωπον) adv. with head or forehead foremost: of ships, forming a close front, Virgil's junctis frontibus, Hdt. 7, 100; in line, opp. to ἐπὶ κέρους (in column), Thuc. 2, 90.

Μετωπῖος, α, ὄν, (μέτωπον) on or of the forehead, Galen.

Μετωπίας, ὄν, ὁ, (μέτωπον) having a broad or high forehead.

Μετωπιδίος, ὄν, = μετωπιδίος, prob. I. Hipp., v. Lob. Phryn. 557. [?]

Μετώπιον, ὄν, τό=μέτωπον, the forehead, Ht. 11, 95; 16, 739.—II. an aromatic Aegyptian ointment, Diosc.

Μετώπις, ἰδος, ἡ, a head-band: from Μέτωπον, ὄν, τό, (μετά, ὠν) strictly the space between the eyes, and so the forehead, front, cf. II. 13, 615, and freq. in Hom., etc.; usu. of men, but of a horse in II. 23, 454;—also in plur., Od. 6, 107, Eur., etc.; cf. ἀνασπᾶς II., χαλᾶς I., 2.—Aetna is called the μέτωπον of Sicily by Pind. P. 1, 57.—II. the front, fore part of any thing, the front, face of a wall or building, Hdt. 1, 178; 2, 124: the front or front-line of an army, fleet, etc., Aesch. Pers. 720, Xen. Cyr. 2, 4, 2.

†Μετώπων, ὄν, ὁ, Metopius, a Pythagorean of Metapontum, Stob.

Μετωπισκόπος, ὄν, (μέτωπον, σκοπέω) observing the forehead, judging of men by their foreheads.

Μετωπισσῶφρον, ὄν, gen. ὄνος, with modest and ingenuous countenance, Aesch. Supp. 198, e conj. Pors.

Μετῖ, Ep. and Ion. for μοῦ, enclit. gen. of ἐγώ, freq. in Hom.

†Μεχερίνος, ὄν, ὁ = Μυκερίνος, Diod. S. 1, 64.

Μέχρι, and before a vowel, or metri grat., μέχρως.—I. prep. with gen., until, to a given point.—1. of place, μέχρι θαλάσσης, II. 13, 143, cf. Hdt. 2, 80; in poems, μέχρι sometimes follows its case.—2. of time, τέω μέχρως; until when? how long? II. 24, 128, cf. Hdt. 1, 4; 3, 10, etc.; so also in prose, μέχρως οὐ; μέχρως ὅσση, Hdt. 8, 3, etc.; μέχρως τινός, for a space, whether of space or of time: μέχρως πολλοῦ, for long; μέχρως παντός, for ever; μέχρως τούτου, so long, Hdt. 1, 4; μέχρως πότῃ, for how long? Lat. quousque? etc.—3. in numbers, it expresses a round sum, where prob. the real quantity is a little less, up to, about, nearly, Lat. ad, sometimes without altering the case of the subst., Lob. Phryn. 410: hence sometimes

like Lat. citra, short of, within a limit, μέχρι κόρον μετρεῖσθαι, Joseph. B. I. 2, 8, 5.—4. in Ion., μέχρως οὐ is sometimes followed by another gen., e. g. μέχρως οὐ ὅκτω πύργων, μέχρως οὐ τρεῶντων τῶν θερινῶν, Hdt. 1, 181; 2, 19 (for μέχρως οὐ ὅκτω πύργων εἰσίν, etc.), cf. Herm. Vig. n. 251; cf. οὐνεκα B.—5. sometimes before another prep. of motion to a place, as μέχρως πρός..., like usque ad..., Stallb. Plat. Crat. 412 E; so μ. δέπρῳ, c. gen., Plat. Symp. 217 E.—II. as adv., until, until that, with subjunct. or optat., μέχρως τοῦτο ἴδωμεν, Hdt. 4, 119, etc.: μέχρως μὲν, in protasis, with δέ in apodosis, Hdt. 4, 3; μέχρως περ ἂν, with subj., so long as, Plat. Sophist. 259 A.—2. μέχρως ποτέ, with indicat. pres., Jac. Ach. Tat. p. 689.—The rule that μέχρως must become μέχρως before a vowel, only applies to poets: in Att. prose, μέχρως before a vowel is so freq., that the Atticists thought μέχρως not Att., Thom. M. 135, cf. Lob. Phryn. 14, sq.; the same holds of ἄχρως and ἄχρως: μέχρως is also the strict Ion. form, Stallb. Plat. Symp. 210 E: most critics, however, now prefer μέχρως before a vowel. (μέχρως is to μήκος, μακρότερος, as ἄχρως to ἄκρος.)

ΜΗ.—A. ADVERB, not, used in cases where the negation depends on some previous condition, either expressed or implied, while οὐ denies absolutely and independently: so that μή expresses subjectively, that one thinks a thing is not; οὐ objectively, that it is not: (the same is the distinction between the compounds of μή and οὐ). Hence μή stands.—I. generally in DEPENDENT clauses, and so,—1. after all conditional or contingent conjunctions, as εἰ, αἰ, ὅτε, ὅποτε, ἔάν or ἤν, ὅταν, ἐπειδάν, etc.; thus in Hom. εἰ μή with fut. indic. after the fut., II. 7, 98; also without a verb, except, unless, Od. 12, 326; the verb is supplied in H. Hom. Cer. 24: in Att., εἰ μή εἰ is found, like Lat. nisi si, χρῆσθαι οὐδέν, εἰ μή εἰ τις ὑπολάβει..., Plat. Gorg. 480 B, ubi v. Stallb.: εἰ μή is also esp. used with pres. in answers, as, σὺ δὲ τοῦτο λέγεις; Εἰ μή ἀδικῶ γε, Id. Rep. 608 D: so αἰ κε ἔάν, etc., with subjunctive, II. 18, 91; 22, 55, ὅτε μή, c. opt. aor. after opt. pres. and ἂν, Od. 16, 197, when it is except, unless that, unless when: on the other hand with ὥς, ὅτι, ἐπεὶ, since, because, which are not contingent, οὐ is required, ἐπεὶ οὐχ ὁμογαστήριος Ἔκτορος εἰμι, II. 21, 95.—On εἰ δὲ μή, v. sub εἰ μή.—2. after the final conjunctions ἵνα, ὥς, ὅπως, ὥστε, because there are in their nature contingent, as ὥς μή—ὀλωλεται, O that they perish not, II. 8, 468.

—3. with the relative ὅς, either οὐ or μή may be used, as it is taken to be definite or indef.; but with the indef. ὅστις always μή, as Thuc. 1, 40.—4. with the infin., though in Hom. only in oratione obliqua, as II. 14, 46, Od. 18, 167; (whereas in Att. οὐ is oft. retained in orat. obl., as if the words had been not quoted, but simply repeated, e. g. Eur. Hel. 836, Plat. Phaed. 63 D.): but regularly, μή attached itself to the infin. in all cases, even when it seems absol.; (for, though when the inf. is the subject of the sentence, as τὸ μή πῶθ' ἰσθαι μ' ἄλγυνεν ἂν, Soph. Tr. 458, a supposed case is put, τὸ μή π.=εἰ μή π. τοῖσιν μὲν...; yet in λείπομαι γὰρ ἐν τῷ μή δύνασθαι, Soph. O. C. 496, the inf. is really absol., and must be par-

aphrased ἢ γὰρ οὐ ὁ.)—so,—5. with an abstract subst., as in Ar. Eccl. 115 δεινὸν ἔστιν ἡ μή ῥητορία=τὸ ῥητορικὸν ἔχειν, as a general expression of opinion; whereas ἡ οὐκ ἐξουσία, Thuc. 5, 50, applies to the specific fact, cf. οὐ I. 2: so also—6. with the participle, when it may be resolved into εἰ with the indic., 22 μή ἡπνεύκας=εἰ μή ἡπνεύκε: Hdt. 4, 64; whereas οὐκ ἡπνεύκας would be=εἴπερ οὐκ ἡπνεύκε: so also, ὁ δασκεῖ με ὥς μή εἰδὼτα, ut qui nihil sciam, Soph. O. C. 1154.—See further under οὐ.—II. μή is very freq. in INDEPENDENT clauses containing a command, entreaty, warning, or expressing a wish, fear, in which cases, like Lat. ne, it stands first in the sentence: hence,—1. with imperat., μή is always used, and regularly with the pres., II. 1, 32, etc.: sometimes with inf. pres. for imperat., as II. 2, 413; sometimes with ind. fut., μή νεμεσησέτε, II. 15, 115; to express a confidence that the request will be complied with. The examples of μή with imperat. aor. are very rare and mostly Homeric, as II. 4, 410, Od. 2, 70; 15, 263; 16, 301; 24, 248, cf. Pors. Hec. 1166: it differs from the imperat. pres., in that the pres. for bids what is doing, the aor. what is not yet begun; besides, the force of the pres. is not confined to a single act but continuous, Herm. Opusc. 1, p. 270; but—2. with subjunctive, if the forbidding be only momentary, confined to a single act, and regularly with the aor., II. 5, 684; 6, 265; oft with notion of warning or threatening, μή σε παρὰ νηυσὶ κίχεται, let me not catch thee!—II. 1, 26; of fear, μή μὲ στίβῃ τε κακῇ καὶ θήλυν ἔρσηρ ὅα μάσθ, I fear, lest frost chill me, Od. 5, 467.—in all cases where μή stands with subjunct., ὅρα, φοβούμαι, etc. might be supplied, so that here the adverb and conjunction pass into one another, cf. μή, B. V.: yet this is not necessary; for μή may stand independently in a command, request, etc., as well as in a question, and be rendered by our O that it may not...! —3. the Att. were fond of an apoposis with μή without any verb expressed, μή τριβός (sc. ποιεῖτε, ἐμὲ βάλλετε) Soph. Ant. 577; μή μοι πρόσθων, Ar. Ach. 345; μή μοι γε μῦθος, Ar. Vesp. 1179, as we say, no delay! no excuse! so also μή γάρ, etc., cf. Jelf Gr. Gr. § 897.—4. μή is joined with optat. aor. to express a negative wish, μή γάρ δὲ ἔλθοι ἡνῶρ O that he may not come! Od. 1, 493: μή ἐμ' γ' οὐτός λάβοι χόλος, may such anger as thine never come or me, II. 16, 30; strengthd., μή μάν, II. 8, 512: the same thing is expressed by the rare form μή ὄφελος λίσσασθαι, I wish thou hadst not..., II. 9, 698; so that μή may be taken with λίσσασθαι.—5. in hasty negative answers the Att. often put μή alone, where the verb must be supplied, as in Soph. O. C. 1441, εἰ χρῆ, θανούμαι. Answ. Μὴ σὺ γε (sc. θάνῃς), cf. Valck. Phoen. 353: in this case we must sometimes supply a verb, as in Ar. Ach. 458, ἀπελθε νῦν. Answ. Μὴ ἀλλὰ (sc. τοῦτο γένηται), Nay but!—80. μή γε, εἰ μή μοι γε, μή μέ γε, μή πο γε, oft. in Trag. and Com.—III. the position of μή occasions a difficulty in two places of Od., viz. Od. 4, 684, μή—μνηστέοντες—μηδ' ἄλλοθ' ὀμλήσαντες, ἵσταται καὶ πύματα νῦν ἐνθάδε δειπνήσειαν, no—these suit

ors—let them, never meeting again, now eat their last meal; and Od. 11, 613, *μή-τεχνησόμενος-μηδ' ἄλλο τι τεχνήσαιο*; no—after having wrought this—let him never work anything else. Here the participles are parenthetical, and *μηδέ* takes up the negation positively expressed by *μή*, *μηδ' ἄλλο τι*, being taken as one word, like *μηδοτιούν*, cf. Herm. Vig. 262, Nitzsch Od. 4, 684.—IV. in a sentence of two clauses connected by *ἢ* or *καί*, *μή* is sometimes omitted in the second clause, e. g. Soph. O. T. 389.—V. in Soph. Phil. 1059, we have *οὐδέν* in answering clauses, which is difficult: the simplest way is to suppose that *οὐδέν* is used in the first clause because it is joined not with inf. *κρατύνειν*, but with adv. *κάκτων*, v. Ellendt s. v. *μηδέ* 4, c.

B. *μή*, CONJUNCTION, *that...not*, *lest*, Lat. *ne*.—I. usu. with subjunct. aor. after principal verb in pres. or fut.; so always in Att., but in Hom. often after imperat. aor., Il. 1, 522, Od. 15, 278, etc.—II. with optat. after principal verb in past tense, as Il. 12, 403. Od. 1, 133, etc.—III. with past tense of indic., to express a past action, as Od. 5, 300, *δεῖδω, μή ὃν πάντα νημερτέα εἶπεν*, I fear, she has spoken all too true: so also in Att., v. Elmsl. and Herm. Med. 310: *μή* is joined with indic. fut. chiefly as an interrog., cf. infr. C. I.—IV. after verbs expressing fear, anxiety, etc., *μή* regularly stands with a finite verb, *δέδοικα, μή γένηται*, Lat. *vereor ne fiat*, I fear, lest it happen, where in common language we omit the negative, I fear it will happen (but a negat. is always implied; for when we fear a thing will happen, we wish it may not.) Hom. uses *δεῖδω, δέδια, δέδοικα, περιδέω, παρθέω, ἄρμαι* and *δέος ἀρεῖ με*: regularly, these verbs are followed by *μή* with subjunct.; by the opt. only in oratione obliqua after past tenses, as Il. 14, 261; 21, 329, Od. 11, 634, etc.; but even in Att. the subjunct. is often put where strictly the opt. should stand, Pors. Phoen. 68; and Eur. Hec. 1138 sqq. is a remarkable instance of *δέδοικα* followed by both subj. and opt.: for this subjunct. the Att. also use indic. fut., Heind. Plat. Crat. 393 C, more rarely indic. pres., Valck. Phoen. 93. For a full discussion of the point, v. Jelf Gr. Gr. § 805-9.—2. in the same way, *μή* follows verbs that express care, caution, etc., *ἰδεῖν μή λάθωνται*, to see that they don't forget, Il. 10, 98; *πράττειν μή...*, Il. 15, 164; *πειράσθαι μή...*, to try whether or no, Od. 21, 395, etc.—V. *μή* is used with inf. after vehement negations: so with inf. aor. after *ὀμνυμι*, Il. 23, 585, Od. 2, 373; after *ὀρκοι ἐλέσθαι*, with inf. pres., Od. 4, 747; after *ἴστω Ζεῦ*, with inf. aor., Il. 19, 261, with inf. fut., Od. 5, 187: so after negat. wishes, *ὅς μή Ὀδυσσεύα οἶκαδ' ἰκέσθαι*, Od. 9, 530.—2. sometimes the inf. passes into a finite verb, as *ἴστω Ζεῦ*, with *μή* and indic. fut., Il. 10, 330; with ind. pres., Il. 15, 41.—VI. lastly, *μή* is used (as it seems) pleonast. after all verbs which have a negative sense, such as *ἀνείσθαι, ἀγλαῖν, εἰργεῖν, φεύγειν*; sometimes also after nouns of like signf., as *κόλυμα*, Thuc. 1, 16, cf. Soph. O. T. 57; or adverbs, as *ἐμποδών*, Xen. An. 3, 1, 13: with these verbs the article is often inserted, as *ἀνείσθαι τὸ υἷ...*, *τὸ μή οὐ...*—Prob. *μή* was here used

from the anxiety of the Greeks to be as explicit as possible, v. Buttm. Exc. xi. ad Dem. Mid.; cf. *μή οὐ*.

C. *μή* AS INTERROGATIVE.—I. in direct questions, with all tenses of indic.; but like Lat. *num*, mostly where a negative answer is expected, *ἢ μή πον...φάσθε*; surely ye did not say! Od. 6, 200, cf. 9, 405; whereas with *οὐ* the answer expected is affirmat.: in Att. *μή* without *ἢ* is found usu. in the same way, e. g. Aesch. Pers. 344; though sometimes it leaves the answer indeterminate, like Lat. enclitic *ne*, e. g. Plat. Theat. 196 B. The above distinction of the answer expected after *οὐ* and *μή*, serves to explain passages where they stand conjointly, as *οὐ σίγ' ἀνέξει, μηδὲ δελιαν ἀρείς*; *οὐ* not ye are silent, and *will* you be cowardly? i. e. be silent and be not cowardly, Soph. Aj. 75, cf. Tr. 1183: (in which cases Elmsl. extends the force of *οὐ* to the second clause *οὐ μή ἀρείς*; will you not be cowardly? but this would make *μή=οὐ*, cf. sub *οὐ μή*).—2. in indirect questions, or when another's question is repeated, *μή* is used with subjunct. of a present, but with optat. of a past action; sometimes also with indic., to mark that the asker believes the thing he asks about, e. g. Soph. Ant. 1253, cf. Elmsl. Heracl. 482, Herm. Vig. n. 270. In these cases *μή* may be rendered by *whether*, cf. supr. B. V. 2.

(The Lat. *NE* is only a dialectic variety of *μή*, cf. *μὴν* and *νῦν*, *μὴν* and *num*, Buttm. Exc. xi. ad Dem. Mid.) [In Att. poets, *μή* is joined by synizesis with a following vowel: the case of *μή οὐ* forming one syll. is the most freq.]

Μή in compos., or joined with other particles, as *μή γάρ, μή οὐ*, etc., will be found in Alphabetical order: these should be compared with the corresponding forms of *οὐ*.

Μή γάρ, an elliptic phrase, used in emphatic denial, certainly not, Lat. *nullo modo, longe abest*, where an imperat. or optat. verb must be supplied from the foregoing passage to which the denial refers, as *μή λεγέτω τὸ ὄνομα...* Answ. *μή γάρ (λεγέτω)*, Plat. Theat. 177 E, cf. Jelf. Gr. Gr. § 897: also strengthd., *μή γάρ γε, μή γάρ ὅρ*, Seidl. Eur. Tro. 212.

Μή γε, not at least, strengthd. for *μή*, Soph. Fr. 185.

Μήδα, *ας, ἡ, Meda*, wife of Idomeneus, Lyc. 1221.—2. daughter of Cothelus of Thrace, Ast. 557 D.

Μηδῦμᾱ, μηδῦμῃ, in no wise, not at all, freq. in Hdt. with another *μή*, or compd. of *μή*, ἄλλων *μηδῶμᾱ* *μηδῶμᾱ* ἄνθρωπων, *μηδῶμᾱ* ὑδέν, etc., Hdt. 2, 91; 7, 50, 1; *μηδῶμῃ* χάλα, Aesch. Pr. 58; *μή φύγητε μηδῶμῃ*, Soph. Phil. 789.—II. of place, nowhere. (Strictly dat. fem. from *μηδαῖος*, and so sometimes written *μηδῶμᾱ, μηδῶμῃ*, as by Ast in Plato: but in poets we sometimes find it *μηδῶμᾱ [ῶμῃ]*, e. g. Aesch. Pers. 431, Ar. Thesm. 1162, when it must be taken as neut. pl.; so also oft. in Mss. of Hdt.,—and perh. this is the more correct form.)

Μηδῶμῖνός, ἡ, ὄν, good for nothing; cf. *οὐτιδανός (οὐτίς)*.

Μηδῶμῶδεν, (μηδῶμός) adv. from no place, Xen. Cyr. 8, 7, 14: usu., u. ἄλλοθεν, from no other place, as Plat. Phaed. 70 E.

Μηδῶμῶθι, adv. nowhere and

Μηδῶμῶι, adv. nowhere. Xen. Lac. 3, 4: from

Μηδῶμῶς, ἡ, ὄν, *ἰα* *μηδὲ ἄμρς* *no even one*, i. e. not any one, no one, none, like *μηδέτις*, Hdt. 1, 143, 144, etc.—As adj. only in plur., the sing. being scarcely used, except in the adverbs *μηδῶμῃ, -μοι, -μοι, etc.* Hence

Μηδῶμῶς, adv. nowhither, μ. ἄλλοσε, Plat. Rep. 499 A: and

Μηδῶμῶν, adv. nowhere, Aesch. Eum. 423; μ. ἄλλοθεν, Plat. Phaed. 68 A; c. gen., μ. τῶν ὄντων, Lat. nusquam gentium, Plat. Parm. 162 C. cf. Legg. 958 D.—II.—*μηδῶμῃ*, Aesch. Eum. 624, Soph. Aj. 1007, etc.

Μηδῶμῶς, adv. from *μηδαμῶς=μή δαμῖ*, Hdt. 4, 83, and oft. in Trag.

Μηδέ, adv. (*μή, δέ*) *nor*, Lat. *neque, nec*, joining a second clause or additional clause to a sentence, the former part of which may be either affirmat., or negat. with *μή*; freq. from Hom. downwards.—2. also doubled, *μηδέ...μηδέ...*, *neither...nor...*, Lat. *neque...neque...*, opposing the two clauses of a sentence, first in Il. 4, 303:—*μηδέ* also follows *μή*, or *μήτε*, when it should be translated *nor yet*, *οἷς μήτε παιδεία μήτε νόμοι μήτε ἡνέγκη ὑμεῖμα*, Plat. Prot. 327 C, cf. Pind. I. 2, 65, Soph. Phil. 771:—but whether *μήτε* can follow *μηδέ* is questionable, v. sub *οὐδέ, οὐτε*.—When *δέ* is in the second clause, to mark opposition, and *μή* is expressed only in the second clause, the words should be written *disiunct* *μή δέ*, as Soph. O. C. 481, cf. Schiöf. Append. Bast Ep. Cr. p. 29.—II. joined with a single word or phrase, not even, Lat. *ne...quidem*, Il. 21, 375, Od. 4, 710, etc.; repeated emphatically, *μηδ' ὄντα γαστέρι μήτηρ κοῦρον ἔοντα φέροι*, *μηδ' ὅς φύγοι*, let not the babe unborn—*not even* it escape, Il. 6, 58:—on Od. 4, 684; 11, 613, v. sub *μή* A. III.—Hom. often uses *μηδέ* *τι*, v. sub *μήτις*.

Μῆδεα, *ας, ἡ*, Ion. *-είη*, Hdt. 1, 2, Medea, daughter of Aetes king of Colchis, fled with Jason to Greece, Hes. Th. 961; Pind. P. 4, 15; etc.

Μῆδειος, *ος, ὁ*, Medeus, son of Jason and Medea, Hes. Th. 1001: cf. *Μήδορ*.—Others in Dem. 1052, 6; Theocr. Ep. 18, 2; etc.

Μῆδειος, *ος=Μηδικός*, Anth.: *οἱ Μῆδειοι*, the Medes, Pind. P. 1, 151(78).

Μηδέτις, μηδεμῖα, μηδέν, for *μηδὲ εἷς*, declined and accentuated just like *εἷς, μία, ἓν*, gen. *μηδεονός, μηδεμῖας*, not even one, i. e. no one, none, like Lat. *nullus* for *ne ullus*, in Hom. only once, *μηδέν*, Il. 18, 500: *μηδὲ εἷς*, which (so written) is never elided even in Att., retained the first emphatic signf., not even one, and often had a particle between, as *μηδ' ὄν εἷς*, Pors. Hec. praef. p. xxxiv: *ὁ, ἡ μηδέν* (sc. *ὄν, οὐσα*), one who is a mere nothing, a nobody, Valck. Phoen. 601, Lob. Soph. Aj. 1218 (1231): *τὸ μηδέν*, simply nothing, Hdt. 1, 32; so too *τὸ μηδέν*, of an eunuch, Hdt. 8, 106; hence, generally, a useless or worthless person, v. Ellendt. Lex. Soph. s. v. *μηδέτις* 4:—neut. *μηδέν*, freq. as adv., not at all, by no means, Plat. Polit. 280 A, etc.—When other negatives, also derived from *μή*, are used with it, they do not destroy, but strengthen the negation, *μηδέποτε* *μηδέν* *αἰσχρὸν ποιήσας* *ἐλπίζει* *λῆγε*, never hope to escape, when you have done any thing base, Isocr. 5 B.—The plur. *μηδέτις*, is very rare, Xen. Hel. 5, 4, 20; acc. *μηδέτις*, Plat. Euthyd. 303 B: *μηδῶμοι, ὄν*, being used instead.—For *μηδέτις*, v. sub voce —Οἱ

the difference between *μηδεὶς* and *οὐδεὶς*, v. sub *μή* et *οὐ*.

Μηδέποτε, (*μηδέ*, *ποτέ*) adv. *never*, with pres. and past tenses, as well as fut., Ar. Pac. 1225, Plat. Prot. 315 B, etc., cf. Lob. Phryn. 458:—but *μηδέποτε*, and *never*, Hes. Op. 715, 742.

Μηδέτω, (*μηδέ*, *πῶ*) adv., *nor* as yet, *not* as yet, Aesch. Pers. 435: cf. *μηπῶ*.

Μηδέπωποτε, (*μηδέ*, *πῶποτε*) adv., *never yet*, Luc., etc.; properly with past tenses, usu. perf., v. Lob. Phryn. 458.

Μηδεσκάστη, *ης*, *ῆ*, strictly adorned with prudence, from *μηδία* (dat. pl. of *μηδος*) and *κέκασμαι*, fem. pr. n., i. *Medesicaste*, daughter of Priam, wife of Imbrius, Il. 13, 173.

Μηδέτερος, *α*, *ου*, (*μηδέ*, *ἐτερος*) neither of the two, Plat. Rep. 470 B, etc. Hence

Μηδέτερωθεν, adv. *from neither side*: and

Μηδέτερος, adv. *in neither way*, Arist. Poët. 14, 8.—2. *in the neuter gender*: and

Μηδέτερος, adv. *to neither side*, Thuc. 4, 118.

Μηδευμα, *ατος*, *τό*, (*μηδομαι*) a stratagem, trick.

Μη δὲ, *nay* do *not*., Il. 16, 81, etc.; so too, *μη δῆτα*, Soph. O. T. 830, 1153, etc.

†*Μηδία*, *ας*, *ῆ*, *Media*, an important country of Asia between Armenia and Assyria, Hdt.; etc.

†*Μηδίας τεῖχος*, *τό*, *the wall of Media*, between the Tigris and Euphrates, separating Babylon from Mesopotamia, Xen. An. 1, 7, 15; 2, 4, 12; with v. l. *Μηδείας*, as in Hell. 2, 1, 13, also: call'd by Strab. *Σεμυράμιδος* ἐπιτείχισμα, p. 529.

†*Μηδίας*, *ου*, *ὁ*, *Medias*, a physician, Diog. L. 5, 72.

Μηδίως, *to be a Mede in manners*, *in usage* or *dress*: esp. *to side with the Medes*, *to Medize*, opp. *to Ἑλληνίζειν*, Hdt. 4, 144, etc., Thuc. 3, 62, etc.

Μηδικός, *ῆ*, *ὄν*, *Median*: *τῇ Μηδικῇ*, sc. *γῇ*,=*Μηδία*, Xen.†: *τὰ Μηδικὰ* (sc. *πράγματα*), *the Median affairs*, esp. *the war with the Medes*, the name always given by Thuc. to the great Persian war, which Hdt. calls *τὰ Περσικά*.—II. *Μηδική* *κόσμη*, *herba Medica*, a kind of clover, *lucerne*, Ar. Eq. 606.—III. *μηῖλον* *Μηδικόν*, v. *μηῖλον* (B).

Μηδιον, *ου*, *τό*, *an herb*, perh.=*Μηδική πόα*, Diosc.

†*Μηδιος*, *α*, *ου*,=*Μηδικός*, Xen.

†*Μηδιος*, *ου*, *ὁ*, *Medius*, a historian, Strab. p. 14.—Others in Arr.; etc.

Μηδῖς, *ἰδος*, *ῆ*, *sub. γῆ*, *Media*, Diosc.—II. *sub. γυνή*, *a Median woman*, Hdt. 1, 91.

Μηδισμός, *ου*, *ὁ*, (*μηδίζω*) *a leaning towards the Medes*, being in their interest, *Medism*, Hdt. 4, 165, etc., Thuc. 1, 135, etc.

Μηδιστί, adv. *in Median fashion*, Strab. p. 500:—*in the Median tongue*. [7] From

†*Μηδῖον*, *ων*, *οἰ*, *the Medes*, Hdt. 7, 62; etc.

†*Μηδόκος*, *ου*, *ὁ*, *Medocus*, king of the Odryans, Xen. An. 7, 2, 32.

Μηδοκτόνος, *ον*, (*Μηδοῖ*, *κτείνω*) *Mede-slaying*, Anth.

Μηδόλω, adv., for *μηδ' ὅλως*, *not at all*.

Μηδομαι, *φ*, *μήσομαι*: dep. mid.: (*μήδω*). *To be minded*, *to intend*, *to decree*, *to resolve*, *αὐτὸς ἐν μῆδῳ*, *resolve* *well* *thyself*, Il. 2, 360: hence *to give advice* to another, *τινὶ τι* *Οἶ*.

5, 189.—2. *to plan* and *do cunningly* or *skilfully*, *to plot*, *work*, *bring about*, oft. in Hom., and usu. in bad sense, *κακὰ μῆδεσθαι τινι*, *to plot or work evil against one*, Lat. *male consilium aliqum*; so, *ὀλεθρον μ. τινί*, Od. 24, 96; also c. acc. pers. et rei, *κακὰ μῆσατ' Ἀχαιοίς*, *he wrought them mischief*, Il. 10, 52; so also in Il. 22, 395, Od. 24, 426,—like *κακὰ δρᾶν τινά*: in Trag. usu. *μ. τι*, Aesch. Pr. 477, etc., cf. Pind. N. 10, 120; *μ. τι ἐπὶ τινι*, Aesch. Cho. 991, Soph. Phil. 1114:—*simply to make*, *μέλα*, Simon. 57 Bergk:—also c. inf., *to contrive* that a thing should be, Pind. O. 1, 51.—II. *to take care of*, *ibid.* 171, like *κήδομαι*: the latter form has been substituted by the last ed. in Plut. 2, 407 D.—Only poet. (Cf. *μέδομαι*, fin.)

Μηδοπότερος, *α*, *ον*, (*μηδέ*, *ὀπότερος*)=*μηδέτερος*, Anth. P. 3, 12.

ΜΗΔΟΣ, *εος*, *τό*, but hardly to be found save in plur. *μήδεα*, *counsels*, *plans*, *arts*, usu. with collat. notion of *prudence* or *cunning*, *δόλους καὶ μήδεα*, Il. 3, 202; *πεπνύμενα μήδεα* *εἰδώς*, Il. 7, 278; etc.: *μήδεα μάχης*, *plans of fight*, Il. 15, 467; 16, 120:—so in Pind. P. 4, 46; 10, 16, Aesch. Pr. 602 (lyric), cf. Soph. Fr. 604.—2. like *μήτις*, *care*, *anxiety*, *σά τε μήδεα*, *care* for thee, once in Od. 11, 202.—II. in Od. 18, 67, 87; 22, 476, *virilia*, in full *μήδεα φάτος*, 6, 129; in which sign., *μήδεα* is *to μηδομαι*, as the almost synonym. *μέζεα* *to μέδομαι*.—2. the bladder or its contents, Opp. C. 4, 437.—Ep. word. (Akin to *μήτις*, q. v.)

†*Μῆδος*, *ου*, *ὁ*, *Medus*, son of Medea after whom the *Μηδοί* were said to be named, acc. to Strab. 526; etc.—2. *the Mede*, i. e. king of Media, Astyages, Pers. 765.—II. a river of Persia, Strab. p. 729.

†*Μηδός*, *ου*, *ὁ*, fem. *Μηδῖς*, *ἰδος*, *a Mede*, Hdt.; etc.

†*Μηδοσύδης*, *ου*, *ὁ*, *Medosades*, an ambassador of the Thracian prince Seuthes, Xen. An. 7, 1, 5.

†*Μηδοτις*, *ου*, neut. *μηδοτιούν*, for *μηδὲ ὅστις οὖν*, *μηδὲ ὅ τι οὖν*, *no one whatever*, *nothing whatever*, Theogn. 64.

Μηδοσύνη, *ης*, *ῆ*, (*μηδός*) *counsel*, *prudence*, Anth. P. 15, 22.

†*Μηδοφόνος*, *ον*, (*Μῆδος*, **φένω*)=*Μηδοκτόνος*, Anth. P. 7, 243.

†*Μηδων*, *ωνος*, *ὁ*, *Medon*, son of Ceisus, Paus. 2, 19, 2.

Μηδεῖς, neut. *μηθέν*, a later form for *μηδεῖς*, *μηθέν*, first in Arist. and Theophr., Lob. Phryn. 182; but the fem. *μηδεῖα* never became *μητεῖα*.

†*Μηθυμνα*, *ης*, *ῆ*, Dor. *Μαθῖ*, *Μεθυμνα*, a city in the north of Lesbos, now called *Molivo*, Thuc. 3, 2.—II. a daughter of Macareus, Diod. 5, 81.

†*Μηθυμναία*, *α*, *ον*, of *Μεθυμνα* (1), *Μεθυμναία*, Hdt.; *ῆ* *Μηθῶ-αία*, the territory of *M.*, Strab. p. 616.

†*Μηθύων*, *ης*, *ῆ*,=*Μεθύων*, Il. 2, 716.

Μη ἴνα, followed by *ἄλλως*,=*μή ὅτι*., *ἄλλως*; v. *μή* *ὅτι*.

†*Μηθῶνες*, *οἰ*, Ion.=*Μῆγονες*, Hdt. 7, 74.

Μηκάζω,=*μηκάζομαι*, Nic. Al. 214.

Μη καί, for *μηδέ*, Ap. Rh.

ΜΗΚΑΟΜΑΙ, dep., with old poet. part. aor. *μῆκαον* (v. infra): perf. with pres. signf. *μῆεκα*, part. *μεμῆκός*, Il. 10, 362; shortd. fem. *μεμῆκυῖα*, Il. 4, 435: impf. formed from perf. *ἐμῆεκαον*, Od. 9, 439. *To bleat*, of sheep, Il. 4, 435: Od. 9, 439: of hunted fawns or hares, *to scream*, *shriek*, Il. 10, 362: later esp. of goats (cf. *μηκός*), Anth.,—as also *βληχάζομαι* (our *bleat*)

is used ooth of sheep and goats. The Homeric part. *μακῶν* is only found in the phrase, *καὶ δ' ἐπεσ' ἐν κούρῳ*. *μακῶν*, fell *shrieking* to earth, of a wounded horse, etc., Il. 16, 469, Od. 10, 163; 19, 454; of a man, Od. 18, 98. (Formed from the sound of sheep, as *μηκάζομαι* from that of kine.)

Μηκᾶς, *ἄδος*, *ῆ*, (*μηκάζομαι*) *the bleating one*, in Hom. always epith. of she-goats, in plur., *μηκάδες αἰγες*, Il. 11, 383, Od. 9, 124, 244; later, *μ. βοῶν*, Soph. Fr. 122; *μ. ἄρνες*,=*βληκάδες*, Eur. Cycl. 189.

Μηκασμός, *ου*, *ὁ*, (*μηκάζω*) *a bleating*, Lat. *balatus*, Plut. Sull. 27.

Μηκεδάνος, *ῆ*, *ὄν*, (*μηκος*) *long*, Anth. P. 11, 345.

Μηκέτι, adv., *no more*, *no longer*, *no further*, Hom., etc.: *μηκέτι*, *nor any more*, Hom. (μῆ, *ἐτι* after the anal. of *οὐκέτι*; Buttm. considers it contd. from *μη οὐκέτι*, Aust. Gr. Gr. 6, 26, Ann. 9, Lob.)

Μῆκη, *ῆ*,=*μηκασμός*, like *μῆκη*=*μηκασμός*.

Μηκηθμός, *ου*, *ὁ*, (*μηκάζομαι*)=*μηκασμός*, Opp. C. 2, 359. (Cf. *μηκηθμός*.)

†*Μηκιστεύς*, *ἑως* Ep. and Ion. *ἑος*, *ὁ*, *Mecisteus*, son of Talaus, a Grecian chief, Il. 2, 566.—2. son of Echius, companion of Teucer, Il. 8, 333.

†*Μηκιστηγῆδός*, *ου* Ep. *αο*, *ὁ*, *son of Mecisteus*, i. e. Eurypylus, Il. 6, 28.

Μηκητικός, *ῆ*, *ὄν*, (*μηκάζομαι*) *bleating*, given to bleating.

Μηκιστος, *ῆ*, *ον*, Dor. and Att. *μάκιστος* [α]: (*μηκος*)—*superl. of μακρός*, *taltest*, *τὸν δὴ μήκιστον καὶ κάρτιστον κτάνον ἄνδρα*, Il. 7, 155, cf. Od. 11, 309; *longest*, Soph. O. T. 1301.

—Adv. *μήκιστον*, *for a very long time* or *in the highest degree*, H. Hom. Cer. 259; ubi al. *μήκιστᾶ*, as in Od. 5, 299, 465, *τί νῦν μοι μήκιστα γέννηται*, *what is to become of me at last*: *μήκιστον ἀπελάνυναι*, *to drive as far off as possible*, Xen. Cyr. 4, 5, 28.

Μηκόθεν, adv., (*μηκος*) *from afar* *στῖνα*, Aesop.

Μηκοποιέω, *ῶ*, (*μηκος*, *ποιέω*) *to lengthen*.

ΜΗΚΟΣ, Dor. *μάκος*, *εος*, *τῷ*, *length*, of space, Od. 9, 324; *μ. ὀδοῦ*, Hdt. 1, 72, etc.: hence also *height*, *taltness*, *stature*, Od. 11, 312; 20, 71.—2. of time, *μ. χρόνου*, Soph. Tr. 69 etc.: hence, *μ. λόγου*, *λόγων*, *a long speech*, Aesch. Eum. 201, Soph. O. C. 1139.—3. of size or degree, *greatness*, *magnitude*, *ὀλβον*, Emped. 355.—II. *τὸ μήκος* or *μήκος*, *absol.* as adv., *in length*, Hdt. 1, 181, etc.; *ἐς μήκος*, Hdt. 2, 155:—*at length*, *in full*, *ὀν μήκος ἄλλα σύννομα*, Soph. Ant. 446; *in greatness*, Ib. 393. (From same root as *μακρός*. Hence is formed *μήκιστος*, *superl. of μακρός*, cf. *μέγας*, fin.)

Μηκορ, adv. Ion. for *μηκορ*, Hdt.

†*Μηκυβερνα*, *ης*, *ῆ*, *Mecyberna*, a city in the peninsula Fallene in Macedonia, harbour of Olynthus, Hdt. 7, 122.

†*Μηκυβερναῖος*, *α*, *ον*, of *Mecyberna*, *Mecybernaean*, οἱ *M.*, Thuc. 5, 18.

†*Μήκυνος*, *ου*, *ὁ*, *Mecynthus*, *inasc.* pr. n., Dion. H.

Μηκύνω, *φ*, *ἔνῳ*, in Hdt. *ἔνῳ* Dor. *μάκ*: (*μηκος*):—*to lengthen*, *pro long*, *extend*, Xen. Mem. 3, 13, 5: of time, *μ. χρόνου*, *βίον*, Eur. H. F. 87, 143: and in pass., *μηκύνεται ὁ πόλεμος*, Thuc. 1, 102:—also *to delay*, *μῶ off*, *τέλος*, Pind. P. 4, 508; *μ. ὄγον* *to spin out* a speech, *speak at length*, Hdt. 2, 35; so, *λόγους*, Soph. El. 1484: also without *λόγους*, *to be lengthy*

or tedious, Hdt. 3, 60, Ar. Lys. 1132, and Plat.—Thuc. adds an acc. object, *μ. τὰ περι τῆς πόλεως, τὴν ὥφελαν*, to talk at length about, dwell upon., 2, 42, sq.—but—3. *μ. βοῖν*, to raise a loud cry, Soph. O. C. 489; cf. μακρός I., 4. Hence

Μηκυνώος, οὔ, ὁ, a lengthening: esp. αἱ vowels, in prosody.

ΜΗΚΩΝ, ὄνος, ἡ, the porphy, Pl. 8, 306. Hdt. 2, 92.—2. the head of a porphy, like κώδεα, Theophr.:—used as an architectural ornament, Paus. 5, 20) 5.—3. porphy-seed, for food, Thuc. 4, 25; the narcotic juice of the porphy, opium, cf. μηκώνιον.—II. part of the intestines of testaceous animals, Arist. H. A. 4, 4, 22, sq., 5, 15, 10: also the ink-bag of the cuttle-fish, Ael. ap. Suid., cf. Ath. 316 D (where it is ὁ μ.).—III. a metallic sand, Poll.—IV.=πέπλος IV.

†Μηκῶνη, ἡ, Meconē, ancient name of Sicily, Hes. Th. 536.

Μηκωνικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to a porphy, Theophr.

Μηκώνιον, οὔ, τό, the juice of the porphy, opium, like μήκων I. 3, Theophr.—II. the discharge from the bowels of new-born children, Hipp., Arist. H. A. 7, 10, 5; cf. μήκων II.

Μηκωνίς, ἰδος, ἡ, a kind of lettuce with porphy-like juice, Nic. Th. 630; also μηκωνίτης.—II. as adj., prepared with porphy, μακωνίδες ἄρτοι, Alcman. 17.

†Μηκωνίς, ἰδος, ἡ, Meconis, fem. pr. n., Theophil. Phil. 2, 2.

Μηκωνίτης, οὔ, ὁ, (μήκων) like a porphy, Hipp.—II. a precious stone, Plin. 37, § 63.

Μηκωνοειδής, ἐς, (μήκων, εἶδος) like a porphy.

†Μήλα, ας, ἡ, Mela, fem. pr. n., Anth. P. 6, 348.

Μηλατάς, ὁ, a shepherd, also μηλωτής, ap. Hesych.

Μηλατῶν, metaplast. gen. plur. for μήλων, sheep, Lyc. 106. [α]

Μηλαῖον, ὦ, (μήλη, ὥφή) to probe, like ψηλαφάω.

Μηλέα, ας, ἡ, (μήλον) an apple-tree, Lat. malus, Od. 7, 115; 11, 589; μ. Περσική, malus Persica, the peach, Theophr.; μ. Κυδωνία, m. Punica, the quince, Diosc. [disyll. in Od. 24, 340.]

Μηλεῖη, ἡς, ἡ, Er. for μηλέα, Nic. AL 230.

Μήλειος, οὔ, also α, ὄν, (μήλον Α) of, belonging to a sheep, Hdt. 1, 119, Eur. Cycl. 218.—II. (μήλον Β) of the apple kind, Nic. A. 238, ap. Rh. 4, 1401.

ΜΗ'ΑΗ, ἡς, ἡ, a surgical instrument, a probe, etc., Lat. specillum, Hipp., etc.

†Μήλης, οὔ Ion. εω, ὁ, Meles, an ancient king of Lydia, Hdt. 1, 84.

Μηλιάδες, οὔ, αἱ, (μήλων) nymphs of the fruit-trees or of the flocks, also Μηλίδες: but in Soph. Phil. 725, nymphs of Melis or Malia in Trachis; cf. Μηλιεύς, τανδ Malia.

†Μηλιακός, ἡ, ὄν, Ion. and Att.=Μαλιακός.

Μηλιανθμός, οὔ, ὁ=μήλον ιανθμός, a sheepfold, Lyc. 96.

Μηλιεύς, ὥς, ὁ, †Ion. and Att. † an inhabitant of Melis or Malia in Trachis, †Soph. Phil. 4, in pl. of M., Hdt. 7, 192, ἡς, Thuc. 3, 92.—II. also as adj. Μηλιεύς κόλπος, the Maliac gulf, †Aesch. Pers. 486†, Hdt. 4, 33: in common language the Dor. form Μῆλις (q. v.) was used, Herm. Soph. Tr. 193, Phil. 4.

Μηλιζω, (μήλον Β) to be like an ap-

ple or quince; hence esp. to be of a quince-yellow, Diosc. 1, 173.

Μηλίνοειδής, ἐς, (μήλιος, εἶδος) of an apple or quince-yellow, Theophr.

Μηλίνοεις, ἐσσα, ἐν=foreg., Nic. Th. 173: from

Μήλιος, ἡ, ὄν, (μήλον Β) made of apples or quinces, μύρον μ., Theophr. Odor. 4, 26: also of a quince-yellow, Lat. luteus, Diod. 2, 53.—II. of an apple-tree, ὄζος μ., Sapph. 4.

Μήλιος, α, ὄν, from the island of Melos, Melian, †Hdt. 8, 46; in Ar. Nub. 830 Socrates is called ὁ Μήλιος, in allusion to the atheist Diagoras of Melos: prov. ὁ Μ. λιμός, because Nicias reduced Melos by famine, Ar. Av. 186: ὁ Μ. πόντος, Theogn. 672†.—II. ἡ Μήλια, also Μηλιάς and Μηλῖς, with or without γῆ, a grayish aluminous earth, which painters mixed up with mineral colours to give them greater consistence, Lat. melinum, Diosc. 5, 180.

†Μήλιος, οὔ, ὁ, Melius, son of Priam, Apollod. 3, 12, 5.

Μηλῖς, ἰδος, ἡ, (μήλον Β)=μηλέα, Lyc. 1.

Μηλῖς, ἰδος, ἡ, a distemper of asses, Arist. H. A. 8, 25: also μάλις.

Μηλῖς, ἰδος, ἡ, v. Μήλιος.—II. Ion. τανδ Att. τ for Μάλις, (q. v.) with or without γῆ, Melis or Malia in Trachis, Hdt.: τῇ Μ. λίμνῃ, the Maliac gulf, Soph. Tr. 636.

Μηλίτης, οὔ, ὁ, (μήλον Β) οἶνος μ., apple or quince wine, Plut. 2, 648 E.

—II. (μήλον Α) μ. ἀριθμός, an arithmetical question about a number of sheep, cf. διαλίτης.

Μηλοβάτew, ὦ, (μήλον Α, βαῖνω) to turp sheep, Opp. C. 1, 387.

Μηλοβάφης, ἐς, (μήλον Β, βάπτω) dyed a quince-yellow, Philo.

†Μηλόβιος, οὔ, ὁ, Melobius, an Athenian, one of the thirty tyrants, Xen. Hell. 2, 3, 2.

Μηλοβολέw, ὦ, to pelt with apples.

Μηλόβοσις, ἡ, strictly sheep-feeder, shepherdess, fem. prop. n., †Melobōsis, a nymph, daughter of Oceanus†, H. Hom. Cer. 420.

Μηλοβοτέw, ὦ, (μήλον Β, βόσκω) to graze sheep. Hence

Μηλοβοτήρ, ἥρος, ὁ, a shepherd, Pl. 18, 529.

Μηλοβότης, ὁ, ὁ, Dor. -τας, =foreg., Pind. I. 1, 67, Eur. Cycl. 53.

Μηλόβοτος, οὔ, (μήλον Α, βόσκω) grazed by sheep, epith. of pastoral districts, Pind. P. 12, 4, Aesch. Supp. 548: χωράμ. ἀνιέναι, to turn a district into a sheep-walk, i. e. lay it waste, Isocr. 302 C: hence barren, waste, Max. Tyr.

Μηλογενής, ἐς, (μήλον Α, *γένω) sheep-born, πῶν μ., a flock of sheep, Philox. ap. Meineke Com. Fragm. 3, p. 636.

Μηλοδόκος, οὔ, (μήλον Α, δέχομαι) sheep-receiving, e. g. in sacrifice, of the Delphic Apollo, Pind. P. 3, 48, cf. Eur. Ion 228.

Μηλοδοπτής, οἱ, Dor. μῆλ-, (μῆ-λον Β, ὀρέπω) the apple-gatherers, Sappho 94 Bergk.

Μηλοθύτης, οὔ, ὁ, (μήλον Α, θύω) one who sacrifices sheep, a priest, Eur. Alc. 121: θυμός μ., a sacrificial altar, Id. I. T. 1116.

Μηλόθυτος, οὔ, belonging to the slaughter of sheep.

Μηλοθύθη, τς, ἡ, a kind of beetle or cockchafer, Ar. Nub. 763.

Μηλομάχια, ας, ἡ, (μήλον Β, μάχη) a pelted match with apples, Ath. 277 A.

Μηλομέλι, ιτος, τό, (μήλον Β, μέλι) honey-flavoured with quince, Dicae. 5, 39.

ΜΗ'ΑΟΝ, οὔ, τό, (Α) a sheep, Uo 12, 301, or goat, Od. 14, 105:—but, elsewhere Hom. uses the plur.; to distinguish the gender, an adj. is added ἄρσενα μ., rams, wethers, Od. 9, 438, ἔνορχα μ., Il. 23, 147;—but by μήλα alone he means flocks of sheep or goats v. esp. Od. 9, 184; hence, generally like πρόβατα, small cattle, usu. opp. to βόες, as in Lat. pecudes, to armenta, Il. 9, 406, etc., Pind. P. 4, 263; μήλα καὶ ποίμνας, Soph. Aj. 1061;—but absol. of sheep, Aesch. Aj. 1416: even of beasts of chase, Soph. Fr. 911.—Lyc. 106 has a metaplast. gen. plur. μηλάτων.—(The word is not used in this signifi. in prose. N. B., it does not become μάλον in Pind.)

ΜΗ'ΑΟΝ, οὔ, τό, (Β) Dor. ΜΑ'ΑΟΝ, Lat. MALUM, an apple, or (generally) any tree-fruit, Il. 9, 542, Od. 7, 120, and Hes. Th., (whereas in Hes. Op. it always means sheep), γνοῖς ὥστερ μήλοισιν ἐπύρθει, Ar. Nub. 978: hence—2. μ. Κυδωνίων, the quince, μ. Περσικόν, the peach, μ. Μηδικόν, the orange or citron, μ. Ἄρμενικόν, malum graecoz, our a-priscoch or apricot, all in Diosc. 1, 160, sqq.; cf. μήλα.—II. metaph., of a woman's breasts, Ar. Eccl. 903, Lys. 155: cf. κυδωνίω, μηλοῦχος:—of falling tears, δάκρυα μῆλα βένοντι, Theocr. 14, 38:—also, τὰ μῆλα, the cheeks, Lat. malae, Luc. Imag. 6.

Μηλονομέw, ὥς, ὁ=sq., Anth. P. 9, 452.

Μηλονόμης, οὔ, ὁ, Dor. -μας, (μήλον Α, νέμα) a shepherd or goatherd, Eur. Alc. 573.

Μηλονόμος, οὔ, (μήλον Α, νέμα) tending goats or sheep; Σάκαι μ., the nomad Sacae, Choeril. 3, p. 121: =μηλονόμος, Eur. Cycl. 660.

Μηλοπαρείος, οὔ, Dor. μάλοπαρος: (μήλον Β, παρείω)—apple, i. e. round and rosy cheeked, Theocr. 26, 1.

Μηλοπέπων, ὄνος, ὁ, (μήλον Β, πέπων) an apple-shaped melon, not eaten till over-ripe, melones in Pallad., Galen.

Μηλοπλῆκούντιον, οὔ, τό, dim. from sq.

Μηλοπλῆκοῦς, οὔντος, ὁ, (μήλον Β, πλῆκοῦς) a quince-cake, Galen.

†Μήλος, οὔ, ἡ, Melos, an island in the Aegean sea, with a city of same name, one of the Cyclades, now Milo, Thuc. 3, 91; Strab. p. 484.

†Μήλω, οῦς, ἡ, Melo, fem. pr. n., Leon. Tar. 1.

Μηλόσκοπος, οὔ, (μήλον Α, σκοπέw) κορυφή μ., the top of a hill from which sheep or goats (μήλα) may be watched, H. Hom. 18, 11.

Μηλόσπορος, οὔ, (μήλον Β, σπειρω) set with fruit-trees, Eur. Hipp. 742.

Μηλοσόςος, οὔ, (μήλον Α, σόςος, σάω) sheep-protecting, Leon. Tar. 35.

Μηλοσφάζω, ὦ, to slay sheep, ἱερῶ μ., to offer sheep in sacrifice, Soph. El. 280; so absol., Eur. Plisht. 4, Ar. Av. 1232: and

Μηλοσφάγια, ας, ἡ, the slaughter of sheep: from

Μηλοσφάγος, οὔ, (μήλον Α, σφάζω) slaying sheep. [α]

Μηλοτροφός, οὔ, (μήλον Α, τρέφω) sheep-feeding, Archil. 85, Aesch. Pers. 763.

Μηλοῦχος, οὔ, ὁ, (μήλον Β, II. ἐχῶ) a girdle that confines the breasts, Leon. Tar. 5; elsewhere μίτρα or στρόφιον.

Μηλοφάγος, οὔ, (μήλον Α, φαγεῖν) eating sheep, Nonn.

Μηλοφόνος, οὔ, (μήλοι Α, φονεύω) sheep-slaying, cf. sub ἀγή

Μηλοφορέα, ὦ, to carry apples, Theocr. Ep. 2: and
 Μηλοφορία, ας, ἡ, a carrying apples: the office of a μηλοφόρος, Clearch. ap. Ath. 514 D: from
 Μηλοφόρος, ον, (μῆλον B, φέρω) bearing apples, Eur. H. F. 396:—οἱ μ., the king of Persia's body-guard, because they had gold apples at the butt-end of their spears, Wess. Hdt. 7, 41.
 Μηλοφύλας, ἄκος, ὁ and ἡ, (μῆλον, φύλας) one who watches sheep, Anth. Plan. 233, or apples. [v]
 Μηλώα, ὦ, (μῆλη) to probe a wound, Hipp. p. 448.
 Μηλωβρον, ον, τό, a sort of white rapt, Theophr.
 Μηλων, ὄνος, ὁ, (μῆλον B) an orchard, Lat. pometum.
 Μῆλων, ὄνος, ὁ, epith. of Hercules, because μῆλα were offered him.
 Μῆλωσις, ιος, ἡ, (μῆλω) a probing, Hipp. p. 772.
 Μῆλωσις, ἡς, ἡ, (μῆλον A) a sheep's skin: generally, any rough woolly skin, Philom. p. 365, cf. Schol. Ar. Vesf. 72.
 Μηλωτής, οὔ, ὁ, v. μηλατής.
 Μηλωτός, ἴδος, ἡ=sq., dub.
 Μηλωτρίς, ἴδος, ἡ, an instrument for probing, esp. for cleaning the ears, Gan. (From μῆλω and not, though ven Galen supposed this, a compd. μῆλω and οὐς, Lob. Phryn. p. 255.)
 Μῆλωψ, οπος, ὁ, ἡ, (μῆλον B, ὠψ) looking like an apple, esp. of an apple-loom; μῆλωπα καρπὸν ἀλετρεῖν, grind the yellow fruit, i. e. the ripe one, Od. 7, 104.
 Μῆ μῦν, nay verily, Il., used to strengthen the negative protestation, μῆ A. III. 4; μῦν 3.
 Μῆ μῦν, Ion. for μῆ μῦν, Valck. Hdt. 99, cf. 2, 118, 179, etc.: opp. to ἡ μῦν.
 Μῆν, Dor. μῦν (q. v.), a particle strengthening affirmation, like Lat. q. vae, indeed, verily, truly, in sooth, — ἄγε μῆν, Lat. age vero, on then! 1, 302; ἡ μῆν, Lat. sane vero, in verity, truly, yea verily, Il. 9, 57, Hes. 11, 101; esp. in strong protestations or oaths, Aesch. Theb. 531, etc.: καὶ μῆν, Lat. et vero, besides, moreover, nay more, very freq., Hom., and t.; esp. in scenic poets, to indicate that a person is coming on to the stage, and see, Eur. El. 966, etc.:—οὐ μῆν, of a truth not, Il. 24, 52, etc.; so ο, μῆ μῦν, O do not! in Hom. always Dor. μῆ μῦν (v. sub μῦν).—Att. ο ἄλλα μῆν, Aesch. Pers. 233, etc.: ἄγε μῆν, yet, Id. Theb. 1062, etc.;—I hardly ever without some other particle:—freq. in transitions from one subject to another, τί μῆν; quid? why not? Aesch. Eum. 203, etc.: in Trag., oft. for μέντοι, Reisig m. Crit. de Soph. O. C. 28.—Mῆν lengthens an affirmation, etc., rendered as an intention, both directly and in orat. obliqua, while ὅ μῦν ushers to a past action: μῆν is orig. the same as μέν, but after the introduction of the long vowel η it became distinguished as the stronger and emphatic form: however ἡ μέν, μέν remained in Ep. and Ion.,= ἡ μῆν, μῆ μῦν.
 ΜΗΝ, ὁ, gen. μηνός: det. pl. μηνσί, μηνέσι: also μῆνς (q. v.) in Pind., Theophr. A month, Hom., Hes., etc.: in earlier times the month was divided into two parts, μῆν ἱστάμενος, the first, and φθίνων, the second, Od. 14, 162; 19, 307, Hes. Op. Th. 59, Hdt. 6, 106; the Attic division was into three, μῆν ἱστάμε-

νος (also ἀρχόμενος, and εἰκνών Andoc. 6, 38), μεσών, φθίνων: the last third was reckoned backward, μηνός τετάρτη φθίνοντος, on the fourth day from the end of the month, like Lat. quarto ante kalendas, Thuc. 5, 19; yet in Att. they were also reckoned forwards, as, τῇ τρίτῃ ἐπ' εἰκάδι, the three and twentieth, etc.:—κατὰ μῆνα, monthly, μισθὸν δίδοναι κατὰ μ., Dem. 1209, 11; τόκον δραχμῶν τοῦ μηνός τῆς μῦας, interest a drachma per mina per month, Aeschin. 68, 26.—On the Attic months v. Clinton F. H. vol. 2, Append. 19; on the Macedon., Id. vol. 3, Append. 4.—II. the moon, because the old year was lunar, Theophr. i.—so, τελευτῶντος τοῦ μηνός, at the end of the lunar month (when there was no moonlight), Thuc. 2, 4.—2.—μηνίσκος, Ar. Av. 1113, sq.—III. as prop. n., the god Janus, masc. of Μῆνη, Strab. p. 557.—IV. in plur. μῆνες, the menses of women. (From μῆν comes μῆνη, our moon, Germ. Mond, Lat. men-sis, all from Sanscr. ma, to measure,—the Pers. word for month being māh, Pott Et. Forsch. 1, p. 194.)
 †Μῆν, ἦνος, ὁ, Menes, the first king of Egypt, reputed founder of Memphis, Hdt. 2, 4, 99; in late wr. also Μῆνης: cf. Μῆνις.—2. v. foreg. III.
 Μηνῦντρος, ὦ, to be a μναγύρτης, to go about begging: from
 Μηνῦντρος, ον, ὁ, (μῆν, ἀγύρτης) a priest of Cybele who made a monthly round of begging visits (cf. μνηστράντης), Meineke Menand. p. 111.
 Μηνῦντρος, α, ον, (μῆν) monthly, Lob. Aglaoph. p. 954.
 Μηνῦας, ἄδος, ἡ=μῆνη, the moon, Eur. Rhes. 534.
 †Μηνῦας, ἄ, ὁ, Menas, a Spartan, Thuc. 5, 19.—2. a freedman of Sextus Pompeius, Plut. Anton. 32.—Others in Anth.; etc.
 Μῆνη, ἡς, ἡ, the moon, Il. 19, 374, Aesch. Pr. 797; also as a goddess, H. Hom. 32, Pind. O. 3, 36.
 Μηνῖαιος, α, ον, (μῆν) monthly, Aesch. Supp. 266 (Dindorf), Strab. p. 173:—τὰ μηνῖαια, the menses of women, Plut. 2, 907, F.—II. a month old, LXX.
 Μηνῖαια, ατος, τό, = μῆνιμα, LXX., dub.: from
 Μηνῖα, ὦ=μηνῖα, Ap. Rh. 2, 247.
 Μηνῖγγον, ον, τό, dim. from sq.
 Μηνῖγος, ἱγος, ἡ, any membrane, Hipp., cf. Foës. Oec.: of the membranes of the eye, Emped. 280; esp. that of the brain, Arist. H. A. 1, 16, 5; 3, 3, 21:—the scum on milk, Hesych.
 †Μηνῖγος, ἱγος, ἡ, Meninx, a small island on the coast of the Syrtis, with a city of same name, Strab. p. 157, etc.
 Μηνῖθός, οὔ, ὁ, (μηνῖα) wrath, Il. 16, 62, 202, 282.
 Μῆνιμα, ατος, τό, (μηνῖα) the cause of anger, μ. θεῶν, the cause of divine wrath, Il. 22, 358, Od. 11, 73; so in plur., Eur. Phoen. 934: hence—2. guilt, esp. blood-guiltiness, Lat. scelus piacular, παλαιὰ μνηῖματα, guilt that cleaves to a family from the sins of their forefathers, Plat. Phaedr. 244 D, Antipho 127, 1, cf. Valck. Phoen. 941, Lob. Aglaoph. p. 637.—II. a burst of anger, Jac. Ach. Tat. p. 826.
 Μηνῖον, ον, τό, the temple of the goddess Menes, Paus. 6, 26, 1.
 †Μηνῖος, οὔ, ὁ, the Menius, a river of Elis, Theocr. 25, 15; v. I. Πηνεῖος.
 Μῆνις, Dor. μῆνις, ἡ; genit. ιος, in Att. μηνίδος (v. I. Plat. Rep. 390 E, Ael. ap. Suid. s. v. Ἀρχιλόχου.):

—wrath; from Hom. downwards mostly of the wrath of the gods, which never fails in its object, Il.; also of the wrath of Achilles, Ib. 1, 1, etc.; of the revengeful temper of a people, Hes. Sc. 21.—Ep. word, used by Pind. P. 4, 284, and Trag.; also by Hdt. 7, 134, 137, in the strict sense of divine wrath; and so in Plat. l. c., Legg. 899 E, Hipp. Maj. 282 A. (From the same root as μένω, as also μένος, μῆμονα, μαινομαι, μενεαίνομαι.) Cf. ὄργη.
 †Μῆνις, ἴδος, ὁ=μῆν (1), Ael. II. A. 11, 10, 40.—Others in Anth. etc.
 Μῆνις, ἴδος, ἡ=sq.
 Μηνίσκος, ον, ὁ, dim. from μῆνη, a crescent, Lat. lunula:—hence, any moon or crescent shaped body, esp. a covering to protect the head of statues, (whence the nimbus or glory of Christian saints), Ar. Av. 1114, ubi v. Interpp., cf. Hemst. Luc. Tim. 51.—2. a crescent shaped figure, used in mathematical demonstrations, Arist. Anal. Pr. 2, 25, 2, etc.—3. a crescent shaped line of battle, Polyb. 3, 115, 5.
 Μῆνισμα, ατος, τό, late form for μῆνιμα, v. Lob. Pal. p. 433.
 Μηνῖτης, ον, ὁ, a wrathful man, Att. Epict. [i]
 Μῆνις, Dor. μῆνις: (μῆνις):—to cherish wrath, be wrath against one, τινί, Il. 1, 422; 18, 257, and Hdt.: τινός, about a thing, Il. 5, 178; and in full, μ. τινί τινος, Soph. Ant. 1177 elsewhere in Hom. absol., mostly of heroes, rarely of common men, as in Od. 17, 14: μ. τινί is also to declare one's wrath against a person, Hdt. 5, 84:—the mid. in act. signif., Aesch. Eum. 101.—A later form is μηνῖνις, Lob. Phryn. 82. [i] in pres. and impf., Hom., and Eur. Hipp. 1146, Rhes. 494; only long in arsis, Il. 2, 763, Aesch. Eum. 101: but t always in fut. and aor.]
 †Μηνῖδοτος, ον, ὁ, Menodotus, masc. pr. n., in Strab. p. 625; Atl.; etc.
 †Μηνῖδορος, ον, ὁ, Menodorus, masc. pr. n.,—1. a physician, Ath. 58 F.—2. a statuery of Athens, Paus. 9, 27, 4.
 Μηνεῖδης, ἐς, (μῆνη, εἶδος) crescent-shaped, Lat. lunatus, Hdt. 1, 75, 8, 16, Thuc. 2, 76, etc.: of the sun and moon when partially eclipsed Thuc. 2, 28, Xen. Hell. 4, 3, 10; cf. διχότομος, ἀμφίκυρτος. Adv. -δως Philostr.
 Μῆνος, τό, l. vulg. in Aesch. Supp. 266,—cf. μηνῖαιος.
 †Μηνῖφῆνης, ον, ὁ, Menophanes, masc. pr. n., a general of Mithradates, Paus. 3, 23, 3.—Others in Anth.; etc.
 †Μηνῖφιλα, ας, ἡ, Menophila, fem. pr. n., Anth. P. 5, 116.
 †Μηνῖφίλος, ον, ὁ, Menophilus, masc. pr. n., Lys. 113, 36; etc.
 Μῆνῖμα, ατος, τό, (μηνῖα) an information, Thuc. 6, 29, 61, Clearch. ap. Ath. 457 F.
 Μῆνῖσις, εως, ἡ, (μηνῖα) a laying information, Plat. Legg. 932 D.
 Μηνῖτήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, (μηνῖα) an informer, guide, Aesch. Eum. 245.
 Μηνῖτής, οὔ, ὁ, (μηνῖα) one that brings to light l. μ. χρόνος, Eur. Hipp. 1051.—II. as subst. an informer, guide esp. in legal signif., like Lat. delator Antipho 117, 6, Thuc. 1, 132, etc.; μ. γενέσθαι κατὰ τινας, Lys. 130, 3:—also in comedy as 'em. Cratin. Incer 77, cf. Lob. Palat. 271. Hence
 Μηνῖτήριος, ἡ, ὄν, given to informing traitorous, Dio C.
 Μηνῖτρον, ον, τό, (μηνῖα) the pr c

of information, reward, H. Hom. Merc. 264, 364;—esp. at Athens, but always in plur. *μῆνυτρα*, as Thuc. 6, 27, Phryn. (Com.) Incert. 2, etc.; μ. *κηρύσσειν*, to offer such reward, Andoc. 6, 23: cf. Böckh P. E. 1, 332.

Μηνύτωρ, ορος, ὁ=μηνυτήρ, Anth. P. 11, 177, [v].

ΜΗΝΥΨ, f. -ύσω, Dor. *μᾶνύω*, to disclose what is secret, reveal, betray, first in H. Hom.: in genl. to make known, report, declare, show. Construct., *τινί τι*, H. Hom. Merc. 254, and Pind. N. 9, 10, etc.; *τι*, Hdt. 1, 23: c. part., *μ. τινα ἔχοντα*, to show that he has, Hdt. 2, 121, 3; so, *μ. τινα ἀποθανόντα*, to show that he is dead, Antipho 115, 21; and in pass., *πότερος γεγονός ἐμηνύθη*, Plat. Criti. 108 E: c. inf., Plat. Rep. 366 B: *μ. τινί εἰ...*, to inform one whether..., Ar. Ach. 206.—2. to betray, detect, Xen. Eq. 3, 5.—II. at Athens esp. to inform, lay public information against another, *κατά τινος*, Lys. 105, 18; also, *μ. τι κατά τινος*, Thuc. 6, 60; also, *μ. τινί τι*, to give information of a thing to a magistrate, Plat. Legg. 730 D: absol. to lay information, Thuc. 6, 27; hence impers. in pass. *μηνύεται*, information is laid, Id. 6, 28, cf. 1, 20; but in pass. also of persons, to be informed against, Id. 6, 53; so, *πράγμα μηνυθέν*, Eur. Ion 1563. [v] in pres. and impf., in H. Hom. Merc. 254, and Pind., except when before a long syll., as in H. Hom. Merc. 373: v in fut. and aor., and so always in Att., e. g. Soph. O. C. 1188, Ar. Ach. 206.]

Μῆρον, ου, τό, an umbelliferous plant, Diosc.

†*Μῆρονες*, οί, Ion. and Ep. for *Μαιονες*.

†*Μῆρονιος*, *Μηρονίη*, *Μηρονίς*, Ep. and ian. for *Μαιών*, etc.

Μῆ ἔπος, followed by ἄλλά, stronger than εἶχ ὅπως, (being put by εἶπε for *μῆ* ὑπόλαβητε ὅπως...) not only not so, but..., let alone that..., like *μῆ μόνον ὅγ*, Xen. Cyr. 1, 3, 10; cf. Jelf Gr. Gr. § 762, 2 and 3: so also *μῆ ἴνα* and *μῆ ὅτι*.

Μῆ ὅτι=μῆ ὅπως. Plat. Apol. 40 D, Dem. 870, 20: when *μῆ* ὅτι follows something else, without ἄλλά, it is more emphatic, not to mention that..., let alone..., cf. Jelf, ubi supra.

Μῆ οὐ, are joined first in Hdt., and then freq. in Att. Greek.—I. with subjunctive, after verbs of fearing, doubting, and the like, as *δεδόικα μῆ οὐ γένηται*, I fear it will not be, opp. to *ὁ μῆ γένηται*, I fear it will be, just as in Lat., *vereor ut* (i. e. *ne non*) sit, to *vereor ne sit*: this usage first appears in Pl. 1, 28, *μῆ νύ τοι οὐ χραίσμῃ σκήπτρον*, (take care) lest the sceptre avail thee not; cf. Hdt. 6, 9.—Here both negatives are used in proper signif., *μῆ* as conjunction, Lat. *ne*, test. *ut* as negat. adv., Lat. *non*, not.—II. with infinit.,—1. after verbs of stopping, delaying, denying, doubting, etc., when a negat. is added, as *οὐδέεις σοι ἀντιλέγει τὸ μῆ οὐ λέγειν*, no one disputes your right to speak, Xen. Symp. 3, 3; so first in Hdt., *οὐκέτι ἀνεβέβηλλοντο μῆ οὐ τὸ πᾶν μῆκεν*, etc.; *ἔβαι*, no longer delayed to make every attempt, 6, 88, cf. Soph. O. T. 1091, O. C. 566.—here *μῆ* οὐ may be translated by Lat. *quin quominus*, *nemo te impediēt quin dicas*: then—2. generally after all clauses in which a negat. is expressed or implied, esp. after *οὐ δύναμαι*, *οὐκ οἶός*—*εἰμί*, *οὐκ ἔστι*, etc., as, *πίστωμαι*

γὰρ οὐ τοσούτου οὐδέν, ὥστε μῆ οὐ καλῶς θανεῖν, I shall not come to such a pass, as not to die well, Soph. Ant. 97; *οὐκ οἰκός ἐστι Ἀθηναίους μῆ οὐ δοῦναι δίκας*, it is not reasonable that the Athenians should not..., Hdt. 7, 5: so, *ἀδύνατα ἦν...μῆ οὐ μεγάλα βλάπτειν*, Thuc. 8, 60; *οὐ δύναμαι μῆ οὐκ ἔταινεῖν*, Xen. Apol. fin.:—here it may be translated by Lat. *non potest fieri quin...*, or *non potest non esse*.—3. after all words implying negatives, as verbs expressing fear, shame, etc., *δεινὸν ἐδόκει...μῆ οὐ λαβεῖν*, it seemed strange (i. e. was not possible) not to take, Hdt. 1, 187; *αἰσχρόν ἐστι...μῆ οὐ θάνατι*, 'tis a shame (i. e. I have not the impudence) not to say, Plat. Prot. 352 D: so after questions, *τίς μηχανή...μῆ οὐ...*; what contrivance is there that it should not be? i. e. it is not possible that it should not, Plat. Phaed. 72 D.—In these three cases the art. τό may be set before *μῆ* οὐ, c. inf., as Soph. O. T. 283, 1232, Tr. 90: but τὸ μῆ οὐ cannot be used without the inf., acc. to Herm. Vig. n. 265.—III. so with a participle, *οὐ δίκαιον ἐστὶν ἰσθάναι (ἀνδρίαντα)*, *μῆ οὐ υπερβαλλόμενον*, it is not right to set up a statue, unless one surpasses, Hdt. 2, 110; *δυσάλγητος γὰρ ἦν, μῆ οὐ κατωκτεῖραν*, Soph. O. T. 13.—In signf. I. supra, as we see, both negatives retain their force: but in all cases of II. and III., *μῆ* might be used alone, though this is not common when a negat. precedes, Jelf Gr. Gr. § 750, Obs. 3. Herm. Vig. n. 265 supposes that the negation by *μῆ* οὐ is less strong and positive than that by *μῆ* alone; Jelf l. c., Obs. 5, follows Kühner in questioning this, considering that the second negat. has come in from the negative character of the whole sentence.

†*Μηρουανία*, ας, ἡ, *Mevania*, a city of Umbria, now *Benagna*, Strab. p. 227.
Μῆ οὕτως, ὥς..., not so as..., not so much so, as...
Μῆ περ, not however.
Μῆ ποθεν, lest from anywhere, Lat. *nequēdo*.
Μῆ πολλὰκις, lest perchance, Lat. *ne forte*, Heind. Plat. Phaed. 60 D, Stallb. Rep. 424 B.

Μῆποτε, (μῆ, ποτέ) that at no time, lest ever, that never, Lat. *nequando*, with subjunct., Hom.; also *μῆ ποτε*, divisim, Od. 21, 324, which is less strong, according to Ellendt Lex. Soph. s. v.—II. in warnings, entreaties, wishes, that never, on no account, also with subj., Od. 19, 81, c. inf., Od. 11, 441.—III. in oaths, etc., after a finite verb, with inf., never, ὁμοῦμαι, *μῆποτε τῆς ἐννῆς ἐπιβήμεναι*, Il. 9, 133, 275; c. inf. fut. Il. 9, 455: also in orat. obliqua, when another's words are quoted, Hes. Op. 86.—IV. in later Greek, perhaps, like *nescio an*, Arist. Eth. N. 10, 1, 3, and freq. in Gramm.; v. Butt. Exc. vii. ad Dem. Mid., p. 135.

Μῆ που, lest anywhere, that nowhere, Lat. *neubi*: hence lest perchance, Hom., etc.

Μῆ που, (μῆ, που) not yet, Lat. *nondum*, Hom.—II. in expositation, *μῆ ποτὶ μεβίετε*, Il. 4, 234.—III.—*μῆ* που, Od. 9, 102.—IV.—*μῆποτε*, Pors. Hec. 1268, Lob. Phryn. p. 458, Meineke Philem. p. 401.—V. *μῆ ποτὶ γε*, nay, not yet, Aesch. Pr. 631; followed by *πρίν*, Soph. Phil. 1409.

Μῆ πάποτε, usu. of past time, never yet, Soph. Ant. 1094.

Μῆπως, (μῆ, πως) like *μή ποτ*, *le* in any way, and after verbs of fearing, *lest any how*, lest perchance, freq. in Hom., following of course the const. of *μή*:—also divisim, *μή πως*, Od. 396, etc.—II. in case of doubt, or in indirect questions, *whether or no*, Il. 10, 101.

Μῆρα, τά, rarer Homeric plur. f. *μηρία*, not irreg. plur. of *μηρός*, as appears both from the signif. and accent (v. *μηρίον*), Il. 1, 46f, 2, 427, etc. (cf. Ar. Pac. 1088).

Μηρίατος, α, ον, (*μηρός*) belonging to, on the thigh, Lat. *femoralis*, ἡ μῆ τῆς thigh, Xen. Eq. 11, 4.

Μῆριγξ, γιγος, ἡ, also *αμῆριγξ*, bristle.

Μηρίω, (*μηρός*) to strike on the thigh, a word coined by the comic poets on analogy of *γαστρίω*, Dio. L. 7, 172.

Μῆρινθος, ον, ἡ: metapl. acc. *ἐκ μῆρινθα*, as if from *μηρίνης* (ἐλμιν, *περίνης*), Orph. A cor. line, string, Il. 23, 854, 869: a fishing line, Theocr. 21, 12; hence, proverbially *ἡ μῆρινθος οὐδὲν ἔσπασε*, the li caught nothing, i. e. it was of no avail, Ar. Thesm. 928, cf. Luc. Herm. 28. (From *μηρύνω*; akin to *μῆμις* and *μηρίγξ*.)

Μῆριά, τά (for the sing. τὸ *μηρία* is never used); in Hom. and Ar. *αἱ μῆριά*, q. v.:—that which was cut out of the thighs of victims, i. e. (acc. to the old Gramm., v. infra) the thigh bones, which it was the old usage to cut out (ἐκ *μηρία* τάμνον), and wrap two folds of fat (*μηρία κνίσσας ἐκάπναν*, *διπλῆντα ποιήσαντες*,—in Ar. Rh. διπλόα), and also to lay slices of fat upon them, (*ὠμοθέτησαν*, Od. 458, Il. 1, 461): they were then laid on the altar (*μηρία ἐπιθεῖναι* *ἱεροδάνω*, Ἀπόλλωνι, Od. 3, 179; 267); and burnt (*μηρία καίειν*, καὶ *μηρία καίειν*, ἐπὶ *μηρία καίειν* τὸ also ἐπὶ *βασιός*, freq. in Hom., v. 1, 40, Od. 4, 764): hence, *πίονα μῆριά* are the thigh-bones in their fat (in Th. ocr. *πιανθέντα*), for which, in Il. 240, we have *δηρὸς καὶ μῆριά*: so Hes. Opp. 335, *ἀγλαὰ μῆρία*, may the fatted thigh-bones, unless *ἀγλαὰ* is merely a general epith.—The origin of the custom is said to be found in Hes. Th. 535, sq., 556.—The distinction between *μηρία*, thigh-bones, and *μηροὶ*, thighs, is given by the Gramm., v. Apollon. Lex. s. v. *μηρία* in modern times first pointed out by Voss, Mythol. Briefe, 2, 303-322: Herm. Soph. Ant. 997, denies the taking *μηρία* to be the flesh of the thigh or hams, and Nitzsch, Od. 3, 456, supports him, remarking that, though Hom. always says *μηρία* or *μηράων*, yet the phrase *ἐκτίειν μῆρια* is used (as well as *ἐκτ. μῆριά*), Il. 4, 460; 2, 423, Od. 12, 360.—II.—*μῆριά* the thighs, only in Bion 1, 84; and we read *μηρίους*, in Ar. Eccl. 902.

†*Μηρίωνος*, ον, ὁ, *Meriōnes*, son of Molus of Crete, companion of Prometheus, Il. 2, 651.

Μηροκαντέω, ὦ, to burn thigh-bones as a sacrifice, like *ἱεροκαντέω*, Aesch.

†*Μῆρον*, οὐ, τό, Mt. *Merus*, in India at the base of which lay Nysa, An. 5, 1.

Μηρορράφξ, ἐς, sewn in a thigh, cf. *μηρορραφός*.

ΜΗΡΟΣ, Σ, οὐ, ὁ, the upper, fl. part of the thigh, the ham, in Hom. of men: accurately described in 5, 305, *ἰσχίον ἐνθά τε μῆρος ἰστροφέεται*, the hip-joint, and

where the thigh turns in one nip: freq. in phrases, *φάσανον* or *ἄορ ἐρυσσάμενος*, *σπασάμενος παρὰ μηροῦ*, drawing his sword from his thigh, where it hung, Hom.—2. Hom. uses the word of animals only in phrase *μηροὺς ἐξέταμον*, v. *μηρία* I, fin.: in Hdt. 3, 103, of the leg-bones generally, *ἐμψυλὸς ἐν τοῖσι δισυθίοισι σκέλεσι* ἔχει τέσσερας μηροὺς καὶ γούνατα τέσσαρα.

Μηροτομέω, ὦ, = *μηροὺς τέμνω*, v. sup.

Μηροτράφης, ἐς, (μηρός, τρέφω) *high-bred*, epith. of Bacchus, Anth. P. 11, 329, Strab. p. 687, where Casaub. would read *μηροβράφης*.

Μηροτύπης, ἐς, (μηρός, τύπτω) *striking the thigh*, κέντρον, Anth. P. i, 274.

Μήρυγμα, τό, v. sub *μήρυμα*.

Μηρυκάω, = *μηρυκίω*, Arist. H. A. i, 50, 12, Probl. 10, 44, 2.

Μηρυκάομαι, dep., = *sq.*, Plut. Rom. i, cf. Luc. Gall. 8.

Μηρυκίω, to chew the cud, ruminate, i. e. N. A. 5, 42. (Perhaps connected with *ἐρευνῶμαι*, ἤρυγον.) Hence *Μηρυκισμός*, οὐ, ὁ, a chewing the cud, LXX.

Μήρυμα, ατος, τό, that which may be spun into thread, of a fibrous stone, Plut. 2, 434 A.—II. like Lat. *tractus*, *plumen*, a serpent's coil or trail, Nic. h. 163, as Lob. Paral. 433 writes *τμήρυμα*.

Μηρύματιον, ον, τό, Dim. from *μήρυμα*, esp. a ball of wine. [ᾶ]

Μήρως, υκος, ὁ, a ruminating fish, see the scarus, Arist. H. A. 9, 50, 12. *Μήρυσμα*, ατος, τό, dub. for *μήρυμα*, q. v.

Μήρυσομαι, f. -όσομαι: dep. mid.: to draw up, furl, ἰστία *μηρύσαιτο*, d. 12, 170: to draw up an anchor, xph. Fr. 699: also, *μηρύσθαι* ἀπὸ ἔθω, Opp. C. i, 50; ἐκ β., Ap. Rh. 889.—2. in weaving, κρόκα ἐν στήρι *μηρύσασθαι*, to weave the woof to the warp, Hes. Op. 536:—then, *wind off thread*, Luc. Hermot. 47. The Act. is hardly to be found, though *μηρύομαι* appears as a pass. Theocrit. 1, 29, *κισσὸς μῆρυται* ῥι χεῖλι, ivy twines around the ge.—Poetic, esp. Ep. word, though a compd. *ἐκμηρύομαι* is found in use.

Μῆς, ὁ, Dor. for *μείς*, μήν.

Μήστο, Ep. syncop. aor. of *μήδο*.

Μήστωρ, ωρος, ὁ, (μήδομαι) an adviser, counsellor, Hom., who calls Jupiter *μήστωρ*, Il. 8, 22; and any distinguished for wise counsel, φῶν *μήστωρ* ἀτάλαντος, Il. 7, 366, p. 3, 110; also, *μήστωρ μάχης*, ἄνδρ., the adviser in battle, i. e. the leader, Il. 17, 339; 4, 328; but, *μήστωρ* βολοῦ, *knowing to rouse terror*, Il. 5, p. cf. 8, 108. (Cf. Lat. *magister*.) nce

†Μῆστωρ, αρος, ὁ, *Mestor*, son of Ereus and Andromeda, Apollod. 2, 5.—2. a son of Priam, Il. 24, 257. 3. son of Pterelaus, Apollod. 2, 4.—4. son of Neptune and Clito, Plat. iti. 114 C.

Μῆτα, ἡ, *Meta*, daughter of Ho-

3, 15, 6.
Μῆτε, and not, μηδέ..., *μήτε*, Od. 13, 1; but usu. doubled, *μήτε...μήτε*, *ther...nor*, freq. in Hom.; also with in second clause, Il. 13, 230, Hdt. 33: on *μήτε...μηδέ*, v. sub *μηδέ*;—also on the dub. forms *μή...μήτε*, *ἢ...μήτε*.

Μῆτειρα, ας, ἡ, = *μήτηρ*, v. 1. for *δμήτειρα*, Il. 14, 259; otherwise only in Greg. Naz. etc.,—except in compd. *παμμήτειρα*.

Μητέρως, α, ον, = *μήτριος*, dub. in Anth. P. 9, 398.

MHTHP, Dor. *μάτηρ*, ἡ: *γεν-μη-τέρος*, contr. *μητέρος*, etc., both in Hom., the latter only in strict Att.: but acc. *μήτέρα*, pl. *μητέρας*, were never contr. *A mother*, Hom., etc.; also of animals, a dam, Il. 17, 4, Od. 10, 414; of a mother-bird, Il. 2, 313:—ὑπὸ or ἐκ *μητέρος*, from one's mother's womb, Pind. P. 5, 153, Aesch. Cho. 422: metaph., ἡ *ἡμέρα*, Hes. Op. 823.

—2. also of lands, *μήτηρ μήλων*, *θη-ρῶν*, mother of flocks, of game, Il. 2, 696; 8, 47, etc.: also, *γῆ μήτηρ*, mother earth, Aesch. Theb. 16, etc.; but ἡ *Μήτηρ* alone for *Δημήτηρ*, Hdt. 8, 65.—III. poet. as the origin or source of events, *πειθαρχία γὰρ τῆς εὐπραξίας μήτηρ*, Aesch. Theb. 225; ἡ *γνώμη* μ. *κακῶν*, Soph. Phil. 1361; so night is the mother of day, Aesch. Ag. 265; the grape of wine, Id. Pers. 614; summer of the vine-shoot, Pind. N. 5, 11, etc.—III. for *μητρόπολις*, in Call. Fr. 112. (The word is the same in all the Indo-Germanic tongues, Lat. *mater*, Sanscr. *mātri*, Germ. *Mutter*, etc.)

Μῆτι, neut. from *μήτις*, q. v.

Μῆτι, contr. dat. from *μήτις* for *μήτι*, Hom.

†Μητιάδουσα, ης, ἡ, *Metiādusa*, wife of Cecrops II. of Athens, Apollod. 3, 15, 5.

Μητιάω, ὦ, Ep. 3 pl. *μητιώσι*, part. *μητιώων*, ὥσα: f. *μητιώω*: (μητις):—like *μηδομαι*, to meditate, intend, plan, βουλάς, Il. 20, 153: absol., to deliberate, determine, Il. 7, 45:—mid. to resolve in one's own mind or with one's self, Il. 22, 174: c. inf., Il. 12, 17.—2. to plan, devise, bring about, νόστον Ὀδυσσῆϊ, Od. 6, 14; but in bad sense, μ. *κακά τινα*, Il. 18, 312; cf. *μήδομαι*, *μητιομαι*. Hence

Μητιέτα, ὁ, Ep. form for *μητιέτης*, a counsellor, freq. in Hom. and Hes., as epith. of Ζεὺς, *all-wise*! (Formed from *μητις*: cf. *δοιήτης*, *πολύτης*.) [*μητιέτα*, though in Hom. ᾶ always by position.]

Μητιέσομαι, v. *μητιομαι*.

Μῆτιμα, ατος, τό, = *μήτις*, ap. Hesych., formed after *μήρυμα*.

Μητιεύεις, εσσα, εν. (μητις) wise in counsel, all-wise, epith. of Jupiter, = *μητιέτα*, H. Hom. Ap. 344, and Hes.: but *φάρμακα μητιεύετα*, wise, i. e. well-chosen remedies, Od. 4, 227.

Μητιόμαι, f. -ισομαι, dep. mid., = *μητιάω*, esp. to invent, contrive, plan, against another, *τινὶ τι*, Hom.; but also c. dupl. acc., *τινὰ τι*, Od. 18, 27; cf. *μήδομαι* 2.—Hom. has only the fut. and aor., which Wolf writes *μητιόμαι*, *μητιόσασθαι* [ε]. others have *μητιόσομαι*, *μητιόσασθαι*, assuming the pres. to be *μητιέσομαι*: but the pres. *μητιόμαι* occurs in Pind. P. 2, 170; cf. *μητιάω*.

†Μητιονίδης, ον, ὁ, son of *Metion*, Apollod. 3, 15, 6: in pl. of *Μητι-ῖδαι*, the (royal family of the) *Metionidae*, Paus. 1, 5, 3.

†Μητιόχος, ον, ὁ, *Metiochus*, an Athenian, son of Miltiades, Hdt. 6, 41.

Μητιόων, μητιόωσι, v. sub. *μητιώω*.
MHTIZ, ἡ: gen. *ιος* Att. *ιδος*, Aesch. Cho. 626, Supp. 61: Ep. dat. *μήτι* for *μήτι*, Hom., pl. *μητιέσαι*, Pind. O. 1, 15: acc. *μήτιν*, Soph. Ant. 158:—the faculty of advising, wis-

dom, skill, cunning, craft, Hom.: *ὑπὸ τὸ βίαι*, Il. 23, 315; *μήτιν ἄλωπης*, a fox for craft, Pind. I. 4, 79 (3, 65): of a poet's skill or craft, Id. N. 3, 15.—II. advice, counsel, a plan, undertaking, Hom., etc.; esp. *μήτιν ὑφάινειν*, Il. 7, 324, etc.; cf. *μήδος*.—III. as fem. prop. n., †*Metis*, daughter of Oceanus and Tethys, the first wife of Jupiter, mother of Minerva, Hes. Th. 936.—Ep. word, used also by Pind. and Aesch. (Cf. Sanscr. *mati*, *consilium*; from *man*, *cogitare*: cf. Germ. *Muth* with Lat. *mens*.)

Μῆτις, ὁ, ἡ, neut. *μήτι*, gen. *μήτι-νος* (*μή, τις*):—lest any one, lest any thing; that no one, that nothing, Lat. *ne quis*, *ne quid*, freq. in Hom., constructed just like the adv. *μή*.—II. *μήτι* is freq. as adv., *lest by any means*, that by no means, Hom.; oit. separately, *μή τι*; sometimes with a word between: in an indirect question, *μή τι, whether perchance: μή τί γε, let alone, not to mention, much less*, Lat. *nedum*, also *μή τι δή γε*, Att., Herm. Vig. n. 266.

†Μητίχη, ης, ἡ, *Metiche*, fem. pr. n., Ath. 567 D, also called *Κλεψύδρα*.

Μητία, = *μητιομαι*, Orph. Arg. 1330.

†Μητίων, ονος, ὁ, *Metion*, son of Erechtheus, grandfather of Daedalus, Apollod. 3, 15, 1, 8; acc. to Plat. father of Daedalus, Ion 533 A: cf. Paus. 2, 6, 5.

Μῆτοι, stronger form of *μή*, in no-wise, nay, Hes. Op. 745: *μήτοι γε, nay upon no account*, Herm. Vig. n. 266.

Μῆτος, τό, = *μήτις*, ap. Hesych.
Μῆτρα, ας, ἡ, (*μήτηρ*) Lat. *matrux*, the womb, Hipp. p. 106, Hdt. 3, 108; also in plur., *Ibid.*;—or more properly the entrance to the womb, Arist. H. A. 3, 1, 21:—esp. a swine's paunch, Lat. *uulva*, reckoned a great dainty, Plut. 2, 733 C, Ath. 96 F.—II. *like pith or heart of trees and wood*, Theophr. 1, 6, 1.—III. a queen-wasp, opp. to the *ἐργαται*, Arist. H. A. 9, 41, 2; also of bees, Id.

Μητράγυτος, ὦ, to be a *μητράγυτης*, Antiph. Misop. 1, 8: from

Μητράγυτος, ον, ὁ, (*μητήρ*, ἡγή-της) a begging priest of Cybele, the Mother of the gods, a sort of begging friar, Lob. Aglaoph. p. 645: Iphicrates gave this name to Callias, who was really her *Δαδοίχος* (cf. sub voc.), Arist. Rhet. 3, 2, 10.

Μητράδελεφος, οὔ, ὁ, Dor. *ματρ*, = *sq.*, Pind. P. 8, 49.

Μητράδελεφος, ον, ὁ and ἡ, (*μήτηρ*, ἰδελός) a mother's brother or sister, an uncle or aunt. [ᾶ]

Μητράζω, to take after one's mother, Lat. *matrescere*, dub.

Μητράλοιας, or *μητραλώας*, ον, ὁ, (*μήτηρ*, ἰλοία) striking one's mother, a matricide, Aesch. Eum. 153, Plat. Phaed. 114 A; cf. *πατραλώας*.

Μητράρον, ον, τό, dim. from *μήτηρ*, a little mother. [ᾶ]

†Μητράς, (ὁ *Χίος*), i. e. *Μητρόδω-ρος*, masc. pr. n., Antiph. Philom. 4; Dind. Ath. 100 D *Μῆτρας*, v. *Meineke* ad Antiph. l. c.

†Μητράς, ὁ, Dor. *Ματρ*, *Metraes*, masc. pr. n., Ath. 5 A.

Μητρεγχύτης, ον, ὁ, (*μήτρα*, ἐγχέω) a syringe for injections into the womb [ᾶ]

Μῆτηρ, ης, ἡ, Ion. for *μήτρα*

Μητριάω, = *μητρίω*.

Μητριάς, ἀδός, ἡ, pecul. fem. οἱ *μήτριος*, Anth. P. 9, 398.

Μητρίδιος, α, ον, having a *μήτρα*, hence *fruitful*, filled with seed, μ. *ἀκα-λῆφαι*, Ar. Lys. 549, ubi v. Schol. [ᾶ]

Μητρίω, *to worship Cybele, the Mother of the gods*, Lob. Aglaoph. p. 832.
Μητρικεύς, ἡ, ὄν.=sq., Arist. Eth. N. 9, 2, 8. Adv. -κως, Dion. H. Rhet.

Μήτριος, *Lat. maternus*.

Μητρίς, (μήτηρ) sc. γῆ, *one's mother country* (cf. πατρίς), Cretan word, ap. Plat. Rep. 575 D.

†Μητροβάτης, *ov, ὅ, Metrobates*, a Persian, Xen. Hell. 1, 3, 12.

†Μητροβίος, *ov, ὅ, Metrobios*, masc. pr. n., Ath. 643 E; etc.

Μητροδιδάκτος, *ov, (μήτηρ, διδάσκω) taught by one's mother*, Diog. L. 2, 83. [i]

Μητροδοκος, *ov, Dor. ματρ-, (μήτηρ, δέχομαι) received by the mother*, γοαί, Pind. N. 7, 14A.

†Μητροδότος, *ov, ὅ, Metrodōtus*, masc. pr. n., Anth. P. 11, 344.

†Μητροδίδρυς, *ov, ὅ, Metrodōrus*, a ruler in Proconessus, Hdt. 4, 138.—2. a celebrated rhapsodist of Lampsaeca, Plat. Ion 530 C.—3. a philosopher of Chios, teacher of Anaxarchus of Abdera, Diog. L.—4. an Epicurean philosopher of Athens, Luc. Alex. 17.—5. a philosopher, statesman, and historian of Scepsis, Strab. p. 609.—Many others of this name in Ath., Diog. L.; etc.

Μητροήτης, *ες, (μήτηρ, ἥθος) with a mother's mind*, Anth. P. 1, 122.

Μητροήν, *Dor. ματρ-, adv. (μήτηρ) from the mother, by the mother's side*, Pind. O. 7, 41, Hdt. 1, 173, etc.; so, τὰ μ., Hdt. 7, 99: but also=παρὰ ὃν ἐκ μητρός, *from one's mother, from one's mother's hand*, Ar. Ran. 478, etc.

Μητρόθεος, *ov, ἡ, (μήτηρ, θεός) the mother of God*,=θεοτόκος, Eccl.

Μητροκάσιγνήτη, *ης, ἡ, (μήτηρ, κασιγνήτη) a mother's sister, aunt*, Aesch. Eum. 962.

Μητροκασίγνητος, *ov, ὅ, a mother's brother, uncle*.

†Μητροκλέης, *ένος, ὅ, Metrocles*, a Cynic philosopher, Plut. 2, 468 A.

Μητροκομέω, *ω, to take care of one's mother*.

Μητροκτονέω, *ω, to kill one's mother*, Aesch. Eum. 202, etc.; and

Μητροκτονία, *ας, ἡ, matricide*, Plut. 2, 18 A: from

Μητροκτόνος, *ov, (μήτηρ, κτίνω) killing one's mother, matricidal*, Aesch. Eum. 102; μ. μίσμα, *the stain of one's mother's murder*, lb. 281; so, μ. κηλὶς, *αἷμα*, Eur. I. T. 1200, Or. 1649: as subst., a matricide, Aesch. Eum. 492, Eur., etc.

Μητροκωμία, *ας, ἡ, the mother-village*; cf. μητρόπολις.

Μητροκλήτης, *ὀ, ἄνδ and μητρολήτης, ov, ὁ, Or. Sib., a matricide*.

Μητρομήτωρ, *ορος, ἡ, Dor. ματρομάτωρ, (μήτηρ, μήτηρ) one's mother's mother, grandmother*, Pind. O. 6, 143.

Μητρομυζία, *ας, ἡ, (μήτηρ, μίγνυμι) incest with one's mother*, Sext. Emp. 11, 191.

Μητρομίξιν, *ov, τό,=foreg.*

Μητροβέος, *ov, ὁ, a bastard*, a Rhodian word, Schol. Eur. Alc. 1001.

Μητροπάρθενος, *ov, ἡ, the virgin-mother*, Eccl.

Μητροπάτωρ, *ορος, ὁ, (μήτηρ, πατήρ) one's mother's father, grandfather*, II. 11, 224, Hdt. 3, 51. [α]

Μητρόπολις, *εως, ἡ, Dor. ματρ-, (μήτηρ, πόλις) the mother-state, of Athens in relation to her Ionian colonies*, Hdt. 7, 51; of Doris in relation to the Peloponn. Dorians, Id. 8, 31, Thuc. 3, 92; so, of Thera, μ. μεγάλων πόλιων, Pind. P. 4, 34:—metaph., ὁ ἐγκέφαλος μ. τοῦ ψυχροῦ,

Hipp. p. 249; ἱστορία μ. τῆς φιλοσοφίας, Diod. 1, 2, cf. Epicur. ap. Ath. 104 B.—II. *one's mother-city, mother-country, home*, Pind. N. 5, 16, Soph. O. C. 707.—III. *a metropolis in our sense, capital city*, Steph. Byz. Hence as pr. n.,

†Μητρόπολις, *εως, ἡ, Metrópolis*, a site near Olpae in Acarnania, perhaps a part of it, Thuc. 3, 107; v. Poppo Proleg. 2, p. 142.—2. a city of Hestiaeotis in Thessaly, Strab. p. 437.—3. a city of Acarnania south of Stratus, Polyb. 4, 64, 4.—4. a city of Greater Phrygia on the Maeander, Strab. p. 576.—5. an Ionian city of Lydia between Ephesus and Smyrna, Id. p. 632. Hence

†Μητροπολίτης, *ov, ὁ, of Metropolis, Metropolitans*, Strab. p. 637.

Μητροπολίτης, *ov, ὁ, (μητρόπολις) a native of the mother-town*.—II. in Eccl. a metropolitan.

Μητροπόλος, *ov, (μήτηρ, πολέω) tending mothers*, epith. of Ilithyia, Pind. P. 3, 15.—II. αἰ μ.=μελίσσαι (I. 2).

Μητροπρεπής, *ες, (μήτηρ, πρέπω) befitting a mother*. Adv. -πως.

Μητρορραϊστής, *ov, ὁ, a matricide*.

Μητρορρίπτος, *ov, (μήτηρ, ρίπτω) rejected by his mother*, Anth. P. 15, 26.

Μητροτρεφής, *ες, (μήτηρ, τρέφω) brought up by his mother*, Orph.

Μητροτύκτης, *ov, ὁ,=μητραλοίας.*

†Μητροφάνης, *ov, ὁ, Metrophānes*, masc. pr. n., Anth. P. 11, 345.

Μητροφθόρος, *ov, (μήτηρ, φθείρω) murdering his mother*, Anth. P. 9, 498.

Μητροφόνος, *ov, also ἡ, ov, Aesch. Eum. 268, (μήτηρ, φονέω)—murdering his mother, μ. δυνά, woes following this crime*, Aesch. l. c.:—as subst., a matricide, lb. 257.

Μητροφόντης, *ov, ὁ,=μητροφόνος*, Eur. Or. 479, etc.

Μητριὰ, *ἡς, ἡ, Ion. : Dor. ματρ-, μητριή—*a step-mother**, lb. 5, 389, etc., Hes. Or. 823, etc.; esp. an unkind one, *injuria noverca*, Hdt. 4, 154:—hence, metaph. a dangerous case is called μ. νεών, Aesch. Pr. 727; men honoured by their country are said to be *τρεφόμενοι οὐκ ὑπὸ μητρίαις ἄλλ' ὑπὸ μητρὶ τῆς χώρας*, Plat. Menex. 237 B, cf. Plut. 2, 201 E, Vell. Paterc. 2, 4, 4. Hence

Μητριάζω, *to be a step-mother, act as one*.

Μητριός, *ov, ὁ, (μητριὰ)=πατριός, a step-father*, Theopomp. (Com.) Elio. 6.

Μητριώδης, *ες, (μητριὰ, εἶδος) like a step-mother, τὸ μ., a step-mother's treatment, unkindness*, Plut. 2, 143 A.

Μητροῶζω, *(μητρώος II.)=μητρίζω, Iamb.*

Μητροβάκος, *ἡ, ὄν,=μητρώος, esp. belonging to Cybele*.

Μητρώας, *ov, ὁ,=μήτρωας*.

Μητρωσμός, *ov, ὁ, Dor. ματρ-: a keeping the feast of Cybele*, Phintys ap. Stob. p. 444, 23, ubi Gaisf. *μητρωσμός*.

Μητρώιος, *ἰα, ἰων, (μήτηρ) poet. v. μητρώος*, Od. 19, 410.

†Μήτρων, *ωνος, ὁ, Metron*, masc. pr. n., a Pydnaean, Arr. Ind. 16, 5.

Μητρονυμικός, *ἡ, ὄν, (μήτηρ, ὄνομα) named after one's mother*, cf. πατρωνυμικός.

Μητρώος, *α, ov, contr. for μητρώδος, q. v. (μήτηρ)—of a mother, a mother's, δέμας, αἷμα, πῆμα*, Aesch. Eum. 84, 230, Soph., etc.—τὰ μ., *a mother's right*, Hdt. 3, 58.—II. *belonging to the Mother of the Gods, Cybele*: hence τὸ Μ., *her temple*, esp. at Athens, where it was near the *βουλευτήριον*, and served as a depository for the state-

archives, Plut. 2, 407 C, etc., v. Boeckl P. E. 2, 143, n. 421: τὰ Μ., *sc. ἱερὰ the worship of Cybele*, Dion. H. de Dem. 22, Plut., etc.

Μήτρωος, *ὁ, Dor. ματρ-: gen. ωο and ω, acc. ωα and ων; plur. always of the third decl., like πάτριος*:—=μητροκασίγνητος, *a maternal uncle*, II. 2, 662, Hdt., etc.—2. generally, *a relation by the mother's side, μητρώας ὄδους*, Pind. O. 6, 130.—3.=μητροπάτωρ, lb. 9, 96.

Μητρωσμός, *ov, ὁ, v. sub. μητρώος*.

Μηχανόμαι, *as dep. mid. (v. inf. B); ἡ-ίσσομαι; pf. μεμηχάνημαι (cf. inf. B):—*Lat. machinari, to make by art, put together, build, τέχνη*, II. 8, 177, πλοία, Hdt. 1, 94: and so of any work requiring skill of art, μ. λαγόν *to prepare a hare*, Hdt. 1, 123; μ. σκιάς, Xen. Cyr. 8, 17.—II. *mor. usu. to contrive, devise, plan by art or cunning*, in Hom. esp. in bad sense μ. ἀτάσθαλα, κακά, *δεικναι μηχανῶνται*, Od. 3, 207; 17, 499; 22, 432 also simply *to cause, effect*, Hdt. 2, 21. Construct., μ. τί τινα, *contrive against...*, Hom. ll. c.; also *ἐπὶ τινα*, Od. 4, 822; so usu. in prose, as Hdt. 4, 154; also μ. τί τις τινα, Hdt. 6, 121, Eur.; ἐπὶ τινα, Xen. Mem. 2, 3, 10; *πρός τινα*, Hdt. 2, 95: but *ἐπὶ τινα*, also, for a purpose, Hdt. 1, 60 so too *εἰς τι*, Plat. Prot. 320 E; *πρό τι*, Xen. Cyr. 8, 2, 26: *ἐκ τῶν ἐσθλῶν αἰσχρὰ μ.*, Eur. Hipp. 331: in prose oft. μ. *ὅπως τί ἐσται*, Hdt. 2, 121, 3 and Plat.; *ὅπως ἂν τί γένηται*, Plat. Gorg. 481 A; also *πάσαν μηχανήν μ. ὅπως...*, Plat. Rep. 460 C. c. inf., *to contrive to do or that a thing may be*, Plat. Rep. 519 E, Xen. Cyr. 1, 6, 22.—2. *as mid., to procure for one's self*, Soph. Phil. 295, Xen. Cyr. 3, 2, 15.*

B. the act *μηχανῶν* is only found in Ep. part., *ἀτάσθαλα μηχανῶντων*, *contriving dire effects*, Od. 18, 143, cf. Ar. Rh. 3, 583; and in Soph. Aj. 103 in inf. *μηχανῶν*: but perf. *μεμηχάνημαι* appears as pass. in Hdt. 1, 98, Soph. Tr. 586, Xen. Cyr. 8, 3, 1, Dem. 604, 7, etc.; though Plat. also has it in act. signifi., e. g. Gorg. 459 D.

Μηχανέομαι, *Ion. for μηχανῶν, Hdt.*

Μηχανεύομαι,=μηχανάομαι, v. Xen. Cyr. 4, 5, 49. It is used as pass. in LXX. Hence

Μηχανέσκει, *εως, ἡ, a contriving, preparing*, Hipp.

Μηχανή, *ἡς, ἡ, (μήχος) the Lat. machina, any artificial means or contrivance for doing a thing, a contrivance device*, first in Hes. Th. 146 in plu. *μηχαναί, arts, wiles*, and freq. in Att. esp. in bad sense: hence proverb. *μηχαναί Σισύφου*, Ar. Ach. 391. Phrases, *μηχανήν ὁ μηχανῶν προοίρειν*, Eur. I. T. 112, Ar. Thesm. 1132; *εὐρίσκειν, ἐξευρίσκειν*, Aesch. Eum. 82, Eur. Alc. 221; *τλέκειν*, Eur. Andr. 66; *ποριέσθαι*, Plat. Sym. 191 B; *ἐκπορίζειν*, Ar. Vesp. 365: *v. means or resources*, Pind. P. 110; *κατ' ἐλὸν μηχανάν*, lb. 194: c. gen., μ. κακῶν, *a contrivance against ills*, Eur. Alc. 221; but also *a way means, σωτηρία, of safety*, Aesch. Theb. 209:—generally, esp. in Hdt. *ἐκ μηχανῆς τινας*, *in some way or other*, 6, 115; *μηδεμίῃ μηχανῇ*, *by no means whatsoever, by no contrivance*, 7, 51; *μήτε τέχνη μήτε μηχανῇ μεδεμιά*, Thuc. 5, 18; *ὁππ. το πόνῃ μηχανῇ*, Ep. Plat. 349 A: *οὐδεμίῃ μηχανῇ (ἐστί) ὅπως οὐ, c. fut. indic.* Hdt. 2, 160; also, *μη οὐ, c. inf.*, Id. 2, 181; 2, 51.—II. *an instrument, machine*

tor lifting weights, etc., Hdt. 2, 125: esp.,—2. an engine of war, Thuc., mostly in phrase *μηχανὰς προσάγειν*, as in 2, 76; *μηχαναὶς ἐλείν*, 4, 13.—3. a theatrical machine, by which gods, etc., were made to appear in the air, Plat. Crat. 425 D, Clitarch. 407 A; *αἰσρεῖν* μ., Antiph. Poes. 1, 15, ubi v. Meineke, Alex. Leb. 4, 19: hence proverb. of any thing sudden and unexpected, *ὥςπερ ἀπὸ μηχανῆς*, like Lat. *Deus ex machina*, Dem. 1025, fin., cf. Arist. Poet. 15, 10.

Μηχανήμα, ατος, τό,=*μηχανή*, a subtle contrivance, cunning work, Trag., as Aesch. Pr. 469;—of the robe in which Agamemnon was entangled, Id. Cho. 981.—2. an engine, Polyb. 1, 48, 2.

Μηχανήσις, εως, ἡ, the use of a *μηχανή*, Lat. *machinatio*: also=*μηχανή*, μ. αὐτοποιικῆ, Polyb. 1, 22, 7. [α]

Μηχανήτεον, verb. adj. from *μηχανάομαι*, one must contrive, Plat. Gorg. 481 A.

Μηχανήτης, ου, ό, (*μηχανάομαι*) a contriver, Lat. *machinator*. Hence

Μηχανήτικος, ἡ, όν, good at forming plans, able to contrive a thing, Xen. Hipparch. 5, 2.

Μηχανήτορος, ου,=*μηχανοφόρος*.

Μηχανήτης, ης, ἡ, poet. for *μηχανή*, Cr. Sib.

Μηχανικός, ἡ, όν, (*μηχανή*) inventive, ingenious, full of resources, clever, Ken. Mem. 4, 3, 1, Hell. 3, 1, 8.—2. gen. rel. like *μηχανήτικος*, Id. Lac. 7, 7.—II. of or belonging to machines; 2. *μηχανικά*, mechanics, on which Aristotle wrote a treatise: so, ἡ-κή sc. τέχνη, Id. Anal. Post. 1, 9, 4, Anth. P. 9, 807:—ό *μηχανικός*, an engineer, Plat. Peric. 27. Adv. -κώς, Diod. 18, 27.

Μηχανίτις, ιδος, ἡ, the inventive, of innerva, Paus. 8, 36, 5.

Μηχανιώτης, ου, ό, poet. for *μηχανήτης*, H. Hom. Merc. 436.

Μηχανοδόλης, ου, ό, (*μηχανή*, δι-όω) inventing means, artifices, machines, etc., Ar. Pac. 790. [i]

Μηχανοίεσις, εσσα, εν, (*μηχανή*) ingenious, inventive, Soph. Ant. 365.

Μηχανοποιέω, ά, to make or use machines, Hipp. Hence

Μηχανοποίημα, ατος, τό, a machine when made.

Μηχανοποιία, ας, ἡ, the making of machines: from

Μηχανοποιός, όν, (*μηχανή*, ποιέω) making machines; ό μ., an engineer, maker of war-engines, Xen. Cyr. 6, 1, 2, etc.:—the machinist of the theatre, r. Pac. 174, cf. Fr. 234.

Μηχανορράβείο, ώ, to form crafty plans, Aesch. Cho. 221; and

Μηχανορράφία, ας, ἡ, crafty dealing: om

Μηχανορράφος, ου, (*μηχανή*, ρά-τω) making up crafty plans, craftily-dealing, Soph. O. T. 387: c. gen., μ. ικόν, crafty workers, of ill, Eur. ndr. 447. [α]

Μηχανορρογός, όν, (*μηχανή*, *εργα) *μηχανοποιός*: pass. cunningly contrived, Anth. Plan. 382.

Μηχανοφόρος, ου,=*μηχανηφόρος*, for conveying military engines, Plut. nt. 38.

Μηχανόων Ep. pres. part. act. v. *μηχανάω* B.

Μήχαρ, τό,=*μήχος*, a form little used except by Aesch., who has it in z. 199, Supp. 394, 594; cf. *μήχος*. *Μηχάριζομαι*,=*μηχανάομαι*, a word ingeniously formed by Wellauer out *μήχαρ* ἱεσθαι, Aesch. Ag. 304.

ΜΗΧΟΣ, τό, old poet. root of *μη-*

χανή, a means, expedient, remedy, Il. 2, 342; *μήχος* κακού, a remedy for ill, like ἄκος, Od. 12, 392, Hdt. 2, 181; 4, 151; κακόν, Eur. Andr. 536;—so also, *φρονέας ἐτείας* μ., Aesch. Ag. 2, if we there read *μήχος* (though elsewhere Aesch. always uses *μήχαρ*): in Hdt. some write *μήκος*, as if an Ion. form. (*μήχος*, *μήχαρ*, *μηχανή*, *μηχανάομαι* are doubtless akin to *μήδος*, *μήδομαι*, *μήτις*, etc.)

Μία, ἡ, gen. *μιάς*, Ep. and Ion. *μῆς*, fem. of *εἷς*, one, Hom., cf. *λα*. [*μιά* and acc. *μῦν*, only in later Ion. prose *μῆη*, *μῆν*.]

Μιαιγμία, ας, ἡ, (*μιάω*, γάμος)

unlawful wedlock; cf. *μιαίφονία*.

ΜΙΑΝΩ, f. -ανώ: aor. *ἐμίνα*, but in Att. *ἐμίαν*, as Eur. Hel. 1000, I. A. 1595, cf. Lob. Phryn. 24, †part. *μιάνας*, Solon 27, 3†: aor. pass. *ἐμιάνθη*: pf. *μεμίανκα*, Plut. T. Gracch. 21; pf. pass. *μεμίασμαι*. Strictly, to paint over a white body with another color, hence to stain, dye, ἐλέφαντα φοίνικι, Virgil's *violare ostro ebur*, Il. 4, 141: hence,—2. to stain, defile, soil, *μιάνθησαν κοινή*, Il. 16, 795, etc.: esp. with blood, *μιάνθη* (for -θησαν) αἵματι *μυροί*, Il. 4, 146; freq. in Trag.—3. freq. also of moral stains, to taint, defile, pollute, Pind. N. 3, 25, and Trag.; esp. by great crimes, as murder, Valck. Hipp. 1437, Pors. Or. 909, and cf. *μίασμα*: hence Soph. says, θεοὶν *μιάνειν* οὐ τὸν ἀνθρώπων σθένει, Ant. 1044: pass. to incur such defilement, Eur. Or. 75, etc.—The Lat. *violare* may be compared. [i]

Μιαίφονέω, ώ, to be or become *μιαίφονος*, Eur. I. A. 1364: also c. acc., to murder, Plat. Rep. 571 D: and

Μιαίφονία, ας, ἡ, bloodguiltiness, Dem. 795, 7, Diod. 17, 5: also of pollution from eating blood, Plut. 2, 994 A: from

Μιαίφονος, ου, (*μιάω*, φόνος) blood-stained, bloody, Il., always epith. of Mars, as 5, 31, etc.: hence defiled with blood, blood-guilty, Trag., cf. *μίασμα*: c. gen., μ. τέκνων, stained with thy children's blood, Eur. Med. 1346. Compar. -ώτερος, Hdt. 5, 92, 1: superl. -ώτατος, Eur. Tro. 881.

†*Μιάνας*, ασα, αν, 1 aor. part. act. from *μιάω*.

†*Μιάνθη*, aor. pass. Ep. from *μιάω*, Il. 4, 146.

Μιάνσις, ἡ, (*μιάω*) pollution, defilement, LXX. [i]

Μιαντός, ἡ, όν, (*μιάω*) dyed, stained, defiled.

Μιάρια, ας, ἡ, the character or conduct of a *μιαρός*, brutality, Xen. Hell. 7, 3, 6, Isae. 51, 32.—II.=*μίασμα*, defilement, esp. bloodguiltiness, Antipho 118, 2, etc.; μ. ὑπέρ τινος, Id. 119, 3.

Μιάρόγλωστος, ου, (*μιαρός*, γλῶσσα) foul-tongued, Anth. P. 7, 377.

Μιάρός, ά, όν, (*μιάω*) stained, esp. with blood, Il. 24, 420: hence,—II. later, mostly in moral sense, defiled with blood, hence *μαραὶ ἡμέραι*, certain days in the month Anthesterion, on which expiatory libations (χοαί) were offered to the dead, cf. *μίασμα*:—then, generally, defiled, polluted, impure, v. esp. Plat. Legg. 716 E: abominable, foul, Soph. Ant. 746, etc.; and, esp. in Ar., brutal, coarse, blackguard, e. g. Ach. 282; ώ *μαρὲ* (you rogue!) in a coaxing sense, Plat. Phaedr. 236 E, etc.; μ. φανή, Eq. 218, cf. Soph. Tr. 987; μ. *περὶ τὸν δῆμον*, Ar. Eq. 831. Adv. -ρως, Ar. Eq. 800.

Μιαροσίτια, ας, ἡ, (*μιαρός*, σίτος) foul feeding, Meineke Menand. p. 538.

Μιαροτρόκτης, ου, ό,=*μαροφάγος*.

Μιάροφύγέω, ώ, to feed foully, LXX and

Μιάροφύγας, ας, ἡ, foul feeding, LXX: from

Μιάροφύγος, ες, (*μιαρός*, φαγείν) feeding foully.

Μίασμα, ατος, τό, (*μιάω*) a dyeing:—stain, defilement, esp. by murder or any foul crime: also the taint of guilt, Lat. *piaculum*, freq. in Trag., esp. in Aesch. Eum. 169, 281, e/c. cf. Müller Eum. § 50, sq.—III. of persons, a defilement, abomination, like Lat. *piaculum*, Aesch. Ag. 1645, Soph. O. T. 97, 241; μ. *πατροκτόνον*, α Clytaemnestra, Aesch. Cho. 1028.

Μιασρός, ου, ό,=*μιάνσις*, Plut. 2, 393 C.

Μιάστωρ, ορος, ό, (*μιάω*) a wretch stained with crime, and who pollutes others, a guilty wretch, Lat. *homo piacularis*, Aesch. Cho. 944, Soph., and Eur.; μ. Ἐλλάδος, Eur. Or. 1584.—II.=ἀλάστωρ, an avenger of such guilt Aesch. Eum. 177, Soph. El. 603, Eur. Med. 1371.

Μίαχος, τό,=*μίασμα*, Hesych.

Μιαχρός, ά, όν,=*μιαρός*, Hesych.

Μίγα, adv., mixed, blent with, *κωκε* τῷ, Pind. P. 4, 202.

Μιγάδην, adv.=foreg., Nic. Al. 27 Schneid. [α]

Μιγάομαι, poet. for *μίννυμαι*, *μιγαζόμενος* φίλοτῃ, Od. 8, 271.

Μιγός, άδος, ό and ἡ, mixed, pell-mell, Lat. *promiscuus*, Eur. Bacch. 18, 1355, Isocr. 45 C, etc.;—opp. to *λογός*.

Μιγδά, adv., like *μίγα*, *promiscuously*, *confusedly*, Od. 24, 77, H. Hom. Cer. 426; c. dat., *μίγδα θεοῖς*, among the gods, Il. 8, 437.

Μιγδην, adv.=*μίγα*, H. Hom. Merc. 494.

†*Μιγδων*, υνος, ό, Migdon, a Spartan commander, Xen. Hell. 3, 4, 20.

Μίγεν, Aeol. 3 plur. aor. 2 pass. of *μίννυμι*, for *ἐμίγησαν*, Od.

Μιγής, ές,=μικτός, Nic. Fr. 1, 4.

†*Μίγκιος*, ου, ό, the *Mincius*, a river of northern Italy emptying into the Po, now *Mincio*, Strab. p. 209.

Μίγμα, ατος, τό, (*μίννυμι*, q. v. sut fin.)=a mixture, compound, Anaxag. 16: esp. of made dishes, medicines, etc., Plut. 2, 80 A, 997 A.

Μιγματοπώλης, ου, ό, (*μίγμα*, πωλέω) a medicine-seller, apothecary, Golen.

Μιγμός, ου, ό,=*μίγμα*, Diog. L.

ΜΙΤΝΥΜΙ and *-νύω*: f. *μίτω*: fut. pass. *μεμίջομαι*, Hes., *μιγίσσομαι*, Il. 10, 365; also *μίσσομαι* as pass., Od. 6, 136; 24, 314: aor. 1 pass. *ἐμίγην* but in Hom. more usu. aor. 2 *ἐμίγη* [i]: perf. pass. *μεμίγημι*, †plpf. *έμεμίγημι*, Il. 4, 438†.—For the pres. αλ *μίννυμι*, Hom. and Hdt. al ways use *ΜΙΣΤΥΜΙ*, cf. *μίσση*, which also occur in Att.: (cf. Lat. *MISCERE*, Germ. *MISCHEN*, our *MIX*, Sanscr. *MISCHTA*). To mix, mix up, mingle, strictly of liquids, e. g. *οἶνον καὶ ὕδωρ*, Hom.; v. sub *κράσις*. Construct. usu., μ. τί τινα, to mix one thing with another, freq. in all writers; but also c. gen. of the component parts, as, *σύνλογος νέων καὶ πρεσβυτέρων μειγμένος*, Plat. Legg. 951 D, cf. Eur. Thes. 6: also, μ. *ἐκ γῆς καὶ πυρός*, Plat. Prot. 320 D; oft. in Plat.—II. generally, to join, bring together, in various ways.—I. in hostile sense, μ. *χεῖρας τε μένος τε*, to join battle hand to hand, Lat. *conserere manus*, Il. 15, 510, cf. 20, 374, also μ. *βίαν τινί*, Pind. P. 4, 379, μ. Ἀρη, Soph. O. C. 1048.—2. to bring

with connexion with, make acquainted with, *μίγειν ἄνδρας κακότητι καὶ ἄλγεσι*, to throw men into misery, Od. 20, 203 : *οὐ τινα ἄνθρωπον*, to cover one with flowers, Pind. N. 4, 35; also reversely, *πότηρον μίξει τινα*, to bring death upon him, Pind. I. 7 (6), 35; cf. *πελάζω*, and inf. B. 1, fin.

B. Pass., with fut. mid. *μίջομαι* (v. sub init.). To be brought into contact with, *κῆρον κοινῶν ἐμύθηθι*, his head was rolled in the dust, Il. 10, 457, Od. 22, 329 : *οὐκ ἔασε μυχθήμεναι ἔγχος ἔγκασσι φωτός*, she let not the spear touch, reach them, Il. 11, 438; *κλισίῃσι μύγηναι*, to reach, get at them, Il. 15, 409, etc.—Pind. uses the word very variously, as, to come to a place, c. dat., P. 4, 447; also *ἐν αἵμα-κουρίας μ.*, to be present at the feast of the αἵμ., O. 1, 147 : *μύγεσθαι φύλλοις*, στεφάνοις, to come to, i. e. win the crown of victory, N. 1, 27; 2, 34; so, *μ. εὐλογίαις*, I. 3, 5; but also, *ἐν τιμαῖς*, I. 2, 43; *μ. θάμνει*, to be affected by fear, Id. N. 1, 86; cf. supr. II.—2. most freq. of coming together, meeting, living or keeping company with, in various phrases, *μύγεσθαι τινα*, to have intercourse with a person, live with, have to do with him, freq. in Hom.; even without dat., Od. 4, 178; *ὑπὲρ ποταμοῖο μύγεσθαι*, to come over the river to you, Il. 23, 73 : in Il. esp. freq. *μικτό* (3 sing. aor. with pass. signif.) : *μειγμένους οὐλίῳ*, Od. 8, 196, etc.; *προμαχούσιν ἐμύθηθι*, he went among them, Il. 5, 134, etc.; so, *ἐνὶ προμαχοῖσι*, Od. 18, 379; *μύξεσθαι ξενίῳ*, to be bound by hospitable ties, Od. 24, 314.—3. *μύγεσθαι*, in hostile signif., to mix in fight, Il. 4, 456; usu. *ἐν δαί*, ἐν παλάμῃσι μύγηναι, Il. 13, 286; 21, 469.—4. more rarely, *μύγεσθαι ἐς Ἀχαιοὺς*, to go to join them, Il. 18, 216 : *ἔσω μύγηναι*, to come into the house, Od. 18, 49.—5. in Hom. and Hes. most freq. of sexes, to have intercourse with, to be united to, both of the man and the woman, in various phrases, as, *μύγηναι*, absol., Il. 9, 275; *μύγηναι τινα*, Il. 21, 143; *φιλότῃτι* and *ἐν φιλότῃτι μύγηναι* (with or without ति), very freq.; but *ἐν φιλότῃτι τινος μ.* of the woman only, Hes. Sc. 36, cf. H. Hom. Ven. 151; also *μ. ἐννῶν*, Od. 1, 433; *φιλότῃτι καὶ ἐννῶν*, of both, Od. 15, 420; but *ἐν ἄγκοινησὶ τινος*, of the woman, Il. 2, 268; once only c. acc., *φιλότῃτι ἥν ἐμύγη*, Il. 15, 33 :—Hom. has the aor. 2 always in this signif., except H. Merc. 493 : the aor. 1 is more freq. in Hes., and this the more usu. in prose.—Cf. sub *μίζει*. [Herm. Soph. Phil. 106 writes *μίζει*, as if *ι* by nature; so Bekk. in Arist., *μύγμα*: cf. Lob. Paral. p. 410, 414.]

Μιγνῶν,=μύγνυμι, Pind. N. 4, 34. *†Μιγώνιον*, *ον*, τό, *Migonium*, a spot in Laconia opposite Cranaë, where was a temple of Venus, hence called *Μιγώνιος*, Paus. 3, 22, 1.

†Μιδάειον, *ον*, τό, *Midaëum*, a city of Phrygia on the Sangarius, Strab. p. 576.

Μιδας, *ον*, δ, *Midas*, v. sq.—II. the luckiest throw on the dice, which (with the Greeks) was when the numbers are all different, also *Θρακῆς*, Lat. *jactus Veneris*, Eubul. Kvβ. 4.—III. a destructive insect in pulse, Theophr. [† Ep. Hom. 3.]

†Μιδας, *ον*, Ion. *Μιδης*, *εω*, δ, *Μιδας*, a Phrygian name acc. to Strab. p. 304.—1. son of Gordius, king of the Briges in Thracæ, pupil of Orpheus, passed over into Asia and occupied

Phrygia, celebrated in early mythology, esp. for his wealth, Hdt. 1, 14; 8, 138; etc.: from his wish to have all he touched changed to gold proverb. of one whose thoughts were fixed on gold, Luc. Gall. 6.—2. the last king of Phrygia, father of Adrastus, in the time of Croesus, Hdt. 1, 35.—3. an Argentine, a celebrated flute-player, victor in the Pythian games, Pind. P. 12. [†]

†Μιδέα, Ep. *Μιδεία*, *ας*, ή, *Midea*, a city of Boeotia on the lake Copais, in which it was said to have been swallowed up, Il. 2, 507; Strab. p. 413; etc.—2. *Μιδέα*, Strab. p. 373, *Μιδεία*, Paus. 2, 16, 1, a city of Argolis near Nauplia; hence adv. *Μιδέσθεν*, q. v.—II. *-έα*, fem. pr. n., a Phrygian female, mother of Licymnius by Electryon, Pind. O. 7, 53.

†Μιδεάδην, adv. from *Midea*, (I. 2), Pind. O. 10 (11), 78.

†Μιδεάτης, *ον*, δ, fem. *-ατις*, *ιδος*, of *Midea* (I. 2), ή Ἀλκμήνα M., Theocr. 13, 20. [α]

†Μιδεία, *ας*, ή, *Μιδέα*, v. *Μιδέα*.—2. daughter of Phylas, Paus. 10, 10, 1, but in 1, 5, 2, *Μίδα*.—3. a nymph, mother of Aspledon, Id. 9, 38, 9.

†Μιδών κρήνη, *η*, the fountain of *Midas*, near Thymbrum in Phrygia, Xen. An. 1, 2, 13.

†Μιδυλίδαι, *ων*, οι, the *Midylidae*, descendants of *Midylus*, an Aeginetan family, Pind. P. 8, 53; cf. Fr. 95 Böckh (177).

†Μιδών, *ωνος*, δ, *Midon*, masc. pr. n., Anth. Plan. 255: title of a comedy of Alexis, Ath. 699 F.

†Μιέζα, *ης*, ή, *Mieza*, a city of Macedonia, also called *Strymonium*, receiving its name from *Μιέζα* daughter of Βέρης, Plut. Alex. 7.

Μιέρως, *α*, *όν*, Ion for *μαρός*, rejected by Lob. Pargy. 309.

†Μιγνῶν, aor. subj. act. 3 sing. from *μιγνῶν*, Il. 4, 141.

Μιγφόνος, *ον*,=μιαφόνος, Archil. 116.

†Μιθακος, *ον*, δ, *Mithaeus*, writer of a treatise on Sicilian cookery, Plat. Gorg. 518 B.

†Μιθραδάτης, *ον*, δ, v. *Μιθριδάτης*. *Μιθρας*, *ον*, δ, Ἰον. *Μιθρητ*, *Mithras*, the Persian Sun-god, Xen. Cyr. 7, 5, 53, Strab. p. 732, etc.

†Μιθραστῆς, *ον*, δ, *Mithraustes*, a Persian governor in Armenia, Arr. An. 3, 8, 5.

Μιθραιός, *ης*, *όν*, *Mithraie*: τὰ κύ (sc. ἱερά), Strab. p. 530.

†Μιθραδέτιος, *ον*, δ, *Mithradates*, *Mithradatic*; and *Μιθραδικός*, *ης*, *όν*, App.

†Μιθριδάτης, *ον*, δ, (on coins and Inscr. *Μιθραδ*) *Mithradates* a distinguished Persian, Xen. Cyr. 8, 4, 4.—2. satrap of Lycaonia and Cappadocia, friend of the younger Cyrus, Xen. An. 2, 5, 35.—Also name of several kings of Pontus, as—3. ὁ Κρίστης, Strab. p. 562.—4. Εὐεργέτης, Id. p. 477.—5. Εὐπάτωρ, the great M. who so long baffled the Roman arms, App.; etc.—Others in Strab.; etc.

†Μιθριδάτιον, *ον*, τό, *Mithradatium*, a town of Galatia, Strab. p. 567.

†Μιθρίνης, *ον*, δ, *Mithrines*, a Persian, governor in Armenia, Arr. An. 3, 16, 5.

†Μιθροβαίος, or *-δαίος*, *ον*, δ, *Mithrobaeus* or *-daeus*, a Persian, Arr. An. 1, 16, 3.

†Μιθροβαρζάνης, δ, *Mithrobarzanes*, Persian masc. pr. n., Luc. Necom. 6; Plut.; etc.

†Μιθροβουζάνης, δ, *Mithrobuzanes*,

a satrap in Cappadocia, Arr. An. 1, 16, 3.

†Μίθρος, *ον*, δ, *Mithrus*, a Syrian Plut. Epicur. 15.

†Μιθροπάτης, *ον*, δ, *Mithropates*, a Persian, Strab. p. 766.

†Μίκα, *ης*, *Mica*, fem. pr. n., Arr. Thesm. 760.

Μικζόμενος, δ, (μικρός) a Laced name for a male child in his third year; cf. *προμικζόμενος*.

†Μικίψας, *α*, δ, *Micipsa*, son of Masinissa, Strab. p. 829.

†Μικίων, *ωνος*, δ, *Micion*, Athen. masc. pr. n., Dem. 1323, 12; with v. l. *Μικων*, for which *Μικίων* is v. l. as Archon Ol. 94, 3.—2. an Athenian statesman, Polyb. 5, 106, 7.—Others in Ath.; etc.

†Μίκα, *ης*, *Micca*, fem. pr. n., Plut. *†Μικκαλίον*, *ωνος*, δ, *Miccalion*, an Athenian, Dem. 885, 10.—Others in Anth.

†Μίκαλος, *ον*, δ, *Miccalus*, masc. pr. n., Arr. An. 7, 19, 5.

†Μικκίον, *ωνος*, δ, *Miccion*, a painter in Athens, pupil of Zeuxis, Luc. Zeux. 8.

Μικκός, *α*, *όν*, Dor. for *μικρός*, little, Arr. Ach. 909.

†Μίκκος, *ον*, δ, *Miccus*, a sophist contemporary of Socrates, Plat. Lys. 204 B.—Others in Anth.; etc.

Μικκότρογος, *ον*, eating little, name of a parasite in Plaut.

Μικκύλος, dim. from *μικρός*, Mosch. 1, 13. [α]

Μικραδίκητής, *ον*, δ, (μικρός, ἄδικος) doing petty wrongs, Arist. Rhet. 2, 17, 4, with v. l. *μικραδικητικός* cf. *μεγαλαδικητικός*.

Μικραίτιος, *ον*, (μικρός, αἰτιόμαι) complaining of trifles, Luc. Fugit. 19.

Μικραστις or *σμίκραστις*, *ιδος*, δ, ή, (μικρός, ἀσπίς) with small shield Plat. Criti. 119 B.

Μικραῦλας, *ἄκος*, δ, ή, (μικρός, αὐλάς) with small furrows : χώρος, μ., little field, Anth. P. 6, 36.

Μικροβυσίλεια, *ας*, ή, a small king dom : from

Μικροβυσίλειος, *εως*, δ, =μικροβασίλειος, a petty king.

Μικροβίος, *ον*, short-lived.

Μικροβάλος, *ον*, with small clods of sandy soil.

Μικρογένειος, *ον*, with small chin or beard.

Μικρογεννς, *ν*, gen. voc, with small jaws.

Μικρογλύφρος, *ον*, (μικρός, γλῆφυρος) small and round, Arist. Phys. ogn. 3, 13.

Μικρογνώμων, *ης*, ή, narrow mindedness : from

Μικρογνώμων, *ον*, gen. *ωνος*, (μικρός, γνώμη) narrow-minded.

Μικρογράφω, *ω*, (μικρός, γράφω) to write small, i. e. with a short vowel.

Μικροδοσία, *ας*, ή,=μικρά δοσεις, giving small presents, stinginess, Polyb. 5, 90, 5; cf. *μικροληψία*.

Μικρόδουλος, *ον*, δ, (μικρός, δοῦλος) a little slave, Arr. Epict. 4, 1, 51.

Μικροθύμαστος, *ον*, admiring trifles.

Μικροθύμεις, *ω*, to be narrow-minded : and

Μικροθύμια, *ας*, ή, narrowness of mind, Plut. 2, 906 F : from

Μικρόθυμος, *ον*, (μικρός, θυμός) mean-spirited, narrow-minded, Dion. H. 11, 12.

Μικροκαμπής, *ες*, a little bent.

Μικροκαρπία, *ας*, ή, the bearing of small fruit, Theophr. : from

Μικρόκαρπος, *ον*, (μικρός, καρπός) bearing small fruit.

Μικροκέφαλος, ον, (μικρός, κεφαλῇ) *small-headed*, Arist. Probl. 30, 3.

Μικροκύνδονος, ον, (μικρός, κύνδονος) *exposing one's self to danger for trifles*, opp. to μεγαλοκύνδονος, Arist. Eth. N. 4, 3, 23.

Μικροκλέπτης, ον, ὁ, a *petty thief*.

Μικροκοιλίας, ον, (μικρός, κοιλία) *with small belly*, Arist. Part. An. 3, 4, 70.

Μικρόκομψος, ον, (μικρός, κομψός) *tricked out with small ornaments*, Dion. H. de Comp. 4.

Μικρόκοσμος, ον, ὁ, a *little world*. Μικρολήψια, ας, ἡ, (μικρός, λαμβάνω) the acceptance of small presents, Polyb. 5, 90, 5; cf. μικροδοσία.

Μικρολογέομαι, f. -ήσομαι: dep. mid.:—to be a μικρολόγος, esp. to examine minutely, treat or tell with painful minuteness, Cratin. Incert. 99, Xen. Hell. 3, 1, 26, Lys. 912, 5: also in act., Dion. H. de Dem. 21.—2. to deal *neatly or shabbily*, πρὸς τοὺς θεούς (in sacrifice), Luc. Nav. 28, Plut. 2, 179 F:—so, μικρολογητέον ἐν τινι, Plut. 2, 822 A.

Μικρολογία or σμικρ-, ας, ἡ, the character of a μικρολόγος, frivolous talking: *pettiness*, *littleness* of mind, Plat. Rep. 486 A, etc.: in plur., also, *littlenesses*, *trifles*, Plat. Hipp. Maj. 304 B.—II. disparagement, depreciating language, Isocr. 310 B: from

Μικρολόγος or σμικρ-, ον, (μικρός, λέγω):—strictly gathering trifles; careful about trifles; and so,—I. caring about petty expenses, penurious, mean, Dem. 1357, 9.—2. careful about minute details, caviling about trifles, vexatious, capricious, Isocr. 234 C: *petty*, Plat. Symp. 210 D. Adv. -γως.

Μικρόλοπος, ον, (μικρός, λυπή) *veiled at trifles*, Plut. 2, 129 C.

Μικρομεγέθης, ες, (μικρός, μέγεθος) *small in size*, Xenocr. Aquat. 53.

Μικρομήλης, ες, (μικρός, μέλος) *small-limbed*, Arist. Physiogn. 3, 13.

Μικρομέρεια, ας, ἡ, a *consisting of small parts*, Arist. Meteor. 1, 12, 3, Probl. 38, 8, 2.

Μικρομήρης or σμικρ-, ες, (μικρός, μέρος) *consisting of small parts*, Plat. Tim. 60 E, 78 B, Arist. Metaph. 1, 8, 3.

Μικρομύατος, ον, (μικρός, ὄμμα) *small-eyed*, Arist. Physiogn. 3, 13.

Μικρόμυρτος, ον, (μικρός, μύρτον) *with small berries*, of myrtle, Theophr. C. Pl. 6, 18, 5.

Μικρόνησος, ον, ἡ, a *small island*.

Μικρόπνοος, ον, (μικρός, πνοή) *short or scant of breath*, Hipp.

Μικροποιέω, ὦ, to *make small*, Longin. 41: from

Μικροποιός, ὄν, (μικρός, ποιέω) *making small*, diminishing, Longin. 43.

Μικροπολιτεία, ας, ἡ, *citizenship in a petty state*, Stob.: from

Μικροπολίτης, ον, ὁ, (μικρός, πόλις) a citizen of a petty town, the German Kleinstädter, Ar. Eq. 817, Xen. Hell. 2, 2, 10, Aeschin. 44, 5: hence

Μικροπολιτικός, ἡ, ὄν, *belonging to a petty state*, Ar. Fr. 649.

Μικροπύρνος, ον, (μικρός, πυρήν) *wickled in small matters*, Arist. Pol. 4, 11, 5.

Μικρόπους, ον, poet. for μικρόπους, *small-footed*.

Μικροπρέπεια, ας, ἡ, the character of a μικροπρεπής, *meanness*, *shabbiness*, Arist. Rhet. 1, 9, 12, Eth. N. 4, 2.

Μικροπρεπεύομαι, to be μικροπρεπής, Synes.

Μικροπρεπής, ες, (μικρός, πρέπω) like μικρολόγος, *petty in one's notions*, *mean*, *shabby*, nearly equiv. to Lat. il-

liberalis, opp. to μεγαλοπρεπής, Aris. Eth. N. 4, 2. Adv. -πώς.

Μικροπρόσωπος, ον, (μικρός, πρόσωπον) *small-faced*, Arist. Physiogn. 3, 13.

Μικροπτερῆς, ὄγος, ὁ, ἡ, *with small wings*.

Μικροπύρηνος, ον, (μικρός, πυρήν) *with small kernels*, Theophr. C. Pl. 1, 16, 2.

Μικρορῥαξ, ἄγος, ὁ, ἡ, (μικρός, ῥάξ) *with small berries*, Diosc. 5, 2.

Μικροῤῥῖν, or -ῥίς, ἴνος, ὁ, ἡ, (μικρός, ῥῖν) *small-nosed*.

Μικροῤῥοπύγιος, ον, (μικρός, ὤρροπύγιον) *with a small rump or tail*, Arist. H. A. 2, 12, 9, [ε]

Μικροῤῥῶς, ὡγος, ὁ, ἡ, = μικροῤῥαξ, Lob. Phryn. 76.

ΜΙΚΡΟΣ, ὁ, ὄν, Ion. and old Att. σμικρός (Schäff. Greg. p. 500, Ellendt Lex. Soph. v. σμικρός); Dor. μικρός:—small, little, Hom., only in Il. 5, 801, Od. 3, 296; μικρός ὄραν, Ar. Pac. 821; a term of reproach at Athens, Ar. Ran. 709, cf. Meineke Alex. Phaedr. 2: little, petty, mean, trivial, αἰτίας μικρὰς περὶ, Eur. Andr. 387, etc.: of time, little, short, Pind. O. 12, 18, etc.; ἐκ μικρᾶς, sub. ἡλικίας, from infancy: παρὰ μικρόν, within a little, nearly, almost, Eur. Heracl. 295; so too, μικρόν, Id. I. T. 669; μικροῦ, Xen. Cyr. 1, 4, 8; μικροῦ δέιν, Id. Hell. 4, 6, 11; also, μικροῦ ἀπολείπεσθαι, Jac. Ach. Tat. p. 914; παρὰ μικρόν ποιεῖν, ἡγεῖσθαι, to think little of., Isocr. 52 D, 98 A; so, ἐν μικρῷ ποιεῖσθαι, Soph. Phil. 498.—Adv. σμικρῶς, Plat. Criti. 107 D: ὁ μικρῶς only late, e. g. Hdn. 3, 9, 9†.—Cf. ὀλίγος, πολύς.—Besides the regul. compar. and superl. μικρότερος, -ότατος, there are the irreg. ἐλάσσων, ἐλαχιστός, from ἐλαχύν, and μέω, μέιστος, also μείστωρος, μείστωτος. [z by nature, Wolf Anal. 4, p. 509, Meineke Menand. p. 29, sq.; z only in late bad poets, Jac. A. P. p. 178, 798.]

Μικρόσαρκος, ον, (μικρός, σάρξ) *with little flesh*, Xenocr. Aquat. 48.

Μικροστία, ας, ἡ, (μικρός, σίτος) *an eating little, spare diet*, Alex. Pyth. 3.

Μικροσκελής, ες, (μικρός, σκέλος) *small-legged*, Arist. Part. An. 4, 8, 4.

Μικροσόφος, ον, (μικρός, σοφός) *wise in small matters*, Diod. 26, 1.

Μικροσπέρμιτος, ον, (μικρός, σπέρμα) *with small seeds*.

Μικροσπεριμος, ον, = foreg., Theophr. H. Pl. 8, 3, 5.

Μικροστάχυν, v. gen. voc, (μικρός, στάχυν) *with small ears* (of corn).

Μικροστόμος, ον, (μικρός, στόμα) *with a small mouth or orifice*, ἄγγος, Hipp. p. 515; ζῶα, Arist. H. A. 2, 7, 1.

Μικροσφαῖρον, ον, τό, (μικρός, σφαῖρα) the smallest kind of Indian μαλαβάθρον, Arr.; cf. μεσόσφαῖρον.

Μικροσφύκτος, ον, (μικρός, σφύξ) *with small, weak pulse*, Diosc. Hence Μικροσφύξια, ας, ἡ, *weakness of pulse*, Galen.

Μικροσχημος, ον, (μικρός, σχῆμα) *small of stature*.

Μικροτέχνης, ον, ὁ, (μικρός, τέχνη) a *petty artist*, Clem. Al.

Μικροτής or σμικρ-, ητος, ἡ, (μικρός) *smallness*, διὰ σμικρότητα ἀόρατα, Plat. Tim. 43 A, cf. Isocr. 46 A: *littleness*, *meanness*, Longin. 43.

Μικροτράπεζος, ον, (μικρός, τράπεζα) *keeping a mean, shabby table*, Antiph. Oenom. 1.

Μικροτρίχος, ον, (μικρός, τρίξ) *short-haired*, Arist. H. A. 2, 1, 17.

Μικροφάγος, ον, (μικρός, φάγεσθαι) *eating little*. [α]

Μικροφθαλμος or σμικρ-, ον, (μικρός, ὀφθαλμός) *small-eyed*, Hipp. p. 494.

Μικροφίλοτιμία, ας, ἡ, *petty ambition*, Theophr. Char. 23: from

Μικροφίλοτιμος, ον, (μικρός, φιλότιμος) *seeking petty distinctions*, Ibid.

Μικροφροσύνη, ης, ἡ, *littleness of mind*, *meanness*, Plut. 2, 351 A: from

Μικροφρων, ονος, ὁ, ἡ, (μικρός, φρόν) *little-minded*, Dio C. 61, 5.

Μικροφύης, ες, (μικρός, φύη) *of low growth*, short. Hence

Μικροφύα, ας, ἡ, *low stature*, *low growth*, Strab.

Μικροφύλλος, ον, (μικρός, φύλλον) *small-leaved*, Diosc.

Μικροφωνία, ας, ἡ, *weakness of voice*, Arist. Gen. An. 5, 7, 7: from

Μικροφώνος, ον, (μικρός, φωνή) *weak-voiced*, Arist. Gen. An. 5, 7, 9.

Μικροχάρης, ες, (μικρός, χαίρω) *easily pleased*, Longin. 4.

Μικροχώρος, ον, (μικρός, χώρα) *with little land or soil*, Strab.

Μικροῦνχέω, ὦ, to swoon, faint, = λειποληνέω, Arist. Probl. 9, 9: and

Μικροῦνχια, ας, ἡ, *littleness of soul*, *meanness of spirit*, Isocr. 98 A, Dem. 401, 18.—2. *captiousness*, Eccl.: from

Μικροῦνχης, ον, (μικρός, ψυχή) *little of soul*, *mean-spirited*, Thucy., Isocr. 76 D, Dem. 316, 9, Arist., etc.

Μικρύνω or σμικρ-, (μικρός) *to make small*, lessen, Dem. Phal. 236.

Μικτέον, verb. adj. of μίγνυμι, *one must mix*, Plat. Tim. 48 A.

Μικτός, ἡ, ὄν, also ὅς, ὄν, Lot. Paral. 493: (μίγνυμι)—*mixed*, *blended*, *compounded*, Ar. Thesm. 1114; opp. to ἅπλους, Plat. Rep. 547 E: *μ. ἐκ τούτων*, *compounded of these*, Id. Legg. 837 B.

Μικτόχροος, ον, (μικτός, χροά) *party-coloured*, Archimed.

Μικύθινος, dim. from sq.

Μικύθος, η, ον, dim. from μικυς, like μικκύλος from μικκύς:—perh. only as pr. n: v. sq. [z, Anth. P. 6, 355.]

†Μικύθος, ον, ὁ, Miccythus, servant of Anaxilaus, governor in Rhegium, Hdt. 7, 170:—in Strab. p. 253 ruler of Messene in Sicily.—2. a favourite of Epaminondas, Ael. V. H. 5, 5.—Others in Anth.; etc.

†Μικύλλος, ον, ὁ, Micyllus, one of the interlocutors in Luc. Gall.

†Μικνύλος, ον, ὁ, Micynus, masc pr. n., Anth. P. 7, 460, [z]

Μικνύς, = μικκός, μικρός, Gramm.

†Μικων, ὄνος, ὁ, Micon, a celebrated painter and statuary of Athens Ar. Lys. 679.—2. Archon Ol. 94, 3 Argum. Soph. O. C: in Diod. 5, 3 κίων.—3. an orator of Athens, Paus. 2, 9, 4.—4. a statuary of Syracuse Id. 6, 12, 4.—5. a herdsman, Theocri 5, 112.—Others in Paus.; etc.

Μίλαξ, ὄκος, ἡ, Att. for σμίλα: (v. μ VII), supposed to be the *yeu-tree* Lat. *tazus*, Eur. Bacch. 703, Ar. Nuῖ 1007, Av. 216: cf. μίλος.

Μίλαξ [z], = δημοτικός, Meineke Hermipp. Incert. 10.

†Μίλατος, ον, ἡ, Dor. for Μίλητος

†Μίλησιος, ον, ὁ, v. Μελησιός.

†Μίλησιος, α, ον, of Μίλητος, Milesian; cf. Μίλησιος, Ar. Plut. 1002.

Μίλησιονργής, ες, (Μίλησιος, *εργα) *of Milesian work*, κλίνη, Critias 28.

Μίλητος, ον, ἡ, Miletus, the name of several Greek cities; the best known is that in Caria, first mentioned in Il. 2, 868, and afterwards the chief seat

of commerce in Asia Minor.—†2. a city of Crete mentioned first in Il. 2, 647: cf. Strab. p. 479.—II. ὁ, son of Apollo and Aria of Crete, Apollod. 3, 1, 2; Ap. Rh. 1, 186.† [ε]

Μιλθός=μῖλτος, Arist. Meteor. 3, 5, 11 Bekk.

Μιλιάζω, v. 1. for μιαῖω.

Μιλιάριον, ον, τό=Lat. miliarium.—II. a high copper vessel pointed at the top and furnished with winding tubes, to boil water in, Anth. P. 11, 244 [μιλιάριον], Ath. 98 C.

Μιλιάσμος, οὔ, ὁ, (μιλιάζω) a measuring by miles and marking by milestones, Strab. p. 266.

Μιλιάω, ὦ, to measure by miles and mark by milestones, Polyb. 34, 11, 8: from

Μίλιον, ον, τό, a Roman mile, miliarium, =8 stades, =1000 paces, =1680 yards, i. e. 80 yards less than our mile, Polyb., etc.

†Μίλκων, ανος, ὁ, Milcon, title of a play of Alexis.

Μιλλός, ἥ, ὄν, hence μιλλότης, ἥ, =βραδύς, βραδύτης, late.

Μίλος, ον, ἡ, the flower of the μίλας, Meineke Cratin. Malth. 1.

†Μίλτας, ὁ, Miltas, a Thessalian, pupil of Plato, Plut. Dion 24.

Μιλτεῖον, ον, τό, a vessel for keeping μῖλτος in, Leon. Tar. 4.

Μιλτεῖος, α, ον, of μῖλτος, u. στέγμα, the red mark made by the carpenter's line, Anth. P. 6, 103.

Μιληγλιφές, ἐς, (μῖλτος, ἀλείφω) painted with μῖλτος, painted red, of ships, Hdt. 3, 58, like the Hom. μιλητοπάρκος. (Not μιληγλιφής, Lob. Phryn. 572.)

†Μιλητιάδης, ον, ὁ, Miliades, son of Cypselus, a wealthy Athenian, who made himself tyrant of the Thracian Chersonese, Hdt. 6, 34, etc.—2. son of Cimon, nephew of foreg., celebrated for his victory at Marathon, Hdt. 2, 137.

Μιλτίνος, η, ον, of μῖλτος: τὸ μ.=μῖλτος II, Plat. 2, 1081 B.

Μιλτίτης, ον, ὁ, fem. -ιτις, of the nature of μῖλτος, Plin.

Μιλοκαρηνος, ον, (μῖλτος, κάρηνον) red-headed, Opp. H. 5, 273. [α]

†Μιλοκύθης, ον, ὁ, Milocythes, a Thracian, Xen. An. 2, 2, 7.

Μιλοπάρκος, ον, (μῖλτος, πᾶρεῖα) red-cheeked, epith. of the ships of Ulysses, which had their rounded ends (prow and stern) painted red, Il. 2, 637, Od. 9, 125.

Μιλοπρεπής, ἐς, and in Aesch. Fr. 107, μιλοπρεπτος, ον, (μῖλτος, πρέτω) of the colour of μῖλτος, bright-red.

ΜΙ'ΑΤΟΣ, ον, ἡ, red earth, red chalk or ochre, ruddle, Lat. rubrica, Hdt. 4, 191; 7, 69:—but also red lead, Lat. minium, Plin. 33, 38; μ. Ἀμνίς in Nic. Th. 864: cf. μιαντός.—II.=σχοινίον μεμιλωμένον, Ar. Eccl. 378 (cf. μιλωτός).—III.=ἐρυσίβη, Lat. robigo.

Μιλοφθής, ἐς, (μῖλτος, φύρω) daubed with red, Anth. P. 6, 103.

Μιλωτός, ὦ, to colour with μῖλτος, paint red, Hdt. 4, 194: σχοινίον μεμιλωμένον, the rope with which they drove 1 iterers out of the Agora to the Phnyx, Ar. Ach. 22, cf. Eccl. 378, and Herm. Pol. Ant. 6, 128, 11.

†Μιλωτός, οὔ, ἡ, (μῖλτος) Mito, proper name of the younger Aspasia, the favourite of Cyrus the younger, Ael. V. H. 12, 1.

Μιλωδής, ἐς, (μῖλτος, ἄδς) like μῖλτος, red, Eubul. Steph. 1, uc. D. 8, yr. 8.

Μιλωρύχια, ας, ἡ, a digging for μῖλτος: αμῖλτος-mine, Ameips. Moech. 3: from

Μιλωρύχος, ον, (μῖλτος, ὀρύσσω) digging for μῖλτος.

Μιλωτός, ἡ, ὄν, (μιλωτός) coloured with μῖλτος, painted red.

†Μιλῶαι, ὄν, οἱ, the Milyae, inhab. of Lycia in Asia Minor, earlier Solymi, Hdt. 1, 173; Strab. p. 571, etc.

†Μιλῶας, ον, ὁ, a Milyan.—II. Milyas, a freedman of the elder Demosthenes, Dem. 819, 18.—III. Μιλῶας, ἄδος, ἡ, the ancient name of Lycia, Hdt. 1, 173.—2. acc. to Strab. p. 631 and Arr. An. 1, 24, 5 the mountainous tract between Lycia and Pisidia.

Μιλωῖαι, αἱ, the falling off of the eyebrows, like μαδῶρις, Diosc. 1, 149.

Μιλωφισις, ἡ=foreg.; Aëtius.

†Μίλων, ανος, ὁ, Milo, an athlete of Crotona, celebrated for his strength, Hdt. 3, 137.—2. a reaper in Theocr. 4, 6. [ε] Anth. P. 11, 316, i in arsis, Simon. 74, 1, Theocr. 4, 6, etc.]

Μιμαϊκῶλον, ον, τό, the fruit of the κόμαρος, Crates Incert. 4, Amphib. Incert. 6: also μιμάκλον, μαμμάκλον.

Μιμαλλών, ὄνος, ἡ, usu. in plur., Macedon. name of the Bacchantes, Strab. p. 468, Plut. Alex. 2.

Μιμαρκίς or μίμαρκν, ἡ, a kind of hare-soup, made with the blood of the animal in it, Ar. Ach. 1112, Calliad. ap. Ath. 401 A. (A foreign word.)

Μίμας, αντος, ὁ, Mimas, a rocky headland of Ionia, opposite Chios, Od. 3, 172.—II. a Centaur, Hes. †Ch. 186.—III. son of Amycus and Theano, Ap. Rh. 2, 105.† [ε]

Μίμας, ἄδος, ἡ, an actress of μῖμοι, Ael. ap. Suid. s. v. Κρίσεως.

Μιμανεῖω, ὦ, to be a μιμανός.

Μιμανός, ον, ὁ, (μῖμος, ἀλλός) a mimic actor, accompanied on the flute, Ath. 452 F.

ΜΙΜΕ'ΟΜΑΙ, fut. -ήσομαι: dep. mid. :—to mimic, imitate, τι, H. Hom. Ap. 163, Pind. P. 12, 36, Aesch. Cho. 564; τινά, Theogn. 370, Eur., etc., τινά κατά τι, Plat. Rep. 393 C: also, τινά τι, Ar. Pl. 306, Plat. Legg. 705 C.—Part. pf. μεμιμημένος, in pass. signif., made exactly like, Hdt. 2, 78 (but Plat. uses it in act. signif., e. g. Crat. 414 B): Plat. also uses the part. pres. in pass. sense, Rep. 604 E; and part. fut. μιμηθήσμενον, Ib. 599 A.—II. of the fine arts, to represent, express by means of imitation, Plat. Pol. 1, 306 D, Legg. 812 C, Arist. Poët. 2, 1, etc.:—of μῖμοι, to represent, act, τι, Xen. Symp. 2, 21.—Neither μῖμος, μιμέομαι, nor any derivs. occur in Il., or Od. (Prob. akin to Sanscr. mā, mī, metri: as also to Lat. imitor, imago, Pott Et. Forsche. 1, p. 194: though i in μμεόμαι till Greg. Naz., Pors. Phoen. 1396.)

Μιμηάζω=μιμέομαι, Philo; who has also μιμηάζω.

Μιμηλός, ἡ, ὄν, (μιμέομαι) imitative, τέχνη, Luc. Jup. Trag. 33.—II. pass. imitated, copied, εἶκον, a portrait, Plut. Ages. 2, cf. 2, 215 A.

Μιμηλότης, ητος, ἡ=μῖμης.

Μιμημα, ατος, τό, (μιμέομαι) any thing imitated, a counterfeit, copy, Aesch. Fr. 342, Eur., and freq. in Plat. [ε]

Μιμησις, εως, ἡ, (μιμέομαι) imitation, Thuc. 1, 95, Plat., etc.: κατά σην μ., to imitate you, Ar. Ran. 109.—II. representation by means of art, Plat. Soph. 265 A, Rep. 394 B, Arist. Poët. 1, 2; 3, 3, etc.

Μιμητός, α, ον, verb. adj. from μιμέομαι, to be imitated, Xen. Mem. 3,

10, 8.—II. μιμητέον, one must imitate, Eur. Hipp. 114, Xen., etc.

Μιμητής, οὔ, ὁ, (μιμέομαι) an imitator, copyist, Plat. Rep. 602 A, etc.; one who represents characters, as a poet, Arist. Poët. 25, 2; or an actor, —hence joined with γόγης, a mere actor, imposter (cf. ὑποκριτής), Plat. Rep. 598 D, Polit. 303 C, Soph. 239 A. Hence

Μιμητικός, ἡ, ὄν, good at imitating, imitative, esp. of the fine arts, Plat. etc.; μ. ποιητής, Plat. Rep. 605 A sq.: ἡ -κή (with or without τέχνη), the power of imitating, Id. Rep. 595 A; cf. μῖμης. Adv. -κως, Plut. 2, 18 B.

Μιμητός, ἡ, ὄν, (μιμέομαι) to be imitated or copied, Xen. Mem. 3, 10, 4.

Μιμητωρ, ορος, ὁ, poet. for μιμητής, Μιμητῶροι, οἱ, μῖμοι written in iam bies, dub.

Μιμίζω, to neigh, Lat. hinnire. [μ?] Μιμικός, ἡ, ὄν, of the nature of μῖμοι, Dem. Phal. 151, Cic. de Or. 2, 59.

Μιμηζόμενος, οὔ, ὁ, (μιμίζω) the neighing of horses, Lat. hinnitus.

Μιμνάζω=μῖμνω, μένω, to stay, remain, Il. 2, 392; 10, 549.—II. transit. to expect, c. acc., H. Hom. 8, 6.

†Μιμνερμος, ον, ὁ, Mimnermus, an elegiac poet of Colophon, a contemporary of Solon, Strab. p. 643; etc.

Μιμνήσκα, fut. μνήσω: aor. ἐμνήσατο. To remind, put in mind, τινά, Od. 12, 38; τινός, of a thing, Il. 1, 407, Od. 3, 103, etc.: but rare in Att., as Eur. Alc. 878.—II. in Pind. P. 11, 21 to recal to memory, make famous, v. Dissen.

B. more usu. μιμνήσσκομαι, as dep., besides which Hom. uses μνῶμαι, μνῶμαι, whence are formed all the tenses: Hom. mostly uses the mid. forms, viz. fut. μνήσομαι (also μεμνήσομαι, Hom., and Hdt.), aor. ἐμνήσασθαι, inf. μνήσασθαι (except μνησθήναι, Od. 4, 118): in prose usu. in pass. forms, fut. μνησθήσομαι, aor. ἐμνήσθην. The perf. μμνήσμαι is both mid. and pass.: in Att. always with pres. signif. like Lat. meminī, and so oft. in Hom.; 2 sing μμνήν, shortened from μμνήσαι, Hom.: subjunct. μέμνομαι: optat. μεμνήμην, but also μεμνήμην, ωο, ὄτο, Herm. Soph. O. T. 49, Ion. μεμνήτο (Il. 23, 361), imperat. μεμνήσθω, Ion. μέμνω (Hdt. 5, 105): infin. μεμνήσθαι: Ion. 3 pl. plapf. ἐμμενέσαστο (Hdt.). To remind or bethink one's self, call to mind, remember:—construct., mostly c. gen., χάρις, δαίτης, σίτον μνήσασθαι, bethink one of the fight, the feast, etc. i. e. to desire them, oft. in Hom.; ἄλ κτ' μν., to bethink one of one's strength Hom.; more rarely c. acc. pro gen., as Il. 6, 222, Od. 14, 168, Hdt. 7, 18, Aesch. Cho. 492, Soph. O. T. 1057, and Plat.; also, μ. ἀφ' ἑνι, Od. 4, 151; περί τινος, Od. 7, 192, Hdt. 1, 36; 9, 45, and Plat.:—also c. inf. fut., Il. 17, 364; c. inf. praes., μ. μὴ θορυβεῖν, Plat. Apol. 27 B: φύγαδε μνόντο, they bethought them (to turn) to fight, Il. 16, 697:—later also c. part., μεμνήσθω περιστέλλων, let him remember that he wears, Pind. N. 11 20; μμνήμην κλῶν, I remember hearing, Aesch. Ag. 890; μ. ἐλθόν, I remember having come, i. e. to have come, Eur. Hec. 244; μ. ἀκούσας, Xen. Cyr. 1, 6, 3: μ. ὅτι δει, Ib. 2, 4, 25:—the part. pf. μεμνήμενος is oft. used in commands, etc., as, μεμν. τις ἄνδρ' μαχέσθω, let him fight with good heed, let him remember to fight, Il. 19, 153, Hes. Op. 420, etc.:—we also find fut. 3 μεμνήσομαι, absol., I will bear in

mind, not forget, Il. 22, 390, Od. 19, 581.—2, to remember a thing aloud, i. e. to mention, make mention of, also c. gen., Il. 2, 492, Od. 4, 331; in aor. pass. *μνησθήναι*, Od. 4, 118, so Soph. Phil. 310; *μνησθήναι περὶ τινος εἶναι*, Thuc. 8, 47.—3, to give heed to, judge of, *ὡς μὲνέωτο ὁρόμιν or ὁρόμινος*, that he might judge of the race, Il. 23, 361.—Cf. sub *μνάωμι*.

(*Μι-μνή-σκω* is a redupl. form of **μνῶ*, like Lat. *me-min-i*: akin to *mon-eo*, Sanscr. *man*, cogitare; cf. Pott Et. Forsch. 1, p. 254.) [On *μῆμνη* et al., v. Gaisf. Hephaest. p. 218.]

Μῆμνω, lengthd. by redupl. from *μῆνω* (i. e. *μ-μῆνω*—cf. *γίγνομαι*, *πίπτω*); and used for *μῆνω* when the first syl. was to be long; hence only poet., and only used in pres. and imperf., Hom., Hes., etc.: *μῆμνότεσσι*, Ep. dat. pl. part. for *μῆμνονσι*, Il. 2, 296—v. *plura sub μῆνω*.

Μιμόβιος, *ον*, (*μῖμος*, *βίος*) living by imitation.

Μιμογράφος, *ον*, writing *μῖμοι*, Diog. L. [α]

Μιμολογέω, *ῶ*, to compose or recite *μῖμοι*, Strab.: and

Μιμολογία, *ας*, *ῆ*, the composition or delivery of *μῖμοι*: from

Μιμολόγος, *ον*, (*μῖμος*, *λέγω*) composing or reciting *μῖμοι*, Anth. P. 7, 556: *ἥχῳ μ.*, mocking Echo, Anth. Plan. 155.

ΜΙΜΟΣ, *ον*, *δ*, an imitator, Aesch. Fr. 54: esp. an actor, *mime*, *μ. γελοῖον*, Dem. 23, 21; also, *μῖμοις γυναιξί*, Plut. Sull. 36:—*μῖμον τετραπόδον ἔχον*, i. e. imitating or acting a four-footed beast, Eur. Rhes. 256.—II, a *mime*, a kind of prose drama, intended as a familiar representation of life and character, without any distinct plot; it was divided into *μῖμοι ἄνδρειοι* and *γυναικεῖοι*, also into *μ. σπουδαίων* and *γελοίων*, Plut. 2, 712 E. (Cf. *μῖμομαι*, fin.)

Μιμῶ, *ος* contr. *οὖς*, *ῆ*, an ape, cf. *κερδῶ*.

Μιμωδός, *ον*, *δ*, a singer of *μῖμοι*, Plut. Sull. 2.

Μῖν [ῖ], Ion. acc. sing. of the pron. of the 3d pers. through all genders, for *αὐτόν*, *αὐτήν*, *αὐτό*: always enclitic, freq. in Hom., and Hdt.: Dor. *μιν*, and so in Att. poets, but never in Att. prose: Hom. joins *μιν αὐτόν*, *ἑμself*, merely as a stronger form, Il. 21, 245, 318, etc.; but *αὐτόν μιν* is reflexive, *one's self*, for *ἑαυτόν*, Od. 4, 244; though *αὐτήν μιν* is used for *αὐτήν αὐτήν* in Il. 11, 117.—II, much more rare as 3d pers. plur. for *αὐτοὺς*, *αὐτάς*, *αὐτά*, as it may be taken, Il. 12, 285, Od. 17, 268; but in Alexandr. poets it is certainly plur., as Ap. Rh. 2, 8.—III,=the reflex. *ἑαυτόν*, Hdt. 1, 11, 24, 45, etc.

†*Μιναια*, *ας*, *ῆ*, *Μιναια*, a district of Arabia Felix, Strab. p. 768.

†*Μινάιοι*, *ων*, *οἱ*, the *Minai*, a people on the Erythraean Mare in Arabia, Strab. p. 768.

Μινδαός, *ἄκος*, *ῆ*, a kind of Persian *incense*, Amphis, Od. 1.

†*Μινδαρος*, *ον*, *δ*, *Mindarus*, a Spartan admiral, Thuc. 8, 85.

ΜΙΝΘΑ or *μίνθη*, *ης*, *ῆ*, *MINT*, Lat. *MENTHA*, Hippoc. 47, cf. Lob. Phryn. 438.

†*Μίνθη*, *ης*, *ῆ*, *Minthe*, a nymph beloved by Pluto, changed by Proserpina into foreg., Strab. p. 344. Hence

Μίνθη ὄρος, *τό*, mountain of *Minthe*, near Pylos, Strab. p. 344.

ΜΙΝΘΟΣ, *ου* *ῆ* *μίνθα*, Theophr.

Μενθος, *ον*, *δ*, human ordure, Mnestim. Ἰπποτρ. 1, 63. Hence

Μινθῶς, *ῶ*, to besmear with dung, Ar. Ran. 1075, Plut. 313.—II, to renounce utterly, abominate, Archestr. ap. Ath. 285 B.

†*Μίνιος*, *ον*, *δ*, the *Minius*, a river of Lusitania, now *Minho*, Strab. p. 153.

†*Μινναῖοι*, *ων*, *οἱ*,=*Μινναῖοι*, Dion. P. 959.

†*Μινούκιος*, *ον*, *δ*, the Rom. *Minucius*, Plut.

†*Μιντούρναι*, *ων*, *αι*, *Minturnae*, a town of Latium, Strab. p. 233.

Μινναί, *ων*, *οἱ*, the *Minyans*, a race of nobles in Orchomenus, Hdt. 1, 146, etc.: hence *Μινύτιος*, *Il*; Ep. also *Μινυήτιος*, Hes.: pecul. fem. *Μινυήτις*, *Idos*, *ῆ*: v. Müller's *Orchomenos und die Minyer*. †In Pind. P. 4, 122, and Ap. Rh. 1, 229 the Argonauts are so called for the chief of the Argonauts were *Minyans*.—A colony was established in Lemnos by the descendants of the Argonauts, called *Minyae*, Hdt. 4, 145: thence they penetrated into Elis Triphylia, Strab. pp. 337, 347; they also founded Thera, Id. † [v]

Μινυανθής, *εἰς*, (*μινύς*, *ἄνθος*) blooming a short time, Nic. Th. 522.

†*Μινύας*, *ον*, *δ*, Ep. and Ion. *-νύης*, *Minyas*, son of Chryses and Chryso-geneia, the fabled progenitor of the *Minyae*, Ap. Rh. 3, 1005; Paus. 9, 36, 4.—2, son of Orchomenus, Ael. V. H. 3, 42.

†*Μινύας*, *ἄδος*, *ῆ*, daughter of *Minyas*; cf. M., Ael. V. H. 3, 42.—2, (sc. *ποίησις*) the *Minyad*, Paus. 4, 33, 7.—also as adj. *Minyan*.

†*Μινυέτιος*, *ας*, *ον*, of the *Minyae*, *Minyan*, epith. of Orchomenus, Il. 2, 511; Pind.; etc.

†*Μινυήτιος*, *ης*, *ον*,=foreg., Od. 11, 284; Hes.

†*Μινυήτιος*, *ον*, *δ*, Att. *Μινυέτιος*; the *Minyaeus*, a river of Triphylia Elis, the later Anigrus, Il. 11, 722; Strab. p. 346.—2, acc. to Diod. S. the ancient name of the river Orchomenus in Thessaly.

†*Μινυήτις*, *Idos*, *ῆ*,=*Μινύας* (1), i. e. Clymene, Ap. Rh. 1, 233.

Μινυῖθω, *ῶ*, (*μινύθω*) to grow less, decrease, Hipp. Hence

Μινυῖθμα, *ατος*, *τό*, that which is lessened, Hipp. p. 748; and

Μινυῖθσις, *ῆ*, decrease, mutilation, Hipp. p. 48, 824, etc.

Μινυῖθις, *ω*, (*μινύθω*) to lessen, curtail, v. Foëb. Oecon. Hence

Μινυῖθις, *ῆ*, *ὄν*, diminishing.

Μινύθω, imperf. *μινύθεσκον*, Od. 14, 17: no other tenses occur: (*μινύς*):

—the Lat. *minuo*, to make smaller or less, lessen, curtail, *μῖνος*, *ὑπετήν*, Il. 15, 492; 20, 242; also Hes. Op. 6.—II, intr. to become smaller or less, decrease, decline, fail, decay, be wasted, come to nought, Il. 16, 392, Od. 4, 374, etc., and Hes.—so also in Aesch. Theb. 920, Eur. 374, Soph. O. C. 686,—but only in lyric passages, the word not being Attic. [v]

Μινυῖθικός, *ες*, (*μινύθω*, *εἶδος*) small, weak, Hipp. p. 648.

Μινυνθή, adv., (*μινύς*) a little, very little; freq. in Hom., who also oft. uses it of time, a short time, and then usu. in phrase *μινυνθή περ οὐτὶ μῖλα ὄν*, as in Il. 1, 416; also, *οὐ πολλὸν ἐπὶ χρόνον*, *ἀλλὰ μ.*, Od. 15, 494.—Only Ep.: said to be acc. of an old subst., *μινυνξ*. [i] Hence

Μινυνθάδιος, *ας*, *ον*, lasting a short time, short-lived, Il. 15, 612, Od. 19, 328.—compar. *-ώτερος*, Il. 22, 54.

[θῶ]

Μινυνθάδης, *ες*, v. l. for *μινυνθῶδης*.

Μινυῖός, *4*, *ὄν*, Att. for *μινύς*, says Eust.

Μινυρίμα, in Philox. ap. Ath. 147 D, some eatable (?) [v]

Μινυρίζω, (*μινυρός*) to complain in a low tone, to moan, whimper, whine, Il. 5, 889, Od. 4, 719: generally, to sing in a low, soft tone, to warble, hum, Lat. *minurire*, Ar. Av. 1414, Plat. Rep. 411 A; *μ. μέλη*, Ar. Vesp. 219; cf. *μινύρομαι*, *κινυρίζω*. Hence

Μινυρίσμα, *ας*, *τό*, a warbling, etc., Theocr. Epigr. 4, 11. [v]

Μινυρίσμός, *ον*, *δ*, (*μινυρίζω*) a moaning, whining, warbling, etc. [v]

Μινυρομαι, dep.,=*μινυρίζω*, of the nightingale, to warble, Soph. O. C. 671; to hum a tune, Aesch. Ag. 16, *μ. πρὸς ἑμᾶντὸν μέλος*, Ar. Eccl. 880.

Μινυρός, *ας*, *ὄν*, (*μινύς*) complaining in a low tone, moaning, whining, whimpering, *μ. ὑπερσοφιστής*, Phryn. (Com.) Incert. 1; of young birds, Theocr. 13, 12; *μινυρὰ θρέεσθαι*=*μινυρίζειν*, Aesch. Ag. 1165; cf. *κινυρός*.

ΜΙΝΥΣ, *ύ*, gen. *νός*, little, small; of time, short; generally=*μικρός*: the word itself is not found in any good writer, but was assumed by Gramm. as root of *μινύθω*, *μινυνθῶ*, *μινυρός*, *μινυρίζω*, Lat. *minor*, *minuo*, *minurio*: cf. *μινύς*.

†*Μίνυτος*, *ον*, *δ*, *Minytus*, son of Amphion and Niobe, Apollod. 3, 5, 6: v. Lob. Path. 389.

Μινυῖόριος, *ον*, (*μινύς*, *ῶρα*) short-lived, Anth. P. 9, 362.

Μινυρόρος, *ον*,=foreg., Anth. P. 7, 481. [v]

†*Μινύα*, *ας*, *ῆ*, Ion. *Μινώη*, *Minoa*, a small island lying off Nisaea, the port of Megara, connected with the mainland by a bridge, Thuc. 3, 51: also a promontory of Megaris adjacent, Strab. p. 391.—2, a fortress of Laconia, Id. p. 367.—3, a town of Crete, Id. p. 475.

†*Μινυῖός*, *Idos*, *ῆ*, pecul. fem. to sq., Ap. Rh. 2, 299.

†*Μινυῖός*, *ας*, *ον*, and contd. *Μινυρός*, *ας*, *ον*, of or relating to *Minos*, *Μινώας*, H. Hom. Ap. 393; Luc. Ver. H. 12, 13.

Μινύς, *ωος*, *δ*, accus. *Μινώ*, Il. 14, 322, for *Μινώα*: the Att. also have a gen. *Μινώ*, acc. *Μινών*, †*Μίνος*, son of Jupiter and Europa, an ancient king and lawgiver in Crete; after his death a judge in the lower world, Il. 13, 451, Od. 19, 17; Hes. Th. 948; etc. A second *Minos*, grandson of foreg., son of Lycastus, is mentioned in Diod. 4, 60, sqq.; etc., as the one who constructed the labyrinth, and who was connected with the legend of Theseus, v. Plut. Thes. 20. [i]

†*Μινώταυρος*, *ον*, *δ*, (*Μινώς*, *ταῦρος*) *Minotaur*, offspring of Pasiphaë (wife of *Minos* 2d) and a bull, slain by Theseus, Apollod. 3, 15, 8: in Paus. *Μίνω Ταῦρος*, 3, 18, 10.

Μίξ, adv., (*μίσγνμι*)=*μίγα*, *μίγδα*, Nic. Th. 615.

Μίξαιθρία, *ας*, *ῆ*, (*μῖξις*, *αἰθρία*) an alternation of fair and foul weather, Hipp. p. 942, but Kühn reads *μῖξαιθρία* (*τά*).

Μίξαιθριον, *ον*, *τό*,=foreg., q. v., Theophr.

Μίξανθρωπος, *ας*, (*μῖξις*, *ἄνθρωπος*) half man, half brute, Theonist.

Μίξαρχαγέτας, *ον*, *δ*, Argive name of Castor, as being a hero (*ἄρχαγέτας*) only in union with his brother, Plut. 2, 296 F.

Μιξέλλαγνες, *ων*, *οἱ*, (*μῖξις*, *Ἑλλην*)

νec) half Greeks, half barbarians, mongrel Greeks, Polyb. 1, 67, 7: the sing. *μειζέλλην* in Heliod.
 †Μιζιάδης, ov, ὁ, *Mixiades*, masc. pr. n., Isae. 57, 12.
 Μιζιάμβος, ov, mixed with satires, satiric.
 Μιζίας, ov, ὁ, one who mixes or mingles.
 †Μιζιδηνίδης, ov, ὁ, *Mixidemides*, masc. pr. n., Arist. Rhet. 2, 23, 12.
 Μιζίς, εως, ἡ, (μύγνυμι) a mixing, mingling, oft. in Plat., τινὶ πρόσ τι, Id. Soph. 260 B: on its difference from κρᾶσις, v. sub κρᾶσις.—II. intercourse with others: esp. sexual intercourse or commerce, Hdt. 1, 203; etc.; ἐπικοινωνοῦν τῶν νηακίων τὴν μ. ποιεῖσθαι, Hdt. 4, 172; also of wedlock, Plat. Legg. 773 D.
 Μιζοβαρβάρος, ov, (μῖξις, βάρβαρος) half barbarian, half Greek, Eur. Phoen. 138, Xen. Hell. 2, 1, 15.
 Μιζοβόας, ov, ὁ, (μῖξις, βοή) mingled with shouts, of mingled sound, διθύραμβος, Aesch. Fr. 381.
 Μιζοδία, ac, ἡ, (μῖξις, ὁδός) a place where several roads meet, ὁδὸς μιζοδία, of the straits of Messina, Ar. Rh. 4, 921; also μιζοδοκ.
 Μιζοδόλαστος, ov, (μῖξις, θάλασσα) having intercourse with the sea, like fishermen and sailors, Orac. ap. Xen. Ephes. [θῶ]
 Μιζόθηνς, v, (μῖξις, θήλης) partly female, Philostr.
 Μιζόθηρ, ηρος, ὁ, ἡ, (μῖξις, θήρ) half-beast, φῶς μ., Eur. Ion 1161.
 Μιζόθηρος, ov,=foreg.
 Μιζόθρις, τριχός, ὁ, ἡ, having mixed hair.
 Μιζόθροος, ov, (μῖξις, θρόος) with mingled cries, Aesch. Theb. 331.
 Μιζόλευκος, ov, (μῖξις, λευκός) mixed with white, Luc. Bis Acc. 8.
 Μιζολύδης, ov, (μῖξις, Λύδιος) half-Lyidian, of measure, Strab. p. 572: of dialect, Xanth. p. 175. [v] Hence
 Μιζολύδιστί, adv., in the half-Lyidian measure, Plat. Rep. 398 E.
 Μιζομαι, fut. mid. of μύγνυμι, Od.
 Μιζόμβροτος, ov, for μιζόβορτος, (μῖξις, βορτός) half-human, Aesch. Supp. 569.
 Μιζονόμος, ov, (μῖξις, νέμω) feeding a mixed flock, Simon. 102.
 Μιζοπάρθενος, ov, (μῖξις, πάρθενος) half-woman, of Echidna, Hd. 4, 9; of the Sphinx, Eur. Phoen. 1023.
 Μιζοπόλιος, ov, (μῖξις, πολίος) half-gray, grizzled.
 Μιζοπότος, ov, (μῖξις, πῶν) mixed with foul matter, Hipp. p. 948.
 Μιζοφρύγιος, ov, (μῖξις, Φρύγιος) half-Phrygian, of music, Strab. p. 572: of dialect, Xanth. p. 175. [v]
 Μιζοφρύς, v, (μῖξις, δόφρυς) having eyebrows that meet, Cratin. Incert. 97.
 Μιζοφύης, ἐς, (μῖξις, φύη) of mixed nature.
 Μιζόχλωρος, ov, (μῖξις, χλωρός) mixed with green, Hipp. p. 95.
 Μισάγθια, ac, ἡ, a hatred of good or goodness, Plut. Phoc. 27: from Μισάγθος, ov, (μισέω, ἀγαθός) hating good or goodness. [α]
 Μισάδελφία, ac, ἡ, hatred of one's brother, Plut. 2, 478 C: from
 Μισάδελφος, ov, (μισέω, ἀδελφός) hating one's brother, Plut. 2, 482 C.
 Μισάθηναιος, ov, (μισέω, Ἀθηναῖος) hating the Athenians, Lycurg. 152, 41: in superl., Dem. 687, 29.
 Μισάλαζων, ov, gen. onos, (μισέω, ἔλαζον) hating boasters, Luc. Pisc. 20.
 Μισαλέξανδρος, ov, (μισέω, Ἀλεξάνδρος) hating Alexander, quoted from Aeschin.?

Μισαλλήλια, ac, ἡ, mutual hatred: from
 Μισάλληλος, ov, (μισέω, ἀλλήλων) hating one another, Dion. H. 5, 66.
 Μισάμπτελος, ov, (μισέω, ἄμπτελος) hating the vine, Anth. P. Append. 100.
 Μισανθρωπέω, ᾧ, to be a misanthropos, Diog. L. 9, 3; and
 Μισανθρωπία, ac, ἡ, hatred of mankind, Plat. Phaed. 89 D, Dem.: from Μισάνθρωπος, ov, (μισέω, ἄνθρωπος) hating mankind, misanthropic, Plat. Phaed. 89 D, Legg. 791 D.
 Μισαυπόδημος, ov, hating travel.
 Μισαργυρία, ac, ἡ, (μισέω, ἀργυρος) hatred or contempt of money, Diod. 15, 88.
 Μισγᾶ, adv.,=μίγα.
 Μισγάγκεια, ac, ἡ, (μίσγω, ἄγκος) a place where several mountain glens (ἄγκη) run together and mix their waters, a meeting of glens, Il. 4, 453: in prose, συνάγκεια.
 Μισγοδία, ac, ἡ, (μίσγω, ὁδός)=μυζοδία.
 †Μισγολαΐδας, α, ὁ, *Misgolaïdas*, a Spartan ephor, Xen. Hell. 2, 3, 10: prop. patron. from a form
 †Μισγολάς, α, ὁ, *Misgolas*, an Athenian, son of Naucrates, Aeschin. 6, 23; cf. Comic. ap. Ath. 339 B, C: from
 Μισγόλας (μίσγω, λαός) θόρυβος, ὁ, the confused noise of a crowd, a hubbub.
 Μισγόνομος, ov, γῇ μ., public pasture-land.
 ΜΙΣΓΩ, v. sub μίγνυμι, and cf. προμίσγω.
 Μισεία, ac, ἡ=μίστυ.
 Μισέλλην, ηρος, ὁ, a hater of the Greeks, Xen. Ages. 2, 31.
 Μισεργός, ov, (μισέω, ἔργον) hating work, lazy. [ε]
 Μισεταρεία ov -ία, ac, ἡ, hatred of one's comrades: from
 Μισέταρος, ov, (μισέω, ἑταῖρος) hating one's comrades.
 Μισέω, ᾧ, (μισέω) to hate, only once in Hom., c. acc. et inf., μίσησεν δ' ἄρα μιν ὀπίω κνισὶ κύρμα γενέσθαι, Jupiter hated (would not suffer) that he should become a prey., Il. 17, 272: later usu. c. acc., ὑβρίζοντα μισεῖν, Pind. P. 4, 506; μισούντα μισεῖν, Soph. Aj. 1113; and freq. in Att.—pass. to be hated, Hdt. 2, 119, and Att. Hence
 Μισήθρον, ov, τό, a charm for producing hatred against one, opp. to φίλτρον, which caused love, Luc. Dial. Mer. 4, 5; cf. Lob. Phryn. 131. [ε]
 Μισήλιος, ov, (μισέω, ἥλιος) hating the sun or light.
 Μίσημα, ατος, τό, (μισέω) an object of hate to others, usu. of persons, σωφρόνων μισήματα, Aesch. Theb. 186, μισήματ' ἀνδρῶν καὶ θεῶν Ὀλυμπίων, Id. Eum. 73; c. dat., μ. Πάριν, Eur. Hipp. 407, ubi v. Valck. et Monk. [ε]
 Μισήνερος (cf. θρήνερος, δύσερος), ωτος, ὁ, ἡ, detestably lewd, cf. μισήτια.
 †Μισήνιον, οῦ, τό, Misenum, a town and promontory of Campania, Strab. p. 242.
 †Μισήνος, ov, ὁ, *Misenus*, a companion of Ulysses, Strab. p. 245: cf. Virg. Aen. 6, 234.
 Μισήτερος, ἐα, εἶν, verb. adj. from μισέω, to be hated, Xen. Symp. 8, 20.—II. μισήτεον, one must hate, Luc. Fugit. 30.
 Μισήτη, ης, ἡ, v. μισοτή.
 Μισήτης, ov, ὁ, (μισέω) a hater.
 Μισήτια, ac, ἡ, lust, lewdness, Ar. Plut. 989: generally, greediness, Ar. Av. 1620: v. Interpp. ad ll. c.
 Μισήτιζω,=μισέω, ap. Hesych.

Μισητικός, ἡ, ov, inclined to hate. Adv. -κῶς: from
 Μισήτος, ἡ, ov, hateful, Aesch. Ag. 1228, Xen. Mem. 2, 6, 21; 3, 10, 5 Adv. -τῶς.—II. lustful, lewd: hence, μισήτην (not μισήτην), a prostitute, Archil. 26, cf. Meineke Cratin. Incert. 88: cf. sub μισήτια.
 Μισήτρον, ov, τό,=μισήθρον, Paul. Sil. 74, 63. [ε]
 Μισθάποδοσία, ac, ἡ, payment of wages, recompense, N. T.: from
 Μισθάποδοτής, ov, ὁ, (μισθός, ἀποδίδωμι) one who pays wages, a rewarder, N. T.
 Μισθάριον, ov, τό, dim. from μισθός, Ar. Vesp. 300. [α]
 Μισθαρνευτικός, v. l. for μισθαρνητικός, Plat. Soph. 222 D.
 Μισθαρνεύω,=sq., questioned by Heind. Plat. Sophist. 222 D, v. Lob. Phryn. 568.
 Μισθάρνω, ᾧ, to work or serve for hire, Hipp. p. 1274, Plat. Rep. 346 B; μισθάρνων ἄνθρωπον τι, to do a thing for pay, Soph. Ant. 302:—of prostitution, Dem. 352, 14: from
 Μισθάρνης, ov, ὁ, (μισθός, ἄρνημα) a hired workman.
 Μισθαρνητικός, ἡ, ov, (μισθάρνω) belonging to hired work, mercenary: ἡ -κῆ (sc. τέχνη), the trade of one who takes wages or pay, Plat. Rep. 346 B, D.
 Μισθαρνία, ac, ἡ, (μισθάρνης) a receiving of wages, working or serving for hire, Dem. 242, 17; 320, 13. Hence
 Μισθαρνηκός, ἡ, ov, belonging to hired work, μ. ἐργασίαι, τέχναι, mercenary arts, Arist. Pol. 8, 2, 5, Eth. E. 1, 4, 2.
 Μισθάρνισσα, ἡ, fem. of μισθάρνης.
 Μισθάρνος, ὁ=μισθάρνης.
 Μισθαρχιδής, ov, ὁ, (μισθός, ἀρχή) an hereditary candidate for paid offices, a born placeman, Comic patronym. in Ar. Ach. 597; cf. σπουδαρχιδής.
 Μίσθιος, α, ov, salaried, hired, Plat. Lyc. 16.
 Μισθοδοσία, ac, ἡ, a paying of wages, Thuc. 8, 83; and
 Μισθοδοτέω, ᾧ, to pay wages, absol., Xen. Hell. 4, 8, 21; τινί, Id. An. 7, 1, 13:—c. acc., to keep in pay, Polyb. 5, 2, 11, etc.; and in pass., to receive pay, Id. 1, 66, 3.—Pass. to be paid, τὰ προσκεφόμενα, Id.: from
 Μισθοδοτής, ov, ὁ, (μισθός, δίδωμι) one who pays wages, a paymaster, Plat. Rep. 463 B, Xen. An. 1, 3, 9.
 Μισθοδότης, ov, (μισθός, δῶρέω) giving wages or pay, Eubulid. Kom. 1.
 ΜΙΣΘΟΣ, ov, ὁ, wages, pay, hire, Hom., etc.; v. ῥητός, fixed wages, Il. 21, 445; v. εἰρημένος, Hes. Op. 368: ἐπὶ μισθῷ, for hire or pay, Hdt. 5, 65: μισθὸν ἔνεκα, Xen. An. 2, 5, 14; μισθοῦ, Soph. Tr. 560: μισθὸν πορίειν, to give, μ. φέρειν, to receive pay, Ar. Eq. 1019, Acharn. 66; also, μ. διδόναι, λαμβάνειν, etc., Xen.: διδόναι τάλαντον μηνὸς μισθόν, to give a talent as a month's pay, Thuc. 6, 8.—2. at Athens, the pay of the soldiery, Thuc., etc.; first given by Pericles, varying in amount, Böckh P. E. 1, 363, sq., Herm. Pol. Ant. § 152, 16:—also, μ. βουλευτικός, the pay of the council of 500, each a drachma for every day of sitting: μ. δικαστικός, or ἡλιαστικός, the salary of a dicast at first one obol, but from the time of Cleon three, for every day he sat on a jury: μ. συνηγορικός, the pay of a public advocate, one drachma for every court day: μ. ἐκκλησιαστικός, the pay for attending the popular assembly; for all which v. Böckh P. E. 1, 302-317, Herm. Praef. Ar. Nub.—3.

generally, recompense, reward, Hom., etc.: also in bad sense, punishment, Soph. Ant. 221. (Pott compares Pers. *mud* pay, Goth. *mizō*.)

Μισθοφόρα, ἄς, ἡ, (μισθοφόρος) receipt of wages: hence wages given or received, and so, generally, wages, pay, Ar. Eq. 807, Thuc. 6, 24; 8, 45, etc.; Dem. 38, 1; cf. Lob. Phryn. 491, and *foreg*.

Μισθοφορέω, ὦ, to be a misθοφόρος, to receive wages or pay in the public service, to serve for hire, Ar. Ach. 602, etc.; also c. acc. rei, to receive as pay, πρεῖς δραχμὰς, Ar. Ach. 602, cf. Eccl. 206; μ. ἄλφιστα, Ar. Pac. 477.—II. to bring in rent, misθοφοροῦσα οἰκία, Isae. 72, 39. Hence

Μισθοφορήτων, verb. adj., one must keep in pay, τινά, Thuc. 8, 65.

Μισθοφορία, ἄς, ἡ, service for wages, service as a mercenary, Diod. 16, 61.—II.—μισθοφορία, Plat. Gorg. 515 E; and

Μισθοφορικός, ἡ, ὄν, mercenary, δυνάμεις, Polyb. 1, 67, 4: τὸ μ.—οἱ μισθοφόροι, Plut. Artax. 4: from

Μισθόφορος, ον, (μισθός, φέρω) receiving wages or pay, serving for hire; esp., οἱ μ., hiring soldiers, mercenaries, Thuc. 1, 35, etc.: μ. τρήρεις, galleys manned with mercenaries, Ar. Eq. 555:—μ. δασκῆτρια, Arist. Pol. 2, 12, 4.

Μισθός, ὦ, (μισθός) to let out for hire, farm out, Lat. *locare*, τι or τινί τι, Ar. Lys. 958, Dem. 1222, 26, etc.; ἐπὶ τι, for a purpose, Id. 232, 10: c. inf., μ. τὸν νηὸν τριηκοσίων τάλαντων ἐξεργάσασθαι, to let out the building of it for 300 talents, Lat. *locare aedem exstruendam*, Hdt. 2, 180.—II. mid. to engage, hire at a price, Lat. *conducere*, c. acc. pers. vel rei, Hdt. 1, 24, Ar. Av. 1152, and freq. in Att.; μ. τι παρά τινος, Hdt. 1, 68, ubi v. Wessell.; μ. τινά τάλαντον, to engage his services at a talent a year, Id. 3, 131; c. inf., μ. νηὸν ἐξοικοδομήσας, to contract for the building of the temple, Lat. *conducere aedem aedificandam*, Hdt. 5, 62, cf. supra; so, μισθοῦσθαι τινα, c. inf., Hdt. 9, 34: also, μ. ὑπὲρ τινος, to make a contract for a thing, Dem. 1253, 17; ὁ μισθοδομήσας, the contractor, Isae. 87, 25.—III. pass. to be hired for pay, Hdt. 9, 38; ἐπὶ τινί, for a thing, Xen. An. 1, 3, 1. Hence

Μισθώμα, ατος, τό, that which is let for hire, a hired house, N. T.: usu.—II. the price agreed on, the contract, Hdt. 2, 180, Dem. 379, 20: esp. a courtesan's price, like *ἐμπολή*, Lat. *captura*, Comic. ap. Ath. 581 A, cf. Casaub. Sueton. Calig. 40.—2. rent, Isocr. 145 C.

Μισθωμάτιον, ον, τό, dim. from μίσθωμα, Alciph. 1, 36. [ᾶ]

†Μισθων, ανος, ὁ, *Misthon*, a Sybarite, Luc. Pseudol. 3.

Μισθωσίμαιος, α, ον, hired, mercenary.

Μισθώσιμος, ον, that can be hired or had for pay, Alex. φνυ. 1: μισθωθῆναι τὰ μισθώσιμα, to take the tolls that might be taken, Lex ap. Dem. 713, 4: from

Μίσθωσις, εως, ἡ, (μισθός) a letting for hire, οἱ μισθώσεως οἶκον, an action against a guardian who neglected to let his ward's house within the time prescribed, Att. Process. p. 293.—II. (from mid.) a hiring, Lys. 155, 37, Plat. Legg. 759 E.—III.—μισθώω, II, rent, μ. φέρειν, ἀποδιδόναι, to pay rent, Isae. 54, 27, Dem. 1069, 26; εἰσπράττειν, to collect it, Dem. 1318, 20; μίσθωσιν φέρειν τάλαντον τοῦ ἐνιαυ-

τοῦ, to produce a yearly rent of one talent, Isae. 54, 34, etc.

Μισθωτέω, to be a misθωτός, like μισθοφόρεω.

Μισθωτής, οὗ, ὁ, one who pays rent, a tenant, Isae. 60, 1. Hence

Μισθωτικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or fit for letting out:—ἡ κή=μισθωτική, a mercenary trade, Plat. Rep. 346 A, sq.

Μισθωτός, ἡ, ὄν, (μισθός) hiring, mercenary, esp. of soldiers, Hdt. 1, 61; 3, 45, Thuc. 5, 6.

Μισθώτρια, ἄς, ἡ, fem. of μισθωτής, Phryn. (Com.) Incert. 24.

Μισσιππος, ον, (μισσέω, ἵππος) horse-hating, opp. to φίλιππος.

†Μισίς, ιδος, ἡ, *Misis*, fem. pr. n., Anth. Append. 240.

Μίσκος, ον, ὁ=μίσχος, a stem, stalk.

Μισοβάρβαρος, ον, (μισέω, βάρβαρος) hating foreigners, Plat. Menex. 245 C.

Μισοβυσίλεύς, ὁ, (μισέω, βασιλεύς) a king-hater, Plut. 2, 147 A.

Μισόγυμος, ον, (μισέω, γάμος) a marriage-hater.

Μισόγελως, ατος, ὁ, ἡ, (μισέω, γέλως) laughter-hating, ap. Gell. 15, 20.

Μισόγυος, ον, ὁ, (μισέω, γόγος) hating fraud or jugglery, Luc. Pisc. 20.

Μισογυνάιος, ον, (μισέω, γυνή) woman-hating. [ᾶ]

Μισογυνία, ἄς, ἡ, hatred of women, Antip. ap. Stob. p. 417, 51; and

Μισογυνέω, ὦ, to be a woman-hater: from

Μισογύνης, ον, ὁ, (μισέω, γυνή) a woman-hater, Strab. p. 297, Menand.

Μισοδημία, ἄς, ἡ, hatred of democracy, Andoc. 30, 3, Lys. 177, 20: from

Μισόδημος, ον, (μισέω, δῆμος) hating the commons or democracy, Ar. Vesp. 474; Andoc. 31, 10, Xen. Hell. 2, 3, 47, in superl. Hence

Μισοδημτικός, ον, ὁ, a hater of the commons, Dion. H. 7, 42.

Μισόδικος, ον, (μισέω, δίκη) hating law-suits.

Μισόθεος, ον, (μισέω, θεός) hating the gods, goddess, Aesch. Ag. 1090.

Μισόθηρος, ον, (μισέω, θήρα) hating the hunt: τὸ μισ., Xen. Cyn. 3, 9.

Μισοίδιος, ον, hating his own. [ᾶ]

Μισοίνια, ἄς, ἡ, hatred of wine, Stob. Eccl. 2, p. 182: from

Μισοίνος, ον, (μισέω, οἶνος) hating wine, abstemious, Hipp. p. 677.

Μισοκαίσαρ, ὅρος, ὁ, (μισέω, Καίσαρ) hating Caesar, Plut. Cat. Min. 65, Brut. 8.

Μισοκικέω, ὦ, to hate wickedness or the wicked.

Μισοκάλος, ον, (μισέω, κάλος) hating the beautiful, Philo.

Μισοκορδής, ἐς, hating gain or profit.

Μισολακων, ανος, ὁ, (μισέω, Λάκων) a Laconian-hater, Ar. Vesp. 1165.

Μισολάμαχος, ον, (μισέω, Λάμαχος) hating Lamachus, Ar. Pac. 304. [ᾶ]

Μισόλεκτρος, ον, (μισέω, λέκτρον) hating marriage, Heliod.

Μισολόγω, ὦ, to hate argument, letters, etc.; and

Μισολογία, ἄς, ἡ, hatred of discussion and argument, Plat. Phaed. 89 D: from

Μισόλογος, ον, (μισέω, λόγος) hating letters, discussion, etc., Plat. Phaed. 89 C, Lach. 188 C.

Μισονόθος, ον, (μισέω, νόθος) hating bastards, Anth. Plan. 94.

Μισόνυμος, ον, (μισέω, νύμφη) hating marriage, Lyc. 356.

Μισοξενία, ἄς, ἡ, hatred of strangers or guests, LXX.: from

Μισόξενος, ον, (μισέω, ξένος) hating strangers, inhospitable, Diod.

Μισόπαις, ὁ, ἡ, (μισέω, παῖς) hating boys or children, Luc. Abdic. 18.

Μισοπαρθένος, ον, hating maidens.

Μισοπάτρι, αρος, ὁ, ἡ, (μισέω, πατήρ) hating his father, Dion. H. [ᾶ]

Μισοπέσης, ον, ὁ, (μισέω, Πέρσης) an enemy to the Persians, Xen. Ages. 7, 7.

Μισοπόλεμος, ον, hating war.

Μισοπόλις, ιος, ὁ, ἡ, (μισέω, πόλις) hating the commonwealth, Ar. Vesp. 411.

Μισοπολίτης, ον, ὁ, a citizen-hater.

Μισοπονέω, ὦ, to be misόπωνος, to hate work, Plat. Rep. 535 D.

Μισοποννήριος, ὦ, to hate the bad or evil, Lys. 186, 32, Polyb.; and

Μισοποννήρια, ἄς, ἡ, hatred of the bad or of evil, Arist. Virt. et Vit. 5, 3: hated because of wickedness, Diod. 16, 23: from

Μισοπύνηρος, ον, (μισέω, πονηρός) hating the bad or evil, Dem. 584, 12, Aeschin. 10, 21. Adv. -ως.

Μισοπυνία, ἄς, ἡ, hatred of work, Luc. Astrol. 2: from

Μισόπυνος, ον, (μισέω, πόνος) hating work or trouble, Dio C. 72, 2.

Μισοπόρπαξ, ἄκος, ὁ, ἡ, (μισέω, πόρπαξ) hating the shield-handle, i. e. hating war, Ar. Pac. 662, in comic sup. perl., μισοπορπάκιστατος.

Μισοπραγμαῖον, ον, gen. ονος, hating business.

Μισοπροβάτιον, ον, (μισέω, πρόβατον) hating cattle, Archyt. ap. Stob. p. 314, 14.

Μισοπροσχόρος, ον, = ἀπροσχόρος.

Μισόπτωχος, ον, (μισέω, πτωχός) hating beggars, Anth. P. 11, 403, 1.

Μισοπῶγων, ανος, ὁ, ἡ, (μισέω, πῶγων) the beard-hater, i. e. hater of bearded philosophers, a satire written by the emperor Julian.

Μισορώμαιος, ον, (μισέω, Ῥωμαῖος) a Roman-hater, Plut. Ant. 54.

ΜΙΣΘΟΣ, εος, τό, hate, hatred: and so,—I. pass., hate borne one, a being hated, Trag.; μίσος ἔχειν πρὸς τινοσ, to incur a man's hatred, Plat. Legg. 691 D.—2. act., a hating, a grudge, τινοσ τινι, at one, Eur. Or. 432; μίσος ἐντέτηκέν μοι, Soph. El. 1311, cf. Plat. Menex. 245 D.—II. a hateful object, μίσημα, Aesch. Ag. 1411, Soph. Ant. 760; esp. in addresses, ὁ μίσος, Soph. Phil. 991, Eur. Med. 1323.

Μισόσοφος, ον, (μισέω, σοφός) hating wisdom, opp. to φιλόσοφος, Plat. Rep. 456 A.

Μισοστράτιωτης, ον, ὁ, the soldier's enemy.

Μισοσύλλας, ον, ὁ, (μισέω, Σύλλας) an enemy of Sulla, Plut. Sert. 4.

Μισοσωμάτος, ον, (μισέω, σῶμα) hating the body, Procl.

Μισοτεκνία, ἄς, ἡ, hatred of children, Plut. 2, 4 E: from

Μισότεκνος, ον, (μισέω, τέκνον) hating children, Aeschin. 64, 41.

Μισοτίραννος, ον, (μισέω, τύραννος) a tyrant-hater, Hdt. 6, 121, 123.

Μισοτύφος, ον, (μισέω, τύφος) hating arrogance, Luc. Pisc. 20.

Μισοφίλης, ἐς, hating the light.

Μισοφιλιππος, ον, (μισέω, Φίλιππος) hating Philip, Aeschin. 30, 6. [ᾶ]

Μισοφίλολογος, ον, (μισέω, φιλόλογος) hating literature, Ath. 610 D.

Μισοφίλος, ον, hating friends or friendship.

Μισοφρόντης, ιδος, ὁ, ἡ, hating care.

Μισόχρηστος, ον, (μισέω, χρηστός) hating the good, Xen. Hell. 2, 3, 47.

Μισοχριστιανός, ὄν, (μισέω, Χριστιανός) hating Christians, Escl.

Μισόχριστος, ον, (μισέω, Χριστός) hating Christ or the Christians, Escl.

Μισοφρονος, ἐς (μισέω, ψεύδος) *hating lies*, Luc. Pisc. 20.

Μισοτρίλωμα, μιστῶλη, v. μιστῶλη. Μιστῶλλω, to cut up, in Hom. always of cutting up meat before roasting, μιστῶλλω τ' ἄρα τᾶλλα καὶ ἄμφ' ὀβελίσσιν ἔπειραν, Il. 1, 465, etc.—The form μιστῶλλω is a variety, cf. μισοτρίλωμα. (Akin perh. to μίτυλος, μύτιλος, Lat. mulius.)

Μίσω, voz and εως, τό, a vitriolic earth, perh. coppers, Diosc. 5, 117; —an Aegypt. word.—II. a trifling growing near Cyrene, Theophr.

Μισυβρίς, ιος, ὁ, ἡ, (μισέω, ὕβρις) *hating insolence*, LXX. [μῦ]

Μίσχος, ον, ὁ, also μίσκος, the stalk (pediculus) of leaves or fruit, Theophr.; cf. σπόςχος.—II. in Thessaly a kind of spade or hoe, Id.; v. Schneid ad H. Pl. 3, 3, 4.

Μισώδης, ἐς, *hateful*, dub.

Μίτοεργος, ὄν, (μίτος, *τέργω) *working the thread*, epith. of the spindle, Leon. Tar. 9.

Μίτορράφης, ἐς, (μίτος, ῥάπτω) *sewn with thread, composed of threads*, epith. of a net, Anth. P. 6, 185.

ΜΙΤΩΣ, ον, ὁ, a thread of the woof, Il. 23, 762, cf. πνίον, and Heyne ad l.: a web, Eur. Erechth. 13.—κατὰ μίτον, in a string, i. e. in an unbroken series, continuously or in detail, as if thread by thread, and so—κατὰ λεπτόν, Polyb. 3, 32, 2, cf. Ernesti Clav. Cic. v. vocc.—the thread of destiny, Lyc. 484: proverb., ἀπὸ λεπτοῦ μὲ τὸ ζῆν φορτίζεται, ap. Suid.—II. the string of a lyre, Philostr.—III. in the Orphic language, seed, Lob. Aglaoph. p. 837. [ῖ] Hence

Μίτωα, ὦ, to play the woof in weaving, in mid., Anth. P. 6, 285:—but metaphor., φθόγον μιτωσάσθαι, to let one's voice sound like a string, Mel. 112.

Μίτρα, ας, ἡ, Ep. and Ion. μίτρη, a belt or girdle, worn round the waist below the cuirass as a protection against missiles, Il. 4, 137; 5, 857; plated with metal, 4, 187, 216; hence, χαλκομίτρας Κάστωρ, Pind. N. 10, 11; cf. ζωστήρ.—2. in later poets = ζώνη, the maiden-zone, Call. Jov. 21, Theocr. 27, 54 [ubi μίτρα πνίον], Mosch., etc.—3 = στρόφιον, a stomacher, Ap. Rh. 3, 867.—II. a headband, worn by Greek women to tie up their hair, a snood, Eur. Bacch. 833; also at night, Id. Hec. 924, cf. Ar. Thesm. 257.—2. also the victor's chaplet at the games, Pind. O. 9, 125, I. 5 (4), 79; whence he calls one of his odes, Λυδία μίτρα καναχρδὸν πεποικιλμένη, a Lydian garland (i. e. an ode in Lydian measure) embellished by the flute, N. 8, 25.—3. esp. the national head-dress of the Asiatics, a turban, Hdt. 1, 195, cf. 7, 62, 90, like κυρβάσια: hence as a mark of effeminacy, Ar. Thesm. 941. (Akin to μίτος.)

Μίτρα, ης, ἡ, the Persian Aphrodite (Venus), Hdt. 1, 131.

Μιθραδότης, εω, ὁ, Ion. = Μιθραδότης, name of the herdsman of Assyages to whom Cyrus was given to be exposed, Hdt. 1, 110.

†Μιτραίος, ον, ὁ, Μίτραeus, a Persian, Xen. Hell. 2, 1, 8.

Μιτηρόν, adv., like a band, Nonn.

Μιτηρόφορος, ον, = μιτροφόρος, Hdt. 7, 62.

Μιτροίον, ον, τό, dim. from μίτρα. †Μιτροβάτης, ον Ion. εω, ὁ, Μιτροβάτης, governor in Dasylium in Asia Minor, Hdt. 3, 120.

Μιτροδέτορ, ον, (μίτρα, δέω) *bound with a μίτρα*, Anth. P. 6, 165.

Μιτραφόρεω, ὦ, to wear a μίτρα, Ar. Thesm. 163: from

Μιτροφόρος, ον, (μίτρα, φέρω) *wearing a μίτρα or turban*, cf. μιτηρόφορος. Μιτροχίτων, ὄνος, ὁ, ἡ, (μίτρα, χιτών) *with girded tunic*, ap. Ath. 523 C.

Μιτρόω, ὦ, to surround with a girdle, Nonn.

†Μιτυλάνω, ἡ, Dor. for sq., Theocr. 7, 52.

Μιτυλήνη, ἡ, v. Μυτιλήνη: †Μιτυλήναιος, etc., v. Μυτιλ.

Μιτύλος, also μύτιλος, η, ον, Lat. mulilus, curtailed, esp. hornless, Theocr. 8, 86. (Perh. akin to μιστῶλλω.) [ῖ]

Μίτυς, voz, ἡ, the was used by bees to cover the crevices of their hives, Arist. H. A. 9, 40, 10.

†Μίτυς, voz, ὁ, Μίτυς, an Argive, Dem. 1356, 7.

Μιτώδης, ἐς: βρόχος μ. συνδόνος, a noose or halter of threads or linen, Soph. Ant. 1222; olim μιτρώδης.

†Μιχαήλ, ὁ, Michaël, an archangel, N. T.

Μιχθαλόεις, εσσα, εν, (μίχω) = ομιχλώδης, dub. in Coluth. 208.

Μιχθεῖς part., μιχθῆναι inf., aor. 1 pass. of μίγνυμι, Il.

MNA, ἡ, gen. μνάς: nom. pl. μνάι: Ion. nom. sing. μνέα, Hdt. 2, 180; nom. pl. μνέες, dub. in Luc. Dea Syr. 48: the Lat. MINA.—I. as a weight, = 100 drachmae, = 15 oz., 83½ grs.—II. as a sum of money, also = 100 drachmae, i. e. 4l. 1s. 3d. (\$17.61): 60 μνάι make a talent. (The form μνέα is not in use. Prob. akin to Hebr. maneh, perh. also to moneta, money, etc.) Hence

Μνάαιος, α, ον, of the weight or value of a μνᾶ, Meineke Ameips. Sphend. 5.

Μνάδάριον, ον, τό, dim. from μνᾶ, Diphil. Balan. 2.

Μνάδαίος, α, ον, = μναδαίος, Xen. Eq. 4, 4, Arist. Coel. 4, 4, 4;—formed like ταλανταίος, etc., cf. Lob. Phryn. 552.

Μναῖος or μνάιος, α, ον, = μναῖος, Arist. H. A. 5, 15, 6.

Μναοσύνη, μνάμων, Dor. for μνημη. MNA'OMAI (A), contr. μνώμαι: dep., used by Hom. only in Od., sometimes in the contr. forms, μνάται, μνώνται, μνάσθαι, μνάσθω, μνώμενος; sometimes in these contr. forms lengthd. again, as 2 sing. pres. μνάα, inf. μνάσθαι [μνᾶ], part. μνώμενος; impf. μνάσκετο for ἐμνάτο, Od. 20, 290, 3 pl. μνώοντο: only used in pres. and impf. To woo to wife, woo to be one's bride, usu. c. acc., γυναικα, etc., freq. in Od., sometimes with no acc. expressed, as 16, 77; 19, 529: also to seek to seduce a woman, 1, 39.—II. to court, sue for, solicit, a favour, an office, etc. like Lat. ambire, μνώμενος ἄρχην, Hdt. 1, 96; μνώμενος βασιλῆην, Hdt. 1, 205. (At first prob. the same word as sq.; for there is no great distance between the notions of thinking much of a thing, and trying to get it:—gradually however these notions separated, and so though in Ep. and Ion. μνώμαι was used in both signs; yet, later, μνησκόμαι (with its tenses formed from μνώμαι) was confined to the former, and μνώμαι to the latter.)

MNA'OMAI (B), contr. μνώμαι, to think on, remember, Ep. and Ion. for μνησκόμαι, v. sub μνήνηκω II.

†Μνασάλας, ον and α, ὁ, Μnasal-cas, an epigrammatic poet of Sicily, Strab. p. 412.

†Μνασεῖς, ον, ὁ, Μnasaeas, an Argive, partisan of Philip of Macedon, Dem. 324, 10.—2. a commander of

the Phocians, Arist. Pol. 5, 3, 4.—3. a writer of Patrae, Ath. 301 D.—Others in Paus., etc.

†Μνασιδῶς, ον, ὁ, Μnasias, masc. pr. n., Polyb. 5, 64, 6.

†Μνασίας, ον, ὁ, Μnasias, masc. pr. n., Polyb. 17, 14, 3.

†Μνασιγείτων, ὄνος, ὁ, Μnasigēitōn, masc. pr. n., Ath. 614 D.

†Μνασιδικα, ας, ἡ, Μnasidica, fem. pr. n., Sappho 42.

Μνασιδωρέω, Dor. for μνησιδωρέω: †Μνασίονος, ον, ὁ, Μnasionos, brother of Anaxias, Paus. 2, 22, 5.

Μνασίον, ον, τό, also μνασίος, Cyprian corn-measure, = 2 medimni.

Μνάσιον, also μνασίον, ον, τό, an esculent water-plant of Aegypt, there called μαλινθαβῆλη, Theophr.

†Μνάσιππος, ον, ὁ, Μnasippus, a commander of the Spartans, Xen. Hell. 6, 2, 4.

†Μνάσιον, ὄνος, ὁ, Μnasion, a rhapsodist, Ath. 620 C.

†Μνάσκιρος, ον, ὁ, Μnasciros, king of the Parthians, Luc. Macrob. 16.

Μναστήρ, ὁ, fem. μνάστειρα, Dor. for μνηστήρ.

Μνάστιος, ἡ, Dor. for μνηστis, q. v.

†Μνάσυλλα, ης, ἡ, Μnasylla, fem. pr. n., Anth. P. 7, 730.

†Μνάσιον, ὄνος, ὁ, Μnasion, a prince at Elatea in Phocis, pupil of Aristotle, Ael. V. H. 3, 19.

Μνέα, ἡ, Ion. for μνᾶ, Hdt. 2, 180.

Μνεία, ας, ἡ, = μνήμη, remembrance, memory, μνείαν ἔχειν τινός, Soph. El. 392; so in Eur. and Plat. Legg. 798 B.—II. mention, μνείαν ποιεῖσθαι περί τινος, Aeschin. 23, 5, Plat. Prot. 317 E; τινός, Plat. Phaedr. 254 A.

†Μνέτις, or Μνέτις, ὁ, Μnevis, a sacred steer of the Aegyptians worshipped at Heliopolis, Strab. p. 803, etc.

Μνήμα, Dor. μνάμα, ατος, τό, (μνήνησκω, μνώμαι) the Lat. monumentum.—I. a memorial, remembrance or record of a person or thing, c. gen., χειρὸν Ἐλένης, ἔξινον, Od. 15, 126; 21, 40; esp. a memorial of one dead, tribute of respect, etc., Pind. I. 3 (7), 135:—a mound or building in honor of the dead, a monument, Il. 23, 619, Hdt. 7, 167, 128, and Att.; cf. μνημεῖον, μνημόσυνον.—II. = μνήμη, memory, μνήμα ἔχειν τινός, Theogn. 112.

Μνημάτιον, ον, τό, dim. from μνήμα, name of a play by Epigenes.

Μνημάτιος, ον, ὁ: λόγος μν., a funeral oration. [ῖ]

Μνημεῖον, Dor. μνώμ., Ion. μνημεῖον, ον, τό, like μνήμα, μνημόσυνον, Lat. monumentum, any memorial, remembrance, or record, of a thing, μνημήτι λιπέσθαι, Hdt. 2, 126, 135, and freq. in Att.; μνημεῖα δοκον, oaths to remind one, Eur. Supp. 1204: esp. of one dead, Soph. El. 933, 1126; a monument, Eur. I. T. 702, Thuc. 1, 138, Plat. Criti. 120 C.—τὰ παῖδων μαθήματα θανμαστὸν ἔχει τι μνημεῖον, the lessons of childhood cling strangely to the memory, i. e. stand firm like monuments, Plat. Tim. 26 B.

Μνήμη, ης, ἡ, (μνηνήσκω, μνώμαι) remembrance, memory, record, of a thing, first in Theogn. 796, 1110; ἰδὲναστον μνήμην λείπεσθαι, Hdt. 4, 144; so, μνήμη ἀγῆρατι, Lys. 298, 8; etc.—2. memory as a power of the mind, μνήμην ὑπ' αὐτὸν νομοσμητῶρ ἐργάται, Aesch. Pr. 461; and so freq. in Att., esp. as distinguished from ἀνὰ μνήμης, the act of recollecting, Plat. Phileb. 34 C. and esp. Arist. περὶ μνήμης καὶ ἀναμνήσεως:—μνήμησιν ὑπὸ μνῆμιν, Soph. O. T. 1131: ἐπὶ

ἄνθρωπον ἐφικνεῖται, Xen. Cyr. 5, 5, 8.—3.—**μνημεῖον**, Plat. Legg. 741 C.—II. mention, notice of a thing, **μνήμην ποιεῖσθαι τινας**, Lat. *mentionem facere*, Hdt. 1, 15, etc.; also **μνήμην ἔχειν τινας**, Hdt. 1, 14, etc.; (but also to remember it, Plat. Phaedr. 251 D): **μνήμην ἐπασκείν**, Lat. *rem gestarum memoriam excolere*, Hdt. 2, 77.—III. **μν. βασιλείας**, the imperial cabinet or archives, Hdn. 4, 8.—Cf. **μνημοσύνη**.

Μνημήιον, **ον**, τό. Ion. for **μνημεῖον**, Hdt.

Μνημόνεος, **ον**, (**μνήμη**) concerning the memory, **ζητήματα μν.**, questions for exercising the memory, Poll.

Μνημόνευμα, **ατος**, τό, (**μνημονεύω**) an act of memory, a remembrance, Arist. de Memor. 1, 16, Plat. 2, 786 E.

Μνημονεύειν, verb. adj. from **μνημονεύω**, one must remember, Plat. Rep. 441 D.

Μνημονευτικός, **ή, όν**, fitted for reminding; and

Μνημονεύτός, **ή, όν**, that can be or is to be remembered, Arist. Rhet. 1, 11, 3, de Memor. 1, 2, 9: from

Μνημονεύω, (**μνήμων**)=**μνημόσκομαι**, to remember, call to mind, think of, c. acc., Hdt. 1, 36, Aesch. Pers. 783, Soph. Fr. 779; and so Eur., Plat., etc.; c. inf., to remember to do, Ar. Eccl. 264: **μν. ότι...**, Plat. Rep. 480; etc., Dem. 12, 15: distinguished from **ἀναμνησκόμεσθαι**, Arist. de Memor. 2, 25, cf. sub **μνήμη**—II. **so call to another's mind, mention, say**, Lat. *memorare*, c. acc., Plat. Legg. 646 B, Xen.: also, **μν. τινί τινας**, to make mention of a thing to another, Lennep Phalar. p. 153 (Ed. 1787).

B. pass. to be remembered, had in memory, mentioned, Eur. Heracl. 334, Plat., etc.; c. inf., **μνημονεύεται γέσθαι**, Thuc. 2, 47; c. part., Plat. Rep. 600 A.

Μνημονικός, **ή, όν**, (**μνήμων**) belonging to remembrance or memory, **τό μν.=μνήμη**, memory, Xen. Oec. 9, 11:—but, **τό μν.** (with or without **τέχνη**), artificial memory, *memoria technica*, Plat. Hipp. Maj. 285 E, Hipp. fin. 368 D; so **τά μνημονικά**, Arist. e Anima 3, 3, 6, cf. Schneid. Xen. symp. 4, 62.—II. of persons, **having a good memory**, **μν. εἶναι**, Ar. Nub. 483; Plat. Phaedr. 274 E; opp. to **ἀνμνηστικός**, Arist. de Memor. 1, 1; cf. **ἀβ. μνήμη**—III. adv. **-κώς**, from or by memory, **μν. εἶπεν**, Aeschin. 33, 32, cf. Dem. 1393, 7:—but, **μν. ἐπιπλήττειν**, to reprove so that one will not forget, Plat. Polit. 257 B.

Μνημοσύνη, **ης**, Dor. **μνᾶμ**, **ή**, remembrance, memory, **μν. τις πυρός γε-έσθαι** (for **μηνύμεθα πυρός**), let us be mindful of the fire, Il. 8, 181; **μν. νόος ἀνεγείρειν**, Pind. O. 8, 97;—in it. only as prop. n., **μνήμη** being the common form.—II. as prop. n., **Μνημοσύνη**, the mother of the muses, **†H. Om. Merc. 429, †Hes. Th. 54**, etc.; because before the invention of writing, memory was the poet's chief excellence, cf. Aesch. Pr. 461: hence **c.** to a legend in Pausan. 9, 29, 2, the first three muses were in Boeotia called **Μνήμη**, **Ἀοιδή**, and **Μελέτη**. **Μνημόσυνον**, **ον**, τό,=**μνήμη**, **μνήτιον**, a remembrance, memorial, record of a thing, freq. in Hdt., esp. **μνημόνον** (or more usu. **μνημόσυνα**), **ύπὸ λησέσθαι** 1, 185; 4, 81, etc.; rarely in Att., as Thuc. 5, 11: and in **Vesp. 538, 559**, where it is a reminder, memorandum. Strictly neut. **μν** an adj. **μνημόσυνος**.

Μνήμων, **ό, ή, μνήμων**, τό, gen. **ονος** (**μνάμοι**).—**mindful, remembering**, Od. 21, 95; **μνήμωσιν δέλοισι φρενῶν**, Aesch. Pr. 789: c. gen., **mindful of, φόρον μνήμων**, looking to the cargo, Od. 8, 163, cf. Il. 23, 361, Wolf. Proleg. p. lxxxix.; v. **μμνήσσω** Pl. 3.—2. **ever-mindful, unforgetting**, **Ἐρινυες**, **μνήναι**, Aesch. Pr. 516, Ag. 155, and Soph.—3. **having a good memory**, Ar. Nub. 414, Plat. Meno 71 C, Theaet. 144 A.—II. act. **reminding**: hence—1. among the Dorians of Sicily, **ό μνάμων**, = **ἐπίσταθμος συμποσίον**, Lat. *magister convivii*, Plut. 2, 612 C, cf. Luc. Symp. 3, Anth. P. 11, 31.—2. **όι μνήμονες**, **Recorders**, like **γραμματεῖς**, because they preserved the memory of events, Arist. Pol. 8, 6, 7: cf. **ἱερομνήμων**.

Μνήσαι, inf. aor. of **μμνήσσω**, Hom.

Μνησαίαιτο, Ion. for **μνήσαντο**, opt. aor. mid. of **μμνήσσω**.

†Μνησαός, **ον, ό, Mnesaeus**, a Trojan, Qu. Sm. 10, 88.

Μνησάρετος, **ον**, (**μνάμοι**, **ἀρετή**) **mindful of virtue**: the **Μνησάρητ**, was the real name of the courtesan Phryné, **†Plut. 2, 401, †[α]**

†Μνησάρχιδης, **ον, ό, son of Mnesarchus**, i. e. Pythagoras, Luc. Somn. 4, etc.—II. as masc. pr. n., **Mnesarchides**, a friend of Midias, Dem. 581, 14.—2. another Athenian, Id. 1332, 14.

†Μνησάρχος, **ον, ό, Mnesarchus**, son of Euphron, father of Pythagoras of Samos, Hdt. 4, 195.—2. an Athenian, father of Euripides, Suid.—3. a tyrant of Chalcis in Euboea, Aeschin. 63, 37.

Μνησάσκοτο, Ion. for **ἐμνήαστο**, aor. mid. of **μμνήσσω**, Il.

†Μνησιβούλος, **ον, ό, Mnesibulus**, an Athenian against whom one of the orations of Dem. is directed, 1139 sqq.—2. an Acharnian, condemned for speculation, Id. Epist. 1480, 13.—Others in Paus.; etc.

†Μνησιδῆμος, **ον, ό, Mnesidēmus**, masc. pr. n., Luc.; etc.

Μνησιδώρῳ, **ώ, Dor. μνάω**: to bring presents in gratitude: to show gratitude, Orac. ap. Dem. 531, 12; 1072, 25.

†Μνησιθείδης, **ον, ό, Mnesithēdes**, one of the thirty tyrants, Xen. Hell. 2, 3, 2.—2. Archon Ol. 80, 4, Diod. S. 11, 81: cf. Dem. 279, 17.—3. son of Antiphanes, ambassador with Dem. to the Thebans, Id. 291, 6.

Μνησιθεός, **ον**, (**μνάμοι**, **θεός**) **remembering God**, cf. Plat. Crat. 394 E.

†Μνησιθεός, **ον, ό, Mnesitheus**, an Athenian of Alopecce, Dem. 541, 7.—Others in Ath.; etc.

Μνησικῆκος, **ώ, to be μμνήσκακος**, to remember wrongs done one, Hdt. 8, 29: to bear ill will or malice, esp. in party politics, hence, **οὐ μν.**, to bear no malice, **pass an act of amnesty**, Ar. Pl. 1146, Thuc. 4, 74, Xen. Hell. 2, 4, 43, and Oratt., cf. esp. Dem. 685, 7.—Construct.: c. dat. pers. et gen. rei, **μ. τινί τινας**, to bear one a grudge for a thing, ap. Andoc. 11, 5, Xen. An. 2, 4, 1: also, **μν. περί τινας**, Isocr. 299 B, etc.—II. c. acc. rei, **τήν ἡλικίαν μν.**, to reproach with the ills of age, Ar. Nub. 999.

Μνησικῆκτικός, **ή, όν**,=**μμνήσκακος**, Arr. Epict.

Μνησικῆκία, **ας, ή**, the remembrance of wrongs, Plut. 2, 860 A: from

Μμνήσκακος, **ον**, (**μνάμοι**, **κακός**) **remembering wrongs, bearing malice, revengeful**, Arist. Rhet. 2, 4, 17, Eth. N. 4, 3, 30. [ζ]

†Μνησικλῆς, **έους, ό, Mnesicles**, well-known sycophant at Athens, Dem. 995, 8.—Others in Dem. 937 20; etc.

†Μνησίλεως, **ω, ό, Mnesilaus**, son of Pollux and Phoebe, Apollod. 2, 11, 2.

†Μνησίλοχος, **ον, ό, Mnesilochus**, an Athenian, one of the thirty tyrants, Xen. Hell. 2, 3, 2.—2. a father-in-law of Euripides, Ar. Thesm.—Others in Dem. 1219, 20; etc.

†Μνησιμάχη, **ης, ή, Mnesimache**, daughter of Dexamenus in Olenus, Apollod. 2, 5, 5.—2. daughter of Lysippus of Crioia, Dem. 1083, 11.

Μνησιμάχος, **ον**, (**μνάμοι**, **μάχη**) **mindful of the battle**. [ι]

†Μνησιμάχος, **ον, ό, Mnesimachus**, a poet of the middle comedy, Meisacke 1, p. 423; 3, 567.

Μνησίνος, **ον**, contr. **-νους**, **πν. mindful, thoughtful**. [ι]

Μνησιπήμων, **ον**, gen. **ονος**, (**μνάμοι**, **πῆμα**) **reminding of misery; μν. πόνο**, the painful memory of woe, Aesch. Ag. 180.

†Μνησιππος, **ον, ό, Mnesippus**, masc. pr. n., Luc. Tox. 62.

†Μνησιπτόλεμα, **ή, Mnesiptolema**, a daughter of Themistocles, Fut. Them. 32.

†Μνησιπτόλεμος, **ον, ό, Mnesipteomus**, an Athenian, Isae. 52, 29.—2. a historian at the court of Antiochus the great, Ath. 697 D, after whom Epinicus named a comedy, Id. 432 B.

Μνήσις, Dor. **μνάσις**, **εως, ή, (μνάμοι)** remembrance, Soph. Fr. 146, e conj. Grotii: but **μνήστις**, is the usu. form, Lob. Paral. 442.

†Μνησιστράτειοι, **ων, οι, the Mnesistratēans**, or followers of Mnesistratus, a sect of philosophers, Ath. 279 D.

†Μνησιστράτης, **ον, ό, Mnesistrates**, a Thasian, Diog. L. 3, 47.

Μνηστικός, **ον**, (**μνάμοι**, **τόκος**) **mindful of birth, fruitful**, dub. in Hipp. p. 593.

†Μνησιφίλος, **ον, ό, Mnesiphilus**, an Athenian, Hdt. 8, 57.—2. an Athen. archon, Dem. 235, 2.—3. a historian, Plut. Them. 2.

Μνησιχάρη, **ης, ή, (χαίρω)** gaiety. [ζ]

Μνήσκομαι, for **μμνήσκομαι**, it. Anacr. 69, 4.

Μνήσσομαι, fut. mid. of **μμνήσσω**, Hom.

Μμνήστεια, **ας, ή, (μνάμοι A)** wooing, courting, Plut. Cat. M. a. 3, Luc.

Μμνήστειρα, Dor. **μναστ**, **ή, f. s. r.** from **μμνήστῃ**, a bride, An. p. —P. **..** **mindful of**, c. gen., **Ἀφροδίτη μμνήστειραν ὀρώων**, Plat. Ind. 1, 2, 2.

Μμνήστειρα, **ατος**, τό, (**μμνήστῃ**) **courtship, wooings, ἄλληλ τριτακός ἐκ πόνοι μμνήστειράτα**, set about wooing another wife, Eur. Hel. 1514: in pluri. **spousals, ὁ κακὸν μν.**, Id. Phoen. 580.

Μμνήστειναι, **εως, ή, a wooing and winning, espousal**.

Μμνήστεύειν, verb. adj. from **μμνήσσω**, **one must remind of, τίνος**, Dion. H. Rhet. p. 238, 9.

Μμνήστευτικός, **ή, όν, belonging to courtship or espousal; from**

Μμνήστεύω,=**μνάμοι**, to woo, court, seek in marriage, c. acc., **γυναικα, ὅς γατρο**, Od. 18, 276, Hes. Fr. 73; **ε μμνήστευσε τήν γυναῖκα ἀναλαβεῖν**, Xen. Hell. 6, 4, 37;—**μν. γάμον**, Eur. I. A. 847, Plat. Legg. 773 B: to woo and win, espouse, Theogn. 1108, Theocr. 18, 6.—2. later, in Act. to ask in marriage for another; and in mid. to woo for one's self, both in Apollod.—II

to promise in marriage, betroth, τὴν θυγατέρα τινί, Eur. El. 313; so γάμων μνηστειν τινί, to bring about a marriage for another, help him to a wife, Ap. Rh. 2, 511.—III. generally, to sue or canvass for a thing, c. acc., χειροστήρι, Isocr. 162 A.

Μνηστέα, = μνηστειν, dub.
Μνηστή, ἥς, ἡ, v. μνηστος, Hom.
Μνηστήρ, Dor. μναστ-, ἥρος, ὁ, (μνάομαι) a wooer, suitor, freq. in Od. of the suitors of Penelope; c. gen., παῖδος ἐμῆς μν., Hdt. 6, 130; also, γάμων μν., Aesch. Pr. 739, Soph., etc.—II. calling to mind, mindful of, ἄνων, πολέμου, Pind. P. 12, 42, N. 1, 24; cf. μμνήσκω B. Hence
Μνηστήριος, ον, fit for wooings, δῶρα, Christod. Eceph. 68.
Μνηστηριώδης, ες, (μνηστήρ, εἶδος) like a suitor or wooer, Clein. Al.
Μνηστηροκτονία, ας, ἡ, the slaughter of the suitors: from
Μνηστηροκτόνος, ον, (μνηστήρ, κτείνω) slaying the suitors.
Μνηστηροφονία, ας, ἡ, = μνηστηροκτονία, the name of the twenty-second Book of the Odyssey, Ath. 192 D.
Μνηστής, οὔ, ὁ, = μνηστήρ, Philox. ap. Ath. 147 B.

Μνήστις, Dor. μνάστις, ιος, ἡ, Alcman 121, (μνάομαι) a remembering, being mindful of a thing, remembrance, c. gen., as δόρπου, Od. 13, 280; μνάστιν τινος παρέχειν τινί, Theocr. 28, 23:—οὕτω δὲ Γέλωνος μνήστις γέγονεν, then you bethought yourselves of Gelon, Hdt. 7, 158 = memory, fame, Simon. 16. Cf. μνήσις.
Μνηστός, ἡ, ὄν, (μνάομαι) wooed and won, wedded; ἄλοχος μνηστή, a wedded wife, opp. to a concubine, Il. 6, 246, etc.; so μνηστήρ, absol., Ap. Rh. 1, 780.

†Μνηστρα, ας, ἡ, Mnestra, daughter of Danaus, Apollod. 2, 1, 5.—Others in Plut. Cim. 4; etc.
Μνήστρια, ἡ, fem. from μνηστήρ, = προμνήστρια.
Μνήστρον, τό, betrothal, marriage.
Μνηστρίς, ὄος, ἡ, Ion. for μνηστρεία, a wooing, courting, asking in marriage, Od. 2, 199, etc. [v. Od. 16, 294; 19, 13; but v in genitive].
Μνήστωρ, ορος, ὁ, mindful of, τινός, Aesch. Theb. 181.
Μνήσω, fut. of μμνήσκω, Il.

†Μνίσων, ὄνος, ὁ, Mneson, an Athenian, Isae. 63, 24.—Others in Arist. Pol. 5, 3, 4; etc.
†Μνησωνίδης, ον, ὁ, Mnesonides, masc. pr. n., ap. Dem. 929, 23.

Μνίσωρος, ὄν, (μνίσω) mossy, soft as moss, πάμπρ, Anth. P. 6, 250.
Μνίσις, εσσα, εν, = foreg., Ap. Rh. 4, 1237.

Μνίσω, ον, τό, moss, sea-weed, Lyc. 398; like βρόν, akin to μνός: cf. sc. [i. Numen, ap. Ath. 295 C; but μνίσω in Nic. Al. 396, cf. θρίων].

ΜΝΙ'Ο'Σ, = ἀπαλός, Euphor. Fr. 137; cf. Hesych. s. v. μνίσω.
Μνιδός, ες, (μνίσω, εἶδος) = μνιδός, like moss, Nic. Al. 497.

Μνία, ας, ἡ, also μνία, μνία or μνία, ἡ, among the Cretans, a class of serfs or vassals, Scol. Hybr. (Ilgen, p. 102, scq.), v. Ath. 267 C, Müller Dor. 3, 4, § 1.

Μνίτης, ον, ὁ, also μνίτης, μνίτης, ὁ, a serf, ap. Ath. 267 C.
ΜΝΟ'Ο'Σ, ὁ, contr. μνοῦς, like χρυός, fine, soft down, as on young birds, Lat. pluma, Anth. P. 5, 121. In Ephipp. Cydon 2, it seems to be a sweetmeat. (Akin to μνίσω, μνός.)

Μνυόδιον, ον, τό, dim. from μνός, Lob. Phryn. 87.

Μνυία, μνυίτης, v. sub μνυία, μνυίτης.

Μνύμενος, part. from μνύομαι, to woo, Od.

Μνύναι, 3 pl. pres. from μνύομαι, to woo, Od.

Μνυόμενος, poet. lengthd. part. from μνύομαι, to remember, Od.

Μνύοντο, 3 pl. impf. from μνύομαι, to woo, Od.: but also from μνύομαι, to remember, Il.

†Μοαγέτης, ον, ὁ, Moaetes, a tyrant in Cibra, Strab. p. 631.

†Μοαφέρνης, ον, ὁ, Moaphernes, masc. pr. n., Strab. p. 557.

Μογρός, ὄν, with a hoarse, hollow voice, Medic.

Μογέω, = μογέω.

Μογρός, ὄν, of persons, toiling, distressed, wretched, Aesch. Pr. 565, Theb. 827, freq. in Eur., Ar. Ach. 1207:—of things, toilsome, grievous, painful, Trag.—Only poet.; cf. συμ-γερός. Adv. -ρως. From

Μογέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (μόγος) to toil or suffer, to be in trouble or distress, Od. 7, 214, Aesch. Pr. 275, Ag. 1624, Eur. Alc. 849:—elsewh. in Hom., either in participle joined with another verb, nearly = μόγις, with pain or trouble, hardly, μογέων ὑποκινύσασκε, Il. 11, 636, θέσαν μογόντες, Il. 12, 29;—or more usu. in phrase, πολλὰ μογήσας, having gone through many toils, Il. 2, 690, etc.; so too Hes., and Theogn.; hence c. acc. cognate, ἄλγεα μ. ἐπὶ τινι, to undergo painful sufferings for one, Il. 1, 162; 9, 492, Od. 16, 19.—Only poet. Cf. πονέω.
Μογία, Lacon. for μογέω, Ar. Lys. 1002, cf. Lob. Phryn. 82; but Dind. μογιόμει, v. ad l.
Μογιλία, ας, ἡ, a speaking with difficulty: from
Μογιλῶ, ον, (μόγις, λαλέω) hardly speaking: dumb, LXX.

Μόγις, adv. (μόγος, μογέω) with toil and pain, hence hardly, scarcely, Il. 9, 355, Od. 3, 119, etc., Hdt. 1, 116:—oft. joined with a similar adv., μόγις καὶ βραδέως, μόγις καὶ κατ' ὀλίγον, etc., with toil and trouble, Duker Thuc. 7, 40, Dorv. Charit. p. 345 (Ed. 1750); βία καὶ μ., Plat. Phaed. 108 B. Cf. the post-Hom. μόλις [i. in arsis, Il. 22, 412]. Hence

Μογιαζέδω, ἡ, (μόγις, ἄπτομαι, ἔδαφος) hardly touching the ground, epith. of the gout, Luc. Tragop. 199.

ΜΟΤΟΣ, ον, ὁ, toil, Il. 4, 27: trouble, distress, Lat. labor, Soph. O. C. 1744: cf. μόχθος. (Hence μογέω, μογερός, μόγις, μόχθος, μοχθέω, μοχθήρος: akin to Germ. Mühe, and also prob. to μόλις, Lat. mōles, mōlestus; v. plura ap. Pott Et. Forsch. 1, p. 283.)

Μογοστοκέω, ὦ, to bring forth with pain, dub.: and
Μογοστοκία, ας, ἡ, a hard or painful childbirth, Manetho: from
Μογοστοκος, ον, (μόγις, τίκτω) helping women in hard childbirth, epith. of Ithya, Il. 11, 270, etc.; of Diana, Theocr. 27, 29. (Not μογοστόκος, v. Butt. Lexil. s. v. ὀσέκλος.)

Μόδιος, ον, ὁ, a dry measure, Lat. modius, = the third part of an amphora, 16 sextarii, Dinarch. 95, 37, Plut.—II. a measure of length = 200 fathoms. Hence

Μοδισμός, οὔ, ὁ, a measuring by modii.

Μόδος, ον, ὁ, a plant, prob. = μίδων, μάδος, μαδωνία, Hipp. p. 408.

†Μόδρα, ον, τά, Modra, a city a Phrygia, Strab. p. 543.

Μόβαξ, ὁ, v. μόβων.

ΜΟ'ΘΟΣ, ον, ὁ, battle, the battle-diel, Il. 7, 117, etc.; μόθος ἵππων, the noise of horses (i. e. of their trampling), Il. 7, 240, where others take it of their neighing:—in plur., Call. Ep. 71.

Μόθουρα, ας, ἡ, the handle of an oar.

†Μόθων, ὄνος, ὁ, Mothos, father of Naucytes, Paus. 2, 22, 7.—II. a rock in harbor of Μεθών, q. v., Id. 4, 35, 1.

Μόβων, ὄνος, ὁ, μόβαξ, ἄκος, ὁ: among the Lacedaem. μόβωνες, μόβακες, were (acc. to Müller) children of Helots, brought up as foster brothers of the young Spartans, and eventually emancipated, but usually without acquiring civic rights, Dor. 3, 3, § 5: others identify them with the τρώβιοι, v. Phylarch. ap. A. H. 271 E, compared with Xen. Hell. 5, 3, 9.—As such pet Helots were likely to presume, and be self-willed, hence,—2. μόβων in Att. is an impudent fellow, Ar. Plut. 279: invoked as the god of impudence, Ar. Eq. 635.—II. also a rude, licentious dance, Eur. Bacch. 1060, Ar. Eq. 697, cf. Schol. Ar. Plut. 279, Müller Dor. 3, 3, § 3. Hence

Μοβωνικός, ἡ, ὄν, (μόβων 1. 2) like a μόβων, rude, impudent, Lat. vernūx, Ion ap. Plut. Periclit. 5.

Μοί, enclit. dat. sing. of ἐγώ, Hom.

Μοιμάω, strengthd. for μύω, q. v.

Μοιμύλλω, strengthd. for μύλλω, q. v.

Μοίος, ἡ, ὄν, v. σμοίος.

Μοίρα, ας Ion. ἥς, ἡ, (μειρομαι, μέρος, and so akin to μέρος, Lat. mors). A part, as opp. to the whole, Il. 10, 253, Od. 4, 97, etc.: so in prose, a division of an army, Xen. Hell. 3, 3, 10.—II. the part or party which a man chooses, esp. in politics, Lat. partes, but in Greek always in sing., as Hdt. 5, 69.—III. the part or portion which falls to one, Hom.; ἰση μοῖρα, Il. 9, 318; ἡ τοῦ πατρὸς μοῖρα, one's inheritance, patrimony, ap. Dem. 1067, 5.—2. one's portion in life, lot, fate, destiny, oft. in Hom., mostly of ill-fortune, but also of good, e. g. opp. to ἀμύροισι, Od. 20, 76; ἐπὶ γὰρ τοῖς ἐκάστῳ μοῖραν ἔθηκεν ἀνάσσειν, to each they gave his lot, Od. 19, 592: not seldom c. inf., μοῖρα φίλων ἰδέειν, Od. 4, 475; μ. θανεῖν, Il. 7, 52; μ. βίοτοιο, one's portion or measure of life, Il. 4, 170: ὑπὲρ μοῖραν, against, in spite of destiny, Il. 20, 336:—esp. like μός, one's fate, i. e. death, Il. 6, 488, Od. 11, 560: in full, θάνατος καὶ μοῖρα, for μοῖρα θανάτων, v. infra B. fin. also the cause of death, Od. 21, 24.—3. a share or portion of the spoil, Od. 11, 534: a share of the meal, portion, Od. 15, 140, etc.—4. a division or piece of land, Il. 16, 68, and oft. in Hdt.—5. that which is one's due, that which is meet and right, Lat. quod fas est, in Hom. usu. in phrase, κατὰ μοῖραν ἐπειε (ἐπειτε), thou hast spoken fully, rightly, as becometh thee, Il. 16, 367, Hes. Op. 763; so also ἐν μοῖρῃ, Il. 19, 186 opp. to παρὰ μοῖραν, Od. 14, 509 μοῖραν νέμειν τινί, to give one his due, Soph. Tr. 1239: hence proper respect, reverence meet or due, in such phrases as, ἐν μοῖρῃ ἄγειν τινά, Hdt. 2, 172; μοῖραν νέμειν, Blomf. Aesch. Pr. 299: μοῖραν ποιεῖσθαι θεούς, Ion. ἐν μοῖρῃ ἔχειν (μοῖραν ποιεῖσθαι being regarded as a single verb) Herm. Soph. O. C. 278: also ἐν τῇ τοῦ ἀγαθοῦ μοῖρα εἶναι, to be considered as among goods, Lat. in numerum

esse, Plat. Phil. 54 C; *mo*, εἰς ἄλλην μοῖραν τρέψαι, lb.; cf. λόγος B. II.:—hence with a gen., merely periphrast., as, *μ. νόστου*, for νόστος, Plat. P. 4, 349; ὡς ἐν παιδείᾳ μοῖρα, Lat. *tantum per iusum*, Plat. Legg. 656 B; μέτροχος εἶναι τῆς τοῦ ἀγαθοῦ μοῖρας, i. e. τοῦ ἀγαθοῦ, Id. Phil. 60 B: ἄνδρος μοῖρα προσετέθη, it was accounted manly, Thuc. 3, 82.—IV. a degree, in astron. sense.

B. *Moira*, as prop. n., *Moera*, the goddess of fate, answering to the Roman *Parca*, who (like *Alsa*) gives to all their portion of good or of evil. Hom. in this sense always has it in sing., except Il. 24, 49. We find the number three with the names *Clotho*, *Lachesis*, *Atropos*, first in Hes. Th. 218, where they are daughters of Night, but lb. 904, they are daughters of Jupiter and Themis:—in Hom., sometimes *Moira* θεῶν, Od. 11, 292, *Moira* θεῶν, Od. 3, 269; though it would prob. be better to write *moira*, as appellat., *destiny*, (as even *Wolf* has done in Od. 22, 413), as in the similar phrase Διὸς αἵμα, δαίμονος αἵμα. The *Moira* is often in Hom. the goddess of death, as Il. 4, 517; 18, 119; or, generally, of ill, as Il. 5, 613; 19, 87: though then she is usu. defined by some epith., as, *Moira* κραταῖη, ὁλοή, κακή, δυσάνημος, M. λόγῳ θανάτου: Hom. also joins θάνατος καὶ *Moira* κραταῖη, θεὸς καὶ M. κρ., Il. 19, 410, cf. 16, 849.

†*Moira* γένεως, ους, ὁ, *Moeragēnes*, nasc. pr. n., Plut.

Μοιράντης, ου, ὁ, (*μοῖρα*, ἡγήσμαι) guide of fate, Paus. 10, 24, 4.

Μοιραῖος, α, ου, (*μοῖρα*) destined, Lat. *fatalis*, Alciph. I, 20.—II. (from *moira* A. IV) of a degree, Mathem.

Μοῖρας, ὁδος, ἡ, v. l. for *μοῖρις*.

Μοῖρασία, ας, ἡ, later form for sq.

Μοῖρασις, εως, ἡ, (*μοῖραζω*) division, distribution.

Μοῖράω, ὦ, f. -άσω, [ᾶ], Ion. -ήσω, (*μοῖρα*) to share, divide:—mid. to divide among themselves, share, Aesch. Theb. 07: but, χαίτας ἐμοῖραντο, they are their hair, Ap. Rh. 4, 1533.—II. in mid. and pass. to have assigned one, to receive for one's lot, Lat. *sortiri*, c. acc., Naumach.; c. gen., Philo. and Phalar.; cf. *μοῖρα* γ.—III. in pass. to be assigned, τεθνάναι μεμοῖραιται ἡμῖν, Alciph. I, 25.

Μοιρηγνής, ἐς, (*Μοῖρα*, *γένω) favoured by *Moira* at one's birth, child of Destiny, Il. 3, 182.

Μοιρηγέτης, ου, ὁ, Ion. for *μοιραέτης*, Ap. Rh. †1, 1127.

Μοιριάδος, α, ου, (*μοῖρα* A. IV) mounting to a degree.

†*Μοιριάδος*, ου, ὁ, *Moeriodes*, an thenian, Dem. 822, 2.

Μοῖριδος, α, ου, also ος, ου, (*μοῖρα*)—Homeric πόρμος, allotted by fate to destiny, destined, fated, Lat. *fatalis*, c. accus., etc., Pind.: *μοῖριδον* γρ., ind. P. 1, 107: only twice in Trag., τῆς δύνασις, Soph. O. C. 228, Ant. 151, both times in lyric passages. dv. -ιος.

Μοῖρικός, ἡ, ὄν, (*μοῖρα* A. IV.) by agrees, Mathem.: partly.

Μοῖριος, α, ου, (*μοῖρα*) belonging to one's share, meet, due, τιμαί, Pind. Fr. 1.

Μοῖρίς, ἰδος, ἡ, λίτρα μ., a divided, e. a half λίτρα, or one divided equal, Nic. Al. 329, where others *μοῖράς*. †*Μοῖρις*, ἰδος Ion. ιος, ὁ, *Moeris*, a early king of Aegypt, who conducted the lake *Moeris*, Hdt. 1, 101.

2 a celebrated grammarian.—Oth.

ers in Anth., etc.—II. *Μοῖριος* and *Μοῖριδος λίμνη*, ἡ, the lake of *Moeris*, between Memphis and Arsinoë, Hdt. 2, 149; Strab. p. 809; etc.

†*Μοῖριχος*, ου, ὁ, *Moerichus*, a Corinthian, Luc. Dial. M. 11, 1.

Μοιρογνώμιον ὄργανον, τό, (*μοῖρα* A. IV., γνῶμιον) an astron. instrument used by Ptolemy to measure degrees.

Μοιρογραφία, ας, ἡ, (*μοῖρα*, γράφω) a description of parts.

Μοιροδοκέω, ὦ, (*μοῖρα*, δέχομαι) to partake, dub. in M. Anton.

Μοιροθεσία, ας, ἡ, (*μοῖρα* A. IV, τίθημι) the determination of the degrees, Procl.

†*Μοιροκλῆς*, ἐους, ὁ, *Moerocles*, an Athenian orator, Dem. 1339, 1, etc.—Others in Ath.; etc.

Μοῖροκρατος, ου, (*Μοῖρα*, κραίνω) ordained by Fate or *Moera*, fated, like *μοῖριδος*, Aesch. Cho. 612, Eum. 392.

Μοῖρολογέω, ὦ, to tell a man his fate, τινά τι: also in mid.: from

Μοῖρολόγος, ου, (*μοῖρα*, λέγω) prophetic.

Μοῖρολογέω, ὦ, to receive a portion, Valck. Hdt. 7, 53: from

Μοῖρολόγος, ου, (*μοῖρα*, λέλογχα) partaking.

Μοῖρονόμος, ου, (*μοῖρα*, νέμω) dispensing fate, Aristid. 1, p. 298.

Μοῖροφόρητος, ου, (*μοῖρα*, φέρω) brought by fate.

†*Μοῖρῶ*, οὗς, ἡ, *Moero*,=Μυρῶ, a poetess of Byzantium, Anth. P. 9, 26, 3.

Μοῖσα, ἡ, Aeol. for *Μοῦσα*, Pind.: for *Μοισαῖος*, v. sub *Μοῦσιος*.

†*Μοῖσια*, ας, ἡ, *Moesia*, a country of Europe, Dyr. C.; cf. *Μυσία*.

†*Μοῖσιος*, ὄν, οἱ, *Moesi*, later appell. of the Thracian *Μυσιόι*, c. v., Strab. p. 295.

Μοῖτος, ου, ὁ, Sicilian for χάρις, thanks, favour, μοῖτον ἀντί μοῖτου, like for like, Lat. *par pari*, ap. Hesych. (Cf. Lat. *mutuus*).

Μοῖχάγρον, ου, τό, (*μοῖχος*, ἄγρα) the fine imposed on one taken in adultery, *μοῖχάγρῳ* ὀφέλλει, Od. 8, 332.

Μοῖχάω,=μοῖχῶ.

Μοῖχαινα, ἰδος=μοῖχίς.

Μοῖχάλις, ἰδος, ἡ=sq., N. T., v. Lob. Phryn. 452.

Μοῖχάς, ὁδος, ἡ, fem. of *μοῖχος*, Lat. *moecha*, Anth. 220 B.

Μοῖχάτης, ου, ὁ, poet. for *μοῖχος*, Manetho.

Μοῖχάω, ὦ, trans.=μοῖχεύω, hence, *μοῖχῶν* τὴν θύλατταν, to have dalliance with the sea, a phrase applied by Callicratidas to Canon the Athenian, Xen. Hell. 1, 6, 15.—2. to falsify, i. at. adulterate, Ael. N. A. 7, 39: so *μοῖχεύειν*, Jac. Ach. Tat. p. 711.—II. intr. to commit adultery, Lat. *moechari*, N. T.

Μοῖχεια, ας, ἡ, (*μοῖχεύω*) adultery, Andoc. 30, 17, Plat. Rep. 443 A.

Μοῖχευτήρ, ἥρος, and *μοῖχευτής*, οὗ, ὁ=μοῖχος, an adulterer.

Μοῖχευτός, ἡ, ὄν, adulterous, Manetho.

Μοῖχευτρία, ας, ἡ, fem. from *μοῖχευτήρ*, an adulteress, Plat. Symp. 191 E, Plut.

Μοῖχεύω, (*μοῖχος*) to commit adultery with a woman; generally, to debauch her, c. acc. Ar. Av. 558, Plat. Rep. 360 B:—Pass., of the woman, Ar. Pac. 986; *μοῖχευέσθαι* τινη or ὑπὸ τινος, Arist. H. A. 7, 6, 7; 9, 32, 6.—II. absol. to commit adultery, Lat. *moechari*, Ar. Nub. 1076, Xen. Mem. 2, 1, 5.

Μοῖχῆ, ἥς, ἡ=μοῖχίς.

Μοῖχίδιος, α, ου=μοῖχίος, born in adultery, Hdt. 1, 137, Hyperid. ap. Suid., Luc., etc. [J]

Μοῖχικός, ἡ, ὄν, (*μοῖχος*) adulterous, Pseudo-Phocyl. 166, Plut., etc.

Μοῖχίος, α, ου, (*μοῖχος*) adulterous, Anth. P. 5, 302.

Μοῖχίς, ἰδος, ἡ=μοῖχευτήρ.

Μοῖχογενήτος, ου, begotten in adultery.

Μοῖχοληπτία, ας, ἡ, Att. for -ληψία, a taking in adultery, A. B. 21.

ΜΟΙΧΟΣ, ου, ὁ, an adulterer, *paramour*, *debaucher*, I. a. *moechus*, Soph. Fr. 708, Ar. Plaz., etc.: *κεκάρθαι μοῖχῶν μὴ μαχαίρῃ*, to have the head close shaven with a razor (cf. *μάχαρα*), as was done by way of punishment to persons taken in adultery, Ar. Ach. 849; c. κήπος II. (Prob. akin to *μυχός*, μ *χίος*.) Hence

Μοῖχοσύνη, ης, ἡ, poet. for *μοῖχεία*, Manetho.

Μοῖχοτρόπος, ου, (*μοῖχος*, τρόπος) of the disposition or manners of an adulterer, v. I. Ar. T. esm. 392, v. *μυχότροπος*.

Μοῖχοτύπη, -ς, ἡ, an adulteress, formed like *χαρ. τυπτή*. [σ]

Μοκλός, οὗ, for *μοχλός*, Anacr. 88.

Μόλγης, ου, =μολόγος II.

Μόλγιον, ι, ου, made of ox-hide: from

Μόλγος, οὗ, b, a hide, skin, hence, *αἶνειν μόλγῳ*=ἰσκὼν δέρειν, Ar. Fr. 157; so, *πῖ β.*, μ. γενέσθαι, to become a mere hide, nothing but skin, Id. Eq. 963, v. Lob. Aglaoph. 966, Bergk ap. Meineke. Ct. m. Fr. 2, p. 988, 1066, sq. (Prob. *h. m.* *μέλγω ἀμέλγω, μέργω ἀμέργω to strip off; like *δόρα* from *δέρω*.)

ΜΟΛΕΓΓΗ, inf. of *ἐμολον*, aor. of *βλόσκει* (*μολόω*):—ἐλθεῖν, to go or come, Hom. Pind., and Att., but in all tenses very rare in prose:—πορ. μέμβλωκα, for μεμύλωκα=ἦκα, *is have come*, to be here, Od. 17, 190, Eur. Rhés. 629, Call. Fr. 124, Leon. Tar. 57:—aor. ἐβλώγῃ: only in Lyc. 448:—fut. *μολούμαι*, Aesch. Pr. 694, Soph. O. C. 1742:—the act. form of fut., *μολῶ*, is justly doubted by Schäfer, cf. Elmsl. Med. 750.—Construct, just like *ἐλθεῖν*, etc.; v. *ἐς*, Pind. P. 10, 70, etc.; c. acc. loci, Aesch. Pers. 809, etc.: *διὰ μάρης μ. τινί*, Eur. I. A. 1392, cf. *διὰ εἰς ὑποπτα μ. τινί*, Id. El. 345:—to *reign*, Seidl. Eur. El. 6, 520. (*μολεῖν*, *μολοῦμαι* are to *βλόσκει*, as *θορεῖν*, *θοροῦμαι* to *θρόσκει*. The pres. *μολῶ* occurs no more than *θορός*; and the pres. *μολέω* occurs still more rarely than *θορέω*, only in very late and bad authors, Jac. A. P. p. 27, 609.)

Μολεύω, (*μολεῖν*) to cut off and transplant the suckers or shoots of trees (αὐτόμολοι, *stolones*), ap. Poll.: also *μολοῶ*, *μολῶ*.

Μολίβαχθής, ἐς, (*μόλιβος*, ἄχθος) heavy with lead, Anth. P. 6, 103.

Μολίβδαντα, -βδός, -βδικός, -βδος, etc., v. sub *μόλυβδος*.

Μόλιβος, ου, ὁ, poet. for *μόλυβδος* lead, Il. 11, 237; also ἡ μ., Anth. P. 9, 723.—Later it was usu. writer *μόλυβος*, on the analogy of *μόλυβδος* Piers. Moer. 257. Hence

Μολίβδος, ου, contr. ους, ουν, *lead* en, Diod. 2, 10.

Μολίβδοφυγής, ἐς, (*μόλιβος*, σφίγις) fastened or bound with lead, Opp. C. 1, 155.

Μολίβουργός, ὄν,=μολυβδουργός

Μολίβω, ὦ,=μολυβδός.

†*Μολίνη*, ἡ=Μολύνη, Paris 8

14, 9.

†Μολιόνε, οὐν, τῶν, *the two sons of Molione*, i. e. Cteatus and Eurystus, Il. 11, 709; cf. Apollod. 2, 7, 2. In Pind. O. 10, 42, also Μολιόνε, οἱ. [†]†Μολιόνη, ἡς, *Molione*, wife of Actor, mother of foreg. by Neptune, Apollod. 2, 7, 2.

†Μολιονίδαι, ὧν, οἱ, *sons of Molione*, Apollod.

Μόλις, adv., post-Hom. form for *μόγις*, and the most freq. in Trag., and Thuc., though in later Att., from Ar. and Plat. downwds., *μόγις* prevails, v. Ellendt Lex. Soph. s. v. :—οὐ μόλις, *not scarcely*, i. e. *quite*, utterly, οὐ μ. ἀπολλύναι, Aesch. Ag. 1082; but, in θυράσιος ἐστὼ πόλεμος, οὐ μ. παρὰν, Eum. 864, the Schol. explains it by μακράν, and the sense is dub. (*μόλις* is to *μολός*, *μῶλος*, as *μόγις* to *μώγις*.)

Μολίσκω, =βλῶσκω, pres. of aor. *ἐμολον*, *μολεῖν*, only in Gramm.

Μολίων, ονος, ὁ, *Molion*, masc. pr. n., †charioteer of Thymbraeus, a Trojan, Il. 11, 322†: no doubt a Patronymic, though some make it an epith. =μαχητήρ. †Cf. Μολιόνε.

Μολοβρίον, ον, τό, *the young of the wild-swine*, Ael. N. A. 7, 47;—also *κολυβρίον*. (Cf. sub *μολοβρός*.)

Μολοβρός, ἡς, fem. from *μολοβρός*. Μολοβρίτης, ὅς, =μολοβρίον, Hipp. pon. 67.

Μολοβρός, οὔ, ὁ, *a glutton, hungry fellow, greedy beggar*, Od. 17, 219; 18, 26;—also, *μολοβρῆ κεφαλῇ*, the head of a plant that rests upon the ground, Nic. Th. 662. (Acc. to Gramm., ὁ *μολὼν ἐπὶ βοράν*! Riemer well refers it to *μῶλος*, *μολύνω*, Lat. *mollis*, with signf. of a fat, lazy glutton; thus giving a clue to connect it with *μολόβριον*, for the young pig with its *ἀπαλοσαρκία* may well be derived from *μολοβρός* in this signf.)

†Μολοβρος, ον, ὁ, *Molobrus*, a Spartan, Thuc. 4, 8.

†Μολόειε, εντος, ὁ, *the Moloiis*, a river of Boeotia, not far from Plataeae, Hdt. 9, 57.

Μολόβουρος, ον, ἡ, *an evergreen plant*, explained by ἀσφόδελος and ὀλέσχοις, Euphor. 64, Nic. Al. 147.

Μόλος, ὁ, v. *μῶλος*.

†Μόλος, ον, ὁ, *Molus*, son of Deucalion, father of Meriones, Il. 10, 269, etc.: in Apollod. Μόλος.

†Μολοσσία, ας, ἡ, Att. Μολοττία, *Molossia*, a district of Epirus, Pind. N. 7, 56; Strab.

†Μολοσσικός, ἡ, ὅν, Att. -ττικός, v. sub sq.

Μολοσσός, ὅν, Att. Μολοττός, *Molossian*, †Aesch. Pr. 829; cf. M., the Molossi, Hdt. 1, 146; etc.†: κύων Μολοττικός, the Molossian dog, a kind of wolf-dog used by shepherds, Ar. Thesm. 416.—II. ὁ *μολοσσός*, in prosody, the *Molossus*, a foot consisting of 3 long syllables, e. g. ἡλώμην.

†Μολοσσός, οὔ, ὁ, *Molossus*, son of of Pyrrhus and Andromache, from whom Molossia was named acc. to Paus. 1, 11, 1.

†Μολοττος, ον, ὁ, or -ττός, *Molottus*, masc. pr. n., Plat. Phoc. 14; etc.

Μολυναι, fut. of *μολεῖν*, q. v.

Μολური, ιδος, ἡ, a kind of locust, also written *μολουρίς* and *μολυρίς*.—II. a kind of frog or newt, Nic. Th. 416.

†Μολουρίς, ιδος, ἡ, πέτρα, the rock *Moluris*, on the coast of Megaris, from which Ino threw herself into the sea, Paus. 1, 44, 7.

Μόλουρος, ον, ὁ, a kind of serpent, Nic. Th. 491.

Μολόω, v. *μολεῖν*.

*†Μόλοχ, ὁ, (Hebr.; उस = *ἄρχων* or βασιλεύς) *Moloch*, an idol of the Ammonites, to which human victims were sacrificed, LXX.; N. T.

†Μόλοχαθ, ὁ, *Molochath*, a river of Mauritania, Strab. p. 827.

Μολόχη, ἡς, =μαλάχη, the mallow, Epich. p. 100, Antiph. Min. 1. Hence

Μολόχινος, η, ον, *mallow-coloured*: τὰ μ. (sc. ἡμάτια) Ar. Peripl.

Μολόχινον, ον, τό, =μαλάχιον.

Μολόχίτης, λίθος, ὁ, a kind of precious stone, Plin. 37, 8.

†Μολπαγόρης, ον Ion. εἰω, ὁ, *Molpagores*, masc. pr. n., Hdt. 5, 30; etc.

†Μολπαδία, ας, ἡ, *Molpadia*, an Amazon, Plut. Thes. 27.

Μολπάω, (μολπή) to sing of, Lat. canere, τῷ, Ar. Ran. 379.

Μολπαῖος, α, ον, (or perh.) ος, ον, (μολπή) *tuneful*, Anth. P. 7, 712.

Μολπαστής, οὔ, ὁ, (μολπάω) a minstrel or dancer, Anth. P. 6, 155.

Μολπαστρια, ας, ἡ, fem. of foreg.

Μολπή, ἡς, ἡ, (μέλω) in Hom. the song and dance, a chant or song accompanied by measured movements (like that of the Nāch girls in Hindustan); in honour of a god, Il. 1, 472; or as an amusement, Il. 18, 606, Od. 4, 19; hence, generally, *play, sport*, esp. when singing and dancing formed part of it, as, in Od. 6, 101, of the game at ball, played by Nausicaä and her friends;—but more usu. *singing, the song*, as opp. to dancing, *μολπῆς τε γλυκερῆς καὶ ἡμιμονῆς ὀρχηθμοῖο*, Il. 13, 637, Od. 23, 145; *μολπή τ' ὀρχηστῆς τε*, Od. 1, 152; and so Hes. Th. 69, Pind., and Trag.; cf. Spitzner Il. 18, 572. Only in late prose, as Luc. Salt. 23. Hence

Μολπηδόν, adv., *with singing*, Aesch. Pers. 389.

Μολπήτης, Dor. -αῖτις, ιδος, ἡ, (μολπή) *she who sings or dances*, metaph., κερκίς, Leon. Tar. 8; v. Lob. Phryn. 256.

Μολπήτωρ, ορος, ὁ, =μολπαστής.

†Μόλτις, ὁ, Μόλρις, Laced. masc. pr. n., Ath. 140 B.

†Μολπίων, ονος, ὁ, *Molpion*, masc. pr. n., Paus. 6, 4, 8.

Μολυβδαινα, ἡ, like *μολυβδία*, a piece of lead, esp. the lead to sink a fishing-line, Il. 24, 80.—2. a bullet, μ. χειμαδία, Luc. Lexiph. 5, cf. Alex. 25.—II. a metallic substance like lead in colour, whence its name, Arist. Gen. An. 1, 2, 5; acc. to Diosc. 5, 100, Plin. 34, 53, the some as *galena*, sulphuret of lead,—and therefore not the same as the modern *molymbdena*.—III. a plant, *plumbago*, Plin. 25, 13.

Μολυβδεος, εἰα, εον, contr. -δουξ, ἡ, οὐν, (μολυβδός) *leaden*, Theophr. Odor. 41.

Μολυβδέω, ὤ, =μολυβδῶ, dub.

Μολυβδῖω, ὤ, to look lead-coloured or pale, A. B. 52.

Μολυβδικός, ἡ, ὅν, *leaden*.

Μολυβδίνη, ἡς, ἡ, =μολυβδαινα, susp.

Μολυβδίνος, η, ον, (μολυβδός) *leaden*, of lead, Cratin. Incer. 178; μ. κωνόν, in Arist. Eth. N. 5, 10, 7, prob. a rule which followed the curve of the cyma (v. κύμα I. 2.)

Μολυβδίων, ον, τό, a lead pipe, Hipp. p. 597.

Μολυβδία, ιδος, ἡ, like *μολυβδαινα*, the leaden weight on a net, Soph. Fr. 783.—2. a leaden ball or bullet, Xen. An. 3, 3, 17.

Μολυβδίτης, ον, fem. -ιτις, (μολυβδός) *like lead*, Plin. 33, 6, in fem.

Μολυβδοειδής, ες, (μολυβδός, ειδός) *like lead*, Hipp., Diosc. 5, 98.

ΜΟ'ΑΥΤΒΑΟΣ, ον, ὁ, *lead*, Hec. 3 55; *ηγκτός* μ., Eur. Andr. 267; etc.—II. *black lead* or *plumbago*: *hens a black lead pencil*, Anth. :—it was used as a test of gold, Theogn. 417 1101.—Acc. to the Gramm., μολύβδος and μολύβος, with their respective derivs., are the only correct forms, E. M. s. v., Eustath. p. 1340 30, Zonar. Lex. p. 1366. many editors however, as Bekker in Arist. retain *μολύβδ*. (*μολύβος* become in Lat. *plumbum*, v. μ. III and V akin to it also are *liv-eo*, *liv-or*, cf. *με λυβδία*.) Hence

Μολυβδουργός, ὅν, *working lead* *working in lead*.

Μολυβδοφάνης, ες, (μολυβδός, φαίνω) *lead-coloured*, Alex. Mynd. ap. Ath. 391 B.

Μολυβδοχοῶ, ὤ, (μολυβδός, *χρῆω* to melt lead, Ar. Eccl. 1110.

Μολυβδοχρῶς, ον, contr. -χρους (μολυβδός, χρῶς) *lead-coloured*, Diosc. 5, 100.

Μολυβδοχρῶς, ὅτος, ὁ, ἡ, =foreg (μολυβδοῦμαι, as pass. to become lead, melt like lead, Diosc. 5, 99.—2. to be leaded, loaded with lead, of dice, Arist. Probl. 16, 3, 1.

Μολυβδόδωξ, ες, =μολυβδοειδής, Diosc. 5, 97.

Μολυβδόωμα, ατος, τό, (μολυβδῶω, *lead-work*, Callix. ap. Ath. 208 A.

Μολυβδῶσις, ἡ, (μολυβδῶω) a *leading* or *soldering* with lead.

Μολυβδωτός, ἡ, ὅν, (μολυβδῶω, *leaded* or *soldered* with lead.

Μολυβτίς, ιδος, ἡ, for *μολυβδία*, dub.

ΜΟ'ΑΥ'ΒΟΣ, ὁ, v. *μολύβος*, *μολυβδός*.

Μολυβσοῦς, ἡ, οὐν, contr. for *μολυβέος*, which is not in use, *leaden*, Ath. 621 A: it should rather be written *μολυβσοῦς*.

†Μολυκρεῖα, ας, ἡ, Strab. p. 427 and Μολυκρεῖον, ον, τό, Thuc. 2, 84, *Molycrea* or *-eum*, a city of Aetolia with a port, near the promontory Antirrhium, Thuc. 1. c.: in Polyb. *Molykria*, 5, 94, 7. Hence

†Μολυκριός, ἡ, ὅν, and Μολυκριος, ον, of *Molycreum*, *Molycrean*, Pion τό M., Thuc. 2, 86; cf. Strab. p. 336.

Μόλυμμα, ατος, τό, =μόλυσμα.

Μολύνῃ, ἡς, ἡ, the breech, ar. Hesych.

Μόλυνοπραγμονέομαι, as pass., to get into dirty quarrels, Ar. Ach. 382 (Formed after *πολυπραγμονέω*.)

Μόλυνσις, εως, ἡ, *defilement, pollution*:—but usu.,—2. a sort of half-digestion of meat in the stomach, Arist. Meteor. 4, 3, 22, Gen. An. 4, 7, 5; cf. *μολύνω* II.

Μολύνω, f. -νῶ: pf. pass. *μεμολύνμαι*, later also *μεμολύμαι*, Schol. Ar. Rh. 3, 276. To stain, sully, defile, Ar. Eq. 1286; μ. ἀλεύρω, to sprinkle with flour, Sotad. Έγκλει. 1, 24:—to make a beast of, τινά, Ar. Plut. 310: also to defile, debauch a woman, Theocr. 5, 87 (where the resemblance to Lat. *molere* is merely accidental).—Pass., to become vile, disgrace one's self, Isocr. 98 C: ἐν ἡμαθία μολύνεσθαι, to wallow in ignorance, Plat. Rep. 535 E; cf. *μορύνσω*.—II. of meat, to let it get roasted on the outside only, Heliod. Aeth. 2, 9; cf. *μολύναις*.

†Μόλυρος, ον, ὁ, *Molyrus*, son of Arisbas, Paus. 9, 36, 6.

Μόλυσμα, ατος, τό, (μολύνω) a *spo* or *taint*; *filth*.

Μολυμός, οὔ, ὁ, (μολύνω) *defilement, stain*, Plut. 2, 779 C. N. T.

Μολύνω, οὔσα, ὄν part. aor. of *μολεῖν*, q. v., Hom.

†*Μόλων*, *ανος*, *ὁ*, *Molon*, an Athenian archon, Dem. 1207, 11.—2. a tragic actor, Id. 418, 5: Ar. Ran. 55.—Others in Lys.; etc.

Μομφή, *ῆς*, *ἡ*, like *μέμφεις*, blame, proof, complaint, attack, Pind. N. 8, 6, and Trag.:—a cause or ground of complaint, *μομφὴν ἔχειν τι*, Pind. 4, 61 (3, 54); so, *ἐν σοι μομφὴν ἔχω*, Eur. Or. 1069; also c. gen., *μ. ἔχειν νοῦ* *δορός*, Soph. Aj. 180; *ἐνεκά νος*, Ar. Pac. 647.—Rare in prose.

Μόμφις, *ῆς*=*μέμφις*, dub. in Teleid. Incert. 12.

Μόμοφος, *ου*, *ὁ*,=*μομφή*, Eur. Plisth.

Μονάγκων, *ανος*, *ὁ*, *ῆς*, (*μόνος*, *ἀγ-νῶν*) one-armed: hence *ὁ μ.*, a warrior, with one moveable arm to throw missiles, like a catapult, *Lat. onager*, ath. Vett.

Μοναγρία, *ας*, *ἡ*, Alciph. ; *μονά-νου*, *ου*, *τό*, Philo; and *μόναγρος*, *ὁ*, (*μόνος*, *ἀγρός*) a solitary field, a *tm*.

Μονάδην, *adv.*, (*μονάζω*) solitary-*se*, only. [αῦ]

Μοναδικός, *ῆς*, *ὁν*, (*μονάς*) single, *ἀριθμῶς*, unity, Arist. Eth. N. 5, 3.—II. solitary, *ζῶα*, Arist. H. A. 1, 23.—2.=*μοναστικός*, Eccl.—Adv. *ῶς*, Plut. 2, 744 E.

Μοναδόν, *Ιον*. *μοναδόν*, *Adv.*,=*νάδην*, Opp. H., 444.

Μονάω, (*μόνος* to be alone, Anth. 5, 66: to live in solitude, Iamb.)—*ἡ* *μονάς* *ἐαυτὴν μονάσασα*, unity multiplied into itself, Iamb.

Μοναβλία, *ας*, *ἡ*,=*μονομαχία*.

Μονάκανθος, *ου*, (*μόνος*, *ἀκανθα*) *h* one prickle, Arist. ap. Ath. 281 F.

Μοναλυσία, *ας*, *ἡ*, a single chain. [αῦ]

Μοναμύκτια, *ας*, *ἡ*, abstract for *conste* *ὁ* *μονάμπυς* (q. v.), a race-horse it runs single, Pind. O. 5, 15: from *μονάμπυκος*, *ου*, v. sq.

Μονάμπυς, *ἑκός*, *ὁ*, *ῆς*: (*μόνος*, *ἄμ-ψῖ*) strictly of horses, *having* *one* *no-* *inlet*, *μον. πόλοι*, horses that run single, race-horses, opp. to chariots, Ar. Alc. 428; so *μονάμπυκες ὀ-κοι-νη*, Id. Supp. 586, 670: also of a *l*, having no yoke-fellow, *μονάμπυ-ψήχων* *δεσρην*, Id. Hel. 1567: cf. *μυκτοπος* *μονοκλῆς*.

Ιονανδρέω, *ω*, to have but one hus-*band*, Böckh Inscr. 2, p. 613: and

Ιονανδρία, *ας*, *ἡ*, the having but one band: from

Ιονανδρός, *ου*, (*μόνος*, *ἀνὴρ*) *hav-* *ing* *one* *husband*.

Ιονιάς, *adv.*, v. *μονιάς*.

Ιονατος, *ου*, *ὁ*, a kind of wild ox among the Paeonians, Arist. H. A. 9, 1:—elsewh. *βόναςτος*: cf. *μόνωψ*.

Μοναρίτης, *ου*, *ὁ*, *οἶνος*, appell. of *e* produced in Cappadocia, Strab. 35.

Ιοναρχέω, *ω*, *Ιον. μουν.*, to be *μό-νος* *or* *sovereign*, Pind. P. 4, 293; *τὸ* *τούτου* *μοναρχεόντος*, in this *g*'s time, Hdt. 5, 61.

Ιονάρχη, *ου*, *ὁ*,=*μόναρχος*, Po-*lyb.* 3, 8. Hence

Ιοναρχία, *ας*, *ἡ*, *Ιον. μουν.*, abso-*lute*, *sovereignty*, *monarchy*, Hdt. 3, etc.: hence any chief command, *power*, and so that of the people, Ar. Supp. 352; of a general, Xen. 6, 1, 31; of the Roman Dictator, Plut. Caes. 37. Hence

Ιοναρχικός, *ῆς*, *ὄν*, *monarchical*, *πο-* *λιτικά*, *μ.*, Plat. Legg. 756 E: *τὸ* *μον-* *αρχία*, Ib. 693 E. Adv. *-κῶς*, Plut. Num. 2.

Ἰονάρχος, *Ιον. μούν.*, *ου*, (*μόνος*, *αἰ*)=*ru*ling *alone*, *sovereign*, first Sol. 18, 5, then in *†* Theogn. 52,

*w*no, as well as Hdt., uses the Ion. form: *σκάπτων μ.*, the *sovereign* sceptre, Pind. P. 4, 270.—II. as Greek for the Roman Dictator, Plut. Cam. 18.

Μονάς, *ἄδος*, *ῆς*,=*μόνος*, *solitary*, *single*, *ἐρημία*, Eur. Bacch. 609: also as masc. of a man, *alone*, *by one's self*, Aesch. Pers. 734.—II. as subst., *ἡ* *μονάς*, *a unit*, Plat. Phaed. 105 C, etc.—2. *the ace point on a die*.—3. as a measure of length,=*δάκτυλος*.

Μονασμός, *ου*, *ὁ*, (*μονάζω*) *a solitary life*, *solitude*.

Μοναστήρ, *ῆρος*, *ὁ*,=*μοναστής*. Hence

Μοναστήριον, *ου*, *τό*, *a solitary dwelling*, Philo. later, *a monastery*.

Μοναστής, *ου*, *ὁ*, (*μονάζω*) *a solita-* *ry*, *a monk*, Eccl. Hence

Μοναστικός, *ῆς*, *ὄν*, *living in solitude*.

Μοναστρια, *ας*, *ἡ*, fem. from *μονα-* *στήρ*, *a nun*, Eccl.

Μονάτωρ, *ορος*, *ὁ*,=*μονάμπυκος*, *κῆλψ*.

Μοναυλέω, *ω*, (*μόναυλος*) *to play a solo on the flute*, Plut. Caes. 52.

Μοναυλία, *ας*, *ἡ*, (*μόναυλος*) *a solo on the flute*.

Μοναυλία, *ας*, *ἡ*, (*μόνος*, *αὐλή*) *a liv-* *ing alone*, *celibacy*, Plat. Legg. 721 D.

Μοναυλον, *ου*, *τό*, *an instrument to be played alone*, Posidon. ap. Ath. 176 C: from

Μοναυλος, *ου*, (*μόνος*, *αὐλός*) *play-* *ing a solo on the flute*: *ὁ μ.*, *a flutist*, Hedyd. ap. Ath. 176 C:—but, *μ. κά-* *λαμος*, *a single flute*, Anaxandr. Φιαλ. 1, ubi v. Meineke; so, *ὁ μόν.* *alone*, Soph. Fr. 227, Araros Pan. 1.—II. pass., *played on the flute only*, *ὕμ-* *ναιος*, Id. Θησαυρ. 2, *μόναυλον μέ-* *λος*, Sopat. ap. Ath. 176 A.

Μόνανλος, *ου*, (*μόνος*, *αὐλή*) *living alone*.

Μονάχῃ, *adv.*, strictly dat. fem. from *μοναχός*, whence many write it *μοναχῇ*, in *one way only*, opp. to *διχῇ*, Plat. Legg. 720 E: *ἥ* *περ* *μοναχῇ*, by which way only, Xen. An. 4, 4, 18.

Μοναχή, *ῆς*, *ἡ*, *an Indian stuff*, Arr. Peripl., cf. Salmas. Solin. p. 824 C.

Μοναχικός, *ῆς*, *ὄν*, *belonging to a mo-* *ναχός*, Eccl.: and

Μοναχόθεν, *adv.*, *from one side*, opp. to *πανταχόθεν*: from

Μοναχός, *ῆς*, *ὄν*, (*μόνος*) *single*, *solitary*, Arist. Metaph. 6, 15, 9: in earlier authors only used in the adv. forms *μοναχῇ*, *μοναχοῦ*: *ὁ μ.*, *a monk*, Anth. P. 11, 384, and Eccl. Hence

Μοναχῶν, *adv.*, *alone*, *only*, Plat. Symp. 184 E, 212 A.

Μοναχῶς, *adv.*, in *one way only*, Arist. Eth. N. 2, 6, 14.

Μονέντερον, *ου*, *τό*, (*μόνος*, *ἐντε-* *ρον*) *one of the intestines*: also=*κῶλον* II. Hipp.

Μονερέτης, *Ιον. μουν.*, *ου*, *ὁ*, (*μό-* *νος*, *ἐρέσω*) *one who rows singly*, Anth. P. 7, 637.

Μονή, *ῆς*, *ἡ*, (*μένω*) *a staying*, *abid-* *ing*, *tarrying*, *stay*, Eur. Tro. 1129; opp. to *ἐξοδος*, Hdt. 1, 94; to *φορά*, Plat. Crat. 437 B: *μονὴν ποιεῖσθαι*, to make *delay*, *tarry*, Thuc. 1, 131.

Μονήξ, *ἴδος*, *ἡ*, *ἀρχή*,=*μοναρχία*, *Manetho*.

Μονηκοίτος, *ου*, *sleeping alone*, like *μονόκοιτος*, dub.

Μονήλατος, *ου*, (*μόνος*, *ἐλαύνω*) *worked out of one piece*, Heliod.

Μονήμερος, *ας*, *ὁν*, and *μονήμερος*, *ου*, (*μόνος*, *ἡμέρα*) *lasting one day only*, ζῶων, Ael. N. A. 5, 43.

Μονήρης, *ες*, (*μόνος*, **ἥρω*?) *single*, Hipp. p. 1275, Luc., etc.

†*Μονήσιοι*, *ων*, *οἱ*, *the Monesii*, a

people of Aquitanic Gaul, Strab. p. 190.

†*Μονήτιον*, *ου*, *τό*, *Monetium*, a city of Liburnia, Strab. p. 207.

Μονθιλέω, *-ενσις*, *-εντός*, v. sub *ὀνθιλ-*.

Μονία, *ας*, *ἡ*, (*μένω*) *a remaining*, *stability*, Karsten Emped. 60.

Μονιά, *ας*, *ἡ*, (*μόνος*) *solitude*: esp. *celibacy*, Eccl.

Μονίας, *ου*, *ὁ*, (*μόνος*) *solitary*, Ael. N. A. 15, 3.

†*Μονίμη*, *ης*, *ἡ*, *Monime*, a wife of Mithradates, of Miletus, Plut. Lucull. 18.

†*Μόνιμος*, *ου*, *ὁ*, *Monimus*, a Spartan, Arr. An. 3, 24, 4.—2. a philosopher of Syracuse, pupil of Diogenes. Diog. L.—Others in Ath.; etc.

Μόνιμος, *ου*, (*μονή*, *μένω*) *staying*, and so,—I. of persons, *steady*, *sted fast*, Soph. O. T. 1322; of soldiers, *Lat. statarius*, Xen. Cyr. 8, 5, 11. Plat. Legg. 706 C.—2. more usu. of things, conditions, and the like, *abiding*, *lasting*, *Lat. stabilis*, *ὁ μέγας δόλος οὐ μ.*, Eur. Or. 340; and very freq. in Plat.; esp. of political institutions, Thuc. 8, 89, and Plat.—Adv. *-ως*, Arist. H. A. 8, 10, 1. Hence

Μονιμότης, *ῆτος*, *ἡ*, *steadfastness*. Archyt.

Μονίος, *ὄν*, but Ep. *μόνιος* *propa-* *rox*, Arcad. 40, 2, etc. (*μόνος*) *sol-* *tary*, of a wild beast, *μ. δάκος*, Coll. Dian. 84; in Ep. form, Anth. P. i, 289.

Μόνιπος, *ου*, *ον*, (*μόνος*, *ἵππος*) *with one horse*, a horseman, opp. to a charioteer, Xen. Cyr. 6, 4, 1.—II. as subst., *a single horse*, *a riding or race-horse* (*κῆλψ*), Plat. Legg. 834 B; cf. *ωνάμπυς*.

Μόνως, *ου*, *ὁ*, *Lat. monile*, v. *μνί-* *νος*.

Μονοβάλανος, *ου*, *κλείς* *a key with one tooth* (v. *βάλανος* IV). [αῦ]

Μονοβάμων, *ου*, *gen. ανος*, (*μόνος*, *βαῖνω*) *walking alone*: *μέτρον μ.* *me-* *tre of but one foot*, Anth. P. 15, 27. [αῦ]

Μονόβᾶς, *αντος*, *ὁ*,=*foreg.*, Hesych.

Μονόβιβλος, *ου*, (*μόνος*, *βιβλος*) *consisting of one book*:—as subst. *τε μ.*, *a single book*.

Μονογάμειω, *ω*, (*μόνογαμος*) *to mar-* *ry but one wife*, Eccl.

Μονογάμια, *ας*, *ἡ*, (*μόνογαμος*) *mo-* *nogamy*.

Μονογάμιον δίκη, *an action against* *aman for marrying but once*, Clem. Al.

Μονογάμος, *ου*, (*μόνος*, *γαμέω*) *mar-* *rying but once*.

Μονογένεια, *ας*, *ἡ*, *Ιον. μουνγ-* *ν*, fem. of sq., Ap. Rh. 3, 847.

Μονογενής, *ῆς*, *Ep. and Ion. μουνγ* (*μόνος*, **γένω*):—*only-begotten*, *παῖς* *ἑσος*, Op. 374, etc., Hdt. 7, 221: *μ αἷμα*, *one and the same blood*, Eur. Hel. 1685. Adv. *-νως*, *growing alone* Arr. Peripl.

Μονογέρων, *οντος*, *ὁ*, (*μόνος*, *γέ-ρων*) *a morose misanthropic old man* A. B. p. 51.

Μονόγληνος, *ου*, (*μόνος*, *γλήνη*) *one-eyed*, Call. Dian. 53, Anth. p. 7, 748.

Μονόγλωσσος, *ου*, *Att. -πτος*, (*μό-νος*, *γλῶσσα*) *of single tongue*: *speak-* *ing but one language*.

Μονογλωμονέω, *ω*, also shortd. in familiar language, *μονογλωμέω*, *to be selfwilled*, *wayward*.

Μονογλωμονικός, *ῆς*, *ὄν*, *selfwilled* from

Μονογλῶμων, *ου*, (*μόνος*, *γλῶμη*) *selfwilled*, *wayward*, Dion. H. 2, 12

Μονόγονος, *ου*, *Ιον. μουν*, (*μόνος* **γένω*) *only-born*, Opp. H. 3, 489

Μονογράμμιτος, ον, (μόνος, γράμμα) consisting of one letter, συλλαβή, Dion. H. de Comp. 15: τὸ μ., a mark or cypher formed of one letter.

Μονογράμμιος, ον, (μόνος, γραμμή) drawn with single lines, outlined, Lat. *adumbratus*, Epicur. ap. Cic. N. D. 2, 23: τὸ μονόγραμμα, an outline, a sketch.

Μονοδάκτυλος, ον, (μόνος, δάκτυλος) one fingered, Luc. Ver. H. 1, 23.

Μονοδέρκτης, ον, ὁ, (μόνος, δέρκομαι) one-eyed, Eur. Cycl. 78.

Μονοδιαίτησις, ας, ἡ, (μόνος, διαίτης) a solitary life, Clem. Al.

Μονοδόξω, ὦ, (μόνος, δόξα) to possess fame alone.

Μονόδοντος, ον, (μόνος, δοντέω) uniform in sound, Anth. P. 15, 27.

Μονόδους, δοντος, ὁ, ἡ, (μόνος, ὀδούς) one toothed, Aesch. Pr. 796.

Μονόδροπος, ον, (μόνος, δρέπω) plucked from one stem, and so cut from one block, of a statue, Pind. P. 5, 56; cf. μονόζυγος.

Μονοειδία, ας, ἡ, uniformity, Sext. Emp. p. 241:—but in p. 263, prob., singularity.

Μονοειδής, ἐς, (μόνος, εἶδος) uniform, of one kind, Plat. Rep. 612 A; unmixed, Id. Phaed. 78 D: τὸ μ., uniformity, Polyb. 9, 1, 2.

Μονοεἶμον, ον, gen. ονος, (μόνος, εἶμα) with but one garment.

Μονοζυγής, ἐς, =sq., Anth. Plan. 308.

Μονόζυγος, ὅς, ἡ, (μόνος, ζεύγνυμι) with but one horse: generally, single, deserted, Aesch. Pers. 139.

Μονόζωνος, ον, (μόνος, ζώνη) girt up alone, i. e. journeying alone, Ruhnck. Ep. Cr. p. 286; like μονόζωνος and οἰζώνος.—II. in LXX, μονόζωνοι are men with a ζώνη only, light-armed.

Μονόζωος, ον, living alone, dub.

Μονόζωστος, ον, = μονόζωνος I. Hermetian, 5, 7.

Μονήμερος, ον, = μονήμερος, Batr. 305.

Μονοθηλῆται, οἱ, (μόνος, θέλω) the sect of the Monothelites, Eccl.

Μονόθεν, (μόνος) adv., alone, singly.

Μονοθρήνω, ὦ, to mourn in solitude, susp.

Μονόθυρος, ον, (μόνος, θύρα) with a single door; hence of shell-fish, univalve, Arist. H. A. 4, 4, 3, etc.

Μονοίκτης, ον, (μόνος, οἰκέω) dwelling alone, solitary, Lyc. 960; ubi al. μονήκοιτος, lying alone, Lat. coelebs.

†Μονοίκον λιμήν, ὁ, (Hercules) *Monoci portus*, a town and harbour of Liguria with a temple of Hercules, now Monaco, Strab. p. 201.

Μονοκάλαμος, ον, (μόνος, κάλαμος) with a single reed or pipe, Ath. 184 A.

Μονοκάμπτος, ον, (μόνος, κάμπτω) with one bend, δάκτυλος, Arist. H. A. 1, 15, 7.

Μονόκαυλος, ον, (μόνος, καυλός) with but one stem or stalk, Theophr.

Μονοκέλης, Ion. μονοκ-, ὁ, (μόνος, κέλης) a single horse, Anth. P. append. 325.

Μονοκέρατος, ον, (μόνος, κέρας) with but one horn, Arist. H. A. 2, 1, 32:—so also

Μονόκερος, ον, Ibid., genit. -ω, Plut. Pericl. 6, acc. -ων, Arist. Part. An. 3, 2, 9:—as subst. μονοκέρας, ὥς, ὁ, the unicorn, LXX.

Μονοκέφαλος, ον, (μόνος, κεφαλή) one-headed.

Μονόκλαυτος, ον, ὁ, (μόνος, κλαίω) θόγνος, a lament made by one only, Aesch. Theb. 1064.

Μονοκληρονόμος, ον, a sole heir.

Μονόκλινον, ον, τό, (μόνος, κλίνω) a bed for one only, i. e. a coffin, A. P. 9, 570.

Μονόκλωνος, ον, (μόνος, κλών) with one branch or shoot, prob. I. Theophr.

Μονοκοίλιος, ον, (μόνος, κοιλία) with but one belly, Arist. H. A. 1, 16, 18.

Μονοκοιτέω, ὦ, to sleep alone, Ar. Lys. 592: from

Μονόκοιτος, ον, (μόνος, κοιτή) sleeping alone.

Μονόκοκκος, ον, (μόνος, κόκκος) with but one kernel or grain.

Μονοκόνδυλος, ον, (μόνος, κόνδυλος) with but one joint, δάκτυλος, Arist. H. A. 1, 15, 3.

Μονοκότυλος, ον, (μόνος, κοτύλη) with but one row of arms or feelers, Arist. H. A. 4, 1, 27: cf. κοτυλιδών I.

Μονοκράτορία, ας, ἡ, sole dominion: from

Μονοκράτωρ, ορος, ὁ and ἡ, (μόνος, κρατέω) a sole ruler. [ᾧ]

Μονοκρήπις, ἴδος, ὁ, ἡ, (μόνος, κρηπίς) with but one sandal, Pind. P. 4, 133.

Μονόκροτος, ον, (μόνος, κροτέω) —ναῦς μ., a vessel with one bank of oars, opp. to δίκροτος, Xen. Hell. 2, 1, 28, cf. Strab. p. 325.

Μονόκυκλος, ον, (μόνος, κύκλος) with but one circle, wheel, disc, etc.

Μονόκυλος, ον, Ion. μονυ- (μόνος, κύλων): with but one limb or leg, Plin. 7, 2: of buildings, with but one room, Hdt. 1, 179; of sentences, consisting of one clause, Arist. Rhet. 3, 9, 5: generally, of one kind, one-sided, φύσις, Arist. Pol. 7, 7, 4.

Μονόκυκος, ον, (μόνος, κύπη) with one oar: poet., with one ship, Eur. Hel. 1128.

Μονοέκτης, ον, (μόνος, λέκτιος) with one yolk.

Μονολεχής, ἐς, (μόνος, λέχος) = μονόκοιτος, Plat. 2, 57 D.

Μονολέων, οντος, ὁ, Ion. μονυ-, (μόνος, λέων) a solitary, i. e. singularly huge lion, Leon. Al. 12; cf. μονόλυκος.

Μονολήκυθος, ον, (μόνος, λήκυθος) with nothing but an oil-flask: = αὐτολήκυθος, Posidipp. ap. Ath. 414 E.

Μονολήμματος, ον, consisting of one lemma, †Sext. Emp. Math. 8, 443.

Μονόλιθος, ον, Ion. μονυ-, (μόνος, λίθος) made out of one stone, Hdt. 2, 175.

Μονολογία, ας, ἡ, a soliloquy, monologue: from

Μονόλογος, ον, (μόνος, λέγω) speaking alone or to one's self.

Μονόλοπος, ον, (μόνος, λῶπος) with but one husk, φλοιός μ., bark of one coat or layer, Theophr. H. Pl. 1, 5, 2.

Μονόλυκος, ον, ὁ, (μόνος, λύκος) a solitary, i. e. singularly huge wolf, Plut. Alex. 23, Arat. 1124; cf. μονολέων. [Arat. has ολ long in arsis.]

Μονόλωπος, ον, with but one garment.

Μονόμαζος, ον, with but one breast.

Μονομάτωρ, ορος, Dor. for μονομήτωρ, Eur. [ᾧ]

Μονομήχιον, ον, τό, = μονομάχιον, Ath. 191 A.

Μονομάχω, ὦ, Ion. μονυ-: to be a μονομάχος, to fight in single combat, τινί, Hdt. 7, 104, Plat., etc.; πρόσ τινα, Polyb. 35, 5, 1:—in Hdt. 9, 27, of the Athenians at Marathon, μόνινοι μονομαχῆσαντες τῷ Πέρσῃ, having fought single-handed with the Persian. Hence

Μονομάχημα, ατος, τό, a single combat. [ᾧ]

Μονομάχης, ον, ὁ, = μοι οὐκίη Sext. Emp. p. 40, etc. [ᾧ]

Μονομαχία, ας, ἡ, Ion. μονυ-, (μοναχός) single combat, Hdt. 5, 1, a 8, etc. Hence

Μονομαχικός, ὁ, ὄν, belonging single combat, μ. φιλοτιμία, Polyb. 45, 9:—gladiatorial, Dio C.

Μονομάχιον, ον, τό, = μονομαχία v. l. Hdt. 6, 92; then in Luc. Di. Mer. 13, 5, App., etc.—II. = μονομαχοτροφεῖον. [ᾧ]

Μονομάχος, ον, (μόνος, μάχου) fighting in single combat, μ. προστὰι, Aesch. Theb. 798: μ. ἐπὶ φρεσὶν ἔλθειν, Eur. Phoen. 1300; μονομαχὶ δ' ἄσ τιδος, μονομαχῶ δορὶ, i. in single combat, Id. Herac. 8 Phoen. 1325: ὁ μ., a gladiator, Pl. [ᾧ]

Μονομάχοτροφεῖον, ον, τό, a place for training gladiators.

Μονομάχοτροφός, ον, training gladiators, Lat. lanista.

Μονομέρεια, ας, ἡ, a one-sided judgment, Athanas.: from

Μονομερής, ἐς, (μόνος, μέρος) consisting of one part, single, opp. to λυμερής, Luc. Calumn. 6, etc.—one-sided, partial.

Μονόμετρος, ον, (μόνος, μέτρον) consisting of one metre, i. e. (in Latin Troch., and Anapaest. verses) of one foot, Dion. H. de Comp.: ὁ μ., a nometer.

Μονομήτωρ, ορος, ὁ, ἡ, (μόνος, μήτηρ) rest of mother, Eur. Phoen. 15.

Μονόμιτος, ον, (μόνος, μίτος) a single woof: cf. ὀμίτος, τρίμιτος.

Μονόμμιτος, ον, (μόνος, ὀμμιτος) one-eyed, Aesch. Fr. 183.

Μονομουρία, ας, ἡ, a single portulacium, word, Sext. Emp. p. 340.

Μονόμορφος, ον, uniform.

Μονόμοσχος, ον, with but one stem, Diosc. 4, 187, susp.

Μονομουχί, adv. = μόνον οὐ, cf. νος, V. 3.

Μονονυχί, Ion. μονυ-, (μόνος, νύχτης) adv., in a single night, Anth. Pl. 92.

Μονόζωος, ον, (μόνος, ζέω) with a single vein, opp. to δίζωος, etc., Theophr. H. Pl. 5, 1, 10.

Μονόζυλος, ον, (μόνος, ζύλος) from a solid trunk: τὸ μ. (sc. πλοῖον) Hipp. p. 290.—II. made of wood or Plat. Legg. 956 A (ubi v. Ast.); formed like μονόλιθος, μονοστήλης, νοστέσθης.

Μονοούσιος, ον, of single essence, singular in its kind.

Μονοπάθεια, ας, ἡ, a suffering singly: the suffering of one part of the body only. [ᾧ]

Μονόπαις, παιδος, ὁ, ἡ, (μόνος, παῖς) an only child, Eur. Alc. 906.

Μονοπάλης, Ion. μονυ-, ον, ὁ, (μόνος, παλῆ) one who conquers in wrestling only, Epigr. ap. Paus. 6, 4, 4.

Μονοπάτιον, ον, τό, a footpath.

Μονοπέδιλος, ον, having but one shoe.

Μονοπεῖρας, ον, ὁ, (μόνος, πείρω) prowling or hunting singly, of wolf, Arist. H. A. 8, 5, 2.

Μονόπελος, ον, (μόνος, πέλος) with but one sole, Anth. P. 6, 294.

Μονόπεπλος, ον, (μόνος, πέπλος) with but one robe, (cf. sub ἀπέπλος) like a Dorian maiden, Eur. Hec. 9, cf. Müller Dor. 4, 2, 3.

Μονόπτηρος, ον, with one scrip, with a scrip only.

Μονόπλευρος, ον, (μόνος, πλευρά) with but one side, Arr. Tact.

Μονοποδία, ας, ἡ, measurement of single feet, not by syzygies (ὁποδία).

Aristid. Quintil. de Mus. p. 116, Meibom.

Μονόχρονος, ον, (μόνος, χρόνος) opp. to διχρονος, consisting of one time in prosody, Gramm.—2. of the same sort of time.—II. temporary, for the moment only, Aristipp. ap. Ath. 554 A.

Μονόχρους, ον, contr. -χρους, ονν, (μόνος, χροά) of one colour, Xenocr., Arist. H. A. 1, 5, 5, etc.: cf. Lob. Paral. 468.

Μονοχρώμιτος, ον, =foreg., Diphil. Siphn. ap. Ath. 90 D: of paintings, Plin. 35, 3.

Μονόχρωμος, ον, =μονόχρους, v. l. Arist. Gen. An. 5, 1, 17.

Μονόχρος, ὁ, ἡ, =μονόχρους, Arist. Gen. An. 5, 1, 19; cf. Lob. Paral. 256.

Μονήφρος, ον, Dor.-ψφρος, (μόνος, ψφρος) voting alone; μονήφρον κατασχοίσα ξίφος, keeping her sword solitary of purpose, of Hypermetra, Pind. N. 10, 10; so, μονήφροισι νεύμασι, Aesch. Supp. 373.

Μονός, ὦ, f. -ώσω: Ion. μονν-, Hdt., and in Od.; but in Il. the common form; (μόνος). To make single or solitary, μονοῦν γενεήν, to isolate a house, i. e. to allow but one son in each generation, Od. 16, 117.—II. to be left alone or forsaken, ἐν Τρώεσσι μονωθείς, Il. 11, 470, cf. Od. 15, 386; μονωθείς, also taken apart, without witnesses, Hdt. 1, 116: c. gen., μεμονωμένοι συμμαχόν, deserted by allies, Hdt. 1, 102, cf. 6, 15: simply, to be alone, stand alone, Plat. Legg. 710 B; σοὺ μονώμενος, μονωθείς δὴμαρτος, Eur. Alc. 296, 380: also, μονωθείσα ὑπὸ πατρὶ, Id. I. A. 669; cf. μόνος I.

Μονώδω, ὦ, (μονώδης) to sing a monody or solo, Ar. Pac. 1012, Thesm. 1077: c. acc., Luc. de Hist. Conscr. I.

Μονώδης, ας, ἡ, (μονώδης) a monody or solo, opp. to the song of the choros, Ar. Ran. 849, 944, 1330; opp. ἡ χοροδία, Plat. Legg. 765 A.—II. late a monody, lament, Hence

Μονωδικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to a monody.

Μενωδός, ὄν, (μόνος, ὠδή) singing alone, not in chorus:—δ μ., the writer of a drama to be spoken by a single person, like Lycophron's Cassandra.

Μενώνυς, ὄν, ὁ, ἡ, and μονώνυχος, ον, =μονωχλος.

Μονωπος, ον, (μόνος, ὦψ) =μονῶψ, Call. Fr. 76.

Μόνωσις, ἡ, (μονῶω) a being left alone, solitariness, singleness, Plat. Tim. 31 B.

Μονώτης, ον, ὁ, fem. -ῶτις, ἴδος, (μονῶω) made single: βίος μ., a solitary life, Arist. Eth. N. 1, 7, 6, etc. Hence

Μονωτικός, ἡ, ὄν, left alone, solitary, Philo.

Μονώτης, ἴδος, ἡ, fem. from μονῶω, Arist. H. A. 9, 40, 30.

Μονωτός, ἡ, ὄν, (μονῶω) left alone, solitary.

Μόνωπος, ον, =μονωάτος, Polemo ap. Ath. 484 C.—II. =μόναπος, Antig. Car. 58.

Μονῶψ, ὦπος, ὁ, ἡ, (μόνος, ὦψ) one-eyed, of the Cyclopes, Eur. Cycl. 21, 648: of the Animaspis, Aesch. Fr. 804, in poet. form μονῶψι. The usu. accent μόνωψ is wrong, Arcad. p. 94, 95, cf. τωφλόψ.

Μόνωψ, ὦπος, ὁ, =μόναπος, Ael. N. A. 7, 3.

Μοῖρα, ας, ἡ, (μείρομαι, ἔμμορα) orig. =μοῖρα.—then, one of the main divisions of the Spartan infantry, at first six in number, Xen. Lac. 11, 4; the numbers varied, acc. as the men above 45, 50, etc. years were called out, f. 340 (as Xen.), 500 (as Epho-

rus), 700 (as Callisthenes), even to 900 (as Polyb.), v. Müll. Dor. 3, 12, Thirlw. Hist. of Gr. i. Append. 2; and cf. λόχος.

Μοράω, =μοιράω: hence 3 perf. pass. μεμώραται, it partakes of., τινός, Tim. Loc. 95 A.

Μοργάντιν, ἡς, ἡ, Thuc. 4, 65, and Μοργάντιον, ον, τό, Strab. p. 270, Murgantia, a city of Sicily near the river Chrysa.

Μοργεύω, (μόργος) to carry straw in a wicker cart.

Μοργή, ἡ, μοργίον, τό, f. Il. for μορτή, μορτίον.

†Μοργήτες, ον, οἱ, the Morgetes, a people of Italy, who passed into Sicily and founded Μοργάντιον, Strab. p. 270.

Μοργήνι, =μόργνημι, Q. Sm. 4, 270, 374, v. μ. VI.

Μοργός, ον, ὁ, the body of a wicker cart, Lat. crates, used for carrying straw and chaff; cf. μοργεύω.—II. acc. to Hesych., μόργος was also =μολγός.

†Μορδιος, ον, ἡ, appell. of an Apollonia, from which a kind of apple was called Μορδιανή, (μῆλα), Mor-dian, Ath. 81 A.

Μορέα, ας, ἡ, (μόρον) the mulberry-tree, Nic. Al. 69.

†Μορέως, ἑως, ὁ, Morzeus, a king in Paphlagonia, Strab. p. 562.

†Μορήνη, ἡς, ἡ, Morenē, a region of Mysia, Strab. p. 574.

Μορία, ας, ἡ, usu. in plur. αἱ μορίαι, (with or without ἐλαίαι), the sacred olives in the Academy, Ar. Nub. 1005; hence of all olives that grew in the σηκοί or precincts of temples, opp. to ἰδύαι, Lys. 109, 11 (cf. 108, 26; 110, 44): prob. so called, because they were supposed to have been parted or propagated from (μειρόμεναι, μεμορηνέμεναι, partitivae) the original olive-stock in the Acropolis, Wordsworth's Athens and Att. p. 137 n.: the Schol. Ar. l. c. gives many fanciful derivations. Hence, Ζεὺς Μόριος as the guardian of these sacred olives, Soph. O. C. 705.—II. =μορία, Anth. P. 11, 305, [where L.]

†Μορμηνή, ἡς, ἡ, Morimene, a satrapy in Cappadocia, Strab. p. 534.

Μόρμιος, ον, poet. for μόριμος, Il. 20, 302, Pind. O. 2, 70, Aesch. Cho. 360.

†Μορτινοί, ὧν, οἱ, the Morini, a people of Belgic Gaul, Strab. p. 194.

Μόριον, ον, τό, strictly dim. from μόρος, a small piece; a piece, portion, Hdt. 1, 161; 7, 23; ψυχῆς μ., Eur. Andr. 547:—of Time, a space, βραχέϊ μ. ἡμέρας, Thuc. 1, 85, cf. 1, 141; 8, 46.—II. like μέρος and μερίς, a part, member, Arist. περὶ ζῶων μορίων: esp. the genitals, male and female, Luc. D. Mort. 28, 2, Aetiae: also the organ of speech.—III. species, as a subdivision of genus, Plut.—IV. in Gramm., a particle.

Μόριος, α, ον, =μόριμος, μόρισιμος, Anth. P. 7, 477.—For Ζεὺς Μόριος, v. sub μορία.

Μορίς, ἴδος, ἡ, =μόριον, μερίς, is said to occur in Hdt.; but prob. only in compds, as τριτημορίς.

†Μορίχος, ον, ὁ, Morichus, masc. pr. n., Léon. Tar. 27.

†Μόρκος, ον, ὁ, Morcus, an ambassador of Genthius to the Rhodians, Polyb. 29, 2, 9.

Μορμολύκειον, ον, τό, like μοριώ, a bugbear, hobgoblin, Ar. Thesm. 417; cf. Ruhnck. Tim.

Μορμολύκη, ἡς, ἡ, Strab. p. 19; μορμολύκειον, ον, τό, Sophron ap. Stob. Ecl. 1, p. 1010:—=foreg.

Μορμολυκτώ, ὦ, =sq.

Μορμολύττοι, dep., (μορμώ) fright, scare, Ar. Av. 1245, Plat. Crit. 46 C; μ. τινά ἀπὸ τινος, Xen. Sym. 4, 27.—II. to fear, be afraid of, τι, Plat. Ac. 364 B.—The act. form μορμολύτω is not found; for Meineke has corrected Cratet. Hp. 1, v. Com. Fr. 4, p. 658.

Μορμορόπος, ὄν, (μορμώ, ὦψ) hideous to behold, Ar. Ran. 925.

Μορμύλιον, ον, ὁ, =μορμύλιος, O. H. 1, 100, Dorio ap. Ath. 313 E. Schneid. in Opp. l. c. μορμύλιος.

Μορμύνω, =μορμύσσω.

Μορμυρία, =μορμύριον.

Μορμύρος, ον, ὁ, a sea-fish, mormyrus, Arist. H. A. 6, 17, 7, Anth. P. 6, 304: also μορμύλιος, q. v.

Μορμύριον, formed by redupl. from μύριος, as πορρύριον from φύριος;—usu. of water, to rush, roar, Lat. murmurare ποταμὸς ἄφρη μορμύρων, roaring and boiling with foam, Il. 5, 599: of ocean, Il. 18, 403. Hesych. also quotes form μυρμύριον. [μῦ]

Μορμύσσω, =μορμολύττωμαι. Call. Dian. 70, Del. 297.

Μορμώ, ὄος, contr. οὗς, ἡ, also Μορμῶν, ὄνος, ἡ, a hideous sh-monster used by nurses to fright children with like the lamia, mania, maniola, of the Romans, Ruhnck. Tim.: generally, bugbear, Ar. Ach. 582, Pac. 474.—bot-toms of Lamachus' helmet and crest.—Hence,—II. as an exclamation to frighten children with, βοὴ! μορμώ δάκνει ἱπποκ, Theoc. 15, 40;—μορμώ τοῦ θράσους, a fig for his courage! Ar. Eq. 693. (The root is μόριος, Ael. μύριος, in Hesych., who explains it by φόβος κενός: he also has the adj. μορμύος, ἡ, ὄν, frightful and the verbs μορμύω, -μύνω, -μύσσω in Gramm. also occur the adjs. μορμύρος or μορμωρός, with the verb μορμωρύω, -ρύνω, -ρύσσω: from this by the freq. interchange of ρ and δ comes μορμολύττωμαι, again μορμολύκη, -λύκειον.) Hence

Μορματώος, ἡ, ὄν, (as if from μορμώ) frightful, Lyc. 342.

Μορσεῖς, ἑσσα, ἐν, in Il. 14, 18.

Od. 18, 298, epith. of ear-rings, ἐρμῆα τριγύλῃνα μορσεῖα, acc. to the best old Interpr., skilfully or richly wrought, Toll. Apoll. Lex. p. 46.

(Deriv. uncertain: acc. to Ernes from μόρον, mulberry-coloured: acc. to others glistening, shining, etc.)—I. from μόρος, like μόριος, destined, fated, Lat. fatalis, esp. deadly, as explained in Nic. Al. 130, 136.

Μόρσος, ὁ, =μόροχος, Galen.

ΜΟΡΟΝ, ον, τό, the black mulberry, Epich. p. 115; white, black and red, acc. to Aesch. Fr. 107, cf. Soph. Fr. 698.—II. the blackberry. (Pott compares Germ. Maul-beere, our mulberry.)

Μοροπονέω, ὦ, =κακοπαθεῶ.

ΜΟΡΟΣ, ον, ὁ, like μοῖρα, man appointed lot, fate, destiny, Hom.: inf., μόρος (ἔστιν) ὀλέσθαι, 'tis one's fate to die, Il. 19, 421; ὑπὲρ μόρος against fate, Od., v. sub ἐπιμύρομαι.—mostly an unhappy lot, death, Lat. fatum, Il. 18, 465, etc., Pind., at Trag., cf. Pors. Hec. 12;—freq. also in Hdt., who always uses it of a violent death, μόρος τοιούτου ἐχρήσθη came to his end thus, Hdt. 1, 117; Hom. κακὸς μόρος, θάνατος τὸ μόρος are often joined, Il. 21, 133, Od. 61, etc.; μόρος ἀνθρώπου, ἀλχίστην, Hdt. 3, 65; 9, 17; etc.—2. later, =νεκρός a corpse, Anth. P. 7, 404; like Let-mors in Propert 2, 10, 22, Cicer. M.

2.—II. Μόρος, *Morus*, as a mythical person, the son of Night, Hes. Th. 11.—Only poet. (The root appears in *ἐμ-μορ-α*, pf. of *μειρομαι*, Sanscr. *uri*, *Lat. mori*, *mors* : akin to *βροτός*, *tc.*, v. sub *ἀμβροσίος*.)

Μορφεύνης, *ἐς*, shining with deadly light, dub. l. in Mel. 78.

Μόροχος, *ov*, *δ*, a sort of pipe-clay, Diosc. 5, 152; also *μόροχος*.

Μορρία or *μόρρια*, *ας*, *ἡ*, Paus. 8, 5, and *μορρίνη*, *ης*, *ἡ*, Arr. Peripl. who supplies the subst. *λίβια* with *ι*, *Lat. murra*, Mart. 10, 80 :—a costly material from which were made vases, *ups*, etc., (*vasa murraea* or *murina*, Propert. 4, 5, 26, Plin. Juvén., etc.), first brought to Rome from Asia by Pompey the Great (B. C. 61), Plin. 7, 7, sq. What the *murra* was seems to have been unknown to the ancients themselves; the opinions of modern scholars fall into two classes :—1. that it was a natural substance, such as *agate*, *Chinese steatite*, or the like; so Winckelmann; and this well agrees with Pliny's description (37, cf. Martial. l. c. *maculosae pocula murrae*).—2. that it was *Chinese porcelain*, *china*; first started by J. C. Scalger and Salmas., and supported at length by Roloff in Wolf's Museum, 3, p. 507, sq. :—the line of Propert. c. *murraeque in Parthis pocula coctis focis*, is in favour of this opinion :—

ut this is the only evidence to the point, unless Gell's statement be well founded, that porcelain was called *tirra di Smyrna* to the middle of the 16th cent., cf. Becker Gallus 1, 144. There were sham *murra* in trade in glass, Plin. 36, 67. (The word is eastern, but not hitherto traced. In Russ. *murawa* is the glazing of pottery.)

Μόρσιμος, *ov*, (*μόρος*) appointed by fate, destined, *Lat. fatalis*, Od. 16, 392: sp., *fatedom*, *destined to die*, Il. 22, 3; *μόρσιμον ἥμαρ*, the fated day, the day of death, Il. 15, 613, Od. 10, 175; *μ. αἰών*, one's appointed time, Pind. 2, 18, Aesch. Supp. 47; *τὸ μόρσιον*, *ov*, fate, destiny, Pind. P. 12, 53, esch. Theb. 263; *τιν πλ. τὰ μ.*, *Son* 5, 55†; *μόρσιμόν ἐστι*, c. inf., 'tis destined, Il. 5, 674, Hdt. 3, 154: cf. *οὐρίδιος*.

†Μόρσιμος, *ov*, *δ*, *Morsimus*, an thesian, son of Philocles, an inferior tragic poet, Ar. Ran. 151, Eq. 401.

†Μόρσιον, *ωνος*, *δ*, *Morsion*, name of herdsman, Theoc. 5, 65, etc.

Μορτή, *ἡς*, *ἡ*, (*μείρομαι*) a part, portion, esp. the portion of a *colonus pararius* in the proceeds of an estate, which he farms for a fixed part of the produce, usu. a sixth, Eust.; cf. *ἐπίορτος*.

Μορτίον, *ov*, *τό*, dim. from foregoing.

Μορτίτης (μορτή) γεωργός, *Lat. colonus paritarius*, late Greek.

Μορτάβιος, *ἡ*, *ov*, (*μορτός*, *βαίνω*) adden by the dead, *μ. ναύς*, of Charon's boat, ap. Hesych.

Μορτός, *όν*, (*μείρομαι*) mortal, like the kindred *βροτός*, Call. Fr. 271; cf. *Lat. mortuus*, and *morta* (Liv. Andron. P. Gell. 3, 16, 11), and *μ. ἀμβροσίος*.

Μορτώσσω, = *μολύνω*, to soil, stain, *effile*, *sully*: part. pf. pass., *μειμωρνωμένα* (ἐλματα) *καπνώ*, Od. 13, 435—*l. to paint*, *smear*, *mix*, *μελάν ανόνοτο* *μορμυμένον* *άνθος*, *black mixed with blue*, Opp. C. 3, 39, cf. Nic. Al. 144.

†Μόρως, *νος*, *δ*, *Morys*, son of Hippolytus, a Phrygian, Il. 13, 792; 14, 4.

†Μοσάχιος *α*, *ov*, of or belonging to

Morychus, *οἰκία*, Plat. Phaedr. 227 B, v. Schol. ad l.

Μορύχος, *ov*, *δ*, epith. of Bacchus in Sicily, from *μορύσσω*, because at the vintage they smeared his face with wineless.—II. masc. p. n. *Morychus*, an Athenian, an inferior tragic poet, Ar. Ach. 887.

Μορφάζω, (*μορφή*) to use gesticulations, Xen. Symp. 6, 4: to make faces at one, Ael. N. A. 1, 29. Hence

Μόρφασμα, *ατος*, *τό*, that which is formed.

Μορφασμός, *ov*, *δ*, (*μορφάζω*) gesticulation, grimace: hence a ridiculous dance, Ath. 629 F.

Μορβάω, *ω*, (*μορφή*) to shape, fashion, mould, Anth. P. 6, 354.

Μορφεύς, *εως*, *δ*, *Morpheus*, son of Sleep: god of dreams: strictly the fashioner, moulder, because of the shapes he calls up before the sleeper, first in Ovid: from

Μορφεύω, = *μορφάζω*: from

Μορφή, *ἡς*, *ἡ*, form, shape, figure, Od. 8, 170; metaph., *μορφή ἐπέων*, skill to embody thoughts in words, Od. 11, 367 (Hom. has the word only in these two places, Hes. not at all: nor do they use it in any deriv. or compd.); then, very freq. in Att., both prose and verse; esp. a fine form, beautiful form or shape, *Lat. forma*, species, Pind. O. 6, 128; 9, 99, Aesch., etc.: also periphr. *μορφῆς σχῆμα*, *τέπωμα*, Eur. Ion 992, Phoen. 162; *μορφῆς μέτρα*, shape and size, Id. Alc. 1063 :—a person, πολλῶν *ονομάτων μορφή μία*, Aesch. P. 210.—2. generally, form, fashion, appearance, Soph. Tr. 699; *δεινὸν μ.*, in horrid manner, Id. El. 199 :—the outward form or semblance, as opp. to the *εἶδος* or true form, Plat. Rep. 380 D; hence *μορφῆαι θεῶν*, Xen. Mem. 4, 3, 13; also, *ἥρώων εἶδος καὶ μορφῆς*, Ar. Rh. 4, 1193.—II. later, gesture.—III. in drawing, the mere form, outline. (*Lat. forma* is said to be the same word with a metathesis, but this is wholly denied by Pott Et. Forsch. 2, p. 119.) Hence

Μορφήεις, *εσσα*, *εν*, formed, libson, of stone, Anth. P. append. 111: esp. well-formed, shapely, goodly, *Lat. formosus*, Pind. I. 7 (6), 30.

Μορφῆος, *ov*, epith. of the eagle, Pl. 24, 316, Hes. Sc. 134, —a word variously interpreted, prob. of colour, dusky, dark; = *οὐρόνός* from *οὐρῆν*, *Lat. furvus*: but acc. to some from *μορφή*, graceful, noble: in Hes. wrongly written *μορφῆος*, cf. Arcad. p. 62, 9 (where however *μελας* must be read for *μέλας*), cf. also Lob. Paral. 341, 344.

Μορφοειδής, *ἐς*, (*μορφή*, *εἶδος*) in form and proportion, Plut. 2, 735 A.

Μορφοσκοπέω, *ω*, to observe the form: from

Μορφοσκοπός, *ov*, (*μορφή*, *σκοπέω*) observing forms or figures, Artemid.

Μορφοφανής, *ἐς*, (*μορφή*, *φαίνωμαι*) appearing in form, Anth. P. 1, 88.

Μορφόω, (*μορφή*) to form, give form to, Arat. 374; to sketch, figure, Anth. P. 1, 33.—Pass., to have shape or form, Theophr. C. Pl. 5, 6, 7.

Μορφόων, to adorn.

Μορφῶ, *ος* contr. *ov*, *ἡ*, name of Venus at Lacedaemon, perh. the Shapely, Paus. 3, 15, 8.—II. = *μορφή*, Archyt. ap. Stob. Ecl. 1, p. 714.

Μορφώμα, *ατος*, *τό*, (*μορφόω*) form, shape, figure, Aesch. Ag. 873, 1218, Eum. 412, and Eur.

Μορφώσις, *εως*, *ἡ*, (*μορφόω*) a shaping, N. T.: a moulding, training, Theophr.

Μορφωτήρ, *ἥρος*, *δ*, (*μορφόω*) *ov* who shapes or fashions. Hence

Μορφωτικός, *ἡ*, *όν*, belonging to, *for* shaping, Eccl. Adv. *κός*.

Μορφώτρια, *ας*, *ἡ*, fem. from *μορφωτήρ*, *σῶν μ.*, changing men into swine, Eur. Tro. 437.

†Μόρων, *ωνος*, *ἡ*, *Moron*, a city of Lusitania on the Tagus, Strab. p. 152.

Μόρσιν or *μόσιν*, *ονος*, *δ*, a wooden house or tower, Xen. An. 5, 4, 26, where he also has *τοῖς μόσσινοις*, as if from *μόσσινος*, unless with Schneid. we read *τοῖν μόσσινοι*. The form is dub.; for though in Ap. Rh. 2, 1015, 1017, it must be *μόσιν*, yet here the *σ* may be doubled metri grat. [v, Ap. Rh. 1. cc.; though Herodian and Draco make *ῶ*] Hence

Μοσσίνικοι or *Μοσσίνικοι*, *ων*, *ol*, the *Mossyneci*, an Asiatic race near the Black sea, neighbours of the Colchians and Tibareni, living in wooden houses (*μόσσινες*), Hdt. 3, 94; 7, 78, Xen. An. 5, 4, 2†, and Strab.

Μόσυχλος, *ov*, *δ*, *Mosychlus*, a volcano in Lemnos, Nic. Th. 472: adj. *Μοσυχλαῖος*, *α*, *ov*, Buttm. in Wolf's Mus. 1, 2, p. 295 sq.

Μοσχαρίον, *ov*, *τό*, dim. from *μόσχος* II., a little calf, LXX. [v]

Μοσχάς, *αδός*, *ἡ*, a heifer.

Μοσχέη, *ης*, *ἡ*, contr. *μοσχῆ* (sc. *δωρά*), a calf's skin, Anaxandr. Incert. 14.

Μοσχέια, *ας*, *ἡ*, the planting of a sucker or layer, Philo.

Μόσχος, *ov*, (*μόσχος* II.) of a calf, κρέα, Xen. An. 4, 5, 31; *μ. κυνούχος*, a calf-skin leash, Id. Cyn. 2, 9: *τὸ μ.*, a calf-skin, Id. Eq. 12, 7.

Μόσχευμα, *ατος*, *τό*, (*μοσχεύω*) a sucker taken off and planted, *Lat. stolo*, Theophr. C. Pl. 3, 11, 5: a sprout, off-set, Philo. Hence

Μοσχευματικός, *ἡ*, *όν*, disposed to throw out suckers.

Μόσχευσις, *ἡ*, propagation of plants by suckers, Geop.: from

Μοσχεύω, (*μόσχος*) to plant a sucker, Dem. 785, 4, and Theophr.—II. metaph. to plant, rear, Dign. H. 7, 46.

Μοσχηδόν, adv. (*μόσχος* II.) like a calf, Nic. Al. 357.

Μοσχίος, *ov*, *δ*, (*μόσχος* II.) like a calf: used of any young animal, a leveret, etc.: in Eust., a three-year-old ram.

Μοσχίω, *ω*, (*μόσχος* II.) old rear, in Menand., and explained like the *Lat. vitulari*, to be frolicsome as a calf: Bentley and Meineke however reject the word, v. p. 165.

Μοσχίδιον, *ov*, *τό*, dim. from *μόσχος*, a young sucker or layer, *σνκίδων*, from fig-trees, Ar. Ach. 996. [v]

Μοσχίδιος, *α*, *ov*, = *μόσχος* II. [v]

†Μοσχικός, *ἡ*, *όν*, of the Moschi, Moschian; *ἡ* M., Strab. p. 497: *τὰ Μ. ὄρη*, a part of Caucasus, Strab. p. 521.

†Μοσχίνα, *ἡ*, *Moschina*, a poetess of Athens, Ath. 297 B.

Μοσχίον, *ov*, *τό*, dim. from *μόσχος* II., Epiph. Ὀνομ. 1.

Μόσχιος, *α*, *ov*, (*μόσχος* II.) like *μόσχος*, of a calf, *θρίξ*, Eur. El. 811.

†Μοσχίων, *ωνος*, *δ*, *Moschion*, a slave of Conon, afterwards of Olym piodorus, a *φαρμακοτρίβης*, Dem. 1171, 12 sqq.—Others in Plut.; Paus., etc.

Μοσχοθιτής, *ov*, *δ*, a slaughterer of calves. [v]

†Μόσχοι, *ων*, *ol*, the Moschi, an Asiatic people at the sources of the Phasis, Hdt. 3, 94; Strab. p. 497.

Μοσχοκάρδιον, *ov*, *τό*, *um*, a form so. [v]

Μοσχοκάρπιον, *ov*, *τ.*, *ε*, *um* [v]

Μοσχοποιέω, ὦ, (μόσχος Π., ποιέω) to make a calf, N. T. Hence

Μοσχοποιία, ας, ἡ, the making of a calf, Eccl.

Μόσχος, ον, ὁ, also ἡ, any young, fresh, tender shoot of a plant, a sprout, sucker, Il. 11, 105; cf. λύγος.—II. metaph. of animals, an off-shoot, scion: esp.,—I. of the young of kine, a calf, off. in Eur.: but also a young bull, which form the god Apis was believed to assume, Hdt. 2, 41; 3, 28: a heifer, young cow, μόσχους ἀμείλγειν, Eur. Cycl. 389, cf. Bacch. 736: a calf was the prize of lyric poets at Athens, ἀδειν ἐπὶ μόσχῳ, Ar. Ach. 13, cf. Bentr. Phal. p. 302.—2. of men, a boy, Eur. I. A. 1623; or, more usu., a girl, maid, Lat. *juventa*, Eur. Hec. 526, Andr. 711, etc.—3. any young animal, Eur. I. T. 163; even of birds, μ. χελιδόνος, Achae. ap. Eust. p. 753, 55.—III. the animal perfume musk, only late. (The same as ὄσχος, ὄσχη, with μ prefixed: akin to ὄζος, verh. to αἰζώ, Pott Et. Forsch. 1, 223.)

†Μόσχος, ον, ὁ, Moschus, masc. pr. n., Diog. L.: esp. a celebrated pastoral poet of Syracuse.

Μοσχοσφράγιστής, οὔ, ὁ, (μόσχος Π., σφράγιζω) one who picks out and seals calves for sacrifice, Chae. ar. ap. Porph. de Abst. 4, 7, cf. Hdt. 2, 38. Hence

Μοσχοσφράγιστικά βιβλία, τὰ, books describing the duties of the μοσχοσφραγιστής, Clem. A'. p. 269 Sylb.

Μοσχοτομέα, ας, ἡ, (μέσχος, τέμνω) an osier-bed, willow-ground, Böckh Inscr. 1, p. 849.

Μοσχοτόμος, ον, cutting up or slaughtering calves.

Μοσχοφάγετες, ἄν, eating calves or veal.

Μοτάρι, ον, τό, dim. from μοτός, Medic. [α]

Μοτή, ἡ, rare poet. form for μοτός, Q. Sm. 4, 212.

Μοτόν, οὔ, τό, =sq., Diosc.

Μοτῶς, οὔ, ὁ, ἐνδεδυμένος, lint for dressing wounds, ap. Plut. 2, 100 D, Galen.; v. Föbs. Oecon. Hipp. Hence

Μοτόω, ὦ, to dress a wound with lint, keep it open, Medic. Hence

Μότῳα, ατος, τό, a lint dressing for a wound, Hipp. p. 1194: and

Μότῳσις, ἡ, a dressing with lint, Hipp. p. 806.

†Μουζονρις, ἰδος, ἡ, Muzuris, a city of India, Luc. Hist. Scrib. 31.

Μούια, ἡ, Lacon. for μῦια, a fly.

Μουκροβάζ, αντος, ὁ, Lacon. for μυκροβάζ, for which Dobree read μυκροβράκτας, from βράγνυμι (i. e. βάγνυμι), cf. καρκοκατάκτας.

Μουκρος, ὁ, Lacon. for μυκρος.

Μουκίς, said to be Lacon. for μωκίς, but more prob. a Lacon. verb from μῦ, like μῦα, μῦα, μῦζα, μῦσαν, mutter with the mouth shut.

†Μούλιος, ον, ὁ, Mulius, husband of Agamede, Il. 11, 739.—2. a Trojan, Il. 16, 696.—3. another Trojan, Il. 20, 472.—4. a servant and herald of Amphimachus of Dulichium, Od. 18, 422.

†Μούμιος, ον, ὁ, the Rom. name Mumiuss, Strab.

Μονιδόν, adv. (μονίος) = μονάειν, μόνον, Opp. C. 4, 40.

Μονιάς, adv. (μονίος) singly, alone, O. I. 11, 417.

Μοναρχοί, -ια, etc., v. sub μοναρχία, -ια, etc.

†Μοινά, ης, ἡ, Munda, capital of the Turdetani in Hispania, Strab. p. 141.

†Μοινάδας, ον, ὁ, the Mundas, a river of Lusitania, now Mondejo, Strab. p. 153?

Μουνυχία, ας, ἡ, Munychia, a harbour at Athens adjoining the Piræus, Thuc. 2, 13.—II. epith. of Diana, who was worshipped there, Call. Dian. 259. Hence

†Μουνονυχίαζε, adv. to Munychia, Lys. 132, 25: and

Μουνονυχισί, adv. at Munychia, Thuc. 8, 92, Lys. 132, 4: strictly, a form of the dat. plur., cf. Kühner Gr. Gr. § 353 ζ.

Μουνυχίων, ὄνος, ὁ, Munychion, the tenth Attic month, in which was held the festival of Munychian Diana,—the latter part of April and beginning of May, Ar. Av. 1047.

Μουνῶν, Ion. for μονῶν, Aesch. Pr. 804.

†Μουργίσκη, ης, ἡ, Murgisce, a fortress of Thrace, Aeschin. 65, 23.

†Μουρήνας, α, ὁ, the Rom. name Murena, Strab. p. 631.

Μουρήνι, ἡ, v. sub μορήια.

†Μουρχιδής, ον Ion. εἰ, ὁ, Murchides, masc. pr. n., Hdt. 9, 4.

Μούσα, ης, ἡ, Aeol. Μοῖσα, Dor. Μῶσα, Lacon. Μῶα (or Μῶά):—the Muse, goddess of song, music, poetry, dancing, the drama, and all fine arts, Hom., who freq. has the plur. Μοῦσαι, but the number nine only in Od. 24, 60: their several names, Clio, Euterpe, Thalia, Melpomené, Terpsichoré, Erato, Polymnia or Polyhymnia, Urania, and Calliope—ἡ δὲ προφρεσάτῃ ἐστὶν ἡπασέων,—first in Hes. Th. 77: still later, each had assigned to her a separate province of music, poetry, etc.—Paus. (9, 29, 2) says there were orig. three, Μελέτη, Μῦση, Αἰοδή: but Cic. N. D. 3, 21, assumes four, Thelzinoé, Aoidé, Arché, Meleté, daughters of the second Jupiter, (taking the nine daughters of the third Jupiter and Mnemosyné as the second Muses; and the Pierides, daughters of Pierus and Antiope, as the third.) Mimnermus makes the earlier ones daughters of Uranus.

†Fr. I. Bkgt. For the views of modern writers on this subject, v. Buttmann in Seebode and Friedem.

Misc. Crit. 2, p. 437, sq. The worship of these nymphs belonged origin. to the Pierian Thracians, who introduced it into southern Greece, Müller Hist. Gr. Literat. 3, § 9. On their treatment as subjects of art, v. Müller Archæol. d. Kunst, § 393.—II. later

μούσα, as appellat., music, song, like μουσική, Soph. Tr. 643, Eur., etc.; μοῖσαν φέρειν, to sing, Pind. N. 3, 49:—also eloquence, argument, Eur. Alc. 962, cf. Valck. Phoen. 50: hence in plur., arts, accomplishments, Ar. Nub. 972, Plat. Rep. 548 B, etc.—III. generally, fitness, propriety, Plat. Legg. 775 B, cf. Stallb. Rep. 411 D. (Prob. from μῦα, to seek out, invent, create, as even Plat. Crat. 406 A: cf. ποιητής.)

Μουσάγετης, ον, ὁ, Dor. for Μουσάγης, (Μούσα, ἡγέμου) leader of the Muses, Lat. Musagetes, of Apollo, Pind. Fr. 82, cf. Lob. Phryn. 430. (ἄ properly, as in Pind.; but ἄ in Orph. H. 34, 6.)

†Μουσαῖος, ον, ὁ, Musaeus, a Grecian poet of the mythic period, son of Eumolpus and Selene, of Athens, Hdt. 5, 90; etc.: acc. to Strab., a Thracian, pupil of Orpheus; in Paus. 10, 5, 6, son of Antiopephemus.

†Μουσαρίον ον τό, an ointment for the eyes.

†Μουσάριον, ον, ἡ, Musarium, Lat. pr. n., Luc.

Μουσείον, ον, τό, the temple of the Muses, seat or haunt of the Muses, Aeschin. 2, 21; of the nymphs, Pl. Phaedr. 278 B: hence also a place of study, school, as Athens was τό τ' Ἑλλάδος μ., Ath. 187 D:—μεταπὶ μουσεῖα ὀρηγῆμας: ξυνοῖα, halls resounding with lamentations, Eucl. Hel. 174: μουσεῖα χελιδόνων, wintering-places of swallows, Eur. Alcme 2, ridiculed by Ar. Ran. 93: also μουσεῖα λόγων, of new-fangled words such as γυνωμολογία, etc., Pl. Phaedr. 267 B: but τὰ Μουσεία (i. lepo), a festival of the Muses, Paus. 31, 3.—II. the Museum, a spot with the old walls of Athens, said to be the place where Musaeus sang ar was buried, Paus. 1, 25, 8.—III. late μουσεῖον, Lat. opus musivum, mosaic.

Μουσεῖος, ον, Dor. Μοισαῖος, α, ο (Μούσα) of or belonging to the Muse ἑδρα, Eur. Bacch. 408: ἄρμα Μοισαῖον, the car of Poesy, Pind. I. 8 (7) 133; λίθος Μ., a monument of son Id. N. 8, 80.—The common form was μουσεῖος.

Μουσείο, ὦ, (μουσεῖον III.) to i lay with mosaic. Hence

Μουσείοσις, ἡ, an inlaying with mosaic.

Μουσηγετέω, ὦ, to lead the Muses Μουσίδω, Aeol. and Lacon. li sq.

Μουσίλω, (μούσα) to sing or play ἄγαρην κέλαδον μουσίζομενος, Eucl. Cycl. 489.

†Μουσικανός, οὔ, ὁ, Musicarus, king of India, Strab. p. 694.

Μουσικένομαι, dep. mid.=μουσικέ, Sext. Emp. p. 362.

Μουσικός, ἡ, ὄν, (μούσα II.) of, belonging to the Muses or the fine arts disposed for such arts and sciences: hence,—I. ὁ μ., a vctary of the Muse a musician, poet, esp. a lyric poet, op to an Epic, Plat. Phaedr. 243 A generally, a man of letters and accomplishment, a scholar, opp. to ἄμωσος Ar. Eq. 191, etc., and freq. in Plat. cf. Philom. p. 364: παρ' ἄλλω μουσικώτερον λέγειν, more skilled to speak before a mob, Eur. Hipp. 989.—2. -κή (sc. τέχνη), any art over which I Muscs presided, esp. music, lyric poet set and sung to music, Hdt. 6, 129, c. Plat. Sym. 196 E, 205 C; μ. ἁγία Thuc. 3, 104: generally, art, letter accomplishment, Hdt. 3, 131, and Pl. cf. Stallb. Prot. 340 A: the three branches of Athene. education were μουσική, γράμματα, γυμναστική Plat. Theag. 122 E, Xen. Lac. 2, cf. esp. Arist. Pol. 8, 3, 7, where γυμναστική, drawing, is added, v. Beck Charicles 1, p. 48, sq.: hence=παρὰ δέια, Jac. Ach. Tat. p. 437.—II. γ. meet, suitable, Plat. Legg. 729 A; elegant, of a banquet, Dioxipp. Antiphr. 1:—adv. -κῶς, ὁρῶς καὶ μ., Pl. Legg. 816 C; μ. ἐρᾶν, Id. Rep. 41 A.—Superl. -κῶτατα, Ar. Ran. 873

Μουσικός, ον, ὁ, a musician, poet Dor. word, Valck. Adon. p. 280.

Μουσίσκος, Dor. for μουσικός.

Μουσικανός, ον, ὁ, a Sardinian animal, Strab. p. 225; prob. the μουσικον, the original of the shee

Schneid. Varro R. R. 2, 2, 12.

Μουσόδομος, ον, (μούσα, δέμ built by song, Anth. P. 9, 250.

Μουσόδονημα, ατος, τό, a post frenzy, Euclid. Prosp. 4.

Μουσουργός, ον, contr. μουσουργός (μούσα, ἔργον) cultivating the Muse (playing or singing, writing poetry):

subst. a singing-girl, Hipp p. 236: cf. *μουσοπύργος*.
Μουσόκολαξ, ἄκος, ὁ, (Μούσα, κόλαξ) a courtier of the Muses, Dion. H. 7. 9.
Μουσόκλητος, ον, (Μούσα, λαμβάνω) Muse-inspired, Plut. 2, 452 B.
Μουσόμηνος, ὦ, to be Muse-mad, Luc. Ner. 6: from
Μουσόμηνος, ἐς, (Μούσα, μαινόμεναι) smitten by, or devoted to the Muses, Soph. Fr. 747, τέττις, Anth. P. 10, 16. Hence
Μουσόμηνια, ας, ἡ, devotion to the Muses, Plut. 2, 706 B.
Μουσόμαντις, ὁ, ἡ, (Μούσα, μάντις) δρυμ-, a bird of song prophetic, Aesch. Fr. 56.
Μουσούτωρ, ορος, ἡ, (Μούσα, μήτηρ) the mother of Muses and all arts, epith. of Memory, Aesch. Pr. 461.
Μουσόπατακτος, ον, (Μούσα, πατάσσω) smitten by the Muses, Cic. ad Q. Fr. 2, 10.
Μουσόποιος, ὦ, to write poetry, Soph. Fr. 747:—to sing of, τινά, Ar. Nub. 334: from
Μουσopoίος, ὄν, (Μούσα II., ποίεω) making poetry; ἡ μ., a poetess, Hdt. 2, 135: also singing or playing, μ. μέμνηται, Eur. Hipp. 1428.
Μουσούπολος, ον, (Μούσα, πώλεω) serving the Muses, οἰκία, Sapph. 28; μ. σπονάχῃ, a tuneful lament, Eur. Phoen. 1500:—ὁ μ., a bard, minstrel, Eur. Alc. 447.
Μουσούπρόσωπος, ον, (Μούσα, πρόσωπον) musical-looking, Anth. P. 9, 570.
†Μούσος, ον, ὁ, Musus, a statuary, Paus. 5, 24, 1.
Μουσούτρώφης, ἐς, reared by the Muses.
Μουσούργεω, ὦ=μουσοποιέω, Philostr.: and
Μουσούργια, ας, ἡ, a singing, making poetry, Luc. Vit. Auct. 3: from
Μουσούργος, ὄν, contr. for μουσοποιός, Xen. Cyr. 4, 6, 11, etc.
Μουσούφθατος, ον, (Μούσα, φθείρω) slain by the Muses, Lyc. 832.
Μουσούφιλος, ον, ὁ=μουσοφίλος, Anth. P. 11, 44. [2]
Μουσούφιλος, ον, (Μούσα, φιλέω) dear to the Muses, Corinna 23. [2]
Μουσούφιλος, ον, (Μούσα, φιλέω) loving the Muses.
Μουσούχρητος, ἐς, (Μούσα, χαίρω) delighting in the Muses, in music or poetry, Anth. P. 9, 411.
Μουσούμαι, (Μούσα) as pass., to be trained in the ways of the Muses, to be well educated, accomplished, Ar. Lys. 1127, cf. Plut. 2, 1121 F: hence Plut. speaks of Cimon's ἡγρόν καὶ μεμνημένους, his easy and accomplished manners, Vit. Pericl. 5: μεμνησμένους φώνην, taught to utter it, Ael. N. A. 16, 3.—II. to sound musically, Philostr.
Μουστάκια, τά, Lat. mustacia, a sort of cake, ap. Ath. 647 D.
Μουσούδος, ὄν, (Μούσα II., ὠδῇ) singing, making poetry.
†Μουσάνιος, ον, ὁ, Musonian, a philosopher in the time of Nero, Luc.
†Μουτίνη, ἡς, ἡ, Mutina, a city in Gallia Cisalpina, now Modena, Strab. p. 205.
Μοχθέω, ὦ, f. ἴσω, (μόχθος) like μογέω, to be weary or worn out with toil, to be in trouble or distress, freq. in Eur.: μ. τινί, to suffer from a thing, e. g. κήδεσι, Il. 10, 106; ὀμβροῖς καὶ καύμασι, Soph. O. C. 351; περὶ τινα, for one, Xen. An. 6, 6, 31; ὑπὲρ τι νοσ, Eur. Palam. 1, 5; ἐπὶ τινα, Eur. Med. 1104: freq. in Eur. also c. acc. cognato, e. μ. μόχθους, πόνους, to un-

dergo hardship, toils, Id. Andr. 134, Hipp. 207: esp. πολλὰ μοχθεῖν, Soph. Tr. 1047, cf. Valck. Phoen. 704: hence almost transit., μ. μαθήματα, to toil at learning, Eur. Hec. 815; τέκνα ἄμοχθησα, the children I have toiled for, Id. H. F. 281, μ. τινὰ θεραπεύμασιν=θεραπεύειν, Id. Phoen. 1549.—On its difference from πονέω, cf. μόχθος. Hence
Μοχθήεις, εσσα, εν, poet.=μοχθηρός.
Μόχθημα, ατος, τό, (μοχθέω) toil, hardship, like μόχθος, Aesch. Pr. 464, Soph. O. C. 1616, and Eur., always in plur.
Μοχθηρία, ας, ἡ, hardship.—II. low estate, bad state, badness of a person or thing, σώματος, Plat. Rep. 609 E; τοῦ λατροῦ, Antipho 126, 17:—hence usu. in moral sense, badness, wickedness, rascality, Lat. pravitās, Ar. Plut. 109, 159, freq. in Plat., and later prose: from
Μοχθηρός, ὁ, ὄν, (μοχθέω, μόχθος) in hardship, much distressed, wretched, Hdt. 7, 46, Soph. Phil. 254: ὁ μοχθηρός, Plat. Phaedr. 268 E:—of things, toilsome, hard, μοχθηρὰ τλῆναι, Aesch. Cho. 752.—II. of low estate, and of things, in a bad state, bad, sorry, useless, βούς, Ar. Eq. 316; μ. τὰ πράγματα καταλαμβάνειν, to find trade in a bad state, Dem. 909, 21.—2. most usu. in moral sense, much like πονηρός, bad, knavish, rascally, Lat. pravius, Eur. Melanipp. 13, freq. in Ar. Plut., etc.; μ. τοὺς τρόπους, Ar. Plut. 1003. Adv. -ρως, μ. διακείσθαι, Plat. Gorg. 504 E, etc.; superl. -ώτατα, Xen. Hell. 1, 4, 13. (The stricter Gramm. write μόχθηρος in signif. 1, Ammon. s. v., Arcad. p. 71; cf. πονηρός.)
Μοχθητέον, verb. adj. for μοχθέω, one must labour, Soph. Fr. 779, Eur.
Μοχθίζω=μοχθέω, μ. περὶ χρήμασι, to toil for money, Pind. Fr. 88: μ. ἔλκει ὕδρον, to suffer from its sting, Il. 2, 723; μ. δαίμονι φάτω, Theogn. 164. Hence
Μοχθισμός, οὔ, ὁ=sq., dub.
Μόχθος, ον, ὁ=Homeric μόγος, toil of mind or body, hard work, hardship, distress, trouble, first in Hes. Sc. 306; then very freq. in Trag., who oft. use it in plur., toils, troubles, hardships, etc.; μόχθον ἔχειν ἄμφι τινί, Epigr. ap. Aeschin. 80, 16.—Μοχθέω and μόχθος are not common in prose, and this is one point in which it differs from πόνος: further, though both are used in signif. hardship, distress, Lat. aeruma, yet this notion belongs orig. to μόχθος (from μογέω, μόγος, μόγις, perh. also akin to ἄχθος and ὄχθος), while πόνος is merely work, Lat. labor* (from πένομαι, πέννης, as if the poor man's lot.)
Μοχλεία, ας, ἡ, (μοχλεύω)=sq., Plut.
Μοχλευσις, ἡ, a moving by a lever, setting joints by leverage, Hipp. p. 773: and
Μοχλευτής, οὔ, ὁ, one who heaves by a lever: hence the comic phrases, γῆς καὶ θαλάσσης μ., he who makes earth and sea to heave, Ar. Nub. 567; κερύων ἐπὶ τῶν κινήτης καὶ μοχλευτής, one who hoists up new words, lb. 1397; cf. Pors. Med. 1314: from
Μοχλεύω, (μοχλός) to prise up, heave, or wrench by a lever, ὑπετρα, πέτρους, Eur. H. F. 999, Cycl. 240: generally, to move heavy weights, Hdt. 2, 175.—II.=μοχλώω.
Μοχλέω, Ion. for foreg., στήλας ἐμόχλευον, they threw down the pillars with levers, Il. 12, 259.

Μοχλικός, ἡ, ὄν, (μοχλός) fit for aising with a lever: τὸ μ., a treatise (by Hippocrates) on setting joints by leverage.
Μοχλίον, ον, τό, dim. from μοχλός, ap. Poll. 7, 125, Lyc. Somn. 13:—also μοχλῖς, ἴδος, ἡ.
Μοχλίσκος, ον, ὁ, dim. from sq. Hipp. p. 868, Ar. Fr. 405.
ΜΟΧΛΟΨ, οὔ, ὁ, a lever, crow-bar, handspike, Lat. vectis, used for moving ships, Od. 5, 261; for forcing doors or gates, Aesch. Cho. 879, Eur. I. T. 99, etc.—II. any bar or stake like a lever, as in Od. 9, 332, etc., the stake which Ulysses runs into the Cyclops' eye, cf. Eur. Cycl. 633.—III. the bar or bolt of a door, Lat. obex, Eur. Or. 1571, etc.; μοχλοῖς ἐπιβάλλειν, Ar. Thesm. 415; μοχλοῖς πακτοῦν, ἀποκλείειν, Id. Lys. 264, 487: hence metaph., μ. φόβου, a bar or defence against fear, Soph. Fr. 699.—The heterog. plur. τὰ μοχλὰ only in Gramm. (Prob. akin to ὄχλος, ὄχλέω.)
Μοχλόω, ὦ, (μοχλός) to bolt, bar. Ar. Fr. 331.
†Μόχος, ον, ὁ, Mochus, a philosopher and writer of Sidon in Phoenicia, Strab. p. 757.
†Μόψιον, ον, τό, Mopsium, a hill and town of Thessaly, Strab. p. 441.
Μοψοπία, ας, ἡ, Mopsopia, old name of Attica, Call. Fr. 351.
†Μοψόπιος, α, ον, of Mopsopia. Mopsopian,=Attic, Anth. Plan. 118, 8.
†Μοψοπος, ον, ὁ, Mopsopus, an early king of Attica, Strab. pp. 397, 443.
Μόψος, ον, ὁ, Mopsus, an old Hellenic seer, Hes. Sc. 181, etc.—2. son of Apollo and Manto, founder of Malus in Asia Minor, where subsequently stood his oracle, Strab. p. 675; in Paus. 7, 3, 2, son of Manto and Rhaecius.
†Μόψων ἑστία, ἡ, Mopsuestia, a city of Cilicia on the Pyramus, Strab. p. 676: also Μόψων πόλις, Anth. P. 9, 698.
ΜΥ' or ΜΥ'', an imitation of the sound made by murmuring with closed lips, esp. in sign of displeasure, μὴ λαλεῖν, to mutter, Hippon. Fr. 29, Lat. mi facere, Enn. et Lucil. ap. Varr. L. L. 6, 5: cf. μῦος.—II. also to imitate the sound of sobbing, and so repeated, μὴ, μὴ, μὴ, μὴ, etc., Ar. Eq. 10.
Μύα, ἡ, Att. for μύα, acc. to Phot.—II. a plant, Theophr.
Μύαργα, ας, ἡ, (μύς, ἄγρα) a mouse trap, Anth. P. 9, 410.
Μύαργος, ον, ὁ, the mouse*, a kind of snake, Nic. Th. 490.—II. a plant said to be the algyptum sativum, Diosc. 4, 117. [5]
Μύακανθος, ον, ὁ, a plant, perh wild asparagus, Theophr.; also μνά κανθα, ἡ, μνάκανθον, τό, and μνά κάνθινος, ὁ, Diosc.
Μύακιον, ον, τό, dim. from μύα; like χήμη, and Lat. concha, a measure, a muscle-shell-full. [α]
Μυάλος, ὁ, μυάλω, rarer forms for μυελ-.
Μυάξ, ἄκος, ὁ=μύς, the sea-muscle, Plin. 32, 9.—II.=μύστρον, ap. Galen; v. Lob. Phryn. 321. [5]
Μύάω, ὦ, (and strengthen) by re dupl., μοιμάω), like μύλλω, μοιμύλλω, to bite or compress the lips in sign of displeasure, Ar. Lys. 126; cf. μὴ μύω, μύω, μύλλω, μύω.
Μυγάλη, ἡς, ἡ, (μύς, γαλέη) the shrew-mouse, field-mouse, Lat. mus arvens, Hdt. 2, 67, Arist. H. A. 8, 24, 6 in Nic. Th. 816, also μυγάλη, and ἡ

Diosc. 2, 72, *μυογάλη*. The termin. of the shorter form is written -*άλη*, -*αλή*, -*αλῆ*, Lob. Paral. 378.

†*Μυρόνες*, *ον, οι*, the *Myddōnes*, a Thracian race, in the vicinity of Mt. Olympus, Strab. p. 575: they passed over also into Asia, and settled in Phrygia, Id. 564.—2. Others in Mesopotamia around Nisibis, Id. 736.

†*Μυρδονία*, *ας, η*, *Myrdonia*, country of the *Myddōnes*.—1. a province of Macedonia, = *Ἡμαθία*, Hdt. 7, 123.—2. a province of Mysia or Phrygia, Strab. p. 550.—3. the northern part of Mesopotamia, around Nisibis, Id. p. 747.

†*Μυρδόνιος*, *α, ον*, *Myrdonian*, Lucr.: poet. in general Phrygian, Mosch. 2, 98; etc.

†*Μύρδων*, *ονος, ό*, *Myrdon*, brother of Amicus, Apollod. 2, 5, 9.—2. a king of Phrygia, Il. 3, 186; father of Coroebus, Eur. Rhcs. 539.—Il. *Μυρδών*, *ονος, ό*, a *Myrdonian*, Strab.

Μυρμή, *η*, worse form for sq. *Μυρμός*, *οδ, ό*, a *moaning*, *muttering* (v. sub *μῶς*) such as is ascribed to the sleeping Furies in Aesch. Eum. 117, 120; of the noise of the fish *γλάρις*, Arist. H. A. 9, 37, 12.

Μυδάσμαι, = *μυσάττομαι*, hence *ἐλνδάστω*, v. l. for *ἐμυσάστω*, Nic. Al. 482.

Μυδαίνω, (*μύδος*) to *wet*, *soak*, Ap. Rh. 3, 1042, Lyc. 1008.—2. to let a thing *get wet*, and *rot*.—Il. intr. = *μυδαύω*.

Μυδάλεος, α, ον, (*μύδος*) *wet*, *dripping*, *αίματος*, Il. 11, 54, Hes. Op. 558; *δάκρυσι*, Hes. Sc. 270, Soph. El. 166.—Il. *damp*, *moistly*, *όδμή*, Ap. Rh. 2, 19.

Μυδαλβεις, *εσσα*, *εν*, = *μυαλβεις*, Anth. P. 12, 226.

Μυδαύω, *ω, f. -ήσω*, (*μύδος*) to be *damp*, *wet* or *dripping*, Soph. O. T. 1278, Ant. 1008.—Il. to be *damp* or *clammy* from decay or rotting, Hippon. Fr. 63, Soph. Ant. 406, cf. Ruhnck. Tim. Hence

Μυδάσκει, *α, η*, a being *damp* or *wet*, Diosc. 1, 6.—Il. *clamminess*, *rotteness*, [v]

Μυδαεις, *εσσα*, *εν*, = *μυδαλβεις*, Nic. Th. 362: from

ΜΥΔΟΣ, *ον, ό*, *damp*, *wet*.—Il. *lamminess*, *decay*, Nic. Al. 248. (Root of *μυδαύω*, *μυδάσκει*, *μυδών*, *μυδαίνω*, *μυδαλβεις*, but only found in Nic.) [v]

Μύδος, *ον*, *dumb*, *speechless*, only in Hesych. (From *μῶς*, *μῦτος*, akin to *μῦθος*, *μῦτης*, *μυττός*, Lat. *mutus*.)

Μυδροκτῖπew, *ω*, to *forge red-hot iron*, Aesch. Pr. 366: from

Μυδροκτύπος, *ον*, (*μύδος*, *κτύπew*) *forging red-hot iron*, *μ. μίμημα*, like a smith, Eur. H. F. 992.

ΜΥΔΡΟΣ, *ον, ό*, any *red-hot mass*, esp. of iron, Aesch. Fr. 284; in genl. any *lump of metal*, even though not *red-hot*, *σίδερος*, Hdt. 1, 165; *Πακτῶλιος μύδος*, a lump of gold from Pactolus, Lyc. 272; *μύδρους αἰρεῖν χερσίν*, to hold *red-hot iron* in the hands, Soph. Ant. 264.—an ordeal, like the judgments of God in the middle ages: Anaxag. Fr. 24, called the sun *μύδρος διάπυρος*, a red-hot mass of metal, cf. Pors. Or. 971; so, *μ. ἀστέρος*, Critias 9, 35; in Arist. Mund. 4, 26 of the fire-stones thrown out by Actina.—The word first occurs in one or two verses read by Euseb. after Il. 15, 30, but which Wolf has rejected, v. Heyns t. 7, p. 12, Spitzn. ad v. 22.

Μυδάων, *ων γ*, *μ*, *fungous fleshy in cancer*, Poll.

†*Μύδων*, *ονος, ό*, *Mydon*, a Trojan, son of Atymnius, charioteer of Pylaemenes, Il. 5, 580.—2. another Trojan, Il. 21, 209.—Others in Diog. L.; etc.

Μύειος, *ον*, (*μῦς*) of or *belonging to mice*, [v]

†*Μυεφόρις*, *ιος, η*, *Myechoris*, a city of Aegypt; hence *Μυεφορίτης νομός*, the *Myechoritic nome*, Hdt. 2, 166.

Μυελανξής, *ές*, (*μυελός*, *αὔξανω*) *increasing the marrow*.

Μυελίνος, *η, ον*, (*μυελός*) of *marrow*, =sq., Anth. P. 12, 37.

Μυελείης, *εσσα*, *εν*, (*μυελός*) *full of marrow*, *όστεα*, Od. 9, 293: *fat*, *rich*, or *soft*, *tender*, *όστρεα μ.*, Matro ap. Ath. 135 A, cf. Meineke Com. Fragn. 3, p. 638.

Μυελόθεν, *adv.* for *ἐκ μυελού*, *from the marrow*.

Μυελόν, *οῦ, τό*, later form for *μυελός*.

Μυελοποιός, *όν*, *making marrow*, i. e. *strengthening*.

ΜΥΕΛΟΣ, *οῦ, ό*, *marrow*, Il. 20, 482, etc.: metaph. of *strengthening food*, as wine and barley, which are called *μυελός ἀνδρῶν* in Od. 2, 290; 20, 108.—esp. *the marrow of the skull*, *the brain*, Soph. Tr. 781:—metaph., *the marrow or inmost part*, *πρὸς ἄκρον μ. ψυχῆς*, Eur. Hipp. 255, cf. Theoc. 28, 18.—2. generally, *soft*, *marrow-like meat*, Alex. Πονηρ. 1, 7, v. Meineke Com. Fr. 3, p. 638, cf. *μυελόεις*. (Hence Lat. *medulla*, French *moelle*.) [v] always in Hom., v always in Att., and so sometimes in later Ep., cf. Jac. A. P. p. xciv: the same holds of all its derivs.]

Μυελοτρέφής, *ές*, (*μυελός*, *τρέφω*) *breeding marrow*, Timoth. ap. E. M.

Μυελώω, *ω*, (*μυελός*) to *fill with marrow* or *fat*, LXX.

Μυελώδης, *ες*, (*μυελός*, *είδος*) *like marrow*, *ύγρότης*, Arist. H. A. 3, 8, 2.

Μῦεω, *ω*, (*μῦα*) to *initiate into the mysteries*, *τῖνά*, Andoc. 17, 17, Dem. 1351, 26.—Elsewh. only in pass., *τερεῖ μεμύημαι*, to be *initiated*, Hdt. 8, 65, Ar. Ran. 158, etc.; also c. acc. cognato, like *διδάσκεισθαι τι*, to be *initiated in a thing*, *τὰ Καβείρων ὄργια*, in the mysteries of the Cabiri, Hdt. 2, 51; *τὰ μεγάλα*, in the great mysteries, Plat. Gorg. 497 C, cf. Phaedr. 250 C, *τὰν ἐμμένειν*.—Il. generally, to *teach*, *instruct*, Jac. A. P. p. 488.

Μυζάω, *Ion. -έω, f. -ήσω*, later form of *μύζω* Il. to *suck out*.

Μυζήν, *η*, (*μύζω*, *οὔρά*) *vox obsc.*, Lat. *fellatrix*.

Μύζω, *f. ὑζώω*, to *make the sound μῦ μῦ*, to *murmur with closed lips*, to *moan*, Aesch. Eum. 118; *οἰκτισμὸν μ.*, to make a piteous moaning, Il. 189: hence used to denote various feelings, esp. displeasure, to *mutter*, like *ὄν λαλεῖν* (v. μῦ), Ar. Thesm. 231.—generally, to *grumble* or *rumble*, of the bowels, Medic.—Il. to *drink with closed lips*, *suck in*, Xen. An. 4, 5, 27. (Cf. Lat. *mutire*, *mussare*, *mussitare*, *our mutter*.)

Μῦημα, *ατος, τό*, (*μνέω*) *that which is hallowed*: also=sq. [v]

Μῦσις, *η*, *initiation*. [v]

Μυθάρων, *ον, τό*, dim. from *μῦθος*, Plut. 2, 14 E. [v]

Μυθεομαι, *f. -ήσομαι* (*μῦθος*): Ep. 2 sing. *μυθεῖαι*, contr. for *μυθεῖαι*, Od. 8, 180, and again (omitting one ε) *μυθεῖα*, Od. 2, 202, (for which there is no more need to assume a pres. *μυθομαι*, than *πᾶλωμαι* for *πᾶλεω*): impf. *μυθέσκοντο*, Il. 18, 289: dep. mid.—I. in *say*, c. acc. et in. Il. 21,

462, Aesch. Pr. 634; *ἵπες αἰὼς c. acc.* cognato, to *say*, *speak*, *tell*, *name*, c. acc., freq. in Hom., as wcl. of persons as of things; *μῦθον μυθεῖσθαι*, to *make a speech*, Od. 3, 140; *ἀλήθεα μυθεῖσθαι*, Il. 6, 382, etc.; *ἐπῆγμαι μ.* Hes. Op. 10; *νημερτέα μ.*, Il. 6, 376 and *νημερτέως μ.*, Od. 19, 269; also, *μ. περί τινας*, Aesch. Ag. 1368; *μ. τινι τι*, Soph. Ag. 865.—Il. to *say over to one's self*, *con over*, *consider*, Od. 13, 191; in full, *μυθεῖσθαι ὃν ποτὶ θυμῷ*, Il. 17, 200; cf. *μῦθος V.*—The act. *μνέω* in Democ. ap. Stob. p. 533, 54, like *μνέβαιναι* in Eur.

Μῦθενμα, *ατος, τό*, a *story told*, *tale*, Arist. Poët. 25, 20: from

Μῦθεω, later form from *μυθεομαι*, Eur. H. F. 77: also to *tell stories or tales*, Id. I. A. 790:—pass. *μυθενομαι*, to be the *subject of a story*, to be *talked of*, Id. Ion 196.

Μῦθημα, *ατος, τό*, = *μῦθενμα*, [t, in very late writers also v, Jac. A. P. p. lxiv.]

Μυθῆρια, *ων, τά*, *traditions*, a word coined by the Gramm. to explain *μυστήρια*, Seidl. Eur. El. 87.

Μυθητήρ, *ήρος*, and *μυθητής*, *οῦ, ό*, = *μυθότης*, *Gramm.*

Μυθίδιον, *ον, τό*, dim. from *μῦθος*, Luc. Philops. 2.

Μυθίζω, *ω*, *-ισάω*, later form for *μνέομαι*, *μνέβαιναι*, Theoc. 20, 11, 13: also as dep. *μυθίζομαι*.

Μυθίστης, *ον, ό*, for *μυθίτης*, as *πολιήτης*, for *πολίτης*, a *partisan*, *partisan*, Bergk Anacr. 51, who derives it from *μῦθος*, Acol. for *μόθος*.

Μυθικός, *η, όν*, (*μῦθος*) *mythic*, *legendary*, *ύμνος* Plat. Phaedr. 265 C: *τὰ μυθικά*, *books of legends*, Ath. 572 E. Adv. -*κως*, Arist. Metaph.

Μυθίσκος, *Dor.* for *μυθίζω*, Theoc.

Μυθιστορία, *ας, η*, *fabulous history*.

Μυθίτης, *ον, ό*, = *μυθίτης*, q. v.

Μυθολογέω, *ω*, to *write fables or fabulous accounts*, Strab. p. 157: and

Μυθολογία, *ας, η*, a *writing of fables*, Strab. p. 43: from

Μυθολογός, *ον, ό*, (*μῦθος*, *γράφω*) a *writer of legends*, Polyb. 4, 40, 2. [v]

Μυθολογέω, to *tell word for word*, Od. 12, 450, 453.

Μυθολογέω, *ω, f. -ήσω*, (*μυθολογός*) Att. for *foreg*; usu. to *tell mythic tales*, to *tell legends*, like Hom. and the poets, Il. v. 120 C, Plat. Rep. 392 B, etc.; *μ. αἰ*, Xen. Symp. 8, 28: c. acc., *μ. αἰ* as a *legend or mythical tale*, *μ. τινος ποτ' ἔινον τῶν ἡμῶν θεῶν*, Isocr. 24 C; *μ. μυθολογητέον Γιγαντομαχίας*, Plat. Rep. 378 C.—pass. to be *told as mythical*, Plat. Rep. 378 E, *περί τινας*, Diod. 2, 1: c. inf. to be *said to be*, Plat. Rep. 588 C: absol., to be *come mythical*, Dem. 1391, 21, etc.—Il. to *invent*, like a mythical tale, *μ. πολιτεῖαν*, Plat. Rep. 379 A.—III. to *tell stories*, *talk*, *chatter*, Lat. *confabulari*, *περί τινας*, Plat. Phaed. 61 E.—usu. on some obscure subject, where truth is hard to come at, Heind. and Stallb. l. c.—Later also as dep. mid. Hence

Μυθολόγημα, *ατος, τό*, a *mythical narrative or description*, Plat. Phaedr. 229 C, Legg. 63 E.

Μυθολογητέον, *verb. adj.*, cf. sub *μυθολογέω*.

Μυθολογία, *ας, η*, a *telling of mythic legends*, *legendary lore*, *mythology*, Plat. Rep. 394 B, etc.—2. also a *story*, *tale*, Plut. 2, 133 F.—III. a *talking*, *conversing*, Plat. Legg. 752 A; cf. *μυθολογέω*, fin.: and

Μυθολογικός, *η, όν*, *versed in mythic legends*, Plat. Phaed. 61 B: *μ. λόγος*

Μυθολόγος, ον, (μῦθος, λέγω) *dealing in legends of the mythic ages, a teller of legends, romancer*, joined with ποιητής, Plat. Rep. 392 D, etc.

Μυθόμαι, dep. mid., = μυθεόμαι I, only in Aesch. Ag. 1368.

Μυθόπλαστῆς, ὦ, to coin mythic legends, Philo: from

Μυθόπλαστος, ον, ὁ, (μῦθος, πλάσσω) a coiner of legends, Lyc. 764. Hence

Μυθόπλαστία, ας, ἡ, a coining of legends: fabulous narrative, Eccl.

Μυθόπλαστος, ον, fabulous.

Μυθόπλεκος, ον, (μῦθος, πλέκω) weaving fables or legends, Sappho 97.

Μυθοποιέω, ὦ, (μυθοποιός) to make legends or fables, Diad. I, 92.—Pass., to become the subject of fable. Hence

Μυθοποιήμα, ατος, τό, a fabulous narrative, Plut. 2, 17 A: and

Μυθοποιήσις, εως, ἡ, a making of fabulous tales, Sext. Emp. p. 593.

Μυθοποιία, ας, ἡ, = foreg., Diad. I, 96: from

Μυθοποιός, ον, (μῦθος, ποιέω) making mythic legends, Plat. Rep. 377 B.

ΜΥΘΟΣ, ον, ὅ, any thing delivered by word of mouth, in telling, ordering, reminding, etc., and so, in its widest sense, word, speech, very freq. in Hom., both in sing. and plur.; ἔπος καὶ μῦθος, Od. II, 561; opp. to ἔργον, II, 9, 443: and so, a mere word, without the deed, μῦθον τελεῖν, to fulfil a word, make it deed, Od. 4, 777, etc.; so, μῦθος and ἔγχος are opposed, II, 18, 252. The genit. after μῦθος, strictly refers to the subject or speaker, but sometimes to the object, μῦθος παιδός, the story of, i. e. about the son, for the usu. περί παιδός, Od. II, 492, cf. Schäf. Soph. Ant. II, and λόγος A. IV.—In special relations:—I. a speech, in the public assembly, Od. I, 358, Hes. Op. 192.—II. talk, conversation, Od. 4, 214, 239, etc., usu. in plur.—III. counsel, advice, a command, order, also a promise, all these being delivered by word of mouth, Hom.: so also.—IV. the subject of speech or talk, the thing or matter itself, Od. 22, 289, etc.; cf. ῥήμα.—V. a resolve, purpose, design, plan, II, 1, 545, Od. 3, 140; 4, 676; because these imply a talking over, debating, cf. μυθεόμαι II.—VI. a telling; also the thing told, a tale, story, Od. 3, 94; 4, 324, etc.: in Hom. just—the later λόγος, without distinction of true or false: this however appears plainly in Pind. O. 1, 47, N. 7, 34, after which μῦθος was regularly the poetic, and λόγος, the historic tale, cf. λόγος A. V. So, in Att. prose, μῦθος is usu. a legend or tradition of the early Greek times before the dawn of history, cf. Müller Proleg. zu einer wiss. Mythol. p. 59, sq.—2. a professed work of fiction, or one which bears a fabulous character, a tale, story, fable, e. g. Aesop's fables about beasts, Stalib. Plat. Phaed. 61 B, in which signf. λόγος was also used: the plot of a tragedy, Arist. Poët. 6, 8.—VII. a saying, saw, πρὶν γένον μῦθος τάδε φωνεῖ, Aesch. Cho. 314.—The Schol. on Od. 21, 71, says that μῦθος is Aeol. for μῦθος, but v. Buttm. ad l., and cf. υβιήτης: it is there used in signf. V. [Very late we find it μῦθος, Jac. A. P. p. lxiv., 416.]

†Μῦθος, ον, ὁ, Mythus, a garden at Syracuse, Silen. ap. Ath. 542 A.

Μυθότοκος, ον, (μῦθος, τίκτω) fruitful in words or fables, Nonn.

Μυθουργία, -γῆμα, -γία, = μυθοποιέω, -γῆμα, -γία, Gramm.

Μυθῶδης, ες, (μῦθος, εἶδος) *legendary, fabulous*, Thuc. I, 21, 22.

ΜΥΓΙΑ, ας, ἡ, At., μύα (Phot.), a fly.—1. the housefly, II, 4, 131.—2. a stinging fly, horsefly, II, 2, 469; 16, 641.—3. the carrion-fly or blue-bottle, II, 19, 25, 31; in prose μύια στρατιώτῃ, also κύων, cf. Luc. Musc. Encom. 12.—II. μύια χαλκῇ, a game like blindman's buff, Ital. mosca ceca, cf. μυνίδα. (Lat. musca, Sanscr. makṣika, Germ. Mücke, our midge.)

†Μύια, ας, ἡ, Myia (Musca), pr. n., of several females, a poetess, a courtesan, a follower of Pythagoras, in Luc. Musc. Encom. 10-11.

Μυιάρκος, ον, ὁ, (μύια, ἄρκα) fly-catcher, name of an Elean god, Plin. 10, 28; cf. ἀπομυιος.

Μυιάνκνῃ, ἡ, = κνάνμια, Lob. Etyrn. 689. [ἀκ]

Μυιτιδον, ον, τό, dim. from μύια, M. Anton. 7, 3. [ῖ]

Μυϊκόος, ἡ, ὄν, (μύια) of or belonging to a fly.

Μύνδα παίζειν, to play at a game like blindman's buff; v. μύια II.

Μύνιος, η, ον, (μῦς) of or like mice: mouse-coloured. [μῦ]

Μυιοειδής, ες, (μύια, εἶδος) like a fly.

Μυιοθήρας, ον, ὁ, (μύια, θηράω) a fly-hunter.

Μυιοκέφαλον, ον, τό, (μύια, κεφαλή) a complaint in the eyes, in which the uvea protrudes like a fly's head: the form μυοκέφαλον, in Alex. Trall. is prob. false.

Μυιοσόβης, ὦ, to scare away flies.

Μυιοσόβη, ης, ἡ, (μύια, σοβέω) a fly-flap, Menand. p. 175, Ael. N. A. 15, 14; cf. Lob. Paral. 374: hence of a long beard, Anth. P. II, 156. Hence

Μυιοσόβης, ον, ὁ, one who flaps away flies.

Μυιοσόβιον, ον, τό, dim. from μυιοσόβη.

Μυιοσόβος, ον, (μύια, σοβέω) flapping away flies, Anth. P. 9, 764.

Μυϊσκα, ἡ, dim. from μῦς II., the small sea-mussel, Lat. titulus, Xenocr. Aquat. 96, Ath. 90 D: also, μῦσκος, ὁ.

†Μυϊσκος, ον, ὁ, Myiscus, masc. pr. n., Polyb. 5, 82, 13.

Μυϊώδης, ες, (μύια, εἶδος) like flies; also=μυιάρκος, Plin. 29, 6.

†Μυϊκάλη, ης, ἡ, Mycale, a mountain and promontory on the Ionian coast of Asia Minor opposite Samos, now Samsoun, II, 2, 869; Hdt.; etc.; v. Τρωγίλιον. [ᾶ] Hence

†Μυϊκάλησις, ἰδος, ἡ, fem. adj. of Mycale, Call. Del. 50: of Mycalessus? L. Dind. ap. Steph. Thes.: and wr. -λησις.

†Μυκαλήσιος, more correctly -ησις, οῦ, ἡ, Mycalessus, a city of Boeotia, opposite Chalcis, II, 2, 498; Thuc. 7, 29.—II. ὁ, a mountain near this city, Strab. p. 404.

Μυκάομαι, fut. ἥσομαι, dep. mid., with Ep. aor. ἐμύκον, Ep. perf. μέμυκα:—strictly of oxen, like Lat. mugire, to low, bellow, τὰρος μεμύκει, II, 18, 580; πόριες μυκόμεναι, Od. 10, 413; cf. Aesch. Supp. 351; so, comically of Hercules, ἐξέλεψε δρυὶν κάμυκτον, Ar. Ran. 562:—then of things which make a hoarse or hollow sound, to grate, of doors, II, 5, 749; 12, 460; of a shield struck by a spear, to jar, II, 20, 260; of trees in a storm, to roar, II, 21, 237, Hes. Op. 506; so of thunder, Ar. Nub. 2, 2, cf. μύκμα, παραμύκμομαι; to groan from exertion, Ar. Vesp. 1488; of one blowing a conch, Theocr. 22, 75.—(Formed from

the sound, like μῦ, μύω, etc., and expressing the voice of oxen, as μυκάομαι, part. aor. μύκων, perf. μέμυκα does of sheep.

†Μυκερίνος, ον, ὁ, Mycerinus, sor of Cheops, king of Aegypt Hdt. 2, 129.

Μύκη, ἡ, = μύκησις, Ap. Rh. 4, 1285, ubi al. μυκή, but v. Schäf. Schol. Par. ad l. [ῖ]

Μυκήμβρος, οῦ, ὁ, (μυκάομαι) a lowing, bellowing, of oxen, II, 18, 575, Od. 12, 265, Aesch. Fr. 146. (in plur.)

Μύκμα, ατος, τό, (μυκάομαι) a lowing, bellowing, Eur. Bacch. 691:—the roar of thunder, Aesch. Pr. 1062. [ῖ]

†Μυκήναι, αλ, v. sub Μυκήνη.

†Μυκήνεις, εως, ὁ, Myceneus, son of Sparton, Paus. 2, 16, 4.

†Μυκήνη, ης, ἡ, Μυκενέ, daughter of Inachus, after whom the city (sq.) was said to be named, Od. 2, 120.

Μυκήνη, ης, ἡ, and Μυκήναι, ὦν, αλ, Mycené, Mycenae, an ancient Pælagic city, superseded by the Doric Argos: Hom uses both sing., †II, 4, 52†, and plur., †II, 2, 569†, but mostly the latter, which prevails in Att.: Adv. Μυκήνηθεν, from Mycene, †II, 9, 44.

†Μυκηρίς, ἰδος, ἡ, fem. adj. from foreg., of Mycenae, ἡ, M., a Mycenaean female, Eur. Or. 1246.

Μυκηρόβας, v. sub μυκηρόβατος.

Μύκηρος, Lacon. μονκ., ὁ, an almond-tree, cf. Ath. 53 B.

Μύκης, ητος, ὁ, and (in signf. I.) μύκης, ον, ὁ: (μύκος, mucus):—a mushroom, Lat. fungus, from its shiny moist nature, Epich. Antiph. (Incert. 1), etc., ap. Ath. 60 B sq. (where are examples of both declensions).—II. any knobbed round body, shaped like a mushroom, as,—1. the chape or cap at the end of a sword's scabbard, Hdt. 3, 64, cf. Hecataë, p. 77.—2. the snuff of a lamp-work, supposed to forebode rain, Ar. Vesp. 262, cf. Virg. G. 1, 392.—3. a fleshy excrescence, Foës, Oecon. Hipp.: also an excrescence on trees, Theophr. H. Pl. 4, 14, 3.—4. the stump of a tree cut down, Böckh Inscr. I, p. 134. [ῖ]

Μύκησις, εως, ἡ, = μυκηθμός.

Μυκήτης, ον, Dor. μυκάτης, ᾶ, ὁ, (μυκάομαι) a bellower, Theocr. 8, 6.

Μυκήτης σεισμός, ὁ, an earthquake with roaring under ground, Arist. Mund. 4, 32.

Μυκητικός, ἡ, ὄν, apt or able to bellow.

Μυκήτινος, η, ον, (μύκης) made of mushrooms, Luc. Ver. H. I, 16.

Μυκήτωρ, ορος, ὁ, poet. for μυκητής, Nonn.

Μύκλα, ἡ, and μύκλος, ὁ, acc. to Hesych. a black stripe on the neck and feet of the ass.—II. μύκλος, also μύχλος, seems to have been an Aeol. form for μάχλος, and so = λάγνος, lewd, lustful, etc.: hence the Phocæans called a stallion-ass μύχλος, and Lyc. 816 calls the ass μύκλος κύνθων: but, in 771, uses it of a lewd man.

†Μύκοι, ὦν, οἱ, the Myci, a Persian race, Hdt. 3, 93.

†Μυκόνιος, α, ὦν, of Myconius, Mycænian, Ath. 7 F: appell. of a bald person, Strab. p. 487, v. sq.

Μύκονος, ον, ἡ, Myconius, one of the Cyclades, now Myconi, Aesch. Pers. 885; Hdt. 6, 118, † the people of which were said to be all bald: hence proverb., μῖα Μύκονος, 'all alike,' but Strab. p. 487 derives the prov. ἐπὶ μίαν Μύκονον, from the giants hav

ing been cast in a heap and in this island, and applies it to authors confusedly blending things that were separate in nature. [v]

Μύκος, ὁ, Lat. *mucus, slime, phlegm*, etc.; also a mushroom, a sponge, cf. μύσα and μύκης.—II. as adj. *μύκος* or *μυκός*,=μυζώδης, metaph. stupid, silly, like βλέννος and κορυζών, Lat. *fungus*.—The word is only in Gramm.

Μυκτήρ, ἥρος, ὁ, (μύζω) the nose, snout, Soph. Fr. 320: in plur. the nostrils, Hdt. 3, 87, Ar. Ran. 891: an elephant's trunk, elsewhere προβοσκίς, Arist. Part. An. 2, 16, 2:—μ. λαμπρός, a lamp-nozzle, Ar. Eccl. 5.—II. from the use of the nose to express ridicule (cf. μυκτηρίζω) a sneerer, Timon ap. Diog. L. 2, 19. Hence

Μυκτηρίζω, to turn up the nose or sneer at, Lat. *naso adunco suspendere*, Lys. ap. Poll. 2, 78.—II. to bleed at the nose, Hipp. p. 1240. Hence

Μυκτηρισμός, ατος, τό, and μυκτηρισμός, οὔ, ὁ, a turning up the nose, sneering; cheating, Menand. p. 290: and

Μυκτηριστής, οὔ, ὁ, a sneerer, mocker, Ar. 182 A, 187 C.

Μυκτηρόβην, (μυκτήρ) adv., out of the nose, Anth. P. 10, 75.

Μυκτηρόκομος, ον, (μυκτήρ, κόμπος) sounding from the nostril, πνεύματα μ., Aesch. Theb. 464.

Μύκων, ὁ, the inner part of the ear, Poll. (From μύχος?)

†Μύλας, ὧν, αἰ, Μύλαι, a city of Sicily having a port, on northern coast, now Mazza, Thuc. 3, 90. Hence

†Μυλαίος, α, ον Diod. S. and Μυλαίτης, ὁ, Polyb., fem. -ίτης, of Mylae, Mylaean; τὸ Μυλαίων πεδίον, Polyb. 1, 9, 7, around Mylae.

Μυλαίος, ον, (μύλη) of or working in a mill, Anth. P. 9, 418.

Μυλακρίς, ἰδος, ὁ, λίθος, a millstone, Anth. P. 5, 31.—II. a kind of cockroach in mills and bakehouses, Lat. *blatta pistrinorum*, Ar. Fr. 503, v. Meineke Plat. (Com.) Lac. 5.

Μυλακροί, ον, οἱ, the grinders, Lat. *dentes molares*. [v]

Μύλας, ἄκος, ὁ, (μύλη) a millstone, any large round stone, Il. 12, 161. [v]

†Μυλάσα, ον, τά, Mylasa, an ancient city of Caria, residence of Hecatomnus, Hdt. 1, 171: hence Μυλασέν, ἴως, ὁ, of Mylasa, Anth. P. 9, 671. [v]

†Μυλάων, οντος, ὁ, Mylaon, a river of Arcadia, Paus. 8, 36, 1.

Μυλεργάτης, ον, ὁ, (μύλη, ἐργάτης) a miller, Anth. P. 7, 394. [v]

Μυλένς, ὁ, epith. of Jupiter, the guardian of mills, Lyc. 435: from

Μύλη, ης, ἡ, (μύω, μύζω, v. μύλλω fin.): a mill, Lat. *mola*, Od. 7, 104; 20, 106, where handmills turned by women are meant.—II. the nether millstone, Ar. Vesp. 643.—III. barley coarsely ground for use at sacrifices, Lat. *mola salsa*, in Hom. οὐλά.—IV. the kneepan, Hipp. p. 411, Arist. H. A. 1, 15, 5.—V. a hard formation in a woman's womb, Pliny's *mola uteri*, Hipp. p. 618, Arist. H. A. 10, 7, 2.—VI. in plur., the grinders, Lat. *dentes molares*, Galen.

Μύληκορον, ον, τό, (μύλη, κόρος) a broom for cleaning a mill.

†Μύλης, ον, ὁ, Myles, son of Lelex, inventor of mills, Paus. 3, 1, 1.

†Μυλητίδαι, ὧν, οἱ, the Myletidae, a faction of Syracuse, from Mylae, Thuc. 6, 5.

Μυληψάτος, εν, (ψάω, πέφαμαι) bruised in a mill, Od. 2, 355.

Μυλίας, ον, ὁ,=μύλη Il. Plat. Hip p. Maj. 292 D; so, μ. λίθος, Strab.

Μυλία, ὦ, to gnash or grind the teeth, only in Hes. Op. 523, part. λυγρόν μυλιάωντες. (From μύλη; perh. akin to μύλλος, cf. μύλλω fin.)

Μύλλις, ἥ, ον, (μύλη) of, belonging to a mill, N. T.—II. useful for the grinders.

Μύλιτης, ον, ὁ, late form for μύλας.—II. μ. ὀδόνς, a grinder.

†Μύλιττα, ἡ, appell. of Venus among the Assyrians, Hdt. 1, 131.

Μυλλαίνω, (μύλλος) to distort the mouth, to make mouths or mock at, like συλλαίνω: cf. μύλλω, also ἀπομύλλω, διαμύλλω.

Μυλλάς, ἄδος, ἡ, a prostitute: v. μύλλω II. 2, μύλλος, ὁ.

†Μυλλεύς, ἴως, ὁ, Mylles, masc. pr. n., Arr. Ind. 18, 6.

†Μυλλίας, ον, ὁ, Myllias, a pupil of Pythagoras from Crotona, Ael. V. H. 4, 17.

Μυλλίζω,=μυλλαίνω, Gramm.

Μύλλον, ον, τό, also μύλλος, τό, a lip. (Akin to μύω, μύλλω.)

Μύλλος, ὧν, (μύλλω) distorting the lips or mouth: hence in genl. awry, crooked.

Μύλλος, οὔ, ὁ, *rudenda muliebria*, ap. Ath. 647 A: cf. μύλλω II. 2.

Μύλλος, ον, ὁ, an eatable sea-fish, not the Lat. *mulus*, Ar. Fr. 365: brought salted from the Black sea, Galen. Alim. 3; but also found in the Danube, Ael. N. A. 14, 23; also μύλος [v], Opp. H. 1, 130:—when of large size said to have been called *πλατιστακος*, cf. Dorio ap. Ath. 118 C, D.

Μύλλω, (μύω) to murmur with closed lips, mutter, in this signf. only in Gramm.—II. to crush, pound, Lat. *molere*: hence, also like *molere*, to have sexual intercourse with a woman, c. acc., Theocr. 4, 58; cf. μύλλος, ὁ, μύλλας. (The use of this word makes it possible that μύλη, μυλίδω belong to the root μύω, μύζω.)

Μυλόδονος, δοντος, ὁ, a grinder, Lat. *dens molaris*.

Μυλοειδής, ἔς, (μύλη, εἶδος) like a mill or millstone, πέτρος, Il. 7, 270.—II. of a mill, λίθος, a millstone.

Μυλόεις, εσσα, εν,=foreg.: made of a millstone, Nic. Th. 91.

Μυλοεργής, ἔς, (μύλη, *ἐργω) worked in a mill, ground, Nic. Al. 563 (550).

Μυλόκλαστος, ον, (μύλη, κλάω) broken, ground in a mill.

Μυλόκοπος, ον, chiselling a millstone.

Μυλόκορος, ον, brushing or cleaning a mill.

Μύλος, ον, ὁ,=μύλη, a mill, Plut. 2, 830 D.—2. a millstone, Anth. P. 11, 253.—3. a grinder, Lat. *dens molaris*, Artemid.—II. poet. for μύλλος, q. v.

Μυλοργός, ὧν, (μύλη, *ἐργω) making millstones, Lat. *silicarius*.

Μυλόρμαι, as pass. (μύλη V) to become an abortion, Hipp.

Μυλόδης, ἔς,=μυλοειδής.

Μυλωθρέω, ὦ, (μυλωθρός) to grind.

Μυλωθρικός, ἡ, ὧν, (μυλωθρός) fit for a miller or a mill, Plut. 2, 159 D.

Μυλωθρίς, ἰδος, fem. of μύλωθρος, the maid of the mill, name of a play of Eubulus.

Μυλωθρος, ον, ὁ, not μυλωθρός, Jac. A. P. p. 246: (μύλη): a miller, a master-miller, who keeps slaves to work his mill, Dinarch. 93, 9, Dem. 1251, 5.—II. as adj., belonging to a mill or miller.

Μυλών, ὧνος, ὁ, (μύλη) a place for a mill, a mill-house, Lat. *pistrinum*, Thuc. 6, 22: βάλλειν εἰς μ., Lat. *deudere in pistrinum*, to condemn (a

slave) to work the mill. Ear. Oycl. 240; so, εἰς τὸν μ. ἐμπειεῖν, Lys. 93, 25; ἐν τῷ μ. εἶναι, Dem. 1111, 27, cf. Ruhnke. Ep. Cr. p. 208.

†Μύλων, ὧνος, ἡ, Mylon, a city of Aegypt, Ath. 337 C.

Μυλώνιον, ον, τό, dim. from μύλων, Eccl.

Μυλωρός, ὧν, (μύλη, οὐρός) watching the mill; looking after a mill.

Μύμα, ατος, τό, meat chopped with blood, cheese, honey, vinegar, an herbs, Epapenet, ap. Ath. 662 D.

Μύμαρ, ατος, τό, Ael. for μύμαρ, μύμος. Hence

Μυμάρίζω, Ael. for μωμάομαι

Μύμος, ὁ, Ael. for μύμος.

Μυννός, ὧν, (μύω, μύζω) dumb, Lat. *mutus*, Call. Fr. 260: cf. μύδος.

†Μυνός, ον, ὁ, Μύνδος, a small city of the Dorians in Caria, Strab. p. 611.

Μύνη, ης, ἡ, an excuse, pretence, μη μύνησι παρέσκετε, do not put it off by excuses, Od. 21, 111. (Mynon vñ's its verb μύνομαι belongs to μύνω, to which Buttm. well refers *munitio*, *moe nia*: hence strictly a guard, defence.) [v]

†Μύνης, ητος, ὁ, Mynes, son of Euenus of Lynessus, husband of Briseis, Il. 2, 692; 19, 295—6.

†Μυνίσκος, ον, ὁ, (Χαλκιδεύς), Myniscus, a tragic actor, Plat. (Com.) Syrrh. 3.

Μυννάκια, τά, a sort of shoe, from Μύννακος their maker.

Μυννακόμαι, dep., to wear μυννάκια.

†Μυννακός, οὔ, ὁ, Mynnacus, masc. pr. n., Ath. 351 A.

Μύνομαι, dep.,=μύνομαι (cf. μύνη): to put off, Alcae. 48. [v]

Μύζα, ης, ἡ, (μύζω) the discharge from the nose, snivel, phlegm, Lat. *mucus*, Hes. Sc. 267, in plur.: the Att. prefer κόρυζα; cf. μύκος, μύκης.—II. in pl.=μυκτηρές, the nostrils, Soph. Fr. 110—2, a lamp-nozzle, Call. Ep. 59.

Μύζα, τά, a kind of plum, acc. to Sprengel *cordia myxa*.

Μυζάω, (μύζα, ἡ) to be slimy or mucous.

Μυζάριον, ον, τό, dim. from μύζα, ἡ, M. Anton. 4, 48.—2. dim. from μύζα τά, Diod. [v]

Μυζήτης, ητος, ὁ,=μυζήτης, susp.

Μυζίνος, ον, ὁ, a smooth sea-fish, as if *slime-fish*: a sort of *κεκροτός*, Lat. *mulgi*, Hices, ap. Ath. 306 E: also written μάζεινος.

Μυζοποιός, ον, (μύζα, ἡ, ποιέω) making slime or snivel, Hipp. p. 1222.

Μύζος, ον, ὁ, Arist. ap. Ath. 306 F; —μύζων being the reading in Arist.

Μύζος, ὁ,=μυζός; dub.

Μυζώσης, ἔς, (μύζα, ἡ, εἶδος) like mucous, slimy, Arist. H. A. 3, 5, 6, etc.

Μύζων, ὧνος, ὁ,=μυζίνος, Arist. H. A. 6, 17, 3.

Μυζώτης, ητος, ὁ,=μυκτηρ, a nose, nostril, Hdt. 2, 86, Sext. Emp. p. 33, in plur.;—in sing., Hipp. p. 468.

Μυζοβαραχομάχια, ας, ἡ,=βατραχομουμαχία.

Μυζογάλη, ης, ἡ, coist. μύζογάλη, =μυγάλη, q. v.

Μυζοδόχος, ον, Ion. -δόκος (μύς, δέχομαι) receiving or concealing mice, Nic. Th. 795, [where v. in arsis].

Μυζοθράς, ον, ὁ, (μύς, θηράω) a mouse-catcher, Arist. H. A. 9, 6, 9. Hence

Μυζοθρέω, ὦ, to catch mice, Strab. p. 165.

Μυζοκόπος, ον, ἡ, mouse-dung.

Μυζοκτόνος, ον, (μύς, κτείνω) mouse-

killers, Batr. 159: *δ μ.*, a plant, a kind of acorn, Nic. Al. 36.
 Μυμοῦαῖα, *ας, ἡ* (μῦς, μάχη) a battle of mice, Plut. Ages. 15.
 †Μυόννησος, *ον, ἡ* (μῦς, νῆσος) Myonnesus, a promontory of Ionia with a city of same name, now Hypsili-bounos, Thuc. 3, 32.—2. a small island near Thrace, Strab. p. 435.
 †Μυονεῖς, *έων, οἱ*, the Myonians, inhab. of Myonia, v. sq., Thuc. 3, 101.
 †Μυονία, *ας, ἡ*, or Μωονία, Myonia, a city of the Locri Ozoliae, Paus. 10. 38, 8.
 Μυοζός, *οῦ, δ*, also written μυωζός, the dormouse, Opp. †Cyn. 2, 585, 574.
 Μυοπάρων, *ονος, δ*, a light pirate boat, Plut. Anton. 35; *myoparo* in Cic. Verr. Act. 2, 1, 34.
 †Μυός ὄρυος, *δ*, Myosortus (mouse-tation), on the coast of the Arabian gulf, later Ἀφροδίτης ὄρυος, Strab. p. 769.
 Μυοσωτίς, *ίδος, ἡ*=sq., the plant mouse-ear, forget-me-not, Lat. *myosotis*, Diosc. 2, 214: al. *divisum μυός ὄτης*.
 Μυόσωτον, *ον, τό*, a different species from foreg., Diosc. 2, 214; al. *divisum μυός ὄνης*.
 Μυόσωτος, *ον, (μῦς IV, τιτρώσκω)* hurt in the muscles, Diosc. 1, 68.
 Μιουρία, *ας, ἡ*, a being *μιούρος*.
 Μιουρίω, *to be μιούρος*.
 Μιούρος, *ον, (μῦς, οὐρά)* mouse-tailed, i. e. ending in a point, curtailed, small, Arist. Part. An. 3, 1, 13; of plays, Id. Poët. 26, 13:—but *μειούρος* is a v. l. in Rhet. 3, 9, 6.—II. *ἡ μ.*, a plant, mouse-tail, Lat. *myosurus*. [v]
 †Μυός, *όντος, ἡ*, *Myus*, an Ionian city of Caria on the Maeander, Hdt. 1, 142. Hence
 †Μυούσιος, *α, ον, of Myus, οἱ Μ.*, the inhab. of Myus, Hdt. 6, 8.
 Μυοφόρον, *ον, (μῦς, φονεύω)* mice-killing.—*δ μ.*, an umbelliferous plant, Theophr. H. Pl. 6, 2, 9.
 Μυόχοδον, *ον, τό*, (μῦς, χέω) mouse-dung, Theophr. H. Pl. 5, 4, 5, in plur.
 Μυόχοδος γέρον, old mouse-dung, an abusive name in Menand. p. 153.
 †Μύρα, *ας, ἡ*, and *ον, τό*, Myra, a city of Lycia, Strab. p. 666: N. T. Act. 27, 5.
 Μύραινα, *ης, ἡ* (μύρος) Lat. *muræna*, a sea-eel or lamprey, held to be a great delicacy, Epich. p. 44, Ar. Ran. 745: coupled with *ἐχίωνα* as a sea-serpent, Aesch. Cho. 994, Ar. Ran. 475; also *μύραινα*, Plat. (Com.) Symp. 6. [μῦ, Epich. l. c.]
 Μύροσκοπον, *ον, τό*, (μύρον, ἄποκος) a sweet cordial or unguent mixed with myrrh. [v]
 Μύράλειπτρον, *ον, τό*, a box for unguents. [v]
 Μύραλοιφέω, *ω, to rub with sweet oils*, Lob. Phryn. 571.
 Μύραλοιφία, *ας, ἡ* (μύρον, ἄλοιφῃ) a rubbing with sweet oils, Plut. 2, 662 A.
 Μύραδρον, *ον, τό*, dim. from μύρον, Ar. Epict. 4, 9, 7: ubi Schweigh. *μυραλείφον*. [v]
 Μύρεψία, *ας, ἡ*, a boiling or preparing of unguents, Arist. Insomn. 2, 13: and
 Μύρεψικός, *ἡ, ὅν*, belonging to the preparation of unguents, Hipp.: *ἡ-κή* (sc. τέχνη), Lys. Fr. 2, 2, Arist. Eth. N. 7, 12, 6: from
 Μύρεψός, *όν, (μύρον, ἔψω)* boiling, preparing sweet oils or unguents, Critias 58, Arist. M. Mor. 2, 7, 30.
 Μύρηρός, *ἄ, ὅν*, (μύρον) of sweet oil, Teuxhos, Aesch. Fr. 166; *λήκυθος*, Ar. Fr. 8.
 Μυρίανγυγέω, *ω, to convey ten thousand*, Dinarch. ap. Poll. 4, 165: from

Μυρίανγυγός, *όν, (μύριος, ἄγω)*=μυριοφόρος (q. v.), Strab. p. 151.
 Μυρίακις, *adv.*, (μύριος) ten thousand times, numberless times, Ar. Nub. 738, Ran. 63, Plat. Legg. 677 D. [v]
 Μυρίαμόρφος, *ον, holding ten thousand measures* (ἄμφορες); cf. μυριοφόρος: metaph., *ῥῆμα μ.*, Ar. Pac. 521.
 †Μυριανδρικός, *ἡ, ὅν*, of Myriandrus, Myriandrian, *οἱ Μ. κόλπος*, Hdt. 4, 38.
 Μυριανδρός, *ον, (μύριος, ἀνὴρ)* containing ten thousand men or inhabitants, πόλις, Isocr. 286 E, Arist. Pol. 2, 8, 2.
 †Μυριανδρός, *ον, ἡ*, Myriandrus, a city of Syria on the borders of Cilicia, Xen. An. 1, 4, 6.
 Μυρίαρχης, *ον, ὁ*=sq., Hdt. 7, 81.
 Μυρίαρχος, *ον, ὁ* (μύριος, ἄρχω) commander of ten thousand men, Xen. Cyr. 3, 1, 1, etc.
 Μυριάς, *ἄδος, ἡ* (μύριοι) Att. gen. plur. *μυριάδων* (v. Choerob. 2, p. 458):—the number of 10,000, a *μυριάς*, Hdt. 2, 30, etc.: when *μυριάς*, *μυριάδες* are used absol. of money, *δραχμῶν* must be supplied; when of corn, *μεδίωνων*, as in Hdt. 3, 91:—as adj., *φύστις μυριάς ἀνδρῶν*, Aesch. Pers. 927.
 Μυρίαχθ, *adv.*, in ten thousand places, Eust.
 Μυρίδιον, *ον, τό*, dim. from μύρον, Ar. Fr. 441. [v]
 Μυρίελεκτος, *ον, with countless folds* or windings.
 Μυρίτης, *ές, gen. έος*, also *μυρίτης*, *ον, ὁ* (μύριος, έτος):—lasting ten thousand years: of countless years, χρόνος, Aesch. Pr. 94, Plat. Epin. 987 A.
 Μυρίω, (μύρον) to rub with ointment, anoint, Alcae. 39, Ar. Pl. 529.
 Μυρίκη, *ης, ἡ*, Lat. *myrica*, a shrub esp. thriving in marshy ground, the tamarisk, ll., and Hdt. [v], ll. 10, 466, 467; 21, 18, H. Hom. Merc. 81; but *π.*, ll. 21, 350, and so usu. in later poets, and in Lat.] Hence
 Μυρίκινος θάμνος, *δ*, a tamarisk bush, Leon. Tar. 11. [κ] and
 Μυρίκινος ὄρος, *δ*, a tamarisk bough, ll. 6, 39. [v]
 Μυρίκωδης, *ές, like the tamarisk*.
 †Μύρινα or Μύρινα, *ἡ*, Ep. Μύρινη, Myrina, a port of Aeolis on the coast of Asia Minor, Hdt. 1, 149.—2. a city of Lemnos, Ap. Rh. 1, 604: hence Μυρινάιοι, *οἱ*, the Myriniæns, Hdt. 6, 140.—II. daughter of Teucer, wife of Dardanus, ll. 2, 814: acc. to Strab. p. 573 an Amazon: cf. Βάτεια.
 †Μυρινάιος, *α, ον, of Myrina, Myriniæan*, v. foreg. I. 2.
 Μύρινη, *ης, ἡ*=μυρήνῃν, μυστίνη. [v]
 Μυστίνης (sc. οἶνος), *δ*, also written μυρήνῃς, a sweet wine much used by the Roman women, Lat. *potio murrhina* or *murrata*, Diphil. ap. Ath. 132 D, Ael. V. H. 12, 31: prob. wine flavoured with *μυρρίδα*, or rather with μύρον, Meineke Stratt. Phoen. 1. [However in l. c. it is μυστίνης.]
 Μύρινος, *ον, ὁ*, a sea-fish, also *μυρίνος*, Arist. H. A. 8, 19, 5. [v]
 Μυρίοβοιος, *ον, (μύριος, βούς)* with ten thousand oxen, Anth. P. 9, 237.
 Μυρίογυφός, *ον, (μύριοι, γυφῶ)* written ten thousand times, Eccl.
 Μυρίοδον, ὀδοντος, *δ, ἡ* (μύριος, ὀδός) having infinite, i. e. huge teeth, ἔλεσας, Anth. P. 9, 285.
 Μυρίοκαρπος, *ον, (μύριος, καρπός)* with countless fruit, Soph. O. C. 676.
 Μυρίοκράνος, *ον, (μύριος, κράνον)* many-headed, κύων, Eur. H. F. 419.
 Μυρίολεκτος, *ον, (μύριος, λέγω)*

sail! ten thousand times. Xen. Hell. 1, 2, 17.
 Μυριόμυτος, *ον, (μύριος, ὀμια)* ten-thousand-eyed.
 Μυριόμορφος, *ον, (μύριος, μορφή)* of countless shapes, of Bacchus, etc. Anth. P. 9, 524, 525.
 Μυριόμορχος, *ον, (μύριος, μόχος)* of countless labours, Anth. Plan. 91.
 Μυρίοναυς, *ας, ὁ, ἡ* (μύριος, ναῦς) with countless ships, Anth. P. 7, 237.
 Μυρίονεκρος, *ον, (μύριος, νεκρός)* where thousands die, *μάρη*, Plut. Alex. 1.
 Μυριοντάκις, *adv.*=μυρίακις, formed after *εκατοντάκις*. [v]
 Μυριοντάρχης, *ον, ὁ*=μυρίαρχος:—so, *μυριοντάρχος*, *ον, ὁ*, Aesch. Pers. 314. [Ibid. 994, *μυριοντ-* must be pronounced as a dissyll.]
 Μυριοπάται, *adv.*, time out of mind, cf. *τριμυρ-*. [v]
 Μυριοπλάσιος, *ον*=sq., c. gen., Arist. Eth. N. 7, 6, 7. Adv. *-ίως*.
 Μυριοπλάσιον, *ον, gen. ονος*, ten thousand fold: infinitely more than, used like a compar., either c. gen., or foll. by *ἡ*, Xen. Oec. 8, 22. [v]
 Μυριοπλήθους, *ον, (μύριος, πλέθρον)* of immense extent, Diod.
 Μυριοπλήθης, *ές, (μύριος, πλήθος)* countless, infinite, Eur. I. A. 572, Anax. andr. Prot. 1, 9.
 Μυρίοπους, *δ, ἡ*, -πονν, τό, (μύριοι, ποῦς) ten-thousand-footed, many-footed, —II. ten thousand feet long or broad, Theophr.
 ΜΥΡΙΟΣ, *α, ον, numberless, countless*, strictly of number, and then usu. in plur., as mostly in Hom., yet not rare in sing., *μύριον χεράδος*, ll. 21, 320; *αἶμα*, Valck. Phoen. 1480; *χαλκός*, Pind. N. 10, 84; *χρυσός*, Theoc. 16, 22: strengthd. *μάλα μύριοι*, Od. 17, 422; 19, 78: then also,—2. like πολύς, of size, huge, vast, measureless, immense, infinite, *μύριος ὕψος*, a vast price, Od. 15, 452; *πένθος, ἄχος μύριον*, infinite sorrow, ll. 18, 88; 20, 282; *μυρία ἄλγεα, κῆδεα*, ll. 11, etc.; *μ. κέλευθος*, an endless journey, Pind. I. 4, 2.—This mostly in poetry, but also in Ion. prose, *μυρία ὄψις*, all kinds of sights, Hdt. 2, 136; *μ. κακότης*, 6, 67, *θούμια*, 2, 148; and even in Plat., *μ. πένθη, διαφορήεις, ἐρμῖα*, Apol. 23 B, Phil. 13 A, Legg. 677 E.—3. of time, very long, endless, *μύριος χρόνος*, Pind. I. 5, 36, Soph. 397, 617; cf. *μυριετής*.—4. *μυρία* as adv., much, immensely, incessantly, *μ. κλάειν*, Anth. P. 7, 374, cf. 12, 169.—5. *μυρία* βέλτιον, *μ. κάλλιον*, infinitely better, Plat. Rep. 520 C, Tim. 33 B; *μυρία* or *μυρίον διαφέρειν*, to differ infinitely, Id. Polit. 272 C, Theat. 166 D.—II. as a definite numeral, *μύριοι, αι, ας*, ten thousand, the greatest number in Greek expressed by one word: in this sense first in Hes. Op. 250, then oft. in Hdt., and mostly in prose. In some few military phrases we find it in singular, *ἔπικος μυρία*, 10,000 horse, Hdt. 1, 27; 7, 41; *ἄσπις μυρία*, Xen. An. 1, 7, 10; cf. *ἔπικος, ἄσπις*:—*οἱ Μύριοι, the Ten Thousand*, an assembly of the Arcadians, Schneid. Xen. Hell. 7, 1, 38.—Acc. to the Gramm., *μύριος* (parox.) is the indefinite, *μύριος* (proparo.) the definite number: yet this is comparatively a late distinction, Buttm. Ausf. Gr. § 70 Anm. 15. (As the orig. notion is indef., not numerical, it is no doubt akin to Lat. *multus*, and still nearer to Gael. *mohr*, great, v. Pott.)
 Μυριοστή, *ἡ*=μυριοστός, dub.
 Μυριοστημόριον, *ον, τό*, *μυριο*

ος, πόριον) the 10,000th part, Arist. Sens. 6, 6.
 Μυριοστός, ἡ, ὄν, (μύριοι) the 9,000th, μέρος, μόρια, Ar. Lys. 355, Thesm. 555: μ. ἔτος, 10,000 years hence, Plat. Legg. 656 E.
 Μυριοστὺς, νόος, ἡ, (μύριοι) a body of ten thousand, Xen. Cyr. 6, 3, 20.
 Μυριοτευχής, ἐς, (μύριοι, τεύχος) with ten thousand armed men, Seidl. Eur. I. T. 139.
 Μυριότης, ητος, ἡ=μυριάς, LXX, cf. Lob. Phryn. 662.
 Μυριότρητος, ον, (μυρίος, τριτῶν, τρήσι) with numberless holes, ἄγγεα, holeycombs, †Pseudo-Phocyl. 162.
 Μυριοτρόφος, ον, feeding or maintaining ten thousand.
 Μυριόφθαλμος, ον, with countless eyes.
 Μυριόφίλος, ον, (μυρίος, φίλος) with numberless friends, Themist.
 Μυριοφόρος, ον, (μύριοι, φέρω) of ten thousand talents burden, ναῦς, Thuc. 7, 25: as Lob. Phryn. 663 well explains it. He conjectures μυριάφορος (q. v.), but the form μυριοφόρος occurs in Strabo, as also the equiv. μυριαγωγός,—which is not considered so good by the Atticists.
 Μυριοφόρος, ον,=foreg., Anth. P. 10, 23.
 Μυριόφυλλον, ον, τό, a water-plant, trob. myriophyllum spicatum, Diosc. 4, 115: from
 Μυριόφυλλος, ον, (μυρίος, φύλλον) with numberless leaves.
 Μυριόφύλος, ον, (μυρίος, φύλον) of ten thousand kinds, Opp. H. 1, 626.
 Μυριόφωνος, ον, (μυρίος, φωνή) with ten thousand voices, Anth.
 Μυριοχαῖνη, ης, ἡ, an infinitely affected woman, ap. Galen.; cf. Lob. Paral. 463.
 Μυριόπνοος, ον, contr. -πνοος, ονν, =μυρόπνοος, Anth. P. 9, 6, etc.; cf. Lob. Phryn. 665.
 Μυρίς, ἰδος, ἡ, (μύρον) a box for unguents.—II.=μυρίς.
 Μυρίσμα, ατος, τό, an ointment, unction, like μύρομα. [v]
 Μυρίσμος, ον, ὁ, an anointing, Ath. 547 F.
 Μυρίστικος, ἡ, ὄν, fit for anointing.
 †Μυριχίδης, ον, δ, Myrichides, an Athenian archon, Diosd. S. 12, 29.
 Μυρινόμυρος, ον, (μυρίος, ὄνομα) of countless names, Ίσις, Plut. 2, 372 E.
 Μυριωπός, ον, (μυρίος, ὤψ)=μυριόβραχος, Aesch. P. 569.
 †Μυρικανός, ον, δ, Myricanus, a Carthaginian, Polyb. 7, 9, 1.
 †Μυρκίνιος, α, ον, of Myrcinus, Myrcinian, ol M., Thuc. 5, 6.
 †Μυρκίνος, ον, ἡ, Myrcinus, a region of Thrace on the Strymon inhabited by the Edoni, hence called ἡ Ἰδωνίς, Hdt. 5, 11.—II. a city of foreg., built by Histiaeus of Miletus, Thuc. 4, 107.
 †Μυρλεαῖτις, ἰδος, ἡ, fem. adj., of Myrlea, ἡ M. (sc. χώρα), the territory of M., Strab.
 †Μυρλεία, ας, ἡ, Myrlea, a city of Bithynia, the later Apamea, Strab. p. 563.
 Μύρμας, ἄκος, ὁ, Dor. for μύρμηξ, Theocr.
 Μυρμηδών, ὄνος, ὁ, an ant's nest: also an ant, Dor. word.
 Μυρμηκάνθρωποι, οἱ, ant-men, a play of Pherecrates.
 Μυρμηκεῖος, ον, (μύρμηξ) like an ant.—τό μ., a poisonous spider, Nic. Th. 747.
 Μυρμήκια, τά, and μυρμηκία, αἱ, warts on the palms of the hands and soles of the feet, Lat. formicationes,

differing from ἀκροχορδόνες, which have a neck, while μυρμήκια grow directly from the skin.
 Μυρμηκία, ἄς, or (as Bekk.) μυρμηκία, ας, ἡ, (μύρμηξ) an ant's nest, Arist. H. A. 4, 8, 27: hence a throng of people, a crowded lecture-room, ap. Hesych.—II. metaph., μυρμηκία ἐκτράπελοι in Pherecr. Χειρ. 1, 23, are perverse conceits of a harp-player or singer, who runs up and down the notes, in and out and all ways, like a nest of ants; cf. Meineke ad 1.; so Ar., Thesm. 100, calls similar embellishments of poetry μύρμηκος ἀτραποί.
 Μυρμηκίας λίθος, ὁ, a precious stone with wart-like lumps (μυρμηκία) upon it, Plin. 37, 10.—II. χρυσός μ., the gold got up from Indian ant hills, cf. Hdt. 3, 102.
 Μυρμηκίστις, ἡ,=sq.
 Μυρμηκισμός, ον, ὁ, a breaking out of warts: from
 Μυρμηκιάω, ὦ, (μυρμηκία) to have warts, feel an itching, LXX.
 †Μυρμηκίδης, ον, δ, Myrmecides, an artist of Miletus, Ael. V. H. 1, 17.
 Μυρμηκίω, (μύρμηξ) to feel as if ants were creeping about one.
 Μυρμηκίον, ον, τό, dim. from μύρμηξ:—cf. μυρμηκεῖος.
 †Μυρμηκίον, ον, τό, Myrmecium, a Scythian city on the Cimmerian Bosphorus, Strab. p. 310.
 Μυρμηκίτης, ον, ὁ, a precious stone with things like ants inside it, like amir, Plin. 37, 11.
 Μυρμηκόβιος, ον, living an ant's life, Eust.
 Μυρμηκοειδής, ἐς, like ants.
 Μυρμηκολεών, οντος, ὁ, (μύρμηξ, λέων) the ant lion, in LXX., a name variously interpreted, v. Bochart Hierozoic. 2, p. 813.
 Μυρμηκώδης, ἐς, = μυρμηκοειδής: also, full of warts, Marc. Sid.
 ΜΥΡΜΗΞ, ηκος, ὁ, the ant, Lat. formica, first in Hes. Fr. 22, 5; 37, 4: (a form μύρμος is quoted by Hesych.): the winged male was called μύρμηξ.—On μυρμηκός ἀτραποί, v. sub μυρμηκία.—II. a beast of prey in India, some think of the lion, others of the dog tribe, Hdt. 3, 102.—III. a hidden rock in the sea, Lyc. 878; cf. χοιράς: esp. a cliff on the Thessalian coast between Sciathus and Magnesia, Hdt. 7, 183.—IV. a sort of gamulet or cestus with metal studs or nails like warts (μυρμηκία) on it, Christod. Ecphr. 225. (Μύρμηξ is the same word as Lat. formica.)
 †Μύρμηξ, ηκος, ὁ, Myrmex, masc. pr. n., an Athenian, Ar. Ran. 1506.—II. v. foreg. III.
 Μυρμιδόνες, ον, οἱ, the Myrmidons, a warlike people of Thessaly, formerly in Aegina, the subjects of Peleus and Achilles, †Il. 1, 180, etc.
 †Μυρμιδών, ὄνος, ὁ, Myrmidon, son of Jupiter and Eurymedusa, Ap. Rh. 1, 56.—II. a Myrmidon, v. Μυρμιδόνες.
 Μυροβάλανος, ον, ἡ, also βάλανος μυρμηκῆ, Lat. glans unguentaria, palma unguentarium, perh. the Behen nut, Guilandina moringa, whence was extracted a scentless oil (βάλανινον ἔλαιον), used in mixing unguents, Diosc.—II. μυροβάλανοι, οἱ, the fruit of the Phyllanthus emblica, modern Greek. [v]
 Μυροβάφης, ἐς, (μύρον, βάπτω) dipped in perfumed oil, Clem. Al.
 Μυροβλύσια, ας, ἡ, the bubbling out of perfumed oil: from
 Μυροβλύτης, ον, ὁ, (μύρον, βλύω) flowing with unguent. [v]

Μυροβόστρυχος, ον, with perfume locks, v. l. for sq.
 Μυροβόστρυς, ν, gen. νος (μύρον βόστρυς)=foreg., Mel. 105.
 Μυροβρεχτής, ἐς, (μύρον, βρέχω) wet with unguent, LXX.
 Μύροεις, εσσα, εν, (μύρον) anointed βόστρυχος, Anth. P. 6, 234.
 Μυροβήκη, ης, ἡ, a box for unguent
 Μυροβήκιον, ον, τό, dim. from foreg., Cic. Att. 2, 1, 1.
 Μυρολογέω, ὦ, ν. μύρω, fin.
 Μύρομαι, Hom. and Hes., v. sub μύρω. [v]
 ΜΥΡΟΝ, ον, τό, any sweet juice distilling from plants, and used for unguents or perfumes, derived from μύρο by the ancients; or, acc. to Ath., from μύρρα, myrrh-oil;—but the word is prob. of foreign origin.—usu., an prepared unguent or sweet oil, Lat. unguentum, first in Archil. 34, Hdt. 3, 22: (Hom. uses ἔλαιον εὐώδες, ῥόδον, τεθωμένον)—used to mix with wine, Ael. V. H. 12, 31.—A great variety are given by Diosc. 1, 52, sqq., Ath. xv., c. 37—46.—2. a place where unguents, etc. were sold, the perfume-market, Ar. Eq. 1375, Pherecr. Agath. 2.—3. metaph., any thing graceful, charming, lovely, Anth. P. 5, 90; cf. Jac. Anth. 2, 2, p. 285, A. P. p. 597.—4. proverb., τό ἐπὶ τῇ φακῇ μύρον, myrrh-oil on lentils, i. e. pains thrown away, Cic. Att. 1, 19, 2, cf. Strawn Phoen. 1, et ibi Meineke. [v]
 Μυροπασσόκηρος, ον, ὁ, an ointment of scented oil, pitch and wax, Galen.
 Μυρόπνοος, ον, contr. -πνοος, ονν, sweet with unguent or oil, Mel. 5; also μυρίπνοος.
 †Μυρόπνοος, ον, ὁ, Myropnos, masc. pr. n., Luc. Fugit. 32.
 Μυροποῖος, ον, (μύρον, ποίεω) preparing scented oils, Ath.
 Μυροπόλος, ον, busy about scented oils.
 Μυροπωλεῖον, ον, τό, a shop for unguents, a perfumer's shop, Lys. 170, 8, Dem. 786, 8; 911, 13: and
 Μυροπωλεῶ, ὦ, to deal in unguents or scented oils, Ar. Fr. 651: from
 Μυροπώλης, ον, ὁ, (μύρον, πωλέω) a dealer in unguents or scented oils, a perfumer, Lys. ap. Ath. 612 E, Xen. Symp. 2, 4.
 Μυροπώλειον, ον, τό, v. l. for μυροπωλεῖον.
 Μυροπώλης, ἰδος, ἡ, fem. of μυροπώλης, Ar. Eccl. 841.
 Μυροπόλος, ον, selling unguents or scented oils.
 Μυροῦρραντος, ον, (μύρον, ῥαίνω) wet with unguent, Mel. 65.
 Μύρος, ον, ὁ, Lat. myrrus, a kind of sea-eel, Ath. 312 E; acc. to Plin. the male of the muræna: cf. συμύρος.
 †Μύρος, ον, ὁ, Myrrus, an Athen. archon, Dion. H. 5, 50.
 Μύροστᾶγης, ἐς, dripping with unguent.
 Μυροστάφυλον, ον, τό, a vine that bears sweet smelling grapes, Geop.
 Μυροφέγγης, ἐς, (μύρον, φέγγος) shining with unguent, Mel. 78.
 Μυροφόρος, ον, bringing or holding unguent.
 Μυρόχριστος, ον, (μύρον, χρίω) anointed with unguent, Eur. Cycl. 501.
 Μυρόχροος, ον, (μύρον, χροά) with anointed skin, Anth. P. 9, 570.
 Μύροο, rarer form for μυρίζω, Br. Ar. Eccl. 1117.
 Μύρρα, ας, ἡ, the balsamic juice of the Arabian myrtle, Lat. myrrha, myrrha, Ath. 688 C.

†Μυρρά, ας, ἡ, *Myrrha*, daughter of Cinyras, mother of Adonis, Luc. de D. Syr. 6; cf. Σμύρνα: in Lyc. 829 Μύρρα δέντρον=Βυβλος.

†Μυρρίνικανθος, ου, ἡ, (μυρρίνη, ἄκανθα) a shrub like a myrtle but prickly, Lat. *ruscus aculeatus*, Diosc.: also κεντρομυρρίνη and ὀξυμυρρίνη, Lacon. μυρρίναις.

Μυρρίναις, ὦ, to long for myrtle-wreaths, which were the badges of certain offices, hence comically for ἄρογνυῖαι, ap. Hesych.

Μυρρίνης, ης, ἡ, later Att. for μυρρίνης, q. v.

Μυρρίνη, ης, ἡ, v. μυρρία.
†Μυρρίνη, ης, ἡ, *Myrrhine*, daughter of Callias, wife of Hippias, Thuc. 6, 55.—2. another Athen. female, Ar. Lys. 70.—Others in Ath.; etc. [I]

Μυρρίνης οἶνος, v. μυρρίνης.

†Μυρρίνιδιον, ου, ἡ, my dear little *Myrrhine*, dim. from Μυρρίνη, Ar. Lys. Μυρρίνιδιος οἶνος, ὁ, wine flavoured with myrtle, Ael. V. H. 12, 31.

Μυρρίνιος, η, ου, later Att. for μύρρινος.

Μυρρίνιος, οὔντος, ὁ. *Myrrhinus*, name of a demus of Attica & belonging to the tribe Pandionis, Strab. p. 399†; cf. Ῥαμνός.

†Μυρρίνοῦσις, ας, ου, of or belonging to (the deme) *Myrrhinus*, Plat. Protag. 315 C.

Μυρρίνιον, ὄνος, ὁ, (μυρρίνη) a myrtle-grove, Lat. *myrtetum*, Ar. Ran. 156.

Μυρρίς, ἰδος, ἡ, a plant, myrrhis odorata, Diosc. 4, 116.

Μυρρίτης, ου, ὁ, (μύρρα) like myrtle-juice, Plin.

†Μύρσιλος, ου, ὁ, Att. Μύρτιλος, *Myrsilus*, the Greek name of the Lydian king Candaules, Hdt. 1, 7.—2. a historian of Lesbos, Ath. 610 A.—3. tyrant of Mytilene, Strab. p. 617.

Μυρσινεῖον, Aeol. -νῆον, ου, τό,= μυρρίνιον, Alcae. 70.

Μυρσινέλαιον, ου, τό, (μυρρίνη, λαιον) myrtle-oil, Diosc. 1, 48.

Μυρσίνη, later Att. μυρρίνη, ης, ἡ, he myrtle, Archil. 37; μυρσίνης στέφανος, Pind. I. 8 (7), 147, Eur. Alc. 72.—II. a myrtle-branch, Hdt. 1, 132, etc.; or a myrtle-wreath, Pherecr. Metall. 1, 25, Ar. Vesp. 861, 1364, etc.; cf. σκόλιον:—αὶ μυρρίναι, the place where these wreaths were sold, Ar. Thesm. 448.—2. a fly-flap made of a myrtle-branch, v. Interp. ad Ar. Eq. 59. [I] Hence

Μυρσινίος, η, ου,=μύρσινος, of myrtle, Diosc. [α]

Μυρσινίτης, ου, ὁ,=μυρρίνιτης.

Μυρσινειδής, ἐς, (μυρρίνη, εἶδος) myrtle-like, ὄξω, H. Hom. Merc. 81.

Μύρσινος, η, ου, later Att. μυρρίνιος,=μύρτινος, of myrtle, Lat. *myrtinus*, Call. Dian. 202:—ὁ μύρρινος,=μύρτος, Theophr.—II. τὸ μ., the lower part of the membrum virile, Ar. Eq. 964.

†Μύρσινος, ου, ἡ, *Myrsinus*, a town of Elis on the road from Elis to Dyme, later Μυρσούντιον, II. 2, 616; Strab. p. 341.

Μυρσινών, ὄνος, ὁ,=μυρρίνιον, XX.

Μύρσος, ου, ὁ, a basket, E. M. Ἀκιν to ὑρρίς, ὑρρίσκο, cf. μ. V. 1.)

†Μύρσος, ου, ὁ, *Myrsus*, father of Candaules, a king of Lydia, Hdt. 1, 7.—2. son of Gyges, a Lydian, Id. 3, 122.

†Μύρσων, ὄνος, ὁ, *Myrson*, a shepherd, Bion 6, 1.

Μυρτάκανθα, ἡ,=μυρρίνικανθος, Lob. Phryn. 111.

Μυρτάλις, ἰδος, ἡ, Lacon. for μυρρίνικανθος.

Μυρτάς, ἰδος, ἡ,=μυρτίανον II., Nic. Th. 513.

Μυρτεών, ὄνος, ὁ, (μύρτος)=μυρρίνιον.

Μυρτία, ας, ἡ,=μυρσίνη, Hesych.
†Μυρτία, ας, ἡ, *Myrtia*, an Athenian female, Ar. Vesp. 1396.

Μυρτιάνον, ου, τό, a myrtle-like plant, Hipp.—II. a rough excrescence on the root and branches of the myrtle, like the Kermes-berries on the holm-oak, Diosc.—III. the fruit of the Persian pepper-tree: also another Indian or Persian fruit used as pepper, Xenocr. [τ]

†Μυρτίλος, ου, ὁ, *Myrtilus*, son of Mercury or Jupiter, charioteer of Oenomaus, hurled by Pelops into the sea, Soph. El. 509.—2. an Athenian, Thuc. 5, 19.—Others in Ath.; etc.—Cf. Μύρσιλος.

Μυρτίνη, ης, ἡ,=μυρσίνη, a myrtle.—II. a sort of pear-tree or olive, from the nature of the fruit, Nic. Al. 88. [i]

Μύρτινος, η, ου,=μύσινος, cf. foreg.

†Μύρτιον, ου, τό, *Myrtium*, a town of Thrace opposite Samothrace, Dem. 234, 12.—II. ἡ, fem. pr. n., Luc. Dial. M. 27, 7.

†Μύρτις, ἰδος, ὁ, *Myrtis*, an Argive traitor, Dem. 324, 10.—Others in Ath.; etc.—II. ἡ, a poetess of Anthedon, Anth. P. 9, 26.

Μυρτίς, ἰδος, ἡ,=μύρτον, a myrtle-berry, Diphil. ap. Ath. 52 E.

Μυρτίτης οἶνος, ὁ,=μυρρίνιτης, Diosc. 5, 36.

Μυρτομύγης, ἐς, (μύρτον, μύγνυμι) mixed with myrtle-berries, Geop.

Μύρτον, ου, τό, the fruit of the myrtle (μύρτος), the myrtle-berry, Lat. *myrtum*, Ar. Av. 160, 1100, Plat., etc.—II. part of the pudenda muliebris, Ar. Lys. 1034.

Μυρτοπέταλον, ου, τό, (μύρτος, πέταλον) the plant polygonum, Plin.

ΜΥΡΤΟΣ, ου, ἡ, the myrtle, Lat. *myrtus*, Pind. I. 4, 117 (3, 88), etc.

Μυρτός, ὄν, of myrtle, Lat. *myrtus*.

†Μυρτοῦντιον, ου, τό,=Μύρτινος.

—II. a marsh between Leucas and the Ambracian gulf, Strab.

†Μύρτουσα, ης, ἡ, *Myrtusa*, a mountain near Cyrene, Call. Del. 91.

Μυρτοχειλα, τά, and μυρτοχειλίδες, αἱ, parts of the pudenda muliebris, v. μύρτον II.

†Μυρτά, οὐς, ἡ, *Myrta*, a female, after whom, acc. to Paus., the Myrtoan sea was named, 8, 14, 12.—2. the second wife of Socrates, acc. to Ath. 556 D; Luc. Halc. 8.—3. a shepherdess, Theocr.

Μύρτων, ὄνος, ὁ, nickname of a debauchee, Luc. Lexiph. 12.

†Μύρτωος, ας, ου, *Myrtoas*, τὸ Μ. πέλαγος, the Myrtoan sea, a part of the Aegean, lying between the coast of Argolis and Attica, Strab. p. 323.

†Μυρτώσιον αἶπος,=Μύρτουσα, Ap. Rh. 2, 505.

ΜΥΡΤΩ, like βέω, to flow, run, trickle, δάκρυσιν μύρον, they melted into tears, Hes. Sc. 132: (hence redupl. μορμύρω, Lat. *murmuro*).—II. mid. μύρομαι (sc. δάκρυσιν), to melt into tears, to shed tears, weep, κλαίοντά τε, μορμυρόμενα τε, II. 22, 427; γοῶσά τε, μορμυμένη τε, Od. 19, 119; ἔλεον μύρετο, Hes. Op. 204.—Ap. Rh. has it also=act., to flow, 2, 371.—2. c. acc., to weep for, bewail, Bion 1, 68, Mosch. 3, 74, 91,—where also aor. μορπατο occurs.—

Later writers use instead μύρολόγῳ (mod. Greek μυρολογέω), and μύρωδῶ like θρηνηδῶ. (Cf. Lat. moere.) [v]

†Μύρῳ, οὐς, ἡ, v. Μοῖρα.

Μύρωμι, ατος, τό, (μύρῳ) in sense spread for use, Alcae. 39, Ar. Eccl. 1117. [v]

†Μύρων, ὄνος, ὁ, *Myron*, a celebrated statuary of Eleutherae, Luc. Anth.: etc.—2. a tyrant of Sicyon, Arist. Pol. 5, 10, 3.—Others in Plat., etc.

†Μυρωνίδης, ου, ὁ, *Myronides* grandfather of Clisthenes, Hdt. 6, 126.—2. a celebrated commander of the Athenians in Peloponnesian war, Thuc. 1, 105; Ar., etc.—3. son of Archinus, Dem. 742, 25.

Μύρωσις, ἡ, (μύρῳ) an anointing.

ΜΥΨ, ὁ (even of the female), Phil. lem. p. 408), gen. μύψος, acc. μύψ:—a mouse, Lat. *mus*, first in Batr.: μ. ἰστροπαῖος, a field-mouse, Hdt. 2, 141, cf. γαλαῖη: proverb., μύψ ἐν πίττῃ, ἐν ἄλμῳ, also μύψ πίττης γένεται, a mouse in a pitch or pickle tub ('a flea in a glue-pot'), i. e. eub in a great scrape, Dem. 1215, 10, Theocr. 14, 51: μύψ λευκός, a lewd, lecherous person, Phil. 1, c.—II. a shell-fish, the muscle, cf. μύψ, μύσκα.—III. a large kind of whale, Lat. *musculus*, Arist. H. A. 3, 12, 5.—IV. a muscle of the body, Lat. *musculus*, Theocr. 22, 48, and Medic. (Usu. referred to μύψ, to keep close, cf. Hdt. 2, 141; but Pott connects it with Sanscr. *mush*, *furari*.) [v], and so in all compds.: Nic. has μυσόδοκος in arsis, but μύων is the only real exception.]

†Μῦς, νόος, ὁ, *Mys*, a Carian of Europus, Hdt. 8, 133.—2. a celebrated artist, Paus. 1, 28, 2.

Μύσαγμα, ατος, τό, (μυσάττομαι)=μύσος, Aesch. Supp. 995.

Μυσάω, (μύσος)=μυσάττομαι.

Μυσάπια, ας, ἡ, subst. from sq., filthiness, loathsomeness.

Μυσάρος, ἄ, ὄν: (μύσος):—foul, dirty: hence like Lat. *impurus*, loathsome, abominable, and so like μισρός, Eur. Or. 1624, etc.; τὸ μ., an abominable, Hdt. 2, 37; of persons, defiled, polluted, Eur. El. 1350.

Μυσάρχης, ου, ὁ, (μύσος, ἄρχω) the author of a foul deed, LXX.

Μυσάττομαι, (μύσος) dep., to feel disgust at anything loathsome, to loathe, abominate, c. acc., Eur. Med. 1149, Xen. Cyr. 1, 3, 5.—The act. only in Hesych.

Μύσαχθής, ἐς, (μυσάττομαι) poet. for μυσάρος, Nic. Th. 361.

Μύσαχρος, ἡ, ὄν:—foreg.: μυσάχνη, ἡ, a prostitute, Archil. 125, like μισήτη: also μυσάχρος, and contr. μυσάχρος, μυσάχρος, μυσάχρος.

Μύσερς, ἄ, ὄν, later form for μυσάρος.

Μυσήτης, ἡ, ὄν, (μύσος)=μυσάρος.

†Μυσία, ας, ἡ, *Mysia*, a province of Asia Minor lying along the Aegean and Propontis, divided into Greater and Less Mysia, Hdt. 7, 41.—2. *Moesia* in Europe.

†Μυσιάκος, ἡ, ὄν, *Mysian*, Strab.

Μυσίαω, ὦ, (μύσος) to feel disgust, dub.—II. (μύζω) to snuff, snort, esp. in eating greedily, Cornut.

Μυσιάδω, Lacon. for μυθιάω, Ar. Lys. 94, etc.

Μυσιακός, (μύζω) adv., with the eyes shut, winking, Cratin. Ὀρ. 12, but v. Meineke.

†Μύσιος, ας, ου, *Mysian*, Pind. I. 8, 107; Aesch. Pers. 322.—II. ὁ Μ., the *Mysian*, a river of Mysia, Strab. p. 616

†Μύσις, ἰδος, ἡ, pecul. fem. to Μύσος, αἰα Μ., Dion. P. 803.

Μύσις, εως, ἡ, (μύζω) a closing the

ὄφρ, eyes, etc.—II. (from pass.) a being closed, constipation, Hipp. [v]

Μυσκέλευδρον, ον, τό, mouse-dung.

†Μυσκέλλος, ον, ὁ, Myscellus, son of Alceon of Argos, Strab. p. 262.

Μύσκος, ον, ὁ, dim. from μύς, for μύσκιος, dub.

†Μύσκον, υνος, ὁ, Myscon, a leader of the Syracusans, Thuc. 8, 85.—2. son of Menecrates, an Athenian, Xen. Hell. 1, 1, 29.

†Μύσοι, ὧν, οἱ, the Mysians.—1. in Mysia in Asia Minor, Il. 2, 858, cf. Strab. p. 295, who makes them to have come from Thrace, Id. p. 564.—2. a Thracian nation on the Ister, called by the Romans Moesi, Strab. pp. 295, 317: some regard them as the ones mentioned in Il. 13, 5.

Μύσος, τό, (μύα, μύζα) anything loathsome, uncleanness of body or mind: metaph., an abomination, defilement, Lat. piaculum, like μάσμα, Trag., as Aesch. Cho. 650, Eum. 839, Soph. O. T. 138. [Sometimes written properis. μύσος, but wrongly, for υ is always short; cf. Draco p. 65, 15, E. M. p. 588, 52: perh. μύσος caused the error.] Hence

Μύσος, ὄν, = μυσσός.

Μύσος, οὐ, ὁ, a Mysian, ἴν. sub Μυσός; as adj. Mysian, Οὐλυμπος, Call. Dian. 117†: for Μυσῶν λεία, cf. sub λεία.

†Μύσος, ὄν, ὁ, Mysus, brother of Car and Lydus, from whom the Mysians were said to derive their name, Hdt. 1, 171.

Μυσπόλεω, ᾧ, (μύς, πολέω) to run about like a mouse, Ar. Vesp. 140, with a play on μυστιπολεῖω.

Μύσσω, μύττω, only found in compounds, ἀπομύττω, ἐπιμύττω, προμύττω, and in Lat. mungo, emungo, v. μύω.

Μυσσωτός, ὁ, v. μυττωτός.

Μυσταγῶγέω, ᾧ, to be a mystagogue: hence, c. acc. pers. to initiate, = μύω, Strab., τινά τι, Pseudo-Luc. Philopat. 22; opp. to μνεισθαι, Plut. 2, 795 E. Hence

Μυσταγῆγμα, ατος, τό, initiation into the mysteries: and

Μυσταγῆγτός, ἡ, ὄν, initiated.

Μυσταγῆγία, ας, ἡ, initiation into the mysteries, Plut. Alcib. 34; from

Μυστᾶγῶγός, ὄν, (μύστης, ἄγω) introducing or initiating into mysteries, a mystagogue, Strab., Plut. Alcib. 34, etc., v. Lob. Aglaoph. p. 29: hence—2. generally, a teacher of philosophy, Himer.—3. in Sicily = περιηγητής, a Cicerone, esp. at the temples, Cic. Verr. Act. 4, 59.

†Μυσταλίδης, ον, ὁ, Mystalides, masc. pr. n. Lys.

Μύσταξ, ἄκος, ὁ, Dor. and Lacon. for μύσταξ III., and always masc., whereas μύσταξ is fem. I—the upper lip, the beard upon it, our moustache, Strattis Incert. 6, et ibi Mein.; also βύσταξ, Antiph. Archon. 1, cf. Valck. Adon. p. 288: the Spartan ephors on coming into office issued an edict, κείρεσθαι τὸν μύστακα καὶ πᾶσιν τοῖς νόμοις, Arist. ap. Plut. Cleom. 9, Plut. 2, 550 B, cf. Müller Dor. 3, 7, § 7.

Μυστήρ, ἥρος, ὁ, = μύστης.

Μυστηρίω, to initiate into mysteries or doctrines.

Μυστηριακός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to mysteries, mystical.

Μυστηριασμός, οὐ, ὁ, initiation.

Μυστηριακός, ἡ, ὄν, = μυστηριακός, Ar. Ach. 747.

Μυστήριον, ον, τό, (μύστης) strictly neut. from μυστήριος = μυστικός,

a mystery or revealed secret: mostly in plur., τὰ μ., the mysteries, certain religious celebrations; first in Hdt. 2, 51, of those of the Cabiri in Samothrace. The most famous were those of Demeter (Ceres) at Eleusis, first in Aesch. Fr. 382; the greater (τὰ μέγιστα, cf. sub μνέω) in Boëdromion; the lesser (τὰ μικρά) in Anthesterion; but mysteries were celebrated in every considerable city of Greece, Lob. Aglaophamus, p. 43. In this work Lobbeck opposes the common notion that the mysteries were revelations of a profound religious secret; they certainly were always secret, but all Greeks without distinction of rank or education, nay, perhaps even slaves (p. 19), might be initiated, and in later times foreigners (p. 20): prob. they were shows or scenic representations of mythical legends, not unlike the religious 'mysteries' of the middle ages.—Cf. μνέω, μύστης, μυσταγωγός.—2. any mysteries or secrets, Soph. Fr. 943; hence, μ. στεμμάτων, the mystic wreaths, Eur. Supp. 470: also mystic implements and the like, ὄνος ἄγων μυστήρια, Ar. Ran. 159.—3. later, all matters of science which required teaching, Lob. Aglaoph. p. 127, sq.: in N. T., also in sing., a mystery.—II. a cough-medicine.

Μυστήρις, ἰδος, pecul. fem. of μυστηρίακός, Anth. P. 7, 9.

Μυστηριώδης, ες, (μυστήριον, ἰδος) like mysteries, Plut. 2, 996 B.

Μυστηριώτης, ον, ὁ, fem. -ώτις, ἰδος, (μυστήριον) belonging to the mysteries: μ. σπονδή, an armistice during the Eleusinian mysteries, Aeschin. 45, 38, etc.

Μύστης, ον, ὁ, fem. μυστίς, ἰδος: (μνέω)—one initiated, Eur. H. F. 613: also c. gen., μ. ἰδος, Eur. Cret. 2, 11, cf. Mel. 114; μυστί Περίας, Anth. P. 9, 229:—also as adj., μ. χορός, Ar. Ran. 370.—The division of the initiated into various orders, up to the ἐποπταί, is very dub., cf. Interpp. ad Ar. Ran. 745, Lob. Aglaoph. p. 31 sq., 128.—II. = μυσταγωγός, lb. p. 29; so, μυστίς νάματος ἡ Κύπρις, Anacreont. 4, 12. Hence

Μυστικός, ἡ, ὄν, secret, mystic, esp. connected with the mysteries, Aesch. Fr. 373; μ. ἱαχχός, the mystic chant Iacchus, Hdt. 8, 65; τὰ μ., the mysteries, Thuc. 6, 28:—later, in genl. of all arts, etc., that required teaching, Lob. Aglaoph. p. 128, sq. The χοῖρον μ. in Ar. Ach. 728, is prob. a wretched lean pig, such as the μύσται were wont to offer, Lob. tit. sup. p. 85, cf. μέγαρον IV. Adv. -κός.

Μυστιλόμαι, dep. to sop bread in soup or gravy, and eat it, ἀμφὸν χειρὶν τῶν δημοσίων μ., to ladle out public money, Ar. Eq. 827, 1168, Plut. 627, Dind.; al., μυστιλλόμαι, μυστιλόμαι, v. μυστίλλω: from

Μυστίλη, ἡς, ἡ, a crust of bread hollowed out as a spoon, to sup soup or gravy with, Ar. Eq. 1167; ubi al. μυστίλη, μυστίλλη, v. foreg.: cf. μύστρον, μυστίλλω.

Μυστιπολεῖω, to solemnize mysteries, Musae. 124, Nonn. Hence

Μυστιπόλετος, ον, solemnized mystically, Orph. H. 76, 7.

Μυστιπόλος, ον, (μύστης, πολέω) solemnizing mysteries, performing a mystic rite, Anth.; μ. ἡμασι, lb. append. 164: cf. Lob. Phryn. 666.

Μύστις, ἰδος, fem. of μύστης, q. v.

†Μυστιχίδης, ον, ὁ, Mystichides, an Athen. archon, Diod. S. 15, 2.

Μυστοδόκος, ον, (μύστης, δέχομαι) receiving the mysteries or the initiated, ὁμός μ., of Eleusis, Ar. Nub. 303.

Μυστοδότης, ον, ὁ, = μυσταγωγός, Anth.

Μυστοπόλος, μυστοπολεῖω, = μυστοποιῶ.

Μυστήριον, ον, τό, dim. from μύστρον, a small spoon.

Μυστηριοπώλης, ον, ὁ, (μύστρον, πωλέω) a dealer in small spoons, Nicoph. Χειρογ. 1.

Μύστρον, ον, τό, or μύστρος, ον, ὁ, a sort of spoon, Nic. ap. Ath. 12† C.—II. a measure, = two κοχλιάριαι ἱππιαί. Hence

Μυστροπώλης, ον, ὁ, a spoon-seller.

Μυσφόνος, ον, mouse-murdering.

Μυσχρός, μυσχρός, μυσκρός, v. μ. σαχρός.

Μυσώδης, ες, (μύσος, εἶδος) abominable, Plut. Timol. 5.

†Μύσων, υνος, ὁ, Mysos, one of the seven wise men of Greece, of Chen in Laconia, named by Plato instead of Periander, Prot. 343 A.

Μυσωτός, = μυττωτός, Call. Fr. 282.

Μωτάκιον, τό, to be fond of the letter μ.—formed like ἰωτάκιον. Hence

Μωτάκισμός, οὐ, ὁ, fondness for the letter μ, Gramm.

Μύτης, ον, ὁ, = μυττός, Hesych.

†Μυτιλήναιος, α, ον, of Mytilene, Mytilenaeus, Strab. p. 617.

†Μυτιλήνη, ἡς, ἡ, better form than Μυτιλήνη, Mytilēnē, a celebrated city of Lesbos, having two harbours, now Metelin, Hdt. 1, 160; 2, 178; etc.

Μυτίλος, ον, ὁ, (μύς) the fish muscle, Lat. mytilus:—acc. to Heind. Horat. Sat. 2, 4, 28, better μυτίλος, Lat. mitulus, and not from μύς, but of Lat. origin, cf. Ath. 85 E. [μυτί, Hor. l. c., Mart. 3, 60, 4.]

Μυτίλος, ἡ, ον, v. μυτίλος.

Μύτις, ἰδος, ἡ, that part of molluscous animals which answers to the liver, Arist. H. A. 4, 1, 19, etc.

†Μυστράτρον, ον, τό, Mystratrum, a city of Sicily, Polyb. 1, 24, 11.

†Μυττόνιον, or Μυττόνη, ον, ὁ, Myttonion, masc. pr. n., Polyb. 9, 22, 4.

Μυττός, ὄν, Lat. mutus, dumb, ap. Hesych.; cf. μύδος.

Μύττα, Att. for μύσσω.

Μυττωεῖω, to make into a μυττωτός, μ. τινά, to make mince-meat of him, Ar. Vesp. 63: from

Μυττωτός, (no Att. form μυσσωτός), οὐ, ὁ, and perh. μυττωτόν, τό, = a savoury dish of cheese, honey, garlic, etc., mashed up into a sort of paste, Lat. alliatum, intritum, moretum, Anan. 1, 8, Ar. Ach. 174, Eq. 771, etc. (From μύω, μύζω, μύσσω, because its pungent taste made people wince.)

Μυχαίματος, ἡ, ον, irreg. superl. of μύχιος, Arist. Mund. 3, 10; formed like μεσάματος, παλαίματος.

Μυχάτος, irreg. superl. of μύχιος, Ap. Rh. 1, 170, Call. Dian. 66: formed from μυχός, as μέσματος from μέσος. [v]

Μυχέστατος, ἡ, ον, irreg. superl. of μύχιος, q. v.

Μυχίζω, (μύζω) to make a noise by closing the mouth and forcing the breath through the nostrils, to snort, moan, esp. from passion, Aesch. Fr. 337.—2. to make mouths, sneer, χεῖλεσι μυχισθόισα, Theocr. 20, 13; σιμά σεσηρῶς μυχίζεσθαι, Mel. 52; cf. Polyb. 15, 26, 8. Hence

Μυχισμός, οὐ, ὁ, a snorting, moaning, Eur. Rhos. 789.—II. mockery, jeering, LXX.

Μυχώδης, ες, like ον, moaning, μαιε μ., hard-drawn breath, Hinc.

(as *ii* from *μύχθος*=*μυχθισμός*, and *είδος*.)

Μύχθιας, α, ον,=sq.; like *κρυφίαιος* from *κρύφιος*.

Μύχθος, α, ον, (*μυχός*) inward, inmost, Lat. *intimus*, as v. l. Hes. Op. 521, Th. 991, *μύχθια Πρόποντις*, *Propontis with its creeks*, Aesch. Pers. 876; also in Ap. Rh. 2, 742, Anth.—To this adj. belong various irreg. superlatives (formed after the subst. *μυχός*), viz. *μυχότατος*, *αίτατος*, *έστατος*, *ώτατος*, and *μύχτατος*, v. sub vocc. [v]

Μυχλός, ν, *μύκλα* II.
Μυχμός, ού, ό, (*μύζω*)=μυγμός, moaning, groaning, Od. 24, 416.

Μυχόθεν, (*μυχός*) adv. from the inmost part of the house, from the women's chambers, Aesch. Ag. 96.

Μυχοί, adv., inside, for *μυχῶ*; like *οἰκοί* for *οἶκοι*.

Μυχότατος, η, ον, irreg. superl. of *μύχθος*, *μυχότατος ἔξ*, in the farthest corner he sat, Od. 21, 146.

Μυχόνδε, adv., to the far corner, Od. 22, 270: from

Μύχός, ού, ό, (*μύω*):=heterog. plur. τὰ *μυχά*, Dion. P. 117, 128, etc.:—the innermost place or part, inmost nook or corner, Lat. *sinus*, *recessus*, *δόμον*, *σπείον*, *άντρον*, Il. 22, 440, Od. 5, 226; 13, 363; 30, μ. *χθονός*, *νήσων*, Hes., etc.—2. esp. the inmost, most private part of a house, the women's apartments, Lat. *penetræ*, *ἐξ μυχόν* *ἐξ οὐδού*, from the threshold to the *secret chamber*, Od. 7, 87, 96; cf. *μυχόθεν*.—3. a bay or creek, running far inland, Hdt. 2, 11; 4, 21; *ἐξ μυχονδς ἁλός*, Pind. P. 6, 12; *Πόντιος μ.*, Aesch. P. 839:—so, *μυχῶ Ἀργεος*, i. e. at Argos, which lies at the far corner of the Argolic gulf, Il. 6, 152; Od. 3, 263; so, *Κορίνθον ἐν μυχοῖσι*, Pind. N. 10, 78:—the irreg. superl. *μυχότατος*, *μύχτατος* etc., v. sub vocc.

†Μυχός, ού, ό, *Μυχός*, a harbour in Phocis, Strab. p. 409.

Μυχότροπος, ον, of *slly habits*, v. l. for *μολχ.*, Ar. Thesm. 392.

Μύχορος, ον, ό, (*μυχός*, οὐρος) watch of the interior, Lye. 373. [v]

Μύχωδός, ες, (*μυχός*, *είδος*) with or in secret holes and corners.

Μυχών, ώνος, ό, also *μυκών*,=σωός, Gramm.

Μύχωτατος, η, ον, (*μυχός*) irreg. superl. of *μύχθος*, Gramm.

ΜΥΩ, ἴ, υῶσ, intr. to close, be shut, esp. of the lips and eyes, to wink, vince, *μύσαν* *ὅσσε* *ὑπὸ βλεφάροις*, Il. 24, 637; cf. *συμύω*; so, *μύσαν* *ὄμμα*, closed eye, Eur. Med. 1183; cf. *ἡμύω*.—II. of persons, to shut the eyes, keep one's eyes shut, Soph. Fr. 754; esp. in fear of danger, *μύσας*, with one's eyes shut, Id. Ant. 421, Ar. Vesp. 988, Plat., etc.; cf. Meineke Antiph. Agr. 4; *φαίνεται καὶ μύσαν* *ὀράματα*, Arist. de Anima 3, 12.—c. acc., *χεῖλεα μεμυκός*, Anth. P. 15, 40.—2. metaph. to be lulled to rest, of pain, to cease, Soph. Tr. 1008.—III. also=μύζω. (The root is *μύ, μυ*, which is pronounced by closing the lips: but the root has many branches: e. g. *ἡμύω*, *αὔσις*, *μυσία*, *μύνειν*, *μύω*, *μύχθος*, *μύχορ*; *μύεω*, *μύστηρ*, *μύστηρ*; *μύω*, *μυμνάω*; *μύω* II, *μυγμός*, *μυγθίζω*; *μυκτῆρ*, *μυκτῆριζω*; *μύω* II, *μυζάω*, *μυζέω*; *μύσσω*, *μύτω*, *μυττός*, *μύτης*, *μύδος*, *μυδός*, *μυσσο*, *μυσσillo*, *μυτις*, *μυτιο*; *μύσος*, *μυσσάρος*, *μυσάττομαι*; *μύδος*, *μυδών*, *μυδαλέος*, *μυδάω*, *μυδαίνω*; *μύκος*, *μύκης*, *μύξα*, *μυζάω*, *μυζίνος*, *μυζο*, *εμυζο*, cf. Heine. Hes. Sc. 267, p. 119: *μυκάμαι*, etc.) 'v seem

to be always long in pres.; but ὤ certainly in aor., cf. Il. 24, 637, Soph. Ant. 421, Eur. Med. 1183; except in later writers, as Antiphil. 43, 3, etc.: in perf. ὤ always, as Il. 24, 420, Leon. Tar. 63, etc.]

Μῦσδός, ες, (*μύς*, *είδος*) mouse-like, Plut. 2, 458 C.—II. (*μύς* IV) muscular, lb. 733 C.

Μῦών, ώνος, ό, (*μύς* IV):=a muscular part of the body, as it were, a knot or cluster of muscles, Il. 16, 315, 324. [Heyne proposes *μύνω*, metri grat., but by poet. usage v in this word is always long, cf. Ap. Rh. 4, 1520, Theocr. 25, 149.]

Μῦωνία, ας, ἡ, (*μύς*) a mouse-hole.—II. a term of reproach for a lewd woman, Epicrat. Chor. 1, Ael. N. A. 12, 10.

Μῦωζία, ας, ἡ,=foreg.

Μῦωζός, ού, ό, v. *μυωζός*.

Μῦωπάζω, (*μύνω*) to be shortsighted, see dimly, N. T., 1 Pet. 2, 9.

Μῦωπία, ας, ἡ, (*μύνω*) shortsightedness, nearsightedness, Medic.—II.=μυνία, Arist. H. A. 6, 37, 3. Hence

Μῦωπιάζω, dub. for *μυνπιάζω*.

Μῦωπίας, ον, ό,=μύνω.

Μῦωπιάσις, ἡ,=μυνωπία.

Μῦωπιζέω, (*μύνω* II. 2) to spur, prick with the spur, τὸν ἵππον, Xen. Eq. 10, 1 and 2: but,—II. mid. (*μύνω* II. 1) to keep off flies from one's horse, lb. 4, 5:—pass., to be attacked by flies, Aristæna.

Μῦωπός, όνι,=μύνω, Xen. Cyn. 3, 2 and 3.

Μῦωτόν, ού, τό, (*μύς*, οὐς)=μύσσωτον.

Μῦωτός, ἡ, όν, (*μύς* IV) furnished with muscles, Ath.

Μύνω, ὀπος, ό, ἡ, (*μύνω*, ὤψ) strictly closing the eyes, blinking, winking: hence, shortsighted, Arist. Probl. 31, 16, and 25.—II. as subst. paroxyt., *μύνω*, ὀπος, ό, the horse-fly or gad-fly, like *οἰστρός*, Aesch. Fr. 675, cf. Supp. 307: hence,—2. a goad, spur, Xen. Eq. 8, 5, Plat. Apol. 30 E; *ἐν τοῖς μύνω* *περιπατεῖν*, to walk in spurs, Theophr. Char. 21.—3. metaph., a stimulant, Jac. Ach. Tat. p. 884. [v]; but in signif. II, Nic. has ὅ, Th. 417, 736.]

Μῶα, or Μῶά, ἡ,=Μῶσα, Lacon. for Μοῦσα.

Μῶδις, ἡ,=μωδιέ.

Μωκάομαι, dep., (*μῶκος*) to mock, i. e. *imitate*, and so *ridicule*, Ael., and Alciph. (Said to be formed from the sound uttered by a camel, *κάμηλος μωκάται*, Valck. Ammon. p. 231.)

Μωκεῖν, to shut the eyes, Zonar. Lex. p. 1383.

Μώκημα, ατος, τό, (*μωκάομαι*) mockery.

Μωκία, ας, ἡ, a mocking, Ael. V. H. 3, 19. Hence

Μωκίζω, to mock.

Μώκος, ον, ό, a mock, mockery. (Akin to *μῶμος*.) Hence

Μωκός, ού, ό, a mocker, Arist. H. A. 1, 9, 1.

ΜΩΛΟΣ, ον, ό, the toil, mail, broil of war, in Il. usu. *μῶλος Ἀρηος*, 2, 401, etc.; also without Ἀρης, Il. 17, 397; 18, 188, Hes. Sc. 257: but *ξείνον* *καὶ Ἴρου μῶλος*, the struggle between Irus and the stranger, Od. 18, 233 (the only place where the word occurs in Od.): Ἀρης *μῶλον συνάγει*, Archil.—Hesych. also quotes a verb *μολέω*=*μάχομαι*. Cf. *μῶλιν*, *μολύνα*.

†Μῶλος, ον, ό, *Molus*, son of Mars and Demoneia, Apollod. 1, 7, 7.—2. son of Dem. icalion, Id. 3, 3, 1: cf. *Μόλος*.

ΜΩΛΥ, ὄος, τό, *molis*, a fabulous herb of secret power, having a black root and white blossom, and known by this name among the gods, Od. 10, 305, where Mercury gives it to Ulysses, as a counter-charm to the spells of Circe.—II. in later writers a kind of garlic, Theophr., cf. sq. (Prob. akin to Lat. *mollis*, and so to *μῶλιν*, q. v.) [v]; but in Lye. 679, v.] Hence *Μῶλιν*, ἡ, (*μῶλιν* II) a kind of garlic, with a single head, not several small ones, Hipp.: also its *ῥιζ*, Lat. *unio*.

Μωλύζω, (*μῶλιν*)=μῶλιν.
Μωλύνω, (*μῶλιν*)=μῶλιν, Hipp.: pass. to be worn out, Soph. Fr. 620.

Μῶλνς, ὄκος, ό, Dor., and *μωλυνός*, ά, όν,=sq.

Μῶλιν, v. gen. *ος*, (*μῶλιν*) worn out by toil, feeble, sluggish, Nic. Th. 32: cf. *μῶρος*. (The acc nt should be *μωλινς*.)

Μῶλνσις, εως, ἡ, (*μωλύω*) a breaking, crushing: a softening, opp. to *πέψις*, Arist. Meteor. 4, 1, 5; 3, 16:—with v. l. *μῶλνσις*.

Μωλύτης, ον, ό,=μῶλιν, Timon ap. Diog. L. 7, 170.

Μωλυντικός, ἡ, όν, (*μωλύω*) weak ening, exhausting.

Μῶλυνος, ον,=μῶλιν.

Μῶλυν, (*μῶλιν*):=to enfeeble, dull, blunt: pass. to grow weak, get old, peak, pine, Hipp.: akin to *μολέω* and *μῶλιν*.—II. of meat and other food, intr. in act., to become gradually roasted, A. B. [v] seemingly in all tenses.]

Μωλωπίζω, (*μῶλω*) to beat and bruise severely, Plut. 2, 126 C, in pass.

Μωλωπικός, ἡ, όν, covered with weals, Galen: from

Μῶλωψ, ὀπος, ό, the mark of a stripe, a weal, in genl. a skin-wound, Arist. Probl. 9, 1, 1, Plut., etc. (Prob. formed from *μῶλος*, *μῶλινς*—cf. our *maul*—on the analogy of *αἰμάλωψ*, *θυμάλωψ*, etc.)

Μῶμαι, v. sub μῶμο III.

Μωμόομαι, Ion. *μωμόεμαι*, f. *-ήσομαι*: (*μῶμος*)—dep. mid., to find fault with, blame, c. acc., Il. 3, 412, Theogn. 169, etc., Aesch. Ag. 277, Ar. Av. 171.—Poet. word, used in late prose, as Plut., etc.

Μῶμαρ, τό, poet. for *μῶμος*, Lye. 1134.

†Μῶμεμψις, ιος, ἡ, *Memphitis*, a city of Lower Egypt, Hdt. 2, 163; cf. Strab. p. 805. Hence

†Μωμεμψίτης, ον, ό, an inhab. of *Memphitis*, Strab.

Μῶμενα, ατος, τό,=μῶμημα.

Μομενίω,=μωμῶμαι, Od. 6, 274, Hes. Op. 754.

Μῶμημα, ατος, τό, (*μωμάομαι*) that which is blamed, a blemish.—II. blame, mockery, LXX.

Μωμητής, ού, ό, (*μωμάομαι*) a mocker, scoffer, Hipp.

Μωμητός, ἡ, όν, (*μωμάομαι*) to be blamed or ridiculed, Aesch. Theb. 508.

Μῶμος, ον, ό, blame, ridicule, disgrace, *μῶμον ἀνέλεγει*, to set a brand upon one, Od. 2, 86; so in Pind. O. 6, 125, P. 1, 159, Soph. Fr. 235, and in late prose, as Plut.—II. personified, *Momus*, the critic God, first in Hes. Th. 214, where he is son of Night, cf. Plat. Rep. 487 A.—Prob. from *μῆμ-φομαι*, as if *μομφός*.)

Μωμοσκοπέω, ὤ, to look for blemishes in animals for sacrifice: in genl. to examine, test, Eccl.: from

Μωμοσκοπός, ον, (*μῶμος*, *σκοπέω*), looking for blemishes in sacrificial victims: in genl. examining—g.

Μῶν, adv., Dor. co. ε for *μη* οὐν but much used in Ae. εσ ια *μωε*

stones to which a negative answer is expected, but surely not? is it so? like *μή*; Lat. *num?*—as, *μὴν ἔστι...*; Answ. *οὐ ὅγῃ*, Eur. Hec. 754: sometimes, however, it only asks doubtfully, like Lat. *num forte?* and may be answered in the affirm., as Plat. Prot. 310 D.—Its origin from *μή οὐν* was so lost sight of, that we find *μὴν οὐν* in Aesch. Cho. 177, Eur. Andr. 82; *μὴν ὅγῃ*, Ar. Plat. 845; sometimes also *μὴν μῆ*, as Plat. Phaed. 34 C, Rep. 505 C.—*μὴν οὐ...*; had exactly the contrary signf. requiring an affirm. answer, Lat. *nonne?* Soph. O. C. 1729.—Cf. Jelf. Gr. Gr. § 873. (*Μῶν* is the Lat. *num*, like *ne μή, νιν uin.*)

Μῶνος, *α*, *ον*, Dor. for *μοῦνος*, *μόνος*.

Μῶνυς, ὅχος, *ὁ*, *ῆ*, with a single, i. e. solid, unclen hoof, Lat. *solipes*, epith. of the horse, very freq. in Il., once in Od., viz. 15, 46.—in dat. with a neut. subst., *γένοι τῷ μῶνυχι*, Plat. Polit. 265 D, cf. Lob. Paral. p. 287. (Either shortd. for *μονόνυς*, from *μόνος*, *δυνς*, or from the root *μη-α* with *δυνς*.)

Μῶνιχος, *ον*=foreg., Eur. I. A. 250.

Μῶμαι, Ep. lengthd. form for *μῶμαι*.

Μωραίνω, *ι*, *ᾱνῶ*, aor. *ἐμῶρᾱνα*: (*μωρός*)=to be silly, foolish, Eur. Med. 614, †Xen. Mem. 1, 1, 11†; to play the fool, Arist. Eth. N. 7, 4, 5: c. acc., *πέτρᾳ μωραίνειν*, to make a mad at, Aesch. Pers. 719.—II. causal, to make foolish, insipid, etc., N. T.: pass. to become so, lb. Hence

Μωρανισί, *εως*, *ῆ*=sq.

Μωρία, *α*, *ῆ*, (*μωρός*) silliness, folly, first in Hdt. 1, 146, and freq. in Trag.: *μωρίην ἐπιφέρειν* τινί, to impute folly to him, Hdt. 1, 131; *μωρίαν ὀφλισκάνειν*, to be charged with it, Soph. Ant. 470.

Μωρίον, *ον*, τό, a sort of mandrake, which maddened him who ate it, Diosc. 4, 76†

Μωροκάκοιθης, *ε*s, both knave and fool.

Μωροκλέπτης, *ον*, *ὁ*, (*μωρός*, κλέπτης) a stupid thief, Aesop.

Μωρολογέω, *α*, *ῆ*, (*μωρολόγος*) to talk in a foolish, silly way, Plat. 2, 1037 A. Hence

Μωρολόγημα, *ατος*, τό, a silly tale, Epicur. ap. Plat. 2, 1087 A.

Μωρολογία, *α*, *ῆ*, silly talking, Arist. H. A. 1, 11, 5: from

Μωρολόγος, *ον*, (*μωρός*, λέγω) speaking foolishly.

Μῶρον, τό=μόρον.

Μωροπόνηρος, *ον*, stupidly wicked or malicious.

ΜΩΡΟΣ, *ὁ*, *όν*, Att. *μῶρος* (Arcad. 96, 13):—strictly dull, sluggish, slow, akin to *μωλν*, Foës. Oec. Hipp.: hence,—2. metaph. of the mind, *dull*, *slow*; *silly*, *foolish*, Aesch. Fr. 289, Soph. Ant. 220; etc.: *τὸ μ*, *folly*, Eur. Hipp. 966.—3. also of taste, *insipid*, *flat*, Lat. *fatuus*, Diosc. Adv. ρωί. (Cf. Sanscr. *muhra*, fool, from root *muh*, to be silly.)

Μωροσφέω, *α*, *ῆ*, to be foolishly wise; and

Μωροσοφία, *α*, *ῆ*, foolishness, i. e. useless wisdom: from

Μωροσόφος, *ον*, (*μωρός*, σοφός) foolishly wise, a sapient ass, Luc. Alex. 40.

Μωροσύκον, *ον*, τό=σνκόμωρον, Celsus.

Μωρότης, *ητος*, *ῆ*, (*μῶρος*) dullness of wit, stupidity.

Μωρόφρων, *ονος*, *ὁ*, *ῆ*, (*μῶρος*, φρήν) ill-witted, Maneth.

Μῶρος, ὦ, (*μῶρος*) to dull, stupefy, v. Foës. Oecon. Hipp.: hence

Μῶροσις, *εως*, *ῆ*, dullness, sluggishness, stupor, Hipp.

Μῶσα, *ῆ*, Dor. for *Μούσα*.

†*Μῶσις*, usu. *Μουσις*, *ὁ*, gen. *-σῆ*, LXX., Exod. 18, 1.—*σεως*, N. T. Joh. 9, 29, and *-σου*, Euseb. 7, 21; dat. *-σει*, Luc. 9, 33, and *-σῆ*, Matth. 17, 4; acc. *-σέα*, Luc. 16, 29, and *-σῆν*, Act. 6, 11, *Moses*, the celebrated lawgiver of the Israelites, LXX.; N. T., ll. cc.; etc.—2. Metonym., the books of *Moses*, N. T. Luc. 16, 29; etc. Cf. Butt. Ausf. Gr. Gr. § 56, 1, ann. 1, ed. Lob.: Winer, N. T. Gram. § 10, p. 60 transl.

Μῶσαι, inf. from *μῶμαι*, Theogn. 769, v. sub *μῶω C*.

†*Μωύσις*, *ὁ*, the usu. form in N. T.; v. *Μωύς*.

†*Μῶφι*, τό, *Mophi*, a mountain in Upper Aegypt near Elephantine, Hdt. 2, 28.

N

N, *ν*, *νῦ*, τό, indecl., thirteenth letter of Gr. alphabet: as numeral, *ν*=50, but *ν*=50,000.

Changes of *ν*:—I euphonic changes:—1. into *γ* before the palatals *κ χ*, and before *ξ*, as *ἐγγονος ἑγκαίρος* *ἐγγάριος* *ἐγγέω*, etc.—2. into *μ* before the labials *β φ*, and before *ψ*, as *σμβίσιος συμπτώσης συμψύης ἐμψυχος*, etc.—3. into *λ*, before *λ*, as *ἐλλείπα συλλαμβάνω*, etc.—4. into *ρ*, before *ρ*, as *συρράπτω ἐρρύνθω*, etc.; though in compds. of *ἐν ν* sometimes remains before *ρ*, as, *ἐνρῦθμος*.—5. into *σ* before *σ*, as, *σύσσιτος πάσσοφος*, etc.: except again in compds. of *ἐν* (cf. also *πάνσοφος*); esp. before *σβ σκ σμ σπ στ σφ σχ*.—6. *ν* is left out before *ζ σβ σφ σκ σχ*, except in the prep. *ἐν*: it is also dropped before simple *σ* in nouns of the 3 decl., as *τίθεις* for *τίθενς*; in the 3 pl. of verbs, as *τύπτοναι* for *τύπτοντες*, etc.; so in the dat. plur. of the 3d declens., as *δαίμοσι* for *δαίμονσι*, v. Butt. Ausf. Gr. § 25, 4, § 41, 3.—7. *ν* is inserted in aor. 1 pass. of some pure verbs, as *ἰδύνθην* from *ἰδύνω*, *ἠμύνθην* from *ἠνάντω*, etc.—In aor. 1 pass. of verbs with a liquid before *ω*, *ν* usu. remains, if it belongs to the root, as in *ἐκλίνω* from *κλίνω* (cf. *πλύνω*); but again it is dropt in some tenses, as always in pf. 1 act. and pass. and aor. 1 pass. from *τείνω*, usu. in *κρίνω* *κλίνω* *κτείνω* *πλύνω*, cf. Lob. Phryn. 37.—II. dialectic changes:—1. in Aeol. when *ν* follows a long vowel or diphthong, this is shortened and *ν* doubled, as *κτείνω* *κτείννω*, *ἐγείνω* *εγείνω*, Greg. Cor. Dial. Aeol. 11.—2. *ν* and *λ* are exchanged, v. sub *λ*.—3. *ν* and *μ* are exchanged, v. sub *μ*.—III. the so-called *νῦ* *ἑφέκυστικόν* is found with dat. plur. in *σι*: 3 pers. plur. of verbs in *σι*; 3 pers. sing. in *-ε*, *-ι*; the local termin. *-σι*, as *Ἀθήνησιν*, *Ὀλύμπιασιν*; the Epic termin. *-φι*; the numeral *εἰκοσι*; the advs. *νόφι* and *πέρυσι*; the enclit. particles *κέ* and *νῦ*; and sometimes (acc. to Gramm.) with the demonst. *-ί* after *σ*, as *οὐτόσιν*, *οὐνώσιν*. Its use is either to avoid a hiatus where a vowel follows, or to give fullness to the pronunciation.—In Ionic prose this *ν* is usu. omitted.

Nāas, Dor. acc. pl. from *ναῦς*, Theocrit.

†*Ναασών*, *ὁ*, *Naason*, Hebr. *נאסון* pr. n., N. T.

†*Ναβαρζάνης*, *ονς*, *ὁ*, *Nabarzanee*, Persian, Arr. An. 3, 21, 23.

†*Ναβαταί*, *ων*, *οἱ*, the *Nabataei*, a people of Arabia Petraea, Strab. p. 767: their territory, *ἡ Ναβαταία*, Id.

†*Ναβιάνοι*, *ων*, *οἱ*, the *Nabiani*, a people of Asiatic Sarmatia, Strab. p. 506.

†*Νάβις*, *ἰδος*, *ὁ*, *Nabis*, a king of Sparta, Polyb. 17, 17, 1.

Νάβλα, *ῆ*, Soph. Fr. 728, also *νάβλας*, *ὁ*, Philom. p. 370 (where also is a gen. τοῦ *νάβλα*), and Strab.:—a musical instrument of ten, or (acc. to Joseph.) twelve strings; the playe is called *ναβλιστής*, *οὔ*, *ὁ*, Euphor. 31, and in Manetho *ναβλιστοκτύπευς*. Later collat. forms are *ναύλα*, *ῆ*, and *ναῦλον*, τό. (Ath. 175 D, says it was Phoenician; and no doubt it is the Hebr. *nevel*, freq. mentioned in the Psalms, along with the *kinnūr*; cf. sub *κινύρα*.)

Ναβλιστός, *οὔ*, *ὁ*, v. foreg.

†*Ναβοκοδόροσος*, *ον*, *ὁ*, *Nabuchodonosor* or *Nebuchadnezzar*, Strab. p. 687.

†*Ναβουριανός*, *ον*, *ὁ*, *Naburians*, a learned Chaldee, Strab. p. 739.

†*Ναγγαί*, *ὁ*, *Nangai*, Hebr. masc. pr. n., N. T.

†*Νάγιδος*, *ον*, *ῆ*, *Nagidus*, a city on the borders of Cilicia and Pamphylia, Strab. p. 682.

Νάγμα, *ατος*, τό, (*νάσσα*) any thing piled up, as a stone wall, Joseph.

Ναετήρ, *ῆρος*, *ὁ*=sq., Anth. P. 7, 409, etc.

Ναέτης, *ον*, *ὁ*, (*ναῖω*) an inhabitant, Ephipp. Geryon. 1.

Ναέτωρ, *ορος*, *ὁ*, (*νάω*) one that flows.

†*Ναζαρέτ* or *Ναζαρέθ*, indecl. *ῆ*, *Nazareth*, a small city of lower Galilee in Judea, the inhab. of which were not in good repute, N. T.

†*Ναζαρηός*, *ον*, *ὁ*, of *Nazareth*, a *Nazarene*, appell. of Christ from having been there educated, N. T.

†*Ναζαριαίος*, *ον*, *ὁ*=foreg., appell. of Christ and his followers, N. T. v. also Interp. ad Matth. 2, 23.

†*Ναθάν*, *ὁ*, *Nathan*, a Hebrew prophet, LXX.—2. a son of David, N. T.

†*Ναθαναήλ*, *ὁ*, *Nathanael*, a disciple of Jesus, N. T.

Ναθμός, *ον*, *ὁ*, (*νάω*)=νασμός.

†*Ναθώ*, *ονς*, *ῆ*, *Natho*, an island and district of Aegypt, Hdt. 2, 165.

Ναί, adv., used in strong affirmation, *yea*, *verily*, Lat. *nae*: in Hom. usu. in the phrase *ναί ὃν ταῦτά γε πάντα κατὰ μοῖραν ἔειπες*, *yea thou hast spoken sooth*: also, *ναί μὴ τότε σῆπτοντο*, Il. 1, 234, cf. H. Merc. 460, Pind. N. 11, 30: in Att. *ναί μὴ*, is very freq. c. acc. rei, just like *ναί* by itself, c. acc.: cf. *μὴ*, *νῆ*.—2. in answers also the Att. use *ναί* by itself, *yea*, *yes*, *aye*, Plat. Theat. 193 A, etc.—3. *ναί* followed by *ἀλλά*, etc., also marks a qualified assent *yes*, but..., Plat. Rep. 415 E, cf. Soph. 226 E.

Ναῖ, Dor. and Att. poet. dat. from *ναίς*.

Ναῖός, *ἄδος*, *ῆ* (*νάω*)—a *Naiad*, a river or water-nymph, usu. in pl. *Ναῖάδες*, Eur.; so Hom. has it always in Ion. plur. *Νηιάδες*, Od. 13, 104, 348, 356.—Also *Ναῖς* (q. v.); but never *Ναῖός*.

Ναῖδμός, stronger form of *ναί*, *yes* certainly, Comicus ap. Hesych.: directly opp. to *οὐδαμῶς* or *μηδαμῶς*.

Ναῖδιον, *ον*, τό, dim. from *ναός* Polyb. 6, 53, 4. [*ιδ*]

Ναῖσκε, Ion. impf. from *ναίω*, II. **Ναῖεσσκε**, Ion. impf. from *ναίεω*, Hom. **Ναῖετῶν**, in Hom. oft. in lengthd. 'p. forms part fem. *ναῖετῶσα*, impf. *ναῖετῶσσκον* (*ναίω*). — 1. of persons, dwell, freq. in Hom., and Hes.; usu. *ἐν...*, *ν. ἐπὶ χθονί*, Od. 6, 153; Hes. h. 564; also c. dat. loci, II. 3, 387, d. 17, 523; later also with *ἀμφί*, *ἐρῆ*, etc., Pind. P. 4, 321; in genl. *be living, to live, be*. — 2. c. acc. loci, dwell in, inhabit, *Δάριον, Ἰθάκην*, c., II. 2, 841, Od. 9, 21, etc.; *δῶμα*, Hes. Th. 816. — II. of places, to be situated, lie, II. 4, 45, Od. 1, 404, etc.; id so simply in the pass. signf. to be habited: cf. *ἐναῖετῶν*. — Only jet. **Ναῖετήρ**, ἦρος, ὁ, *ναῖετής*, ου, ὁ, = *εἰτής*, *ναῖετήρ*. **Ναῖκοι** or *ναῖκι*, barbarism for *ναῖχι*, Ar. Thesm. 1183. †**Ναῖν**, ἡ, *Naïn*, a city of Galilee, T. **Ναῖος**, α, ὁν, Dor. for *νήσιος*, q. v.; id the more usu. form in Trag. **Ναῖρον**, ου, τό, an *Indian* spice. **Ναῖρω** = *νάρω*, q. v., ap. Hesych. **Ναῖς**, ἴδος, ἡ, (*ναῖω*) = *Ναῖάς*, Hom. only in II., and always in Ion. form *νῆς*. [Z] **Ναῖσκος**, ου, ὁ, dim. from *ναός*. **Ναῖστειρα**, ἡ, fem. of *ναῖετής*. **Ναῖχι**, adv. for *ναί*, like *οὐχί* for *οὐ*, Soph. O. T. 682, Call. Epigr. 1. but not to be written *ναῖχι*, v. E. p. 638, 50, Eust. 107, 25.) **ΝΑΪΩ**. — A. intr. — I. of persons, to well, very freq. in Hom., and Hes.; u. foll. by a prep., v. *ἐν...*, v. *πένυ ἀμφί...*, c. gen.; v. *ἐπὶ*, *μετα...*, dat.; v. *κατά*, *περί*, *πρός...*, c. acc.; *παρά...*, c. dat. vel acc.; v. *ἀνά...*, acc., Hes. Th. 130; lastly c. dat. II. 2, 419, Hes. Op. 18, etc. — 2. q. also c. acc. loci, to dwell in, inhabit, *οἶκον, δῶμα, ἡπεινον, ἄλα, ὄρεα, κάρνηα*, etc., Hom.; esp. with *op.* names of places: freq. also in *ind.*, and Trag., in all these constructions. — II. of places, to lie, be situated, only once in Hom., *νήσον αἰόλουσι πέτρην ἄλδς*, II. 2, 626, cf. Soph. Aj. 598; also, *ὁδὸς ἐγγυθὶ ναῖς*, Hes. Op. 286: cf. *ναῖεσσα* II., et inftr. B. 1. — III. in Od. 9, 222, *ὄρωτον ἄγγεα*, the pails were filled with *rd*, — as Wolf (after Aristarch.) adds; cf. Ap. Rh. 1, 1146, Call. Dian. 1: *αἱ ναόν*, from *ναῖω*, to flow. B. trans., mostly in poet. *αρ. ναόν*, for *ἐνασσα* — to make inhabited, give to dwell in, *καί κέ οἱ Ἀργεῖ ναόν πόλιν*, I gave him a town in Argos for his home, Od. 4, 174: hence, to make a building habitable, generally *ἰδοῦναι, νηὸν ἐνασσαν*, H. Hom. Ap. 13: — hence in pass. of place, like A. 1, to lie, be situated, (as in the Horac compd. *ἐνναυδομένος*: cf. also *ναῖος*. — II. c. acc. pers., to let one well, settle him, *ἐν Ἀργεῖ ἐνασσεῖν ἰόνονος* Ἡρακλέος, Pind. P. 5, 94: so this signf. belongs the aor. pass., *ἔτηρ ἐμὸς Ἀργεῖ νάσθη*, my father died at Argos, II. 14, 119, cf. Soph. Aj. 795, Ap. Rh. 3, 1180; so, after *om.*, the aor. mid., *νάσσατο ἄγγ' Ἀλκίνοος διζυρὴ ἐνὶ κόμῃ*, Hes. Op. 17: esp. of emigrants and colonists, *ἰσπαναῖοι, ἰσπαναῖα*, and the poet. *θηδ. form ναῖετῶν*. — The word is q. v. in Pind., and Trag., in intr. signf. of persons, but the trans. signf. was wholly Ep., or at least poet., Eur. ap. Lycurg. 161, 31; *οἰκεῖν, ἔσεν* being used instead in Att.

(From the aor. *ἐνάσθη*, pf. *ἐνάσαι*, Pott assumes that σ belongs to the root, but he would not therefore connect it with *νάσσω*, as Passow does, inferring from Od. 9, 222, that the orig. notion of *ναῖω* is to be full: nor is it connected with *νάω*, though oft. confounded with it in MSS.; though Böckh writes *νάοισαι* [α], on the analogy of *ποίηω*, in Pind. Fr. 97.) **Νάκη**, ης, ἡ, a woolly or hairy skin, a goat-skin, Od. 14, 530: a sheep's fleece: later usu. *νάκος*, τό, q. v. [α] **Νάκοδαίμων**, ονος, ὁ, = sq., with a play on *κακοδαίμων*, Ath. 352 B. **Νάκοδεύης**, ου, ὁ, (*νάκος*, δέψω) a currier, tanner, Hipp. **Νακοκλέψ**, ὁ, ἡ, a fleece-stealer, Lob. Paral. 292. †**Νακόλεια**, ων, τά, *Nacolēa*, a city of Phrygia, Strab. p. 576. **Νάκωρος**, ὁ, = *νεωκόρος*, Inscr. **Νάκος**, τό, like the Homeric *νάκη*, a woolly skin, fleece, Lat. *vellus*, *κριοῦ* v., Hdt. 2, 42, Pind. P. 4, 121. (Hence Lat. *nacae*, whence again *nacca* = *fullo*.) **Νάκοτιλτέω**, ὦ, to pluck or shear off wool, Archipp. Ichth. 17: from **Νάκοτίλτης**, ου, ὁ, (*νάκος*, *τίλλω*) a wool-plucker, shearer, Philem. p. 362. **Νάκοτίλτος**, ου, (*νάκος*, *τίλλω*) with the wool plucked off, Cratin. Dionys. 8. **Νάκτης**, ου, ὁ, = *γραφεύς*, dub. **Νακτός**, ἡ, ὄν, (*νάσσω*) squeezed close: hence τὰ *νακτά*, felt. **Νάκυριον**, ου, τό, dim. from *νάκος*. **Νάμα**, ατος, τό, (*νάω*) any thing flowing, running water, a river, stream, spring, Trag.; of tears, v. *δακρύον*, Soph. Tr. 919; *νάματ' ὄσσω*, Eur. H. F. 625; v. *πυρός*, a stream of fire, Eur. Med. 1187; — v. *Βάκχιον*, Ar. Eccl. 14: — also in Plat., etc. Hence **Ναμάττω**, α, ου, flowing, running, ὄδωτα, Aeschin. 43, 15, and Theophr. **Ναμάτιον**, ου, τό, dim. from *νάμα*, Theophr. [μῦ] **Ναμάτωδης**, ες, (*νάμα*, *εἶδος*) like a spring, full of springs. **Ναμέρητης**, *νάμερτεία*, Dor. for *νημ...* **Ναμνῖται**, ὧν, οἱ, the *Namnītai*, or *Namnētai*, a people of Gallia Lugdunensis, Strab. p. 190. **Ναῦ**, Dor. acc. from *ναῦς*, for *ναῦν*. **Ναννάριον**, ου, τό, dim. from *νάννος*: *fas* fem. pr. n., *h. Nannarium*, Theophr. ap. Ath. 587 F. **Νάννας**, ου, ὁ, and *νάννη*, ἡ, = *νέννος*, *νέννα*, q. v. **Ναννίον**, ου, τό, dim. from *νάννος*, a puppet: *fas* fem. pr. n., *h. Nannium*, Anth.; etc. **Ναννίσκος**, ου, ὁ, dim. from *νάννος* II. **Νάννος**, ου, ὁ, a dwarf, Ar. Fr. 134, Arist. H. A. 6, 24, 2, cf. part. An. 4, 10, 12. — II. a *cheesecake*, Ath. 646 C. (Usu. written *νάνος*; but a is long, cf. Ar. Pac. 790, and Lat. *nānus*: hence it should be either *νάννος*, which is f'd in MSS., or *νάνος*, — though Bekk. in Arist. writes it *νάνος*.) **Ναννοφύης**, ες, (*νάννος*, *φυή*) of dwarfish stature, Ar. Pac. 790. †**Ναννώ**, ούς, ἡ, *Nanno*, a female flute player, beloved of Minnervus, Anth. P. 12, 168. **Ναννώδης**, ες, (*νάννος*, *εἶδος*) dwarf-like, dwarfish, Arist. Part. An. 4, 10, 10. **Νάνος**, ὁ, v. *νάννος*, sub fin. **Νάξιος**, α, ου, from the isle of *Naxos*: *τοὶ Νάξιοι*, Hdt., etc.: † *Νάξια λίθος* or *πέτρα*, a kind of whetstone,

Lat. *cos Naxia*, Pind. 1. 6 (5 10" †but Schol. ad Pind. 1. c. derives the name from *Νάξος*, a city of *Crēte*, and so Suid. s. v., cf. Pinedo ad Steph. Byz. s. v. *Νάξος*; and hence = *ἡ Κρητικὴ ἀκὼν*. — 2. of *Naxos* (2), *οἱ Νάξιοι*, the *Naxians* in Sicily, Hdt. 7, 154. **Ναξιοιργής**, ες, (*Νάξιος*, **ἐργω*) of *Naxian* work, *κάνθαρος*, Ar. Par. 143 Cratin. ap. Schol. l. c.; cf. *Λυσιουργής*. **Νάξος**, ου, ἡ, *Naxos*, one of the Cyclades, once called *Dia*, H. Hom. Ap. 44; †now *Naxia*. — 2. a city on east coast of Sicily, Thuc. 6, 3, a colony from Chalcis in Euboea, hence *ἡ Χαλκιδικὴ*, Id. 4, 25: later the inhab. erected in its stead *Taurominium*. — 3. a city of Crete, famed for its whetstones, Suid. s. v.: cf. sub. *Νάξιος*. **Ναοδομία**, ας, ἡ, (*νάος*, *δέμω*) a building of temples, Nicet. †**Ναοκλος**, ου, ὁ, *Naoclus*, a son of Codrus, Paus. 7, 3, 6. **Ναοποιέω**, ὦ, to build temples: from **Ναοποιός**, ὄν, (*ναός*, *ποιέω*) building temples, Arist. Rhet. 1, 14, 1. **Ναοπόλος**, ου, Ion. *νηοπόλος*, (*ναός*, *πολέω*) dwelling or busied in a temple, *μάντις*, Pind. Fr. 70, 5: ὁ v., the overseer of a temple, Hes. Th. 991. **Ναός**, οἰ, ὁ, Ion. *νήος*, Att. *νεώ*, (*ναῖω*) — strictly any house or dwelling but, like Lat. *aedes* (in sing.), limited in use to the dwelling of a god, a temple, Hom. (who, like Hdt., only uses the Ion. form), II. 1, 39, etc., Pind., etc. — II. esp. the inmost part of a temple, the cell, Hdt. 1, 183; the space in which the image of the god was placed, like *σηκός*, *ὑδών*, Valck. Hdt. 6, 19, Xen. Apol. 15, — the signf. of *ιερόν* being more general, Hdt. l. c. — The Att. use both *ναός* and *νεώς*, but the former only in this special signf. **Ναός**, Dor. and Att. poet. gen. from *ναῖς*. †**Ναός**, οἰ, ὁ, *Naüs*, a descendant of Eumolpus, Paus. 8, 15, 1. †**Ναούμ**, (indecl.; *Ναούμος*, *ω*, Joseph.) ὁ, *Nahum*, Hebr. masc. pr. n. N. T. **Ναοφόρος**, ου, bearing a temple. **Ναοφύλας**, ἄκος, ὁ, (*ναός*, *φύλας*, the keeper of a temple, Lat. *aedilitus*) Eur. I. T. 1284, Arist. Pol. 6, 8, 19. — II. (*ναῖς*) the master or pilot of a ship, Soph. Fr. 151. [v] **Ναπαῖος**, α, ου, (*ναπή*) of a wooded vale or dell, v. *πνυχά*, Soph. O. T. 1026; *πλάκες*, Eur. H. F. 958: *αἱ Ναπαῖαι*, dell-nymphs. †**Νάπαρις**, ιός, ὁ, the *Naparis*, a river of Scythia flowing into the Ister, Hdt. 4, 48. **Νάπειον**, ου, τό, = *ναῦν*. [α] **ΝΑΪΗ**, ης, ἡ, a woodland vale, a woody dell or glen, Lat. *saltus*, also *βήσσα*, II. 8, 558; 16, 300; *νάπαι κάλλιπται*, pleasant valleys and hills about a town, Hdt. 4, 157: acc. to some also, *clefts*, *gullies*, etc., in which water meets, *μισγάγεται*, which is countenanced by its prob. deriv. from *νάω*, and Eur. has *χειμαῖρος* *ναπή*, Bacch. 1093. — After Hom., as in Soph., Eur., and Xen., we oft. have *νάπος*, τό, as well as *νάπη*, differing only in gender, cf. Suid., and Phavorin.; though Schneid. Xen. An. 5, 2, 31; 6, 3, 31, attempts a distinction. [α] †**Νάπη**, ης, ἡ, *Napē* a spot in Lesbos near Methymna, Strab. p. 426. — II. fem. pr. n., Anth. P. 5, 5.

†Ναπιτίνος κόλπος, ὁ, = Ἰππωνιά-
ης κόλπος, Strab. p. 255.

Νάπος, τό, later form from νάπη,
I. v.

†Ναπάλλος, ἡ, = νάβθα.

Νάπυ, τό, = σίναπι, mustard, strict-
ly the Att. form, Lob. Phrynx. 288;
v. βλέπειν, Ar. Eq. 631, cf. κάρδαμον:
dat. νάπυι, Luc. Asin. 47. (The usu.
accent, νάπυ is wrong, Dind. Ar. l. c.,
for ᾱ only occurs in late and bad
writers.)

†Νάρ, gen. Νάρος, ὁ, the Nar, a
river of Italy, flowing into the Tiber,
Strab. p. 227.

†Ναράγαρα, ον, τᾶ, Naragara, a
city of Africa, Polyb. 15, 5, 14, where
form. Μάργαρον.

†Νάρατος, ον, ὁ, Naratus, masc. pr.
n., Plut. Epicur. 13.

†Ναράνας, ὁ, Narauas, masc. pr. n.,
Polyb. 1, 78, 5.

†Ναρβόν, ὄνος, ὁ, Narbo, chief
city of Gallia Narbonensis, giving
name to the province, now Narbonne,
Strab. p. 181, etc.—II. paroxyl. Νάρ-
βον, ὄνος, ὁ, the Narbo, flowing by
his city, earlier the Atax, q. v.,
Polyb. 3, 37, 8; Ath. 332 A.

†Ναρβανίτης, ον, ο, fem. -ίτις, ἰδος,
f. Narbo, Strab.

Ναρδῖον, (νάρδος) to look or be like
nard or spikenard.

Νάρδιον, η, ον, (νάρδος) of nard:
v. μύρον, oil of spikenard, Polyb. 31,
4, 2; so τὰ νάρδινα, Antiph. Ant. 2.

Ναρδίτης, ον, ὁ, (νάρδος) nard-like,
prepared with nard, e. g. οἶνος, Diosc.

Ναρδίτις, ἰδος, ἡ, fem. of foreg.

Ναρδολίτης, ἐς, (νάρδος, λίπος)
anointed with nard-oil, Anth. P. 6, 254.

Νάρδος, ον, ἡ, nard, Lat. nardus,
Diosc.; a plant, called (from its blos-
som being shaped like an ear of corn)
νάρδον στάχυς, also νάρδοσταχυς,
Lat. spica nardi, our spikenard, and
used for making the perfumed oil
called from it: it prob. belongs to
the species *Valeriana*.—II. the oil it-
self, Anth. P. 6, 250.

Ναρδοστάχυς, ἡ, v. foreg., Galen.

Ναρδοφόρος, ον, (νάρδος, φέρω)
bearing nard, Diosc.

†Ναρβάκιον, ον, τό, ὄρος, Mt. Nar-
thacium, in Thessaly, still called Nar-
takion, Xen. Hell. 4, 3, 9.—II. a city
of Phthiotis, Strab. p. 434.

Ναρθηκία, ας, ἡ, a dwarf kind of the
νάρθηξ, ferulago, Theophr.

Ναρθηκίζω, to splint a broken leg
with pieces of νάρθηξ, Lat. ferulis obli-
gare, Medic.—II. to beat with a νάρθηξ.

Ναρθήκινος, η, ον, made of νάρθηξ,
Arist. de Audib. 52.

Ναρθήκιον, ον, τό, dim. from νάρ-
θηξ, Diosc.

†Ναρθηκίς, ἰδος, ἡ, Narthecis, a
small island near Samos, Strab. p.
637.

Ναρθηκισμός, οὔ, ὁ, (ναρθηκίζω)
the splinting a broken leg with νάρθηξ,
Galen.—II. the beating with a νάρθηξ.

Ναρθηκοειδής, ἐς, like, of the nature
of the νάρθηξ, Diosc.

Ναρθηκοπλήρωτος, ον (νάρθηξ,
πλήρωτος)—v. πυρρός πηγῇ, the stream
if fire filling the hollow of the νάρθηξ,
Aesch. P. 109; cf. νάρθηξ.

Ναρθηκοφάνης, ἑς, looking like a
νάρθηξ.

Ναρθηκοφόρος, ον, (νάρθηξ, φέρω)
carrying a wand of νάρθηξ, like the
Bacchantes, hence = θυρσοφόρος:
προεβάν, πολλοὶ μὲν ναρθηκοφόροι,
Βάκχοι δὲ γε παῖδοι, i. e. all a'e not
what they seem, Stallb. Plat. Phaed.
99 C:—also a rod-bearer, Xen. Cyr. 2,
3, 18.

Ναρθηκώδης, ἐς, like a νάρθηξ.

Νάρθηξ, ηκος, ὁ, a tall umbellifer-
ous plant, Lat. ferula, with a slight,
knotted, pithy stalk, in which Pro-
metheus conveyed the spark of fire
from heaven to earth, Hes. Op. 52,
Th. 567: the Greeks still call it νάρ-
θηκα, and still use its tinder-like pith
to carry lights about.—The stalks
furnished the Bacchanalian wands
(θύρσοι), Eur. Bacch. 147, etc.: they
were also used for canes or rods by
schoolmasters, Xen. Cyr. 2, 3, 20,
Arist. Probl. 27, 3, 5; likewise to make
splints for bandaging broken limbs;
cf. ναρθηκίζω.—II. a small case or
casket for unguents, etc., Luc. adv.
Indoct. 29: in a costly νάρθηξ of this
sort Alexander carried with him Ar-
istotle's recension (διόρθωσις) of the
Homeric poems, thence called ἡ ἐκ
τοῦ νάρθηκος, Strab. p. 594, Plut.
Alex. 8; cf. Wolf Proleg. p. clxxxiii.

—III. physicians called their works
on the cure of diseases νάρθηκες and
ναρθηκία.

†Ναρκαίος, ον, ὁ, Narcaeus, a son
of Bacchus, Paus. 5, 15, 7.

Νάρκαφθον, ον, τό, also νάρκαφθον,
an Indian bark, used as a spice, etc.,
perh. the same as λάκαφθον, Diosc.

Ναρκῖον, ᾧ, f. -ήσω, to grow stiff or
numb, Lat. torpere, χειρὶ νάρκισσε, Il. 8,
328; so in Plat. Meno 80 B, cf. sq.,
and μαλκῖον: from

Νάρκη, ης, ἡ, a becoming stiff, numb-
ness, deadness, Lat. torpor, caused by
palsy, frost, fright, etc., νάρκη κατα-
χεῖται κατὰ τῆς χειρὸς, Ar. Vesp.
713: esp. the sensation of having one
hand or foot asleep, Arist. Probl. 2,
15; 6, 6.—Menand. also said ἡ νάρκα,
Lob. Phrynx. 331; and in Opp. C. 3,
55, we have a metapl. acc. νάρκῃ.—
II. a fish, like the torpedo or electric
ray, which gives a shock and so be-
numbs any one who touches it, Comi-
ci ap. Ath. 314 B, Plat. Meno 80 A.

Νάρκημα, ατος, τό, numbness.

Νάρκησις, ἡ, (νάρκῳ) a growing
numb, Galen.

Ναρκισσίος, η, ον, (νάρκισσος)
made of narcissus, Diosc.

Ναρκισσίτης, ον, ὁ, like the narcis-
sus, λίθος, Dion. P. 1031, Plin.: from
Νάρκισσος, ον, ὁ, rarely ἡ, Theocr.
1, 133:—the narcissus, a flower, H.
Hom. Cer. 8, 428, Soph., etc.—There
were several kinds, and amongst
them prob. the common narcissus or
white daffodil. (From νάρκῳ, be-
cause of its narcotic properties.)

†Νάρκισσος, ον, ὁ, Narcissus, son
of the Cepheus, changed into foreg.,
Paus. 9, 31, 7.—Others in Luc., N. T.,
etc.

Ναρκόω, to benumb, deaden.

Ναρκώδης, ἐς, (νάρκη, εἶδος) stiff,
numb, benumbing, Hipp., Plut. Sull.
26, etc.

Ναρκώσις, ἡ, (ναρκῳ) a benumb-
ing, Hipp. Hence

Ναρκατικός, ἡ, ὄν, making stiff or
numb, narcotic.

*Νάρξ, not used, cf. sub νάρκη; v.
Lob. Paral. 111.

Νάρξ, ᾧ, ὄν, (νάω) flowing, liquid,
Aesch. Fr. 388, Soph. Fr. 560; also
νάρξ—an old word, prob. contr.
from νεαρός, Lob. Phrynx. 42. (Cf.
Νηρεΐς, and modern Gr. νερόν).

Νάρταλος, ον, ὁ, a wicker vessel.

Νάρτη, ης, ἡ, an Indian spice, The-
ophr.

†Νάρυκος, ον, and Νάρυξ, υκος, ὁ,
Narycus, or Naryx, a city of the Locri
Ozoliae, the birth-place of Ajax, Strab.
p. 425, in Lyc. 1148 Νάρυκειν ἄστν

Νάρω, also νάρω, to suck, only
Hesych.

†Νάρον, ὄνος, ὁ, the Naro, a riv-
er of Dalmatia, Strab. p. 315.

Νᾶξ, ἡ, Dor. for ναῦς.

†Νάσαλα, ἡ, Nasala, an island
in the Red sea, Arr. Ind. 51, 2.

†Νασάμων, ὄνος, ὁ, Nasamon, so
of Amphithemis and Tritonis, A.
Rh. 4, 1496.

†Νασάμνες, ον, οί, the Nasamon,
an African people dwelling near
greater Syrtis, Hdt. 4, 172.

Νάσθη, Ep. 3 aor. pass. of νάω
(2), Il. 14, 119.

†Ναστικός, ᾧ, ὁ, the Rom. nan-
tastica, Strab.

Νασιώτας, ὁ, Dor. for νησιώτης,
Pind.

Νάσκαφθον, τό, v. νάρκαφθον.

Νασμός, οὔ, ὁ, (νάω) a flowing:
stream, spring, Eur. Hipp. 225, 65,
αἱματι...αἱματι μελαναυγεί, Id. Hel.
154.

Νασμώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) = ναματώδης.

Νάσος, ἡ, Dor. for νήσος, Pind.

Νάσσα, Ep. for νήσσα, aor. of νάω,
Od. 4, 174; aor. mid. νάσσατο, He-
op. 637, v. νάω B.

Νάσσα, Dor. for νήσσα, νήπτα.

Νάσσω, aor. ἐνάξα: pf. pass. ἔ-
νασμαι:—to fill quite up, press
squeeze close, stamp down, γάτων ἐνά-
ξας, Od. 21, 122:—v. εἰς τι, to stuff or ra-
into, Hippoloch. ap. Ath. 130 B:—
pass. to be piled up with, κλῖνας σι-
αίων νενασμέναι, Ar. Eccl. 84
(Akin to νέω, νῆω, νῆω, νηνέω,
also νάω sub fin., and νάω).

Νάστης, ον, ὁ, (νάω) an inhabi-
tant.

†Νάστης, ον, ὁ, Nastes, son of Ne-
mion, leader of the Carians before
Troy, Il. 2, 867.

Ναστίσκος, ον, ὁ, dim. from νάστος,
Pherecr. Pers. 1, 7.

Ναστοκόπος, ον, (ναστός, κόπω)
cutting up cakes, Plat. (Com.) In-
stit. 51.

Ναστός, ἡ, ὄν, (νάσσω) close-pre-
pared, and so solid:—ὁ ναστός (sc. πῆ-
κος), a close, well-kneaded cake, e.
used in sacrifice, Ar. Av. 567, Pl.
1142. Hence

Ναστότης, ητος, ἡ, firmness, soli-
dity.

Ναστοφάγος, ᾧ, to eat ναστοί: fr.

Ναστοφάγος, ον, (ναστός, ὁ, φαγεῖν)
eating cakes or bread, Paus.

†Νατίσιον, ὄνος, ὁ, the Natissio,
river of Gallia Cisalpina near Aq-
lea, Strab. p. 214.

Νάττω, Att. for νάσσω.

Ναυάγῳ, ᾧ, Ion. ναυηγ- (να-
γός): to suffer shipwreck, be ship-
wrecked, Hdt. 7, 236, Dem. 910, 7,
metaph. of chariots overturned, De-
1410, 10: generally, to go to wreck,
Aesch. Fr. 166. Hence

Ναυάγησμός, οὔ, ὁ, = sq.

Ναυάγια, ας, ἡ, Ion. ναυγή, ship-
wreck, wreck, Hdt. 7, 190, 192, etc.
Pind. I. 1, 52, and Att.

Ναυάγιον, ον, τό, Ion. ναυήγιον
—a piece of a wreck, wreck, usu.
plur., as Hdt. 7, 191; 8, 12, Aes-
Pers. 420, etc.: hence, ναυάγια
πικρά, the wreck of an overturned ec-
riot, Soph. El. 730; ἀνδρῶν δαι-
μόνων, of the wreck of a feast, Ch-
ril. p. 165, ubi v. Νάκε.—II. late
ναυαγία, Lob. Phrynx. 519. [α] Fr.

Ναυάγος, ὄν, Ion. ναυήγος (να-
γόννυμι): shipwrecked, stranded, L.
ναυήγους, Simon. 61, Hdt. 4, 1.
Eur. Hel. 408: ναναγόνος ἀναυ-
γίσσαι, to pick them up, Xen. Hell.
7, 4: hence, generally, ruined

δῶ) guiding, commanding a ship, poetic usage in Euphor. Fr. 111.

Ναυαρχία, ὦ, to be ναύαρχος, to command a fleet, Hdt. 7, 161; c. gen. ἡλίων, Philipp. ap. Dem. 231, 3.

Ναυαρχία, ας, ἡ, the command of a fleet, office of ναύαρχος, Thuc. 8, 33: the period of his command, Xen. Hell. 5, 1: and

Ναυαρχίς, ἰδος, ἡ, the ship of the αἰαρχός, Polyb. 1, 51, 1: from

Ναύαρχος, ον, ὁ, (ναῦς, ἄρχω) the commander of a fleet, an admiral, Hdt. 5, 59; 8, 42, Aesch. Pers. 363:—later, esp., the Spartan admiral-in-chief, for the Athen. admirals retained the name of στρατηγοί, Thuc. 4, 11; 8, 23, Xen., etc.—Strictly an adj., and so used in Aesch. Cho. 723.

Ναυίτης, ον, ὁ, late form for νύτης, ναυβάτης, Dind. Soph. Aj. 18, Argum. ad Phil. [α]

†Ναυάτης, ον, ὁ, *Navates*, a Spartan ambassador, Xen. Hell. 3, 2, 6.

Ναυβάτης, ον, ὁ, (ναῦς, βαίνω) one who embarks in a ship, a seaman, Hdt. 143, and freq. in Att.: also as adj., στρατός, Aesch. Ag. 987; ὁπλίτης, Ib. 405; v. λέως, Eur. I. A. 294. [α]

†Ναυβόλειος, ον, of *Naubolus*, Lyc. 668.

†Ναυβολίδης, ον, Ep. α, ὁ, son of *Naubolus*, i. e.—1. Iphitus, Il. 2, 518. 2. Clytioneus, Ap. Rh. 1, 135.—3. a haecian, Od. 8, 116.

†Ναυβόλος, ον, ὁ, *Naubolus*, son of mytus, king in Phocis, Il. 2, 518. 2. son of Lernus, father of Clytioneus, Ap. Rh. 1, 135.

Ναυότιον, ον, τό, (ναῦς, δέω) a ship's cable, Eur. Tro. 810.

Ναυηγέτης, ον, ὁ,=ναυηγός, ναυδός, Lyc. 873.

Ναυηγός, ναυηγέω, ναυηγία, etc., n. for ναυηγ-, Hdt.

†Ναυκλείδας, ον and α, ὁ, Dor.; n. and Att. -κλειδής, *Naucles*, a Iataean, Thuc. 2, 2.—2. a Spartan hero, Xen. Hell. 2, 4, 36: cf. Att. 10.—3. son of Polybiades, Ael. V. H. 7.

Ναυκληρέω, ὦ, to be a ναύκληρος, be a ship-owner, Ar. Av. 598, Xen. ac. 7, 1; Ἡρακλεῖδης μαρτυρεῖ κενὴν τὴν ναῦν ἣν Ὑβήλσιος ἐναυκλήρει, ap. Dem. 929, 14.—2. metaphor., πόλιν, to manage, govern, Aesch. hec. 652, Soph. Att. 994: c. gen., οἰκίας, like δεσποῖσεν, Alex. Locr.—II. to own and let a house, συνοικῶ, Isae. 58, 13; cf. ναυκληρος II. III.=ναυτίλλομαι, Hesych.

Ναυκληρία, ας, ἡ, (ναύκληρος) the life and calling of a ναυκληρος, a sea-going life, trading, Lys. 105, 4, Plat. legg. 643 E.—2. poet. a voyage, Soph. 151, Eur. Alc. 112: an adventure, terprise, Eur. Med. 527: hence used of a ship, Id. Hel. 1519.

Ναυκληρικὸς, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to a ναύκληρος, Plat. Legg. 842 D: and Ναυκληρίον, ον, τό, the ship of a ναύκληρος, Dem. 690, fin., Plat. 2, 4 F: τὰ πλ. ships collectively, fleet, Ar. Rhcs. 233.

Ναύκληρος, ον, ὁ, (ναῦς, κληρος) owner of a ship, ship-owner, ship-master, who made money by carrying odds for passengers, usu. himself acting as skipper, first in Hdt. 1, 5, d Att.; cf. esp. Xen. Mem. 3, 9, 11; generally, a captain, commander, Ar. Supp. 174.—2. poet. a seaman, ναυβάτης, Soph. Phil. 547, Eur. 10, 7, 3: also as adj., v. πλώτης, Soph. 387; v. χεῖρ, the master's hand, Ar. Hipp. 1224.—II. a householder,

owner of a lodging-house: at Athens esp. one who rented houses and sublet them in portions, Comici etc. ap. Harp.; cf. Böckh P. E. 2, 15. (In this sign. usu. derived from ναῖω, not ναῖς, cf. ναύκρατος.) Hence

Ναυκληρώσιμος, ον, to be let out, esp. for the purpose of subletting to lodgers.

†Ναυκλῆς, ἔνος, ὁ, *Naucles*, a commander of the Spartans, Xen. Hell. 7, 1, 41.

†Ναῦκλος, ον, ὁ, *Naucelus*, a son of Codrus, founder of Teos, Strab. p. 633.

Ναυκράρια, ον, τά, the registry of the ναυκράριοι. [α]

Ναυκράρια, ας, ἡ, the division of Athenian citizens, over which was a ναύκραρος, like the later συμμορίαί, Arist. ap. Phot.

Ναυκράριος, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to a ναύκραρος or ναυκράρια: from

Ναῦκράρος, ον, ὁ, also written ναύκλαρος, and so the same with ναύκληρος (λ and ρ being interchanged in Att., v. sub λ):—at Athens, the chief of a division (ναυκραρία) of the citizens, made for financial purposes before Solon's time: there were 4 in each φάτρη, consequently 12 in each φυλή, in all 48: we do not find that they had anything to do with the navy, until Solon charged each with the furnishing of 1 ship and two horse-men (so that Böckh's deriv. from ναῦς, P. E. 2, 327, is less probable than that from ναῖω): their office corresponded with that of the later δῆμαρχοι, who superseded them after the formation of the 10 tribes by Clisthenes, Hdt. 5, 71, compared with Thuc. 1, 126, cf. also Wachsmuth Gr. Ant. vol. 1, § 44, Thirlw. Hist. Gr. vol. 2, p. 22, 52: but yet the division into ναυκραρία was retained in most financial matters (v. Arist. Rep. Ath. Fr. 40 Neumann), their number being increased to 50 (5 in each φυλή), furnishing 50 ships and 100 horse-men, cf. Böckh P. E. 1, 341.

Ναυκράτω, ὦ, to have the mastery at sea, to be lord of the sea, Thuc. 7, 60:—pass. to be mastered at sea, Xen. Hell. 6, 2, 8: from

Ναυκράτης, εος, ὁ, ἡ, (ναῦς, κρατέω) having the mastery at sea, master or mistress of the seas, v. τῆς θαλάσσης; Hdt. 5, 36.—II. holding a ship fast: ὁ ν., a fish, like ἐχενγίς.

†Ναυκράτης, ον, ὁ, *Naucratis*, a Sicyonian, father of Damotimus, Thuc. 4, 119.—Others in Aeschin.; etc.

Ναυκράτητικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ναυκράτης) tending to mastery at sea, Dio C.

Ναυκράτεια, ας, ἡ, mastery at sea, a naval victory, Dio C.

†Ναυκράτης, ιος and εως, ἡ, *Naucratis*, a city in the Aegyptian Delta, on the Canobic mouth of the Nile, Hdt. 2, 97.

†Ναυκρατιτικός, ἡ, ὄν, of *Naucratis*, *Naucraticus*, Dem. 703, 15.

Ναυκράτωρ, ορος, ὁ, ἡ,=ναυκράτης, Hdt. 6, 9, Thuc. 5, 97, etc.—II. the master of a ship, Soph. Phil. 1072. [α]

†Ναυκύδης, ον, ὁ, *Naucydes*, a celebrated statuary of Argos, Paus. 2, 17, 5.

Ναῦλα, ἡ, and ναῦλον, τό, v. sub νάβλα.

Ναυολογέω, ὦ, to demand the fare or passage-money (ναῦλος).

Ναῦλος, ον, ὁ, or ναῦλον, ον, τό, Dem. 882, 12; 1192, 3, Ar. l. citand.:—passage-money, the fare, Ar. Ran.

270: v. συνθέσθαι, to agree upon one's fare, Xen. An. 5, 1, 12; cf. Dinarch. 97, 17:—the freight of merchandize, Dem. 933, 22, etc.

Ναυλοχέω, ὦ, (ναύλοχος) intr. to lie in a harbour or creek, esp. to lie in wait there in order to sally out on passing ships, absol. in Hdt. 7, 189, 192, 8, 6: but c. acc., to lie in wait for, like λοχάν, Thuc. 7, 4.—II. later, to receive into harbour. Hence

Ναυλοχία, ας, ἡ, a lying at anchor, esp. a lying in wait for the enemy in a creek; a pirate's anchorage, App.

Ναυλόχιον, ον, τό,=ναύλοχος II. Ar. Fr. 69.

Ναύλοχον, ον, τό,=ναύλοχος II. q. v.

Ναύλοχος, ον, (ναῦς, λέχος, λόχος) affording a safe anchorage, as it were the bed or resting-place of ships, esp. epith. of a harbour, λιμένες ναυλοχοί, Od. 4, 846; 10, 141; so, ἔδρα ν., Soph. Aj. 460; Ἀχαιῶν ναυλοχοὶ περιπύχαι, Eur. Hec. 1015.—II. as subst. ναύλοχος, ὁ, an anchorage, creek, Lat. *statio navium*:—also a heterog. pl., ὦ ναύλοχα, ye harbours! Soph. Tr. 633, (for it must not be joined with λοντρά). Hence

†Ναύλοχος, ον, ὁ, foreg. as pr. n., *Nauclochus*, a city in Thrace; Strab. p. 319.—2. a harbour near the Sicilian Mylae, App.

Ναυλώω, ὦ, (ναῦλον) to let one's ship for hire. Mid. ναυλοῦμαι, to hire a ship, Polyb. 31, 20, 11.

Ναυμάχέω, ὦ, (ναυμάχος) to fight in a ship or by sea, freq. in Hdt., etc.; v. τινι, to fight with one, Hdt. 2, 161; v. πρό or περί τινος, Id. 8, 57, v. τὴν περί τῶν κρέων, to be in the battle of the Carcasses (i. e. Arginusae), Ar. Ran. 191: generally, to fight, to battle with, κακοῖς, Ar. Vesp. 479.

Ναυμάχης, ον, ὁ,=ναυμάχος. [α]

Ναυμάχησις, desiderat. from ναυμαχέω, to wish to fight by sea, Thuc. 8, 79.

Ναυμάχια, ας, ἡ, a sea-fight, Hdt. Thuc., etc.; νυμαχίη κρατέειν, ἐκ-σοῖσθαι, Hdt. 3, 39; 6, 92: from

Ναυμάχος, ον, (ναῦς, μάχη) belonging, suited to a sea-fight, ἐνστά ν., boarding pikes, Il. 15, 389; so, ὁ δόρατα, Hdt. 7, 89.—II. parox. ναυμάχως, act., fighting at sea, Anth. P. 7, 741.

†Ναυμέδων, οντος, ὁ, (ναῦς, μέδων, ruling ships, appell. of Neptune, Lyc 157.

†Ναυπάκτιος, α, ον, of *Naupactus* *Naupactian*, Aesch. Supp. 262: from

†Ναυπακτος, ον, ὁ, *Naupactus*, a city of the Locri Ozolae on the Corinthian Gulf, with a celebrated harbour, now Lepanto, Thuc. 1, 103; etc.

Ναυπηγέτης, ον, ὁ,=ναυπηγός, v. l. for ναυηγ- in Lyc.

Ναυπηγέω, ὦ, (ναυπηγός) to build ships, Ar. Plut. 513: in Hdt. always in mid., ναῦν ναυπηγέσθαι, to build one's self ships, 2, 96; 6, 46; ἐπὶ τινι, against others, 1, 27; so in Att., ναυπηγέσθαι τμήρης, Andoc. 24, 7, etc. πλοῖα, Dem. 219, 11.

†Ναυπηγός, ἔς,=ναυπηγός, Maneth *Ναυπηγισία*, ας, ἡ,=ναυπηγία, very dub.

Ναυπηγίσμος, ον, also η, ον, Plat. Legg. 705 C (*ναυπηγέω*)=belonging to or useful in ship-building, of wood ἰδη, Hdt. 5, 23; ξύλα, Thuc. 4, 108, sq.; ὦλη, Plat. l. c.

Ναυπηγισίς, εως, ἡ,=sq.

Ναυπηγία, ας, ἡ, (ναυπηγός) ship-building, Hdt. 1, 27; v. ἀρῶσεν, to practise ship-building, Eur. Cenci

459; *ναυπηγιὼν τριηρῶν παρασκευάζεσθαι*, Thuc. 4, 108, etc.

Ναυπηγικός, Luc. D. Mort. 10, 9:—*ἡ-κῆ* (sc. *τέχνη*) the art of ship-building, Arist. Eth. N. 1, 1, 3; and

Ναυπήγιον, *ον*, τό, a ship-builder's yard, dock-yard, Ar. Av. 1157: from

Ναυπηγός, *όν*, (ναυς, πῆγνυμι) ship-building: *δ ν.*, a ship-builder, shipwright, Thuc. 1, 13, Plat. Rep. 333 C, etc.

†*Ναυπλία*, *ας*, ἡ, *Nauplia*, a city and port of Argolis at the head of the Argolicus sinus, now *Napoli di Romania*, Hdt. 6, 76; etc.: also *Ναυπλις*, Strab. p. 374.

†*Ναυπλιάδης*, *ον*, δ, son of *Nauplius*, i. e. *Proetus*, Ar. Rh. 1, 136.

†*Ναυπλίειος*, *ον*, of *Nauplia*, Eur. Or. 54.

†*Ναυπλιεύς*, *εως*, δ, an inhab. of *Nauplia*, *αι Ν.*, *ον*, 4, 35.

†*Ναυπλίου*, *α*, *ον*, of *Nauplia*, *Ναυπλίου*, *οί Ν. λιμένες*, Eur. El. 453; *ἡ Ν. χθών*, Id. Or. 369.

†*Ναῦπλιος*, *ον*, δ, *Nauplius*, son of *Neptune* and *Amymon*, Paus. 4, 35, 2.—a descendant of *foreg.*, an Argonaut, Ar. Rh. 1, 134.—3. husband of *Clymene*, father of *Palamedes*, Luc.

Ναυπόρος, *ον*,=ναυσίπορος, of a country, ship-frequented, Aesch. Eum. 10.—II. *παροχ.* *ναυπόρος*,=ναυσίπορος II. 2, πλάτρη, Eur. Tro. 877.

†*Ναυπορτον*, *ον*, τό, *Nauportum*, a city of *Pannonia*, Strab. p. 314.

Ναυρός, *όν*, *airy*, thoughtless, only in Gramm.

Ναῦς, ἡ, Lat. *nav-is*, a ship, very freq. in Hom., but (as in Hdt.) always in Ion. form *νηῖς*; Dor. *νᾶς*, but *νεῖς* only in Gramm. Gen., *νέως*, Ion. *νῆος* Hom., and shortd. *νέος* Hdt.; Dor. *νᾶος*, also in Att. poets, as Aesch. Pers. 62, Soph. Aj. 872.—Dat., *νηῖ*, Hom., in Dor. *νᾶῖ*, also in Att. poets. Acc. *ναῦν*; Ion. *νῆα*, Hom.; shortd. *νέα* in Hom. only once, Od. 9, 283 (where it is along syll.) usu. in Hdt., v. Schweigh. v. l. 8, 88; Dor. *νᾶν* rare, in Ar. Rh. 1, 1358; also *νηῖν*. Plur. nom. in Hom. *νῆες*, and more rarely shortd. *νέες*, which prevails in Hdt.; Dor. *νᾶες*, as also in Att. poets; in later prose *ναῦς*, which is blamed by Gramm., cf. Lob. Phryn. 170.—Gen. *νεῶν*, Hom., and Hdt., Ion. *νηῶν*, Hom.; in Dor. and Att. poet. *ναῶν*. Dat. *νασὶ*, Ion. *νησὶ*, Hom.; Ep. *νηεσσι*, Hom., more rarely *νέεσσι*, Hom.; Ep. gen. and dat. *ναῶν*, *ναῶν*, Hom. Acc. *ναῦς*, Ion. *νῆας*, Hom., and shortd. *νέας*, Hes. Op. 245, in Hom. rarer, but *νέας* in Hdt., everywhere recognized by all the best MSS., Schweigh. v. l. 7, 192; Dor. *νᾶας*, Theocr., in later Ep. also *νηῖς*, Dem. Bith. ap. Steph. Byz. v. *Ἡραία*: of dual only the gen. and dat. *νεῶν* is found, Thuc.: cf. *γραιῖς*. (Usu. deriv. from *νάω*; better, from *νάω*, *νεύσμαι*: or perh. akin to *ναῖω*, cf. *ναυκράτορας*.)

Ναῦσθλον, *ον*, τό=ναῦλον, only in Hesyech.; prob. coined for the formation of sq.

-*Ναυσθλόω*, *ᾶ*, contr. for *ναυστολέω*, to carry by sea, Eur. Tro. 164, Supp. 1037.—mid., f. *ναυσθλώσμαι*, to take with one by sea, Eur. I. T. 1487; *ο* hire a ship for one's self, Ar. Pac. 126.—pass. to go by sea, Eur. Tro. 672, Hel. 1210, (v. *foreg.*)

Ναυσία, Att. *ναυτία*, *ας*, ἡ, (ναῦ-) sea-sickness, qualmsickness, Hipp., etc.:—generally, disgust, Lat. *nausea*, Simon. Amorg. 54.

Ναυσιάσις, ἡ, qualmsickness, retching, sickness: from

Ναυσίω, Att. *ναυτιάω*, *ᾶ*, to be qualmsish, to retch, suffer from sea-sickness, Ar. Thesm. 882, in Att. form; so Plat. Theat. 191 A, Legg. 639 B: to be disgusted, Dem. Phal.

·*Ναυσιβάτης*, *ον*, ὁ=ναυβάτης. [βᾶ]

Ναυσίβιος, *ον*, (ναῦς, βίος) living in a ship or by the sea, Alciph.

Ναυσίδρομος, *ον*, (ναῦς, δρόμος) ship-speeding, Orph. H. 73, 10. [σῖ]

†*Ναυσιθῶς*, *ης*, ἡ, *Nausithōē*, a Ne-reid, Apollod.

†*Ναυσιθοῖος*, *ον*, δ, *Nausithoüs*, son of *Neptune*, a king of the Phaeacians, Od. 7, 56.—2. son of *Ulysses*, Hes. Th. 1016.

†*Ναυσικάα*, *ας*, ἡ, *Nausicaä*, daughter of *Alcinous* and *Afete*, Od. 6, 17.

†*Ναυσικλείδης*, *ον*, δ, *Nausiclides*, masc. pr. n., Ath. 62 D.

Ναυσικλειτός, ἡ, *όν*, (ναῦς, κλειτός) renowned for ships, famous by sea, Od. 6, 22: the fem. is in Hom. Ar. 31, still written *ναυσικλείτη*, but Ib. 219 better *ναυσικλειτή*, cf. Spitzn. Exc. xi. ad ll.

†*Ναυσικλῆς*, *έους*, δ, *Nausicles*, an Athenian commander, Dem. 264, 22, archon, Id. 888, 27.

Ναυσικλυτός, *όν*, (ναῦς, κλυτός)=*ναυσικλειτός*, epith. of the Phaeacians, Od. 7, 39; of the Phoenicians, 15, 415: fem. *ναυσικλυτήν*, Pind. N. 5, 16.

†*Ναυσικράτης*, *ους*, δ, *Nausicrates*, brother of *Nausimachus* (1), Dem. 986, 24.—2. an orator from *Carystus* in *Euboea*, Plut. Cim. 19.—3. a comic actor, Aeschin. 14, 8.

†*Ναυσικυδής*, *ους*, δ, *Nausicydes*, an Athenian, Ar. Eccl. 426; Plat.; etc.

†*Ναυσιμάχη*, *ης*, ἡ, *Nausimäche*, fem. pr. n., Ar. Thesm. 804.

†*Ναυσίμαχος*, *ον*, δ, *Nausimachus*, an Athenian against whom the παραγραφή of Dem. 984 sqq.—2. an Athenian archon, Diod. S.

†*Ναυσιμέδων*, *οντος*, δ, *Nausimedon*, son of *Nauplius*, Apollod. 2, 1, 5.

†*Ναυσιμένης*, *ους*, δ, *Nausimenes*, an Athenian, Isae. 69, 27.

†*Ναυσίνικος*, *ον*, δ, *Nausinikos*, an Athenian archon, Dem. 606, fin.

†*Ναυσίνους*, *ον*, δ, *Nausinöus*, son of *Ulysses* and *Calypso*, Hes. Th. 1017.

Ναυσίονε, *εσσα*, *εν*, (ναυσία) feeling nausea or disgust, Nic. Al. 83.

Ναυσιπέδη, *ης*, ἡ, (ναῦς, πέδη) a ship-cable, Luc. Lexiph. 15.

Ναυσιπέρατος, *ον*, Ion. *νησιπέρ*=*ναυσίπορος*, navigable, Hdt. 1, 193, Dion. H. 3, 44.

Ναυσίποδες, *οι*, the ship-footed, of islanders: also *ναῦποδες*.

Ναυσίποτος, *ον*, (ναῦς, πέμπτω) act. ship-wafting, v. *αὔρα*, a fair wind, Lat. *ventus secundus*, Eur. Phoen. 1712.

—II. pass. sent, carried in ships. [ῖ]

Ναυσίπορος, *ον*, (ναῦς, πόρος) traversed by ships, of a river, navigable, Xen. An. 2, 2, 3.—II. *παροχ.* *ναυσίπορος*, *ον*, act. passing in a ship, sea-faring, Eur. Rhes. 48.—2. causing a ship to pass, πλάται *ν.* ship-speeding oars, Eur. I. A. 172. [ῖ]

Ναυσίτονος, *ον*, (ναῦς, στένω): *ὕβρις ν.*, the lamentable loss of the ships, Pind. P. 1, 140.

†*Ναυσίφιλος*, *ον*, δ, *Nausiphilus*, son of the archon *Nausinicus*, Dem. 1367, 5.

Ναυσφόρητος, *ον*, (ναῦς, φορέω) carried in or by ship, sea-faring, Pind. P. 1, 64.

Ναυσώδης, *ες*, Att. *ναυτιώδης*,

(*ναυσία*, *είδος*) *nauseous*, sickening, Plut. 2, 127 A, 128 D, etc.—II. *qualmish*.

Ναυσίωσις, ἡ,=ναυσιάσις, vomiting: *ὀλεβὼν ν.*, the gushing of the blood from the veins, Hipp. p. 759.

Ναυστάθιον, *ον*, τό, (ναῦς, στατός) a harbour, anchorage, roadstead, Lat. *statio navium*, Thuc. 3, 6, an Polyb.: it oft. occurs in Eur. Rhes usu. in plur., but except in 244, 60 where we have *ναυστάθια*, the *gen.* is uncertain.

Ναυστάθιος, *ον*, δ,=foreg., Plut. Nic. 16, Ant. 63.—II. the ships assembled in a roadstead, Id. Arist. 22.

Ναυστολέω, *ᾶ*, to be a ναυστόλος to send or guide a ship, hence,—I. trans., to carry or convey by sea, *ὁμαρτα*, Eur. Or. 741: hence *ἰδία ἐπικώμια*, to carry their own praise with them, Pind. N. 6, 55, cf. Eur. I. T. 599:—pass. c. fut. mid. *-ήσονται* to go by sea, Eur. Tro. 1048, Melan. 29, 6.—2. to guide, direct, govern, πάλιν, Eur. Supp. 474: hence metaph. *τὸ πτέρυνε ποῖ ναυστολεῖς*, whither pliest thou thy wings? Ar. Av. 1224.—II. more usu. intr. like pass., to go by ship, sail, πρόσ., Eur. Tro. 77; c. acc. loci, Soph. Fr. 129, Eur. Mec. 682, etc.: generally, to travel, go, like French *voyager*, Luc. Lexiph. 2.—Only poet. Hence

Ναυστόλημα, *ατος*, τό, any thing conveyed by ship: in plur. also=sq. Eur. Supp. 209.

Ναυστολία, *ας*, ἡ, a sending, carrying by ship.—2. a going by ship, a naval expedition, Eur. Andr. 795: from

Ναυστόλος, *ον*, (ναῦς, στέλλω) sending by ship.—2. carrying or conveying, θεωρίς, Aesch. Theb. 858; ubi Dind.

†*Ναυστροφος*, *ον*, δ, *Naustrophus* masc. pr. n., Hdt. 3, 60.

†*Ναῦσον*, *ωνος*, δ, *Nauson*, com. name of parent of the ship *Nauphar* in Ar. Eq. 1309.

†*Ναῦτακα*, *ον*, τᾶ, *Nautaka*, a city of *Sogdiana*, Arr. An. 3, 28, 9.

†*Ναυτέως*, *εως* Ep. *ῆος*, δ, *Nauteu* a Phaeacian, Od. 8, 112.

Ναῦτης, *ον*, δ, (ναῦς) Lat. *navita*, a seaman, sailor, Hom., Hes., etc.; as ad v. *ὄμιλος*, Eur. Hec. 921.—II. one who goes by ship; simply, a companion by sea, Soph. Phil. 901.

Ναυτία, *ας*, ἡ, Att. for *ναυσία*, Lo Phryn. 194.

Ναυτιώω, *ᾶ*,=ναυσιάω, Att., also *ναυτιτιάω*, Phot.

Ναυτικός, ὁ, *όν*, (ναῦς, ναῖτης) *δ* belonging to a ship, to a seaman, v. *στρτός*, στόλος, a sea-force, fleet, etc. Trag.; opp. to *πῆδος στρατός*, Hdt. 8, 1; also τὸ ναυτικόν, a navy, fleet, Hdt. 7, 48, 160; Thuc. 1, 36, etc.; so, *ναυτική*, Hdt. 7, 161.—2. of person skilled in seamanship, nautical, Thuc. 1, 18, etc.; *ἡ-κῆ*, navigation, seamanship, Arist. Anal. Post. 1, 13, 8; and τὰ-κά, Plat. Alc. 1, 124 E;—but τὰ ναυτικά, also, naval affairs, *navpower*, Thuc. 4, 75, and Xen.—II. i. Athens, τὸ ναυτικόν esp. signifies money borrowed or lent on bottomry, *La pecunia foenore nautico collocata*, *ναυτοκοῖ ἐκδανείων*, ἐκδίδουσι, to let money on bottomry, Lys. 895; *ἡ γὰρ βάνειν, ἀνελίσθαι*, to take it up, borrow, Xen. Vect. 3, 9, Dem. 1212, 3.—*ναυτικὸν ἄμφοτερόπλων*, when the creditor runs the risk of the voyage home as well as out; v. *εἰρεσώπων*, when he runs the risk of the voyage out only, Böckh P. E. 1, 178.

Ναυτιλία, *ας*, ἡ, (ναυτιλος) sailing.

the our *New-town*), *Neapolis*: freq. written in two words, Lob. Phryn. 605, 665.—†1. in Campania, the earlier Parthenope, now *Naples*, Strab. p. 245; etc.—2. in Macedonia, on the peninsula of Pallene, Hdt. 7, 123.—3. another town of Macedonia on the Strymonic sinus, near Philippi, Strab. p. 330; cf. N. T. Act. Apost. 16, 11.—4. in the Tauric Chersonese, Strab. p. 312.—5. a city of the Samians on the Ephesian coast, Id. p. 639.—6. in Aegypt, in the Thebaid near Chemmis, Hdt. 2, 91.—7. in Zeugitana, a mart of the Carthaginians, Thuc. 7, 50.—8. in Pontus, earlier Phazemon, Strab. p. 560.—9. another name of Leptis in Africa, Id. p. 835.† [α] Hence

†*Νεαπολίτης*, *ον, ὁ, an inhab. of Neapolis, of Neapolitai, the Neapolitans*, Polyb. 3, 91, 4; Strab.; etc.: ἡ *Νεαπολιτῶν πόλις*, = *Νεάπολις*, Polyb. 6, 14, 8.

Νεαροχῆς, *ἔς*, (*νεαρός*, *ἡχέω*) *sounding new*, *λέξις*, Philostr.

Νεαροποιέω, ὦ, (νεαρός, ποίεω) *to make new, refresh*, Plut. 2, 702 C.

Νεαροπρεπής, *ἔς*, (*νεαρός*, *πρέπω*) *appearing new*, Aristid.

Νεαρός, ἄ, ὄν, (νέος) *young, youthful*, παίδες, Il. 2, 289, Hes. Fr. 34; *σοῖο* Pind., Aesch., and Eur.: *fresh, new*, *νεαρά* ἔξενερεῖν, Pind. N. 8, 34; *new, late*, *ἐντυγχία*, Soph. Ant. 157, ubi al. *νεοχμοῖσι*. Adv. *-ρως*.—Mostly poet., and in late prose, as Plut. [α], Br. Soph. O. C. 475, Monk Eur. Hipp. 1339: also *vea*- as one long syll., Pind. P. 10, 39.]

Νεαρόφης, *ἔς*, (*νεαρός*, **φάω*) *coming fresh to light, new appearing*, Aesch. Ag. 767, e conj. Herm.

Νεαρόφορος, *ον*, *newly bearing*.

†*Νεάρχος*, *ον, ὁ, Nearchus*, an Athenian ambassador to Philip, Dem. 283, 7.—2. an admiral of Alexander the Great, sent on an exploring expedition along the coast of the Indian ocean, etc., Arr. Ind. 18, 4, sqq.; Strab.—Others in Diog. L.; etc.

Νεαρόδος, *όν*,=*νεαροῖός*.

Νεας, *Ion. acc. plur. from ναῦς*, Hom., Hes., Hdt.

Νεάσιμος, *ον*, (*νεάζω*) *to be ploughed afresh*, of fallow ground, [α]

Νεάσις, *ἡ*, (*νεάζω* II) *the ploughing of fallow-land*, Theophr.

Νεασμός, *οὔ, ὁ*,=*foreg.*, Geop.

Νεασπάτωρ, *ον*, (*νέος*, *σπατῶ*) *Boeot. for νεοκάντωρ*, *newly soled*, Stratt. Phoen. 3.

Νεάται, *v. sub νεάτος*.

Νεάτη, (*sc. χορδή*), *ἡς, ἡ*, *the lowest (but in our musical scale the highest) string*, Cratin. Nom. 14, Plat. Rep. 443 D: fem. from *νεάτος*: also contr. *νήτη*, q. v. [νέα.]

Νεάτη, (*sc. γῆ*) *ἡς, ἡ*, *like νεά, νεός*, *fallow-land*, Lat. novale.

Νεάτης, *ἰδός*, *ἡ*,=*foreg.*

Νεάτος, *η, ὢν*, *Ion. νειάτος*, a kind of irreg. superl. from *νέος*, like *μέστος* from *μέσος*:—the last, uttermost, lowest or undermost, in Hom. (who has the usu. form *νεάτος* only in Il. 11, 712), always of space, *νεάτος ὄρχος*, ἠνθερέων, *κενέων*, etc., *νεάτα πείρατα γαίης*, etc.; *ὅπαι πόδα νεάτων ἰδῶν*, at the lowest slope of Ida, where it sinks into the plain, Il. 2, 824: c. gen., *νεάτος ἄλλων*, Il. 6, 295, Od. 15, 108: *πόλις νεάτη Πύλου*, lying on the border of Pylos, Il. 11, 712; and so prob. in Il. 9, 153, 295, *πάσαι δ' ἐγγὺς ἄλός νεάται* *Πύλου* *ἠμαθόντος*,—though Passow with some of the old Interp. takes *νεάται* for *νε*

νέатаи, νέανται, 3 pl. perf. pass. of *ναῖω*, *to be situate*, but v. Spitzn. ad l., Lob. Paral. 357.—II. later of time,=*ὑστατος*, Lat. *novissimus*, Soph. Ant. 627, 807, 808, Aj. 1185: otherwise rare in Att., except in the word *νεάτη*, *νήτη*, qq. v.

Νεάτος, ἡ, ὢν, (νεάζω, νεάζω) *fallow-land*.

Νεάτος, ὢν, ὁ, the ploughing up of fallow-land, Xen. Oec. 7, 20.—II. *the time for so doing*: cf. *ἀμπρός*.

Νεαύζητος, *ον*, (*νέος*, *αὐζάνω*) *newly increased*.

Νεάω, ὦ, (νέος) *to plough up new or fallow land, νεῶν τὸν ἀγρὸν*, Lat. *agros novare*, Ar. Nub. 1117; so absol. in Theophr.: hence, *νεωμένη*, (*sc. γῆ*) *land ploughed anew, a late fallow*, Hes. Op. 460; cf. *νεώω*.

Νεβράς, ἄκος, ὁ,=*νεβρός*: in genl. a young animal.

Νεβρεῖος, *ον*, (*νεβρός*) *belonging to a fawn*, Call. Dian. 244.

Νεβρῆ (*sc. δορά*), *ἡς, ἡ*,=*νεβρίς*, a *fawn-skin*, Orph.: contr. for *νεβρέη*, like *κνήη*, *παρδαλή*, etc.

Νεβρίς, *ον, ὁ, (νεβρός)* *like a fawn*, esp. *spotted like one*, Arist. H. A. 6, 10, 10.

Νεβρίδιον, *ον, τό*, dim. from *νεβρίς*.

[*Νεβρίδοπεπλος*, *ον*, (*νεβρίς*, *πέπλος*) *wrapped up or clad in a fawn-skin*, epith. of Bacchus and the Bacchantes, Anth. P. 9, 524, 14.

Νεβρίδοστολος, *ον*, (*νεβρίς*, *στολή*) =*foreg.*, Orph. H. 51, 10.

Νεβρίζω, *to wear a fawn-skin*, *to run about in one at the feast of Bacchus*, Dem. 313, 16, cf. Lob. Aglaoph. p. 653: from

Νεβρίς, ἡ: gen. *ἰδός*, Dion. P. 703, 946, and the only form given by Draco; but *ἰδός* [i] Eur. Bacch. 24, 137, Theoc. Ep. 2, 4, and oft. in Anth., and Nonn., as it ought to be:—a *fawn-skin*, esp. as the dress of Bacchus and the Bacchantes.

†*Νεβρίς, ἰδός, ἡ, Nebris*, a female slave, Luc. Dial. Mer. 10.

Νεβριμός, *ον, ὁ, (νεβρίς)* *the wearing a νεβρίς*.

†*Νεβρισσα*, *ἡς, ἡ, Nebrissa*, a city of Hispania Baetica, Strab. p. 143.

Νεβρίτης, *ον, ὁ, (νεβρίς)* *like a fawn-skin*, fem. *-ιτις*, of a stone, Plin. 37, 10.

Νεβρόγονος, *ον*, (*νεβρός*, **γένω*) *v. κνήμη*, the bone of a fawn's leg, i. e. a flute, Cleobul. ap. Plut. 2, 150 E, cf. Wytténb.

ΝΕΒΡΟΨ, οὔ, ὁ, the young of the deer, a fawn, Il. 8, 248, Od. 4, 336, etc.; *πέδιλα νεβρών*, *deerskin brogues*, Hdt. 7, 75: as an emblem of cowardice, Il. 4, 243; 21, 29; proverb., *ὁ ν. τὸν λέοντα*, Luc. D. Mort. 8, 1.—Also ἡ *νεβρός*, Eur. Pol. 6.

Νεβροστολίζω,=*νεβρίζω*, very dub., v. Lob. Phryn. 625.

Νεβροτόκος, *ον*, (*νεβρός*, *τίκτω*) *bringing forth fawns*, Nic. Th. 142.

Νεβροφάνης, *ἔς*, (*νεβρός*, *φαίνω*) *fawn-like*, Nonn.

Νεβροφόνος, *ον*, (*νεβρός*, *φονεύω*) *preying on fawns*, *ἀετός*, Arist. H. A. 9, 32, 1.

†*Νεβροφόνος*, *ον, ὁ, Nebrophonus*, son of Jason and Hypsipyle, Apollod. 1, 9, 17.

Νεβροχάρης, *ἔς*, *delighting in fawns*: v. l. for *νευροχ.*

Νεβροχίτων, *ανος, ὁ, ἡ, clad in a νεβρίς*, ap. Hephaest. [i]

Νεβρόμαι, (*νεβρός*) *as pass.*, *to be changed into a fawn*, Nonn.

Νεβρώδης, *ἔς*, (*νεβρός*, *εἶδος*) *fawn*

like, epith. of Bacchus, Anth. F. 524, 14.

†*Νέδα*, *Ion. Νέδη*, *ἡς, ἡ*, the *Nedon*, a river forming the boundary between Messenia and Elis, Call. Jov. 3, 33, Strab. p. 344.—II. the nymph of a stream, Call. Jov. 33.

†*Νέδων*, *οντος* and *ανος* (H. 1393) *ὁ, the Nedon*, a river of Messenia, flowing by Pherae, Corinna a. B. A. l. c.; hence *Minerva* was called *Νέδουσία*, Strab. p. 360.

†*Νεεμάν*, *ὁ, Naaman*, general Ben-hadad king of Syria, N. T.

Νέεγ, *Ion. nom. pl. from ναῦς*, Hom. *Νέεσσ*, rarer Ep. dat. pl. from *ναῖ* Hom.

Νῆη (*sc. ἡμέρα*), *ἡ, v. νέος*.

Νῆται, *Ion. 2 sing. subj. pres. from νέουμαι*, for *νῆη*, Il. 1, 32.

Νηγεγής, *ἔς*, (*νέος*, **γένω*) *new-born, just-born*, Od. 4, 336; 17, 12.

Att. and Dor. *νεῖγενής*, q. v.

Νηθῆλῆς, *ἔς*,=*νεοθαλής*, *fresh-sprouting, fresh-blown*, Eur. Ion. 11.

Νηκῆς, *ἔς*, (*νέος*, *ἀκή*) *newly whetted or sharpened*, Il. 13, 391; 16, 48.

Att. and Dor. *νεάκης*. Cf. Spitzn. 7, 17.

Νηκονῆς, *ἔς*, (*νέος*, *ἄκονῆ*)=*νεκῆς*, Soph. Aj. 820.

Νηλαία, *ας, ἡ*,=*νεολαία*.

Νηλάτης, *ον, ὁ, (ναῦς, εἰάων)* *speeding or guiding a ship*, ap. Hesych. [λα]

Νηλῆτος, *ον*, (*νέος*, *εἰάων*) *newly-rounded, fresh-ground*; hence *τὰ νελάτια*, *cakes of fresh flour*, Dem. 314, 1. (The deriv. from *ἄλλω* against analogy.)

Νηλῆφης, *ἔς*, (*νέος*, *ἀλείφω*) *fresh-plastered, oikia*, Arist. Probl. 11, 7.

Νηλῆς, *ῥδός, ὁ, ἡ, (νέος, ἐρχομαι)* *newly come, a new-comer*, 10, 434, Hdt. I, 118, Plat. Legg. 579.

Νημέλεκτος, *η, ὢν, (νέος, ἀμέλγω)* *newly-milked*, Nic. Al. 310.

Νηπίης, *νεπίης, νεπίσκος*, *Ion. for νεῖπ.*

Νηῆς, *ἡκος, ὁ, Ion. for νεᾶς*.

Νηήματος, *ον*, (*νέος*, *τέμνω*) *latter cut*:—castrated when young, Anth. 6, 234.

Νηφᾶτος, *ον*, poet. for *νεόφατος* (*νέος*, *φημί*) *fresh-spoken, new-sounding*, of a sound never heard before, H. Hom. Merc. 443. Opp. to *παλιόφατος*.

Νεῖ, Boeot. for *νῆ*, v. l. Ar. Ac. 867, 905.

Νεῖται, Ep. 2 sing. pres. from *νέμαι*, Od. 11, 114; 12, 141.

Νεῖταιρ, *ἡς*, *Ion. -ρη*, irreg. 1e compar. of *νέος*, as *νεάτος*, *νεῖταιρ* superl., the latter, lower; *νεῖταιρ* *στῆρ*, the lower part of the belly, Il. 539, 616, etc.; so, v. *πλευρά*, Eur. Rhes. 794: hence as subst., ἡ *νεῖταιρ* *ἡς*, *νεῖταιρ*, the abdomen, Hipp. 2, contr. *νεῖταιρ*, *νεῖρη*, cf. *νεῖρός*.—II. fem. n. pr. *Νεῖταιρα*, (q. v.) strictly Younger, Fresher.

Νεῖάτιος, *ον*, later form for *νεῖάτος*, [α]

Νεῖάτῳ, adv. later form for *νεῖάτω*, *θεν, νεῖάτω*: from

Νεῖάτος, *η, ὢν*, *Ion. for νεᾶτος*, q. v., Hom., also Eur.

Νεικεῖω, *Ion. for νεῖκω* (q. v. Hom., and Hes.; *Ion. subj. 3 sing. νεῖκεῖσι*, Il. 1, 579; impf. *νεῖκεσκον*, Il.

Νεικεστήρ, *ἥρος, ὁ, a wrangler*, gen., *one who wrangles with*, *ἐσθλῶν* Hes. Op. 714: from

Νεῖκω, *ῶ, f. -έω*: in Hom. and Hes., metri grat., in *Ion. forms*, *νέκω*, 3 sing. subj. *νεῖκεῖσθαι*, impf.

νεῖκε *ον* and *ν* *εικέσσκον*, fut. *νείκεσσω*, aor. *νείκεσσα*, etc.:—*ν* *εικέσσκον*, to quarrel, wrangle with one, *τινί*, Od. 17, 199; *ν* *ἀλλήλοισι*, to quarrel one with another, Il. 20, 254; *ν* *ἐνεκα τινοῦ*, Il. 8, 498; also c. acc. cognato, *νείκεα νείκεν*, Il. 20, 252: to rival, *εἶναι οὐ νείκεν*, *νείκεσσκον οἶον*, we two alone strove with him, Od. 11, 511, —where however Wolf and Nitzsch, after Aristarch, *νείκεσσκον*: part. *νείκεον*, obstinately, Hdt. 9, 55.—II. *νεῖκος*, trans. to vex, annoy, esp. by word, to rail at, taunt, abuse, upbraid, revile, c. acc. pers., freq. in Hom.; also with *μῦθῳ* added, Il. 2, 224; *ἀσχροῖς ὀνειδείσι*, *χολοῦσι* *ἐπέεσσιν*, Il. 3, 38; 21, 480, Od. 22, 225, etc.:—but in Il. 24, 29, of Paris, *νείκεσσε θεάς*, *τῆν δ' ἤνησε*, he insulted the goddesses (Juno and Minerva), but praised the other (Venus):—Aristarch. however rejects the whole passage:—in Hdt. 8, 125, to accuse, assail.—The verb is scarcely to be found, except in Ep. poets and Ion. prose; though the subst. *νείκος* is used by Trag., and now and then in Att. prose, as Plat. Soph. 243 A, Xen. Cyn. 1, 17.

Νείκη, *ης*, *ῆ*, = *νείκος*, Aesch. Ag. 1378.

Νείκησις, *ῆς*, = *νείκος*.
Νεικητήρ, *ός*, v. l. for *νείκεστήρ*, ap. Hes.

ΝΕΙΚΟΣ, *εός*, τό, a quarrel, wrangle, strife, Hom., Pind., Hdt., etc.; (cf. *νείκω* fin.); esp.,—2. strife of words, railing, abuse, a taunt, reproach, *νείκει ἄριστε*, Il. 13, 483; *νείκει ὀνειδίζεν*, Il. 7, 95; *ἐς νείκεα ἀπικέσθαι*, Hdt. 9, 55.—3. a strife at law, dispute before a judge, Il. 18, 497, Od. 12, 440.—4. also in Hom. not seldom for battle, fight, Il. 4, 444, etc.; Hom. joins *νείκος* *πολέμιο*, *φυλοπιδός*, etc., *ἔρις* *καὶ νείκος*, *πόνος* *καὶ νείκεα*, *νείκει*, Il. 20, 252: in Hdt., who also uses the plur., of dissensions between whole nations, *νείκος* *πρὸς* *Καρχηδονίους*, Hdt. 7, 158, cf. 8, 87.—II. the cause of strife, matter of quarrel, Erf. Soph. O. T. 695; whereas Hom. distinguishes between *νείκος*, quarrel, and its subject *ἔρισμα*, Il. 4, 37.

Νειλαῦα, *ῖα*, a fruit from the banks of the Nile, Cosmas.

Νειλαῖος, *α*, *ον*, from the Nile.
Νειλαεύς, *εὖς*, *ός*, Anth., and *Νειλείος*, *α*, *ον*, = foreg.

†*Νειλενός*, *εὖς*, v. sub *Νηλεεύς*.
Νειλογενής, *εὖς*, (*Νειλος*, **γένω*) Nile-born, Leon. Al. 8.

Νειλοθάλης, *εὖς*, (*Νειλος*, *θάλλω*) spring from the Nile, v. l. for sq.

Νειλοθερής, *εὖς*, (*Νειλος*, *θερῶ*) sunned or fostered by the Nile, Aesch. Supp. 70.

Νειλομέτριον, *ον*, τό, (*Νειλος*, *μέτρον*) a Nilometer, a rod graduated to show the rise and fall of the Nile, Strab.

†*Νειλόζενος*, *ον*, *ός*, *Niloxenus*, a Macedonian, Arr. An. 3, 28, 4.—2. a sage of Naucratis in Aegypt, Plut.

Νειλόρρυντος, *ον*, (*Νειλος*, *ρέω*) watered by the Nile, also *Νειλόρυντος*, Anth.

Νειλος, *ον*, *ός*, the Nile, first in Hes. Th. 338;—for in Hom. it is *Αἴγυπτος*, q. v.: the celebrated river of Aegypt, in Hes. it is called son of Oceanus and Tethys; in Pind. P. 4, 99, son of Saturn: from its five natural mouths called *πεντάστομος*, Hdt. 2, 10, and with two additional artificial ones, *ἐπτάστομος*, Mosch. 2, 58.

Νειλοσκοπεῖον, τό, (*σκοπέω*) = *Νειλομετρίον*.

Νειλῶς, *ιδος*, *ῆς*, situate on the Nile, *πυραμίδες*, Anth. †P. 9, 710.

Νειλῶτης, *ον*, *ός*, fem. *-ῶτις*, *ιδος*, living in or on the Nile: *χθὼν* *N.*, the land of Nile, Aesch. Pr. 314.

Νειλῶς, *α*, *ον*, = *Νειλαῖος*, Opp.
Νείμην, *νείμην*, *νείμον*, Ion. aor. from *νέμω*, Hom.

Νείθεν, adv. Ion. for *νεόθεν*, (*νέος*):—from the bottom, *νείθεν ἐκ κραδίης ἀνεσπενάχιζε*, he heaved a sigh from the bottom of his heart, Il. 10, 10.—II. anew, Anth.

Νείθι, adv. Ion. for *νέοθι*, (*νέος*):—at the bottom, in the inmost part, *ὅκα νείθι θυμόν*, it stung him to his heart's core, Hes. Th. 567: c. gen., *νείθι λίμνης*, Il. 21, 317: hence also under, beneath, c. gen., like *ὑπό*, Arat. 89.—Also written *προπαροχ.*, *νείοθι*, Schaf. Schol. Ap. Rh. 2, 355.

Νεικόρος, *ός*, *ῆς*, Ion. for *νεωκόρος*, Anth. P. 6, 356.

Νείομαι, Ion. for *νέομαι*, v. l. Il. 23, 76.

Νείον, Ion. for *νέον*, adv. of *νέος*, very lately, Ap. Rh.

Νειποῖέω, *ῶ*, (*νείος*, *ποιέω*) to fallow, turn into fallow: also to take a green crop off a field, by which it is, so to say, freshened and prepared for corn, Xen. Oec. 11, 16.

Νείος, *οὔ*, *ῆς*, new land, i. e. land ploughed up anew after being left fallow, hence a fallow, fallow-land, Lat. *novale*, Hom.; *νείος* *τρίπολος*, a thrice-ploughed fallow, Od. 5, 127, Il. 18, 541, Hes. Th. 971.—Strictly Ion. fem. of *νέος*, as we have it in full, *νείον ἄρουραν σπείρειν*, Hes. Op. 461: later also *νείος* (sc. *ἄργος*): cf. *νέος*, *νεία*, *νεία*.

Νείος, *ῆς*, *ον*, Ion. for *νέος*.

Νείος, *α*, *ον*, (*ναῦς*) = *νήϊος*, Gramm.
Νείοτατος, *ῆς*, *ον*, superl. from *νείος*, Ion. for *νεώτατος*, from *νέος*: adv. *νείοτατον*, = *νείοθι*.

Νειοτομεύς, *εὖς*, *ός*, (*νείος*, *τέμνω*) one who breaks up a fallow, Anth. P. 6, 41.

Νείρα or *νείρα*, *ῆς*, contr. for *νείαιρα*, the belly, intestines, Aesch. Ag. 1479, e conj. Casaub., for the reading of the MSS. *νείρει*.

Νειρίτης, *ον*, *ός*, dub. l. for *νηρίτης*.
Νειρός, *ός*, *ον*, contr. for *νείρος*, *νείρος*, whence *νείρα*, *νείαιρα*, but prob. only in Gramm., v. Müller Lyc. 896.

Νείσομαι or *νείσομαι*, v. sub *νίσσομαι*.

Νείται, contr. for *νέεται* from *νέομαι*, Od.

†*Νειτήτις*, *ῆς*, *Nititis*, daughter of Apries, Ath. 560 D.

Νείφω, late form for *νίφω*, also = *βρέχω*, Jac. A. P. p. 67.

Νέκας, *ἄδος*, *ῆς*, (*νέκνυς*, *νεκρός*) a heap of slain, Il. 5, 886, Pseudo-Luc. Philopat. 10.—II. in Call. Fr. 231, simply a heap or row, without any notion of corpses.—III. the cyclic poets are said to have used it for *ψυχή*, E. M.

Νεκράγγελος, *ον*, (*νεκρός*, *ἄγγελος*) messenger to the dead, Luc. Peregr. 41.

Νεκράγωγέω, *ῶ*, to conduct the dead, of Mercury, Luc. Contempl. 2: from *Νεκράγωγός*, *όν*, (*νεκρός*, *ἄγω*) conducting the dead.

Νεκράκδημία, *ας*, *ῆς*, a school of the dead, Luc. V. Hist. 2, 23.

Νεκρεγασία, *ας*, *ῆς*, for *νεκρῶν ἐγγραφίς*, Eccl.

Νεκρικός, *ῆς*, *όν*, (*νεκρός*) deadly, of or belonging to the dead, Luc. D. Deor. 24, 1. Adv. *-κῶς*, Id. Peregr. 33.

Νεκρίμαϊος, *α*, *ον*, (*νε ρός*) *deus* said of animals, like *θησιμαϊος*, v. l. Ael. N. A. 6, 2; v. Jacobs.

Νεκροβάρης, *εὖς*, (*νεκρός*, *βάρος*) laden with the dead, *ἄκατος*, Anth. Plan. 273.

Νεκροβόρος, *ον*, (*νεκρός*, *βορά*) devouring corpses.

Νεκροδέγμων, *ον*, (*νεκρός*, *δέχομαι*) receiving the dead, *Ἀδὼς*, Aesch. Pr. 152.

Νεκροδερκής, *ῆς*, (*νεκρός*, *δέρκομαι*) looking like a corpse, Manetho.

Νεκροδόκος, *ον*, = *νεκροδέγμων* Anth. P. 7, 634.

Νεκροδοχεῖον, *ον*, τό, a cemetery, Luc. Contempl. 22: from

Νεκροδόχων, *ον*, = *νεκροδέγμων*, Lob. Phryn. 307.

Νεκροθύπτης, *ον*, *ός*, a grave-digger
Νεκροθήκη, *ης*, *ῆς*, (*νεκρός*, *θήκη*) a coffin or urn, Eur. Cret. 2, 18.

Νεκρακάουστης, *ον*, *ός*, one who burns corpses.

Νεκροκόμος, *ον*, (*νεκρός*, *κομέω*) taking care of corpses, Greg. Naz.

Νεκροκορινθία, *ων*, τό, (*νεκρός*, *Κορινθίος*) at Rome, the fine cinerary urns etc., dug out of the tombs of Corinth Strab. p. 381.

Νεκροκόσμος, *ον*, (*νεκρός*, *κοσμέω*) laying corpses out for burial, Plut. 2 994 E.

Νεκρολάτρεια, *ας*, *ῆς*, (*νεκρός*, *λατρεύω*) worship of the dead, Eccl.

Νεκρομαντεία, *ας*, *ῆς*, = *νεκρομαντεία*, necromancy. Hence

Νεκρομαντεῖον, *ον*, τό, = *νεκρομαντεῖον*.

Νεκρόμαντις, *εὖς*, *ός*, *ῆς*, (*νεκρός*, *μάντις*) a necromancer, one who calls up ghosts to reveal the future, Lyc. 682.

Νεκρονώμης, *ον*, *ός*, a corpse-bearer.

Νεκροπέρνας, *ον*, *ός*, (*νεκρός*, *πέρνω*) one who sells corpses, Lyc. 276.

Νεκροποῖός, *ον*, killing.

†*Νεκρόπολις*, *εὖς*, *ῆς*, a city of the dead, the Necropolis, forming a suburb of Alexandria, Strab. p. 795.

Νεκροπομπός, *ον*, (*νεκρός*, *πέμπω*) conducting the dead, of Charon, Eur. Alc. 442, Luc. D. Deor. 24, 1.

Νεκρορύκτης, *ον*, *ός*, (*νεκρός*, *ῥύσσω*) a body-snatcher.

Νεκρός, *οὔ*, *ός*, (*νέκνυς*) a dead body corpse, Hom., etc., always of mankind, hence usu. c. gen. pers., *νεκρός ἄνθρωπος*, *γυναικός*, Hdt. 2, 89, 90, and in Att.: also, v. *τεθνηῶτες* and *κατατεθνηῶτες*, Il.: later, *τὰ νεκρά*, cf. Lob. Phryn. 376.—2. a dead man, opp. to one alive, esp. in plur. the dead, Od. 10, 526, etc.; in Hom. always as dwellers in the nether world.—II. as adj. agreeing with its subst., *νεκρός*, *ός*, *όν*, rarely *ός*, *όν*, dead, first in Pind. Fr. 217, 2. Soph. Phil. 430, etc.: cf. however Od. 12, 10: v. also *νέκνυς*.

Νεκροστολέω, *ῶ*, to ferry the dead, of Charon, Luc. Contempl. 24: from

Νεκροστόλος, *ον*, (*νεκρός*, *στέλλω*) = *νεκροστόλος*, Artemid. 4, 58.

Νεκροσῦλία, *ας*, *ῆς*, robbery of the dead, Plat. Rep. 469 E: from

Νεκρόσῦλος, *ον*, (*νεκρός*, *συλάω*) stripping, robbing the dead.

Νεκροτάγος, *ον*, *ός*, (*νεκρός*, *ταγός*) judge of the dead, of Minos, Lyc. 1398.

Νεκροτάφος, *ον*, *ός*, (*νεκρός*, *θάπτω*) = *νεκροθάπτης*, Manetho. [α]

Νεκρότης, *ητος*, *ῆς*, (*νεκρός*) a state of death, Lob. Phryn. 351.

Νεκροτοκία, *ῶ*, to bear a dead child. Hence

Νεκροτόκιον, *ον*, τό, a still-born child.

Νεκροφάγεια, ὦ, to eat corpses or carrion, Strab.: from

Νεκροφάγος, ον, (νεκρός, φαγεῖν) eating corpses or carrion, Dio C.

Νεκροφόρεον, ον, τό, a bier: from Νεκροφόρεω, ὦ, to bear or bury corpses, Philo: from

Νεκροφόρος, ον, (νεκρός, φέρω) bearing corpses, burying the dead, Polyb. 35, 6, 2, Plut., etc.

Νεκρῶν, ὡ, (νεκρός) to make dead, to deaden:—pass., to be deadened or lifeless, Plut. 2, 954 D, and N. T.:—to mortify, N. T.

Νεκρῶδης, ες, (νεκρός, εἶδος) dead-like, corpse-like, Luc. Epist. Sat. 28.

Νεκρῶν, ὄνος, ὅ, (νεκρός) a burial-place, Anth. t.P. 7, 610.

Νεκρῶσιμος, ον, deadly: belonging to a corpse: from

Νεκρῶσις, ἡ, (νεκρῶ) a killing:—from pass., deadness, N. T.

†Νεκτάναβις, ιος, ὅ, Nectanabis, a king of Aegypt, Plut. Ages. 37: τάνεβις, Diod. S. 15, 42.

Νέκταρ, ἄρος, τό, nectar, the drink of the gods, as ambrosia was their food, Hom., Hes., Pind., whereas in Alcman (16) and Sappho, nectar is their food, and ambrosia their drink, cf. Meineke Com. Fragm. 3, p. 198. Homer's nectar is ἐρυθρόν (Il. 19, 38, Od. 5, 93): poured like wine by Hebe, νέκταρ ἐρυθρόν, Il. 4, 3; and, like it, drunk mixed, Od. 5, 93: hence choice wine is called νέκταρος ὑποπόρως, Od. 9, 359. It was forbidden to men because an elixir of immortality,—but Thetis bathes the corpse of Patroclus in nectar, to preserve it from decay, Il. 19, 38.—Later it acquired esp. the notion of fragrance, cf. νεκταρεῶς.—Νέκταρ μελισσῶν, i. e. honey, Eur. Bacch. 144.—II. a perfumed ointment, Nossis 5, 3. (Usu. deriv. from νε- (for η-, not), and κτεῖω, and so strictly like ἀμβροσία, an elixir vitae, but f.) Hence

Νεκταρεῶς, εἰς Ion. ἐν, εὐν, of nectar, nectarous: but of garments, prob. scented, fragrant, or, generally, divine, beautiful (cf. ἀμβρόσιος), ν. ἐανόν, χιτῶν, Il. 3, 385; 18, 25.

Νεκτάριον, ον, τό, a plant, usu. ἑλένιον, Diosc. 1, 27. [α] Hence

Νεκταρίτης οἶνος, ὅ, wine prepared with νεκτάριον, Diosc.

Νεκταροστάγχις, ες, (νεκταρ, στάζω) dropping nectar, Eubul. Incert. 4.

Νεκταρώδης, ες, (νεκταρ, εἶδος) like nectar, Geop.

Νεκτάριον, ον, (νεκός, ἀναβαίνω) of Charon's boat, embarked on by the dead, Polyg. ap. Paus. 10, 28, 2.

Νεκυδάλω, ον, ὅ, the larva or nymph of the silkworm, Arist. H. A. 5, 19, 10. (From νέκυς.) [ῶ]

Νεκυδών, adv., (νέκυς) corpse-like, A. B.

Νεκυήγος, ὄν, (νέκυς, ἄγω)=νεκροαγωγός, Anth. P. 7, 68.

Νεκυήπολος, ον, (νέκυς, πολέω) having to do with the dead, Manetho.

Νεκυία or νέκυια, ας, ἡ, (νέκυς) a magical rite by which ghosts were called up and questioned about the future, Plut. 2, 17 B, Luc. Nigr. 30.—this was the common name for the eleventh book of the Od., cf. νεκρομαντεία.

Νεκυισμός, οὔ, ὅ=foreg., Manetho.

Νεκρομαντεία, ας, ἡ, (νέκυς, μαντεία) a divining by calling up the dead to question them, cf. νεκυία. Hence

Νεκρομαντεῖον, ον, τό, Ion. -ήιον, an oracle of the dead, a place where ghosts were called up and questioned, Id. 5, 92, 7, Plut. Cim. 6: cf. νεκία.

Νεκρόμαντις, εως, ὅ, ἡ=εκρομαντις, LXX.

Νεκρῶσιτος, ον, (νέκυς, στέω) rousing the dead to life, Nonn.

Νεκρῶσιτος, ον, (νέκυς, στέλλω) ferrying the dead over the Styx, of Charon, Anth. P. 7, 63, 530:—bearing the dead, of a bier, Ib. 634.

ΝΕΚΥΣ, ὅς, ὁ, poet. dat. sing. νέκυι, Il.: pl. νεκῦσσι, Hom., νεκῦσσι in Od. 11, 569; 22, 401; 23, 45: acc. pl. νέκυσ, contr. νέκῦς, Od. 24, 417:—like νεκρός, a dead body, esp. of men, a corpse, freq. in Il., more rare in Od.; ν. ἀνδρός, Hdt. 1, 140, cf. 3, 16, 24: also, ν. τεθνῶς, ν. κατατεθνηῶτες, κταμένοι, καταφθίμενοι, Hom.—2. a dead person, νεκῶν ἀμύνηνα κάρηνα, oft. in Od. 11; more rare in Il. In Hom. always in plur. of the inhabitants of the nether world, =ἐνεροι, Lat. inferi.—II. as adj. dead, lifeless, post-Hom., as Soph. Aj. 1356; cf. however Il. 24, 35, 423.—Ep. word, freq. also in Soph., and Eur. (Hence νεκρός: the root νεκ- appears in the Sanscr. nar, to perish, Lat. nec, nec-is, and noc-ere, and perh. in νόσ-ος) [ῶ] in nom. and acc. sing., in Hom., and so prob. in Att.; but in Alex. poets [ῶ] Hence

Νεκῦσια (sc. ἱερὰ), ὧν, τὰ, offerings to the dead, δειπνα ν., Artem. 4, 83. [ῶ]

Νεκῦστος, ον, =νεκροστος, Nonn.

Νεκῦριον or νεκῦριον, ον, τό, (ῶρα)=νεκρομαντεῖον, Hesych.

†Νεκός, ὡ, ὁ, acc. Νεκών, Necho, father of Psammetichus, Hdt. 2, 152.—2. a son of Psammetichus, king of Aegypt, Id. 2, 158; 4, 92.

†Νελαῖδας, ὅ, Nelaïdas, an Olympic victor from Elis, Paus. 6, 16, 8.

†Νέμανος, ον, ἡ, Nemausus, a city of Gallia Narbonensis, now Nismes, Strab. p. 186.

†Νεμέα, ας, ἡ, Ion. Νεμέη, poet. Νεμεῖη, Nemea, a place in the northwest of Argolis, nearly on site of mod. Kutchumadi, Thuc. 3, 96; etc.—Also the wood and neighbourhood around this place in which Hercules slew the Nemean lion, and in which the games were celebrated, Hes. Th. 331; Pind. N. 3, 30, etc. Νεμέα, dat. as adv. in Nemea, Pind.—II. a river rising here and flowing into the Corinthian gulf, forming the boundary between Sicyonia and Corinthia, Strab. p. 382.

Νεμεά, τά, poet. Νεμεῖα, Pind.:—the sacred Nemean games, celebrated in the second and fourth years of each Olympiad, Dissen Pind. N. 7, 1. †Νεμεαῖος, α, ον, of Nemea, Nemean, Ζεύς Ν., Pind. N. 2, 7.

†Νεμεάς, ἄδος, ἡ, fem. to foreg., Pind. N. 3, 4.—II. Nemeas, as fem. pr. n., Ath. 587 C.

†Νεμεήθε, adv. from Nemea, Call. Fr. 103, 4.

Νεμεῖω, poet. for νέμω, in Hom. only once, and that in mid., νεμεῖοντο for ἐνέμνοντο, grazed, fed, Il. 11, 635.

†Νεμεαῖος, α, ον, poet.=Νεμεαῖος, Hes. Th. 328.

†Νέμειος, α, ον, of Nemea, Nemean, τὰ Νεμεῖα, Pind. N. 5, 9: ν. Νεμεῖα.

Νεμεσία, ὦ, f. -ήσω, Ep. impf. νεμέσασον, and freq. in Hom. and Hes. νεμεσάω, νεμεσάσῃω etc. (νέμεις.) To feel righteous indignation, to be wroth, Hom.: strictly, to be wroth at undeserved good or bad fortune, and so properly of the gods, νεμεσῆσε δὲ πότνια Ἥρη, Il. 8, 198, etc.; cf. νεμεις.—Constr. sometimes absol.,

μὴ νεμεσα, Il. 10, 145; more usu., νινί, to be wroth with a person or at a thing, Hom.; also, ν. νινί τι, to be angry at a thing in a person, Od. 23, 213, cf. Hes. Op. 754; also ν. νινί, in prose, as Plat. Legg. 927 C, Dem. 506, 14.—II. mid. νεμεσάομαι, f. -ήσομαι: aor. pass. ἐνεμεσέθην, in Hom. always νεμεσέσθην, etc.:—strictly, to be displeased with one's self, as, νεμεσάται ἐνὶ θυμῷ ἐπεσβολίας ἀναφαίνειν, is angry with himself in his heart, i. e. ashamed of himself, for flinging words about him, Od. 4, 158; hence, to take shame to one's self, to be filled with shame or awe, like Lat. vereri, Od. 2, 64, Il. 16, 544:—but Hom. mostly uses the mid. as=act. and with same constr.; also c. inf., Od. 4, 195; c. acc. et inf., Od. 18, 227; but c. acc. rei, νεμεσάται κακὰ ἔργα, visits evil deeds upon the doers, Od. 14, 284; cf. νεμεσίζομαι.

Νεμεσία (sc. ἱερὰ), ὧν, τὰ, the feast of Nemesis, also held in honour of the dead, Dem. 1031, 13; with v. l. Νεμεσία.

Νεμεσήμων, ον, gen. ονος, indignant, wrathful, Nonn.

Νεμεσητικός, ἡ, ὄν, (νεμεσάω) disposed to indignation at any one's undeserved good or ill fortune, Arist. Eth. N. 2, 7, 15.

Νεμεσητός, ἡ, ὄν, in Hom. always νεμεσητός, except in Il. 11, 649 (νεμεσάω)—causing indignation or wrath, worthy of it, νεμεσητόν δὲ κεν εἴη, 'were enough to make one wroth, Il. 3, 410, etc.; c. inf., οὐτι νεμεσητόν κεχολώσθαι, Il. 9, 523, Od. 22, 59; so too, οὐτι νεμεσητόν, Soph. Phil. 1193, cf. Plat. Euthyd. 282 B; ν. ἰδεῖν, Tyrtæ. 1, 26.—II. to be dreaded, regarded with awe, awful, αἰδούς νεμεσητός, Il. 11, 649.

Νεμεσίωμαι, dep. mid., like νεμεσάω, to become or be wroth with one, νινί, Il. 8, 407, Od. 2, 239: to take a thing amiss, be offended, angry with or blame one for a thing, νινί τι, Il. 5, 757; c. acc. et inf., to be angry, surprised that., Il. 2, 296.—II. like νεμεσάομαι, to be ashamed, awe-struck, Il. 17, 254, Od. 2, 138.—III. like αἰδεσθαι, to dread, fear, c. acc., θεῶν τι, to stand in awe of the gods, dread their wrath, Od. 1, 263.

Νεμεσις, εως, ἡ, Ep. νέμεσις, Il. 6, 335: (νέμω):—strictly, distribution of what is due; hence righteous indignation, i. e. anger at anything unjust or unfitting, high displeasure, wrath, resentment, Il. 6, 335, Od. 2, 136, etc.—being properly, acc. to Arist. Eth. N. 2, 7, 15, indignation at undeserved good fortune,—the virtue lying between envy (φθόνος) and malignity (ἐπιχειρηκακία): hence jealousy, vengeance, esp. of the gods, Hdt. 1, 34 Soph. Phil. 518, 602, cf. νεμεσάομαι: o. men, just like φθόνος, grudging, envy, Aesch. Theb. 235.—Cf. infr. B.—II. that which deserves righteous indignation, the object of just resentment, Hom. always in phrase οὐ νέμεις (ἐστὶ), 'tis nothing to be wroth about, there's no call for anger, either c. inf., Il. 14, 80, Od. 1, 350; or c. acc. et inf., Il. 3, 156; so too Soph. O. C. 1753.—III. subjectively, righteous indignation at one's own misdeed, αἰδώς καὶ νέμεις, a sense of shame and sin, Il. 13, 122, cf. Hes. Op. 198.

B. Νέμεσις, ἡ, as prop. n., voc. Νέμεσι, Pors. Phoen. 187: Nemesis, the impersonation of divine wrath and jealousy, hence in Hes. l. c. joined with Αἰδώς: acc. to Hes. Th. 223, she is

daughter of Night, but only described as *πῆμα τῆν τοῖσι βροτοῖσιν*, which seems to indicate interpolation. In Att., esp. Trag., she appears as the goddess of Retribution, who brings down all immoderate good fortune, and checks the presumption that attends it, (being thus directly opposed to *ἕβρις*); and herewith she is oft. the punisher of extraordinary crimes, Pind. P. 10, 69, Aesch. Fr. 243, Soph. El. 792; cf. esp. Mesomedes' Hymn to Nemesis, Anal. Br. t. 2, p. 292; and see Ἀδραστία.

Νεμεσσάω, ὤ, Ep. for νεμεσῶω, Hom., and Hes.

Νεμεσηστός, ἦ, ὄν, Ep. for νεμεσητός, Hom.

Νέμεσις, ἦ, Ep. for νέμεισις, Il. 6, 335.

Νεμέτωρ, ὅρος, ὁ, (νέμω) a dispenser of justice, a judge, avenger, Zeus v., Aesch. Theb. 489.

Νέμυσις, ἦ, (νέμω) a distribution, sae. 76, 26, ubi al. νέμεισις.

Νεμῆτις, οὐ, ὁ=νεμέτωρ: νεμέτις is wrong, Lob. Paral. 447.

†Νεμεδία, ας, ἡ, Nemidia, appell. of Diana in Teuthia, Strab. p. 342.

Νέμος, εὖς, τό, (νέμω B) a pasture, pasturage, Il. 11, 480, Soph. Aj. 413:—a wooded pasture, a glade, Lat. nemus, Anth. P. 7, 55.

NEMŌ, fut. νεμῶ and νεμῶσω: aor. ἐνεμια: perf. νενέμηκα: aor. pass. ἐνεμήθην and ἐνεμέθην, later also aor. mid. ἐνεμησάμην, Lob. Phryn. 742. Hom. uses only pres., impf., ior. act.; pres. and impf. mid.—I. 'to deal out, distribute, dispense, etc., oft. in Hom. usu. of meat and drink, e. g. ἰοίρας, κύπελλα, κρέα, μέθυ νέμειν: hence, μοῖραν ν. τινί, to pay one due honour, respect, Aesch. Fr. 292; μῆτρος τιμὰς ν., to respect her privileges, (d. Eum. 624 (but, πρόσω ν. τιμὰς, Fr. 747, to extend one's privileges): to 'portion out, assign, τινί τι, Od. 6, 188, l. 3, 274, and Att.; v. τὰ δευτερεῖα, τὰ ἴσα τινί, Hdt. l. 1, 32; 6, 11; v. πλεόν τινί, Thuc. 3, 48; v. τινί τὰ κρίματα, τὰ μέγιστα, Lat. plurimum tribuere alicui, Valck. Hipp. 1321, Diatr. p. 77.—II. mid. νέμωμαι, c. acc., to distribute among themselves, hence to have and hold as one's portion, possess hence κληρονόμος, πατριὰ πάντα νέμεισθαι, Od. 20, 336; usu. of landed property, τεμνέω ν., Od. 11, 185, Il. 2, 313; ἔργα ν., Il. 2, 751, Hes. Op. 19; strictly with the twofold collation, —I. to enjoy, have in use, as in l. cc.—2. (since the owner occupied his own land), to dwell in, inhabit, ἄλγεα νέμεισθαι, Il. 20, 8; mostly with names of places, to spread over, and to occupy a country, ἰθάκην, Ἰλρίον νέμεισθαι, Od. 2, 167, Il. 2, 496; then n. Hdt., Thuc., etc.—III. from Pind. 2, 2, 23 downwards the act. also is found in signif. of mid., to hold, possess, ἔην, χώραν νέμειν, Hdt. 4, 191, Thuc. 6, 42, cf. Erf. Soph. O. T. 578; and o. absol., νέμειν (sc. γῆν), Hdt. 4, 88, cf. infr. 2 fin.: hence also, in pass., of places, to be inhabited, νέμεισθαι ὑπὸ τινί, Hdt. 7, 158; and, absol., of the customs of people, Thuc. 5, 5 and 6.—2. to hold, sway, manage, εὐλν, Hdt. l. 1, 59, etc.; λαόν, Pind. 2, 13, 37; κράτη καὶ θρόνους, Soph. 2, 1, 237; so absol., Pind. P. 3, 124; v. οἶακα, ὠσιπῶα, to wield, manage, Aesch. Ag. 590; Thes. 590; v. ἰσχνν πῖ στήπρωσι, to support one's self on staffs, Id. Ag. 76; hence also, v. ἄωσαν, to use the tongue, Ib. 687, ὡς νεμῶω: hence.—3. also like νο-

μῶω, to hold, consider as so and so, σὲ νέμω θεόν, Soph. El. 150, cf. 598, Tr. 483, O. C. 879, Aj. 1331, Heind. Plat. Prot. 339 C: so, νέμειν τιὰ προστάτην, to take or choose as one's patron, Isocr. 170 B: οἱ νενεμημένοι, athletes entered on the list, Polyb. 6, 47, 8.

B. of herdsmen, to pasture, graze, i. e. drive to pasture, feed, Lat. pascere, Od. 9, 233, Hdt. 8, 137, Eur. Cycl. 28, and not seldom in Plat.; also metaph., v. χόλον, Soph. El. 176:—much more freq. in mid. νέμεισθαι, of cattle, to feed, i. e. go to pasture, graze, Lat. pasci, Il. 5, 777, Od. 13, 407, Hdt. 8, 115, etc.: hence c. acc. cognato, to eat, feed on, ἄνθεα ποίης νέμεισθαι, Od. 9, 449, cf. Soph. Phil. 709: metaph. of fire, to feed on, devour, Il. 23, 177: also as pass., πύρι χθὼν νέμειται, the land is devoured, wasted by fire, Il. 2, 780.—II. ὀρη νέμειν, to graze the hills (with cattle), Xen. Cyr. 3, 2, 20;—like luxuriem segetum depasci, Virg. G. 1, 112:—and metaph., πύρι νέμειν πόλιν, to waste a city by fire, give it to the flames, Hdt. 6, 33.—III. in mid. also of cancerous sores, to spread, like Lat. pasci, depasci, Hdt. 3, 133; cf. Jac. Ach. Tat. p. 573. Cf. ἐπινέμω.

The signif. to feed is immed. connected with that of to dwell in, as with the early pastoral tribes (νομῖδες) pasturage established possession. (The nearest derivs. of the root νέμω are νέμος, νέμεισις, etc.; νομός, νομή, νομός, νομεύς, etc.; νόμος, νομίζω, νόμισμα, etc.; and νομῶμαι: prob. also Lat. numerus.)

†Νεμοσσός, οὐ, ἡ, Nemossus, chief city of the Arverni, Strab. p. 239.

Νένασμαι, perf. pass. from ναῖω (only poet.); and (in prose) from νάσσω. But it is never Dor. for νένημαι, as if from νέω.

Νενέσται, Ion. 3 pl. perf. pass. for νένηται, from νέω, to heap.

Νένηκα, perf. from νέω, to spin.

Νενηλός, ὄν, foolish, silly: or weak-eyed, purblind, Call. Jov. 63: the Gramm. quote in same signfs., νερός, νυνήλός, νενιαστής, with which Ruhnk. Tim. compares βλεννός and εὐνός; it also reminds one of ἡλός. [ε]

Νένιπται, 3 sing. perf. pass. of νίζω, Il. 24, 419.

Νέννα, ἦ, also νάννη, a mother's or father's sister, aunt; and

Νέννας, ὁ, also νάννας, a mother's or father's brother, uncle.

Νενομισμένος, adv. part. pf. pass. from νομῶω, in the established manner, Philostr.

Νενός, v. νενίηλος.

Νενοφα, perf. of νέφω, ct. συννέφω.

Νενόφρων, ὄν, (νενός, φρήν) weak-minded, Panyas., c. conj. Dind.

Νενομαι, -μένος, Ion. and Dor. contr. perf. pass. from νάωα, for νενόμαι, -μένος, Wess. and Valck. Hdt. 9, 53, Em. Exc. ad Call. Jov. 87; cf. sub βοάω.

Νεοαλδής, ἐς,=νεαλδής.

Νεοάλωτος, ὄν,=νεάλωτες, Hdt. 9, 120, [α]

Νεοαρδής, ἐς, (νεός, ἄρδω) newly, freshly watered, ἄλωη, Il. 21, 346.

Νεοαῖξτος, ὄν,=νεαῖξτος.

Νεοβάλατος, ὄν, (νεός, βάλλω) newly milked, Nic. Th. 606, Al. 484.

Νεοβλαστής, ἐς,=sq., Opp. H. 1, 735.

Νεοβλαστός, ὄν, (νεός, βλαστῶω) sprouting afresh, flourishing.

Νεοβλύτος, ὄν, just gushing forth.

Νεοβορός, ὄν, lately, newly devoured.

—II. παροχ. νεοβόρος, ὄν, act. ἡνέως lately devoured.

†Νεοβούλη, ἡς, ἡ, Neobule, daughter of Lycambes, loved by Archilochus, Anth.

Νεοβούλος, ὄν, ὁ, a new counsellor.

Νεοβροχός, ὄν, fresh watered.

Νεοβρώς, ὥτος, ὁ, ἡ, (νέος, βιβρώσκα) having just eaten, Hipp.

Νεογάμη, ἡς, ἡ,=ἡ νεόγαμος.

Νεογάμος, ἐς,=sq.

Νεογάμος, ὄν, (νέος, γαμέω) newly married, a young husband or wife, Hdt. 1, 36, 37; v. νέμφη, κόρη, Aesch. Ag. 1179, Eur. Med. 324: v. λέκτρα, lb 1348.

Νεογενής, ἐς, (νέος, *γένω) new-born, Aesch. Cho. 530, Plat. Theaet. 160 E, etc.

Νεογέννητος, ὄν,=foreg.

Νεογίλαδος, α, ὄν,=sq., Isae. ap. Poll. 2, 8.

Νεογίλος, ἡ, ὄν, new-born, young, σκύλας, Od. 12, 86; βρέφος, Theocr. 17, 58; ὀδόνς v., one of the first set of teeth, Opp. C. 1, 199: βίον χρόνος v., life short as childhood, Luc. Halcyon 3, ubi v. Hemst. (The Gramm. however make it=νεογίλαγος, not that γίλος=γάλα: one might rather compare it with χίλος.)

Νεογλύγής, ἐς, (νέος, γλάγω) new-born and still sucking, Nonn.

Νεογλύχτος, ὄν, with new, i. e. restored eyesight.

Νεογλύφής, ἐς, (νέος, γλύφω) newly carved, Tryphiod. 332.

Νεογυής, ἐς,=νεογυός, dub. l. ap. Xen. Cyn. 10, 23.

Νεογυός, ὄν, contr. for νεόγυνος, παῖς, H. Hom. Cer. 141, Merc. 406, Hdt. 2, 2;—mostly of beasts; also in Att. poets, as Aesch. Ag. 1163, and Eur.: and even in Xen. Cyn. 5, 14, Oec. 7, 21,—though Thom. M. holds it to be not Att.

Νεογόνος, ct.=νεογενής, Eur. ion 1001, Cycl. 206.

Νεογραπτός, ὄν,=ες, Wüstem. Theocr. 18, 3.

Νεογράφος, ὄν, (νέος, γράφω) newly painted or written, Mel. 1, 55.

Νεογυός, ὄν, (νέος, γυῖον) with young, fresh limbs, φώτες, Pind. N. 9, 56; ἦβα, Id. Fr. 88, 10.

Νεογυνης, ὄν, ὁ, (νέος, γυνή) just unweid. [γ]

Νεοδάκρυτος, ὄν, (νέος, δακρύω) weeping afresh.

Νεοδάμπος, ὄν, (νέος, δαμῶω)=νεόδμπος, Gramm.

Νεοδαμώδης, ἐς, (νέος, δαμῶω, δήμος), a Spartan word, lately made one of the people, newly enfranchised (opp. to the hereditary citizens), δύναται δὲ τὸ νεοδαμώδες τὸ δὴ ἐλευθερον εἶναι, Thuc. 7, 58: hence those Helots were called Νεοδαμώδεις, who were freed by the state, in reward for service in war, prob. receiving some civil rights, whereby they were placed above the περίοικοι, v. Arnold Thuc. 5, 34.

Νεοδαρτός, ὄν, (νέος, δέρω) newly stripped off, δέρμα, Od. 4, 437; 22, 363:—newly flayed, βόες, Xen. An. 4, 5, 14.

Νεοδιδάκτος, ὄν, (νέος, δίδασκω) newly taught: esp. of dramatic pieces, etc., newly brought forward, Luc. Tim. 46. [ε]

Νεοδμής, ἡτος, ὁ, ἡ,=sq., newly tamed, πάλω, H. Hom. Ar. 231: v. γάμοι, a newly formed marriage, Eur. Med. 1366.

Νεοδμήτος, ὄν, (νέος, δαμῶω) newly broken in, esp. of horses, etc.: metaph. of young wives newly brought under the

new of marriage, new-wedded, κόρη, Eur. Med. 623.

Νεόδομος, *on*, Dor. -όματος, (νέος, εἶμα) new-built, fresh, Pind. I. 4, 106 '3, 80).

Νεόδομος, *on*, =foreg.

Νεόδορος, *on*, =νεόδατος, Diod.

Νεοδρεπής, *es*, =sq., Ael. N. A. 4, 10.

Νεόδρεπτος, *on*, (νέος, δρέπω) fresh plucked or broken, κλάδοι, Aesch. Supp. 333: wreathed with fresh foliage, βῆμοι, Theocr. 26, 8.

Νεόδοτος, *on*, = foreg., κλάδοι, Aesch. Supp. 354.

Νεοεία, *as*, *h*, =νεοίη.

Νεοειδής, *es*, fresh or youthful in form.

Νεοεργής, *es*, just made or newly wrought.

Νεοευνκτος, *on*, =νεόευνος, Anth. P. 9, 514.

Νεοζυγής, *es*, = νεόζυγος, πῶλος, Aesch. Pr. 1009.

Νεόζυγος, *on*, =sq., Nonn.

Νεόζυγος, *on*, (νέος, ζεύγνυμι) newly-yoked: metaph. new-married, νύμφη, Eur. Med. 804.

Νεόζυγος, *on*, (νέος, ζύμη) newly leavened.

Νεόζυγος, *on*, *h*, =νεόζυγής, πῶλος, Eur. Acol. 19:—new-married, Ar. Rh. 4, 1191.

Νεοηλής, *es*, (νέος, ἀλέω) newly, fresh ground, Nic. Al. 411.

Νεοηλιξ, *ikos*, *h*, *h*, (νέος, ἡλιξ) young in years, Orph. H. 86, 7.

Νεοθαλής, *es*, (νέος, θάλλω) fresh-sprouting: youthful, αἰσχύνη, Eur. I. A. 188:—but νεοθαλής, Dor. for νεοθηλής, Pind., cf. Jac. A. P. p. 528.

Νεοθανής, *es*, (νέος, θνήσκω, θανείν) just dead.

Νεοθεν, *adv*, like νεωστί, newly, lately, Soph. O. C. 1448.

Νεοθηγής, *es*, =sq., Ar. Rh. 3, 1388, Anth. Plan. 124.

Νεοθήκτος, *on*, (νέος, θήγω) newly whetted, Ar. Rh.?

Νεοθηλής, *es*, Dor. -θαλής (νέος, θάλλω, τέθηλα):—fresh budding or sprouting, ποίη, II. 14, 347, Hes. Th. 576; ἔλη, H. Hom. Merc. 82: metaph., fresh, cheerful, εὐφροσύνη, H. Hom. 30, 13; νεοθαλής αὖξεται νικαφορία grows with youthful vigor, Pind. N. 9, 115.—II. (νέος, θηλή) just giving milk, μάχος, Opp. C. 1, 436.

Νεοθηλός, *on*, =νεοθηλής, Aesch. Eum. 450.

Νεοθήξ, *h*τος, *h*, = νεοθηγής, Sappho 138, Anth. P. 7, 181.

Νεοθηλῆτος, *on*, lately hunted.

Νεοθλίβής, *es*, =sq., Anth. P. 7, 457.

Νεοθλίπτος, *on*, (νέος, θλίβω) newly pressed or squeezed, Diosc.

Νεοθνήξ, *h*τος, *h*, = νεοθανής, Plat. Legg. 865 D.

Νεοθρεπτος, *on*, (νέος, τρέφω) newly grown, Ar. Rh. 3, 1400.—II. newly curdled, τυρός: cf. τρέφω and τροφάλις.

Νεοθριξ, *trix*ος, *h*, *h*, (νέος, θρίξ) having young hair, Nonn.

Νεοθύτος, *on*, (νέος, θύω) just sacrificed.

Νεοη, *h*ς, *h*, poet. for νεότης, youth, youthful spirit, II. 23, 604.

Νεοκοδόμητος, *on*, (νέος, οἰκοδομέω) newly built.

Νεοκοός, *on*, (νέος, οἶκος) newly housed, a new denizen, Epich. p. 6.—II. newly built on, ἔδρα, Pind. O. 5, 19.

Νεοίνια, (νέος, οἶνος) sc. ιερά, τὰ the feast of new wine, Hesych., where some needlessly read θεοίνια.

Νεοκάβατος, *on*, newly cleansed.

Νεοκατάγραφος, *on*, (νέος, κατα-

γράφω) newly enlisted, App. H span. 78.

Νεοκατασκευάστος, *on*, =sq.

Νεοκατάσκευος, *on*, newly built.

Νεοκατάστατος, *on*, (νέος, καθίστημι) lately established, άνθρωποι, Thuc. 3, 93.

Νεοκατάχριστος, *on*, (νέος, καταχρίω) just smeared, Diosc.

Νεοκατήχητος, *on*, (νέος, κατήχουαι) lately instructed, Eccl.

Νεοκάτοικος, *on*, =νέοικος, Eupol. Xrus. 21.

Νεοκάτπτος, *on*, (νέος, καττώ) fresh-sandalled, Stratt. Phoen. 3, 8.

Νεόκανστος, *on*, or νεόκαντος, *on*, (νέος, καίω) newly burnt, Arist. Probl. 12, 3, 5, Theophr.

Νεοκηδής, *es*, (νέος, κηδός) whose grief is fresh, fresh grieving, Hes. Th. 98: like νεοπενθής, νεοπαθής.

†Νεοκλείδης, *on*, *h*, Neocleides, an orator in Athens, Ar. Plut 665.

Νεοκληρόνομος, *on*, having lately inherited.

†Νεοκλής, *es*ος, *h*, Neocles, father of Themistocles, Hdt. 7, 143.—2. an Athenian archon, Dem. 249, 11.—Others in Strab.; etc.

Νεόκλωστος, *on*, fresh spun, Theocr. 24, 44.

Νεοκμής, *h*τος, *h*, =sq., Nic. Th. 707.

Νεόκμητος, *on*, (νέος, κίμνω) newly wrought, Nic. Th. 498.—II. just slain, Eur. Rhos. 887.

Νεοκόνητος, *on*: in Soph. El. 1394 (ubi olim νεακόνητον), Dind. after Herm. reads νεοκόνητον αίμα χερσίν έχειν, to have new-shed blood upon his hands; so νεοφόνοις εν αίμασιν, Eur. El. 1172. (From νέος, κονή, κέκνω, καίνω, *κένω, as φόνος from *φένω.)

Νεόκοπος, *on*, =sq., Eupol. Aiy. 22.

Νεοκόπτος, *on*, (νέος, κόπτω) fresh chiselled, Ar. Vesp. 648.

Νεόκοτος, *on*, fresh in wrath, but in Aesch. Pers. 256, Theb. 803, much like νεότερος, strange, unheard of. (Perh. -κοτος, is a mere termin.; v. sub ἀλλόκοτος.)

Νεοκράς, *atos*, *h*, *h*, (νέος, κεράννυμι) newly or fresh mixed, κρητήρ *v*, a drink mixed in a peculiar manner to be drunk in concluding alliances, and at funera' feasts, Plat. (Com.) Lac. I, 8: without κρατήρ, Plut. 2, 677 C: also with a fem. subst., σπονδαί *v*, Aesch. Fr. 325.—II. v. φίλος, of a newly made friend, Id. Cho. 344; v. Pors. Med. 133.

Νεοκράτος, *on*, =foreg.

Νεόκτητος, *on*, (νέος, κτάομαι) newly gained, App.

Νεόκτιστος, *on*, also *h*, *on*, Pind. N. 9, 3 (νέος, κτίζω):—newly founded or built, Hdt. 5, 24, Pind. I. c., Thuc. 3, 100.

Νεόκτονος, *on*, (νέος, κτείνω) lately or just killed, Pind. N. 8, 51.

Νεόκτυπος, *on*, (νέος, κτυπέω) sounding new, Greg. Naz.

†Νεοκωμίται, *on*, ol, the inhab. of Novum Comum in Italy, Strab. p. 213.

Νεολαία, *as*, *h*, (νέος, λαός, λαός) a band of youths, the youth of a nation, Lat. juvenis, Aesch. Pers. 670, Supp. 686, Theocr. 18, 24.—II. as fem. adj., young, acc. to Herm. Eur. Alc. 103, though Monk supports the usu. signif.: in this place Dind., q. v., has νεολαία, as trisyll.—The word is Dor., and therefore used only in lyric passages of Trag.

†Νεολαΐδας, *on*, *h*, and in Anth. P. 6, 104, Νεολάδας, Neolaidas, masc. pr. *u*., Paus. 6, 1, 3.

Νεολαπτής, *es*, (νέος, λάμπω) shining in a new or strange manner.

Νεόλεκτος, *on*, (νέος, λέγω II) lately collected, newly enlisted. Hence

Νεολεξία, *as*, *h*, the state of one newly enlisted.

Νεόληπτος, *on*, (νέος, λαμβάνω) newly taken or caught, App. Civ.

Νεολέω, νεολκία, νεολκίον, words forms for νεολέω, etc., Schweigh. Polyb. 8, 36, 12.

Νεόλλουτος, *on*, poet. for νεόλοτος, (νέος, λούω) just bathed, H. Hom. Merc. 241.

Νεόλυτος, *on*, (νέος, λύνω) just parted, Dion H. de Comp. p. 218.

Νεολώφητος, *on*, (νέος, λωφάω) having just left off.

NE'OMAI, contr. νεύμαι, both in Hom.: 2 and 3 sing. always contr. νείαι, νείται, Od.: inf. νέεσθαι, contr. νείσθαι, both in Hom.: dep., only used in pres. and impf. To go, come (in pres. usu. like εἶμι, with fut. signif.), to which the inf. forms the most freq. exception; esp. in a more definite sense, to go away or back, πάλιν *v*, II. 6, 189, Od. 6, 110; and as is most freq. in Hom., οἰκόνδε νέεσθαι also to go to the war:—in Hom. all ways of persons: except in II. 12, 32, of a stream to flow back; for the winds, II. 23, 229, are taken as gods Construct.: usu. followed by εἰς πρός, ἐπί, c. acc., also by ὑπό, c. acc. II. 23, 51; by ἐπί, c. dat., II. 22, 392 c. acc. only, II. 7, 335.—Ep. word used in inf., νείσθαι, by Soph. Ant. 33, Eur. El. 33; and νένται is even found in Xen. Cyr. 4, 1, 11.—cf. νέοσμαι.—Some Gramm. have an Act. νέω; but the mutilated line, H. Hom. Cer. 395, proves nothing; v. Wol. Proleg. p. lv. (The Sanscr. root *n*, to lead; cf. the length. forms νέοσμαι, νείσσομαι, νίσσομαι.)

Νεομάλακτος, *on*, (νέος, μαλίσσω) fresh kneaded, [μῆ]

Νεόμην, *h*τος, *h*, (νέος, μῆν) σελήνη *v*, the new moon. Hence

Νεομηνία, *as*, *h*, in Att. usu. contr. νουμηνία, Lob. Phryn. 148: the time of new moon, the beginning of the month, Hdt. 6, 57, I, Ar., etc.; when slaves were sold, Ar. Eq. 43.

†Νεομυρία, *as*, *h*, Neomeris, a Neireid, Apollod.

Νεομορφότυπτος, *on*, in a new-fashioned shape.

Νεομυστος, *on*, (νέος, μύσσης) newly dedicated or initiated, Orph. H. 42, 10.

†Νέον τεῖχος, τό, (new fortress) Neontichos, a city of the Aeolians in Asia Minor, Hdt. I, 149: the inhab. of Νοί Νεοτεχεῖς, Vit. Hom. § 10: c. tit. Hom. Ep. 1.—2. a fortress on Thrace on the sea, Xen. An. 7, 5, 8.

Νεόνυμφος, *on*, (νέος, νύμφη) newly married, Plut. 2, 310 E.

Νεόφαντος, *on*, (νέος, φαίνω) newly carded, Hipp.

Νεόξεστος, *on*, (νέος, ξέω) newly polished or carved, Tryphiod.

Νεοπαγής, *es*, (νέος, πάγημι) newly fixed: of liquids, newly curdled or frozen:—of mud become solid, Plut. 2, 602 D.

Νεοπάθής, *es*, (νέος, πάθος) =νεοπενθής, Aesch. Eum. 514.

Νεοπειθής, *es*, =sq., Nonn.

Νεόπειστος, *on*, (νέος, πείθω) lately brought to obedience.

Νεοπένης, *h*τος, *h*, lately become poor, A. B.

Νεοπενθής, *es*, (νέος, πένθος) in new sorrow, fresh mourning, Od. II. 39; cf. νεοπαθής, -κρηής.—II. passively lately mourned, Anth. P. append. 215

Νεοπέπτερος, *ov*, just ripe.
 Νεοπέπτος, *ov*, (νέος, πέσσω) newly or fresh baked, Aetiae.

Νεοπήγης, *ές*, Anth. P. 9, 808; and νεοπήκτος, *ov*, Hipp., = νεοπαγής.
 Νεοπλεκής, *ές*, (νέος, πλέκω) newly plaited, Nic. A. 96: so, -πλεκτος, Id. ep. Ath. 683 C.

Νεοπλουτοπόνηρος, *ov*, (from sq., πονηρός) wicked from newly gotten wealth, Cratin. Seriph. 2.

Νεοπλουτος, *ov*, (νέος, πλούτος) like ἀρτίπλουτος, newly become rich, opp. to ἀρχαιοπλουτος (q. v.), hence vainglorious, like a parvenu, Dem. 218, 18, Arist. Rhet. 2, 9, 9, etc.:—hence comesp. v. πρύς, of a low upstart, Ar. Vesp. 1309.

Νεοπλυνής, *ές*, = sq., Soph. Fr. 391.

Νεοπλύτος, *ov*, (νέος, πλύνω) newly washed, εἰματα, Od. 6, 64, Hdt. 2, 37.

Νεοπνευστος, *ov*, (νέος, πνέω) newly inspired, Nonn.

Νεοπόδες, *oi*, (νέος, πούς) the young off-shoots of vines, Geop.

Νεοποιέω, *ω*, to make new, renew.
 Νεοποίητος, *ov*, newly made, renewed.

Νεοποίκιλος, *ov*, newly embroidered.
 Νεοπόκος, *ov*, (νέος, πέκω) newly shorn, μαλλός, Soph. O. C. 475.

Νεοπολίτης, *ov*, *δ*, (νέος, πόλις) a new citizen, a slave just enfranchised, Diod. 14, 7: fem. -ίτις, ὥος, App.

Νεοποτίστος, *ov*, newly moistened or watered.

Νεόποτος, *ov*, (νέος, πίνω) having just drunk, Hipp.

Νεοπεπής, *ές*, (νέος, πέπω) befitting young people, youthful, Lat. juvenilis, Plat. Legg. 892 D: like a youth, extravagant, Epit. 2, 334 C, ubi v. Wyttén.—II. looking young or new.

Νεοπρίστος, *ov*, (νέος, πρίω) fresh-sworn, ἑλέρας, Od. 8, 404.

Νεοπτόλεμος, *ov*, *δ*, (νέος, πτόλεμος) Neoptolemus, surname of Pyrrhus son of Achilles, new warrior, because he came late to Troy, prob. not Homeric, v. Spitzn. Il. 9, 327, Nitzsch Od. 11, 505.—†2. king of the Molossi in Epirus, father of Olympias, Paus. 1, 11, 1.—3. a commander of Alexander the great, Arr. An. 1, 20, 10.—4. a wealthy Athenian, having charge of many public works at Athens, Dem. 264, 25; 583, 14.—5. a tragic actor at Athens, a traitor, joined Philip, Id. 344, 7; etc.—6. a glossographer and grammarian of Paros, Strab. p. 589.—Others in Strab. v. etc.

Νεόπολις, *ή*, poet. for νεόπολις, = νεάπολις: πόλις v., a new-founded city, Aesch. Eum. 687.

Νεοπυρήγτος, *ov*, (νέος, πυρίω) just come out of a vapor-bath, Hipp.

Νεόρυγος, *ov*, swelling with youthful desire, dub. I. for νεόρυτος.

Νεορύχης, *ές*, (νέος, ῥήγνυμι) newly rent or burst, Aetiae.

Νεορύπαντος, *ov*, (νέος, ράινω) newly sprinkled, v. ζίγος, a fresh teeking sword, Soph. Aj. 30.

Νεορύφης, *ές*, (νέος, ρύπτω) newly veiled or made, Longus: perh. also νεορύπατος, *ov*.

Νεορύφης, *ές*, (νέος, ρύπτω) newly veiled or made, Longus: perh. also νεορύπατος, *ov*.

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Νεορύφης, *ές*, (νέος, ρύπτω) newly veiled or made, Longus: perh. also νεορύπατος, *ov*.

arsen, generally new, = νέος, of things, Soph. O. C. 1507; of persons, Fr. 791 (ubi olim νεόργος); ἄ v. νύμφα, Tr. 894 (ubi olim ἀνεόργος v. Herm.).

ΝΕΟΣ, a Ion. γ, νέον, Att. also *ov*, *ov*; Ion. νέος, but not so in Hom.:—1. young, youthful, esp. of men; very freq. in Hom., as well of youthful freshness and strength, as of haste, boldness, passion, νέος παῖς, Od. 4, 665; νέοι κοῦροι, Il. 13, 95; νέοι ἄνδρες, oft. in Hom.: also of plants, Od. 6, 163, Il. 21, 38: usu. as subst., νέοι, youths, Hes. Sc. 281; in Att. always with article, ὁ νέος, a youth. The age of the νέος is not determined; that it reached as far as 30, appears from Xen. Mem. 1, 2, 35, cf. νεανίσκος:—opp. to γέρον, Il. 2, 789; to παλαιός, Il. 14, 108; to γεραιότερος, Od. 3, 24; to προγενέστερος, Od. 2, 29: ἔκ νέον, from a youth, from youth upwards, Plat. Gorg. 510 D, etc.; also, speaking of the soul (ψυχή), Rep. 509 A.—2. suited to a youth, youthful, Lat. juvenilis, ἄθλοι, Pind. O. 2, 78; v. φροντίζει, youthful spirits, Eur. Med. 48; ἄφρων νέος τε, Eur. I. A. 489.—3. of things, feelings, conditions, etc., new, fresh, νέον ἄλγος, Il. 6, 462, but in this sign. rare in Hom.: ἡ νέα (sc. σελήνη, ἡμέρα), the new moon, Lat. novilunium, esp. in phrase ἐν ἡ καὶ νέα, v. ἐν ἡ; so νέον ἡμαρ, App. Rh. 4, 1479.—4. of time, ἔκ νέον, and ἔκ νέας, anew, afresh, Lat. denuo, like νέσθαι, Ion. ἔκ νέης, Hdt. 1, 60, with which ἀρχή is usu. supplied: hence also νέον, Ion. (but post-Hom.) νεῖον, as adv., newly, lately, anew, just, just now, opp. to the long-past, as well as to the present, oft. in Hom.: so, τὸ νέον, Hdt. 9, 26: so too νεωστί, q. v.; but νέας is rare.—5. of events, new, τὴ νέον; Aesch. Ag. 85: strange, unusual, unexpected, Soph. Phil. 1229, etc.: v. sub νεώτερος.—II. the degrees of compar. are νεώτερος, νεώτατος, both in Hom., who freq. uses νεώτεροι, in sign. of νέοι, the younger sort contrasted with the elder: Ion. νευτάτος, post-Hom.: the orig. compar. and superl. must be looked for in the poet. forms νεαρὸς νεαιρὸς νεῖρὸς, νέατος νεῖατος νεῖατος.—III. for the adv., v. sup. I. 4. (The word must have orig. been νέος, cf. Sanscr. nava, Lat. novus, Germ. neu, our new, etc.) [Sometimes pronounced as monosyll., Seidl. Dochn. p. 50.] Hence

Νέος, (sub. γῆ) ἡ, or (sub. ἄγρός), *δ*, fresh land, fallow, Xen. Oec. 16, 10, cf. νεά, and esp. νεῖος.

Νέος, Ion. gen. from ναῦς, Hom.

Νεοσιγάω, *ov*, (νέος, σιγαλῶεις) new and sparkling, with all the gloss on, Pind. O. 3, 8. [ῆ]

Νεοσκήφης, *ές*, (νέος, σκάπτω) newly dug, Lyc. 1097.

Νεοσκύλευτος, *ov*, (νέος, σκυλεύω) newly taken as booty, Antip. P. 4, 30. [ῆ]

Νεοσμηκτος, *ov*, (νέος, σμήχω) newly cleaned, θώρηκες, Il. 13, 342.

Νεοσμιλευτος, *ov*, new-carved, new-fangled, ἔπη, Dioscor. Ep. 17, acc. to Bentr. Phalar. p. 232; cf. σμίλευμα.

Νεοσπύδης, *ές*, (νέος, σπάω) = νεόσπαστος, Aesch. Eum. 42.

Νεοσπάρακτος, *ov*, newly torn. [πῆ]

Νεοσπῆς, ἄδος, *δ*, ἡ = sq., θαλλός, Soph. Ant. 1201, Fr. 445.

Νεόσπαστος, *ov*, (νέος, σπάω) newly drawn out or plucked.

Νεόσπειστος, *ov*, (νέος, σπένδω) newly poured as an offering, Nonn.

Νεόσπορος, *ov*, (νέος, σπειρω) newly sown, Aesch. Eum. 659.

Νεόσσεισις, *έως*, ἡ, Att. νεόττ., = νεοσσία, Arist. H. A. 6, 1, 6.

Νεοσσεύω, Att. νεοστέω, Ion. νεοσσία (νεοσσός): to hatch, Ar. Av. 699, Hdt. 1, 159 (in part. pf. pass. νεοσσημένη): to build, Lat. nidificare Arist. H. A. 6, 1, 6, etc.

Νεοσσία, *ας*, ἡ, Att. νεοττία, a hatching young birds, incubation.

Νεοσσία, *ας*, ἡ, Ion. -νῆ, Att. νεοττία (νεοσσός):—a nest of young birds, a nest, Hdt. 3, 111, Ar. Av. 641, Plat. Rep. 548 A: νεοττίαν ποιῆσαι, ὁ birds, Lat. nidificare, Arist. H. A. 6, 1, 6, etc.:—the brood of young birds, Lycurg. 166, 33: also a bee-hive, Joseph.

Νεοσσίον or νεοσσίον, *ov*, τό, Att. νεοττίον, dim. from νεοσσός, νεοττός, a young bird, nestling, chick, Ar. Av. 547 (where Dind. writes νεοττία, v. ad l.) 767, Arist. H. A. 4, 9, 15.

Νεοσσοκομέω, *ω*, Att. νεοττ., to rear young birds or chickens: from

Νεοσσοκόμος, *ov*, Att. νεοττ., (νεοσσός, κομέω) rearing young birds or chickens, Anth. P. 7, 210.

Νεοσσοποιέωμαι, Att. νεοττ., as mid., = νεοσσεύω, Longin.

Νεοσσοποιία, *ας*, ἡ, Att. νεοττ., a hatching: also the time.

Νεοσσός, *oi*, *δ*, Att. νεοττός, (νέος) a young bird, nestling, chick, Il. 2, 311; 9, 323, Soph., Ar., etc.—2. later also, any young animal, of a young crocodile, Hdt. 2, 68; a young child (as Macduff speaks of his 'pretty chickens'), oft. in Eur., cf. Monk Alcest. 414: in plur., young bees, Xen. Oec. 7, 34:—as a collective, ἵππων v., the horse's brood, Aesch. Ag. 825.—3. the yolk of an egg, Menand. p. 19, where it is a dissyll.,—in which case Dind. (ad Eur. Alc. 403, Ar. Av. 547) would write νεοττός.

Νεοσσοτροφέειον, *ov*, τό, Att. νεοττ., a place for rearing young birds, chicken-hutch: from

Νεοσσοτροφέω, *ω*, (νεοσσός, τρέφω) Att. νεοττ., to rear young birds, Ar. Nub. 999.

Νεοσσοτροφία, *ας*, ἡ, Att. νεοττ., a rearing young birds, M. Anton.

Νεοσσύτος, *ov*, just having hastened to or from.

Νεοσσύτης, *ές*, (νέος, ἵσθημι) newly settled, ὅμιος, Plut. 2, 321 D.

Νεοστάλως, *ος*, *δ*, ἡ = νεοδάκρυτος.

Νεοστεφής, *ές*, (νέος, στέφω) newly crowned: so, νεόστεπτος, *ov*, Opp. H. 1, 198.

Νεοστράτευτος, *ov*, (νέος, στρατεύομαι) a recruit, Lat. tiro, App. Civ. [ῆ]

Νεόστροφος, *ov*, (νέος, στρέφω) newly twisted, νευρή, Il. 15, 469.

Νεοσύλλεκτος, *ov*, = sq., Dion. H.

Νεοσύλλογος, *ov*, (νέος, συλλέγω) newly levied, Polyb. 3, 70, 10, etc.

Νεοσύστατος, *ov*, (νέος, συνίστημι) just put together, Galen.

Νεοσφάγης, *ές*, (νέος, σφάζω) fresh-slaughtered, Soph. Tr. 1130, Aj. 898 Eur. Hec. 894: v. φόνος, new-shed blood, Soph. Aj. 546.

Νεοσφάκτος, *ov*, = foreg, v. αίμα, Arist. H. A. 7, 1, 6:—also νεοσφάξ, *ας*, *δ*, ἡ, Nic. ap. Ath. 126 B.

Νεότας, ἄδος, ἡ, Dor. for νεότης, Pind.

Νεοτελής, *ές*, (νέος, τέλος) just ended, Himer.—II. newly initiated, Plat. Phaedr. 250 E, Luc.

Νεοτερπής, *ές*, (νέος, τέρω) with new delight, Opp. H. 3, 352, etc.

Νεόσπορος, *ov*, (νέος, σπειρω) newly sown, Aesch. Eum. 659.

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Νεότας, ἄδος, ἡ, Dor. for νεότης, Pind.

Νεοτελής, *ές*, (νέος, τέλος) just ended, Himer.—II. newly initiated, Plat. Phaedr. 250 E, Luc.

Νεοτερπής, *ές*, (νέος, τέρω) with new delight, Opp. H. 3, 352, etc.

Νεοτέκτος, *ov*, (νέος, τεύχω) *newly wrought*, κασιότερος, Il. 21, 592.
 Νεοτευχής, *ές*,=foreg., *διόφροι*, Il. 5, 194, cf. Theocrit. 1, 28.
 Νεότης, *ητος*, *ή*, (νέος) *youth*, *youthful years*, Il. 23, 445; opp. to γήρας, Il. 14, 86; also in Pind. P. 2, 115, etc.; and in Att., as Ar. Ach. 214, Plat., etc.—2. *youthful spirit*, *rashness*, etc., Hdt. 7, 13, Plat. Apol. 26 E, etc.—II. collective, like νεολαία, *a body of youth*, the youth, esp. all of military age, Lat. *juventus*, Hdt. 4, 3; 9, 12, Pind. I. 8 (7), 150, Thuc. 2, 20, Eur. H. F. 637.—III. of things, *newness*, *freshness*. Hence
 Νεοτήσιος, *ov*, *youthful*, Pseudo-Phocyl. 201, Antipho ap. Stob. p. 422, 31.
 Νεοτμητος, *ov*, (νέος, τέμνω) *newly cut or just cut*, *cut off*, *cut up*, divided, Plat. Tim. 80 D.
 Νεότοκος, *ov*, (νέος, τίκτω) *new-born*, Plut. 2, 320 C, etc.—II. *parox.*, νεοτόκος, *ov*, act., *having just brought forth*, Eur. Bacch. 701.
 Νεότομος, *ov*, (νέος, τέμνω) *fresh cut or ploughed*, *δρυχοι* *ἀλοκι* *νεοτόμοι*, Aesch. Cho. 25; so, *v. πλήγματα*, Aesch. Ant. 1283.—II. *fresh cut off*, plucked, *ἐλιξ*, Eur. Bacch. 1171.
 Νεοτρεφής, *ές*, (νέος, τρέφω) *newly reared*, young, Eur. Heracl. 91.
 Νεοτρίβης, *ές*,=sq., Pseudo-Phocyl. 155.
 Νεοτριπτος, *ov*, (νέος, τρίβω) *fresh pressed*, γλευκος, Nic. Al. 299.
 Νεοτρεφός, *ov*, act., *rearing young*, *rearing when young*.
 Νεότρωτος, *ov*, (νέος, τρώσκω) *lately wounded*, Ath.
 Νεϊττιαισι, *-εύω*, Att. for νεοσσ.—
 Νεϊττία, *ας*, and *-τιιά*, *ας*, *ή*, Att. for νεοσσία, and *-σιιά*.
 Νεϊττιον, *ov*, τό, dim. from νεοσσός.
 Νεοττίς, *ιδος*, *ή*,=foreg., name of a play of Antipho, *†*Ath. 223 E.
 Νεοττοκομείω, νεοττοποιέω, Att. for νεοσσ.—
 Νεοττός, νεοττοτροφέω, Att. for νεοσσ.—
 Νεοτύρος, *ov*, *δ*, *new cheese*.
 Νεουλκία, *ας*, *ή*,=νεωλκία, Schäf. Schol. Ar. Rh. 2, 843.
 Νεουργέω, *ω*, to make new, renew, Anth.: from
 Νεουργής, *ές*,=sq., Plut. Aemil. 5.
 Νεουργός, *ov*, (νέος, *έργω) pass. *new-made*, *fresh*, Plat. Legg. 445 E.
 Νεοϋτάτος, *ov*, (νέος, οϋτάω) *lately wounded*, Il. 13, 539; 18, 536, Hes. Sc. 157, 253.
 Νεοφάνης, *ές*, *just come into sight*.
 Νεοφάντης, *ov*, *δ*, *one newly initiated*, formed like Ιεροφάντης, Orph. H. 3, 9.
 Νεόφαντος, *ov*,=νεοφάνης.—II.=foreg., dub.
 Νεόφατος, *ov*,=νεήφατος.
 Νεοφγγής, *ές*, (νέος, φέγγος) *shining new*, Manetho.
 Νεόφθατος, *ov*, *newly ruined* or *killed*.
 Νεοφθίτος, *ov*, (νέος, θίνω) =foreg.: also νεοφθίμενος, *η*, *ov*, Nonn.
 Νεοφθοτος, *ov*, (νέος, φοιτάω) *having just begun to roam about*, Coluth. 383.—II. pass. *newly trodden*, Anth. P. 699.
 Νεοφθονος, *ov*, (νέος, *φένω) *lately or just killed*, Eur. Il. 1172.
 Νεόφρων, *δ*, *ή*, (νέος, φρόν) *childish in spirit*, v. l. Panyas. 1, 11.

Νεοφύης, *ές*, *new-grown*, *shooting up anew*.
 Νεοφύρατος, *ov*, *newly kneaded*.
 Νεοφύτεια, *ας*, *ή*, the planting of young trees: and
 Νεοφύτειον, *ov*, τό, *a young plantation*, *nursery ground*: from
 Νεοφύτος, *ov*, (νέος, φύω) *newly planted*, LXX.—II. *a new convert*, *neophyte*, N. T.
 Νεοφύτιστος, *ov*, (νέος, φωτίζω) *lately baptized*, Eccl.
 †Νεόχαβις, *δ*, Neochabis, a king of Aegypt, Ath. 418 E.
 Νεοχάρακτος, *ov*, (νέος, χαράσσω) *newly imprinted*, *ίχθυος*, Soph. Aj. 6.
 Νεοχμώ-μωσις,=νεοχμώ-μωσις, Schäf. Greg. p. 545.
 Νεοχμία, *ας*, *ή*,=νεοχμωσις.
 Νεοχμώ-μωσις,=νεοχμώ-μωσις.
 Νεοχμός, *ov*,=νέος, in all signs, first in Hdt. 9, 99, 104, and then in Trag., and Ar.; cf. Erf. and Herm. ad Soph. Ant. 156. Adv. -ως, *ibid.*—Mostly poet.—II. in Dio C. as subst., *δ* *v*.=νεοχμωσις. [όχμω, Aesch. Pers. 693, Soph. I. c.] Hence
 Νεοχμώ-μωσις, *ω*, to make new, change, esp. to make political innovations, Hdt. 4, 201; 5, 19, v. πολλά, Thuc. 1, 12: generally, to renovate, renew, Arist. Mund. 7, 1. Hence
 Νεοχμωσις, *ας*, *ή*, innovation. *renewal*, Arist. Mund. 5, 10.
 Νεοχόρος, *ov*, (νέος, χνόος) with the first down or beard, Anth. P. 8, 165.
 Νεοχρίστος, *ov*, (νέος, χρίω) *newly anointed*: of a house, *newly plastered*, Diod.
 Νεόχυτος, *ov*, (νέος, χέω) *newly poured forth* or out.
 †Νεόχορος, *ov*, *δ*, Neochorus, masc. pr. n., Plut. Lys. 29.
 Νεώω, *ω*, (νέος) to renew, renovate, change, Aesch. Supp. 534.—II. like νεάζω, to break up fallow land, Lat. *novare agrum*, *ή* *νεωμένη* (sc. γῆ), *fallow land*, Hes. Op. 460.
 †Νέπετος, *ov*, *ή*, Dion. H.; in Strab. p. 226, Νέπιτα, Nepete, a city of Etruria, now Nepi.
 Νέπεδος, *ol*:—in Od. 4, 404, the seals are called νέπεδος καλῆς Ἀλοσύνης, explained by old Gramm. in three distinct ways:—I. Apion derives it from νε- (for νη-privat.), *πούς*, for the footless ones, i. e. fish: but no such privat. syll. as νε- is heard of elsewhere, unless it be allowed in νεκταρ.—2. acc. to Apoll. Lex. p. 472, and Etym. Gud. p. 405, 49, from νέω, νήχω, to swim, and so=νηξίποδες, the swimming or fin-footed: and so it must have been taken by Nic., Opp., and other late poets, who apply the word to all water-animals: so too, acc. to the Paris Ms., in H. Hom. Ap. 78, *ἐκαστά τε φύλα νεπούδων*,—but the strange form νέπεδος makes this reading very dub.—3. Eustath. says that in a Greek dialect (κατὰ γλῶσσάν τινα) νέπεδος=τέκνα, a brood, and thus the most learned Alexandr. poets took it, e. g. Call. Fr. 77, 260, Ar. Rh. 4, 1745, Theocrit. 17, 25, Cleon ap. E. M. p. 389, 28, etc.—as if from the root νέος, cf. Lat. *nepos*, *nepotes*.—The sing. νέπευος occurs only in Call. Fr. 77: νέπεος for ιχθύος in a bad Epigr. ap. Schäf. Greg. p. 682, where we have the acc. sing. νέπεοδα.
 Νέρβε, and before a vowel or metrical grat. *νέρβεν*, adv.=ἐνερβε, underneath, beneath, Il. 11, 282, 535, etc.: in Eur. also from below, Alc. 1139, H. F. 621.—II. as prep. with gen., under, beneath, γαίης *νέρβε*, Il. 14, 204: *νέρβεν* γῆς,

Ol. 11, 302; and freq. in Trag., esp. of the nether world:—in Eur. *Bacch* 751, acc., *αἱ Κιθαίριονος λέπας νέρβεν* *καρκήκισιν*.
 †Νέριον, *ov*, τό, Nerium, a promontory of Hispania, Strab. p. 137.
 †Νερούϊοι, *ov*, *ol*, the Nervii, a people of Gallia Belgica, Strab. p. 194.
 Νέροτατος, *ητος*, *ov*,=ἐνέροτατος, the lowest.
 Νερότερος, *α*, *ov*, underground, Lat. *inferus*, Anth. *†*P. 9, 459.
 Νερετροδόρος, *ov*, *δ*, (νέρετρος δραμειν) the courier of the dead, Luc. Peregr. 41.
 Νερετρόμορφος, *ov*, (νέρετρος, μορφή) shaped like the dead, Manetho.
 Νέρετρος, *α*, *ov*, in Eur. Phoen. 1020, also *ov*, *ov*:—ἐνέρετρος, lower, Lat. *inferior*, a compar. without any posit. in use: but also as a posit.=νέρετρος, esp., *ol* *νέρετροι*, the dwellers in the nether world, whether the gods below, or the dead, like *ἐνεροι*, Lat. *inferi*, v. l. Il. 15, 225, and very freq. in Trag.: hence, *τά νέρετρον*, all that is devoted to them, Herm. Soph. Ant. 598: also, *v. πλάκες, χόαν, δώματα*, the world below, Soph. O. C. 1577, Eur. Alc. 47, etc.
 Νέρος, *ov*, *δ*, a kind of bird of prey, Ar. Av. 303.
 †Νέρων, *ωνος*, *δ*, the Rom. Nero, Hdn.
 †Νέσσος, *ov*, *δ*, Nessus, a centaur, slain by Hercules for attempting to violate Deianira, Soph. Tr. 558.—II.=Νέστος, Hes. Th. 341.
 †Νέσσων, *ωνος*, *δ*, Nesson, son of Thessalus, Strab. p. 443.
 †Νεσσωνίς, *ιδος*, *ή*, Nessonis, an ancient name of Thessaly, from foreg., acc. to Strab. l. c.—II. *ή* *Ν. λίμνη*, lake Nessonis, in Thessaly *Id*. p. 430.
 †Νεσταίοι, *ov*, *ol*, the Nestaei, an Illyrian people between Acrocerania and Oricum, Ap. Rh. 4, 1215. Hence
 †Νεστις, *ιδος*, *ή*, of the Nestaei, *ala*, Ap. Rh. 4, 337.
 †Νεστορέος, *α*, *ov*, of or relating to Nestor, Nestorian, Pind. P. 6, 31.
 †Νεστορέως, *ητος*, *ov*,=foreg., Il. 2, 54.
 †Νεστορίδης, *ov* Ep. *α*, *δ*, son of Nestor, i. e. Antiochus, Il. 6, 33; Pisistratus, Od. 3, 36, 482; *ol* *Νεστορίδα*, Antiochus and Thrasymedes, Il. 16, 317 sqq.
 †Νέστος, *ov*, *δ*, the Nestus, a river of Thrace, falling into the Aegean, now Mesto or Carasos, Hdt. 7, 109; Thuc. 2, 96: cf. Νέσσοις II.
 †Νέστωρ, *ωρος*, *δ*, Nestor, son of Neleus and Chloris, king of Pylos, a Calydonian hunter, and one of the chieftains against Troy, famed for his wisdom and eloquence, Il. 1, 247; etc.—Others in Luc.: etc.
 Νέτωπον, *ων*, τό, oil of bitter almonds, Hipp.: also νετώπιον.
 Νεύμα, *ατος*, τό, (νέω) a nod or sign, Thuc. 1, 134; Xen. An. 5, 8, 20: generally, an expression of will, *com mand*, *μονοψήφοισι* *νεύμασι* Aesch. Supp. 373: *ἀπόνευματος* *προσάττειν* *τινί*, Polyb. 22, 21, 9.—2. esp. a nod of assent, approval, like Lat. *numen*, Philostr.—II. a sloping of land, Dion. P.
 Νεύμαι, Ep. and Ion. contr. pres for *νέωμαι*, Il. 18, 136.
 ΝΕΥΠΑ, *ας*, *ή*, Ion. *νευπή*, a string or cord of *sineu*, hence, a bow-string, in Hom. and Hes. the prevailing signification; called, from its being twisted, *ἐυστρέφής*, *νεόστροφος*, Il. 15, 463, 469; so in Soph., Eur., Xen. An. 4,

2, 28, etc.:—in Il. 8, 328, some take α=νεῦρον, the *sineu* of the hand, but just above (324) we have *ἔθηκε δ' ἐπὶ νεῦρον* (sc. *οἰστρον*), and prob. it should be taken in the usual sense in the latter place also.—II. a musical string, Pind. I. 6 (5), 50.

Νεῦρεψι, ἡς, ἡ, poet. for foreg., Theocr. 25, 213.

Νεῦρενδοτος, ον, (νεῦρα, ἐνδότω) bound with a string, strung, Manetho.

Νεῦρη, ἡς, ἡ, Ion. for νεῦρά, Hom.

Νεῦρηφι, νεῦρηφιν, Ep. gen. ordat., from νεῦρη, Hom.

Νεῦρία, ας, ἡ, a *sineu*, a cord of *sineus*, strong cord, LXX.

Νευρικὸς, ἡ, ὄν, (νεῦρον) belonging to the *sineus*: diseased in them, Diosc.

Νεῦρινος, η, ον, (νεῦρον) made of *sineus*, Arist. Gen. An. 5, 7, 17.—II. made of fibres, Plat. Polit. 279 E.

Νεῦριον, ον, τό, dim. from νεῦρον, Anth. P. 11, 352.

Νευρίς, ἰδος, ἡ, dim. from νεῦρά.—II. a plant, Plin.

†Νευρίς, ἰδος, ἡ, (sc. γῆ) the territory of the Neuri, Hdt. 4, 51.

Νευροβάτης, ον, ὁ, a rope-dancer.

Νευροειδής, ἐς, (νεῦρον, εἶδος) like *sineus*: τὸ ν. a plant, Diosc.

Νευροβλάστος, ον, (νεῦρον, θλάω) bruised in the *sineus*, Galen.

†Νευροί, ὄν, οἱ, the Neuri, a Scythian people on the Tyras, Hdt. 4, 17, 100.

Νευρόκαυλος, ον, (νεῦρον, καυλός) with a fibrous stalk, prob. I. in Theophr.

Νευροκοπέω, ὤ, (νεῦρον, κόπτω) to *iamstring*, hough, Polyb. 31, 12, 11.

Νευροκόλλος, ον, (νεῦρά, καλέω) with sounding strings, χορδή, Anth. P., 410.

NEY'PON, ον, τό, Lat. *nervus*.—I. a *sineu*, tendon, i. e. the gristly end to a muscle by which it is attached to the bones, of beasts as well as men; in Hom. only once and that in pl. νεῦρα, of the tendons at the feet, Il. 16, 316; ἰσά καὶ νεῦρα, Plat. Phaed. 98 C; ν. also in Hipp.: in later writers,

νεῦρα, τόνος, still later ἀπονεύρασις; cf. νεῦρά.—ὑποτέμνηται τὰ νεῦρα ὡς πρὸς πράγματα (metaph. from νεῦρα ὑποτέμνηται, to hamstring), Aeschin. I, 7, 27; so, ἐκτέμνειν δισπερ τὰ νεῦρα ἐκ τῆς ψυχῆς, Plat. Rep. 411 B; so, ἐκτ. τὰ νεῦρα (οἶνον) Plut. 2, 692 C: cf. ἐκνευρίζω.—hence, generally,

nerve, vigour, νεῦρα ἔχειν, Dem. 432, 0; νεῦρα τῆς τραγῳδίας, Ar. Ran. 162: cf. ἱς.—II. a string, cord made of *sineu*, for fastening the head of the arrow to the shaft, Il. 4, 122, 151; for sewing leather sacks, shoes, etc., cf. Hes. Op. 542: the cord of a sling, Xen. An. 3, 4, 17: a musical string: cf. νεῦρά.—III. of the fibres (which lie in fact the *sineus*) of plants, Plat. Polit. 280 C.—IV. of the nerves, is the organs of sensation proceeding from the brain, not till after Arist.—V. like Lat. *nervus* for penis, Philox. ap. Ath. 5 D.

Νευρόνιστος, ον, (νεῦρον, νοσέω) having a complaint in the *sineus*, Manetho.

Νευροπύχης, ἐς, (νεῦρον, παχύς) having thick *sineus*, Hipp.: the form νεῦροπαχὺς, is dub., Lob. Phryn. 535.

Νευροπλεκτής, ἐς, (νεῦρον, πλέκω) plaited with *sineus*, Anth. P. 6, 107.

Νευρορράφω, ὤ, usu. νευρορράφω, to stitch with *sineus*, esp. to mend shoes, Plat. Euthyd. 294 B, Xen. Cyr. 8, 2, 1; and

Νευρορράφια, ας, ἡ, usu. νευρορρῶ, mending of shoes; and

Νευρορράφικός, ἡ, ὄν, usu. νευρορρῶ, belonging to the mending of shoes; from

Νευρορράφος, ον, usu. νευρορράφω, (νεῦρον II, ράπτω) stitching with *sineus*, esp. mending shoes: hence ὁ ν. a cobbler, Ar. Eq. 739, Plat. Rep. 421 A; cf. ῥομφαίς.—II. (νεῦρον II, 3) making strings for the lyre, Lycurg. [ἄ]

Νευροσπᾶδής, ἐς, (νεῦρον, σπᾶώ) drawn or strained by, upon *sineus*, ν. ἄτρακτος, the arrow drawn back with the string, i. e. on the stretch, just ready to fly, Herm. Soph. Phil. 290.

Νευρόσπασμα, ατος, τό,=νευρόσπαστον.

Νευροσπαστεία, ας, ἡ, motion by means of strings, M. Anton. 6, 28: from

Νευροσπαστέω, ὤ, to put in motion by strings, play puppets, Diod. Excerpt. 35: from

Νευροσπάστης, ον, ὁ, (νεῦρά, σπᾶώ) a puppet-show-man, Arist. Mund. Hence

Νευροσπαστία, ας, ἡ,=νευροσπαστεία.

Νευροσπαστικός, ἡ, ὄν, (νεῦρον, σπᾶώ) fitted for drawing, irritating the nerves or *sineus*.—II. (νεῦρά) fitted for moving by strings: ἡ-κῆ, sub. τέχνη, the art of a νευροσπαστής, puppet-playing.

Νευρόσπαστος, ον, (νεῦρά, σπᾶώ) drawn by strings, ἀγύλαμα ν. puppets moved by strings, Hdt. 2, 48; τὰ νευρόσπαστα, puppets, Xen. Symp. 4, 55, etc.

Νευροτενής, ἐς, (νεῦρον, τείνω) stretched by *sineus*, παγίς ν., a snare of gut, Anth. P. 6, 109.

Νευροτομέω, ὤ, to cut the *sineus*: from

Νευροτόμος, ον, (νεῦρον, τέμνω) cutting *sineus*, Manetho.

Νευρότονος, ον,=νευροτενής.

Νευρότρωτος, ον, (νεῦρον, τιτρώσκω) wounded in the *sineus* or tendons, Galen.

Νευροῦρης, ἐς, (νεῦρά, χαίρω) delighting in the bow-string, epith. of Apollo, Anth. P. 9, 525, 14.

Νευρώ, ὤ, (νεῦρον) to strain the *sineus*, generally, to nerve, Alciph. :—νευρωῖσθαι, sensu obsce., Ar. Lys. 1078; cf. νεῦρον V.

Νευρώδης, ἐς,=νευροειδής, *sineu*, Arist. Part. An. 3, 3, 4.

†Νευρώδη ὄρη, τὰ, Mt. Nebrodes, in Sicily, Strab. p. 274.

Νεύς, ἡ,=ναῦς, Lob. Paral. 92.

Νεύσις, εως, ἡ, (νεῦω) inclination, as of lines, Tim. Locr. 100 D, Arist. Part. An. 1, 3, 11.

Νεύσις, ἡ, (νεῦω, νεύσομαι) a swimming, Arist. Part. An. 1, 1, 7; 4, 12, 8.

Νεύσομαι and νεύσομαι, fut. of νεῦω, to swim.

Νευστός, (νεῦω) to nod, ν. κόρυθι, to nod with the crest, i. e. stride with nodding crest, Il. 20, 162: ν. κεφαλῇ, to nod with the head, let the head drop, of one fainting, Od. 18, 240; also as a sign of deep despair, Od. 18, 154; cf. Theocr. 25, 260; ν. ὀφρύσι, to make signs with the eyebrows, Od. 12, 194: later also to be nodding, dropping asleep, Bion 3, 3; like νυστάζω:—c. acc. ν. κεφαλῇ, Opp. C. 2, 466.

Νευστός, ἄδος, ἡ, (νεῦω, νεύσομαι)=κολυμβάς, Luc.

Νευστόν, verb. adj. from νεῦω, νεύσομαι, one must swim, Plat. Rep. 453 D.

Νευστήρ, ἥρος, ὁ,=sq.

Νευστής, ον, ὁ, (νεῦω, νεύσομαι) a swimmer, sailor. Hence

Νευστικός, ἡ, ὄν, able to swim, Plat. Soph. 220 A, Arist., etc.

Νευστικός, ἡ, ὄν, (νεῦω) inclining Philo.

Νευστός, ἡ, ὄν, (νεῦω) nodded or beckoned to.

NET'Q, fut. νεύσω, to incline in any direction:—I. to nod or beckon, as a sign, Od. 17, 330; ν. τινί, Il. 9, 223, Od. 16, 283; εἰς τινα, H. Hom. 6, 9 c. inf., to beckon one to do something, Il. 9, 620.—2. in token of assent ν. nod, bow, to promise, confirm, etc., ὀφρύσι, κεφαλῇ, Il. 1, 528, Od. 16, 164, etc.: c. acc. et inf., to grant one leave to do, Il. 8, 246; more rarely c. acc. rei, to grant, promise, νεῦσε cλ κοῦρην, H. Hom. Cer. 445, 463 νεῦσον χάριν, Soph. O. C. 248, cf. Eur. Alc. 978: Hom. usu. joins it with ἐπ' ὀφρύσι, as, ἐπ' ὀφρύσι νεῦναι, to make a sign of assent with the brows, Il. 1, 528, etc., cf. ἐπινεύω so, ν. ἐπὶ γλεφάρῳ, Pind. I. 8 (7), 100.—3. generally, to nod, bend forward, Il. 13, 133; 16, 217, cf. Hdt. 2, 48: so of a crest (λόφος), to nod, oft. in Hom.; of ears of corn, Hes. Op. 471, etc.: ν. κάτω, to stoop, Eur. El. 839; ἐστὴ νενευκός, Id. I. A. 1581, also c. acc. cognato, νεῦνεν κεφαλῇ, to bow down, droop the head, of persons humbled or vanquished, Od. 18, 237; so, ν. κάτω ἐς πῆδον, Soph. Ant. 270, 441.—4. to incline in any way, ν. ὑπὸ τινας εἰς τι, to incline towards, Thuc. 4, 100, cf. Plat. Legg. 945 B; of countries, etc., like Lat. *vergere*, to slope, ν. εἰς δύσιν, πρὸς μεσημβριάν, Polyb. 1, 42, 6; 73, 5, etc.: ὑποκάτω ν. to be in equilibrium, Id. 6, 10, 7:—of lines, to incline and meet, Arist. Anal. Post. 1, 10, 3.—II. metaph. ν. decline, fall away, ἐκ λαμπρῶν νεῦσις βίωτος, νεῦει δὲ τύχη, Eur. Andromed. 23. (Akin to νεῦω, νεύσομαι, hence νευστάζω, νυστάζω, and Lat. *Nūtō*, *nūtō*, *nūtus*, *numen*.)

Νεφέλη, ἡς, ἡ, (νέφος) a cloud, mass of clouds, Lat. *nebula*, (distinguished from διμήλη, a mist or fog, Arist. Meteor. I, 9, 4), Hom., Hes., etc.:—the usu. Homeric epithets being κνανῆ, μέλαινα, πορφύρεη; ἐπιβόρμον νεφέλας στρατός, Pind. P. 6, 11;—metaph. the cloud or mist of death, Il. 20, 417; ἄχεος νεφέλη, a cloud of sorrow, Il. 17, 591, Od. 24, 315; so, φόνον ν., Pind. N. 9, 90, like φονία ν. in Soph. Tr. 828; so νεφέλα alone, Pind. I. 7 (6), 39.—II. a disease of the eyes, Hipp.—III. a fine bird-net,=μακούνιον, πτηνολέτης, Ar. Av. 194, 528, Opp. Ix. 3, 9, cf. Ath. 25 C.—The more usu. form is νέφος, esp. in prose, though Xen. has νεφέλη, An. 1, 8, 8; also Theophr. uses νεφέλαι in the special signif. of light fleecy clouds, Lat. *vellera*, cf. νεφέλων.

†Νεφέλη, ἡς, ἡ, Nephela, wife of Athamas, mother of Phrixus and Helle, Apollod. I, 9, 1.

Νεφέληγέρτα, poet. for -της, ὁ, only used in nom. and gen. νεφέληγερταο, (νεφέλη, ἀγείρω) cloud-gatherer, of Jupiter, Hom. [ἄ, as in ἐνρύσπῃ, ἱπτότῃ, etc., except by position, as νεφέληγερτα Ζεῦ.]

Νεφέληγέρτης, ον, ὁ, ἄηρ, Emped. p. 33; and

Νεφέληγέρης, εως, ὁ, Q. Sm. 4, 80.=νεφέληγερτα.

Νεφέληδον, (νεφέλη) adv., in the manner of clouds, Nonn.

Νεφέλων, ον, τό, dim. from νεφέλη, Lat. *tubercula*, Arist. Meteor. 2, 8, 24.—II. a cloud-like spot on the eye, Medic.

Νεφελογενής, ἐς, (νεφέλη, *γένω) born of the cloud or of Nephela. I. e. a Centaur.

Νεφελοειδής, ἑς, (νεφέλη, εἶδος) cloud-like, cloudy, Plat. 2, 892 E.

Νεφελοκένταυρος, ον, ὁ (νεφέλη, κένταυρος) a cloud-centaur, Luc. V. Hist. 1, 16;—partly as sprung from *Ixion* and the cloud, partly as a fantastic shape such as the clouds assume, v. At. Nub. 346.

Νεφελοκοκκύλια, ας, ἡ, (νεφέλη, κόκκυς) Cloud-cuckoo-town, built by the birds in Ar. Av. 819, etc.;—a satire on Athens, or perh. on the visions of conquest in Sicily, Italy, etc. Hence

Νεφελοκοκκυγέυς, ἑως, ὁ, citizen of Cloud-cuckoo-town, Ar. Av. 1035.

Νεφελοστᾶσια, ας, ἡ, (νεφέλη III, ἱστῆμι) a place where nets are set to catch birds, Schol. Ar. Av.

Νεφέλω, ὦ, (νεφέλη) to cloud: to make of clouds.

Νεφέλωδης, ες,=νεφελοειδής, Arist. Probl. 26, 20.

Νεφέλωτος, ἑς, ὁν, (νεφέλω) clouded: made of clouds, Luc. V. Hist. 1, 19.

†Νέφερις, ἡ, *Nepheris*, a city in the Carthaginian territory, Strab. p. 834.

Νεφρίον, ον, τό, dim. from νέφος, a small cloud.

Νεφρόβλος, ον, (νέφος, βάλλω) overcast with clouds, clouded, v. l. Ar. Av. 1385.

Νεφεροειδής, ες,=νεφελοειδής, Anth. P. 9, 396.

Νεφροποίησης, ον, made of clouds.

ΝΕΦΟΣ, εος, τό, a cloud, mass or pile of clouds, mist, Lat. *nebula*, freq. in Hom., and in prose the usu. form (cf. νεφέλη, sub fin.):—metaph.,—1. the cloud of death, θανάτου μέλαν νέφος, Il. 16, 350, Od. 4, 180; so too, λίδας νέφος, Pind. O. 7, 84; νέφος ὀμωγῆς, στεναγμῶν, Eur. Med. 107, H. F. 1140; v. ὀφρύων, a cloud upon the brow, Eur. Hipp. 173; v. μετώπων, Arist. Physion. 5, 7: cf. νεφέλη.—2. of a dense throng, a cloud of men, etc., νέφος Τρώων, πεδῶν, ψαράν, κολοιδῶν, Il. 4, 274; 16, 66; 17, 755, cf. Hdt. 8, 109: πολέμοιο νέφος, the cloud of battle, thick of the fight, Il. 17, 243; but applied by Pind. N. 10, 16, to a single hero, v. Dissen ad l. (From same root as νεφέλη, *nebula*, Germ. *Nebel*; γρόθος, ὀνόθος, *tubes*; cf. *Sanct. nabhas* heaven; hence also κνέθος, κνέφας: cf. Butt. Lexil. s. ν κελαινός 9.) Hence

Νεφός, ὦ, to cloud, darken.

Νεφριάτιος, α, ον,=sq., Diosc.

Νεφρίδιος, α, ον, (νεφρός) of, from, belonging to the kidneys, τό ν., the fat of the kidneys, Hipp.: but Lob. Phryn. 557 would alter it into νεφριάτιος. [Ὶ]

Νεφρίτης, ον, ὁ, fem. -τις, ἰδός, (νεφρός) of, like, belonging to the kidneys, ἡ νεφρίτις (sc. νόσος), a disease in the kidneys, gravel in the kidneys, Thuc. 7, 15, cf. Föes. Oec. Hipp. Hence

Νεφριτικός, ἑς, ὁν, affected with νεφρίτις, Medic.

Νεφροειδής, ἑς, (νεφρός, εἶδος) like a kidney, Arist. H. A. 2, 17, 22.

Νεφρομήτρα, ας, ἡ, usu. in plur., the muscles of the loins, within which the kidneys lie, Clearch. ap. Ath. 399 B.

ΝΕΦΡΟΣ, οὔ, ὁ, usu. in plur., the kidneys, Ar. Ran. 475, etc.: also in cookery, euphem. for ὄρχεις, Philop. Anan. I.

Νεφρώδης, ες,=νεφροειδής, Arist. Part. An. 3, 7, 16.

Νέφω, fut. νέψω, perf. νένοφα,=νέω, rare and very dubious form.

Νεώδης, ες,=νεφροειδής, Arist.

Probl. 26, 20: of the voice, hollow, Id. Audib. 3.

Νέφωσις, ἡ, (νεφώω) a clouding, overclouding, Philo.

†Νεχραίοι, ὡν, οἱ, the *Nechraei*, an Indian people, Luc. Fugit. 6.

ΝΕΩ, (A), to go, sub νέομαι.

ΝΕΩ, (B), fut. νεύσομαι and νενεύσομαι (Xen. An. 4, 3, 12) †Dor. 3 pl. νησύντι, Sophron 9†: aor. ἐνεύσα: like πλέω, πλεύσομαι, etc.—To swim, in pres., Od. 5, 344, 442; Ep. impf. ἐνευον for ἐνεον, Il. 21, 11; the other tenses post-Hom.—2. metaph. of shoes that are too large, νειν ἐμβάσιν, to swim or slip about in one's shoes, Ar. Eq. 321, like Lat. *natare*, Casaub. Theophr. Char. 4, Heind. Hor. Sat. 1, 3, 32. (The ν or F of the fut. prob. belongs to the root: akin to τᾶω, νήχω, νήχομαι, νήσος, Lat. *no, nato*: hence νήσσα, and perh. νήσος.)

ΝΕΩ, (C), fut. νήσω, to spin: in Hom. only 3 pl. aor. mid., ἄσπα οἱ νήσαντο Κατακλῶδες, the thread which they spun out to him, Od. 7, 198: in Hes. of a spider, νειν νήματα, Op. 775; στήμονα νήσεις, Ar. Lys. 519; τῷ νηθέντα, Plat. Polit. 282 E. (Sanscrit. *nah*, to join together, Lat. *ne-re, nec-tere*, Germ. *nähen*, to sew: hence νεύμα, νήσις, νήβ.)

ΝΕΩ, (D), fut. νήσω: the pres. and impf. hardly used, rare in Ion. forms νήω, νηέω, νηνέω, (of which Hom. uses νηέω as the simple verb, νηνέω in compds.): pf. pass. νένημαι or νένησμαι, cf. Xen. An. 5, 4, 27, Ar. Nub. 1203. To heap, pile, heap up, πυρὰν νήσαι, to pile a funeral pyre, Hdt. 1, 50, Ar. Lys. 269; νήσαντες ξύλα, Eur. H. F. 243. (Hence prob. νάσσα, cf. νέω (B), and νάω.)

Νεώ, Att. acc. from νεός for νεόν, Bast Ep. Cr. p. 176, Schäf. Greg. p. 164.

Νεωκορέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, to be a νεωκόρος: to have the care of a temple; hence, ironically, to sweep clean, clean out, plunder a temple, Plat. Rep. 574 D, cf. Valck. Phoen. 534.—II. metaph. to keep clean and pure, v. ἐρωτα, to cherish love in a pure heart (as in a temple), Luc. Amor. 48: and

Νεωκόρια, ας, ἡ, the office of a νεωκόρος, Anth. P. append. 256: from

Νεωκόρος, ον, (νεός, κορέω) sweeping a temple: generally, having charge of a temple, a verger, Lat. *aedituus, aedituus*, Plat. Legg. 759 A, Xen. An. 5, 3, 6.—II. a title found on the coins, esp. of Asiatic cities, assumed when they had built a temple in honour of their patron-god or ruler: hence Ephesus was ν. Ἀρτέμιδος, N. T.

†Νεώλαος, ον, ὁ, *Neolaus*, brother and officer of Molo, Polyb. 5, 53, 11.

Νεωλκέω, ὦ, (νεωλός) to haul a ship up on land, Lat. *subducere navem*, Polyb. 1, 29, 3: this was done by rollers (φάλαγγες) placed under the cradle on which the ship rested.

Νεωλκία, ας, ἡ, the hauling up a ship into the νεώλκιον, Theophr.: and

Νεώλκιον, ον, τό, a place in which ships were laid up, a dry dock: from

Νεωλός, ον, (ναῖς, ἔλκω) hauling up a ship into the νεώλκιον, cf. ὀλός.

Νέωμα, ατος, τό, (νεός) fallow land just broken up, Lat. *novale*.

Νέων, ὄνος, ὁ, (ναῖς) =νεώριον, νεωδοίκοι, Ion.

†Νέων, ὄνος, ὁ, *Neon*, a Spartan, a commander in the return of the ten thousand, Xen. An. 5, 6, 36.—2. a Messenian, attached to the party of Philip, Dem. 324, 12.—II. ἡ, also τὰ Νέωνα, an ancient city in Phocis at

the base of Parnassus, the later *Thoreia*, Hdt. 7, 32: Dem. has pl. *ἑ Νέωσι*, 387, 9.

Νεώνητος, ον, (νέος, ὠνέομαι) just bought, of slaves, Ar. Eq. 2.

Νεωποιέω, ὦ, (νέος, ποίεω) to build a temple.—II. (ναῖς) to build a ship.

Νεωποτής, ον, ὁ, an officer at Lasos, who prob. had charge of the sacred buildings, (νέως) Lat. *aedilis*, Inscr.

Νεωποτός, ὄν, (νέος, ποίεω) building temples.—II. (ναῖς) building ships.

Νεωπότης, ὄν, (νέος, ὦν) young looking.

Νεωρέω, ὦ, to be a νεωρός or overseer of a νεώριον.

Νεωρής, ἑς, (νέος, ὦρα) new, fresh, late, v. ὀστρονυχος τετμημένος, a lock of hair but just cut off, Soph. El. 901.

Νεώριον, ον, τό, (νεωρός) a place where ships and all belonging to them are taken care of, a dock-yard, with its slips, store-houses, etc.; Ar. Ach. 918, Thuc. 2, 93; 3, 74, etc.; also in plur., like Lat. *navalia*, Eur. Hel. 1530, Thuc. 3, 92, Lys. 129, 28; 134, 5, etc. Cf. νεωροίκοι.

Νεωριοφύλαξ, ἕκός, ὁ, the keeper of a νεώριον. [Ὶ]

Νεωρίς, ἰδός, ἡ, =νεώριον, Strab. p. 61.

Νεωρός, οὔ, ὁ, (ναῖς, ὦρα) the superintendent of the dock-yard.

Νεώρος, ον,=νέος, νεαρός, νεωρής, Soph. O. C. 475, e. conj. Herm.

Νεωρονχῆς, ἑς, (νέος, ὀνύσσω) newly dug, Nic. Th. 940.

Νεώς, ὦ, ὁ, Att. for ναός, a temple, like λέως for λαός, Aesch. Pers. 810, Eur. H. F. 340, Plat., etc.:—acc νεών, more rarely acc. νεώ, q. v.

Νεώς, Att. gen. from ναῖς.

Νεώς, rarer adv. from νέος for νεοστή.

Νέωσις, ἡ, (νεός) the breaking up a fallow, Lat. *novatio*.

Νεώστικοι, οἱ, (ναῖς, οἶκος) ship-sheds, slips, docks, in which one or more ships might be built, repaired, or laid up in winter, Hdt. 3, 45, Thuc. 7, 64, etc.: generally, store-houses, these being parts of the νεώριον or dock-yard.

Νεώσω, Att. νεώπτω, from νέος, like λιμώσω, -πτω, from λιμός, λιμώσω from λαίμως, =νεός, νεωστέρως.

Νεωστί, adv. of νέος for νεός, as μεγαλωστί for μέγας, lately, just now, the usu. adv. of νέος, (q. v.), Hdt. 2, 49; 6, 40, Soph. El. 1049, etc.

Νέωτα, adv., next year, for next year, εἰς νέωτα, Xen. Cyr. 7, 2, 13; 8, 6, 15, Theocr. 15, 143, ubi v. Valck.—Said to be Aeol. for νεώστε, νεώστε, from νέος, like ἐτέρωτα for ἐτέροστε, ἐτέρωτε, and αἰνίτα for αἰνί in Plat.

Νεώτατος, ἡ, ον, superl. from νέος, Hom.

Νεωτερίζω, (νεώτερος) to make changes; esp. to attempt political changes, make innovations, or revolutionary movements, usu. with the indef. τι, Thuc. 4, 51, Xen. Hell. 2, 1, 5, Dem. 664, 9; also, v. περί τινα Thuc. 1, 58; v. ἐν τινι, περί τι, Plat. Legg. 798 C, Rep. 424 B, Xen., etc.: v. πρὸς τοὺς συμμάχους, to tamper with them, Thuc. 1, 97; so, v. τι ἐν τινι, Id. 2, 3.—II. transit., v. τὴν πολιτείαν, to revolutionize the state, Thuc. 1, 115; v. εἰς ἀσθένειαν, to change (health) into sickness, Id. 7, 87.

Νεωτερικός, ἡ, ὄν, (νεώτερος) like νεανικός, natural to a youth, youthful, Polyb. 10, 24, 7. Adv. -κώς, Plut. Dio 4.

Νεωτερισμός, οὐ, δ, (νεωτερίζω) an attempt at change, esp. in the state: usu. in bad signif., innovation, revolutionary movement, Plat. Rep. 555 D, Legg. 758 C, etc.

Νεωτεριστής, οὐ, δ, (νεωτερίζω) an innovator, Plut. Cim. 17, etc.

Νεωτερίσειω, ὤ, to make innovations, Hipp.; and

Νεωτεροποιία, ας, ἡ, innovation, revolution, Thuc. 1, 102: from

Νεωτεροποιός, ὄν, (νεώτερα, ποιέω) innovating, revolutionary, Thuc. 1, 70.

Νεώτερος, α, ον, compar. from νέος, younger, Hom.; freq. of events, euphem. for κακός, νεώτερα κακά, Pind. P. 4, 275; also νεώτερα alone, Lat. *graviora quid*, Valck. Hdt. 3, 62, Stallb. Plat. Prot. 310 B; τι νεώτερον, Theocr. 24, 40; νεώτερον ἢ πάρος, Pind. Fr. 74, 5:—esp. τὰ νεώτερα or νεώτερα πράγματα, ν. ἔργα, also νεώτερόν τι, innovations in the state, revolutionary movements, Lat. *res novae*, hence νεώτερα πράσσειν or ποιῆν, = νεωτερίζειν, Hdt. 5, 19, 35, Thuc., etc.

Νεωτός, ὄν, = νέατος, dub.

Νεωφάλαξ, ἄκος, ὁ, Att. for ναοφάλαξ, [ῥ]

Νεώχερσος γῆ, ἡ, (νέος, χέρσος) = νέωμα.

Νη-, insep. privat. prefix, esp. to adjectives, being no doubt a strengthened form of ἀνα- privat., with the first a dropped: v. Blomf. Aesch. Pr. 248: it originated perh. in such forms as ἀνηλεής, ἀνήριθμος, ἀνήκεστος, ἀνήμενος, ἀνηστis, which became, by casting off the α as if merely euphonic, νηλεής, νήριθμος, νήκεστος, νήμενος, νήστis: and so νη- came to be used as a privat. particle even before consonants, νηκερός, νηκρός, νηκηδής, νηπαθής, νηπλέω, νηπενής, νηποιούς, as well as before vowels which combined with it, νηϊς and νηϊτμος, cf. Lob. Phryn. 710. This prefix however remained poet. With νη- compare the Lat. *ne-, non, or nay*, no, Germ. *nein*, Pers. *nā*, etc.: and with ἀν-, the Lat. *in-*, Germ. *ohn-*, Engl. *un-*. The form νη- for νη- is very dub.; v. νέποδες.

ΝΗ', Att. particle of strong affirmation with acc. of the Divinity invoked, first in Soph. Fr. 339; νῆ Δία or νῆ τὸν Δία, also νῆ μὰ τὸν Δία, γεα by Jupiter! freq. in Ar., etc., and acc. to Lob. Phryn. 193 esp. used by women: also ironic, *forsooth*, Lat. *si Diis placet*, Dem. 259, 28: in answering objections, oft. preceded or followed by ἄλλὰ, Lat. *enimvero*, at *enim vero*, *immo vero*, as Ar. Plut. 202: in itself always posit., though sometimes joined with a negat., as Ar. Nub. 217, Thesm. 240.—Hom. only uses the formal, q. v.: cf. μὲ.

Νῆα, νῆας, Ion. acc. sing. and plur. from ναῦς, Hom.

†Νῆαυός, ον, ὅ, = Νεάυιος, Theocr. Νῆας, ἄδος, ἡ, a gigantic animal, whose fossil remains were found in Samos, Ael. N. A. 17, 28: whence proverb. μέizon βοῶ τὼν νῆαδων, Euphor. 26.

Νηγάτος, ἡ, ον, (prob. for νεηγάτος, from νέος, γέγας) new-made, χιτὼν, κρήδεμνον, Il. 2, 43; 14, 185; φάρος, H. Hom. Ar. 122: hence, generally, new. (The ἔλριw. from *γᾶω, γείνω, γέγας is confirmed by γάτος from γείνω, whereas νηγάτος takes the ε of γείνω, γεν-έσθαι: but, metri grat., νηγάτος was substituted for νεηγάτος cf. Buttm. Lexil. s. v. [γᾶ]

Νῆγρετος, ον, (νη-, ἐγείρω) unwak-

ing, ν. ὕπνος, a sleep 'that knows no waking,' i. e. a sound deep sleep, Od. 13, 80, H. Ven. 178; neut. as adv., νῆγρετον, without waking, ν. εὔδειν, Od. 13, 74; but, later, ν. ὑπνούν, of death, Anth. P. 7, 305. Hence

†Νῆγρετος, ον, ἡ, Negretus, name of a fabled fountain, Luc. Ver. H. 2, 33.

Νῆδονια, ὡν, τᾶ, (νηδύς) the entrails, like ἔντερα, Il. 17, 524, Ap. Rh. 2, 113:—also written νηδονία, but wrongly, Lob. Phryn. 494.

Νηδυϊόφιν, Ep. gen. of νηδύς, Mosch. 4, 78.

Νηδύμος, ἡ, ὄν, = νήδυμος, Opp. H. 3, 412. [ῥ]

Νῆδύμος, ον, in Hom. fourteen times, always as epith. of ὕπνος: the deriv. and even signif. uncertain.—1. acc. to Aristarch. from νη- and δῖω, δύνω, for ἀνέκδντος, sleep from which one rises not, sound sleep,—much the same as νῆγρετος, with which it is joined in Od. 13, 79. To this interpr. is objected that in Il. 10, 187, νήδυμος ὕπνος is said not to have come all night on the watchers' eyes:—but why should not νῆδ. have become a constant Homer. epith. of the sound sleep of his heroes, just as his ships are swift (θαλά) even when drawn up on shore (Il. 1, 12, etc.)?—2. usu. deriv. from ἥδύς, sweet, delightful: very good in sense, but contr. to all analogy, for νήδυμος, if from ἥδύς, ought to mean not sweet: the form ἥδυμος for ἥδύς indeed occurs in H. Hom. Merc., Alcman., Simonid., Antimach., Ap. Rh., and perh. even in Hes.; and it is true that in nine of the Homeric passages the verse equally admits ἥδυμος, and in the rest the digamma might excuse the hiatus. But no trace of ἥδυμος is found in Hom., even as a v. l.; and therefore those who object to Aristarchus' interpr. must, with Buttm. Lexil. s. v., take it as a very old mistake for ἥδυμος, introduced to supply the place of the defunct digamma.—3. some even derive it from νηδύς, and twist ν. ὕπνος into *intimus somor*.

ΝΗΔΥΣ, ὅος, ἡ, like κοιλία, the belly with its contents, the bowels, Hipp.:—generally, the lower part of the body, paunch, Il. 13, 290; the stomach, Od. 9, 296, Hes. Th. 487; also the womb, Il. 24, 496, Hes. Th. 460, and Trag.: ἐξελεῖν τὴν νηδύν, to take out the entrails, disembowel, Hdt. 2, 87. An acc. νηδύα for νηδύν in Q. Sm. 1, 616; dat. pl. νηδύσι, Nic. Th. 467; cf. νηδυϊόφιν. [ῥ] in the trisyll. cases, ὅ usu. in the dissyll., Jac. A. P. p. 564, 672, 692, Spitzn. Vers. Her. p. 68; but still sometimes ὅ, as in Eur. Cycl. 574.]

Νῆες, nom. plur. from ναῦς, Hom. Νηεσαι, Ep. dat. plur. from ναῦς, Hom.

Νῆω, ὦ, fut. νηήσω, Ion. and Ep. for νέω, q. v., to hear, hear or pile up, ἔλρω, ξύλα, Od. 19, 64; esp. a funeral pile, Il. 23, 139, cf. Hdt. 1, 50; σώματα, Il. 23, 169; πῦρ εὐ νηήσαι, Od. 15, 322; ν. ἄποινα, to hear huge ramparts, Il. 24, 276.—II. to pile, load, νῆω εὐ νηήσαι, Il. 9, 358; also in mid., νῆα νηήσασθαι ἄλις χρυσῷ, to pile one's ship with gold enough, Il. 9, 137, 279; cf. νηνέω. Hence

Νῆσις, ἡ, a heaping, piling up.

Νῆσις, ἰδός, ἡ, a spinster: from Νῆσω, to spin, Cratin. Malth. 4, Plat. Polit. 289 C;—but said to be not Att., Meineke Com. Fragm. 2, p. 556. (Formed from νέω as πλήθω from πίμπλημι, *πλέω.)

Νῆι, Ion. dat. sing. from ναῦς Hom.

Νῆϊός, ἄδος, ἡ, Ion. for Ναϊάδος = Νῆϊς, Ναϊς, usu. in plur. Νῆϊάδες, Od. 13, 104, 348.

†Νῆϊθ, ἡ, Neith, the Aegyptian name of Minerva, Plat. Tim. 21 B.

†Νῆϊον, ον, τό, Neion, a mountain of Ithaca, opposite Neritus, Od. 1, 186.

Νῆϊος, γ, ον, later also ος, ον, Dor. νᾶϊος: (ναῦς)—of or for a ship; in Hom. usu., ὄρον νῆϊον, ship-timber, Il. 3, 62, Od. 9, 384; also without ὄρον, Il. 13, 391; so also, νῆϊα ξύλα, Hes. Op. 806:—ἀνδρες νῆϊοι, Aesch. Supp. 719. στόλος νᾶϊος, the ship's company, Ib. 2; ναῖα τέχνη, seaman-ship, Soph. Aj. 350.

Νῆϊς, ἰδός, ἡ, Ion. for Ναῖς, a Nymph of fresh-water springs, as Νῆρς of the sea, Il. 6, 22; Νύμφη νῆϊς, Il. 14, 444.—II. also as fem pr. n., Apollod.; etc.

Νῆϊς, ἰδός, ὁ, ἡ, (νη-, ἰδεῖν) un- knowing, unlearned, Il. 7, 198; c. gen., unknowing of, unpractised in a thing, Od. 8, 179.

Νῆϊτης, ον, ὁ, (ναῦς) of or belonging to a ship, consisting of ships, στρατός ν., a fleet, Thuc. 2, 24; 3, 85. [ῥ]

Νῆϊτικός, ἡ, ὄν, = νῆϊός. [νῆ]

†Νῆϊτος, ἡ, ον, of Neis, at Νῆϊται πύλαι, the gate Neitae, in Boeotian Thebes, Aesch. Theb. 460.

Νηκερός, ἔς, (νη-, κέρδος) without gain, unprofitable, βουλή, ἔπος, Il. 17, 469, Od. 14, 509.

Νῆκερος, ον, Ep. for sq., Hes. Op. 527.

Νῆκερος, ὡτος, ὁ, ἡ, (νη-, κέρας) not horned.

Νῆκεστος, ον, (νη-, ἰκέομαι) incapable, Hes. Op. 281.

Νηκηδής, ἔς, (νη-, κῆδος) free from care,—as Dindorf reads in the verse ap. Plat. Symp. 197 C; v. Stallb.

Νηκουστός, ὦ, (νη-, ἀκούω) not to hear, to give no heed to, disobey, c. gen., νηκουστήσε θεῶς, Il. 20, 14.

Νῆκουστος, ον, (νη-, ἀκουστός) un- heard, unknown, Arat. 173.

Νηκτήρ, ῥρος, and νῆκτης, ον, ὁ, (νῆχω) a swimmer.

Νηκτικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to swimming, able to swim: from

Νηκτός, ἡ, ὄν, (νῆχω) capable of being swum over.—II. act. swimming, floating, Plut. 2, 636 E, etc.—τὸ νηκτὸν, power of swimming, swimming, Anacreont. 24, 5.

Νηκτρίς, ἰδός, ἡ, fem. of νῆκτης: v. ἑλαία, ν. κολλυμβάς.

Νῆκτωρ, ορος, ὅ, = νηκτήρ.

Νηλεγής, ἔς, (νη-, ἄλέγω) reckless as ἀνηλεγής, ἀπηλεγής.

Νηλεΐς, ἔς, but in dat. and acc. νηλεῖ, νηλέα, from νηλῆς: (νη-, ἔλεος):—without pity, pitiless, ruthless, freq. in Hom., and Hes.: usu. νηλεεῖς ἡμαρ, 1. e. the day of death, Il. 11, 484, Od. 9, 17, etc.; v. ἥτορ, Il. 9, 497; and very freq., νηλεῖ χαλκός, with ruthless steel, Hom.; also, ν. δεσμός, θυμός, Hom.; and, ν. ὕπνος, un- pitying sleep, which exposes the sleeper defenceless to ill, Od. 12, 372. Adv. -εἶος, Aesch. Pr. 240.—Cf. the poet. forms νηλῆς, νηλεΐς. The Att. preferred the full form ἀνηλεής, Lob. Phryn. 711.

†Νηλεΐδης, ὡν Ep. ao, ὁ, and Ep. Νηληϊάδης, son of Neleus, 1. e. Nestor, Il. 8, 100: in pl. of Νηλεΐδαι, the descendants of Neleus, Hdt. 5, 65.

Νηληΐς, ἔς, Ep. for νηλεΐς, H. Hom. Ven. 246, Hes. Th. 770. Adv. -εἶος, Aesch. Cho. 242.

Νηλεόθυμος, ον, (νηλεής, θυμός) of ruthless spirit, Anth.

Νηλεόποινος, ον, (νηλεής, ποινή) punishing without pity, or ruthlessly, epith. of the Κῆρες, Hes. Th. 217, ubi Stob. ἡλεόποινος, punishing folly, and a like v. l. occurs in Orph. Arg. 1362: Ruhnke would read νηλιτόποινος.

†Νηλεύς, ἑὸς Ερ. ἦτος, ὁ, Neleus, son of Neptune and Tyro, brother of Pelias, passed from Thessaly into Messenia, Od. 11, 235; etc.—2. son of Codrus, who migrated to Asia Minor and founded Miletus, Call. Dian. 226. In Paus. and Plut. Νειλεύς.—Others in Strab.; etc.

Νήλευστος, ον, (νη-, λεύσσω) invisible, Theocr. Syrinx.

†Νηληιάδης, ον Ερ. αο, ὁ, =Νηλεΐδης, Il. 8, 100.

†Νηληΐος, ον, of or relating to Neleus, ὁ Ν. νιός, the son of Neleus, i. e. Nestor, Il. 2, 20: ἡ Πύλος Ν., Il. 11, 682.

†Νηληΐς, ἰδος, ἡ, (fem. patronym. from Νηλεΐς) daughter of Neleus, i. e. Pero, ap. Rh. 1, 120.

Νηλής, ἑς, Ερ. and Lyr. form for νηλεής, in Hom. usu. in dat. and acc. sing. νηλέϊ, νηλεῖα: nom. in Il. 9, 632, Pind. P. 11, 34, Aesch. Pr. 42, Eur. Cycl. 369; neut. pl. νηλεῖα, Soph. O. T. 180.

Νηλητῆς, ἑς, (νη-, ἄλιταίνω) =νηλιτῆς, dub.

†Νηλία, ας, ἡ, Nelia, a city of Thessaly, Strab. p. 436.

Νηλιπέος, ον, (νη-, πέζα) barefooted, [?]

Νηλικακαίβλεπέλαιοι, οἱ, †(νηλί-τους καὶ βλέπων ἔλαιον) nickname of philosophers, barefoot, and looking after oil, Anth. P. append. 288.

Νηλίπους, ὁ, ἡ, -πουν, τό, =ἀνλίπους, unshod, barefooted, Soph. O. C. 349: generally, needy, miserably poor, μ. βλος, Lyc. 635; also νήλιπος, ον, α. ρ. Rh. 3, 646. (Usu. deriv. from νη-, ἡλιν and πούς, but Döderl. considers πούς to be a termin. only, ἡλιν νήλιν νήλιπος νηλίπους, like Οἰδῖν Οἰδίπος Οἰδίπους.) [?]

Νηλιτῆς, ἑς, (νη-, ἄλειτῆς, ἄλιταίνω) guiltless, harmless, Od. 16, 317; 19, 498; 22, 418, ubi al. νηλιτίδες. (Aristarch. took it wrongly in the contrary sign. for ἀμαρτωλός, πολυαμαρτωλός, by assuming a νη- intensive.)

Νηλιτῆς, ον, ὁ, =foreg., dub.

Νηλιφός, ἑς, (νη-, ἄλειφω) not rubbed, esp. with oil, unanointed, usu. as a mark of abject poverty.

†Νηλώ, οὖς, ἡ, Nelo, daughter of Danaus, Apollod. 2, 1, 5.

Νήλωπος, ον, (νη-, λώπη) without mantle or covering.

Νῆμα, ατος, τό, (νέω, to spin) that which is spun, a thread, yarn, Od. 2, 98; 14, 134, Eur. Or. 1433; cf. Plut. 2, 966 E:—the thread of a spider's web, Hes. Op. 775.

Νηματώδης, ἑς, (νῆμα, εἶδος) thready, fibrous, in filaments, like asbestos, Plut. 2, 434 A.

Νημερτεία, ας, ἡ, infallibility: from νημερτής, ἑς, Dor. νημερτής—and this seems to be the only form used in Att., Pors. Aesch. Pers. 246, Dind. Scph. Tr. 173: (νη-, ἀμαρτάνω) =unfailing, unerring, infallible, epith. of the prophet god Proteus, Od. 4, 349, etc.: usu. in Hom., βουλή ν., a sure decree, i. e. one that will infallibly be put in force, Od. 1, 86, etc.; so too, νόος ν., Od. 21, 205; ἔπος ν., a true or sure word, Il. 3, 204; more freq. as adv. νημερτὲς ἐνίπτε ν, νημερτέα

εἰπεῖν or μνηθίσασθαι, to speak a truth, sure truths, Hom. Ion. Adv. -τέως, Od. 5, 98; cf. νητρεκής.

†Νημερτής, οὖς, ἡ, Nemertes, a Nereid, Il. 18, 46.

Νημεύω, ᾶ, to be calm or still, Hipp., Strab.

Νημεμία, ας, ἡ, Ion. -ίη, a calm, stillness in the air, νημεμῆς, in a calm, Il. 5, 523, Hdt. 7, 188, Plat. Phaedr. 77 E, etc.—II. as adj., γαλήνη ν., a breezeless calm, Od. 5, 392; 12, 169, cf. sq.

Νημεμος, ον, (νη-, ἄνεμος) without wind, breezeless, calm, hushed, αἰθήρ, Il. 8, 556; γαλάνα, Aesch. Ag. 740; πέλαγος, Eur. Hel. 1450: metaph., ν. ἔσθη δ' ἄχλον, Id. Hec. 533. Hence Νημεμύω, ᾶ, to make calm.

Νημέω, =νήμε, Ion. for νέω, to hear, in Hom. only in compds ἐπινυνέω and παρανυνέω,—for in Il. 23, 139 νῆμον is now read.

Νηνία, ας, ἡ, a public eulogy on great men, sometimes accompanied by the flute; hence a lament, dirge, only found in Lat. nenia; although acc. to Cic. Legg. 2, 24, the word is Greek.

Νῆνυς, ἰος, ἡ, contr. for νεῦνις, Bergk Inscr. 15.

Νηξίπους, ὁ, ἡ, -πουν, τό, (νήχω, ποῖς) web-footed, cf. sub νεπόδες. [?]

Νῆξις, εὖς, ἡ, (νήχω) a swimming, Batr. 68, Plut. 2, 1091 C.

Νῆζομαι, fut. from νήχομαι, Od.

Νηοβάτης, ον, ὁ, (ναῖς) Ion. for ναυβάτης, Leon. Al. 28. [?]

Νηοκόρος, ον, (νηός) poet. for νεωκόρος, Anth. P. 9, 22.

Νηοπέδη, ης, ἡ, =ναυσιπέδη, Greg. Naz.

Νηοπόλος, ον, Att. ναοπ-, (νεός, νηός, πολέω) busying one's self in a temple; hence a priest, temple-keeper, Hes. Th. 991.

Νηοτορέω, ᾶ, poet. for ναυπ-, to go in a ship, Leon. Al. 40.

Νηός, οὖς, ὁ, Ion. for ναός, a temple, Hom., Hes., and Hdt.

Νηός, Ion. gen. from ναῦς, Hom., and Hes.

Νηοσός, ον, poet. νηοσσός, (ναῦς, σώζω) protecting ships, Ap. Rh. 1, 570, etc.

Νηοῦχος, ον, (ναῦς, ἔχω) holding, protecting, guiding ships.

Νηοφθόρος, ον, (ναῦς, φθείρω) destroying ships, Nonn.

Νηοφόρος, ον, (ναῦς, φέρω) bearing ships, Anth. P. 10, 16.

Νηόχος, ον, =νηοχός, πηδάλια, Anth. P. 7, 636.

Νηπῶνής, ἑς, =νηπενθής, Opp. C. 2, 417.

Νῆπανστος, ον, (νη-, παύω) =ἄπανστος, Lyc. 972.

Νηπεδάνος, ἡ, ὄν, =ἡπεδανός, Opp. C. 3, 409. (Prob. formed on the false analogy of νῆδμος=ἡδμος.)

Νῆπιος, α, ον, =νηπιός, dub.

Νῆπεκτος, ον, uncombed: in Hesych., νηπεκτής.

Νηπελέω, ᾶ, to be powerless, Hipp. ap. Galen.: cf. κακητελέω, εἰηπελής.

Νηπενθής, ἑς, (νη-, πένθος) removing all sorrow: hence in Od. 4, 221, as epith. of an Aegyptian dog, which lulled sorrow for the day, cf. Plut. 2, 614 C, and ν. ἄχολος.—II. free from sorrow: in this signf. adv. -έως, Protag. ap. Plut. 2, 118 E.

Νηπενθής, ἑς, (νη-, πυνθάνομαι) unsearchable, ap. Macrobi. Sat. 1, 18.

Νηπία, ας, ἡ, (νήπιος) childishness, child's play, folly, νηπίας ὀχέων, Od. 1, 297; cf. νηπιέη. [?]

Νηπίζω, ἦρπ-, and νηπιόζομαι, =sq.

Νηπιᾶχέω, to be childish, play like a child, Il. 22, 502: from

Νηπιόχος, ον, poet. for νήπιος, childish, Il. 2, 338; 6, 408; 16, 262: tas subst., a child, Pseudo-Phocyl. 139†. (The -αχος is a mere termin.)

Νηπιᾶζω, =νηπιᾶχέω, Ap. Rh. 4, 868, Mosch. 4, 22.

Νηπιᾶζόδης, ἑς, =νηπιόδης.

Νηπιέη, ης, ἡ, Ion. for νηπία, non age, childhood, οἶνον ὑποβλῶν νηπιέη ἄλεγεν, Il. 9, 491: metaph. like νηπιᾶς, childishness, childish play, in pl. νηπιέσσι, Il. 15, 363, Od. 24, 469:—strictly, fem. from νηπιέος.

Νηπιέος, α, ον, =sq.

Νηπιέος, α, ον, (νήπιος) childish, of a child, Opp. H. 3, 585. [?]

Νηπιέδομαι, dep., =νηπιαχέω, Gramm.

Νηπιόεις, εσσα, εν, poet. for νήπιος, Or. Sib.

Νηπιόκτονος, ον, (νήπιος, κτείνω) slaying children, LXX.

Νηπιότρεπής, ἑς, (νήπιος, πρέπω) beseeching children, childish.

Νήπιος, α, Ion. η, ον, Att. also ος, ον: (νη-, ἔπος): strictly, not speaking, and so precisely the Lat. infans, our infant; freq. in Hom., esp. in signf. of one still unfit to bear arms, i. e. till about the 15th year, νήπιον, ὅπως εἰδὸς ὁμοῖον πολέμοιο, Il. 9, 440; νήπια τέκνα, Il. 2, 136, etc.: more rarely of animals, Il. 2, 311; 11, 113; also νήπια alone, the young of an animal, Il. 17, 134.—Theophr. first used it of vegetables.—II. metaph.—1. usu. of the understanding, childish, untaught, fond, freq. in Hom. and Hes.; μέγα νήπιος, Il. 16, 46, Od. 9, 44: also, simply, without forethought, blind to the future, Il. 22, 445; so in Att., as Aesch. P. 443, Eur. Med. 891, and Plat.—2. of bodily strength, weak as a child, helpless, βίη νηπιέ, Il. 11, 56. Hence

Νηπιότης, ητος, ἡ, childhood, infancy: childishness, Plat. Legg. 808 E.

Νηπιόβανής, ἑς, (νήπιος, φαίνομαι) childlike in appearance.

Νηπιόφροσύνη, ης, ἡ, childishness, thoughtlessness: from

Νηπιόφρων, ονος, ὁ, ἡ, (νήπιος, φρόν) of childish mind, silly, Strab. p. 20.

Νηπιώδης, ἑς, like a child, childish Νηπλεκτός, ον, (νη-, πλέκω) with unbraided hair, Bion 1, 21.

Νηπινεῖ, or -ί, adv. of sq., Lat. impune, Plat. Legg. 874 C, Andoc. 12, 43, Lex ap. Dem. 639, 6: also νηπινῶ.

Νῆπιονος, ον, (νη-, ποινή) unpruned, unavenged, Hom. (but only in Od.), νήπιονοι ὀλοισθε, Od. 1, 380 mostly in neut. νήπιονος as adv. Od. 18, 279, etc.; so, νήπιονα, Xe. i. Hier. 3, 3 (nisi legend. νηπινεῖ):—but, φυτόν νῆπιονος, like ἄμοιρος, without share of, unblest with fruitful trees, Pind. P. 9, 103.

Νῆπιστος, ον, =ἄποστος, v. l. Hes. Th. 795, for νῆπτος.

Νῆπις, ον, ὁ, (νήφω) sober, discreet, Polyb. 10, 3, 1. Hence

Νηπιτικός, ἡ, ὄν, sober, Plut. 2, 709 B.—II. act. sobering: hence, νηπιτικά, writings inculcating asceticism.

Νῆπυστος, ον, (νη-, πυνθάνομαι) not heard, not learnt, Nonn.

Νηπιύτιονοι, dep., to play child's tricks, Anth. P. 11, 140: and

Νηπιύτια, ας, ἡ, childhood, childishness, folly, ap. Rh. 4, 791: from

Νηπιύτιος, α, ον, (νήπιος, ἄπτιω) a child like νήπιος, Lat. infans, Il. 20, 200 usu. metaph., childish in mind, though

cover, discreet, etc., Plut. 2, 504 A.—The forms *νήφαλος* and *νηφάλιμος* are dub. Adv. -ως. [α] Hence *Νηφάλιος*, πρὸς, ἡ, soberness. *Νηφάλισμος*, οὗ, ὁ, (*νηφάλιζω*)=foreg.—II. metaph. soberness, discretion.

†*Νηφάλιον*, ὄνος, ὁ, *Nephalion*, son of Minos and Pareia, Apollod. 2, 5, 9. *Νηφαντικός*, ἡ, ὄν, (*νήφω*) making sober, sobering, Plat. Phil. 61 C.

Νηφαντός, ἡ, ὄν,=*νήφαλος*, dub. *Νηφόντως*, adv. part. from *νήφω*, soberly, discreetly.

†*Νήφος*, ὄν, ὁ, *Nephus*, a son of Hercules, Apollod. 2, 7, 8.

Νήφοσι, poet. dat. pl. part. for *νήφουσι*, Theogn. 481, 627.

ΝΗΦΩ, f. *νήψω*, to be sober, live soberly, esp. to drink no wine.—first in Theogn. 478, Archil. 5, 4: freq. in part. *νήψων*=*νηφάλιος*, Theogn. 481, 627, Plat. 1, 133, Soph. O. C. 100, Hdt., etc.—II. metaph., to be sober, wary, *νῆφε καὶ μέμνασθ' ἀπιστεῖν*, Epich. p. 87; proverb., *τὸ ἐν τῇ καρδίᾳ τοῦ νήφοντος ἐπὶ τῆς γλώττης τοῦ μεθύοντος*, Plut. 2, 503 F.

Νηχάλεος, α, ὄν, swimming, Xenocr. *Νηχεῖον*, ὄν, τό, a swimming-place, dub.

Νήχι, adv. (*νή*)=*ναίχι*, Hesych. *Νήκυτος*, ὄν, (*νη*-*χέω*) like *ἀγύνετος*, poured far and wide, full-flowing, ἰδοὺ, ὀρηγῆ, Philet. 24. (Prob. formed on the supposition that *νη*-has an intens. force.)

Νήχω, f. -*ζω* (*νέω*) to swim, Od. 5, 375, etc., Hes. Sc. 317.—in prose properly *νέχομαι*, -*ζομαι*, as dep. mid., as first in Od. 7, 276; 14, 352, Hes. Sc. 211: later again in act., Paus. 10, 20, 4, etc.

Νήφης, ἡ, (*νήφω*) soberness, Pclyb. 15, 21, 4.

Νήω, Ion. for *νέω*, *νηέω*, *νηνέω*, to sail.

Νήων, Ion. gen. plur. from *ναῦς*, Hes. and Hes.

Νυγλαρεῖον, to pipe or whistle, Eupol. Dem. 27: from

Νυγλαρος, ὄν, ὁ, a small fife or whistle, used by the *κελευστής* to give the time in rowing, Ar. Act. 554: also its sound. [α]

†*Νυγρητες*, ὄν, οἱ, and *Νυγρίται*, the *Nygrètes* or *Nigrítæ*, a people of Africa on the Niger, Dion. P. 215; Strab. p. 826.

†*Νυγρίνος*, ὄν, ὁ, *Nigrinus*, Rom. masc. pr. n., Luc. Nigr.

†*Νιδάφω*, ὁ, *Nidaphon*, masc. pr. n., Arr. Ind. 18, 8.

ΝΙΖΩ: fut. *νήψω*, etc., pf. pass. *νένυμαι* (formed from a pres. *νίπτω*, which is rarely used, and not at all in Hom., except in compd. *ἀπονίπτοι*—*to wash*, Hom., esp. the hands and feet, *ἐκ πόδας νίψω*, Od. 19, 376, etc.; and in mid., *χεῖρας νίψασθαι*, to wash one's hands, Il. 16, 230, etc., Hes. Op. 737; so, *νίψασθαι* absol., Od. 1, 138, etc.; also, *χρῶς νίξετο*, he was washing his body, Od. 6, 224: *νίψασθαι ἑλός*, to wash one's self (with water) from the sea, Od. 2, 261; so, *ἐκ ποταμοῦ νίψασθαι*, Od. 6, 224; *νίψασθαι πόδα λίμνης*, Hes. Fr. 19, cf. Strab. p. 531; cf. *λούω*—generally to purge, cleanse, *νίψαι καθαρίω*, Soph. O. T. 1228, Eur. I. T. 1191.—II. to wash off, ἰδρωτά τινα ἀπὸ χρωστέ, Il. 10, 575; αἶμα ἀπὸ τινος, Il. 11, 830, 846; and so in pass., αἶμα νένιπται, Il. 24, 419.—The word is usu. said of persons washing part of the person, while *λούω*, *λουέσθαι* is used of bathing—*πλύνω* of washing clothes, etc.

but *νίζω* is sometimes said of things, as in Il. 16, 229, Od. 1, 112. (The root is *νιβ-*, as appears from *χέρ-νιβος*, cf. **νιψ*.)

†*Νικαγόρας*, ὄν and α, ὁ, *Nicagoras*, masc. pr. n., Plut. Cleomen. 35; etc.

†*Νικάια*, ας, ἡ, *Nicaea*,—I. name of several cities,—1. in Bithynia on the lake Ascanius, the earlier Antigonea, having received its name from the wife of Lysimachus, (infra II), Plut. Thes. 26; Strab. p. 540.—2. a city of Locris at the foot of Mt. Oeta, near Thermopylae, Dem. 71, 11; 153, 13.—3. a city of Liguria, Strab. p. 180.—4. a city of India on the Hydaspes, Arr. An. 4, 22. Four others, in Illyria, in Boeotia near Leuctra, in the island Corsica, and in Thrace, are mentioned in Steph. Byz.—II. fem. pr. n.; daughter of Antipater, wife of Lysimachus, Strab. p. 565.

†*Νικαινετος*, ὄν, ὁ, *Nicaenetus*, an epigrammatic poet, of Abdera, Ath. 673 B.

†*Νικάνδρα*, ας, ἡ, Ion.=*άνδρη*, *Nicandra*, a priestess at Dodona, Hdt. 2, 55.

†*Νικάνδρος*, ὄν, ὁ, *Nicander*, son of Charilaus king of Sparta, Hdt. 8, 131.—2. a Laconian in Xen. An. 5, 1, 15.—3. a grammarian of Thyatira, Ath. 81 C, etc.—4. another of Chalcedon, Id. 496 D.—5. a physician and poet of Colophon, who wrote *Theriacæ*, *Alexipharmacæ*, and other works, Luc.; etc.—Others in Paus.; etc.

†*Νικάνωρ*, ὄρος, ὁ, *Nicanor*, a general of the Chaonians, Thuc. 2, 80.—2. son of Parmenio, a general of Alexander the great, Arr. An. Acc. to Diod. S. 19, 11, also a brother of Cassander.—Others in Ath.; etc.

Νικαῶ, Dor. fut. of *νικάω*, Theocr. 21, 32: but in form it should be from a pres. **νικάω*, and is therefore doubted by Buttm. Ausf. Gr. § 92.

Νικαίος, α, ὄν, (*νίκη*) belonging to victory: *Ζεὺς ν.*, as the giver of victory, Nonn.

†*Νικαρέτη*, ης, ἡ, *Nicarète*, mother of Euxitheus, Dem. 1320, 3.—2. another female, mistress of Neaera, Id. 1351, 4.—Others in Ath.; etc.

†*Νικάρητος*, ὄν, ὁ, *Nicarëtus*, masc. pr. n., Anth. P. 9, 267.

†*Νικαρχίδης*, ὄν, ὁ, *Nicarchides*, masc. pr. n., Arr. Ind. 18, 5.

†*Νικαρχος*, ὄν, ὁ, *Nicararchus*, an Athenian, a sycophant, Ar. Ach. 908.—2. an Arcadian in the army of the ten thousand, Xen. An. 2, 5, 33.—3. a poet of the Anthology. [2]

†*Νικασίπολις*, ἡ, *Nicasipolis*, wife of Philip, mother of Thessalonice, Paus. 9, 7, 3.

†*Νικασίππος*, ὄν, ὁ, *Nicasippus*, a chorus-leader, Pind. I. 2, 68. [α]

†*Νिकासος*, ὄν, ὁ, *Nicasus*, a Megarean, father of Cecalus, Thuc. 4, 119.

†*Νικασίλος*, ὄν, ὁ, *Nicasylus*, an Olympian victor from Rhodes, Paus. 6, 14, 1.

Νικατήρ, ὁ, Dor. for *νικητήρ*.

†*Νικατόριον*, ὄν, τό, *Nicatorium*, a mountain in Assyria near Arbela, Strab. p. 737.

Νικάτωρ, ὄρος, ὁ, Dor. for *νικητώρ*.

†*Νικατορ*, appell. of Seleucus, *Nicator*—The soldiers of the royal Macedonian body-guard were called *νικατορες*.

Νικαφορία, -φόρος, Dor. for *νικηφόρ*, Pind.

Νικάω, ὦ, f. -*ήσω*—cf. *νίκημι*: (*νίκη*)—I. absol. to conquer, get the upper hand, *τὸ χερεῖονα νικά*, the worse prevails Il. 1, 576 Od. 18, 404,

cf. Il. 2, 597, etc.: esp. in aor., hence *νίκησας*, the conqueror, Hom.; also pres., Xen. Cyr. 8, 2, 27, Symp. 5, *νικᾶν τινα*, to win in the judgment another, Ar. Av. 447: but c. dat. *ν. μάχην*, ἄρματι, *ναυμαχίᾳ*, Xen., etc.—2. of opinions, etc., *κατὰ βουλὴν ἡ κησε*, the evil counsel prevailed, C. 10, 46: also freq. in Att., *ἐνίκησεν γνώμην*, the opinion prevailed, was decided; so too, *γνώμην νικᾶν*, to prevail with an opinion, get it carried, C. 3, 82; *ἡ νικῶσα γνώμη*, *βουλὴ*, prevailing opinion, vote of the majority, Thuc. 2, 12:—also impers., *ἐκησε* (sc. ἡ γνώμη), it was resolved, Lat. *visum est*, c. inf., Hdt. 6, 101; *νικᾶν*, was generally thought, Thuc. 2, 54: infra sub fin.—3. *νικᾶν*, as law-ter to be acquitted, where *δίκη* is supplied, Valek. Diatr. p. 261: generally, to win in a suit, gain a cause, Od. 11, 545.—II. transit. c. acc. pers. to conquer, *ναυμάχην*, freq. in Hom., dat. modi, *μάχην*, ἄγορην, ἔγχει, πόδολοις, etc., Hom., (which dat. found also with the intr. usage); also in Hes.: generally, like Lat. *vincere*, to overpower, esp. of passions, etc., which force men to act and think and so, *νόον νίκησε νροίη*, Il. 23, 66, *μὴ φόβος σε νικᾶτο φρένας*, Aesch. Em. 88; hence in pass., *νικᾶσθαι*, to be vanquished by, by means of a thing as, *ὄππην*, κέρδεσιν, *ἐπιφορὰ νύσσαι*, Aesch. Ag. 291, 342, Eur. Med. 1195; also c. gen., *ἡμέρον νικᾶμεν*, Aesch. Supp. 1005;—the pers. is u. in gen., *νικᾶσθαι τινας* (for *ὑπὸ νος*), like *ἡττᾶσθαι*, because here is a notion of comparison, to be inferior, to give way, yield to, Soph. Ag. 13, Eur. Med. 315, Cycl. 454; *θύραι νικανταὶ* ξείνων, the doors give to the guests, Pind. N. 9, 5:—H. has of the pass only part. aor. *νικηθείς*, absol., the vanquished, Il. 23, 670.—III. c. acc. cognato, to gain, *νικᾶν νικᾶν*, Od. 11, 545, in reference to a law-suit; so, *ναυμαχίαν ν. win a battle*, Thuc. 7, 66, and *Χερσὶ πάντα νικά*, he won in all the battles, Il. 4, 389; *Ὀλυμπιάδα ν.*, Hdt. 9, more usual; *Ὀλύμπια ν.*, Thuc. 1, (but also *Ὀλυμπιάς ν.*, Stallb. P. Apol. 36 D); *ν. παγκράτιον*, Th. 5, 49: and, *Ὀλ. παῖδας στάδιον κᾶν*, to conquer the boys at Olympia in the stadium, Dem. 1342, ult.: *γ. μὴν ν.*, to get one's opinion carried, passed, Hdt. 1, 61,—which comes much the same as *γνώμην ν.*, v. sup. I. 2.

Νικεῖος, ὄν, (*νίκος*) victorious sub *ἐπινίκιος*.

Νίκη, for *ἐνίκη*, 3 impf. of *νικάω*, q. v., Pind.

ΝΙΚΗ, ης, ἡ, conquest, Lat. *Victoria*, freq. in Hom., where its signifi. is victory in battle, Il. 3, etc.; also *νίκη μάχης*, Il. 7, 26, 171: c. gen. pers., *ν. Μενελάου*, victory won by Menelaus, Il.; *νίκη τινός* is also the victory over, Ar. Eq. 521; *νίκην νικᾶν*, only Od. 11, 545, v. foreg. III:—later, generally, the upper hand, ascendancy, in all relations: *νίκην διασώζειν*, to keep the fruits of victory, Xen. C. 4, 26, cf. 4, 1, 15.—II. as prop. *Νικέ*, the goddess of victory, daughter of Styx and Pallas, Hes. Th. [2]

†*Νικηδίων*, ὄν, ἡ, *Nicedum*, n. of a courtesan, Plut. Epicur. 16.

Νικέεις, εσσα, εν, Dor. *νικέειν* conquering, Mel. 123.

Νίκημα, ατος, τό, (*νικάω*) the

Victory, victory, Polyb. 1, 87, 10, etc.

†*Νίκη*,—*νικάω*, but only in Dor. poets; the pres. in Theocr. 7, 40; *ἴκη*, 3 impf. for *ἐνίκη*, Pind. N. 5, Theocr. 6, 46.

†*Νικηράτος*, *ον, ὁ*, *Niceratus*, an Athenian, father of the general Nicias, Thuc. 3, 91.—2. grandson of Ireg., son of Nicias, Xen. Hell. 2, 3, 9.—Others in Dem.; etc.

†*Νικησις*, *εως, ἡ*, (*νικάω*) a conqueror, Plut. 2, 965 F.

†*Νικητέον*, verb. adj. from *νικάω*, *te must conquer*, Eur. Bacch. 953.

†*Νικητήρ*, *ἥρος, ὁ*, like *νικητής*, a conqueror. Hence

†*Νικητήριος*, *α, ὦν*, belonging to a conqueror or to victory, *δόξα ν.*, the glory of victory, Antiph. Incert. 58; *ν. ἄλμα*, a kiss as the conqueror's reward, Xen. Symp. 6, 1.—II. as subst., *ν. π.*, (sc. *ἀθλον*), the prize of victory, oph. Fr. 482, Plat., etc.: *νικητήρια ἀδελφ.*, Eur. Alc. 1028; *τὰ ν. φέρειν*, *ἔρπασθαι*, *κομίζεσθαι*, to win the prize, lat. Euthyd. 305 D, Phaedr. 245 A, ep. 612 D.—2. *τὰ ν. (sc. ἑρπ.)*, the festival of victory, *ν. ἐστῆαι*, to celebrate this festival by a banquet, Xen. yr. 8, 4, 1, Plut. Phoc. 20.

†*Νικήτης*, *ος, ὁ*, Dor. *-κήτας*, *Nites*, masc. pr. n., Anth. 11, 188.

†*Νικήτης*, *ου, ὁ*, (*νικάω*) a conqueror. Hence

†*Νικητικός*, *ῆς, ὅν*, likely to conquer, inducing to victory, Xen. Mem. 3, 4, Polyb. 26, 2, 4: *τὸ νικητικώτατα*, the most likely way to conquer, ut. Philop. et Flam. 2.

†*Νικήτρια*, *ας, ἡ*, fem. from *νικη-ρ*, a conqueress.

†*Νικήτωρ*, *ορος, ὁ*, poet. for *νικη-ρ*.

†*Νικηφορέω*, *ω, (νικηφόρος) to carry* as a prize, *δάκρυ ν.*, to win nought or tears, Eur. Bacch. 1147.

†*Νικηφορία*, Dor. *νικάφ.*, *ας, ἡ*, (*νι-φόρος*) a conquering, victory, freq. in ind., both in sing. and plur., as P. 1, 5, O. 10 (11), 72.

†*Νικηφόριον*, *ον, τό*, *Nicephorium*, city of Mesopotamia on the Euphrates, the latter *Δεοντόπολις*, Strab. 747.—2. a public building and garden near Pergamum, Polyb. 17, 2, 5. *Νικηφόρος*, Dor. *νικάφ.*, *ον, (νίκη, ων) bringing victory, δίκην*, Aesch. io. 148.—II. (*φέρομαι*) bearing off prize, conquering, victorious, Pind., et Trag.; *ν. ἀγλαία*, the glory of victory, Pind. O. 13, 19.

†*Νικιάδης*, *ου, ὁ*, *Niciades*, an Athenian, Thuc. 4, 118.—Others of this name in Dem.; etc.—In form patronym. from

†*Νικίας*, *ον, ὁ*, *Nicias*, son of Nicias, a wealthy Athenian, a commander in the Peloponnesian war, Luc. 5, 10; Plat.; etc.—2. an Athenian archon, Dem. 273, 12.—3. brother-in-law of Aeschines, Id. 433, 20. 4. son-in-law of Dinias, uncle of Iphicrates, Id. 949, 22; 1122, fin.—5. nephew of Philip, kept in custody ten years by the Athenians, Id. 1, 1.—6. a physician of Miletus, and of Theocritus, Theocr. 11, 1.—Others in Thuc.; Plut.; etc. Hence

†*Νικίεος*, *ον, of or relating to Nicias*, Theocr. 28, 9: *εἰρήνη Ν.*, Plut. 2, 9.

†*Νικίδης*, *ον, ὁ*, *Nicides*, Athen. sc. pr. n., Dem. 991, 14.

†*Νικίον*, *ον, ἡ*, *Nicium*, fem. pr. n., 1. 157 A.

†*Νικίπη*, *ης, ἡ*, *Nicippe*, a daughter of Thespis, Apollod. 2, 7, 8.—2.

daughter of Pelops, Id. 2, 4, 5.—3. a priestess in Thessaly, Call. Cer. 43.—Others in Paus.; etc.

†*Νικίππος*, *ον, ὁ*, *Nicippus*, an Athenian, Dem. 1212, 3.—2. a tyrant in Cos, Ael. V. H. 1, 29.—Others in Diog. L.

†*Νικοβούλη*, *ης, ἡ*, *Nicobule*, fem. pr. n., Anth. 434 C.

†*Νικόβουλος*, *ον, (νικάω, βουλή) prevailing in the council*, Ar. Eq. 615.

†*Νικόβουλος*, *ον, ὁ*, *Nicobulus*, an Athenian, being accused by Pantaenetus defended himself by the oration of Dem. 966 sqq.

†*Νικόδαμος*, *ον, ὁ*, *Nicodamus*, a statuarius of Maenalus, Paus. 5, 25, 7. Dor. form of

†*Νικόδημος*, *ον, ὁ*, *Nicodemus*, an Athenian, of the party of Eubulus, Dem. 549, 23.—Others in Dion. H.; etc.

†*Νικόδικη*, *ης, ἡ*, *Nicodice*, an Athenian female, Ar. Lys. 321.

†*Νικόδρομος*, *ον, (νικάω, δρόμος) winning in the race*, Apollod.

†*Νικόδρομος*, *ον, ὁ*, *Nicodromus*, a son of Hercules, Apollod. 2, 7, 8.—2. an Aeginetan, Hdt. 6, 88.—Others in Diog. L.

†*Νικόδορος*, *ον, ὁ*, *Nicodorus*, masc. pr. n., Diod. S.; etc.

†*Νικοθήη*, *ης, ἡ*, *Nicothoe*, name of one of the Harpies, Apollod. 1, 9, 21.

†*Νικόκλης*, *εως, ὁ*, *Nicoles*, an Athenian archon, Dem. 250, 9; Diod. S.—2. a tyrant in Cyprus in the time of Artaxerxes Ochus, Ael. V. H. 7, 2.—Others in Arr.; Ath.; etc.

†*Νικοκράτης*, *ους, ὁ*, *Nicocrates*, an Athenian archon, Diod. S.—Others in Ath.; etc.

†*Νικοκρέων*, *οντος, ὁ*, *Nicocreon*, a king of Salamis in Cyprus, Plut. Alex. 29.

†*Νικόλαος*, *ον, ὁ*, Ion. *Νικόλαος*, and Dor. *Νικόλας*, *Nicollas*, father of the Spartan Butis, Hdt. 7, 134.—2. son of Butis, a Spartan ambassador to the king of Persia, Id. 7, 137; Thuc. 2, 67.—3. an Aetolian, a commander of Ptolemy's, Polyb. 5, 61, 8.—4. of Damascus, a historian, Strab. p. 719.—Others in Plut.; etc.

†*Νικόλοχος*, *ον, ὁ*, *Nicolochus*, a Spartan naval officer, Xen. Hell. 5, 1, 6.—2. a Rhodian, a pupil of Timon, Diog. L.

†*Νικομάχης*, *ον, ὁ*, (*νικάω, μάχη*) conqueror in the fight, Soph. Fr. 765.

†*Νικομαχίδης*, *ον, ὁ*, *Nicomachides*, Athen. masc. pr. n., Lys. 184, 10. In form patronym. from

†*Νικομήχως*, *ον, ὁ*, *Nicomēchus*, son of Machaon, Paus. 4, 30, 3.—2. character of Theron, Pind. I. 2, 32.—3. a *ποριστής* at Athens, Ar. Ran. 1506; against whom one of the orations of Lysias was directed.—4. son of Diophantus, Dem. 273, 7.—Others in Thuc.; Xen.; etc.

†*Νικομένης*, *ους, ὁ*, *Nicomenes*, an Athenian, Lys. 131, fin.

†*Νικομèdeα*, *ας, ἡ*, *Nicomedeia*, a city of Bithynia on the Propontis, Strab. p. 543: *οἱ Νικομηδεῖς, ἔων, the inhab. of N.*, Hdn.

†*Νικομήδης*, *ους, ὁ*, *Nicomēdes*, son of Cleombrotus king of Sparta, Thuc. 1, 107.—2. father of Aristomenes, Paus. 4, 14, 8.—Also name of several kings of Bithynia, Strab. pp. 562, 624, etc.—Others in Polyb.; etc.

†*Νικονίδα*, *ος, ὁ*, *Niconidas*, of Larissa in Thessaly, Thuc. 4, 78.

†*Νικοποιός*, *όν, (νίκη, ποιέω) bringing, causing victory*, Euseb.

†*Νικόπολις*, *εως, ἡ*, (*νίκη, πόλις*)

†*Nicopolis*, a city of Acarnania, built by Augustus as a memoria. 3. his victory at Actium, Strab. p. 324.—2. a city of Cilicia, Id. p. 676.—3. in Egypt near Alexandria, Id. p. 795.—4. in Armenia, built by Pompey in commemoration of his victory over Mithradates, Id. p. 555.—II. fem. pr. n., Anth. P. 7, 340.

†*Νίκος*, *εως, τό*, later form for *νίκη*, in Hdt. v. l. for *νέκος*.

†*Νικοστράτη*, *ης, ἡ*, *Nicostratus*, mother of Evander, Strab. p. 230.—Others in Ath.; etc.

†*Νικοστράτειος*, *ον, of Nicostratus ἡ Ν. βότρυς*, a kind of Attic wine, Ath. 654 A.

†*Νικοστρατίς*, *ίδος, ἡ*, *Nicostratus* fem. pr. n., Ath. 586 B.

†*Νικόστρατος*, *ον, ὁ*, *Nicostratus*, son of Menelaus and the female slave Pieris, Paus. 3, 18, 13; or of Helen, Apollod. 3, 11, 1.—2. an Athenian general, Thuc. 4, 53.—3. another Athenian, *ὁ καλός*, Xen. Hell. 2, 4, 6.—4. an Athenian archon, Arr. and Diod. S.—5. son of Theodotides, a pupil of Socrates, Plat. Apol. 33 E. Several of this name in Dem. 544, 15; 1305, 4; etc.—Others in Luc.; etc.

†*Νικότελεια*, *ας, ἡ*, *Nicotelēa*, mother of Aristomenes, Paus. 4, 14, 7.

†*Νικότελεια*, *ας, ἡ*, pecul. fem. α sq., Rhian. 7.

†*Νικoteλής*, *ες, (νίκη, τελέω) achieving victory*.

†*Νικοτέλης*, *ους, ὁ*, *Nicoteles*, masc. pr. n., Diod. S.; etc.

†*Νικοφάνης*, *ους, ὁ*, *Nicophanes* masc. pr. n., Dinarch.; etc.

†*Νικόφημος*, *ον, ὁ*, *Nicophemus*, an Athenian officer under Conon, Xen. Hell. 4, 8, 7.—2. an Athenian archon, Dem. 1132, 27.—Others in Anth.

†*Νικοφορέω*, *ω, =νικηφορέω*, dub., v. Lob. Phryn. 635.

†*Νικοφών*, *ωντος, ὁ*, *Nicophon*, masc. pr. n., Ath. 3 C; etc.

†*Νικοχάρης*, *ους, ὁ*, *Nicochares*, a poet who wrote a *Deliad*, Arist. Poet. 2.—2. a poet of the old comedy, Meleke 2, p. 848.

†*Νικόω*, *ου, ἡ*, *Nico*, fem. pr. n., in Ath. and Anth.

†*Νίκων*, *ωνος, ὁ*, *Nicon*, masc. pr. n., Thuc. 7, 19; Polyb.; etc.

†*Νικωνία*, *ας, ἡ*, *Niconia*, a city of Scythia on the Tyras, Strab. p. 306.

†*Νίμμα*, *ατος, τό*, (*νίκω*) water for washing, Dromo Psalt. 2, in plur.: late word, as is *ὁ νιμμός*, Lob. Phryn. 193.

†*Νίν*, Dor. and Att. enclit. acc. α 3d pers. pron., for *αὐτόν, αὐτήν, αὐτό* him, her, it, but never used reflectively Pind., et Trag.:—of all genders both sing. and plur., but seldom for *αὐτό*, as Soph. Tr. 145; and not off in plur., as for *αὐτούς, αὐτάς*, Soph. O. T. 868, O. C. 43; for *αὐτά*, Id. El. 436, 624, and Eur.—Hom., and Ion. writers use *μὴν* [i]. (*νίν* as dat. is dub., v. Butt. Ausf. Gr. § 72 Anm. 14, n.)

†*Νίνος*, *ον, of or belonging to Ninus* or *Nineveh*, Hdt. 3, 155.

†*Νίνος*, *ον, ὁ*.—I. *Ninus*, son of Belus, husband of Semiramis, king of Assyria, founder of Nineveh, Hdt. 1, 7; etc.—II. *ἡ, Ninus* or *Nineveh* the ancient capital of Assyria, at the junction of the Lycus with the Tigris, Phocyl. 4, 2; Hdt. 1, 193; 2 150. [sometimes short as in Phocyl. l. c.]

†*Νίνος*, *ον, ἡ*, *Ninus*, fem. pr. n., priestess, Dem. 995, 10,

†Νιδβη, ης, ἡ, Niobe, daughter of Tantalus and Dia, wife of Amphion, who being deprived of her children was changed into a rock. Il. 24, 602; Apollod. 3, 5, 6.—2. daughter of Phoroneus, mother of Argus and Pelasgus by Jupiter, Plat. Tim. 22 B; etc.

Νιπτήρ, ἡρος, ὁ, (νίπτω) a washing vessel, basin, N. T.

Νιπτήρις, ἰδος, ἡ, a washerwoman: but prob. only found in compd. μετανιπτήρις, q. v.

Νίπτρον, ον, τό, (νίζω, νίπτω) water for washing, Aesch. Fr. 210; usu. in plur., Eur. Ion 1174, Mel. 14. The part of the Od. where Ulysses is discovered by his nurse while washing him, was called Νίπτρα; and Soph. wrote a play about Ulysses under this name.

Νίπτο, later and less usu. pres. for νίζω, Plut. Thes. 10:—mid. to wash one's hands, Id. Mar. 26.

†Νιρέως, ἑως, ὁ, Nireus, son of Charopos and Aglaia, from the island Syme, the handsomest man in the Grecian army next to Achilles, Il. 2, 671; hence prov. Νιρέως καλλίων, Luc. Dial. M. 9.

†Νίσα, and Νίσσα, ης, ἡ, Nisa, a city of Boeotia acc. to Hom. Il. 2, 508; acc. to Strab. p. 450 not in Boeotia but in Megaris.

†Νισαία, ας, ἡ, Nisaea, a city of Megaris, on the Saronic gulf, a port of Megara, Hdt. 1, 59.

†Νισαῖον πεδῖον, τό, the Nisaeam plain, in Media, Hdt. 7, 40: in Arr. An. 7, 3, 6, Νυσαῖον.

†Νισαῖος, ον, Nisaeam,—1. of Nisaea, ὁ Νισαῖος Μεγαρῆς, Theocrit. 12, 27.—2. of the Nisaeam plain, ὁ Νισαῖος ἔμποι, Hdt. 3, 106.

†Νισαῖος, ον, ὁ, Nisaeus, masc. pr. a. Andoc.; etc.

†Νισίβις, ιος, ἡ, Nisibis, a city of Mesopotamia on the Mygdonius, Strab. p. 522; in p. 747 called Αντιοχία ἐν Μυγδονία: hence of Νισιβηνά, the inhab. of N., Luc. Hist. Scrib. 15.

†Νίσος, ον, ὁ, Nisus, son of Pandion, king of Megara, father of Scylla, Pind. P. 9, 161; N. 5, 84: ἡ Νέσον πόλις in Eur. Herc. F. 954 is Megara. Also the hill on which Megara was built is called Νίσος in Thuc. 4, 118; which Pind. styles τοῦ Νίσου λόφος, P. 9, 161.—2. a Dulichian, Od. 18, 127.

Νίσσομαι, =νέομαι, to go, go away, Hom., Pind., and Eur. Hel. 1482, Cycl. 43 (both being lyrical passages); v. ἐπὶ νῆων, to go by sea, Hes. Op. 235; also, like εἶμι, with fut. signf., Il. 13, 186; 15, 577:—besides the pres. and impf., we also find fut. νίσσομαι [ἔ], Il. 23, 76.—The form νείσσομαι, supported by the kindred νέομαι, νείομαι, must not be hastily rejected, as it is found in Inscrr. of good character, Böckh Pind. O. 3, 10 =17 (cf. also νείομαι, fin.): νείσσομαι also occurs, but Gramm. agree in writing the pres. νίσσομαι, fut. νίσσομαι, Eust. Il. 23, 70, Heyne Il. 9, 381, cf. E. M. p. 606, 12.

†Νίσσος, ον, ὁ, Nissus, masc. pr. a. =Νίσος, Q. Sm. 1, 231.

†Νισύσιος, α, ον, of Nisyrtus (1), Nisyrtan, ὁ Ν., Hdt. 7, 99; and

†Νισυρίτις, ἰδος, ἡ, pecul. fem. to ἑρεγ., ἡ Ν. πέτρα, Anth. P. 9, 21. [v. l. c.]: from

†Νισύρος, ον, ἡ, Nisyrtus, a small island between Tenos and Cos, one of the Sporades, now Nisari, Il. 2,

676: cf. Strab. p. 488.—2. a city in the island Carpathus, Strab. p. 489.

†Νιτήτις, ιος, ἡ, Nitetis, daughter of Apries, Hdt. 3, 1.

†Νιτιόβριγες, ον, οἱ, the Nitiobrigae, a Celtic race in Aquitania, Strab. p. 190.

Νιτρία, ας, ἡ, a place where natron is got, Strab.: and

Νιτρίτης, ον, ὁ, containing, abounding in natron: esp. ἡ νιτρίτις (sc. γῆ), Strab.; from

Νίτρον, ον, τό, in Hdt. and Att. λίτρον:—natron, a mineral alkali, our potassa or soda, or both, (not our nitre, i. e. saltpetre), Creuz. Hdt. 2, 86, Beckmann Hist. of Invent.:—when mixed with oil, it was used as soap, cf. Meineke Com. Fragm. 2, p. 638. (From νίζω, νίπτω?)

Νιτροποιός, ὄν, making natron, impregnating therewith.

Νίτροω, ᾶ, (νίτρον) to impregnate with natron.—II. to cleanse with natron.

Νιτρώδης, ες, (νίτρον, εἶδος) like natron, Arist. Prob. 23, 40, 2.

†Νιτωκίς, ιος, ἡ, Nitocris, queen of Nebuchadnezzar, Hdt. 1, 185.—2. an Egyptian queen, Id. 2, 100.

Νίφα, τήν, snow, Hes. Op. 537, metapl. acc. sing. of νιφάς, as if from a nom. *νίψ, cf. λίβα, and λίπα. (Cf. νίζω: from the same root come νίω, νιφάς, νιφετός, and Lat. nivis, nunguis, ningo, nunguo, like τέγγω, tingo, also prob. νίζω, νίω, νίπτω, to which others also add νέφος, etc.) [i in all these words, except νίω.]

Νιφαργής, ες, Orph. Arg. 667; and νιφαργός, ον, snow-white.

Νιφάς, ἄδος, ἡ, (νίφα) a snow-flake, Hom. (only in Il.), usu. in plur., snow-flakes, snow, ὅτε νιφάδες χιόνος πίπτουσι θαμνίστα χειμερίω, Il. 12, 278; so too Hdt. 7, 111; as a simile for persuasive eloquence, ἔπεια νιφάδεσσι εὐκότα χειμερίην, Il. 3, 222, cf. Luc. Dem. Encom. 5:—the sing. in collective sense, a snow-shower, snow-storm, νιφάς ἤε χάλαζα, Il. 15, 170; metaph., νιφάς πολέμου, the storm or sleet of war, Pind. l. 4, 26 (3, 35), cf. Aesch. Theb. 212: like ὀμβρός, χάλαζα, χειμών:—generally, a shower, πέτρων, Aesch. Fr. 182; ὀμβρία v., Lyc. 876.—II. as adj., pecul. fem. of νιφετός, snowy, snow-capt, πέτρα, Soph. O. C. 1063.

†Νιφάτης, ον, ὁ, Niphates, a leader of the Persians, Arr. An. 1, 12, 8.—II. a chain of mountains in Armenia, Strab. p. 522.

Νιφετός, οὔ, ὁ, (νίφω) falling snow, a snow-storm, Il. 10, 7, Od. 4, 566, Pind. Fr. 74:—in Il. written proparox. νιφετος, but the Gramm. prefer νιφετός, as in the Edd. of Hdt. 4, 50; 8, 98.

Νιφετώδης, ες, (νιφετός, εἶδος) like snow, snowy, Polyb. 3, 72, 3.

Νιφόβλης, ἡτος, ὁ, ἡ, (νίφα, βάλλω) snowed upon, Anth. P. 9, 561; so, νιφόβλητος, ον, Opp. C. 1, 428; 3, 314.

Νιφόβολος, ον, (νίφα, βάλλω) snow-beaten, wintry, v. δειράσι Παρνασσῷ, Eur. Phoen. 206; v. πεδία, Ar. Av. 952.

Νιφός, εσσα, εν, (νίφα) snowy, snow-covered, snow-capt, Hom., and Hes., in the latter always as epith. of Olympus: so, v. Αἴτνα, Pind. P. 1, 36: Παρνασσός, Soph. O. T. 473: σκόπελος, Ar. Rub. 273.

Νιφόκτυπος, ον, (νίφα, κτυπέω) rattling with snow or sleet, Castor. ap. Ath. 455 A.

Νιφαστήβης, ες, (νίφα, στείβω) piled

with snow; snowy, χεμών, Soph. A. 670.

Νιφονύχης, ες, snow-cold.

Νίφα, f. -ψα, (νίφα) to snow, 3rd ὥρετο Ζεὺς νιφένον (inf. aor. 2 fō νιφέν), Il. 12, 280; so, ὅταν νιφῇ θεός, Xen. Cyn. 8, 1: then impera νίφει, it snows, Ar. Ach. 1141, Vesp. 773; v. ἀλόφοις, to snow with barley meal, Nicoph. Sir. 2; so, v. χρυσό, to fall in a shower of gold, Pind. (6), 5:—in Aesch. Theb. 213, have the mid.=act., νιφάδος νιφόμεναι.—II. trans. to cover with snow whence in pass., to be snowed on, Hdt. 4, 31, Xen. Hell. 2, 4, 3; cf. ὡ.—II. to rain, Buchn. Lyc. 876. The form νιέβω is dach. [i, though i in all deriv. forms.]

*ΝΙΨ, cf. sub νίφα.

†Νιψαῖοι, ον, οἱ, the Nipsaei, Thracian people west of Mesembria, Hdt. 4, 93.

Νίψα, fut., νιψάσθαι, aor. mid. νίψω, Hom.

Νόα, for νοῦν, irreg. acc. of νοῦς only in late (esp. Eccl.) writers, who have also dat. νοῖ and nom. pl. νούες.

†Νόαρος, ον, ὁ, the Noarus, branch of the Ister in Illyria, Strab. p. 314.

Νοερός, ὁ, ὄν, intellectual, Lat. mentalis, Plat. Alc. 1, 133 C: φρόνης νοεραῖ, a quick, understanding mind, Nic.—epith. of Apollo, Anth. P. 9, 524, 14.—Hence

Νοερότης, ἡτος, ἡ, the being νοερός.

Νοερωτός, ον=νοερός, very dubious.

Νοέω, ᾶ, f. -ήσω: Ion. fut. νόσσω aor. ἐνώσα, pf. and plqpf. pass. ἐνώσμαι, ἐνένωχρον, Hdt., cf. Bergk Anecd. p. 94,—which are merely contr. forms like βώσω, etc. from βοάω: (νόος) To see, with the eyes, Il. 3, 396, 550, and elsewhere. freq. in Hom. w. usu. has ὅν νοεῖν, so Hes. Th. 232 also expressly, ὀφθαλμοῖς and ἐν ὀφθαλμοῖς νοεῖν, Il. 15, 422; 24, 291; yet even Hom. distinguishes simple seeing (ἰδεῖν) from νοεῖν, which implies perception by the mind as consequent upon sight, e. g. τὸν δὲ ἰδὲν ἵετο, Il. 11, 599; and more freely οὐκ ἰδεν, οὐδ' ἐνόησε, Od. 13, 318, 24, 337, etc.: hence,—II. to perceive, notice, remark, θυμῷ νοεῖν, Od. 1, 228: also c. gen., to become aware Il. 10, 224: τὰ νοούμενα, objects of perception, as opp. to sensation, Pl. Rep. 508 C, cf. 507 B; v. νοητός, III. to think, Hom.: oft. c. acc. cognato, νόον νοεῖν, to have a thought, 9, 104; so, πεπνυμένα v., ἐσθλὰ etc., also absol. to think, be minded Il. 1, 343, Od. 4, 148, etc.: ἐπ' ἀμφοτέρω νοεῖν, to look to both sides, H. 8, 22: part. νοέων, ἐούσα, discrete wary, thoughtful, Il. 1, 577, Od. 170, Hes. Op. 182; in Hom. oft. w. φρεσί, Il. 15, 81; ἐν φρεσί, Od. 3, 3, μετά φρεσί, Il. 20, 310; κατὰ φρεσὶ καὶ κατὰ θυμόν, Il. 20, 264, etc.—to think of, give heed, have a care, Il. 537, Od. 11, 62: and of the future foresee, Od. 20, 367.—V. to contrive, devise, contrive, esp. Od. 2, 122, 3, etc.—VI. to think about a thing, have in mind, purpose, intend, will, Hom.: κακὸν νοῖν, Hdt. 3, 81: oft. c. inf. be minded to do a thing, οὐκ ἐνόησε ἐξεροῦσαι δόρυ, Il. 5, 665; νοεῖν φεσὶ τιμήσασθαι, Il. 22, 235; νέω, τὸρα λόσται, Il. 24, 560: also once mid., νοήσατο μάστιγα ἐλέσθαι, thought with himself to take scourge, Il. 10, 501; so, νοώμενος Theogn. 1295; and in pass., ἐνέτο στρατεύειν, he was minded

arch, Hdt. 1, 77, cf. 7, 206; 9, 53.—
II. of words, to mean, bear a certain
sense, τι νοεῖ; Ar. Nub. 1186, Plat.
rat. 407 E: νοεῖν τί τινα, to mean
and so from the phrase, Plat. Rep. 335
f.—(From same root come γνώσκει
γνώσκω, Lat. nosci, novi, ἀγνοέω.)
ence

Νόημα, ατος, τό, (νοέω) that which
perceived, a perception, thought, Hom.,
Is., etc.; and in Att. prose: as an
iblen of swiftness, νῆες ὥκειαι
εἰς πτερον ἢ νόημα, Od. 7, 36.—II.
rpose, design, resolve, Od. 13, 330;
273; and in plur., Il. 10, 104, etc.
III. generally, the gift of thought,
understanding, mind, Od. 20, 346, Il.
218, Theogn. 435; disposition, n.
P. 6, 29.

Νόμη, Aeol. form for νόμα, Gramm.
Νόμῳ, ον, gen. ονος, (νόμη) ad-
miking, thoughtful, wise, discreet, Od.
282; 3, 133; also in one's right mind,
π. παραφρονέων, Hdt. 3, 34.
†Νόμῳ, ονος, ὁ, Νοῆμον, a Ly-
n, Il. 5, 670.—2. son of Phronius
Ithaca, Od. 2, 386.—Others in Ath.;
i.

Νοηρός, ὁ, ὄν, later form for νοε-
ρς, Aen. Tact.

†Νόης, εω, ὁ, the Νοῆς, a tributary
the Ister in Thrace, Hdt. 4, 49.

Νόσις, ἡ, (νοέω) a perceiving: per-
tion, reflection, reason, thought, Diog.
ollon. Fr. 4, and Plat.; νοήσει καὶ
εἰ μῆτις, Plat. Rep. 529 B.

Νοητέον, verb. adj. from νοέω, one
st understand or conceive, Eur.

Νοητικός, ὁ, ὄν, (νόησις) belonging
or quick at perceiving, understanding,
st. Eth. N. 6, 2, 6.

Νοητός, ὁ, ὄν, (νοέω) perceived,
ught: intelligible: falling within the
vince of the understanding, opp. to
at is simply visible (ὁρατόν, al-
όν), Plat. Rep. 529 B; to ἀσώ-
τος, Id. Soph. 246 B. Adv. -τως.

Νοθαγενής, ἐς, Dor. and poet. for
†ηγενής,=νοθογενής, opp. to ἰθα-
γενής, Eur. Ion 592, Andr. 912; cf.
b. Phryn. 661.

Νοθαρχος, ον, ὁ, Notharchus, an
jenian, umpire in the contest of
n. with Aphobus, Dem. 853, fin.

Νοθεία, ας, ἡ, (νοθεύω) birth out of
lock, or by a marriage of disparage-
it, Plut. Them. 1, Aemil. 8.

†Νοθείος, α, ον, (νόθος) of or belong-
to a νόθος: τὰ νοθεία (sc. χρήμα-
τα, the inheritance of a νόθος, Lys. ap.
rpoer.

†Νοθεύεις, ἡ, a making spurious, ad-
ration; and

†Νοθεύτης, ον, ὁ, one who adulterates,
ocl.: from

†Νοθεύω, (νόθος) to adulterate, Synes.
I. to deem spurious.

†Νόθηπος, ον, ὁ, Nothippus, a tra-
poet, Ath. 344 C.

†Νοθογενής, ἐς, (νόθος, *γένω) born
of wedlock: of spurious origin.

†Νοθογέννητος, ον,=foreg.

†Νοθοκαλλοσύνη, ης, ἡ, (νόθος, κάλ-
λο) counterfeit charms, Anth. P. 11,

†ΝΟΘΟΣ, η, ον, Att. also ος, ον, a
ard, base-born son, i. e. one born of
ave or concubine, freq. in Il. (nev-
in Od.); νόθος νόος, Il. 2, 727,
; such as Teucer, cf. Soph. Aj.
3, opp. to γνήσιος, Lat. legitimus,
1, 102, Hdt. 8, 103; also, νόθη
ρη, Il. 13, 173: at Athens also any
l born of a foreign woman, or where
parent is not a citizen, Valck.
p. 962, Herm. Pol. Att. § 118.—
generally, spurious, counterfeit, sup-
titious, of persons and things, as,

ν. ἡδονή, παιδεία, Plat. Rep. 587 B,
Legg. 741 A. Adv. -θως.

†Νόθηον, ανος, ὁ, Nothion, an Athe-
nian, Hdt. 6, 100.

Νοῖδιον, ον, τό, dim. from νόος,
νοῖς, Ar. Eq. 100. [νῶι-; but in Att.
νοῖδιον, Pors. Hec. p. li., Lob. Phryn.
87.]

Νολαία, v. sub νεολαία.

Νομάδεος, ον,=νομαδικός, [α]

†Νομάδες, ολ, v. sub νομάς I.

Νομάδια, ας, ἡ, (νομάς) a nomad
horde, Arr. Periopl. Hence

Νομαῖταιος, ας, ον, living together
like Nomads, Arr.

Νομαδικός, ὁ, ὄν, (νομάς) belonging
to the feeding of cattle or to a herdsman's
life, nomadic, pastoral, v. διασκευή,
Polyb. 8, 31, 7; generally, gregarious,
βίος, Arist. Part. An. 4, 6, 3. Adv.
-κίος, like nomads, Strab.

†Νομαδικός, ὁ, ὄν, Numidian, Polyb.
3, 44, 3; ἡ Νομαδική, Numidia, in Af-
rica on the coast of the Mediterrane-
an, between Mauritania and Carthage:
ὁ Ν. ὄρνις, the guinea fowl, Luc. de Merc. Cond. 17.

†Νομαδίτης, ον, ὁ, fem. -δίτις,=νο-
μαδικός, [ε]

Νομαδοστοιχος, ον, going in a string
from pasture.

Νομαζω, (νομός) Nic. Th. 950, intr.:
=mid. νομαζομαι, to graze, of cattle,
Id. Al. 345.

†Νομαία, ας, ἡ, Nomaea, name of a
shepherdess, Theocr.

Νομαῖος, α, ον,=νομαδικός, χίμα-
ρος, ap. Suid.: τὰ νομαία, money paid
for pasturage.

Νόμαιος, α, ον, (νόμος) customary:
τὰ νόμαια, like νόμιμα, customs, usages,
Lat. instituta, Hdt. 1, 135; 2, 91, etc.;
the sing. occurs in 2, 49.

†Νομαντία, ας, ἡ, Numantia, a city
of Hispania, Strab. p. 162: hence οἱ
Νομαντινοὶ, the inhab. of N., Ib.

Νομάρχης, ον, ὁ, (νόμος, ἀρχω) the
chief of an Aegyptian province (νόμος),
Hdt. 2, 177: also among the Scythians,
Hdt. 4, 66. Hence

Νομαρχία, ας, ἡ, the office of νομάρ-
χης, Diod.

Νομαρχος, ον, ὁ,=νομάρχης, Arist.
Oec. 2, 36.

Νομάς, ἄδος, ὁ, ἡ, (νόμος) roaming
without fixed home, like flocks of cattle,
or with them: οἱ Νομάδες, pastoral
tribes that roved about with their flocks,
Nomads (Lat. Numidae?), Hdt. 1, 15;
4, 187; 7, 85; v. Σκόβη, Pind. Fr.
72, cf. Aesch. Fr. 709.—II. grazing,
feeding, ἵπποι, Soph. Tr. 271, cf. Eur.
Pol. 1:—in Soph. O. T. 1350, Dind.
(with Elmsl.) now reads νομάδ,—of
Oedipus exposed in the pastures of Ci-
thæron.—III. metaph., νομάδες κρη-
ναι, wandering streams, Herm. Soph.
O. C. 693.

†Νομάς, ἄ, ὁ,=Νομῆς, Plut.

Νομάς, ον, ὁ, later form for νομεύς,
Jac. A. P. p. 418.

Νόμευμα, ατος, τό, (νομεύω) that
which is put to graze, i. e. a flock or
herd, Aesch. A. 1416.

Νομεύς, ἑως poet. ἦος, ὁ, (νέμω,
νομός) a shepherd or herdsman, Hom.,
etc.; ἄνθρωπος νομῆς, Il. 17, 65.—νο-
μεύς is the generic term for the spe-
cial ones ἀπόλος, βουκόλος, ποιμήν,
συβώτης.—II. a dealer out, distributor,
ἀγαθών, Plat. Legg. 931 C; cf. Min.
317 D, 321 B.—III. in Hdt. 1, 194; 2,
96, of νομεῖς=ἐγκοίλῃα, the ribs of a
ship, which are the basis of the whole.

—IV. in Hesych. also the rigging,
Lat. numellus.

Νομευτής, ον, ὁ, (νομεύω)=νομεύς
I. Hence

Νομευτικός, ὁ, ὄν, belonging to
herdsman: ἡ -κῆ (sc. τέχνη) grazing
Plat. Polit. 267 B, D.

Νομεύω, (νομεύς) to put to graze,
drive affield, ἡλῆα, Od. 9, 336; νομὸν
κῆα πῶμα ἡλῆα νομεύμεν, Od. 9
217; so, ἀγέλην ν., Plat. Polit. 265
D:—but, βοῦναι νομὸν ν., to eat down
the pastures with oxen, Lat. depes-
cere, Hom. Merc. 492:—absol. to be a
shepherd, tend flocks, Theocr. 20, 35.

Νομεύω,=νομεύω, very dub., Lob
Phryn. 590.

Νομή, ἡς, ἡ, (νέμω) like νομός, a
pasturage, νομας νέμεν, Hdt. 1, 110;
νομὸς νέμεσθαι, Hdt. 1, 78; νομὸν
ποιεῖσθαι,=νέμεσθαι, Arist. H. A. 5,
10, 1:—νομαὶ βοσκοκλήτων, herds out
grazing, Xen. An. 3, 5, 2:—metaph.,
νομή πυρός, the spreading of fire,
Polyb. 1, 48, 5; also of a sore, νομή
ποιεῖσθαι, Id. 1, 81, 6; hence, νομαὶ
ἐλκῶν, eating sores, Lat. nomae, Diosc.

—2. food, fodder, Plat. Phaedr. 248 B,
Legg. 679 A.—II. division, distribution,
Hdt. 2, 52, Plat. Prot. 321 C: esp. of
an inheritance, Dem. 948, 10: in plur.
public donations, Lat. donativa.

Νομήες, ολ, poet. pl. from νομεύς
Hom.

Νομήματα, τά,=νόμιμα, Hesych.

†Νομήτωρ, ορος, ὁ, the Lat. Num-
tor, Plut. Rom. 3.

Νομίζω, f. -ίσω, Att. fut. νομιῶ: pt.
νενόμικα, pass. νενόμισμαι: (νόμος)
To own as a custom or usage, to use
customarily, e. g. ν. γλῶσσαν, to have
a language in common use, Hdt. 1, 142:
φωνήν, 2, 42; οὔτε ὥπῃα οὔτε δόρυ,
5, 97; ὁρτήν, πανήγυριν, 2, 64, etc.;
so of all customs and usages, esp
when they have got the force of law
by prescription, usu. c. acc. et inf.,
freq. in Hdt.: esp. ν. τοὺς θεούς,
to believe in the gods acknowledged by
the state, conform to the established
worship; but ν. θεούς, to believe in the
being of gods, Stallb. Plat. Euthyphr.
3 B, v. also Blomf. Pers. 504, Erf.
Soph. Ant. 183, cf. inf. 3, and v. sub
ἡγέομαι:—to practise, ἵπποτροβίας,
Pind. I. 2, 55; so βίον ν., Aesch. Cho.
1003: to hold in honour, value, Disser
Pind. I. 4, 2: and pass. to be in esteem
Heind. Plat. Gorg. 466 B: νομίζεται,
it is the custom, is customary, Aesch.
Eum. 32: τὰ νομιζόμενα or νομισ-
μένα, like νόμιμα, customs, usages,
laws, Lat. instituta, Hdt. 1, 35; 5, 42,
etc.; esp. funeral rites, Lat. iusta,
Isocr. 391 A: cf. νόμισμα.—2. to adopt,
introduce a custom or usage, Hdt. 1,
173; usu. in pf. act., Ἐλλήνες ὑπ'
Αἰγυπτίων ταῦτα νομιμάσσι, have
adopted these customs from the Aeg-
yptians, Hdt. 2, 51; so, νομίζειν τι
παρά τινας, like παραλαμβάνειν,
Hdt. 4, 27.—3. to own, acknowledge,
consider as, c. dupl. acc., Aesch. Pers.
169; τινὰ θεὸν νομίζειν, to hold him
for a god; also, ν. τινὰ θεὸν εἶναι,
Valck. Aristob. p. 4: in pass., τοὺ
θεὸν νομίζεται; to what god is i
held sacred? Soph. O. C. 38: c. inf., esp
in Att., νομίζοντα λέγειν, to speak
what one means or thinks, Plat. Phaedr.
257 D.—4. absol. to be accustomed, hold,
Thuc. 2, 15.—5. in pass., to be ordered
and governed after old laws and customs,
τὰς ἄλλας πόλεις νομίζεσθαι, Hdt. 1,
170.—II. freq. c. inf., to be accustomed,
wont, used to do, Hdt. 1, 131, 133, 202,
etc.: c. inf. aor. very dub.—III. c.
dat., like χρῆσθαι, to be accustomed
to a thing, νομίζουσιν Αἰγύπτῳ οὐδ'
ἥρασιν οὐδέν, are not used to demigods,
i. e. practise no such worship.
Hdt. 2, 50: hence to make common us-

of, *νε, φωνή*, Hdt. 4, 117; *νόμ*, Hdt. 4, 63; *ἀγῶσι καὶ θυσίαις*, Thuc. 2, 38; *εὐσεβείας*, Id. 3, 82; and in Att., *νόμ*, to use as current coin, *ἐν Βυζαντίῳ* ὅπου σιδάρους (sc. νομισμασι) νομίζουσι, Plat. (Com.) Peisand. 3, ubi v. Meineke.

Νομικός, *ῆ, ὄν*, (νόμος) of, belonging to the laws, Plat. Legg. 625 A: resting on law, conventional, *ν. δίκαιον*, opp. to φυσικόν, Arist. Eth. N. 5, 7, 1.—II. learned in the law and legal practice, Alex. Gal. 4, Plat. Minos 317 E; *ὁ ν.*, a lawyer, N. T.: hence, *ἡ κή* (sc. ἐπιστήμη), jurisprudence. Adv. -κως, Plat. 2, 533 B.

Νόμισμα, *ῆ, ὄν*, (νόμος) conformable to custom, usage or law, Hdt. 2, 79: hence, customary, prescriptive, established, Eur. Phoen. 347, etc.—lawful, rightful, Pind. Fr. 152.—2. of persons, just, fair, Choeril. 3: observant of law, Antipho 117, 34.—3. τὰ νόμια, usages, customs, rights, Aesch. Theb. 334, Soph. Ant. 455, Eur.; also, like τὰ δόξα, places to which all may resort, Antipho 145, 23, sq.—also funeral rites, Lat. *justa*, Dinarch. 106, 9; νόμια ποιεῖν, Lat. *justa facere*, Wolf Lept. p. 323. Adv. -ως, Plat. Symp. 182 A. Hence

Νομιότης, *ῆ, ὄν*, lawfulness: a legitimate constitution, Iamb.

Νόμος, *α, ὄν*, also *ος, ὄν*, (νόμος, νομή) belonging to shepherds, νόμος θεός, the pastoral god, H. Hom. 18, 5, cf. Ar. Rh. 4, 1218, Anth. P. 9, 524, 14; tappell. of Apollo, Call.; of Mercury, Ar. Thesm. 977; *ν. μέλος*, Ar. Rh. 1, 577.—II.—νόμους, very dub.

Νόμισις, *ῆ, (νομίζω) usage, prescription, custom, ἡ ἀνθρωπεία ἐς τὸ θεῖον ν.*, old-established notions about the Deity, Thuc. 5, 105.

Νόμισμα, *ατος, τό*, (νομίζω) any thing sanctioned by established usage, a custom, Aesch. Theb. 269.—2. the current coin of a state, Lat. *numisma, numus*, Hdt. 1, 94; 3, 56, etc.; νόμισμα ζυμβόλον τῆς ἀλλαγῆς ἔνεκα, Plat. Rep. 371 B, cf. Arist. Eth. N. 5, 5, 14.—3. an established weight or measure, full legal measure, Ar. Thesm. 348.—4. any institution, Aesch. Pers. 859, Herm. Soph. Ant. 296. Hence

Νομισματικός, *ῆ, ὄν*, of or belonging to money or coin.

Νομισμάτιον, *ον, τό*, dim. from νόμισμα, a small coin. [α]

Νομισματοπώλης, *ον, ὁ*, (νόμισμα, πᾶλω) a money-changer. Hence

Νομισματοπωλικός, *ῆ, ὄν*, belonging to a money-changer's trade: *ἡ κή* (sc. τέχνη) the trade itself, Plat. Soph. 223 B.

Νομιστέος, *α, ὄν*, verb. adj. from νομίζω, to be accounted, etc., Plat. Rep. 608 B.—II. νομιστέον, one must account, etc., Id. Soph. 230 D.

Νομιστεύω = νομίζω, Polyb. 18, 17, 7.

Νομιστή, *adv.*, according to custom: by law, M. Anton. 7, 31.

Ἀρνομίων, *ονος, ὁ*, Nomion, father of Amphimachus and Nastes, Il. 2, 871. [ε]

Νομοαἰολός, *ον, (νόμος II, αἰδολός) of varied melody*, Telest. ap. Ath. 617 B.

Νομογράφος, *ω, to give written laws*, Diod.; and

Νομογράφια, *ας, ῆ*, written legislation, Strab.: from

Νομογράφος, *ον, (νόμος, γράφω) writing laws: ὁ ν.*, a lawgiver, Plat. Phaedr. 278 E. [α]

Νομοδείκτης, *ον, ὁ*, (νόμος, δείκνυμι) one who explains laws, Plut. T. Gracch. 9.

Νομοδιδάκτης, *ον, ὁ* = sq., Plut. Cat. Maj. 20.

Νομοδιδάσκυλος, *ον, ὁ*, (νόμος, διδάσκαλος) a teacher of the law, N. T.

Νομοφάγ, *ον, ὁ*, a searcher into law. [ι]

Νομοθεσία, *ας, ῆ*, (νομοθέτης) lawgiving, legislation, Plat. Rep. 427 B, Legg. 684 E.—II. a code of laws, Lys. 186, 35: a law, LXX.

Νομοθετέω, *ω, to be a νομοθέτης, to make laws*, Plat. Rep. 534 D, and oft. in Legg.: trans., to ordain by law, τῇ, Id. Legg. 628 D, Rep. 417 B.—Pass. of a state, to be furnished with laws, to have a code of laws, Id. Legg. 962 E, 701 D; but also of things, to be ordained, Id. Symp. 182 B.—Mid., to ordain as law, τῇ, Plat. Legg. 736 C; absol., to lay down laws, Id. Rep. 398 B. Hence

Νομοθέτημα, *ατος, τό*, a law, ordinance, Plat. Polit. 295 E, Rep. 427 B, etc.

Νομοθέτης, *ον, ὁ*, (νόμος, τίθημι) a lawgiver, Thuc. 8, 97, Plat. Rep. 429 C, etc.—II. at Athens, the *Nomothetae* were a numerous committee of the dicasts charged with the revision of the laws, Andoc. 11, 27, Dem. 706, 22, sq.: cf. Herm. Pol. Ant. § 131, 4.

Νομοθέτης, *ῆ, (νομοθετέω) legislation*, Plat. Legg. 701 B.

Νομοθετηέος, *α, ὄν*, verb. adj. from νομοθετέω, to be settled by law, Plat. Rep. 459 E.—II. νομοθετηέον, one must make laws, Id. Legg. 747 D.

Νομοθετικός, *ῆ, ὄν*, (νομοθέτης) of, belonging to, or fit for a lawgiver or legislation, Plat. Legg. 657 A: *ἡ κή* (sc. τέχνη) legislation, Plat. Gorg. 464 C, 520 B, etc.

Νομοήκη, *ης, ῆ*, poet. for νομοθεσία, Timon Fr. 35.

Νομοίστωρ, *ορος, ὁ*, ἡ, learned in the laws.

Νομομάθεια, *ας, ῆ*, knowledge of law: [α] from

Νομομάτης, *ες, (νόμος, μανθάνω) learned in the law*.

Νομῶνός, *adv.*, (νόμος) to the pasture, Hom.

Νομοποιέω, *ω, to make or give laws: from*

Νομοποιός, *όν, (νόμος I, ποιέω) making or giving laws.—II. (νόμος II) composing music*, Diog. L. 2, 104.

Νομός, *ὄν, ὁ*, (νέμα) a pasture, feeding-place for cattle, Il. 2, 475, etc.; *ν. ὄλης*, a woodland pasture, Od. 10, 159.

—2. the herbage of the pasture, H. Hom. Merc. 198: generally, food, Hes. Op. 524.—3. metaph., ἐπέων πολλὸς νομός ἐνθα καὶ ἐνθα, a wide range for words, as if, ample pasture to range and feed in, Il. 20, 249; so too, ἐπέων νομός, Hes. Op. 401; but in H. Hom. Ap. 20, νόμοι ὥδης is the right reading.—II. an abode allotted or assigned to one, a district, department, circle, province, Lat. *praefectura*, Pind. O. 7, 60: νομὸν ἔχειν, to dwell, Hdt. 5, 102: esp. used of the districts into which Egypt was divided, Wess. Hdt. 2, 166; so too of the provinces or satrapies of the Babylonian and Persian kingdom, and even of tracts of Scythia, Id. 4, 62, 66.

Νόμος, *ον, ὁ*, (νέμα) strictly any thing assigned, distributed, apportioned, that which one has in use or possession: hence,—I. a usage, custom, and all that becomes law thereby, a law, ordinance, Lat. *institutum*, first in Hes. Op. 274, 356, Th. 66, 417; and from Hdt. downwards very freq.: also a received or custom, hence νόμος, conventionally, opp. to φύσις, Hdt. 4, 39, Arist. Eth. N. 1, 3, 2, cf. Heind. Plat. Phaedr. 231 E.—At Athens νόμοι was the name given esp. to Solon's laws those of Draco being called θεσμοί. Homer's word for laws is θεμιστερεύω, 2. χειρῶν νόμος, the law of force, club law, usu. ἐν χειρῶν νόμῳ, opp. to ἐν δίκῃ νόμῳ, hence ἐν χειρῶν νόμῳ διαφθεῖσθαι, ἀπόλλυσθαι or πεῖν, to die in the mêlée, in the fight, scuffle, Hdt. 8, 89, and very freq. in Polyb.: also, ἐς χειρῶν νόμον ἵππευεσθαι, to come to blows, Hdt. 9, 48.—II. a musical strain, Aesch. Theb. 954 Plat., etc.; νόμοι ὥδης, H. Hom. Ar. 20; νόμοι κιθαρῳδοί, Ar. Ran. 1282:—esp. in a very ancient kind of song or ode, akin to the dithyramb and without any antistrophe, v. Arist. Probl. 19, 15; cf. Plat. 2, 1133 D sq.: it was sung in a peculiar manner to the lyre or flute in honor of some god, usu. Apollo, Hdt. 1, 24; cf. ὁρθεῖς II. 2:—νόμοι πολεμικοί, war songs, Thuc. 5, 69.—III. acc. to Valck Adon. v. 16, = νόμισμα, Lat. *nummus* for νόμισμα, in Epich. p. 74.

Νομοτρίβης, *ες, rubbed on laws, i. e. practised in them*.

Νομοφύλακειον, *ον, τό*, the meeting place of the νομοφύλακες.

Νομοφύλακεία, *ω, to be a νομοφύλαξ*, Liban.

Νομοφύλακία, *ας, ῆ*, the office of νομοφύλαξ, Plat. Legg. 961 A.

Νομοφύλακιον, *ον, τό*, = νομοφύλακειον.

Νομοφύλακίς, *ιδος, fem.* from sq. Philo.

Νομοφύλαξ, *ἄκος, ὁ*, (νόμος, φύλαξ) a guardian of the laws: in the old republic an officer appointed to watch over the laws and their observance, Plat. Legg. 755 A, 770 C, etc.; proper to aristocracies, acc. to Arist. Pol. 6, 8, 24:—on those at Athens, Herm. Pol. Ant. § 129, 15. [ε]

Νομῶδης, *ες, (νομή II, εἶδος) like an eating sode*, Galen.

Νομῶδης, *ον, ὁ*, (νόμος, ὥδῃ) one who chants or proclaims the law, Strab. p. 539.

Νομῶνός, *ον, ὁ*, (νόμος, ὠνέμα) one who rents a pasture, Inscr. ap. Böckh P. E. 2, p. 11.

Ἰόννορος, *ον, ὁ*, *Ionnos*, a late epithet of Panopolis, Anth. P. 9, 198.

Νοσθιάβης, *ες, (νόος, βλάπτω) in mind, deranged*, Nonn.

Νοσπλαγκτος, *ον, (νόος, πλάω) wandering in mind, deranged*, both in Nonn.—II. act. from πλανᾶω, confounding the mind, Id.

Νοσπλάκτος, *ον, (νόος, πλήσσει) striking, distracting the mind*, μέθῃ Anth. P. 6, 71.

Νοσπλήτης, *ἡγος, ὁ*, ἡ, = foreg., Tr. phiod. 275.

ΝΟΨΟΣ, *ον, ὁ*, Att. contr. νοψή, gen. νοψή in Hom. the contr. form only once, and that in nom., Od. 11, 240; in Hes. only in Fr. 48, 2; in Hdt. never:—very late, esp. in N. T. and Eccl. are found some cases in the third decl., as gen. νοψός, dat. νοψός, nom. pl. νοψές, Loeb. Phryn. 453 the plur. νοψή, acc. νοψή, is only in Att., and very rare. Mind; hence,—I. turn of mind, disposition, mood, i. moral relation, oft. in Hom.: and of the spirit, heart, soul, e. g. χαίρει νόψῳ Od. 8, 78; κεῖθε νόψῳ, Il. 1, 363; χαλός νῆδον οἰδάνει, Il. 9, 554; so, νοψή εμπόδος, ἀκλήπητος, ἀπηνής, Hom. ἀνδοῶν νόψος, man's mood or ten-

per, Od. 3; ἐκ παντὸς νόου, with all his heart and soul, Hdt. 8, 97: τῷ νόῳ κύπτο γλῶσσης, in heart as well as on tongue, Soph. O. C. 936.—II. the understanding and reason, judgment, discretion, sense, mind, oft. in Hom.: νόῳ, sensibly, prudently, Od. 6, 320: παρὲς νόον, without sense, Il. 20, 133. power of thought, strength of mind, Valck. Phoen. 1427.—III. thought, opinion, view, purpose, resolve, of both gods and men, freq. in Hom., and Hdt.; νόον νοεῖν, Il. 9, 104; νόον βουλευεῖν, Od. 5, 23; κατὰ νόον τινός, according to any one's mind or wishes, also κατὰ νόον ποιεῖν τινι, to do to him as he is minded, πᾶσι κατὰ νόον ποιεῖν, etc., freq. in Hdt.: but, ἐπὶ νόον ποιεῖν τινι, foll. by acc. or inf., to put a thing into his mind, fill him with a thought or purpose, Hdt. 1, 27; so, ἐπὶ νόον τρέπειν τινι, c. inf., Hdt. 3, 21: but again, ἐν νόῳ ἔχειν, c. acc. or inf., to have a thing in one's mind or thoughts, purpose, intend, oft. in Hdt.; so, νόῳ ἔχειν, to bear in mind, remember, Plat.—Hom. joins with it, as equiv., βουλή, μήτις, θυμός: he places it ἐν στήθεσσι, Il. 3, 63, μετὰ φρεσὶ, Il. 18, 419, ἐνὶ θυμῷ, Od. 14, 490.—IV. the sense, meaning, notion of a word, sentence, speech, etc., post-Hom.: νόος ῥήματος, Hdt. 7, 162; most freq. in Gramm.—V. Anaxagoras first gave the name of νόος to the intelligent principle, which acted on and regulated brute matter, Ritter Hist. Phil. 1, 289, Engl. Tr. (Cf. νόος sub fin.)

Νοοσφάλλης, ἔς, (νόος, σφάλω)= νοοσφαλής, Nonn.

Νοῶς, ὡ, (νόος) to make intelligible. Νοῶν, ης, ἡ, said to be a kind of pulse (δοσπρον), Theophr.

Νοσάω, (νόσος) to make sick:—pass. νοσάμενος, to fall sick, be ill, opp. to βιάσθωμαι, Arist. Phys. Aesc. 5, 5.

Νοσῶκερός, ὡ, ὄν, (νόσος) sickly, weakly, Arist. Pol. 3, 6, 10, Part. An. 3, 7, 15.

Νόσασσις, ἡ, (as if from νοσάινω) a falling sick, opp. to ὑγιαίνειν, Arist. Phys. Aesc. 5, 5, 3.

Νοσέρως, ὡ, ὄν=νοσέρως, Eur. Hipp. 131, 180. Adv. ῥῶς.

Νόσσημα, ατος, τό, a sickness, Hipp.: Νοσσηῶ=sq., Hipp.

Νοσέω, ὡ, f. -ήσω, never, even in Ion., νοσέω (νόσος). To be sick, ill, to ail, whether in body or mind, νοσέω νοσέειν, Hdt. 3, 33, and Trag., cf. Lob. Paral. 510; (so, νόσον μαίνεσθαι, Aesch. Pr. 977; νόσον ἄλγειν, Soph. Phil. 1326); esp. of vices and passions, v. μάτηρ, to be mad, Soph. Aj. 635; θολερῶ χεῖματι νοσήσας, Ib. 207; and, simply, νοσέειν, Id. Tr. 435; also, φρένες νοσοῦσι, Cratin. Incert. 1.—2. generally, to be distressed, suffer, be ill at ease, esp. from faction and the like, ἡ Μίλητος νοσήσασα στάσι, Hdt. 5, 28; πόλις νοσέει, Soph. Ant. 1015; νοσοῦσι καὶ στασιάζουσι, Dem. 22, 7, cf. 123, fin.; ἀπόλωλεν καὶ νενόσηκεν ἡ Ἑλλάς, Id. 121, 7.

Νοσηλεία, ας, ἡ, (νοσηλεύω) care of the sick, nursing, Plut. Lyc. 10.—II. (from mid.) sickness which needs tending, Id. 2, 110 D, 788 F.—III. matter discharged from a running sore, Soph. Phil. 39.

Νοσηλεία, τά=νοσηλία.

Νοσηλεύω, to tend a sick person, γινά, Isocr. 389 D.—pass. to have me's self nursed, to need medical attendance, App.—II. to make sick, Anaxil.

Mag. 1.—pass. to be sick,—a sign. which the act. also has in Hipp. de Superfeto. 6. (The radical adj. νοσηλός is dub.)

Νοσήλια (sc. σιτία), τά, food for sick persons, Opp. H. 1, 301.

Νόσημα, ατος, τό, (νοσέω) a sickness, disease, plague, like νόσος, Trag., Thuc. 2, 49, etc.: also of passion and the like, Aesch. Pr. 225, 685, etc.; of madness, Soph. Aj. 338; of disorder in a state, Thuc. 2, 53, cf. Plat. Legg. 906 C. Hence

Νοσηματικός, ἡ, ὄν, sickly, Arist. Magn. Mor. 2, 6, 23.

Νοσημάτιον, ον, τό, dim. from νόσημα, Ar. Fr. 64. [α]

Νοσηματώδης, ἔς=νοσώδης, Arist. Eth. N. 7, 5, 3. Adv. -ώς, Ib. 4.

Νοσηρός, ὡ, ὄν, (νοσέω) unhealthy, unwholesome, of places, Xen. Cyr. 1, 6, 16.

Νοσηρόρος, ον, poet. for νοσοφόρος.

Νοσιζω, (νόσος) to make sick, Arist. Probl. 1, 3, 2.

Νοστογνωμονικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to or skilled in judging of diseases by their symptoms: ἡ -κῆ (sc. τέχνη), the physician's art, our diagnostic, Plat. ap. Diog. L.: from

Νοστογνώμων, ον, gen. ονος, (νόσος, γνώμη, γινώμαι) discovering diseases by their symptoms.

Νοσοεργός, ὄν, (νόσος, *έργω) causing sickness, Poët. de herb. 39.

Νοσώδης, ον, (νοσέω, θυμός) sick at heart, Manetho.

Νοσοκομεῖον, ον, τό, an infirmary, hospital: from

Νοσοκομέω, ὡ, to be a νοσοκόμος, to take care of the sick, Diog. L. Hence

Νοσοκόμησις, ἡ, and νοσοκομία, ἡ, care of the sick.

Νοσοκόμος, ον, (νόσος, κομέω) taking care of the sick.

Νοσοποιέω, ὡ, to cause sickness, Arist. Probl. 1, 52, 2.—2. ν. τινά, to infect one with a disease, to make sick, Cebes: from

Νοσοποιός, ὄν, (νόσος, ποιέω) making sick: metaph. causing disturbances, Dion. H. 8, 90.

ΝΟΣΟΣ, ον, ἡ, Ion. νοῖσος, sickness, disease, Hom. (who, like Hes. and Hdt., always uses the Ion. form), etc.—Hom. always represents νόσος as the visitation of an angry deity, opp. to the quick and easy death sent by Apollo and Diana, as well as to a violent death: acc. to Hes. Op. 92, 102, disease was one of Pandora's gifts to men:—ἐν ν. πίπτειν, Aesch. Pr. 474, ἐπιπίπτειν, Antipho 113, 31; ἐκ τῆς νοῖσος ἀνέστη, Hdt. 1, 22:—cf. νοσέω.—II. generally, distress, misery, suffering, sorrow, evil, Hes. Th. 527, 799.—2. disease of mind, esp. caused by madness, passion, vice, etc., Trag.; v. φρενῶν, Aesch. Pers. 750; θεία ν., i. e. madness, Soph. Aj. 186; μαίνισιν ν., Ib. 59; v. λυσώδη, Ib. 452;—of love, Id. Tr. 445, 491, and Eur.—3. of states, disorder, sedition, cf. νοσέω fin.—4. a plague, a mischief, e. g. a whirlwind is θεία νόσος, Soph. Ant. 421; and any change from good to bad, esp. a violent one: or the cause of such change or commotion, as the trident of Neptune in Aesch. Pr. 924. (Perh. akin to Sanscr. root nar, to perish, Lat. nec-o, noc-eo.)

Νοσοτροφία, ας, ἡ, (νόσος, τρέφω) care of the sick, diet in sickness, v. σμάσμα, care of the body when ailing, Plat. Rep. 407 B, 496 C.

Νοστουξέω, ὡ, (νόσος, τῦξις) to ostentatious in sickness, Julian.

Νοσοφόρος, ον, Ion. νουσ-, (νοσος, φέρω) causing sickness, Anth. P. 6, 27

Νοσσηξ, ακος, ὅ, (νοσός) a chick, cockrel, Diosc. [ἀκος?]

Νοσσίς, ἀδος, ἡ, (νοσός) δι νις, a fowl, Panyas. ap. Ath. 172 D.

Νοσσεύω, contr. for νεοσσεύω, to hatch, Hdt. 1, 159.

Νοσσία, ας, ἡ, contr. for νεοσσία also νοσσία for νεοσσία.

Νοσσίων, ον, τό, contr. for νεοσσίων.

Νοσσίς, ἰδος, ἡ, dim. from νοσσοῖς, contr. for νεοσσίς, a little bird: metaph., v. Παφίης, a girl, Anth. P. 9, 567.

†Νοσσίς, ἰδος, ἡ, Nossis, a poetess of the Anthology.

Νοσσοειδής, ἔς, (νοσσοῖς, εἶδος) lik. a bird or fowl.

Νοσσοποιέω, contr. for νεοσσοποιέω, LXX.

Νοσσορ, contr. for νεοσσ-, Aesch. Fr. 103, v. Lob. Phryn. 206.

Νοσσοτροφέω, contr. for νεοσσοτροφέω, Anth. P. 9, 346.

Νοσταλγέω, ὡ, (νόστος, ἄλγος) to be home-sick, to pine for one's home.

Νοστέω, ὡ, f. -ήσω, (νόστος) to go or come home, return, come or go back, esp. to one's home or country, in Hom. usu. with ἐς πατρίδα γαῖαν, also, v. οἰκάς, οἰκόνος, ὅνδε δόμονος, etc.; ὅπισθον νοστέειν, Hdt. 3, 26.—2. to return safe, to escape, Il. 10, 247, cf. Il. 2, 253, Soph. O. C. 1386, etc.—3. to go, come, travel, like ἐρχομαι, Herm. Soph. Phil. 43.—The mid. is only used by Q. Sm.—II. ἐνόστησε τὸ ὕδωρ, the water became fresh and drinkable, Paus. 7, 2, 11, cf. sq. II.

Νόστιμος, ον, (νόστος) belonging to a return, hence v. ἡμαρ, the day of return, which is the common use in Od. (in Il. the adj. is not found)—i. e. the return or journey back itself, Od. i, 168; 8, 466, etc.; cf. ἐλεύθερον ἡμαρ.—2. returning, also that will or may yet return, and so still alive, safe, Lat. salvus, Od. 4, 806; 19, 85; 20, 333, cf. Aesch. Ag. 618; v. κινεῖν πόδα, Eur. Hec. 939, cf. Alc. 1153.—II. of plants and fruit, thriving, ripe, Call. Cer. 135, Theophr. Plut. 2, 684 D; hence, pleasing, agreeable, Luc. Merc. Cond. 39, Luc. 19.—in modern Gr., well-tasted, cf. *foreg. II., νόστος II.

Νόστος, ον, ὅ, a return, usu. home or homeward, Hom. (esp. in Od.), mostly indeed c. gen. pers., Ἀχαιῶν ν., Od. 1, 326, etc.; also c. gen. loci, νόστος γαίης Φαιήκων, return to the land of the Phaeacians, Od. 5, 344, cf. 23, 68, Seidl. Eur. El. 161, v. ὁδός II. 2, κέλευθος; elsewh. v. ἐπὶ τόπον, as Il. 10, 509, Od. 3, 142; later v. εἰς..., Soph. O. C. 1408.—generally, travel, journey, Dissep. Pind. N. 3, 24: v. φορβή, a journey after, in search of food, Soph. Phil. 43, ubi cf. Herm.; and v. supr.—2. Νόστος was the common title of several old Epic poems on the homeward journeys of the Greeks in the time between the taking of Troy and the opening of the Odyssey, which was the νόστος of Ulysses, cf. Müller Lit. of Greece 1, p. 69.—II. sweetness, pleasantness, Hesych., Suid., etc.; cf. νόστιμος II. νοστέω II. (Akin to νέωμαι.)

Νοστώω, ὡ, to make pleasant to the taste.

Νόσφι, before a vowel or metri grat. νόσφιν, though ε may also be elided, as Il. 20, 7:—I. as adv. in place, usu. answering to Lat. seorsum

far, aloof, apart, away, Hom. *hen* also *aside, secretly, clandestinely*, Il. 17, 408; 24, 583; *v. ιδών*, Od. 17, 304; *νόσφιν* ὑπό, c. gen., *aloof from*, Il. 5, 322; 15, 244, Hes. Th. 57; also ὑπό-*νοσφι* (q. v.); *νόσφιν* ὑπέρ, c. gen., Hes. Sc. 15; *νόσφιν* ἡ... like *πλην ἡ...*, besides, except, Theoc. 25, 197.—II. as prep., *far from, aloof or away from*, usu. of place, freq. in Hom., and Hes.—2. *alone, without, forsaken or unpaid by*, Hom., mostly of persons; also, *νόσφιν* ὑπέρ τε πόνων καὶ δίκων, Hes. Op. 91, 113, for which Brunck proposed ὑπέρθε.—3. of mind or disposition, *νόσφιν* Ἀχαιῶν βουλεύεσθαι, *apart from the Achaeans*, i. e. of a different way of thinking from them, Il. 2, 347: so too, *v. Δηγητρὸς*, Lat. *clam Cerere, without her knowledge and consent*, H. Hom. Cer. 4; *νόσφιν* ἐμεῖο, lb. 72; *νόσφιν* ἡγήτων, Aesch. Supp. 239.—4. *beside, except*, *νόσφι* Ποσειδάωνος, Od. 1, 20, *νόσφ' Ὀκεανοῖο*, Il. 20, 7; so too Hes. Th. 870. Cf. *χωρίς*. (The root is quite uncertain.)

Νοσφίδιος, α, ον, (*νόσφι*) *taken away, stolen*, [?]
Νοσφιδόν, adv. from sq., *by stealth, Lat. furtim*.

Νοσφίζω, f. -ίσω, (*νόσφι*) *to deprive; c. dupl. acc., v. τινα τί, to rob one of a thing*, Pind. N. 6, 106; also *τινά τινος*, Aesch. Cho. 620, Eur. Alc. 44, Supp. 539: esp., *v. τινα βίον, to rob him of life*, Soph. Phil. 1427;—hence, absol., *v. τινα, to kill him*, Aesch. Cho. 436, 438, Eum. 211.—II. used by Hom. only in mid. *νοσφίζομαι*, f. -ίσομαι, —1. *to remove one's self, withdraw, retire, step aside*, c. gen., Od. 11, 73, 425; τίθ' οὕτω πατρός νοσφίζεαι; *why part thee from thy father?* Od. 23, 98; and in act. signif. *to leave, forsake*, c. acc. *παῖδα νοσφισσάμενη*, Od. 4, 263; so prob., in Soph. O. T. 691; elsewhere in Hom. only of place, *δρεα, δόμα v.*, Od. 19, 339, 579; *ἀγορήν*, H. Cer. 92; so in aor. pass., ὅρκον ἐνοσφίσθης, Archil. 61 Bergk.—2. metaph. of the mind, *to turn away, become estranged, from hatred, contempt, etc.*, *νοσφίζοιμεθα μᾶλλον, we should become still more estranged*, Il. 2, 81; 24, 222: in this signif. also *βεσθίς* pres., Hom. esp. uses aor. *ἐνοσφίσσάμην*, more rarely the pass. form *νοσφίσσασθαι*, Od. 11, 73, H. Cer. 92.—3. in prose, *to appropriate, νοσφισσασθαι* ὅποσα ἂν βουλώμεθα, Xen. Cyr. 4, 2, 42: cf. Polyb. 10, 16, 6.

Νόσφιν, v. *νόσφι*.
Νοσφισμός, οὐ, ὁ, an appropriating, stealing, Polyb. 32, 21, 8: peculation, Plut. 2, 843 F.

Νοσώδης, ες, (*νόσος*, εἶδος) *sickly*, opp. to *ὕγιενός*, v. σώμα, βίος, etc., Plat. Rep. 556 E, Legg. 734 D; ἰσθέρ v. πυρετοῖς, Arist. Probl. 1, 8, 1:—generally, *diseased, corrupt*, Plat. Rep. 408 B, etc.—II. act. *unwholesome, pestilential*, like *νοσῆρός*, Plat. Rep. 406 A. Adv. -ῶς.

Νοτάπληγιώτης, ου, ὁ, (*νότος*, ἀπληγιώτης) *the south-east wind*, Procl. Hence

Νοτάπληγιωτικός, ἡ, ὄν, *south-easterly*, Procl.

Νοτρός, ἄ, ὄν, (*νότος*) *wet, damp, moist, ὀρεσός*, Simon. 51; βλάβαρα, ὕδωρ, Eur. Ac. 598, Ion 149; χειμὼν v., a storm of rain, Thuc. 3, 21: τὸ v., moisture, Plat. Tim. 60 C.

Νοτέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (*νότος*) *to be wet or damp, drip*, Nic. Al. 24, 494.

Νοτηρός, ἄ, ὄν = *νοτερός*, cf. *νοσερός* and *νοσηρός*

Νοτία, ας, ἡ, *wet, damp, moisture, νοταί ελαριναί*, spring rains, Il. 8, 307; strictly fem. from *νότιος*. Hence *Νοτιάω*, ὦ, = *νοτέω*, Arist. Probl. 21, 12, 1.

†*Νοτίεις*, ἑών, οἱ, the inhab. of *Notium*, Arist. Pol. 5, 2, 12.

Νοτίω, f. -ίσω, (*νότιος*) *to misten, wet*, Aesch. Fr. 38:—in pass., *to be wet*, Plat. Tim. 74 C, Mel. 4.—II. (*νότος*) intr., *to be southern, ἥλιος νοτίζων*, summer with a rainy south wind, Arist. Probl. 26, 16, 2.

†*Νότιον*, ου, τό, *Notium*, an Aetolian city on the coast of Ionia near Colophon, of which city it was subsequently the port, Hdt. 1, 149, Thuc. 3, 34.

Νότιος, α, ον, Att. freq. ος, ον: (*νότος*) —*wet, damp, rainy, v. ιδρώς*, damp sweat, Il. 11, 811; 23, 715; *v. θέρος*, Pind. Fr. 74, 11; *v. παγαί*, Aesch. Pr. 401: ὑψοῦ δ' ἐν νοτίῳ τήν' ὤρμισαν (ναῦν), i. e. ἐν ὑγρῷ, in the open sea, opp. to the beach, Od. 4, 785; 8, 55.—II. southern, Hdt. 3, 17.

Νοτίς, ιδος, ἡ, *moisture, damp, wet*, Eur. Hec. 1259, Phoen. 646, etc., Plat. Tim. 60 D, etc. (Cf. sub *νότος*.)

Νοτισμός, οὐ, ὁ, *a wetting*.
Νοτιώδης, ες, (*νότιος*, εἶδος) *wet, moist*, Hipp.

Νοτῶθεν, (*νότος*) adv., *from the south*, Diog. L.

ΝΟΤΟΣ, ου, ὁ, *the south wind*, Lat. *Notus*; (opp. to *Βορέας*, Arist. Meteor. 2, 6, 7, cf. Od. 5, 331), Hom., and Hes.:—it brought fogs, Il. 3, 10; damp and rain, Hdt. 2, 25, Soph. Phil. 1457, Ant. 337, etc. That there was an orig. notion of moisture in the word is clear from its deriv. *νότιος*, *νοτία*, *νοτίς*, *νοτίω*.—*Notus* is personified as god of the S. W. wind, son of Astraeus and Aurora, Hes. Th. 380, 870.—II. *the south or south-west quarter*, Hdt. 6, 139. Cf. *λευκονότος*, (Akin to Germ. *nass*, wet.)

Νοτάριον, νοττεύω, contr. for *νεοττῖον*.

Νοττίον, v. *νεοττίον*.
Νοττός, ὁ, contr. for *νεοττός*, Meiske Menand. p. 19.

Νοττώτης, ιδος, ἡ, *a young girl*, Sappho 59.

†*Νοῦβαι*, ὧν, οἱ, the *Nubae*, *Nubians*, an African nation in south of Egypt, Strab. p. 786.

Νοῦβυστικός, ἡ, ὄν = sq., *ῥήμα v.*, a clever thing, Ar. Eccl. 441. Adv. -κῶς, Ar. Vesp. 1294.

Νοῦβυστος, ου, (νοῦς, βύω) *stuffed full of wit, very clever*.

†*Νοῦδιον*, ου, τό, *Nudium*, a city of the Mynae in Elis, Hdt. 4, 148.

Νοῦβεία, ας, ἡ = *νοῦβέτης*, Ar. Ran. 1009, Plut. Solon 25, etc.

Νοῦβεία, ας, ἡ, = *νοῦβήτης*, dub., v. Lob. Phryn. 521.

Νοῦβετώ, ὦ, (νοῦς, τίθημι) *to put in mind, hence to remind, warn, advise, admonish*, Hdt. 2, 173; παραινεῖν νοῦβετέν τε, Aesch. Pr. 264, and freq. in Att.; ἄπρ με νοῦβετεῖς, Eur. Supp. 338, cf. Or. 299: *v. τινα κονδύλους, πλῆγαις*, Ar. Vesp. 254, Plat. Legg. 879 D; hence joined with *κολάειν*, Id. Gorg. 479 A. Hence *Νοῦβέτημα*, ατος, τό, *admonition, warning*, Aesch. Pers. 830, Soph. El. 343, Eur. Plat., etc.; and *Νοῦβήτης*, εως, ἡ, *a reminding, warning*, Plat. Rep. 399 B, etc.

Νοῦβήτημός, οὐ, ὁ, = *νοῦβήτης*, Lob. Phryn. 511.

Νοῦβητέος, α, ο; verb. adj. from

νοῦβετώ, *to be warned, advised*, Eur. Bacch. 1256, Ion 436.

Νοῦβητής, οὐ, ὁ, (*νοῦβετώ*) *one who warns, a monitor*. Hence

Νοῦβητικός, ἡ, ὄν, *monitor, warning*, Plat. Soph. 230 A, Legg. 740 E but with v. l. *νοῦβητικός*.

Νοῦβεία, ας, ἡ, = *νοῦβήτης*.
Νοῦβητικός, ἡ, ὄν, = *νοῦβητικός* (q. v.), cf. Lob. Phryn. 520.

Νοῦβητισμός, οὐ, ὁ, = *νοῦβητισμός*, Menan. i. p. 290: the word is blamed by Poll. 9, 139.

†*Νουκερία*, ας, ἡ, *Nuceria*, a city of Umbria, Strab. p. 227.—2. a city of Campania, Id. p. 251.

†*Νουμάς*, ἄ, ὁ, the Rom. name *Numa*, also *wr. Νομάς*, Plut., etc.

†*Νοῦμεντάριος*, οἶνος, ὁ, *wine of Nomentum* in Italy, Ath. 27 B.

Νοῦμηνία, ας, ἡ, Att. contr. for *νεομηνία*, the new moon, and so the time of the new moon, the first of the month, Pind. N. 4, 57, and freq. in Ar., etc.; *v. κατά σελήνην*, to denote the true new moon,—since the lunar month had gone out of use, Thuc. 2, 28. Hence

Νοῦμηνιάζω, to celebrate the new moon. Hence

Νοῦμηνιστής, οὐ, ὁ, one who celebrates the new moon, Lys. Fr. 31.

Νοῦμηνιος, ου, (*νέος*, μῆνις) Att. contr. for *νεομηνιος*, used at the new moon, ἄρτοι, Luc. Lexiph. 6.—II. ὁ v., a kind of curlew: proverb. *ἐξηλθεν ἀττάγας καὶ v.*, 'birds of a feather flock together', Diog. L. 9, 114.

†*Νοῦμηνιος*, ου, ὁ, *Numenius*, a writer of Heraclea, Ath. 5 A.—Others in Anth.

†*Νομῆτωρ*, ορος, ὁ, the Lat. *Numitor*, Strab. p. 229, ubi *Kramer*

Νομῆτωρ; also *wr. Νομῆτωρ*.

Νοῦμῖον, ου, τό, dim. from sq.

Νοῦμος, ου, ὁ, Lat. *nummus*, = *νόμος*, esp. among the Dorians of Sicily and lower Italy: a coin of 1½ obols, v. Benti. Phal. p. 464, Böckh Metrol. Unters. §. xxi.: in Plut. = *sestertius*.

Νοῦνέχεια, ας, ἡ, *good sense, discretion*, Polyb. 4, 82, 3: from

Νοῦνεχῆς, ες, (νοῦς, ἔχω) *with understanding, sensible, discreet*, Polyb. 27, 12, 1. Adv. -χῶς, Arist. Rhet. Alex. 30, 7, Polyb.

Νοῦνεχόντης, adv. of *νοῦνεχῶς*, as if from a verb *νοῦνέχω* (for which Plat. Legg. 686 E, says *ἐχόντος νοῦν*), *sensibly*, Isocr. 83 D, Menand. p. 293, v. Lob. Phryn. 604, cf. 599.

Νοῦς, ὁ, contr. for *νόος*, the usu. Att. form; *v. νόος* init.

†*Νοῦς*, οὐ, ὁ, the *Nus*, a small stream of Arcadia, Paus. 8, 38, 9.

Νοῦσᾶλος, α, ον, (*νοῦσος*) *sickly, sick*, Nonn.

Νοῦσαχθῆς, ες, (*νοῦσος*, ἀχθῆμαι) *affected with disease*, Opp. H. 1, 298.

Νοῦσομελής, ες, (*νοῦσος*, μέλος) *with diseased limbs*, Manetho.

Νοῦσολύτης, ου, ὁ, (*νοῦσος*, λύω) *freeing from illness*, Παύαν, Epigr. in Welck. Syllog. 135.

Νοῦσος, ἡ, Ion. for *νόσος*, Hom., Hes., and Hdt., who never use the Att. form.

Νοῦσφόρος, ου, Ion. for *νοσφόρος*, Anth. P. 6, 27.

†*Νουτρία*, ας, ἡ, *Nutria*, a city of Illyria, Polyb. 2, 11, 13.

†*Νό*, Hom., and Hes. v. νῦν, νῦν.

Νύγησιν, (νύσσω) adv., by pricking, Lat. *punctum*, Apoll. Dysc.

Νύγεις, εἰσα, ἐν, part. aor. 2 pass. of νύσσω.

Νύγμα or *νύγμα*, ατος, τό, (*νύσσω*) *a prick*, Epicur. ap. Ath. 546 E.

Νυ μῦτῶδης, *es*, like a prick, prick-
 22.
 Νυμμή, ἥς, ἡ, = sq., Plut. Anton.
 86.
 Νυμμός, οὔ, ὁ, (νύσσω) a *pricking*,
 a *prick*, *puncture*, Diod.
 Νυθός, ἥ, ὄν, *obscure*, to the eye,
car, etc.; only in Gramm. who also
 have νυθής, νυθῶδης: perh. akin to
 νυθός.
 Νυτᾶζω, dub. for νυστάζω, Hipp.
 Νυκταίετος, ον, ὁ, (νύξ, αἰετός) a
 kind of *eagle*, ap. Hesych.
 Νυκτάλος, ον, = νυστάλος, v. l.
 Diog. L. 6, 77, and Suid.
 Νυκτάλωπιάς, ὦ, = νυκταλωπιάς:
 also = νυστάζω.
 Νυκτάλωπης, εκος, ὁ, = sq., v. l. for
 νυκτάλῳ in Arist.
 Νυκτάλωπια, *ac*, ἡ, (νυκτάλῳ) a
 being able to see by night only, — a defect
 of sight incident to children with
 black eyes, arising from an excess of
 moisture, v. Arist. Gen. An. 5, 1, 28
 (though he there uses the form νυκ-
 τάλῳ as a subst.).
 Νυκτάλωπιᾶσις, ἡ, = foreg.; from
 Νυκτάλωπιάς, ὦ, to have the νυκ-
 τάλῳ.
 Νυκτάλῳ, ὠπος, ὁ, ἡ, (νύξ, ὦψ)
 able to see by night only, Galen. — II. as
 subst. cf. sub νυκταλωπία.
 Νυκτεγροσία, *ac*, ἡ, a doing by night,
 night-work, Vit. Hom. 209: from
 Νυκτεγρεύω, ὦ, (νύξ, ἐγείρω) to
 watch by night, Plut. Caes. 40.
 Νυκτέλος, ον, (νύξ) nightly: esp.
 3pith. of Bacchus, from his nightly
 festivals, Anth. P. 9, 524, 14, Plut. 2,
 389 A: — hence, νυκτέλια (sc. ἑορᾶ,
 τά), the nightly feast of Bacchus, Plut.
 2, 291 A.
 Νυκτερία, *ac*, ἡ, (νυκτερεύω) a
 watching by night: — esp., hunting by
 night, taking game asleep, Plat. Legg.
 824 A.
 Νυκτέρεια, τά, = foreg.
 Νυκτερίσιος, ον, nightly, = νυκτε-
 ρίσιος, with a play on the word
 πείδιω, Ar. Thesm. 204.
 Νυκτερίτης, ον, ὁ, (νύξ, ἐρέσσω)
 who roams or fishes by night, Anth.
 P. 6, 11.
 Νυκτερενμα, ατος, τό, (νυκτερεύω)
 night-watch: night-quarters Polyb.
 2, 4, 9.
 Νυκτερευτής, οὔ, ὁ, (νυκτερεύω)
 he who keeps watch by night, who
 hunts, fishes, etc., by night, Plat. Legg.
 24 B. Hence
 Νυκτερευτικός, ἡ, ὄν, fit for watch-
 ing by night, esp. for hunting by night,
 ὡον, Xen. Mem. 3, 11, 8.
 Νυκτερεύω, (νύκτερος) to pass the
 night, Xen. Cyr. 4, 2, 22: esp. to keep
 watch by night, βινῶσαι, Xen. An. 4, 4,
 1, v. ἐν ὄπλοισι, Ib. 6, 4, 27: also to
 wait, fish, etc., by night.
 Νυκτερήσιος, ον, (νύκτερος) nightly,
 etc. Alex. 53.
 Νυκτερίδιος, ον, = sq., dub. in
 Theophr. [i]
 Νυκτερίωνος, ἡ, ὄν, (νύξ) by night,
 ightly, Lat. nocturnus, v. γενέσθαι,
 i. Ach. 1162; v. φυλακή, Id. Vesp.
 Plat., etc.: cf. νυκτερός.
 Νυκτερός, α, ον, also ος, ον, =
 reg., Orph. H. 48, Anth. P. 9, 403,
 i. rat.
 Νυκτερίς, ἰδος, ἡ, (νύξ, νύκτερος)
 night-bird, esp. a bat, Od. 12, 433;
 4, 6, freq. in Hdt. — II. a fish, elsew.
 μεροκοίτης, Opp. H. 2, 200, 205.
 †Νυκτεριῶν, ὠνος, ὁ, Nycteron,
 iasc. name in Luc. V. Hist. 1, 15.
 Νυκτερόβιος, ον, (νύκτερος, βίος)
 i. e. seeking i s food by night,
 λαῦξ, Arist. H. A. 1, 1, 28.

Νυκτεροειδής, ἔς, = νυκτοειδής,
 Sext. Emp. p. 664.
 Νυκτερός, ον, = νυκτερινός, v. μή-
 νη, νύερατα, Aesch. Pr. 797, Pers.
 176; Soph., etc.
 Νυκτεροφάγος, ἔς, (νύκτερος, φά-
 γος) shining by night, Manetho.
 Νυκτερόφοιτος, ον, (νύκτερος, φοι-
 τῶν) night-roaming, Orph. H. 35, 6.
 Νυκτερόπρος, ον, (νύκτερος, ὦψ)
 night-faced, dark, dusky, δόκημα νυκ-
 τερόπρον ὄνειρων, Eur. H. F. 111.
 †Νυκτεῦς, ἔως, ὁ, Nycteus, son of
 Hyrieus, father of Antiope, Apollod.
 3, 10, 1.—2. father of Callisto, Asius
 8 Dibn.
 Νυκτηγορεύω, ὦ, (νύξ, ἀγείρω) to
 assemble by night, Eur. Rhes. 89: so
 in Mid., Aesch. Theb. 29.
 †Νυκτηγορία, *ac*, ἡ, a nightly assem-
 bly or discourse, Eur. Rhes. 20.
 Νυκτηγροσία, -γροτέω, = νυκτεγρο-
 σία, -γροτέω, Lob. Phryn. 701.
 Νυκτηγροτον, ον, τό, a fabulous
 herb in Plin. 21, 12.
 †Νυκτηρίς, ἰδος, ἡ, daughter of Nyc-
 teus, Apollod. 3, 5, 5; etc.
 Νυκτήμερον, ον, τό, = νυχθήμερον,
 dub.
 Νυκτηρεφής, ἔς, (νύξ, ἐρέφω) cov-
 ered by night, dark, dusk, Aesch. Ag.
 460.
 Νυκτίβιος, ον, = νυκτόβιος, [i]
 Νυκτίβριος, ον, (νύξ, βρέμω)
 roaring by night, Eur. Rhes. 552.
 Νυκτίγμος, ον, (νύξ, γαμέω) mar-
 rying by night, secretly, Musae. 7.
 Νυκτιρόμος, ον, (νύξ, δραμεῖν)
 running by night, v. l. for νυκτιβρό-
 μος.
 Νυκτίκόρας, ἄκος, ὁ, (νύξ, κόραξ)
 the night-jar, goat-sucker, Arist. H. A.
 8, 3, 2; 12, 12: also the screech-owl,
 Anth. P. 11, 186.
 Νυκτικρύφης, ἔς, (νύξ, κρύπτω)
 hidden by night, Arist. Metaph. 6,
 15, 9.
 Νυκτιλαθραιοφάγος, ον, (νύξ, λα-
 θραῖος, φαγεῖν) eating secretly by night,
 Anth. P. append. 288.
 Νυκτιλάλος, ον, (νύξ, λαλέω) night-
 ly-sounding, κιθάρα, Anth. P. 7, 29.
 Νυκτιλαμπής, ἔς, (νύξ, λάμπω) in
 Simon. 7, 8, usu. taken as epith. of
 the ark of Danae, δῶματι νυκτιλαμ-
 πει, a dwelling which night alone il-
 lumines, i. e. dark: Schneidewin how-
 ever (p. 70, Bergk no. 44) joins νυκ-
 τιλαμπει... ὀνόφω, the darkness visible
 of night: in each way by an antiphras-
 is not uncommon in Lyr. and Trag.,
 Erf. Soph. O. T. 420, Seidl. Eur. Tro.
 566, I. T. 110.
 Νυκτιλόχος, ον, (νύξ, λοχία) lying
 in wait by night, Ar. Fr.?
 Νυκτιλῶψ, ὁ, = νυκτάλῳ, dub. l.
 Νυκτιμαντις, *ew*, ὁ, ἡ, = νυκτόμαν-
 τις, [i]
 Νυκτίμος, ον, = νύκτιος, Nonn.
 †Νυκτίμος, ον, ὁ, Nyctimus, son of
 Lycan, Apollod. 3, 8, 1.
 Νυκτινόμος, ον, (νύξ, νέμα) feeding
 by night, Arist. H. A. 9, 17, 2. [i]
 Νυκτίος, α, ον, (νύξ) nightly.
 Νυκτιπᾶταιπλάγιος, ον, (νύξ, πα-
 τέω, πλάγιος) wandering about by night,
 Anth. P. append. 288. [a]
 Νυκτιπρόδης, οἱ, (νύξ, προδία) a
 sort of slippers, Poll.
 Νυκτιπλάγκτος, ον, (νύξ, πλάζω)
 making to wander by night, rousing from
 bed, πόνος, δειμάτα, κελύσματα,
 Aesch. Ag. 330, Cho. 524, 751; also,
 v. εἰνή, a restless, uneasy bed, Id. Ag.
 12.
 Νυκτιπλάνης, ἔς, = sq., Opp. C. 3,
 263, ubi al. νυκτιπλανήτιδ' ὄνσαν.
 Νυκτίπλανος, ον, (νύξ, πλανάω)

roaming by night, Luc. Alex. 54: poet
 fem. νυκτιπλάνητις, v. foreg.
 Νυκτιπλόω, ὦ, (νύξ, πλέω) to sail
 by night, Chrysipp. ap. Zenob. Hence
 Νυκτιπλοία, *ac*, ἡ, a voyage by night,
 Strab.
 Νυκτιπόλεντος, ον, = sq., Orph.
 Νυκτιπόλος, ον, (νύξ, πόλος) roam-
 ing by night, of the Bacchanaliana
 Eur. Ion 718, 1049.
 Νυκτιπόρος, ον, -πορεύ, -πορία, =
 νυκτοπόρος, etc.
 †Νυκτιπόρος, ον, ὁ, Nyctiporus, fab-
 led name of a river in Luc. V. Hist.
 2, 33.
 Νυκτίσεμνος, ον, (νύξ, σεμνός) sol-
 emnized by night, δέιπνα ν., Aesch.
 Eum. 108. [i]
 Νυκτιφάης, ἔς, = νυκτίφαντος, Par-
 men. ap. Plut. 2, 1116 A.
 Νυκτιφάνης, ἔς, = sq., Anth. P. ap-
 pend. 40, Orph.
 Νυκτίφαντος, ον, (νύξ, φαίνομαι)
 shining or appearing by night: gen-
 rally, nightly, Eur. Hel. 570.
 Νυκτιφοίτος, ον, = νυκτερόφοιτος,
 Aesch. Pr. 657. [i]
 Νυκτιφορύρητος, ον, (νύξ, φρονεῶ)
 watching by night, θράσος νυκτ., Aesch.
 Pr. 862.
 Νυκτιχόρευτος, ον, (νύξ, χορεύω)
 belonging to nightly dances, Nonn.
 Νυκτοβασία or νυκτοβίτια, *ac*, ἡ,
 (νύξ, βαίνω) a travelling by night, a
 night-journey, Hipp.: cf. Lob. Phryn.
 521.
 Νυκτόβιος, ον, (νύξ, βίος) living,
 i. e. seeking one's food by night,
 Procl.
 Νυκτογυῤῥέω, ὦ, (νύξ, γράφω) to
 write by night. Hence
 Νυκτογυῤῥα, *ac*, ἡ, a writing by
 night, Plut. 2, 634 A, 803 C.
 Νυκτοδρόμος, ον, = νυκτιδρόμος.
 Νυκτοειδής, ἔς, (νύξ, εἶδες) like
 night: hence dark, black, Hipp.
 Νυκτοθήρας, ον, ὁ, (νύξ, θηράω)
 one who hunts by night, Xeu. Mem. 4,
 7, 4, ubi al. νυκτοτήρας.
 Νυκτοκλέπτης, ον, ὁ, (νύξ, κλέ-
 πτης) a thief of the night, Anth.: also
 written νυκτικλέπτης. Hence
 Νυκτοκλοπία, *ac*, ἡ, a theft by night,
 Or. Sib.
 Νυκτολαμπής, ἰδος, ἡ, (νύξ, λάμπω)
 a night-lamp.
 Νυκτομαντις, *ew*, ὁ, ἡ, one who
 prophesies by night.
 Νυκτομάχεω, ὦ, (νύξ, μάχη) to fight
 by night, Plut. Camill. 36, App. Civ.
 5, 35. Hence
 Νυκτομάχια, *ac*, ἡ, a night-battle,
 Hdt. 1, 74, Thuc. 7, 44: also of nightly
 amours, Valck. Call. p. 96.
 Νυκτοπερίπλανητος, ον, = νυκτί-
 πλανος, Ar. Ach. 264. [a]
 Νυκτοπλάνης, ἔς, = νυκτιπλάνης,
 Manetho.
 Νυκτοπόλεμος, ον, ὁ, nightly war,
 dub.
 Νυκτοπόρεύω, ὦ, to go or travel by
 night, Xen. Cyr. 5, 1, 19; and
 Νυκτοπορία, *ac*, ἡ, a night-journey,
 night-march, Polyb. 5, 7, 3: from
 Νυκτοπόρος, ον, (νύξ, πορεύω) trav-
 elling by night, Opp. C. 3, 268.
 Νυκτοτήρης, ον, ὁ, (νύξ, τηρέω) a
 night-watch, one who guards a beacon.
 v. Schneid. Xen. Mem. 4, 7, 4.
 Νυκτουργός, ον, (νύξ, ἔργω) work-
 ing by night.
 Νυκτοφάης, ἔς, Nonn.; and -φάνης,
 ἔς, Anth. P. 9, 806, = νυκτιφάης, -φα-
 νης.
 Νυκτοφύλακας, ὦ, to be a νυκτοφύ-
 λαξ, to keep guard by night, i. τὰ ἐξω
 to watch the outer parts by night, Xen.
 Cyr. 4, 5, 3. Hence

Νυκτοβύλακταις, εως, ἡ, a watch-
ing or guarding by night. [α]

Νυκτοβύλακταις, ας, ἡ, a night-watch:
from

Νυκτοβύλας, ἄκος, ὁ, ἡ, (νύξ, φύ-
λας) keeping watch by night, a wander-
er. Lat. *excubitor*, Xen. An. 7, 2, 18; 3,
34. [α]

Νυκτώδης, ες, contr. for νυκτοι-
δής.

Νυκτώων, ου, τό, (Νύξ) the temple
of Night, Luc. V. Hist. 2, 33.

Νυκτωπός, ὄν, (νύξ, ὥπ) = νυκτερω-
πός, λαθίσυνα, Eur. I. T. 1279.

Νυκταρ, adv., (νύξ) by night, Lat.
nocturn, Hes. Op. 175, Soph. Aj. 47, etc.;
—in prose usu. νυκτός, cf. Lob. Pa-
ral. 62; though νυκταρ also occurs,
Antipho 5, 26, 44, Lys. 93, 1; 96, 46,
Plat. Gorg. 471 B, etc.

Νυκιάζω, = νύσσω.
†Νυμβαίον, ου, τό, *Nymbaeum*, a
lake of Laconia, Paus. 3, 23, 2.

Νύμφα, poet. for νύμφη, q. v.: but
νύμφα, Dor. for νύμφη.

Νυμφαγενής, ες, (νύμφη, *γένω)
nymph-born, Telest. ap. Ath. 616 F.

Νυμφαγέτης, ου, ὁ, (νύμφη, ἡγέω)
leader of the nymphs, Cornut. 22.

Νυμφαγωγέω, ὦ, to lead the bride to
the bridegroom's house, Polyb. 26, 7, 10:
γάμον ν., to court a marriage, Plut.
Solon 20: and

Νυμφαγωγία, ας, ἡ, the bridal pro-
cession, Polyb. 26, 7, 8: from

Νυμφαγωγός, ὄν, (νύμφη, ἄγω)
the leader of the bride, Eur. I. A. 610: esp.
one who leads her from her home to the
bridegroom's house, Luc. Dial. D. 20,
16.—II. one who negotiates a marriage
for another, Plut. 2, 329 E.

Νυμφαία, ας, ἡ, a plant of the lotus
kind, Lat. *nymphaea*, Theophr.

†Νυμφαίη, ἡς, ἡ, *Nymphaea*, island
of the nymph Calypso, Ap. Rh. 4, 574.

Νυμφαίον or νυμφαίον, ου, τό, a
temple or grove of the nymphs, Plut.
Alex. 7: thence.—II. as pr. n., *Nym-
phaeum*, —1. a city of the Tauric
Chersonese, Aeschin. 78, 15.—2. a
place in Illyria, Strab. p. 316.—3. a
promontory of the peninsula Acte in
Macedonia, Id. p. 330: prop. neut.
from

Νυμφαῖος, α, ου, (νύμφη) of, belong-
ing, or sacred to the nymphs, Eur. El. 447.—II. νυμφαία λίβας, pure spring
water, prob. l., Antipho Aphrodis. 1,
13, ubi v. Meineke.

Νυμφάς, ὁδος, ἡ, pecul. fem. of foreg.
†Νυμφάς, ἄ, ὁ, *Nymphas*, masc. pr.
n., N. T.

Νυμφεῖος, α, ου, (νύμφη) belonging
to a bride, bridal, nuptial, Pind. N. 5,
55, Eur. I. A. 131: hence νυμφεῖον
(sc. δῶμα), τό, the bride-chamber, Soph.
Ant. 891:—νυμφεῖα (sc. ἐρά), τὰ,
nuptial rites, marriage, Id. Tr. 7; but,
νυμφεῖα τοῦ παντὸς τέκνον, thine
own son's bride, Id. Ant. 568, cf. Pors.
Or. 1051.

Νυμφεῖννα, ατος, τό, (νυμφεῖν)
marriage, espousal, Soph. O. T. 980,
in plur., and freq. in Eur.—II. the per-
son married, καλὸν ν. τινί, as we say,
'a good match for him', Eur. Tro. 420.

Νυμφεῖστος, εως, ἡ, (νυμφεῖν)
marriage or espousal, LXX.

Νυμφεῖτηρ, ἥρος, ὁ, = νυμφεῖτης,
Opp. C. 3, 356. Hence

Νυμφεῖτηριος, α, ου, bridal, nuptial,
τὸ ν. = νυμφεῖννα, Eur. Tro. 252.

Νυμφεῖτης, οὔ, ὁ, (νυμφεῖν)
one who escorts the bride to the bridegroom's
house, also παρανύμφιος: generally,
the negotiator of a marriage, Plat. Po-
lit. 268 A.—II. a bridegroom, husband,
Eur. Ion 913. Hence

Νυμφεῖτρια, ας, ἡ, she who escorts
the bride, a bridesmaid, Ar. Ach. 1057:
elsewh. ἡ παρανύμφιος.—II. a bride.

Νυμφεῖν, (νύμφη) to give in marriage
to one, to betroth, lead to the bridecham-
ber, ν. τινί παῖδα, Eur. Alc. 317, I.
A. 885 (and so perh. 461), Pind. N. 3,
96.—II. to marry, usu. of the woman,
Lat. *nubere*, Soph. Ant. 654, 816, Eur.
Med. 313: but also of the man, Lat.
ducere, Eur. Med. 625, I. A. 461, Ion
819; and so, ν. λέγῃ, Eubul. Nann. 1.

B. pass. c. fut. mid. νυμφεῖσθαι
(Eur. Tro. 1139), aor. mid. et pass.
ἐννυμφεσάμην (Id. Hipp. 561), ἐννυ-
φεύθην (Id. Med. 1336, Ion 1371): —
to be given in marriage, marry, of the
woman, Eur. Il. cc.: also, νυμφεῖ-
σθαι νυμφεῖννα, Id. I. T. 364: νυμ-
φεῖσθαι παρά τινι, ἐκ τινος, to be
wedded to a man, Id. Med. 1336,
Bacch. 28:—but,—II. in mid. of the
man, to take to wife, νυμφεῖν δέμας
Ἥλεκτρας, Eur. El. 1340.

ΝΥΜΦΗ, ἡς, ἡ, Hom. in voc. also
later, in nom.; acc. νύμφην, Jac. A.
P. lxiii, Lob. Phryn. 332:—a bride,
Lat. *nupta*, Il. 18, 492, Hdt. 4, 172.
(The orig. root is perh. found in Lat.
nubo, to veil, because the bride was
dressed veiled from her home to the bride-
groom's.) Hence,—1. a young wife,
bride, Id. 3, 130, Pind. and Trag.—2.

any married woman, yet still with some
notion of comparative youth, as old
Eurycleia calls Penelope, νύμφα φί-
λη, Od. 4, 743.—3. a marriageable
maiden, Il. 9, 560, Hes. Th. 298; hence
commonly applied to almost any fe-
male: rare however in prose.—II. as
prop. name, a *Nymph*, goddess of
lower rank, Hom., who also calls
them θεαὶ Νύμφης, Il. 24, 615, cf.
Hes. Th. 130, Fr. 13; κοῦραι Νύμ-
φαι, Od. 6, 122: they were attached
to various places, having special
names according to the nature of the
place, (cf. Il. 20, 8, 9), hence spring-
nymphs were Naiads, v. Il. 20, 8, 9,
cf. Ναῖς, Νηΐς, Νηΐς; sea-nymphs
Νηρηίδες; mountain-nymphs, Νύμφαι
ὄρεστιάδες, Il. 6, 420 (later ὄρεάδες,
q. v.); country-nymphs, Ν. ἁγρονόμοι,
Od. 6, 105; tree-nymphs (from the
oak, their favorite tree), Δρυάδες,
Ἀμαδρόνυδες, Ἀδρυνάδες, qq. v., and
cf. Voss Virg. Ecl. 10, 62; also, N.
Μέλαια, Hes. Th. 187; rain-nymphs,
Νύμφαι βάδες, Hes. Fr. 60; meadow-
nymphs, N. λεμνωτιάδες, Soph. Phil.
1454; rock-nymphs, Ν. πετραῖαι, Eur.
El. 805, etc. They are oft. called
daughters of Jupiter in Hom., cf.
Hes. Fr. 50, 5; but are said to be
born from the springs, groves, etc.,
Od. 10, 350, where they are hand-
maids of the Nymph Calypso: they
are called with the rivers to an as-
sembly of gods, Il. 20, 8; have sa-
cred grottoes where offerings are
made to them, Od. 13, 104, along
with Mercury, Od. 14, 435: and are
playmates of Diana, Od. 6, 105. Acc.
to Hes. ap. Strab. p. 471, H. Hom.
Ven. 258, the Nymphs were not im-
mortal,—e. g. the life of the Hama-
dryad ended with her tree, Voss Virg.
Ecl. 10, 63.—2. generally, all goddesses
of fertilizing moisture and other
powers of nature were called Nymphs,
esp. of those springs, the waters of
which were impregnated with excit-
ing or entrancing fumes, Voss Virg.
Ecl. 7, 21.—The Muses were orig.
of like nature, and are often called
Nymphs by the poets, Voss Virg.
Ecl. 3, 34; 6, 1: hence all persons

in a state of rapture, as seers, poets,
madmen, etc., were said to be caught
by the Nymphs, νυμφόληπτοι, Lat.
lymphati, *lymphatici*.—III. in late
poets, water is called νύμφη, Lat.
lymphæ, prob. from the water-nymphs
Wytenb. Plut. 2, 147 F, cf. νυμφόλοιο
II.—IV. the chrysalis, or pupa of moths
etc.; like κόρη:—a young bee or wasp
with yet imperfect wings, elsewh.
σχαδών, Arist. H. A. 5, 19, 8; 23,
—also the winged male of the ant; the
without wings being ἐργάται, Ar.
mid. 2, 3, 6.—V. the point of the plough
share.—VI. the dimple in the chin.—
VII. the opening rose-bud.—VIII. a
νύμφα, part of the pudenda muliebria.

Νυμφία, ὦ, (Νύμφη) to be rapt, en-
tranced, frenzy-stricken, Lat. *lymphari*
also of horses, Arist. H. A. 8, 24, 4.

Νυμφίδιος, α, ου, also ος, ου, Eur.
Alc. 885 (νυμφίος):—of, belonging to
a bride, bridegroom, young wife, or girl
bridal, new-married, λέγῃ, εὐναί, Eur.
Hipp. 1140, Alc. 885: ὥδαί, Ar. Av.
1730. [α]

Νυμφικός, ἡ, ὄν, = foreg., λέγῃ, δό-
μοι, etc., Trag. Adv. κῶς.

Νυμφίος, α, ου (Pind. P. 3, 29); ο
ος, ου (Eur. I. A. 741):—bridal, τρά-
πεζα, Pind. l. c.: wedded, παρθένου
Eur. l. c.—II. ὁ νυμφίος, a bridegroom
husband, Trag.; also ν. ἄνθρωπος, Pind.
P. 9, 208; ζῆν νυμφίον βίον, Ar. Av.
161.

Νυμφίς, ἰδος, ἡ, pecul. fem. of νυμ-
φίδιος:—a νυμφίος, wedding-shoes.

†Νύμφος, ἰδος, ὁ, *Nymphis*, a histo-
rian of Heraclea in Pontus, Ath. 53
A, etc.

Νυμφογενής, ες, = νυμφαγενής,
poet. ap. Arist. Mirab. 133, 3.

†Νυμφόδαρος, ου, ὁ, *Nymphodorus*,
masc. pr. n., Hdt. 7, 137; Thuc. 2,
29; etc.

Νυμφόκλαυτος, ου, (νύμφη, κλαίω)
to be deplored by brides or wives, 'Ερ-
νός, Aesch. Ag. 749.

Νυμφοκομέω, ὦ, to dress or take care
of a bride, Anth. Plan. 147.—II. inti-
to dress one's self as a bride, Eur. Med.
985: from

Νυμφοκόμος, ου, (νύμφη, κομέω)
dressing or taking care of a bride, Eur.
I. A. 1087,—in a dub. passage: ἡ ν.
a bridesmaid.

Νυμφόληπτος, ου, (νύμφη, λαμβάνω)
caught by nymphs, i. e. rapt, en-
tranced, Lat. *lymphaticus*, Plat. Phaedr.
238 D, Arist. Eth. E. 1, 1, 4; cf. νύμ-
φη II. 2. Hence

Νυμφόληπτος, ας, ἡ, the state of be-
ing possessed by nymphs, ecstasy.

Νυμφόπνοος, ου, (νύμφη, πνέω)
sied with the bride or her dress, = νυμ-
φοκόμος; the title of a poem by So-
phron, ap. Ath.

Νυμφοστόλῳ, ὦ, to dress a bride
for the bridegroom, Anth. P. 9, 203.

Νυμφοστόλος, ου, (νύμφη, στόλλω)
dressing the bride for the bridegroom
Musae 10.

Νυμφόστιμος, ου, (νύμφη, τιμῶ)
honouring the bride; μέλος ν., the bride
song, Aesch. Ag. 705.

Νυμφών, ὄνος, ὁ, (νύμφη) the bride-
chamber, N. T.:—a temple of Ba-
chus, Ceres and Proserpina, Paus.
11, 3.

ΝΥΝ, in Hom. and Hes. also ν.
adv., now, at this very time, Lat. *nūn*.
very freq. from Hom., Hes., and Hd.
downwards, not only of the present mo-
ment, but of the present time generally,
e. g. οἱ νῦν βροτοὶ εἰσι, mortals who
now live, such as they are now, Il. 1.
272: hence, οἱ νῦν ἄνθρωποι, men of
the present day; οἱ νῦν Ἕλληνες

νῦν χρόνος, etc.—Further, νῦν is used not only of the immediate present, but also of the past, νῦν Μενέλαος ἐνίκησεν, Il. 3, 439, cf. 13, 772, Od. 1, 43, 166: and of the future, νῦν αὐτ' ἐγχεύει περὶ ῥοαί, Il. 5, 279, cf. 20, 307, Od. 1, 200; while in strict Att., νῦν refers almost solely to the present, Wolf Dem. Lept. p. 242.—2. with other expressions of time, νῦν σήμερον, νῦν ἡμέρη ᾗδε, Il. 8, 541; 13, 828; νῦν ὥρῃ, Lat. nunc nuper, but now, Plat. Crat. 396 C.—3. with the article, τὸ νῦν, νῦν also written τὸνν, a strengthening of the simple νῦν, strictly as to the present, esp. freq. in Att., also τὸ νῦν τάδε, Hdt. 7, 104; cf. νυνί.—II. besides the pure signif. of time, νῦν also denotes,—1. the immediate sequence of one thing upon another in point of time, then, thereupon, thereafter, ἡκε δ' ἐπ' Ἀργείοισι κακὸν βέλος: οἱ δὲ νῦν λαοὶ θνήσκον, he sent the deadly dart upon the Argives, and then the people died, Il. 1, 382, and so oft. in Hom.—2. the immediate sequence of one thing from another, by way of inference, then, therefore, μὴ νῦν μοι νεμεσῆσθε, do not then be wroth with me, Il. 15, 115, and so oft. in Hom.—3. used to strengthen or hasten a command, call, etc.,—in Hom. usu. with other adverbs, δεῖρόν νῦν, quick then! Il. 23, 485; εἰά νῦν, etc.; in Att. poets, usu. with imperatives, φέρε νῦν, ἄγε νῦν, σπευδὲ νῦν, σίγα νῦν, περίον νῦν, etc. In all these cases it may be rendered by *then*, and in signif. comes very near the particles ὅγ, οὖν, as in φέρε ὅγ, ἄγε ὅγ, etc.; so, ἐπεὶ νῦν, for the ἄν. ἐπειδὴ, Il. 1, 416.—4. also to strengthen a question, τίς νῦν; τί νῦν; who, what then? Il. 1, 414; 4, 21; also, ἡ ῥά νῦ, Il. 3, 183.

Some old Gramm. distinguished νῦν from νῦνν, confining the former to the strict signif. of time, the latter to that of sequence or inference,—ὅγ or οὖν. Hdt. seems to observe the distinction, v. Schweigh. v. 1, 1, 183; 9, 10: whence prob. the same Gramm. represent νῦν as Ion. for οὖν. And many modern critics have adopted it, as Monk Eur. Alc. 1096. But Passow, after Heyne Il. 1, 382, Herm. A. Nub. 142, lays down that the only distinction is that of quantity, and holds that the poets never used νῦν except metri grat. In Hom. νῦν is used in both signs., but νῦνν enclit. (Ep. also νν) only in the latter. Late editions of Att. poets are not consistent; e. g. in Aesch. Theor. 242, 246, Soph. El. 316, Dind. writes νῦν (=οὖν) metri grat.; whereas in Eur. Or. 795, Ar. Nub. 644, he writes νῦν with ὅ before a vowel, v. omnino Ellendt Lex. Soph. 2, p. 182. In Com., νῦν is hardly to be found, Meineke Com. Fragm. 2, p. 101.—In prose, νῦν never occurs except in the single compd. τὸννν.

Νῦν, νύ, enclit. particle; v. νῦν II., sq.

Νυνυῖρ, v. νυνί. [I]

Νῦν ὄγ, stronger form of νῦν, with pres. now, at this very moment: with pres. just now: with fut., now at length, Lob. Phryn. 19.

Νυνί, an Att. form of νῦν, strengthened by -i demonstr., now, at this moment, only in first signif. of νῦν, used almost exclus. of the present, Wolf Dem. Lept. p. 297: νυνί is very rare in Trag., Pors. Med. 157. It is found with fut., v. Lob. Phryn. 19, but very rarely. So also the Att. formed νυν-

γαρί and νυνμενί, for νυνί γάρ and νυνί μέν.

Νυνμενί, Ar. Av. 448, v. foreg.

Νῦν ὄτε,=ἐστίν ὄτε, at times, sometimes, Herm. Soph. Aj. 759, Vig. append. x, p. 919.

ΝΥΞ, νυκτός, ἡ, NIGHT, Lat. NOX, both of the night-season (as opp. to day), and of a night, freq. in Hom., and Hes.: νυκτός, by night, Lat. noctu, as adv., Od. 13, 278, Hdt. 9, 10 (cf. νύκτωρ); also νυκτί, Hdt. 7, 12: νύκτα, like ἀνὰ νύκτα, διὰ νύκτα, the night long, Hom. (who also uses the pl. νύκτας), and Att.: νύκτα φυλάσσειν, to watch the livelong night, Il. 10, 312, Od. 5, 466; νύκτας ἰαυεῖν, Od. 5, 154, etc.—II. the dark of night, Hom.: hence, generally, gloom, darkness, all that veils a thing from sight, νυκτὶ καλύπτειν, to shroud in night or gloom, Il. 5, 23; 13, 425.—2. esp. the night of death, freq. in Hom.: hence also,—3. the nether world, as the realm of darkness, Seidl. Eur. El. 862.—4. metaph., like σκότος, of any thing dark and direful, hence Apollo in his wrath is νυκτὶ ἑοικώς, Il. 1, 47, cf. 12, 463, Od. 11, 606; τὰδενυκτὶ ἔσκεν, these he likens to night, i. e. looks on as dark and dreadful, Od. 20, 362.—Night, as if unfriendly to man, is called simply δολοή, Od. 11, 19, and mentioned as an evil principle, Hes. Op. 17, Th. 224, 757: for the contrary, v. ἡμέρα and φάος II.: but the epith. ἀμβροσίη, and many places of Hom., show that he also recognized its reviving power.—III. Νύξ as prop. n., the goddess of Night, daughter of Chaos, Il. 14, 78, Hes. Th. 123, 211, 758, Op. 17.—IV. in plur. the hours or watches of the night, Pind P. 4, 455, Heind. Plat. Prot. 310 D. From Hom. downwards the Greeks divided the night into three watches, Il. 10, 253; hence, τρίχα νυκτός ἐην, for τρίτον μέρος, or λάχος τῆς νυκτός ἦν, 'twas the third watch, i. e. next before morning, Od. 12, 312; μέσαι νύκτες, midnight, Plat. Rep. 621 B; περὶ μ. νύκτας, Xen. An. 7, 8, 12 (never αἱ μέσαι νύκτες); ἐν μέσῳ νυκτῶν, Heind. Prot. 310 D.—V. the night- or evening-quarter of heaven, i. e. not the north or midnight, but the west, as opp. to the dayspring in the east, Hes. Th. 275, cf. 744, 748:—this is ζόφος in Hom.

Νύξις, εως, ἡ, (νύσσω) a pricking, goading; impact, Plut. 2, 930 F.

ΝΥΟΣ, οὔ, ἡ, a daughter-in-law, Il. 22, 65, Od. 3, 451: in wider sense, any female connected by marriage, Il. 3, 49, H. Hom. Ven. 136; cf. γαμβρός.—II. generally, a bride, wife, Theocr. 18, 15; καλὴ νύς, Mel. 80; cf. Valck. Adon. p. 371 C. and v. sub γαμβρός. A later form is ἐννύος, also ἐννός. (Sanscr. snuca, Lat. nurus, A. Sax. snoru, old Germ. schnur.)

Νύρα and νυρίζω, said to be=νύσσω.

†Νύσα, ης, ἡ, poet. Νόση, Nysa.—I. name of several mountains, on which Bacchus was honoured:—1. in Thrace, in Hom. (τὸ ὄρος) Νυσίον, Il. 6, 133.—2. in India, Eur. Cycl. 68; cf. Μηρόν.—3. in Arabia, H. Hom. 25, 5.—4. in Aegypt, Ar. Rh. 2, 1218.—II. of cities:—1. a city in Aethiopia, Hdt. 2, 146.—2. in Boeotia at foot of Helicon, Strab. p. 405.—3. in Lydia at the foot of Messogis, H. Hom. Cer. 17; τῆς Ἀσίας, Apollod. 3, 4, 3.—4. in India at foot of Mt. Merus, Strab. p. 687.—Others in Thrace, etc., mentioned in Steph. Byz. Hence

†Νύσατος, α. ov., of Nysa, Νύσσα, Strab.—II. ὁ, Nysaeus, a son of Bacchus, Ath. 435 E.

†Νύσαις, ἰδος, ἡ, pecul. fem. ν foreg., esp. sub. χώρα, the Nysaeus territory, Nysaeis, a district of Lydia, Strab. p. 579.

†Νύσιος, ης, ov.,=Νύσατος; τὸ Ν. ὄρος, v. Νύσα I. 1: ὁ Ν. as ap. ell. of Bacchus, Ar. Ran. 215.

†Νύσιος, α. ov.,=Νύσατος; τὸ Ν. ποῖον, H. Hom. Cer. 17: =Bacchic, Soph. Aj. 700.

Νύσος or νύσος, =χολός, Syracus word, Nonn.

Νύσσα, ης, ἡ, (νύσσω) a post on pillar on a race-course, also στήλη:—1. the turning-post, at the end of the course, so placed that the chariots driving up the right side of the course, turned round it and returned by the left side,—the same as καμπή, Lat. meta, Il. 23, 332, 344; the near horse being turned sharp round the νύσσα, whence ἐν νύσῳ ἐγχεῖν φθῆναι (Il. 23, 338), whilst the off horse made a larger sweep. cf. Xen. Symp., 4, 6.—2. the starting-post, pillar, Il. 23, 758, Od. 8, 121; also βαλβίς and ἀφείσις, Lat. carceres.—3. generally, a partition-wall, Bion 15, 31.

†Νύσσα, ης, ἡ, Nysa, a sister of Mithradates, Plut. Lucull. 18.

ΝΥΣΣΩ, Att. νύττω, f. ἔω:—to touch with a sharp point, to prick, spur, pierce, freq. in Il. with or without ξίφει, ἐγχεσθαι, etc.; χεῖρεσσι. ἰσπίδα νύσσω, Il. 16, 704; χθόνα νύσσειν χηλήσι, to strike, dint the earth with their hoofs, Hes. Sc. 62: also ἀγκῶνι νύσσειν, to nudge with the elbow, Od. 14, 485, cf. Theocr. 21, 50; ν. γῶμην νυγμώδως, to prick it and see what is in it), Ar. Nub. 321: λέοντα ν., proverb. of a dangerous attempt, Pseudoionogr.

Νύσταγμα, ατος, τό, (νυστάζω) a nap or short sleep, LXX.

Νυσταγμός, οὔ, ὁ, a nodding • sleep, LXX: from

Νυστάζω, fut. -άσω and -ίξω, to nod esp. in sleep, hence to nap, slumber. Xen. Cyr. 8, 3, 43, Plat. Apol. 31 A: hence to be sleepy, napping, Lat. dormire, Ar. Av. 638, Plat. Rep. 405 C. metaph. νυστάζοντα καὶ ἀμαθῆ, Id. Legg. 747 B: also to hang the head, Anth. (Related to Lat. nudo, nuto, as νενυστάζω to νένω: cf. also νυκτάζω, nicto.) Hence

Νυστακτικός, οὔ, ὁ, one that nods:—as adj. ὕπνος ν., nodding sleep, Ar. Vesp. 12. Hence

Νυστακτικός, ὅς, ὅν, given to nodding or sleeping, Galen.

Νυστάλεος, α, ov, drowsy.

Νυστάλογονόντιον, ov, τό, a sleepy old fellow.

Νύσταλος, ov, sleepy, drowsy.

Νύσταξις, εως, ἡ, (νυστάζω) a nodding, drowsiness.

Νύττω, Att. for νύσσω.

Νύχι, adv.,=νυκτῶρ. [v]

Νύχανγῆς, ἐς, (νύξ, ἀνγῆ) shining by night, Orph. H. 2, 7.

Νύχηρεσία, ας, ἡ,=νυκτηρεσία, Anth. P. 5, 264.

†Νυχεία, ας, ἡ, Nychēa, a nymphe, Theocr. 13, 45.—II. a fountain in Taphus, Anth. P. 9, 684.

Νυχεία, ας, ἡ,=sq.

Νύχτω, ατος, τό, a nightly watch, Lat. pervigilium, Eur. Supp. 1136, in plur. [v] From

Νύχτω, to watch the night through, generally, to pass the night, Eur. Rhes 520; Νύφασις, with the Nymphs, Nic

Νύχηβόρος, ες, (νύξ, βόρῃ) devouring

ing by night, v. l. for *μηλ*, Nic. Th. 446.

Νυχθήμερον, ον, τό, (νύξ, ἡμέρα) *a day and night*, the space of 24 hours, N. T.

Νύχιος, α, ον, Trag., but also ος, ον, Eur. I. T. 1272, (νύξ):—*nightly happening*; or *doing a thing by night*, Hes. Op. 521, Th. 991, Aesch., etc.;—hence, *ασπέρ, ἀνὴρ ὁ ἐκτέταται νύχιος*, Soph. Phil. 857. [ῥ]

Νύχμα, ατος, τό, v. l. for νύχμα, Lob. Paral. 395.

Νώ, nom. and acc. dual of ἐγώ, for νῶϊ (q. v.), *we two*, both of us, mostly Att. but it is found even in Od. (Not νώ or νῶ).

Νωγάλευμα, ατος, τό,=νώγαλα, Araros Camp. I. [ῥ]

Νωγᾶλεύω, to munch dainties or sweetmeats.

Νωγᾶλίζω,=foreg. Eubul. Aug. I, 7, in dub. form of pl. pass., ἐνωγᾶλίσσεται. Hence

Νωγᾶλισμα, ατος, το,=sq. [ῥ]

Νωγάλια, τά, dainties, sweetmeats, esp. eaten after dinner, etc., dessert, like τραγάλια, Antiph. Busir. I.

Νωδογενῶν, οντος, ό, (νωδός, γένον) *a toothless old man*.

Νωδός, ἡ, όν, (νη-, δόδος) *toothless*, Lat. edentulus, Ar. Arch. 715, Plut. 266, Theocr. 9, 21.

Νωδύνια, ας, ἡ, each from pain, Theocr. 17, 63: in plur., anodynes, Pind. P. 3, 11: from

Νώδυνος, ον, (νη-, δόδυνη)=άνωδυνος, q. v. *without pain*, νώδυνον κάματον τιθέναι, Pind. N. 8, 84.—II. act. *soothing pain*, anodyne, Soph. Phil. 44.

Νώε, poet. for νῶϊ, q. v.

Νώθεια, ας, ἡ, slowness, sluggishness, dullness, Plat. Phaedr. 235 D, Theaet. 195 C: from

Νωθής, ές, gen. έός, like νωθρός, slow, sluggish, dull, epith. of the ass, Il. 11, 559; νωθές κῶλον, Eur. H. F. 819, cf. Plat. Apol. 30 E:—of the understanding, dull, stupid, Aesch. Pr. 62, Plat. Polit. 310 E; so in compar., νωθέστερος, Hdt. 3, 53 (Acomar to νυθής, νυθός, νυθος).

Νωθητι, Ion. contr. for νοθητι, imperat. from νῶεω, cf. νωσάμενος, νῶσις.

Νωθουρος, ον, (νωθής, ούρα) *slow-tailed*: hence metaph. *frigidus in venere*.

Νωθρεία, ας, ἡ, (νωθρέω) *slowness, sluggishness*.

Νωθρεπτήτης, ον, ό, (νωθρός, ἐπιτίθημι B) *slow to attack*, Arist. Phys. i. gn. 6, 44.

Νωθρεύομαι, (νωθρός) Dep., to be slow or sluggish, Hyperid. ap. Poll.

Νωθρία, ας, ἡ=νωθρεία, Hipp.: and νωθρίαώ=νωθρέωω, Diosc.

Νωθροκάρδιος, ον, (νωθρός, καρδιά) *slow of heart*, LXX.

Νωθροποιός, όν, (νωθρός, ποιέω) *making sluggish*.

Νωθρός, ά, όν=νωθής, sluggish, slothful, lazy, dull, Hipp., Plat. Theaet. 144 B, Polyb., etc. Adv. -θρός, Polyb. 3, 99, 6.—II. act. *making sluggish*, Hipp.

Νωθρώτης, ητος, ἡ, (νωθρός) *sluggishness*, Hipp., Arist. Rhet. 2, 15, 3.

Νωθρώτης, ές, like a sluggard.

ΝΩ Γ, nom. and acc. dual of ἐγώ: v. sub ἐγώ. Hence

Νωτέρως, α, ον, *from or belonging to us two*, Il. 15, 39, Od. 12, 185: only Ep. [ῥ]

Νώκαρ, άρος, τό, sleep, sloth, Nic. Th. 189:—metaph. *the sleep of death*. —II. as adj. *slothful, sleepy*. (Acc. to Suid. f. 988 η- and όχέω.)

Νωκάρωδης, ές, (νῶκαρ, είδος) *slothful, sleepy*, Diphil. ap. Ath. 133 F.

†Νῶλα, ης, ἡ, and Νῶλη, Nola, a city of Campania, Strab. p. 247. Hence

†Νῶλάνός, ἡ, όν, of Nola, ol Nolaoli, the inhab. of Nola, Polyb. 3, 91, 5.

Νωλεμές, adv., *without pause, unceasingly, continually*, like συνεχές, Hom., who always joins νωλεμές αἰεὶ, except in Il. 14, 58: he has no trace of an adj. νωλεμής.—He also has adv. νωλεμέας, v. έχειν, to hold fast, Od., and Il. 13, 3; but, v. κτείνοντο, they were murdered *without pause*, i. e. one after the other, Od. 11, 413.—No Att. form νωλεμής seems to be found. (Usu. deriv. from νω- for νη-, and λείπω.)

Νῶμα, τό, Ion. for νόημα.

Νῶμας, ώ, f-ήσω, (νέμω I) *to deal out, distribute, dispense*, esp. food and drink at festivals, Il. 1, 471, Od. 3, 340, etc.—II. (νέμω II. 2) *to direct and move at will, guide with perfect command over the thing moved*, freq. in Hom.; and that—1. of weapons, *to manage or handle skilfully, wield, sway, brandish, έγχορ, βῶν*, Il. 5, 594; 7, 238; also of other instruments, which require strength and skill, *to guide, ply*, as the oar, Od. 12, 218, cf. Od. 10, 32, Il. 3, 218; sometimes with the addition of ἐν χειρί, μετὰ χειρί, ἐν παλάμῃ, Hom.; (but δοῦρατι νῶμαν, Hes. Sc. 462, is spurious); v. άνία, Pind. I. 1, 20:—hence, *to guide, steer, νόμα δικάειρ πρῶθαλι στρατόν*, Id. P. 1, 164; so, ἐν πρίμῃν πόλεος οἶακα v., Aesch. Theb. 3.—2. of the limbs of the human body, *to ply them nimbly, γόνυατα νῶμαν*, Il. 10, 358, cf. Soph. O. T. 468.—3. metaph. κέρεα νῶμαν, with or without ἐνὶ φρεσί, *to turn wiles over in the mind*, Lat. animo volvere or versare, Od. 18, 216; 20, 257; also, ἐν στήθεσσι νόον πολυκέρεα νῶμαν, Od. 13, 255; ἐν ὤσι νῶμαν καὶ φρεσί, Aesch. Theb. 25:—hence, *to think on, observe, remark*, Wess. Hdt. 4, 128, Musgr. Soph. O. T. 300, etc.: *τὸ νῶμαν καὶ τὸ σκοπεῖν ταύτων*, Plat. Crat. 411 D:—also, absol., *to muse*, H. Hom. Cer. 374, dub.—III. intr. *to move one's self, esp. to hover, float, where αὐτόν or πτερόν is supplied*, Lob. Aj. 604.

†Νῶμεντον, ον, τό, Nomentum, a city of the Sabines, Strab. p. 228: hence ol Νῶμεντᾶνολ, the inhab. of N., Id. ib.

Νῶμεύς, ό, later form of νομεύς, Jac. A. P. p. 419.

Νωμησιμος, ον, *always moving, esp. backwards*, Nic. Fr. 6, 3: from

Νῶμησις, εως, ἡ, (νωμάω) *distribution*: observation, σκέψιν καὶ v. Plat. Crat. 411 D.—II. *motion*; v. νωμάς II.

Νωμητήρ, ηρος, ό,=sq.

Νωμητάρ, ορος, ό, (νωμάω II) *one who guides, wields, etc.*, Nonn.

Νῶν, Att. for νῶν, v. sub ἐγώ.

†Νῶνακρς, ιος, ἡ, Nonacris, a city of Arcadia, near Pheneus, at the source of the Styx, Hdt. 6, 74.—II. wife of Lycaon, Paus. 8, 17, 6.

Νωνύμια, ας, ἡ, (νώνυμος) *namelessness, obscurity*.

Νώνυμος, ον, Ep. collat. form of sq., like δίδυμος for δίδυμος, and ἀπάλαμνος for ἀπάλαμος, metri grat., as in Il. 12, 70, Od. 1, 222, Hes. Op. 153, Pind. O. 11 (10), 61.

Νώνυμος, ον, (νη-, όνυμα, όνομα) *nameless, without name*, i. e. unknown, inglorious, Od. 13, 239; 14, 182 (cf. the Ep. collat. form νώνυμος),

Αεσκα. Paus. 1003, Soph., etc.:—Σαπφὸς ἐώνυμος, *without the name of Sappho*, i. e. without knowledge of her, Anth. P. 7, 17.

Νῶπείομαι,=δυσπείομαι, Lon Phryn. 190.

†Νῶρα, ον, τά, Nōra, a fortress of Cappadocia, Strab. p. 537, later Νηροσσός.—2. a city of Sardinia, Paus. 10, 17, 5.

†Νῶραξ, ακος, ό, Norax, εον 3 Mercury, Paus. 10, 17, 5.

†Νῶρηια, ας, ἡ, Noreia, a city of Noricum, Strab. p. 214.

†Νῶρίκος, α, ον, of or belonging to the Norici, Dion. P. 321.

†Νῶρικοί, όν, οί, the Norici, a German people between the Danube and Alps, Strab. p. 206; etc.

Νῶρον, οτος, ό, ἡ, freq. in Hom. esp. in Il. but only in the phrase νῶροπι χαλκῷ, νῶροπα χαλκόν, *flashing, gleaming brass*. (Acc. to old deriv. from νη- and δράν, too bright to look at, cf. ἥροψ.)

Νῶσάμενος, νῶσασθαι, Ion. and Dor. for νοση-, from νῶεω, q. v., Theogn. 1298, Theocr. 25, 263; cf. νένωμαι.

Νῶσις, ἡ, Ion. and Dor. for νῶσις.

Νῶσιγᾶγέω, ώ, to carry on the back, Ath. 258 B: from

Νῶσιγᾶγός, όν, (νῶτος, ἄγω) *carrying on the back*.

Νῶσιος, α, ον, poet.=νωσιος, Nic. Th. 317; cf. Lob. Phryn. 557.

Νῶτάκμων, ονος, ό, ἡ, (νῶτος, ἄκμων) *with mailed back*, Batr. 296.

Νῶτάρης, ον, ό, (νῶτος, αἶρω) *lifting on the back and carrying*, Suid. [ῥ]

Νῶτεύς, έως, ό, one who carries on his back.

Νῶτᾶϊος, α, ον, (νῶτος) of or belonging to the back, v. ἄρθρα, the vertebrae, Eur. El. 841; v. μυελός, the spinal marrow, Plat. Tim. 74 A.

Νῶτῖδάνός, οῦ, ό, a kind of shark with sharp pointed dorsal fin, Arist. ap. Ath. 294 D; also ἐπινωτιδέν.

Νῶτῖζω, f-ίσω, (νῶτος) *to make to turn the back*: to turn back or about, παλίσσεντον δράμματα νῶσιαι, to turn his backward course, i. e. to flee, Soph. O. T. 193: hence also—2. intr. *to turn one's back, πρόσ ὄντην νῶτίζεν, to turn and flee*, Eur. Andr. 1141 (where αὐτόν may be supplied).—II. *to cover the back*, Pors. Phoen. 663 (654): and so, πόντον νῶσιαι, to skim the sea, Aesch. Ag. 286, v. νῶτος II: cf. νῶσιμα, ἐπινωτίζω.

Νῶσιος, ον, rare collat. form of νῶσιος, Philox. ap. Ath. 147 D, Tim. Locr. 100 A.

Νῶσιμα, ατος, τό, (νῶτίζω III) *that which is on the back*, e. g. wings, Eur. (I) ap. Stob. p. 403, 1.

Νῶσιζάτω, ά, (νῶτος, βαίνω) *to mount the back, sensu obsceno*, Anth. P. 12, 238.—II. *to walk on the back or ridge of, τῦμβον*, Anth. P. 7, 175.

Νῶσιγράφτος, ον, (νῶτος, γράφω) *marked on the back*, Arist. ap. Ath. 286 F.

Νῶτον, τό, v. νῶτος.

Νῶτοπλῆς, ητος, ό, ἡ, (νῶτος, πλήσσω) *with scoured back*, Lat. verbero, like μαστιγίας, esp. of slaves, Afr. Fr. 656, Pherecr. Crap. 15.

Νῶτοζ, ον, ό, and νῶτον, ον, τό, the back, both of men and animals, freq. in Hom., who uses only the masc. in sing. and like Hes. only the neut. in plur.: plur. νῶτα is freq. in sing. signif., like Lat. terga, Il. 2, 308, 8, 94, etc.: in Att. however the neut. form τῶ νῶτον prevails even in sing. Lob Phryn. 290: (the distinction of

some old Gramm. that δ $\nu\omega\tau\omicron\varsigma$, is only used of animals and $\tau\omicron$ $\nu\omega\tau\omicron\varsigma$ only of men, is quite unfounded, v. Od. 4, 65; 9, 433, 441, and cf. Piers. Moer. p. 267; $\nu\omega\tau\omicron\iota\sigma\iota\varsigma$ δ $\omicron\delta\omicron\sigma\sigma\alpha$ $\delta\iota\mu\epsilon\kappa\epsilon\iota\sigma\iota$ $\gamma\acute{\epsilon}\rho\alpha\iota$, i. e. with slices cut lengthwise from the chine, Od. 14, 437;— $\tau\alpha$ $\nu\omega\tau\alpha$ $\epsilon\gamma\gamma\acute{\rho}\epsilon\pi\epsilon\iota\nu$, $\epsilon\pi\iota\sigma\tau\acute{\rho}\epsilon\upsilon\alpha\iota$, to turn the back, i. e. flee, Hdt. 7, 211, 141; so, $\nu\omega\tau\alpha$ $\delta\omicron\upsilon\upsilon\nu\alpha\iota$, Lat. *dare terga*, Plut. 2, 787 F; so $\nu\omega\tau\alpha$ $\delta\epsilon\iota\varsigma\alpha\iota$, Id. Marcell. 12; 'but the latter also of the winner in a race, Anth.: $\kappa\alpha\tau\alpha$ $\nu\omega\tau\omicron\upsilon$, from behind, Hdt. 1, 10, 75.—II. metaph. *any wide surface*, esp. of the sea, hence oft. in Hom. and Hes. $\epsilon\upsilon\acute{\rho}\alpha\epsilon\iota\alpha$ $\nu\omega\tau\alpha$ $\theta\alpha\lambda\alpha\sigma\sigma\iota$; so, $\epsilon\upsilon\acute{\nu}$ $\nu\omega\tau\omicron\iota\sigma\iota$ $\pi\omicron\nu\tau\iota\varsigma$ $\acute{\alpha}\lambda\omicron\varsigma$, Eur. Hel. 129; also of large tracts of lands, plains, $\nu\omega\tau\alpha$ $\gamma\alpha\iota\alpha\varsigma$, Pind. P. 4, 45; $\chi\theta\omicron\delta\omicron\varsigma$ v., Eur. I. T. 46; so, $\acute{\alpha}\sigma\tau\epsilon\rho\epsilon\upsilon\iota\delta\epsilon\alpha$ $\nu\omega\tau\alpha$ $\alpha\iota\theta\epsilon\rho\omicron\varsigma$, Id. Andromed. 1, cf. Ar. Thesm. 1067.—2. the back or ridge of a hill, Epigr. ap. Plut.

$\nu\omega\tau\omicron\phi\omicron\rho\epsilon\acute{\alpha}$, $\acute{\alpha}$, η , to carry on the back, Id.: from

$\nu\omega\tau\omicron\phi\omicron\rho\omicron\varsigma$, $\omicron\nu$ ($\nu\omega\tau\omicron\varsigma$, $\phi\acute{\epsilon}\rho\omega$) carrying on the back, Xen. Cyr. 6, 2, 19.

$\nu\omega\chi\acute{\alpha}\lambda\omicron\varsigma$, η , $\acute{\omicron}\nu$,= $\nu\omega\chi\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\iota\varsigma$, acc. to Herm. H. Hom. Merc. 188.

$\nu\omega\chi\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\epsilon\iota\alpha$, $\alpha\varsigma$, η , laziness, sluggishness: and

$\nu\omega\chi\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\epsilon\upsilon\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$, Dep., to be $\nu\omega\chi\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\iota\varsigma$: from

$\nu\omega\chi\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\iota\varsigma$, $\acute{\epsilon}\varsigma$, moving slowly and heavily, sluggish, dull, Hipp.: $\pi\lambda\epsilon\upsilon\rho\alpha$ $\nu\omega\chi\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\iota$ $\nu\omicron\sigma\phi\iota$, Eur. Or. 800, cf. $\nu\omega\theta\eta\varsigma$, $\nu\omega\theta\acute{\rho}\omicron\varsigma$. (Usu. deriv. from $\eta\chi$, and $\omicron\kappa\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\lambda\omega$: Passow with Döderlein from $\eta\chi$, $\acute{\omega}\kappa\acute{\epsilon}\varsigma$.)

$\nu\omega\chi\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\iota\alpha$, $\alpha\varsigma$, η , Ep. form of $\nu\omega\chi\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\iota\alpha$, Pl. 19, 411.

$\nu\omega\chi\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\iota\omega$,= $\nu\omega\chi\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\epsilon\upsilon\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$.

Ξ

Ξ , ξ , $\xi\iota$, $\tau\omicron$, indecl., fourteenth letter of the Gr. alphabet: as numeral ξ , 60, but ξ , 60, 000.—The old Gramm. considered ξ as a double consonant, compounded of $\gamma\omicron$, $\kappa\omicron$, or $\chi\omicron$: in Aeol. dialect it continued to be written $\kappa\omicron$, Jreg. Dial. Aeol. 39, p. 613; and in Att. Greek it was represented by $\chi\omicron$ before the introduction of the Samian alphabet:—certain tokens of this origin appear,—1. in dialectic changes, esp. in the Aeol. and Dor. transposition of the consonants which form ξ , $\iota\varsigma$, $\xi\iota\phi\omicron\varsigma$ $\xi\iota\phi\omicron\delta\omicron\rho\iota\omicron\varsigma$, Dor. $\sigma\acute{\kappa}\iota\phi\omicron\varsigma$ $\sigma\kappa\iota\phi\omicron\delta\omicron\rho\iota\omicron\varsigma$, $\xi\epsilon\rho\omicron\varsigma$ $\xi\eta\rho\omicron\varsigma$, whence $\sigma\chi\epsilon\rho\omicron\varsigma$ $\kappa\eta\rho\omicron\varsigma$ $\sigma\kappa\lambda\eta\rho\omicron\varsigma$ $\sigma\kappa\iota\rho\omicron\varsigma$, $\Xi\Lambda\Omega$ $\xi\acute{\alpha}\iota\omega$ $\xi\acute{\omega}$ $\sigma\kappa\alpha\beta\omicron$, $\iota\delta\omicron\varsigma$ $\nu\iota\sigma\kappa\iota\upsilon$, $\iota\delta\acute{\epsilon}\varsigma$ $\iota\sigma\chi\omicron\varsigma$, $\iota\phi\eta\sigma\gamma\epsilon\tau\omicron\varsigma$ from $\alpha\upsilon\acute{\rho}\eta\zeta\iota\mu\omicron\varsigma$.—2. in the omataction of verbs, as $\delta\iota\delta\acute{\alpha}\varsigma\omega$, $\mu\acute{\iota}\xi\omega$, $\xi\omega$, from $\delta\iota\delta\acute{\alpha}\varsigma\kappa\omega$, $\mu\acute{\iota}\sigma\gamma\omega$, $\iota\sigma\chi\omega$.—III. besides this, ξ appears, esp. in Aeol. and Att., as κ and σ aspirated, e. g. $\alpha\iota\omicron\upsilon\delta\omicron\varsigma$ $\xi\upsilon\delta\omicron\varsigma$, Lat. *cum sũn xũn*, $\sigma\acute{\iota}\delta\eta$ $\iota\mu\acute{\iota}\eta$ Aeol. $\xi\iota\mu\acute{\iota}\eta$: so, $\xi\epsilon\sigma\tau\eta\varsigma$ $\xi\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\tau\omicron\varsigma$ from Lat. *sextarius Sextus*, Lob. Paral. 18; and so in Dor. fut. and pr. $\kappa\lambda\alpha\acute{\xi}\omega$ for $\kappa\lambda\eta\sigma\omega$, $\pi\alpha\acute{\iota}\xi\alpha\iota$ for $\pi\alpha\iota\alpha\iota$, etc., Schaf. Greg. p. 327, Lob. Phryn. 240.—III. ξ also is oft. interchanged with $\sigma\omicron$ or $\tau\tau$, not only in the fut. of verbs in $-\sigma\omega$ and $-\tau\tau\omega$, and in $\acute{\alpha}\nu\alpha\sigma\sigma\alpha$, $\theta\acute{\rho}\alpha\sigma\sigma\alpha$, feminines $\rho\omicron\tau\alpha$ $\acute{\alpha}\nu\alpha\varsigma$, $\theta\acute{\rho}\alpha\varsigma$, but also in words like $\delta\iota\sigma\omicron\varsigma$ $\tau\eta\rho\iota\sigma\varsigma$, Ion. $\delta\iota\delta\omicron\varsigma$ $\tau\eta\rho\iota\sigma\varsigma$, Schaf. Greg. p. 435.— Ξ was most freq. in Dor. and old Att. dialects, v. $\acute{\omega}\nu$, $\sigma\acute{\upsilon}\nu$. [Vowels before ξ are always long by position]

\dagger $\xi\acute{\alpha}\theta\rho\omicron\iota$, $\omega\nu$, $\omicron\iota$, the Xathri, an Indian people, Arr. An. 6, 15, 1.

\dagger $\xi\acute{\alpha}\iota\eta\eta\omega$: f. $\xi\acute{\alpha}\nu\omega$: aor. $\xi\acute{\epsilon}\eta\eta\nu\alpha$, pass. $\xi\acute{\epsilon}\acute{\alpha}\theta\eta\eta\nu$: pf. pass. from Hipp. downwords. $\xi\acute{\epsilon}\alpha\sigma\mu\alpha\iota$, but $\xi\acute{\epsilon}\alpha\sigma\mu\alpha\iota$ also occurs in Diod. To scratch, comb, esp. of wool, to card, so as to make it fit for spinning, $\epsilon\iota\tau\iota\alpha$ $\xi\acute{\alpha}\iota\eta\nu\epsilon\nu$, Od. 22, 423; $\sigma\acute{\tau}\epsilon\mu\mu\alpha\tau\alpha$ $\xi\acute{\epsilon}$, Eur. Or. 12: but later usu. absol., as Soph. Fr. 497, Ar. Lys. 536, Plat., etc.; and c. gen. partitivo, $\acute{\epsilon}\rho\iota\omega\nu$ $\xi\acute{\epsilon}$, Meineke Com. Fragm. 2, p. 271: hence, metaph., ξ . $\epsilon\upsilon\acute{\nu}\omicron\iota\alpha\nu$ $\epsilon\iota\varsigma$ $\kappa\alpha\lambda\alpha\theta\iota\sigma\kappa\omicron\nu$, Ar. Lys. 579.—2. of cloth, to full, clean it, ξ . $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\pi\lambda\omicron\nu$, Ar. Av. 827.—II. metaph., to subject to a process like that of fulling, as of threshing, $\eta\eta\kappa\iota$ $\acute{\alpha}\nu$ $\xi\alpha\nu\theta\eta$ $\sigma\tau\acute{\alpha}\chi\upsilon\varsigma$, Aesch. Fr. 291, 7;—then of persons, to scourge, etc., ξ . $\kappa\alpha\tau\alpha$ $\nu\omega\tau\omicron\upsilon$ $\pi\omicron\lambda\lambda\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$ ($\sigma\alpha$ $\pi\lambda\eta\gamma\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$), Dem. 403, 4; $\rho\acute{\alpha}\beta\delta\omicron\varsigma$ $\xi\acute{\epsilon}\alpha\nu\omicron\nu$ $\tau\alpha$ $\sigma\acute{\omega}\mu\alpha\tau\alpha$, Plut. Poplic. 6; cf. Jac. Ach. Tat. p. 799:—esp. of the waves of the sea, to beat, lash the shore, Ruhn. Ep. Cr. p. 151; cf. Lat. *radere* and *stringere*:—hence, $\xi\acute{\alpha}\iota\eta\eta\sigma\alpha$ $\pi\alpha\rho\epsilon\iota\delta\varsigma$ $\delta\alpha\kappa\tau\upsilon\sigma\iota\nu$, Anth. P. 7, 464. (From same root as $\xi\acute{\eta}\omega$, $\xi\acute{\upsilon}\omega$; akin to Lat. *scabere*, our shave.)

\dagger $\xi\acute{\alpha}\nu\alpha\omega$, $\acute{\omega}$, f. $-\eta\sigma\omega$, to grow numb or stiff, probably, strictly of the hands when stiff with carding wool, Soph. Fr. 450; cf. Nic. Ther. 383. Hence

\dagger $\xi\acute{\alpha}\nu\eta\sigma\iota\varsigma$, η , numbness of the hands, Poll.

\dagger $\xi\acute{\alpha}\nu\theta\eta$, $\eta\varsigma$, η , Xanthe, a daughter of Oceanus and Tethys, Hes. Th. 356.

\dagger $\xi\alpha\nu\theta\iota\alpha$, $\omicron\nu$, $\acute{\delta}$, a kind of thunny, Ath.—II. *Xanthias*, the name of a slave, the Fool or Gracioso of Greek comedy, Ar. Ran., etc.: no doubt he had yellow hair; cf. $\tau\upsilon\rho\beta\acute{\rho}\iota\alpha\varsigma$.—III. a throw on the dice, Meineke Com. Fragm. 3, p. 234.

\dagger $\xi\alpha\nu\theta\iota\omicron\nu$, $\omicron\nu$, $\tau\acute{\omicron}$, dim. from foreg. II., my dear Xanthias, Ar. Ran. 592.

\dagger $\xi\alpha\nu\theta\iota\omega$, ($\xi\alpha\nu\theta\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$) to make yellow or brown, by roasting or frying, Ar. Ach. 1047: hence in pass., of the meat, to grow yellow, cf. $\xi\alpha\nu\theta\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$, fin.—mid. to dye one's hair, A. B.—II. intr. to be yellow, LXX.

\dagger $\xi\alpha\nu\theta\iota\kappa\lambda\eta\varsigma$, $\acute{\epsilon}\omicron\nu\varsigma$, $\acute{\delta}$, Xanthicles, an Achaian, a commander of the ten thousand on the return, Xen. An. 3, 1, 47.

\dagger $\xi\alpha\nu\theta\iota\kappa\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$, $\omicron\upsilon$, $\acute{\delta}$, a name of the month of April among the Macedonians and Gazaeans, Diod.: $\tau\alpha$ $\xi\alpha\nu\theta\iota\kappa\acute{\alpha}$, a Macedon. festival in that month, like the Rom. *lustratio exercitus*.

\dagger $\xi\acute{\alpha}\nu\theta\iota\omicron\iota$, $\omega\nu$, $\omicron\iota$, the Xanthii, a people of Hyrcania, Strab. p. 511.

\dagger $\xi\alpha\nu\theta\iota\omicron\nu$, $\omicron\nu$, $\tau\acute{\omicron}$, a plant used for dyeing the hair yellow, *Xanthium strumarium*, broad-leaved burweed, Sprengel Diosc. 4, 136.

\dagger $\xi\alpha\nu\theta\iota\omicron\nu$ $\pi\epsilon\delta\iota\omicron\nu$, $\tau\acute{\omicron}$, v. $\xi\alpha\nu\theta\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$ II. 1. \dagger $\xi\alpha\nu\theta\iota\pi\eta$, $\eta\varsigma$, η , Xanthippe, wife of Pleuron, Apollod. 1, 7, 7.—2. wife of Socrates, Plat.—Others in Ath.

\dagger $\xi\alpha\nu\theta\iota\pi\acute{\epsilon}\delta\eta\varsigma$, $\omicron\nu$, $\acute{\delta}$, prop. son of Xanthippus, as masc. n., *Xanthippides*, v. sq. 3.

\dagger $\xi\alpha\nu\theta\iota\pi\iota\omicron\varsigma$, $\omicron\nu$, $\acute{\delta}$, Xanthippus, son of Melas, slain by Tydeus, Apollod. 1, 8, 5.—2. son of Anippon, father of Pericles, gained the victory at Mycale, Hdt. 6, 136.—3. an Athenian archon, Diod. S.; in Plut. Aristid. 5. \dagger $\xi\alpha\nu\theta\iota\pi\iota\omicron\varsigma$.—4. the elder son of Pericles, Plat. Menex.—5. a Spartan general in the service of the Carthaginians, Polyb. 1, 32, sqq.—Others in Paus.: etc.

\dagger $\xi\alpha\nu\theta\iota\varsigma$, $\acute{\omega}\delta\omicron\varsigma$, η , Xanthis a Thespiad, Apollod. 2, 7, 8.

\dagger $\xi\alpha\nu\theta\iota\sigma\mu\alpha$, $\alpha\tau\omicron\varsigma$, $\tau\acute{\omicron}$, ($\xi\alpha\nu\theta\iota\omega$) *thas* which is dyed yellow, ξ . $\kappa\omicron\mu\eta\varsigma$, dyed hair, Eur. Dan. 8, cf. Anth. P. 5, 260.

\dagger $\xi\alpha\nu\theta\omicron\gamma\epsilon\omega\varsigma$, $\omega\nu$, ($\xi\alpha\nu\theta\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$, $\gamma\eta$) of *yeel* low soil, Luc. Dea Syr. 8.

\dagger $\xi\alpha\nu\theta\acute{\omicron}\epsilon\iota\theta\epsilon\iota\omicron\varsigma$, $\omicron\nu$,=sq.

\dagger $\xi\alpha\nu\theta\acute{\omicron}\theta\eta\varsigma$, $\tau\eta\chi\omicron\varsigma$, $\acute{\delta}$, η , ($\xi\alpha\nu\theta\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$, $\theta\eta\epsilon\iota\varsigma$) golden haired, Solon 32, Theocr. 18, 1.

\dagger $\xi\alpha\nu\theta\omicron\kappa\acute{\alpha}\rho\eta\eta\varsigma$, $\omicron\nu$, ($\xi\alpha\nu\theta\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$, $\kappa\acute{\alpha}\rho\eta$ $\nu\omicron\nu$) with yellow head or hair, Anth. P. 9, 524, 15. [$\kappa\acute{\alpha}$]

\dagger $\xi\alpha\nu\theta\omicron\kappa\acute{\omicron}\mu\eta\varsigma$, $\omicron\nu$, $\acute{\delta}$, ($\xi\alpha\nu\theta\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$, $\kappa\acute{\omicron}\mu\eta$) = $\xi\epsilon\gamma\theta\theta\theta\eta\varsigma$, Pind. N. 9, 40, Opp. C. 3, 24: also $\xi\alpha\nu\theta\omicron\kappa\omicron\mu\omicron\varsigma$, $\omicron\nu$, Theocr. 17, 103.

\dagger $\xi\alpha\nu\theta\omicron\sigma\upsilon\lambda\omicron\varsigma$, $\omicron\nu$, ($\xi\alpha\nu\theta\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$, $\sigma\upsilon\lambda\omicron\varsigma$) with curly, yellow hair, Liban.

\dagger $\xi\alpha\nu\theta\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$, η , $\acute{\omicron}\nu$, yellow, of various shades, golden yellow, bright yellow or pale yellow; often with a tinge of red, chestnut, auburn (cf. $\tau\upsilon\rho\beta\acute{\rho}\omicron\varsigma$), Lat. *flavus*, *fultus*, *robustus*: Plat., Tim. 68 B, defines it $\lambda\alpha\mu\pi\rho\omicron\nu$ $\epsilon\rho\upsilon\theta\eta\rho\omega$ $\lambda\epsilon\upsilon\kappa\omega$ $\tau\epsilon$ $\mu\epsilon\mu\iota\gamma\mu\epsilon\iota\omega\nu$. In Hom. Achilles all ways has $\xi\alpha\nu\theta\eta$ $\kappa\omicron\upsilon\mu$, Il. 1, 197; 23, 141; and Ulysses $\xi\alpha\nu\theta\iota\alpha$ $\tau\eta\chi\eta\varsigma$, Od. 13, 399, 431: he also has it as a distinctive epith. of some person, as $\xi\alpha\nu\theta\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$ $\mu\epsilon\upsilon\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\alpha\omicron\varsigma$, $\xi\alpha\nu\theta\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$ $\mu\epsilon\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\alpha\gamma\eta\omicron\varsigma$,—and here some would take it of the sun-burnt complexion of these heroes;—but as it is also applied to women, as to Agamede, in Il. 11, 740, (ξ . $\Delta\eta\mu\eta\tau\eta\rho$ in Il. 5, 500 may refer to the golden corn), to Ariadne, etc. by Hes., to Minerva and the Graces by Pind. (N. 10, 11; 5, fin.), it is better in all cases to take it of their golden hair: for this fair, blonde hair, being rare in the south, seems to have belonged to the ancient ideal of youthful beauty: e. g. Apollo always has it: and on the Att. stage it marked princely youths. The only other use of the word in Hom. is $\xi\alpha\nu\theta\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$ $\epsilon\iota\pi\omicron\upsilon\varsigma$, chestnut mares, Il. 11, 680, cf. 9, 407. The later usage remained the same, being usu. applied to hair: but \dagger Xenophon has it of loaves, $\acute{\alpha}\rho\omicron\iota$ $\xi\alpha\nu\theta\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$ 1, 9 Bgk. t, Pind. of flowers (O. 6, 91) of gold (O. 7, 90), of gum (Fr. 87, 2); and Soph. (Fr. 257) of wine: $\xi\alpha\nu\theta\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$ $\sigma\iota\nu$ $\acute{\alpha}\gamma\acute{\alpha}\lambda\lambda\epsilon\tau\alpha\iota$, exults in its yellow fragrance, of a fried fish, An. tiph. Philotheb. 19, 22; cf. $\xi\alpha\nu\theta\iota\omega$, $\xi\alpha\nu\theta\acute{\omicron}\chi\eta\varsigma$. (Akin to $\xi\omicron\nu\theta\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$.)—II. $\xi\alpha\nu\theta\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$, paroxyt., as prop. n., *Xanthus*,—1. a stream of the Troad, so called by gods, by men Scamander, Il. 20, 74, etc.—2. a horse of Achilles, Bayard, the other being *Balios*, Pyebail, Il. 16, 149, v. sq.

\dagger $\xi\alpha\nu\theta\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$, $\omicron\nu$, $\acute{\delta}$, Xanthus, I. as masc. pr. n., 1. a Trojan, Il. 5, 152.—2. son of Triopas, king of Troezen, who settled afterward in Lesbos, Call. Del. 41.—3. a commander of the Mariti, Aesch. Pers. 995.—4. the last king of Thebes, Strab. p. 393.—5. a Samian, Hdt. 2, 135.—6. a lyric poet, who flourished before the time of Croesus, Ath. 513 A.—7. a historian of Sardis, Ath. 515 D.—Others in Diog. L.; and—II. of rivers, 1. a river of Lycia, rising in Mt. Taurus, Il. 2, 877; along it lay the $\xi\alpha\nu\theta\iota\omicron\nu$ $\pi\epsilon\delta\iota\omicron\nu$, Hdt. 1, 176.—2. v. foreg. II. 1.—III. a city on the Lycian Xanthus, containing a temple of Sarpedon, $\tau\omicron\omega$ prob. Akenside, Hdt. 1, 176; Strab. p. 666: hence of $\xi\alpha\nu\theta\iota\omicron\nu$, the *inhale* of Xanthus, Hdt. 1. c.—IV. as name of horses, 1. v. foreg. II. 2.—2. a horse of Hector, Il. 8, 185.

Ξανθοτης, ητος, η, (ξανθός) yellow-
ess. esp. of hair, Strab. tp. 290.

Ξανθοτρίχες, ω, to be ξανθότριξ,
have yellow hair, Strab. tp. 263.

Ξανθοφάγς, ές, golden-gleaming.

Ξανθοπούς, ές, (ξανθός, όν) yellow
by nature, Έλλικες, Anth. P. 12, 10.

Ξανθοχίτων, ανος, ό, η, (ξανθός,
χιτών) with a yellow coat, Ροή, Anth.
P. 6, 102.

Ξανθοχολικός, ή, όν, of or belonging
to a ξανθοχολός.

Ξανθοχολός, ον, (ξανθός, χολή)
with yellow bile, jaundiced.

Ξανθοχροος, ον, (ξανθός, χρός,
χρός) with yellow skin, Mosch. 2, 84,
Nonn. :—so, ξανθοχρώς, ανος, ό, ή,
of fried fish, Nausicr. ap. Ath. 325 E.

Ξανθός, ώ, as pass., -όμαι, to be or
become ξανθός.

Ξανθύνομαι, = foreg., Schneid. in
Ind. Theophr.

Ξανθωπός, όν, (ξανθός, ώπ) golden-
looking, χρίτης, Opp. C. 2, 382.

Ξάνιον, ον, τό, (ξάνια) a card for
combing wool :—a comb, A. B.—II. =
ἐπίξανον. [α]

Ξάνισις, ή, wool-carding.

Ξάντης, ον, ό, (ξάνω) a wool-carder,
Plat. Polit. 281 A. Hence

Ξαντικός, ή, όν, of, belonging to or
fit for wool-carding : ή-κή (sc. τέχνη),
wool-carding, Plat. Polit. 281 A.

Ξάντρια, ας, ή, fem. of ξάντης : αί
ξ, name of a play of Aeschylus.

Ξάσμα, ατος, τό, (ξάνω) carded
wool, Soph. Fr. 915.

†Ξεναγόρας, εω, ό, Ion. = Ξεναγό-
ρας, ον, son of Praxilaus, governor
of Cilicia under Xerxes, Hdt. 9, 107.

†Ξεναπάτης, ον, ό, Ion. for ξενα-
πάτης, Eur. [α]

Ξεῖν, ή, Ion. for ξέν.

Ξενοδόκος, ον, poet. for ξενόδ-
ός, ξέν, Ion. for ξέν.

†Ξενοίη, ης, ή, Ion. for ξενία, Hdt.
3, 39, where however some MSS.
have ης :—a. Ion. form ξεῖν, which
is prob. right.

†Ξεῖνιον, ον, τό, (ξείνος) Ion. for
ξεῖνιον (which is hardly to be found),
a host's gift, such as was given to a
departing guest, Hom. : in full, δώρα
ξεῖνία, Od. 24, 273 ; ironically, a good
return, i. e. retribution, Od. 22, 290 :
also the provision made for a guest, Od.
4, 33 ; and so, generally, friendly gifts,
Il. 6, 218 cf. ξείνιον (sub ξείνος II).

†Ξεῖνις, Ion. for ξεῖνις, Hom., and
Hdt.

†Ξεῖνις, ξεινικός, Ion. for ξέν., Hdt.

†Ξεῖνιον, τό, ξείνιος, α, ον, Ion. for
ξέν., Hom., and Hdt.

†Ξενοβάκχη, ης, ή, mad for love of
the stranger, Lyc.

†Ξενοδοκεία, ώ, Hdt. ; ξενοδόκος,
Hom., and Hes., Ion. for ξενόδ-
ός.

†Ξενοκτόν, ώ, Ion. for ξενοκτο-
νέος, Hdt.

†Ξείνος, η, ον, Ion. for ξένος, Hom.,
Hes., and Hdt. Hence

†Ξενοσύνη, ης, ή, Od. 21, 35 ; and
ξεῖνός, Ion. for ξέν-.

†Ξενοφίλος, ον, ό, poet. = Ξέν.,
masc. pr. n., Anth.

†Ξενοφών, ον, poet. = Ξενοφών,
Christod. Ecphr. 388.

†Ξυρίς, ιδος, ή, v. sub ξυρίς.

†Ξυνάγχις, ον, ό, one who takes
charge of guests, ξ. Δελφός, the hospita-
ble Delphians, Pind. N. 7, 63 : from

†Ξυνάγω, ώ, to be a ξεναγός : also
to show strangers the sights, 'lionize'
them : hence, ξεναγούμενος, one seeing
the sights, Plat. Phaedr. 230 C ;
ξεναγόν με νηλάν όντα, Luc. D.
Mort. 18, 1, cf. Contempl. 1.—II. to
levy or lead mercenary troops, ξ. τοῦ

ξενικού, Xen. Hell. 4, 3, 15 and 17.
Hence

†Ξεναγής, εως, ή, = sq.—II. ξ. νιών,
the conscription, enlistment of one's sons,
App. Civ. 5, 74. [α]

†Ξεναγία, ας, ή, the office of a ξενα-
γός, command of a body of mercenaries,
App.

†Ξεναγώρας, ον, ό, Xenagoras, masc.
pr. n., Ael. V. H. 12, 26.

†Ξεναγός, όν, (ξένος, ήγέομαι) guid-
ing strangers, Plut. 2, 567 A.—II. as
subst., ό ξ., the leader of a body of mer-
cenaries, Thuc. 2, 75, Xen. Hell. 4, 2,
19, etc. (The form is strictly Dor.,
but like many others, esp. military
terms, it has been adopted in Att.,
Pors. Or. 26, Lob. Phryn. 430.)

†Ξεναγέω, ώ, = ξεναγέω : from
†Ξεναγός, όν, later form for ξενα-
γός II, Lob. Phryn. 430, Schaf. Plut.
Ages. 36.

†Ξεναίετος, ον, ό, Xenaietus, an
Athenian archon, Ol. 94, 4, Lys. 148,
22 : in Diod. S. Ξεναίετος.

†Ξεναπάτης, ον, ό, poet. ξεν-, (ξένος,
απατώ) one who deceives strangers,
Pind. O. 10 (11), 43, Eur. Med. 1392.

—II. a treacherous breeze within a har-
bour, while another is blowing at sea,
A. B. [α] Hence

†Ξεναπάτια, ας, ή, the cheating of
strangers, Ep. Plat. 350 C.

†Ξεναρχς, ονς, ό, Xenarces, a Lacedae-
monian, Thuc. 5, 51.

†Ξεναρκεῖος, ον, of Xenarces, ό Ξ.
υίός, son of Xenarces, Pind. P. 8, 26 :
from

†Ξεναρκης, ονς, ό, Xenarces, father of
Anistomenes of Aegina, Pind. P. 8,
102 (72).

†Ξεναρκής, ές, (ξένος, ἀρκέω) aiding
strangers, Pind. N. 4, 20.

†Ξεναρχος, ον, ό, Xenarchus, a poet
of the middle comedy, Meineke 3,
614 sq.—2. a mimographer, son of
Sophron, Arist. Poet. 1.—3. a peripa-
tetic philosopher of Seleucia, teacher
of Strabo, Strab. p. 670.—Others in
Ath. ; etc.

†Ξενεία, ας, ή, Xenea, name of a
shepherdess, Theoc. 7, 73.

†Ξενοτεος, ον, ό, Xenetus, a Syracu-
san, father-in-law of the tyrant
Dionysius, Diod. S. 14, 44.

†Ξενοῦς, = ξενιτεῖνος, very dub.

†Ξενη, ης, ή, fem. of ξένος :—1. (sub.
γυνή), a female guest : a foreign woman,
Aesch. Ag. 950, etc.—2. (sub. χώρα,
γῆ), a foreign country, Soph. Phil. 135.

—3. (sub. τράπεζα), a hospitable en-
tertainment, hospitality, like ξενία. Hence

†Ξενηθεν, Ion. ξεν-, adv., from
abroad, Opp. H. 4, 153.

†Ξενηλασία, ας, ή, at Sparta a
measure for ridding the country of for-
eigners, a sort of alien act, Thuc. 1,
144 (ubi v. Arnold) ; 2, 39, Plat. Prot.
342 C ; cf. Müller Dor. 3, 1, § 2 : from

†Ξενηλῆτω, ώ, (ξένος, ἐλαύνω) to
banish foreigners, Ar. Av. 1013.

†Ξενία, ας, ή, (ξένος) the state and
rights of a guest, hospitality, Od. 24,
286, 314 (in form ξεῖνις, whereas Hdt.
has Ion. form ξεῖνις, and ξεῖνις in
3, 39, si vera l.) : hence ἐπὶ ξενίαν
καλεῖν, ἐλθεῖν, to invite, come as a
guest, Pind. N. 10, 92, Dem. 81, 20 ;
cf. ξένιος II : hospitable reception, en-
tertainment, Hdt. 7, 116, etc.—2. a
friendly relation between two princes
or states, ξενίαν τινὶ συντιθέναι, Lat.
hospitium facere cum aliquo, Hdt. 1,
27 ; 3, 39 ; so, ξ. τιμός, Dem. 242, 20 ;
cf. πρόξενος.—3. the state or rights of
a foreigner, as opp. to those of a citizen ;
hence, ξενίας φεύγειν (sc. γραφὴν)
to be indicted as an alien for

usurping civic rights, Ar. Vesp. 718
so, ξενίας ὀλίσκεσθαι, Dem. 741, 19
ξενίας γράψασθαι τινα, Id. 1020, 23
cf. Att. Process 347 sq.—II. as fem.
of ξένιος, a foreign land, ἐπὶ ξενία
παγαγεῖν, Antipho 117, 22.

†Ξεναίδης, ον, ό, Xenades, a Corin-
thian, who purchased Diogenes from
Sinope, and set him at liberty, Diog. I.

†Ξενίας, ον, ό, Xenias, a command-
er of the Greeks in the service of C-

rus the younger, an Arcadian, Xen.
An. 1, 1.—2. a wealthy Elean, Id.
Hell. 3, 2, 27.

†Ξεῖνις, Ion. ξεῖνις, f. -ισα : (ξένος)
—to receive or entertain strangers, to re-
ceive as a guest, Lat. hospitio excipere

Hom. (who like Hdt. always has the
Ion. form, usu. with doubled s, ξέ-
νισσε, ξενίσσας, etc.), Trag., etc.

†Ξεῖνους, ές. Od. 3, 355 ; ξ. τινὶ ἐν δό-
μοις, Eur. Alc. 1013, etc. ; ξ. τινὶ ἀλ-
τρίοις, Soph. Fr. 579 : so, ξ. τινὶ πολ-
λοῖς ἀγαθοῖς, to present with hospita-
ble gifts, Xen. Cyr. 5, 3, 2 :—pass.

to be entertained as a guest, Lat. hospi-
tari, Ar. Ach. 73, Plat. Tim. 17 B :—II.
to surprise, astonish by some strange
sight, etc. ; in pass., to be astonished

Polyb. 1, 23, 5 ; 3, 68, 9, etc.—2. to
make strange, alter ; esp. of plants and
animals, to stunt their growth and dis-
tort them.—III. intr. to be strange, Po-
lyb. 3, 114, 4 : ξ. τῷ σχήματι, Luc.
Gymn. 6 :—to speak with a foreign ac-
cent, Dem. 1304, 6 ; λέξεις ξενίζοντα
Luc. Hist. Scrib. 45 : cf. sq. fin.

†Ξενικός, ή, όν, also ός, όν, Eur. Ior
722 ; Ion. ξέν- (ξένος) : of or belong-
ing to a stranger, of foreign kind, opp. to
ἀστικός, Aesch. Supp. 618 ; ξ. ἱκτῆ-
ρες, Eur. Cycl. 370.—2. of soldiers
hired for service under foreigners, mer-
cenary, Xen. An. 1, 2, 1, etc. ; so
νῆες ξ., Thuc. 7, 42 : but ξ. στρατός
in Hdt. 1, 77 is prob. only the foreign
auxiliaries, not mercenaries : τὸ ξενι-
κόν, = οἱ ξένοι, a body or army of mer-
cenaries, Ar. Plut. 173, Thuc. 8, 25
Xen., etc.—II. strange, foreign, out-
landish, Hdt. 1, 172 ; 4, 76 (who al-
ways uses the Ion. form) ; ξ. ὀνόμα-
τα, foreign names, Plat. Crat. 401 B
of style, foreign, i. e. abounding in
unusual words, Arist. Rhet. 3, 3, 3
Poet. 22, 3. Adv. -κώς, Plat. Crat.
407 B.

†Ξεῖνιον, ον, τό, v. ξένιος II.

†Ξένιος, α, ον, Att. also ος, ον, Ion.
ξεῖνιος (ξένος) :—belonging to a friend
and guest, or to friendship and hospita-
lity, hospitable, Ζεύς ξ., as protector of
the rights of hospitality, Il. 13, 625, Od. 9,
271, Pind., and Trag. ; τράπεζα ξ., the
guest's table, Od. 14, 158 ; ξ. κοίτη
Pind. P. 3, 56 ; ξ. τινὶ, bound to one b-
ties of hospitality, Hdt. 5, 63 :—ξενία δό-
ρα (Il. 11, 779), or ξένια alone, friend-
ly gifts, given to the guest by his host,
Lat. lautum, Hom., who intends there
by chiefly food and lodging ; he, lik
Hdt., mostly uses plur., cf. ξεῖνιον
(Hom. usu. has the Ion. form, but i
Od. he also freq. uses the commo
one, 14, 158, 389 ; 15, 514, etc., Hdt.
the Ion. only) : ἐπὶ ξενίαν καλεῖν, t
invite any one to eat with you, Hdt.
2, 107 ; 5, 18, etc., cf. Jac. Ach. Tal.
p. 760 ; ἐπὶ ξενία παραλαβεῖν τινε
Hdt. 4, 154, cf. ξένια.—II. foreign
Pind. P. 3, 56.

†Ξενίππος, ον, ό, Xenippus, a
Athenian, Dem. 1021, 16.

†Ξενίς, ιδος, ή, Xenis, a slave o
Naeera, Dem. 1386, 8.

†Ξεῖνις, ή, ξεῖνις the entertain-
ment of a guest or stranger, ξ. παρ-
οῦσα. Thuc. 6, 46

Ξένησμα, ατος, τό, (ξενίζω . 1) amatement.

Ξένισμος, οὔ, ὁ, = ξένισος, Plat. Lys. 205 C.—II. the injurious effect of any new or strange thing, e. g. ὑδάτων, Diosc.; v. ξενίζω II.—2. the strangeness or novelty of a thing, Polyb. 15, 17, 1, Diog. L. 2, 94.

Ξενίτεια, ας, ἡ, a living abroad, LXX, Luc. Patr. Enc. 8: the life of a soldier on foreign service: from

Ξενίτευς, (ξένος) to live abroad, Timae. ap. Polyb. 12, 28, 6, Luc. Patr. Enc. 8:—also as dep., ξενιτεύομαι, esp. to be a mercenary in foreign service, Isocr. 107 A, 410 C.

Ξενοδῆκτης, οὔ, ὁ, (ξένος, δαίω) one who murders guests or strangers, Eur. H. F. 391.

Ξενοδαίτης, οὔ, ὁ, (ξένος, δαίω, δαίς) one that devours guests or strangers, epith. of the Cyclops, Eur. Cycl. 658.

Ξενοδόμος, οὔ, ὁ, Dor. Ξενοδόμῃ, Xenodemos, masc. pr. n., Apollod.; etc.

†Ξενοδίκη, ης, ἡ, Xenodice, daughter of Minos and Pasiphaë, Apollod. 3, 1, 2.—2. daughter of Syleus, Id. 2, 6, 3.

Ξενοδοκεῖον, and -χεῖον, οὔ, τό, a place for strangers to lodge in, an inn, lodging-house: from

Ξενοδοκέω, ὦ, Ion. Ξενοδο-, Hdt. 6, 127, and Ξενοδοχέω, Eur. Alc. 552, to entertain, lodge guests or strangers.—II. to testify, Pind. Fr. 278?

Ξενοδόκος and -δόχος, οὔ, Ion. Ξενοδόκος (ξένος, δέχομαι)—receiving, entertaining strangers: in Hom. (who like Hes. Op. 185, always has Ion. ὄρν), Ξενοδόκος is the host, as opp. to ξένος, the guest, v. esp. Od. 8, 543; 15, 55.—II. a witness, Simon. 215, cf. Schneidew. Simon. p. 84.

†Ξενοδόκος, οὔ, ὁ, Xenodocus, masc. pr. n., Aeschin. 49, 19; etc.

†Ξενοδόχημα, ατος, τό, = Ξενοδοχεῖον.

Ξενοδοχία, ας, ἡ, the entertainment of a stranger, Xen. Oec. 9, 10: from Ξενοδοχος, οὔ, = Ξενοδόκος.

†Ξενοδόχος, οὔ, ὁ, Xenodochus, masc. pr. n., Plut. Alex. 57.

Ξενοδόστης, οὔ, ὁ, (ξένος, δίδωμι) the host, epith. of Bacchus, Anth. P. 9, 524, 15.

†Ξενοδός, εσσα, εν, (ξένος) full of strangers, Eur. I. T. 1282.

Ξενοδοτέω, ὦ, (ξένος, θύω) to sacrifice strangers, Strab. fr. 298.

†Ξενοίτας, ὁ, Xenocetas, masc. pr. n., Polyb. 5, 48, 6.

†Ξενοκλῆς, contd. Ξενοκλῆς, q. v., Ar.

†Ξενοκλεία, ας, ἡ, Xenocleia, a female of Delphi, Paus. 10, 18.

†Ξενοκλείδης, οὔ, ὁ, Xenocleides, admiral of the Corinthians, Thuc. 1, 46.—2. an Athenian poet, Dem. 447, 11.

†Ξενοκλῆς, εἰος, ὁ, unctd. -κλῆς, Xenocles, a commander of the Spartans, Xen. Hell. 3, 4, 20.—2. an Athenian, father of Carcinus, a tragic poet, Ael. V. H. 2, 8.—3. son of Carcinus, a wretched tragic poet, Ar. Ran. 86; Th. 169.—Others in Strab.; etc.

Ξενοκοπέω, ὦ, (ξένος, κόπτω) to kill strangers, Metagen. ap. Suid.

Ξενοκράτῃομαι, (ξένος, κρατέω) as pass., to be ruled by strangers, esp. by mercenary troops.

†Ξενοκράτης, οὔ, ὁ, Xenocrates, a philosopher of Chalcidon, successor of Speusippus in the academy, Ael. V. H. 2, 19; Ath. 186 B.—2. brother of Theron tyrant of Agriguntum, a

victor in the Pythian games, Pind. P. 6, 6.—Others in Paus.; etc.

†Ξενοκρήτης, ης, ἡ, Xenocrate, fem. pr. n., Plut.

†Ξενοκρίτος, οὔ, ὁ, Xenocritus, a statuary of Thebes, Paus. 9, 11, 14.—2. a lyric poet, Plut.

Ξενοκτόνως, ὦ, to slay guests or strangers, Ion. Ξενοκτ-, Hdt. 2, 115, Eur. Hec. 1247: and

Ξενοκτονία, ας, ἡ, v. l. for Ξενοφονία: from

Ξενοκτόνος, οὔ, (ξένος, κτείνω) slaying guests or strangers, Eur. I. T. 53, 776, Aeschin. 85, 42.

Ξενοκιστήπότης, ης, ἡ, (ξένος, κύστη, ὑπάτω) an intrigue with foreign women, Anth. P. 11, 7.

Ξενολογία, ὦ, to enlist strangers, esp. for soldiers, hence to levy mercenaries, Isocr. 101 D, Dem. 1019, 12: and

Ξενολογία, ας, ἡ, a levying of mercenaries, Arist. Oec. 2, 41, 1: and

Ξενολόγιον, οὔ, τό, an army of mercenaries, Polyb. 29, 8, 6, etc.: from

Ξενολόγος, οὔ, (ξένος, λέγω) levying mercenaries, Polyb. 1, 32, 1.

Ξενομένης, ὦ, to have a rage for foreign fashions, Plut. 2, 527 E: from

Ξενομένης, ἑς, (ξένος, μαίνομαι) mad after foreign fashions, etc.: hence

Ξενομανία, ας, ἡ, a rage for foreign fashions, etc.

Ξενοπαθέω, ὦ, (ξένος, πάθος) to have a strange feeling, feel a thing to be strange or unusual, Wytenb. Plut. 2, 132 C.

†Ξενοπειθεῖα, ας, ἡ, Xenopitheia, mother of Lysandrides, Theopomp. ap. Ath. 609 B.

†Ξενοπειθής, οὔ, ὁ, Xenopithes, an Athenian, son of Nausicrates, against whom is directed orat. Dem. 984 sqq.; in this another uncle of foreg., is mentioned, 986, 24.

Ξενοπρεπής, ἑς, (ξένος, πρέπω) seeming a stranger:—strange, out of the way, Hipp.

ΞΕΝΟΣ, οὔ, ὁ, Ion. ξείνος, a guest, Hom. (who like Hes. and Hdt. always uses Ion. form); but the guest appears under a two-fold relation:—I. the friend, with whom one has a treaty of hospitality for self and heirs, confirmed by mutual presents and an appeal to Ζεὺς ξείνος. In this sense both parties are ξένοι, v. esp. Od. 1, 313; and, from this relation being hereditary, must be explained the Hom. expressions ξείνος πατρώϊος and παλαιός. Yet,—II. in Hom. the word usu. appears in a pass. sense, to denote the person who receives hospitality, i. e. the guest, as opp. to the host, v. esp. Od. 8, 543; 15, 55; but also in act. sense, the host, elsewhere Ξενοδόκος, II. 15, 532, Od. 8, 166, 208; 14, 53, and freq. in Att. Further, Hom. uses ξείνός τινας as well as τινα, while Hdt. seems to join it only with dat.; but both recur in Att., cf. Thuc. 2, 13, Xen. An. 2, 1, 5,—though the latter remained most common.—2. because in the olden time it was a sacred duty to receive, lodge and protect the helpless stranger, Hom. uses ξείνος for any stranger (who did not give himself out for a robber or enemy), and so for a wanderer or refugee, who was to be treated just like a guest: hence ξείνος is joined sometimes with ἰκέτης, Od. 8, 546, sometimes with πτωχός, Od. 6, 208. Hence too,—3. from Hom. downwards, any one whose name is not known or told is called ξείνος; and the address ὦ ξένη, O stranger, became as com-

mon as our *Friend!* or *Sir!* or the Greek *ὦ φίλε*, Br. Soph. O. T. 813.—Among the Romans on the other hand the orig. name for a stranger (*hostis*) came to mean *enemy*, cf. Cic. Off. 1, 12, 1.—4. because ξείνος only became such by leaving his own home, the name was early given to one who left the house he was born in, and attached himself to another use, for pay, a *hiring*, Od. 14, 102; but in Att., ξένος meant regularly a soldier who entered foreign service for pay, a mercenary, Thuc. 1, 121, Xen. An. 1, 1, 10, etc.; esp. of the Greeks in Persian pay,—a euphemism for the more invidious *μισθωτός* or *μισθοφόρος*: much more rarely without any reproach, an *ally*, as perh. in Xen. Lac. 12, 3.—5. simply for *barbaros*, a foreigner, not Greek, prob. only at Lacedaemon, Hdt. 9, 11, 55.—The fem. *ἡ ξένη* and *ἡ ξένος* is post-Hom., cf. sub v. ξένη.—Regularly *πολιτὴς* is opp. to ξένος, also *αὐτός*, Jac. A. P. p. 558.

B. as adj. ξένος, η, οὔ, Att. ος, ον, Ion. ξείνος, η, οὔ:—foreign, never in Hom. (for in the phrases *ξείνη πάρος* and *ἄνθρωποι ξείνοι*, II. 24, 202, etc., it is in apposition, acc. to his common custom), but freq. in Att., *strange* in a thing, unacquainted with, ignorant of it, c. gen., Soph. O. T. 219.—2. *strange, unusual, new, unheard-of*, τιμωρία, Tim. Loc. 104 D.—II. adv. ξένως, strangely, unusually: also c. gen., ξένως ἔχω τῆς ἐνθάδε λέξεως, Pl. Apol. 17 D. (Pott Et. Forsch. 2, 166, 247, refers the word to the prep. εἰ. Lat. ex; cf. our *strange* from *extraneous*.)

†Ξενοσσοός, οὔ, Ion. ξειν- (ξένος, σώω) saving strangers, Nonn.

†Ξενοστάσις, ἡ, (ξένος, στάσις) like Ξενοδοκεῖον, a lodging for guests or strangers, Soph. O. C. 90, Fr. 298.

Ξενοσύνη, ης, ἡ, Ion. ξειν-, (ξένος, hospitality, the ties or rights of hospitality, Od. 21, 35.

†Ξενοτύπος, οὔ, (ξένος, τιμάω) honoring strangers, Aesch. Eu. 546.

†Ξενοτύπος, οὔ, ὁ, Xenotimus, father of the commander Carcinus Thuc. 2, 23.—Others in Isocr.; etc.

Ξενοτρόφεω, ὦ, to entertain strangers: to maintain mercenary troops, Thuc. 7, 48, Dem. 157, 11: and

Ξενοτροφία, ας, ἡ, the maintenance of mercenaries, Hyperid.: from

Ξενοτρόφος, οὔ, (ξένος, τρέφω) entertaining strangers: maintaining mercenaries.

†Ξενοφάνης, οὔ, ὁ, Xenophanes, an Athenian, father of Lamachus, Thuc. 6, 8.—2. son of Cleomachus, envoy of Philip of Macedon to Hannibal, Polyb. 7, 9, 1.—3. a philosopher, founder of the Eleatic sect, Plut.—Others in Luc.; etc.

†Ξενοφάντιδας, οὔ, ὁ, Xenophantidas, a Spartan, Thuc. 8, 55.

†Ξενοφάντος, οὔ, ὁ, Xenophantus, an Athenian, a dithyrambic poet, Ar. Nub. 349.

†Ξενοφίλος, οὔ, ὁ, Xenophilus, a musician and Pythagorean philosopher of Thrace, Luc. Macrob. 18.—Others in Paus.; etc.

Ξενοφονέω, ὦ, to murder strangers, Eur. I. T. 1021: and

Ξενοφονία, ας, ἡ, murder of strangers, Isocr. 228 C, Bekk.: from

Ξενοφόνος, οὔ, (ξένος, φονεύω) murdering guests or strangers, Ep. Plat. 336 D.

†Ξενοφώνων οἶς, ὁ, Xenophon at

Athenian, son of Phædimus, Dem 402, 15.

Ξενοφύς, ἕς, strange of shape or nature.

†Ξενοφών, ὄντος, ὁ, Xenophon, son of Thestylus, of Corinth, a victor in the Olympic games, Pind. O. 13, 38, sqq.—2. an Athenian general, son of Euripides, Thuc. 2, 70.—3. son of Gryllus, a distinguished statesman, philosopher, and historian.—Others in Paus.; etc.

Ξενοφωνέω, ὦ, to speak in a strange tongue: generally, to sound strangely: and

Ξενοφωνία, ας, ἡ, strange language or discourse: from

Ξενοφῶνος, ον, (ξένος, φωνή) speaking in a strange tongue or having a strange sound.

Ξενῶ, ὦ, (ξένος) to make one's friend and guest: to entertain, Aesch. Supp. 927, in mid.—II. usu. in pass. with fut. mid. ξενώσμαι (Soph. Phil. 303); aor. ξένωσθην.—1. to enter into a treaty of hospitality with one, τινί, Hdt. 6, 21, Xen. Ages. 8, 5, Lys. 107, 26.—2. to take up his abode with one as a guest, to be entertained, Pind. P. 4, fin., Aesch. Cho. 702, Eur., etc.; παρά τινι, Xen. An. 7, 8, 8.—3. to be in foreign parts, to be abroad, Soph. Phil. 303, Tr. 65; to go into banishment, Monk Hipp. 1088.—III. later, in Act., to deprive one of a thing, τινά τινος, Heliod.

Ξενύδιον, ον, τό, = ξενύλλιον, Menand. p. 160.

†Ξενύλλα, ης, ἡ, Xenylla, fem. pr. a., Ar. Thesm. 633.

Ξενύλλον, ον, τό, dim. from ξένος, Plut. 2, 229 E, 240 D.

Ξενῶν, ὄνος, ὁ, (ξένος) a room for strangers, guest-chamber, like ξενοδοκεῖον, Eur. Alc. 543, 547.

†Ξένων, ὄνος, ὁ, Xenon, a general of the Thebans, Thuc. 7, 19.—2. a tyrant of Hermione, Polyb. 2, 44.—Others in Dem. 272, 5; etc.

Ξένωσις, εως, ἡ, (ξενῶσις III.) estrangement: a strange proceeding, innovation, Eur. H. F. 965.

Ξερῖς, ἰδος, ἡ, = ξυρίς.

†Ξερξήνη, ἡς, ἡ, Xerxene, a district bordering on Less Armenia, so called from Xerxes, Strab. p. 528.

†Ξέρξης, ον Ion. εως, ὁ, Xerxes, son of Darius, king of Persia, Hdt.; etc.—2. son of Artaxerxes I, king of Persia. (Acc. to Hdt. 6, 98, = Ἀρήσιος.)

ΞΕΡΟΣ, ἄ, ὄν, Ion. for ξηρός, dry: in Hom., only in Od. 5, 402, ἐπὶ ξερὸν ἡπειροῖο, against the dry of the mainland, i. e. against the dry mainland.—being put for ἐπὶ ξερὰν ἡπειροῖον, like ἐπὶ δεξιᾷ χειρὸς, for ἐπὶ δεξιᾷ χεῖρα: so, ποτὶ ξερὸν ἦλθεν, Anth. P. 6, 304. (Akin to σχερός, σκληρός, σκίβρος, χέρσος, Spitzn. Vers. Her. p. 47.)

Ξέσις, ἡ, (ξέω) a scraping, polishing, carving, Theophr.

Ξέσμα, ατος, τό, (ξέω) that which is scraped, filed, smoothed: hence ξέσμων, Anth. P. 9, 328.

Ξεσμάω, ὦ, like ξέω, to rub off, wipe out, Hdt. 3, 148.

Ξεσμή, ἡς, ἡ, and ξεσμός, οὔ, ὁ, (ξέω) = ξέσις.

Ξέσος, Ep. 3 aor. from ξέω for ξεσε, Od.

Ξέστης, ου, ὁ, a liquid and dry measure, Lat. sextarius, very nearly = quart pint, N. T., Galen.

Ξέστιον, ον, τό, dim. from foreg.

Ξεστός, ἡ, ὄν, (ξέω) smoothed or polished by scraping, planing, etc., in Hom.—1. of wood, ξ. ἰσθρός, οὐδός, τοιάπεζα, ἐλάτη, ἐφόλκαιον.—2. of

stone, ξ. λίθοι, ξεστόις λάεσι: here too must be placed ξ. αἰθουσαι, halls of polished stone, Il. 6, 243, cf. Hdt. 2, 124.—3. of horn, Od. 19, 566.—So also in Pind., Eur., etc.—II. later also smooth, bald.

Ξεστουρία, ας, ἡ, (ξεστός, *ξηγῶ) the process of polishing, etc., λίθων, Diod.

Ξέστρις, ἡ, = ξέστης.

Ξέστρον, ον, τό, (ξέω) a tool for polishing, a chisel, etc.

ΞΕΩ, f. ξέσω, Ep. also metri grat. ξέσω, to scrape, esp. to smooth or polish by scraping, planing, etc.; generally, to work in wood, stone, or horn (hence ξόανον, ξοῖς, ξός), in Hom., only in Od., and always of shaping house or ship-timber, 5, 245; 17, 341; 21, 44: but, in 23, 199, of a large bedstead. (The same root appears in ξαίνω, ξύω, Lat. scalpo, sculpo.)

Ξηρός, οὔ, ὁ, = κορύος, for which ἐπίξηρον is more usu.

Ξηραῖν, f. ἄνω: aor. ἐξήρανα, pass. ἐξηράνθην: pf. pass. ἐξήρασμαι, Hdt. 1, 186; 7, 109, and ἐξήραμαι, Schol. Ar. Plut. 1082, prob. never ἐξήραμαι, Lob. Phryn. 502: (ξηρός). To parch up, dry up, ξηρανεῖ σ' ὁ Βάκχιος, Eur. Cycl. 575:—pass. to become or be dry, parched, Il. 21, 345, Plut. Tim. 88 D, etc.—2. to empty, drain dry, Lat. siccare, διώρυχα, Thuc. 1, 109: so of a cup.

Ξηραλεπτέω, ὦ, = λουφέω, v. Lob. Phryn. 571.

Ξηράλειψις, ἡ, = ξηραλοιφία. [α]

Ξηράλειφω, ὦ, (ξηρός, ἀλείφω) strictly to rub with dry unguents, a technical term among wrestlers for using oil unmixed with water: they did this usu. before exercising, in order to make the limbs supple, Soph. Fr. 437, Aeschin. 19, 25: hence, τὸ ξηρ. includes all the Greek gymnastic exercises, Plut. 2, 152 D, ubi v. Wyttenb.; —opp. to anointing for refreshment after exercising or bathing, χυλούσθαι. Hence

Ξηράλοιφια, ας, ἡ, a rubbing with dry, i. e. unmixed oil, practised by wrestlers, Lat. lutea unctio.

Ξηραυτέλιος, ἡ, ον, (ξηρός, ὑμπελος) of the colour of withered vine-leaves, a sort of scarlet, prob. occurs first among the Romans, hence vestes xerampelinae, Juven. 6, 519, where the Schol. defines the colour to be medius inter occum et muricem.

Ξηρανσις, εως, ἡ, (ξηραίνω) a drying up, parching, Plut. Hence

Ξηραντικός, ἡ, ὄν, of a drying nature or quality, Diosc. 1, 12, Plut. 2, 911 D, etc.

Ξηρῶσις, ας, ἡ, (ξηραίνω) a drying: dryness, Antiph. Incert. 10: also a disease of the hair.

Ξήρασις, ἡ, dub. for ξήρανσις, Lob. Phryn. 117, 502.

Ξηρασμός, οὔ, ὁ, = ξήρανσις.

Ξηράφιον, ον, τό, = ξήριον. [α] (A dimin. form.)

Ξηρή, ἡς, ἡ, v. ξηρός IV.

Ξηρίγγιος or ξηρίγγος, ον, ὁ, = ξηροπόταμος.

Ξήριον, ον, τό, (ξηρός) a desiccative powder for putting on wounds.

Ξηρίς, ἰδος, ἡ, v. ξυρίς.

Ξηροβάτης, ον, ὁ, (ξηρός, βαίνω) one who walks on dry ground. Hence

Ξηροβατικός, ἡ, ὄν, walking on dry ground, of land-animals, opp. to ἐνδροπος, Plat. Polit. 264 D, Arist. H. A. 6, 2, 2,—with v. 1.

Ξηροβιωτικός, living on dry ground.

Ξηροκόκοηλία, ας, ἡ, κακοκήλια combined with a dry style, Dem. Phil.

Ξηρόκαρπος, ον, (ξηρός, καρπός) bearing dry fruit, Theophr.

Ξηροκέφαλος, ον, dry-headed.

Ξηρόκολλα, ἡ, dry glue, i. e. solder

Ξηροκόλινον, ον, τό, dry, i. e. thick eye-salve.

Ξηροκόπτος, ον, (ξηρός, κόπτω) one who heaves off dry.

Ξηρολιντρέω, ὦ, to take a dry bath i. e. roll in hot sand.

Ξηρομόδιον, ον, τό, dry perfume, i. in cake or powder.

Ξηρονομικός, ὡν, (ξηρός III, νόμος) feeding on dry land, Ath. 99 B.

Ξηροποιέω, ὦ, to dry, parch, dry up from

Ξηροποιός, ὄν, (ξηρός, ποιέω) drying up, parching.

Ξηροπότιμος, ον, ὁ, a stream which fails in summer, a winter torrent, also χεῖμαρρος.

Ξηροπύρις, ας, ἡ, a dry bath, vapour bath, Lat. sudatorium.

Ξηροπύριος, ον, ὁ, (ξηρός, πυρός, ἄρτος) = αὐτόπυρος, Ath. 114 C.

ΞΗΡΟΣ, ἄ, ὄν, dry, parched, of dried-up river, Hdt. 5, 45, of the air Id. 2, 26; so, ξ. ἄνεμος, Ar. Nub. 404

ξηρός ἱμασι, Aesch. Theb. 696; ξ. γάλα, i. e. cheese, Meineke Com. Fr. 3, p. 640: but also of bodily condition,

withered, lean, haggard, opp. to ὑγρός, Eur. El. 239, cf. Or. 389; ξηρός πτωδέου, Theocr. 24, 60; cf. Anth. P. 11, 322:—of the voice, rough, hoarse.

—II. like Lat. siccus, fasting, without eating or drinking: in genl. sober, τρόπος, Ar. Vesp. 1452.—III. assubst., ἡ ξηρά (sc. γῆ), dry land, like τραπεζά, opp. to ὑγρά, Xen. Oec. 19, 7: so, τὸ ξηρόν, Hdt. 2, 68; —ναῖς ἐπὶ τοῖς ξηροῦ ποιεῖν, to leave the ships aground, Thuc. 1, 109; so, ἐπὶ ξηροῖς καθίζειν τινά, to leave one on dry bare ground, i. e. leave one destitute, Theocr. 1, 51; like ξ. ἐπὶ οὐδὲι in H. Hom. Merc. 284; in sicca destitui, Ovid. Fast. 3, 52; cf. ἀκράτιστος.

(Akin to ξερός, σκληρός, σκληρός, χέρσος, χέρσος.)

Ξηροσάρκος, ον, (ξηρός, σάρξ) dry of flesh, Diocl. ar. Ath. 320 D.

Ξηροσπύρνη, ης, ἡ, dry myrrh, Diosc.

Ξηροτήγανον, ον, τό, Syrac. for τήγανον, a pan, ar. Ath. 229 A.

Ξηροτής, ητος, ἡ, (ξηρός) dryness soundness of timber, νεών, Thuc. 7, 12: dryness, Plat. Rep. 335 B: drought thirst.

Ξηροτρίβέω, ὦ, (ξηρός, τρίβω) to rub dry. Hence

Ξηροτρίβια, ας, ἡ, dry rubbing, Arist. Probl. 37, 5.

Ξηροτροφικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ξηρός III, τρέφω) living on dry land, Plat. Polit. 264 D, E.

Ξηροφάγεω, ὦ, (ξηρός, φαγεῖν) to eat dry food, Anth. P. 11, 205. Hence

Ξηροφάγος, ας, ἡ, the eating of dry food, Ath.: fasting, abstinence, Eccl.

Ξηροφθαλμία, ας, ἡ, dryness of the eyes, esp. inflammation of them with redness and smarting, Cels.: from

Ξηροφθαλμος, ον, (ξηρός, ὀφθαλμός) with dry or inflamed eyes.

Ξηρόφλοιος, ον, with dry bark, Geop.

Ξηρόφωνος, ον, with a dry, hoarse voice

Ξηρόωδης, ες, dryish, looking dry.

Ξηρωσις, ἡ, (as if from ξηρός) = ξήρανσις, Hipp.

†Ξιμνήνη, ης, ἡ, Ximene, a district along the Euxine, Strab. p. 561.

Ξιμομάκαιρα, barbarian in Ar. Thesm. 1127, for ξιφομάκαιρα.

Ξυρίς, ἰδος, ἡ, = ξυρίς.

Ξίλι, al, the iron of the carpenter's anvil. (From ξίφος, like ἀγκυ, ἄγκυ, ἄγκυ, ἀγκυ from ἀγκος ἄγκος, ἀνθος, ἀνθος.) [I]

Ξιφιδιον, τό, v. l. for ξιφιδιον. Ξιφιστης, ες, (ξίφος, *ἀρω) armed with a sword, sword in hand, oft. in Eur., as Or. 1272, 1346.

Ξιφισφορέω, ὦ, to wear a sword, Hdn.: and

Ξιφισφορία, ας, ἡ, the wearing of a sword: from

Ξιφισφορος, ον, (ξίφος, φέρω) bearing a sword, sword in hand, oft. in Eur.: ἀγώνες, Aesch. Cho. 584, Eur. H. 1, 812.

Ξιφίας, ον, ὁ, (ξίφος) any thing shaped like a sword; as,—1. the swordish, Arcestr. ap. Ath. 314 E, Polyb. 4, 2, 15.—2. a sort of comet, Plin. 2, 25.

Ξιφιδιον, ον, τό, dim. from ξίφος, ar. Lys. 53, Thuc. 3, 22. [I]

Ξιφίς, ω, ι.-ισω, (ξίφος) to dance the sword-dance, or dance with the hands extended, as if holding a sword, Cratin. Frophon. 4, v. ad Hesych. 2, p. 704.

Ξιφίον, ον, τό, dim. from ξίφος.—1. a water plant, sword-flag, gladiolus maritimus, Theophr. [φί]

Ξιφιστός, ον, ὁ, (ξίφος) the sword

ance, Ath. 629 F.

Ξιφιστήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, Plut. Pomp. 42, and ξιφιστής, ον, ὁ, —a sword-belt, so τελαμών, Lat. balteus.

Ξιφιστός, νος, ἡ, Ion. for ξιφισμα.

Ξιφοδότης, ον, (ξίφος, δηλόμαι) aim by the sword, ξ. θάνατος, ἄγνες, path by the sword, Aesch. Ag. 1528, Cho. 729.

Ξιφοδρέπανον, ον, τό, (ξίφος, δρεῖον) a sickle-shaped sword, a cineter; ὥρη.

Ξιφοειδής, ες, (ξίφος, εἶδος) sword-shaped, ensiform, Theophr.

Ξιφοθήκη, ης, ἡ, a scabbard.

Ξιφοκτόνέω, ὦ, to slay with the sword: from

Ξιφοκτόνος, ον, (ξίφος, κτείνω) tying with the sword, Soph. Aj. 10; φοκτόνον δίωγμα σφαγῆς, Eur. Hel. 4.

Ξιφομάχαιρα, ας, ἡ, (ξίφος, μάχαιρα) a sword something between a straight sword and a scabbard, Theopomp. (Com.) p. 2; cf. ξιφομάχαιρα. [α]

Ξιφοποιός, ον, ὁ, (ξίφος, ποιέω) a sword maker.

ΞιΦΟΣ, εος, τό, Dor. σκίφος: a ord, Hom., who uses. represents it large and sharp, or pointed, μέγα, v. also as two-edged, ἀμφηκες, Il. 1, 118, Od. 16, 80; it is of brass ἄλκεον), and hung from the shoulder by a baldric (τελαμών), Il. 2, 45; 18, etc.: freq. also in Hdt., Trag., —In Hom. a sword is also called στανον and ὤρο: later, ξίφος was distinguished as the straight sword in the saire; cf. μάχαιρα Il.—II. sword-shaped bone in the cuticle (τυβίς), Arist. H. A. 4, 1, 21.—

—a plant, Theophr. (Acc. to E. M. in ξύω.) [I]

Ξιφουλκείω, ὦ, to draw a sword; and

Ξιφουλκία, ας, ἡ, the drawing of a sword, Plut. Aristid. 18, Pomp. 69: m

Ξιφουλκός, ὄν, (ξίφος, ἔλκω) draw a sword, χείρ, Aesch. Eum. 592.

Ξιφουρύς, ὄν, (ξίφος, *ἐργω) make swords, Ar. Pac. 547.

Ξιφοφορέω, ξιφοφόρος, = ξιφισφορέω, ον, τό, dim. from ξίφος.

Ι. the muscle τελλήνη.

Ξυανόγλυφος, ον, carving images

, a sculptor [v]

Ξύονον, ον, τό, (ξέω) any carved work: hence,—1. an image carved of wood, Xen. An. 5, 3, 12; then, generally, a statue, esp. of a god, Eur. I. T. 1359, Tro. 525, 1074.—II. a musical instrument, Soph. Fr. 228.

Ξυανοποιία, ας, ἡ, a carving of images, Strab.

Ξυανουργία, ας, ἡ, (ξόανον, *ἐργω) = foreg., Luc. Dea Syr. 34.

Ξοίς, ἰδος, ἡ, a sculptor's chisel, Anth. Plan. 86.

†Ξοίς, ἰος, ὁ, Χοῖς, an island and city in the Sebennytic mouth of the Nile, Strab. p. 802.

Ξόος, ὁ, = ξέσις.

Ξουθόπτερος, ον, (ξουθός, πτερόν) with yellow or brownish wings, μέλισσα, Eur. H. F. 487, Cress. 13.

ΞΟΥΘΟΣ, ὅν, also ος, ον, —acc. to Ath. of a colour between ξανθός and πυρρός, and so yellowish brown-yellow, tawny, epith. of the bee, Soph. Fr. 464, Eur. I. T. 165, 635, cf. foreg.; also of the nightingale, Aesch. Ag. 1142, Ar. Av. 676, where it is usu. taken of colour; but in other places it is the epith. of the nightingale's throat, διὰ ξουθόν γεννών ἐλελιζόμενα, Eur. Hel. 1111, cf. Ar. Av. 214, 744, where it has been thought to have a sense of sound, and in ξ. ἀνεμοί (Chaeerem. ap. Ath. 608 D) it must have such a sense; so, τέντις ξουθα λαλῶν in Anth. P. 9, 373. Accordingly Hesych. and the Gramm. (among many other senses) interpret it by λεπτός, ἀπαλός, ὑνός, ὀνός, thin, delicate, fine, (prob. from ξύω, ξέω), v. Blomf. Aesch. Ag. 1111.—The word does not occur till after Pind., and then prob. only in poets:—but,—II. Ξουθός as prop. n. is found in Hes. Fr. 28, cf. sq.

†Ξουθός, ον, ὁ, Xuthus, son of Hellen, husband of Creüsa, father of Ion and Achaeus, Eur. Ion 58 sq.—

1. a merchant in Athens, Dem. 816, 26.

Ξυάλη, ης, ἡ, (ξύω) = ξυήλη.

Ξυγή, for all words so beginning, v. sub συγγ-.

Ξυήλη, ης, ἡ, (ξύω) = κυήστις, a tool for scraping wood, a plane or rasp, Xen. Cyr. 6, 2, 32.—II. a sickle-shaped Lacedaemon. dagger, Xen. An. 4, 7, 16; 8, 25. (The word seems to have been Lacon.)

Ξυλάλη, ης, ἡ, (ξύλον) later word for ἀγάλλοχον.

Ξυλάριον, ον, τό, dim. from ξύλον, a piece of wood. [α]

Ξυλάριον, ον, τό, = foreg., Spohn de Extr. Od. Parte, p. 133. [α]

Ξυλεία, ας, ἡ, a felling and carrying of wood, Lat. lignatio, Polyb. 22, 22, 12.—II. the wood-work of ships, Id. 3, 42, 3: from

Ξυλεῖομαι, dep., = ξυλίζομαι.

Ξυλεύς, εως, ὁ, (ξύλον) one who fells and carries wood, a wood-cutter, timber-merchant, Paus.

Ξυλευτής, ον, ὁ, = ξυλουργός.

Ξυλοβόρος, ον, (ξύλον, βορά) eating wood.

Ξυλοβήν, ὦ, to carry wood or timber, Dem. 376, 2: from

Ξυλογός, ὄν, (ξύλον, ἄγω) carrying wood.

Ξυλήριον, ον, τό, = ξυλάριον, very dub.

Ξυλοφθόρος, ον, = ξυλοφθόρος.

Ξυλόφων, ον, τό, dim. from ξύλον, a piece of wood, Alex. Isost. 1, 24; where Meineke would read ξυλόφον, others ξυλόφων, cf. Lob. Phryn. 78.

Ξυλία, ας, ἡ, = ξυλεία II, Polyb. 10, 27, 10

Ξυλίζομαι, (ξύλον) dep., to carry or gather wood, Lat. lignari, Xen. An. 2, 4, 11, Plut. Artax. 25.

Ξυλικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ξύλον) of wood, wooden, like wood, Arist. Part. An. 3, 14, 4: καρποί ξ., tree-fruit, Artemid.

Ξυλίων, ἡ, ον, (ξύλον) of wood, wooden, Pind. P. 3, 68, Hdt. 4, 108 etc., and Att.: καρποί ξ., tree-fruits, Ath. 78 D.—II. (ξύλον III. 2) of cotton LXX.

Ξυλισμός, ον, ὁ, (ξύλίζομαι) = ξυλεία, Strab.

Ξυλίτης, ον, ὁ, wooden, like wood.

Ξυλίφιον, ον, τό, = ξυλόφιον, very dub.

Ξυλλ-, for all words so beginning v. sub συλλ-.

Ξυλοβάλας, ον, τό, the wood of the balsam tree, Diosc. 1, 18.

Ξυλόβολον, ον, τό, = ξυλόθηκη, like σιτόβολον, etc.

Ξυλόγλυφος, ον, carving wood. [v]

Ξυλογράφεω, ὦ, (ξύλον, γράφω) to write upon wood, ἐξ δέλτου, Inscr.

Ξυλοειδής, ες, (ξύλον, εἶδος) like or of the colour of wood, Theophr.

Ξυλόθηκη, ης, ἡ, (ξύλον, θήκη) a wood-house, Moschion ap. Ath. 208 A.

Ξυλοκανθήλια, τά, a wooden pack saddle.

Ξυλοκασία, ας, ἡ, a kind of cinnamon, Diosc.

Ξυλοκαστέλλον, ον, τό, (Lat. castellum) a log-house.

Ξυλοκέρατα, τά, later word for κεράτια.

Ξυλοκέρκος, ὁ, a gate at Constantinople, Anth. P. 9, 690.

Ξυλοκιννάμωμον, ον, τό, the wood of the cinnamon-tree, Diosc. [α]

Ξυλόκοκκα, τά, = ξυλοκέρατα.

Ξυλόκολλα, ἡ, glue for wood.

Ξυλοκόπew, ὦ, to beat with a stick, cudgel, Polyb. 6, 37, 1; 38, 1; and

Ξυλοκοπία, ας, ἡ, a cudgelling, Lat. fastuarius, Polyb. 6, 37, 2: from

Ξυλοκόπος, ον, (ξύλον, κόπτω) hewing, felling wood, πέλεκυς, Xen. Cyr. 6, 2, 36, ubi al. ξυλοκόμος; —ὁ ξ.

a wood-cutter, LXX.: also an axe.—2. pecking wood, of the bird κλέος, Arist. H. A. 8, 3, 8.

Ξυλόλυχνος, ον, ὁ, (ξύλον, λυχνός) a wooden lamp-stand, Alex. Inscr. 29.

Ξυλόλωτος, ον, ὁ, the tree-lotus.

Ξυλομάνew, ὦ, to run to wood, Theophr.

Ξυλομήτης, ες, (ξύλον, μέγνυμι) mixed with wood, Strab.

Ξύλον, ον, τό, (prob. from ξέω, ξύω) wood cut and ready for use, fire wood, timber, etc., Hom., who uses it mostly for firewood, and in plur.

ξύλα νῆα, ship-timber, Hes. Op. 806 freq. also in Hdt. and Att.—II. a piece of wood, Il. 23, 327, Hdt. 1, 186; hence any thing made of wood, as,—2. a stick, cudgel, Hdt. 2, 63; 4, 180.—3. an instrument of punishment, like our pillory, a heavy collar of wood, put on the neck of the prisoner and depriving him of all power to move, ὅσῃα τινα ἐν ξύλῳ, first in Hdt. 6, 75; 9, 37; Ar. Eq. 367, etc.; so, ξύλῳ φεμούν την ανχένα, Id. Nub. 592: mad men were also confined in this way Hdt. 6, 75: the πεντεπύργων ξ. (v. sub voc.) was a combination of the stocks and pillory, Ar. Eq. 1049: but the ξύλον was also,—4. a pole, cross, gibbet, = σταυρός, Meineke Corn. Fr. 3, 486.—5. a bench, table, esp. a money-changer's table, Dem. 1111, 22.—6. πρῶτον ξύλον, the first or lowest bench of the Athenian theatre, on which sat the τρατάνεις, hence called πρῶτῃ

βαθυο. the phrase arose while the theatres were of wood, and was retained when they were made of s. one, v. Interp. ad Ar. Ach. 25: hence, *ὁ ἐπὶ τῶν ξύλων*, the servant who had to take care of the seats, Hermap. Artopol. 5, ubi v. Meineke.—III. of live wood, a tree, first in Callim. and the Alexandrians; though indeed Hdt. 3, 47, calls cotton *ἐρία ἀπὸ ξύλου*, cf. Pol. 7, 75; hence,—2. the cotton-tree, to which however the *εἰμῶτα* ἀπὸ ξύλων, Hdt. 7, 65, must not be referred; for Winckelm. rightly took them for clothes of bark or βύβλος.—IV. a block-head, block, Jac. Ach. Tat. p. 815.—V. a measure of length, = 3 cubits, Math. Vett. [v]

Ξυλοπάγης, ἐς, (ξύλον, πήγνυμι) joined or built of wood, Strab. p. 213.
Ξυλοπέδη, ης, ἡ, a log of wood fastened to the feet, a cog.

Ξυλοπέταλον, ον, τό, a plant, Diosc.
Ξυλόπους, ὁ, ἡ, -που, τό, with wooden feet.

Ξυλοπώλης, ου, ὁ, a timber-merchant.

Ξυλοπόγγιον, ου, τό, dim. from sq.

Ξυλόππορος, ου, ὁ, a sponge on the end of a stick, Hippiatr.

Ξυλοστεγής, ἐς=sq.

Ξυλόστεγος, ον, covered or roofed with wood.

Ξυλοσχίστης, ου, ὁ, one who splits wood, Procl.

Ξυλότομος, ον, cutting wood: ὁ ξ., wood-cutter.

Ξυλότομος (ὄργανα), τά, bows and other war-engines in which elastic wood stretches the string.

Ξυλότροφος, ον, (ξύλον, τρέφω) nourishing or bearing wood.

Ξυλοτρώκτης, ου, ὁ, (ξύλον, τρώγω) one who gnaws or eats wood.

Ξυλοργέω, ὦ, to work wood, Hdt. 3, 113: and

Ξυλονογία, ας, ἡ, the working of wood, Aesch. Pr. 451; and

Ξυλονογικός, ἡ, ὅν, of or belonging to working in wood, Eur. Incert. 94: ἡ κή (sc. τέχνη),=foreg., Plat. Phil. 56 B: from

Ξυλονογός, ὄν, (ξύλον, *ἐργω) working wood, working in wood: hence, ὁ ξ., a carpenter, carver of images.

Ξυλόφαγος, ον, eating wood.

Ξυλοφάνης, ἐς, (ξύλον, φαίνομαι) looking like wood, Diosc. 20, 96.

Ξυλοφθόρος, ον, (ξύλον, φθείρω) spoiling wood, Arist. H. A. 5, 32, 3.

Ξυλοφόρεω, ὦ, to carry a stick, as the Cynics did, Luc. Pisc. 24: and

Ξυλοφόρος, ας, ἡ, a carrying wood, Lat. lignatio, Lys. ap. Poll. 7, 131: and

Ξυλοφόριος, ον, belonging to the carrying of wood: ξ. ἑορτή, the Jewish feast of Tabernacles, Joseph.: from

Ξυλόφορος, ον, (ξύλον, φέρω) carrying wood, LXX.

Ξυλόφρακτος, ον, (ξύλον, φράσσω) fenced with wood, ξ. γέφυρα, the pons sublicius at Rome, Dion. H. 5, 24.

Ξυλοχάρτια, τά, (ξύλον, χαρτίον) wooden tablets.

Ξυλοχίζομαι, Dor. ξυλοχίζομαι, =ξυλίζομαι, Theocr. 5, 65.

Ξυλόχορ, ον, ἡ, a woody country, forest, thicket, corpse, bush, Il. 11, 415; 21, 573: the lair of a wild beast, ἐν ξυλόχῳ λέοντος, Od. 4, 335, cf. 19, 145. (ξύλον, ἔχω, not from λόχος)

[v]

Ξυλόω, ὦ, (ξύλον) to turn into wood:—pass, to become wood, Theophr.—II. to make of wood, LXX.

Ξυλόφιον, ον, τό, dim. from ξύλον, ξ. ξυλόφιον. [v]

Ξυλώδης, ἐς, (ξύλον, εἶδος) woody, hard as wood, Plut. 2, 701 B, 953 D.

Ξυλόν, ὄνος, ὁ, (ξύλον) a place for wood, wood-house.

Ξυλῶσις, εως, ἡ, (ξύλω) the wood-work of a house, οἰκίω, Thuc. 2, 44.—II. =ξυλεία. [v]

Ξυλωτής, οὐ, ὁ, (ξύλω)=ξυλεύς, susp.

Ξύνω, for all words so beginning, v. sub συμ-, cf. ξύν.

Ξύνη, ἡ, dub. l. for ξυσμή, Galen.

ΞΥΝ, harsher pronunciation for *κύν, the Lat. cum, prevailing in old Att. for the later and more usu. σύν, as e. g. in Trag. and Thucyd., v. Pors. Med. 11, Elmsl. Med. 2, Poppo Thuc. 1, p. 209, 399. But ξύν very seldom occurs in Hom., and only metri grat.: he uses it more freq. in compds., even where it is not needed by the metre, Hes. has it only in ξύν, ξυνίπας, ξυνίεναι. In Hdt. all the instances of ξύν are dub.—For all compds. of ξύν-, v. sub συν-. [-]

Ξυνών, ὄνος, ὁ=ξυνάων, ξυνήων, q. v., Pind., cf. μεγαίστανες, νεάνες.

Ξυνάων, ονος, ὁ, Dor. for ξυνήων, Pind. [α]

Ξυνεῖκοσι, Epic for συνεῖκοσι, twenty at a time, twenty together, Od. 14, 98.

Ξυνεών, ὄνος, ὁ, Ion. for ξυνήων, v. Valck. Adon. p. 227 A.

Ξυνήσιος, ἡ, ον, Ep. and Ion. for ξυνεῖσιος, which prob. nowhere occurs (ξυνός): in Il. 1, 124; 23, 809, ξυνήσια are public property, common stock.

Ξυνήων, ονος, ὁ, Dor. ξυνάων, [α] ξυνάων, Pind.: Ion. ξυνεών, contr. ξυνήων, Hesych.: (ξυνός): =κοινωνός, κοινάων, one who possesses something in common with others, a joint owner, partner, c. gen., κακῶν, ἀργαλέων ἔργων, Hes. Th. 595, 601; ξυνάονες νόσων, i. e. afflicted by diseases, Pind. P. 3, 84:—absol., ξυνῶν, a friend, Id. N. 5, 50:—as adj., ἄλξ ξ., the salt on the common table, the symbol of hospitality, Anth.

†**Ξυνία**, ας, ἡ, Xynia, a city of Thessaly, whence ἡ Ξυνίας λίμνη, Ap. Rh. 1, 68.

Ξυνίη, imperat. of ξυνίημι, Theogn. 1240. [v]

Ξυνίει, imperat. pres. from ξυνίημι, Od. [i]

Ξυνίον, Ep. 3 pl. impf. for ξυνίεσαν from ξυνίημι, Il. 1, 273. [v]

Ξυνοδοτήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, (ξυνός, δίδωμι) the free, bounteous giver, epith. of Apollo, Anth. P. 9, 525, 15; of Bacchus, Ib. 524, 15.

Ξυνός, ἡ, ὄν, =κοινός, common, public, general, concerning or belonging to all in common, Il. 16, 262, Hes. Fr. 67, also in Hdt. 4, 12; 7, 53, and Pind.; cf. Ξυνάλιος, i. e. war hath an even hand, is uncertain, Il. 18, 309; c. gen., γαῖα δ' ἐτι ξυνὴ πάντων, is still the common property of all, Il. 15, 193: ξυνὸν δόρυ, Soph. Aj. 180; ξυνὰ λέγειν, to speak for the common good, Aesch. Theb. 76: ἐν ξυνῷ, in common, Pind. P. 9, 165: so, ξυνῇ as adv. =κοινῇ, Id. Supp. 367, Ap. Rh. 2, 802; and neut. pl. ξυνά, Soph. O. C. 1752.—These are the only places it occurs in Trag., prob. not at all in prose. (ξυνός differs from κοινός only in dialect: the root being ξύν, *κύν=Lat. cum.)

Ξυνόφρων, ονος, ὁ, ἡ, (ξυνός, φρήν) friendly-minded, Anth. P. 9, 525, 15.

Ξυνοχάρης, ἐς, (ξυνός, χαίρω) rejoicing with all alike, epith. of Apollo, Anth. P. 9, 525, 15.

Ξυνώ, ὦ, like κοινώ, a mah common or general, Nonn.

Ξυνωνία, ας, ἡ, =κοινωνία, partnership, fellowship, Archil. 38.

†**Ξυνέπη**, ης, ἡ, Xypete, an Attidem. of the tribe Cecropis; hence a inhab. of X., Ξυνεπαῖον, ὄνος, ὁ Dem.; Ξυνεπεών, Strab.; Ξυνεπίος, Plut. Pericl. 13.

Ξυράσις, α, ον, shorn, Synes.

Ξυράφιον, ον, τό, dim. from ξυρά [α]

Ξυράω, ὦ, in Hdt. ξυρέω, —an perh. this is the true Att. form also Lob. Phryn. 205; fut. -ήσω: (ξυρόν) To shave, c. dupl. acc. ξυρεῖν τινι τὰς τρίχας, Hdt. 5, 35:—proverb, o great danger or sharp pain, ξυρεῖ ἐξ ἁρῶ, it 'shaves close, to the quick' Soph. A. 86; λέοντα ξυρεῖν, of a dangerous undertaking, like our 'to bell the cat,' Plat. Rep. 341 C:—Mid. to shave one's self, Hdt. 2, 36 also acc., ξυρεῖσθαι τὰς ὀφρύας, τὴν κεφαλὴν, τό σώμα, to shave one's eye brows, etc., Hdt. 2, 27, 65, 66; ἔξω ρημένον τὴν κεφαλὴν, with one's head shaved, Luc. Merc. Cond. 1; so, ἐξω ρημένον alone, Ar. Thesm. 191.

Ξυρήκης, ἐς, (ξυρόν, ἀκμή) keen as razor, Xen. Cyn. 10, 3.—II. pass. close shaven, κέρα, Eur. Phoen. 372, E. 335; so, κούρα ξ., Id. Alc. 427.—2. =ξυρήσιμος, ap. Eust.

Ξυρήσιμος, ον, that can be shaved.

Ξυρήσις, εως, ἡ, (ξυράω) a shaving baldness, LXX. [v]

Ξυρήσιος, οὐ, ὁ=foreg.

Ξυρίαις, ον, ὁ, a shavelling.

Ξυρίδιω, ὦ, desiderat. from ξυρά to wish to be shaved.

Ξυρίδιω, ξυρίδομαι, later forms ξυράω, Alciph.

Ξυρίον, ον, τό, dim. from ξυρόν. [v]

Ξυρίς, ιδος, ἡ, an aromatic plant, the iris kind (like ξυρίς), so called from its razor-like leaves, Diosc.: it forms ξερῖς, ξερῖς, ξερῖς, also occur

Ξυροδοκία, ης, ἡ, Ar. Thesm. 22 and -δοχή, ης, ἡ (ξυρόν, δέχομαι) razor-case.

Ξυροθήκη, ης, ἡ,=foreg.

Ξυρόν, ον, τό, (ξύω) and akin κείρω) a razor, Hom., etc.:—provel. in Il. 10, 173, ἐπὶ ξυροῦ ἴσταται ὁ μῆς,=ὁ λείθος ἡδ βιώναι, death or stands on a razor's edge, (i. e. is based on so fine an edge that a h would turn the scale,—θρίξ ἀνὰ μέσον, as Theocr. says): and so on in later authors, to express 'a breadth of scapes' and the like, ξυρόν τῆς ἀκμῆς ἔχειται ἡνὶν πράγματα, Hdt. 6, 11, cf. Theocr. 557; ἐπὶ ξυροῦ εἶναι, Theocr. 22, ἐπὶ ξυροῦ πέλας πεσεῖσθαι, Aesch. Cho. 883; ἐπὶ ξυροῦ τῆς βεβηκέν Soph. Ant. 996, cf. Eur. H. Fr. 63 cf. ἀκμή.

Ξυρός, οὐ, ὁ, rare and late form foreg., Archipp. Rhin. 3.

Ξυρορώω, ὦ, (ξυρόν, φέρω) carry a razor, Ar. Thesm. 218.

Ξυρῶ, for words so beginning, sub συρῶ, cf. ξυν.

Ξυρόω, later form for ξυρέω.—UI in Mid., ξυρούμαι, to have one's self shaved, ξυρεσθαι τὴν κεφαλὴν, Pl. 2, 352 C.

Ξυσίλος, ον, shaven, smooth, S. phron ap. E. M.

Ξυσίς, (or ξυσίς?) ἡ, (ξύω) a rbing, scratching, Hipp.

Ξυσμα (or ξυσμα?) ατος, τό, (ξύω) that which is scraped or shaven off, lings, shavings, Lat. strigmentum; mentum: ξυσματα τῶν ὀθνίων, shd linen, i. e. lint for wounds, Hip

μεναι, but sometimes *that*, the farther of two objects, II. 15, 417, and so not rarely in Hdt. — Thus much of the pronominal usage passed over from Hom. and Hes., to the Ion. and Dor. writers in particular. In Att., it is most freq. used by Trag., and there usu. followed by an enclitic, or some such word, e. g. γάρ, δέ, etc.; for in Att. prose it is very rare, and almost solely in neut. or oblique cases, i. e. in those which begin with τ, as in the phrase *καὶ τὸν εἰπεῖν*. — Some old Gramm. wrote with the accent, *ὁ, ὅ, εἰ, αἶ*, when used as demonstr. pron., Eust. p. 23, 4: but better critics reserve the accent for the relative pron., *ὁ, ἥ, τό*: Wolf indeed, II. 10, 224, writes *καὶ τε πρὸ τοῦ ἐνόησεν*, where *ὁ* must be demonstr., but its strange position between *πρὸ* and *τοῦ* needs some special distinction. — III. peculiar phrases with *ὁ, ἥ, τό*, in pronominal signif.: — 1. before relat. pronouns *ὅς, ὅσος, οἷος*, usu. after its noun, it stands seemingly pleonast., but serves to recall the attention strongly to the foregoing noun, as, *ἐξάμην σε περὶ ὁρέας ἐμμεῖναν ἄλλαν, τὸ ν, ὅσοι Λυκίην καιεῖν αὖτις*, far above the rest, *namely those who*, etc., II. 17, 172, cf. Od. 10, 74; *θάλαμον τὸν ἀφίκετο, τὸν ποτὶ τέκτονι ξέσσον*, C. d. 21, 43: also freq. in Plat., and other Att., esp. τῶν ὅσοι, ὅσαι, ὅσος, *scil. Gr. Gr. § 444 c.* — 2. *ὁ μὲν...* *ὁ δέ...*, and so through all cases and genders, from Hom. downwds. one of the most usu. phrases, sometimes in opposition (where *ὁ μὲν* regul. refers to the former, *ὁ δέ* to the latter mentioned), sometimes in partition, *this here...that there...*, i. e. the one...the other... *Lat. hic...ille...* in neut., *τὸ μὲν...τὸ δέ...*, when the opposition in partition refers not to a subst., but to an adv., verb, or sentence, as adv., *partly...partly...*, Od. 2, 46, etc.: also, *τὰ μὲν...τὰ δέ...*: and so we must translate it where a sing. noun goes before, *πηγὴ ἣ μὲν εἰς ἀντὶν ἔδεν, ἣ δὲ ἐξω ἀπέρει*, Plat. Phaedr. 255 C. The Att. use also *ὁ μὲν τις...*, when the noun to which *ὁ* refers has not been before indicated, as Plat. Phil. 13 B: but the noun is sometimes emphatically added, as II. 16, 117 sq., also in Att. prose, Heind. Plat. Gorg. 500 E. — When *ὁ μὲν...ὁ δέ...*, *partitive*, follow a plur. noun, this is usu. and strictly in the gen., as II. 18, 595; yet oft. in the same case with *ὁ μὲν*, II. 5, 27, Od. 12, 73, etc.; so in Att., Erf. Soph. Ant. 21: not that another case is put for the gen., but the word expressing the whole is put in apposition with its parts, as being equal to them. *Τὸ μὲν...τὸ δέ...*, or *τὰ μὲν...*, *τὰ δέ...*, are but rarely used of time, like *Lat. nunc...nunc...*. — Further, *ὁ δέ...*, oft. occurs without *ὁ μὲν...*, going before, as II. 22, 157, cf. Pors. Or. 691. On the other hand we find *οἱ μὲν...*, followed by *Μυρμιδόνας δέ...*, II. 23, 4, etc.; or by *ἄλλα*, Od. 7, 305; by *ἄλλος δέ*, II. 6, 147, etc.; and so, esp. in Att., by *ἕτερος δέ...*, *ἑνιοὶ δέ...*, etc., Matth. Gr. Gr. § 288, Obs. 6: *ὁ μὲν...*, *ὁς δέ...*, occurs Theogn. 205 where however Bekk. from MSS reads *οὐδὲ*; also *ὁ...*, *ὁ...*, *καὶ μὲν...καὶ δέ*, II. 15, 417, etc. — 3. *ὁ δέ* in apodosis, when a relat. pron. goes before, is freq. in Att., though *ὁδὲ* still more so: *ὁ* here adds emphasis to *ὁ*, by suggesting a contrast not clearly indicated by the words preceding, as, *ὅστις ἦν θακὼν*

ἀταρβῆς τῆς θέας, ὁ δ' ἄν λέγοι, who looked on calmly, *he—but he alone*—could say, Soph. Tr. 22, cf. omnino Herm. Phil. 86, 87, Buttm. Mid. Exc. xii.; so in Hom., *οἷη περ φύλλον γενεή, τοίη δὲ (not τοῖη) καὶ ἄνδρῶν*, II. 6, 146. — *ὁ καὶ ὁ*, *one and another*, *many a one*, when one wishes not to particularize: so, *τὰ καὶ τὰ*, etc.; through all cases and genders, esp. in Dem., and other late Att.; also, *ὁ δέινα καὶ ὁ δέινα*, Dem.

B. *ὁ, ἥ, τό*, the DEFINITE or POSITIVE ARTICLE, the, marking that its noun represents not a class, but a definite member of a class; opp. to the indef. pron. *τις, τι*, which is used where the particular member is left undefined. In this signif. we can easily trace the word gradually losing the demonstr. force, which often seems superfluous. For instance, *ὁ, ἥ, τό*, as the true article, does not, strictly speaking, occur in Hom.: for in the places usu. quoted, II. 1, 340, 4, 399; 5, 715; 6, 407; 15, 74; 17, 122, 127, 695, 698; 21, 317, Od. 5, 106, the demonstr. force is clearly to be traced, v. sup. A. I: still even in Hom. it begins to lose this force,—as may be seen in places like II. 1, 167; 7, 412; 9, 309; 12, 289, Od. 19, 372; or where joined to an adj. to make it a subst., as *τὸν ἀριστον*, strictly, *him that was bravest*, II. 17, 80; *τὸν δούστηρον*, II. 22, 59; or, more clearly still, in *οἱ ἄλλοι, τὰλλα, τῶν πάντων*, etc., strictly, *they*, the rest, etc., which easily prepare the way for the true use of the article, v. Nitzsch Od. 9, 185. This usage however is first fully established in Att., while the demonstr. usage proportionally disappears, except in a few cases, v. A. II, sub fin. The article is most emphatic in phrases like *τοὺς θεοὺς ἡγεῖσθαι*, to own the gods, who are generally owned, Herm. Hec. 781; *τοὺς φίλους ποιεῖσθαι*, to make the friends one does make, Erf. Soph. Ant. 190.—Peculiarities of the article, esp. in Att.—I. it is put before not only common appellatives, adjectives, and particips., but also,—1. prop. names of all kinds, with which it is seldom omitted except when some distinguishing word with the article follows, as *Σακράτης ὁ φιλόσοφος*: the Homeric passages, as II. 1, 11, are not to be referred to this head, (v. A. I): the Trag. however use it with prop. names only to give peculiar emphasis, Pors. Phoen. 145.—2. before the infinitive, used as a neut. subst., in all cases, as *τὸ εἶναι*, the being, *τοῦ εἶναι*, etc.: so before acc. and inf., when it refers to the whole sentence, Matth. Gr. Gr. § 540: cf. infr. 4.—3. before adverbs, which thus take an adj. signif., as *ὁ, ἥ, τό νῦν*, the present; *οἱ τότε ἄνθρωποι*, the men of that time, also *οἱ τότε, οἱ νῦν*, without subst., etc., very freq. in Att.; the partic. of *εἶμι* is usu. supplied, *οἱ τότε (ὄντες) ἄνθρ.*, etc.—When a subst., easily supplied from context, etc., is omitted, the adv. sometimes stands like a subst., as, *ἡ αἰρίον* (sc. *ἡμέρα*), the morrow; *ἡ Λυδιστί* (sc. *ἀρουρία*), the Lydian measure, etc.; though sometimes no special subst. can be supplied, as *τὸ ἀβρίον*, the morrow, strictly the notion to-morrow, etc.—4. before any word or expression which itself is made the object of thought, when the art. is neut., as, *τὸ ἀνθρώπος*, the word or notion man; *τὸ λέγω*, the word λέγω, etc.; so be-

fore a whole sentence, as, *τὸ μὴ εἶναι τῶν ζώοντων ὄλβιον*, the proposition, that no living man is happy; Hdt. I, 86, cf. Plat. Phaedr. 273 B; the usage of the art. before acc. and inf. (sup. I. 2) might be placed here. But, very oft., *τὸ* stands absol. with adverbs of time and place, when one cannot (as in I. 3) supply a subst., but the adv. remains adverbial, and the art. only serves to strengthen it, cf. Lob. Phryn. 50: many distinguish these two cases by writing *τὸ νῦν*, the present time, when the adv. becomes subst.: *τὰνν*, *now*, at present, when the adv. remains; so, *τὸ πρὶν*, old time, *πομπῶν*, formerly, etc.: this usage is very old, for, acc. to Wolf, Hom. always says *ποταπόρι θε, ποταπόρι, πομπῶν, πομπῶν, το πρῶτον*; but in Hdt. and Att. the art. is usu. written separate, esp. in such words as *τὸ ἀρχαῖον*, *τὸ ἐντεῦθεν*, *τὸ αὐτίκα*, *τὸ ἐπεῖτα*, *τὸ λοιπὸν*, *τὰ κράτιστα*, *τὰ μάλιστα*, etc., and still more so in *τὸ ἀπὸ τούτου* and *τὸ ἀπὸ τοῦδε*, from the present time, *τὸ πρὸ τοῦ*, formerly, Poppo Thuc. I, p. 467, sq. Prob. in all these cases *τὸ* may be taken as acc. absol., as *τοῦ, touching...*; but it cannot be rendered in English. Rarely absol. in gen., *εἶναι τοῦ πρόσω*, to go forward; *τὸ προσώτῳ δρᾶμεν*, Soph. Aj. 731, where however there is a good v. l. *τὸ προσώτῳ*. — 5. before person. pronouns of 1st and 2nd pers., to give them greater emphasis, but only in acc., *τὸν ἐγὲ, τὸν σέ*, Heind. Plat. Phaedr. 258 A: on *ὁ, ἥ, τό*, before *αὐτός, v. αὐτός* III.—6. before the interrog. pron., as well *τίς* as *ποῖος*, usu. only in neut. sing., *τὸ τί; ποῖον*; always referring to something before, which needs to be more distinctly specified, Aesch. Pr. 249 Ar. Pac. 696, cf. Herm. Vig. n. 25 also *τὰ τί*; because *οἷα* went before Ar. Pac. 693. But with *ποῖος* greater liberties are allowed, so that it is used not only in plur., *τὰ ποῖα*; Eur. Phoen. 707, but also in the other genders, as, *ὁ ποῖος*; Eur. Phoen. 1704 *τὴ ποῖα*; Dem. 246, 10, which will scarcely be found with *τίς*; Stallb. Plat. Euthyphr. 13 D, rightly remarks that these forms are very rare, except in direct questions.—7. very rarely before *ἅπας*, and prob. only Ion., v. Schulz on Hdt. 3, 64; 7, 153: more freq. before *ἕκαστος*, as II. 18, 496 also Att., as Thuc. 5, 49; 6, 63: *ἕκαστος*, before *ἐκάτερος*, Poppo Obs. Crit. in Thuc. p. 28.—II. the article in elliptic expressions: — 1. before the genit. of a masc. or fem. prop. name to express descent, *ὁ Διός*, the son of Jupiter, *ἡ Δημοῦς*, the daughter of Demetona, where *υἱός* or *θυγάτηρ* is usually supplied, very freq. in Att. But this form also denotes other relations, so that we must supply from the context, *husband, brother, friend, wife*, etc.—2. before a genit. of neut. signif. indicates any relation, connection or dependence of a thing, and so often alters the meaning but little, as, *τὴ πόλεως*, that which belongs to the state, its being and nature; but, *τὴ πόλεως*, all that concerns the state, its home and foreign relations, etc. so *τὰ τῶν Ἑλλήνων*, *τὰ τῶν Περσῶν*, etc.; *τὰ τῶν Ἀθηναίων φρονεῖν*, to hold with the Athenians, be on the side, Hdt.; *τὰ τῶν φθιόντων*, that which befalls the dead, *τὰ τῶν θεῶν*, that which is destined by the gods, etc. Schäf. Mel. v. 31. 22: hence with

neut. of possess. pron., *ἐν ἑμὸν, τὸ σὸν, what regards me or thee, my or thy business, concern, duty; and with gen. of third pers. τὸ τοῦτον, τὸ τῆς-δε, etc.*, Valck. Hipp. 48. But *τὸ τινος* is often also a *man's word* or *saying*, 29, *τὸ τοῦ Σόλωνα*, Hdt. 1, 86, cf. 1, 4. *Ὀν μὰ τὸν, μὰ τὴν, etc.*, v. cf. IV.—III. the article stands pleonast., esp. in Ion., in sentences of two clauses with one and the same subject: this being omitted in the first clause, is expressed by the article in the second, as, *τὴν μὲν αἰτὶν οὐ μάλα ἐξέφαίνε, ὃ δὲ ἐλεγέ σοι*, for *ἔλεγε δέ σοι*, Hdt. 6, 3, cf. 6, 9, 133: so too in apodosis 6, 30, when regularly *μὲν* stands in first clause, and *δέ* with art. in second: but passages in which both clauses have a common verb are different, as, *ἡ ἀλοχὸν ποιῆσεται ἡ ὄγε δούλη*, Il. 3, 409, cf. Hdt. 2, 173.—2. the art. with the compar. is needless and rare, cf. *ἡ* follows, Herm. Soph. Ant. 313, O. C. 795.—IV. note that in Att. the dual of a fem. subst. often takes the masc. art.: indeed *τὰ* dual is prob. never found in good Greek, Jelf Gr. Gr. § 388 Obs. And in Hom. the pron. is oft. used in a different gender from its noun, as in Il. 21, 164, 167, *δουρὶ σάκος βάλεν, ἡ δέ...*, as if he had said *ἐγχείρῃ*; so Il. 22, 80, 82, *μαζὸν ἀνέσχεον...*, *τάδε ῥ' αἰδέο*, as if *στήθεα*; and Od. 12, 74, *πέφελον, τὸ μὲν οὐποτ' ἐρωεῖ*, as if *νέρος*: here then the gender is taken from a synonym. word which was in the poet's mind.

A, B. ABSOL. USAGE OF SINGLE CASES, which may be referred either to demonstr. pron., or article:—I. *τῷ*, of place, *there, on that spot, here, this way*, freq. in Hom., e. g. Il. 5, 752, 358, oft. followed by *ἡ*, Il. 13, 52.—2. with a notion of motion towards, *thither*, Il. 10, 531; 11, 149, Hes. Op. 206; but this much more rare, and prob. only poet.—3. of manner, *τῇρ τε τελευτήσασθαι ἐμελλεν, in this way, thus*, Od. 8, 510; so in Att.—4. repeated *τῇ μὲν...*, *τῇ δέ...*, usu. of place, *here...*, *there...*, *or now here...*, *now there...*: ut also on the one part, *on the other...*, or more strictly in *one way certainly...*, *but in another...*, Eur. Or. 356.—5. relative, *where, for ἡ*, only Ep., as Il. 2, 118, Od. 4, 229. Here *χώρᾳ* or *ἰδῶ* is usu. supplied, but this can only be in local signif.—II. *τῷ*, dat. neut., 'some old Gramm. wrote *τῷ* in this signif.', *therefore, on this account*, very freq. in Hom., and also Att. even in prose, Valck. Phoen. 157; also used as relative by a kind of attraction, *because*, Heind. Plat. Phaed. 60 B.—2. more rarely, perh. only in Ep., *thus, or, in this wise*, Il. 2, 373; 4, 290, etc.: *t* may also, esp. when *ei* goes before, be translated, *then, if this be so, on this condition*, cf. also Od. 1, 239; 3, 224, etc.: *τρώπῳ* is usu. supplied.—3. *τῷ ῥῳ* for *τοῖνυν*, Hom., also divism, *τῷ ῥῳ νύ τι*, Il. 7, 352.—III. *τό*, acc. neut., *like τῷ, wherefore*, rare except in Hom., as Il. 3, 176; 7, 239, Od. 8, 432, etc.: so in Pind. P. 5, 50; 2, 432, etc.—IV. *τοῦ*, gen. neut., *wherefore, hence*, Od. 24, 425, where *νεκα* or *χάρην* is supplied, cf. Il. 21, 58.—V. with prepositions, of time, *from that, ever since, ἐν τῷ, whilst*, where *ρόνον* and *χρόνω* are freq. supplied, but wrongly, as *τοῦ* and *τῷ* like corresponding words in other languages, earn neut. rather than masc.—The early development, even in Hom., of many such phrases shows that they

belong to the demonstr. pronoun.—On the phrase *τὴν ἐπὶ θανάτῳ*, v. sub *θάνατος*.

C. *ὃ, ἡ, τό*, accented through all cases, RELATIVE PRONOUN, for *ὃς, ἡ, ὅ*, called also the *postpositive article*, somewhat like our that—which: very freq. in Hom., also Ion., and Dor.: in these however only in the forms beginning with *τ*, and in nom. plur. masc. and fem. *τοί, ται*, (so that it seems to be used merely to avoid hiatus) Hdt., passim: Hom. however has also masc. *ὃ*, Il. 16, 835, though others read *ὃς*: this usage was long denied to the Trag., even by Valck. Hipp. 525, Koen. Greg. p. 239, Toup, etc.: it is however clear that they sometimes used it, to avoid hiatus, in the forms beginning with *τ*, v. Monk Hipp. 527: *τοί* and *ται* are still disputed: Monk even claims *ὃ* nom. sing., cf. Elmsl. Bacch. 468: in Com. and Att. prose however this relative is not found, Matth. Gr. Gr. § 292.—In declension the relative wholly (even in dialects) follows the article: Buttm. indeed gives the nom. *ὃ, ἡ, ὅ*: but *ὃ* is from the regul. *ὃς*, and those forms only need be considered which differ in declension from *ὃς, ἡ, ὅ*.

D. The gen. and dat. enclitic *τον, τῷ*, for *τινός, τινί*, from the INDEFINITE PRONOUN *τις, τί*: in which case *τον* and *τῷ* are of all three genders: neither *της, τῇ*, nor the plur. occur: Hom. uses thus only the dat., and that only thrice, Il. 12, 328, Od. 13, 308, 20, 297, always in masc.: Att., *τον* and *τῷ* are very freq.: as also *τοῦ* and *τῷ* for *τινός* and *τινί*, as gen. and dat. of INTERROGATIVE PRON. *τίς; τί;* as, *χρή τον, there needs somewhat, but τὸ χρή, what needs there?*—So in Ion. *τεο*, enclit. gen. for *τον, τινός*, indefin., Od. 16, 305, contr. *τεν* Il. 2, 388, Od. 6, 68, etc.: dat. *τεῷ*, for *τῷ, τινί*, Il. 16, 227, Od. 11, 502, and in Hdt.: gen. and dat. pl. *τέων, τέοις, τέοισι*:—but *τέο*, gen. for *τοῦ; τινός*; Il. 14, 128, Od. 4, 463, absol., *wherefore?* Il. 2, 225, cf. *τοῦ*, A. B. III: contr. *τῷ*; Od. 15, 509, Callin. 1: dat. *τέῳ*, Hdt.: of this Hom. too has pl. gen. *τέων*, Il. 24, 387, Od. 20, 192: as monosyll., Od. 6, 119; 13, 200: dat. *τέοις, τέοισι*, Wess. Hdt. 1, 37.

From this article are formed the pronouns *ὅς, ὅδε, ὅδι, ὅπερ, ὅτε, ὅτις*, which are treated under their respective heads.

The Ion. and Att., not Hom., often blend the article by crasis with nouns which have an initial vowel, v. Buttm. Ausf. Gr. § 29.—For the position of the article in a sentence, v. Jelf Gr. Gr. § 458, sq.

O, Ion. and Dor. relat. pron. masc. for *ὃς, v. ὃ, ἡ, τό* C, Hom.

O, neut. of relat. pron. *ὃς, q. v.*, Hom.

O, *ὃ, ὃ*, exclamation in Ar. Thesm. 1191.

Oá, woe, woe! alas! Lat. *vae!* c. gen., Aesch. Pers. 116, 122. [ōā]

Oá, *ἡ*, also *ὄη, ὄλη, ὄβα*, the service-tree, Lat. *sorbus*, Theophr.: its fruit, *δον*, the sorb-apple or service berry, Lat. *sorbum*.

OA, ἡ (ὄς)=oia, a sheepskin.—II.=ōa, a hem or border.

OAP, ἄρος, ἡ, a consort, mate, wife, Il. 9, 327, in gen. pl. ὁάρων, unless this belongs to ἡ ἄρος (q. v.), cf. the contr. ὠρ, whence ὠρεσσι, Il. 5, 486. (Not by metath. from ὠρ, as some say, but prob. from same root as

*ἄρω, εἶρω, Lat. *sero, she that is tues or knit to one*, cf. *συνήρορ*, συνήρορ, etc.)

†Oáρακτα, ὠν, τῷ, Oaracta, an island in the Persian gulf, Arr. Ind. 37, 2.

†Oáριζος, ὠν, ὃ, Oarizus, a Persian, Hdt. 7, 71.

Oáριζω, (ὅαρ) to converse familiarly, chat with one, *τινί*, Il. 6, 516; 22, 127, etc.; *μετὰ τινι*, H. Hom. Merc. 170: esp. of married persons or lovers: also c. acc. cognato, ὅαρων *ἑαρίσειν*, H. Hom. 22, 3: contr. ὠρίω, H. Hom. Merc. 58. Hence

Oáρισμα, ἄτος, τό, familiar converse, esp. of lovers: generally converse, Opp. C. 4, 23. [ᾱρ] and

Oáρισμός, οὐ, ὃ, foreg., familiar fond discourse, as of lovers, in plur., Hes. Op. 787, or relatives, Q. Sm. 7, 316.

Oáριστής, οὐ, ὃ, (ὅαριζω) masc. of ὅαρ, a mate, bosom-friend; so Minos is called ὅαριστής Διός, Od. 19, 179, cf. Plat. Minos 319 D.

Oáριστύς, ὄος, ἡ, Ion. for ὅαρισμα, familiar intercourse or converse, esp. of lovers, fond discourse, ὅαριστὺς *πᾶρ φασίς*, Il. 14, 216; the title of Theocr. 27th Idyll:—generally, *intercourse, company, πολεμὸν ὅαριστὺς*, war's intercourse, i. e. battle, the tug of war, Il. 17, 228: also as a concrete noun, *προμάχων ὃ*, the company of out-fighters, Il. 13, 291. [ᾱ]

OAPΟΣ, ὠν, ὃ,=ὅαρισμός, familiar converse, chat, H. Hom. 22, 3: esp. *amorous converse*, H. Hom. Ven. 250, where many interpr. by *βουλεύματα* but wrongly, for it is just the same as ὅαριστὺς, in Il. 14, 216; so, *παρθένιοι ὅαροι*, Hes. Th. 205; *Νυμφῶν ὅαροι*, Call. Lav. pall. 66: generally, *converse, discourse, words*, Emped. ἐ3, cf. Plat. Minos 319 E: hence also a song, lay, ditty, Pind. P. 1, 190, N. 3, 19; almost always in plur., but Pind. P. 4, 244, N. 7, 102, has it in sing., in the sense of song or discourse, and in the latter place even in bad sense, *ψόγιος ὅαρος*, a song of reproach.

Oapros, ὠν, ἡ=ὅαρ, Hesych., who perh. formed this nom. from gen. ὁάρων, Il. 9, 327.

†Oapros, ὠν, ὃ, the Oarus, a river of Scythia falling into the Palus Maeotis, Hdt. 4, 123.

Oasius, ὄος, ἡ, a name of the fertile islets in the Libyan desert, Hdt. 3, 26, ubi v. Bähr. The name is prob. Arabic (*vah*): the form *Αἰάσις*, in Strab. p. 130, being merely an attempt at Greek etymology, as if from *αἰώ, αἰαίνω*.

Oβδη, ἡ, rarer poet. form for *ὀδυρ*, only in Alexandr. writers, in acc. *ὀβδην* and *ἐξὸβδην*, used as adv. for *ἐς ὀβδην*, in the presence of, Lat. *coram*.

Oβελάιος, α, ὠν=sq., dub.

Oβελιάδος, α, ὠν, (ὀβελός) spit shaped.—II. roasted on a spit, Philo.

Oβελίης (sc. ἄρτος), ὃ, (ὀβελός) a sort of loaf baked or rather roasted on a spit:—or (acc. to A. B.) an obol loaf, Pherecr. Ἐπιληψι. 1, Ar. Fr 158, cf. Böckh P. E. 1, 132: also ὀβε λίτης.

Oβελιῦφόρος, ὠν, (ὀβελίης, φέρω, carrying an ὀβελίης ἄρτος, name of a play of Ephippus, cf. Lob. Phryn. 647.

Oβελίζω, to mark with the critical obelus; v. ὀβελός II.

Oβελισκολύχνιον, ὠν, τό, dim from *σῶ*, Theopomp. (Com.) Εἰρηνη 1, Arist. Pol. 4, 15, 8.

Oβελισκόλην, ὠν, ὃ, (ὀβελίς

αος, ὀρχος) a spit for roasting, likewise used as a lamp-stand.

Ὀβελίσκος, ον, ὁ, dim. from ὀβε-
λός, a small spit, Ar. Ach. 1007, etc.:
also any pointed instrument, the leg of
a compass, Ar. Nub. 178; a sword-
blade, Polyb. 6, 23, 7; the iron head of
the Roman pilum, Dion. H. 5, 46.—II.
a pointed pillar, obelisk.—III. an iron or
copper coin stamped with a spit, Plut.
Lys. 17, Fab. 27: cf. ὀβολός.

Ὀβελισμός, οὔ, ὁ, a marking with
the obelus, v. ὀβελός II.

Ὀβελίτης, ον, ὁ, = ὀβελίας. [I].
Ὀβελός, οὔ, ὁ, Aeol. and Dor. ὀδε-
λός, a spit, ἀμφ' ὀβελόισιν ἐπειραν,
Il. 1, 465, etc.; so Hdt. 2, 135, Eur.
Cycl. 303.—2. a pointed pillar, obelisk,
Hdt. 2, 111, 170.—3. euphem. for πέος,
Ar. Ach. 796.—II. an horizontal line,
—, used as a critical mark to point out
that a passage was spurious, Luc. Imag.
24; but with one point below and
one above, denoted, ὀβελός περισστι-
γμένος, etc., superfluous passages,
esp. in philosophical writings, Diog.
L. 3, 66, cf. Pressels Beytr. p. 67, sq.,
and v. χ.—Cf. ὀδελός, ὀβολός. (ὀβελός,
is βελός with ο prefixed, v. ο III.)

†Ὀβιδιᾶκνοί, ὧν, οἱ, the Obidiaceni,
a Maeotic people, Strab. p. 495.

†Ὀβόδας, ὁ, Obodas, a king of the
Nabataei, Strab. p. 781.

Ὀβολαῖος, α, ον, = sq., dub.

Ὀβολαῖος, α, ον, (ὀβολός) of the
size or value of an obol, Lob. Phryn. p.
551.

Ὀβολήμας, α, ον, worth an obol,
i. e. petty, Theano: from

Ὀβολός, οὔ, ὁ, an obol, freq. in Ar.,
etc., a coin worth 8 χαλκοί, 1-6th
of a δραχμή, rather less than three
cents: —πολὺν ὀβολὸν τοῦ ὀβολοῦ,
a thing of which you get much or
little for an obol, i. e. valuable or worth-
less, Meineke Com. Fr. 3, 76.—An
obol was written short O; a half-
obol, C or O.—II. also as a weight, 1-6th
of a drachma. (Acc. to Arist. ap.
Poll. 9, 77; ὀβολός and ὀβελός only
differed in the (Ion. and Att.) pronun-
ciation; he thinks that in the barker
of early times, iron or copper nails
(ὀβελοί) were used as money, six of
which made a handful (δραχμή), cf. P.
Knight, Prolegg. ad Hom. ὅ 56, citing
Plut. Lys. 17; and that the name re-
mained when the form and material
were changed. Others derive it from
the coin being stamped with a spit,
cf. ὀβελίσκος III.)

Ὀβολοστέτω, ὦ, to weigh obols:
hence to practice petty usury, Lys. Fr.
37, Luc. Nekom. 2: from

Ὀβολοστήτης, ον, ὁ, (ὀβολός,
ἵστημι) a weigher of obols: hence, a
petty usurer, Ar. Nub. 1155, Antiph.
Neott. 1, 4. [I] Hence

Ὀβολοστατική, ἥς, ἡ, (sc. τέχνη),
the trade of a petty usurer, usury, Arist.
Pol. 1, 10, 4.

†Ὀβούλων, ἄνος, ἡ, Oboulon, a city
of Hispania Baetica, Strab. p. 141.

Ὄβρια, τά, the young of animals,
Aesch. Fr. 40, Eur. Pelia. 8, cf. Ael.
N. A. 7, 47. (Usu. deriv. from
βρίω.)

†Ὄβριρεύς, ω, ὁ, = Βριρεύς, Hes.
Th. 617.

Ὄβρικύλα, τά, = ὄβρια, Aesch. Ag.
143. [I]

Ὄβριμόνιος, ον, (ὄβριμος, γνῖον)
strong-limbed, Opp. H. 5, 316.

†Ὄβριμός, εσσα, ἐν, = ὄβριμος.

Ὄβριμοεργός, ὄν, (ὄβριμος, *εργώ)
going strong deeds, but always in bad
sense, doing deeds of violence or wrong,

esp. against the gods, Il. 5, 403; 22,
418, Hes. Th. 996.

†Ὄβριμόθυμος, ον, (ὄβριμος, θυμός)
strong-minded, Hes. Th. 140, H. Hom.
7, 2.

†Ὄβριμόπαις, παιδός, ὁ, ἡ, (ὄβρι-
μος, παῖς) having strong children,
Nonn.

†Ὄβριμόπατρος, ἥς, ἡ, (ὄβριμος, πα-
τήρ) daughter of a strong father, in
Hom. and Hes. always epith. of Mi-
nerva, Il. 5, 747, etc.—No masc. ὄβρι-
μόπατρος seems to occur: ὄβριμόπα-
τρον in Hesych. is corrupt.

†Ὄβριμος, ον, also η, ον, Eur. Or.
1454:—strong, mighty, in Hom. as
epith. of Mars, Il. 5, 845, etc.; of
Achilles, 19, 408; of Hector, 8, 473:
—then of things, ὄβριμον ἔγχος, Il.
3, 357, etc.; ἄχθος, Od. 9, 233; θυ-
ρεάς, λιθος, Ib. 241, 305; ὕδωρ, Il. 4,
453; ὄβριμον ἐβρόντησε, he thundered
mightily, Hes. Th. 839; ὅ, ἔργα,
deeds of might, Tyrtae. 2, 27:—μῖσος
ὄβριμον, Aesch. Ag. 1411; Ἰδαία μῆ-
τηρ ὄβριμία, Eur. I. c.—The form ὄβ-
ριμός (q. v.) is not used by Ep., but
is the prevailing form in Lyr. writers.
(From βρι-, βρίβω, βριθός, βριῶν,
βριαρός, with ο prefixed.)

†Ὄβριον, ον, τό, χρυσίον, pure gold;
akin to Lat. obrussa, the testing of gold
by fire.

†Ὄγαστριος, ον, = ὁμογαστριος,
Gramm.

†Ὄγδοῦδικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ὀγδοάς) belong-
ing to the number eight, Clem. Al.

†Ὄγδοαῖος, α, ον, on the eighth day,
Polyb. 5, 52, 3, etc.

†Ὄγδοάς, ἄδος, ἡ, (ὀκτώ) the number
eight, Plut. 2, 744 B, etc.; —for ὀκτάς,
as ἐβδόμας (from ἐπτά) for ὀκτάς.

†Ὄγδοῦτος, η, ον, poet. for ὀγδοῦτος,
like τρίτατος for τρίτος, the eighth,
Hom., and Hes.: esp. ἡ ὀγδοῦτη (sc.
ἡμέρα), the eighth day, Hes. Op. 770,
788.

†Ὄγδοήκοντα, οἱ, αἱ, τά, indecl.,
eighty. Hence

†Ὄγδοήκονταετής, ἐς, (ἔτος) eighty
years old.—II. ὀγδοήκονταετής, lasting
eighty years: cf. ὀγδοῶν.

†Ὄγδοήκοντάπηνυς, ὄν, (ὀγδοήκοντα,
πήνυς) eighty cubits long, Callix. ap.
Ath. 202 D. [I]

†Ὄγδοήκοντατάλαντος, ον, (ὀγδοή-
κοντα, τάλαντον) οἶκος, possessed of
eighty talents, Lys. 177, 26.

†Ὄγδοήκοντους, ες, Luc. Hermot.
77: fem. -ούτις, Dio C. = ὀγδοήκονταε-
τής, -ετής.

†Ὄγδοήκονταῖος, α, ον, on the eight-
ieth day, Hipp.: from

†Ὄγδοήκοντος, ἡ, ὄν, (ὀγδοήκοντα)
the eightieth, Thuc. 1, 22.

†Ὄγδοος, η, ον, (ὀκτώ) the eighth,
Hom., etc.

†Ὄγδῶκοντα, οἱ, αἱ, τά, indecl.,
contr. for ὀγδοήκοντα, II., etc.

†Ὄγδῶκονταετής, ἐς, contr. for ὀγ-
δοήκονταετής, Simon. 53, 55, Mimi-
nerv. 6.

Ὄγε, ἥγε, τόγε, the demonstr. pron.
ὁ, ἡ, τό, made more emphatic by the
addition of γε, Lat. hicce, haecce, hocce,
he, she, it; pretty freq. as early as
Hom., and Hes.: γε can seldom be
rendered in English, though some-
times by indeed or at least, when it
answers to Lat. hic quidem: properly
this pron. is used to designate a per-
son rather as distinct from others,
than in reference to himself, and in
this respect differs from ὅδε: κείνος
ὄγε joined, Il. 19, 344.—It is used
absol. by Hom.—2. τῆγε, of place,
here, on this spot, Il. 6, 435.—3. acc.
neut. τόγε, on this account, for this very

reason, Il. 5, 827, Od. 17, 401.—Att.
ὄγι.

†Ὄγκά, ἡ, poet. Ὄγκαῖη, a name of
Minerva in Thubes, Aesch. Theb.
164, etc.: a gate in that city was called
from her Ὄγκαῖος or Ὄγκαῖδης.
Valck. Aristob. p. 120, Pors. Phoen.
1150.

†Ὄγκάομαι, f. -ήσομαι, 3ep. mid.
to bray, esp. of the ass, Arist. H. A. 9,
1, 18, Luc. Dial. Mar. 1, 4. (Onoma-
top.: cf. Engl. donkey.)

†Ὄγκη, ἥς, ἡ, = ὄγκος.

†Ὄγκηθμός, οὔ, ὁ, = sq., Luc. Asin.
15.

†Ὄγκημα, ατος; τό, a braying, esp.
of the ass.

†Ὄγκηρός, ἄ, ὄν, (ὄγκος B. II.) bulky
swollen, Arist. Probl. 10, 54, 6.—II
metaph. stately, pompous, τῆς βρα-
λείας ὀγκηρότερον διαίειν, Xen.
Hell. 3, 4, 8:—grievous, troublesome
τὸ ὄγκ., trouble, Arist. Eth. N. 4, 7,
14.—In Arist. Probl. 37, 3, 2, we have
a compar. ὀγκότερος, formed from
ὄγκος: so ὀγκότατος, Anth. P. 12,
187.

†Ὄγκησις, ἡ, = ὄγκημα, Ael. N. A.
5, 50.

†Ὄγκηστής, οὔ, ὁ, (ὀγκάομαι) a bray-
er, i. e. an ass, Anth. P. 9, 301; when
however Schaff. reads ὀγκητής.
Hence

†Ὄγκηστικός, ἡ, ὄν, dub. for. ὀγκη-
τικός, given to braying.

†Ὄγκια, ἄ, ὄν, (ὄγκος B. II.) weight, the
Lat. uncia, Epich. p. 116.

†Ὄγκινος, ὄν, ὄν, (ὄγκος A.) bent
barbed, Lat. uncinus.

†Ὄγκιον, ον, τό, also written ὀγκίον
(ὄγκος I):—a chest, case, casket to
barbed arrows and other implement
of iron or steel, Od. 21, 61; later us.
δηροθήκη.

†Ὄγκολόγῳ, ὤ, (ὄγκος B. II., λέγω
to speak in a hollow voice, like γογγύ-
ζω)

†Ὄγκοποιέω, ὤ, (ὄγκος B. II., ποίω
to swell up, inflate, magnify; in genl.
= ὀγκόω.

†ὌΓΚΟΣ, ον, ὁ, orig. = ἄγκων, i.
bend, bending, curve, hence a hook, bart
esp. of an arrow or spear-head, in
plur., Il. 4, 151, 214.—2. later also
any angle, Arist. Top. 1, 15, 2. (Akin
to ἄγκος, ἀγκύλος, ἀγκιστρον, ἀγκυ-
ρα, and Lat. uncus, uncus, angulus.)

B. bulk, mass, weight, size, Plal
Theaet. 155 A, etc.; ὄγκος γαστροῦ
of a child in the womb, Eur. Ion 15.
ὄγκος φρυγάνων, a heap or pile of
fagots, Hdt. 4, 62; of a corpse, Soph.
El. 1142, cf. Plat. Legg. 959 C, Arist.
H. A. 3, 5, 3.—2. a tumour, boil.—3.
particular way of dressing the hair
it was plaited along the forehead, as was
seen in the marbles of tragical
masks, Winckelm. Werke, T. 2, 1
49, 89.—II. metaph., weight, impor-
tance, μέγιστον ὄγκον δόρος ἡ φρενεί-
α, Eur. Tro. 108; ἔχει τιν' ὄγκον Ἄργε-
Ἴ, Ἑλλήνων πάρα, Eur. Phoen. 717
also in bad sense, ὄγκον αἰρεῖν, to
swell with conceit, Soph. Aj. 129
but, ὄγκος μητροῦς ὀνόματος, the
honoured name of mother, Id. Tr. 817
—so of style, loftiness, majesty, Aris-
t. Rhet. 3, 6, 1; and in bad sense, τὴν
γῆν, μῦθος οὐκ ὄγκον πλέω, a short
plain speech, Soph. O. C. 1162; an
freq. in late prose, as Plut., v. Wyl-
tenb. in Indice et ad p. 79 B.—2. trou-
ble, difficulty, βραχεῖ ἐν ὄγκῳ κα-
χρόνω, Soph. O. C. 1341.—III. in le-
ter philosoph., an atom, Sext. Em-
p. (ὄγκος B., seems to be a distinct wor-
d from the former, —not akin to ἄγκων
Lat. uncus, but rather, perh., wit

Buttm. Lexil. s. v. *ἀνθρώπων* 23, *τὸ βε* referred to the root **ἐγκω*, *ἐνεγκεῖν*, and so equiv. to *φόρτος*.

C. for the adj. forms of *ὄγκος*, v. *ὄγκω*, *ῶ*.

'*ὄγκω*, *ῶ*, (*ὄγκος* B) to increase in bulk, enlarge; metaph. to bring to honour and dignity, *βίοτον βροτοῖσι*, Eur. Andr. 320: also to exalt, extol, Eur. Heracl. 195; *ὀγκάσαι* τὸ *φούνην*, to puff up one's conceit, Ar. Vesp. 1024; so in mid., Id. 703.—Pass. to become larger, be reared up, *χερσὶ*, Lyc.: esp. metaph. to be puffed up, *σκολα*, elated, *χλιδῇ*, Soph. Fr. 679; *δοκήσει* *δομάτω*, Eur. El. 381; *πλοῦτω*, Id. Phrix. 11; *ἐπὶ τῷ γένει*, Xen. Mem. 1, 2, 25; and absol., Eur. Hec. 623:—*τάφῳ ὀγκάσθηναι*, to be covered by a swelling mound, Eur. Ion 388.

'*ὀγκύλλομαι*, as pass.—*ὀγκόομαι*, Ar. Pac. 465, Ath. 382 B.

'*ὀγκύλος*, *ον*, = *ὀγκηρός*. (From *ὄγκος* B, as *ἀγκύλος*, *τροπὴ ἄγκος*.) [v]

'*ὀγκώδης*, *ες*, (*ὄγκος* B, *ειδός*) swelling out, rounded, Xen. Ec. 1, 12: *turgid*, Plat. Meno 90 A.—II. (*ὀγκάωμαι*) *δνος ὀγκώδεστερος*, an ass of a louder note, Ael.

'*ὀγκωμα*, *ατος*, *τό*, = *ὄγκος*, Liban.

'*ὀγκωσις*, *εως*, *ῆ*, (*ὀγκώ*) the act of increasing in bulk, enlarging, puffing out; also = *ὀγκωμα*, *ὄγκος*.

'*ὀγκωτός*, *ῆ*, *ον*, (*ὀγκώ*) heaped up, *τάφος*, Anth.

'*ὀγμενῶ*, (*ὄγμος*) to trace or drive in a straight line, esp. of ploughing or mowing: metaph. *ὄγμ. στίβον*, to plough or trail one's weary way, of a lame man, Soph. Phil. 163; *ὄγμενον πτόν*, they went before him in a long line, Xen. Cyr. 2, 4, 20.

'*ὀγμωσις*, *ον*, *ὸ*, *ὀγμωσις*, appell. of *Ἡρτίως*, Luc.

'*ὀγμος*, *ον*, *ὸ*, any straight line, orig. a furrow in ploughing, *τοὶ δὲ στρέψασκον ἄν* *ὀγμους*, Il. 18, 546; *ὤστ'* *ἀνιγτῆρες ὄγμον ἐλαύνουσιν* a swathe in reaping, Il. 11, 68; 18, 552, 557: elsewhere, *ἀλάξας*, Lat. *sulcus*; *ὄγμον ἐλαύνειν*, Il.; *ἀγειν*, Theocr. 10, 2; *ἐχειν*, Opp.: metaph. *πίνους ὀγμοί*, the rich furrows, i. e. crops, H. Hom. Cer. 455, where Herm. however takes it of corn already cut: generally, a row or line of trees, of teeth, Anth.: also a path, the orbit of the heavenly bodies, e.g. the moon, *ὅτε πλῆθ' ἡμέρας ὄγμους*, when her vast orbit (not disk) is fulfilled, H. Hom. 32, 11; so also of the sun, Arat. Dios. 17. (The root is *ἄγω*, cf. Buttm. Lexil. v. *ὀχθῆσαι*, fin.)

'*ὀγρύλη*, *ης*, *ῆ*, *ὀγρύλη*, a small town of Sardinia (*Agryle*?), Paus. 10, 17, 5.

'*ὀγρέω*, *ῶ*, = *ὀκρέω*, *ὀχέω*, dub. in Lyc. 64, 1049.

'*ὀγχησμός*, *ον*, *ὸ*, *Onchesmus*, a port of Epirus, Strab. p. 324.

'*ὀγχηστός*, *ον*, *ὸ*, *Onchestus*, a city of Boeotia on Lake Copais, with a grove sacred to Neptune, Il. 2, 506, H. Hom. Ar. 230.—II. a river of Thesaly, Polyb. 18, 3, 5.—III. a son of Agrius, Apollod. 1, 8, 6.

'*ὀγχήστιος*, *α*, *ον*, of *Onchestus*, *Onchestian*, Pind. I. 1, 46.

'*ὀγχνη*, *ης*, *ῆ*, a pear-tree, Od. 11, 588; 24, 233.—II. a pear, Od. 7, 120.—It came to be written *ὄγχνη*, as in Theocr. 1, 134 [who has *ὄχνῳ*, in acc. plur.].

'*ὀγνώ*, *α*, *ὀγνώ*, name of a Carian deity, Paus. 8, 10, 4.

'*ὀδαγμός*, *ον*, *ὸ*, an itching irritation: Ion. *ἀδαγμός*.

'*Ὀδάγος*, *ον*, *ὸ*, Dor. for *ὀδηγός*, and the usu. form in Att., Pors. Or. 26, Lob. Phryn. 429.

'*Ὀδάω*, *ῶ*, *ῑ*, (*ὀδός*) = *ὀδῶ*, Gramm.

'*Ὀδαῖος*, *α*, *ον*, (*ὀδός*) belonging to a way.—II. *ὀδαῖα*, *τά*, that for which a merchant travels, merchandize, Od. 8, 163; 15, 445, though some expl. the latter passage of provisions for the voyage, like *ἐφόδιον*, Lat. *viaticum*; Nitzsch takes it to be goods obtained by barter, the return-freight; cf. *ὀδάω*.

'*Ὀδατάς*, (*ὀδαῖ*) to bite, gnaw, Call. Del. 322, Ap. Rh. 4, 1608.

'*Ὀδάξ*, *adv.*, (*δάξ*, *δάκνω*, *ὀδούς*) by biting with the teeth, Lat. *mordeus*, Hom.; esp., *ὀδάξ* *ἔλόν ὀδαξ*, they bit the ground, of men in the agonies of death, Il. 11, 749, etc.; so, *γαίαν ὀδάξ* *ἔλόντες*, Eur. Phoen. 1423: also, *ὀδάξ* *ἐν χεῖλεσι φόντες*, biting the lips in smothered rage, Od. 1, 381; *δαπνόμεναι ὀδάξ* *τὸ δίκτυον*, Ar. Vesp. 164, etc.—Hence *ὀδάξ*, *ὀδαῖα*, etc.

'*Ὀδαῖα*, *ῶ*, Ion. *ὀδαῖεω*, = *ὀδάξω*, q. v. Hence

'*Ὀδαξησμός*, *ον*, *ὸ*, = *ὀδαγμός*, Plut. 2, 769 E.

'*Ὀδαξιστικός*, or better *ὀδαξητικός*, *ῆ*, *ον*, causing to itch: *ὀδαξιστικός* is f. l.

'*Ὀδάξω* or *ὀδάξομαι*, freq. in Hipp.: pf. pass. *ὀδαγμαι*, Sph. Fr. 708: in prose usu. *ὀδαῖω*; Ion. and in Xen. Symp. 4, 8, *ὀδαῖω*, and acc. to another Ion. pronunciation, *ὀδάξω*, *ὀδάξομαι*, *ὀδάξω*, *ὀδαῖω*.—Act. to bite, sting, i. e. cause a stinging, itching, etc.:—pass. to feel a biting or stinging, to itch, hence to scratch or rub one's self. (From *δάξ*, *ὀδάξ*, *ὀδούς*, *δάκνω*.)

'*Ὀδαξώδης*, *ες*, = *ὀδαξητικός*.

'*Ὀδατίς*, *ιδος*, *ῆ*, *Odatis*, daughter of a Scythian king Omartes, Ath. 575 A.

'*Ὀδάω*, *ῶ*, f. *-ῆσω*, (*ὀδός*) to export and sell; generally, to sell, *τινὶ τι*, Eur. Cycl. 98, 133:—pass. to be carried away and sold, Ib. 12.—The forms *ὀδάξω*, *ὀδέω*, Ion. *ὀδέω*, only in Gramm. (From *ὀδός*, as *ἐμπορεύω* from *πόρος*.)

'*Ὀδε*, *ῆδε*, *τόδε*, demonstr. pron., formed by adding the enclit. *δε* to the old demonstr. pron. *ὸ*, *ῆ*, *τό*, and declined like it through all cases: the Ep. have in dat. plur. masc. and fem. *τοῖδεσσι*, *ταῖδεσσι*, as well as *τοῖςδε*, Il. 10, 462, Od. 2, 47, etc.; and *τοῖδεσσι*, Od. 10, 268; 21, 93: freq. in Att., and sometimes made more emphatic, *ὀδὲ*, *ῆδὲ*, *τόδὲ*, etc. [I], which however belongs to the language of common life, and so, though freq. in Com., is very rare in Trag., Pors. Med. 157: *ὀδοῖ*, *τηνδοῖ*, are also found, but very seldom, Elmsl. Ar. Ach. 152, Dind. Av. 18.—The general use of *ὀδε*, *ῆδε*, *τόδε*, agrees with that of *οὗτος*, *this*, *he*, but is more pointedly emphatic, esp. in Ep., where *ὸ*, *ῆ*, *τό*, is demonstr., *this* one here, Lat. *hicce*, *haecce*, *hocce*, freq. even in Hom.: it usu. marks the presence of its subject, and so refers to something not before named, Wolf Lept. p. 282.—Special usages:—I. it freq. refers to what is coming, esp. a whole sentence, even a narrative, and serves to call attention previously, Angl. the following, Il. 1, 41, etc., and very freq. in Hdt., and Att.: *ταῦτα* commonly refers to what goes before, cf. *οὗτος*.—II. it oft. seems to stand, like Lat. *hic*, as adv. of place, *here*, *there*, always however so that its case and gender depend on some noun to which it refers, as, *ἐγχος μὲν τόδε κείται ἐπὶ*

χθονός, *here* lies the lance, Il. 20, 343. *Ἀχιλλεύς ἐγγὺς ὅδε κλονέω*, *here* he is, . . . Il. 21, 533, cf. Od. 1, 185, etc.:—this usage (*δεικτικῶς*) is esp. freq. in the Att. drama.—2. with a pers. pron., *ὅδ' ἐγὼ ἤλυθον*, *here* am I, Od. 16, 205, cf. Il. 19, 140; in full, *ὅδ' εἰμὶ*, Aesch. Cho. 219, Eur. Or. 380: sometimes *αὐτός* is also added, *ὅδ' αὐτὰς ἐγώ*, Od. 21, 207.—3. with *τίς*, *τίς δὲ* *Ναυσικάα* *ἔπεται*; whom have we here following Nausicaa? Od. 6, 276, cf. 1, 225; *τί κακὸν τόδε πάσχετε* what ails you here, or now? Od. 20, 351;—where the questions refer to something only known in so far as seen.—4. also like *δεῦρο*, *hither*, Blomf. Aesch. Fr. 977, Elmsl. Eur. Supp. 21, Heracl. 82.—This, which seems an adverbial use of the pron., is even more freq. in Att., esp. Trag., than in Hom.; v. Schäf. Mel. p. 77.—III. to advs. of place and time this pron. adds precision, *just*, *very*, *αὐτοῦ τῷδ' ἐνὶ δήμῳ*, *here* amid this very people, Od. 2, 317, cf. 10, 271: *τάνυν τάδε*, at this present, Hdt. 7, 104.—IV. *ὅδ' αὐτός*, stronger form for *ὁ αὐτός*, the very same, his very self, *this very*, *τοῦδ' αὐτοῦ λυκάβαντος*, Od. 14, 161.—V. in Att. dialogue, the masc. and fem. pron. freq. refer to the speaker, *ὅδε*, *ὅδ' ἄνθρω*, emphatic for *ἐγώ*, Soph. O. T. 534, 815, etc.: sometimes however to the person addressed, for *σύ*, in which case it implies contempt, Stallb. Plat. Gorg. 467 B: similar is the phrase *τῇδε χεῖρ*, for *τῇ ἐμῇ*, cf. Pors. Med. 389.—VI. after a parenthesis it oft. takes up the thought, like Lat. *is*, even when *ὅδε* itself has been already expressed, or after another pron., or a noun, Schäf. Mel. p. 84: sometimes, by *anacoluthon*, it takes up a sentence begun with a relative, as, *ἣν χρῶν σ' ἐλαύνειν τήνδε*, Eur. Andr. 650, v. Matth. Gr. Gr. § 472, 4: here the pron. is superfluous, but adds clearness.—VII. ellipt. c. gen., *ἐς τόδε χρόνον, ἡμέρας, ἡλικίας*, to this very moment of time, of the day, etc., Schäf. Dion. Comp. p. 144.—On the difference between *ὀδε* and *ὀδέ*, v. Buttm. et Herm. ad Soph. Phil. 87, cf. *ὀ* A. III. 3.

B. absol. usage of some cases:—I. *τῆδε*, of place, *here*, on the spot, Lat. *hac*, Il. 12, 345, Od. 6, 173, etc.—2. of the way or manner, *thus*, Il. 17, 512; so in Att. prose.—II. acc. neut. *τάδε*, *hither*, to this spot, Il. 14, 298, Od. 1, 409, etc.: also, *δεῦρο τόδε*, Il. 14, 309, etc.—2. therefore, on this account, Od. 20, 217: so also, —III. acc. neut. pl., *τάδε*, on this account, Il. 9, 77.—2. *thus*, so, Erf. Soph. O. T. 265; but also—3. like *τῇδε*, *here*, Eur. Cycl. 49, 63, etc.—IV. dat. neut. pl. *τοῖςδε* and *τοιςδε*, *in* or *with* these words, Hdt. 1, 32, 120.

'*Ὀδεῖα*, *ας*, *ῆ*, (*ὀδεύω*) a way, *journey*: a going or travelling.

'*Ὀδελός*, *ὸ*, Aeol. for *ὀβελός*, *οἰ* *ὀβολός*, Ar. Ach. 796.

'*Ὀδεμα*, *ατος*, *τό*, (*ὀδεύω*) a passage, journey, Strab. p. 815.

'*Ὀδεσίμω*, *ον*, *passable*, *practicable*, Strab. p. 510: and

'*Ὀδεντής*, *ον*, *ὸ*, a wayfarer, traveller, from

'*Ὀδεύω*, (*ὀδός*) to go, travel, *ἐπὶ νῆας* Il. 11, 569, cf. Bornem. Xen. An. 7, 8, 8; *ὅδ. τρίβον*, Agreant. 41, 2.

'*Ὀδέω*, = *ὀδέω*, Gramm.

'*Ὀδέω*, = *ὀδέω*, dub.

'*Ὀδηγέω*, *ῶ*, f. *-ῆσω*, to be an *ὀδηγός* lead one upon his way, hence to show one the way, *guide*, *τινὰ*, Aesch. Pr

730; absol Eur. H. 1. 1402.—2. metaph. to guide, teach.—Later, the mid. also is used for Att. Hence

Ὀδηγητῆρ, ἥρος, ὅ,=sq., Anth. P. append. 283, Orph.

Ὀδηγητῆς, οὔ, ὅ,=ὀδηγός. Hence Ὀδηγητῆρ, ἥ, ὄν, fited for guiding or a guide.

Ὀδηγητρια, ας, ἥ, fem. from ὀδηγητῆρ.

Ὀδηγία, ας, ἥ, (ὀδηγός) a guiding: metaph. a teaching.

Ὀδηγικός, ἥ, ὄν,=ὀδηγητικός: from Ὀδηγός, οὔ, ὅ, a guide, Polyb. 5, 5, 5.

5: the Att. prefer the Dor. form ὀδῶς.

†Ὀδησσός, οὔ, ἥ, Odessus, a city of Moesia on the Euxine, Strab. p. 319.

Ὀδί, ἡδί, τοδί, Att. for ὅδε, ἥδε, τόδε, q. v. [L]

Ὀδός, ον, (ὀδός) belonging to a way or journey, ὄνις ὀδ., a bird of omen for the journey, Aesch. Ag. 157; so, ὀδ. κράτος αἰσίων, lb. 104;—just as in Pind. N. 9, 43, αἰσίων ὄνιχων ὀδός:—Ἑρμῆς ὀδ., Mercury the guardian of roads and travellers, whose statues stood on the road-side.

†Ὀδῖος, ον, ὅ, Odus, leader of the Halizones on the side of Priam, Il. 2, 856.—2. a herald of the Greeks, Il. 9, 170.

Ὀδισμά, ατος, τό, (as if from ὀδίω) πολύγυμον ὀδ., a way compact with bolts, i. e. Xerxes' bridge over the Hellespont, Aesch. Pers. 71 (si vera l.).

Ὀδίτης, ον, ὅ, (ὀδός) a wayfarer, traveller, Od. 7, 204; 17, 211, Soph. Phil. 147; ἀνθρώπου ὀδίτης, Il. 16, 263. [L]

Ὀδμήλεος, ας, ον, (ὀδμή) strong-smelling, esp. stinking, Hipp.

Ὀδμῖαι, dep., like ὀσμῶμαι, to smell, Democ. ap. Sext. Emp. p. 400; to sniff, track, Nic. Th. 47: from

Ὀδμή, ἥς, ἥ, (ὀδω) smell, scent, whether a sweet smell, Od. 5, 59; or a stench, stink, Il. 14, 415, Od. 4, 406; so in Pind., and Hdt.: strictly Ion. and poet. for ὀσμή, but used by Trag. in lyric passages, as Aesch. Pr. 115; and sometimes even by comic poets, Meineke Com. Fr. 3, 188; also in late prose, Luc., V. Hist. 2, 29. Hence

Ὀδμήεις, εσσα, εν, giving out a smell, smelling, Nic. Al. 437.

Ὀδμηρός, α, ὄν,=ὀδμήεις, Dub. 1.

Ὀδομῆς, ες,=ὀδομᾶλος, Theophr.

†Ὀδο, barbarism for ὀδός, Ar. Thesm. 1222.

Ὀδοιδόκω, ᾧ, to lie in wait on the roads or ways: from

Ὀδοιδόκος, ον, (ὀδός, δοκεῖω) lying in wait on the roads or highways, like robbers, Polyb. 13, 8, 2, cf. Lob. Phryn. 647: cf. ὀδοσκόπος.

Ὀδοιπλάνω, ᾧ, to stray from one road into another, wander about, Ar. Ach. 69, acc. to Rav. Ms.: the other form ὀδοιπλάνω is rejected by Elmsl., cf. Lob. Phryn. 630: from

Ὀδοιπλάνης, ες, straying from one road into another, wandering about, Anth. P. 9, 427. (ὀδός, πλανᾶω: the ὀδοι- prob. represents the dat. or locative case, Pott Et. Forsch. 2, p. 252.) Hence

Ὀδοιπλάνις, ας, ἥ, a straying from one road into another.

Ὀδοιποιέω, ᾧ, for ὀδοποιᾶω, 2ib. Ὀδοιπορέω, ᾧ, to be an ὀδοιπόρος, to travel, journey, walk, Hdt. 4, 110; κτῆ ἄρον ὀδ., to walk elate on tiptoe, Soph. Aj. 1230:—also, ὀδοποιεῖν ὀδόν, Hdt. 4, 116; but, ὀδ. τὸν τόπον, to walk over this ground Soph. J. 1 1027.

†Ὀδοιπορία, ας, ἥ, (ὀδοιπόρος) a journey, way, H. Hom. Merc. 85; ὀδ. ποιεῖσθαι, Hdt. 2, 29; Xen. Cyr. 1, 21, 10, etc.: esp. a journey by land, opp. to a sea-voyage, Hdt. 8, 118, in plur. Hence

†Ὀδοιπορικός, ἥ, ὄν, of, belonging to a journey: τὸ ὀδ. (sc. βιβλίον), a guide-book.—Il. of or belonging to a traveller, ὀδ. ἐσθής, Polyb. 31, 22, 6. Adv. -κώς, like a traveller, Plut. Arat. 21; and

†Ὀδοιπόρος, ον, of or belonging to a journey or way: τὸ ὀδοιπόριον, Od. 15, 506, is the fare or passage-money paid to a driver or ship-master (in l. c. the latter), or the provisions for a journey, like ἐφόδιον, Lat. viaticum.

†Ὀδοιπόρος, ον, (ὀδός, πορεύομαι, cf. ὀδοιπλάνης fin.) travelling, walking: as subst., a wayfarer, traveller, Aesch. Ag. 901, Soph. O. T. 292, etc.—but in Il. 24, 375, a fellow-traveller or guide.

†Ὀδομαντικός, ἥς, ἥ, (Ὀδομαντοί) Odomantica, a district of Macedonia between the Strymon and Axios, Polyb. 37, 1, d, 2.

†Ὀδομαντής, ἰδος, ἥ, Odomantis, a district of greater Armenia, Strab. p. 528.

†Ὀδομαντοί, αν, οί, the Odomanti, a Thracian people, around Mt. Pangaeus, Hdt. 5, 16; Thuc. 2, 101; etc.

†Ὀδόμετρον, ον, τό, or ὀδόμετρος, ον, ὅ, (ὀδός, μέτρον) an instrument for measuring distances by land or sea, Hero Math.—Il. ὁ ὀδ., one who measures a road or distance, a foot-traveller, runner.

†Ὀδονάγρα, ας, ἥ, (ὀδούς, ἄγρα) an instrument for drawing teeth, Arist. Mechan. 21, 1.

†Ὀδοντάγρον, οὔ, τό, = foreg.: strictly neut. from

†Ὀδοντάγρος, ὄν, (ὀδούς, ἄγω) drawing teeth.

†Ὀδονταλγέω, ᾧ, (ὀδούς, ἄλγος) to have the tooth-ache, Ctesias Ind. 15. Hence

†Ὀδονταλγία, ας, ἥ, the tooth-ache.

†Ὀδοντιάσις, ἥ, teething, the pain thereof: from

†Ὀδοντιάω, ᾧ, (ὀδούς) to cut teeth, suffer therefrom.

†Ὀδοντικός, ἥ, ὄν, (ὀδούς) fit for the teeth.

†Ὀδοντισμός, οὔ, ὅ, (as if from ὀδοντίω) a mode of playing the flute, in which the gnashing of the teeth or hissing of the serpent Python was imitated, Jac. A. P. p. 36.

†Ὀδοντογλύφίς, ἰδος, ἥ, a tooth-pick, Lat. dentiscalpium.

†Ὀδοντόγλυφον, ον, τό,=foreg.

†Ὀδοντοειδής, ες, like teeth, formed like teeth.

†Ὀδοντομάχης, ον, ὅ, one who fights with his teeth. [a]

†Ὀδοντοξέστης, ον, ὅ, an instrument for cleaning the teeth.

†Ὀδοντοποιέω, ᾧ, to make, i. e. cut teeth, like ὀδοντοφύεω.

†Ὀδοντοσμήγμα, ατος, τό, tooth-powder.

†Ὀδοντότριμμα, ατος, τό,=foreg.

†Ὀδοντοτύραννος, ον, ὅ, read ὀδοτύραννος, cf. Jacobs Ael. N. A. 5, 3, fin., a worm in the Indus or Ganges.

†Ὀδοντοφθόρος, ον, destroying the teeth.

†Ὀδοντοφόρος, ον, (ὀδούς, φέρω) bearing teeth, κόσμος ὀδ., an ornament for horses, consisting of strings of teeth, Anth. P. 6, 246.

†Ὀδοντοφύεω, ᾧ, to cut teeth, Plat. Phaedr. 251 C, Arist. H. A. 7, 10, 10: from

†Ὀδός, ἡ, ὄν, (ὀδός, φύω) pro-

ducing or cutting teeth.—Il. pass. grown or sprung from teeth, epith. of the Sparti, Eur. Phoen. 821. Hence

†Ὀδοντοφύλα, ας, ἥ, teething, the pain thereof, Medic.

†Ὀδοντοφύτος, ον,=ὀδοντοφύης Il. Nonn.

†Ὀδοντόω, ᾧ, (ὀδούς) only in pass. to be furnished with teeth. Hence

†Ὀδοντωτός, ἥ, ὄν, furnished with teeth, ἔστρα ὁ, a comb, Luc. Lexip. 5.

†Ὀδοποιέω, ᾧ, (ὀδοποιός) to make or level a road, ὀδὸν ὀδ., Xen. An. 4, 8, 8 etc.: also sometimes, as in pass., to make a path or course for one's self, Dem. 1274, 26; τινί, v. l. Arist. Rhet. 3, 12, 3,—2. to make practicable or passable, τὰ ἄβατα, Luc. Demon. 1.—3. to put one in the way, guide, in genl. to set forward on a journey, c. dat. pers., like ἡγεῖμαι, etc., ὀδ. αὐτοῖς, Xen. An. 3, 2, 24, ubi olim αὐτοῖς:—pass. ὀδοποιεῖται, to make one's way, advance

Lat. progredi, Plat. Phaed. 112 C,—4. to bring into a regular course, reduce to a system, τι, Arist. Rhet. 1, 1, 2. Hence

†Ὀδοποιήσις, εως, ἥ, a making of roads; also the office of a road-maker or pioneer:—hence, generally, the opening of a way, introduction, preparation, Arist. Rhet. 3, 14, 1. Hence

†Ὀδοποιητικός, ἥ, ὄν, opening, paving the way, preparing the passage or approach.

†Ὀδοποιία, ας, ἥ,=ὀδοποιήσις, Xen. Cyr. 6, 2, 36.

†Ὀδοποιός, ὄν, (ὀδούς, ποίεω) opening the way or road:—as subst. ὁ ὀδ., a pioneer, Xen. Cyr. 6, 2, 36:—a road surveyor, Aeschin. 57, 27.

†Ὀδός, οὔ, ὅ, Att. for οὐδός, a thresh-old (q. v.), Soph.

†ὈΔΟΣ, οὔ, ἥ, Ion. οὐδός (but very rarely used, by Hom. only in Od. 17, 196, by Hdt. only in 2, 7).—1. of place a way, path, road, highway, freq. in Hom., and Hes.: generally, a track, pathway, Il. 12, 168; 16, 374; ὀδ. ἐκ πηλασίου, Il. 7, 340; ὀδ. λαοφόρος, Il. 15, 682: an entrance, approach, Od. 13, 112: also the path, track or course of voyagers, Il. 6, 292; ποταμοῦ ὀδός the course, channel of a river; the path of the heavenly bodies, elsewh. διόδος, Eur. El. 728: πρὸ ὀδοῦ, farthe on the way, forwards, Il. 4, 382 (cf. φροῦδος); later=προήγου, profila ble, useful, πρὸ ὀδοῦ γενέσθαι, Luc. Hermot. 1:—κατ' ὀδόν, by the way, Hdt. 1, 41:—ὀδοῦ πάρεργον, by the way, cursorily, Cic. Att. 5, 21, 13; 7, 1, 5.—Il. as an action, a travelling journeying, whether by land or water freq. in Hom. (esp. in Od.); also a march or expedition; so, ὀδὸν ἐλθεῖν Il. 1, 151 (where it is usu. wrongly taken a lying in wait, ambush): ὀδ. τριῶν ἡμερῶν, a three days' journey, Hdt., etc.; but also, ὀδ. τρεῖς ἡμέραι Id. 3, 5, cf. Matih. Gr. G. § 433 Obs 4: οἰανὼν ὀδοί, the flight of birds, Soph. O. C. 1314: λογιῶν ὀδ., the way, i. e. intent of the oracles, Ar. Eq. 1015, cf. Eur. Med. 766: also, ὀδὸν γνώσης, βουλευμάτων, Eur. Hipp. 290, Hec. 744: cf. οἶμος.—Hom. sel dom adds the place whither, and they only by ες, Od. 22, 128; the Att. no only by a prep., but also in the gen. Valck. Hipp. 1197, Seidl. Eur. El. 161, cf. κέλευθος, νόστος.—III. metaphor. the way or means to gain an end the way or manner of doing a thing ὀδ. μαντικῆς, Soph. O. T. 311,—2. way of doing, speaking, etc., Hdt. 2, 20, 22: πάντα τρόπον ὀδόν, every sort of way Id. 1, 199,—3. a way or

method, A. Plut. 506: *a system of philosophy*, and so=μέθοδος III, Lat. *via*; hence, καθ' ὁδόν, *by method*, methodically, Plat. Rep. 435 A; also, ὁδῶ, Ib. 533 B. (The Sanscr. root is *sad*, to go, v. Pott Etym. Forsch. 1, p. 248.)

'Οδοσκοπέω, ὦ, to watch the roads, or lie in wait on them to rob: from

'Οδοσκοπός, ον, (ὁδός, σκοπέω) watching roads, lying in wait on them to rob, cf. ὁδοιπόρος, ὁδοστάτης, ὁδοῦρος.

'Οδοστῆτέω, ὦ, to stand by the road side and watch it.—II. to stand in the road: to bar the passage: from

'Οδοστάτης, ον, ὁ, (ὁδός, ἵστημι) standing on the road: hence—1. one who guards the roads.—2. a waylayer or robber. [ῶ]

'Οδοστράσια, ας, ἡ, (ὁδός, στράωνυμι) a paving of roads, Cassab. Strab. p. 235.

†'Οδοτράννος, ὁ, v. ὁδοτοτράννος.

'Οδοῦρέω, ὦ, (ὁδοῦρος) to be on the look out on the road.

'Οδοῦρος, ον, ὁ,=sq., dub.

'Οδοῦρος, ον, (ὁδός, οἶρος) watching the road: in Eur. Ion 1617, as subst. fem. ἡ ὁδ., a conductress.—II. lying in wait on the road to rob, Soph. Fr. 23: a pirate, Eur. Archel. 34; cf. ὁδοσκοπός, and oxyt. ὁδοῦρος.)

'ΟΔΟΥΣ, in Ion. prose ὁδών, ὁ, gen. ὁδόντος: a tooth, Lat. dens, Hom., Hes., etc. for ἔρκος ὁδόντων, i. sub ἔρκος.—2. metaph., ὁ τῆς λύτης ὁδούς, the tooth of grief, Jac. Ach. Tat. p. 888.—II. any thing pointed or sharp, a tooth, prong, spike, pestle, etc., Nic. Th. 85.—III. the second vertebra of the neck, so called from its shape, Hipp. (Perh. a participial form=ἰδών, cf. Lat. (e)dens: the Sanscr. *anta*, Pers. *dandan*, Germ. *Zahn*, our tooth, cf. Pott Etym. Forsch. 1, p. 342.)

'Οδοφύλακέω, ὦ, to watch or guard the roads: from

'Οδοφύλαξ, ἄκος, ὁ, (ὁδός, φύλαξ) watcher of the roads, Hdt. 7, 239.—I. a waylayer, robber. [ῶ]

'Οδῶω, ὦ, (ὁδός) to lead into the right way: to put in the way, τινα εἰς τὴν ὁδόν, Aesch. Fr. 498, 813; also c. inf., ὁδῶε βροτοὺς φρονεῖν, he guided mortals o wisdom, Id. Ag. 176: to bring, send, Eur. Ion 1050:—pass. to go on, be in the way, advance, succeed, Hdt. 4, 139; used like εὐδοῦσθαι in 6, 73.

'Οδρύσαι, ὦν, οἱ, the *Odryssae*, a Thracian tribe around the Hebrus, Hdt. 4, 92; Thuc. 2, 101; Xen. An. 1, 5, 1; etc.

'Οδρύσσης, ον, ὁ, the *Odrysses*, a river of Mysia, Hecat. ap. Strab. p. 350.

'Οδύνῃμα, τό, Dor. for ὁδύνῃμα. [ῶ]
'Οδύνῃω, ὦ, f. ἥσω, to cause pain or suffering, to pain, distress, Eur. Hipp. 447, Ar. Lys. 164:—pass. to feel pain, suffer, Soph. El. 804, Ar. Vesp. 283, Plat., etc. From

'Οδύνῃ, ης, ἡ, pain, Lat. *dolor*, bodily pain, very freq. in Il., but rare in Od.—2. pain of mind, grief, distress, Od. 1, 242; 2, 79, etc. (never in Il.).—Hom. always uses plur., except Il. 5, 25: later authors use both, but he plur. remained most common; τοῖς πενκτημένοις ὁδύνῃ, transl. of the Lat. *vaenictis* / Plut. Camill. 28. (Akin o δύν, δύνουμαι.) [ῶ]

'Οδύνῃμα, ατος τό (ὁδύνῃω) a pain, Hipp. [ῶ]

'Οδύνῃρης, ἄ, ὁν, ὁδύνῃ) painful, Mimnerm. 1, 5; 2. 24, Pind. P. 2,

169, Eur. Hipp. 190, Ar. Plut. 526, Plat. Gorg. 525 C.—2. distressing, anxious, πλοῦτος, Eur. Phoen. 566. Adv. *ρῶς*.

'Οδύνῃς ἄτος, ον, (ὁδύνῃ, φάω, πέφαμαι) killing, i. e. stilling pain, φάρμακα, Il. 5, 401, 900, cf. 11, 847.

'Οδύνῃς ἄτος, ον, (ὁδύνῃ, φέρω) causing pain.

'Οδύνσπας, ἄδος, ὁ, ἡ, (ὁδύνῃ, σπᾶω) racked by pain, Aesch. Fr. 363.

'Οδύνῃς, ες, (ὁδύνῃ, εἶδος) painful, Hipp.

'Οδύρμα, ατος, τό, (ὁδύρουμαι) a complaint, waiting, Trag., as Aesch. Chō. 508:—always in plur., except Eur. Tro. 1227.

'Οδύρμος, οὔ, ὁ, a complaining, lamenting, Aesch. Pr. 33, Eur. Phoen. 1071, etc., Plat. Rep. 398 D: from

'Οδύρουμαι, dep., little used but in pres. and impf. (of which last Hdt. 3, 119, has the frequentative form ὁδύρεσκατο without augm.): Hom. has aor. part. ὁδύράμενος, Il. 24, 48.—To wail, mourn for a person or thing, Hom., and Trag.: the latter have also ὁδύρομαι, Pors. Hec. 728,—indeed Elmsl. Soph. O. C. 1441, would allow them this form only, but v. Eund. ad. Eur. Med. 158, Herm. Soph. I. c.—Construct.—I. c. acc. pers., oft. in Hom.; less usu. c. acc. rei, ὁδ. πατρίδα γαῖαν, νόστον, to mourn for, lament one's country, one's return, i. e. for the want of it, to sigh for it, Od. 13, 219, 379; cf. 5, 153; so in Att., Plat. Rep. 329 B.—2. c. gen. pers., to mourn for, for the sake of..., Il. 22, 424, Od. 4, 104, etc.—so too, ὁδ. ἀμφί τινα, Od. 10, 486; ὑπὲρ τινας, Plat. Rep. 387 D.—3. ὁδ. τινί, to wail or lament to or before another, Od. 4, 740; ὁδ. ἀλλήλοισι, to wail one to another, Il. 2, 290.—4. absol. to wail, mourn, oft. in Hom.; ὁδύρομενος στεναχίζω, Od. 9, 13; στεναχῇ τε γόω τε ὁδ., Od. 16, 145; freq. in Att. (From same root as δύν, ὁδύνω, cf. ὁδύσσομαι.) [ῶ] Hence

'Οδύρτης, ον, ὁ, a complainer, Arist. Physiogn. 6, 30, 50. Hence

'Οδύρτικος, ἡ, ὅν, disposed to complain, querulous, Arist. Rhet. 2, 13, 15. Adv. *-κῶς*.

'Οδύρτος, ἡ, ὅν, (ὁδύρουμαι) mourned for; lamentable:—ὁδύρτα, as adv., lamentably, Ar. Ach. 1226.

†'Οδυσεύς, ὁ, v. sub 'Οδυσεύς.

†'Οδυσηῖος, η, ον, Ep.= 'Οδυσειος, Od. 18, 353.

'Οδυσεια, ας, ἡ, (sc. ποιήσις) the *Odyssey*, the poem ascribed to Homer relating the adventures of *Ulysses* returning from Troy.—II. *Odyssēa*, a city of the Turdetani in Hispania, said to have been founded by *Ulysses*, Strab. p. 149, etc. Prop. fem. from

†'Οδυσειος, α, ον, of or relating to *Ulysses*, *Ulyssean*: from

'Οδυσεύς, ἑως Ep. and Ion. ἑός and ἑός, ὁ, Lat. *Ulysses* and *Ulixes*, king of Ithaca, whose adventures after the fall of Troy are told in the *Odyssey*: Hom. also freq. has the Ep. form 'Οδυσεύς: the Aeol. gen. 'Οδυσεῦ only in Od. 24, 398; the acc. 'Οδυσῇ not till Pind. N. 8, 44. On the Mythic etymol. of the name, v. Od. 19, 407, sq., Soph. Fr. 408. The root is no doubt *δύς*; v. sq.

*'Οδύσσομαι, dep. mid. used only in aor. 1 mid. ὠδύσῃην (of which Homer uses ὠδύσσο, ὠδύσατο, ὠδύσαντο, ὠδύσσάμενος) and 3 perf. pass. ὠδύσθηναι (for ὠδύσσαι) with pres. signf., Od. 5, 423. To be grieved or *πᾶσι* *καὶ* *αἰ*, always c. dat. pers., Il. 6,

138; Od. 5, 340, 423, etc.; *αἰσῶ*, ὠδύσσαιμιο τέοιο, Il. 8, 37, 468: c. acc., Anth. P. 9, 117.—In Od. 19, 407, the part. ὠδύσσάμενος seems to have a pass. signf., *hated, treated as a foe*. (The root is no doubt *δύσ*, Sanscr. *duish*, to hate, and so akin to Lat. *odisse*, as also to ὀδύρουμαι, ὀδύνῃ, cf. sub *δύς*-, and v. Pott Etym. Forsch. 1, p. 270.)

*'Οδῶω, perf. with pres. signf. α. ὀζω.

'Οδῶδει, 3 sing. plqpf. of ὀζω, Od. 'Οδῶδῃ, ἡς, ἡ, smell, scent; also the sense of smell, Anth.

'Οδῶδῃς, ἑς, strong-smelling, Lat. *olens*, very dub. in Hipp.

'Οδῶδυνται, Ion. and Ep. 3 sing. pf. with pres. signf. of ὀδύσσομαι, Od. 5, 423.

'Οδῶν, ὄντος, ὁ, Ion. for ὀδούς, Hdt. 6, 107, and Hipp.

'Οδῶτός, ἡ, ὄν, (ὀδῶω) passable; ἔμοι οὐχ ὀδῶτα, I must i.e., cannot go, Soph. O. C. 495.—II. practicable, feasible.

*'Οεσσι, Ep. dat. plur. of ὀεις, ὀεις, Hom.

'Οζαίνα, ης, ἡ, (ὀζω) a fetid polyurus in the nose.—II. a strong-smelling sea-polyurus, also ὀζωνή and βολεβίταινα, Call. Fr. 38. Hence

'Οζαινικός, ἡ, ὄν, having or belonging to an ὀζαίνα, Diosc.

'Οζαινίτης, ον, ὁ, fem. -ίτις, ἱτίδος, in the nature of an ὀζαίνα.

'Οζαίλος, α, ον, (ὀζος) branching Anth. P. 9, 249.

'Οζεία, ας, ἡ,=θεραπεία, Hesych. (Prob. akin to ὠζος, ὠζέω.)

'Οζῇ, ης, ἡ, (ὀζω) a bad smell, stench, stink, esp. of bad breath, Celsus.—II the skin of the wild ass.

'Οζῆω, fut. of ὀζω.

†'Οζίας, ον, ὁ, *Ozias*, name of a king of Judah, LXX.; N. T.

'Οζήθηκη, ης, ἡ, a stink-pot, a privy, jakes.

'Οζῶλαι, ὦν, οἱ, the *Ozolae*, a tribe of the Locrians, from the gulf of Crissa, west of Phocis, Strab. p. 259, etc.†, perh. from the strong-smelling sulphur-springs in their country, v. Thirlw. Hist. Gr. 1, 16; †Strab. p. 427.

'Οζόλης, ον, ὁ, (ὀζω) a stinkard. Hence

'Οζολις, ὠδός, ἡ, fem. of ὀζόλης.—II. also=ὀζαίνα II, Arist. H. A. 4, 1, 27.

'ΟΖΟΣ, ον, ὁ, a bough, branch, twig, shoot, Il. 1, 234; 2, 312, etc., Hes., Pind., etc.; acc. to Theophr. it is strictly the knot or eye from which a branch or leaf springs, Lat. *nodus*; hence, ὀζος τυφλός, the shoot stopped in its growth so as to form a knot in the wood,—which in reeds, grasses, etc., is called γόνυ.—II. metaph. an offshoot, scion, hence ὀζος Ἄρρης, as epith. of famous warriors, Il. 2, 540; 12, 188, etc.; so, Θησεΐδα ὀζῶ Ἀθηναῖον, Eur. Hec. 125; χρυσοῦ ὀζος ἀμάμας ἐκλήθη, Plat. Tim. 59 B: cf. ἔρνος II, θάλος. (Perh. akin to *δαρχος*, μάσχος, to Germ. *Ast*, and, acc. to Pott, to *augere*.)

'Οζόστομος, ον, (ὀζω, στόμα) with bad breath, Anth. P. 11, 427.

'Οζόχρωτος, ον, (ὀζω, χρώς) *whore* skin or body smells.

'Οζοῖμαι, 3s pass., (ὀζος) to put forth branches, τὰ ἄκρα ὀζοῦνται εἰς χεῖρας, the extremities of the bones branch out into fingers, Theophr.

'Οζῶς, ὄνος, ὁ, ἡ, poet. for ὀμῶς.

'ΟΖΩ, fut. ὀζήσω, Ion. and later ὀζέσω, perf. with pres. signf. ὀδῶω τοῖς

to smell, i. e. to have a smell, whether a smell sweet or to stink, used by Hom. only in 3 sing. plqpf. ὀσμὴ δόσσει, of sweet incense, Od. 5, 60; c. gen., to smell of a thing, ἰων, of violets, Hdt. 3, 23; θυμῶν, Aesch. Ag. 1310; hence metaph., to smell or savour of a thing, Lat. sapere aliquid, Κρονίων δέσιν, to smell of musty antiques, Ar. Nub. 398, cf. 51, 1007, Lys. 616:—sometimes the part from which the smell comes is in gen., as, κακὸν δέσιν ὦν μασχαλῶν, Ar. Ach. 852; τοῦ στόματος, Pherecr. Coriann. 1; and so c. dupl. gen., τῆς κεφαλῆς δὲ μύρον, Ar. Eccl. 524:—in this way oft. impers., δέσιν ἡδὺν τῆς χροῆς, there is a sweet smell from the skin, i. e. it smells sweet, Ar. Plut. 1020; κακὸν δέσιν τοῦ ἄρτου, the bread smells ill, Lys. 103, 20; οὐκ δέσιν αὐτῶν (sc. τῶν λυγῶν), they leave no scent, Xen. Cyn. 5, 1, cf. 7; and so c. dupl. gen., ἡματιῶν δέσσει δεινότητος, there will be an odour of cleverness from your clothes, Ar. Vesp. 1059, cf. Pac. 529, and Interp. ad Ar. Plut. 1, c. Cf. ἀπὸς.—Hipp. only uses mid. δέσσειν or δέσιν. (Akin to Lat. odor, and to oeo.)

Ὄζωδης, ες, (δζη, εἶδος) smelling, stinking.

Ὄζωδης, ες, (δζος, εἶδος) branching in boughs, having stumps or knots from abortive shoots, Theophr.

Ὄζωτος, ἡ, ὄν, (ὀζώω) branched, branching, Theophr.

Ὄη, ἡ, Ion. for ὄα.

Ὄθεν, adv., whence, from whence, Lat. unde, Hom., etc.: also from whom or which, Soph. O. T. 1498, like Lat. unde in Horat. Od. 1, 12, 17; so, ὅθεν περ, sc. a Jove, Pind. N. 2, 1:—ὅθεν δῆ, from any quarter, Plat. Phaedr. 267 D; ὅθεν περ, Id. Rep. 366 D:—ἀλλοθεν ὅθεν, from any other place whatsoever, Id. Legg. 738 C.—2, sometimes also like ὄν, as an adv. of place, for ὅθι, ὅπου, where, ὅθεν ἀργύρου ἐστὶ γενέθλη, (from thence) where there is a vein of silver, Il. 2, 857, cf. 852, Soph. Tr. 701.—II. in Att., also, wherefore, on which account, Valck. Phoen. 27; for what reason, Plat. Prot. 319 B.—Of its correlatives, the interrog. πόθεν and demonstrative τόθεν.

†Ὄθενπερ, from which very quarter, Xen. An. 2, 1, 3; cf. foreg. I.

Ὄθεω and ὀθεῶ,=ὀθμαι: from Ὄθη, ης, ἡ, (ὀθμαι) care, concern, regard.

Ὄθι, relat. adv., poet. for οὗ, οἷ, where, Lat. ubi, freq. in Hom., Il. 2, 722, etc.; also ὅθι περ, Il. 2, 861; so in lyric passages of Trag., Monk Hipp. 124;—rare in prose, as, ὅθι περ, Plat. Phaed. 109 B: twiſh gen., as ὅθι αὐλῆς, where in the hall, v. Nitzsch Od. 1, 425: in which passage it is followed by ἐνθα.† Also, if the demonstrative adv. does not go before, there where.—Cf. its correlatives, the interrog. πόθι and demonstr. τόθι. [In Hom. ι is oft. elided: ὀθι, Theocr. 25, 211.]

†Ὄθμα, ατος, τό,=ἄμμα, Nic. Th. 444.

Ὄθνεος, α, ὄν, also ος, ὄν, strange, foreign,—a word not used before Democr., then in Eur. Alc. 535, 646, 810, Plat. Rep. 470 B, Prot. 316 C, etc. (Acc. to some from ὄθνος, others for νόθεος.)—II. for ὀθύνιος, ἄθι in Lyc. Hence

†Ὄθνιος, ὄν,=foreg., Manetho.

Ὄθνόντιμος, ὄν, buried in a foreign and, Manetho.

*ὌΘΟΜΑΙ, dep., only used in pres. and impf. to have a care or concern for a thing, take heed, regard, used absu. like ἀλέγω and ἀλείβομαι, hence joined with it, οὐκ ἀλείβει οὐδ' ὀθεταί, Il. 15, 107; also c. inf., οὐκ ὀθεταί φίλον ἦτορ, ἴσον ἐμοὶ φάσμα, Il. 15, 166, 182; with part. for inf., οὐκ ὀθετ' αἰσλα ῥέζων, Il. 5, 403; also c. gen. pers. οὐκ ἀλείβω, οὐδ' ὀθμαι κοτέοντος, I reckon not, nor do I heed thy anger, Il. 1, 181.—Hom. only uses the word in Il., and always with a negat. (There is no need to derive it from ὀθεῶ, or to refer ἐνθήσομαι to it: Buttm. Lex. s. v. ἀνήρθεον 7.)

†Ὄθονιον, ὄν, τό,=ὀθόνιον, Galen.

*ὌΘΟΝΗ, ης, ἡ, usu. in plur. (as always in Hom.):—fine white linen, Od. 7, 107: esp. fine linen veils and undergarments for women, Il. 3, 141; 18, 595: later also usu. in plur., linen-cloths, linen, ὀθόνας ἐσταλμένους, Luc. Dial. Mort. 3, 2; esp. sail-cloths, sails, Mel. 80, Anth. P. 10, 5; and in sing., a sail, Luc. Jup. Trag. 46. Hence

†Ὄθόνιος, ης, ὄν, of linen, Luc. Alex. 12, cf. Plat. (Com.) Soph. 9.

†Ὄθόνιον, ὄν, τό, dim. from ὀθόνη, a piece of fine linen: in plur. linen cloths, Luc. Philops. 34; in plur., linen bandages or lint, for wounds, Hipp. p. 772, etc., Ar. Ach. 1176;—sail-cloth, Polyb. 5, 89, 2.

†Ὄθονιπῶλης, ὄν, ὁ, a linen-drafter.

†Ὄθονιος, α, ὄν,=ὀθόνιος, Artemid.

†Ὄθονια, ἡ, a Syrian or Arabian plant, perh. of the marygold kind, Diosc. 2, 213.—II. a kind of medicine.

†Ὄθονοποιός, ὄν, (ὀθόνη, ποιῶ) making fine linen, Diosc.

†Ὄθονοσκεπής, ἐς, covered with linen.

†Ὄθονεκα, for ὄθον ἔνεκα, because, with indicat., Soph. Aj. 123, 553, etc.:—also simply for ὡς, ὅτι, that, Lat. quod, usu. with indicat., Aesch. P. 330, Soph. El. 47, 1308, etc.; but sometimes with optat., Soph. O. C. 944.—Prob. only in Trag. (The deriv. from ὅτι ὄνεκα, which are said to stand ἐκ παραλήλου, is false, as also the usu. orthog. ὅθ' ὄνεκα, v. Buttm. Ausf. Gr. § 29 Anm. 14, Lob. Phryn. 657, who however all write ὀθόνεκα without the coronis, which is as necessary here as in ἐγώμαι, ἐγώδα, etc. Cf. omnino Ellendt Lex. Soph.)

†Ὄθριξ, gen. ὀθρίχος, poet. for ὀμῶθριξ, ὁ, ἡ, with like hair, Il. 2, 765; cf. ὀθρίξ II.

†Ὄθροος, ὄν, poet. for ὀμῶθροος.

†Ὄθρῶδης, ὄν, Ion. εἰ, ὁ, or *Ὄθρῶδας, Othryades, a Spartan hero, Hdt. 1, 82.

†Ὄθρυνονεύς, ἔως Ep. ἦος, ὁ, Othryoneus, an ally of the Trojans, from Cabeus, Il. 13, 363.

†Ὄθρυς, ὄν, ἡ, Othrys, a mountain-range of Thessaly, uniting with Pelion, celebrated in poetry, now known by the names of Hellono, Varibono, and Goura, Hes. Th. 632; Hdt. 7, 129; Eur.; etc.

Οἶ, exclam. of pain, grief, pity, astonishment, oh! ah! Lat. heu or vae, expressed either once or more, most usu. twice: sometimes with nom., οἶ ἐγώ, οἶ γω, Soph. Aj. 803, etc.; most usu. c. dat., οἶ μοι, q. v.: ὅς is found only in Ar. Pac. 929, with a pun on the dat. of ὅς. (From οἶ come οἶζω, διζύς, διζυρός, οἶτος, οἶκτος, οἶκτρός.)

Οἶ, nom. pl. masc. of art. ἰ.

Οἶ, nom. pl. masc. of relat. von. ὅς.

Οἶ, dat. sing. of pron. of 3d pers. masc. and fem.: v. sub οἷ.

Οἷ, relat. adv., whither, Lat. quo, Trag., etc.; as οἰκησις οἷ ποσειδῶναι, Soph. Ant. 892; οἷ χῶρ, βλέπειν, Plat. Legg. 714 B:—so, οἷ ὄγ, Plat. Parm. 127 C; οἶπερ, Soph. El. 404, Ar. Ran. 199, etc.:—oft. c. gen., οἷ ἀτιμίας, to what a height of dishonour, Soph. El. 1035; cf. the interrog. ποι.—also seemingly=ὅπως, οἷ ὀθίνας τιχῶ, where, i. e. how, in what fate ends, Eur. Hipp. 371; so, οἷ κακίᾳ τελευτᾷ, in what state of vice he end Plat. Symp. 181 C. (οἷ seems to be an old dat. from ὀς.)

Οἷα, v. οἶος.

Οἷα, ἡ, (οἶς) a sheepskin; also ὄα.

Οἷα, ας, ἡ, the service-tree; also ὄα.

†Οἷα, ας, ἡ, Hœa, fem. pr. n., Ath. 586 F.

†Οἷαγρίς, ἰδος, ἡ, daughter of Oeagrus; in pl. οἷ Οἷαγρίδες, sc. κόουραι, daughters of Oeagrus, the sisters of Orpheus, as the Muses are called in Mosch. 3, 17: from

†Οἷαγρος, ὄν, ὁ, Oeagrus, a king of Thrace, father of Orpheus, Apollod. 1, 3, 2; Orph.—2, a tragic actor in the time of Aristophanes, Ar. Vesp. 579.

Οἷαδόν, adv., alone, Nic. Th. 148. (From οἶος: cf. μοναδόν from μόνος.)

Οἷακηδόν, adv., in the manner of an οἷας.

Οἷακίω, Ion. οἷκη, (οἷας) to steer, govern, τελαμῶσι σκντῖνοις οἷακίωσι τας ὀπίσδαι, Hdt. 1, 171: τοῖς νέουσι οἷακίωτες ἡδονῇ καὶ λύπῃ, Arist. Eth. N. 10, 1, 1.

Οἷακίον, ὄν, τό, dim. from οἷαξ [α] Οἷακίωμα, ατος, τό, (οἷακίω) the act of steering or governing, Diog. La. [α]

Οἷακιστής, ὄν, ὁ, (οἷακίω) a steersman, pilot, Lat. gubernator.

Οἷακονομέω, ὦ, to steer, guide, govern: from

Οἷακονόμος, ὄν, (οἷας, νέμω) holding the helm: as subst.=οἷακιστής, a ruler, Aesch. P. 149.

Οἷακοστροφέω, ὦ, to turn the helm, steer, Aesch. Pers. 767: from

Οἷακοστροφός, ὄν, (οἷας, στρέφω, turning the helm: generally=οἷακονόμος, Pind. I. 4, 121, Aesch. P. 515, etc.

†Οἷανθεία, ας, and Οἷανθη, ης, ἡ, Oeanthe, a city of the Locri Ozolae on the gulf of Crissa, Polyb. 4, 57, 2 Strab. p. 427.

†Οἷανθειν, ἔων, οἷ, the Oeanthians inhab. of Oeanthe, Thuc. 3, 101.

ΟἷΑΞ, ἄκος, ὁ, Ion. οἷξ, strictly the tiller, handle of the rudder, πηδάλιον οἷακος ἄφεμενος (cf. πηδάλιον, Plat. Polit. 272 E: hence, generally the helm, Aesch. Supp. 717, etc.; and oft. metaph. of the helm of government, Aesch. Theb. 3, Ag. 802.—But in Il. 24, 269, οἷακος are prob. the rings of the yoke, like κρῖκοι, through which pass the cords for guiding the oxen (Prob. from same root as οἷσσω, fut. of φέρω, Pott Et. Forsch. 1, p. 122)

†Οἷαξ, ἄκος, ὁ, Oear, son of Nauplius and Clymene, brother of Palamedes, Eur. Or. 432: etc.

†Οἷαξίς, ἰδος, ἡ, (Οἷαξος=Ὄαξος of or belonging to Oaeus, Ap. Rh. 1, 1126.

Οἷάτης, ὄν, ὁ,=οἷατής, q. v.—Βυ Οἷατῆς νομός, Soph. O. C. 1061, is pasture in the Attic deme Οἷα. [α]

Οἷάω,=μονάω, from οἶος=μόνος, Gramm.

†Οἷβαλος, ὄν, ὁ, Oebalos, son of Perieres or Cynortas, a king of Sparta, father of Tyndareus, Apollod. 2, also a Spartan man of same name, Paus.

†Οἰβάρης, οὐρ, ἰ. Oebares, the room of Darius, through whose cunning he was made king, Hdt. 3, 85 14—2, a Persian governor in Dascyrum, Id. 6, 33; in Ctesias Οἰβάρας. Οἰδός, οὐ, ὁ, a piece of meat from the back of an ox's neck, Luc. Lexiph. 3. †Οἰδῶτας, οὐ, ὁ, Oebotas, the first chaeian victor in the Olympic games, aus. 6, 3, 8.

Οἰνυμνί, also -ῶν, lengthd. from ΓΥΝ, f. οἶνω: aor. ὤσα, part. οἷσας; at the Ep. usu. divide the diphthong: the augm. forms, hence, in Hom., ἰξεν, ὤσα, and impf. pass. ὠίνυντο; ὤξεν only in Il. 24, 457: aor. pass. χθην, οἷχθεις, Pind. To open, un-
κῆ, ἔκαστα κληῖδ' ὠρας, Il. 6, 89; ἄσαι δ' ὠίνυντο πύλαι, Il. 2, 809; ἰχθέντες θαλάμῳ, Pind. Fr. 45, 13: absol., ὤξεν γέροντι, he opened (the oor) to the old man, Il. 24, 457:—also οἶνον ὠῖξεν, she opened the wine, id. 3, 392; for which we have οἶνε ἰδον in Hes. Op. 817; οἶνειν στόμα πρὸς φίλους Aesch. Pr. 611.—The ompd. ἀνοῖγα, ἀνοῖγνυμι is much ore freq. than the simple form.

Οἶδα, ἰκνω, perf. with pres. signf. f *εἶδω B, q. v.

Οἰδάνω, (οἰδῶ) fut. οἰδήσω, = ἰδάνω.—II. intr.=εἰδῶ, v. l. Hdt. 1, 127; φρένες οἰδάνεσκον, Ap. Rh. Οἰδᾶλκος, α, ον, (οἰδῶ) swollen, tur-
id, Archil. 8, Bergk.

†Οἰδάνης, ὁ, the Oedanes, a tribu-
ry of the Ganges, Strab. p. 719.

Οἰδάνω, Hom., later οἰδάνω, to iake to swell, swell, χόλος νόον οἰδάνει, Il. 9, 554; so, μέθυ κῆρ οἰδάνει, p. Rh. 1, 478.—Pass., to be swollen, well up, swell, Lat. tumere, χόλω οἰδάνεται κραδίη, Il. 9, 646. [α]

Οἰδάς, ἄκος, ὁ, (οἰδῶ)=φῆληξ, an pipe figs.

Οἰδᾶς, 2 sing. from οἰδα, for the su. οἰσθα, Od. 1, 337, H. Hom. Merc. 56, 467, rare in Att., cf. Lob. Phryn. 36.

Οἰδασθα, Aeol. for οἰδας, οἰσθα, is asp.

Οἰδῶ, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (οἰδος) intr. to well, swell up, become swollen, Lat. tumere, turgere, ὧδε δὲ χροῖα πάντα, he welled with his whole body, Od. 5, 55; so, οἰδεῖν τὸ πόδε, Ar. Ran. 192; ὧδ' ἄντη κατ' ἀνέχονα ἱνεσ, Theocr. 1, 43: οἰδεῖν ὑπὸ τῶνος, from he effect of confined air, heat, etc.; ence of inflated style, οἰδεῖν ὅλον παρρησιάντων, Ar. Ran. 940: absol. ἰδεῖ καὶ ὑπὸνός ἐστι (of a sore), [lat. Gorg. 518 E.—II. metaph., Hdt., 76, 127, πράγματα οἰδόντα, troubles, unsettled times, political ferment, he tumens negotia in Cic. ad Att. 14, 1, tumor rerum, Ib. 14, 5, 2:—κύνειν δὲ φλεγμᾶναι were similarly used. Later writers do not augment οἰδεῖν, Job. Phryn. 153.) Hence

Οἰδήμα, ατος, τό, a swelling tumor, Hipp. Dem. 1260, 18. Hence

Οἰδημάτεις, εσσα, εν, swollen, swell-
ing, tumid.

Οἰδημάτ' ὠδης, ες, (οἰδήμα, εἰδος) swelling, Galen.

Οἰδίσκος, εως, ἡ, (οἰδῶ) a swelling p, fermenting, τῶν θυμωμένων, Plat. Tim. 70 C.

Οἰδῖπός, ου, ὁ, apparent. patronym. from Οἰδῖπος: but usu. poet. for ἰδῖπος himself, and so always in Ion. and Hes., who use no other orm;—but only in gen. Οἰδῖπόδα, Il. 23, 678; Hes. Op. 162; Ion. gen. πῶδα, Hdt. 4, 149; Dor. -πῶδα, Pind. 6, 4, 467.

†Οἰδιποδία, ας, ἡ, Oedipodia, foun

ain of Oedipus, in Boeotia near Thebes, Paus. 9, 18, 5.

†Οἰδίπους, ον, ὁ, =Οἰδῖπους, Aesch. Theb. 203; Anth. P. 7, 429; Andoc.

Οἰδίπους, ποδος, acc. ποδα and πονν, voc. πους, more rarely πον (Herm. Soph. O. T. 406), ὁ, Oedipus, son of Laius and Jocasta, king of Thebes, whose tragical fate was a frequent subject of representation among the tragic poets of Athens† (the swollen-footed, from οἰδῶ and perh. πούς; f. Eur. Phoen. 25 sqq.): in pl. Οἰδῖποδες, οἱ, Ar. Eccl. 1042. [i]

Οἰδίσκος, =οἰδάνω, trans. to swell, enlarge.

Οἰδμα, ατος, τό, strictly =οἰδος; but hardly ever used except in poet. language of the swelling of water, the swell of the sea, a wave, billow, Il. 23, 230, Hes. Th. 109; περιβρυχίονισιν ὑπ' οἰδμα-
σιν, Soph. Ant. 537; also οἰδμα θαλάσσης, H. Hom. Cer. 14, ἄλιον οἰδμα, H. Hom. Ap. 417, Pind. Fr. 242, 3: of a rushing stream, Il. 21, 234; later, generally, the sea, Τύριον, Περσικόν οἰδμα, etc., Valck. Phoen. 210.

—II. οἰδμα νότων, the swelling of the south-west wind, Anth. P. 9, 36. Hence

Οἰδυᾶτέες, εσσα, εν, billowy, Aesch. Fr. 64, Opp. H. 5, 273.

Οἶ' ἌΝΟΝ, ον, τό, =ἔδον, Theophr.

Οἰδοποιέω, ὦ, =οἰδάνω, οἰδίσκω.

Οἶ' ἌΟΣ, τό, a swelling, tumor, produced by internal action, Nic. Th. 188, 237, 426. (Hence οἰδῶ, οἰδῶ, οἰδάνω, οἰδάνω, οἰδίσκω, οἰδμα.)

Οἰεᾶνος, ον, (οἶος, ἐάνος) =οἶοχι-
των, Ap. Rh. 3, 646.

Οἶεος, ἡ, ον, Ion. for οἶεος, Hipp.

Οἶεος, α, ον, (οἶς) of or from a sheep, διφθέρα, Hdt. 5, 58: ἡ οἶεη (sc. δορά), a sheepskin.

Οἶετης, ες, (ἔτος) poet. for ὁμοῦτης, equal in years, of the same age, Il. 2, 765. (On the anal. of ὁρείς, ὁδρος, δῶξ, it should be ὀέτης: but the first syll. was lengthened metri grat.)

†Οἶζυρός, ἰ, ὄν, Att. οἰζυρός, as trissyll. i=woeful, pitiable, miserable, as a general epith. of mortals, Il. 13, 569, Od. 4, 197; more rarely of actions, conditions, etc., τοῖσμοι, dreary, οἷς πόλεμος, Il. 3, 112; γόος, Od. 8, 540; γύκτες οἰζυραί, Od. 11, 182, etc.: also sorry, wretched, poor, κόμη, Hes. Op. 637; διατή, Hdt. 9, 82.—Adv. -ρως, Q. Sm. 3, 363. [Though the penult. is always long in Hom., he forms the compar. and superl. metri grat., οἰζυρότερος, -ώτατος, for -ότερος, -ότατος, like κακοῦσιώτερος, λαρότατος, Il. 17, 446, Od. 5, 105. Ar. always makes it οἰζυρός, Nub. 655, Av. 1641, Vesq. 1504, 1514, Lys. 948, cf. Seidl. Doehm. p. 38,—which quantity was probably pecul. to the trissyll. form.] From

†Οἶζυς, ὄος, ἡ, Att. οἰζύς as dissyll.: (οἶ)—woe, misery, distress, hardship, suffering, freq. in Hom., who joins it with other words, πόνος καὶ οἶζυς, κάματος καὶ οἶζυς: contr. dat. οἰζυῖ for οἰζύ, Od. 7, 270: the acc. οἰζύα for οἰζύν first in Q. Sm. 2, 88:—on the Att. form οἰζύς in Aesch. Ag. 756, Eum. 893, Eur. Hec. 949, v. Pors. ad l. (936), Praef. p. ix, Piers. Moer. p. 276.—II. as pr. n., a mythic being, the daughter of Night, Hes. Th. 214. [ῖ in trissyll. cases, but in dissyll. prob. always ῖ, as Hes. Th. 214.] Hence:

†Οἶζυα, Att. οἰζύα as trissyll., to wail, mourn, lament, περί τινα, Il. 3, 408:—II. c. acc. rei, to suffer, κακὰ πολλὰ,

Il. 14, 89: hence absol., to be mis-
er-able or to suffer, οἰζύσας ἐμύγησε, Od. 4, 152; 23, 307. [ῖ usu. in pres., but also long in Ap. Rh. 4, 1324, 1374; in fut., aor., etc., ῖ always.]

†Οἶζω, Att. οἶζω as dissyll., prob. found only in compd. οἰζοῦζω. (Formed from οἶ, like οἰμῶς from οἶμα, etc.)

Οἶη, ἡς, ἡ, =κόμη, Ap. Rh. 2, 139. (Prob. from οἶος: connected with Lacon. ὠβά, (Müll. Dor. 3, 5, § 3.)

Οἶ' Ἡ, ἡς, ἡ, =δα, the service-tree.

†Οἶη, ἡς, ἡ, Oea, a town of Aegina, Hdt. 5, 83.

Οἶ' ἦιον, ον, τό, =οἶης, οἶας, a ruler, helm, Od. 9, 483; and in plur. Od. 12, 218, Il. 19, 43, Simon. Only Ep. [i]

Οἶηκίζω, Ion. for οἶακίζω, from οἶης, Hdt.

Οἶημα, ατος, τό, (οἶομαι) opinion:—esp. self-opinion, self conceit, Plut. 2, 39 D, ubi v. Wytttenb. Hence

Οἶηματίας, ον, ὁ, seif conceited.

Οἶηματίον, ον, τό, dim. from οἶημα.

[α]

Οἶης, ἡκος, ὁ, Ion. for οἶας, q. v., II

Οἶσις, εως, ἡ, (οἶομαι) the forming of an opinion, opinion, Plat. Phaed. 92 A, Phaedr. 244 C; opp. to εἰδέναι, Arist. Rhet. Al. 15, 4:—also =οἶημα, self-conceit, v. ad Plut. 2, 39 D.

Οἶσισος, ον, (οἶομαι, σοφός) wise in his own conceit, Clem. Al. [i]

Οἶσιφρων, ονος, ὁ, ἡ, =foreg.

Οἶητέον, verb. adj. from οἶομαι, one must suppose, Arist. Pol. 1, 8, 11.

Οἶητης, οῦ, ὁ, (οἶομαι) one who thin-
s or supposes.

Οἶητης, ον, ὁ, (οἶη) =καμητής, Soph. Fr. 138.

Οἶητός, ἡ, ὄν, (οἶομαι) existing only in thought, possible; opp. to real.

Οἶα, ἡ, =οἶα, dub.

Οἶς, ἰδος, ἡ, poet. for οἶς, a sheep Theocr. 1, 9; cf. ὁμοῖος, ὁμοῖος.

Οἶκα, ας, ε, Ion. for οἶκα, q. v. Hdt.

Οἶκάδε, adv., =οἰκόνδε, to one's house, home or country, home, home-
wards, oft. in Hom., esp. οἶκάδε ἰκέσθαι, νεῖσθαι, νοστήειν, ἀποστ-
εῖν, —then in Pind., and Att.—II. =οἶκοι, at home, first in Xen. Cyr. 1, 3, 4, An. 7, 7, 57, more freq. in later writers, Lob. Phryn. 44.—Dor. οἰκάδης, and perh. οἰκάδες, Epich. p. 15, like χαμᾶς, Dor. χαμᾶδης χαμᾶδες, Koen. Greg. p. 231.

Οἰκάριον, Megarean for οἰκάδε, A. Ach. 742, 779.

Οἰκάριον, ον, τό, dim. from οἰκᾶς Lys. ap. Poll. 9, 39. [α]

Οἰκεῖυός, ἡ, ὄν, =οἰκακός, Dor. οἰκακός, Callicrat. ap. Stob. p. 485, 57.

Οἰκειοπράγω, ὦ, (οἰκεια, πράσσω) to mind one's own affairs, like ἰδοῖπρα γέω, Synes. Hence

Οἰκειοπραγία, ας, ἡ, a mingling one's own affairs, Plat. Rep. 434 C.

Οἰκεῖος, α, ον, also ος, ον: Ion. οἰκήιος, ἡ, ον (οἶκος): belonging to a house or household affairs, domestic, hence ἡ οἰκήτις, a house, family, v. sub οἶκος II: τὸ οἶκεῖα, a household, house hold affairs, property, Lat. res familiaris, Hdt. 2, 37, Xen. etc.—II. belonging to a family, akin, intimate, Lat. familiaris, τινί, Hdt. 4, 65, etc.; οἰκεία βόρῃ, their own flesh for food, of the children of Thyestes, Aesch. Ag. 1220:—οἶ οἰκ., friends, relations, Lat. affines, Plat., and Xen., cf. Thuc. 1, 19, Stallb. Plat. Phaed. 116 B; so in su perl., οἶ οἰκηῶταί τινος, Hdt. 3, 65; 5, 5:—hence friendly, Polyb. 4

3, 1, cf. infr. B.—III. opp. to *ξένος*, proper to a thing, fitting, suitable, Hdt. 3, 81, Dem. 245, 3; cf. *οἰκ. λέξις*, Arist. Rhet. 3, 7, 4;—c. dat. rei, belonging to, conformable to the nature of a thing, like Lat. *domesticus*, *προσμίμων οἰκ.* ὡ νόμου, suitable to the law, Plat. Legg. 772 E; also c. gen., Id. Phaed. 96 D; *οἰκ. πρόσ τι*, Polyb. 5, 105, 1:—*οἰκ. ὄνομα*, a word in its proper, strict sense, opp. to metaphor, Arist. Rhet. 3, 2, 6: hence, τὸ οἰκεῖον=τὸ καθήκον, τὸ πρέπον, Hdt. 3, 81.—IV. =*ἰδιος*, one's own, belonging to one's house or family, private, opp. to δημόσιος, κοινός, Theogn. 46, Hdt. 1, 45, 153, etc.; *οἰκ. σάχη*, Aesch. Cho. 675; *οἰκ. κίνδυνος*, opp. to ἄλλοτριος, Thuc. 3, 13: so of possessions, *οὐν, pecuniary*, hence *ἡ οἰκεία* (sc. γῆ), Ion. ἡ οἰκίη, one's home or country, Hdt. 1, 64, cf. Jac. Ach. Tat. p. 799: and so the adj. sometimes takes the wider signif. of native, *οἰκ. σῖτος*, home-grown corn, Thuc. 2, 60.

B. The adv. *οἰκείως* has the same signfs. as the adj., *οἰκείως ἔχειν πρόσ τινα*, to be intimate with one, Thuc. 6, 57; *οἰκ. ἔρρε*, bear it like a private matter, Ar. Thesm. 197; *οἰκ. συνεῖναι τι*, to live with one as an intimate friend, Lat. *familiariter uti aliquo*, Xen. Hell. 7, 3, 5; so, *οἰκ. διακείσθαι τι*, Id. An. 7, 5, 16; *πρός τι*, Polyb. 13, 1, 2: also properly, naturally, Xen. Cec. 2, 17: affectionately, dutifully, Thuc. 2, 60.—The word does not occur before Theogn., Pind., and Hdt., except that the Ion. *οἰκίη* is found in Hes. Op. 455. Hence

Οἰκειότης, ἡ, Ion. *οἰκίότης*, a being οἰκεῖος (signif. II), relationship, Hdt. 6, 54, Thuc. 3, 86, Plat., etc.: intimacy, friendship, kindness, Thuc. 4, 19, Plat., etc.: hence also the living together as man and wife, marriage, Isocr. 216 C, Lys. 92, 21—also in plur., Andoc. 15, 40.

Οἰκειόφωνος, ον, (*οἰκεῖος*, φωνή) by word of mouth, Ctes. Pers. 9.

Οἰκειοχείρος, ον, (*οἰκεῖος*, χεῖρ) with one's own hands.

Οἰκεῖω, ὦ, Ion. *οἰκίω*, to make οἰκεῖος or οἰκίον: hence,—1. to make a person one's friend, opp. to ἄλλοτριω, Thuc. 3, 65; also in mid., to make one's friend, win his favor or affection, Hdt. 4, 148.—2. to make one's own, appropriate; and in mid. c. acc., to claim as one's own, Hdt. 1, 4, 94; 3, 2.—3. to adapt, make fit or suitable: pass. to become, be so, Plat. Prot. 326 B, Polyb. 9, 1, 2.

Οἰκίω, poet. for οἰκέω, Hes. Th. 330.

Οἰκείωμα, ατος, τό, (*οἰκεῖω*) relationship, intimacy, attachment, πρόσ τινα.—2. appropriateness.

Οἰκεῖσις, εως, ἡ, (*οἰκεῖω*) taking as one's own, appropriation, οἰκεῖσιν ποιέσθαι τινος, Thuc. 4, 128.—2. adaptation, Plat. 2, 1038 C.

Οἰκειωτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (*οἰκεῖω* 2) appropriating, ἡ οἰκ. τέχνη, Plat. Soph. 223 B; adapting, οἰκ. δύναμις πρόσ τι, Plat. 2, 759 E.

Οἰκετεία, ας, ἡ, the household, i. e. the servants, Luc. Merc. Cond. 15.

Οἰκετεύω,=οἰκέω, to inhabit, Eur. Alc. 437: as dep. mid. *οἰκετεύομαι*, to be an οἰκέτης, a servant, menial.

Οἰκέτης, ου, ὁ, (*οἰκέω*) strictly, an inmate of one's house: but most usu. a house-slave, menial, from Hdt. downwards very freq. 6, 137; 7, 170, Aesch. Cho. 737, etc.; but in Hdt. οἰκέται, also fo. one's family, women and children, v. Wess. ad. 8, 4, cf. 106, 143

so also in Xen. Cyr. 4, 2, 2; hence opp. to δούλος, Plat. Legg. 763 A, 853 E: cf. Thom. M. p. 644.

Οἰκετία, ας, ἡ,=οἰκετεία, Strab.

Οἰκετεύς, ὁ,=οἰκέτης, rare word, prob. only in Comedy.

Οἰκετικός, ἡ, ὄν, (*οἰκέτης*) belonging to the menials or household, Plat. Soph. 226 B, Arist. Pol. 2, 3, 4: τὸ οἰκετικόν, the servants or slaves collectively, Plut. Sull. 9.

Οἰκέτις, ἰδος, ἡ, fem. from οἰκέτης, Soph. Fr. 745: *οἰκ. γυνή*, Eur. El. 104.—II. in Theoc. 18, 38, the mistress of the house, Lat. *matrona*.

Οἰκεῖν, εως, Ion. ἦος, ὁ,=οἰκέτης, an inmate of one's house, Il. 5, 413; 6, 366, Od. 17, 533: but elsewhere, as in 4, 245; 14, 4, etc., in the signif. of a menial, servant, cf. Solon ap. Lys. 117, 41, Soph. O. T. 756.

Οἰκέω, ὦ, ἡ-ῖσσω: (*οἰκος*).—I. trans. to inhabit, hold as one's abode, in Hom. only c. acc. Il. 20, 218; and in pass., οἰκέοιτο πόλιν, Il. 4, 18, cf. Hdt. 4, 110; οἰκίσσεται (for οἰκῆσθαι), Dem. 1341, 20, cf. Aeschin. 4, 9:—elsewh. in Hom. always intr., but in Hdt. and Att. much more freq. c. acc. though the intr. signif. also occurs, οἰκεῖν ναοῖσι, κατὰ στέγας, Eur. Ion 314; ἐν τόπῳ, Ar. Av. 968, Antipho 138, 24; ἐπὶ προστάτῳ φέκει, Lys. 187, 29; cf. Wolf Dem. Lept. p. 272: metaph., οἰκεῖν αἰὼνα καὶ μοῖραν, to have, enjoy, Eur. I. A. 1507.—cf. sub v. οἰκουμένη.—2. to manage, direct, whether of a household or a state, also διοικέω, Soph. O. C. 1535, Eur. El. 386, Plat., etc., cf. Valck. Phoen. 489, Diatr. p. 78: ἡ πόλις οἰκεῖται ἐν, καλῶς, κακῶς, etc., Eur. Hipp. 486; freq. in Plat., and Xen., cf. II, 2.—3. like οἰκίζω, to place or settle persons in a new abode, Soph. O. C. 92, ubi v. Herm.: hence in pass., like οἰκίζομαι to be settled, of men or tribes to whom new abodes are assigned, τριχθὸν ὤκηθεν καταφυλαδόν, Il. 2, 668:—generally, to dwell, Hdt., etc.: hence Hdt. uses the pf. pass. ὤκημαι, Ion. οἰκημαι, as pres., ἐν τῇ ἡπείρῳ, 1, 27, etc.; also c. acc., to inhabit, τὰς νήσους lb.: this pf. is really pass. in Hdt. 1, 193.—II. intr. to dwell, live, of persons and families, or, of whole tribes, to have their abodes, settlements, Hom. who, like Hdt., usu. joins it with ἐν τόπῳ: later also with dat. only, οἰκεῖν τόπῳ, cf. Valck. Hipp. 744: and not seldom, οἰκεῖν εἰς τόπον, to go and dwell in a place, Valck. Schol. Phoen. 1116; also, κατὰ τόπον, Eur. Ion 314.—2. of states, in a pass. signif., like ναῖω, to be settled, to be situated, lie, Xen. Hell. 7, 1, 3; 5, 5:—also, to be managed, governed, ἡ πόλις οἰκεῖ κακῶς, καλῶς, the state goes on ill or well, is ill or well managed, Plat. Rep. 462 D, ubi v. Stallb., cf. supr. I. 2.

Οἰκίος, ἡ, ὄν, Ion. for οἰκεῖος, Hes. Op. 455, and Hdt.

Οἰκίότης, ἡ, Ion. for οἰκεῖωτης, Hdt.

Οἰκίω, Ion. for οἰκεῖω, Id.

Οἰκίμα, ατος, τό, (*οἰκέω*) any inhabited place, a dwelling, Pind. O. 2, 16: esp. any thing built for living in, a dwelling-house, chamber, freq. in Hdt., and Att.; a brothel, Valck. Hdt. 2, 121, 126, Dinarch. 93, 12, Aeschin. 11, 3: a tavern, Isae. 58, 16, cf. τῆγος:—a cage, place where animals are reared and fattened, Valck. Hdt. 7, 119; elsewh. usu. οἰκίσκος:—a bed-chamber, Hdt. 1, 9, 10:—for sacred purposes, a temple, fane, Hdt. 8, 144:—a prison,

Dem. 890, 3: a store-room, Id. 1041, 20; 1044, 27:—a dining-room. Hence

Οἰκηματικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to dwelling-house or room, Diog. L. 5, 51.

Οἰκημάτιον, ου, τό, dim. from οἰκήμα, Plat. 2, 145 A. [ῥ]

Οἰκήσιμος, ον, habitable, Polyb. 3, 55, 9, Arr.: from

Οἰκήσις, εως, ἡ, (*οἰκέω*) the act of dwelling or inhabiting, ἡ ἀνάγκη τῇ οἰκ., Thuc. 2, 17, οἰκήσιν ποιέσθαι ὑπὸ γῆν, Hdt. 3, 102.—II. a house-dwelling, Id. 9, 94, Aesch. Soph. 1006 Soph. Phil. 31, Plat. etc.: of the grave, Soph. Ant. 892.

Οἰκήτης, ου, ὁ, (*οἰκέω*) an inhabitant, Soph. O. C. 627: fem. οἰκήτειρα, O. Sib.

Οἰκήτιριον, ου, τό, a dwelling, Eur. Or. 1114, Plut. Lucull. 39, etc.

Οἰκήτήριος, α, ον, domestic, σκευάτρια, Alcae. (Com.) Pas. 2.

Οἰκήτης, ου, ὁ, (*οἰκέω*) an inhabitant, Soph. O. T. 1450, Plat. Phaed. 11 C, etc.

Οἰκητικός, ἡ, ὄν, (*οἰκέω*) accustomed to a fixed dwelling, opp. to ἀοικος, Arist. H. A. 1, 1, 27.

Οἰκητός, ἡ, ὄν, (*οἰκέω*) inhabited, Soph. O. C. 28, 39: habitable.

Οἰκήτωρ, ορος, ὁ,=οἰκήτηρ, -της, Hdt. 4, 34, etc., Aesch. Pr. 351, etc., Thuc. 1, 2, etc.

Οἰκία, ας, ἡ, Ion. οἰκίη, (*οἰκος*) house, dwelling, Hdt. 1, 17, etc.; also the lair of a wild beast: κατ' οἰκίαν at home, Plat. Lach. 180 D, Legg. 788 A.—In Att. law, οἰκος was distinguished from οἰκία,—the former being all the property left at a person's death, the latter the dwelling house only, Valck. Hdt. 7, 224, Böckh B. E. 2, not. 199; cf. Plat. Rep. 509 A, etc.: οἰκία was also distinguished from συνοικία, as one's own apartment from those let out to lodgers, Aeschin. 15, 4; 17, 28.—II. a household, domestic affairs, domestic establishment, Hdt. 1, 107; 3, 2, (with v. 1. οἰκίη), Plat. Gorg. 520 E; οἰκία δύο φέκει, i. e. he kept two establishments, Dem. 1002, 13.—III. the household, i. e. inmates of the house, Lat. familia, Plat. Gorg. 472 B.—IV. a house or family from which one is descended, οἰκίης ἀγάθη, Hdt. 1, 107, cf. 99; 2, 172, etc., An. doc. 16, 35, etc.

Οἰκιδάμης, ον, ὁ, son of Oecias, i. e. Dexamenus, Call. Del. 102.

Οἰκιᾶκος, ἡ, ὄν,=οἰκεῖος, domestic, Plut. Cicer. 20 Schäf., N. T.

Οἰκίδιον, ου, τό, dim. from οἰκος, Ar. Nub. 92. [ῥ]

Οἰκίδιος, α, ον,=οἰκεῖος, domestic, Opp. C. 1, 472. [κῖ]

Οἰκίζω, ἡ-ῖσσω, to build a house or houses, esp. to found as a colony or new settlement, οἰκ. πόλιν, Hdt. 1, 57, Ar. Av. 172, Plat., etc.; also οἰκ. πόλιν ἀπ' ἄλλης πόλεως, Eur. Erechth. 17, 11.—II. to make a country habitable, people, usu. with new settlers, to colonize, Hdt. 7, 143, etc.—III. c. acc. pers., to settle, fix as a colonist or inhabitant, Pind. I. 8 (7), 43, cf. Herm. Soph. O. C. 92: to remove, transplant, ἐς ἄλλα δώματα, εἰς τῆνδε χθόνα, Eur. I. A. 670, I. T. 30, metaph., τὸν μὲν ἀπ' ὑψηλῶν βραχύν ὤκησεν brought him from high to low estate, Eur. Heracl. 613:—Pass., to settle, fix one's habitation in a place, Soph. Fr. 153; also c. acc., like οἰκέω, to inhabit, Eur. Heracl. 46, Tro. 435.

Οἰκίητης, ου, ὁ, Ion. for οἰκέτης, Pherecyd.; cf. πολίητης.

Οἰκικός, ἡ, ὄν,=οἰκεῖος, dub

Οίκιον, *ov, τό*, strictly dim. from *ikos*, but in use not differing from *ikos*, a house, dwelling, abode, freq. in *Hom.*, *Hes.*, and *Hdt.*, always in *Ion.*, like *Lat. aedes*; in *Hom.* use: *ικία ναίων*, *Il.* 6, 15, etc.; of the bode of a deity, *Od.* 12, 4; of the ether world, *Il.* 20, 64; in *Hdt.* esp. of palaces containing several ranges of buildings, *1, 35, 41*; but also of private houses, as in *7, 118*, though here the *Mss.* vary; also of dens, *ests, lairs*, etc. of animals, in which he dimin. signif. might perh. be retained,—as in *Hom.* of the nests of wasps and bees, *Il.* 12, 167; 16, 261; an eagle's nest, *Il.* 12, 221. [*ἴ*]

Οἰκιστής, *εως, ἦ*, (*οἰκίζω*) a building, foundation, esp. of a colony; a peopling, colonization, *Thuc.* 5, 11; 6, 4.

Οἰκίσκος, *ης, ὅς* = *οἰκίσκος*, *Dem.* ap. *poll.* 9, 39; but dub.

Οἰκίσκος, *ov, ὁ*, strictly dim. from *ikos*: esp. a cage, coop, etc., *Ar.* *Fr.* 53, 385.—2. a round-house, *gaol*, *Dem.* 58, 21.

Οἰκισμός, *ov, ὁ* = *οἰκιστής*, *Solon* 3, 5, *Plat. Legg.* 708 D.

Οἰκιστήριον, *ἵπος*, poet. for *οἰκιστής*, *ind.* O. 7, 54, etc., *Orac.* ap. *Hdt.* 4, 55, *Aesch.* *Theb.* 19.

Οἰκιστήριον, *ov, τό* = *οἰκιστήριον*, *ub.*

Οἰκιστής, *ov, ὁ*, like *οἰκιστήρ*, one who peoples a spot with settlers, a colonizer, founder of a city, *Hdt.* 4, 159 etc., *Thuc.* 6, 3, etc. Hence

Οἰκιστικός, *ης, ὅν*, of, befitting, like *colonizer*.

Οἰκίτης, *ος, ὅς*, rare comic word for *κτήτης*, *Bion* ap. *Ath.* 162 D.

†Οἰκλείδης, *ov, Aesch.* *Theb.* 382, *or.* *Οἰκλείδας*, *α, ὁ*, *Pind.* N. 9, 39, *or.* *Οἰκλείας*, *i. e.* *Amphiaraus*.

†Οἰκλέης, *ov, ὁ*, *κλέης*, *εὐός*, *δ*; *εἰ-κλέος*, *Pind.* P. 8, 55; acc. *κλέα*, *d.* 15, 243; *Oecles*, son of *Antiphates*.

†Οἰκλήτης, *ος*, *δ*, *foreg.*, *Od.* 15, 14.

Οἰκόβιος, *ov, (οἰκος, βίος)* living at home, domestic.

Οἰκοβουκόλος, *ος, ὁ*, v. l. for *οἰοβ.*, *esch.* *Supp.* 304.

Οἰκογενής, *ης, (οἰκος, γένω)* born the house, home-bred, said of a slave, *lat. Mena* 82 B, *Polyb.* 40, 2, 3; cf. *pb.* *Phryn.* 202; opp. to a purchased slave, as *Lat. verna* to *emptus*; also of me animals, *οἰκ. ὀρνυγες*, *Ar.* *Pac.* 19; *ἀλεκτορίδες*, *Arist.* *H. A.* 6, 3.

Οἰκοδέγων, *ov, ὁ*, (*οἰκος, δέχω*) one who receives people in his use.

Οἰκοδέσποινα, *ης, ἡ*, (*οἰκος, δέσποινα*) the mistress of a family, *Phintys* *Stob.* p. 445, 27, *Plut.* 2, 612 F.

Οἰκοδέσποσύνη, *ης, ἡ*, household *le.*

Οἰκοδεσποτεία, *ας, ἡ*, the power of an οἰκοδεσπότης (sig. II): and **Οἰκοδεσποτέω**, *ω, ἴ-ῃσω*, to be master of a house or head of a family, to manage the household, *N. T.*—II. in *tr.* signif., *Luc.* *Astrol.* 20, *Plut.* 2, 98 B; cf. *sq.* II: from

Οἰκοδεσπότης, *ov, ὁ*, (*οἰκος, δεσπότης*) the master of a house or family, *lex.* *Tarant.* 6; cf. *lob.* *Phryn.* 373. II. in *Astrology* every sign of theodiac had a house (οἰκος) for a planet, which had influence over it acc. to the particular months and days: this was called οἰκοδεσποτεία, and the reigning planet οἰκοδεσπότης, *ence*

Οἰκαδ'εσπι, *ος, ἡ, ὅν*, belonging to,

befitting the master of a house or family, *Cic.* *Att.* 12, 44, 2.

Οἰκοδίατος, *ov, (οἰκος, διαίτα)* living in the house, *Galen.* [*ἴ*]

Οἰκοδομέω, *ω, (οἰκοδομος)* to build a house: generally, to build, *νῆον, λαβύρινθον, πυραμίδα, τείχος*, *Hdt.* 1, 21; 2, 101, etc.: also in *Mid.*, **οἰκοδομείσθαι** *οἰκῆμα*, to build one's self a house, *Hdt.* 2, 121, 1:—metaph. to build, found upon, *τι ἐπὶ τι*, *Xen.* *Cyr.* 8, 7, 15.—2. later, metaph. to edify, *N. T.*

Οἰκοδομή, *ης, ἡ*, a non-Att. word, used as well for οἰκοδόμημα, as for οἰκοδομήσις, *N. T.*; cf. *lob.* *Phryn.* 490, who defends it against the *Mss.* in *Hdt.* 2, 127.

Οἰκοδόμημα, *ατος, τό*, (οἰκοδομέω) a house built, building, *Hdt.* 2, 136, *Thuc.* 4, 90, *Plat.*, etc.

Οἰκοδομήσις, *εως, ἡ*, (οἰκοδομέω) the building of a house, *Thuc.* 3, 2, 20, *Plat.* *Gorg.* 455 B, etc.

Οἰκοδομητέον, *verb. adj.*, from οἰκοδομέω, one must build, *Plat.* *Rep.* 424 D.

Οἰκοδομητικός, *ης, ὅν*, (οἰκοδομέω) fitted for building: ἡ-κῆ (sc. τέχνη), architecture, *Luc.* *Contempl.* 5.

Οἰκοδομητός, *ης, ὅν*, built: to be built.

Οἰκοδομία, *ας, ἡ*, = οἰκοδόμησις, *Thuc.* 1, 93; 2, 65, *Plat.*, etc.; cf. *Poppo* *Thuc.* 1, p. 243: also written oxyt., οἰκοδομία, *lob.* *Phryn.* 487.

Οἰκοδομικός, *ης, ὅν*, practised or skilful in building: ἡ-κῆ, (sc. τέχνη), architecture, *Plat.* *Gorg.* 514 B, *Rep.* 346 D: so, *τὰ οἰκοδομικά*, *Id.* *Gorg.* 514 A.—II. fit for building, *ὅλην*, *Theophr.*: from

Οἰκοδόμος, *ov, (οἰκος, δέμα)* building a house, cf. *lob.* *Phryn.* 487: *ὁ οἰκοδ.* a house-builder, an architect, *Hdt.* 2, 121, 1, *Plat.* *Prot.* 319 B, etc.

Οἰκοθεν, (*οἰκος*) adv. from a house:—from one's own house, from home, *Il.* 11, 632.—2. from one's own fortune or means, *Il.* 7, 364, 391; 23, 558, 592 (the word does not occur elsewhere in *Hom.*): from one's own resources, unassisted, *Pind.* N. 3, 52: of one's self, *Isae.* 81, 27:—from one's own heart, from one's self, *τὸν νοῦν διδάσκαλον οἰκοθεν ἔχουσα*, *Eur.* *Tro.* 648, etc.: *οὐκείχον οἰκοθεν*, I have it not of my own, *Ar.* *Pac.* 522, cf. *Lys.* 101, 16.—3. from one's native country, οἰκοθεν οἰκάδε, from house to house, proverb. of one who has two homes, *Böckh* and *Disen* *Pind.* O. 7, 4.—4. from one's cradle, from the beginning, hence wholly, absolutely, like *ἀρχῇν*, *Aeschin.* 62, 8.

Οἰκοῦν, *adv.*, (*οἰκος*) at home, in the house, hence in genl. at home, in one's own country, just like *Lat. domi*, *Il.* 8, 513, *Od.* 19, 237. *Poet.* for *οἰκοι*, like *δοῖ*, πόθι for *οἶ*, *ποῖ*. [*i* may be elided, as in *Od.* 1, c.]

Οἰκοι, *adv.*, at home, *Lat. domi*, *Hom.*, *Hes.*, etc.; *τὰ οἰκοι*, one's domestic affairs, *Xen.* *Cyr.* 6, 1, 42, (*Orig.*, doubtless, the dat. sing., *οἰκωι, οἰκω*.)

Οἰκοκέρδης, *ες, (οἰκος, κέρδος)* profitable to a house or family, *A. B.*

Οἰκοκράτεω, *ω, ὁ*, to rule over a house, *Eust.*

Οἰκόνδε, *poet.* for οἰκάδε, *Hom.*, and *Hes.*; οἰκόνδε ἄγειν, to bring home, of a bride, *Od.* 6, 159, cf. 11, 410.

Οἰκονομέω, *ω, ὁ*, to be an οἰκονόμος, to manage, look after, *οἰκ. θαλάμους*, *Soph.* *El.* 190: to order, govern, *τὴν οἰκίαν*, *Plat.* *Lys.* 209 D, and *Xen.*: to dispense, *Plat.* *Phaedr.* 256 E.

Οἰκονομία, *ας, ἡ*, (οἰκονόμος) the management of a household or family, *Plat.* *Apol.* 36 B, *Rep.* 407 B, *Xen.* etc.: also the public economy of states, in genl. administration, management, government, *οἰκ. αἰ κατὰ τὴν πόλιν*, *Dinarch.* 102, 29; freq. in *Polyb.*

Οἰκονομικός, *ης, ὅν*, practised in the management of a household or family, *Plat.* *Alc.* 1, 133 E, *Phaedr.* 248 D, and *Xen.*:—ὁ οἰκ., a treatise on the duties of domestic life, like those attributed to *Xen.*, and *Arist.*: ἡ-κῆ (sc. τέχνη), domestic economy, *Plat.* *Polit.* 259 C, and *Xen.*; so, *τὰ οἰκονομικά*, = *ἡ οἰκονομία*, *Xen.* *Cyr.* 8, 1, 14: from

Οἰκονόμος, *ov, (οἰκος, νέμα)* managing a household: *ὁ οἰκ.* = οἰκοδεσπότης, *Plat.* *Rep.* 417 A, etc.; generally, a manager, *Arist.* *Pol.* 5, 11, 19;—and as fem. a housekeeper, like οἰκουράς, *Aesch.* *Ag.* 155, *Lys.* 92, 22:—metaph., *οἰκ. ἡδονῆς*, *Alecid.* ap. *Arist.* *Rhet.* 3, 3, 3.

Οἰκοπέδιον, *ov, τό*, (οἰκος, πέδιον) the site of a house, a place on which a house is or may be built, *Lat. areo domus*, *Xen.* *Vect.* 2, 6, *Aeschin.* 26, 9.—II. the house itself, *Thuc.* 4, 90, *Plat.* *Legg.* 741 C.

Οἰκοποιέω, *ω, ὁ*, to build a house: from

Οἰκοποιός, *ος, ὅν*, (οἰκος, ποιέω) making or constituting a house; *οἰκ. τροφή*, the comforts, furniture, etc. of a house, *Soph.* *Phil.* 32.

Οἰκόριος, *α, ov*, poet. for οἰκούριος q. v., *Pind.*

Οἰκος, *ov, ὁ*, a house, abode, dwelling, freq. from *Hom.* downwards, esp. in *Hes.* *Op.*; not only of regular, built houses, but also of any dwelling, as that of *Achilles* at *Troy* (though this was not a tent, v. *κλισία*), *Il.* 24, 471, 572, cf. *Soph.* *Aj.* 63; of the Cyclops' cave, *Od.* 9, 478; of poor huts or hovels, *Od.*—οἰκον, *Ep.* for εἰς οἶκον, οἰκόνδε, οἰκάδε, *Od.* 23, 7; κατ' οἶκον, at home, *Hdt.* 3, 79; so, κατ' οἶκον, *Thuc.* 2, 60; ἐπ' οἶκον ἀποχωρεῖν, to go homewards, *Id.* 1, 87; ἔπ' οἶκον, from home, *Id.* 1, 99.—2. part of a house, a room, chamber, *Od.* 1, 356, cf. 362; 19, 514, 598; hence the plur. οἰκοί oft. stands for a single house, like *Lat. aedes*, as first in *Od.* 24, 417, and freq. in *Att.*; cf. *δόμος, δῶμα*.—3. the house of a god, a temple first in *Hdt.* 8, 143.—4. later of animals wild or tame, a stall, nest, lair, burrow, etc.—II. household affairs, housewifery, *Hom.* (esp. in *Od.*); also joined with κτήριος and κτήματα, *Il.* 15, 498, *Od.* 7, 314: hence also property, house and goods, house and all, *Hdt.* 7, 224: in *Att.* law, the whole property, the whole inheritance, *Hdt.* 3, 53; v. sub *οἰκία*.—III. a household, family, *Od.* 6, 181, more freq. in *Att.*: hence, οἱ ἐν οἴκῳ, the inmates of the house, τὰ ἐν οἴκῳ, all that is in the house.—IV. a house, race, family, *ὁ βασιλῆος οἶκος*, *Hdt.* 5, 31; 6, 9. (οἶκος with the digamma is the *Lat. vicus*, our old word *wick, wich*, as in *Painswick, Norwich*; cf. *οἶνος, vinum, wine*: the Sanscr. root is *vīc*, ingredi.)

Οἶκος, *Ion.* for οἰικός, part. neut. from οἰκα, *Hdt.*

Οἶκοσε, *adv.* for οἰκάδε, *Gramm.*

Οἰκοστρία, *ας, ἡ*, an eating at home, living at one's own expense: from

Οἰκοστρός, *ov, (οἰκος, στρέω)* taking one's meals at home, i. e. alone, not in company, *Babrius*: generally, living at one's own expense, *unpaid*, *οἰκ. ἐκκλησιαστής*, *Antiph.* *Scyth.* 2, οἰκ. νύκτς *Anaxandr.* *Κυρη.* I: οἰκ. νύκτς

a bridegroom who chooses his bride without (or not on account of) a portion, Meineke Menand. p. 40, cf. Ath. 247 E.

Οἰοσκενή, ἤ, household utensils. Οἰοσκόπον, οὔ, τό, the observation of an omen at home.

Οἰκοσός, ον, (οἶκος, σάξω) maintaining the house or household, epith. of an economical wife, opp. to οἰκοφθόρος, Nonn.

Οἰκοτάφης, ἐς, home-fred; like οἰκογυῖς, οἰκοτρίψ.

Οἰκοτρίβιος, α, ον, belonging to an οἰκοτρίψ. [i]

Οἰκοτρίβης, ον, δ,=οἰκοτρίψ.—II. ruining a house or family, δαπάνη, Critias 2, 14. [i]

Οἰκοτρίβικός, ἦ, δν, belonging to an οἰκοτρίψ.

Οἰκοτρίψ, ἴβος, δ, (οἶκος, τρίβω) a slave born and bred in the house, Lat. verna, opp. to one bought, Ar. Thesm. 426; cf. Lob. Phryn. 203.—II. one who ruins his house or family, Dem. 173, 16.

Οἰκοτύραννος, ον, δ, (οἶκος, τύραννος) a domestic tyrant, Anth. P. 10, 61. [v]

Οἰκότως, Ion. for εἰκοτόως, adv. part. pf. from οἰκόω, οἰκός, reasonably, probably, Hdt. 2, 25; 7, 50.

Οἰκουμένη (sc. γῆ), ης, ἡ, the inhabited world;—used by the Greeks to designate their portion of the earth, as opp. to barbarian lands, Dem. 85, 17, Aeschin. 77, 19: later, the Roman world. Hence

Οἰκουμένικός, ἦ, δν, of or from the whole world: esp. in Eccl., of Councils of the Church, ecumenical, i. e. general, universal.

Οἰκουρέω, ᾧ, to manage, τὰ κατ' οἶκον, Clem. Rom.

Οἰκουρέω, ᾧ, to be an οἰκουρός, to watch or keep the house, etc., Soph. Phil. 1328: c. acc., to guard, govern, like οἰκέω I. 2, πόλιν οἰκουρεῖν, Aesch. Ag. 809.—2. to sit at home, keep within doors, as women, Soph. O. C. 343; οἶκ. ἐνδόν, Plat. Rep. 451 D, cf. Dem. 1374, 13, Plut. Camill. 11, Luc. Nigr. 18; and v. sub οἰκούσῃμα.—then of persons who stay at home instead of going out to serve in war, Plut. Pericl. 11, 12, etc.; cf. οἰκουρός: c. acc., μῆνας οἶκ., to idle away months, Plut. Camill. 28. Hence

Οἰκούρημα, ατος, τό, strictly the watch or keeping of a house, Eur. Hipp. 787; generally, watch, guard, Id. Heracl. 700; οἶκ. ξένων, watch kept by strangers, or rather for ξένοι οἰκουοῦντες, Soph. Phil. 868.—2. οἰκουρήματα φθείρειν, to corrupt the stay-at-homes, i. e. the women, Eur. Or. 328.

Οἰκουρία, ας, ἡ, (οἰκουρέω) a watching or keeping of a house.—2. hence, a keeping at home, sitting within doors, esp. of women; hence in genl. inactivity, Eur. H. F. 1373, in plur. Hence

Οἰκουρικός, ἦ, δν, inclined to keep the house:—τό -κόν, Luc. Fugit. 16.

Οἰκούριος, ον, also α, ον, belonging to housekeeping: hence τὰ οἶκ. (sc. δῶρα), wages, reward for keeping the house or housekeeping, Soph. Tr. 542.—2. keeping within doors: οἰκουρία, tries to keep children within doors, to amuse them in their mother's absence, Hesych.: ἐταῖραι οἰκουρία (Dor. for οἰκούρ.), female house-mates, Pind. P. 9, 35: from

Οἰκουρός, ὄν, (οἶκος, οὖρος) watching or keeping the house, esp. of a watch-dog, Ar. Vesp. 970, cf. Lys. 759.—2. hence, staying at home, domes-

tic: ἡ οἶκ., the mistress of the house, a housekeeper, Soph. Fr. 434, Eur. H. F. 45.—3. a stay-at-home, opp. to one who goes forth to war, Aesch. Ag. 1225, cf. 1626, Dinarch. 100, 37; v. sub οἰκουρέω.

Οἰκουρότης, ητος, ἡ, rare form for οἰκουρία.

Οἰκοφθόρεω, ᾧ, to be οἰκοφθόρος, to ruin a house or family, squander one's substance, Plat. Legg. 959 C:—pass. to lose one's fortune, to be ruined, undone, freq. in Hdt., who, in 1, 196, joins κακοῦσθαι καὶ οἰκοφθεῖσθαι: and

Οἰκοφθορία, ας, ἡ, a squandering one's substance; ruin, οἶκ. καὶ πενία, Plat. Phaed. 82 C; seduction, adultery, οἶκ. γυναικῶν, Plut. 2, 12 B: from

Οἰκοφθόρος, ον, (οἶκος, φθείρω) ruining a house, a prodigal, Plat. Legg. 689 D: ὁ οἰκοφθ., a seducer, adulterer, Eur. Incert. 27.

Οἰκοφθόρος, ον, (οἶκος, φέρω) bearing a house, Scymp. Fr. 116.

Οἰκοφύλακéo, ᾧ, to watch or keep a house: to be or stay at home; and

Οἰκοφύλακίον, ον, τό,=οἰκούριον, v. οἰκούριος II: from

Οἰκοφύλαξ, ἄκος, δ, ἡ, (οἶκος, φύλας) a house-guard, Aesch. Supp. 27. [v]

Οἰκτεῖρημα, ατος, τό, N. T.; and οἰκτεῖρησις, ἡ, LXX.—οἰκτεῖρμός.

Οἰκτεῖρη, αος, ἡ, κτεῖρα:—to pity, feel pity for, have pity upon, c. acc. pers., Il. 11, 814, etc., Hdt. 7, 38, etc.: also c. gen. rei, to feel pity for or because of a thing, οἰκτεῖρω σε θεσφύτου μύρον, Aesch. Ag. 1321; οἰκτεῖρειν τινὰ τύχης, in sense the same as οἶκ. τύχην τινός, Elmsl. Med. 1202; and, in Soph. Aj. 652, c. acc. et inf.—Later also fut. οἰκτεῖρησά, aor. φκτεῖρησα, Lob. Phryn. 741, whence οἰκτεῖρημα and οἰκτεῖρησις were formed, but no pres. οἰκτεῖρω occurs: οἰκτεῖrete for οἰκτεῖrete, for which οἰκτεῖrete has needlessly been proposed, Anth.

Οἰκτίω, f. -ισω Att. -ιῶ:—to grieve for, pity, τινά, Aesch. Fr. 68, Soph. O. T. 1508, etc.; so in mid., Aesch. Supp. 1032, Eur. Hec. 721, Thuc. 2, 51: but,—2. in mid., usu., to express grief, bewail, lament, τι, Eur. I. T. 486, cf. Dinarch. 104, 15; esp., οἰκτον οἰκτίσσειν, to utter a wail, Aesch. Eur. 515, Eur. Tro. 155.

Οἰκτικός, ἦ, δν, belonging to pity.

Οἰκτιρός, οὔ, δ, (οἰκτίρω) pity, Pind. P. 1, 164. Hence

Οἰκτίρμων, ον, gen. ονος, merciful, Theocr. 15, 75.

Οἰκτισμα, ατος, τό, (οἰκτίω) lamentation, Eur. Heracl. 158.

Οἰκτιμός, οὔ, δ, (οἰκτίω) a lamenting, Aesch. Eur. 189, Xen., etc.

Οἰκτιστός, η, ον, (οἰκτίω) most pitiable, miserable, lamentable, Hom., who also has οἰκτιστα as adv., Od. 22, 472; later οἰκτιστός: an irreg. superl. of οἰκτός, formed like ἀλγιστός, ἐχθιστός, κύνιστός, etc. The compar. is regul., οἰκτότερος, never οἰκτίων.

Οἰκτός, ον, δ, (οἶ, οἱ) pity, compassion, Od. 2, 81; 24, 438; οἰκτός τυγος, pity for one, Eur. Hec. 519; δὲ οἰκτον ἔχειν τινά, lb. 851.—strictly, the expression of pity, lamentation, piteous wailing, οἰκτός οὔτις ἦν διὰ στόμα, Aesch. Theb. 51; τένδε κλόνουσαν οἰκτον, Id. Cho. 411; οἰκτὸν οἰκτον αἶν, Id. Supp. 59: and in plur., οἰκτον λήγετε, Eur. Phoen. 1584; cf. Plat. Apol. 37 A, Legg. 949 B.

Οἰκτοσύνη, ης, ἡ, = foreg. late word.

Οἰκτέρος, α, ον, v. οἰκτός. Οἰκτρίζω,=οἰκτίω, very dub.

Οἰκτρόβιος, ον, leading a piteous life.

Οἰκτρογέω, ᾧ, to wail piteously, dub.: from

Οἰκτρόγος, ον, (οἰκτός, γός) wailing piteously, piteous, Plat. Phaedr. 267 C.

Οἰκτροκέλευθος, ον, (οἰκτός, κέλευθος) going a wretched journey, Manetho.

Οἰκτρολογία, ας, ἡ, piteous discourse.

Οἰκτρομέλαθος, ον, (οἰκτός, μέλαθος) pitifully housed, Manetho.

Οἰκτός, α, ὄν, (οἰκτός) pitiable, lamentable, Hom., Pind., Trag.; Hom. has neut. plur. οἰκτά as adv., οἰκτὸν ὀλοφύρεσθαι, Od. 4, 719; οἰκτῶτα τὴν ὅπα, Od. 11, 421; συμφορὰ οἰκτρά, Pind. O. 7, 141; etc.: also in prose, as Hdt. 7, 46, Plat. Phaed. 90 C.—Besides the regul. compar. and superl. οἰκτότερος, οἰκτρώτατος, Hom. has an irreg. superl. οἰκτῶτατος q. v.; but Schweigh. has altered οἰκτότερος, in Hdt. 7, 46, into οἰκτρώτερος, from several MSS., cf. Jac. A. P. p. 648.—II. act. crying we upon, pitying: also waiting piteously. Adv. -τρώς, Trag.

Οἰκτροχέω, ᾧ, (οἰκτός, χέω) pour forth a piteous strain, Ar. Vesp. 555.

Οἰκός, νία, ὅς, Ion. for εἰκός part. from οἰκα. Adv. -ότως.

Οἰκοφελής, ἐς, (οἶκος, ὀφέλλω) profitable to a house, γυνή οἶκ., a wife whose prudence makes the house flourish, Theocr. 28, 2. Hence

Οἰκοφελία, ας, Ion. -ία, ης, ἡ, profit to a house: thrift, carefulness; esp. home-life, opp. to that of a soldier, Od. 14, 223; cf. Naumach. ap. Stob. p. 438, 6.

†Οἰλεύς, ἐως Ep. ἦος, δ, Οἰλεύς, king of the Locri, father of Ajax the less, an Argonaut, Il. 2, 527.—2. Trojan, Il. 11, 93. [i]

†Οἰλιάδης, ον, δ, son of Οἰλεύς, i. e. Ajax, Il. 12, 365.

Οἶμα, ατος, τό,=οἶμμη, ὀρμημα, Lat. impetus; the spring or rush of a lion, Il. 16, 752; the swoop of an eagle, Il. 21, 252, in plur. (Prob. from same root as οἶσω, fut. of φέρω, cf. φέρω in pass.)

Οἶμαι, contr. from οἶσμαι, q. v.

Οἶμω, ᾧ, f. -ήσω, poet. for ὀρῶω —to dart upon or at, to pounce upon οἶμωσεν δὲ αἰεὶς ὤστ' αἰετός, Il. 22, 308, 311, cf. Od. 24, 538; κίρκος οἶμωσεν μετὰ τήρῳπα πέλεταιν, to dart after a dove, Il. 22, 140;—also to dart along, θύνον δ' οἶμωσονσι, Orac. ap. Hdt. 1, 62.

Οἶμῃ, ης, ἡ,=οἶμος, a way, path, metaph. the path or course of a tale, i. e. a tale, a lay, οἶμος Μοῦσ' ἐδίδαξεν, Od. 8, 481, cf. 74; θεός δέ μοι ἐν φρεσὶν οἶμας παντοίας ἐνέφυσεν, Od. 22, 347.—also song, οἶμην δόκε Φοῖβος τέττυι, Anacreont. 35, 14. Also written οἶμη.

†Οἶμη, ης, ἡ, Oeme, a daughter of Danaus, Apollod. 2, 1, 5.

Οἶμοι, exclam. of pain, fright, pity, anger, grief, also of surprise, and in Ar. Nub. 773, even of joy.—strictly, οἶ μοι, woe's me! first in Theogn., for in the Homeric poems it is always ἐμοι. Οἶμοι is usu. absol., or is used with a nom. οἶμοι ἐγώ, οἶμοι τάλας οἶμοι δειλάτος, etc., Soph. Tr. 971. Aj. 340, etc.: not rarely c. gen. causae, οἶμοι ἀναλκείη, Theogn. 887. οἶμοι τῶν κακῶν, etc., very freq. in Trag., cf. Jelf Gr. Gr. § 489: οἶμοι

perh. also occurs, like *ὡ μοί μοι*.—The last. syll. in *οἶμοι* may be elided in Trag. and Com., but only before *ω*, as *οἶμ' ὡς τεβήρεις*, Ar. Ach. 590; *οἶμ' ὡς εὐοικὸς ὀρθά μαρτυρεῖν*, Soph. Aj. 354, cf. Ant. 1270, Koen. Greg. p. 171.

Οἶμος, *ov, ὁ*, a way, road, path, Hes. Op. 288, Pind. P. 2, fin.; 4, 441, Aesch. Pr. 394, Eur., etc.; *οἶμον πορεύεσθαι*, Plat. Rep. 420 B: hence,—2. a stripe, *οἶμοι κύναιοι*, stripes of layers of cyanos, Il. 11, 24.—3. also a strip of land, tract, Aesch. Pr. 2, cf. 394.—4. metaph., *οἶκος αἰδοῦς*, the course or strain of song, H. Hom. Merc. 451, Pind. O. 9, 72: cf. *οἶμῳ*, which is but another form of it.—Later, and prob. chiefly in Att., *οἶμος* was like *ὀδός*, freq. used as fem., also said to be written *οἶμος*, but only by Gramm. (Prob. from same root as *οἶσος*, fut. from **οἶω=φῆρω*, cf. *οἶμα*).
Οἶμωγῇ, *ῆς, ἡ*, (*οἶμῶς*) weeping and wailing, Hom., who joins it with *κακνότης*, Il. 22, 409, with *στοναχῇ*, 24, 696; opp. to *εὐχολῇ*, 4, 450:—also in Trag., etc.

Οἶμωγμα, *ατος, τό*, (*οἶμῶζω*) a cry of lamentation, wail, Aesch. Theb. 1023, etc., Eur. Bacch. 1112, etc.;—mostly in plur.

Οἶμωγμός, *ov, ὁ*=*οἶμωγῇ*, Soph. Fr. 678: from

Οἶμωζω, Att. fut. *οἶμῶξομαι* (for *οἶμῶξω* only occurs in Or Sib.): aor. *οἶμωξα*, the only tense used by Hom. Strictly to cry *οἶμοι*; hence, generally, to wail, lament, freq. in Hom. (esp. in Il.), and Trag.; *οἶμῶξεν μακρά*, Ar. Plut. 111; *μεγάλα*, Id. Av. 1503: *οἶμῶξας*, as a curse, plague take you, *confound you*, Lat. *abeas in malam rem*, Ar. Ach. 1035, cf. Plut. 876; *οἶμῶξεν λέγω σοι*, Ib. 58; so, *οὐκ οἶμῶξεται*, Id. Ran. 178; cf. *ἀποφθεῖρω*, fin.—II. trans. to pity, bewail, c. acc., Soph. El. 788, Eur. Hipp. 1405, El. 248: hence in pass., *οἶμῶνθεις*, bewailed, Theogn. 1204. (*Οἶμῶζω* is from *οἶμοι*, as *οἶζω* from *οἶ*, *αἰῶζω* from *αἶ*, *βρῶζω* from *βρῶ*, and many other Greek verbs formed from natural sounds: so the Germ. *ächzen* from *ach*.)

Οἶμωκτελ and **-τί** [*τ*], adv. from *οἶμῶζω*, piteously.

Οἶμωκτία, *ας, ἡ*, v. *οἶμωξία*.

Οἶμωκτικός, *ῆς, ὁν*, inclined or used to wailing, lamentable.

Οἶμωκτός, *ῆς, ὁν*, to be pitied, pitiable, v. Pors. Ar. Ach. 1195.

Οἶμωξία, *ας, ἡ*, or *-κτία*, and **οἶμωξῇ**, *ῆς, ἡ*, late forms for *οἶμωγῇ*.

Οἶμῶσσω=*οἶμῶζα*, Eust.

Οἶνάγρα, *ῆς, v. sub* *οἶνοθήρας*.

Οἶνάγωγός, *ον, (οἶνος, ἄγω)* carrying wine, Cratin. Incert. 110.

Οἶναδόχτης, *ov, ὁ*, (*οἶνάς* II, *θηρία*) a dove-catcher, Ael. N. A. 4, 58.

Οἶνανθήριον, *ov, τό*, dim. from sq.

Οἶνανθής, *ῆς, ἡ*, (*οἶνη, ἄνθη*) the first shoot of the vine, the shoot or bud which encloses both the leaf and the future grape, Theophr.; explained by Suid., *ἡ πρώτη ἐκόντος τῆς σταφυλῆς*.—2. later the vine-blossom, Geop.

—3. in poets, generally, the vine-stock, the vine, Eur. Phoen. 231, Ar. Av. 588, Ran. 1320.—4. the soft down of the young vine-leaves, hence metaph., *φαίνετον γένονσι τέρεναυα ματέρ' οἶνανθας ὀπίωρα*, to show on his cheeks the summer-hue, the tender mother of the vine-down, i. e. the bloom of youth, Pind. N. 5, 11.—II. the flower of the wild vine, from which a sweet oil (*ἐλαιον οἶν ἰνθινον*), and also a

wine was made, Diosc. I, 56.—III. a plant with blossoms like the vine, Cratin. Malth. I, 5.—IV. a bird, perh.=*οἶνάς* II, Arist. H. A. 9, 49 B, 8.

†Οἶνανθε, *ῆς, ἡ*, *Oenanthe*, Athen. fem. pr. n., Dem. 1061, 3.

Οἶνάνθινος, *ῆς, ὁν*, made of the οἶνάνθη, μύρον, Diosc. I, 56.

Οἶνανθής, *ιδος, ἡ*=*οἶνανθη*, Ibyc. 1.

Οἶνάρα, *ας, ἡ*, Ion. *οἶνάρη*=*οἶνάρων*. [*α*]

Οἶνάρέα, *ας, ἡ*=*οἶνάρα*, poet.

Οἶνάρειον, *ov, τό*, poet. for *οἶνάρων*, a vine-leaf, Ibyc. 1, Theocr. 7, 134.

Οἶνάρεις, *α, ov, (οἶνάρων)* made of vine-leaves, Hipp.

Οἶνάρίζω, (*οἶνάρων*) to strip off the vine-leaves, as is done when the grapes are ripening, Ar. Pac. 1147, Phanias ap. Schol. Theocr. 7, 134.

Οἶνάρμιον, *ov, τό*, dim. from *οἶνος*, weak or bad wine, Dem. 933, 24, Alex. Incert. 5, etc. [*α*]

Οἶνάρης, *ιδος, ἡ*, a vine-tendril or branch, *=κλήμα*, Hipp.

Οἶνάρων, *ov, τό*, a vine leaf, branch or tendril, Xen. Oec. 19, 18, Theophr.

Οἶνάρος, *ov, ὁ*, in Theophr. prob. for *κόμορος*.

Οἶνάς, *ιδος, ἡ*=*οἶνη*, the vine, Ion ap. Ath. 447 D:—wine, Nic. Al. 354.

—II. a kind of wild pigeon of the colour of ripening grapes, Arist. H. A. 5, 13, 4; 8, 3, 10:—also *οἶνάς* and *οἶνιάς*, which last, however, acc. to Hesych., was a sort of raven.—III. *Οἶνάδες αἶ*,=*Μαινάδες*, Opp. C. 4, 235.—IV. as adj., of wine, *πηγῇ*, Anth. Plan. 15; *drunken*, with a masc. subst., *κῶμος*, Anth. P. 7, 26.

Οἶναχθής, *ῆς, (ἄχθος)=οἶνοβαρής*.

†Οἶνεάδα, *ων, οἶ*, *Oeneadae*, a city of Thessaly, Strab. p. 434.

†Οἶνεῖδης, *ov* Ep. *ao, ὁ*, son of *Oeneus*, i. e. Tydeus, Il. 5, 813; Meleager, Ar. Rh. 1, 190.—In pl. *οἶ Οἶνεῖδαι*, the descendants of *Oeneus*, Pind. I. 5, 39.

Οἶνέλαιον, *ov, τό*, wine mingled with oil, Galen.

Οἶνέμπορος, *ov, ὁ*, a wine-merchant, Artemid.

Οἶνεραστής, *ov, ὁ*, (*οἶνος, ἐράω*) a lover of wine, Ael. V. H. 2, 41.

Οἶνεύομαι, *dep., to drink wine*, Hipp. ap. Erotian.

†Οἶνεύς, *ἑως* Ep. *ῆος, ὁ*, *Oeneus*, son of Porthaon, king of Calydon in Aetolia, Il. 14, 115.—2. son of Pandion, an Aetia hero, Paus. 1, 5, 2.—3. a son of Aegyptus, Apollod. 2, 1, 5.

Οἶνέω, *ω, f. -ῆσω*=*οἶνεύομαι*: in H. Hom. Merc. 91, *πολυνομήσας* was formerly read *divisim*.

Οἶνεών, *ωνος, ὁ*, Att. *οἶνών*:—a wine-cellar, Xen. Hell. 6, 2, 6 (in Att. form): also a wine-shop, Ath. 519 D.

†Οἶνεών, *ωνος, ὁ*, *Oeneon*, a small town in Locris on the gulf of Corinth, Thuc. 3, 98.

Οἶνη, *ῆς, ἡ*, the vine, Hes. Op. 570, Sc. 292; for which later at least from Hecataeus downwards, *ἀμπέλως* was always used, Hecat. p. 64 (ap. Ath. 35 B).—2.=*οἶνος*, wine, Leon. Tar. 61.

B. the ace on dice: in Ion. the die itself was called *οἶνη* for *κύβος*, Ruhnk. Schol. Plat. p. 245. (With *οἶνη* B, cf. Lat. *unus, unio*, and *οἶνίζω* III: the change of the *oi* into *u* appears also in *ποινή*, Lat. *poena, punio*: *οἶνη* in this signif. belongs to the root *oio*, standing between it and *μόνος*.)

Οἶνηγία, *ας, ἡ*, (*οἶνος, ἄγω*) a conveying of wine, Clem. Al.

Οἶνιρός, *α, ὁν, (οἶνος)* belonging to wine, Lat. *vinosus*, *οἶν. θεραπῶν*, a

butler, Anacr. 101; *οἶν. λοιβαί*, Eur. I. T. 164.—II. containing wine, *κεράμιον*, Hdt. 3, 6; *οἶν. φιάλαι*, wine cups, Pind. N. 10, 81.—III. of *εἰαυ*tries, rich in wine, *Χίος*, Anth.

Οἶνιρστis, *ῆς, (οἶνος, ἄρυσ)* a vessel for drawing wine, Ar. Ach. 1067.

†Οἶνιῶναι, *ων, οἶ*, *Oeniadae*, a city of Acarnania, at the mouth of the Achelous, earlier *Ἐρυσχῆ*, Soph. Tr. 509; also the inhab. of *O.*, the *Oeniadae*, Thuc. 2, 82.

Οἶνιάς, *ἄδος, ἡ*, v. *οἶνάς* II.

Οἶνίδιον, *ov, τό*, dim. from *οἶνος*, a little wine, Diog. L. 10, 11. [*τ*]

Οἶνίζω, (*οἶνος*) to smell of wine, Diosc. I.—II. mid. *οἶνίζομαι*, to procure wine by barter, buy wine, Il. 7, 472; so, *οἶνον οἶνίζεσθαι*, Il. 8, 506, 546, (the act. is not found in Hom.)

B. (*οἶνη* B)=*μονάζω*, Hesych. 2, p. 729.

Οἶνικός, *ῆς, ὁν*, of, belonging to wine. **Οἶνίνος**, *ῆς, ὁν*, (*οἶνος*) made of wine, *ὀξος οἶν.*, wine-vinegar, Ar. chrest. ap. Ath. 310 D.

†Οἶνις, *ὁ*, *Oenis*, a Spartan epher, Polyb. 4, 31, 2.

Οἶνίσκος, *ov, ὁ*, like *οἶνάριον*, dim. from *οἶνος*, Cratid. Pyt. 3.

Οἶνιστήρια, *ῆς, v. sq.*

Οἶνιστήρια, *τά*, (*οἶνος* A. II.) sub. *ιερά*, the festival at which the Athenian citizens cut off the *μαλλός*, *κόννος* or *σκόλλος* of their sons previous to their being enrolled among the *ἐφηβοί*, at the same time offering a measure of wine (*οἶνον μέτρον*) to Hercules, and drinking part of it to the health of their *φράτορες*: the cup they used was called *οἶνιστήρια*, *ῆς, v. Ath. 494 F.*

Οἶνοβάρειον, *ov, ὁ*=*οἶνοβαρής*, heavy with wine, Od. 9, 374; 10, 555:—hence was formed the verb *οἶνοβάρω*, *as be heavy or drunken with wine*, Theogn. 503.

Οἶνοβάρής, *ῆς, (οἶνος, βαρύς)* heavy with wine, Lat. *vinu gravis*, Il. 1, 225.

Οἶνοβάρής, *ῆς, (οἶνος, βάπτω)* dipped in wine, i. e. drunken, Nonn.

Οἶνοβρεχής, *ῆς, (οἶνος, βρέχω)* soaked in wine, i. e. drunken, Mel. 123.

Οἶνοβρός, *ωτος, ὁ*, *ῆς, (οἶνος, βιβρώσκω)* eaten with wine, Nic. Al. 493.

Οἶνογάλα, *ακτος, τό*, (*οἶνος, γάλα*) milk mixed with wine, Hipp.

Οἶνογάρον, *τό*, γάρων mixed with wine.

Οἶνογευστέω, *ω, to taste wine*, An. tiph. Didym. 4: from

Οἶνογεύσσης, *ov, ὁ*, (*οἶνος, γεύω*) a wine-taster. Hence

Οἶνογευστία, *ας, ἡ*, a tasting of wine, Philo. Hence

Οἶνογευστικός, *ῆς, ὁν*, belonging to tasting of wine, Sext. Emp.

Οἶνοδόκος, *ov, ὁ*, (*οἶνος, δέχομαι*) receiving or holding wine, *φιάλη*, Pind. I. 6 (5), 58; as subst., c. gen., *οἶν. νέκταρος*, Anth. P. 6, 257.

Οἶνοδότᾱς, *ὁ*, Dor. for *οἶνοδότης*.

Οἶνοδοτέω, *ω, τινά*, to prescribe wine to one, of a physician: from

Οἶνοδότης, *ov, ὁ*, (*οἶνος, δίδωμι*) giver of wine, of Bacchus, Eur. H. F. 682.

Οἶνοειδής, *ῆς*, like wine.

Οἶνωεις, *εσσα, εν*, contr. *οὔς, οὔσα* Att. *οὔττα, οὔν*, (*οἶνος*):—*made of or with wine*:—*ἡ οἶνωττα*, a cake or porridge of pearl-barley, water, oil and wine, esp. the food of rowers, in terpp. ad Ar. Plut. 1121, cf. Böckh P. E. 1, 382.—2. a plant, Arist. ap. Ath. 429 D, Ael. V. H. 2, 40.

†Οἶνόν, *ῆς, ὁ*, *Oenoe*, an Attic deme and town of the tribe Hippo

ἡοῦντις or the borders of Boeotia, Hdt. 5, 74; Thuc. 2, 18.—2. another of the tribe Aeanthis near Marathon, Strab. p. 375, 383.—3. a city of Elis, Strab. p. 338.—4. a fortress of the Corinthians on the gulf of Corinth, Xen. Hell. 4, 5.—5. a city of the island Icaria, Strab. p. 639.—6. a town of Argolis on borders of Arcadia, with a temple of Diana, Apollod. 1, 8, 6: its site is still *Enoa*.

Οἰνοθήεω, ὦ, to strain wine. Hence Οἰνοθήτης, οὗ, ὅ, one who strains wine, Ath. 608 A.

Οἰνοθήκη, ἡ, ὅ, a wine cellar, Geop. Οἰνοθήρας, οὐ, ὅ, and -θήρης, ἴδος, ἡ, a plant the root of which smells of wine, perh. a kind of willow-herb; also οἰνώγρα, ἡ. But in the best Mss. of Theophr. it is οἰνοθήρας.

†Οἰνοῖη, ἡ, ὅ, Oenoeis, ancient name of the island Scinuis, Ap. Rh. 1, 623.—II. a nymph, wife of Thoas, Id. ib.

Οἰνοκάπηλος, οὐ, ὅ, the keeper of a wine-shop, Sext. Emp. [ῶ]

Οἰνοκάχη, ἡ, ὅ, (οἶνος, καχλάζω) she that bubbles with wine, i. e. a drunken woman, v. l. for οἰνομάχη, ap. Poll.

Οἰνόληπτος, οὐ, (οἶνος, λυμάνω) possessed by wine, drunken, Plut. 2, 4 B. Οἰνολόγος, ὦ, (οἶνος, λέγω) to gather grapes.—II. to speak of wine.

Οἰνομῆνις, ἔς, (οἶνος, μαίνομαι) mad for or after wine, Ath. Hence

Οἰνομῆνία, ας, ἡ, madness for wine.

†Οἰνόμωος, οὐ, ὅ, Oenomaus, son of

Mars or of Alxion, king of Pisa in Elis, Strab. p. 356; Apollod.—2. a Grecian in Trojan war, Il. 5, 706.—3. applied by Demosthenes to Aeschines, because he had once acted on the stage the character of Oenomaus, Dem. 288, 22; 307, 25.

Οἰνομάχη, ἡ, ὅ, lustful with wine, Theopomp. (Com.) Incert. 30; very dub.

Οἰνόμελι, ἴτος, τό, (οἶνος, μέλι) honey mixed with wine, mead, Mel. 30.

Οἰνομήτωρ, ορος, ἡ, (οἶνος, μήτηρ) mother of wine, epith. of the vine, Asyt. ap. Ath. 40 B.

Οἶνον, τό,=οἶνον, ap. Hesych.

†Οἰνοπάρας, ὅ, the Oenoparas, a river of Syria, Strab. p. 751.

Οἰνοπέδη, ἡ, ὅ,=sq., Anth. P. 11, 409, Opp. C. 4, 331.

Οἰνόπεδον, οὐ, τό, wine-land, a vineyard, τέμενος οἰνόπεδον, Il. 9, 579: strictly neut. from sq.

Οἰνόπεδος, οὐ, (οἶνος, πέδον) with soil fit to produce wine, abounding in wine, ἄλωη, Od. 1, 193; 11, 193.

Οἰνοπέπαντος, οὐ, βότρυς οἶν, a ripe, juicy bunch of grapes, Anth. P. 6, 232.

†Οἰνορτία, ας, ἡ, Oenopia, ancient name of the island Aegina, Pind. I. 8, 45.

†Οἰνοπίδης, οὐ, ὅ, son of Oenopion, i. e. Helenus, Il. 5, 707.—2. Oenopides, a mathematician of Chios, Ael. V. H. 10, 7.

Οἰνοπίτης, οὐ, ὅ, (οἶνος, οἰνοπιεύω) gaping after wine, Comic word formed after γυναικοπίτης, παιδοπίτης, παρθενοπίτης: in Ar. Thesm. 393, Suidas gives οἰνοπίτης as fem., where Brunck reads οἰνοπίτης, Dind. οἰνοπότιδες. [ῆ]

†Οἰνοπίτων, ὄνος, ὅ, Oenopion, son of Bacchus and Ariadne, king of Chios, ap. Rh. 3, 996; Plut. Thes. 20.—2. name of a slave, Luc. Pseudol. 21.

Οἰνοπλάνητος, οὐ, (οἶν, πλανῶμαι) wine-bewildered, Eur. Rhes. 363. [ῆ]

Οἰνοπληθής, ἔς, (οἶνος, πληθῶ) full of or abounding in wine, Συρίη, Od. 15, 406.

Οἰνοπλήης, ἡγος, ὅ, ἡ, (οἶνος, πλήσσω) wine-stricken, i. e. drunken, Anth. P. 9, 323.

Οἰνοποιέω, ὦ, (οἰνοποιός) to make wine, Plut. 2, 653 A.

†Οἰνοποιητέον, verb. adj. from foreg., one must make wine, Ath. 33 A.

Οἰνοποιτα, ας, ἡ, a making of wine, Ath. 26 B: from

Οἰνοποιός, ὄν, (οἶνος, ποιέω) making wine, Ath. 27 D.

Οἰνοπόρος, οὐ, (οἶνος, πορέω) offering wine, Nonn.

Οἰνοποσία, ας, ἡ, (οἶνος, πόσις) a drinking of wine, Hipp.

Οἰνοπόσιον, οὐ, τό,=foreg.

Οἰνοποῖζω,=sq., to drink wine, Il. 20, 84, Od. 6, 309; 20, 262.

Οἰνοποτέω, ὦ, (οἰνοπότης) to drink wine, †Ath. 460 C.

Οἰνοποτήρ, ἡρος, ὅ, †poet.=sq., † a wine-drinker, ἄνδρες οἶν, Od. 8, 456.

Οἰνοπότης, οὐ, ὅ, (οἶνος, πότης) a wine-bibber, Anacr. 72.

Οἰνοπότης, ἴδος, ἡ, fem. of foreg., Anacr. 102; cf. sub οἰνοπίτης.

Οἰνοπότης, οὐ, ὅ, (οἶνος, ὄνομαι) a wine-inspector, who saw that the due quantity of water was mixed with the wine, Eupol. Pol. 7.

Οἰνοπώλεω, ὦ, to sell wine, Arist. Ausc. Mir.: from

Οἰνοπώλης, οὐ, ὅ, (οἶνος, πωλέω) a wine-merchant. Hence

Οἰνοπώλιον, οὐ, τό, a wine-shop, tavern.

Οἰνοποτέω, ὦ,=οἰνοποτέω.

ΟἶΝΟΣ, οὐ, ὅ, wine, the fermented juice of the grape, very freq. from Hom. downwards: in Hom. it is black (μέλας, cf. οἶνός); or red (ἐρυθρός); and is praised as fiery or sparkling (αἰθρῶς); as sweet (ἡδύς, μελιθήρης, μελιδρῶν); and fragrant (εὐδωδής). Homer's heroes usu. drank it mixed with water, and this custom remained, cf. Hdt. 6, 84, Becker Charikl. 1, p. 460 sq.: ἐν οἶνῳ, ἐπ' οἶνῳ, παρ' οἶνῳ, over their wine, Lat. inter pocula, Valck. Callim. p. 15, 262; also in plur., ἐν οἶνοις, etc., Erf. Soph. O. T. 773: οἶν. δωδεκάδραχμος, wine at 12 drachmae the cask, Dem. 1045, 5: proverb., οἶνος τὸ φρονεῖν ἐπισκοπεῖ, Eubul. Incert. 11:—οἶνος is oft. omitted, πίνειν πολὺν (sc. οἶνον) Eur. Cycl. 569, cf. Theocr. 18, 11; esp. with names of places, ὁ Πράμνιος, ὁ Βύβλινος, etc., as we say, 'Port, Rhenish,' etc.; cf. ἡμπελος.—2. also the fermented juice of apples, pears, etc., cider, perry:—a fermented liquor made from barley or wheat, a kind of beer, οἶνος ἐκ κριθῶν, Wess. Hdt. 2, 77; palm-wine also occurs in Hdt. 1, 193; 2, 86; lotus-wine, Hdt. 4, 177, etc.:—from which drinks Hdt. 2, 60, distinguishes grape-wine, οἶνος ἡμπελίνος.—II. the wine-market, cf. μύρον IV., and ἡχθός II. (Originally Foinos, Lat. vinum, †Germ. Wein, †our wine, etc.; cf. οἶκος sub. fin.)

Οἶνόςπονδα (sc. ἱερά), τά, a sacrifice with drink-offerings of wine.

Οἶνόςσος, οὐ, (οἶνος, σώζω) keeping wine, Nonn.

Οἶνόςκος, οὐ, (οἶνος, τίκτω) producing wine, Nonn.

Οἰνοτρόποι, αἱ, (οἶνος, τρέπω) epith. of the daughters of Anius king of Delos, because they could turn water into wine, Lyc. 580.

Οἰνοτρόφος, οὐ, (οἶνος, τρέφω) rearing or bearing wine, Anth. P. 9, 375.

†Οἰνονντιάδης, οὐ, ὅ, of Oenus II., Oenuntian, οἶνος, Ath. 31 C.

Οἰνοურία, ας, ἡ, a making of wine οἶνος, οὐσσα Att. οὐττα, οὐν, contr. for οἶνός, εσσα, εν, γ, v.

†Οἶνους, οὐντος, ὅ, the Oenus, a river of Laconia, now the Tchelesina, Polyb. 12, 65, 9.—II. a small town of Laconia probably on foreg., Steph. Byz.

†Οἶνούσσαι, ὧν, αἱ, the Oenusae five small islands, between Chios and the continent, now Egonisi, Hdt. 1, 165, Thuc. 8, 24.—2. three small islands in the Messenian gulf, Paus. 4, 34.

†Οἶνούσσιος, and Οἰνουσσαιός, α, ον, of the Oenusaeae, Oenussian, Hecat. ap. Steph. Byz.

Οἶνοφάγια, ας, ἡ, (οἶνος, φαγεῖν) a consuming of wine, Luc. V. Hist. 1, 7

Οἶνοφλύεω, ὅ, (οἶνοφλύε) to be drunken or drunk, I. XX.

Οἶνοφλύγια, αἱ, ἡ, (οἶνοφλύε) a love of drinking, drunkenness, Xen. Oec. 1, 22, Arist. Eth. N. 3, 5, 15 Eth. E. 7, 2, 5.

Οἶνοφλύκτος, οὐ,=sq.

Οἶνόφλυξ, ὄνος, ὅ, ἡ, (οἶνος, φλύω) given to drinking, drunken, Xen. Apol. 19, Plat. Eryx. 405 E, Arist. Eth. E. 2, 3, 13.

Οἶνοφορεῖον, or -φόριον, οὐ, τό, a wine-cask: from

Οἶνοφορέω, ὅ, to carry wine: from

Οἶνοφόρος, οὐ, (οἶνος, φέρω) carrying, holding wine, κύλις, Critias 2, 2, cf. οἶνοφορεῖον, and Horace's oenophorus.

Οἶνοφύλαξ, ἄκος, ὅ, (οἶνος, φύλαξ) one who watches wine. [ῆ]

Οἶνοφύτος, οὐ, (οἶνος, φύω) planted or grown with vines, Strab., Dion. 1, 37.—II. parox. οἶνοφύτος, οὐ, act. planting vines, Nonn.

†Οἶνοφύττα, ὧν, τά, Oenophytes a place in Boeotia famed for a victory there gained by the Athenians over the Boeotians, Thuc. 1, 108; ἡ ἐν Οἶνοφύτοις μάχη, Arist. Pol. 5, 2, 6.

Οἶνοφύρης, ἔς, (οἶνος, χαίρω) rejoicing in wine, Anth. P. append. 225.

Οἶνοφύρων, οντος, ὅ, the Wine Charon, comic epith. of Philip of Macedon, because he put poison in his enemies' wine and so sent them over the Styx, prob. not without allusion to his being οἶνοχαρής, Anth. P. 11, 12. [ῆ]

Οἶνοχοεῖα, ας, ἡ, a pouring out of wine: from

Οἶνοχορεύω,=sq., to pour out wine, Il. 2, 127, Od. 1, 143; but Hom. uses this form only in pres. cf. sq.

Οἶνοχόεω, ὦ, τ, ἡσσω, to be an οἶνοχόος, pour out wine for drinking, Hom., though of this form he only uses 3 sing. impf. ὠνοχόει and ἐρωχόει, Od. 20, 255; and inf. aor. οἶνοχοῦσαι, Od. 15, 322; v. foreg.: νεκτάρ ἐρωχόει, she poured out nectar for wine, Il. 4, 3; also in Xen. Cyr. 1, 3, 8.

Οἶνοχόης, ἡς, ἡ, (οἶνοχόος) a can for lading wine from the bowl (κρατήρ) into the cups, Hes. Op. 742, Eur. Tro. 820, Thuc. 6, 46.—II. later, a kind of sideboard to range the drinking-cups on, A. B.—III. a female cup-bearer LXX.

Οἶνοχόημα, ατος, τό, (οἶνοχόεω) that which the οἶνοχόος pours out.—II. a festival, at which wine is offered up Plut. Phoc. 6.

Οἶνοχόια, ας, ἡ,=οἶνοχοεῖα.

Οἶνοχόικός, ἡς, ὧν, belonging to an οἶνοχόος, Heliod.

Οἶνοχόος, οὐ, (οἶνος, χέω) pouring out wine to drink; as subst. a cup-

aver, II. 2, 128, Od. 18, 417, Hdt. 3, I, Eur., etc.
Οινοχρός, ὄτος, ὁ, ἡ, (οἶνος, χρός) *ine-coloured*, Theophr.
Οινοχύτος, ον, (οἶνος, χέω) *πῶμα ν.*, a draught of wine, Soph. Phil. 5.
Οἶνου, οπες, ὁ, (οἶνος, ὄν) *wine-coloured, wine-dark*, in Hom. (who never has not the nom.) usu. with of the sea, *dark with storms*, in Homer's wine is μέλας, v. esp. II. 3, 316, Od. 2, 412; 5, 132, Voss Virg. 4, 373, cf. also πορφύρεος: hence so in Hom. of oxen, *dark-red*, II. 13, 3, Od. 13, 32: later, generally, *deep*, Wern. Tryph. 521:—cf. οἶνοπότος.
Οἶνου, ὅπος, ὁ, Oenops, father of Iodides, Od. 21, 144.—2. father of yperbius of Thebes, Aesch. Theb. 504.
Οἶνού, ὦ, as pass., *οἶνόμηναι*, to be drunk, be drunken, οἶνωθέντες, unken, Od. 16, 292; 19, 11 (the act. does not occur in Hom.): *πλεύνω* ὡμένον, well drunk, Hdt. 5, 18; ἄγαν ὡμένονος, Aesch. Supp. 9; οἰνωμένος κρατῆρι, Eur. Bacch. 7.
Οἶνωαίτις, ἰδος, ἡ, of Oenoë (6), *pepl*, of Diana, Eur. H. F. 379.
Οἶνώδης, ες, = οἰνώδης, Arist. obl. 19, 43, 2, Luc., etc.
Οἶνών, ὄνος, ὁ, Att. for οἶνέων, v.
Οἶωνάς, ἄ, ὁ, Oenonias, a citharus of Italy, Ath. 20 A.
Οἶωνή, ἡς, ἡ, Oenone, most ant. name of Aegina, Pind. I. 5, 44, t. 8, 46.—2. daughter of the river I Cebren, wife of Paris, Apollod. 1, 2, 6.
Οἶνωτός, ἡ, ὄν, also ὄς, ὄν, (οἶνος, ὄν) = οἶνου, οἶν. ὄχνη, i. e. wine, r. Or. 115; οἶν. ὄρκων, Id. I. T. 5; also of complexion, Id. Bacch. 5, cf. 438, Theocr. 22, 34.
Οἶνωσις, εως, ἡ, (οἶνώ) *drunkenness*, not so bad as μέθη, Plut. 2, 645 cf. Wess. Diod. 1, p. 67.
Οἶνωτός, ἡ, ὄν, made drunk, drunken.
Οἶνωτρία, ας, ἡ, Oenotria, origin. the southwest part of Italy, so called from the Oenotri, Hdt. 1, 17.
Οἰνωτρίδες, ον, αἱ, the Oenotrides, small islands on coast of Luca-Strab. p. 252.
Οἰνωτρικός, ἡ, ὄν, of Oenotria, otrian, Strab. p. 256.
Οἰνωτροί, ὧν, οἱ, the Oenotri, a ple. of southern Italy, Strab. p. 253.
Οἰνωτρον, ον, τό, a vine-prop.
Οἰνωτρος, ον, ὁ, Oenotrus, son of Iason of Arcadia, migrated to Italy, is. 8, 3.
Οἶνωψ, ὄπος, ὁ, ἡ, (οἶνος, ὄν) = οἶνός, οἶνός, of Bacchus, Soph. I. 211; κισσός, O. C. 674, ubi v. ἄλφ., cf. Fors. Med. 1363.
Οἶσσα, fem. part. aor. 1 of οἶσινυ-ll.
Οἷ, Ep. for οὖ, gen. from pron. sess. ὅς, his, her, Hom.: but never ὡ, as gen. of pron. pers., which uses Ion. εἰο: οἷσπερ, Ion. for ep.
Οἷοβαζος, ον, ὁ, Oeobazus, masc. 1, a Persian, Hdt. 4, 84.—Others 68; 9, 115.
Οἷοβάτης, ον, ὁ, =sq., dub. [ῶ]
Οἷοβάτος, ον, (οἶος, βαίνω) *walking*: lonesome, ὄλη, Anth. Plan. 231.
Οἷότιος, ον, living alone.
Οἷοβάτας, ὁ, v. l. for οἷοβάτας.
Οἷοβάτος, ον, = μηλόβατος, grazed sheep.
Οἷοβουκόλος, ον, either (from οἷς, κύλος) *feeding sheep, a shepherd*;

or (from οἶος) *a lonely herdsman*, Aesch. Supp. 304.
Οἷοβάτας, ὁ, (οἶος, βόσκω) *one who feeds alone, φρενός οἷοβάτας*, feeding his mind apart, i. e. self-willed, stubborn, Soph. Aj. 614,—ubi al. οἷοβά-τας, cf. οἶος, οἷοφρων.
Οἷογάμος, ον, (οἶος, γαμέω) = *μόνος* γαμος, Anth. P. 5, 232.
Οἷογένεια, ας, ἡ, as if fem. of οἷο-γενής, an only daughter, Welcker Syll. Ep. 82.
Οἷοζῶνος, ον, (οἶος, ζώνη) = *μόνος* ζῶνος, Soph. O. T. 846; cf. οἶος.
Οἷόθεν, adv., (οἶος) *from one side alone*; alone, generally, in Hom. only in II. and always in phrase οἷόθεν οἶος, all alone, II. 7, 39, 226; like αἰνόθεν αἰνώς, Heyne II., T. 5, p. 315.
Οἷόθι, adv., (οἶος) *alone*, Ap. Rh. 2, 709.
Οἷόκερος, ὄτος, ὁ, ἡ, (οἶος, κέρας) *one-horned*, Opp. C. 2, 96.
Οἷόλκυος, ον, ὁ, Oeolycus, son of Theras in Sparta, Hdt. 4, 149.—Others in Plut., etc.
ΟἷΟΜΑΙ, dep., *impf. ὥομαι*: fut. οἷήσομαι: aor. ὥσθην, *impf. οἷσθην*, part. οἷσθεῖς:—but of the Att. forms Hom. only uses 3 sing. opt. pres. οἷατο, Od. 17, 580; 22, 12.—The forms he uses are, —pres. act. οἷω, only in II., and H. Merc.; once in Hes. Sc. 111: more freq. trisyll. ὥω, in mid. always οἷομαι, ὀέαι, οἷόμε-νος, etc. [ῶ] of *impf. οἷώμην*, 3 sing. ὥετο: aor. ὥσθην only Od. 4, 453; 16, 475, part. οἷσθεῖς only II. 9, 453; but more freq. aor. mid. ὥσασθην, 3 sing. οἷαστο, Od. 1, 323; 19, 390; part. οἷάμενος, Od. 9, 339, etc.; also aor. pass. ὥσθην, Od. 4, 453, part. οἷσθεῖς, II. 9, 453, and, in later Ep., *impf. οἷσθην*!—Arat. has an *inf. aor. οἷσασθαι*, used later even in prose, Lob. Phryn. 719. Dor. pres. οἷώ, Ar. Lys. 998. The Att. also use (in a modified signf. and only in 1st pers. sing.) a contr. pres. οἷμαι (as v. l. even in Hes. Op. 174), *impf. ὥμην*: v. *infr.* VI.
Radice. signf.—*To suppose*, always of something as yet doubtful; *to think and believe*, as opp. *to knowing*;—1. referring to the fut., *to look for*; and so of good, *to hope*; of evil, *to fear*.—2. when the event rests with one's self, *to purpose, to will* so and so.—3. freq. of full persuasion or conviction, either modestly or ironically expressed, *I should think, must think*.—4. of an opinion or judgment, *to deem, conceive, imagine*, with collat. notion (esp. in Att.) of wrong judgment, or conceit.—The examples follow.
Construction.—I. most freq., esp. in Hom., c. acc. et inf., *usu. indeed* c. inf. fut.; but also,—2. c. inf. pres., either in fut. signf., as in II. 1, 204; 5, 894, etc.; or as a real pres., as in Od. 1, 323; 10, 232.—3. c. inf. aor., II. 1, 553, Od. 3, 27, etc.; so sometimes even in Att. prose, Lob. Phryn. 751; though here Thom. M. always requires the inf. fut.: cf. II. 2, V. 2.—II. c. inf. sine acc., when both verbs have the same subject, as, *κίχῃσθεσθαί σε ὥω, I think to catch*, i. e. *I think I shall*., II. 6, 341; οὐ γὰρ ὥω πολέμιζεν, *I do not think*, i. e. *mean to fight*, II. 13, 262, etc.—2. also when the subject of the inf. is left out to be supplied from the context, as, *τρώσσεσθαι ὥω*, where ἰππεύει goes before, II. 12, 66, though here the speaker is included among them, cf. Od. 12, 212: but νῦν ἐφῆσσαι με

μή με κατακτείνωσι, *δωκόμεναι γὰρ ὥω*, is, *I fear they will pursue me*, Od. 15, 278, cf. I. 201.—Perh. these cases belong rather to I.—III. absol. αἰεὶ ὀέαι, *thou art ever supposing*, II. 1, 561; so in signf., *to deem, believe expect*, Od. 24, 401: Hom. esp. *usu. aor. mid.* in this signf., *θυμός ὀίσαστο μοι*, my heart foreboded it, Od. 9, 213; ὀίσαστο κατὰ θυμόν, *he had a presage of it* in his soul, Od. 19, 390, etc.: οἷηθείς, Lat. *spe elatus*, Meineke Com. Fr. 3, p. 109.—IV. impersonal, only in Od. 19, 312, *διεταί μοι ἄνὰ θυμόν*, there came a boding into my heart.—V. transit. c. acc. *look for*, Κῆρας, II. 13, 283; *to expect, hope for*, Od. 2, 351, γόνυ δ' ὥετο θυμός, his soul was intent on, engrossed with grief, Od. 10, 248.—2. those phrases are to be distinguished, as strictly belonging to I, where the acc. ought to have an inf., which inf. is left to be supplied from the context, so that the acc. does not depend upon οἷμαι, as in Od. 14, 363; 22, 165.—VI. used parenthetically, but only in first person, *ἐν πρώτοιαν (ὥω) κείσεται*, among the first (I *ween*) will he be lying, II. 8, 536; *ἐπειτὰ γ' (ὥω) γνῶσσαι*, Od. 16, 309, so too II. 13, 153, Od. 2, 255.—Here note that Hom. in this case uses only act. form ὥω, and never ὀέμαι: but in Att. is the most freq. use of the contr. οἷμαι, *impf. ὥμην*, which is regularly put like our *I think, I suppose, I believe*, etc., without any grammat. connexion in the sentence:—a twofold use however may be distinguished,—1. οἷμαι modestly or in courtesy, to express as a mere suspicion, what is in fact a positive opinion, Plat., and Xen.; but also ironically, Stallb. Plat. Rep. 336 E.—2. in answering a negative question, it gives emphatic force, *I should think so!* of course! Plat.; in this case it begins the answer.—The rule of Thom. M. p. 645, that οἷμαι is used by exact authors only in case of *certainty*, οἷομαι only in case of *uncertainty*, has been long exploded, οἷμαι being in Att. often used instead of οἷομαι, Schäf. Dion. Comp. p. 360.—VII. *pecul. Att. phrases*:—1. as a parenthetic question, *πῶς οἰεῖ*; *πῶς οἰεσθε*; how think you? *to add force* like *πῶς δοκεῖς*: also οἷε alone, *don't you think so?* what think you? Heind. Plat. Theat. 147 B.—2. οἷομαι δέιν, *I hold it necessary*, i. e. *I take it upon me, I intend*, oft. in Plat., as, λέγειν οἷεται δέιν ποιεῖν δεινούς, *he intends to make the people good speakers*, Meno 95 C; οἷεται δέιν εἰδέναι, *he fancies he is very clever*, Alc. 2, 144 D.
[When the diphthong is resolved, the *ι* is in Hom. and Ep. long in all tenses, hence it is wrong to write ὀίσαστο, etc.: only the act. pres. ὥω has *ι* sometimes short, and then it stands in the middle of the verse; in this case ὥω usu. ends 1st or 2nd foot, the 3rd only in II. 23, 467, the 4th only in Od. 19, 215: Od. 18, 259 is the only place where ὥω [ῶ] stands in the middle; and there *ω* is made short before a following vowel, contrary to Homeric usage, nor is the reading certain.]
Οἷον, neut. from οἶος, v. οἶος VI.
Οἷόν, οῦ, τό, Oeum, a town of Sciritis a border district of Laconia, Xen. Hell. 6, 5, 24.—2. *Οἷον*, a fortress of Locris near Opus, Strab. p. 60.
Οἷονέει, for οἷον ἔν εἰ, as though just as if.

intr. nom. and acc. pl. *οἷς*, freq. in Ion., esp. in Cē.: also Hes. Op. 773, but only in acc.—The Att. contract [i] cases, nom. *οἷς*, gen. *οἷός*, dat. *οἷς*, acc. *οἷν* : pl. nom. *οἷες*, gen. *οἷων*, dat. *οἷσι*, acc. *οἷας*; and the nom. and acc. are still further contr. into *οἷς* : of these Hom. has only *οἷός* and *οἷων*. *οἷ* sheep, Hom., Hes., etc.: in Hom. oth. of the ram and the ewe, though sometimes the gender is marked by a word added, as *οἷς ἄρνειός* or *ἄρνην*, ram, Od. 10, 527; *οἷς θήλυς*, a ewe, l. 10, 216: of course the fem. is much the most freq. [i] always, except in Ep. contr. nom. and acc. pl. *οἷς* : *οἷ* dissyll. cases is found in Att., Mneim. Ἰπποτρ. 1, 47.]

Οἷσας = *οἷσάνα*, dub. in Geop.
Οἷσαστο, *οἷσάμενος*, Ep. aor. mid. f. *οἷομαι*, *οἷομαι*, Hom. [i]
Οἷσε, -έτω, -ερε, imperat. of *φέρω*, 'om oἷσας, Hom., and Att.
Οἷσμεν, *οἷσέμεναι*, Ep. for *οἷσεν*, it. inf. of *φέρω*, Hom.
Οἷσθα, for *οἷδας*, 2 sing. from *οἷδα*, sub **εἶδω* B.
Οἷσθεις, part. aor. pass. of *οἷομαι*, 9, 453.

Οἷσκαρπον, *ον*, τό, (*οἷσος*, καρπός) the fruit of the *οἷσος*.

ΟἷΣΟΝ, *ον*, τό, in Lyc. 20 written *ἴσον*, any plaited work, a rope.

ΟἷΣΟΣ, *ον*, or *οἷσός*, *οῦ*, δ, a kind of osier, the twigs of which served for ricker-work, ropes, etc., perh. the *γνος* or *λύγος*, akin to *οἷσάνα*, *οἷσός*, *οἷσας*, as also to Lat. *vītex*, Theophr. *Οἷσσοβάγος*, *ον*, δ, (*οἷσος*, *θαγεῖν*) the swallow or gullet, that part of the throat through which the food passes;—*ἀνρύς*, Arist. Part. An. 2, 3, 9; 3, 3, sq.; cf. sub *στόμαχος*.

Οἷσάτην, *ης*, *ή* (*οἷς*, *οἷς*, πάτος) :—*οἷσάτην*, like *οἷσάτων* : esp. the part that collects about the hinder parts of sheep, Ar. Lys. 575, where we have the form *οἷσάτην* : α. *οἷσάτην*. On the difference of form, v. Koen. Greg. 543. Cf. *οἷσάτην*.

Οἷσάτην, v. sub *οἷσάτην*.
Οἷστέος, *α*, *ον*, verb. adj. of *φέρω*, be borne, Soph. O. C. 1360.—2, *οἷστέον*, one must bear, Eur. Or. 769, c.

Οἷστέμμα, *ατος*, τό, (*οἷστέμα*) *αν* του from the bow, Plut. 2, 225 B.

Οἷστέστην, *ἥρος*, δ, =sq., Anth. P. 118, Nonn.

Οἷστέστης, *οῦ*, δ, an archer, Call. poll. 42 : and

Οἷστέστης, *ύος*, *ή*, archery : Ion. om.

Οἷστέστω, (*οἷστέστω*) to shoot arrows, om.; *ον* *τις* *οἷστέστω* *εβάλεν*, hom one shot with an arrow, Il. 4, 10, Od. 8, 216; τόξω δ., Od. 12, 84; νόσ, at one, Il. 4, 100 :—later c. acc., shoot with an arrow, Anth. P. 5, 58 : *οἷστω*, *ἀκτίνας*, etc., Nonn.

Οἷστικός, *ή*, *όν*, (*οἷσω*) carrying, ing.

Οἷστοβόλος, *εν*, (*οἷστέος*, *βάλλω*) looting an arrow, Anth. P. 7, 427.

Οἷστοδύμων, *ον*, (*οἷστέος*, *δεχόμεναι*) row-holding, (sc. *φάρετρα*) Aesch. cers. 1020.

Οἷστοδόκη, *ης*, *ή*, =sq., Ap. Rh. 1, 94.

Οἷστοθήκη, *ης*, *ή*, a quiver.

Οἷστοκομος, *ον*, (*οἷστέος*, *κομέω*) carrying arrows, *φάρετρα*, Nonn.

Οἷστός, *ή*, *όν*, borne : that must be mine, Thuc. 7, 75.

Οἷστέος, *οῦ*, δ, Att. *οἷστέος*, Pors. ed. 634; *ή* *οἷστέος*, Zeno ap. Arist. hys. Ausc. 6, 9, 1 : in later poets so with heterog. pl. τὰ *οἷστέα* :—an

arrow, Hom., Hes., etc.; *πικρός* *οἷστέος*, Il. 4, 134, etc.; *πικρόεις*, Il. 13, 650; with three barbs, *τριγυλῶν*, Il. 5, 393; *τανυγυλῶν*, Il. 8, 297 :—metaph., of a poem, Pind. O. 9, 17, cf. 2, 161. (Prob. akin to *οἷστέος*, *οἷσω*, fut. of *φέρω*, that which is borne or shot.) Hence

Οἷστέωχος, *ον*, (*οἷστέος*, *ἔχω*) holding arrows.

Οἷστέωχος, *ον*, Att. *οἷστέω*, (*οἷστέος*, *φέρω*) bearing arrows.

Οἷστέω or -έω, *ω*, f. -ήσω : mostly used in aor. *οἷστέω*, *οἷστέω*, which may come from either pres. : the former occurs in Plat. Phaedr. 251 D, Rep. 573 A, E, Arist. H. A. 8, 19, 11; the latter in Luc. :—acc. to Herm. Eur. Bacch. 32, it had no augm. (*οἷστέω*). Strictly of a gadfly, to vex, annoy, enrage by stinging; hence generally, to sting or goad to madness, *αὐτὰς* *ἐκ* *δύμου*, *οἷστέω*, I drove them raging out of the house, Eur. l. c. : and in pass., *οἷστέω*, driven mad, Soph. Tr. 653, Eur. Bacch. 119.

—II. intr. much like pass., to go mad, run wild, rage, Aesch. Pr. 836, Eur. I. A. 77, Plat., etc. : of animals, Arist. H. A. 6, 17, 3. Hence

Οἷστέων, adv., as if stung by a gadfly, i. e. madly, Opp. H. 4, 142.

Οἷστέω, *εσσα*, *εν*, (*οἷστέος*) stung to madness, frantic, Opp. C. 2, 423.

Οἷστέω, *α*, *ή*, a being driven mad by the gadfly : mad passion, LXX : and

Οἷστέω, *ω*, f. -ήσω, of the gadfly, to drive wild : from

Οἷστέω, *α*, *ή*, (*οἷστέος*, *ἐλαύνω*) strictly, driven by a gadfly : driven mad, mad, *δειμα*, Aesch. Pr. 580.

Οἷστέω, *ατος*, τό, (*οἷστέος*) the smart of a sting, *οἷστέω*, *κέντρον*, the sting of agony, Soph. O. T. 1318 : the effect thereof, a frenzy-fit, *οἷστέω*, *ματα* *λύσσης*, Anth. P. 6, 51.

Οἷστέω, *εως*, *ή*, (*οἷστέω*) frenzy, passion.

Οἷστέω, *ω*, (*οἷστέος*, *βάλλω*) to strike with the sting, *τινά*, esp. of the dart of love, Mel. 54.

Οἷστέω, *ον*, (*οἷστέος*, *δινέω*) driven round and round by the gadfly, Aesch. Pr. 589. [i]

Οἷστέω, *ον*, (*οἷστέος*, *δονέω*) = *foreg*, Aesch. Supp. 572; so, *οἷστέω*, *ον*, lb. 17.

Οἷστέω, *ε*, (*οἷστέος*, *μαίνωμαι*) mad from the gadfly's sting : raging, Nonn. Hence

Οἷστέω, *α*, *ή*, *ω*, fury, frenzy, Hipp.

Οἷστέω, *ον*, τό, an insect that infests tiny fish, Arist. H. A. 8, 19, 11, —nisi legend. *οἷστέω*, cf. 5, 31, 8.

Οἷστέω, *ή*, *ή*, (*οἷστέος*, *πλήσσω*) stung by a gadfly, driven mad, Aesch. Pr. 681, Soph. El. 5, Eur. Bacch. 1229.

Οἷστέω, *ον*, δ, the gadfly, breeze, Lat. *asilus*, an insect which infests cattle, and drives them half-mad by its sting, —*ω* *ἐν* *εἰρηνῇ*, Od. 22, 300; esp. the fly that tormented Io, Aesch. Pr. 567, sq. :—distinguished from the *μύω*, Arist. H. A. 1, 5, 13; 8, 11, 1, cf. *ἐμπίς* :—also an insect that infests fish, cf. *οἷστέω*.—II. metaph. a sting, goad, any thing that drives mad, *οἷστέω*, *κεραυνῶ*, Eur. H. F. 862; *οἷστέω*, *ἐρινύω*, Id. I. T. 1456 : hence also, the smart of pain, agony, Soph. Tr. 1254.—2, any vehement desire, mad desire, Hdt. 2, 93, and Plat.; *γυναικός*, for a woman, Eur. Hipp. 1300 : generally, madness, frenzy, Soph. Ant. 1002, Eur. Or. 791.

Bacch. 665. (Prob. like *οἷστέος*, from same root as *οἷω*.)

Οἷστέω, *ον*, (*οἷστέος*, *φέρω*) maddening, Anth. P. 5, 234.

Οἷστέω, *ε*, (*οἷστέος*, *εἶδος*) as if stung; raging, frantic, *ἐπιθυμία*, Plat. Tim. 91 B, cf. Legg. 734 A.

Οἷστέω, *α*, *ή*, like *οἷστέος*, a tree of the osier kind, Geop. (Akin to *ἰτέα*. [v] Hence

Οἷστέω, *ον*, *ω*, of osier, wicker work, *ρίπες*, Od. 5, 256; *ἀσπίδες*, Thuc. 4, 9, [v]

Οἷστέω, *ης*, *ή*, *Oesyme*, a city of Thrace, a colony of the Thasians, Thuc. 4, 107 : cf. *Αἰσύμη*.

Οἷστέω, *ον*, τό, = *οἷστέω*, Lob. Phryn. 301.

Οἷστέω, *ον*, *ω*, plaiting osier twigs.

Οἷστέω, *ον*, (*οἷστέω*, **ἐργω*) working in osier-twigs, Eupol. Incert. 112.

Οἷστέω, *ον*, = *οἷστέω*, [v] from

Οἷστέω, *ης*, *ή*, the grease and dirt in unwashed wool, or greasy wool itself, described by Plin. as *succus lanae*, *sordes lanae*, *sordes succidae*, *sordes sudorugae*, *femur alarumque lanis adhaerentes*; whereas Diosc. 2, 84, explains *οἷστέω*, τὸ *ἐκ* τῶν *οἷστέων* *ἐρίων* *λίπος* :—the form *οἷστέω*, occurs in Hdt. 4, 187, but with v. l. *οἷστέω*.—The words *οἷστέω*, *οἷστέω*, seem to mean a different thing, cf. sub *ω*. (Prob. from *οἷς*,—though Hipp. has *οἷστέω* *αἰγός*.) Hence

Οἷστέω, *ον*, = *οἷστέω*, [v] from

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Οἷστέω, *ον*, = *οἷστέω*, [v] from

written *οίφεις*, as if from *οίφω*, cf. Paroemiogr. p. 125, 165. (Hence *οιζόλης* and *οιφώλης*, fem. *οιφολής* and *οιφολής*, lewd, like *οπτιώλης* and *οπτιώλης*, from *οπιώ*, and by compos. *καρσιφός*, *φίλοισος*, *μυσοφία*. This whole class of words is little used.)

†*Οιχάλια*, ας, ή, *Oechalia*, a city of Thessaly on the Peneus, prob. the city of Eurytus mentioned in Il. 2, 730; cf. Müller, Dor. 2, 1, § 1: Strab. distinguishes in Thessaly the Trachinian O. and that near Tricca, pp. 339, 350.—2. a city of Euboea, near Eretria, also regarded by some as the city of Eurytus, Soph. Tr. 74; Strab., l.c., and p. 448.—3. a city of Messenia on the borders of Arcadia, Il. 2, 596, acc. to Strab. same as Andania, p. 350.—4. a city of Aetolia, Strab. p. 448.—II. fem. pr. n., wife of Mecaneus, Paus. 4, 2, 2. Hence

†*Οιχαλιεύς*, έως Ep. *ἥος*, ó, an inhabit. of *Oechalia*, an *Oechalian*, Il. 2, 596; Plut. Thes. 8: and

†*Οιχαλίθεν*, adv., from *Oechalia* (3), Il. 2, 596.

Οιχόμεναι,=οίχομαι, q. v.

Οιχητέον, verb. adj. of *οίχομαι*, Alciph.

Οιχθείς, part. aor. 1 pass. of *οίγνυμι*, Pind.

Οιχθένω, ώ, to go, come, Il. 5, 790; 15, 640 (in Ion. impf. *οιχνεσκε*, -σκον), Soph. El. 313; of birds, to fly, Od. 3, 322; to walk, i. e. to live, *ἀνυψέντος αἰὲν οἰχνώ*, Soph. El. 165:—like *οίχομαι*, to be gone, Soph. Aj. 564:—c. acc. pers., like *προσέρχομαι*, to approach, Pind. P. 5, 115, cf. Fr. 45, 5; so Herm. reads, P. 8, 49.—The form *οιχνεύω*, Id. Fr. 222. (*Οιχνεύω* is to *οίχομαι*, as *ικνεύω* to *ικω*.)

ΟΙΧΟΜΑΙ, dep. mid., impf. *ὥχουμι*: fut. *οιχθήσομαι*; perf. *ὥχημαι*, Ion. *οιχθήω*, Hdt. 4, 136, and *οιχέω*, the last esp. in Hdt., though besides part. *οιχόμενος*, *νῆα*, etc., he only uses 3 sing. plpf. *οιχέσκε*, c. impf. signf.: the pf. *ὥχηκα* is rare, and so is 3 pl. plpf. Ion. *ἐπώχητο*. A regul. fut. *οιχέομαι*, is found in some Mss. in Hdt. 2, 29:—the pres. *οιχέομαι*, Ion. contr. *οιχέμηναι* only in Leon. Tr. 90, 6; *οίχω* is never found: Hom. uses only pres. and impf.—On the formation of the perf. v. Büttm. Ausf. Gr. § 85 Anm. 5.

To go, or (rather) to be gone, to have gone, directly opp. to *ἔγω*, to have come, while *έρχομαι*, to go or come, is the strict pres. to both (*οίχομαι* and *έρχομαι*, are oft. confounded in Mss.), though *ὥχουμι*, is also used strictly in an impf. signf., Il. 5, 495, Jelf Gr. Gr. § 396 Obs.; freq. from Hom. downwds.:—oft. c. part., *οιχεται* *φεύγω*, he is fled and gone, Od. 8, 356; *ὥχετ' ἀποπτόμενος*, he hath taken flight and gone, Il. 2, 71; *οιχεται* *ἄγων*, *προφρόνισα*, Hom.; *οιχεται* *ἰών*, *ἔπιών*, *ἀπελάνων*, *θανών*, etc.: *νῆι οἰχέσθαι*, to sail, voyage, Od. 16, 24; so, *οιχεται* *πλέον*, Hdt. 4, 145; *οιχεται* *ἀπολιπών*, he has gone and left.... Hdt. 4, 155, and so in Att.: also c. acc. cognato, *ὁδὸν οἰχέσθαι* Od. 4, 393: may even c. acc. pers. *so have escaped from*, Ar. Av. 86, cf. Jelf Gr. Gr. § 548 Obs. 1.—The partic. *οιχόμενος* in Hom. sometimes means the absent, he that is away, *ὄρν οἰχόμενος*, of Ulysses.—Special usages:—I. of persons, euphem. for *ἐνησκα*, to have departed, *be gone hence*, Il.: in full, *οιχεται εἰς Αἴδαο*, Il. 22, 213, *ὥχετο ἄνχη κατὰ χθονός*, Il. 23, 101 and Att., *οίχ. θανών*, Soph.,

etc.: also Att. the part. *οιχόμενος* for *θανών*, the departed, the dead, Aesch. Pers. 546, Soph. El. 146, etc.—2. *οίχωκα*, like *ὁλόω*, to be gone, undone, ruined, Lat. *perii*, Soph. Aj. 896, etc.—II. of things, to denote any quick, violent motion, in Hom. of darts, stones, etc., to rush, sweep along, Il. 1, 53; 6, 346, Od. 20, 64.—2. to be gone, lost, vanished, *sunken*, in Hom. esp. in questions, as, *πῇ σοι μένος οἰχεται*; whither is thy spirit gone? Il. 5, 472, cf. 13, 220; 24, 201.

Οἶω and *οἶω*, in Hom. freq. Ep. act. for *οἶομαι*, q. v.

Οἶω, Lacon. for *οἶω*, *οἶομαι*.

Οἰωνίζομαι, (*οἰωνός*) dep., to take omens from the flight and screams of birds, Lat. *augurium capere*, Xen. Cyr. 1, 6, 1.—II. generally, to look on as an omen or augury, forebode, Lat. *augurari*, Id. Hell. 1, 4, 12; 5, 4, 17.—III. metaph. of a person, *ὄν οἰωνίσαιτ' ἄν τις μᾶλλον ἰδὼν ἢ προσεπειν βούλοιο*, whom one would rather shun as an ill omen (omen obsecum), if one saw him, than speak to, Dem. 794, 5.

Οἰωνικός, ή, όν, (*οἰωνός*) belonging to birds of prey, to their flight, or to augury: hence ή-κή (sc. τέχνη), augury.

Οἰωνίσμα, ατος, τό, (*οἰωνίζομαι*) divination by the flight or cries of birds, Lat. *augurium*, Eur. Phoen. 839.—II. =οἰωνός.

Οἰωνός, οῦ, ό, (*οἰωνίζομαι*) a divining by the flight of birds: divination, Plut. Num. 14.

Οἰωνιστήρ, ἥρος, ό,=οἰωνιστής.

Οἰωνιστήριον, ον, τό, a place for watching the flight of birds, Lat. *templum augurum*.—II. that from which omens are taken: the omen or token itself, Xen. Apol. 12: strictly neut. from

Οἰωνιστήριος, α, ον, belonging to an *οἰωνιστήρ* or his art: from

Οἰωνιστής, οῦ, ό, (*οἰωνίζομαι*) one who foretels from the flight and cries of birds, an *augur*, Il. 2, 558; 17, 218, Hes. Sc. 185; θεοπρόπος *οἰωνιστής*, Il. 13, 70. Hence

Οἰωνιστικός, ή, όν, of or belonging to an *augur*, or, generally, to divination, Arist. H. A. 1, 11, 6: ή-κή (sc. τέχνη), augury, Plat. Phaedr. 24 D, Plut.

†*Οἰώνικος*, ον, ό, *Oeonichus*, an Athenian, Ar. Eq. 1287.

Οἰονόβρωτος, ον, (*οἰωνός*, βιβρώσκω) eaten of birds, Gr. β.—with v. l. -βροτος.

Οἰωνοθέτης, ον, ό, (*οἰωνός*, τίθημι) an interpreter of auguries, an *augur*, Soph. O. T. 483.

Οἰονόθροος, ον, (*οἰωνός*, θρόος) of the voice of birds, γόος, Aesch. Ag. 56.

Οἰονοκτόνος, ον, (*οἰωνός*, κτείνω) killing birds, χειμών, Aesch. Ag. 563.

Οἰονομαντεία, ας, ή, divination from birds.

Οἰονομαντικός, ή, όν, belonging to an *οἰονομάντης*, *ἐπιστήμη*, Dion. H. 3, 70: from

Οἰονομάντης, εως, ό and ή, (*οἰωνός*, μάντης) one who takes omens from the flight and cries of birds, Eur. Phoen. 767.

Οἰονόρμηκτος, ον, (*οἰωνός*, μίγνυμι) half-bird shaped, Lyc. 595.

Οἰονοπόλησις, ή, and *οἰονοπολία*, ή,=οἰονομαντεία: from

Οἰονοπόλος, ον, (*οἰωνός*, πέλω, πολέω) busied with or observing the flight and cries of birds: as subst.=οἰωνιστής, *οἰωνομάντης*, Il. 1, 69; 6, 76, Aesch. Supp. 57.

Οἰωνός, οῦ, ό, (*οἶος*):—strictly, a solitary or lone-flying bird, such as most birds of prey; esp. a vulture,

eagle, etc., *οἰωνοί*—*φῆναι ἢ αἰγυγὴ γαυρὴν*, Od. 16, 216; so of the eagle of Jupiter, Il. 24, 293:—Hom. oft. joins *κύνες* and *οἰωνοί*, Il. 1, 5, 22, 335, etc.; *οἰωνοὶ ὀμῶνται*, Il. 1, 453: an image of swiftness, *οἰωνοὶ ἄμ' ἐπονται*, Hes. Th. 268: generally, birds, as opp. to heasts, Soph. F. 678; cf. *οἰωνοκτόνος*.—II. a bird omen or augury, because from the flight or screams of the greater birds of prey omens and revelations were usually sought, Il. 12, 237, Od. 15, 532, Hes. Op. 779, and Trag.; so, *οἰωνοὶ αἰετοί*, Xen. Cyr. 3, 3, 22:—in Od. 15, 533 the *κῆρυξ* is expressly distinguished as *οἰωνός*, a bird of omen, from the common birds, *θρυγίδες*. Hence,—III. an omen, token, presage, drawn from these birds, Lat. *auspicium* or *augurium*, according as taken from seeing their flight or hearing their cry, Il. 2, 859, etc.; cf. Valck. Hipp. 871 *εἰς οἰωνὸς ἀρίστους, ὀμνέσθαι*, etc. πάτρης, the one best omen is, to fight for father-land, i. e. we need no other, Il. 12, 243; *οἰωνοὶ ἀγαθοὶ* good omens, Hes. Fr. 39, 10: τὸν οἰωνὸν δέχομαι I hail it as auspicious, Lat. *accipere omen*, Weiss. Hdt. 9, 91; so also in Att., Thuc. 6, 27, Xen. Symp. 4, 48, etc.—IV. as adj., winged, like *Lat. ales*, Lyc. (From *οἶος*, as *οἰωνός* from *οἶος*, *κοινωνός* from *κοινός*.)

†*Οἰωνός*, οῦ, ό, *Oeonus*, son of Lycymnius of Midea, a companion of Hercules, Pind. O. 10, 78: Apollo 2, 7, 3.

Οἰωνοσκοπεῖον, ον, τό, like *οἰωνιστήριον*, a place where auguries are taken, Lat. *templum augurum*: from

Οἰωνοσκοπεῖν, ώ, to be an *οἰωνοσκόπος*, to watch the flight of birds, to take auguries, Eur. Bacch. 347; *τινὶ*, f. one, Id. Phoen. 956: also *οἰωνοσκοπέωμαι*, as dep. mid., Joseph. Hec.

Οἰωνοσκόπημα, ατος, τό, a sign given from the flight of birds.

Οἰωνοσκοπητικός, ή, όν,=οἰωνοσκοπικός.

Οἰωνοσκοπία, ας, ή, the business of an *οἰωνοσκόπος*, Dion. H. 3, 47.

Οἰωνοσκόπικός, ή, όν, (*οἰωνοσκοπέω*, or belonging to augury, Lat. *auguralis*, τέχνη, Dion. H. 3, 70.

Οἰωνοσκόπιον, ον, τό,=οἰωνοσκοπεῖον.

Οἰωνοσκόπος, ον, (*οἰωνός*, σκοπέω) watching birds, prophesying by the flight or cries: ó *οἰωνοσκ.*=οἰωνοστής, Eur. Supp. 500.

Οἶος, Att. adv. from *οἶος*, *οἶος* ὥς *οἶος* ἔρχετ', in what a state art thou for such a man! Soph. Aj. 923; c. *οἶος* V, VI.

Οἶωτός, ή, όν, (*οἶς*) made of sheepskin, ar. Hesych.

'Οκᾶ, poet. ὀκᾶ, Dor. for ὀρε, like πόκα and τόκα for πότε and τότε.

'ΟΚΕΛΛΩ, aor. ἔκελλα, inf. ὀκελλαι:—κελλά, mostly of ships,—trans. of the seamen, to run a ship aground, or on shore, τὰς νῆας, Wes. Hdt. 8, 84, Eur. I. T. 1379, Thuc. 12; πλῶν ὀκ., to steer one's course Nic. Th. 295.—II. inter. of the ship, run aground, Thuc. 2, 91, Xen. An. 5, 12; so, metaph. Ar. Ach. 1359, Ath. 274 F.

'Οκη, Ion. for ὀπη, Hdt.

'Οκμᾶζω, f. -άσω,=κιμᾶζω, σκιμᾶζω.

'Οκᾶ, poet. for ὀκα, Theocr. 1, 87, 4, 21.

'Οκᾶ, o- better ὀκα, like κάκ, κάλῃ, for ὀτε κεν, ὅταν, Theocr. 68, 11, 22 so, ὀκκαν, Theag. a.

Stob. p. 8, 40.

ΟΚΚΟΣ, ὀκταλλος οὐ ὀκκαλλος, —v.

Οκλαδία, ας, ἡ, (ὀκλάζω) = ὀκλαί, Gramm.

Οκλαδίας, ου, ὁ, (ὀκλάζω) (sc. δί-
ρος, θρόνος) a folding-chair, camp-
stool, like σκίμπτους, Ar. Eq. 1384,
386.

Οκλαδίω, ὦ, to be sinking on one's
knees, like ὀκλάζω.

Οκλαδόν, adv., with bended knees,
crouching posture, Ap. Rh. 1.22:
als ὀκλάξ and ὀκλαστί: from
Οκλάζω, f. -σω, to crouch or cover
ith bended knees, to crouch down (cf.
ετοκλάζω in Il.), of a Persian dance,
mewhat like the Mazurka, ὀκλαξε
αἱ ἐξανίστατο, Xen. An. 6. 1, 10 (cf.
κλασις, ὀκλασμα); ἐς γόνυ ὀκλ., Luc.
Mort. 27, 4, cf. Philops. 18: hence
sink down, sit down, Soph. O. C.
96; of oxen, to sink on their knees,
Iosch. 2, 99, cf. Valck. Phoen. 642;
of horses that kneel down to let their
fore mount, Plut. 2, 139 B; et c. acc.,
κλ. τὰ ὀπισθία, τοὺς προσθίους, to
nd their hind or fore legs, Xen. Eq.
1, 3, Ael.: —metaph., like Lat. *desire*,
to leave off through weariness, to
ate, Musae. 325, Anth. P. 5, 251: of
ie wind, to slacken, τῆς φορέας, He-
od. (Prob. from κλῖω, to break, at
frangere.)

Οκλάξ, adv., = ὀκλαδόν, Pherecr.
orriann. 10, Luc. Lexiphr. 11.

Οκλάξ, ἡ = sq., Arat. 517.

Οκλαίσις, ἡ, (ὀκλάζω) a crouching
ith bent knees, Hipp. ap. Erotian.,
uc. Sal. 41; cf. ὀκλάζω.

Οκλασμα, ατος, τό, = foreg.: —a
ersian dance in which the dancer
n on his knee from time to time,
ind, Ar. Fr. 321; cf. ὀκλάζω.

Οκλαστί, adv. = ὀκλαδόν, ὀκλαστί
ῥαῖν, of a frog hopping, Babrius. [J]

Οκνῆλεος, α, ου, poet. for ὀκνηρός,
onn.: —adv. —ῶς, Musae. 119.

Οκνέω, poet. for sq. Il. 5, 255.

Οκνέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, poet. ὀκνεῖω: —
tarry, delay, hesitate to do a thing, c.
δ, ὀκνεῖω ἵππων ἐπιβαινέμεν, Il. 5,
5; ἀρχειμένοι πολέμοιο ὤκνεον, Il.
5, 155.—In Att., usu. with collat.
gnf. of the feeling which causes the
sitation, and so,—1, of shame, to be
amed or scruple to do, shrink from
ing, ὀκνῶ ἱκέτας προδούναί, Eur.
orael. 246, cf. Thuc. 5, 61, Dem.
2, 4.—2, of pity, to be sorry or fear
do, Aesch. Pr. 628, Soph. El. 1271.
3. most use of alarm, or (in bad
se) of sloth or cowardice, to fear,
afraid to do, Soph. Aj. 81, Plat.
org. 462 E, etc.—The most usu.
nstruct. continued to be c. inf.:
so c. acc., to fear a thing, Soph. O. T.
6, Xen. Cyr. 2, 2, 21, etc.; and
εἶν περι τινος, Ib. 4, 5, 20; ὀκν.
..., to be afraid lest..., Plat. Phaedr.
7, C. Xen., etc.: absol. first in Hdt.
50, 1, and freq. in Soph.

Οκνηρία, ας, ἡ, = ὀκνος, late word:
um

Οκνηρός, α, ὄν, (ὀκνος) loitering,
u, hesitating, Pind. N. 11, 28:—
thful, sluggish, εἰς τι, Antipho 118,
Thuc. 4, 55; esp. from fear, opp.
τολμηρός, θρασύς, Dem. 777, 5.—
of things, causing fear, grievous,
ablesome, Soph. O. T. 834. Adv.
ς, Xen. [ὀκν, Theocr. 24, 35.]

Οκνητέον, verb. adj. from ὀκνέω,
at, Legg. 891 D.

Οκνία, ας, ἡ, = ὀκνος, dub.

ΟΚΝΟΣ, ου, ὁ, delay, unreadiness,
uness, hesitation, whether from
ariness and bodily fatigue, ὅτε τί
ἴος ἰσχυρὸν ἀκίριον οὐτε τι, ἵκνος,

Il. 5, 817 (answering to κάμει τοις in
811); οὐτ' ὀκνῶ εἰκὼν οὐτ' ὄφρ' ἰδῆσαι
νοστοί, Il. 10, 122; cf. 13, 224:—or, as
more common, from internal causes,
as indolence, fear, etc.; sloth, slug-
gishness; backwardness, cowardice, etc.,
Aesch. Theb. 54, Soph. Ant. 243;
ὀκνος καὶ μέλλησις, Thuc. 7, 49;
opp. to θράσος, Id. 2, 40; hence sim-
ply for alarm, fear, Aesch. Ag. 1009,
Soph. Phil. 225: in plur., delays,
Plat. Legg. 768 E, Dem. 308, fin.:—
c. gen., τοῦ πόνου γὰρ οὐκ ὀκνος, I
grudge not labour, Soph. Phil. 887, cf.
Isocr. 2 C: πάρεσχεν ὀκνον μὴ ἔλ-
θεῖν, made them hesitate to..., Thuc.
3, 39; so, ὀκνος ἦν ἀνίστασθαι, Xen.
An. 4, 4, 11; ὀκνος πρὸς τι, Plat.
Legg. 665 D.—II. Οκνος, an allegori-
cal picture by Polygnotus, of a man
twisting a rope which a she-ass gnaws
to pieces again, Paus. 10, 29, 2, Plin.
H. N. 35, 31 (11), an emblem of la-
bour in vain, Lat. *ocnus spartum tor-
quens*, Burm. Propert. 4, 3, 21, συνά-
γειν τοῦ Οκνου τὴν θωμίγγα, Paus.
l. c., who says that Polygnotus meant
it for the symbol of a bad housewife,
who wastes her husband's gains.

B. a kind of heron, Lat. *ardea stella-
ris*, also ἑρωδιὸς ἀστερίας, Arist. H.
A. 9, 18, 2.

Οκνός, ἡ, ὄν, as adj., idle, cowardly,
dub.

Οκνος, ου, ὁ, *Ocnus*, masc. pr. n.,
Paus. 10, 29.

Οκνοφίλος, ου, (ὀκνος, φιλέω) fond
of delay.

Οκνώδης, ες, (ὀκνος, εἶδος) lazy,
cowardly, like ὀκνηρός.

Οκθέν, ὀκθίος, ὀκθόςος, ὀκτέ,
ὀκτότερος, ὀκον, Ion. for ὀπθόν, ὀπ-
θόςος, ὀπτότος, ὀπτότερος, ὀπτον,
but only in prose.

Οκονδοβάτης, ου, ὁ, *Ocondobates*,
an officer of Alexander the great, Arr.
An. 3, 8, 5.

ΟΚΟΣ, δ, also ΟΚΚΟΣ, the eye,
Gramm., hence ὀκταλλος or ὀκκαλ-
λος, Boeot., and Lat. *OCUS*, *oculus*,
ocellus, akin to ὄσσε, ὄσσομαι, ὄσσομαι
(cf. *equus*, ἵππος).

Οκρα, ας, ἡ, *Ocra*, a mountai-
range in Noricum, Strab. p. 202.

Οκρίω, to be rough or angry, Soph.
Fr. 918.

Οκρίω, ὦ, (ὀκρις) to make rough:
prob. only used in pass., and in me-
taph. sense, like τραχύνομαι, Lat.
exasperari, πανθυμαδὸν ὀκρίωντο,
they grew furiously angry with each
other, Od. 18, 33; ὀκριωμένος, en-
raged, Lyc.

Οκριβάς, αντος, ὁ, (ὀκρις, βαῖνω)
a kind of tribune on the tragic stage,
from which the actors declaimed, like
ἱκριν or λογιεῖον, Lat. *pulpitum*, Plat.
Symp. 194 B, Luc. Ner. 9.—Some
suppose it to have been in the early
wooden theatre what the θυμέλη was
afterwards and refer its invention to
Aeschylus, Philostr. Vit. Soph. 1, 9,
Themist. Or. 26; cf. Ruhnke. Tim.,
Schol. Plat. l. c.; v. Horat. A. P. 279.
—II. generally, like κίλλις, any
kind of steps, etc., by which one can
ascend; and so,—1. a painter's easel.
—2. the raised seat of the chariot-driver.
—III. acc. to Hesych., = κίλλος, an
ass or goat. [J]

Οκριδίων, ανος, ὁ, *Ocriidion*, a
hero in Rhodes, Plut.

Οκρικλοι, αν, οί, the city *Ocricu-
lum* in Umbria, Strab. p. 226.

Οκριότις, ες, (ὀκρις, εἶδος) of a
pointed shape: projecting, Hipp.

Οκριόεις, εσσα, εν, (ὀκρις) having
many points or roughnesses, rugged,

pointed, in Hom. always epith. of un-
hewn stone, *χερμάδιον, λίθος, πέ-
τρος, μάρμαρος*, Il. 4, 518; 8, 327; 12,
380; 16, 735;—so, ὀκρ. *χερμάς*, Aesch.
Theb. 300; *χθών*, Id. Pr. 282. (Cf.
ὀκρυνέεις *sub fin.*)

Οκρινώοντο, Ep. for ὀκριώντο, Od.,
v. ὀκριώ.

Οκρις, ιος, ἡ, like ἄκρις, ἔκρα, a
point or prominence, any roughness on
an edge or surface, whether large or
small: hence in Umbrian and old
Lat. = *mons confragosus*, v. Rhein. Mu-
seum 1, 386.—II. as adj. ὀκρις, ἴδος,
ὁ, ἡ, = ὀκριόεις, rugged, peaked, Aesch.
Pr. 1016. Hence

Οκριώμα, ατος, τό, like ὀκρις, a
projecting point, peak. [J]

Οκρῶεις, εσσα, εν, = κρῶεις, with
o euphon., just like κρῆρες, chilling,
making one shudder, hence fearful,
dreadful, πόλεμος, Il. 9, 64: and in Il.
6, 344, Helen calls herself κνών ὀκρον
δέσσα: ὀκρ. φόβος, Ap. Rh. 2, 607,
ὀκρ. βάρης, of Charon's boat, Leon.
Tar. 59. (ὀκρῶεις and ὀκρῶεις are oft.
confounded in the common editions,
v. Heyne II. T. 4, p. 649: Wolf was
the first to distinguish them in Hom.)

Οκταβία, ας, ἡ, the Rom. name
Octavia, Paus.

Οκταβιάνος, οῦ, ὁ, the Rom. name
Octavianus, Plut.

Οκταβιος, ου, ὁ, the Rom. *Occa-
vius*, Plut.

Οκτάβλωμος, ου, (ὀκτώ, βλωμός)
consisting of eight morsels or mouthfuls,
ὀκτ. ἄρτος, an old kind of loaf which
before baking was scored in eight equal
parts, Hes. Op. 440.

Οκτάδάκτυλος, ου, (ὀκτώ, δάκτυ-
λος) eight-fingered, Ar. Lys. 109, but
Lob. Phryn. 415, Elmsl. Med. 1150,
prefer the form ὀκτωδάκτυλος.

Οκτάδραχος, ου, (ὀκτώ, δραχμή)
weighing or worth eight drachmae.

Οκτάεδρος, ου, (ὀκτώ, ἑδρα) eight
sided: τό ὀκτ., an octahedron, Tim.
Locr. 98 D.

Οκταετηρίς, ἴδος, ἡ, a space of eight
years, Plut. 2, 892 C: from

Οκτάετης, ες, (ὀκτώ, ἔτος) for eight
years, Diod. Hence

Οκταετία, ας, ἡ, = ὀκταετηρίς,
Procl.

Οκταετίς, ἡ, pecul. fem. of ὀκταε-
της, Ep. Plat. 361 D.

Οκτάήμερος, ου, (ὀκτώ, ἡμέρα) for
eight days, N. T.

Οκτάκις, (ὀκτώ) adv., eight times,
Luc. adv. Indoct. 4, Plut., etc. [α]

Οκτακιςμύριοι, αι, α, (ὀκτάκις, μυ-
ριοι) eighty thousand, Diod. [υ]

Οκτακίχλιοι, αι, α, (ὀκτάκις,
χίλιοι) eight thousand, Hdt. 9, 28: he
also has in sing., ἵππος ὀκτακίχλην
for ὀκτακίχλιοι ἵπποις; as we say,
‘8000 horse,’ 7, 85, cf. 5, 30. [α]

Οκτακνήμος, ου, (ὀκτώ, κνήμη) Π
eight-spoked, κυκλα, Il. 5, 723.

Οκτακόσιοι, αι, α, eight hundred,
Hdt. 2, 9, etc. Hence

Οκτακοσιοστός, ἡ, ὄν, the eight
hundredth, Dio C.

Οκτάκοτύλος, ου, (ὀκτώ, κοτύλη)
holding eight cotylae, Ath. 180 A.

Οκτάκωλος, ου, (ὀκτώ, κῶλον)
eight-limbed or jointed.

Οκταλλος, ὁ, v. ὀκος.

Οκτάμερής, ες, (ὀκτώ, μέρς) of or
in eight parts, Diog. L. 7, 110.

Οκτάμετρος, ου, (ὀκτώ, μέτρον) of
eight metres or feet. [α]

Οκταμυνίαιος, α, ου, later form for
sq., Diod., Plut. 2, 908 A.

Οκταμυνος, ου, (ὀκτώ, μῆν) eight
months old, in the eighth month, Xen.

Cyn. 7, 6. [α]

Ὀκτάπεδος, ον, Dor. for ὀκτάπους, Tab. Heracl. [ᾶ]

Ὀκτάπληγος, υ, (ὀκτώ, πῆγος) eight rubis long, [ᾶ]

Ὀκταπλάσιος, α, ον, eightfold, Lat. octuplus, Ar. Eq. 70. [ᾶ]

Ὀκταπλάσιον, ον, gen. ονος, = foreg.

Ὀκταπλεθρος, ον, (ὀκτώ, πλέθρον) eight plethra long or large, Dion. H. 4, 61.

Ὀκταπλός, ον, contr. -πλᾶς, οὖν, eightfold.

Ὀκταπόδης, ον, δ, (ὀκτώ, πούς) eight feet long, Hes. Op. 437.

Ὀκτάπους, δ, ἡ, -πουν, τό, (ὀκτώ, πούς) eight footed, Anth.:—Scythian name for one who possessed two oxen and a cart, Luc. Scyth. 1.—II. eight feet long. [ᾶ]

Ὀκταρῖζος, ον, (ὀκτώ, ῥίζα) with eight roots: of a stag's horns, with eight points or tynes, Leon. Tar. 32, 3.

Ὀκταρῖνιος, ον, (ὀκτώ, ῥινός) of chariots, with eight poles,—or, rather, so constructed as to be drawn by eight pair of horses or oxen, Xen. Cyr. 6, 1, 52.

Ὀκτάς, ἀδός, ἡ, (ὀκτώ, the number eight, Arist. Metaph. 12, 7, 22.

Ὀκτάσμιος, ον, (ὀκτώ, σῆμα) with eight signs: in prosody, of eight times, Herm. El. Metr. p. 240. [ᾶ]

Ὀκταστάδιον, ον, (ὀκτώ, στάδιον) eight stades long; τὸ ὀκταστάδιον, a length of eight stades, Polyb. 34, 12, 1. [ᾶ]

Ὀκτάστῦλος, ον, (ὀκτώ, στῦλος) with eight columns in front, of temples, Vitruv.

†Ὀκτάτομος, ον, (ὀκτώ, τέμνω) divided into eight parts, βιβλος, Alex. Tral.

Ὀκτάτονος, ον, (ὀκτώ, τεῖνω) ἑλκες ἕκ, the eight arms with which the cuttle-fish catches its prey, Anth. P. 9, 14. [ᾶ]

Ὀκτάτῳς, adv., in eight ways.

Ὀκτῆρης, ες, (ὀκτώ, *ῥω ἡ) eightfold: ναὺς ὀκτ., a ship with eight banks of oars, Polyb. 16, 3, 2.

ὈΚΤΩ, ὀλ, αλ, τά, indecl. eight, Hom., etc. (Lat. octo, Sanscr. ashtan, †Germ. acht.)

†Ὀκτωδάκτυλος, ον, v. sub ὀκταδ-.

†Ὀκτωκάδεκα, οί, αί, τά, indecl., eighteen, Hdt. 2, 111, etc.

†Ὀκτωκαίδεκάδραχμος, ον, (foreg., δραχμή) weighing or worth eighteen drachmae, Dem. 1045, 3.

†Ὀκτωκαίδεκάτης, ες, (ἑτος) eighteen years old, or lasting eighteen years, Luc. D. Mort. 27, 7, Lob. Phryn. 408.

†Ὀκτωκαίδεκάτης, ιδος, ἡ, fem. to foreg., eighteen years old, Luc. Tox. 24: Dial. Meretr. 8, 2.

†Ὀκτωκαίδεκάπηνγος, υ, (πῆγος) eighteen cubits long, Diod.

†Ὀκτωκαίδεκαπλάσιον, ον, eighteenfold, Plat. 2, 925 C.

†Ὀκτωκαίδεκάσμιος, ον, of eighteen times, in prosody.

†Ὀκτωκαίδεκάτης, α, ον, on the eighteenth day, Hipp.: from

†Ὀκτωκαίδεκάτος, η, ον, (ὀκτωκαίδεκα, ἑτος) eighteen years old, Dem. 1009, 13.

†Ὀκτωκαίδεκάτης, ἡ, pecul. fem. of foreg., †ν. ὀκτωκαίδεκάτης.

†Ὀκτωκαίκοσιπλάσιον, ον, twenty-eightfold, Plat. 2, 889 F.

†Ὀκτωμηνιάς, α, ον, = ἑκταμηνιάς, ον, Plat. Phryn. 549.

†Ὀκτώμηνος, ον, (μῆν) = ἑκτώμηνος.

†Ὀκτώμηνος, υ, = ἑκτώμηνος, Phil. lem. p. 431.

†Ὀκτώπους, δ, ἡ, -πουν, τό, = ὀκτάπους, Cratin. Θράττ. 10; as subst. for σκορπίος, cf. Herm. Opusc. 5, 26.

—II. eight feet large, Plat. Meno 82 E, 83 A, etc.

†Ὀκτώραβδος, ον, (ὀκτώ, ῥάβδος) with eight staves, stripes or lines.

†Ὀκτώσταδιος, ον, = ὀκταστάδιος, Strab. [ᾶ]

†Ὀκτώφορος, ον, (ὀκτώ, φέρω) borne by eight: as subst., ὁ or ἡ ὀκτ., a litter carried by eight, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 11: also τὸ ὀκτώφορον.

†Ὀκτέω, Dor. form of ὀχέω, made harsher by the insertion of κ, to bear, πόνον, Pind. O. 2, 122; cf. Call. Jon. 23.

†Ὀκχῆ, ἡς, ἡ, Dor. for ὀχῆ, a prop, support, Call. Fr. 484.

†Ὀκχος, δ, Dor. for ὀχος, a chariot, Pind. O. 6, 40.

†Ὀκος, Ion. for ὀπως, Hdt., etc.; never in Hom.

†Ὀκωχα, old perf. of ἔχω, whence the compd. συνοκώκετε, Il. 2, 218; v. Butt. Ausf. Gr. § 85 Ann. 5. Hence

†Ὀκαεῦω, (καχεῦω, ὀχεῦω, ὀχέω, ἔχω) to hold, Hesyech.

†Ὀκαχῆ, ἡς, ἡ, a prop, hold.

†Ὀλαί, αλ, v. sub οὐλαί.

†Ὀλαΐδας, δ, Olaidas, a Theban, a victor in the Pythian games, Paus. 10, 7, 8.

†Ὀλανα, or †Ὀλانا, the Olana, one of the mouths of the Po, now Po di Volano, Polyb. 2, 16, 10.

†Ὀλαργύρος, ον, (ὀλος, ἄργυρος) of solid silver, Callix. ap. Ath. 199 C.

†Ὀλαῤῥήιον, τό, also written -αχρον, -αχριν, -αχρινον, ὄλεχον, said to be Syracus. for ὄλαχρον, ὄλαχρινον, = οὐλοχόιον, q. v.

†Ὀλαβῆ, ἡς, ἡ, Olbe, a city of Cilicia, with a temple of Jupiter founded by Ajax and Teucer, Strab. p. 672.

†Ὀλβῆεις, εσσα, εν, late poet. word for ὀλβιος, Manetho.

†Ὀλβία, ας, ἡ, (ὀλβος) bliss, εἰς ὀλβίαν = εἰς μακαρίαν, Com. ap. Phot.

†Ὀλβία, τά, like †Ὀλπία, older form for Ἀλπία, the Alps, Posidon. ap. Ath. 233 D.

†Ὀλβία, ας, ἡ, Olbia, a city of European Scythia, on the Borysthenes, a colony of Miletus, the later Βορυσθενίς, Strab. p. 306, cf. Hdt. 4, 18, 78.—2. a city of Pamphylia, Strab. p. 666.—3. a city of Gaul, a colony of the Massilians, Strab. p. 180.—4. a city of Sardinia, Paus. 10, 17, 5.—Many others of this name in Steph. Byz.

†Ὀλβιάδης, ον, δ, Olbiades, a celebrated painter of Athens, Paus. 1, 3, 5.

†Ὀλβιάζω, = sq. dub.

†Ὀλβιάω, 1-ισω, (ὀλβος) to make happy, Eur. Phoen. 1689, Hel. 228: esp. to deem happy or blest, like μακαρίζω, Aesch. Ag. 928, Soph. O. T. 1529, etc.: pass., οἱ τὰ πρῶτ' ὀλβισμένοι, Eur. I. A. 51; μέγα ὀλβισθεῖς, Id. Tro. 1253.

†Ὀλβιογᾶστωρ, ορος, δ, ἡ, (ὀλβιος, γαστήρ) whose happiness is in his belly, a belly-god, Amphip. Γυναικομ. 2.

†Ὀλβιοδαῖμων, ονος, δ, ἡ, (ὀλβιος, δαίμων) of blessed lot, Il. 3, 182.

†Ὀλβιοδότης, ον, δ, = ὀλβιοδότης.

†Ὀλβιοδάρος, ον, (ὀλβιος, δᾶρον) bestowing bliss, χθών ὀλβ., bounteous earth, Eur. Hipp. 750.

†Ὀλβιοδάτης, ον, δ, fem. -δωτης, ιδος, ἡ, (ὀλβιος, δίδωμι) bestower of bliss, Orph. H. 33, 2; 39, 2, etc.

†Ὀλβιοεργός, ὄν, (ὀλβιος, *ἔργω making happy, Anth. P. 9, 525, 16.

†Ὀλβιοένδης, ον, (ὀλβιος, θυμὸς happy-minded; or act., heart-gladdening, Orph. H. 18, 21.

†Ὀλβιοκόσμος, ον, (ὀλβιος, κόσμος making the world happy, dub.

†Ὀλβιομοῖρος, ον, (ὀλβιος, μοῖρα = ὀλβιοδαῖμων, Orph. H. 23, 6.

†Ὀλβιοπλοῦτος, ον, (ὀλβιος, πλοῦτος) blest in wealth, Philox. ap. Ar. 643 C.

†Ὀλβιοπολιταί, ὄν, οί, the Olbiopolitae, inhab. of Olbia (1), Hdt. 4, 1.

†Ὀλβιος, ον, but more usual, α, ον, as Eur. Alc. 452, Or. 1338: (ὀλβος, happy, blest with all the goods of life, i. Hom., always in reference to worldly goods, wealth, rich, just like Lat. beatus, εὐδαίμων τε καὶ ὀλβιος, Hes. O. 824; however the word implies more than mere outward prosperity, and so

Hdt. 1, 32 opposes it to εὐτυχῆ which in 8, 75 he expresses by ὀλβιόχρημοι: generally, happy, blessed

Soph. El. 160: besides the mass (which alone occurs in Il., as also i. Hes.) Hom. only uses neut. plur., ὀλβια δόνται, to bestow rich gifts

Od. 8, 413; δᾶρα ὀλβία ποιεῖν, to make gifts happy, make them proper, Od. 13, 42; so in adv., ὀλβιζῶεν, to live happy, Od. 7, 148, c.

Hdt. 1, 30; πολλὰ καὶ ὀλβία εἰπεῖν Hdt. 1, 31:—cf. sub ὀλβία, ἡ.—But the word was not common in Att. prose: Plat. has it once, Prot. 33 D.—Irreg. superl. ὀλβιστος, ὁ, οἰ like αἰσχιστος, ἐχθιστος, οἰκτιστος

ἄλγιστος, κέρδιστος, very freq. i. later poets from Callim. and Me-

downwds., Schaf. Greg. p. 896 sq. Ruhnk. Ep. Cr. p. 167: the regn. superl. ὀλβιώτατος is in Hdt. 1, 31, 216. Adv., -ίως, Soph. O. C. 172

(Buttm. Ausf. Gr. § 67 Ann. 4, η, instead of the superl. ὀλβιστος, assumes a verb. adj. ὀλβιστός, ὁ, ὅ from ὀλβίζω, to be deemed happy, like μακαριστός,—without sufficient reason, and against the MSS.)

†Ὀλβιος, ον, δ, the Olbivus, a riv. of Arcadia, = Ἀρσάνιος, Paus. 8, 14.

†Ὀλβιότῳφος, ον, (ὀλβιος, τῳφός happy in his own conceit, said of Archtas, Bion ap. Diog. L. 4, 52,—form. after the Homeric ὀλβιοδαῖμων.

†Ὀλβιοφύρουρος, ον, (ὀλβία, φύρεω) watching or keeping happiness.

†Ὀλβιοφῶν, ονος, δ, ἡ, (ὀλβιος, φῶν) leaning towards the rich, Lu. Tragop. 193.

†Ὀλβιοχέρος, ον, (ὀλβιος, χεῖρ with blessed hands, v. l. Orph. H. 22, 2).

†Ὀλβισ-ος, ἡ, ον, or ὀλβιστός, ὄν; v. ὀλβιος fin.

†Ὀλβιοδέτειρα, ας, ἡ, fem. of sc Eur. Bacch. 419.

†Ὀλβιοδότης, ον, δ, (ὀλβος, δίδωμι giver of bliss, of good or wealth, like ὀλβιοδότης, Eur. Bacch. 572.

†Ὀλβιοδότις, ιδος, ἡ, fem. fro foreg., Orph. H. 26, 9.

†Ὀλβιοθέρμιον, ον, (ὀλβος, θέρμιον nursed amid wealth, Κῆρες, Pind. F. 245.

†Ὀλβιομέλαθος, ον, (ὀλβος, μέλαθρον) of a happy house, Manetho.

†Ὀλβιονομέω, ᾶ, (ὀλβος, νέμω) blest to live a happy life, Manetho.

†ΟΛΒΟΣ, ον, δ, happiness, bliss, & that belongs to a happy life: in Hor. and Hes., esp. of worldly goods, wealth, hence ὀλβω τε πλούτῳ τε, Il. 16, 59.

Od. 14, 206, generally, prosperity life, (cf. δῖος, δῖος, Od. 3, 208, etc. freq. in Pind. and Trag., esp. Eur.

—a poet. word, also used by Hdt.

30. Λα. Cui 1, 5, 9; 4, 2, 44 and 46: mostly of persons and families, but in later writers also of countries, etc. (Prob. akin to **ἄλω*, *ἀλφάνω*: acc. to Pott from root *λαβ-*, *λαμβάνω*, etc., Etym. Forsch. 2, p. 260.)

†*Ὀλιφόρος*, *ον*, (*ὀλβος*, *φέρω*) bringing bliss or wealth, Eur. I. A. 597.

†*Ὀλιγασσος*, *ον*, *ὀ*, *Oligassus*, a mountain-range of Paphlagonia, Strab. p. 562.

†*Ὀλεάστρον*, *ον*, τό, *Oleastrum*, a city of Hispania near the mouth of the Iberus, Strab. p. 159.

†*Ὀλέσθαι*, inf. fut. mid. of *ὀλλυμι*, 1. m. for *ὀλείνθαι*, 11.

†*Ὀλέσκε*, Ep. lengthd. 3 sing. aor. 2 act. of *ὀλλυμι*, 11. 19, 135.

†*Ὀλέθρος*, *ον*, Eur. Hec. 1084, Med. 993; but *α*, *ον* Hdt. 6, 112, and oft. in Trag. (*ὀλέθρος*):—destructive, deadly, *ὀλ*, *ἡμαρ*, the evil day, day of destruction, 11. 19, 294, 409, cf. *ἐλέθρον ἡμαρ*; *ψῆφος ὀλ*, a vote of death, Aesch. Theb. 198; *ὀλ*, *κότος*, Id. Cho. 952; so in Soph., etc.; also in Plat. Rep. 389 D:—c. gen., *γάμοι δὲ θέρησι οἴλω*, Id. Ag. 1156.—11. pass., *lost*, *undone*, *unhappy*, Soph. Aj. 402, Tr. 878.—2. *rascally*, *worthless*, cf. *ὀλεθρος* II, Luc. D. Mort. 2, 1. Adv. *-ως*.

†*Ὀλεθροποιός*, *ον*, (*ὀλεθρος*, *ποιέω*) causing destruction.

†*Ὀλέθρων*, *ον*, *ὀ*, (*ὀλῶ*, *ὀλλυμι*) *ruin*, *destruction*, *death*, both act. and pass., freq. in Hom., Trag., etc.; Hom. always in last signf., usu. *αἰνός* or *λυγρός* *ὀλεθρος*, 11. 10, 174, etc.; also *ἀνευκής* and *ὀκτίστος* *ὀ*, Od. 4, 489; 23, 79; *ὀλεθρος* *ψυχῆς*, *loss of life*, the *consummation of death*, 11. 22, 325, Pind.; *ὀλέθρον* *πειράτα*, *like banishment* *τέλος*, 11. 6, 143, etc.—*οἷκ* *εἰς* *ὀλεθρον*; as an imprecation, *plague* *'take thee!'* Soph. O. T. 430:—*χρημάτων ὀλέθρον*, by loss of money, Thuc. 7, 27;—freq. in Plat.—11. like Lat. *perniciēs* and *pestis*, *that which causes destruction*, Hes. Th. 326: esp. of a *mischievous person*, a *curse*, *plague*, or *ruin* to others, Hdt. 3, 142, (Valck. ad 5, 67 is wrong in making it *one who deserves death*.—*βάραθρος*); so Oedipus calls himself *τόν μέγαν ὀλεθρον*, Soph. O. T. 1344; freq. in Dem., as *ὀλ*, *Μακεδών*, of Philip, 119, 8; *ὀλ*, *γραμματεὺς*, of Aeschines, 269, 19; cf. 552, 1; cf. Meineke Menand. p. 191, and v. sub *φθόρος*.

†*Ὀλεῖ*, *ὀλείται*, 2 and 3 sing. fut. mid. of *ὀλλυμι*.

†*Ὀλέκρῶν*, *ον*, τό,=*ὠλέκρανον*, Ar. Pac. 443.

†*ὈΛΕ'ΚΩ*, only used in pres. and impf., the latter without augm.: (from same root as *ὀλλυμι*, *ὀλῶλεκα*). *To ruin*, *destroy*, *kill*, in Hom. always in last signf., and usu. of men, as 11. 18, 172; but in Od. 22, 305, of birds which *prey* on smaller birds:—pass. =*ὀλλυμαι*, *to perish*, *die*, esp. a violent death, 11. 1, 10; 16, 17. The word is chiefly Ep.; used by Trag. once in act., Soph. Ant. 1285; twice in pass., Aesch. P. 563, Soph. Tr. 1012,—all lyr. passages.

†*Ὀλερός*, *α*, *ον*, Att. for *θολερός*, *impure*, *turbid*, Galen.

†*Ὀλέσαι*, inf. aor. act. of *ὀλλυμι*, Hom.

†*Ὀλέσας*, *σα*, *αν*, part. aor. act. of *ὀλλυμι*, Hom.

†*Ὀλεστῶν*, *ονος*, *ὀ*, *ῆ*, (*ὀλλυμι*, *ἀνὴρ*) *ruining men*, epith. of perjury, Theogn. 399.

†*Ὀλέσθαι*, inf. aor. mid. of *ὀλλυμι*, Hom.

†*Ὀλεσιανλὸκάλαμος*, v. *ὀλεσιανλὸκάλαμος*.

†*Ὀλεσιβῶλος*, *ον*, *clod-crushing*.

†*Ὀλεσιθῆρ*, *ηρος*, *ὀ*, *ῆ*, (*ὀλλυμι*, *θηρ*) *beast-slaying*, *ὀλένας ὀλεσιθήρης*, of Cadmus, Eur. Phoen. 664.

†*Ὀλεσιθῆρος*, *ον*, prob. only a misinterpret. of the passage just quoted.

†*Ὀλεσιμβροτος*, *ον*, (*ὀλλυμι*, *βροτός*) *destroying mortals*, Orph. Lith. 444.

†*Ὀλεσιόικος*, *ον*, (*ὀλλυμι*, *οἶκος*) *destroying houses*, dub. for *ὀλ*, cf. Lob. Phryn. 701.

†*Ὀλεσιπόλις*, *ὀ*, *ῆ*, (*ὀλλυμι*, *πόλις*) *destroying cities*, Tryph. 453, 683.

†*Ὀλεσιπυλοκάλαμος*, *ον*, *made of spittle-wasting reed*, epith. of the flute in Pratinas ap. Ath. 617 E,—as Bergk reads for *ὀλεσιανλὸκάλαμος*.

†*Ὀλεσιτύραννος*, *ον*, (*ὀλλυμι*, *τύραννος*) *destroying tyrants*, Anth. P. 15, 50.

†*Ὀλέσκο*, collat. form of *ὀλλυμι*, Lob. Paral. 435.

†*Ὀλέσσα*, *ὀλέσσαι*, Ep. for *ὀλέσαι*, *ὀλέσαι*, Hom.

†*Ὀλέσσει*, Ep. for *ὀλέσει*, 3 sing. aor. act. of *ὀλλυμι*, Od.

†*Ὀλέσει*, Ep. for *ὀλέσει*, 3 sing. fut. act. of *ὀλλυμι*, Hom.

†*Ὀλέσω*, fut. act. of *ὀλλυμι*, Hom.

†*Ὀλέτειρα*, *ας*, *ῆ*, fem. of sq., Batr. 117.

†*Ὀλετήρ*, *ῆρος*, *ὀ*, (*ὀλῶ*, *ὀλλυμι*) a *destroyer*, *murderer*, 11. 18, 114, Alcman 124: fem. *ὀλέτης*, *ῆ*, Lob. Phryn. 256.

†*Ὀλή*, *ῆ*, v. *οἴλαί*.

†*Ὀληαί*, *ὀληται*, subj. aor. mid. of *ὀλλυμι*, Hom.

†*Ὀληακός*, *οῦ*, *ὀ*, *Oliacus*, a chief of the Dardaniens, Plut. Lucull. 16.

†*Ὀλιατος*, *ον*, *ὀ*, *Oliatus*, of Mylasa, one of the tyrants in Ionia, Hdt. 5, 37.

†*Ὀλιβράζω*, f. *-ξω*, = *ὀλισθαίνω*, Dor.: from

†*Ὀλιβρός*, *ά*, *όν*, Dor. for *ὀλισθηρός*, Gramm.

†*Ὀλιγαίθιδα*, *ων*, *οι*, the *Oligaethidae*, a family in Corinth, Pind. O. 13, 137.

†*Ὀλιγαμία*, *ας*, *ῆ*, *want of blood*, Arist. Part. An. 2, 5, 6: from

†*Ὀλιγάμος*, *ον*, (*ὀλίγος*, *αἷμα*) *with little blood*, Hipp., Arist. ubi supra.

†*Ὀλιγάκις*, adv., (*ὀλίγος*) *but few times*, seldom, Eur. Or. 393, Thuc. 6, 38, etc. [*ῶ*]

†*Ὀλιγάμηλος*, *ον*, (*ὀλίγος*, *ἄμπελος*) *barron of vines*, Anth. P. 9, 413.

†*Ὀλιγανδρέω*, *ω*, *to be thinly peopled*, Plut. Poplic. 11: and

†*Ὀλιγανδρία*, *ας*, *ῆ*, *thinness of population*, †Plut. 2, 413 F: from

†*Ὀλιγανδρός*, *ον*, (*ὀλίγος*, *ἀνὴρ*) *thinly peopled*. [*ῶ*]

†*Ὀλιγανθρωπέω*, *ω*,=*ὀλιγανδρέω*: also in mid., Joseph.: and

†*Ὀλιγανθρωπία*, *ας*, *ῆ*, = *ὀλιγανδρία*, Thuc. 1, 11, etc.: from

†*Ὀλιγάνθρωπος*, *ον*, (*ὀλίγος*, *ἄνθρωπος*)=*ὀλιγανδρός*, Xen. Lac. 1, 1.

†*Ὀλιγάριστος*, *ας*, *ῆ*, (*ὀλίγος*, *ἄριστον*) *abstinence at breakfast*, a scanty meal, Plut. 2, 127 B, ubi v. Wytenb.

†*Ὀλιγάρκεια*, *ας*, *ῆ*, *contentment with little*: and

†*Ὀλιγαρκέω*, *ω*, *to be contented with little*, Geop.: from

†*Ὀλιγαρκής*, *ές*, (*ὀλίγος*, *ἀρκεόμαι*) *contented with little*, Luc. Tim. 57: τὸ *ὀλ*.=*ὀλιγάρκεια*, Ib. 54.

†*Ὀλιγαρκία*, *ας*, *ῆ*,=*ὀλιγάρκεια*.

†*Ὀλιγαρία*, *ας*, *ῆ*, *scarcity of bread*.

†*Ὀλιγαρχέομαι*, *ας*, *pass.*, *to be governed by a few*, *to be under an oligarchy*,

Thuc. 5, 31; 8, 63, etc.: the v.t. is prob. only used in part., of *ὀλιγαρχοῦντες*, *oligarchs*, members of an *oligarchy*: cf. *δημοκρατέομαι*: from

†*Ὀλιγαρχης*, *ον*, *ὀ*, (*ὀλίγος*, *ἄρχω*) *an oligarch*, Dion. H. 11, 42. Hence

†*Ὀλιγαρχία*, *ας*, *ῆ*, *an oligarchy*, *government in the hands of a few families or persons*, Hdt. 3, 81, 82, and freq. in Att. prose:—on its technical sense, v. Arist. Pol. 3, 8, 3; 4, 4, 3, sq. Hence

†*Ὀλιγαρχικός*, *ῆ*, *όν*, *oligarchical*, or *belonging to oligarchy*, *ὀλ*, *κόσμος*, Thuc. 8, 72: of persons, *inclined or devoted to oligarchy*, Lys. 171, 36, Plat., etc. Adv. *-χῶς*, Plat. Rep. 555 A.

†*Ὀλιγαστος*, *ος*, *Oligasus*, a Paphlagonian name, Strab. p. 453.

†*Ὀλιγαυλάς*, *ἄκος*, *ὀ*, *ῆ*, *having but little arable land*, ap. Suid.

†*Ὀλιγυρόβην*, (*ὀλίγος*) adv., *from few parts or places*, c. gen., *ὀλ*, *τῆς Ἀσίας*, Hdt. 3, 96.

†*Ὀλιγυροῦ*, (*ὀλίγος*) adv., *in few places*, Plat. Charm. 160 C.

†*Ὀλιγέκτω*, *ω*, (*ὀλίγος*, *ἐχω*) *to have little*, *formed like πλεονεκτέω*. Hence

†*Ὀλιγεΐα*, *ας*, *ῆ*, *the having little*: also *ὀλιγοεΐα*, Lob. Phryn. 676: *formed like πλεονεΐα*.

†*Ὀλιγήμερος*, *ον*, (*ὀλίγος*, *ἡμέρα*) *a few days old*; *in a few days*, Hipp.

†*Ὀλιγηπέλω*, *ω*, (*ὀλίγος*, *πέλομαι*) *to have little power*, *to be weak or powerless*, Hom. in part. *ὀλιγηπέλων*, *έουσα*, *faint*, *powerless*, 11. 15, 245, Od. 5, 457; 19, 356; cf. *κακηπέλω*. Hence

†*Ὀλιγηπέλης*, *ές*, *weak*, *powerless*, Anth. P. 7, 380; cf. *εὐγηπέλης*. Hence

†*Ὀλιγηπέλια*, *ας*, *ῆ*, *Ion. -ιη*, *weakness*, *faintness*, Od. 5, 468; cf. *εὐγηπέλια*, *κακηπέλια*.

†*Ὀλιγήρης*, *ες*, (*ὀλίγος*, **ἥρω*?) for *ὀλίγος*, Nic. Th. 284. Hence

†*Ὀλιγήριος*, *ον*,=*ὀλίγος*, *ὀλ*, *σῆμα*, a small tomb-stone, Leon. Tr. 83; where others wrongly take *ὀλιγήριον* as a subst., compd. of *ὀλίγος*, *ἥριον*.

†*Ὀλιγηροσίη*, *ης*, *ῆ*, (*ὀλίγος*, *ἄροσις*) *want of arable land*, Anth. P. 6, 98.

†*Ὀλιγησίπτος*, *ον*, (*ὀλίγος*, *σίπτος*) *with little corn*, or a small bread-basket, Leon. Tr. 9, 10; 13, 2; opp. to *εὐσίπτος*.

†*Ὀλιγινθα*, adv.,=*μίνυνθα*, Hesych. [*ῶ*]

†*Ὀλιγίστατος*, *η*, *ον*, irreg. superl. of *ὀλίγος*.

†*Ὀλιγίστος*, *η*, *ον*, irreg. superl. of *ὀλίγος*, q. v., 11. 19, 223, Hes. Op. 721, and freq. in Att., as Ar. Ran. 115 Plat., etc.

†*Ὀλιγόσιμος*, *ον*,=*ὀλιγάσιμος*.

†*Ὀλιγόβιος*, *ον*, (*ὀλίγος*, *βίος*) *short lived*, LXX.

†*Ὀλιγόβορος*, *ον*, (*ὀλίγος*, *βορά*) *eating but little*, Hipp.

†*Ὀλιγόβουλος*, *ον*, (*ὀλίγος*, *βουλή*) *with little discretion or counsel*, Physiogn.

†*Ὀλιγογνώμων*, *ον*,=*ὀλιγώγρος*.

†*Ὀλιγογόνυτος*, *η*, *ον*, (*ὀλίγος*, *γόνυ*) *with few joints or knots*, Theophr.

†*Ὀλιγογονία*, *ας*, *ῆ*, *unfruitfulness*, barrenness, Plat. Prot. 321 B: from

†*Ὀλιγόγονος*, *ον*, (*ὀλίγος*, **γένω*) *unfruitful*, barren, Hdt. 3, 108, Arist.

†*Ὀλιγοδάπνιος*, *ον*, (*ὀλίγος*, *δαπάνη*) *consuming or spending little*. [*ῶ*]

†*Ὀλιγοδέης*, *ές*, (*ὀλίγος*, *δέομαι*) *wanting but little*, Polyb. 16, 20, 4. Hence

†*Ὀλιγοδεία*, or *-δεία*, *ας*, *ῆ*, *contentment with little*, Philo.

†*Ὀλιγοδίατος*, *ον*, (*ὀλίγος*, *διατα*) *living on little*, Ath. [*ῶ*]

Ὀλιγοδούλος, *ον*, (ὀλίγος, δοῦλος) *having but few slaves*, Strab. p. 783.

Ὀλιγοδράνιον, ὦ, *to be able to do little, to be weak, like ὀλιγηπέλειω*, Hom., but only in *Il.*, and always in part., *ὀλιγοδρανέων*, feeble, powerless, 15, 246; 16, 843; 22, 337: from

Ὀλιγοδράνιος, *ἐς*, (ὀλίγος, δρᾶω, δρᾶναι) *of little might, feeble*, Ar. Av. 686, Luc. Hence

Ὀλιγοδράνία, *ας, ἡ*, weakness, feebleness, Aesch. Pr. 548.

Ὀλιγοδυνάμος, *ον*, (ὀλίγος, δύναμις) *of little power, ineffectual*. [ῥ]

Ὀλιγοελαίον, ὦ, (ὀλίγος, ελαίον) *to yield little oil*, Theophr.

Ὀλιγοεξία, *ας, ἡ*, *v.* ὀλιγοεξία.

Ὀλιγοεργής, *ἐς*, (ὀλίγος, ἔργον) *of little strength, weak*, Hipp.

Ὀλιγοέτης, *ἐς*, (ὀλίγος, ἔτος) *of few years*. Hence

Ὀλιγοετία, *ας, ἡ*, *fewness of years, youth*, Xen. Cyr. 1, 4, 3.

Ὀλιγοίος, *ον*, (ὀλίγος, ὄζος) *with few branches*, Theophr. [ῖ]

Ὀλιγοήμερος, *ον*,=ὀλιγήμερος.

Ὀλιγοθερμός, *ον*, (ὀλίγος, θερμότης) *of little warmth*, Arist. Part. An. 2, 7, 8.

Ὀλιγοθρίξ, τριχός, ὁ, ἡ, *with little hair*.

Ὀλιγοθυμῶ, ὦ, *to be of little courage*: from

Ὀλιγοθύμος, *ον*, (ὀλίγος, θυμός) *of little courage*.

Ὀλιγοίνος, *ον*, (ὀλίγος, ἵς) *with few, weak sinews or fibres*, Theophr. [ῖ]

Ὀλιγόκαιρος, *ον*, (ὀλίγος, καιρός) *with few opportunities*, ἱητρικῇ, Hipp.

Ὀλιγοκάλαμος, *ον*, (ὀλίγος, κάλαμος) *with few reeds or stalks*, Theophr. [κά]

Ὀλιγόκαρπος, *ον*, *with little fruit*.

Ὀλιγόκανλος, *ον*, (ὀλίγος, κανλός) *with few stalks*, Theophr.

Ὀλιγοκέρας, ὠτος, ὁ, ἡ, (ὀλίγος, πέρας) *with small horns*, Geop.

Ὀλιγόκλαδος, *ον*, (ὀλίγος, κλάδος) *with few branches*, Theophr.

Ὀλιγοκράτεσθαι, *as pass.*,=ὀλιγορχέσθαι.

Ὀλιγοκλέω, ὦ, *to prate little*.

Ὀλιγόλογος, *ον*, *of few words*.

Ὀλιγομάθης, *ἐς*, *having learnt little*. Adv. ὥως.

Ὀλιγομετρία, *ας, ἡ*, (ὀλίγος, μέτρον) *in prosody, the having few feet*, Stob.

Ὀλιγόμισθος, *ον*, (ὀλίγος, μισθός) *receiving small wages*, Ep. Plat. 348 A.

Ὀλιγομυθία, *ας, ἡ*, *a speaking little*, Democ. ap. Stob. p. 441, 30: from

Ὀλιγόμυθος, *ον*, (ὀλίγος, μῦθος) *speaking little*.

Ὀλιγόνειρος, *ον*, (ὀλίγος, νειρος) *not given to dreaming*, Iamb.

Ὀλιγόφυλον, *ον*, (ὀλίγος, ξύλον) *with little wood, shrubby*, Leon. Tar. 54.

Ὀλιγοπαῖδια, *ας, ἡ*, *want, fewness of children*: from

Ὀλιγόπαις, παιδός, ὁ, ἡ, (ὀλίγος, παῖς) *with few children*, Plat. Legg. 930 A.

Ὀλιγοπέλειω, ὦ, -πελίω, -πελμία, ἡ, *prose forms for ὀλιγηπ-*, in Gram.

Ὀλιγόπιστος, *ον*, (ὀλίγος, πίστις) *of little faith*, N. T.

Ὀλιγοποιέω, ὦ, (ὀλίγος, ποιέω) *to make few, diminish*, LXX.

Ὀλιγοπόλιος, *ον*, *with thin gray hair*, like σπανιόπολιος.

Ὀλιγοπρωτία, *ας, ἡ*, *sparingly in labour, idleness*, Polyb. 16, 28, 3: from

Ὀλιγόπρονος, *ον*, (ὀλίγος, πρῶνός) *working little*, Diot. H.

Ὀλιγοποσία, *ας, ἡ* *moderation in drinking*, Hipp.: from

Ὀλιγοποτέω, ὦ, *to drink little*, A. ist. Part. An. 3, 7, 16: from

Ὀλιγοπότης, *ον*, ὁ, (ὀλίγος, πίνω) *one who drinks little*, Ath. 419 A.

Ὀλιγόποτος, *ον*, (ὀλίγος, πίνω) *drinking little*, Arist. H. A. 8, 4, 1.

Ὀλιγοπραγμοσύνη, *ης, ἡ*, *a retired, quiet sort of life*, opp. *to πολυπραγμοσύνη*, Plut. 2, 1043 B: from

Ὀλιγοπράγμων, *ον*, (ὀλίγος, πρᾶγμα) *averse to meddling or business*, opp. *to πολυπράγμων*, Plut. 2, 1043 B.

Ὀλιγόπτερος, *ον*, (ὀλίγος, πτερόν) *with few feathers*, Arist. H. A. 1, 1, 7.

Ὀλιγόπυρος, *ον*, (ὀλίγος, πυρός) *with little wheat*, Theophr.

Ὀλιγόριζος, *ον*, (ὀλίγος, ῥίζα) *with few roots*, Theophr.

ΟΛΙΓΟΣ, *η, ον*, *of number or quantity, few, little*, opp. *to πολύς*, freq. in Hom., etc.: also *of space*, *Il.* 10, 161, etc.: and *of time*, *Il.* 19, 157.

—The governing body in oligarchies was called *ὀλιγίοι*, Thuc. 8, 9, Xen., etc.—2. *c. inf.*, *too few, too little to do a thing, too few for...* Hdt. 6, 109; 7, 207, Thuc. 1, 50.—*Il.* of size, small, little, opp. *to μέγας*, Od. 10, 94, etc.: but much less freq. than in first signif., and very rare in prose, Valck. Hipp. 530.—*III.* Hom. oft. has the neut. ὀλίγον, *as adv.*, little, a little, slightly, with verbs and compar. adjs. ὀλίγον προγενέστερος, ἥσσαν, οὐκ ὀλί. στιβαρώτερος, φερέτερος, etc.: *so*, ὀλίγον πρότερον, Hdt. 4, 81, Plat. Polit. 262 B, etc.—*but* ὀλίγω is more common with the compar. in Att. prose, Plat. Gorg. 460 C, Rep. 327 B, etc.

—IV. special phrases:—1. ὀλίγον, *within a little, i. e. all but, nearly*, Od. 14, 37, Plat. Prot. 361 C, etc.; ὀλίγον ἐθέσθαι, *c. inf. aor.*, e. g. ὀλίγον ἐθέσθαι καταλαβεῖν, *wanted but little of overtaking, all but overtook*, Hdt. 7, 10, 3; for ὀλίγον δεῖν, *c. sub. δεῖ* *Il.*: ὀλίγον (or ὀλίγω) ἐς χίλους, *hard upon 1000*, Thuc. 4, 124:—*so*, δι' ὀλίγον, *at a short distance*, Aesch. Theb. 762.—2. *of time*, δι' ὀλίγον, *at short notice, suddenly*, Thuc. 2, 85; 6, 11; ἐν ὀλίγω, *in brief*, Plat. Apol. 22 B; ἐπ' ὀλίγον, *for a short time*; ἐξ ὀλίγου=δι' ὀλίγον, Thuc. 2, 61; μετ' ὀλίγον, *after a little*, Plat. Legg. 950 D:—*cf.* Valck. Phoen. 1105.—3. κατ' ὀλίγον, *by little and little*, Plat. Tim. 85 D; but the adv. often takes the gender and number of its subst. in this signif., *as οὗτοι κατ' ὀλίγον γιγνόμενοι ἐμάχοντο*, *fought few at a time, in small parties*, Hdt. 9, 102, etc.; *cf.* Plat. Theat. 197 D.—4. δι' ὀλίγων, *shortly, in few words*, etc., Lat. paucis, Plat. Phil. 31 D.—5. παρ' ὀλίγον ποιεῖσθαι, *to hold of small account, like παρ' οὐδέν*, Xen. An. 6, 4, 11. The adv. ὀλίγος seems scarcely ever to appear, ὀλίγον or ὀλίγω being used for it.—V. comparison:—1. the place of the compar. is usu. taken by μέω, *ον*, gen. ονος, *Il.*; usu. of size, hence considered also as compar. of μικρός. ἑλάσσων was also referred to ὀλίγος.—The compar. ὀλίκων, *ον*, gen. ονος, formed like uεικων (μέγας), always used of smallness, occurs only in Alexandr. poets, Call. Jov. 71, Nic. Th. 372, Anth. P. 9, 521; but the compd. ὑπολίκωνες as early as *Il.* 18, 519; ὀλίκωνες as found in Nic. Th. 123, for which Bentl. would read ὀλιζότερος:—the regul. form ὀλιγότερος first in Ael. N. A. 2, 42, 6, 51.—2. superl. ὀλιγίσ-

τος, *η, ον*, always of number or quantity, *Il.* 19, 223, Hes. Op. 721; also in Plat., *as Plat. Parm. 149 A*, formed on analogy of κάκιστος, φιλίστος, etc.: ὀλιγίστον, *superl.* from ὀλίγον (*cf.* IV. 1), *very, very nearly ὀλιγίστος*, *adv.*, in the least; *so*, ὀλιγίστα, Plat. Gorg. 510 A:—ὀλιγίστατος, *η, ον*, is later.—The superl., as well as compar. of μικρός are often referred to ὀλίγος from their likeness of signif. [ῖ]

Ὀλιγοσαρκία, *ας, ἡ*, *the having but little flesh*: from

Ὀλιγόσαρκος, *ον*, (ὀλίγος, σάρξ) *with little flesh*, Luc. Abdic. 29.

Ὀλιγοσθενής, *ἐς*, (ὀλίγος, σθένος) *with little strength*.

Ὀλιγοσίττω, ὦ, *to eat little*, Hipp., and

Ὀλιγοσίτια, *ας, ἡ*, *moderation in eating*, Arist. Pol. 2, 10, 9, Luc from

Ὀλιγοσίτος, *ον*, (ὀλίγος, σίτος) *eating little or moderately*, Pherecr. Agath. 1, Phryn. (Com.) Monotr. 5.

Ὀλιγόσπερμος, *ον*, (ὀλίγος, σπέρμα) *having little seed*, Arist. Gen. An. 1, 18, 57.

Ὀλιγοστίχια, *ας, ἡ*, *the consisting of few lines*, Anth. P. 4, 2: from

Ὀλιγοστίχος, *ον*, (ὀλίγος, στίχος) *consisting of few lines or verses*.

Ὀλιγοστός, *ος, ὦν*, (ὀλίγος) *one out of a few*, opp. *to πολλοστός*, Plut. Anton. 51, etc.—*II.* like ὀλιγίστος, the smallest, least, ὀλ. χρόνος, *the smallest space of time*, Herm. Soph. Ant. 621.

Ὀλιγοσυνάβια, *ας, ἡ*, *fewness of syllables*: from

Ὀλιγοσύνάβιος, *ον*, (ὀλίγος, συνάβιος) *of few syllables*, Dion. H.

Ὀλιγοσύνδεσμος, *ον*, (ὀλίγος, σύνδεσμος) *with few conjunctive words*, Dion. H. Comp. p. 150.

Ὀλιγοσώματος, *ον*, *with a small body*.

Ὀλιγοτεκνία, *ας, ἡ*,=ὀλιγοπαῖδια, Procl.: from

Ὀλιγότεκνος, *ον*, (ὀλίγος, τέκνον,=ὀλιγόπαις, Max. Tyr.

Ὀλιγότης, *ητος, ἡ*, (ὀλίγος) *fewness*, Plat. Legg. 678 C:—*smallness*, *Id.* Rep. 591 E, etc.; and *of time, shortness*, *Id.* Theat. 158 D.

Ὀλιγοτιμία, *ας, ἡ*, (ὀλίγος, τιμή) *little honour*; *an esteeming lightly*.

Ὀλιγοτοκέω, ὦ, *to bring forth few and*

Ὀλιγοτοκία, *ας, ἡ*, *a bringing forth few*: from

Ὀλιγότοκος, *ον*, (ὀλίγος, τίκτω) *bringing forth few*, Arist. Part. An. 4, 10, 37.

Ὀλιγοτρίχος, *ον*,=ὀλιγοθρίξ, Arist. H. A. 2, 1, 17.

Ὀλιγοτροφέω, ὦ, *to give little nourishment*: and

Ὀλιγοτροφία, *ας, ἡ*, *want of nourishment*: from

Ὀλιγοτρόφος, *ον*, (ὀλίγος, τρέφω) *giving little nourishment*, Diph. Siphn. ap. Ath. 120 E.—*II.* act., *taking little nourishment, eating little*, Arist. Part. An. 4, 5, 60.

Ὀλιγοῦδος, *ον*, (ὀλίγος, ὕδωρ) *wanting water*, Theophr.

Ὀλιγούλιος, *ον*, *having little matter or substance*. [ῥ]

Ὀλιγοῦπνέω, ὦ, *to sleep little*; and

Ὀλιγοῦπνία, *ας, ἡ*, *little or short sleep*, Iamb.: from

Ὀλιγοῦπνος, *ον*, (ὀλίγος, ὕπνος) *taking little or short sleep*, App.

Ὀλιγοφάγια, *ας, ἡ*,=ὀλιγοσιτία from

Ὀλιγοφάγος, ον, (ὀλίγος, φαγεῖν) = δολιγόφαγος, Hipp.
 Ὀλιγοφιλία, ἀρ. ἡ, (ὀλίγος, φίλος) want of friends, Arist. Rhet. 2, 8, 10.
 Ὀλιγοφόρος, ον, (ὀλίγος, φέρω) carrying little: that can bear but little, evening of weak wine that will bear but little water, Hipp., cf. Schol. Ar. Pl. 153.—II. producing little.
 Ὀλιγοφρόν, ὁ, ἡ, (ὀλίγος, φρήν) of small understanding, Plut.
 Ὀλιγοφύλλος, ον, (ὀλίγος, φύλλον) having few leaves, Theophr.
 Ὀλιγοχλωρος, ον, (ὀλίγος, χλωρός) a little green, Diosc.
 Ὀλιγοχόω, ὦ, to pour forth little: from
 Ὀλιγοχόος, ον, contr. -χους, ον ὀλίγος, χέω):—yielding but little, opp. ο πολυχόος, Arist. Gen. An. 3, 7, 2, Theophr.
 Ὀλιγοχορδία, ἀρ. ἡ, fewness of strings, prob. 1. Plut. 2, 1135 D: from
 Ὀλιγοχορδός, ον, (ὀλίγος, χορδή) having few strings.
 Ὀλιγοχορμάτια, ἀρ. ἡ, slenderness of means, Clem. Al.
 Ὀλιγοχρονία, ἀρ. ἡ, shortness of time: from
 Ὀλιγοχρόνιος, ον, also α, ον (ὀλίγος, χρόνος):—lasting but little time, f short duration, †Mimnerm. 5, 47, Theogn. 1014, Hdt. 1, 38, Plat. haed. 87 C. Hence
 Ὀλιγοχροινότης, ητος, ἡ=ὀλιγοχρονία, Procl.
 Ὀλιγοχρόνιος, ον=ὀλιγοχρόνιος, f. Anton. 5, 10; cf. Wern. Tryph. 40.
 Ὀλιγόχυλος, ον, (ὀλίγος, χυλός) with little juice, Diph. Siphn. ap. Ath. 20 E.
 Ὀλιγόχυμος, ον, (ὀλίγος, χυμός) = foreg., Xenocr.
 Ὀλιγοψύχω, ὦ, to be faint-hearted, XX.; and
 Ὀλιγοψυχία, ἀρ. ἡ, faintheartedness, LXX.—II.=λιποψυχία, Hipp.: om.
 Ὀλιγόψυχος, ον, (ὀλίγος, ψυχή) with little heart, feeble-minded, like ὀλιόθυμος, N. T.
 Ὀλιγώω, ὦ, (ὀλίγος) to make small few, Or. Sib. †; usu. as pass., ὀλιόομαι, to lessen, diminish, cf. ὀλιόομαι, LXX.—II. very late intr.=ιστηνέω.
 Ὀλιγόωτος, ον, ὁ, Oligyrtus, a mount of Arcadia, Polyb. 4, 11, 5.
 Ὀλιγῶλας, ἄκος, ὁ, ἡ, Dor. for λιγυλάς, q. v.
 Ὀλιγῶρεω, ὦ, (ὀλιγῶρος) to esteem little or lightly, make small account of, ight, c. gen., Xen. Mem. 2, 4, 3, lat. Apol. 28 C, etc.; absol., Thuc. 9; 6, 91. Hence
 Ὀλιγῶρεσις, εως, ἡ, an esteeming lightly, Themist.: and
 Ὀλιγῶρετός, verb. adj., one must ight, Ath. 545 D.
 Ὀλιγῶρια, ἀρ. ἡ, an esteeming lightly, slighting, contempt, ὀλ. καὶ βρις, Hdt. 6, 137; ἐν ὀλιγῶρια ποιέσθαι=ὀλιγῶρειν, Thuc. 4, 5; so, ἡς ὀλιγῶριαν τραπέσθαι, 11, 2, 2: from
 Ὀλιγῶρος, ον, (ὀλίγος, ὦρα) lightly esteeming, slighting, despising, Hdt. 3, 1; ἀρεσις, contemptuous, ὀλ. τρόπος ἡνός, Dem. 1357, 25. Adv. -τως, ὀλ. γειν, ὀλ. αἰεῖσθαι, to be careless, heedless, Plat. Phaed. 68 C, Xen. Hell. 1, 14; πρόσ τινα, Plat. Alc. 2, 149 A.
 Ὀλιγοφελής, ἐς, (ὀλίγος, ὀφελῶ) bringing little, Sext. Emp. p. 715.
 Ὀλιγότερος α, ον, v. ὀλίγος, sub n.
 Ὀλί:ζω, ὦ, to make little or ess,

diminish, Orac. ap. Euseb.: also written ὀλιζῶ.
 Ὀλίζων, ον, v. ὀλίγος sub fin.
 Hence
 Ὀλιζών, ὦρος, ἡ, Olizon, a city of Magnesia in Thessaly below Meliboea, II. 2, 717; Strab. p. 436.
 Ὀλικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ὀλος) universal, general, absolute.
 Ὀλιος, Tarent. for ὀλίγος, Plat. (Com.) Hyperb. 1, et ibi Mein.
 Ὀλισβοκόλλης, ικος, ὁ, a loaf in the shape of an ὀλισβος.
 Ὀλισβος, ον, ὁ, penis coriaceous, Cratin. Incert. 78, Ar. Lys. 109.
 Ὀλισβάς,=sq., rare poet. word, Epich. p. 15.
 Ὀλισθάνω or -θαίνω, — the latter never in good Att., Pors. Phoen. 1398, Dind. Ar. Eq. 491: fut. -θήσο: aor. 1 ὀλισθησα, but rare and late, Lob. Phryn. 742: pf. ὀλισθηκα: aor. 2 ὀλισθον, part. ὀλισθών, inf. ὀλισθεῖν:—Hom. only uses the word in II., and then only in 3 sing. aor. 2 ὀλισθε, without augm. (ὀλισθοσ). To slip, slide, fall upon a slippery path, ἐνθ' Αἴας μὲν ὀλισθε θέων, II. 23, 774; ἐκ δὲ οἱ ἦπαρ ὀλισθε, his liver fell from him, II. 20, 470; ἐξ ἀντύγων ὀλισθε, Soph. El. 746; so νηὸς ὀλισθάνων, having slipped from the ship, Anth. P. 9, 267. — 2. to slip or glide along, ἡ γλῶττα ὀλ. ἐν τῷ λάβδῳ, Plat. Crat. 427 B.—II. trans. to sprain by slipping or falling, Ael. and Philostr. Hence
 Ὀλισθηέ, εσσα, εν. poet. for ὀλισθηρός, Anth. P. 9, 443: and
 Ὀλισθημα, ατος, τό, a slip, fall, Plat. Tim. 43 C.
 Ὀλισθηρός, ὁ, ὄν, (ὀλισθάνω) slippery, ὀλος, Pind. P. 2, 175, λιθοί, Xen. An. 4, 3, 6, etc.—II. of persons, slippery, hard to catch and keep hold of, Plat. Soph. 231 A; τύχη, Anth. P. 10, 66: τό ὀλ. τῆς διανοίας αὐτῶν, Pseudo-Luc. Philopatr. 22.
 Ὀλισθησις, εως, ἡ, (ὀλισθάνω) a slipping and falling, Plut. 2, 611 A, 731 E.
 Ὀλισθητικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ὀλισθάνω) making slippery, Hipp.
 Ὀλισθηγομῶνέω, ὦ, (ὀλισθάνω, γνῶμη) to make a slip in judgment: shortened into ὀλισθηγομῶς, Luc. Lexiphr. 19; cf. Lob. Phryn. 382.
 Ὀλισθοποιέω, ὦ, to make slippery.
 Ὀλισθος, ον, ὁ, slipperiness, smoothness, Plut. — 2. = ὀλισθημα, Luc. Tragop. 658. — 3. a slippery place, Luc. Merc. Cond. 42: metaph. a dangerous place, downfall, Clem. Al.—II. an unknown fish with a slippery skin, Opp. (From λείτος, λιτός, λιστός, λιστός, λιστός, with o euphon.)
 Ὀλισθράς,=ὀλισθάνω, Hipp.
 Ὀλισθών, part. aor. 2 of ὀλιζῶν.
 Ὀλισσων, ον,=ὀλιζῶν, dub.
 Ὀλκίδες, ον, οἱ, the Olcaides, a people of Spain, Polyb. 3, 13.
 Ὀλκῆδικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ὀλκός) belonging to or like a ship of burthen; πλοῖον ὀλ.=ὀλκός, Arist. Inc. An. 10, 6.
 Ὀλκάδιον, ον, τό, dim. from ὀλκός.
 [α]
 Ὀλκαδοπιπτῶτης, οὔ, ὁ, (ὀλκός, πιπτῶ) a pitcher of ships, Lob. Paral. 448.
 Ὀλκῆδύχριστος, ον, ὁ, (ὀλκός, χρίω) a ship-caulker, Manetho.
 Ὀλκάω,=ἔλκω, to draw.
 Ὀλκαία, ἀρ. ἡ, v. sq. 2: ὀλκαῖον, τό, v. sq. 3.
 Ὀλκαῖος, α, ον, (ἔλκω, ὀλκός ὀλκή) drawn, handled, tugged, towed, ὁ αἰψ, Lyc. † hence trailing, dragging, of ser-

pents, Nic. Th. 118, cf. 267:—hence —2. as subst. ὀλκαία, ἡ, usu. Ion. ὀλκαῖη, a tail, because it is trailed along, Nic. Th. 122, Ap. Rh. 4, 1614,—ubi olim ὀλκαία.—3. ὀλκαῖον οἱ ὀλκαῖον, τό, cf. sub ὀλκεῖον.
 Ὀλκάς, ἄκος, ἡ, (ἔλκω, ὀλκή) a ship which is towed, hence usu. a ship of burthen, merchantman, Hdt. 7, 25, 137, Pind. N. 5, 2, Simon. 61, and Att.—In later poets also written ὀλκάς, Jac. A. P. p. 19, 637.
 Ὀλκεῖον, ον, τό, (ἔλκω, ὀλκή) the under part of a ship on which it is drawn along; the keel or rudder, Soph. Fr. 388 (in form ὀλκεῖον): so in Ion. form ὀλκήιον, Ap. Rh. 4, 1609.—II. a big-bellied vessel, a large bowl or basin for washing cups, etc. in, Epigen. Mnem. 1, Philem. p. 363 (in form ὀλκεῖον). So ὀλκαῖον, Antioch. ap. Poll. 6, 99; and ὀλκεῖον in Polyb. 31, 4, 1.
 Ὀλκεύς, ἔως, ὁ, (ὀλκή) one who drags, esp. nets.
 Ὀλκέω, ὦ,=ἔλκω, to draw, drag.
 Ὀλκή, ἡς, ἡ, (ἔλκω) a drawing, trailing, dragging, tugging, e. g. of the hair, Aesch. Supp. 884; ὀλκ. γνάμεις the drawing (of the carding instrument) in fulling cloth, Plat. Polit. 282 E.—II. a drawing on or towards a thing, τινὸς πρὸς τι, Plat. Legg. 659 D: attraction, force of attraction, Id. Tim. 80 C.—2. pass. a being drawn towards, impulse or inclination for, c. gen., Id. Crat. 435 C, cf. Philib. 57 D.—III. a drawing down, as of the scale, hence weight, Polyb. 31, 3, 16.—2. esp. the drachma as a weight.
 Hence
 Ὀλκήεις, εσσα, εν, drawing the scale, weight, Nic. Th. 651, 907.
 Ὀλκήιον, ον, τό, v. sub ὀλκεῖον.
 Ὀλκήρης, ἐς, (ὀλκή) dragging itself along, creeping, like ὀλκαῖος, Nic.
 Ὀλκίμος, ον, (ὀλκή) that draws itself or may be drawn, ductile, sticky Hipp.—II. act. drawing well, σικυά, Medic.
 Ὀλκίον, ον, τό, v. sub ὀλκεῖον.
 Ὀλκίον, ον, τό, Olcium, better Volcium, a town of Etruria, Polyb. 6, 59, 7.
 Ὀλκός, ἡ, ὄν, (ἔλκω) drawing to one's self, attractive, μάθημα ψυχῆς ὀλκὸν ἀπὸ τοῦ γιγνομένου ἐπὶ τὸ ὄν, Plat. Rep. 521 D; so, ὀλκ. πρὸς τι, Ib. 527 B.—II. greedy, γυνῶν, Antiph. Incert. 15; though in A. B. 111, 1, it is said to be used only in neut.—III. trailing, slow, Heliod.
 Ὀλκός, οὔ, ὁ, (ἔλκω):—I. as an instrument, that which draws, hauls, etc.: hence, ὀλκοί, machines for hauling ships along on land, prob. cradles on wheels or rollers, Lat. pulvini, Thuc. 3, 15, ubi v. Schol.; and so some interpret. ὀλκοί in Hdt. 2, 154, 159; but in the latter place he speaks of them as something permanent and stationary, so that he prob. meant sheds or places into which ships are drawn up, like νεωκόια, νεώκοι, Lat. navalia;—and this must be the sense in Eur. Rhes. 146, 673.—II. as an act or motion, a drawing, dragging, trailing along; hence,—1. of a thing made by drawing, a furrow, a track or trace made by wheels, etc., Lat. sulcus, ὀλκοὶ τμητοί, Soph. El. 863, acc. to Herm., (though the Schol. takes it = ρυτῆρες, teins:) so too, ὀλκός σμίλης, the trace of a chisel in the wood, Ar. Thesm. 779; ὀλκός τοῦ ξύλου, the furrow made by the wood. Xen. Cyn. 9, 18: the path or orbit of a star or meteor, Ap. Rh. 3, 141; 4,

996: *the trail of a serpent*, Nic.; *ῥέδματος ὄλκοι*, the waves, Ap. Rh. 1, 167.—3. periph. *ὄλκοι δάφνης*, *drawings of laurel*, i. e. laurel-boughs (or brooms made of them) *drawn* along, Eur. Ion 145: *ὄλκος ἀμάξης*, a chariot *drawn*, Dion. P. 191: *ὄλκος γλώσσης*, the *outstretched tongue*, Nic.—III. a *kind of spider*, Diosc.

†*Ὀλλυξ, ικος*, ὁ, a kind of wooden *drinking bowl*, Pamphil. ap. Ath. 494 F.

†*ΟΛΛΥΜΙ* or *ὀλλύω*: f. *ὀλέσω* and *ὀλώ*: aor. *ὤλεσα*: pf. *ὀλόλεκα*. Mid. *ὀλλύμαι*, i. e. *ὀλοῦμαι*: aor. *ὀλόμην*: pf. 2 *ὀλώλα* belongs in signif. to mid. Of these forms Hom. uses pres. act. and mid., but seldom (and only in part.); more freq. aor. act., sometimes without augm., in which case *alone σ* is usu. doubled: most freq. aor. mid., freq. without augm.; more rarely fut. mid. and perf. 2. The Ep. iterat. aor. 2 *ὀλέσκε* (Il. 19, 135) is peculiar to Hom.; fut. *ὀλέσω*, Od. 13, 399, Hes. Op. 178; also *ὀλέσσω*, Il. 12, 250, Od. 2, 49; *ὀλλύσαι*, Il. 8, 449, is regul. part. fem. pres.; *ὀλέσσαι*, Ep. inf. aor., Hom., and Hes. But the pres. *ὀλλω*, *ὀλέω*, *ὀλέσκο*, are barbarous, *ὀλλυνέω* is dub. †*Ὀλλύω* occurs in Archil. 79; cf. *προσπολλύω*, Hdt. 1, 207: *ὀλέκω* is poet. colat. form; *ὀλόμενος* (q. v.) was indeed orig. poet. part. aor. mid. for *ὀλόμενος*, but became a mere adj.: *ὀλεσθῆναι* is very late indeed, Lob. Phryn. 732.

A. act.:—I. to *destroy, consume, make an end of*, hence, of living beings, to *kill*, freq. in Hom., etc.: even of persons and things at once, e. g. Il. 8, 498, Od. 23, 319.—II. to *lose*, freq. in Hom., esp. to *lose life*, *θυμόν, ψυχήν, μένος, ἦτορ ὀλέσαι*. The Lat. *perdere* in both senses corresponds to *ὀλλύω*.

B. mid.:—I. to *perish, come to an end*, and of living beings to *die*, esp. a violent death, freq. in Hom., *ὅπῳ τινι*, at the hands of one, also, *ὀλέθρῳ ὀλέσθαι*, Od. 4, 489: *ὀλοιο* or *ὀλαιο*, *δλοισθε*, etc., *may'st thou, may he, etc.*, *perish*! a form of cursing very freq. in Trag., Valck. Phoen. 353.—II. to *be undone, ruined*, freq. in Hom.—Hom. freq. has act. and mid. in emphat. contrast, as, *ὀλλύντων καὶ ὀλλυμένων*, Il. 4, 451; 8, 65; 11, 83.—III. pf. 2 *ὀλώλα*, in Hom. usu. *I am gone, undone, ruined*; but in Att., also, *I am on the point of death, ruin, etc.* i. e. *ὀλωλότες*, the *dead*: the pres. signif. however occurs even Od. 4, 318.—The word is very freq. in Hom., Pind., and Trag.; but almost unknown to Att. comedy and prose, *ἀπόλλυμι*, *ἀπόλλυμαι* being used instead.

†*Ὀλμείος*, οὐ, ὁ,=ὄλμος.

†*Ὀλμείος*, οὐ, ὁ, the *Olímpēus*, a river of Boeotia, flowing into lake Copais, Hes. Th. 6; Strab. p. 407.

†*Ὀλμιαί*, ὠν, αἱ, *Olmaiae*, a point of land in Achaia, Strab. p. 380.

†*Ὀλμίσκος*, ον, ὁ, dim. from *ὄλμος*, a *little mortar*.—II. the *socket of the hinge of a door*, Sext. Emp. p. 643.

†*Ὀλμοι*, ὠν, οἱ, *Holmoi*, a city of Phrygia, Strab. p. 663.—2. a city of Cilicia, Id. p. 670.

†*Ὀλομοκοπέω*, ὦ, to *bury in a mortar*.

†*Ὀλομοκοῖός*, ὄν, (ὄλμος, ποιεῖω) *making mortars*; as subst., ὁ ὄλ., Arist. Pol. 3, 2, 2.

†*Ὀλμος*, ον, ὁ, strictly, a *round, smooth stone*, like *ὀλοτρόχος*;—*χεῖρας ἀπὸ εἰφέι τμήσης ἀπὸ τ' αὐγένα κόψας*, ὄλμος ὧν, ἔσσωσε κυλινδεσθαι δι' ἐμίλον, Il. 11, 147 (whence it was

taken to signify the *human trunk*, headless, armless, legless, Poll. 2, 162; cf. Lat. *mortarium*):—then,—II. later, any *cylindrical or bowl-shaped body*:—1. a *mortar*, Hes. Op. 425, 1, 200.—2. a *kneading-trough*, Ar. Vesp. 201, 238.—3. the *hollow seat* on which the Pythia prophesied, whence the proverb *ἐν ὀλμῳ κομίσσεται*, i. e. to prophesy, Paroemiogr.; cf. Schol. Ar. 1. c.—4. οἱ ὄλμοι, the *hollows of the double teeth*.—5. a *drinking-vessel*, Menesth. ap. Ath. 434 A.—6. the *mouth-piece of a flute*. (No doubt from *εἰλω*, *vol-vo*;—though certainly signif. II. points to *ἄλέω*, *mol-ere*, cf. Butt. Lexil. s. v. *οὐλαί* 4, n.)

†*Ὀλμός*, οὐ, ὁ, *Olmus*, a son of Sisyphus, Paus. 9, 24, 3; also called *Ἄλμος*, Id. 9, 34, 10.

†*Ὀλμωνες*, ὠν, οἱ, *Olmones*, a place in Boeotia, Paus. 9, 24, 3; earlier *Ἄλμωνες*, Id. 9, 34, 10.

†*Ὀλογράμματος*, ον, (ὄλος, γράμμα) with all its letters written at full length.

†*Ὀλογράφεω*, ὦ, (ὄλος, γράφω) to write at full length, Plut. 2, 288 E.

†*Ὀλογράφος*, ον,=ὄλογράμματος.

†*Ὀλοδάκτυλος*, ον, (ὄλος, δάκτυλος IV.) all dactylic.

†*Ὀλοδρομία*, ας, ἡ, the *whole course*, Clem. Al.

†*Ὀλόεις*, εσσα, εν,=ὄλοος, only in Soph. Tr. 521.

†*Ὀλοεργής*, ἐς,=sq., Manetho.

†*Ὀλοεργός*, ὄν, (ὄλοος, ἔργον) *destructive*, Nic.

†*Ὀλοήμερος*, ον, *lasting the whole day*.

†*Ὀλοβάνης*, ἐς, quite *dead*, opp. to *ἡμιβανής*.

†*Ὀλοβούριον*, ον, τό, a kind of *zoophyte*, Arist. H. A. 1, 1, 19.

†*Ὀλοβρενσεις*, ἡ, (ὀλοβρένω) *destructive*: a *destroying*, LXX.

†*Ὀλοβρεντής*, οὐ, ὁ, (ὀλοβρένω) a *destroyer*, N. T. Hence

†*Ὀλοβρεντικός*, ἡ, ὄν, *destroying, destructive*.

†*Ὀλοβρένω*, (ὀλεθρος) to *destroy*, LXX.

†*Ὀλοῖτος*, ον, poet. for sq., like *ὁμοῖος* for *ὁμοῖος*, Greg. Naz.

†*Ὀλοῖος*, ὄν, poet. for *ὀλοός*, *destructive*, γῆρας, H. Hom. Ven. 225.

†*Ὀλοίτροχος* or *ὀλοίτροχος*, ον, ὁ, a *rolling stone*, a *round stone*, such as besieged people rolled down upon their assailants, Hdt. 8, 52, Xen. An. 4, 2, 3: also as adj., *πείροι ὀλοίτροχοι*, *round pebbles*, to which in Theocr. 22, 49, the muscles of an athlete's arm are compared,—and here they are clearly enough described, *οὓς τε κυλινδῶν χειμάρρους ποταμὸς μεγάλας περιέβησε δύναις*,—so that they are *stones rolled and rounded in water*. Older poets have the lengthd. form *ὀλοοίτροχος*, or *ὀλοοίτρο*, Il. 13, 137, Orac. ap. Hdt. 5, 92, 2, v. Heyne Il. T. 6, p. 301, cf. *ὄλμος*. (Prob. from the same root as *ὄλμος*, viz. *εἰλω*, *vol-vo*. Others refer it to *ὄλος*, *τρέχω*, *quite round*, Nitzsch Od. 1, 52; if so, for *ὀλότροχος*, on which v. Lob. Phryn. 648. The deriv. from *ὀλοός* *ὀλοός*, *rolling destructively*, need hardly be mentioned.)

†*Ὀλοκαρπῶς*, ὦ, (ὄλος, καρπός) to offer a *whole burnt-offering*, LXX. Hence

†*Ὀλοκαρπῶμα*, ατος, τό, a *whole burnt-offering*, LXX.; and

†*Ὀλοκαρπῶσις*, ἡ, the *making a burnt-offering*, LXX.

†*Ὀλοκαυστός*, ον,=ὄλοκαυστος.

†*Ὀλοκαυντέω*, ὦ, to bring a *burnt-offering*, Xen. An. 7, 8, 4, cf. *ὀλοκαυν-ῶς*, and v. Lob. Phryn. 524; and

†*Ὀλοκαυντίζω*, late form of *ὀλοκαυν-τέω*: from

†*Ὀλοκαυντός*, ον, (ὄλος, καῖω) *burnt whole*: τὸ ὀλοκαυντόν, LXX.

†*Ὀλοκαυντός*, ὦ,=ὀλοκαυντός, ὄν, τοὺς ταύρους, τοὺς ἵππους, Xen. Cy. 8, 3, 24, cf. Lob. Phryn. 524. Hence

†*Ὀλοκαυντώμα*, ατος, τό, a *burnt offering*, LXX.; and

†*Ὀλοκαυντώσις*, ἡ, the *bringing burnt-offering*, LXX.

†*Ὀλοκλήρια*, ας, ἡ, *completeness*, *soundness in all its parts*, LXX.: from

†*Ὀλοκλήρος*, ον, (ὄλος, κλήρος) *complete, entire*, Lat. *integer*, Plaut. (Com.) Pha. 2, 9: *quite sound*, ὄλ. καὶ ὕγιος, Plat. Tim. 44 C; ὄλ. καὶ ἀπαθής, Id. Phaedr. 250 C: *εὐκλεία ὄλ.* Polyb. 18, 28, 9: *ἐν ὄλ. δέρματι*, Luc. Philops. 8.

†*Ὀλόκνημος*, ον, (ὄλος, κνήμη) *with the whole ship*: σκελὶς ὀλόκν., a *hull containing the whole leg*, Pherecr. Me. tall. 1, 13.

†*Ὀλόκοπος*, ον, (ὄλος, κόπω) *coarsely pounded*, Diosc.

†*Ὀλόκυκλος*, ον, (ὄλος, κύκλος) *with a full circle or disk*, *sephyring*. Hence

†*Ὀλοκυκλῶς*, ὦ, to turn into a *full moon*.

†*Ὀλόκυρον*, τό, Pontic word,=χαμαίτυρον, Diosc.

†*Ὀλοκύντις*, ἰδος, ἡ, a *plant with a knotted root*, Hipp.

†*Ὀλολαμπής*, ἐς, (ὄλος, λάμπα) *shining all over*, Arist. Mund. 6, 30.

†*Ὀλολευκός*, ον, (ὄλος, λευκός) *all white*, Antiph. Parasit. 3.

†*Ὀδολίθος*, ον, (ὄλος, λίθος) of *massive stone*, Strab.

†*Ὀλοοῖ*, οἶς,=εισιδαιμόνες, Theocr. (Com.) Tis. 3, Menand. p. 41.

†*Ὀλοοῦγῃ*, ἡς, ἡ, (ὀλοοῦω) *loud crying*, esp. of women invoking a god, Il. 6, 301, cf. Hdt. 4, 189; s. Eur. and Ar. cf. Thuc. 2, 4; so the loud chant of female voices, H. Hom. Ven. 19.—It was mostly used rather in a good than a bad sense, unlike the Lat. *ululatus*;—indeed in Eur. Med. 1176 it is expressly opp. to *wailing cry*, ἀντιμολποῦν ἦκεν ὀλοοῦγῃς μέγαν κοκκύνει; v. ὀλοοῦγμῶς and cf. Seidl. Eur. El. 689, Kiessling Theocr. 17, 64.

†*Ὀλόλυνμα*, ατος, τό, (ὀλοοῦω) *loud cry*, usu. of *joy*, as Eur. Herac. 782; cf. *ὀλοοῦγῃ*.

†*Ὀλοοῦγμῶς*, οὐ, ὁ, (ὀλοοῦω) a *loud crying*, usu. in honour of the gods, Aesch. Theb. 268, etc., Eur. Or. 1137, and so, usu., a *cry of joy*; of grief only in Aesch. Cho. 386: cf. *ὀλοοῦγῃ*.

†*Ὀλοοῦγών*, ὄνος, ἡ, like *ὀλοοῦγῃ*, any *loud cry*:—the *croaking of the tree-frog*, Arist. H. A. 4, 9, 11.—II. i. Theocr. 7, 139, and Arat. 948, an unknown animal, evidently named from its note: some take it for a *small owl* others for the *thrush*, others again for the *tree-frog*; cf. Eubul. Stephan. 1, C. Ael. N. A. 6, 19.

†*Ὀλοοῦω*, f. *-ῶω*, or *-ῶμαι*, Fut. El. 691: (λύω)—orig. to *cry to the gods with a loud voice*, whether in prayer or thanksgiving, Od. 3, 450, 4, 767, etc., H. Ap. 445; also of the cries of goddesses, H. Ap. 119;—all the Homeric passages, of female voices and in reference to things sacred, cf. Voss Virg. G. 1, 347:—s. also, after Hom., usu. of women *crying* to the gods, Aesch. Eum. 1043: *cry out*, Eur. Bacch. 689; usu. in sign of joy, as Id. El. 691, Ar. Pac. 9, Theocr. 17, 64;—seldom of grief like Lat. *ululare* our *howl*; cf. *ὀλοοῦγῃ*.

†*Ὀλόλυξ*, ὁ, an *effeminate, dissolute*

μετρον, (ὁ γυναικῶδες καὶ κατὰθεός
καὶ βάκιλος, Phot.), Anaxandr.
Dyss. 2, 4, Menand. ap. Phot.

Ὀλοπύτων, = ὀλοπύς, Mein. Me-
and. p. 114, Lob. Phryn. 192.

Ὀλομελής, ἔς, (ὄλος, μέλος) whole
of limb, not dismembered, Diphil. Siphn.
p. Ath. 316 F, cf. 540 C:—v. οὐλο-
μελής. Hence

Ὀλομελία, ας, ἡ, v. οὐλομελία.

Ὀλομερής, ἔς, (ὄλος, μέρος) in en-
tire parts, in large or whole pieces, Diod.
Adv. -ρῶς, Arist. ap. Diog. L. 5, 28.

Ὀλονθης, ὄλονται, Ep. for ὄλ-, aor.
mid. of δάλλνμι.

Ὀλονθεύς, ἔως, ὁ, Olontheus, a
Laconian, Xen. Hell. 6, 5, 33.

Ὀλονθος, ον, (ὄλος, ὄνθος) all over
lung.

Ὀλονκτικῶς, ἄδων, (ὄλος, νύξ) the
whole night through.

Ὀλοοιτροχος, ὁ, lengthd. poet. form
of ὀλοοιτροχος, q. v.

Ὀλόος, ἡ, ὅν, (ὀλῶ, δάλλνμι) de-
structive, destroying, hurtful, deadly,
murderous, freq. in Hom., and Hes.,
whether of persons, Κῆρ ὀλόη, Μοῖρα

ὀλόη, of things, as ἀσμός, πῦρ, νύξ;
or of feelings, conditions, etc., as φό-
βος, γόος, γῆρας, λύσσα, μῆνις, πῆ-
μενος, etc.; so in Aesch., and Eur.:—

ὀλοά φρονεῖν, to be bent on ill, de-
sign ill, τινεῖ, Il. 16, 701: Hom. has
also compar. and superl. ὀλοώτερος,

ὀλωτάτος, the latter in ος, ὀλω-
τάτος ὀδμῇ, Od. 4, 442. (The moral
signif., malignant, etc., is foreign to the
word, for it always relates to the in-
fliction of some special ill; the θεῶν

ὀλωτάτος, Il. 22, 15, is not the most
malignant of the gods, but the god who
causes greatest ill.)—II. pass. destroyed,
lost, undone, Lat. perditus, Aesch.

Pers. 962, Soph. El. 843: so, ὀλοά
τρεῖναι, of Deianira, Id. Tr. 846.—

Rare collat. forms are ὀλοῖός, ὀ-
λώιος, Ven. 225; ὀλοῖος, ὀλώιος,
Hes. Th. 591; οὐλώος, Ar. Rh. 2, 85;
3, 1402; ὀλόος, E. M.:—cf. also ὀλο-
ώσιος.

Ὀλοοσσών, ὄνος, ἡ, Oloósson, a
city of the Perrhaebians in Thessaly,
l. 2, 739: Strab. p. 440.

Ὀλοόφρων, ὄνος, ὁ and ἡ (ὀλόος,
φρῆν) — bent on destroying, bent on ill,
designing death and destruction, in Il.

ῖφιθ. of ὕδρος 2, 723; λέων 15, 630;
τῶν κῆρπος 17, 21: but,—II. in Od.
always epith. of wise, sagacious men,
as Atlas, Aëetes, Minos, l. 52; 10,

37; 11, 322.—In signif. II. the old
Gramm. assume a different deriv.;
viz., some from ὄλος=ὁ τῶν ὀλων
βροντιστικός, one who thinks on all
things, and then they write it ὀλοό-
φρων: others more simply from οὐ-
λός=ὁ ὅλος ἡ ὕγιειν τὰς φρένας

ἔχων, one who has a whole, sound mind,
and this is strongly supported by the
parallel of δαίφρων, which in both Il.
and Od. has the twofold signif. wake-
ful-minded, and wise-minded. But
those who are called ὀλοόφρονες, in
Od. are not common men, but heroic
persons awful for their profound wis-
dom, who in simple times might well
be called dangerous,—as having the
power to harm or destroy, even though
they did not use it; cf. ὀλοφώιος, and
v. Nitzsch Od. 1, 52.

Ὀλοοφρόνιος, ον, (ὄλος, πορφύρα)
all-purple, Xen. ap. Poll. 10, 43.

Ὀλοπτερός, ον, (ὄλος, πτερόν)
with whole wings or feathers: τὰ ὀλο-
πτερά is a name of insects with un-
divided wings, as bees, wasps, etc.,
Arist. Part. An. 4, 12, 3, Incess. An.
10, 4.

Ὀλόπτω, f. -ψω, to pull, pluck, tear
out, χαίτης ὀλοψας βίβη, Call. Dian.
77; ὀλόψατο χαίτην, Anth. P. 7,
241.—II. to strip off, peel, Nic. Th.
595, cf. Jac. A. P. p. 276. (Akin to
λοτός, λέπω.)

Ὀλόπιρος, ον, (ὄλος, πῆρος) of
unground wheat, esp. of wheat boiled
whole, Heliod.; a later word for πύ-
ρανος, Heliod. ap. Ath. 406 C.

†Ὀλόρος, ον, ὁ, Olorus, a king of
the Thracians, father-in-law of Milti-
ades, Hdt. 6, 39.—2. father of Thucy-
dides.

Ὀλορρίζει, adv. of sq., dub.

Ὀλορρίζος, ον, (ὄλος, ρίζα) with the
entire root, LXX.

ὈΛΟΨ, οὐ, ὁ, Att. for θολός, mud,
muddy liquor, Jac. A. P. p. 826.—2.
esp. the black liquor of the cuttle-fish,
Lat. sepia.

Ὀλός, ἡ, ὅν, = ὀλόος, E. M.

ὈΛΟΣ, ἡ, ον, whole, entire, perfect,
complete, of persons and things, Lat.
solus, i. e. solidus, first in Pind. (for
Hom. and Hes. always use the Ion.
form οἶλος, q. v.); also of time, Pind.
O. 2, 54—it is added to the subst.,
as, τῆς ἡμέρας ὀλης, the whole day,
Xen. An. 3, 3, 11; δι' ὀλης τῆς νυκ-
τός, Ib. 4, 2, 4; τὸν βίον ὅλον, Plat.
Rep. 411 A; πόλιν ὅλην, a whole city,
Eur. Phoen. 1131; πόλεις ὅλας, whole
cities, Plat. Gorg. 512 B:—but comes
between the art. and subst. if the latter
is an abstract term, ἡ ὀλη ἀδίκη, Id.
Rep. 344 C, cf. Prot. 329 E.—2. ὁ
ὅλοι, all; also without article, οὐχ
ὄλον στρατηγός, Soph. Aj. 1105, and
esp. in later writers, Herm. ad l. (1084):
τὸ ὅλον, the universe, Plat. Lys. 214 B;
so, τὰ ὅλα, Xen. Cyr. 8, 7, 22; but
τὰ ὅλα, usu., one's all, τοῖς ὀλοῖς
ἠτάσθαι, σφαλῆναι, etc., to lose one's
all, be utterly ruined, Dem. 127, 23,
Polyb. 18, 16, l, etc.—3. ὅλον
ἀμάρτημα, an utter blunder, Xen.
Hell. 5, 3, 7; πλάσμα ὅλον, utter fic-
tion, Dem. 1110, 18: so, ὅλω καὶ
παντί, also τῷ ὀλῳ καὶ παντί or τῷ
παντί καὶ ὀλῳ, Stallb. and Ast Plat.
Phaed. 79 E: also in neut., as adv.,
ὅλον, or τὸ ὅλον, altogether, Plat.
Phaedr. 261 B, etc.; ὅλον τε καὶ πᾶν,
Id. Alc. l, 109 B; ὅλον πον καὶ τὸ
πᾶν, Id. Legg. 944 C, so, εἰς τὸ
ὅλον, Id. Polit. 302 B; also, κατὰ
ὅλον, on the whole, generally, opp. to
καθ' ἑκάστα, Plat. Rep. 392 D, etc.;
so, καθ' ὅλον or καθόλου (v. sub
voc.)—4. adv. ὅλως, wholly, on the
whole, in general, Arist. Eth. N. 1, 8,
10; πῶς μὲν.. ὀλως δέ.., Id. Pol.:—
in short, in a word, Lat. denique, Wolf
Dem. Lept. p. 220; οὐχ ὀλως, not at
all, Plat. Phaed. 64 E; and, still
stronger, οὐδ' ὀλως, Jac. A. P. p.
463.—II. whole, i. e. safe and sound,
Lys. 104, 17. (The root is prob. the
same as Lat. salvus, cf. Sanscr. sar-
va, omnis.)

Ὀλοσπητικός, ἡ, ὅν, all of silk.

Ὀλοσιῶλος, ον, full of saliva. [?]

Ὀλοσιδήρος, ον, (ὄλος, σιδήρος) all
iron, Antiph. Philisc. l. [?]

Ὀλοστικός, ον, (ὄλος, σκιά) quite
shady.

Ὀλοσπύδιος, ἔς, (ὄλος, σπῆμα) quite
drum or drained, Hesych.: so, ὀλο-
σπᾶς, ἄδος, ὁ, ἡ, Soph. Fr. 919.

Ὀλοσπύνδεος, ον, all of spondees.

Ὀλοστέον, ον, τό, a plant, Diosc. 4,
11, ubi v. Sprengel: from

Ὀλοστέος, ον, (ὄλος, ὀστέον) all of
bone.

Ὀλοστήμων, ον, (ὄλος, στήμα) con-
sisting entirely of threads of the warp,
Soph. Fr. 920.

Ὀλόσφαλτος, ον, quite defective.
Ὀλοσφύρηλατος, ον, (ὄλος, σφύρη-
λατος) all beaten by the hammer, hence
=sq.

Ὀλοσφύρητος, Dor. -ῆτος, ον,
(ὄλος, σφῆρα) quite hammered, made of
solid beaten metal, opp. to what is cast
and hollow, Anth. P. 11, 174; cf.
Lob. Phryn. 203. [v]

Ὀλοσφύριον, ον, τό, a piece of beat
en metal. [v]

Ὀλοσφύριος, ον, dub. l. for ὄλο-
σφύρητος. [v]

Ὀλοσφύριος, ον, = ὀλοσφύρητος,
Lob. Phryn. 206.

Ὀλοσχέρεια, ας, ἡ, wholeness: a
general survey, rough estimate, Strab.
p. 79: from

Ὀλοσχερής, ἔς, like δολόκληρος,
whole, entire, sound, complete, Lat. in-
teger, Soph. Fr. 708, Theocr. 25, 210:
—adv. -ρῶς, ὄλ. κοπτεῖν, θλάσαι, to
pound coarsely, Diosc.—2. relating to
the whole, important, chief, great, freq.
in Polyb., as, ὄλ. κρίσις, φόβοι 1, 57,
6; 73, 7; τὸ ὀλοσχερέστατον μέρος
3, 37, 8:—hence adv. -ρῶς, entirely,
altogether, utterly, Polyb. 1, 10, 1; 11,
7, etc.; ὄλ. διακρίσθαι πρὸς τι, to be
quite bent upon a thing, v. l. Isocr.
109 D. (From ὄλος and σχερός, not
from χεῖρ.)

Ὀλοσχιτος, ον, (ὄλος, σχίζω) split
up, all split, Plat. Polit. 279 D, 280 C.

Ὀλοσχοῖνος, ον, ὁ, (ὄλος, σχοῖνος)
a coarse rush, Lat. junceus mariscus,
Theophr.: sometimes, like flax, soaked
for use (βεβρεγμένους), sometimes
without soaking used in wicker-
work, for bow-nets, etc.—II. proverb.,
ἀπορρόπτεον τὸ φιλόππων στόμα
ὀλοσχοῖνον ἄβρόχῳ, to stop Philip's
mouth with an unsoaked rush, i. e.
without any trouble, Aeschin. 31, 5:
so, ὀλοσχοῖνον στόμα ἀποφράζει.
Anth. P. 10, 49.

Ὀλοσχος, ὁ, (ὄλος, ὄσχη) a leather
pouch.—II. = κύτινος, Nic. Tr. 870.

Ὀλοσώματα, ον, with or relating to
the whole body.

Ὀλοτελής, ἔς, (ὄλος, τέλος) quite
complete, Plut. 2, 909 B.

Ὀλότης, ητος, ἡ, abstract from
ὄλος, wholeness, entireness, Lat. totitas
Arist. Metaph. 4, 26, 3.

Ὀλότροπος, ον, in every manner.

Ὀλοτροχος, ὁ, v. ὀλοοιτροχος.

Ὀλούρος, ον, ὁ, Olorus, a strong
hold in Achaia near Pallene, Xen.
Hell. 7, 4, 18.—2. a city of Messenia.
Strab. p. 350.

†Ὀλούς, οντος, ὁ, Olus, a city of
Crete, Paus. 9, 40, 3.

Ὀλούφος, acc. to the old Gramm
another form of ὀλόπτω, Phot. lex.
p. 241.

Ὀλοφλυκτίς, ἰδος, ἡ, a large φλυ-
κτίς or pimple, Medic.

Ὀλοφυνός, ἡ, ὅν, = ὀλοφυνός.

Ὀλοφυνδών, ὄνος, ἡ, = ὀλοφλυκτίς.
Theocr. 9, 30.

Ὀλοφυνός, ἡ, ὅν, (ὀλοφύρομαι)
lamenting, wailing, ἔπος, Il. 5, 683;
23, 102, Od. 19, 362:—ὀλοφυνά, as
adv., Anth. P. 7, 486.

Ὀλοφύζω, f. -έω, later form for ὄλο-
φύρομαι.

Ὀλοφύς, ἔς, (ὄλος, φύς) grown as
a whole, consisting all of one piece,
Arist. Part. An. 4, 12, 12.

Ὀλοφυνκτίς, ἰδος, ἡ, = ὀλοφλυκτίς.

Ὀλοφύλος, ον, = ὀλόκληρος.

Ὀλοφύσιος, ων, οἱ, the inhab. of
Olophrys, Olophryians, in comic ap-
plic. in Ar. Av. 1041: from

†Ὀλοφύσιος, ον, ἡ, Olophrys, a city
of Macedonia on Mt. Athos, Hdt. 7,
22; Thuc. 4, 100.

Ολοφυρμός, οὐ, δ, a lamenting, wailing, lamentation, A. Vesp. 390, Thuc. 3, 67, etc.: from

Ολοφύρομαι, dep. used mostly in pres.; but Hom. also has 2 and 3 sing. aor. ολοφύραο, ολοφύρατο; and a part. aor. pass. ολοφύρθεῖς occurs in Thuc. 6, 78.—I. intr. to lament, wail, moan, weep, esp. in part. pres., πόλλ' ολοφύρομενοι, Il. 24, 328; οἶκτρο. ολοφύρομενοι, Od. 10, 409; αἰν' ὄλ., Od. 22, 447; τιναί, at a thing, Thuc. I. c.—2. to lament or mourn for the ills of others, hence, to feel pity, ολοφύρεται ἦτορ, Il. 16, 450; θυμῷ ὄλ., Od. 11, 418; usu. c. gen. to have pity upon one, Δαναῶν, etc., Il. 8, 33, etc., *Εκτορος, Il. 22, 169.—3. to beg with tears and lamentations, Il. 23, 75.—4. c. inf., πῶς ολοφύρεται ἄλκιμος εἶναι; why lament that thou must be brave? Od. 22, 232.—II. c. acc., to lament over, bewail, weep for, μοῦρα, Od. 19, 522, Soph. El. 145, Thuc. 2, 44.—2. to pity, τιναί, Il. 8, 245, Od. 4, 364; 10, 158. (Usu. deriv. from ὀλοός Il. ὀλλυμι, to look on as lost.) [v] Hence

Ολοφύριστος, ἦ=ολοφύριτος, Thuc. 1, 143; τιμός, for one, 2, 51 Hence Ολοφύριτος, ἦ, ὄν, disposed for lamenting or moaning, piteous, querulous, Arist. Eth. N. 4, 3, 32. Adv. -κώς, Joseph.

Ολοφάδιος, ὄν, destructive, deadly, Hom., only in Od. and in neut. pl., ὄλ. ὄφρα, pernicious arts or plots, 10, 289; ὄλ. εἰδός, versed in pernicious arts, 4, 460, etc.; so, πάντα δέ τοι ἐρέω ὀλοφάδια τοῖο γέροντος, 4, 410:—λυκῶν ὀλοφάδων ἐρονος, Theocr. 25, 185. (From ὀλῶ, ὀλλυμι: not a compd. of ὀλῶ and φώς, destroying men.)

Ολόφανος, ὄν, (ὄλος, φωνή) full-voiced, ἀλέκτωρ, Cratin. Ὠρ. 1.

Ολόφατος, ὄν, in full light.

Ολόχαλκος, ὄν, all of brass or copper.

Ολόχλωρος, ὄν, (ὄλος, χλωρός) all green, Diosc.

Ολόχροος, ὄν, contr. χροος, ὄνν, (ὄλος, χροά) all of one colour, not variegated, Arist. Gen. An. 5, 6, 1.

Ολόχρυσος, ὄν, (ὄλος, χρυσός) of solid gold, Plut. 2, 852 B.

Ολόψυχος, ὄν, (ὄλος, ψυχή) with or from his whole soul. Adv. -χως.

†Ολπαῖα, ὄν, αἰ, and †Ολπη, ἦς, ἦ, Olpaea, a stronghold in Acarnania near Argos Amphilocheium, Thuc. 3, 105. Hence

†Ολπαῖοι, ὄν, οἱ, the Olpaeans, Thuc. 3, 101.

ΟΛΠΗ, ἦς, ἦ, a leather oil-flask, elsewh. ληνυθος, esp. used in the palaestra, Theocr. 2, 156, Nic. Th. 97; of a Cynic's flask, Anth. P. 6, 293; 7, 68.—2.—πρόχοος Ion ap. Ath. 495 B. Cf. ὀλπις.

Ολπια, ὄν, τὰ, the Alps, E. M.

ΟΛΠΗΣ, ὄς and ὀδός, ἦς=ὀλπη, Sappho 79, Theocr. 18, 45, Call. Fr. 181.

†Ολπις, ὄς=γριπεύς, from a fisherman's name in Theocr.

†Ολυμπηνή, ἦς, ἦ, Olympene, a district of Mysia around Mt. Olympus, Strab. p. 576; cf. †Ολυμπηνοί, Id. p. 566.

†Ολυμπία, ας, ἦ (sc. χώρα) Olympia, a district of Elis round the city of Pisa, where the Olympic games were held, Pind.:—and oft. for the city Pisa.—Hence, †Ολυμπίασι, at Olympia, Ar. Lys. 1131, Thuc. I, 143, Plat. Apol. 36 D: on the form v. Butt. Ausf. Gr. § 116, 6):—†Ολυμπίαζε, to Olympia, Arist. Eth. E. 3, 6, 1: †Ολυμπίαθεν, from Olympia.

†Ολύμπια, ὄν, τὰ, (sc. ἱερὰ) the Olympic games, established by Hercules and renewed by Iphitus (cf. †Ολυμπίς Il. 3), and held at intervals of four years in honour of Olympian Jupiter, by the Greeks assembled at Olympia in Elis, first in Hdt. 8, 26; †Ολύμπια νικάν, to conquer at the Olympic games, cf. νικάω: also, †Ολύμπια ἀνελῆσθαι or ἀνιρρηκέναι, Hdt. 6, 36.—The Olympic games began on the 11th of Hecatombaeon.

†Ολυμπιακός, ἦ, ὄν, Olympian, δ' Ὀ. ἄγων, the Olympic games, Thuc. 1, 6.

†Ολυμπίας ἄνεμος, δ, the W.N.W. wind, elsewh. Ἀργέστης and Ἰάνης, Lat. Corus, Arist. Meteor. 2, 6, 8.

†Ολυμπίς, ἄδος, ἦ, pecul. fem. of †Ολύμπιος, Olympian: first occurring as epith. of the Muses, Il. 2, 491, H. Merc. 450, Hes. Th. 25, 52; then, generally, as a dweller in Olympus, a goddess, Hes. Fr. 21, 2. †the Graces, Ar. Av. 782.—2. †Ολ. ἐλαιά, the olive-crown of the Ol. games, Pind. N. 1, 25.—II. as subst.,—1. the Olympic games, Hdt. 6, 103; 7, 206, and oft. in Pind.—2. (sub. νίκη), a victory at Olympia, †Ολυμπίαδα ἀνελῆσθαι, νικάν, to gain a victory in the Olympic games, Hdt. 6, 70; 9, 33: cf. νικάω III.: later, any victory or triumph, Philostr.—3. in Att., most freq., an Olympiad, i. e. the space of four years between the celebrations of the Olympic games, the first common era of the Greeks, and used in history from the time of Timaeus, about 300 B. C.: the first Olympiad begins 776 B. C.

†Ολυμπία, ἄδος, ἦ, Olympias, fem. pr. n., queen of Philip of Macedonia, mother of Alexander the great, Arr.; etc.

†Ολυμπιεῖον, or †Ολυμπείον, (Lob. Phryn. 371), ὄν, τό, the temple of Olympian Jupiter, Thuc. 6, 64, etc.

†Ολυμπηνοί, ὄν, οἱ=†Ολυμπηνοί, v. sub †Ολυμπηνή, Hdt. 7, 74.

†Ολυμπικός, ἦ, ὄν, Olympian; δ' Ὀλ. ἄγων, the Olympic games, Ar. Plut. 583: τῇ ἐξβολῇ ἢ †Ολυμπικῇ, the Olympic pass, Hdt. 7, 172.

†Ολυμπιόδωρος, ὄν, δ, Olympiodorus, son of Lampon, a commander of the Athenians, Hdt. 9, 21.—Others in Dem.; Ath.; etc.

†Ολύμπιον, ὄν, τό, a temple of Olympian Jupiter in Athens, on the south side of the Acropolis, Plat. Phaedr. 227 C; Strab. p. 396†: v. also †Ολύμπια, τὰ.

†Ολυμπιονίκης, ὄν, Dor. -νικάς, α, δ, a conqueror in the Olympic games, oft. in Pind. [v]: and

†Ολυμπιονίκος, ὄν, (Ολύμπια, νικάω), conquering in the Olympic games, Pind.

†Ολύμπιος, ὄν, Olympian, from or dwelling on Olympus, hence in Hom., and Hes., freq. as epith. of the gods above, esp. of Jupiter, who is called simply †Ολύμπιος in Il. 19, 108, Od. 1, 60, Hes. Op. 476, etc.: the comic poets called Pericles so, Ar. Ach. 530, and cf. Cratin. Ὠραττ. 1:—†Ολ. δώματα, the mansions of Olympus, dwellings of the gods there, Hom., and Hes.: hence, later, generally, celestial.

†Ολύμπιχος, ὄν, δ, Olympichus, Athen. masc. pr. n., Dem. 1310, 23.—Others in Polyb.; etc.

†Ολύμπος, ὄν, ὄ, freq. also in Hom. (esp. Il.) in Ion. form Ὀλύμπος, Olympus, a high hill on the Macedonian frontier of Thessaly.—II. from its peaks being often seen rising

above clouds into the calm ether. It was the old belief that here was an opening in the vault of heaven, closed by a thick cloud as door, Il. 5, 751.—The highest peak was held to be the seat of Jupiter, the surrounding one belonged each to one of the gods of his court, Il. 11, 76, etc.; and they only came to the highest, when summoned to feast or council.—III. afterwards philosophers placed the gods in the centre of heaven, round the palace of Jupiter which was in the very zenith: and to this the name of Olympus was continued, v. esp. Voss. Virg. G. 3, 261, p. 586, sq.—IV. the name was common to several other mountains, each apparently the highest in its own district:—1. a mountain-range in Mysia Minor stretching from Hermus to Bithynia, δ Μυσοῦ Ὀ., Hdt. 1, 36; Strab. p. 470.—2. in Cyprus with a temple of Ἀφροδίτη Ἀκραία, Strab. p. 682.—3. in Lycia, same with the Cilician, from which, however, Strab. distinguishes it, p. 666, 671.—V. as adv. †Ολύμπιν, in Hom. always Ion. Ὀλύμπιν, towards Olympus.—VI. a city of Lycia at foot of Mt. O. (IV. 3), Strab. p. 666.—VII. masc. pr. n., a celebrated flute player of Phrygia, a pupil of Marsyas, Ar. Eq. 9; Plut. Sympt. 215 B: acc. to Apollod. 1, 4, 2, father of Marsyas.—2. a son of Hercules, Apollod. 2, 7, 8.—Others in Luc.; etc.

†Ολυνθία, ὄν, ἡ, to impregnate the female palm-tree with the pollen of the male (cf. ἐρυνθιάω), Theophr. Al. δολυνθιάω, δ' Ὀλυνθιακός, ὄν, δ, Olynthiacus, a small river in Chalcidice near Apollonia, Ath. 334 F.

†Ολυνθος, ὄν, δ, a fig which grows during the winter under the leaves, but ripens as seldom as the untimely fig of spring, Lat. grossus, Hes. Fr. 14, Hdt. 1, 193, Theophr. (Also written ὀλυνθος).

†Ολυνθος, ὄν, ἦ, Olynthus, a city of Macedonia, between Mt. Athos and the peninsula Pallene, Hdt. Thuc.; etc.

†Ολύνθιος, α, ὄν, of Olynthus, Olynthian, cf. Ὀ. Thuc.

†Ολυνθοφόρεω, ὤ, to bear untimely figs: from

†Ολυνθοφόρος, ὄν, (δλυνθος, φέρω) bearing untimely figs, Arist. ap. Ath. 77 F.

ΟΛΥΠΑ, ἦ, usu. in plur. δλυναι, a kind of corn, in Il. 5, 196; 8, 564 mentioned as food for horses along with barley (κρέ); the Lat. arina Plin. 18, 10; but used in Aegypt, acc. to Hdt. 2, 36, 77, for making bread, v. Bähr. It seems, if not the same, very like ζέα or ζεύα (Hdt. 2, 36); though it is distinguished from that, as well as from κρήνη and πυρός, in Theophr. and Diosc. 2, 113;—perh. a kind of spelt. (Acc. to Buttm. Lexil. s. v. οὐλαί 8, akin to ὀλή, οὐλαί: the accent ὀλῖρα is wrong, Arcad. p. 194, 14.) Hence

†Ολῦρτης, ὄν, δ, fem. -της, ὀδός, made of ὀλῖρα, LXX.

†Ολῶδης, ες, Att. for θολῶδης, Hipp. ap. Galen.

†Ολῶδος, rarer poet. collat. form of ὀλῶς, ὀλοῖος, Hes. Th. 591.

†Ολωλα, perf. 2 of ὀλλυμι, Hom. and Att.; v. ὀλλυμι B. II.

†Ολωσις, ἦ, as if from ὀλῶ, a making whole, completing.

†Ομῶ, adv., Dor. for ὁμῶ, Böckh v. I. Pind. O. 3, 22 (38).

†Ομῶγυρις, Dor. for ὁμῶγυρις, Pind.

†Ομῶδεῖα, (ὁμαδος) is collect.

Ομαδῶς, ὦ, f. -ῆσω, (ομαδός) to make a noise or hubbub, of a number of people all speaking at once, in Od. ways of the suitors, I, 365, etc.; never in Il.; then in Ap. Rh. 2, 638, v. 10.

Ομαδόν, adv., (ομάς) on the whole, ether, late, v. Lob. Aglaoph. 643.

Ομαδός, ον, ὁ, (ὁμός, ομάς) a noise, hubbub, made by many together, of the confused voices of a number of men, freq. in Hom., who expressly distinguishes it from δοῦπος, tramp of men, Il. 9, 573; 23, 234, v. 10, 556 (it occurs nowhere else Od.); also as opp. to flutes and odes, συρίζοντες τ' ἐνοπτήν ομαδόν τ' ἑρπύλλον, Il. 10, 13, cf. Pind. N. 6, 1; (so, ομαδός ἄλυσος, a sound not of music, Eur. Hel. 185); rarely a tempest, as in Il. 13, 797.—II. ομαίλος, a crowd, concourse of people, who make such noise, a noisy id. of warriors, Il. 7, 307; 15, 689, v. 10.

—III. in Hes. Sc. 155, 257, the din battle, hence also, a battle, fight, χάλος ὅμ, the din of brazen war, Pind. 3, 75.—cf. ομαίλος, ὄχλος, and t. turba.—Ep. and Lyr. word: never in Trag., except in a lyric passage Eur. I. c.; once in Plat., Rep. 364 in sign. II, on which v. Lob. laoph. 643.

Ομαίω, to roar, growl, of bears and others.

Ομαίμως, ον, related by blood, Pind. 6, 29; cf. ομαίμος.

Ομαίμω, ιδός, ἡ, pecul. fem. of a sister, dub.

Ομαίμος, ον, (ὁμός, αἷμα) of the blood, related by blood, Lat. cognatus, Aesch. Eum. 653: esp. a sister or brother, Hdt. 1, 151, and ἡγ, as Aesch. Theb. 681, Soph. 12:—also ομαίμων, and poet. υἱός. Hence

Ομαίμοσύνῃ, ἡς, ἡ, = sq., Anth. n. 128; and

Ομαίμότης, ἡ, δυνάμει, relation.

Ομαίμων, ον, gen. ονερ, = δαίμων, 2, 49; 8, 144, and Trag., as h. Aj. 1312.—Comp. ομαίμονος is rare, but occurs in Soph. 486.

Ομαίον, ον, τό, (αἶω) = δαμάειον.

Ομαίμεω, ον, to fight on the same with one, Opp. H. 5, 160; and

Ομαίμω, ας, ἡ, a fighting together in battle; generally, a defensive alliance, league, Hdt. 8, 140, 1, 1, 1, 18; ὁμ. συντίθεσθαι πρὸς τὸν, to form a league against one, 7, 145: later also, loosely, a battle.

App.: from

Ομαίμως, ον, (ὁμός, αἰχμή) fight together, allied: as subst., an ally, her in arms, Thuc. 3, 58.

Ομαίκοιον, ον, τό, also ομαίκοιον, τό, (οὐδός, ἀκούω) Pythagorean d., their common hall or school, n. Al. Iamb.

Ομαίκοι, ολ, (ὁμός, ἀκούω) joint or co-hearers, fellow-students in the Pythagorean school, Iamb. [α]

Ομαίλη, adv. (ὁμαλός) = ὁμοῦ.

Ομαίλος, ἔς, (ὁμαλός, ὁμός) level, strictly of the ground, Plat. i. 118 A, Xen. Cyn. 2, 7; cf. Lob. yn. 185.

Ομαίλια, ας, ἡ, = ομαλότης.

Ομαίλιος, (ὁμαλός) to make even, to lie, τὰς οὐσίας, Arist. Pol. 2, 7, c.: ὁμαλίσθηναι εἰς τὸ αὐτὸ πλῆθ, Ib. 2, 6, 10.—2. metaph. to soften, appease, τὸ δεινόν, Xen. 18, 5.—II. intr. to be or remain.

The plur. Hence

Ομαίλισμός, οὗ ὁ, a levelling, equalization, Plut. 2, 688 E; and

Ομαίλιστήρ, ἡρος, ὁ, an instrument for levelling, a strickle, Lat. ruta.

Ομαίλιστρα, ας, ἡ, and ομαίλιστρον, ον, τό, = foreg.

Ομαίλοδερμος, ον, (ὁμαλός, δέρμα) smooth-skinned.

Ομαλός, ἡ, ὅν, (ὁμός) of a surface, even, level, smooth, Od. 9, 327, and oft. in Att. prose; opp. to τραχὺς, Xen. An. 4, 6, 12: τὸ ομαλόν, level ground, Thuc. 5, 65, cf. 4, 31.—2. of sound, φωνὴ ομαλὴ καὶ λεῖα, Plat. Tim. 67 B.—3. even, evenly balanced, Plat. Legg. 773 A: hence ὁμ. γάμος, marriage with an equal, Aesch. Pr. 901; so, ἀλλήλοισι ομαλῶς, on a level with one another, equal, Theocrit. 15, 50; cf. Erinn. 3, 2:—opp. to ἀκρατός, Plat. Legg. 773 A; hence, ομαλῶς βιῶναι, to live contentedly, Isocr. 72 B.—4. metaph., not remarkable, middling, of the average sort, ομαλὸς στρατιώτης, an ordinary sort of soldier, Theocrit. 14, 56.—II. adv. -λῶς, evenly, hence, ὁμ. βαίνειν, to march in an even line, Thuc. 5, 70; so, ὁμ. προΐεναι, Xen. An. 1, 8, 14.—Also ομαλῆς, q. v. Hence

Ομαλότης, ἡρος, ἡ, evenness, levelness, equality, freq. in Plat.: ἐν ομαλότητι τῆς βίης, to make even, Id. Tim. 57 E; ὁμ. ἀπολλύναι, to lose equilibrium, Ib. 58 E.

Ομαλῶν, ὦ, = ομαλίζω.

Ομαλίνω, = ομαλίζω Tim. Loc. 45 E.

Ομαρῆς, ἔς, (ὁμός, ὁμοῦ, ἄρω) well-adjusted, agreeing well together, cf. ὁμη-adj.

†Ομαρίον, ον, τό, temple of Jupiter (Ομαρός = Ομαγύριος) near Aegium in Achaia, a place of assemblage for the Achaean league, Polyb. 5, 93, 10, 188, cf. Il. 24, 438: to keep pace, go as quickly, οὐδὲ κεν ἱρῆς κίρκος ὁμαρτή-σειε, Od. 13, 87: hence c. dat., to walk beside, accompany, attend, τινί, Hes. Op. 194, 674, Th. 201, and Trag.: also, ὁμ. σύν τινι, Soph. O. C. 1647; πρὸς τινα, Call. Cer. 129; absol., Aesch. Theb. 1022:—also, to hunt, pursue, Aesch. Pr. 678, cf. Eum. 339.

—II. in Il. 2, 400, in mid. c. acc., to go after or attack jointly, τὸν δ' Αἴας καὶ Τεύκρος ὁμαρτήσαντο.—Cf. ὁμαρτή.

Ομαρτῇ or ὁμαρτῇ, adv., together, jointly, now altered in Hom., after Aristarch., into ἐμαρτῇ or ὁμαρτῇ, q. v., cf. Spitz. Exc. xii. ad ll. 1: but, ὁμαρτῇ in Eur. Hec. 839, Hipp. 1195.

Ομαρτήρη, adv. = ὁμαρτῇ, ὁμαρτῇ.

†Ομαρτης, ον, ὁ, Omartes, king of the Marathi in Scythia, Ath. 575 B.

*Ομαρτω, of which only aor. occurs, ὁμαρτεν ἐν εἰλαπίνῃσιν, Lat. epulis prosequebatur, Orph. Arg. 513.

Ομάς, ἀδός, ἡ, the whole; πάντες καθ' ομᾶδα, all together, Geop.

Ομασις, ιδός, ὁ, ἡ, (ὁμός, ἀσπίς) a fellow-soldier, Anth.

Ομαίλας, Dor. -ῶλας, ἄκος, ὁ, ἡ, (ὁμός, αὐλάς) with adjoining lands, Anth. P. 7, 402, cf. Ap. Rh.

Ομανάλια, ας, ἡ, a dwelling together, σύζυγον ὁμ., wedded unions, Aesch. Cho. 599: from

Ομανυλός, ον, (ὁμός, αὐλή) living together: hence, neighbouring, χθών,

Dind. Soph. Fr. 19; v. Ellendt s. v. —II. (αὐλός) playing together on the flute, etc., sounding together, blending, Soph. O. T. 187.

†Ομβοί, ον, ολ, Ombi, a city of Aegypt; hence οἱ Ομβίται, the inhab. of Ombi, Ael. N. A. 10, 21.

Ομβρέω, ὦ, f. -ῆσω, to rain, Ζεὺς ὀμβρεῖ, like Ζεὺς ἔι; μετοπωρινὸν ὀμβρῆσαντος Ζηνός, when the latter rain of autumn comes, Hes. Op. 413.

—II. trans. to rain upon, Philo: hence, generally, to bedew, wet, τι δακρύοις, Anth. P. 7, 340.

Ομβρηγενής, ἔς, (ὀμβρος, *γένω) rain-born, Orph. H. 79, 4.

*Ομβρημα, ατος, τό, (ὀμβρεῖω) a stream or tank of rain-water, LXX.

Ομβρηνός, ἡ, ὅν, dub. I. for ὀμβρη-ρός.

Ομβρήρης, ες, = sq., Nic. Th. 406.

†Ομβρηρός, ἄ, ὄν, = ὀμβριος, Hes. Op. 449. Adv. -ρῶς, Philo.

Ομβρία, ας, ἡ, rain, rainy weather

†Ομβρίως, (ὀμβρος) to rain upon generally, to wet, moisten.

†Ομβρική, ἡς, ἡ, (sc. χώρα) Umbria, strictly, a province of eastern Italy from the Rubicon to the Nar, Strab. p. 217, 226, etc.; but the

Ομβρική of the Greeks far exceeded this, extending north even to the foot of the Alps, v. Niebuhr Hist. Rom. 1, p. 144 transl.: prop. fem. from Ομβρική-κός.

Ομβρίκια, τά, also ὀμβρίαι, οἱ, dub. I. for ὀμβρίκαλα, ὀβρία.

†Ομβρικός, ἡ, ὄν, Umbria; or

†Ομβρικοί, the Umbrians, Hdt. 4, 49, etc.: cf. Ομβρική.

Ομβρίμαϊος, α, ον, = ὀμβριος.

†Ομβρίμος, ον, for ὀβριος, justly rejected in Hom. by modern critics, though defended by Herm. Emend. Gr. Gramm. p. 21: Dind. reads ὀβριος in Aesch. Theb. 794, cf. ad Eur. Ion 213; but ὀμβριος is still retained in Pind. P. 9, 46. O. 4, 12.

Ομβριος, ον, also α, ον, Soph. O. C. 1502 (ὀμβριος) = rainy: of, from, or belonging to rain, Lat. pluvialis, ὕδατα, Pind. O. 11 (10), 3; χάλαια, Soph. I. c.; νέφος, Ar. Nub. 288; ὕδωρ ὀμβρ., rain-water, Hdt. 2, 25.

†Ομβρίων, ὠνος, ὁ, Ombrion, a Cretan, Arr. An. 3, 5, 6.

Ομβροβλυστός or -βλύτέω, α, to swell from rain, Lob. Phryn. 623.

Ομβροδόκος, ον, (ὀμβρος, δέχομαι) holding or receiving rain, Anth. P. 9, 272.

†Ομβροί, ον, ολ, the Umbri, in Italy, Polyb. 2, 16, 3: v. sub Ομβρική.

Ομβροκτύπος, ον, (ὀμβρος, κτυπέω) sounding with rain, Aesch. Ag. 656.

Ομβροποιός, ὄν, rain-producing.

ΟΜΒΡΟΣ, ον, ὁ, Lat. IMBER, rain, a storm or shower of rain, Hom., and Hes., who freq. call it Διὸς ὀμβρος: esp. a storm of rain with thunder, as it is always in Hom. and Hes., being thus distinguished from νέφος or common rain, Lat. pluvia, cf. Arist. Mund. 4, 6:—ὀμβρ. λῦβρος, Hdt. 8, 12; but oft. simply rain, as Hdt. 8, 98, Soph. Tr. 146, Eur. Tro. 78: in plur., rains, Hdt. 2, 25, Pind. P. 4, 144.—2. generally, water, Soph. O. T. 1428, cf. Sturz Emped. p. 210:—in Soph. Ant. 952, Erfurd's conj. of ὀλβος is nearly certain.—II. metaph., a storm or shower; ἐν Διὸς πολυφθόρῳ ὀμβρῳ, of a battle, Pind. I. 5 (4), 61; so, ὀμβρ. χαλάζης αἵματός, a showery hail of blood-drops, Soph. O. T. 1279; πύρος ὀμβροί, Orp. H. 3, 22; ὀμβροῦ ἀναγκαῖοι, urine, Id.; freq. in Nonn.

Pott compares Sanscrit *abhra*, nubes, from *ab aqua*, and Gr. ἄβρος, Etym. Forsch. 1, 3.)

‘Ομβροτικά, ας, ἡ, a producing of rain.

‘Ομβροτόκας, ον, (ὄμβρος, τίκτω) rain-producing, Orph. H. 20, 2; 81, 5.

‘Ομβροφόρος, ον, (ὄμβρος, φέρω) rain-bringing, ἀνεμοί, Aesch. Supp. 36; παρθέναι (νεφέλαι), βρονταί, Ar. Nub. 299, Av. 1751.

‘Ομβροχάρης, ἐς, (ὄμβρος, χαίρω) delighting in rain, Orph. H. 23, 8.

‘Ομβρόδης, ἐς, rainy, like rain.

‘Ομεῖνιος, ον,=ὀμεῖνθος.

‘Ομεῖται, 3 sing. fut. of ὀμνυμι, II. 9, 274, Hes. Op. 192.

‘Ομέμπορος, ον, ὁ, (ὀμός, ἔμπορος) a fellow-traveller, traveller, Nonn.

‘Ομέστιος, ον, (ὀμός, ἐστία) sharing the same hearth, dwelling together with, τινί, Emped. 410, Polyb. 4, 33, 5.

‘Ομενναίος, α, ον,=ὀμεννος, Opp. H. 1, 509.

‘Ομεννετώ, ὦ, to sleep together or with: from

‘Ομεννέτης, ον, ὁ,=ὀμεννος, Eur. Med. 953, Ion 894.

‘Ομεννέτις, ἰδος, ἡ,=sq., Soph. Aj. 501.

‘Ομεννίς, ἰδος, ἡ, pecul. fem. of sq., Lyc. 372.

‘Ομεννος, ον, (ὀμός, εὐνή) sleeping together, a bed-fellow, partner of the bed, both of the man and woman, Anth.

‘Ομεῖνιος, ον, (ὀμός, ἐνία) playing together, a playmate, Anth. P. 9, 826, Nonn.

‘Ομῆ, or ὀμῆ, adv., (ὀμός) poet. for ὀμοῦ, Jac. A. P. 31, 575.

‘Ομνηγέρης, ἐς, (ὀμός, ἀγέρω) assembled, II. 15, 84; Hom. usu. joins ὀμνηγέρεις ἐγένοντο, they were all assembled.

‘Ομνηγής, ἐς, (ὀμός, ἄγυρις)=foreg., Pind. P. 11, 14.

‘Ομνηγίζομαι, f. -ισμαί, dep. mid., to assemble, call together, Ἀχαιοὺς εἰς ἐγόρην, Od. 16, 376.—Later the act. occurs in same signif.: whence in pass., to assemble, come together: from

‘Ομῆγυρις, ιος, ἡ, Dor. ὀμῆγυρ (ὀμός, ἄγυρις):—an assembly, meeting, θεῶν ὄμ., II. 20, 142, H. Hom. Ar. 157, Merc. 332; σθ, ὀμ. Ζηνός, Pind. I. 7 (6), 66: then any assembly, crowd, throng, band, γυναικῶν, ἡλικῶν, Aesch. Ch. 10, Eur. Hipp. 1180; ἄστρον νυκτέρων ὄμ., Aesch. Ag. 4.

‘Ομνηγύω,=ὀμνηγρίζομαι, Hesych. [ῑ]

‘Ομήθεια, ας, ἡ, a living together, Opp. C. 4, 2.

‘Ομήθειος, α, ον,=sq.

‘Ομήθης, ἐς, (ὀμός, ἥθος) living together, Jac. A. P. 171.—II. ὀμοῦθης, Ap. Rh. 2, 917.

‘Ομηλίκια, ας, ἡ, Ion. -ίη, ης:—sameness of age, esp. of young persons; and, as a collective, those of the same age, esp. those equally young, young people, playmates, II. 3, 175; 5, 326; generally, contemporaries, Od. 2, 158:—also of single persons, ὀμηλικὴ δέ μοι ἐσθί, thou art of the same age with me, and so for ὀμηλῆς, Od. 22, 209, cf. 3, 49,—where it has been wrongly taken as fem. of an adj. ὀμηλίκιος, α, ον.

‘Ομηλῆς, ἰκος, ὁ, ἡ, of the same age, esp. of young persons, Od. 15, 197, etc., Hes. Op. 442, 445, Eur. Hipp. 1098, etc.: †cf. Hdt. 1, 42†.—II. of like stature, Luc. †pro Imag. 13.

‘Ομηλῆς, ὕδος, ὁ, ἡ, (ὀμός, ἡλυσίς) a companion, Nonn. Hence

‘Οηλύσια, ας, ἡ, compariⁿship, Arat Phaed. 178.

‘Ομνηράπτη, ης, ἡ, ‘Ομνηράπτης, ον, ὁ: v. sub ‘Ομνηροπάτης.

‘Ομνηρεία, ας, ἡ, (ὀμνηρέω) a giving of hostages or securities: a pledge, security, Plat. Polit. 310 E; a serving as such, Thuc. 8, 45.

‘Ομνηρεῖον, ον, τό, the temple of Homer in Smyrna, Strab. p. 646.

‘Ομνηρεῖος, ον, Homeric, Hdt. 5, 67. Adv.—ως.

‘Ομνηρέτης, ον, ὁ,=συννηρέτης.

‘Ομνηρένμα, ατος, τό, a hostage, pledge, Plut. Rom. 16: from

‘Ομνηρέω, (ὀμνηρος) orig. to meet, hence to agree, tally:—usu. to be a hostage, serve as a pledge or hostage, Aeschin. 72, 35, Polyb., etc.; ὑπέρ τινος, Isae. 64, 14.—II. trans. to give as a hostage, pledge or security, Eur. Rhés. 434: the same must be the sense in Bacch. 297,—but prob. the passage is spurious, v. Dind. Cf. sq.

‘Ομνηρέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (ὀμνηρος) orig. to meet, walk together with, τινί, Od. 16, 468.—2. metaph. to accord, agree, φωνῇ ὀμνηρέσσαι (Ion. for ὀμνηρούσαι) Hes. Th. 39, ubi v. Götting.—II. usu. to be a pledge, serve as a pledge or security, cf. ὀμνηρέω.

‘Ομνηρῆς, ἐς, Ion. for ὀμνηρῆς, ὀμνηρος, c. dat., Nic. Al. 70, 261.

‘Ομνηρία, ας, ἡ,=ὀμνηρεία, Polyb. 9, 11, 10, etc.

‘Ομνηρίδω, Dor. for ‘Ομνηρίω, acc. to Hesych. also=ψευδομαι.

‘Ομνηρίδης, ον, ὁ, usu. in plur. ‘Ομνηρίδαι, οἱ, the Homerids, a family or guild of poets in Chios, who pretended to trace their descent from Homer, Strab. p. 645, sq.;—they claimed a right to his poems, and published them by oral recitation; whence as early as Pind. N. 2, 1, the ῥαψωδοὶ who recited the Homeric poems were called Homerids: then also the imitators or the admirers of Homer, Plat. Rep. 599 E, Phaedr. 252 B, Isocr. 218 E; cf. Stallb. Plat. Ion 530 D.

‘Ομνηρίζω, (‘Ομνηρος) to imitate Homer, to use Homeric phrases, Liban.—II. (ὀμοῦ, μῦθος) to indulge unnatural lust, like διαμυρίζω, Μηνιδόνης, etc., with an intentional equivocation, Jac. Anth. 2, 1, p. 8.—III. to cur, Artemid.

‘Ομνηρικός, ἡ, ὄν, Homeric, in the manner of Homer.—II. used equivocally, as ὀμνηρίζω II., Anth. P. 11, 218.

‘Ομνηριστής, οὔ, ὁ, (‘Ομνηρίζω) an imitator of Homer, Atth. 620 B.—II. a curper, Artemid., v. ὀμνηρίζω III.

‘Ομνηρόκεντρα, τὰ, and ‘Ομνηροκέντρων, οἱ; v. κέντρον II.

‘Ομνηρομίστις, ἰκος, ὁ, (‘Ομνηρος, μίστις) scourge of Homer, i. e. the Grammarian Zoilus, from his spiteful criticism on the Homeric poems, ap. Suid.

‘Ομνηρον, ον, τό, v. sub ὀμνηρος II.

‘Ομνηροπάτης, ον, ὁ, (‘Ομνηρος, πατέω) one who tramples on Homer, epith. of Xenophanes in Timon ap. Sext. Emp. p. 58, acc. to Kühn's emend.: but all the MSS. have ‘Ομνηραπάτης ἐπικόπητης (for the verse does not admit of ἐπισκόπητης) from ἀπατία, i. e. either the sneering perverter of Homer, by reason of Xenophanes' parodies; or from a subst. ἡ ‘Ομνηραπάτη, one who derides the Homeric fiction, i. e. his tales of the gods, etc., cf. esp. Diog. L. 9, 18. [α]

‘Ομνηρος, ον, ὁ, Homer: the name first occurs in a dub. fragm. (34) of Hes. Acc. to the old Ion. Life of Hom. c. 13, ὀμνηρος in the Cumean dialect was=τυφλός,—whence some explain the tradition of Homer's blindness.

‘Ομνηρος, ον, (ὀμός, ὀμοῦ, ἄρω, τι, ὀμνηρῆς and ὀμνηρῆς, joined together, bonded, united, esp. by marriage, a husband, wife, Eur. Alc. 870.—II. ὁ ὀμνηρος, as subst., a pledge for the maintenance of unity, a surety, security; persons, a hostage, Hdt., etc.; ὀμνηρους λαμβάνειν, δίδοναι, Hdt. 6, 9, Thuc. 7, 83, etc.; of things, τὴν γῆν ὀμνηρον ἔχειν, Thuc. 1, 82; and plur. ὀμνηρος, as, ὀμνηρα δούς, Lys. 21, Polyb. 3, 52, 5, (where it may be taken as an adj., sub. σώματα.)

‘Ομνηλάδον, adv., (ὀμνηλος) like ὁμολάδον, in groups, bands, Lat. turmatim II. 12, 3; 15, 277: in crowds: in A. Rh., like ὁμοῦ, c. dat., to converge, II. 3, 596:—also ὀμνηλάδον, Hes. Sc. 17.

‘Ομνηλέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (ὀμνηλος): be together, be or come into company with, join, stay with, c. dat. plur. pers. Od. 2, 21, etc., and freq. in Att.; σὺ ὁμ. μετὰ Τρώεσσιν, Ἀχαιοῖς, to among them, Hdt. II. 5, 86, 834; ἐνὶ πρόποισιν ὀμνηλεῖν, II. 18, 194, c. 535; παρὰ παυροῖσιν ὁμ., to company with few, Od. 18, 383.—2. absol. to come or live together, Od. 4, 68, περί νεκρῶν ὁμ., to throng about the corpse, II. 16, 641, Od. 24, 19.—II.

hostile sense, to meet, come to blow with, τινί, II. 11, 523, Od. 1, 265, etc.—2. absol., to meet one another, II. 1, 158.—III. of social intercourse, to hold converse, be acquainted with, τινί, Hdt. 3, 130: to live familiarly with, a associate with, ἀλλήλοισι, μετ' ἀλλήλοισι πρὸς ἀλλήλους, Plat. Symp. 188 I, Polit. 272 C, Legg. 886 C.—2. absol. to be friends, οἱ μάλιστα ὀμνηλόντες, Hdt. 3, 99.—IV. of marriage or sexual intercourse, ὁμ. σὺν τινι, Soph. O. T. 367, etc.; v. Piers. Moer. 276; cf. συνουσιάζω.—V. of thing or business which one has to do with to make a pursuit of, attend to, business's self with, ὀμνηλεῖν ἔργῳ, πολέμῳ, Thuc. 6, 55, 70; πράγμασι, Ar. Nu. 1399; φιλοσοφία, γυμναστική, Plat. Rep. 496 B, 410 C: also much like ἡρσάσαι, νομίζειν, Lat. uti, ὁμ. τῷ χαρῇ, πлагайи φρένησιν, etc., to in good fortune, have a crooked mind, Pind. N. 1, 94, I. 3, 10; so in Eur. εὐτυχία ὀμνηλεῖν, Or. 354: but also

—2. of the things themselves, νομίζειν τέρψιν ὀμνηλεῖν, gaveme pleasure to be with me, Soph. Aj. 1201; πλοῦτος καὶ δειλοῖσιν ἀνθρώπων ὀμνηλεῖ, Bacchyl. 4, cf. Eur. El. 940, Valer. Diatr. p. 85.—VI. to deal with a man bear one's self towards him, εὖ, κακῶς ὁμ. τινί, Isocr. 415 C; also, πρὸς τινί, Isocr. 19 D: and so prob. Thuc. 17, ταῖτα ἡ ἐμὴ νεότης ἐς τὴν Πέλοποννησίον δυνάμιν... ὀμνηλῆς, that my youth dealt with their power, wrought upon it.—VII. of place, come into, be in, c. dat., Pind. P. 7, Hdt. 7, 26, 214; χάρα ὁμ., to have the land, Aesch. Eum. 720; also, ὁμ. παρ' οἰκίαις ἀρούραις, Pind. O. 1, 27.—VIII. in Soph. Aj. 626, ἐκὼν ὀμνηλεῖ (sc. τῶν ξυντρόφων ὀργῶν) wanders from his senses.

‘Ομνηλόδον, adv.,=ὀμνηλάδον, Hes. Sc. 170.

‘Ομνηλῆμα, ατος, τό, (ὀμνηλέω) subject of conversation, Plat. Legg. 7 B. [i]

‘Ομνηλῆτον, verb. ad. from ὀμνηλέω, Clem. Al.

‘Ομνηλήτης, οὔ, ὁ, (ὀμνηλέω) a companion, Strab.: a scholar, hearer Xen. Mem. 1, 2, 12.

‘Ομνηλητικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ὀμνηλέω) socius conversabilis, Isocr. 8 D; ἐξῆς ὁμ., a habit of conversation, Def. Plat. 415 E.

η-κή (sc. τέχνη), the art of conversation. Plut. 2, 629 F. Adv. κῶς.

Ὀμίλητος, ἡ, ὄν, (ὀμιλεῖν) with whom one may converse, οὐκ ὄν, unapproachable, savage, Aesch. Theb. 189.

Ὀμιλήτρια, fem. of ὀμιλήτης, Philostr.; also, ὀμιλήτρις.

Ὀμίλια, ας, ἡ, (ὀμιλος) a being or living together; communion, intercourse, converse, absol., Aesch. Pr. 39, etc.; τινός, with one, Hdt. 4, 174; τινί, Id. 5, 92, 6; πρὸς τινα, Soph. Phil. 70, Plat. Symp. 203 A; ἡ ἐμὴ ὄμ. converse with me, my society, Ar. Plut. 776; also in plur., Hdt. 7, 16, 1, Eur., and Plat.; ὄμ. χθονός, intercourse with a country, Eur. Phoen. 1408; ἔχειν ὄμ. ἐν πσι, to live among them, Id. 1. A. 1622; ὃ πθεῖνόν ὄνομ' ὀμιλίας ἐμῆς, for τὸ ὀμιλοῦν ἐμοί, Id. Or. 1082, cf. Hipp. 19, and ὄμμα sub fin.; ἔλθειν εἰς ὀμιλίαν τινί, Soph. O. T. 1489; χρῆσθαι ὀμιλίας κακαῖς, Plat. Rep. 550 B; πολιτεία καὶ ὄμ., public and private life, Thuc. 1, 68.—2. sexual intercourse, Hdt. 1, 182, Xen. Symp. 8, 23.—3. instruction, Xen. Mem. 1, 2, 6, and 15.—II. a meeting, assembly, like ὄμιλος, Hdt. 3, 81, Aesch. Eum. 57; so, ἡγεῖσθ' ὄμ. χθονός, fellow-sojourners in this land, Ib. 406; ναῶν ὄμ., shipmates, Soph. Aj. 872.—III. persuasion, opp. to βία, Dem. 1466, 2; hence,—2. in Eccl., a homily, sermon; cf. also, I, 3.

Ὀμίλος, ον, ὁ, (ὄμος, ὄμοῦ, ἰλη) —any assembled crowd, a throng of people, in Hom. esp. for a feast, Od. 1, 225; and for a spectacle, Il. 18, 603; 23, 651; also freq. in Pind., and Aesch., as also in the Ion. prose of Hdt.; but very rare in Att. prose, as Thuc. 4, 125, Luc. Asin. 37, etc.: —esp. the mass of the people, the crowd, opp. to the chiefs, Il. 3, 22; ὄμιλος Δαναῶν, Γρῶν, etc.; also, ὁ ἔππων, Il. 10, 338; τὸν φιλον ὄμιλον, Thuc. I. c.: —the mob, Hdt. 1, 88; 3, 81.—2. the throng of battle, τὴν ἔσση' ὄμιλον, Il. 5, 353; cf. 4, 86, etc.: —hence βοῇ καὶ ὄμιλῳ, with shouts, and in confusion, Hdt. 9, 59; cf. ὀμαδος.—II. like ὀμαδος, the confused noise of an army or throng of people, Aesch. Eum. 57.—III. of things, a throng, mass.—The word is hardly ever used in plur.

Ὀμίχεω, ὦ, f. ἵσσω,=ὀμίχω, Hes. Op. 725.

Ὀμίχλαινω, to overcloud, cloud: from

Ὀμίχλη, ης, ἡ, in Hom. and Ion. ὀμίχλη, but never even in Att. ὀμίχλα, Stallb. Plat. Phaed. 109 B:—a mist, fog (not so thick as νεφέλη, Arist. Meteor. 1, 9, 4, cf. Mund. 4, 4), Hom., but only in Il.; εὐτ' ὄρεος κορυφῇ Νότος κατέχενον ὀμίχλην, 3, 10; so Thetis rises from the sea, ἥδ' ὀμίχλην, 1, 359; κοίτης ὄμ., 13, 336; ὀμίχλη ἐγένετο, Xen. An. 4, 2, 7, etc.:—metaph., ὄμ. πλῆρης δακρύων, Aesch. Pr. 144.—II. also smoke, steam, =κνίσσα, Ath.; the dimness caused by vapour on a glass or piece of metal, etc. (Pott would refer it to the same root as ὀμίχω, q. v.) Hence

Ὀμίχληεις, εσσα, εν, Ion. ὀμίχλην, misty, Phil. S. Ecphr. 57.

Ὀμιχλοειδής, ες, Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10, 115; and ὀμιχλώδης, ες, Tim. Loc. 99 C, Polyb., etc. (ὀμίχλη, εἰδος); like mist, misty.

Ὀμίχμα, ατος, τό, urine, Aesch. Fr. 389: from

ὈΜΙΧΜΩ, to make water: like ὀμύχεω: of the form ὀμύχω only aor. ὀμύξα, in Hippor., seems to be used.

(The root is to be found in Sanscr. mīh fundere, Lat. ming-o, mei-o.)

Ὀμιώμεθα, Lacon. I pl. fut. of ὀμνυμι, Ar. Lys. 183.

Ὀμια, ατος, τό, the eye, freq. in Hom., who, like Hes., always uses pl., κατὰ χθονός ὄμματα πήξας, Il. 3, 217; ὕπνον ἐπ' ὄμμασι χεῖρε, Od. 5, 492, etc.:—ὀμματι λοξῷ ἰδεῖν, to look askance at, Valck. Hipp. 1339, cf. Med. 92; opp. to ὀρβοῖς ὄμματι ὀράν, Lat. rectis oculis videre, to look straight at, Soph. O. T. 1385, Xen. Hell. 7, 1, 30; so, ἐξ ὀμμάτων ὀρῶν, Soph. O. T. 528, cf. Bentl. Horat. Od. 1, 3, 18; ποιοῖς ὄμμασι βλέπειν; how dare to look? Soph. O. T. 1571, cf. Aeschin. 70, 32: κατ' ὄμμα, face to face, Eur. Andr. 1064; hence, openly, Ib. 1117, opp. to νύκτωρ, Id. Bacch. 469: ἀπ' ὄμματος ἰδεῖν, to see by the eye, Aesch. Supp. 210, cf. Ag. 988; ὥς ἀπ' ὀμμάτων, to judge by the eye, Lat. ex obtutu, Soph. O. C. 15: ἐν ὄμμασι, Lat. in oculis, before one's eyes, Aesch. Pers. 604, Soph. Tr. 240; so also, παρ' ὄμμα, Eur. Supp. 484: ἐξ ὀμμάτων, out of sight, Eur. I. A. 684.—2. metaph., ψυχῆς ὄμμα, Plat. v. Ruhnk. Tim. 32.—II. that which one sees, a sight, Soph. Aj. 1004; τὸ ἐρωτικόν ὄμμα, Plat. Phaedr. 253 E.—3. of mental vision, an image of fancy, Soph. El. 903.—III. the eye of heaven, i. e. by day, the sun, ὄμμα αἰθέρος, Ar. Nub. 286; by night, the moon, ὄμμα νυκτός, Aesch. Pers. 426, Eur. I. T. 110.—Only poet., Erf. Soph. Ant. 104.—IV. generally, light: hence, metaph., that which brings light, esp. in Trag.; ὄμμα ξεινιστοί, a light to strangers, Pind. P. 5, 76; ὄμμα δόμων νομῶν δεσπότην παρονισίαν, Aesch. Pers. 169; ὄμμα σήνης, the light of happy tidings, Soph. Tr. 204.—2. by a natural metaphor, anything dear or precious, as the apple of an eye, Aesch. Eum. 1025; cf. Valck. Phoen. 809, v. sub ὀφθαλμός III., φάος II.—V. as periph. of the person, like κέρα, ὄμμα πέλειας, νύμφας for πέλεια, νύμφα, Soph. Aj. 140, Tr. 527; so, ὃ πανόρροφον ὄμμα Κηφισοῖ, for ὃ πανόρροφός Κηφισέ, Eur. Ion 1261, cf. Valck. Phoen. 415. Pors. Or. 1080; and v. ὀφθαλμός. (From the same root as ὄφθαλμος, fut. of ὄραω, and pf. ὄμμαι.) Hence

Ὀμματεύς, ον, from or seated in the eyes, Soph. Fr. 169. [α]

Ὀμματίδιον, ον, τό, dim. from sq. [α]

Ὀμματίων, ον, τό, dim. from ὄμμα, a little eye, Anth. [α]

Ὀμματογράφος, ον, (ὄμμα, γράφω) painting or staining the eyes, Ion ap. Eust.; v. στίμμη. [α]

Ὀμματολαμπής, ες, (ὄμμα, λάμπω) with sparkling eyes, Synes.

Ὀμματοποιός, ὄν, (ὄμμα, ποιέω) causing to see, Iamb.

Ὀμματοστερής, ες, (ὄμμα, στερέω) bereft of eyes, Soph. O. C. 1260, Eur. Phoen. 328.—II. act. depriving of eyes: hence φλογμός ὄμ. φνύν, heat that robs plants of their eyes or buds, Aesch. Eum. 940.

Ὀμματουρός, ὄν, (ὄμμα, ἔργω)=ὀμματοποιός, Iamb.

Ὀμματώω, ὦ, (ὄμμα) to furnish with eyes, e. g. a statue, Diod. 4, 76.—II. to make one see, open his eyes, τινά: hence, in pass., ὅρην ὀμματωμένην, a mind quick of sight, Aesch. Cho. 854.—III. to enlighten one, τινά: also, ὄμμ. λόγον, to make it clear or distinct, to explain, Aesch. Supp. 467.

ὈΜΝΥΜΙ or ὀμνύνω, q. v.: f. ὀμνού-

μαι, -ει, -είται, inf. ὀμνεῖσθαι, aor. ὀμνωσα, in Hom. usu. without augm.: perf. ὀμνώκοι, pass. ὀμνώσμαι, 3 pers. ὀμνώσται, Aesch. Ag. 1290: Hom. has pres. imperat. ὀμνύνει in Il. 23, 585; the fut.; the aor., usu. with double σ, ὀμνώσαι; the impf. ὀμνύνει from ὀμνύνω:—Ion. part. ὀμνύντες Hdt. 1, 153, as if from ὀμνέω. Lacon. I pl. fut. ὀμνιώμεθα, Ar. Lys. 183.

To swear, Hom.; freq. ὀρκον ὀμνύσαι, to swear an oath, Il. 19, 175, etc. so, ἐπὶ ὀρκῳ ὁ, Il. 3, 279, Hes. Op. 280.—II. to swear a thing, or to a thing, affirm, confirm by oath, τι, Il. 19, 187 Xen. Ages. 1, 11: foll. by inf. fut., to swear that one will..., Il. 21, 373, etc., so commonly in Att., Lys. 186, 42, etc.; but also by inf. aor. and ἄν, Xen. An. 7, 7, 40; or without ἄν, Hdt. 2, 179, Xen. Cyr. 7, 4, 3, etc., cf. Lob. Phryn. 750; by inf. pres., to swear that one does..., Soph. Phil. 357; by inf. pf., to swear that one has..., Dem. 553, 17: ἡ μὲν is oft. inserted before the inf., v. ἡ I. fin.:—div. πρὸς τινα, to swear to one, Od. 14, 331, but in this sign. τιναῖ is more freq., Plat. Charm. 157 C, etc.: εἰπεῖν ὀμνύσαι, to say with an oath, Plat. Symp. 215 D.—III. to call as witness of an oath, invoke, swear by, c. acc., Στυγὸς ὕδωρ, Ἐννοσίγαιον, Il. 14, 271; 23, 595, cf. Valck. Hipp. 1027; so too in Hdt. 5, 7, Aesch. Theb. 529, etc.; later, ὀν. κατὰ τιγος, Thuc. 5, 47, Dem. 553, 17:—pass., ὀμνώσται Ζεῦς, Jupiter has been sworn by, adjoined, Eur. Rhos. 816.

Ὀμνῶ,=foreg., in Hom. only in impf. ὀμνυνε; ὀμνώνοντι, Hdt. 4, 103; most usu. in later comedy, Pors. ar. Elms. Med. 774 (729). [ῥ]

Ὀμοῦλας, ἄκος, ἔ, ἡ,=ὀμαῦλας ὀμῶλας.

Ὀμόβιος, ον, (ὄμος, βίος) living together: esp. a husband and wife, Alciph. 103.—Ὀμοβλαστόν, or, better, ὀμοβλαστέω, ὦ, to shoot or bud at the same time, Theophr., cf. Lob. Phryn. 623; from

Ὀμοβλαστής, ἔς, ὀμόβλαστος, ον, (ὄμοι, βλαστόν) shooting or sprouting at the same time, Theophr.

Ὀμοβονλέω, ὦ, to delibitate together, Plut. 2, 96 E.

Ὀμόβουλος, ον, (ὄμός, βουλή) having the same wish, antiquus.

Ὀμόδωμος, ον, (ὄμός, δωμός) having one common altar, Thuc. 3, 59: like Ceres and Proserpina.

Ὀμογάλακτος, ον=sq. [γῶ]

Ὀμογάλαξ, ακτος, ὁ, ἡ, (ὄμός, γάλα) suckled with the same milk, a foster brother or sister: in plur.=γεννήται, clansmen, tribesmen, Arist. Pol. 1, 2, 6, cf. Arnold Thuc. vol. i. appendix 3. [γῶ]

Ὀμογάμβροι, οί, (ὄμός, γαμβρός) sons-in-law of the same person, Poll. 3, 32.

Ὀμόγαμος, ον, (ὄμός, γαμέω) married together, a husband and wife, Eur. Phoen. 137, H. F. 339.

Ὀμογάστριον, ον, (ὄμός, γαστήρ) from the same womb, born of the same mother, κασίγνητος, ὁ, Il. 24, 47; c. gen., ὄμ. Ἐκτορος, Il. 21, 95; cf. ὀγάστριος.

Ὀμογάστρον, ορος, ὁ, ἡ,=foreg.

Ὀμογένεια, ας, ἡ, community of origin, Strab.: and

Ὀμογενέτωρ, ορος, ὁ, a brother Eur. Phoen. 165: from

Ὀμογενής, ες, (ὄμός, γένος) of the same race or family, Eur. Or. 244, etc. generally, akin, τινί, to another, Eur. I. T. 918: of the same kind, λῖβοι Tim. Loc. 99 D: and so, τὰ ὄμ-

Arist. Categ. 6, 13.—II. act. *engendering with*, Soph. O. T. 1361. Adv. *-ως*.

‘Ομογένιος, *ον*, (ὁμός, γένος) a rare form, whence ὁμόγιος.

‘Ομογέρων, *οντος*, δ, (ὁμός, γέρων) a contemporary in old age, Luc. Merc. Cond. 20.

‘Ομογλωσσέω, *ω*, Att. -γλωττώ, to speak the same tongue: from

‘Ομογλωσσος, *ον*, Att. -γλωττος, (ὁμός, γλῶσσα) speaking the same tongue, Hdt. 1, 57, etc.; *τινί*, with one, 1, 171.

‘Ομόγνητος, *ον*,=ὁμογενής, related by birth, a brother, sister: also ὁμογνήτη, Orph. Arg. 1213, Manetho, etc.

‘Ομόγνιος, *ον*, contr. for ὁμογένιος: —of the same race or blood, kindred: esp. of the gods of a family or race, ὁμόγν. θεοί, gods who protect a race or family, Lat. *Dii gentilitii*, Soph. O. C. 1333; Ζεὺς ὁμ., Eur. Andr. 921, Ar. Ran. 750, Plat., etc.; cf. Ruhnk. Tim.

‘Ομογνωμονέω, *ω*, to be ὁμογνώμων, be of one mind, to league together, Thuc. 2, 97; ὁμ. *τινί*, to consent to, Xen. Cyr. 2, 2, 24; ὁμ. *τινί τι*, to agree with one in a thing, Id. Mem. 4, 3, 10.

‘Ομογνωμοσύνη, *ης*, ἡ, agreement in opinion, Clem. Al.: from

‘Ομογνώμων, *ον*, gen. *ονος*, (ὁμός, γνώμη) of one mind, like-minded, *τινί*, with one, Thuc. 8, 92, Xen. Hell. 2, 3, 15, etc.; ὁμ. *τινί* λαμβάνειν, ποιεῖν, ποιεῖσθαι, to bring to one's own opinion, Xen. Cyr. 2, 2, 24; 5, 46, Lac. 8, 1. Adv. -μόνος, Lycourg. 160, 4.

‘Ομόγραφος, *ον*,=ὁμογενής, Pind. P. 4, 260, Plat. Legg. 878 D; ὁμ. *τινί*, Plat. Theat. 156 B.

‘Ομόγραμμα, *ον*, (ὁμός, γραμμή) of or with the same lines.—2. (ὁμός, γράμμα) of or with the same letters, Luc. Hermot. 40.

‘Ομογράφω, *ω*, to write in the same manner.

‘Ομόδαμος, Dor. for ὁμόδημος, Pind. Fr. 168.

‘Ομόδεσφος, *ον*,=ὁμογάστρος, Call. Fr. 168.

‘Ομόδემνιος, *ον*, (ὁμός, δέμνιον) sharing one bed, Aesch. Ag. 1108, Musae. 70.

‘Ομόδημος, *ω*, to be ὁμόδημος, Plat. 2, 823 B. and

‘Ομόδημία, *ας*, ἡ, a living with others, agreement, Iamb.: from

‘Ομόδῆμος, *ον*, Dor. -δᾶμος, (ὁμός, δῆμος) of the same people or race, γόνος, Pind. O. 9, 69; *τινί*, with one, Id. I. 1, 140.

‘Ομόδιατος, *ον*, (ὁμός, διαίτα) living or eating with others, Luc. Demon. 5, etc.; ὁμ. τοῖς πολλοῖς, common to the generality, Id. de Hist. Conscr. 16.

‘Ομόδιφρος, *ον*, (ὁμός, δίφρος) in the same chariot, driving together, Nonn.

‘Ομόδογματός, *ω*, (ὁμός, δόγμα) to hold the same opinions, M. Anton. Hence

‘Ομόδογματία, *ας*, ἡ, agreement in opinion, Stob.

‘Ομοδός, *ω*, to be of the same opinion, *τινί*, with one, Plat. Phaed. 83 D: absol. to agree together, Id. Rep. 442 D, Polyb., etc.; and

‘Ομοδοξία, *ας*, ἡ, agreement in opinion, unanimity, Plat. Rep. 433 C, Arist. Eth. N. 9, 6, 1: from

‘Ομόδοξος, *ον*, (ὁμός, δόξα) of the same opinion, Luc. Eunuch. 2.

‘Ομόδορπιος, *ον*, (ὁμός, δόρπιον) a mess-mate, Nonn.; ἡ δὲ σύνδειπνος.

‘Ομόδουλος, *ον*, (ὁμός, δουλος) a fellow-slave, Eur. Hec. 60: ὁμ. *τινός*, Plat. Phaed. 85 B, Phaedr. 273 E, 1024

Xen., etc.: metaph., in love with one woman, Mel. 18, 5.

‘Ομόδοντος, *ον*, (ὁμός, δονπέω) sounding together, Nonn.

‘Ομόδρομέω, *ω*, to run the same course with, Tim. Locr. 97 A; and

‘Ομόδρομία, *ας*, ἡ, a running together or meeting, Luc. Astrol. 22: from

‘Ομόδρομος, *ον*, (ὁμός, δρᾶμειν) running the same course with, τῷ ἡλίῳ, Plat. Epin. 987 B.

‘Ομόδυνάμειω, *ω*, to be of the same power, Procl.: from

‘Ομόδύναμος, *ον*, (ὁμός, δύναμις) of like power. [ῥ]

‘Ομόεδρος, *ον*, (ὁμός, ἔδρα) having a like seat, Stob.

‘Ομοεθνέω, *ω*, to be of the same people or race, Diod.: from

‘Ομοεθνής, *ἐς*, (ὁμός, ἔθνος) of the same people or race, Hdt. 1, 91; less wide than ὁμόφυλος, Polyb. 11, 19, 3:—generally, of the same kind, πρὸς ἄλληλα, Arist. Eth. N. 8, 1, 3. Hence

‘Ομοεθνία, *ας*, ἡ, descent from the same people or race, Lat. *gentilitas*.—II. in Hipp., connection and sympathy of parts,—as he also uses ἔθνος for μέρος.

‘Ομοεθνος, *ον*,=ὁμοεθνής.

‘Ομοειδής, *ἐς*, (ὁμός, εἶδος) of the same kind, Arist. Rhet. 3, 2, 12: of like form, Polyb. 34, 11, 17. Adv. -ῶς. Hence

‘Ομοειδία, *ας*, ἡ, sameness of nature or form, Dion. H. Rhet. 641, 5, and Strab.,—with v. 1. -ειδεῖα.

‘Ομοειδος, *ον*,=ὁμοειδής.

‘Ομοερκής, *ἐς*, within the same house or prison, A. B.

‘Ομοεστία, *ον*, (ὁμός, ἐστία) dwelling in the same house, v. 1. in Polyb. 2, 57, 7.

‘Ομόεσκητος, *ον*, (ὁμός, ἐσύννυμι) yoked together, Nonn.; cf. ὁμόζυγος.

‘Ομόηλος, *ον*, (ὁμός, ἥλος) of like zeal, Nonn.

‘Ομοῦνέω, *ω*, to be ὁμόζυγος: generally, to pull or work together: opp. to ἑτεροζυγέω.

‘Ομοῦνης, *ἐς*,=ὁμόζυγος, Nonn.

‘Ομοῦνία, *ας*, ἡ, a being yoked together: in Rhet., correspondence of parts, Dion. Comp. p. 197: from

‘Ομόζυγος, *ον*, (ὁμός, ζυγόν) yoked together, a yoke-fellow: generally, bound together, esp. paired: hence, joined in marriage, married, a husband or wife: metaph. also, agreeing, unanimous.

‘Ομοῦς, *υγος*, δ, ἡ,=foreg., Plat. Phaedr. 256 A.

‘Ομοζωνέω, *ω*, to be ὁμόζωνος, to be in the same zone: and

‘Ομοζωνία, *ας*, ἡ, a being in the same zone: from

‘Ομόζωνος, *ον*, (ὁμός, ζώνη) in the same zone.

‘Ομοήθεια, *ας*, ἡ, agreement of manners or sentiments, Philostr.: from

‘Ομοήτης, *ἐς*, (ὁμός, ἥθος) of the same manners or sentiments, Plat. Gorg. 510 C, Arist. Eth. N. 8, 11, 5: also ὁμήτης.

‘Ομοῆλιξ, *ἱκος*, δ, ἡ,=ὁμήλιξ, Anth. P. append. 303.

‘Ομοθάλιμος, *ον*, (ὁμός, θάλαμος) living in the same room or house, c. gen., Pind. P. 11, 4. [ῶ]

‘Ομοθαμνέω, *ω*, to grow up with the plant, take root, M. Anton. 11, 8.

‘Ομόθεον, *adv.*, (ὁμός) from the same place, of two stems growing from the same root, θάμνοι ἐξ ὁμόθεν πεδῶν-τες, Od. 5, 477, (like ἐξ ὁμόθεν, etc.): usu., of the same origin, ὁμόθεν γεγάσιν, H. Hom. Ven. 135, Hes. Op. 108, c. Xen. Cyr. 8, 7, 14 τὸν

ὁμόθεν, a brother, Eur. Or. 486; τοὺν ὁμ. πεφυκότα, Id. I. A. 501.—II. from near, hand to hand, ὁμ. μάχῃ ποιεῖσθαι, like Lat. *cominus pugnare*, opp. to ἀκροβόλεσθαι, Xen. Cyr. 8, 8, 22: ὁμόθεν διέκειν, to follow close upon, Ib. 1, 4, 23.

‘Ομόθεος, (ὁμός, θεός) ὁ and ἡ, equally a god or goddess.

‘Ομόθεσμος, *ον*, (ὁμός, θεσμός) of the same institution, Or. Sib.

‘Ομόθηλος, *ον*,=ὁμογάλαξ.

‘Ομόθηρος, *ον*, (ὁμός, θηρώω) hunting with, Call. Dian. 210.

‘Ομόθηρσκος, *ον*, worshipping alike.

‘Ομόθρις, *τρίχος*, δ, ἡ, (ὁμός, θρίξ) with the same sort of hair, Sophron ap. Dem. Phal., cf. ὁδοίξ.

‘Ομόθρονος, *ον*, (ὁμός, θρόνος) sharing the same throne, Pind. N. 11, 2.

‘Ομόθορος, *ον*, speaking or sounding together.

‘Ομοθυμῶδον, *adv.*, with one accord, Ar. Av. 1015, Plat., etc.: and

‘Ομοθυμέω, *ω*, v. 1. for ὁμονοέω, Xen. Cyr. 4, 2, 47: and

‘Ομοθυμία, *ας*, ἡ, unanimity, concord: from

‘Ομόθυμος, *ον*, (ὁμός, θυμός) of one mind, unanimous, Anth.

‘Ομοιάζω, (ὁμοιος) to be like, resemble, intr., N. T.

‘Ομοιειδής, *ἐς*, (ὁμοιος, εἶδος) of like nature or appearance, *τινί*, with one, Isocr. Antid. § 190.

‘Ομοῖος, ὁμοῖον, Ep. for ὁμοιος, ὁμοιον, q. v., Hom., and Hes. [strictly, but *ε* Ep., metri grat. before a long syll., as in genit. ὁμοῖον, Spitzn. V. Her. p. 83, Herm. El. Metr. p. 56.]

‘Ομοιοαρκτος, *ον*, beginning alike.

‘Ομοιοβάρης, *ἐς*, (ὁμοιος, βάρος) equally heavy, Arist. Coel. 1, 6, 8.

‘Ομοιόβιος, *ον*, (ὁμοιος, βίος) leading a like life, Arist. Part. Atz. 3, 17.

‘Ομοιοβλαστάνω, v. 1. for ὁμοβλαστάνω, q. v.

‘Ομοιογενεια, *ας*, ἡ, likeness of race or kind, Dion. H. 3, 15: from

‘Ομοιογενής, *ἐς*, (ὁμοιος, γένος) of like race or kind, Arist. Gen. An. 1, 1, 7. Adv. -ῶς.

‘Ομοιογονία, *ας*, ἡ, the generation of like bodies.

‘Ομοιογραφέω, *ω*, to write alike.

‘Ομοιοειδής, *ἐς*,=ὁμοιειδής, Plat. 2, 900 B.

‘Ομοιόβρις, *τρίχος*, δ, ἡ, with like hair.

‘Ομοιοκαρπέω, *ω*, to bear like fruit, Theophr.: from

‘Ομοιόκαρπος, *ον*, (ὁμοιος, καρπός) bearing like fruit, Theophr.

‘Ομοιοκαταληκτέω, *ω*, to end alike, have a like end: from

‘Ομοιοκατάληκτος, *ον*, ending alike, of verses, Gramm. Hence

‘Ομοιοκαταληξία, *ας*, ἡ, a like end, rhyming.

‘Ομοιοκριθός, *ον*, (ὁμοιος, κριθή) like barley, Theophr.

‘Ομοιολεκτομερής, *ἐς*, consisting of equally fine parts.

‘Ομοιολογία, *ας*, ἡ, uniformity of speech, Quintil.

‘Ομοιομέρεια, *ας*, ἡ, a likeness of the single parts:—the quality of a body consisting of like or equal parts, Plat. 2, 876 C, Lucret. 1, 830; cf. sq.: from

‘Ομοιομερής, *ἐς*, (ὁμοιος, μέρος) consisting of like parts, Arist. H. A. 1, 1, 11.—In the philosophy of Anaxa goras, τὰ ἑωσιμερῆ were the homogeneus elements of the universe, Arist. Metaph. 1, 7, 3; but cf. Ritter Hist. of Phil. 1, p. 256, Engl. Tr.

‘Ομοιομήτριος, *ον*, (ὁμοιος, ῥήμη) born of the same mother.

Ὀμοιόμορφος, *ον*, (ὁμοιος, μορφή) *like form*, Diog. L. 10, 49.

Ὀμοιόνομος, *ον*, (ὁμοιος, νόμος) *of the laws*, Phinlays ap. Stob. p. 445, 6. Ὀμοιοσύσιος, *ον*, (ὁμοιος, οὐσία) *of the substance*, Eccl.

Ὀμοιοπάθεια, *ας, ή*, *likeness in condition, correspondence*, Strab.—II. *likeness of feeling, sympathy*, cf. Wytenb. ut. 2, 72 B. [αἰ]; and

Ὀμοιοπαθεῖν, *ω*, *to be in like case, to have the same feelings or affections*, *sympathize*, *τινί*, *with another*, Arist. h. N. 1, 5, 3, etc.: from

Ὀμοιοπαθής, *ες*, (ὁμοιος, παθεῖν, *idos*) *being in like case, having like feelings or affections, sympathising*, *τινί* *th another*, Plat. Rep. 409 B, v. Wytenb. Plut. 72 B: generally, *of the nature*, Plat. Tim. 45 C. Adv. 28.

Ὀμοιοπάτριος, *ον*, (ὁμοιος, πατήρ) *coming from the same father*.

Ὀμοιοπρεπής, *ες*, (ὁμοιος, πρέπω) *like appearance with*, *τινί*, Aesch. i. 793.

Ὀμοιοπροσώπεω, *ω*, *to be of like appearance or figure*: from

Ὀμοιοπρόσωπος, *ον*, (ὁμοιος, πρός-*των*) *of like countenance or figure,—in the same person*, Gramm.

Ὀμοιοπτερος, *ον*, (ὁμοιος, πτερών) *th like plumage*, Arist. H. A. 1, 1, 21.

Ὀμοιοπύστος, *ον*, (ὁμοιος, πύσις) *a like case*, Gramm.

Ὀμοιοπύστος, *ον*, (ὁμοιος, πυρός) *e wheat*, Theophr.

Ὀμοιορυσμος, *ον*=ὁμόρυσμος, Hipp.

Ὀμοιος, *α, ον* or, *as in Hom.*, *n.*, and old Att. ὁμοῖος, *η, ον*, v. Schweigh. v. 1. H. 1, 18, 32; Att.

α, ον: *so*, in Ep. collat. form, ὁμοῖος, *on*—at least *no fem.* is used in Hom. and Hes.: (ὁμός)—*like*, *embling*, *Lat. similis*, Hom., etc.: *verb.*, ὥς αὖτε τὸν ὁμοῖον ἀγεῖν

δς τὸν ὁμοῖον, 'birds of a feather c. together'; Od. 17, 218; *so later*, ὁμοῖος τῷ ὁμοίῳ, Plat. Gorg. 510

τὸ ὁμοῖον ἀνταποδιδόναι, *to give for tat*, Lat. *par pari referre*, Hdt. 18, cf. Id. 1, 1, infr. 8.—2. also pressing perfect agreement=ὁ αὐτός, the same, Il. 18, 329, Od. 16, 182.

3. *shared alike by both*, i. e. *common*, ἵκος ὁμ., *mutual strife*, Il. 4, 444; πόλεμος, *war in which each takes* *it*, oft. in Hom.: and more widely, *used alike by all, common to all*, γῆρας, Il. 4, 315; ἑμάντας, Od. 3, 236; ἴρα, Il. 18, 120; πότμος, Pind. N.

107: cf. κοινός, Lat. *communis*—*esp. equal in force, a match for one*, t. *par*, Il. 23, 632, Hdt. 9, 96.—5. *at or like in mind or wish*, *at one* *h.*, agreeing, Hes. Op. 180.—6. in mid. phrases, *as, κόμαι Χαρίτεσσιν αἶαι*, i. e. *κόμαι ταῖς τῶν Χαρίτων αἶαι*, Il. 17, 51; *so not rare* in Prose, ὅματα ὁμοία ἐκείνῳ *for τοῖς ἴνῳ*, Xen. Cyr. 6, 1, 50, v. Schäf.

n. Comp. p. 170, Melet. p. 57, sq.; cf. ἴσος I. fin., συγγενής II. 1.—*ἵον ἡμῖν ἔσται*, *it will be the same*, all one to us, Lat. *perinde erit*, t. 8, 80.—8. ἡ ὁμοία (sc. *δική*, *us* etc.), *τήν ὁμοίαν δίδοναι*, *διδόναι* *or ἀνταποδιδόναι*, *τινί*, *say any one like for like*, *tit for tat*, t. 4, 119; 6, 21; *τήν ὁμοίαν φέ-
θαι παρά τινος*, *to have alike return* *le one*, Hdt. 6, 62; ἐπ' ἴσῃ καί, *on fair and equal terms*, Hdt. 9, 4, on Lab. Paral. 61.—9. *in ὁμοίῳ εἶσθαι*, *ti*, *to hold a thing in like* *em*, Hdt. 7, 138.—II. of the same

c. or *station*, Hdt. 1, 134; hence, ὁμοιοί, in aristocratic states, all

citizens who had equal right to hold state-offices, (as the whole people in a democracy,) *peers*, so esp. at Sparta, Xen. Lac. 13, 1 and 7; cf. Arist. Pol. 5, 7, 3; cf. ὁμότιμος.

B. Construction: 1. the word may stand alone and absol., as freq. in Hom. etc.—2. the person or thing which another is like, is in dat., as with Lat. *similis*, so always in Hom. and Hes., and mostly in Hdt. and Att.: but sometimes, as also Lat. *similis*, with genit., which is easily explained from the comparative signif. of ὁμοιος, Hdt. 3, 37, Pind. P. 2, 88, Plat. Rep. 472 D.—3. that in which a person or thing is like another, is in acc., Od. 6, 16, Il. 5, 778; *so, ὁμοῖος ἐν πολέμῳ*, Il. 12, 270; and post-Hom., ὁμ. *τινί* *πρός τι*, Xen. Cyn. 5, 29; but, οὐδέν ἦν μοι ὁμοῖον *πρός τοῦτον*, I had nothing in common with him, Isae. 71, 37.—4. with inf., θέτειν ἀνέμοισιν ὁμοῖοι, like the winds to run, or in running, Il. 10, 437; τῷ οὕτῳ τις ὁμοῖος κομῆσαι ἵππων, none is like him to trap or in trapping horses, Il. 2, 553, cf. 14, 521, etc.—5. foll. by οἶος, as, ὁμοῖη, οἶη *me* τὸ πρῶτον ἐν ὀφθαλμοῖσι νόσας, like as when thou saw'st me first, H. Hom. Ven. 180; *so too* Xen.: also by ὥστερ, Xen. An. 5, 4, 34.—6. foll. by ὥς, ὥστερ, Xen. Symp. 4, 37: also by καί *for* *ὥς* *or* *ὥστερ*, like Lat. *perinde ac*, etc., γνῶμῃσι ἐχρέοντο ὁμοῖαι καὶ σοί, Valek. Hdt. 7, 50, 2, cf. Thuc. 1, 120, Plat. Crito 48 B, Heind. Theaet. 154 A et sub καί V.—7. ὁμοῖός ἐμι, c. part., like εἰκα, Jelf Gr. Gr. § 682, 2.

C. Adv. ὁμοίως, *in like manner, like*, Hdt., and Pind.: the neut. ὁμοῖον and ὁμοῖα, Ion. ὁμοῖον, ὁμοῖα, were also freq. as adv., esp. in Hdt.; ὁμοῖον ὥστερ, like as when., Soph. Ant. 587, Eur. Or. 697: ὁμοῖα τοῖς μάλιστα, 'second to none'; Hdt. 3, 8, cf. Kühn. Gr. Gr. 590 Anm. 3: ὁμοῖος καί., Hdt., 7, 86, 100; ὁμοῖός τε καί., Herm. Soph. O. 2, 562. [On the quantity of the form ὁμοῖος, v. sub voc.]

Ὀμοιοσῆμος, *ον*, *of like sign or signification*.

Ὀμοιοσκενος, *ον*, (ὁμοιος, σκενή) *in like dress or array*, Strab.

Ὀμοιοστομος, *ον*, *with a like mouth, aperture or front*.

Ὀμοιοσύντακτος, *ον*, *of like construction*.

Ὀμοιοσχημεῖω, *ω*, *to be ὁμοιοσχημεῖω*, *to be like in form*.

Ὀμοιοσχημος, *ον*=ὁμοιοσχημῶν.

Ὀμοιοσχημότης, *ης, ή*, *likeness of form or position*, Arist. Soph. El. 6, 2: from

Ὀμοιοσχημῶν, *ον*, gen. *ονος*, (ὁμοιος, σχῆμα) *of like form*, Arist. Anal. Pr. 1, 5, 11. Adv. *οὕτως*, Id. Eth. Ed. 1, 8, 7.

Ὀμοιοτάχης, *ες*, (ὁμοιος, τάχος) *equally quick*. Adv. *χῶς*, Arist. Mund. 2, 7.

Ὀμοιοτέλετος, *ον*, (ὁμοιος, τελετή) *ending alike*, Arist. Rhet. 3, 9, 9: *τὸ ὁμοῖον*, the like ending of two or more clauses or verses, in the way of rhyme, of which one finds traces even in the best poets, e. g. Soph. Aj. 62—65; very freq. in the endings of the two halves of the Pentameter.

Ὀμοιοτύτης, *ητος, ή*, (ὁμοιος) *similarity, likeness*, Plat. Phaedr. 109 A, etc.; and in pl., Id. 82 A, etc.: ὁμοιοτύτη=ὁμοῖος, Id. Tim. 75 D.

Ὀμοιοτόνος, *ον*, (ὁμοιος, τόνος) *of like tone or accent*, Dion. Comp. p. 66.

Ὀμοιοτροπία, *ας, ή*, *likeness of manners and life*, Strab.: from

Ὀμοιοτροπος, *ον*, (ὁμοιος, τρόπος) *of like manners and life*, Thuc. 1, 63, 10. Adv. *τως*, Id. 6, 20, Arist. Gen. An. 3, 5, 6.

Ὀμοιοτύπιος, *ον*, *formed alike*, [ὕ] *of like manners and life*, Thuc. 1, 63, 10. Adv. *τως*, Id. 6, 20, Arist. Gen. An. 3, 5, 6.

Ὀμοιόφλοιος, *ον*, (ὁμοιος, φλόος) *with like bark*, Theophr.

Ὀμοιοφάνια, *ας, ή*, *likeness of voice* from

Ὀμοιόφωνος, *ον*, (ὁμοιος, φωνή) *with a like voice*.

Ὀμοιόχροια, *ας, ή*, (ὁμοιος, χροιά) *likeness of colour*, Arist. Meteor. 1, 5, 5.

Ὀμοιόχρονος, *ον*, (ὁμοιος, χρόνος) *of equal or like duration*: esp. in prosody, of equal length, Dion. Comp. p. 66.

Ὀμοιοχρώματος, *ον*, (ὁμοιος, χρώμα) *of like colour*, Callix. ap. Ath. 202 A.

Ὀμοιόχωρος, *ον*, (ὁμοιος, χώρα) *occupying the same space*, Hermes ap. Stob. Eccl. 1, p. 1102.

Ὀμοῖο, *ω*, f. *ωσω*, (ὁμοῖος) *to make like, assimilate*, *τινί* *τι*, Eur. Hel. 33, Plat. Rep. 393 C: *πρός τὰ παρόντα τὰς ὀργὰς ὁμ.*, Thuc. 8, 82: esp. *to liken, compare*, *τινί* *τι*, Hdt. 8, 28, etc.; *so in Mid.*, Hdt. 1, 123;—*Pass.* *to be made like, become like*, in Hom. only in inf. aor. pass., ὁμοιωθῆναι ἄντην (Ep. for ὁμοιωθῆναι), Il. 1, 187, Od. 3, 120; ὀργὰς πρέπει θεοῖς οὕτως ὁμοιωθῆναι βροτοῖς, Eur. Bacch. 1348, cf. Thuc. 5, 103; freq. also in Isocr., Plat., etc.—II. in Mid. also *to make a like return*, *τινί*, Hdt. 5, 50, 2, 158. Hence

Ὀμοῖωμα, *ατος, τό*, *that which is made like, a likeness, image*, Plat. Phaedr. 250 A, B, Soph. 266 D etc. Hence

Ὀμοιωμῆτικός, *ής, ές*, *belonging to resemblance*, Gramm.

Ὀμοιωσις, *ως, ή*, (ὁμοῖος) *a making like, likening*, Plat. Rep. 454 C.—II. *a becoming like*, *τινί*, Id. Theaet. 176 B.—2. a likeness, LXX.

Ὀμοιωτής, *ου, ό*, (ὁμοῖος) *one who likens*: esp. a sculptor or painter. Hence

Ὀμοιωτικός, *ής, όν*, *belonging to likening*: Subst. *ή-κν* (sc. τέχνη), the art of likening or copying. Adv. *κός*, Sext. Emp.

Ὀμόκαπτος, *ον*, (ὁμός, κάπη) *eating together*, Epimenid. ap. Arist. Pol. 1, 2, 5; where others prefer ὁμόκαπτος at the same smoke or fire, i. e. *dwelling together*, v. Götting p. 479.

Ὀμοκάτοικος, *ον*, *dwelling together* (ὁμοκέλευθος, *ον*, (ὁμός, κέλευθος) *going together*, Plat. Crat. 405 D.

Ὀμόκεντρος, *ον*, *with the same centre, concentric*.

Ὀμόκλῆρος, Dor. *for* ὁμόκληρος Pind.

Ὀμοκλῶ, =ὁμοκλέω, —only found in 3 impf. ὁμόκλῃ, Il. 18, 156; 24, 248.

Ὀμοκλέω, *ω*, f. *ήσω*, *to call out or shout together*, properly of a number of persons, and therefore properly in plur., *μνηστοῖρες δ' ἅμα πάντες ὁμόκλειον*, Od. 21, 360, cf. Soph. El. 712: but mostly used of single persons, *to call or shout to*, *τινί*, whether to encourage, Il. 15, 658; 24, 252; or to upbraid, but mostly in latter sense, as, *δενδρὸ ὁμοκλήσας*, Il. 5, 439, etc.; c. inf., *to command by a loud call*, *call on one* *to do*, Il. 16, 714; 23, 337; also c. dat. modi, ὁμοκλεῖν μύθῳ, ἐπέεσσιν, Hom.; Ion. aor. ὁμοκλήσασκε, Il. 2, 199.—Cf. ὁμοκλῶ.—From

Ὀμοκλή, *ής, ή*, (ὁμός, κλέω) *1025*

strictly, a calling out together, shouting of several persons, Il. 16, 147; the harmony of flutes, Pind. I. 5 (4), 35;—but usu. of single persons, a loud call or shout to a person, whether to encourage or upbraid, Hom. mostly in latter sense, οἱ δ' ἀνακτος ὑποδίδεσαντες ὁμοκλήν, Il. 12, 413; χαλεπαὶ δέ τ' ἀνάκτων εἰσὶν ὁμοκλαί, Od. 17, 189; Ion. with spir. lenis, ὅτ' ὁμοκλῆς, H. Hom. Cor. 88, Hes. Sc. 341; in later Ep. also of the voice of dogs, Opp. H. 1, 152; the crackling of fire, Ib. 4, 14; the roar of the wind, Nic. Th. 311.

Ὁμοκληρία, ας, ἡ, an equal lot or share, joint possession: from

Ὁμοκληρος, ον, Dor.-κλᾶρος (ὁμός, κλήρος): having an equal share; esp. of an inheritance, a coheir, Lat. coheirs, Pind. O. 2, 89, N. 9, 11.

Ὁμοκλήσις, ἡ=ὁμοκλή.
Ὁμοκλήτειρα, ας, ἡ, fem. from sq., Lyc. 1337.

Ὁμοκλητῆρ, ἦρος, ὁ, (ὁμοκλέω) one who calls out, encourages, rouses, Il. 12, 273; 23, 452.

Ὁμοκλητος, ον, (ὁμός, ὁμοῦ, καλέω) called together.—II. having the same name, Nic. Th. 882.

Ὁμοκλίνης, ἐς,=sq., Nonn.

Ὁμοκλίνος, ον, (ὁμός, κλίνη) reclining on the same couch, at table, Hdt. 9, 16.

Ὁμοκλῖτος, ον, founded together; v. l. for ὁμοκτίτος.

Ὁμοκοίλιος, ον=ὁμογάστριος.

Ὁμοκοίτια, ας, ἡ, a sleeping together: from

Ὁμοκοίτος, ον, (ὁμός, κοίτη) sleeping together, a husband or wife: ὁμοκοίτις, ἡ, to explain ἡκοίτις, Plat. Crat. 405 D.

Ὁμοκρατορ, ον, (ὁμός, ραῖρα) with equal horns, Nfan.

Ὁμοκτίτης, ον, (ὁμός, κτίζω) built together, Opp. H. 4, 352.

†Ὁμόλα, ἡ, Dor.=Ὁμόλη.

Ὁμόλεκτρος, ον, (ὁμός, λεκτρον)=δμοκοίτος, γυνή, Eur. Or. 508; but Ib. 476, Ζηνὸς ὁμόλεκτρον Κάρα, of Tyndareus, as husband of Leda.

Ὁμόλεχος, ον=foreg., unless it should be ὁμόλοχος.

†Ὁμόλη, ἡς, ἡ, Homole, a lofty mountain in Phthiotis in Thessaly, where Pan was honoured, Eur. H. F. 371; Theocr. 7, 103.—2. a city of Thessaly, in Magnesia, also called Ὁμόλιον, Strab. p. 443.

Ὁμόλογέω, ᾧ, f.-ήσω, (ὁμόλογος) to speak or say together: hence,—I. to speak one language, τινί, with one, Hdt. 2, 18: more fully, ὁμ. κατὰ γλῶτταν, 1, 142.—II. to hold the same language, hence, to agree with, τινί, Hdt. 1, 23, 171, etc.: ὁμ. τινὶ περί τι, Hdt. 1, 5; but also c. dat. rei, to agree upon one thing, Hdt. 2, 86:—also of things, τοῖς λόγοις οὐχ ὁμ. τὰ ἔργα, Thuc. 5, 55: hence—2. to make an agreement, come to terms, esp. of persons surrendering in war, τινί, with another, Hdt. 7, 172, etc.; ἐπὶ τι, on certain terms, Id. 1, 60, Thuc. 4, 69.—3. to agree to a thing, allow, admit, confess, grant it, τι, Hdt. 4, 154; 8, 94; and Plat.: ὁμολογῶ σοι, I grant you, i. e. I admit it, Ar. Plut. 94: c. inf., ὁμ. ἀνέειν, κλέπτειν, to confess that..., Eur. Aug. 1, Ar. Eq. 296; ὁμ. τι εἶναι, to allow, grant that..., freq. in Plat., e. g. Phaedr. 231 D.—1. to agree, promise to do, c. inf., fut., Plat. Symp. 174 A, Phaedr. 254 B; but also c. inf. aor., Lob. Phryn. 749.—5. to have to do with one, be connected with him, οὐδέν ὁμ. τινί, Hdt. 6, 54.

B. su in mid., just like the act., but rarely, Xen. Mem. 1, 2, 57.

C. pass. to be allowed or granted, Plat., etc.: c. inf., to be allowed or confessed to do, to be confessed so and so, Thuc. 4, 62, and freq. in Plat., as, ὁμολογεῖται γε παρὰ πάντων μέγας θεός εἶναι, Symp. 202 B: and then with the inf. omitted, αὕτη ἡ ἐξις δικαιοσύνην ἂν ὁμολογοῖτο, this habit should be allowed (to be) justice, Id. Rep. 434 A: ὁμολογεῖται, it is granted, allowed, Plat., etc.: hence, τὰ ὁμολογούμενα, τὰ ὁμολογημένα, things granted, acknowledged principles, etc., freq. in Plat.: ἐξ ὁμολογούμενου=ὁμολογούμενως, Polyb. 3, 111, 7. Hence

Ὁμολόγημα, ατος, τό, that which is agreed upon, taken for granted, a postulate, Plat. Phaed. 93 D, Gorg. 480 B.—II. a promise.

Ὁμολογησία, ας, ἡ, a confession, Eccl.—II. an agreement.

Ὁμολογησις, ἡ=foreg., Diod.

Ὁμολογεῖσθαι, verb. adj. from ὁμολογέω, one must confess, etc., Plat. Tim. 51 E, etc.

Ὁμολογητής, οὔ, ὁ, (ὁμολογέω) one who confesses.—II. one who promises.

Ὁμολογία, ας, ἡ, agreement, Plat. Symp. 187 B, etc.: among the Stoics, conformity with nature, Cicero's convenientia, de Fin. 3, 6, 21.—III. an agreement made, compact, Plat. Crat. 384 D, etc.; ὁμ. δέξασθαι, Thuc. 6, 10: esp. in war, terms of surrender, Hdt. 7, 156; 8, 52, Thuc., etc.; ὁμολογῆναι χρῆσθαι, ὁμολογῆναι ποιεῖσθαι, εἰς ὁμολογίην προσχωρεῖν, of the conquered, Hdt. 1, 150; 4, 201; 7, 156; ἐς ὁμολογίην προκαλεῖσθαι, of the conquerors, 3, 13.—2. an assent, admission, confession, Plat. Gorg. 461 C, etc.: from

Ὁμολογος, ον, (ὁμός, ὁμοῦ, λέγω) assenting, agreeing, of one mind, τινί, with one, Arist. Eth. N. 3, 6, 9; ὁμ. γενέσθαι τινί περί τινας, to agree with one on a point, Xen. Symp. 8, 36, cf. Lob. Phryn. 3: also of things, agreeing, suitable. Adv. -λας, confessedly, avowedly: but also, agreeably to, in unison with, ὁμ. ἔχειν τινί, Arist. Eth. N. 6, 2, 3.—ἐξ ὁμολόγου, like Lat. ex confesso, Polyb. 3, 91, 10, etc.; but also ex compacto, by mutual agreement, Id. 1, 67, i, etc.

Ὁμολογούμενος, adv. part. pres. pass. from ὁμολογέω, confessedly, avowedly, Thuc. 6, 90, Plat. Symp. 186 B, etc.:—but also, agreeably, conformably to, hence the Stoical phrase τῇ φύσει ὁμ. ἔην, Cicero's naturae convenienter vivere, Diog. L. 7, 87.

Ὁμολογούντως, adv.—foreg., Clem. Al.

†Ὁμολοῖδες, ων, αἱ, (sc. πύλαι)=†Ὁμολοῖδες, q. v.

†Ὁμολοῖχος, ον, ὁ, Homolōichus, masc. pr. n., Plat. Sull. 17.

Ὁμόλοχος, ον, (ὁμός, λόχος II) of the same band.—II. (λέχος)=ὁμόλεχος, Gramm.

†Ὁμόλοιδες, ων, αἱ, πύλαι, the Homoleian gate, in Boeotian Thebes, facing towards Thessaly, and so called from Mt. Homole, Paus. 9, 8, 6: but acc. to Schol. Eur. Phoen. 1126, from Ὁμόλωις, a daughter of Niobe.

Ὁμομῆθης, ἐς, learning together, v. l. for ὁμοπαθῆς.

Ὁμομαστιγίας, ον, ὁ, (ὁμός, μᾶστις) one flogged with another, a fellow-slave, comic word in Ar. Ran. 756.

Ὁμομηλῆς, ἰδος, ἡ=ἡμαμηλῆς.

Ὁμομήτριος, α, ον, (ὁμός, μήτηρ) born of the same mother a brother or

sister, Hdt. 6, 38, Plat. Prot. 314 f etc.; ὁμοματρία ἀδελφῇ, Ar. Ac. 790, cf. Nub. 1372.

Ὁμομήτωρ, ορος, ὁ, ἡ,=foreg. Orph. ap. Plat. Crat. 402 C.

†Ὁμοναδῆς, ἐών, οἱ, the Homonade a mountaineer race in Pisidia, Strab. p. 569.

Ὁμόναος, ον, having common temple, cf. ὁμοβόμιος.

Ὁμόνεκρος, ον, (ὁμός, νεκρός) companion in death, Luc. D. Mort. 2, 1.

Ὁμονήσιος, ον, (ὁμός, νησίος) ὁμογάστριος. [v]

Ὁμονοεῖον, ον, τό, the temple Concord (Ὁμόνοια), Dio C.

Ὁμονόεω, ᾧ, to be ὁμόνοος, to be of one mind, agree together, live in harmony, Thuc. 8, 75; opp. to στασιάζειν, Ly. 196, 29, etc.; to live in harmony with τινί, Plat. Rep. 352 A; ὁμ. ὅτι, be agreed that..., Id. Meno 86 C.—μῦθῳ, αὐτὸς ὁμονοεῖ χοροῖς, Diogen. (Trag.) ap. Ath. 636 B, cf. Lys. 19, 36.

Ὁμονόης, ἐς=ὁμόνοος, Plut. 8 D.

Ὁμονοητικός, ἡ, ὅν, (ὁμονοεῖω) conducing to agreement, at unity, in harmony, Plat. Rep. 554 E, Phaedr. 25 B. Adv. -κώς, ὁμ. ἔχειν, to be of one mind, Ib. 262 A.

Ὁμόνοια, ας, ἡ, (ὁμόνοος) sameness of thought, agreement, unity, Lat. concordia, Thuc. 8, 93, Andoc. 14, 1; Lys. 150, 43, etc.—II. as n. pr., ὁμονοεῖον.

Ὁμόνομος, ον, (ὁμός, νόμος) und the same laws, Plat. Legg. 708 C.—I (νομός) feeding together, like σύννομος, Ael. N. A. 7, 17.

Ὁμόνομος, ον, contr. -νομος, ον, (ὁμός, νόμος) of one mind, united, La concurs. Adv. -ως, Xen. Cyr. 6, 4, 1. Ages. 1, 37: cf. Lob. Phryn. 142.

Ὁμόνυμος, ον, allied by marriage

Ὁμοόικος, ον, dwelling together.

Ὁμοουσία, ας, ἡ, (ὁμοουσιος) sameness of substance, Eccl.

Ὁμοουσιастής, οὔ, ὁ, one who believes in the ομοουσία, Eccl.

Ὁμοουσίος, ον, (ὁμός, ουσία) substantial, Eccl. Hence

Ὁμοουσιότης, ἡτος, ἡ=ομοουσία, Eccl.

Ὁμόπαγος, ον, (ὁμός, πάγος) from the same canton, Dion. H. 4, 15.

Ὁμοπαθεῖω, ᾧ, to have the same feelings with one, τινί, Plut. 2, 72 E from

Ὁμοπαθῆς, ἐς, (ὁμός, πάθος, παθεῖν) having the same feelings or affections, Arist. Eth. N. 8, 11, 5; cf. Wytt. Plut. 2, 72 B: ὁμ. λυπῆς καὶ ἡδονῆς, affected alike by pain or pleasure, Plat. Rep. 464 D. Adv. -θως.

Ὁμοπαῖκτωρ, ορος, ὁ, a play-fellow, Lat. collusor.

Ὁμοπαῖς, παιδος, ὁ, ἡ, a twin-brother or sister.

Ὁμοπατῆρ, α, ον, (ὁμός, πατήρ) by the same father, ἀδελφός, Hdt. 25, Aesch. Pr. 559, Antipho 11, 39; ὁμοπατρία ἀδελφῇ, Isae. 83, Dem.

Ὁμόπατος, ον, (ὁμός, πατήρ) brother of the same father.

Ὁμοπατῶρ, ορος, ὁ, ἡ,=foreg. Plat. Legg. 924 E, Isae. 65, 19.

Ὁμόπεδος, ον, with a plane surface

Ὁμοπιστία, ας, ἡ, sameness of faith, Eccl.: from

Ὁμόπιστος, ον, (ὁμός, πίστις) the same faith, Eccl.

Ὁμοπλεκῆς, ἐς, (ὁμός, πλέκειν) plied together, entwined, χεῖρες, Anth.

Ὁμόπλεκτος, ον=foreg., Nonn

Ὀμοπλήθης, ες, (ὁμός, πλῆθος) *al in quantity or number*, Euclid.
Ὀμοπλοῦς, ὦ, (ὁμόπλοος) to *ail* either or in company, Polyb. 1, 2; 1.
Ὀμοπλοία, ας, ἡ, (ὁμόπλοος) a *ail-* in company, Cic. Att. 16, 4, 4.
Ὀμοπλόος, ον, = ὁμοπλεκής, Nonn.
Ὀμοπλόος, ον, contr. πλοος, ὡν, (ὁς, πλόος, πλέω) *sailing together or company*, 1 αὐς ὁμ. a *consort*, Anth. 7, 635.

Ὀμοπλόωτηρ, ηρος, ὁ, (ὁμός, πλέω) *who sails in company*, Opp. H. 1, 1.

Ὀμοποιός, ὄν, (ὁμός, ποιεῖω) *doing the same, helping*.

Ὀμοπολέω, ὦ, (ὁμοῦ, πολέω) to *be together or alike*, Plat. Crat. 405 1.

Hence
Ὀμοπόλησις, εως, ἡ, *joint matum*, Id.

Ὀμοπόλις, εως, ὁ, ἡ, (ὁμός, πόλις) *in the same city or state*, Plut. 2, 76 1 poet. ὁμόπολις, Soph. Ant. 7, 3.

Ὀμοπόρευτος, ον, *travelling in company*.

Ὀμοπράγως, ὄν, (ὁμός, πράγως) to *be part in an affair*, Joseph.

Ὀμοπράγμων, ον, (ὁμός, πράσσω) *ααλμτορ*, Joseph.

Ὀμοπτερός, ον, (ὁμός, πτερόν) *with the same plumage*, κίρκος ὁμ., Aesch. Frp. 24; ὁμοπτεροὶ ἔμοι, *my fellow-birds*, birds of my feather, Ar. Av. 2; hence, οἱ ὁμοπτεροί, *comrades*, Iovus, Lat. *aequales*, Strattis Incert.

1—then, generally, *kindred*, like, ὁμοπτεροὶ ὁμ., *kindred*, like hair, Aesch. Ch. 174, cf. Eur. El. 530;

ὁμ. ὁμ., *consort-ships* (though Passer takes it *swift as birds*), Id. Pers. 5; ἀπὸ ἡμ. ὁμ., i. e. the two brothers, Iocles and Polynices, Eur. Phoen. 3, ubi v. Valek.

Ὀμοπόλις, εως, ὁ, ἡ, poet. for ὁ πόλις, q. v.

Ὀμοπτώτος, ον, = ὁμοϊπτώτος, s. p.

Ὀμοργάζω, = ὁμοργννμι, to *wipe off*, Ὀργάζε, H. Hom. Merc. 361, e conj. in. pro voce nihili Ὀμορταζε.

Ὀμορμία, ατος, τό, *that which is wiped off, a spot*: from

Ὀμοργννμι, fut. ὁμορῶω: aor. ὁρῶα, mid. ὁμορῶμην, to *wipe*, ἀπ' ὁμορῶμην, *wiped off* the *hair* from her hand, Il. 5, 416 (though perh. belongs to ἀπομοργννμι);

wh. in Hom. always in aor. mid., ὁμ. ὁμορῶσθαι, to *dry one's tears*, Q. 1, 526; so, *χερσὶ παρειῶν δάκρυα*, ὁμορῶμην, Il. 18, 124, cf. Od. 529;—absol., ὁμορῶσθαι, to *dry one's tears*.—II. to *press out*.—Rarer at. forms are ὁμοργάζω, H. Hom. Merc. 361, and ὁμοργννμι, first in Q. S. Ep. word. (Akin to ὁμῆργω, at perh. to μάσσω = the Sanscr. root *mrj*.)

Ὀμορῶω, v. sub ὁμορῶω.

Ὀμορῶσις, ἡ, = ὁμορῶσις.

Ὀμορός, ον, = sq., epith. of Jupiter, Elyb. 2, 39, 6.

Ὀμορός, ον, Ion. ὁμορός, (ὁμός, ὄρος) *having the same borders, borderland*, τινί, Hdt. 1, 57; 2, 65; ὁ ὄρος, *neighbour, borderer*, Hdt. 1, 134, Thuc. 5, 5, etc.; to ὁμορον, *neighbourhood*, Id. 6, 88.

Ὀμοροφῶς, ὦ, (ὁμός, ὀροφῆ) to *live under the same roof*, Aesop. Hec. 1.

Ὀμοροφία, ας, ἡ, a *dwelling under the same roof*. Hence

Ὀμοροφίος, ον, *dwelling under the same roof*, Plut. 2, 727 E: the usu. *ὁμοφίος*, or ὁμοροφίος, Lob. Eyn. 709.

Ὀμορρεῖνθρος, ον, *draving water from the same stream*.

Ὀμόρητος, ον, (ὁμοῦ, ῥητός) *spoken together or at the same time*, Nonn.

Ὀμορροή, ἡ, (ῥέω) *confluence*, dub. Ὀμορροῦς, ὦ, (ὁμορροῦς) to *run together*, Orph. Arg. 254, Plut. 2, 94 B:—metaph., to *agree together*, Soph. Ant. 536, Fr. 435 (ap. Ar. Av. 851); ὁμ. τινι, to *agree with*., Eur. Or. 530.

Ὀμορρόβιος, ον, *rowing or swimming with*, αὐθαίαις ὁμορρόβιον, Anth. P. 7, 374: from

Ὀμορρόβος, ον, (ὁμοῦ, ῥοβέω) *strictly, rowing together*: hence, *all together*, στείχοντες ὁμορρόβοι, Theocr. Ep. 3, 5.

Ὀμορροία, ας, ἡ, = ὁμορρόη, dub.: from

Ὀμορροός, ον, contr. -ροός, (ὁμοῦ, ῥέω) *flowing together*, Plut. 2, 909 C.

Ὀμορρυθία, ας, ἡ, Ion. ὁμορρυσμία, *resemblance*, Hipp.: from

Ὀμορρυθμός, ον, Ion. -ρυσμός, (ὁμός, ῥυθμός) of the same form, like, Hipp.

ὈΜΟΨ, ἡ, ὄν, one and the same; hence, one, i. e. common, joint, Lat. *communis*, τὸμὸς ἥθος, Il. 4, 437; ὁμὸν γένος, Il. 13, 354; ὁμὴ σορός, Il. 23, 91; ὁμὴ αἷσα, Il. 15, 209; ὁμὸν νεῖκος, Il. 13, 333; ὁμὴ δίκην, Od. 17, 563; ὁμὸν λέχος, Il. 8, 291, Hes. Th. 508:—ὁμὰ φρονεῖν, to be of one mind, Hes. Sc. 50; also, ἐξ ὁμὰ τινι, *together with one*. (Akin to ὅμα, which is mostly used of time, as ὁμός is of place; also to Sanscr. *sa*, *sam*, Lat. *simul*, *similis*, etc.: hence ὁμοῖος, as the same advs., ὁμός, ὁμοῦ, ὁμῆ, ὁμῶθεν, ὁμόςσε, qq. v.)—As adj. only in Ep.

Ὀμοῖος, ὁμόςσε, inf. and part. aor. of ὁμῶμι, Hom.

Ὀμοσάσκω, ον, (ὁμός, σάσξ) of the same flesh, Ecccl.

Ὀμόςσε, ἄν., (ὁμός) to one and the same place, Il. 12, 24; ὁμός ἦλθε μάχη, the battle came to the same spot, i. e. the two armies met, the fight thickened, Il. 13, 337: hence in Att., ὁμόςσε ἔλναι, ἔλθειν, *χωρεῖν*, etc., in hostile sense, like Lat. *cominus*, to come to close quarters, join battle, τινί, with one, Ar. Lys. 451; ὁμόςσε ἔλναι τοῖς ἐχθροῖς, to go to meet, march against them, Thuc. 2, 62; ὁμόςσε θείν, φέρεσθαι, to run to meet, Xen. An. 3, 4, 4, Cyn. 10, 21; ὁμ. τοῖς λόγῳις ἔλναι, to rush on the spear, Xen. Symp. 2, 13: metaph., ὁμ. ἔλναι τοῖς ἐρωτήμασι, to grapple with the questions, Plat. Euthyd. 294 D; so, *χωρεῖν ὁμ. τοῖς λόγοις*, Eur. Or. 921; cf. Plat. Rep. 610 C, Euthyd. 294 D:—ὁμόςσε πορεύεσθαι, Lat. *concedere*, to give way, Dem. 1287, 18.—II. like ὅμα or σύν, c. dat., Polyb. 3, 51, 4, etc.—III. τὸ ὁμόςσε, *level ground*, Plut. 1, 559 C.

Ὀμοσθενής, ἐς, *equally strong*.

Ὀμοσπίτος, ον, (ὁμός, σίπη) *eating the same food, living together*, Charond. ap. Arist. Pol. 1, 2, 5.

Ὀμοσπίτης, ὦ, to eat or live together with, τινί, Hdt. 1, 146: from

Ὀμόσπιτος, ον, (ὁμοῦ, σίπος) *eating together*, μετά τινος, Hdt. 7, 119.

Ὀμόσκενος, ον, (ὁμός, σκενύω) *equipped in the same way*, Thuc. 2, 96; 3, 95.

Ὀμοσκηνώ, ὦ, = ὁμοσκηνώ.

Ὀμοσκηνία, ας, ἡ, a *living in the same tent*, v. l. Xen. Cyr. 2, 1, 26: from

Ὀμοσκηνός, ον, (ὁμός, σκηνή) *living in the same tent*, Lat. *contubernalis*: generally, *living with*, τινί, Dion. H. 1, 55. Hence

Ὀμοσκηνώ, ὦ, to live in the same

tent or house with, τινί, Xen. Cyr. 2, 1, 25, ubi al. *divisim ὁμοῦ* σκ-.

Ὀμοσπλάγχχων, ον, (ὁμός, σπλάγχχων) = ὁμογαστρῖος, Aesch. Thee 672, Soph. Ant. 511.

Ὀμοσπονδέω, ὦ, to join one in treaty: from

Ὀμόσπονδος, ον, (ὁμός, σπονδή) *strictly sharing in the drink-offering sharing the same cup*, Hdt. 9, 16; ὁμ. ῥόφιος καὶ ὁμ. τινί, Dem. 321, 14; ὁμ. καὶ ὁμοτράπεζός τινι, Dinarch. 93, 18.—2. *bound by treaty*, in treaty, LXX.

Ὀμόσπορος, ον, (ὁμός, σπορά) *sown together*: sprung from the same parents or ancestors, H. Hom. Cer. 85, Pind. N. 5, 80, and Trag.; a sister, Soph. Tr. 12:—ὁμ. γυνή, a wife common to two, Soph. O. T. 260; act., τοῦ πατρὸς ὁμόσπορος, *having the same wife with him*, Il. 460.

Ὀμόσπονδος, ον, with equal zeal.

Ὀμόσσαι, ὁμόςσε, Ep. for ὁμοῖαι, ὁμόςσε, Hom.

Ὀμόσσυτος, ον, (ὁμοῦ, σέννομαι) *rushing together*, Nonn.

Ὀμόστυγος, ον, = ὁμώροφος.

Ὀμοστίθης, ἐς, *walking together agreeing*.

Ὀμοστίχῳ, ὦ, (ὁμοῦ, στιχῶ) to walk together with, τινί, Il. 15, 635.

Ὀμοστιχέω, ὦ, = foreg., Nonn.: from

Ὀμοστίχης, ἐς, (ὁμοῦ, στιχῶ) *walking together, accompanying*, Nonn.

Ὀμοστίχος, ον, (ὁμός, στίχος) *in the same line or rank with*, τινί.

Ὀμόστοιχος, ον, = foreg., v. l. Plut. 2, 503 D.

Ὀμόστολος, ον, (ὁμοῦ, στέλλω) *sent together: accompanying or accompanied by*, Βύκων Μαινάδων ὁδοστόλον, Soph. O. T. 212; ἔμ. ἔμμι ἐπεσθαι, Ap. Rh. 2, 802.—II. (ὁμῆ, στολή) *clad alike*; generally, *ὁμῆ, σῶσις*, Aesch. Supp. 496.

Ὀμοστοργος, ον, (ὁμός, στοργή) *feeling the same affection*, Nonn.

Ὀμόσφυρος, ον, *walking in company*, ap. Hesych.

Ὀμοσχῆμον, ον, (ὁμός, σχῆμα) of the same shape, Theophr.

Ὀμοστίχης, ἐς, (ὁμός, τάσσω) *rangea in the same way, in the same row or line*, Euclid.—2. *in the same construction*, Gramm.

Ὀμοτάλαντος, ον, = ὑπάλαντος, only in Gramm. [τά]

Ὀμοτάφος, ον, (ὁμοῦ, θάπτω) *buried together*, Aeschin. 20, fin.

Ὀμοτίχης, ἐς, (ὁμός, τάχος) *equally swift*. Adv. *χῶς*, Arist. Probl. 16 3, 2.

Ὀμοτάχος, ον, = foreg., Heliod.

Ὀμοτέλευτος, ον, (ὁμός, τελευτή) *with the same termination*, Gramm.

Ὀμοτελής, ἐς, *paying the same taxes*

Ὀμοτέρμων, ον, (ὁμός, τέρμα) *having the same borders, marching with*, joined with γείτων, Plat. Legg. 842 E.

Ὀμοτεχνῶ, ὦ, to practise the same art, Hipp.: from

Ὀμοτεχνός, ον, (ὁμός, τέχνη) *practising the same art, trade or craft*, τινί, with one, Plat. Lach. 186 E: as subst., ὁ ὁμ., a partner in one's craft, fellow workman, Hdt. 2, 89, Xenarch. Por. phyr. 1, 15; ὁ ὁμ. τινός, Plat. Charm. 171 C, cf. Anth. P. 7, 206.

Ὀμότῃος, ον, = ὁμότῃος, ὁμογάλας.

Ὀμοτής, οὔ, ὁ, (ὁμννμι) one who administers an oath.—II. one who is sworn. Hence

Ὀμοτικός, ὁ, ὄν, *belonging or relating to swearing*.

Ὀμοτίμια, ας, ἡ, *sameness of view or honour*: from

Ὀμότιμος, ον, (ὁμός, τιμή) equally valued or honoured, held in equal honour, II. 15, 186; **τινί, with one**, Theocr. 17, 16; **τινός**, Plut. Fab. 9:—**οἱ ὁμότιμοι**, among the Persians, like **οἱ δούσιοι**, at Sparta (cf. **δμοιοι** II), the chief nobles who were equal among themselves, the peers of the realm, freq. in Xen. Cyr. as 2, 1, 3; 7, 5, 85. Adv. -**μως**.

Ὀμοτίθηρος, ον,=ὁμότηθος, ὁμόθηλος, Dinarch. ap. Poll. 6, 156.

Ὀμοτοίχος, ον, (ὁμός, τοίχος) having one common wall, separated by a party-wall, ὁμ. οἰκία, Isae. 60, 17; ὁμ. οἰκεῖν, Plat. Legg. 844 C:—metaph., νόσος γέινται ὁμ. ἐρείδει, Aesch. Ag. 1004; so, λύπη ὁμ. μανίας, Antiph. Incert. 64.

Ὀμοτονέω, ὦ, to have the same tension; hence, **to have the same tone with, τινί**: from

Ὀμότονος, ον, (ὁμός, τείνω, τόνος) having the same tension: hence, **having the same tone**: τὸ ὁμ., an equable tone, between high and low, Plat. Phil. 17 C: hence adv. -**τως**, uniformly, Arist. Probl. 5, 1, 1.—II. **having the same accent**.

Ὀμοτράπεζος, ον, (ὁμός, τράπεζα) sitting or eating at the same table with, **τινί**, Hdt. 3, 132; 9, 16; ὁμ. καὶ συν-ἑστῖος, Plat. Euthyphr. 4 B; cf. **ὁμόσπονδος**: **οἱ ὁμ.**, in Persia, certain of the chief courtiers, Xen. Cyr. 7, 1, 30. [ᾶ]

Ὀμοτράφης, ἑς,=ὁμότροφος.

Ὀμοτρήτος, ον, (ὁμοῦ, τιτρώω) bored at the same time, Nonn.

Ὀμοτρίχος, ον,=ὁμότριξ, susp.

Ὀμοτροπέω, ὦ, to have the same character, the same manners or habits, Eccl.: and

Ὀμοτροπία, ας, ἡ, sameness of character, Dion. H. 4, 28: from

Ὀμότροπος, ον, (ὁμός, τρόπος) of the same habits or life, suitable to one's habits, etc., Pind. O. 13, 8; ὁμ. ἦθεα, like habits, Hdt. 8, 144; **τινί**, with one, 2, 49; also, **οἱ ὁμοτροποὶ τινος**, Aeschin. 22, 32. Adv. -**τως**, in the same manner.

Ὀμοτράφης, ἑς,=ὁμότροφος.

Ὀμοτροβία, ας, ἡ, a being brought up together, Joseph. : from

Ὀμότροφος, ον, (ὁμός, τρέφω) brought up, reared, bred together with, **τινί**, H. Hom. Ap. 199; but also **τινός**, II. Hom. 8, 2,—in both places, of twins: **ὁμότροφα τοῖσι ἀνθρώποισι θήρια**, of domestic animals, Hdt. 2, 60; ὁμ. γίνεσθαι, of the mind, Plat. Phaed. 83 D.—2. **ὁμότρο. πεδία**, plains where we fed in common, Ar. Av. 329.—II. parox., **ὁμοτρόφος, ον, act., bringing up together**.

Ὀμοτροχάω, ὦ, (ὁμοῦ, τρέχω) to run in company or together, v. l. Od. 15, 451, for ὁματρ-.

Ὀμοτυπία, ας, ἡ, sameness of form, Philox. ap. E. M.

Ὀμοῦ, adv., strictly gen. neut. from ὁμός, together, of place, II. 11, 127; 23, 84.—2. **together, at once**: in Hom. it usu. serves to join two substs., already connected by καί, as, εἰ δὲ ὁμοῦ πόλεμος τε δαμῆ καὶ λοιμός, Ἀχιλλεύ, II. 1, 61; ὁμοῦ γυναιδὶς λαβὼν καὶ νεύρα, II. 4, 122; ἀλγας ὁμοῦ καὶ δίς, II. 245; ὁμοῦ καμῶν τε καὶ ἰδρῶ, 17, 745; etc.; ἐπὶ γὰρ γε λυμὸν ὁμοῦ καὶ λοιμὸν, Hes. Op. 241;—showing that the verb refers alike to all the subjects; so, ἄμφο μοῦ, Od. 12, 424: so too in Att.:—repeated, ὁμοῦ μὲν...ὁμοῦ δέ, Soph. O. T. 4; cf. ὁμός.—2. **together with, along with**, c. dat., II. 5, 867; ὁμοῦ ἰκεύσσει, with

or among the dead, II. 15, 118 (where it may however mean like the dead); ὁμοῦ τῇ λήνῃ, Hdt. 2, 101: also with ὁμοῦ following the dat., ὅσαι μοι ὁμοῦ τράφεν, Od. 4, 723; and so, θεοὶς ὁμοῦ=ξύν θεοῖς, Soph. Aj. 767; ὁμοῦ λέναι **τινί**, Id. O. T. 1007;—which two passages were overlooked by Blomf. Pers. 432.—3. **near, hard by**, Soph. Ant. 1180, Phil. 1218, Ar. Eq. 245: also, c. cat., **near to**, like ἐγγύς, Plat. Theag. 120 D; cf. Meiske Menand. 254.—4. **nearly, almost**, usu. ὁμοῦ τι: with numbers about, usu. **less than, almost**, Valck. Hdt. 5, 97.—5. **ὁμοῦ καί, just like**, Lat. aequae ac, Xen. Cyr. 3, 64; cf. **δμοιοι** B. 7.

Ὀμόυλος, ον, (ὁμός, ὅλη) of the same wood or material. [ῶ]

Ὀμοῦμαι, fut. of ὁμνυμι, Hom.

Ὀμοῦπστάτος, ον, of the same hypostasis, Eccl.

Ὀμορῶ, Ion. for ὁμορῶω, ὦ, to be ὁμορος, to bicker on, march with, about **τροπῇ**, Hdt. 2, 33, 65, etc.—II. **to cohabit**; also like **πλησιάζειν τινί**, of lewd women, prob. with allusion to σῆμα. Hence

Ὀμορῆσις, ἡ, Ion. for ὁμόρησις, Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10, 64.

Ὀμοῦριος, ον,=sq., Ion. for ὁμόριος, Ar. Rh.

Ὀμοῦρος, ον, Ion. for ὁμορος, q. v.

Ὀμοῦσιος, ον, and ὁμοῦσιότης, ἡ, for ὁμοῦσιος, -ότης, dub.

Ὀμοφῆγῆς, ἑς, (ὁμός, φέγγος) shining together, Nonn.

Ὀμοφῆτωρ, ορος, ὁ,=ἀφῆτωρ, Gramm.

Ὀμόφθογγος, ον, (ὁμός, φθόγγος) sounding the same, agreeing in sound, Nonn.

Ὀμοφλεγής, ἑς, (ὁμός, φλέγω) burning together or at once, Nonn.

Ὀμόφθοιλος, ον, for ὁμοφθόλιος.

Ὀμόφοιτος, ον, (ὁμος, φοιτέω) going together with, accompanying, **τινός**, Pind. N. 8, 56.

Ὀμοφράδης, ἑς, (ὁμός, φράζω) talking together.—II. **agreeing in sound**: unanimously.

Ὀμοφράδμων, ον,=ὁμοφραδής, Poët. ap. Ep. Plat. 310 A.

Ὀμοφρόνῳ, ὦ, f.-ήσω, to be of one mind, agree, Od. 9, 456, and Hdt.; **τινί**, with one, Hdt. 8, 75; ὁμοφρόνουντε νομάσιν, Od. 6, 183; πόλεμος ὁμοφρόνῳ, a war resolved on unanimously, Hdt. 8, 3: and

Ὀμοφροσύνη, ἡς, ἡ, like ὁμόνοια, a being of the same mind, agreement, Od. 6, 181, in plur., Od. 15, 198: from

Ὀμόφρων, ορος, ὁ, ἡς, (ὁμός, φρήν)=**ὁμόφρωνος, agreeing, united, ὁμόφρονα θυμὸν ἔχοντες**, II. 22, 263, Hes. Th. 60; ὁμόφρονος εἰνᾶς, Pind. O. 7, 10.

Ὀμοφύης, ἑς, (ὁμός, φύη) of the same growth, age or nature, Plat. Phaed. 86 A, Rep. 458 C; **τινί**, with one, Id. Ib. 439 E. Hence

Ὀμοφύλια, ας, ἡ, sameness of growth, age or nature, Eccl.

Ὀμοφύλια, ας, ἡ, (ὁμόφυλος) sameness of race or tribe, Plut. 2, 975 E.

Ὀμοφύλιος, ον,=sq. [ῶ]

Ὀμόφυλος, ον, (ὁμός, φύλον) belonging to the same race, tribe or people, (wider in signif. than ὁμοεθνής, q. v.), Thuc. 1, 141, Xen. Cyr. 5, 4, 27; generally, of the same race or kind, ὀρνίθες, Ib. 1, 6, 39; φίλια ὁμόφ., friendship with those of the same stock, Eur. H. F. 1200; τὸ ὁμόφυλον,=ὁμόφυλία, Eur. I. T. 346;—Ζεὺς Ὀμ. Plat. Legg. 843 A.

Ὀμοφύτος, ον, grown up or originating together.

Ὀμοφώνῳ, ὦ, to speak the same language with, τινί, Hdt. 1, 142; ὁμ. λογιέσθαι: hence, **to sound together, or in unison, to chime in with**, τῇ, Arist. Eth. N. 1, 13, 17: and

Ὀμοφωνία, ας, ἡ, sameness of gauge or sound: in music, same of note, unison, Arist. Pol. 2, 5, 14. sq. from

Ὀμόφωνος, ον, (ὁμός, φωνή) speaking the same language with, **τινί**, I. 3, 18, Thuc. 4, 3: generally, agreeing in sound or tone, in unison with, Aesch. Ag. 158: in music, in the same note (συμφωνός, being in harmony), Arist. Probl. 19, 39, 1: cf. **συμφωνία**, Adv. -**τως**, Strab.

Ὀμοχόινος, ἑς, ὁ, ἡς, (ὁμός, χοῖν) one who receives his χόινος with others, a fellow-slave, Plut. 2, 643 D.

Ὀμοχορος, ον, (ὁμός, χορός) belonging to the same chorus, Plut. 761 B.

Ὀμοχροῶ, ὦ, to be ὁμόχρους, Ge.

Ὀμοχροία, ας, ἡ, (ὁμοχρῶος) sameness of colour, Xen. Cyn. 5, 18.—II. sq., Plat. Ax. 369 D.

Ὀμοχροῖν, ἡς, ἡ, strictly Ion. ὁμόχροια, but in different signif., level surface, esp. on the body, and the surface, skin, Wess. Hdt. 1, 74, 1; Valck. 4, 70; cf. **χρᾶς, χρώς**.

Ὀμοχρονέω, ὦ, to keep time with, γλῶττῃ τὸ πληκτὸν ὁμοχροῖν, Lat. absol., to keep time, Id. de Hist. Cons. 50: from

Ὀμόχρονος, ον, (ὁμός, χρόνος) contemporaneous.—II. in or of the same time or measure.

Ὀμόχρους, ον, contr. -χρους, ο, (ὁμός, χρᾶς) of one colour, opp. ποικίλος, Arist. H. A. 5, 10, 3, cf. 1, 24:—also, ὁμόχρους, ὦν, Lob. Pa. 256.

Ὀμοχρώματος, ον, Diod. : ὁμόχμος, ον, and ὁμόχρους, ὦτος, ὁ, ἡ, foreg.

Ὀμοχῶρος, ον, (ὁμός, χώρα) a low-countryman, Dio C.—II. **border on, a neighbour**.—The form ὁμοχῶρος is dub.

Ὀμοψηφέω, ὦ, to vote together, Joseph. : from

Ὀμοψηφός, ον, (ὁμός, ψήφος) voting with, μὴ τοῖς ἐχθροῖσι ὁμοψηφόνῃσθε, Aeneid. 23, 17; cf. Lys. 1, 19.—II. **having an equal right to vote with, τινί**, Hdt. 6, 109; μετὰ τινί, 7, 149.

Ὀμοψηφέω, ὦ,=ὁμονοέω, Eccl. and

Ὀμοψύχια, ας, ἡ,=ὁμόνοια: fr.

Ὀμοψύχος, ον, (ὁμός, ψυχή)=**ὁμόνοος**, like-minded, LXX.

Ὀμός, ὦ, f.-ώσω, (ὁμός) to join together, unite: in pass., ὁμοθῆναι φησὶ, like φιλόητι μιγῆναι, II. 209.

***ΟΜΟΨ, a pres. from which we have a part. ὁμοῦντες**, in Hdt. 1, 1, and which supplies the fut., etc., ὁμνυμι.

Ὀμπη, ἡ, v. ὁμπνη.

Ὀμπνεις, α, ον,=ὁμπνιος, Poët. ap. Suid.

Ὀμπνη, ἡς, ἡ, food, esp. corn, wheat and barley, Lyc. 621, Sosith. ap. Hes. Opusc. 1, p. 55: in pl. ὁμπναι, cat. of meal and honey, sacrificial call. Call. Fr. 123, 268; πολυνόπιος ὁμπνη of honey-combs, Nic. Al. 450.—The form ὁμπνη is dub., Br. Schol. So. O. C. 489. (Hence the adj. ὁμπνιος, etc.: akin prob. to ὁφέλλω, and Lat. words ops, opes, coops (whet-coria), inops, opulentus, optimus, opus, all which words have the common notion of nourishment, abundance

case: but the more prob. root of ὄν, ὄντων, obsonium is ἔψω.)

†Ουπνηρός, ὅ, ὄν,=ὄμπνιος.
 †Ουπνια, ἡ, v. ὄμπνιος II.
 †Ουπνιάκος, ἡ, ὄν, Anth. P. 9, 707; id ὄμπνικός, ἡ, ὄν,=sq.

†Ουπνιος, ἰα, ἰον, (ὄμπνη) consist-
 of or relating to corn, ὄμπ. καρπός,
 oscio ap. Stob. Ecl. 1, 242; ὄμπ-
 γον, husbandry, Call. Fr. 183; nour-
 ing, Phil. 49.—II. well-fed, flour-
 ous, thriving, large, Lat. opimus, op-
 entus, opiparus, νέφος ὄμπ., a huge
 oud, Soph. Fr. 233; στάχυς ὄμπν.,
 p. Rh. 4, 989; ὄμπνία κτήσις, Lyc.
 264.—II. †Ουπνία, ἡ, epith. of Δη-
 ῖτηρ, like alma Ceres from alo, as
 ther of corn and fruits, Anth. P. ap-
 pend. 51; cf. Müller Literat. of
 reece, 1, p. 16. [This is one of the
 ay few trisyll. feminines in ὰ, of
 e same form as πότνια, and the ac-
 cent consequ. is on the antepenult.,
 pitzn. Vers. Her. p. 30, Draco p. 20,
 .]

†Ομφαῖος, α, ον, (ὄμφῃ) prophetic,
 esaging, Nonn.

†Ομφάκη, ἡς, ἡ, Omphace, a city of
 icily, Paus. 8, 46, 2.

†Ομφάκιος, ον, ὅ, (ὄμφαξ) sc. ὄνιος,
 ne made from unripe grapes, Anth. 26
 .—II. as adj. masc., harsh, austere,
 ῖμος, Ar. Ach. 352; cf. ὄμφαξ IV.—
 ὄμφακίαι νεκροί, unripe dead, i. e.
 ung persons, Luc. Cat. 5.
 †Ομφάκιω, usu. as dep. mid. ὄμφα-
 ζομαι (ὄμφαξ):—to be unripe, strict-
 of grapes, but also of other fruit;
 so of young girls, v. ὄμφαξ: proverb.,
 ικελὸς ὄμφακίζεται, the Verbi-
 eals sour grapes, Epich. p. 98: me-
 ph. in Aristaen. 2, 7, to despoil a
 y young girl.—II. of a vine, to bear
 up grapes, LXX.

†Ομφάκινος, ἡ, cv, (ὄμφαξ) made
 from unripe grapes, ὄμφ. οἶνος,=ὄμφα-
 ξος, ὄμφακίτης:—so, ὄμφ. ἔλαιον,
 I made from unripe olives, Diosc.; v.
 I. [α]

†Ομφάκιον, ον, τό, (ὄμφαξ) sc.
 αιον, oil made from unripe olives,
 ewh. ὁμοτριβέες, Diosc. [α]

†Ομφάκιος, ον,=ὄμφάκινος: ὄμφ.
 ῖλα τοῦ στήρνου, the unripe breasts
 a young girl, Aristaen. 2, 7; cf. ὄμφα-
 ξ III. [α]

†Ομφάκις, ἰδος, ἡ, the astrigent cup
 of the acorn, used for tanning, Galen.

†Ομφάκιτης, (sc. οἶνος) ὅ,=ὄμφα-
 ξος, Diosc. 3, 12.

†Ομφάκωμελλί, τρος, τό, (ὄμφαξ, μέ-
 λ) a drink made from sour grapes and
 mey, Diosc.

†Ομφάκωράς, ἄγος, ὅ, ἡ, (ὄμφαξ, ῥάξ)
 ith sour grapes, Anth. P. 9, 561.

†Ομφάκωδης, ες, (ὄμφαξ, εἶδος) like
 uripe grapes, Hipp., Theophr.

†Ομφάλη, ἡς, ἡ, Omphale, daugh-
 er of the Lydian king Jardanes, wife
 Tmolus, after whose death she
 herself reigned, Soph. Tr. 252.

†Ομφάλητομία, ας, ἡ, the cutting of
 e navel-string: midwifery, Plat. The-
 et. 149 E; so, ὄμφαλοτομία, Arist.
 A. 7, 10, 1: from

†Ομφάλητόμος, ον, (ὄμφαλός, τέμ-
 ν) cutting the navel-string: ἡ ὄμφ., a
 idwife, Hipp.; so usu. in Ion. Greek,
 whereas the Att. word was μαῖα: so,
 ὄμφαλοτόμος, in Sophron ap. Ath.
 24 E.

†Ομφαλῆκος, ἡ, ὄν,=ὄμφάλιος, Phas-
 ar ap. Ath. 58 E.

†Ομφάλλον, ον, τό, dim. from ὄμφα-
 λός.

†Ομφάλλιον, ον, τό, πέδιον, the Om-
 phatian plain in Crete, Call. Jov. 45.

†Ομφάλος, ον, (ὄμφαλός) belonging

to the navel: having a boss, bossy,
 Anth. P. 6, 84: τὸ ὄμφ.=ὄμφαλός,
 Leon. Tar. [α]

†Ομφάλιστήρ, ἥρος, ὅ, a knife for
 cutting the navel-string.

†Ομφάλλον, υνωος, ὅ, Omphalion,
 father of Panteleon, Strab. p. 362.—
 2. a painter, pupil of Nicias, Paus. 4,
 31, 12.

†Ομφάλοειδής, ἐς, (ὄμφαλός, εἶδος)
 like a navel or boss.

†Ομφάλοεις, εσσα, εν, (ὄμφαλός)
 having a navel or boss, Hom. (esp. in
 II.); usu., ὅπως ὄμφαλοεσσα, a shield
 with a central boss, II. 6, 118, etc.; in
 Od. only 19, 32; so ζυγὸν ὄμφαλον,
 a yoke with a knob on the top, II. 24,
 269; v. ὄμφαλός II. 2.—οἰωνγὸς ὄμφα-
 λοεσσας, Ar. Pac. 1278,—a joke,
 παρὰ προδοκίαν.

†Ομφάλοκαρπος, ον, (ὄμφαλός, καρ-
 πός) bearing fruit like an ὄμφαλός,
 Diosc.

†ΟΜΦΑΛΟΣ, οὔ, ὅ, the navel, Lat.
 umbilicus, II. 4, 525; 13, 568. Hdt. 7,
 60, etc.—II. any thing like a navel, i. e.
 in the middle, etc.; esp.:—1. the
 raised knob or boss in the middle of the
 shield, Lat. umbo, II. 11, 34; 13, 192;
 cf. ὄμφαλοεις.—2. a button or knob on
 the horse's yoke to fasten the reins to,
 II. 24, 273 (not a hole for the reins
 to pass through).—3. an ornament on
 books, Luc. Merc. Cond. 41.—III. the
 centre or middle point: so in Od. 1, 50
 (the only place in Od. where the word
 occurs), Calypso's island Ogygia is
 called ὄμφαλὸς θαλάσσης: and by a
 somewhat later legend, Delphi (or
 rather a round stone in the Delphic
 temple) was called ὄμφαλός, as mark-
 ing the middle point of Earth, first in
 Pind. P. 4, 131; 6, 3, etc., cf. Paus.
 10, 16, 2, Müller Eumen. § 27.—2. the
 central part of a rose, where the seed
 vessel is, Arist. Probl. 12, 8; the stalk
 of the fig, Geop. (ὄμφαλός, u-umbilicus,
 Germ. nabel, Sanscr. nabhi; akin also
 to ὄμβιον, umbo).

†Ομφάλοτομία, ας, ἡ, ὄμφαλοτόμος,
 v. sub ὄμφαλητ-.

†Ομφάλοδης, ες, contr. for ὄμφα-
 λοειδής, Arist. H. A. 5, 18, 6.

†Ομφαλῶτος, ἡ, ὄν, as if from ὄμφα-
 λῶλος, worked in the shape of a navel,
 or with bosses, bossy, Pherecr. Pers.
 5; cf. Meineke Com. Fragm. 2, p.
 49.

†ΟΜΦΑΞ, ἄκος, ἡ, an unripe grape,
 Od. 7, 125, Hes. Sc. 399: ὄμφ. πικρά,
 Aesch. Ag. 955: also of olives, cf. ὄμφα-
 λῶκος:—later, ὄμφαξ, Schol. Ar.
 Ach. 351, Lob. Phryn. 54.—II. me-
 taph. a young girl not yet ripe for mar-
 riage, Jac. Onest. Ep. 1, 3.—III. in
 plur., the unripe hard breasts of a young
 girl, Ariosto's due pome acerbe, Wern.
 Tryph. p. 84; cf. ὄμφάκιος.—IV. αἱ
 ὄμφακες, your bitterness, gibes, Plat.
 (Com.) Εἰορτ. 5; ὄμφακας βλάπτειν,
 Paremiogr.; cf. ὄμφακίας.—V. ὄμφα-
 ξ, ὅ, ἡ, as adj., unripe; hence, sour,
 harsh, ὄμφ. βότρυς, σταφυλή, ἑλαία
 (Prob. akin to ὄμος). [α in all exam-
 ples; but acc. to Draco 13, 15, α
 also.]

†Ομφή, ἡς, ἡ, the voice of God (opp.
 to ἀσθή), βεῖη ὄμφῃ, ὄμφῃ θεῶν
 or θεῶ, II. 20, 129, Od. 3, 215, etc.:—
 a divine voice, prophecy, oracle, esp. such
 as were conveyed in dreams, II. 2,
 41; in the flight of birds, etc.,—much
 like ὄμη, κληθόν: also in plur., κατ'
 ὄμφας τὰς Ἀπόλλωνος, Soph. O. C.
 102: later, a sweet tuneful voice, Pind.
 N. 10, 63, Fr. 266; ὄμφῃ μελῶν,
 Pind. Fr. 45, 17, cf. Aesch. Supp.
 808.—2. fame, report, σὴ ὄμφῃ, the re-

port about thee, Soph. O. C. 550, cf.
 1351.—Ep. word.—II. Lacon. for
 ὄση, Hesych.: hence the rose was
 called in Arcadia ἐνὸμφαλον, Timach.
 ap. Ath. 682 C. (From the root ΕΠ-,
 εἰπ-εῖν, ὄψ, with μ inserted, as ἀστρόμ
 βος, from στρέφω. Hence

†Ομφῆεις, εσσα, εν, ocular, pro-
 phetic, Nonn.: and

†Ομφήτηρ, ἥρος, ὅ, a soothsayer
 Tryphiod.

†Ομφῶν, (ὄμφῃ II) to make famous
 †Ομφῶλαξ, ἄκος, ὅ, ἡ, Dor. for ὄμαῦ
 λαξ, q. v.

†Ομῶμι, τό, a Persian plant, Plat.
 2, 369 E.

†Ομῶμοκα, perf. of ὀμνῆμι.

†Ομωνύμειο, ὦ, to have the same name
 with, τινί, Ath. 491 C.

†Ομωνύμια, ας, ἡ, a having the same
 name, identity, Plat. 2, 427 E, etc.—
 II. of words, equivocal sense, Arist.
 Soph. Elench. 4, 5; κατ' ὅμωνυμῳ,
 equivocally, Id. Anal. Post. 1, 24, 4.
 prop. fem. from

†Ομωνύμιος, α, ον,=sq., Anth. P.
 append. 9. [ῶ]

†Ομωνύμιος, ον, (ὄμος, ὄνομα) having
 the same name, II. 17, 720, Aesch.
 Theb. 984; τινί, with one, Thuc. 2,
 68, Plat. Rep. 330 B, etc.; also τιν-
 ὄνος, Pind. Fr. 71, Isocr. 223 C; σ, ὁ
 σαντοῦ, or ὁ σὸς ὄμ., your names, ke,
 Plat. Prot. 311 B, Theaet. 147 D; ῥά
 ὄμ., synonyma, Id. Soph. 234 B.—II.
 ambiguous, equivocal, Arist. Categ. 1,
 1, cf. Eth. N. 1, 6, 12;—so, adv. -μῳ
 Arist. Eth. N. 5, 1, 7.

†Ομωρόφος, ον, (ὄμος, ὄροφῃ) living
 under the same roof with, τινί, Antiphe
 130, 32, Dem. 321, 14; cf. ὁμοσπον-
 δος.

†Ομωρόφος, ον,=foreg., Philostr.

†Ομῶς, adv. from ὄμος, like ὁμοίως
 equally, likewise, alike, Lat. pariter, II.
 1, 196; 9, 605, Od. 11, 565, and some-
 times in Trag., as Aesch. Eum. 388,
 Soph. Aj. 1372, Eur. El. 407: in equal
 parts, Hes. Th. 74:—like ὁμοῦ, joined
 with two subst. connected by καί, to
 show that they stand in the same re-
 lation to the verb, ὁμῶς ἔπινον τὴν
 ἀνδρῶν, both man and horse alike, II.
 8, 214; ὁμῶς νύκτας καὶ ἡμῶς, as
 well by day as by night, Od. 10, 28;
 so, ἐν τὴν θεοῖς κἀνθρώποις ὁμῶς,
 Pind. P. 9, 71; τὸ τ' ἡμῶς καὶ κατ'
 εὐφρόνην ὁμῶς, Aesch. Eum. 692;
 also, πάντες ὁμῶς, all together, all alike,
 Od. 4, 775, II. 17, 422; so in Hes.,
 also, πάντη ὁμῶς, Hes. Th. 366; ἐν
 τὰ πάνθ' ὁμῶς, Aesch. Pr. 736.—II.
 c. dat., like as, just as, equally with
 ὁμῶς τοι ἦπτα οἶδεν, he knows mille
 thoughts as well as you, Od. 13, 405:
 ἐχθρὸς ὁμῶς Ἀἰδῶο πύλῃσι, hated like
 death, II. 9, 312:—together with, The
 ogn. 252. Cf. ὁμοῦ.

†Ομῶς, conj. (ὄμος) nevertheless, not
 withstanding, yet, still, II. 12, 393; af-
 ter περ, Hes. Op. 20; ὁμῶς καί, Hdt.
 5, 63; very freq. in Att. who also
 strengthen it by other words, as ἄλλ'
 ὁμῶς, Lat. attamen, Ar. Vesp. 1085,
 so Pind. P. 1, 163 etc.; ὁμῶς γε μὴν,
 Ar. Nub. 631; ὁμῶς γε μέντοι, Ar.
 Ran. 61; ὁμῶς μὴν or μὲντοι, but still
 for all that, Plat.—2. καὶ ἐλ...ὁμῶς (c.
 indic.), κἄν...ὁμῶς (c. subjunct.), al-
 though, even though or if,—in which
 case it usu. stands last, καὶ στένεις
 κακοῖς ὁμῶς, Aesch. Pers. 295; καὶ
 θυραῖος ἐστ' ὁμῶς, Id. Cno. 115; καὶ
 ἄποπτος ἡς ὁμῶς, Soph. Aj. 15, cf.
 O. C. 957.—3. καὶ ὁμῶς, is in Att. oft
 joined with a part. after a finite verb
 like καὶ περ, which then takes the
 place of the ὁμοῦ, κἀπ' ἡμῶν ὁμῶς
 1029

εων ὁμως (. e. εἰ καὶ νοσεῖς ὁμως), Soph. Tr. 1105; and strengthd., πῖθου καίπερ οὐ στέργων ὁμως, Aesch. Theb. 712, cf. Eur. Or. 680, Med. 280: also reversely with the verb after a part., ὑστεροὶ ἀπικόμενοι λυέροντο ὁμως, Hdt. 6, 120, cf. Elmsl. Med. 1216, Jelf Gr. Gr. § 697. c.—4. ὁμως used to break off a speech, however..., Aesch. Eum. 74.

Ὁμωχέτης, οὐ δ, Aeol. and Dor. for ὁμοεχέτης, (ὁμός, ἔχω) holding or dwelling together: θεοὶ ὁμ., like ὁμῶναι, worshipped in the same temple, Thuc. 4, 97, where it seems to be a Boeot. phrase.

Ὁνάγρος, ὁ, Dor. and Att. for ὄνηγός, an ass-driver.

Ὁναγρία, ἡ, dub. l. for ὄναγρα.

Ὁναγρίνος, ἡ, οὐ, of or belonging to a wild ass.

Ὁναγρόβοτος, οὐ, (ὄναγρος, βόσκω) grazed by wild asses, Strab. p. 568.

Ὁναγρος, οὐ, ὁ, for ὄνος ἄγριος, the wild ass, Strab. p. 312.—II. an engine for throwing missiles, elsewh. μονάγκων.

†Ὁναῖθος, οὐ, ὁ, Onaethus, a statuary, brother of Thylacus, Paus. 5, 23, 5.

ὉΝΑΨ, τό, a dream, vision in sleep, opp. to a waking vision (ἦπαρ, q. v.), Od. 19, 547; 20, 90: only used in nom. and acc. sing., the other cases being supplied from ὄνειρος and ὄνειρον; while the usu. plur. was the irreg. form ὄνειρατα, first in Od. 20, 67, and freq. in Att.; gen. ὄνειράτων, dat. -αται, Hdt. 1, 120, and Trag.; and sometimes we find a gen. and dat. ὄνειράτος, -αται, Plat. Theaet. 201 D, Aesch. Cho. 531, etc.; even a sing. nom. ὄνειρατ is quoted by E. M. p. 47, 53.—2. proverb. of any thing fleeting or unreal, σκίῳς ὄναρ ἀνθρώποι, Pind P. 8, 136; hence also in prose, οὐδ' ὄναρ ἔλκευθερίας, φόβον, etc., Schäf. Dion. Comp. p. 70.—II. in Att., ὄναρ was mostly used as adv., in a dream, in sleep, Aesch. Eum. 116, 131, Soph. Fr. 63, and freq. in Plat.; οὐδ' ὄναρ, not even in a dream, Plat. Theaet. 173 D: hence oft. opp. to ἦπαρ, Id. Tim. 71 E; ὄναος ἡ ἦπαρ ζῆν, in a dream or in reality, Id. Rep. 476 D; ὄναρ καὶ ἦπαρ, sleeping and waking, i. e. always, like καὶ ἡμέρας καὶ νυκτὸς, Democr. ap. Stob. Ecl. 2, p. 408; οὐτ' ὄναρ οὐτ' ἦπαρ, i. e. not at all, Plat. Phil. 36 E, cf. Rep. 520 C.—This adverbial accus. was always used alone, never κατ' ὄναρ, Phot. Lex. s. v. κατ' ὄναρ.—III. for ὄνειρα, H. Hom. Cer. 270, e. conj. Herm., as contrariwise ὄνειρα is sometimes used for ὄναρ.

Ὁνάριον, οὐ, τό, dim. from ὄνος, a little ass, Macho ap. Ath. 582 C. [ᾶ]

†Ὁνάρις, ὁ, Onaris, leader of the Bisaltae, Ath. 520 D.

Ὁνασθαί, inf. aor. 2 mid. of ὀνέ-ναι.

†Ὁνασίας, οὐ, ὁ, Onasias, a painter, Paus. 9, 5, 11.

†Ὁνάσιμος, οὐ, ὁ, Dor.=Ὁνήσιμος, masc. pr. n., Theocr. 4, 119.

Ὁνάσις, ὀνάτωρ, Dor. for ὄνησις, ὀνήτωρ.

†Ὁνασσιμήδης, οὐ, ὁ, Onassimedes, a satyr, Paus. 9, 12, 4.

†Ὁνάτης, ᾶ, ὁ, Dor.=Ὁνήτης, Onatias, son of Micon, a celebrated statuary of Aegina, in the time of Phidias, Paus. 5, 27, 8; Anth. P. 9, 238.

†Ὁνεῖται, ὧν, οἱ, the Ὀνεῖται, a tribe of the Sicyonians, Hdt. 5, 68.

†Ὀνεῖα ὄρη, τὰ, the Ὀνεῖαν mount-

ains, running through Megaris, from the Scironian rocks to Cithaeron, now Macrapiay, Strab. p. 393; Thuc. 4, 44 mentions a single mountain, τὸ Ὀνεῖον ὄρος, east of Corinth, near Cenchreae; cf. Xen. Hell. 6, 5, 51.

Ὀνεῖα, ας, ἡ, (sc. δορά) ass's skin, strictly fem. from ὄνειος.

Ὀνειάρ, ὄνειῦτος, τό (ὀνίνημι):—any thing that profits or helps, profit, advantage, aid, succour, Id. 22, 433, 486, Hes. Op. 344; a means of strengthening, refreshment, Od. 4, 444; 15, 78, Hes. Op. 41; σπιβάδεσσιν ὄνειαρ, good for beds, Theocr. 13, 34:—hence in plur. ὄνειῦτα, food, victuals, freq. in Hom. (esp. Od.) in the line, οἱ δ' ἐπ' ὄνειῦτα ἐτόιμα προκείμενα χεῖρας ἱάλλου: rich presents were also so called, Il. 24, 367:—also not rarely metaph. of persons, e. g. Hector is called πᾶσιν ὄνειαρ, Il. 22, 433:—ἔνειαρ θνητοῖς, a hope to mortals, H. Hom. Cer. 270, where however Herm. ὄναρ, and Voss ὄνειαρ, metri grat.; v. ὄναρ III.—II. for ὄναρ, a dream, Call. Ep. 51, 6, Jac. A. P. p. 227: also a thing on which one is always thinking, awake or asleep, cf. ὄνειρος 4.—Ep. word. [Those who read ἔνειαρ, H. Hom. Cer. 270, use the middle syll. short, which is very questionable.]

Ὀνειάρων, οὐ, τό,=foreg., Alcae. 94 D.

Ὀνειδεῖν, ης, ἡ, poet. for ὄνειδος, Ep. Hom. 4, 12.

Ὀνειδεῖος, οὐ, (ὄνειδος) reproachful, ὀνειδεῖος ἐπέεσσι, with words of reproach, Il. 1, 519, etc.; in Od. only once, 18, 326; also μῦθος ὄν., Il. 21, 393.

Ὀνειδεῖα, ποτ. for sq., dub.

Ὀνειδίω, ἱ-ίσω, (ὄνειδος) to throw a reproach upon one, cast in one's teeth, object, impute, Lat. obicere, exprobrare, τινί τι, Il. 9, 34, Od. 18, 380, Hes. Op. 716; so usu. in Hdt., and Att.; also, Ἀγαμέμνονι...ὄνειδίωσιν ἄντι..., Il. 2, 255 (cf. Plat. Apol. 29 E); also ὄν. τι εἰς τινα, Soph. O. C. 754; also, ὁ δ' εἰς γάμον μοι βασιλικὸς ὄνειδός, Eur. Med. 547:—hence in pass. to be objected or imputed, Plat. Tim. 86 D.—2. omitting the acc. rei, to reproach, upbraid, τινί, Il. 2, 255, etc.; τινί περί τινας, Hdt. 4, 79; τινί τινα, Il. 9, 90; τινί ἐς τι, 8, 92.—3. c. acc. pers., to reproach, ἐπέειν μὲν ὄνειδόν, Il. 1, 211; ψεῖκε ὀνειδίζων, Il. 7, 95; so Soph. O. C. 1002, Plat. Apol. 30 E; also, ὄν. τινὰ τυφλόν (sc. ὄντα), to reproach one with being blind, Soph. O. T. 412:—fut. mid. ὀνειδεῖσθε (in pass. signif.), ye will be reproached, Soph. O. T. 1500. Hence

Ὀνειδῖς, ἡ,=ὄνειδισμός.

Ὀνειδισμα, ατος, τό, (ὄνειδίω) insult, reproach, blame, Hdt. 2, 133.

Ὀνειδισμός, οὐ, ὁ, (ὄνειδίω) a reproaching: abuse, Dion. H.

Ὀνειδιστέον, verb. adj. from ὄνειδίω, one must reproach, Plat. Legg. 689 C.

Ὀνειδιστήρ, ἡρος, ὁ,=sq., ὄν. λόγος, Eur. H. F. 218.

Ὀνειδιστής, οὐ, ὁ, (ὄνειδίω) one who reproaches. Hence

Ὀνειδιστικός, ἡ, ὄν., reproachful, abusive, Diod., εἰς τι, Luc. Contempl. 7.

†Ὀνειδιστός, οὐ, to be reproached: disgraceful.

†ὈΝΕΙΑΟΣ, τό, said to be strictly, any report of one, fame, character, like κλέος, κληδών, Lat. fama, (as it seems to be in Soph. Phil. 477; and so, Θήβαις κάλλιστον ὄν., Eur. Phoen. 821, ubi v. Valck. (828);—but v. derivat.)

but, at all even's,—I. usu. from H. downwards, reproach, blame; esp. word, ὀνειδεῖα μνησθῆσθαι, λέγ., βάεν, Il. 1, 291; 2, 222, Od. 17, 1, etc.; αἰ δ' ἔμψ κεφαλῇ κατ' ὄνειρεῖαν, Od. 22, 463: ὀνειδος ἔχειν, to be in disgrace, Hdt. 9, 71; ὄνειρε κλῖναι, Aesch. Pers. 757; ὄν. ὄνειρε, Soph. Phil. 523; ὄν. λιπεῖται, Eur. Heracl. 301; ὄνειδος (ἐστὶν) inf., Id. And. 410:—freq. also in prose.—2. matter of reproach, a reproach, disgrace, τινί, to one, Il. 16, 498; 556; and so Hdt. 2, 36, and Att.; Oedipus calls his daughters τοιαῦτα ὄνειδῇ, Soph. O. T. 1494; cf. Ar. A. 855, Dem. 558, 5. (The Sanscrit is nid vituperare: so that ὄν. seems to be euphon., and its affinity to ὄνομι becomes dub., Pott Forsch. 2, p. 16.)

Ὀνειον, οὐ, τό, an ass-stable.

Ὀνειος, οὐ, (ὄνος) of an ass, Ar. L. 1399; ὄν. γάλα, ass's milk:—also, οὐ, v. ὄνεῖα.

Ὀνειος, οὐ, Ion. ὄνηϊος, (ὄνην, useful, rare word, to which Gram assign the irreg. compar. ὄνειων, cf. ὄνηϊος, ὄνηϊστός.

Ὀνειρα, ατος, ὄνειρατα, etc., sub ὄναρ.

Ὀνειράτιον, οὐ, τό, dim. from ὄναρ, a little dream. [ᾶ]

Ὀνειρεῖς, α, ὄν, (ὄνειρος) dream of dreams, ἐν ὄνειρεῖσι πύλαις, the gates of dreams, Od. 4, 809.

Ὀνειρήεις, εσσα, εν,=foreg., Or. H. 85, 14.

Ὀνειρογενής, ἐς, (ὄνειρος, *γένε horn of a dream, Heliod.

Ὀνειροδότης, οὐ, ὁ, -δότης, ἡ, ἐπὶ of dreams.

Ὀνειροκρίτης, οὐ, ὁ, (ὄνειρος, κτῆς) an interpreter of dreams, Theocr. 21, 33. Hence

Ὀνειροκριτικός, ἡ, ὄν, fut. for interpreting dreams, πινακίον, Plut. A. tid. 27: τὰ -κά (sc. βιβλία), a book the interpretation of dreams, such that of Artemidorus.

Ὀνειρολογία, ας, ἡ, (ὄνειρος, λόγος) a discourse about dreams.

Ὀνειρμάντις, εως, ὁ, ἡ, (ὄνειρμάντις) foreboding from dreams, an interpreter of dreams, Aesch. Cho. 1, Magnes Lyd. 2.

Ὀνειρον, οὐ, τό, collat. form ὄνειρος, Od. 4, 841, Hdt. 7, 14, s. and Trag., as, Aesch. Cho. 541, 545:—indeed the masc. can never proved in Aesch. or Soph., for t plur. gen. and dat. may belong either, cf. sub ὄνειρος:—τοῖον μὲν ὄνων ὄνειρον, my dreaming phantas Soph. El. 1390. The plur. ὄνειρ, occurs in Eur. H. F. 518; elsew only in gen. and dat. ὄνειρον, -οι the irreg. form ὄνειρατα, -ων, being more common; v. sub ὄναρ.

Ὀνειρόπληκτος, οὐ, (ὄνειρος, πλήσσω) struck, scared by a dream.

Ὀνειροπλήξ, ἡγος, ὁ, ἡ,=fore Philo.

Ὀνειροποῖός, ὄν, producing dream

Ὀνειροπολεῖν, ᾶ, (ὄνειροπόλος) deal with dreams, i. e. to dream, Pl. Rep. 534 C, etc.: ὄν. τι, to dream a thing, ἔπινος, Ar. Nub. 16, 2 πολλά ταιαῦτα ὄν., οἱ vain schemi Dem. 54, 10; ὄν. τάλαντα, Li Merc. Cond. 20, cf. D. Mort. 5, 2. II. to cheat by dreams, etc., Ar. E. 809.—III. Pass., ὄνειροπολεῖσθαι τι to dream of a thing, Diod. Hence

Ὀνειροπόλημα, ατος, τό, a dream, Clem. Al.

Ὀνειροπόλησις, ἡ, a dreaming.

Ὀνειροπόλια, ας, ἡ, a dreaming, dream, Plat. Epin. 985 C: and

ὄνειροπολῆκος, ἡ, ὄν, of or belonging to dreaming: τὸ ὄν., the art of interpreting dreams, Plut. 2, 904 D. Adv. κῶς: from

ὄνειροπόλος, ὄν, (ὄνειρος, πολλῶς) occupied with dreams; hence a dreamer; or an interpreter of dreams, Il. 1, 63; 5, 149.

ὄνειροπομπός, ὄν, sending dreams. ὄνειρος, ὄν, ὁ, the plur. is usu. in the irreg. form *ὄνειρατα*, more rarely *ὄνειρα*, cf. sub *ὄναρ*, *ὄνειρον*: —a dream, freq. in Hom. (also in Hdt. 1, 34; 7, 16, 2, Eur. I. T. 569, 1277,—though elsewhere in Hdt. and Trag., either the form τὸ *ὄνειρον* is used, or the forms *ὄνειρον*, -ω, etc. leave it doubtful, which was intended; cf. sub *ὄνειρον*): sent by Jupiter, Il. 1, 63; hence, called his messenger, Il. 2, 26;—after a dream they purified themselves, hence, *ὄνειρον ἀποκλύειν*, Ar. Ran. 1340, cf. ad Aesch. Pers. 201.—2. as prop. n. ὄνειρος, god of dreams, Il. 2, 6, etc., also in plur., Od. 24, 12, and so also Hes. "h. 212, where dreams are the children of Night without a father.—3. proverb. of any thing unreal, fleeting, Valck. Phoen. 397.—4. also that which is ever dreaming of, v. Od. 19, 581.—On the different signif. of *ὄν*πτειν v. sub voc.

ὄνειροσκοπός, ὄν, an interpreter of dreams.

ὄνειροσόφος, ὄν, wise, versed in dreams.

ὄνειροτόκος, ὄν, (ὄνειρος, τίκτω) dream-producing, Nonn.

ὄνειροφαντάσια, ας, ἡ, a vision, Artemid.: from

ὄνειρόφαντος, ὄν, (ὄνειρος, φαίνωμαι) appearing in dreams, haunting me's dreams, Aesch. Ag. 420.

ὄνειρόφρων, ὄνος, ὁ, ἡ, (ὄνειρος, φρῖν) versed in dreams and their interpretation, Eur. Hec. 708.

ὄνειρωγμός, ὄν, ὁ, (ὄνειρώσσω) an effusion during sleep, Arist. H. A. 10, 5, 4.

ὄνειρώδης, ες, like a dream, of or disposed for dreaming.

ὄνειρωξις, εως, ἡ, a dreaming, a dream, Plat. Tim. 52 B.—II.—ὄνειρωγμός: from

ὄνειρώσσω, Att. -τω, to dream, Plat. Rep. 476 C, etc.; περί τινος, Ib. 533 C.—II. to have an effusion during sleep. Hence

ὄνειρωτικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to or consisting in dreaming.

ὄνειρτης, ὄν, ὁ, Onites, son of Hercules, Apollod. 2, 7, 8.

ὄνειων, ὄν, gen. ὄνος, irreg. compar. of *ὄνειος*, useful, q. v.

ὄνέλαφος, ὁ, (ὄνος, ἔλαφος) a kind of antelope, cf. τραγέλαφος, Callistr. ap. Ath. 200 F.

ὄνέστης, ὄν, ὁ, Onestes, an epigrammatic poet, Anth.

ὄνευος, ὄν, ὁ,=ὄνος VI., a wind-ass, pulley: also the person who works it. Hence

ὄνεύα, to draw up with a windlass, Thuc. 7, 25: generally, to haul up, Strattis Mac. 1, ubi v. Meineke.

ὄνηγσις, ἡ, donkey-driving.

ὄνηγός, ὄν, ὁ, Dor. and Att. ὄναγός, (ὄνος, ἡγέομαι) an ass-driver.

ὄνηγος, ὄν, Ion. for *ὄνειος*, useful. Hence the irreg. superl.,

ὄνηγίστος, ἡ, ὄν, the most useful, serviceable, Anaxag. 4, Pythag. ap. Diog. L. 8, 49; ὄνηγιστον ποτέσσει, exert yourself to the utmost, Ap. Rh. 2, 335; ὄναρπος ὄνηγιστα, the most effectual remedy for the dropsy, Are-
ae

ὄνηγῆτιω, ὦ, to drive donkeys, Ar. Fr. 598: from

ὄνηγῆτης, ὄν, ὁ, (ὄνος, ἐλαύνω) a donkey-driver, Archipp. Incert. 2, Dem. 1040, fin. [ῶ]

ὄνημενος, part. aor. 2 mid., Od.; ὄνησα, Ep. for ὄνησα, aor. 1, Il.; and ὄνησει, 3 fut., Il.;—of *ὄν*νμνμ.

†ὄνησιγένης, ὄν, ὁ, Onesigenes, a Syracusan, Polyb. 7, 4, 1.

ὄνησιόωρος, ὄν, or α, ὄν, (ὄνησις, ὄρων) profitable, Plat. 2, 317 A. [ῶ]

†ὄνησικράτης, ὄν, ὁ, Onesicrates, a physician, Plat.

†ὄνησίκριτος, ὄν, ὁ, Onesicritus, chief pilot in the fleet sent by Alexander the great to explore the southern coast of Asia, Arr. An. 6, 2, 3; Plat. Alex. 8.

†ὄνησίλος, ὄν, ὁ, Onesilus, brother of Gorgus king of Salamis in Cyprus, Hdt. 5, 104.

†ὄνησιμος, ὄν, (ὄνησις) useful, profitable, beneficial, Aesch. Eum. 924, Soph. Aj. 665, etc.: aiding, succouring, Soph. Tr. 1013. Adv. -μως, Plat. Legg. 747 C.

†ὄνησιμος, ὄν, ὁ, Onesimus, a slave of Ptolemy, N. T.

ὄνησιπλις, εως, ὁ, ἡ, (ὄννμνμ, πῶλις) useful to the state, Simon. Fr. 12, 12, Schneidewin. [ῶ]

†ὄνησιππος, ὄν, ὁ, Onesippus, a son of Hercules, Apollod. 2, 7, 8.

†ὄνησις, εως, ἡ, (ὄννμνμ) use, profit, advantage, good luck, Od. 21, 402; enjoyment, delight, τινός, of or from a thing, Aesch. Ag. 350, Eur. Hec. 1231; ὄνησιν ἔχειν τινός, Plat. Soph. 230 C; ἐπ' ὄνησιν ἔμοι, for a delight to me, Sappho 33; φέρειν ὄν. τινί, Soph. O. C. 288; etc.

†ὄνησιφόρος, ὄν, (ὄνησις, φέρω) bringing advantage, Hipp., Alex. Prot. 1, 4.

†ὄνησιφόρος, ὄν, ὁ, Onesiphorus, masc. pr. n., N. T.

†ὄνητης, ὄν, ὁ, Onetes, a Carystian, said to have been the one who betrayed to Xerxes the pass over the mountain at Thermopylae, Hdt. 7, 214.

ὄνητικός, ἡ, ὄν, profitable, useful.

†ὄνητορίδης, ὄν, ὁ, son of Onetor, i. e. Phrontis, Od. 3, 282.—2. Onetorides, masc. pr. n., Thuc. 2, 2.

ὄνητός, ἡ, ὄν, (ὄννμνμ) profitable.—II. (ὄνομαι) blamed, dub.

ὄνητωρ, Dor. ὄνατωρ, ὄρος, ὁ,=ὄνηστος, beneficial, τόκος ὄνατωρ, Pind. O. 10 (11), 12, e conj. Herm.

†ὄνητωρ, ὄρος, ὁ, Onetor, a priest of Jupiter on Ida, Il. 16, 605.—2. father of Phrontis, v. ὄνητορίδης, Paus. 10, 25, 2.—3. son of Philonides of Melite, Dem. 831, 8.

ὄνητλέω,=ὄνθλῆω, dub.

†ὄΝΘΟΣ, ὄν, ὁ, dirt, dung, like κόπρος and βόλβιτον, Il. 23, 775, 777; later also ἡ ὄνθος, like ἡ κόπρος.

†ὄνθλευσις, ἡ, like βουθλευσις, μονθλευσις, the use of forced meat, etc., Meineke Menand. p. 160. [ῶ]

†ὄνθλευτός, ἡ, ὄν, like μονθλευτός, stuffed, of meats: from

†ὄνθλεύω, to dress with forced meat, stuffing, etc., in cookery, ὄνθλευμένος στέασι Σικελικῶ, Diphil. Incert. 38, ubi v. Meineke; τευθῖς ὄνθλευμένῃ, Sotad. Ἐγκλει. 1, 15;—the collat. form *μεμονθλευμένος* occurs in Alex. Incert. 3; and a form *βουθλευώ* is quoted, v. Lob. Phryn.

356.—II. to doctor wine, Schol. Ar. Plut. 1063; like *κατηλεύω* III. (Passow derives it from *ὄνθος*,—as if, strictly, to stuff with dirt,—comparing the Germ. *mästen, misten*; cf. *πῆλός*, and v. Hemst. Schol. Ar. Plut. 1064.)

†ὄνι I, ας, ἡ, Aeol. for *ἀνία*, Alcæe 72; v. Bast Greg. Cor. p. 600.

†ὄνιος, ὄν, ὁ, a sea-fish, the *scarus*, from its gray colour, Ath. 320 C.

†ὄνιδία, ἡ,=ὄνις, dub.

†ὄνιδιον, ὄν, τό, dim. from *ὄνος*, a little ass, Ar. Vesp. 1306. [ῶ]

†ὄνικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ὄνος) of or belonging to an ass: ὄν. μύλος, a mill-stone turned by an ass (i. e. larger than that of the common hand-mills), N. T.

†ὄννμνμ, inf. *ὄννμνμ*, redupl. from root ὄN-, which appears in the deriv. tenses and forms: fut. ὄνησμαι. aor. ὄνησα: mid. ὄννμνμ, fut. ὄνησμαι: aor. 2 ὄνημην, ἡσο, ἡτο, or ὄννμνμ, opt. ὄννμνμ, inf. ὄννμνμ: for the impf. act., ὄφελον was used: but the impf. mid. ὄννμνμ, Plat. Rep. 380 B: perf. ὄνημαι, rare.—Hom. has pres. act., only in Il. 24, 45; fut. act. and mid.; aor. act., sometimes without augm.; but he and all Ion. use no other aor. mid. than ὄνημην, part. ὄννμνμ, Od. 2, 33; im-
perat. ὄνησε Od. 19, 68;—for *ὄννμνμ* is always the *κρ.* 1 of *ὄνομαι* even the Att. prefer *ὄνημην*, though later *ὄννμνμ* also freq. occurs: Xen has besides an aor. pass. ὄνηθην, An. 5, 5, 2, rashly questioned by Valck. Adon. p. 362 A, cf. Lob. Phryn. 12, sq.—There are no such presents as *ὄνάω, ὄνάω, ὄνμνμ*.—I. act. to profit, advantage, help, support, absol., Il. 8, 36, 467, Hes. Th. 429: but usu. c. acc. pers. vel rei, ὄν. τινά or τι, Il. 1, 395, 503, etc., Od. 14, 67, Orac. ap. Hdt. 7, 141; also c. dupl. acc., σὲ δὲ τοῦτο γε γήρας ὄνησει, this at least will profit thine old age, Od. 23, 24: to delight, cheer, as perh. Il. 1, 395: ὄν. τινά, Lat. *juvare aliquem*, freq. in Att. as, Eur. Tro. 933, Xen. An. 3, 1, 39 etc.—II. mid., to have profit or advantage, to enjoy help, support, Il. 7, 173 Od. 14, 415: also, c. partic., to have the delight or advantage of being or doing so and so, Theogn. 1380, Plat. Apol. 30 C, Rep. 380 B; and with neut. adj. as adv., *μεγάλα ὄν.*, Id. Alc. 1, 120 D: but usu. c. gen., to enjoy, have delight or enjoyment of a thing, like ὁπλοῦμαι, *δαΐτος ὄνησο*, Od. 19, 68; τί σεν ἄλλος ὄνησεται; what enjoyment will others have of thee? i. e. what good will you have done thee? Il. 16, 31, cf. Soph. Tr. 567, Ar. Thesm. 469; also in prose, οὕτως ὄνασθε τούτων, so may ye have profit of these things! Dem. 842, 10: also, ὄνασθαι τι ἀπὸ τινος, Plat. Rep. 528 A, Charm. 164 B.—2. part. aor. ὄννμνμ, in an ellipsis, ἐσθλός μοι δοκεῖ εἶναι, ὄννμνμ (sc. εἶναι ἢ εἶσθαι), he seems brave, may he be fortunate! and so for *ὄναίτο*, answering to Lat. *mac te esto virtute*, Od. 2, 33.—3. opt. aor. ὄννμνμ, αἰο, αἰτο, freq. in good wishes, οὕτως ὄννμνμ, so mote I thrive! (v. supra); and reversely, with a negat., *μὴ νῦν ὄννμνμ, ἀλλ' ὄλομαι*, may I not thrive, but die, Soph. O. T. 644 (where *βίον* or some word must be supplied (cf. supra) 1: ὄναίτο, *sis felix*! Eur. Or. 1677, etc.; also with *χάριν*, ὄναίτο τοῦ γενναίου χάριν, bless thee for thy noble spirit, Soph. O. C. 1042; ὄναίτο τῆς ἐνκλείας! Luc. Pseudol. 22.—4. also with an ironical sense, ὄναίτο μέντας, εἰ τις ἐκπλύνει σε, you'd be the better of it, if one were to wash you clean, Ar. Plut. 1063; ἄλσιν διασπρῆχθεις ὄναίτο οὐστός, he'd be very nice if he were rubbed down with salt, Ar. Nub. 1237; so also, ὄννμνμ μεγάλας ὄννμνμ, how lucky am I that... Theocr. 15, 55

Ὀννησις, εως, ἥ=ὄνησις, Arist. Probl. 20, 13, 2.

†Ὀνίς, ἰδος, ἥ, ass's dung, in plur., Ar. Pac. 4.

†Ὀνίσκη, ης, ἥ dim. from ἡ ὄνος, a little she-ass.

†Ὀνίσκος, ου, ὁ, dim. from ὄνος, a little ass.—II. a sea-fish of the gadus or cod kind, Lat. *asellus*, Euthyd. ap. Ath. 315 F.—III.=ὄνυλος.—IV. the wood-louse, Lat. *multiples*.—V. like ὄνος VI., a windlass or crane, Lat. *sucula*.—VI. a saw.

†Ὀνίσκος=ὄνυγμα, Ath. 35 C.

†Ὀνίτης, ου, ὁ, a kind of Scythian stone. [E]

†Ὀνίτις, ἰδος, ἥ, a kind of ὀρίγανον, Nic. Al. 56; in Diosc. 3, 33, ὀνίτις.

†Ὀνοβα, ἥ, Onoba, a city of Hispania Baetica, Strab. p. 143.

†Ὀνοβάτω, ῶ, (ὄνος, βάτω) to have a mare covered by an ass, Xen. Eq. 5, 8.—II. of the ass, to cover.

†Ὀνοβάτης, ου, ὁ, fem. ὀνοβάτις, ἰδος, (ὄνος, βαίνω) riding on an ass, Plut. 2, 291 E, in fem.

†Ὀνοβάλιον, ου, τό, a plant of the orchard kind, v. I. Hipp.

†Ὀνοβρύχις, ἰδος, ἥ, a leguminous plant, prob. *saint-foin*, *hedysarum onobrychis*, Linn., Diosc. 3, 170.

†Ὀνογάστρις, ἰος, ἥ, (γαστήρ) a fat paruch, A. B.

†Ὀνογύλα, ὁ, ὄνος, wine of Ὀνογύλα, a hamlet near Pitana in Laconia, Ath. 31 C.

†Ὀνογύρος, ου, ὁ, a prickly plant, Nic. Th. 71, Diosc.—whether a kind of thistle, and different from ἀνάγυρος, ἀνάγυρος, is dub.—Proverb., δνόγυρον κινεῖν, to take a prickly business in hand, Liban.

†Ὀνοειδής, ἐς, of the ass kind.

†Ὀνοήρας, ου, ὁ, and ὀνοήρις, ἥ, dub. I. for οἰνοθ-.

†Ὀνοκεντάρια, ας, ἥ, a kind of tailless ear, Ael. N. A. 17, 9.

†Ὀνοκένταυρος, ου, ὁ=foreg.

†Ὀνοκίνδιος, ου, ὁ, (ὄνος, κινέω) donkey-driver, epithet of Pisander in Eupol. Maric. 6; in Hesych. also ὀνοκίνδης.

†Ὀνοκλεια, ας, ἥ, the plant ἄγκουσα, Diosc.: cf. ὀνοσμα, ὀνοχελές.

†Ὀνοκοίτης, ου, ὁ, (ὄνος, κοίτη) lying in the ass's stall, applied by the heathen in mockery to our Lord, Tertull.

†Ὀνοκόπος, ου, (ὄνος VII., κόπτω) chipping a millstone, Alex. Amph. 1.

†Ὀνοκρόταλος, ου, ὁ, a water-bird, prob. the cormorant, Plin. 10, § 47.

†Ὀνοκόλις, ης, ἥ, also ὀνοκολίς, ἰδος, ἥ, with ass's legs, epith. of the hobgoblin *Empusa*, like ὀνοσκελῆς: from

†Ὀνοκόλος, ου, (ὄνος, κῶλον) having ass's legs.

†ONOMA, ἄτος, τό: Ion. and poet. οὔνομα: Ael. *ὀνύμα*—the name by which a person or thing is called (v. sub fin.), Hom., etc.: he uses the word oft in Od., only twice in Il., 3, 235; 17, 260.—and more freq. in the common than in the Ion. form; but always for the name of a person (except in two places quoted infra II.).

—2. ὄν. *θεῖναι τι*, to give one a name, Od. 19, 403; but in Att. more usu. in mid. ὄν. *θεσθαι*, as first in Od. 19, 406; cf. 8, 552, and Valck. Ploen. 12; ὄν. *εἶσθαι* *ἀπό* (or more freq. *ἐπί*) *τινος*, to give a name from or after another, v. Schäf. Mel. p. 93; cf. *ἐπώνυμος*; so, ὄν. *ἐχειν* *πρὸς* *τινος*, to be called after..., Hdt. 1, 71: *αἶσα*, ὄν. *φέρσθαι*, to bear a name. Id. 1, 73—3. the name itself, *μεν. in nom.*, 1932

as, *ἐμοὶ δ' ὄνομα κλυτὸν Αἰθῶν*, (Od. 19, 183, cf. Ruhnk. H. Hom. Cer. 122; πόλις ὄνομα Καυαί, a city by name Caenae, Xen. An. 2, 4, 28: later, it was often put in genit. after ὄνομα.

—4. ὄνομα *καλεῖν τινα*, to call one by name, as, *εἰπ' ὄνου*, ὅττι *ες κείθι* *κῆλεον*, Od. 8, 550, so Plat. Crat. 393 E; and so, ὄνομα *κέκληται* *δημοκρατία*, Thuc. 2, 37; but later also freq. *ὀνομάτι* *καλεῖν τινα*.—II. name, good name, report, Od. 13, 248; 24, 93; generally, ὄνομα or τὸ ὄν. *εἶναι*, to have the credit of a thing (good or bad), Plat. Hipp. Maj. 281 C; *μέγιστον* ὄν. *εἶναι*, Thuc. 2, 64; *ἐν ὀνόματι* *εἶναι*, to have a name, be much spoken of, Wolf Dem. Lept. p. 346.—III. a name and nothing else, opp. to the real person or thing, Od. 4, 710; esp. to *ἐργον*, Pors. Phoen. 512, cf. Or. 454, Hipp. 502: hence also, —2. a false name, pretence, pretext, *ὀνοματῖ* (or *ἐπ' ὀνόματι*), under the pretence, Thuc. 4, 60: *μετ' ὀνομάτων* *καλῶν*, like Sallust's *honestis nominibus*, Dion. H.

—IV. ὄνομα is also used in periphr. phrases, ὄνομα *τῆς σωτηρίας*, *τῆς εὐγενείας*, etc., for *σωτηρία*, *εὐγένεια*, Pors. Or. 1080, Seidl. Jph. T. 875 (905), as Lat. *nomen*, Markl. Stat. Sylv. 1, 1, 8;—so, with the names of persons, periphr. for the person, ὡ *φίλτατον* ὄν. *Πολυνεῖκου*, Eur. Phoen. 1702.—V. like *λόγος*, a word, expression, esp. of technical terms, as, *τὰ ἐν τῇ ναυτικῇ ὄν.*, Xen. Ath. 1, 19: generally, a saying, speech.—VI. in grammar, a noun, Lat. *nomen*, opp. to *ῥῆμα*, *verbum*, Plat. Theat. 168 B, Arist., etc.: also a proper name, Lat. *nomen proprium*, opp. to *προσηγορία*, Lat. *nomen appellativum*, Gramm. (The ὄ- in ὄνομα is euphon., cf. Lat. *nomen*, Sanscr. *nāma*, our name, etc.; the common root being TNO=, γιν-ΝΩ-σκα, NO-sco, and so strictly, that by which one is known.)

†Ὀνομάω, f. ὤω: Ion. οὔνομ-, Hdt., but not so in Hom.: Ael. and Dor. *ὀνομάω*, f. ἄω or ἄωμαι (Pind. P. 7, 6); aor. *ὀνόμαζε* (Ib. 2, 84). Hom. uses pres.; impf. (without augm.); aor. ὀνόμασα only in Od. 24, 339. To name or speak of by name, call or address by name, of persons, *παρόθεν ἐκ γενετῆς ὀνομάζων*, Il. 10, 68, etc.; cf. *ὀνομακλήδην*; so, *ἐς τρίς ὀνομάσαι* *Σόλωνα*, Hdt. 1, 86 (who elsewh. uses the Ion. form); so in Att.: of things, to name, repeat, *περικλυτὴ δαδ' ὀνόμαζον*, Il. 18, 449; but in Il. 9, 515, to name or promise, opp. to giving, cf. Seidl. Eur. El. 33.—2. to name or call after something, Hdt. 1, 23; so, ὄν. *τινά τι*, to call one something, Eur. Hel. 1193, cf. Aesch. Ag. 681, Thuc. 1, 3: *εἶναι* is often added pleon., *τὰς ὀνομαζοῦσαι εἶναι* *ὑπερόχην καί...* who they say are called *Hyperochē* and..., Hdt. 4, 33; *σοφιστὴν ὀνομαζοῦσιν τὸν ἄνδρα εἶναι*, Plat. Prot. 311 E, cf. Rep. 428 E, v. sub *εἰμί* X.—mid. to have one called, name, Soph. O. T. 1021:—pass. to be called, Pind. O. 9, 71; *ἐκ τίνος*, Soph. O. T. 1036; *ἐπωνυμίαν*, by surname, Plat. Phaedr. 238 A; *ἀπὸ τούτου τοῦτο ὀνομάζεται*, receives its name from him, Hdt. 6, 129: c. dupl. nom., *τοῦτο ἡ ναὺς ὀνομαζέτο*, this was the ship's name, Anth. P.—3. to use names or words, ὄν. *μᾶλα* *σευνῶς*, Dem. 237, 11, cf. 268, 13; 565, fin.—II. to make famous: cf. *ὀνομασμένοι* = *ὀνομαστοί*, v. I. Isocr. 398 D.—Cf. *ὀνομαίνω*.

†Ὀνομαβέτω, ὀνομαβέτης, dub. for ὀνοματοβ-, Lob. Phryn. 668.

†ONOMAI, 2 sing. *δισσαι*, δ *πὶ δυνονταί*: imperat. *ὄνοσο*; 3 opt. *ὄνοστο*: fut. *ὀνοσσομαι*, Ep. *ὀνοσσομαι*, aor. *ὀνόσθην* and *ὀνοσάμην*, the latter only in Hom.; opt. *ὀνοσάμην*, Ep. inf. *ὀνοσάσθαι*.—Besides these forms Hom. has Ion. 2 plur. pres. *ὀνοσθε*, Il. 24, 241; 3 aor. *ὄνατο*, Il. 17, 25. To blame, reject, scorn, *νῦν σευ ὀνοσάμην φρένας*, now scorn I thy thoughts, Il. 14, 95; *ἡ σῦνεσθ', ὁμοι Ζεὺς ἄλγε'* *ἔδωκεν*; do ye find fault, are ye not content that Jupiter hath sent me woes? Il. 24, 241: c. gen., *οὐδ' ὥς σε εὐλοπα ὀνοσέσθαι κακότητος*, as it is, I hope thou wilt not quarrel with thy ill-luck (i. e. deem it too light), Od. 5, 379; *ὄν. τινά*, to throw a slur upon, Hdt. 2, 167.—Ep and Ion word: cf. *ὀνομάω*. (Hence *ὀνοστός*, *ὀνοστός*; but it is prob. not connected with *ὀνειδος*, q. v.)

†Ὀνομαίνομαι, Ael. and Dor. *ὀνομαίνω* (Tim. Locr. 100 C): Ion. fut. *ὀνονοσάμην*, Hdt. 4, 47: Ep. aor. with out augm., *ὀνόμηνα*, Hom., and Hes.; the pres. first in H. Hom. Ven. 291:—=ὀνομάζω, to name or call by name, Il. 10, 522, etc.: of things, to name, repeat, Il. 9, 121; or, simply, to utter, speak, *ἴσχω μὴδ' ὀνομήην*, Od. 11, 251, cf. H. Ven. 291:—then (cf. ὀνομάζω) to promise to do, c. inf. fut., Od. 24, 341.—2. to name, call by a name, Hes. Op. 80; *καὶ οἱ τοῦτ' ὀνόμην'* *ὀνομ' ἔμμεναι*, Hes. Fr. 3, 2.—3. to nominate appoint, *θεράποντα*, as attendant, Il. 23, 90.

†Ὀνομακλήδην, adv., (ὄνομα, κα λέω) calling by name, by name, ὄν. *ὀνομακλῶν* *ἄνδρα ἕκαστον*, Od. 4, 278.

†Ὀνομακλῆς, εὐος, ὁ, *Onomacles*, a leader of the Athenians, Thuc. 8, 25.—One of the thirty tyrants, Xen. Hell. 2, 3, 2.—2. a Spartan ephor Id. 2, 3, 10.

†Ὀνομακλήτωρ, ορος, ὁ, (ὄνομα, κα λέω) one who announces guests by name Lat. *nomenclator*, Luc. Merc. Cond. 12, Ath. 47 D.

†Ὀνομακλήτος, ὄν, of famous name renowned, Il. 22, 51 (ubi *Hoeyne* *divisim* *ὄνομα κλυτὸς*), Ibyc. 22, Pind. Fr 279.—II. act. celebrating, Anth. Br. 2 p. 525, where it is written *ὀνομακλήτος*.

†Ὀνομακρίτος, ου, ὁ, *Onomacritus*, a seer and poet at Athens, in the time of Pisistratus, Hdt. 7, 6.—Others in Arist. Pol. 2, 9, 5, etc.

†Ὀνομαντίας, ου, ὁ, *Onomantius*, a Spartan ephor, Xen. Hell. 2, 3, 10.

†Ὀνομαρχος, ου, ὁ, *Onomarchus*, a commander of the Phocians in the sacred war, Dem. 443, 27.—Others in Plut. Eum. 18; etc.

†Ὀνόμας, αντος, ὁ, *Onomas*, a Spartan, Arr. An. 2, 24, 4.

†Ὀνομασία, ας, ἥ, (ὀνομάω) a naming, name, Lat. *appellatio*, Plat. Polit. 275 D, Arist. Top. 6, 10, 5.

†Ὀνομαστέον, verb. adj. from ὀνομάω, one must name, Plat. Crat. 387 D.

†Ὀνομαστήρ, ηρος, ὁ=ὀνομαστής.

†Ὀνομαστήρια (sc. *εἰρά*), τά, (ὀνομαστέον) the festival or anniversary of one's receiving one's name, Eccl.

†Ὀνομαστής, οῦ, ὁ, one who gives a name.

†Ὀνομαστής, (ὀνομάω) adv., by name Lat. *nominatim*, ὄν. *τινα* *βοῶν*, Hdt. 5, 1; λέγειν, Hdt. 6, 79, Antiph. 144, 7; ἀνακαλεῖν, Thuc. 7, 70; etc. [E] —2. ὀνομαστικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ὀνομάω) skillful at naming, Plat. Crat. 424 A: q. or belonging to naming, hence ἡ *κῆ* (sc. *τέχνη*), Ib. 423 D, 425 A.—III. also *κῆ* (sc. *πῶσις*), the nominative case

Gramm.—III. τὸ -κόν (sc. βιβλίον), a vocabulary, arranged acc. to the subjects, and not alphabetically as in a λεξικόν, such as the work of Jul. Pollux.—IV. adv. -κός, Ath. 646 A.

*Ονομαστός, ἡ, ὄν, Ion. ὄνομαστ.—Hdt. 2, 178; 4, 58—elsewh. in the common form, (ὀνομαζών) : — named : to be named, —οὐκ ὀνομαστός, not to be named or mentioned, i. e. abominable, Lat. infandus, κακοῖσιλον οὐκ ὀνομαστήν, Od. 19, 260, 597; 23, 19. Hes. Th. 148.—II. of name or note, notable, famous, Pind. P. 1, 73, Hdt. 4, 47, etc.; compar. and superl., Hdt. 2, 178; 6, 126; also of things, notable, ὀνομαστὰ πράσσειν, Eur. H. F. 509. Adv. -τῶς.

†Ονομαστος, ον, ὁ, Onomastus, son of Aegaeus of Elis, one of the suitors of Agariste, Hdt. 6, 127.—2. of Smyrna, first victor in boxing at Olympia, Paus. 5, 8, 7.

*Ονοματικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ὄνομα) belonging to a word, esp. a noun substantive. Adv. -κῶς, Dion. H.

*Ονοματίον, ον, τό, dim. from ὄνομα, Longin. [ᾶ]

*Ονοματογράφω, ᾶ, to write names : and

*Ονοματογράφος, ας, ἡ, a writing of names, LXX. : from

*Ονοματογράφος, ον, (ὄνομα, γράφω) writing or inscribing names. [ᾶ]

*Ονοματοθεσία, ας, ἡ, (ὀνομασθέντης) the giving a name, nomenclature.

*Ονομασθέντα (sc. τερὰ), τά, —ὀνομασθέντα.

*Ονομασθετέω, ᾶ, (not ὀνομαθετέω, Lob. Phryn. 668) : — to name, prob. 1. Arist. Anal. Post. 1, 22, 3, ubi nunc νομοθετῆσαι, cf. vv. 11. ad Plat. Charm. 175 B, Crat. 389 D : from

*Ονομασθέντης (not ὀνομαθέτης, Lob. Phryn. 668), ον, ὁ, (ὄνομα, τίθημι) one who gives or assigns a name, a namer, Plat. Charm. 175 B. Hence

*Ονομασθητικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to the giving of a name.

*Ονομασθῆρας, ον, ὁ, (ὄνομα, θηράω) a word-hunter, Ath. 98 A. Hence

*Ονομασθῆρας, or -έω, ᾶ, to hunt after words, Ath.

*Ονυμτοκλήτωρ, ορος, ὁ, —ὀνομακλήτωρ.

*Ονορ, ιτολόγος, ον, (ὄνομα, λέγω) 'collecting words.—II. telling 'people's names, Lat. nomenclator, like foreg., Plut. Cat. Min. 8.

*Ονοματομάχος, ον, (ὄνομα, μάχομαι) fighting about a word, expression or name, Critol. ap. Clem. Al. p. 161. [ᾶ]

*Ονομαστοποιέω, ᾶ, (ὀνομαστοποιός) o coin names, Arist. Categ. 7, 11, Eth. N. 2, 7, 11 : esp. to form words expressive of particular sounds. Hence

*Ονομαστοποιήσις, ἡ, the making of a name, esp. to express a natural sound :

ὀνομαστοποιητικός, ἡ, ὄν, making a name, esp. to express a sound.

*Ονομαστοποιία, ας, ἡ, —ὀνομαστοποιήσις : from

*Ονομαστοποιός, ὄν, (ὄνομα, ποιέω) coining names, esp. to express a natural sound, Ath. 99 C.

*Ονομαστοπυρέω, ᾶ, —ὀνομαστοποιέω : from

*Ονομαστοπυρός, ὄν, (ὄνομα, *ἔργω) —ὀνομαστοποιός, Plat. Crat. 388 E.

*Ονοματώδης, ες, (ὄνομα, εἶδος) like a name : λόγος ὄν, a nominal definition, Arist. Anal. Post. 2, 10, 2.

*Ονοπτόδιον, ον, τό, a sort of cotton-tistle, Diosc.

*Ονοπύρις, ον, ὁ, a plant, Theophr.

*Ονορίγχοις, ον, ἡ, a plant, Diosc.

*ΟΝΟΣ, ον, ὁ and ἡ, an ass, Lat. asinus, asina, first in Il. 11, 558; in masc. also in Hdt.—Freq. in proverbs : —1. ὄνος πρὸς λύραν or πρὸς αὐλόν, of a dunce who can make nothing of music, also ὄνος λύρας, Meineke Cratin. Xειρ. 6, Menand. p. 184.—2. περιὸν κνίως, for an ass's shadow, i. e. for nothing at all, Lat. de lana caprina, Ar. Vesp. 191 (ubi v. Schol.), Plat. Phaedr. 260 C.—3. ὄνου πόκαι, ass's wool, like ὀνίβων γάλα, of that which is not, Ar. Ran. 186, cf. Meineke Cratin. Incert. 80.—4. ἀπ' ὄνου πεσεῖν, of one who gets into a scrape by his own clumsiness, with a pun on ἀπὸ νοῦ πεσεῖν, Ar. Nub. 1273, cf. Plat. Legg. 701 D.—5. ὄνος ἕρται, said of obstinate people who feel nothing, Cepheid. Amaz. 1.—6. ὄνος ἄγων μυστήριον, of one heavily laden, Ar. Ran. 159.—7. ὄνου ὑβρισιότερος, of brutality, Xen. An. 5, 8, 3, ubi v. Schneid.—II. a kind of codfish, Lat. asellus, Henioch. Polyr. 1; also ὀνίσκος.—III. a wood-louse, Theophr.; also ὀνίσκος and ἰούλος.—IV. a kind of wingless locust; also ἄστρακος.—V. ὄνων φάνηρ, two stars in the breast of the crab, Theocr. 22, 21, v. Plin. 18, 35.—From the ass as a beast of burden (whence Lat. onus is said to be derived) the name passed to—VI. a windlass, crane, pulley, Lat. sucula, Hdt. 7, 36.—VII. the upper millstone which turned round, ὄνος ἀλέτης, Xen. An. 1, 5, 5; also, ὄνος ἀλέων, Alex. Amph. 1, cf. ad Hesych. s. v. μύλη : Phot. also calls the fixed nether millstone ὄνος, wrongly; for Arist. Prob. 35, 3 says, ὄνον λίθον ὑποστύπτω, when the millstone is grinding stone (as it does when no grist is in the mill); cf. ὀνικός.—VIII. a beaker, wine-cup, Ar. Vesp. 616.—IX. a spindle or distaff.—X. the ace on dice, also ὀνλη, Lat. unus, uno, akin to μόνος.

*Ονόςανδρος, ον, ὁ, Onosander, a Platonic philosopher, who wrote a στρατηγικός λόγος.

*Ονοσίς, εως, ἡ, (ὄνομαι) blame.

*Ονοσκελῆς, ἰδος, ἡ, (ὄνος, σκέλος) she with the ass's legs, like ὀνοκόλη, usu. epith. of the Ἐμπονσα, q. v.—In Luc. V. Hist. 2, 46 are mentioned certain females with asses' legs, *Ονοσκελέαι, al.

*Ονοσμα, ατος, τό, a fragrant wild boragineous plant, Diosc. 3, 147; also ὄνωις, σμάς; cf. ὀνοχειλῆς.

*Ονοσάμενος, Ep. for ὀνοσάμενος, part. aor. from ὀνομαι, Il.

*Ονοσέσθαι, Ep. for ὀνοσέσθαι, inf. fut. from ὀνομαι, Hom.

*Ονοστάσιον, ον, τό, (ὄνος, στάσις) an ass-stall. [ᾶ]

*Ονοστός, ἡ, ὄν, (ὄνομαι) to be blamed or scorned, δῶρα, Il. 9, 164 : cf. ὀνοτός.

*Ονοσφύλα, ας, ἡ, a sacrifice of asses, Call. Fr. 188.

*Ονοτιζέω, like ὀνομαι, to blame, rail at, H. Hom. Merc. 30; σκολιῶς ὄν, Hes. Op. 256; also in mid., γάμων ὀνοταζόμεναι, Aesch. Supp. 11.

*Ονοτός, ἡ, ὄν, for ὀνοστός, Pind. I. 4, 85; so, θαυματός for -αστός.

*Ονοτός, ὁ, —ὀνοσίς.

*Ονον γνάθος, ἡ, (ass's jaw) Onognathus, a peninsula of Laconia near Malea, Strab. p. 363.

*Ονονυρις, ἰδος, ἡ, a plant, Diosc. : also written ὄν. ἰθονυρις, ὀνοθήρας, ὀνοθήρις, ὀνοθήρας, ὀνοθήρις.

*Ονονυφίτης νοός, ὁ, the Onophytic name or district, in which was *Ονονοφίς, a city of Lower Aegypt, Hdt. 2, 166. [ῖ]

*Ονοφορβός, ὄν, (ὄν. σ, φέρβω) an ass-keeper, Hdt. 6, 68, 89.

*Ονοχειλῆς, εός, τό, Theophr. ; ὀνοχειλῆς, ἰδος, ἡ, and ὀνοχειλος, ἡ, a boragineous plant, deemed an antidote to venomous bites. (Akin to ὀνοσμου : we also find, ὀνοχῆλος, as if from χηλή, strictly ass's hoof.)

†Ονόχανος, ον, ὁ, the Onochonus, a river of Thessaly falling into the Peneus, Hdt. 7, 129.

*Οντα, τά, pl. part. neut. from εἰμι, the things which actually exist, the present, opp. to the past and future; but also,—2. reality, truth, opp. to that which is not, Plat., v. εἰμι.—II. that which one has, property, fortune, like ἡ οὐσία, Dem. 260, 12.

*Οντως, adv. part. from εἰμι, really, actually, verily, Eur. I. A. 1622, Plat., etc.; opp. to ὡς ἐπος εἰπεῖν, Legg. 656 E.

*Ονύμα, τό, Aeol. for ὄνομα, Pind. Hence

*Ονυμάζω, ὀνυμαίνω, Aeol. and Dor. for ὄνομ.

*Ονυξ, ἔχος, ὁ, Ep. dat. pl. ὀνύχες : Hom. always in pl., and of the eagle's talons; so of the falcon, Hes. Op. 202, 203; later also of beasts of prey, a claw, Pind. N. 4, 103; of human beings, a nail, Hes. Sc. 266, Hdt. 4, 64, and Att.; of horses and oxen, a hoof, Xen. Eq. 1, 3; metaph., πρὸς δέξιν ὀνυχὰ πετραίων λίθου, Eur. Cycl. 401.—Special phrases : —1. ἐξ ὀνύχων, Lat. ex unguitulis, ἐξ ὄν. φαλεῖν, to love one from the finger-ends, and v. versa, ὁ πόνος ὑνέται εἰς ὀνυχὰ, the pang thrills to the quick, both in Anth. : so, εἰς ἄκρους τοὺς ὀνυχὰς ἀφίκετο (sc. ὁ ὄνος) warmed me to my fingers' ends, Eur. Cycl. 159 : but, ὀνυχὰς ἐπ' ἄκρους στήναι, to stand on tip-toe, Lat. summis digitis, Id. El. 840.—2. ὁ πηλὸς ἀφίκεται εἰς ὀνυχὰ, the model stands the test of the nail, like Horace's factus ad unguem, because the sculptor tries its polish and the niceness of the joints by drawing his nail over, Casaub. Pers. 1, 64, Wyttben. ad. Plut. 2, 86 A, cf. Horat. Sat. 5, 32, A. P. 294, v. ὀνυχιζέω IV; so too, ἐκμέμακται εἰς ὀνυχὰ; and so of many things, e. g. ἡ δὲ ὀνυχὸς διατρά (al. διώνυχος), a most careful, close life, Plut. 2, 128 E; εἰς ὀνυχὰ also δι' ὀνυχὸς and ἐπ' ὀνυχὸς, to a nail, i. e. to a nicety, Lat. ne transversum quidem unguem; σύμπεγξις εἰς ὀνυχὰ, a nice fit, like Lat. committere in unguem, Galen. : —in all which phrases we use a hair for a nail.—3. ἐξ ἀπαλῶν ὀνύχων, from very childhood, Horace's de tenero ungui, Plut. 2, 3 C.—4. ἐκ τῶν ὀνύχων τεκμαίρεσθαι, to judge by the claws, i. e. by a slight but characteristic mark; so, ἐξ ὄν. λέοντα, Lat. ex ungue leonem, Paroemiogr.—II. any thing like a claw, Lat. uncus, the hook of an anchor, Plut. 2, 247 E : also an instrument of torture.—III. the white part at the end of rose-leaves, or cloves of garlic, by which they are attached to the stalk, (as it were) their nail-mark, Lat. unguis rosarum, Diosc.—IV. a thickening like a nail on the cornea of the eye.—V. a part of the liver.—VI. a veined gem, onyx; Σαρδῶος ὄνυξ, a sardonyx, Luc. Des. Syr. 32 : v. σαρδόνυξ. (Usu. deriv. from νύσσω, νυχ-θῆναι with ὁ euphon. : this initial vowel appears also in Lat. unguis, ung-ula, ung-ulus, unguis, but not in Sanscr. nakh-a, Germ. nagel, our nail.) Hence

*Ονυχιζέω, to pare the claws, hoofs, o nails : pass. ὀνυχισμένως, with one's

n. s. pared, Cratin. Incert. 127, v. Lob. Phryn. 289.—II. to have the hoof cloven or divided, LXX.—III. to examine with the nail, examine closely, Clein. Al.; cf. *ὄνυξ* I. 2.—IV. metaph. to overreach, Artemid.

Ὀνυχμαῖος, α, ον, like nail-parings, A. B.

Ὀνυχίνος, η, ον, (ὄνυξ VI) made of *onyx*, Diosc., Plut. Anton. 58.

Ὀνύχιον, ον, τό, dim. from *ὄνυξ* VI, Theophr. [v]

Ὀνύχιμός, οὔ, ὁ, (ὄνυξ IV) a paring of the nails.—II. examination by the nail, close examination.

Ὀνύχιστῆρ, ἥρος, ὁ, (ὄνυξ IV) one who pares nails.—II. the hoof, or one side of the cloven hoof, LXX. Hence

Ὀνύχιστῆριον, ον, τό, (sc. *μαχαίριον*) a nail-knife or scissors.

Ὀνύχτης, ον, ὁ, fem. -τις; (ὄνυξ VI) of the *onyx* kind, Diosc.

Ὀνυχογράφω, ὦ, (ὄνυξ, γράφω) to mark with the claws or nails, Hipp.

Ὀνυχοειδής, ὅς, (ὄνυξ, εἶδος) like a nail or an *onyx*, Diosc.

Ὀνύχω, ὦ, to make like a nail, claw or hook.

Ὀνώδης, ες, contr. for *ὄνοειδής*, Plut. 2, 362 F.

Ὀνωσις, ἰδος, ἥ=ὄνοσμα, also written *ἄνωσις*, Diosc. 3, 147.

†Ὀξύθηρος, ον, ὁ, *Oxythres*, Persian masc. pr. n., Arr. An. 3, 8, 5.

Ὀξύλευος, ὁ, -ιος, ον, (ὄξύς) *sourish*, *σικαί*, Apollod. Car. Πρωκ. 1.

Ὀξύλις, ἰδος, ἥ, (ὄξύς) a *sour wine*.—II. *sorrel*, Nic. Th. 840, Diosc.

Ὀξύλημ, ης, ἥ, (ὄξύς, ἄλμη) a *sauce made of vinegar and brine*, Cratin.

Ὀδυσο, 5, 3, Ar. Vesp. 331.

Ὀξέα, ἥ, later form for *ὄξυα*.

†Ὀξεία, αἰ, γήσοι, (the sharp, pointed islands) *Oxææ*, a cluster of islands on coast of Actolia, acc. to Strab. p. 458, belonging to the Echinades and =Hom. *Θααί*, v. *θούα* II.

Ὀξείδιον, ον, τό, dim. from *ὄξύς*.

Ὀξείδιον, η, ον, later form for *ὄξύς*, Geop.

Ὀξέλαιον, ον, τό, (ὄξύς, ἔλαιον) a *sauce of vinegar and oil*.

Ὀξερίας, (sc. *τυρός*), ὁ, cheese made of *sour milk*.

Ὀξήρος, ὦ, ὄν, (ὄξύς) of or belonging to a *vinegar*, *κέραμος* ὄξ., a jar for *vinegar*, Anth. P. 12, 108.

Ὀξίζω, (ὄξύς) to taste like *vinegar*, of wine, Diosc.

Ὀξίνα, ἥ, (ὄξύς) a *harrow* (Lat. *occa*), so called from its spikes.

Ὀξύνης, ον, ὁ, (ὄξύς) sharp, *sour*, *θυμός*, Plat. 2, 913 B.—*ὄξινος* (sc. *ζυμῶς*), ὁ, *sour wine*, such (says Passow) as the common Neckar-wine, etc.; Plut.; distinguished from *ὄξύς*, Plut. 2, 732 B, 1047 E: hence, a *sour-tempered*, *tart fellow*, Ar. Eq. 1304. [f]

Ὀξύς, ἰδος, ἥ, (ὄξύς) an *earthen vinegar-cruet*, Lat. *acetabulum*, Ar. Ran. 1440; but also, ὄξύς *χαλκῆ γέρονε*, Id. Plat. 812; so, ὄξύς *ἀργυράν ἔχει*, Sopat. ap. Ath. 230 E.—2. a measure, at Athens the same as *ὄξυβαφον*, Ar. Tr. 550; at Cleonæ=κοτύλη, Diphil. Incert. 8.—II. in Ar. Vesp. 1509, a sort of *shrimp*.

†Ὀξοδάτης, ον, ὁ, *Oxodates*, a Persian, satrap of Media, Arr. An. 3, 21, 3.

Ὀξοπώλης, ον, ὁ, (ὄξύς, πώλης) a *vinegar-merchant*.

Ὀξύος, εὐός, τό, (ὄξύς) *sour wine*, Alex. Incert. 20, cf. Xen. An. 2, 3, 14, Eubul. Μυλῶρ. 1: *vinegar* made therefrom, Aesch. Ag. 322, Ar. Ach. 35, etc.; —cf. *ὄξινος*, and v. sub *ἥδος* II.

Ὀξύρα ἢ ὄξύη, ἥ, a tree, prob. the

beech, elsewhere *φηγός*, Xanth. p. 175, and Theophr.; later and in modern Greek called *ὄξέα*, Lob. Phryn. 301.—II. a *spear-shaft* made from its wood: in genl. a *spear*, Archil. 128, Eur. Heracl. 727.

†Ὀξύθηρος, ὁ, *Oxythres*, brother of Darius Codomanus, Strab. p. 544.

Ὀξύκανθα, ἥ, strictly *sharp-thorn*, the *barberry-tree*, or perh. the *mespilus pyracantha*, Theophr., Diosc. 1, 122. [ακ]

†Ὀξύαρτης, ον, ὁ, *Oxyartes*, a Persian, father of Roxane, Arr. An. 4, 18, 4.—In Arr. 7, 4, 5, also brother of Darius Codomanus.

Ὀξύβαφον, ον, τό, dim from sq., Antiph. Myst. 1, 5. [α]

Ὀξύβαφον, ον, τό, (ὄξύς, βάπτω) a small *vinegar-saucer*, Lat. *acetabulum*; generally, a shallow earthen vessel, Cratin. Πυτρ. 8, Ar. Av. 361, cf. Antiph. Myst. 1, 5.—II. as a measure, the fourth part of a *κοτύλη*, about $\frac{1}{4}$ of a pint, cf. Eubul. Μυλῶρ. 1, 2. [β]

Ὀξύβελγής, ἐς, (ὄξύς, βέλγω) *sharp-pointed*, *διστός*, Il. 4, 126: *χαίται* ἐς, of the porcupine's spines, Emped. 234; γὰτα *καράβου*, Opp. H. 2, 346; ὄξ. πόθος, lb. 4, 41.—II. act. *quick-shooting*, *shooting swift arrows*: esp. ὄξύβελγής, ὁ, with and without *καταπέλτης*, an engine for throwing missiles, of which three kinds are noted by Diod. 20, 85, 86: also ὄξύβελκίον (sc. *ὄργανον*), τό, lb. 75.

†Ὀξύβιοι, ὡν, οἱ, the *Oxybii*, a Li-gurian tribe, Polyb.

Ὀξύβλεπτός, ὦ, to be sharp-sighted, Arr. Epict. 2, 11, 22: from

Ὀξύβλεπτης, ον, ὁ, (ὄξύς, βλέπω) one who is sharp-sighted. Hence

Ὀξύβλεψία, ας, ἥ, sharpness of sight.

Ὀξύβοας, ον, ὁ, and ὄξύβοης, ον, ὁ, shrill-screaming, of birds, Aesch. Ag. 57; sharp-buzzing, of gnats, Mel. 93, Luc.

Ὀξύγάλα, ακτος, τό, (ὄξύς, γάλα) *sour* or *curdled milk*, *whew* or *curds*, Strab. p. 311, Plut. Artox. 3; cf. Columell. 12, 8. Hence

Ὀξύγᾶλκτινος, η, ον, made of *sour* or *curdled milk*.

Ὀξύῶρον, ον, τό, a *sauce of vinegar and γάρον*, Ath. 67 E.

Ὀξύγενεος, ον, with a pointed chin.

Ὀξύγη, ἥ, a toad, dub.

Ὀξύγλυκας, εὐός, τό, and ὄξύγλυκον, τό, ποτόν, a drink of *vinegar and honey*: also, ὄξύγλυκον, Hipp.: from

Ὀξύγλυκος, εἰα, υ, (ὄξύς, γλυκύς) of a *sourish sweet*, *ρόα*, Aesch. Fr. 318.

Ὀξύγοος, ον, (ὄξύς, γοῶ) shrill wailing, Aesch. Theb. 320.

Ὀξύγρῶφω, ὦ, to write fast: and

Ὀξύγράψια, ας, ἥ, a *writing fast*: from

Ὀξύγράφος, ον, (ὄξύς, γράφω) *writing fast*, a ready writer, LXX.

Ὀξύγώνιος, ον, (ὄξύς, γωνία) *acute-angled*, Arist. Top. 1, 15, 13, Eucl. etc. Hence

Ὀξύγωνιώτης, ητος, ἥ, the being *acute-angled*.

Ὀξύδερκω, ὦ, to be sharp-sighted, v. 1. for ὄξυδερκέω, Arist. Rhet. Al. 1, 14: better writers said ὄξυ βλέπειν, ὄξυ ὁράν, Lob. Phryn. 576.

Ὀξύδερκής, ἐς, (ὄξύς, δέρκω) *sharp* or *quick-sighted*, Hdt. 2, 68, in superl. ὄξυδερκέστατος. Hence

Ὀξύδερκία, ας, ἥ, sharp-sightedness, Galen., etc.; Lob. Phryn. 576.

Ὀξύδερκικός, ῥ, ὄν, making the sight *sharp*.

Ὀξύδερκέω, ὦ,=ὄξυδερκέω (q. v.), Strab.; Lob. Phryn. 576.

Ὀξύδερκία, ας, ἥ,=ὄξυδερκία, q. v.,

Hippodam. ap. Stob. p. 555, 7, Diosc. etc.

Ὀξύδοντος, ον, (ὄξύς, δοντέα) *sharp*, *shrill-sounding*, κύμβαλα, Anth. P. 6, 94.

†Ὀξύδράκαι, ὡν, οἱ, the *Oxydracæ*, an Indian people, Arr. An. 5, 22, 2.

Ὀξύδρομέω, ὦ, to run swiftly: from

Ὀξύδρομος, ον, (ὄξύς, δρομειν) *swift-running*. Adv. -μως.

Ὀξύθειρος, ον, (ὄξύς, θειρα) *with sharp* or *pointed hair*, Nonn.: we all find a fem. ὄξυθειρα; and in Ant. a metaplast. plur. ὄξυθειρες.

Ὀξύω,=ὄξίζω, Lob. Phryn. 210.

Ὀξύη, ἥ, v. ὄξυα.

Ὀξύηκοια, ας, ἥ, a *sharp*, *quick ear*, Hippodam. ap. Stob. p. 555, 6; cf. sq.

Ὀξύηκος, ον, (ὄξύς, ἀκοή) *quick* or *hearing*: of quick perception, keen observation, Plat. Tim. 75 B, Arist. H. A. 4, 8, 17, with v. 1. ὄξυκος (from κοῖω), *quick of perception*: so, ὄξυκοῖα is the reading of the Mss. for ὄξυη κοῖα usu., and is defended by Wyttenb.

Ὀξύηκουστος, η, ον, quickly *hears*, Sext. Emp.

Ὀξύηχος, ες, Philostr.; and ὄξυηχος, ον, (ὄξύς, ἤχω) *sharp*, *shrill-sounding*, esp. of high notes.

Ὀξύθνατος, ον, (ὄξύς, θάνατος) *dying quickly*, *short-lived*, Strab. [α]

Ὀξύθημις, ἰδος, ὁ, *Oxythemis*, masc. pr. n., Ath. 614 F.

Ὀξύθηκος, ον, (ὄξύς, θήγω) *sharp-edged*, *sharp-pointed*, φάσανον, βέλως Eur. Andr. 1150, El. 1159: of a person, *goaded to fury* or *despair*, Soph. Ant. 1301. Adv. -κτως.

Ὀξύθρηνητος, ον, bitterly *lamenting*.

Ὀξύθυμος, ὦ, (ὄξύθυμος) to be *quick to anger*, Eur. Andr. 689:—as pass., to be provoked, ὄξυθυμηθεῖσθε μοι, Ar. Vesp. 501: cf. Thesm. 464. Hence

Ὀξύθυμης, ἥ, *passionateness*, Arist. Metaph.

Ὀξύθυμία, ας, ἥ, (ὄξύθυμος) *sudden anger*, *choler*, Eur. Andr. 728.

Ὀξύθυμία, τά, places at cross-roads near the statues of *Hecate*, where the remains of the purifying and expiatory sacrifices were burnt: the fire was made of the twigs of *wild thyme* (θυμός) which had been used to flog animals, Eupol. Dem. 20, et. Hyperic. ap. Harpocr. [v]

Ὀξύθυμίας, ον, ὁ, one who is *quick to anger*

Ὀξύθυμος, ον, (ὄξύς, θυμός) *quick to anger*, *quick-tempered*, *passionate*, *choleric*, Eur. Med. 319: *sharp* to *wish*, of the Areopagus, Aesch. Eur. 705; τὸ ὄξυθυμον,=ὄξυθυμία, Eu. Bacch. 671.

Ὀξύθυμῶμαι, as pass.,=ὄξυθυμῶ

Ὀξύθυμος, η, ον, (ὄξυα) of *beech-wood*, Theopomp. (Ep.) ap. Ath. 183 B, Thophr. [f]

†Ὀξύκανός, οὔ, ὁ, *Oxycanus*, a nomarch in Aegypt, Arr. An. 6, 16.

Ὀξύκάροος, ον,=ὄξυθυμος, Aesch. Theb. 907, Ar. Vesp. 430.

Ὀξύκαρνος, ον,=ὄξυκέφαλος, Dion. P. 642. [α]

Ὀξύκεδρος, ον, ἥ, the red *juni* with pointed leaves, Theophr.

Ὀξύκλεισθος, ον, (ὄξύς, κλείσθω) *travelling quickly*, Nonn.

Ὀξύκρεατος, ον,=sq.

Ὀξύκερας, ωτος, ὁ, ἥ, (ὄξύς, κέρα) with pointed horns, Opp. C. 2, 445.

Ὀξύκέφαλος, ον, with pointed head

Ὀξύκινητος, ον, (ὄξύς, κινέω) *quickly-moving*, Luc. Abdic. 28. [f]

Ὀξύκοια, ας, ἥ, v. sub ὄξυηκος.

Ὀξύκομος, ον, (ὄξύς, κομῆ) *with*

pointed hair, of the porcupine, Opp. H. 2, 599; of a stag, Ib. 194: of a pine or fir, Anth. P. append. 129.

Ὀξύκορος, *ον*, *v. sub* ὀξύκορος.
Ὀξύκρατον, *ον*, *τό*, *sour wine mixed with water*, Lat. *posca*.

Ὀξύκωκτος, *ον*, (ὀξύς, κωκτός) *loudly wailed, πάθος*, Soph. Ant. 1316.

Ὀξύλαβεια, *ας, ἡ*, *quickness in seizing an opportunity*. [α] From

Ὀξύλαβέω, ὤ, (ὀξύλαβής) *to seize quickly*; *to seize an opportunity*, Xen. Hell. 7, 4, 27. Hence

Ὀξύλαβη, *ἡ*, *a kind of tongs*.—II. = ὀξύλαβης, Palaeph. 72. [α]

Ὀξύλαβής, *ες*, (ὀξύς, λαβείν) *quick at seizing*, Arist. H. A. 9, 34, 3.

Ὀξύλαβια, *ας, ἡ* = ὀξύλαβεια.

Ὀξύλαβος, ὁ = ὀξύλαβη.

Ὀξύλαλος, *ον*, (ὀξύς, λαλέω) *glib-tongued*, Ar. Ran. 815.

Ὀξύλαπθον, *ον*, *τό*, *a kind of sorrel, rumex acutus*, Diosc. [α]

Ὀξύλιπτον, *τό*, *sc. τρίμμα, a sour sauce with fat in it*, Timoc. Dactyl. 1. [ζ]

Ὀξύλιπής, ὁ, ἄρτος, *bread dressed with vinegar and fat*, Galen.

Ὀξύλοβέω, ὤ, *to have sharp ears, to hear quickly*.

Ὀξύλος, *ον*, ὁ, *Oxylos*, son of Mars and Protegentia, Apollod. 1, 7, 7.—2. son of Haemon, conqueror of Elis, Arist. Pol. 6, 2, 5.

Ὀξύμαγος, ὁ, *Oxymagis*, a river of India, Ar. Ind. 4, 4.

Ὀξύμαβεια, *ας, ἡ*, *quickness at learning*, Strab. [α]: from

Ὀξύμαβής, *ες*, (ὀξύς, μαρθάνω) *learning quickly*.

Ὀξύμαθία, *ἡ* = ὀξύμαθια.

Ὀξύμαλον, *τό*, Dor. for ὀξύμηλον.

Ὀξύμελής, *ες*, *clear-singing*, v. 1. Ar. Av. 1095.

Ὀξύμελι, ἴτος, *ῶς* = *sq.*, *oxymeli*, Lys. ap. Ath. 67 F. [ῶ]

Ὀξύμελικράτον, ἰον. -κρητον, *τό*, *a mixture of vinegar and honey*, Hipp.

Ὀξύμέρμνος, *ον*, (ὀξύς, μέρμνα) *producing sharp cares; keenly laboured or studied*, παλαισμάτα, Ar. Ran. 877.

Ὀξύμηλον, *ον*, *τό*, (ὀξύς, μῆλον) *strictly sour-apple*,—as the Laconians called κοκκίμηλον, ap. Ath. 83 A.

Ὀξύμυρτος, *ον*, (ὀξύς, μυρτω) *quickly roused to anger, φόρος ὀξύς*, murder in hot blood, Aesch. Eum. 472.

Ὀξύμυρτος, *ον*, (ὀξύς, μυρτω) *quickly roused to anger, φόρος ὀξύς*, murder in hot blood, Aesch. Eum. 472.

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Ὀξύμυρτος, *ον*, (ὀξύς, μυρτω) *quickly roused to anger, φόρος ὀξύς*, murder in hot blood, Aesch. Eum. 472.

= ὀξυτονέω, just like Lat. *acuere*.—II. *to make sour or bitter*: pass., *to be or become so*, Arist. Gen. An. 3, 2, 17. Ὀξύδοδος, ὀδοτος, ὁ, ἡ, (ὀξύς, ὀδοός) *with sharp teeth*, Nonn., who uses it with a neut., cf. Lob. Paral. 248.

Ὀξύδοξος, εσσα, *εν*, in Hom. (esp. in Il.) *freq. epith. of ἔγχος and ἔγχεα*, also ὀδοξί, Il. 14, 443; usu. explained as = ὀξύνοος (from ὀξύα), *beechen*; but acc. to Apion, poet. for ὀξύς, *sharp-pointed*:—in the one case, epith. of the shaft; in the other, of the point.

Ὀξύδουρυγος, *ον*, = ὀξύδουρυγος, Hes. ap. Ath. 116 B.

Ὀξύδοστράκος, *ον*, (ὀξύς, ὀστράκον) *with a sharp shell*, Luc. Lexiphr. 13

Ὀξύπαλῆς, *ες*, (ὀξύς, πάλῃ) *pointed*, Anth. P. 6, 109: *prickly*, Opp. H. 1, 261.

Ὀξύπαλῆς, *ες*, (ὀξύς, παθεῖν) *keenly sensitive*, ἐπὶ τινι.

Ὀξύπεινος, *ον*, (ὀξύς, πεινάω) *ravenous, greedy*, Arist. H. A. 9, 34, 3, Cic. Att. 2, 12, 2.

Ὀξύπερι, *τό*, (ὀξύς, πέπερι) *a mixture of vinegar and pepper*, Xenocr.

Ὀξύπικρῆς, *ες*, (ὀξύς, πικρῆ) *sharp-pointed*, ξίφος, Aesch. Cho. 640.

Ὀξύπικρος, *ον*, (ὀξύς, πικρός) *keen, smarting*: metaph. *smarting*.

Ὀξύπληξ, ἦτος, ὁ, ἡ, (ὀξύς, πλήσσω) *shrill-dashing*, Ἀχέρων, Soph. Fr. 469.

Ὀξύποδῶ, ὤ, *to be swift of foot*. Hence

Ὀξύποδια, *ας, ἡ*, *swiftness of foot*.

Ὀξύποριον, *ον*, *τό*, (sc. ὀφθαλμικόν), *a digestive medicine*: also, ὀξυπορον.

Ὀξύπορος, *ον*, *with a pointed mouth*, ἄγος, Opp. H. 2, 406.

Ὀξύπορος, *ον*, ὁ, *Oxyporus*, son of Cinyras, brother of Adonis, Apollod. 3, 14, 3.

Ὀξύπονος, ὁ, ἡ, -πονον, *τό*, (ὀξύς, ποῖς) *swift-footed*, Eur. Or. 1550. [ῶ]

Ὀξύπρωρος, *ον*, (ὀξύς, πρῶρος) *sharp-prowed*: *sharp-pointed*, αἰχμή, Aesch. Fr. 424.

Ὀξύπτερος, *ον*, (ὀξύς, πτερόν) *swift-winged*, LXX.

Ὀξύπυθμενος, *ον*, (ὀξύς, πυθμήν) *with pointed bottom*, Xenocr.

Ὀξύπυκνος, *ον*, *v. sub* πυκνός.

Ὀξύπυρναξ, ἄκος, ὁ, ἡ = ὀξύπυρναξ, of a cup, Eubul. Kεβ. 1.

Ὀξύρεγμα, ὤ = ὀξύρεγμα: from

Ὀξύρεγμα, *ας, ἡ*, (ὀξύς, ἐρενυμός) *the sour fumes caused by indigestion, heartburn*, Hipp.: *the peevishness or fretfulness caused thereby*, Ar. Fr. 398. Hence

Ὀξύρεγμα, ὤ, *to be troubled with heartburn*, Diosc.; and

Ὀξύρεγμῶδης, *ες*, *causing heartburn*: *troubled therebywith*, Hipp.

Ὀξύρεπής, *ες*, poet. for ὀξύρεπής, = ὀξύρεπος, ὀξύς, ὀξύς, with quick-turning art, Pind. O. 9, 138.

Ὀξύρις, *ον*, ὁ = ὀξύρις.

Ὀξύρόδιον, *τό*, ἔλαιον, *v. ὀξύρόδιον*, Ath. 67 F.

Ὀξύρριον, ὀξύρριος, *ινος*, ὁ, ἡ, (ὀξύς, ρίς) *with sharp or fine nose*, Hipp.: also, ὀξύρριος, *ον*.

Ὀξύρόδιον, (ὀξύς, ῥόδιον) *ἐλαιον*, *τό*, *rose oil mixed with vinegar*, Ath. 67 F.: *thin form ὀξύροδ*.

Ὀξύρόπος, *ον*, (ὀξύς, ῥέπω) *turning quickly*, strictly of a delicate balance: metaph. *easily turned*, Lat. *propensius*, ὀξύς, πρὸς τὰς ὀργὰς, *sudden to anger*, Plat. Theaet. 144 A; also, ὀξύθυμῶς, *sudden anger*, Rep. 411 B; cf. ὀξύρεπής. Adv. -πῶς.

Ὀξύρρυγος, *ον*, (ὀξύς, ῥύγχος) *sharp-snouted*, epith. of a kind of sturgeon, Ath. 312 B:—*sharp pointed, ραφίς*, Epich. p. 35.

Ὀξύρρυγος, *ον*, ὁ, *Oxyrynchus*, a city of middle Aegypt, so called from worship of foreg., Strab. p. 812.

ὈΞΥΤ, *εἶα, ῦ*, *sharp, keen, pointed*, cutting, oft. in Hom., and Hes., esp. of weapons or any thing made of metal, χαλκός, ἄκων, αἰχμή, ξίφος, κούρην, Od. 12, 74; λίθος ὀξύς, *sharpened so as to serve as a knife*, Hdt. 3, 8; ὅς ἐστιν ὀξύμενον, *brought to a point*, Id. 7, 64; τὸ ὀξύ, *the vertex of a triangle*, Id. 2, 16.—II. in reference to the senses.—1. of feeling, *sharp, keen*, ὀδύναί, Il. 11, 269; ὀξύς ἡέλιος, *the piercing sun*, H. Hom. Ar. 374; ὀξείαι ἄκτινες, Pind. O. 7, 128; Σείριος, Archil. 42; so, χιών ὀξεία, like Horace's *gelu acutum*, Pind. P. 1, 36: also of grief, ἄκτος, Il. 19, 125; μαλεδῶναι, Od. 19, 517; so, ὀξύ νόσοι, *μάλιστα*, Pind. O. 8, 111, N. 11, fin.: cf. P. 3, 172.—2. of things that affect the sight, *dazzling, bright, αὐγή* ἡέλιος, Il. 17, 372; φῶς, Il. 14, 345; hence, of colours, *οἰνικὴς ὀξεία*, *a bright scarlet*, Ar. Pac. 1173:—also of the sight, ὀξύτατον δέρεσθαι, *to be keen of sight*, Il. 17, 675; so, ὀξύ νοεῖν, *to notice a thing sharply*, Il. 3, 374; ὀξύ προῖδεν, Od. 5, 393; (so, ὀξύ ἀκούειν, *to be quick of hearing*, Il. 17, 256).—3. of sound, *sharp, shrill, piercing*, αὐτῇ, Il. 15, 313; and of the voice, ὀξύ βοᾶν, Il. 17, 89; κωκυτός, 18, 71; ὀξύ λεληκός, 22, 141; ὀξεία κεκληγώς, etc.; of whinnying horses, ὀξεία χρέμασαν, Hes. Sc. 348, cf. Hes. Sc. 233, 243, Aesch. Theb. 954, etc.: esp. of musical tones, *sharp, high*, opp. to βαρύν, Plat. Tim. 80 A, etc.—4. of taste, *sharp, pungent, acid, φακίη*, Hipp.; and freq. in Plat.—III. metaph., *sharp, keen, quick, hasty*, esp. *quick to anger*, passionate, in Il. i. e. q. epith. of Mars so, ὀξύ μένος, H. Hom. 7, 14; θυμῶς ὀξύς, Soph. O. C. 1193; νέος καὶ ὀξύς, Plat. Gorg. 463 E:—in this sense, the Att. use it more in compos.—2. *sharp, quick, clever*, ὀξύ ἐπινοήσαι, Thuc. 1, 70; ὀξύς ἐς τι, *quick*, Plat. Rep. 526 B; δεινοὶ καὶ ὀξύς, Id. Apol. 39 B.—IV. of motion, *quick, swift*, from the way in which pointed things pierce the air, post-Hom., as ὀξύτατος ἔπαινος, Hdt. 5, 9 (but with v. 1. ὀκνῶτατος), cf. Herm. Soph. Phil. 797; opp. to βραδύς, Thuc. 8, 96, Plat. Theaet. 190 A; esp. in adv., *soon, quick, immediately*, also freq. in compos.—V. ὀξεία (sc. προφῶδία), ἡ, *the acute accent*, Lat. *acutus*, Gramm.—VI. usu. adv. ὀξέως, Thuc. 6, 10, 12, etc.;—for which Hom. uses neut. ὀξῶ, and pl. ὀξέα, in Hes. also ὀξεία:—compar. ὀξύτερον, Anth. P. 6, 220: superl. ὀξύτατον, Il. 17, 675; or, ὀξὺ τὰτα, Luc. Nigr. 10: cf. supra II, 2. (Akin to ὠκύς, but prob. not to φόςος, Butt. Lexil. s. v. φολκός 3.) [ῶ]

Ὀξύστια, *ἡ*, (ὀξύς, στίχος) *a disorder in which the food turns acid on the stomach*, like ὀξύρεγμα, Aristid.

Ὀξύστομος, *ον*, (ὀξύς, στόμα) *with a sharp mouth or beak*, of the eagle, Aesch. P. 803; of the gad-fly, *sharp-stinging*, Ib. 673, cf. Ar. Av. 244:—of a sword, *sharp-edged, sharp*, Eur. Supp. 1206.

Ὀξύσχοινος, *ον*, ὁ, (ὀξύς, σχοῖνος) *a sharp-pointed rush*, Theophr.

Ὀξύτενης, *ες*, (ὀξύς, τεῖνω) *extended to a point, pointed*, ap. Suid.

Ὀξύτης, ἦτος, ὁ, (ὀξύς) *sharpness, pointedness*, of acute angles, Plat. Tim. 61 E.—II. of the senses.—1. α

sound, sharpness, opp. to βαρύτης, Id. Phil. 17 C, Theat. 163 C.—2. of taste, pungency, acidity.—III. metaph., sharpness, cleverness, Id. Charm. 160 A, etc.—2. of motion, quickness, Plat. Tim. 56 D, etc.—3. of action, quickness, haste, violence, also in plur., Dem. 730, 19.—IV.—δέξις; v. sub δέξ V.

Ὀξύτοκτον, ου, τό, (sc. φάρμακον), a medicine to procure quick delivery: rom

Ὀξύτοκος, ου, bringing forth quickly. Ὀξύτομος, ου, (δξύς, τέμνω) sharp-cutting, keen, Pind. P. 4, 468.

Ὀξύτονέω, ᾧ, (δξύτονος) to end in a point.—II. trans. to mark or pronounce with an acute accent, i. e. on the last syllable, Gramm.; like δξύνω. Hence Ὀξύτόνησις, ἡ, a marking with an acute accent, Gramm.

Ὀξύτονος, ου, (δξύς, τέμνω) like δξύτενης, stretched to or ending in a point: sharp, piercing; esp. of sound, γόος, ῥόα, Soph. El. 243, Aj. 630.—2. sharp, violent, πένυμα, Id. Phil. 1093.—II. having the acute accent, i. e. accent on the last syllable, Gramm. Adv. -τως.

Ὀξύτορος, ου, (δξύς, τείρω) piercing, pointed, πτύς δξ, the pine with its sharp spines, Mel. 1, 16 (ubi Brunck. -τορος).

Ὀξύτρίφυλλον, ου, τό, sharp-leaved treefol.

Ὀξύτρίχος, ου, with pointed hair, etc.

Ὀξύφαγος, ου, δ, a kind of φάγρος, a sea-fish, Opp. H. 1, 140, ubi Schneid. ὀξύφαγος.

Ὀξύφθαλμος, ἑς, keen-sighted.

Ὀξύφειγής, ἑς, (δξύς, φέγγος) bright-beaming, Chaerem. ap. Ath. 608 F.

Ὀξύφθογγος, ου, (δξύς, φθόγγος) sharp-toned, shrill, Ath. 633 F, Anth. P. 6, 51.

Ὀξύφλεγμῶσιν, ας, ἡ, (δξύς, φλεγμῶν) violent inflammation, Poes. Oecon. Hipp.

Ὀξύφωνος, ου, δ, ἡ, (δξύς, φῶν) sharp-whited, Eur. Med. 641.

Ὀξύφυλλος, ου, (δξύς, φυλλον) with pointed leaves, Diosc.

Ὀξύφωνα, ας, ἡ, sharpness of voice, Arist. Eth. N. 4, 3, 34: from

Ὀξύφωνος, ου, (δξύς, φωνή) δξύ-φθγγος, Soph. Tr. 959. [v]

Ὀξύχειρ, χειρός, ο, ἡ, (δξύς, χεῖρ) quick with the hands, i. e. quarrelsome, Lys. 101, 20, Theocr. Epigr. 20, 2.—2. δξ, κτύπος, quick-beating with the hands in lamentation, Aesch. Cho. 23. Hence

Ὀξύχειρτα, ας, ἡ, quickness of hand, Alex. Lucert. 52.

Ὀξύχολία, ας, ἡ, a hot temper: from

Ὀξύχολος, ου, (δξύς, χολή) quick to anger, Solon 5, 26f, Soph. Ant. 955, (ubi legend. videtur δξύχολος), Anth. P. 9, 127.

Ὀξύφωτον, ᾧ, to be sharp-sighted, Clem. Al.: from

Ὀξύφτης, ἑς, (δξύς, ὥψ) sharp-sighted, ἀέρος, Lucr. Icarom. 14: superl. -εστατος, Arist. H. A. 1, 10, 2, etc.—II. act. sharpening the sight. Hence

Ὀξύωπία, ας, ἡ, sharp-sightedness, Arist. Probl. 4, 3. Hence

Ὀξύωπιας, ου, δ, one who sees sharply.

Ὀξύωπος, ὄν, δξύωπής, Arist. II. A. 9, 30, 3.

Ὀξύωγος, ἑς, (δξύς, εἶδος) like vinegar, sourish, Galen.

Ὀξύωρεμία, ας, ἡ, δξύρεμία.

Ὀξύωτος, ἡ, ὄν, (as if from δξύω), prepared with vinegar, pickled, Ar. Fr. 180

of the service-tree (sorbus), the sorb-apple, which was pickled by the Greeks, Plat. Symp. 190 D.

Ὀού, Ep. gen. from ὄς or ὀ, for οὔ, Il. 2, 325, Od. 1, 70, H. Apoll. 156.—It should strictly be ὀ.

Ὀπα, Dor. for ὀπη, Pind., etc.

Ὀπάδευς, Ion. ὀπηδέων,=sq., Ar. Rh. 4, 974.

Ὀπάδευς, Ep. and Ion. ὀπηδέω, ᾧ, to follow, accompany, attend, τινί, Hom., and Hes.; also, ἅμα τινί, Od. 7, 165, 181, Hes. Th. 80: μετά τινί, Hes. Op. 228; cf. ἐπομαι II.—II. of things, τόξα μοι ὀπηδεῖ, the arrows follow or go with me, Il. 5, 216; ἀρετή, ἡ σοι ὀπηδεῖ, the manhood which is ever with thee, Od. 8, 237; ἐκ δὲ Διὸς τιμῇ καὶ κῦδος ὀπηδεῖ, Il. 17, 251, cf. Hes. Op. 141.—Hom. only uses 3 sing. pres. and impf. ὀπηδεῖ and ὀπῆδει, always without augm., inf. ὀπῆδειν, H. Ap. 530.—Ep. word.

Ὀπάδης, εως, ἡ, Ion. ὀπήδης, a following after, attending, pursuit, Crito ap. Stob. Ecl. 2, p. 350. [a]

Ὀπάδῃτης, ἥρος, ὁ,=sq.

Ὀπάδος, ὄν, Ion. ὀπηδός, following or accompanying, ὅπ. τινι, H. Hom. Merc. 450; later also c. gen., Pind. N. 3, 13, Aesch. Ag. 426; pursuing, ἐλάφω, Soph. O. C. 1093:—as subst., an attendant, Pind. Fr. 63, Soph. Tr. 1264, and Eur.; of body-guards, Aesch. Supp. 985; τέκνων ὄπ., of a παιδαγωγός, Eur. Med. 53. The Att. prefer the form ὀπαδός, Pors. Or. 26, Lob. Phryn. 431, cf. ὀπάων. Mostly poet., but also in Plat. Phaedr. 252 C, Phil. 63 E. (On the deriv., v. sq.)

Ὀπάω, f. -άσω, used by Hom. in pres., impf., fut., but mostly in aor.: the pass. he has only in pres.: the mid. in aor.; he both uses and omits the augm. of aor., in latter case usu. c. dupl. as, also in fut. To make to follow, send with one, give as a companion or follower, πομπὴν ὀπάειν τινί, to send with one as a guide or leader, Il. 13, 416; so, ἡγεμόνα ὀπ., Od. 15, 310; ἄρχον μετά τινι, Od. 10, 204; ἅμα πομπὴν ὀπάειν τινί, Il. 24, 461, Od. 9, 89; πολλὴν λαὸν ὀπάειν τινί, to give him much people to follow him, i. e. make him leader over many, Il. 9, 483; cf. Pind. N. 1, 23:—mid., to make another follow one, take with one, take as a companion, σὺ δὲ χεῖρον ὀπάσσει, Il. 10, 238; κήρυκ' ὀπάσ-σάμενος ἑταῖρον, Od. 10, 59:—Nic. uses the mid. in act. sense.—Hes. never has it in this sign.—II. also of things, in Hom., esp. κῦδος ὅπ. τινί, to give him glory to be with him, Il. 8, 141, etc.: generally, to add, attach to, ἔργον ἔργω, H. Hom. Merc. 120; and then, simply, to give, grant, freq. in Hom., ὅπ. κτήματα, ἀρετήν, κάλλος, αἰδοῖν, φῆμιν, δίδυν, etc.: to give as a portion, Il. 22, 51; τέλος ἐσθλὸν ὀπ., to grant a happy end, Hes. Op. 472; δίδων, νικῶν, Hes. Th. 420, 442; usu. with collat. notion of lasting: construct., ὅπ. τινί τι, v. supra; so in Pind., and Aesch. Pers. 762, Eum. 529, Eur. Med. 517, Ar. Eq. 200; with pleon. inf., ὀπάω φέρεσθαι, Il. 23, 151, like δίδωμι ἔχειν, cf. Pind. O. 9, 100:—ἔργον πρὸς ἀσπίδι ὀπάειν, to put a work of art on the shield, Aesch. Theb. 492.—III. like δίδωκ, to press hard, chase, ἔκτωρ ὀπάει καρμηκόωντας Ἀχαιοὺς, Il. 8, 341; χαλεπὸν δέ σε γῆρας ὀπάειν Ib. 103: absol., to press on, force one's way, Il. 5, 334; 17, 462, cf. κατοπάω, and Seidl. Doehm. p. 375:—Pass., χειμάρρους ὀπαζόμενος Διὸς ὕμῳ, a torrent

forced on, i. e. swollen and turbid with the rain, Il. 11, 493. (Usu. deriv. from ἔπω, ἐπομαι: Pott considers the o as ἀνδροιστικόν, and traces the root to Sanscr. pad ire, πατεῖν, πόδες, etc.): to ὀπάω belong ὀπάων, ὀπέων, ὀπαδός, ὀπαδέω, Ion. ὀπηδός, ὀπηδέω.)

Ὀπαῖος, α, ου, (ὀπή) with a hole or opening: ὀπαῖα κεραμίς, a tile with a hole in it for the smoke to escape, Di. phil. ap. Phot.; so, ὅπ. θυρίς, ὀπαῖα (sub. θυρίς), ἡ:—τὸ ὀπαῖον ὀπαῖον, the hole in the roof, Plut. Per. ric. 13; cf. ὀπή.—On the reading ὀπῖα, Od. 1, 320, v. sub ἀνοπαῖα.

Ὀπάλλος, ου, δ, a precious stone, the opal, Orph. Lith. 279, Diosc.

Ὀπατρίος, ὄν,=ὀμπατρίος,=sq., Lyc. 452.

Ὀπατρος, ὄν,=ὀμπατρος, by the same father, κασίγνητρος καὶ ὀπατρος, Il. 11, 257; 12, 371. (Not ὀπατρος any more than δγαστρίος or ἀδελφός.)

Ὀπάων, ουός, ὁ, Ion. ὀπέων, ἑωγός, as in Hdt.; (ὀπάω) :—like ὀπαδός, a companion, comrade; esp. in war, an armour-bearer, esquire, denoting th. slight subordination in which one hero stood to another, as Meriones to Idomeneus, Il. 8, 263; 10, 58, etc.; Phoe-nix to Peleus, Il. 23, 360: later, a servant, attendant, slave, Hdt. 5, 111; 9, 50, and Trag., as Aesch. Cho. 769. ὀπ. μῆλων, a shepherd, Pind. P. 9, 114; also, ἡ ὀπάων, H. Hom. Cer. 440:—later as adj., following, Opp. H. 5, 489.—Only poet. and Ion. [a]

Ὀπαῦς, ἄτος, τό, an awl, Lat. sub-ula, Hdt. 4, 70, though the Mss. have the Acol. form ὕπαες: hence mid. ὀπήτειν, ὀπήτειον, and ὀπητεῖδιον τό. (Prob. from ὀπή.)

Ὀπερ, Ep. for ὀπερ, Il. 7, 114.

Ὀπέω, and ὀπέω,=ὀρώω, σκοπέω, βλέπω, very dub., Meineke Con. Fragm. 3, p. 224.

Ὀπέων, ουός, ὁ, Ion. for ὀπάων, Hdt. 9, 50; for Hom. always has the usu. form, which also occurs in Hdt.

Ὀπή, ἥς, ἡ, an opening, hole, Ar. Plut. 715:—esp. a hole in the roof, serving as a chimney,=κάπνη, ἀνὰ καπνοδόχῳ, Ar. Vesp. 317, 350, cf. Xenarch. Pent. 1, 41:—its covering was called ἡ πηλῖα.—II. in architecture, ὀπαῖ were the holes in the frieze between the beam-ends; cf. sub ὑπόπη, 2. later, of windows, lights in doors, Jac. Ach. Tat. p. 551. (Prob. from ὀπη.)

Ὀπη, Hom., who also uses an Ep. form ὀπηγῃ; Dor. ὀπῶ (Pind.); Ion. ὀκη (Hdt.):—adv., correlative to πῇ:—I. of place, by which way, Lat. qua, hence=ὅπου, where, Lat. ubi, Il. 22, 321, Od. 9, 457; but more usu. much like ὅπου, whither, Lat. quo, usu. however with a pregnant notion of motion to, and then rest in a place, freq. in Hom., cf. Herm. Vig. n. 252 c, Jell. Gr. Gr. § 646 Obs.: Hom.; ὀπηγῃ τε...τήγῃ, thither, whither..., Il. 12, 43.—2. later c. gen., ὀπη γὰρ, Lat. quo terrarum, quo gentium, Aesch. Pr. 563; but also like Lat. ubi terrarum, where in the world, Eur. Heracl. 19, 46.—II. of manner, how, Il. 20, 25, Od. 1, 347; ὀπη ὄγῃ, Il. 22, 185, Boeckh Expl. Pind. O. 11, 62; more freq. in Att., as Aesch. Pr. 586, Thuc. 1, 129, Lys. 139, 45:—ὀπη ἂν, with the subj., like other conjunctions, ὀπη ἂν δόκη, Thuc. 5, 18, Xen., etc.:—so also ὀπηπερ, ὀπηπερ ἂν, Soph. O. T. 1458, Plat. Scph. 251 A, Tim. 45 C etc.:—but, ὀπηρὺν, in any way what

Ὀον, ου, τῇ, Lat. sorbum, the fruit

ver, P. et. Prot. 353 D, etc.; also, *white the soever*, Id. Legg. 950 A.—cf. *ὁ παλαιός*.—III. in indirect questions, Aesch. P. 563, v. supra 1.2. (Strictly dat. from an old pron. **πός*, **ὅπος*, v. *πῆ*: hence also written as dat. *ἰὸν ὅπῃ*, and *ὁπῃ*, even in Wolf's *Odyssey*.)

Ὀπιδήκω, or -έω, ὀπιδητήρ, ὀπιδός, Ion. for ὀπαδ-, qq. v.

Ὀπίεις, εσσα, εν, (ὀπή) with an opening or hole, *diffusus ὀπ.*, a night-stool, Hipp.

Ὀπῆλικός, η, on, *how big or old soever*, relat. to *πῆλικός*, Plat. Legg. 737 C: strengthd., ὀπῆλικούσων, Arist. [I]

Ὀπίμος, v. sub ὀπίμω.

Ὀπρινικά, adv., *when, at what time*, Soph. Phil. 464, Xen. An. 3, 5, 18, etc.: also in indirect questions, Ar. Av. 1499: cf. Lob. Phryn. 50.—II. like *επειδή*, Lat. *quoniam*, Dem. 527, 21. [I]

Ὀπρῶν, ὀππερ, advs., v. sub ὀπῃ III.

Ὀπηγείδιον, on, τό, and ὀπητειον, on, τό, dim. from ὀπας.

Ὀπτιον, on, τό, dim. from ὀπας, Nicobar. Cret. 1.

Ὀπτιον, adv., v. ὀπῃ II, fin.

Ὀπας, (sc. τυρός), *cheese made from milk, curdled with fig-juice* (ὀπός), Ar. Vesp. 353—with a pun on ὀπῃ: in full *τυρός ὀπας*, Eur. Cycl. 136; cf. Ath. 658 C.—v. sub ὀπίω II.

Ὀπιδῶν, ἡ, ὄν, *treaded, awful*, Ar. Rh. 2, 292: from

Ὀπίωμαι, i. -ίσωμαι, dep. mid., used by Hom. only in pres. and impf. with or without augm. (ὀπις). *To care for, regard*, with collat. notion of dread of punishment; *to dread, fear*, Lat. *vereri, revereri*, Διὸς μῆνιν, Od. 14, 283, Hes. Sc. 21; σὸν θυμὸν, Od. 13, 148; μητρός ἐφεμῖν, Il. 18, 216; also, *to look up to with awe and reverence*, to reverence, τινα, Il. 22, 332, H. Merc. 382; esp. of the gods, parents, and superiors; hence, ὀπιζόμενος, a pious, religious man, Pind. P. 4, 152, l. 3, 7: also like the similar verbs, ἡλέω, ἡλεῖν, ἐπιστρέφωμαι, c. gen. pers., Theogn. 732, 1144, Ar. Rh. 2, 81; cf. ὀπις 3.—The act. only occurs in a late epigr., Anth. P. append. 223.

Ὀπίω, (ὀπός) *to extract juice*, esp. *milky juice*, Theophr.: also *to get resin from a tree by making incisions*:—pass. *to ooze out*, Diod.—II. ὀπ. γάλα, *o curdle milk with fig juice* (ὀπός), Arist. Meteor. 4, 7, 9; cf. ὀπίας.

Ὀπίθε and ὀπίθεν, adv. poet. for ὀπίσθε, ὀπίσθεν, Hom.

Ὀπιθύμβροτος, on, poet. for ὀπιθύμβροτος, following a mortal, ὀπιθύμῃ, the glory that lives after men, Pind. P. 1, 179.

Ὀπικία, ac, ἡ, the territory of the Opici, in Italy, Thuc. 6, 4: from

Ὀπικοί, ὄν, οἱ, the Opici, an ancient race in Italy, Thuc. 6, 4: v. Niebuhr's Rome, I, p. 64, 66, sqq., ransl. Hence

Ὀπικός, ἡ, ὄν, Lat. *Opicus, Opican*, with a play on ὀπῇ, Anth. P. 5, 132.

Ὀπιον, on, τό, dim. from ὀπός, esp. *purry juice*, ὀπιόν, Diosc.

Ὀπιόνιον, on, ὁ, in Arist. Probl. 6, 8, 9, ὀπιόνιον κατεαγότες seem to be the stumps of nails broken in. Prob. from ὀπις, οὐρά.)

Ὀπιπυτήρ, ἥρος, ὁ, late form for *πιπυτήρ*, Manetho: from

Ὀπίπνω, late form for ὀπιπνέω, v.

Ὀπίπης, on, ὁ, one who spies at slyly in compds., as γυναικοπίπης,

παρθενοπίπης, παιδοπίπης; πυρρόπιπης. [I]

Ὀπιπυτήρ, ἥρος, ὁ, a staler, gapper, later ὀπιπυτήρ: from

Ὀπιπνέω, to look around after, usu. with collat. notion of curiosity, to stare at, γυναικας, Od. 19, 67; or of fear, τί δ' ὀπιπνέεις πολέμοιο γέφυρας, Il. 4, 371, cf. Hes. Op. 29: hence, generally, to observe, watch, Lyc.: absol. to lie in wait, watch one's opportunity, οὐ γάρ σ' ἐθέλω βαλεῖν... λάβῃ ὀπιπνέουσας ἀλλ' ἄμφοδόν, Il. 7, 243, Hes. Op. 804. A later form is ὀπιπνέω, Musae. 101. (From same root as ὀφθαίμ, fut. of ὀράω.)

Ὀπίς, ἴδος, ἡ, acc. ὀπίην Hom., and Hes., but in Od. and other poets also ὀπίδα. Acc. as we derive it from ὀπῃ, ὀφθαίμ (fut. of ὀράω), or from ἔπω, ἔπωμα, it will be, either the regard paid to men's deeds, or their consequence; and so,—I. in bad sense, as always in Hom., *retribution, vengeance, punishment*: in Hom. usu., ὀπις θεῶν, the vengeance or visitation of the gods, for transgressing divine laws, θεῶν ὅπιν οὐκ ἀλέγειν, Il. 16, 388, Hes. Op. 249; θ. ὅπιν τρομέειν, θ. ὀπίδα αἰδέσθαι, Od. 20, 215; 21, 28; so, θ. ὅπιν εἰδότες, Hes. Op. 185; and, Il. 704, ὅπιν ἀνάντων πεφυλαγμένους: also without θεῶν, of the future vengeance of the gods, ὀπίδα φρονεῖν, Od. 14, 82; ὀπίδος δέος, 14, 88; and of the avenging goddesses, κακῇ ὅπιν ὀποδοῦναι, Hes. Th. 232, cf. Theocr. 25, 4: hence ὀπίς.—2. in good sense, the care or favour of the gods, θεῶν ὅπιν αἰτεῖν, Pind. P. 8, 101.—3. the awful regard which men pay to the gods, to their elders, and to their superiors, religious awe, veneration, obedience, Lat. *reverentia*, θεῶν ὅπιν εἶναι, to hold the gods in awe, Hdt. 8, 143; 9, 76, just like ὀπίσσεσθαι θεούς; also ὅπιν (or ὀπῇ) δίκαιον εἶναι, strict in his reverence towards strangers, i. e. in the duties of hospitality, Pind. O. 2, 10, ubi al. εἶναι: so, αἰδέσθαι ὀπίδα πολλοῖο γένειον, to maintain due reverence for the hoary beard, Mosch. 4, 117, as if ὅπιν ὀπίσσεσθαι.—II. attention to things, zeal in the games, etc., Pind. I. 5 (4), 74.

Ὀπίσσω, ἡ, ὀπίσω, ἡμῶν, ἀναβαίνει, a going backwards, Soph. Fr. 921.

Ὀπισθᾶ, adv. Aeol. and Dor. for ὀπίσθε.

Ὀπισθάγων, ὠνος, ὁ, ἡ, with the arms upon the back.

Ὀπισθάμβων, ὠνος, ὁ, a desk, 'reading-desk', Eccl.

Ὀπισθε and before a vowel -θεν, (in Hom., Hes. Th. 323, and other Ep. also ὀπίθε, and before a vowel or to make a long syll., as in Il. 16, 791, ὀπίθεν).—Adv.—I. of place, behind, at the back, freq. in Hom.; opp. to πρόσθε, Il. 5, 595; πρόσθε λέων ὀπίθεν δὲ ἔρκεων μέσσην δὲ χίμαιρα, Il. 6, 181; ὀπίσθε καταλείπειν, Od. 10, 209; μένειν, Il. 9, 332, etc.: οἱ ὀπίσθε, those who are left behind, e. g. in dying, Od. 11, 65; but also those which follow, the rest, as, οἱ ὀπίσθε λόγοι, the remaining books, Hdt. 5, 22: τὰ ὀπίσθεν, the hinder parts, rear, back, Il. 11, 613; εἰς τοπίσθεν, back, backwards, Eur. Phoen. 1410; εἰς τ. τοῦ-εἴναι, i. e. 'versis sagittis', like the Parthians, Xen. An. 3, 3, 10: opp. to ἐκ τοπίσθεν, Ar. Eccl. 482: ὅπ. ποιήσασθαι τὸν ποταμὸν, to place the river in his rear, Xen. An. 1, 10, 9.—2. as prei. with gen., behind, στη δ' ὀπίθεν διέτατο Il. 17, 468: ὀπίσθε μάχη, 13,

536 ἱπισθε τῆς θύρης, Hdt. 1, 9 etc.: sometimes after its case, Il. 24, 15: ὀπίσθεν τινος ἐστάναι, to be held second to., Soph. Ant. 640.—II. of time, after, in future, hereafter, Od. 2, 270; 18, 167, Hes., etc.; either of a thing absolutely future, or of one which follows something else, opp. to αὐτίκα, Il. 9, 519; ἐν τοῖς ὀπ. λόγοις, Hdt. 5, 22:—cf. ὀπίω.—III. in Gramm., sometimes of what follows, sometimes of what has gone before, Buttm. Schol. Od. 1, 127, Lob. Phryn. 11.—Comp. ὀπίστερος, superl. ὀπίστατος, q. v. (Prob. from ὀπις, akin to ἀνόπιν, κατόπιν, μετόπιν, ὀπίως, ὀψέ, but yet not contr. for ὀπίσθεν: it is dub. whether the Att. form was not always ὀπίσθεν, and ὀπίσθε only a poet. license, Lob. Phryn. 8, 284.)

Ὀπισθενᾶρ, ἄρος, τό, (ὀπίσθε, θέναρ) the back of the hand, Galen.

Ὀπισθιδίος, α, on,=sq., Call. Dian. 151. Adv. -ως, [ὄψι]

Ὀπίσθιος, α, on, also ὄς, on (ὀπίσθε)—hinder, belonging to the back or hinder part, Lat. *posticus*, ὀπ. σκέλεα, the hind-legs, Hdt. 3, 103, Xen. Eq. 11, 2;—so, τὰ ὀπ. Arist. H. A. 2, 1, 12:—opp. to πρόσθιος. Adv. -ίως, LXX.

Ὀπισθοβάμων, on, (ὀπίσθε, βαῖνω) going, walking backwards, Anth. P. 6, 196.—II. mounking, covering, of male animals. [ῶ]

Ὀπισθοβῆρης, ἐς, loaded behind.

Ὀπισθοβῆτης, on, ὁ,=ὀπισθοβῆμων II, Mel. 22. [ῶ]

Ὀπισθόβητος, ἡ, ὄν, used to go backwards, etc., Clem. Al.

Ὀπισθοβόλος, on, (ὀπίσθε, βάλλω, thrown backwards, Nonn.

Ὀπισθοβρίθης, ἐς, (ὀπίσθε, βρίθω) loaded behind, Aesch. Fr. 349.

Ὀπισθόγυρος, on, (ὀπίσθε, γυρῶ) written on the back or cover, βιβλίον, Luc. Vit. Auct. 9.—Juvenal's scriptus et in tergo.

Ὀπισθοδάκτυλος, on, (ὀπίσθε, δάκτυλος) with fingers bent backwards, Strab.

Ὀπισθόδετος, on, (ὀπίσθε, δέω) bound behind or backwards, Simon. 8.

Ὀπισθοδίωξις, ἡ,=καλίωξις.

Ὀπισθόδομος, on, ὁ, (ὀπίσθε, δόμος) a back chamber: esp. the inner cella of the old temple of Minerva in the Acropolis at Athens, used as the treasury, Ar. Plut. 1193, Dem. 743, 1: cf. Böckh P. E. 2, 189.—II. as adj., at the back of a building, στήλαι, Polyb. 12, 12, 2.

Ὀπισθοκάλυμμα, ατος, τό, (ὀπίσθε, κάλυμμα) a hinder covering, Clem. Al. [ῶ]

Ὀπισθοκαρπος, on, (ὀπίσθε, καρπός) bearing its fruit under (instead of above) the leaves, like some fig-trees, Theophr.

Ὀπισθοκέλνθος, on, (ὀπίσθε, κέλνθος) going backwards; or following Nonn.

Ὀπισθόκεντρος, on, (ὀπίσθε, κέντρον) with a sting in the tail, Epich. 135, Arist. H. A. 1, 5, 12.

Ὀπισθοκέφαλος, on, τό, the back of the head, occiput.

Ὀπισθοκίωσις, on, ὁ,=sq.

Ὀπισθόκομος, on, (ὀπίσθε, κόμη) wearing the hair long behind, Nonn.

Ὀπισθοκρινύς, on, τό, the back part of the skull, occiput. [ῶ]

Ὀπισθοκρηπίδες, αἱ, a kind of women's shoe.

Ὀπισθοκύφωσις, ἡ, a backward curvature of the spine. [ῶ]

Ὀπισθολεπρία, ac, ἡ, (ὀπίσθε, Λέπρα) a part of Ephesus behind the Lepra, Strab. p. 633.

Οπισθόμβροτος, ον, ὁ οπιθόμβρο-

ος. Οπισθομήριον, ον, τρύς=sq.

Οπισθόμορος, ον, ὁ, (ὀπισθε, μηρός) the back of the thigh, Ptolem.

Οπισθονόμος, ον, (ὀπισθε, νέμω) grazing backwards, of certain cattle with large horns slanting forwards, Hdt. 4, 183, cf. Arist. Part. An. 2, 16, 6, Ael. N. A. 16, 33.

Οπισθονύγης, ἑς, (ὀπισθε, νύσσω) pricking from behind, κέντρον, Anth. P. 6, 104.

Οπισθοποι, οί, v. sub οπισθόπονος. Οπισθοπορος, ον, = οπισθοκέλευθος, Nonn.

Οπισθόπους, ὁ, ἡ, -πονη, τό, (ὀπισθε, πούς): walking behind, following, attendant, προσπώνον οπισθόπους κάμος, Eur. Hipp. 54, ubi v. Monk, et Valck. Ib. 1177:—Aesch., Cho. 713, has the acc. plur. οπισθόπους τούρδε, as if from οπισθοπος, cf. ἄλλοπος.

Οπισθορμέω, ὦ, to hasten back. Hence

Οπισθόρμητος, ον, hastening back. Οπισθοσφενδόνη, ἡς, ἡ, (ὀπισθε, σφενδόνη) the back part of the σφενδόνη (q. v., signf. II. 3), Ar. Fr. 309, 4. Οπισθοστία, ἡ, Boeot. name for the σπηία or cuttle-fish, which squirts its liquor from behind, Strattis Phoen. 3, 3. [I]

Οπισθοτονία, ας, ἡ, a disease in which the limbs are drawn back and stiffen, Pliny's dolor inflexibilis, Hipp.: and

Οπισθοτονικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or subject to οπισθοτονία: from

Οπισθότονος, ον, (ὀπισθε, τείνω) drawn backwards, πόδες, Nonn.: subject to οπισθοτονία, Hipp.—II. ὁ οπισθότονος=οπισθοτονία, Plat. Tim. 84 E; opp. to εμπροσθότονος.

Οπισθοτονώδης, ἑς, (ὀπισθότονια, εἶδος) like, or, suffering from οπισθοτονία, Hipp.

Οπισθορηγτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ὀπισθε, οὐρέω) retromingent, Arist. H. A. 2, 1, 45.

Οπισθοφάλακρος, ον, bald behind.

Οπισθοφάνης, ἑς, (ὀπισθε, φαίνωμαι) showing behind, backward, LXX.

Οπισθοφόρος, ον, (ὀπισθε, φέρω) tending backward, in a backward direction, Opp. H. 3, 318.

Οπισθοφύλακείω, ὦ, to guard the rear, form the rear-guard, Xen. An. 3, 3, 8.—II. to command it, Ib. 2, 3, 10, etc.: and

Οπισθοφύλακτα, ας, ἡ, the command of the rear, Xen. An. 4, 6, 19: from

Οπισθοφύλας, ακος, ὁ, ἡ, (ὀπισθε, φύλαξ) one who watches behind, esp. in the rear of an army: οἱ ὄπ., the rear-guard, Xen. An. 4, 1, 6, etc.

Οπισθοχειμών, ὄνος, ὁ, (ὀπισθε, χεῖμῶν) a late, an after-winter, Hipp.

Οπισθοχειρ, χειρός, ὁ, ἡ, (ὀπισθε, χεῖρ) with the hands tied behind, Dio C.

Οπισμα, ατος, τό, (ὀπιζω) the juice, esp. the milky juice of trees or plants, Diosc.

Οπισμός, οὔ, ὁ, (ὀπιζω) a drawing out the juice, esp. the milky juice of plants, Theophr.

Οπισσω, adv. Ep. for ὀπίσω, Hom., q. v.

Οπίστας, ἡ, ον, (ὀπισθε) hindmost or last, Lat. postremus, II. 8, 342.

—The compar. ὀπίστερος, α, ον, Lat. posterior, occurs in Arat. 284, and Nic.

—No posit. occurs.

Οπίσω, Ep. ὀπίσω, adv. (ὀπις). —I. of place, behind, backwards, Hom., and Hes.; πάλιν ὀπίσω, Od. II, 149; opp. to πρόσω, II. 12, 272; to προπρηνές, II. 3, 218: Att. also τὸ ὀπίσω,

contr. τούπίσω, εἰς τούπίσω, backwards, and so τὸ ὀπίσω, Hdt. 1, 207; 8, 108.—2. as prep. with gen., like ὀπίσθε I. 2, LXX., and N. T.—II. of time, afterwards, hereafter, oft. in Hom., also Hes. Op. 739, Th. 488; ἐς ὀπίσω, Od. 20, 199; ἅμα πρόσσω καὶ ὀπίσω νοεῖν, λεύσκειν, ὄραν, to look at once before and behind, i. e. to the present and future, or to the immediate and more distant future, II. 1, 343; 3, 109; 18, 250, Od. 24, 452;—which Heyne and others wrongly explain, to look forwards and backwards; for ὀπίσω always refers to a future time, and that, strictly, in relation to some other; just so in Att. τὸ τ' ἔπειτα καὶ τὸ μέλλον, Erf. Soph. Ant. 607: the real oppos. of the past and the future is found in προπαροῖτε and ὀπίσω, Od. 11, 483: of the present and future in νῦν and ὀπίσω, II. 6, 352; or ἐνθάδε and ὀπίσω, Soph. O. T. 488: οἱ ὀπίσω λόγοι, the following books, Hdt. 1, 75.—III. as all going backwards implies a retracing, and so a repetition of former motion, ὀπίσω took the signf. of over again, again, ἀνακτῆσαι ὀπ., Hdt. 1, 61; ἀποδοῦναι ὀπ., 5, 92, 3; σφραγίσεν Λέων τ' ὀπίσω, Eur. I. A. 38; and so just like πάλιν. Cf. ὀπίσθε.—Hom. uses the Ep. form much oftener than the common, which he has only in signf. I. [I]

†Οπίτεργιον, ον, τό, Opi tergium, a town of Venetia on the Plavis, now Oderzo, Strab. p. 214.

†Οπλάκος, ον, ὁ, Oplacus, masc. pr. n., Plut. Pyrrh. 16.

†Οπλάριον, ον, τό, dim. from ὀπλον, Plut. Flamin. 17. [α]

†Οπληνδύτης, ὦ, (ὀπλον, ἐνδύω) to put on armour, Nicet.

†Οπλεύς, ἑως, ὁ, Hoples, one of the Lapithae, Hes. Sc. 180.—2. son of Neptune and Canace, Apollod. 1, 7, 4.—Others in Apollod., etc.

†Οπλέω, (ὀπλον) poet. for ὀπλίζω, to make ready, ἄμαξαν ὀπλέω, Od. 6, 73.

†Οπλή, ἡς, ἡ, (ὀπλον) a hoof: strictly the solid hoof of the horse and ass, II. 11, 536; 20, 501; then the cloven hoof of horned cattle, H. Hom. Merc. 77, Hes. Op. 487; of swine, Simon. 131, Ar. Ach. 740.

†Οπλήεις, εσσα, εν, (ὀπλον) armed, Dio Chr.

†Οπλης, ητος, ὁ, Hoples, father of Meta, Apollod. 3, 15, 6: son of Ion, after whom acc. to Hdt. 5, 66, were named the following.

†Οπλητες, οί, = ὀπλίται, name of one of the four old tribes at Athens, Hdt. 5, 66, Eur. Ion 1580: cf. Αἰγιόκορες.

†Οπλίω, f. -ισω: aor. ὀπλισα, but in Hom. also, metri grat., ὀπλισσα, ὀπλισσατο: he always uses the augein, except in the forms ὀπλίσσμεθα, ὀπλίσθεν (ὀπλον). To make or get ready; in Hom. of meats and drink, to dress, II. 11, 641; so in mid., δόρπον or δειπνον ὀπλίξασθαι, to make one's self a meal ready, freq. in Hom.; of chariot-horses, ἄμαξαν ὀπλίσαι, II. 24, 190; and in mid., ἵππους ὀπλίσασθαι, he harnessed his horses, II. 23, 301:—of soldiers, to equip, arm, Hdt. 1, 127, etc.; but also, to train, exercise, Id. 6, 12; esp. to arm, equip as ὀπλίται, Thuc. 6, 100.

B. pass. and mid., to be made ready, get ready, be ready, νῆες ὀπλίζονται, Od. 17, 288, II. 7, 417, Od. 14, 526; ὀπλίζονται (3 pl. aor. for ὀπλίσθησαν) δὲ γυναῖκες, the women got ready (for dancing), Od. 23, 143; to arm, prepare

for battle, II. 8, 55, Od. 24, 495, Hdt. etc.; λαμπὰς διὰ χειρῶν ὀπλιότητι Aesch. Theb. 433:—c. acc., θόρακες ὀπλίξασθαι, to arm one's self with courage, Soph. El. 996; but more usu. c. dat. instrum., ὀπλίζόμεθα φαγόων χεράς, Eur. Or. 1223, cf. Phoen. 267; also, θύροισι διὰ χειρῶν ὀπλισμένοι, Id. Bacch. 733. Hence

†Οπλίς, εως, ἡ, a preparing, esp. for war, equipment, accoutrement, arming, Ar. Ran. 1036, Thuc. 3, 22: also armour, Plat. Tim. 24 B.—The form ὀπλίσια in Anth. P. 6, 210, e conj. Lobbeck.

†Οπλίσμα, ατος, τό, (ὀπλίξω) an army, armament, Eur. Supp. 714, I. A. 253:—armour, defence, in plur., Plat. Polit. 279 D.

†Οπλιώδης, οὔ, δ, = ὀπλίσις, Aesch. Ag. 405: said to be less good Att., Phryn. 511.

†Οπλιώτης, verb. adj. from ὀπλίξω, one must arm, Xen. Hipparch. 1, 6.

†Οπλιότης, κένος, ὁ, a warrior dress, Anth. P. 7, 230.

†Οπλιόγωγος, ὄν, (ὀπλίτης, ἄγω) for transporting the heavy-armed, Thuc. 6, 25, 31.

†Οπλιτεία, ας, ἡ, the service of the heavy-armed: ὀπλ. ναυτική, a battle fought by them at sea, Plat. Legg. 706 C: from

†Οπλιτεύω, to serve as a man-at-arms, Thuc. 6, 91; 8, 73, Xen., etc. from

†Οπλίτης, ον, ὁ, (ὀπλον) heavy armed, armed, ὁρμός ὀπλ., a race of men in armour, opp. to the naked race (v. sub στάδιον II.), Pind. I. 1, 32, cf. οπισθοδρομέω: ὀπλ. στρατός, an armed host, Eur. Heracl. 800; ὀπλ. κόσμος, warrior-dress, armour, Ib. 699.—II. mostly as subst., ὀπλίτης, ὁ, a heavy-armed foot-soldier, man-at-arms, who carried a pike (δόρυ), and a large shield (ὀπλον), whence the name, as the light-armed foot-soldier (πελτάστης) had his from the light πέλτη.—ὀπλίται are opp. to ψιλοί, Hdt. 9, 30, Thuc. 1, 106; to γυνήτες, Hdt. 9, 63; to ἱππεῖς, Plat. Rep. 552 A; to τοξοῖται, Id. Criti. 119 B. [I]

†Οπλίτης, ον, ὁ, the Hoplites, a river near Haliartus, in Boeotia, Plut. Lys. 29; also †Οπλίαι.

†Οπλιτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ὀπλίτης) of or belonging to a man-at-arms, μάχη, Plat. Rep. 374 D.—II. ἡ-κῆ (sc. τέχνη), the art of using heavy arms, and in genl. the art of war, Ib. 333 D.—2. τὸ ὀπλιτικόν, = οἱ ὀπλίται, Thuc. 5, 6, Xen. An. 7, 6, 26: so, τὰ ὀπλ. ἐπιτηδεύειν, to serve as a man-at-arms, Plat. Lach. 183 C.

†Οπλίτις, ἰδος, ἡ, γυνή, χεῖρ, etc. fem. from ὀπλίτης, Paus.

†Οπλιτοδρομέω, ὦ, to run a race in armour: from

†Οπλιτοδρομός, ον, running a race in armour.

†Οπλιτοπάλης, Dor. -λας, ον, ὁ (ὀπλίτης, πάλη) a heavy-armed warrior, Aesch. Fr. 427. [α]

†Οπλοδιδάκτης, οὔ, ὁ, one who teaches the use of arms.

†Οπλοδιδάσκυλος, ον, ὁ, = foreg.

†Οπλοδοτέω, ὦ, (ὀπλον, δίδωμι) to give arms, LXX.

†Οπλόδουπος, ον, (ὀπλον, δονπέε) rattling with armour, Orph. H. 64, 3.

†Οπλοθήκη, ἡς, ἡ, (ὀπλον, θήκη) a armoury, Plut. 2, 159 E, Sull. 14.

†Οπλοκαθάρισμός, οὔ, ὁ, (ὀπλον, καθαίρω) the consecration of arms, La armilustrum.

†Οπλοκαθαρία, ας, ἡ, and -θαριον, εν, τὸ (sc. ἱερὸν), = ἱερεγ.

Ὀπλόκτυπος, ον, (ὄπλον, κτύπει) = ὀπλόδοπος, †Seidl. conj. in Aesch. Theb. 83.

Ὀπλολόγω, ὤ, (ὄπλον, λέγω) to collect arms, LXX.

Ὀπλομαι, poet. for ὀπλιόμαι, as mid., δέπεινον ὀπλεσθαι, 'I prepare one's self a meal, Il. 19, 17., 23, 159; cf. ὀπλιζώ I.

Ὀπλομάνω, ὤ, to be madly fond of war, Leon. Tar. 50, cf. Ath. 234 C: from

Ὀπλομάνης, ἐς, (ὄπλον, μαίνομαι) madly fond of war. Hence

Ὀπλομάνια, ας, ἡ, mad fondness for war.

Ὀπλομαχέω, ὤ, (ὀπλομάχος) to serve as a man-at-arms: to practise or learn the use of arms. Isocr. Antid. § 269, Plut. 2, 793 E, etc.; cf. ὀπλομάχος.

Ὀπλομάχος, ον, ὁ, = ὀπλομάχος, Plat. Euthyd. 299 C. [ᾶ]

Ὀπλομάχητις, οὔ, ὁ, = ὀπλομάχος. Hence

Ὀπλομάχητικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to the use of arms: ἡ-κή (sc. τέχνη), the art of using arms, Sext. Emp. p. 726.

Ὀπλομάχια, ας, ἡ, (ὀπλομάχος) a fighting with heavy arms—the art of using them, Ephor. ap. Ath. 154 D: hence, generally, the art of war, tactics, Plat. Legg. 833 E, Xen. An. 2, 1, 7, cf. Plat. Legg. 813 E, 833 E. Cf. ὀπλομάχος. Hence

Ὀπλομάχικος, ἡ, ὄν, of or belonging to ὀπλομάχια.

Ὀπλομάχος, ον, (ὄπλον, μάχομαι) fighting in heavy arms, Xen. Lac. 11, 8.—II. ὁ ὄπλα, one who teaches the use of arms, a drill-sergeant, as opp. to a mere fencing-master, Teles ap. Stob. p. 535, 21. [ᾶ]

ὈΠΛΑΝ, ον, τό, a tool, implement, usu. in plur., like ἔντα and τεύχεα: hence, —I. a ship's tackle, tackling, Hom., but only in Od., as 2, 390, etc., Hes. Op. 625; esp. the cordage, cables, ropes, Od.; in which signf. Hom. twice uses the sing., a rope, Od. 14, 346; 21, 390: generally, ropes, Hdt. 9, 115, cf. 7, 25.—II. of tools, strictly so called, in Hom. esp. of smith's tools, Il. 18, 409; in full, ὀπλα χαλκήϊα, Od. 3, 433: ἀρούρης ὄπλον, a sickle, Anth. P. 6, 95; ὄπλον γεροντικόν, a staff, Call. Ep. 1, 7.—III. most freq., ὀπλα, implements of war, all that goes to fit out a soldier, arms, esp. offensive arms, but also harness, armour, Hom., but only in Il., as 10, 254; 11, 17, etc.; rarely in sing., a weapon, Hdt. 4, 23, Eur. H. F. 161, 570, 942, Plat. Rep. 474 A: —but in the historical writers, ὄπλα are generally the large shields (from which the men-at-arms took their name of ὀπλίται, poet. also ὀπισσταί); —and then, generally, heavy arms;—hence, τὰ ὀπλα, = ὀπλίται, men-at-arms, prob. not before Soph. Ant. 115, v. Francke Callin. p. 188; but from Xen. downwards freq. also in prose, as An. 2, 2, 4, Cyr. 5, 4, 15.—τὰ ὀπλα, also, the place of arms, camp, Hdt. 1, 62; 5, 74, Xen. Cyr. 7, 2, 5, etc.; ἐκ τῶν ὀπλῶν προίεναι, Thuc. 1, 1.—Phrases, ἐν ὀπλοις, in full armour, Plat. Gorg. 456 D; ἐν τοῖς ὀπλοῖς εἶναι, to be under arms, Xen. An. 3, 2, 28; so, νυκτερεῦναι ἐν τοῖς ὀ., Id.; εἰς τὰ ὀπλα παραγγέλλειν, Ib. 1, 5, 13: ὀπλα ἀποβάλλειν, ὀπτεῖν, ἀφίεναι, κατατίθεσθαι, v. ub. vocc.; so, for ὀπλα τίθεσθαι, v. ἰθίμια A., X.—IV. membrum virile, Nic.—V. a gymnastic exercise, the last which came on in the games, Arto-
νιδ

Ὀπλοποιέω, ὤ, (ὀπλοποιός) to make arms or armour, LXX. Hence

Ὀπλοποιητικός, ἡ, ὄν, v. l. for ὀπλοποιικός, in Plat.

Ὀπλοποιία, ας, ἡ, a making of arms, Diod.: name of the 18th book of the Iliad, —'the making of Achilles' arms', Strab.: and

Ὀπλοποιικός, ἡ, ὄν, able to make arms: ἡ-κή (sc. τέχνη), the art of forging arms, Plat. Polit. 280 D: from

Ὀπλοποιός, ὄν, (ὄπλον, ποιέω) making arms, an armourer.

Ὀπλοσκοπία, ας, ἡ, (ὄπλον, σκοπέω) an inspection of arms: a review, Philo.

Ὀπλόσμιος, ον, ὁ, epith. of Jupiter in Caria, Arist. Part. An. 3, 10, 10;—and, Ὀπλόσμιος, ας, ἡ, of Juno in Peloponnesus, Lyc. 614;—prob. armed, bearing arms.

Ὀπλότερος, α, ον, and ὀπλότατος, ἡ, ον, compar. and superl. without any posit. in use;—poet. for νεώτερος, νεώτατος, the younger, the youngest, Hom.; and more fully, ὀπλότερος γενεῇ, younger by birth, Lat. minor natu, Il. 2, 707, Od. 19, 184, always of persons: the superl. is not found in Il., whereas Hes. uses superl. only, though only in Theog. The orig. signf., as is evident from the root ὀπλόν, was the more or most fit for bearing arms; and so, we find ὀπλότεροι simply the youth, i. e. those capable of bearing arms, the serviceable men, just like μάχιοι, opp. to the old men and children, Il. 3, 108, Ep. Hom. 4, 5;—but as the youngest are the last born, ἄνδρες ὀπλότεροι also means the latter generations, men of later days, Theocr. 16, 46.

Ὀπλονργία, ας, ἡ, = ὀπλοποιία.

Ὀπλοφάγος, ον, corroding arms or shields. [ᾶ]

Ὀπλοφορέω, ὤ, to bear arms, be armed, Xen. Cyr. 4, 3, 18.—II. pass., to have a body-guard, Plut. Aemil. 27: from

Ὀπλοφόρος, ον, (ὄπλον, φέρω) bearing arms, armed: an armed man, a warrior, soldier, Eur. Phoen. 789, Xen. Cyr. 8, 5, 7.—II. = ὀρνθοφόρος, Xen. Hier. 2, 8.

Ὀπλοφύλακion, ον, τό, an armoury, Strab. [ᾶ] from

Ὀπλοφύλαξ, ἄκος, ὁ, ἡ, (ὄπλον, φύλαξ) one who has the charge of arms, an armourer, Ath. 538 B. [ᾶ]

Ὀπλοχάρης, ἐς, (ὄπλον, χαίρω) delighting in arms, Orph. H. 31, 6.

Ὀποβάλισμα, ον, τό (ὀπόδος, βάλασμος) the juice of the balsam-tree, Diosc. 1, 18.

Ὀποδυῖος, ἡ, ὄν, correlative to ποδαῖος, in indirect questions, of what country, what countryman, Lat. cujus, Hdt. 5, 13; 9, 16, v. Lob. Phryn. 57.

Ὀποειδής, ἐς, (ὀπός, εἶδος) like the juice of the fig-tree (ὀπός); esp. fit for curdling milk, like it, Hipp.

Ὀπόεις, ἐσσα, εν, (ὀπός) juicy, Nic. Al. 318.

ὈΠΟΥΣ, εντος, ὁ, contd. ὈΠΟΥΣ, οἰντος, (Opūs or) Opus, son of Jupiter and Protopogenia, king of the Epei, Pind. O. 9, 87.—II. in Pind. O. 9, 22, ἡ, capital city of the Locri named from it Opuntia, native place of Patroclus, Il. 18, 326; Pind.; etc.; its site near mod. Talanta.—2. a small place in Elis, Strab. p. 425.

Ὀπόθεν, Ep. ὀπόθεν, Ion. ὀκόθεν: never ὀπόθεν—for ὀπόθ' in Od. 3, 89, is ὀπόθι;—adv., correlative to πόθεν, whence, from what place, in Od. always in Ep. form, in Il. not at all; in indirect questions, εἰρεαι ὅπ-τόθεν εἰμέν,

Od. 3, 80; ἔρσθαι, ὀπόθεν οὔτος ἀνὴρ, Od. 1, 406; or simply relat., to the place from which, Xen. An. 5, 2, 2.—ὀπόθεν ἀν' τύχῃ, whencesoever it may be, Plat. Theaet. 180 C:—so, ὀπόθεν νοῦν, Id. Gorg. 512 A.

Ὀπόθι, Ep. ὀπόθι: adv.:—cor relative to πόθι, where, poet. for ὅπου. Il. 9, 577, Od. 3, 89 (where it is elided)—each time in Ep. form.

Ὅποι, adv., correlative to ποῖ:—I. of place, whither, also thither where, Pors. Hec. 1062; ὅποι ἄν, with sub junct., whithersoever, Plat. Apol. 37 D, etc.: ὅποιτερ, Soph. Aj. 810: ὅποι ποτέ, Plat. Ax. 365 C:—ὅποι προσω τάτω, so far as possible; μέτρι ὅποι, how far, Plat. Gorg. 487 C:—also in pregnant signf. with verbs of rest, cf. Lob. Phryn. 43, Jelf Gr. Gr. § 646:—on its difference from ὅπη, v. sub voc.—2. c. gen., ὅποι γῆς, whither in the world, Lat. quo terrarum, Ar. Ach. 209, here too in pregnant signf., with ἐμμέν.—II. of manner, for ὅπως, how, how far, Lat. quatenus or quam in partem. Reisig. Enarr. Soph. O. C. 373 (383).

Ὅποιη, ἡς, ἡ, Opoë, wife of Scyles, Hdt. 4, 78.

Ὅποιος, α, ον, Ep. ὀποιός, ἡ, ον, as usu. in Hom., though in Oc. he sometimes has the common form: Ion. ὁκοῖος, ἡ, ον:—relative to τοῖος; correlative to ποῖος, of what sort or quality, Lat. qualis, ὀποιόων κ' εἰρησά εἰος, τοῖον κ' ἐπακούσας, such as (is) the word thou hast spoken, such shalt thou hear again, Il. 21, 250; τοῖω ὀποιός εἰσι, such as he might be, Od. 17, 421, cf. 19, 77: in indirect questions, Od. 1, 171; 14 188; cf. Pors. Phoen. 892, Herm. Bacch. 655 (663):—ὀποιός τις only makes the phrase refer pointedly to a special subject, Xen. An. 2, 2, 2 etc.; so in Hom., ὀποῖ' ὕσσα, εἰ what sort was it, for ὀποῖά τινα, Od. 19, 218; ὀποῖ' ἄγτα, Plat. Gorg. 465 A:—ὀποιοῦν, of what kind soever Lat. qualiscunque, Plat. Theaet. 152 D, etc.: so, ὀποιός ὄν, ὅποτε, ὀποιοῦν, and οὖν ὅ; genit., ὀποιοῦντογοῦν, Xen. Cyr. 2, 4, 10; acc. fem., ὀποιαίνοντο, Lys. 130, 37: ὀποιός-περ, Aesch. Cho. 669.—II. adv.—ως, also in neut. pl., like as, Lat. qualiter, Eur. Hec. 398. [In Att., οἱ is sometimes short, Seidl. Doehm. p. 101.] Hence

Ὅποιότης, ἡς, ἡ, the quality of a thing, cf. Lob. Phryn. 350.

Ὀποκάλλισον, or -κάοπασον, ον, τό, the poisonous juice of the carpassus, a gum-like myrrh, used to adulterate aloes, (acc. to Bruce, the gum sassaparilla, still so used in Abyssinia), Diosc. also to make the hair yellow and curly, Archig. ap. Galen.

Ὀποκιννάμωμον, ον, τό, the juice of the κιννάμωμον. [ᾶ]

Ὀποπανάξ, ακος, ὁ, the juice of the plant πανάξ, Theophr.

ὈΠΟΣ, οὔ, ὁ, juice,—distinguished from χυλός and χυμός, in that ὀπός is only vegetable juice, the milky juice which flows naturally from a plant or is drawn off by incision, Soph. Fr. 479: esp., the acid juice of the fig-tree, used as rennet (γάμμας) for curdling milk, Il. 5, 902; cf. ὀπίος, ὀποειδής:—rarely of animal juices, as in Plat. Tim. 60:—metaph., ὀπός ἤβης, the juicy freshness of youth, opp. to σφύρις, Anth. P. 5, 258.—II. the plant σίλφιον, Hipp. ('Ὀπός is the same with our sap (Lat. sap-cre), Germ. Saft hence ὕπιον, opium, the likeness of
1039

which to *sopor* is merely accidental, cf. *ἰππος*, fin.)

Ὀπός, gen. from ὄψ, Π.

Ὀποσάκις, adv., (ὀπόσος) as many times as... Xen. Cyr. 2, 3, 23: ὀποσάκις ἄν, so often as ever... Plat. Theat. 19² D. [ᾶ]

Ὀποσάμηνος, ον, (ὀπόσος, μῆν) as many months old as... Hipp. [ᾶ]

Ὀποσάπλასιος, α, ον, [ᾶ] and πλάσιον, ον, as many-fold: ὀποσάπλασιόν, how many-fold soever, Arist.

Ὀποσάπους, ὁ, ἡ, -πων, τό, (ὀπόσος, πούς) or with as many feet as... —in indirect questions, how many feet long... Luc. Gal. 9. [ᾶ]

Ὀποσάχη, (ὀπόσος) Adv., at as many places as... Xen. Cyn. 6, 23.

Ὀπόσε, Ep. ὀπόσε, poet. for ὀποι, Od. 14, 139.

Ὀπόσος, η, ον: Ep. ὀπόσος, ὀπόσος, —though Hom. also uses the simple form: ὀπόσος is also quoted: Ion. ὀκόσος: —correlative to πόσος: —of number, as many, as many as... Lat. quot; of size, as great as, Lat. quantus; ὀπόσα τολύπευσε σὺν αὐτῷ, Il. 24, 7; ὀπόσα κήδε' ἀνέτηλξ, Od. 14, 47; ὀπόσσον ἔπειχε, as far as it spread, Il. 23, 283; —freq. in later writers: —ὀπόσος ἄν, with the subjunct., Plat. Soph. 245 D, etc. —ὀποσσοῦν, how great or much soever, Lat. quantuscunque, Thuc. 6, 56, Plat. Soph. 245 D; so, ὀπόσος περ, Plat. Legg. 753 B: —ὀποσυντιροῦν, for however large a price, Lys. 165, 32.

Ὀπόσος, η, ον, Ep. for ὀρεγ, Hom.

Ὀποσταῖος, α, ον, on what day, e. g. ἡγρός, Arat. 739.

Ὀπόστος, η, ον, as it were, the how-manieth, in what relation of number, Lat. quotius, Plat. Rep. 618 A; also, ὁ ἐταστικός, Lat. quotuscunque, Dem. 323, 26.

Ὀπότᾱν, Ep. ὀποτᾱν (both in Hom.), for ὀπότ' ἄν, as indeed Wolf in Hom. writes, adv. (πότε): —whensoever, so soon as, like ὅταν, of a pres. or fut. possibility, usu. with the subjunctive, Hom., who uses ὀπότε κεν just in the same way, Il. 4, 40, 229, etc., —although Herm. H. Hom. Merc. 287 draws a subtle distinction between ὀπότ' ἄν, and ὀπότε κεν: —never with indic.: for ὀθέξομαι (Il. 21, 340), ἡμεῖστας (Od. 1, 41), are shorted. Ep. forms for ὀθέξομαι and ἡμεῖρηται; and Od. 16, 282 is made suspicious by Od. 19, 4: Herm. Vig. append. VIII, however, defends the indic.—Strength. ὀπότ' ἄν τῷ πρώτῳ, Lat. quum primum, H. Hom. Ar. 71.—2. ὀπόταν is joined with optat. of past actions in Il. 7, 415; but never so in Att., except perhaps in oratione obliqua, v. Herm. Vig. ubi supra.—II. in Att. also causal, v. sq. B.

Ὀπότε, Ep. ὀπότε, both in Hom., adv., when, as, since, like ὅτε, correlative to πότε: —I. with the indic., when a thing really is coming, has, or will come to pass, Il. 1, 399, Od. 4, 633, etc.: the indic. ἦμεν is omitted, Il. 8, 230: At. 2, εἰς ὀπότε, like Ep. εἰςόκε until when, by what time, Aeschin. 67, 39; so, μέχρι τοσοῦτον ὀπότε, Xen. Cyr. 1, 4, 43.—2. esp. in comparisons, ὡς ὀπότε, as when, Il. 1, 492; 23, 630; also with the subjunct., Od. 4, 335; 17, 126.—3. in rotations, ὡς ὀδεν θανάτος μοι ὀδεν, ὀπότε νείῳ ὄψ' ἐπώνη, would art death had rather pleased me, when...! Il. 3, 173.—II. with the subj., when an action is spoken of

without being restricted to any time or place, freq. in Hom. for ὀπότ' ἄν, Il. 16, 245, Od. 14, 210, Hes. Th. 782; but in Att. prose the ἄν must be expressed with the subjunct., v. sub ὀπόταν.—III. with the optat. when such an action is treated as past, freq. in Hom., and Att., as Plat. Symp. 220 A, Xen. An. 3, 4, 28; also in oratione obliqua, Soph. Tr. 824, Xen. An. 4, 5, 20.

B. in causal signif., for that, because, since, like Lat. quando for quoniam, Theogn. 747, Plat. Legg. 895 B; also, ὀπότε γε, Lat. quandoquidem, Xen. Cyr. 8, 3, 7.

C. ἢν ὀπότε, sometimes, Xen. An. 4, 2, 27; so, ὀποτεοῦν, at any time, always, Arist. Metaph. 8, 7, 1.

Ὀπότερος, α, ον, Ep. ὀπότερος, as always in Hom.: —correlative to πότερος, relative and in indirect questions, which of two, whether of the twain, Lat. uter, Hom., and Hes.: also which of us two, Il. 3, 71; which of you two, Il. 3, 92; also in plur. of several on either side, e. g. of two armies, like Lat. utrique, Il. 23, 487: —ὅτ' ἄν, or Ep. ὅτ' κε, with the subjunct., ὀπότερος δέ κε νίκησθ, Il. 3, 71; ὀπότεροι ἄν κρατᾶσι, Xen. Cyr. 4, 2, 37: —ὀποτεροῦν, either of the two, Lat. utervis, uterlibet, uterunque, Thuc. 5, 18, Plat., etc.—2. neut. ὀπότερον and ὀπότερα, freq. as adv., for ὀποτέρως, in whichever of two ways: also used for πότερον, whether, Lat. utrum, when one has the choice of two things, utrum... an..., followed by ἤ... ἢ... Hdt. 5, 119; or ὀποτερόν... ἤ... An. Nub. 157; or by εἰτε..., εἰτε..., Xen. Hell. 3, 5, 19.—3. adv. -ρός, Thuc. 1, 78, Isocr. 248 B, and Plat.: ὀποτερόων, Arist. Anal. Pr. 2, 9, 1.—II. one of two, Lat. alteruter, Dem. 209, 14.

†Ὀποτεροῦν, v. sub. foreg. I. 1.

Ὀποτέρωθε, -θεν, Ep. ὀποτ., Il. 14, 59, (ὀπότερος) adv., from which of the two, from whether of the twain: also, ὀποτεροθενοῦν, Arist. Anal. Pr. 2, 11, 3.

Ὀποτέρωθι, (ὀπότερος) adv., on whether of the two sides, Lat. utrobi, Hipp., Xen. Hipparch. 4, 15.

Ὀποτέρωθε, (ὀπότερος) adv., to which or whichever of two sides, Thuc. 1, 63; 5, 65: in which of two ways, etc., Plat. Symp. 190 A.

†Ὀποτερωσοῦν, v. sub ὀπότερος I. 3.

Ὀπου, Ion. ὄκου, adv., correlative to ποῦ, relat. and in indirect questions, where, Lat. ubi, Od. 3, 16, cf. the poet. ὀπόθι: with verbs of motion in pregnant sense, just as, reversely, ὄποι is used with verbs of rest, Jelf Gr. Gr. § 646.—2. in prose also c. gen. ὄπου γῆς, where in the world, Lat. ubi terrarum? Hdt. 4, 150; ὄπου τῆς πόλεως, ὄπου τῶν λεγομένων, Plat. Rep. 429 A, Prot. 342 E: —ὄπου μὲν... ὄπου δέ... here... there..., Plut. 2, 427 C, etc.: —ἐστ' ὄπου, in some places, Lat. est ubi, i. e. alicubi, Erf. Soph. O. T. 449; so, ὄκου δῆ, Hdt. 3, 129: —ὄπου ἄν, or ὄπου περ ἄν, wherever, with the subjunct., Trag.; who also omit the ἄν, Pors. Or. 141; but never so in prose: —ὄπουοῦν, Lat. ubicunque, Plat. Crat. 403 C. so, ὄπου περ, Xen. Cyr. 3, 3, 5.—II. ὄπου, of time, also like Lat. ubi, when, at the time when, Schaf. Soph. O. C. 621.—III. Causal, because, since, seeing that, Lat. quando, quoniam, Hdt. 1, 68, Antipho 112, 17; so, ὄκου γε, Lat. quandoquidem, Hdt. 7, 118. (Strictly genit. of an old pron. *ὄπος, from which come also the

kindred forms ὄποι, ὄπη, ὄποθεν ὀπόθι, ὀπόσε, ὀπότε, ὄπως, etc.)

†Ὀπουντιος, α, ον, of Opus, Opuntian, ὁ Ὀ. κόλπος, the Opuntian gulf a part of the Euboean sea, Strab. p. 416: οἱ Ὀπουντιοὶ, v. Λοκροί 2.

†Ὀπουντιος, ον, ὁ, Opuntius, masc. pr. n., formed with allusion to Ὀποις Ar. Av. 1294.

†Ὀπούς, οὔντος, ὁ δ᾽ ἡ. v. Ὀπέει, Ὀπόφυλλον, τό, (ὀπός II, φύλλον), the seed of the σίλφιον, Diosc.

†Ὀππᾶ, poet. for ὄπα, ὄπη.

†Ὀππάτεσαι, Aeol. for ἔμμαι, Sapph. 2, 11.

†Ὀππη, Ep. for ὄπη, Hom., and Hes.

†Ὀππῆμος, adv., Ep. for ὀπῆμος, ὀπότε, when, Arat. 568.

†Ὀππιάδος, οὔ, ὁ, Oppian, a Grecian poet, who wrote of fishing, hunting, etc.

†Ὀππῶθεν, Od., ὀππῶθι, Π., Ep. for ὀπῶθεν, ὀπῶθι.

†Ὀπποῖς, ὀπόσε, Ep. for ὀποῖς ὀπόσε, Hom.

†Ὀππόσος, η, ον, Ep. for ὀπόσος, Od.: later also ὀππόσος.

†Ὀππόταν, ὀππότ' ἄν, Ep. for ὀπότ' ἄν, Od.

†Ὀππότε, Ep. for ὀπότε, Hom.

†Ὀππότερος, ὀποτεροθεν, Ep. for ὀποτ.

†Ὀππος, Ep. for ὄπος, Hom.

†Ὀπτάς and ὀπτάινω, rare forms of pres., formed from ὀποιαι, fut. of ὄρω, LXX: in N. T. ὀπτάνα: also ὀπτεῖν in Ar. Av. 1061; and ὀπτίω in Archyt. ap. Iamb. Protr. 3,—though this is dub.

†Ὀπτάλειος, α, ον, (ὀπτάω) roasted, broiled, κρέας, Od. 16, 50, Il. 4, 345; opp. to ὄμος, Od. 12, 396; opp. to ὄθεός (boiled), Ath. 380 C, cf. Ma: ro ib. 135 E: —later also baked, e. g. πλύνθος, Anth.

†Ὀπτάνειον, ον, τό, cf. sub ὀπτά νιον.

†Ὀπτάνια, ας, ἡ, = ὀπτάνιον, Matra ap. Ath. 134 F.—II. = ὀπτασία.

†Ὀπτάνειος, ὁ, (ὀπτάω) one who roasts.

†Ὀπτάνιον, ον, τό, (ὀπτάω) a place for roasting, a kitchen, Ar. Eq. 1033, Pac. 891, Comic ap. Ath. quoted by Lob. Phryn. 276, to show that ὀπτάνιον is better Att. than ὀπταίνειον the latter occurs in Luc. Asin. 27. Plut. Crass. 8, etc.—II. dry fire-wood.

†Ὀπτάνιος, ἡ, ὄν, (ὀπτάω) roasted: to be roasted, opp. to ἐφ' ὄνος, τὰ ὀπτ., meat for roasting, Arist. Probl. 20, 5.

†Ὀπτάνω, v. ὀπτάζω. Hence

†Ὀπτάσια, ας, ἡ, later form of ὄψεως, a sight, esp. a vision, Anth. P. 6, 210, LXX, and N. T.

†Ὀπτάω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, to roast, broil or fry, κρέα ὀπτάω, Od. 3, 33, etc.; also c. gen. partit., ὀπτάσαι τὰ κρέα, to roast some meat, Od. 15, 98; opp. to ἐφείν, Xen. Cyr. 8, 2, 6, etc.: in pass., ὀπτήθηαι, Od. 20, 27.—2. to bake, of bread, ὄκος ὀπτῶτο ὀύρος, Hdt. 8, 137, cf. Xen. An. 5, 4, 29; ὀπτᾶν πλά κούνας, Ar. Ran. 507: —also of pottery, to bake or burn, καλῶς ὀπτημένη (χύτρα), Plat. Hipp. Maj. 288 D.—3. to bake, harden, as the sun does the ground, like Virgil's terram excoquere Xen. Oec. 16, 14, in pass.—4. metaph. (as we say) 'to roast' a man, Ar. Lys. 839: —in pass., like Lat. uri, of the fire of love, Theocr. 7, 55, cf. Mel. 4. (Akin to ἐφω.)

†Ὀπτέος, α, ον, verb. adj. cf. ὄρω (f. ὄφρω), to be seen.

†Ὀπταῖα, = ὄρωα, to see, Ar. A. 1061; cf. ὀπτάζω.

Ὀπτήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, (ἡφόμεαι, ὀράω) one who looks or spies, a spy, scout, Lat. *speculator*, Od. 14, 261; 17, 430, Aesch. Supp. 185, Soph. Aj. 29.

Ὀπτήρια, ὄν, τά, (ὀψομαι, ὀράω), (sc. ὀάρα), presents made by the bride groom on seeing the bride without the veil, = ἀνάκαλυπτήρια, θεώρητρα: generally, presents upon seeing or for the sight of a person, παιδὸς ὀπτήρ, Eur. Ion 1127, cf. Call. Dian. 74, Aspasia ap. Ath. 219 D.

Ὀπτήσιμος, ὄν, for roasting, Eubul. Anc. 4: from.

Ὀπτήσις, ἑως, ἡ, (ὀπτάω) a roasting, broiling, frying, Arist. Meteor. 1, 3, 18:—a baking of pottery, Luc. Prom. 2.

Ὀπτήτικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to, skilled in roasting: from.

Ὀπτήτος, ἡ, ὄν, (ὀπτάω) roasted. Ὀπτήζω, = ὀράω, dub. l. in Archyt.; v. ὀπτάω.

Ὀπτήκία, τά, Byzant. from Lat. *officia*, court-places.

Ὀπτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ὀψομαι) belonging to seeing or sight; τὰ ὀπτικά, the theory of the laws of sight, optics, Arist. Metaph. 12, 2, 9, etc.: ἡ-κῆ (sc. θεωρία), cf. Anal. Post. 1, 9, 4.

Ὀπιδέλιος, ἰδός, ἡ, epith. of Mierva, Plut. Lycurg. 11.

Ὀπρίλιος, ὄν, ὁ, (ὀψομαι) the eye; for. for ὀφθαλμός, Metop. ap. Stob. 50, 15, Plut. Lycurg. 11. [ῥ]

Ὀπτίων, ὄνος, ὁ, Lat. *optio*, the assistant chosen by any one, esp. by the general of an army, or aid-de-camp, Iut. Galba 24, where ὀπτίων is a f. l. Plut. wrongly derives it from the Greek ὀψομαι, fut. of ὀράω.)

Ὀπτός, ἡ, ὄν, A. (shortd. for ππτός, from ὀπτάω) roasted, broiled, seared, Od. 4, 66, etc.; σάγκες, Aesch. g. 1097, ἐθόλι καὶ ὀπτά, boiled meats d. roast, Eur. Cycl. 358, cf. Plat. p. 404 C.—2. baked, ἄρτος, Hdt. 2, 2, also of pottery or bricks, baked or fired, Xen. An. 2, 4, 12, cf. Oec. 16, 1;—superl. ὀπτότατος, best dressed done, Cratin. Ὀδύσσε. 5.—3. generally, prepared by fire; of iron, forged, ἠνερped, Soph. Ant. 475.—B. (ὀράω, ὀψομαι) seen: visible, Luc. Lexiph. 9.

ὈΠΤΩ, ὁ, or ὀπύω (which Pijers oer. p. 278, Pors. Od. 4, 798, holds to be the old and genuine form):

—ὀσω: used by Hom. only in pres., d. impf. with or without augm.—I. t. of the man, to marry, wed, take to wife, have to wife, τινά, Hom., and es.: absol., ὀπυιόντες, married men, l. 6, 63, opp. to the unmarried, ἡμίθεοι: so to have intercourse with, know a woman, Od. 15, 21, Ar. Ach. 255.—II. id. and pass., of the woman, to be married, become a wife, Il. 8, 304, Pind. 4, 102 (3, 77).—Only poet., and in prose, Arist. Eth. N. 7, 5, 4, 10c., etc. [ῥ] in all tenses of ὀπύω.)

Ὀπώδης, ες, contr. for ὀπσοῖδης. Ὀπωπα, I have seen, Ion. and poet. 2 of ὀράω, Hom.

Ὀπωπέω, later form for ὀράω, med. from the pf. ὀπωπα, Orph. g. 181, 1020; ὀπωπήσασθαι, Eur. 48.

Ὀπωπήρ, ἡς, ἡ, (ὀπωπα) poet. for ὤς, a sight or view, ὅπως ἡγήσασθαι, Od. 3, 97; 4, 327.—II. sight, see of seeing, ἀμαρτήσασθαι ὀπωπήρ, l. 9, 512.

Ὀπωπήρ, ἡρος, ὁ=ὀπτήρ, H. m. Merc. 15.

Ὀπώπιος, ὄν, (ὀπωπή) of or belonging to the eye, Hipp.

Ὀπώρα, ας, ἡ: Ion. ὀπώρη. Lat. ὀπώρα (Alcman 26):—the part of

the year between the rising of Sirius and of Arcturus (acc. to the division of the year into seven seasons, ἔαρ, θέρος, ὀπώρα, φθινόπωρον, σπορῆτος, χειμὼν, φθιναίᾳ); and so, not so much the Lat. *auctumnus*, autumn, as our dog-days or at most the end of summer, Hom., who names θέρος and ὀπώρη together, θέρος τεθάλνυι τ' ὀπώρη, Od. 11, 191; even in his time Σείριος was known to be the star of this season, Il. 22, 27; cf. ὀπωρινός.

It was the proper time for both the field and tree fruits to ripen, Hdt. 4, 199, cf. Ideler üb. d. Kalender d. Griech. u. Röm. p. 15; but 385, Hes. Op. 672; and windy season, of Boreas, acc. to Il. 21, 346, Od. 5, 328; but of Notus acc. to Hes. Op. 675; (these diversities belong perh. to different places):—Xen., Hell. 3, 2, 10, says, ἀρξάμενος ἡρινὸν χρόνον πρὸ ὀπώρας.—II. since it was the fruit-time, (l. c. τεθάλνυι ὀπώρη, Od.) ὀπώρα also means the fruit itself, esp. tree-fruit, pears, apples, grapes, Soph. Tr. cf. ὀπωρίζω: in this signif. also in plur., Isae. 88, 27; and Alcman (26) even calls honey κρήνα ὀπώρα.—III. metaphor. summer bloom, i. e. the bloom of youth, manhood, like ὥρα, Pind. l. 2, 8, N. 5, 11; ripe virginity, Aesch. Supp. 998, 1015; ὀπ. Κυπρίδος, Chaeer. ap. Ath. 608 F.

†Ὀπώρα, ας, ἡ, Ὀπώρα, goddess of fruits; foreg. personified, Ar. Pac. 523.—2. fem. pr. n., Ath. 567 C.

Ὀπωριαίος, α, ὄν, of or belonging to ὀπώρα: τὰ ὀπ.=ὀπώρα II, fruit, Theophr.

Ὀπωρίζω, (ὀπώρα II) to gather fruits, ὀπ. ὀπώραν, Plat. Legg. 844 E, 845 A; absol. in mid., to gather in one's fruits, Theopomp. (Hist.) ap. Ath. 533 A.—II. to gather fruits off, ὀπωρεῖντες (Ion. fut. for -ιούντες) τοὺς φθίνικας, Hdt. 4, 172, 182.

Ὀπωρινός, ἡ, ὄν, (ὀπώρα) belonging to fruit-time: made of fruit, Gal.

Ὀπωρίμιος, ὄν, foreg.: δένδρον ὀπ. a fruit-tree.

†Ὀπωρινός, ἡ, ὄν, in or from the time of ὀπώρα, autumnal or more strictly summer, Il. 16, 385, Od. 5, 328, etc.; ἄσπρ ὀπ., the summer-star, dog-star, also Σείριος, whose rising marked the beginning of ὀπώρα, Il. 5, 5. [ῥ] in Ep., if the last syll. be long, as it is always in Hom.; but Hes. Op. 676 has ὀπωρινός: in Att. ῖ always.]

†Ὀπωρισμός, ὄν, ὁ, (ὀπωρίζω) the gathering of fruit, LXX.

†Ὀπωροβύσιλις, ἰδός, ἡ, (ὀπώρα II, βασίλις) the queen of fruits, a fine kind of fig, Incert. ap. Ath. 75 D.

†Ὀπωροθήκη, ἡς, ἡ, (ὀπώρα II, θήκη) a place for keeping fruits, a fruit-room, Varro.

†Ὀπωροκάπλος, ὄν, ὁ, a fruiterer, Alciph. [ῶ]

†Ὀπωρολόγος, ὄν, (ὀπώρα II, λέγω) plucking fruit, Opp. C. 1, 125.

†Ὀπωροπλάς, ὄν, ὁ, a fruiterer.

†Ὀπωροφόρεω, ὤ, to bear fruit, Anth. P. 6, 252: from

†Ὀπωροφόρος, ὄν, (ὀπώρα II, φέρω) bearing fruit, Anth. P. 7, 321.

†Ὀπωροφύλακτον, ὄν, τό, the hut of a garden-watcher, LXX.—II.=ὀπωροθήκη. [ῶ] From

†Ὀπωροφύλαξ, ἄκος, ὁ, ἡ, (ὀπώρα II, φύλαξ) a watcher of fruits, garden-watcher, Arist. Probl. 25, 2, 4, Diod. 4, 6. [ῶ]

†Ὀπωρώνης, ὄν, ὁ, (ὀπώρα II, ὠνέομαι) one who buys or farms fruits, also

=ὀπωροπώλης, Dem. 314, 11 cf Lob. Phryn. 206.

†Ὀπως, Ep. ὅπως, both in Hom.: Ion: ὅκος. A. AS SIMPLE CONJUNCTION, correlative to πῶς:—I. how, in what way or manner, the most freq. signif. in Hom.: also like ὥς, in such wise that., so that., Il. 1, 136, Od. 14, 172; where in full οὕτως or ὥς would stand, as Od. 15, 111.—1. with the subjunct., without ἄν, to represent an action as present, Od. 1, 349, Il. 10, 225—but with ἄν, κε or κεν, to express a present possibility, ὁράεσθαι σε ἄν γιν, ὅπως κεν νῆας σῶς, he bids you think how you may save the ships, l. 9, 681, cf. 20, 243, Od. 1, 270, 295.—2. with the optat. to represent an action as past, or in oratione obliqua, Il. 18, 473; 21, 137, Od. 9, 554, etc.—3. with the indic.,—a. of aor., simply to relate how a thing has happened, Il. 10, 545 Od. 3, 97, etc.—b. of fut., when it is said or asked how a thing will or ought to happen, Il. 1, 136, Od. 13, 376, 386, etc.: in Hom. most freq. in phrase, οὐδέ τί πω σάρα ἵδμεν, ὅπως ἔσται τάδε ἔργα, we know not how these things will be, Il. 2, 252, Od. 17, 78, etc.—c. of pres., in Hom. usu. in phrase, ἔρξον ὅπως ἐθέλει, do as you like, Il. 4, 37, Od. 13, 145; besides this only, ἔλθοι, ὅπως ἐθέλω (scil. αὐτὸν ἐλθεῖν), Od. 14, 172; and, ὅπως φρεσὶ σῶσι μενούω, ὥς τοι Ζεὺς τελέσειε νόστον, Od. 15, 111, cf. sq.—4. ὅπως is sometimes (by an easy anacoluthon) put for οἷος, as, τοῖον με ἔθηκεν, ὅπως ἐθέλει, τοῖον ἐθέλει, Od. 16, 208; and freq. ῖ in Att.—5. ὅπως ἔχω, as I am, i. e. immediately, on the spot, Herm. Soph. Phil. 808.—6. c. gen., σουθε ὅπως ποδῶν (sc. ἔχετε), run as you are off for feet, i. e. as quick as you can, Aesch. Supp. 837, cf. Eur. El. 238, Jelf Gr. Gr. § 528.—7. ὅπωςδῆ, Hdt. 1, 22, etc.; ὅπωςοῦν, however, Lat. utcumque, Isocr. 15 E, Xen. Cyr. 8, 14, etc.; so, ὅπωςὀρητορ, Arist. Eth. N. 3, 5, 18; ὀπωςτιοῦν, Plat. Phaedr. 258 C; οὐδ' ὀπωςτιοῦν, not in any way whatever, not in the least, Id. Phaed. 61 C, etc.—8. οὐκ ἔσθ' ὅπως, it is not (cannot be) that., Aesch. Ag. 620, etc.; but, οὐκ ἔσθ' ὅπως οὐ, Lat. non fieri potest quod., it cannot but be that., Soph. El. 1479, Ar. Eq. 426; hence used in strong asseveration, Ar. Nub. 802.—9. ὅπως, with the inf. is always ellipt., as, πειράσασθαι ὅπως ὥς βέλτιστα τὰ προκήκοντα ἑκατέρω ἡμῶν διαπράττεσθαι, for ὅπως ἂν γένοιτο διαπράττεσθαι, Xen. Oec. 7, 29.—II. like ὅτε and Lat. ut, of the time of a thing's happening, when, as, so soon as, c. indicat. aor. Il. 12, 208, Od. 3, 373, Soph. Tr. 765, etc.—2. with the optat. after that, Hdt. 1, 17, etc., like Lat. postquam with the subjunct.: ὅπως πρῶτα, as soon as ever, Hes. Th. 156.—III. like ἔπει, and Lat. quod, in assigning grounds for a thing, with the indicat., as, because for that, ἄχος, ὅπως δὴ ὄρνον ὑποί χεραί, grief for that he hath deer long away, Od. 4, 109; this is very rare, yet found in the best Att., Heind. and Stallb. Plat. Euthyd. 296 E.—IV. like ὥς and ὅτε and Lat. quam, with superl. of adv., ὅπως ὥκιστα, as quickly as possible, Lat. quam celerrime, Theogn. 427; ὅπως ὥριστα, Aesch. Ag. 600:—the full phrase would be like οὕτως ὅπως ἥδιστα, strictly, in a way as pleasant, as the most pleasant is, Soph. Tr. 330.—V. like ὥς, in comparison, as, even as like, Seidl. Fr.

ro 147, yet rare: also redupl., ὄρ... ἔπει, Eur. l. 1., cf. Dind. ad. Hec. 398.—VI. like ὄρ, Lat. *quam*, our *how*..! in exclamations of astonishment, etc.—VII. never for πῶς; in direct interrog., but usu. substituted for it in repeating another person's question, Ar. Plut. 139, Eq. 128.

B. ὄπως, as FINAL CONJUNCTION, denoting an end or purpose, *that, in order that*, so *that*, Lat. *ut*, Hom.—I. with the subjunct.—1. without ἄν, *when the action is going on, and the antecedent verb is of the present time*, Hom. etc., as Il. 3, 110, Od. 1, 77; but the subjunct. may follow, though this anteceded. verb be in past time, if the action is marked as continuing up to the present, cf. Jelf Gr. Gr. § 806: in Thuc. the subj. is esp. freq. found in narrative, where regul. the opt. would have stood, prob. to indicate a result of which the agent—or in oratione obliqua the speaker—was confident: so too the subj. usu. follows verbs of fearing in past tenses, Matth. Gr. Gr. § 518 4.—2. with ἄν or κεν and subjunct., to denote a continuous action, or an object not to be attained at once: 1st Od. 4, 545, more freq. in Att.; Heind. Plat. Phaed. 59 E.—3. also with subjunct., in independent sentences, without any chief verb to express a caution, etc., usu. with μί, as, ὅπως σοῦτό γε μή ποιήσῃ (see) thou do it not; and so ὄρα, σκόπει, φύλαξαι, etc., have a care, beware, etc., are usu. supplied: so too c. indicat. fut., ὅπως ἄνδρες ἔσσεσθε, see that ye be men! cf. Pors. Hec. 402, and v. infra III. 1.—With the negat., therefore, it warns or forbids; without, it cheers or urges on.—II. with the optat., if the antecedent verb be of past time, in which case the action is represented not absolutely, but as the thought of another:—1. after imperf., Od. 3, 129; 6, 319.—2. after aor., Il. 1, 344, Od. 13, 319.—III. ὅπως ἄν, with the optat. is very fr. in Att., though it so stands in Thuc. 7, 65, cf. Herm. Vig. Append. viii.—IV. with the indic.—1. of fut., to denote an object conceived as future in regard to the time of the anteceded. verb, and so after the pres. as well as the fut. and preterite: in Hom. prob. only once, Od. 1, 57, θέλγει ὅπως ἰθάκῃς ἐπιλήσεται, she beguiles him with the view that he should forget i-thaca (which therefore he could not yet have forgotten): in Att. the indicat. fut. after ὅπως is very freq.:—also like B. I. 4, to convey a caution, etc., δέι' σ' ὅπως δείξεις, Soph. Aj. 558, which is better explained as ellipt. for δέι' σε ὁρᾶν, ὅπως δείξεις, than by a mixing of two constructions, δέι' σε δεικνύσαι and ὄρα ὅπως δείξεις.—2. of past tenses, to denote an object which was intended, but not effected, Monk Hipp. 643, Herm. Vig. n. 254.—V. in Att. is freq. found the ellipt. phrase, οὐχ ὅπως, ἀλλὰ or ἀλλὰ καί... not only not so, but... as, οὐχ ὅπως χάριν αὐτοῖς ἔχεις, ἀλλὰ καί κατὰ τούτων ἡ πολιτεία, you not only are not grateful to them, but you are even taking measures against them, Dem. 271, 1,—which would be in full, οὐ λέγω ὅπως, I do not say that, etc., Herm. Vig. n. 253; so, οὐχ ὅπως, γὰρ οὐδὲ, not only not so, but not at all.—VI. ὅπως μή=the conjunction μή.—Dawes, Misc. Crit. p. 228, sq., lays it down that ὅπως μή is never used with subj. aor. 1 act. and mid., but only with aor. 2, or, if the metre will not allow this, with indicat. fut.:

wherefore he and Brunn changed all places (esp. in the Att. drama) where they found this aor. 1, though they allowed it after ὅπως and ὅπως ἄν: some places however escaped them, as Soph. Aj. 700, or presented difficulties, as Ar. Eccl. 117. Though Dawes' canon has been adopted by many excellent critics, as Wolf Dem. Lept. p. 266, yet later editors have begun to forsake it, as founded on no principle, and have returned to the reading of the Mss., v. Heind. Plat. Prot. 313 C, Poppo Obs. in Thuc. p. 155, and Thuc. t. 1, p. 136, and esp. Herm. Soph. Aj. 557. (ὅπως was orig. adv. of the old *ΟΠΟΣ, v. sub ὄπον.)

*Οράμα, ατος, τό, (ὁράω) that which is seen, a view, sight, Xen. Cyr. 3, 3, 66, Arist.—Hence very late, ὁράμω-τίζομαι, -τισμός and -τιστής.

*Οραμνος, ο, later form for ὁρόδαμνος, Nic. Al. 154, Anth.

*Ορᾶσις, εως, ἡ, (ὁράω) seeing, the sense of sight, Lat. *visus*, Demad. 278, 41, Arist. Eth. N. 10, 4, 1:—in plur., the eyes, τὰς ὁρ. ἐκκόπτειν, Diod. 2, 6.—II. that which is seen, a vision, LXX.

*Ορατός, α, ον, verb. adj. from ὁράω, to be seen.

*Οράτης, οῦ, ὁ, one who sees, a beholder, Plut. Nic. 19.

*Οράτικός, ῆς, ὄν, (ὁράω) able to see, Arist. Metaph. 8, 8, 2, Plut., etc.

*Οράτιος, ον, ὁ, the Roman name Horatius, Plut.

*Ορατός, ῆς, ὄν, (ὁράω) seen:—to be seen, visible, freq. in Plat., esp. joined with ἀπός, Tim. 28 B, Rep. 524 D, etc.: τὰ ὁρ., visible objects, opt. to νοητά, Ib. 509 D.

*Οραυνόμαι, dep., (ὁράω, ἀνιγή) to inspect closely, Aresas ap. Stob. Eccl. 1, p. 854: formed like μαρυνόμαι.

*ΟΡΑΩ, ᾶ, impf. Att. ἔωρον, strictly ὥρων: perf. ἑώρακα (which Dawes, metri grat., also wrote ὄρακα; but the more prob. Att., at least comic, form is ἑώρακα, v. Butt. Ausf. Gr. § 84 Anm. 12, not.)—Pass. ὁράομαι, contr. ὁρώμαι: pf. ἑώραμαι: aor. inf. ὁρᾶσθαι only in later authors verb. adj. ὁράτος and ὁράτεος.—Besides these, we have from the root *OIT-, fut. ὄνομαι, always in act. signif., from which we have an aor. 1 ἐπόσω in Pind. Fr. 58, 11, and Herm. would read ὄψαντο in Soph. O. T. 1271, cf. Lob. Phryn. 734: fut. pass. ὀθήσομαι: aor. pass. ὤθηην, inf. ὀθῆναι: rarer pf. pass. ὤμμαι, ὤφαι, ὤπται, Aesch. Pr. 998, etc., inf. ὀφθαι: verb. adj. ὀπτός and ὀπτέος.—Again from the root *FID-, are formed aor. act. εἶδον, inf. εἶδέν: aor. mid. εἰδόμεν, inf. εἰδέναι: perf. with pres. signif. οἶδα, I know, inf. εἰδέναι: verb. adj. ἰστέος: (for these v. sub *εἶδω).—Of these tenses Hom., besides those from *εἶδω, uses pres. act. and pass., 3 sing. impf. act. and mid. without augm., ὄρᾷ, ὀράτω, and fut. ὄνομαι: he also has the perf. 2 ὀπάτω, never found in Att. prose, and in Od. 3 sing. plqpf. ὀπάπει, in Hdt. ὀπάπτε:—further to be remarked in Hom. is ὄρηαι or ὀρήαι, Ep. 2 pres. mid. for ὀρᾶν or ὀράει, as if from ὀρημαι, Od. 14, 343. He also uses contr. forms, as, ὄρῶ, ὀρᾶν, ὀρᾶμαι, ὀρᾶσθαι, ὀρώμαι, no less than lengthd. Ep. ὀράας, ὀράω, ὀρώων, 2 pl. opt. ὀρόρετε, 4, 347, ὀράσθαι, etc.—In Ion. prose, the pres. is ὀρέω, Wess. Hdt. 2, 148, impf. ὄρεων, yet Hdt. also has inf. ὀρᾶν, and in impf. the forms ὄρα or

ὄρα and ὄρων, inf. pass. εἰρᾶσθαι, etc. he never contracts Ion. forms ὀρέω, ὀρέων, ὀρέομαι or ὀρέομεν, etc. cf. Schweigh. v. l. 1, 99.

Orig. signif., to see.—I. absol., to look, oft. in Hom.; εἰς τι or εἰς τινα, to or at a thing, or person, Il. 10, 239, Od. 5, 439, cf. Eur. Peliad. 7; so in mid., Hes. Op. 532, Fr. 47: κατ' αὐ τοὺς αἰὲν ὄρα, he kept looking down at them, Il. 16, 646; so, κατὰ Τροίην Il. 24, 291; ὀρώων ἐπὶ οἶνοπα πόντον, looking over the sea, Il. 1, 350; ὀρᾶν πρὸς τι, like Lat. *spectare* ad... to look towards, and so to look for, prepare for, expect, long for, στρατός πρὸς πλοῖον ὄρᾷ, Eur. I. A. 1624; so, ὁρ. ἐπὶ τῷ, Schaf. Dion. Comp. p. 143.—2. to have sight, opp. to μὴ ὄρᾶν, to be blind, Soph. Aj. 84: hence says Oedipus ὅς' ἂν λέγοιμι, πᾶνθ' ὀρᾶντα λέξομαι, (though I am blind) my words shall have eyes, i. e. shall be to the purpose, have meaning, Soph. O. C. 74 ἐν σκότῳ ὄφοίατο, i. e. may they be blind, O. T. 1274; cf. infra II.—3. to see, look to, i. e. take heed, beware, esp. in imperat., like βλέπε, ὄρα εἰ... look to it, whether... Aesch. Fr. 997, cf. Herm. Soph. Phil. 849; also, ὄρα μή... Soph. Phil. 30, etc.—4. ὄράς; ὄρατε; see'st thou? d'ye see? parenthetically, esp. in explanations, like Lat. *viden'*? Ar. Nub. 355, Thesm. 490, etc., cf. Valck. Phoen. 726: ἀλλ' ὄράς at the beginning of a sentence, but, you see... Heind. Plat. Prot. 336 B.—5. c. acc. cognat., like βλέπω I, to look so and so, ὀρᾶν ἄλλαν, Pind. O. 9, 165.—II. transit. to see an object, look at, behold, come in sight of, perceive, observe, c. acc. oft. in Hom.; also pleon., ὀφθαλμοῖσιν or εἰς ὀφθαλμοῖσιν ὄρᾶν, to see with or before the eyes, Id.: to have in eye, keep in sight, Il. 23, 323; φίλως ὄρᾶν, with eye and opt., to be glad to see a thing, Il. 4, 347; ἴδεναι καὶ ὄρᾶν φῶς 'Heliost. poet. for ἴην, like βλέπειν, oft. in Hom.* so φῶς ὄρᾶν, Eur. Or. 1523 Alc. 691; for which, later, ὄρᾶν is used alone: c. part., ὁρῶ σε κρύπτοντα, just like our I see you hiding. Eur. Hec. 342; so, ὁρᾶ μ' ἐξεργασμένην, I see that I have done, Soph. Fr. 703; and often so in Att., cf. Jelf Gr. Gr. § 683, and infra: rarely c. gen., I see something of a thing, have a view of, Ib.—The εἰ ὀπωπα, I have seen belongs exclus. to signif. II.—III. Hom. has no pass., and always uses mid. in act. signif.: but in Att. the pass. has not only the signif. to be seen, but also like φαίνομαι, to let one's self be seen, appear, esp. in aor. ὀθῆναι, freq. in Plat.; c. part., ὀθῆμεν ὄντες ἄλλοις we were seen to be... Eur. I. T. 933 ὀθῆσεται δίκων, he will prove to be... Plat. Phaedr. 239 C, cf. Symp. 178 E and supra: τὰ ὀρόμενα, all that is seen, things visible, like τὰ ὀράτα Plat. Parm. 130 A.—2. metaph. ὄρᾶ is used of mental sight, to discern, perceive, Soph. El. 945, etc.; so blind Oedipus says, φωνή γὰρ ὄρᾷ, τὸ φη τιζόμενον, I see by sound, as the saying is, Soph. O. C. 138, ubi v. Brunn (Orig. prob. it had the digamma, for the Sanscr. root is *vr*, our *ware*, a-*war* Germ. *währen*, *Wehr*: cf. also *La verus*, Germ. *wahr*.)

†Ορβηλός, οῦ, ὁ, Orbelus, a chain of mountains in northern Macedonia (Paenonia), Hdt. 5, 16.

*Ορβικατὸν or ὀρβικατὸν, ον, τ. Lat. *malum orbiculatum*, Diphil. Siph. ap. Ath. 80 F.

*Οργάω, f. -ισω, (ὀργᾶω) to soften, knead, temper, Lat. *subigere*, like ω

έσσω, Soph. Fr. 432, Ar. Av. 839; and in pass., ώργασμένος, moulded, Plat. Theat. 194 C, ubi v. Stallb., cf. Ruhnke. Tim.: hence like δέφειν, δέφειν, to tan, v. l. Hdt. 4, 64, ubi plurimi ώργισσας vel δαγίσας, generally, to make ripe or ready, πρόσ τι, Arist. Probl. 2, 32.

Όργαίνω, f. -ίνω, trans., like όργίζω, to make angry, enrage, και γάρ αν πέτρον όστιν σύ γ' όργάνειας, Soph. O. T. 335.—II. intr. like όργίζομαι, to grow or be angry, Soph. Tr. 552; γινί, with one, Eur. Alc. 1106.

Όργάνεω,=όργανόω.

Όργάνη, ης, η, (*έργω; όργανον)=έργανη, [α]

Όργανίω,=όργανόω, Hipp.

Όργανικός, ή, όν, (όργανον) instrumental, Arist. Eth. N. 3, 1, 6, esp. of music, Plat. 2, 657 D.—II. instrumental, efficient, effectual, Id. Adv. -κάς, by way of instruments, Arist. Eth. N. 3, 9, 7.

Όργάνιον, ον, τό, dim. from όργανον, Mel. 64. [α]

Όργάνον, ον, τό, (*έργω, έργον) an instrument, implement, tool, or engine, for making or moving a thing, Soph. Tr. 905, cf. άθροόβροτος; λοχόποιών όργανα, Eur. Bacch. 1208; λαίναε Άπόφονος όργανα, i. e. the walls of Thebes, Id. Phoen. 115; freq. in Plat., etc.; όργ. κυβευτικά, Aeschin. 9, 9.—2. metaph., an organ of sense, Plat. Rep. 518 C.—II. a musical instrument, Aesch. Fr. 54, Plat. Lach. 188 D.—III. the material of a work, όργανον εν όρεσι, timber, Plat. Legg. 678 D.—IV. the work, product itself, like έργον, μέλίσσης κηρύστατον όργ., Soph. Fr. 464.—V. Aristotle's logical writings were collected under the name of τό όργανον, the Instrument of all reasoning, Ammon. Interpr. ad Categ. fol. I. a, cf. Trendelenb. Elem. Log. p. 48 (Ed. 2).

Όργάνοπηκτωρ, ορος, ό, η,=όργαλοποιός, Manetho.

Όργανοποιητικός, ή, όν, fit for, belonging to the making of instruments: and

Όργάνοποιία, ας, η, the making of instruments, Tim. Locr. 101 E: from

Όργάνοποιός, όν, (όργανον, ποιέω) making instruments, Diod.

Όργανος, ή, ον, (έργω, έργα) working, forming, χείρ, Eur. Andr. 015.

Όργάνόω, ώ, (όργανον) to furnish with organs, to organize, πρόσ τι, Sext. Imp. Hence

Όργάνωσις, εως, η, organization, arrangement, Porphy.

Όργάς, άδος, ή, (όργάω) sc. γή, any well-watered, fertile spot of land, esp. meadow-land, partially wooded, with or without cultivated fields, just like Germ. Au, Eur. Bacch. 340, 445, Gen. Cyn. 9, 2.—2. esp., like τέμενος, rich tract of land sacred to the gods, comprehending meadows, fields, and groves: such a tract between Athens and Megara, sacred to Ceres and Proserpina, was peculiarly called ή όργάς, or ρά όργάς by Plut. Peric. 30, Paus. 4, 2, cf. Ruhnke. Tim.—II. as fem. η, teeming, fruitful, of women, Nic.

†Όργάς, ά, ό, the Orgas, a tributary of the Marsyas in Greater Phrygia, trab. p. 577.

Όργασμός, ού, ό, (όργάω) a kneading, softening.—II. (όργάω) luxuriant dress, appetite, Hipp.

Όργαστήριον, ον, τό, for όργασιον, a place where όργια were held, ic. Al. 8

Όργάω, ώ, strictly to swell, teem with moisture, sap, etc.: hence—I. of soil, to be well-watered and fertile, esp. to teem with fruits, abound in grass, Theophr.: so too of plants and trees; and of fruit, to swell as it ripens, ό καρπός πεταίνεται και όργά, Hdt. 4, 199; also, c. inf., όργά ύμίσσασθαι, is ripe for cutting, Ib., cf. Xen. Oec. 19, 19.—II. to swell with lust, like σφοδρά, to was wanton, be rampant, Ar. Lys. 1113; or of animals, to be at heat, be at the age for sexual intercourse, όργών προς την όχείαν, όργ. άφροδισσάσθαι, Arist. H. A. 6, 18, 13; 10, 5, 11:—then, generally, to be eager or ready, to be excited, be passionate, όργών κρίνεται, to judge under the influence of passion, Thuc. 8, 2:—c. inf., όργά μαθείν, Aesch. Cho. 454: όργών τεκείν, Arist. H. A. 9, 8, 5:—absol., Thuc. 4, 108; cf. Ruhnke. Tim.: so also plqpf. pass., in act. signif., Thuc. 2, 21.—III. in Ar. Av. 462, some explain it as=όργάω, and at least there must be a play on this word. †(v. sub όργή, όρέγω).

Όργεών, ώνος, ό, at Athens a citizen chosen from every δήμος; who at stated times had to perform certain sacrifices, and so a sort of priest, like the Rom. curio: they were also called γεννηταί των θεών, Isae. 19, 19; 20, 20; 23, 54:—poet., generally, for ιερέως, a priest, Aesch. Fr. 135; cf. όργων. (Prob. from όργια, not from έργον.)

Όργεώνη, ης, η, fem. from foreg., a priestess.

Όργεωνικός, ή, όν, belonging to the όργεώνες, δείτνουν όργ., a feast of the όργεώνες, Arist. 185 C: cf. όργια.

Όργή, ης, η, natural impulse or propensity; the character or disposition as resulting from impulses, the disposition, nature, heart, κηρόνσσαι κοινόνοιος έλκελος όργήν, Hes. Op. 302; cf. Theogn. 98, 214, 958, etc.; so, μελίχλος, γλυκεία όργή, Pind. P. 9, 76; but more usu., ώμή, άτέραμος όργή, Aesch. Supp. 187, Pr. 190, etc.; όργή νοσούσα, 'a mind diseased,' Aesch. Pr. 378; so in plur., H. Hom. Cer. 205, Pind. I. 5, 44 (4, 38), Aesch. etc.; άλωπέκων όργαίς, Pind. P. 2, 141; όργά άσυννόμοι, social dispositions, Soph. Ant. 354:—also in prose, Hdt. 6, 128, Thuc. 1, 130; όργας έπιφέρειν τινί, to suit one's temper to another, Lat. morigerari alicui, Thuc. 8, 83; so, πρόσ τή πάροντα τός όργας όμοιούν, Id. 3, 82.—II. any violent passion; but most freq. (esp. in Att.) anger, wrath, όργή χρήσθαι, to indulge one's anger, Hdt. 6, 85; όργήν ποιέσθαι, to get into a passion, 3, 25; όργή χάριν δούναί, Soph. O. C. 855; όργή εικείν, Eur. Hel. 80; όργήν έχειν τινί, Ar. Pac. 659; εν όργή ποιείσθαι τινα, Dem. 14, 2; εις όργήν πεσείν, Eur. Or. 696, etc.; but, άνιέναι τής όργης, όργήν χαλάν, to be pacified, Ar. Ran. 700, Vesp. 727. όργήν έμποιείν τινα, to make one angry, Plat. Legg. 793 E: όργής τυγχαίνειν, to be angrily received, Dem. 571, 11, etc.: όργήν άκρος, prone to anger, passionate, like άκράχολος, Hdt. 1, 73:—hence όργή, as adv., in anger, in a passion, Hdt. 1, 61, 114, etc.; so, δι' όργης, Soph. O. T. 807; κατ' όργήν, Id. Tr. 933, etc.; μετ' όργης, Isocr. 19 C; προς όργήν, Ar. Ran. 844, etc.; όργής χάριν, όργής ύπο, Eur. Andr. 688, I. A. 353; cf. περίοργος.—3. Πανός όργαί, panic fears, Elmsl. Eur. Med. 1140; όργή τυνος, anger against a person or at a

thing, Dem. 1300, 10, Lys. 107, 1; 122, 3.—Neither όργή nor όργία occurs in Il. or Od., where θυμός is used instead, in Hes. only used once, but very freq. from the earliest Eleg. and Lyric poetry, and Ion. and Att. prose. (Clearly from όρέγω, †Pseudo-Phoc. 58 where it is=όρεξίς and distinction between it and άμνηστί, cf. όργάω, with a notion of swelling with emotion or desire.)

Όργημα, άτός, τό, =όδγή, latw word.

†Όργης, εος, ό, Orges, masc. pr. n. Hdt. 7, 118.

Όργή, ού, ό, (όργή II) a passionate man, Adamant.

Όργία, ίων, τό, orgies, i. e. secret rites, secret worship, practised by the initiated alone, just like μυστήρια of the secret worship of Ceres at Eleusis, as early as H. Hom. Cer. 274, 476; of the rites of the Cabir and Demeter (Ceres) Achaia, Hdt. 2, 51; 5, 61: later, mostly of the rites of Bacchus, with their dedications, purifications, etc., which were indeed partly shown to the uninitiated, but left unexplained, Eur. Bacch. 34, 79, etc.—II. any worship, rites, sacrifices Aesch. Theb. 180, Soph. Tr. 765, Ant. 1013.—2. any mysteries, without reference to religion, e. g. the mysteries of love, Ar. Lys. 832, cf. Jac. Ach. Tat. p. 689.—The sing. όργιον is not found. (Prob. from έργον, as έρδειν was used of performing sacred rites, like sacra facere, Ilgen H. Hom. Ap. Pyth. 212; others from όργάω, όργή, όργάς, on the analogy of θυσία, θύω, θυμός; if so, the name refers to the furious transports of those who celebrated the όργια: whichever root is fixed upon for όργια must be adopted also for όργεών and όργιάνω.) Hence

Όργιάζω, f. -άσω, to celebrate orgies, Eur. Bacch. 415; and c. acc., όργ. τελετήν, ιερά όργ., to celebrate orgies Plat. Phaedr. 250 C, Legg. 910 C δαίμονι, in honour of a god, Legg. 717 B (in mid.)—II. όργ. ιδρύματα, to consecrate temples, Ib.—III. την θεόν όργισμαίς όργ., to honour the goddess by orgies, cf. Plut. Cicer. 19; cf. Dion. H. 1, 69.—IV. όργ. τινά, to initiate into the orgies or mysteries.

Όργιάς, άδος, ή, pecul. poet. fem. of όργισμαίς.

Όργισμός, ού, ό, (όργιάζω) a celebrating of orgies, Plat. 2, 169 D.

Όργιστής, ού, ό, (όργιάζω) one who celebrates orgies, μυστήριον όργισται, Plut. 2, 417 A; όργ. τής Ακαδημίας, an enthusiastic adherent of the Academy, Ib. 717 D. Hence

Όργιστικός, ή, όν, belonging to, used in orgies, όργατα, Arist. Pol. 8, 6, 9.

Όργιάω, ώ, poet. for όργιάζω or όργίζομαι, both in Manetho.

Όργίζω, f. -ίσω Att. -ίω: (όργή II).—to make angry, provoke to anger, irritate, τινά, Ar. Vesp. 223, Plat. Phaedr. 267 C, etc.—Pass., c. fut. mid. όρ γιούμαι, to grow angry, be wrath, c. part., Soph. O. T. 339; τινί, Eur. Hel. 1646, Plat. Apol. 23 C, etc. ύπέρ τινος, Isocr. 201 B; τός όργισμό μενον τής γνώμης, angry feelings Thuc. 2, 59.

Όργίλος, ή, ον, (όργή II) inclines to anger, passionate, irritable, Xen. Eq. 9, 7, Dem. 73, 27, cf. Arist. Eth. N. 4, 5, 8. Adv. -λως, όργ. έχειν, to be angry, Dem. 583, 12. [α] Hence

Όργίλοςτης, ητος, ή, irascibility, Arist. Eth. N. 2, 7, 14.

Ὀρῖ 12, ου, τό, v. ὄργια, τῆ.
 Ὀργισθάνης, ου, ὁ, (ὄργια, φαίω)
 one who shows or teaches the orgies: a
 priest, one who initiates others into or-
 gies, formed like ἱεροφάντης. Anth.
 P. 9, 688, Orph.

Ὀργίων, ουος, ὁ, like ὄργεων, a
 priest, H. Hom. Ap. 389; also ὄργιον,
 ουος in Antim. Fr. 36.—in Hermen-
 eia. 19, it would be for ὄργεων, a
 priestess, but Bach reads ὄργι ἀνά.
 (Or the deriv., v. ὄργια.) [i always.]

Ὀργυία, ας, or ὄργυια, ἄς, ἡ: (ὄρε-
 γω, cf. ἄγνυα):—strictly the length of
 the outstretched arms, II, 23, 327, Od. 9,
 325, cf. Xen. Mem. 2, 3, 19.—2. as a
 measure of length, = 4 πήχεις = 6 feet
 1 inch, about our fathom, Hdt. 2, 149,
 —where he says that 100 ὄργυια
 make one stadium, cf. 4, 41; but
 Pliny translates it by ulna = 10 feet.

—3. a rod for measuring land, = 9/10 σπι-
 θημαὶ βασίλικα, instead of 8.—4. ὄργυια
 ὁρόγνια, q. v. (Acc. to Arcad. p. 98,
 3, always ὄργυια, but in nom. pl. ὄρ-
 γυιαί, which certainly agrees with the
 Homeric usage: but in prose the
 sing. is also written ὄργυια.) Hence
 Ὀργυιαίος, α, ου, an ὄργυια long
 or large, Anth. P. 6, 114.

Ὀργυιδεύς, εσσα, εν, poet. for
 ὄργει, Nic. Th. 216.

Ὀργυιά, ὦ, (ὄργυια) to extend the
 arms:—in Lyc. 1077, to bind with out-
 stretched arms.

†Ὀργυσος, ου, Orgysus, a city of
 Illyria, Polyb. 5, 108, 8.

†Ὀρδάνω, ὁ, Ordanes, masc. pr.
 n., Arr. An. 6, 27, 3.

†Ὀρδῶ, ὦ, to begin a web, the Lat.
 ordior. Hence

Ὀρδῶμα, ατος, τό, a ball or bottom
 of worsted, = τολύπη.

†Ὀρδῶσος, ου, ὁ, the Ordessus, a
 river of Scythia, flowing into the
 Danube, Hdt. 4, 48.

†Ὀρδύλευω, (ὀρδεω) = μόχθεω,
 ὕγραμν.

†Ὀρεῖκόμος, ου, ὁ, = ὀρεοκόμος, q. v.
 Ὀρεῖάνες or ὀρεῖάνες, οί, a name
 for men in the mystic language of the
 Pythia, Plut. 2, 406 E. [α]

Ὀρεγόνη, adv. with outstretched
 hands: eagerly.

†Ὀρεγμα, ατος, τό, (ὀρέγω) a stretch-
 ing out, χερός, Aesch. Cho. 426 (and
 see Dind. now reads with Herm. in
 Aesch. Ag. 1111); ποδός, Anth. Plan.
 189: absol., a step, stride, Arist. H. A.
 9, 50, 9:—a holding out, offering, e. g.
 παρηίδον, Eur. Phoen. 307.—II. as
 a measure of length, joined with χοῖ-
 νος and πούς.

†Ὀρέγνυμι, = sq., χείρας ὀρέγνυς,
 (part. pres.) II. 1, 351; 22, 37.

†ΟΡΕΤΩ, f. ζω, to reach, stretch,
 stretch out, Lat. porrigo, χεῖρ ὀρέγων,
 Od. 17, 366, etc.; εἰς οὐρανόν, II. 15,
 371, Od. 9, 527;—to stretch out the
 hands in treaty to, τινί, Od. 12,
 257; πρὸς τινα, Pind. P. 4, 426, cf.
 Soph. O. C. 846, etc.—2. to reach out,
 hand, offer, give, κοτῶν καὶ πόνον,
 Od. 15, 312; δέπας, II. 24, 102: κῶ-
 δος δρέσαι τινί, II. 17, 453, etc., cf.
 Hes. Th. 433; πλοῦτόν τινι, Pind. P.
 3, 195; εὐχός τινι, Soph. Phil. 1202.

✓ B. mid. ὀρέγομαι, aor. ὀρέξάμην,
 also with aor. pass. ὀρέχθην:—to
 stretch one's self out, stretch forth one's
 hand, Od. 12, 53, (so, ποτὶ στόμα
 χεῖρ ὀρέσσεται, II. 24, 506); ὀρέξασθαι
 ἀπὸ ὑψόρου, to reach or lean over the
 chariot, Hes. Sc. 456; χερσὶ ὀρ.,
 o reach with the hands, II. 23, 99,
 Hes. Th. 178 (cf. infra 4); ὀρ. ἐγγεῖ.
 to lounge with the spear, II. 4, 307; also
 ὀρ.-θεν ὀρέσασθαι ἐγγεῖ, II. 5, 851:

ποσσιν ὀρῶρέχαται (3 pl. perf.) πο-
 λεμίζειν, of horses, they strode, i. e.
 galloped to the fight, II. 16, 834: so,
 ὀρέσας' ἰόν, he stretched himself as he
 went, i. e. went at full stride, II. 13,
 20: ὀρῶρέχατο (3 pl. plqpf.) προτι-
 δεῖρην, stretched towards the neck, i. e.
 forwards, II. 11, 26:—of fish, to rise
 at the bait, καὶ τις τῶν τραφεῖων ὀρέ-
 ξατο, Theocr. 21, 44:—for Aesch. Ag.
 1111, v. sub ὀρεγμα.—2. c. gen., to
 reach at or to a thing, grasp at, οὐ πα-
 δὸς δρέξατο, he reached out to his child,
 II. 6, 466; to reach at, aim a blow at,
 II. 16, 322; and so, to attack, δηῖον,
 Tyrtae. 3, 12: metaph., to reach after,
 grasp at, seek for, desire, γάμον, Eur.
 Ion 842; freq. in Att. prose, Thuc. 3,
 42, Plat. Rep. 439 B, 485 D, etc.:
 also c. inf., Plat. Phaed. 75 A.—3.
 c. acc. to reach, gain, win one's end,
 II. 11, 392: to reach with a weapon,
 strike, wound, II. 16, 314: to hand to
 one's self, help one's self to, e. g. σῖ-
 τον, Eur. Or. 303; so, αλόρημα διὰ
 δερὸς δρέσσομαι, I will put the noose
 on my neck, Id. Hel. 353.—4. = ὀρε-
 χθῆναι, II. Ap. Rh. 2, 878.—Hom. us.
 admits the augm.: there are other
 collat. forms, ὀρέγνυμι, II., and ὀρε-
 γνάσσομαι, Hes., later ὀρεκτέω and ὀρε-
 κτίω. (Clearly akin to Lat. rego,
 erigo, porrigo, Germ. reichen, reckon,
 our reach, and prob. ἰν-ερεχόμαι:
 hence ὄργια, and prob. ὄργη.)

†Ὀρεῖάνες, οί, v. ὀρεῖάνες.

†Ὀρεῖάρχης, ου, ὁ, (ὀρος, ἀρχω)
 mountain-king, i. e. Pan, Anth. P. 6, 34.

†Ὀρεῖάς, ἄδος, ἡ, (ὀρος) pecul. fem.
 of ὀρεός, of or belonging to mountains,
 πέτρα ὀρ., a mountain crag, Anth. P.
 6, 219.—II. as subst., an Oread, moun-
 tain-nymph.

†Ὀρεῖανλος, ου, (ὀρος, ἀλλή) inhab-
 iting the mountains, Opp. C. 3, 18:
 generally, on the mountains, Id. H. 4,
 309.

†Ὀρεῖβός, ἄδος, ὁ, ἡ, (ὀρος, βαίνω)
 = ὀρεβῆτης. Hence

†Ὀρεβῆσις, ας, ἡ, a mountaineer's
 life, Ael. N. A. 3, 2: and

†Ὀρεβῆσις, τῆ, ἱερὰ, a festival in
 which persons traversed the mountains
 in procession, Strab. p. 726, 845. [α]

†Ὀρεβῆτις, ὦ, to traverse mountains,
 c. acc. Diod.—II. intr. to roam the
 mountains, Anth. P. 10, 11. From

†Ὀρεβῆτης, ου, ὁ, (ὀρος, βαίνω)
 mountain-ranging, θῆρ, Soph. Phil.
 955, cf. Eur. Tro. 436; also as epith.
 of Theseus, Soph. O. C. 1054, but
 this is a l. dub. Cf. sub οὐρεβῆτας.
 [α] Hence

†Ὀρεβῆτικός, ἡ, ὄν, fit for crossing
 mountains, Clem. Al.

†Ὀρεβρεμέτης, ου, ὁ, roaring in the
 mountains.

†Ὀρεγῖνον, ου, τό, and ὀρεγῖνος,
 ἡ, for ὀρεγῖνον.

†Ὀρεγενής, ἐς, (ὀρος, *γένω) moun-
 tain-born, Nic. Th. 875.

†Ὀρεδρομία, ας, ἡ, a running on the
 hills, Anth. P. 7, 413. Hence

†Ὀρεδρόμος, ου, (ὀρος, δραμεῖν)
 running on the hills, ἔλαφος, Eur. I. A.
 1593.

†Ὀρεῖη, ης, ἡ, Orea, a high hill in
 Aetolia, Ant. 297 A.—II. a daughter
 of Thespius, Apollod. 2, 7, 8.

†Ὀρεβῆλις, ἐς, (ὀρος, βάλλω) bloom-
 ing on the hills, Lyc. 1423.

†Ὀρεβός, ἡ, ὄν, (ὀρεός) of or be-
 longing to a male: ὁ εὐγός, a team
 of mules.

†Ὀρεκτίτος or -κτιστός, ου, built on
 mountains, dub., but v. ὀρεκτίτης.

†Ὀρελεχθής, ἐς, (ὀρος, λέχος) couch-
 ing on the hills, λέων, Emped. 227.

†Ὀρεμῖλιδες, αἱ, = ὀρεμαλίδες.

†Ὀρεμῖνής, ἐς, (ὀρος, μαίνομαι)
 raging among the hills, Tryph. 370.—
 II. passionately loving the hills, Orph.
 H. 30, 5.

†Ὀρεμῆλις, ἐς, (ὀρος, μέλω) among
 the mountains, θῆρς, Emped. 226.

†Ὀρενωέω, ὦ, to graze or live on the
 hills: from

†Ὀρενώμος, ου, (ὀρος, νέμω B) feed-
 ing on the hills, δέλαφος, Anaxil. Cir.
 1; mountain-ranging, Κένταυροι, Eur.
 H. F. 364; πλάνη ὀρ., a roaming o'er
 the hills, Anth. P. 6, 107. (Not prob.
 parox.)

†Ὀρενός, ἡ, ὄν, (ὀρος) mountainous,
 hilly, χώρα, Hdt. 1, 110; 2, 34;—opp.
 to πεδινός, Xen. Cyr. 1, 6, 43;—II.
 on, of, belonging to a mountain, a moun-
 taineer, Xen. An. 7, 4, 11: hence wild,
 opp. to domestic, Arist. H. A. 8, 3, 4.

†Ὀρεοβάτης, ου, ὁ, = ὀρεβῆτης. [α]

†Ὀρεῖοικος, ου, (ὀρος, οἰκέω) moun-
 tain-dwelling.

†Ὀρεομῖνής, ἐς, = ὀρεμῖνής, dub.

†Ὀρεονόμος, ου, = ὀρενός, Anth.
 P. 6, 14, 240.

†Ὀρεος, α, ου, also ος, ου: = ὀρε-
 νός, H. Hom. Merc. 244 (in Ion. form
 ὀρεός), Pind. N. 2, 17; and com-
 mon in Att., as, Soph. Phil. 937, etc.
 Hence

†Ὀρεος, ου, ὁ, Orëus, a centaur,
 who fought with Hercules, Paus. 3,
 18, 66.

†Ὀρεοχάρης, ἐς, (ὀρος, χαίρω) de-
 lighting in the hills, Anth. Plan. 256.

†Ὀρεπελαργός, ου, ὁ, strictly, a
 mountain-stork, a kind of vulture, also
 γονυπατὸς (ὁ ὑπατὸς), Arist. H. A.
 9, 32, 3.

†Ὀρεπιλακτός, ου, = sq., Νύμφη,
 Ar. Thesm. 326.

†Ὀρεπλάνος, ου, (ὀρος, πλανάομαι)
 mountain-roaming, Nonn.

†Ὀρεπολέω, = ὀρεπολλέω.

†Ὀρεπτελέα, ας, ἡ, Lat. ulmus mon-
 tatus, the wych-elm, Theophr.

†Ὀρετῆς, ου, ὁ, (ὀρος) a mountaineer
 Orph. Lith. 356.

†Ὀρετρεφής, ἐς, (ὀρος, τρέφω) moun-
 tain-fed, ποταμός, Tryphid.

†Ὀρετροφος, ου, = foreg.

†Ὀρετιτύα, ας, ἡ, mountain-labour
 esp. felling of wood, or quarrying of
 stone, Hipp. 1: from

†Ὀρετύπος, ου, (ὀρος, τύπτω) work-
 ing in the mountains, felling wood or
 quarrying stone, Anth. P. 7, 445: also
 ὀροτύπος, ὀρεός, ὀροίτι.—II. ὀρ. τί-
 γαντες, the giants swinging mountain
 tops about as weapons. [α]

†Ὀρετῶς, ορος, ὁ, = ὀρετῆς, dub.

†Ὀρεφειτόω, ὦ, to roam the moun-
 tains, Sostr. ap. Eustath. 1: from

†Ὀρεφειτός, ου, ὁ, (ὀρος, φοιτῶ)
 mountain-roaming, Phanocl. 3: also
 ὀρεφειτός, ὀρεφίτης, ὀροφίτης.

†Ὀρεχάλκινος, η, ου, of ὀρεχάλ-
 κος, Plat. Criti. 119 C: from

†Ὀρεχάλκος, ου, ὁ, (ὀρος, χαλκός)
 Lat. orichalcum and aurichalcum, strict-
 ly yellow copper ore and the brass mad
 from it, H. Hom. 5, 9, Heinn. Hes.
 Sc. 122, Stesich. 86, Bacchyl. 65
 Plat. Criti. 114 E: a mirror of it
 Call. L. P. 19:—hence the French
 archal.

†Ὀρεώδης, ἐς, (ὀρος, εἶδος) moun-
 tainous.

†Ὀρεώτης, ου, ὁ, (ὀρος) = ὀρετῆς,
 Anth. P. 9, 824.

†Ὀρεκτέω, = ὀρεγομαι, Suid.

†Ὀρεκτής, ου, ὁ, (ὀρέγω) a close
 combatant, v. ὀρεκτός.

†Ὀρεκτιός, = ὀρεγομαι, late word.

†Ὀρεκτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ὀρεός) apper-
 tive, Arist. Eth. N. 6, 2, 5: to dose

κόν, a collective, the desires, Ib. 1, 3, 18. Adv. -κώς.

Ὁρεκτός, ἢ, ὄν, (ὀρέγω) stretched out, μέλει ὅρ, pikes to be presented (not thrown), as when the phalanx was drawn up, Il. 2, 543; so in Strabo ὀρεκτὸν δέξον, opp. to παλτόν, a javelin.—Il. longed for, desired, Arist. Eth. N. 3, 3, 19.

Ὁρεπύσται, οἱ, (ὀρος, ἐμπύω) drawers of the mountains, epith. of rivers, Orac. ap. Plut. 2, 406 F.

Ορεΐς, εως, ἡ, (ὀρέω) a longing or yearning after a thing, desire for it, c. gen., Def. Plat. 414 B, Arist., etc.; more rarely πρὸς τι, Schäf. Schol. Par. Ap. Rh. 2, 878: absol., propension, desire, Arist. Eth. N. 1, 2, 1.

Ὁρεοξεύκτης, οὐ, ὁ, (ὀρέω, ξεύγω) one who yokes mules: the form ὀρεοξεύκτης is dub.

Ὁρεοκομέω, ὦ, to be an ὀρεοκόμος, to keep or tend mules: the form ὀρεωκομέω is dub. Hence

Ὁρεοκομία, ας, ἡ, a keeping or breeding of mules.

Ὁρεοκόμος, οὐ, (ὀρέω, κομέω) keeping mules, a muleteer, Plat. Lys. 208 B, and Xen.:—in Ar. Thesm. 491, we find ὀρεωκόμος, for which Lob. Phryn. 697 would read ὀρεκόμος,—not needlessly.

Ὁρέομαι, as pass., = δρυνναι, to move, stir, Il. 2, 398; 20, 140; 23, 212.—the act. ὀρέω seems not to occur.

Ὁρεοπολιεύω, ὦ, to haunt mountains, Luc. Dial. D. 20, 7: from

Ὁρεοπόλις, οὐ, (ὀρος, πολέω) haunting mountains.

Ὁρεοπέλιον, οὐ, τό, mountain-parsley, Diosc. 3, 76.

Ὁρεοτύπος, οὐ, usu. prose form of ῥεοτύπος (q. v.), Theophr. [v]

Ὁρεοφύλας, ἄκος, ὁ, one who watches mountains. [v]

Ὁρεοβίος, οὐ, (ὀρος, βίος) living on mountains, Opp. C. 3, 345: also ὀρεοβίος, Hence

Ὁρεσβίος, οὐ, ὁ, Oresbius, a Boetian from Hybla, Il. 5, 707.

Ὁρεσθεῖον, οὐ, τό, Oresthæum, a town of Arcadia, Thuc. 5, 64: in Paus. 8, 44, Ὁρεσθάσιον: so named c. to mythol. from Orestes, cf. Eur. Jr. 1643-7: and Arnold Thuc. 4, 134.

Ὁρεσθεύς, εως, ὁ, Orestheus, son of Lycæon, Paus. 8, 1.—2. son of Jeualcon, king of Locris, Id. 10, 8, 1.

Ὁρεσθίς, ιδος, ἡ, sc. γῆ, Oresthis, the territory of Ὁρεσθειον, Thuc. 4, 34.

Ὁρεσίβυτης, οὐ, ὁ, poet. for ὀρεοβύτης. [v]

Ὁρεσίβιος, οὐ,=ὀρεσβίος. [v]

Ὁρεσίγενής, ἐς, and ὀρεσίγονος, v,=ὀρελεγής. [v]

Ὁρεσιδρόμος, οὐ, =ὀρειδρόμος, Ion.

Ὁρεσκόιτης, οὐ, ὁ, and ὀρεσκόιος, οὐ,=ὀρελεχής.

Ὁρεσίνιος, οὐ,=ὀρεινόμος.

Ὁρεσίοικος, οὐ,=ὀρεοίκος. [v]

Ὁρεστροφός, οὐ,=ὀρεοτροφός, in Ion. always epith. of the lion, Il. 12, 99, Od. 6, 130, etc.

Ὁρεοφόιτος, οὐ,=ὀρεφόιτος, Phur. ut. de N. D. 34. [v]

Ὁρεσφόρος, οὐ, poured from the mountains. [v]

Ὁρεσκεύω, (ὀρος) to live on mountains.

Ὁρεσκόος, οὐ, (ὀρος, σκιά) overshadowed by mountains, Ant. P. 9, 524, 6.

Ὁρεσκόιος, οὐ,=ὀρεσκόος, dub.

Ὁρεσκόος, οὐ,=sq., Aesch. Theb. 32. Eur. Hipp. 1277, Cycl. 247.

Ὁρεσκῶς, οὐ, (ὀρος, κεῖμαι) lying on mountains, mountain-bred, wild, of the centaurs, Il. 1, 268, ubi v. Heyne, Hes. Fr. 31, 5; αἶγες, Od. 9, 155.

Ὁρεσσανλος, οὐ,=ὀρεϊανλος, Anth. Plan. 233, Coluth. 107.

Ὁρεσσίβατης, οὐ, ὁ,=ὀρεσιβάτης, Πάν, θῆρ, Soph. O. T. 1100, Ant. 350. [v]

Ὁρεσσίβιος, οὐ,=ὀρεσβίος. [v]

Ὁρεσσίβοτος, οὐ, (ὀρος, βόσκω) fed on the mountains.

Ὁρεσσίγενής, ἐς, and in Ar. Ran. 1344, ὀρεσσίγονος, οὐ, =ὀρεσίγονος. [v]

Ὁρεσιδρόμος, οὐ, =ὀρεσιδρόμος, Orph. Arg. 21.

Ὁρεσινόμος, οὐ, =ὀρεσινόμος, δρεινόμος, Hes. Sc. 407.

Ὁρεσιπάτος, οὐ, walking the mountains, Nonn.

Ὁρεσίχυτος, οὐ, =ὀρεσίχυτος, Nonn. [v]

Ὁρεσται, ὦν, οἱ, the Orestæ, a people between Epirus and Illyria, Thuc. 2, 80: also reckoned in Macedonia, Strab. p. 434.

Ὁρεστεια, ας, ἡ, the tale of Orestes, the general name for Aeschylus' Agamemnon, Choëphoroe and Eumenides, being the only certain trilogy extant, Ar. Ran. 1124: cf. Δουκουργεία.

Ὁρεσθειον, οὐ, τό, =Ὁρεσθειον, Eur. Or. 1647.

Ὁρεστερος, α, οὐ, poet. for ὀρενός, epith. of the dragon, Il. 22, 93, of wolves and lions, Od. 10, 212, Eur., etc.: δρεστέρα παμβῶτι γὰ, Soph. Phil. 391.

Ὁρεστής, ὁ,=ὀρετής: but prob. only as prop. n.: v. sq.

Ὁρεστής, οὐ Ep. αὐ, ὁ, Orestes, son of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra, king of Mycenæ and Sparta, Il. 9, 142; Od.; etc.; the sufferings he had to endure from the Furies for having slain his mother became a frequent subject for representation with the tragic poets.—2. son of Echechrates, tyrant of Pharsalus in Thessaly, Thuc. 1, 111.—3. an Athenian, Ar. Av. 712.—Others in Apollod.; etc.

Ὁρεστιάς, ἄδος, ἡ, (ὀρος) of the mountains, Νύμφαι ὀρεστιάδες=Ὁρεάδες, Il. 6, 420, H. Hom. 18, 19.—Il. ὀρεστιάς, ὁ, a mountain-wind, Call. Fr. 35.

Ὁρεστιάς, ἄδος, ἡ, the territory of the Orestæ, in Epirus, Strab. p. 326.

Ὁρεστικός, ἡ, ὄν, of the Orestæ, Orestian, Ἄργος Ὀ, Strab. p. 326.

Ὁρεστιον, οὐ, εἰον, οὐ, τό, an κρηβ, elsewhere νεκτόριον, Diosc. 5, 66.

Ὁρεστίς, ιδος, ἡ,=ὀρεστιάς.

Ὁρεστρίς, ιδος, ἡ, Orestis, territory of the Orestæ, v. Ὁρεσται.

Ὁρεστόριος, οὐ, ὁ, Orestorius, a Gallic leader, Paus. 10, 22, 3.

Ὁρεφί, ὀρεφίν, Ep. gen. and dat. sing. and pl. from ὀρος, Il.

Ὁρεσχάς, ἄδος, ἡ,=ὀσχη, a vine loaded with grapes; also written αἰποσχάς, ἄρσχαδ, ἀρσχη.

Ὁρεΐς, εως, ὁ, a mule, freq. in Il., as a beast of draught and burden, but always in Ion. form οὔρεΐς, synon. with ἡμίονος, Il. 23, 115; cf. 24, 702 with 716. (Prob. from ὀρος, as mules are chiefly used in mountainous countries.)—Il. poet. for ὀρελνός, Lyc. 111.

Ὁρεΐω, to watch or guard. (From οὔρος, ὀρος, ὀρεΐω, ὀρέω.)

Ὁρεφοίτης, οὐ, ὁ, =ὀρεφοίτης, E. M. p. 461, 27, ubi legend. videtur ὀρεφοίτης.

Ὁρεχθεύ, ὦ, f. -ήσω,=ὀρέγομαι, to stretch one's self; βόες ὀρεχθεὺν σφα-

ζόμενοι, in Pl. 23, 30, is, either, the steers lay stretched as they were slain (cf. δες εὐόμενοι τανύτοιο, just below, and v. Gatak. M. Anton. 4, Heyne Il. T. 8, p. 362); or, lay stretching themselves, i. e. panting or heaving in the throes of death; so, ἡ καρδία ὀρεχθεῖ, my heart beats, pants with eagerness, Ar. Nub. 1368, Opp. H. 2, 583; βάλασαν ἐα ποτὶ χέρσον ὀρεχθῆν, let the sea stretch itself, i. e. roll up to the beach, Theoc. 11, 43.—Il. metaph., like ὀρέγομαι, to reach at long for, desire, Ar. Rh. 1, 275. (Most though by no means all, of the ancients explained the places in Hom. and Theoc., by to roar, bellow, in which case the word would come from ῥοχθεύ. The moderns most agree in taking it as a collat. form, or rather frequentative of ὀρέγομαι: the only places which yet favour the old interpretation are Aristias ap. Ath. 60 B, and a corrupt passage, Aesch. Fr. 146, where Görlitz proposes ἐπιρροβεῖ, v. Spitzn. Excurs. xxxiv. ad Il.)

Ὁρέω, v. ὀρέομαι.

Ὁρέω, Ion. for ὀράω, freq. in Hdi.

Ὁρεωξεύκτης, οὐ, ὁ, v. ὀρεοξεύκτης

Ὁρεωκομέω, and ὀρεωκόμος, οὐ, v. sub ὀρεοκ-.

Ὁρεωπολέω, ὦ, (ὀρέω, πολέω)=ὀρεοκομέω, a word probably invented by Gramm., Lob. Phryn. 696.

Ὁρεωπώλης, οὐ, ὁ, (ὀρέω, πωλέω) a mule-dealer, in Suid., perh. should be ὀρεοπώλης.

Ὁρῆαι or ὀρῆαι, 2 sing. pres. mid. of ὀράω, as if from ὀρημαι, Od. 14, 343.

Ὁρῆεις, εσσα, ἐν, (ὀρος) mountainous, Gramm.

Ὁρημ, Aeol. and Dor. for ὀρώω, hence inf. ὀρῆν, Ar. Lys. 1077.

Ὁρητο or ὀρητο, 3 sing. impf. mid. of ὀράω, as if from ὀρημαι, proposed by Zenodotus in several places of Hom. for ὀράτο.

Ὁρητός, ἡ, ὄν, Ion. for ὀρατός.

Ὁρθαγγελέω, ὦ, (ὀρθός, ἀγγέλλω) to announce rightly and truly.

Ὁρθάνης, οὐ, ὁ,=ξένος, Lyc. 538 al. Ὁρᾶνης. [v]

Ὁρθάγορας, οὐ, ὁ, (ὀρθός) mock prop. n., with an obscene allusion, Ar. Eccl. 916.

†Ὁρθάγορας, οὐ, ὁ, Orthagoras, a flute-player of Thebes, Plat. Proi. 318 C, Ath. 184 E.—2. a tyrant of Sicyon, Arist. Pol. 5, 9, 21.—Others in Plut. Timol. 4; Strab.; etc.

†Ὁρθάγοριςκος, οὐ, ὁ, or ὀρθάγοριςκος, a sucking-pig, Lacon. word, Ath. 139 B, 140 B.

†Ὁρθάγωνος, οὐ,=ὀρθάγωνος, dub.

†Ὁρθάδιος, οὐ, poet. for ὀρθιος. [v]

†Ὁρθαι, Ep. form without connecting vowel, for ὀρεσθαι, inf. ar. mid. of δρυνναι, Il. 8, 474, where others, wrongly, ὄρθαι; others take even ὄρθαι, as inf. perf. for ὄρθαι, Butt. Ausf. Gr. § 110, 9 n.

†Ὁρθαία, ας, ἡ, Orthæa, daughter of Hyacinthus, Apollod. 3, 15, 8.

†Ὁρθάνης, οὐ, ὁ, (ὀρθός) a sort of demon with the attributes of Priapus, †Strab. p. 588.

†Ὁρθάπτον, οὐ, τό, a woollen cloth for wiping, Lat. gausape.

†Ὁρθέω (ὀρθός)=ὀρθόω, Eur. Or. 405.

†Ὁρθή, ης, ἡ, Orthe, a city of the Perrhaebi in Thessaly, Il. 2, 739.

†Ὁρθήλος, ὡ, ὁ,=ὀρθός, dub. in Strab.

†Ὁρθία, ας, ἡ, epith. of Δία in Laconia and Arcadia; at her altar the Spartan boys were whipped

Xen. Lac. 2, 9, Valck. Adon. p. 277 A, Müller Dor. 2, 9, 6; also Ὀρθωσία.
 Ὀρθία, neut. plur. from ὀρθιος.
 Used as adv., Il. 11, 11.

Ὀρθιάδε and ὀρθιάς, adv., (ὀρθιος) straight up, upwards, Xen. Lac. 2, 3: Stob. ὀρθιάγε.

Ὀρθιάς, f. -ίωσα, (ὀρθιος) to speak in a high tone, speak loud, ὀρθ. γόους, to shriek with loud wallings, Aesch. Pers. 687, cf. 1042.—II.=ὀρθώω, to set upright, Leon. Tar. 26.

Ὀρθίος, ἄκος, ὁ, the lower part of a mast, Epich. p. 61. [ἄ, Draco p. 19, 6.] —Also, ὀρθίος, ov, ὁ, Hesych.

Ὀρθίσιος, ἦ, v. ὀρθίω.

Ὀρθίασμα, ατος, τό, (ὀρθιάζω) a raised tone of voice, loud speaking, shouting or crying, Ar. Ach. 1042.

Ὀρθίως=ὀρθώω, late word: hence ὀρθίαισις, ἦ, Ion. ὀρθίσις, a setting upright, dub.

Ὀρθιόκωπος, ov, (ὀρθιος, κώπη) rowing upright.

Ὀρθιος, α, ov, Att. also os, ov, as Thuc. 5, 58: (ὀρθός)—straight up, going upwards, steep, up-hill, οἰμος, Hes. Op. 288; Eur. El. 489; Soph. Fr. 110; ὀρθίασις, Eur. El. 489; so in Xen.:—hence, ὀρθιον πορεύεσθαι, to march up-hill, Thuc. I. c.; so, ὀρθιον or πρὸς ὀρθιον ἵναται, Xen. An. 4, 6, 12, Hell. 2, 4, 15; πρὸς ὀρθιον ἄγειν, to lead by a steep path, Cyr. 2, 2, 24; πρὸς ὀρθίον, on rising ground, opp. to ἐν ἐκτιπέδῳ, Id. Hell. 6, 4, 14:—τὰ ὀρθία, the country from the coast upwards, Hdt. 4, 101.—2. upright, standing, Hdt. 9, 102: esp. of hair, ὀρθίους στή-χας τρίχας, Soph. O. C. 1625; τρι-χὰς ὀρθίας πλόκαμους ἵσταται, Aesch. Theb. 564, cf. Eur. Hel. 632: of animals, rampant, Pind. P. 10, 56.—II. of the voice, high-raised, i. e. loud, shrill, clear, κέλευσμα, Aesch. Cho. 751, κωκυτάα, Soph. Ant. 1206, etc.: esp. as adv., ὀρθία ἦυσε, she cried aloud, Il. 11, 11; ἰάχῃσε and ἐβόησα ὀρθία φωνῇ, H. Hom. Cer. 20, 432 (not found elsewhere in Hom.); so, ὀρθιον ὤρουσα, φωνεῖν, Pind. O. 9, 163, N. 10, 142; ὀρθία κρηγύματα, Eur. I. A. 94:—hence,—2. νόμος ὀρθιος, an air of sharp, stirring tone, like our military music, Hdt. 1, 24; so, ὁ ὀρθιος alone, Ar. Ach. 16, etc.—III. in military language, ὀρθιοὶ λόχοι, Livy's recti ordines, battalions in column or file, Lat. altitudo, whereas in φάλαγξ, the men stood in line, forming a long front of various depths, Schneid. Xen. An. 4, 8, 10, cf. Polyæn. 5, 16, 1; ὀρθίους τοὺς λόχους ποιεῖσθαι, to throw the battalions into column, Xen. Cyr. 3, 2, 6, An. 4, 2, 11; so, ὀρθίους τοὺς λόχους ἄγειν, to bring them up in column, Ib. 4, 3, 17.—IV. generally, like ὀρθός, straight, opp. to crooked, slant, Xen. Cyn. 6, 14 and 15: metaph., ἡθὲ ὀρθία, straight-forwardness, Plut. Sull. 1:—ἡ ὀρθία, a right angle, Id. 2, 373 F.

Ὀρθόκανθος, ov, (ὀρθός, ἄκανθα) with straight thorns, Theophr.

Ὀρθόβατεω, ὦ, (ὀρθός, βαίνειν) to go straight on or upright, Anth. P. 9, 11.

Ὀρθόβοας, ov, ὁ, (ὀρθός, βοάω) one who cries aloud, Ath.; but ὀρθοβοάς is preferred, q. v.

Ὀρθόβολος, ov, thrown straight.

Ὀρθοβουλία, ας, ἡ, right counsel: from

Ὀρθόβουλος, ov, (ὀρθός, βουλή) right-counselling, wise, μήτις, μηχαναί, Pind. P. 4, 466; 8, 106; of persons, Aesch. Pr. 18. Hence

†Ὀρθόβουλος, ov, ὁ, Orthobulus, an Athenian, Lys. 146, fin.

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Ὀρθογνωμνέω, ὦ, to think or judge rightly: the less correct form ὀρθο-γνῶμῳ also occurs, Lob. Phryn. 382: from

Ὀρθογνώμων, ov, (ὀρθός, γνῶμη) thinking or judging rightly, Hipp.

Ὀρθογνή, ἡ, v. ὀρθογνή.

Ὀρθογράφω, ὦ, (ὀρθός, γράφω) to write correctly. Hence

Ὀρθογράφια, ας, ἡ, a writing correctly, orthography.—II. the elevation of a building, opp. to the ground-plan, Vitruv. 1, 2.

Ὀρθογωνία, ας, ἡ, rectangularity, Archyt. ap. Stob. Ecl. 1, p. 784: from

Ὀρθογωνίος, ov, (ὀρθός, γῶνος) rec- tangular, Tim. Locr. 98 A: also, ὀρθωνίος.

Ὀρθοδύτης, ἐς, (ὀρθός, δαίναι) know- ing rightly, c. inf., how to..., Aesch. Ag. 1022.

Ὀρθοδικαίος, ov, (ὀρθός, δίκη) strictly just, πόλις, Aesch. Eum. 994. [i]

Ὀρθοδικας, Dor. for ὀρθοδίκης, ov, ὁ, (ὀρθός, δικάω) judging righteously, Pind. P. 11, 15. [i]

Ὀρθοδοξαστής, ov, ὁ, (ὀρθός, δοξά- ζω)=ὀρθόδοξος, Clem. Al. Hence

Ὀρθοδοξαστικῶς, adv., according to a right opinion.

Ὀρθοδοξέω, ὦ, to have a right opin- ion, Arist. Eth. N. 7, 8, 4: and

Ὀρθοδοξία, ας, ἡ, correctness of opinion, a right opinion: from

Ὀρθόδοξος, ov, (ὀρθός, δοξάω) having a right opinion, Eccl. Adv. -ζως.

Ὀρθόδοξευσις, ας, ἡ, the who gives a right judgment, Orph. H. 75, 5.

Ὀρθοδρομέω, ὦ, to run straight for- ward, Xen. Eq. 7, 14: from

Ὀρθόδρομος, ov, (ὀρθός, δρᾶμειν) running straight forward.

Ὀρθόδωρον, ov, τό, (ὀρθός, δῶρον II) the length from the wrist (καρπός) to the finger-ends: acc. to others= σπιθαμή.

Ὀρθόθετρος, ov,=ὀρθόθερις, Orph. H. 18, 8.

Ὀρθοέπεια, ας, ἡ, correct speaking or pronunciation, Plat. Phaedr. 267 C, cf. Quintil. 1, 6: from

Ὀρθεπτέω, ὦ, (ὀρθός, ἔπος) to speak or pronounce correctly, Dion. H. 1, 90.

Ὀρθόθρις, τρίχος, ὁ, ὅ, (ὀρθός, θρίς) with hair up-standing, or making the hair stand on end, φόβος, Aesch. Cho. 32; cf. ὀρθόκερας.

Ὀρθόθρη, ἡ, f. l. for ὀρσοθύρη.

Ὀρθοκάθεδρος, ov, (ὀρθός, καθέδρα) sitting upright, Paul. Aeg.

Ὀρθοκάλαμος, ov, (ὀρθός, κάλαμος) straight-stalked: ὁ ὀρθ., the name of a plant, Diosc.

Ὀρθοκάρηνος, ov,=ὀρθοκέφαλος, v. l. Orph. H. 18, 8. [α]

Ὀρθόκανλος, ov, (ὀρθός, κανλός) straight-stalked, Theophr.

Ὀρθόκερος, ωτος, ὁ, ἡ, (ὀρθός, κέ- ρας) straight-horned:—ὀρθ. φρίκη, horror which makes the hair stand up like horns, Soph. Fr. 922, cf. Poll. 2, 31, who explains it by ὀρθόθρις.

Ὀρθοκέφαλος, ov, with head erect.

Ὀρθόκισσος, ov, ὁ, upward-crawling ivy, opp. to χαμαικισσός.

Ὀρθόκοιλος, ov, prob. v. l. for ὀρ- θόκωλος.

†Ὀρθοκορυβάντιοι, ov, oi, the Or- thokorybantii, a people on the borders of Media, Hdt. 3, 92.

Ὀρθοκορύμβος, ov, ὁ, a very lark (κό- ρυμβος), of one with a thin bad voice, Alciph. 3, 48; cf. Paroemiogr. p. 48, Juvén. 3, 91.—The Mss. give ὀρθοκό- ρυβος.

Ὀρθόκραυρος, α, ov, (ὀρθός, κραύ- ρω)

ρα) with straight or upright corn- epith. of horned cattle, Il. 8, 231, Od. 12, 348; with upright beaks, of the two ends of a galley which turned up so as to resemble horns, Il. 18, 3; 19, 344.—Hom. has it only in poet. gen. pl. fem. ὀρθοκραυράων.

Ὀρθόκρανος, ov, (ὀρθός, κράνον) having a high head or crown: τυμβος ὀρθ., a high funeral mound, Soph. Ant. 1203.

Ὀρθοκῶστα, ας, ἡ, righteous judg- ment, Eccl.

Ὀρθοκῶλλος, ov, lame from stiffness of limbs.

Ὀρθόκωλος, ov, (ὀρθός, κῶλον) with straight, stiffened limbs, Galen.

Ὀρθολεκτέω, ὦ,=sq.

Ὀρθολογέω, ὦ, (ὀρθός, λέγω) to speak correctly. Hence

Ὀρθολογία, ας, ἡ, exactness of lan- guage, Plat. Soph. 239 B.

Ὀρθομαντεία, ας, ἡ, true prophecy, Aesch. Ag. 1215: from

Ὀρθομαντις, εως Ion. ιος, ὁ, ἡ, (ὀρθός, μαντις) a true prophet, Pind. N. 1, 92; opp. to ψευδομαντις.

Ὀρθομαυράωσις, ἡ, the whitewash- ing of upright walls.

Ὀρθομάλος, ov, with an upright boss, πότανον, Insc.

Ὀρθονόμος, ov, dispensing justice.

Ὀρθόνους, ov, contr. -πους, ov, (ὀρθός, νόος) of upright mind, or sound understanding, Clem. Al.

Ὀρθοπάγης, ἐς, (ὀρθός, πᾶγνυμι) fixed erect, κίδαρις, Plut. 2, 340 C; cf. ἀπαγής.

Ὀρθοπάλη, ης, ἡ, (ὀρθός, πᾶλη) wrestling in an upright posture, opp. to κλινοπάλη, Luc. Lexiph. 5; cf. Lob. Paral. 370. [α]

Ὀρθοπεριπάτητικός, ἡ, ὅν, walling about erect.

Ὀρθοπληγία, ὦ, to rear up, as horses: from

Ὀρθοπλήξ, ἡγος, ὁ, ἡ, (ὀρθός, πλήσσω) striking upwards; of a horse, rearing, Ar. Fr. 136.

Ὀρθοπλοῖω, ὦ, to sail straight for- ward:—to have a fair voyage; hence, to be successful, Eurypam. ap. Stob. p. 557, 11, Clinias ib. 8, 26.

Ὀρθόπλος, ov, contr. -πλους, ov, (ὀρθός, πλέω) sailing straight forward:—having a prosperous voyage; hence, successful, cf. Soph. Ant. 190.

Ὀρθόπνοια, ας, ἡ, (ὀρθόπνοος) up- right breathing: hence, a kind of asth- ma, which only admits of breathing in an upright posture, Foës. Oec. Hipp. Hence

Ὀρθοπνοικός, ἡ, ὅν, affected with ὀρθόπνοια, Hipp.

Ὀρθόπνοος, ov, contr. -πνους, ov, (ὀρθός, πνέω)—ἰσρεγ., Hipp.

Ὀρθοποδεύω, ὦ, (ὀρθοπους) to walk straight or uprightly, N. T.

Ὀρθόπολις, εως ὁ, ἡ, (ὀρθός, πόλις) upholding the city, Pind. O. 2, 14.

Ὀρθόπους, ὁ, ἡ, -πουν, τό, (ὀρθός, ποῦς) with straight feet: standing up right, going straight, Nic. Al. 419.—II. like ὀρθός, up-hill, steep, ὀρθόποδος ὑπὲρ πάντων, Soph. Ant. 985.

Ὀρθοπράγεια, ὦ, (ὀρθός, πράγω) to act uprightly, Arist. Pol. 1, 13 10.

Ὀρθοπρίων, ov, ας, ἡ, (ὀρθός, πρίων) an instrument for trepanning, elsewh. χονικίς. [i]

Ὀρθοπρόσωπος, ov, of erect counte- nance.

Ὀρθοπρυμνός, ov, with upright stern.

Ὀρθόπτερος, ov, (ὀρθός, πτερόν) with upright feather or wings.—II. with a high row of columns, Soph. Fr. 31.

ὀρθοπαῖων, οὐ, τό, = ὀρθή πτώσις, the nominative case, Gramm.

ὀρθοπύγιω, ὦ, = ὀρθοπληγίω, dub.

ὀρθοπύγιον, ον, τό, = ὀρθοπύγιον, dub. [v]

ὀρθοπύγιος, ον, with upright buttocks, dub.

ὀρθορρημοσύνη, ης, ἡ, (ὀρθός, ῥῆμα) correctness of speech or pronunciation: the right use of a word, Themist.

ὀρθός, ἡ, ὄν, (akin to ὀρνυμι, ὀρθαί) straight, Lat. rectus:—I. in height, upright, standing, Hom., who usu. joins it with στῆναι, στή δ' ὀρθός, Il. 23, 271, etc.; ὀρθαί τριχέες ἔσταν, 24, 535, cf. Hes. Op. 538; so, ὀρθὸν ἑσταόταν ἀγορή, Il. 18, 246; freq. later, esp. of buildings, standing, with their walls entire, opp. to καθαιρεθείς, Thuc. 5, 42.—II. in line, straight, straight-forward, in a straight or right line, opp. to σκολιός, crooked, πλάγιος, askant, ὀδοὶ ὀρθός, κέντρον, αὐλαξ, Pind., etc.; ὀρθός ἀντ' ἡελίου τετραμμένος, straight, right opposite the sun, Hes. Op. 725; ὀρθά χερί, straight-way, Pind. O. 10, 7; so, ὀρθῶ ποδί, Id. 13, 102, Fr. 148; but, ὀρθὸν πόδα πτείναν is prob. to put the foot out, as in walking, Aesch. Eum. 294, cf. Eur. Med. 1166, (v. sub κατηρενός): for ὀρθά ὀμματα v. sub ὄμμα: βλέπειν ὀρθά, opp. to being blind, Soph. O. T. 419.—III. metaph.—1. right, safe, happy, well, prosperous;—a. partly from signf. I., as, ὀρθὸν στήσις = ὀρθόσαι, to set up, restore, Pind. P. 3, 35; so, στήναι ἐξ ὀρθῶν, to stand safe, Soph. O. T. 50; ὀρθὰν φυλάσσειν Γένεον, Pind. N. 11, 5; πλέειν ἐπ' ὀρθῆς (sc. χθονός, as if νεός), Soph. Ant. 190.—b. partly from signf. II., as, κατ' ὀρθὸν ἐξελεῖν, of prophecies, Id. O. T. 88; κατ' ὀρθὸν οὐρίσαι, to wait in safe course, Ib. 695; and so, ἰδ' ὀρθῶς, safely, Id. Ant. 994.—2. right, true, ὀρθ. ἀγγελος, ἀγγελία, ὄρος, Pind., etc.; γλώσσα, Soph. Fr. 323; ὀρθά φρονεῖ, Pind. O. 8, 32; so, ἐξ ὀρθᾶς φρονέος, Soph. O. T. 528: ὀρθῶ ἀκούειν, to be rightly called, Ib. 103, cf. Fr. 408: ὀρθῶ λόγῳ, strictly speaking, in very truth, Hdt. 2, 17; 6, 38;—so in adv., ὀρθῶς λέγειν, Hdt. 5, 51; ὀρθῶς ἔλεξας, thou hast rightly spoken, Lat. recte dixisti, Soph., and Eur., v. Valck. Diatr. p. 103; so, τὸ ὀρθὸν ἐξερεγκέναι, Soph. Tr. 374; ὀρθὸν φανεῖν, Ib. 347: κατ' ὀρθὸν = ὀρθῶς, Plat. Tim. 44 B.—3. upright, righteous, just, like Lat. rectus, opp. to pravus, κατὰ τὸ ὀρθὸν δικάζειν, Hdt. 1, 96, etc.; τὸ ὀρθὸν, uprightness, Plat. Rep. 540 D.—4. of persons, high-minded, steadfast, firm, Lat. erecto animo, Plat. Theat. 173 A: but also, roused, excited, like Lat. spe, metu erectus, ἐπὶ νῆβι, Isocr. 96 B; διὰ τῇ, 348 A.—IV. ὀρθή.—1. (sub. γωνία) a right angle, Arist. Anal. P. 2, 17, 7.—2. (sub. παραμυγί) a right, straight line, Id. Anal. Post. 1, 5, 2;—though εὐθύς, εὐθεῖα is more common of lines.—3. (sub. πτώσις) the nominative, Lat. casus erectus, as opp. to the oblique cases, Gramm.—V. Adv. -ῶς, v. supra III.: freq. also really, truly, Plat. Phaed. 17 B: superl. ὀρθότατα, Hdt. 4, 59.

ὀρθοστάδιον, adv., (ὀρθός, ἵστημι) standing upright, Aesch. P. 32, Luc. Symnas. 3, etc., opp. to κατακείμενος, [v]

ὀρθοστάδιος, ον, ὁ, and ὀρθοστάδιος, ὁ, χιτὼν, a loose, ungraced tunic, which hung down in straight folds, from the neck to the ground, Lat. tunica recta, talare, v. sub στάδιος, στα-

τός; Müller Eum. § 34: in Ar. Lys. 45, also ὀρθοστάδιον, τό. [v]

ὀρθοστάδιον, adv., = ὀρθοστάδην, Ar. Rh. 4, 1426.

ὀρθοστάς, ἄδος, ἡ, cf. ὀρθοστάτης III.

ὀρθοστάσις, ἡ, an upright posture, = ὀρθή στάσις, dub.

ὀρθοστάτῳ, ὦ, to stand upright, Hipp.: from

ὀρθοστάτης, ον, ὁ, (ὀρθός, ἵστημι) one who stands upright: an upright shaft, pillar, Eur. Ion 1134: κλίμακες ὀρθοστάται, upright ladders, Eur. Supp. 497.—II. a sort of cake used in funeral oblations, Id. Hel. 547, ubi al. ὀρθοστάδες. [v]

ὀρθοστάτος, ον, (ὀρθός, στῆναι) τοῖχος ὀρθ., an upright wall cased with marble, Hierocl. ap. Stob. p. 415, 54.

ὀρθόσυν, ης, ἡ, = ὀρθότης.

ὀρθοτήτης, ἐς, (ὀρθός, τεῖνω) stretched out, straight, Opp. C. 1, 189.

ὀρθότης, ητος, ἡ, (ὀρθός) straightness, upright posture, Xen. Mem. 1, 4, 11: straight direction.—II. metaph. rightness, fitness, τῶν ἐπῶν, Ar. Ran. 1181; oft. in Plat., and Arist.

ὀρθοτίτιος, ον, and ὀρθοτίθος, ον, (ὀρθός, τιτθίος) with out-standing breasts, like a young girl, stantibus papillis (Stat. Sylv. 1, 2, 270).

ὀρθοτομέω, ὦ, to cut in a straight line, direct aright, τὴν ὁδόν, LXX.: and

ὀρθοτομία, ας, ἡ, a cutting in a straight line, = ὀρθοδοξία, Eccl.: from

ὀρθοτόμος, ον, (ὀρθός, τέμνω) cutting in a straight line, going straight.—II. proparox. ὀρθότομος, ον, pass., divided evenly.

ὀρθοτόνω, ὦ, to write or pronounce with the full accent, v. ὀρθότονος. Hence

ὀρθοτόνησις, ἡ, the use of the full accent.

ὀρθότονος, ον, (ὀρθός, τόνος) with the full accent: hence τὸ ὀρθ., also ὀρθοτονοῦμενον, a word with full accent, opp. to τὸ ἐγκλιτικόν.

ὀρθοτριχέω, ὦ, to have one's hair up-standing. Hence

ὀρθοτριχία, ας, ἡ, hair which stands on end, Diosc.

ὀρθοτριχίω, = ὀρθοτριχέω.

ὀρθοτροχόν, ονος, ὁ, ἡ, (ὀρθός, φέρω) of mind erect or excited, Lat. erectus animo, Soph. Fr. 923.

ὀρθοφύεω, ὦ, to grow straight, Theophr.

ὀρθοφύης, ἐς, (ὀρθός, φύω) of straight growth, Theophr. Hence

ὀρθοφύλα, ας, ἡ, straight growth, Theophr.

ὀρθοχαίτης, ον, ὁ, (ὀρθός, χαίτη) with hair on end or mane erect.

ὀρθῶ, ὦ, f. -ῶσω, (ὀρθός) to set straight;—I. in height, to set upright, set up one fallen or lying down, raise up, Il. 7, 272; 23, 695, and Att.: freq. of buildings, to raise up, rebuild, Eur. Tro. 1161, etc.; or, generally, to build, Thuc. 6, 66, Xen., etc.: hence, ὀρθωθεῖς, raised up, Il.: and so in pass., to stand upright, Xen. Cyr. 1, 3, 10.—II. in a line, to set straight, send straight: hence pass., ἦν τὸδ' ὀρθωθῆ βέλος, if this dart go straight, Soph. Phil. 1299;

ὀρθοῦναι κανὼν, the rule is straight, Id. Fr. 421, cf. Arist. Eth. N. 2, 9, 5.—III. metaph. (mostly from signf. I) to raise up, restore to health, safety, happiness, etc., Hdt. 3, 122, Soph. O. T. 39, Ant. 167, etc.; ὀρθ. ἀγῶνας, to bring my trials to a happy end, Aesch. Cho. 584, cf. Eum. 897.—2. to exalt, honour, Σικελίαν, οἶκον, Pind. N. 1,

21, 1, 6 (5), 95; to make famous, Id. R. 4, 106.—3. ὀρθ. ἵμνον, to raise the lofty song, Dissen Pind. O. 3, 3.—4. (from signf. II) to guide aright, γυμν., Aesch. Ag. 1475.

B. in pass., of actions, to succeed, prosper, Hdt. 1, 208, Thuc. 3, 30, etc.; τὸ ὀρθοῦμενον, success, Thuc. 4, 18.—

—of persons and places, to be safe and happy, flourish, Soph. Ant. 675, Thuc. 2, 60.—2. to be right, be true, λόγος ὀρθοῦται, Hdt. 7, 103; ὀρθοῦσθαι γνώμην, Eur. Hipp. 247.—3. to be upright, deal justly, Aesch. Eum. 708, 772.

ὀρθωγορίσκος, ὁ, v. ὀρθωγορίσκος

ὀρθρενω, (ὀρθρος) to rise early, to wake early, Theocr. 10, 58; so, ὁρθεύονταν ψυχὰν ἐκπληχθεῖσα, Eur. Tro. 182;—also in mid., Luc. Gall. 1: and so in a general sense, to wake, be restless, γόοισιν ὀρθρενομένα, Eur. Supp. 978.

ὀρθρία, (sc. ὥρα) ἡ, morning strictly fem. from ὀρθριος.

ὀρθρίδιος, α, ον, poet. for ὀρθριος, Anth. P. 5, 3, [v]

ὀρθρίω, = ὀρθρενω, LXX.

ὀρθρινός, ἡ, ὄν, (ὀρθρος) later form for ὀρθριος, Anth. P. 6, 160, etc.; ὁρθεῖνός οἰχέσθαι, Mel. 91; as adv., ὀρθεῖναι παίζειν, Id. 73. [v usu.: but i thrice in Mel., where Gail proposes ὀρθριος, v. Jac. A. P. p. 89, 602; cf. ὀπαρινός.]

ὀρβριοκόκκυς, ὄνος, ὁ, (ὀρβριος, κόκκυς) the early crower, of the cock, Diphil. Incert. 12.

ὀρβριος, α, ον, also ὄς, ον, (ὀρθρος) at day-break, in the morning, early, H. Hom. Merc. 143, Theogn. 861; ὀρβριος παρῆναι, ἤκειν, Ar. Eccl. 289, Plat. Prot. 313 B:—τὸ ὀρβριον, as adv., in the morning, Hdt. 2, 173; sc. ὀρβριον, Ar. Av. 489, Eccl. 377.—Iv reg. compar. and superl. ὀρβριαίτερος, -αῖτατος.

ὀρβριοφίτης, ον, ὁ, an early eater or goer.

ὀρβριόβας, ον, ὁ, (ὀρβριος, βοῶν) the early caller, like ὀρβριοκόκκυς, epith. of the cock, Mel. 72, cf. Alexarch. ap. Ath. 98 E.

ὀρβρογόν, ης, ἡ, early-wailing, epith. of the swallow, Hes. Op. 566, ubi al. ὀρβρογόν, loudly wailing.

ὀρβρολάλος, ον, (ὀρβριος, λαλέω) early twittering, epith. of the swallow, Anth. P. 6, 247, [v]

ὀρβρος, ον, ὁ, the time before or about day-break, dawn, cock-crow, Hes. Op. 575, H. Hom. Merc. 98; ὀρβρον γενομένου, ἅμα τῷ ὀρβρῳ, Hdt. 1, 196; 7, 188; ὑπ' ὀρβρον, just at day break, Batr. 103; δι' ὀρβρον, Eur. El. 909; ἐς ὀρβρον, Theocr. 18, 56; κατ' ὀρβρον, πρὸς ὀρβρον, Ar. Vesp. 772, Eccl. 20: τὸν ὀρβρον, absol., in the morning, Hdt. 4, 181: ὀρβρ. βαθεῖς, the first dawn, the first appearance of day-break, Ar. Vesp. 216, Plat. Crito 43 A, Prot. 310 A. (From ὀρνυμι, Lat. orior, ὀρθός, the rising time of the sun, of man and beast.)

ὀρβρος, ον, ὁ, a mythical dog, son of Typhaon and Echidna that kept the herds of Geryoneus on the island Erythea, and was there killed by Hercules, Hes. Th. 309, cf. 293.

ὀρβροφοιτοσκόφαντοῖκοτάλαι, πωροὶ τρῶπῳ, early-rising base-informing sad-litigious plaguay ways, Ar. Vesp. 505.

†ὀρβων, ονος, ὁ, Orthon, masc. pi n., a Syracusan, Anth. P. 7, 660.

ὀρβωνύμος, ον, (ὀρθός, ὄνομα) rightly named, named aright, Aesch. Ag. 700; opp. to ψευδωνύμος.

ὀρβωσία, ας, ἡ, = ὀρθωσις, 3ma.

† Ὀρθασία, ας, ἡ, *Orthosia*, a city of Caria. Strab. p. 650.—2. a city of Syria. Id. p. 670: also called Ὀρθώσις, ἰδος, Dion. P. 914.

Ὀρθασία, ας, ἡ, = Ὀρθία, Pind. O. 3, 54.

Ὀρθώσιος, ου, ὁ, Ζεύς, Lat. *Jupiter Stator*, Dion. H. 2, 50.

Ὀρθῶσις, εως, ἡ, (ὀρθῶ) a making straight, direction, guiding, ὀρθ. ἐπ' αὐτῷ ἔργον, Plut. 2, 166 D.

Ὀρθωτήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, (ὀρθῶ) one who sets or keeps upright, a restorer or preserver, Pind. P. 1, 109.

Ὀρῶ, can hardly be right in compds., of ὄρος, a mountain: the regular form is ὄρο-, and when a long syll. was wanted, ὄρε-, and as this was often the case in poetry, the latter form was adopted even in prose: rarely ὄρεο-, ὄροι-.

Ὀρίσιος, α, ου, (ὄρος) bordering on or forming the boundary, λίθος ὄρ., a boundary-stone.

Ὀρίβακχος, ὁ, (ὄρι-, Βάκχος) *Mountain Bacchus*, because his orgies were held there, Opp. C. 1, 24;—prob. better Ὀρόβακχος.

Ὀρίβαντις, ου, ὁ, dub. 1. for ὀρειβάτης, v. Dind. Ar. Av. 276.

Ὀρίανίζω, to be like ὀρίανον.

Ὀρίανις, ἰδος, ἡ, = ὀρίανος, Diosc.

Ὀρίανιτης οἶνος, ὁ, wine flavoured with ὀρίανον, Diosc. 5, 61.

Ὀρίανόεις, εσσα, εν, made of or with ὀρίανον, Nic. Th. 65.

Ὀρίανον, ου, τό, an acrid herb, of which there were several kinds, Theophr., etc.; also, ἡ ὀρίανος, Ar. Eccl. 1030, Clearch. ap. Ath. 116 D; ὁ ὀρίανος, Ion ap. Ath. 68 B:—ὀρίανον βλέπειν, to look *origanum*, i. e. to look sour or crabbed, like *vāpu* βλ., Ar. Ran. 603. [r]

Ὀρίανυμαι, = ὀριγνύομαι, dub. in Clem. Al.

Ὀριγνάομαι, dep. c. aor. pass. ὀριγνήην (Isocr. 419 E):—to stretch one's self, like ὀρέγομαι, ἔγχεσιν ἡδ' ἐλάτεις αὐτοσχεδὸν ὀριγνάοντο, they fought with outstretched spears, Hes. Sc. 190.—2. c. gen., to stretch one's self after a thing, reach at, grasp at, Eur. Bacch. 1255, Theoc. 24, 44, Plat. Ax. 366 A.—3. c. acc., to reach, gain, Dion. H. 1, 61.

Ὀρίζω, Ion. οὐρ-: f. -ῖω: (ὄρος):—to divide or separate from, as a border or boundary, Ἀσίνης τῆς Λιβύης, Hdt. 2, 16, cf. Soph. Phil. 636; also, ὁρ. τινα ὑπὸ γῆς, to part, banish one from..., Eur. Hec. 941: to separate, Τύρῃς ποταμὸς οὐρίζει τὴν τε Σκυθικὴν καὶ τὴν Νευρίδα γῆν, Hdt. 4, 51, cf. Plat. Legg. 944 A, etc.—II. to mark out boundaries, mark out, Hdt. 3, 142, Xen. Cyr. 8, 61, etc.: πόρον κυματῖαν ὁρ., to make a track through the waves, Aesch. Supp. 545:—metaph., ὁρ. τι εἰς τι, to limit one thing according to another, Thuc. 3, 82:—in pass., to be bounded, Eur. Ion 295, Thuc. 2, 96; ὠρίσθω μέχρι τοῦδε, so far let it go and no further, Id. 1, 71.—III. to determine, appoint, τινί τε, Aesch. Cho. 927, Eur. I. T. 979; hence c. inf., ὀρίανον θανέιν, appointed her to die, Id. Ion 1222, cf. Soph. Fr. 19:—so, ὁρ. τινα θεόν, to determine one to be a god, deify, Mel. 21; to appoint, lay down, νόμον, Soph. Ant. 452; so, ὁρ. ψῆφον, to give a vote, Eur. Hec. 259; ὁρ. θάνατον· εἶναι τὴν ζυμῶν, Lycurg. 156, 13; cf. Di-narch. 98, 6:—ὁρ. τινα εἰς μοῖραν, to assign one to his destiny, Eur. Antioch. 12:—in mid. to mark out for one's self, appoint, μοῖραν, Soph. Tr. 237, cf.

Xen. An. 7, 5, 13:—cf. sub ὑπάστρος.—2. esp. to define a word, Plat., and Arist.: more commonly in mid. than act.: cf. Arist. Top. 1, 8; 6, 1, etc.—IV. intr. to border upon, πρὸς τὴν Ἀσίην, Hdt. 4, 42.—V. διέχλων ὀριζόμενος τὴν οἰκίαν, having the house marked with ὄροι (cf. ὄρος I. 3) to the amount of 2000 drachms, Dem. 877, 11. Hence

Ὀρίζων (sc. κύκλος), ὁ, the horizon, i. e. the boundary line, Cicero's *orbis finiens*, Tim. Loc. 97 A.

† Ὀρίκαδος, ου, ὁ, *Oricadmus*, masc. pr. n., Ael. V. H. 11, 1.

Ὀρίκος, ἡ, ὄν, (ὀρέυς) = ὀρεικός, ὁρ. ζεύγος, a pair of mules, Plat. Lys 208 B, Isae. 55, 24, Aesch. 42, 36.

Ὀρίκος, ἡ, ὄν, (ὄρος) belonging to or like a definition, Arist. Top. 1, 5, 1.

† Ὀρίκος, ου, ὁ, *Oricus*, son of Ariapithes, king of the Scythians, Hdt. 4, 78.

Ὀρικτίτης, ου, ὁ, (ὄρος, κτίζω) dwelling on, haunting the hills, v. Pind. Fr. 267, ubi al. melius *ὀρεικτίτης*.

Ὀριμῶδες, αλ, v. sub ὀρομαλίδες.

Ὀρίονα, ἡ, = ὀρύνα, A. B. Hence

Ὀρίονος, ου, ὁ, ἄρτος, bread made of ὀρύνα, Soph. Fr. 532.

Ὀρίνω, to stir, raise, Lat. *agitare*, ἀελλὰ or ἀνεμοὶ πόντον ὄρ., II. 9, 4; 11, 298, cf. Od. 7, 273; mostly metaphor., θυμὸν ὀρίνειν, to move the mind, esp. by pity, Od. 4, 366, II. 4, 208, etc.: also with desire or longing, II. 2, 142; with sorrow, 14, 459; fear, Od. 24, 448; rage, 8, 178; so, κῆρ and ἥτορ ὀρίνειν, Od. 17, 47, 216; also, ὁρ. γόνυ, II. 24, 760; ὀρυμαγδόν, II. 21, 313:—pass. to be stirred, roused, ὀρίνετο θυμός, θυμός ὀρίνητο, his heart was stirred within him, freq. in Hom.: esp. to be affrighted, thrown into confusion, II. 11, 521, 525; 18, 223; ὀρίνθέντες, the affrighted, Od. 22, 23.—II. to move, go, hasten, post-Hom. (From *ὄρω, ὀρυνμι, cf.)

Ὀριοδείκτης, ου, ὁ, (ὄριον, δεικνυμι) = ὀριστής.

Ὀριοθεῖω, ὦ, (ὄριον, τίθημι) to set boundaries, LXX.

Ὀριον, ου, τό, = ὄρος, a bound, goal; usu. in plur., τὰ ὄρια, the boundaries, bounds, frontier, Eur. Tro. 375, Thuc. 2, 12; ὄρια κελεύθον, the limits of a road, i. e. the road itself, Soph. Fr. 647. Dim. only in form.

Ὀρίων, ου, τό, dim. from ὄρος, a small hill.

Ὀρίος, ου, (ὄρος) of boundaries, Ζεὺς ὄριος, guardian of boundaries and land-marks, Plat. Legg. 842 E, Dem. 86, 16.

Ὀρισμα, ατος, τό, Ion. οὐρ- (ὀρίζω) a boundary, Hdt. 2, 17; and in plur., like ὄρια, Id. 4, 45, Eur. Hec. 16:—proverb., Μυστὸν καὶ Φρυγῶν ὀρισματα, of disputed points, Plut. 2, 122 C.—II. a determination, appointment.

Ὀρισμός, οῦ, ὁ, (ὀρίζω) a marking out:—esp. the definition of a word, Arist. Rhet. 2, 23, 8, cf. Top. 6, 1.

Ὀριστόν, verb. adj. from ὀρίζω, one must determine, Plat. Legg. 632 A.

Ὀριστής, οῦ, ὁ, (ὀρίζω) one who marks the boundaries, Plut. Ti. Gracch. 21.—II. one who determines, τὸ δικαίον, Dem. 199, 17; cf. A. B. p. 287. Hence

Ὀριστικός, ἡ, ὄν, qualified for defining, Plut. 2, 1026 C.—II. ἡ ὀριστική (sc. ἐγκλίσις), modus indicativus, Gramm.

Ὀρκάνη, ης, ἡ, = ἐρκάνη, ἐρκος (from ἔργω, ἐργῶ), an enclosure, fence, ὁρκ. πυργῶτις, Aesch. Theb. 346: a

net, trap or pitfall, Eur. Bacch. 614, in plur.

† Ὀρκαορκοί, ὧν, οἱ, *Orcaorici*, a place in Phrygia near Pessinus, Strab. p. 567.

Ὀρκαπότης, ου, ὁ, an oath breaker, Anth. P. 5, 250.

Ὀρκη, ἡ, v. sub ὄρχη.

Ὀρκίζω, = ὀρκῶ, to make one swear, adjure, τινα: rejected indeed by the Atticists, but found in good authors as Xen. Symp. 4, 10, Dem. 235, fin. 678, 5; cf. Lob. Phryn. 361.—II. to affirm upon oath, 11.

Ὀρκιητόμος, ου, ὀρκιηφόρος, ὧν, Ion. for ὀρκιο-.

Ὀρκικός, ἡ, ὄν, = ὀρκιος.

Ὀρκιον, τό, = ὄρκος, an oath, II. 4, 158, Hdt. 1, 29, Aesch. Ag. 1431, etc.: also that which serves instead there of, a pledge, surety, Pind. O. 11, 6.—II. usu. in plur., ὄρκια, τὰ, the offerings and other rites used at a solemn oath or treaty: hence also that which is sworn to, the treaty, solemn agreement, oft. in Hom. (esp. II.), also in Hdt.; most freq. in phrase, ὄρκια πιστὰ ταμεῖν, to conclude such a treaty, Lat. *foedus ferre, iacisse foedus*, II. 2, 124; 3, 105, Hdt. 7, 132 (though Hdt. has sing. in this signifi., ὄρκιον ποιεῖσθαι, 1, 141, 143, etc.); so, φιλότῃτα καὶ ὄρκια πιστὰ ταμεῖν, to form friendship and solemn bonds of alliance, II. 3, 73; and, of two parties, ὄρκια τάμεσθαι, Hdt. 4, 70; ὄρκια δηλώσασθαι, ὑπὲρ ὄρκια δηλ., to violate a solemn treaty, II. 3, 107; 4, 67; so, ὑπὲρ ὄρκια πημνήναι, II. 3, 299; κατὰ ὄρκια πιστὰ πάτησαν, they trampled on the treaties, II. 4, 157; ὄρκια συγχέαι, II. 4, 269; ὄρκια νεύσασθαι, II. 7, 351; opp. to ὄρκια φυλάσσειν, II. 3, 280: but, ὄρκια δοῦναι, to take oaths, Od. 19, 302, Eur. Supp. 1232; so, ὄρκ. πορεύειν, Ar. Rh. 2, 433.—Jupiter was the witness of such oaths, II. 7, 69, 411.—2. sometimes the victims sacrificed on taking these solemn oaths, II. 3, 245, 269, just like τὰ ἱερά, v. ἱερός II. 1. (Ὀρκιον is not, with Buttm. Lexil. s. v., to be regarded as dim. from ὄρκος, but rather as neut. from ὄρκιος, with which ἱερόν or ἱερά may v. u. be supplied.)

Ὀρκιος, ου, rarely α, ου, (ὄρκος) —belonging to an oath, i. e.—1. sworn bound by oath, ὄρκιος λέγω, I speak as if on oath, Soph. Ant. 305, cf. O. C. 1637.—2. that is sworn by, ὀρκιοὶ θεοί, the gods invoked at an oath, who watch over its fulfilment and punish its violation, Thuc. 1, 71, 78; esp. the office of Jupiter, Ζεὺς ὄρκιος, Soph. Phil. 1324, cf. Valck. Hipp. 1027; ὄρκια θέμις, Euf. Med. 209; εἰφόρ ὄρκιον, a sword sworn by, Eur. Phoen. 1677.

Ὀρκοτομέω, ὦ, = ὄρκια τέμνω from

Ὀρκοτομός, ου, (ὄρκιον, τέμνω) sweating solemnly at a sacrifice, Ion ὀρκιητόμος: the form ὀρκοτόμος i. dub.

Ὀρκοφόρος, ου, taking an oath, Ion. ὀρκιηφόρος.

Ὀρκισμός, οῦ, ὁ, (ὀρκίζω) administration of an oath, Plut. Cat. Maj. 17.

Ὀρκιστής, οῦ, ὁ, later and less Att. form for ὀρκωτής.

Ὀρκος, ου, ὁ, the object by which one swears, the witness of an oath, as the Styx among the gods, Στυγὸς ὕδωρ, ὃς τε μέγιστος ὄρκος δευδοτάτος τε πέλει μακάρεσσι θεοῖσι, II. 15, 38, cf. 2, 755, Hes. Th. 400, 784, 805, H. Hom. Cer. 260: or as Jupiter among mortals, Pind. P. 4, 297. (This Buttm., Lexil.)

α. ν., has proved to be the orig. signif. of the word:—Hence,—2. an oath, Hom.; he often has, ὅρκον ὁμοῖαι, to swear an oath, cf. Hes. Op. 192; mostly with epith. μέγας, and καρτερός: ὅρκος θεῶν, an oath by the gods, Od. 2, 377: ὅρκος μακάρων, Od. 10, 299; ὅρκ. πλατύς, a firm-based oath, Emped. 123, 153.—ὅρκος μὴ ποιεῖν τι, an oath not to do a thing, c. inf. aor. et fut., Od. 4, 253; ὅρκον ἐλθεῖναι τινός, to take an oath of one, i. e. make one swear, Od. 4, 746; also, Τρωσὶν ὅρκον ἐλθεῖναι, Il. 22, 119: ὅρκους ἐπελαύνειν and προσάγειν τινί, to lay oath upon a man, put him on his oath, Hdt. 1, 146; 6, 62; ὅρκον δίδοναι καὶ δέσασθαι, to tender an oath to another or accept the tender from him, Id. 6, 23, Aesch. Eum. 429: so, ὅρκον δίδοναι καὶ λαμβάνειν, Arist. Rhet. 1, 15, 27; ἀποδίδοναι, to take it oneself, Dem. 443, 15; but also, ὅρκον δίδοναι, to propose an oath—of either party, hence generally to offer to swear, Eur. Supp. 1232, cf. I. T. 747: ὅρκω ἐμμένειν, to abide by it, Eur. Med. 754:—for the early usages observed in taking oaths, v. Il. 14, 271: for the Att. legal use thereof, Arist. Rhet. 1, 15:—Proverb., ὅρκους ἐγὼ γυναικὸς εἰς ἰδὼρ γράφω, Soph. Fr. 694, cf. Meineke Com. Fragm. 3, p. 620.—II. 'Ορκος, personified, son of Eris, Hes. Op. 802 (which Virg. G. 1, 277, strangely enough, translates by pallidus Orcus); a divinity, who punishes the false and perjured, Ar. 217, Th. 231, Orac. ap. Hdt. 6, 86, 3; Διὸς 'Ορκος, as servant of Jupiter, Soph. O. C. 1767. ('Ορκος was orig. equiv. to ἔρκος, as ὀρκάνη to ἔρκανη, ὀρκούρος to ἔρκουρος, from ἔργω, ἔργω, and so strictly a check, etc., which holds one in from doing a thing: hence Lat. Orcus, 'the bourne from which no traveller returns.')

'Ορκοςβάλης, ου, ὁ, (ὅρκος, σφάλω) an oath-breaker.

'Ορκότομος, ου, ν. ὀρκιστόμος.

'Ορκούρος, ου, ὁ,=ἔρκουρος, Mel. 29, 2;—ἔρκος and ὀρκος being orig. ynon.,=Jac. A. P. p. 785.

'Ορκώ, ὦ, (ὀρκος) to make one swear, bind by oath, Ar. Thesm. 276; ὀρκῶναι τινα μὴ ποιεῖν τι, Thuc. 4, 4; ὀρκ. τινα ἢ μὴν ἐμμένειν, Isae. 14, 17, c. acc. cognato, ὀρκον ὀρκ. τινά, Thuc. 8, 75, Ar. Lys. 187: cf. ὀρκίζω.

'Ορκύνος, ου, ὁ,=ὀρκυνς, Ael. N. A. 40, Dorio ap. Ath. 315 C.

'Ορκύνπτω, (ὀρθός, κύπτω) to stand n tip-toe and lean forward, so as to examine a thing, Lob. Phryn. 669.

'Ορκῦς, ὕνος, ὁ, acc. ὀρκύν, a large kind of twiny, Anaxandr. Protes. 1, 1, Arist. H. A. 5, 10, 5; cf. ὀρκυνος.

'Ορκωμια, ατος, τό, (ὀρκώω) an oath, Aesch. Eum. 486, 768.

'Ορκωμοσία, ας, ἡ, (ὀρκωμοτέω) a swearing, an oath, N. T.

'Ορκωμοσία, ου, τά, (ὀρκωμοσιος) severations on oath, Plat. Phaedr. 41 A.—II. like ὀρκια, the sacrifice on taking a solemn oath or swearing to a treaty, Id. Criti. 120 B.—III. ὀρκωμόνιον, ου, τό, the place where a treaty or alliance has been sworn to, Plut. Thes. 7.—Strictly neut. from ὀρκωμοσιος.

'Ορκωμοσιῶ, = ὀρκωμοτέω, dub. gen.

'Ορκωμοσιος, ας, ου,=ὀρκιος: v. ἰδ. ὀρκωμοσία, τά, from:—

'Ορκωμοτέω, ὦ, (ὀρκος, ὀρνυμι) to take an oath, τινί, to one, Aesch. Eum. 34; ὑπὲρ τινος, for one, Eur. Supp. 190: ὀρκ θεούς τὸ μὴ δοῦναι, to

swear by the gods that they did it not, Soph. Ant. 265: ὀρκ., c. inf. fut., Aesch. Theb. 46. Hence

'Ορκωμότης, ου, ὁ,=ὀρκωτής. Hence

'Ορκωμοτικός, ἡ, ὄν, be mgng to, customary at the swearing an oath. Adv. κῶς.

'Ορκώματος, ου,=ὀρκιος 2, that which is sworn by, Lyc. 707.

'Ορκωτής, ου, ὁ, (ὀρκώω) one who binds by oath:—in a court of justice, the officer who administers the oath, Antipho 143, 8, cf. Cratin. Incert. 137 a, Xen. Hell. 6, 5, 3.

'Ορκωτός, ἡ, ὄν, (ὀρκώω) bound by oath.

'Ορμα, ατος, τό,=ὀρμη, v. I. Soph. El. 1510.

'Ορμαῖν, an aor. form belonging to ὀρμάω, to rush (as εἰκαθεῖν to εἰκο, etc., v. sub σχέθω), whence subj. ὀρμαῖω, Eur. Andr. 859; but in mid. 189, ὀρμαῖν is Dor. for ὀρμηθῆν, subj. aor. 1 pass. from ὀρμαίω, v. Elmsl. ad l. (186.)

'Ορμαῖζω, to set in a row, string together.

'Ορμαθιον, ου, τό, dim. from sq. [ῶ]

'Ορμαθός, ου, ὁ, (ὀρμος) a string, chain or cluster of things hanging one from the other (strictly, a string of beads, and the like, Plat. Ion 533 E), as of bats, Od. 24, 8; so, ὀρμ. κριβανιτῶν, ισχάδων, Ar. Plut. 765, Lys. 647; μελῶν, Id. Ran. 914; ἀμαξῶν, Xen. Cyr. 6, 3, 2: cf. ὀρμος 1.—In Od. some wrote ὀρμαθός.

'Ορμαίω, used by Hom. only in pres., impf. and aor. ὀρμηνα, always without augm.: (ὀρμαίω). Strictly, to move to and fro, set in violent motion; but in Hom. always, to turn over or revolve in the mind, to debate, ponder, like Lat. animo volvere or agitare, ὀρμαίνετι τι κατὰ ὄρενα καὶ κατὰ θυμόν, Il. 1, 193, Od. 4, 120, etc.; also more shortly, ὀρμαίνετι κατὰ ὄρενα, Il. 10, 507; ἐνὶ φρεσὶ, Od. 4, 843, H. Merc. 66, φρεσὶ, Il. 10, 4, Od. 3, 151; ἀνὰ θυμόν, Od. 2, 156; and foll. by ὀπος, to debate, ponder how a thing is to be done, Il. 21, 137; 24, 680:—hence also,—2. ὀρμαίνετι τι alone, to debate, ponder over, muse on, like Lat. meditari, πόλεμον, πλόον, etc., Il. 10, 23, Od. 3, 169: so also, πάλῳ or ἄλλῳ δέ οἱ κῆρ ὀρμαινε, Od. 7, 83; 18, 345; ὀρμαίνων τέρας, Pind. O. 8, 54:—3. seemingly intr. to think, muse, ὡς ὀρμαινε, thus he debated with himself, Il. 14, 20; 21, 64; also followed by ἤ... ἤ... to debate whether..., or..., Il. 16, 435, Od. 15, 300; so too by εἰ... ἤ..., Od. 4, 789.—4. to long for, desire, wish, c. inf., Ep. Hom. 4, 16, Theocr. 24, 26.—II. after Hom.,—1. trans., to set in motion, drive on or forth, θυμόν ὀρμ., to gasp out one's life, Aesch. Ag. 1388; to excite, urge, τινά ποιεῖν, Pind. O. 3, 45.—2. intr. to get in motion, hasten, be impatient, e. g. ἔπτος ὀρμαίνει, Aesch. Theb. 394; κέαρ ὀρμ., Bacchyl. 26, 12: so, ὀρμαίνων, eagerly, quickly, Pind. O. 13, 119.—Poet. word.

Ορμαστειρα, ας, ἡ, fem. from sq., Orph. H. 31, 9.

'Ορμαστήρ, ἡρος, ὁ, one who urges or spurs on.

'Ορμαῖω, ὦ, f. -ῆσω: in the augm. tenses Hom. retains the augm.: (ὀρμῆ) —I. transit. to set in motion, urge, prick, spur, cheer on, rouse, τινά εἰς πόλεμον, Il. 6, 338, Thuc. 1, 127; τινά πρὸς κλέος, Pind. O. 10, 24; στρατὸν ἐπ. τινα, Hdt. 8, 106, cf. 1, 76, Eur. Or. 352: to stir up, πόλεμον, Od. 18, 376: ὀρμ. μέμναι εἰς ἔργον,

Eur. Phoen. 1063: ὀρμ. τινά ἐκ γερῶς, to tear from one's hand, Eur. Hec. 145:—pass., ὀρμηθεῖς θεῶν, as cited, inspired by the god, Od. 8, 499 cf. 4, 282; 13, 82.—II. more commonly intr., to put one's self into violent motion, to hurry, rush; hence c. inf., to be eager to do, ἵρηξ δὲ ὀρμήσῃ διὰ κειν ὀρνεον ἄλλω, starts in chase of, Il. 13, 64; for which, v. 62, he hac ὥρτο πέτεσθαι: ὁσσάκι δ' ὀρμήσσει πύλων ἀντίον ἰδῆσθαι, whenever he started to rush at the gates, made an effort at them, Il. 22, 194: so, ὅς σάκι δ' ὀρμήσσει στήναι ἐναντιβῖναι, Il. 21, 265: absol. to be eager or fore most, Thuc. 8, 34.—2. to purpose, set out with a thing, Plat. Prot. 314 B; oft. also c. inf., Hdt. 1, 76; 7, 150, Soph. Ant. 133, Plat., etc.—2. to rush headlong, esp. at one, c. gen., Τρώων, Il. 4, 335; ἐπὶ τινα, Hes. Sc. 403, Hdt. 1, 1, Thuc., etc.; ὀρμ. ἐς φρήν, Hdt. 7, 179; ἐς μάχην, Aesch. Pers. 394; ἐπὶ πόρῳ, Eur. Supp. 1221, cf. Plat. Phaedr. 238 B, etc.; ὀρμαῖν ἀπὸ τόπου, just like ὀρμαῖσθαι ἐκ... (cf. infra), Thuc. 2, 19.

B. in pass., intr., like signif. II, with aor. mid. ὀρμήσασθαι, and still more freq. aor. pass. ὀρμηθῆναι, Hom., Hes., etc.; and so pf. pass. ὀρμηται, Hdt. 7, 22, Thuc., etc.:—1. c. inf., μὴ φένηναι ὀρμησώνται, that they put not themselves in motion to flee, Il. 8, 511; so, διώκειν ὀρμησώντα, Il. 10, 359; ὀρμήθη κόνυθα κρατὸς φάρα πάσαι, he hastened to snatch..., Il. 13, 188; ἡτορ ὀρμῶτο πολυεύζην ἡδὲ μάχεσθαι, was eager to..., Il. 21, 572: generally, to be eager, to long, purpose to do, c. inf., Hdt. 1, 158; 7, 1, etc.—2. the object for or after which one goes is in genit., Il. 14, 488; 21, 595; also, ὀρμήσθαι ἐπὶ τινί, Od. 10, 214; also, ἐπὶ, ἐς, πρὸς τι, Thuc. 6, 9; 8, 47, 60, Plat. etc.; μετὰ τινος, after one, Il. 17, 605: the starting-point with ἔκ, ὀρμαῖν ἐκ θαλάμοιο, Il. 3, 142, cf. Hdt. 3, 98, Plat., etc.; or, ἀπὸ, Plat. Phaed. 101 D, etc.:—in historical prose, ὀρμαῖσθαι ἐκ..., to start from, begin from, esp. of the place where one carries on any regular operations, ἐνθευθεν ὀρμειόμενοι, living there and going out from thence to do one's daily work, Hdt. 1, 17; so of a general, making that place his headquarters, or base of operations, Hdt. 8, 133, cf. 3, 98; 5, 125, etc., Thuc. 1, 64; 2, 69, etc.: ἂν' ἑλασσόνων ὀρμειόμενος, setting out, beginning with smaller means, Id. 2, 65; cf. ὀρμητήριον.—3. absol. to rush on, make a desperate attack, Il. 13, 182, 496, etc., Od. 12, 126, and freq. in Hom.; also with ἔγχει, ξίφει, etc., added, Il. 5, 855; 17, 530: also, to be eager, Soph. O. C. 1068 generally, to make a start, go, depart, Trag.; and so, ὁ λόγος ὀρμηται, the report flies abroad, the story goes, Wess. Hdt. 3, 56, cf. 7, 189; ὁ λ. ὀρμηται λέγεσθαι, Id. 4, 16; 6, 86, 4: so too, ὕβρις ἀτάρβητος ὀρμηται, insult has gone fearless forth, Soph. Aj. 197.

'Ορμέωτο, Ion. for ὀρμηγντο 3 p. pf. pass. from foreg.—Hdt.

'Ορμειά, ἡ, v. sub ὀρμή.

†'Ορμενίδης, ου, ἑρ, αὐ, ὁ, son of Ormenius, i. e.—1. Anyntor, father of Phoenix, Il. 9, 448.—2. Ctesius, Od. 15, 414.

†'Ορμενιον, ου, τό, Ormenium, a city of Magnesia in Thessaly, Il. 2, 735: cf. Strab. p. 436.

'Ορμενός, εσα, ε, having a long stalk, Nic. Th. 840

ὁρμενος or ὁρμενος, ου, ὁ, a shoot, sprout, stem, stalk, hence ἐξορμενίζω also in plur. τὰ ὁρμενα, Pottidipp. Syntr. 2. (Orig. prob. the same with ὁρμενος, part. aor. mid. of ὁρμημι.)

Ὅρμενος, part. aor. mid. of ὁρμημι, q. v., II.

† Ὅρμενος, ου, ὁ, Ormenus, son of Cercaphus, grandson of Aeolus, acc. to Strab. p. 436, founder of Ormenium.—2. a Trojan slain by Teucer, Il. 8, 274.—3. another, Il. 12, 187; v. also Ὅρμενίδης.

Ὅρμεω, ὦ, ἡ, ἡσω, (ὁρμος II) to be moored, lie at anchor, of a ship, ἐν τόπῳ, Hdt. 7, 21; πρὸς τῇ γῇ, 7, 188; opp. to μετώρος ὁρμ., Thuc. 4, 26; also in mid., ὁρμούνται ἐς τὸν πόντον, Hdt. 7, 188.—Proverb, ἐπὶ τῆς αὐτῆς (sc. ἀγκύρας) ὁρμεῖν τοὺς πολλοὺς, i. e. 'to be in one boat' with the many, Dem. 319, 8; ἐπὶ δύοιν ἄγκυραν ὁρμεῖν, 'to have two strings to your bow', Dem. 1295, fin.; so, metaph., μέγας ἐπὶ μικροῖς ὁρμεῖν, to depend on children for one's safety, Soph. O. C. 148; cf. sub σαλεύω:—metaph. also to nestle, ἐν παργάνοις, Aesch. Cho. 529.

Ὅρμεομενος, Ion. part. pass. of ὁρμέω, Hdt.

Ὅρμη, ἥς, ἡ, (ὁρω, ὁρνημι) any violent pressure onwards, an assault, attack, esp. the first shock, onset in war, Lat. impetus, Il. 9, 355; of a wild beast, Il. 11, 119; more freq. of things, ἐγγχεος ὁρμή, the force of a hurled spear, Il. 5, 118, Hes. Sc. 356, 456; so πυρὸς ὁρμή, the rage of fire, Il. 11, 157; κύματος ὁ., the shock of a wave, Od. 5, 320; ὁ γονάτων, spring of knee, i. e. power to spring or leap, Pind. N. 5, 39; ποδὸς ὁ., speed of foot, Eur. El. 112.—2. esp. the first stir or move towards a thing; in Hom., the beginning of a thing, first start or eagerness in an undertaking, Il. 4, 466, Od. 2, 403; a struggle, effort to reach a thing, Od. 5, 416; so in Hdt.—3. later esp. eagerness, violence, passion or appetite, joined with ἐπιθυμία, Plat. Phil. 35 D, Soph. Ant. 135, Thuc. 3, 36: ὁρμὴ ἐπιπύπτου τινι, one feels an impulse, c. inf., Thuc. 4, 4; θέα ὁρμῇ, Plat. Phaedr. 279 A; μῆδ' ὁρμῇ, with one impulse, Xen. An. 3, 2, 9: c. gen., eager desire of or for a thing, Thuc. 7, 43.—4. simply, a start on a march, etc., ἐν ὁρμῇ εἶναι, to be on the point of starting, Xen. An. 2, 1, 3; an expedition, Ib. 3, 1, 10, Polyb. (Hence ὁρμύω, ὁρμύω.)

Ὅρμηδόν, adv., impetuously, Hermes ap. Stob. Ecl. 1, p. 1070.

Ὅρμημα, ατος, τό, (ὁρμύω) any violent act or feeling, eager longing, violence:—only found in a disputed phrase, Il. 2, 356, 590, Ἑλένης ὁρμύματ' τε σπονδαχάς τε, expl. by the old Gramm., our (the Greeks') longings and groans for Helen; by others, the violence suffered by Helen, and her groans. V. plura ap. Butt. Lexil. s. v.

Ὅρμησις, εως, ἡ, (ὁρμύω) rapid motion.

Ὅρμητήριον, ου, τό, (ὁρμύω) any means of stirring up or rousing, a stimulant, incentive, Isocr. 74 D, Xen. Eq. 10, 15.—II. (from mid. ὁρμάσθαι), a starting place, station, whence all operations are carried on, as a pirate's nest, Dem. 409, 5; 445, fin.; a wild beast's lair, Plat. 2, 961 B; esp. a military position, base of operations, point d'appui, Polyb. 1, 17, 5; 5, 3, 9.—2. the first start, beginning of or in a thing, c. gen., Liban.

Ὅρμητίας, ου, ὁ,=sq.

Ὅρμητικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ὁρμύω) impetuous, ἡ ὁρμ. δύναμις, appetite, Tim. Locr. 102 E; ὁρμ. πρὸς τι, eager for a thing, Arist. Probl. 2, 31, 2, etc. Adv. -κῶς, ὁρμ. ἔχειν, Ath. 401 C.

Ὅρμυά, ἑς, ἡ, (ὁρμος) a fishing-line of horse-hair, Lat. linea, Eur. Hel. 1615, Plat. (Com.) αὐτῷ ἑρπύς 3, Opp., etc.: the form ὁρμεῖα is dub. in Theocr. 21, 11, v. Spitz. Pros. § 88, 1, c. [i, except Eur. I. c. where it is short; i also in Babrius 6, 3.]

† Ὅρμυαί, αί,=Φόρμυαί, Strab. p. 233.

Ὅρμητής, ου, ὁ, an angler: from Ὅρμενίω, (ὁρμύω) to angle, fish with rod and line.

Ὅρμηζέλος, ου, throwing a line, angling, Anth. P. 6, 196; 7, 693. [i in last passage; the other is uncertain.]

Ὅρμίζω: fut. -ίσω Att. -ίω: (ὁρμος II):—to bring to a safe anchorage, bring into harbour, to moor, anchor, ναῦν, Od. 3, 11; 12, 317, Hdt. 6, 107; ἐπ' ἀγκυρῶν ὁρμ., Thuc. 7, 59; ἔνψι (or ἔνψυ) ἐν νοτίῳ ὁρμ., to moor a ship in the open sea, let her ride at anchor, Il. 14, 77, Od. 4, 785, (though the anchors in Hom. were but large stones, v. ἐννήϊα II): ὁρμίσας ἕκαστον ἄσκον, λήθους ἁτήρας καὶ ἄφεϊς ὥστερ' ἀγκύρας, Xen. An. 3, 5, 10.—οἰκαδε ὁρμ., to bring safe home, to land, Eur. Tro. 1155.—II. mid., c. fut. ὁρμύσμαι, aor. ὁρμύσμημι:—to come to an anchor, anchor, Hdt. 9, 96; ὁρμίσσθαι πρὸς πέδον, to come to a place and anchor there, Soph. Phil. 546; so εἰς τόπον, Xen. An. 6, 1, 15, Dem. 80, 10, etc.; ταῖς ναυσί, Thuc. 8, 11: ὁρμ. ἐν, ὑπὸ or παρὰ τόπῳ, Xen.; but also,—2. metaph. to be in haven, i. e. rest and in safety; also, to come to man's last haven—death, Ael. ap. Suid.; ὁρμίσσθαι ἐκ τινος, to rest, be dependent on a thing, as, ἐκ τύχης, Eur. H. F. 203.

Ὅρμινον, ου, τό, Theophr., or ὁρμίνος, ὁ, Polemo ap. Ath. 478 D: a kind of sage: also written ὁρμινον and ὁρμίνος. Hence

Ὅρμινώδης, ες, like ὁρμινον.

Ὅρμῖσις, ἡ, (ὁρμίζω) a bringing a ship to anchor.—II. (from pass.) a coming to anchor, anchorage, Ael.

Ὅρμίσκος, ου, ὁ, dim. from ὁρμος, a small necklace, LXX.

Ὅρμημα, ατος, τό,=ὁρμος II, Heraclid. Alleg. 61.

Ὅρμητηρία, ας, ἡ, a cord or chain for holding fast or hanging up a thing, Diod. 17, 44.

Ὅρμοδοτήρ, ἥρος, ὁ, (ὁρμος II, δίδωμι) harbour-giver, of a god, Anth. P. 10, 16.

Ὅρμος, ου, ὁ, a cord, chain, esp. a necklace, collar; the ladies of the heroic age wore them of gold and electrum, Il. 18, 401, Od. 15, 460, Hes. Op. 74; so χρυσεόδμητοι ὁρμοί, Aesch. Cho. 616, cf. Ar. Vesp. 677, Plat. Rep. 390 A: στεφάνων ὁρμος, a string of crowns, i. e. of praises, Pind. N. 4, 28; which is perhaps parodied in ὁρμαδὸς μελῶν, Ar. Ran. 914.—2. a kind of dance, performed in a ring by youths and maidens alternately, Luc. Saltat. 11.—II. a roadstead, anchorage, Lat. statio navalis: esp. the inner part of a harbour, where ships lie. (cf. λιμὴν), Il. 1, 435, Od. 13, 101, Hdt. 7, 194, Trag., etc.—2. metaph., a haven, place of shelter or refuge, Eur. Hec. 450:—also, pudenda muliebria, Jac. Anth. 1, p. 64, 3, p. 210; cf. λιμὴν 3.—III. in Anth. P. 9, 296, it seems to be a ship's cable: and Hesych. quotes ὁρμῶς (sic) in the signif. of shoe-strings. (That ὁρμος I belongs to the root εἶρω, Lat

serce, to tie, fasten, and is ἀνα to εἶρω, Lexil. s. v. ἔρω 2, assumes ὁρμος II, as radically different, and refers it to ὁρμύω, ὁρνημι; but this seems need less, since ὁρμος II, is nothing but a place where ships are fastened. For distinction some Gramm. write ὁρμος, in signif. I.)

Ὅρναπέτιον, ου, τό, Bæot. for ὁρνειον, Ar. Ach. 913.

Ὅρνεῖσθαι, (ὁρνεον) dep., to catch birds: proverb, to carry the head high like a fowler looking out for birds, ap. Hesych.

† Ὅρνεαί, ὦν, αί, and poet. Ὅρνεαί, Orneae, an ancient city of Argolis on the borders of Sicyonia, seat of the ancient Cinyrii, Il. 2, 571; Thuc. 6, 7.—2. a town between Corinth and Sicyon, Strab. p. 376.

Ὅρνεαῖκος, ἡ, ὄν, of, or belonging to birds.

† Ὅρνεάτης, ου, ὁ, Ion. Ὅρνεήτης, of Orneae, or Ὅρνεαί, the Orneatae inhab. of Orneae, Hdt. 8, 73; Thuc. 6, 7. [α.]

Ὅρνεόβρωτος, ου, eaten by birds.

Ὅρνεοθηρευτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ὁρνεον, θηρεῖν) skilled in bird-catching; ἡ -κή (sc. τέχνη), Ath. 25 D.

Ὅρνεομαντις, ὁ, (ὁρνεον, μάντις) one who predicts from the flight of birds.

Ὅρνεομίχης, ἑς, (ὁρνεον, μίχνημι) half-bird, half-man.

Ὅρνεομικτος, ου,=foreg.

Ὅρνεομορφος, (ὁρνεον, μορφή) bird shaped, Procl.

Ὅρνεον, ου, τό,=ὄρνις, a bird, Il. 13, 64, Thuc. 2, 50, Plat., etc.—II. τό ὄρνεα, the bird-market, Ar. Av. 13; cf. λήθς II.

Ὅρνεοπωλεῖον, ου, τό, a place where birds are sold: from

Ὅρνεοπώλης, ου, ὁ, (ὁρνεον, πωλέω) a dealer in birds.

Ὅρνεοσκοπέω, ὦ,=ὁρνεοσκοπέω Hence

Ὅρνεοσκοπητικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or belonging to augury.

Ὅρνεοσκοπία, ας, ἡ,=ὁρνεοσκοπία.

Ὅρνεοσκόπος, ου,=ὁρνεοσκόπος.

Ὅρνεοτρόφος, ου,=ὁρνεοτρόφος.

Ὅρνεόφοιτος, ου, (ὁρνεον, φοιτάω) frequented by birds, Anth. P. 10, 11.

Ὅρνεῶς, ὦ,=ὁρνεῖός.

† Ὅρνευς, εως, ὁ, Orneus, son of Erechtheus, Paus. 2, 25, 5.

Ὅρνεώδης, ες,=ὁρνεώδης, of a fickle man, Plut. 2, 44 C.

Ὅρνεαγενής, ου, ὁ, a bird-catcher.

Ὅρνεθάριον, ου, τό, dim. from ὄρνις, Anaxandr. Protes. 1, 62, Nicostr. "Αβρα 2. [α.]

Ὅρνεπαρχος, ου, ὁ, (ὄρνις, ἄρχω) king of birds, Ar. Av. 1215. [i]

Ὅρνεπεία, ας, ἡ, (ὁρνεύομαι) observation of the flight or cries of birds, for divination, Polyb. 6, 26, 4.

Ὅρνεπιετός, α, ου, also ος, ου, Ar. Av. 865 (ὄρνις): of or belonging to a bird, κρέα ὄρν., birds-flesh, Ar. Ran. 510, Nub. 338, Xen., etc.—Τὸ ὄρνι θεῖον, a haunt of birds, A. B. p. 54. [i]

Ὅρνεπιός, ου, poet. for ὁρνεπιός Arat. 274. [where it must be pronounced as a trisyll.]

Ὅρνεπνέτης, ου, ὁ, (ὁρνεύομαι) a fowler, bird-catcher, Ar. Av. 526 Plat. Legg. 824 B, Plat. (Com.) Syn m. 8.

Ὅρνεπνική, ἥς, ἡ, v. sub ὁρνεύομαι θηρευτική.

Ὅρνεύειν, (ὄρνις) to catch, net, trap, snare birds, Xen. Hell. 4, 1, 16.—II. ὁρνεύομαι, dep. mid.=οἰσιν γίνεσθαι, to observe the flight or cry of birds for divination, Dion. H. 4: 3.

*Ορνιθικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ὄρνις) *oisonging to birds: τὴν ὀρνιθιάδα, a history of birds.*

*Ορνιθίας, οὐ, ὁ, (ὄρνις) ὀρνιθίαί ἄνεμοι, the north winds in winter and spring, which brought the birds of passage, Arist. Meteor. 2, 5, 10, Mund. 4, 15.—hence in Ar. Ach. 877, χειμῶν ὀρνιθίας, a tempest of birds.—II. a dealer in birds, Liban.

*Ορνιθικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ὄρνις) belonging or peculiar to birds, Luc.

*Ορνιθιον, οὐ, τό, dim. from ὄρνις, a little bird, Hdt. 2, 77: esp. a chicken, Cratin., etc. [νί]

*Ορνιθίος, α, ὄν,=ὀρνιθίος. [ι]

*Ορνιθόβοσκειον, οὐ, τό, a place where birds are fed, an aviary, poultry-house: from

Ορνιθόβοσκος, οὐ, (ὄρνις, βόσκα) feeding, keeping birds or poultry.

*Ορνιθόγαλον, οὐ, τό, a plant, the star of Bethlehem, Diosc. 2, 174: in Plin., ornithogale.

*Ορνιθόγενής, ἐς, = ὀρνιθόγονος, Artemid. 1, 39.

*Ορνιθόγονων, οὐ, (ὄρνις, γιγνώσκω) knousing in birds Ael N. A. 16, 2.

*Ορνιθονία, ας, τ, the generating of birds.—a brood of chickens: from

*Ορνιθόγονος, οὐ, (ὄρνις, *γένω) sprung from a bird, Ελένη, Eur. Or. 387.

*Ορνιθοειδής, ἐς, (ὄρνις, εἶδος) like birds: esp. like poultry.

*Ορνιθοθήρα, ας, ἡ, (ὄρνις, θήρα) a catching or killing of birds. Hence—

*Ορνιθοθήρας, οὐ, ὁ, a bird-catcher, fowler, Ar. Av. 62. Hence

*Ορνιθοθήρῳ, ὦ, to catch birds, Teleclid. Pryt. 8, Lob. Phryn. 627.

*Ορνιθοθηρευτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ὄρνις, θηρεύω) belonging to bird-catching: ἡ κή (sc. τέχνη), the art of bird-catching, Isid. Plat. Soph. 220 B, ubi tamen Bekk. e Codd. ὀρνιθεντικῇ.

*Ορνιθοπρία, ας, ἡ,=ὀρνιθοθήρα.

*Ορνιθοκαπηλός, οὐ, ὁ, (ὄρνις, κάπηλος) a dealer in birds, Critias 61. [α]

*Ορνιθοκομῶν, οὐ, τό, a place where birds, esp. poultry, are kept: from

*Ορνιθοκόμος, οὐ, (ὄρνις, κομῶ) keeping birds, esp. poultry.

*Ορνιθοκόος, οὐ, understanding birds.

*Ορνιθοκρίτης, οὐ, ὁ, (ὄρνις, κρίνω) one who interprets the flight or cries of birds. [κρί]

*Ορνιθολόγος, οὐ, (ὄρνις, λέγω) speaking or treating of birds.

*Ορνιθολόγος, οὐ, Dor. ὀρνιχ-, (ὄρνις, λοχάω) lying in wait for birds, ὁ ὄρνις, a bird-catcher, fowler, Pind. I. 1, 67.

*Ορνιθομάνεω, ὦ, to be bird-mad, Ar. Av. 1273, etc.: from

*Ορνιθομάνης, ἐς, (ὄρνις, μανίωμαι) mad after birds, Aristoph. Ath. 464 D. Hence

*Ορνιθομάνια, ας, ἡ, madness after birds.

*Ορνιθομορφός, οὐ, (ὄρνις, μορφή) bird-shaped.

*Ορνιθομαί, (ὄρνις) as pass., to be changed into a bird, Ath. 393 E.

*Ορνιθοπαῖς, παιδός, ὁ, ἡ, (ὄρνις, παῖς) born of a bird: hence, like a bird, Lyc. 731, cf. Lob. Phryn. 500.

*Ορνιθοπέδη, ης, ἡ, (ὄρνις, πέδη) a snare for birds, Anth. P. 9, 396.

*Ορνιθοπόλης, οὐ, ὁ, a dealer in birds.

*Ορνιθοσκοπέω, ὦ, like ὀρνεοσκοπέω, to observe birds, interpret their flight and cries, Lat. augurium capere, LXX.: from

*Ορνιθοσκοπός, οὐ, (ὄρνις, σκοπέω) observing and predicting by the flight and cries of birds, Lat. augur, auspex: θά-

κος ὄρνι, an augur's seat, Lat. templum augurale, Soph. Ant. 999.

*Ορνιθοτροφεῖον, οὐ, τό, a bird or poultry-house: from

*Ορνιθοτροφῆω, ὦ, to keep birds, esp. poultry, Geop.: and

*Ορνιθοτροφία, ας, ἡ, a keeping of birds, Plut. Pericl. 13: from

*Ορνιθοτρόφος, οὐ, (ὄρνις, τρέφω) keeping birds, Dioc.

*Ορνιθοφάγος, οὐ, (ὄρνις, φαγεῖν) eating birds, Arist. H. A. 9, 6, 11.

*Ορνιθοφύης, ἐς, (ὄρνις, φύη) of a bird's nature or shape, Ath. 491 D.

*Ορνιθώδης, ἐς, contr. for ὀρνιθοειδής, Arist. H. A. 6, 10, 2.

*Ορνιθῶν, ὄνος, ὁ, a poultry-house or yard.

*Ορνιθῶν πόλις, ἡ, (city of birds) Ornithopolis, a city of Phoenicia, Strab. p. 758.

*Ορνίος, α, ὄν, also ος, ον, poet. for ὀρνιθίος, Anth. P. 9, 377.

*Ορνις, ὁ, but also ἡ Il. 9, 323; 14, 290, and oft. in Att.: gen. ὀρνίθος, etc.; acc. sing. ὀρνίθα and ὀρνιν, neither in Hom.: the plur. ὀρνίθες, etc., post-Hom. Collat. forms of nom. and acc. ὀρνεις or ὀρνίς, Alcman 21 and Att.; gen. ὀρνέων (formed like πόλις), cf. Schäff. Greg. p. 476. The Dor. form the trisyll. cases by χ, ὀρνιχός, ὀρνίχες, etc., as if from a nom. ὀρνίς.—On the gender and declens. v. Ath. 373 sq.—I. a bird, Hom., both the wild bird of prey and the domestic fowl: oft. added to the names of birds, ὀρνις ἄψιδος, ὀρνις πέριδος, Soph. Aj. 629, Fr. 300:—also like οἰωνός, a bird of omen, from the flight or cries of which the augur divined, Hes. Op. 826; δεξιός, ἀριστερός, κακός ὀρνις, Hom.: hence,—II. metaph., like Lat. avis for augurium, the omen or prophecy taken from the flight or cries of birds, Hom. (in this signif. always in sing.): in full, ὀρνιθῶν οἰωνίσματα, Eur. Phoen. 839; cf. οἰωνός.—2. generally, an omen, fateful presage, without direct reference to birds, Il. 24, 219, Pind. P. 4, 33; cf. sub ὄδιος, et v. Ar. Av. 719, who is very witty on this usage.—III. in Att., ὁ ὀρνις is usu. a cock, Soph. Fr. 900; ἡ ὀρνις, a hen, being the commonest and most useful of domestic fowls; more fully, ὀρνις ἐνοίκιος, Aesch. Eum. 866; θηλεία ὀρνις, Soph. Fr. 424, cf. Br. Ar. Av. 102; and so in Bucolic writers, as Theoc. 22, 72; 24, 63, cf. Schäff. Mosch. 3, 50.—IV. in plur. sometimes the bird-market, Br. Ar. Av. 13, Dem. 417, 21; cf. ὀρνεον.—V. Μουσῶν ὀρνίθες, song-birds, i. e. poets, Kiessl. Theoc. 7, 47.—VI. proverbs: ποταρὸν ὀρνιν διώκειν, Aesch. Ag. 394; ἀφαντός, ὡς ὀρνις ἐκ χειρῶν, Eur. Hipp. 828; ὀρνιθῶν γάλα, 'pigeon's milk,' i. e. any marvellous dainty or good-fortune, Ar. Vesp. 508, 1671; cf. ὄνος. (Prob. from *ὄρω, ὀρνυμι.) [Hom. has ἰ in nom., Il. 9, 323 (in arsis), Il. 12, 218, H. Hom. 18, 17 (in thesis); but ὀρνίς, Il. 24, 219. In Trag. it seems usu. ὀρνίς, -ιν, but in Aristoph. usu. ἰ, Pors. Hec. 204. For later Ep., though they oft. use ἰ in nom., no absolute rule can be given: yet the Gramm. call ὀρνίς Attic, Draco p. 71, 7, E. M. p. 632, 3. Spitzner Anleitz. 3. Griech. Prosodie, p. 37, tries to explain this uncertainty by a double form, ὀρνίς-ιθος-ιν, ὀρνίς-ιος-ιν. In trisyll. cases ἰ always.]

*Ορνιζολόχος, οὐ, Dor. for ὀρνιθολόχος, Pind.

*Ορνιζός, -χα, Dor. gen., and acc. of ὀρνις, Pind.

*Ορνῆμι or -ώω [ῆ]: lengthd. τοῖσι of root OP- (v. sub fn., and ὄρος), to stir up, Hom., who only uses imperat. ὀρνυθί, ὀρνύτε, taking the rest of the pres. and impf. from ὀρνύω [ῆ]; fut. ὄρωα, Il. 4, 16; aor. ὄρωα, ας, ε, part. ὄρσας, very freq. in Hom.: also ὄρσασκε, Il. 17, 423.—Mid. ὀρνύμαι, to stir one's self, in Hom. only 3 sing ὀρνυται, imperat. ὀρνυσθε, part. ὀρνύμενος: impf. ὀρνυμην, Hom. only 3 sing. and pl. ὀρνύτο, ὀρνυντο. Fut. ὄρσομαι, not in Hom., who has instead a fut. 2 ὀρούμαι, 3 sing. ὄρεται, Il. 20, 140. Aor. ὄρωμην, 3 sing. ὄρωτο, only in Il., but much more freq. contr. ὄρωτο, 3 pl. without augm. ὄρωτο, Od. 3, 471; also ὀρέοντο, Il. 2, 398: 3 sing. subj. ὄρηται, Od.: imperat. ὄρσο or ὄρσοο, Hom., Ion. contr. ὄρσεν, Il.: inf. ὄρσαι (not ὄρσαι), Il. 8, 474, contr. for ὀρέσθαι: part. ὄρμενος, ὄν, for ὀρόμενος, Il.—Intr. only in perf. ὄρωρα, I have arisen, am aroused, in Hom. only 3 sing. ὄρωρε, subj. ὀρώρη, plqpf. ὄρώρει, also ὄρώρει, Il. 13, 498: the form ὄωρε, is usu. χρ. trans., Il. 2, 146, Od. 4, 712, etc.; yet as perf. intr. in Il. 13, 78, Od. 8, 539 which however some take as if trans.—The pass. form ὀρώρεται, Od. 19, 377, subj. ὀρώρηται, Il. 13, 271,=ὄωρε.—There is no pres. ὄρω or ὀρομαι, v. sub ὀρομαι.—The tenses are formed very like those of *ἄρω, q. v.

Radice, signif., to stir, stir up: esp.,—I. of bodily movement, to set on, οἱ ἐπ' αἰετὸν ὄρωτε, to set on, let loose his eagle upon him, Hes. Th. 523.—Mid. with perf. ὄρωρα, to move, stir one's self, εἰς κόρον φίλα γούνατ' ὄρώσθαι, while my limbs have power to move, Il. 9, 610, Od. 18, 133, etc.: esp. in imperat. pres. and aor. mid., arouse thee! up! arise! in Hom. used just like ἄγε and ἴθι in exhorting, freq. with collat. notion of haste, force.—2. causal, to make to arise, call forth, 'Ἥρις νειαν ἂπ' Ὀκεανοῦ, Od. 23, 348, cf. Od. 7, 169 'to awaken, arouse from sleep, Il. 10, 518: of animals, to rouse, start, chase, Od. 9, 154; ἐξ εὐνῆς, Il. 22, 190.—Mid. to stand up, arise, esp. from bed, 'Ἥδ' ἐκ λειχέων ὄρνυτο, Il. 11, 2; ἀπὸ θρόνου, Il. 11, 645; absol., ὀρνυμένοιο ἀνακτος, Hes. Th. 843; so, ὄρωτο λέναι, Hes. Sc. 40; hence, to wake out of sleep, esp. to rise suddenly, spring up: also c. inf., to rise to do a thing, set about it, ὄρνι μιν, ἔργον ῥέξαι, εὐδεναι, as we say, to go to sleep, Hom.; also with part., ὄρσο κέων, get up and go to bed, Od. 7, 342: to begin, c. inf., Il. 12, 279;—just like the intr. ὀρμαί and the pass. ὀρμῶμαι.—3. to stir up, rouse, encourage, esp. to fight, against one, ἐπὶ τινι, Il. 5, 629; ἀντία τινός, Il. 20, 79; τινί, Il. 17, 72; εἰς τι, Pind. P. 2, 54; sometimes c. inf., μάχεσθαι, ἀνέναντι ὄρωτε, he cheered him on to fight, etc., Hom., esp. of the suggestions of the gods: so, τόλμα μοι γλώσσαν ὀρνύει λέγειν, stirs my tongue to speak, Pind. O. 13, 15, cf. Soph. Ant. 1000:—pass. and mid., to be roused, stirred in mind, θυμός, μένος, νόος ὄρωτο, etc., of any vehemence, esp. hostile, feeling, Hom.; against one, ἐπὶ τινι, Il. 5, 590; 11, 343; 21, 248; but elsewhere mostly ab sol., whereas ὀρίνω, usu. has a definite object of the excitement.—4. oft. en used of things as well as persons to make to rise, call forth, cause, excite, Lat. cere, ὄρωαι μιν, ὄρον, γόνον, φόβον, ἔριν, πόλεμον, etc., also ἀνεμῶν, θυέλλων, etc., Hom.; χειμῶνα, Aesch. Pers. 496:—and in mid., to come on

αἰσις, ἄλκη, κλαγγή, ἔρις, πόλεμος, ἰοή, στόνος, etc., Hom.; so too, νύξ, πῦρ, ἄνεμος ὠρτο, etc., Hom.; πῦρ ὄρμενον, a fire that has arisen, *Il.* 17, 738; δόισα ὄρμενα πρόσσω, the darts flying onwards, *Il.* 11, 572; ἀφρός ἀπὸ χροός ὄρνωτο, started from the skin, *Hes. Th.* 191; ὄρνυμένων πολέμων, *Pind. O.* 8, 45; cf. παλινὸρμενος and παλινὸρσος.—*Ap. Rh.* often uses ὄρωρε for ἔστί, and ὄρώρει for ἦν.—The word is also freq. in *Pind.*, and now and then in *Trag.*, but very rare in prose. (From the root *OR-, more-over come ὀρούω, ὀρίνω, ὀροῦναι, ὀρμή, ὀρμαῖω, ὀρμαίνω, prob. also ὀρνις, ὄρος, οὐρος, ὀρθός, ὀρθιος, ὀρθρος, the *Lat.* *orior, ortor, hortor*; akin also ῥάωμαι, τω, etc.)

†*Ορνυτιώνος*, *ov, ὁ*, son of *Ornytus*, *i. e.* Naubolus, *Ap. Rh.* 1, 208.

†*Ορνυτιών*, *ανος, ὁ*, *Ornytion*, son of *Sisypheus*, *Paus.* 2, 4, 3.

†*Ορνυτός*, *ov, ὁ*, *Ornytus*, a Berycian, *Ap. Rh.* 2, 65.—2. *v.* *Ορνυτίδης*.—Others in *Paus.*; etc.

†*Ορνύφον*, (not *-ίφον*), *ov, τό*, dim. from *ορνις*, *Bast Ep. Cr.* 195.

†*Ορνύω*,=ὀρνυμι, *q. v.*, Hom.

†*Ορξίνης*, *ov, ὁ*, *Orxines*, a satrap under Alexander in Persis, *Arr. An.* 6, 29.

†*Ορόατις*, *ιος, ὁ*, *Oroatis*, a river of Persis, *Strab.* p. 727.

†*Οροβάχχη*, *ης, ἡ*, (ὀροβος, ἄγγω) a parasitic plant, which seems from *Theophr.* to be *cuscuta*, our dodder; but from *Diosc.* 2, 172, it should be our broom-rare, *orobanché*. Also written *οροβάχχη*. Said to have been called also *λεμυδώνρον*, ὀσπολέων, λέων, λεόντειος πόα, λεονταία βοτάνη and λύκος.

†*Οροβάδες*, *αἱ*,=ὀρειβάδες, *Gramm.*

†*Οροβάχη*, *ης, ἡ*,=ὀροβάχχη.

†*Οροβαχός*, *ov, ὁ*, said to be the fruit of the *παλιούρος*, *Nic. Th.* 869.

†*Οροβακλος*, *ὁ, v.* *Ορίβακλος*.

†*Οροβαῖς*, *ἡ*, a plant, *Diosc.*

†*Οροβατίς*, *ιδος, ἡ*, *Orobatis*, a city of India, *Arr. An.* 4, 23, 5.

†*Οροβία*, *ῶν, αἱ*, *Orobiae*, a city of Euboea, near Aegae, *Thuc.* 3, 89.

†*Οροβιατός*, *α, ov*, of the size of the ὀροβος *Theophr.*

†*Οροβίας*, *ov, ὁ*, like the ὀροβος, *Archig.*, *Diosc.*

†*Οροβίζω*, to fatten, feed with the ὀροβος, *Diod.*

†*Οροβίνος*, *η, ov*, made of ὀροβος, *Diosc.*

†*Οροβιον*, *ov, τό*, dim. from ὀροβος, *Hipp.*

†*Οροβίος*, *ov, ὁ*, *Orobius*, a Roman praetor, *Ath.* 215 A.

†*Οροβίτης*, *ov, ὁ*, like or of the size of the ὀροβος, *Diod.*: fem. *οροβίτις*, *ιδος*, [?]

†*Οροβοειδής*, *ες*, (ὀροβος, εἶδος) of the nature of the ὀροβος, like it, *Galen.*

†*ΟΡΟΒΟΣ*, *ov, ὁ*, *Lat.* *ERVUM*, the bitter vetch, a kind of pulse, *Theophr.*—II. the plant which bears it, *Id.*

†*Οροβοφάγῳ*, *ῶ, to eat* ὀροβος, *Hipp.*

†*Οροβώδης*, *ες*, contr. for ὀροβοειδής.

†*Ορογενής*, *ες*, (ὄρος, *γένω) produced on the frontier, *Jamb.*

†*Ορογκοί*, *οἱ*, mountain-tops, *Dion. P.* 286, *Nic. Al.* 41; in *Hezych.* ὄροχθοι. (Usu. deriv. from ὄρος and ὄγκος.)

†*Ορόγνια*, *ας, ἡ*, poet. for ὀρνυῖα, *Pind. P.* 4, 406, *Ar. Fr.* 661.

†*Οροδαμνίς*, *ιδος, ἡ*, dim. from ὀρόαμιος, *Theocr.* 7, 138.

†*Ορόδαμνος*, *ov, ὁ*, a bough, branch, shortd. ὄραμνις, *Nic. Al.* 616 (603).

†*Οροδεμνιάδες*, ὄδων, αἱ, (ὄρος, δέμνιον) couching on the mountains, epith. of the mountain-nymphs.

†*Οροθεσία*, *ας, ἡ*, the fixing of boundaries, a boundary, *N. T.*, ubi al. τὰ ὀροθεσία; and

†*Οροθετέω*, *ῶ, to fix* boundaries: from

†*Οροθέτης*, *ov, ὁ*, (ὄρος, τίθημι) one who fixes boundaries.

†*Οροθύνω*,=ὀρνυμι, to stir up, rouse, urge on, usu. of persons, *Il.* 10, 332, etc.; also of things, *ἐναυθύνω, ἀέλλας*, *Il.* 21, 312, *Od.* 5, 292:—*Ep.* word used in pass., στάσις ὠροθύνετο, by *Aesch. Pr.* 200. (Merely a lengthd. fr. m from *ὄρω, ὀρίνω, like ἐρέθω, ἐρεθίζω, ἐρεθύνω.)

†*Οροιβάντιος*, *ov, ὁ*, *Oroebantius*, an early Grecian poet, said to have lived before Homer, *Ael. V. H.* 1, 2.

†*Οροιδός*, *ov, ὁ*, *Oroedus*, a king of the Paravaei in Epirus, *Thuc.* 2, 80.

†*Οροίτης*, *ov, ὁ*, *Oroetes*, a Persian governor in Sardis, *Hdt.* 3, 120: in *Luc. Contempl.* 14, also *Ορόντης*.

†*Οροϊτέπος*, *ov*,=ὀρειτέπος, *Nic. Th.* 5, 377. [v]

†*Οροκάρυον*, *ov, τό*, (ὄρος, κάρυον) the mountain-nut, a tree which grows near the Black sea, *Strab.* p. 74: but others prefer ὀρόκορνον, *Lat.* *cornus montana*. [ū]

†*Οροκτύπος*, *ov*, sounding on the mountains. [v]

†*Ορομαί*, dep. (οὐρος, δράω) to watch, keep watch and ward, *Od.* 14, 104. (Others refer this to the root *ὄρω, ὀρνυμι, but no such pres. as ὄρω is found in use: nor would the sense admit. of this deriv.)

†*Ορομαλίδες*, *αἱ*, (ὄρος, μῆλον B) Dor. for ὀρομυλίδες, a kind of wild apples, *Theocr.* 5, 94, ubi olim ὀριμαλίδες, cf. *δρι-*.

†*Ορόντας*, *ov* and *a*, and *Ορόντης*, *ov, ὁ*, *Orontes*, a Persian nobleman, put to death by order of Cyrus the younger, *Xen. An.* 2, 4, 8.—2. a governor in Armenia, *Id.* 3, 5, 17.—3. the last Persian ruler in Armenia, *Strab.* p. 531.—4. in *Dem.* 186, 25 a governor of Mysia, or acc. to others the river (sq.).—II. a river of Syria, formerly called Typhon, flowing from Libanus, *Strab.* p. 750.

†*Ορονοβάτης*, *ov, ὁ*, *Orontobates*, a Persian, *Arr. An.* 1, 2, 3.

†*Οροπέδιον*, *τό*, (ὄρος, πεδίον) a mountain plain, table land, *Strab.*

†*Οροπύγιον*, *ov, τό*,=ὀρόπυγιον. [v]

†*ΟΡΟΣ*, *εος, τό*, *Ion.* οὐρος, a mountain, hill, height, chain of hills, freq. in Hom., who has both sing. and plur., in the usu. as well as the *Ion.* form, οὐρεα μακρά, νηόδοντα, etc.: so also in *Hes.*, who (in *Theog.* 129) calls mountains children of Γαῖα, γέιντο δ' οὐρεα μακρά, θεῶν χαρίεντας ἐναύλους.—*Hdt.* indeed prefers the *Ion.* form, but in all Mss. the usu. one is sometimes found, as 1, 43; 2, 8. (Perh. from same root as ὀρνυμι,—strictly anything rising.)

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in *Nic. Th.* 708,—which may indicate a relation to οὐρος, *urina*.

†*Ορος*, *ὁ*,=ὄρος, *q. v.*

†*ΟΡΟΣ*, *ov, ὁ*, *Ion.* οὐρος, a boundary, limit, frontier, *Il.* 12, 421: a land-mark, *Il.* 21, 405; (the word only occurs in these two places of Hom., and each time in *Ion.* form, which in *Hdt.* also is the only one):—the boundary between two objects is usu. expressed by putting both in gen., as, οὐρος τῇ Μηρόκῃ καὶ τῇ Λυδικῃ, *Hdt.* 1, 72; ὄρον προτιθέναι τινί, to fix as the limit to a thing, *Hdt.* 1, 32, cf. 74; ὄρον τιθεσθαι, to lay it down for one's self, as *Plat. Phaedr.* 237 D, *Dem.* 548, 23; so ὄρον προγράφειν, *Dem.* 633, 3; πῆξαι, *Lycurg.* 157, 6; so, εἰς ὄρος παγήσεται, *Thuc.* 3, 92; ὄρος πρόκειται τινί, *Hdt.* 1, 216: also in plur., bounds, boundaries, ὑπὸ Κυλλήνας ὄροις, *Pind. O.* 6, 130; γῆς ἐπ' ἐσχάτοις ὄροις, *Aesch. Pr.* 666:—metaph., ὄροι θεοπέσιος ὁδοῦ, *Aesch. A.* 1154; for θῆλαι ὄρος, *Id.* 485, v. sub ἐπινέμω.—2. in *Hdt.* 1, 93, οὐροί are marking stones (στήλαι, cippi), bearing inscriptions.—3. so, in *Att.*, this was the name for stone slabs or tablets set up on mortgaged property, to serve as a bond or register of the debt, ὄρον τίθεναι, ἐπιστήσαι ἐπὶ τῆς οἰκίας, *Isae.* 59, 46, *Dem.* 876, 9; 1029, 27, cf. *Hern. Pol. Ant.* § 106, 9.—II. the broad piece of wood forming the upper part of the oil and wine press, *Aesch. Fr.* 98, *Menand.* p. 63.—III. a rule, standard, bound, limit, measure, τῶν ἀναγκαίων, *Plat. Rep.* 373 E; a principle, as ὁρ. πολιτείας, *Id. Rep.* 551 A.—IV. in Aristotle's Logic, the term of a proposition, subject or predicate, *Anal. Pr.* 1, 1, 5, etc.:—but usu. the definition of a term, its species, *Top.* 1, 4, 2; 8, 2, etc.:—2. in mathematics, ὄροι are the terms of a proposition, *Eucl.* 5, Def. 9.—V. a goal, end, aim, *Aristid.* (Akin to *Lat.* *sors*, as ἀλγός to *sulcus*.)

†*Ορος*, *ov, ὁ*, *Orus*, son of *Lycæon*, *Apollod.* 3, 8, 1.

†*Οροσάγγαι*, *οἱ*, Persian word for the Benefactors of the King, *Hdt.* 8, 85, *Soph. Fr.* 193; cf. *Esther* 6, 1, sq.

†*Ορόσπιζος*, *ov, ὁ*, the mountain-finch, *Arist. H. A.* 8, 3, 5.

†*Οροτέπος*, *ov*,=ὀρειτέπος, *ἴδωρ*, *Aesch. Th.* 85. [v]

†*Ορονω*, *ατος, τό*, (ὀρονω)=ὀρμημα, *Gramm.*

†*Οροσμός*, *ἡ*, (ὀρονω)=ὀρησμός, defined as φορὰ διανοίας ἐπὶ τι μέλλον, *Stob. Eccl.* 2, p. 162.

†*Ορόνω*, *impf.* ὀρωνον, *Eur. H. F.* 972; *f.* ὀρούω, *H. Hom. Ap.* 417: *Hom.* and *Hes.* use only the aor. without augm.:—a shortd. part. ὀρούσας or ὀρονουσα, *Hes. Sc.* 437, *H. Hom. Ap.* 417:—ὀρνυμι, intr., to rise and rush violently on or forward, *Lat.* *ruo*, *irruo*, to move quickly, hasten, dart forward, *Hom.*, both of men and things; *Hom.* always joins it with a word expressing motion to a place, ἐξ ἰάκρον ὀρούσας, πρὸς ῥα πλατύνεστον ὀρούσεν, *Il.* 11, 359; 2, 310; ἐπ' ἀλλήλοισιν ὀρόνουσαν, 14, 401; so *Hes. Sc.* 412, 436; or motion from a place, αἰχμὴ ἀπὸ χειρὸς ὀρόνουσεν, *Il.* 13, 505, etc.; so, ἐκ μέσων ἀκονεστάτων ὀρόνουσεν, *Aesch. Eum.* 113; c. acc. cognato, ὁρ. πτόδημα, *Id.* 826:—in *Pind. P.* 10, 95, as with all verbs of desire, the object is put in gen.:—c. inf., to be eager to go, *Pind. O.* 9, 155; not rare in *Eur.*—2. generally, to rise, tower, Opp. (From *ὄρω, ὀρνυμι.)

†*Οροσπίνης*, *ov, ὁ*, and *Ὀροσπέρ*

715, in App. 'Ολοφέρνης, *Orophernes*, son of Aniarathes V. of Cappadocia, Polyb. 3, 5, 2, etc.

'Οροφή, ἥς, ἡ, (ἐρέφω) the roof of a house or ceiling of a room, Od. 22, 298, Hdt. 2, 148, and Att.; pleon., καταστέγασμα τῆς οροφῆς, Id. 2, 155; ὀροφὴν διελεῖν, to take off the tiling, Thuc. 4, 48; cf. κέραμος:—the woodwork of the roof, usu. in plur. like Pliny's *contignationes*, Theophr.

'Οροφθαγός, ὄν, (οροφή, φαγεῖν) roof-destroying, πῦρ, Anth. P. 9, 152.

'Οροφθόρος, ὄν, (οροφή, φέρω) bearing a roof, of the tortoise, Anth. P. 9, 631.

'Οροφάτις, α, ὄν, belonging to the roof, Inscr.

'Οροφίας, ὄν, ὁ, (οροφή) living under a roof; μῦς ὀρ., the common mouse, opp. to μῦς ἰστροειδής, Ar. Vesp. 206; ὀρ. ὄφις, a tame house-snake.

'Οροφικός, ἥ, ὄν, (οροφή) of or belonging to a roof.

'Οροφίτης, ὄν, ὁ, (οροφος) covered with or made of reeds.

'Οροφουτάω, ὤ=δρεφουτάω, LXX: from

'Οροφούτης, ὄν, ὁ=δρεφούτης.

'Οροφος, ὄν, ὁ, (ἐρέφω) the reeds used for thatching houses, λαχνήντ' οροφον λειμυνοθεν ἀμψαντες, Il. 24, 451, v. Spitzner Exc. xxxvi.—II. a roof, Orph. p. Hdt. 7, 140, Aesch. Supp. 650, Thuc. 1, 134, Plat.:—in plur., like Lat. *testa*, ὀροφοί Φοίβου, i. e. his temple, Eur. Ion 89. Hence

'Οροφόμαι, as pass., to be roofed, δοκοῖς, Plut. 2, 210 D. Hence

'Οροφωμα, ατος, τό, a roof, ceiling, LXX.; and

'Οροφωσις, ἡ, a roofing, cieling.

'Οροφώτος, ἡ, ὄν, roofed or cield.

'Οροφθεις, ὄν, ἡ, mountainous, Aesch. Fr. 146, 7, acc. to Herm. Ὀρυσ. 3, 50:—[ο-] ὀροχθιοῖ sub ὀρογκοί.

'Ορών, Ep. for ὀρών, Hom.

'Ορπετον, ὄν, τό, Aeol. for ἔρπετον, Sappho 37, Theocr. 29, 13.

'Ορπηξ, Att. ὀρπηξ, ἡκος, Aeol. and Dor. ὀρπαξ, ἄκος, ὁ, a sapling, young shoot or tree, Il. 21, 38, cf. Ap. Rh. 4, 1425, Theocr. 7, 146; ὀρπακι βράδιον, Sappho 34: hence of things made of such young trees, as a goad or driving cattle, Hes. Or. 466; a lance, Eur. Hipp. 221.—II. metaph., scion, descendant. (Usu. deriv. from ὄρω, as if ὀρόπηξ: acc. to others from ὀρπη, ὀρπή, so that the original notion would be that of a point or pike; cf. Lat. *urpea*, a harrow.) [In Anth. we find an acc. ὀρπάκα, v. Jac. l. P. p. 262.]

'Ορβανός, οὔ, ὁ, Aeol. for οὔρανός, Sappho.

'Ορβόπισσα, ἡ, (ὀρός 3, πίσσα) the ventry part of tar,=πίσανθος (q. v.), Theophr.

'Ορβόποσις, ας, ἡ,=ὀρβόποσις: from

'Ορβόποσις, ὤ, (ὀρβός, πίνω) to drink whey, Hipp. Hence

'Ορβόποσις, ας, ἡ, a drinking of whey, Hipp.

'Ορβόπυγον, ὄν, τό, (ὀρβός, πυγή) the rump and tail-feathers of birds, Arist. H. A. 2, 12, 9:—the tail-fin of fish, Id. 4, 1, 25:—(but Ib. 9, 32, 3 and 5, Bekk. writes οὔρπυγιον):—generally, the tail or rump of any animal, Ar. Vesp. 1075, Nub. 162. [ὅ]

'Ορβόπυόστικτος, ὄν, (ὀρβόπυγον, στίβω) having spotted or barred tail feathers, Arist. ap. Ath. 313 D.

'Ορβός, ὁ, v. sub ὀρός, serum.

'Ορδός, ὄν, ὁ, the end of the os sa-

crum, on which the tail of beasts and birds is set, cf. ὀρδοτύγιον:—in the human body, strictly the space between the anus and pudenda,=τράμης, τὰνρος: generally, the tail, rump, bottom, Ar. Ran. 222, Pac. 1239, etc.—Also written ὀρος. (Akin to οὔρα: cf. ὀρρωδέω.)

'Ορρώω, ὤ, (ὀρρός) to turn into whey.

'Ορρώδω, ὤ, Ion. ὀρρ-, ἡ-σιω:—to fear, dread, shrink from, c. acc., Hdt. 1, 34, etc. (always in Ion. form), Eur. El. 831, Ar. Eq. 126, etc.; c. gen. rei, to fear for or because of a thing, Hdt. 1, 111; so, ὑπὲρ τινος, Lys. 180, 10; ὀρρ. περὶ ἑμάντῳ, Thuc. 6, 9; ὀρρ. ὄντι..., Hdt. 8, 70; but more usu. μή..., 1, 9, etc.; also c. inf., ὀρρ. θανεῖν, Eur. Hec. 768. (Not a compd. of ὀρρός, δέος, from the notion of dropping the tail;—the Ion. form ὀρρωδέω is enough to refute this, and no doubt the word, like the kindred Lat. *horreo*, *horresco*, is onomatop., expressing the shuddering, etc., of fear.) Hence

'Ορρωδής, ἐς, fearful, shy. Adv. -δῶς.

'Ορρώδης, ἐς, (ὀρρός, εἶδος) like whey, serum, Hipp.

'Ορρωδία, ας, ἡ, (ὀρρωδέω) fear, affright, dread, Eur. Phoen. 1389, etc.; ὀρρ. μή..., Hec. 317; ἐν ὀρρ. ἔχειν τι, Thuc. 2, 89.

'Ορρσας, part. aor. of ὀρρνμι, Hom.

'Ορρσσκε, Ion. 3 aor. of ὀρρνμι, for ὄρσε, Il. 17, 423.

†'Ορρσεύς, ὄν, ὁ, Orseas, masc. pr. n., Pind. 1, 4, 123.

†'Ορρσεδίκη, ἡς, ἡ, Orsedice, daughter of Cinyras, Apollod. 3, 14, 3.

'Ορρσεν, ὄρρσεν, Homer. imperat. aor. mid. of ὀρρνμι, v. ὄρσο.

†'Ορρσίς, ἰδός, ἡ, Orseis, a nymph, Apollod. 1, 7, 2.

'Ορρσίγναικα, τίν, acc. sing., one who excites women, epith. of Bacchus, Poët. ap. Plut. 2, 607 C, 671 C.—No mon. was in use, Lob. Phryn. 659. [ὅ]

'Ορρσίκτυπος, ὄν, (ὀρρνμι, κτύπος) stirring or making noise: Ζεὺς, the rouser of thunder, Pind. O. 10 (11), 97.

†'Ορρσίλοχος, ὄν, ὁ, Orsilochus, son of Alpheus, ruler of Pherae in Messenia, Il. 5, 545.—2. son of Diocles, Il. 5, 542.—3. a Trojan, Il. 8, 274.—4. pretended son of Iphimeneus, Od. 13, 260.—5. an Athenian, Ar. Lys. 725.

'Ορρσίσις, ἐς, (ὀρρνμι, νέφος) cloud-raising, Homer's νεφέληγερέτα, Pind. N. 5, 62.

'Ορρσίπτης, ἐς, raising its flight, soaring.

'Ορρσίπους, ποδός, ὁ, ἡ, (ὀρρνμι, ποῦς) raising the foot; hence swift-footed, ἔλαφοι, Anth. P. 15, 27. [ὅ]

†'Ορρσίπτος, ὄν, ὁ, Orsippus, a Spartan, Xen. Hell. 4, 2, 8.—2. a victor in the Olympic games, Paus. 1, 44, 1.

'Ορρσίτης, ὄν, ὁ, a Cretan dance, Ath. 629 C.

†'Ορρσίφαντος, ὄν, ὁ, Orsiphantus, masc. pr. n., Hdt. 7, 227.

'Ορρο, imperat. aor. mid. of ὀρρνμι, bestir thee! up! Hom., who also uses ὄρσο for it and (in Il.) the contr. Ion. form ὄρσεν.

†'Ορροβία, ας, ἡ, Orsobia, fem. pr. n., Paus. 2, 28, 6.

'Ορροδάκη, ἡς, ἡ, an insect which eats the buds of plants, Arist. H. A. 5, 19, 21.—(The word ὀρρός, a bud, is not found in use.)

'Ορροθύρη, ἡς, ἡ, (ὀρρνμι, θύρα) prob. a door approached by steps or stairs, Od. 12, 126, 333; ἀν' ὀρροθύρην ἀναβαίνειν, Ib. 132; also in

Simon. 219 [where v appears to be long]. [ὅ]

'Ορρολοπεύω, π-έω, ὤ, to provoke, assault, c. acc., ἡ με βοῶν ἐνεχ' ὤδε χολούμενος ὀρρολοπεύεις, H. Horn. Merc. 308; μὴθω θνείδω ὀρρολοπεύει, Max. Tyr. 107:—pass., θνείδω ὀρρολοπεύεται, my heart is troubled, Aesch. Pers. 10, though the MSS have ὀρρολοπεύεται: from

'Ορρολόπος, ὄν, eager for the fray tempestuous, epith. of Mars, Anacr. 74. (Said to be deriv. from ὀρρνμι and λοτός, λόφος, bristling the mane but prob. only a poet. form from ὀρρνμι, ὄρσω, and so is sometimes written ὀρροσολέω, ὀρροσολεύω.)

'Ορρός, Lacon. for ὀρβός, Ar. Lys. 995.

'Ορρότης, ητος, ἡ,=ὀρμή, Cratias ap. Dind. Gr. Graec. 1, p. 40.

'Ορροτρίανῶ, gen. ἂ, acc. ἂν, Dor. for -τρίανῆς, ὄν, ην, (ὀρρνμι, τρίαυα) the wielder of the trident, Pind. O. 8, 64, P. 2, 22, N. 4, 140.

'Ορρῶδρα, ας, ἡ, (ὀρρνμι, ὕδωρ) a water-pipe.

'Ορσω, fut. of ὀρρνμι, q. v., Il.

'Ορτάζω, Ion. for ἑορτάζω, Hdt.

'Ορτάλλω, to bound or frisk about, flap the wings, like a young animal, Lat. *viululari*, *lascivire*, v. ἀνορτάλλω from

'Ορτάλις, ἰδός, ἡ, the young of any animal, Lat. *pullus*, a young bird, a chicken: generally, a fowl, Nic. Al. 295.—A Dor. word (cf. sq.), which passed into general poet. use. (Prob. from ὀρρνμι, akin to ὄρνις: the prob. orig. form ὀρτάλιος does not seem to have been used.) Hence

'Ορταλχεύς, εὐς, ὁ=sq., Nic. Al. 228.

'Ορτάλιχος, ὄν, ὁ,=ὀρτάλις, a chick, Theocr. 13, 12; a domestic fowl, being Boeot. for ἄλεκτρον, acc. to Stratis Phoen. 2, cf. Ar. Ach. 871, et ibi Schol.:—generally, any young bird, Aesch. Ag. 54.

'Ορτή, ἡς, ἡ, Ion. for ἑορτή, Hdt.

†'Ορτήσιος, ὄν, ὁ, the Rom. *Martensius*, Plut.: also 'Ορτήσιος, Strab.

†'Ορτόσπανα, ὄν, τό, Ortospana, a city of Persia, Strab. p. 723.

'Ορτύγία, ας, ἡ, (ὀρτυξ) *Ortygia*, strictly *Quail-island*, the ancient name of Delos, Od. 5, 123: also part of the city of Syracuse, otherwise called. *Nāσος* or the *Island*, †Strab. p. 270; cf. Pind. N. 1, 1.—II. name of Latona's nurse, Strab. p. 639.—III. the name was also given to a grove near Ephesus, where Latona is said to have given birth to her twins, Strab. l. c.

'Ορτύγιον, ὄν, τό, dim. from ὀρτυξ, Eupol. Pol. 9, Antiph. 'Αγροικ. 3.

'Ορτύγοθῆρας, ὄν, ὁ, (ὀρτυξ, θῆρα) a quail-catcher, Plat. Euthyd. 290 D.

'Ορτύγοκμος, ὄν, (ὀρτυξ, κομέω) keeping quails, Ar. Fr. 36.

'Ορτύγοκπέω, ὤ, to play at ὀρτυγοκπία, Plut. 2, 34 D.

'Ορτύγοκπία, ας, ἡ, quail-striking, an Athen. game described by Poll. 9, 102: v. sub στυφοκόπος; and

'Ορτύγοκπικός, ἡ, ὄν, skilled in ὀρτυγοκπία, playing thereat: from

'Ορτυγοκόπος, ὄν, (ὀρτυξ, κόπτω) playing at ὀρτυγοκπία, a quail-striker, Plat. (Com.) Perial. 4.

'Ορτύγομάνια, ας, ἡ, (ὀρτυξ, μαίνομαι) madness after quails, Chrysipp. ap. Ath. 464 D.

'Ορτύγομήτρα, ας, ἡ, (ὀδοῦς, μήτηρ) a bird which migrates with the quails, perh. the land-rail, Cratin. Xerip. 15; ludicrously applied to Leto, the Ortygian mother, Ar. Av. 870; cf. 'Ορτυγία

Ορυγόπώλης, ου, ὁ, a dealer in rails.

Ὀρυγότροφέϊον, ου, τό, a quail-corp, Arist. Probl. 10, 12, 1: from

Ὀρυγότροφέω, ὦ, to feed or keep quails, M. Anton. 1, 6: from

Ὀρυγότροφος, ου, (ὄρυξ, τρέφω) keeping quails, Plat. Euthyd. 290 D.

ὈΡΥΞ, ὄρυξ, ὁ, the quail, Lat. colurnia, Epich. p. 25, Hdt. 2, 77, Ar. Av. 707, etc.—II. a herb, elsewh. στελεφούρος, Theophr.

Ὀρτων, ὄνω, ὁ, Orton, a city and naevn of the Frentani, Strab. p. 242.

Ὀρτῶς, barbarism for ὀρθῶς, Ar. Thesm.

Ὀρτά, ἡ,=χορδή, a sausage, name of a play of Epicharmus.

Ὀρτυάνον, ὀρτυάνω,=ἐρυγγάνω; pf. ὄρτυα, Gramm. v. ὀρύω.

Ὀρυγος, ου, ὁ, the beard of a he-goat; also written ἡρυγος, q. v.

Ὀρυγή, ἡς, ἡ,=δρυχή, Dion. H. 4, 59; cf. Lob. Phryn. 231.

Ὀρύγιον, ου, τό, Dim. from ὄρυξ.

Ὀρύμιον, ατος, τό, (ὄρύσσω) a place dug out, a pit, ditch, hole, like βόρυς, Lat. scrobs, Hdt. 3, 60; 7, 23, Plat., etc.; an underground passage, Hdt. 4, 200; a ditch or moat, Thuc. 1, 106: a mine, Polyb. 5, 100, 2, etc.:—ὄρ. τύμβου the grave, Eur. Hel. 546:—at Athens,=βαραθρον, the pit into which condemned criminals were thrown, Lycurg. 165, 4, Dinarch. 93, 13.

Ὀρυγμαδός, οὔ, ὁ, a late form for ὀρυγμαδός, Pors. ad Od. 9, 235.

Ὀρυγματίον, ου, τό, dim. from ὀρυγμα. [ᾶ]

Ὀρυμία, ας, ἡ,=δρυμία, Aretae.

Ὀρυμός, ὁ, as root of ὀρυμαδός, only in Gramm.

Ὀρυξ, γγος, ὁ,=ὄρυξ.

Ὀρύω and ὀρύων,=ᾠρύω, Hesych. [ῶ].—II. =ὀρυχω, ὀρύσσω, cf. Lob. Phryn. 318. [ῶ]

Ὀρύζα, ἡς, ἡ, also δρυζον, ου, τό, Theophr., rice, both the plant and the grain. Hence

Ὀρύζτης πλακοῦς, ὁ rice-cake, Ath. 647 D.

Ὀρυζοτροφέω, ὦ, (ὀρύζα, τρέφω) to grow rice, Strab. p. 838 Casaub.

Ὀρυκτήρ, ἡρος, ὁ,=sq., Philo.

Ὀρυκτής, ου, ὁ, (ὄρύσσω) one who digs, a digger.—II. any tool for digging, etc., a spade, mattock, pick-axe, like δρυξ.—III. a plough-share, because it digs furrows; or the furrow itself, Strab. p. 692 Casaub.

Ὀρυκτός, ἡς, ὄν, (ὄρύσσω) dug, τάφος, Il. 1, 179, etc., Xen. An. 1, 7, 14; τάφος, Eur. Tro. 1153.—II. dug out, quarried; τὰ ορυκτά, opp. to τὰ μεταλλευτά, Arist. Meteor. 3, 6, 10, cf. Polyb. 34, 10, 10; ἱχθὺς ὄρ., fossil fish, Polyb. 34, 10, 2.

Ὀρύμαδος, οὔ, ὁ, a loud noise, din, as of a throng of men fighting, working or running about, freq. in Hom. (esp. in Il.), Hes. Sc. 232, 401; also of horses and dogs, Il. 10, 185; 17, 741. The word seems not to have been used of loud voices, shouting, etc., but only of confused, inarticulate sounds; hence also, ὀρυμαγδὸς δοντούμεν, the sound of wood-cutters, Il. 16, 633; ὀρυμαγδὸν ἔθηκε, of the rattling made by throwing a bundle of wood on the ground, Od. 9, 235, cf. Il. 21, 313, of the roar of a mountain torrent, βῆναι μεγάλα ὀρυμαγδῶ, Il. 21, 256; and of the sea, Simon. 125. Epic word.—A later form is ὀρυγμαδός. (From ὀρύω, ὀρυμός, ὄρω, akin to ᾠρύσσω.)

Ὀρυξ, ὄρυξ, ὁ, also δρυγξ, γγος, (δουσεσσω) a pickaxe, or any sharp iron

tool for digging, etc., Anth. P. 6, 297; cf. Lob. Phryn. 231.—II. a kind of gazelle or antelope, in Aegypt and Libya, so called from its pointed horns, F. Bähr Hdt. 4, 192, cf. Ath. 200 F.—III. a great fish, prob. the narwhal, Lat. orca.

Ὀρυξ, ἡ, (ὄρύσσω) a digging, τάφρον, Plut. Pomp. 66.

Ὀρυς, νος, ὁ, an unknown wild animal in Libya, perh. the same with ὄρυς II, Hdt. 4, 192.

ὈΡΥΣΣΩ, Att. -ττω: fut. ὄρυξω: pf. ὄρῶρυχα: 3 plpf. pass. ὄρῶρυκτο, Hdt.: Hom. never uses the augm.

To dig, τάφρον, Il. 7, 341; βόθρον, Od. 11, 25; ἔλτρον, Hdt. 1, 186; γαίαν ὀρύσας, having dug up some earth, Soph. Aj. 659.—2. to dig up, μάλιν, Od. 10, 305; also in mid., λίθους ὀρύσθαι, to have stones dug or quarried, Hdt. 1, 186, cf. 3, 9: pass., ὁ δρυσσόμενος χοῦς, the soil that was dug up, Hdt. 1, 185; ὑπὸ μεταλλείας ὀρύττεσθαι, Plat. Criti. 114 E; cf. sub ὀρυκτός.—2. to dig through, i. e. make a canal through, τὸν ἱσθμὸν (like διορύσσειν), Orac. ap. Hdt. 1, 174; so, τὸ χωρίον ὀρύνκτο, Id. 1, 186.—4. to bury, τι, Xen. Oec. 19, 2.—5. sensu obsceno, like Lat. fodere, Ar. Av. 442. (Perh. akin to ᾠρύσσω, ῥίσσω.)

Ὀρυχή, ἡς, ἡ,=δρυξίς, Plut. 2, 670 A, B: cf. ὀρυγή.

Ὀρύχω,=δρύσσω, Arat. 1086. [ῶ]

Ὀρφακίτης, ου, ὁ, a young ὀρφός, Dorion ap. Ath. 315 B.

Ὀρφακίον, ατος, τό, orphan state, Eur. H. F. 546: [ᾶ] from

Ὀρφαίνεω, (ὀρφάνος) to take care of, rear orphans, παιδὰς, τέκνα, etc., Eur. Alc. 165, 297:—pass. c. fut. mid.,=ὀρφάνος εἰμι, to be an orphan, Ib. 535, Supp. 1132; cf. παρθευόμεναι.

Ὀρφαῖν'α, ας, ἡ, orphanhood, Plat. Legg. 926 E: generally, bereavement, want of, ὀρφ. στεφάνων, Pind. I. 8 (7), 14.

Ὀρφαίνω, (ὀρφάνος) to make an orphan: generally, to bereave, deprive, τινά τινος, Pind. P. 4, 504; to make destitute, ἄνδρ' ἴστων, Eur. Alc. 397.—Pass. to be left in orphanhood, Ib. 6, 22; ὀρφαίνεσθαι βίον, Soph. Tr. 942.

Ὀρφαίνικός, ἡ, ὄν, for ὀρφάνος, orphaned, fatherless, παῖς, Il. 6, 432; 11, 394; but, ἡμαρ ὀρφαίνικόν, the day which makes one an orphan, i. e. orphanhood, Il. 22, 490; so, ὀρφ. τύχη, Plat. Legg. 928 A; ὀρφ. συμβόλαια, Ib. 922 A.

Ὀρφάνος, ου,=foreg., γῆρας, Leon. Tar. 99.

Ὀρφαίνιστής, οὔ, ὁ, (ὀρφαίνω) one who takes care of orphans, a guardian, Soph. Aj. 512.

Ὀρφάνος, ἡ, ὄν, but in Att. (acc to Pors. Aj. 507. Hec. 147) always ὄν, (though Dind. Eur. El. 1010 has ὀρφανά, and Plat. Legg. 926 C has τοὺς ὀρφάνους καὶ ὀρφανάς)—orphaned, without parents, fatherless, ὀρφανά, orphan-daughters, Od. 20, 68; ὀρφάν' τέκνα, Hes. Op. 332; also, ὀρφ. πατρός, left of father, Eur. El. 1. c.: and so, from Pind. downwards, more widely, bereft of, ἑταίρων I. 7, 16; κρατός, Sosith. ap. Herm. Opusc. 1, 55; ὀρφάνοι ὕβριος, free from insolence, Pind. I. 4, 14; hence even of parents, ὀρφάνοι γενεᾶς, left of offspring, childless, Id. O. 9, 92; ὀρφ. παῖδων, τέκνων, Eur. Hec. 150, Dict. 1, Plat. Legg. 730 D; νεοσσὸν ὀρφάνον λέχος, Soph. Ant. 425.—Comic metaph., ὀρφ. ταρίχιν, salt-fish with-

out sauce, Pherecr. Aut. m. 4: cf. ῥοός I. fin. (Later shortd. form ὀρφός, Lat. orbus, cf. Germ. Erbe. The root is prob. Sanscr. rabh, Lat. rapio, our rest.)

Ὀρφάνοτροφέϊον, ου, τό, an orphan-hospital: from

Ὀρφάνοτροφέω, ὦ, to bring up orphans: from

Ὀρφάνοτροφός, ου, (ὀρφάνος, τρέφω) bringing up orphans.

Ὀρφάνοφύλαξ, ἄκος, ὁ, (ὀρφάνος, φύλαξ) one who guards orphans: at Athens, the ὀρφάνοφύλακες were guardians of orphans who had lost their fathers in war, Xen. Vectig. 2, 7, ubi v. Schneid. [ῶ]

Ὀρφάνομαι, (ὀρφάνος) as pass., to be orphaned or destitute, Anth. P. 6, 101.

†Ὀρφεός, α, ου, of or relating to Orpheus, Ὀρφικ, οἱ Ὀρφ. ὕμνοι, Plat.

†Ὀρφεοτελεστής, οὔ, ὁ, (Ὀρφεός, τελέω II), one who initiates into the mysteries of Orpheus, in genl. a hierophant, Theophr., Plut. 2, 224 E.

†Ὀρφεύς, εως, ὁ, Orpheus, son of Oeagrus and Calliope, a famous ancient mystical poet of Thrace, an Argonaut, torn in pieces by the Bacchantes, Aesch. Ag. 1629, etc.; v. Müller Lit. of Greece, 1, p. 231 sqq.

†Ὀρφεύς, εως, ὁ,=δρφοός, ὀρφέας, Meineke Com. Fragn. 3, p. 433.

†Ὀρφικός, ἡς, ὄν, Ὀρφικ, οἱ Ὀρφ. κοί, sc. ποιηταί, the followers of Orpheus, Apollod.: v. Müller, l. c.

†Ὀρφιον, ου, τό, dim. from ὀρφός, Alex. Trall.

†Ὀρφίσκος, ου, ὁ,=κίχλη II, Pan. crat. ap. Ath. 305 D.

†Ὀρφαῖος, α, ου, dark, dusky, in Hom. always epith. of night, Il. 10, 83, etc.; which was later called simply ὀρφναῖα, Ar. Rh., Anth.—II. nightly, by night, πῦρ, Aesch. Ag. 21: from

Ὀρφη, ἡς, ἡ, darkness, esp. of the night, night, first in Theogn. 1075 and Pind., who has both ἐν ὀρφνῃ and ἐν ὀρφαισιν, O. 1, 115, P. 1, 43, so, δι' ὀρφνης, Eur. Supp. 994; ῥοῦρος ὀρφνη, Eur. H. F. 46; ἐνέρον ἐκ ὀρφάν, Ib. 352:—also in late prose, Polyb. 18, 2, 7, Phintys ap. Stob. p. 445, 18. (Akin to adjs. ὀρφνός, ὀρφνινός, Lat. fuscus: the root is ἐρεβός.)

†Ὀρφήεις, εσσα, en, poet. for ὀρφός, Q. Sm. 3, 657, Manetho.

†Ὀρφηθεν, (ὀρφη) adv., from darkness, from the night.

†Ὀρφνός, ἡ, ου,=ὀρφνός: ὀρφνινον χρώμα, a colour mixed of black, red and white (but with most black), a brownish gray, Plat. Tim. 68 C; put by Xen. between πορφύρεος and φοινίκινος, Cyr. 8, 3, 3.

†Ὀρφνός, ου,=ὀρφνός, Plut. 2, 565 C.

†Ὀρφνός, ιδος, ἡ, (ὀρφνός) a dark garment.

†Ὀρφνίτης, ου, ὁ, dub. epith. of a τάλαρος in Leon. Tar. 9, 4.

†Ὀρφνός, ἡ, ὄν, dark, dusky, like ὀρφνινός, Nic. ap. Ath. 684 C.

†Ὀρφνῶδης, ες, (ὀρφνη, εἶδος) dark, dusky, Hipp.

†Ὀρφοβότης, ου, ὁ, for ὀρφαναβότης,=ὀρφανατρόφος, from ὀρφός, Hence

†Ὀρφοβοτία, ας, ἡ, the care or education of orphans, Lob. Phryn. 521.

†Ὀρφός, ὁ, Att. ὀρφός, not ὀρφός, Meineke Com. Fragn. 2, p. 99:—a delicate sea-fish of the ὀρφη kind, Lat. orphus, Ar. Vesp. 493, Comici ap. Ath. 315.

†Ὀρφός, ἡ, ὄν, late shortd. form from ὀρφάνος. Hence

†Ὀρφώω, ὦ,=ὀρφάνω, ὀρφάνίζω

† Ὀρφῶνδος, ὁ, Orphondas, a Theban, victor in the Pythian games, Paus. 10, 7, 7.

* Ὀρφῶς, ὁ, Att. for ὄρφος.

* Ὀρχαλίδης, οὐ, ὁ, Orchalides, a hill near Haliartus, Orac. ap. Plut. l.ys. 29.

* Ὀρχάνη, ἡ, v. ὀρχάνη.

* Ὀρχάμος, οὐ, ὁ, (ὄρχος) strictly, the first of a row, a file-leader (Germ. *Kittmeister*); hence, generally, the first, in Hom. and Hes. always masc., and only in the phrases ὄρχαμος ἀνδρῶν, ὄρχαμε λαῶν;—the former being applied even to the swine-herd Eumaeus, oft. in Od.; and the cow-herd Philoteus, Od. 20, 185:—ὄρχ. στρατῷ, Aesch. Pers. 129:—in Att. freq. for the Coryphaeus or leader of the chorus.—Ep. word.

* Ὀρχάνη, ἡ, ὁ, a hedge or fence, for ἐρκώνη, as ὀρχάνη for ἐργάνη: but ἡ ὀρχάνη in Poll., enclosed and planted land, a park, ought prob. to be corrected ὀρκάνη. [ἄ]

* Ὀρχάς, ὁδος, ἡ,=ὀρχάνη: but in Soph. Fr. 935, it seems to be enclosing, as epith. of στέγη.

* Ὀρχάς, ὁδος, ἡ, (ὄρχος) a kind of olive, so called from its shape, Nic., and Virg. G. 2, 86; cf. ὄρχος III.

* Ὀρχαῖος, οὐ, ὁ, a piece of land enclosed and planted, an orchard (Milton's orchard), garden, Hom.; φυτόν ὀρχατος, a kitchen-garden, II. 14, 123. (From ὄρχος, like μέσας from μέσος, μύχατος from μυχός, etc.)

* Ὀρχεῖδιον, οὐ, τό, dim. from ὄρχης, Diosc.

* Ὀρχέομαι, f. -ήσομαι: aor. ὥρχησθην: dep. mid. To dance: II. 18, 594, Od. 8, 371, Hes., etc.; c. acc. cognato, Λακωνικὰ σχήματα ὀρχεῖσθαι, to dance Laconian steps, Hdt. 6, 129; ὄρχ. τῷ Περσικῷ, Xen. Cyr. 6, 4, 12:—but also c. acc., to represent by dancing or pantomime, τὴν τοῦ Κῆνον τεκνογονίαν, τὸν Αἰάντα, Luc. Salt. 80, 83, cf. Valck. Adon. p. 390 (so in Horace, *Satyrum, Cyclopsa moveri*, Heind. ad Sat. 1, 5, 63):—ὀρχεῖσθαι ταῖς χερσὶ (like χειρονομεῖν in Hdt.), Antiph. Kär. 1: also, δόσω τῷ Τεγεῖν ποσειδέοντον ὀρχήσασθαι, to dance in or on, Orac. ap. Hdt. I, 66.—2, generally, to leap, ὀρχεῖται καρδία φόβῳ, Aesch. Chc. 167, cf. Anaxand. Incert. 8, and Ion infra cit.; Θεσσαλὶν ὀρχήσασθαι, Thessaly shook, trembled, Caill. Del. 139.—II. post-Hom. in act. ὀρχέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, to make to dance, hence in genl. to put in motion, shake,=μετεωρίζω, πάλλω, cf. Plat. Crat. 407 A: very rare, but we have ὀρχεῖν φένας, to make one's heart leap, Ion ap. Ath. 21 A; ὀρκῆσι in Ar. Thesm. is a barbarism for ὀρχῆ. Prob. from ὄρχος, ὄρχατος, as in Germ. *Reize*, *Reihe* is a row of dancers, and so a dance.)

* Ὀρχηδόν, adv., (ὄρκος) one after another, man by man, Lat. *virutim*, Hdt. 7, 144; like ἡβηδόν and the Homeric *ἠνδορακίς*.

* Ὀρχηδῶς, οὐ, ὁ, Ion., but Att. ὀρχηδῶς, (ὀρχέομαι) a dancing, the dance, φιλοπαίγμων, Od. 23, 134; ὠλετήρ τ' ἡλκερὶς καὶ ἀνέμωσος ὀρχηδῶσι, II. 13, 637; cf. Hes. Sc. 282:—later esp., pantomimic dancing.

* Ὀρχημα, ατος, τό, (ὀρχέομαι) a dance, pantomimic performance, Soph. Aj. 700, Xen. Symp. 2, 23, Luc. Salt. 70.

* Ὀρχηνοί, ὦν, οἱ, the Orcheni, a class, a family of the Chaldaei, Strab. p. 739.

* Ὀρχησις, εως, ἡ, (ὀρχέομαι) dan-

cing, the dance, Epich. p. 79; esp. *pantomimic dancing*, Hdt. 6, 129, oft. in Luc. de Salt.:—a part of ἡ γυμναστική acc. to Plat. Legg. 795 D; ἡ ἐν ὀπλοῖς ὄρχ., Id. Crat. 406 D.

* Ὀρχησμός, οὐ, ὁ, Att. fo. ὀρχηθός, Aesch. Eum. 376.

* Ὀρχηστήρ, ἥρος, ὁ,=sq. κοῦροι ὀρχηστίης, II. 18, 494.

* Ὀρχηστής, οὐ, ὁ, (ὀρχέομαι) a dancer, II. 16, 617: later esp. a *pantomimic dancer*, παντόμιμος, Luc.: ὁρ. πολέμου, a dancer of the war dance, i. e. a warrior, Wern. Tryph. p. 434.—II. a dancing-master, Plat. Euthyd. 276 D.—III. a leaping sea-fish, Opp. Hence

* Ὀρχηστικός, ἡ, ὄν, of, fit for, given to dancing, ὄρχ. ποίσις, a poem in a dancing (i. e. trochaic) metre, of the old satyr drama, Arist. Poët. 4, 18, cf. κορδακίος: ἡ -κή (sc. τέχνη) the art of dancing, Plat. Legg. 816 A:—*pantomimic*, Luc. Salt. 31.

* Ὀρχηστοδιδάσκυλος, οὐ, ὁ, a dancing master, Xen. Symp. 2, 15.

* Ὀρχηστομῖνέω, ὦ, to be dancing-mad, Luc. Salt. 85.

* Ὀρχηστοπόλος, ὁ, poet. for ὀρχηστής, Salm. in Solin. 986 A.

* Ὀρχήστρα, ας, ἡ, (ὀρχέομαι) an orchestra, in the Attic theatre a large semicircular space on which the chorus danced, having on its diameter the stage (which was raised above it), and on its circumference the spectators' seats: in it stood the θυμέλη, Plat. Apol. 26 E, cf. Dict. Antiqu. p. 968 sq. —metaph., ὄρχ. πολέμου, Plat. 2, 193 E.

* Ὀρχήστρια, ας, ἡ, fem. from ὀρχηστήρ, a dancing girl.

* Ὀρχηστρίς, ὁδος, ἡ,=foreg., Arist. Eth. Eud. 7, 13, 2.

* Ὀρχηστικός, ἡ, ὄν,=ὀρχηστικός, Ath. 531 C.

* Ὀρχήστριον, οὐ, τό, dim. from ὀρχήστρα.

* Ὀρχηστρίς, ἰδος, ἡ,=ὀρχήστρια, Ar. Ach. 1093, Nub. 996, Plat., etc.

* Ὀρχηστὺς, ὄος, ἡ, Ion. for ὀρχηστὺς, the dance, Hom., also in Eur. Cycl. 171; contr. dat. ὀρχηστῦν, Od. 8, 253; 17, 605. [ῶ in nom. and acc. only.]

* Ὀρχήλιον, οὐ, τό, dim. from ὄρχης. [ἄ]

* Ὀρχήλιος, οὐ, ὁ, a bird, prob. the wren, (cf. τροχίλος), Ar. Av. 568, Vesp. 153; also βασιλικός, σαλπικτήης: a bird of ill omen at weddings, Spohn de Extr. Od. Parte, p. 123. [ἄ]

* Ὀρχίπεδῶν, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (ὀρχίπεδον) to seize the testicles, Ar. Av. 142.

* Ὀρχίπεδον, ἡς, ἡ, (ὄρχης, πέδη) strictly restraint of the testicles, hence impotence, Anth. P. 10, 100.

* Ὀρχίπεδίζω,=ὀρχίπεδῶν.

* Ὀρχίπεδον, οὐ, τό, usu. in plur. τὰ ὀρχίπεδα, the testicles; ὀρχίπεδ' ἔλκειν=ὀρχίπεδῶν, Ar. Eq. 772, Ar. 442. (From ὄρχης and πέδον, like λακκοπέδον.) [ἄ]

* ὈΡΧΙΣ, ιος and εως, ὁ, Att. nom. pl. ὄρχεις, Ion. ὄρχιες, a testicle, the testicles, Hdt. 4, 109.—II. the orchis, a plant so called from the form of its root, Diosc. 3, 141.—III. ἡ ὄρχις, a kind of olive, v. ὀρχύς.

* Ὀρχιστηνὴ, ἡς, ἡ, Orchistene, a region in Armenia, Strab. p. 528.

* Ὀρχιή, ἡς, ἡ,=ὀρχάνη, Hesych.

* Ὀρχομενία, ας, ἡ, the territory of Orchomenus in Boeotia, Strab. p. 401: prop. fem. from Ὀρχομένιος.

* Ὀρχομενίον, οὐ, τό, side with the Orchomenians.

* Ὀρχομένιος, α, ον, of Orchomenus, Orchomenian.

* Ὀρχομένος, οὔ, ἡ, †Thuc. 1, 113,

ὁ, II. 4, 76, Orchomenus, the same as several Greek cities, the most famous of which was Ὀρχομενός Μινυεῖος in Boeotia, for its site is the modern Skripou, II. 2, 511; Od. II, 284; Thuc.; etc.†: cf. Müller's Orchom. u. die Minyer.—†2. a city of Arcadia; on its site is mod. Kalpaki, II. 2, 605; ὁ Ὀρχ., Thuc. 5, 61.—3. a city of Euboea, Strab. p. 416.—II. as masc. pr. n., ὁ, son of Minyas, fabled founder of Orch. (1), Paus. 9, 36, 6.—2. son of Lycaon, fabled founder of Orch. (2), Id. 8, 3, 3.—Others in Apollod., etc.

* ὈΡΧΟΣ, οὐ, ὁ, a row of trees, a place planted with rows of trees, an orchard, garden, vineyard, Od. 7, 127; 24, 341, Hes. Sc. 296: ὄρχος ὑπελίδος, a vineyard, Ar. Ach. 995. (*Ὀρχατος is a lengthd. form. Hence, ὄρχαμος, the first of a row or rank. Others derive it from εἰργω, ἐρκος, and make its orig. signif. an inclosure.)—II. in Gramm. also=ὄρνυμα, a pit, from ὄρνυσσω, although some recog. nize the Lat. *Orcus* in this signif.

* Ὀρχοτομέω, ὦ, (ὄρχης, τέμνω) to castrate: perh. better ὀρχιτομέω. Hence

* Ὀρχοτομία, ας, ἡ, castration: perh. better ὀρχιτομία.

* Ὀρωδέω,=ὀρρώδεω, dub.

* Ὀρώδης, ες, (ὄρος, εἶδος) mountainous, for ὀροειδής.—II. (ὄρός) like curds curdled.

* Ὀρώρα, ας, ε, 2 perf. of ὀρνυμι. II

* Ὀρώρει, 3 sing. plqpf. of ὀρνυμι. Hom., and Hes.

* Ὀρώρεται, pass. form of ὀρνυμι, equiv. to ὀρωρε, θυμὸς ὀρώρεται, Od. 19, 377, 524 sub j. ὀρώρηται, II. 13, 271.

* Ὀρωρέχεται, 3 pl. perf. pass. ω ὀρέγω, II. 16, 834.

* Ὀρωρέχато, 3 pl. plqpf. pass. ω ὀρέγω, II. 11, 26.

* Ὀρώρητα, Att. perf. from ὀρρύσσω.

* Ὀρώρωντο, 3 sing. plqpf. pass. of ὀρρύσσω, Hdt.

* ὌΣ, 'H, 'O,—A. relative pronoun, Lat. *qui*: more rarely,—B. demonstr. pronoun for οὗτος, Lat. *hic*: and,—C. ὅς, ἡ, ὄν, possessive adjunct, usu. of the third pers. sing., Lat. *suus*.

* Ὄς is declined just like the article, except that in Att. prose the relat. pron. has gen. οὗ, ἡς, οὗ, etc., never τοῦ, τῆς, τοῦ, etc. Further should be remarked the Ion. gen. δου, II. 2, 325, Od. 1, 70, fem. ἡς, II. 16, 208; Hom. always has fem. dat. pl. ἡς and ἡσι.—Besides this usu. relat. pron. the Ep. writers from Hom. downwards as well as the Ion., Dor., and the Trag. poets use in same signif. the article with the accent ὅ, ἡ, τό,—v sub ὁ C.

A. RELAT. PRONOUN, *who, which or that*: very freq. even in Hom.—I. in two relat. clauses, joined by καὶ or δέ, the relat. pron. is sometimes omitted in the second, though the case be different from that of the first clause, as, δοίη δ' ὦ κ' ἐθέλοι, καὶ οἱ κεχαρμένους ἔλθοι (for καὶ ὅς οἱ κεχαρμένους ἔλθοι), Od. 2, 54, cf. 2, 114; 20, 342; sometimes also in prose, cf. Herm. Vig. n. 28.—II. in two relat. clauses, joined by καὶ, τε, ὅς or ἡ, the relat. pron. is oft. replaced in the sec. cond. clause by a pers. pron., as, ὅς μέγα πάντων Ἀργείων κρατεῖ, καὶ οἱ πείθονται Ἀχαιοί (for καὶ ὅς πείθονται Ἀχ.), II. 1, 79, cf. 3, 235, Od. 1, 70, Orac. ap. Hdt. I, 47; a kind of anacoluthon, not rare even in prose Herm. Vig. n. 28.—III. the relat. pron.

very often takes the case of the antecedent by attraction, as, *τῆς γενεῆς, ἥς τοῦτ' ἐπεὶ εὐρύσκα Ζεὺς ὤκε* (for *ἡν-δῶκε*), where, however, *ποινὴν* follows in acc., just as if it were *ἦν* and not *ἥς*, II. 5, 265:—this is very freq. in Att., v. Jelf Gr. Gr. § 822, Herm. Vig. Append. V: for the contrary attraction of the anteced. to the case of the relat., v. Jelf § 824.—IV. the relat. pron. is sometimes replaced by a relat. adv., esp. *ὧς*, most freq. in Hom., e. g. II. 14, 45: 23, 50, but also in Att.: but,—2. reversely, the Att. oft. use the relat. pron. for *ὧς*τε, esp. if *οὕτω* goes before, Valck. Hdt. 4, 52, Soph. Ant. 220, Ar. Ach. 737.—V. the neut. of the relat. pron. is used by the Att. in independent clauses, *ὃ δὲ πάντων μέγιστον, ὃ δὲ πάντων δεινότατον*, etc., just as if *τοῦτω* with a predicate went before: in this case the next clause usu. begins with *γάρ*, *οὔτε*, *ἐπειδὴ*, *εἰ*, etc., Wolf Dem. Lept. p. 372, Matth. Gr. Gr. § 432, 5.—VI. the relat. pron. also stands for *ὅσα*, as in Lat. *qui* for *ut*, to express an end or intention, as, *ὡς γέγονεν ἦκαν, ὃς ἀγγέλλει γυναικί*, they send a messenger to tell., Od. 15, 458, v. Jelf. Gr. Gr. § 836, 4; though in this case *ὃς* *κε* is more usu., v. Aa. III. 3.—VII. the relat. pron. is also simply *he who*, *that which*, as our *what*, and in poetry, *who*: so also in indirect questions for *ὧς*τε, but only in Hdt., and Att., v. Jelf § 877, Obs. 3, 4: never in direct questions like *τίς*; *τί*;

A a., the relat. pron. joined with particles or conjunctions:—I. *ὃς* γέ, Lat. *qui quidem*, gives the relat. a limiting or distinguishing force, *who at least*, and so almost like Lat. *quippe qui*, since it was *he who*., Herm. Soph. O. T. 688: post-Hom.—II. *ὃς* καί, *who also*, *who too*, Hom.: but *καὶ* *ὃς*, *and who*, Herm. I. c.; cf. *ὅς*τε.—III. *ὃς* *κε* or *κεν*, Att. *ὃς* *ἄν*, is used in case of uncertainty, much like *ὧς*τε, Lat. *quicunque, whosoever, who if any*., where it is left undetermined whether there be such an one or no; usu. with subj., more rarely in opt., cf. *ἄν* B. III, IV: very freq. in Hom.—2. *ὃς* *κε* is also used so as to contain the anteced. in itself, much like *εἰ* *τις*, as, *νεμεσώμην γε μὲν οὐδὲν κλαίειν, ὃς τε θάνατος*, I am not wroth that men should weep for whoever be dead, Od. 4, 196: *ὅστις* is also used in this way.—3. for *ὅσα*, like Lat. *qui* for *ut*, to express an intention, II. 9, 165, cf. A. VI.—“Ὅσπερ, ὅστε, ὅστις will be found each under its own head.

A b., absol. usage of certain cases of the relat. pron.:—I. gen. sing. neut. *οὗ*, to mark—1. time, in Hom. only in form *ἐξ οὗ*, *from the time when, since*, II. 1, 6, Od. 2, 90, etc.: later also *οὗ* alone, *when*: *ἔστιν οὗ*, *sometimes, at times*:—in full, *ἐξ οὗ χρόνον, ἔστιν οὗ χρόνον*.—2. place, *of which place*, i. e. *where*, post-Hom., but very freq. in Att.: *ἔστιν οὗ*, *in some places, in many places*; also, like *ἥ*, joined with verbs of motion, cf. Heind. Plat. Phaed. 108 B.—II. dat. sing. fem. *ᾧ*, of place, *ᾧ*, *where*, and Lat. *qua*, at *which place*, i. e. *where*, very freq. in Hom., and Ep.; usu. *ᾧ* *ῥα*, also *ᾧ* *οἷ*, Hom., also has in this signf. Ep. dat. *ᾧ* *ἡ*, though in Od. Wolf writes *ἡ*:—more rarely *οἷ* motion to a place, *whither*, II. 13, 329: in full *τῇ*, *ᾧ*, *there, where*., *thither, whither*., II. 15, 46, Hes. Op. 206.—2. of the way or manner, like *ὅπως*, as, which Hom. mostly uses in the phrase, *ἡ* *θέμις* *ἐστίν*, as ‘his right.

(though some write *ἡ* *θέμις* *ἐστίν*, v. sub *θέμις* I): in this signf. also Hom. has *ἡ*, e. g. Od. 3, 87: *ἐστὶ τῇ με νικᾷς*, you have found a way to conquer me, Hdt. I, 40: freq. in Att., so far as, Lat. *qua*, *quatenus*.—3. with comparat. like Lat. *quo plus*.—4. with superl. adv., *ἡ* *μάλιστα*, *ἡ* *ῥάστα*, *ἡ* *ἄριστον*, etc., like *ὡς* *μάλιστα*, and Lat. *quam celerrime*, etc., oft. in Xen.; cf. Jac. A. P. p. 901.—III. acc. sing. neut. *ὃ*, very freq. for *ὅν* *ὃ* or *ὅτι*, *that*, *how* *that*, and so also *because*, like Lat. *quod*, freq. in Hom.—2. in Att. at the beginning of a clause, *wherefore*, Lat. *quapropter*, allowed by Pors. Hec. 13; but Matthia’s examples, Eur. Phoen. 155, 263, may be more simply explained: also, the acc. neut. pl. *ᾧ* is taken in this signf., Herm. Soph. Tr. 137; and dat. sing. *ᾧ*, Valck. Phoen. 157.—3. *ὃ* for *whereas* is ascribed to Thuc. 2, 40, by Viger, Arnold, etc., but there it must be taken as a nomin., v. Poppe I. c., and Proleg. p. 134; and for Thuc. 3, 12, v. Göller ad l.

B. DEMONSTR. PRON. for *οὗτος* or *ὁδε*, this, *that*: oft. also like *αὐτός*, simply as pron. of 3 pers. *he, she, it*, in Hom. usu. in nom. sing. masc., as II. 6, 59, Od. 1, 286; in nom. plur. only Od. 4, 653; also in nom. neut. II. 23, 9, Od. 24, 190: Hom. usu. has either the negat. *οὐδὲ*, *μηδὲ*, before it, or, *γάρ*, *καί*, immediately after: *καὶ* *ὃς* or *καὶ* *οὗτος*, Hdt. 8, 56, Xen. Symp. I, 15, Plat. Theag. 129 B; also in fem., *καὶ* *ἥ*, Hdt. 7, 18, Plat. Symp. 201 E; in the oblique cases the article only is used.—II. in opposition, *οἷ*., *οἷ*., *these*., *those*., or the one party., the other, II. 21, 353; so, *οἷ*., *οἷ*., II. 23, 498: in later Att., esp. Dem., *ὃς* *μὲν*., *ὃς* *δέ*., freq. in all cases: *ᾧ* *μὲν*., *ᾧ* *δέ*., *partly*., *partly*., Hemst. Thom. M. p. 1, Valck. Annot. Ined. p. 141, Tittm.: *ὃς* *μὲν*., *ὃς* *δέ*., first in Theogn. 205, though the reading varies.—III. *ὃς* *καὶ* *ὃς*, *such and such a person*, so *and so*, Hdt. 4, 68: the obl. cases are taken from the article.—IV. in Att. this pron. is most freq. used for the personal in the form *ἡ* *δ’* *ὃς*, *ἡ* *δ’* *ἥ*, *said he, said she*, esp. in the Platonic dialogues; cf. sub *ἡμῖ*.

C. POSSESSIVE PRON. *ὃς*, *ἥ*, *ὅν*, (never *ὃ*), v. esp. II. 1, 609, Od. 11, 515.—1. most usu. of the third person, for *ἐός*, *his, her*, Od. 23, 150, II. 6, 170: in this signf. only Hom. has the gen. *οἷο*, II. 4, 333, Od. 1, 330, etc.: not unknown to Trag., as Soph. Tr. 525, cf. Seidl. Eur. El. 477, but never found in Att. prose.—II. of the second person, for *σός*, *thy, thine*, Od. 1, 402, Hes. Op. 379, and as v. I. 19, 174.—III. of the first person, for *ἐμός*, *my, mine*, Od. 9, 28; 13, 320, Ap. Rh. 4, 1015, Mosch. 4, 77.—Signs. II and III are acknowledged by the old Gramm., and Wolf supports them, Prolegg. p. cccxlviii; while Buttm., Lexil. s. v. *ἐμός* 5 n, rejects them, alleging the ease with which most of these places may be altered; but this alone is not a strong argument, since in the other pronouns *ἐός*, *σφείς*, *σφέτερος*, and esp. *αὐτός*, we find the same confusion of persons; or rather the pron. seems to be orig. simply possessive, taking its person from the context, but to have been gradually superseded by *ἐμός* and *σός*, though learned poets, like Ap. Rh., still retained it.—More-over *ὃς* always strengthens the notion of property—his own, etc., and even absol. *one’s own*, *ἡς* *παιδός*, Od. 9, 34, where *τις* follows: hence, as

Buttm. I. c. remarks, Wolf did well in II. 14, 221, 264; 16, 36; 19, 174 etc., to write *ὅρεσι σῆσιν*, not *φρεσὶ ἦσιν*; and in Od. 15, 542, *ὁρᾶσι σοῖσιν*, not *ὁρᾶσιν οἰσίν*,—because here there is no such emphatic notion of property: not to mention that the possessive pron. *ὃς*, *ἥ*, *ὅν*, always has the digamma in Hom.: cf. Lat. *s-uus*, i. e. *s-uus*, *s-φτέρος*; so too *οὗ*, *οὗ*; *ἔ*, *ae*—*ὄσα*, v. sub *ὄσος* IV.

‘Ὅσάκι, and -κις, adv., (*ὄσος*) *as many times as, as often as*, Plat. Theaet. 143 A: in Hom. always in Ion. form *ὄσάκι*, II. 21, 265; 22, 194; relative to *τοσάκι*, Od. 11, 585. [a]

‘Ὅσαπλῆσιν, *on, as many fold as, as many times as*, Arist. Probl. 21, 22, 2.

‘Ὅσάποιν, -ποιν, gen. -ποδος, *with as many feet as*, [a]

‘Ὅσάτιος, v. sub *ὄσάτιος*.

‘Ὅσάῃ, (*ὄσος*) adv., *in as many ways as, also, ὁσαῃῃπερ*, Plat. Tim. 43 E. (This and the two next forms come from an absol. *ὄσαχός*, as does the adv. *ὄσάκι* from *ὄσαχός*.)

‘Ὅσάχον, (*ὄσος*) adv., *in as many places as*, Dem. 682, 12; also—*ὄσάκι*.

‘Ὅσάχως, adv.—*ὁσαῃῃ*, Arist. Metaph. 4, 7, 4, Top. I, 14, 1.

‘ὄσδος, also *ὄσος*, Aeol. for *ὄζος*, Sappho 35.

‘ὄσω, Dor. for *ὄζω*.

‘ὄσέτιος, *on, and* *ὄσέτιος, on, (ὄσος, ἔτος) yearly*, Lat. *quotannis*, dub., but cf. sq.

‘ὄσμεραι, adv. for *ὄσαι ἡμέραι*, *as many days as are, i. e. daily, day by day*, Lat. *quotidie*, Ar. Plut. 1006, Thuc. 7, 27, Alex. Incert. 36; foll. by *ἔως ἄν*, ap. Dem. 707, 13; cf. *ὄσος* I. 4.

‘ὄσια, *ac, ἡ*, Ionic *ὄσῃ*, strictly fem. from *ὄσιος*, *divine law, the law of nature, all that is hallowed or allowed thereby*: *οὐχ ὄσῃ*, Att. *οὐχ ὄσια*, c. inf. it is against the law of God and nature to., Od. 16, 423; 22, 412, Pind. P. 9, 61, Hdt. 2, 45; but, *ὄσῃ ἐστὶ*, Att. *ὄσια ἐστὶ*, it accords with such law, Hdt. 2, 171: so, *ἐκ πάσης ὄσῃς*, H. Hom. Merc. 470; and, *πολλῇ ὄσῃ*, *ὅταν τοῦ πρῶτου γματός νομίται*, to hold a thing fully sanctioned, Ar. Plut. 682:—cf. *ὄσιος*.—II. the service or worship owed by man to God, *rites, offering, etc.*, *ὄσῃ κρέων*, the right to eat of the meat of the offering, H. Hom. Merc. 130; *ὄσῃς ἐπιβῆναι*, to enter on, perform the due rites, H. Cer. 211, Merc. 173: *ὄσῃ γένετο*, the rites were duly performed, H. Ap. 237.—2. esp. the funeral rites, the last honours paid to the dead, as in Lat. *iusta facere*, Wyttben. Plut. 2, 375 E.—III. proverb., *ὄσια ἐνεκα ποιεῖσθαι* *τι*, to do a thing for form’s sake, Lat. *dicis causa*, Seidl. Eur. I. T. 1428 (1461), an expression borrowed from the mere outward performance of religious rites: cf. sub *ἀπόστω* IV.

—IV.—*ὄσιότης* 2, Lat. *pietas*, only in late authors, as Iambli. [a]

‘ὄσιως—*ὄσῳ*, dub.

‘ὄσιος, *a, on*, hallowed, i. e. sanctioned or allowed by the law of God or of nature, hence,—1. as opp. to *δικαίος* (that which is sanctioned by human law), *πρὸς θεοῦς ὄσιον καὶ πρὸς ἀνθρώπων δίκαιον*, cf. Thuc. 5, 104: hence also in a freq. antithesis, *τὰ ὄσια καὶ δίκαια*, things of divine and human or divine, Plat. Polit. 301 D, etc.; expressed fully, *τὰ πρὸς τοὺς ἀνθρώπους δίκαια καὶ τὰ πρὸς τοὺς θεοὺς ὄσια*, Polyb. 23, 10, 8; c. omnino Plat. Euthyphro 6 E, sq.:—also, *ὄσια καὶ νόμματα*, Ar. Thesm. 676.—2. as opp. to *ἱερός* (that which belongs sole-ly to the gods), not forbidden by the law

god or nature, ἱερὰ καὶ δαία, the property of gods and men, things sacred and profane, Thuc. 2, 52, Plat. Legg. 357 B, etc.: δαίον or δαία (ἑστὶ) foll. by inf., it is lawful, not forbidden by any law, Hdt. 9, 79, Pind. P. 9, 62: οὐκ ἔστιον ποιεῖναι, I deem it impious, Hdt. 2, 170:—hence, δαίον χωρίον, a place which may be trodden by man without impiety, and so=βέβηλος, Lat. profanus, Ar. Lys. 743, cf. Soph. O. C. 167: θεοῖς δαίον τι δρᾶν, to discharge a duty men owe the gods, Eur. Supp. 40, cf. Hipp. 1081: so, δαία ἄλγυν, ποιεῖν, Hdt. 9, 79, φρονεῖν, Eur. El. 1203, etc.—On this twofold relation of δαίος, v. Ruhnck. Tim., Stallb. Plat. Rep. 344 A.—II. more rarely of persons, pious, devout, religious, Trag.: c. gen., ἱερῶν πατρώων δαίος, revering the sacred rites of their forefathers, Aesch. Theb. 1010; so, δαίαι χεῖρες, pure, clean hands, Aesch. Cho. 378, Soph. O. C. 470.—III. adv. δαίως, Eur. Hipp. 1287, Plat., etc.: οὐχ δαίως, Thuc. 2, 5.—IV. Hom. only uses subst. δαίη, formed from δαίος, Att. δαίῃ, q. v. Hence

‘Οσιότης, ηὗρος, ἡ, divine or natural law, justice; hence,—I. objectively, religious, religious observance, Plut. 2, 59 f, Alcib. 34.—2. subjectively, piety, reverence for the gods, holiness, Plat. rep. 329 C, cf. omnino Euthyphro 4 E, sq., Xen. Cyr. 6, 1, 47

‘Οσιουργεῖν, ὦ, to do a holy or pious work: from

‘Οσιουργός, ὄν, (ῥίσιος, *ἔργω) doing pious work, Eccl.

‘Οσίω, ὦ, (ῥίσιος) to make holy, halve, free from guilt by expiatory offerings, Lat. expiare, φοναῖς ὀσιῶν, to purify by banishment, Eur. Or. 515; ὀσιῶν τινα κατιόντα, to reinstate a citizen on his return from exile, Dem.

9:—mid., στόμια ὀσιῶσθαι, to keep one's tongue pure, not to speak intemperately, for στόμια ὀσιῶν ἔχειν, Eur. Arch. 70, cf. 114.—II. ὀσιῶν τινα τῇ, to inter one out of piety, Philostr. ‘Οσιρία, ὦ, to be given to the worship Osiris, Plut.: from

‘Οσίρης, ἰδός, ὄ, Osiris, an ancient Egyptian king, honoured after death as a god. Hdt. 2, 42; etc.

‘Οσίσμοι, ὦν, ὄ, the Osismu, a people of Belgic Gaul, Strab. p. 195.

‘Οσίσιος, εὗρος, ἡ, (ῥίσιω) a hallowing, purification, τινός, from a thing, g. τῶν μισαμάτων, Dion. H. 1, 88.

‘Οσιώτης, ηὗρος, ὄ, (ῥίσιω) the victim offered when a priest is elected, Plut. 2, 2 D.

‘Οσκάπτω,=σκάπτω, Hesych.

‘Οσκαλίσ, ηὗρος, ὄ, σκάλσις, Theophr.

‘Οσκιος, ὦν, ὄ, the Oscius, a river in Thrace, rising in the Rhodope, Strab. 2, 96.

‘Οσκοί, ὦν, ὄ, the Oscii, an old Italian people, Strab. p. 233: v. Niehr-Rom. Hist. 1, p. 66 sq., transl. ‘Οσμάριον, (ὀσμή) dep. mid., like ὠμάριον, trans. to smell, scent, track: rationally, to perceive, remark, c. gen., Soph. Fr. 186.

‘Οσμάς, ἰδός, ἡ, a fragrant herb of the anchusa kind, Diosc.: also ὀνοσμα δ' ὠνισίος: from

‘Οσμή, ηὗρος, ἡ, (ὀσώ) a smell, τινός, of thing, Aesch. Eum. 253; ὀσμὴν ἄπ' τῶν, Soph. Ant. 412: generally, a smell, scent, odour, Plat., etc.; καλὴ ὠμή, Eur. Cycl. 153; but more commonly a bad smell, κακὴ ὀσμή, Soph. il. 891: ὀσμαὶ οὐκ ἀνεκτοί, Thuc. 87.—2. the object of smell, a scent, fume, Xen. Hier. 1, 4.—3. the sense smell.—Hom. always uses Ion. form

ὀσμή, q. v., but ὀσμὴ is held to be better Attic, Lob. Phryn. 89. Hence ‘Οσμήρης, εὗρος, smelling, ‘odoros’ Nic. Al. 237:—also, ὀσμηρός, ἄ, ὄν, Id. Fr. 2.

‘Οσμησίς, ἡ, (ὀσμάομαι) a smelling, smell, Aretae.

‘Οσμητός, ἡ, ὄν, (ὀσμάομαι) smelt:—that can be smelt, Theophr.

‘Οσμός, οὗ, ὄ,=ὀσμή, Diosc.

‘Οσμήλη, ηὗρος, ἡ, a strong-smelling sea-polyurus, Arist. ap. Ath. 318 E; also ὀσμήλος, δαίνα, ὀζόλος, βολίταινα and βολίβιταινα, v. βολίβιδιον. [v]

‘Οσμύλιον, οὗ, τό, and -ιδιον, οὗ, τό, dim. from ὀσμήλος, Ar. Fr. 242.

‘Οσμύλος, οὗ, ὄ, Arist. l. c. sub ὀσμήλη. [v]

‘Οσμώδης, εὗρος,=ὀσμήρης, Arist. de Sensu 5, 4.

‘Οσονῶν, Ion. for ὅσον οὖν, however little, Lat. quantumcumque, Hdt. 1, 199; 2, 22.

‘ΟΣΟΣ, ἡ, ὦν, Ep. and Ion. ὅσος, freq. in Hom. and Hes., in both forms; Hdt. uses only ὅσος:—just like Lat. quantus,—of size, as great as, how great, or quantity, as much as, how much: of space, as far as, how far: of time, as long as, how long: of number, as many as, how many: of sound, as loud as, etc.:—its antecedent is τῶσος, after which ὅσος is simply as: also πᾶν, ὅσον., πάντα, ὅσα., Hes. Op. 686: ὅσα πλείστα or πλείστα ὅσα, as much as possible, Hdt. 1, 14: also, ὠφθονοί ὅσοι, Hdt. 4, 194: more rarely, ἴσον ὅσον., as much as., Ar. Eccl. 173, the usu. Att. being τοσούτος. In plur., all that, as many as, Lat. quot, Soph. O. T. 1464.—2. periphr., c. gen., ὅσον πένθεος, (for ὅσον πένθος) Il. 11, 658; ὅσοι ἱππῶν, Il. 5, 267: so in Att.—3. ὅσος οἶδς τε, quantus et qualis, Il. 24, 630.—4. of periods of time, ὅσοι μῆνες, ὅσαι ἡμέραι (contr. ὀσμεραί, q. v.), ὅσαι ὥραι, ὅσα ἔτη, every month, day, etc., monthly, daily, etc., as in Lat. quot menses, quot dies, quot anni, contr. quotidie, quotannis: in full, ὅσαι νύκτες τε καὶ ἡμέραι ἐκ Διός εἰσιν, Od. 14, 93.—5. ὅσος for ὅτι τῶσος, Jac. A. P. p. 861; cf. οἶος, Il. 3.—6. c. acc. absol., λίμνη μέγας ὅση περ ἡ ἐν Δῆλῳ, a lake in size such as that of Delos, Hdt. 2, 170, cf. 1, 199; 2, 175.—7. ὅσος δῆ, ὀσοῦδ' ὅποτε, how great soever he (she etc.) be, Lat. quantumcumque, Hdt. 1, 160, 157, etc.; ὅσοςπερ, no more than, but so great as, though περ often merely adds precision, Hdt. 4, 87; ὅσος ἂν, how great soever.—On τῶν ὀσῶν, etc., v. sub ὄ, ἡ, τό, A. III. 1.—II. the adverbial usage of neut. ὅσον, is very freq., usu. in Hom. of sound; so ὅσα, Il. 23, 431.—2. in Ep. and Hdt., ὅσον τε, as far as, Il. 10, 351, Od. 10, 113: also ὅσον alone, Il. 9, 354: the noun of distance is often added, ὅσον τ' ὄργιον, about a fathom, Od. 9, 325; ὅσον τε πυγούσιον, Od. 10, 517; also, ὅσον τ' ἐπὶ ἡμῖν, to about half, Od. 13, 114; later also with numerals, ὅσον τε δέκα στάδια, about ten stades, Hdt. 9, 57, etc.—3. ὅσον οὐ or ὀσόνον, like Lat. tantum non, all but, Thuc. 1, 36; 5, 59: ὅσον or ὅσον ὀνόν, so far as, only just, Thuc. 6, 105, Plat. Rep. 607 A; also ὅσον ὅσον, only just, the least bit, Ar. Vesp. 213.—4. ὅσον ἐπὶ and ὀσόνον τ' ἐπὶ, in Hom., as far as, Il. 2, 616; 3, 12.—5. with an adj. of quality or degree, in Hom. usu. with compar. and superl., ὅσον βασιλεύτερος, so far

as, inasmuch as, seeing that he is greater king; so too, ὅσον ἄριστος etc.; in Hes. also ὅσον μέγα, strictly only a strengthd. ὅσον, Op. 41, 344 so too, ὅσα πολλά, Hes. Th. 582. later, ὅσον ὀλίγον, ὅσον βαλόν, τυτθόν ὅσον, only a little.—6. with prep. ἐφ' ὅσον, ἐς ὅσον, καθ' ὅσον, so far as, inasmuch as: ἐν ὅσῳ, while: παρ ὅσον, besides that, except.—7. ὅσον τάχος, as quick as possible, Ar. Thesm. 727: usu. ὅσον τάχιστα.—8. ὅσον αὐτίκα, also, ὅσον οὐκ ἤδη, all but now, i. e. immediately, Eur. Hec. 143; so too, ὅσον οὖτω, Jac. Ach. Tat. p. 683.—9. foll. by inf., e. g. ὅσον ἀποζηρῇ, just so much as to live off, Thuc. 1, 12.—10. οὐχ ὅσον, not only not, Lat. ne dicam, Herm. Vig. η 89.—III. ὅσω, inasmuch as., Hdt. 5, 49; freq. with compar., ὅσω πλείον. Hes. Op. 40; ὅσω μάλλον, the more since, especially since; also with superl., ὅσω ἄριστον, Hdt. 3, 82, and so like ὅτι: so too, τοσούτω ὅσω, Hdt. 8, 13.—2. ὅσῳ, with compar. when followed by another compar. with τοσούτω, the more., so much the more., like Lat. quo, quanto melior, eo., etc.: much more rarely with positive, Xen. Cyr. 1, 3, 14;—so in Liv. 1, 25, eo majore cum gaudio, quanto prope metum res fuerat.—3. ὅσῳπερ, by how much, in so far as, Soph. Tr. 313.—IV. ὅσα in plur. is used just like ὅσον, but very seldom in Hom.: Att. esp. in signis., so far as, inasmuch as.—2. ὅσα μὴ, besides that, except that, like παρ ὅσον: also =ὅσον μόνον, only not, i. e. almost Lat. tantum non.—There is no adv. ὅσως.

‘Οσοῦδ', so some write for ὅσος δῆ, v. ὄσος, I. 7.

‘Οσοῦπερ, ηὗρος, ὦν, περ, however great or much, as great or as much as: but here too, as in ὅσπερ (q. v.), περ, often serves merely as a connecting particle, and then should be written separately, as Hdt. 2, 170; 4, 50, 87

‘Οσπερ, ηὗρος, ὦν, περ, who, which in deed, the very man who or thing which. Lat. qui quidem, Hom., and Hdt.; but there are few cases in which the affix περ can be rendered in English so as to distinguish ὅσπερ from the simple ὄς. περ usu. serves to connect the relative clause more closely with the antecedent. Other words may be inserted between ὄς and περ, Il. 5, 524.—For ὅσπερ, Hom. oft. uses ὀπερ.

‘Οσπριόδοχος, ὦν, (ὀσπριον, δέχομαι) holding pulse.

‘Οσπριόθηκη, ηὗρος, ἡ, a place to keep pulse in.

‘Οσπριον, ὦν, τό, pulse, esp. beans, Hdt. 2, 37, Xen. An. 4, 4, 9, etc. generally, vegetables, Plat. Criti. 115 A.—The form ὀσπριον is also found, but rejected by Gramm.: nor is it prob. that there was ever such a word as ὀσπριον, τό, or ὀσπριον, ὄ, from which ὀσπριον would be a dim. (Usu. deriv. from σπείρω, σπῆρος?)

‘Οσπριόπῳλης, ὦν, ὄ, fem. -ῳλῆς, ἰδός, (ὀσπριον, πῳλέω) one who deals in pulse.

‘Οσπριόφάγος, ὦν, (ὀσπριον, φαγεῖν) to eat pulse, Hipp.

‘Οσπριώδης, εὗρος, ὄν, (ὀσπριον, εἶδος) like pulse, Ath.

‘Οσπρόλεον, ὄντος, ὄ, a weed injurious to pulse, Geop.; περὶ the same as ὀσπρόλαγχ.

‘Οσπρον, ὦν, τό, and ὀσποσος, ὦν, ὄ, v. ὀσπριον.

‘Οσπῶ, ἡ, a voice, report, rumor

which, from its origin being held divine, a word uttered abroad one knows not how, *ὄσσα* *ἂκ* Διός, Od. 1, 282; 2, 216, cf. Soph. Aj. 998; personified as fem. prop. n., *Ossa*, messenger of Jupiter, Il. 2, 93, Od. 24, 413.—2. generally, a voice, of the Muses, Hes. Th. 10, 43; of a bull, Ib. 832.—3. still more generally, a sound, of the harp, H. Hom. Merc. 443; of the din of battle, Hes. Th. 701.—4. an ominous voice, prophecy, warning, of a god, a bird of omen, etc., any ominous sound, = the Homeric *ὄμφη*, *φῆμη*, *κλεηδών*, first in Pind. O. 6, 106, A3. Rh. 1, 1087.—Very rare in Att. prose,—in form *ὄττα* = as Plat. Legg. 800 C, so Ael. N. A. 12, 1; cf. Ruhnck. Tim. (Akin to *ὄψ*, hence *ὄπτενομαι*: but *ὄσσομαι* has nothing in common with *ὄσσα*, v. Butt. Lexil. s. v., 4.)

†*ὄσσα*, *ἡς*, *ῆς*, *Ossa*, a mountain range of Thessaly, separated by the Peneus from Olympus, now *Kissouo*, Od. 11, 315; etc.—2. a mountain in Elis, so named from the Thessalian mount, Strab. p. 356.

**ὄσσα*, Ion. neut. pl. from *ὄσος*, for *ὄσα*, Hom.

†*ὄσσαδιον*, *ον*, *οί*, the *Ossadii*, an Indian people, Arr. An. 6, 15, 1.

†*ὄσσατος*, *α*, *ον*, and **ὄσσειος*, *α*, *ον*, of *Ossa*, *Ossaean*, Call. Dian. 52.

†*ὄσάκι*, *adv.*, Ion. for *ὄσάκι*, Hom. *ᾶ*

**ὄσάτιος*, *Ep.* for *ὄσάτιος* = *ὄσος*, Il. 5, 758, Ap. Rh. 1, 372, etc.

**ὄσσε*, *τώ*, neut. dual, the two eyes, *nom.* and *acc.* freq. in Hom., who however adds the adj. plur. *ὄσσε φαεινά*, *αἰματόεσσα*, Il. 13, 435, 616: later a gen. plur. was formed to it, as if of second decl., *ὄσσων*, Hes. Th. 826, Aesch. Pr. 400, (though Hesych. also cites *ὄσσέων*): also a dat. *ὄσσοις*, *ὄσσοισι* as early as Hes. Sc. 145, 426, 430, Sappho, Aesch. Pr. 144, Soph., etc.—In sing. Eust. cites a dat. sing. *ὄσσει*, whence the Gramm. assume a double nom. *τὸ ὄσσοις* and *ὸ ὄσσοις*, which, however, do not really occur, Spitzn. Vers. Her. 75. (Hence *ὄσσομαι*, *ὄσσομαι*.)

**ὄσσεια*, *ῆς*, *ὄσσειομαι*, v. sub *ὄττ*.

**ὄσσιχος*, *ῆς*, *ον*, (not *ὄσσίχος*, Meineke Theoc. 4, 55), the only used form of *ὄσίκος*, dim. from *ὄσος*, *ὄσος*, as little, how little, Lat. *quantulus*, Theoc. l. c.; cf. *ὄσση*, [1]

**ὄσσομαι*, (from *ὄσος*) dep., only used in pres. and impf. without augm.,—older form of **ὄπτ*, *ὄψομαι*, as *πέσσω* of *πέπτω*, cf. Butt. Lexil. s. v.; hence, strictly, *to see*, as in Ap. Rh., and in the compd. *ποτόσσομαι*, *to look to*, *look on*, in Od. 7, 31: but mostly, —II. *to see in spirit*, *ὄσσομενος* *πατέρ' ἐσθλὸν ἐνὶ φρεσὶν* ('I see my father... in my mind's eye, Horatio'), Od. 1, 115:—*to presage*, *forebode*, *κακὸν ἢ κακὰ δόσσειναι θυμῷ*, Od. 10, 374; 18, 154; *ἄλγεα*, Il. 18, 224, cf. Od. 5, 189: by imparting such presages to others, *to foretoken*, *ὥς ὅτε πορροῦρη τέλαος μέγα κύματι καὶ ὄσσομενος λιγύν ἀνέμων λαμπρὰ κέλευθα*, Il. 14, 17; esp. by look or mien, *καὶ ὄσσομενος*, *looking ominously*, Il. 1, 105; so two eagles *ὄσσαντο* *ὀλεθρον*, *boded*, *were a sign of wrath*, Od. 2, 152:—generally, *to foretell*, *prophecy*, *τινὶ τι*, Il. 24, 172, Hes. Th. 551;—but apparently, like our *ominous*, only used of evil. (The usu. deriv. from *ὄσσα* is wrong.)

**ὄσσοις*, *τό*, and *ὄσσοις*, *ὀ*, v. sub *ὄσσε*.

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**ὄσσοις*, *ῆς*, *ον*, *Ep.* and *Ion.* for *ὄσος*, freq. in Hom.

**ὄσάρα*, *ας*, *ῆς*, (*ὄστέον*, *ἄρα*) a forceps or kind of pincers for extracting splinters of bone, Galen.—II. = *ὄστεοκόπος* II, Theophr.

**ὄσάκος*, *ον*, *ὀ*, *Att.* for *ὄστακος*, a crab.

**ὄσάριον*, *ον*, *τό*, dim. from *ὄστέον*, a little bone, Anth.

**ὄσάφης*, *ιδος*, *ῆς*, *Att.* for *ὄσταφίς*, *σταφίς*.

**ὄστε*, *ῆτε*, *ὅτε*, (*ὄς*, *τε*) *who*, *which*, etc., freq. in Hom., who also uses masc. form *ὄ τε*: usu. rendered into English just like the simple *ὄς* or *ὅστις*, but, acc. to Herm. Soph. O. T. 688, its real force is distinct, less strong than *καὶ ὄς*, yet still copulative; cf. *ὅστις*.

**ὄστέινος*, *ῆς*, *ον*, (*ὄστέον*) made of bone, bony, Hdt. 4, 2, Plat. Tim. 74 A, etc. [2]

**ὄστεονυγής*, *ἑς*, (*ὄστέον*, **γένω*) produced by the bone: *τὸ ὄστ*, the marrow, Plat. ap. Arist. Top. 6, 2, 4.

**ὄστεοκόπος*, *ον*, (*ὄστέον*, *κόπτω*) shattering bones, *ὀδύνη ὄστ*, a pain which racks every bone, Theophr.—II. *ὄ στ*, as subst., a sense of weakness, as if one's bones were giving way, Hipp.: also written *ὄστόκοπος*, Galen.

**ὄστεολογία*, *ας*, *ῆς*, (*ὄστέον*, *λέγω* II) a gathering up bones.—II. (*λέγω* IV) osteology, the science which treats of the bones, Galen.

**ὄστεολόγος*, *ον*, (*ὄστέον*, *λέγω* II) collecting bones.

**ὄστ'εον*, *ον*, *τό*, *Att.* contr. *ὄστούν*, *ὄστέιν*, Leon. Tar. 68: pl. *ὄστέα*, *Att.* contr. *ὄστώ*, for which *ὄστώ* [ᾶ], Opp. C. 1, 268:—a bone, freq. in Hom. and Hdt. but not in the Att. form: in Hes. only in plur.; *λευκὰ ὄστέα*, the bleached bones of the dead, Od. 1, 161, etc.; *σάρκες τε καὶ ὄστέα*, lb. 9, 293, etc.—II. the stone or kernel of fruit. (Cf. Lat. *os*, Sanscr. *asthi*.)

**ὄστεουλκός*, *ου*, *ὀ*, (*ὄστέον*, *ἐλκω*) a forceps for extracting splintered bone, Hipp.

**ὄστεφῶν*, poet. gen. pl. from *ὄστέον*, Od. 14, 134; dat. pl., Od. 12, 45; Thiersch Gr. Gr. § 182, 5 a; cf. Kühner § 262, 1.

**ὄστινος*, *ῆς*, *ον*, (*ὄστέον*) = *ὄστέον*, but more Att., Lob. Phryn. 262: *τὰ ὄστινα*, Lat. *tibiae*, bone pipes, Ar. Ach. 863.

**ὄστις*, *ῆτις*, *ὀ τι* (also written *ὀ τι*), with regul. double inflections, gen. *ὄστινος*, *ῆτινος*, dat. *ὄστινι*, *ῆτινι*, etc.: Hom. has also the masc. collat. form *ὄστις*, esp. in Od., and the neut. *ὀ τι*. From *ὄστις* also come cases with a single inflexion, but usu. not as if from *τίς*, but like *τον*, *τῷ*, viz., gen. *ὄστιν*, dat. *ὄστῳ*, Att., whereas the Homeric and Ion. gen. is *ὄστέον*, Od. 1, 124, contr. *ὄστέν*, 17, 121, and *ὄστεν*, 17, 421; Hdt. has usu. *ὄστεν*: dat. *ὄστει*, also as dissyll., Il. 12, 428; and so usu. in Hdt.: acc. *ὄστινα*, Od. 8, 204. Plur. nom. neut. *ὄστινα*, Il. 22, 450: gen. *ὄστων*, Od. 10, 39, and Hdt.: Att. *ὄστων*: dat. *ὄστέοις*, Il. 15, 491, and Hdt., also fem. *ὄστέων*, Hdt., Att. *ὄστοις*, Butt. Ausf. Gr. § 77, Anm. 3: acc. *ὄστινας*, Il. 15, 492. Cf. also the Ion. and Hom. *ὄσσα*, Att. *ᾶττα*.

Rad. Signif., *whosoever*, *whichever*, *any one who*, *any thing which*, thus strictly differing from the simple *ὄς*, as Lat. *quisque*, *quicunque* from *qui*: freq. without any express anteced., *ὄστινα κίχελι*, *ἐρητύσασκε*, *whomsoever he caught, he stopped*, Il. 2,

188; *ὅτις κ' ἐπιορκον ὁμόσῃ*, *whosoever swears himself*, Il. 19, 260, Od. 1, 47, etc.—2. Att. it is freq. strengthened by an anteced. *πᾶς*, but only in sing.: in plur. *πάντες ὅσοι* is used, not *πάντες οἵτινες*.—3. made still more indefinite by adding *γε*, *ὅγ' οὖν*, *ὅποτε*, *ὀποῦν* or *ὄν*, *whosoever he may be*, etc., Pors. Praef. Hec. p. 46 Scholeff., Lob. Phryn. 373.—4. for *ῆτις*, Hes. Th. 783, Seidl. Eur. Ec. 811.—5. for *ὥστε*, if *οὐτως* or any such word goes before, Schaf. Mel. p. 71.—6. *οὐδέ τις ὅστις οὐ*, *every one* *οὐδὲν δ' τι οὐκ*, *everything*, Hdt. 5, 97, Thuc. 7, 87: in which phrases the case of *ὅστις* usu. depends on that of *οὐδέ τις*, sometimes however the reverse, v. Stallb. Plat. Prot. 317 C 323 B.—7. *ὅστις* sometimes refers to a definite object, but never without some general notion therein implied, as *τελευταῖον σε προσβλέψαιμι νῦν ὅστις πέφασμαι ὅς τ' ᾧ' ὄν οὐ χρίμ*, *may I see thee now for the last time since I am one who was born from unlawful wedlock*, like Lat. *ut qui* Herm. Soph. O. T. 688.—8. *ὅστις* *who*, *what*, in indirect questions not unfreq. even in Homer: in direct questions only when the person questioned repeats the question before he gives the answer, Ar. Ran. 198, Ach. 595 but in Il. 10, 142, it seems to be just like *τί*;—II. neut. *ὀ τι* or *ὀ*, *τι* is oft used absol. as *adv.*, *wherefore*, *for what reason*, esp. in indirect questions and generally in dependent clauses also *καθ' ὀ τι*, Att., *κατ' ὀ τι*, Hdt. 6, 3.

**ὄστανγες*, *ιγγος*, *ὀ*, also *ὄστανγες*, *hair*, esp. curled hair, a lock of hair Lat. *cirtus*, *cincinnus*, Call. Fr. 12: II. *any thing curled or twisted*, as—*the tendrils of the vine and other creeping plants*, Theophr.—2. *forked lightning*, a flash of light, etc., Ar. Rh. 1, 1297; cf. *βόστρυξ*, *βόστρυχος*, *ἐλίς*.—3. of the feelers of the polypus, Nic. Al. 470.

**ὄστοδοχεῖον*, *ον*, *τό*, a place for keeping bones in.

**ὄστοειδής*, *ἑς*, (*ὄστέον*, *εἶδος*) like bones, Hipp.

**ὄστοθήκη*, *ῆς*, *ῆς*, (*ὄστέον*, *θήκη*) place for putting bones in, Lyc. 367 Inscr.

**ὄστοκατάκτης*, *ον*, *ὀ*, (*ὄστέον*, *κατάρνυμι*) a bone-breaker, an instrument, Hipp.

**ὄστοκλάστης*, *ον*, *ὀ*, = *foreg.*

**ὄστοκόπος*, *ὀ*, = *ὄστεοκόπος* II.

**ὄστοκόραξ*, *ἄκος*, *ὀ*, the osprey, Lat. *ossifragus*.

**ὄστολόγιον*, *ὀ*, *to gather bones*, Isaac 48, 22; and

**ὄστολογία*, *ας*, *ῆς*, a gathering up bones after the burning of a body Diod. —also *ὄστολόγιον*, *ον*, *τό*, Lat. *ossilegium*.

**ὄστολόγος*, *ον*, (*ὄστέον*, *λέγω* II) collecting bones: *οὐ* *ὄστολόγος* was the name of a tragedy of Aeschylus.

**ὄστομάχια*, *ας*, *ῆς*, and *ὄστομάχοι* *ον*, *ὀ* (*ὄστέον*, *μάχη*) a game like our Chinese puzzle, but played with fourteen pieces of bone instead of seven Aesop. Cento Nupt. Praef.

**ὄστον*, *τό*, *Att.* contr. for *ὄστέον* q. v.

**ὄστοφᾶνέω*, *ᾶ*, (*ὄστέον*, *φαγεῖν*) to eat bones, Strab.

**ὄστοφᾶνέω*, *ᾶ*, (*ὄστέον*, *φαίνω*) show bones, Hippiatr.

**ὄστοφύς*, *ἑς*, (*ὄστέον*, *φυή*) of bony nature or substance, Batr. 297.

**ὄστράκος*, *α*, *ον*, = *ὄστράκινον*, Orph. Arg. 320. [ᾶ]

Ὀστράκεύς, *εως, δ, (δοτρακον) a potter, Anth. Plan. 191.*

Ὀστράκηνός, *δ, δν, (δοτρακον) of the nature of earthenware: ζωα δοτρακίνα, testaceous animals, Arist. H. 4, 4, 18: cf. μαλάκια, τά.*

Ὀστοῦκίας, *ον, δ=foreg.: a kind of cake, Ath.*

Ὀστράκίζω, *(δοτρακον I. 2) to banish by potsherds, ostracize, Thuc. 1, 135, Indoc. 23, 42, etc.: in Hdt. also δοτρακίζω.—Ostracism (δοτρακισμός) was adopted at Athens not as a punishment, but as a means of checking the power of individuals, when it was thought to have become too great for the liberties of the people, Arist. Pol. 3, 13, 15, sq., 5, 3, 3, Plut. Aristid. 74; Dict. Antiqu. p. 135: cf. δοτρακισμός, πεταλίσμος.*

Ὀστράκινδα, *(δοτρακον) adv., παιᾶν δοτρ. a game at potsherds; in which a potsherd, black on one side and white on the other, was thrown a line, and according as the black or white turned up, one party was obliged to fly and the other pursued, Pollux 9, 111: the game was also called δοτράκον περιστροφή, Plat. esp. 521 C, cf. Phaedr. 241 B.—In Ar. 1, 855, δοτρακίνα βλάπτειν, there is a pun on δοτρακισμός.*

Ὀστράκινος, *η, ον, (δοτρακον) like earthenware: earthen, made of clay, t. testaceous, Anth. Plan. 191, Luc., T. [α]*

Ὀστράκιον, *ον, τό, dim. from δοτρακον. [α]*

Ὀστράκις, *ιδος, η, dim. from δοτρακον.—II. the hair or scaly covering of a pine-cone, Menisith. ap. Ath. 57 B.*

Ὀστράκισμός, *ον, ο, (δοτρακίζω, δ) a voting or banishing by potsherds, racism, Arist. Pol. 3, 13, 15.*

Ὀστράκιτης, *ον, δ, fem. δοτράκιτις, like δοτρακίας=δοτρακηνός, —I. a kind of cake, Ath. 647 E.*

Ὀστρ. λίθος, *a sort of stone, ostraca, perh. merschaum, Diosc., Plin.*

Ὀστράκιδερμος, *ον, (δοτρακον, μα) with a skin or shell like a potsherd, Batr. 297: for τό δοτρακίδια, v. sub μαλάκια, τά.*

Ὀστράκιδες, *εσσα, εν, poet. for δοτράκιον, Anth. p. 86.*

Ὀστράκοκονία, *ας, η, (δοτρακον, ρία) a pavement made of crushed sherds or tiles, Lat. pavimentum tessellatum, Geop.*

Ὀστράκον, *ον, τό, burnt clay or thing made therefrom, an earthen shell, Lat. testa, Ar. Ran. 1190, cf. cl. 1033.—2. a tile or potsherd; esp. tablet used in voting, v. δοτρακίζω=δοτρακα for δοτρακισμός, Plat. Ion. Hyperb. 2; also, τό δοτρακον φέρειν τινί, to vote for any one's*

ishment, Plut., q. cf. Pericl. 14.—ον δοτράκον περιστροφή, v. sub δοτρακίνα.—4. a sort of earthenware anet, Ar. Ran. 1305.—II. the hard l. of testacea, as snails, muscles, oysters, H. Hom. Merc. 33; v. sub μαλάκια, τά: hence, tortoise-shell, her-of-pearl, Philo.—2. an egg-shell, sch. Fr. 390. (Signif. II. seems to be the oldest and makes its aptly to δοτρεον doubly probable; δοτρεον, ostrum, oyster.)

Ὀστράκοντος, *ον, (δοτρακον, νύ) with a back covered with a hard l., Teucer ap. Ath. 455 E.*

Ὀστράκοποιός, *ον, (δοτρακον, ποι) making earthenware: δ δοτρ., a potter.*

Ὀστράκρινος, *ον, (δοτρακον, ριν) =δοτρακιδερμος, Opp. H. 1, 5, 589.*

Ὀστράκοφορεύ, *ω, (δοτρακον I. 2, φέρω) to give one's vote with a potsherd. Hence*

Ὀστράκοφορία, *ας, η, a voting with potsherds, Plut. Alc. 13.*

Ὀστράκωρος, *ον, with metapl. acc. δοτρακωρός, (δοτρακον, χρώα) with a hard skin or shell, Anth. P. 6, 196. Cf. μαλάκια, τά.*

Ὀστράκω, *ω, (δοτρακον) to turn into potsherds, dash in pieces: pass. to be dashed in pieces, Aesch. Fr. 166.—II. to make the skin like shell, δοτρ. τὸ δέρμα, Arist. Probl. 2, 32 1;—pass. to become covered with a hard shell, Lyc. 88.*

Ὀστράκωδης, *ες, (δοτρακον, εἶδος) like potsherds, Diosc.*

Ὀστρεῖνος, *η, ον, (δοτρεον) of, belonging to or living in a shell, testaceous, Plat. Phil. 21 C. [τ]*

Ὀστρεινωρής, *ες, (δοτρεον, γράφω) purple-painted, Anth. P. append. 330.*

Ὀστρεον, *ον, τό, =δοτρεον II, Plat. Rep. 420 C. Hence*

Ὀστρεός, *ας, ον, purple.*

Ὀστρεώδης, *ες, =δοτρεώδης, Aristid. Quint.*

Ὀστρεον, *ον, τό, an oyster, Lat. ostrea, usu. λιμνόστρεον, Plat. Rep. 611 D.—II. a purple used in dyeing, prob. that produced from the murex, Lat. ostrum, Plat. Crat. 424 D, cf. δοτρεον. (Akin to δοτρεον and δοτρακον: but δοτρεον as orig. form of δοτρεον is no more to be found than δοτρεον of δοτρεον.) Hence*

Ὀστρεώδης, *ες, (δοτρεον, εἶδος) of the oyster kind, Arist. H. A. 8, 30, 1.*

Ὀστρίνον, *ον, τό, a stable, Lyc. 94, Antim. ap. Phot.*

Ὀστρίτης λίθος, *δ, a kind of stone, Orph. Lith. 339. [τ]*

Ὀστρῦα, *ας, η, a tree with very hard wood, like the hornbeam: also δοτρῦς, Theophr.*

Ὀστρυγῆ, *υγος, η, with dim. δοτρυγγιον,—a dub., or at least late and rare form of δοτρυγῆς.*

Ὀστρῦς, *η=δοτρῦς.*

Ὀστύδιος, *ες, (δοτρεον, εἶδος) like bone, bony, Xen. Eq. 1, 8.*

Ὀσυρίς, *η, a plant, Diosc. 4, 143; prob. the χυροπόδιον, which the Greeks still call ἀβύρις.*

Ὀσφα, *ας, η=δσμή, Ach. Tat.; v. δοφραίνωμαι.*

Ὀσφράδιον, *ον, τό, =δοφραντήριον: from*

Ὀσφραίνωμαι, *dep. mid.: fut. δοφρήσομαι: aor. ὠσφρόμην, δοφρόμενος, Ar. Ach. 179, Vesp. 792; more rarely ὠσφράμην, Ion. ὠσφράμην, hence δοφραντο, Hdt. 1, 80; later also, ὠσφροσάμην, Arat. Dios. 223, cf. Lob. Phryn. 741. To smell, scent, track, c. gen., Hdt. 1, c., Ar. Ran. 654, Xen., etc.; absol., Plat. Phaed. 96 B, etc.; c. acc. cognato, δοφρ. ὀδμήν, Hdt. 1, 80.—II. as pass. to be smelt, only in later medic. writers; who also have act., δοφραίνειν τινα τινί, to make one smell anything, cf. Lob. Phryn. 468: but the pres. forms δοφρῶ, δοφρομαι, δοφρώω, δοφρέω made out of the aorists are not Greek, though δοφράται is found in Luc. Pisc. 48. Abj. p. 220. (Akin to δζω.) Hence*

Ὀσφρανσις, *εως, η, a smelling, smell, Clearch. ap. Ath. 611 B: and*

Ὀσφραντήρ, *ἦρος, δ=δοφραντής. Hence*

Ὀσφραντήριος, *ας, ον, smelling, able to smell, sharp-smelling, μυκτῆρες ὀσφ., Ar. Ran. 893, like Lat. nares acuti.—II. pass., τὸ δοφραντήριον (sc. φάρ-*

μακον), a medicine that one smells at to strengthen or revive one's self, Lat. olfactorium.

Ὀσφραντής, *ον, δ, (δοφραίνωμαι) one who smells, scents, tracks. Hence*

Ὀσφραντικός, *η, δν, quick smelling, Arist. Gen. An. 5, 2, 7.*

Ὀσφραντο, *3 plur. aor. 1 mid. Ion. of δοφραίνωμαι, Hdt.*

Ὀσφραντός, *η, δν, (δοφραίνωμαι) smelt: that can be smelt, Arist. de An. ima 2, 9, 1.*

Ὀσφράσια, *ας, η, =δοφρανσις, LXX.*

Ὀσφρήσασθαι, *poet. inf. aor. of δοφραίνωμαι.*

Ὀσφρησις, *η, =δοφρανσις, Plat. Phaed. 111 B, Theaet. 156 B.*

Ὀσφρητικός, *η, δν, =δοφραντικός, Diog. L. 9, 80.*

Ὀσφρητός, *η, δν, =δοφραντός.*

Ὀσφρομενος, *part. aor. 2 mid. of δοφραίνωμαι.*

Ὀσφράλγειν, *ω, to have the sciatica Hipp.: from*

Ὀσφράλγης, *ες, (δοφύς, ἄλγος) with a pain in the hips and loins, Aesch. Fr. 363. Hence*

Ὀσφράλγία, *ας, η, a pain in the hips and loins, sciatica, Hipp.*

Ὀσφρήξ, *ἦρος, δ, η, (δοφύς, ἄλγος) having dislocated one's hip, hip-shot.*

ὈΣΦΥΨ, *η, gen. δοφύς: acc. δοφύν, also δοφύα, in Anth. P. 12, 213:—the loin, or the fleshy muscular parts in the small of the back, opp. to ὠμοί, Hdt. 2, 40, Aesch. Pr. 497; of wasps, ἔχουσι κέντρον ἐκ τῆς δοφύς, Ar. Vesp. 225.—Xen. Eq. 1, 11 describes a horse's loins;—called διπλῇ δοφύς, from the furrow or division that runs down the back, and which is somewhat inaccurately rendered duplex spina by Varro and Virg. G. 3, 87. [τ] in dissyll. cases; hence Arcad. p. 92, 11, writes it ὀσφύς, like ὀφρύς.]*

Ὀσχεά, *η, δσχεον, τό, and δσχεος δ, v. δοσχῆ II.*

ὈΣΧΗ, *also ὠσχη, ης, η, like δσχος, ὠσχος δ, a young branch, sucker, shoot, Nic. Al. 108:—esp. a vine-branch with grapes on it, δσχος ἡμερίδος, Ar. Ach. 997, ubi v. Dind., cf. Ath. 495 F.—μόςχος with μ euphon., v. M. V. 1.—II. a bag, esp. the scrotum, Hipp.; also called ὀσχος, δσχεον.—In Arist. Gen. An. 1, 12, 2, is also found ὀσχεά, η; if this reading is right, the word in this signif. should be δοσχῆ, not δσχη.*

Ὀσχιον, *ον, τό, the raised margin round the orifice of the womb, Hipp., but the reading is very dub.*

Ὀσχοβόρος, *ον, (ὠσχη, βορά) de destroying young twigs, Or. Sib.*

Ὀσχος, *or ὠσχος, δ, v. sub δσχη.*

Ὀσχοφρεύ, *ω, to celebrate the festival ὀσχοφρία.*

Ὀσχοφρία, *or ὠσχη, τά, (δοσχοφύρος) a day of the Athen. festival Σκίρα, on which chosen boys, sons of citizens, in women's dress, carrying the vine-branches loaded with grapes, went in procession from the temple of Bacchus to that of Ἀθηνᾶ Σκιράς, Plut. Thes. 22, Ath. 495 F.*

Ὀσχοφορικός, *or ὠσχη, η, δν, belonging to an ὀσχοφύρος or ὀσχοφύρια, Ath. 631 B.*

Ὀσχοφρίον, *ον, τό, a place in Athens in which stood the temple of Ἀθηνᾶ Σκιράς, A. B. p. 318.*

Ὀσχοφόρος, *or ὠσχη, η, δν, (ὠσχη, φέρω) bearing vine-branches laden with grapes, esp. at the fest' val ὀσχοφρία, Hyperid. ap. Harpocr.*

Ὀσῶραι, *adv. for ὀσαι ὥραι, every day*

hourly, late word, formed after *σημέραι*.

Ότα, Aeol. for *οτε*, like *πότα* for *πότε*.

Όταν, for *οτ' αν* (*οτε αν*) as Wolf always writes it in Hom.:—Adv. of time, usu. followed by the subjunct. of a possible contingency, present or future, *whenever, as soon as*, for which the Att. also have *οταν τάχιστα*, Il. 1, 519, Od. 9, 6; *οταν ποτέ*, Il. 4, 164; in similes, *ως δ' οταν*, as *when*, Il. 10, 5, Od. 5, 394, etc.—2. no good author has it with the indic., for in Il. 13, 42, *σπρέφεται* is Ep. form for *σπρέφεται*, Herm. Vig. n. 257, append. 10: it is true that Od. 10, 410, *ως δ' οταν...σκαίρουσι* (for *σκαίρωσι*), seems to be an exception, but this is by anacoluthon.—3. it is never used with the optat. by good authors (for in *οταν* *νυν...έκωζοίετο*, Aesch. Pers. 450, Dind. now reads *οτ' εκ* with Elmsl.), except in oratione obliqua after another opt., where in oratione recta the subjunct. with *οταν* would have stood, Jelf Gr. Gr. § 844 Obs.: so Hom. *οτε* *κεν*, usu. with subjunct., Il. 6, 225, 454; but with opt., where a mere possibility is mentioned, Il. 1, 567, cf. 9, 525; so, *οταν ηβήσσει*, Hes. Op. 131; *οτε* *κεν*, even with indic., Od. 24, 88, cf. Herm. Vig. Append. 10.—Strengthth., *οταν-περ*, Xen. Cyr. 8, 5, 21, Plat. Rep. 565 A.—Cf. *οπόταν*. [Perh. sometimes *α* in late writers, Meineke Meand. p. 544, not.]

Ότάνης, ου Ion. *εω*, *ο*, *Otanēs*, a Persian nobleman, Hdt. 3, 68.—Other distinguished Persians, Hdt. 5, 25; 7, 61; etc.

Ότάσπης, ου Ion. *εω*, *ο*, *Otaspes*, a leader of the Assyrians, Hdt. 7, 63.

Ότε, adv. of time, usu. with indic. of past tenses, *when*, of a thing actually gone before, freq. in Hom., usu. with aor. and aor.; also with perf., Il. 21, 153, with plqpf., Il. 5, 392; strengthth. *οτε οή*, freq. in Hom., and Hes.: *ήν οτ' ήν*, *there was a time when...once upon a time, formerly*, Reisig Comm. Crit. de Soph. O. C. 1691 (1699).—II. with pres. indicat., *when*, of a thing actually existing at any time Il. 2, 471, 4, 259, etc., cf. Herm. Vig. append. 10.—2. also sometimes in causal signif., *since, seeing that*, Lat. *quando* or *quandoquidem*, Il. 16, 343, etc., Herm. Vig. ubi supra; so, *οτε γε*, Hdt. 5, 92, 1.—III. with fut. indic., of a thing actually future, Il. 1, 518, Od. 18, 272, etc.—IV. with aor. sing. unct., *if, in case that, supposing that*, like *οταν*, denoting that which will be certain under particular circumstances, hence freq. in similes, Il. 2, 395, 782, etc.; *οτε που*, Lat. *si quando*, Od. 10, 486.—V. with opt., esp. aor., *whenever, as often as*, of repeated actions, habits, Il. 1, 610; 4, 263, etc.; also *οτε οή*, Il. 3, 216.—2. but the opt. loses this signif., and is used like the subjunct. of a single act, in clauses dependent on a verb in the opt. or subj., Il. 3, 55; 18, 465, etc.—3. *οτε μή*, always with the opt., for *ε*, *unless, except, save when*, Il. 13, 319, Od. 16, 197: so with verb omitted, *οτε τέω σπένδσκε θεών*, *οτε μή Διι πατρί*, *save to Jupiter*, Il. 16, 227; and thus just—Lat. *nisi*.—VI. to introduce a simile, *ως δ' οτε*, as *when*, usu. with the subj. pres. or aor., Il. 2, 147; 6, 506, etc.; whereas *οτε* *οτε*, usu. with the indic., Il. 4, 130, etc.: the verb must usu. be supplied from the context, as Il. 2, 394, Od. 10,

462.—VII. after *μνήμαι*, *οτε* takes the place of *οτι*, Lat. *memini cum*, as *we*, I remember *when*, for *that*, Il. 15, 18; after *ακούειν*, Il. 1, 397; *λαβείν*, Il. 7, 627; and, generally, with verbs of knowing, or not knowing, Porph. Hec. 109: in Hom. usu. with aor. indic.

—VIII. *οτε* with other particles.—1. for *οτ' αν*, v. sub *οταν*.—2. *οτε οή* and *οτε οή ρα*, stronger than *οτε*, freq. in Hom., and Hes., usu. with indic. pres., impf., and aor., more rarely with opt. aor.—3. *οτε τε*, as in the case of *οστε*, joining it more closely to what goes before, freq. in Hom., and Hes.; also *οτε πέρ τε*, Il. 4, 259, usu. with indic. pres. and aor., more rare with opt. subj.—4. *οτε περ*, Il., and Hes.—5. *πρίν γ' οτε*, *ere the time when, before that*, Od. 13, 322; so, *πρίν γ' οτε οή*, Il. 9, 488, etc.; also, *πρίν γ' οτ' αν*, with aor. subj., Od. 2, 374.—6. *εις οτε* *κεν*, *against the time when...*, with aor. subj., Od. 2, 99.—IX. the usu. correlative adv. is *τότε*,—*οτε οή*, *τότε οή*, Il. 10, 365; *οή τότε*, 23, 722; *καί τότε οή*, 22, 209; *καί τότε* *άρα*, 24, 32: for *τότε* we sometimes have *εναθα*, as in Il. 2, 303; *επειτα*, 3, 221; *αυτίκα*, 4, 210; *δέ*, 5, 438; *ήματι τώ*, 2, 743; but this correlative is, as in our own language, often left out.—X. *εσθ' οτε* for *εστιν οτε*, like Lat. *est ubi, there are times when, sometimes, now and then*, esp. Att., also in Hdt. *εστιν οτε*, 2, 120: cf. *οπον* I. 5.

B. *οτε*, as adv., like *εσθ' οτε*, *sometimes, now and then*, but then strictly used like *ποτέ* at the beginning of each of two corresponding clauses, *now...now...sometimes, sometimes...*: in Att. usu. *οτε μέν...*, *οτε δε...*: but in Il. *οτε μέν...*, *άλλοτε* or *άλλοτε* *δέ*, Il. 18, 599; also, *οτε μέν τε...*, *άλλοτε* *δέ...*, Il. 64; and reversely, *άλλοτε μέν...*, *οτε δε...*, Il. 1, 566; also *οτε* in the second clause, without any correlative in the first, 17, 178; Soph. joins *εσθ' οτε* and *οτε*, Aj. 56, cf. Herm. Vig. n. 258.

Ότε, neut. from *οστε*:—also Ion. masc. for *οστε*, Il.

Ότεοισιν, Ep. for *οιςτινιν*, Il.

Ότεν, Ion. for *οσύνον*, Od.

Ότερ, Ep. for *οτινι*, Hom.

Ότεων, Ep. for *οσύνων*, Od.

Ότι, Ep. *οτι* (both in Hom.):—conjunction, *that*, usu. after verbs of seeing or knowing: also after *πολύ*, *ώδε*, *τόσος* and the like, so much so, *that...*, as in Il. 4, 32; 6, 126, Od. 5, 340: Hom. freq. joins *οτι ρα*, also *οτι οή*, Il. 7, 448: in Hom. always with the indic.—II. Att. *οτι* is used like our *that* in quoting another's words, instead of the acc. and inf., and this is esp. freq. with verbs of saying, usu. with the indic. of whatever tense the speaker himself used; but also freq. with the optat. in oratione obliqua, Jelf Gr. Gr. § 802.—2. the opt. and indic. are found even in the same sentence, Id. Obs. 3, γ.—3. so *οτι...*, and the acc. with inf. are found together, Id. § 804, 5.—4. with the optat., *οτι* is sometimes left out, Soph. Phil. 617: but,—5. *οτι* is oft. followed by the very words of a speech (where in our idiom the conjunction is left out, its place being usu. supplied by inverted commas), Plat. Prot. 317 E, etc.—6. *οτι* is also used pleonast. with the infin. and acc., as, *εἰπον οτι πρώτον ἐμε χήρην πειραβήναι κατ' ἐναντόν*, which is in fact a mixture of the two constructions, *εἰπον οτι πρώτον ἐμε ἐχρήν and εἰπον ἐμε χήρην πρώτον*, Plat. Legg. 892

D. cf. Stallb. Plat. Phaed. 63 B, La Phryn. 772.—III. *οτι* in Att. often presents a whole sentence, esp. i. affirm. answers, as, *οὐκοῦν κακὸν ὑπερβάλλον τὸ ὀφείκει κακίων εἶναι τὸ δόκεισθαι*; answer, *οἷομαι δὲ οἷ* (i. e. *οτι κακίον ἂν εἴη, or δὲ τὰ αὐτὰ οὕτως ἔχει*), Plat. Gorg. 47 D: there is a like ellipsis in the affirmative forms *οὐδ' οτι, οὐδ' οτι, ἴσθι οτι*, Wolf Lect. 508, 17, Heind. Phil. Gorg. 486 B: and hence arose the practice of using *οδηλονότι* as adv. IV. *οτι μή*, usu. when a negat. goes before, unless, except, *except that, nisi, nisi quod*, and so just like *εἰ μὴ* Hdt. 1, 18, 143, cf. Matth. Gr. G. § 624, 3, b. Herm. Vig. n. 347.—V. *μή οτι*, foll. by *ἀλλά* or *ἀλλά καί*, an ellipt. phrase, like *μή οτι* and *μὴ ἴνα*, I do not say that..., but,—not only not so, but,—like *μή μόνον μή*, Lat. *non modo non...sed ne quidem* or *nequidem* Jelf § 762, 2, 3.—2. *οὐχ οτι...*, *ἀλλά* or *ἀλλά καί*..., is constructed in the same way, except that it refers to thing as really existing, not as merely supposed, Herm. Vig. n. 267.—V. *μή* *οτι* itself in apodosis, without an answering *ἀλλά*, like Lat. *nequidem, dicam*, not to mention that..., not to say that...; usu. after a negat.—2. *οὐδ' οτι*, in apodosis, Lat. *quamquam*, *Σε κράτει ἐγγυώμαι μὴ ἐπιλήσασθαι οὐχ οτι φησιν ἐπιλήσων εἶναι*, warrant him not to forget, though he says..., Plat. Prot. 336 D.

B. *οτι* as a causal particle, for *thence, because*, oft. in Hom., esp. in phrase *οτι ρα*: in Hom. and Hes. always with the indic. (for Theog. 199 spurious), but from Hdt. downward also with optat.—2. sometimes, *for all relatives*, it has a demonstr. force, *therefore*, and forms an independent clause, *οτι τοι νόος ἐστίν ἀπηνήρ, therefore is thy mind ruthless*, Il. 1, 35, cf. 23, 484, Od. 22, 36; here strictly speaking, a protasis is omitted, *τοῦτο τὸ αἰτίον ἐστίν, οτι...*—*οτι τε*; always used without a verb which must be supplied from what goes before, and so always as a rejoinder, *why so? in full it would be τί ἐστι τοῦτο δὲ οτι*; Herm. Vig. n. 348:—so too, *οτι οή τε*; and *οή οή τι μάλιστα*;—but *οδ' οὐνεκα* do not belong to this place, v. sub *οδ' ονεκα*.—III. *οτι* in indirect question *why is it that?*: *οτι γελῶν*; *Why did I laugh?* Luc.; *hence οἶσθι, q.*

C. with superl. of adv., to give them the greatest possible force, Hom. only *οτι τάχιστα*, as quick possible, Lat. *quam celerrime*, Il. 193, Od. 5, 112, and oft. in Hes.: more rarely with compar., as, *οτι πλεόν* Hdt. 7, 184: *οτι θάσσον*, Theocrit. 48.—II. in Att. also with superl. adv., as, *οτι πλείστον χρόνον*, Xē Cyr. 6, 1, 43; *οτι πλείστοι*, Lat. *quam plurimi*.—III. with a subst. in phrase *οτι τάχος, for οτι τάχιστα* Hdt. 9, 7, 2; like *οσον τάχος*.

D. *οτι* was orig. neu. from *οστ* as Lat. conjunction *quod*, and our *that* or *δι' οτι*: hence, the readings vary between *οτι* and *οτι*, as in Il. 1, 16, where one is as good as the other. The clearest traces of this deriv. remain,—1. in its construction with superl., for strictly *οτι πλείστον* is *τι τὸ πλείστον, that which is the most* i. e. the most possible: and,—2. *οτι μή*, in negat. clauses, for strictly *οὐδὲν οτι μὴ Ἀθήναι* is *οὐδὲν ὅ μὴ Ἀ. ἐστι, nothing that is not Athens*.

ilar negatives strengthening, instead of destroying the negation (cf. οὐδείς I. 8).—But,—4. the negation is destroyed, as in Lat. and Engl., in two cases:—a. when the two negatives belong to different verbs, or to a verb and a partic., οὐδ' οὐκ ἐθέλοντα μάχεσθαι, II. 4, 224; but in this case, for clearness, one negative is often strengthd., as, μὴ οὐκί μισεῖν αὐτὸν οὐκ ἂν δύναμην, I cannot not (i. e. must) hate him.—b. if μὴ precedes οὐ with collat. signif. of fear, warning, etc. (as in II. 1, 23, μὴ νύ τοι οὐ χραίσμη σκήπτρον θεοῖο, lest thy God's sceptre be no help), μὴ is a conjunction, οὐ joined with χραίσμη so as to make one word with it, as in οὐκαλῶν, v. supra II. 5, and sub μὴ οὐ.—IV. οὐ foll. by acc. in solemn disclaimers, for οὐ μά, Soph. O. T. 1088; cf. sub μά.—V. οὐ is sometimes omitted, but may easily be supplied from an οὐδέ or οὐτε in the next clause, νανσιν οὐτε πεζός, for οὐτε νανσιν οὐτε πεζός, Pind. P. 10, 46, cf. Herm. Soph. Aj. 239, (in which last place however δαίμων, κοῦδεῖς ἀνδρῶν ought not to be so interpreted, v. 185, 215.)

B. Οὐ AS INTERROG. PARTICLE always expresses a question to which an affirm. answer is expected, as, οὐ νη καὶ ἄλλοι εἴσι; are there not others too? implying that there certainly are, II. 10, 165.—2. in this case the Att. oft. put οὐ after the word or words to which it belongs, as, εὐδαίμονας δὲ λέγεις οὐ...; for οὐ λέγεις...; Plat. Symp. 202 C, cf. Rep. 590 A.—II. the fut. with οὐ is oft. used in interrog. instead of the imperat., in command, entreaty or exhortation, Soph. Aj. 75, Phil. 975, Tr. 1183, cf. Herm. Vig. n. 145.—2. but Hom. always uses opt. aor. for this purpose, οὐκ ἴν' ὅθ' ὀνδρά μαχέρε ἐρύσαιο, II. 5, 35, Od. 7, 22; also to strengthen the command, II. 24, 263.—III. besides this direct interrog. usage, there is another half interrog. usage of οὐ and fut. for imperat., as, οὐ φήσεις, you surely will not say so,—where the speaker expresses his firm conviction that the thing will not be.—With the imperat. itself μὴ only is used, v. sub μὴ A. II. 1.—IV. for οὐ...μὴ interrog., v. sub μή C. 1.

C. οὐ takes the ACCENT.—I. when it is the last word in the clause, καὶ τοὶ γὰρ αἰθόλας ἔχοντες σπέρη' ἀνέβαν φλογὸς οὐ, Pind. O. 7, 87; τάρβησει γὰρ οὐ, Soph. Aj. 541: esp. when followed by an opposing clause that ends with δέ, ἦν καλὸς μὲν, μέγας δ' οὐ, Xen. An. 4, 4, 3; similarly, κατῶρα πάν μὲν οὐ τὸ στρατόπεδον, Hdt. 7, 208, ubi v. Valck.—οὐ in this case does not become οὐκ before ἄλλα. Cf. sub οὐκ.—II. when it is repeated singly after a negative clause, and so forms a clause of itself; it is then esp. emphatic, and may be rendered by our no! as, θεοὶ τέθνηκεν οὐτος, οὐ κείνοιον, οὐ, Soph. Aj. 970 (where, as in Ar. Ach. 421, Elmsl. needlessly proposes οὐν), Plat. Hipp. Maj. 292 B: but if a participle is added to the second οὐ, it loses its accent, as, οὐ γὰρ ἂν δύναμην, οὐ μέντοι, Plat. Symp. 199 A.—III. when οὐ is a simple negat. answer, no.—IV. in all phrases such as πῶς γὰρ οὐ; πῶς δ' οὐ; τί γὰρ οὐ; etc. But in the protestation οὐ μὴ γάρ..., οὐ has no accent, v. μά II.

D. Οὐ in connection with other particles will be found in alphabet.

order: the corresponding forms of μὴ should be compared.

E. [In the poets, if η stands before οἷ, the two vowels coalesce into one syllable, esp. in ἡ οὐ, II. 5, 349, Od. 1, 298: Att. also in μὴ οὐ and ἐγὼ οὐ. This synzesis is usu. in Ep., universal in Att.]

Οὐ, gen. of relat. pron. ὅς, used freq. as adv., = Lat. ubi, when or where, v. sub ὅς, ἦ, δ, A. B. I. 2.

Οὐ, Lat. sui, gen. sing. of 3 pers. masc. and fem. for αὐτοῦ, αὐτῆς, and αὐτοῦ, αὐτῆς, freq. in Hom., but only in Ion. and Ep. forms, εἰ, εὐ, εἰο (II. 4, 400, εἰο, Ap. Rh.); he uses εἰο enclit. in Od. 14, 461; εὐ, II. 14, 427, etc.; εἰεν is another old form, Hom., used by Aesch. Supp. 66; this also is enclit. in II. 9, 686:—οὐ is rare in Att., as Soph. O. T. 1257, Plat. Symp. 174 D, Rep. 393 E.—II. dat. οἱ, sibi, = αὐτῷ, αὐτῇ, to himself, to herself, οἱ αὐτῷ, II. 16, 47, etc.; also, εἰο αὐτῷ, II. 13, 495, Od. 4, 38: Ap. Rh. uses it in the first person, 3, 99:—but οἱ enclit. = αὐτῷ, αὐτῇ, to him, to her, II. 1, 72, 79, etc.; also in Att., Aesch. Ag. 1147: it is used pleon. after the dat. of the person, Hdt. 2, 175; 6, 68: the adj. is sometimes added in the gen. instead of the dat., H. Hom. Cer. 37, cf. Herm. H. Hom. 19 (18), 31.—III. acc. ε, se, ε αὐτόν, ε αὐτήν, Od. 8, 396, II. 14, 162; which in Att. becomes εαυτόν, etc., v. sub εαυτοῦ:—also enclit., ε, and εἰ, him, her, II. 1, 236; 24, 134:—rare in neut., H. Hom. Ven. 268.—The nom. is ε, v. sub vocc. (These pronouns have the digamma, Φοῦ, Φοῖ, Φέ, represented in Lat. by su-; c. δς fin.; σφέ. Hence οὐ οἱ, not οὐχ οἱ, appears even in late Greek; the v. ἐφέλκυστικόν was omitted before it, and a short syllable before it became long, as γὰρ οἱ, μὲν οἱ, Heyne II. 1, 114.)

Οὐά, exclam. of astonishment, Lat. vah! in N. T. of abhorrence, cf. Arr. Epict. 3, 32.

Οὐάι, exclam. of pain and anger, Lat. vae, ah! woe! from the Alexandr. writers downwards; c. dat., οὐάι μοι, οὐάι σοι, woe is me! woe to thee! N. T.

†Οὐακκαῖοι, ων, οἱ, the Vaccaei, a people of Hispania, Strab. p. 152.

†Οὐακούα, ας, ἡ, the Vacua, a river of Lusitania, Strab. p. 152.

†Οὐαλερία, ας, ἡ, Valeria, Rom. fem. pr. n., Plut.—II. a city of Latium, Strab. p. 238.

†Οὐαλεριανός, οὐ, ὁ, the Rom. name Valerianus, Plut. Dio 74.

†Οὐαλέριος, ον, ὁ, the Rom. name Valerius, Plut.

†Οὐάλης, ἦτος and εντος, ὁ, the Rom. name Valens.

†Οὐαρία, ας, ἡ, Varia, a city of Hispania on the Baetis, Strab. p. 162.

†Οὐάρος, ον, ὁ, the Rom. name Varus.—II. the Varus, western boundary of Italy, Strab. p. 177.

†Οὐάβρων, ωνος, ὁ, the Rom. name Varro, Plut.

Οὐάς, ατος, τό, poet. for οὐς, the ear: the usu. form in Hom., though he only uses it in sing. gen., οὐάτος, II. 22, 454; in plur. nom. and acc. οὐάτα, ἀμφοῖ κτύπος οὐάτα βάλλει, 10, 535, etc.; and once dat. οὐάσι, 12, 442:—Hes. also has only nom. and dat. plur.—II. an ear, i. e. handle, II. 11, 633; 18, 378, cf. οὐς.

†Οὐάσκονες, ων, οἱ, the Vascones, a people of Hispania, Strab. p. 155.

Οὐάτιος, α, ον=sq. dub.

Οὐάτῳ, εσσα, εν, (οὐας) long-eared, Call. Fr. 320, Mel. 120.

Οὐατοκόλητος, ον, ὁ (οὐας, kol. one who lies upon his ear, a sleeper Nonn.

†Οὐβιοι, ων, οἱ, the Ubi, a German people, Strab. p. 194.

Οὐ γάρ, in oratione recta, for *ne* in assigning a negative reason, Hom. other particles are sometimes put between, as, οὐ μὲν γάρ, II. 5, 402.—II. in answers, it gives a strong negative, as, οὐδὲ τοῦτό με θεῖς εἰδέναι, may I not know that either? Ans. οὐ γάρ, no—why should you...? Lucr.—III. in questions, where an affirm. answer is expected, is not...? Ar. Ec. 1393, etc.; so, οὐ γάρ; alone, *La quid enim?* is't not so? Plat.

Οὐ γάρ ἄλλά, an ellipt. phrase freq. in Att., expressing a negatio and giving a reason for it, Lat. *immo vero*, as, μὴ σκόπτέ μ', οὐ γάρ ἄλ' ἔχω κακός (which in full would be μὴ σκόπτέ με: οὐ γάρ σκωπτικὸς ἄλλὰ κακός ἔχω), Ar. Ran. 58; αὐτὸν παρεῖναι τὰς γυναῖκας δὴτ' ἔκρηγ' ought not the women to be here long ago? Ans. οὐ γάρ, μὴ Δέ, ἄλλὰ πτομέναν ἦεναι πάλοι, no, by Jupiter (they are not here), but they ought to have come flying long ago, Ar. Lys. 55, cf. Nub. 232, Ran. 192, Ecc. 386, Ec. 1205.

Οὐ γάρ ἔνν, for *probably not*, much like οὐ γάρ, except that it adds degree of uncertainty, οὐ γάρ κε, Od. 12, 107; so in Att., οὐ γάρ δ' ποτε, οὐ γάρ ἂν πού, for *by no means* for *never*, Soph. O. T. 1456, Plat. etc.; οὐ γάρ ἂν κοτε, Hdt. 1, 124.

Οὐ γάρ δή, like οὐ δὴ, only with the reason added by γάρ, Soph. O. 1576, Ant. 46, etc.; so, οὐ γάρ δή ποτ' Plat. Prot. 309 C; οὐ γάρ δή ποτ' γ. Id. Rep. 509 A.

Οὐ γάρ οὐν, a negat. answer to negat. propos., where οὐν refers to foregone proof as conclusive, *ut then, certainly not*, Plat. Parm. 134 l. vah! in N. T. of abhorrence, cf. Arr. Epict. 3, 32.

Οὐ γάρ ποτε, for *never*, Soph. E. 482, cf. sub οὐ γάρ ἂν.

Οὐ γάρ πού, for *in no manner*, Plat. Phaed. 62 D, etc.; οὐ γάρ πού γ. Id. Symp. 199 A, etc.

Οὐ γάρ τό, merely οὐ γάρ strengthened, Od. 21, 172, etc.

Οὐ γάρ τοι ἄλλα, merely οὐ γάρ ἄλλα strengthd., Plat. Euthyd. 286 l.

Οὐγγία, ας, ἡ, also οὐγκία, Lat. *uncia, an ounce*.

†Οὐγερνον, ον, τό, Ugernum, town of Gallia Narbonensis, Strab. p. 178.

Οὐγά, Att. contr. for δ' ἐγά, A. Pac. 64, etc.

Οὐδαίος, α, ον, (οὐδας) like γήνιος, on the earth, earthly, Orph. Ar. 396.—II. in the earth, infernal, like καταχθόνιος, of gods, Lyc. 49, 69, Dion. P. 789.

†Οὐδαίος, ον, δ, Udaeus, one of the Sparti, who survived, and assisted Cadmus, Apollod. 3, 4, 7.

Οὐδαμῶ, Ion. οὐδαμῇ, adv. from ο δαμός, nowhere, in no place, οὐδαμῇ ἐστῆρικον, Hes. Sc. 218; to no place no way, Hdt. 1, 24, 34, 56, etc.—in no way, in no wise, freq. in Hdt.—In the poets also οὐδαμᾶ [μᾶ], Ja. A. P. p. 914, which Schweighäuss also rightly prefers in Hdt., exce when the form οὐδαμῇ is used: ο δαμῇ was orig. dat. fem. οὐδαμῇ neut. pl. from οὐδαμός, cf. Reisig Enai Soph. O. C. 508 (517): οὐδαμῇ, ο δαμῇ, was the old way of writing.

Οὐδαμίνος, ἡ, ὅν, (οὐδαμός) worthless, good for nothing: hence also powerless, feeble. Hence

Οὐδαμῶς, *της, ητος, ή, nothingness, worthlessness.*

Οὐδαμῶθεν, *adv. from οὐδαμός, from no place, from no side, Plat. Phaed. 70 D, Xen. An. 2, 4, 23.*

Οὐδαμῶσθι, *adv. from οὐδαμός, poet. and Ion. for οὐδαμοῖ, nowhere, in no place, Hdt. 7, 49; ἐτέρωθι οὐδαμῶσθι, 3, 113; c. gen., οὐδ. τῆς Εὐρώπης, 7, 126.*

Οὐδαμός, *ή, όν, for οὐδέ ἕμους, not even one, i. e. none, like οὐδεῖς, freq. in Hdt., though he uses only plur. οὐδαμοί, οὐδαμῶν, etc., like οὐδένες, 1, 24, etc.; much more rarely in fem., as Hdt. 4, 114. Hence*

Οὐδαμῶς, *adv., to no place, to no side, no way, Thuc., and Plat. Phaed. 108 A, 109 A, etc.*

Οὐδαμοῖ, *adv. from οὐδαμός, = οὐδαμῶσθι, nowhere, answering to ποῦ; where? Hdt. 2, 150, etc.; also c. gen., οὐδαμοῦ γῆς, Hdt. 7, 166, cf. Valck. Hipp. 1012; sometimes with verbs of motion, Xen. An. 6, 1, 16; —οὐδαμῶ λέγειν τινά, to esteem as nought, Lat. nullo loco, nullo numero habere, Aesch. Pers. 498, Soph. Ant. 183, cf. Ruhnk. Xen. Mem. 1, 2, 52; so, οὐδαμοῦ εἶναι, φαίνεσθαι, like Cicero's ne appere quidem, not to be taken into account, Plat. Phaed. 70 A, 72 C, ubi v. Stallb.; δειλοί δ' εἰσιν οὐδέν οὐδαμοῖ, Eur. I. T. 115.—II. of manner, ἄλλοθι οὐδαμοῖ, in no other way, Plat. Symp. 184 E, Prot. 324 E.*

Οὐδαμῶς, *adv. from οὐδαμός, in no wise, freq. in Hdt., etc.; ἄλλως οὐδαμῶς, Hdt. 1, 123, etc.; οὐδαμῇ οὐδαμῶς, Plat. Phil. 29 B.*

ΟΥΔΑΣ, τό, *gen. οὐδεός, dat. οὐδεῖ, οὐδεῖς*—the ground, earth, strictly, the surface of the earth, hence ἄπειτον οὐδάς, like ἄπειρον γῆ, Od. 13, 395, and elsewhere in Hom.: πῦρ οὐδάς, the rich soil, Od. 9, 135; οὐδάς ὀδάς ἐλεῖν, to bite the dust, of wounded men, freq. in Hom., as Il. 11, 749, Od. 22, 269; ἅπ' οὐδεός, from the ground, Il. 12, 448, Od. 9, 242; οὐδαδός, to the ground, to earth, Il. 17, 457, Od. 10, 440; πρὸς οὐδάς φορεῖσθαι, πεσεῖν, βέβλησθαι, Soph. El. 752, Eur. Hec. 405, I. T. 49, etc.—2. esp. the floor or pavement in rooms and houses, freq. in Hom.; κραταίπεδον οὐδάς, Od. 23, 46; ἐν Διὸς οὐδεῖ, on the floor of Jupiter's abode, Il. 24, 527; so too, παρὸς ἐπ' οὐδεῖ, 5, 734; 8, 385.—Proverb. ἐπ' οὐδεῖ καθίζειν τινά, to bring a man to the pavement, i. e. strip him of all he has, H. Hom. Merc. 284, like ἐπὶ ξηροῖς καθίζειν τινά, in Theocr. 1, 51. (Akin to ὁ οὐδός, a threshold, to ἡ ὀδός, and to ἑδαός. No nom. τὸ οὐδός occurs, and the Ion. cases οὐδεός, οὐδεῖ may be explained by the usu. change of a into e, cf. βρέτας and κώας.)

Οὐδέ, *adv. (οὐ δέ) but not, Hom., and Hes.; though in this signif. the Att. prefer to write separately οὐ δέ, and so Heyne has written here and there in Il., against the Ep. usage.—II. and not, connecting two whole clauses, either so as to put them in strong opposition, or simply in transition, while οὐτε is used to connect parts of clauses only: further, the δέ in οὐδέ gives it rather a distinctive force, while the τε in οὐτε makes it simply connective, v. Herm. ad Elmsl. Med. 4.—2. οὐδέ..., οὐδέ..., at the beginning of two following clauses, not even..., nor yet..., Hom., etc.; thus marking a stronger opposition than οὐτε..., οὐτε..., neither..., nor...—the*

second negation is usually the stronger, as, καὶ μὴν οὐδ' ἡ ἐπιτείχισις οὐδὲ τὸ ναυτικὸν ἄξιον φοβηθῆναι, and so we have no reason at all to fear their fortifications, no *nor* yet their navy, Thuc. 1, 142; so, we have οὐδέ thrice repeated, *not even...*, *nor...*, *nor yet...*, Od. 22, 221, Soph. O. T. 1378.—But οὐδέ oft. also follows the simple negat. οὐ..., as, οὐκέτι μένος ἔμπεδον οὐδέ τις ἄλκη, lb. 226; οὐκ ἔχον βάσιν οὐδέ τιν' ἐγγχώρων, Soph. Phil. 691, cf. lb. 681; it may also follow οὐτε, as in Soph. O. C. 1297, Plat. Rep. 499 B; but whether, in Att., οὐτε may follow οὐδέ (as in Il. 1, 115, H. Hom. Cer. 22) is questionable, Elmsl. Med. 4, et Herm. ibid.: —οὐδέ may also follow a negative compound, as, ἄσπειτος οὐδ' οἰκουμένη, ἄδικτος οὐδ' οἰκτός, Soph. Phil. 2, O. C. 39, ubi v. Reisig.—When the first clause is affirm., οὐδέ should be written οὐ δέ, v. sub *μηδέ*.—III. when joined with a single word or phrase, *not even*, Lat. *ne quidem*, Hom., etc.: Hom. usu. joins it with advs., as οὐδ' ἡβαιόν, οὐδέ τυτθόν, οὐδέ μίνυθα, etc., *not even* a little, *not* a bit, i. e. *not* at all. Hom. oft. joins both these last signs. in one clause, οὐδέ μὲν οὐδέ, Il. 2, 703, etc., οὐδέ γάρ οὐδέ τις ἄλλος, Od. 8, 32, etc., where the former οὐδέ is conjunctive, *neither*, the latter adverbial conj. *ne... quidem*: their juxta-position is accidental, and each retains its proper signif.: so οὐ and οὐδέ stand in one clause, v. οὐ A. III, cf. οὐ μὴν οὐδέ.—IV. οὐδέ is oft. foll. by the same particles which follow οὐ, as in Hom., οὐδ' ἂν and οὐδέ κεν, οὐδέ γάρ, οὐδέ μὲν, οὐδέ μὴν, οὐδέ νυν, οὐδ' ἄρα περ, οὐδέ τί πω, etc.; but these particles retain each their own signif., for in such cases δέ serves as a conjunction; v. therefore οὐκ ἂν, οὐ μὲν, etc.

Οὐδές, οὐδεμῖα, οὐδέν, *gen. οὐδενός, οὐδεμῆς, οὐδενός, etc.*, (declined like εἰς, μία, ἓν):—for οὐδέ εἰς, οὐδέ μία, οὐδέ ἓν, and *not* one, i. e. *no one, none, no*, as Lat. *nullus, for ne ullus*, oft. in Hom., and Hes.—1. the neut. οὐδέν, as adv., like οὐδαμῶς, in nothing, *by no means, in no wise*, the most freq. use in Hom., also oft. in Att.—2. in plur. οὐδένες, *gen. οὐδένων*, dat. οὐδέσιν, for οὐδαμοί, *none*, Hdt. 9, 58, Xen., etc.—3. ὁ and ἡ οὐδέν, a good-for-nothing, a worthless, useless person, Trag.: so in masc. οὐδεῖς, a nobody, one of no mark or likelihood, ὄντες οὐδένες, being nobodies, Eur. Andr. 700.

—4. οὐδέν τι, = Lat. *nihil quicquam*, Stallb. Plat. Phaed. 65 E.—5. οὐδέν ὅ τι οὐ, Lat. *nihil non, every*, all, Hdt. 5, 97; so in masc. οὐδεῖς ὅστις οὐ, Lat. *nemo non, every one*, Hdt. 3, 72: also, οὐδέν ὅσποιον οὐ, Soph. Ant. 4.—6. τὸ οὐδέν, *nought*, in Arithm. writers.—7. ἡ τις ἡ οὐδεῖς, v. sub *τις* VII.—8. οὐδεῖς οὐκ ἐπασχέ τι, like Lat. *nemo non, every one*, in Xen. Symp. 1, 9, is contrary to usu. Greek idiom, cf. sub *οὐ* III, Herm. Soph. Ant. 4.—II. the more emphatic and literal signif., *no, not even one, i. e. none whatever*, belongs to the full form, οὐδέ εἰς, οὐδέ μία, οὐδέ ἓν, which is never elided, even in Att., but oft. has a particle inserted between, as οὐδ' ἂν εἰς, οὐδὲ πρὸς μίαν, etc., Pors. Hec. Praef. p. 31 Schöle. Later form, οὐδεῖς, οὐδέν, q. v.—(Zenob. in E. M. 639, 17, and others assume οὐδεῖς, as a compd. not of οὐδέ and εἰς, but *οὐ* and the Aeol. *δεῖς, δέν, τὸ δέν ἡ τὸ μὲν*, ap.

Plut. 2, 110 B A; οὐδέν ἐκ δυνάε, A. cae. 89:—thus *δεῖς, δέν* (whence *δεῖνα, δεινός, δεινός*) would be = *τις, ἡ*, and *οὐδεῖς* = *οὐτις*. But the arguments from the accent, and from the use of a plur., are insufficient: and the fem. οὐδεμία, with the adj. οὐδέτερος and οὐδωπότερος, are decisive on the other side, v. Buttm. Ausf. Gr. § 70 Anm. 7, n. Might not the Aeol. *δεῖς* be = *εἰς* rather than *τις*?)

Οὐδέποτε, *Ion. for οὐδέποτε, Hdt. Οὐδενάκις and οὐδενάκι, adv. from οὐδέν, only in later Arithmet., not once, no times.* [α]

Οὐδενία, *ας, ή, (οὐδέν) nothingness, weakness, worthlessness, Plat. Phaedr. 235 A, Theaet. 176 C, with v. 1. οὐ δένεια.*

Οὐδενίζω, (οὐδέν) *to bring to nought* Anth. P. 5, 138.

Οὐδενόρως, *ον, (οὐδεῖς, ὥρα) worth no notice or regard, τείχεα... ἀβλήχρ' οὐδενόρως, Il. 8, 178.*

Οὐδενόω, ὦ, (οὐδέν) *to bring to nought.*

Οὐδέ πη, *adv., in no wise, i. e. by no means, certainly not, Od. 12, 433; οὐδέ πη ἔστιν, c. inf., 'tis in no wise possible, H. Hom. 6, 58; also written in one word οὐδέπη and οὐδέπη, cf. οὐπη. (Wolf writes in Od. οὐδέ πη.)*

Οὐδέποτε, in Ion. prose, οὐδέποτε, *adv. (οὐδέ, ποτέ) and not ever, i. e. never* in Hom. mostly with past, but also pres. tenses, Od. 10, 464; and with fut., Od. 2, 203, Hes. Op. 174. In Att., οὐδέποτε usu. has the pres. or fut., and οὐδεπόποτε, the past, Piers. Hdn. p. 461, Br. Ar. Eccl. 384; but οὐδέποτε is likewise found with past in the best writers, as in Xen. An. 2, 6, 13, Aeschin. 75, 8, like Lat. *nunquam*, cf. Priscian, Gramm. 18, p. 1196, Wolf Dem. Lept. 485, 23, Lob. Phryn. 458. Cf. οὐποτε.—Wolf in Hom. sometimes writes οὐδέποτε, sometimes separately οὐδέ ποτε: sometimes a word is put between, as in Il. 6, 99.

Οὐδέ πω, *adv., and not yet, not as yet, Aesch. Pr. 320, Plat. Symp. 172 E, etc. —in Hom., usu. with a word between, οὐδέ τί πω, οὐδ' ἂν πω, etc., always of the past, cf. οὐπω. Hence*

Οὐδέποτε, *adv., and not yet, never yet at any time, always of the past, as Soph. Phil. 250, Plat. Prot. 313 B; cf. Interp. ad Thom. M. p. 662, and v. sub οὐδέποτε, οὐ πάποτε.*

Οὐδέτερος, *α, ον, (οὐδέ, ἕτερος) not either, neither of the two, like Lat. neuter for ne uter, first, but only in plur., in Hes. Th. 638, Sc. 171; so too in Hdt. 3, 16; in Solon 20, 6, strengthd. by οὐκ, and in sing., Hdt. 1, 51, Plat., etc.: neut. pl. as adv. = οὐδέτερος, Plat. Theat. 184 A.—II. in Gramm. τὸ οὐδέτερον (sc. γένος), Lat. genus neutrum. Hence*

Οὐδέτερωθεν, *adv. from neither side.*

Οὐδέτερος *adv. from οὐδέτερος, in neither of two ways, Plat. Legg. 902 B in Gramm. in the neuter gender, Ath 701 A.*

Οὐδέτερώς, *adv. from οὐδέτερος, to or towards neither of two sides, nowhere, Il. 14, 18.*

Οὐδ' ἔτι, *and no more, no longer* Hom., v. οὐκέρτι: freq. confused with οὐδέ τι.

Οὐ δῆ, *certainly not, in sooth not, Lat. non sane, Hom., also strengthening the negat. interrog. with οὐ, Od. 7, 239.*

Οὐδῆεις, *εσσα, εν, (οὐδάς) on the*

γῆραι, *terrestrial*, v. I. Od. 5, 334; 10, 136.

Οὐ δὴ πον οὐ δὴ πον, *I suppose not, probably not, surely not*, cf. sub οὐ γὰρ δὴ—also, οὐδὴ πονθεν.

Οὐ δῆτα, *no, truly*, Aesch. Pr. 347, 710, etc.

Οὐδὸς ἄλλος, *a, on*, = οὐδέτερος, Dion. H.

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†Οὐέττονες, *ων, οι*, *Vettones*, a people of Hispania, Strab. p. 162.

†Οὐήϊος, *ων, οι*, *Veii*, a city of Etruria, Strab. p. 226.

†Οὐήνασσα, *τά*, *Venesa*, a place in Cappadocia, Strab. p. 536.

†Οὐήρνα, *ωνος, η*, *Verona*, a city of northern Italy, Strab. p. 213.

†Οὐήστινιοι, *ων, οι*, the *Vestini*, a Samnite people, Strab. p. 219.

ΟΥΉΑΡ, *ἄτος, τό*, the *breast of females*, orig. only of animals, the *udder*, Od. 9, 440, Hdt. 4, 2; distinguished from *οὐ μαστοί*, by Plut. 2, 496 C:—

later also, of women, the *breast*, Aesch. Cho. 532, cf. 531; with collat. notion of *fullness, fruitfulness*: hence

—II. metaph., *οὐθαρ ἀρούρης*, the *richest, most fertile land*, Il. 9, 141, 283, H. Cer. 456; like Lat. *uber arvi*, Virg. Aen. 7, 262. (Sancr. *udhās*, Germ. *Euter*, our *udder*, Lat. *uber*: but it has nothing to do with *uterus*, Pott Et. Forsch. 1, p. 106, 170.) Hence

Οὐθάτις, *α, on*, belonging to the *udder*, *μαστός*, Anth. P. 9, 430. [ᾶ]

Οὐθάτις, *εσσα, εν*, = *foreg.*

Οὐθείς, *οὐθέν*, later form for the common *οὐδείς*, *οὐθέν*, freq., esp. in prose, after the time of Aristot. and Theophrast., Lob. Phryn. 182, cf. Götting Arist. Pol. p. 278: the fem. *οὐδεμία* never passed into *οὐθεμία*. Hence

Οὐθένεια, *ας, η*, later form for *οὐδένεια*.

Οὐθέτερος, *α, on*, later form for *οὐδέτερος*.

Οὐθην, *surely not, certainly not*, only poet., freq. in Hom.: also strengthened. οὐ θην δὴ, Od. 3, 352, nearly equiv. to οὐ δὴ, but less definite, v. θην.

†Οὐβώνα Οὐαλεντία, *η*, *Vibo Valentia*, later name of Ἰσπώνιον (q. v.), Strab. p. 256.

Οὐίγγον, *οὐίγον, οὐίγον* (for the spelling varies), *ον, τό*, an *Aegyptian plant*, the root of which was eaten, Theophr.; perh. the *arum colocasia*, which has a bulbous root, used for food.

†Οὐίεννα, *ης, η*, *Vienna*, capital of the Allobroges in Gaul, Strab. p. 185.

†Οὐικεντία, *ας, η*, *Vicentia*, a city of Gallia Transpadana, Strab. p. 214.

†Οὐιμινάλις, *ιος, ό*, *lōphos, collis Viminalis*, the *Viminal mount* in Rome; after which was named the πύλη Οὐιμινάλια, Strab. p. 234.

†Οὐινδόλας, *ον*, *Vindulus*, a city of Gallia Narbonensis, Strab. p. 185; ubi Kramer Οὐνδόλας.

†Οὐινδελικοί, *ων, οι*, the *Vindelici*, a German people, Strab. p. 206.

†Οὐίτιοι, *ων, οι*, the *Vitii*, a people on the Caspian; their territory Οὐίτια, Strab. p. 508.

Οὐίτυλος, *ον, ό*, the Lat. *vitulus*, Hellenic. ap. Dion. H. 1, 35.

Οὐί, for *οὐ* before a vowel with spiritus lenis, Ion. also before spiritus asper; usu. also when it concludes the sentence, but with exceptions, as in Soph. Aj. 970, where οὐ κείνοι-σιν, *οὐ* is right; and so in Ar. Ach. 422, οὐ Φοίνικος, *οὐ*;—but in Ar. Ran. 1308, οὐκ ἔλεσβιαζεν, *οὐκ* is right; and in Menand. p. 99 the reading must be οὐκ ἔλαττον, *οὐκ*;—because, generally, emphasis requires the same negative word to be repeated.

†Οὐκαλέγων, *οντος, ό*, *Ucalagon*, a Trojan, Il. 3, 147.

Οὐκ ἄν, *surely not, hardly*, freq. in Hom., who also uses Ion. οὐ κε or οὐ κεν, to soften the negation, both with subj. and opt., ἄν being used by him with both moods. ~ in negat. ques-

tions it limits the absoluteness with which an affirm. answer is expected, in Hom. then usu. οὐκ ἄν δὴ, with opt., Il. 3, 52; 5, 32; 10, 204, Od. 6, 57.

Οὐκ ἄρα, *so not, not then*, Hom. surely not, Il. 16, 33.—II. in questions οὐκ ἄρ' ἐμελλες οὐδὲ θανάτῳ λήσεσθαι χόλον; *so not even in death canst thou forget thine anger?* Od. 11, 553, but the words οὐκ ἄρα, always denote an inference from something foregone; v. οὐν 3.

Οὐκ, *adv.*, (οὐκ, *ετι*) *no more, no longer, no further*, and generally, *not now*, freq. in Hcm., and Hes., so also in Hdt., and Att.; οὐκέτι πάντων, Il. 13, 701:—οὐδ' *ετι*, *and no more, no more*, Hom.; sometimes also reversely *ετ' οὐκ*, Soph. Tr. 161; *ετ' οὐδὲν* Phil. 1217.—Opp. to οὐπω, *not yet*.

Οὐκί, *Ion. adv.* for οὐχί, = οὐκ, in Hom. always at the end of a clause, and usu. of a verse, after a foregone affirm.; hence always καὶ οὐκί οὐ γὰρ καὶ οὐκί: also in Hdt. 1, 132, 173. [γ]

Οὐκουν, *Ion. οὐκουν, adv.* (οὐκ, οὐν), in positive clauses, *not therefore, so not*, Lat. *non ergo*, very freq. in Att.—2. generally, *in truth not, indeed not*, Lat. *non sane*, esp. after an affirm., always implying an inference from something foregone, though oft. this is scarce discernible, and the negation alone remains in full force, Ar. Plut. 889. Eq. 465, Soph. Phil. 872, 907.—II. m. interrog., *not therefore? not then? and so not?* like Lat. *nonne ergo?* used when the question is an inference from something foregoing, and an affirm. answer is expected, οὐκουν γὰρ λως ἥδιστος εἰς ἐχθρούς γελᾷν; *is it not then the sweetest laughter, to laugh over one's enemies?* Soph. Aj. 79; also sometimes separately, οὐκουν δεινὸν ὦν δῆτα; Ar. Eq. 875.

B. οὐκουν, *therefore, then, accordingly*, Lat. *ergo*, freq. in Att.—When the word has this accent, the negat. signf. appears to vanish, so that the adv. οὐν alone remains in force: but strictly οὐκουν is a negat. interrog. like οὐκουν II, not indeed to be referred to the whole sentence, which is positive, but to be taken as having originated a separate clause; as in Soph. Ant. 91, οὐκουν, *δταν δὴ μὴ σθένω, πεπασμένοι, therefore I will cease, seeing I have no power*,—it ought strictly to be *δταν δὴ μὴ σθένω, πᾶσσομαι οὐκουν*; seeing I have no power, I will cease—shall I not?—So Plat. Phaedr. 274 B, οὐκουν ἰκανὸς ἐχέτω, *for ἰκανὸς ἐχέτω οὐκουν*; enough of this: *is it not? i. e. therefore enough of this*.—The difference between οὐκουν and οὐκουν, by which the latter in practice loses the negat. signf., was clearly laid down by the old Gramm., v. Ammon. s. v. A. B. p. 57, 10; 525, 28. The explanation of it here given is due to Herm. Vig. n. 261: Elmsl. Heracl. 256 proposed to write οὐκ, οὐν, division in all cases, making it interrog. or not, as the sense required; but this could not be applied to the imperat. mood, as in the place quoted from Plato.

†Οὐκρόμυρος, *ον, ό*, *Ucromyros*, a prince of the Chatti, Strab. p. 292.

Οὐκω or οὐ κω, *Ion.* for οὐπω, Hdt.

Οὐκων and οὐκῶν, *Ion.* for οὐκουν and οὐκοῦν, Hdt.

Οὐκως or οὐ κως, *Ion.* for οὐτως, Hdt.

Οὐλαδώνιμος, *ον, v.* οὐλαμώνιμος

Οὐλαί, *αί, Att.* δολαί, *coarsely barley*

which (mixed with salt) was sprinkled in the head of the victim before the sacrifice, like the *mola salsa* of the Romans, except that this was of spelt, *Od.* 3, 41, *Hdt.* 1, 132, *Ar. Ep.* 1167, *Ps.* 949, 960; in *Hdt.* 1, 160, *οὐλαὶ κριθῶν* the sprinkling was called *πρόχρυσος*, cf. also *προχρῆται, οὐλοχῦται*.—Acc. to the usu. interpretation, derived from ancient authors, *οὐλαὶ* or *δλαὶ* are the whole, unground barley corns, as if *δλαὶ κριθαί*: and so there would be a difference between the custom of the Greeks and Romans, since it is certain that the *mola* of the latter (from *molere*) was of barley coarsely ground or bruised, Heyne *Opusc. Acad.* 1, p 368 sq., Voss *Virg. Ecl.* 8, 82.—On the other hand Buttm. *Lexil.* in voc. has raised objections against the deriv. from *δλος*, from the change in the accent and breathing, and gives a new deriv. from **ἐλω*, *ἐλέω*, *ἐλερον*, so that *δλαί*, *Ion. ονλαί*, would be from the same root as *Lat. mola, mola*, our *meal, malt*, Germ. *malmen, mahlen*, with *μ* euphon. v. *M* 7, (hence also the name of the kindred grain *δλῦρα*): it would also be equiv. *o mola*, and so there would be no ground for assuming a difference between the Gr. and Rom. custom, on which cf. *Dion. Hal. Antiqu.* 7, 72. Accordingly the obsol. sing. *δλή* must have been the oldest name for bread-corn as prepared for use by grinding or rousing: but this name was later applied to barley only, as the most commonly used grain, just as our corn, and the French *froment*, is chiefly applied to wheat, and the German *Korn* to rye: but the word *κριθή* came soon into use for barley itself, while *λαί, ονλαί*, was confined to the sacred cake opposed on the one hand to whole barley-corns, and on the other to the fine barley-meal.

Οὐλαμφορός, ον, (οὐλαμός, φέρω) inging an army, *Lyc.* 32.

Οὐλαμός, ον, δ, a band, throng of warriors, esp. in battle, *Lat. globus*, in *Ion.* always *οὐλαμός ἀνδρῶν*, as *Il.* 251, 273, etc., (never in *Od.*); *οὐλ. εἰσαλάος*, *Nic. Th.* 611.—*Il.* later, ally of cavalry, a troop, consisting of certain number, *Lat. turma, ala*, *olyp.* 6, 28, 3, etc., *Plut. Lycurg.* 23. like *ἐλπίς, ἔλψ, εὐλως*, from *ἐλῶ*, *ἔλω*, cf. Buttm. *Lexil.* s. v. *εἰλεῖν* 1).

Οὐλαμῶντος, ον, (δνομα) named from the armed throng (*οὐλαμός*), *Lyc.* 33: al. *οὐλαδῶντος*, named from *ωλῆ* (*οὐλαί*), or from the shepherd's pip (*οὐλάς*).

Οὐλάς, ἄδος, ἡ, pecul. poet. fem. *οὐλλος* for *οὐλῆ*, *Nic. Al.* 260.—*Il.* s. subst. = *πήρα*, *Tzet.* *Lyc.* 183, 1b.

Οὐλε, a salutation, v. *οὐλω*.

Οὐλέω, v. οὐλω.

Οὐλή, ἡς, δ, a wound healed up, armed or skinned over, a scar from a wound, *Lat. cicatrix*, *Od.* 19, 391, 393, c., never in *Il.*; also in *Eur. El.* 3; *τὰς οὐλάς τῶν τραυμάτων*, *Xen. Mem.* 3, 4, 1; *οὐλάς ἔχον τῶν πληγῶν*, *Plat. Gorg.* 524 C. (It is usu. explained, *healed flesh*, as if an adj., *δλος*, with *ο* *α* *ρ* understood, *whole*, it in that case it should be parox. *ιγ*: hence it is better to make *οὐλή* a verbal from *οὐλω*, strictly, *aaling*, and so esp. *a wound healed up*.)

Οὐλήμα, ατος, τό, = οὐλαί, *Phere.* 1.

†Οὐλάς, α, δ, Uliās, father of Theus of Argos, *Pind. N.* 10, 44.

Οὐλλίμος, η, ον, =sq., *Heysch.*

Οὐλλος, α, ον, (οὐλος II, δλεῖν) like *δλός, οὐλόμενος, pernicious, hurtful, deadly, οὐλ. ὠστήρ*, of the dog-star, *Il.* 11, 62; epith. of Mars, *Hes. Sc.* 192, 441, *Pind. O.* 9, 116; of spears, and of dirges, *Pind. O.* 13, 33, *P.* 12, 14, and once in *Trag.*, *οὐλ. πάθος*, *Soph. Aj.* 932: cf. Buttm. *Lexil.* s. v. *οὐλος* 7.—*Il.* as epith. of Apollo and Diana, in *Pherecydes*, some explain it in like manner, because both gods, as is well known, had to do with death, so that *Ἀπόλλων* is derived by many from *ἀπόλλυμι*, the destroyer: others take it in exactly the contrary signf., *healing, savor*, deriving it from *οὐλος, οὐλω*.—Which deriv. is right, can scarcely be determined, as both may equally suit the language and sense, and the ancients themselves are divided on the point: perh. the whole word should be derived from *οὐλω*, and the signf. *whole, strong, mighty*, be everywhere adopted, cf. *οὐλος*.

Οὐλῆς, ἰδος, ἡ, =οὐλον, the gums, *Alex. Trall.*

Οὐλόβορος, ον, (οὐλος II, βορά) with deadly bite, or (*οὐλος I*) all-devouring, *Nic. ap. Ath.* 312 D.

Οὐλόδετης, ον, δ, (δ οὐλος, δέω) one who binds sheaves.

Οὐλόδετον, ον, τό, (δ οὐλος, δέω) a straw band for binding sheaves, also *ῥόδεσμο*.

Οὐλόεθιρος, ον, (ἔθειρα) =sq.

Οὐλόθρις, -τρίχος, ὅ, ἡ, (οὐλος I, 4, θρίζ) with crisp curly hair, like negroes, *Hdt.* 2, 104.

Οὐλόθυμος, ον, (οὐλος II, θυμός) of pernicious mind, like *δλοόφρων*.

Οὐλόθυσια, ας, ἡ, a whole or perfect sacrifice: from

Οὐλοθύττω, ᾧ, (οὐλος I, θύω) to offer up a whole or perfect sacrifice, or (from *οὐλαί*) to strew the sacred barley before the sacrifice, like *οὐλοχυντῶμαι*.

Οὐλοκάρηνος, ον, (οὐλος I, 4, κάρηνον) with thick, curling hair, *Od.* 19, 246.—*Il.* *οὐλόποδ', οὐλοκάρηνα*, *H. Hom. Merc.* 137, for *δλων πόδας, δλα κάρηνα*, cf. *οὐλοκίκννα*. [ῥ]

Οὐλοκέρως, ων, gen. ω, (οὐλος I, 4, κέρως) with curling or crumpled horns, *Strab.*

Οὐλοκέφαλος, ον, (κεφαλή) =οὐλοκάρηνος, *Pherecr.* *Incert.* 66.

Οὐλοκίκννα, poet. for *οὐλοί κίκννοι* (cf. *οὐλοκάρηνος II*), *Telesilla ap. Poll.* 2, 23: Bergk would read *οὐλοκίκννος*.

Οὐλοκομάω, ᾧ, to have curling hair: from

Οὐλοκόμης, ον, δ, =sq., *Plut.*

Οὐλοκόμος, ον, (οὐλος I, 4, κόμη) like *οὐλόθρις*, with curling hair, *Alex. Incert.* 49.

Οὐλοκράντος, ον, (κράνον) =οὐλοκάρηνος, *Arr. Indic.* 6.

Οὐλομελής, ἐς, (οὐλος I, μέλος) like *δλομελής*, sound of limb, *Parmen. ap. Plut.* 2, 1114 C. Hence

Οὐλομέλεια or *-ία, ας, ἡ, wholeness of limbs*: hence, generally, *wholeness, entireness, δλομελία τινός, a thing in general*, *Hipp.*, cf. *Arist. Metaph.* 13, 6, 8; *οὐλομελία*, as adv., =*καθόλου*, upon the whole, *Heysch.*

Οὐλόμενος, η, ον, poet. for *δλόμενος*, part. aor. mid. from *δλλυμι*, used as adj. in act. sense, *pernicious, destructive, deadly, mischievous*, of persons and of things, *Il.* 1, 2, etc.;—the pass. signf. *unhappy, ruined, undone, lost*, *Lat. perditus*, cannot be proved from such passages as *Il.* 14, 84, *Od.* 4, 92, where it is better taken as act.,

hence later, *sad, mournful, δλπερ δλμενον*, *Aesch. Cho.* 132.

Οὐλον, τό, only used in pl., *οὐλας τὰ, the gums*, *Aesch. Cho.* 898, *Plat. Phaedr.* 251 C.

Οὐλόος, ἡ, ον, Ep. for *δλοός*, cf. *οὐλόμενος*, *Ap. Rh.* 2, 85, etc.

Οὐλοποίησις, ἡ, (οὐλος I, 4, ποιέω) a making curly, *Galen.*

Οὐλόπους, πόδος, v. sub οὐλοκάρηνος II.

ΟΥΛΟΣ, η, ον:—*I.* old *Ep.* and *Ion.* form of *δλος, whole, entire, οὐλος ἄρτος, a whole loaf*, *Od.* 17, 343, *μῆνι οὐλω, a full month*, *Od.* 24, 118; *κἄλε οὐλα*, *H. Merc.* 113; cf. *οὐλοκάρηνος -κίκννα, -πον, -θυτῶ, -μελής*.—*Im* immediately akin to this is the signf. *undivided, unhurt*, like *Lat. integer, ou whole*, (whence the verbs *οὐλω, οὐλέω*, and *οὐλή, a wound healed, made whole*, also perh. *οὐλλος*: hence, —2. of full force, able, powerful, substantial, like *Lat. solidus*: *οὐλος Ὀνειρος*, not a mere unsubstantial vision, but the very, actually existent Dream-god, *Il.* 2, 6, 8, (where others render it *pernicious*; but the sense requires a general epith., and *pernicious* cannot be so applied to the Dream-god): later in signf. *vigorous*, esp. in *Call. Jov.* 52, *Ep.* 5, 5.—3. applied to sound, *undivided, i. e. continuous, incessant*, of the screams of fugitives, compared to birds flying from the hawk, *οὐλον κεκλήγοντες*, screaming incessant, *Il.* 17, 756, 759, where however Buttm. takes it from *δλεῖν*, screaming vilely, horribly; but *Passow*, compactly, in one mixed cry; and *Ilgen* refers it to the subst. *οὐλος II* (q. v.), crying *oh! oh*. Later it is used for strong, i. e. loud, *οὐλος ἄειδων*, *Anth. P.* 7, 27; *οὐλα κατα κραταλίζειν*, *Call. Dian.* 247.—4. of sight or touch, *Hom.* uses *οὐλος*, esp. as epith. of fine, thick woollens, cloaks, rugs, etc., *χλαῖναι, τῶπτες*, *Il.* 16, 224, *Od.* 4, 50, etc.: so, *οὐλή λάχνη*, thick, fleecy wool, *Il.* 10, 134: *οὐλαί κόμαι*, a thick head of hair, *Od.* 6, 231:—in the same sense *Hom.* has *οὐλοκάρηνος*, others *οὐλόκρανος, οὐλόθρις, οὐλόκομος, οὐλότρίχος*, etc.: and *Hdt.* 7, 70, describes by *οὐλότατον τρίχωμα*, the thick woolly hair of the negro:—*οὐλος* then does not apply to soft and flowing hair, e. g. of Apollo, of Paris; but to that crisp, short, curly hair which bespeaks manly strength, as in the case of Ulysses and Eurybates; and thus, *ἰων οὐλας κορωνίδες* are close-plaited violet-wreaths, *Stesich.* 46: later, generally, *twisted, crooked, οὐλα σκέλη*, *Incert. ap. Arist. Rhet.* 3, 11, 13; of a dance, *mazy*. (From the signf. of thick, close-pressed, come *δ οὐλος, a sheaf of corn*, and *οὐλαμός*, so as to prove an intimate connexion with *εἰλω, εἰλέω, ἔλλω*.)

—*II.* *Ep.* adj. from *δλεῖν, δλλυμι*, as *οὐλόμενος, οὐλόος*, for *δλόμενος, δλοός, destructive, deadly, pernicious*, epith. of Mars, *Il.* 5, 461, of Achilles, *Il.* 21, 536; though here too it is a great question whether the signf. be not *mighty, powerful*, and so terrible, as this would quite suit the sense: and thus *οὐλος* might be wholly referred to one root *δλος*, cf. *οὐλλος*. Compds. such as *οὐλοβόρος, οὐλόθυμος*, do not make against this: for they are of a very late age, when we know that many held *οὐλος* to be = *δλοός*. Nay, many of these words admit of other explanations. (Buttm. *Lexil.* in voc. assumes three roots,—1. *δλος*.—2. *δλεῖν δλλυμι*, to which he refers our signf.

ε. 2, and 3 (very unsatisfactorily).—3. *ἔλω, εἰλέω*, to which he refers on I. 4, prob. rightly, except in thinking that this could not come from *ἔλος*, cf. Lexil. v. *εἰλέω* 22. The subst. τὸ *οὔλον*, the gum, and *οὔλις* are clearly nothing akin to this family.)

Οὔλος, *ov, ὁ, a sheaf of corn*, Artemid.; also *ἰούλος*, from adj. *οὔλος* I. 4.—II. a cry or song, *oh!* in honour of Ceres, who was herself from this word named *Οὐλόω*, v. Ath. 618 D, E, Hgen Praef. Scol. Gr. p. xxi; cf. *ἰούλος*, *ἰουλῶ*.

Οὔλατος, *ητος, ἡ*, (*οὔλος* I. 4) curlyness, Arist. Probl. 14, 4.

Οὔλοτριχέω, *ᾶ*, to have curly hair, Strab.: from

Οὔλοτριχος, *ov, (οὔλος* I. 4, *τριξ*) like *οὔλοτριξ*, curly-haired.

Οὔλοφθονος, *ov, (οὔλος* I, *φονεύω*) very deadly, Nic. Al. 280.

Οὔλοφόρος, *ov, (ὁ οὔλος*, *φέρω*) bearing sheaves.

Οὔλοφύης, *ἐς*, (*οὔλος* I, *φύω*) utterly in a state of nature, uncultivated, Emped. 198, cf. Arist. Nat. Ausc. 2, 8, 12.

Οὔλοφύλλος, *ov, (οὔλος* I. 4, *φύλλον*) with curling or (rather) downy leaves, opp. to *λειόφυλλος*, Theophr.

Οὔλοχυσίον or *χυσίον*, *ov, τό*, the vessel in which the sacred barley for sacrifices was kept: for other rarer forms v. *ὀλαχυσίον*.

Οὔλοχῦτα, *τά*,=sq.

Οὔλοχῦται or acc. to Lob. Paral. 456 *οὔλοχῦται, αἱ*, (*οὔλαι, χέω*) bruised or coarsely-ground barley sprinkled over the victim and the altar before a sacrifice, *οὔλοχῦτας ἀνελέσθαι, προβαλέσθαι*, II. 1, 449, 453; hence, *κάνεω ἐνθέσθαι*, Od. 4, 761: *οὔλοχῦτας κατάρχεσθαι*, of the ceremony of sprinkling the barley, Od. 3, 445, elsewh. called *πρόχους*: cf. *προχῦται, αἱ* [v] Hence

Οὔλοχῦτόμαι, *dep., to sprinkle the sacred barley at a sacrifice*, Theophr.

Οὔλομαι, as pass. (*οὔλος* I, *ὀλέω*) to be scarred over, Arist. Probl. 10, 22, 2.

Οὔλυμπος, *ov, ὁ*, Ion. for *Ὀλύμπιος*, freq. in Hom., who also uses *Οὔλυμπος* for *Ὀλύμπιος*, esp. in I.: so too Hes.

Οὔλω, (*οὔλος* I) strictly, to be whole or sound: but only the poet. imperat. *οὔλε* was used, as a salutation, like *χαίρε*, health to thee, hail, Lat. *salve*, *οὔλε τε καὶ μέγα χαίρε*, health and joy be with thee, Od. 24, 402, H. Ar. 466; cf. Buxt. Lexil. s. v. *οὔλος* 8, n., who justly rejects the deriv. of Lat. *vale*, *valere*, etc. from *οὔλε*, *οὔλω*, *οὔλος*. Heysch. also gives *οὔλιω* or *οὔλέω*.

Οὔλω, *ovς, ἡ*, (*ὁ οὔλος*)=*ἰουλῶ*, Ath. 618 D: cf. sub *οὔλος* II.

Οὔλος, *adv.* from *οὔλος*, dub.

Οὐ μά, *ov μά γάρ*, v. sub *μά* II.

Οὐ μάλλον, *no more, just as little*.

Οὐ μάν, *in truth not, assuredly not*, a strong denial, strictly Dor. for *οὐ μὴν*, but also freq. in Hom., who has too *οὐ μὴν οὐδέ* and *οὐ μάν οὔτε*, v. *μάν* 3.

Οὐ μὲν, without *δέ* after it, *no truly, nay verily*, like *οὐ μὴν*, strengthening the negation, Hom.

Οὐ μὲν δῆ, *in truth not, nay verily*, also *οὐ μὲν δῆ οὐδέ*, *in sooth not at all*.

Οὐ μὲν οὖν, for *οὐ μὲν οὖν*, then not, Ar. Plut. 870, Ran. 1189; *οὐ μὲν οὖν με προσεδόκας ἀναγνώσει σ' ἔτι*, so then you thought I should not know you again? Plat. Symp. 201 C.—II. in answers, *ἐγὼ σοι οὐκ ἂν δύναμην ἀντιλέγειν*, *answ., οὐ μὲν οὖν τῇ ἀλ-*

θείᾳ δύνασαι ἀντιλέγειν, *nay it is not I, but rather truth that thou canst not gainsay*, Stallb. Plat. Symp. 201 C; v. *μὲν οὖν*.

Οὐ μὲν οὖν γε, *surely not then*, Paus.

Οὐ μὲν πως, like *οὐ πως*, *by no means, in no wise*, without *δέ* after it, II. 2, 203.

Οὐ μὲντοι, *not however, οὐ μὲντοι*, *ἀλλὰ* *not, however, otherwise than...*, but only..., not, however, but that, Plat. Phaed. 62 B; *οὐ μὲντοι ἀλλὰ...γε*, Id. Symp. 173 B.—II. in interrog. *οὐ μὲντοι...*, *is it not surely!* where an affirm. answer is expected, Plat. Phaedr. 229 B.

Οὐ μέγ, *-ων*, Aeol. or Boeot. for *ὁ μέγ*, *ἑμῶν*, Corinna ap. Ar. Dysc.

Οὐ μὴ, in independent sentences oft. used to strengthen the simple negative, most freq. with indicat. fut., yet not rare with subj. aor. Dawes' rule (that in the latter case it is used with subj. aor. 1 pass., and aor. 2 act. and mid., never with subj. aor. 1 act. and mid.) is disproved by many passages which cannot be altered, Elmsl. Soph. O. C. 177, cf. *ὅπως* B. VI; though certainly the aor. 2 was preferred.—I. when used with fut. indic., the clause is always interrog., *οὐ μὴ τις ἄξει*; where the actual construction seems to be *οὐ τις ἄξει...μὴ ἄξει*; no one shall lead thee off., shall he?—so that *οὐ μὴ τις ἄξει*; is merely a strengthen. of saying *οὐ τις ἄξει*, *no one shall lead thee*: and the 2d pers. of fut. becomes merely a strong prohibition, *οὐ μὴ φθαρῇσεις*;=μὴ φθάρει, Ar. Ran. 202, v. Herm. against Elmsl., Med. 1120.—Elmsl.'s explanation (that *οὐ μὴ φθαρῇσεις*; means 'will you not not trifle?', i. e. *do not trifle*), neglects the distinction between *οὐ* and *μὴ*.—II. with subj. aor. the simplest way seems to suppose an ellipse of *δεῖνόν ἐστι*, *δεός ἐστὶ*, etc., which is actually found in some passages, as, *οὐκ ἦν δεῖνόν μὴ ἄλφ*, Hdt. 1, 84; *ὥστ' οὐκ ἔδεός μὴ σε φίλησθαι*, Ar. Eccl. 650; cf. Plat. Apol. 28 A, Rep. 465 B, Xen. Mem. 2, 1, 25;—so that, here too, *οὐ τι μὴ ληφῶ* is merely a strong negation for *οὐ ληφθῆσομαι*: in this case *οὐ μὴ* is sometimes used in dependent clauses, e. g. Xen. Hell. 4, 2, 3, *εὐ ἐπίστασθε, ὅτι οὐ μὴ λάθωμαι ἑμῶν*.—Other words are oft. put between *οὐ* and *μὴ*, and *οὐ* is oft. replaced by its compds. *οὐδέ*, *οὐδέεις*, etc.

Οὐ μὴν, *indeed not, surely not, not at all*, Hom.

Οὐ μὴν ἀλλὰ...γε; also *οὐ μὴν ἀλλὰ* *καί...γε*, nevertheless, notwithstanding, yet, still, Plat. Gorg. 449 C, Polit. 263 B.

Οὐ μὴν γε, after a negative, *no nor even yet*, Lat. *nedum*, Ἀφροδίτης γὰρ οὐ μοι φαίνεται, *οὐ μὴν* Χαρίτων γε, Ar. Pac. 41.

Οὐ μὴν οὐδέ, *nay not even, v. οὐ μάν οὐδέ*.

Οὐμός, Att. contr. for *ὁ ἐμός*; also in II. 8, 360.

ΟὔΝ, Ion. *ὄν*, *adv., then*, denoting the mere sequence of one clause upon another, Hom., and Hes., who often use *ἐπεὶ οὖν*, to continue the narrative, *now when, when then*, II. 1, 57, Od. 14, 467, etc.; also, *οὗτ' οὖν*, Od. 1, 414, etc., *μῶτ' οὖν*, Od. 17, 401; in which cases *οὖν* is usu. put only in the first clause, though there are some few exceptions, as Soph. O. T. 90, O. C. 1135.—II. therefore, accordingly, consequently, to denote the consequence of one clause upon another, esp. in Att.

—So *οὖν* always marks a sentiment dependent on one that has gone before: and the following cases may be distinguished:—I. when a speech is brought to an end, and the result of what has been said is to be collected, then *οὖν* or rather *οὐ ὅς* is used to introduce that result.—2. when a speech has been interrupted by parenthetical clauses, *οὖν* serves to take it up again, like *οὐ I say, why then*, Lat. *dico, inquam, igitur*, Matth. Gr. G. § 625.—3. at the beginning of a new speech, in reference to a proposition implied, but not expressed; esp. in passionate exclamations, *so then! what then!* *οὐ δ' οὖν τέβνηκας*, *thou'rt dead then!*—4. in questions, after an assertion which one allows, usu. *τί οὖν*; suppose it be so, *what then—what follows?*—5. in repetitions *οὖν* implies the truth of what is repeated, *surely, of a truth, verily*; esp. in parenthetical relative clauses, as, *εἰ δ' ἐστιν ὥπερ οὖν ἐστὶ θεός*, if he is, as he surely is, a god, Plat. Phaedr. 242 E: so, *ὥπερ οὖν*, *even as, just as*, Aesch. Cho. 96, 888: so too, *εἰτ' οὖν*, *εἴτε μὴ γενήσεται*, whether it shall be so (as it surely will) or no, Eur. Heracl. 149; also, *γὰρ οὖν*, of a surety, Pors. Med. 585; but *ἀλλ' οὖν*, introducing an objection, certainly, but..., but still..., and *μὲν οὖν*, v. sub *μὲν*, B. II. 5.—6. attached to a relat. pron. or adv., *οὖν* makes it less definite, as, *ὅστις*, *who ever, ὅστις οὖν*, *whosoever*: *ὅπως*, *how, ὅπως οὖν*, *howsoever*: *ἄλλος ὅστις οὖν* another, *be he who he may*: so, *ὅποιος οὖν*, *ὅποιος τις οὖν*, *ὅποσος οὖν*, *ὅποιος ὅστις οὖν*, *ὅποθεν οὖν*, *ὅποθεν οὖν*, etc., just like Lat. *cuiusque*, Lob. Phryn. 373.

Οὖν, contr. for *ὁ ἐν*, Ar. Thesm. 1165.

Οὐνεκα, and before a vowel *ὄνεκεν*, *adv.* for *οὐ ἔνεκα*, *on which account, wherefore*, Od. 3, 61.—2. usu. relative to *τοῦνεκα*, *since, for that, because*, II. 3, 403, cf. II. 1, 21; also after *τοῦδ' ἔνεκα*, II. 1, 111; after *τῷ*, Od. 13, 332;—but it mostly stands alone without any antecedent expressed, freq. in Hom., who also joins *οὐνεκ' ἄρα* (Herm. H. Ven. 200), and *οὐνεκα ὅγ*, II. 3, 403;—also in Pind. N. 9, 85, and Trag.—3. after certain verbs, just like *ὅτι*, *ὁθόνεκα*, *that—after οἶδα*, Od. 5, 216; *γνώμαι*, H. Ar. 376; *νοεῖν*, Od. 7, 300; *εἰρεῖν*, Od. 16, 379; *νεμεσᾶν*, Od. 23, 214; so too in Trag., e. g. after *ἰσθί*, Soph. Phil. 232; *ἐννοεῖν*, Ant. 63; *μανθάνω*, O. T. 7.—Hom. always joins it with indic.: he has not the form *οὐνεκεν* which first occurs in Pind.

II. as prep. c. gen., just equiv. to *ἔνεκα*, *on account of*, freq. in Att. poets, as Aesch. Ag. 823, Soph. Phil. 774, El. 387, etc.; usu. following its case; whereas reversely in Call., Bion, and even in H. Hom. Ven. 199. *εἰνεκα* and *ἔνεκα* are used for *οὐνεκα*, because. Ahlwardt (zweite Beytrag zu Schneider's Wörterb. 1813) proposes, with much plausibility, that wherever *οὐνεκα* stands as prep. for *ἔνεκα*, it must, oft. with the consent of the MSS., be changed into the so-called Ion. *εἰνεκα*, which form is not unknown even to Attic prose: cf. however *μέχρι*, I. 4.—*ὀδόνεκα* proves nothing for *οὐνεκα* as prep., but rather makes against it, being derived from *ὄσων ἔνεκα*.

Οὐνεσθε, II. 24, 241, Ion. 2 pl. pres. from *ὄνομαι*, q. v.

†*Οὐννο*, *av, οἱ*, the Huns, Dion P. 730.

Ούνομα, τό, Ion. for **δύνομα**, Hom., though with him the usu. form is more freq., while Hdt. uses only the Ion.: **δύνομα** also occurs in Trag., acc. to Schäf. and Buttm. Soph. Phil. 251, denied by Herm. ibid., Elmsl. Bacch. 320; certainly never in comedy, Br. Ar. Av. 812.

Ούνομάω, Ion. for **δύνομάω**, Hdt.; though 1, 86, we have **δύνομάω**.

Ούνομαίνω, Ion. for **δύνομαίνω**, Hdt. 4, 47.

Ούνομαστός, ἡ, ὄν, Ion. for **δύνομαστός**, Hdt. 2, 178.

Οὐ νυ, nearly like **οὐ ὄν**, strengthening the negation by an implied conclusion from the foreg., *surely not*, only in Hom., and Ep., Jelf Gr. Gr. § 732. Also to strengthen a negative question, II. 4, 242, etc.

Οὐξ, contr. from **ὀέξ**.

†Οὐξιοι, ὠν, ὄλ, the Uxii, a people between Persis and Susiana, Strab. 6, 728; Arr.

†Οὐξισάμη, ἡς, ἡ, Uxisame, an island on the Gallic coast, Strab. p. 64.

†Οὐκόκοντιοι, ὠν, ὄλ, the Vocontii, a Gallic people, Strab. p. 178.

†Οὐλλοστέρρα, ὄν, ὄλ, Volaterra, a city of Etruria; **ὀλ-τεράνοι**, the inhab. of V., Strab. p. 222.

†Οὐλόγεσος, ὠν, ὄλ, Volagesus, a king of the Parthians, Luc. Hist. Scrib. 31.

†Οὐλοσίνιοι, ὠν, ὄλ, Vulsinii, a city of Etruria, now Bolsena, Strab. p. 226.

†Οὐλόσκοι, ὠν, ὄλ, Volsci, a people of Latium, Strab. p. 237.

Οὐον, τό, another form of **ὄον**.

***Οὐουλτούρνος, ὠν, ὄλ, the Vultur-nus**, a river of Campania, with a city on it of the same name, Strab. p. 238, in Polyb. **Οὐλθόρνος**, in Plut. **†Ολθόρνος**.

Οὐπᾶ, Dor. for **ὀπῶν**, Ar. Lys. 1157.

Οὐ περ ὀὐ περ, a strengthd. negative, *by no means*, Hom.: Wolf sometimes writes it in one word, sometimes in two.

Οὐπῆ, (ὀν, πῆ) nowhere, in no wise, II. 13, 191, Od. 5, 410; **οὐδέ πῆ**, II. 6, 267.

Οὐπῆγος, ὠν, ὄλ, a song on Diana, cf. Ath. 619 B, Ilgen Scol. Praef. not. 47.

Οὐπίς, ιος, ἡ, Ion. for Dor. **†Οπις**, epith. of Diana, Call. Dian. 204.—II. name of a Hyperborean maiden:—on their voyage to Delos, v. Bähr Hdt. 4, 35.—III. later, epith. of Nemesis. (Prob.—**ὀπις**, Müller Dor. 2, 9, § 2.)

Οὐ ποῖ, nowhere, II. 13, 309: **οὐδέ ποῖ**, in *nowise*, Od.

Οὐποκα, Dor. for **εὐ**.

Οὐποτε, adv., *not ever, never*, freq. in Hom., who joins it as well with fut., as with pres. and past tenses:—sometimes he puts one or more words between **οὐ** and **ποτε**, as II. 1, 163; 4, 48, etc., cf. Plat. Phaedr. 245 C.

Οὐποψ, contr. for **ὀ ἐποψ**, Ar. Av. 226.

Οὐπῶ, adv., (**οὐ, πῶ**) *not yet*, Lat. *nonumquam*, freq. in Hom., who oft. puts another word between, esp. **οὐ γάρ πῶ**: so also Hes.: usu. with past tenses, much more rarely with pres., II. 14, 143, Od. 2, 118, etc.; with fut. only in Od. 5, 358. Opp. to **οὐκέτι**, *no more*.

Οὐπώποτε, (ὀπῶ, ποτέ) never yet at any time, Hom., usu. with past tenses; with pres. only in Od. 12, 98, cf. Aesch. Eum. 616;—with γάρ inserted, **οὐ γάρ πώποτε**, II. 1, 154; 3, 442, etc.

Οὐπῶς, adv., (**οὐ, πῶς**) *no-how, in nowise*, *not at all*, giving the greatest

possible strength to **τῆς** negation, Hom., etc.

ΟΥΠΑ΄, ᾄς, ἡ, Ion. **οὐρῆ, ἡς**, the tail, of a lion, II. 20, 170; Od. 10, 215; and of other animals, Hdt. 2, 38, etc.

—2. generally, the *hinder-parts*; esp. the *after-part* of a ship.—**πρὸ μῆνι**.—3. of an army in marching, the *rear-guard*, *rear*, Xen. An. 3, 4, 38, etc.; the *rear rank*, Id.:—**κατ' οὐρὰν τινας ἐπείσθαι**, to follow in his rear, Id. Cyr. 2, 3, 21; **ὁ κατ' οὐρὰν**, the *rear-rank man*, Ib. 5, 3, 45: **ἐπὶ ὁ κατ' οὐρὰν**, to the rear, backwards, strictly *tailwards*, Id. Ages. 2, 2, Cyr. 2, 4, 3; **ἐπ' οὐρᾶ**, in rear, Id. Hell. 4, 3, 4. (Akin to **δρόος**.)

Οὐρα, τά, for **οὐροί, ὅροι**, boundaries, limits, Hom.; v. sub **οὐρον**.

Οὐράγιω, ὦ, to be *οὐραγός*, to lead the *rear-guard*; generally, to be in the rear, Polyb. 4, 11, 6, etc.; and

Οὐράγιο, ἀς, ἡ, a *leading of the rear-guard*; generally, the *rear itself*, Polyb. 6, 40, 6, etc.; from

Οὐραγός, ὄν, (οὐρά, ἡγήομαι) *leading the rear of an army on march*: **ὁ οὐραγός**, the *leader of the rear-guard*, Xen. An. 4, 3, 26, Cyr. 2, 3, 22, etc.; hence any thing which is *hindmost*, **οὐραγοί τῶν καρπύων**, the *stalk-ends on which the ears of corn grow*, Ael. N. A. 6, 43; as Schneid. corrects from Diosc. 4, 179: al. **οὐραχοί**.

Οὐράδιον, ὠν, τό, dim. from **οὐρά**, Geop. [ᾱ, Drac. p. 13, 10.]

Οὐράια, ἀς, ἡ, poet. for **οὐρά**, cf. sq.

Οὐράιος, α, ὠν, (οὐρά) of the tail, τριχὺς οὐρ, the *tail-hair*, II. 23, 520; generally, at the *hinder parts*, *hindmost*, **οὐρ. πόδες**, the *hind-feet*, Theocrit. 25, 269.—2. **τὸ οὐραῖον**, the *tail*, Achae. ap. Ath. 777 B: in fish, the *tail-fin*, Soph. Fr. 700:—generally, **τὰ οὐραία**, the *hinder parts*, Eur. Ion. 1154, Luc. V. Hist. 1, 35.

Οὐρακός, οὐ, ὁ, the *middle part of the ear*, [ᾱ]]

Οὐράνη, ἡς, ἡ, a chamber-pot, Aesch. Fr. 166, Soph. Fr. 147. [ᾱ]

Οὐρανία, ἀς, ἡ, Urania, strictly, the *heavenly one*, name of one of the Muses, Hes. Th. 78: later she was looked on esp. as the Muse of Astronomy.—II. name of Venus, the *heavenly*, opp. to **Πάνδημος**, Plat. Symp. 181 C. cf. Hdt. 4, 59, Pind. Fr. 87, 3.—III. the *Arabians* called the *moon* **Οὐράνην**, Hdt. 3, 8.—†2. a nymph, daughter of Oceanus and Tethys, H. Hom. Cer. 423:—

Οὐρανιάζω, to throw a ball up high in air.

Οὐρανιάδα, α, ὤρ, poet. dat. for **οὐρανίαν**, Alcman 5.

Οὐρανίδης, ὠν, ὁ, son of Uranus, i.e. **Κρόνος**, or **Saturn**, †Hes. Th. 486†, Pind. P. 3, 5:—**Οὐρανίαι**, †ol, descendants of Uranus, i. e. †the *Titans*, Hes. Th. 502: †but as appell. *inhabitants of heaven*, Lat. *coelites*, opposed to **οἱ (θεοὶ) ὑπὸ γαῖαν**, Eur. Hec. 148†. [ᾱ]

Οὐρανίζομαι, (οὐρανός) as pass., to reach to heaven, Aesch. Fr. 391.

Οὐρανός, α, ὠν, Att. also **ος, ὠν, (οὐρανός)**:—*heavenly, of, from or in heaven, dwelling in heaven, θεοὶ οὐρ, H. Hom. Cer. 55, Aesch. Ag. 90, Eur. H. F. 758; **οὐράνιοι**, the *goddesses*, Pind. P. 2, 70; **Θέμις οὐρ**, Id. Fr. 6; etc.; cf. sub **Οὐράνια**.—2. generally, in or of heaven, **ἀστὴρ**, Pind. P. 3, 175: **πόλος**, Aesch. Fr. 430; **ἀστραπὴ**, Soph. O. C. 1466; **οὐρ. ὄσται**, i. e. rain, Pind. O. 11, 2; and so, **οὐρ. ἄχος**, of a storm, Id. Ant. 418 (not vehemently, as infra III. 2, cf. Eilendt s. v.): **τὰ οὐράνια**, the *heavenly bodies, phenomena*, Xen. Mem. 1, 1, 11†.—II.*

reaching to heaven, high as heaven, τῆς ὀψα, Eur. El. 860; σκέλος οὐράνιον *ρίπτειν* or *ἐκλακτίζειν*, for *εἰς οὐρανόν*, to kick up *sky-high*, Ar. Vesp. 1492, 1530: hence,—2. metaph., like *οὐρανομήκης, εὐνομος, αἰφύλ, furious*, **οὐρ. ἄχη**, Aesch. Pers. 573; **ἀττ**, Soph. Aj. 196; **οὐράνιον ὄσον**, like *δαμνᾶσιον ὄσον*, Lat. *immane quantum*, Ar. Ran. 781, 1135: **οὐράνια**, as adv. *vehemently*, **ἐπιπὼν οὐρ. βρέμεντα**, Eur. Tro. 519. [ᾱ]

Οὐράνισκος, ὠν, ὁ, dim. from **οὐρανός**, a little heaven or sky, hence—I. the vaulted ceiling of a room, esp. the top of a tent, a canopy, Plut. Alex. 37 Phoc. 33.—II. the roof of the mouth, Ath. 315 D: v. **οὐρανός** II. 2.—III. a constellation of the southern hemisphere, *Corona Australis*, Procl.

Οὐράνιον, ὠνος, ὁ, (οὐρανός) like **Οὐρανίδης**, the *heavenly one*, in Hom. always in plur. **Οὐρανίωνες θεοί**, also **Οὐρανίωνες**, the *gods*, Lat. *coelites*; so Hes. Th. 919, 929:—also the *Titans*, as descendants of Uranus, II. 5, 898.

Οὐρανοβάμων, ὠν, gen. ὠνος, *transversing heaven*, [ᾱ]

Οὐράνοβᾶτεω, ὦ, (οὐρανός, βαίνω) to walk or move in heaven, Eccl.

Οὐρανογνώμων, ὠν, (οὐρανός, γινώμω) skilled in the heavens, Luc. Ic. 5.

Οὐρανογραφία, ἀς, ἡ, (οὐρανός, γράφω) a description of the heavens, title of a work by Democritus, Diog. L. 9, 48.

Οὐρανόδεικτος, ὠν, (εἰς τὸν οὐρανόν) shewn from heaven, showing it self in heaven, αἰγλη μῆνης, H. Hom. 32, 3.

Οὐράνοδρομέω, ὦ, to run along the sky, Clem. Al.: from

Οὐράνοδρομος, ὠν, (οὐρανός, δρᾶμειν) running along the sky.

Οὐράνοειδής, ἔς, (οὐρανός, εἶδος) like the sky: like a tent-ceiling (v. **οὐρανός** II).

Οὐράνοεις, εσσα, εν, poet. for foreg., Manetho: **ὑπὴν οὐρ**—**οὐρανός** II. 2, the roof of the mouth, Nic. Al. 16.

Οὐράνοθεν, adv. (old genit. of **οὐρανός**), *from heaven, down from heaven*, Hom., and Hes.; plem., **ἀπ' οὐρανόθεν**, II. 21, 199, Od. 11, 18, Hes. Sc. 384; **ἐξ οὐρανόθεν**, II. 8, 19, 21; 17, 548.

Οὐράνοθεσία, ἀς, ἡ, (οὐρανός, τίθημι) the position of the constellations.

Οὐράνοθι, adv. (strictly an old genit. or dat. of **οὐρανός**), *in heaven, in the heavens*: **οὐρανὸν πρός**, II. 3, 3, is explained by the ancients by **πρὸς οὐρανόν**, *en τῷ ὑπὸ τὰ νέφη τόπῳ* (like **Ἰλιόθι πρός** and **ἡῶθι πρός**), so that **οὐρανόθι** must here be for **οὐρανόθεν** or **οὐρανόν**.

Οὐράνοκάτοικος, ὠν, dwelling in heaven.

Οὐράνολέσχη, ὠν, ὁ, one who talks of heavenly things.

Οὐράνομήκης, ἐς, (οὐρανός, μήκος) as high as heaven, shooting up to heaven, exceeding high or tall, **ἐλάττω**, H. 2, 239; **δένδρεα**, Hdt. 2, 138; **λαμπάς**, Aesch. Ag. 92:—then, generally, *mighty, prodigious, φωνή, κλέος*, Ar. Nub. 357, 459; **κακόν**, Incert. ap. Arist. Rhet. 3, 11, 7; **οὐρ. ποιεῖν τι**, to exalt it to the skies, Isocr. **Ἀντιδ.** § 142.

Οὐράνόνικος, ὠν, (οὐρανός, νικάω) conquering heaven: **ἀττ οὐρ**—**οὐράνιον ἄχος**, Aesch. Supp. 165.

Οὐράνοπαῖς, παιδός, ὁ, ἡ, (Οὐρανός, παῖς) child of Uranus, Orph. H. 26, 13.

Οὐράνοπετής, ἐς, (οὐρανός, πέττω) fallen from heaven, Plut. 2, 830 E, etc.

Οὐρανόπλαγκτος, *ον*, (οὐρανός, πλάω) *wandering through heaven*, Ouph. H. 20, 1.

Οὐρανοποιία, *ἡ*, (οὐρανός, ποιέω) *the creation of heaven*, Diog. L. 3, 77. Οὐρανόπολις, *ἑως ἡ*, (οὐρανός, πόλις) *the celestial city*, Ath. 20 C. Hence Οὐρανοπολίτης, *ον*, *ῶ*, a citizen of heaven, Eccl. [7].

Οὐρανόροφος, *ον*, (οὐρανός, ὀροφῇ) *with a vaulted ceiling or canopy*, Ath. 48 F; v. sq. II.

Οὐράνος, Ael. Ὠρανός, *ον*, *ῶ*, —I. *heaven*: in Hom., —I. *the vault or firmament of heaven*, the sky represented as a concave hemisphere resting on the verge of earth, with an opening in it, through which the peak of Olympos stretched upward into pure ether. It was upborne by the pillars of Atlas, *ἔχει δὲ τε κίονας αὐτός* (sc. Ἀτλας) *μακρὰς αἱ γαῖαν τε καὶ οὐρανὸν ὑψίς ἔχουσιν*, Od. 1, 54: it was *χάλκεος*, Il. 17, 425; *πολύχάλκος*, Il. 3, 504, Od. 3, 2; *σιδήρεος*, Od. 15, 329; *enwapt in clouds*, Il. 15, 192; described sometimes as above the ether, Il. 2, 458; 19, 351. On this vault the sun performed his course, whence an eclipse is described by *ἥλιος δὲ οὐρανὸν ἐξάπλωλε*, Od. 20, 357; the stars too were fixed upon it, and moved with it, for it was supposed to be always revolving, Il. 18, 485; 22, 318; hence *οὐρανὸς ἀστερόεις*, *the starry firmament*, oft. in Hom.—2. *heaven*, as the seat of the gods, outside or above this skyey vault, hence—*Ὀλύμπτος*, Il. 6, 108, Od. 1, 67, etc.; also *οὐρανὸς Οὐλύμπτος τε*, Il. 1, 497; 8, 394; *Ὀλύμπτος τε καὶ οὐρανός*, Il. 19, 128; *πύλαι οὐρανόυ*, *Heaven-gate*, i. e. a thick cloud, which the Hours rolled back and forward, Il. 5, 749; 8, 393; so in Pind., Trag., etc.—3. in common language, *the space above the earth*, the expanse of air and sky, Hom., etc.; *εἰς ὃ πρὸς οὐρανὸν ἄδουσαν*, i. e. aloft: esp. in such phrases as, *κλέος οὐρανὸν ἔκει*, *κλέος οὐρανὸν ἐνὺν ἱκάνει*, *renown reaches to heaven*, fills the sky; *σὺ αἰγλήν κνίσθι*, *σκοπέλλε οὐρανὸν ἔκει*, etc., cf. *οὐράνιος, οὐρανομήκης*, and, metaph., *ὑβρίς τε βίη τε σιδήρεον οὐρανὸν ἔκει*, *deeds of violence 'cry to heaven'*, Od. 15, 329; 17, 565: *πρὸς οὐρανὸν βεβάζειν*, *to exalt to heaven*, as in Horat. *euehere ad Deos*, Soph. O. C. 391.—4. later esp. *the astronomical heaven*; generally, *the universe*, v. Arist. Coel. 1, 9, 9.—5. a region of heaven, climate.—II. *any thing shaped like the vault of heaven*, as—1. a vaulted roof or ceiling (cf. French *ciel*), Matro ap. Ath.: esp. of a tent, a canopy.—2. the roof of the mouth, palate, Arist. H. A. 1, 11, 2, Part. An. 2, 17, 12; as, conversely, Ennius *coeli palatium*.—III. as masc. prop. n. *Uranus*, son of Erebus and Gaia, Hes. Th. 127, sq.: but in Hom., Il. 15, 36, Od. 5, 184, *οὐρανὸς* and *γαῖα* as witnesses of an oath are simple appellatives. (Acc. to Arist. l. c., from *ὄρος*, a boundary, cf. *ὀρίζων*: better, from *ὄρ'*, ὀρνυμι, αἰέρω, αἰώρω, akin to *μετέωρος*,—like our *heaven*, from *heave*.)

Οὐράνιος, *adv.*, *heaveward*. Οὐράνιοσκόπος, *ον*, (οὐρανός, σκοπέω) *observing the heavens*.—II. *οὐρανόσκον*, a kind of fish, elsewh. *καλιώνισκος*, Plin. H. N. 32, 7. Οὐρανόστειγής, *ἑς*, (οὐρανός, στέγω) *soaring heaven*: *ἄλλος οὐρ*, the task of bearing up the heaven, Aesch. Fr. 785.

Οὐρανῶσις, *ον*, (οὐρανός, ἔχω) *holding heaven*; ἀρχή οὐρ., the rule of heaven, Aesch. Cho. 960.

Οὐρανόφαντω, *ορος*, *ῶ*, *ἡ*, (οὐρανός, φαίνωμαι) *appearing in the heavens*, or *shining up to heaven*.

Οὐρανοφάτω, *ῶ*, to walk or move in heaven: from

Οὐρανόφοιτος, *ον*, *ῶ*,=sq.

Οὐρανόφοιτος, *ον*, (οὐρανός, φοιτάω) *walking in heaven*: *soaring aloft*, opp. to *νευστικός*, Philo.

Οὐρανόφορος, *ον*, (οὐρανός II, φέρω) *with a canopy*, Casaub. Ath. 48 F.

Οὐρανόφρων, *ονος*, (οὐρανός, φρήν) *heavenly-minded*, Eccl.

Οὐρανόφτεντος, *ον*, *planted or made from heaven*.

Οὐρανόφωτος, *ον*, *heaven-sprung*.

Οὐρανοχρῶμας, *ον*, (οὐρανός, χρῶμα) *sky-coloured, sky-blue*, v. I. Diph. Siphn. ap. Ath. 90 D.

Οὐράνῳ, *ῶ*, (οὐρανός) *to remove to heaven*, deify. Hence

Οὐράνωσις, *ἡ*, a removing to heaven, deification.

Οὐράς, *gen.* *αγος* (not *ακος*), *ἡ*, Attic name of the bird τέττις, Arist. H. A. 6, 1, 7.

Οὐράχος, *ὀ*, *ῶ*, (οὐρὸν) *the urinary canal of a foetus*, Hipp.

Οὐρεα, *τά*, *nom.* and *acc. pl.* from οὐρος, *Ion.* and *poet.* for ὄρος, *τό*, a mountain, Hom. (esp. in Il.), Hes., and Hdt.

Οὐρεϊβάτας, οὐρεϊθρεπτος, v. sub οὐρι-.

†Οὐρειον, *ον*, *τό*, *Ur̥ium* (Hyrium), a town of Apulia, Strab. p. 284.

Οὐρειος, *η*, *ον*, *Ion.* and *Ep.* for ὄρειος, (ὄρος, *τό*) *Νύμφη οὐρ*, a mountain nymph, H. Hom. Merc. 244, Hes. Fr. 13: *οὐρ. τέρας*, of the Sphinx, Eur. Phoen. 806; etc.

†Οὐρειος, *ον*, *ῶ*, *Ur̥eus* (mountaineer), a centaur, Hes. Sc. 187.

Οὐρεόφωτος, *ον*, *poet.* for ὀρεόφ., *mountain-haunting*, Jac. A. P. p. 82: *fem.* οὐρεοφoίτας, *ἄδου*, Anth. P. 11, 194.

Οὐρεσιβώτης, *ον*, *ῶ*, *poet.* for ὀρεσιβ., *feeding on the mountains*, θῆρες, Soph. Phil. 1133.

Οὐρεσιδρόμος, *ον*, *poet.* for ὀρεσιδρ., v. I. Eur. Bacch. 986.

Οὐρεσιόκιος, *ον*, *poet.* for ὀρεσιόκιος, Anth. P. 6, 181.

Οὐρεσιφοίτης, *ον*, *ῶ*, *fem.* *φοῖτις*, *ἴδος*,=οὐρεόφοιτος, *φοῖτας*, Anth. P. 9, 524; 525, 16, Nonn., etc.

Οὐρεφοίτος, *ον*,=ὀρεσιφ., Mel. 92, Nonn.

Οὐρέως, *ῆος*, *ῶ*, *Ion.* for ὀρεῦς, a mule, Il. 1, 50, etc.—II. in Il. 10, 84, *ἡ δὲ τιν' οὐρήων διζήμενος ἡ τιν' ἐταλρον*, it is=οὐρός, *φύλας*, a guard, *warder*, cf. Arist. Poet. 25, 16.

Οὐρέω, *ῶ*, (A) f. *-ήσμαι*; in impf. etc., with syllabic augm., *οὐρέω* also occurs, Buttm. Ausf. Gr. § 105 Anm. 14: (οὐρον). *To make water*, Hes. Op. 727, 756, Hdt. 1, 133, etc.—2. c. *acc. rei*, to pass with the water, Hipp.: hence pass., *τὸ οὐρούμενον*,=οὐρημα, Hipp.—II. like Lat. *meiere*, also *semen emittre*, Foëss. Oecon. Hipp.

Οὐρέω, *ῶ*, (B) f. *-ήσω*, (οὐρος A)=οὐρίω.

Οὐρέω, *ῶ*, (C) f. *-ήσω*, (οὐρος B) to watch.

Οὐρηδόχος, *ον*,=οὐροδόχος.

Οὐρήθρα, *ας*, *ἡ*, (οὐρέω) *the urethra*, passage of the urine, beginning from the neck of the bladder, Hipp., v. Foëss. Oecon.

Οὐρημα, *ατος*, *τό*,=οὐρον, *urine*, Hipp., in plur.

Οὐρηρός, *ῶ*, (οὐρέω A) *urinary* οὐρ. ἀγγεῖον, a chamber-pot.

Οὐρησεῖα, desiderat. of οὐρέω, *ῶ* want to make water.

Οὐρησις, *ἑως*, *ἡ*, (οὐρέω) *a making water*, Hipp.; οὐρησιν λῦειν, Mnesith. ap. Ath. 121 D.

Οὐρητήρ, *ῆρος*, *ῶ*,=οὐρήθρα, Hipp.: but, *οἱ οὐρητήρες*, *the urinary ducts*, leading from the kidneys to the bladder, Foëss. Oecon.

Οὐρητιάω, *ῶ*,=οὐρησεῖα, Ar. Vesp. 807.

Οὐρητικός, *ἡ*, *όν*, (οὐρέω A) of or belonging to urine: inclined to make water much or often, Hipp.—II. promoting urine, Ath. 54 A, 371 B.

Οὐρητήρ, *ἴδος*, *ἡ*, a chamber-pot.

Οὐρία, *ας*, *ἡ*, v. sub οὐρίος II. 2.

Οὐρία, *ας*, *ἡ*, a water-bird, Ath. 395 D.

Οὐρία, *τά*, *Ion.* for οὐρία, but not in Hdt.

†Οὐρία, *ας*, *ἡ*, *Uria*, *λίμνη*, a marsh near Oeniadae in Acarnania, Strab. p. 459. v. Ὑρία.

†Οὐριάθος, *ον*, *ῶ*, *Viriathus*, a robber chief in Hispania, Strab. p. 158.

Οὐριάχος, *ον*, *ῶ*, (οὐρά) *the hindmost part, bottom*, hence in Il., *ἔγχεος οὐρ*, the butt-end of the spear, shod with iron, opp. to the *αἰχμή*, 13, 443; 16, 612; 17, 528; elsewh. *σῦραξ* *αντ.* *σαυρωτήρ*.

Οὐριβάτας, *ον*, *ῶ*, *poet.* for οὐρεϊβάτης, *walking the mountains*, Eur. El. 170, Phaëth. 1, 27; οὐριβάτας, Ar. Av. 276: the forms οὐρεϊβ-, οὐριβ-, seem not to occur, cf. Dind. Ar. l. c., and v. sub οὐριθρεπτος.

Οὐρίζω, *Ion.* for οὐρίω, to bound, limit, Hdt.

Οὐρίζω, f. *-ίσω*: (οὐρος A): —to carry with a fair wind, to waft on the way of words and prayers, Aesch. Cho. 319: to speed on the way, guide prosperously, κατ' ὀρθὸν οὐρ., Soph. O. T. 695; so, an accus. *αὐτοῖς* may be supplied in Aesch. Pers. 602,—or i may be taken intr. to be fair and favourable, cf. *ἐπουρίζω*, *κατορίζω*.

Οὐριθρεπτος, *η*, *ον*, Eur. Hec. 204, (ὄρος, *τρέφω*), *poet.* for οὐρεϊθρ., *mountain-bred*, where Pers. οὐριθρεπτος; but cf. Lob. Paral. p. 455, et v. sub οὐριβάτας.

Οὐρίος, *η*, *ον*, v. I. for οὐρίος III. Οὐριδρομέω, *ῶ*, to run, i. e. sail with a fair wind, Pherecyd. ap. Diog. L.; cf. Lob. Phryn. 617: from Οὐριδρόμος, *ον*, (οὐρίος, ὄραμεν) *running*, i. e. sailing with a fair wind etc.

Οὐριον, *τό*, (οὐρος B) *watch*; dub. Οὐρίος, *α*, *ον*, also *ας*, *ον*, Soph. Phil. 355: (οὐρος A): —with a fair wind, Lat. *vento secundo*, esp. of a ship, πλάτῃ, Soph. L. c.; οὐρ. πλοῖος, ὄρομος, etc., a prosperous voyage, etc., Soph. Phil. 780, Aj. 889: hence, generally, *prosperous, successful*, πράσις, Aesch. Cho. 814, cf. Eur. H. F. 95, neut. pl. as *adv.*, οὐρία θῆιν, to run before the wind, Ar. Lys. 55, cf. infra II. 2.—II. *prospering, favouring, fair*, πνεῦμα, πνοαί, Eur. Hel. 1663, Hec. 900; οὐρ. ἀνεμος ἐπὶ τι, Thuc. 7, 53: hence Ζεὺς οὐρ., as sending fair winds, as conducting things to a happy issue, Aesch. Supp. 590, or (acc. to Buttm. Lexil. s. v. *πέρα* fin.), the ruler of the elements.—2. *ἡ οὐρία* (sc. *πνοή*),=οὐρος, a fair wind, hence οὐρία ἐφίεται, to commit one's self to the breeze, sail before the wind, Plat. Prot. 338 A; ἐξ οὐρίας διαδραμεῖν, πλεῖν, Arist. Me. chan. 7, 1, Polyb. 1, 47, 2; also, ἐξ οὐρίων δομαεῖν, Soph. Aj. 1083.—II.

ουρ. ὠν, a wind-egg, elsewh. ὑπνέ-
μιον, Lat. *subventanum*; those laid in
spring were called ζεφύρια, those in
autumn κυνόσουρα, Arist. H. A. 6,
2, 13.

Ουρυστάτης, ου, δ, (οὔριος, ἱστημι)
standing prosperous or secure, or trans.
securing fortune, Aesch. Cho. 821. [ᾶ]

Ουρίσσω, ὦ, (οὔρος A) to give to the
winds, εἰλείρας, Anth. P. 9, 777.

Ουρίσμα, ατος, τό, Ion. for ὄρισμα,
a bound, boundary-line, Hdt. 2, 17;
4, 45.

Ουρίσμα, ατος, τό, (οὔριζω) a fair
wind, dub.

Οὔρις, contr. for ὄρις, Ar. Av.
284.

Ουροδοχεῖον, ου, τό, =sq.

Ουροδόχη, ης, ἡ, (οὔρον, δέχομαι)
a chamber-pot, Xen. ap. Phot.

Ουροδόχιον, ου, τό, =foreg.: from
Ουροδόχος, ου, (οὔρον, δέχομαι)
holding wine.

Οὔρον, ου, τό, urine, Hdt. 2, 111,
etc. (Lat. *urina*, Germ. *harn*. In
Sansk. *urī* is water, cf. Lat. *urinari*
to urinate, Pott Et. Forsch. 1, p. 122.
Prob. akin to ὄρος 2, q. v.)

Οὔρον, τό, poet. for οὔρος, ὄρος; a
boundary: found in three places of
Hom., viz., Il. 23, 431, ὅσα δίσκου
ἴονα πέλονται, as far as the bounda-
ries of the quoit reach, i. e. a quoit's
throw (for which in 23, 523, we have
he word δίσκουρα):—but the sense
is more dub. in the other two passa-
ges, viz. Od. 8, 124, ὅσσον τ' ἐν νεύῳ
ἴονον πέλει ἡμιόνον τόσσον ἵππε-
ροβέον...ἵκετο: and Il. 10, 351, ὅ-
σον τ' ἐπὶ οὔρα πέλονται ἑκόντων
αἰ. ἐπίουρα), but v. Spitzn. Excurs.
x. ad Il.):—in both these passages, a
cert. in distance is expressed by οὔ-
ρον ἡμιόνον, οὔρα ἡμιόνων; and
the latter the explanation is added,
γὰρ τε (sc. ἡμιόνου) ὁσὺν προφε-
ρόμενοι εἰσιν ἐκκείμενοι νεοῖο βα-
σιλῆος πικτὸν ἄροτρον, whence the
common explanation, viz., that the
distance meant is that by which mules
could beat oxen in ploughing a furrow at
the same time, cf. Nitzsch Od. 1. c.

Ουροπύγιον, ου, τό, =ὄροπύγιον,
v. [ῥ]

Οὔρος, ου, δ, (A) a fair wind, right
stern, Hom., etc.; ἡμῖν δ' αὖ κατό-
πισθε νεός...ἵκμενον οὔρον τει πηλ-
ίστιον, Od. 11, 7; so, πομπαῖος οὔ-
ρος, Pind. P. 1, 66; πρὶν ἡγεῖν οὔ-
ρος, Eur. Tro. 20; πλεονεστικός οὔρος,
Theoc. 13, 52; (rarely of a rough
reeve or storm, Il. 14, 19, Ap. Rh. 2,
30); in plur., Od. 4, 360; ἀπ' δὲ θεοῦ
ἴονον στρέφειν, the gods changed the
wind again to a fair one, Od. 4, 520;
ἐμπεῖν κατ' οὔρον, to send down
(i. e. with) the wind, speed on its way,
rac. ap. Hdt. 4, 163; so, κατ' οὔρον
ναῖν, βεῖν, metaph. of good luck and
success, Aesch. Theb. 690, Soph. Tr.
38; so, εὐθύνειν δαίμονος οὔρον,
ind. O. 13, 38: οὔρος ὀρθάμηνον
τὴν αὔρην γένοιτ' ἴπῳθεν ἐρπύσσει,
a fair wind be with her as she goes
om my sight, i. e. let her go as quick
as may be, Soph. Tr. 815: οὔρος (ἔστω)
κε καυρός, 'tis a fair time, Soph. Phil.
55: οὔρος ἔπνευ, ἡνέων, Pind. O. 9,
2, P. 4, 5, N. 6, 48. (Usu. deriv.
om OP., ὄρνυμι: better, with Coray
eliod. 2, 345, from αὔρα, cf. οὐς,
a.: or perh. from οὔρα, a tail-wind,
ern-wind.)

Οὔρος, ου, δ, (B) a watcher, warder,
d. 15, 89; Nestor in Hom. οὔρος
γαῖων, Il. 8, 80, etc.; so, οὔρος Αἰ-
διδάν, Pind. I. 8 (7), 121; cf. οὔρεϋς
—hence ἐπίουρος. (Usu. deriv.

from οὔρω: better, with Damm,
referred to οὔρα, as we have πυλονόρος
πυλωρός, cf. θυρωρός,—οὐν ἐν, οὔρα-
νός ὡρανός: cf. φουρά.)

Οὔρος, ου, δ, (C) Ion. for ὄρος, a
boundary, Il., and freq. in Hdt.

Οὔρος, ου, δ, (D) βούς, a wild bull,
Lat. *urus*, perh. formed from the
Germ. *Auer-ochs*, Anth. P. 6, 332.

Οὔρος, εός, τό, Ion. for ὄρος, a
mountain, freq. in Hom., and the usu.
form in Hdt.

Οὔρος, οὔ, δ, a trench or channel for
hauling up ships and launching them
again, οὔρους ἐξεκάβαινον, Il. 2, 153;
—i. e., the οὔροι had got choked up
and had to be cleared before the
ships could be launched: in Ap. Rh.
this trench is called ὀλάκος.

Οὔρος, οὔ, δ, Ion. for ὄρος, ὄρρος,
serum, Nic.

Ουροτάλ, the Arabian name of
Bacchus, prob. as the Sun-god, v.
Bähr Hdt. 3, 8.

Ουροτομέω, ὦ, (οὔρα, τομή) ἵππον
οὔρ., to dock a horse's tail.

Οὔρώ, ὦ, (οὔρος) to have a fair wind:
usu. κατοῦρώ.

Ψούσον ἄλσος, τό, = *Arsia sylva*
(Liv. 2, 7) near Rome, Plut. Poplic. 9.
Ψούρων, ὠνος, ὁ, *Urso*, a city of
Hispania Baetica, Strab. p. 141.

ΟΥΨ, τό, gen. ὠψός, dat. ὠτί:
plur. nom. ὠτα, gen. ὠτων, dat. ὠτιν,
very late ὠτοις, Lob. Phryn. 211:
Hom. has only acc. sing. and dat.
plur., Il. 11, 109; 20, 473, Od. 12,
200; the other cases he forms as if
from οὔας, q. v.; Hdt. usu. employs
plur. The ear, Hom., etc.; βοᾷ ἐν
ὠσὶ κέλαδος, rings in the ear, Aesch.
Pers. 605; φθόγγος βάλλει δι' ὠτων,
Soph. Ant. 1188; δι' ὠτων ἦν λόγος,
Eur. Med. 1139; so, ἄμιν τοῦτο δι'
ὠτός ἔγεντο, Theoc. 14, 27; ψυβή-
σους λόγους εἰς ὠτα φέρει, Soph. Aj.
149; so, πρὸς τὸ οὔς, into the ear,
i. e. whispering, Plat. Euthyd. 275 E;
παρέχειν τὰ ὠτα, to lend the ears,
i. e. to attend, Id. Crat. 396 D, etc.;
so, ἐπισχεῖσθαι τὰ ὠτα, Id. Symp.
216 A:—metaph. of spies, the ὁ δὲ
βαλμός βασιλέως, in Persia, Plut. 2,
522 E, Luc. adv. Indoct. 23.—Athle-
tes are described as having their ears
bruised and swollen, τετραχήμενοι
οὔατα πυγμαῖας, Theoc. 22, 45 (cf.
κατάγνυμι, ὀσκάταίς); and so they
are represented in statues of Her-
cules and of Pancratiasts, Winckelm.
Werke 2, p. 432; 4, p. 411, sq., plate
viii. B.—II. an ear, handle, esp. of
pitchers, cups, etc.; in this signf.
Hom. always uses the longer forms
οὔατα, etc.—III. οὐς 'Αφροδίτης,
a kind of shell-fish, Antig. Car. ap. Ath.
88 A. (In Cret. and Lacon. αὔς,
αὐτός, and Dor. ὤς, ὠτός; cf. Lat.
auris, *audio*, *ausculto*, Germ. *Oh*, our
ear, and mod. Greek *αὐτίον*, the hear-
ing.)

Οὐσία, ας, ἡ, (ὦν, οὔσα, εἶμι) that
which is one's own, one's property, sub-
stance, Hdt. 1, 92; 6, 86, 1, and Att.,
as Lys. 150, 41, Plat. Phaedr. 252 A,
etc.: so in Soph. Tr. 911, ἅπας οὐσία
is prob. property without its fitting heir,
not childlessness, for Dexianira had
children, v. Ellendt Lex. s. v. ἅπας.
—II. the being, essence, true nature of
a thing, Plat. Phaedr. 78 C, etc.; πᾶν
σῶμα φυσικὸν μετέχον ζωῆς, acc. to
Arist. de Anima 2, 1, 3: the first of
the categories, Id. Categ. 5.—2. in
Stoic philosophy, = *ὕλη*, matter, Ritter
Hist. of Philos. 3, p. 515. Hence

Οὐσιδίον, ου, τό, dim. from οὐσία 1,
Nicom. Incert. 1. [ῥ]

Οὐσίᾳ, ὦ, (οὐσία II.) to invest with
being or reality, call into existence, cre-
ate: pass. to be existent.

†Οὔσιπιοι, ὠν, οἱ, the *Usipii*, a
German nation, Strab. p. 292.

Οὐσιώδης, ες, (οὐσία II., εἶδος) es-
sential; substantial, Plut. 2, 1085 D
Adv. -ὠδς.

Οὔσιον, τό, =οἶσιον, q. v., Lyc.

Οὐτάζω, ἱ. -άζω, v. sq.

Οὐτάω, ὦ, fut. οὐτήσω: aor. 1 οὐ-
τήσα, pass. οὐτήθην, both in Hom.;
and besides these he has 3 impf. οὐ-
τάε, Od. 22, 356, usu. contr. οὐτᾶ
and of the poet. syncop. aor. οὐταν,
3 sing. οὐτᾶ, inf. οὐτάμεναι and οὐ-
τάμεν, part. aor. pass. οὐτάμενος [ᾶ],
also the forms οὐτάσκε and οὐτήσα
σκε, Il. 15, 745; 22, 375. As pres.,
he uses the collat. form οὐτάω, of
which he also has impf. act. and
pass., aor. act. οὐτάσε, and pf. pass.
3 sing. οὐτάσαι, part. οὐτασμένος:
there is no such form as οὐτήμι.—
To wound, hurt, hit with any kind of
weapon, χαλκῶ, δορυ, ξιφῆσσι, ἐγ-
χεῖ, etc., Hom.; freq. also opp. in
βάλλειν (q. v.), to wound by striking
or thrusting, Il. 11, 659, 826, etc.;
which is more fully expressed by
σχεδόν and αὐτοσχεδῶν οὐτά, οὐτά-
ζοντα, etc., as in Il. 5, 458, Od. 11,
536: usu. c. acc. of pers. or part
wounded, hence also c. dupl. acc.,
Κίπριδα οὐτάσε χεῖρα, Il. 5, 458;
elsewh., οὐτ. τινὰ κατὰ χροά, κατὰ
ἄμυν, κατ' ὀσπρία, etc.; more rarely
c. acc. rei, οὐτάζον σάκος, they hit,
shattered the shield, Il. 7, 258, etc.
Hes. Sc. 363:—also c. acc. cognato,
ἔλκος, ὅμει βροτὸς οὐτάσεν ἄνθρωπ,
the wound which a man struck me with,
Il. 5, 361; hence, οὐταμένη ὤτειλῃ,
the wound inflicted, Il. 14, 518: some-
times, generally, to wound, like βάλ-
ω, with lightning, Eur. Hipp. 684;
with arrows, H. F. 199; cf. Opp. H.
2, 373. (From οὐτάω comes ὤτειλῃ,
akin to ὠθέω.)

Οὔτε, adv., (οὐ, τέ) and not, Il. 22,
265, for which however καὶ οὐ is not
unfreq., Plat. Legg. 806 C, Xen. An.
2, 1, 10.—II. usu. repeated, οὔτε...,
οὔτε..., neither..., nor..., like Lat. *ne-
que... neque...*, connecting clauses in
such manner that the things denied
are placed in reciprocal relation, freq.
from Hom. downwards. In such cases
not only οὔτε..., οὔτε..., correspond,
but also οὔτε..., τε..., as in Lat. *ne-
que... et...*, Il. 24, 185, cf. Böckh
Simon. p. xv., Stallb. Plat. Apol. 26
C; οὔτε... δέ..., Hdt. 1, 108; 8, 142,
cf. Schäf. Dion. Comp. p. 297, Stallb.
Plat. Rep. 388 E; also, οὔτε..., οὐδέ...,
Schäf. ut supra p. 36, 299, sq.; and
(though perh. not in Att.), οὐδέ...,
οὔτε..., v. sub οὐδέ.—freq. also οὔ-
τε..., οὐ..., Hdt. 8, 98, Eur. O. 41:
also οὐ..., οὔτε..., Il. 6, 450, Od. 9,
147: οὔτε is sometimes wholly om-
itted in the first clause, Böckh Pind.
P. 6, 48; 10, 41. See further Jelf Gr.
Gr. § 775, Herm. ad Elmsl. Med. 4,
1321.

Οὔτερος, Ion. for ὁ ἑτερος, Hdt.
1, 34, 134; neut. τοὔτερον, Hdt. 1
32.

Οὐτήσασκε, Ep. 3 sing. aor. 1 act
for οὐτήσε, from οὐτάω, Il.

Οὐτήσις, ἡ, (οὐτάω) a wounding.

Οὐτήτειρα, ας, ἡ, Anth. P. 7, 172,
—fem. from

Οὐτήτηρ, ἥρος, ὁ (οὐτάω) one who
wounds.

Οὔτι, neut. from οὐτίς, q. v.

Οὐτίδανός, ἡ, ὄν, Att. also ὁ ὄν:
(οὔτις):—*usque*, in Hom. *sive usque* at

persons of small esteem, feeble, powerless, cowardly, οὐτ. καὶ δειλός, Il. 1, 293; ἀνάγκη, οὐτ., 11, 390: later, generally, worthless, poor, sorry, οὐτι-δανοίς ἐν βοήθιος φορεῖται, are swept away leaving nothing behind, Aesch. Theb. 361. (-δανος is a mere suffix, as in ἡπεδανός, etc.)

†Οὔτιοι, ὡν, οἱ, the Utii, a people of Persia, Hdt. 3, 93; 7, 68.

Οὔτιπον, for οὐ τί πον, *net, I suppose; not, I ween*; used in a half interrog. way, Pind. P. 4, 155, Soph. Phil. 1233, Ar. Ran. 522, Plat., etc.

Οὔτιπω, for οὐ τί πω, like οὔπω, *not yet*.

Οὔτις, neut. οὔτι, gen. οὔτινος: (οὐ, τίς)—no one, nobody, neut. nothing, Lat. *ne ullus, nullus*, freq. in Hom., who also puts other words between οὐ and τί; so in Hes.; also as an adj., μέψιν οὔτινα, Aesch. Pr. 445; ἀργῇ οὔτις, Id. Pers. 413, etc.:—the neut. οὔτι is freq. used as adv. in strong denial, *not a whit, by no means, not at all*, Hom., and Hes.—II. Οὔτις, ὁ, acc. Οὔτιν, Nobody, Noman, a fallacious name assumed by Ulysses to deceive Polyphemus, Od. 9; and further carried out by Eur. Cycl. 549, 672, sq.: hence—2. Οὔτις, the name of a particular fallacy, Diog. L. 7, 44, 82, with pl. οὔτιδες.

Οὔτοι, adv., (οὐ, τοί) *indeed not, Lat. non sane, Hom., and Hes.; οὔτοι ποτέ, certainly never*, Soph. Ant. 522, etc.: also before protestations, οὔτοι μὰ τὴν Δήμητρα, Ar. Plut. 64; so too, μὰ τὸν Δῖ, οὐ τοίνυν, Id. Vesp. 1141, cf. τοίνυν: οὔτοι μενοῦν, Plat. Phaedr. 271 B; οὔτοι δή, Id. Crito 43 D. (Οὔτοι is often confounded with οὐτί.)

Οὔτως, αὐτῇ, τοῦτο, gen. τοῦτον, ταύτης, τοῦτον, etc., demonstr. pron., *this*, very freq. from Hom. downwards: mostly used to refer to the latter of two objects, as being the nearer to the subject; hence also ταῦτα are the things round and about us, earthly things, = τὰ ἐνταῦθα, Heind. Plat. Phaed. 75 E.—Yet it often stands, esp. in Hdt., without any such relative sense, just like αὐτός, *he, it*, Hdt. 1, 180.—II. but οὕτως often refers not to what has gone before, but to what follows, and serves to introduce a narration, the following, as follows, where we also say *this*, Il. 13, 377, Od. 2, 306; though ὁδε is more freq. in this sense.—3. οὕτως, followed by ὅς with a relative clause, answers to our *he who...*, *the man who...*, as Od. 2, 40; 6, 201.—IV. referring emphat. to a person, it means the well-known, famous, notorious person, Lat. *hic*, Bentl. Ter. Adelph. 5, 8, 23, Heind. Plat. Phaed. 69 C.—V. referring emphat. to the place of its subject, οὕτως, αὐτῇ, are a kind of vocat. like Lat. *heus! you there! holla you! hear!* Eur. Hec. 1127, Alc. 773; so, οὕτως σύ, *heus tu!* Hec. 1280, Or. 1567; and doubled, Ar. Thesm. 689; so, ὁ οὕτως, οὕτως Οἰδίπου, Soph. O. C. 1627; οὕτως, σὲ λέγω, Ar. Ran. 171; and prob. only after σ, as οὐτοσίην, Buttm. Ausf. Gr. § 80 Anm. 3: the neut. also τοῦτί, ταυτί, esp. in Com., became τοῦτογί, ταυταγί, to avoid the hiatus in τοῦτοί, ταυταί, but τοῦτοδί is also 'ound, though wrongly defended by comparison with ὁδε, ἐνθαδέ, Elmsl. Ar. Ach. 108, Dind. Ar. Av. 18:—in Trag. this is very rare, Pors. Med. 157. [This *ι* is always long, and a long vowel or diphthong before it becomes short, as αὐτῇ, τοῦτοί.]

phat. repeated by οὕτως, as, οὐδὲ γὰρ οὐδὲ Ἀριστέης...οὐδὲ οὕτως προσωτέρω ἔφησε ἀπικέσθαι, Hdt. 4, 16, cf. 4, 81, etc.—IX. the demonstr. is oft. omitted before the relat. pron., Il. 10, 305, Od. 24, 286.—X. oft. strengthened, esp. in neut., τοῦτ' αὐτό, τοῦτοῦ ἐκείνο, αὐτὸ τοῦτο, Lat. *id ipsum*.—XI. τοῦτο μὲν..., τοῦτο δέ..., also ταῦτα μὲν..., ταῦτα δέ..., form correlative clauses, on the one hand..., on the other..., partly..., partly..., very freq. in Hdt., who in latter clause oft. replaces ταῦτο δέ by another word, ὁ δέ, ἡ δέ, μετὰ δέ, etc., cf. Schweigh. Hdt. 7, 22, cf. 3, 108, etc.; so too, τοῦτο μὲν..., ἔπειτα δέ..., Erf. Soph. Ant. 61; τοῦτο μὲν..., οἱ δέ..., O. C. 441; τοῦτο μὲν..., τοῦτ' αὐτίκ., Ant. 165, etc.—XII. ταῦτα is oft. used to refer to a more remote subject, without regard to gender or number, Soph. El. 1366, ubi v. Schäf.—XIII. when a circumstance is added 'as strongly confirmatory of what has been said, the demonstr. pron. is freq. joined with the connecting καί, καὶ ταῦτα, and that too, and especially, often without any verb expressed, as, καὶ ταῦτα τηλικούτος, Soph. El. 614, cf. Aesch. Eum. 627: but usu. with a partic., when it may be explained by *although*, Plat. Rep. 404 B, cf. Jelf Gr. Gr. 697 c: also in masc., Hdt. 1, 147; 6, 11.—XIV. καὶ ταῦτα μὲν δὴ ταῦτα, like *einen*, to close one part of a subject, so much for this, Lat. *haec haec*, in Ant.; but,—2. ταῦτα μὲν δὴ ὑπάρξει, *it shall be*, Heind. Plat. Phaed. 78 A.—XV. ταῦτα in acc. as adv., for this reason, like διὰ ταῦτα, Theocr. 14, 3; freq. also ταῦτ' ἄρα and ταῦτ' οὖν, for this reason then, accordingly, Br. Ar. Nub. 319, Vesp. 1358, etc.—2. ταῦτα (sc. ὁράσω or ποιήσω), in affirm. answers, ταῦτ' ὦ δεσπότα, *yes sir*, Ar. Pac. 275, cf. Eq. 111: so, ταῦτα δὴ, Elmsl. Ar. Ach. 815: ταῦτά νυν, Vesp. 1008:—so too, ἦν ταῦτα, even so, true, yes, Lat. *ita est*, Valck. Phoen. 420.—3. =οὕτως, thus, ταῦτ' (but al. τοῦτ') ἔργον τελέσας, Pind. P. 4, 408.—XVI. dat. fem. sing. ταύτῃ was also used as adv.—1. of place, sub. χώρα, in this spot, here, Soph. Phil. 1331.—2. of manner, in this way, so, Id. O. C. 1300; οὐ ταῦτ' ἐστὶ πῶς ταῦτα, Ar. Eq. 843, cf. Eur. Med. 365; ταύτῃ καλεῖσθαι, προσγορεύεσθαι, etc., to be so called, like οὕτω.—3. in this respect, so far, for the matter of that.—XVII. the article is often added to the pron., to strengthen its demonstr. force: the pron. usu. precedes the article, but sometimes follows the subst., οὕτος ὁ ἀνὴρ or ὁ ἀνὴρ οὕτος: the article is in this case sometimes omitted, esp. in contempt, Stallb. Plat. Gorg. 467 C.—XVIII. οὕτος is oft. strengthd. Att. by the demonstr. -ί, οὐτοσί, αὐτῇ, τοῦτί, gen. τοῦτοσί, nom. plur. οὐτοί, neut. ταυτί, etc., *this man here, Lat. hicce*, French *celui-ci*: before a vowel *ι* becomes *υ*, but prob. only after σ, as οὐτοσίην, Buttm. Ausf. Gr. § 80 Anm. 3: the neut. also τοῦτί, ταυτί, esp. in Com., became τοῦτογί, ταυταγί, to avoid the hiatus in τοῦτοί, ταυταί, but τοῦτοδί is also 'ound, though wrongly defended by comparison with ὁδε, ἐνθαδέ, Elmsl. Ar. Ach. 108, Dind. Ar. Av. 18:—in Trag. this is very rare, Pors. Med. 157. [This *ι* is always long, and a long vowel or diphthong before it becomes short, as αὐτῇ, τοῦτοί.]

Οὔτοσί, αὐτῇ, τοῦτί, γ. sub οὐτο-
XVIII.

Οὔτως, and before a consonant usu. οὔτω (γ. sub fin.):—adv. from οὕτος, in this way or manner, i. e. so, thus, esp. so much, Hom., and Hes.: hence, under these circumstances or conditions, accordingly: in full, οὕτως is antec. to ὅς, so..., as, Lat. *sic...*, ut, Il. 4, 178, Od. 4, 148, etc.: but ὅς is oft. left out after οὕτως, and v. very sometimes οὕτως after ὅς, ὅς ἔδοξε, καὶ ἐποίησιν, Thuc. 8, 1, cf. Theocr. 45, sq. In Att. οὕτως usu. follows ὥςπερ, but in comparisons is used without it, Heind. Plat. Phaed. 72 C. The relat. pron. oft. follows in Att. instead of ὥστε, so..., as to, Soph. Ant. 220, Ar. Ach. 736.—2. redupl., ὅς ὁ μὲν οὕτως, Od. 19, 300—3. οὕτως ἔσται, so it shall be, ratifying what goes before, Od. 11, 348; 16, 31, etc.—4. emphatical, c. imperat., κείσθ' οὕτως, lie thou thus, of one who is stricken down forever, Il. 21, 184, cf. Od. 5, 146.—5. οὔτω δὴ, so then, Il. 2, 158, Od. 5, 204; οὔτω γὰρ ὅτ τοι, Il. 15, 201; οὔτω πον, so I ween, Il. 2, 116, etc.; οὔτω πῃ, Il. 24, 373; λίγη οὔτω, all too much, so utterly, Od. 13, 239.—6. c. gen., like εἰς τοῦτο or εἰς τοσοῦτο, Valck. Phoen. 364.—7. where οὕτως stands for so much, ὥστε or ὅς usu. follows to define the quantity more strictly: yet not always, as, κεφαλαί εἰσι οὕτω δὴ τι λοχηρῆαι, μόγις ἂν λίθω παίσας διαβρήξειαι, (as we also say) so hard, you could scarcely break them, Hdt. 3, 12, etc.: in this case too οὔτω is oft. followed by the relat. pron., Valck. Hdt. 4, 52; cf. ὅς A. IV. 2.—II. with a qualifying or diminishing power, like αὐτως, so, only so, simply, no more than, like Lat. *sic*, Donat. Ter. Andr. 1, 2, 4: in Hom. always μᾶλλον οὔτω, Il. 2, 120, for without μᾶλλον he always has αὐτως or αὐτός.—III. in wishes for one's self or others, always with optat., Od. 8, 465: also after εἰ and αἰδέ, εἰ γὰρ ἐγὼ οὔτω γε Διὸς παῖς εἴην, would I were the son of Jove so (truly) as... Il. 13, 825, cf. Od. 17, 494.—2. so Att. in protestations, as, ἐγὼ γὰρ, οὕτως ἐναιμὴν τὰν τέκνον, μισὸν τὸν ἀνδρά (as we say, 'so help me God'), Ar. Thesm. 469, cf. Nub. 520.—IV. οὕτω λεγόμενος, καλούμενος, ὀνομαζόμενος, etc., the so-called..., Schäf. Mel. 1, p. 14, 82.—V. οὔτω μὲν..., οὔτω δέ..., partly..., partly, cf. οὕτως X. but οὐχ οὕτως...ὥς, not so, not much..., as.—VI. in colloquial phrase, beginning a story, οὔτω ποτ' ἦν μὲν καὶ γαλῆ, so there were once on a time..., Ar. Vesp. 1182.—VII. οὔτω oft. introduces the apodosis after a long protasis, or expresses the sequence of several things when a long participial clause has gone before, cf. Hdt. 1, 94, 196, etc., cf. Matth. Gr. Gr. § 565, 1: also, οὔτω δὴ, in this state of things..., Valck. Hdt. 7, 174, εἰθ' οὔτω, Schäf. Dion. Comp. p. 414.—VIII. οὕτως oft. stands at the end of a sentence descriptive of the nature or manner of a thing, to take up the thread of the discourse, in which case it freq. cannot be translated Schweigh. Hdt. 7, 170; cf. οὕτως VII.—That οὕτως is found even before consonants, is shown by Jac. A. P. p. 159, 503: indeed it is not improb. that οὕτως was the orig. form, from which οὔτω came into use for convenience before a consonant: οὔτω before a vowel is quite inadmissible, except in Ion. prose.

Ουτως, and before a vowel sometimes οὐτως, = οὐτως, strengthd. by the Att. -I demonstr. [ζ]

Οὐχί, adv. for οὐ, II., but more freq. in Att., as Aesch. Pr. 932. [ζ]
Οὐχίνος, for ὁ ἐχίνος, Ar. Vesp. 1437.

†Οὐχορεύς, ἑως, ὁ, Uchoreús, founder of the Aegyptian Memphis, acc. to Diod. S. 1, 50.

†Ουόλκααι, ὧν, οἱ, the Volcae, a people of Gaul, Strab. p. 186; ubi Kramer Ουόλκααι.

Οφείδιον, ον, τό, like ὀφίδιον, dim. from ὀφίς, Strab.

Οφείλεσιον, ον, τό, a small debt.

Οφείλητης, ον, ὁ, (ὀφείλω) a debtor, Soph. Aj. 590.

Οφείλητις, ἰδος, ἡ, fem. from foregoing, a debtor, Eur. Hec. 965.

Οφείλη, ἡς, ἡ, (ὀφείλω) a debt, duty, N. T., and Xen. ap. E. M.

Οφείλημα, ατος, τό, (ὀφείλω) that which is owed, a debt, Thuc. 2, 40; ζῆτοίνην ὀφ., Plat. Legg. 717 B. Οφείλωντας, adv. part. from ὀφείλω, as of debt, deservedly.

ΟΦΕΙΛΩ, fut. ὀφείλωσι: aor. 2 ὤφελον, Ion. and later in Att. prose ὤφελον, cf. sub ὀφέλλω (A). To owe, have to pay or account for, χρεῖος τι, II. 11, 688; τι, Pind. O. 10 (11), 3, Aesch., etc.; absol., to be in debt, Ar. Lys. 581;—pass. to be due, τι, II. 11, 686, Pind. P. 4, 4, etc.—II. in wider signif., to be under an obligation, to be bound, usu. c. inf., oft. in Hdt., 1, 41, 42, 111: hence part. pass., ὀφειλόμενος, bounden, due, fitting, τό ὄφ., one's due, Aesch. Cho. 310:—in this signif. the aor. ὤφελον is esp. used, I ought to have..., of that which one has not done, ὤφελον ἀναιδέα τινι εὐχέσθαι, II. 23, 546; νῦν ὤφελον τοῦσεσθαι λισσόμενοι, II. 10, 117, cf. Od. 4, 97, 472: and so,—2. this aor. usu. in wishes that a thing had happened, which has really not happened, e.g. τὴν ὀφελ' ἐν νήεσσι κατακτάμεν Ἀρτεμις, would that Diana had slain her! (but she had not), Lat. utinam interfecisset! II. 19, 59: usu. with a conj. which expresses the wish still more strongly, e.g. with εἴθε. Ep. αἶθε, εἴθ' ὀφελος ὀφάλλες, O that thou iadst...! II. 1, 415, etc.; and so with the other persons, αἴθ' ὤφελαι, Od. 8, 401; αἴθ' ὤφελετε, II. 24, 254; εἴθ' ὤφελον, Od. 13, 204: so with ὥς, ὥς ὤφελον ὀφάλλων, O that I had...! etc., II. 11, 380, Od. 14, 274; so, ὥς ὤφελος, Od. 2, 184; ὥς ὤφελον ὀφάλλων, II. 3, 173; Od. 14, 68, etc.: strengthd. ὥς ὄφ., Od. 1, 217, etc.: also with negat., μὴ ὀφάλλες, would thou hadst never...! II. 9, 698, Od. 8, 412.—In Att. poets usu. with the iugm., ὤφελον, εἴθ' ὤφελον, etc.; ut sometimes without it, εἴθ' ὤφελον, Aesch. Pers. 915; ὤφελει δύναι, Soph. I. 1192.—3. ὀφείλει occurs once in Pind. (N. 2, 9) as an impers., it is fitting, Lat. decet, oportet.—III. hence, if any thing binding upon us necessarily by the laws of nature, etc., sp. in pass., πᾶσιν ἡμῖν τοῦτ' ὀφείλεται παθεῖν, this is a debt we all must pay, Soph. El. 1173, cf. Phil. 407; so, πᾶσιν ἡμῖν καθάναεν ὀφείλεται, Horace's debemus morti, Eur. I. c. 419, cf. 782, and Or. 1245: hence, generally, τὸ ὀφειλόμενον, destiny, ac. Ep. Ad. 692.—2. of the natural and fitting results of men's dealings, had which they have deserved, and onseq. will receive, ζημιαν ὀφείλουν, to be liable to, be in danger of a penalty vs. 115, 10* so, βλάβην ὀφεί

λιν, Id. 94 40: but,—3. of tribulation in good or evil, βλάβην ὀφ. τινί, to owe one an ill turn, Eur. Andr. 360; so, ἀγαθὸν ὁ κακὸν ὀφ. τινί, to have to render one good for good, evil for evil, Plat. Rep. 332 A.—In pres. and impf. Hom. sometimes uses the form ὀφέλλω, cf. also ὄφλω and ὀφλίσκω.

†Οφέλας, α, ὁ, Ophelas, masc. pr. n., Ath. 243 B.

†Οφέλεσσης, ον, ὁ, Ophelestes, a Trojan, II. 8, 274.

ΟΦΕΛΛΩ (A), in pres. and impf. not rare in Hom. for ὀφείλω, to owe, μοιχάγρια, ζωάγρια, Od. 8, 332, 462; pass., χρεῖος μοι ὀφέλλεται, Od. 3, 367.—II. to be obliged, bound, ὀφέλλετε ταῦτα πένεσθαι, you are bound, you ought to do this, II. 19, 200; the form ὤφελλον is also freq. in Hom. for the aor. ὤφελον, II. 7, 390, etc.; ὀφέλλον, 1, 353. (This ὀφέλλω must not be confounded with sq.)

ΟΦΕΛΛΩ (B), f. ὀφέλω, aor. ὤφειλα, old poet. word, to increase, enlarge, elevate, strengthen, Hom., who however only uses pres. and impf. act. and pass., and Ion. opt. aor. ὀφέλλειν.—στόνον, πόνον, ἀνδρός ἐρωήν, δέμας, ἥβην, μένος, ἀρετήν, Hom.; ἐς ἀνέμον κύματ' ὀφέλλει, the force of the wind raises high the waves, II. 15, 383; μύθον ὀφ., to multiply words, II. 16, 631: also, ὀφ. τινὰ τιμῇ, to raise one in honour, Lat. honore augere, II. 1, 510, cf. Pind. P. 4, 464; ὤφριν ὀφ., to increase, add to insult, Hes. Op. 211; so, πόλεμον καὶ ὄφριν ὀφ., Hes. Op. 14, 33; to further, forward, help, serve, make to thrive, οἶκον, Od. 15, 21, cf. Aesch. Theb. 193.—Pass. to war, grow, thrive, οἶκος ὀφέλλεται, Od. 14, 233; and, generally, to increase, Aesch. Theb. 249.—II. from the signif. of increasing, heaping up or together, to sweep, Hippon. 8; cf. ὀφελμα II, ὀφελτρον. (Cf. ὀφελος, fin.)

Οφελμα, ατος, τό, (ὀφέλλω) increase, advantage, Soph. Fr. 926.—II. a broom, besom, Hippon. 8: also—2. sweepings.

Οφέλος, τό, (ὀφέλλω) only used in nom., furtherance, advantage, help, Hom., and Att.: αἶ κ' ὀφέλος τι γινώμεθα, whether we can be any help, of any use, II. 13, 236; so, ὅς τοι πολλ' ὀφέλος γένητο, who was a great help to thee, II. 17, 152; and, οὐδὲν σοί' ὀφέλος, it is no good to thee, II. 22, 513; so in Att. λέγειν Ἀτρεΐδαι ὀφέλος ἦ π' ἐμοὶ τόδε, Soph. Phil. 1384; τί ὄφ' ἂν εἴης ὀφέλος ἡμῖν; what good couldst thou be to us? Ar. Plut. 1152; cf. Plat. Rep. 505 A, etc.—2. but c. gen., τῶν ὀφελος οὐδέν, whose use was nothing, i. e. who were quite useless, Hdt. 8, 68, 3; so, φυγὰς ὀφέλος εἰ τί μοι, Aesch. Supp. 737; εἰν τι ἡμῖν ὀφέλος ἦ, Plat. Rep. 530 C: ὀφέλος οὐδὲν γεωργοῦ ἔργον, Xen. Cyr. 1, 6, 18; μαγεῖον μαχαίρας οὐδὲν ὀφέλος ὅτι μὴ τέμνει, Dem. 784, 11, etc.—3. ὅ τι πέρ ἐστ' ὀφέλος, all that are good for aught, Ar. Eccl. 53; so c. gen., ὅ τι ὀφέλος στρατεύματος, the really useful part, the flower of the army, Xen. Hell. 5, 3, 6. (The usage of ὀφέλος (ἐστί) agrees remarkably with that of the Lat. op-us (est); and prob. the words are from the same root.)

Οφέλσιμος, ον, poet. for ὀφελισμος, Call. Ap. 94, Orph. Arg. 467, Opp. H. 3, 429.

†Οφέλτας, ὁ, Opheltas, a king of Thessaly, Plut. Cim. 1.

†Οφέλητης, ον, ὁ, Opheltas, son of Lycurgus, Apollo.—2. son of Peneleus, Paus. 9, 5, 16.

†Οφέλιος, ον, ὁ, Opheltius, a Tio jan, II. 6, 20.

Οφέλτρον, to sweep, cleanse, clean Lyc. 1165.

Οφέλτρον, ον, τό, (ὀφέλλω II) a broom, like ὀφέλωμα.

Οφέδης, ἐς, (ὄφης, εἶδος) snakes like, Plat. Rep. 590 B.

Οφθαλμία, ας, ἡ, (ὀφθαλμός) a disease of the eyes accompanied by the discharge of humors, ophthalmia, Lat. hippitudo, Ar. Plut. 115, Xen. Mem. 2, 8, 3, Plat., etc.; ὀφθ. ξηρά, Arist. Probl. 1, 9, 3.

Οφθαλμίας, ον, ὁ, (ὀφθαλμός) th quicksighted, name of a kind of eagle αἰετός ὀφθ., Lyc.

Οφθαλμῖον, ὦ, (ὀφθαλμία) to have the ophthalmia, to have running, watery eyes, Hdt. 7, 229, Ar. Ran. 192, Xen., etc.—II. metaph. of the pain caused by envy at the sight of other men's prosperity, ὀφθαλμῖον περὶ τι, to be envious or covetous of any thing, Polyb. 2, 17, 3; so, ὀφθ. ἐπὶ τινι, to feel a painful longing for any thing, esp. of lovers, Incert. ap. Suid.; and c. acc., to look longingly at, Polyb. 32, 2, 1:—so beautiful women are called ὀφθαλμῖον ἀληγόνες, Hdt. 5, 18.

Οφθαλμῖον, ον, τό, dim. from ὀφθαλμός, Ar. Eq. 909. [ζ]

Οφθαλμῖομαι, (ὀφθαλμία) as pass., to be ill of ophthalmia, Plat. 2, 633 D.

Οφθαλμικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ὀφθαλμός) belonging to the eyes, Diosc.: ὁ ὀφθ., an oculist, Galen.

Οφθαλμίτις, ἰδος, ἡ, epith. of Minerva as goddess of the moon, Paus. 3, 18, 1.

Οφθαλμοβολέω, ὦ, (ὀφθαλμός, βάλλω) to cast the eyes upon an object; v. ἐποφθαλμέω.

Οφθαλμοβόρος, ον, (ὀφθαλμός, βορά) picking out eyes, Arist. H. A. 9, 18, 2.

Οφθαλμοδουλεία, ας, ἡ, eye-service, N. T.: from

Οφθαλμοδουλος, ον, (ὀφθαλμός, δουλος) doing eye-service: susp.

Οφθαλμοειδής, ἐς, (ὀφθαλμός, εἶδος) like or in the nature of eyes, Diosc.

Οφθαλμός, οὐ, ὁ, (ὄνομαι, part. aor. ὀφθεῖς) —the eye, freq. in Hom., who like Hes. mostly uses plur.; he also oft. joins ὀφθαλμοῖσιν ἰδεῖν, ὁρᾶν, etc.: the plur. continued most common, but the dual recurs, as in Ar. Nub. 362.—2. generally, sight, presence, ἐς ὀφθαλμούς τινας, before one's eyes or face, II. 24, 204; γίγνεσθαι τινι ἐξ ὀφθαλμῶν, to get out of any one's sight, Hdt. 5, 106; ἐν ὀφθαλμοῖς, Lat. in oculis, before the eyes, Xen. An. 4, 5, 29; κατ' ὀφθαλμούς λέγειν τινί, to tell one to one's face, Ar. Ran. 626; so, κατ' ὀφθαλμούς κατηγορεῖν τινας, to accuse one to his face, Xen. Hier. 1, 14. Cf. ἐκ κόπῳ.—II. the eye of heaven, as the moon is called, ἐσπέρας, νκτός ὀφθ., Pind. O. 3, 36, Aesch. Theb. 390; cf. Blomf. ad. 1. (386), and v. sub ὄμμα III.—III. the dearest, best, as the eye is the most precious part of the body, hence of men, first in Pind. ὀφθαλμός Σκεκλίας, στρατιῶς, etc., O. 2, 18; 6, 27; also light, cheer, comfort, Soph. O. T. 987, cf. Eur. Andr. 406: cf. ὄμμα IV.—IV. in Persia, ὀφθαλμοὶ βασιλέως, the king's eyes, were confidential officers, through whom he befied his kingdom and subjects, Hdt. 1, 114, v. Stanl. Aesch. Pers. 985; cf. οὐς: so the Chinese state-press of 1834 called the British Superintendent 'the barbarian eye.'—V. the eye or bud of a plant or tree, Theophr.

Οφθαλμόσφορος, ον, (ὀφθαλμός, σφονδύλη)

ὄφας) *ὄφας* in the eyes, an oculist, Luc. Lex. 4.

Ὁφθαλμο-ε-κτος, εν, (ὀφθαλμός, τέγγυ) *wetting* the eyes, πλημμυρίζω, Ear. Alc. 184.

Ὁφθαλμοφάνης, ἐς, (ὀφθαλμός, φαίνωμαι) *manifest*, ορελ, Strab. Adv. νῶς, LXX.

Ὁφθαλμοδότης, ἐς, = ὀφθαλμοειδής.

Ὁφθαλμορύχος, εν, (ὀφθαλμός, ῥύσσω) *tearing out* the eye, Aesch. Eum. 186.

Ὁφθαλμός, ἡ, εν, (ὀφθαλμός) *belonging to* treating of serpents.

Ὁφθαλμός, ἡ, (ὀφθαλμός), as if from ὀφθαλμός *a bald place on the head*, of serpentine or winding form, Cels. [?]

Ὁφιδιον, εν, τό, dim. from ὀφίς. [?] Ὁφίεις, ἑών, οἱ, also Ὁφιονεῖς, the *Ophies*, or *Ophiones*, a people of Aetolia, Thuc. 3, 94; Strab. p. 451.

Ὁφίητις, εν, ὁ, = ὀφίητις: fem. ὀφίητις πέτρα, *serpentine*, Orph. Lith. 336, Dion. P. 1013.

Ὁφιοβόλος, εν, (ὀφίς, βάλλω) *serpent-slaying*, Anth.

Ὁφιοβόρος, εν, (ὀφίς, βορά) *serpent-eating*, Orac. ap. Plut. 2, 406 F.

Ὁφιογενής, ἐς, (ὀφίς, γένω) *begotten of serpents*.

Ὁφιοδεύρος, εν, (ὀφίς, δειρή) *serpent-necked*, Orac. ap. Arist. Mirab. 24.

Ὁφιοδότης, εν, (ὀφίς, δότω) *given by a serpent*, Diosc.

Ὁφιοειδής, ἐς, (ὀφίς, εἶδος) *like or in the nature of a serpent*.

Ὁφίοεις, εσσα, εν, (ὀφίς) *of or belonging to serpents*, poet. for ὀφιονεῖς. —II. *abounding in serpents*, Antim. 70, [who has ὀφ-, cf. ὀφίς.]

Ὁφιοεῖς, τριχός, ὁ, ἡ, (ὀφίς, θρίξ) *snake-haired*, Tzetz.

Ὁφιοκτόντης, ης, ἡ, *serpent-killer*, a kind of σκολοπενδρά, Diosc.: from

Ὁφιοκτόνος, εν, (ὀφίς, κτείνω) *serpent-killing*.

Ὁφιομάχος, εν, ὁ, and -μάχος, εν, (ὀφίς, μάχη) *fighting with serpents*: ὁ ὀφίς, a kind of locust, LXX. [α]

Ὁφιονεῖς, ἑών, οἱ, v. sub Ὁφίεις, Thuc.

Ὁφιονεός, α, εν, (ὀφίς) *of, belonging to or like a serpent*, Lat. *anguineus*. [? in Opp. C. 2, 237; 3, 436.]

Ὁφιονεῖς, ἑών, ὁ, *Ophioneus*, a blind seer of Messenia, Paus. 4, 10, 5.

Ὁφιοπλόκιμος, εν, (ὀφίς, πλόκιμος) *with snake curls*, Orph. H. 68, 12.

Ὁφιοπούς, ποδός, (ὀφίς, πούς) *with serpents for legs*, Luc. Philops. 22.

Ὁφιοπρόσωπος, εν, (ὀφίς, πρόσωπον) *with serpent's face*.

Ὁφιοσκορόδον and σκορόδον, εν, τό, wild garlic, *allium scorodoprasum*, Diosc.

Ὁφιοσπαρτος, εν, by poet. metath. ὀφιοσπάρτος, (ὀφίς, σπείρω) *sown or engendered by serpents*.

Ὁφιοστάφυλον, ης, ἡ, or -στάφυλον, εν, τό, Diosc. 4, 184, a kind of bryony, also ἀμπελόεν λευκή.

Ὁφιοῦρος, εν, (ὀφίς, οὐρά) *serpent-tailed*.

Ὁφιοῦσσα, contr. for ὀφίοεισσα, v. ὀφίοεις.

Ὁφιοῦσσα, ης, ἡ, more correct than Ὁφιοῦσα, *Ophiusa*, a city of European Scythia on the Tyras, Strab. p. 306.—II. one of the Pityusae islands near Hispania, Id. p. 167.—2. ancient name of Rhodes, Id. p. 653.

Ὁφιοῦχος, εν, (ὀφίς, ἔχω) *holding a serpent*: esp. the constellation *Ophiuchus*, *Serpentarius* or *Anguineus*, Arat. 76, etc. Hence

Ὁφιοῦχος, α, εν, *belonging to Ophiuchus*, Arat. 75, 521.

Ὁφιοράγος, εν, *eating serpents*. [α]

Ὁφ' Σ, εως Ion. ιος, ὁ, a *serpent*, snake, αἰόλος, Il. 12, 208; γλαυκοπτα ποικιλόνατον ὄφιν, Pind. P. 4, 443; freq. in Hdt. and Trag.; ὁ ψυχρός ὄφης, Theocr. 15, 58; equiv. to ὀράκων in Hes. Th. 322, 323, 825; metaph., πτηνὸν ἀργηστὴν ὄφιν, of an arrow, —Aesch. Eum. 181.—II. like δράκων, a *serpent-like bracelet*, Meand. p. 135, Pierson Moer. 288.—III. the constellation *Serpens*, Arat.—IV. in Hipp. a *creeping plant*.—V.—ὀφίσις, Medic. [The first syll. is sometimes made long in the older poets, prob. by the pronunciation of φ, Il. 12, 208, cf. Wolf Praef. Il. p. lxxi, Herm. El. Metr. p. 57, Spitzn. Vers. Her. p. 78, in which case some would needlessly write ὀφίσις, Schäf. Theogn. 1087. The acc. ὄφιν is used by Hes. Th. 334 with ι in arsis, of which also Aesch. Cho. 920 is an example.]

†Ὁφίς, εως, ὁ, the *Ophis*, a river near Mantinea, Paus. 8, 4.

†Ὁφίτεια, ας, ἡ, *Ophitea*, a city of Phocis, the earlier Amphiclea, Paus. 10, 33, 9.

Ὁφίτης, εν, ὁ, fem. ὀφίτις, ιδος, (ὀφίς) *of, or like a serpent*, Diosc. [?]

Ὁφιδόης, ἐς, = ὀφιοειδής, Arist. Part. An. 4, 13, 19.—II.—ὀφιδεύς, snakey, Γοργύων, Pind. O. 13, 89.

†Ὁφιδόης, ους, ἡ, *Ophiodes*, an island on the coast of the Troglodytae, Strab. p. 653.

Ὁφίαν, ουος, ὁ, a *fabulous animal* in Sardinia, Plin. 28, 9. [?]

†Ὁφίαν, ουος, ὁ, *Ophion*, a Titan, Ap. Rh. 1, 503;—in Lyc. 1192 king of the Titans: cf. Schol.

†Ὁφλέω, v. sub ὀφλοσκάνω.

†Ὁφλημα, ατος, τό, (ὀφλω) a *debt*, esp. a *fine incurred in a law-suit*, etc., damages, Isae. 88, 28.

†Ὁφλσις, ἡ, an *owing*, *debt*, like ὀφλημα.

†Ὁφλητής, ου, ὁ, (ὀφλω) a *debtor*.

†Ὁφλίμος, εν, ὁ, *Mt. Ophlimus*, in Pontus, Strab. p. 556.

†Ὁφλοσκάνω, the only form of the pres. in Att., whereas Hdt. 8, 26 has impf. ὀφλεε, as if from ὀφλ'Ε'Ε', but with v. l. ὀφλε (aor. 2): fut. ὀφλήσω: perf. ὀφληκα. The aor. is ὀφλον, inf. ὀφλεῖν, —sometimes wrongly written ὀφλειν, ὀφλων, as if there were a pres. ὀφλω, Elmsl. Ar. Ach. 689, Eur. Heracl. 985. Strictly = ὀφελω, but usu. in the technical phrases δίκην ὀφλεῖν or ὀφλοσκάινειν, to be cast in a suit, lose one's cause, freq. in Att., as, ὀφλὼν ἀπαγγῆς τε καὶ κλοπῆς δίκην, Aesch. Ag. 534, cf. Ar. Nub. 34, etc.; also, θανάτου δίκην ὀφλῶ, to be found guilty of a capital crime, Plat. Legg. 856 D; then oft. without δίκην, ὀφλ. ὄνον, to be found guilty of murder, Ib. 873 B, sq.; ὀφλ. ἀσπαρτίας, ἀσπαστίου, Dem. 732, 23; 790, 2; and absol., to be cast, be found guilty, Thuc. 3, 70, Plat. Legg. 755 A, etc.; hence, ὁ ὀφλὼν, the losing party:—also c. acc., to lose one's suit, as, ὀφλεῖν ἐρήμην (δίκην), to let judgment go against one by default, Antipho 131, 1; ζημίαν ὀφλεῖν, etc., to incur a penalty, Eur. Med. 581, Dem., etc.: δίκαν ὀφλεῖν, to lose in an arbitration, Isae. 111, 7, Dem. etc.; ὀφλ. ἐξούλας, etc., Andoc. 10, 15: hence,—II. generally, of anything which one deserves or brings on one's self, γέλωτα, αἰσχύνην, βλάβην ὀφλεῖν, to bring laughter, infamy, loss on one's self, incur them, Eur. Med. 403, Hel. 67, Andr. 188; ὀφλοσκάινειν γέλωτά τινι, to be laughed at

by on, Eur. Bac. h. 854; also, παρὰ τινι, πρὸς τινι, Plat. Phaed. 117 A. Hipp. Maj. 282 A.—2. expressions like δέιλαν ὀφλ., to be thought a coward, are elliptical for ὀφλ. δίκην or αἰτίαν δέιλαν, to get a character for cowardice, etc., as, δέιλαν ὀφλεε πρὸς βασιλῆος, he drew upon himself the reproach of cowardice from the king, Hdt. 8, 26: also, μῶρον μωρίαν ὀφλοσκάνα, Soph. Ant. 470; so ὀφλ. κοκίαν, σκαίτηγαν, Soph. O. T. 511, Ant. 1058, ἰμαθίαν, Eur. Her. 327.

†ὉΦΡΑ, conjunction, marking end or intention, only used in Ion. and Dor. poets, that, in order that, to the end that—I. with the subjunct.—I. after pres. and fut., like Lat. subj. pres., the most common usage, also ὄφρα κε, freq. in Hom.—2. after past tenses, Il. 5, 128; Od. 9, 13, Pind. P. 4, 163: see the account of this in the Grammars, e. g. Jelf § 806 sqq.—Where the indic. seems to stand for the subj., it is in fact only the Ep. subj. aor., as ἵσμεν for ἴσμεν, Il. 2, 440.—II. with the optat., after past tenses, like Lat. impf. subj., v. Jelf ubi supra.—III. ὄφρα μῆ, like ἵνα μῆ, Lat. ut ne, Il. 1, 118, 578.

B. ὄφρα as adv. of time, like Lat. donec.—I. of the indefinite time during which a thing happens to be, and so marking the relation of two actions in point of time, so long as, while,—1. usu. with the indic., Il. 2, 769, Od. 20, 136, etc.; the sentence is complete when τόφρα answers to ὄφρα, as Il. 4, 220, Od. 9, 56, etc.: the clause with τόφρα regul. follows that with ὄφρα, seldom goes before, as in Od. 4, 289; ὄφρα τε is also found, and maintained by Schäf. Theogn. 953, by comparison with ἔστε.—2. more rarely with the subjunct., Il. 4, 346, Od. 15, 81, etc.; and with an answering ὄφρα, Il. 7, 193.—3. also with ἄν, κε, κεν, and the subjunct., Il. 6, 113, Od. 2, 124, etc.; and with answering τόφρα, Od. 2, 204; sometimes also with other conjunctions, ὄφρ' ἂν μὲν κε, Il. 11, 202, Od. 5, 361; 6, 259, in which case τόφρα always follows.—4. ὄφρα κεν with the indicat., Il. 24, 553.—II. of duration of time up to a definite limit,—until,—1. with past tenses of the indic., always of things represented as really past, and so the limit is already reached, ὄφρα καὶ αὐτὸ κατέκταθεν, till at last they too were slain, Il. 5, 557, cf. 588, Od. 5, 57, etc.—2. with subjunct. aor., if the limit is not yet reached ἔχει κότον, ὄφρα τελέσῃ, he bears malice till he shall have satisfied it, Il. 1, 82, cf. 14, 87; 16, 10.—3. also with ἄν, κε or κεν and subj., Il. 6, 258, etc.; and with τόφρα going before, Il. 1, 509.—III. absol. of indefinite duration of time without reference to another act, like ἔως III, for a while, only in Il. 15, 547, v. Jelf § 816 e.—Ep. and Lyr. word.—Att. ἔως, and also ἵνα: used only once or twice by Trag. in former sense, and that only in lyric passages.

†Ὁφρόν, ἡ, v. ὀφρόν: also rarer acc. of ὀφρός.

†Ὁφρόνως, (ὀφρόν) to signify any thing with the eye-brows, to knit or raise the eye-brows in rage or scorn, A. B.

†Ὁφρόνυσιπλόης, εν, ὁ, (ὀφρόν) one who raises his eye-brows in scorn, Epigr. ap. Ath. 162 A.

†Ὁφρόνως, ἡ, (ὀφρόν) to have ridges or hills, Κόρινθος ὀφρόνως τε καὶ κοι λαινεταί, Poët. ap. Strab. p. 382 Ca saub.

ὄφρων, ἡς, ἴ, Ion. for ὀφρῶν II, Hdt. 4, 181, 182, 185: the same form (not ὀφρῶν) is used by Eur. Heracl. 394.

ὄφρωνκηστος, ον, (ὀφρῶν, κνώ) rubbing the brows to conceal a blush, opp. a Lat. homo fronte perfrecta, one who has rubbed it so often as to blush no more.

†ὀφρύνειον, ον, τό, Ὀφρυνεῖον, a city of Troas, Hdt. 7, 43: also called Ὀφρύνιον, Xen. An. 7, 8, 5; *Dem.; etc. Hence

†ὀφρύνειος, α, ον, of Ὀφρυνεῖον, Ὀφρυνεῖον, Lyc. 1208.

ὀφρῦνεις, εσσα, εν, (ὀφρῶν II) on the brow or edge of a steep rock, beeting, ἴλιος, II. 22, 411: of the Acropolis, Orac. ap. Hdt. 5, 92, 2.—2. metaph., λοφῖ, πομπῶν, ὀφρῦνεις αὐδῆ, of Aeschylus' poetry, Anth. 7, 39.

†ὀφρῦνομαι, (ὀφρῶν) as pass., to be supercilious, Timon Fr. 13; ὀφρῦνω-ερος, superciliosus, Luc. Amor. 2.

†ὀφρῦστικός, ον, (ὀφρῶν, σκιά) shaded by the eye-brows, ὀφθαλμός, Plat. Com. 1) ap. Arist. Top. 6, 2, 4.

†ὀφρυς, τό, ἡ, acc. ὀφρύν, but in late poets ὀφρύα, Opp. C. 4, 405, Anth. P. 12, 186: acc. plur. ὀφρύας in the fourth foot, Od. 9, 389; but ὀφρῖς (in the third), II. 16, 740; cf. θυς, Thiersch Gr. Gr. § 191. The e-brow, Lat. supercilium, in plur. ὀφρύες always in Hes., nearly always in Hom., esp. in phrases ἐπ' ὀφρύσι ὕπε Κρονίον, II. 1, 528, etc.; ὑπ' ὀφρύσι δάκρυα λείβων, II. 13, 88, etc.

Since by the motion of the eyebrows men show earnestness, grief, and esp. scorn or pride, various rases arose, as, τὰς ὀφρύς ἀνα-άγειν, in token of grief, Ar. Ach. 1069; pride (cf. ὀφρῦομαι), Dem. 442, 30, αἰρεῖν τὰς ὀφρύς, Menand. p. 9; so, ὀφρῦς ἐπαίρειν, Eur. Incert.; ἐλκεσθαι, Leon. Tar. 85; τὰς ὀφρῦς πύγειν, to knit the brows, frown, Soph. Fr. 752, Ar. Nub. 582, cf. τοσοῦ-τό: so, τὰς ὀ. στυπᾶν, Luc. Vit. 1, 7; but, καταβάλλειν, λυεῖν, θέναι τὰς ὀφρύς, to let down or knit the brow, to become calm or

perful again, Eur. Cycl. 167, Hipp. 1, 1. A. 648; so, χαλῆσθαι τὰς ὀφρῦς, Plat. (Com.) Ἔορ. 5: the brow was also the seat of smiles and, ἡγάρ γελάειν ὀφρῦν, Pind. P. 9, —2. ὀφρῦς alone, like Lat. super-um, scorn, pride, Anth. P. 10, 122. I. from likeness of shape, the brow a hill, a ridge with overhanging bank, settling crag, II. 20, 151, Pind. O. 13, 1; the overhanging bank of a river, Iy. 2, 33, 7, etc.; of the sea, Ar. 1, 178, etc.—In this sense Hdt. rays uses the form ἡ ὀφρῦν. (Cf. nscr. bhrū, Pers. ābrū, our brow, at. frons.) [v] in nom. and acc. g., Butt. Ausf. Gr. § 42 Ann. 3; hence many Gramm. wrote these as ὀφρῦς, ὀφρῦν. But all compds. e ὀφρῦς, and the accent on antepenult. φῦς, λασιοφῦς, λευκοφῦς, etc.] ὀφρῦσσις, ἡ, (ὀφρῦνομαι) a raising, elevation, Paul. Aeg. [v]

ὄφρα, Ep. adv., only found in Hom., ere it is pretty free, though only intensive before superl. ἀριστος, ἀριστος, etc., far the best, for which later writers have ἐξοχα. ob. from ἐχω, to seize, grasp; for Döderlein remarks, ὄφα is to ὀφρῶν, the old Germ. fast, very, to fast, tight.)

ὄφρων, ἡς, ἡ=sq., Plut. Cleom. 11. ὄφρων, ον, τό, (ὀφρέω, ἐχω) the

handle of a shield, consisting of two bands fastened crosswise on the under side of the shield, through which the bearer passed his arm, to sway it (ολακίζειν), with greater ease;—an invention ascribed by Hdt. 1, 171 to the Carians, cf. Bergk Anacr. 91: for in earlier times the great shield (θυρεός, in Hom. ἄσπίς περιμεσέα) was hung by a leather strap (τελαμών) passing round the neck and left shoulder: hence Hom. only speaks of these straps, and the cross pieces of wood (κανόνες) which served for handles. The κανόνες were next supplanted by the κρίκος or πόρπας, prob. a metal ring which was taken out at need, cf. Ar. Eq. 849 sqq.: and this was succeeded by the more convenient handle of the Carians, though the πόρπας still continued in use, Ar. Ach. 1. c.: acc. to Lessing (Antiq. Briefe Th. 2, p. 51), πόρπας was the upper or arm-strap, ὀφρῶν or ὀφρῶν, the lower or hand-strap, in which case we need not assume that Soph. Aj. 576, used πόρπας for ὀφρῶν. [α]

†ὄφρα, ἡ=χειά, a cave, grot, Nic. Th. 139, Orph. Arg. 78: also ὀφρή, Arat. 956.

†ὄφρεσκον, Ion. impf. from ὀφρέω, Od.

†ὄφρεια, ας, ἡ, (ὀφρέω) a covering or impregnating, of the horse, Xen. Eq. 5, 8; ὀφρῆαν δέχεσθαι, of the female, Arist. Gen. An. 2, 8, 14; ὀφρῆαν ποιεῖσθαι, of the two, Id. H. A. 5, 2, 8.—II. ποντία ὀφρῆα, (ὀφρέω) the holder of the ship, i. e. an anchor, Hesych.

†ὄφρειον, ον, τό, (ὀφρέω) a male animal kept for breeding, a stallion, Arist. Gen. An. 2, 8, 15, etc.; a cock, Ib. 1, 21, 10.—2. the place for the ὀφρῆα, Harpocr. s. v.—II. (ὀφρέω)=ὀφρημα, ὄχος, Aesch. Fr. 180.

†ὄφρειος, α, ον, (ὀφρῆα) belonging to or capable of covering or breeding, ἵππος, Lycurg. ap. Harp.

†ὄφρεφι, -σιν, poet. dat. plur. for ὄφρεσι, from τό ὄχος, Hom.

†ὄφρετῶν, -ων, poet. plur. for ὄφρεσι, from τό ὄχος, Hom.

†ὄφρετῶν, -ων, poet. plur. for ὄφρεσι, from τό ὄχος, Hom.

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π. 73; but also, *ὄχημα* *ἐπακτικόν*, Soph. El. 740; *ἵππειον*, *πολικόν*, Eur. Alc. 67, Rhcs. 621:—also of ships, but usu. with some addition, as, *λινόπτερα ὄχ.*, Aesch. Pr. 463; *ὄχ. ναός*, Soph. Tr. 656; *νάον ὄχ.*, Eur. I. T. 410; for, strictly, it is opp. to a ship, Plat. Hipp. Maj. 295 D:—*ἐξήμα κανθάρον*, a riding-beetle, (as we say a riding-horse), Ar. Pac. 866.—2. Pind., Fr. 89, calls an ode *ὄχημ' αἰοῖδαν*. Hence

**Ὀχηματικός*, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to a vehicle.

**Ὀχημάτιον*, ου, τό, dim. from *ὄχημα*.

**Ὀχησις*, ἡ, (*ὄχέω*) a bearing, carrying, Plat. Tim. 89 A.—II. (from pass.) a driving, riding, sailing, Id. Rep. 452 C: *ὄχησιν ποιεῖσθαι* = *ὀχεῖσθαι*, Strab. p. 55 Casaub.

**Ὀχθόμαι*, =sq., Gramm.

**Ὀχθεύω*, ὦ, f. ἤσω, strictly to be heavy laden, but only used metaph., to be heavy or big with anger, wrath, grief, to be vexed in spirit, esp. in so far as this is expressed in words, *μέγ' ὀχθήσας προσέειπεν*, Il. 1, 517, Od. 4, 30, etc.; *ὀχθήσας δ' ἄρα εἶπε*, Il. 11, 403, Od. 5, 298, etc.; *ὀχθήσας προσέφώνεε*, Od. 23, 182, wrathfully he spake. Besides this part., Hom. only uses 3 plur. aor. *ὀχθήσαν*, they were heavy at heart, Il. 1, 570; 15, 101. Later we have in compo. the pres. *προσοχθεύω*.—Ep. word. (Prob. from *ἄθος*, only differing from *ἄθρομαι* in that this was used in the strict sense, of bodily burdens, as well as metaph., while *ὀχθήσαι* was only used metaph.: *ὀχθήσαι* is to *ἄθρομαι* as *ὀχέω* to *ἐχέω*, ὄμος to ἄγω, βολή to βάλω, etc., Buttin. Lexil. s. v.)

**Ὀχθῆρ*, ἡς, ἡ, older form of *ὄχθος*, any height or rising ground, natural or artificial, a bank or dyke,—mostly in *ῥ. ἄρ.*, this raised bank of a river, in full, *ὄχθαι ποταμοῖο*, Il. 4, 497, Od. 6, 97, Hes. Fr. 12, Pind. P. 4, 81, Aesch. Pr. 810, etc.; *ὄχθαι καπέτριοι*, the raised banks of the trench, dykes, Il. 15, 356; also, ἄλος *ὄχθαι*, like *thives* (v. sub *θίς*), Od. 9, 132, cf. Pind. P. 1, 34; and *od. of crags* by a river, Xen. An. 4, 3, 3 and 5, cf. 11 and 17.—Many, both ancients and moderns, have thought that *ὄχθῆρ* is always the bank of a river, etc., *ὄχθῆρ* always a hill; but v. Mehlh. Anacr. 22, 2, p. 98; cf. *ὄχθος*. Hence

**Ὀχθῆρος*, ἡ, ὄν, raised, hilly, Eurphor. 91, Anth. Plan. 256: rough, warty, Diosc.

**Ὀχθησις*, ἡ, (*ὀχθεύω*) indignation, vexation, Gramm.

**Ὀχθίζω*, later form for *ὀχθεύω*, Opp. H. 5, 179, 540: v. *προσοχθίζω*.

**Ὀχθόβοις*, ου, ὅ, a purple stripe down the front of the χιτῶν, Ar. Fr. 309, 2: cf. the *clavus* on the Roman tunica.

**Ὀχθος*, ου, ὅ, later form from *ὀχθῆρ* (q. v.), a rising ground, hill, first in H. Hom. Ap. 17, Pind. O. 9, 5, freq. in Hdt., as 4, 203; of the Areopagus, Id. 8, 52; also freq. in Aesch., and Eur.; of a barrow or tumulus, Aesch. Pers. 647, 659: rarely, like *ὀχθῆρ* of a river's bank.—Aesch. Cho. 953, has dat. *ὀχθῆι* as if from *ὀχθος*, eos, τό, but the place is corrupt.

**Ὀχθοφύλας*, ἄκος, ὅ, ἡ, (*ὀχθῆρ* or *ὀχθος*, φύλας) a watchman on a hill.

**Ὀχθώδης*, ες, (*ὀχθος*, εἶδος) mound-like, hilly: with a raised edge or bank, Dion. H.

**Ὀχλαγωγέω*, ὁ, = *ὀχληγωγός*.

**Ὀχλαγωγέω*, ὦ, (*ὀχληγωγός*) to

collect the people, stir them up to sedition, Polyb. 25, 8, 2: to lead a mob by the nose, Strab.

**Ὀχλαγωγία*, ας, ἡ, a collecting a mob, crowd, Plut. Pyrrh. 29: and

**Ὀχλαγωγίον*, ου, τό, a riotous assemblage, mob: from

**Ὀχλαγωγός*, ὄν, (*ὀχλος*, ἄγω) collecting a mob, esp. for sedition, a mob-leader, Joseph.—generally, collecting a crowd, ὁ *ὀχλαγωγός*, a mountebank.

**Ὀχλάω*, (*ὀχλος*) to come together in a riotous manner, Eccl.

**Ὀχλεύς*, ὁ, = *μοχλός*, a lever, hence *ἐπαχλεύς*: from

**Ὀχλεύω*, = *ωοχλεύω*, to move by a lever. (The root is *ὀχος*, *ὀχέω*, *ὀχέω*, *ὀχέω*, hence *ὀχλέω*, *ὀχλέω*, *ὀχλέω*, *ὀχλέω*, *ὀχλίζω*, and prefixing *μ*, *μοχλός*, *μοχλέω*, *μοχλίζω*.)

**Ὀχλέω*, Ion. for foreg., *ψηφίδες ἄπασαι ὀχλεύνται*, all the pebbles are rolled, swept away by the water, Il. 21, 261.

**Ὀχλέω*, ὦ, (*ὀχλος*) to disturb by a mob; in genl. to trouble or importune, c. acc., Hdt. 5, 41, Aesch. Pr. 1001; absol., to be troublesome, Soph. O. T. 446. More usu. in its compds. Hence

**Ὀχλήμα*, ατος, τό, annoyance, Sext. Emp.

**Ὀχληρία*, ας, ἡ, troublesomeness, importunity, LXX: from

**Ὀχληρός*, ὁ, ὄν, (*ὀχλέω*) troublesome, importunate, Hdt. 1, 186; τινί, to one, Eur. Alc. 540, Plat., etc.—II. riotous, *ξυμπότης*, Plat. Rep. 569 A. Adv. -*ρως*, Dion. H.

**Ὀχλησις*, εως, ἡ, (*ὀχλέω*) disturbance, annoyance, Plut. 2, 1127 D.—II. = *ὀχλος*, Moer. p. 289.

**Ὀχλητικός*, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to a multitude or mob, Procl.

**Ὀχλίζω*, f. -*ισω*, = *ὀχλέω*, *ὀχλέω*, strictly to remove by a lever, hence in genl. to move a great weight, roll it away by dint of strength, Il. 12, 448, Od. 9, 242, (in both passages in Ep. opt. aor. *ὀχλίσσειαν*): *στόμα ὀχλίζειν*, to open the mouth violently, i. e. begin talking violently, Nic. Al. 225.—II. (*ὀχλος*) to raise a tumult, like *ὀχλαγωγέω*.

**Ὀχλικός*, ἡ, ὄν, (*ὀχλος*) suited to the mob, ὄχλ. καὶ *θεραπευτικός*, Plut. Num. 2, Peric. 5; *ὑποδοχαὶ ὀχλ.*, public entertainments, Posidon. ap. Ath. 540 C. Adv. -*κός*, Plut. 2, 484 B.

**Ὀχλοῦρέσκω*, ου, ὅ, (*ὀχλ.ες*, ἄρεσκω) one who flatters the mob, prob. I. Timon ap. Diog. L. 4, 42.

**Ὀχλοκοπέω*, ὦ, (*ὀχλοκόπος*) to court the mob, Plut. 2, 796 E.

**Ὀχλοκοπία*, ας, ἡ, the conduct or disposition of an *ὀχλοκόπος*.

**Ὀχλοκοπικός*, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to an *ὀχλοκόπος*: ἡ-*κῆ* (sc. *τέχνη*) the art of cajoling a mob, Sext. Emp. p. 299: from

**Ὀχλοκόπος*, ου, (*ὀχλος*, *κόπτω*) courting the mob: ὁ *ὀχλ.*, a mob-courtier, Polyb. 3, 80, 3: cf. *δημοκόπος* and *δοσκόπος*.

**Ὀχλοκρασία*, ας, ἡ, (*ὀχλος*, *κράσις*) mixture with the populace, doubted by Lob. Phryn. 526.

**Ὀχλοκρατέωμαι*, (*ὀχλος*, *κρατέω*) as pass., to live under mob-rule, as opp. to *δημοκρατέωμαι*. Hence

**Ὀχλοκρατία*, ας, ἡ, mob-rule, the lowest grade of democracy, Polyb. 6, 4, 6: in Philo also *ὀχλοκρατεία*, Lob. Phryn. 526.

**Ὀχλολοιδόρος*, ου, (*ὀχλος*, *λοιδόρεω*) reviling the mob, Timon Phl.

**Ὀχλομανέω*, ὦ, (*ὀχλος*, *μαίνομαι*) to be mad after mob populat. in, Plut. 2, 633 D.

**Ὀχλοποιέω*, ὦ, (*ὀχλος*, *ποιέω*) to make a riot: *ὀχλ. τὴν πόλιν*, to set it in an uproar, N. T.

**ΟΧΛΟΣ*, ου, ὅ, a throng of people, an irregular crowd, Pind. P. 4, 154 Aesch., etc.—esp. the populace, mob, Lat. *turba*, opp. to *ἄσμος* (the people, populus or plebs), Plat. Polit. 304 C Legg. 707 E, etc.; *πρὸς ὀχλον* *ῥήν*, Id. Ac. 368 D; cf. *ὀχλοκόπος*, *ὀχλοκρατία*, etc.: the camp-followers, opp. the army, Xen. An. 3, 4, 26; 4, 3, etc.—Proverb., *οἱ ὀχλον ἡδὴ τοῦτε*, this is already in the mouths of the people, Dion. H.: in Polyb. also i plur.:—generally, a mass, multitude of any thing, *ἵππων*, Eur. I. A. 191 σαρκῶν, Plat. Tim. 75 E; cf. Valch. Phoen. 204.—2. the noise made by such a crowd, a riot, tumult, Lat. *turba* then, generally, disturbance, trouble, like *ὀχλησις*, *ὀχλον παρέχεν τινι* to give one trouble, Hdt. 1, 86, an Att.; *οἱ ὀχλον εἶναι, γενέσθαι*, i. become troublesome, Ar. Eccl. 881 Plat. Alc. 1, 103 A. (Aeol. *ὀλχο*, Cret. *πόλχος*, cf. *volgus*, *vulgus*, Germ. *Volck*, our folk: perh. also akin to *ὀχλέω*, *ὀχλίζω*.)

**Ὀχλοτερπής*, ἐς, (*ὀχλος*, *τέρπειν*) delighting the mob.

**Ὀχλοῦρξ*, ἐς, (*ὀχλος*, *χαρά*) courting the mob, M. Anton. 1, 16.

**Ὀχλοδόξ*, ἐς, contr. for *ὀχλοδόξῃ* (*ὀχλος*, εἶδος) like a mob, turbulent, unruly, *ὀχλοῖον*, Plat. Rep. 590 B: 1 *ὀχλ.*, troublesome, Thuc. 6, 24.

**Ὀχμα*, ατος, τό, (*ἐχω*) like *ἐχμα*, hold, band, fetter. Hence

**Ὀχμάζω*, like *ἐχμάζω*, to grip fast, Eur. Cycl. 484; *μέσον τινά ὀχμ.*, I. Or. 265; to bind, *τίς ἐν φάραγγι ὀχμασεν*, Aesch. Pr. 5, 618; *ἵππε ὀχμ.*, to bit or rein horses, Eur. Rh. 817.—II. to bear, support, Ap. R. 743.

**Ὀχμή*, ἡς, ἡ, = *ὀχμα*: esp. the handle or strap of a shield, = *ὀχάνη*, *ὀχλον* or *πόρπαξ*.

**Ὀχος*, ου, ὅ, (*ἐχω*) a strong hold, fortress, Lyc. 443.

**Ὀχνη*, ἡ, later way of writing *ὀχνηρ*, q. v.

**Ὀχος*, εος, τό, (*ἐχω*, *ὀχέω*) a carriage, Lat. *vehiculum*: Hom. always uses it in plur., even of a single chariot, *ἐξ ὀχέων*, Il. 4, 419, etc.; and poet. dat. *ὀχεσφι*, -*φω*, Il. 4, 297; 28, 107, etc.; so in Pind. O. 4, 2 P. 9, 18. (Strictly old neut. coll. form of sq., but always in this special signif.)

**Ὀχος*, ου, ὅ, (*ἐχω*) any thing which holds: thus harbours are called *ὀχοι*, *steads* for ships, Od. 5, 404.—any thing which bears, hence esp., i. foreg., a carriage, chariot, mostly plur., H. Hom. Cer. 19, Aesch. I. 710, and freq. in Eur.; but also sin. Hdt. 8, 124, Aesch. Ag. 1070, et. periph., *ἄματος ὀχος* = *ὀχος*, *ὀχη*, Eur. Hipp. 1166, I. T. 370; but, *τῇ χαλδί ὀχοι ἀπ' ἡνιγῆς*, the swift or rein-bearers of the chariot, i. e. the wheel, Eur. I. A. 146, cf. Phoen. 1190:—*ὀχὸν ταχυήρης*, of a ship, Aesch. Su. 33; cf. *ὀχμῃ*.—Dor. *ὀκχος*, Pind.

**Ὀχός*, ἡ, ὄν, (*ἐχω*) holding; security, Philo.

**Ὀχυροποιέωμαι*, dep., (*ὀχυρ*, *ποιέω*) to fasten, fortify, Polyb. 1, 4:—the act. is in Philostr.

**Ὀχυρός*, ὁ, ὄν, (*ἐχω*) like *ἐχυρ*, firm, lasting, durable, of wood, H. Or. 427, in superl. *ὀχυρότατος*: men, Aesch. Pers. 78, Ag. 44: *ἐς*, firm, secure, of places, *παρθενῶν*, Eur. I. A. 738: esp. as military tel.

of a strong *hoia* or position, *δρος*, *χωρίον*, Xen. A. 1, 2, 22, etc. Adv. *ῥως*, Eur. Med. 124. Hence

ἰσχυρότης, *ἡτος*, firmness, strength, esp. of a stronghold or country, Polyb. 5, 62, 6, Diod., etc.

ἰσχυρόω, ὤ, (*ισχυρόω*) to make fast and sure, fortify, Plat. Ax. 371 B; so in midl., Xen. Cyr. 5, 4, 39, Polyb., etc. Hence

ἰσχυρόμα, *ατος*, τό, a stronghold, fortress, LXX.—†As pr. n. of a stronghold near Ialysus in Rhodes, *Ochyroma*, Strab. p. 655.† [ῥ]

ἰσχυρώματιον, *ον*, τό, dim. from *ισχυρόμα*, LXX.

ἰσχυρώσις, *εως*, ἡ, (*ισχυρόω*) a making firm, secure, fortifying, LXX. Hence

ἰσχυρωτικός, ὅ, ὄν, serving to fasten or secure, Sext. Emp.

ὄψ, ἡ, gen. ὀπός, dat. ὀπί, acc. ὀπτα, a voice, whether in speaking, Il. 6, 76; or singing, Od. 10, 221, etc.; so in Pind., and Trag., of the human voice; but also of the cicada, Il. 3, 52; of lambs, Il. 4, 435.—II. a discourse, word, Il. 7, 53; 11, 137, etc.—Poet. word. Hom. and Hes. never use the nom., and no one seems to have the plur. (From **επω*, *επος*, *ἔπειν*.)

ὄψ, ἡ, gen. ὀπός, (*δψομαι*)=ὄψις, the eye, face, Emped. 284, and Antim.

ὀψιμάτης, *ον*, ὁ, (*ὀψέ*, *ἡμάω*) one who mows till late at even, *Μίλων ὀψιμάτα* (vocat.) Theoc. 10, 7.

ὀψιανθής, *ες*,=ὀψιανθής.

ὀψάνον, *ον*, τό, (*δψομαι*)=ὄψις, Aesch. Cho. 530.

ὀψιόμα (ὄψν) dep., to eat as *ψον*, τι, Pl. 2, 668 B.

ὀψιόριον, *ον*, τό, dim. from *σφι*, *ροῖν* de Extr. Od. Parte p. 130.

ὀψιόριον, *ον*, τό, dim. from *σφι*, *ροῖν*, fish, Ar. Fr. 140.

ὀψιόρτης, *ον*, ὁ, (*ὀψέ*, *ἡρώ*) one who ploughs late, Hes. Op. 488.

ὀψιόρτυμα, *ατος*, τό, (*ὀψάρτυ*) food dressed or seasoned, a made dish, ficut.

ὀψαρτύσια, *ας*, ἡ, (*ὀψάρτυ*) the act of cookery: a cookery-book, Plat. Com. Pha. 1, 4, Alex. Lin. 1, 9.

ὀψαρτύτης, *ον*, ὁ, (*ὀψάρτυ*) a cook, Polyb. 12, 9, 4. Hence

ὀψαρτυτικός, ὅ, ὄν, of, belonging to a cook or cookery: hence ἡ-κή (*sc. ἐχρῆν*), the art of cookery, Ath.: τὰ *ψ. βιβλία*, cookery-books, lb.

ὀψάρτυα, (*δψον*, ὀπύα) to dress a season food, Polyb. 12, 24, 2. [ῥ]

ὀΨΕ', adv., after a long time, at length, late, Lat. *sero*, Hom., etc.: *ἡδὲ διδάσκεισθαι, μανθάνειν*, to be late in learning, learn too late, Aesch. g. 1425, Soph. O. C. 1264; so, *ὀψέ* *ροῖν* *εἶ*, Eur. Or. 99; cf. *ὀψιμα* *ης*; also, *ὀψέ* *δῆ*, Il. 7, 399, etc., *ὀψέ* *δῆ*, Aesch. Ag. 1425; *ὀψέ* *περ*, Pind. g. 3, 140.—2. esp. late in the day, at even, opp. to *πρωί*, Il. 21, 232, Od. 45, 72: late in the season, Hes. Op. 483: *ἡδὲ ἦν, ἐγγίγντο*, it was, was getting late, Xen. An. 2, 2, 16; 3, 4, 36; *ἔως* *δῆ*, *εἰς* *ὀψέ*, until late, Thuc. 3, 108, Dem. 1303, 14.—3. c. gen., *ὀψέ* *τῆς* *λέρας*, late in the day, Livy's *serum* *iei*, Xen. Hell. 2, 1, 23; also, *ὀψέ* *τῆς* *ἡρας*, Dem. 541, fin.; *ὀψέ* *τῆς* *λικίας*, late in life, Luc. Dem. Enom. 14, cf. Amor. 37.—For the compar. and superl. adverbs, v. sub *ὀψιος*.

ὀΨΗ, akin to *ἐπομαι*, ὀΨΙΩ, Hom.

ὀΨεσθαι inf. fut. of ὀΨΩ, Hom.

ὀΨεω, (*δψομαι*) desiderat. of ὀΨΩ, wish to see, c. gen., *ἄντις καὶ πολέμω*, Il. 14, 37.

ὀΨεσθαι inf. fut. of ὀΨΩ, Hom.

ὀΨεω, (*δψομαι*) desiderat. of ὀΨΩ, wish to see, c. gen., *ἄντις καὶ πολέμω*, Il. 14, 37.

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ὀΨεσθαι inf. fut. of ὀΨΩ, Hom.

ὀΨεω,=ὀψίζω, dub.

ὀΨημα, *ατος*, τό,=ὀψον, Plut. 2, 664 A, for *ἐψημα*.

ὀΨημέρα, ἡ, (*ὀψέ*, *ἡμέρα*) evening, like *ὀψία*.

ὀΨητήρ, ἡρος, ὁ, prob.=ἐψητήρ, Theodor. ap. Ath. 229 B.

ὀΨι, adv., Aeol. for ὀψέ, ap. Apoll. Dysc.

ὀΨία, *ας*, ἡ, (*sc. ὕρα*) the latter part of the day, evening, oft. also joined with *δεῖλη*, δ. ἡν *ὀψία*, Hdt. 7, 167; *περὶ δεῖλην ὀψίαν*, Thuc. 8, 26; so, *δεῖλης ὀψίας*, Dem. 1301, fin. Cf. *ὀψιος*.—Opp. to *ὀρθρος*.

ὀΨιαίτερος, ὀψιαίτατος, Att. compar. and superl. from *ὀψιος*.

ὀΨιανθέω, ὤ, to bloom late, Theophr.: from

ὀΨιανθής, *ες*, (*ὀψέ*, *ἀνθέω*) late-blooming, Theophr.

ὀΨιάνθος λίθος, ὁ, a black stone, perh. a kind of agate, obsidian, Pliny's *lapis obsidianus* or *Obsianus*, Arr. Peripl., Orph.

ὀΨιβλαστέω, ὤ, to sprout or shoot late, Theophr.: from

ὀΨιβλάστης, *ες*, and ὀψίβλαστος, *ον*, (*ὀψέ*, *βλάστανος*) late sprouting or shooting, Theophr.

ὀΨιγᾶμιον γραφή, ἡ, a prosecution for putting off marriage beyond the appointed age, Plut. Lysand. fin.; cf. Müller Dor. 4, 4, 3: from

ὀΨιγᾶμος, *ον*, (*ὀψέ*, *γαμέω*) late-marrying, [I]

ὀΨιγενής, *ες*, late-born.

ὀΨιγόνοσ, *ον*, (*ὀψέ*, **γένω*) late-born, Il. 16, 31: usu. in plur., *ὀψιγόνων ἀνδρῶν*, *ον*, of men after-born, Il. 3, 353, etc.—2. of a son, late born, born in one's old age, H. Cer. 165, Hdt. 7, 3.—3. later born, i. e. younger, Aesch. Supp. 360. [I]

ὀΨιέστερος, ὀψιέστατος, compar. and superl. of *ὀψιος*.

ὀΨίω, f. *-ίσω*, (*ὀψέ*) to do, go or come late, Xen. An. 4, 5, 5, Hell. 6, 5, 21: to be too late in doing, etc.: so too, in Pass., *ὀψιέσθαι ἐν ταῖς ὁδοῖς*, to be in the streets late at night, cf. Xen. Cyn. 6, 4, Lys. Fr. 8: *ὀψισθέντες*, belated, benighted, Xen. Lac. 6, 4.

ὀΨικάρπιον, ὤ, to be late in fruiting, Theophr.: and

ὀΨικαρία, *ας*, ἡ, a late fruiting, Theophr.: from

ὀΨικαρπος, *ον*, (*ὀψέ*, *καρπός*) fruiting late, late-bearing, Theophr. [I]

ὀΨικέλευθος, *ον*, (*ὀψέ*, *κέλευθος*) coming or going late, Nonn.

ὀΨικλῶψ, ὡπος, ὁ, (*ὀψέ*, *κλῶψ*) one who steals in the evening or at night.

ὀΨικκοτος, *ον*, (*ὀψέ*, *κοίτη*) going late to bed, late-watching, *ὄμματα*, Aesch. Ag. 889. [I]

ὀΨιμάθεια, *ας*, ἡ,=ὀψιμαθία. [ῥ]

ὀΨιμάθεω, ὤ, to learn late, Luc.: from

ὀΨιμάθης, *ες*, (*ὀψέ*, *μανθάνω*) late in learning, late to learn, Horace's *serius studiorum*, Isocr. 208 B, 252 D; *too late or too old to learn*, c. gen., *ὀδίκας*, Plat. Rep. 409 B; *πλεονεξίας*, Xen. Cyr. 1, 6, 35.—II. vain of late-gotten learning, pedantic; so Cicero, *ὀψιμαθεὶς quam sint insolentes non ignoras*, ad Fam. 9, 20, 2: also misapplying what one has learnt, Polyb. 12, 9, 4. Hence

ὀΨιμαθία, *ας*, ἡ, late-gotten learning, pedantry, Lat. *sera eruditio*, Plut. 2, 634 C.

ὀΨιμόρος, *ον*, (*ὀψέ*, *μόρος*) dying late or with difficulty, Opp. H. 1, 142.

ὀΨιμός, *ον*, (*ὀψέ*) poet. for ὀψιος, late, slow, τέρας *ὀψ.*, a prognostic that is late of fulfilment, Il. 2, 325; also in

later prose, as Xen. Oec. 17, 4, and 5; cf. Lob. Phryn. 52.

ὀΨιόνοσ, *ον*, (*ὀψέ*, *νοέω*) late-*et*-serving, i. e. remiss, inobsequant, oi Epimetheus, Pind. P. 5, 36. [I]

ὀΨιόνος, ὅ, ὄν,=ὀψιος, somewhat rare and wholly rejected by Phryn. p. 51.

ὀΨίος, *ας*, *ον*, (*ὀψέ*) late, *ὀψία* *εν* *νυκτί*, Pind. I. 4, 59 (3, 53); cf. *ὀψία*.

—II. Att. compar. *ὀψιαίτερος*, *ας*, *ον*, superl. *ὀψιαίτατος*, *ον*, Xen. Hell. 5, 4, 3; hence, as compar. and superl. of *ὀψέ*, *ὀψιαίτερον*, Plat. Crat. 433 A; *ὀψιαίτατα*, opp. to *πρωαίτατα*, Xen. Hell. 4, 5, 18, etc.:—we also find a compar. *ὀψίτερον*, in Plut. 2, 119 C and *ὀψιέστερος*, in Theophr. Opp. to *πρωίος*. Hence

ὀΨιότης, *ητος*, ἡ, lateness, slowness Theophr.: opp. to *πρωιότης*.

ὀΨιπέδων, *ωνος*, ὁ, (*ὀψέ*, *πέδη*) one who has long been in fetters, Me nand. p. 287.

ὀΨιπλούτος, *ον*, (*ὀψέ*, *πλουτέω*), that has grown rich late.

ὀΨιπόρος, *ον*, (*ὀψέ*, *πορεύομαι*) going late, Nonn.

ὀΨις, ἡ, genit. *εως* *Ion. ιος*: (*δψομαι*)—I. objective, a sight, hence an appearance, figure, form, *πατρός φίλου ὄψιν ἀνυχνεῖ*, Il. 6, 468; *ὄψις φοβερά, ἀήθη*, Aesch. Pers. 48, Supp. 567: esp. a vision, apparition, Hdt. 1, 39, etc.; also joined with other words, *ὄψις ἐν ὕπνῳ*, *ὄψις ἐν νύκτι* or *ὄψεως*, freq. in Hdt., as 1, 38; 7, 18; *ὄψις ἐν νύκτι*, Aesch. Fr. 645 cf. Soph. El. 413, etc.:—*ὄψις οἴκο δομημάτων*, (as we might say) a sight of buildings, Hdt. 2, 136.—2. outward appearance, look, *οἱ ὄψιν ἐξειδίμενος*, Pind. N. 10, 26; cf. Thuc. 1, 10, 6, 58, 7, 44: the face, visage, Plat. Phaedr. 240 D, 254 B.—II. later also subjective, the power of sight or seeing, *eye sight*, *ὄψει ἰδεῖν*, *ἐγείδειν*, Il. 2, 205, Od. 23, 94; so in Hdt. 2, 99; 9, 93, Eur., etc.; *προφαίνεται τινὲς ἐς ὄψιν*, to put it before his eyes, Hdt. 4, 81; *ὄψις μαρναῖ*, to quench the orbs of sight, Soph. O. T. 1328, cf. Ant. 52.—2. a viewing, view, sight, Lat. *conspic tus*, τοῦ κόσμου, etc., Plat.: *εἰς ὄψιν ἐμπίπτει τι*, Plat. Tim. 67 D; *ἐπι- κέσθαι ἐς ὄψιν τινί*, to come into one's sight, i. e. presence, Hdt. 1, 136; *εἰς ὄψιν ὡλεῖν*, Aesch. Pers. 183, cf. Eur. Or. 513; so, *καλεῖν τινα ἐς ὄψιν*, Hdt. 5, 106.

ὀΨισμός, *ον*, ὁ, (*ὀψίζω*) a being too late, Dion. H. 4, 46.

ὀΨισπορος, ὤ, to sow late, Theophr.: from

ὀΨισπόρος, *ον*, (*ὀψέ*, *σπείρω*) late sown, to be sown late, Theophr.

ὀΨιτέκνος, *ον*, (*ὀψέ*, *τέκνομαι*) a late descendant, Lyc. 1272. [I]

ὀΨιτέλεστος, *ον*, (*ὀψέ*, *τελέω*) late of fulfilment, to be late fulfilled, τέρας, Il. 2, 325, like ὀψιος.

ὀΨιτέλευτος, *ον*, (*ὀψέ*, *τελευτή*) =foreg.

ὀΨιτέρον, compar. of ὀψέ, q. v. [I]

ὀΨιτόμος, *ον*, (*ὀψέ*, *τέμνω*) cut late, to be cut late, Theophr. [I]

ὀΨιτύχως, *ον*, (*ὀψέ*, *τυγχάνω*) gotten, Manetho. [I]

ὀΨιφάνης, *ες*, (*ὀψέ*, *φαίνομαι*) appearing or rising late, Nonn.

ὀΨιφόρος, *ον*, (*ὀψέ*, *φέρω*) late bearing, Theophr.

ὀΨιφύγος, *ον*, (*ὀψέ*, *φεύγω*) flying late, [I]

ὀΨίχα, adv., Byzant. for ὀψέ, cf. Lob. Phryn. 51.

ὀΨοδαίδαλος, *ον*, (*δψον*, *δαίδαλος*) skilful in dressing food, a clever cook

επιθ. of Arcestratus in Ath.: formed like λαγοδαίδαλος.

᾽Οφωδέα, ας, ἡ, (ὄψον, δέω) a want of food or fish, Suid.

᾽Οφωδόκη, ἡ=ὄψωθῆκη.

᾽Οφωδόκος, ον, receiving food.

᾽Οψωθήκη, ης, ἡ, (ὄψον, ἥκη) a place for keeping victuals in, like γυλίος.

᾽Οψολογία, ας, ἡ, a treatise on food or cookery, Ath. 284 E: from

᾽Οψολόγος, ον, (ὄψον, λέγω) discoursing on food or cookery, Ath. 337 B.

᾽Οψομαί, fut. of ὀρώ, Hom., etc.

᾽Οψομάνης, ἐς, (ὄψον, μαίνομαι) mad after dainties, Ath. Hence

᾽Οψομανία, ας, ἡ, madness after dainties.

᾽Οψον, ον, τό, (ἐψω) strictly boiled meat, as opp. to bread; then, generally, meat, flesh, ἐνέθηκε σίτον καὶ οἶνον ὅρα τε, Od. 3, 480, cf. 5, 267; 6, 77, II, 9, 489.—2. then, any thing eaten with bread or food, to give it flavor and relish; hence onions are called ὄψον πικρῶ, a zest, relish to wine, II, 11, 630, cf. Plat. Rep. 372 C:—hence,

—3. seasoning, sauce, like ἡδυσμα, Plat. Theat. 175 E, Xen., etc.; metaph., λιμὴ δασπερ ὄψω διαχρήσθη, ἡ ἐπιθυμία τοῦ σίτου ὄψον, 'hunger is the best sauce,' Xen. Cyr. 1, 5, 12, Mem. 1, 3, 5; so, οἱ πόνοι ὄψον τοῖς ἰγθατοῖς, Id. Cyr. 7, 5, 80; so, ὄψον ἐνδὲ λόγιοι φθονεροῖσι, are a treat to the envious, Pind. N. 8, 35.—4. in plur., generally, rich fare, dainties, ὄψα καὶ ὑψα, ὄψα καὶ τραγήματα, etc., Plat. Rep. 372 E.—5. at Athens, fish, the chief dainty of the Athenians (πολὺν ὄψον ὄψον ἐκνεύηκεν ὁ ἰχθύς μόνος ἡ μάστιγ' αὖ ὄψον καλεῖσθαι, Plut. 2, 667 F, cf. Ath. 276 E), freq. in comedy, v. Ath. 648 F: in Hipp. also ὄψον θαλάσσιον: cf. omnino Boeckh P. E. 1, 137.—2. the market-place, esp. the fish-market, Aeschin. 9, 41.—᾽Οψον then is used of all kinds of food eaten with something else, though very rarely, if ever, of vegetables.

᾽Οψονζέω, ω, α, an ὄψονόμος, Critas 56.

᾽Οψονζωμ, σσ, σ, (ὄψον νέμω) one who catches the price of provisions, esp. of fish, Sophil. Ar. jr.

᾽Οψοποιεῖω, ὦ, (ὄψον, ποίεω) to dress food nicely, Plut. 2, 663 B, etc.: ὄψ. λόγον, to make a dainty speech, Id. 55 A:—mid., to eat ὄψον with bread, Xen. Mem. 3, 14, 5, Hell. 7, 2, 22. Hence

᾽Οψοποίημα, ατος, τό, a dainty dish: generally, food, LXX. Hence

᾽Οψοποιητικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or fit for delicate cookery: ἡ-κή (sc. τέχνη) the art of cookery, Arist. Eth. N. 7, 12, 6, Metaph. 5, 2, 8:—but in Plat., Bekk. reads ὄψοποιήκῃ always.

᾽Οψοποιία, ας, ἡ, skilful, fine cookery, Xen. Mem. 3, 14, 5, Plat. Gorg. 462 D: name of a cookery-book, Ath. 112 D: and

᾽Οψοποιικός, ἡ, ὄν, = ὄψοποιητικός: ἡ-κή (sc. τέχνη)=ὄψοποιητική, Plat. Gorg. 463 B, etc.; v. sub ὄψοποιητικός; from

᾽Οψοποιός, ὄν, (ὄψον, ποίεω) cooking food skilfully: ὁ ὄψ., a cook, Hdt. 9, 82; esp. a fine cook, opp. to μάγειρος, Plat. Rep. 373 C, cf. omnino Dionys. (Com.) Thesm. 1, 5, 5sq.

᾽Οψοπόσιος, ον, (ὄψον, ποίεω) dressing food elaborately, Anth. P. 6, 306.

᾽Οψοπωλεῖον, ον, τό, a cook-shop, eating-house: from

᾽Οψοπώλης, ον, ὁ, (ὄψον, πωλέω) a victualler: esp. a fishmonger: fem.

ὄψοπώλης, ιδος, Plut. Timol. 14. Hence

᾽Οψοπωλία, ας, ἡ, a dealing in victuals, Clearch. ap. Ath. 6 A.

᾽Οψοπῶλιον, ον, τό=ὄψοπωλεῖον.

᾽Οψοπῶγέω, ὦ, strictly, to eat things meant to be eaten only with bread (as we might say, to eat butter), hence to live daintily, Ar. Nub. 983: and

᾽Οψοπῶγία, ας, ἡ, dainty living, Aeschin. 6, 33, Muson. ap. Stob. p. 166, 15: from

᾽Οψοπάγος, ον, (ὄψον, φᾶγειν) strictly eating things meant to be only eaten with bread: hence lickerish-toothed, a dainty fellow, epicure, gourmand, Ar. Pac. 810; cf. omnino Xen. Mem. 3, 14, 2, sq.—Irreg. Att. superl. ὄψοφαγίστατος, Ib. 3, 13, 4. [ῶ]

᾽Οψοπάγος, ὁ=δεύραγος, dub.

᾽Οψοφιλία, ας, ἡ, love of dainties; dub.

᾽Οψοφόρος, ον, (ὄψον, φέρω) bearing or carrying food, Matro ap. Ath. 135 D.

᾽Οψών, ὄνος, ὁ, a basket for fish, etc., ap. Hesych.

᾽Οψωνάτωρ, ορος, ὁ, the Lat. opsonator, Ath. 171 A.

᾽Οψωνέω, ὦ, to buy fish, dainties, etc., Ar. Vesp. 495, etc.; cf. Amphip. Plan. 1; generally, to buy victuals, Xen. Mem. 3, 14, 1; proverb., Δελφοῖσι θύσας αὐτὸς ὄψωνεῖ κρέας, ap. Plut. 2, 709 A: from

᾽Οψώνης, ον, ὁ, (ὄψον, ὠνεῖμαι) one who buys fish or victuals, a purveyor, Ar. Fr. 424. Hence

᾽Οψωνητικός, ἡ, ὄν, practised in purveying, τέχνη, Ath. 313 F.

᾽Οψωνία, ας, ἡ, the purchase of fish: purveyance, Critas 50.

᾽Οψωνιάω, (ὄψωνιον) to furnish with provisions, to victual, ὄψ. δύναμιν, to furnish an army with supplies or pay, Diod.—Pass., to be supplied, Polyb. 23, 8, 4. Hence

᾽Οψωνιασμός, οῦ, ὁ, a furnishing with provisions, the pay and provisions of an army, Menand. p. 289, Polyb. 1, 66, 7; 69, 7; but v. Lob. Phryn. 420.

᾽Οψωνιοδόκος, ον=ὄνδοδόκος.

᾽Οψωνιον, ον, τό, provisions, esp. supplies and pay for an army, Lat. salarium, stipendium, like ὄψωνιασμός, Polyb. 6, 39, 12; in plur. Id. 1, 67, 1:—questioned by the Atticists, Lob. Phryn. 420.

Π

Π, π, πῖ, indecl.: sixteenth letter of Gr. alphabet. As numeral π=80, but π=80,000. But in Inscr., Π is for πέντε: [Δ], [Η], [Χ], [Μ],

for πεντάκις δέκα, π. ἑκατον, π. χίλιοι, π. μύριοι.

Changes of π, esp. in the dialects,—1. π as the hard labial, interchanges with the soft β, as in πάλλω βάλλω, πατεῖν βατεῖν, πλαδαρός βλαδαρός:—oft. also with the aspirate φ, which is most common in Aeol. and Ion., as ἀμῖ for ἀμφί, πανός for φανός, πάντη for φάντη, ἀπηγέσθαι for ἀφῆν; so also in Dor., esp. Lacon., Koen. Greg. p. 344; and π was retained, in apostrophe, even before an aspirate, by the Ion., as, ἀπ' ἡμῶν, ἐπ' ἡμέρῃ, ὑπ' ἡμῶν, etc.: on the contrary the aspirated form seems to have been always preferred in Att., as, ὑσφάραγος for ὑσπάραγος, λίσφος for λίσπος, σφόγγος for σφονγγός, etc., Lob. Phryn. 113.—II. in Ion. prose, π becomes κ in relatives and interrogatives, as κῶς ἔκως κοῖος ἐκόιος κόσος ὀκόσος

for πῶς ὅπως ποῖος ὀποῖος πόος ὀπόσος, Greg. Cor. p. 413: this took place in other words, also in old Aeol. Greek, with the forms of which the Lat. correspond, as λίκος lupus, ἵππος equus, σήκης sepes, ἔποιαι seior, ὀββαλῆος ὀκος oculis, Greg. Cor. 579, sq.—III. in Aeol. π is used for μ, as ὅππα for ὅμμα, πεδῶ for μετά, Greg. Cor. p. 580.—IV. in Aeol. and Dor. π is for τ, as, πέτορες for τέσσαρες, πέμπε for πέντε, σπάδιον (spatium) for στάδιον, πολλὰς for τολὰς, σπαλεῖς for σταλεῖς, Koen. Greg. p. 364, 615; cf. studeo, studium, σπουδή.—V. π is sometimes interchanged with γ, as in λαπαρός λαγαρός, λαπάρα λαγόν, λάγος lepus.—VI. in Aeol., and generally in poetry, π is oft. redupl. in relatives, as ὅπηνη ὀπησος ὀποῖος ὀπόσος, for ὅπηνη, etc., Greg. Cor. p. 588.—VII. in poetry, τ is inserted after π, esp. in πτόλις and πτόλεμος for πόλις and πόλεμος with their derivatives.

Πᾶ, Dor. for πῇ or πῶς; how? Ar. Ach. 785, Lys. 175.—II. πα, enclit., Dor. for πῇ or πῶς, somehow, Theoc.

Πᾶ, shortd. Aeol. and Dor. for πατήρ, πάτερ, cf. μᾶ, and βᾶ.

Πᾶα, Lacon. for πάσα, like Μῶα for Μῶσα, Ar. Lys.

᾽Παγαί, αλ, Dor.=Πηγαί, q. v.

Παγανᾶλια, ατά, the Latin Pagana lia, Dion. H. 4, 15.

᾽Παγασαί, ὄν, αλ, Pagasae, the port of Iolcos, and afterwards of Pherae, famed as the harbor from which the Argos set out, subsequently merged in Demetrias, Hdt. 7, 193; Ar. Rh. 1, 238. (On deriv. of name v. Strab. p. 436.)

᾽Παγασαῖος, α, ον, poet. -σῆσις, ἡ, ον, of or relating to Pagasae, Pagasaeon, Ar. Rh. 1, 524; Apollo was styled Π., from his temple in that place, Hes. Sc. 70.

᾽Παγασίη, ιδος, ἡ, fem. to foreg., Ar. Rh. 1, 319.

᾽Παγασητικός, ἡ, ὄν, of Pagasae; α Π. κόλπος, the gulf of Pagasae; now gulf of Volo, Strab. p. 438.

᾽Πᾶγασίς, ιδος, ἡ, Dor. for Πηγασίς, Mosch. 3, 78.

᾽Παγασίτης, ον, ὁ, κόλπος=Παγασητικός κ., Dem. 159, 26.

᾽Πᾶγασος, ον, ὁ, Dor.=Πῆγασος, Pind. O. 13, 91.

᾽Παγγαῖον, ον, τό, Pangaeum, a range of mountains on the borders of Thrace and Macedonia, containing gold and silver mines; now Pundhar Dagh, Pind. P. 4, 320; Hdt. 5, 16.

᾽Παγγέλιος, ον, (πᾶς, γελοῖος) thoroughly ridiculous or absurd, Plat. Phaedr. 260 C.

Παγγενεῖ, adv., v. sub παγγενής.

Παγγενέτερα, ας, ἡ, fem. to sq. mother of all, Ath. P. 12, 97.

Παγγενέτης, ον, ὁ, and παγγενέτωρ, ορος, ὁ, (πᾶς, γενέτης, ἔτωρ) father of all, Orph. H. 19, 5; 3, 1, etc.

Παγγενής, ἐς, (πᾶς, γένεω) of all races or kinds.—2. with one's whole race in which signf. παγγενεῖ, and παγγενῇ, were used as adv., Xanth. p. 182 παγγενεῖ καὶ πανόημεῖ, Ael. N. A. 17, 27; cf. Lob. Phryn. 515.

Πάγρεος, ον, for πάγγρεος, (πᾶς γῆ, γέα) holding the whole earth, π. ἥρμα, Orph. H. 58, 8.

Παγγεωργος, ον, (πᾶς, γεωργός) training all as a husbandman, Joseph.

Παγγλκερός, α, ὄν, (πᾶς, γλυκερός) sweetest of all, Ar. Lys. 970.

᾽Παγγλσσία, ας, ἡ, (πᾶς, γλῶσσα) wordiness, Pind. O. 2, 157.

Πάγγμνος, ον, quite naked

Παγ, ὄναικα, (πᾶς, γυνή) adv., with all the women, παῖσαι καὶ παγγ., with all their women and children, Dio C. 41, 9.

Παγγώνιος, ον, with angles all about. Πάγεω, Acol. for ἐπάγησαν, 3 pl. aor. pass from πήγνυμι, II.

Πάγερός, ὁ, ὄν, frozen: frosty, cold, Aetnae.

Πάγετός, οὐ, ὁ, (πάγος) icy coldness, frost, hoar-frost, ice, Pind. Fr. 74, 10, Xen. Cyn. 5, 1.

Παγετώδης, ἐς, (παγτός, εἶδος) frosty, ice-cold, Soph. Phil. 1071, Arist. Mund. 5, 13.

Πάγη, Ep. for ἐπάγη, 3 aor. pass. from πήγνυμι, II. [α]

Πάγη, ἡς, ἡ, (πήγνυμι) strictly any thing that fixes or holds fast: hence a snare, noose, trap, Hdt. 2, 121, 2; the toils used in fowling, ὑπόπτεροι π., Soph. Fr. 378 (Virgil's *puniceae formidine pennae*), cf. Plat. Legg. 824 A; a fowling-net, Xen. Cyr. 1, 6, 39; cf. παγίς—2, metaph. a snare, stratagem, καὶ παγίς (sed nunc Dind. χάρπαγός), Aesch. Ag. 822. [α]

Πάγη or παγά, ἡ, Dor. for πηγή. Πάγιδός, (παγίς) to lay a snare for, LXX, N. T.

Πάγιος, ὁ, ὄν, (πήγνυμι) firm, fast, close, solid, lasting, λόγος π., a close, well-formed argument, Plat. Epin. 984 P. Adv. παγίως λέγειν, metaph., like διωρισμένως, to say with confidence or certainty, Plat. Rep. 434 D; so, παγίως νοῦσαι, Theaet. 157 A, ubi v. Heind.; π. διαχωρίζεσθαι, Id. Tim. 49 D. [α] Hence

Παγιότης, ἡτος, ἡ, firmness, certainty.

Παγιώ, ὦ, (πάγιος) to make firm or fast. Hence

Παγιόσις, εως, ἡ, a making fast, ap. A. B. 1408.

Πάγις, ἰδός, ἡ, (πήγνυμι) like πάγη, any thing which fixes or holds fast, a snare or trap, Batr. 117, Ar. Av. 194, 527.—2, metaph. a trick, snare, of women, Amphis Koum. 1, Menand. p. 219; cf. Ar. Fr. 663.—II ἄγκυρα παγιεύειν, the anchor which holds ships, Anth. P. 5.

Παγκάινιστος, ον, (πᾶς, καὶνός) ever new or fresh, κηκίς, Aesch. Ag. 960.

Πάγκαιος, ον, (πᾶς, κακός) quite or utterly bad, π. ἡμάρ, a most unwholly day, Hes. Op. 811: in moral sense, utterly bad, most evil or wicked, Theogn. 149, Plat. Legg. 928 E, etc.: very noxious, Id. Prot. 334 B.—Superl. ὦ παγκάκιστε, Soph. Ant. 742, Eur. Med. 465.—Adv. —κως, π. ἔχειν, Aesch. Cho. 729; τίθεναι, Id. Pers. 282; τεθνᾶναι, Eur. Med. 1135.

Παγκάκουρος, ον, utterly wicked.

Πάγκalos, ον, also ἡ, ον, Plat. Legg. 722 C, etc. (πᾶς, καλός)—all beautiful, good or noble, Ar. Plut. 1018, Plat. Symp. 216 E, etc.—Adv. —λως, Eur. Bell. 20, 7; π. ἔχειν, Plat. Phaedr. 230 C.

Παγκάρπεια, ας, ἡ=sq., Eur. Fr. 103.

Παγκαρία, ας, ἡ, an offering of all kinds of fruit, Soph. Fr. 464: from

Παγκαρίος, ον=sq., μελιττοῦτα, Theophr., cf. Anticlid. ap. Ath. 473 C, Harp. ibid. 648 B.

Παγκαρίος, ον, (πᾶς, καρπός) of all kinds of fruit, θυμιατα, Soph. El. 335: rich in every fruit, rich in fruit, ῥιπτόν, ἁθών, Pind. P. 9, 101, I. 4, 70; γονή π., produce of all kinds, Plat. Ax. 371 C.

Πανκατὰμικτος, ον, (πᾶς, καταμύγνυμι) mixed of all sorts, prob. I. in

Philoxen. ap. Meineke Com. Fr. 3, p. 636.

Παγκαταπύγων, ονος, ὁ, ἡ, (πᾶς, καταπύγων) utterly lewd, Ar. Lys. 137. [v]

Παγκάτάρυτος, ον, (πᾶς, κατάρυτος) utterly accursed, abominable, Ar. Lys. 588.

Παγκευθής, ἐς, (πᾶς, κεύθω) all-concealing, νεκρῶν πλάξ, Soph. O. C. 1563.

Παγκλάδια, ας, ἡ, (πᾶς, κλάδος) at Rhodes, the season when the vine was pruned.

Πάγκλαντος or κλαντος, ον, (πᾶς, κλαίω) all-lamented, much to be lamented, most lamentable, Aesch. Pers. 822; π. αἰὼνα κοινόν, i. e. death, Soph. El. 1086.—II. act. much weeping or wailing, tearful, Soph. Tr. 652, Ant. 831.—On the form, v. sub κλαντός.

Πάγκλειτος, ον, (πᾶς, κλείω) all-renowned, Castorio ap. Ath. 455 A.

†Παγκλέων, ονος, ὁ, Panceleon, an Athenian against whom one of the orations of Lys. is directed.

Παγκληρία, ας, ἡ, a sole inheritance, fortune, possession, Aesch. Cho. 486, Eur. Ion 814: from

Πάγκληρος, ον, (πᾶς, κλήρος) all-inheriting, sole heir: ὁμός π., a house held in full possession, Eur. Ion 1542.

Πάγκλυτος, ον, dub. l. for πάγκλειτος.

Πάγκοινος, ον, (πᾶς, κοινός) common to all, π. χώρα, of Olympia, Pind. O. 6, 107, cf. Soph. Ant. 1119; of death and the nether world, Aesch. Theb. 608, Soph. El. 138.—universal, π. ἀπέχθημα, Eur. Tro. 425; π. στάσις, all the band together, Aesch. Cho. 459.

Παγκοίρανος, ον, (πᾶς, κοίρανος) lord of all, Opp. C. 4, 21.

Παγκοίτης, ον, ὁ, (πᾶς, κοίτη) θάλαμος π., where all must sleep, i. e. the grave, Soph. Ant. 804; π. Ἀΐδας, Ib. 811.

Παγκόνιτος, ον, (πᾶς, κονίω) covered all over with dust, ἄεθλα παγκ., prizes gained by all kinds of contests, Soph. Tr. 505.

Παγκόσμιος, α, ον, (πᾶς, κόσμος) common to all the world.

Παγκράνον, ον, τό, a plant.=θαψία, Diosc. 4, 157.

Παγκράτης, ἐς, (πᾶς, κράτος) all-powerful, all-mighty, epith. of Jupiter, Trag., as Aesch. Theb. 255; also, π. ἔδραι, of his throne, Aesch. Pr. 389: of the gods, Eur. Rhos. 231, etc.: of things, π. πῦρ, Pind. N. 4, 101, ὁ π. ὅππος, χρόνος, Soph. Aj. 675, O. C. 609.—τοῖνδε π. φονεύς, their victorious slayer, Aesch. Ag. 1648.

†Παγκράτης, ον, ὁ, Pancerates, an Alexandrian poet, Ath. 677 D.—2, another poet, an Arcadian, Id. 13 B.—3, an Aegyptian conjurer, Luc. Philops. 34.—Others in Plut.; etc.

Παγκράτσια, ας, ἡ, (παγκρατής) full power or possession, Philo.

Παγκράτιζω, to perform the exercises of the παγκράτιον or the παγκρατιστής, Plat. Gorg. 456 D, Xen. Hence

Παγκρατιστής, οὐ, ὁ, one who practises the παγκράτιον, Plat. Rep. 338 C, etc.; title of plays by Alexis, Philemon, etc. Hence

Παγκρατιστικός, ὁ, ὄν, skilled in the παγκράτιον, cf. sub παγκρατίας; ἡ παγκ. τέχνη, the pancratiast's art, Plat. Euthyd. 272 A.

Παγκράτιον, ον, τό, (παγκρατής) strictly a complete contest, hence an exercise of the Greek youths which combined both wrestling and boxing (ὁ θλίβειν καὶ κατέχειν δυνάμενος,

παλαιστ. κ. κ. ὁ δὲ ὅσαι τῇ πληγῇ πυκτικός ὁ δ' ἁμφοτέρους τοῖσι παγκρασιαστικός, Arist. Rhet. 1, 5 14), Hdt. 9, 105, and freq. in Pind., who celebrates several victories in the Pancration in his Nem. and Isthm. Odes.

Παγκράτιστος, ἡ, ον,=πανάριστος, Anth.

Πάγκρεας, ατος, τό, (πᾶς, κρέας) the sweetbread, Lat. pancreas, Arist. H. A. 3, 4, 5.—II. a nickname given by Timon to the skeptic Pyrrho, Diog. L. 4, 33.

Παγκρότης, (πᾶς, κρότος) έρεασεν, to row all in time (cf. συγκροτέω II. 3), or with a great noise, Aesch. Supp. 723.

Παγκρύφος, ον, quite concealed, dub. Παγκύνιον, ον, τό, a kind of bent grass, Ael. N. A. 14, 24.

Πάγκρυφος, τό, (πᾶς, κυφός) quite crooked: π. ἐλαία, the sacred olive-tree in the citadel at Athens, because of its dwarfed shape, Ar. Fr. 664, cf. Müller Archäol. d. Kunst § 371, 3. †Παγξανοί, ὧν, οἱ, the Panxani, a nomadic people in north of Caucasus, Strab. p. 506.

Πάγξενος, ον, (πᾶς, ξένος) all-hospitable, common to all, Soph. Fr. 68. Πάγδλυτος, ον, (πάγος, λῶν) thawed, ὕδωρ π., the water from thawed ice.

Πάγοπληξία, ας, ἡ, (πάγος, πλήξω) a being frost-bitten.

Πάγος, ον, ὁ, (A) a firm-set rock esp. a mountain peak, (or, in Cumberland, pike), Od. 5, 405, 411:—then generally, a hill, Hes. Sc. 439, Pind. O. 10 (11), 59, I. 2, 47; esp. Ἀρείος (Ion. Ἀρείος) πάγος, the Areopagus at Athens, Hdt. 8, 52, Aesch. Eum. 685 sq.; also, Ἀρείος ἐν πάγος, Eur. I. Tr. 1470: cf. πηγός. (From same root with sq.) [α]

Πάγος, ον, ὁ, (B), (πήγνυμι) any thing that has become solid, stiff, thick or hard; hence,—1, frozen water, ice frost, Soph. Phil. 293, Plat. Symp. 220 B, etc.; also in plur., Aesch. Ag. 335, Soph. Ant. 357; also, dat. pl. πάγος (as if from τὸ πάγος), Arist. Probl. 12, 6; cf. παγετός, πάχη, πηγός, πηγυλός.—2, the scum on the surface of milk and other liquids, elsewhere γράβις (hence ἐπιπαγός):—also, the salt deposited by the evaporation of sea-water: and poet. for ἄλς, the sea, Lyc. 134.—2, the peritoneum, Medic. [α]

†Παγογρίδαι, ὧν, οἱ, the Paguridae, a name formed with comic allusion to sq., in Luc. V. Hist. 1, 35.

Πάγουρος, ον, ὁ, a kind of crab, prob. the common crab, Ar. Eq. 606, Arist. H. A. 4, 2, 3; in Plin. pagurus, Ital. paguro:—Lyc. calls the old Phoenix by this name. (Either from πήγνυμι alone, that which has a solid coat: or from πήγνυμι and οὐρά, hard-tail, shell-tail.) [α]

Πάγω, ὦ, (πάγος) to freeze or curdle.

†Πάγραι, ὧν, αἱ, Pagrae, a strong place in Syria, Strab. p. 751.

Πάγρος, ον, ὁ, an unknown bird.

†Παγχαία, ας, ἡ, Panchaea, a fabled island in the Erythraean mare, Strab. p. 104.

Παγχάλεπος, ον, (πᾶς, χαλεπός) very hard, most difficult and dangerous. Xen. An. 5, 20, Plat. Phaedr. 85 C, etc. Adv. —τως, Xen. An. 5, 16. [α]

Παγχίλεος, ον, (πᾶς, χαλκός)

brass, all-brass, ὅρα, ῥόπαλον, Od. 8, 403; 11, 574; of a man, Il. 20, 102. Πάγχαλκος, *ov* = *foreg.*, κυνέη, Od. 18, 378; ὅσις, Aesch. Theb. 591; etc.

Παγχαρής, (πᾶς, χαρῶν) *gladdening* all, Hermann ap. Amm. Marc. 17, 4, 22.—II. *pass. much rejoiced*.

Πάγχι, *adv.* = *πάγχι*, Orph.: but the form *πάγχι* in Anth. is very dub.

Πάγχοτος, *ov*, (πᾶς, χότος) *all-vailing*, σῖτα, Soph. Fr. 579.

Πάγχοτος, *ov*, (πᾶς, χρηστός) *good for all work*, ἄγγος, Ar. Ach. 936; κτήμα, Xen. Mem. 2, 4, 5.

Πάγχοτος, *ov*, (πᾶς, χρίω) *all-anointed*: τὰς πειθούς παρχριστῶν stands without a subst. in Soph. Tr. 661 of the robe anointed with the blood of Nessus; the Schol. supplies πέπλω; but this, as Dind. remarks, cannot be; he proposes παγχοισμῶν—the potent unction of persuasion;—a word equally doubtful.

Παγχρῆστος, *ov*, (πᾶς, χρῆσος) *all-gold*, of solid gold, Il. 2, 448, H. Hom., Hes. Th. 335. [v]

Παγχρῆστος, *ov* = *foreg.*, Pind. O. 7, 4, P. 4, 121, Soph. El. 510, Eur. and

Πάγχν, *adv.* (πᾶς, πᾶν) *Ion.* and poet. for *πάνν*, quite, wholly, entirely, altogether, Hom., and Hdt.; πάγχν δοκεῖν or ἐλπίζειν, c. inf., to believe or hope fully that.—Hdt. 1, 31; 4, 135, etc.—strengthd., μάλα πάγχν, Il. 14, 143; πάγχν μάλα, Il. 12, 165; ἄγαν πάγχν, Pind. P. 2, 150; also ἐπὶ πάγχν, Hes. Op. 262.—Also in Att. poets, Aesch. Theb. 641, Ar. Ran. 1531.

Πάγχι, 1 sing. subj. aor. pass. of πήγνυμι.

Πάγδωξ, *es*, (πάγος, εἶδος) = *παγέδωξ*, Theophr.

†Παγῶνδας, *ov*, δ, Pagonidas, a Boeotian of Thebes, Thuc. 4, 91.—Acc. to Eustath. father of Pindar.—2. a Theban of this name first conquered at the Ol. games with the chariot, Paus. 5, 8, 7.

†Παδάγρος, *ov*, δ, the Padagrus, a river of Persis, Arr. Ind. 39, 2.

†Παδαῖοι, *ov*, οἱ, the Padaii, an Indian nomadic people, Hdt. 3, 99.

Πάδω, Dor. for *πάδω*.

Πάδινος, *η*, *ov*, of or from the tree πάδος. [v]

†Παδῶα, *as*, *η*, the Padusa (in Virg. Aen. 11, 456), one of the arms of the Padus, Polyb. 2, 16, 11.

†Πάδος, *ov*, δ, the Padus, now Po, the principal river of Italy, flowing through Gallia Cisalpina into the Adriatic, Polyb.; Strab.; etc.

Πάδος, *ov*, *η*, a tree, perh. Lat. *prunus padus*, Theophr.; cf. πῆδος.

†Πάζαλαι, οἱ, Pазалае, a city of India, Arr. Ind. 4, 5.

Παθαίνω, (πάθος) *to make impassioned*, Dion. H. de Thuc. 23.—Mid. *to represent passion, speak, etc.*, with passionate gestures, etc., Id. Antiqu. 3, 73; of an orator, Id. de Lys. 9, Plut. 2, 447 F, etc.; so of a mimic actor, Anth. P. 5, 129; of a musician, Plut. 2, 713 A.

Πάθε, for *ἐπαθεν*, Ep. 3 aor. of πάσχω, Hom. [v]

Πάθειν, Ep. inf. aor. of πάσχω, ὅρ παθεῖν, Hom.

Πάθειν, inf. aor. of πάσχω.

Πάθη, *ης*, *η* = *πάθος*, πάθησις, mostly in first sign., *suffering, pain, misfortune*, Pind. P. 3, 73, 171, etc., Hdt. 1, 122, Soph., Plat., etc.; *ἡ πάθη* ῥῶν ὀφθαλμῶν, blindness, Hdt. 2, 111.

Πάθημα, *ατος*, τό: *Æol.* pl. δ. κατήματις for *ήμασι*, ap. Eust.: —επιζῶς, a suffering, misfortune, in

plur., Hdt. 8, 136, Soph. Fr. 142, etc.; ἀκούσια π. opp. to ἐκούσια καὶ ἐκ προνοίας ἀδικήματα, Antipho 114, 19:—the lessons of experience, whence the proverb, τὰ παθήματα μαθήματα, Hdt. 1, 207.—II. a passive condition, such as results from suffering, feeling, etc., a situation, state of mind, opp. to ποίημα, Plat. Soph. 248 B, Rep. 437 C.—III. in Medic., an attack of sickness.—IV. in plur., the incidents of quantities, magnitudes, etc., Arist. Anal. Post. 1, 10, 4; τὰ τῆς σελήνης π., Id. Metaph. 1, 2, 9. Cf. πάθος. [v]

Παθηματικός, *η*, *ov*, liable to παθήματα, Sext. Emp. Adv. κῶς, Id. p. 63.

Πάθησις, *εως*, *η*, (πάσχω, παθεῖν) a suffering or enduring, Arist. de Anima 3, 2, 7. [v]

Πάθησις, *η*, *ov*, subject to feeling or passion, sensitive, Tim. Loc. 102 E; c. gen. rei, capable of feeling, Arist. Eth. N. 2, 5, 2.—2. full of feeling, sensuous, impassioned, pathetic, λέξις, Arist. Rhet. 3, 7, 3; so, παθητικὸς εἰρηστικός, lb. 2, 21, 13.—II. passive, ποιήτης, Arist. Categ. 8, 8:—and freq. in Gramm. of verbs.

Πάθησις, *η*, *ov*, (πάσχω, παθεῖν) one who has suffered, Menand. p. 331.—II. subject to suffering or passion, Cicero's patibilis; τὸ θνητὸν καὶ παθητὸν, Plut. Pelop. 16, cf. Num. 8.—III. liable to change, opp. to ἀπαθής, ap. Plut. 2, 887 D.

Πάθειναι, *depr.*, to be a παθικός, Anth. P. 11, 73.

Πάθικός, *η*, *ov*, (πάσχω) strictly remaining passive: subject to unnatural lust, Lat. qui muliebria patitur, cf. Juven. 2, 99.

Πάθη, *η*, vulgar form of φάνη, Moer. p. 391.

Πάθηραμονικός, *η*, *ov*, (πάθος, γνῶμων) skilled in judging of affections or diseases, Galen.

Πάθοκράτεια, *as*, *η*, and in Joseph. παθοκράτορία, *as*, *η*, (πάθος, κρατέω) the government of the passions, self-restraint.

Πάθοκτόνος, *ov*, killing passions.

Πάθολογέω, *ω*, (πάθος, λέγω) *to treat of the πάθη*, M. Anton. 8, 13, Galen.

Πάθολογικός, *η*, *ov*, able to treat of the πάθη: *η*-κῆ (sc. τέχνη), the art or science which treats of diseases, pathology, Galen.

Πάθοποιία, *as*, *η*, excitement of the passions.

Πάθοποιός, *ov*, causing bodily disease, Galen.

Πάθος, *εως*, τό, (πάσχω, παθεῖν) suffering,—1. of the body, pain, Aesch. Pr. 703, and freq. in Trag.; hence also the last suffering, death, Hdt. 2, 133.—2. external, a distress, misfortune, misery, calamity, Hdt. 1, 91; 5, 4, etc.; cf. πάθη and πάθημα: hence, πάθος ἐρδεῖν, to do an act which is a suffering to another, do him a mischief, Hdt. 1, 137.—3. of the soul, any passive emotion, passion, violent feeling, whether love, hate, etc., διὰ πάθους, Thuc. 3, 84; ἐρωτικὸν πάθος, etc., Plat.; opp. to δύναμις (capacity for action), and to πράξις (action), Arist. Eth. N. 2, 5; to ἔργον, ποίημα, Plat. Phaedr. 245 C, Soph. 248 D; πάθος ποιεῖν, to excite passion, Arist. Rhet. 3, 17, 8.—II. any passive state, either of body or soul:—1. outward or inward condition, state, incident, Plat., etc.:—also πάθη, of things, their incidents, the changes to which they are liable (ποιότης καθ' ἣν ἄλλοιοῦσθαι ἐνδέχεται, Arist. Metaph. 4, 21), τὰ περὶ τὸν οὐ-

ρανὸν π., Plat. Phaed. 96 C εἰρη. relation to colour, quantity, magnitude, etc., Arist. Metaph. 1, c.; τὸ συμβεβηκὸς πάθη τοῖς μετέθετα, Id. Rhet. 1, 2, 1, cf. Anal. Post. 1, 7, 1.—2. esp. of the mind, sensibility, a feeling or natural taste, e. g. for art opp. to ἐπιστήμη, Dion. H.—III. in Gramm. the inflexion of a word, declension, conjugation, etc.

†Παθῖμις, *ov*, δ, Pathymias, masc. pr. n., Ath. 48 B.

Πάβω, subj. aor. of πάσχω, Hom. Παι, vocat. from παῖς, Od., poet also παῖ, Od. 24, 192.

Παῖων, *ανος*, ὁ, Ion. and Ep. Παιήων, *ονος* (as always in Hom.), and later Παῖων, *ωνος*, Paean, Paean, the physician of the gods, who, in Il. 6, 401, 899, cures the wounded Hades (Pluto) and Mars, cf. Pind. P. 4, 491: hence, Παῖωνος γενέθλη, physicians, Od. 4, 232.—2. after Hom., the name and office of healing were transferred to Apollo, hence invoked by the cry ἱπὲ Παῖων, Aesch. Ag. 146, Soph. O. T. 154; so too, ἰὼ Παῖων, Id. Tr. 221: also his son Aesculapius: hence also,—3. as appell. a physician; and generally, a saviour, deliverer, ὁ θάνατε Π., Aesch. Fr. 229, cf. Eur. Hipp. 1373: cf. παῖων, and v. sub παῖωνος.—II. παῖων, Ion. παῖων, a paean, i. e. a choral song, a hymn or chant, addressed to Apollo or Diana, the burden being ἱή or ἰὼ Παῖων, etc., ut supra, esp. in thanksgiving for deliverance from evil, as in Il. 1, 473, cf. Procl. ap. Phot. p. 523:—strictly therefore opp. to cries for help, wailing, and the like, Soph. O. T. 5, 187, cf. Schol. Ar. Plut. 636: also addressed to other gods on like occasions, as to Neptune Xen. Hell. 4, 7, 4.—2. esp. a song of triumph after victory, properly to Apollo, Il. 22, 391, sq.; ἄλσκιμος π., Aesch. Theb. 635; so in Xen. Hell. 7, 4, 36, etc.; but also a triumphant song even before battle, a war-song, Aesch. Pers. 393, which was addressed to Mars, cf. Schol. Thuc. 1, 50.—The phrase was, ἐξάργενον τὸν παῖνα, Xen. Cyr. 3, 3, 58; but also, ἄλα λάζειν Ἐνναλίη, cf. Zeun. Xen. Cyr. 7, 1, 26.—4. any solemn song or chant, esp. at beginning an undertaking, in omen of success, Thuc. 7, 75; so, ἡπαιρῶν, H. Hom. Ap. 517; also sung at feasts, Xen. Symp. 2, 1.—See further Müller's Literat. of Greece, 1, p. 19.—5. Aesch. also, by an oxymoron, joins π. Ἐρινύων, π. τοῦ θανόντος, Ag. 645, Cho. 151.—III. Κρητῶν παῖονες, paean-singers, H. Hom. Ap. 518.—IV.—παῖων III, Arist. Rhet. 3, 8, 4.

†Παιάνια, *as*, *η*, Paeania, two boroughs of Attica, both belonging to the tribe Pandionis. Hence

†Παιανιεύς, *εως*, ὁ, of or belonging to Paeania, Paeanian, Dem. 23, 15; ὁ Παιανιεύς ὄμιλος, Hdt. 1, 60.

Παιανίζω, *i*-σω, (παῖων II) *to chant the paean*, sing a song of triumph, Aesch. Theb. 268, Plat. Ag. 364 D; used of a song after dinner, Xen. Symp. 2, 1:—cf. παιωνίζω.

Παιανικός, *η*, *ov*, (παῖων II) *belonging to a paean*, of the cry ἰὼ, Ath. 696 D.

†Παιάνιον, *ov*, τό, Paeanium, an Aetolian town, Polyb. 4, 65, 3.

†Παιάνιος, *ov*, δ, Paeanius, at Elea, an Olympic victor, Paus. 6, 15, 10.

Παῖανις, *ιδος*, *η*, (παῖων II) *of or like a paean*, ὀδοῖα, Pind. Fr. 103.

Παιανισμός, *ov*, δ, (παῖανις) the

ἀνδρὶν of the *paean*, Strab. p. 422, Dion. H. 2, 41; cf. *παιωνισμός*.
Παιώνιστῃς, οὐ, ὁ, (*παιωνίζω*) one who chants the *paean*.

Παιωνογράφος, ον, *writing, composing* *paean*s.

Παῖων, ονος, ὁ, Dor. for *Παῖων*. [ᾶ]

Παῖγμα, ατος, τό, (*παίζω*) *play*, sport: *λωτὸν παῖγματα*, flute-playing, Eur. Bacch. 161.

Παιγμός, οὐ, ὁ,=*παιγνιά*, *παιδιά*, *play*, sport.

Παιγμοσύνη, ης, ἡ, poet. for *παιγνιά*, *παιδιά*, as if from *παίγμων*, Stesich. Fr. 68.

Παιγνιά, not -ία, ἡ, (*παίζω*) like *παιδιά*, *play*, sport, a game, Hdt. 1, 94; 2, 173.—II.—*εὐροτή*, Ar. Lys. 700.

Παιγνιογράφος, ον, (*παίγνιον* III, γράφω) *writing playful poetry*, Ath. 638 D.

Παιγνιῶμων, ον, like *παιγνιῶδης*, fond of a joke, Hdt. 2, 173.

Παιγνιογράφος, ον, v. l. for *παιγνιογράφ*.

Παίγνιον, ον, τό, (*παίζω*) a *play-thing*, toy, *ἄνθρωπος θεοῦ παίγνιον* (ἐστὶ), Plat. Legg. 803 C, cf. Polit. 288 C: oft. in plur., Euphr. Incert. 3, Plat. Legg. 797 B, etc.:—in plur. also, a person to toy with, Lat. *deliciae*, Ar. Ecl. 922, Plut. Ant. 59.—II.—in Theocrit. 15, 50, the Egyptians are called *κακὰ παίγνια*, roguish cheats, —unless here it be the acc. cognat. after *παίζω*.—III. a *sportive poem*, etc., Polyb. 16, 21, 12, and Anth.: of Theocritus' poems, Ael. N. A. 15, 19; of the merry chirp of the cicada, Mel. 111, 6.

Παιγνιος, ον, (*παιγνιά*) *sportive*, *roll*, Anth. P. 12, 212.

Παιγνιῶδης, ες, (*παιγνιά*, εἶδος) *playful*, *sportive*, *merry*, Plut. Ages. 2, etc.: τό π., *playfulness*, Xen. Hell. 2, 3, 56; τό *παιγνιωδέστερον*, Id. Symp. 2, 26.

Παιδαγρέται, οἱ, officers at Sparta, = *ἐπαιγρέται*, Ruhn. Tim.

Παιδαγωγεῖον, ον, τό, (*παιδαγωγός*) a school-room or house, Dem. 313, 12, Plut. Pomp. 6.

Παιδαγωγέω, ὦ, f. -ῖσω, to be a *παιδαγωγός*, to guide, attend boys: to lead or watch like a child, Soph. Fr. 823, Eur. Bacch. 193.—2. in genl. to lead, guide, train, teach, freq. in Plat. Hence

Παιδᾶγωγῆμα, ατος, τό, the method of a *παιδαγωγός*, plan of training, educating, Clem. A.—II. the subject of education, a pupil, like *παιδευμα*.

Παιδᾶγωγῆσις, ἡ, =sq. I, ὁρθαλμῶν, Clem. Al.

Παιδᾶγωγία, ας, ἡ, (*παιδαγωγός*) the office of a *παιδαγωγός*: a guiding, attending, training boys: education, Plat. Rep. 491 E, etc.; of trees, Plut. 2, 2, E: generally, attendance, Eur. Or. 883.

Παιδᾶγωγικός, ἡ, ὄν, suitable to a teacher or to education: ἡ -κῆ (sc. τέχνη), the art of training and teaching: but also of tending, taking care of, *νοημάτων*, Plat. Rep. 406 A.—II. in genl. guiding, forwarding. Adv. -κῶς, Plut. 2, 73 A: from

Παιδᾶγωγός, ὄν, (*παῖς*, ἄγω, ἄγω-κῆ) guiding, attending, and training boys: usu. as subst., one who trains and teaches boys,=*παιδὸς ἄγωγός*: at Athens strictly the slave who went with a boy from home to school and back again, a kind of tutor, Hdt. 8, 75, Eur. on 725, (cf. Med. 53), v. omnino Plat. Lys. 208 C.—hence Phoenix is called the *παῖδ* of Achilles, Plat. Rep. 390

E, etc.; and in Plut. Fab. 5, Fabius is jeeringly called the *παῖδ* of Hannibal, because he always followed him about.—Cf. Dict. Antiqu. s. v.

Παιδῆριδιον, ον, τό, dim. from *παιδῆριον*. [ῖ]

Παιδῆριεσθαι, dep., to behave childishly, Stob.: from

Παιδῆριον, ον, τό, dim. from *παῖς*, a young, little boy, Ar. Av. 494, Plut. 536; a little girl, Id. Thesm. 1203; τὰ *παιδῆρια*, young children, Id. Vesp. 568; cf. Moer. p. 321.—II. a young slave, Xen. Ages. 1, 21. [ᾶ]

Παιδῆρισκος, ον, ὁ, like *παιδῆριον*, dim. from *παῖς*, Heliod.

†*Παιδῆριτος*, ον, ὁ, v. *Πεδάριτος*.
Παιδῆριδότης, ες, (*παιδῆριον*, εἶδος) childish, trifling, silly, Plat. Phil. 14 D, Nicoch. Incert. 7. Adv. -δῶς, Polyb. 27, 2, 10.

Παιδάρτω, said to be a Dor. (or Pythagorean) word for *νοθεῖω*, to warn, dub. in Iamb.: but cf. *πελαργῶ*.

Παιδάρτησις, ἡ,=*νοθετήσις*: dub., v. foreg.

Παιδῆρύλλιον, ον, τό, dim. from *παιδῆριον*.

Παιδοῖαν, Lacon. for *παῖζονσῶν*, fem. gen. plur. of participle, Ar. Lys. 1313; cf. *πάα*, Mōa.

Παιδεία, ης, ἡ, (*παιδεύω*) the rearing or bringing up of a child, Aesch. Theb. 18: but esp. its training and teaching, education, opp. to *τροφή*, Ar. Nub. 961, Thuc. 2, 39, Plat. Phaed. 107 D, Phil. 55 D, etc.; for its constituent parts, v. Plat. Rep. 376 E, Arist. Pol. 8, 3.—2. then, generally, mental culture, civilization, as we too use education, (rendered by Gell. 13, 16, *humanitas*), Plat. Prot. 327 D: and so, objectively, the literature and accomplishments of an age or people.—3. the practice of an art, e. g. of music, Plat. Symp. 187 D.—4. the culture of trees, Theophr. C. Pl. 3, 7, 4.—5. *πλεκτὴ Ἀγύπτου* π., the twisted handiwork of Egypt, i. e. (says the Schol.) *ropes of papyrus*, Eur. Tro. 128.—II. youth, childhood, Theogn. 1305, 1348, cf. *παιδία*. (To be carefully distinguished from *παιδία*.)

Παιδεος, ον, (*παῖς*)=*παιδικός*, *ῥυμοι* π., songs to the boys (they loved), Pind. I. 2, 5; π. *κρέα*, Aesch. Ag. 1242; π. *τροφή*, a mother's cares, Soph. Ant. 918; π. *μῆνιμα*, Plat. Legg. 747 B, etc.

Παιδεραστέω, ὦ, to be a *παιδεραστής*, Plat. Symp. 192 A, etc.

Παιδεραστής, οὐ, ὁ, (*παῖς*, ἐρίω) a lover of boys, usu. in obscene sense, Lat. *paedico*, *paedicator*, Ar. Ach. 265, Plat. Symp. 192 B. Hence

Παιδεραστία, ας, ἡ, *puerorum amor*, Plat. Symp. 181 C. Hence

Παιδεραστικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to *παιδεραστία*, Luc. de Dom. 4.

Παιδεραστρία, ας, ἡ, Lat. *puerorum amatrix*, v. l. Ath. 601 B.

Παιδῆρος, ατος, ὁ,=*παιδεραστής*, Teleclid. Incert. 26 B.—II. a plant with rosy flowers used for wreaths, Diosc. 3, 19, Nic. Fr. 2, 53.—III. a kind of opal, Plin. 37, 5, cf. Orph. Lith. 280.—IV. a red pigment, rouge, Alex. Isost. 1, 18.

Παιδεύμα, ατος, τό, (*παιδεύω*) that which is reared up or educated, i. e. a nursling, scholar, pupil, Eur. El. 887: freq. also in plur. for sing., Eur. Hipp. 11, Plat. Tim. 24 D; cf. Pors. Or. 1051.—II. a thing taught, lesson, *μουσικῆς παιδείματα*, Soph. Fr. 779: Plat. Legg. 747 C, Xen. Oec. 7, 6;

θεῶν παιδεύμα, heaven-taught wisdom, Luc.

Παιδεύσεις, εως, ἡ, (*παιδεύω*) a rearing, training, and teaching; education, Hdt. 4, 78; a system of education, Ar. Nub. 986; τὴν ὑπ' ἀρετῆς Ἑρακλῆος *παιδεύσειν*, his education by virtue, Xen. Mem. 2, 1, 34.—its result, mental culture, learning, accomplishments, Ar. Thesm. 175, Plat. Rep. 424 A, etc.—II. ἡ *ἡμετέρα πόλις* Ἑλλάδος *παιδεύσεις*, our city is the school of Greece, Thuc. 2, 41.

Παιδευτέος, α, ον, verb. adj., from *παιδεύω*, to be educated, Plat. Rep. 526 C.—II. *παιδευτέον*, one must train up, instruct, Ib. 377 A.

Παιδευτήριον, ον, τό, a school, Diod. 13, 27, Strab.: from

Παιδευτήρ, ἥρος, ὁ, =sq.

Παιδευτής, οὐ, ὁ, (*παιδεύω*) a teacher, master, tutor, Plat. Rep. 493 C, etc.—II. a chastiser, N. T. Hence

Παιδευτικός, ὡν, fitted for teaching, δύναμις, Tim. Locr. 103 E:—ἡ -κῆ (sc. τέχνη), education, Plat. Soph. 231 B; and so, τὸ *παιδευτικόν*, Plut. Lycurg. 4.

Παιδεντός, ἡ, ὄν, to be taught, ἀρετὴν *παιδεντὴν εἶναι*, Plat. Prot. 324 B: from

Παιδεύω, f. -εῖσω, (*παῖς*) to bring up, rear a child, αὐτὴν *ἐπαιδεύειν γάλα*, Soph. Fr. 433: but usu.,—2. opp. to *τρέφω*, to train and teach, educate, Soph. Tr. 451, Eur., Plat., etc.: hence also of animals, like *διδάσκειν*.—Construct., π. *τινὰ τι*, to educate in or by, as, *ἔθεσι, μουσικῇ*, Plat. Rep. 522 A, 530 A; also π. *τινὰ τι*, to teach one a thing, Plat. Rep. 414 D; and so, c. acc. rei only, to teach a thing, Arist. Pol. 8, 3, 1; also, π. *τινὰ ἐν τι*, Lys. 190, 33; *εἰς τι*, Plat. Gorg. 519 E; *περὶ τι*, Xen.-Apol. 29: also, π. *τινὰ*, c. inf., as *κηρύττειν*, Hdt. 1, 155; and with inf. omitted, π. *τινὰ κακόν*, σώφρονα (sc. *εἶναι*), Soph. O. C. 923, Eur. Andr. 602.—So in pass., *παιδευέσθαι* ἀρχεν, Xen. Mem. 2, 1, 3, freq. also c. acc. rei, to be taught a thing, Plat., etc.; and c. acc. cognato, *παιδεύειν παιδευέσθαι*, Hdt. 4, 78: ὁ *παιπαυμένος*, a man of education, one who is versed in a science or art, opp. to *ἀπαιδευτος* or *ιδιώτης* (a layman), Plat. Legg. 658 D, Xen. Cyr. 5, 2, 17; cf. Epich. p. 80.—Mid. to have any one taught, educated, etc., Eur. Incert. 38, Plat. Meno 93 D; but so also in act., as Ib. E, Prot. 319 E.—Cf. διδάσκειν.—3. to accustom, use to a thing, τὸ *σῶμα διατρεῖν π.*, Xen. Mem. 1, 3, 5.—4. to chasten, discipline, ὑβρίσι *πεπαιδευμένην*, chastened sauciness, Aristotle's definition of wit, Rhet. 2, 12, 16.—5. to chastise, punish, N. T.

Παιδῆιος, ἱη, ἱον, Ion. for *παιδεῖος*.

Παιδιά, ας, ἡ, (*παῖς*) childish play, sport, pastime, like *παιγνιά*, opp. to *σπουδή*, Plat. Rep. 602 B, etc.; π. *παῖζειν*, to play a game, Ar. Plut. 1056; *μετὰ παιδίαις*, in sport, Thuc. 6, 28; *ἐν π.*, Plat. Crat. 406 C; π. *καὶ φλυαρία*, Id. Crito 46 D; *παιδιά ποιέσθαι*, to be done in fun, Id. Phaedr. 265 C.—metaph. *ὥς τὸν νῦν χόλον...παιδιὸν εἶναι δοκεῖν*, will seem mere child's play, Aesch. Pr. 314: Plato plays on the words *παιδία* and *παιδεία*, Legg. 656 C; cf. sq.

Παιδία, not -ια, ἡ, v. l. for *παιδεία* II.

Παιδικά, ὧν, τὰ, a darling, love, but usu. of a boy, and though plur. always relating to a single person, Lat. *amatus*, *deliciae*, Soph. Fr. 165, Thuc. 1,

Παιδοφονία, ας, ἡ, *child-murder*, Plut. 2, 727 D: from

Παιδοφόρος, ον, (παῖς, φονεύω) *killing children*, Il. 24, 506, Eur. Med. 1407; π. συμφορά, the accident or calamity of having killed a son, Hdt. 7, 190; π. αἷμα the blood of slain children, Eur. H. F. 1201.

Παιδοφόντης, ον, ὁ, = παιδοφονεύς, Philo.

Παιδοφορέω, ὦ, to bear or waft away a boy, ἀνερος, Mel. 7: from

Παιδοφόρος, ον, (παῖς, φέρω) *bearing away children or a boy*.

Παιδοφύλαξ, ἄκος, ὁ, (παῖς, φύλαξ) *one who guards boys*, Böckh Inscr. 2, v. 482. [ῥ]

Παιδῶν, ὦ, (παῖς) *to get with child*. Hence

Παιδοσις, ἡ, the procreation of children, Joseph.

Παῖς, ῥ, παίζομαι and παίζομαι; for I in good Att. always ἐπαῖσα, and pf. pass. πέπαισαι (notwithstanding that the same forms belong to παῖω): aor. pass. ἐπαίχθην: later writers, as Plut., have the more analogous forms, aor. ἐπαῖσα, pf. πέπαισα, pass. πέπαιμαι, Lob. Phryn. 240, Stallb. Plat. Euthyd. 278 C, Hom. has usu. pres. and impf.; imperative. aor. παῖσατε, only in Od. 8, 251: (παῖς). Strictly, to play like a child, to sport, play, Od. 6, 106; 7, 291 ('never in Il.'). Hdt. etc.: to jest, joke, Hdt. 2, 28; opp. to σπουδάζω, Plat. Legg. 636 C, to trifle, Hdt. 9, 11.—2. to dance, Od. 8, 251; 23, 147, Hes. Sc. 277; and in Mid., Ib. 299: so, often in Ar.—3. to play (a game), γράφω π., to play at ball, Od. 6, 100; ω, π. πρὸς κότταβον, Plat. (Com.) Ζεύς Κακ. 1; περὶ τινος, for a stake: ἐπὶ τινος, with others, Hdt. 1, 114; also, c. acc. cognato, π. κότταβον, Anacr. 53: π. παῖδων πρὸς τινα, Ar. Plut. 1055-7, cf. Plat. Alc. 1, 110 B.—4. to play (on an instrument), H. Iom. Ar. 206.—5. to sing, Pind. O. 1, 4, referring however also to the dance; cf. μολπή.—6. to play amorously, Nake Chœril. p. 245.—7. π. πρὸς τινα, to make sport of one, mock him, Eur. H. F. 952, Plat. Euthyd. 278 C: εἰς τι π., to jest upon a thing, Plat. Phæd. 89 B.—8. transit. c. acc. ei, to treat jocosely, satirize, Luc. Igit. 20; hence in pass., ὁ λόγος ἐπαῖσται, Hdt. 4, 77, cf. Plat. Phæd. 278 B, Timarch. ap. Ath. 51 E:—in Gramm., of words played upon or coined for the joke's sake.

Παιήνιος, α, ον, healing, like παῖωνος, Anth. Plan. 270: fem. παῖωνις, ἰδος, Anth.: and

Παιήροσση, ης, ἡ, the healing art: om.

Παῖήων, ονος, ὁ, Ion. for Παῖάν, παῖων, Paëon, the physician of the gods, Hom.—II. παῖήων as appellat. or παῖων, a festal song, Il. Plura sub Παῖάν.

Παῖήων, ονος, ὁ, ἡ, as adj.=Παιήροσ, Anth.

Παῖκτης, ον, ὁ, (παῖζω) a dancer or aye, Leon. Tar. 84: fem. παῖκτειρα, rph. H. 2, 9. Hence

Παῖκτικός, ἡ, ὄν, of, fit for, practised playing, etc. Adv. -κῶς.

Παῖκτός, ἡ, ὄν, (παῖζω) played with, ked upon, comical.

Παῖν, Ep. acc. sing. from παῖς, Ar. h.

Παῖνεταί, barbarism for φαίνεταί, c. Thesm. 1114.

†Παιόνες, ον, οἱ, the Paëones, Paëones, a people inhabiting the districts the rivers Strymon and Axios, and

the countries to the north of Macedonia, Il. 2, 848; Thuc. 2, 96; etc.: v. Müller Dor., vol. 1, Append. 1, § 22 transl.—In Hdn. the Pannonians, 2, 9; etc.

†Παιονία, ας, ἡ, Paëonia, a large country north of Macedonia, Il. 17, 350: Hdt. 3, 13; etc.: v. Müller, Dor. vol. 1, Append. 1, § 11 transl.

†Παιονίης, ον, ὁ, son of Paëon, i. e. Agastrophus, a Trojan, Il. 11, 339.—In pl. οἱ Παῖονίδαι, descendants of Paëon, son of Antiochus, Paus. 2, 18, 9.—2. In Ar. Lys. 852, pr. n., with obscene allusion to παῖεν, or πέος, whence Enger reads, with Bentley, Παιονίης, v. ad 1.

Παιονίης, ον, ὁ, v. Παῖων 2.

†Παιονικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or relating to the Paëonians or Paëonia, Paëonian, Π. ἔθνη, Thuc. 2, 96: ἡ Παῖονικη, sc. γῆ, Hdt. 7, 125, v. Müller quoted sub Παῖονία.—In late wr. confounded with Παννονικός, Dio C.; etc.

†Παιονίς, ἰδος, ἡ, fem. to foreg.; Hdt. 4, 33.

†Παῖόπλαι, ὄν, οἱ, the Paëoplae, a Paëonian race around Pangæum, Hdt. 5, 15.

†Παῖος, ον, ἡ, Paëus, a city in western Arcadia, Hdt. 6, 127.

Παῖπάλω, ὦ, to be subtle, artful; γυνὴ παῖπάλωσα, a cunning woman, Suid. s. v. Κίρκη: from

Παῖπάλῃ, ης, ἡ, (redupl. from πάλη or παλή, like παῖπάλω from πάλω) the finest flour or meal, Lat. pollen, flos farinae: any fine dust, cf. πασπάλῃ:—hence metaph. παῖπάλῃ λέγειν, of a subtle talker, Ar. Nub. 260; and in the literal signif., Ib. 262: cf. sq. [ῥ]

Παῖπάλῃα, ατος, τό, like παῖπάλῃ, of a subtle fellow, π. ὄλον, Ar. Av. 430; cf. Aeschin. 33, 24; cf. ἰλημα. [ῥ]

Παῖπάλῃος, ον, subtle, sly. [ῥ] Παῖπάλω, redupl. for πάλω, Hesch.

Παῖπάλωεις, εσσα, εν, an old Ep. word of rather uncertain signif.; in Hom. epith. of hills, ὄρος, Il. 13, 17; σκοπία, Od. 10, 97; also, π. βῆσσαι, Hes. Th. 860; of Minas and Cynthus, H. Hom. Ar. 39, 141: of mountain-paths, ὁδός, Il. 12, 168, Od. 17, 204; ἰατρὸς, Il. 17, 743; of the rocky islands Imbros, Chios, Samos, Ithaca, Il. 13, 33, Od. 3, 170; 4, 671; 11, 480, H. Ar. 172. The best general signif. for all these cases is *craggy, rugged*, but the origin is very dub. Damm derives it from αἰπύς, αἰπῆεις, cf. παῖπαλος, πολυπαῖπαλος. Herm. H. Hom. Ar. 39, refers it to πάλω, παῖπάλω, Lat. crispare, torquere, in the signif. twisted, crooked, Lat. tortuosus, flexus; this however scarcely accords with any sense of πάλω. Schneider seems to refer it to πάλη, by comparing it with δυρπαλῆς, rough, toilsome, wearisome, Lat. difficilis.

Παῖπάλω, ον, later form for παῖπάλωεις, q. v.; Call., Dian. 194, has παῖπαλά τε κρημνούς τε, steep and crags.

Παῖπάλωδης, εἰς, (παῖπάλῃ 2, εἰδος) of a subtle, wily nature.

†Παιρισάδης, ον, ὁ, Prisades, an elder and a younger, rulers of Bosphorus, Strab. p. 309.

ΠΑῖΣ, παῖδός, ὁ and ἡ, gen. plur. παῖδων, only Dor. παῖδων, dat. plur. παῖσι, in Hom., Hes., and Ion. παῖδεσι: in Ep. nom. oft. as dissyll. παῖς, which Butt. and Herm. propose to restore always; i. Hom., unless the verse requires i. to be mon-

osyll., whereas Wolf so writes it only where the second syll. begins a foot, and is long by position or in arsis, which agrees with the usage of ἐν besides the nom. the vocat. παῖ is found once in Hom. with i in arsis, Od. 24, 192: acc. παῖν, Ap. Rh. 4, 697; cf. Jac. A. P. p. 37, Spitzn. Exc. vi. ad Il.—I. in relation to descent, a child, whether ὁ π., a son, or ἡ π., a daughter, Hom., and Hes.: also of an adopted son, Il. 9, 494; παῖς παῖδός, a child's child, grandchild, Il. 20, 308; παῖδων παῖδες, Pind. N. 7, 147, etc.: of animals, Aesch. Ag. 50, Pers. 578:—metaph., Pind. calls wine ἀμπελον παῖν, N. 9, 124 (as, reversely, the vine is the mother of wine, Eur. Alc. 757), cf. Chaerem. ap. Ath. 608 C; and Echo is ὀρέας πέτρας παῖς, Eur. Hec. 1110: periph. in phrases like οἱ Ἀνδῶν παῖδες, sons of the Lydians, i. e. the Lydians, Hdt. 1, 27; cf. 5, 49; παῖδες Ἀσκληπιοῦ, i. e. physicians, Plat. Rep. 407 E; οἷς ὠργράφω π., Id. Legg. 769 B; so, παῖδες ῥητόρων, i. e. orators, Luc. Gymn. 19, etc.—II. in relation to age, a child; ὁ π., a boy, youth, lad, ἡ παῖς a girl: νέος παῖς, νεαροὶ παῖδες, Hom.; also with another subst., παῖς σφορβός, a boy-swineherd, Il. 21, 282; ἐν παῖσι νέοις παῖς, Pind. N. 3, 125; παῖς ἐν ὄν, ἐπὶ παῖς, Aesch. Cho. 755, Plat. Prot. 310 E; opp. to μειράκιον, ἔφηρος, Xen. Symp. 4, 17, Cyr. 1, 2, 4; ἐκ παῖδός or παῖδων, from a child, from childhood, Plat. Rep. 374 C, 386 A, etc.; ἐκ παῖδων εὐδής, Id. Legg. 694 D; ἡλικίαν ἔχειν τὴν ἄρτι ἐκ παῖδων, to be just out of one's childhood, Xen. Hell. 5, 4, 25; cf. ἔφηρος.—2. later freq. a beloved boy or girl, Anth.—III. in relation to condition, like Lat. puer ὁ, ἡ π., a slave, and in gen. a servile maid, etc., Aesch. Cho. 653, Ar. Ach. 395, etc.: esp. in Att., and for persons of all ages, Moer. p. 297; —as th. French use garçon, and we say 'post boy.'—2. ἡ π., oft., like παιδίσκη, for a courtesan, they were mostly slaves or foreigners.—IV. Παῖς, like Κόρη was prop. n. of Proserpina in relation to her mother Ceres.

Παῖς, ὁ, v. foreg.

Παῖσδος, Dor. for παῖζω.

†Παιστροί, ὄν, οἱ, the inhab. of Paëstus, Strab. p. 589.

†Παιστικά, ὄν, οἱ, the Paesicae, Persian people between the Oxus and Jaxartus, Hdt. 3, 92, with v. l. Παν σικά.

†Παιστός, οῦ, ἡ, Paëstus, = Ἀπαιστός, q. v., Il. 5, 612, Hdt. 5, 117.

†Παιστανός, οῦ, ὁ, κόλπος, the sinus Paestanus, west of Italy, Strab. p. 251: from Παιστός, q. v.

Παιστέον, verb. adj. from παῖζω, one must play, Plat. (Com.) Ζεύς Κακ. 1.

Παιστιτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (παῖζω) playful, sportive.

†Παιστός, ον, ἡ, Paëstum, a city of Lucania, the earlier Posidonia, Strab. p. 231.

†Παιτικός, ἡ, ὄν, of the Paeti; ἡ Παιτική, sc. γῆ, the country of the Paeti, Arr. An. 1, 11, 4.

†Παῖτροι, ὄν, οἱ, the Paeti, a people of Thrace, Hdt. 7, 110.

Παῖφάσω, (redupl. form from ΦΑ-, φαίνω) to look wildly, to stare wildly about, πεῖφασσάμενος δεισέτω λαοὶ Ἀγαμέμνων, Il. 2, 450; in Hipp., to be mad: later, generally, to run wildly about, rush, Lat. ruerē, Ar. Rh. 4, 1442; to quiver, Lat. palpitare, Opp. C. 2, 250, H. 2, 288.

ΠΑΙΩ, fut. usu. *παίσω*, more rarely *παίσω*, but aor. *ἔπαισα*: perf. *πέπαισα*: aor. pass. *ἐπαίσθη*. To strike, smite, whether with the hand, with a rod, or weapon, like *ούτάω*, Hdt. 3, 137, Aesch., etc.: π. τινά ἐς τὴν γῆν, Hdt. 9, 107; παισθεῖς ἐπαίσας, Aesch. Theb. 961; παίσαντες τε καὶ πληγέντες, Soph. Ant. 171; ὅν' ἔπαυ π. τινά, Ib. 1315; π. τινά ἐς τὴν γαστέρα, Ar. Nub. 549; εἰς τὰ στήνα, Xen. Cyr. 4, 6, 4; ναὺς ἐν γῇ στόλον ἔπαισε, Aesch. Pers. 409; δόλγας π. (sc. πληγὰς), Xen. An. 5, 8, 12; τί μ' οὐκ ἀνταῖον ἔπαισεν τις (sc. πηγήν); Soph. Ant. 1307:—sometimes reversely, *ἐπαμύνεισθαι*, Eur. Or. 1472, cf. *πλήσσει* mid., *ἐπαίσατο* τὸν μηρόν, he smote his thigh, Xen. Cyr. 7, 3, 6.—rarely, like *βάλλω*, of missiles, Xen. Cyr. 6, 4, 18, An. 1, 8, 26, and Plut.—2. of sexual intercourse, like *κρύνω* and Lat. *tundo*, Ar. Pac. 874.—3. to hit hard in speaking, like *ρήματα εἰρεῖναι*, Ar. Ach. 686.—II. intr. to strike against, to dash, knock, beat, fall against or upon, like *παῖω*, Lat. *illido*, λόγῳ παῖοντο ἐκὼς πρὸς κύμασι, Aesch. Pr. 885; so, πρὸς τὰς πέτρας π., Xen. An. 4, 2, 3, ubi Schneid. e conj. *παῖοντες*; hence *ἐμπαῖος*, πρόστασις, παραπαῖω. (With *παῖω* cf. Lat. *pavio*, *pavimentum*, *depravio* and *obravio* in Festus.)

ΠΑῖΩ, f. *παῖω*, to eat, *παῖων ἐσθ' ἄλλ' τὴν μύθοαν*, Ar. Ach. 835.—(Hesych. gives ἐσθῖω as one interp. of *παῖω*, and Elmsl. ad l. c. connects this signif. with *πατέομαι*, *ἐπαύωμην*, Lat. *pasco*:—but perh. it is only a modification of *παῖω*, to strike,—much as *εἰρεῖω* is used in Ar. Pac. 25.)

ΠΑῖΩΝ, ὄνος, ὁ, like ΠΑῖΔΝ, *Paeson*, the physician of the gods, the god of medicine; in Ar. Plut. 636, of Aesculapius: hence, generally, a *physician*, a *healer*, Aesch. Ag. 99, 1248; π. κακῶν, Soph. Phil. 168.—II. like *παῖδαν*, a solemn song or chant, Aesch. Cho. 343.—III. in prosody, a *paeson*, a foot consisting of three short and one long syll., with four variations, — — — —, — — — —, — — — —, — — — —.

ΠΑῖΩΝ, ὄνος, ὁ, a *Paesian*; as adj. *Paesian*, στρατός, Eur. Rhes. 541.—II. as masc. pr. n., *Paeson*, son of Endymion, Paus. 5, 1, 4.—Others in Plut. Thes. 20, etc.

ΠΑῖΩΝΑΙΟΣ, ὄν, ὁ, *Paesianus*, one of the Curetes, Paus. 5, 7, 6.

ΠΑῖΩΝΕΙΟΝ, ὄν, τό, (ΠΑῖΩΝ) like *λατρεῖον*, a physician's fee.

ΠΑῖΩΝΙΟΣ, ὄν, = ΠΑῖΩΝΙΟΣ.

ΠΑῖΩΝΙΑ, ἀς, ἡ, (ΠΑῖΩΝ) like *γλυκυσίδη*, the peony, Theophr.—2. an *antidote*, named after its discoverer *Paeson*: cf. *παῖωνία*.

ΠΑῖΩΝΙΟΣ, ἀδός, ἡ, v. sub ΠΑῖΩΝΙΟΣ.

ΠΑῖΩΝΙΩΣ, = ΠΑῖΩΝΙΩΣ, Hdt. 5, 1, Ar. Eq. 1318, Thuc., etc.:—pass. in 3 sing., the *paeson* is sung, Aesch. Fr. 147; so, ἐπεπαῖωνιστο αὐτοῖς, Thuc. 1, 50.

ΠΑῖΩΝΙΚΟΣ, ἡ, ὄν, (ΠΑῖΩΝ) belonging to *Paeson*, skilled in medicine, cf. sq.

—II. (ΠΑῖΩΝ III.) consisting of *paesons*.

ΠΑῖΩΝΙΟΝ, ὄν, τό, a hospital, Crates Ther. 2.

ΠΑῖΩΝΙΟΣ, α, ὄν, (ΠΑῖΩΝ) belonging to *Paeson* or of medicine, healing, *χείρ*, Aesch. Supp. 1067; φάρμακα, Id. Ag. 848: cf. Soph. Phil. 1345: c. gen., ὄν ἐχὼ παῖωνιον, Soph. Tr. 1208; χρυσὸς ἔρωτος δὲ παῖωνιον, Anth. P. 9, 420:—ΠΑῖΩΝΙΑ σοφία, the healing art, medicine, Anth. P. 11, 382; so, ΠΑῖΩΝΙΣ, ἰδός, ἡ:—ἡ παῖωνική:—τὰ ΠΑῖΩΝΙΑ, a festival of *Paeson*, Ar. Ach.

1213.—II. in Aesch. Pers. 605, κέλευδος οἱ π., seems rather to refer to the *paeson* or song of victory.

ΠΑῖΩΝΙΟΣ, ὄν, ὁ, *Paesianus*, a statuarius of Mende in Thrace, Paus. 5, 10, 8.

ΠΑῖΩΝΙΣΜΟΣ, ὄν, ο, = *παῖωνισμός*, Thuc. 7, 44.

ΠΑΚΑΤῆ, ἡς, ἡ, *Pacate*, a courtesan of Larissa, beloved of Alexander, Luc. Imag. 7: in Ael. V. H. 12, 34, Παγκάστη.

ΠΑΚΟΡΟΣ, ὄν, ὁ, *Pacoros*, son of Orodes, a Parthian prince, Strab. p. 748.

ΠΑΚΤῆ, -τίς, -τός, Dor. for *πηκτῆ*, etc., qq. v.

ΠΑΚΤΩΣ, ὦ, (πακτός) to fasten, make fast, close, Archil. 117: δῶμα πακτόν, to make fast the house, Soph. Aj. 579; π. τὰ προπύλαια μοχλοῖσι καὶ κληθροῖσι, Ar. Lys. 265, hence also—2. to stop up, stop, caulk, τὰς ἀρμονίας τῇ βύβλῳ, Hdt. 2, 96, ubi v. Valck.; π. τὰ τετρημένα ῥακίους, Ar. Vesp. 128.—3. to bind fast, λαίφρα, Anth. P. 10, 23.

ΠΑΚΤΥΕΣ, ὄν, οἱ, the *Pactyes*, a people of Asia, Hdt. 7, 67; v. sub ΠΑΚΤΥΚῆ.

ΠΑΚΤΥῆ, ἡς, ἡ, *Pactya*, a city of the Thracian Chersonese, on the Propontis, Hdt. 6, 36; Strab. p. 334.

ΠΑΚΤΥῆς, ὄν, Ion. εἰ, ὁ, *Pactyes*, a Lydian, an officer under Cyrus, Hdt. 1, 153, sqq.—II. *Mt. Pactyes*, in the territory of Ephesus, Strab. p. 636.

ΠΑΚΤΥΚῆ, ἡς, ἡ, sc. γῆ, the territory of the *Pactyes*, a district of central Asia, in the same νομός with the Ἀρμένιοι, Hdt. 3, 93: but also bordering on India, Id. 3, 102; 4, 44, and hence Rennel supposes two of this name.

ΠΑΚΤΩΛΟΣ, ὄν, ὁ, the *Pactolus*, a river of Lydia rising in Mt. Tmolus and falling into the Hermus, and flowing with golden sands, now *Bagouly*, Hdt. 5, 101.

ΠΑΚΤΩΛΙΟΣ, α, ὄν, of *Pactolus*, Lyc. 1352.

ΠΑΚΤΩΝ, ὄνος, ὁ, (πακτός) a light boat which might be taken to pieces and put together again at pleasure, Strab. p. 818.

ΠΑΚΤΩΣΙΣ, εως, ἡ, a fastening or putting together.

ΠΑΛΑΓΜΟΣ, ὄν, ὁ, (παλάσσω) a sprinkling, παλαγμοῖς αἵματος χοιροκτόνου, Aesch. Fr. 329.

ΠΑΛΑΘῆ, ἡς, ἡ, a sort of shape or cake made of preserved fruit, mostly of figs, but also of olives, grapes, etc. (like our damson-cheese), Hdt. 4, 23, cf. Luc. Pisc. 41, Amynt. ap. Ath. 500 D, Wessel. Diod. 17, 67. [ἄ]

ΠΑΛΑΘΗ, ὄν, τό, = παλάθη, Polemon ap. Ath. 478 D. [ἄ]

ΠΑΛΑΘΙΣ, ἰδός, ἡ, = foreg., Strab. p. 99.

ΠΑΛΑΘΟΝ, ὄν, τό, = παλάθη, dub.

ΠΑΛΑΘΩΔΗΣ, ες, (παλάθη, εἶδος) like a *παλάθη*, Diosc. 1, 80.

ΠΑΛΑΙ, adv., long ago, in olden time, in days of yore, in time gone by, Hom.; opp. to νέον, Il. 9, 527; παλαι σφέ, Ar. Plut. 1002.—II. formerly, erst, before, denoting no duration of time, but merely the past: also of time just past, opp. to the present, Il. 23, 871; opp. to νῦν, Il. 9, 105, Soph. Ant. 181: hence παλάι comes to mean not long ago, but now, just now, Aesch. Fr. 845, cf. Valck. Hipp. 1085, Stallb. Plat. Apol. 18 B, Xen. Oec. 18, 10; but opp. to ἔρτι, Plat. Theat. 142 A:—so, τὸ παλάι, Hdt.

1, 5; 4, 150, and freq. in Att.:—5, παλάι for ὁ παλαιός, ἡ παλαιή, Pind. I. 2, 1. Soph. O. T. 1, etc. Cf. παλαιός. [π]

ΠΑΛΑΪΒΙΟΣ, ὄν, long-lived.

ΠΑΛΑΪΒΥΒΛΙΟΣ, ὄν, ὁ, old *Bibulum* in Phoenicia, Strab. p. 755.

ΠΑΛΑΪΓΑΜΒΡΙΟΝ, ὄν, τό, *Palagambrium*, a city of Aegolis, on the coast of Asia Minor, Xen. Hell. 1, 6.

ΠΑΛΑΙΓΕΝΗΣ, ες, (παλάι, *γένεσις) long ago, i. e. aged, full of years, ancient, γεραίε παλαιγενές, address to Phoenix, Il. 17, 561; γρηγὸς π., O. 22, 395; π. Κρόνος, Θέμις, Μοῖρα, Aesch. Pr. 230, 873, Eum. 172; ἐλθρός, Id. Ag. 1637; αἰουδαί, Eur. Med. 421, etc.

ΠΑΛΑΙΓΟΝΙΑ, ἀς, ἡ, the olden time, antiquity, v. l. Orph. Lith. 182: from ΠΑΛΑΙΓΟΝΕΩΣ, ὄν, = παλαιγενή, Pind. O. 13, 70; 14, 5.

ΠΑΛΑΙΕΙΣ, εἶον, οἱ, = Παλεις, P. I. 5, 3, 4.

ΠΑΛΑΙΕΝΔΟΞΟΣ, ὄν, (παλάι, ἐνδοξός) of old renown, Philo.

ΠΑΛΑΙΕΤΗΣ, ες, ὁ, old in years.

ΠΑΛΑΙΘΕΟΣ, ἡ, for παλαιὸ θεός, Gramm.

ΠΑΛΑΙΘΕΤΟΣ, ὄν, (παλάι, τίθημι, established long ago; generally, ancient, old, ὕμνος, Ion ap. Ath. 634 F).

ΠΑΛΑΙΜΟΝΕΩΣ, ὦ, as if from παλαμὸν for παλαιστής, = παλαῖω, to wrestle or fight, Pind. P. 2, 112.

ΠΑΛΑΙΜΟΝΙΑ, ὄν, τό, the festival of *Palaeamon*, Lat. *Portunalia*.

ΠΑΛΑΙΜΟΝΙΟΣ, ὄν, ὁ, an *Argonaut* = sq. 2, Ap. Rh. 1, 202.

ΠΑΛΑΙΜΩΝ, ὄνος, ὁ, *Palaeomon*, masculine, strictly = *παλαιστής*, and as a name of Hercules; or (more freq. of Melicertes, son of Ino, who was adored under this name as a sea-god friendly to the shipwrecked, cf. Vir. G. 1, 437, Aen. 5, 823: in Lat. *Portunus*.)—2. son of Vulcan (Aetolus, an Argonaut, Apollod. 1, 16: cf. Παλαίμωνιος).—3. son of Hercules and Autonoe, Apollod. 2, 7, 8.

ΠΑΛΑΙΩΓΕΝΗΣ, ες, = παλαιγενής, Ar. Nub. 358.

ΠΑΛΑΙΩΓΟΝΟΝ, ὄν, = παλαιόγονον, Plat. (Com.) Xant. 1, Anth. Plat. 295.

ΠΑΛΑΙΟΛΟΓΕΩ, ὦ, (παλαιός, λέγω, to speak of or examine antiquities, Ap. Hispan. 2.

ΠΑΛΑΙΟΜΑΤΩΡ, ὄρος, ὁ, (παλαιὸ μήτηρ) ancient mother, Eur. Supp. 628. [α]

ΠΑΛΑΙΟΜΑΓΑΔΙΣ, ὁ, = μάγας, Al. 182 D.

ΠΑΛΑΙΟΜΑΛΩΡ, ὦπος, ὁ, an o rogue, Lat. *veterator*.

ΠΑΛΑΙΟΠΕΝΘΗΣ, ες, one that mourns long, opp. to νεοπενθής.

ΠΑΛΑΙΟΠΛΟΤΟΣ, ὄν, (παλαιὸ πλοῦτος) rich from early times, like ἀρχαιοπλοῦτος, Thuc. 8, 28; opp. to νεοπλοῦτος.

ΠΑΛΑΙΟΠΟΛΙΣ, εως, ἡ, (παλαιὸ πόλις) Old-town, *Palaeopolis*, a name given to Parthenon, the city subsequently planted by Naples (Νεάπολις, *Neutown*).

ΠΑΛΑΙΟΠΡΑΓΜΩΝ, ὄν, gen. ὄνος, of in business.

ΠΑΛΑΙΟΡΑΦΟΣ, ὄν, a cobbler. [α]

ΠΑΛΑΙΟΡΙΖΟΣ, ὄν, (παλαιός, ρίζα) with old roots, Luc.

ΠΑΛΑΙΟΣ, ὁ, ὄν, (παλάι) old, age, Hom., etc.: ἡ νέος ἢ παλαιός, Il. 1, 108, etc.; παλαιὸ φῶτι εὐκόδω, Il. 136; also, π. γέρον, π. γρηγὸς, Od. 1, 432; 19, 346.—2. ancient, of olden time, Il. 11, 166, Od. 1182: κατὰ τὸν

δῶν, Plat. Gorg. 499 C, ἡ π. παρμία, Id. Rep. 329 A: τὸ παλαιόν, s. adv. like τὸ πάλαι, anciently, formerly, Hdt. 1, 171, Plat., etc.; τὸ γὰρ ἀλαιόν, Plat. Crat. 420 B; also, ἐκ ἀλαιού, from old, Hdt. 1, 157, niphō 115, 23; ἀρχαία καὶ παλαιά, ined, Lys. 107, 40, Dem. 597, 18; cf. Soph. Tr. 555),—as in Lat. *prisca vetusta*, Ruhnke. Vell. Pat. 1, 16, 3.—Opp. τὸ νέος καὶ καινός, Hdt. 9, 26.—3. old, in a good sense, as π. οἶκος, d. 2, 340; freq. in Pind., π. ἄλβος, ἔα, φῆμη, etc.: and so more strongly, time-honoured, venerable, ἔπερ παλαιότατα ἀνθρώποις, καὶ ἡσθιωτάτοις, Antipho 141, 34, 1, 4.—4. in bad sense, antiquated, obsolete, like ἀρχαῖος, Aesch. Pr. 317, oph. O. T. 290.—5. also weak or silly, *ot age*, dating, cf. Κρόνιος II.—II. gul. compar. and superl., παλαιότερος, Pind. N. 6, 90, Thuc., etc.; ἡλικιώτατος, Thuc., etc.—The more usual forms παλαιότερος, παλαιότερος, (om. πάλαι), Pind. P. 10, 90, N. 7, 1, and Att.; ἐκ παλαιότερον, from old age, Hdt. 1, 60.—Cf. παλαιός, [ai] not infreq. in Att., Eur. El. 497, cf. Ar. frs. 988, Gaisf. Hephaest. p. 216.]
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Παλαιότης, ητος, ἡ, age, length of life, antiquity, obsolescence, Eur. Hel. 56, Plat. Crat. 421 D; π. καὶ σαύτης, Id. Rep. 609 F.—*δοταί*, schin. 33, 34.

Παλαιόστοκος, ον, (παλαιός, τίτω) ring brought forth long ago, opp. to ὀστόκος, Aretae.

Παλαιότροπος, ον, of ancient fashion, by ancient custom.

Παλαιότροχος, οὐ, ὁ, a cobbler.

Παλαιόφρων, ἔς, (παλαιός, φαίνω) appearing old, Geop.

Παλαιόφρων, ονος, ὁ, ἡ, (παλαιός, φν) old in mind, with the wisdom of a, Aesch. Eum. 838, Supp. 593.

Παλαιόω, ὦ, (παλαιός) to make old: ace to abrogate, Lat. *antiquare legem*, it.—pass. to become old or obsolete, it. Symp. 208 B, Tim. 59 C; Arist. A. 5, 32, 2.

Παλαιόπαφος, ον, ἡ, *Palaeopaphus* (I. Paphus), in Cyprus, Strab. p. 13.

Παλαιρός, ον, ἡ, *Palaeus*, a city the coast of Acaernia, Strab. p. 13; hence of Παλαίρεϊς, ἔων, the inv. of P., Thuc. 2, 30.

Παλαισμα, ατος, τό, (παλαίω) a bout of the παλαιστής, a bout or fall wrestling, Hdt. 9, 33, Aesch. Eum. 1; παλαισματα, deeds of wrestling, Id. O. 9, 20, P. 8, 49, etc.—2. any struggle, Id. Ag. 63, Eum. 776, cf. ph. O. T. 880; παλαισμάθ' ἡμῶν λόγος, Eur. Supp. 550.—3. any trick artifice, Ar. Ran. 689; π. οἰκιστήριον, a trick of the courts, Aeschin. 19, [α].

Παλαισμοσύνη, ης, ἡ, poet. for πάλη, wrestling, the wrestler's art, Il. 23, 1, Od. 8, 103, 126.

Παλαιστικός, (πάλαι, στάζω) οἶνος, wine that runs thick or has become from age, Nic. Th. 591.

Παλαιστέω, ὠ, to thrust away with hand, Luc. (!) Philopat. I.—II. measure by the παλαιστή, dub. in ist.

Παλαιστή, ης, ἡ, = παλίμ, the m of the hand: hence,—2. a measure of length, a palm, four fingers adith (a little more than three inches, Cratin. Nom. 9:—Att. παλαστή, distinguish it from signf. 1, Lob. rpn. 295; Alexandr. παλαιστής.—the same measure was also called,

τέταρτον, either because it was four fingers broad or because it is the fourth part of a πούς, Lat. *palmus*.

Παλαιστής, οὐ, ὁ, (παλαίω) a wrestler, one who practises the πάλη, Od. 8, 246, Hdt. 3, 137; ἄνδρες π., Ar. Lys. 1083: generally, a rival, adversary, Aesch. Pr. 920, Eur. Supp. 704: a candidate, suitor, Aesch. Ag. 1296.—2. metaph. an expert, cunning fellow, Soph. Phil. 431, cf. Valck. Hipp. 921; cf. παλαίσμα 3.—II. Alexandr. for παλαιστή 2.

Παλαιστιάς, α, ον, (παλαιστή) of a hand's-breadth, Hdt. 1, 50.

Παλαιστικός, ἡ, ὄν, (παλαιστής) expert in wrestling, Arist. Rhet. 1, 5, 14; ἡ -κή (sc. τέχνη), the art of wrestling;—cf. παλαιστικός.

†Παλαιστίνη, ης, ἡ, *Palaeestina*, Palestine, a country of Syria lying along the eastern shore of the Mediterranean, south of Phoenicia, Hdt. 1, 105; 2, 104, where it is also called ἡ Π. Συρίη. [α] Hence

†Παλαιστίνος, ὦν, οἱ, the inhab. of Palestine.

Παλαιστρα, ας, ἡ, a *palaestra*, wrestling-school, wherein wrestlers (παλαίσται) were trained, usu. by public officers, Hdt. 6, 126, Eur. El. 528, Ar., etc., cf. πάλη.—II. metaph. any school or institution even for mental training, as in Lat. *ludus* came to be used.

†Παλαιστρα, ας, ἡ, *Palaestra*, name of female slave in Luc. Asin. 2.

Παλαιστικός, ἡ, ὄν, (παλαιστρα) later form for παλαιστικός (q. v.), Alex. Incert. 70, Arist. Categ. 8, 26: π. ἐπιστήμη, Arist. Ibid.—Cf. Lob. Phryn. 242. Adv. -κῶς.

Παλαιστήτης, ον, ὁ, like a παλαιστής, Call. Fr. 191, Plut. 2, 274 D. [α]

Παλαιστοφύλαξ, ἑκος, ὁ, (παλαί-στρα, φύλαξ) one who watches or superintends a wrestling-school (παλαιστρα), Hipp. 1201. [α]

Παλαιστρος καὶ παλαιστρος, irreg. compar. and superl., v. παλῖος fin.

†Παλαίτρος, ον, ἡ, *Palaeitrus* (old Tyre), in Phoenicia, Strab. p. 758.

Παλαίθυρος, ον, consumed by age; cf. sq. II.

Παλαίφθορος, ον, spoken long ago, esp. epith. of ancient oracles (θέσφατα), Od. 9, 507; 13, 172, cf. Pind. O. 2, 72, Soph. O. C. 454, etc.—II. spoken of long ago, having a legend attached to it, legendary, ὄνς π., an oak of ancient story, Od. 19, 163 (with v. II. παλαίφαρος, παλαίφωτος): hence,—III. generally, primeval, primitive, ancient, γενεά, Pind. N. 6, 54; γένος, Aesch. Supp. 532; so, π. πρόνοια, Soph. Tr. 823; Δίκαι, Id. O. C. 1381. Adv. -τως.—Poet. word. (Usu. deriv. πάλαι, and ὁμη. φαστός: but prob. better with Döderl. from ΦΑ-, φαίνω, and so strictly, shown forth, declared long ago: cf. πρόσφατος.)

†Παλαίφατος, ον, ὁ, *Palaeophatus*, a mythological writer: also an Epic poet, and a historian of this name, Suid.

Παλαίφωτος, ον, (πάλαι, φν) planted long ago; v. παλαίφατος II.

Παλαίχθων, ονος, ὁ, ἡ, (πάλαι, χθών) that has been long in a country, an ancient inhabitant, indigenous, Aesch. Theb. 105: almost like αὐτόχθων, cf. Anth. P. append. 362.

†Παλαίχθων, ονος, ὁ, *Palaechthon*, father of Pelagius, Aesch. Suppl. 250.

Παλαίω, f. -αῖος: aor. ἐπάλασσα, Ion. ἐπάλησα, Hdt. 8, 21 (though one MS. has παλαίσειεν): (πάλη) To wrestle, Hom., etc.; τινί, with one,

Od. 4, 343; 17, 134; λέων: Pind. 7, 9, 45:—metaph., to wrestle with a calamity, ἄγχι, Hes. Op. 411; φόνος Pind. N. 8, 47; πολλαῖς ζημίαις Xen. Oec. 17, 2:—pass., to be struggled with or overcome, βαρὺς παλαίσσεται, Eur. Cycl. 678.—2. absol. to struggle, fight, Plat. Meno 94 C: but also to suffer or be unfortunate in battle, Hdt. 8, 21. In this signf. the pass. also occurs, παλαίσθεις, beaten, Eur. El. 686.

Παλαίωμα, ατος, τό, (παλαίωω) that which is made old: also,=παλαίωσις, LXX.

Παλαίωρ, Lacon. for παλαίος.

Παλαίωσις, εως, ἡ, (παλαίωμαι) o growing old, esp. of wine, Strab. p. 243, Plut. 2, 656 B, Ath. 33 B.

†Παλαίκιον, ον, τό, *Palaeicium*, a city in the Tauric Chersonese, Strab. p. 312.

†Πάλακος, ον, ὁ, *Palacus*, a Scythian, Strab. p. 306.

Παλαίωμα, f. -ήσομαι, dep. mid.: (παλάμη):—to manage, work, bring about, ταῖς χερσὶ παλαμάσθαι τι, Xen. Cyr. 4, 3, 17:—hence,—II. like μηχανάσθαι, τεχνάζω, to lay hold of any thing adroitly, devise skilfully, contrive cunningly, Ar. Ach. 659, Nub. 176; τόλμημα παλαμάσθαι, to plan a daring deed, Ar. Pac. 94. (Hence the name of Παλαμῆδης; and so the artist Daedalus was said to be the son of Παλαμάων or Εὐπάλαμος.)

ΠΑΛΑΜΗ, ης, ἡ: Ep. gen. and dat. παλαμῆφι, -φιν:—Lat. *PALMA*, the palm of the hand; generally, the hand, esp. as used in grasping, striking etc., παλάμη δ' ἔχε χάλκεον ἔγχι, Od. 1, 104; ἔγχοις παλάμῃν ἄρην, Il. 3, 338; etc.; πόσῃν τι ἐπ' Ἀρης παλαμάων, by the hands of Mars, Il. 3, 128, cf. 5, 558: hence a deed of force βέβεν πελάμων, Soph. Phil. 1206.—2. also, of the hand as used in works of art, etc., Hes. Th. 580, Sc. 219, 330: hence,—II. metaph. a device, skilful plan or method, means, παλάμη βίουτο, a device for one's livelihood, Theogn. 624, cf. 1022, Hdt. 8, 19; sometimes in good, sometimes in bad sense: esp. of the gods, θεοὺ σὺν παλάμῃ, θεῶν παλάμαις, παλάμαις Διός, by their arts, Pind. O. 11 (10), 25, P. 1, 94, N. 10, 121; cf. Aesch. Pr. 165; παλάμας παντοίας πλέκειν, Ar. Vesp. 645; π. πυργεγής, a fire-born instrument, i. e. a sword, Eur. Or. 820.—III. handiwork, a work of art, esp. of painting or statuary, cf. Lat. *manus Mentoris*, as we say 'the master's own hand,' Ruhnke. Ep. Cr. p. 101.—Poet. word. [λα]

†Παλαμῆδης, ον, ὁ, *Palamedes*, son of Nauplius, king of Euboea, famed for many inventions, Eur. I. A. 198; Apollod. 3, 2, 3. Hence appell. of ingenious men, as ὁ Ἑλεάδικος II., of Zeno, Plat. Phaedr. 261: cf. Ar. Ran. 1451. (v. sub παλαίωμα fin.)

†Παλαμηδικός, ἡ, ὄν, of *Palamedes*, τὸ II. ἐπρημα, an invention worthy of *Palamedes*, prov. of a difficult and ingenious invention, Eupol. ap. Ath. 17 E.

Παλάμημα, ατος, τό, (παλαίωμαι) a device, scheme, Ael. N. A. 1, 32. [α]

Παλαμναῖος, ον, ὁ, (παλάμη) like αὐτόχειρ, a murderer, one defiled by a deed of blood, blood-guilty, Soph. Tr. 1207, El. 587: esp., the suppliant not yet purified, like προστρόποιος, Aesch. Eum. 426; παλαμναῖαι κτεσίαι, a murderer's supplications, Ar. Rh. 4, 709.—II. generally,=ἡλώστωρ, the avenger of blood, μὴ παλαμναῖον, λό

βω, Eur. I. T. 1218 : δαίμονες π., avenging deities, Tim. Locr. 105, Xen. Cyr. 8, 7, 18 :—also ἡ παλαμναία, Babrius ap. Suid.

Παλάσιον, ου, τό,=παλάθιον, παλάθη, Ar. Pac. 574. [α]

Παλάσσω, f. -ῶ : pf. pass. πεπάλυμαι :—to besprinkle, stain, defile, defile, αἵματι τ' ἔγκεφάλῳ τε, Od. 13, 395 ; αἵματι καὶ λυθρῷ, Ib. 22, 402 ; ἐκέφαλος πεπάλακτο, the brain was scattered about, Il. 11, 98 ; 12, 186 : in mid., παλάσσετο χεῖρας, he defiled his hands, Il. 11, 169 : in Hom. the part. pf. pass. πεπαλγμένος is esp. freq., also in Hes. Op. 731.—II. to draw lots, Hom. ; but always in pf. pass. c. act. sign., κλήρω πεπαλάχθαι, settle the matter by lot, Il. 7, 171 ; κλήρω πεπαλάχθαι, Od. 9, 331 ; so, πεπάλανχε κατά κληῖδας ἐρετμᾶ, Ar. Rh. 1, 358.—Ep. word. (Both signifi. come from the common root πάλλω, to shake : for 1st, a thing is sprinkled or scattered by shaking or swinging it about, and 2ndly, the Homeric lots were always shaken in a helmet, v. πάλω I. 2, and κλήρος : hence πάλος, παλαχῆ.—Παλυνω is akin to first signi.)

Παλαστέω, ὦ, Att. for παλαιστέω, v. I. Od. 1, 252 : from

Παλαστή, παλαστήαιος, Att. for παλαστ-.

Παλατίον, ου, τό,=Lat. Palatium.

Παλαῖχῃ, ἥς, ἡ, (παλάσσω II) any thing gotten by lot, an office, rank, Hesyeh. : also fate, lot, ἐκ παλαχῆς, Nic. Th. 449.

Παλαῖχθεν, adv. for ἐκ παλαχῆς.

Παλαῖς, Ion. Παλαῖς, Att. Παλῆς, ἔων, ol, the Palians, inhab. of Pale, a town of Cephalonia, Hdt. 9, 28 ; Thuc. 1, 27 ; etc.

Παλεός, παλεός, Lacon. for παλαός, Dind. Eur. El. 497, Ar. Lys. 988.

Παλευμα, ατος, τό, an allurement. [α]

Παλευτής, ου, ὁ, (παλεύω) a decoy-bird.

Παλευτρία, ας, ἡ, fem. of παλευτής, Arist. H. A. 9, 7, 8 ; metaph. of courtesans, φειδωλόι κερμάτων π., Eubul. Pann. 1.—Also, παλευτρίς, ιδος.

Παλεύω, to catch by decoy-birds, Ar. Av. 1083.—II. in genl. π. τινῶ, to decoy, ensnare, entrap into one's own designs, like παγιδεύω and Lat. illicere, Plut. 2, 52 B, cf. Jac. Philostr. Imag. p. 341, 569. (Akin to παλαίω, πάλαισμα.)

*Παλέω : the aor. ἐπάλησα, is found in Hdt. 8, 21, but v. παλαίω.

Πάλη, ἥς, ἡ, wrestling, Lat. lucta, Pl. 23, 635 ; ἡ πῆξ ἢ ἐκ πάλης ἢ καὶ ποσίν, Od. 8, 206 ; πυγμῇ καὶ πάλῃν, Eur. Alc. 1031 ; π. μανθάνειν, Ar. Eq. 1238 ; etc. The παλαιστής had to throw his adversary either by swinging him round or tripping him up, and then to keep him down, ὀλίβειν καὶ κατέχειν, acc. to Arist. Rhet. 1, 5, 14 : on the various modes of wrestling and the customs observed therein, v. esp. Plat. Legg. 796, Theocr. 24, 109, Plut. 2, 638 D.—2. in genl. fight, battle, Aesch. Cho. 866 ; π. δόρος, Eur. Heracl. 159. (Like sq., from πάλλω, to swing round :—not from sq. II., the wrestler's sand or dust ; for this did not come into use till later, and must itself be derived from πάλλω, though in a different way.) [α]

Πάλη, ἥς, ἡ, (or παλή acc. to Schol. Ven. II. 10, 7, to distinguish it from

foreg.) :—the finest sifted meal, Lat. pollen, flos farinae, Hipp. hence παῖλη.—II. any fine dust, sifted sand ; esp. that which was sprinkled before wrestling on the anointed bodies of the παλαισται to give them a good grip of one another, Pherecr. Ipn. 5 ; cf. κονία III, κονίω. (From πάλλω, i. e. any thing which is sifted by shaking, akin to παλάσσω and παλύνω.) [α]

Πάλημα, ατος, τό,=πάλη, fine meal, Nic. Al. 551. [α]

Πάλημάτιον, ου, τό, dim. from πάλημα, Ar. Fr. 548.

Πάλησai, inf. aor. of παλαίω.

Πάλῃ, shortd. poet. form of πάλιν, not in Ep., †Pseudo-Phoc. 80, †Anth. P. 7, 520, etc. ; cf. Wern. Tryph. p. 417. [α]

Πάλλα, ας, ἡ, (πάλιν)=ἐπίβδα, Hesyeh.

Παλίβλαστος for παλιμβλαστής, Theophr.

†Παλιβοθρα or Παλιμβοθρα, ων, τά, Palibothra, capital of the Prasians in India, Strab. p. 689.

Παλιβόλος, ου,=παλιμβόλος.

Παλιγέλως, ωτος, ὁ, (πάλιν, γέλως) mutual mockery, Philo.

Παλιγενεσία, ας, ἡ, (πάλιν, γένεσις) new birth, Plut. 2, 998 C, Luc. Musc. Enc. 7 :—regeneration, N. T. : restoration to life, resurrection, N. T. Hence

Παλιγενεσίος, ου, belonging to regeneration, Clem. Al.

Παλιγενής, ἐς, (πάλιν, *γένω) born again, Nonn.

Παλιγγλωσσο, ου, like παλιγγλωσ II. 2, (πάλιν, γλώσσα) contradictory, false, ἀγγελία, Pind. N. 1, 88.—II. of strange or foreign tongue, Id. I. 6 (5), 35.

Παλιγγναμπος, ου, (πάλιν, γνάμπος) bent or doubled back, Opp. C. 2, 305, H. 1, 54.

Παλιγνωστός, ου, learnt or known again.

Παλικυπληεύω, to be a παλικυπληός, to sell over again, sell wares by retail, Dem. 1285, 6.

Παλικυπτήλος, ου, ὁ, (πάλιν, κύπτηλος) one who buys and sells again, a petty retailer, huckster, Ar. Plut. 1156 ; π. πονηρίας, Dem. 784, 9. [α]

Παλικυκίνη, ἐς, moved back, going back.

Παλικυκλαστός, ου, broken again or refracted, cooked.

Παλικυκοταίνω, collat. form of sq., Hipp. 760.

Παλικυκοτέω, ὦ, (παλίκυκτος) to grow malignant again, recur, of relapses in sickness : of wounds, to break out afresh, Hipp. ubi supra. Hence

Παλικυκότησις, ἡ, a return, relapse of a sickness, the breaking out again of a wound, Hipp. 772.

Παλικυκτία, ας, ἡ,=foreg., Hipp. 422.

Παλίκυκτος, ου, strictly of disease or wounds, growing malignant again, breaking out afresh, π. παθήματα, like Lat. dolores recrudescentes, denuo exacerbatentes, Hipp. 796 :—hence adv. -τως, π. συνεφέρετο αὐτό, according to his old ill-luck fared it with him, Hdt. 4, 156 ; μὴ π. φέροιεν τὰ συμπίπτοντα, to bear accidents not as if they were inveterate, Eur. Oenon. 3, 2 ; hence,—II. metaph., of fresh outbreaks of passion, malignant, spiteful, inveterate, Sappho 29, Pind. O. 2, 36 ; κληθόντες π. hostile, injurious reports, Aesch. Ag. 863, 874 ; π. τύχη, adverse fortune, Aesch. Ag. 571 : of persons, hostile, malignant, Att. Ar. Pac. 390, cf. Theocr. 22, 58 ; ἡ παλίκυκτοί,

adversaries, Pind. N. 4, fin., Aesch. Supp. 376. (Usu. deriv. from πάλιν κός : but v. ἀλλόκοτος sub fin.)

Παλίκυκταινος, ου, (πάλιν, κραίπνός) very swift, Anth. P. 15, 27.

Παλίκυκτιος, ου, rebuñt, restored

Παλίκυκτος, ου, ὁ, a fishing-net

Polyb. Fr. Gramm. 99.

Παλιγλωσσο, -γναμπος, etc. late poet. forms of παλιγγ-

Παλιδερκής, ἐς, (πάλιν, δέρομαι) looking back, for παλινδερκής, v. Orph. H. 61, 1.

Παλιζώς, ου,=παλινζώς.

Παλικαμπής, ἐς, (πάλιν, καμπή) for παλικαμπής, bent back, Ar. Rh.

†Παλικοί, ὄν, οἱ, the Palici, sons of Jupiter and the nymph Thali (daughter of Vulcan), or of Vulcan and Aetna, worshipped in Sicily. Diod. S. : Παλικὸν λίμνη, a marsh emitting from its waters a sulphureous stench, in Sicily, Strab. p. 275.

Παλιλλήπτος, ου, (πάλιν, λαμβάνω) to be taken back.

Παλιλλογέω, ὦ, to say again, repeat

Hdt. 1, 118 v. Schweigh. ad 1, 90 : and

Παλιλλογία, ας, ἡ, a repeating of what has been said, recapitulation, Arist. Rhet. Al. 21, 1, Theophr. Char. 2 from

Παλιλλογος, ου, (πάλιν, λέγω II to gather) gathered or collected again

II. 1, 126.—II. (πάλιν, λέγω IV, to say) saying again, repeating.

Παλιλύτος, ου, (πάλιν, λύω) relaxed, loosed again, Nonn.

Παλιμβάκχειος, ου, ὁ, a metrical foot, Lat. antibacchius, Draco 128, 23, Schol. Hephaest. 159 : strictly a reversed Bacchaeus.

Παλιμβάμος, ου, (πάλιν, βαίνω) walking back, ἱστῶν παλιμβαίοντες, of women working at the loom, when they had to walk back and forward

Pind. P. 9, 33, cf. Leon. Tar. 78.

Παλιμβίος, ου, living again.

Παλιμβλαστής, ἐς,=sq., Eur. H. I. 1274.

Παλιμβλαστός, ου, (πάλιν, βλεστών) sprouting, growing again.

†Παλιμβοθρα, τά, v. Παλιβοθρα.

Παλιμβολία, ας, ἡ, change of mind

repentance, Anth. P. 5, 302 : from

Παλιμβόλος, ου, (πάλιν, βάλλω) throwing back again : metaph. changeable, fickle, false, ἥθη, Plat. Legg. 70 A ; δολερός καὶ πλ., Plut. Crass. 21, cf. Aeschin. 33, 24 :—hence=παλὶμπρατος, Menand. p. 155.—II. pass turned round, reversed, πέδιλα π., turned or patched sandals, Nic. ap. A. 370 A : ἱσθὲς π., the web of Penelope which was undone every night, Aristae. 1, 29.

Παλιμβορέας, ου, ὁ, (πάλιν, βορέας) a local wind counter to the monsoon or prevalent north wind, Lat. aquilo recurrens, Theophr. de Vent. 28.

Παλιμβουλία, ας, ἡ, change of counsel or plan : from

Παλιμβουλος, ου, (πάλιν, βουλή) changing counsel or plan.

Παλιμεταβολή, ἥς, ἡ, (πάλιν, μεταβολή) a continual change back and forwards.

Παλιμήκης, ἐς, (πάλιν, ἡῆκος) a long again : very long, χρόνος, Aesch. Ag. 196.

Παλιμπαῖς, παιδός, ὁ, ἡ, (πάλιν, παῖς) again a child, Luc. Saturn. 9.

Παλιμπετής, ἐς, (πάλιν, πέπτω) falling back :—only used in neut. a. adv., like πάλιν, ἔργω παλιμπετῆς he forced back, Il. 16, 395 ; παλιμπετὸς ἀπονέονταί, they may go back

Od. 5, 27 ; so in Alex. poets, Cal. Del. 294, Ap. Rh. 2 250.—Som-

παλιν took the adv. as a nom. plur. shortd., v. Butt. Lexil. v. ἐπιτηδές 1. **Πάλιν πηγα, τά, (πάλιν, πηγήναι)** riddled shoes, Comici Anon. Fr. 321. **Πάλιν πηγής, εως, ή, (πάλιν, πηγήναι)** a patching up again, a soling or cobbling of shoes, Theophr. Char. 22. **Πάλιν πησσα, ης, ή, pitch** rebounded, by pitch, Diosc. **Πάλιν πηλαγκτος, ον, wandering back, returning, δρόμοι, Aesch. Fr. 838:** rom. **Πάλιν πλάζομαι, (πάλιν, πλάζομαι)** is pass., to wander back, only found in part. aor. **παλιμπλαγχεύει, Il. 1, 59, Od. 13, 5.** **Πάλιν πλάνης, ες, (πάλιν, πλάνη)** wandering to and fro, Anth. P. 6, 287. **Πάλιν πλεκτής, ες, (πάλιν, πλέκω)** wined or plaited back, Opp. H. 4, 47. **Πάλιν πλους, ό, ή, πλουν, τό, (πάλιν, πλέω)** sailing back, Ael. N. A. 3, 4. **Πάλιν πλύτος, ον, (πάλιν, πλύνω)** washed up again, ramped up: metaphor of a plagiarist who retouches the works of others and passes them off for his own, Anth. P. 7, 708. **Πάλιν πλωτος, ον, Ion. for παλιμπλως, Lyc. 1431.** **Πάλιν πνόν, ης, ή, poet. -πνοιή, (πάλιν, πνέω)** a counter-wind, Ar. Rh. 1, 586. **Πάλιν πνοιος, η, ον, Maxim.;** also **ς, ον, (πάλιν, ποιή)** requiting, re- quiting: τό π., requital, retribution, Aesch. Cho. 793. **Πάλιν πρέντος, ον, =sq., Lyc. 180, 28.** **Πάλιν πορος, ον, (πάλιν, πορεύο- μαι)** going back, Nonn.: going to meet, pp. H. 4, 529. **Πάλιν πους, ό, ή, (πάλιν, πούς)** go- ing back, returning, Mel. 108, Lyc. 26: π. τύχη, a reverse, Joseph. **Πάλιν πρᾶτης, ον, ό, like παλιν- ἔστηλος, one who sells again, a huck- er, Epist. Socr. 1: and** **Πάλιν πρᾶτος, ον, Ion. -πρητος, (πά- νιν, πιπράσκω)** sold again at retail, ten sold, esp. of a good-for-nothing one who passes from hand to hand: generally, a worthless fellow, Philo; **ς, τρίπρωτος.** **Πάλιν προδοσία, ας, ή, double treach- ery, treachery to both sides, Polyb. 5, 4, Dion. H. 8, 32: from** **Πάλιν προδότης, ον, ό, (πάλιν, προδοίμαι)** a double traitor, traitor to both sides, Dinarch. ap. Poll. 6, 164. **Πάλιν προσηνυγνόν, adv., stern-fore- most, as Herm. (and now Dind.) reads Eur. I. T. 1395, from Hesych.:** om. **Πάλιν προσηνός, ον, (πάλιν, πρό- η)** stern-foremost. **Πάλιν προσηνυγνόν, (πάλιν, πυγή)** adv., stern-foremost, v. I. Arist. Part. An. 2, 1, 6. **Πάλιν πωλος, ον, =παλ.μπράτης.** **Πάλιν πωτος, Dor. -φωτος, ον, dis- nant, like δυσφωτος, Eur. Ion. 1096.** **Πάλιν πωιτος, ον, returning.** **Πάλιν πωφραν, ονος, ό, ή, (πάλιν, ήν)** changing one's mind, Lyc. 1349. **Πάλιν πωής, ες, (πάλιν, φώω)** grow- ing again, of the Hydra, Luc. Amor. 2. **Πάλιν πωητος, ον, (πάλιν, φώω)** atched or scraped again: as subst., **πάλιν πωητος, τό, parchment,** from which one writing has been erased to make room for another, Plut. 2, 504 779 C, cf. Cic. Fam. 7, 18. **Πάλιν πωχος, ον, with a new soul, animated.** **ΠΑ'ΑΙΝ, adv., back, backwards, in m. and Hes. the only signif., most- joined with the verbs to go, come,**

turn, move, etc.; so also, but less freq., in Hdt., e. g. 5, 72; and Att., cf. Valck. Photn. 732, 1409: so, **πά- λιν δοίμαι, to give back, restore, Il. 1, 116;** more rarely c. gen., **πάλιν τρά- πευ' νίος έοιο, she turned back from her son, Il. 18, 138; δόρυ πάλιν έτρα- πεν' Αχιλλήος, Il. 20, 439; πάλιν κίε θυγατέρος ης, Il. 21, 504, cf. Od. 7, 143.—The same notion is expressed by the double adv. πάλιν αὐτίς, back again, Hom., and Pind.; also, αὐτε πάλιν, Od. 13, 125; αὖ πάλιν, Il. 18, 280; and πάλιν όπισσω, Od. 11, 149; πάλιν έξοπίσω, Hes. Th. 181; πάλιν αὖ, Plat. Prot. 318 E, etc.; πάλιν ό- καδ' αὖ, Ar. Ran. 1486:—in Att. with the article, ή π. όδος, Eur. Or. 125. Connected herewith is—2. the notion of opposition, where it is variously rendered, as, **πάλιν έρειν, to gainsay (i. e. say against), Il. 9, 56; μύθον πά- λιν λάξσθαι, to take back one's word, unsay it, Il. 4, 357; opp. to αληθεα ελπεῖν, Od. 13, 254; so, πάλιν ποιή- σε γέροντα, she transformed him into an old man, Od. 16, 456; π. δοκειν, to think contrariwise, Aesch. Theb. 1040: freq. in compos.—In this signif. also sometimes c. gen., τό πάλιν νεό- τητος, youth's opposite, Pind. O. 11 (102), 104: χρόνον τό πάλιν, the change of time, Eur. H. F. 778, cf. έμπαλιν. —3. in Hdt. and Att. usu., again, once more, anew; so also αὐτίς πάλιν, Soph. Phil. 342; or, more freq., **πάλιν αὐ- θις; αὖ πάλιν, Soph. Tr. 1088; or, more freq., πάλιν αὖ, Ar. Plut. 622, etc.; also, αὖ πάλιν αὐτίς, Ar. Nub. 975; or, more freq., αὐτίς αὖ πάλιν:** —this signif. freq. coincides with that of back, as is seen from **πάλιν δοίμαι.—Πάλι (q. v.)** was a later poet. form, Anth. P. append. 19. (In compos., **παλιν** sometimes merely strengthens, as in **παλιμύκης, as long again, παλί- σκιος, etc., v. Jac. A. P. p. 653.)** **Πάλιν γγέλος, ον, bringing messages to and fro.** **Πάλιν άγρετος, ον, (πάλιν, άγρέω)** taken back: to be taken back or recalled, έπος όν παλινάγρετον, an irrevocable word, Il. 1, 526: π. άτη, Hes. Sc. 93. —II. act. retracting one's word, Euseb. **Πάλιν αιρετος, ον, (πάλιν, αιρέω)** removed from office and re-elected, usu. of public officers, Eupol. Rebut. 5.—II. **pulling down and then rebuilt, usu. of buildings, Pind. Fr. 54: hence,—2. generally, ill-conditioned, corrupt, αίμα, Plat. Tim. 82 E.** **Πάλιν ανήεις, ες, (πάλιν, ανέω)** waiting or growing again, Anth. Plan. 221. **Πάλιν αντόμολος, ον, (πάλιν, αν- τόμολος)** deserting back again, a double deserter, Xen. Hell. 7, 3, 10, ubi al. **πάλιν αντ-.** **Πάλιν ανδής, ες, (πάλιν, *δᾶω II)** learnt again. **Πάλιν ανδίκηέω, ώ, go to law again, bring a fresh action: and** **Πάλιν ανδίκηία, ας, ή, a bringing of a fresh action: hence, frivolous, pro- tracted litigation, Plut. Dem. 6: from** **Πάλιν ανδίκος, ον, (πάλιν, ανδίκη)** going to law again, Crates Incert. 15.—II. unjust.—βίαιος, Dem. ap. Poll. 8, 26. **Πάλιν ανδρητος, ον, (πάλιν, ανδρέω)** whirling round and round, βάλασσα, Anth. P. 9, 73; ανδρηων...παλιν αν- ητων ανάγκη, Ib. 9, 505. **Πάλιν ανδινία, ας, ή, (πάλιν, ανδινη)** the eddying of water or air. **Πάλιν ανδισκός, όν, chased again or back, Hesych.** **Γάλιν ανδισεις, ή, pros. for παλιν ανδεις, App. Pun. 46.******

Παλινδωρία, ας, ή, (παλιν, δωρεα) a piece of stout leather for shoe-soles, Plat. (Com.) Symp. 1, cf. Pors. Praet. Hec. p. 55 Schol. **Πάλινδωρμέω, ώ, (παλινδωρομος)** to run back again, of a ship, Vita Hor. 19, Plut. Cic. 22; to recur, of a disease. Hipp. 1034: π. προς τι, to sail back upon..., Polyb. 7, 3, 8. **Πάλινδωρομή, ης, ή, =παλινδωρομή** Hipp. 1136. **Πάλινδωρομής, ες, =παλινδωρομος, Aretae.** **Πάλινδωρομεις, ή, =sq.** **Πάλινδωρομία, ας, ή, a running back, going backwards, Mel. 81: a recurrence, νόσος, Hipp. 91 C: and** **Πάλινδωρομικός, ή, όν, recurring, of the tide, Strab. p. 53: from** **Πάλινδωρομος, ον, (πάλιν, τρέχω, δραμεῖν)** running back again, π. επιβί, Luc. Timon 37: recurring, πένθος, Böckh Inscr. 2, p. 210. **Παλινδωρωτήτωρ, ορος, ό, a re-build- er, Paul. Sil.** **Πάλιν ζωία, ας, ή, a second life, Eccl.: from** **Πάλιν ζωος, ον, (πάλιν, ζωή)** living anew, Nonn. **Πάλιν νημία, ας, ή, (πάλιν, νήνε- μος)** a returning calm, dub. in Anth. P. 10, 102. **†Πάλινθος, ον, ό, Palinthus, tomb of Danaus in Argos, Strab. p. 371.** **Πάλιν ιδρύσις, ης, (πάλιν, ιδρύω, an establishing again, Hipp. 47.** **Πάλιν νοστος, ον, returning, Nonn.** **Πάλιν οδέω, ώ, (πάλιν, οδός)** to trace a path, return, cf. τριοδέω.—II. in genl. to repeat. **Πάλιν οδία, ας, ή, (πάλιν, οδός)** a retracing one's path, return. **Πάλιν οπτος, ον, (πάλιν, όψομαι, looking the reverse way, Hipp. ap. Ga- len.** **Πάλιν ορμενος, η, ον, rushing back, Il. 11, 326; cf. παλιν ορρος.** **Πάλιν ορμητος, ον, (πάλιν, ορμάω)** =foreg. **Πάλιν ορρος, ον, Att. for sq., Ar. Ach. 1179, ubi v. Elmsl.** **Πάλιν ορρος, ον, (πάλιν, ορρυνμι)** rushing, darting back, ως ότε τις τε δράκοντα ιδών παλιν ορρος έπιστη, Il. 3, 33; νήα...π. ές Έλλάδα, Ar. Rh. 1, 416; cf. παλιν ορμενος:—π. μῆνις, recurring, inveterate wrath, like παλιν γκος, Aesch. Ag. 154 (ubi al. παλιν ορρος, sed legendum c. Schütz. παλιν ορρον):—also in neut. as adv., back again, Emped. 271. **Πάλιν οστέω, ώ, to return.** **Πάλιν οστμιος, ον, of or belonging to a return, όρη π., a desire of return- ing, Opp. H. 1, 616: from** **Πάλιν οστος, or παλιν οστος, ον (πάλιν, νοστέω)** returning, Nonn. **Πάλιν οστρον, ης, ή, =παλιν οστρον** q. v., Polyb. [9] **Πάλιν σκίος, όν, =παλιν σκιος, Ar. chil. 26, Soph. Fr. 272.** **Παλιν σκοπία, ας, ή, (πάλιν, σκο- πέω)** a looking back again; the acc. as adv. in Eur. Or. 1262, e conj. Pors. **Πάλιν στρομέω, ώ, (πάλιν, στόμα)** to speak again or against, Aesch. Theb. 258. **Πάλιν στροπτος, ον, (πάλιν, στρέ- φω)** turned back or round, Nic. Tr. 679. al. παλιν στο-.

Πάλινστρόβητος, ον, (πάλιν, στροβέω) whirled, twirled round, Lyc. 739.

Πάλινστροφος, ον, = παλινστρεπτος, Opp. C. 2, 99.

Πάλιντιτος, ον, (πάλιν, τίνω) requited, repaid; hence, avenged, punished, π. ἔργα, Od. 1, 379; 2, 144.

Πάλιντοκία, ας, ἡ, (πάλιν, τόκος) α demanding the repayment of interest paid, Plat. 2, 295 D.

Πάλιντονος, ον, (πάλιν, τείνω) stretched back: in Hom. always epith. of the bow, παλίντονα τόξα, and said to be used, sometimes, of the string or bent bow, which the archer pulls towards him by the string that it may fly back with greater force, cf. Il. 8, 266; 15, 443, Soph. Tr. 511; sometimes, of the unstrung bow, which bends back in the contrary direction, Il. 10, 459, Od. 21, 11.—But all the passages may be reduced to one signif., denoting the form of the bow (ξ), back-bending (not merely supple, elastic); cf. sub 2, σ: so that it denotes not a particular state of the bow, but its general appearance or quality,—which sort of epithet seems required in Hdt. 7, 69, cf. Aesch. Cho. 160, Soph. Tr. 511.—Eust. therefore rightly explains it by ἐπὶ βάτερα μέρη κλινόμενα, and so Attius ap. Varr. renders it arcus reciproci.—In Ar. Av. 1738, also ἡρία π., back-stretched reins.—II. παλίντονα, τὰ, military engines for casting stones, as a mortar throws shells, also called λιθόβολα, the Rom. Balista: whilst the ἐνύπνοια, like the Rom. Catapultæ, threw large arrows or darts point-blank.

Πάλιντροπέλια, ας, ἡ, = παλιντροπία: from

Πάλιντροπέλος, ον, = παλιντροπος, Pind. O. 2, 69. [α]

Πάλιντριβής, ἐς, (πάλιν, τρίβω) rubbed again and again, hence of the ass, obstinate, resisting all blows, Σίμων. Amorg. 43, cf. Herm. Soph. Phil. 448, where it means hardened, obdurate in vice.

Πάλιντροψ, ἴβος, δ, ἡ, = foreg.

Πάλιντροπάομαι, (παλιντροπος) 29 pass., to turn about, Ar. Rh. 4, 165, 643.

Πάλιντροπής, ἐς, = παλιντροπος, Nic. Th. 403.

Πάλιντροπία, ας, ἡ, a turning about: hence, in Ap. Rh. 3, 1157, doubt, fear: from

Πάλιντροπος, ον, (πάλιν, τρέπω) turned back or away, Lat. retortus, π. δμητὰ, ὄνις, an averted face, Aesch. Ag. 778, Supp. 172.—II. turning back, π. ἔρπειν, Soph. Phil. 1223; π. ἐκ πολέμοιο, Anth. P. 9, 61.—2. changing to the other side, reverse, Soph. Fr. 14; π. υποβαίνειν, Polyb. 14, 6, 6.

Πάλιντροπής, ἐς, (πάλιν, τρέπει) deaten back, neut. as adv., Ar. Rh. 3, 1254.

Πάλιντῆχης, ἐς, (πάλιν, τῆχη) with a reverse of fortune, Aesch. Ag. 464: opp. to τυχερός.

Πάλινφθέω, ᾧ, f. -ήσω, (πάλιν, ᾠδῇ) to recant an ode, and so, generally, to revoke, recant, Plat. Alc. 2, 142 D: π. πρὸς τὸ χεῖρον, Luc. Merced. Cond. 1. Hence

Πάλινφθία, ας, ἡ, a recantation, strictly of an ode, as one of Stesichorus, v. Kleine p. 96 sq.; so Horat. Od. 1, 16, is a palinode to Epod. 5, and 17: generally, a recantation, Plat. Phaed. 243 B, 257 A.

Πάλινωρος, ον, dub. 1. for παλινόρητος: acc. to some from ὦρα, changing and returning with or like the seasons, v. Arat. 452.

†Πάλιον, ον, τό, Dor. for Πήλιον.

Πάλιούριος, ον, made of the παλιούρος, Strab. p. 776.

Πάλιουρος, ον, ἡ, a kind of thorny shrub, thamnus palurius, Linn., Eur. Cycl. 394, Theoc. 24, 87; cf. βάρυνος.

Πάλιουροφόρος, (παλιούρος, φέρω) θρίναξ, ὁ, a three-pronged fork made of the wood of the παλιούρος, or with a handle of that wood, Anth. P. 6, 95; ubi al. παλιουροφόρος.

†Παλιρεῖς, οἱ, earlier reading for Παλαρεῖς in Thuc. 2, 30, v. sub Παλαρεῖς

Παλιροῦεω, ᾧ, (ταλῖρος) to flow back again, esp. of the sea in a storm; also to ebb and flow, Strab. p. 153; of the wind, Theophr. Vent. 10.

Παλιρόθια, ας, ἡ, = παλιρόρια: from

Παλιρόθιος, ἡ, ον, (πάλιν, ῥόθος) dashing or flowing back, κύμα π., a wave dashing to and fro, ebbing and flowing, Od. 5, 430; 9, 485: generally, = παλιρόρια, ναῦς π., Arat. 347: τὰ π., = παλιρόρια, Ar. Rh. 1, 1170.

Παλιρόθιος, ον, = foreg., Aesch. Ag. 191.

Παλιρόθια, ας, ἡ, the flux and reflux of water, esp. of the stormy sea, an eddy, Hdt. 2, 28: also the ebb and flow, tide, Soph. Fr. 716, Polyb. 34, 9, 5: metaph. of fortune, Polyb. 1, 82, 3. [In old Att. poets also παλιρόθια, Soph. 1. c.; cf. ἄγνοια.]

Παλιρόβιος, ον, (πάλιν, ροιβεῖω) dashing to and fro, of waves, δῖναί, Opp. H. 5, 220, with v. 1. πολυρόβιος.

Παλιρόβιος, ἡ, ον, poet. for sq., Lyc. 380, ὅτι Scal. παλιρόβιος, Dind. Thes. -βίοισιν.

Παλιρόρος, ον, contr. -ρόνος, ον, (πάλιν, ῥέω) flowing backwards, π. κλύδων, a returning wave, Eur. I. T. 1397: also ebbing and flowing, of the sea; and of the breath, Opp. H. 2, 398.—II. metaph., recurring, returning upon one's head, πότμος, δίκη, Eur. H. F. 739, El. 1155.

Παλιρόροτος, ον, (πάλιν, ῥέπω, ῥοπή) turning itself back, π. γόνυ, backward-sinking knee, Eur. El. 492.

Παλιρόρουν, or παλινρόνυμ, ἡς, ἡ, any movement backwards, π. τύχης, a reverse of fortune, Polyb. 15, 17, 1. [v]

Παλιρόρουν, ον, = παλιρόρος, Philox. ap. Ath. 643 B.

Παλιρόσκιος, ον, (πάλιν, σκιά) shadowed over and over, murky, gloomy, ἄντρον, H. Hom. Merc. 6; ἐν παλιόσκιο, in a thick-shaded place, Plut. Num. 10. Also παλινσκιος, v. Wern. Tryph. p. 217.

Παλιροσύντεω, ᾧ, to rush, go, or turn quickly back, Diod. 1, 32: from

Παλιρόσυντος, ον, (πάλιν, σέω, εσ-συναί) rushing hurriedly back; ὁρόμημα π., a backward course, Soph. O. T. 193; στείχειν π., to go back, Eur. Supp. 398; so, π. ὀρῶν, Polyb.

Παλιόστρεπτος, ον, = παλινστρεπτος, q. v.

Παλιόσυλλεκτος, ον, gathered together again.

Παλιόσῦρραπτος, ον, sewn together or patched again.

Παλιόψητος, ον, = παλινόψητος.

Παλιώξιος, ἡ, (πάλιν, ὠκίη) a beating back or pursuing in turn, as when fugitives rally and turn on their pursuers, Il. 12, 71; 15, 69, Hes. Sc. 154: opp. to προϊώξιος. [λι in arsis.]

Πάλλα, ἡ, a ball, for the usu. σφαῖρα, and so some would even read in Od. 6, 115. (Cf. πάλλω, βάλλω, our ball, Lat. pila. Acc. to Hesych., σφαῖ-

ρα ἐκ ποικίλων νημάτων πεπονημένη; cf. βάλλιος, pie-ball.)

Πάλλαγμα, ατος, τό, = παλλάκισμα, Aesch. Supp. 296.

†Παλλάδος, α, ὁ, Palladas, a poet of the Anthology.

Παλλάδιον, ον, τό, the statue of Pallas, Hdt. 4, 189, Ar. Ach. 547.—II. a place at Athens where the court of the ἐφέται was held: hence they were said to sit ἐπὶ Παλλάδιῳ, †Plut. Thes. 27; etc.†; it was, however, likewise used by the Heliasts, Att. Process p. 143. [α]

Παλλάδιος, α, ον, (Παλλάς, of or sacred to Pallas. [α])

Παλλάκεια, ας, ἡ, concubinage, Strab. p. 816, cf. Ath. 573 B.

Παλλάκεύομαι, —I. as dep. π. τινά, to keep as a concubine, Hdt. 4, 155.—II. as pass., to be a concubine, Plut. Them. 26; τινί, to one, Id. Fab. 21: —so the Act. παλλακεύω in Strab. p. 816. From

Παλλάκη, ἡς, ἡ, a concubine, like πάλλαξ, Hdt. 1, 84, 135, Plat., etc.: usu. a captive or bought slave, distinguished on the one hand from the lawful wife (γυνή), on the other from the mere courtesan (ἐταῖρα), Dem. 1386, 20. Cf. παλλακίς.

Παλλάκιδιον, ον, τό, dim. from παλλακίς, Plut. 2, 789 B.

Παλλάκινος, ον, ὁ, (παλλακή) a son by a concubine, Sophron ap. Et. Gud. 450, 18.

Παλλάκιον, ον, τό, dim. from παλλακός, Plat. (Com.) Incert. 45.

Παλλάκις, ἴδος, ἡ, = πάλλαξ, a concubine; opp. to a lawful wife (ἄκνις), Il. 9, 449, 452; freq. a purchased slave, as in Od. 14, 203. Cf. πάλλα κή.

Παλλάκισμα, ατος, τό, concubinage.—II. = παλλακίς.

Παλλάκος, οὔ, ὁ, amasius, from πάλλαξ, q. v.

†Παλλαντία, ας, ἡ, Pallantia, a city of Iberia, Strab. p. 162.

Παλλαντιάς, ἄδος, ἡ, = Παλλάς, Jac. Phil. Th. 18, 7.

†Παλλαντιδης, ον, ὁ, son of Pallas, of Π., the Pallantidae, descendants of Pallas (brother of Aegeus), a celebrated Athenian family, Eur. Hipp. 35 Plut. Thes. 3.

†Παλλάντιον, ον, τό, Pallantium a city of southern Arcadia, said to be so named from Pallas a son of Lycaon, Paus. 8, 3, 1; etc.: from this Evander passed into Italy, and hence by some is derived the Palatine hill in Rome.—Paus. 8, 44, 5 mentions also τὸ Παλλαντικὸν πεδῖον in Arcadia.

Παλλάντιος, ον, ὁ, λόφος, the Palatine hill, in Rome, Ael. V. H. 11, 21.

ΠΑΛΛΑΣ, ἄκος, orig. ὁ and ἡ, = βοῦπις, νέος, a youth, maiden, esp. one beloved: but the fem. appears soon to have prevailed, esp. in signifi. of a concubine, like Lat. puelle; cf. sub παλλακή, παλλακίς. The form παλληξ is also quoted.—Acc. to Riemer, akin to μέλας = μείραξ, a youth cf. sq.

Παλλάς, ἄδος, ἡ, Pallas, epith. of Minerva, hence in Hom. always Παλλάξ Ἀθήνη or Παλλάς Ἀθηνᾶ, but after Pind. also used alone, = Ἀθήνη.—II. plur. Παλλάδες, αἱ, virgin priestesses, whether of Minerva or other deities, Strab. (Usu. deriv. from πάλλα, the Brandisher of the spear or aegis, as goddess of war. But it is not only as such, that Minerva is called Pallas in Hom.:

more prob. deriv. is from *πάλλαξ* in the most ancient signif., the *maiden, virgin*;—*πάλλαξ* being related to it, as *ὄρνις* to *ὄρνις*, etc., v. sq. fin.) [*αἱ*]

Πάλλας, αὐτός, ὁ, *Pallas*, masc. prop. n., H. Hom. Merc. 100.—†2. son of Crisus and Eurybia, a Titan, Hes. Th. 375.—3. son of Tartarus and Gaia, a giant slain by Minerva, Apollod. 1, 6, 2.—4. son of Pandion king of Athens, brother of Aegeus, Id. 3, 15, 5; Plut. Thes. 3; etc.—Others in Paus.; etc., τοί. Π.=*νέοι*, Eust. p. 1419, 50.

†Παλλάτις, ἰδός, ἡ, of or relating to *Pallas*; *αἱ Παλλάτιδες πέτραι*, the rocks of *Pallas*, a part of Mt. Crisus near Argos, Call. Lav. Pall. 42.

Πάλλευκος, ὢν, (πᾶς, λευκός) *all-white*, Aesch. Eum. 352, Eur. Med. 30, etc.: also *πάνλευκος*.

†Παλλήναος, α, ὢν, of or belonging to *Pallene*, *Pallenian*, Ap. Rh. 1, 599.

†Παλλήνη, ἡς, ἡ, *Pallene*, a peninsula c. Macedonia, earlier called also *φλέγρα*, Hdt. 7, 123; Thuc. 4, 120.—II. an Attic deme of the tribe Antiochis, with a temple of Minerva, who was hence called *Παλλήνη*, *Pallenian*, Hdt. 1, 62.

†Παλλήνιος, α, ὢν,=Παλλήνιος, Lyc. 1407.

†Παλλοκόπας, ὁ, *Pallocopas*, a river or canal from the Euphrates, Arr. An. 7, 21, 1.

ΠΑΛΛΩ, αορ. ἐπληα, Ep. aor. 2 part. *πεπᾶλῶν* used in Hom. only in compos. with *ἀνά*, as in redupl. form *ῥαπταπᾶλῶν*: so, the syncop. form of aor. mid. in pass. signif. is only found in the compds. *ἀνέπαλτο*, *ἐκπαλτο*, except *πάλο* in Il. 15, 645 (for in Il. 13, 643; 21, 140, *ἐπάλο* from *ἐθάλλομαι* is admitted to be the true reading). To *wield, brandish, sway*, in Hom. esp. of missiles, *δῶρον, αἰχμήν, ξυγχος*, etc.; (also, π. σᾶκος, Hes. Sc. 321); to *swing, pitch, hurl, λίθον*, Il. 3, 304:—generally, to *toss with the arms*, as Hector *ἤγλε χερσίν, dandled* his son, Il. 6, 474, cf. Eur. Hec. 1158; *Νῦξ ὄχημ' ἐπάλλεν, she drave it furiously*, Eur. Ion 1151.—2. *κλῆρους πᾶλλειν ἐν κνέγῃ, to shake the lots together in a helmet, till one leapt forth*, Hom.: hence *πᾶλλεν absol.*, *o cast lots*, Il. 3, 324; 7, 181; but, *κλήρους ἐπᾶλιν αὐτοῖς, they ranged them as the lots came forth, drew their places by lots*, Soph. El. 710:—n mid. *πᾶλλεσθαι, to draw lots, ἐλαχον πολλῶν ἢ παλλομένων* (sc. *τάλων* or *κλήρων*) as the lots were *drawn*, Heyne I. 15, 191, cf. Hdt. 3, 29, Soph. Ant. 396: in Att. usu. *κλήρουν* and *κλήρουσθαι*.—II. mid. *πᾶλλεσθαι, to set one's self a-going, move wiffly, ἐν ἄντρον πᾶλτο, he hit himself (in turning) on the shield-rim*, Il. 5, 645; to *spring or fly*, Pind. N. 5, 19; to *quiver, leap*, as fish on land, Hdt. 1, 141, cf. 9, 120; esp. to *quiver, quake for fear*, *παλλομένη κραδίη*, Il. 2, 461; *δεῖματι πᾶλλεσθαι*, H. Hom. Jer. 294, Orac. ap. Hdt. 7, 140, etc., cf. infra II. 30; *σθῆθεσι πᾶλλεται ἰσθρ ἐνὶ στόμα, the heart in his breast sprang up to his mouth*, Il. 22, 52.—III. intr., like *πάλλομαι*, to *leap, wiffly*, Eur. El. 435, ubi v. Seidl., Ar. Lys. 1304: to *quiver, quake, δεῖματι*, Soph. O. T. 153; to *quiver in death*, Eur. El. 477: cf. supra I. 1.—Cf. Plat. Crat. 407 A, Jelf Gr. Gr. § 360; and v. sub *ρίπτω*. (Πάλλω is orig. only another form of *βάλλω*, hence *πατ' ῥαλλο, παλπο, παλπιτο*, to which are *κῆρ, πᾶλη* in both signif., *παλαίω*,

παλίσσω, παλύνω, πάλμῃ, πέλτῃ, πελεμίζω, πόλεμος: to the sense of casting lots belong esp. *πάλος, παλάχη*, and prob. *πήληξ*.) Hence

Πάλω, αὐτός, τό, *any thing swung or shaken*.—II. *a swinging, a spring*.
†Πάμμα, ἡ, *Palma*, a city on the larger of the Balearic isles, Strab. p. 167.

Παλμαστιανός, ὁ, v. sq. II.

Παλμῆτις, ὢν, ὁ, σεισμός π., an earthquake with violent shocks, Arist. Mund. 4, 31.—II. *παλμῆτις* or *παλμῆτινός* (sc. *οἶνος*), ὁ, *palm-wine*.

Παλμητικός, ἡ, ὢν,=παλμηκός.

Πάλη, ἡς, ἡ, *a shield, the Lat. parma*.

Παλμηκός, ἡ, ὢν, belonging to *palpitation*.

Παλμός, οὔ, ὁ, (πάλλω) *a swinging, rapid motion*, Nonn., etc.;—*a quivering, leaping*, Nic. Th. 744: *a palpitation*, Hipp. 167, Arist. Respir. 20, 2; of the pulse, Anth.

Παλμοσκοτία, ας, ἡ, *divination from the pulse*: from

Παλμοσκόπος, ὢν, (παλμός, σκοπέω) *divining from the pulse*.

Πάλλω, ὄος, ὁ,=βασιλεῦς, Hipp. Fr. 1, 2, 3: epith. of the king of the gods, Jupiter, Lyc. 691.—†2. *Palmyrs*, masc. pr. n., a Trojan, son of Hippotion, Il. 13, 792.

Παλμώδης, ἔος, (παλμός, εἶδος) *pulse-like*, Hipp. 70.

Πάλος, ὢν, ὁ, (πάλλω I. 2) *the lot cast from a shaken helmet, ἄμ πάλον θέμεν, to cast the lot again*, Pind. O. 7, 109: used generally for *κλήρος* in Ion. writers, *πάλω λαχεῖν*, Hdt. 4, 94, 153; *ἀρχὺς πάλω ἄρχειν*, to hold public offices by lot: but also not seldom in Trag., as, *πάλον κύρσαι*, Aesch. Pers. 779; *πάλω and πάλον λαχεῖν*, Id. Theb. 126, 374: *τύχης π.*, Id. Ag. 333; *κλήροϊ πάλος*, Eur. Ion 416, etc. [*ῥ*]

†Παλοῖς, οὔντος, ὁ, *Palus*, the city of the Παλεῖς in Cephallenia, Polyb. 5, 5, 10.

Πάλισι, ἔος, ἡ, (πάλλω) *a swinging or brandishing*.

Παλτάζω, to throw a dart (παλτόν).

Πάλτο, Ep. syncop. aor. 2 mid. of *πάλλω*, c. signif. pass., II.

Παλτόν, οὔ, τό, *any thing brandish- ed or thrown*, esp. *a dart*, Aesch. Fr. 14: described by Xen. as a light spear used by the Persian cavalry, either as a lance or javelin, perh. like the *jerid*, Cyr. 4, 3, 9; 6, 2, 16. Strictly neut. from

Παλτός, ἡ, ὢν, (πάλλω) *brandished, hurled*, πῦρ, Soph. Ant. 131.

Πᾶλυντή, ἡς, ἡ, Lat. *polenta*, malt.

Πᾶλυν, to strew, scatter upon, ἄλφιστα, Il. 18, 560, Od. 10, 520; *τε ἐπὶ τῆν*, Soph. Ant. 247.—II. to *bestrew, ἄλφιστον ἄκτῃ π.*, to *besprinkle with flour*, Od. 14, 429; *χιών ἐπάλυνεν ἀρούρας*, snow sprinkled the fields, Il. 10, 7: so in Pass., *νιφέτω δ' ἐπάλυνετο πάντα*, Ap. Rh. 3, 69; *ἡ σὺντρεῖς ἐνύρτι πᾶλυνεται*, Theoc. 4, 28.—2. to *bestrew, ἰσῶν*, Anth. P. 10, 11. (Akin to *πάλλω*: usu. deriv. from *παλή*, *fine flour*; strictly to *sprinkle with flour*.) [*ῥ*]

Πᾶμα, τό, (πέπαμαι) *property*. Theocr. Fistula 12, Anth. P. 15, 25.

Παμβασιλεία, ας, ἡ, (πᾶς, βασιλεία) *absolute monarchy*, Arist. Pol. 3, 15, 1.

Παμβασίλεια, ας, ἡ, *queen of all, all-powerful queen*, Ar. Nub. 357, 1150, Ap. Rh. 4, 382, Orph., etc. Fem. from

Παυβασίλειος, ἔως, ὁ, (πᾶς, βασι

λεύς) *an absolute monarch*, Arist. Po. 3, 16, 2.

Παμβδελύρος, ὁ, ὢν, (πᾶς, βδέλυρός) *all-odominable*, Ar. Lys. 969, Eccl. 1043.

Παμβέβηλος, ὢν, *all-profane*, Eccl.

Παμβίας, ὢν, ὁ, (πᾶς, βία) *all-succu ing*, *keranovs*, Pind. N. 9, 58.

Παμβλάβης, ἔς, (πᾶς, βλάπτω) *hurtful to all*, Manetho.

Παμβόητος, ὢν, (πᾶς, βοέω) *all renowned*: *notorious*.

Παμβοιότια, ὢν, τά, (sc. *ιερά*) *the festival of the united Boeotians*, like *Παναθήναια*, *Πανιώνια*, etc., Polyb. 4, 3, 5; cf. Herm. Pol. Ant. § 180, 1.

Πάμβορος, ὢν, (πᾶς, βορά) *all-devouring*, Ael. N. A. 1, 27.

Παμβότανος, ὢν, τό, (πᾶς, βοτάνη) *herbage of all kinds*, LXX.

Πάμβοτος, ὢν, (πᾶς, βόσκω) *all-nourishing*, Aesch. Supp. 559.

Πάμβουλος, ὢν, (πᾶς, βουλῇ) *all-counselling*, v. l. Orph. 24, 4.

†Παμβοτάδης, ὢν, ὁ, of *Pambotadae* a demus of Attica of the tribe Erechtheis, Dem. 1250, 20.

Παμβώτης, ἰδός, ἡ, fem. of sq., Soph. Phil. 392.

Παμβώτωρ, ὢν, ὁ, ἡ, (πᾶς, βώτης, βώτωρ, βόσκω) *all-nourishing*, Fr. Hom. 25, cf. ap. Schol. l. 1, 5.

†Παμένης, ὢν, ὁ, v. Παμμένης.

†Πάμιος, ὢν, ὁ, the *Pamius*, a tributary of the Peneus in Thessaly, Hdt. 7, 129.—2. a river of Messenia, flowing into the Messenian gulf, Strab. p. 361.—3. a river of Elis, Id. p. 336.—4. a small river of Laconia, Id. p. 361.

Πάμμα, τό, f. l. for *πάμα*.

Πάμμακάρ, ἄρος, ὁ, ἡ, (πᾶς, μάκαρ) *all-blissful*, Orph. H. 18, 3.

Παμμακάριος, ὢν, to be deemed perfectly happy.

Παμματίας, ὢν, (πᾶς, μάταιος) *all in vain*, *all-useless*, Aesch. Ag. 389.

[μῦ]

Παμμάχῃ, adv., in which oil fight.

[ῥ]

Παμμάχιον, ὢν, τό, the combination of all kinds of battles: hence=παγκράτιον: from

Πάμμαχον, ὢν, (πᾶς, μάχη) *fighting everywhere: all-conquering, triumphant*, Aesch. Ag. 169, Ar. Lys. fin.—II.=παγκρατιστής, ready for every kind of contests, Plat. Euthyd. 271 C, Theocr. 24, 112.

Παμμεγᾶς, -μεγάλη, -μεγά, (πᾶς, μέγας) *very great*, Plat. Phaedr. 273 A, Tim. 26 E: superl. *παμμεγίστος*, Ael. V. H. 10, 2, cf. Lob. Phryn. 516.

Παμμεγέθης, ἔς, (πᾶς, μέγεθος)=*foreg.*, Plat. Legg. 913 D, Xen. Mem. 3, 6, 13:—*παμμεγέθες ἀναβόων*, Aesch. 42, 4.

Παμμεδών, ὢν, ὁ, (πᾶς, μεδών) *all-ruling*: fem. *παμμεδώνια*, Nonn.

Παμμελιχός, ὢν, exceeding mild.

Παμμελᾶς, αἶνα, ὢν, (πᾶς, μέλας) *all-black*, τανύρος, Od. 3, 6; 10, 525; *δῖς*, Il. 1, 33.

Παμμελῆς, ἔς, (πᾶς, μέλος) in all kinds of melodies, LXX.

†Παμμένης, ὢν, ὁ, *Pammenes*, an Athenian, masc. pr. n., Dem. 521.—Others in Luc.; etc.—In Paus. 8, 27, 2, is wr. *Παμμένης*.

†Παμμερόπη, ἡς, ἡ, *Pammerope*, daughter of Celesus, Paus. 1, 38, 3.

Πάμμεστος, ὢν, (πᾶς, μεστός) *quite full*, c. gen., Theophr.

Πάμμετρος, ὢν, (πᾶς, μέτρον) in all kinds of metres, Diog. L. 7, 31.

Παμμήκης, ἔς, (πᾶς, μήκος) *very long, prolonged*, Soph. O. C. 1069: π

ἀδρος, Plat. Polit. 286 E; π. ῥήσεις ποιεῖν, Id. Phaedr. 266 C.

Πάμμινος, (πᾶς, μῆνη) νύξ, ἡ, a night lighted by the full-moon, Arat. 189.

Πάμμηνος, ον, (πᾶς, μῆνη) through all months, the whole year long, Soph. El. 851; π. σελήνη=πανσέληνος, ἡ, Plat. 2, 936 A.

Παμμίστωρ, ὅρος, ὁ, ἡ, all-inventive, Lyc. 490.

Παμμίτεια, ας, ἡ,=παμμίτωρ, H. Hom. 30, 1.

Παμμήτις, ἰδος, ὁ, ἡ, (πᾶς, μῆτις) all-knowing, all-planning, Simon. 221.

Παμμήτωρ, ὀρος, ἡ, (πᾶς, μήτηρ) mother of all, π. γῆ, Aesch. Pr. 90.—II. a very mother, γυνή τοῦδε π. νεοῦ, Soph. Ant. 1282.

Παμμήχανος, ον, (πᾶς, μηχανή) all-devising, exceeding crafty.

Παμμίαιρος, ον, (πᾶς, μιαιρός) all-abominable, Ar. Pac. 183, Ran. 466.

Παμμίγης, ἐς, (πᾶς, μίγνυμι) mixed of all sorts, all-confounded, Aesch. Pers. 269. Adv. παμμίγῃ, like παγγενῇ, Lob. Phryn. 515.

Παμμήκρος, ον, (πᾶς, μικρός) very small, Arist. Poet. 7, 9.

Παμμίχλος, ον,=παμμίγης, ὄχλος, Aesch. Pers. 53.

†Πάμμιλος, ον, ὁ, and Πάμμιλος, Pammiulus, a Megarian, founder of Selinus in Sicily, Thuc. 6, 4.

Πάμμορος, ον, (πᾶς, μόρος) all-hapless, Soph. O. C. 161.

Πάμμορφος, ον, (πᾶς, μορφή) of all shapes.

Παμύσφορος, ἄ, ὄν,=παμμίαιρος, Ar. Lys. 969.

†Πάμμων, ὄνος, ὁ, Pammon, a son of Priam and Hecuba, Il. 24, 250.—2. a Scyrian, Hdt. 7, 183.

Πάμμοχέω, ὦ, to have property, be rich: from

Πάμοχος, or πάμονχος, ον, (πάμα, ἔχω) having property.

Παμπαύχης, ἐς, (πᾶς, πάσχω, παθεῖν) all-suffering, Manetho.

Παμπαυδί, adv., v. sub παγγυναικί.

[I] Παμπάλαιος, ον, (πᾶς, παλαιός) very old, Plat. Theat. 181 B, Arist. Metaph. 1, 3, 6.

Παμπάμων, ον, gen. ὀνος, (πᾶς, πέ-παίμι) possessing all, Ruhnk. Tim.

Παμπάν, adv., (πᾶς, πᾶς) like the more common prose πᾶν or παντελώς, quite, wholly, altogether, Il. 1, 422, Od. 2, 49; also in Pind., and Eur.:—freq. preceded by a negat., οὐδέ τι πᾶμπαν, not at all, by no means, Il. 9, 435, cf. 21, 338:—rare in prose, as Plat. Polit. 270 E, Tim. 41 B.

Πάμπανν, adv., strengthd. for πᾶν, dub. in Dio C.

Παμπειθής, ἐς, (πᾶς, πείθω) all-persuasive, Pind. P. 4, 327.

Παμπήδην, adv., (πᾶς) like πᾶμπαν, πᾶν, παντελώς, entirely, Theogn. 615, Aesch. Pers. 729, Fr. 151, Soph. Aj. 916. (Not a compd. with *πά-μαι, πέπαμαι: but, like πᾶμπαν, a redupl. form of πᾶν with the adverbial termin. -δην.)

Παμπησία, ας, ἡ, (πᾶς, πέπαμαι) entire possession, the full property, Aesch. Theb. 817, Eur. Ion 1305, Ar. Eccl. 862.

Πάμπλειστός, η, ον, most of all, dub. I. Menand. p. 220.

Παμπλέων, ὄνος, ὁ, ἡ, (πᾶς, πλείων) much more, Arist. Audib. 63.

Παμπλήθει, adv., of or with the whole multitude, v. l. Plat. Criti. 111 A, N. T., etc.: from

Παμπληθής, ἐς, (πᾶς, πλήθος) of or with the whole multitude, Xen. Hell.

6, 5, 26, Plut., etc.:—also=πάμπολος, very many, most numerous, Plat. Legg. 782 B, etc.; very much, οδία, Isocr. Antid. § 165.—Neut. as adv., Dem. 347, 8. Hence

Παμπλήθια, ας, ἡ, the entire multitude, Soph. Fr. 342.

Πάμπληκτος, ον, (πᾶς, πλήσσω) ἔεθλα π., battles in which all sorts of blows are given and received, or prizes for which all sorts of blows have been endured, Soph. Tr. 505.

Παμπλούσιος, ον, (πᾶς, πλούτος) very rich, Plat. Legg. 743 C.

Πάμπλοντος, ον, = foreg., Soph. Fr. 572.

Παμπόκιλος, ον, also η, ον, Plat. Tim. 82 B (πᾶς, ποικίλος):—all-variegated, of rich and varied work, πέπλοι, Il. 6, 289, Od. 15, 105; of sacred vases, Pind. N. 10, 68; of fawn-skins, all spotted, Eur. Hel. 1359.—II. metaph. all-changeable, very various, Plat. l. c.

Πάμπολις, εως, ὁ, ἡ, (πᾶς, πόλις) prevailing in all cities, universal, νόμος, Soph. Ant. 614:—the passage is corrupt, v. Dind.

Πάπολος, πόλλη, πολυ, (πᾶς, πό-λος) very much, very great, Ar. Eq. 320, Plat. Rep. 373 C, etc.: and in plur. very many, Ar. Pac. 694, Plat., etc.:—in Pind. P. 3, 190, Soph. Ant. 614, it is a mere conj.—Neut. πᾶμπολ, as adv., very much, freq. in Plat. Cf. παμπλείων, πᾶμπλειστός.

Παμπολυτέλης, ἐς, very expensive, Joseph.

Παμπονήρ, ας, ἡ, utter depravity, v. l. Dem. 521, 7: from

Παμπόνηρος, ον, (πᾶς, πονηρός) all-depraved, most villainous, Ar. Ach. 854, Nub. 1319, and Plat.: generally, very bad, ὄνον, Epich. p. 53. Adv. -ρος, Luc. Abdic. 14.

Παμπρόφορος, ον, (πᾶς, πορφύρα) all-purple, Pind. O. 6, 91.

Παμπόντια, ας, ἡ, (πᾶς, πόντια) all-venerable, Leon. Tar. 7.

Παμπράσια, ας, ἡ, an unreserved sale of property, Poll.

Πάμπρεπτος, ον, (πᾶς, πρέπω) all-conspicuous, splendid, ἔδραι, Aesch. Ag. 117: the form πάμπρεπος is dub.

Παμπρόσθη, l. corrupta in Aesch. Ag. 714.

Παμπρῦτις, εως, ὁ, one of unbounded power, Philo. [V]

Πάμπροτος, η, ον, (πᾶς, πρῶτος) the very first, first of all, Il. 9, 93, Pind. P. 4, 196, etc.; also in neut. πάμπροτον and -τα, as adv., Od. 4, 577; 10, 403, etc.:—Superl. παμπρώτιστα, Ar. Rh. 4, 1693.

Πάμπυος, ον, (πᾶς, πῦον) quite full of pus or matter, Hipp. 177.

Παμφάγος, ον, (πᾶς, φαγεῖν) all-devouring, Aleman 23, Eur. Med. 1187:—Arist. divides animals into ζωόφαγα, καρποφάγα, and παμφάγα, Pol. 1, 8, 5.

Παμφάγης, ἐς, (πᾶς, φάος) quite light, translucent, μέλι, Aesch. Pers. 612: of fire, bright-shining, Soph. Phil. 712: of the sun, Eur. Med. 1261; etc.

†Παμφάης, ον, ὁ, Pamphaëus, an Argive, who entertained the Dioscuri, Pind. N. 10, 92.—Others in Ael.; etc.

Παμφάνω, to shine or beam brightly, Hom., who freq. uses the Ep. π.τ. παμφάνων (q. v.) in same sign., of burnished metal, Il. 11, 30; 14, 11, etc.; of a star, λαμπρὸν παμφάνεισι, (as if 3 sing. from παμφάνειμι), Il. 5, 6; πρῶτον παμφάνων, of a star just rising, Hes. Op. 565. (Παμφάνω is no compd. of πᾶν and φαίνω, to appear entirely, which would be against

all analogy, but is a poet. form of φαίνω, strengthd. by redupl. like πατᾶλλον from πάλλω, παολλάζω from φλάω, παφάσσω from *φάω, -μ being inserted for euphony, as in sq.)

Παμφάλλω, redupl. form like πατᾶσσω, to look around, esp. in fear, rare Ion. word in Anacr. 124, and Hippon. 105, akin to παπτάλλω and παπτάνω.

Παμφάνων, gen. ὠντος, fem. παμφάνουσα, Ep. part. of παμφαίνω, as if from παμφάναω, of which however no other forms occur, bright, shining, beaming, freq. in Hom., esp. as epith. of fiery or metallic substances, Il. 2, 458; 18, 144, Od. 13, 29, etc.:—for the true deriv. v. sub παμφαίνω.

Παμφάρμακος, ον, (πᾶς, φάρμακον) skilled in all charms or drugs, epith. of Medea, Pind. P. 4, 415.

Παμφεγγής, ἐς, (πᾶς, φέγγος)=παμφάης, Soph. El. 105.

Παμφερέης, ἐς, (πᾶς, φέρω) all-bearing, all-including, Galen.

Παμφήμος, ον, all-speaking, Zonar.

Παμφήαρτος, ον, (πᾶς, φθείρω) all-destroying or ruining, μόρος, Aesch. Cho. 296.

Παμφερεσις, ἡ, (πᾶς, φθείρω) de-royer of all, Bacchyl. Fr. 36.

Παμφθογγος, ον, with or of all sounds.

Πάμφι, adv., = πύγην, from πᾶν, Hesych.

†Παμφίλη, ης, ἡ, Pamphile, fem. pr. n., Ath.; Diog. L.; etc.

†Παμφιλίδας, ον, ὁ, Pamphilidas, a naval commander of the Rhodians, Polyb. 21, 5, 5.

Παμφίλος, ον, also η, ον, beloved of all.

†Πάμφιλος, ον, ὁ, Pamphilus, an Athenian commander, Xen. Hell. 5, 1, 2.—2. a demagogue, banished for speculation, Ar. Plut. 174, Schol. adl.—3. a celebrated Athenian painter, Id. 385.—Many others of this name in Dem.; Ath.; etc.

Πάμφλεκτος, ον, (πᾶς, φλέγω) all burnt, blazing, βωμοί, Soph. Ant. 1006; so, π. πῦρ, Id. El. 1139, Axionic. Philaur. 1, 11.

Παμφόβερος, ον, very dreadful.

Παμφόροβος, η, ον, (πᾶς, φορβή) all feeding, Anth. P. 7, 698.

Πάμφορος, ον, (πᾶς, φέρω) all-bearing, all-productive, Lat. omnium ferax, χωρῇ, Hdt. 7, 8, 1; γαῖα, Aesch. Pers. 618; so in Plat., Xen., etc.: a friend is called παμφόροτατον κτήμα, by Xen. Mem. 2, 4, 7.—II. bearing all things with it, π. χερὰς, a mixed mass of rubbish, Pind. P. 6, 13.

Παμφύδην, (πᾶς, φύγη) adv., in total rout, Opp. H. 2, 548.

†Παμφυλία, ας, ἡ, Pamphylia, a province of Asia Minor between Cilicia and Lycia, Strab. p. 667. Hence

†Παμφυλικός, ἡ, ὄν, and -λικός, η, ὄν, of Pamphylia, Pamphylian.

†Παμφυλίος, α, ον, Pamphylian, Strab. p. 664, sqq.

†Παμφυλῖς, ἰδος, ἡ, pecul. fem. to foreg., alia, Dion. P. 639.

†Πάμφυλοι, ον, οἱ, the Pamphylians, inhab. of Pamphylia, Hdt. 1, 28; Aesch. Supp. 552; etc.—2. a tribe of the Sicyonians, Hdt. 5, 68.

†Πάμφυλος, ον, ὁ, Pamphylus, son of Aegimius, king of the Dorians around Pindus, one of the Heraclidae, Pind. P. 1, 121: after him were the Παμφύλιοι (2) named acc. to Hdt. l. c.

Πάμφυλος, ον, (πᾶς, φυλή, φύλεν

mingled tribes or races, Plat. Pol. 1. A: of all sorts, ἄνθρωποι Ar. Ar. 263.

Παμφόρην, adv., (πᾶς, φόρῳ) in *ter confusion*, v. l. for παμφόρην, pp.

Παμφόρτος, on, (πᾶς, φόρῳ) *mixed all sorts*, Opp. H. 1, 779, Longin.

Παμφώνος, on, (πᾶς, φωνή) with *all pens, many-toned*, epith. of flutes, ind. O. 7, 21, P. 12, 34, I. 5 (4), 35: so, π. ὑμέναιος, Id. P. 3, 30: generally, expressive, χεῖρες, Anth. Plan. 10: π. οἶνος, Philox. ar. Ath. 35 D. †Παμφῶς, ω, δ, *Pamphos*, an Athenian poet before Homer, writer of hymns, etc., Paus. 1, 28, 3; 7, 21, 9; c.

Παμφεκτός, on, (πᾶς, ψέγω) *much-mixed*, Manetho.

Παμφέκτος, ορος, δ, (πᾶς, ψέγω) *he that blames all*, Manetho.

Παμφήρε, (πᾶς, ψήφος) adv., with *the votes*, π. νικῶν, Anth. P. 11, 9.

Παμφύχης, on, (πᾶς, ψυχῇ) in *oph. El.* 841, π. ἀνάσσει, acc. to *chol.*—πᾶσιν ψυχῶν ἀνάσσει, cf. I. 11, 483 sq., Aesch. Co. 355.

Παμωχέω, and παμωχῶ, Dor. for *μουχέω*: from

Παμῶχος, on, Dor. for παμῶχος. *παν*, gen. παντός, neut. from πᾶς, v.

Πάν, gen. Πάνος, δ, *Pan*, a rural d of Arcadia, son of Mercury and daughter of Dryops: drawn with ant's feet, horns (these distinguish him from the Satyrs), and shaggy r, v. Müller Archæol. d. Kunst 18: called Pan, acc. to H. Hom. 18, *since he delighted all*. Hdt., 2, 145, *likes the worship of Pan* later than the Trojan war: indeed at Athens, to 6, 105, 106, it did not begin after the battle of Marathon, cf. *veia*. Later, the legends of Pan were much enlarged and varied, and proposed to contain mysterious symbols of nature.—The plur. Πάνες occurs Theocr. 4, 63, = Lat. *Fauni*, which word is merely another form Πάν.

Πάνβροτος, on, (πᾶς, ἄβρος) *quite very soft*, Luc. Rhæt. Praec. 11.

Πάνβυβλα, ας, ἡ, *perfect goodness*, eug. ap. Stob. p. 8.

Πάνβυβλος, on, also η, on, (πᾶς, ὅθος) *perfectly, absolutely good*, *stin*. Incert. 114, Ep. Plat. 354 E.

Πάνβυρῆος, on, never growing old, *hortal*.

Πάνβυρῆς, ἐς, (πᾶς, ἔγος) *all-hal-d*, Lat. *sacro-sanctus*, Dion. H. 6, Plut. Camill. 20.—II. *under an* c, Philonid. Cothurn. 1.

Πάνβυρῆα, ας, ἡ, *perfect purity*, *holi-* c, Eccl.: from

Πάνβυρῆς, α, on, (πᾶς, ἄγιος) *quite and holy*, LXX. [α]

Πάνβυρῆς, (sc. ἡμέρα) ἡ, a *holy-*

Πάνβυρῆστια, ας, ἡ, *thorough purifi-*

Πάνβυρῆς, on, *all-pure and chaste*.

Πάνβυρῆος, on, = Πανάγιος, Pseu-Phocyl. 190.

Πάνβυρῆτος, on, = sq., Anth. P. 6,

Πάνβυρῆς, ἐως, δ, (Πανάγιος) *one catches every thing*, Anth. P. 5,

Πάνβυρῆος, on, (πᾶς, ἄγιος) *quite or rude*, Opp. C. 2, 45.

Πάνβυρῆς, on, τό, a *fishing or hunt-* net (v. sq.), Opp. C. 1, 151, H. 3, —I. a large hen-coop in which fowls

are fattened, Ath. 22 D.—Strutly neut. from

Πάναγρος, on, (πᾶς, ἄγρα) *catching or grasping all, λῖνον* P., of a large fishing-net, Il. 5, 487, cf. Ath. 25 B.

Πάναγρυπτος, on, (πᾶς, ἀγρυπτος) *quite sleepless, wakeful*, μερίμνη, Mel. 112.

Πανάγυρις, Dor. for πανήγυρις, Pind.

Πανᾶεργης, ἐς, (πᾶς, ἄεργης) *unwrought, undigested*, δόρπον, Nic. Al. 66.

Πανᾶθεμιτος, on, = sq.

Πανᾶθεσιμος, on, (πᾶς, ἄθεσιμος) *quite lawless*, Opp. C. 2, 438; 3, 224: —the form Πανᾶθεσιμος, in Manetho, is doubted. [α]

Πανᾶθεσιμος, on, (πᾶς, ἀpriv., θέσ-σασθαι) *quite inexorable*, Hesychn. [α]

Πανᾶθῆναια, ων, τά, (sc. ἱερὰ) the *Panathenaea*, two festivals of the Athenians, τὰ μεγὰλα and τὰ μικρά, in honor of Minerva: the greater celebrated in the third year of each Olympiad, prob. on the 28th of Hecatombaeon; the latter annually, or acc. to others in the same month in each of the other three years. (On the day of their celebration, v. Clinton F. H. 2, 325, note, 332 sq.) Hecē

Πανᾶθῆναϊκός, ὁ, ὄν, *belonging to, spoken at the Panathenaea*: ὁ Π. (sc. λόγος), name of a speech of Isocr.: τὰ π., name of certain cups, Posidon. ap. Ath. 495 A.

Πανᾶθλιος, α, on, (πᾶς, ἄθλιος) *all wretched*, Trag., as Aesch. Cho. 695, Soph. O. C. 1110.

Πανᾶτληγής, εσσα, εν, (πᾶς, αἴ-γλη) *all-shining, radiant*, Anth. P. 9, 806.

Πανάθιος, η, on, (πᾶς, αἶθω) *all-blazing*, κόρυθος, Il. 14, 372. [α]

Πανάθιος, on, δ, *Panaetius*, a celebrated painter of Athens, Strab. p. 354.

Παναῖοι, ων, οἱ, the *Panaei*, a Thracian people, Thuc. 2, 101.

Παναίολος, on, (πᾶς, ἀλόλος) *epith. of ῥωστήρ, σῆκος*, Il. 4, 186; 13, 552, Hes. Sc. 139, either *all-variegated, sparkling*; or *quite light, easily moved*, v. sub ἀλόλος.—II. metaph. *manifold*, βῆματα, Aesch. Pers. 635.

Πανάιρος, on, δ, *Panaerus*, a Thes-*salian of Pharsalus*, Thuc. 4, 78.

Πανάιστος, on, *all-impious*.

Πανάισχος, ἐς, = sq., Arist. Eth. N. 1, 8, 16.

Πανάισχος, on, (πᾶς, αἰσχος) *wholly ugly, base, shameful*: irreg. superl. *παναῖσιςτος*, Mel. 115. Adv. -ρος, v. l. Polyb. 4, 58, 11.

Πανάιτιος, on, (πᾶς, αἰτία) the *cause of all*, Ζεύς, Aesch. Ag. 1486: —to whom *all the guilt belongs*, opp. to μεταίτιος, Aesch. Eum. 200.

†Παναίτιος, on, δ, *Panaetius*, masc. pr. n., Hdt. 8, 82; Andoc.; etc.; esp. a celebrated Stoic philosopher of Rhodes, Plut.; Strab.

†Παναίτολος, on, δ, *Panaetolus*, masc. pr. n., Polyb. 10, 49, 11.

Πανάκαρπός, ἐς, (πᾶς, ἄκαρπος) *all-barren*, Nic. Th. 612.

Πανάκεια, ας, ἡ, (πᾶς, ἰκέομαι) an *universal remedy, panacea*: —name of a healing herb, also *πανάκης*, Call. Apoll. 39.—II. personified as daughter of Aesculapius, †Πανάκεια, Ar. Plut. 702, 730. [ακ]

Πανάκεια, ων, τά, (sc. ἱερὰ) a festi-*val*, prob. celebrated in honor of Aesculapius: strictly neut. from

Πανάκεος, on, = Πανάκης, Nic. ? Πανάκες, τό, v. Πανάκης II.

Πανάκη, ης, ἡ, = Πανάκεια, Anth. Plan. 273. [ακ]

Πανάκηρατος, on, *all-unhappy*: *inva-* olable, Nonn.

Πανάκης, ἐς, (πᾶς, ἄκος) *all-heal-* ing, Πανάκης φάρμακον, Call. Ep. 49: so, Πανάκης alone.—II. τὸ π., a herb, Strab.

Πανάκτης, (sc. οἶνος), δ, wine *prepared with the herb Πανάκης*.

†Πανάκτα, τό, *Panacra*, a mountain range in Crete, branch of Ida, Call. Jov. 50.

Πανάκτηος, on, = Πανάκειος, *all healing*, Nic. Th. 626.

†Πανάκτων, on, τό, *Panactum*, a for-*tress of Attica on the borders of Boe-* otia, Thuc. 5, 42.

Πανᾶλᾶστωρ, ορος, δ, *strengthd.* for ἄλᾶστωρ, Anth. P. 9, 269.

Πανᾶλῆθης, ἐς, (πᾶς, ἀλῆθης) *quite true*, Plat. Rep. 553 B; π. *κακομαν-* τος, an evil prophet *all too true*, Aesch. Theb. 724. Adv. -θως, Id. Supp. 85.

Πανᾶλῆμων, on, gen. ονος, (πᾶς, ἄλῆμων) *roving all about*, Procl. Hymn. 2, 15.

Πανᾶλῆς, ἐς, (πᾶς, ἄλθω) *all-heal-* ing, Nic. Th. 939.

Πανᾶλῆγικος, on, *exactly like*, Nic. Th. 739; v. l. προγαλ-

Πανᾶλκῆς, ἐς, (πᾶς, ἀλκή) *all-row-* erful, Aesch. Theb. 166.

Πανᾶλουργῆς, ἐς, (πᾶς, ἀλουργῆς) *all-purple-dyed*, Xenophon. ap. Ath. 526 B.

Πανᾶλωτος, on, (πᾶς, ἀλίσκομαι, ἄλωτος) *all-catching, all-embracing*. γάγγαμον ἄτης, Aesch. Ag. 361. [α]

Πανᾶμειδῶτος, on, (πᾶς, ἀμειδῶτος) *all-unsmiling*, Opp. C. 3, 141.

Πανᾶμειλικτος, on, (πᾶς, ἀμειλι-*κος*) *all-implacable*, Opp. C. 3, 223.

Πανᾶμειλίχης, on, (πᾶς, ἀμειλίχης) *all-unkind*, = *foreg*, Opp. C. 2, 203.

Πανᾶμερος, on, Dor. for πανᾶμε-*ρος*, Soph.

Πανᾶμορος, on, (πᾶς, ἀμορος) *without all share in, τινός*, Anth. P. 14 125.—II. *all-luckless*.

Πανᾶμορος, on, (πᾶς, ἀμορος) *all blameless*, Simon. 139 (Schneidew 12, 19). [α]

Πανᾶνθρωπος, on, for πάντων ἄν-*θρώπων*, *belonging to, common to, con-* sisting of all men, Eccl.

Πανᾶνττος, on, (ἄνττω) *fully ac-* complishable. [α]

Πανάς, ἄκος, (δ?) the *plant Πάνα-* κες, the juice of which is *δοπανάς*

Πανάξιος, on, (πᾶς, ἄξιος) *all-wor-* thy, Opp. C. 3, 407.

Πανᾶοιδμος, on, *sung by all*, Anth. P. 1, 9, Plan. 71.

Πανᾶπῶλος, on, (πᾶς, ἀπαλός) *all tender or soft, delicate, νέος*, Od. 13, 223, [where, Πανᾶπῶλος, metri grat.]

Πανᾶπαστος, on, (πᾶς, ἀπαστος) *without tasting, ἔδωδς*, Nic. Al. 605.

Πανᾶπῆθης, ἐς, *all-incredible*, Par-*menid*. Fr. 42.

Πανᾶπείριτος, on, (πᾶς, ἀπείρι-*τος*) *all-unbounded, immense*, Opp. C. 2, 517.

Πανᾶπείρων, on, *gen. ονος*, = *foreg*, Orph. H. 58, 10.

Πανᾶπενθής, ἐς, (πᾶς, ἀπενθής) *wholly without grief*, Anth. Plan. 265, —*nisi legend. ταλαπενθής*.

Πανᾶπῆμος, on, (πᾶς, ἀπῆμων) *all harmless*, Hes. Op. 809; of Apollo, Anth. P. 9, 525, 17.

Πανᾶπῆρης, ἐς, (πᾶς, ἀπῆρης) *all unutilated*, Call. Cer. 125.

Πανᾶπῆσιος, on, *all-incredible*. [α]

Πανᾶπῆσιος, on, *all-unpunished*. [α]

Πανᾶπόκλητος, on, *all-astonished* Ep. Socr.

Πάναποτος, ον, (πᾶς, ἀποτός) all-hapless, Il. 24, 255, 493. [α]
Πάνακυστος, ον, all-unheard of.—
Π. act. all-ignorant. [α]

Πανάργυρος, ον, (πᾶς, ἄργυρος) all of silver, κρητήρ, Od. 9, 203; 24, 275.

Πανάρτιος, ον, (πᾶς, ἀρετή) all-virtue, quite virtuous, Luc. Philops. 6. [α]
Πανάρετος, ον, δ, Panaretus, an academic philosopher, Ath. 552 C.

Πανάριον, ον, τό, the Lat. panarium, in Greek strictly ἀρτοφόριον and ἄρτοφορῆς, Sext. Emp. p. 265.

Πανάριστος, ον, (πᾶς, ἄριστος) best of all, Hes. Op. 291, Anth. P. 11, 394.

Πανάρκετος, η, ον, all-effective, violent, νόσος, Aesch. Cho. 70,—a corrupt passage.

Πανάρκης, ἐς, (πᾶς, ἀρκέω) all-sufficing, ἥλιος π., the sun that shines on all alike, Call. Fr. 48, 1.

Παναρμόνιος, α, ον, (πᾶς, ἁρμονία) consisting of all modes, τό π., sc. ὄργανον, an instrument on which all modes can be played, Plat. Rep. 399 C, sq., Alex. Incert. 62.—2. harmonizing with all, all-harmonious, λόγοι, Id. Phaedr. 277 C.

Πανάρρητος, ον, all-unutterable.

Παναραχίος, ον, most ancient, primal.

Πανάρχος, ον, (πᾶς, ἄρχω) all-powerful, ruling all, Soph. O. C. 1293.

Πανάρχων, οντος, δ, ruler of all, Pilo.

Πανᾶσεβής, ἐς, all-impious.

Πανᾶσθενής, ἐς, all-impotent.

Πανᾶστία, ας, ἡ, a total want of provisions.

Πανᾶσκηθής, ἐς, all-unharmful, Hecych.

Πανᾶστερος, ον, all-starry.

Πανᾶτρεκής, ἐς, (πᾶς, ἀτρεκής) all-wast, infallible, Anth. P. 7, 594.

Πανᾶνγεια, ας, ἡ, the fount of light, whence the sun etc. are fed, Philo.

Πανᾶνγής, ἐς, (πᾶς, ἀνγῆ) all-bright, all-brilliant, Orph. H. 9, 3.

Πανᾶνπτος, ον, (πᾶς, ἄνπτος) all-sleepless, Opp. H. 2, 659. [α]

Πανᾶννής, ἐς, all-invisible.

Πανᾶνῆλις, ἱκος, δ, ἡ, (πᾶς, ἀνῆλις) all-away from the friends of one's youth, ἡμᾶρ ὀρφανικὸν παναφῆλικα παῖδα τίθισιν, Il. 22, 490.

Πανᾶνθιτος, ον, (πᾶς, ἀνθιτος) all-imperishable, Anth. P. 14, 14.

Πανᾶφραδής, ἐς, all-unadvised.

Πανᾶφκτος, ον, (πᾶς, ἀφκτος) all-inevitable, Anth. P. 9, 396. [α]

Πανᾶφυλλος, ον, (πᾶς, ἀφυλλος) all-leafless, H. H. m. Cer. 452.

Πανᾶχῆς, ἡ, (sc. γῆ) all Achaia, Ap. Rh. 1, 243.

Πανᾶχαιοί, ὧν, οἱ, all the Achaeans, Hom.

Πανᾶχραντος, ον, all-unstained.

Πανᾶωριος, ον, (πᾶς, ὥρος) all-untimely, πᾶς π., a boy doomed to an all-untimely death, Il. 24, 540, cf. Anth. P. 5, 264.

Πανᾶδελυρός, etc., better πανμυδ, etc.

†Πανδαία, ας, ἡ, Pandaea, a daughter of Hercules, Arr. Ind. 8, 7.

Πανᾶδᾶλος, ον, (πᾶς, δαῖδαλος) all-wrought, much-wrought, Pind. Fr. 45, 5.

Πανᾶδαισια, ας, ἡ, (πᾶς, δαῖς) a complete banquet, a banquet at which no one and nothing fails, Hdt. 5, 20, Plut. 2, 1102 A; cf. Oratt. ap. Harp. s. v.—Later also πανᾶδαισιον, τό.

Πανᾶκῆτης, ον, δ, (πᾶς, δᾶκνῳ) biting all, of Cato, Epigr. ep. Plut. Cat. Maj. 1.

Πανδάκρτος, ον, (πᾶς, δακρῶν) all in tears, all-tearful, δούρματα, Soph. Tr. 50.—II. all-bever, most miserable, γένος, Aesch. Theb. 654; βιοτή, Soph. Phil. 690; ἐφαμέρων ἔθνη, Eur. Or. 976.

Πανᾶλγτος, ον, Dor. for πανδῆλγτος. [α]

Πανᾶμᾶτήρ, ἥρος, δ, -τεῖρα, ἡ, Orph. H. 9, 26=sq.

Πανᾶμᾶτωρ, ορος, δ, (πᾶς, δαμῶν) the all-subduer, all-tamer, esp. epith. of sleep, Il. 24, 5, Od. 9, 373; π. χρόνος, Simon. 16; δαίμων, Soph. Phil. 1467.

Πανᾶμει, Dor. for πανδήμει, Soph.

†Πανᾶρεος, ον, δ, Pandareus, son of Merops of Miletus, Od. 19, 518, sq.

†Πανᾶρος, ον, δ, Pandarus, son of Lycaon, leader of the Lycians in the Trojan war, Il. 2, 827.

†Πανᾶταρία, ας, ἡ, Pandataria, an island on the coast of Italy near Formiae, Strab. p. 123.

Πανᾶειλος, ον, (πᾶς, δειλός) all-cowardly, all-miserable, Opp. C. 3, 230.

Πανᾶειμντος, ον, all-dreaded, ap. Stob.

Πανᾶεματι, as if from πάνδειμα, τό, with the fear of all, Pind. Fr. 197, si vera l., v. Bergk ad l.

Πανᾶεινος, ον, (πᾶς, δεινός) all-dreadful, Plat. Rep. 605 C: π. πρᾶγμα, a terrible thing, Dem. 1267, 17.—II. clever at all things, very clever, Plat. Polit. 290 B.

Πανᾶεκτήρ, ἥρος, δ, = sq.: fem. πανᾶεκτήρα, Hipp.

Πανᾶέκτης, ον, δ, (πᾶς, δέχομαι) all-receiving, all-containing: hence, οἱ Πανᾶέκται, name for an Universal Dictionary or Encyclopedia, Tiro ap. Gell. 13, 9; but later, the Pandects or General Code of Law drawn up by order of Justinian.

Πανᾶέκτωρ, ορος, δ, = foreg.

†Πανᾶελέτειος, ον, of or relating to Pandeletus (a pettifoggish Athenian rhetorician), γνῶμαι II., Ar. Nub. 924.

Πανᾶέλιος, ον, strengthd. for δεῖσιος, Synes.

Πανᾶερκῆτης, ον, δ, = sq., Eur. El. 1177.

Πανᾶερκής, ἐς, (πᾶς, δερκῶ) all-seeing, Anth. P. 9, 525, 17, Q. Sm. 2, 443.

Πανᾶεχής, ἐς, (πᾶς, δέχομαι) all-embracing, Plat. Tim. 51 A.

Πανᾶήλγτος, ον, (πᾶς, δηλέομαι) all-destroying, gluttonous, Hippion. 5.

Πανᾶήλος, ον, all-visible: visible to all.

Πανᾶήμει or -μί, adv. of πάνδημος, with the whole people, in a mass or body, Hdt. 6, 16, 63, etc.: πανᾶήμει πανομίλει, Aesch. Theb. 296: esp. of a whole people going out to war, π. βοηθεῖν, στρατεύειν, Thuc. 1, 126; 5, 33; ἐξέρχεσθαι, Lys. 195, 19. [-i: but -i in Anth. P. 5, 44.]

Πανᾶημία, ας, ἡ, the whole people, Plat. Legg. 829 A: πανᾶημία, as adv., = foreg., altogether, Aesch. Supp. 602: from

Πανᾶήμιος, ον, (πᾶς, δῆμος) of or belonging to all the people, public, general, π. πτωχός, one who begs of all people, a public beggar, Od. 18, 1; π. ἡμᾶρ, εἰορτή, a public day or festival, Nonn.; π. ἀγρῇ, a draught of all kinds of fish, Anth. P. 9, 383.

Πανᾶήμιος, ον, in prose the more usu. form of foreg., of or belonging to all the people, public, common, βούς, Soph. Aj. 175, ἰών, Eur. Alc. 1026; σῆγαί, Id. Bacch. 227: π. πόλις, στρατός, the whole body of the army, Soph. Ant. 7, Aj. 844; π. χάρις, general favour, Arist. Rhet. 3,

3, 3.—II. π. Ἔρως, common, sensual love, as opp. to the spiritual sort, Lat. Venus vulgavaga, Plat. Symp. 180 E, sq., Xen. Symp. 8, 9; so, π. μουσική, vulgar music, A. Ath. 632 B.

Πανᾶία, ον (sc. ἱερὰ, τὰ, a festival of Jupiter in Athens, Dem. 517, 10.

†Πανᾶία, ης, ἡ, Pandia, daughter of Jupiter and Selena, H. Hom. 32, 15.

Πανᾶίκος, ον, (πᾶς, δίκη) all righteous, Aesch. Theb. 171, Soph. Tr. 294. Adv. -ως, most justly, Id. Theb. 670, Cho. 241; duly, Soph. Tr. 611.

†Πανᾶιονίδης, ον, δ, son of Pandion, i. e. Aegeus, Dion. P. 1024.

Πανᾶιονίς, ἰδός, ἡ, fem. patronym., daughter of Pandion, i. e. the swallow, Hes. Op. 566.—II. one of the Attic tribes, †Pandionist, Aeschin. 50, 43.

Πανᾶιος, ον, all divine

†Πανᾶιον, ονος, δ, Pandion, son of Erichthonius, father of Erechtheus and Procné, king of Athens, Thuc. 2, 29, etc.—2. a later, son of Cecrops II., being banished from Athens, reigned in Megara, Eur. Med. 665.—3. a companion of Teucer, Il. 12, 372.—Others in Apollod., etc.

Πανᾶοκεία, ας, ἡ, the trade or life of an inn-keeper, Plat. Legg. 918 D, and

Πανᾶοκείον, ον, τό, a house for the reception of strangers, an inn, Ar. Ran. 550, Aeschin., etc.: also, πανᾶοκείον, cf. Lob. Phryn. 307: from

Πανᾶοκεύς, ἑως, δ, = πάνδοκος, usu. a host, Plat. Legg. 918 B: metaph., πάσης κακίας π., Id. Rep. 581 A; π. Αἰδώς, Lyc. 655.

Πανᾶοκενσις, ἡ, = πανδοκία, Plat. Legg. 842 D.

Πανᾶοκεντής, οὔ, δ, a host, inn-keeper; and

Πανᾶοκεντρια, ας, ἡ, a hostess, A. Vesp. 35, Ran. 114: from

Πανᾶοκεῖω, (πάνδοκος) to receive all, take charge of all, esp. to receive and entertain as a host, Hdt. 4, 95, Plat. Legg. 918 E:—pass. to be furnished with inns, Dion. H. 4, 53.

Πανᾶοκέω, δ, = foreg.; metaph., π. ὄλγῳ, Aesch. Theb. 18.

Πανᾶοκία, πανᾶοκίον, v. l. for πανδοκία, -εἶον.

Πανᾶοκίσσα, ἡ, = πανδοκεύτρια.

Πανᾶοκος, ον, or parox. πανᾶόκος, (πᾶς, δέχομαι) all-receiving, of Charon's boat, Aesch. Theb. 860, ubi v. Blomf.: common to all, of the sacrifices placed at Elis and Delphi, Pind. O. 3, 30, P. 8, 88:—esp. hospitable, ξενία, Id. O. 4, 25; δόμοι π. ξένων, Aesch. Cho. 662; π. ξενόστας, Soph. Fr. 258. (The forms with χ, πάνδοκος, πανδοχεῖω, πανδοχεύς, etc. were not considered pure Att., Lob. Phryn. 307, Thom. M. 676.)

†Πανᾶοκος, ον, δ, Pandocus, a Trojan, Il. 11, 490.

Πανᾶόξια, ας, ἡ, absolute fame, perfect glory, Pind. N. 1, 14: from

Πανᾶόξος, ον, (πᾶς, δόξα) all-famous.

†Πανᾶόσια, ας, ἡ, Pandosia, a city of Cassopia, Dem. 84, 22, Strab. 1, 324.—2. a city of Brutium, Strab. 1, 256.

Πανᾶόσιλος, ον, (πᾶς, δοῦλος) all-slave, Anth. P. 5, 22.

Πανᾶούρα, ἡ, and πανδουρίς, ἰδοῦ ἡ, a musical instrument with strings, Poll. 4, 60, cf. Ath. 183 F: also written φάνδουρα: it has been compared to the pandura or pandora of the Italians, and the four-stringed mandore of the French. Hence

Πανᾶουρίζω, to play the πανᾶούριον.

Πανδουρίς, ἰδος, ἡ, v. πανδουρα.
Πανδουριστής, οὐ, ὁ, (πανδουρίζω)
one who plays the πανδουρα, Euphor.
31.
Πάνδορος, ὁ, = πανδουριστής, Hesych.
Πανδοχεῖον, πανδοχεύς, = πανδοκ-,
Polyb.; cf. πανδοκος.
Πανδοχεύω, = πανδοκεύω.
Πανδοχίς, ἰδος, ἡ, pecul. fem. of
π. 31.
Πάνδοχος or πανδόχος, = the more
Att. πάνδοκος, Lob. Phryn. 307.
†Πανδρόσιον, οὐ, τό, the temple of
Pandrosus in Athens, Apollod. 3, 14,
1: from
†Πάνδροςος, οὐ, ἡ, Pandrosos,
daughter of Cecrops and Agrauius,
Paus. 1, 2, 6.
Πανδύνμιος, οὐ, (πᾶς, δύναμαι)
all-powerful. [v]
Πανδύριος, οὐ, poet. for πανδύριος,
all-lamentable, αὐδή, Aesch. Pers.
40; all-plaintive, ὑπόδων, Soph. El.
107.
Πανδυσία, ας, ἡ, the total setting of
star, etc., Leon. Tar. 90.
Πανδώρα, ας, ἡ, giver of all, epith.
of Earth, Ar. Av. 971.—II. pass. as
em. prop. n., Pandora, i. e. the All-
dowed, a beautiful female, made by
Vulcan, who received presents from all
the gods in order to win the heart of
Epimetheus, Hes. Op. 81, cf. Th. 571,
4. From
Πάνδωρος, οὐ, (πᾶς, δῶρον) giver
of all, epith. of Earth, Ep. Hom. 7,
pp. C. 1, 12.
Πανδωτέρα, ας, ἡ, giver of all, v. 1.
Orph. H. 9, 25.
Πανδότηρ, ἡρος, πανδότης, παν-
δότηρ, ὁ, giver of all.
Πανέθει, adv. with the whole na-
tion, Strab. p. 213.
Πάνεια or Πάνεια, οὐ, τά, (Πάνε)
c. ἱερά) the feast of Pan, the Roman
supercalidia.—II. sub. δέματα, panic
fear, any sudden fright without vi-
cible cause being ascribed to Pan,
ho acc. to Hdt. assisted the Athe-
nians at Marathon by striking such a
error into the Persians: cf. Eur.
hes. 36.
Πανειδίωτος, οὐ, (πᾶς, εἶδω) fur-
shed with all sorts of food, Q. Sm. 1,
1.
Πανείδεος, οὐ, = sq., dub.
Πανείδης, ἐς, (πᾶς, εἶδος) of all
apes or kinds, Arithm. Vett.
Πανεικέλιος, οὐ, = sq., Manetho.
Πανείκελος, οὐ, (πᾶς, εἰκελος) like
all points, Opp. C. 1, 433, Anth. P.
1, 156.
†Πανείος, α, οὐ, of or relating to
Pan; † Πανείον, the temple of Pan,
rab. p. 795: v. Πανεύα.
Πανεύθερος, οὐ, (πᾶς, ἐλευθερος)
tirely free, Anth. Plan. 338.
Πανέλλαρος, οὐ, οἱ, (πᾶς, Ἑλλήν)
the Hellenes, Il. 2, 530, Hes. Op.
6:—on the Panhellenic assembly,
Böckh Inscr. 1, p. 789. The sing.
Ἰανέλλην in an Inscr. in Walpole's
ravel 2, p. 508. Hence
Πανέλληνια, ων, τά, (sc. ἱερά), a
tival celebrated in Attica and other
ellenic states, Inscr.
Πανέλληνιον, οὐ, τό, the whole body
Hellenes; their place of meeting and
anon temple, Wachsmuth Gr. An-
q. 1, p. 60.
Πανέλληνιος Ζεύς, the chief God
the united Greeks, Paus.
Πανέλοι, ὁ, Dor. and Aeol. for
πῆλον, Alcae. 53.
Πανέλειος, ὁ, among the Boeotians,
ne of the month Μεταγεινιών, or
long the Corinthians of Βοηδρομι

ών, Philipp. ap. Dem. 280, 14: —in
Call. Ep. 48, Πάνημος.
Πανέντιμος, οὐ, in full honour or
rights.
Πανέξαλλος, οὐ, quite different.
Πανέχοχος, οὐ, far above all, Orph.
Arg. 80.
Πανεπάρκιος, οὐ, all-sufficient.
Πανεπήρατος, οὐ, all- lovely, Anth.
P. append. 237.
Πανεπήτριμος, οὐ, of very close
texture, Opp. C. 3, 172.
Πανεπιθύμιος, οὐ, all-covetous.
Πανεπικλοπος, οὐ, all-treacherous,
Opp. H. 2, 28.
Πανεπίσκοπος, οὐ, all-surveying,
Anth. P. 7, 245, Manetho.
Πανεπιστήμιον, οὐ, gen. onos, all-
knowing.
Πανεπίφρων, οὐ, gen. onos, (πᾶς,
ἐπιφρων) all-remarking, crafty: τὰ
πανεπιφρόνα, great cunning, Opp. C.
1, 328.
Πανεπόπτης, οὐ, ὁ, all-observing,
LXX.
Πανεπόρφνιος, (πᾶς, ἐπὶ, ὄρφνη)
all night long, Leon. Tar. 1.
Πανεπόρμιος, οὐ, all-surveying, Nonn.
Πανεργέτης, οὐ, ὁ, (πᾶς, ἐργάτης)
all-effecting, Aesch. Ag. 1486.
Πανέρημος, οὐ, (πᾶς, ἐρημος) all-
desolate, Strab. p. 805, Luc. D. Mort.
27, 2.
Πανέσπερος, οὐ, (πᾶς, ἑσπερος)
lasting the whole evening, Anth. P. 7,
194.
Πανέστιος, οὐ, (πᾶς, ἐστία) with
all the house, Plut. Solon 24.
Πανέσχατος, οὐ, (πᾶς, ἐσχατος)
last of all, Ap. Rh. 4, 308.
Πανέτης, ἐς, (πᾶς, ἔτος) lasting the
whole year: neut. πάνετε, as adv.,
the whole year long, Pind. P. 1, 38.
Πανέτημιος, οὐ, (πᾶς, ἐτήμιος)
all-true, Orph. Arg. 538.
Πανέτισιος, οὐ, (πᾶς, ἐτίσιος) all-
ineffectual, Orph. Arg. 1226.
Πανευδαίμων, οὐ, (πᾶς, εὐδαίμων)
quite happy, Plut. 2, 1063 B, Luc.
Contempl. 14.
Πανεύδης, οὐ, all-serene.
Πανεύφοδος, οὐ, (πᾶς, εὐέφοδος)
allowing an easy access, Polyb. 4,
56, 6.
Πανεύκηλος, οὐ, (πᾶς, εὐκήλος)
all-silent, Ar. Rh. 3, 1196.
Πανευπρετής, ἐς, all-becoming.
Πανευτελής, ἐς, very cheap, vile.
Πανεύτονος, οὐ, (πᾶς, εὐτονος)
much strained, very active, Anth. P. 7,
425.
Πανεύφημος, οὐ, all-praiseworthy,
Eccl.
Πανεύφρων, οὐ, all night long,
strange word in Cratin. Inscr. 114.
Πανεύω, (Πάν) to play the part of
Pan: but transit., π. γυναῖκα, to have
intercourse with a female, Heraclit.
Πανέφθος, οὐ, (πᾶς, ἐψω) quite
boiled: of metals, quite purified, quite
cleansed from dross, κασσίτερος, Hes.
C. 208. [α]
Πανεχθής, ἐς, (πᾶς, ἐχθος) all-hos-
tile: all-hateful, Orph. H. 60, 11: su-
perl. πανεχθιστος, Lyc. 1057.
Πανηγειών, ὄνος, ὁ, (πᾶς, ἡγεμών)
ruler of all, Philo. and Clem. Al.
†Πανήγορος, οὐ, ὁ, Panegorus, a
Macedonian, Arr. An. 1, 12, 7.
Πανηγυριαρχέω, ὁ, to be president
of a πανήγυρις, Böckh Inscr. 2, p.
157.
Πανηγυριάρχης, οὐ, ὁ, (πανήγυρις,
ἄρχα) the president of a πανήγυρις,
Plut. 2, 679 B.
Πανηγυρίζω, (πανήγυρις) to cele-
brate or attend a public festival, παν-
γύρις π., to keep holy-days, Hdt. 2, 59;

π. ἐς πόλιν, to go to a city to attend a
festival, Hdt. 2, 59; generally, to en-
joy one's self, Ael. V. H. 13, 1. — II
later, to make a set speech in a public
assembly, esp. a panegyric, Isocr. 85 A.
hence c. acc., to praise highly, pane-
gyrize.
Πανηγυρικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to,
fit for a public festival or assembly,
ὄχλοι, Isocr. 288 B: solemn, festive,
adorned, ὁ, π., (sc. λόγος), a festival
oration, such as those pronounced at
the Olympic games, a panegyric, eu-
logy, Id. 84 B, etc.—hence flattering,
false, π. λήροι, Wyttien. Plut. 2, 6
A. Adv. -κῶς, pompously, Plut. 2, 79
B, etc.; compar. -κώτερον, Polyb. 5,
34, 3: from
Πανήγυρις, Dor. πανήγ-, εως, ἡ,
(πᾶς, ἄγυρις, ἀγορά) an assembly of
a whole nation, etc., esp. for a public
festival such as the Olympic games,
a high festival, a solemn assembly on
such festival, Archil. 68, Hdt. 1, 31,
Pind. O. 9, 145, etc.; cf. Herm. Poi-
Ant. 10, sq., and Πανιώνια, etc.:
Hdt. has πανηγύρις πανηγυρίζειν,
ἀνάγειν and ποιεῖσθαι, to hold such
festivals, keep holy-days, 2, 58, 59; 6,
111; συναγεῖν, Isocr. 41, 1:—metaph.,
π. ὀφθαλμῶν, Ael. V. H. 3, 1.
Πανηγυρισμός, οὐ, ὁ, (πανηγυρίζω)
the celebration of a πανήγυρις, Dion.
H. 7, 71, Plut., etc.: display, ostenta-
tion, Plut. 2, 791 B.
Πανηγυριστής, οὐ, ὁ, (πανηγυρίζω)
one who attends a πανήγυρις, Luc.
Herod. 2, etc.
Πανήκοος, οὐ, hearing all, more
usu. παντήκοος.
Πανήλιος, οὐ, all-sunny, sun-bright.
Πανήμιδόν, adv., late poet. form
for sq., v. 1. Opp. H. 3, 360.
Πανήμαρ, (πᾶς, ἡμαρ) adv., all day,
the livelong day, Od. 13, 31. Hence
Πανημέμιος, α, οὐ, late poet. form
for πανημέριος, Opp. H. 1, 696.
Πανημερεύω, to spend the whole day
in a thing, keep it up all day long, θιά
σου, Eur. Rhes. 361: from
Πανημέριος, α, οὐ, (πᾶς, ἡμέρα) all-
day long, used with verbs, οἱ δὲ π.
μολπῇ θεοὶν ἱλάσκοντο, Il. 1, 472, cf.
Hes. Sc. 396; νῆες πανημερίαι, a ship
which sails all day, Od. 4, 356, cf.
παννύχτος: neut. πανημέριον, as
adv. = πανήμαρ, Il. 11, 279: π. χρό-
νος, the livelong day, Eur. Hipp.
369.
Πανήμερος, οὐ, (πᾶς, ἡμέρα) every
day, Aesch. Pr. 1024.—II. = foreg.;
neut. πανημερόν (oxyt.). Tr. add., H. t.
7, 183.—III. in Soph. Tr. 660, π. μο
λεῖν = πάντως τῇδε τῇ ἡμέρᾳ μ., acc.
to Herm.; al. πανήμερος.
Πανήμερος, οὐ, (πᾶς, ἡμέρος) quite
tame, soft, gentle, mild.
Πανήπορος, οὐ, for πανάπορος.
quite in want, Hesch.
Πανήρης, ἐς, convenient for, agreea-
ble to all, like θυμήρης.
†Πανθαλῖς, ἰδος, ἡ, Panthalis, a
handmaid of Helen, Paus. 10, 25, 4.
Πανθαράσης, ἐς, exceeding bold, Ma-
netho.
Πανθαύμαστος, οὐ, all-wonderful,
Suid.
†Πανθθαία, ας, ἡ, Panthēa, wife of
Abradates, Xen. Cyr. 6, 1, 45, sqq.—
2. wife of the emperor Marcus Anto-
ninus, Hdn.
Πάνθειον, οὐ, τό (sc. ἱερόν), a tem-
ple or place consecrated to all gods, also
Πάνθειον, Arist. ap. Schol. Ar. P. ut
586: from
Πάνθειος, οὐ, (πᾶς, θεός) of all
common to all gods, τέλειος, Orph. H.
34, 7

παντῆλγής, ἐς, (πᾶς, θέλω) charming all, Nonn.

πανθελκτήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, (πᾶς, σὺν) a charmer of all: hence fem. πανθέλκτειρα, Simon. 51.

πανθεός, ὁ, and πανθεά, ἡ, epith. applied by the Romans to deified personages, Lat. *Divus*, *Diva*.

πανθέψης, οὐ, ὁ, (πᾶς, ἐψω) a vessel for cooking, digester, Lat. *sartago*, *cacabus*, like αὐθέψης.

πανθήλης, ἐς, (πᾶς, θάλλω) ὅλη π., a wood sprouting, flourishing with all manner of trees, Anth. P. 9, 282.

πάνθηρ, ἦρος, ὁ, a panther, Lat. *panthera*, Hdt. 4, 192, Xen. Cyn. II, 1, Arist. H. A. 6, 35, 3.

πανθήρα, ἡ, the whole booty, very late.

πανθηρίσκος, οὐ, ὁ, dim. from πάνθηρ.

πανθηρος, οὐ, (πᾶς, θηράω) catching all, Anth.

†πανθιαλαῖος, οὐ, ὁ, the Panthi-laci, a division of the Persians, Hdt. 7, 125.

†πανθίας, οὐ, ὁ, Panthias, of Chios, a statuary, Paus. 6, 3, 11.

†πανθοῖδας, ὁ, Panthoedas, masc. pr. n., Plut.; etc.

†πανθοῖδης, οὐ, ὁ, son of Panthoüs, i. e.—1. Polydamas, Il. 13, 756.—2. Eurphorbus, Il. 16, 808.

πανθοινεῖ, adv.=πανθοίνι.

πανθοινέω, ὦ, to give a high, stately feast.

πανθοίνι, also -νεῖ, adv., at a high festival. [Ἰ]

πανθοῖνις, ἀς, ἡ, a high festival, Ael. N. A. 2, 57: (πανθοῖνη is f. l., v. Lob. Phryn. 499).

πανθοῖνος, οὐ, (πᾶς, θοῖνῃ) feasting high or splendidly, with *δαῖς*, etc. =πανθοινία, Babrius, Opp. H. 2, 221.

†πάνθοος, οὐ, contd. Πάνθους, οὐ, ὁ, Panthoüs or Panthus, a priest of Apollo at Delphi, conveyed by Antenor to Troy, and priest of Apollo there, Il. 17, 9 sqq., Luc. Gall. 17.

Πάνθρος, οὐ, contr. -θρους, οὐν, brawling on all occasions.

Πανθυμῶν, adv., in high wrath, Od. 18, 33; formed like ὁμοθυμαδόν.

Πάνθυτος, οὐ, (πᾶς, θύω) celebrated with all kinds of sacrifices: generally, all-hallowed, θέσμια, Soph. Aj. 712.

Πανία, ἀς, ἡ=πλησμονή, and πανία, τᾶ=πλήμοια, dialectic forms, Dinoloch, ap. Att. III C.

Πανιάς, ἄδος, peculi. poet. fem. of Πανικός.

Πάνιερος, οὐ, all-holy, Philo. Adv. ρος.

Πανικός, ὁ, ὅν, in Aesch. Fr. 92, also Πάνιος, α, οὐ, (Πάν) belonging, sacred to Pan: esp. τὸ Πανικόν, with or without δέϊμα, *Panic fear*, cf. Παρεία II, Polyb. 5, 96, 3.

Πανιλάων, adv., in whole troops.

Πανιλύαρον, (πᾶς, λυαός) all-gracious, Opp. H. 2, 40. [Ἰ]

Πανιλάρος, οὐ, (πᾶς, ἱλαρός) all-cheerful, Nonn.

Πάνιμερος, οὐ, (πᾶς, ἡμερος) all-lively, Anth. P. 2, 169; cf. πανήμερος. [Ἰ]

Πάνιον, οὐ, τὸ, (Πάν) (sc. ἱερὸν) the festival of Pan, like Πανεία. [Ἰ]

Πάνιον, οὐ, τὸ, Dor. for πηνίον, Lucan. T. 8. [Ἰ]

Πάνις, ὁ, τὸ, =πλήσιον, v. πά-νις.

Πάνιος, α, οὐ, =Πανικός. [Ἰ]

Πανίδουαι, Dor. for πνιζομαι Theoc.

Πανίσκος, οὐ, ὁ, dim. from Πάν. Sic N. D. 3, 17.

Πάνισμος, οὐ, ὁ, *Panic fear*, dub. in Plut.

†Πανίσκος, οὐ, ὁ, the Panisus, a river of Thessaly, flowing into the Peneus, Ap. Rh. 3, 1085.

Πανίσχυρος, οὐ, very strong or firm.

†Πανίτης, οὐ, ὁ, Panítez, masc. pr. n., Hdt. 6, 52.

Πανίχην, οὐ, τὸ, the whole trav-
usu. in plur., Opp. C. I, 454.

Πανίωνες, οὐ, ὁ, the whole body of Ionians. [Ἰ] Hence

Πανίωνιον, οὐ, τὸ, the body or community of Ionians: esp. their place of meeting at Mycale, and the common temple there built, Hdt. 1, 141, etc., cf. Πανελλήνιον.—Π. τὰ Πανιώνια (sc. ἱερὰ), the festival of the united Ionians, Hdt. 1, 148, cf. Herm. Pol. Ant. § 77, 18.

†Πανιώνιος, οὐ, ὁ, Panionius, a citizen of Chios, Hdt. 8, 103.

Πάνλευκος, οὐ, all white, more usu. πάνλευκος, Nonn.

Πανλώβητος, οὐ, (πᾶς, λωβάομαι) grievously disfigured, *heinous*, Luc. Tox. 24.

Παννέφελος, οὐ, (πᾶς, νεφέλη) all-cloudy, Orph. H. 18, 4.

†Παννόνιος, οὐ, ὁ, the Pannonians, a people dwelling north of Illyricum, Strab. p. 313, sqq.

Παννύχ, v. πάννυχος.

Παννύχιω, (παννύχῃ) to celebrate a night-festival, τῇ θεᾷ, Ar. Ran. 445, cf. Timae. ap. Ath. 250 A.—II. generally, to watch or do any thing the livelong night, Ar. Fr. 116; ὁλοῦς συνεχεῖς π., it lasts all night long, Pind. I. 4, 110 (3, 83): c. acc., π. τὴν νύκτα, to spend the livelong night, Ar. Nub. 1069.

Παννύχικός, ὁ, ὅν, belonging to a παννύχῃ, Anth. P. append. 68.

Παννύχιος, ὁ, οὐ, Att. also ὁς, οὐ, (πᾶς, νύξ) all night long, used with verbs, εἴδεν π., Il. 2, 2; π. νύχλ' ἐφαστήκη, Il. 23, 105; π. δ' ἄρ' ἔλεκετο σύν αἰδοῖν παράκοιτι, Hes. Sc. 46; ἀνεμοί π., winds which blow all night long, Il. 23, 217; νύξ π., Od. 2, 434; π. χοροί, Soph. Ant. 153; Eur., etc.:—neut. as adv., Il. 2, 24.—Opp. to πανήμερος. Cf. πάννυχος. [Ἰ] Hence

Παννύχῃς, ἰδος, ἡ, a night-festival, Lat. *pervigilium*, παννυχίδα στήσεν, Hdt. 4, 76; παννυχίδες θαῦ, Eur. Hel. 1365; π. ποιείν, θεσάσθαι, Plat. Rep. 328 A:—in Eccl., a vigil.—II. a watching, keeping awake all night, Soph. El. 92.

†Παννύχῃς, ἰδος, ἡ, Pannuchis, fem. pr. n., Luc.

Παννύχισμα, ατος, τὸ, =sq. [Ἰ]

Παννύχισμος, οὐ, ὁ, the keeping a night-festival.

Παννύχιστής, οὐ, ὁ, one who keeps a night-festival.

Παννύχος, οὐ, =παννύχιος, Il. 10, 159, Aesch. Pers. 382, Soph. Ant. 1152, Eur. Al. 451:—as adv., in neut. pl., παννύχα, the livelong night, Soph. Aj. 930: also in Hdt. 2, 130.

Πάνηνος, οὐ, should be written πᾶνενος, q. v.

Πάνονυτος, οὐ, most lamentable, Mel. 109.—II. act. lamenting sorely; v. πανδ-.

Πάνοιχος, v. gen. υος, (πᾶς, διζέω) all-unhappy, Aesch. Cho. 49.

Πανοικίε, -κεσία, -κησία, and πάνοικι, v. sq. [Ἰ]

Πανοικία, Ion. -κίη, adv., (πᾶς, οἶκος) strictly dat. from a supposed nom., πανοικία, with all the house, household and all, Hdt. 7, 39; 8, 106, Philom. p. 373: (the nom. πανοικία

only in Philo):—we also find πανοικησία, Thuc. 2, 16; 3, 57; and πανοικεσία, Dion. H. 7, 18,—likewise without nom.; whilst the real πανοικεί, -κί, (found in Plat. Eryx. 392 C) are rejected by the strict Atticists, Lob. Phryn. 516 sq.: cf. παντοκρατὴ, παντοδύ.

Πανόικιος, οὐ, (πᾶς, οἶκος) with all one's house, Diod. 5, 20, Strab.

Πανόικος, οὐ, =foreg., dub.

Πανοίμοι, oh utter woe! Aesch. Cho. 875.

Πανόλβιος, οὐ, (πᾶς, ὀλβιος) truly happy, H. Hom. 6, 54, Theogn. 441 irreg. superl. πανόλβιος, Or. Sib.

Πανόλβος, οὐ, =foreg., Aesch. Supp. 582.

Πανόλεθριος, οὐ, and πανόλεθρος, οὐ, worse forms for πανόλ-, Lob. Phryn. 705.

Πανομίλει, adv., in whole troops, cf. sub πανόμει.

Πανόμματος, οὐ, (πᾶς, ὄμμα) all eyed, Anth. P. 1, 117.

Πανόμοιος, οὐ, Ep. -μοῖος, (πᾶς, ὁμοιος) just like, Anth. P. 7, 599 Adv. -ως, Hipp. 21.

Πανομοφάς, οὐ, ὁ, (πᾶς, ὁμῆ) a sender of ominous voices, or, generally of divination, epith. of Jupiter, Il. 8, 250, Simon.

Πανομφής, ἐς, =foreg., Poet. ap. Euseb. Praep. 5, 8.

†Πανοπεῖς, ἐαν, ὁ, the Panopians, inhab. of Panopeus, Strab.; hence η Πανοπεῶν πόλις=Πανοπεύς, Hdt. 8, 35.

†Πανοπεύς, ὥς, Ep. ἦρος, ὁ, Panopeus, a city of Phocis on the borders of Boeotia, on the Cephissus, Il. 17, 307; Od. 11, 581.—II. son of Phocus, one of the Calydonian hunters, Il. 23, 665.

†Πανόπη, ἡς, ἡ, Panope, daughter of Nereus and Doris, Il. 18, 45; Hes. Th. 250.—Others in Apollod.; etc.

†Πανοπηῖδος, οὐ, ὁ, son of Panopeus, i. e. Erpeus, Anth. append. 88.

†Πανοπίης, ἰδος, ἡ, daughter of Panopeus, Aetyl., Hes. Fr. 51.

†Πανοπίς, ἰδος, ἡ, the territory of Panopeus, Hes. Fr. 5.

Πάνοπλια, ἀς, ἡ, (πάνοπλιος) the full armour of an ὀπλίτης, i. e. shield, helmet, breastplate, greaves, sword, and lance, a full suit of armour, Ar. Av. 434, Thuc. 3, 114, Isocr. 352 D, πανοπλίη, Att. -ία, in full armour, cap-a-pie, Hdt. 1, 60, Plat. Legg. 706 B.—II. a troop of men-at-arms, dub. [On the supposed τ in Tyrtae. 2, 38, v. Francke Callin. p. 188.] Hence

Πανοπλίτης, οὐ, ὁ, a man in full armour, Tyrtae. 2, 38; v. foreg. II.

Πάνοπλος, οὐ, (πᾶς, ὄπλιον) in full armour, 'with all his harness on', Aesch. Theb. 59; π. ὄχλος, Eur. Phoen. 149.

[Ἰ]

Πανοπλότατος, η, οὐ, (πᾶς, ὀπλό-
τατος) the very youngest, Ap. Rh. 3, 244.

†Πανόπολις, ἡ=Πανῶν πόλις, Πανόπητος, οὐ, ὁ, (πᾶς, ὄπλιον) the all-seeing, of the sun, Aesch. Pr. 91; of Jupiter, Id. Eum. 1045; of the herdsman Argus, Id. Supp. 304,—who is called simply ὁ Πανόπητις in Eur. Phoen. 1115, Ar. Eccl. 80.

Πανοπτος, οὐ, (πᾶς, ὄφρα) seen of all, fully visible. [Ἰ]

Πανόπτρια, ἀς, ἡ, fem. of πανόπτης, late.

Πανόροπος, οὐ, (ὄρω) =πάνοπτος Πανορμει and -μει, adv., (ὀρμή) with all one's force.

Πανόρομος, οὐ, (πᾶς, ὄρομος) always fit for landing in, ἡμενέες, Od. 13, 195.

ἰάνομος, *ον, ὁ*, *Panormus*, a city and port of Sicily, founded by the Phoenicians, Thuc. 6, 2.—2. a city of Epirus, serving as port to Oricum, Strab. p. 316.—3. a harbour of Achaia, opposite Naupactus, Thuc. 2, 86.—4. a harbour on the Ionian coast of Asia Minor, port of Ephesus, Hdt. 1, 57; Strab. p. 639.

ἰάνος, *ὁ*, *ἄρτος*, bread, among the Messapians: cf. Lat. *panis*, and v. Ath. 111 C.

ἰάνος, *ὁ*, Aeol. for φάνος, like *πᾶν* for φάνην, etc., a torch or beacon, Aesch. Ag. 280, Eur. Ion 195: also *lantern*, A. B.

ἰάνσμιος, *ο*, *μνος*, *ον, ὁ*, (*πᾶς, σμή*) all-scent: name of a flower, Nic. ap. Ath. 684 C.

ἰάνος ὄρος, τό, a mountain near Paros, with a grotto of Pan, Paus.

ἰάνοσπρία, *ας, ἡ*, a mixture of all sorts of pulse; cf. *πανσπερμία*.

ἰάνουργεῖα, *ατος, τό*, a knavish trick, subtle dealing, LXX: from *ἰανουργεῖομαι*, dep. mid., = sq., LXX.

ἰανουργέω, *ῶ, f. ἵσσω*, to be *πανουργος*, to play the knave or villain, Eur. Med. 583, Ar. Ach. 658, etc.; *στα π.* to do a holy deed in an unholily way, Soph. Ant. 74; *πανουργίας π.* ἐπὶ τῇ, Dem. 943, 1. Hence

ἰανούργημα, *ατος, τό*, = *πανούργημα*, Soph. El. 1387.

ἰανουργία, *ας, ἡ*, (*πανούργος*) unscrupulous conduct, knavery, villainy, Aesch. Theb. 590, Soph. Phil. 915; and in plur., knavish tricks, Id. Ant. 90, Ar. Eq. 684, etc.

ἰανουργικός, *ἡ, ὄν*, knavish. Adv. *ῶς*.

ἰανουργιπαρχίδας, *ον, ὁ*, a captain of rascals; or perh., knave-Hipparchides, Ar. Ach. 603.

ἰανουργος, *ον, (πᾶς, *ἔργω)* strict-ready to do any thing, hence, almost always in bad sense (v. Arist. Eth. 6, 12, 9), knavish, roguish, villainous, eachorous, first in Att., as Aesch. Io. 383, Eur. Alc. 766, etc., and eq. in Ar.: like *δεινός*, shrewd, Poeb. 31, 20, 3:—as subst. ὁ ἢ π., a knave, rogue, villain, deceiver, Eur. Ipp. 1400; so, τὰ π., the knavish, Soph. Phil. 448; τὸ π.=*πανουργία*, L. El. 1507. Adv. *γῶς*, Ar. Eq. 317, lat., etc.

ἰανούριος, *ον, (οὔρος)* quite fair, of the wind.

ἰανόψια, *τά, v. πανέψια*.

ἰανόψιος, *ον, (πᾶς, ὄψις)* all-seen, itching every eye, epith. of a brightening spear, Il. 21, 397 (where hers falsely derive it from *ὄψις*, and cpl. it πάντων τελευταίος).—II. all-seeing, Nonn.

ἰανόρτος, *ον, (πᾶς, ῥῶν, ῥέω)* quite ruid, Orph. H. 9, 23.

ἰανούργια ὁ πασσαγία, *ας, ἡ*, (*πᾶς, ἰγῆ*) = *πανοπλία*: *παναγία*, as *iv*, in full armour, Soph. Ant. 107.

ἰανούρβαστος, *ον, all-reverend*.

ἰανούρηνιάω, to be at the full moon, Procl.: and

ἰανούρηνιακός, *ἡ, ὄν*, belonging to the full moon, Procl.: from

ἰανούρηνος, *ον, ὁ πασσ-*, (as *ekk.* Arist. Anal. Post. 2, 8, 6, etc.) *πᾶς, σελήνη*:—of the moon, at the full, ἡ σελήνη ἐτύγχανε οὕσα π., Thuc. 7, 50; ὥρα π., the time of full moon, Hdt. 6, 106:—π. κύκλος, the moon's full orb, Eur. Ion 1155; and, *π.*, absol., the full moon, Hdt. 2, 47, Aesch. Theb. 389; ἡ αὖριον π., tomorrow's full-moon, Soph. O. T. 1090.

—II. round as the full moon, χρυσίς, Hermipp. Cerc. 2.

ἰάνσεμνος, *ον, (πᾶς, σεμνός)* all-reverend, very stately, Luc. Vit. Auct. 26.

ἰάνσπετος, *ον, all-respected*: also = *foreg*.

ἰανσθενεί, *adv., with all one's strength*: from

ἰανσθενής, *ἔς, (πᾶς, σθένος)* all-powerful, almighty, δύναμις, Clem. Al.

ἰανσκάφεια, *ας, ἡ*, a digging pits for planting, Geop.

ἰανσκοπος, *ον, (πᾶς, σκοπέω)* all-seeing, all-surveying, Anth. Plan. 233.

ἰανμικρός, *ον, (πᾶς, μικρός)* very small, Plat. Legg. 903 C.

ἰανσοφός, *ον, (πᾶς, σοφός)* all-wise, very wise, Soph. Fr. 784, Eur. H. F. 188; π. ὄνομα, Aesch. Supp. 319. In Plat. written also *πᾶσσοφός*, Stallb. vv. ll. Protag. 315 E, Buttm. Ausf. Gr. § 120 Anm. 12. Adv. *-φως*, Philostr.

ἰανσπεριμδόν, *adv. (ἰάνσπερμος)* with all sorts of seeds, Nic. ap. Ath. 372 F.

ἰανσπερία, *ας, ἡ*, a mixture of all sorts of seeds, like *πανσπερία*, Luc. Hermot. 61:—metaph. of a mixture of the elements, Democ. ap. Arist. de Anima 1, 2, 3, Plat. Tim. 73 C: so, *παθὼν π. ὁ θυμός*, Plut. 2, 462 F: from

ἰάνσπερμος, *ον, (πᾶς, σπέρμα)* composed of all sorts of seeds, Anth. P. 6, 98.

ἰανστράτει and *-τί*, *adv. later forms for sq., q. v. [ε]*

ἰανστράτις, *Ion. -τις, (πᾶς, στρατός)* with the whole army, Hdt. 1, 63; 3, 39, etc., Thuc. 6, 7, etc.; dat., used as *adv.*, without any nom. *πανστρατιά* in use; though we find a gen. *πανστρατίας γενομένης* in Thuc. 4, 94. The regul. advs. *πανστρατει* and *-τί* are only in Gramm., cf. *πανοικία*.

ἰανσῶδεῖ and *-δί*, also written *πασσ-*, *adv., v. sq.*

ἰανσῶδης ὁ πασσῶδης, *adv., (πᾶς, σῶω, ἔσσωμαι)*:—with all speed, = *πάση τῇ σπουδῇ*, Il. 2, 12, 29, 66, etc., where Aristarch. reads *πανσῶδης*, whereas Ap. Rh. etc. prefer the softer form, 1, 323, etc.; Att. *πανσῶδης* in Eur. Tro. 792.—II. later, with the whole body, all together, = *πανστρατιά*, Wern. Tryph. 142.—Strictly dat. from a nom. *πανσῶδης*, not in use, from which also we have acc. *πανσῶδην* or *πασσῶδην* in same signif., Ap. Rh. 3, 195, cf. Buttm. cit. sub *πάνσοφος*. The adv. *πανσῶδεῖ*, or *πασσῶδεῖ*, occurs Thuc. 3, 1, Xen. Hell. 4, 4, 9, Ages. 2, 19. Cf. *πανοικία*, *πανστρατία*.

ἰανσῶτος, *ον, (πᾶς, σῶω)* swept together from every side, αἰὼν πάνσῶτος ἔχων, a life of accumulated woe, Soph. El. 851.

ἰανσχήμος, *ον, and πανσχήμων, ὄν, of all shapes*.

ἰαντά, *adv., Dor. for πάντη, q. v. (Not παντᾷ)*.

ἰανταγήρως, *ον, v. sub παντογήρως*.

ἰανταγνῶτος, *ον, ὁ, Pantagnotus*, brother of Polycrates tyrant of Samos, Hdt. 3, 39.

ἰανταίνετος, *ον, ὁ, Pantanetus*, an Athenian against whom one of the orations of Dem. is directed.

ἰαντάκη, an Ion. form of *πανταχῇ*, and so written in Hdt. 2, 124 in the best MSS., which elsewhere agree in *πανταχῇ*.

ἰπαντακλῆς, *εῖος, ὁ, Pantacles*, an Athenian, Ar. Ran. 1036.—2. a Spartan ephor, Xen. Hell. 2, 3, 10.—Others in Andoc.; etc.

ἰπαντακῶς, *ον, ὁ, the Pantacyas*, a river of Sicily, between Megara and Syracuse, Thuc. 6, 4.

ἰπαντάλας, *αῖνα, ἄν, (πᾶς, τάλας)* all-wretched, Aesch. Pers. 638, Eur. Andr. 140.

ἰπαντάλεον, *οντος, ὁ, Pantaleon*, son of Alyattes, brother of Croesus, Hdt. 1, 92.—Others in Strab.; Arr.; etc.

ἰπαντάναξ, *ακτος, ὁ, king of all*. [ἄν]

ἰπαντάναστος, *ἡ, fem. of foreg., queen of all*. [ἄν]

ἰπαντάπαι, *-παιον, adv., (πᾶς redupl.) all in all, altogether, wholly, Plat., etc.; π. ὀλίγοι, very few indeed, Id. Polit. 293 A; π. βλάξ, quite a simpleton, Xen. Cyr. 1, 4, 12: τὸ π., Thuc. 3, 87. In replying, it affirms strongly, by all means, quite so, undoubtedly and then π. μὲν οὖν is usu. employed, Plat. Phaedr. 278 B, Soph. 227 A; so, π. γε, Xen. Mem. 4, 5, 3; cf. παντέλης III.*

ἰπαντάρης, *ἔς, (πᾶς, ταρβέω)* fearing all, Manetho.

ἰπαντάρης, *ον, (πᾶς, ταρβέω II)* scaring all, Anth. P. 9, 490.—II. *η παντάρης*, a precious stone, Ctes. p. 265, Bähr.

ἰπαντάρης, *ονς, ὁ, Pantares*, father of the tyrant Hippocrates in Gela, Hdt. 7, 154.

ἰπαντάρκης, *ονς, ὁ, Pantarces*, masc. pr. n., Paus. 5, 11, 3.

ἰπανταρκῆς, *ἔς, (πᾶς, ἀρκέω)* all-powerful, Aesch. Pers. 855.

ἰπαντάρης, *ον, ὁ, Dor. for παντάρης, (πᾶς, ἄρχω)* ruler of all, Ar. Av. 1059 and v. 1. Soph. O. C. 1085.

ἰπανταρχία, *ας, ἡ, universal sway*, from

ἰπανταρχος, *ον, (πᾶς, ἄρχω)* all ruling, Soph. O. C. 1085.

ἰπαντάσκιος, *ον, all-shadowless*.

ἰπανταγῶς, *ἔς, eyeing all, Manetho*

ἰπανταγῶς, *ον, ὁ, Pantagchus*, a Macedonian of Alorus, Ar. Ind. 18, 6.

ἰπαντάφοβος, *ον, f. l. for παντόφοβος*.

ἰπαντάχῃ ὃν *-χῇ, Ion. πανταχῇ, q. v., (πᾶς), adv. of place, every where, like πανταχοῦ, c. gen. loci, Hdt. 7, 106, Eur. Ion 1107:—in every direction, every way, Id. 2, 124, etc., and Att.; cf. Valck. Phoen. 272.—II. by all means, absolutely, Hdt. 3, 38; in all respects, altogether, Id. 5, 78, Aesch. Pr. 198, etc.*

ἰπαντάχθεν, *adv., from all places or sides, Ar. Lys. 1007, etc.*

ἰπανταχόβι, *adv., = πανταχοῦ, a gen., Luc. D. Deor. 9, 1.*

ἰπανταχοῖ, *adv., in every direction, every way, Ar. Vesp. 1004.*

ἰπαντάχως, *adv., = foreg., Thuc. 7, 42, Plat. Rep. 539 E, etc.*

ἰπαντάχοῦ, *adv., every where, like πανταχῇ, Hdt. 3, 117 (though the reading varies), and freq. in Att.*

ἰπανταχῶς, *adv., in all ways, altogether, Plat. Parm. 143 C.*

ἰπαντέλεια, *ας, ἡ, (παντέλης) perfection, completion; π. τῆς διαφορᾶς, the utter ruin, Polyb. 1, 48, 9.—II. τριετηρική π., of the great mysteries, Plut. 2, 671 D.—III. παντέλεια was a Pythagorean name of the number Ten.*

ἰπαντέλειος, *ον, later form of sq.: τὰ π., the completion, i. e. chief day of the festival, Heraclid. ap. Ath. 647 A.*

ἰπαντέλης, *ἔς, (πᾶς, τέλος)* all

complete, all-perfect; then, simply, complete, entire, *σάγη*, Id. Cho. 560, *πανοπλία*, *ἐλευθερία*, *ἡδονή*, etc., Plat.: π. *όμωρα*, a perfect wife, i. e. one who has borne children, or acc. to Herm. *χωρ legitima*, the mistress of the house, Soph. O. T. 930; π. *μοναρχία*, Id. Ant. 1163.—2. all, i. e. fully accomplished, *ψηφίσματα*, Aesch. Supp. 601.—3. generally, all, the whole, Lat. *universus*, π. *εσχάται*, all the sacrificial hearths, Soph. Ant. 1016.—II. act. all-accomplishing, all achieving, *Ζεύς*, Aesch. Theb. 118; *χρόνος*, Id. Cho. 963.—III. adv., *παντελῶς*, Ion. *-έως*, also *παντελές*, completely, entirely, absolutely; *παντελέως εἶχε*, it was accomplished, Hdt. 4, 95; π. *θανεῖν*, to die outright, Soph. O. T. 669.—in answers, like *παντάσσι*, most certainly, Plat. Rep. 379 B; π. *μὲν οὖν*, Id. Parm. 155 C.

Παντελίδης, παντεπισκόπος, παντεπόπτης, = πανεπ-

Παντεργέτης, *ον*, δ., = *πανεργέτης*. *Παντερπής*, *ες*, (πᾶς, τέρω) all-delighting, Poeta ap. Plat. 2, 1104 E, Opp. C. 3, 149.

†*Παντεύς*, *έως*, δ., *Panteus*, a Spartan, Plut. Cleom. 23.

Παντευχία, *ας*, ἡ, (πᾶς, τεύχος) = *πανοπλία*, complete armour, Eur. Her. 720, 787: esp. in dat. as adv., *ἐν* or *ἐν παντευχία*, in full armour, Aesch. Theb. 31, Fr. 291:—also, π. *πολέμους*, *πολεμίων*, enemies in full array, Eur. Supp. 1192.

Παντέφορος, *ον*, all-surveying. *Πάντεχνος*, *ον*, (πᾶς, τέχνη) skilled in all arts:—all-working, *πῦρ*, Aesch. Pr. 7.

Πάντη (less good *πάντη*), Dor. *παντά*, Böckh. v. l. Pind. O. 1, 47; 3, 22; (πᾶς), adv.:—every where, on every side, every way, Hom., etc.; often followed by a prep., *πάντη ἀνά στρατόν*, Il. 1, 384; *πάντη περὶ τεύχος*, 12, 177, etc.; so, *πάντη φοιτῶντες ἐπ' αἶαν*, Hes. Op. 124; *λερόν δὲ σποδῖαν πάντη*, Hdt. 1, 181; and freq. in Att.—II. in every way, by all means, altogether, entirely, Eur. Incert. 87; *πάντη πάντως*, Plat. Phil. 60 C, Arist. Eth. N. 1, 10, 11.—III. *ὁ πάντη* = *ὁ πᾶν*, Alciphro.

Παντήκοος, *ον*, (ἀκοή) all-hearing. †*Παντίκα*, ἡ, *Pantica*, a beautiful woman of Cyprus, Ath. 609 C.

†*Παντικαπῆται*, *ων*, οἱ, the *Panticaepaeae*, Strab. p. 494: from

†*Παντικίπαιον*, *ον*, τό, *Panticaepæum*, a city in the Tauric Chersonese, a colony of Miletus, now Kertsch, Dem. 933, 12.

†*Παντικαπῆς*, *ον* Ion. *εω*, δ., the *Panticapæe*, a river of European Scythia, joining the Borysthenes, Hdt. 4, 54.

†*Παντίμαθοι*, *ων*, οἱ, the *Pantimathi*, a people around the Oxus, Hdt. 3, 92.

Παντίμος, *ον*, (πᾶς, τιμή) all-honourable, *νίκης*, π. *γέρας*, Soph. El. 687.

†*Παντίτης*, *ον*, δ., *Pantites*, a Spartan, the only one that survived at Thermopylae, Hdt. 7, 232.

Παντλήμων, *ον*, gen. *ονος*, (πᾶς, γλῆμων) = *παντάλας*, Soph. O. T. 1379, El. 150, Eur. Hec. 198.

Παντοβίης, *ον*, δ., (πᾶς, βία) all-overpowering, Anth. P. 7, 732. [i]

Παντογένεθλος, *ον*, (πᾶς, γενέθλη) all-generating, father of all, *Ζεύς*, Orph. H. 14, 7.—II. of every kind, *πνεύματα*, lb. 57, 6.

Παντογῆρος, *ων*, gen. *ω*, (πᾶς, γῆρος) making all old, i. e. weakening or

subduing all, *ἔπρος*, Soph. Ant. 606: Riemer conjectures *πανταγῆρος*, never growing old, not improb.

Παντογόνος, *ον*, all-generating. *Παντοδαύς*, *ης*, (πᾶς, δαῖναι) all-knowing, Epigr. ap. Diog. L. 9, 44.

Παντοδαύης, *ές*, rare form for sq., v. l. Arist. Mirab.

Παντοδότης, ἡ, *ον*, (πᾶς) of every kind, of all sorts, manifold, like *παντοῖος* first in H. Hom. Cer. 402, Aescn. Theb. 357, etc.; π. *γίγνεται* = *παντοῖος γίγνεται*, Plat. Rep. 398 A; also, *παντοδαποί τῆς στρατῆς* = π. *στρατιῶται*, Hdt. 7, 22, cf. Wyt. Ep. Cr. 134.—A superl. *-ότατος*, Hipp. 286, Isocr. Antid. § 315. Adv. *-πῶς*, in all kinds of ways, Poeta ap. Arist. Eth. N. 2, 6, 14, Plat. Parm. 129 E. (Not a compd. of *ἐδαφος*: but on the termin. *-δαπος* v. sub *ποδαπός*.)

Παντοδῆλτος, *ον*, = *πανδῆλτος*. *Παντοδίατος*, *ον*, (πᾶς, διάτα) all-consuming, Orph. H. 65, 5. [i]

Παντοδιδακτος, *ον*, all-learned. [i] *Παντοδότερα*, *ας*, ἡ, dub. l. for

πανδότερα, Orph. H. 39, 3.

Παντοδυνάμος, *ον*, all-powerful. [i]

Παντοδυναστής, *ον*, δ., = *foreg.*, Orph. H. 11, 4.

Παντοεπής, *ές*, all-chattering, Physiogn.

Παντοεργος, *ον*, (πᾶς, *ἐργω) all-effective, *δύναμις*, Philolaos ap. Stob. Ecl. 1, p. 8.

Παντοθάλλης, *ές*, (πᾶς, θάλλω) making every thing bloom, Orph. H. 33, 16.

Πάντοθεν, (πᾶς) adv., from all quarters, from every side, Lat. *undique*, Hom., etc.; oft. with a prep., *πάντοθεν ἐκ...*, Il. 13, 28, etc.; *περὶ γὰρ κακὰ πάντοθεν ἔσται*, Od. 14, 270: c. gen., Arat. 455.—The form *πάντοθεν* (post-Hom.) occurs in Theocr. 17, 97, and is read as Ion. by Schweigh. Hdt. 7, 225.

Πάντοθι, (πᾶς) adv., every where, like *πάντη*, Mel. 1, 47, Arat. 743.

Παντοῖος, *α*, *ον*, (πᾶς) of all sorts or kinds, manifold, freq. in Hom., Hes., etc.: a freq. phrase is *παντοῖος γίγνεται*, strictly he takes all possible shapes, i. e. tries every shift, turns every stone (in order to effect something), usu. of persons in danger or difficulty, Hdt. 9, 109; *παντοῖοι ἐγένοντο δεδωμένοι*, Id. 7, 10, 3; *παντοῖη ἐγγίγντο* (sc. *δοιμένη*), *μη ἀποδημίαι τὸν Πολυκράτεια*, Id. 3, 124; π. *ἦν δειδώς*, Luc. D. Deor. 21, 2: π. *γεγόμενος ὑπὲρ τοῦ σῶσαι*, Plut. Mar. 30; rarely of joy, *παντοῖοι ὑπ' εὐφροσύνης γενόμενοι*, they played all sorts of antics from joy, Luc. Demon. 6; (*παντοδαπός* was used in the same way by Plat.); also *πάντα γίγνεσθαι* and *ἐν παντί εἶναι*. Adv. *-ως*, in every way, Hdt. 7, 211, Plat., etc. Hence

Παντοδύροπος, *ον*, of every kind. Adv. *-πῶς*.

Παντοκράτειρα, *ας*, ἡ, fem. from sq., Orph. H. 9, 4.

Παντοκράτῆρ, ἦρος, δ., = *παντοκράτωρ*.

Παντοκράτορία, *ας*, ἡ, supreme power, omnipotence, LXX. Hence

Παντοκράτορικός, ἡ, *ον*, of or belonging to *παντοκράτορία*, Clem. Al.

Παντοκράτωρ, *ορος*, δ., (πᾶς, κρατέω) omnipotent, Anth. P. append. 282, Orph.

Παντοκτίστης, *ον*, δ., (πᾶς, κτίζω) Creator of all, Eccl.

Παντολάβος, *ον*, (πᾶς, λαμβάνω) taking all: as a pr. n., *Grasp-all*, in Horat.

Παντολῆτῆρ, ἦρος, δ., = sq.: 16w -λέτειρα, Orph. H. 25, 2.

Παντολῆτωρ, *ορος*, δ., (πᾶς, ὕλλω μὲ) *destroyer of all*, Anth. P. 11, 348. *Παντολιχοχρόνιος*, *ον*, utterly short-lived, v. l. Anth. P. 7, 167.

Παντολμία, *ας*, ἡ, high-daring from

Πάντολμος, *ον*, (πᾶς, τόλμα) all-daring, shameless, Aesch. Theb. 671, Cho. 430, Eur. I. A. 913.

Παντολόγος, *ον*, all-speaking.

Παντομάντειρα, *ας*, ἡ, all-predicting, epith. of the *Μοῖραι*, dub.

Παντομετάβολος, *ον*, exchanging all things: hence = *παντοπῶλης*.

Παντομίγης, *ον*, *mixed of every thing*.

Παντομίμος, *ον*, (πᾶς, μιμῶμαι) all-imitating: *ὁ π.*, a word adopted in Italy about the time of Augustus for the Greek *ὀρχηστῆς*, one who plays a part by dancing and dumb-show, or who acts to another's words, a pantomimic actor, Sueton., etc.; v. Dict. Antiqu.

Παντομίστης, *ές*, (πᾶς, μίσος) all-hateful, Aesch. Eum. 644.

Παντόμορφος, *ον*, = *πάμμορφος*. Hipp. 1289, Soph. Fr. 548.

Παντόμορφος, *ον*, an arch-fool, dub.

Παντονίκης, *ον*, δ., (πᾶς, νικᾶω) all-conquering, Dio C. 63, 10.

Παντοπαθής, *ές*, (πᾶς, παθεῖν) all-suffering, sensu obsceno, Anth. P. 5, 5.

Παντοπλάνης, *ές*, roving everywhere.

Παντοποιός, *ον*, (πᾶς, ποίεω) ready for all, reckless, Theophr. Char. 6.

Παντοπόρος, *ορ*, (πᾶς, πόρος) at ways ready with expedients, all-inventive, Soph. Ant. 360.

Παντόπτας, Dor. for *παντόπτης*, *ον*, δ., = *πανόπτης*, Aesch. Supp. 139, Fr. 178, Soph. O. C. 1085.

Παντοπωλείον, *ον*, τό, a place where all sorts of things are for sale, a general market, bazaar: from

Παντοπωλέω, *ω*, to deal in all sorts of things: from

Παντοπώλης, *ον*, δ., (πᾶς, πωλέω) a dealer in all kinds of things, huckster, Anaxipp. Ἐγκυκλ. 1, 10. Hence

Παντοπωλία, *ας*, ἡ, the selling or dealing in all kinds of wares, Archipp. Ἰγθ. 16.

Παντοπώλιον, *ον*, τό, = *παντοπωλείον*, Plat. Rep. 557 D.

Παντοπώλις, *ιδος*, fem. from *παντοπώλης*, a female huckster.

Παντοραστής, *ον*, δ., *ravager of all* †*Παντοράδανος*, *ον*, δ., *Pantordanus* masc. pr. n., Arr. An. 2, 9, 3.

Παντορέκτης, *ον*, δ., (πᾶς, ῥέζω) at tempting all, audacious, Anacreont. 10 11. (Others from *ἀρέγωμαι*.)

Πάντοσε, (πᾶς) adv., every way, in all directions, Il. 13, 649, etc.; cf. sub *είσος*: also in Xen. An. 7, 2, 23, etc.

Παντόσεμος, *ον*, = *πάνσεμος*, Aesch. Eum. 637.

Παντόσοφος, *ον*, = *πάνσοφος*, Plat. (Com.) Xant. 1.

Παντόστικτος, *ον*, spotted all over, late.

Πάντοτε, adv., always, proscribed by the Atticists, who recommend *διὰ παντός*: but v. Sturz Dial. Mac. p. 187.

Παντοτελής, *ές*, = *παντελής*.

Παντοτεχνής, *ές*, = *πάντεχνος*, Orph. H. 9, 20.

Παντοτίνακτης, *ον*, δ., (πᾶς, τι νάσσω) shaker of all, Orph. H. 14, 8.

Παντοτόκος, *ον*, engendering or bearing all.

Παντότολμος, *ον*, = *πάντολμος*, Aesch. Ag. 221, 1237.

Παντοτρόπος, *ον*, = *πανιτρόπος*

Παντοτρόφος, ον, = παντρόφος, Aesch. Fr. 178, dub.

Παντοουργικός, ἡ, ὄν, = πανοουργικός, Soph.

Παντοφάγος, ὄν, = πανοφάγος, Soph. Aj. 445

Παντοφάγος, ἄς, ἡ, indiscriminate feeding on all things: from

Παντοφάγος, ον, (πᾶς, φαγεῖν) eating every thing, Anth. P. 8, 213.

Παντόφθαλμος, ον, (πᾶς, ὀφθαλμός) all eyes, Ar. Fr. 525.

Παντόφορος, all-fearing.

Παντοφόρος, ον, = παμφόρος, Arist. Pol. 7, 5, 1.

Παντοφύς, ἔς, (πᾶς, φύω) all-producing, Orph. H. 10, 10.

Παντόφυρτος, ον, = πᾶμφυρτος, Aesch. Eum. 530.

Παντόχρους, ον, (πᾶς, χροά) of all or all kinds of colours, Orph. H. 42, 4.

Παντήρητος, ον, (πᾶς, τιτρώω) bored quite through, pierced with holes: αὐλοῦ πάντηρητον, one of the pieces of a flute, Plut. 2, 853 E.

Πάντρομος, ον, very fearful, v. l. for παντρόφος.

Παντρόπος, ον, (πᾶς, τρέπω) utterly routed, π. φυγῆ, Aesch. Theb. 955.

Παντρόφος, ον, (πᾶς, τρέφω) all-nourishing or rearing, γῆ, Mel. 109: but in Aesch. Theb. 294, for π. πελειάς, a dove that rears all her nestlings, the v. l. πάντρομος, (in the Med. MS.) is very prob.

Πάντως, adv., (πᾶς) wholly, altogether: in Hom. always followed by οὐ, in no wise, by no means, Lat. omnino non, Il. 8, 450, Od. 19, 91: so in prose, not at all, Hdt. 5, 34, etc.: without οὐ, first in Hdt., ἔδωκε πάντως, it was altogether, absolutely necessary, 1, 31; π. ἐθέλειν, to wish at all hazards, 2, 12; εἰ π. ἐλεύσεσθε, if ye positively will go, 6, 9; in any way, 5, 111.—II. n strong affirmation, at all events, at any rate, at least, Plat. Gorg. 497 B; and so, πάντως γάρ, Ar. Eq. 232: τάντως παρατίθεσθαι, only add., Plat. Symp. 175 B.—in answers too it affirms strongly, yes, by all means, yes I doubt, like πᾶν, Plat. Rep. 574 B; so, πάντως γάρ, Ar. Plut. 273, π. ἤψου, Plat. Phaed. 75 E, etc.—cf. ὅν πάντῃ.

Πᾶν, adv., (πᾶς) altogether, Aesch. Cho. 861, Thuc., Plat., etc.: in all, Dem. 1347, 14; οὐ π. τι, not at all, Plat. Phaed. 57 A, Xen. An. 6, 1, 26.—2. very, very much, exceedingly, Soph. D. C. 144, etc.; freq. with adjs., π. πολλοί, ὀλίγοι, μικροί, μέγας, etc., very many or few, very small or large, etc., Aesch. Ag. 1456, Ar. Eq. 1134, Plat., etc.; also after the adj., ὀλίγοι τάνν, σπάνιος π., Xen. An. 4, 7, 14; οὐ with advs., π. σφόδρα, Ar. Plut. 15; πᾶν οικειός, μόγις πᾶν, ῥᾶνως πᾶν, etc., Xen., etc., πᾶν ἁλῶς, like Lat. benigne, no I thank you! Ar. Ran. 512: also with a subst., τάνν ἐν τῷ μεγίστῳ κινδύνῳ, Thuc. 1, 50;—with a part., π. αἰκῶν, if ver so criminal, Thuc. 3, 44.—3. ὅ τάνν (where περιβόητος or the like may be supplied), the well-known, famous, ol π. τῶν στρατιωτῶν, Thuc. 1, 1, cf. 89: ὁ πᾶν Περικλῆς, Xen. Mem. 3, 5, 1.—II. in answers it affirms strongly, yes by all means, no I doubt, certainly, Ar. Plut. 393; esp. when joined to particles, as πᾶν ἔ, πᾶν μὲν οὖν, Ib. 97, Plat. Euthyphr. 13 D; 80, καὶ πᾶν, καὶ π. ἄλλα, καὶ πᾶν πολὺ, etc., cf. Heind. Plat. Phaed. 80 C.—First in Att., and mostly in prose ᾠ.

†Πανύσας, ἰδός, ὁ, Panyasis, an old epic poet, Apollod. 1, 5, 2; etc.

Πανυρρός, ον, (πᾶς, ὑγρός) quite damp or wet, dub. in Plut. 2, 355 F. [ᾠ]

Πανῦπείροχος, ον, (πᾶς, ὑπέρροχος) eminent above all, Opp. C. 2, 63, Anth. P. 9, 741.

Πανῦπενθής, ἔς, (πᾶν, πένθος) very sad, dub., v. Jac. A. P. p. 872.

Πανῦπέρτατος, ἡ, ον, (πᾶς, ὑπέρτατος) highest of all, Od. 9, 25, Arist. Mund. 5, 9.

Πανῦπέρφρων, ον, exceeding haughty, Orph. H. 60, 12.

Πάνυσσα, ἡ, from πᾶνος, Dor. for πῆνος, a fillet, the Lat. paniculum. [πᾶ]

Πανῦστάτιος, α, ον, later form for sq., Call. Pall. 54, Anth. [ᾠ]

Πανῦστάτος, ἡ, ον, (πᾶς, ὑστάτος) last of all, Il. 23, 532, Od. 9, 452, Soph. Tr. 874, etc.—πανῦστατον, as adv., for the very last time, Soph. Aj. 858, Eur. Alc. 164; so, πανῦσταται, Id. H. F. 457.

Πανχόρτος, ον, should be written γαγχόρτος.

Πανῶδυνος, ον, (πᾶς, ὀδύνη) all-grievous, App.

Πανῶλεθρος, ἄς, ἡ, utter destruction, utter ruin: mostly used in dat., πανῶλεθρῳ ὀλλυσθαι, Hdt. 2, 120; πανῶλεθρία δὴ (τὸ λεγόμενον)... ἀπώλετο, Thuc. 7, fin.:—the genit. in Dio C. 56, 4.

Πανῶλεθρος, ον, (πᾶς, ὀλεθρος, ὀλλυμι) utterly ruined, destroyed, π. ἐξυπολῆναι, Hdt. 6, 37 (where however most MSS. have the adv. -θρος); π. πίπτειν, γενέσθαι, Aesch. Cho. 934, Eum. 552; πόλιν πανῶλεθρον ἐκθαιμνίζειν, Id. Theb. 71; π. ἐν-ναρπάξεν τινά, Soph. Aj. 839; etc.—2. also in moral signif., utterly abandoned, Soph. Phil. 322.—II. act. all-destructive, all-ruinous, π. κακόν, Hdt. 6, 85; ἐμβολαί, Aesch. Pers. 562; cf. Supp. 414.

Πανῶλεθρία, ἄς, ἡ, = πανῶλεθρία: from

Πανῶλης, ἔς, (πᾶς, ὀλλυμι) utterly ruined, destroyed, or miserable, Aesch. Pers. 732; π. ὀλλυσθαι, Ib. Theb. 552: also in moral sense, utterly abandoned or wicked, Soph. O. C. 1264, El. 534, Eur. El. 60.—II. act. all-destructive, Soph. O. C. 1015.

Πανῶλια, ἄς, ἡ, = πανῶλεθρία.

†Πανῶν πόλις, ἡ, Panopolis, a city of the Thebaid in Aegypt, Strab. p. 813.

Πανωνία, ἄς, ἡ, a general sale of wares.

Πανῶνῃεις, εσσα, εν, = πανόψιος, visible to all, Anth. Plan. 166.

Πανῶρος, ον, (πᾶς, ὥρα) in every season, Aesch. Supp. 690. [ᾠ]

Πᾶξ, an exclaim., like Lat. pax! hush! still! also to end a discussion, well! enough! like εἰεν, cf. Lob. Aglaoph. p. 778, sq.—II. in Ar. Nub. 390, onomatop. for a crepitus ventris; and redupl. παπᾶξ, παπαπαᾶξ.

Πᾶζατος, Dor. for πῆζατος, aor. 1 opt. mid. of πῆζναι, Pind.

†Πᾶζαμος, ον, ὁ, Pacamus, a writer on cookery, At. 376 D.

†Πᾶζανόσθα, ἡ, Paxaugusta, a Celtic city of Spain, Strab. p. 151.

†Πᾶζοι, ὡν, αἱ, Paxi, two islands near Corcyra, Polyb. 2, 10, 1.

*ΠΑ'ΟΜΑΙ, dep., to get, acquire, but chiefly used in pf. πέπαμαι, = κέκτημαι, to possess, Pind. P. 8, 103, Fr. 72, Ar. Av. 943; inf. πεπᾶσθαι, Sol. 5, 7, Theogn. 146, Eur. And. 641; part. πεπᾶμένος, Xen. An. 6, 1, 12:—fut. πάσομαι, Aesch. Eum.

177: the aor. 1 ἐπάσῃμι occurs in later poets, as in the proverb πασόμενος ἐπίτασσε, i. e. order your own slaves, Theoc. 15, 90; †3 sing. plpf. πέπατο, in Xen. An. 1, 9, 19.—The word must not be confounded with aor. ἐπάσῃμι, perf. πέπασμαι, which belong to πατέομαι, to eat, taste:—indeed, the aorists ἐπάσῃμι, I got, and ἐπάσῃμι, I ate, are sufficiently distinguished by the quantity of the radic. sylls., Valck. Ammon. in voc. (From πέπαμαι come πᾶμα, παμῶχος, πολυπᾶμων, Ion. πολυπῆμων; and ποιμῆν, ποιμᾶν may be akin to it.)

Πᾶός, ὁ, Dor. for πῆός.

†Πᾶός, ον, ἡ, Paüs, a village at Arcadia, Paus. 8, 23, 9.

Πᾶται, exclam. of suffering, Trag., esp. of bodily pain, Lat. vae, Aesch. Pers. 1029, Soph. Phil. 734, sq.—II. of surprise, like Lat. paxae, vah, atai, first in Hdt. 8, 26, Soph. Fr. 165, and freq. in Eur.; c. gen., παταὶ τῶν ἐπαίνων, Luc. Contempl. 23. (Usui, but wrongly, written παταί, v. Herm. Soph. Phil. 735.)

Πᾶταις, a burlesque on παταί, hence only comic, as Ar. Lys. 924, also, ὀππαταί παταίς, Id. Vesp. 235, cf. Luc. Fugit. 33.—II. so tou as exclam. of surprise, Eur. Cycl. 153.

Παταῖος, ον, ὁ, a Scythian name of Jupiter, Hdt. 4, 59.

Παπαπαταί, an exclamation of joyous surprise in Ar. Thesm. 1191.

Πᾶπας, πᾶπῳ, v. sub πᾶπας.

Πᾶποκα, Dor. for πῆ ποτε, Theoc. 8, 34; 11, 68.

Παπᾶζω, (πάπας) to call any one papa, as a child, Il. 5, 408; also of grown up persons, to wheedle one's father in this way, Ar. Vesp. 609.—II. absol. to say papa, hence to prattle like a child, παπᾶζεσκες, Q. Sm. 3, 474.

Παπᾶξ, v. sub πᾶξ II.

ΠΑ'ΠΠΑΣ, ον, ὁ, papa, child'sh word for πατήρ, father, (just as μάμμα, mamma, for μητήρ, etc.), as is common in many languages; usu. in vocat. πᾶπᾶ, Od. 6, 57, cf. Philem. p. 370, Valck. Hdt. 4, 59: πᾶπᾶν καλεῖν, like παπᾶζεν, Ar. Pac. 120, Eccl. 645.—So, πάντα from πάπας: cf. also ἄππα, ἡφῶ, ἄττα, -έττα.

Παπασμός, οὐ, ὁ, (παπᾶζω) calling out papa.

Παππεπίπατος, ον, ὁ, (πάππος, ἐπί, πάππος) one's grandfather's grandfather, Nicoph. Incert. 1; cf. φανλετίαντος.

Παππίας, ον, ὁ, dim. from πάππας, dear little papa, a term of endearment, Ar. Vesp. 297, Pac. 128, Ephipp. Phil. 2.

Παππίδιον, ον, ὁ, = foreg., Ar. Eq. 1215, Vesp. 655. [ᾠ]

Παππίζω, = παπᾶζω.

Παππικός, ἡ, ὄν, (πάππος) belonging to a grandfather, like παππός.

Παπποκτόνος, ον, grandfather-slaying, Lyc. 1034.

ΠΑ'ΠΠΟΣ, ον, ὁ, (akin to πάππας) a grandfather, Ar. Eq. 447, etc., πρός μητρός ἡ πατρός, on the mother's or father's side, Plat. Legg. 856 D, also of any ancestors, δύο π. ἡ τρεῖς, Arist. Pol. 3, 2, 1; εἰς τρίτον π., Dion. H. 4, 47.—2. a character in com. dramas, also Παπποσίληνος, cf. Poll. 4, 142, sqq.—II. the down on the seeds of certain plants, e. g. the dandelion, which serves as wings for them, Soph. Fr. 748, Eubul. Sping. 1, 19; cf. ἀπποσπέρματα—hence (from the juvness), —2. the

brst down on the cheek, Lat. lanugo.—*III* a little bird, also *ὕπολαις*, Ael. N. A. 3, 30.

Παπποσπέρματα, τά, (πάππος II, σπέρμα) seeds crowned with light down, Theophr.

Παπποφόνος, ου=παπποκτόνος, Theocr.

Παπποδης, ες, (πάππος, εidos) woolly, downy, Theophr.

Παππωνυμικός, ή, όν, called after one's grandfather, formed like πατρωνυμικός.

Παππός, α, ου=παππικός, Ar. A. 7. 1452, Plat. Lach. 179 A, etc.; π. έρανός, the contribution appointed by our grandfathers, Ar. Lys. 653, alluding to the fact in Thuc. 1, 96.

Πάπρας, ακός, ό, α Thracian lake-fish, Hdt. 5, 16.

†Πάπρημις, ιος, ή, Papremis, a city in the western part of the Aegyptian Delta, Hdt. 2, 59, 63; from this was named ό Παπρημίτης [i] νομός, the Papremitic nome, Id. 2, 71.

Παπατός: fut.-άνδ: aor. έπάπηνα, in Hom. always without augm.: to look about or around: he oft. has πάντοσε παπταίνειν, mostly with collat. notion of fear or caution, to look timidly round, Il. 13, 551, etc.; followed by μή, to take heed lest., Il. 13, 649, Aesch. Pr. 334; by όπη, to look about (to see) how., Il. 16, 283; also in full, άμφί έ παπταίνειν, Il. 4, 497; 15, 574; but with other preps., π. τοός τι, to look at a thing, Il. 11, 546; so τοό, π. μεθ' όμήλικας, to look wistfully after her playmates, Hes. Op. 442: π. άνά τι and κατά τι, to look up at., look along.—II. c. acc. to look round for, seek after a person or thing, Il. 4, 200; 17, 115; π. τή πόρῳ, Pind. P. 3, 39, cf. O. 1, 183—simply, to look at, Id. P. 4, 169, Soph. Ant. 1231. (As the word seems orig. to express a timid peep, it is prob., like sq., a redupl. form from the root ΠΠΑ-, πήσσω.)

Παπτάλω, rare form for foreg., Lyc. 1162; cf. παμφάλω.

Πάπρυς, ου, ό and ή, the papyrus, an Aegyptian kind of rush or flag, of which writing paper was made by cutting its inner rind (βύζολος) into strips, and glueing them together transversely, Theophr.; it was also used for making ropes, etc., Juvenal; or linen, Anacreont. [Usu. —υ, but in Antip. Thess. 13, 2, υυυ; cf. Piers. Moer. p. 311.]

Πάπρυφόρος, ου, eating the papyrus, esp. its stalk or root. [ά]

Πάπρυδής, ες, (ειδος) like papyrus.

Πάρ, poet. abbrev. for παρά, used before consonants, very freq. in Hom. before ό, esp. before έδ, also freq. before π and υ; but rarely (and only in Il.) before γ ές σ τ, in Od. only before κ and μ; in compds. before β θ κ μ σ τ τ φ.—II. it is also used for παρά (i. e. παρέσσι); and in Ar. even for παρέμει.

ΠΑΡΑ, prep. with gen., dat., and acc.; the radic. signif. being beside, which is variously modified by its relation to its different cases.—Cf. Ep. páρ and παραί. (Παρά is prob. akin to Lat. prae and praeter.) [υ:] in Ep. when ult. is to be long, παραί is used, Hom.]

A. WITH GENIT. it denotes the object from the side of which something comes ο: issues, from beside, from alongside of, just like French de chez moi, as in the Homeric phrase φάσαντων έρυσσασθαι παρά μηροί, from beside his thigh: and so,—I.

motion from a place, like από and έκ, esp. with verbs of going or coming, freq. in Hom.:—rare usage, πλευρά παρ' άσπίδος έξεφαάνθη, the side was exposed by its going from the shield, Il. 4, 468.—2. so too from a person, έλθειν παρά Διός, παρ' Αίγαιο πλέσσαν, etc., oft. in Hom.; άγγελή ήκει παρά βασιλείῳ, Hdt. 8, 140, 1; hence οι άγγελοι παρά τινος, or simply, οι παρά τινος, persons sent from or by any one.—3. metaph. issuing, derived from a person or thing, μαρτύρια παρ' Αθηναίων, Hdt. 8, 55; ή παρὰ τών ανθρώπων δόξα, glory from, given by men, Plat. Phaedr. 232 A; ή παρὰ τινος είνονα, the favor from, i. e. of any one, Xen. Mem. 2, 12; esp. μανθάνειν, πυνθάνεσθαι, ίκούειν παρά τινος, etc., Hdt. 2, 104; 7, 182: τὰ παρά τινος, all that issues from any one, as well commands, resolves, commissions, as promises, gifts, presents; hence παρ' έαντού διδόναι, to give from one's self, i. e. from one's own means, Hdt. 2, 129; 8, 5; elsewhere. παρ' έαντού and παρ' έαυτῶν, is of one's self, i. e. of one's own accord.—4. in Att. prose, παρά is oft. used like υπό with pass. verbs to denote the agent, as, σοφίας παρά τινος πληροῦσθαι, Plat. Symp. 175 E.—II. rarely παρά c. gen., for παρά c. dat., by, near, παρ ποδός, Pind. P. 10, 97, Soph. Ant. 966, 1123; though these examples are only in lyric poetry: so in late prose, v. Schäf. Dion. Comp. 119.

B. WITH DAT. it denotes the object by the side of which anything is, beside, alongside of, by, and so in case of a number of objects, among, freq. in Hom., and Hdt., only with verbs implying rest, ειναι, στήναι, ήσθαι, etc., and so used to answer the question where?—not only of places and things, but also of persons, like Lat. apud and coram, ήειδε παρά μνηστήρῃν, he sang by or before the suitors, Od. 1, 154, cf. Wolf Dem. Lept. p. 249: παρ' έμοί, Lat. me juxta, Hdt. 1, 32; so παρά Δαρείῳ κριτῇ, Hdt. 3, 160, cf. Valck. Hipp. 324:—τὰ παρά τινι, that which is or happens near or by any one, one's state or circumstances: παρ' έωυτῶ, at one's home or house, Lat. apud se, Hdt. 1, 105, cf. 1, 86; hence παρ' έμοί, παρά σοί, mine, yours, etc., Erf. Soph. O. T. 611:—as, in Lat., penes me may be put for meum.

C. WITH ACCUS.—I. of place, a thing moves alongside of, near or by another,—I. along, beside, παρά θίνα, παρά ποταμόν, along the shore or river, Hom.; and so expressing motion, not to a single point, but to one point after another, i. e. motion in an extended line.—2. also simply motion to a place, to, towards, i. e. to the side of, and so usu. of persons, εΙείναι, ήκειν, άγείν παρά τινα, Od. 1, 285, Hdt. 1, 36, 73, 86: beside, near, by, but always with reference to past motion, κοιμήσαντο παρά πρυμνήσια, they went and lay down by., Od. 12, 32, cf. 3, 460; so Hdt. 4, 87, cf. Valck. ad 8, 140, 1, and supra B. II: also, παρά νῆας, Il. 1, 347.—3. in pregnant construct. with verbs of rest, παρ' ήμῶς έστι, it rests with us.—4. with the notion of alongside of, is connected that of going by, leaving on one side, Il. 22, 145, Od. 3, 172; παρά τήν Βαβυλῶνα παρίεναι, to go, pass by Babylon, Xen. Cyr. 5, 2, 29: esp.—b. metaph. in signif. of going by, beyond or beside the mark. π. όνταμιν, be-

yond one's strength, Il. 13, 787, opp. to κατά δ.: and as what goes wrong is contrary to right, it may usu. be rendered by contrary to, against, παρὰ μοίραν, beyond, contrary to destiny, Od. 14, 509 (just like υπέρ μοίραν, Il. 20, 336); opp. to κατά μοίραν, oft. in Hom.: so, παρά τή δέκατα, παρ' άξίαν, παρά φύσιν, παρά μέλος, etc., cf. Dissen Pind. N. 7, 69 (101): also sub κατά B. IV, infra G. III, hence,—5. beside, except, which strictly is the same notion with foreg., ούκ έστι παρά ταύτ' άλλα, besides this, there is nothing else, Ar. Nub. 698, where άλλος is pleon.; so, έτερος with παρά, Schäf. Dion. Comp. p. 117; παρά πάντα ταῦτα, besides all this, Wolf Dem. Telet. 490, 23: so in the following examples, παρά έν πάλασῳ έδραμενίκῳ Όλυμπιάδῃ, he won the Olympic prize save in one exercise, he was within one of winning it, Hdt. 9, 33; so, παρά πέτταρος ψήφους μετέσχε τῆς πόλεως, Isae. 41, 36; reversely in Anth., it is said of one Μάρκος, θηρίον έ παρά γράμμῃ, you are but one letter from a bear (άρκος), Jac. A. P. p. 695.—6. in comparison, because things are best compared when put side by side, παρά τή άλλα ζῷα, compared with all other animals, αὐτός παρ' έαυτῶν, etc.: Hence may be explained,—a. παρ' οὐδέν έστι, it is as nothing, Erf. Soph. Ant. 35; παρ' οὐδέν or παρ' όλίγον άγείν, ήγείσθαι, τίθεσθαι, ποιεῖσθαι τι, to consider as nothing, make no account of, Valck. Diatr. p. 9, A.—b. παρά μικρόν, παρ' όλίγον, παρά βραχύ, by a little, i. e. well-nigh, almost, παρά πολύ, by much, παρά τοσούτον, by so much, παρ' όσον, by how much, Lat. quatenus.—All these phrases imply comparison, which we mark by by or within, but their special signif. can only be determined by the context, as, παρά μικρόν ήλθεν άποθανείν, he came within a little of (i. e. off) dying, Isocr. 388 E; so, παρά τοσούτον κινδύνον έλθειν, Thuc. 3, 49; παρά πολύ άμείνων, by far better, παρά πολύ περιγίγνεσθαι, to conquer by a great deal; παρά πολύ τῆς άξίας, τῆς έλπίδος, by much otherwise than one deserves or hopes, quite contrary to one's merit or hope.—c. the notion of comparison is closely followed by that of alternation, as, παρ' ήμέραν, day by day, etc.; so, παρά μήνα τρίτον, every third month, Arist. H. A. 7, 2, 1; ήμέραν παρά ήμέραν, every other day, Dem. 1360, 20; cf. Antipho 137, 44, Soph. Aj. 475: hence, παρά μίαν, every other day, Polyb. 3, 110, 4:—πληγή παρά πληγή, blow for blow, Ar. Ran. 643: παρ' ένα γέροντες και νεανία, old men and young alternately.—d. the notion of comparison oft. implies that of superiority, as in Lat. prae, before, παρά τή άλλα ζῷα ώςπερ θεοί οι άνθρωποι βιοτεύουσιν, men before all other animals live like gods, Xen. Mem. 1, 4, 14; παρά τοις άλλων, πονεῖν, to labour more than the rest, freq. joined with άλλος or έτερος, cf. supra 5; also pleon. with compar., like πρό, άμείνων παρά τι, Hdt. 7, 103.—7. also esp. in Gramm., like, παρά τή Σοφοκλείων, παρά τή Σοφοκλέους, etc., Schäf. Schol. Ar. Rh. 3, 158.—8. metaph. to denote dependence on a thing, when it may be rendered by on account of, because of, answering to the vulgar English on account of, Arnold, Thuc. 1, 141 cf.

Pind. O. 2, 116, Isocr. 126 E, Dem. 43, 15; 305, 3.—9. in Gram. it marks the deriv. of one word from another, Schaf. Schol. Ap. Rh. 2, 624.—II. of time, much less freq., and not till after Hom.—1. usu. of duration of time, and with the notion of an action or event that accompanies another, during, *παρὰ τὸν πόλεμον*, in the course of the war: also without such notion, *παρ' ὅλον τὸν βίον*, one's life long, *παρὰ πότον*, Aeschin. 49, 14; so, *παρ' οἶνον*, at wine, Jac. A. P. p. 895; more usu. *παρ' οἶνον*, Erf. Soph. O. T. 773.—III. also, like ἐν, of a point of time, *παρ' αὐτὸν τὸν κίνδυνον*, in the moment of danger: so, *παρ' αὐτὰ τὰ κρίματα*, Dem. 229, 19; *παρ' αὐτὰ τοῦ θανεῖν*, in the moments of death.

D. POSITION:—*παρὰ* may follow its subst. in all three cases, but then becomes by anastrophe *παρα*, except when the ult. is elided, as Il. 4, 97; 18, 400.

E. *παρά*, absol., as Adv., near, together, at once, oft. in Hom.: this must be distinguished from *παρά* in tmesis, which is also freq. in Hom.

F. *παρα* oft. stands, esp. in Hom. and Hes., for *πάρεστι* and *παύρει*, when it always suffers anastrophe: so an Att., as Aesch. Pers. 167, Soph. 11, 285.

G. IN COMPOS., it retains the chief sages it had as prep.; esp.,—I. *alongside of*, beside, as in *παρίστημι*, *παράειμι*, *παρέχομαι*.—II. *to the side of*, as in *παράδωμι*, *παρέχω*, to hand.—III. *to one side of*, by, past, purely local, as in *παρέχομαι*, *παροίχομαι*, *απατρέχω* but also oft.,—IV. *merely*,—1. aside or beyond, i. e. *amiss*, *rog*, as in *παράβηναι*, *παράγω*, *απαρώς*, *παρόννμι*, *παρκοῦσι*, *παλινγνώσκω*, just like German *ver-* *schwören*, our *forswear*.—2. *be- hind*, contrary to, as in *παράρρητος*, *απαρσιος*.—3. of alteration or change, as in *παρήφηνι*, *παρπέτω*, *παρετεκνίω*, *παράνω*.

Πάρα, v. *παρά* D, and F.
Παραβάνηαι, aor. 1 pass. of sq.
Παραβαίνω, f. *βήσομαι*; pf. *βέγκα*, part. *βεβώς*, Ep. *βεβώς*; pf. *βέβασμαι*; aor. 2 *παρέβην* (*παράβηναι*). To go by, by the side:—in Hom. only twice, both times Ep. part. perf. *παρεβέβως*, standing beside, c. dat., Il. 11, 522; 13, 708; not impf. *παρεβασκε* is used as *παρὰβάνης*, i. e. the combatant in a chariot, Il. 11, 104; but reversely Hdt. 7, 40, *παρεβέβηκε* of *ἡνίοχοι*.—II. usu., to pass by the side of, oft. esp. metaph. in trans. signif.,—1. *overstep*, transgress, *τὰ νόμιμα*, Hdt. 65; *οἰκνῃ*, Aesch. Ag. 789; *θεσπύς*, *σπονδάς*, *δρόκους*, etc., Ar. Av. 1, 461, Thuc. 1, 78, etc.; also, *πὰρ δαίμονων*, to sin against a god, dt. 6, 12: hence absol., *ὁ παραβῆς*, a transgressor, Aesch. Ag. 59:—pass. he was transgressed or offended against, Thuc. 3, 45.—2. to pass over, omit, Dem. 298, 11.—3. to let pass, *καίρον*, to Lat. *omittere*, Dinarch. 94, 44.—4. *me παρέβα*, it escaped me not, Eur. Eccl. 704.—III. to pass on, *εἰς τὸ πρόω* (al. *προβαίνειν*), Hdt. 1, 5.—In comedy, *παράβαινε* *ἐς* or *πρὸς τὸ ἀγρόν*, to step forward to address the spectators, Ar. Ach. 629, Eq. 508, c.; cf. *παράβαις* III.

Παραβάκτηρος, *ον*, (*παρά*, *βάκτηρ*) *αρ* or like a staff, π. *θεραπεύματα*, *γίγας* as of a staff, Eur. Phoen. 1564,

Παράβακχος, *ον*, (*παρά*, *βάκχος*) *near*ly Bacchanalian, Plut. Demosth. 9.

Παραβάλλω: f. *βάλω*; aor. 2 *παρέβαλον*; pf. *βέβηκα* (*παρά*, *βάλω*). To throw beside or by, throw to one, as fodder to cattle, *ἐπὶ τοῖς ἐδάσιν*, etc., Lat. *objicere*, *projicere*, Il. 8, 504, etc. (always however in tmesis); *παρ. φακέλλους εἰς τὸ μέταξιν*, Thuc. 2, 77; *π. τινὰ τῷ ὄχλῳ*, Polyb. 40, 4, 2.—so in pass., *κύβοισι παραβέβη- μένος*, given up to dice, Ar. Plut. 243. —2. to hold out to one, hold out as a bait, Xen. Cyn. 11, 2.—3. to hold out, cast in one's teeth, Lat. *objicere*, *τὴν τι*, Aeschin. 81, 3.—II. to set side by side, and so to stake one thing against another, esp. in games of chance, in genl. to venture, hazard: mostly in mid. to expose one's self to danger, Lat. *objicere se periculo*, *projicere se*, usu. c. acc. *αἰὲν ἐμὴν ψυχὴν παραβάλλόμενος* *πολέμειν*, setting my life upon a cast, risking it in war, Il. 9, 322; so, *παράβασθαι τέκνα*, Hdt. 7, 10, 8, cf. Thuc. 2, 44; *οὐκ ἴσα παραβάλλόμενοι*, not having equal interests at stake, Xen. Cyr. 2, 3, 11; *ἴσας* c. acc. of another, *μὴδ' ἐμὲ παραβάλῃ*, Hdt. 1, 108; also, *κίνδυνον π.*, like *κινὸν ῥίπτειν* or *παράρῃπτειν* (q. v.), Lat. *aleam jacere*, Thuc. 3, 14: *παράβηλεσθαι* *πρὸς τι*, to expose one's self to risk, Polyb. 1, 37, 9; *π. τοῖς ὅλοις*, Id. 2, 26, 6, etc.: cf. *παράβολος*.—2. to set, place side by side, and so to compare one with another, *τὴν τι*, Hdt. 4, 198; *τι πρὸς τι*, Xen. Mem. 2, 4, 5, Isocr. 195 C; *τι παρὰ τι*, Plat. Gorg. 475 E:—hence in mid., *παράβάλλομαι* *θρήνων* *ὀρνθι*, I set my songs against it's, rival it in singing, Eur. I. T. 1094; and, absol., *παράβάλλομαι*, *νέμω* with one another, Id. Andr. 290:—so in pass., *ὑπὸ τὰ δ' ὑπ' αὐτὰς παραβάλ- λόμενα*, one piece of treachery set against another, Soph. O. C. 231; cf. infra B. 3.—III. to bring to the side of or to, or near: esp. as naval term, to bring to, put to land, to come to, Ar. Ran. 180, 269; cf. infra B. 2.—IV. to throw, turn, bend sideways, *ὄμμα π.*, to cast it askance, like a timid animal, Aesch. Fr. 284; *οὐς π.*, to turn one's ear to listen, Plat. Rep. 531 A: so too, *π. στόμα* *Ἡρακλεῖ*, to lend one's mouth to Hercules, i. e. join in his praise, Pind. P. 9, 152; *π. τοὺς γομφίους*, to lay to one's grinders, Ar. Pac. 34; *π. τὸ ὄφθαλμῷ*, to cast both eyes sideways, Ar. Nub. 362, cf. Eq. 173; *π. τὸ θυρίον*, to put to the door, shut it, Plut. 2, 940 F.—V. to deposit with one, entrust to him, Lat. *committēre*, *τὴν τι*, Hdt. 2, 154: pass., *πλεί- στὸν τινι παραβέβλημένοι*, Thuc. 5, 113.—VI. acc. to Suid. to deceive, betray; so prob. Hdt. 1, 108, Thuc. 1, 133, cf. Alcae. (Com.) Inert. 5.

B. intr. for mid. of signif. II. to come near, approach, usu. *τὴν* or *εἰς*, Heind. Plat. Lys. 203 E, Polyb. 12, 5, 1, Plut., etc.; *π. ἀλλήλους*, to meet one another, Plat. Rep. 556 C, cf. 499 B.

—2. esp., to go by sea to, *παρέβαλε* *νηυσὶ* *ἰθὺ* *Σκιάδων*, Hdt. 7, 179; more rarely to come to shore, land, *π. εἰς Ἰωνίαν*, to push across to Ionia, Thuc. 3, 32, cf. Dem. 163, 3; opp. to *ἀπάρω*, Arist. H. A. 8, 12, 11; so, *παρά- βάλλεσθαι ἕκατον*, Ar. Eq. 762: v. supra III.—3. to vie with, *τὴν*, Xen. Eq. 9, 8; v. supra II.

†Παραβάλλον, *ωνος*, *ὁ*, *Paraballon*, masc. pr. n., Paus. 6, 6, 3.

Παραβάπτισμα, *ατος*, τό, false baptism, Eccl.

Παραβαπτιστής, *ου*. *ὁ*. (*παρά*,

βαπτίζω) in Epict. one *falsely* baptiz- ed, a spurious Christian.—2. in Eccl., one who baptizes irregularly.

Παραβάπτω, f. *ψω*, (*παρά*, *βάπ- τω*) to dye at the same time, Plut. Phoc. 28.

Παραβασίλευν, (*παρά*, *βασιλεύω*) to reign beside or along with.—II. to govern ill, or to commit treason, LXX.

Παραβασία, *ας*, *ῆ*, usu. form for *παραβασία*, q. v., cf. also sq.

Παράβασις, *ως*, *ῆ*, Ep. *παραβ.*, q. v., (*παραβαίνω*) a going aside, deviation, Plut. 2, 649 B.—II. an overstepping, transgression, extravagance, Plut. 2, 746 C, etc.; a digression, Strab. p. 15.—III. the parabasis, a part of the old comedy, in which the chorus came forward and addressed the audience in the poet's name; not however indispensable, for in three of the extant pieces of Aristoph., viz. Eccl., Lysist., Plut., it is wanting: the parabasis was in no way connected with the main action (whence the name, as if a walking beside, digression from the plot); and so was like the prologue of Roman comedy, except that it was always in the middle of the piece, usu. soon after the first chorus; and even this was imitated by Plautus in the Curculio and Cistellaria. When complete it consisted of seven different parts, *κομμάτιον*, *παράβασις* proper, *μακρόν* *οἱ πνίγος*, *στροφῇ*, *ἐπιπρήμια*, *ἀντίστροφος*, *ἀντεπρήμια*: the first three with the *ἐπίδογμα* and *ἀντεπρήμια* were spoken by the Coryphaeus, the *στροφῇ* and *ἀντίστροφος* by the whole chorus, Herm. El. Metr. 3, 21. There are complete parabases in Ar. Ach., Eq., and Vesp.

Παραβάτης, *ῶ*, to stand beside the combatant, a chariot, Philostr. generally, to sit by the driver, Ath. 609 D, in poet. form *παραβ.*: from

Παραβάτης, *ων*, *ὁ*, (*παραβαίνω* II) one who stands beside: esp. the warrior or combatant who stands beside the charioteer, Il. 24, 132 (in Ep. form *παραβ.* *βάται*), and so in Eur. Supp. 677, Xen. Cyr. 7, 1, 29; two *παραβάται* are mentioned by Strab. p. 709.—The *παραβάται*, in Plut. Aemil. 12, were light troops (*velites*) who ran beside the horsemen, cf. Liv. 44, 26.—II. (*παραβαίνω* II. 1) a transgressor, Aesch. Eum. 553, in poet. form *παρ- βάτης*. [α]

Παραβητικός, *ῆ*, *ὄν*, (*παράβασις*) of or disposed for transgressing.—II. belonging to the comic *παραβάσις*.

Παραβάτις, *ιδος*, fem. from *παραβ.* *βάτης*, poet. *παραβ.*, a woman who follows the reapers, Theoc. 3, 32.

Παραβάτος, *ῆ*, *ὄν*, poet. *παρβάτος*, (*παραβαίνω*) to be gone beyond, over come, or overreached, *Διὸς οὐ παρβάτος ἔστι φῶν*, Aesch. Supp. 1049; *κρίτος οὐ παρβά*, Soph. Ant. 874.

Παραβάρης, *ῆς*,=παραβουρῆς. Παραβερύσθαι, inf. perf. pass. of *παραβαίνω*.

Παραβηθέντως, adv. part. pf. pass. of *παραβάλλω*,=παραβολήν.

Παραβηστμένως, adv. part. perf. pass. of *παραβ.*

Παραβῆναι, inf. aor. 2 of *παραβαί- νω*.

Παραβιάζομαι, f. *-άσομαι*, (*π.* *βιάζομαι*) dep. mid.:—to do a thing by force against nature or law, LXX:—to use violence, *περὶ τινος*, Polyb. 26, 1, 3.—II. c. acc., *π. χυράκα*, to force the palisade, Id. 22, 10, 7.—2. to constrain, compel, N. T.

Παραβίβω, *ου*, *ὁ*, a drink *πὰρ* from

μειεῖ and κόρυζα, Hecatae. ap. Ath. 447 D.

Παραβασμός, οὔ, ὁ, (παραβιάζω) a forcing of nature or law, Plut. 2, 1097 F.

Παραβιάζω, (παρά, βιάζω) to put aside, carry away, LXX.

Παραβλάπτω, (παρά, βλάπτω) to hurt or damage beside.

Παραβλαστάνω, f. -βλαστήσω, (παρά, βλαστάνω) to sprout or shoot up beside, to grow up beside or by, Hipp. 401, Plat. Rep. 573 D.

Παραβλάστη, ης, ἡ, a sucker, offshoot, Theophr.

Παραβλάστης, ατος, τό, (παραβλαστάνω) that which shoots or grows beside, and σε=foreg., Theophr.

Παραβλαστήσις, ἡ, (παραβλαστάνω) a shooting or growing beside, Theophr.

Παραβλαστήκος, ἡ, ὄν, (παραβλαστάνω) shooting or growing beside, Theophr.; v. l. for παραβλαστήτης.

Παραβλέμμα, ατος, τό, a side-glance, sidelong look: from

Παραβλέπω, f. -ψω, (παρά, βλέπω) to look aside, take a side look, Ar. Ran. 409: π. θατέρω (sc. ὀφθαλμῷ) to wink with one eye, Ar. Vesp. 497; but also, to peep out of the corner of one's eye, Id. Eccl. 498:—to look askance, look stern, Nicost. ar. Stob. p. 427.—2. to see wrong, Luc. Nectom.—II. to overlook, neglect, c. acc., Polyb. 6, 46, 6. Hence

Παραβλέψης, εως, ἡ, a looking at in passing, or askance, Plut. 2, 521 B.

Παραβλήδην, adv., (παραβάλλω) thrown in by the way, π. ἡγορεύειν, either to speak with a side-meaning, i. e. with malicious insinuations, or to speak with side-glances, i. e. askance, in mockery, opp. to fair, open attacks, Il. 4, 6; acc. to others, merely to speak ἐξ ἀντιβολῆς, in objection or to answer, as Ar. Rh. seems to take it, 2, 448; 3, 107, cf. Opp. H. 2, 113.—II. parallel-wise, Arat. 535.

Παραβλήμα, ατος, τό, (παραβάλλω) that which is thrown beside or before, fodder.—II. that which hung before to protect or cover, esp. a kind of curtain or screen used to cover the sides of ships, Xen. Hell. 2, 1, 22; cf. παραβήννα.

Παραβλήτης, ἡτος, ὁ, ἡ, (παραβάλλω) distraught, Manetho.

Παραβλήτης, ας, ον, = παραβλήτης, Plut. Cimon 3.

Παραβλήτικός, ἡ, ὄν, fitted for putting aside or comparing.

Παραβλήτης, ὁ, ὄν, (παραβάλλω) placed by one another: to be compared, comparable, Plut. Aemil. 8, etc.

Παραβλύζω, f. -ύσω, (παρά, βλύζω) to make gush out beside, both c. acc. μέθυ, and c. gen. οἶνον, κρασί, Jac. Philostr. Imag. p. 340.

Παραβλύσκω, pf. παραμέβλυκα, poet. παμεβλύ-, to go beside, esp. for the purpose of protecting, Il. 4, 11; 24, 73,—both times in the poet. perf.

Παραβλύω, ὅπως, ὁ, ἡ, looking askance, squinting, ὀφθαλμῷ, Il. 9, 503, cf. Luc. adv. Ind. 7. (From παραβλέπω, like κλέψω from κλέπτω.)

Παραβοάω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (παρά, βοάω) to call or cry out to, Dem. 1359, 16.

Παραβοήθεια, ας, ἡ, help, aid, succour, Plat. Legg. 778 A: from

Παραβοήω, ὤω, (παρά, βοήθω) to help in a thing, to come to aid, τινί, Thuc. 1, 47, etc.: absol. come to the rescue, Ar. Eq. 257, Thuc. 3, 22:—also to aid on the other hand, like ἀντιβοήθω, Plat. Rep. 572 E. Hence

Παραβοήθημα, ατος, τό, help, aid, succour.

Παραβολήδην, poet. παρβ-, adv.= παραβλήδην, Ar. Rh. 4, 936. [α]

Παραβολεύομαι, dep., (παράβολος) to venture, expose one's self, like παραβάλλομαι, π. τῇ ψυχῇ, v. l. N. T., received by Scholz.

Παραβολή, ἡς, ἡ, (παραβάλλω II.) a placing beside or together, esp. a comparing, comparison, Plat. Phil. 33 B: an illustration, Isocr. 280 A.—Arist. Rhet. 2, 20, expressly distinguishes it from the λόγος (apologue or fable), which answers to the parable of scripture.—II. (παραβάλλω III, and B) a ranging side by side, a meeting so, Plat. Tim. 40 C: ἐκ παραβολῆς (breadth) μάχεσθαι, to fight a sea-fight broadside to broadside, Polyb. 15, 2, 13, Diod. 14, 60.—III. a sidelong direction, obliquity, διὰ πολλῶν ἐλιγμῶν καὶ π., Plat. Arat. 22.—IV. (παραβάλλω I, mid.) the making a venture, a venture.—V. division, as opp. to multiplication.—VI. the conic-section parabola, so called because its axis is parallel to the side of the cone, Math. Vett.—VII.—παραβόλον (v. sub παράβολος III), Arist. Oec. 2, 16, 3, with v. ll. παράβολον, -βόλον. Hence

Παραβολικός, ἡ, ὄν, comparative, figurative. Adv. -κῶς.

Παραβόλιον, ον, τό, later form for παράβολον, v. παράβολος III.

Παράβολος, ον, (παραβάλλω II, mid.) putting upon, i. e. staking, risking: hence,—I. of persons, venturesome, reckless, Ar. Vesp. 192: so, παρὰβόλος μάχεσθαι, like ψυχῇν παραβάλλομενος, to fight desperately, Lat. projecta audacia, παρὰβόλος πλεῖν, etc., Meineke Menand. p. 227.—2. of things and actions, hazardous, perilous, ἔργον, Hdt. 9, 45; π. καὶ χαλεπόν, Isocr. 126 A, Polyb., etc.: hence τὸ π., dauntlessness, Polyb. 3, 61, 6:—adv., -λως, in Polyb., suddenly, by a coup-de-main, 1, 23, 7.—II. as law-term, deposited, τὸ π., a deposit made in appeal-cases as security for the fine due in case of failure, later παρὰβόλιον, Herm. Pol. Ant. § 140, 16: cf. παρακαταβολή, παρακαταθήκη.—See the poet. form παραβόλος.

Παραβουβέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (παρά, βουβέω) to hum beside or after, Synes.

Παράβορος, ον, having the north wind at the side.

Παραβόσκω, (παρά, βόσκω) to feed beside, entertain, Ephipp. Epheh. 1.

Παραβουκόλω, ὦ, (παρά, βουκόλω II) like παραπλανῶ, to lead astray by fraud or treachery, mislead, Oenom. ap. Euseb.

Παραβουκόλις, = foreg., dub. 1. Lyc. 1094.

Παραβουλέομαι, = παραβουλέομαι, N. T.; cf. sub παραβόλος.

Παραβράβεω, (παρά, βραβεύω) strictly to give an unjust judgment in an athletic contest: generally, to decide unfairly, Polyb. 24, 1, 12.

Παραβράχυν, adv. for παρά βραχύ, nearly: v. παρά I 7, 6.

Παράβυσμα, ατος, τό, (παραβύω) that which is stuffed in beside, a stopper.

Παράβυστος, ον, (παραβύω) stuffed or forced in, hence of a self-invited guest, Timoth. (Com.) Κυναρ. 1, cf. Ath. 257 A: hence, ἐκ παραβύστων, Plut. 2, 617 E.—II. crammed together in a body or throng.—III. τὸ παράβυστον (sc. δικάστηριον), an Athenian law-court lying in a distant, back part of the town, Lys. ap. Poll. 8, 121, Paus. 1, 28, 8: hence, ἐν παράβυστῳ, in a corner, Dem. 715, 20, Arist.

Τιρ. 8, 1, 17, cf. Hemst. Linc. Ne cy. m. 17.

Παραβύω, (παρά, βύω) to stuff in, insert, Luc.—II. to stop up, τὰ ὦτα Sext. Emp. p. 15. [v in Anth. P. 1, 210.]

Παραβώμιος, ον, (παρά, βώμιος) beside or at the altar, v. l. Soph. O. T 184, Philo.

Παραγγελεύς, εως, ὁ, (παραγγέλλω) an informer, accuser.

Παραγγελία, ας, ἡ, a proclamation, public notice, command: esp. as milit. term, a general order, the word of command, signal, Xen. Hell. 2, 1, 4, Polyb. 6, 27, 1.—2. the summoning one's partisans to support one in a suit a law, exertion of influence, Dem. 341, 2, 432, 11; hence canvassing for public office, the Latin ambitus, Plut. Crass. 15, cf. Id. 2, 276 C.—3. instruction, advice, Diod. 15, 10.—4. a rule, system, Arist. Eth. N. 2, 4: from

Παραγγέλλω, f. -ελέω, (παρά, ἀγγέλλω) strictly to announce beside, i. e. to hand an announcement from one to another, pass it on, τινί τι, Aesch. Ag. 289, cf. 294.—II. esp. as military term, to give the watch-word, which was passed from man to man, Lat. imperium per manus tradere, Xen. An. 1, 8, 3; cf. παραγγέλλω, παραγγέλλεις, then,—2. to give the word, give orders, τινὶ ποιεῖν τι, Hdt. 4, 89; 8, 70, etc.: and so, generally, to order, recommend, exhort, not so strong as κελεύω, π. τινὶ ποιεῖν τι, Soph. Phil. 1178, Plat. Phaed. 116 C, etc.; τινί τι, Eur. Supp. 1173, Heracl. 825, etc.; π. τινὶ ὅπως.—Plat. Rep. 415 B.—c. acc. rei only to order, π. παροσκενῇν σίτου, to order corn to be prepared, Hdt. 3, 25 σιτία, Thuc. 7, 43; π. στρατεῖαν like Lat. indicare, Aeschin. 63, 7; π. παραγγέλλομενα, orders, Thuc. 2, 11.—III. also, to encourage, cheer on c. acc., ἱππους, Theogn. 992; π. ἐλ. ὅπλα, to call to arms, Xen. An. 1, 5 13.—IV. to summon one's help, esp. a Athens, to summon one's partisans, endeavour to gain anything by the means, Dem. 515, 19, cf. Lys. 95, 28 sq.; esp., π. τὴν ὥρχην, to canvass for the chief power, like Lat. magistratum ambire, Dion. H. 11, 61, Plut. also, π. εἰς ὑπατεῖαν, Plut. Caes. 13 cf. Cat. Min. 8: ἀντιπαγγέλλειν τινὶ εἰς τι, to oppose one in a contest for an office, App. cf. παραγγέλλει 2; so too παρακελεύομαι.—V. to teach, admonish, Plut. 2, 12 D, 210 E, etc.—VI. of a divorced wife, to announce to her husband that she is pregnant by him: if the latter declares that she cannot be so, he is said ἀντιπαγγέλλειν. Hence

Παραγγέμμα, ατος, τό, an announcement, Aesch. Ag. 480: an order, word of command, Thuc. 8, 99, Lys. 121 32; ἐκ παραγγέλματος, Polyb. 1, 27 8.—2. instruction, precept, Xen. Cyn. 13, 9. Hence

Παραγγελλιατικός, ἡ, ὄν, admonitory, Dion. H. de Comp. p. 302.

Παράγγελλσις, εως, ἡ, (παραγγέλλω) an announcing, commanding.—ii war esp. a giving an order, an order word of command, which was passed from one to another, Thuc. 5, 66 Plat. Legg. 942 B: ἀπὸ παραγγέλλεως πορεύεσθαι, Xen. An. 4, 1, 5 cf. παρεγγύσις, παραγγέλλω.

Παραγγελλτικός, ἡ, ὄν, v. l. for παραγγελλιατικός.

Παραγγεῖος, ον, (παρά, γῆ) haunting the shallow water near the shore, opp. to πελάγιος, Arist. H. A. 8, 19, 18. Παραγγήσις, ἡ, present, Epicur

Παραγνώ, (παρά, γνῶ) to give just a taste of a thing, τινά τινος; metaph. φρονήματος παραγνῶναι τὸ ἡλίλ, to give women a slight taste (i. e. share) of courage, Plut. Lycurg. 14: —mid., to taste just slightly, πότον, ἱναλί. Calyps. 2; καίνου τινος, Anaph. Incert. 14.

Παραγνώ, ὦ, f. -ἴσμαι, (παρά, γνῶ) to be the worse for old age, become childish or doting, Aeschin. 89, 28.

Παραγίγνομαι, Ion. and in later ἱ. -γίνομαι [γ]: fut. -γενήσομαι: or. παρεγινόμεν (παρά, γίγνομαι). To be at hand, by or near, be present with or at, c. dat. pers. et rei, καὶ ὡν παρεγινόμετο, δαίρι, Od. 17, 173; c. dat. pers. only, to stand beside or near, Hes. Th. 429; π. Σοφοκλεῖ ἐρωμένῳ, I was by when he was asked, Plat. Rep. 329 B; hence, —2. π. τινί, to stand by, second, support one, Hdt. 1, 109, Aesch. Eum. 319, Ar. Eq. 242; to come to aid, τινί, Hdt. 3, 32; ἐπὶ ἡμῶν, against one, Thuc. 2, 95.—3. of things, to be at hand, to come, happen or accrue to one, τινί, Lat. contingere tibi, Thuc. 1, 15, Xen. Mem. 4, 2; φόβος παραγινόμενοι τινί, Isocr. 9 A.—II. to come to, arrive at, τινί, Theogn. 139; also, εἰς τόπον, Hdt. 1, 185; and absol., to arrive, Id. 6, 95; —ἐξ τούτου, to come to the same point, Id. 2, 4.—2. to come to maturity, of corn, etc., Hdt. 1, 193; 4, 29.

Παραγινώσκω, later form -γινώσκω, fut. -γνώσμαι: aor. παρέγνων (παρά, γινώσκω):—to decide beside one right, hence to judge wrong, give an unjust judgment, Xen. Mem. 1, 1, 17. Παρακάλῃζομαι, (παρά, ὑπακάλῃζομαι) dep., to take into one's arms, hence

Παρακάλισμα, ἀτος, τό, that which taken into the arms, of a mistress or wife, Soph. Ant. 650, cf. Lyc. 113. ἰά.

Παρακιστρώομαι, (παρά, ὑπκιστρώω) as pass., to be furnished with robes, Diod. 17, 43, Plat. 2, 631 D.

Παρακωνίζω, (παρά, ὑκνών) to old the arms, set them a-kimbo, Ath.—id. to push aside with the elbows, ελ-ω, Luc. Tim. 54, etc.; hence, generally, to push aside, supplant, Strab. p. 19. Hence

Παρακωνιστής, οὗ, δ, one who elbows, Clearch. ap. Ath. 258 A.

Παραγλύφω, f. -ψω, (παρά, γλύφω) counterfeit, forge a seal, τὰς σφραγδας, Diod. 1, 78: cf. παρασφρα-—to scratch slightly, Hipp. 773. [ῥ]

Παραγυθίδος, on, on or belonging to the cheek: [γ] from

Παραγυθίς, ἰδος, ἦ, (παρά, γυθίς) the cheek-piece of a helmet or ira, Strab.

Παραγύνπτω, f. -ψω, (παρά, γύνπτω) to bend to one side, Coluth. 239.

Παραγόνυτιον, on, τό, (παρά, γόνυ) a space between two joints in a reed, c., Synes. [ῥ]

Παράγοράω, f. -ἴσω, = παροίρω, Alex. Δρωπίδ. 3.

Παράγορέομαι, Dor. for παρηγ-γνῶ.

Παράγορενσις, εως, ἦ, a denial, Joseph.

Παράγραμμι, ἀτος, τό, (παράγραμμι) that which one writes beside, an additional clause, codicil, rider, Dem. 997.

—II. an altering, falsifying of a thing.—III. dub. for παραγραμματι-ός. Hence

Παραγραμματίζω, to alter by changing a letter, Strab. p. 41; cf. sq.—II. τινά, to make a pun in one, Diog. 3, 20. Hence

Παραγραμματισμός, οὗ, δ, a putting one letter for another, esp. it puns (σκόμματα παρὰ γράμμα, Arist. Rhet. 3, 11, 6); such as Claudius Tiberius Nero, Suet. Tib. 42, cf. Cic. Fam. 7, 32, 2.

Παραγράφῃ, ἦς, ἦ, (παράγράφῃ) any thing written beside, a marginal note, Isocr. 322 A: esp., a critical or grammatical mark of punctuation, esp. to mark the end of a sentence, Arist. Rhet. 3, 8, 6; or to mark that a passage is spurious, Luc. Imag. 24.—II. an exception taken by the defendant to the indictment, (γραφή), a demurrer, Isocr. 371 A: παραγράφῃ παραγράφῃσθαι or δοῦναι, Dem. 912, 15; 939, 11, cf. Dict. Antiqu. in voc.—III. a figure in rhetoric, a brief final summary of one subject before passing on to another. Hence

Παραγράφικός, ἦ, ὄν, belonging to a παραγράφῃ (signif. III), π. λόγος, the speech of the defendant against the indictment (γραφή), the constitutio translativa of Cic. Inv. Rhet. 1, 8.

Παραγράφῃ, ἰδος, ἦ, a writing instrument.

Παράγράφος, on, ἦ, (sc. γραμμῇ), a line or stroke drawn in the margin, with a dot over it, to mark the corresponding parts of a chorus or parabasis, which are interrupted by parts of the dialogue, Hephaest.—II. as a mark of punctuation, prob. = παραγράφῃ: perh. also the middle line dividing two columns of a writing.—III. ὁ παράγραφος, in later Greek, a pencil for drawing lines, Salmass. Solin. p. 643, sq. From.

Παραγράφω, f. -ψω, (παρά, γράφω) to write beside or in addition to, to subjoin, esp. a clause to a law, a contract, or the like, Ar. Lys. 513, Dem. 1237, 1, to write up, post up in public, Plat. Legg. 785 A:—esp. of fraudulent interpolations, ἄλλων πατρὸς ἐαυτὸν παραγράφειν, to enroll one's self with a wrong father's name, Dem. 1003, fin.—2. to imitate, esp. in Gramm.; cf. Schäf. Schol. Ap. Rh. 3, 158; παραγράφω IV.—II. mid., παραγράφῃσθαι τινα διατητῆν, to have him registered as arbiter, Dem. 1013, 4.—2. παραγράφῃσθαι μὴ εἰσαγγέμιον εἶναι (sc. τὴν γραφήν), to take an exception to an indictment, Dem. 939, 11; 984, fin., sq., etc.; and absol. παραγράφῃσθαι, to demur, Isocr. 371 B: cf. παραγράφῃ III, παραγράφικός: hence also in act., παραγράφῃν τοὺς δανειστάς, to cheat the usurers, Synes.—3. to have a thing copied out, Dem. 23, 60, cf. 73.—III. act., to draw a line across, cancel, Polyb. 9, 31, 5: hence to end, as elsewhere περιγρ.; cf. παραγράφῃ I. Hence

Παραγράφῃμος, on, exceptionable, Sext. Emp. p. 406.

Παράγυμνος, on, (παρά, γυμνός) naked at the side, half naked, Diog. L. 2, 132.

Παραγύνω, ὦ, (παρά, γυνώ) to lay bare at the side, expose, Dio C. 49, 6: metaph. to lay bare, disclose, λόγον, etc., Hdt. 1, 126; 8, 19; 9, 44. Hence

Παραγύνωσις, εως, ἦ, a laying bare at the side, Clem. Al.

Παράγυρος, adv., moving along a circle, i. e. round and round, unceasingly, ap. Hesych. [ῥ]

Παράγυ, f. -ῶ, (παρά, ὕγω) to lead beside, π. πτέρυγας, use your wings and be off, Eur. Ion 166:—hence,—I. to lead by or past a place, c. acc. loci, Hdt. 4, 158; 9, 47.—2. as military

term, to make the men march off this way, file them off, Xen. An. 3, 4, 21: also to wheel them from column into line, Id. Cyr. 2, 3, 21, An. 4, 6, 6; cf. sq. I. 2.—II. to lead aside from the way, lead away, τινά εἰς ἀρκυστάτα, Aesch. Pers. 99, etc.: π. ὑπέρ, Thuc. 1, 34, ψεύδεται, Plat. Rep. 383 A: hence absol., to mislead, beguile, Lat. seducere, Pind. P. 11, 40, N. 7, 34, Plat. Phaedr. 262 D, and very freq. in Att.; cf. παραγωγή II.—2. to lead aside, and so to change, alter the course of., π. τὰς μοίρας, Hdt. 1, 91, π. τοὺς νόμους ἐπὶ τῇ, like Lat. deflectere, Plat. Rep. 550 D; π. ὄνομα, γράμμα, Id. Crat. 398 D, 400 C, cf. Plut. 2, 354 C: esp. to distort, pervert, distract, φένας, Lycurg. 159, 20.—3. generally, to persuade, lead to or into a thing, εἰς τι. Theogn. 404: but usu. of something bad:—pass. to be persuaded, Plat. Legg. 885 C; c. inf., παράγεσθαι μισθοὺς εἰργάσθαι τι, Soph. Ant. 294, cf. Thuc. 2, 64, Bornem. Xen. Mem. 4, 8, 5: to avert anger, etc., Diod.—III. to bring and set beside or before others, to bring forward, π. ἐξ μέσου, Hdt. 3, 129, etc.; so, π. εἰς τὸν δῆμον, to bring before the people, Lys. 132, 38; π. τὸ δικαστήριον, before the court, Dem. 805, 14: and absol., to bring forward, as on the stage (sc. εἰς τὸ θέατρον), Meineke Com. Fr. 1, p. 536; cf. Thuc. 5, 45, etc.: also to bring forward as a witness, proof, etc., Plat.: and so in mid., Id. Legg. 836 C.—Cf. παρέρχομαι.—IV. to lead on, protract, τὴν πρᾶξιν, Diod. 18, 65:—to put off, συμμαχίαν, Id.; π. τὸν χρόνον, to pass it away, Plut. Agis 13, etc.—V. to direct, guide thither and thither, Id. 2, 981 A.—VI. to derive one word from another, Gramm.

B. intrans. to pass by, pass on one's way, Xen. Cyr. 5, 4, 44, Polyb. 5, 18, 4, etc.—2. to pass away, N. T.: see also in pass., lb. Hence

Παράγωγῃ, ἦς, ἦ, a leading by or past, carrying across, Xen. An. 5, 1, 16.—2. as military term, a wheeling from column into line, Id. Lac. 11, 6, Polyb. 10, 21, 5; cf. foreg. I. 2.—3. π. τὸν κοπῶν, a sliding motion of the oars, so that they made no dash, (ρόθος, πίτυλος) in going in and out of the water, Xen. Hell. 5, 1, 8.—II. a leading aside or away, misleading, ἀπότης π., Hdt. 6, 62: esp. as law-term, a false argument, false light, fallacy, quibble, Dem. 652, 14; 693, 2: π. τοῦ πράγματος, a matter foreign to the subject, 871, 7; περιπλοκαὶ καὶ π., Plut. Fab. 3:—also delay, Id. Lucull. 29.—2. an alteration, change, variety, as of language, Hdt. 1, 142: a deviation from right, a transgression, Plat. Legg. 741 D.—3. a persuading, turning, τὼν θεῶν, Id. Rep. 364 D.—III. derivation, Gramm.—IV. (from pass.) a coming to land, Polyb. 8, 7, 4.

Παράγωγιζω, to demand a transit duty from one, τινά, Polyb. 4, 44, 4, cf. 3, 2, 5: from

Παράγωγον, on, τό, (παράγωγῃ) a transit duty (such as is paid by ships passing the Sound), Polyb. 4, 47, 3; cf. διαγώγων.

Παράγωγίς, ἰδος, ἦ, the carriage of a military engine, Math.

Παράγωγός, ὄν, (παράγω) leading or guiding by, past or aside: hence—1. misleading, deceitful, Com. Anon. 219.—2. pass. led astray, ὁσέον π., a dislocated bone, Hipp.—II. derived from another word, Gramm.: adv. -γως, by a slight change, in derivation of one word from another, cf.

Hor. *parce delorta*, Plut. 2, 316 A, cf. Ath. 480 F.

Παραδαινύμι, f. -δαΐσσαι, (παρά, δαίνυμι) to dine with, τινί, Simmias ap. Tzet. z.

Παραδάρκω, (παρά, δαρκύω) to weep beside or with, τινί, Luc. Navig. 2.

Παραδάρβανω, f. -δάρβησσαι: aor. παρέδάρθον, poet. παρέδρῶθον (as aor. γαί in Hom.) (παρά, δαρβάνω): —to sleep beside or by, τινί, Od. 20, 88; παραδάρβειν φιλότῃ, Il. 14, 163.

Παράδειγμα, ατος, τό, (παράδεικνυμι) a pattern, model, plan, as of a building, Lat. *exemplar*, Hdt. 5, 62, and freq. in Plat.: a copy, representation, Hdt. 2, 86.—2. a precedent, example, Soph. O. T. 1193, Plat., etc.; π. ἔχειν, l. c.; π. λαβεῖν παρά τινος, Plat. Meno 77 B; παραδείγματι χρῆσθαι, Thuc. 3, 10; π. ἐκφέρειν, καταλείπεσθαι, Dinarch. 103, 38, Lycurg. 149, 5; π. εἶναι τοῖς ἄλλοις, Ar. Thesm. 670; π. ποιεῖν τινα, Dem. 373, 22; ἐπὶ παραδείγματι, by way of example, Aeschin. 25, 16: so, παραδείγματος εἵνεκα, Lys. 166, 8.—3. an argument, proof from example, Thuc. 1, 2, etc.: for Aristotle's logical expansion of this argument, v. Anal. Pr. 2, 24.—III. in Gramm. a paradigm. Hence

Παραδειγματίζω, to make an example of one, Polyb. 29, 7, 5: to make a show of, point at, put to shame, N. T. Hence

Παραδειγματικός, ὅ, ὄν, consisting of examples, Rhet. Adv. κῶς, Arist. Metaph. I M. 3, 2: and

Παραδειγματισμός, οὔ, ὁ, the making an example of one, the pointing out to public shame, Polyb. 15, 20, 5; 30, 8, 8.

Παραδειγματιστέον, verb. adj. from παραδειγματίζω, one must punish for example's sake, Polyb. 35, 2, 10.

Παραδειγματώδης, εἰς, like a παράδειγμα, Arist. Rhet. 1, 2, 10.

Παραδειγματώσις, εως, ἡ,=παραδειγματισμός, dub. [α]

Παράδεικνυμι, and -νύω, f. -δείξω, (παρά, δείκνυμι): —to show by the side of, to set beside and exhibit, hold up to view: hence—1. to set up as an example, model or pattern, represent, Plat. Legg. 829 E.—2. to set by the side of and so compare, Isocr. 240 E.—3. to hand over, give an order for money, Xen. Hell. 2, 1, 14; 2, 3, 8.—4. to use as an example, prove, show, Polyb. 4, 28, 4; —so in mid., Dem. 178, 11.

Παραδειπνέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (παρά, δειπνέω) to dine with, hence=παρασιτέω: but,—II. in pass. to go without, lose one's dinner, Theophr. Char. 8, 4; and so prob. in Amphis Plan. 2.

Παραδειπνία, τὰ, side-dishes, dainties, Porphyr.

Παραδειπνίς, ιδός, ὁ, ἡ,=παρασιτός, ἄλλοτρίων κτεάνων, Eubul. Incert. 16.

Παράδεισος, ον, ὁ, a park or pleasure-grounds: an Oriental word in Xen. Hell. 4, 1, 15, Cyr. 1, 3, 14, etc.; and used by LXX, for the garden of Eden. (In Hebr., *paradēs*; in Arab. *firdaus*; in Sanscr. *paradēsa*.) Hence †Παράδεισος, ον, ἡ, *Paradīsus*, as name of a city in Coele-Syria, Strab. p. 756.

Παραδέχομαι, Ion. for παραδέχομαι.

Παραδεκτέον, verb. adj. of παραδέχομαι, one must admit, Plat. Rep. 378 D.—II. παραδεκτός, α, ον, to be admitted, lb. 595 A.

Παραδεκτικός, ὅ, ον, (παραδέχομαι) receiving readily, Clem. Al.

Παραδέκτος, ον, accepted: *acceptable*.

Παρέδρω, (παρά, δέρω) to skin, flay, Hipp. 914.

Παραδέχομαι, Ion. -δέκομαι, f. -ξομαι, (παρά, δέχομαι) dep. mid.: —to accept, take, receive, ll. 6, 178, Pind. O. 7, 134: esp. to receive from another, esp. as hereditary, τὴν ἀρχήν, Hdt. 1, 102; so, π. τὸν πόλεμον παρὰ τοῦ πατρός, Id. 1, 18.—2. to take upon one's self, μάχην π., to take up and continue a battle, Lat. *excipere* or *suscipere pugnam*, Hdt. 9, 40: c. inf., π. τινὶ πρᾶττειν τι, to engage to another to do a thing, Lat. *recipere se facturum*, Dem. 1334, 16.—3. to admit, let in, εἰς πόλιν, Plat. Rep. 605 B, etc.; εἰς τοὺς ἀγῶνας, Aeschin. 25, 25: —to admit of, allow, Lys. 138, 3, Plat. Legg. 935 D; cf. ἐπιδέχομαι.—4. to hear of, like Lat. *accipere*, lb. 713 C, Tim. 23 D.—In later writers also in pass. esp. in aor. παρεδέχην.

Παράδω, (παρά, δέω) to fasten to or alongside of, Moschio ap. Ath. 208 B.

Παραδῆλω, ὦ, (παρά, δῆλω) to make known by a side-wind or hint, Dem. 348, 7, Plut.: to accuse understanding, inform against, Plut. Alex. 49: pass., Hipp. 1275. Hence

Παραδῆλωσις, ἡ, a making known by hints and the like.

Παραδείξνυμι and -νύω, f. -ξέω, (παρά, δῖά, ξεύννυμι) to join disjunctively, ἀξίωμα παραδείξνυμένον, a disjunctive proposition, Aul. Gell. 16, 8. Hence

Παραδείξενκτικός, ὅ, ὄν, disjunctive. Adv. κῶς: and

Παραδείξενξίς, ἡ, a putting together disjunctively.

Παραδιᾶκνέω, ὦ, (παρά, διακονέω) to live with one and serve him, τινί, Ar. Av. 838.

Παραδιστέλλω,=παραδιδέξνυμι. Hence

Παραδιστολή, ἡς, ἡ,=παραδιδέξενξίς, Quintil. 9, 3.

Παραδιατάσσομαι, Att. -τάττομαι, (παρά, διατάσσω) dep.: to transpose, change, Hierocl. ap. Stob. p. 229.

Παραδιατρίβη, ἡς, ἡ, useless disputation, N. T.

Παραδίδωμι, f. -δώσω, (παρά, δίδωμι) to give or hand over to another, as a torch in the torch-race, Plat. Legg. 776 B, etc.; then, in various ways, like Lat. *tradere*, as a kingdom to one's son, answering to παραδέχεσθαι, Hdt. 2, 159; one's son to a tutor, Hdt. 1, 73, etc.; a prize to the winner, Soph. Phil. 399; a purchase to the buyer, Xen. Oec. 20, 28; and so on: —so, π. τὴν προζενίαν, to hand it down to one's posterity, Xen. Hell. 6, 3, 4; π. αὐτὸν τύχῃ, to commit one's self to fortune, Thuc. 5, 16: —c. inf., ἢν ἐμῇ μητρὶ παρέδωκεν τρέφειν, Eur. Or. 64, π. τινὶ τὸν νέον διδάσκειν, Plat. Legg. 811 E.—2. esp. to give a city or person into another's hands, esp. as a hostage, or to an enemy who requires it, Lat. *dedere*, to deliver up, surrender, Hdt. 1, 45; 9, 87, etc.; also, with collat. notion of treachery, like προδιδόναι, Lat. *prodere*, Xen. Cyr. 5, 4, 51: so, π. τινὰ εἰς οὐκαστάς, Dem. 515, 6; to give up to justice, Antipho 146, 19, etc.—3. to hand down legends, opinions, and the like, Lat. *memoriae prodere*, παραδεδωμένα καὶ μυθώδη, Dem. 641, 19; οἱ παραδεδωμένοι θεοί, the traditional gods, Dinarch. 102, 13.—II. to grant, bestow, κῶδος τινί, Pind. P. 2, 96; to

grant, offer, τι, Id. N. 10, 155, Eur. etc.: c. inf., to grant, allow one to. Hdt. 1, 210; 6, 103, etc.; and so at sol., τὸν θεοῦ πότμον παραδόντος, Hdt. 7, 18, Pind. P. 5, 4: —so in pass. πληγὴν παραδόνθεϊσα, a blow being offered, i. e. it being in his power to strike, Eur. Phoen. 1393.

Παραδιηγέομαι, f. -ήσομαι, (παρά διηγέομαι) dep. mid., to relate incidentally or by the way, Arist. Rhet. 16, 5. Hence

Παραδιήγημα, ατος, τό, an incidental narrative, Philo: and

Παραδιήγησις, εως, ἡ, a relating incidentally: also=foreg.

Παραδιοικέω, ὦ, (παρά, διοικέω) to govern with another, interfere with his government, Plut. 2, 817 D.—II. to govern badly, Synes.

Παραδιορθώω, ὦ, (παρά, διορθώω) to correct blunderingly, Euseb. Hence

Παραδιορθώμα, ατος, τό, a blundering correction, Porphyr.: and

Παραδιορθώσις, εως, ἡ, a marginal or parenthetical correction, Plut. 2, 33 B.

Παραδιώκω, f. -ξω, (παρά, διώκω) to follow closely, Dion. H. de Comp. p. 284.

Παραδοκέω, ὦ, f. -δόξω, (παρά, δοκέω) to entertain a false opinion; παρέδοξέ μοι, I was wrong, v. l. Xen. Ath. 3, 1.

Παραδολεσχεώ, ὦ, (παρά, ὀδολέσχεω) to chatter, gossip by or near Plut. 2, 639 C.

Παραδοξάζω, (παρά, δοξάζω) to make wonderful, LXX. Hence

Παραδοξασμός, οὔ, ὁ, an object of wonder, LXX.

Παραδοξία, ας, ἡ, (παραδόξος, marvellousness, Strab. p. 36, etc.—II. surprise thereat, Id.

Παραδοξολογία, ὦ, to tell of marvels, Strab. p. 626: —pass., πολλὰ παραδοξολογείται, many marvels are told, Id. p. 248: τὰ παραδοξολογούμενα περὶ τινος, Diod. 2, 1: and

Παραδοξολογία, ας, ἡ, a tale of wonder, marvel, Aeschin. 72, 24, Polyb. 3, 47, 6: from

Παραδοξολόγος, ον, (παραδόξος, λέγω) telling of marvels, Diog. L. 8, 72.

Παραδοξονίκη, ον, ὁ, (παραδόξος, νικάω) conquering marvellously, of one who conquers in the πάλη and πᾶσι κράτιον on the same day, Plut. Cim. et Lucull. 2. [α]

Παραδοξοποιέω, ὦ, to work wonders or miracles, Eccl.: and

Παραδοξοποιία, ας, ἡ, a working of wonders, a miracle, Eccl.: from

Παραδοξοποιός, ον, (παραδόξος, ποιέω) wonder-working, Eccl.

Παράδοξος, ον, (παρά, δόξα) contrary to opinion, unexpected, strange, marvellous, Plat. Rep. 472 A, Xen. Cyr. 7, 2, 16, etc.; ἐκ τοῦ παραδόξου, contrary to all expectation, Dem. 780, 4 Adv. -ξως, Aeschin. 33, 23. Hence

Παραδοξότης, ἡτος, ἡ, marvellousness, Themist.

Παραδοξίωμα, ον, (παραδίδωμι, handed down, transmitted, hereditary δόξα, Polyb. 6, 54, 2: π. στήλη, a commemorative tablet, Id. 12, 11, 9.—II. handed over, given up to punishment Diod. 16, 92.

Παράδοσις, εως, ἡ, (παραδίδωμι) giving up, surrender, πόλεως, Thuc. 3, 53: ἐκ παραδόσεως, opp. to κατὰ κράτος, Polyb. 9, 25, 5: a giving up to punishment or torture, Isocr. 361 E.—2. a handing over or down, leaving to inheritance, bequeathing, transmission Thuc. 1, 9.—3. pass. a being given up or over.—II. esp. the transmission, orally or by writing, of legends doctrines

c., the propagation thereof, tradition, lat. Legg. 803 A; ἐν παραδόσει εἶναι, Polyb. 12, 6; 1.—2. that which handed down or bequeathed, any thing handed on tradition or prescription, a tradition, N. T.

Παραδοτός, α, ον, verb. adj. of παραδίδωμι, to be given up, Plat. Legg. 12 E.—II. παραδοτέα, one must give up, Thuc. 1, 86.

Παραδοτός, ἡ, ὄν, (παραδίδωμι) ven up.—2. to be delivered or taught, capable of being taught, Plat. Meno 1 B.

Παραδοχή, ἡς, ἡ, (παραδέχομαι) aceiving from another, Plat. 2, 1056 —2. that which has been received, a reditary custom, Eur. Bacch. 201: a addition, Hippodam. ap. Stob.—II. acotance, Polyb. 1, 5, 5, etc.

Παραδράσθην, poet. inf. aor. 2 of παραδράσθαι: Ep.—θέειν, II.

Παραδράμην, inf. aor. of παρατρέ-

Παραδράω, f. -άσω [α], poet. παρα-άω, (παρά, δράω) to be near one as servant, to serve, π. τινί τε, to do one service, old τε τοῖς ἀγαθοῖσι παρα-άωσι χέρης, Od. 15, 324; cf. ὑπό-άω.

Παραδρομάδην, adv., in running or ssing by, Orph. Ar. 856.

Παραδρομή, ἡς, ἡ, (παραδραμεῖν) running beside, κολάκων π., a con-urse, accompanying swarm of flatter-ers, Posidon. ap. Ath. 542 B.—II. a inging or passing by, ἐκ παραδρομῆς, passing, Polyb. 22, 17, 2; ἐν π. λέ-ν, to treat of by the way, Lat. obiter, ist. Pof. 7, 17, 12.

Παραδρομή, ἰδος, ἡ, a place for tak- the air, like the Roman Xystus, riv. 5, 11: from

Παραδρομός, ον, (παραδραμεῖν) it may be run or passed through: τὰ ἰδρόμα, spaces for getting through, s, Xen. Cyn. 6, 9.

Παραδρύπτα, (παρά, δρύπτω) to itch or scrape off at the side, Liban. Ιαραδύμεναι, Ep. for παραδύναι, aor. 2 of παραδύνω, II. [v]

Ιαραδύναστέω, (παρά, δυνά-ω) to govern, reign with one, Thuc. 7.

Ιαραδύνω,=παράδω.

Ιαραδύνω, as mid., with intr. act. παρέρυν (παρά, δύνω): —to p in underhand, slink or steal in, II. 416, (in Ep. inf. aor. παρέρυνε- for παραδύναι); εις τόπον, Plat. p. 421 E: so too in mid., ἡ παρα-άω λανθάνει παραδυνέην, Ib. 424 π. ἐπὶ τι, Dem. 608, 3.

Ιαραδύνω, εως, ἡ, a creeping in be-; encroachment, Dem. 219, 7.

Ιαραδύνω, desiderat. from πα-άω, to be disposed to deliver up, ic. 4, 28.

Ιαραδύνω, (παρά, αἰδέω) to sing be- or to one, τινί, Od. 22, 348.

Ιαραδύνω, contr. παρᾶνω (παρά, αἰώ): —to lift up and set beside, π. ιας, to lift up and pervert the mind, hil. 84, cf. Opp. H. 4, 19:—pass- ing beside or at one side, κέρη πα-άω, II. 16, 341.

Ιαραδύνω, poet. for παραδύνω, to e to grow or thrive beside: pass. to e beside, λυβᾶσι, Nic. Th. 61:—e usu. παραδύνω.

Ιαραδύνω, (παρά, ζάω) to live beside, lose connexion with, ψυχῇ τῷ σώ-ει παραδύνω, the soul living as a accompaniment of the body, Plut. 72 D: hence to live merely, with- doing any thing, οὕτω παρέρων, s: ἔζων, I was alive, but lived not, xandr. Ἀγροικ. 3, 4: and so, to

live amiss, cf. Wyttenb. Plut. 2, 13 B.

Παραζεύγνυμι and -νύω, f. -ζεύξω, (παρά, ζεύγνυμι) to yoke beside, couple, τινά τι, Eur. Mel. 9:—to set beside, Eur. Ion 22:—pass. to be joined side by side, coupled together, Dem. 1460, fin. Hence

Παραζεύξω, εως, ἡ, a yoking beside, coupling, Plut. 2, 1110 A.

Παραζήλω, ὦ, (παρά, ζήλω) to provoke to jealousy, LXX. Hence

Παραζήλωσις, ἡ, jealousy: emula- tion, Philo.

Παραζήτη, ὦ, (παρά, ζήτη) to pursue a fruitless inquiry, M. Anton.

Παραζώω, ὕος, ὁ, ἡ, (παραζεύγν-νυμι) yoked beside: hence metaph.—πει-ριστός, superfluous, Arist. Pol. 2, 6, 11, cf. Schneid. Xen. Cyr. 6, 2, 32.

Παραζώνη, ης, ἡ, (παρά, ζώνη) a girdle, LXX. Hence

Παραζώνιδος, α, ον, at the girdle: τὰ π., daggers or hangers worn at the girdle, Posidon. ap. Ath. 176 B.

Παραζώνιος, ον,=foreg.

Παραζώννυμι and -νύω: f. -ζώω (παρά, ζώννυμι): —to gird at the side, hang at the girdle, ἀκινάκας, Plat. Rep. 553 C:—mid., to wear at the gir- dle, Dion. H. 2, 70, cf. Plut. Anton. 79:—pass., νέδη παραζώννυται τὸ ὄρος, gird it, Theophr. Sign. 4, 2. Hence

Παραζωστρίς, ἰδος, ἡ, a dagger hanging at the girdle.

Παραβύλασσις, ον,=sq., Thuc. 6, 62. [z]

Παραβύλασσις, α, ον, Att. -ττιος; also os, ον, Thuc. 4, 56 (παρά, βύλασ-σα):—beside the sea, lying on the sea- side, Hdt. 3, 135; 4, 199, etc.: ἡ π., (sc. γῆ) Xen. Hell. 4, 8, 7.

Παραβύλω, (παρά, βάλω) to warm, soften, assuage, cheer, Eur. Med. 143.

Παραβαρύνω, new Att. -βαρύνω, (παρά, βαρύνω) to embolden, cheer on, encourage, Thuc. 4, 115, Xen. An. 3, 1, 39, etc.

Παραθεύομαι: f. -άσσομαι, Ion. -ήσσο-μαι, (παρά, θεάομαι) dep. mid.: —to inspect side by side, confront, compare, τι παρά τι, Ep. Plat. 313 C.

Παραθέλω, f. -ξω, (παρά, θέλω) to soften, assuage, soothe, Aesch. Ag. 71.

Παραθεμα, ατος, τό, (παρᾶτιθημι) any thing fixed on or at the side, v. I. LXX.—II. an extra dish, delicacy.

+Παραθεμίδας, ὁ, Parathemidas, masc. pr. n., Paus. 9, 13, 5.

Παραθεμίστην, (παρά, θεμίστην) to transgress a law, and injure thereby: τινά, Hermes ap. Stob. Eccl. 1, p. 984.

Παραθρίζω, contr. παραθρίζω, (παρά, θρίζω) to mow or cut down in passing, like παρᾶίνω, Ap. Rh.

Παραθερμᾶν, (παρά, θερμᾶν) to heat to excess; παραθερμᾶνθεις, of a man become quarrelsome in his cups, Aeschin. 49, 18.—II. to warm, cheer, Ath. 185 C.

Παραθερμός, ον, (παρά, θερμός) over-hot: metaph. over-hasty, Diod., Plut. Pelop. et Marcell. 3.

Παραθέσις, εως, ἡ, (παρᾶτιθημι) a putting beside, opp. to κράσις, Chrysipp. ap. Diog. L. 7, 151: an adding, annexing, ὀνομάτων, Polyb. 3, 36, 3.

—2. pass. a being placed near, neigh- bourhood, connexion, Polyb. 2, 17, 3, etc.—II. a comparing, ἐκ παραθέσεως, on comparison, Id. 3, 62, 11, etc.—2. a matching of wrestlers, Lat. commissio, Plut. 2, 638 F.—III. a setting before one, e. g. of a dish: a dish or dinner so set out, Polyb. 31, 4, 5, Ath. 664 C: so ὑγρὸν π., Polyb. 13, 2, 6.—IV. a

storing up, Polyb. 3, 17, 11.—2. a stor of provision, etc., Id. 2, 15, 3.—V. what is laid before one, advice, τῶν φίλων Id. 9, 22, 10.

Παραθετεῖν, verb. adj. from παρα-τίθημι, Dion. H.

Παραθέτης, ον, ὁ, (παρᾶτιθημι) one who serves dishes. Hence

Παραθετικός, ὁ, ὄν, placing beside: presenting, recommending.

Παραθεῖω, f. -θεύσομαι, (παρά, θέω) to run beside or alongside, Plat. Lach. 183 E, Xen. Hell. 7, 1, 21, etc.—II. to run to one side of, deviate from, τῷ ὁρθόν, Plat. Theat. 171 C.—III. to run beyond, outrun, τινά, Xen. An. 4, 7, 12, etc.

Παραθεωρέω, ὦ, (παρά, θεωρέω) to consider, examine a thing beside another, compare, τινά προς τινα, Xen. Mem. 4, 8, 7; τινά τι, Luc.—II. a overlook, slight, Dem. 1414, 22.

Παραθίγω, f. -ξω, (παρά, θίγω) to whet or sharpen upon, ἀκόνη, Hermipp. Moer. 1:—metaph. to incite, προνοε, Dion. H. 8, 57, Plut., etc.

Παραθήκη, ης, ἡ, (παρᾶτιθημι) any thing put beside, an addition, Plut. 2, 855 D (al. παραθήκη).—II. any thing entrusted to one, a deposit, Hdt. 9, 45, elsewh. παρακαταθήκη: also of per- sons, a hostage, Hdt. 6, 73.

Παράβησις, ἡ, a sharpening: incite ment.

Παραθητεύω, (παρά, θητεύω) to serve one for hire, τινί, Poeta ap. Plut. 2, 761 E.

Παραθιγγάνω, (παρά, θιγγάνω) to touch at the side or in passing.

Παραθλίβω, (παρά, θλίβω) to press at the side, Sext. Emp. p. 14. [z] Hence

Παράβληψις, εως, ἡ, pressure at the side, Galen.

Πάραβλον, ον, τό, a bye-contest, cf πάρεργον.

Παράβρανος, ον, beside or along .ba seats of the θρανία.

Παραβράσινω,=παραβαρύνω.

Παραβρανμα, ατος, τό, any thing broken off, Ar. Fr. 335: from

Παραβράνω, (παρά, βράνω) to break off from, or at the side: metaph. to break, weaken, Lat. infringere, Plat. Legg 757 E.

Παραθρέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω,=παροράω.

Παραθριγκίζω, to make a θριγκός alongside; to edge, Theophr.

Παραθρίζω, contr. for παραθερίζω q. v.

Παραθρόσσω, f. -θοροῦμαι, (παρά, θρόσσω) to run or leap past, Dion. P 286.

Παραθρομῖω, ὦ, (παρά, θρομῖω) to burn incense beside, fumigate, τινί, Diod. 3, 47, etc.

Παραθύρα, ας, ἡ, a side-door, wicket [v]

Παραθύριον, ον, τό, dim. from foreg. [v]

Παράθυρος, ον, (παρά, θύρα) by the door: ἡ παρ.=παραθύρα, Plut. 2, 617 A.

Πάρα, poet. for παρά, Hom., hence Lat. prae.

Παραιβυδόν, (παραβαίνω) adv. in going beside or near to, c. gen., ὡτα ποτό, Opp. C. 1, 483.

Παραβασία, ας, ἡ, poet. for παρα-βασία,=παράβασις, transgression, a going wrong, Hes. Th. 220.

+Παραβασίον, ον, τό, Paraeasium, a monument in Arcadia, Paus. 8, 28, 7. Παραβᾶσις, ἡ, poet. for παράβασις:—a bye-way, means of escape, Af Rh. 4, 332.

Παραιβᾶτέω, παραιβᾶτης, παρα-βάτης, poet. for παραβ-

†Παραβύτης, *ov*, *Ion*. *ew*, *δ*, *Parae-*
vates, a Spartan, *Hdt.* 5, 46.

†Παραβύς, *ov*, *δ*, *Parabius*, attend-
ant of Phineus, *Ar. Rh.* 2, 456.

Παραβόλος, *ov*, poet. for παράβο-
λος: — παραβόλα κερωμεν, prob-
ably like παραβλήθην ἀγορεύειν, to teaze
with sneering side-speeches, *H. Hom.*
Merc. 56.

Παραγύλλιος, *ov*, or -αλος, *ov*, =
sq., *Xenocr.* *Aquat.*

Παραγύλλης, *ov*, *δ*, haunting the
shore, of certain fish, *Clearch.* *ap. Ath.*
332 C.

Παραῖω, poet. for παράω.

Παραίθεναρ, *ατος*, *τό*, for παράθε-
ναρ, the hand from the little finger to the
wrist, *ap. Hesych.*

Παραίθσω, *f*, -ῶ, (παρά, αἰθσω)
to stir up, *π. θόρυβον*, to raise a shout
in applause, *Pind. O.* 10 (11), 90; *λαί-
φρα*, *Ar. Rh.* 2, 1253.—*II.* intr., of
words, to fall by chance from a person,
Pind. P. 1, 169.

Παραίσεις, *εως*, *ή*, (παραίνεω) an
advising, exhortation, address, esp. ad-
vice, counsel, *Aesch. Eum.* 707; *τινός*,
of a person, *Hdt.* 5, 11, 51; but also,
ῖνός, of or towards a thing, *Thuc.* 4,
59.

Παραίνετῆρ, *ῆρος*, *δ*, *Ath.* 14 B;
and παραίνετης, *ov*, *δ*, (παραίνεω) an
encourager, adviser. Hence

Παραίνετικός, *ή*, *όν*, hortatory,
Sext. Emp. p. 372.

Παραίνω, *ω*, fut. -έσω *Ep.* -ήσω
(παρά, αἰνέω)—to recommend, advise,
τινί τι, *Pind. P.* 6, 23, *Aesch. Pr.* 307,
etc.; also *π. τινί ποιεῖν τι*, *Hdt.* 3, 4,
Plat. Phaedr. 234 B, etc.; oft. also c.
dat. pers. only, *Aesch. Cho.* 903, etc.;
rarely c. acc. pers., *Pors. Mem.* 719,
Reisig Comm. Cr. Soph. O. C. 1397
(1402)—esp. to advise publicly, as a
speaker in the assembly, *παρῆναι*
τοιούδε, *Thuc.* 1, 139, etc.; also *περί*
τινός, *Id.* 2, 13: *οὐ π.*, to advise not...
c. inf., like *οὐ φημι*, etc., *Thuc.* 2, 18.
Cf. *αἰνέω*.

Παραίνισσμαι, *Att.* -τιομαι, *f*.
-ίξμαι, dep. mid.—to intimate darkly
and enigmatically, *Ath.* 604 F.

Παραίνωμαι=παραίρομαι.

Παραολίζω, to trick, *Lyc.* 1094,
1380.

Παραπείθω, -θοῦσα, *Ep.* for
παρὰπείθω, -θοῦσα, 3 sing. subj. and
fem. part. aor. 2 act. from *παρα-
πείθω*.

Παραρέσει, *εως*, *ή*, (παραρέω)
a taking away from beside, stripping one
of, *της οὐσίας*, *των προσόδων*, *Thuc.*
1, 122, *Plat. Rep.* 573 E; *π. ποιεί-
σθαι* *δὲπλον*, *Arist. Pol.* 5, 10, 11.

Παραρέω, *ω*, *f*, -ήσω; aor. *παρέ-
λυν* (παρά, αἰρέω)—to take away from
beside, *τί τινας*, *Eur. Heracl.* 908; *to*
withdraw, *remove*, *Eur. Hec.* 591, *Thuc.*
3, 89, etc.—2. *π. ὅραν εἰς παῖδα*, *thou*
hast drawn aside the curse on thy son's
head, *Eur. Hipp.* 1316.—*II.* mid. *to*
draw off or away from, *draw over to one's*
own side, *seduce*, *detach*, *Xen. Mem.* 1,
6, 1.—2. generally, *to take away from*,
τί τινας, *Hdt.* 2, 109, *Eur. I. T.* 25,
etc.; *τι*, *Dem.* 289, 5; *to lessen*,
damp, *τὴν θρυσύτητα*, *Id.* 406, 3.
Hence

Παραρίημα, *ατος*, *τό*, the edge or
selvage of cloth (which is cut off by the
tailor): generally, a band, strip, *Thuc.*
4, 48.

Παρίω, contr. for poet. *παρεαίρω*,
q. v.

Παρασθάνομαι, *f*, -σθήσμαι, (πα-
ρά, αἰσθάνομαι) dep. mid.: to remark,
hear of by the way, *τινός*, *Xen. Cyr.* 4,
2, 30; absol., *Theocr.* 5 '20.—*II.* to

let one's self be deceived by one's senses,
Plat. Theaet. 157 E.

Παραστικός, *ov*, = *sq.*

Παρασίους, *ov*, (παρά, αἰσιος) of ill
omen, ominous, *σήματα*, *II.* 4, 381.

Παρασίω, *f*, -ῶ, (παρά, αἰσσω)
to rush, dart by the side of or past, *II.* 5,
690; 8, 98; *π. τινά*, to dart past one,
II. 11, 615. [*In Ep.*, *α* in arsis: cf.
αἰσσω.]

†Παρατάκαι, *ων*, *οι*, in *Arr. An.*
3, 19, 2.—Παρατακηνόι.

†Παραταικνή, *ῆς*, *ή*, *Paraetacene*,
a mountain district in northern Persia,
Strab. p. 522: from

†Παραταικηνόι, *ων*, *οι*, the *Paraeta-*
taceni, a people of Persia, *Hdt.* 1, 101.

Παρατέομαι, *f*, -ήσομαι, (παρά, αἰ-
τέομαι) dep. mid.—to beg of or from
another, *Lat. exorare ab...*, *τινὰ τι*,
Aesch. Supp. 521, *Eur. I. A.* 685, *Ar.*
Eq. 37, *Plut.*, etc.: then,—2. to obtain
by prayer, c. acc. cognato, *παρατή-
σιν π.*, *Plat. Criti.* 107 A.—also to beg
without obtaining, *Hdt.* 1, 24.—3. c.
acc. pers. only, to move by entreaty,
obtain leave from, *τινὰ*, *Hdt.* 6, 24:
also to intercede with a person, prevail
upon him by supplications, *Id.* 3, 132,
Eur. Heracl. 1025, *Ar. Vesp.* 1257,
Xen. Mem. 2, 2, 14; *π. θεούς λιταῖς*,
Aesch. Supp. 521.—4. c. acc. et inf.,
to entreat one to do, *Hdt.* 1, 90; also
c. gen. pers., *παρατήσσει πατρός φυ-
γὰς ἀφείναι*, *Eur. Med.* 1154 (so, *π.*
τινὰ ὥς..., *Hdt.* 4, 158); c. inf. only,
to obtain leave to do, *Hdt.* 4, 146, etc.;
π. μὴ δρᾶν, *Thuc.* 5, 63.—*II.* c. acc.
rei, like *Lat. deprecari*, to avert by en-
treaty, deprecate, *ὀργήν*, *Aeschin.* 82,
17; *τὰς ζημίας ὑπὲρ τινός*, *Id.* 30, 31;
αἰκίαν, *Polyb.* 1, 80, 8: πόνονος, πό-
λεμον, *Plut.*, etc.—2. to decline, beg to
be excused, *τι*, *Pind. N.* 10, 56, *Plat.*
Prot. 358 A.—*III.* c. acc., also to en-
treat earnestly for, intercede for, beg off,
esp. from punishment, *τὴν ψυχὴν*,
Hdt. 1, 24; *τινὰ*, *Hdt.* 3, 119; also,
π. τινὰ τιμωρίας, *Dion. H.*; also, *π.*
περί τινός, *Xen. An.* 6, 6, 29.—2. to
renounce a slave, *Diog. L.* 6, 82.
Hence

Παρατήσεις, *εως*, *ή*, an obtaining by
prayer, also the obtaining of a request,
Plat. Legg. 915 C: a request, entreaty,
Id. Criti. 107 A.—*II.* a deprecating,
preventing by entreaty, *Thuc.* 1, 73.—
2. an excuse: pardon, *Synes.*—*III.* an
interceding for, begging off, *Dem.* 120,
26.

Παρατητέος, *a*, *ov*, verb. adj. from
παρατίεμαι, to be declined, *Plut.* 2,
709 D.

Παρατητής, *οὔ*, *δ*, (παρατέομαι)
an intercessor, *Plut. Sull.* 26.

Παρατητικός, *ή*, *όν*, (παρατήσεις)
fit for deprecating, λόγοι ὀργῆς π.,
words fit for turning away wrath, *Dion.*
H. de Thuc. 45.

Παρατητός, *ή*, *όν*, (παρατίεμαι)
appeased by entreaty, placable, *Lat. ex-*
orabilis, *Plat. Legg.* 905 D, etc.—*II.*
to be deprecate, *Plut.* 2, 23 A.

Παρατρία, *ας*, *ή*, a secondary or col-
lateral reason.

Παρατίω, *ov*, also *a*, *ov*, *Aesch.*
Cho. 910 (παρά, αἰτίος)—being in part
the cause, *τινός*, of a thing, *Eur. Anti-*
g. 14: in bad sense, accessory to a
crime, *Aesch.* 1 c., cf. *Polyb.* 18, 24,
3, etc.

†Παρατρίονον, *ov*, *τό*, *Paraetionum*,
a city and port of Aegyptian Marmar-
ica, also called Ἀμμωνία, *Strab.*
pp. 40, 799; in *Luc.* *ή* *Παρατριονία*.

Παρατρέμενος, *η*, *ov*, *Ep.* for πα-
ρατρέμω, part. pres. mid. from πα-
ράτρέμω, exhorting, encouraging, *II.*

24, 771, *Hom. Cer.* 337, *Hes. I.* 1, 91
[*α*]

Παρατρέφω, *ας*, *ή*, = *sq.*, *Ar. Rh.*
Παρατρέφω, *ή*, poet. for πασάφω-
σις, counsel, encouragement, persuasion
II. 11, 793; 15, 404: also παράφωσις
(*q. v.*) a beguilement, *πόνου*, *Anth. F.*
5, 285.

Παραίφρονέω, poet. for παραφρε-
νέω.

Παραίφρω, *ω*, (παρά, αἰφρώ)
hang up beside:—pass. to be hung up
hang beside, *ἐγχειρίδια παρὶ τὸν δε-*
ξιὸν μηρὸν παραφρονέμενα ἐκ τῆς ἑ-
ννης, *Hdt.* 7, 61, cf. *Achae.* *ap. Att.*
451 D; *ἐγχειρίδια παρῳρήντο*, they ha-
dgers hung at their side, *Hdm.* 2, K
19:—absol. to hang upon another, *Plut.*
Anton. 77. Hence

Παραίφρωση, *ατος*, *τό*, that which
hangs by the side.—*II.* that by which one
hangs one's self: and

Παραίφρωσις, *εως*, *ή*, a hanging u-
beside, *Arist. Coel.*

Παρακάββαλε, *Ep.* for παρακατέ-
βαλε, 3 sing. aor. 2 of παρακαταβά-
λω, *II.* 23, 127, 683.

Παρακαθάπτο, *f*, -ψω, (παρά, κα-
θάπτο) to fasten, join, hang by the side

Παρακαθέσθαι, *f*, -εῖσθαι, (παρά,
καθέσθαι) dep. mid.: to sit down
beside or near, *τινί*, *Ar. Plut.* 721
Xen. Mem. 4, 2, 8, etc.

Παρακαθεκτικός, *ή*, *όν*, keeping o-
holding by one.

Παρακαθεύω, *f*, -ενδύω, (παρά
καθεύω) to sleep beside, of a dog, *Ar.*
V. H. 1, 13.

Παρακάθημαι, inf. -καθῆσθαι, (πα-
ρά, κάθημαι) dep. mid.: to sit beside
or near, *τινί*, *Ar. Ran.* 1492, *Thuc.*
6, 13, *Plat. Crito.* 43 B, etc.

Παρακαθίζω, *f*, -ιζέω, *Att.* -ιω, *πα-*
ρά, καθίζω to set beside or near, *Plat.*
Rep. 553 D.—*II.* mid. to seat one's self
sit down beside or near another, *τινί*,
Id. Theaet. 144 D, *Xen. Cyr.* 5, 5,
—2. c. acc. pers., *π. τινὰ ἐναντίω*, to
another sit down beside one, *Lycu.*
167, 42; but also, *π. τινά*, to make
man assessor or arbiter, *Dem.* 897, 3—
III. intr. in *Act.*, *Diod.*

Παρακαθίστημι, *f*, -καθίσω, (παρά
καθίστημι) to let down, drop, *τι*, *Plut.*
63 E; so in mid., *Eur. Hel.* 1536: c.
Arist. H. 9, 37, 30:—to let drop (or
sink) by the side, *τὴν χεῖρα*, *Plut. Ni-*
9:—intr. (sub. ἐαυτὸν), to sink down
π. σώματι, *Polyb.* 35, 1, 4.

Παρακαθίστημι, *f*, -στήσω, (παρά
καθίστημι) to set down beside or near
Dem. 47, 5: to establish beside, *πολ-*
τείας ἐναντίας, *Isocr.* 62 B; *π. ἐπ-*
τροπὸν τινι, *Diod.* 16, 38.—*II.* in in-
tenses (v. sub ἵστημι), to stand beside
or near.

Παρακαίριος, *ov*, (παρά, καίριος)
untimely, unseasonable, *Hes. Op.* 327

Παρακαίρος, *ov*, commoner for
fore, *Epich.* (?) p. 124, *Menan-*
p. 321, *Luc. Nigr.* 31. Adv. *πω-*
moderately, *Isocr.* 2 E.

Παρακάω, *f*, -κάω, (παρά, καίω)
to light, kindle, burn beside or near
Hdt. 2, 130, in pass.

Παρακάλέω, *ω*, *f*, -έσω, (παρά, κα-
λέω) to call to one: hence,—1. to call
to aid, call in, send for, summon, *La-*
arcessere, *Hdt.* 1, 77, *Ar. Vesp.* 21
etc.; *π. τινά σύμμαχον*, *Hdt.* 7, 151
π. ἐς πόλεμον, 7, 205; *ἐς ξυμμαχία*
Thuc. 5, 31; *π. τινά συμβούλου*
Xen. An. 1, 6, 5.—2. esp. to sum-
mon one's friends to attend one in a tri-
p. φίλων, *Isae.* 30, 1, etc.: hence
παρακεκλημένοι, summoned, *Aesch.*
24, 36: to call as witness, *Lys.* 142, 1.
Dem. 915, 25: *π. Α* *εὐς*, *Id.* 227 fin

αφακαλούμενος καὶ ἀκλήτος, 'vocatus atque non vocatus,' Thuc. 1, 118.—3. to invite, ἐπὶ δαίτα, Eur. Bacch. 1247; ἐπὶ θήραν, εἰς ἔρανον, Xen. Cyr. 4, 6, 3. etc.; π. ἐπὶ τὸ βῆμα, to invite him to mount the tribune, Aeschin. 34, 5.—III. to call to, call on, exhort, *stheer, encourage*, τινά, Aesch. Pers. 380; τινά εἰς μάχην, Eur. Phoen. 1254; τινά ἐπὶ τὰ κάλλιστα ἔργα, Xen. An. 3, 1, 24; π. τινά, c. inf., to exhort one to do, Eur. Cycl. 156, and Ken.—2. to excite, τινά εἰς φόβον, Eur. Or. 1583; εἰς δάκρυα, Id. I. A. 97; —of things, π. φλόγα, Xen. Cyr. 5, 23.—IV. to demand, require, ὁ ἄλλος σκευή π., Id. Oec. 9, 3.

Παρακαλῶν, (παρά, καλῶν) ὁ τροτ beside a horse and pat him, π. αὐτὸν κατὰ ἵππον, Plut. Alex. 6.

Παρακάλυμμα, ατος, τό, any thing *up beside or before* so as to cover a thing, a covering, curtain, Plut. Alex. 1, etc.—2. metaph. a veil, cloak, καὶ ὤν, Antiph. Neuv. 2:—an excuse, ἵνός, for a thing, Plut. Pericl. 4, cf. Vytenb. 2, 27 E: from

Παρακλύπτω, f. -ψω, (παρά, καλύπτω) to cover by hanging something *beside*, to cloak, veil, disguise, παρακάλυπται ὁ λόγος, Plat. Rep. 503 A: mid. to veil one's self and weep, Plut. 161 D, cf. Id. Alcib. 34.

Παρακίμνω, poet. for παρακαταίω, to give a side wink at.

Παρακίμνω, f. -ψω, (παρά, κίμνω) to bend sideways.—II. to *shun by* giving aside, decline, c. acc., Diod.

Παρακινῶ, (παρά, κινῶ) to be thorny or prickly on the side, Theophr.

Παρακαταβαίω, f. -βήσομαι, (παί, καταβαίω) to dismount, alight *side*, of horsemen who dismount to fight on foot, Polyb. 3, 115, 3, etc.

Παρακαταβάλλω, f. -βάλλω, (παρά, τινά, βάλλω) strictly to throw or put *beside or near*, Il. 23, 127; π. ὅμῳ τινι, to put a girdle round one, 23, 683 (in both passages παραβάλλω, poet. for παρακατέβαλον).

—II. as law-term, π. τινὶ τοῦ κλήρον, deposit a sum of money to be forfeited in case of failure, preparatory to commencing a suit for the recovery of an inheritance, like Lat. *sacramento condere cum aliquo*, Isae. 46, 43, cf. em. 1092, 20; π. ἐαυτῷ κατὰ δόσιν, bring such action to prove that the inheritance belonged to himself by fit, Isae. 47, 25.—Cf. παρακαταβολή.—III. παρακαταβάλλεσθαι ψήφια, to publish it with their manifesto, spend it thereto, Polyb. 4, 25, 6.

Παρακαταβύσσει, εως, ἡ, (παρακαταβαίω) a descending so as to place *one's self beside* another: esp. an appearing in a court of law to answer an accusation, and that esp. for the second time in the same cause, Plat. Legg. 6 E.

Παρακαταβολή, ἡς, ἡ, (παρακαταβάλλω) money deposited by the plaintiff or appellant, esp. in suits for recovery of an inheritance, to be forfeited in case of failure, Lat. *sacramentum*, Isocr. 395 B, Dem. 978, 20; cf. Böckh P. E. 2, 84 sqq., Att. process p. 616, sq., and v. sub παράλογος, παρακαταβήκη.

Παρακατάρχη, ἡς, ἡ, a trick in settling, a tripping up.

Παρακαταθήκη, ἡς, ἡ, παρακαταθήκη any thing deposited with one, p. of money or property entrusted one's care, a deposit, trust, Hdt. 5, 7; π. δέσσειν πᾶν τινος, Id. 2, 1; ἔχειν, Thuc. 2 72, Aeschin.,

etc.; cf. παραθήκη: π. τῆς τραπέζης, money deposited in a bank, Dem. 946, 1.—2. a pledge, security, π. ἔχετε τοὺς νόμους, Id. 572, 7.—II. in law proceedings—παρακαταβολή. Cf. Lob. Phryn. 313.

Παρακαταθνήσκω, (παρά, καταθνήσκω) to die beside or near, Anth. P. 9, 735.

Παρακατάκειμαι, inf. -κεισθαι, (παρά, κατέκειμαι) dep. mid.: to lie, rest beside or near, esp. to sit by at meals, Lat. *accumbere*, τινί, Xen. Cyr. 2, 2, 28, Ep. Plat. 360 A.

Παρακατακλίνω, (παρά, κατακλίνω) to lay down beside, to put to bed with, τινά τινι, Aeschin. 48, 10, Luc. D. Deor. 6, 4.

Παρακαταλέγωμαι, (παρά, καταλέγω) as pass., to lie down beside, to lie or sleep with, τινί, Il. 9, 565, 664 (in form παρατέλεκτο, 3 sing. aor., by syncope, for παρακατέλεκτο).

Παρακαταλείπω, (παρά, καταλείπω) to leave with one, τινά τινι, Thuc. 6, 7.

Παρακαταλογίζω, ἡς, ἡ, in music, an irregular kind of chanting, Arist. Probl. 19, 6, cf. Plut. 2, 1140 F.

Παρακαταπύγνυμι, (παρά, καταπύγνυμι) to drive in alongside, σταν- ποῦς, Thuc. 4, 90.

Παρακαταρτύνωμαι, dep., to adjust or arrange beside.

Παρακατάστεισι, ἡ, = παρακαταβολή.

Παρακατάσχεσις, ἡ, a keeping back, restraining.

Παρακατατίθημι, (παρά, κατέτιθημι) to deposit a thing, put it in a person's hands.—Mid. to deposit one's own property with another, entrust it to his keeping, give it him in trust, τινί τι, Hdt. 3 59, Xen. Hell. 6, 1, 2, Plat., etc.; παρ' αὐτῷ Νύμφαις, Ar. Rh. 2, 504.

Παρακαταχράομαι, (παρά, καταχράομαι) dep. mid., to use beside, make a different or additional use of a thing, τινί, Arist. Part. An. 2, 16, 6, etc.

Παρακάτεμι, inf. -ιέναι, to go down beside.

Παρακατεσθίω, (παρά, κατεσθίω) to eat with something else, Solat. Παρὰλυτ. 1.

Παρακατέχω, f. -καθέω, (παρά, κατέχω) to keep back, restrain, detain, Thuc. 8, 93, Polyb. 1, 66, 5, etc.

Παρακαταγύρῃωμαι, ατος, τό, a collateral notion; v. παρασύμμα.

Παρακατοικίζω, (παρά, κατοικίζω) to make to dwell beside, τινά τινι, Isocr. 121 C; π. φόβον καὶ φρονῖν τινι, to make fear and watching his companions, Plut. Pericl. 11.—Mid. to settle another near one's self, τινάς, Isocr. 134 A.

Παρακατορύσσω, Att. -ττω, (παρά, κατορύσσω) to bury beside or near, Hipp. 813.

Παρακατῶ, Att. for -καστῶ, (παρά, κατῶ) to sew on: in mid., generally, to put all in order, στιβάδα παρεκατῆτο, Ar. Plut. 663. [ῶ]

Παρακαυλίζω, (παρά, καυλίζω) to put out side-shoots, Theophr.

Παράκειμαι, inf. -κεισθαι: Ep. impf. παρεκείσκετο, Od. 14, 521, (παρά, κείμαι) dep. mid.—To lie beside, near or before, τράπεζα, Il. 24, 476; generally, to be ready at hand, Od. 21, 416, Plat., etc.; metaph. ὕμιν παρακεῖται ἡδὲ μάχεσθαι ἢ φεύγειν, the choice is before you, to fight or flee, Od. 22, 65; Ἀἰδῶ παρακείμενος, lying at death's door, Soph. Phil. 861; παρεκείμενον τέρας, Pind. O. 13, 103; τὸ παρ' ἐκείνον, the present, Id. N. 3,

131; τὰ παρακείμενα, Ar. Lys. 1049 but τὰ π., also, the dishes on table Polyb. 3, 57, 8:—ἡ π. πύλη, the near est gate, Id. 7, 16, 5; ἐν μνήμῃ παρακείμενα, things present in memory Plat. Phil. 19 D.—II. in Gramm., παρακείμενος χρόνος, tempus perfectum. Hence

Παρακείμενος, adv., parallel, Ath. 489 B; similarly, Plut. 2, 904 A.—II. next, thereupon, Lat. *deinceps*, Id. 2, 882 B.—III. conveniently, Arr. Epict. 3, 22, 90.

Παρακεκλινμένος, adv. part. pf. pass. from παρακλίνω, under cover, concealedly, Clem. Al.

Παρακεκινδυνέμενος, adv. part. pf. pass. from παρακινδύνω, in a bold dashing style, Plat. Legg. 752 B.

Παρακεκλιμένος, adv. part. pf. pass., = παρακλινόν.

Παρακεκομμένος, adv. part. pf. pass., briefly, Luc.

Παρακείμενος, ατος, τό, as Bekk. reads for παρακείμενος, Plat. Rep. 407 B, Legg. 688 A, etc.: from

Παρακελεύω, (παρά, κελεύω) dep. mid., to order one to do a thing, advise, prescribe, τινί τι, Hdt. 1, 120, Thuc. 7, 63; π. τινί, c. inf., Plat. Symp. 221 A, etc.; also foll. by ὅπως..., Hdt. 8, 15.—II. to exhort, encourage, τινί, Heind. Plat. Phaed. 60 E: absol., to encourage one another by shouting, Hdt. 8, 15; 9, 102, and Thuc.; so, ἐν ἐαυτοῖς π., Thuc. 4, 25; cf. διακέλευω.—The act. is very rare, as in Polyb. 7, 16, 2; 16, 20, 8;—but we have παρακελεύεσθαι, as pass., orders had been given, Hdt. 8, 93; and so, τὰ παρακελεύόμενα, Ep. Plat. 333 A, cf. Polyb. 10, 39, 2. Hence

Παρακελεύεις, εως, ἡ, a calling out to, cheering on, Thuc. 7, 70, etc.; in plur. Xen. Cyr. 3, 3, 50, etc.—II. the organizing a party at elections, Dio C. 53, 21: and

Παρακελεύωμαι, ατος, τό, an exhortation, encouragement, Eur. Supp. 1156 I. T. 320; cf. παρακείμενος. Hence

Παρακελευσάμενος, ὅ, ὄν, hortatory. Adv. -κός.

Παρακελευσμός, οὔ, ὁ, = παρακέλευσις, Thuc. 4, 11, Xen. Cyr. 3, 3, 59.

Παρακελευστής, οὔ, ὁ, (παρακέλευομαι) one who calls out to or encourages. Hence

Παρακελευστικός, ὅ, ὄν, calling out to, encouraging, urging on, ἐπὶ τι, Plat. Euthyd. 283 B. Adv. -κός.

Παρακελευστός, ὅ, ὄν, (παρακελεύομαι) called out to, summoned, of a packed audience, Thuc. 6, 13 (ubi al. παρασκευαστός); v. παρακένωσις, and cf. παρακλήτος.

Παρακελεύω, v. παρακελεύομαι.

Παρακελητός, (παρά, κελητός) to ride by or past, τινά, Ar. Pac. 900.

Παρακείλομαι, (παρά, κέλομαι) dep., only used in pres. and impf., to call to, call upon, τὰς...παρεκείλει' υἱοῖσιν, Ar. Rh. 4, 1668.

Παρακενόω, ᾧ, (παρά, κενόω) to empty beside or near, τὸ παρακενῶν, a void, vacuum, Plut. 2, 903 D, 907 C.

Παρακεντέω, ᾧ, (παρά, κεντέω) to pierce at the side, Theophr.: esp. to tap, in case of dropsy: also to couch for a cataract, Medic. Hence

Παρακεντήσις, ἡ, perforation, esp. tapping for the dropsy, or couching for cataract.

Παρακεντήτριον, ον, τό, a kind of needle for tapping or couching: from Παρακεντήτης, οὔ, ὁ, (παρακεντέω) one who taps for the dropsy or couches for a cataract.

Παρακερδαίνω, (παρά, κερδαίνω, to make gain by the way or unlawfully.

Παρακερίς, ἰδός, ἡ, the small bone of the leg, also περὶνῃ.

Παρακίναυδος, ὁ, = κίναυδος, Diog. L. 4, 34.

Παρακινδυνεύσις, εὖς, ἡ, (παρά-κινδυνεύω) a desperate venture, Thuc. 5, 100.

Παρακινδυνεύτεον, verb. adj. from παρακινδυνεύω, one must hazard somewhat, Dion. H. 9, 57.

Παρακινδυνευτικός, ἡ, ὄν, venture-some, λόγος, Plat. Soph. 242 B. Adv. -τως, Plat. Rep. 497 E: from

Παρακινδυνεύω, (παρά, κινδυνεύω) to make a rash venture; c. acc. rei, to venture, risk a thing, Ar. Eq. 1054, and Plat.; c. inf., to have the hardihood to..., Ar. Ach. 645, Xen. Hell. 3, 5, 16; absol. to venture, run the risk, Ar. Vesp. 6, Andoc. 21, 11, Plat., etc.; π. εἰς Ἰωνίαν, to venture to Ionia, Thuc. 3, 56: — for Plat. Euthyphr. 15 D, v. Stallb.: — ἔπος παρακεκινδυνευμένον, a bold, venturesome phrase, Ar. Ran. 99; so, π. μάχη, desperate battles, Dion. H. 9, 30; etc.

Παρακινδυνός, ὄν, (παρά, κινδυνός) dangerous. Adv. -ως, Strab. p. 231.

Παρακινέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (παρά, κινέω) to move aside, disturb: to move one from his purpose, alter, Dion. H. —2. to stir up in passing, make passing mention of, τινά, Plut. 2, 656 C. —3. to excite, stir up violently, Luc.: hence, in pass., to be distracted, Lat. *permovei mente*, Herm. Soph. Aj. Argum. —II. intr. to shift one's ground, change, Plat. Rep. 540 A, cf. 591 E. —2. to be highly excited or impassioned, ἐπὶ τινί, Xen. Mem. 4, 2, 35; πρὸς τι, Theopomp. (Hist.) ap. Ath. 531 B: hence to be mad, Plat. Phaedr. 249 D. —3. also to raise troubles, enter into plots, like νεωστρεῖν, Dem. 193, 27, Dion. M. 7, 55. Hence

Παρακίνημα, ατος, τό, a thing dis- placed: dislocation. — II. a derivative, Gramm. [?] and

Παρακίνησις, εὖς, ἡ, an excitement, arousing. —II. dislocation, derangement. —III. derivation, Gramm. [?] Hence

Παρακίνητικός, ἡ, ὄν, given to dis- placing; deranged, Philo: —adv. -κῶς, π. εἶναι, to show symptoms of madness, Plut. Solon 8.

Παρακινῶ, ὦ, (παρά, κινῶ) to mix with, Joseph.

Παρακίω, (παρά, κίω) to pass by, τινά, Il. 16, 263, in tmesis. [?]

Παρακλαίω, (παρά, κλαίω) to weep beside or at, Theogn. 1037. Hence

Παρακλαυθμός, οὗ, ὁ, a weeping at or about.

Παρακλανσιθύρον, ὄν, τό, (παρά, κλαίω, θύρα) a lover's complaint sung at his mistress's door, a serenade, Plut. 2, 753 B. We have examples in Ar. Eccl. 960, Theocr. 3, 23, Propert. 1, 16, 17. [?]

Παρακλειδίον, ὄν, τό, (παρά, κλει- δίον) a false key, Plat. (Com.) Met. 1. Παρακλείω, Ion. -κλήτω, (παρά, κλείω) to shut out, Hdt. 6, 60: —to shut in, Polyb. 5, 39, 3, si vera l.

Παρακλέπτω, (παρά, κλέπτω) to steal from the side or in passing, filch underhand, Ar. Pac. 414, Isae. 88, 33.

Παρακλήτω, Ion. for παρακλείω Hdt.

Παράκλησις, εὖς, ἡ, (παρακαλέω) a calling to one, summons, esp. to one's aid, ἐκ παρακλήσεως, ὄν, summons, Dem. 275, 20. —2. a calling upon, im- ploring, an appeal to, τινός, Thuc. 4,

61. —3. exhortation, encouragement, πρὸς τινα, Id. 8, 92, opp. to παραινέ- σις, Isocr. 2, 2, etc.; π. τῶν πολιτῶν πρὸς ἄρετῃν, Aeschin. 16, 33.

Παρακλήσεως, α, ὄν, (παρακαλέω) to be called in or quoted, Luc. Pseudol. 4. —II. παρακλήτεον, one must call on, Plat. Legg. 893 B.

Παρακλήτεω, = παρακαλέω, Philo. Παρακλητικός, ἡ, ὄν, exhorting, en- couraging, Plat. Rep. 523 D, 524 D: π. τινός, exhorting to a thing, Dion. H. 4, 26: from

Παράκλητος, ὄν, (παρακα- λέω) called to one's aid, assisting, esp. in a court of justice, Lat. *advocatus*: hence ὁ π., as subst., a legal assistant, advo- cate, Dem. 341, 10, cf. Herm. Pol. Ant. § 142, 14. —2. generally, a helper: —ὁ Π., the Comforter, N. T.

Παρακλήτωρ, ὄρος, ὁ, (παρακαλέω) one who exhorts, encourages, LXX.

Παρακλίδόν, adv., (παρακλίνω) bending sideways, turning aside, swer- ving, ἄλλα παρεξ εἰπεῖν παρακλίδόν, to speak swerving from the truth, Od. 4, 348; 17, 139; ὅσσε παρακλίδόν ἐτραπεν ἄλλῃ, she turned her eyes aside, H. Ven. 183.

Παρακλίντωρ, ὄρος, ὁ, = παρακλί- τής, Anth. P. 9, 257.

Παρακλίνω, (παρά, κλίνω) to turn or bend aside, κεφαλῇ, Od. 20, 301; κράτα, Ar. Rh. 2, 93; π. τοὺς μνηστῆ- ρας πρὸς τι, Ar. Pac. 157; π. θύραν, πύλην, to set the gate ajar, open it a little, Hdt. 3, 156; so, π. τῆς αὐλείας, to open a bit of the hall door, Ar. Pac. 981. —2. metaph., ἄλλῃ παρακλίνουσι δίκας, they turn justice from her path, Hes. Op. 260; so also, π. τὸν νόμον, Arist. Rhet. Al.; of words, in pass., to be slightly altered (*parce detorta*), Plat. Crat. 400 B, 410 A. —3. to lay beside, Ath.: —pass. and mid. to lay one's self or lie down beside, esp. at meals, Lat. *accumbere*, τινί, Theocr. 2, 44, etc.; to lie side by side, Arist. H. A. 5, 2, 5: of adjacent lands, Πελο- πόννη ὅση παρακέλνεται Ἰσθμῷ, Call. Del. 72. —II. intr. to turn aside, slip away, escape, Il. 23, 424, Aeschin. 25, 9. —2. to turn aside, swerve from the right way, Aesch. Ag. 745. [?, but I in perf. and aor. pass. παρακεκλίναι and παρακλήθην.] Hence

Παρακλίντης, ὄν, ὁ, one who lies be- side, esp. at meals, Xen. Cyr. 2, 2, 28. [?]

Παρακλύω, = παρακούω IV., Anth. Plan. 255.

Παρακλύω, f. -άσω, to be past (πα- ρά) the prime (ἡμῆ), Xen. Mem. 4, 23: hence to be faded, to be gone by, Id. Symp. 4, 17; 8, 14; and metaph. of persons, Alex. Dem. 6, 5; πρὸς βύτε- ροι καὶ παρηκμαότες, Arist. Rhet. 2, 13, 1, cf. Polyb. 6, 51, 5, Plut. Caes. 69. Hence

Παράκλυσις, ἡ, = παρακμή, dub. I. Theophr.: and

Παρακμαστικός, ὄρος, ὁ, a fever that is past its crisis, Medic.

Παρακμή, ἡς, ἡ, (παρά, ἡμῆ) the point at which the prime is past, Plut. Marc. 24.

Παρακνώ, (παρά, κνώω) to scrape or rub against, Philostr. Imag. 1, 28.

Παρακνημίδα, ὄν, τά, (παρά, κνή- μη) armour for horses' legs, Poll. 1, 140.

Παρακνήμιον, ὄν, τό, (παρά, κνή- μη) the outer shin-bone, cf. προκνήμιον.

Παρακνήμομαι, as pass., = πορεύο- μαι, Hippon. 78.

Παρακνήω, to tickle a little: me- taph. to make jealous, Eccl.

Παρακούω, Ion. for παρανοέω.

Παράκοή, ἡς, ἡ, (παρακούω) that

which has been heard amiss, or only half heard, hearsay, Ep. Plat. 341 B.

—II. unwillingness to hear, disobedience, Galen., N. T.

Παρακοιμῶμαι, (παρά, κοιμῶ) as pass., to sleep beside or near, τισί, Ath. 189 E. Hence

Παρακοιμήμα, ατος, τό, sexual in- tercourse: and

Παρακοιμήσις, ἡ, a sleeping beside or near: and

Παρακοιμητής, οὗ, ὁ, one who sleep- beside, a bed-fellow.

Παρακοιμῶ, (παρά, κοιμῶ) to lay asleep, put to bed beside or with.

Παρακοινοίμαι, (παρά, κοινοίς) as mid., to communicate a thing to another, τινί τι, Pind. P. 4, 236.

Παρακοιτέω, ὦ, = παρακοιμῶμαι. —II. to keep watch or guard beside, τινί, Polyb. 6, 33, 12: from

Παρακοίτω, ὄν, ὁ, (παρά, κοίτη) one who sleeps beside, a bed-fellow, usu. a husband, spouse, Il. 6, 430, etc., Hes. Th. 928.

Παρακοίτις, ἰός, ἡ, acc. ἔν, fem. from foreg., a wife, Hom., and Hes.: Ep. dat. παρακοίτῃ, Od. 3, 381, Hes. Sc. 14, 46.

Παρακοίτος, ὄν, sleeping beside: = παρακοίτης, Diod. 5, 32.

Παρακολλῶ, ὦ, (παρά, κολλῶ) to glue or fasten on, Hipp. 846. Hence

Παρακόλλημα, ατος, τό, that which is glued on, esp. carved wood-work glued on furniture by way of orna- ment, Theophr.: and

Παρακόλλησις, ἡ, a glueing or fast- ening on, Hipp. 745: and

Παρακόλλητικός, ἡ, ὄν, glueing or fastening on, Celsus.

Παράκολλος (παρά, κόλλα) χαμη- νή, a low couch, with only one end to it when it had two, it was called ἀμφὶ κόλλος, Poll. 10, 36.

Παράκολουθεῖν, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (παρά, ἀκολουθεῖν) to go beside or near, follow close or on the heels, τινί, Ar. Eccl. 725, Plat., etc.: to follow close, stick to, dog one's steps, Dem. 519, 12, etc.: to attend faithfully, as a parasite, Id. 281, 22: of rules, to hold good throughout, π. δι' ὅλης τῆς ἱπτικῆς, Xen. Ec. 8, 14: π. χρόνους, to follow all the times and dates, to trace accu- rately, Nicom. ap. Ath. 291 B. —II. metaph. to follow with one's thoughts, i. e. to understand, τοῖς πράγμασι, Dem. 285, 21; τοῖς δίκαιοις, Demad. 178, 32, etc.: so esp. as Stoical term, usu. absol.: they also said ἐαυτοὶ παρακολουθεῖν ὅτι..., to understand that..., Epict. 2, 26, 3; also c. part., Id. 4, 5, 21. Hence

Παράκοιούθημα, ατος, τό, that which follows besides, an additional consequence, Plut. 2, 885 C: and

Παρακοιούθησις, εὖς, ἡ, a follow- ing or resulting, Plut. 2, 1144 B. Hence

Παράκολουθητικός, ἡ, ὄν, ready at following or understanding, M. Anton. 5, 9. Adv. -κῶς, Id. 6, 42.

Παρακομιδή, ἡς, ἡ, a carrying be- side: a carrying over, transporting, Thuc. 7, 28, Polyb. 10, 10, 13. —II. (from pass.) a going beside or near, a sailing along shore, coasting-voyage, Thuc. 5, 5: —a going across, Polyb. 3, 43, 3, etc.: from

Παρακομιῶ, f. -ίσω Att. -ίω: (παρά, κομίζω) to carry beside or along with, escort, Eur. H. F. 126. —2. to carry or convey over, to transport, Xen. Hell. 5, 4, 61, Diod. 2, 17; esp. to a place, Xen. Hell. 1, 4, 7; π. ναῖς ἐπὶ τι, to bring ships to an anchorage, Dem. 1208, 4; generally, to convey

ry, Hdt. 7, 147.—II. pass., to go or lie beside, coast along, τὴν Ἰταλίαν, Luc. 6, 44; also, ἐς τόπον, ἐπὶ τῷ, Id. 4, 25; 6, 52.—to go or sail ovs, to cross, pass over, Polyb. 1, 52, etc.—III. mid., to have a thing ught one, οἶτον, Xen. Hell. 5, 4, 57. nce

Ιαρακομιστής, ον, ὁ, one who car- beside or over.

Ιαράκομια, ατος, τό, (παράκοπτω) uey with a false stamp: metaph., a nerfeit, Philo.

Ιαράκομος, ον, (παρά, κόμη) con- l with hair, Com. Anon. 313.

Ιαράκονα, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (παρά, ἀκο-) to sharpen or whet besides, Ar. 1, 1116, in pass.: ὁ λόγγον ἄκο-, ἐκεῖνος καὶ τὴν ψυχὴν τι παρα- ἄ, Xen. Cyr. 6, 2, 33.—II. in genl. ub against.

Ιαράκοντιζω, (παρά, ἀκοντιζω) to w the dart with others, Luc. Paras.

[αράκοπή, ἥς, ἡ, (παράκοπτω) a ing falsely, esp. of money:—me- i. madness, frenzy, Aesch. Ag. 223, n. 329, Polyb. 40, 3, 2.

αράκοπος, ον, (παράκοπτω) struck ely, counterfeited:—metaph., mad, ch. Pr. 581; π. φρενῶν, Eur. ch. 33; λύσση π., Ar. Thesm.

Hence

αρακοπτικός, ὅ, ον, mad, frantic, g.

αράκοπτω, f. -ψω, (παρά, κόπτω) rike aside or away, and so to strike ely, properly of money, Diod. 1, —hence, generally, to falsify, Luc. iph. 20:—in mid., to cheat, swindle f a thing, c. gen., ἀγάδων, Ar. 807; simply to cheat, τινα, Ib. pass. to be cheated, τινα, in a 3, Ar. Nub. 640.—II. metaph. to the mind away, drive mad, de- π. φρένας, Eur. Hipp. 238: so τοῦ νοῦ παρακοπέντος, Hipp.: παρακεκομμένα ἀνδράρια, base knavish fellows, Ar. Ach. 517.— too, intr., παρακοπτεῖν τῇ δια- τ, to be mad, Arist. Mirab. 31; ab- παρακόψας, in a fit of madness, L. 4, 44, cf. Plat. 2, 1123 F: e παρακοπή, παράκοπος II.—III. t in pieces, cut up, μέλη, Polyb. 5, 5.

αράκοψω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (παρά, κο-) to sweep out; to cleanse, Plat. h) Luc. 1, 3.

αράκοσμος, ον, (παρά, κόσμος) out ler, improper: adv. -μως, Joseph.

αράκοσις, ἡ, a hearing amiss or g, dub., Lob. Phryn. 352. [α]

αράκονα, ατος, τό, (παράκοπτω) g heard wrong or misunderstood, H. 9, 22, Strab.—II. a wrong ne, bad advice, Ep. Plat. 338 D, i. [α]

αράκουσμιόν, ον, τό, dim. from r, Plat. 2, 354 A.

αράκουστέον, verb. adj., one must y, Muson. ap. Stob. p. 458, 11.

αράκοῦν, f. -σομαι, (παρά, ἀκοῦν) r beside, esp. to hear accidentally, r talk of, τέχνην, Hdt. 3, 129.—II. r or learn underhand, listen und to any one, τινός, Ar. Ran. 105. Merc. Cond. 37: to overhear hing from another, Lat. subaus- es, τι παρά τινος, Plat. Euthyd.)—III. to hear wrong, misunder- Plat. Prot. 330 E, Theaet. 195 V. not to listen to, take no heed of, 26, 2, 1, etc.; περί τινος, Id. 2, 2: also to pretend not to hear, 15, 2.

αράκοῦν, ὦ, (παρά, κρατέω) 70

to hold back restrain, Opp.: also to re- strain against nature, M. Anton.: π. τρίχας, to bind up the hair, Diosc.

Παρακρέμμαι, (παρά, κρέμμαι) as pass., to hang beside: τὰ παρακε- ρμμένα, appendages, dependencies, such as the far provinces of an empire, Polyb. 5, 35, 10.

Παρακρέμννυμι, and -νύω; fut. -κρεμάσω Att. -κρεμῶ, (παρά, κρεμννυμι). To hang beside, χεῖρα παρα- κρεμάσας, letting the hand hang down, Il. 13, 597.

Παράκρημος, ον, (παρά, κρημός) steep on the side, Strab. p. 391, Diod. 11, 8.

Παρακρίνω [i], f. -ινῶ; aor. παρέ- κρίνω; pf. -κέκρικα, pf. pass. -κέκρί- μαι; aor. pass. παρεκρίθην [i]; aor. mid. παρεκρίνμην, (παρά, κρίνω). To separate and place beside: in pass., πῆσος παρακεκρίμενος παρὰ τὸν αἰ- γυαλόν, the land force drawn up along the shore, Hdt. 9, 98; παρεκρίθησαν διαταχθέντες, Hdt. 8, 70; cf. Plut. Cat. Min. 13.

Παρακρούωμαι, f. -όσομαι [α]=πα- ρακῶν, Joseph. Hence

Παρακρούσις, ἡ, a hearing wrongly: disobedience, Joseph.: and Παρακρούτης, οὗ, ὁ, one who hears wrong.

Παρακροκίζω, (παρά, κρόκος) to be somewhat saffron-coloured, Diosc. 5, 145.

Παρακροτέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (παρά, κροτέω) to pat or clap one, π. εἰς τὸν ὦμον, Luc. Gymn. 1.

Παρακρουσίς, εως, ἡ, (παράκρουῶ) a striking beside or wrongly, esp. striking a false note in music, a discord, Plat. 2, 826 E:—a missing, mistake, Arist. Pol. 2, 5, 13: madness, Hipp. 68.—II. a cheating, deceiving, fraud, Dem. 679, 3: 760, fin.—III. a draw- ing in or checking of an eruption, τοῦ θερμοῦ, Arist. Probl. 3, 12.

Παρακρουσίχοινίκος, ον, (παρά- κρουῶ, χοίνις) cheating with false meas- ures, Com. Anon. 318.

Παρακρουστικός, ὅ, ον,=παρακοπ- τικός, Hipp. 68. Adv. κῶς: and

Παράκρουστος, ον, =παράκοπος: from

Παρακρούω, f. -σω, (παρά, κρούω) to strike aside; strictly (acc. to Harp.), of persons who strike the scale so as to weigh falsely: hence, of persons, to mislead, Plat. Crito 47 A; to deceive, cheat, Dinarch. 103, 13; but much more freq. in mid., Ib. 95, 22, Plat. Crat. 393 C, Dem. 19, 18, etc., cf. Wolf Lept. p. 291: in pass., παρα- κρούεσθαι ὑπό τινος, to be led astray by one, Plat. Theaet. 168 A; περί τινος, in a thing, Polyb. 24, 3, 3; but Luc. Tim. 57 uses the pf. παρέκ- ρουσμαι in an act. sense.—II. in mid., to strike aside from one's self, party, τὰς μαχαίραις τοὺς κόντους, Plat. Lucull. 28, cf. Id. Sull. 18: to shun, avoid, Id. 2, 193 B:—παρακε- ρουσθαι τὸν φρενῶν, to be driven from one's senses, A. B.: so also intr. in act., Hipp. 966.

Παρακρύπτω, f. -ψω, (παρά, κρύπ- τω) to hide beside or near: to hide or disguise, Diod. 18, 19.

Παρακράζω, f. -ξω, to croak beside. Παρακράτος, α, ον, (παρά, ἀκτῆ) on the shore or bank, Opp. H. 4, 316.

Παρακτάομαι, f. -ήσομαι, (παρά, κτάομαι) dep., to get over and above: in pf. -κέκτημαι, to have over and above, ξενικόνος νόμος, Hdt. 4, 80.

Παράκτης, ον, ὁ, (παράγω) one who brings hounds to the chase.

Παράκτησις, ἡ, (παράκταομαι) pos- session beside or near, Clem. AL

Παρακτίδιος, ον,=sq., Anth. 1, 371. [i]

Παρακτιος, α, ον, (παρά, ἀκτῆ) on the sea-side, κέλευθος, λειμῶν, Aesch. Pr. 836, Soph. Aj. 654· π. δραμεῖν Eur. I. T. 1424.

Παράκυκλος, ον, ὁ, a part of a chariot-wheel.

Παρακῦλλω, f. -ίσω, (παρά, κῦλλω) to roll beside or past. [i]

Παρακῦμνίος, ον, (παρὺ κῦμα) wavy, χιτωνίσκος, Böckh Inscr. 1, p. 249.

Παρακύντω, f. -ψω, (παρά, κύπτω) to stoop aside, throw one's head conceit- edly on one side, Ar. Ach. 16.—2. gen- erally, to stoop and take a careless side glance at a thing, ἐπὶ τι, Dem. 46, 27.—3. to peep out of a door, window, etc., like Horace's despicere, Ar. Vesp. 178; esp. of girls peeping after a lover, Id. Pac. 982, 985; also, π. ἐκ θυρίδος, Id. Thesm. 797; π. εἰς τόπον, Hipp. 884:—metaph., σωτηρία παρέκυνσε, a hope of safety peeped out, Id. Eccl. 202. Hence

Παρακύνρω, ὦ, f. -κῦρσω,=παρα- τυγχάνω, Q. Sm. 11, 423.

Παρακύνσις, εως, ἡ, (παράκύντω) a stooping to one side, peeping in:—pro verb., ὄνον π., like our 'bull in a china shop,' Menand. p. 86.

Παρακαμνῶδω, ὦ, (παρά, κωμῶ δέω) to satirize incidentally in a com- edy, Ath. 525 A.

Παρακωχῆ, ἥς, ἡ, or rather παρο- κωχῆ (v. sub ἀνακωχῆ):—a yielding, contribution, νεῶν, v. l. Thuc. 6, 85, ubi Bekk. παροχῆ.

Παραλάλέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (παρά, λα- λέω) to chatter beside: to prate or talk at random, cf. Meineke Menand. p. 202.

Παραλαμβάνω, f. -λήψομαι, Ion. -λάμψομαι, (παρά, λαμβάνω) to re- ceive from another, τι παρὰ τινος, as a successor does the command, like παραδέχεσθαι, to take possession of, freq. in Hdt., and Att. prose; π. βα- σιλῆην, Hdt. 2, 120, cf. Thuc. 1, 9, etc.; π. νόμον, opp. to θείναι, Id. 5, 105, cf. Isocr. 180 A; esp. to inherit, Eur. Ion 814; opp. to ἐπικταῖσθαι, Plat. Rep. 330 A; π. ἀράς, to inherit curses, Eur. Phoen. 1611.—2. to take in pledge, Hdt. 3, 136; also, to take by force or treachery, seize, get possession of, Hdt. 7, 211, Xen.—3. c. acc. pers., to take to one's self, as a wife or mis- tress, Hdt. 4, 155, Xen. Oec. 7, 6; as an adopted son, Hdt. 1, 113; as a partner, helper, or ally, Id. 1, 76; 2, 121, 4, Thuc., etc.:—π. μάρτυρα, to bring forward as a witness, Dem. 1159, 27.—II. to receive, ἐπὶ ξείναι, in hos- pitality, Hdt. 4, 154; π. ἔπος, to re- ceive an answer, Id. 1, 126.—2. esp. to receive by hearsay or tradition, opp. to παραδιδόναι, and so to learn, hear Lat. accipere, Hdt. 1, 55; 2, 19, etc., τι παρὰ τινος, 2, 51.—III. to take upon one's self, undertake, Lat. suscipere; π. τι πρᾶγμα, Ar. Eq. 344; τῆς πόλεως τὰ πρᾶγματα, Id. Eccl. 107; τὴν ἐπὶ μέλειαν, Aeschin. 20, 13: hence, τὰ παραλαμβάνονα, things taken in hand, undertakings, Hdt. 1, 38.—IV. to wait for, intercept, Lat. excipere, Id. 4 203.—V. to take up, τὸν λόγον, Pe- lyb. 33, 16, 9; π. ἐπὶ βραχὺ, to state concisely, Id. 6, 58, 1.—VI. to take prisoner, Id. 3, 69, 2.

Παραλάμπω, f. -ψω, (παρά, λάμ- πω) to shine beside or a little, Plut. 2, 889 D. Hence

Παράλαμψις, ἡ, a shining spot on the cornea, prob. in Hipp. 102.

Παραλάνθινω, f. -λήσω, (παρὰ, 1105

λαυθάνω) to escape the notice of, τινά, Plat. Hipp. Maj. 298 B.

+Παραλάται, ὄν, οί, the Paralatæ, a Scythian people, Hdt. 4, 6.

Παραλαίω, (παρά, λαίω) to smooth, polish, Clearch. ap. Ath. 522 D. Hence

Παραλαεντικός, ἥ, ὄν, making smooth; lenitive, Diph. Siphn. ap. Ath. 62 D.

Παραλέγω, f. -ξω, (παρά, λέγω) to lay beside or near: usu. in mid., to lay one's self or lie with one, τινί, in Hom. usu. of clandestine intercourse, Il. 2, 515, etc.; also with ἐν φίλῳτῃ added, Il. 14, 237; generally of intercourse with a woman, π. τινί, Il. 20, 224; when the woman is in nom. and the man in dat., simply to lie down beside, be his bedfellow, Il. 24, 676, Od. 4, 305. Homer usu. has 3 aor. παρελέξατο, also fut.: but 3 aor. syncope. παρελέκτο does not occur till H. Ven. 168.—II. παραλέγω, to speak beside the purpose, wander in one's talk, rave, Lat. delirare, Hipp. 976.—III. παραλέγομαι, like παρατίλλω, to gather superfluous hair: hence, παραλέεξαι, you have had your eyebrows plucked, Ar. Eccl. 904.—IV. παραλέγομαι γῆν, νῆσον, to sail by or along the land, like Lat. legere oram, Diod. 13, 3, Strab.

Παραλείπετον, verb. adj. from παραλείπω, one must pass over, τι, Xen. Ages. 8; 3; περί τινος, Diod. 5, 83.

Παραλείπτικός, ἥ, ὄν, leaving on one side, passing by: from

Παραλείπω, f. -ψω, (παρά, λείπω) to leave on one side, leave remaining, Thuc. 3, 26. Xen. Hell. 4, 6, 4.—2. to leave on one side, leave unnoticed, pass by, pass over, τινά, Ar. Eccl. 1145; as dogs a hare, Id. Cyn. 3, 6, etc.—3. to neglect, Lat. omittere, Ar. Ran. 1194, Av. 456; of orders, Xen. Cyr. 8, 6, 16; opportunities, Dem. 24, 25, etc.—esp. to leave untold, pass over, Lat. praetermittere, Eur. Hel. 773, Plat. Symp. 183 E, etc.; π. τὸ εὐσεβές, Eur. Tio. 43.

Παραλείφω, f. -ψω, (παρά, αἰλέφω) to rub along, bedaub with ointment, Ar. Eccl. 406; σάλω, Arist. Rhet. 3, 4, 3.

Παραλένψις, ἥ, (παραλείπω) a passing over, omitting, Plut. 2, 33 A.

Παράλευκος, ὄν, (παρά, λευκός) whitish, partly white, Arist. H. A. 4, 1, 10.

Παραλεύσσω, = παροράω, in times, Eur.

Παράληγω, (παρά, λήγω) to make to cease beside.—II. intr. to be all but ceasing: hence ἡ παραλήγουσα, with and without συλλαβή, the penultima, Gramm. Hence

Παράληξ, ἥ, the penultima of a word, Gramm.

Παραληπτών, verb. adj. of παραλαμβάνω one must take to one's self, get, Dem. 916, 4.

Παραλήπτός, ἥ, ὄν, (παραλαμβάνω) to be accepted, τινί παρά τινος, Plat. Meno 93 B.—II. to be used or applied, πρὸς τι, Chrysipp. ap. Plut. 2, 1035 D.

Παραλήπτωρ, ὁρος, ὁ, (παραλαμβάνω) a receiver, Hermes ap. Stob. Ecl. 1, p. 932.

Παραλήρω, ὤ, (παρά, λήρω) to talk nonsense, babble, Hipp. 401—generally, to dote, Lat. delirare, Ar. Eq. 531, Ran. 594. Hence

Παράληρημα, ατος, τό, silly talk, en absurdity, Dic C. 59, 26: and

Παράληρησις, ἥ, a talking foolishly, Isotage, Hipp. 1210.

Παράληρος, ὄν, (παρά, λήρος) talking foolishly, Lat. delirus, Philo.

Παράληψις, εως, ἥ, (παραλαμβάνω) a receiving from another, succession to, ἀρχή, Polyb. 2, 3, 1, etc.—2. the taking of a town, Id. 2, 46, 2.—3. learning, Epict.

Παράλια, ας, ἥ, (πάραλος) the sea-coast, land on the sea, Hdt. 7, 185; esp. applied to the maritime district of Attica, Hdt. 5, 81, cf. 1, 59: strictly fem. from παράλιος (sc. γῆ); and in Thuc. 2, 56, we have in full, παραλία γῆ: also ἡ παράλιος (sc. γῆ), Polyb. 3, 39, 3.

Παραλιθάω, (παρά, λίθος) to be stony at the side, Theophr.

Παράλιμνος, ὄν, (παρά, λίμνη) lying by lakes or marshes, Plut. 2, 951 E.

Παραλιμπάνω, collat. form of παραλείπω, Arist. Probl. 29, 13, 4.

Παράλιον, ου, τό, (Πάραλος) the station of the ship Paralos, Dem. 1191, 25.

Παράλιος, ὄν, also ἰα, ἰον, Aesch., and Eur., and cf. παραλία:—=πάραλος, ψάμμος, Aesch. Pr. 573, ὄρνιθες, Soph. Aj. 1065.

Παράλισκομαι, as pass., to be caught beside or near.

Παράλιταίνω, f. -ήσω; aor. παρήλιτον, (παρά, αἰταίνω) to do amiss, sin, τι, Q. Sm. 13, 400; παραλιτεῖν θεούς, to sin against the gods, Ar. Rh. 2, 246.—Παραλιτέω is a late collat. form; παραλιτέω a corruption.

Παρήλιτης, ου, ὁ, a sailor of the ship Πάραλος, q. v. [i]

Παρήλιτος, ου, ὁ, an inhabitant of the παράλια.

Παραλλάγῃ, ἥς, ἥ, (παραλλάσσω) a passing from hand to hand, transfer, πύρος παραλλαγαί, Aesch. Ag. 490; a passing over, τινὸς πρὸς τι, of one thing into another, Plat. Theat. 196 C:—π. ποδῶν, of the alternate motion of the feet, or their crossing, Critias 29; cf. θερμαστρίες 2.—II. difference between things, Theophr. H. Pl. 6, 6, 5, Polyb. 6, 7, 3; μεγάλην ἔχειν π., Diod. 5, 37.—III. a changing, change, N. T.

Παράλλαγμα, ατος, τό, (παραλλάσσω) that which passes by: παραλλάγματα δότεῖν, the overlapping ends of broken bones, Hipp. 792.—II. an interchange, exchange, Plut. Num. 16.

Παραλλάκτεον, verb. adj., one must pass by, Strab. p. 591.

Παράλλακτος, ὄν, (παραλλάσσω) altered: changeable.

Παράλλάξ, (παραλλάσσω) adv., alternately, Soph. Aj. 1087 (ubi v. Lob.), Tim. Loc. 95 C.—II. in quincunx order, i. e. in alternating rows, Thuc. 2, 102.

Παράλλαξις, εως, ἥ, alternation, π. δπτεύω, Hipp. 762, cf. παράλλαγμα: π. κεφαλῆς, a moving of the head to and fro, Plut. 2, 977 B.—II. a passing by or away, change for the worse, declension, Plat. Tim. 22 D, Polit. 269 E; π. φρενῶν, mental aberration, Hipp. 369.—III. the mutual inclination of two lines forming an angle, Theophr., Plut. 2, 930 A;—esp. the angle formed by lines from a heavenly body to the earth's centre and the horizon, Math.

Vet.: from

Παραλλάσσω, Att., -ττω: f. -ξω, (παρά, ἀλλάσσω) to make things alternate, Lat. alternare, e. g., π. τοὺς ὁδόντας, to make the teeth of the saw stand contrary ways, Theophr.—2. to change or alter a little, Hdt. 2, 49: esp. for the worse, to corrupt, π. φρένας, Soph. Ant. 298.—3. of place, to pass by or beyond, go past, ἐνέδραν, Xen. Hell. 5, 1, 12, Polyb. 5, 14, 3, etc.—to go beyond, surpass, τινά τῷ τάχει, Arist. Meteor. 1, 4, 14.—4. to elude, avoid

Plut. Camill. 24:—to get rid of, πάτο Id. Caes. 41.—II. intr. to pass by or another, of two tunnels or the like which start from opposite direction and, instead of meeting, overlap each other, Hdt. 2, 11; cf. παράλλαγμα, v. sub συντετραίνω:—to alternat reciprocate, Arist. Anal. Pr. 1, 26, fin.—2. to be interchanged, altered, different τινὸς, from a thing, Plat. Legg. 957 E absol., Id. Rep. 530 D, Tim. 71, etc.:—impers., παραλλάσσει, it makes a difference, like Lat. refert, Plat. Th. aet. 169 E:—part. pf. pass. παρηλαγμένος, different from a thing, τινὸς, Polyb. 7, 17, 7; and so unusus strange, Id. 2, 29, 1, 3, 55, 1.—3. to evade, turn from the path, Xen. Cyr. 4, 21: hence to slip aside, escape, δι' χειρῶν, Aesch. Ag. 424.—4. π. τοῦ σκ. ποῦ, to go beside the mark, Plat. Th. aet. 194 A, Tim. 27 C, 71 E: hence usu. metaph., to go wrong, err, Id. Rep. 530 B: so too, λόγοι παραλλάσσοντες ἐξεδροί φρενῶν, words that wand from reason's seat, Eur. Hipp. 935.

Παραλληλεπίπεδον, ὄν, τό, (παράλληλος, ἐπίπεδον) a body with parallel surfaces, Plut. 2, 1080 B.

Παραλληλία, ας, ἥ, (παράλληλος, a being side by side, parallelism.

Παραλληλίζω, (παράλληλος) place side by side, or parallel. Hence

Παραλληλισμός, οὔ, ὁ, a comparison of parallels.

Παραλληλόγραμμος, ὄν, (παράλληλος, γραμμή) bounded by parallel lines, Strab. p. 178: τὸ π., a parallelogram, Plut. 2, 1080 B.

Παράλληλος, ὄν, (παρά, ἀλλήλω) beside one another, side by side, Arist. Coel. 2, 6, 14 (ubi Bekk. divisim αἱ π. ας. γραμμαί), parallel line. Arist. Anal. Pr. 2, 16, 2, etc.:—2. get parallel with, Polyb. 9, 21, 10:—ἐκ παραλλήλων, parallel-wise, Plut. Agis Gracch. 1: so adv. -ως, Arist. Mun. 7, 1.

Παραλογῇ, ἥς, ἥ=sq., Plut. 1 mol. 9.

Παραλογία, ας, ἥ, (παράλογος) excuse, subterfuge: a fallacy.

Παραλογίζομαι, f. -ισομαι, (παράλογος) dep. mid.:—to reckon wrong falsely, misreckon, miscount, esp. purpose, Dem. 822, 25; 1037, 1: hence,—2. to reason falsely, draw false conclusion, use fallacies, Arist. Phys. Ausc. 1, 3, 2.—II. to cheat, to elude by false reasoning or fallacy, Isocr. 420 C, Aeschin. 1, 117; π. τι, to cheat a person out of a thing, Arist. Rhet. 1, 14, 1:—also in pass. Id. Sophist. 1, 5; παραλογισθῆναι καὶ παραλογισσάσθαι, Id. Top. 1, 1, 2. Hence

Παραλογισμός, οὔ, ὁ, false reckoning: a false conclusion, fallacy, quib. Lycurg. 152, 4, Arist. Pol. 2, 3, 3, e.—II. a cheating by false reckoning reasoning, outwitting, Menand. p. 21: a deceit, Polyb. 1, 81, 8, etc.: and

Παραλογιστής, οὔ, ὁ, one who cheats by false reasoning, M. Anton. 6, 1. Hence

Παραλογιστικός, ἥ, ὄν, fitted, deceiving by false reasoning, fallacious, Arist. Rhet. 1, 9, 29. Adv. κῶς.

Παραλογιστός, ἥ, ὄν, (παραλόζομαι) deluded, or suffering one's self to be deluded by false reasoning.

Παράλογος, ὄν, (παρά, λόγος, III) strictly, beyond or contrary to calculation, unexpected, unlooked for, Th. 1, 65; hence neut. παράλογον, adv., Eur. Or. 391 (nisi legend. τῷ λόγῳ); and so adv. -ως, Dem. 8, 7:—casual, uncertain, ἐξοδος, Pol.

35, 6.—2. *beyond the usual calculation*: hence, τὰ παράλογα, the overtures of food given to guests which were not to be reckoned upon, Xen. Lac. 3. Hence

Παράλογος, ον, ὁ, as subst.=τὸ ἀρλόγον, that which is beyond all calculation, πολλὸς, μέγας ὁ π., an event such, greatly contrary to calculation, Thuc. 3 16; 7, 55; so, ποιεῖν τοιοῦτον τὸν π., ὥστε... Id. 7, 28: ἐν νηρόπλοις παράλογος, by miscalculations such as men make, Id. 24: τὸ πλείστον π. συμβαίνει, 2, 61. Παράλοιπος, ον, (παρά, λοιπός) *maining besides*, Arist. Anal. Post. 8, 7.

Παραλοξάινω, (παρά, λοξός) *to make crooked*, Hipp. Παράλοξος, ον, (παρά, ἄλξ) by or at the sea, Ant. Arat., Soph. Aj. 412; ἔρσοι, Eur. Ion 1584; ἡ παράλοξος γῆ=παράλια, Thuc. 2, 55: generally, *concerned with the sea, naval, π. στρατός*, Hdt. 7, 161.—II. οἱ Πάραλοι in Attica, the people of the seacoast (Παραλία), Hdt. 1, 59; opp. to ἐπεδιαῖοι or dwellers on the plain, δὲ Διάκριοι or mountaineers, Herm. Pol. Ant. § 106.—III. ἡ Πάραξ (sc. ναὺς or τριήρης), the *Paralos*, one of the Athenian sacred galleys, served for state-service, for the Θεῖαι and religious missions, for embassies, the conveyance of public omens and persons; and freq. employed as admiral's galleys in sea-fights, Böckh P. E. 1, 321; the other is called Σαλαμῖνία: hence,—2. οἱ Πάραλοι, also οἱ Παραλίται, the crew of the *Paralos*, which contained none but free citizens.—IV. name of a spot which probably grew near the sea, Mel. 1, 20.

Πάραλος, ον, ὁ, *Paralus*, founder of Clazomenae, Strab. p. 633.—2. son of Pericles, Plat. Prot. 315 A; etc.—3. son of Democritus, a pupil of Socrates, Id. Apol. 33 E.

Παράλουργος, ἑς, (παρά, ἄλουργος), *red on both sides with purple*, Clearch. Ath. 255 E.—II. οἱ παλαουργείς, among the Persians, the second order, whose garments were only bordered with purple: the first, called by Xen. An. 2, 20, φοινικιστά, had them all of purple.

Παράλουργός, ἰδος, ἡ, *pecul. fem.* Oreg., dub. Παράλουργός, ον, = παλαουργής, Plut. 2, 583 E.

Παράλουται, οἱ, those who bathe together, Ar. Fr. 436: from Παράλουμαι, (παρά, λούω) *as is to bathe together*, Ar. Fr. 150, in tr. inf. παραλουσθαι.

Παραλόφια, ας, ἡ, the back of the horse's neck, where the mane grows.

Παραλῆτος, ον, (παρά, ἄλπειν) *dwelling near the Alps*, Plut. Aemil. 6. Παραλῆγιζω, *to bend or twist*, prob. Theophr.

Παραλῆκω, (παρά, ἄλκός) *to be changed and become salt*, Plut. 2, 897 A. Παραλῆτω, ὤ, (παρά, λῆπειν) *to be along with something else*, Thuc. 1, 1, Plat. Phaed. 65 C: οἱ παραλῆτες, the refractory, Xen. An. 2, 5,

Παράλντρος, ον, (παρά, λντρός) *very sad*: of soil, rather poor, Strab. 12, 42. Παράλντρος, εως, ἡ, (παράλνω) *a ceding aside*: hence a breaking open fully, Plut. 2, 519 C.—II. a disabling of nerves in the limbs of one side, *paralysis*, Medic. — so, π. τῆς γῆς, Polyb. 31, 8, 10

Παραλντέον, verb. adj. from παράλνω, *one must loose, set free, τινός*, from a thing, Plat. Legg. 793 E.

Παραλντικός, ἡ, ὄν, *affected with paralysis*, paralytic, N. T.

Παράλντος, ον, *loosened along the side*.—II. *impotent*.

Παραλντρώ, ὤ, (παρά, λντρώ) *to release on receipt of a ransom*:—mid. *to redeem from a person by ransom*:—ὁ Παραλντρώμενος, name of a play of Sotades.

Παράλνω, f. ὕσω, (παρά, λύνω) *to loose from the side, loose and take off*, τὰ πρῶτα τῶν νέων, Hdt. 3, 136; so in mid., παραλνόμενοι τὰ πρῶτα, taking off our rudders, Xen. An. 5, 1, 11; and in pass., παραλνόμεναι τὸν τارسόν, with their oars taken away, Polyb. 8, 6, 2:—π. τὸν θώρακα, Plut. Anton. 76:—to separate, part from, τινὰ τῆς δαμαρτος, Eur. Alc. 933: pass. *to be parted from, τινός*, Hdt. 1, 149.—3. *to release or set free from, στρατηγῆς*, military service, Id. 7, 39; and in pass., *to be exempt from it*, 5, 75:—so, π. τινὰ δυσφρόνον, *to set free from cares*, Pind. O. 2, 95; π. τινὰ στρατηγῆς, *to discharge, dismiss from command*, Hdt. 6, 94, cf. Thuc. 7, 16; 8, 54; π. τινὰ ὀργῆς, *to remove from anger*, Thuc. 2, 65: c. acc. only, *to set free, δυστάνον ψυχῆν*, Eur. Alc. 115.—4. *to undo, put an end to, πόνον*, Eur. Andr. 305.—5. *to undo secretly, σάκκια χρημάτων*, Diod. 13, 106.—II. *to loose beside*, i. e. one beside another, π. τὴν ἑτέραν κύνα, Xen. Cyn. 6, 14.—III. *to relax or disable at the side*; esp. of a stroke of palsy: pass. *to be so disabled, be palsied*, Arist. Eth. N. 1, 13, 15; then, generally, *to be enfeebled or exhausted, to flag*, Hdt. 3, 105, Polyb., etc.

Παράλωμα, ατος, το, (παρά, λῶμα) *a hem, a border*.

Παραλῶνομαι, (παρά, μαίνομαι) *dep., to be quite mad*, Ameips. Conn. 2.

Παράμартνω, (παρά, μαρτνω) *to miss by going on one side, to fail*, Ar. Fr. 283.

Παραμαρτύρια, ας, ἡ, as Att. law-term=παραγραφή.

Παραμσίτης, ον, ὁ, (παρά, μασάομαι) *a trencher-companion, parasite, like παράσιτος*, Alex. Troph. 2.

Παραμσίντης, ον, ὁ=foreg., Alex. Tarent. 4, 8, Erhapp. Epheh. 1.

Παραμψιδιῦριον, ον, τό, *a small side-dagger*. [ῥ]

Παραμβλῶνω, (παρά, ἀμβλῶνω) *to blunder rather, or by degrees*, Plut. 2, 788 E.

Παραμβῆμι, (παρά, μβῆμι) *to let pass beside*:—to relax one's hold of, Hipp.

Παράμειβω, f. ὕσω, (παρά, ἀμείβω) *to change one's place and pass on, to leave at one side, pass by*, Ar. Rh. 2, 660; hence *to exceed, excel, σοφία σοφίαν*, Soph. O. T. 504; but very rare in act.

B. usu. in mid., *to pass beside, pass by, go past one, τινά*, Od. 6, 310; very freq. in Hdt., παραμείβεσθαι πόλιν, τείχος, χάσιν, ἔθνος, etc.; also of rivers, Hdt. 1, 72, 75.—2. *to pass over in narrative, make no mention of*, Hdt. 2, 102: also *to run past, outrun*, Pind. P. 2, 93, Eur. I. A. 146.—3. *of time, to pass, go by*, Hes. Op. 407.—II. *to change for one's self*, i. e. the arrangement of troops, Xen. An. 1, 10, 10.—III. *to lead aside from the road, turn aside, πλόον*, Pind. N. 3, 47: cf. παραμεινώ.

Παράμεινω, ὤ, (παρά, ἀμείλω) *to disregard, usu. c. gen.*, Thuc. 1, 25, Xen. Mem. 2, 2, 14, Plat., etc.: absol., παρηγέληκε, he *recked little*, Hdt.

1, 85.—pass. *to be slighted or abandoned, θεωρεῖ*, by the gods, Aesch. Thee. 702, cf. Eum. 300, Plat. Rep. 620 C. Παραμείβλωκα, perf. of παραβλῶσκα, q. v.

Παραμειννμαι, perf. of παραμεινσκομαι

Παραμείνω, f. μείνω: poet. παρμένω, etc. (παρά, μένω):—to stay beside with, or near, τινί, Il. 11, 402, 15, 400; παρά τινι, Aeschin. 8, 6.—II. absol. *to stand one's ground, stand fast*, Il. 13, 151, cf. Hdt. 6, 14, 15.—2. *to stay at a place, stay behind or at home*, Hdt. 1, 64.—3. esp. *to survive, remain alive*, Hdt. 1, 30, cf. 3, 57.—4. of wine and other liquors, like σικμῆναι, to last, keep their strength and quality, opp. to τρέπεσθαι, Strab.

Παράμερος, ον, Dor. ὡς καρήμερος, Pind. [α]

Παράμηση, ης, ἡ (sc. χορδή), the string next the middle, c. 2, the second of five, Arist. Probl. 1, 47: strictly, fem. from sq.

Παράμεσος, ον, (παρά, μέσος) *be side or next the middle*.

Παραμέτρω, ὤ, f. ἡσω, (παρά, μέτρω) *to measure by or with another thing*, Plut. 2, 1042 D, cf. Luc. Imag. 21:—also as dep. mid., Plat. Theaet. 154 A.—II. π. ποῶς, *to measure a like distance of water with another*, i. e. sail alongside of, Ar. Rh. 2, 939.—III. *to measure falsely, cheat by a false measure*. Hence

Παραμέτρησης, ἡ, *a measuring by or with another thing, comparison*.—II. *retribution*.

Παράμενω, a Dor. form of παραμείβω: mid., παραμεινεσθαι τινος μορῶν, *to surpass the beauty of others*, Pind. N. 11, 17.

Παραμήκης, ες, (παρά, μήκος) somewhat long, Lat. oblongus, Polyb. 1, 22, 6.—II. *extending beside or along*, as Euboea along the mainland, Strab.

Παραμκύνω, (παρά, μκύνω) *to make a thing long or oblong*.—II. metaph. *to prolong*, Ath. 502 D.

Παραμήριον, ον, τὰ, (παρά, μηρός) *the inside of the thighs*, Lob. Soph. A. 814, p. 361. Hence

Παραμήριος, ας, ον, =sq.

Παραμήριδος, ον, (παρά, μηρός) *at the side of or along the thighs*; τὰ παραμ., armour for the thighs, cuisses, Xen. An. 1, 8, 6. [ῥ]

Παραμιννμι and ὠνω: f. μίξω (παρά, μίγνμι):—to mingle, intermix with, τινί τι, Ar. Vesp. 878: to mix in, add by mixing, ὕδωρ, Hdt. 1, 203 (in Ion. form μίγγω), 4, 61.

Παραμικρόν, adv. =παρά μικρόν, within a little, almost.

Παράμυλλομαι, dep., c. fut. mid., aor. pass. et mid.:—οὐ οὐτις, τινά, Polyb. 12, 11, 4.

Παράμυλλος, ον, (παρά, ἀμυλλω) *vieing with*, Anth. [α]

Παραμιννσκομαι, dep. c. fut. mid. -μιννσκομαι, pf. pass. -μιννμμαι (παρά, μιννσκομαι):—to mention besides or by the way, to make mention of one thing, along with another, c. gen. rei, Hdt. 7, 96, 99, Soph. Tr. 1124.

Παραμίνω, poet. for παραμένω absol., to abide, tarry, Od. 2, 297; 3, 115.

Παραμινύθω or ὀθω, to lessen; or intrans., to fall below the right measure, c. gen., Hipp. Foës. Oecon. [ῥ]

Παραμίζω, (παραμίννμι) adv., mis edly.

Παραμειολυδίαζω, (παρά, μειολυδός) *to introduce the semi-Lyidian mode*, Plut. 2, 1144 F.

Παραμίσγω, =παραμίννμι (q. v.) only used in pres., and impf.

Παραμμών, ὄνος, ὁ, Parammon, a spell of Mercury in Africa, Paus. 5, 13, 11.

Παραμύδομαι, Ion. for παραμυνίσκομαι.

Παραμολεῖν, inf. aor. 2 of παραβλῶσκει.

Παραμονή, ἥς, ἡ, (παραμένω) a staying by a person or at a place: hence a persisting: steadfastness, Ath. —2. of time, duration.

Παραμόνιμος, ον, poet. fem. -μη, Pind. P. 7, 21: (παραμένω) —staying by a person or at a place: hence lasting, constant, steadfast, εὐδαμονία, Pind. 1. c.: ὠφέλεια, Plat. Theag. 130 A: of persons or dogs, faithful, Xen. Mem. 2, 4, 5; 3, 11, 11. Neut. παραμόνιον, as adv., steadfastly, Theogn. 198. Cf. sq.

Παράμονος, ον, poet. παράμονος, rarer form for foreg., ὑπέρτης, Xen. Mem. 2, 10, 3; ὄλβος παρμόνιωτερος, Pind. N. 8, 29.

Παράμοσος, ον, (παρά, Μοῦσα) contrary to the Muses or music, i. e. out of time, discordant with a thing, c. dat., Βρομίον ἑορταῖς, Eur. Phoen. 786: hence harsh, horrid, ἄτης πλαγὰ, Aesch. Cho. 467: cf. ἀπόμοσος.

Παραμπέχω or -ίσχω, f. -αμφέξω: aor. -ἤμισχον (παρά, ἀμπεξή) —to cover with a cloak or robe, Arist. Rhet. 3, 3: hence to cloak any thing shameful or bad, π. λόγους, to cloak or disguise one's words, Pors. et Elmsl. Med. 284 (ubi olim περιαιπτ.): also in mid., to allege as a pretext, c. acc., Hipp.

Παραμπύκίζω, (παρά, ἔμπυξ) to bind the hair with a fillet or head-band, Ar. Lys. 1316, in Dor. form παραμπυκίδω.

Παραμπύκιον, ον, τό, (παρά, ἔμπυξ) an additional fillet, head-band.

Παραμυθέομαι, (παρά, μῦθος) dep. mid., to address in words of encouragement or consolation, Thuc. II. 9, 684; 15, 45.—II. c. acc., to encourage, exhort, advise, Aesch. Pr. 1063, Plat., etc.: c. inf., to advise one to do, Soph. Ant. 935, Plat. Legg. 666 A; also foll. by ὥς, Xen. Hell. 4, 8, 1: to encourage a dog, Id. Cyn. 6, 25.—2. to console, appease, soothe, Hdt. 2, 121, 4, Thuc. 2, 44, Plat., etc.: π. τινὰ λόγους, Ar. Vesp. 115.—3. of pain, sorrow, losses, etc., to relieve, assuage, repair, τ., Locella Xen. Eph. p. 153: π. ὄνομα, to soften down, avoid the use of a name, Plut. Cleomen. 11, cf. Id. 2, 248 B. Hence

Παραμυθητέον, verb. adj., one must exhort, Plat. Legg. 899 D: and

Παραμυθητής, οὗ, ὁ, an encourager or consoler. Hence

Παραμυθητικός, ἥ, ὄν, consolatory, Arist. Eth. N. 9, 11, 3, Plut., etc.

Παραμυθία, ας, ἡ, (παραμυθέομαι) addressing, and so encouragement, exhortation, Plat. Rep. 450 D: also persuasion, argumentation, Heind. Plat. Phaed. 70 B.—2. consolation, Plat. Ax. 365 A.—3. pleasure, amusement, opp. to σπουδή, Plat. Soph. 224 A.—4. a defence, Longin.

Παραμυθικός, ἥ, ὄν, late and dub. form for παραμυθητικός.

Παραμυθιον, ον, τό, (παραμυθεομαι) an address, exhortation, Plat. Legg. 773 E.—2. a consolation, etc., Soph. El. 130, Thuc. 5, 103; etc.—3. Plat. calls certain fruits παραμυθία πλεγμαίνης, stimulants of a sated appetite, Criti. 115 B.—He is fond of this form, on which v. Lob. Phryn. 517.

Παραμυθόκεν, f. -ήσομαι, κακὰ, 1108

μυκάομαι) dep. mid., to bellow beside or near, of thunder, Aesch. Pr. 1082.

Παριμύσσω, f. -ῖω, (παρά, μύσσω) to tear, scratch slightly.

Παραμύω, f. -ύσω, (παρά, μύω) to be closed at the side, to be partly closed, i. e. to be half open, v. 1. Dion. H. [v. μύω.]

Παράμωρος, ον, almost foolish.

Παραναβαῖνω, f. -βήσω, (παρά, ἀναβαίνω) to mount, ascend a chariot beside or with one, Callix. ap. Ath. 200 F.

Παραναγινώσκω, later -γινώσκω: f. -γνώσομαι (παρά, ἀναγινώσκω): —to read beside, near or with, esp. to read an accusation or defence in public, Dem. 712, 9.—II. also to read side by side, compare or collate one document with another, π. τῷ ψηφίσματι τοὺς νόμους, Aeschin. 82, 35; τὴ καὶ τι, Isocr. 65 D; τι παρά τι, Dem. 315, 21; so in pass., Plat. Theaet. 172 E.—III. to read wrong.

Παράναγκάζω, f. -άσω, to accomplish a thing by force, Dion. H. de Lys. 13: —π. στέα, to force the ends of a bone together, Hipp. 800.

Παρανάγνωσις, ἡ, a reading side by side, collating.

Παραναδύομαι, (παρά, ἀναδύομαι) as mid., c. aor. 2 et pl. act.: —to come out, come forth, appear beside or near, Plut. Alex. 2.

Παραναιετάω, ὦ, (παρά, ναιετάω) to dwell beside or near, c. acc., Soph. Tr. 635.

Παραναίω, (παρά, ναίω) to make to dwell, set beside or near: —mid. c. aor. 1 -ενασσάμην, to dwell beside or near, τινί, Call. Fr. 143, 2.

Παρανακλίνω, (παρά, ἀνακλίνω) to lay beside or near, τινί τι, LXX. [f.]

Παράναλίσκω, f. -ανῶλω, (παρά, ἀναλίσκω) to spend beside or amiss, to waste, throw away, Dem. 1432, 16: also π. εἰς οὐδὲν δέον, Id. 167, 14; cf. παρανάλωμα.

Παράναλῶ, rarer pres. for παραναλίσκω, Antiph. Myst. 2, 5.

Παράνάλωμα, ας, τό, (παραναλίσκω) an additional or useless expense, Plut. Pyrrh. 30: hence a mere make weight, Wessel. Diod. 14, 5.

Παραναπαύομαι, as pass., to take rest beside or with.

Παραναπίπτω, (παρά, ἀναπίπτω) to fall back beside, Artemid.

Παρανατέλλω, (παρά, ἀνατέλλω) to rise or appear beside or near, Anth. P. 9, 614.

Παρανδρόμαι, (παρά, ἀνδρόω) as pass., to be fit for marriage; of girls, to be marriageable, Hipp.

Παρανέατη, ἥς, ἡ, = παρανήτη, Cratin. Nom. 14.

Παρανείδσομαι and -νέισομαι, rarer forms for παρανίσσομαι.

Παρανέμο, (παρά, νέμο) to pasture beside or near, Ael. N. A. 1, 20.

Παρανέμομαι, (παρά, νέμομαι) dep., to go by, sail by, Ap. Rh. 2, 357.

Παρανευρίζομαι, (παρά, νευρίζω) as pass., to be ill strung, χορδαί π., of bad strings, which sound dull and harsh (σαθρόν); to jar, Arist. H. A. 7, 1, 3, Probl. 11, 31.

Παρανέχω, f. -ῖω, (παρά, ἀνέχω) to raise beside.—II. intr. to rise beside: v. παρανέχω.

Παρανέω, f. -νέυσομαι, (παρά, νέω) to swim beside or by, Luc. Lexiph. 5.

Παρανέω, f. -νήσω, (παρά, νέω) to heap, pile up beside, near or in: more used in Ion. forms παρανήω and -νήνέω, Hom. only having the last, οἶτον παρενήνεον ἐν κανέοισιν, Od. 1, 147; 16, 51.

Παρανήνω, v. foreg.

Παρανήτη, ἥς, ἡ, (sc. χορδή), a string next the undermost, i. e. the last but one of five, Arist. Metaph. 4, 1, 4: cf. παρανέτη.

Παρανήχομαι, f. -ξομαι, (παρά, νηχομαι) dep. mid., to swim beside, beyond, round, Od. 5, 417.

Παρανέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (παρά, ἀνέθω) to bloom beside or near, cf. plant which have a succession of blossoms like monthly roses, or which bear and fruit at the same time, like the orange-tree, Theophr.—II. like παρακμάζω, to be past the bloom, v. 1. Plut. Brut. 21, ubi nunc παραμυθῶ.

Παρανικάω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (παρά, νικάω) to conquer and so corrupt, Aesch. Cho. 600.

Παρανίσσομαι, dep., = παρανέομαι to go, pass beside, near or beyond, acc., H. Hom. Ar. 430.

Παρανίστημι, f. -στήσω, (παρά, ἀνίστημι) to set up beside, Ath. 15, C.—II. mid. to stand up beside, Joseph.

Παρανίσχω, = παρανέχω, but always trans., to raise, set up beside or by, Thuc. 3, 22.

Παρανόω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (παρά, νοέω) to misunderstand, Plat. Theaet. 195 A.—II. like παραφρονέω, to be deranged senseless, Eur. I. A. 838: to go mad, Ar. Nu. 1480.

Παράνοια, ας, ἡ, (παράνοος) derangement, madness, folly, Aesch. Theb. 756, Ar. Rem. 845, Plat., etc.—but also παρανοῖα, Ar. Fr. 29; c. ἄγνοια.

Παρανοίγνυμι and -οίγω: f. -οίξω, (παρά, ἀνοίγνυμι) —to open at the side or a little, set ajar, Dem. 778, 12, Plat. 2, 903 D.

Παρανομέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω; impf. an aor. παρηνόμουν, παρηνόμωσα, as if compd. of παρά and ἀνομέω, Thuc. 3, 67, Lys. 98, 2; though the pf. is regul., παρανομήσκηκα, Xen. Hell. 1, 31, etc. (παράνομος). To be a παράνομος, to transgress the law, act illegally, Thuc. 3, 65, Plat., etc.: and —2. to commit an outrage upon one, τι εἰς τινα, Hdt. 7, 238, Lys. 98, 2, τι περί τινα, Thuc. 8, 108; κἀνόδοσ παρανομήσθαις, a return illegally procured, Id. 5, 16.—II. c. acc. pers., to treat as law forbids, wrong, maltreat, τινί, Plut. i.—whence we have the pf. an aor. pass. to be ill-used, Dem. 1090, 4, Plut. Timol. 13. Hence

Παρανόμητος, ατος, τό, an illegal act or conduct, transgression, Thuc. 7, 18, freq. in Plut.: and

Παρανόμησις, ἡ, an acting illegally, transgression, App.

Παρανομία, ας, ἡ, the character and conduct of a παράνομος: transgression of law, of decency or order, Thuc. 4, 98, Plat. Rep. 537 E, etc.: ἡ κατὰ τὸ σῶμα π. εἰς τὴν οἰκίαν, loose and disorderly habits of life, Thuc. 6, 15, c. 28: from

Παράνομος, ον, (παρά, νόμος) contrary to law and custom, Thuc. 2, 17, unlawful, illegal; and, generally, unjust, violent, cruel, ὀργή, δάκος, Eur. Bacch. 997, Tro. 284; freq. in Plat. etc.: ἀδικα καὶ π., Plat. Apol. 31 E, τὸ π., illegality, Aeschin. 82, 15.—in adv., -μως, illegally, Thuc. 3, 6, freq. in Plat.—II. esp. as Att. law terms, παρανόμων γράφεσθαι τινὲς κατηγορεῖν τινας, to indict one for proposing unconstitutional measure, Dem. 515, 27, etc.; the indictment itself being παρανόμων γράφη, παρὶ νομῶ γράφειν, Aeschin. 82, 12, etc. hence, παρανόμων φεύγειν (sc. γὰρ φόν) to be indicted on this account, Lys. 150, 32.—cf. Dict. Antiqu.

Παράνορος, *ον*, contr. -*νορος*, *ον*, παρά, νόρος) *distracted*, Aesch. Ag. 155.

Πάραντα, *adv.* of *ιραντής*, *side-ways*, *sideways*, Il. 23 116, πολλὰ δ' ἄντα, *πάντα*, *πάντα*, *πάντα* τε, *οὐχ ἄτ' ἤλθον*.

Παρανέλλω, *poet.* for *παρὰνέλλω*.

Παράντης, *ες*, (παρά, ἄντα) *probably* found in *adv.* *πάραντα*, *q. v.*

Παρανυκτερεύω, (παρά, νυκτερεύω) *pass the night beside*, Plut. Pelop. 3, etc.

Παρανύμφιος, *ον*, δ, (παρά, νυμφί) *the bridegroom's friend*, who went *side* him in his chariot to fetch his *side*: *ἀντιπαρόχος*.

Παράνυμφος, *ον*, ἡ, (παρά, νύμφη) *a bride's-maid*, who conducts her to *the* bridegroom, one of the *dramatis personae* in *Ar. Ach.*

Παρανύσσω, Att. -*ττω*, *f.* -*ξω*, (παρά, νύσσω) *to prick or sting beside* or *ar*: *metaph.* *to prick on* to do a *thing*, *c. inf.*, Luc. Philops.

Παράξενος, *ον*, (παρά, ξένος) *slight-intimate*: hence *a pretended guest, evil friend*: in *genl.* *false, spurious*. *r. Ach.* 518, (where however it includes a charge of *ξενία*).—2. *strange, re.*

Παραξέω, *f.* -*έσω*, (παρά, ξέω) *toaze or rub in passing*, like *παρὰτριβω*, Leon. Tar. 67.—II. *to be always another's side*; and so, generally, *imitate*, *τινί*, Eunap.

Παραξήρος, *ον*, (παρά, ξήρος) *some-what dry*, Strab.

Παραξιδιόδιον, *ον*, τό, *dim.* from *[ξ]*

Παραξίφος, *ιδος*, ἡ, (παρά, ξίφος) *a dagger or knife worn beside the sword*, *a c.*, Wessel. Diod. 5, 33.

Παραξόνιος, *ον*, (παρά, ἄξων) *belle or near the axle*: *τὸ π.*, *a linch-pin*, B. 58; also called *παραξονίτης* δ' ἄξονιδιον.—But *σχινδαλμῶν παξόνια*, in *Ar. Ran.* 819, seems to be the *rapid whirling of schinδαλμοί*.

Παραξονίτης, *ον*, δ, *v. foreg.*

Παραξονίτης, *ιδος*, ἡ, *the nave of a wheel*.

Παραξύνεσις, ἡ, Att. for *παρασύσις*, *q. v.*: and so for all compds. *th. παραξύνεσις*, *v. sub. παρασύνεσις*.

Παραξυρίω, *ω*, *f.* -*ήσω*, *Ion.* -*ξυρίω*, *αρά*, *ξυρίω*) *to shave beside* or *near*, *pp.*

Παραξύνω, *ατος*, τό, (παραξύνω) *at which falls off in carving*, etc.: in *ir. chips or shavings, superfluities*, *sm. Phal.*

Παραξύνω, *ον*, τό, *a mason's tool*: *ed* by *Schol.* *Ar.* to explain ὑπαγωγός: *cf.* *ξυστόν*.

Παραξύνω, *f.* -*ύσω*, (παρά, ξύνω) *toape or smooth at the side*, *Anth.* P. 6, 1. *To graze beside*: *metaph.* *to close-border* *on*, *c. acc.* *Longin.* 31, 2.

Παράρορος, *v. sub. παρόρορος*.

Παραπάγος, *δ*, *poet.* *παρπάγος*, *the per bolt of a door*, *ap. Hesych.*

Παραπαίδωγαγέω, *ω*, *to help to train educate*, Plut. 2, 321 B.—II. *to alter gradually*: *gradually to alter what is* *π.*, *καὶ μεθαρμόττειν*, *Luc. Nigr.*

Παραπαίζω, *f.* -*ξομαι* and *-ξομαι*, *jest by the way*.

Παραπαίοντος, *adv.* part. from *παπαίω* II., *in a foolish way*.

Παραπαίωμα, *ατος*, τό, (παραπαίω) *ly, madness*: in *Hesych.* *παράμα*.

Παραπάιστος, *ον*, *foolish, mad*: *m.*

Παραπαίω, (παρά, παίω) *to strike*

on the side, *π. χέλυν*, *to sweep the lyre*, *Aesch.* *Fr.* 308: but *usu.*,—II. *intrans.* like *παρὰπίπτω*, *to strike or fall aside*, *slip out*, *Lat. excidere*, *esp.* of the *plough slipping out of the furrow*, like *Lat. delirare*, *Theophr.*: hence,—2. *metaph.*, *to wander, fly off from a thing*, *c. gen.*, *τῆς ἀληθείας*, *Polyb.* 3, 21, 9; *τοῦ δέοντος* 4, 31, 2; also *π. τι*, *to commit a folly*, *Luc.*—3. *παρὰπαίειν* *φρενῶν*, *to wander from one's mind*, *lose one's wits, go mad or be so*; but more *usu.* without *φρενῶν*, *Aesch.* *Pr.* 1050; *cf.* *Interpp.* *ad Ar. Plut.* 508, *Pac.* 90, *Plat. Symp.* 173 E.

Παραπάλλω, (παρά, πάλλω) *to hurl, throw besides* or *with*:—*mid.*, *to run, bound beside*, *τινί*, *Eur.* *I. A.* 228.

Παράπαν, *adv.* for *παρά πᾶν*, *altogether, absolutely*, *freq.* in *Hdt.*, who always joins it with *art.*, *τὸ π.*, 1, 61, oft. with a *negat.*, *τὸ π. οὐδέν*, *Hdt.* 1, 32, *cf.* *Plat. Apol.* 26 C:—in *reckoning*, *ἐπὶ δηλοῦσιν τὸ παράπαν*, *up to two hundred altogether*, *i. e.* *at least two hundred*, *Hdt.* 1, 193. [*πᾶν*, but *perh.* also *un.*, *Buttm. Ausf.* *Gr.* 62 *Ann.* 5, *not.*]

Παραπατᾶν, *ω*, *f.* -*ήσω*, *to meet accidentally*.

Παραπάσσω, Att. -*ττω*: *f.* -*άσω* (παρά, πάσσω):—*to strew, sprinkle beside* or *near*, *v. l.* *Theophr.* [*άσω*]

Παραπάσσω, *Ion.* for *παραπάσσω*.

Παραπάτω, *ω*, *f.* -*ήσω*, (παρά, ὑπάτω) *to mislead, cajole*, *Aesch.* *Eum.* 728.

Παράπᾶψισκω: *fut.* -*παφήσω*: *aor.* *παρήπασιον*: *poet.* for *παραπάτω*:—*to mislead*, *Od.* 14, 488, *Ap. Rh.*, etc.: *c. inf.*, *to induce to do a thing by craft or fraud*, *Il.* 14, 360, where the *aor.* is used in just the same *signf.* as *παραπειθω*, by which *Hesych.* explains it.

Παραπειθω, *f.* -*πέισω*, (παρά, πείθω) *to persuade by craft or fraud*, *to cajole, beguile*; and sometimes in good *sense* *to appease, soothe, win over*, *c. acc.* *παρέπεισον ἀδελφεοῦ φρένας*, *Il.* 13, 788, etc.: *c. inf.*, *to persuade to...*, *Od.* 22, 213, *Eur. Supp.* 59.—*Hom.* *freq.* uses an *Ep. redupl.* *aor.* 2, *e. g.* 3 *sing.* *subj.* *παραπειθήσῃ*, *Od.* 22, 213; *part.* *παραπειθούσα*, *Il.* 14, 208; *παραπειθῶν*, *Od.* 14, 290; *παραπειθόντες*, *Il.* 23, 37, *Od.* 24, 119. [*π*]

Παραπειράομαι, *f.* -*ασομαι* [*α*], (παρά, πείράομαι) *dep.* *mid.*:—*to make trial of one*, so as to ascertain his will, *c. gen.*, *Διός*, *Pind.* *O.* 8, 4.

Παραπειστέον, *verb. adj.* from *παραπειθω*, *one must persuade, win over to the wrong side*, *Sext. Emp.* p. 290.

Παραπειστικός, ἡ, *όν*, *able to persuade or cajole*.

Παραπελεκᾶω, *ω*, (παρά, πελεκᾶω) *to hew at the side with an axe*, *Theophr.*

Παραπετινέον, *one must dismiss*, *Clem. Al.*: *verb. adj.* from

Παραπέμπω, *f.* -*ψω*, (παρά, πέμπω) *to send by* or *beyond*, *make to pass, carry clear past or through*, *Od.* 12, 72; hence also—2. *to send by or along the coast*, *Thuc.* 8, 61, in *pass.*—3. *to escort, attend, convoy*, *Xen. Hell.* 7, 2, 18, *Philipp.* *ap. Dem.* 251, 6, etc.: *so too* in *mid.*, *to convoy ships*, etc., *Dem.* 96, 10: *esp.* *to attend to the grave*, *Diog.* *L.* 3, 41, *cf.* *Ath.* 594 E.—II. *to send besides* or *in addition*, *Xen. An.* 6, 3, 15, *cf.* *Hell.* 4, 3, 4.—III. *to send to*, of an *echo*, *π. στόνον τινί*, *Soph.* *Phil.* 1459, *so, θόρονον π.*, *to waft him applause*, *Ar. Eq.* 546.—IV. *metaph.*, *to let pass, take no heed of*, *ap. Dem.* 283, 24: hence also *to put off, neglect, pass over*, *Lat. praetermittere*,

Polyb. 30, 17, 17, etc.—2. *mid.* *α* *send away from one, put away*, *e. g.* *one's wife*, *Apollod.*

Παραπελεγμένως, *adv.* *part. pf.* *pass.* from *παραπέλω*, *to need or bound together*.

Παραπεριπέτω, *ω*, *to walk beside* or *near*, *Joseph.*

Παραπέταλος, *ον*, *covered with leaves* or *plates*, *esp.* of *gold* or *silver*.

Παραπέταμαι, *Ion.* for *παραπέτομαι*.

Παραπέταννυμι and -*νύω*: *f.* -*πετάσω*: *pf.* -*πέπταμαι* (παρά, πετών ννυμι):—*to stretch a curtain before*:—*pass.*, *to be stretched or drawn as a curtain*, *Polyb.* 33, 3, 2, etc.:—*παραπέταται ὄρνις*, *the bird hovers before it with out-spread wings*, *Arat.* 312; *so, παραπέττα αἱ ἰσθμοί*, *Dion.* P. 98.

Παραπέτομαι, *Ion.* for *παραπέτομαι*.

Παραπέτασμα, *ατος*, τό, (παρά, πετάσσω) *that which is spread out before a thing*, *a curtain, covering*, *veii Hdt.* 9, 82; *παρ. Μηδικά*, *Ar. Ran.* 938; *metaph.*, *a cloak, screen, rai τέχναις ταῖταις παραπέτασμασις ἐχρήσαντο*, *Plat. Prot.* 316 E, *cf.* *Dem.* 1107, 1; *π. τοῦ βίου*, *Alex.* *In cert.* 41.

Παραπέτομαι, *f.* -*πετήσομαι*, *usu.* -*πήσομαι*: *Ion.* *παραπέτομαι* and *παραπέταμαι*, (παρά, πέτομαι) *dep.* *mid.*:—*to fly beside, near, by* or *beyond*, *Ar. Thesm.* 1014, *Arist.* *H. A.* 6, 6, 6: *to fly along*, *v. sub. παρᾶπτω*:—*to fly to*, *τινί*, *Simon.* 214.

Παραπήγμα, *ατος*, τό, *any thing fixed beside* or *near*, *esp.* *a tablet on which were written laws, chronological or astronomical observations*, etc., *a sort of calendar*, *Cic. Att.* 5, 14, 1: *π. ἱστορικόν*, *chronological annals*, *Diod.* 1, 5; *v. Salmas.* in *Solin.* *p.* 520:—*a rule, order*, *Sext. Emp.* p. 263: from

Παραπήγνυμι and -*νύω*: *f.* -*πήξω* (παρά, πήγνυμι):—*to fix, plant beside* or *near*, *as a spear* in the ground, *Hdt.* 4, 71: *esp.* *to engrave a twig*, *Plut.* 2, 640 F:—*pass.*, *c. pf.* 2-*πέπηγα*, *to be bound up with*, *αἱ λῶπαι παραπητήχαι ταῖς ἰδοναῖς*, *Isocr.* 12 B; *so* in *Theophr.*:—*mid.*, *to set up a calendar* (*παραπήγμα*, *q. v.*), *Plat.* *Ax.* 370 C, *cf.* *Wytt.* *tenb.* *Plut.* 4 C.

Παραπηδάω, *ω*, *f.* -*ήσω*, (παρά, πηδάω) *to spring by* or *beyond*: also *c. acc.*, *to overleap, transgress*, *τοὺς νόμους*, *Aeschin.* 81, 28.—II. *to leap upon*, of *hounds*, *Xen. Cyn.* 6, 22.

Παραπηλωτός, ἡ, *όν*, (παρά, πηλῶ) *besmeared with mud*, *Geop.*

Παραπήχων, *ον*, τό, (παρά, πήχης) *the small bone of the elbow*, also *κερκίς* *the large one* in front of it was *προπήχων*.

Παράπηχυς, *v. gen.* *εος*, (παρά, πήχυς) *beside the elbow*: *τὸ παρᾶπηχυ*, *a woman's loose garment*, with a purple border on each side, also *παρυφές*, *Stratocl.* *ap. Ath.* 582 D.

Παραπίεζω, *f.* -*έσω*, (παρά, πῖέω) *to press from one side*, *to press down*, *ὀφθαλμόν*, *Sext. Emp.* p. 410. Hence

Παραπίεσμός, *όν*, δ, *pressure from one side*.

Παραπικράνω, (παρά, πικραίνω) *to embitter, provoke*, *LXX.* Hence

Παραπικρασμός, *όν*, δ, *provocation*, *LXX.*

Παραπίμπρημι, *f.* -*πρήσω*, (παρά, πίμπρημι) *to kindle, burn beside* or *near*. *Pass.*, *to be inflamed* *Xen.* *S.* 1, 4.

Παραπίπτω, *f.* -*πεσοῖμαι*, (παρά, πίπτω) *to fall beside*, or *at the side*

Plut. Lysand. 29.—II. to fall in with by chance, fall upon, παραπεσούσα ἡρώ, Hdt. ε 87, Xen.: to come upon, ἡρπεν *ε*, τινί, Plat. Legg. 686 D:—καίρος παραπίπτει, an opportunity offers, Thuc. 4, 23, Xen. Hipparch. 7, 4; so, εἰ ποδὲν ἀέλιπτος παραπέσοι σωτηρία, Eur. Or. 1173.—δ παραπεσών, like παρατυχών, the first that comes; δ παραπεπτακὸς λόγος, that happened to arise, Plat. Legg. 832 B, cf. Phil. 14 C.—III. to fall or rush in, εἰς τόπον, Polyb. 4, 80, 9.—IV. to fall aside, fall away from, c. gen., τῆς ἀληθείας, Polyb. 12, 7, 2, cf. 8, 13, 8; to mistake, err, ἐν τινί, Xen. Hell. 1, 6, 4. Παραπιστεύω, = πιστεύω, dub. in Heliod. 6, 8.

†Παραπίτα, ας, ἡ, Parapita, a Persian female, Xen. Hell. 4, 1, 39.

Παραπλάγιος, (παραπλάγιος) to make sloping or oblique at the side. Hence

Παραπλάγιασμος, οὔ, ὁ, a trick in boxing.

Παραπλάγιος, ον, (παρά, πλάγιος) sloping, slanting, sideways, Theophr. [A]

Παραπλάω, f. -πλάξω, (παρά, πλάζω) only used by Hom. in aor. act. and pass. To make to wander from the right way, lead astray, of seamen, to drive out of their course, ἀλλά με...Βορέης παρέπλάγε Κυθήρων, Od. 9, 81; 19, 187; metaph., to perplex, νόημα, Od. 20, 346; in moral sense, to lead astray, mislead, Pind. O. 7, 56.—Pass., ἵος παρεπλάγχθη, the arrow went aside, Il. 15, 464.—to wander away from, γνώμης ἀγαθῆς, Eur. Hipp. 240; absol., to err, be wrong, Pind. N. 10, 10.

B. The act. also occurs in intr. signif., poet. to go astray, Nic. Th. 757, Nonn., etc.

Παραπλανάω, ὦ, = foreg. Παραπλάσμα, ατος, τό, (παρὰπλάζω) any thing stuck beside another: esp. the coloured wax put in the margin of books, to mark doubtful or obscure passages, etc., Lat. cera minima, Cic. Att. 15, 14, 4; whence cera signare in Vitruv.

Παραπασμός, οὔ, ὁ, (παρὰπλάζω) the wax used to stop the holes of flutes, Arist. Probl.—II. change of form, Sext. Emp. p. 254.

Παραπλάσσω, f. -ἴσω, (παρά, πλάσσω) to change the form, esp. for the worse, to deform.—pass., to receive or take such a form.

Παράπλαστος, ον, counterfeit, spurious.

Παράπλεγμα, ατος, τό, (παρὰπλέκω) any thing plaited, woven beside or on.

Παράπλειος, α, ον, (παρά, πλείος) almost full, παραπλείει ὡς γράπτειαι, as Plat. Rep. 390 A quotes Od. 9, 8, where our text has παρὰ δὲ πλῆθωσι γράπτειαι.

Παράπλέκω, f. -ξω, (παρά, πλέκω) to braid beside or among: esp. of women, to put on false curls, Hipp., etc.; π. ἐόντων, Plut. 2, 785 E; simply = πλέκω, Id. 2, 357 B.—pass., to be involved with, τινί, Strab. p. 33.

Παραπλευρίδια, τά, covers for the sides of war-horses, Xen. Cyr. 6, 4, 1; strictly neut. from

Παραπλευρίδιος, α, ον, = sq. [E] Παρὰπλευρος, ον, (παρά, πλευρά) on or along the sides. Hence

Παραπλευρώ, ὦ, to cover on the sides with a thing, τινί, Philostr.

Παραπλάω, Ion. -πλάω: f. -πλεύσω, αἰ 1-πλευσόμεναι (παρά, πλέω) ~-α εἰς beside, near or alongside, ἐν

χρῶ παραπλέοντες, shaving close past, Thuc. 2, 84: to sail by or along, esp. along a coast, τόπον or παρὰ τόπον, Hdt. 4, 99; 7, 100, Thuc., etc.—II. to sail past, Od. 12, 69, Xen. Hell. 5, 4, 61, etc.—III. to sail to land, Xen. Ath. 2, 4.—IV. to sail along with: δ παραπλέον, a supercargo.

Παραπληγία, ας, ἡ, Ion. for παραπληξία, Lob. Phryn. 530.

Παραπληγικός, ἡ, ὄν, Ion. for παραπληκτικός, Hipp. Adv. -κῶς, Id. Παραπλήθω, (παρά, πλῆθω) to be full at the side, Od. 9, 8, in tmesis.

Παραπληκτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (παρὰπλήσσω) stricken in one side or limb, paralyzed, Hipp.

Παραπληκτος, ον, (παρὰπλήσσω) frenzy-stricken, Soph. Aj. 230.

Παραπλήξ, ἡρος, ὁ, ἡ, (παρὰπλήσσω) strictly struck sideways: ἡόνες π., a coast which slopes off towards the sea, a shelving beach, on which the waves break sideways, and not directly as against cliffs (προβλήτες ἄκρα), Od. 5, 418.—II. metaph. = παρὰπληκτος, mad, Hdt. 5, 92, 6, Ar. Plut. 242, Xen. Oec. 1, 13, etc.

Παραπλήσις, ας, ἡ, (παρὰπλήσσω) paralysis.—II. derangement, Oenom. ap. Euseb.

Παραπληρόω, ὦ, (παρά, πληρώω) to fill beside, near, over and above: esp. to fill with something unnecessary or superfluous. Hence

Παραπληρώμα, ατος, τό, any thing added to fill up, a stop-gap, make-weight, ὀνοματῶν παραπλ., words and phrases of such kind, Cicero's complementa numerorum, Dion. H. de Demosth. 39. Hence

Παραπληρωματικός, ἡ, ὄν, serving to fill up. Adv. -κῶς.

Παραπληρώσις, ἡ, a filling up with things superfluous.

Παραπλησιάζω, (παρά, πλησιάζω) to be a neighbour.—2. to approach in way of sexual intercourse, Lat. coire, Arist. H. A. 10, 3, 1.

Παραπλήσιος, ον, also α, ον, Hdt. 1, 202; 4, 128, and Plat. (παρά, πλησιός):—coming alongside of, lying close to; hence, near, like, τινί, Hdt. 4, 78; etc.; ἐν τῇ ναυμαχίᾳ παραπλήσιοι ἄλλήλοις ἐγένοντο, they were about equal in the sea-fight, had a drawn battle, Hdt. 8, 16; τοιαῦτα καὶ παραπλήσια, such and such-like, Thuc. 1, 22; π. καί... Id. 5, 112.—Superl., ἐσθὴς τῇ Κορινθίᾳ παραπλησιωτάτῃ, Hdt. 5, 87; compar. παραπλησιαιτερον, Plat. Pol. 275 C.—Neut. παραπλήσιον, παραπλήσια, as adv., nearly alike, almost, Hdt. 4, 99; so adv. -ίως, Plat. Apol. 37 A, etc.: but, παραπλησίως ἀγωνίζεσθαι, to fight with nearly equal advantage, Lat. aequo Marte contendere, Hdt. 1, 77, like νεῖκος ὁμοῖον: π. καί... Lat. aequo ac..., Id. 1, 94; 7, 119.

Παραπλήσσω, Att. -ττω: f. -ξω (παρά, πλήσσω):—to strike beside, near, at the side.—Pass., to be stricken on one side or in one limb, be paralyzed:—to be deranged, frantic, mad, like παραπλήξ, Ar. Lys. 831, Eccl. 139; γέλωα παραπεπληγμένους, Eur. H. F. 935.

Παραπλόκμος, ον, having curls or locks at the sides.

Παραπλόκη, ἡς, ἡ, (παρὰπλέκω) a braiding beside or at the side: an intertwining: intermingling, union, Sext. Emp. p. 236.

Παραπλόμενος, η, ον, coming to a place, Ep. syncope. part. from a pres. παραπλόμαι, which is not in use.

Παραπλός, ὁ, contr. -πλούς, (παρά,

πλός) a sailing beside or alongside, coasting along; a coasting voyage, Ἰταλία, to Italy, Thuc. 1, 36, cf. 1, 44, 2, 33; cf. Jelf. Gr. Gr. § 502.—2. a point sailed by or doubled, Strab.

Παραπλώω, Ion. for παραπλέω, sail by or beyond, Od. 12, 69: παρὲ πλῶ 3 aor. Ep. syncope.

Παραπνέω, f. -πνεύσω, (παρά, πνέω) to blow beside or by the side, to escape by a side-way, of the winds confined by Aeolus, Od. 10, 24.—II. to smelt of one thing beside another, to have slight smell of a thing, τινός, Diosc. Hence

Παραπνοή, ἡς, ἡ, a breathing through a side aperture, Hipp.

Παραπόδος, adv. for παρὰ πόδας in the track, close behind, straightway.—2. at the feet, close to; v. sub ποῖς I. 3.

Παραποδίζω: f. -ίω Att. -ῶ (παρά, ποῖς):—to entangle the feet, generally, to hinder, Lat. impedit, Polyb. 2, 28, 8; to perplex, ensnare, Ep. Plat. 330 B; and so to deceive, Plat. Legg. 652 B.

Παραπόδιος, ον, poet. παρπόδιος, (παρά, ποῖς) at the feet, i. e. present, Pind. N. 9, 90.

Παραποδισμός, οὔ, ὁ, (παρὰποδίζω) an entangling, hindrance, Artemid.

Παραποδούμαι, (παρά, ὑποδούμαι) as mid., c. aor. 2, perf., et plqpf. act., to pull off one's clothes along with another, esp. in order to fight with him Plat. Theaet. 162 B.

Παραποτέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (παρά ποτέω) to make a thing wrong or amiss, spoil.—II. to copy a thing, counterfeit: and, in mid., to imitate for one's self, counterfeit, σφραγίζω, Thuc. 1, 132, cf. παρὰσμος:—to forge, falsify, τι, Ath. 513 A. Hence

Παραποτήμα, ατος, τό, a counterfeit, dub. I. Hipp.: and

Παραποτήσις, ἡ, a copying, forging, adulterating.

Παράπολαύω, (παρά, ὑπολαύω) to have the benefit of a thing besides, τινός, Luc. Alex. 45.

Παραπόλλυμι: f. -ολέσω Att. -ολά (παρά, ὑπό, δόλλυμι):—to destroy, ruin besides, Dio C. 74, 2; π. τὸν ναυῆλον, to lose one's passage-money besides, Plut. 2, 439 E.—Pass., c. perf., et plqpf. 2 act., to perish beside or near, to be ruined by the way, Ar. Vesp. 1228, Dem. 543, fin.

Παραπολύ, adv. for παρὰ πολὺ, by much, by far, by a great deal, opp. to παραμικρόν, Luc. Nigr. 13.

Παραπομπή, ἡς, ἡ, (παρὰπέμψω) an attending, conveying, σίτου, Decret. ap. Dem. 249, 16: an escort, π. δούλων, Arist. Oec. 2, 31, 1, Polyb. 15, 5, 7.—II. a procuring, importing or exporting, Arist. Pol. 7, 5, 4: that which is procured, supplies, provisions, Xen. Hell. 7, 2, 18; π. ἱχθύων, Antiph. Πλουσ., 1, 15. Hence

Παραπομπίμος, ον, attending, escorting.

Παραπομπός, ὄν, (παρὰπέμψω) escorting, ἡ παρ. ναῖς, a ship attending as convoy, Polyb. 1, 52, 5, etc.—II. procuring, conveying supplies or provisions.

Παραπόντιος, ον, (παρά, πόντος) beside or near the sea, Anth. P. 7, 71.

Παραπορεύομαι, (παρά, πορεύομαι) dep., c. fut. mid., et aor. pass., to go beside or alongside, Arist. H. A. 6, 24, 3; to escort, Dion. H. 7, 9.—II. to go past, τι, Polyb. 3, 99, 5; παρὰ τι, Id. 3, 14, 6; ὑπὸ τι, Id. 2, 27, 5.

Παραπόρφορος, ον, edged with purple.

τ. ἵππο:, a horse which was fastened alongside of the regular pair by a rein or trace, an outrigger, elsewhere. *συναρμόρος*, opp. to *ζυγίος*—hence metaph. a true associate, or a yoke-fellow, Eur. Or. 1017.—II. generally, at the side, Ael. N. A. 15, 10:—τὰ παράσπειρα, sometimes wrongly written παράσπυρα, the hollows at both sides of the tongue, in Heysch. *παράσπειρα*.

Παράσεισμα, ατος, τό, a dangle of the arms beside one, a swinging of the arms in walking, etc., Hipp.: from

Παράσειω, (παρά, σείω) to shake at the side, τὰς χεῖρας, to swing one's arms beside one, Casaub. Theophr. Char. 3, cf. Arist. Incess. An. 3, 4; φύγειν παρὰσεισας (sc. χεῖρας), Arist. Eth. N. 4, 3, 15; like *demissis manibus fugere* in Plaut.

Παράσειω, pf. pass. *παρέσσυμαι* (παρά, σείω) to drive beside, by or beyond.—Pass. to rush past, *παρέσσυμένος*, Q. Sm. 2, 214.

Παρασημαίνω, (παρά, σημαίνω) to mark at the side, or by the way, Arist. Rhet. 2, 22, 17, Top. 1, 14, 3.—Mid. *παρασημαίνωμαι*, to mark something for one's self, seal up, e. g. a house, Dem. 1039, 11, etc.; to sign and seal, *διαθήκας*, Id. 837, 13; τὰ σεσημασμένα παρὰσ., to countersign what is already signed and sealed, Plat. Legg. 954 B, cf. Piers. Moer. p. 313.—II. in mid. to note for one's self, remark in passing, *δόξας*, Arist. Top. 1, 14, 6, cf. Polyb. 16, 22, 1.—III. to mark falsely, forge, Poll. 3, 86. Hence

Παρασημάσια, ας, ἡ, a critical mark at the side: any incidental remark on a thing: notice, Polyb. 23, 18, 1.

Παρασημειον, ου, τό, (παρά, σημειον) a marginal mark or note.—II. a counterfeit seal, Plat. (Com.) Met. 1. Hence

Παρασημειῖω, ᾧ, to make a marginal note on or of a thing. Hence

Παρασημειώσεις, ἡ, the making a marginal note.

Παράσημον, ου, τό, a mark of distinction; esp. the ensign or flag of a ship, Plut. 2, 162 A; the badge of a soldier, Id. Coriol. 20; cf. Stani. Aesch. Theb. 214: the badge of a state, Plut. 2, 399 F.—whence *figs* are called π. τῶν Ἀθηνῶν, Alex. Κυβερν. 2: strictly true, from

Παράσημος, ου, (παρά, σημα) marked amiss or falsely, or marked as base or counterfeit, esp. of money, Ar. Ach. 518, Dem. 766, 6, cf. παρακόπτα: hence counterfeit, spurious, debased, *δόξας*, Eur. Hipp. 1114, ubi v. Valck.; π. δόπτω, Dem. 307, 26: δύναμις π. αἰνῶν, power falsely stamped with praise, i. e. praised by a wrong standard, Aesch. Ag. 780, ubi v. Blomf.—II. later, marked in any way, and so—*ἐπίσημος*, Hdn. Adv. -ως.—On the word, v. Jac. A. P. p. 684.

Παράσπυρος, ου, in Xen. Cyn. 5, 23, usu. explained with a white stripe on the side, or white along the side: others would read *παράσπυρος*, others *παράσπυρος* in same sign.

Παράσιγῶ, ᾧ, (παρά, σιγῶ) to pass by in silence, Strab.

†*Παράσιτοι*, ων, οἱ, dub. 1. in Thuc. 2, 22, as name of a Thessalian city, v. Comment. ad l.

Παράσιον, τό, very dub. 1. for *παράσιον*.

Παράσιτρώ, ᾧ, f. -ήσω, (παρά, σιτρώ) to eat beside, with or in the house of one, board or lodge with one, τινί, Plat. Lach. 179 C.—to live at another's table, and play the parasite or toad-ster, Luc. Paras. 4, req. in comedy.—II.

to be honoured with a seat, *π. τῆς public table*, Plut. Solon 24; cf. *παράσιτος*, fin. Hence

Παράσιτις, ας, ἡ, an eating at another's table: hence, toad-eating.

Παράσιτικός, ἡ, ὄν, of a *παράσιτος*: ἡ *παράσιτικὴ* (sc. τέχνη), the trade of a *παράσιτος*, toad-eating, Luc. Paras. 4, Ath. 240 B.

Παράσιτιον or -ιον, ου, τό, the meeting-place of the priests, called *παράσιτοι*, Crates (Gramm.) ap. Ath. 235 D: from

Παράσιτος, ου, (παρά, σιτέω) eating beside, with, at the table of another: as subst., ὁ π., one who lives at another's expense, and repays him with flattery and buffoonery, a parasite, toad-eater, name of a play by Antiph., cf. Com. ap. Ath. 235–240;—Luc. Lexiph. 6, calls ὄφον, ἐχθρὸς π.—Orig. there was no bad sense in the word; and so it was the name of a class of priests who prob. had their meals in common, Ath. 234 sq., cf. Bergk ap. Meineke Com. Fragn. 2, p. 1023.

Παράσιπᾶω, ᾧ, f. -ήσω, (παρά, σιπᾶω) to pass over in silence, omit mentioning, τι and περί τινος, Polyb. 2, 13, 7; 20, 11, 1. Hence

Παράσιπῶσις, ἡ, a passing over in silence.

Παρασκαίρω, (παρά, σκαίρω) to bound beside or near, Nonn.

Παρασκέπαρμα, ατος, τό, a side-covering.

Παρασκέπω, to cover beside or at the side.

Παρασκευάζω, f. -άσω, (παρά, σκενάζω) to get ready, prepare, δειπνῶν, Hdt. 9, 82, Xen., etc.; στρατεῖαν, Thuc. 4, 74; ὅπλα, ναῦς, ἱππέας, etc., Xen.: to hold ready, τὴν θύραν, Lys. 94, 7.—*κατασκευάζω* is rather to fit out, and so prepare what one has, *παρασκευάζω*, to get, provide, and so prepare what one has not, cf. *παρασκευή*, fin.—2. to procure, provide, τινί τι, Plat. Symp. 188 D, Xen., etc.—3. to make, render so and so, with an adj. or part., π. τινὰ εὖ ἔχοντα, ὅτι βέλτιστον, Xen. Cyr. 1, 6, 18; 5, 2, 19; also, π. ὅπως, c. ind. fut., Plat. Apol. 39 D: c. inf., π. τοὺς θεοὺς ἵλεως εἶναι, Id. Legg. 803 E; π. τινὰ ὥς μὴ ποιεῖν, to accustom him not to do, Xen. Hell. 7, 5, 19, Eq. 2, 3: absol. to make one's friend, Dem. 501, 21; cf. infra B. 2.

B. mid. to get ready or prepare for one's self, but oft. much like the act., and more freq. than it in Hdt., and Thuc.; π. ὅπλα ἐς τι, Hdt. 7, 25; π. τὰ πολέμια, ναῦς, etc., Thuc., and Xen.—2. esp. in Oratt., to procure persons as witnesses, partisans, etc., so as to obtain a sentence by fraud or force, π. ἀντίδοσιν ἐπὶ τινα, Dem. 840, 27; π. ῥήτορας, ψευδεῖς λόγους, μάρτυρας, etc., Isae. 36, 2; 37, 5, Dem. 852, fin., etc.; and absol., to form a party, get supporters, Dem. 813, 20; π. τινάς, to bring men over to one's party, Andoc. 14, 17, Dem. 1092, 13; also in act., as Xen. Hell. 1, 5, 11; *παρασκευάζειν δικαστήριον*, to pack a jury, Lys. 130, 41; cf. *παρακελευστός*.

C. pass. to get one's self ready, prepare; and, in pf. *παρασκευάσμαι*, to be ready, be prepared, freq. in Hdt., etc.: π. ἐς τι, Hdt. 3, 150, etc.; πρὸς τι, Id., etc.; ἐπὶ τι, Xen.: also, ὅς ἐπὶ ναυμαχίαν, ὥς εἰς θήραν, Thuc. 4, 13, Xen.: foll. by ὥς, c. part. fut., as, π. ὥς ἀπολοῦνται, Hdt. 7, 218; ὥς πρὶς βαλοῦντες, Thuc. 4, 8, and freq. 1. Xen.; less

freq. without ὥς, as, π. ἐπιθήσει μέρη, Thuc. 5, 8, cf. 6, 54, Xen. Hell. 4, 1, 41: foll. by ὥστε, c. inf., π. ὥστε κατὰναι, Eur. H. F. 1241, cf. Xen. An. 7, 3, 35; and freq. c. inf. only, Hdt. 1, 71, Aesch. Theb. 440, etc.: foll. by ὅπως, c. indic. fut., π. ὅπως δόσεις, Plat. i. heaet. 183 D.—2. *παρασκευάσαι* τι, to be prepared, provided furnished with a thing, Plat. Rep. 365 B.—II. of things, to be got ready, prepared, ὥς *παρασκευάστο*, when preparations had been made, Thuc. 4, 67, and so, *παρασκευάδατο* (plur. for sing.) τοῖς Ἕλλησι, Hdt. 9, 100, Hence

Παρασκευαῖσις, ἡ, = *παρασκευή*, Diod. Excerpt. p. 491, 7: and

Παρασκευάσμα, ατος, τό, any thing got ready or prepared: also= *παρασκευή*, Xen. Oec. 11, 19.

Παρασκευασῶς, οὔ, ὁ, = foreg. i. susp.

Παρασκευαστέον, verb. adj. from *παρασκευάζω*, one must prepare, etc., Plat. Gorg. 480 E, etc.—II. (from pass.) one must prepare one's self, be ready, μὴ δεισθαι, Id. Gorg. 507 D.

Παρασκευαστής, οὔ, ὁ, (*παρασκευάζω*) a provider, procurer, Plat. Gorg. 518 C. Hence

Παρασκευαστικός, ἡ, ὄν, preparing, Xen. Mem. 3, 1, 6.

Παρασκευαστός, ἡ, ὄν, (*παρασκευάζω*) that can be prepared, to be prepared, provided, procured, Plat. Prot. 319 B, 324 C.

Παρασκευή, ἡς, ἡ, a getting ready, preparing, preparation, Hdt. 7, 18: π. δειπνῶν, Hdt. 9, 82, *παρασκευῶν* σίτον προαγγέλλειν, to order corn to be prepared, Id. 3, 25; π. νεῶν, Ar. Ach. 190: *παρασκευῶν*, practice, &c. of a speaker preparing his speech, Isocr. 43 C. Lys. 127, 7, Xen. Mem. 4, 2, 6, τ. ἐπὶ τι, Plat. Gorg. 513 D: —ἐκ *παρασκευῆς*, of set purpose, by arrangement, Lat. ex instituto, Antipho 143, 33, Lys. 189, 34; so, ἀπὸ *παρασκευῆς*, Thuc. 1, 133; so also *εἰς παρασκευῆν*, seems to be used, Elmsl. Bacch. 457; δὲ ὀλίγη *παρασκευή*, at short notice, off-hand, Thuc. 4, 8.—2. a plan, method, Plat. Gorg. 510 E, 513 D.—3. a plot, intrigue, cabal, Antipho 138, 37; cf. *παρασκευάζω* B. 2.—II. that which is prepared, furniture, provision, etc., Lat. apparatus, Plat. Rep. 495 A, etc.: *pomp*, Xen. Cyr. 8, 3, 14.—2. esp. of warlike preparation, of men, arms, ships, etc., a force, power, Thuc. 5, 7; 6, 31, and Xen.: in genl. power, means, Thuc. 1, 1.—On its difference from *κατασκευή*, cf. Arnold Thuc. 1, 10, and v. sub *παρασκευάζω* init.

Παρασκευῶς, or *παρασκευῶν*, ᾧ, (παρά, σκενή) to pitch one's tent beside or near, τινί, Xen. An. 3, 1, 28.

Παρασκηνία, τᾶ, in Dem. 520, 18, either the space at the sides of the stage, (παρά, σκηνή), the side-scenes, Meineke Comment. Miscell. p. 12 sq.; or, the side-entrances to the theatre through the orchestra, and so= *πάροδοι*.

Παρασκηνῶ, ᾧ, (παρά, σκηνή) *φάρος παρ.*, to throw a wide garment like a tent over one, Aesch. Eum. 634 which he calls *κατασκηνῶμα*, in Cho. 999.—II. v. 1. for *παρασκηνῶν* or -ῶν Xen. ubi supra.

Παρασκήπτω, (παρά, σκήπτω) to strike into or near, of lightning, εἰς τι, Luc. Tim. 10.

Παρασκήρῶ, ᾧ, (παρά, σκηνῶ) to spring or leap beside or near, Plut. Mar. 38.

Παρασκοπέω, ᾧ, (παρά, σκοπέω) to

ook beside, miss the meaning of, c. gen., ῥησµῶν, Aesch. Ag. 1252,—nisi leg. ῥον, pro ὅρ un., at nunc, Dind.—i. to give a sialong glance at, τινά, Plat. Symp. 221 B.

Παρασκώπτω, f. -ψω, (παρά, σκώπτω) to jeer, jest beside or indirectly, I. Hom. Cer. 203; π. τι εἰς τινα, Plut. Cic. 38.

Παρασπένδω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (παρά, σπένδω) to scare away, esp. birds, v. 1. Arist. Mirab. 118, 2.—II. to stalk aughtily by, Plut. Cat. Maj. 24.

Παρασπρίβω, f. -ισμαι, (παρά, σπρίβω) dep. mid.:—to apply art at the wrong place, π. πονηρῶς, Chrysipp. v. Ath. 137 F; π. τὸν ἰατρὸν, to wish to be wiser than the physician, Arist. het. 1, 15, 12.

Παρασπᾶς, ἄδος, ὁ, ἡ,=παραφνῆς, heophr.

Παρασπᾶσις, ἡ,=sq.

Παρασπασμός, οὗ, ὁ, a twisting side, Plut. 2, 906 F: from

Παρασπᾶω, f. -ᾶω, [ᾶ] to draw or ar from the side of, strictly of young roots from the parent trunk, Theodor. n., cf. Wagner Virg. G. 2, 234;—urest, draw aside, Soph. El. 732: π. γυνῶς, Id. O. C. 1185; π. φρέγῃς ἐπὶ λῶβῃ, Id. Ant. 792:—mid. to aw off or away from a thing, τί τινας, eind. Plat. Soph. 241 C †(rather, to aw off or gather for one's self from, c. n., Stallb. Plat. 1. c.): also, παρασπᾶσθαι τινά τινας, to detach him from other's side to one's own, Xen. Hell. 8, 33, cf. Dem. 10, 6.

Παρασπειρώ, ὦ, f. -ᾶω [ᾶ], (παρά, σπειρώ):—to wind or fold beside near:—pass. to be entwined or coil ed, Apollod. 3, 14, 6.

Παρασπείρω, f. -σπερῶ, (παρά, σπείρω) to sow or scatter beside, Plat. 366 A:—in pass., of places, to lie tered, Strab. p. 829.

Παρασπίω, f. -ίω, (παρά, σπείρω) bear a shield beside, i. e. to fight be, stand by another, Eur. Ion 1528, oen. 1435: metaph., (τόξω) παρασπίωντ' ἑμοῖς βραχίονσι, Id. H. F. 9. Hence

Παρασπιστής, οὗ, ὁ, a shield-bearer, rather a companion in arms, comrade, P. Phoen. 1165, Cycl. 6.

Παρασπονδῶ, ὦ, f. -ήσω, to be πασπονδός, to act contrary to an alliance or compact, break a treaty, Dem. 22; εἰς τινα, Dion. H. 2, 98; π. α, to break faith with one, Polyb. 1, 3, Plut. Sull. 3:—pass., to suffer by reach of faith, Polyb. 3, 15, 7, etc. inde

Παρασπόνδημα, ατος, τό, a breach of faith, Polyb. 2, 58, 4, etc.: and Παρασπονδήσις, εως, ἡ, a breaking faith, Polyb. 2, 5, etc.: and Παρασπονδήτης, οὗ, ὁ,=sq.

Παρασπονδός, ον, (παρά, σπονδῆ) trary to a compact or treaty, Thuc. 23; μηδὲν παρ᾽σπονδὸν ποιεῖν ὀρεῖν, Xen. Hell. 2, 4, 30, Ages. 3, 2, 2. faithless, foresworn, Lys. 127, 4. I. θεοὶ παρ᾽σπονδοὶ, the gods in ed at the σπονδαί.

Παρασπορά, ας, ἡ, (παρασπείρω) owing beside, mingling with, Sext. p. 14.

Παρασπον, adv., (παρά, ἄσπον)=ραντικά, immediately, at once, Ap. 1, 383; 2, 961, etc.

Παρασπᾶδόν, adv. (παρίστημι) step beside, going up to, II. 15, 22, Od. 173.—II. standing beside, at the side, eogn. 743, Aesch. Cho. 983; π. ὄς, Theoc. 25, 103.

Παρασπᾶω, f. -ξω, (παρά, σπᾶω) ῥορ upon Hipp., Diod. 2, 4.

Παρασταθμίδες, αἱ, the parts of the door next the door-posts.

Παραστάς, ἄδος, ἡ, (παρίσταται) strictly, any thing that stands beside or next to: esp. a post, pillar: hence in plur., αἱ παραστάδες, a colonnade: and as this was usu. at the entrance of a house, an entrance, portico of a house or temple, Lat. vestibulum, Eur. Phoen. 415, etc., Cratin. Dionys. 9, Xen. Hier. 11, 2; elsewh. πρόδομος and αἰθουσα.—Also in sing. a house, chamber, Eur. Androm. 1121.

Παραστήσις, εως, ἡ.—I. (παρίστημι) a putting, setting aside or away, banishing, v. Ast Plat. Legg. 855 C, Arist. Pol. 5, 8, 12.—2. a setting out things for sale, retail-trade, Arist. Pol. 1, 11, 3.—3. metaph. a placing before one, a representation, explanation, proof, Hipp.—II. (παρίσταται) intr. a being beside, hence,—1. a position or post near another, as, near a king, Xen. Cyr. 8, 4, 5.—2. that which is present to the soul,=τὸ τῇ ψυχῇ παρίστανται: a judgment, thought, Polyb. 5, 9, 6.—3. presence of mind, courage, Polyb. 16, 33, 2, etc.: ready wit, Plut. 2, 589 A: but also,—4. a being beside one's self, absence of mind, violent passion, rashness and the like, Polyb. 8, 23, 4, etc.; π. τῆς διανοίας, Id. 3, 84, 9:—also desire, wantonness, Antiph. Ἥνιοχ. 1, cf. Meineke Menand. p. 199.—III. as Att. law-term, a small money-deposit on entering certain public suits, prob. as a fee to the court, Andoc. 16, 5, Isae. 42, 31; cf. Herm. Pol. Ant. § 140, 11, Bockh P. E. 2, 69 sq.

Παραστήτῶ, ὦ, f. -ήσω, to stand by or near, absoul., Aesch. Ag. 14, etc.; τινί, Id. Theb. 669, Soph. O. T. 400, etc.: from

Παραστήτης, ον, ὁ, (παρίσταται) one who stands by or near, c. gen., Eur. Beller. 6: absol., one's comrade on the flank as προστάτης, is one's front-rank-man, ἐπιστάτης, one's rear-rank man, Xen. Cyr. 3, 3, 59: generally, a comrade in battle, etc., Hdt. 6, 107, 117, Pind. N. 3, 62, and Trag.: hence in genl. a helper, assistant, companion.—3. one's right or left-hand man in a chorus when drawn up in order, Arist. Pol. 3, 4, 6.—II. in anatomy, =ἐπιδιδυμίδες, the testicles, Plat. (Com.) Pha. 2, 13.—III. in a ship, two stays of the mast.

Παραστήτικός, ἡ, ὄν, able to exhort or rouse, c. gen., ἄγωνίας, Polyb. 3, 43, 8; ὁμῆς, Plut. Lyc. 21.—II. having presence of mind, collected, calm, courageous, Polyb. 16, 5, 7.—III. beside one's self, transported, mad, furious, Id. 1, 67, 6, etc.—Adv. -κῶς, compar. -ότερον, Id.

Παραστάτης, ἴδος, fem. from παρασπᾶτης, a helper, assistant, Soph. O. C. 559, Tr. 889, Xen. Mem. 2, 1, 32.

Παραστανρῶ, ὦ, to enclose by palisades placed along or before.

Παραστέλω, aor. παρέστίχων (παρά, στείχω):—to go by, past or beyond, pass by, c. acc. loci, H. Hom. Ap. 217, c. dat., Aesch. Cho. 568:—in Soph. O. T. 808, the gen. ὅχου should be altered into ὅχου, or it must be taken with ὁρᾶ.

Παραστέλλω, (παρά, στέλλω) to set on one side, turn sideways, e. g. a sail, Heliod. —II. =ἀνστέλλω, ap. Hesych.

Παραστενάχω, (παρά, στενάχω) to sigh beside or near: to check, Hipp., in mid. [vā]

Παραστήμα, ατος, τό, (παρίσταται) calmness, self-possession, courage, Diod. 17, 11, Dion. H. de Dem. 22.—

Π. θεῖον π., divine inspiration, Dion. H. 8, 39.—III. in plur. principles, maxims, M. Anton. 3, 11.

Παραστήσω, f. -ξω, to mark by prick ing at the side.

Παραστήλω, f. -ψε, (παρά, στείχω) to shine beside, at the side, Stot. Ecl. 1, p. 590.

Παραστήχιδιον, ον, τό, dim. τροί sq., Diog. L. 8, 78.

Παραστήχης, ἴδος, ἡ, (παρά, στίχος) any thing written beside or at the side esp. the title of a book, which was written at each end of the roll, or appended on a label, Diog. L. 5, 93, cf. A. Gell. 14, 6.

Παραστορέννυμι, f. -στορέσω and -στορώω (παρά, στορέννυμι):—to stretch beside or near, to lay flat, throw a person, Ar. Eq. 481.

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Παρασύνπτω, f. -ψω, to oind with.
Παρασύνεσις, ἡ, (παρά, συνήμι) a
misunderstanding, Hipp.

Παρασύνθεσις, ἡ, formation from a
compound, Gramm.

Παρασύνθετος, ον, esp. in neut.
plur.: τὰ π. words formed from com-
pounds.

Παρασύνθημα, ατος, τό, (παρά,
σύνθημα) a collateral signal, a signal
added to the lateral-word, Polyb. 9, 13,
19; v. σύνθημα.

Παρασύνριζω, (παρά, συνρίζω) to play
the σύριγξ beside or near, Nonn.

Παρασύνω, f. -ύρω, (παρά, σύρω)
to hurry away or along, carry with the
stream, Diod. 17, 55: metaph. π. τῆς
στάσεως, Ar. Eq. 527.—2. π. ἔπος, to
drag a word in, use it out of time and
place, Aesch. Pr. 1065.—3. ταρασύνω
παρ., to sweep off the oars of a ship by
brushing past her, Polyb. 16, 4, 14.

—4. οἱ παρασυνυμένοι, = ὑπεσκελ-
σμένοι, wrestlers tripped up. [v]

Παρασφάγεις, ἰδος, ἡ, the part near
the throat.

Παρασφάλλης, ἐς, (παρά, σφάλλω)
wandering by or past, Nic. Al. 416.

Παρασφάλλω, (παρά, σφάλλω) to
secure by placing beside, to fortify, LXX.

Παρασφάλλω, fut. -άλω: aor. πα-
ρέσφαλα (παρά, σφάλλω); to push
sideways, hence to make a thing glance
off to the side, e. g. an arrow, to make it
fail or miss, foil it, Il. 8, 311; π. τινά
τινος, to foil one of (obtaining) a thing,
Pind. N. 11, 41: π. τινά νόστον, Opp.
H. 3, 200.—Pass. to err, be deceived,
νοῦς παρέσφαλται, Critias 2, 13;
also to wander from, c. gen., Plat.
Epin. 976 B.

Παρασφικῶ, ᾧ, to wedge in beside
or near.

Παρασφίγνω, ᾧ, to bind in at the side.

Παρασφίγγω, f. -γῶ, to bind, fasten
beside or on.

Παρασφράγιζω, f. -ίσω, (παρά,
σφραγίζω) to set a seal beside: to seal
→, Feles ap. Stob. p. 523, 11.—pass.
to be sealed up, Ib. 14.—II. to counter-
feit a seal. Hence

Παρασφράγιτις, ἡ, the counterfeiting
of a seal.

Παρασφύγας, ον, (παρά, σφύρον)
beside, near the ankles, Opp. H. 3, 307.

Παρασφάξω, to detain, dub.

Παρασχεδιάζω, fut. -άσω, to perform
or execute in haste, off-hand, carelessly:
hence also=παρεχαράσσω.

Παρασχεδόν, (παρά, σχεδόν) adv.,
beside, near: of time, like παραχρόνῃ,
straightway, Ap. Rh. 1, 354, Nic. Th.
799.—II. nearly, well nigh, Dion. H.

Παρασχεῖνω, = παρήχω, poet.

Παρασχεῖναι, παρασχεῖναι, inf. aor.
2 of παρήχω, Hom.

Παρασχεσις, εως, ἡ, an offering,
Dio C.

Παρασχετέος, α, ον, verb. adj. from
παρασχεῖν, v. παρήχω.

Παρασχηματίζω, f. -ίσω, (παρά,
σχηματίζω) to change from the true or
right form, to alter, disfigure, disguise,
Theophr. ap. Plut. 2, 631 E, Diog. L. 6,
9.—II. to imitate, copy, Pausan. Hence

Παρασχηματισμός, ον, ὁ, the forma-
tion of a word from another by a change
of termination, gender, etc., Gramm.

Παρασχίδες, αἱ, chips which fall by
the side in cleaving, hewing, etc., Hipp.

[v]: from

Παρασχίζω, f. -ίσω, (παρά, σχίζω)
to rip up lengthwise, π. παρά τὴν λα-
πάριν, Hdt. 2, 86; to open fish, Epich.
p. 104, Alex. Leuc. 1. Hence

Παρασχιστής, οὔ, ὁ, one who splits
or rips up lengthwise, e. g. a cook who
rips fish, etc.: —one who opens corpses

to embalm them, Diol. 1, 91.—II. a
housebreaker who breaks through doors
or walls, Polyb. 13, 6, 4.

Παρασχοίνω, f. -ίσω, (παρά, σχοι-
νίζω) to fence with lines, Strab. p. 710.
Hence

Παρασχοίνισμα, ατος, τό, a cord
drawn beside or along.

Παρασχολέω, ᾧ, to busy one's self
with trifling things.

†Παρασωπία, ας, ἡ, Parasopia, i. e.
lying along the Asopos, a district of
Boeotia; hence οἱ Παρασώπιοι, the
Parasopii, inhab. of P., Strab. pp. 404,
408.

†Παρασωπιάς, ἰδος, ἡ, Parasopias,
a town or district of Thessaly, Strab.
p. 424: prob. near source of Ἀσωπος,
II. 3.

Παραταιναρίζω or -ιάζω, to celebrate
the Taenaria like the Laeonians, Her-
mipp. Θεολ. 7.

Παράταξις, εως, ἡ, (παράτασσω)
a placing beside, esp. a disposing soldiers
in array; hence also an army in array,
a line of battle, π. ποιέσθαι, Isocr.
216 D: ἐκ παρατάξεως, in regular bat-
tle, Thuc. 5, 11, Dem. 123, 24, Aesch.
66, 15; so, ἐν τῇ παρατάξει, Polyb.

—2. metaph. emulation, π. καὶ φιλο-
νεκία, Plut. Cim. 8: —the regular par-
ty of a demagogue, Lat. ambitus, Dem.
1081, 12, cf. Aeschin. 53, 2.

Παρατάρσσω, Att. -ττω; f. -ξω,
(παρά, τάρσσω) to confuse, confound,
Epict.

Παράτῃσις, εως, ἡ, (παρατείνω) ex-
tension by, near, before.—II. in Gramm.
χρόνον π., Lat. tempus imperfectum,
also χρόνος παρατιτικός, because
the impf. expresses continuance or du-
ration of time in the past.

Παράτῃσσω, Att. -ττω; f. -ξω (πα-
ρά, τῃσσω) —to place or post beside
others, to draw up an army for battle,
esp. in battle-order, Hdt. 9, 31, Xen.
Hell. 1, 1, 33, etc.; and in mid.,
to draw up one's men in battle order, Xen.
Hell. 7, 5, 23, etc.: —pass.: to be set
or posted beside in array, παρά τινος,
Hdt. 8, 95; to be drawn up in battle
order, Thuc. 4, 32, 43, etc.: mid.,
to meet one another in battle, ἀλλήλοισι,
Xen. Hell. 4, 3, 5; absol. to stand
side by side in battle, οὐ μὴ τοὺς ἐν
ἡλαταιαῖς παρατεταμένους, Dem.
297, 12; cf. Thuc. 1, 29.—2. in mid.
and pass., also, to prepare one's self,
stand prepared, παρατεταχθῆαι πρὸς
τι, Plat. Prot. 333 E.

Παρατιτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (παράτασις)
stretching out, lengthening.—II. χρόνος
παρατιτικός, the imperfect, Sext. Emp.
p. 649; v. παράτασις II.

Παρατείνω, (παρά, τείνω) to stretch
out along, beside or near, Hdt. 1, 185;
to stretch out the line of battle, Lat. or-
dines explicare, Xen. An. 7, 3, 48; π.
τύφρον, to draw a long trench, Ib. 1, 7,
15; to produce in a straight line, Plat.
Rep. 527 A; π. λόγον, Arist. Poet.
17, 5.—2. of time, to protract, prolong,
exhaust or wear out by delay, Xen. Cyr.
1, 3, 11, cf. Mem. 3, 13, 6.—3. to stretch
on the rack, torture, bring to extremity,
Ar. Eq.; metaph. in pass., Plat. Lys.
204 C; πολλοκρία παρατείνεσθαι εἰς
τοῦσχατον, to strain themselves to the
utmost, hold out to the last, Thuc.
3, 46.—4. in pass., also, to be laid pro-
strate, laid low, λιμῶ παρατείνεσθαι,
Plat. Symp. 207 B; so, of a corpse,
Valck. Phoen. 1691, cf. infra II.—5.
κοιλίαν π., to relax the bowels, Ath.
115 E.—6. of pronunciation, to
pronounce a word long or slowly, lengthen
it in pronunciation. Lat. producere.—II.
intr. to stretch out, lie beside, before or

along, of a wall, a line of camp, etc.,
Hdt. 1, 180, Thuc. 4, 8, etc.: —acc. loci,
τὰ πρὸς τὴν ἐσπέρην, Hdt. 1, 203: so
also in pass., Hdt. 2, 8; 4, 38, etc., Ar.
Nub. 212, sq.—2. of time
to extend, Luc. Macrob. 3, etc.—II.
as auxil. verb. c. part., ποῖ παρα-
τεῖναι δεδιώς ταῦτα; how long wilt
you go on fearing this? Lat. quousque
tendes or perges haec timere, Philo.

Παρατερίζω, (παρά, τερίζω) to
build a wall beside; to fortify beside.
Hence

Παρατερίσμα, ατος, τό, a wall or
fort built beside: a side or cross-wall,
Thuc. 7, 11, 42 (v. Arnold 42).

Παρατεκταίνω, aor. παρετέκτανον
in Hom. only in mid. (παρά, τεκταί-
νω) —strictly of timber, to work into
another form: hence, generally, to
transform, alter, οὐδέ κεν ἄλλως Ζεὺς
παρατεκτῆναιτο, not even he could
make it any way else (ἄλλως being al-
most pleonast.), Il. 14, 54.—2. to alter
from the truth, disguise, falsify, ἔπος
Od. 14, 131.—II. to botch, alter clumsily,
of carpentry, Plut.—III. to build or
make besides, Plut.

Παρατελευτάσις, α, ον, (παρά, τε-
λευτῇ) the last but one, Ath. 106 C.

Παρατελευτός, ον, = foreg., Gramm.

Παρατελωνέομαι, (παρά, τελωνέω)
dep. to cheat the revenue, τι, Diog. L.
4, 46.

Παρατέμνω: f. -τεμῶ, Ion. and poet.
-τάμῳ, (παρά, τέμνω) —to cut or cu-
p at the side or lengthwise, π. τὸν
θῆμισον, to cut in half, Ar. Lys. 117,
132, cf. Posidon. ap. Ath. 152 A.

Παρατεταγμένος, adv. part. pass.
from παρατάσσω, in battle-array,
well-prepared, Plat. Rep. 399 B.

Παρατετηρημένος, adv. part. pass.
from πα-ατηρέω, carefully, ac-
tively, Philo.

Παρατεχνολογέω, ᾧ, to introduce
thing incidentally and without system
Dem. Phil.

Παρατηρέω, ᾧ, f. -ήσω, (παρά, τη-
ρέω) to watch closely, observe narrowly,
c. acc., Xen. Mem. 3, 14, 4, Arist.
Rhet. 6, 6, 20, etc.; esp. with ev-
design, to lie in wait for, Polyb. 17, 3,
2, etc.—2. to observe constantly, take
care, foll. by ὅπως, Dem. 281, 16.
Hence

Παρατήρημα, ατος, τό, any thing
observed, an observation, esp. of the
flight of birds: and

Παρατήρησις, εως, ἡ, an observat-
ion or remarking beside or near, also-
foreg., Diod. 1, 28.—2. a watching or
lying in wait for a person, Polyb. 16, 22.

Παρατηρητέον, verb. adv. from πα-
ρατηρέω, one must take care, Arist.
Anal. Pf. 2, 19, 1.

Παρατηρητής, οὔ, ὁ, (παρατηρέω)
an observer, overseer, Diod. 1, 16. Hence

Παρατηρητικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to
fit for observing.

Παρατίθημι, also 3 sing. pres. πα-
ρατίθει, Od. 1, 192, (παρά, τίθημι).
To place beside or before, esp. of means
to set something before one, π. τινὶ τι
in Hom. (esp. in Od.) the usu. signifi-
as II. 18, 408, Od. 4, 66; παρ. δαίτη
Il. 23, 810; πράττειν, Od. 5, 92; δ.
φρον, Od. 21, 177, cf. Hdt. 4, 73, etc.
hence, generally, to offer, provide, pio-
nish, ξείνῃ, Il. 11, 779, cf. Od. 5, 91,
9, 517, ὀδοπόριον, Od. 15, 506; π. δὲ
ναμὴν τινι, to place power at one's dis-
posal, Od. 3, 205: π. τινι, c. inf., to
enable one to do, Plat. Prot. 325 E
Theaet. 157 C.—Hom. oft. has it i-
tmesis.—2. to place by or upon, ἐπι-
φάνους παρέθηκε καθάρτι, Hes. Th.

77. —3. to lay before one, to propose, represent, declare, explain, *τινὶ τι*, Xen. *jur.* 1, 6, 14; to allege, produce, *Isae.* 8, 13; also in mid.; cf. *infra* B. 6. —4. to set over against, *τινὶ τι*, *Plat.* *Phil.* 47 A, *Demad.* 179, 16. —5. to set *side by side*, compare, *τινὶ τι*, *Plut.* *Jemetr.* 12; *τι πρὸς τι*, *Luc.* *Prom.* 5. —6. to place as a pledge with some one, give into another's charge or keep- ings, to deposit in his hands, *τινὶ τι*: ut also in mid., as *Hdt.* 6, 86, 1, *Xen.* *th.* 2, 16; (hence *παράθηκη*, the deposit.) —B. mid., to set by or before one's self, *ave set before one*, *δαΐδας*, *Od.* 2, 105; 9, 150; 24, 140; *σκόρος*, *Eur.* *Cycl.* 90; *τράτες*, *Thuc.* 1, 130; esp. to take to one's self, take as an assistant or helper. —2. to give as a deposit, v. *supra* B. —3. to venture, stake, hazard, *εφαλός*, *ψυχὰς παρθέμενοι*, *Od.* 2, 37; 9, 255, *Tyrtae.* 3, 18; cf. *παρά- ἄλλω* mid. —4. to lay by one's self or by one's side, lay up or set aside for something, *χρήματα εἰς τι*, *Polyb.* 3, 7, 10. —5. to apply something of one's own to a purpose, employ it, *τι ἐν τινί*, *lat.* *Phaed.* 65 E. —6. to bring or quote one's own favour, quote as evidence or an authority, *π. μύθον*, *παρίδογμα*, *lat.* *Polit.* 275 B, 279 A. —but most eq. in *Gramm.*, and that sometimes act., *Schäf. Dien. Comp.* p. 84, 359. *Παρατίλλω*, (παρά, τίλλω) to pluck the hair from any parts of the body at the head, *π. τὰς βλεφαρίδας*, *Ar.* *q.* 373: a practice among voluptu- ous and women, *Id.* *Lys.* 89, 151; —so the penalty inflicted on adulter- ers when detected, *Id.* *Plut.* 168, cf. *alck.* *Hipp.* 415, and v. sub τίλλω: mid., to pull hairs out of one's self, *r.* *Ach.* 31; cf. τίλλω of *Hence* *Παρατίλλω*, οὐδ', a plucking the hair from any parts but the head: and *Παράτιλος*, ἡ=foreg., *Clem.* *Al.* *Παράτιλος*, οὐ, (παράτίλλω) strip- ping of hair in any parts but the head. *Παρατίλτρια*, ας, ἡ, (παράτίλλω) female slave who plucked the hairs from her mistress's body, *Cratin.* *Ωρα.* 2. *Παρατιμίζω*, (παρά, τιμίζω) to fu- gate, smoke on all sides, *Geop.* *Παρατολμάω*, ὦ, (παρά, τολμάω) to fool-hardy, *Polyb.* *F. Gramm.* 102. *Παράτολμος*, ον, (παρά, τόλμα) ol-hardy, *Plut.* *Pomp.* 32, etc. *Adv.* *ως*, *Heliod.* 9, 21. *Παράτονος*, ον, (παρεΐνω) stretch- out beside or along, *π. χέρες*, hands nging down by the side, *Eur.* *Alc.* 399. *Παράτοξενσις*, εως, ἡ, (παρά, τό- ξος) a shooting as with an arrow in ssing, *Plut.* 2, 521 B. *Παράτοπος*, ον, at the wrong or a d place. *Παρατρέγειν*, inf. aor. 2 of παρα- ὄγω. *Παρατρέγικέω*,=sq. *Παρατρέγνω*, ὦ, to tell in false igic style, to exaggerate. *Παρατρέγνός*, ον, (παρά, τραγώ- γς, pseudo-tragic, bombastic, *Plut.* 2, A, *Longin.* *Παρατραυλίζω*, to lisp like a child. *Παρατρέπω*, f. -τρέψω, (παρά, τρέ- ψω) to turn aside, off or away, *ἵπκονος*, 23, 398; ἐκτός ὁδοῦ, 423; *ποτα- νον παρ.*, to turn a river from its chan- el, *Lat.* *derivate*, *Hdt.* 7, 128, cf. 130. 2. to turn one from his opinion, change s mind, *Hes.* *Th.* 103; and, in bad ase, to mislead, seduce, *Plat.* *Legg.* 5 D; so in mid., *Theocr.* 22, 151: λόγον, to pervert or falsify a story. *lt.* 3, 2:—generally, to alter, *Id.* 7, 16. B. mid. to turn, deviate, *εἰς τόπον*,

Xen. *Hell.* 5, 1, 6; *π. τοῦ λόγου*, *Id.* *Oec.* 12, 17. Cf. *πατροπτεύω*, πα- τροπτεύω. *Πατραρέφω*, f. -θρέψω, (παρά, τρέ- ψω) to feed beside or with:—pass, to live at the expense of another, *Dem.* 403, 23.—II. to feed to no purpose, of men and animals that are not worth their keep, *Schäf. Greg.* p. 1041, *Meineke* *Menand.* p. 85. *Πατραρέχω*, f. -θρέζομαι, usu. -δρά- μομαι: aor. *πατρέδραμον* (the only tense used by *Hom.*); part. aor. 1 *πατραρέζας*, *Ap.* *Rh.* 3, 955, *Anth.* (παρά, τρέχω). To run, rush by or past, *Il.* 10, 350; c. dat. loci, 22, 157; later also c. acc., to escape, *τὰ κακά*, *Eur.* *H. F.* 1020; hence,—2. to out- run, overtake, *τινὰ πόδεσσιν*, *Il.* 23, 636, cf. *Ar.* *Eq.* 1353: generally, to excel, surpass, *Polyb.* 32, 15, 12.—3. to overreach, outwit, *Opp.* —4. to run through or over, *Lat.* *cursum conficere*, *ἡμιπλάθρον*, *Xen.* *An.* 4, 7, 6.—5. to run over, i. e. treat in a cursory way, *Lat.* *percurrere*, *Isocr.* 55 C: also to pass over, omit, *Polyb.* 10, 43, 1: to slight, neglect, *Theocr.* 20, 32.—6. to escape unnoticed, *Polyb.* 6, 6, 4: so of time, *Hdn.* 2, 12, 7.—II. to run up to, run quickly to, *εἰς*, *ἐπὶ* or *παρά τι*, *Xen.* *An.* 7, 1, 23, etc. *Πατραρέω*, f. -τρέσω, (παρά, τρέω) to start aside from fear, *πατρέρσανον* δὲ οἱ ἵπποι, the horses swerved, *Il.* 5, 295. *Παράρητος*, ον, (παρά, τιτρώω) pierced at the side, *αὐλὸς π.*, a kind of flute for playing mournful airs. *Πατραρίβη*, ἡς, ἡ, a rubbing against one another: hence, metaph., collision, clashing, enmity, *Polyb.* 2, 36, 5: from *Πατραρίβω*, f. -βω, (παρά, τρίβω) to rub beside or alongside, *π. χρυσὸν* ἱκέηρατον ἄλλω χρυσῷ (sc. *εἰς βάσανον*), to rub pure gold beside other gold on the lapis Lydius and see the difference of the marks they leave, *Hdt.* 7, 10, 1; hence in pass., to be rubbed beside baser metal, and so test- ed, *ἐξ βάσανον δ' ἐλθὼν πατραρίβω- μαι*, ὥστε μοιλιβδω χρυσός, *Theogn.* 417, cf. 1101.—2. to rub slightly, *π. οὐρὸν τοῖς ὀδόντας*, *Diod.* 5, 33.—II. pass., *πατραρίβεσθαι τινι* or *πρὸς τινα*, to clash against, fall out with one, *Polyb.* 4, 47, 7, etc.; cf. *πακαρούω*. —III. mid., to rub one against another: —but also, *πατραρίψασθαι τὸ μέτωπον*, like *Lat.* *os* or *frontem* perfricare, to harden the forehead as it were by per- petual rubbing, and so to be utterly hard- ened, dead to shame, *Strab.* p. 603; cf. *ὀφρὸν κνηστος*. [I] Hence *Πατρατρυμια*, ατος, τό, inflammation caused by friction in riding or walking, *Lat.* *intertrigo*, *Diosc.*: and *Πατρατρινεῖν*, εως, ἡ, a rubbing against one another, *Diod.* 3, 36, *Plut.* *Πατροπτεύω*,=πατραρέτω: τί με ταῦτα πατροπτεύων ἀγορεύεις; why tell me this, leading me astray, mis- leading me? *Od.* 4, 465; cf. *Ap.* *Rh.* 3, 946. *Πατροπότη*, ἡς, ἡ, (πατραρέπω) a turning off or away, averting, means of averting, θανάτων, *Eur.* *Ion* 1230.—2. a slight alteration, inflexion, *Plut.* 2, 376 A.—3. a misleading, τὸ φρονού- ντων, *Id.* 2, 758 E.—II. intr. a falling away, degeneracy: error, *Plut.* 2, 40 B: madness, *Id.* 2, 759 A.—2. a bye-way, side-stream, *Longin.*:—a digression, *Plut.* 2, 855 C, *Luc.* *Encom.* *Dem.* 6. *Πατροπικίος*, ἡ, ὄν,=πατρότρο- πος II. *Πατρότροπος*, ον, (πατραρέπω) turn- ed aside: turned from the right way,

lawless, *εὐνάει*, *Pind.* *P.* 2, 65; cf. *Opp.* *H.* 1, 515:—strange, unusual, *Id.* 4, 18. —II. act. turning away, averting a thing *τινός*, *Eur.* *Andr.* 528. *Παράτροφος*, ον, (πατραρέφω) rear- ed beside or in the same house, *Lat.* *verna*, *Polyb.* 40, 2, 3. *Πατρατροχίζω*, poet. for *πατρατρέ- χω*, to run past, *Anth.* *P.* 9, 372: to outrun.—II. to run alongside, *App.* *Civ.* 3, 70. *Πατρατρόχιος*, ον, (παρά, τροχός) beside the wheel. *Πατρατρογῶω*, ὦ, f. ἦσω, (παρά, τρυγῶ) to pluck grapes by the way or by stealth: hence, like *ὀμφακίζομαι*, of lovers' pleasures, *Aristaen.* 2, 7. *Πατρατρύω*, to soo beside or near. *Πατρατρύημα*, ατος, τό, (παρά, τρυπῶ) a side-hole, *Procl.* *Πατρατρυφῶ*,=τρυφῶ: a susp. *Πατρατρώω*, fut. -ζομαι: aor. *πα- ρετρώγον* (παρά, τρώγω):—to gnaw at the side, nibble at, take a bite of, c. gen., *ἐλιάς*, *Ar.* *Ran.* 988, *Pac.* 415: also metaph., *π. τῆς ἀρχῆς*, *ἡγεμονίας*, etc., *Sueton.* *Galb.* 4. *Πατρατρώω*, ὦ, poet. for *πατρα- τρέω*, θεοὺς θένεσσι πατρατρώσῳ ἄνθρωποι, mortals turn away the anger of the gods by sacrifices, *Il.* 9, 500. *Παράττω*, Att. for *παράίσσω*, *Arr.* *Πατρατυγχάνω*: f. -τεύσομαι: aor. *πα- ρετύχων* (παρά, τυγχάνω):—to hap- pen to be at hand, come to, *τινὶ*, *Il.* 11, 74: to be present at, *Lat.* *interesse*, *π. τῷ λόγῳ*, *τῷ πάθει*, *Hdt.* 7, 236; 9, 107, cf. *Plat.* *Prot.* 340 E: absol., to be present, *Hdt.* 6, 108: and of things, to offer, pre- sent themselves, *Lat.* *praesto esse*, *Thuc.* 4, 19, *Plat.*: hence, *ὀπατρατυχόν*, who- ever chance to be by, i. e. the first comer, any chance person, *Thuc.* 1, 22; τὸ πατρατυχάνων or πατρατυχόν, what- ever turns up or chances, an emergency, *Thuc.* 1, 122; 5, 38; *ἐκ τοῦ παρα- τυχόντος λέγειν*, to speak off-hand: *πατρατυχόν*, absol. like *παρασχόν* it being in one's power, since it was in one's power to ἐξί, *Thuc.* 1, 76; 5, 60. *Παράτυπος*, ον, (παρά, τύπτω) marked with a false impress, counterfeit, *Valck.* *Hipp.* 1115. Hence *Παράτυπῶω*, ὦ, to mark with a false impress, form wrongly. Hence *Παράτυπωσις*, εως, ἡ, a false copy, wrong impression, reflection, etc., *Plut.* 2, 404 C: and *Παράτυπωτικός*, ἡ, ὄν, giving a wrong or false impression, *Sext.* *Emp.* p. 470. *Adv.* -κῶς. †*Παραναία*, ας, ἡ, *Parauaea*, the territory of the *Parauaei*, *Arr.* *An.* 1, 7, 6. *Παραναίω*, (παρά, ἀναίω) to dry beside or between, *Theophr.* †*Παραναίοι*, ων, οἱ, the *Paranaei*, i. e. dwellers along the *Auas*, in *Thes- saly*, *Thuc.* 2, 80. *Παρανγάζω*, (παρά, αὐγάζω) to il- lumine from the side, *Dion.* *P.* 89†.—II. intr., and in pass., to be lighted, illu- mined on the side, *Strab.* *Παρανώω*, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (παρά, αὐ- δῶω) to speak to, address, ἀναοίς μύ- θους, *μελιχχοῖς ἐπέεσσι*, *Od.* 15, 53 16, 279; θανάτων π. τινι, to make light of death to any one, *Od.* 11, 488.—II. to try to persuade of a thing, *μὴ ταῦτα παρανόω*, *Od.* 18, 178. *Παρανώω*, ὦ, to play on the flute beside or near. *Παρανώω*, (παρά, αὐλίζομαι) to dwell or lie near, *παρανώουσα πέτρα*, *Eur.* *Ion* 493:—also in mid., *τινὶ*, *Ath.* 189 E. *Παρανώων*, ον, τό, a court at the side or front of a house.

Πάρανλος, ον, (παρά, αὐλή) dwell-
ing beside; neighbouring, near, Soph.
Aj. 892 (which others refer to sq.),
O. C. 785.

Πάρανλος, ον, (παρά, αὐλός) piping
amiss, discordant, out of tune, μέλη,
Incert. ap. Ath. 164 B, cf. Valck.
Adon. p. 225 A.

Παραρῶν, f. -ήσω, (παρά, αὐξάνω)
to increase by putting beside or to, Strab.

Παρασῶν, ης, ἡ, Att. for sq., Philo.
Παρασῶν, ης, (παραρῶν) en-
largement by pieces placed beside, Strab.
Hence

Παρασῶν, ης, ἡ, δν, tending to in-
crease. Adv. -κῶς, Sext. Emp. p. 318.

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Παρασῶν, ης, (παραρῶν) en-
largement by pieces placed beside, Strab.
Hence

Παρασῶν, ης, ἡ, δν, tending to in-
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largement by pieces placed beside, Strab.
Hence

Eur. I. A. 981, cf. Herm. Soph. O. C.
1671; π. νόμον, to bring forward, pro-
pose a law, Antipho 124, 39. — II. A.
to carry past or beyond, Plat. Rep. 515 A,
cf. Plut. Sull. 29, etc.:—to sweep away,
as a river does, Plut. Timol. 28; cf.
Id. 2, 432 A, Arist. H. A. 4, 8, 17, etc.
2. to turn aside or away from, τὴν ὁδὸν
τῆς, Xen. Cyn. 5, 27.—3. to turn in
a wrong direction, Dem. 305, 5:—
to lead aside, to mislead, lead away,
Plut. 2, 15 D, 41 D; and oft. in pass.,
Plat. Phaedr. 265 B, etc.—Pass. To be
mad, παρενεχθεῖς (sc. τῆς γνώμης),
mad, Hipp.; cf. παράφορος.—III. to
let pass, let slip, τὴν ὥραν, Orac. ap.
Dem. 531, 16; τὸ ῥήεν, Plut. Arat.
43.—IV. to overcome, τινά.—V. to
change, alter.

B. pass. παραφέρομαι, to be borne
past or round, Thuc. 4, 135: hence to
go past or beyond, metaph. to go past
or beside the truth, to wander, err, Plat.
Phaedr. 265 B, Phil. 60 D: of danger,
to be past, over.

C. intrans., like pass., to go past:
to be beyond or over, ἡμερῶν ὀλίγων
παρενεγκουσάν, ἡμέρας οὐ πολλὰς
παρενεγκουσάς, a few days over, more
or less, Thuc. 5, 20, 26; cf. διαφέρω
II.—2. to change, differ, Dion. H. 1, 28.

Παραφύγω, f. -ξομαι and -ξομαι
(παρά, φεύγω):—to flee close by, past,
beyond, c. dat., Od. 12, 99, in Ep. inf.
aor. 2 παρφυγέιν.

Παραφύγω, ὦ, = φηλόω.

Παράφημι, f. -φήσω, (παρά, φημί)
like παρανυθίζω, to speak to, c. dat.
pers., Il. 1, 577; in mid. also c. acc.
pers., to exhort, persuade, appease, μνη-
στήρας παρφήσθαι, Od. 16, 287; 19,
6: also, ἐπέεσσιν παρφήμενος and πα-
ραιφάμενος, Il. 12, 249, Od. 2, 189,
Hes. Th. 90.—2. often with collat.
notion of deceit, to speak deceitfully
or insincerely, παρφήμενος ὅρκον, λό-
γον, Pind. O. 7, 121, P. 9, 76; and, in
mid., to speak so for one's own interest,
Id. N. 5, 58; cf. παρφάσις.

Παράφθαδον, adv., overtaking, c.
gen., Opp. H. 3, 298.

Παράφθω, f. -φθῶσω and -φθῆσω-
μαι: aor. 1 παρφθέσθαι: aor. 2 παρ-
φθῆναι, inf. -φθῆναι: perf. παρφθέκα,
(παρά, φθάνω) to anticipate, overtake,
excel, in act. and mid. c. acc. pers.,
Il. 22, 197; also, π. τινά ποσὶ τάχει,
Il. 10, 346; 23, 515.—Hom. has it
only in Il., and always in aor. opt.
παρφθαίσει, part. παρφθέας, and
part. mid. παρφάμενος.

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part. mid. παρφάμενος.

Παραφλόγιμα, ατος, τό, (παρα-
φλόγιω) a savoury roasted dish, Achae-
ap. Ath. 368 A.

Παραφορά, ἄς, ἡ, (παραφέρω) di-
rangement, distraction, διανοίας, Aesch.
Eum. 330, Plat. 2, 249 B, etc.

Παραφορέω, ὦ, = παραφέρω, to bring
forward, Hdt. 1, 133: to set before, τῶ
τινι, Ar. Eq. 1215:—mid. to collect
Plat. Legg. 868 B.

Παράφορος, ον, (παραφέρω) to bring
aside, carried away: hence,—2. wan-
dering, reeling, staggering, πούς, Eur.
Hec. 1050: of a drunkard, unsteady,
Plat. Legg. 775 D; π. γλῶσσα, stam-
mering tongue, as of a drunkard.
—3. metaph. wandering away from, c.
gen., π. ἐνέσσεως, deranged, Plat.
Soph. 228 D; παράφορον δέκασθαι
ἀναβοῶν, to look or shout like a mad
man, Luc. Fugit. 19, Amor. 13.—II.
metaph. confusing, maddening, γνῶ-
μη, Hipp. Adv. -ως. Hence

Παραφορότης, ητος, ἡ, —π. σώμα-
τος, awkwardness of the body, mis-
management of the limbs, Plat. Tim. 8
E; v. παράφορος.

Παραφορτίω, (παρά, φορτίζω)
dep. mid., to load or put in besides, to
creep into, c. dat., τῷ λόγῳ, Plut. 2
8 E.

Παραφράγμα, ατος, τό, (παρα-
φράσσω) a place enclosed by a fence
etc.—II. a fence, fortification, Thuc. 4,
115: and in a ship, the rail, bulwarks,
Id. 7, 25: a low screen or curtain, Plat.
Rep. 514 B.

Παραφράζω, f. -ῶσω, (παρά, φρά-
σσω) to speak at the same time with another
—to add to another's words: to amplify
or paraphrase.—II. to imitate, esp. in
Gramm., Schäf. Schol. Ar. Rh. 3,
158; cf. παραγράφω 2. Hence

Παράφρασις, ἡ, a paraphrase.

Παραφράσσω, Att. -ττω: f. -φ-
(παρά, φράσσω):—to enclose with
fence, etc., Polyb. 10, 46, 3.

Παραφράσσης, οὔ, ὁ, (παραφρά-
σσω) a paraphrast.

Παραφράττω, Att. for παραφρά-
σσω.

Παραφρίζω, (παρά, φρίζω) to foam
at the side, esp. of the mouth, Nic. Al.
223.

Παραφρονέω, ὦ, (παράφρων) to be
beside one's self, mad, Hdt. 3, 34, 35.
Aesch. Theb. 806, Soph., etc.: poet.
παραφρονέω, Theocr. 25, 262. Hence

Παραφρόνησις, ἡ, and in N. T. πα-
ραφρονία, ἡ, = παραφροσύνη.

Παραφρόνιμος, ον, = παρφρόνι-
μος, Soph. O. T. 691.

Παραφροσύνη, ης, ἡ, (παράφρων)
a wandering of mind, derangement
Hipp., Plat. Soph. 228 D.

Παραφρουρέω, ὦ, (παρά, φρουρέω)
to keep guard beside or near, Strab.
p. 166.

Παραφрукτωριζομαι, dep. mid., =
sq., Lys. 136, 7.

Παραφрукτωρέω, ὦ, (παρά, φрук-
τωρέω) to make signals to the enemy
underhand.

Παράφρων, ον, (παρά, φρήν) wan-
dering from reason or truth; hence, out
of one's wits, mad, Plat. Legg. 649 D.
π. πέος, Eur. Hipp. 232:—false, fool-
ish, μάντις, Soph. El. 473.

Παραφύς, ἄδος, ἡ, (παρά, φύω)
sucker, an off-shoot, Lat. soboles, stolo.
Arist. Eth. N. 1, 6, 2: opp. to παρα-
στάς, Theophr. of the veins, etc.
Hipp.; cf. Part. An. 3, 10, 5. [v. i. Nic.
Fr. 12 should be read παραφύς, cf. δέκαφυς.]

Παραφύς, ἐς, (παραφύω) grown
beside or near; —ὁ π. an off-shoot,
παραφύς, Arist. Rh. 1, 2, 7.

Παραφθικισμός, οὐ, ὁ, (παρά, φικός) painting, rouging, Clem. Al.

Παραφνκτός, οὐ, ν. παραφνκτός.
Παραφνλῆκη, ἥς, ἡ (παρά, φύλα-
ξ) a guard, garrison, Polyb. 2, 58, 1.
-2. a watching beside or near, observa-
m, Hipp.

Παραφνλῆκτον, verb. adj., one
ust observe, take care.

Παραφνλῆκτικός, ὅς, ὁν, serving for
atching or observing.

Παραφνλαῖς, ἄκος, ὁ, a watcher. [ῥ]
Παραφνλαῖς, εως, ἡ, a watching
side or near, Euseb.: from

Παραφνλῆσσω, Att. -ττω: f. -ῶ
-αρά, φύλασσω): —to watch, keep
ard beside or near, to watch narrowly,
acc., Plat. Polit. 297 A, Xen. Lac.
4; π. τινὶ ὅπως μή., Plat. Legg.
5 A; π. περὶ τι, to take precautions
out..., Id. Polit. 284 A. —Mid., to
ard faithfully, Polyb. 5, 92, 8; c.
t., to be on one's guard against, Id.
14, 10.

Παραφνλλίς, ιδος, ἡ, (παρά, φύλ-
ν) an off-shoot or sucker which is
rtful to the parent stock.

Παραφνσίω, ὦ, f. -ῆσω, (παρά, φν-
ω) to puff up, N. T.

Παραφνσίς, ἥ, = παραφνός, Arist.
n. An. 4, 4, 45.

Παραφντεύσις, ἡ, a planting beside,
op.: [ῥ] from

Παραφντεύω, (παρά, φυτεύω) to
nt beside, Plut. 2, 92 B.

Παραφντίος, ον, that has grown be-
e or near, Theophr.: from

Παραφνός, f. -ύω, (παρά, φύω) to
ndice beside, to make grow beside,
eophr.—Mid., c. perf. -πέφνκα et
c. 2 act. -παρέφν, intr., to spring
rew beside or at the side, Hdt. 2,
Arist. Part. An. 2, 14, 4.—II. pa-
φνόμενος, growing over and above,
of the limbs of the body; unnat-
ally shaped or sized, Arist.

Παραφνένω, ὦ, f. -ῆσω, (παρά, φν-
ω) to say beside or near. —to say in a
tone or aside, Plut. 2, 183 B.

Παραφνῆ, ἥς, ἡ, a side sound, an o,
as it were the image formed by
ound in the ear, Epicur. ap. Por-
t.

Παραφνῆσις, ἡ, (παραφνένω) a
ing to.

Παραφνόνια, ας, ἡ, an accompanying
nd in unison or harmony; on the
ical use of the word, v. Böckh
nm. de Metr. Pind. p. 254: from
Παραφνός, ον, (παρά, φωνή)
nding beside or with, harmonious,
igin.

Παραφντίσμα, ατος, τό, false bap-
n, Eccl.

Παραφντισμός, οὐ, ὁ, (παρά, φν-
ς) false illumination, false light, as
he sun after setting, Strab. p. 138,
al. περιφωτ-.

Παραφνδομαι, dep., to step aside
give place.

Παραφνλάσμα, ατος, τό, (παραφν-
ς) any thing relaxed.

Παραφνλασμίτιον, ον, τό, dim.
n foreg.

Παραφνλάω, ὦ, f. -ύω, (παρά,
άω) to slacken beside: of a ship, to
n water, leak, Ar. Eq. 436. —2. to
ken the reins, unbend a bow: me-
i to slacken in zeal or strength,
p. [ῥ]

Παραφνλῆκτώ, to forge beside, near
pon.

Παραφνραγμα, ατος, τό, a false
up, Clem. Al.: a counterfeit coin:

] and

Παραφνράκτης, ον, ὁ, a forger, a
fer: from

Παραφνράσσω, Att. -ττω: f. -ῶ

(παρά, χαράσσω): —to mark with a
false stamp, forge, Luc. Demon. 5; to
coin with a different stamp, Plut. 2,
332 B.

Παραφνμιᾶζω, f. -άσω, (παρά, χει-
μάζω) to winter at a place, Dem. 909,
14; 1292, 4, Polyb., etc.: and

Παραφνμιᾶσία, ας, ἡ, a wintering in
a place, Polyb. 3, 35, 1.

†Παραφνμιᾶται, ὦν, οἱ, the Pa-
cheloitae, i. e. dwellers along the Ache-
lois, in Thessaly, Strab. p. 434. —2.
also others in Aetolia, Strab. l. c.
Hence

†Παραφνελῶται, ιδος, ἡ, Παχελ-
oitis, the country along the Achelo-
is, of the Paracheloitae (2), Strab. p. 458.

Παραφνέω, f. -χένσω; aor. pass.
Παραφνέην, Arist. Probl. 20, 35, 2
(παρά, χένω): —to pour in beside, pour
in, Hdt. 4, 75: to throw beside, throw
up in a heap beside, like παραφνώννυμι,
ld. 1, 185.

Παραφνλῆνω, f. -ῖνῶ, (παρά, χλι-
αίνω) to warm a little.—II. to warm by
or at, e. g. the fire, Hipp. [Γ: v. χλι-
αίνω.]

Παραφνᾶν, (παρά, χνᾶν) to
gnaw beside, nibble at, τινός, Ael.
N. A. 1, 47.

†Παραφνθάρας, ον, ὁ, Parachoa-
thras, a mountain of Media, Strab.
p. 511.

Παραφνορίζω, (παρά, χορδίω)
to strike beside the right string, i. e. to
strike a wrong note: generally, to blun-
der, made a slip, Ar. Eccl. 295.—The
form παραφνορέω is dub.

Παραφνορός, ον, (παρά, χορδή)
striking a wrong note: generally, blun-
dering, v. l. Arist. Probl.

Παραφνορέω, (παρά, χορεύω)
to dance in the chorus beside or near:—
pass. to have dances performed by or
near, v. l. Eur. Ion 463.

Παραφνορηγέω, (παρά, χορηγέω)
to make an additional outlay as χορηγός:
in genl. to furnish or supply over and
above, Ath. 140 E. Hence

Παραφνορήγνμα, ατος, τό, the part
of a second or subordinate chorus,
which retires when it has ceased
singing, as the children of Trygaeus
in Ar. Pac. 114; the frogs in Ar. Ran.
—The Schol. of Ar. Pac. l. c. has
Παραφνόρημα, perh. better.

Παραφνραῖνω, (παρά, χραῖνω) to
mix, defile beside.

Παραφνράομαι, f. -ῆσομαι, (παρά,
χράομαι) dep. mid., to use improperly
or obscenely, misuse, τοῖς σώμασι, Poly-
b. 6, 37, 9, etc.: to maltreat, ὡς ἀν-
δραπόδοις, Dion. H. 6, 93: —to act
wrongly or ill, εἰς τινα, Hdt. 5, 92, 1:
—hence,—2. to use a little or too little,
to disregard, neglect, slight, c. acc.,
Hdt. 1, 108; 8, 20; cf. ἁλογία: the
Ion. part. παραφνρέμενος is used
absol., Hdt. 4, 159; 7, 223, of furious
combatants, to fight without thought
of life, set nothing by their life (where
σώματων or ψυχῶν is usu. supplied),
equiv. to ἀπειδὴς χρῆσθαι τοῖς σώμα-
σι, in Diod.

Παραφνρεος, adv., poet. for sq., Nāke
Choeril. p. 214 sq.

Παραφνρήμα, adv. for παρά τὸ χρῆ-
μα, on the spot, forthwith, straightway,
like πανταχῶς, Hdt. 3, 15: also, τὸ
π., Id. 6, 11, and Att.: ἐκ τοῦ π.
εἰπεῖν, to speak off-hand, on the spur
of the moment, Dem. 9, 7; ἐκ τοῦ π.
στρατενεσθαι, Xen. Hell. 6, 4, 11:
αἱ ἐκ τοῦ π. ἡδοναί, pleasures which
offer themselves without seeking
after, Xen. Mem. 2, 1, 20; ἐν τῷ π.,
Antipho 138, 5:—Thuc. 1, 138 oppo-
ses τὰ παραφνρήματα and τὰ μέλλοντα,

the present and future; π. εὐθὺς, εὐθὺς
π., Isae. 36, 17, Dem. 1178, 14; εὐ-
θὺς π., Antipho 113, 31.—The word
is freq. found in Hdt. and the best
Att. prose, but was unknown to the
graver sort of poetry, Nāke Choeril.
p. 215.

Παραφνρησις, ἡ, (Παραφνρέομαι) a
misuse.

Παραφνρησθηῖναι, (παρά, χρη-
σθηῖναι) to play a trick upon the oracle,
Strab. p. 402.

Παραφνρίω, f. -σω, (παρά, χρίω)
to anoint along or all over, Hippon. 35.

Παραφνρός, ον, contr. φρονος, ονν,
(παρά, χρώα) of a false or altered
colour, colourless, faded, Luc. de Hist.
Conscr. 51.

Παραφνρόμος, ον,=foreg.

Παραφνρόννυμι and -ύω, f. -χρώσω
(παρά, χρώννυμι) to colour falsely,
falsify, esp. to corrupt music by intro-
ducing the ἁρμονία χρωματικῇ, Arist.
Pol. 8, 7, 7. Hence

Παραφνρώσις, εως, ἡ, false colouring,
falsification: esp. παραφνρώσεις μελῶν,
corruption of music by introducing the
ἁρμονία χρωματικῇ, Plut.

Παραφνρῖσις, εως, ἡ, (Παραφνέω) a
pouring in or upon, Strab.

Παραφνρῖτης, ον, ὁ, (Παραφνέω) one
who pours in, esp. who brings water for
bathing, Clearch. ap. Ath. 518 C. [ῥ]

Παραφνρῖμα, ατος, τό, a side-embank-
ment, Strab. p. 212: from

Παραφνρῖνυμι, f. -χώσω, (παρά,
χώννυμι) to throw up near or beside,
raise a mound beside, Hdt. 1, 185; cf.
Παραφνέω.

Παραφνρέω, ὦ, f. -ῆσω, (παρά, χω-
ρέω) to go aside, and so to make room,
give place, absol., Ar. Ran. 767, Plat.
Symp. 213 A; τινί, to one, Plat.
Prot. 336 B: π. τινος, to retire from
a place or thing, as τῆς τάξεως, Dem.
38, 24: hence in full, π. τινι τῆς δοοῦ,
Xen. Cyr. 7, 5, 20, cf. Isocr. 118 D;
so too, π. τῆς ἐλευθερίας φιλιππῶ,
to give up freedom to Philip, Dem.
247, 24; π. τινί τιμωρίας, ἀρχῆς, Id.
525, 23; 655, 17: also π. ἐκ τῆς πό-
λεως, Dion. H.—2. to give way, give
τῖνι, to one, Dem. 212, 4; to obey, τ.
νόμῳ, Plat. Legg. 959 E.—3. π. τι
ποιεῖν τι, to allow, grant, Id. Polit.
260 E. Hence

Παραφνρόρημα, ατες, τό, an acces-
sion: and

Παραφνρῖσις, εως, ἡ, a giving way,
Dion. H. 4, 27, Diod., etc.

Παραφνρῖσθον, verb. adj. from
Παραφνρέω, one must give way, Xen.
Lac. 9, 5.

Παραφνρητικός, ἡ, ὅν, (Παραφν-
ρέω) disposed to give way, M. Anton.
1, 16.

Παραφνρίος, ον, situated beside.

Παραφνρίω, to clip with scissors,
and so to spoil. Hence

Παραφνρίωσις, οὐ, ὁ, one who clips
and spoils.

Παραφνρίω, (παρά, ψάλλω) τῇ
νευρᾷ, to touch it lightly, Plut. De
metr. 19.

Παραφνρανσις, εως, ἡ, a touching
gently or lightly, Plut. 2, 588 E: ἱσθῶν
Παραφνρῶ, (παρά, ψάβω) to touch
gently or lightly, Hipp.; Plut. 2, 971 C.

Παραφνᾶ, (παρά, τράω) to rub at the
side or lightly, τὰς τρίχας π., to smooth
down the hair: cf. Poll. 4, 152.

Παραφνελῆζω, (παρά, ψελλίζω) to
stammer slightly, Strab. p. 70.

Παραφνέδομαι,=ψεῖδομαι.

Παραφνῆστος, ον, (Παραφνᾶ) a mas-
h (for female characters) with the hair
straight down.

Παραφνῆγν . -ῶ, (παρά, φῆγν) to
1117

strike, rub down, scrape at the side. Plut. 2. 641 E: metaph. to caress, soothe, v. l. Call. Cer. 46, for παραψύχοι.

Παραψύχος, *ov*, (παρά, ψύχος) *incidental censure*, a rhetorical word used by Evens of Paros, blamed by Plat. Phaedr. 267 A.

Παραψύχομαι, *v. sub* παραψύχο.

Παραψύχη, *ης, η*, a cooling, refreshment, consolation, Eur. Hec. 280, Or. 82 [ubi v. Pors.]; *π. βίου*, Isae. 19, 7: from

Πασιψύχω, (πασι, ψύχω) to bring coolness to one, to cool, refresh, Call. Cer. 46: also as dep., παραψύχομαι, to refresh, comfort, ἐπέεσι, Theocr. 13, 54 Gaisf., ubi al. παρεψυχώντ' ἐπ. [v]

Παράβτης, *ov, δ*, poet. for παραβάτης. [βῆ]

Παρεββάς, poet. part. perf. of παραβαίνω, for παραβεβάς, *Π*.

Παροβάδην, *adv.* poet. of παροβαδίζω, *Ap. Rh.* [λύ]

Παράδοκος, *ov, vet, damp, χωρίον*, *Ar. Pac.* 1147: the Schol. quotes the word from Arohil, and Simon: the latter also quoted in Strab. p. 619, out in the form ποδάδοκος (cf. πόδαλις, πόδαλις). (Prob. from ἀρῶ)

Παράδωλε, *ης, η*, (sc. δόρα), a leopard-skin, *Π.* 3, 17, Hdt. 7, 69, Pind. P. 4, 143:—in Att. contr. παρῶδωλε, strictly fem. from παρῶδαλεος.

Παράδαλεος, *a, ov*, also *ος, ov*, = sq., LXX. [ὠ]

Παράδαλεος, *a, ov*, (παρῶδαλις) of or belonging to a leopard; *v.* παρῶδαλε.

Παρόδωλε, *ης*, contr. for παρῶδαλε.

Παρόδωλεος, *ov*, leopard-borne, δέρος *π.*, a leopard's skin, *Soph. Fr.* 16.

Παρόδαλις, *τά*, an unknown animal, *Arist. H. A.* 2, 11, 6.

Παρόδαλλας, *ος, τό*, a plant, leopard's-bane.

Παρόδαλλεύς, *ος, δ*, dim. from παρόδαλις, a young leopard.

Παρόδαλοκτόνος, *ov*, leopard-killing.

Παρόδαλις, *ως* *Ion. ιος, η*, = παρόδος, *Lat. pardalis*, in *Hom.* also πάνθηρ: the older form was πόρδαλις, which is everywhere found in the text of *Hom.*, though *Aristarch.* preferred πόρδαλις and all agree in reading παρόδαλε. — *Acc.* to *Apion* and *Hesych.* 2, p. 1006, πόρδαλις was the male, παρόδαλις the female: others say that παρόδ- was used of the animal, and παρόδ- of its skin, *v. Jac. A. P.* p. 367. Cf. παρόδος.—*II.* a ravenous sea-fish, prob. a speckled shark, *Ael. N. A.* 9, 49, *Opp. H.* 1, 368.

Παρόδαλος, *ov, δ*, = *v. l.* for παρόδος, *Ael.*—*II.* an ashen coloured bird, *Arist. H. A.* 9, 23, 1.

Παρόδαλως, *ες*, (παρῶδαλις, είδος) leopard-like, *Att.* 38 E.

Παρόδαλωτός, *ης, ὄν*, spotted like the pard, *Luc. Bis Acc.* 8.

Παρέειν, *inf. aor. 2*, and παρῶδισσιν, *fut. of πέρωδ.*

Παροδίδωμι, poet. for παραδίδωμι, *Pind.*

Παρόδιον, *ov, τό*, an unknown animal, *Arist. H. A.* 2, 1, 20.

†Παρόδοκας, *ὄδ*, Pardocae, name of a elave, *Ar. Ran.* 608.

ΠΑΡΔΟΣ, *ov, δ*, like παρῶδαλις and πάνθηρ, a pard, i. e. a leopard, panther, or ounce (which the ancients do not seem to have distinguished), *Ael. N. A.* 1, 31; cf. παρῶδαλις:—*acc.* to *Plin.* the pardus was the male of the panthera.

Πάρωδω, *subj. aor. 2* of πέρωδω, never pres. for πέρωδω.

Παρέωω, *f. -άσω*, to let pass, susp.

Παρεγγίζω, *f. -ίσω*, (παρά, ἐγγίζω) to come rather near, *Theophr.*

Παρεγγραπτος, *ov*, = sq., *Aeschin.* 51, fin.

Παρεγγράφος, *ov*, secretly, and so illegally introduced, enrolled, *Ath.* 180 F; esp. among the citizens, an intrusive citizen, *lb.* 211 F; cf. *Herm. Pol.* Ant. 6 123, 13: from

Παρεγγράφω, *f. -ψω*, (παρά, ἐγγράφω) to write by the side, add, subjoin, *Plat. Legg.* 753 C: usu. in bad signf. to interpolate, *Aeschin.* 64, 15: to enrol secretly or illegally among the citizens, *παρεγγράφεις* (part. aor. 2 pass.) *πολίτης*, *Id.* 38, 10. [v]

Παρεγγύω, *ω, f. -ήσω*, (παρά, ἐγγύω) to hand on to one's neighbour, to pass on, *κελευσμών ἀλλήλοισι*, *Eur. Supp.* 700; esp. in war, *π. τὸ ἐὺνθη-φω*, to pass on the watch-word or word of command along the whole line, *Lat. imperium tradere per manus*, *Xen. Cyr.* 3, 3, 58, like παραγγέλλω, cf. *Moer.* p. 324:—hence to give the word of command, command off-hand or suddenly to do a thing, c. inf., *lb.* 2, 3, 21, *Ant.* 4, 1, 17, etc.; and so, to exhort, encourage, *Id. Cyr.* 3, 4, 2 and 61:—also in mid., *Xen. Lac.* 11, 8, *Plut.*—2, to pass one's word, give a pledge or promise, c. acc. et inf., *π. ἡξείν. σημεία*, *Soph. O. C.* 94.—*II.* to commit or commend to another, *τὸν ἔξινον τοῖσι φίλοις*, *Hdt.* 3, 8; *τὴν ἀρχὴν τινι*, *Plut.* Ant. 11.

Παρεγγύη, *ης, η*, = sq., *Xen. An.* 6, 5, 13. On the accent, *v. Lob. Phryn.* 302.

Παρεγγύσις, *ως, η*, (παρεγγύω) a handing over, passing on, esp. the watch-word or word of command, a sudden command, like παρύγεσις, *Xen. Lac.* 11, 4. [v]

Παρέγγυς, (παρά, ἐγγύς) *adv.*, close by, *τινός*, *Arist. Pol.* 2, 10, 1, cf. 7, 16, 3.

Παρεγγίρω, (παρά, ἐγγίρω) to raise partly, *Plut. Eumen.* 11.

Παρεγκάθημαι, *inf. -ήσθαι*, as pass., to sit in beside.

Παρεγκάπτω, (παρά, ἐγκάπτω) to swallow up besides or over and above, of superfluous dainties, like *παρεν-τρώω*, *Eubul. Aty.* 1, 8.

Παρεγκέμαι, (παρά, ἐγκείμαι) to lie among, to be inserted, *Galen.*

Παρεγκελεύομαι, *dep. mid.*, = παραπελευομαι, *Plut.* 2, 188 E.

Παρεκεφάλις, *ίδος, η*, (παρά, ἐγκέφαλος) the cerebellum or hinder parts of the brain, *Arist. H. A.* 1, 16, 3.

Παρεκκλίνω, (παρά, ἐκκλίνω) to make incline sideways or away, *Arist. Eth. N.* [i] Hence

Παρεκκλίσις, *ης*, a slanting direction or inclination, *Plut.* 2, 883 A, etc.

Παρεγκόπτω, (παρά, ἐγκόπτω) to shut in unawares, stop, τὸ πνεῦμα, *Wyt. Plut.* 2, 130 B.

Παρεγκράνις, *ίδος, η*, = παρεγκεφαλις.

Παρεγκύκλημα, *ατρός, τό*, (παρά, ἐγκύκλημα) the stage directions for exits, entrances, and changes of scenes, entered on the margin of a MS. play; cf. *παρεπιγραφή*.

Παρεγκυρίω, *ω, f. -ήσω*, (παρά, ἐγγυρίω) to undertake, but with collocation notion of something faulty: esp. to argue falsely, *Plut. Timol. et Aemil.* 1.—*II.* to undertake with another. Hence

Παρεγκυρίσις, *ως, η*, a false argument, *Cic. Att.* 15, 4, 3.

Παρεγγέω, (πασι, ἐγγέω) to pour in beside, *Arist. Meteor.* 2, 3, 33, Att., etc.

Παρεγγράννυμι, (παρά, ἐν, χράννυμι) to touch very slightly, *Ath.* 215 E.

Παρεγγύμα, *ατός, τό*, (παρεγγύω) any thing poured in beside: the name given by *Erasistratus* to the peculiar substance of the lungs, liver, kidneys, and spleen, as if formed separately by the blood of veins that run into those parts: the word *σάρος* he used only of the muscular flesh.

Παρεγγύσις, *ης*, (παρεγγέω) a pouring in beside: in *Manetho* also *παρεγγύσις*, *αι*.

Παρεδεντικός, *ης, ὄν*, sitting constantly beside, *Lat. assiduus*: from

Παρεδρεύω, (πάρεδρος) to sit constantly beside: to be always with, *Lat. assidere*, *Ἰδὸν νύμφα παρεδρεύον*, *Eur. Alc.* 746; so in *Polyb.*, etc.—to be an assessor, πάρεδρος, *τινί*, *Dem.* 572, 10.

Παρεδρήσω, poet. for foreg., *Nonn.*

Παρεδρία, *ας, η*, (πάρεδρος) a sitting beside: addition, *Arist. Part.* An. 2, 7, 2.—*II.* the office or dignity of πάρεδρος, *ap. Dem.* 1373, 22. Hence

Παρεδρία, = παρεδρεύω, *παρεδρεύω*, *Ap. Rh.* 2, 1040.

Πάρεδρος, *ov*, (παρά, ἔδρα) sitting beside, as at table, *Hdt.* 5, 18: generally, beside, near, *τινί*, *Eur. Or.* 8, Hec. 616.—*II.* sitting beside; and attending, assisting another; and subst., an assessor, assistant, coadjutor, associate, foll. by dat. or gen.; hence *Themis* is *Διὸς π.*, *Pind. O.* 8, 23, but *Rhadamanthus αὐτῷ π. ἐτοίμω*, *lb.* 2, 139; *ἔρως* is *π. μεγάλων θεῶν*, *Soph. Ant.* 796: but, *τῇ σοφίᾳ π.*, *Eur. Med.* 843.—2. in prose, πάρεδρος was the assessor or coadjutor of a magistrate, as of old kings, *Hdt.* 138; of the three chief archons at Athens (each of whom had two allowed him by law, to assist them chiefly in judicial duties); and of other magistrates,—freq. in *Oratt.*; cf. *Dict. Antiqq.* s. v.

Παρέζομαι, *f. -εδοῦμαι*, (παρά, ἔξομαι) *dep. mid.*—to sit beside, *τινί*, *lb.* 1, 557, *Od.* 4, 738, etc.: esp. to sit down to talk with one, *Herm. H. Hom.* Ap. 345.

Πάρειά, *ας, η*, the cheek, *Hom.*, always in plur., as *Il.* 3, 35, *Od.* 2, 153, whereas he has the *Ion. παρήιον* us in sing.: oddly of an eagle, *Od.* 153: the irreg. dat. *παρεῖσιν* occurs in *Ap. Rh.* 4, 172 (si vera l.);—acc. pl. *παρεῖα* was assumed by *Aristarch.*, etc., *Il.* 3, 35: cf. *παρήιον* at *παρήις*.—The word is also used in *Trag.* (usu. in sing.), as *Aesch. P.* 400, *Soph. Ant.* 1239; but rare in prose, as *Xen. Cyr.* 6, 4, 3.—*II.* cheek-piece of a helmet, *Herm. H. Hom.* 31, 11, cf. *μέτωπον* in *Il.* 16, 7 (Prob. from *παρά*, the sides of the face).

†Πάρεια, *ας, η*, *Parēia*, a nymph, *Apollod.* 3, 1, 2.

Πάρειας, *ov, δ*, = παρώας (*q. v.* *Cratin.* *Troph.* 6).

Παρείδω, *aor. 2*, with no pres. use, παροράω being used instead (παρά, είδω) to observe by the way, remark, notice, *τινί τι*, something one, as, *δείλινον τινί*, *Hdt.* 1, 37, 38, 108.—*II.* to look past, overlook, disregard, *v. l.* *Xen. Cyr.* 1, 6, 37, and *Plut.*

Παρεῖθι, usu. *παρεῖθι*, 3 aor. 1 pass. of *παρήμι*, *Il.* 23, 868.

Παρεικύω, *f. -άσω*, (παρά, εικάζω) to compare, *τινί τι*, *Plat. Rep.* 473, cf. *Polit.* 260 E.

Παρεῖκαθον, *Att. aor.* form of *παρεῖκα*, *Soph. O. C.* 1334, *Ant.* 1103.

v. sub σέβω, and cf. *Ellendt Lex. v. v. εὐαθεῖν*. [v]

Παρεῖκα, *f. -έω*, (παρά, εἰκα) to

side, yield, give way; like *ἔαω*, to permit, allow, *δοῶν δύναμις*, Plat. Rep. 374 E; π. *τινὶ ποιεῖν τι*, Id. Legg. 934 C.—II. impers., *παρεῖκει μοι, it is competent, allowable for me, εἰ μοι παρῖκει*, Soph. Phil. 1048, ubi v. Schäf.; *ὅρη παρεῖκει*, wherever it was practicable, Thuc. 3, 1; καθ' *ὅσον παρῖκει*, Plat. Symp. 18' E; κατὰ *τὸ ἔει παρῖκειν*, by such ways as they found practicable, Thuc. 4, 36.

Παρελίσσω, poet. for *παρέλίσσω*. Παρεμῖνος, adv., part. pf. pass. from *παρήμι*, *remissly*.

Πάρεμι, inf. *παρεῖναι*: f. *παρένομαι*: (παρά, εἶμι to be). To be by or present, Hom., who oft. has part., *παρέων, one present, οὐ παρέων, one absent*.—2. to be by or near one, c. dat., Od. 5, 105; *μήλοισι*, Od. 4, 640; π. *παρά τινι*, Soph. Phil. 1056.—to be present in or at, μάχῃ, Od. 4, 497; ἐν *δαίτρει*, Il. 10, 217, cf. Ar. Ach. 513, Plat. Prot. 335 B.—3. esp. to be present to help, come to aid, stand by, c. dat. *adesse*, τινί, Il. 18, 472, Od. 13, 393; and in Att.—4. to be by, i. e. ready or at hand, Lat. *praesto esse*, of things, property, etc., Hom.; *χαρίζεσθαι παρῶντων*, giving freely of what was ready, such food as did not need pressing, Od. 1, 140: *εἰ μοι δυνάμις ἐπαρεῖν*, if power were at my command, if I had the power, Od. 2, 62; *ση δύναμις γε παρέσσι*, so far as power is *quies*, Il. 8, 294;—so of feelings, states of mind, etc., φόβος *παρῶντος παρῶν*, Aesch. Pers. 391; θαυ- *α παρῶν*, Soph. Ant. 254.—5. *παρεῖ-αι εἰς*., to arrive at, or strictly to have arrived at., oft. in Hdt., as 1, 9, Thuc. 8, 83, etc., cf. Valck. Hdt. 1, 21, leind. Plat. Phaed. 57 A; so too c. acc. loci only, Eur. Cycl. 95, 106; π. *ἐπὶ τὸ στραῖμα*, Xen. An. 7, 3, 35; π. *πρὸς τὴν κρίσιν*, Ib. 6, 4, 3; π. *Ὀλυμπίαζε*, Thuc. 3, 8.—6. pers., *παρεστί μοι*, c. inf., like *ἔξτε-τί*, it depends on me, is in my power, Hdt. 8, 20; *τοιαῦτ' ἔλθομαι σοι πά-στων ἐξ ἐμοῦ*, Aesch. Eum. 867; ad freq. in Att.:—so also the part. *παρὼν*, Ion. *παρέων*, is used absol. c. inf., it being possible or easy, since it is lowed, Hdt. 1, 129, etc., Thuc. 4, 19, c.; like *ἔξων*.—7. *τὰ παρῶντα*, in tt., usu. the present, the present circumstances, state or condition; also *τὰ παρῶντα πράγματα*, Hdt. 6, 100; so aut. τὸ παρῶν, first in Hdt. 1, 20.—the part. masc. *παρὼν* oft. stands, p. in Trag., at the end of a verse most like an expletive to round off a sentence, like *λαβὼν*, e. g. Soph. 1, 300, Tr. 422, cf. Valck. Phoen. 1, 10. Lob. Aj. 57, and v. sub *παρίστη-Β. II. 1*.

Πάρεμι, inf. *παρίεναι*, (παρά, εἶμι go). To go by, beside, or near, to *esse*, παρῶν, Od. 4, 527: 17, 233: to alongside, Thuc. 4, 47, and Xen.—to pass by, pass over, omit, π. τῷ ἵππῳ, Plat. Legg. 776 D.—3. to pass over, overtake, surpass, Xen. Cyr. 1, 4, 5. 4. of time, to pass on, pass, Hdt. 4, 1.—II. to pass on one's way, π. *εἰς*., pass into, enter, Hdt. 3, 84, etc.; id absol., to approach, Id. 3, 72: metimes with a notion of secrecy, *εἰς μυχὸν π.*, Eur. Ion 229; but it necessarily, for we also have *βία τριέναι εἰς οἶκιν*, Xen. Cyr. 1, 2.—III. to come forward, opp. to *ὑπάειν*, Xen. An. 7, 3, 46; *παρίτ' ἐπὶ τὸ ὄψεν*, Ar. Ach. 43, cf. Plat. Phaed. E; esp. to come forward to speak, at Alc. 1, 106 C, Dem. 285, 6; also, *ἐπὶ τὸ βῆμα*, Aeschin. 76, 18;

hence at Athens, οἱ παρίοντες, the public orators, Andoc. 19, 37, Dem. 170, 6; νεοστί παρίων ἐς τὰ πρῶτα, Hdt. 7, 143: cf. *παρέρχομαι VII.*—IV. to pass from one to another, τὸ σύνθημα *παρῆναι*, the word passed from man to man.

Παρεῖπον, aor. 2, with no pres. in use, παρήμην being used instead, (παρά, εἶπον)—I. c. acc. pers. to talk over, persuade, like *παραπεῖθαι* with collat. notion of deception, Il. 1, 555; 6, 337, Aesch. Pr. 130: hence expressly, to cheat, beguile, Valck. Adon. p. 356:—c. acc. cognato, to give such and such advice, αἶσμα π., Il. 6, 62; 7, 121:—absol., to persuade, advise, Il. 11, 793; 15, 404. [In Il. the first syll. of part. *παρεῖπων*, *παρεῖπουσα* is always long in arsis, prob. by the digamma.]

Παρεργω, f. *-ῶω*, to keep off or back, *shut out*.

Παρερίνω, poet. and Ion. for *παρερίνω*, Hdt.

Παρεῖρα, (παρά, εἶρω) to fasten beside or near, insert, Aesch. Fr. 265, Xen. Symp. 6, 2: νόμον *παρεῖρων*, adding observance of the laws, Soph. Ant. 368, as the Schol. seems to explain it; but the word is prob. corrupt; Dind. (v. ad l.) proposes *παρερίρων*, Ellendt (after Musgrave) *γεραίρων*.

Πάρεῖς, 2 sing. indic. pres. from *παρίεμι*.

Πάρεῖς, part. aor. 2 act. from *παρίεμι*.—II. part. aor. 2 pass. from *παίρω*.

Παρεῖγαι, f. *-ῶω*, (παρά, εἰργάω) to lead in by one's side, bring forward, introduce, Isocr. 175 C.—II. to bring in beside, introduce secretly, Polyb. 1, 18, 3. [α]

†Παρεῖσάδης, ον, δ, v. l. for *Βηρεῖσάδης*, q. v., Dem. 624, 1.

Παρεῖσакτος, ον, (παρεῖγαι) brought in beside, introduced privily, N. T.

Παρεῖσαρθρόω, ὦ, to incorporate.

Παρεῖσάλλω, (παρά, εἰσβάλλω) to throw in beside or secretly.—II. intr. to get in beside, etc.

Παρεῖσγρήφῃ, ἥς, ἡ, (παρά, εἰσγράφω) an inscribing secretly and illegally, Plat. 2, 756 C.

Παρεῖσδεχομαι, f. *-ξομαι*, (παρά, εἰσδεχομαι) dep. mid., to take in besides or along with a thing, Soph. Tr. 537, Arist. Part. An. 3, 1, 10: to take in secretly.

Παρεῖσδύνω,=παρεῖσδύω, Demad. 178, 41. [α]

Παρεῖσδύομαι, (παρά, εἰσδύνω) as pass., with aor. 2, pf., and 1 pl. act.:—to get in by the side, to slip in, insinuate one's self, Hipp., Plut. Agis 3, etc. [v. δύω.] Hence

Παρεῖσδύσις, εως, ἡ, a getting by the side, a slipping in: also a way to get in, loop-hole, Plut. 2, 476 C.

Παρεῖσδίδω, inf. *-ιδεῖν*, aor. with no pres. in use, (cf. *παρεῖδω*). To look at from the side, catch a sight of, v. l. Ar. Lys. 155.

Παρεῖσμι, (παρά, εἰς, εἶμι)=sq., Philippid. ap. Ath. 262 A.

Παρεῖσρχομαι, (παρά, εἰσέρχομαι) dep. mid., c. aor. et perf. act.: to come or go in beside or by stealth, Polyb. 1, 7, 3, etc.

Παρεῖσχωμι, f. *-ίσω*, (παρά, εἰς, κομίζω) to bring in by the side or secretly, Joseph.

Παρεῖσκυλλέω, ὦ, f. *-ήσω*, (παρά, εἰσκυλλέω) to roll in by the side or secretly, smuggle in, Juba ap. Ath. 661 B.

Παρεῖσδένω,=παρεῖσκιμῶ, Luc. (?) Philopat. 12.

Παρεῖς διὰ, v. *παρεπεισοδιῶν*. Παρεῖσέμω, f. *-ψω*, (παρά, εἰς πέμνω) to let in secretly, Plut. 2, 760 B.

Παρεῖσπῖτω, (παρά, εἰσπῖτω) to get in by the side or secretly, Polyb. 1, 18, 3, etc.

Παρεῖσπορεύομαι, as pass., c. fut. mid. *-ευστομαι*, (παρά, εἰσπορεύω) to go in at the side or secretly, I. XX.

Παρεῖσπράσσω, Att. *-πρω*: f. *-ῶω*, (παρά, εἰσπράσσω) to demand or exact besides or beyond, i. e. illegally, of tax-gatherers.

Παρεῖσρέω, f. *-ρεύσομαι*, aor. *-ἔρβην*, (παρά, εἰρέω) to glide in by the side, by chance, or secretly, Arist. Part. An. 3, 3, 6, etc.

Παρεῖσφέρω, (παρά, εἰσφέρω) to bear or bring in beside: esp., π. νόμον, to propose a new law inconsistent with another, Dem. 484, 1, 12, etc.

Παρεῖσφθίρομαι, (παρά, εἰσφθίρομαι) as pass., to steal in to the loss or ruin of another, Philo.

Πάρεκ, before a vowel *πᾶρέξ*: (παρά, ἐκ)—A. as prep.,—I. c. gen. loci, outside, before, Od. 9, 116, Il. 10, 349.—2. like *χωρίς*, besides, except, exclusive of, Hdt. 1, 14, 93, 192, etc.—II. freq. c. acc., out by the side of, out along, beyond, Il. 9, 7, Od. 12, 276, etc.; in Il. 24, 349, the prep. follows it case: *παρέκ νόον*, out of sense and reason, foolishly, Il. 10, 391; 20, 135.—2. except, besides, Il. 24, 434.

B. more freq. as adv.,—1. of place, out by, out over, Hom.: *hard by*, Il. 1, 486.—2. metaph. beyond or beside right and truth, and so wide of the question beside the mark, *παρέξ εἵπειν*, Od. 4, 348; *παρέξ ἄγορευεν*, Il. 12, 213 senselessly, foolishly, Od. 23, 16.—3. ἄλλα *παρέξ μεμνῶμεθα*, let us talk of something else, Od. 14, 168: hence except, Hdt. 7, 196; *παρέξ ἡ δόσον*., except so long as., ἡ, Hdt. 1, 130, cf. Clinton F. H. 1, p. 258, 260.

(This word includes the signf. both of *παρά* and *ἐκ*, though one often prevails over the other.—In regard to Hdt. it may be observed,—that in him it is usu. written *πάρεξ*, but in Hom. and Hes. *παρέξ*, *παρέκ*, except Hes. Sc. 352, 353, Gaisf.:—2. the rule, that *παρέκ* is used before a conson, *παρέξ* before a vowel, is altogether neglected by Hdt., who always has *πάρεξ*: so even in Od. 14, 168, *παρέξ μεμνῶμεθα*, cf. Od. 12, 276, 443, Il. 1, 486.—Acc. to E. M., and Eust., the word was written differently acc. to its signf., scil. *παρέξ*=*ἐκτός* in Hom. and Hes., *πάρεξ*=*χωρίς* in Hdt.: v. *plura* ap. Spitzn. Exc. xviii. ad ll.)

Παρεκβαῖνω, f. *-βήσομαι*, (παρά, ἐκβαῖνω) to step or turn aside from, deviate from, c. gen., διακλῶν, Hes. Op. 224, cf. Polyb. 12, 8, 1:—but also c. acc., to overstep, transgress, Διὸς σέ βας, Aesch. Cho. 645, Plut. Num. 9.—absol. to exceed bounds, Arist. Eth. 4, 5, 13, etc.; to make a digression, Ib. 1, 5, 1, Polyb., etc.

Παρεκβάλλω, (παρά, ἐκβάλλω) to compile a set of critical remarks; v. *παρ* *εκβολή*.

Παρεκβᾶσις, εως, ἡ, (παρεκβαῖνω) a turning from the right way, a deviation, declension, Arist. Eth. N. 8, 10, 2, Pol. 3, 7, 2, etc.: a digression, Isoc. 62, 13, Polyb., etc. Hence

Παρεκβατικός, ἡ, ὄν, apt to wander from the right way; a digressing from the subject: extravagant. Adv. *-ῶς*.

Παρεκβολέομαι, dep. mid.,=παρεκβάλλω: from

Παρεκβολή, ἥς, ἡ, (παρεκβάλλω)

the compilation of a set of critical remarks, as those of Eustathius on Homer. Hence

Παρεκβολικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to παρεκβολαί: τὸ π.=παρεκβολαί.

Παρεκδόχομαι, f. -δομαι, (παρά, ἐκδόχομαι) dep. mid., to take in a different or wrong sense, misconceive, misconstrue, M. Anton. 5, 6.

Παρεκδίδωμι, (παρά, ἐκδίδωμι) to give out beside or underhand, esp. in marriage; ἡ Παρεκδιδόμενη, name of a play of Antiphanes.

Παρεκδύνομαι, (παρά, ἐκδύω) as pass., c. aor. 2 et pf. act., to slip out by the side, steal away, Luc. Jup. Trag. 41.

Παρεκέσκειτο, Ep. for παρέκειτο, frequentat. impf. from παράκειμαι, Od.

Παρεκθέω, (παρά, ἐκθέω) to run out by or past, c. acc., Ap. Rh. 1, 592.

Παρεκθίβω, (παρά, ἐκθίβω) to press out of the right course, jostle aside, Arist. Probl. 23, 5, 3, in pass.

Παρεκκλίνω, (παρά, ἐκκλίνω) to turn aside from, to alter slightly, of the inflexions of words, Dion. H. 5, 47.—II. intr., to turn aside from, shun, c. acc., Arist. H. A. 6, 29, 1; π. εἰς., to deviate towards., Id. Part. An. 3, 4, 19: absol. to turn aside, Aeschin. 25, 9.—Oft. confounded with παραγκλίνω. [?] Hence

Παρεκκλίσις, εως, ἡ, a turning aside from the way, Stob. Ecl. 1, p. 40.

Παρεκλέγω, (παρά, ἐκλέγω) to collect secretly, π. τὰ κοινά, to embezzle the public monies, Dem. 435, 21: of birds, to collect food, Ael. N. A. 8, 25.

Παρεκλείπω, (παρά, ἐκλείπω) to let out, let pass.—II. intr. to go out, be wanting, fail, LXX.

Παρεκνέομαι, (παρά, ἐκνέω) dep. mid., to sail out by or past, Ap. Rh. 2, 941.

Παρεκπέμπω, (παρά, ἐκπέμπω) to send out beside or past, Philo.

Παρεκπέρω, ὦ, f. -άω [ᾶ], (παρά, ἐκπέρω) to go out past, c. acc., Aesch. Fr. 23.

Παρεκπίπτω, f. -πεσοῦμαι, (παρά, ἐκπίπτω) to fall out secretly or by chance, to fall from one, of words, Dion. H. de Comp. c. 25.

Παρεκπροφεύγω, f. -φεύξομαι and -φευξοῦμαι, (παρά, ἐκπροφεύγω) to flee out away from, to escape, of prizes which elude the grasp of the conqueror, τινά, Il. 23, 314.

Παρεκπύρομαι, (παρά, ἐκπύρω) as pass., to take fire meanwhile, Arist. Meteor. 1, 4, 6.

Παρεκτροφή, ἡς, ἡ, an averting; perversion.

Παρεκτύνω, f. -τώω,=παρεκτείνω, Anth. P. 5, 251, Q. Sm. 3, 337.

Παρεκτύσις, ἡ, a stretching out beside, a lengthening, esp. of a syllable: from

Παρεκτείνω, f. -τενῶ, (παρά, ἐκτείνω) to stretch out along, esp. in military tactics, to deploy, Polyb. 11, 12, 4, etc.; so of a fleet, π. ἐπὶ μίαν ναῦν, Id. 1, 26, 15.—II. intr. to stretch out along or beside, Arist. Anal. Post. 2, 17, 5, Strab. p. 631;—so in pass., Theophr.; also, παραεκτείνεσθαι τινι, to measure one's self with one, Democ. ap. Stob. p. 189, 47: c. gen., π. τοῦ ἀναγκάσιον, to extend beyond what is required.

Παρεκτελέω, ὦ, f. -έσω, (παρά, ἐκτελέω) to accomplish otherwise, or against one's wish, Mosch. 4, 125.

Παρέκτεον, verb. adj. from παρέχω, one must afford, furnish, Xen. Cyr. 2, 2, 15.

Παρεκτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (παρέχω) inclined to give, offering readily.

Παρέκτοπος, ον, somewhat out of the way, dub.

Παρέκτος, (παρά, ἐκτός) adv., out of, without, besides, LXX., and N. T.

Παρεκτρέπω, f. -ψω, (παρά, ἐκτρέπω) to turn aside, ὀχετόν, Eur. Supp. 1111:—pass., to be turned aside, distorted, Arist. Gen. An. 4, 4, 46.

Παρεκτρέχω, (παρά, ἐκτρέχω) to run out past, Plut. Flamin. 8.

Παρεκτρίβω, f. -ψω, (παρά, ἐκτρίβω) to rub along or against a thing: pass. to suffer great friction, Arist. Coel. 2, 7, 2, [?]]

Παρεκτροπή, ἡς, ἡ, (παρεκτρέπομαι) a turning from the right way, a by-path, Clem. Al.

Παρεκφαίνομαι, (παρά, ἐκφαίνω) as pass., to appear beside, Galen.

Παρεκφέρωμαι, (παρά, ἐκφέρω) as pass., to be carried, go beyond bounds, Plut. 2, 102 C.

Παρεκχέω, f. -χεύσω, (παρά, ἐκχέω) to pour out at the side:—pass., of rivers and lakes, to overflow, Strab. p. 760: Diod. 5, 47. Hence

Παρεκχῦσις, εως, ἡ, a pouring out, running out on one side or the other, esp. of a river overflowing, etc., Polyb. 34, 10, 4, Strab.

Παρελαύνω, f. -ελάσω [ᾶ], Ep. -ελάσω, Att. παρελῶ: aor. παρήλασα, Hom., Ep. also παρελασσα, Il., (παρά, ελαίνω). To drive by or past, Theoc. 5, 89; 8, 73.—II. usu. as if intr.—1. to drive by (sc. δρόμον, ἄρμα, ἵππους, etc.), Il. 23, 382, 427:—then with a new acc., to drive past, overtake another, οἰσίν μ' ἵπποισι παρήλασαν, Il. 23, 638; but, π. Τροχίνα, to drive on to Trachis, Hes. Sc. 353.—Later π. δρόμον, ἵππον are added, Ar. Av. 1129, Xen. Cyr. 5, 3, 55; also, π. ἐφ' ἄρματος, ἐφ' ἵππου, Xen. An. 1, 2, 16; 3, 4, 46.—2. to row or sail by, past (sub. ναῦν), but also, νηὶ παρήλασε, Od. 12, 186: then c. acc. rei aut pers., to sail past., Od. 12, 197.—3. in prose, also, to ride by, run by, etc. (sub. ἵππον, ἑαυτόν, etc.), freq. in Xen.; π. τὰς τάξεις, Id. An. 3, 5, 4, Cyr. 4, 3, 12;—more rarely to ride up to, rush towards, πρὸς or ἐπὶ τινι, Xen. Cyr. 4, 2, 12, Hipparch. 8, 18:—to ride on one's way, Ib. 3, 3, 4.—Arat. uses mid. παρελαύνεσθαι, in intr. signif.

Παρελέγχο, f. -γξω,=ἐλέγχο, Galen.

Παρέλευσις, εως, ἡ, a passing by or beyond.—II. the way past to a place.

Παρελίσσω, f. -έσω, (παρά, ἐλίσσω) to turn b. side, turn round, also παρελίσσω.

Παρελκόντως, adv. part. pres. from παρέλκω, dragging beside, hence superfluously, Gramm.

Παρέλκωσις, ἡ, a protracting, delaying.

Παρελκυστής, οὔ, ὁ, one who protracts, delays, from παρελκύνω.

Παρελκυστρια, ας, ἡ, fem. of foreg.

Παρέλκω: f. -έω, also -ελκύνω: aor. παρήλκυσα: (παρά, ἔλκω)—to draw aside or to the side, Pind. O. 7, 84; π. ἑαυτόν, to withdraw secretly, Plut. Cleom. 8:—mid. to draw aside for one's self, get hold of by craft or evil device, δάρα τινος, Od. 18, 282.—2. to lead alongside, as one does a led horse, Hdt. 3, 102: παρὲκκεν ἐκ γῆς, to tow from the bank, Id. 2, 96.—2. to distort, twist, π. κενάς (sc. τὰς γνάθους), Ar. Pac. 1306, ubi v. Interp.

—II. of time, to spin out, Polyb. 2, 70, 3, etc.; absol., μὴ μόννησι παρέλκετε,

put not things off by excuses, Oa 2, 111; in pass., to be delayed, Polyb. 3, 5.—III. also intr. to draw beside, hence to be redundant: so in pass. τὰ παρελκόμενα τοῖς ἐπιτηδεύμασι things merely appended to the arts & extraneous additions to them, Polyb. 9, 20, 6.

Παρελλέψις, ἡ, (παρά, ἔλλειπει) the omission of something at the side, esp. of a letter, Gramm.

Παρεμβαίνω, f. -βήσομαι, (παρά, ἐμβαίνω) to go beside or near, π. τὴν θρίππω, to drive along in a four-horse chariot, Dion. H. 2, 34.

Παρεμβάλλω, f. -βάλλω, (παρά, ἐμβάλλω) to put in or beside or between Ar. Resp. 481: to insert things foreign to the subject, interpolate, λόγους ἐπιβαλεῖν, Dem. 1026, 20: hence, to throw in by the way, π. ὑποφίας, to drop hints in speaking, Aeschin. 24, 6, c. 41, Arist. Rhet. 3, 14, 9.—2. esp. to put in rank, draw up in battle order, Polyb. 2, 27, 7, etc.; strictly of putting in, distributing auxiliaries among the other troops, cf. Id. 1, 33, 7: generally, to place among a class or order, Plat. Legg. 741 A.—II. intr. to fall in line with the rest of the army, Polyb. 2. of an army, to encamp, Id. 1, 77, c. etc.—3. to fall upon, attack, τινά, also εἰς τι, Id. 29, 7, 8.

Παρεμβάτικος, adv., parenthetically, Gramm.

Παρεμβλαστάνω, (παρά, ἐμβλαστάνω) to grow up in beside, Philo.

Παρεμβλέπω, f. -ψω, (παρά, ἐμβλέπω) to look askance, εἰς τι, Eccl. He 1558.

Παρεμβολή, ἡς, ἡ, (παρεμβάλλω) insertion beside, between or among others, Aeschin. 83, 21, cf. 23, 41, c. Lob. Phryn. 377: esp. in dramas, a insertion, interpolation.—II. a putting in or distributing men through an army, a drawing up in battle-order, Polyb. 11, 32, 6: also a body so drawn up, Id. 6, 28, 1; and then, like στρατοπέδον, a camp, Id. 10, 35, 7, etc. hence.—2. any fortified place, a castle, N. T.—III. = παρεξίρεσις (q. v. Polyb. 21, 5, 4, nisi legend. παραβόλαι.—IV. a pugilist's and wrestler's phrase, π. βάλλειν, to trip an adversary by a twist of the leg, Plut. 638 F, Luc. Hence

Παρεμβολικός, ἡ, ὄν, in a camp like a camp, Plut. 2, 643 C.

Παρεμβολοειδής, ἐς, (παρεμβόλαι, εἶδος) like an interpolation, Gramm.

Παρεμβύω, (παρά, ἐμβύω) to push or stuff in, Luc. de Hist. Conscr. 22, [?]

Παρεμβαίνωμαι, as pass.,=ἐμβαίνωμαι, but somewhat milder.

Παρεμνῆς, ἐς,=ἐμνῆς, but rather milder.

Παρέμμεναι, Ep. inf. from πάρεμμι for παρῆναι, Hom.

Παρεμνύννμι, (παρά, ἐμνύννμι) to mix in besides, Ael. N. A. 3, 30.

Παρεμπάζω, f. -πάσω, (παρά, ἐμπάζω) to strew beside, among, with Diosc.

Παρεμπίνω, (παρά, ἐμπίνω) to drive to excess.

Παρεμπίπλημι, (παρά, ἐμπίπλημι) to fill secretly with a thing, τί τινοί, Plut. Marcell. 18.

Παρεμπίπρημι, f. -πρήσω, (παρά, ἐμπίπρημι) to inflame, gail by rubbing, Strab.

Παρεμπίπτω, f. -πεσύνω, (παρά, ἐμπίπτω) to fall in by the way, creep or steal in, P. at. Charnid. 173 D. π. εἰς τὴν πολιτείαν, of intrusive citizens, Aeschin. 51, 20:—of a word

to be inserted, Arist. Ana. Pr. I, 11, Plat. 2, 12, 8.—II. to coincide *ἑ, τινί*, *Plust.* 2, 570 F, etc. [*ἔ*]
(παρεπλάσσω), Att.—ττω: f. -σσω
(παρά, ἐμπλάσσω):—to plaster at the
e: generally, to stop up, plaster,
osc. Hence
Ἰαρεμπλάστικός, *ἡ, ὄν*, stopping up
Ἰαρεμπλέω, f. -ζω, (παρά, ἐμπλέ-
ω) to entwine, interweave with or be-
en, Diphil. Siphn. ap. Ath. 57 C.
Ἰαρεμπλήθω, to be filled to excess.
Ἰαρεμπλόκη, *ἡς, ἡ*, an entwining
l, interweaving.
Ἰαρεμποδίζω, (παρά, ἐμποδίζω) to
in the way, be a hindrance, *τινί*, Luc.
or 15.
Ἰαρεμποδῶν, adv., like ἐμποδῶν,
the way.
Ἰαρεμπολίω, *ῶ, f. -ῆσω*, (παρά,
πολίω) to traffic underhand or besides
a thing, to smuggle a thing in, *π.*
τους, Eur. Med. 910: παρημπολι-
ος, a falsely enrolled, intrusive citi-
like παρέγγραφος, Poll.
Ἰαρεμπορένναι, ατος, τό, an infeari-
cultural in trade, merchandise of small
e, elsewh. ῥόματος:—hence,=πῶρον,
Luc. Dem. Encom. 22, M.
on. 3, 12: from
Ἰαρεμπορεύομαι, (παρά, ἐμπορεύο-
μαι), to traffic in besides:—με-
ας, τό τερπνόν π., to yield delight
des instruction, Luc. de Hist. sc.
scr. 9.
Ἰαρεμπόρσσις, εως, *ἡ*, (παρά, ἐμπό-
ρσις) a coming in besides, of superfluo-
nitriment, etc., v. Foes. Oecon.
o., Arist. Respir. 11, 5.
Ἰαρεμπαίνω, f. -φάνω, (παρά, ἐμφά-
νω) to show, display beside or along
Plat. Tim. 50 E, Plut.: to show
the way, indicate, διὰ λόγων π.,
de 28, 3, 4, cf. 12, 24, 2.—π.
δ, ὄν, to show the aspect or
l of, i. e. to look or smell like,
c.—II. pass., to be shown, appear
e, near or at the side, Arist. de
a 3, 4, 3, or by the way, Id. Phys.
c. 4, 4, 16: παρεμφαινόμενον
water in which objects are reflect-
d. Probl. 23, 9, 2. Hence
Ἰαρεμφαντικός, *ἡ, ὄν*, showing be-
near, or by stealth: and
Ἰαρεμφέσις, εως, *ἡ*, a showing be-
or near.
Ἰαρεμφητικός, *ἡ, ὄν*,=παρεμφαν-
.—II. usu. in Gramm. τὰ π., the
moods of the verb, opp. to the
tive (ἀπαρέμφατος).
Ἰαρεμφέρης, *ἑς, somewhat like*, v. l.
H. A. I, 1, 18, Diod. 1, 35: from
μεμφέρω, (παρά, ἐμφέρω) to come
be somewhat like, *τινί*, Diosc.
μεμφράσσω, Att.—ττω, (παρά,
σσω) to block up beside, Galen.
μεμφρόμαι, (παρά, ἐμφώ) as
to grow in at the side, hang upon,
Fugit. 10. [*ῥ*]
μεμφρόσκινω, like παρεμφαίνω,
by the way or secretly.
μεμφρώω, *ῶ, to dwell beside*.
μεμφύωμι, f. -δύσω, (παρά, ἐν-
ι) to give or yield up, Plut. 2,
I
μεμφύομαι, (παρά, ἐνδύω) as
c. ar. 2 et pf. act., to slip in by
e, Plut. 2, 479 A.
μεμφύειν, inf. -ιδεῖν, aor. 2 with
es. in use (cf. παρειδῶν), to take
look at, παρειδῶν τι, Ar. Lys.
μεμφέω, (παρά, ἐνείρω) to put
the side or secretly, ἐάντων εἰς
e, to intrude one's self into every
Plut. 2, 793 D.
μεμφήναι, ες, etc., impf. from
μεμφέω, Od.

Παρενήνυθε, to be by or near, ἡμε-
 τέρη τοῖν παρενήνυθε μῆτις, such
 as our plan therein, Ap. Rh. 1, 664;
 πυρετός παρενήνυθε γυίοσι, Orph.
 Lith. 628.—In form it seems to be
 perf. but with signif. of pres. or aor.,
 cf. ἐπενήνυθε and κατενήνυθε: there
 is no simple ἐνήνυθε.
 Παρενήνυ, Dor. for παρελθένυ,
 Theocr.
 Παρενήσσει, εως, ἡ, (παρεντίθημι)
 a putting in beside, inserting.—Π. an in-
 sertion: esp. a parenthesis, Gramm.
 Παρενήστος, ον, (παρεντίθημι) put
 in beside, parenthetic, Gramm.
 Παρενήκη, ης, ἡ, (παρεντίθημι)
 something put in beside, an addition, ap-
 pendix, Hdt. 1, 186; 6, 19; π. λόγου,
 a digression, Hdt. 7, 5, 171, cf. Plut.
 Pomp. 41.—Π. smaller were packed
 within larger.
 Παρενήμομαι, (παρά, ἐνθυμέο-
 μαι) dep., c. fut. mid., et aor. pass.:
 to disregard, neglect, M. Anton. 5, '5,
 Philo. Hence
 Παρενήμεις, εως, ἡ, want of at-
 tention, disregard. [v]
 Παρενήμυρος, ον, ὁ, false sentiment
 or affectation of style, Longin., cf. Win-
 kelm. Gesch. d. Kunst 5, § 23.
 Παρενιανσοόρος, ον, (παρά, ἐνι-
 αντός, φέρω) fruiting every other year,
 Theophr.
 Παρενέπω, (παρά, ἐννέπω) like
 παρανώω, to speak to one, Ap. Rh.
 3, 367.
 Παρενοπλίζω, = ἐνοπλίζω.
 Παρενοχλέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (παρά, ἐνο-
 χλέω) to trouble or annoy one while
 about something, Hipp., and (in pass.)
 Dem. 242, 16; π. τινί περί τενος,
 Polyb. 1, 8, 1, τινά, Id. 16, 37, 3.
 Hence
 Παρενόχλημα, ατος, τό, = sq., Phi-
 lo.: and
 Παρενόχλησις, εως, ἡ, annoyance
 while one is doing something.
 Παρενράπτω, f. -ήσω, (παρά, ἐνρά-
 πτω) to sew to or on, τινί, Anth.
 Παρενράπτεσις, ἡ, a shaking to and
 fro: [v] from
 Παρενσάλεω, (παρά, ἐν, σαλέω)
 to shake to and fro:—intr. to move to
 and fro, π. τοῖν ποδοῖν, Ar. Plut. 291;
 π. πρὸς αὐλόν, Philostr.
 Παρενσπείρω, to sow or strew in
 among.
 Παρεντάτεις, εως, ἡ, a putting in be-
 side, insertion, Plut. 2, 1022 D; like
 παρένθεσις: from
 Παρεντάτω, Att. -ττω, f. -ξω,
 (παρά, ἐντάσσω) to put in beside,
 Plut. 2, 1022 C.
 Παρεντίνω, (παρά, ἐντίνω) to ex-
 ert beside or near, τὴν φωνήν, Plut. 2,
 523 B, cf. Dion. H. of Dem. 54.
 Παρεντίθημι, f. -θήσω, (παρά, ἐν-
 τίθημι) to put in beside, mix up, Galen.
 Παρεντρώγω, f. -τρώσω, (παρά, ἐν-
 τρώγω) to eat or gnaw beside, Eubul.
 Aug. 1, 8; cf. παραγκάπτω.
 Παρεντῦχια, ας, ἡ, a meeting by
 chance.
 Πάρεξ or πάρεξ, Hom., Hes., and
 Hdt.; v. παρέκ.
 Παρεξάγω, (παρά, ἐξάγω) to lead
 out beside, lead out past, c. acc. loci,
 v. l. Hdt. 4, 158: hence to mislead,
 ο which is referred the phrase παρέκ
 δόον ἀγαγεῖν, Il. 10, 391, H. Ven. 36;
 v. παρέκ B.—II. to lead out against
 intr. to march out against the enemy.
 [v] Hence
 Παρεξάγωγῃ, ης, ἡ, a leading or
 marching out against the enemy, Ar-
 emid.
 Παρεξαίρω, (παρά, ἐξαίρω) to lift
 p beside, Strab. p. 528:—pass., to be

lifted up; cf. παρεπαρόντες, the urgent, Lat. nimis elati, Scymn. 342.
Παρεβάλλω, Ap. ττω. f. -εω (παρά, ἐξαλλάσσω): to exchange by the way.
Παρεῖμαι, f. -ω, (παρά, ἐξαιμῶ) to go or sail by, Ap. Rb. 581.
Παρεῖναι, (παρά, ἐξαιμῶ) whence part. pass. pf. παρεῖναι, strictly worn out by being played upon, and so, generally, worn out, having lost voice, strength and all things, Ar. Ach. 681, cf. Suid.
Παρεῖναι, inf. παρεῖναι: (παρῆναι, εἰμι to go): to go out beside, pass by or alongside, c. acc. loci, Hdt. 7, 58, 109; absol., 3, 14; 4, 92.—2. to overstep, transgress, H. Hom. Cer. 478, Herm.; παρ. ἀμύνοντι Διός, to thwart the rule of Jupiter, Aesch. Pr. 551 cf. Soph. Ant. 60.—3. to pass by, omit, Plat. Rep. 503 A.
Παρεῖναι, v. l. for παρὲς εἶπεν Od. 4, 348.
Παρεῖναι, ας, ῆ, (παρέκ, εἶρεσις) that part of the ship which is beyond, i. e. unoccupied by the rowers, and so either end of the ship, the bows or the steerage, but usu. the former, Thuc. 4, 12, cf. esp. 7, 34, Plut. 2 347 B.
Παρεῖναι, ον, τό, =foreg.
Παρεῖναι, f. -ελάσσω, (παρῆναι, εἶμι) seemingly intr. (sub. ἄρμα, ἵππων, etc.), to drive or ride out beside, esp. to march out against the enemy (cf. παρεῖναι, παρεῖναι), v. l. for παρὲς ἐλ., II. 23, 344 Od. 12, 55.—2. to go or march by Hdt. 8, 126, Plut., etc.
Παρεῖναι, ον, δ, (παρά, ἐκ, ἐλεγχος) a fallacy used in refutation, Arist. Soph. El. 17, 12.
Παρεῖναι, f. -γῶ, (παρά, ἐλεγχος) to refute by fallacies, Arist. Top. 2, 5, 3.
Παρεῖναι, Ep. for παρεῖναι, int. aor. 2 of παρεῖναι.
Παρεῖναι, Ion. fut. of παρεῖναι, for παρεῖναι, v. l. for παρὲς εἶπεν, Od. 23, 16.
Παρεῖναι, f. -ελεῖναι, (παρά, ἐξέρχουμαι) dep. mid., c. aor., et perf. act.; the aor. ἤλθον being the only tense used by Hom., and that only in inf. and part. To go out beside or near, to slip out or away, fast, Od. 10, 573; to go past or over, c. gen., ἐξείδω, II. 10, 344; but, π. τῆς ὀλῆας, to go beyond or aside from the path, Plat. Phil. 66 B.—also, c. ecc., παρεῖναι τινα, to pass by one, Hdt. 6, 117; παρά τι, Plat. Alex. 76.—II. to overstep, transgress, c. acc., ὡς νόον, θεόν, Od. 5, 104, 138; δι' ἡν, Soph. Ant. 921.
Παρεῖναι, f. -ίσω, (παρά, ἐξείναι) to put one thing by another, so as to compare them, τι παρά τι, Dem. 42, 1. Hence
Παρεῖναι, ῆ, a comparison.
Παρεῖναι, (παρά, ἐξείναι) find out besides or in addition, π. λὺν νόμον, to find out a law which neutralizes another, Hdt. 3, 31.
Παρεῖναι, f. -ήσωμαι, (παρά, ἡγήσομαι) dep. mid., to misinterpret, ἐναι
Παρεῖναι, ῆ, misinterpretation.
Παρεῖναι, adv. for παρ' ἐξῆς=ἐξῆς, armed like πανοπτικά, etc.
Παρεῖναι, f. -ξῆσθαι, (παρά, ἐξίμηναι) let out beside, Dio C. 40, 2; of time let pass, τέσσερας ἡμέρας, Hdt. 7 0.
Παρεῖναι, Ep. for παρεῖναι, int. παρεῖναι (εἶμι), H. Hom. Cer. 478

Πάρεξις, ἡ, (παρέχω) a presenting, furnishing, procuring, Hipp.

Παρεξίσω, ὦ, (παρά, ἐξισώ) to place beside as equal, rank with, τινί τι, Archestr. ap. Ath. 29 B.—2. to compare.

Παρεξίστημι, f. -εκστήσω (παρά, ἐξίστημι): to remove, change: to drive out of one's senses, Plut. 2, 713 A.

B. in pass., c. aor. 2, π. et plqpf. act., to undergo a change, change, Epich. p. 76; παραστήναι τῇ διανοίᾳ to go mad, Polyb. 32, 7, 6; οἶνος παρεστῆγκός, wine that has turned, sour wine, Lyc. ap. Ath. 420 C.

Παρεξόδος, ον, ἡ, a side way out, Hipp.

Παρεξωθέω, ὦ, (παρά, ἐξωθέω) to push out at the side, Arist. Mund. 4, 29, in pass.

Παρεπαινος, ον, ὁ, (παρά, ἐπαινος) bye-praise: esp. subordinate or secondary praise, such as was rhetorically used by Euenus of Paros, Plat. Phaedr. 267 A; cf. παράνογος.

Παρεπάλλομαι, Ion. for παρεφάλλομαι.

Παρεπειροδιάζω, (παρά, ἐπειροδίων) to introduce by the way, i. e. as an episode, prob. I. Eust.

Παρεπιβοηθέω, ὦ, (παρά, ἐπιβοηθέω) to come from the side to help, Diod. 2, 6.

Παρεπιγυρίζω, ἡς, ἡ, something written in addition at the side: esp. a stage-direction written in the margin, such as, αὐλεῖ τις, Ar. Av. 223, cf. Aesch. Eum. 116, 127. These often crept into the Scholia, esp. those on Aristoph. Cf. παρεγκύκλιμα: from

Παρεπιγράφω, (παρά, ἐπιγράφω) to write by the side of an inscription, and so correct it, Strab. p. 675. [α]

Παρεπιδεικνύμαι, (παρά, ἐπιδεικνύμι) as dep. mid., to exhibit out of season, make a display, Plut. 2, 43 D, Luc. de Hist. Conscr. 57.—II. the act. ἐπιδεικνύμι is found in LXX, to point out beside or along with.

Παρεπιδημέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, to be sojourning as a stranger in a place, Polyb. 27, 7, 3, Macho ap. Ath. 579 A: and

Παρεπιδημία, ας, ἡ, a sojourn in a strange place, Plat. Ax. 365 B, Polyb. 1, 4, 2: from

Παρεπιδημος, ον, (παρά, ἐπιδημος) sojourning in a strange place, Polyb. 2, 22, 4, LXX.

Παρεπικουρέω, ὦ, to assist along with, =παρεπιβοηθέω, Sext. Emp.

Παρεπινοέω, ὦ, (παρά, ἐπινοέω) to invent besides, Diod. 12, 11, in mid.

Παρεπιπλέκω, (παρά, ἐπιπλέκω) to interweave besides, Galen.

Παρεπιπνέω, poet. -πνέω, (παρά, ἐπιπνέω) to waft to from the side or gently, of a side-wind, Ar. Rh. 2, 961.

Παρεπιπορεύομαι, as pass., to go towards at the side.

Παρεπισκοπέω, ὦ, (παρά, ἐπισκοπέω) to inspect besides: to compare, Plut. 2, 129 E, Aemil. 5.

Παρεπισπώμαι, (παρά, ἐπισπώω) as mid., to draw gently to one's self, Philo. [α]

Παρεπιστρέφω, f. -ψω, (παρά, ἐπιστρέφω) to turn to the side:—pass., to turn round in passing and look after a thing, Plut. 2, 521 B. Hence

Παρεπιστροφή, ἡς, ἡ, a turning round in passing, Plut. Sull. 25.

Παρεπιδρέχω, to run to beside.

Παρεπιφέρω, (παρά, ἐπιφέρω) to carry to beside or to the side, Arr. Peripr.

Παρεπιψάω, (παρά, ἐπιψάω) to touch at the side, just touch, Plut. 2, 388 C.

Παρέπλω, 3 sing. aor. 2 (by syncope.) of παραπλέω, Od. 12, 69.

Παρέπομαι, f. -ψομαι, (παρά, ἐπομαι) dep. mid., to follow along aside, follow close, τινί, Plat. Legg. 667 B; esp. as an escort, Xen. Apol. 27; absol., Plat. Phaedr. 89 A, etc.

Παρεργασία, ας, ἡ, (παρά, ἐργασία 1, 4) bye-gains.

Παρεργάτης, ον, ὁ, (πάρεργον) one who is occupied with petty things, π. λόγον, an idle babbler, Eur. Supp. 426. [α]

Παρεργολύβω, ὦ, (sq., and λαμβάνω) to take something as an accessory, Philo.

Πάρεργον, ον, τό, a bye-work, subordinate or secondary business, appendage or appendix, Eur. Or. 610, and freq. in Plat.; ἐν παρέργῳ, as a bye-work, as subordinate or secondary, Lat. obiter, ἐν π. θέσθαι, to treat in such way, Soph. Phil. 473, (so, ἔθεντο may be supplied in Thuc. 6, 69); ἐκ παρέργου μελετᾶσθαι τι, πόλεμον ποιεῖσθαι, Thuc. 1, 142; 7, 27; also, παρέργον νομίζειν τι πρὸς τι, Dem. 1233, 5; π. γίγνεσθαι, Plat. Legg. 766 A, cf. Euthyd. 273 D; more fully, π. οδοῦ, Eur. El. 509.—2. in painting, a subordinate object, an accessory.—3. that which has but little to do with, is not part of, c. gen., π. τύχης, κακῶν, an addition little needed to one's lot, one's misfortunes, etc., Eur. Hel. 925, H. F. 1340; πάρεργα δόμων:—νόθοι, Seidl. Eur. El. 63.—4. π. γίγνεσθαι, to be slain among the rest, Paen. 10, 27, 2.—Strictly neut. from sq.

Πάρεργος, ον, (παρά, ἔργον) not belonging to the main subject, subordinate, incidental, λόγος π., a discourse, narrative introduced incidentally, Plat. Tim. 38 D; παρέργῳ τῇ ποιήσει καταχρήσθαι, to treat it as a mere accessory, Ib. 21 C; cf. foreg. Adv. -γος, by the way, cursorily, Id. Legg. 793 E; π. ἔχειν πρὸς τι, Dinarch. 110, 3.

Παρερεδίζω, (παρά, ἐρεδίζω) to irritate, excite beside, Hipp.

Παρερῶσσω, Att. -ττω, to move from the side as with oars.

Πάρερμα, ατος, τό, a side-prop, support or stay, susp. in Hipp.

Παρερμυνεία, ας, ἡ, a false interpretation: from

Παρερμυνέω, to misinterpret.

Παρέρπω, (παρά, ἔρπω) to creep secretly up to, Theocr. 15, 48: so in aor. 1 παερίρπισα, Ar. Eccl. 511; but Ib. 398, comic for παρίεμαι, of an orator, to creep forward (to speak).

Παερύω, f. -ύσω, poet. and Ion. παερύω, (παρά, ἔρύω) to draw along the side, φραγμόν, Hdt. 7, 36.—II. to draw on one side, π. τὸ στόμα, to distort the mouth, Hipp.

Παερχομαι, fut. -ελεύσομαι, aor. -ήλθον, inf. -ελθεῖν, more rarely -ήλυθον, (παρά, ἔρχομαι) dep. mid., c. aor. et perf. act. To go by, beside or past, pass by, Od. 12, 62; 16, 357; also c. acc., Il. 8, 239, Hdt. 3, 72, etc.—II. to go on one's way, pass on, Od. 5, 429, cf. Soph. O. C. 902. 2. also of time, to pass, Hdt. 2, 86; ὁ παρελθὼν χρόνος, time past, Soph. Fr. 304; ο π. ὥροτος, the past season, Id. Tr. 69; π. ὁδοί, wanderings now gone by, Id. O. C. 1397, as in Lat. acti labores; τῆς παρελθούσης νυκτός, Plat. Prot. 310 A; ἐν τῷ παρελθόντι, in time past, of old, Xen., etc.—III. to pass by, outstrip, surpass, esp. in speed, τινά, Il. 23, 345; sometimes with ποσὶν added, Od. 8, 230; but, π. ἐν ὁδοῖσιν, to surpass in wiles, Od. 13,

291, 30, π. τινὰ δόλω, Theogn. 12; δυνάμει, Eur. Bacch. 906; ἀναδιδόναι, Ar. Eq. 277:—hence to circumvent, Διὸς νόον, Hes. Th. 613, cf. 1, 132; 30, π. αἰτίαν, Dem. 227, 20 IV. to pass by, pass over, disregard, slight, Il. 8, 239; esp. in word, Vesp. 636, Plat. Phaedr. 278 E, etc.—2. also to transgress, τοὺς νόμους, Lys. 107, 42, Dem. 977, 15.—3. things, to pass unnoticed, escape notice of, τινά, Theogn. 419, cf. Soph. Tr. 226; τοῦτο γὰρ παρήλθε με πείν, Dem. 550, 26: also to pass away, vanish, Id. 291, 12.—VI. to pass up alongside of, come to a place, an act, Hes. Op. 214: εἰς τι, Hdt. 3, 7, esp. to go into a house, etc., π. εἰς Aesch. Cho. 849, Soph., etc., v. Elmsl. Med. 1105:—also, π. εἰς τὴν δύστην, to arrive at the chief point, Dem. 117, 4; cf. Luc. Gall. 12.—V. to come forward, esp. to speak, π. τὸν ὄμιον, Thuc. 5, 45; and so abs. Hdt. 8, 80, Ar. Thesm. 443, Thuc. etc.; cf. πάρεμι (εἰμι) III, παρήμι, VI, παρέρπω.

Πάρεσαν, Ep. 3 pl. impf. f. πάρεμι, for παρήσαν, Il. 11, 75.

Παρεσάρβω, ὦ, to insert besides, incorporate, v. I. Diog. L.

Παρεσθίω: f. -έδομαι: αor. -έθηγον, inf. -φάγειν (παρά, ἐσθίω): eat besides or also, Hipp.—II. to gnaw or nibble at, c. gen., Ar. Eq. 1028: hence to disparage, sneer at, like I. roderet. [I]

Πάρεσις, εως, ἡ, (παρήμι) a letting pass, Hipp.—II. a letting go, dismissing, Plut. Dion. et Brut. 2.—III. a slackening, esp. of strength, i. e. weakness, Plut. 2, 652 D.

Παρεσκευάδαται, παρεσκευάδω, Ion. 3 pl. pf. plqf. pass. from παρσκευάζω, [α]

Παρεσκευασμένως, adv. part. pass. from παρσκευάζω, with preparation, ready.

Παρεστώμεν, Hes., and παρῶμεναι, Hom., poet. inf. perf. f. παρίστημι.

Παρεστήσιος, ον, (παρά, ἐστία) beside at the hearth, λοιβαί, Soph. El. 1.—generally, =ἐφέστιος, Soph. 372, Eur. Med. 1334.

Παρεσχύατος, ον, (παρά, ἔσχατος) the last but one, v. Schäf. Greg. 65.

Παρετάζω, f. -άζω, (παρά, ἐτάζω) to put beside and compare.

Παρετέον, verb. adj. from παρῶ, one must let pass, neglect, Plat. L. 796 A.

Παρετοιμάζω, to make ready besides, Aesop. Hence

Παρετοιμασία, ας, ἡ, preparation.

Παρετός, ον, (παρήμι) relaxed, guid, μέλι, Anth. P. 5, 55; π. τινά παρέτον, Diod. 3, 26.

Παρετυμολογέω, to give the derivation of a word by the way, Ath. 3, etc.

Παρευνδιάζωμαι, dep. mid., =παρευνδίαω, Polyb. 4, 32, 5. Hence

Παρευνδιαστής, ον, ὁ, ὄντις τινὶ ἐν fine weather, prob. I. in Ath. 33.

Παρευνδίαω, ὦ, to live peaceably among or beside.

Παρευνδοκίμω, ὦ, (παρά, ἐνδοκίμω) to surpass in fame, influence, τινά, Plut. Pomp. 37, etc.

Παρευνμερέω, ὦ, (παρά, ἐνίμω) to surpass in fortune, etc., Philo.

Παρευνθίνω, (παρά, ἐνθίνω) to one from the path; hence to come one's actions, χειροί π., Soph. Aj. 1, cf. κατευνθίνω.

Παρενθός, and -θός, adv. = εὐθύς, *immediately*, Dio C. 63, 19.
 Παρενקהλέω, ὦ, (παρά, εὐקהλος) *to calm, soothe*, Eur. H. F. 99.
 Παρενλάβεσθαι, dep., *to be afraid during or meantime*.
 Παρενύνομαι, (παρά, ἐνύνομαι) *pass. c. fut. mid., to lie, sleep beside*, Δημοκρίτ. Od. 22, 37.
 Παρενναίος, α, ον, = πάρεννος: *dub.*
 Παρεννόομαι, f. -ήσομαι, = παρεννύομαι, Orph. Arg. 134.
 Παρεννέτης, ον, ὁ, a *bed-fellow*: fem. -έτις, ον, Nonn.
 Πάρενος, ον, (παρά, ἐννή) *lying beside or with*, τινί, Aesch. Theb. 1004: *a husband or wife*, Ion ap. Ath. 163 C.
 Παρερσεις, εως, ἡ, (παρερίσκω) *the invention of a false pretext, a subterfuge, pretence*, ap. Dem. 238, 6.
 Παερύρημα, ατος, τό, a *false, treacherous device*, Paus. 2, 16, 2: and
 Παερύρημένος, adv. part. pf. pass., *with crafty devices*; from
 Παερύρσκω, f. -εὐρήσω, aor. -εὔρω, (παρά, εὐρίσκω) *to find out, discover besides*, Hdt. 3, 31: *to invent*, Id. 1, 26: *to detect something in one*, τίνι and τι εἰς τινα.—II. *to fabricate a narrative*.
 Παερύτακτέω, ὦ, (παρά, εὐτακτέω) *to perform one's duty regularly*, Polyb. 5, 50, 7.
 Παερύτρεψις, (παρά, εὐτρέπίζω) *to put in order, arrange, make ready*, Seidl. Eur. I. T. 707; and in mid., Polyb. 5, 103, 4.—2. *to arrange badly, neglect*, Eur. Cycl. 594.
 Παερύχέομαι, (παρά, εὐώχέω) *to sit beside*, App. Civ. 1, 48.
 Παερύλλομαι, dep., *to leap on at the side*.
 Παερύπτομαι, (παρά, ἐπί, ἄπτω) *to touch on the side*, Plut.
 Παερύφρεσῶ, (παρά, ἐφδρεσῶ) *to sit beside, to watch closely*, Polyb. 3, 10, 7, etc.
 Παέρω: 3 impf. παρεσκεπτο, v. i. or παρεσκεπτο, Od. 14, 521: *f. αρέξω: pf. παρεσκεχα: aor. παέρω*, 3 sing. παρέσχετο, Hes. Th. 39, (παρά, ἔχω) *to hold beside, hold readiness, have ready*, Od. 18, 317, 18, 556.—II. *usu. to offer, furnish, supply, furnish, δώρα, σίτον, βορῶν, ἀντί, etc.*, Hom. (esp. in Od.), etc.; *inf.*, π. ἐκόντων διαφραθῆναι, *to devote himself to destruction*, Id. 9, 17, cf. Thuc. 8, 50; so, π. ἐκόντων τινι ἐμμελεῖται, *to give one's self up to another to practise upon*, Plat. Phaedr. 228 E, cf. Xen. Cyr. 1, 9; π. ἐκόντων τινι, *to put one's self at the disposal of another*, like Lat. *predicare*, so, σώμα π., Ar. Nub. 1, 1; also without ἐκόντων, Hdt. 1, 9, Ιατρός, (foll. by inf.) Xen. Mem. 1, 54; esp. of a woman, Ar. Lys. 227; Stallb. Plat. Gorg. 475 E, Klausen Aesch. Ag. 1429.—2. of immaterial things, *to afford, cause, bring, grant, give, φιλόνητα, ἀρετήν, γέλω τε καὶ φροσύνην*, Il. 3, 354, Od. 18, 133; 8; so, π. εἰράνων τινί, Pind. P. 41; ὄχλον, πράγματα π. τινί, *to give trouble or suffering to one*, Hdt. 8, 155, 172; π. ἀλσθησὶν τινος, Luc. 2, 50; etc.: cf. Lat. *praebere* om. *praehibere* (= *exhibere*).—3. π. ἐκόντων, *to show or bear one's self so and as, εὐπειθῶ*, Xen. Cyr. 2, 1, 22; τριων, Aeschin. 1, 3; π. ἐκόντων ἰσθύνων πόλιν, Lys. 139, 29.—so, π. εἰς ἀκόντην παρέχων, Pind. O. 32: *to put forward or exhibit that which has been made, and so to make,*

render, as π. τινά, like ἀποδείκνυμι, Plat. Phaedr. 274 E, 277 A: *so with part.*, π. τοὺς ἐνυμμάχους τὰς σπονδὰς δεχομένους, Thuc. 5, 35; *so also in mid.*, Plat. Rep. 432 A, Legg. 809 D.—III. *to allow, grant*, τινί τι, Hdt. 3, 4: also *c. inf.*, *to allow one to do or be*, Id. 1, 170; 9, 17.—2. *impers.*, παρέχει τινί, *c. inf.* (where ὁ καιρός is usu. supplied), *it is time, it is allowed, easy, in one's power to do so and so*, Lat. *licet*., Hdt. 1, 9; 3, 73, 142; 8, 75, etc., Pind. I. 8 (7), 152, cf. Seidl. Eur. El. 1075: *hence neut. part.*, using absol., παρέχον and παρσχόν, *it being in one's power, since one can or could*, like Hdt. 5, 49: εὖ, καλῶς παρσχόν, Thuc. 1, 120; 4, 14.—V. absol. in imperat., πάρεχ' ἐκποδόν, *put yourself aside, get away*, Ar. Vesp. 949: *for ἀνέχε, πάρεχε*, Eur. Cycl. 203, v. sub ἀνέχω I. 1.

B. the mid. παρέχομαι is used much like the act., the reflex sense often disappearing:—1. *to offer or supply of one's self or from one's own means*, Hdt. 4, 44; 6, 15, etc.: *to produce, bring forward, display on one's own part*, προθυμίαν, Xen. An. 7, 6, 11; ἐντοίαν, Dem. 228, 26: also, παρέχεσθαι τινα μάρτυρα, *to bring forward as a witness, as proof for one's self*, Plat. Apol. 19 D, Parm. 128 B, etc.—2. *to have as one's own, possess, esp. to show, produce as one's own, παρέχεσθαι τινα ἄρχοντα, to acknowledge as one's general*, Hdt. 7, 61, 62, 67: *to represent, be so and so*, Id. 7, 161; π. πόλιν μεγίστην, *of an ambassador*, Thuc. 4, 64; cf. supra II.—3. *to bring about for one's self, to gain, win, παρσχεῖσθαι θεὸν εὐμενῇ*, Eur. Andr. 55.—4. in arithmetic, *to make up, amount to, give, παρέχονται ἡμέρας διηκοσίας*, Hdt. 1, 32, cf. Xen. Cyr. 6, 1, 28. [In Od. 19, 113, παρέχει in arsis.]

Παέρηψμα, ατος, τό, (παρά, ἔψω) *a side-dish, dainty*.

Παέρηψις, ἡ, (παρά, ἔψω)=ἔψησις, Palaeph. 44, 2.

Παρηβάω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, *to be past one's prime, to be growing old*, Hdt. 3, 53, Thuc. 2, 44; also in a corrupt passage, Aesch. Ag. 985: from

Παρηβος, ον, (παρά, ἦβη) *past one's prime*, Anth. Plam. 289.

Παρηγορέω, ὦ, (παρήγορος, ἄγορεύω) *to address, exhort, τινά, Hdt. 9, 53, Aesch. Pers. 646: c. acc. pers. et inf.*, π. τινα μὴ κινδυνεύειν, Hdt. 9, 55, cf. Soph. Fr. 186.—II. *more freq. as dep. mid.*, παρηγοροῦμαι, f. -ήσομαι, *to console, comfort*, Aesch. Pers. 530: *to appease, soothe*, Eur. Phoen. 1449.—2. generally, *to speak to one, advise, counsel*, Aesch. Pers. 646, 1001, Eur. Hec. 288: *c. inf.*, Hdt. 5, 104, Pind. O. 9, 117.—In Att. prose παραμυθεῖσθαι is more used. Hence

Παρηγορήμα, ατος, τό, *encouragement: consolation*, Aesch. Fr. 405.—2. *something that passes behind the scenes or (as we say) within, but is intended to be heard by the spectators*.

Παρηγορητικός, ὅς, ὄν, = παρηγορητικός, Schaff. Schol. Ap. Rh. 2, 628.

Παρηγορία, ας, ἡ, an *addressing, address, exhortation*, Ap. Rh. 2, 1281: also = παρηγόρημα, *consolation, π. πένθους*, Plut. Cimon 4:—metaph., ὁδοι π. χρίσματος, Aesch. Ag. 95.—2. ἰση παρηγορία, = ἰσηγορία, Wytt. Ep. Cr. p. 173.—3. a *surname*, Joseph. and

Παρηγορικός, ὅς, ὄν, *addressing, encouraging*.—2. *consolatory, soothing*, Hipp. Adv. -κώς, Id.: from

Παρήγορος, ον, (παρά, ἄγορεύω) *ad dressing, encouraging: consoling, soothing*, Soph. El. 229, Ap. Rh. 1, 479.—II. ἡ Παρήγορος or Παρηγόρα, a goddess, like Πειθώ, Paus. 1, 43, 6.
 Παρηδόνω, (παρά, ἡδύνω) *to sweeten or season a little*, Doriop ap. Ath. 309 F; metaph. of language, Dion. H. de Dem. 45.

Παρηδέρηθ, 3 sing. aor. 1 pass. from παρσεῖρω, II.

Παρηθέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (παρά, ἡθέω) *to filter through*, v. Foes. Oecon. Hipp.

Παρήϊον, ον, τό, Ion. for παρειόν, which is not in use, = παρειά, *the cheek*, Hom.: also of the jaw of a wolf, Il. 16, 159; of a lion, Od. 22, 404.—II. παρήϊον ἔπων, *the cheek-ornament of a bride*, Il. 4, 142: also παραινυθίδιον. Strictly neut. from

Παρήϊος, ον, of or belonging to the cheeks.

Πάρητις, ἰδος, ἡ, = παρειά, παρήϊον Aesch. Cho. 24, Eur. Hec. 410 contr. παρής, ἡδος, Eur. I. A. 187 Anth. P. 9, 745.—From the epith λευκή, Eur. El. 1023, it would seem to be the lower part of the face, or the neck.

Παρήκοος, ον, *hearing wrong, mis understanding*.—II. *disobedient*.

Παρηκοονμένω, adv. part. pf. pass. = foreg., Iamb.

Παρήκω, f. -ῶ, (παρά, ἦκω) *to be come to; hence*,—I. *to arrive at*, Herm. Soph. Aj. 728.—II. *to reach, extend to or towards*, εἰς τινός, μέχρι τινός, Duk. Thuc. 4, 36; εἰς τι, Xen. Cyn. 4, 1.—III. *so, of time, εἰς τὸ παρήκον τοῦ χρόνου, up to the present time*, Plat. Alc. 2, 149 C.—IV. *to lie beside, stretch along*, Hdt. 5, 114; 9, 15: also, π. παρά τι, *to stretch alongside of it*, Hdt. 2, 32; 4, 39, Thuc. 2, 96.—V. *to be over, past, gone by*, Pind. P. 6, 42.—VI. *to come forth, appear*, like παρ εἰμι III, παρηγοῦμαι VII, Soph. O. C. 570, Aj. 742.

Παρήλυσος, 3 aor. of παρελαύνω, Hom.
 Παρηλίκια, ας, ἡ, *the decline of life, dub.*: from
 Παρηλίζω, ἰκος, ὁ, ἡ, (παρά, ἡλίζω) like παρηβος, *past one's prime*, Plut. Alex. 32, Anth. P. 12, 228.

Παρηλῖος, ον, (παρά, ἡλῖος) *beside or near the sun*:—as subst., ὁ π., a *parhelion*, Arist. Meteor. 3, 2, 6.

Παρηλλαγμένω, adv. part. pf. pass. from παραλλάσσω, *differently, unusually*, Polyb. 15, 13, 6, Diod. 14, 112.

Πάρημαι, inf. -ήσθαι, (παρά, ἡμαι) as pass., *to sit by, beside or at, c. dat.*, νησί, δαυτῇ, Hom.: *to sit by one, so as to converse*, τινί, Od. 17, 456, etc.; but also so as to annoy or distress, Il. 9, 311, Od. 11, 578: generally, *to dwell or abide by one*, Od. 13, 407, Eur. Supp. 290: *to be present or at hand*, Od. 19, 209.

Παρημελημένω, adv. part. pf. pass. from παρμελέω, *negligently, recklessly*, Dion. H. 7, 12.

Παρημερεύω, *to pass the day with one or in doing a thing*, τινί.

Παρημερος, ον, Dor. παρᾶμ, (παρά, ἡμέρα) *coming day by day, daily, ἐσθλόν*, Pind. O. 1, 160.—II. *every other day*, like ἑτεροήμερος.

Παρημόμουν and παρημόμησα, impf. and aor. from παραμύω, q. v.

↑Παρήνος, ον, ὁ, the *Parænus*, a river, Ar. Ind. 4, 12.

Παρήνεις, εως, ἡ, an *arrival: land ing place*, Aesch. Ag. 556, in plur.

Παρηονίτης, ον, ὁ, (παρά, ἡών) *on the shore*: fem. -ίτις, ὀδος, Anth. P. 7, 693.

ἡ ἄρρητος, ας, ἡ, the reins by which
the παρῆρος was fastened beside a pair
of horses in the yoke (ἐνναρίς), Il.
8, 8; 16, 152, (both times in plur.)
—II. the side of a ship, Ar. Rh. 4,
943: the side of a river, Arat. 600.—
III. folly, madness.

Παρῆρος, α, ον, =sq., Anth. P. 9,
603, Ar. Rh.

Παρῆρος, (not παρῆρος), Dor.
παρῆρος, ον:—strictly hanging be-
side, hence παρῆρος (sc. ἵππος), a
horse which draws by the side of the
regular pair (ἐνναρίς), an outrigger, Il.
16, 471, 474; elsewh. παρῆσιρος or
σειραφόρος.—II. lying beside, at the
side or out of the way, Il. 7, 156; hence,
—III. beside one's self, mad, foolish, Il.
23, 603; in full, νόον π., Archil. 15,
5; ἀχρεῖον καὶ παρῆρον δέμας,
Aesch. Pr. 363.—Cf. παρῆσιρος, παρῆ-
ρος. (The root is prob. αἰρω, αἰωρέω,
cf. μετέωρος, μετῆρος, συνῆρος, and
Ilgen Scol. p. 196 sq.)

Παρῆπῳφε, 3 sing. aor. 2 of παρα-
παύω, Il.

Παρῆρια, ας, ἡ, madness: rare word
from

Πάρηρος, ον, =παρῆρος, mad, ap.
Hesych.; Dor. πάρος, q. v.

Πάρης, ἦδος, ἡ, contr. for παρήϊς,
q. v.

Παρρησυχάζω, f. -άσω, to pass over
in silence, Philo.

Παρρηχέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, to imitate in
sound. Hence

Παρῆχημα, ατος, τό, a like tone or
sound: and

Παρῆχησις, εως, ἡ, likeness of a
tone or sound, alliteration, cf. Meineke
Com. Fragm. 3, p. 618. Hence

Παρῆχητικός, ἡ, ὄν, of like sound.

†Παρῆνοι, ὧν, οἱ, the Parthini,
an Illyrian people, Polyb. 2, 11, 11; in
Strab. p. 326. Παρῆνοί.

Παρῆνεος, poet. part. aor. 2 mid.
from παρατίθημι, for παραβένεος,
Jd.

Παρῆνεϊα, ας, ἡ, (παρῆνεύω)
maidenhood, virginity, Eur. Heracl.
592, Tro. 980: also παρῆνεϊα, q. v.

Παρῆνεϊα, or παρῆνεϊα, τά: v.
sub. παρῆνεϊα.

Παρῆνεϊος, ον, Ion. and poet.
ῆιος (παρῆνεος): of or belonging to a
maiden, π. γλέφαρα, Pind. N. 8, 3;
αἰὼν π., the maiden's life, Aesch. Ag.
229; π. λέχος, etc., Eur. Tro. 671,
etc.: also παρῆνεϊος, q. v.

Παρῆνευμα, ατος, τό, the state of a
virgin, =παρῆνεϊα, Eur. Ion 1425,
1472: in plur. the pursuits or amuse-
ments of maidens, Phoen. 1265: and
Παρῆνευσος, ἡ, =παρῆνεϊα, Luc.
Salt. 44: from

Παρῆνεύω, (παρῆνεος) to bring up
as a maid or virgin, Eur. Supp. 452.

—2. usu. in pass., παρῆνεύομαι, to
lead a maiden life, remain a maiden,
Hdt. 3, 124, Aesch. Pr. 648, Eur.
Hel. 283.—3. also intr. in act. ψυχὴ
παρῆνεύουσα, a soul of virgin purity,
Philo.

Παρῆνεῶν, ὧνος, ὅ, =παρῆνεῶν,
q. v.

Παρῆνεϊα, ας, ἡ, =παρῆνεϊα, Pind.
I. 8 (7), 96, Aesch. Pr. 898, Eur.
Phoen. 1487; never for παρῆνεος.

†Παρῆνεϊα, ας, ἡ, Parthenia, the
ancient name of Samos, Ar. Rh. 1,
288.—II. appell. of Juno from Mt.
Parthenius in Arcadia, Pind. O. 6,
150.—Others in Paus.; etc.

Παρῆνεϊα, ὧν, τά, (sc. μέλη) songs
sung by maidens to the flute (αὐλὸς
παρῆνεϊος) with dancing, of which
songs remains will be found in Pind.
Fr. 62—70; cf. Müller Literat. of

Gr. 1, p. 194; also, παρῆνεϊα, Ar.
Av. 919.—II. signs of virginity, LXX.

—Strictly neut. from παρῆνεος.

Παρῆνεϊα, ὧν, ὅ, (παρῆνεος) the
son of an unmarried woman, esp. used
of the Spartan Παρῆνεϊα, Arist.
Pol. 5, 7, 2; cf. Müller Dor. 4, 4,
§ 2.

†Παρῆνεϊα, ὧν, ὅ, the Parthenias,
a river of Elis, Strab. p. 357.

Παρῆνεϊκῆ, ἡς, ἡ, poet. for παρῆ-
νεος, Hom., and Hes.; παρῆνεϊκῆ
νεῆνις, Od. 7, 20: strictly fem. from
sq. (sub. κόρη), cf. Seidl. Eur. El.
174.

Παρῆνεϊκός, ἡ, ὄν, like παρῆνεϊος,
maidenly.

Παρῆνεϊον, ον, τό, a plant, perh.
a kind of pelittory, Theophr., Plut. Sull.
13; elsewh. ἐλξίνη.—II. cf. sub παρ-
θένια, τά.

†Παρῆνεϊον, ον, τό, Parthenium, a
city of Mysia, Xen. An. 7, 8, 15.—2.
a place in the Tauric Chersonese
sacred to Diana Parthenos, Strab. p.
308.—II. ὄρος, Mt. Parthenius, a range
in Arcadia, now Mt. Partheni, Hdt.
6, 105; Strab.; etc.

Παρῆνεϊος, α, ον, also ος, ον, Eur.
Phoen. 224, (παρῆνεος) like παρῆ-
νεϊος and παρῆνεϊκός, of a maiden or
virgin, maiden, maidenly, ζώνη, Od. 11,
245; ὄρασι, Hes. Th. 205.—2. παρῆ-
νεϊος, like παρῆνεϊα, the son of an
unmarried girl, Il. 16, 180; so also,
παρῆνεϊα ὄδης, Pind. O. 6, 51.—but,
π. ἀνὴρ, a woman's first husband,
Plut. Pomp. 74.—II. metaph. pure,
undefiled, esp. epith. of spring water,
Ruhnck. H. Hom. Cer. 99, as in Lat.
aqua virgo, cf. νύμφη III.

†Παρῆνεϊος, ον, ὅ, the Parthenius,
a river of Paphlagonia, falling into
the Euxine, now Bartan, Il. 2, 854;
Hes. Th. 334.—II. Parthenius, an
erotic writer of Nicaea, Luc. Hist.
Scrib. 57.—Others in Anth.; etc.

†Παρῆνεϊς, ἰδος, ἡ, Parthenis, fem.
pr. n., Anth.; etc.

Παρῆνεϊσκάριον, ον, τό, dim. from
παρῆνεϊος.

Παρῆνεϊγενής, ἑς, (παρῆνεος, *γέ-
νω) virgin-born, Eccl.

Παρῆνεϊοκμία, ας, ἡ, the care of
maidens.

Παρῆνεϊοκτονία, ας, ἡ, the slaughter
of a maiden, Plut. Parall. 35: from

Παρῆνεϊοκτόνος, ον, (παρῆνεος,
κτείνω) maiden-slaying, Lyc. 22.

Παρῆνεϊομήτωρ, ὄρος, ἡ, (παρῆνεος,
μήτηρ) the maiden-mother, the Virgin
Mary, Eccl.

†Παρῆνεϊόπαια, ἡ, poet. =Παρῆνε-
ϊα, Anth.

†Παρῆνεϊοπαῖος, ον, ὅ, Partheno-
paeus, son of Atalanta and Milanion,
a member of the 'Seven against Thebes',
Aesch. Theb. 547.—2. son of Talauus,
Apollod. 1, 9, 13.

†Παρῆνεϊόπη, ἡς, ἡ, Parthenope,
daughter of Stymphalus, mother of
Eucleris, Apollod. 2, 7, 8.—2. acc. to
Schol. Od. 12, 39, and Arist. Mir.
Ausc. 103, one of the Sirens.—3.
daughter of Ancaeus, Paus. 7, 4, 1.

—II. early name of Neápolis, in
Italy, Dion. P. 358.

Παρῆνεϊοπίτης, ον, ὅ, (παρῆνεος,
ὀπιττεύω) one who looks after maidens,
a seducer, Il. 11, 385; cf. γυναικο-
παῖδος, οἶνο-πίτης. [f]

ΠΑΡΘΕΝΟΣ, ὧν, ἡ, a maid, maiden,
Lat. virgo, Hom., etc.; also, γυνὴ
παρῆνεος, Hes. Th. 514; π. κόρα,
Eur. Phoen. 1730:—generally, a girl
(not yet married), Il. 2, 514, Soph.
Tr. 1219, Ar. Nub. 530: opp. to γυνή,
Soph. Tr. 148, Theocrit. 27, 64: so in

Lat. virgo and puella, cf. κόρη —2.
παρῆνεος, as a name of divers god-
desses, of Minerva at Athens, Paus.
of Diana and the Tauric Iphigenia,
Hdt. 4, 103.—II. as adj. like παρῆ-
νεος, maidenly, maiden: hence chast-
pure, π. πηγῇ, Aesch. Pers. 613, cf.
παρῆνεϊος II: παρῆνεϊον τριῖναι
maiden, i. e. new ships, Ar. Eq. 1302,
cf. Valck. Hipp. 1005.—III. as masc.
ὁ παρῆνεος, a young unmarried ma-
late, esp. in Eccl., cf. Jac. A. P. I.
Indice.

Παρῆνεϊοσφάγος, ον, (παρῆνεος,
σφάζω) π. βέβητα, streams of a slaug-
tered maiden's blood, Aesch. Ag. 209.

Παρῆνεϊοτροφέω, ὦ, to bring up from
girlhood. Hence

Παρῆνεϊοτροφία, ας, ἡ, bringing up
of maidens, Clem. Al.

Παρῆνεϊοχρως, ατος, ὁ, ἡ, (παρῆ-
νεος, χρως) of maidenly, delicate colour,
κρόκος, Mel. 1, 12.

Παρῆνεϊόδης, ες, (παρῆνεος, εἶδος,
maiden-like.

Παρῆνεϊόν, ὄνος, ὁ; also παρῆνεϊον
an late Ep., as Musae. 263, Anth.
9, 790 (παρῆνεϊος)—the maidens', young
women's chambers in a house, usu.
plur., Aesch. Pr. 646, Eur. I. T. 82,
etc.—II. esp. the temple of Athē-
(Minerva) Parthenos in the citadel
(Athens), the Parthenon, rebuilt under
Pericles on the site of the old Hec-
tompodon, Dem., etc.; cf. Müller
Archäol. d. Kunst § 109, 2.

Παρῆνεϊοσκόπος, ὧν, (παρῆνεος, ὦν
of maidenly aspect, Eur. El. 949: in
metaph. effeminate, π. ὀνόματα, Dion.
de Comp. c. 23.

Πάρῃσαν, poet. for παρῆνεϊαν, Str.
pl. aor. 2 act. from παρατίθημι, O.

Πάρῃσις, ἡς, ἡ, (παρῃτίθημι) a
posit, pledge, Anth. P. 7, 37.

†Παρῃτικός, ἡ, ὄν, Parthian, Str.
p. 525.

†Παρῃνοί, οἱ, =Παρῃνεοί, Str.
†Πάρῃος, α, ον, Parthian, Anac.
op. 55, 3.

†Πάρῃς, ἰδος, ἡ, pecul. fem.
foreg.; esp. Parthian history, Luc.
Hist. Scrib. 32; cf. Ἀρῃς.

†Πάρῃσις, adv. in the Parthian lan-
guage, II. διαλεχθῆναι, ap. Plut. A.
ton. 46.

Πάρῃσος, ὁ, shortd. form of παρῃ-
νεος, dub. in Anth.

†Πάρῃτοι, ὧν, οἱ, the Parthians,
people of central Asia, Hdt. 3, 10,
117: cf. Παρῃναῖοι.

†Πάρῃνοικικά, ὧν, τά, (Πάρῃ-
νική) books of or relating to Parthian
victories, Luc. Hist. Scrib. 32.

†Πάρῃος, ον, ὁ, a Parthian.—
Parthus, a Persian leader, Aesch.
Pers. 984.

†Πάρῃναία, ας, ἡ, the territory of
Parthians, Parthia, in Asia border-
ing on Media, Strab. p. 491.

†Πάρῃναῖος, ὧν, οἱ, =Πάρῃτοι, to
more usu. form in Strab.

†Πάρῃνη, ἡς, ἡ, = Πάρῃναία,
Polyb. 10, 28; Strab. p. 514.

Πάρῃθω, poet. for παρῃθῶ.

Πάρῃαβις, ἰδος, ἡ, an air set for
harp, π. ψάλλειν ἐν κιθάρα, Epich.
62.—II. a stringed instrument, Ath.
from

Πάρῃαβος, ον, ὁ, in prosody =πάρ-
βιγος (→). [f]

†Πάρῃανός, ἰδος, ἡ, ὄν, Ion. -ηνός, of Pa-
rian, Parian, οἱ Π., the inhab. of Pa-
rian, ἡ Πιανία, the territory of
Strab. p. 588.

Πάρῃαῖα, (παρά, λαύω) to sleep
side or with, τυλ. Il. 9, 336; and
tmesis) 9, 470.

Παρῃδεῖν, inf. from παρῃδεῖν

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Παρίδου, (παρά, ἰδρῶν) to set up, establish beside, Anth. P. 9, 315.

Παρίεργη, (παρά, ἰερῇ) ἡ, an erriestess, Plut. 2, 795 D.

Παρίσω, (παρά, ἴσω) to seat one's self beside one, Od. 4, 311: to sit beside, Hd. 6, 57, etc. But as early as Hd. 18; 8, 58, the mid. was used in this signif.; and the act. became trans., to set, make to sit beside, τινί τι, to place me beside another, Hd. 5, 20.

Παρίημι, fut. παρήσω, (παρά, ἵημι) let drop beside or at the side, let fall, ὃ πέρεῖ, Sappho 8, cf. Soph. El. 19, Eur. H. F. 1203; so in pass., παρίημι ὑπὸντος ποτὶ γαίαν, it hung down to earth, Il. 23, 868.—II. to let y, past, through, τινὲς ἐς ἐπὶ τόπον, Hd. 8, 15; 9, 1; freq. also, π. ἡνῶ or τε, and so in Att.: hence,—metaph. to pass unnoticed, disregard, neglect, Lat. praetermittere, τι, Pind. 1, 165, Hd. 1, 14, 177, Aesch. Ag. 91, etc.; cf. Valck. Diatr. p. 71.—3. to time, to let pass, τὸν χειμῶνα, Hd. 7, 77; τὴν νύκτα, 8, 9; τὸν καιρὸν, Thuc. 4, 27; etc.—III. to unloose, release, Lat. remittere, κέαρ, Soph. O. T. 38; χόλον, Eur. I. A. 1609, etc.; so, π. ὑπὲρ τινος, Arist. Eth. N. 1, 1, 2; περὶ τινος, Polyb. 2, 59, 3.—2. c. gen., τὸν πόδες παρίεναι, like ὁδὸς χάλασαι, to let go one's hold of, slack away the sheet,—a metaph. r. yielding, giving way, Ar. Eq. 436; π. τοῖς III; so, perhaps, τοῦ μετρίου ἀρεῖς, letting go one's hold of moderation, i. e. letting it go, Soph. O. C. 112 (though Herm. joins τὸ μετρίον ἰσχυρῶς), cf. Plat. Phaedr. 225—3. in mid. and pass. to be relaxed, slackened, hence part. παρίεμενος, παμενος, παρεμμένος, exhausted, languid, Lat. remissus, freq. c. dat. γήγος, ἴσω, κόπω, παρίεμενος, Valck. hoes. 859; also, σώμασι παρεμμέναι, msn. Bacch. 682.—4. to remit punishment, Lat. condonare, τιμωρίαν, γουργ. 148, 41; to forgive, pardon, ἡ συμφοράν, Ar. Ran. 699.—IV. to eld, give up, Lat. concedere, permittere, κερν τινί, Hd. 6, 103: also c. dat. pers., Ar. Eq. 341, Plat., etc.; foll. inf., Hd. 7, 161; μὴ παρῆς τὸ μὴ φράσαι, Soph. O. T. 283:—also, παρῆς ὑπὲρδῶν, Eur. Bellev. 16:—absl. to allow, give way, Soph. O. C. 1, Plat. Symp. 199 C, etc.—2. of ace, to make room for, admit, λόγον εἰς..., Plat. Rep. 561 B; μὴ παρίεναι εἰς τὴν ψυχὴν, Plat. Phaedr. 90; so in pf. pass., Dem. 194, 27.—V. e. mid. παρίεσθαι has also the signif. παραιεῖσθαι, to try to bring over, make a person to one's self, Ruhn. Tim.; u. c. gen. pers., as Plat. Apol. 17; yet also c. acc., Plat. Legg. 742—951 A, cf. Herm. Soph. O. C. 62: to beg off a thing, beg to be excused or let off something, οὐδὲν σὺν παρίεμαι, I ask no quarter, Plat. Rep. 1 C: to ask pardon, Eur. Med. 892. [su. i Ep., i Att., v. ἵημι.]

Παριάνιοι, ὡν, οἱ, the Paricani, people in the neighbourhood of olchis, subject to the Persian empire, Hd. 7, 68.—2. another Asiatic people, adjacent to the Medes, Id. 3, 131; Hd. 5, 62: οἱ Πάρτιοι, the Parians, Hd. 5, 28, etc.—2. οἱ Πάρτιοι, the Parii, a race of the Dai in Margiana, Strab. p. 515.

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Παρίστανω, collat. form of sq., Polyb. 3, 113, 8.

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4, 131; Hd. 5, 62: οἱ Πάρτιοι, the Parians, Hd. 5, 28, etc.—2. οἱ Πάρτιοι, the Parii, a race of the Dai in Margiana, Strab. p. 515.

Παρίπτασθαι, dep. mid. = sq.

Παρίπτεω, (παρά, ἵπτεω) to ride along or over, πόντον, Eur. Hel. 1665: to ride alongside, Thuc. 7, 78.—2. to ride past, τι, Eubul. Orth. 2.—II. to outride; and, generally, to surpass, Philostr.

Πάριππος, ὡν, (παρά, ἵππος) riding beside one, a comrade, Polyb. 11, 18, 5:—keeping pace with a horse, like ἄμπκος.

Παρίπταται, dep. mid., collat. form from παρῆπταται.

Πάρρις, ἰδός lon. ὄς, Paris, son of Priam, seduced Helen and thus gave occasion to the Trojan war; Il. 3, 325; etc.

Παρισάδης, ὡν, ὁ, = Παρεσιάδης, q. v.

Παρίσῳ, = παρίσω, Sext. Emp. p. 252.

Παρίσθημα, τά, (παρά, ἵσθημι) the tonsils, Arist. H. A. 1, 11, 12.—II. an inflammation of the tonsils, Ant. P. 11, 129, (with a pun on the Isthmian games).

Παρίσιοι, ὡν, οἱ, the Parisii, a people of Gaul on the Sequana, Strab. p. 194.

Παρίσος, ὡν, (παρά, ἴσος) almost equal, evenly balanced, ὡν, Polyb. 2, 10, 2, etc.—adv. -σος, almost, nearly, v. 1. Dem. 606, fin.—II. in rhetoric, of clauses of a sentence, which are exactly balanced and even, π. καὶ ὁμοιοστέλετων, Arist. Rhet. 3, 9, 9, cf. Diod. 12, 53; cf. παρίσωσι. [i Ep., i Att.] Hence

Παρισόχρονος, ὡν, almost contemporaneous. [i]

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Παριτηγόν, and -έα, verb. aq. 1. from *πάρεμι*, one must approach or go, εἰς τε, Thuc. 1, 72.

Παρίτος, ἡ, ὄν, (παρέμι, εἶμι) accessible, Call. Lav. Pall. 90.

Παριχρενέω, (παρά, χρενέω) to track closely, to run at the side of; hence to emulate, imitate, v. 1 in Plut.

Παρκάλεκτο, Ep. form of aor. from παρακατάλεγομαι, II.

Παρκείμενος, Ep. for παρακείμενος, Pind.

†Πάρκινται, poet. for παράκ, Xenophon. 1, 9, Bgk.

Παρκλίνω, Ep. for παρακλίνω, Hes. †Op. 260.

Παρκύντω, Ep. for παρακύντω.

†Πάρμα, ἡς, ἡ, *Parma*, a city of Gallia Cispadana, Strab. p. 216: hence of Παρμησταί or Παρμηταί id. p. 217.

Παρμέμβλωκε, Ep. for παραμ-, 3 perf. of παραβλώσκει, II. 4, 11.

†Παρμενίδης, ου, ὁ, *Parmenides*, a celebrated philosopher of Elea, Plat.; Strab. p. 252: in pl. οἱ Π., Plat. Theaet. 180.

†Παρμενίσκος, ου, ὁ, *Parmeniscus*, masc. pr. n., an Athenian, Dem. 1284, sqq.—Others in Ath.; etc.

†Παρμενίων, υνος, ὁ, *Parmenio*, a celebrated general of Philip and Alexander, Dem. 362, fin.: Arr.; etc.—2. a poet of the Anthology.

Παρμένω, poet. for παραμένω, II. 13, 151, Pind.

†Παομένω, οντος and υνος, ὁ, *Parmeno*, an Athenian, Ar. Eccl. 868; a frequent name in Menander, as slave, cf. Terent. Eunuch.—2. a comic actor, Aeschin. 22, 26.—3. a Byzantine, Dem. 894, sqq.—Others in Ath.; etc.

Πάρμη, ἡς, ἡ, a light shield, buckler, Lat. *parma*, Polyb. 6, 22, 1.

†Πάρμις, ιδος, ὁ, *Parmis*, masc. pr. n., Anth. P. 6, 95; etc.

Παρμόνιος, ου, poet. for παραμόνιος, Theogn., Pind.

Πάρμονος, ου, poet. for παραμόνος, Pind.

†Πάρμυς, υος, ἡ, *Parmys*, daughter of Smeris, wife of Darius Hystaspis, Hdt. 3, 88.

Παρνασιάς, ιδος, pecul. poet. fem. of Παρνασίος: Ion. Παρνησιάς, Eur. Ion 86.

Παρνασσός, α, ου, also ος, ου, †Eur. I. T. 1244†, *Parnassus*, of or from *Parnassus*; †pecul. fem. Παρνασίδς, ιδος, Ion. -νησίδς, Orph. †[νᾶ]: from

Παρνασός, ου, ὁ, Ion. *Parnhós*, *Parnassus*, a mountain of Phocis, to which lay Delphi, with two summits *Λυκάρεα* and *Τιβροέα*; it is now *Liakura*, Od. 19, 394†; Hes.; Piræ.; etc.: later usu. *Παρνασσός*, Sc. Af. Mel. p. 1.—†2. a mountain of Asia, at the base of which dwelt the Bactrians, Dion. P. 737.

Πάρνης, ηθος, ἡ, more rarely ὁ, *Parnes*, τῶν *Nozeat*, a mountain of Attica, v. Bentl. et Pors. Ar. Ran. 1057, Νᾶκε Choeril. p. 53, sq.

Παρνησός, ὁ, Ion. for Παρνασσός, Od.

Πάρνοψ, οπος, ὁ, a kind of locust, Ar. Ach. 150 etc.: also κόρνωψ.

†Πάρνων, υνος, ὁ, *Parnon*, a mountain on the borders of Laconia and Argolis, Paus. 2, 38, 7.

Παρό, i. e. παρ' ὅ, wherefore, cf. διό.—II. beside that.

Παροδεία, ας, ἡ, a passing by.

Παρόδενσις, ἡ, = foreg., Procl.: from

Παροδέω, (παρά, δέω) to pass

by, Theocr. 23, 47; c. acc. to go past, Luc. Nigr. 36, Plut. 2, 759 F.

Παροδικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to a παρόδος. Adv. -κῶς.

Παρόδος, ου, (παρόδος) by or on the road-way, street: θυρίδες π., windows looking to the street, Plut. 2, 521 D.

Παροδίτης, ου, ὁ, a passer by, traveller, Hipp. 1280:—fem. -τις, ιδος, Anth. [ζ]: from

Πάροδος, ου, ἡ, (παρά, ὁδός) a way or road by, past, through, or along, Thuc. 3, 21.—2. a going by or past, passing, passage, Thuc. 4, 82: ἐκ παρόδου, ἐν παρόδῳ, in passing, by the way, much like ἐν παρόρῳ, Polyb. 5, 68, 8, Plut. 2, 212 A.—II. a side-entrance, a narrow entrance or approach, Lys. 193, 29, Xen. An. 4, 7, 4, etc.; opp. to διόδος, Xen. Cyn. 6, 6: παρόδοι, the side-entrances on the stage, opp. to αἱ μέσαι θύραι, Ath. 622 C.—III. a coming forward, appearance, esp. before the assembly, to speak, Dem. 1481, 15, cf. παρέρχομαι: hence also,—IV. the first entrance of a chorus in the orchestra, which was made from the side: their departure was called μετὰστασις, and their reappearance ἐπιπαρόδος.—5. the first song sung by the chorus after its entrance, Herm. Arist. Poet. 12.—V. in a ship, a passage from one end of the deck to the other by the side of the rowers, Lat. *egla*, Plut. Demetr. 43.

Παροδοῦμαι, = παροιμάζομαι, Gramm.

Παροδύρομαι, (παρά, δύρομαι) dep., to lament beside or along with, Dio C. 42, 19.

Παροῦννυμι and παροῦγω: f. -οἶζω: aor. -έωξα (παρά, οἶννυμι)—to open at the side or a little, half-open, Herm. H. Hom. Merc. 152; κύλας π., Eur. I. A. 857; παροῖσας τῆς θύρας, opening a little of the door, Ar. Pac. 30.—II. to open by degrees.

Παροδαίνω, intr., to swell at the side, Diosc.

Παροδίσκομαι, dep., = foreg., Aretae.

Πάροιθε, and before a vowel πάροισιν: (παρός).—I. as prep., c. gen. loci, before, and c. gen. pers., before, in the presence of, hence=Lat. *ante* and *coram*, Hom.—2. of time, π. ἐμῷ, before me, Aesch. Pr. 503; κείνῳ π., Soph. Tr. 605.—II. as adv., of place, before, in front, of δευτέρου ὅ τε πάροιθεν, II. 23, 497.—2. of time, before this, erst, formerly, Hom., who in Od. has also τὸ πάροιθεν, like τὸ πρὶν, 1, 322; 2, 312, etc.; οἱ π., men bygone, Pind. P. 2, 111; τῆς π. ἡμέρας, Eur. Phoen. 853, cf. Aesch. Pers. 180:—πάροιθεν πρὶν, Soph. El. 1130. (Hence come παροίτερος, παροῖτατος.) [πᾶ]

Παροικεσία, ας, ἡ, = παροικία, LXX.

Παροικέω, ᾧ, f. -ήσω, (παρά, οἰκέω) to dwell beside, c. acc., π. τὴν Ἀσίαν, to dwell along the coasts of Asia, Isocr. 74 D: but also intr. c. dat., to live near, Thuc. 1, 71; 3, 93: absol., Id. 6, 82.—II. to live in a place as παρόικος, *sojourner*, Diod., and N. T. Hence

Παροικησία, ας, ἡ, and in Thuc. 4, 92 παροικησις, εως, ἡ, a dwelling beside or near, neighbourhood.

Παροικία, ας, ἡ, (παρόικος II) a living in a place as παρόικος, *sojourner*, LXX.—II. an ecclesiastical district, much like διοίκησις, Suicer s. v.

Παροικίω, f. -ίσω, (παρά, οἰκίω) to place one near another, τινά τινι:

so in Mid., Call. Ep. 25.—Παρ-, settle, live by or near, Hdt. 4, 180.

Παροικίς, ιδος, pecul. fem. of παρόικος, Strab. p. 237.

Παροικοδόμεω, ᾧ, (παρά, οἰκοδομέω) f. -ήσω, to build beside or near, build a wall along or across, Thuc. 2, 75; 7, 6, 11.—II. to keep off by a wall or bank, τὸ ὄδῳ, Dem. 1276, 10. Hence

Παροικοδόμημα, ατος, τό, a *side* building, Arist. Part. An. 3, 10, 3.

Πάροικος, ου, (παρά, οἰκος) dwelling beside or near, neighbouring, a neighbour, τινί, Hdt. 7, 235; τινός, Soph. Ant. 1155; so, πόλις παρόικοι Θηρέων ἐπαιλῶν, Aesch. Pers. 869:—absol. a neighbour, Sappho 45.—II. πάροικος, an alien, foreigner who lives in a place without civil rights, a *sojourner*, Lat. *inquilius*, LXX.

Παρομία, ας, ἡ, (πάροικος) a proverb, common saying, saw, Aesch. Ag. 264, Soph. Aj. 664, Ar. Thesm. 525. Plat., etc.: κατὰ τὴν π., as the saying goes, Plat. Symp. 222 B; v. παροιμία.—2. a parable, dark saying, in St. John's Gospel; the same as παρβολή in the other Gospels. Hence

Παρομιάζω, to make a proverb of, make proverbial:—Pass, to pass into a proverb, become proverbial, Plat. Phil. 45 D, περί τινος, Arist. Gen. An. 2, 7, 12: mid. to use a proverbial expression, speak in proverbs, Plat. Hipp. Maj. 301 C, Theaet. 162 C—but the mid.=act., Id. Legg. 818 A: and

Παρομιμακός, ἡ, ου, proverbial, Plat. 2, 636 E.—II. ὁ π., sub. στίχος, a *proemiac*, i. e. an Anapaestic dimeter catalectic, usu. at the end of an Anapaestic system, and sometimes in the middle of a long one, Gramm.

Adv. -κῶς.

Παρομοιογράφος, ου, collecting proverbs.

Παροιμίον, ου, τό, = παροιμία, proverb. Hence

Παροιμιόδης, ες, (εἶδος) like a proverb, proverbial: that becomes a proverb for absurdity, Plut. 2, 616 C, etc.

Πάρομος, ου, (παρά, ὁμος) by the road, at the roadside: hence παροιμίον and παροιμίον, a way-side, trite expression, a proverb.

Παρονώω, ᾧ, (παρόντος): in the augm. tenses usu. with double augm. ἐπαρῶννυ, etc., Xen. An. 5, 8, 4, 1. Dem. 612, 20, etc.: πῖ πεταρῶννυκα, v. Moer. p. 332, Lob. Phryn. 150. To behave ill at wine, play drunken tricks, Ar. Eccl. 143, Plat., etc.: δεῖ νῆφοντα παροινέω, Antiph.

cad. 1; also, μεθύων π., Xen. I. c. εἰς τινα, towards one, Ar. Fr. 243.—II. trans. to maltreat one in drunkenness: in gentl. to act ill, treat with violence or insult, like ὑβρίσκειν, Dem. 1257, 13: hence in pass., to be so treated, Id. 403, 8, etc. Hence

Παροινήμα, ατος, τό, any thing misused during drunkenness, a drunkard's laughing-stock.

Παροινία, ας, ἡ, (παρόντος) ill behaviour under the influence of wine, drunken violence, Xen. Symp. 6, 1, Amphip. Pan 1: a drunken frolic, Aeschin. 9, 19.

Παροινίω, = παροινέω, Gramm.

Παροινικός, ἡ, ὄν, =sq., Ar. Vesps. 1300. Adv. -κῶς, Cic. Att. 10, 10.

Παροινίος, ου, (παρά, οἶνος) belonging to wine or a drinking party, suitable thereto, ἄσμα, ὄρχησις, etc., At. 629 E, Luc. Salt. 34: τὰ παροινία πόρνα (sc. μέλη), drinking songs Böckh Pind. Fr. p. 555, cf. Plut. Demosth. 4.—II. of persons, like πάρο-

ος, drunken, quarrelsome over one's cups, Ar. Ach. 981.

Πάροινος, ον, foreg. II, Lys. 101, 20, Antiph. Lyd. 1.

Παροινχοῦσα, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (παρά, οἰνοχόω) to stand beside one and pour out wine for him, C. Sm. 4, 279.

Παροιστράω, ὦ, Ion. -τρέω: f. -ήσω, = οἰστράω, LXX.

Πάροιστρος, ον, (παρά, οἰστρος III) alf-granitic, passionate.

Πάροϊτατος, η, ον, superl. of πάροϊτε, πάρος, the foremost:—of time, the first, earliest, oldest, Ap. Rh. 2, 29.

Πάροϊτερος, α, ον, compar. of πάροϊτε, πάρος, the one before or in front, Il. 23, 459, 480:—of time, the former, earlier, older. Adv. -τέρω, Ap. Rh. 3, 386.

Παροικνεύω and παροικνέω, poet. or sq.

Παροίχομαι, f. -χῆσμαι: pf. παρόχηκα, Ion. παροίχικα, (παρά, οἰ-
χομαι) dep. mid.:—to have past by, πα-
ροχέτο, he passed on, went on his way, I. 4, 272:—2. of time, etc., to be gone
y, νύξ παρόχηκε, Il. 10, 252; ἡ πα-
ροχόμενη νύξ, the by-gone night, Hdt.
2, 109; ὁ π. χρόνος, by-gone time, Id.
1, 4; ἄνδρες παροχόμενοι, men of
by-gone times, Pind. 6, 50; δέημα
παροχόμενον, like Virgil's acti labo-
ris, Id. I. 8 (7), 23; sc. τὰ παροχό-
ενα, the past, Hdt. 7, 120; also τό
παροχικός:—in Gramm., ὁ παροχ-
ένος (sc. χρόνος), tempus praeteritum.

—II. to be gone, be dead, δέιμαντι, with
right, Aesch. Supp. 738.—III. c. gen.
shrink aside from, shrink from, πέ-
νον, Ib. 452:—ὅσον μοῖρας παροίχη-
ον art thou fallen from thine high es-
te, Elmsl. and Herm. Eur. Med. 964.

Παροκλάζω, = δικάζω.

Παροκωχῆ, ἡ, v. παρακωχῆ.

Παροκλιπάρω, ὦ, = διλιγάρω, Plat.
pin. 991 D, Luc., etc.

Παρολιθαίνω and -σθάνω: f. -σθή-
ω, (παρά, διολθαίνω): to slip beside,
ar, aside, Plut.: to fall, Id.—2. to
ip in secretly, Luc. Lups. 15. Hence
Παρολιθής, ἡ, a slipping in secretly.

Παρολκή, ἡς, ἡ, a spinning out of
ne, delay.—II. Gramm. = πλεονασ-
ος.

Παρόλκος, ον, δ, (παρέλκω) a tow-
ne.

Παρομαρτέω, ὦ, (παρά, ὁμαρτέω)
accompany, Plut. Anton. 26, Luc.
m. 55.

Παρομοιάζω, f. -άσω, = ὁμοιάζω,
T.

Παρομοῖος, poet. for sq.

Παρόμοιος, ον, also α, ον, Hipp.
αρά, ὁμοιος):—nearly like, τινί, Hdt.
73; π. πρόσ τινα, a match for, Thuc.
80: nearly equal, π. τοῖς Ἕλλησι
ν ἀριθμόν, Xen. Hell. 3, 4, 13; κω-
παμοῖα, clauses which sound
ke.—Adv. -ως, opp. to ὁμοίως, Arist.
spir. 17, 2.

Παρομοίω, ὦ, (παρά, ὁμοίω) to
ke nearly alike. Hence

Παρομοῖσσις, εως, ἡ, assimilation,
o. of sound in the ends of succe-
e clauses, Arist. Rhet. 3, 9, 9.

Παρομολόγω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (παρά,
ολόγω) to grant, admit, usu. treach-
usly: generally, = ὁμολόγω, Po-
o. 3, 89, 3. Hence

Παρομολογία, ας, ἡ, a pretended ad-
sion or concession, Quintil.

Παρομύχη, ατος, τό, (ὁμύχῃ) = πα-
ννύχημα.

Παρόν, ὄντος, τό, neut. part. pres.
m. παρείμι (εἰμί).

Παρονειδίω, = ὀνειδιζώ.

Παρονομάζω, (παρά, ὀνομάζω) to

form a word by a slight change, e. g.
Ἀκτικὴν τὴν νῦν Ἀττικὴν παρονο-
μαθεῖσαν, Strab. p. 331. Hence

Παρονομίασις, ας, ἡ, a slight change
in a name or word, esp. so as to give
it a new shade of meaning, Lat. par-
va verbi immutatio, in littera posita, Cic.
de Orat. 2, 63: hence, —II. a play
upon words which sound alike but have
different signifi., a pun, playing on a
name, Lat. anmmatio, Quint. 6, 3,
53, etc.—The form παρονομίασις is
rejected by Spalding ad l. with Schä-
fer, cf. Lob. Phryn. 712.

Παρορρίζω, f. -ίσω, to have a some-
what sour taste, Diosc.

Παρορρύντης, οὔ, ὁ, one who incites,
rouses: and

Παρορρυντικός, ἡ, ὄν, fit for inciting
or urging on, εἰς τι, Xen. Cyr. 2, 4,
29; πρὸς τι, Dem. 489, 4; ἐπὶ τι,
Plut. Pomp. 37:—exasperating, Isocr.
9 A: from

Παρορύνω, f. -ῶν, (παρά, δρύνω):
—like παρακινάω and παραθῆγω, to
sharpen for a thing:—metaph., to urge,
prick or spur on, πρὸς τι, Xen. Hell.
6, 4, 6; ἐπὶ τι, Isocr. 82 C; c. inf.,
Xen. Mem. 3, 5, 3: to anger, provoke
against one, ἐπὶ τινί, Polyb. 1. τινά,
to stir up, provoke, irritate, exasperate,
Eur. Alc. 674, Thuc. 1, 84:—in pass.
to be provoked, τινί, at a thing, Thuc.
5, 99, διὰ τι, 6, 56; ἐπὶ τι, Isocr. 82
C: πρὸς τι, Dem. 1299, 17.—2. in
pass., also of sickness, to grow violent,
esp. to take an inflammatory character,
Medic.—II. in Gramm., = παρορρυν-
όεω.

Πάρορυν, v, (παρά, δρύν) precipi-
tate, Antiph. Didym. 2, 8.

Παρορρυσμός, οὔ, ὁ, (παρορύνω) iri-
tation, exasperation, Dem. 1105, 25.
—2. in Medic. the severe fit of a dis-
ease, a paroxysm.

Παρορρυνόεω, ὦ, to put the acute
accent on the penultima: from

Παρορρυντος, ον, (παρά, δρύν, τό-
νος) paroxyltone, i. e. marked with the
acute accent (ὀξεῖα) on the penultima.

Adv. -ως, Att. 409 A. [ῶ]

†Παροπαμιάδαι, ὧν, οἱ, the Para-
pamisadae, a people dwelling around
Paropamisus, Strab. p. 823, etc.: their
territory Παροπαμιάς, ἄδος, ἡ, Arr.:
from

†Παροπάμιτος, ον, ὁ, Paropamisus,
a high mountain of Central Asia, on
the northern borders of Ariana, a
branch of Taurus, Strab. p. 723, etc.

Παροπλίζω, f. -ίσω, (παρά, ὀπλίζω)
to disarm, Polyb. 2, 7, 10, etc.: in
mid., Numen. ap. Ath. 306 C.

Παροπτύω, ὦ, (παρά, ὀπτύω) to
roast slightly, half-roast, Polyb. 12,
25, 2.

Παροπτέος, α, ον, (παροράω, πα-
ρόνομαι) to be overlooked or disregarded,
Strab., Luc. Tim. 9.

Παροπτῆσις, ἡ, a half-roasting.

Παρορμάω, ατος, τό, (παροράω) an
oversight, error, Plut. 2, 1123 B.

Παρορῆσις, εως, ἡ, (παροράω) an
overlooking: carelessness, Luc.

Παρορῆτικός, ἡ, ὄν, apt to overlook,
τινός, Plut. 2, 716 B: from

Παροράω, ὦ, f. -όνομαι, aor. πα-
ρίδον, (παρά, ὀράω) to look at by the
way, notice, remark, Xen. Cyr. 7, 1, 5;
τινί τι, something in one, Ar. Av. 454.

—II. to look past a thing, overlook, Arist.
Pot. 6, 4, 17, H. A. 8, 19, 12:—to slight,
make light of, τοῖς νόμοις, Antipho
114, 6, etc.; cf. Xen. Hell. 7, 4, 21.—

—III. to see amiss, see wrong, Plat. The-
aet. 157 E, cf. Hipp. Maj. 300 C.—IV.
to look side-ways, εἰς τινα or πρὸς τι,
Xen. Symp. 8, 42 Cyr. 7, 1, 4; εἰς

τὸ πλάγιον π. πᾶλλον ἢ εἰς τὸ πρό-
σθεν, Arist. H. A. 9, 45, 5. Cf. παρ-
εἶδον.

Παρορίζομαι, (παρά, ὀρίζω) as
pass., to be or be made angry at, Dem.
805, 19.—The act. παρορίζω, to pro-
voke to anger, only in LXX. Hence

Παρορίζημα, ατος, τό, a provoca-
tion, cause of anger, LXX.: and

Παρορρισμός, οὔ, ὁ, = foreg., LXX.

Παρορρίζω, (παρά, ὀρρίζω) to stretch
out beside, Ael. N. A. 1, 4.

Παρόρειος, ον, (παρά, ὄρος) along
a mountain, also παρόρειος, but παρῶ
ρειος as adj. is dub.; though, as
subst., the form παρώρεα (q. v.) is
preferred to παρορεία and παρορία,
Lob. Phryn. 712.

Παρόρθιος, ον, (παρά, ὀρθιος) tol-
erably straight, Math. Vett.

Παρορίζω, f. -ίσω, (παρά, ὀρίζω) to
border, limit, Longin. 2, 2.—II. to out-
step one's boundaries, encroach on a
neighbour's property, Anth. P. 11, 209.

—III. to drive over the borders, banish,
Plut.

Παρορίνω, (παρά, ὀρίνω) to excite
a little, Alcae.

Παρόριος, α, ον, (παρά, ὄρος) =
παρόρειος, q. v.

Παρόριος, α, ον, (παρά, ὄρος) on
the frontier.

Παρορισμός, οὔ, ὁ, a passing of
boundaries, an encroaching.

Παροριστής, οὔ, ὁ, an encroacher.

Παρορκέω, ὦ, (παρά, ὄρκος) to for
swear one's self, App.

Παρορμάω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (παρά, ὀρ-
μάω) to put in motion, urge or prick on,
Xen. Cyr. 2, 4, 10; παρ. εἰς τι, to
urge on to a thing, Ib. 2, 2, 1; ἐπὶ τι,
Ib. 8, 1, 12; πρὸς τι, Arist. Mega.
Mor. 2, 7, 27; c. inf., Xen. Cyr. 8, 1,
43:—pass. c. fut. mid.: to be eager
for, ἐπὶ τι, Polyb. 2, 22, 6.—II. some-
times also in act., παρ. τι, to strive
after a thing, Lob. Phryn. 439.

Παρορμέω, ὦ, (παρά, ὀρμέω) to lie
at anchor beside or near, Diod. 14, 49,
Plut.

Παρόρμημα, ατος, τό, an incitemen-
t, stimulus.

Παρόρμησις, εως, ἡ, (παρορμάω)
an urging on, incitement, Xen. Hip-
parch. 1, 25, Polyb. 6, 39, 8.

Παρορμητικός, ἡ, ὄν, (παρορμάω)
urging on, πρὸς τι, Plut. Lyc. 15.

Παρορμίζω: fut. ὤρω Att. ἰ-ῶ (πα-
ρά, ὀρμίζω):—to bring to anchor beside
or near, and in genl. to anchor, ναυσί,
with ships, Lys. 132, 6 (nisi legend.
παρορμίσαντες).

Παρόρνις, ἴθος, δ, ἡ, (παρά, ὀρνις)
having ill omens, πάρ. πόρος, an ill
omened voyage, Aesch. Eum. 770; ct.
sub ὀδός.

Παρόρρνμι, (παρά, ὀρνυμι) to urge
on, Ar. Rh. 3, 486, in tmesis.

Παρόρρσσω, Att. -ττω: f. -ξω (πα-
ρά, ὀρρσσω) to dig by, beside or along,
Thuc. 6, 101.—II. to dig alongside, i. e.
one against another, a preparatory
exercise performed for 40 successive
days by those who were to contend
as boxers at the Olympic games, in
term. ad Theocr. 4, 10.—III. as a
term in boxing, to punch in the side,
Lat. latus fodere, παρ. καὶ λακτίειν,
Diog. L. 6, 27.

Παρορροῦμαι, f. -ήσομαι, (παρά,
ὀρροῦμαι) dep. mid.: to dance amiss,
dance the wrong dance, c. acc., of pan-
tomimic actors, Luc. Salt. 80.

Πάρος, —A. adv. of time, before, erst,
formerly, one time, in Hom., who uses
τοπάρως just like πτεῖν and τοπρῖν:
the same use of it occurs in Hes., and
Hdt.: usu. opp. to νῦν, Il. 1, 533, etc.

παρός, *forefathers*, Pind. I. 7, 1; *ο, θεοὶ οἱ παρόι*, Aesch. Pr. 405; τὰ π., opp. to τὰ εἰσέπειτα, Soph. Aj. 34, etc.—2. with a pres., *this long time*, as in Lat., *jamdudum video*, Heyne II. 12, 347; 13, 256, Od. 5, 88.—3. c. inf. aor. like πρίν, before, πάρος τάδε ἔργα γενέσθαι, πάρος ἦν γαίαν ἰκέσθαι, etc., II. 6, 348, Od. 1, 21: very rarely with inf. pres., as, πάρος ὁρῶσι μοι μέδεσθαι, II. 18, 245.—4. foll. by πρίν γέ, rather..., than, II. 5, 218, Od. 2, 127.—5. before the time, too soon, II. 23, 474.—6. rather, sooner, II. 8, 166.—II. of place, before, in front, post-Hom.

B. prep., c. gen. loci, poet. for πρό, before, in Hom. only once, II. 8, 254; δωματίον πάρος, Soph. Aj. 73, Eur. Hec. 1049; cf. Valck. Phoen. 310.—When πάρος is a prep., it seems always to follow its case; not to have been used of time, and not in prose.—(In form, πάρος stands between παρά, πρό and πρόσ, though in signif. it belongs to πρό: from πάρος again comes πάριος, παροίτερος, παροίτατος.) [α]

Πάρος, αὐ, ἡ, *Paros*, one of the Cyclades, famous for its white marble, ἴστω *Paros*, H. Hom. Ap. 44, Cer. 491.—V. Πάριος. [α]

Παροσφραίνω, f. -σφρήσω, (παρά, σφραίνω) to hold beside one to smell at, Geop.

Παροτρυντικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to, fit for inciting: from

Παροτρύνω, f. -νῶ, (παρά, ὀτρύνω) to urge on, c. inf., πῶ θυμὸς ὀτρύνει δάμην, Böckh Pind. O. 3, 68 (38); cf. Luc. Tox. 35.

Παρουάτιος, ὄν, (παρά, οὖς) with ears by the side, with hanging ears, κύων, Call. Dian. 91. [α]

Παρουλῖς, ἰδος, ἡ, a gum-boil; cf. ἐπουλῖς.

Παρουλος, ὄν, (παρά, οἶλος II. 4) somewhat curled. Hence

Παρουλότριχος, ὄν, with slightly curling hair, Geop.

Παρούρος, ὅ, one who keeps watch beside, v. I. Od. 11, 489.

Παρουσία, ας, ἡ, (παίρειμι) a being present, presence, τινός, of a person or thing, Trag., as Aesch. Pers. 169, Eur. Hec. 227; παρουσίαν ἔχειν for παρῆναι, Soph. Aj. 540.—2. esp. presence for the purpose of assisting, Soph. El. 948.—3. arrival, Thuc. I. 1, 128; εἰς τόπον, Dion. H. 1, 45.—II. like τὰ παρόντα, present circumstances, Soph. El. 1251.—III. substance, property, like οὐσία and περιουσία, Meand. p. 163, cf. Piers. Moer. 297.—2. abundance, =παρόντων ἀφύλλεια, Plat. (Com.) Pha. 6. Hence

Παρουσιάζω, to be present.—II. to arrive, Eccl.

Παροχέομαι, f. -ήσομαι, dep. mid., to be a párochos.

Παροχέτευσις, ἡ, a turning of water into a side channel, Galen.: from

Παροχετεύω, (παρά, χετεύω) to turn, as water from its course, Plat. Legg. 844 A, Plut. Themist. 31:—to turn off into a side channel; and metaph. to turn off from, evade, c. gen., Eur. Bacch. 479.

Παροχεύς, ὥς, ὁ, one who supplies, a furnisher.

Παροχέω, (παρά, χεύω) to have unalloyed intercourse with a female:—in pass. of the female, Arist. H. A. 9, 7, 5.

Παροχέω, f. -ήσω, (παρά, χέω) to carry by or beside: in mid., to sit beside one in a chariot, Xen. Cyr. 8, 3, 14.

Παροχή, ἡς, ἡ, (παί έχω) a supply-

ing, furnishing, νεών, Thuc. 6, 85.—II. a present, gift, esp. such as is offered to ambassadors, etc., hospitality, Polyb. 22, 1, 3, etc.

Παροχλέω, ᾧ, (παρά, ὀχλέω) to trouble by being near to, like παρενοχλέω, Theophr

Παροχλίζω, f. -ίσω, (παρά, ὀχλίζω) to move aside with a lever: generally to remove a weight, Anth. P. 9, 204.

Παρόχος, ὄν, ὁ, (παρά, ὅχος) one who sits beside another in a chariot, esp. =παράνυμφος, π. γάμων, Ar. Av. 1740.

Πάροχος, ὄν, (παρέχω) supplying, furnishing: οἱ π., in the Roman provinces, those who supplied public officers with necessities, Hor. Sat. 1, 5, 46, cf. Cic. Att. 13, 2, 2.

Παροψίμαι, (παρά, ὀψίμαι) dep., to eat dainties, Luc. Merc. Con. 26. Hence

Παρόψημα, ατος, τό, a dainty side-dish, Ath. 367 C.

Παροψμάτιον, ὄν, τό, dim. from foregoing. [α]

Παροψιδίον, ὄν, τό, dim. from παροψίς. [α]

Παροψίδιος, α, ὄν, belonging to a παροψίς. [α]

Παροψίς, ἰδος, ἡ, (παρά, ὄψον) a dainty side-dish, extremet, Ar. Fr. 236, etc., Xen. Cyr. 1, 3, 4: metaph., π. κακόν, a fresh taste of misery, Magnes Dion. I. ubi v. Meineke; cf. παροψώνημα.—II. a dish on which such meats are served, Antiph. Boeot. 3: but the Atticists condemn this use of the word, Loh. Phryn. 176, cf. Comici ar. Ath. 367, sq.

Παρόψομαι, fut. of παρορώ.

Παροψυνέω, ᾧ, (παρά, ὀψυνέω) to buy a dainty side-dish and set it before one, τινί, Cratin. Cleobul. 8, Ar. Eccl. 226. Hence

Παροψώνημα, ατος, τό, =παρόψημα, metaph., π. τῆς εὐχῆς εὐνῆς γλυκὺς, a new relish to the pleasures of my bed, Aesch. Ag. 1447; cf. παροψίς I. fin.

Παράπαχος, ὅ, Ep. for παράπαχος. †Παράπινος, ὄν, ὁ, =Παροπάμιος, v. I. Dion. P. 1097.

Παρεπιθών, ὄντος, Ep. for παραπιθών, redupl. part. aor. 2 of παραπιθεῖν, Hom.

Παρόπιος, ὄν, poet. for παραπόδιος, q. v.

Παράβλιος, ἡ, ὄν, Ep. for παράβλιος. [α]

†Παράρασια, ας, ἡ, Parrhasia, a city of Arcadia, II. 2, 608: only in Hom. as city. Hence

†Παράρασική, ἡς, ἡ, sc. χώρα, the territory of the Parrhasii, in the southwest of Arcadia, Thuc. 5, 33.

†Παράράσιοι, ὡν, οἱ, the Parrhasii, in Arcadia, Thuc. 5, 33.

†Παράρασιον, ὄν, τό, ὄρος, Mt. Parrhasius, in Arcadia, Call. Dian. 99.

†Παράραστος, ὄν, ὁ, a Parrhasian.—II. Parrhasius, a celebrated painter from Ephesus, flourished at Athens in the time of Socrates, Xen.; Plut. Thes. 4; etc.—2. a poet of the Anthology.

Παρήρσια, ας, ἡ, (παρά, ῥῆσις) free-spokenness, openness, boldness, frankness, freq. in Eur., as Ion 672, Plat. Rep. 557 B, etc.: also in bad sense, license of tongue, Isocr. 229 B. Hence

†Παρήρσιαιδης, ὄν, ὁ, Parrhesiades, (free-spoken), as pr. n., in Luc. Pisc.

Παρήρσιζομαι, (παρήρσια) dep., to speak freely, openly, boldly, Plat. Gorg. 487 D; τινί τι, Ib. 491 E; πρὸς τινα, Id. Lach. 178 A; περὶ τι-

νος, Id. Charm. 156 A—in pass., Isocr. 312 B. Hence

Παρήρσιαιστής, οὗ, ὁ, a free speaker, Arist. Eth. N. 4, 3, 28, Diod., etc. Hence

Παρήρσιαιστός, ἡ, ὄν, disposed to speaking freely, free-spoken, Anis. Rhet. 2, 5, 11. Adv. -κῶς.

Παρήρσιαιδής, ες, (παρήρσια, εἰδος) free-spoken, Diod. 15, 6. Adv. -δῶς.

†Πάρρων, ὠνος, ὁ, Parrhon, wasc. pr. n., Arist. Pol. 5, 8, 12.

Παρσένος, Lacon. for παρσένος, Ar. Lys. 1263.

Παρσταίη, παρσάσα, etc., Ep. for παρασταίη, παρσάσα, from παραίστημι, Hom.

Παρσθητόν, Ep. for παρασθητόν, 2 dual subj. aor. 2 from παρίσθημι, Od. 18, 183.

Παρτέμνω, παρτέμνεις, Ep. for παρτέμνω, παρατέμνεις.

Παρτιθεῖ, Ep. for παρτιθεῖ, Od. 1, 192.

Παρτομῖς, ἰδος, ἡ, (παρτέμνω) like ἑχειρίδιον, a small book.

†Παρυάδης, ὄν, ὁ, Paryadres, a mountain range in northwestern Armenia, Strab. p. 547.

Παρυγαίνω, (παρά, ὑγαίνω) to moisten or soften a little, Ath. 356 E.

Πάρυργος, ὄν, (παρά, ὑργός) somewhat wet, Galen.

Παρυδάτιος, ὄν, by or near the water. [α]

Παρυδρός, ὄν, =πάρυργος, Arist. H. A. 8, 3, 13.

Παρυπαντάω, ᾧ, f. -ήσω, (παρά, πάντα) to come into the way of, meet, Joseph.

Παρυπαρῖα, (παρά, ὑπαρῖα) to be near, assist, like παρέμει.

Παρυπάτη, ἡς, ἡ, (sc. χορδή), a string next the first or uppermost, Arist. Probl. 19, 3; fem. from παρύντατος. [α] Hence

Παρυπάτοειδής, ες, (εἶδος) sounding like the παρυπάτη.

Παρυπάτος, ἡ, ὄν, next the uppermost. [α]

Παρυπνώω, (παρά, ὑπνῶω) to sleep by or with, τινί, Qu. Sm. 10, 128.

Παρυπολαμβάνω, to assume falsely, Aristox.

Παρυπομνήσκω, fut. -υπομνήσω (παρά, ὑπομνήσκω) to remind by the way or in secret, Polyb. 5, 31, 3. Hence

Παρυπομνήσις, εως, ἡ, a reminding by the way, M. Anton. 1, 10.

Παρυπρῶσις, ἡ, co-existence: casual existence.

Παρυψύχω, f. -ξω, to cool gently, Diosc. [ψύ]

†Παρυστία, ἰδος, ἡ, Parysatis, wife of Darius Ochus, mother of Artaxerxes II., and the younger Cyrus Xen. An. 1, 1, 1; etc.

Παρυφαίνω, (παρά, φαίνω) to weave beside or along, attach to, ἐσθῆν παρυφασμένην, a garment with a purple hem or border (παρυφή), Diod. 12, 21:—δπλα παρυφασμένα (as it were) armed men hemming in an unarmed crowd, Xen. Cyr. 5, 4, 48.—2. to excel in weaving, Jac. Philostr. Imag. p. 549. Hence

Παρυφάντος, ὄν, woven along with a hem or border. [α]

Παρυφάσμα, ατος, τό, =sq. [α]

Παρυφή, ἡς, ἡ, (παρυφαίνω) a hem or border woven along any thing, esp. of purple, Lat. clavius, Plut., cf. Ath. 521 B. Hence

Παρυφής, ες, wearing a robe with a purple hem, Lat. praetextatus: τὸ π. παρυφή, Ar. 309

Παρνόβησται, (παρά, νόβησται) to add as part of a substance, rare in act.: —pass. to coexist with, Diog. L. 9, 105.
 Παράβαινε, poet. for παράφαινε, Ar. Lys.
 Παράβηνος, παράφαινε, poet. for παραφ., Hom.
 Παράβησται, ας, ἡ, poet. for παραφαι-
 νία.
 Παράβησται, ἡ, poet. for παράφαις, l. 14, 217.
 Παρφέρομαι, poet. for παραφέρο-
 ιαι.
 Παρφόρος, ον, δ, Parphōrus, masc. or n., Paus. 7, 3, 8.
 Παρφυγένει, poet. for παραφυγενί, cf. aor. 2 act., Od. 12, 99.
 Παρφυγέσθαι, ον, poet. for παραφυγ-
 κέσθαι, to be avoided, τὸ μόρσιμον οὐ π.,
 Thind. P. 12, 53.
 Παρώας, ον, δ, (παρώας) a reddish-
 brown snake, sacred to Aesculapius, r.
 Plut. 690, Dem. 313, 25; —also
 written παρείας, cf. Schneid. ad
 Tob. Ecl. 1, p. 22.—II. π. ἵππος, a
 horse of the same colour, Arist. H. A.
 4, 5, 3.
 Παρωδέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (παρωδός) to
 sing beside:—to sing a song with cer-
 tain changes, esp. to burlesque or par-
 ody a song, Ath. 364 B.—II. to cele-
 brate by the way, sing of, Diod. Hence
 Παρωδή, ἡς, ἡ=sq.
 Παρωδία, ας, ἡ, a song sung beside:
 a parody, Arist. Poet. 2, 5, Ath. 18 B: and
 Παρωδικός, ἡ, ὅν, in the way of
 parody, burlesque, μέλη, Dion. H. de
 em. 54: from
 Παρωδός, ὅν, (παρά, ὠδή) beside a
 song:—singing a song with certain
 changes, esp. burlesquing a song: ὁ π.,
 parodist, such as Matro and Sopar-
 in Ath.: on the parodies of the
 Greeks v. G. H. Moser in the Heidelb.
 uiden 6, 2, p. 267, sq.—II. describ-
 ing indirectly, π. ἀνύγματα, Eur. I. A.
 47.
 Παρωθεύω, =sq.: dub.
 Παρωθέω, ὦ, f. -ώσω and -ωθή-
 σαι, (παρώ) :—to push aside or
 away, slight, δούλον λέχος, Eur. Andr.
 cf. El. 1037, and so Xen., etc.: to
 aside, keep secret, slur over, ἔρωτα,
 ph. Tr. 358:—mid. to push away
 one's self, reject, etc., Eur. Hel.
 237: of time, to put off, Plat.
 p. 471 C.
 Παρωκεάνιος, ον, (παρά, ὠκεανός)
 r or on the ocean, Plut. Caes. 20.
 Παρωκεανίτης, ον, δ, =foreg.:—
 i. -της, -τιδος, (sc. γῆ) the sea-
 side, Polyb. 34, 5, 6, Diod., etc. [i]
 Παρωκεανίτικος, ἡ, ὅν, =foreg.,
 ab. p. 189.
 Παρωλένιος, ον, (παρά, ὠλένη) next
 elbow, on the arm.
 Παρωμάλος, ον, (παρά, ὀμαλός)
 rly smooth or even, Strab. p. 167.
 Παρωμίς, ἰδος, ἡ (παρά, ὤμος)
 hing worn upon the shoulder, LXX:
 ἐπωμίς and περιωμίς.
 Παρών, δ, a kind of light ship, Po-
 r. Fr. Hist. 65; cf. μονόπρων.
 Παρών, ὠνος, δ, Paron, masc. pr.
 Arr. An. 3, 16, 2.
 Παρωνομάσια, ας, ἡ, f. l. for παρο-
 νασία, q. v.
 Παρωνυμῶ, f. -ήσω, =παρωνυ-
 μῶ, Philo. Hence
 Παρωνυμῆσι, ἡς=sq., Iambl. [v]
 Παρωνυμία, ας, ἡ, (παρωνυμος) the
 nation of one word from another by
 etym.—II. =παρωνομασία. Hence
 Παρωνυμῶ, to derive a name from
 word, call by a derivative name or
 d., Arist. Phys. Ausc. 7, 3, 2; cf.
 παρωνυμος. Hence

Παρωνυμίασμα, στος, τό, an epi-
 thet.
 Παρωνυμῶ, =παρωνυμῶ.
 Παρωνυμος, ον, also a, ον=sq.,
 Plat. Legg. 757 D: hence, τὸ παρω-
 νυμῶν, =παρωνυμία II, Id. Soph.
 268 C. [v]
 Παρωνυμος, ον, (παρά, ὄνομα)
 formed from a word by a slight change
 (Arist. Categ. 1, 5), Φοίβης ὄνομα
 ἔχει π. (i. e. the name of Φοίβης)
 Aesch. Eum. 8; cf. Arist. Categ. 8,
 25, sqq.; παρωνυμῶς λέγεσθαι ἀπό
 τινος, Id. Top. 2, 4, 4:—τὸ παρωνυ-
 μῶν=παρωνυμία II.
 Παρωνυμῶ, =παρωνυμῶ.
 Παρωνυχία, ας, ἡ, (παρά, ὄνυχ) a
 whitlow, Lat. redumia, Hipp., Plut 2,
 440 A, etc.—II. a plant, Diosc. 4,
 54.
 Παρωνυχίς, ἰδος, ἡ, =foreg.
 Πάρωος, ὅν, also written πάρωος,
 παρῶος, reddish-brown or bay, usu.
 ἵππος: cf. παρώας.
 Παρωπία, ας, ἡ, (παρά, ὤψ) the cor-
 ner of the eye next the temple.
 Παρωπῶν, ον, τό, (παρά, ὤψ) in
 harness, a blinker, blinder.—II. =foreg.
 Παρωπίς, ἰδος, ἡ=παρωπία.
 Παρωραία, ας, ἡ, Paroraea, a dis-
 trict between Macedonia and Epirus,
 Strab. p. 325; the inhab., οἱ Παρω-
 ραῖοι.
 Παρωρεῦται, ὄν, οἱ Ion. -ρεῖται,
 the Paroreatae (dwellers on a moun-
 tain-side), dwelling on the mountains
 that stretched from Arcadia into
 Triphylian Elis, Hdt. 4, 118; Strab.
 p. 346.
 Παρωρεία, ας, ἡ, (παρά, ὄρος) a dis-
 trict on the side of a mountain, Polyb.
 2, 14, 6, etc.:—παρωρεία, -ορία are
 less correct, Lob. Phryn. 712.
 Παρωρεος, ον, v. παρόρεος.
 Παρωρεῖτης, ον, δ, (παρωρεία) one
 who lives on a mountain-side, Πάν,
 Anth. Plan. 235.
 Παρωρεῦς, ἑως, δ, Paroreus, son
 of Tricolonus, Paus. 8, 35, 6.
 Παρωρημένως, adv. part. pf. pass.,
 violently.
 Παρωρος, ον, (παρά, ὥρα) out of
 season, untimely: neut. παρωρα, as
 adv., Anth. P. 12, 199, Cic. Att. 10,
 12, 2.—II. beyond the proper time, too
 late, Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10, 122.
 Παρωροφίς, ἰδος, ἡ, (παρά, ὀροφή)
 the eaves or cornice of a roof, Hdt. 2,
 155.
 Παρωρίων, ον, τό, (παρά, οὖς) a
 covering or ornament for the ears.
 Παρωρίς, ἰδος, ἡ, (παρά, οὖς) the
 gland beside and behind the ear, the pa-
 rotis, Lyc. 1402.—2. a tumour of the
 parotid gland.—II. in architecture, an
 ornament on the upper part of door-posts,
 Vitruv. 4, 6, 4.
 Παρωρημένος (sc. χρόνος), δ, the
 past tense, Lat. praeteritum, Gramm.:
 strictly part. pf. pass. from παροίχο-
 μαι.
 Παρωρχος, ον, (παρά, ὥρχος) rather
 pale, sallow, Plut. 2, 364 A.
 ΠΑΣ, πᾶσα, πᾶν: gen. παντός,
 πᾶσης, παντός: gen. plur. masc. and
 neut. πάντων (not παντῶν): dat.
 plur. masc. and neut. πᾶσι, besides
 which Hom. and Hes. use the poet.
 form πάντεσσι: gen. plur. fem. πᾶ-
 σῶν, for which Hom. and Hes. al-
 ways use πᾶσῶν dissyll., once πᾶ-
 σάν, Od. 6, 107. Radic. signif., all:
 hence, of one, the whole, entire, all
 the... like ὅλος:—of several, every,
 like ἕκαστος:—in plur. all. Even in
 Hom. and Hdt. the signif. whole, en-
 tire, and the use of the plur. prevail:
 —πᾶσα ὕλη, all the wood, Hes. Op.

509, cf. Th. 695, etc.; also of immen-
 sity, πᾶσα ἀλήθεια all, the
 whole truth, Il. 24, 407, Od. 11, 507:
 πᾶν δέμα, an utter horror, Soph.
 Phil. 927; ἡ πᾶσα βλάβη, nothing
 but mischief, lb. 622, cf. El. 301; πᾶ-
 σαι πύλαι, all the gates, i. e. the whole
 gate, Il. 2, 809:—in prose, τὸ πᾶν,
 the universe, Plat. Tim. 28 C, etc.,
 falso in pl. τὰ πάντα, Xen. Mem. 1,
 1, 11; but also, that on which all de-
 pends, the whole matter, Id. Theaet.
 204 B, etc.: ἐς τῶν κακῶν, to the ut-
 termost, the height of evil, Hdt. 7, 119
 9, 118; and so later, ἐς πᾶν κακόν
 and ἐς πᾶν, v. Valck. ad Il. cc.—
 The signif. every occurs in Il. 16, 265.
 Od. 13, 313, cf. Soph. El. 972, Herm.
 Bacch. 1127.—When a relat. pron. is
 to follow, Hom. usu. has πάντες,
 ὅσοι..., Lat. omnes quicunque..., which
 is also usu. in prose.—In Att. oft. c.
 art., but only in signif., the whole, and
 in plur. πᾶς τις, every single one,
 first in Theogn. 621, and freq. in Hdt.,
 as 1, 50; 3, 79.—Emphat., with the
 art. repeated, τὰς νέας τὰς πάσας,
 Hdt. 7, 59.—II. several adverbs are
 used to strengthen πᾶς, esp. in plur.,
 as, ὅμα πάντες, all together, at once,
 Hom.; in prose more usu. ἅπαντες,
 but not always; even ὅμα πᾶς oc-
 curs, Schäf. Dion. Comp. p. 124: so
 too, πάντες ὅμα, Il. 15, 98; in prose
 also πάντες ὅμοι, Bast. Ep. Cr. p.
 164; μάλα πάντες, Hom.: but παν-
 τὸς μάλλον, above every thing, most
 exceedingly, Lat. ita ut nihil supra,
 Heind. Plat. Phaedr. 228 D.—III.
 joined with a superl. πάντες ἄριστοι,
 all the noblest, like Lat. optimus quis-
 que, Il. 9, 3, Od. 4, 272, etc.—IV. with
 numerals it marks an exact number
 ἑννέα πάντες, quite nine, full nine, no
 less, Od. 8, 258, etc., cf. Wess. and
 Valck. Hdt. 4, 88, (where, and in 1,
 50; 9, 81, others make πάντα=ἐκά-
 στον γένους, as, πᾶσι δέκα, with ten
 of every kind, Bähr Hdt. 1, 50; Herm.
 Vig. n. 94 thinks it would otherwise
 be τὰ πάντα; but v. Schäf. Dion.
 Comp. 335).—Hom. always puts πᾶν-
 τες after the numeral; Hdt., who has
 it only in neut., always before: later
 they stand indiscriminately.—2. with
 the article, τὰ πάντα δέκα, ten in all:
 so, τὰ πάντα μυρία, Hdt. 3, 74, cf.
 Thuc. 3, 85; so in Lat. omnia tria
 genera sunt causarum, Cic. de Inv.
 1, 9.—V. in dat. pl. masc. πᾶσι, with
 or in the judgment of all, Il. 2, 285,
 Herm. O. C. 1448, Erf. O. T. 40, Tr.
 338.—2. πᾶσι as neut., in all things,
 altogether, Hdt.; so, ἐπὶ πᾶσιν, Hes.
 Op. 692.—VI. various usages of neut.:
 —1. πάντα, not merely all, but also
 all kinds of things, Hom., most freq.
 in phrase δαίδαλα πάντα: so too
 οἰωνοὶ πᾶσι, for παντοδαποί, παν-
 τοίους, Il. 1, 5.—2. πάντα γίγνεσθαι
 (strictly) to become all things, i. e. as-
 sume every shape, Od. 4, 417; hence,
 like παντοῖος γίνεσθαι, to turn every
 way, try every expedient, Schäf. Mel.
 p. 98; so, ἐν παντί εἶναι, for ἐν παν-
 τὶ κακοῦ εἶναι, to be in great danger
 or fear, Plat. Symp. 194 A, Rep. 579
 B; εἰς πᾶν ἀφικνεῖσθαι, to venture
 every thing, Xen. Hell. 6, 1, 4, cf.
 Valck. Hdt. 7, 118.—3. πάντα εἶναι
 τι, to be every thing to one, Hdt. 1,
 122, Dem. 240, 11, cf. Herm. Vig. n.
 95; also, πάντα εἶναι ἐν τι, to be
 all in all to one, Hdt. 3, 157; 7, 156;
 and περὶ παντὸς ποιεῖσθαι τι, to
 esteem or love one above all, Xen.
 Hell. 7, 1, 26, An. 1, 9, 16.—4. πᾶν-
 τὰ as a v. for πᾶντος, entirely, ults. v.

wholly, *eft.* in Hom.: and, as one word, *πάντ ἐπιστήμη*, *complete, absolute knowledge*, Herm. Soph. Ant. 717: but, *τά πάντα, in every way, by all means, altogether*, Hdt. 1, 122; 5, 97; *τά πάντα πάντα, far the most*, Hdt. 1, 203; 2, 35; and so, *εἰς πάντα*, Valck. Phoen. 622; *ἐς τὸ πᾶν, on the whole, altogether*, Aesch. Ag. 682, etc.; for which we find *τὸ πᾶν*, Plat. Legg. 959 A; or *πᾶν alone*, Hdt. 1, 32, etc.; so, *τὸ παντί* and *strength*, *τῷ παντί καὶ ὅλῳ*, Plat., v. *ὅλος* sub fin.—5. *διὰ παντός* (sc. *χρόνου*), or as one word *διαπαντός*, *through all time, continually, always*, Soph. Aj. 705; also like *εἰς τὸ πᾶν, altogether, thoroughly*, freq. in Plat., who also has *διὰ πάντων*, Soph. 254 B; so also *διὰ πάντα*, Orac. ap. Hdt. 7, 220; *κατὰ πάντα*, Plat. Tim. 30 D.—6. *ἐπὶ πᾶν, on the whole, in general, generally*, Plat. Legg. 875 D; esp. *ὡς ἐπὶ πᾶν εἰπεῖν*, Id. Euthyd. 279 E, etc.—VII. *ἡ διὰ πασῶν* (sc. *χορδῶν*), v. sub *διαπασῶν*. [*α* always, except in neut. of its compds., as in *ἅπαν, ἅμπᾶν, πρόπᾶν, σύμπᾶν*, and even *τόπᾶν*, or (as it should be written) *τοπᾶν*, Böckh Pind. O. 2, 93 (152): yet the *-παν* of compds. is sometimes long in Att., A. B. p. 416, 13, Butt. Ausf. Gr. § 62 Anm. 5, Meineke Menand. p. 51.]

Πασάμην, Ep. and Ion. aor. 1 of *πάσσομαι*, II.; inf. *πάσασθαι*, Hom., and Hdt.

†*Πασαργάδι*, ὢν, *ol*, the *Pasargadae*, the first and noblest of the Persian tribes, Hdt. 1, 125.—II. *α*, *Pasargadae*, the ancient capital and treasure-city of the Persian kings, founded by Cyrus, Strab. p. 728 sqq.

†*Πασέας*, *ον*, *δ*, *Paseas*, an Athenian, Dem. 1266, 26.—Others in Paus.; etc.

†*Πασιάδης*, *ον*, *δ*, *Pasiades*, masc. pr. n., P. 11.

†*Πασίαναξ*, *ακτος*, *δ*, = *παντάναξ*, *universal king*, v. Bast Ep. Crit. p. 72. [*ἄν*]

†*Πασιάνοι*, ὢν, *ol*, the *Pasiani*, a Scythian people, Strab. p. 511.

†*Πασίας*, *ον*, *δ*, *Pasias*, a usurer in Athens, Ar. Nub. 21.

†*Πασίγνωστος*, *ον* (πᾶς, γινγνώσκω) *al*, *known, famous*.

†*Πασίδηλος*, *ον*, = *πάνδηλος*.

†*Πασιθέα*, *ας*, *ῆ*, Ion. and Ep. —*θή*, *Pasitheia*, one of the Graces, II. 14, 268, 276.—2. a daughter of Nereus and Doris, Hes. Th. 247.—3. a nymph, otherwise called *Πραξιθέα*, Apollod. 3, 14, 6.

†*Πασιθεός*, *ον*, *δ*, *Pasitheus*, a Trojan, Q. Sm. 10, 86.

†*Πασιθήη*, *ης*, *ῆ*, *Pasithoë*, a daughter of Oceanus and Tethys, Hes. Th. 352.

†*Πασιθρύλλητος*, *ον*, better *divisim* *πᾶσι θρυλλήτος*.

†*Πασικλῆς*, *έους*, *δ*, *Pasicles*, father of Philistus of Athens, Hdt. 9, 97.—2. an illegitimate son of Pasion, Dem.—Others in Ael.; etc.

†*Πασικράτης*, *ον*, *δ*, *Pasicrates*, masc. pr. n., Arr. An. 2, 22, 2, Plut. Alex. 29.

†*Πασίκυπρος*, *ον*, *δ*, *Pasicyprus*, a king of Cyprus, Ath. 167 C.

†*Πασίμαχος*, *ον*, *δ*, *Pasimachus*, a Lacedaemonian, Xen. Hell. 4, 4, 10.

†*Πασίμηλος*, *ον*, *δ*, *Pasimelus*, a Corinthian, Xen. Hell. 6, 4, 4.

†*Πασιμέλυσσα*, *ῆ* (πᾶς, μέλω) *epith.* of the ship *Argo*, a care or interest to all, i. e. *known to all, famous*, Od. 12, 70 cf. 9, 19:—hence was formed a

masc. *πασιμέλων* by *Stato*, and Eust.—quoting Od. 12, 70.

†*Πασίνος*, *ον*, *δ*, *Pasinus*, an Athenian, Isocr. 397 D.

†*Πασιππίδας*, *ον*, *δ*, *Pasippidas*, a leader of the Lacedaemonians, Xen. Hell. 1, 1, 32.

†*Πᾶσις*, *ῆ*, (**πᾶσμαι*) *gain, possession*.

†*Πασισωκλῆς*, *έους*, *δ*, *Pasiscles*, masc. pr. n., Ath. 473 A.

†*Πασιτελίδας*, *ον*, *δ*, *Pasitelidas*, a leader of the Lacedaemonians, Thuc. 5, 3.

†*Πᾶσιτύγρης*, *ητος* and *Πασιτύγρης*, *ιδος*, *δ*, a name applied to the Tigris after its junction with the Euphrates, Strab. p. 729.

†*Πασιφάη*, *ης*, *ῆ*, *Pasiphaë*, daughter of Helius and Perseis, wife of Minos, mother of the Minotaur, Ap. Rh. 3, 1016; Apollod.; etc.

†*Πασιφῆης* (πᾶς, **φᾶω*) *shining on all*, Orph. H. 7, 14: so *-φᾶνής*, *ές*, Nonn.

†*Πασίφιλος*, *η*, *ον*, = *πάμφιλος*, *dear to all*, Ath.

†*Πασιφῶν*, ὄντος, *δ*, *Pasiphon*, a physician at Athens, Dem. 873, 21.—Others in Plut.; etc.

†*Πᾶσιων*, ὄντος, *δ*, *Pasion*, a Megarean, a Grecian leader under the younger Cyrus, Xen. An. 1, 2, 3.—2. a banker at Athens, freq. in Dem.

†*Πᾶσμα*, *ατος*, τό, = *πείσμα*, *the stalk of a fig*, Hesych.

†*Πᾶσμα*, *ατος*, τό, (πᾶσσω) *a sprinkling*, Axionic. Philem. 1, 9.

†*Πασπάλη*, *ης*, *ῆ*, = *παιπάλη*, *the finest meal*: metaph., ὅπου οὐδὲ *πασπάλη*, not a morsel of sleep, Ar. Vesp. 91; cf. ἄχνα fin. [πᾶ]

†*Πασπαλφάγος*, *ον*, *meal-fed, γρομφός*, Hippon. 48, e conj. Porsoni.

†*Πασσῶν*, *ας*, *ῆ*, for *παναγία*, q. v.

†*Πασσούκιζω*, (πᾶσσαι) = *πασσαλέω*.

†*Πασσυλευτός*, *ῆ*, ὄν, *pinned down*, Aesch. Pr. 113: from

†*Πασσυλεύω*, Att. παττ-, (πᾶσσα-*λος*) *to reg, pin or fasten to, τινά πρὸς πέτρας*, Aesch. Pr. 56, cf. Eur. Rhes. 180.—2. *to drive in like a peg or bolt*, Aesch. Pr. 65.

†*Πασσάλλιον*, *ον*, τό, and *πασσάλλισκος*, *ον*, *δ*, dim. from *πᾶσσαλος*, a pin in musical instruments.

†*Πασσάλοκopia*, *ας*, *ῆ*, *a driving in of pegs*, Math. Vett.

†*Πασσῶλος*, *ον*, *δ*, Att. *πάτταλος*, *a peg* on which to hang clothes, arms, etc., Hom., who oft. uses the old gen. *πασσαλόφι*, as *αἰρεῖν ὑπὸ πασσαλόφι*, to take down from a peg, II. 24, 268, cf. Pind. O. 1, 25; but, *κρεμάσαι ἐκ πασσαλόφι*, to hang upon a peg, Od. 8, 67, v. sub *ἐκ* I. 3: also as dat., *περὶ πασσαλόφιν*, Hermipp. Strat. 3.—II. from the likeness of form:—1. a gag, Ar. Eq. 376.—2. = *πόσθη*, Ar. Eccl. 1020.—3. *the fall of a mouse-trap*.—4. a wooden peg or pin for boring holes.—5. a sucker or cutting for planting. (From *πῆγνυμι*, *παγῆναι*, *rago*: Lat. *pessulus* *paxillus*, *palus*.) Hence

†*Πασσάλω*, ὠ, *to furnish with pegs*.

†*Πασσάμενος*, *πᾶσσασθαι*, Ep. for *πᾶσάμενος*, *πᾶσσασθαι*, part. and inf. aor. I mid. of *πατέομαι*, Od.

†*Πᾶσσαξ*, ἄκος, *δ*, rarer collat. form of *πᾶσσαλος*, Ar. Ach. 763.

†*Πασσαρών*, ὄντος, *ῆ*, *Passaron*, a city of Molossis in Epirus, Plut.

†*Πασσέληνος*, for *πανσ-*, as Bekker writes in Arist.

†*Πᾶσος* οἶνος, Lat. *vinum passum*, *raisin wine*, Polyb. 6, 2, 3.

†*Πᾶσσοφος*, *ον*, for *πάνσοφος*, as Bekker writes in Plat., v. B. i. Ausf. Gr. § 120 Anm. 12.

†*Πασσῦδεις*, *-δεις*, *-δην*, adv. *in πανσῦδεις*, etc., and so Bekker writes in Thuc. 8, 1. Hence

†*Πασσῦδίζω*, *to assemble*.

†*Πασσῦδεις*, adv., = *πασσυδείς*, dub. v. Lot. Phryn. 515.

†*Πᾶσσω*, Att. *πάττω*: f. *πάσσω* [ᾶ]: pf. pass. *πέπασμαι*. *To shower or sprinkle*, π. *φάρμακα*, *to lay healing drugs upon a wound*, II. 5, 401, 900, etc.; *πᾶσσειν ἄλος*, *to sprinkle with salt*, II. 9, 214.—2. metaph., ὁρῶν *πᾶσσειν*, *to sprinkle the seats with embroidery*, i. e. *embroider them*, II. 23, 441; hence, = *ποικίλλω*, π. *δέλματα*, *to work battles in embroidery*, II. 3, 124, cf. *ἐμπᾶσσω*. (Not in Od., and in II. only in pres. and impf.)—3. π. *τινί*, *to besprinkle with a thing*, χρυσῷ, βροδοῖς, Ar. Nub. 912, 1330; cf. *παστός*.

†*Πάσσων*, *ον*, gen. *ονος*, irreg. compar. of *παχύς*, for *παχύτερος* and *παχίων*, like *βάσσων* from *βαθύς*, γλῶσσων from *γλυκύς*:—thicker, broader in good sense of a stout man, μακρότερος *καὶ πάσσων*, taller and broader, Od. 6, 230; 8, 20; of a woman, μ. *κροτήρη καὶ π.*, Od. 18, 195.

†*Παστάς*, ἄδος, *ῆ*, a kind of porch, front of the house, Hdt. 2, 148, 163, like Homer's *ἀδουσα*: later, like *στόα*, a colonnade, piazza, esp. round temples, Lat. *porticus*, Xen. Mem. 8, 9, cf. Hier. 11, 2; but even in Hdt. the *παστάς* is of stone, and adorned with pillars:—in Plut., etc., it represents the Roman *basilica*.—II. *the porch of the house* next the porch, a hall, Lat. *vestibulum*, Anth. P. 6, 172; the porch of Hom.—III. like *θάλαμος*, *inner room*, occupied by the women, Eur. Or. 1371; but also the *bed-room* of the master and mistress, Theoc. 24, 46.—2. a *brida chamber*; whence Soph. Ant. 1207 calls the cave in which Antigone was immured her *παστάς*:—in this signf. *παστός* is also used. (Usu. deriv. from *πᾶσσω*, the signf. *ποικίλλω*, cf. *παστός*: as to Passow, shortened from *παρόσθι* *παραστάς*.)

†*Παστέλη*, *ης*, *ῆ*, the last day of the year, E. M. (Said to be from *πᾶσσω* and *τέλος*, as if the end of all.)

†*Παστός*, *α*, *ον*, verb. adv. from *πᾶσσω*, *to be besprinkled*, Ar. Pac. 1074.

†*Πάσθη*, *ης*, *ῆ*, a mess of food, esp. by *ζωμός* *ἀλφίτων*, Ar. Fr. 547: strictly fem. from *παστός*.

†*Παστόν*, οὐ, τό, an embroidered curtain before the *παστός* or *θάλαμος*, dub.: strictly neut. from

†*Παστός*, *ῆ*, ὄν, (πᾶσσω) *besprinkled*, esp. with salt, hence salted.

†*Παστός*, οὐ, *δ*, strictly masc. from *foreg*, = *παστός* III, a woman's chamber, sleeping room, bridal chamber, like *θάλαμος*, also the *bridal bed itself*, Anth. P. 5, 52; 7, 711.—II. a *small chapel* in which stands the image of a god.

†*Παστοφορεῖον*, *ον*, τό, and *παστοφόριον*, *ον*, τό, that which is borne by *παστοφόρος*.—II. = *παστός* II.

†*Παστοφόρος*, *ον*, (παστός II, *φέρειν*) *carrying the image of a god in a shrine*, esp. *οἱ π.*, a set of priests, appointed for this purpose, Diod.—II. *epith.* of Venus, Anth. P. append. 40.

†*Πασχηγισμός*, οὐ, *δ*, lust, esp. u. *natural lust*, Luc. Gall. 32: from

†*Πασχηγίω*, ὠ, *to be lustful*, esp. *feel unnatural lust*, Luc. Amor. 2, Ath. 187 C; *πασχηγίοντα* *βρίμα*

rovocatives of lust, Meineke Menana 161 sq. From
 ΠΑΣΧΩ, fut. *πέισμαι* (just like
 et. mid. of *πίθω*): aor. *ἐπάθον*:
 perf. *πέπονθα*, which tenses occur in
 Hom.; in Hes. only pres. and aor.—
 rarer collat. forms, 2 pl. pf. *πέποσθε*
 or *πεπόνθατε*, Hom.; fem. part. pf.
επαθύντα, Od. 17, 555; fut. *πῶσω*,
 in Hdt. 9, 37, *πῶσμαι*: aor. *ἐπη-*
α, v. l. Aesch. Ag. 1624: pf. *πέπηθα*:
 Epich. p. 6 has also a Sicil. form *πέ-*
σχα, v. Koen. Greg. 455.
 Radical signif.: *to be subject to action*
from without, one's self being passive,
 or receive or feel an impression whether
 pleasant or unpleasant, *to suffer any*
impression, and so directly opp. to free ac-
 tion, as even in Od. 8, 490 *ἔρξαι* and
αἰεῖν are opposed, cf. *ῥέω*; but more
 usu. *π.* and *δράν*, v. sub *δράω*:
 Soph. O. C. 267, q. v., the part.
επειθόμενος takes a sort of adjective
 sense: *ἐγὼ παθών*, he has learnt by
 experience, Hes. Op. 216, cf. *πά-*
σμα: in Hom. oft. joined with *μοι-*
ναι, e. g. πολλὰ *ἐπαθὼν* καὶ πολλὰ
δύσσοι, Od. 5, 223.—2. so also the
 omeric phrase *πάσχειν τι*, esp. *μή*
πάσχειν or *πάθῃ*, *lest thou, he suffer*
any ill: in Att., *εἰ τι πάθωμι* or *ἢν*
πάθω was usu. a euphemism, *if*
right were to happen to me, i. e. *if*
I were to die, like Lat. *si quid mihi ac-*
cidere or *humani quid acciderit*, first
 Callin. El. 117, and Hdt. 8, 102, cf.
 Ar. Eccl. 1105, Theocr. 8, 10.—
 interrog., *τί πάθω*; or *τί πέισω*
μ; expressing the extreme of per-
 exity; what is to become of me? i. e.
 that can I expect but the worst? Il. 11,
 4, Hdt. 4, 118; and freq. in Att.,
 who also have *τί πάσχω*; *τί χροῖμα*
πάσχω; and *τί πάσχεις*; what are
 you about? Ar. Nub. 708, Av. 1044,
 all which cases, though the Lat.
quid faciam? quid agam? quid agis?
&c., conveys somewhat the same notion,
 cf. Valck. Phoen. 902, it must
 be supposed that *πάσχειν* here
 πράττειν or *δράν*, the coincidence
 sense being merely casual:—in Il.
 9, 96, *πέισμαι*, *ὥς σὺν κελύεσσι*, *πέ-*
ισμαι belongs to *πίθω*, *I will obey*:
 also to express an unwilling assent,
πολύλογμα: *τί γὰρ πάθω*; I allow
 —how can I help it? Plat. Euthyd.
 2, 4.—4. so the freq. Att. interrog.
παθών; of itself expresses some-
 thing ill or amiss; as even in Hom.,
τί θύοντε *λελάσμεθα* *θύοιρόδος* *ἀλκή*;
it ails us that we have forgotten...
 11, 313; *τί παθόντες* *γαῖαν* *ἐόντες*;
at came upon you that you died?—
 24, 106;—which places sufficient-
 show the difference between *τί*
θών; and *τί παθών*; pointed out
μανθάνω V.—II. *πάσχειν* with its
 general signif. limited by other words,
 1. *κακῶς πάσχειν*, *to be ill off*, in
 Plaght, *unlucky*, Od. 16, 275, Hdt.
 146, etc.; also, *κακῶς π.* *ὑπὸ τι-*
ς, *to be ill used, ill treated by...*, also
 and *πρός τινας*, Aesch. Pr. 92, 759,
 &c.: Hom. usu. expresses this by a
 postl., as, *ἀλγεα, κήδεα, πῆματα π.*;
 or with an adj., *κακῶ, ἀνὰ, λυγρὰ*
 Hom.; and so in Trag., *π. δό-*
ματα, τάλαντα, ὀμνήματα, οἰκτρά,
ἔλτια, ἀνάξια, and freq. in prose
νὰ π.—Generally, the use of *πά-*
σχειν absol. for *κακῶς πάσχειν* is not
 very freq. in Att., as Soph. Phil. 323,
 Att. Legg. 730 A, 878 C; though *π.*
 is freq. in this signif., Xen. Cyr. 1,
 22, etc.; cf. supra I. 2.—2. *εὖ πά-*
σχειν, *to be well off, in good case, lucky*,
 in Theogn., and Pind.; c. gen.,

1 ὃν αὐτοῦ κτεάνων εὖ πασχέμεν, *to*
have the good of, enjoy one's own, like
ἀπολαύω, γένομαι, etc., Theogn.
 1003, cf. Pind. N. 1, 46; *κραδίῃ* *εὖ*
πέισμαι, *I shall feel well at heart*,
 Theogn. 971, ubi al. *κραδίην*; also, *εὖ*
πάσχειν τι, Wolf Dem. Lept. p. 271:
εὖ π. ὑπὸ τινος, *to be well used, well*
treated by..., receive kindness from...;
 also with an adj., *ἀγαθὰ π.*, Hdt. 2,
 37; *γλυκεῖα, χαρίεντα π.*, Ar. Pac.
 591, Eccl. 794, etc.—But *πάσχειν*,
in good sense, must have some other
 word to mark this, being never used
 absol. in this sense, and in Hom. and
 Hes. never in this sense at all.—Also
 of things, *τὰ εὖ πεπονθότα*, *kindness-*
es, favours, Aeschin. 79, fin.—III. in
 Att. freq. metaph. of the mind or feel-
 ings when excited by something exter-
 nal, *to be actuated by feeling or im-*
pulse, *to be influenced by a passion*:
 hence, *ὁ πάσγων*, *the man of feeling*
 or impulse, and *ὁ μὴ πάσγων*, the un-
 impassioned, apathetic man, Arist. M.
 Mor. 2, 6, 47.—2. *πάσχειν τι* *πρός*
τινα, *to feel in any way towards one*,
 Plat. Tim. 19 B, Xen. Symp. 4, 11;
 and so, *ἐπὶ τινα*, Jac. Ach. Tat.
 p. 865.—3. *πάσχειν τὰ τινας*, *be in*
the same case with, feel with him, *τὰ*
τοῦ Ὀμήρου, Plat. Symp. 198 C:
 more precisely, *ἵνα μὴ ταῦτό πάθῃτε*
τὸ ἴππον, *that it be not with you as*
with the horse in the fable, Arist.
 Rhet. 2, 20, 5; so, *π. τοιοῦτόν τι*,
 Plat. Apol. 21 C; *ταῦτόν ὅπερ*,
ὁμοῖον ὅπερ, etc., Plat., Xen. etc.;
 sometimes an adj. is used, as, *ἐκδὸν*
πάσχει, *he is swinishly disposed*, Xen.
 Mem. 1, 2, 30.—4. also of things, *to*
be liable to certain affections, *be subject*
to them, Plat. Soph. 253 A, etc.; *πά-*
σχει *τοῦτο καὶ κύρμα*, *this is just*
the way with..., Ar. Nub. 234.—5. as
 a technical term of the Stoic school,
πάσχειν is *to be acted upon by outward*
objects, take impressions from them,
 usu. foll. by *ὅτι*, *to be led to suppose*
that..., Epict. 1, 2, 3; 18, 1, etc.: opp.
 to *ἀποπάσχειν*.—6. in Gramm.,
 of the changes that words undergo.
 (The simplest form of the root is
 ΠΑΘ-, which appears in *παθεῖν*, *πά-*
θος, Lat. *patior, passus*:—a stronger
 form is ΠΕΝΘ-, whence *πεν-ποῦθ-*,
πένθος, cf. *βένθος*, βάθος: prob. πόθος
 also is akin. In Sanscr. we find an act.
 verb. *bādh*, *to make to suffer, trouble*).
 Πατά, Scythian word, = *κτείνειν*,
 Hdt. 4, 110.
 †Πατάβιον, *ον, τό*, = *Παταοῖον*,
 Plut.
 Πάτῳγιον, *ον, τό*, a golden stripe,
 border or facing on a woman's gown,
 hence Lat. *patagium, tunica patagiata*,
 answering to the *clavus* of a man's
 dress: from
 Πάτῳγιον, ὦ, f. -ῆσω, (πάταγος) *to*
clatter, clash, clap, of the sharp loud
 noise caused by the collision of two
 bodies, Ar. Nub. 378, sq.: of the waves,
 etc., *to dash, splash*, Theocr. 22, 15:
to chatter, as scared birds, Soph. Aj. 168;
to gnash the teeth, Philostr.:—in mid.,
 of thunder, Luc. Tim. 3.—Proverb.,
καλὰ δὴ παταγεῖ, *well hit!* prob.
 from the game described under *πλα-*
ταγών, v. Ar. Fr. 171. Hence
 Πάτῳγῃ, ῆς, ἡ, = *foreg.*, *χειρός*, a
 clapping of hands, Long.
 Πάτῳγμα, ατος, τό, (παταγέω) a
 clash, clatter, like *πάταγος*.—2. a body
 or instrument which makes such noises,
 a rattle: hence of persons, a chatterer,
 rattle, Menand. p. 276. [αῖ]
 Πάτῳγητικός, ῆς, ὅν, (παταγέω)
 clattering, etc., Clem. Al.

Πάταγος ῥόμος, *ον, (πάταγος, τρά*
χω, δραμεῖν) clattering as it runs, Orph.
 H. 19, 3.
 ΠΑΤΑΤΟΣ, *ου, δ*, a clattering, clashing,
 etc., any sharp, loud noise made by
 the collision of two bodies, Il. 16, 769:
π. χύτριοις, Ar. Lys. 329; *π. δόδ-*
ων, a clattering of the teeth, Il. 13,
 283: *the dashing or splashing of the*
waves or of a body falling into water,
 Il. 21, 9, Pind. P. 1, 46; *the rattling* of
 the wind, Schäf. Mel. in Indice: also
 of the voices of animals and the sound
 of musical instruments, but never of
 the human voice, so that *βοῇ καὶ πα-*
τάγῳ χρώμενοι means, with a great
 shouting and clashing (prob. of arms),
 Hdt. 3, 79; 7, 211, cf. 8, 37; as like-
 wise, *π. δόρος*, Aesch. Theb. 104;
τόξων, Soph. Tr. 517; *ἀσπίδων*, Ar.
 Ach. 539. (Akin to *πατάσσω* and
πλαταγών, πλαταγέω.) [πᾶ]
 †Παταγός, *ου, δ*, *Patagys*, a Per-
 sian, Xen. An. 1, 8, 1.
 Πάτακιον, *ωνος, δ*, *Pataecion*, the
 name of a notorious impostor and mis-
 chief-maker: hence any one of like kid-
 ney.
 Πάτακοι, *ων, οἱ*, also written *Πα-*
τακοί, Phoenician deities of strange
 dwarfish shape, whose images formed
 the figure-heads of Phoenician
 ships, Hdt. 3, 37. [αῖ]
 †Πάτακος, *ον, δ*, *Pataicus*, father
 of Aenesidemus in Sicily, Hdt. 7, 154.
 —Others in Dem. Ep.; etc.
 †Παταληνή, ῆς, = *Πατταληνή*, Dion.
 P. 1093.
 Πατάνειον, *ον, τό*, dim. from *πα-*
τάνη, Ath. [αῖ]
 Πατάνευσις, ῆς, (πατάνη, ἐψέω) an
 eel, because dressed in a *πατάνη*,
 Epich. p. 109, cf. p. 45.
 Πατάνης, ῆς, ἡ, and *πατέινον*, *ον*
τό, also Sicil. *πατάνη*, a kind of *fle-*
dish, cf. *πατάγων*, and *πάτελλα*, also
 Lat. *patina, patena, patella*, like *τρο-*
τάνη, trutina. [αῖ]
 Πατάτιον, *ον, τό*, Sicil. *πατ.*, dim
 from *foreg.*, Antiph. Gam. 2. [αῖ]
 †Πατανίων, *ωνος, δ*, *Patanion*,
 name of a cook, formed as if patron
 from *πατάνη*, Philetaer. ap. Ath. 161
 E.
 Πατάτιον, *ον, τό*, v. *πατάνη*.
 Πατάς, v. *ἐνράς*.
 †Παταοῖον, *ον, τό*, *Patanium*, a
 city of Gallia Cisalpinia, now *Padua*,
 the inhab., *οἱ Παταοῖνοί*, Strab. p.
 213.
 †Πάταρα, *ων, τό*, *Patara*, capital
 and a seaport of Lycia at the mouth
 of the Xanthus, containing a temple
 and oracle of Apollo, Hdt. 1, 182;
 Strab. p. 665, sq.: its site is still
 called *Petera*.
 †Πατάρβημις, *ιος, δ*, *Patarbemis*, an
 Aegyptian, Hdt. 2, 162.
 †Παταρεῖς, *ῶς, δ*, and fem. *-ρηίς*,
ιδος, an inhab. of *Patara*, *Pataraean*;
 as adj. *ἡ Παταρηίς ἐκίρη*, the *Pataraean*
 promontory in Lycia, Dion. P. 129,
 507.
 †Παταρικός, ῆς, ὅν, of *Patara*, *Pa-*
tarean, Il. *σάνδαλα*, Luc.
 †Πάταρμις, *ιδος, δ*, *Patarmis*, a king
 of Aegypt, Att. 680 C.
 †Πάταρος, *ον, δ*, *Patarus*, son of
 Apollo and Lycia, fabled founder of
 Patara, Strab. p. 665.
 Πάτάσσω, f. -ξω, intr. *to beat, knock*,
 Ἔκτορι θυμὸς ἐνὶ στήθεσσι πάτασ-
 σεν his heart beat within his breast,
 as Il. 7, 216, cf. 23, 370; so too, *κρα-*
δίῃ στήθεσσι πάτασεν, Il. 13, 282,
 (as Shakspr., 'my seated heart knocks
 at my ribs'); *πάτασεν εἰς ἄκρον πόδα*
 Soph. Phil. 748.—2. *to clap the hands*

—II. trans. like πλήσσω, to strike, around, beat, smite, π. δορί, Eur. Phoen. 1463; πύς, Ar. Ran. 548, cf. Lys. 94, 9; and freq. in prose: π. θύραν, v. sub σύρα:—metaph., ἐπὶ πατάζει θυμόν, Soph. Ant. 1097; πόδος π. καρδίαν, Ar. Ran. 54.—Aor. pass. παταχθεῖς; but, in Att., πληγήναι was always used instead, Valck. Hdt. 5, 120. (Akin to πάταγος, παταγέω, but not to πάτος, πατέω.)

Πάταχρον, ου, τό, a broad, flat drinking-cup, akin to πατάνη and πάτελλα. [ἄ]

†Πατεισχορεῖς, ἐων, οἱ, the Patischores, a Persian race, Strab. p. 127.

Πάτελλα, ἡ,=πατάνη, Lat. patella. [πῦ]

Πάτελλον, ου, τό, dim. from foregoing. Πάτελλοχάρων, οντος, ὁ, (πάτελλα, χαίρω) comic name of a parasite, as if Dish-friend, Alciphro.

Πατέομαι, αορ. ἐπάσασμην: perf. πέπασαι: of these the pres. first occurs in Hdt. 2, 47, 66: Hom. uses the aor. always except in Il. 24, 642: in the part. he has σσ μετρί, γαί, πασσάμενος. To feed on, eat, in Hom.

sometimes c. gen. partitivo, π. σίτον, οἶνον, ἐδὴντος, ποτήριον, etc., to eat of...; sometimes c. acc., π. σπλάγχνα, Δημήτερος ἑκτὴν; sometimes absol.: in Hes. only once, Th. 642, and that c. acc.: in Hdt. always c. gen., as I, 73; 2, 37; opp. to τρώγω (q. v.).—The whole word is only Ep. and Ion.

—[ἄ] always in radic. syll., which at once distinguishes the aor. ἐπάσασμην from πάσασμην (poet. also πασσάμενος) of πατέομαι, from ἐπάσασμην, πάσασμην, aor. of *παομαι: but the perfs. πέπασαι of πατέομαι, and πέπαμαι of *παομαι, are sometimes conformed in the Edd., v. Bekker Theogn. 663: πέπασαι however is also perf. from πάσσω.]

Πατέριος, f. -ισω, (πατήρ) to say or call father, Ar. Vesp. 652.

Πατέριον, ου, τό, dim. from πατήρ, little father, Luc. Nectom. 21.

Πάτεω, ὁ, f. -ισω, (πάτος) to tread, walk, π. σκολιαῖς, ὁδοῖς, Pind. P. 2, 156; πρὸς βωμόν, Aesch. Ag. 1298; ὑψὸν π., to walk on high, of a king, Pind. O. 1, 185: more usu., —II. trans. to tread on, tread, πορρόρας, Aesch. Ag. 957; χάρος οὐκ ἄντος πατέω, Soph. O. C. 37.—2. to tread constantly, frequent, traverse, Ἀλφειὸν πατέω, i. e. dwelling in it, Soph. Phil. 1060; πατεῖν ἐνιάς, Aesch. Ag. 1193; and later, π. πόντον, ἄλα, Jac. A. P. p. 358: hence metaph. like Lat. terere, to use much or constantly, π. Ἀίσωπον, to be always thumbing Aesop, Ar. Av. 471, cf. Plat. Phaedr. 273 A.—3. to tread under foot, trample on, Soph. Aj. 1144, and Plat.: freq. metaph., πατεῖν ὄρκια, Il. 4, 157; π. κλέος, τιμὰς, δίκαια, Aesch. Ag. 1357, Soph. Ant. 745, Fr. 606: and in pass., τό θέμυ λὰς πέδον πατουμένων, Aesch. Cho. 644, cf. Eum. 110.—4. later also to plunder, Coray Heliod. p. 166. Hence

Πάτημα, ατος, τό, that which is trodden or trampled upon: hence—1. a step, Aetiae.—2. a contemptible person or thing, LXX.—3. dirt, filth. [ἄ]

ΠΑΤΗΡ, ὁ, gen. πατέρος, dat. πατέρει (but as early as Hom. and Hes. more commonly πατρός, πατρί), acc. always πατέρα: in dual and plur. ε is always retained, except in gen. pl. πατέρων, Od.; in dat. pl. always πατράσι [ἄ], which, however, was not used by Hom. and Hes.—A father, Hom. etc.: πατρός πατήρ,

a grandfather, Il. 14, 118, Od. 19, 180; πατρός κεκλήσθαι, to be one's father's own son, Soph. Fr. 107.—II. among the gods Jupiter is emphatic. called πατήρ, πατήρ Ζεὺς or Κρονίδης, πατήρ ἀνδρῶν τε θεῶν τε, Hom., and Hes.—III. a respectful mode of addressing persons older than one's self, as in all languages, Od. 7, 48; 8, 145, etc.—IV. metaph., the father of any thing, like αἰτίος, ἀρχηγός, Lat. auctor, as Orpheus is π. ὠιδῶν, Pind. P. 4, 314; cf. Plat. Tim. 41 A, Symp. 177 D; etc.—V. in plur., —1. fathers, i. e. forefathers, Hom., etc.; hence, ἐκ πατέρων, inherited from one's fathers, Jac. A. P. p. 792.—2. also the parents, Schaf. Mel. p. 45; so also Lat. patres, Burm. Ov. Met. 4, 61, and soceri (for socer et socrus), Gron. Liv. 1, 39, 2.—3. like Lat. parens, the parent nation or state, opp. to the colony (ἀποικία), Wess. and Valck. Hdt. 7, 51; 8, 22, Duker Flor. 1, 3, 9: cf. πρόγονος. (The word recurs in all the cognate tongues, Sanscr. pitri, Lat. pater, Germ. Vater, our father, etc.; cf. μήτηρ.)

†Πατρισιδής, ου, ὁ, Patesiades, a Spartan ephor, Xen. Hell. 2, 3, 10.

Πατήσιμος; ου, ὁ, (πατέω) a treading on, trampling, εἰμάτων, Aesch. Ag. 963.

Πατήριον, ου, τό, a place where grapes, etc., are trodden: from

Πατήρης, ου, ὁ, one who treads grapes, olives, etc.

Πατήρος, ἡ, ὄν, (πατέω) trodden upon; to be trodden upon, LXX.

†Πατιεῖθης, ου Ion. εω, ὁ, Patizethes, one of the magi, brother of the false Smerdis, Hdt. 3, 61.

†Πατιράμψης, ου Ion. εω, ὁ, Patirampses, a Persian, charioteer of Xerxes, Hdt. 7, 40.

†Πάτμος, ου, ἡ, Patmos, a small island of the Sporades, Thuc. 3, 53, v. I. Δάτμος.

Πάτην, ἡ, Dor. and Lacon. for φάτην.

ΠΑΤΟΣ, ου, ὁ, a trodden or beaten way, path, footpath, Il. 20, 137.—II. a treading, stepping, step, πάτος ἡνθρώπων, the steps of man, Il. 6, 202, Od. 9, 119; ὁ τις πάτον ἐκτόθεν ἦεν ἄνθρωπον, Ar. Rh. 3, 1201: ἔξω πάτον, out of the way, Luc. de Hist. Conser. 44.—III. dirt, mud, dung, like ἀποπάτημα, Nic. Al. 535, Th. 933. (The root appears in Sanscr. pad, to go: hence patha, our path, etc., cf. ποῖς.)

†Πάτουμος, ου, ἡ, Patumus, a city of Arabia, at the northern end of the Sinus Arabicus, Hdt. 2, 158.

Πατρά, ας, ἡ, Ion. and Hom. πατήρ (πατήρ)—one's father-land, native land, country, home, just like πατρίς, Il. 12, 243; 24, 500, Pind. O. 12, 24 Hdt., and Att.—II.=πατριά, of persons claiming descent from a common ancestor; and so, a stock, house, family, Lat. gens, such as in the Greek states formed themselves into guilds or houses, Pind. N. 7, 103; 8, 79. Though πατρά does not seem to have been used for φάτριά (in the strict Attic, Spartan, or Sicyonic sense) to denote a civic union of families recognized by the state, v. Böckh v. 1, Pind. N. 4, 77, Müller Dor. 3, 5, § 5, —still it is prob. that both words belong to the same root; and in some Greek states, as Aegina, φάτριά was just equiv. to πατριά, πάτρα.—This sense does not occur in Hom.; for though Il. 1, 30; 13, 354 are sometimes referred to this head, they belong to signf. I.—Cf. φάτριά.—III. as

a relationship, πάτρα is that between parents and children, Dicaearch.

Πατριγὰνθια, ας, ἡ, (πατήρ, θεός) the virtue and good deeds of one's father or ancestors, Pind. 2, 534 C.

Πατρίδελφος, ου, ὁ, poet. for πατρίδελφος, Pind. 1, 8 (7), 144.

Πατρίδελφῃ, ης, ἡ, a father's sister, aunt by the father's side.

Πατρίδελφια, ας, ἡ, relationship, a father's brother or sister; a family, cousins by the father's side, Aesch. Supp. 39, [ubi i, nisi legend. πατρίδελφεία]: from

Πατρίδελφος, ου, ὁ, (πατήρ, δελφός) a father's brother, uncle, Isae. 11, Dem. 1084, 17: later word ἀδελφός πατρός, πάτριος or θεῖος, Lob. Phryn. 304, 306.

Πατρίθε, adv., Dor. for πατήρ Pind.

†Πάτραι, ὤν, αἱ, Patrae, one of the twelve ancient chief cities of Achaia, earlier called Ἀρόνη, now Patrae, Thuc. 2, 83; Strab. p. 384: in Hdt. 1, 145, οἱ Πατρέες, the inhab. of Patrae; in Polyb. Πατραεῖς, ἔων, Polyb. 4, 6, 9.

Πατριλοῖος, α and ου, ὁ, (πατήρ, αἰοῖος) a father who strikes or slays his father, a parricide, Ar. Nub. 911, Ray. 274, Plat., etc.

Πατριλῶος, ου, ὁ,=foreg.

Πατράρχος, ὁ, (πάτρα, ἀρχή) chief of a πάτρα, tutelary god, LXX.

†Πατρεῖς, ἔως, ὁ, Patreus, grandson of Agenor, said to be founder of Patrae, Paus. 7, 18, 5.

Πάτρῃ, ἡ, Ion. and Hom. for πατήρ, q. v. Hence

Πατρήθεα and -θεν, adv.,=ἐκ πατρὸς, from one's native land, Ar. R. 2, 641, etc.—II. from a race or family, Dor. πατράθε, Pind. N. 7, 103.

Πατριά, ἄς, ἡ, (πατήρ) lineage, pedigree, descent, esp. by the father's side, Hdt. 2, 143; 3, 75; who, in 2, 143, uses γένεσις instead.—II. a race, lineage; hence also a division of the people founded on an ancient union of families, a house, clan, Hdt. 1, 200: φάτριά and πάτρα II.

Πατριάς, f. -ισω, (πατήρ) to take after one's father, be or live like his father, Lat. patrisare; also πατρώζω.

Πατριαρχείον, ου, τό, a patriarchal house: from

Πατριάρχης, ου, ὁ, (πατριά, ἀρχή) the father or chief of a race, a patriarch, LXX. Hence

Πατριάρχια, ας, ἡ, a patriarchate, and

Πατριάρχικος, ἡ, ὄν, patriarchal, Eccel. Adv. -κός.

Πατρίδιον, ου, τό, dim. from πατήρ, Ar. Vesp. 986, Xenarch. Pent. 15, [ἄ]

Πατρίκιος, ου, ὁ, the Roman patricius, Dion. H. 2, 10, [ἄ]

Πατρίκος, ἡ, ὄν, (πατήρ) from one's fathers or ancestors, paternal, ancestral, Lat. paternus, Ar. Av. 142, Thuc. 69, etc.; esp. hereditary, βασιλεῖς, Id. 1, 13; ἡ πατρίκι (sc. γῆ)=πάτριον, Eur. Ion 1304.—Cf. πατρίος sub II. Adv. -κός, Arist. Pol. 5, 11, 29. Hence

Πατρίκοτης, ητος, ἡ, fathership, Lat. paternitas.

Πάτριος, α, ου, Trag., but also α and ου, Eur. Hel. 222, as mostly in A. prose, cf. however Andoc. 26, 4, (πατήρ).—Of, from, established by forefathers, Lat. patrius, Pind. O. 26, N. 2, 9, Trag. (though they may freq. use πατρίος, q. v. sub fin. Plat. etc.): hence hereditary, customary, long-established, πατρίων ἐσθ' αὐτοῖς, it is an ancient custom a πατρίων

mem. Ar. Eccl. 773, Xen. Hell. 7, 1, i: τὰ πατρία, manners, customs, institutions of ancestors, Lat. *instituta maiorum*, κατὰ τὰ πατρία, Ar. Ach. 1000, Xen. Cyr. 8, 7, 1, etc.; opp. to ἀρὰ τὰ π., Plat. Polit. 296 C; ποίαν πρὸς τὴν πόλιν τὰ πατρία, to serve the state as our fathers before us, Isocr. 46 E. Adv. -ος, Joseph.

Πατρίς, ἰδος, poet. fem. of πατρός, one's fathers, πατρίς γαῖα, αἰα, πατρία, one's father-land, country, freq.

Hom.; but he also uses πατρίς one as subst., like πάτρα, Il. 5, 213, d. 9, 34, etc.; so too Hdt. 3, 140, and freq. in Att.; Hes. only has πατρία γαῖαν, and that only in Scut. 12: π. πόλις, one's native city, and O. 10 (11), 45. Proverb., πατρίς γὰρ ἐστὶ πᾶσ' ἐν ἡν πρῆτη τις, Ar. Plut. 151.

Πατριώτης, οὐ, ὁ, (πάτριος) one of same country, a fellow-countryman, ex. Incert. 74; but the word was freq. only used with regard to foreigners, whereas Greeks were fellow-citizens (πολίται), cf. Poll. 3, 54: hence ποί π.=ἐγχώριοι, Xen. Cyr. 2, 2, 2; Plat. however uses the word it generally, Legg. 777 D; and, by metaphor., Soph. calls the mountain theaetron, the πατριώτης of Oedipus, T. 1091; and Plut. calls the Theban Bacchus his πατριώτης θεός, 2, C. Hence

Πατριωτικός, ἡ, ὄν, of, belonging to πατριώτης or πατριά, Arist. Oec. 4, 1, Dicaearch. ap. Steph. B. s. v. τρα.

Πατριῶτης, ἰδος, fem. from πατριῆς; π. γῆ=πατρίς, Eur. Heracl. 1: π. σπολή, one's own country's ss, Luc. Scyth. 3.

Πατρόβας, α, ὁ, Patrobas, masc. n., N. T.

Πατρογενεὺς, ὁ, epith. of Neptune, H. =sq., Plat. 2, 730 E.

Πατρογενής, ἐς, (πατρός, *γένω) of s' fathers, ancestral, v. 1. for προγ. (q. v.), πατρογενεῖς θεοί, Soph. T. 938.

Πατρόδοτος, ον, (πατήρ, δίδωμι) word for sq.

Πατρόδαρτος, ον, (πατήρ, δαρέω) en by a father, Luc. Tragop. 268.

Πατρόθεν, adv., (πατήρ) from or father, e. g. πατρόθεν ὀνομάσθην, to accost him as his father's Il. 10, 68, cf. Hdt. 3, 1, Thuc. 7, ἀναγραφῆναι πατρόθεν ἐν στήλῃ, have one's name inscribed on a tablet as the son of such a father, Hdt. 6, cf. 8, 90; so too, γράφειν τοῖνομα παρόθεν καὶ φυλῆς καὶ δήμου, to the one's name adding that of one's mother, tribe and township, Plat. Legg. 753 C—also, coming from, sent one's father, π. ἀλάστωρ, Aesch. 1508; π. εὐκταία φύτις, a father's ss, Id. Theb. 841.

Πατροκλιννήτης, ης, ἡ, a father's er, aunt, G. Sm. 10, 58.

Πατροκλιννύτης, ον, ὁ, a father's her, uncle, Il. 21, 469, Od. 13, 342, s. Th. 501; also πάτρας and θεῖος.

Πατροκλιννύτης, ον, moved by a father.

Πατροκλεία, ας, ἡ, the Patroclia, 16th book of the Iliad, which debates the death of Patroclus, Ael. H. 13, 14.

Πατροκλείδης, ον, ὁ, Patroclides, Athenian public speaker, Ar. Av.

Πατροκλῆς, ἐους, ὁ, = Πάτροκλος, Isocr. 15, 140; from wh. oblique ss come in Hom., though he has a nom., v. sub Πάτροκλος.—2. a witty Athenian, who affected a

Spartan mode of living, esp. in neglect of bathing, Ar. Plut. 84.—3. an Athenian, nephew of Socrates, Plat. Euthyd.—4. a king archon in the time of the thirty tyrants, Isocr. 372 A.—5. a Lacedaemonian, father of Tantalus, Thuc. 4, 75.—Others in Xen. Hell. 6, 5, 38.—Προκλῆς; Dem.; etc.

Πάτροκλος, ον, ὁ, Patroclus, son of Menoetius and Thenelet, the friend of Achilles, Hom., esp. Il.: he has the oblique cases, gen. Πατροκλήος, acc. Πατροκλῆα, voc. Πατρόκλεις; but there is no nom. Πατροκλέως or -κλῆς.

Πάτροκλον νῆσος, ἡ, the island of Patroclus, a small island near Sunium, Paus. 1, 1, 1: also called Πατρόκλον χάραξ, Strab. p. 398.

Πατροκόμος, ον, (πατήρ, κομέω) taking care of his father, Nonn.

Πατροκονέω, ὦ, to murder one's father, Aesch. Cho. 909: and

Πατροκονία, ας, ἡ, murder of a father, parricide, Plut. Rom. 22, etc.; from

Πατροκτόνος, ον, (πατήρ, κτείνω) murdering one's father, parricidal, Trag., as Aesch. Theb. 752, etc.; δίκη π., vengeance on a parricide, Soph. Fr. 624: but, χεῖρ πατροκτόνος is (strangely) a father's murdering hand in Eur. I. T. 1083.—II. proparo-, πατρόκτονος, ον, pass., slain by a father.

Πατρολέτωρ, ορος, ὁ, (πατήρ, ὀλλύναι) a parricide, Jac. A. P. p. lxxx.

Πατρομήτωρ, ορος, ὁ, (πατήρ, μήτηρ) a mother's father, Luc. Alex. 58: ἡ π., a grandmother, Lyc. 502.

Πατρομύστης, ον, ὁ, pater mystarum Bacchi, Inscr.

Πατρονομέω, ὦ, (πατρονόμος) to rule like a father:—pass. to be under a fatherly or patriarchal government, Plat. Legg. 680 E, Plut. Dion. 10.

Πατρονομία, ας, ἡ, the authority of a πατρονόμος: a father's power, Luc. Dem. Encom. 12: and

Πατρονομικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or like a πατρονόμος or πατρονομία: ἡ -κῆ (sc. τέχνη)=foreg., Plat. Legg. 927 E: from

Πατρωνόμος, ον, (πατήρ, νέμω) strictly, ruling as a father, Plat. 2, 795 F:—οἱ πατρονόμοι, at Sparta, the great council, after the reform of Cleomenes, answering to the earlier γέροντες, Paus. 2, 9, 1; cf. Böckh Inscr. 1, p. 606, Müller Dor. 3, 7, § 8.

Πατροπαράδοτος, ον, (πατήρ, παραδίδωμι) handed down, inherited from one's fathers, Dion. H. 5, 48.

Πατροπάτωρ, ὁ, (πατήρ, πατήρ) a father's father, Pind. P. 9, 144, N. 6, 29.

Πατρόπολις, εως, ἡ, (πατήρ, πόλις) one's father's town, Antiph. Philomet. 1, ubi v. Meineke.

Πατροβράστιος, ον, ὁ, a parricide.

Πατροστερής, ἐς, (πατήρ, στερέω) reft of one's father, fatherless, Aesch. Cho. 253.

Πατρόστης, ητος, ἡ, paternity, dub.

Πατροτύπτης, ον, ὁ, (πατήρ, τύπτω) one who beats his father; Sext. Emp. p. 298. Hence

Πατροτυπία, ας, ἡ, beating of one's father, Sext. Emp. p. 298.

Πατρούχος παρθένος, ἡ, a soleheirss, opp. to a coheirss, Hdt. 6, 57, cf. Ruhnk. Tim.:—in Dor. πῶχος for παμύχος, and in Att. ἐπικλήρος.

Πατροφόνος, εως, ὁ, (πατήρ, φονεύω) the murderer of one's father, Od. 1, 299; 3, 197.

Πατροφόνος, ον, (πατήρ, φονεύω) parricidal, χεῖρ, Aesch. Theb. 783;

μητήρ, Eur. Or. 193:—ὁ π., a πατρίside, Plat. Legg. 869 B.

Πατροφόντης, ον, ὁ,=foreg., Soph. O. T. 1441: also as fem., Soph. Ti. 1125.

Πατριός, οὔ, ὁ, also πατρός, a step-father, like μητρούα, a step-mother: also πατρώος.

Πατρός, ὁ,=foreg.

†Πατρώ, οὐς, ἡ, Patro, a daughter of Theseus, Apollod. 2, 7, 8.

Πατρώος=πατρίωος, q. v., Alciphri, Philostr., etc.

Πατρώιος, ἡ Dor. a, ον, poet. esp. Ep., length. form of πατρός (q. v.), in Hom., Hes., and Ion. prose.

†Πάτρων, υνος, ὁ, Patron, masc. pr. n., Paus. 10, 33, 3; etc.

Πάτρων, υνος, ὁ,=πάτρωνος, Plut. Fab. 13.

Πατρωνεία, or -νία, ας, ἡ, the Lat. patronatus, Dion. H. 2, 10.

Πατρωνεύω, the Lat. pat-ocinari to be a patron, Inscr.

Πατρωνικός, ἡ, ὄν, of, peculiar to like a πάτρωνος.

Πάτρωνος, ον, ὁ, the Lat. patronus Welcker Syll. Epig. 135, 7.

Πατρωνιμέω, ὦ, (πατήρ, ὀνομα) to name after a father. Hence

Πατρωνιμία, ας, ἡ, a name taken from one's father, a patronymic, as Πηλεΐδης is the patronymic of Achilles, Ἀτρεΐδης, of Agamemnon, etc. Hence

Πατρωνιμικός, ἡ, ὄν, of, belonging to one's father's name, formed after it: τὸ π. (sc. ῥῆμα)=foreg. Adv. -κῶς.

Πατρωνύμιος, ον, (πατήρ, ὄνομα): in Aesch. Pers. 146 τὸ π., as adv., by the father's side or family.

Πατρώος, α, ον, also ὄς, ον: poet. and Ion. πατρώιος, ἡ Dor. a, εἴ, which form only is used in Hom., Hes., and Hdt.; the former, or Attic form, is first found in Theogn. and Pind.: (πατήρ). Of a father, coming or inherited from him, Lat. paternus, freq. in Hom., Pind., and Att. ἡμῖν πατρώϊον ἐστὶ, Hdt. 9, 27, cf. 1, 41; γαῖα πατρώϊα, one's father-land, like πάτρα, πατρίς, Od. 13, 188, etc.; so, πατρώα γῆ, Pind. P. 4, 516, and Att.; π. ἀρχή, Xen. An. 1, 7, 6; π. δόξα, hereditary glory, Id. Hell. 7, 5, 16; π. οἰκία, κλήρος, Plat. Charm. 157 E, Legg. 923 D, etc.; τὰ πατρώα, one's patrimony, Arist. Pol. 5, 4, 4;—π. θεοί, tutelary gods of a family or people, as Apollo at Athens, Soph. Phil. 933, Plat. Euthyd. 302 D; Jupiter among the Dorians, Id. Legg. 931 E, cf. Lob. Aglaoph. 1, 769, 1206, 1238.—Πάτριος, πατρικός and πατρώος seem often to be used quite as synonym; but the ancients distinguished them, as, πατρώος, descending from father to son, as property, fortune; πατρικός, that handed down from one's forefathers, as manners, customs, institutions; πατρικός, esp. of hereditary friendships and feuds, Ammon. s. v., A. B. p. 297 30; Hermann however distinguishes thus, πάτρια, quae sunt patris, πατρώα, quae a patre veniunt, πατρικά, qualia patris sunt, v. ad Elmsl. Med. 420, and Eur. Bacch. 1362; cf. also Ellendt Lex. Soph. s. v. [Seidl. Doehm. p. 101 maintains, against Pors. Hec. 80, that the ᾠ is some times short in Eur.]

Πατρώος, οὔ, ὁ,=πατριεύς, a step father, Plut. Cleom. 11, Arat. 41.

Πάτρως, ὁ, gen. ωος and ω, acc. οα and ων, in plur. only of 3d decl (πατήρ, =πατροκασίγνητος, πατρά δελφός, an uncle by the father's side

lat. patruus, Hdt. 2, 133, etc.; opp. to *μητρός*, one by the mother's side.

†*Πάταλα*, τά, *Patala*, a city of India, Strab. p. 701, in *Πατταλινή*, ἤς, ἡ, *Pattalene*, a district of India, *Id.* p. 700 sqq.

†*Πατταλέω*, Att. for *πασσαλέω*.

†*Παττάλιος*, *ον*, ὁ, a stag in his second year, when his horns begin to shoot, a pricket, *Lat. subulo*, (from the likeness of his horns to *πάτταλοι*), *Arist. H. A.* 9, 5, 4.

†*Πάτταλος*, ὁ, *πάττω*, Att. for *πάσσω*.

†*Παύλα*, ἡ, (*παύω*) *rest*, a resting-point, *stop, end, pause*, *Soph. O. C.* 88, and *Plat.*; c. gen., π. νόσον, κακῶν, *rest* from them, *Soph. Phil.* 1329, *Tr.* 1255; *κνήσας*, *Plat. Phaedr.* 245 C; etc.; οὐκ ἐν παύλῃ φαίνεται, there seemed to be no end of it, *Thuc.* 6, 60: recreation, amusement.—II. a bringing to an end: means of stopping, *Xen. An.* 5, 7, 32.

†*Παῦλα*, ἡς, ἡ, the Rom. fem. n., *Paula*, *Anth.*

†*Παυλίος*, *ον*, ὁ, the Rom. *Paulinus*, *Anth.*

†*Παῦλος*, *ον*, ὁ, the Rom. n. *Paulus*, *Paul*, esp. the distinguished apostle of the Gentiles, *N. T.*

**Παῦλος*=*παῖρος*, with the freq. interchange of λ and ρ: it remains in *Lat. paulus*.

†*Παῦνα*, ἡ, *Pauna*, a city of the Samnites, *Strab.* p. 250.

†*Παυράκις* or *-κι*, adv., like *ὀλιγάκις*, few times, seldom, as some read in *Theogn.* 857. [αῖ]

†*Παυρίς*, ἄδος, *pecul. poet. fem.* of *παῖρος*, for *παῦρα*, *Nic. Th.* 210.

†*Παυρίδιος*, *α*, *ον*, poet. for *παῖρος*, little, of time, *Hes. Op.* 132: neut. *παυρίδιος*, as adv., a very little. [ῖ]

†*Παυροπής*, ἔς, (*παῖρος*, ἔπος) of few words, *Anth. P.* 7, 713.

†*Παῖρος*, *α*, *ον*, though the fem. is never used in Hom., or Hes.: *little*, *small*, *στήμων*, *Hes. Op.* 536: π. ἔπος, *Pind. O.* 13, 138; π. νόσον, *Id.* P. 9, 43; and Att.:—of time, *short*, *Hes. Op.* 324: but—2. usu. in plur., of number, *few*, *Hom.*, *Hes.*, etc.; *παυροί τινες*, *Pind. O.* 11, 26:—with a collective subst., π. λαός, few people, *Il.* 2, 675; opp. to πολύς, *Il.* 9, 333, *Od.* 2, 241, *Ar.*, etc.:—the compar. *παυρότερος*, fewer, is not unfreq. in Hom.—3. neut. pl. *παῖρα* as adv., seldom, *Hes. Th.* 780.—*Παυρίδιος* is another form: but both are poet., ὀλίγος being the prose word. (Cf. *φαῖρος*, *φαῖλος*, and *Lat. paulus* and *pauiscus*.)

†*Πανάνεμος*, *ον*, (*παῦω*, ἄνεμος) *one who allays sorrow*, *Soph. Fr.* 765; like *λυσάνιος*.

†*Πανανίας*, *ον*, ὁ, *Ion.* *-ανίης*, εἰ, *Pausanias*, son of Cleombrotus, brother of Leonidas, leader of the Spartans in the battle at Plataeae, *Hdt.* 4, 81; *Thuc.* 1, 132.—2. son of king Plistoanax, grandson of foreg., a king in Sparta during the Peloponnesian war, *Thuc.* 3, 26; *Xen.* etc.—3. an Athenian, a friend of the poet Agatho, *Plat. Symp.*; *Xen.*—4. a celebrated traveller, and author of a description of Greece, *Ael. V. H.* 12, 61.—Others in *Dem. Ep.*; etc.

†*Πανασίας*, *ον*, ὁ, *Pausias*, a celebrated painter of Sicily, *Paus.* 2, 27, 3.

†*Πανσίκαι*, ὧν, οἱ, the *Pausicae*, a people on the Caspian sea, *Hdt.* 3, 92.

†*Πανσίκπη*, ἡς, ἡ, (*παῦω*, κάπη) a sort of round, projecting collar worn by slaves while grinding corn or kneading bread, by way of muzzle, to prevent them from eating any of the ἄλφρα, *Ar. Fr.* 287, cf. *Interpp.* ad *Ac.* 20: also for animals used to turn a mill: elsewh. καρδοπέϊον. [κά]

†*Πανσίλοπος*, *ον*, (*παῦω*, λύπη) ending pain, Ζεύς, *Soph. Fr.* 375; ἄμπελος, *Eur. Bacch.* 772. [ῖ]

†*Πανσιμάχος*, *ον*, (*παῦω*, μάχη) ending the fight, *Welcker Syll. Ep.* 142.

†*Πανσιμαχος*, *ον*, ὁ, *Pausimachus*, a geographer of Samos, *Avien.*—Others in *Ath.*; etc.

†*Πανσίνσος*, *ον*, (*παῦω*, νόσος) curing sickness, *Anth. P.* append. 234. [ῖ]

†*Πανσινύστιλος*, *ον*, (*παῦω*, νύσταλος) stopping drowsiness, in *Gramm.* to explain ἐγρηγόρισος.

†*Πανσίνονος*, *ον*, (*παῦω*, πόνος) ending labour or hardship, *Eur. I. T.* 451, et ap. *Ar. Ran.* 1321. [ῖ]

†*Παυσίππος*, *ον*, ὁ, *Pausippus*, a Spartan, *Arr. An.* 3, 24, 4.

†*Παυσίρις*, *ιος*, ὁ, *Pausiris*, son of Amyrtaeus, king of Aegypt, *Hdt.* 3, 15.

†*Παῦσις*, εως, ἡ, (*παῦω*) a stopping, ending, relieving.—II. (*παύομαι*) a ceasing, ending, end, LXX.

†*Παυστέον*, verb. adj. from *παῦω*, one must stop, put an end to, *Plat. Rep.* 391 E, etc.—II. from *παύομαι*, one must cease.

†*Πανστήρ*, ἦρος, ὁ, (*παῦω*) one who stops, calms, a reliever, νόσον, *Soph. Phil.* 1438, cf. *El.* 304, *Alex. Ὑπν.* I. Hence

†*Πανστήριος*, *ον*, fit for ending or relieving, νόσον, *Soph. O. T.* 150.

†*Πανστικός*, ἡ, ὄν=foreg.

†*Πανσώδην*, *ον*, (*παῦω*, ὀδύνη) soothing pain.

†*Πανσῶλῃ*, ἡς, ἡ, like *παῦλα*, *rest*, *Il.* 2, 386.

†*ΠΑΥΨΩ*, f. *παύσω*: but no pf. act. seems to have been used; τίτ occurs in inf. *πεπαυκέναι*, *Dem.* 478, 7; 3 sing. *πέπαυκεν*, *Antisth. Soph.* 193, 227: impf. *παύεσκον*, in *Soph. Ant.* 962.—Mid., fut. *παύσομαι*, *Soph. O. C.* 1040, etc.; though *πεπαύσομαι* (*Soph. Ant.* 91, *Tr.* 587) is said to be more Att., v. *Piers. Moer.* p. 293: aor. *ἐπαύσαμην*;—pass., pf. *πέπαυμαι*: *Hes. Th.* 533, and *Hdt.* 1, 130, have an *Ion.* (and perh. old Att.) aor. pass. *ἐπαύθην*, while in later Att. *ἐπαύσθην* and pf. *πέπαυμαι*, are preferred, cf. *Lob. Soph. Aj.* 321:—a form *ἐπάην* is also quoted in A. B. in *Indice*. (From *Lacon.* aor. *πάξαι* for *παῦσαι*, of which *Hesych.* quotes a pres. *πάξω*, *πάξομαι*, it has been thought that *παῦω* is the root of the exclam. *πάξ*, and of *Lat. par.*)

I. transit. to make to end or cease, to stop, bring to an end, make an end of, π. ἄγριον ἄνδρα, i. e. to strike him dead, *Il.* 21, 314, cf. *Od.* 20, 274, *Aesch. Ag.* 1024, *Soph. Ant.* 962, etc.:—more freq. of things, to make an end of; and of suffering, etc., to allay, soothe, calm, χόλον, μένος, νεῖκος, πόλεμον, ῥόον, ὀδύνην, etc., *Hom.*; π. λύπας ῥῶαίς, *Eur. Med.* 197, etc.; π. τόξον, to let one's bow rest, *Od.* 21, 279:—Pass. and mid., to come to an end, take one's rest, cease, rest, freq. from *Hom.* downwards; *παύεσθαι ἐν κλισίῃ*, *Il.* 14, 260; v. infir. 3.—Generally, the mid. denotes willing, the pass. forced cessation.—Construction.—1. c. acc. pers. vel rei only, v. supra.—2. c. acc. pers. et gen.

rei, to make to rest, stop, hinder, keep back from a thing, π. Ἑκτορα μάχῃ Ἀχιλλῆα πόνον, ὁμῶνιν αἰοήσας, etc., *Hom.*; *χεῖρας πολέμοιο* *Il.*, etc.: π. δὴ ὀρχηθῆναι, *Od.*; π. τινὰ τ. βασιλείας, to depose one from being king, *Hdt.* 1, 123: c. gen. only, κε Ζεὺς παύσθ' οἷόνος, O that Jupiter would make an end of woe! *Od.* 4, 3, and in *Att.*, as *Soph. El.* 798, etc.; so in pass. and mid., to leave, recede, cease from a thing, take or have from... πολέμου, μάχης, ἔργων, πόνου γόνου, κλανθμοῦ, ὀδύναν, κλαγῆν, etc., *Hom.*, etc.; δρόμου, *Hdt.* 4, 12; παύεσθαι ἀρχῆς, to be deposed from office, *Hdt.* 1, 56, cf. 6, 66; also παύεσθαι ἐκ μεγάλων ἡγέων, *Ar. Ran.* 1531, *Eur. El.* 1108.—3. c. part. to stop a person from doing or being so and so, π. τινὰ ὑπὸ στεινόντα, stop him from being first, *Il.* 11, 50; τὸν ἄνδρα παύσον ταῦτα ποιέοντα, *Hdt.* 5, 23; and very freq. in *A.* παύσω σε λαλοῦντα, I will stop you talking, etc., cf. *Valck. Phoen.* 175; *Jelf Gr. Gr.* § 688;—but the inf. was also used for part. in the oldest Greek, ἐμ' ἐπαύσατο ἐπὶ Τρώσσι μάχῃ, *Il.* 11, 442, so *Hdt.* 5, 67; 7, 15, in *Att.* the part. was almost universal though we have *θυγροῖς ἐπαύσατο* *προδρέκοντα* *μόρον*, *Aesch. P.* 2, cf. *Ar. Ach.* 634:—the inf. or part. must oft. be supplied from context, as in *Hdt.* 8, 99 fin.; and so in many cases where the acc. only follows *παῦω*.—So in pass. and mid., to let off doing or being so and so, ὅθ' ὅτι ἐλοι, παύσαίτο τ. νηπαιγεῖων, when he stop playing, *Il.* 22, 502: freq. *Hdt.*, and *Att.*—The construct. of pass. c. inf., is rejected by *Thom.* p. 696, and several modern critics, but it occurs oft. in later authors, v. *Schol. Ar. Rh.* 3, 48:—here too the part. must often be supplied from context, as, αἷμα, φλόξ, ἄνεμος ἐπὶ σάτο, the blood stop (flowing), the fire (burning), the wind (blowing), etc., *Hom.*; so, *Ροδόπτης πέρε πέταυον* (sc. λέγων), *Hdt.* 2, 135, cf. 7, 9, fin.

II. intr., just like *παύομαι* or *ἀλγῶ* to cease, leave off, ἀέθλων, *Od.* 4, 5, μάχης, *Hes. Sc.* 449, cf. *Herm.* *Hom. Cer.* 351: but in *Att.*, so or in imperat., *παῦε*, stop! have done! quiet! *Soph. Phil.* 1275, *Ar. Ver.* 1194, *Ran.* 122, 269, *Plat. Phae.* 228 E; so, *παῦ' ἐκ κόρακα*, *Ar. Ac.* 864, where the other verbs are plur.

†*Παύσαν*, ὠνος, ὁ, *Pausan*, an Athenian, derided by *Ar. Ach.* 8.—2. a celebrated painter of Athens in the time of Aristophanes, *Ar. Pl.* 602; *Arist.*; etc.—Others in *Att.* etc.

†*Πάφιος*, *α*, *ον*, of *Parphus*, *Parphus* ἡ *Παφία*, the *Parphian* goddess, epithet of *Venus* from her temple in *Theocr.* 27, 15.

†*Παφλαγονία*, *ας*, ἡ, *Phlagonia*, a province of Asia Minor between Pontus and Phrygia, *Xen. An.* 8, 25.

†*Παφλαγονικός*, ἡ, ὄν, of *Parphagomia*, *Parphagomian*, *Xen. An.* 5, 13: ἡ *Παφ...κῆ*=*Παφλαγονία*, *Id.* 1, 15.

†*Παφλάγων*, ὄνος, ὁ, a *Parphagomian* in *Il.* always in plur.—in *Ar. Eq.* 6, etc., Cleon is represented as *Παφλάγων*, doubtless with a play on *παφλάω* II. and III.

†*Παφλάω*, *ι*, ὠσα, to bubble, foam, of the sea in a storm, *Il.* 798; of boiling water, *Ar. Fr.* 4; of the wind, to bluster, *Emped.* 22.

also in mid., Antiph. Philoth. 1, 4.—II. to stammer, stutter, Hipp.—III. metaph. to splutter, fret, fume, of the angry Cleon, Ar. Pac. 314, Eq. 919, cr. foreg. (Redupl. form from *φλάζω*, *φλαίνω*, like the kindred *καχλάζω* from *χλάζω*) Hence

Παφλάσμα, στος, τό, a bubbling, frothing, foaming, of the sea, boiling water, etc.—II. metaph., παφλάσματα, spluttering, big words, Ar. Av. 1243.

Πάφος, ον, ἡ, Paphus, a town in Cyprus celebrated for its temple of Venus as early as Od. 8, 363, cf. H. Ven. 59: †Strab., p. 683, calls this Παλαίπαφος, and mentions in its vicinity the later city Νεάπαφος, founded by Agapenor: its site is still called Baffo, cf. Πάφος.

Πάγετος, τό, poet. for *πάχος*, thickness, Od. 23, 191, cf. Nic. Th. 385, 465.—II. in Od. 8, 187, λάβε δίσκον μείλιονα καὶ πάγετον, usu. taken as irreg. compar. for *παχύτερον*, he took a quoit larger and thicker: acc. to others accus. of a subst. *πάγετος* (not found elsewhere.), a quoit larger as to its thickness. [α]

†Πάχης, ητος, ὁ, Paches, a general of the Athenians in the Peloponnesian war, who reduced Miletus, Thuc. 3, 18.

Πάχιος, η, ον, irreg. superl. of *παχύς*, Il. 16, 314. [α]

Πάχιον, ον, gen. ονος, irreg. compar. of *παχύς*.

Πάχρη, ης, ἡ, (πήγγνυμι, παγγῆναι) hoarfrost, rime, Lat. pruina, Od. 14, 176, cf. Plat. Tim. 59 E; also in plur., πάχρη καὶ χάλασαι, Plat. Symp. 188 B; γήρως εὐρώτα καὶ πάχρη, the mould and frost of age, comic description of an old man's gray hair, Incert. ap. Arist. Gen. An. 3, 4, 8:—κουροδόρος π., the clothed blood of the slaughtered children, Aesch. Ag. 1512. (Akin to *πάγος*.) Hence

Παχῆεις, εσσα, εν, frosty, Nonn. Παχνίζω, to freeze with hoar-frost: impers. παχνίζει, ἐπάχνιζε, it is, was white frost.

Παχνόν, ὦ, (πάχνη) to cover with hoar-frost or rime.—2. to thicken, make solid, Plat. 2, 396 B, 736 A.—II. usu. metaph., like πήγγνυμι, to strike chill, ἐπάχυνσεν φίλον ἦτορ, he made his blood run cold, made it curdle, Hes. Op. 359: mostly in pass., to be struck with chill, shiver, shudder, ἐν φρεσὶν ἵππορ παχνοῦται, his blood runs cold or is curdled within him, Il. 17, 112: later, παχνοῦσθαι πένθειον, λύπηρ, Aesch. Cho. 83, Eur. Hipp. 803, ubi v. Valck., and cf. Ruhnk. Ep. Cr. 120.

Παχνώδης, ες, (πάχνη, εἶδος) = παχνῆεις.

Πάχος, εος, τό, (παχύς) thickness, Od. 3, 324; absol., πάχος, in thickness, Hdt. 4, 81; πάχει μίλει τε, Pind. P. 4, 436; π. σαρκός, fatness, Eur. Cyclic. 380: breadth, τείχους, Thuc. 1, 90; opp. to λεπτότης, Plat. Rep. 523 E, etc.

Πάχιαμος, ον, (παχύς, αἷμα) thick-blooded, Hipp.

Πάχιδάκτυλος, ον, thick-fingered.

Πάχιδένδρος, ον, with thick trees: thick with trees, ἄλσος, Himer.

Πάχιδερμῶν, ὦ, to be thick-skinned, to have a thick skin: and

Πάχιδερμία, ας, ἡ, thick-skinnedness: a thick skin, Hipp.

Πάχιδερμος, ον, (παχύς, δέρμα) thick-skinned, Arist. Gen. An. 5, 3, 10, uc.

Παχύθρις, ὁ, ἡ, (παχύς, θρίξ) with thick hair, Arist. Gen. An. 5, 3, 10.

Παχύνκαλμος, ον, (παχύς, κάλμος) thick-stalked, Theophr. [α]

Παχύνκαρδιος, ον, = βαρύνκαρδιος, Eccl.

Παχύνκανλος, ον, with a thick stalk or stem.

Παχύνκνημος, ον, (παχύς, κνήμη) with stout calves, Ar. Plut. 560.

Παχύνλος, ἡ, ὄν, a sort of dim. from *παχύς*, thickish, rather coarse: adv. -λός, coarsely, roughly, opp. to ἀκριβός, Arist. Eth. N. 1, 3, 4. Cf. *παχύς* III.

Παχύνμετρα, ας, ἡ, thickness of parts, Galen.: from

Παχύνμερος, ες, (παχύς, μέρος) consisting of thick or coarse parts, Tim. Locr. 100 E, Plut. 2, 626 A, etc.—II. metaph., coarse, clumsy, stupid, Strab., like *παχύνς* III, and *παχύνλος*. Adv. -ρός, Strab.

Παχύνονεῶν, ὦ, (παχύς, νεῦρον) to have swollen sinews, as in gout.

Παχύνουος, ον, contr. -νουος, ονν, thick-witted. [β]

Παχύνουον, ον, poet. for foreg. [β]

†Παχύνουον, ον, δ and ἡ, Pachynus, the southeastern promontory of Sicily, now Cape Passaro, Strab. p. 265: in Polyb. 1, 54, also ἄκρα τοῦ Παχύνου. [β] also in Dion. P. 469, 471.]

†Παχύνουος, α, ον, of Pachynus, Pachynian; and

†Παχυνικός, ἡ, ὄν, Ath. 4 C.

Παχύνουος, εος, ἡ, (παχύνου) a thickening, Arist. Meteor. 4, 6, 4.

Παχυντικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or fit for thickening, etc.

Παχύνω, (παχύς) to thicken, to fatten, Plat. Gorg. 518 C, Rep. 343 B; κότον Ζηνός, Aesch. Supp. 618, si vera 1.—Pass. to become thick, of the skull, Hdt. 3, 12; to grow fat, Ar. Ach. 791; to be swollen, δαίρι, Mel. 120; to be enlarged, of the sun in a mist, Dion. P. 35; metaph., ὀλβος ἄγαν παχυνθεὶς, wealth 'that has waxed fat', Aesch. Theb. 771.—Philost. and Galen. have a pf. pass. πεπάχυσμαι. [β]

Παχύνωος, ποδος, ὁ, ἡ, thick-footed.

Παχύνραβδος, ον, with thick rods or stripes: better παχύρρ.

Παχύνριν, ἱνος, ὁ, ἡ, thick-nosed, better παχύρριν.

Παχύνροδος, ον, thick-rooted.

Παχύνρυνχος, ον, thick-smouted.

ΠΑΧΥΣ, εἰα, ὦ, thick, large, stout, χεῖρ, αὐχὴν, μῆρος, Hom., always in good signif., of large, stout limbs; so, π. πούς, Hes. Opp. 495: also, π. λίθας, a large, heavy, stone, Il. 12, 446; π. αὐλὸς αἵματος, Od. 22, 18; π. ἐλάτη, Hes. Op. 507; θοναλίδες, Ar. Nub. 59; of linen, thick, coarse, opp. to λεπτός, Plat. Crat. 389 B.—2. of the consistence of a mass, thick, curdled, clotted, opp. to thin and liquid, αἷμα, Il. 23, 697.—3. later, fat, opp. to λεπτός, π. χοῖρος, Ar. Ach. 766; γῆ π., rich land, Lat. pinguis terra, Xen. Oec. 17, 8.—4. generally, great, π. πρῶμα, χάρις, Ar. Lys. 23, Eccl. 1048.—II. in Hdt. 5, 30, 77, etc., οἱ παχέες, are the men of substance, the wealthy; so in Ar. Eq. 1139, Vesp. 287, Pac. 639: in Hesych. οἱ πάχρητες.—III. in prose, thick-witted, dull, stupid, like Lat. pinguis, crassus, opp. to ἀκριβής, λεπτός, ὀξύς—ἀμαθής καὶ π., Ar. Nub. 842; παχὺς ἐς τὰς τέχνας, too dull for the arts, Hipp.; π. τὴν μνήμην, Philostr. —παχέα κρώεν, to croak hoarsely, Arat. 953.—IV. proverb., παχεῖα παρὰ σὺνδρὸν γυνή, of a lewd woman, v. χαμαι-

τύπη.—V. Adv. -ως: whence comp. -ντέρος οἱ -ντέρον, Plat. Polit. 294 E, 295 A.—VI. compar. πάσσων, ον, Od. 6, 230, etc.; πάγιων, ον, Arat.; or πάχετος II.: Superl. πάχιστος, Il. 16, 314; regul. πᾶχτερος and πᾶχτατος, post-Hom. (From πήγγνυμι, παγγῆναι.) [~]

Παχυσκελής, ες, (παχύς, σκέλος) thick-legged, Poeta ar. Plut. 2, 1101 F.

Παχυστομέω, ὦ, to speak broad or roughly, Strab.; and

Παχυστομία, ας, ἡ, broadness of pronunciation, Strab.: from

Παχυστομος, ον, (παχύς, στόμα) wide-mouthed, of a drinking cup, Henrich. Gorg. 1.—II. metaph., speaking broad or roughly, Strab.: but Schneider prefers τραχύστ.—

Παχυσχοῖνον πτοκί—corrupt reading in Anth. P. 9, 227: Br. δασυκνήμωρ, Jacobs ταχυσκάρβωμ.

Παχύντης, ητος, ὁ, ἡ, (παχύς) thickness, of stalks, skin, etc., Hdt. 4, 74, 173: the thick part or sediment of liquor, Ib. 23.—II. thickness of wit, dulness. [β]

Παχυντράχηνλος, ον, thick-necked, Geop.

Παχυντρίχως, ον, = παχύθρις.

Παχύνφλοιος, ον, (παχύς, φλοιός) with a thick rind or bark, Diosc.

Παχύνφρον, ον, gen. ονος, = παχύ νοος.

Παχύνφυλλος, ον, (παχύς, φύλλον) thick-leaved.

Παχύνχειλος, ες, = sq., Leon. Tar 1, e conj. Reisk.

Παχυχείλος, ον, (παχύς, χεῖλος) thick-lipped, Arist. H. A. 4, 4, 7.

Παχύνχυλος, ον, (παχύς, χυλός) with thick juices, Theophr.: also -χυμός.

Παχύντης, ον, ὁ, Lacon. for παχὺς πηρός, a blood-relation.

†Πεγκάλας, ὁ, the Pencalas, a river of Phrygia, Paus. 8, 4, 3.

Πεδά, Dor. and Aeol. for μετέ Pind.; less correctly πεδόα, Böckh v. l. Pind. P. 5, 47; but v. Buttm. Ausf. Gr. 6 117 Ann. 8, n.

Πεδάα, Ep. for πεδόα, 3 sing. pres. from πεδόω, Od.

Πεδάασκον, Ep. and Ion. impf. from πεδόω, Od. [δα]

Πεδάγρετος, ον, Dor. and Aeol. for μετὰγρετος (ἀγρε), caught in its flight or by pursuit.

Πεδάιρο, Dor. and Aeol. for μεταίρο, Eur. Phoen. 1027, etc.

Πεδάιχμος, ον, Dor. and Aeol. for μετ-, Aesch. Cho. 589.

Πεδάμερος or πεδάμερος, ον, v sub πεδάμερος.

Πεδάμειβω, Aeol. and Dor. for μεταμειβω, Pind. O. 12, 18.

Πεδάνος, ἡ, ὄν, (πέδον) like πεδινός: —growing low, short, little, Lat. humilis, Nic. Th. 226, 289.

Πεδάορος, ον, Aeol. and Dor. for πεδόρορος (q. v.), μετήορος, Aesch. Cho. 590, e conj. Stanl.: the old reading is πεδάμερος, supposed to be a Dor. and Aeol. form, deriv. from ἥμαρ, = μεσημέριος, which at all events should be πεδάμερος. [α]

†Πεδάρτιος, ον, ὁ, Pedartius, son of Leon, a leader of the Lacedaemonians, Thuc. 8, 28, sqq.

Πεδάριστος, ον, Aeol. and Dor. for μετάρσις, Aesch. Pr. 269, etc.

Πεδανγύω, Aeol. and Dor. for μετανγύω, Pind. N. 10, 115.

Πεδανυρος, ον, Aeol. for μετῶρος Sappho, dub.

Πεδάορων, ον, gen. ονος, in Pind P. 8, 103, has been usu. taken a Dor. and Aeol. for μετῶρων, wire to

late. but it is now read *πὲρ ἄφρονων*, with the foolish

Πεδάω, ὦ, f. -ήσω: Ep. and Ion. imperf. *πιδάσκον*, Od. 23, 353: (*πῆδη*). Strictly, to bind with fetters; generally, to bind, fasten, *θύρας*, Od. 21, 391; to bind, shackle, trammel, hinder, *δόλω ἄρμα πιδῆσαι*, Il. 23, 585, cf. Pind. P. 6, 32, N. 5, 49; so, π. γυῖα, Il. 13, 435: *νύα π. ἐνὶ πόντῳ*, Od. 13, 168; c. dupl. acc., *ὅς μ' ἐπέδησε βλέφαρα*, Od. 23, 17: in Hom. esp. of a Deity overruling a mortal's will, 'Ατῆ, Μοῖρα, θεός, 'Αθήνη ἐπέδησε, c. acc. pers., I. 4, 517; 19, 94, Od. 23, 353; of sleep, Soph. Aj. 676: also c. inf., 'Εκτορα μείναι μοῖρ' ἐπέδησε, fate chained Hector to the spot, Il. 22, 5, cf. Od. 3, 269; 18, 155; so, c. gen. pro inf., as with καλῶν, *ὅστις μ' ἀθανάτων πεδάω καὶ ἔδησε κελύθῳ*, Od. 4, 380 (unless here the gen. be confined to δῶα, q. v.): — rare in prose, π. τὸν υἱόν, Hdt. 6, 23; καθ' ὅντων πεδηθεὶς δαμάμιν, Plat. Tim. 71 E.

Πεδάωριστής, οὔ, δ, Dor. and Aeol. for *μεταωριστής*, ἵππος π., a rearing horse.

Πεδεινός, ἦ, ὄν, = *πιδινός*, dub. in Theophr.

Πεδέρχονται, Aeol. and Dor. for *υπετέρχονται*, to follow, ensue, Pind. N. 7, 109.

Πεδέχω, Dor. and Aeol. for *μετέχω*, Sappho 19.

Πεδέω, contr. *πιδῶ*, Ion. for *πιδάω*, nost-Hom.

Πέδη, ης, ἦ, (*πέδα*) a fetter, Lat. *pedica*, compes, usu. in plur. *pedes*, for horses, Il. 13, 36; for men, †Sol. 15, 33†, Theogn. 539; ζεύγος *πιδῶν*, a pair of fetters, Hdt. 7, 35; ἐς *πιδῶς ὀφείσι τινα*, to put one in fetters, Hdt. 5, 77; αἰ *πιδῶι*, ἐν ᾗσι ἐδεδέαστο, lb.; ἐν *πιδῶσι ὄψασαι*, Plat. Legg. 892 B: —in sing., of the poisoned robe, Soph. Tr. 1057.—II. a term of the menage, a mode of breaking in a horse, Xen. Eq. 3, 5; 7, 13 and 14, cf. Sturz. Lex. Xen., Herm. Opusc. 1, p. 73, sq.

Πεδήρορος, = *πιδάορος*, Nic. Th. 729.

Πεδήρης, ες, = *πιδήρης*, very dub. *Πεδήτης*, οὔ, δ, (*πιδῶα*) one who fetters, a hinderer, Anth. P. 9, 756.

Πεδήτης, οὔ, δ, (*πιδῶα* pass.), one fettered, a prisoner, Ar. Fr. 720.

Πιδάιος, α, ὄν, v. sq.

Πιδιακός, ἦ, ὄν, (*πιδίον*) of the plain, dwelling on the plain, opp. to mountaineers, maritime people, etc.: —*οἱ πιδιακοί*, in Arist. Pol. 5, 5, 9, the party of the plain, i. e. those who opposed Peisistratus, called *οἱ ἐκ τοῦ πιδίου* by Hdt. I, 59; *οἱ πιδεῖς* by Plut. Solon 13; also *οἱ πιδάιοι*, and *πιδάισιοι*.—Cf. *πιδάλος* II, ὑπεράκριος.

Πιδιάς, ἄδος, pecul. poet. fem. of *πιδίος*=*πιδινός*, flat, even, γῆ, Hdt. 4, 43, 47, etc.; ἦ π. (sc. γῆ), Id. 9, 123; Eur. Rhes. 263.—II. on or of the plain, βῆλ, Soph. Ant. 420: *λόγῳ π.*, an army in the open field, i. e. a battle on a fair field, Soph. Tr. 1058.

†*Πιδιάς*, ἄδος, ἦ, *Pedias*, daughter of Menys of Lacedaemon, Apollod. 3, 14, 5.—II. an Attic deme acc. to Plut. Thersist. 14.

Πιδιάσιος, οὔ, = *πιδάσιος*: —*πιδιάσιος* is quite a late form.

†*Πιδίεες*, οὔ, οἱ, contd. *Πιδεῖς*, *Pedies*, a city of Phocis on the Cephissus, Hdt. 8, 83.

†*Πιδεύς*, εἰας, δ, *Pedieus*, masc. pr. n., an Athenian archon V. rd. 5. others in Dion. H. etc.

Πιδεῖς, εἰας, δ, = *πιδιακός*, q. v.; in Diog. L. 1, 58, a dweller in the plain: *οἱ πιδεῖς*, v. *πιδιακός*.

Πιδῶς, (*πῆδη*) like *ποδίζω*, to fetter.

Πιδήρης, ες, (*πιδίον*, ἄω) consisting of or abounding in plains, Aesch. Pers. 566, where the usu. reading *ἀμπεδούρεις* should be separated, *ἀμπεδ*.

Πιδικός, ἦ, ὄν, (*πιδίον*) of a plain or surface, π. μέτρησης, land-measuring, Strab.

Πιδίλον, οὔ, τό, mostly in plur. (as always in Hom. and Hes.), sandals, a pair of sandals, put on by persons going out, like ὑποδήματα: made of ox-hide, Od. 14, 23, etc.; adorned with gold, Il. 24, 341, Od. 1, 97.—II. any covering for the foot, shoes: also, boots, brogues, ἐς γόνυ ἀνατείνοντα π., Hdt. 7, 67; περὶ τοὺς πόδας τε καὶ τὰς κνήμας π., lb. 75.—III. a tie for cows at milking time; cf. *καλοπῆδिला*.—IV. metaph., Ὀδωρὶς *πιδίλῳ φωνῶν ἀναρούσαι*, i. e. to write in Doric rhythm, Pind. O. 3, 9; also, ἐν τούτῳ *πιδίλῳ πόδ' ἔχειν*, to have one's foot in this shoe, i. e. to be in this condition or fortune, lb. 6, 11, ubi v. Donalds. (From *πῆδη*, q. v.)

Πιδινός, ἦ, ὄν, (*πιδίον*) flat, level, ἡώρος, Hdt. 7, 198, and Xen.—II. of the plain, opp. to ὀρεινός, γαῖος, Xen. Cyn. 5, 17.

Πιδίον, adv. (*πιδίον*) from the plain or field.

Πιδίον, οὔ, τό, dim. from *πῆδη*.

Πιδίον, οὔ, τό, (*πιδέον*) a plain, flat, open country, a field or succession of fields, freq. from Hom. and Hes. downwards: they have it both of cultivated fields and battle-fields: Hom. uses it almost always in sing., though we find plur. in Il. 12, 283, Hes. Op. 386, as mostly in Att.: *πιδία πόντον*, the ocean-plains, Lat. *Neptunia prata*, *aequora ponti*, Valck. Phoen. 216, cf. Aesch. Fr. 142.—2. in Att., the sing. is used of some particular plain, τὸ *Θήβης* π., Soph. O. C. 1312; esp. the plain of Attica, Thuc. 2, 55, Isae. 53, 5, cf. sub *πιδιακός*.—II. the bones behind the toes, Lat. *metatarsi*.—III. *rudenda muliebria*, Ar. Lys. 88. Cf. *πιδόν*. Hence

Πιδιόνει, adv., to the plain or fields, Il. 11, 492, etc.

Πιδιονόμος, οὔ, (*πιδίον*, *νέμομαι*) dwelling in plains, π. θεοί, the rural deities, gods of the country, Aesch. Theb. 272.

Πιδιόπλοκτύπος, in a corrupt passage, Aesch. Theb. 83, where Seidl. Doehm. p. 187, *πιδιόπλοκτυπα*, hoof-stricken plains: aliter Dind., q. v.

Πιδίον, οὔ, very dub. for *πιδάσιος*.

Πιδιούχῳ, οὔ, (*πιδίον*, ἔχω) having a plain, hence level, flat, used by Schol. (Soph. O. C. 691, with s. q.) to explain *στερυνόχῳ*.

Πιδιώδης, ες, (*πιδίον*, εἶδος) like a plain, level, v. foreg.

†*Πιδηνίσιος*, οὔ, ἦ, *Pednelissus*, a city of Pisidia, Strab. p. 570: hence *Πιδηνίσισεύς*, εἰας, δ, an inhab. of P., Polyb. 5, 72, 1.

Πιδοβάμων, οὔ, gen. *ονος*, Dor. for *πιδοβήμων*, (*πιδόν*, βαίω) walking upon earth, of the earth, Aesch. Cho. 591. [α]

Πιδόβει, εσσα, εν, (*πιδόν*)=*πιδινός*, Nic. Th. 662.

Πιδόθεν, adv., (*πιδόν*) from the ground, like *χαμόθεν*, Hes. Th. 680, Eur. Tro. 98:—from the bottom, Pind. O. 7, 112; metaph., *οἱ τοὶ πιδόθεν βίλοι εἰσὶν*, who are dear to thee from the bottom of thy heart, Od. 13, 295;

from the beginning, Pind. I. 5 (4), cf. Nake Choe. il. p. 107.

Πῆδοι (not *πιδοί*, cf. sub *ἐνδο*), adv., on the ground, on earth, Aesch. Pr. 272.

Πιδουκέα, Aeol. and Dor. for *μτοικέα*: from

Πιδουκος, οὔ, Aeol. and Dor. for *μτοικός*, Aesch. Fr. 45.

Πιδουκίτης, οὔ, δ, (*πιδόν*, κείτῳ) lying on the ground, Anth. P. 6, 10.

Πιδόν, οὔ, τό, the ground, earth.

Hom. Cer. 455, then freq. in Pind. and Att. poetry, *πιδίον* only being used in prose; *πιδόν κελύθῳ στρώβηναι*, Aesch. Ag. 909; *πιδόν περὶ ἡσπῆρας*, Hdt. 47, Id. Eum. 47, cf. Soph. El. 747; so, *δίπτεον πιδόν*, Eur. I. A. 39, etc., v. Dind. Aesch. Pr. 749: — also, *πιδόν πατεῖν*, to trample to earth, Id. Ag. 1357; *πιδόν πατούμενον*, Id. Cho. 644: never used in plur., Elmsl. Bacc. 585. (Of same origin as *πούς*: for the Dor. altered the inflections *gen. podós*, *dipodós*, etc. into *πιδός*, *δίπιδός*, etc., whence *ἐκατόμπεδος*, and Lat. *pes*, *pedis*, akin to *πέζα*, and *ποός*, q. v.) Hence

Πιδόνδε, adv., to the ground, earthwards, Il. 13, 796, Od. 11, 598, Soph. Tr. 786.

Πιδόσε, adv., = *foreg.*, Eur. Bacc. 137, 599.

Πιδουσκῆψ, ες, (*πιδόν*, σκάπτει) digging the earth, Nonn.

Πιδουστῆβης, ες, (*πιδόν*, *στειβέω*) treading the earth, opp. to *πτεροῦ*, Aesch. Supp. 1000; ὄχος, ποῦς, Eur. Med. 1123, Hel. 1516; *εἰδέναι π.*, I. Rhes. 763.—2. on foot, opp. to *ἵππῳ*, *λάτῃ*, Aesch. Pers. 127.

Πιδουτρέφης, ες, (*πιδόν*, *τρέφω*) feeding on or by earth, Nonn.

Πιδουτρίβης, ες, (*πιδόν*, *τρίβω*) wearing away the ground, Nonn.

Πιδούτριβ, ἱβος, δ, ὁ ἦ, (*πιδόν*, *τρίβω*) wearing out fetters, comic epith. of good-for-nothing slaves, like *πιδόν*, *τριπέδων*, Lat. *furcifer*, Luc. Saturn. 8.

Πιδούρορος, οὔ, Dor. = *πιδάουρος*, dub.

Πιδών, υνος, δ, (*πιδόν*) a good-for-nothing slave, like *πιδούτριβ*, hence *τριπέδων*: cf. *κένταυρον*.

†*Πιδουριστάς*, δ, for *πιδάουριστάς*, Dor. for *μεταωριστής*, Theoc. Ep. 17, 5.

Πιδούριχος, οὔ, (*πιδόν*, *ὀρύσσει*) digging the soil, Anth. P. 10, 101.

Πέδα, ης, ἦ, the foot, orig. Dor. and Arcad. for *πούς*, Anth. P. 12, 176: usu. metaph., the bottom or end of a body, ἐπὶ *βυθῷ* *πέδῃ* ἐπὶ *πρώτῃ*, the pole at the very end, Il. 24, 272; also, π. *βυθῷ*, the pole-end, Eust.—in a garment, the hem, tuck, border, Ap. Rh. 4, 46, Anth. P. 6, 287.—II. round fishing-net, Opp. H. 3, 83.

Πεζικοντιτῆς, οὔ, δ, (*πεζός*, *ἀκοντίς*) a foot-javelin-man, Polyb. 3, 72.

Πεζαρχος, οὔ, (*πεζός*, *ἀρχα*) leading infantry or a land-army: ο π., leader of foot, Xen. Cyr. 5, 3, 41.

Πεζέμπορος, οὔ, (*πεζός*, *ἐμπορος*) trafficking by land, Strab.

Πεζέταυροι, οἱ, (*πεζός*, *εταῖρος*) the foot-guards in the Macedonian army, the horse-guards being called simply *εταῖροι*, Hdt. 23, 2, Plut. Flamin. 17; c. Thirlw. Hist. of Gr. 5, p. 179.

Πεζεύμα, ατος, τό, infantry, foot.

Πεζυντικός, ἦ, ὄν, able to walk, going on foot; π. *ζῶα*, opp. to *πτηνόνευστικά*, Arist. Gen. An. 1, 1, 5, from

Πεζύνω, (*πεζόν*) to go or travel on

boot, walk, opp. to riding or driving, πῖ γαίης πόδα πεζεύον, Eur. Alc. 59, cf. Jac. A. P. p. 592.—2. to go or travel by land, opp. to going by sea, en. An. 5, 5, 4; of πεζεύοντες, and forces, Arist. Pol. 7, 6, 8; c. acc. cognato, π. ὁδόν, Strab.: π. διὰ τῆς γλάσσης, of Xerxes at the Hellespont, Isocr. 58 E.

Πεζῖ, v. sub πεζός IV.
Πεζικός, ἡ, ὄν, (πεζός) on foot or by land, belonging to a walker, or foot-soldier, ὅπλα ἱππικά ἢ π., Plat. Legg. 3 B: π. λέως, infantry, or simply army, opp. to a fleet, dub. l. in a of Aesch.: also, στρατιὰ π., Thuc. 33; 7, 16 (but Bekk. πεζός); or τὸ Xen.; ὅπλα π., Plat. Legg. 753 B. The old Gramm. condemn the use this word in prose for πεζός, v. Ar. Thuc. 6, 33.

Πεζίς, ἡ, ὄν, and πεζίς, ἡ, a kind fungus without a stalk, Theophr. ap. l. 62.

Πεζίς, ἡ, ὄν, = πέζα, Ar. Fr. 409. Πεζίτης, ὁ, = πεζός. [ἔ] Πεζοβάτης, ὁ, (πεζός, βαίνω) τὸ λαγός, to walk the sea, v. l. Anth. 9, 551.

Πεζοβας, Dor. for -βόνης, ὁ, ὄν, (πεζός, βοάω) strictly, one who shouts battle-cry on foot; hence, a footier, Pind. N. 9, 81.

Πεζογραφέω, ὡ, to write prose: from Πεζογράφος, ὁ, (πεζός, γράφω) writing prose: ὁ π., a prose-writer.

Πεζοθηρία, ας, ἡ, (πεζός, θηράω) ting, as opp. to fishing. Hence Πεζοθηρικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to πεζοθηρία; τὸ π. = foreg., Plat. Soph. A.

Πεζολεκτέω, = πεζολογέω: from Πεζολέκτης, ὁ, ὄν, (πεζός, λέγω) = ὁ λόγος.

Πεζολογέω, ὡ, (πεζολόγος) to speak write in prose. Hence

Πεζολογία, ας, ἡ, a speaking or writing in prose.

Πεζολογικῶς, ἀδν., in prose. Πεζολόγος, ὁ, (πεζός, λέγω) speaking or writing in prose.

Πεζομάχη, ὡ, (πεζομάχος) to fight foot: to fight by land, opp. to ναυμαχία, Hdt. 3, 45, Ar. Vesp. 685, etc., etc.

Πεζομάχος, ὁ, = πεζομάχος, Ar. P. 2, 121. [ἄ] Hence Πεζομαχία, ας, ἡ, a battle of infantry: to fight by land, opp. to ναυμαχία, Hdt. 3, Thuc. 1, 23, etc.

Πεζομάχος, ὁ, (πεζός, μάχομαι) ting on foot or by land, Luc. Ma- 17.

Πεζονομικός, ἡ, ὄν, (πεζός, νομός) ing to grazing or pasturage: ἡ π. ἐπιστροφή, grazing, Plat. Polit. E, cf. 265 C.

Πεζονόμος, ὁ, (πεζός, νέμω) dwelling land, commanding by land, opp. to θαλασσονομός, Aesch. Pers. 76.

Πεζοπόρεω, ὡ, to go on foot or by Xen. Hipparch. 4, 1, Luc. Alex. from

Πεζοπόρος, ὁ, (πεζός, πορεύομαι) on foot, Mel. 80; π. πελάγους, Ar. P. 9, 304.

Πεζός, ἡ, ὄν, (πέζα, πέδον, ποῖς) foot, walking, Hom., who oft. ops πεζοί, fighters on foot, to ἱππείς, etc.: in Hdt. πεζός στρατός is some- foot-soldiery, opp. to ἡ ἱππος, as 4, 128; sometimes a land-army, τὸ ἡ ναυτική, Id. 4, 97, etc.: also, scs, στρατός, 3, 25; and τὸ πεζόν, for which, later, τὸ πεζικόν is found.—II. on land, going or trav- by land, Hom. (esp. in Od.), πε- ζῶν, opp. to ἐν νηϊ, Od. 11, 58;

hence also τὸ πεζόν, cf. supra.—III. metaph. of language, not rising above the ground, prosaic, opp. to poetic, and so, π. λόγος, like Lat. oratio pedestris, prose, cf. IV. 2.—2. hence also of the lower comic poetry, as opp. to the loftier style of tragic and lyric, in Horace calls his satires sermoni propiora, and repentes per humum.—3. in music, like ψυλλός, of either vocal or instrumental music, without the accompaniments of the other, Soph. Fr. 15.—4. so, πεζαί ἑταῖραι, and in Plat. (Com.) Symm. 12, πεζαὶ μύσχοι, common courtesans, opp. to ἑταῖραι μουσικαὶ or μουσοποιοί: — v. Ellendt Lex. Soph. in voc.—IV. dat. fem. πεζῖ, as adv.—1. (sub. ὁδῶ), on foot or by land, usu. the latter, Hdt. 2, 159, Thuc., etc.; πεζῇ ἐπεσθαί, to follow by land, Hdt. 7, 110, 115: so too, τὰ πεζῷ, Thuc. 4, 12.—2. in prose, πεζῇ μὴ ὁράσον, Plat. Soph. 237 A.

Πεζοβάνης, ἐς, (πεζός, φαίνομαι) like prose.

Πεζοφόρος, (πεζός, φέρω) χιτῶν, ὁ, a gown reaching to the feet; or, better, act., πεζοφόρος, having a tuck or border, Aesch. Fr. 226; v. πέζα.

Πεῖ, Dor. for πῇ, πού, like εἰ for ἡ, οὐ.

Πείρα, τό, f. l. for πῖρα; also f. l. for πείρα, Od. 5, 289.

†Πειθαγόρας, ὁ, Pithagoras, a seer, Arr. An. 7, 18.

†Πειθαγόρης, ὁ, Ion. εἰ, ὁ, Ion. = foreg., a tyrant of Selinus in Sicily, Hdt. 5, 46.

Πειθάνγκη, ἡς, ἡ, (πειθῶ, ἀνγκή) compulsion under the disguise of persuasion or request, Polyb. 22, 25, 8, cf. Cic. Att. 9, 13;—the Thessalian and Spartan πειθάνγκη became proverbial, Wyttben. Ep. Cr. p. 196.

Πειθάνος, πειθανολογία, etc., f. l. for πῖανος.

Πειθάνορ, ὁρος, ὁ, ἡ, Ion πειθήνωρ, (πειθῶμαι, ἀνῆρ) obeying men, obedient, Aesch. Ag. 1639. [α]

Πειθαρχέω, ὡ, f. -ῆσω, (πειθαρχός) to obey one in authority; generally, to be obedient, τινί, Soph. Tr. 1178, Eur., etc.; τοῖς νόμοις, Ar. Eccl. 762, etc.:—the mid. is used in the same signif. by Hdt. 5, 91. Hence

Πειθαρχῆσις, ἡ=sq., Euseb.

Πειθαρχία, ας, ἡ, obedience, Aesch. Theb. 224, Soph. Ant. 676: and

Πειθαρχικός, ἡ, ὄν, obeying readily, obedient, Arist. Eth. N. 1, 13, 18: from

Πειθαρχος, ὁ, (πειθῶμαι, ἀρχή) obeying one in authority, obedient, π. φρήν, Aesch. Pers. 374.

Πειθῆμι, Aeol. for πείθω, Sappho.

Πειθήμι, ὁ, (πειθῶμαι) obedient, obsequious, τινί, to one, Anth.: in Eccl., having faith.—II. act. persuading, convincing, Wern. Tryph. 455.

Πειθίριος, ὁ, (πειθῶμαι, ἡνία) obedient to the rein, of a horse, Plut. 2, 592 B: generally, obedient, Ib. 90 B, etc.—II. act. that makes obedient, χαλινός, Ib. 369 C.

†Πειθιάσσεια, ἡς, ἡ, Pithianassa, an attendant of Semele, Nonn.

†Πειθίας, ὁ, ὄν, Pithias, a Corcyrean, a friend of the Athenians, Thuc. 3, 70.

†Πειθολῆς, ὁ, i. e. Πειθόλαος, Pitholias, a Thessalian, Dein. 1376, 5.

Πείθος, ἡ, ὄν, a form of πῖανός, against analogy, in 1 Cor. 2, 4.

ΠΕΙΘΕΩ, to persuade, Hom., and Hes.: fut. πείσω, Hom.: aor. 1 ἐπεισε (of which Hom. has only opt. πείσει, Od. 14, 123): aor. 2 ἐπείθον, this in Hom. never in indic., and always with Ep. redupl., πεπείθειν, πεπείθων, πεπεί-

θμεν, πεπείθοιμεν, etc., πέπειθε, H. Ar. 275: πῖ πέπεικα.—Mid. and pass πείθομαι, to obey, Hom.: fut. πείσομαι (just like the fut. of πάσχω), Hom.: aor. 2 ἐπείθον, ἐπείθοντο Hes.; imperat. πείθε, Hes.; inf. πῖ θέσθαι, Hom.; and redupl. in opt., πείπιθωτο, Il. 10, 204.—Intr. tenses of act., in pass. signif., πῖ 2 πέπειθα, Hom., and Hes., Ion. plupf. πεπείθεα, Od. 4, 434; 8, 181, syncope. 1 pl. ἐπέπιθμεν, Il. 2, 341; 4, 159: in same signif. pf. pass. πέπεισμαι, an imperat. πέπεισθι in Aesch. Eum. 599.—Pind. also uses a part. aor. 2 πῖθων=πῖθόμενος, P. 3, 50; and πείθων in same signif., I. 3 (4), fin.; but Herm. alters both passages, to avoid the solecism.—As if from a collat. form πῖθῶ, Hom. has a fut. πῖθῶω and part. aor. πῖθῶσας, both intr. (the latter also in Pind. P. 4, 194, Aesch. Cho. 619) but the redupl. subj. aor. πειπείθῶω, transit., Il. 22, 223: πῖθῶσας is also in Hes. (With πείθω, ἐπείθω, cf. Lat. fido, fides.)

I. act. to prevail upon, win over by any fair means, esp. by words, to talk over, persuade, τινά, oft. in Hom., who oft. adds φέρνας, θυμῶν, θυμὸν ἐνὶ στήθεσιν: later usu. c. acc. pers., π. τινά λῃταις, Pind. O. 2, 144, Trag., etc.; c. acc. pers. et inf., Il. 22, 223, etc.; in prose also, π. τινά ἔστε δαῖναι, etc., Hdt. 6, 5; π. τινά εἰς τι, Thuc. 5, 76: πείθω ἑμαυτὸν, I persuade myself, am persuaded, believe, like πείθομαι, Plat. Gorg. 453 A, etc.:—freq. in part., πείτας, by persuasion, i. e. by consent of the other party, by fair means, opp. to ἐν δόλῳ, Soph. Phil. 102, cf. 612; πῖλιν πείσας, having obtained the city's consent, Id. O. C. 1298; οὐ πείσας, without consent obtained,—but, μὴ πείσας, unless by leave, Plat. Legg. 844 E, Aeschin. etc.—in impf., to endeavour to persuade.—II. special usages:—1. to talk over, mislead by cunning, lead into it, merely euphem. for to cheat, betray, Il. 1, 132, Od. 2, 106, etc.—2. to move, prevail on by entreaty, Il. 24, 219, Od. 14, 363.—3. to soften, appease, propitiate make one's friend, Il. 1, 100; 9, 112, Hes. Sc. 450, and so in Att.; and thus too in bad signif., π. τινά χρημασι, to bribe, Hdt. 8, 134; so, π. ἐπὶ μισθῷ οἱ μισθῷ, Id. 8, 4; 9, 33; proverb, δάρα θεὸς πείθει, Hes. Fr. 87 (ap. Plat. Rep. 390 E), so, later, πείθειν τινά, alone, Lys. 110, 13.—4. to move, impel, stir up, θυέλλας, Il. 15, 26.—5. to bring to obedience, make to obey, Il. 9, 345.—6. c. dupl. acc., πείθειν τινε τι, to persuade one of a thing, first, in Hdt. 1, 163; so, ἐπείθον οὐδὲν οὐδὲ να, Aesch. Ag. 1212; also c. acc. re- only, to carry, establish a point, π. ῥῆσιν, Id. Supp. 415; μὴ πείθῃ ἂ μὴ δεῖ, Soph. O. C. 1442; cf. infra Il. 3.

B. Pass. and mid., to be moved by fair means, esp. by words, to be won over, prevailed on, persuaded to comply, very freq. in Hom., usu. absol.: also Att., esp. in imperat., πείθω or πῖ θεῷ, listen, yield, Herm. Soph. El. 1003; he explains πείθω by εἰνε τίη persuaderi, πῖθῶ by obedi, implying immediate compliance, cf. Ellendt voc. sub fin.—2. πείθεσθαι τινί, to listen to one, obey him, freq. from Hom. downwards; εἰς ἀγαθόν, Il. 11, 788, also sometimes c. dupl. dat., ἐπεισε, μισθοῖς π. τινί, Il. 1, 150; 23, 157; γήραϊ πείθεσθαι, to yield to, δειπῇ under old age, Il. 23, 645; so, στυγερῇ δαυτῇ πείθεσθαι, to comply with the custom of eating, said though the

meal be, Il. 23, 48: but, *πειθεσθαι* *ὑπακούειν*, to comply with night's invitation to sleep, Il. 8, 502; 9, 65: also with adj. neut., πάντα *πειθέσθαι*, to obey in all things, Od. 17, 21, cf. Il. 1, 289; 20, 466 (where *πείσεσθαι* is usually wrongly explained as pass. for *πείσθησθαι*), Il. 4, 93; 7, 48, Hdt. 6, 100, etc.; so sometimes in Att., as, *πειθεσθαι τὰ δίκαια*, Valck. Hipp. 1288.—for the dat., Hdt. sometimes has the gen., *πειθεσθαί τινας*, I, 126, qbi v. Bähr, 5, 29, 33; so also Thuc. 7, 73, cf. Matth. Gr. Gr. § 362: the gen. occurs as v. l. in Il. 10, 57.—3. *πειθεσθαι τινι*, to believe or trust in a thing, be persuaded of it, Hom. usu. with *μῦθος*: c. inf., to believe that., Od. 16, 192, Hdt. 1, 8, etc.: later also sometimes with an adj. neut., τὰ περὶ Αἰγύπτου, τὰ ἐξαγγελλόμενα π., Hdt. 2, 12; 8, 81; so c. dat. pers., τὰτα Ἀσκήν *πειθόνται*, Hdt. 6, 100; *πείθεσθε τούτω ταῦτα*, Ar. Thesm. 592; τὰυτ' ἐγὼ σοι οὐ *πειθόμαι*, I do not take this on your word, Plat. Phaedr. 235 B.—II. intr. 2 pf. *πέποιθα*, inf. *πέπεισθαι*, to trust, rely on, have confidence in, c. dat. pers. vel. rei, Hom., and Hes.; c. dat. pers. et inf., Il. 13, 96, Od. 16, 71: absol., ὄφρα *πεποιθῆς*, that you may feel confidence, Il. 1, 324, Od. 13, 344; also c. inf. only, *πέποιθα τούτ' ἐπισκοπῶντες κλέος*, I trust to win this fame, Soph. Aj. 769; γῆρμασι *ἐπεπεισθῶσαν διωθέσθαι*, Hdt. 9, 88; σέβειν *πεποιθὸς*, daring to., Aesch. Theb. 530.—III. the post-Hom. perf. pass. *πέπειμαι* has usu. the signif. to be fully persuaded, believe, trust in, *τινι*, Aesch. Eum. 599, etc.: but also of things, to be believed, admitted, Ar. Thesm. 1170. Hence

Πειθῶ, ὅς contr. οὗς, ἡ, *Πιθῶ*, Persuasion as a goddess, Lat. *Suada*, *Suadella*, Hes. Op. 73, Th. 349, Pind., and Trag., cf. Hdt. 8, 111, Isocr. Antid. § 266. She is the handmaid of Venus, Pind. P. 9, 70, Aesch. Supp. 1040; opp. to *Βία*, Jac. Philostr. p. 245; had a temple at Corinth, Paus. 2, 4, 6.—II. as appellat., the faculty of persuasion, winning eloquence, persuasiveness, *πειθούς ἐπαυιδάσιν*, Aesch. Pr. 172, etc.—2. a persuasion in the mind, Aesch. Ag. 385.—3. a means of persuasion, inducement, argument, Eur. I. A. 104; *πειθῶ τινα ζητεῖν*, Ar. Nub. 1395.—4. obedience, Xen. Cyr. 2, 3, 19; 3, 3, 8.—5. dat. *πειθῶ*, by fair means, opp. to *βία*, Xen. Mem. 1, 7, 5.

†*Πειθών*, ἄνους, ὁ, *Pithon*, a Macedonian, son of Crates, Arr. An. 6, 28, 4.—2. son of Agenor, satrap of Alexander in a part of India, Id. 6, 15, 4.—Others in Arr.; etc.

Πείκω, Ep. for *πέκω*.

Πεῖν, bad form for *πείν*, *πένειν*, for which we also find *πν* for *πναι*, Jac. A. P. p. 684.

Πείνα, ἡ, Ion. and Ep. *πείνη*, hunger, famine, Od. 15, 407: both forms are found in Att., *πείνα* in Plat. Rep. 585 A, *πείνη* in Phil. 31 E, Lys. 221 A; cf. Piers. Moer. 194, Lob. Phryn. 438, 499.—2. metaph., hunger or longing for a thing, μαθημάτων, Plat. Phil. 52 A. (Akin to *πένωμα*, *πένης*, *πενία*, *penuria*.) Hence

Πεινῶλος, α, ον, also ος, ον, *hungry*, Opp. C. 4, 94, Plut. 2, 129 B: τὸ *πεινῶλέον*, hungry.

Πεινατικός, ἡ, ὄν, = *πεινητικός* (q. v.), Pl. Pomp. 51.

Πεινώ, contr. *πεινώ*, ἡς, ᾗ: inf. *πεινῶν*, Ar. Nub. 441, etc., Ep. *πεινῶναι*, Od. 20, 137: fut. *πεινήσω*,

more rarely *πεινώσω* [α], Lob. Phryn. 204: but from Arist. downwards. we also find the un-Att. forms *πεινᾶς*, *-ᾶν*, Ib. 61: (*πεινα*.) To be hungry, suffer hunger, λέων *πεινῶν*, Il. 3, 25; 16, 758; and Att.: κακῶς π., to be starved, Hdt. 2, 13, 14.—pro-verb., *πεινῶν—τι μὴ προσελθῆς*, cf. Theocr. 15, 148.—II. c. gen., to hunger after, σίτου, Od. 20, 137: hence, —2. metaph. to hunger after, long for, *χορημάτων*, Xen. Cyr. 8, 3, 39; *ἐπαίνου*, Id. Oec. 13, 9; but also, simply, to be in want of, lack, *τινός*, Plat. Rep. 521 A. [α in pres., Il., but then it is always followed by a long syll. it is not found in Od.]

Πεινώ, Ion. for *πεινώω*.

Πείνη, ἡ, Ion. and Ep. for *πείνα*, q. v.

Πεινήμεναι, Ep. for *πεινῶν*, inf. from *πεινώω*, Od.

Πεινητικός, ἡ, ὄν, (*πείνη*) suffering from hunger, hungry, Plut. 2, 635 D: cf. *πεινατικός*.

Πειρίδης, ον, ὁ, (*πέος*) v. *πειρίδης*.

ΠΕΙΡΑ, ἡ, Ion. *πείρα*, a trial, attempt, essay, ἐν *πείρα* τέλος διαφαινεταί, Pind. N. 3, 122; ἀπὸ *πείρης* πάντα ἀνθρώποισι φιλῆει γίνεσθαι, by means of experiment, etc., Hdt. 7, 9, 3; *πείρα δ' οὐ προσμύλησεν πω*, Soph. Tr. 591: hence, *πείραν ἔχειν*, to be proved, Pind. N. 4, 123; but, *πείραν ἔχειν*, to have experience of., Xen. An. 3, 2, 16, etc.; or, to make proof of., test, try, Thuc. 1, 140; *πείραν τινός λαμβάνειν*, to make trial or proof of., Xen. An. 6, 6, 33, etc.; *εἰς πείραν τινός ἔρχεσθαι*, Eur. Heracl. 309, Plat., etc.; *πείραν δίδοναι*, Lat. specimen sui edere, Thuc. 1, 138, (and so he uses *εἰς πείραν ἔρχεσθαι*, 2, 41); π. ἀλλήλων λαμβάνοντες καὶ δίδοντες, Plat. Prot. 348 A; *λέγει εἰς πείραν τοῦ ναυτικοῦ*, to try an action by sea, Thuc. 7, 21; *πείραν ποιῆσαι εἰ.*, Thuc. 2, 20: *πείρα θανάτου* περὶ καὶ ζωῆς, i. e. a contest, Pind. N. 9, 67: ἐπὶ *πείρα*, by way of test or trial, Ar. Av. 583; ἐν *πείρα* τινός γίνεσθαι, to be acquainted, associate with one, Xen. An. 1, 9, 1.—II. esp. an attempt on or against one, *τινός*, Soph. Aj. 2: an assault, attack, Aesch. Theb. 499.—esp. an attempt to seduce a woman, cf. *πειράω* II. 1: an attempt upon one's property, robbery, hence *πειρατής*, q. v.—III. generally, an attempt, enterprise, Aesch. Pers. 710, Thuc. 3, 20, cf. Lob. Aj. 2: hither must also be referred *πείραν ὑφ' ὧν*, to go forth upon an enterprise, Soph. Aj. 290,—where *πείραν* has been strangely explained by πορείαν, πόρον. (For kindred words v. *πειράω*, fin.)

Πειρά, ᾧς, ἡ, (*πειρώ*) a point, edge, Aesch. Cho. 860, acc. to Schol.

Πειράζω, f. -ᾶω: pf. pass. *πεπειράσμαι*: aor. *ἐπειράσθην*, = *πειράω*: —to make proof or trial of one, *τινός*, Od. 16, 319; 23, 114; and absol., 9, 281.—2. absol. to make an attempt, Polyb. Fr. Hist. 60.—II. to tempt, seek to seduce, *τινά*, LXX., N. T.

†*Πειραδὼν*, ον, ὁ, son of *Piraeus*, i. e. Eurymedon, Il. 4, 228.

Πειραεὺς, Att. *Πειρεεὺς*, ὧς, †Plat. Menex. 243 E, in Thuc. always -αῖος, 1, 93; 2, 13, etc., acc. *Πειραῖα*, Id. 1, 93; v. Butt. Ausf. Gr. Gr. § 53, 2, Lob. †, ὁ, *Peiraeus*, the most noted harbour of Athens, joined to the city by the long walls, and containing within itself three ports, Cantharus, Aphrodisius, and Zea: it is now called Porto Leone or

Draco.—2. acc. to Strab. p. 547 a, a name of the city Amisus, sometimes in comedy, Dind. Ar. Pa. 145.]

†*Πειραϊκός*, ἡ, ὄν, of, or relating to the *Piraeus*, *Piræic*, al. Il. πύλαι, *Piræic gate*, in Athens, Plut.; ἡ Il. in Thuc. 2, 23, v. sq.

Πειραϊκὴ γῆ, ὄν, over the border, π., border-country, the March, v. A. nold Thuc. 2, 23; 3, 91.

Πειραῖνω, f. -ᾶνω: aor. *ἐπείρω*, (*πειράω*) —to tie on or to, strictly, fasten two ends together by a knot, σὺν ἑξ αὐτοῦ *πείρωναντε*, tying a ro to it, Od. 22, 175, 192: on ἑκ in the signif., v. ἑκ I. 3.—II. like *πειράω*, end, complete, π. δίκας *τινι*, Pind. I. (7), 50: and so in pass., πάντα *πείρωνται*, Od. 12, 37; *πείρωνται* τάδε, this is accomplished, Soph. Tr. 581 (but with v. l. *πεπείρωται*).

†*Πειραῖοι*, adv. in *Piraeus*, A. V. H. 2, 13.

†*Πειραίων*, ον, τό, *Piraeum*, a support on the Corinthian gulf, belonging to Corinth, Xen. Hell. 4, 5, 3: sq. II.

†*Πειραῖος*, ον, ὁ, *Piraeus*, son Clytius, companion of Telemachus, Od. 15, 540.—II. acc. to Thuc. a harbour of Corinthia, 8, 10; now *Frax Limiona*, v. Bloomf. ad l.

Πειράω, ατος, τό, (*πειράω*) a temptation.

†*Πειράνυ*, ἡ, Dor. = *Πειρήν*, Fin. [αῦ]

ΠΕΙΡΑΡ (in Pind., *πειρας*), ὅ, τὸ, poet. esp. Ep. for *πείρας*, an usu. in plur., *πειράτα γαῖης*, Il. 8, 4, Od. 4, 563, etc.: *πειράτα*, the ends or ties of ropes, hence knotted rope, Od. 12, 51, 162, H. Ap. 129.—II. end, issue of a thing, *πείραρ ἐλθέτω* to reach the goal or end, Il. 18, 50; *πειράτα νίκης*, complete victory, Il. 102; *πείραρ πλεμῶνος*, the issue of conflict, Il. 13, 359; *πειράτ' ἐθέλω*, the ways of accomplishing them, Pi. P. 4, 391; cf. *συνταναῶ*.—III. farthest or highest point, the extreme, usu., *πείρατ' ὀλέθρου*, utter destruction, Il. 6, 143, Od. 22, 33, etc.; *πείραρ ὀλέθρου*, Od. 5, 289; *πείρα θανάτου*, Pind. O. 2, 57, cf. τέλει, hence the chief, most important obj. point, Il. 23, 350.—IV. act. that which gives the finish to a thing: hence goldsmith's tools (acc. to Schol.) called *πειράτα τέχνης*, the finish of art, Od. 4, 433.

Πείρας, ατος, τό, poet., cf. for Pind. O. 2, 57.

†*Πειρασία*, ας, ἡ, *Pirasia*, a city of Magnesia in Thessaly, Ar. Rh. 37. Hence

†*Πειρασίος*, ων, οἱ, the *Piræsi*, hab. of foreg., Thuc. 2, 22.

Πειράσις, ὧς, ἡ, (*πειράω*) a trying, an attempt, Thuc. 6, 56.

Πειρασμός, οὗ, ὁ, (*πειράω*) temptation, LXX.

†*Πειρασός*, ον, ὁ, *Pirasis*, a Th. jan. Qu. Sm. 11, 52.—2. son of *Piraeus*, Paus. 2, 16, 1.

Πειραστής, οὗ, ὁ, (*πειράζω*) a tempter, seducer. Hence

†*Πειραστήκος*, ἡ, ὄν, fitted for trying, or praving, ἡ -κή (sc. τέχνη, ἐπιμνη), as a branch of dialectics, A. Sophist. El. 8; 11, etc.

Πειρατεία, ας, ἡ, (*πειρατεύω*), racy.

Πειρατέον, verb. adj. from *πειράω*, one must make trial, attempt, Plat. I. 453 D, Isocr., etc.: also -τέα, I. Legg. 770 B.

Πειρατεύω, (*πειρατής*) to be a

πείρ, Strab.—II. trans. to capture by piracy—pass., to be attacked by pirates.

Πειρατήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, rarer form for πειρατής.

Πειρατήριον, ου, τό, = πείρα: hence, φόνια πειρατήρια, the murderous ordeals, i. e. torture, the question, Eur. I. T. 967.—II. a pirate's nest or lurking-place, Plut. Pomp. 21.

Πειρατής, ου, ὁ, (πειράω) a pirate, Lat. pirata, from making attempts or lurking on ships, Polyb. 4, 3, 8, Strab. etc.;—in earlier Greek ληστής, Valck. Ammon. s. v. Hence

Πειρατικός, ἦ, ὄν, belonging to a pirate, piratical: τὰ π., pirates, Plut. Pomp. 45. Adv. -κῶς.

Πειράω, ὦ, f. -ᾶσω Ion. and Ep. ἵσω: but much more freq. as dep. πειράομαι: f. -ᾶσμαι, Dor. 2 pl. πειρασέσθε, Ar. Ach. 743: pf. pass. πειράσμαι, Ion. and Ep. πειρήσμαι: or. mid. πειρασάμην, Ion. and Ep. πειροσάμην, and Hom. has the much rarer aor. pass. ἐπειρήσθην, Att. πειράσθην, which Thuc. 2, 5, 33 uses as act. signif., cf. Plat. Lach. 188 E; at in Thuc. 6, 54, πειρασέεις, being tempted, as a real pass. (the pf. and aor. pass., πειράσμαι, ἐπειράσθην, belong to πειράω, v. Bast Ep. r. p. 199. (πειρά.)

A. to attempt, undertake, endeavour, c. gen. inf., II. 8, 8, Hdt. 6, 84, and 11; foll. by ὥς, II. 4, 66, Od. 2, 6; by ὅπως, Od. 4, 545: with an j. neut., π. πολλά, Thuc. 6, 38—c. gen. pers., to make trial of a person, i. e. put him to the proof or trial, 24, 390; to try to persuade him, II. 345; 24, 433: also in hostile signif., make an attempt on, attack, II. 12, 1, Od. 6, 134; so, πόλιος πειράω, attempt a city, Hdt. 6, 82; π. τοῦ ἱππίου, τῶν πελῶν, Thuc. 1, 61, etc.: more freq. in mid., v. infra.—III. after om., c. acc., to make an attempt on, get into temptation, esp.—1. to attempt a woman's honour, Interp. Ar. p. 517, Xen. Cyr. 5, 2, 28, Kühn. m., like Lat., tentare, Hor. Od. 3, 71; so, νυμφέας πειράω εὐνᾶς, id. N. 5, 55)—the mid. in same n., Pind. P. 2, 62, Lys. 92, 40.—2. vol. to try one's fortune, to try one's self in thieving, H. Hom. Merc. 175: hence πειρατής.

3. much more freq. as dep. (v. sub. c.), to attempt, make an attempt, try, v. Hom., and Hdt.: to try, prove one's self, II. 16, 590: π. περί τιος, try for a prize, II. 23, 553:—generally, to attempt, try, undertake, venture:—I. when absol., usu. foll. by, to try to do, as in II. 4, 5, 12, Hdt. 38, and Att.—2. sometimes also part., νέοι θάλποντες ἐπειρόντο, 21, 184; then, freq. in Hdt., cf. ss. et Valck. ad I. 77; 7, 148; by Att., Plat. Theaet. 190 E.—3. in el. II. 13, 806, and in Att.; by Aesch. Pr. 325.—II. most freq., also sometimes in act., c. gen.; in usual usages.—1. c. gen. pers., to make trial of one, put him to the proof, one does in case of suspicion, to whether a person is trustworthy; hence also to examine, question, II. 10, Od. 13, 336, etc.; π. θεῶν, to try a god, Hdt. 6, 86, 3: also to try self against another, usu. in hosense, to match one's self with him, etimes with collat. signif. of struggle for the mastery, II. 21, 225, 580, 8, 23; oft. in Hdt., who mostly ἡ ἀλλήλων πειράσθαι, as, ἐπειρο κατὰ τὸ ἰσχυρόν ἀλλήλων,

Hdt. 1, 76; so in Att., as Aesch. Ag. 1401.—2. c. gen. rei, to make proof or trial of., σθένος, II. 15, 359; χειρῶν καὶ σθένος, Od. 21, 282: esp. to try one's chance at or in a work or contest, ἔργου, Od. 18, 369; ἀέθλου, II. 23, 707; παλαισμοσύνης, Od. 8, 126: also to make proof of a thing, to see what it is good for, τόξου, Od. 21, 159: νευρῆς, Od. 21, 410, cf. 394; οἰστοί, τῶν τὰ χ' ἐμελλον πειρήσεσθαι, arrows whose force they were soon to prove, i. e. feel, Od. 21, 418; and so, like γένεσθαι, not without a touch of satire:—so also in Att., to make proof of, have experience of, esp. in pf. pass., which occurs as early as Hes., πεπειρήμαι νῆον, Op. 658; so, οὐ πεπειρημένοι πρότερον οἱ Αἰγύπτιοι Ἑλλάνων, Hdt. 4, 159; π. ἀγῶν, δουλείας, Thuc. 2, 44; 5, 69.—III. c. dat. modi, to make a trial or attempt with words, with the spear, II. 2, 73; 5, 279; but, π. ποσί, to try one's self on foot, i. e. prove one's speed, Od. 8, 120, 205; also, π. ἐν ἔντεσι, σὺν τεύχεσι πειρηθῆναι, II. 5, 220, etc.; but in pf., πεπειρημαί μῦθος, I have tried myself, i. e. I am practised, skilled in words, Od. 3, 23; so in Att., πειρηθῆναι τι, to be practised in a thing.—IV. c. acc., ἡ πρῶτ' ἐξερέοιτο ἑκαστὰ τε πειρήσαιο, one should first inquire and examine each particular, Od. 4, 119; 24, 238 (where some old Gramm. read μυθήσαιο): π. γυναικα, v. supra A. III.—2. later, with neut. adj., to make an attempt, attempt, μεγάλη καὶ μικρά, Xen. Cyr. 1, 5, 14.

(From the subst. πείρα, whence also adj. ἐμπεριος, ἐμπεράμος: the Lat. root is PERI-, as in peritus, periculum, comperio, experior. Is this root connected with that of πέρω, πόρος, πορεύω?—Pott points out the curious likeness of Germ. führen, fahren (πορεύειν πορεύεσθαι), fahrt (πόρος), erfahren (peritus), Etym. Forsch. 2, 329.) [a] by nature in all tenses except pres. and impf., and so Ep. it changes into η.]

†Πειρεσῖαι, ὧν, al.=Πειρασία, Ap. Rh. 1, 584.

Πειρή, ἦ, Ion. for πείρα, Hdt.

†Πειρήν, ἦνος, ὁ, Piren, father of Io, elsewhere called Inachus, Apollod. 2, 1, 2.—2. son of Glaucus, Id. 2, 3, 1.

†Πειρηναῖος, α, ὧν, of Pirene, Pirenean, ὁ Π. πῶλος, i. e. Pegasus, Eur. El. 474: from

†Πειρήνη, ἦς, ἡ, Dor. Πειρανῆ, Pirenē, one of the Danaides, Apollod. 2, 1, 5.—2. daughter of the Acheloiis, or of Oebalus, Paus. 2, 2, 3, cf. II.—II. a fountain of Corinth on the Acrocorinthus, Eur. Med. 69: Strab. p. 379: from this Pind. styles Corinth ἄστυ Πειρανῶν, O. 13, 66.

Πειρητικός, f. -ῖσω,=πειράω, to attempt, try, prove, absol., II. 15, 615, Od. 24, 221; c. inf., II. 12, 257.—II. foll. by a case.—1. c. gen. pers., to make trial of, put to the proof, Od. 14, 459; π. τινός εἰ., Od. 15, 304: also to try another in battle, fight with him, II. 7, 235.—2. c. gen. rei, σθένος καὶ ἀλκῆς, Od. 22, 237; τόξου, Od. 21, 124, 149; cf. πειράω B. II. 2.—3. c. acc., π. στήχας ἀνδρῶν, to attempt, i. e. attack the lines, II. 12, 47. (Hom. only in pres. and impf.)

†Πειρίβοος, ὧν, ὁ, contd. Πειρίβοος, Pirithoüs, son of Ixion or Jupiter and Dia, one of the Lapithæ, a friend of Theseus, of Larissa in Thessaly, II. 14, 318, Od. 11, 630.

Πειρινοός, ὧν, ἡ, later form from sq.

Πείρινος, ἦνος, ἡ, the wicker-basket which held the load of a cart or wagon, II. 24, 190, 267; so that it was in fact the body tied upon the ἄμαξα or carriage, cf. Od. 15, 131.—Hom. only uses the acc. Πείρινα.

†Πείροος, ὁ, (and Πείρος, Suid.) gen. εἰω, II. 20, 484, Πίριος, son of Imbrasus of Aenos, leader of the Thracians before Troy, II. 2, 844.

†Πείρος, ὧν, ὁ, Pirus, a river of Achaia, rising in Arcadia, Hdt. 1, 145 acc. to Paus. 7, 22, 1 also Πίερος.

†Πειροῖσται, ὧν, οἱ, the Pirustæ a people of Illyria, Strab. p. 314.

ΠΕΙΡΩ, πέρω, aor. I. ἐπειρα, aor. 2. ἐπάρων: pf. pass. πέπαρμαι. (περά.) Strictly, to pierce quite through; to run through, pierce, spit, κρέα ἐπειρον, they spitted meat, Od. 3, 33; also in full, π. ὀβελοῖσιν, II. 7, 317, Od. 19, 422, cf. Od. 10, 124; κρέα ἀμφ' ὀβελοῖσιν ἐπειραν, they stuck the meat around, i. e. on the spits, II. 1, 465, Od. 3, 462, etc. (v. ἀμφί B. I.): also, διὰ δ' αὐτοῦ πείρειν ὀδόντων ἐγγχεῖ, he ran him through the teeth with a spear, II. 16, 405; and c. acc., αἰχμῇ ἰόντῃ φίλῃς διὰ χειρὸς ἐπειρεν, II. 20, 479.—pass., ἥλοισι παρμένυν, stuck, studded with golden nails, II. 1, 246; II. 1, 633; but, ὀδὴ νησι παπαρμένυ, pierced with pain, II. 5, 399, Archil. 24; also, παπαρμένῃ περὶ δουρὶ, II. 21, 577; ἀμφ' ὀνύχασσι, Hes. Op. 203.—II. metaph. κύματα πείρειν, to cleave the waves, II. 24, 8, Od. 8, 183; so, π. κέλευθον, to cleave the ocean-way, Od. 2, 434: Ap. Rh. uses πείρειν absol. in the same signif., just like πείων ὀδόν, to cut through, i. e. to pass over accomplishing a way, 2, 326, 398.

†Πειρωσσός, οἶ, ὁ, Pirossus, a city of Mysia, Strab. p. 589.

Πείρα, ἦς, ἡ, (πειθω) poet. for πειθός, persuasion, or rather obedience, τῷ δ' ἐν πείσῃ κραδίη μένει, i. e. it remained calm, Od. 20, 23: others make it=πέισμα, an anchor: cf. Plut. 2, 453 D.

†Πεισαεύς, ὧν, ὁ, Pisæus, masc. pi. n., Arr. An. 6, 28, 4.

Πεισανδρός, ὧν, ὁ, (prop. Persuader of men), in Hom. only as pr. name †Pisander, son of Antimachus, a Trojan, II. 11, 122.—2. son of Maemalus, a leader of the Myrmidons, II. 16, 293.—3. son of Polyctor, a suitor of Penelope, Od. 18, 299.—4. a Lacedæmonian, Xen. Hell. 3, 7, 29.—5. another, brother-in-law of Agesilaus, Plut. Ages. 10.—6. another, a naval commander, Paus. 3, 9, 6.—7. a poet of Camirus in Rhodes, Strab. p. 655.—8. an Athenian statesman, Ar. Pac. 395.

Πείσαα, τά, f. l. for πείσαα, q. v.

†Πεισηγορίδης, ὧν Ep. αὐ, ὁ, son of Pisenor, i. e. Ops, Od. 1, 429; 2, 347

†Πεισηγῶν, ὧν, ὁ, (prop. Persuader of men), as prop. n., Pisenor, a noble Trojan, II. 15, 445.—2. a herald in Ithaca, Od. 2, 38.

†Πεισθεταῖρος, ὧν, ὁ, Pisthetærus, one of the characters in Ar. Av.

†Πεισιπεία, ὧν, ὁ, Pisias, an Argive, Xen. Hell. 7, 1, 41.—2. a statuary Paus. 1, 3, 5.

Πεισιπρωτος, ὧν, (πειθω, βρωτος) persuading mortals, π. βάκτρον, i. e. the sceptre, Aesch. Cho. 362; nihil olim πεισιπρωτον.

†Πεισιτάς, οἱ,=Πιστάς.

Πεισιδικός, ὧν, (πειθω, δικη) persuading before a tribunal: hence fem. prop. n., Πεισιδική, ἡς, ἡ, †Pisidice Apollod. 1, 7, 3; etc.—† [I]

Πεισιδανύτος, *ον*, *persuading to die*.

†Πεισιρόδος, *ον, ο*, *Pisirrhodus*, an Olympic victor, *Paus.* 6, 7, 2.

†Πείσις, *εως, η*, (*πειθω*) *persuasion*; thence fem. pr. n., *Πείσις, η*, *Pisis*, a Trojan female, *Paus.* 10, 26, 1.

†Πείσις, *εως, η*, (*πάσχω, πείσσομαι*) = *πάθος*, *Hipp.*: in later philosophers, *πείσεις* are the softer feelings, affections, and, generally, *susceptibility*, *Gataker M. Anton.* 3, 6.

†Πεισιστράτιδης, *ον, ο*, *son of Pisistratus*; *οι Πεισιστράτιδαι*, the sons of *P.*, *Hippias* and *Hipparchus*, *Hdt.* 5, 62; in 8, 52 *Bähr* makes it refer to *Hippias* and the *Athen.* exiles who accompanied him.

†Πεισιστρατος, *ον, ο*, *Pisistratus*, the youngest son of *Nestor*, *Od.* 3, 36; *Hdt.* 5, 65.—2. a son of *No.* 1, grandson of *Nestor*, *Paus.* 2, 18, 8.—3. son of *Hippocrates*, became tyrant of *Athens*, *Hdt.* 1, 59; *Thuc.* 1, 20; for origin of name v. *Hdt.* 5, 65.—4. son of *Hippias*, grandson of *No.* 3, archon at *Athens*, *Thuc.* 6, 54.—Others in *Diog. L.*; etc.

†Πεισιχάλινος, *ον*, (*πειθωμαι, χαλινός*) *obeying the rein*, *Pind. P.* 2, 21. [*α*]

†Πείσμα, *ατος, τό*, (*πειθω*) strictly = *πεινήσιον*, the cable by which the ships were secured to the land, *Blomf. Aesch. Pers.* 117; while those from the prow were fastened to *ἐνναλ*, q. v.: then, generally, a cable, of any kind, v. esp. *Od.* 9, 136, cf. *Nitzsch ad 13, 77*.—II. the stalk of the fig, *Geop.*; also *πείσμα*.—III. like *πείσεις*, *persuasion, confidence, trust*, *Sext. Emp.* p. 6.—IV. that on which one may trust. (Strictly, that which holds in obedience, or which is obeyed, whence both signis.: cf. *έρμα*, and *Wytt. Lp. Cr.* p. 251.)

†Πεισιμάτιος, *ον, ο*, = *πεισιμάτιος*, *Iub.* 1. *Orph. Arg.* 626.

†Πεισιματίον, *ον, τό*, dim. from *πεισμα*. [*α*]

†Πεισιμάτιος, *α, ον*, (*πεισμα*) *belonging to cables*: engaged with them, v. 1. *Orph.*

†Πεισιμονή ης, η, = *πεισμα* III, *N. T.* *Πεισσομαι*, fut. mid. from *πειθω*, *Hom.*

†Πεισσομαι, irreg. fut. of *πάσχω*, *Od.* *Πείσος, τό, ν. πίσα.*

†Πείσος, *ον, ο*, *Pisus*, son of *Aphareus*, *Apollod.* 3, 10, 3.

†Πειστέον, verb. adj. from *πειθω*, *one must persuade*, *Plat. Rep.* 421 C.—II. from pass., *one must obey*, *Soph. O. T.* 1516, *Plat.*, etc.

†Πειστήρ, ηρος, *ο*, (*πειθω*) a persuader.—one who is persuaded, an obedient subject.—II.—*πείσμα*, a cable, rope, dub. 1. in *Theocr.* 21, 58. Hence

†Πειστήριος, *α, ον*, *persuasive, winning*, *Eur. I. T.* 1053.

†Πειστικός, ης, *όν*, = *foreg.*, *Plat. Legg.* 723 A; *η-κή* (sc. *τέχνη*), *Id.* *polit.* 304 D; so, *τό πειστικόν*, *Id.* C.

†Πείσυνος, η, *ον*, = *πίσυνος*, prob. only f. 1.

†Πείσω, fut. from *πειθω*, *Hom.*

†Πείσαν, *ωνος, ο*, *Pison*, one of the thirty at *Athens*, *Xen. Hell.* 2, 3, 2.—2. the Roman *Piso*, *Strab.*—Others in *Anth.*

†Πείωλης, *ον, ο*, (*πέος*) a lewd fellow, *Lat. pemi deditus*; also *πειώλης*, like *οιόφωλης*, *Lob. Phryn.* 613.

†Πέκος, *τό*, (*πέκω*) *wool, a fleece*: also *πέσκος*, but usu. *πόκος*.

†Πεκτώ, *ω, f. ήσω*, = *πέκω*, *to comb, to shear*, *Ar. Av.* 714.—II.—*πέκω* I, 2, *Ar. Lys.* 685.

†Πεκτήρ, ηρος, *ο*, (*πέκω*) a shearer, plucker off of wool.

†Πεκτός, ης, *όν*, *combed, shorn*, *Lat. pectus*: verb. adj. from

†ΠΕΚΩ, *f. -σω*, *to comb, εἶρα πείκειν*, *to card it*, *Od.* 18, 316: hence mid., *χαίτας πεζαμένην*, when she combed her hair, *Il.* 14, 176.—2. *to shear, πείκειν οἶς*, *Hes. Op.* 773, cf. *Theocr.* 5, 98; so, *κρίδς ὡς ἐπέχθη*, *Simon. (Fr. 124)* ap. *Ar. Nub.* 1356: also—3. metaph. from *carding wool*, like *Lat. pectere pugnis*, *to comb a person's head for him*, i. e. *pummel him*.—II. *to shear, clip*, also *to pull, pluck out*, like *τίλλω*. (Hence *pecto, pecten*, prob. also *pectus*.)

†Πέλα or Πέδωλα, ης, for *φέλα, φέλλα, φέλλος*, *Macedon*, for a stone, cf. *φέλλος* II.

†Πελλάγιος, *ον*, dub. form of *sq.*, *Paus.*

†Πελλάγιος, *α, ον*, = *πελάγιος*. [*α*] *Πελλάγιω*, *f. -ισω*, (*πέλαγος*) *to form a sea or lake*: of a river, *to overflow*, *πελαγίζει ὁ ποταμός*, *Hdt.* 1, 184; of places, *to be flooded, under water*, *πελαγίζει τὰ πεδία*, *Hdt.* 2, 92.—2. *trans.* *to overflow, swamp*, only late, cf. *Jac. Ach. Tat.* p. 724, *sq.*—II. *to be out at sea, to cross the sea*, *Xen. Oec.* 21, 3, *Hyperid.* ap. *A. B.*—so, later, in mid.

†Πελλάγικός, ης, *όν*, (*πέλαγος*) *frequenting the open sea*: *πελαγικοί θεοί*, *sea-gods*, dub. 1. *Plut.* 2, 685 E.

†Πελλάγιος, *α, ον*, *Att.* also *ος, ον*, *Eur. Hel.* 1436, but cf. 1062: (*πέλαγος*):—*of, on, by the sea*, *Lat. marinus, κλύδων*, etc., *Eur. Hec.* 701, *ἀγκάλοι π.*, *Id.* 11. cc. (v. *ἀγκάλη*); *π. πλάς*, *Ar. Ran.* 1438; cf. sub *πέλαγος*: esp. *out at sea, on the open sea*, *Soph. Tr.* 649; of ships, *π. φανήναι*, *Thuc.* 8, 44, etc.; *ἀνάγεσθαι*, *Xen. Hell.* 2, 1, 17: opp. *to αἰγυλάειος*:—also epith. of *Neptune*. The forms *πελαγιός* and *πελαγιαίος* are dub. [*α*]

†Πελλάγιμος, *ον, ο*, (*πελαγιω*) = *ναυσία*, usu. in plur., *Alciph.*

†Πελλάγιος, *ον, ο*, fem. -της, *ιδος*, (*πέλαγος*) *of or on the sea*, *νῆες*, *Mel.* 80.

†Πελλάγορμέω, *ω*, *to run or sail on the open sea*: from

†Πελλάγορός, *ον*, *running, sailing on the sea*.

†Πελλάγολιμήν, *ένος, ο*, (*πέλαγος, λιμήν*) a harbour formed in the open sea by means of sand-bags, *Polyaen.*, etc.

†Πελαγόνες, *ον, οι*, the *Pelagones*, = the later *Paeonians*, *Strab.* p. 331.

†Πελαγονία, *ας, η*, *Pelagonia*, a district of upper Macedonia, prop. belonging to *Perrhaebia*, *Strab.* p. 326 *sq.*

†Πελάγος, *εως, τό*, the sea, esp. the high, open sea, *Lat. pelagus*, hence in *Hom.* usu. *πέλαγος μέγα*: in plur., *ἄλλος ἐν πελάγεσσιν*, *Od.* 5, 335, for which *Ar. Rh.* has *πέλαγος θαλάσσης*; and *Pind.* *πόντιον π.*, or *πόντον π.*, *O.* 7, 104, *Fr.* 259; *Aesch.* *ἄλς πελαγία*, *Pers.* 427, 467 (cf. *ἄλς, ή*); *Eur.* *ἄλιον π.*, *π. ἄλός*, *Hec.* 938, *Tr.* 88: so, *ἐν πελάγῃ ἀναπεπταμένω*, *Hdt.* 8, 60, 1.—*Πελάγος*, strictly, is *θάλασσα*, as the part to the whole, and therefore often takes an epith. from the adjacent countries, like *πόντος*: in *Hdt.* 4, 85, the Black sea is called *πέλαγος*: he also applies it to a flooded plain, *γίνεται πέλαγος*, 2, 97, cf. 3, 117; cf. *πελαγιω*.—II. metaph., of any vast quantity, *πλούσιον*, *Pind. Fr.* 239; *π. κακόν*, a 'sea of troubles', *Aesch. Pers.* 433; so, *π. ἀτρωδς δύς*, *Id.* *Pr.* 746; *π.*

ἄτης, *Id.* *Supp.* 470, cf. *Valck. Hipp.* 822:—of a vast distance, *μακρόν τι δέειρ π. ὁδὸν πλώσιμον*, *Soph. O.* 663.—III. personified as a god, synonym with *Πόντος*, born of the earth with out a father.—*Πελάγος* is not unfreq. omitted, e.g. *τὸ Ἰκάριον*, *Luc.* (*Prob.* akin to *πλέω*, q. v., *fluo, fluctus*). Others compare *Hebr. peleg*, a river, hence

†Πελλάγορδε, *adv.*, *to, into or towards the sea*, *Ap. Rh.* 4, 1233.

†Πελαγόστροφος, *ον*, (*πέλαγος, στρέφω*) *roving about the sea*, that is upon or frequenting the sea, *Opp. H.* 3, 174.

†Πελαγόστροφος, *ον*, (*πέλαγος, στρέφω*) *sea-nourished*, v. 1 for *foreg.*

†Πελαγώω, *ω*, (*πέλαγος*) *to turn into sea, swamp*, *Jac. Ach. Tat.* p. 724.

†Πελάγων, *οντος, ο*, *Pelagos*, *Pylian*, *Il.* 4, 295.—2. a Lycian, a companion of *Sarpedon*, *Il.* 5, 695.—3. a Persian leader, *Aesch. Pers.* 958.—Many others of this name in *Apollod.* *Arr.*; etc.

†Πελάω, *f. -άσω*, *Att.* *πέλω*, cf. *Elmsl.* ap. *Dind. Aesch. Pr.* 282: *αὐτὸς ἐπέλωσα*, *Hom. ἐπέλασσα* and *πέλασσα*: *aor. mid. ἐπέλασθην*, *Il.*: opt. *ἐπι* trans. signf. *πελασάιτο*, *Il.* 17, 341 *aor. pass. ἐπέλασθην*, *Il.*: poet. *συνέσσει* *aor. ἐπλήμην*, always intr., hence sing. and pl. *πλήτω*, *πλήντο* *αὐτὸς ἐπλήντο*, *Il.*: in later poets also *ἐπλάσθην* and *ἐπλάθην* [*α*]: pf. pass. *πλήμαι*, part. *πεπλημένος*, *Od.* 12, 108.—*Πελάω, πελάω*, qq. v., are *co lat. forms*.—(*πέλας*).

I. intrans. *to approach*, hence *to go* to any point, and absol. *to come near* or *nigh*, c. dat., *νῆεσσι*, *Il.* 12, 112; *πολεμίοισιν*, *Hdt.* 9, 74, *ο*, *τις ἀνδρῶν πέλασσι*, *Od.* 12, 41; fire in *Trag.*:—*Proverb.* *ὁμοῖον ὁμοῖοι πλάζει*, like *draw* to like, *Plat. Symp.* 195 B:—also with a prep., *πρὸς τοῖχον*, *Hes. Op.* 730: *εἰς τὰ ὑπὸ ἡμῶν*, *Hdt.* 2, 19; *εἰς ὅθιν, ε* *εὖν βλέφαρον*, *Eur. I. T.* 1212, *E.* 1332; later also *ἐπὶ τι*, *Anth.*; *ἐπὶ τινι* and *ἐπὶ τινος*, *Orph.*—II. like *πλησάω*, cf. *infra B.* II. 2.

B. transit., only poet., *to bring near* or *to, make to approach*. Construct —1. in full, c. acc., et dat., freq.: *Hom.* (*Hes.* only in *Op.* 429), both persons and things, *π. νῆας Κρήν*, *Αἰγύπτω*, *π. τινὰ γαῖαν*, *Ἀχιλλῆϊ*, etc. *Hom.*; also, *Τρώας νῆας π.*, *to bring them approach the ships*, *Il.* 13, *νευρήν μὲν μαζὺ πλάσσειν τόξω δὲ σ*, *δρηον*, *Il.* 4, 123; *π. στῆθος θαλάσσω* of one swimming, *Od.* 14, 350: *π. τινὰ χθονί* or *οὐδὲ*, *to bring one earth*, level him to the earth, *Il.* 277, etc.; *π. ἱστὸν ἱστοδόκῃ*, *to p* the mast in the hole for it, *Il.* 1, 43.—metaph., *π. τινὰ ὀδύνησι*, *to b* him near *to*, i. e. *into* anguish, *Il.* 766; so, *δεσμοῖς π.*, *Aesch. Pr.* 151.—the acc. is sometimes left out, *εἰς ἔρεω, ἀδύμαντι πλάσσει* (sc. *αὐτὸν*) *having made it like*, i. e. *firm* as adamant, *Orac.* ap. *Hdt.* 7, 141; *κράντι πλάσσει*, *bring (him) to strength*, i. e. *make him strong*, *Pind.* *O.* 1, 126; *προσμιγνυμι*: sometimes the dat., *εὐν γὰρ οὐκ ἐτ' ἀπ' ἀλίων πλά* (sc. *ἔμιν*), *to more will ye draw I after you.*, *Soph. Phil.* 1150, ubi *Herm.*: sometimes both cases omitted, as *Il.* 15, 418; 21, 93; *γάμοφον πλάσσει* (sc. *ἔλμα*), when he has f ed, secured (the share to the plough tail) with nails, *Hom.* *Od.* 429:—*τα* ly c. gen. pro dat., *πὰρὰ πλάσαι θέ* *νεών*, thou may'st bring I sick light.

the ships, Soph. Aj. 709, cf. infra II. 1, fin.—2. followed by a prep., *πελάειν τινά ἐς νῆσον*, Od. 7, 254; *κτῆματα ἐν σπῆρσιν πελάειν*, Od. 10, 404.—3. with an adv., *δεῦρο πελάειν τινά*, Od. 5, 111; *οὐδάρω πελάειν τινά*, Od. 10, 440; cf. II. 23, 719, and Nike Choeril. p. 108.—II. hence in pass., like the intr. act., to come nigh, approach, etc., *ἐπεὶ τὸ πρῶτα πελάττειν* (sc. *τεχεῖσαι*), II. 12, 420; so in syncope. aor., *ἀσπίδες ἐπληντ ἄλληλῃσιν*, II. 4, 449; *πλήτο θρόνῳ, he came near*, i. e. *sank* to earth, II. 14, 438; *ῥόδιε πλήντο*, Ib. 468; and in pf., *κοπέλω πεπλημένους*, Od. 12, 108; also, *πελάσθηται ἐπὶ τὸν θεόν*, Soph. O. T. 213: rarely c. gen., *Χρῦσης πελάσθεος φύλακος*, Soph. Phil. 1327; 'but not so, Ib. 1407, v. Dind. ad l.]; cf. supra B. I. 1, fin.—2. to approach or wed, 'tsaid oft a woman, *μυρὸν πελάειν γαμέειν*, Aesch. Fr. 896, + *Plat.* Andr. 257, cf. Pind. N. 10, 152, and *τελάτης*: cf. A. II.—The word is rare in prose, though used by Hdt.; once by Plat. (v. supra); and a few times by Xen. in intr. signif.

Πελάωω, Att. intr. collat. form from *πelegō*, Aesch. Fr. 125, Eur. El. 1293, r. Thesm. 58, always intr. [ᾶ]

Πελάωος, ὁ, any half-liquid mixture, of various consistency, as oil, Aesch. J. 96; *honey*, π. *μελίσσης*, Eur. Iress. 13; *foam at the mouth*, Id. Or. 20; *clotted blood*, Aesch. Eum. 265, Eur. Alc. 851; whence, π. *αιματογαγής*, a reeking mass of slaughter, Aesch. Pers. 816, ubi v. Blomf. (821).—II. esp. of a mixture offered to the gods, of meal, honey and oil (cf. Tim. lex. s. v.), *liquid enough to be poured*, Aesch. Cho. 92; joined with libations, Eur. Incert. 103; burnt on the altar, Eur. Ion 707, Tr. 1063; hence, *θύσαι* Aesch. Pers. 204, Eur. Ion 226, etc.; cf. infra III.—2. the meal of which this mixture was made, in *lur.*, *μύλης πελάνοι*, Ap. Rh. 1, 1077.—III. in Nic. Al. 488;—*ὀβολός*, perhaps because the *πελάνοι* came to be made p into round cakes when offered, cf. aus. 8, 2, 3.—First in Trag.: rare in rose, though Plat. Legg. 782 E, has in signif. II.

Πελαργάω, ὦ, Pythag. word in *log.* L. 8, 20, and Suid., = *νοουβέτω*, admonish, warn, prob. taken from ev caution of storks (*πελαργοί*), which set a watch, like rooks, to warn the rest of coming danger.

+ *Πελαργήης*, ἡς, ἡ, *Pelargē*, daughter of Potneus, Paus. 9, 25, 7.

Πελαργιδεύς, ὁ, (*πελαργός*) a young stork, Ar. Av. 1356.

Πελαργικός, ἡ, ὄν, (*πελαργός*) of belonging to the stork.—II. in Call. so for *Πελαργικός*, Fr. 283.

Πελαργίτις, ἰδος, ἡ, an unknown erb., perh. *storksbill*, Galen.

Πελαργός, οὐ, ὁ, the stork, Ar. Av. 355.—II. sometimes for *Πελασγός*, rob. from the notion that the word *Πελαργοί* designates a roving tribe, and so orig. was the same with *Πελαργόι*, storks being birds of passage, ob. Phryn. 109. (It comes from *πέος*, ἄργος, strictly the black-white, 'oit Et. Forsch. 1, 131: cf. *Πελαγός*.)

Πελαργοχρῶς, ὤτος, ὁ, ἡ, (*πελαργός*, χρῶς) stork-coloured, Lyc.

Πελαργώδης, ες, (*πελαργός*, εἶδος) stork-like, S. Rab.

ΠΕΛΑ΄Σ, adv., near, hard by, close, ἤ, to ἕκας, Hom., but only in Od.: w. c. gen., which stands before the ord., as in Od. 15, 257, *Πηλ. 8, 39*

in Trag. also after its case, *Νέϊλον πέλας*, Aesch. Supp. 308; in Pind. also like *ἐγγός*, c. dat., Pind. O. 7, 34 (ubi v. Böckh). N. 11, 4: c. gen., it answers to Lat. *prope ab aliquo loco*; c. dat. to Lat. *prope ab aliquo locum*, Herm. de Dial. Pind. p. xi (Opusc. 1, p. 254) sq.: oft. also absol., *χρῖμθβεις πέλας*, Od. 10, 516; π. *στείχειν, παρ-εἶναι, στήναι*, etc., Trag.—II. ὁ *πέλας* (sc. *δόντες, γένόμενοι*), one's neighbours, i. e. fellow-creatures, all men, Hdt. 1, 97, and Trag., v. Elmsl. Med. 85; in Hdt. 7, 152, τὰ τῶν *πέλας* are opp. to τὰ *οἰκῆρια* κακά:—the sing. ὁ *πέλας*, one's neighbour, any man, just like ὁ *πέλας*, is rare, as Hdt. 3, 142, Eur. I. c.; cf. *πλησίον*.—III. superl. *πελαστάτα*, nearest, Hipp.: a superl. adj. *πελαστάτος*, ἡ, οὐ, occurs in Inscr. (From *πέλας* comes *πελάζω*: hence too was formed, by abbrev., the synonym word *πλησίον, πλησίος*, as if for *πελάσιος*: it seems akin to *πέλω, πέλομαι*.)

+ *Πελασγία*, ας, Ion. -ῆς, ἡς, ἡ, *Pelasia*, land of the Pelasgi, originally, early name of Greece, Hdt. 2, 56: also,—2. the Peloponnesus, Eur. I. A. 1498; cf. Strab. p. 221; and esp. Argos, Eur. Or. 960.—3. in Strab. the district of Thessaly otherwise called *Πελασιγῶτις*, p. 329.

+ *Πελασιγίς*, ἰδος, pecul. poet. fem. of sq.

Πελασιγικός, ἡ, ὄν, *Pelagic*, + *Ζεὺς Π.*, appell. of Jupiter at Dodona, II. 16, 234; τὸ Π. Ἄργος, in Thessaly, II. 2, 681: τὰ Ἰ. πεδία, the *Pelagic plains*, at the southern base of Oeta, Strab. p. 436: τὸ Π. *τείχος* is the northern part of the walls of the citadel of Athens which the P. had built, Hdt. 5, 64: and τὸ *Πελασγικόν*, the *Pelagium* (Pelagic quarter), a space of ground at the foot of this wall, Thuc. 2, 17, v. Arnold ad l.—In genl. *Grecian*, Eur. Phoen. 106.

+ *Πελασγιος*, α, οὐ, = foreg.; ἡ Π. πόλις = Argos in Peloponnesus, Aesch. Suppl. 634.

+ *Πελασγίς*, ἰδος, ἡ, fem. of foreg.; appell. of Juno in Argos and Samos, Ap. Rh. 1, 14: also of Ceres, Paus. 2, 22, 1.

+ *Πελασιγῶται*, ὄν, οἱ, the *Pelagiotai*, in Thessaly, Strab.

+ *Πελασιγιώτις*, ἰδος, ἡ, *Pelagiotis*, a district in south east of Thessaly, so named from the Pelasgi, Strab. p. 430; etc.

Πελασγός, οὐ, ὁ, a *Pelagian* usu. in plur., the *Pelagians*, placed in Thessaly by Hom. in II., but among the allies of the Trojans; in Od. we hear of them in Crete, and about Dodona in Hes. Fr. 18.—The *locus classicus* is Hdt. 1, 56, 57; no doubt the Hellenes were a kindred race, v. Wachsm. Hist. Antiq. of Gr. vol. 1, § 9, Clinton F. H. 1, 92, Thirlwall Hist. of Gr. 1, c. 2; though Niebuhr seems to hesitate. (The word has been referred to *πέλας, πλάω*, etc., but with little success. Its likeness to *πελαργός* seems accidental, Pott Et. Forsch. 1, 131.)

+ *Πελασγός*, οὐ, ὁ, *Pelagus*, son of Jupiter and Niobe, in mythol. from whom the Pelasgi were named, Apollod. 2, 1, 1: acc. to Aesch. Suppl. 250 son of Palaechthon, ruler in Argos in the time of Danaus.—2. father of Haemon, grandfather of Thessalus, Dion. H. 1, 17—Others in Paus.

Πελάστατος, ἄτω, v. *πέλας* sub fin. *Πελάστης*, οὐ, ὁ, (*πελάζω*) = *πελάτης*. *Πελάτεις*, ας, ἡ, (as if from *πελά-*

τεύω) the relation of dependents to *πατὴρ* patron or master, Lat. *clientela* dependence.

Πελάτης, οὐ, ὁ, fem. -ᾶτις, ἰδος, (*πελάζω*) one who approaches or comes near, Soph. Phil. 1164: a neighbour, Lat. *accola*, π. *μώλου*, Aesch. Pers. 49: τὸν *πελάταν* *λεκτρὸν Διός*, of Ixion, Soph. Phil. 679: cf. *πελάω* B. II. 2.—II. esp. one who approaches to seek protection, a dependent, hireling, Lat. *mercenarius*, Plat. Euthyphr. 4 C, cf. Ruhnck. Tim.: used to translate the Rom. *cliens*, Plut. Rom. 13, etc. (Cf. *ἱκέτης* from *ἱκνέομαι*.) [ᾶ] Hence

Πελάτικος, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to a *πελάτης*: τὸ π., the body of clients: the working class.

Πελάτις, ἰδος, fem. from *πελάτης*. Plut. Cat. Maj. 24. [ᾶ]

Πελάω, poet. collat. pres. form for *πελάω*, both trans. and intrans., first in H. Hom. 6, 44; but never in Att., Herm. Soph. O. C. 1063;—for *πελώ* is Att. fut., cf. *πελάζω* sub init.

Πέλεθος, ὁ, also *σπέλεθος*, human ordure, Ar. Ach. 1169, Eccl. 595.

Πελεθρίω, = *πελεθρίω*. Hence

Πελεθρίαμα, ατος, τό, = *πελεθρίαμα*. *Πελεθρον*, οὐ, τό, lengthd. poet. form for *πέλεθρον*, a measure of land, II. 21, 407, Od. 11, 577.

Πέλεια, ας, ἡ, (*πέλος, πέλειος, πελ-λός*) the wood-pigeon, ring-dove, cushat, from its dark colour, in Hom. usu. an emblem of timorousness, *φύγεν ὅς τε πέλεια*, II. 21, 493; hence with epith. *τρήσων*, Hom.; so, Soph. Aj. 140, Eur. Ion 1197.—II. *πέλεια*, αἱ, the name of the prophetic priestesses of antiquity, prob. borrowed from the prophetic pigeons of Dodona, also *πελειάδες*, cf. Hdt. 2, 55, 57.

Πελειάδες, αἱ, = *Πελειάδες*, Hes. Fr. 44, Pind. N. 1, 17, Pors. Or. 1001, also in sing. a *Pleiad*.

Πελειᾶς, ἰδος, ἡ, = *πέλεια*, II. 5, 778, etc. (but only in plur.); so in Hdt. 2, 55, Aesch. Supp. 223, etc.; but in sing., Soph. O. C. 1081:—distinguish ed from *περιστέρα* by Arist. H. A. 5, 13, 3; but used for *περιστέρα* by the Dorians, e. g. Sophron, acc. to Ath. 394 D: cf. *πέλεια* II.

Πελοιοθρέμων, οὐ, (*πέλεια, τρέ-φω*) pigeon-feeding, Aesch. Pers. 309

Πέλειος, α, οὐ, (*πέλος*) black, blackish

Πελεκάν, ἄνος, ὁ, Arist. H. A. 8, 12, 13; also *πελεκᾶς*, ἄντος, ὁ, or *πελέκας*, ἄντος, Ar. Av. 1155: Dor. *πελέκας*, ᾶ: (*πελεκᾶω*)—strictly the wood-pecker, the joiner-bird of Aristoph., Av. 884, 1155.—II. a water-bird of the pelican kind, elsewhere *πελεκίνος*, Arist. H. A. 9, 10, 2, Ael. N. A. 3, 20;—perh. from some resemblance to the woodpecker.—The forms *πελικᾶν* and *πελεκᾶνος*, if not false, are at least late.

+ *Πελεκᾶς*, ἄντος, ὁ, *Pelacas*, a mountain in Asia Minor, Polyb. 5, 77, 8.

Πελεκᾶω, ᾶ, f. -ήσω, (*πέλεκω*) to hew or shape with an axe, Lat. *dolare*, Od. 5, 244 (in Ep. form *πελέκωρε*). Ar. Av. 1157; cf. *πελέκων* and *ἡμι-πέλεκων*.—II. sensu obsceno, Araros Caen. 4. Hence

Πελέκημα, ατος, τό, *hewn wood*, chips: and

Πελέκησις, εως, ἡ, a *hewing of wood*, Theophr.

Πελεκητής, οὐ, ὁ, a *hewer of wood*.

Πελεκητός, ἡ, ὄν, (*πελεκᾶω*) *hewn*, Theophr.

Πελεκήτωρ, ορος, ὁ, poet. for *πελεκητής*, Manetho.

Πελεκηφόρος, οὐ, = *πελεκηφόρος*

ΠΕΛΕΚΙΣ, f. -ισω, (πέλεκισ) *io cut* with an axe, *esp. to behead*, Lat. *seculi pectore*, *τυνέ*, Polyb. 1, 7, 12; 11, 30, 2, Strab., etc.; cf. Lob. Phryn. 341.

Πελεκίνος, *ον, δ*, a water-bird of the pelican kind, Ar. Av. 884; cf. πελεκάν II.—II. *a weed that grows among* entils, Lat. *securidaca*, Theophr.—III. *n carpentry, dovetailing*, Lat. *securi-na*, Vitruv. Hence

Πελεκινωτός, *ή, όν*, (πελεκίνος III) *lovetailed*, Vitruv.

Πελέκκησε, Ep 3 sing. aor. from πελέκω, Od.

Πελεκκον, *ον, τό*, (πέλεκυς) *an axe-handle*, Il. 13, 612.

Πελεκουίδης, *ής*, (πέλεκυς, είδος) *like an axe*, Procl.

Πελεκύδιον, *ον, τό*, dim. from πέλεκυς, [ύ]

Πελεκυόριον, *ον, τό*, *a piece of wood like an axe-handle*.

Πελέκω, *εως* Ion. *εος, δ*: dat. pl. πελέκεσι, Ep. πελέκεσσι, Il.: in Aelian, and other late writers, are sometimes found gen. πελέκω, dat. pl. πελέκω, etc., v. Lob. Phryn. 246. *An axe or hatchet*, *χάλκεος, αμφοτέρωθεν άκαχμένος*, Od. 5, 235 (cf. σκέπαρον); *a battle-axe*, Il. 15, 711; *a sacrificial axe*, Il. 17, 520, Od. 3, 442:—but, usu., *a carpenter's axe*, *ύλοτόμους πελέκεας*, Il. 23, 114, etc.;—hence the phrase, *ού όδρασι μάχεσθαι, αλλά καί πελέκεσι*, i. e. to fight to the last, not soldiers only but every man, Hdt. 7, 135; as an image of perseverance, *κραδίη πέλεκυς ός άπειρός*, Il. 3, 60;—in Theophr. Char. 5 (3), πέλεκας as a child's nickname seems to mean *a sharp blade*, opp. to *όσκόρ*, q. v.—II. *a mathematical figure*. (Sancr. *paraça*, cf. Pott Et. Forsch. I, 117, 231.) [The *ύ* of nom. and acc. sing. is in Hom. sometimes lengthd. in arsis, Il. 3, 60; 17, 520; acc. plur. πέλέκεας is in Hom. always trisyll., ~~~].

Πελεκυφόρος, *ον*, (πέλεκυς, φέρω) *carrying an axe, an axe-bearer*: used to translate,—1. the Lat. *lictor*.—2. *consul or praetor*, before whom axes are carried, Polyb. 2, 23, 5.

Πελεκύω, fut. -ω: aor. pass. έπελεμύχην, in Hom. always without augm.:—like *έλελιζω*, to *swing, shake*, and, generally, to *make to shake, quiver or tremble*, *βαθέρην πελεκυέμεν ύλην*, Il. 16, 766: *τρέψ μιν μεν πελεκυέμεν*, Il. 16, 108, cf. 13, 443; π. (τόξον), to *struggle at* (the bow), in order to bend it, Od. 21, 125:—pass., to *be shaken*, to *tremble*, *quake*, *ύπό ποσού μέγας πελεκυέζετ' Ολυμπος*, Il. 16, 612, Hes. 458; in aor. pass., to *be shaken*, i. e. *driven back*, *χασσόμενος πελεκυέμεν*, Il. 4, 535; 5, 626; so, *πελεκυέμενος υπό λόγχα*, Pind. N. 8, 51. (From *πάλλω*, *παλάμη*, akin to *πόλεμος*.)

Πελέσκεο, Ep. 2 sing. impf. from πέλομαι, Il. 22, 433.

Πέλεν, Ep. 2 sing. imperat. from πέλομαι, Il. 24, 219.

Πεληιάς, *άδος, ή*, Ion. for πελειάς, Opp. C. 1, 350.

Πελιά, *ή*,=πελιώμα, susp.

Πελιάω, to *make livid*:—pass., to *be or become so*, Hipp.

Πελιάς, *άδος*, pecul. poet. fem. of πελιός, Hipp.

†Πελιάς, Ion. -ίης, gen. *ον* Ion. *εω* Dcr. *α, δ*, Pelias, son of Neptune and Tyro, half brother of Aeson, whom he deprived of his kingdom, and whose son Jason he compelled to undertake the Argonautic expedition, Od. 11, 254, sqq.; Apollod., etc.—*ζ son of Aeginetes*, Paus. 7, 13, 5.

†Πελιάς, *άδος, ή*, fem. adj., of Pelias, *αί Πελιάδες κόραι*, the daughters of Pelias, Eur. Med. 9.

†Πελιγας, *ον, δ*, Pelignas, the cook of Olympias and Alexander, Ath. 659 F.

†Πελιγροί, *όν, οί*, the Peligni, a people of Italy, Strab. p. 219.

Πελιδναίος, *α, ον*,=πελιδνός.

Πελιδνός, *ή*,=πελιδνότης.

Πελιδνεις, *εσσα, εν*, poet. for sq. Πελιδνός, *ή, όν*,=πελιός, *livid*, Soph. Fr. 577, and (in the so-called Att. form *πελιδνός*) Thuc. 2, 49, Alex. Krater. 1, 17. Hence

Πελιδνότης, *ητος, τό*, the *livid colour* caused by extravasated blood, Lat. *livor*.

Πελιδνόω, *ω*, (πελιδνός)=πελαινω: in pass., Arist. Probl. 8, 1. Hence

Πελιδνωμα, *ατος, τό*, *a livid spot* from extravasated blood.

Πελιδνωσις, *ή*,=πελιδνότης, Aretae.

Πελικάνιον, *ον, τό*, dim. from *πικ*, Theophr.

Πελίκη, *ης, ή*, a sort of wooden bowl, basin or cup, Cratin. *Θράπτ. 5*.—II. *a hole or basin in the sea*, Theophr. (Hence *πέλιχνη*, akin to *πέλις*, *πέλις*, *πέλυς*, *πέλλα*, *πελλάς*, *πελλίς*, Lat. *pelvis*.) [2]

†Πελινάιον, *ον, τό*, Pelinaeum, the highest mountain in the island Chios, Strab. p. 645.

Πελίνη, *ή*, an Attic measure containing eight *ήμιναι*.

†Πελινάω, *ης, ή*, and Πελινναίον, *ον, τό*, Pelinna, a strong city of Thessaly, on the Peneus, Pind. P. 10, 7; Strab. p. 437.

Πελίς, *ικος, δ*,=πέλικη, *πελής*.

Πελιός, *ά, όν*, (πελός, πελλός) strictly of parts of the body, *discoloured by extravasated blood, black and blue, livid*, Dem. 1157, 6: generally, *dark-coloured, blackish*, Anth. (Πελιός, like *πολύς*, seems to be better than the usu. *πέλιος*, Arcad. p. 41, 3.)

Πελιώτης, *ητος, ή*,=πελιδνότης.

Πελιώω, *ω*, (πελιός)=πελαινω.

Πελίς, or πελής, *ό, ή*, Lat. *pelvis*,=πέλικη, *πελλίς*.

Πελιτύος, *ον, ή*, v. sub πελιδνός.

Πελίχνη, *ης, ή*, dim. from πελίκη, Alcan. 17, cf. Ath. 495 B.

Πελιώμα, *ατος, τό*, (πελιώ)=πελιδνωμα, Hipp., Arist. Probl. 9, 14.

Πελιώσις, *εως, ή*, (πελιώ) like πελιδνωσις, *extravasation of blood, a livid spot*, Lat. *livor*, Hipp.

ΠΕΛΛΑ, *ης, ή*, (A) Ion. *πέλλη*, a wooden bowl, milk-pail, Lat. *mulsitra*, Il. 16, 642, Theoc. 1, 26, cf. Ath. 495.—II. *a drinking-cup*, Hippon. 24. (Cf. *πέλικη*, *πελλάς*, *πελλίς*, *πέλις*, Lat. *pelvis*, our *pail*.)

ΠΕΛΛΑ, *ή*, (B) *a hide, leather*. (Lat. *peltis*, Germ. *Fell*, *Pelz*, our *peltry*, etc.: prob.=foreg., cf. *κύτος*, *σκύτος* and *Lat. cutis*, the skin being as it were a vessel to hold the body.)

Πέλλα, *ή*, *a stone*, v. *πέλα*.

†Πέλλα, *ης, ή*, Pella, an early city of Macedonia, the royal residence, Hdt. 7, 123; Thuc. 2, 99. Hence

†Πελλαίος, *α, ον*, of Pella, Pellaean, Luc.

Πελλαίος, *α, ον*,=πελλός, *πελιδνός*.

Πελλαχρός, *όν*, and -χρός, *όν*, collat. forms of πελλαίος.

†Πελλάνα, *ή*, Pellana, an old city of Laconia, Strab. p. 386: in Xen. Hell. 7, 5, in Att. form Πελλήνη.

†Πελλανίς, *ίδος, ή*, prop. adj., of Pellana; of a fountain near Pellana, Paus. 3, 21, 2.

Πελλαντήρ, *ηρος, δ*, *είσο* Πελλήτης, *ού, δ*, (πέλλα, A) *one who milks into a pail*, Thessal. for *ύμολγής*, Ath. 495 E.

Πελλάς, *άδος, ή*,=πέλλα, A.

Πελοσστή, *ής, ή*, (πέλλα, B) *a sort of bandage or buskin worn by runners next the foot and ankle*, also *πέλλνη*, *πελυντρον* and *πελντροί* *ον* *πελντρον*.

†Πέλλη, *ηρος, δ*, Pellen, an *agave*, son of Phorbas, Paus. 7, 26, 12.

†Πελληνναίον, *ον, τό*,=Πελιναίον, Dion. P. 535.

†Πελληννός, *έως, δ*, an *inhab. of Pellene*, *οί Πελληννείς*, Att. -νής, the *Pellenians*, Thuc. 2, 9.

†Πελλήνη, *ης, ή*, Dor. Πελλάνα, Pellene, an old city of Achaia, between Sicyon and Aegira, with a temple of Juno, to whom games were here celebrated, Il. 2, 574; Pind. O. 7, 156; Ar.; etc.—2. v. Πελλάνα.—3. a village of Achaia between Aegaea and Pellene (1), Strab. p. 386.

†Πελληννικός, *ή, όν*, of Pellene, Pelienian, Πελληννική χλαίνα, cloaks that were given as prizes in the games from Pellene (3) acc. to Strab. p. 386.

†Πέλλαγ, *ος, δ*, Pelles, grandfather of Asterius and Amphion, founder of Pellene in Achaia, acc. to Ap. Rh. 1, 177.

Πελληντής, *ού, δ*, v. πελλαντήρ.

Πελλίς, *ίδος, ή*,=πέλλα (A), Hipp. 23, Nic. Al. 77.

†Πελλίχλος, *ον, δ*, Pellicchus, a Corinthian, father of Aristeus, Thuc. 1, 29.

Πελλοράφος, *ον*, (πέλλα B, *ράπτω*) *sewing skins together*. [ύ]

ΠΕΛΛΟΣ, or πελόος, *ή, όν*, Lat. *PULLUS*, *dark-coloured, dusky, ash coloured*, *πέλη μηκός*, Soph. Fr. 122 *πέλλη ύς*, Theoc. 5, 99; *πελλός έρόδιος*, Arist. H. A. 9, 1, 23.—Synon. forms are *πελός*, *πελιός*, *πολύς*, *πελαιοός*, *πελιδνός*, *πελιδνωτός*, Koen. Greg. 288, Piers. Moer. 325. (The accent. *πέλλος* is less correct, v. Valck. Theoc. 5, 99.) Hence

Πελλόω, *ω*,=πελιώω.

Πελλντρα or πελντρα, *τά*,=πελυσταί, Aesch. Fr. 238.

Πέλλα, *ατος, τό*, the *sole of the foot* of camels, Hdn. 4, 15, 8;—the *sole of the shoe*, Polyb. 12, 6, 4; also the *sho itself*, Nic.—II. the *stalk*, esp. of apples and pears, Geop.—III. generally like *τέλα*, the *end of a thing*. (Acc. to some from *τέλμα*, others from *στέλας*.)

Πελμυτώδης, *ες*, (πέλμα, *είδος*) *like the sole of the foot*.

Πέλομαι, v. πέλω.

†Πελοπεία, *ας, ή*, Pelopiea, daughter of Pelias, Ar. Rh. 1, 326.—2.—Πελοπία.

†Πελοπηιάδης, *ον* Dor. *α, ή*,=Πηλοπιάδης, Pind. N. 8, 21; Theoc. 1, 142.

†Πελοπηίς, *ίδος, ή*, fem. to sq. I. γαία, the Peloponnesus, Ar. Rh. 1, 1570: alone, Call. Del. 72.

†Πελοπίης, *η, ον*, poet.=Πελοπίος, of Pelops, Ar. Rh.

†Πελοπία, *ας, ή*, Pelopia, mother of Cynus, Apollod.—2. daughter of Thyestes, Ael. V. H. 12, 42.—Other in Apollod. Cf. Πελοπεία.

†Πελοπίδης, *α, δ*, Dor.=Πελοπιδης.—2. Pelopidae, the celebrat. Theban leader, friend of Epaminondas, Xen. Hell.

†Πελοπίτης, *ον, δ*, son or descendant of Pelops; esp. Agamemnon; also in pl., Trag.; Plut. Thes. 3.

†Πελοπ. *α, ον*, of or belonging

Pelops; ἡ Π. χώρα, = the *Peloponnesus*, Eur. Hipp. 374.

†Πελοπίς, ἰδος, ἡ, pecul. fem. to foreg.

†Πελοποννασός, ον, ἡ, Dor. for νησός, Thuc. 5, 77.

†Πελοποννησιακός, ἡ, ὄν, of the *Peloponnesus*, *Peloponnesian*, Plat. Legg. 708 A.

†Πελοποννήσιος, α, ον, = foreg.; of Π., the *Peloponnesians*, Hdt. 7, 137; 9, 73.

†Πελοποννησιστὴ, adv., in the *Peloponnesian*, i. e. *Dorian dialect*, Π. λαλεῖν, Theocr. 15, 92, †in Dor. form νησιστὴ.

†Πελοποννησός, ον, ἡ, for Πέλοπος νησός †(so written in Tyr. 5, 4) †, the *Peloponnesus*, †the southern part of Greece, connected with the mainland by the isthmus of Corinth, †now the *Morea*, H. Hom. Ap. 250, 290, etc.

Πελός, ἡ, ὄν, v. πελλός; others write *πέλος*.

Πέλοψ, οπος, ὁ, (πέλος, ὄψ) strictly the *Dark-eyed Pelops*, son of Tantalus, said to have migrated from Lydia, and to have given his name to the *Peloponnesus*, II. †2, 104; usu. Φρύξ, Pind.; Trag.—2. a son of Iagameon and Cassandra, Paus. 2, 6, 6.

Πελάζω, (πέλη) to be a *pelastar* or *targeteer*, opp. to ὀπλιτεύω, Xen. An. 5, 8, Vect. 4, 52.

†Πέλαια, ὧν, α, *Pelae*, a city of greater Phrygia, near Arapamea, Xen. an. 1, 2, 3.

†Πελαρόν, ον, τό, dim. from πέλη, *Callix.* ap. Ath. 200 F.

Πελαστής, οἱ, ὁ, (πελάζω) one who bears a *target* or *light shield* (πέλη) instead of the larger ὄπλον, a *targeteer*, at. *catralus*, first in Eur. Rhos. 311, Thuc. 2, 29, and Xen.; usu. mentioned with the τοξόται, as Cyr. 2, 1, 5. the *pelastae* were orig. Thracian mercenaries; they held a place between the ὀπλιται and ψιλοί; hence π., generally, for *light troops*, *levi matrae milites*; first made an efficient force in the Greek armies by Phalaris the Athenian, v. Xen. ell. 4, 4, 16, and 5, 12, sq. Cf. πέλη. en. 4.

Πελαστικός, ἡ, ὄν, skilled in the use of the πέλη, Plat. Theat. 165 D; πελαστικοί, Id. Prot. 350 A: —κή (sc. τέχνη), the art or skill of a *targeteer*, Id. Legg. 813 D: τὸ κόνι = πελασταί, Xen. Hell. 6, 1, 4: ὥματα, in the best style, quite in the inner of πελασταί, Xen. Oec. 21, 7. Πελαφόρος, ον, (πέλη, φέρω) = *λτοφόρος*.

ΠΕΛΤΗ, ης, ἡ, a small, *light shield* without a rim (ἵνυς), orig. ed by the Thracians, Hdt. 7, 75, cf. Eur. Alc. 498, Bacch. 783; on its km. v. Dict. Antiqu. s. v.—2. a *body pelastai*, Eur. Rhos. 410; cf. πῆς 2, λόγῃ III, ὄπλον III. 3: —a shaft, pole, Xen. An. 1, 10, 12; Philostr. Imag. 2, 32.—III. a horse's lament, Eur. Rhos. 305.

Πέλτην, ον, ὁ, the Nile-fish, koranog, salted, Diphil. Siphn. ap. Ath. 1 B.

†Πελτινὸν (Πέλται) πεδῖον, τό, plain of *Pelae*, Strab. p. 629.

Πελοφόρος, ον, (πέλη, φέρω) *ring a target*: ὁ π., = πελαστής, an. Cyr. 7, 1, 24; π. ἵππεις, *light rse*, Polyb. 3, 43, 2.

Πελλύρα, τά, v. sub πελλύτρα.

Πέλυσ, υκος, ὁ, = πέλις, Ath. 392 —II. = πέλεκυς, LXX.

Πέλυσ, ὁ, = πέλις.

Πέλυνον, ον, τό, v. sub πελλαστή.

ΠΕΛΩ, only used in 3 sing. pres. and impf. πέλει, πέλεν, syncop. ἔπλεν, II. 3, 3; 5, 729; 12, 11, etc.; inf. πελῆναι, Parmen. Fr. 65:—much more freq. as dep., 3 sing. πέλεται, II. 11, 392, etc.; imperat. πέλεν, II.; syncop. 2 sing. ἔπλεο, contr. ἔπλεν, II.; 3 sing. ἔπλετο, freq. in Hom. and Hes.: the other forms do not occur syncop., except that Euphor., 55, used part. pres. πλόμενος (as Hom. in the compd. ἐπιπλόμενος, περιπλόμενος): impf. mid. freq. has the sign. of pres.—Er. lengthened forms, 2 impf. mid. πέλεσκεο, II. 22, 433; 3 impf. πέλεσκετο, Hes. Fr. 22, 4.—The word is only poet. and Dor.

The orig. signf., to be in motion, seems to have been soon lost, the only Homeric examples being II. 3, 3, κλαγγὴ πέλει οὐρανὸν πρό, the cries, rises to heaven; and Od. 13, 60, γῆρας καὶ θάνατος ἐπ' ἀνθρώποισι πέλονται, old age and death come upon men; so, νοῦσος ἐπὶ στυγερῇ πέλεται δειλοῖσι βροτοῖσιν, Od. 15, 408; but the signf. is plain in the compd. ptericiples ἐπιπλόμενος and περιπλόμενος: hence naturally comes the notion of *busy traffic* in ἐμπολάσθαι and πωλεῖν, as in Lat., *venio veneo, ventito vendito*, are connected, Lob. Phryg. 583. Hence,—II. springs the more common signf. to be, very freq. in Hom., but usu. distinguished from *εἶναι* in implying a continuance, to be used or *want* to be, and so often used in similes, as II. 2, 480; 3, 3; yet sometimes quite = *εἶναι*, e. g. II. 11, 736; and in Trag., who oft. use it, it would be hard to draw any distinction: rarely with ἐκ, τοῦ δ' ἐξ ἀργύρου ῥυμός πέλεν, II. 5, 729, cf. ἐκ 1, 3; σὺ δ' ἐκ τὰδε πάντα πέλονται, all this is from thee, II. 13, 632: c. part. of another verb, periph. for the verb itself, ἔμειο λελασμένους ἔπλεν, II. 23, 69: τὰ δ' ὅλοι πέλομεν οὐ παρέχεται, when once in being they pass not away, Dind. Aesch. Theb. 768, ubi vulg. λέλλομεν.—I. The signf. to become, assumed for places like II. 22, 443; 24, 219, 524, Od. 1, 393, comes easily from the radic. signf., but is not wanted.

Πέλωρ, τό, a monster, but only of living beings, and mostly in bad signf., as of the Cyclops, Od. 9, 428; of Scylla, Od. 12, 87; of the serpent Python, H. Ap. 374;—of a dolphin, merely to denote its hugeness, H. Ap. 401; and even of Vulcan, II. 18, 410; cf. πέλωρον.—The word is Er., only occurs in nom. and acc. sing., and seems to be no further declined: it was not used as a regul. adj., but always put in appos. to another subst. †Hence—II. ὁ, *Pelor*, as name of one of the surviving Sparti, Apollod. 2, 4, 1.

†Πελωριάς, ἰδος, ἡ, = πελωρίς, Archestr. ap. Ath. 92 C.

†Πελωριάς, ἰδος, ἡ, (sc. ἄκρα) the promontory of *Pelor*, northeast point of Sicily, now *Cape Faro*, Polyb. 1, 42, 5.

Πελώριος, α, ον, also ος, ον, Hes. Th. 179, and Att. = πέλωρος, freq. in Hom., usu. of gods, as Ἀΐδης, Ἄρης; or heroes, as Ἐκτωρ, Αἴας, etc.; but also of things, as arms, II. 8, 424; a stone, Od. 11, 594; waves, Od. 3, 290, etc.; also in Pind., π. ἀνήρ, O. 7, 26; κλέος 10 (11), 25; but rare in Trag., γὰς π. τέρας, of a dragon, Eur. I. T. 1249; τὰ πρὶν πέλωρία, the mighty ones of old *Δαρκος*. Pr. 151:—

also in late prose, Ath. 84 E, cf. a. Av. 321.—2. τὰ πελωρία (sc. ἱερὰ), the great harvest feast, celebrated in honour of Jupiter in Thessaly, Bato ap. Ath. p. 639 E, sq., †also called ἡ Πελωρία, Id. 640 A; †and Jupiter himself was called Πελώριος, Q. Sm. 11, 273.—Hom. has no fem.; and it is only once in Hes., l. c.

Πελωρίς, ἰδος, ἡ, also πελωριάς ἰδος, ἡ, the giant-muscle, elsewhere χύμας or κόγχη βασιλική, Ath. 4 C, 92 F.

†Πελωρίς, ἰδος, ἡ, (sc. ἄκρα) = the promontory of *Pelor*, Thuc. 4, 25 Cf. Πελωρία.

Πέλωρον, ον, τό, = πέλωρ, a monster, prodigy, of the Gorgon, II. 5, 741 Od. 11, 634; of the offspring of the earth, Hes. Th. 295, cf. 845, 856; of a large stag, Od. 10, 168; of the enchanted animals of Circe, Od. 10, 219; πέλωρα θεῶν, portents sent by the gods, II. 2, 321; cf. πέλωρ: strictly neut. from sq.

Πελώριος, ἡ, ον, (πέλωρ) monstrous, prodigious, huge, usu. with collat. notion of terrible, in Hom. much rarer than the form πελώριος, but in Hes. much the most usu.: epith. of the Cyclops, Od. 9, 257; of a serpent, II. 12, 202, 220, Hes. Th. 299; of a goose, Od. 15, 161:—neut. pl. as adv., πέλωρα βιβᾶ, he strides gigantic, H. Merc. 225, cf. 349.—Hom. has not the fem.: but γαῖα πελώρη is freq. in Hes. Th.

†Πελώριος, ον, ὁ, = Πέλωρ II., Paus. 9, 5, 3.—2. *Pelor*, helmsman of Hannibal, said to have given name to the northeast promontory of Sicily, Strab. p. 257: cf. Πελωρία. 3. ap pell. of Jupiter, Bato ap. Ath. 640 A. v. Πελώριος 2.

Πέμμα, ατος, τό, (πέσσω, πέπτω) orig. any kind of dressed food; but, mostly in plur., *pastry*, *cakes*, *sweetmeats*, Hdt. 1, 1, 160, v. Valck. ad 1, 132, Plat. Rep. 404 D; cf. πώπανον.

Πεμματίον, ον, τό, dim. from foreg., a small cake, Ath. 645 E. [α]

Πεμματόλογος, ον, (πέμμα, λέγω) discoursing of cakes, Ath. 648 A.

Πεμματόπνορος, ὁ, (πέμμα, *ἐργω) a *pastry-cook*, Luc.

Πεμπαδόρυχος, ον, ὁ, = sq.

Πεμπαδόρυχος, ον, (πέμμα, ἄρχω) a commander of a πεμμάς, or body of five. Xen. Cyr. 2, 1, 23, Hipparch. 4, 9 [π]

Πεμμάζω, f. -άσω, (πέμπε, πέντε); strictly to count on five fingers or count by fives; then, generally, to count, Aesch. Eum. 748, Ap. Rh. 2, 975; so in mid., ἐπὶν πᾶσας πεμμάσεται, when he is done counting them all, Od. 4, 412.—II. metaph., to count up, reckon over, consider, πάντα νόμω πεμμάσαιο, Ap. Rh. 4, 350.—III. hence of animals, to chew the cud, as, reversely, Lat. *ruminari*.—In prose, ἀναπεμμάζω is more usu. (Some derive it in the last two signfs. from πέμψω, as if to send up the food, others even from πέπτω.)

Πεμμάς, ἰδος, ἡ, Aeol. for πεντάς, the number five: a body of five; used also in Att., Plat. Rep. 546 C, Xen. Cyr. 2, 1, 24, etc., Arist. Pol. 5, 12, 2 Bekker; but in Anal. Post. 2, 13, 2, he writes πεντάδι.

Πεμπαστής, οἱ, ὁ, (πεμμάζω) *one who counts*; used as a verbal c. a. c., μύρια π., reviewing by tens of thousands, Aesch. Pers. 981, cf. Hdt. 7, 60.

Πέμπε, Aeol. for πέντε, five, Vit. Hom.

Πεμπελος, ον, an obscure epith. of

old persons, π. χρόνω, etc., Lyc. 882, 826.—perh from the same root as δυσπέμελος.

Πεμπταίος, α, ον, (πέμπτος) in five days, on the fifth day, πεμπταίοι ἰκοῦσθαι, on the fifth day we came, Od. 14, 257; πεμπταῖος ἐγένετο, it was on the fifth day, Dem. 359, 19, cf. Pind. O. 6, 89; νεκροὶ ἦδη πεμπταίοι, Xen. An. 6, 2, 9, cf. Ar. Av. 474.

Πεμπτάκις, adv.,=πεντάκις, very dub.

Πεμπτάμερος, ον, Dor. for πενθήμερος, Pind. O. 5, 13. [α]

Πεμπτάς, ἄδος, ἡ,=πεντάς, as Bekker Plat. Phaed. 104 A, cf. Xen. Hell. 7, 2, 6.

Πεμπτάν, verb. adj. from πέμπα, one must send, Xen. Cyr. 8, 1, 11.

Πεμπτημίριον, ον, τό, the fifth part, Hipp., and Plat. Legg. 956 C.

Πέμπτος, η, ον, (πέντε) the fifth, one's self with four others, Hom., etc.; πέμπτος μετὰ τοῖσιν, Od. 9, 335; so in prose:—(sc. ὁδός), via quintana, one of the lanes in a camp, Polyb. 6, 30, 6, ἡ πέμπτη (sc. ἡμέρα), the fifth day, Hes. Op. 800, 801; but, ἡ π.

Πεμπτός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. adj. from sq., sent, Thuc. 8, 86.

ΠΕΜΠΩ, fut. πέμψω: Hom., only in pres., impf., fut. and aor. of act.: Pind. has also the pass. in part. pres. and aor.: Hdt. the last: all these are freq. in Att., but the pf. act. πέπομφα is later, Thuc. 7, 12, etc.: 3. pf. pass., πέπεμψαι in Aesch. Theb. 473; but part. pf. pass. πεπεμμένος occurs in Dem.—The defective tenses are supplied by ἀποστέλλω.

To send, τίνι τινα or τι, oft. in Hom., and Hes.; also to let go: as well of persons as things, esp. of ambassadors and heralds: π. κακὸν τινι, to send one evil, Il. 15, 109; of a ship, to conduct, carry, Od. 8, 556.—Construction:—1. foll. by a prep., εἰς, πρός, with acc., also ἐκ, ἀπό, Hom.; πέμπειν ἐπὶ τι, to send for a purpose, ἐπ' ὕδωρ, Hdt. 5, 12; ἐπὶ νίκην, Aesch. Cho. 477; (so), π. εἰς κατασκοπήν, Soph. Phil. 45; π. εἰς τινα or τι, to send for some one or thing, also against one, as Il. 10, 464; so too ἐπὶ τινι, Lob. Phryn. 475; περί τινος, about something; παρά τινα, to some one.—2. by an adv., ἐνθάδε, οἰκᾶδε, οἰκάνδε, ὅνδε δόμονδε, θύραζε, πόλεμόνδε, etc., Hom.; "Αἰδοῦσε πέμπειν is indeed used to send a living man to Hades, i. e. kill him; but in Il. 23, 137, to conduct a dead man, i. e. attend his funeral procession, cf. infra III.—3. by inf., πέμπειν τινὰ νέσθαι, Od. 4, 8; ἐπεσθαι, Il. 16, 575; ἵνα, Od. 14, 396; ἰκάνειν, Od. 4, 29; ἄγειν, Od. 24, 419; φέρειν, Il. 16, 454; φέρεσθαι, Il. 16, 681;—where the inf. is only poet., and for the most part pleonast., as in βῆ δ' ἵνα, μαστίξεν δ' ἑλάν, etc.;—but not so in Soph. El. 406, μήτηρ με πέμπει πατρὶ τυμβεύσαι χροῖ.—II. to send forth or away, dismiss, like ἀποπέμπα, esp. to send home, Od. 4, 29; 7, 227, etc.; more rarely in Il.; χρόν ξένων παρόντα φιλεῖν, ἐθέλοντα δὲ πέμπειν, 'welcome the coming, speed the parting guest,' Od. 15, 74; also of the father who dismisses his daughter to go to her husband's house, Od. 4, 5, 8; π. τινὲς ἀποικον, Soph. O. T. 1518; etc.—4. of missiles, to discharge, shoot forth, like ἀφίημι, Hes. Th. 716; also to throw away presents, throw about money, like Lat. mittere missilia, post-Hom.—3. of words, to send forth, utter, Aesch. Theb. 443, Soph. Phil.

846, 1445, etc.—III. to lead away, accompany, attend, escort, Il. 1, 390, Od. 11, 626; so in Att., as Soph. Tr. 571; ὁ πέμπων, of Mercury, Id. Phil. 133 (cf. πομπός, πομπαῖος, etc.):—so also, πομπήν πέμπειν, to conduct a procession, Thuc. 6, 56; χοροῦς, Eur. El. 434; ἐορτάς, Παναθήναια πέμπειν, Meineke Menand. p. 166, just like ἄγειν: hence in pass., πέμπεσθαι Διονύσω, to be carried in procession in his honour, Hdt. 2, 49; cf. Plut. Aemil. 32, Demetr. 12.—2. to send with, esp. to give, to take with one on a journey, εἰματα, σίτον, Od. 16, 83.—IV. like ἀναπέμπα, to send up, produce, ὅσα πέμπει βιόδαρος αἶα, Soph. Phil. 1161.

B. in mid., πέμπεσθαι τινα=μετά-πέμπεσθαι, to send for one, Schäf. Soph. O. C. 602: esp., πέμπεσθαι τινα, to send for one in one's own matter, Herm. Soph. O. T. 555, Polyb. 32, 5, 2:—cf. Ellendt Lex. Soph. s. v., sub fin.—2. πέμπεσθαι θυγάτηρα, to send one's daughter, Eur. Or. 111.

Πεμπόβολον, ον, τό, (πέμπε, πέντε, ὀβολός, ὀβελός) a five-pronged fork, for stirring the sacrificial fire, Il. 1, 463, Od. 3, 460; also used as a kitchen utensil, Vit. Hom. 37.

Πεμφρίς, ἰδος, ἡ, a kind of fish, Numen. ap. Ath. 309 F.

Πεμφυγώδης, ες, (πέμφις, εἶδος) full of blisters, looking like blisters, Hipp.

Πεμφιδώδης, ες,=foreg.

Πέμφις, ἴγος, ἡ, (also πεμφίς, ἰδος [?] in Lyc. 686):—breath, air: something filled with air, a blister, Lat. pustula, Hipp.; usu. θυσάλις:—a bubble, φλύκταιναι πέμφειν ἐξιδόμενα ὕετο, blisters like the bubbles formed by rain in falling, Nic. Th. 272; so, π. αἵματος, Aesch. Fr. 169.—2. a flash of light, ἡλίον π. (as it were) a sun-bubble, Aesch. Fr. 158; so, π. τηλέσκοπος χρυσέα, Soph. Fr. 319; κεραννία π. βροντῆς, Soph. Fr. 483.—3. a mass of clouds driven together by the wind, Ibyc. 43; also, a storm, π. δυσχείμερος, Aesch. Fr. 181.—4. Lyc. 1. c. speaks of πεμφίδων ὄντα, the voice of departed souls.—For all these meanings v. Galen. ap. Herm. Opusc. 4. p. 276. (The same with πομπός, πομπόλυξ, akin to βόμβος, βομβυλίς, etc.)

Πεμφρόνδω, ὄνς, ἡ, Pemphredon, one of the Graeae, Hes. Th. 273: v. Il. Πεφρόνδω, Μεμφρόνδω and Πεφριδῶ, v. Heyne ad Apollod. 2, 4, 2.

Πεμφρόνδων, ὄνος, ἡ, like πενθροδῶν, a kind of wasp that built in hollow oaks or underground, Nic. Al. 183, Th. 812.

Πέμφρις, εως, ἡ, (πέμπω) a sending: a mission, Hdt. 8, 54; νεών, Thuc. 7, 17.

Πενελόπη, ης, ἡ,=Πηνελόπη, Anth.

Πενεστία, ας, ἡ, the state or position of a πενέστης.—II.—οἱ πενέσται, the body, class of Penestiae, Arist. Pol. 2, 9, 2.

Πενέστερος and πενέστατος, compar. and superl. from πένης.

Πενέστης, ον, ὁ, a servant, labourer, workman, one who serves for hire, like θῆς: the πενέσται were the Thesalian serfs or villains, Ar. Vesp. 1273 (with a pun on πένης), Xen. Hell. 2, 3, 36.—like the Εἰλωτες in Lacedaemon, they were orig. a conquered tribe, afterwards increased by prisoners of war: for they formed a link between the free-men and the born slaves; cf. S-hol. Theocr. 16, 35, Ath. 265,

Thirlw. Hist. of Gr. 1, p. 437.—II generally, any slave or bondsman, πένος, Eur. Heracl. 639, Phrix. 61: a poor man: cf. Ruhnke. Tim. (Some make it=πένης, from πένονται: but more prob. from Penestia, on the borders of Macedonia and Illyria, Bartholdy Beitr. z. Kenntn. v. Griechenland, 45, sq.) Hence

Πενεστικός, ἡ, ὄν, in the state of a πενέστης: τὸ π. ἔθνος, the servile caste, Plat. Legg. 776 D:—slavish.

Πένω, to be poor, Hesych.

Πένης, ητος, ὁ, (πένομαι) strictly, one who works for his daily bread, a day-labourer, hence a poor man, Hdt. 1, 133, etc., Soph. Phil. 584, Eur., etc.; πένητες ἄνθρωποι, Hdt. 8, 51.—II. also as regul. adj., π. ὄμοος, Eur. El. 1139; and c. neut., ἐν πένῃ τῷ σώματι, lb. 372: c. gen., π. χρημάτων, poor in money, lb. 38; π. φίλων, Ep. Plat. 332 C:—also fem. ἡ πένησα, ap. Hesych.; compar. πενέστερος, Xen. Ath. 1, 13; superl. πενέστατος. Hence

Πενυτήνω, to be poor, Pseudo-Phocyl. 26: τὸ γεν. to be without, want Emped. 234 Karsten.

Πενητοκόμος, ον, tending the poor, Anth. P. 8, 31.

Πενθάλιος, α, ον, (πένθος) sad mourning, Anth. P. 7, 604.

Πενθαλίδα, ὄν, οἱ, the Penthalidae, a family in Mytilene, Arist. Pol. 5, 8, 13.

Πενθάς, ἄδος, pecul. poet. fem. of foreg., Nonn.

Πένθεια, ας, ἡ, poet. collat. form of πένθος, Aesch. Ag. 430.

Πενθειέτω, Ep. for πενθείτω, 3 dual of πενθεῖω, Il. 23, 283, acc. to others πενθήετω.

Πενθερά, ας, ἡ, fem. from πενθερός, a mother-in-law, Lat. socrus, Dier. 1123, 1.

Πενθερίος, α, ον, of, belonging to a πενθερός, Arat. 252: from

Πενθερός, οῦ, ὁ, a father-in-law, Lat. socer, Il. 6, 170, Od. 8, 582, Hdt. 3, 52, and Att.; λαβὼν Ἀδραστὸν πενθερόν, Soph. O. C. 1302:—in Hom. also, ἐκνυρός.—II. generally in connexion by marriage, e. g. brother-in-law, Valck. Phoen. 431:—also=γαμβρός, a son-in-law, A. B. 229, 2. (Pot. Et. Forsch. 1, 251 compares Sanscrit bandhu, a relation, from root bandh to join, our bond, bond; to which also Lat. af-fin=prob. belongs.) Hence

Πενθεροκτόνος, ον,=sq.

Πενθεροφόρος, ον, (Πενθερός, φέρω) slaying one's father-in-law, Lyc. 161.

Πενθεσίλεια, ας, ἡ, Penthesileia, daughter of Mars and Otrere, queen of the Amazons, Q. Sm. 1, 40.

Πενθεύς, εως, ὁ, Pentheus, son of Echion and Agave, king of Thebes, torn in pieces by his mother and sisters inspired with bacchanal fury, because he had insulted Bacchus, Eu. Bacch. i. Apollod. 3, 5, 2; etc.

Πενθῶ, ὦ, f. -ήσω, Ep. 3 du πενθείετον for πενθέετον, πενθείτο: Il. 23, 283: inf. pres. πενθήμεναι f. πενθέμεναι, πενθείν, Od. 18, 174; 1, 120; this form used to be wrongly called inf. aor. for πενθῆναι from a old form πένθημι, v. Butt. Aus. Gr. § 105 Ann. 15, cf. καλήμεναι ποθήμεναι, φιλήμεναι, from καλέει (c. πενθός). To bewail, lament mourner for, esp. one dead, κέννυ πεθυσαι, Il. 19, 225; πενθείν τινα c. πενθεῶτα, Hdt. 4, 95; π. γούος, Aesc. Pers. 545; π. τινα δημοσίᾳ, Lys. 19, 43: absol. to mourn, eo into mourning

Plat. Phaedr. 258 B; c. acc. cognato, *πενθείνόν οἰκτον*, Aesch. Supp. 63:—pass. to be mourned for, Isocr. 213 C.—2. of things, *πένματα, τύχα*, Soph., and Eur.

Πενθεῖτον, v. *πενθείτον*.
Πένθημα, ατος, τό, lamentation, mourning, Aesch. Cho. 432.

Πενθήμεναι, Ep. for *πενθέμεναι*, *πενθεῖν*, Od.; v. sub *πένθεω*.

Πενθήμερος, ον, (πέντε, *ἡμέρα*) of five days: τὸ π., a space of five days, Xen. Hell. 7, 1, 14: cf. *πεμπτάμερος*.

Πενθομίμηρος, ἐς, (πέντε, *ἡμιμερής*) consisting of five halves, i. e. of two and a half:—hence in prosody, *τομή π.*, the caesura after two feet and a half, esp. in Hexam., and Iamb. Trim.; τὸ *πενθομίμηρος* (with or without *μέτρον*), the first two feet and a half of a verse, Quintil.

Πενθομίποδιαος, α, ον, (πέντε, *ἡμιπόδιον*) consisting of five half feet, i. e. of 2½ feet, prob. l. for *πόδιος*, Xen. Oec. 19, 3 and 5, v. Lob. Phryn. 546, sq.

Πενθμισπιθίμος, ον, (πέντε, *ἡμισπιθαμή*) five half spans, i. e. 2½ spans long.

Πενθμιστάλανταίος, α, ον, (πέντε, *ἡμι-, τάλαντον*) weighing or worth five half-talents, i. e. 2½ talents.

Πενθίμων, ον, (πενθέω) mournful, sorrowful, sad, Aesch. Ag. 420.

Πενθήρης, ἐς, (πένθος, ἄρω?) lamenting, mourning, formed like *πενθήρης*, etc., Eur. Phoen. 323, Tro. 41.

Πενθρός, ἄ, ὄν, (πενθέω) of or for mourning, *ἡμίτιον*, Anaxil. Inert. 5.

Πενθήτρις, ἥρος, ὅ, ἡ, (πενθέω) a mourner, Aesch. Pers. 946, Theb. 962:—fem. *πενθήτριά, κακὸν*, for *ills*, Eur. Hipp. 805. Hence
Πενθήτριος, α, ον, of or in sign of mourning, Aesch. Cho. 9.

Πενθητικός, ἡ, ὄν, (πενθέω) disposed to mourn. Adv. *-κώς*, Plut. 2, 13 D.

Πενθήτρια, ας, ἡ, fem. from *πενθήτρις*, q. v.

Πένθικός, ἡ, ὄν,=*πένθιμος*, Plut. 102 B. Adv. *-κώς*, π. *ἔχειν τινός*, be in mourning for a person, Xen. y. 5, 2, 7.

†*Πενθίλος*, ον, ὁ, *Penthilus*, son of *restes* and *Erigone*, leader of a colony of Aeolians to Thrace, Arist. Pol. 8, 13: Strab. p. 582.—2. son of *Crilymenus*, Paus. 2, 18, 8.

Πένθιμος, ον, (πένθος) of or belonging to anguish or grief, mourning, sorrowful, Aesch. Supp. 579, Eur. Or. 8, etc.—II. mournful, sorry, wretched, *rac*, Eur. Alc. 622.

Πένθος, εος, τό, grief, sadness, sorrow, freq. in Hom., Hes., etc.; *πένθος τινός*, sorrow for one, Od. 24, 423, etc.: esp. mourning for the dead, π. *ὑπασσάθαι*, to make a public mourning, Hdt. 2, 1; so, π. *προσέθηκαντο*, it. 6, 21; *πένθος τίθεται*, Id. 2, 46; *πένθει εἶναι*, Soph. El. 290, Plat., etc.—II. an unhappy event, misfortune, trouble, one's ill-fortune, Hdt. 3, 14; *ἔαν πένθος οὐ γλατών*, Pind. I. 7, 51:—of persons, a misery, Soph. 615. (Not from *πέννομαι*: but a lat. form of *πάθος*, as *βένθος* of *θος*, and so from same root as *πένθ-α*, perf. of *πάσχω*.)

Πενθίλος, ον, ὁ, *Penthilus*, a der. of the Paphians, Hdt. 7, 195.
Πενία, ας, ἡ, Ion. and Ep. *πενίη, νομαί* poverty, need, Od. 14, 157; in Hes., Hdt., and Att.; *ἐν π*

νία εἶναι, γίνεσθαι, Plat. Apol. 23 C, Rep. 613 A:—the plur. *πενίαί*, in Plat. Prot. 353 D, Rep. 618 A, etc. Cf. *πέννομα*.

Πένισσα, ἡ, like *πένησσα*, fem. of *πένγς*, Gramm.

Πενίτευα,=*πενητεύα*, Plut. ap. Stob.

Πενιρχύλεος, α, ον, collat. form of *πενιρχός*, Anth. P. 6, 190.

Πενίχρομαι,=*πέννομαι*, Or. Sib.

Πενιχρός, ἄ, ὄν, like *πένγς*, poor, needy, Od. 3, 348, Theogn. 621, Pind. N. 7, 27, Ar. Plut. 976:—poet. word, used by Plat. Rep. 578 A, Polyb., etc. Adv. *-χρῶς*, Arist. Pol. 1, 2, 3.

Πενιρότης, ητος, ἡ,=*πενία*.

ΠΕΝΟΜΑΙ, dep., only used in pres. and impf.—I. intr. to work for one's daily bread; generally, to toil, work, Od. 10, 348; π. *περὶ δείπνον*, to be busy preparing a meal, Od. 4, 624: hence,—2. to be poor or needy, Theogn. 315, Eur. Hec. 1220, Thuc. 2, 40, Plat., etc.; c. gen., to be poor in, have need of, τῶν σοφῶν (i. e. τῆς σοφίας), Aesch. Eum. 431, cf. Eur. Supp. 210.—II. more freq. trans., to work at, prepare, get ready, ὄριστον, Il. 24, 124; *δόμον κῆρυκα δαίτα πένοντο*, Od. 2, 322; *ἐργα*, Hes. Op. 771; *ὅπποτε κεν δὴ ταῦτα πένομεθα*, when we are a-doing this, Od. 13, 394.—On the precise meaning of *πέννομαι*, *πενία*, cf. omnino Ar. Plut. 551, sqq. (From *πέννομαι* come *πένγς*, *πενία*, *πείνα*, and Lat. *penuria*, also *πόνος*, *πονέω*, etc.: but *πένθος* does not belong to it.)

Πενόμαι,=*πέννομαι*, only found in part. aor. *πένοις*, poor, needy, Sent. Sing. 508, Bruncik.

Πεντάβιβλος, ον, (πέντε, *βιβλος*) consisting of five books: ἡ *πεντάβιβλος* (sc. *συγγραφή*), a work in five books. [α]

Πεντάβοειος, ον, (πέντε, *βοεῖα*) consisting of five ox-hides; v. *πεντεβ-*.

Πεντάγαμβρος, ον, (πέντε, *γαμβρός*) with five sons-in-law, Lyc. 146.

Πεντάγραμμος, ον, or *πεντήγρ*, (πέντε, *γραμμή*) of five lines or strokes, Soph. Fr. 381, Luc. Laps. 1, 5.

Πεντάγωνικός, ἡ, ὄν, like a pentagon: from

Πεντάγωνος, ον, (πέντε, *γωνος*) pentagonal: τὸ π., a pentagon, Plut. 2, 103 D.

Πεντάδακτύλος, ον, (πέντε, *δάκτυλος*) with five fingers or toes, Arist. H. A. 2, 1, 5: five fingers long: also *πεντεδάκτυλος*.

Πεντάδωρξ, ον, ὁ, and *-χες*, ὁ,=*πεμπαδάρχης*, q. v.

Πεντάδεκάτης, ον, ὁ, (πέντε, *δέκα*, *ἔτος*) one who is fifteen years old: fem. *πεντάδεκάτης, ἰδος*: but,—II. *πεντάδεκατής, ἐς*, for fifteen years.

Πεντάδικός, ἡ, ὄν, (πεντάς) consisting of five, of the number five.

Πεντάδιον, ον, τὸ,=*πεντάς*, a dim. only in form. [α]

Πενταδραχμῖς, ας, ἡ, five drachms, Xen. Hell. 1, 6, 12: also, *πεντεδρ*, Dinarch. 97, 18: from

Πεντάδραχος, ον, (πέντε, *δραχμή*) of the weight or value of five drachms, Hdt. 6, 89: τὸ π., a piece of five drachms.

Πεντάδωρος, ον, (πέντε, *δωρον*) five hand-breadths wide.

Πενταβήλιον, ον, τό, poet. and Ion. for *πεντάβλιον*.

Πεντάβλιον, ον, τό, poet. and Ion. for *πεντάβλιον*, Hdt., and P. xl.

Πεντάβη, ος, ον, ὁ, poet. and Ion. for *πεντάβλιος*, q. v., Hdt.

Πενταετηρίς, ἐς,=*πενταετής*.

Πενταετηρία, ας, ἡ, (πενταετήρ) a period of five years. Hence

Πενταετηρικός, ἡ, ὄν, falling every five years, *ἀγών*, Plut. 2, 748 F.

Πενταετηρίς, ἰδος, ἡ, (πενταετής) a space of five years, Lycurg. 161, 40, v. I. Dem. 740, 1: the Roman *lustrum*, Polyb. 6, 13, 3.—II. as adj., coming every five years,=*πενταετηρικός, π. ἑορτά*, Pind. O. 10 (11), 70, N. 11, 35; also alone in same signif., Id. O. 3, 38; cf. *πενταετηρίς*.

Πενταετηρος, ον, poet. for *πενταετής*, five years old, *βοῦς, ὕς*, Il. 2, 403 Od. 14, 419.

Πενταετής, ἐς, (πέντε, *ἔτος*) five years old, Hdt. 1, 136, Thuc. 1, 112, etc.:—fem. *πενταετής*, Plut. 2, 84 A.—II. of time, *πενταετής, lasting five years*: *πενταετες*, as adv., for five years, Od. 3, 115. Hence

Πενταετής, ας, ἡ,=*πενταετηρίς*, Luc. Vit. Auct. 3, Plut. Peric. 13, etc.

Πεντάζωνος, ον, (πέντε, *ζώνη*) with five girdles or zones, Strab.

Πενταβλήνω, to be a *πένταβλος*; to practise the *πένταβλον*, Xenophra. ap. Ath. 413 F.

Πενταβλήν, ὦ,=*foreg*, Aztemid. 1, 59. Hence

Πενταβλητικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to the *πένταβλον*.

Πεντάβλιον, ον, τό, rarer collat. form of sq., Pind. P. 8, 95, I. 1, 35.

Πεντάβλον, ον, τό, Ion. *πεντάες θλον* (πέντε, *ἄθλον*):—the contest of the five exercises, Lat. *quingentium*, Pind., who in O. 13, 41 has *πέντα θλον*, and N. 7, 12 *πεντάεθλον*: *πεντάεθλον ἄσκειν* or *ἐπασκεῖν*, Hdt. 6, 92; 9, 33:—in Soph. El. 691, Dind (after Pors.) gives *ἄθλ' ἄπ' ὅπ' ὀμιζέται*, instead of the reading of the MSS., *πεντάεθλ' ἄν*; but in his notes he follows Herm. in rejecting the line.—These five exercises were *ἄλμα, δίσκος, δρόμος, πάλη, πυγμή*, the last being afterwards exchanged for the *ἀκόντισμα* (also *ἄκων, ἀκόντιον*, and, in Schol. Plat. p. 87 Ruhnk., called *αἰγυγος*): no one received the prize unless he got the better in all of them, v. Böckh Inscr. 1, p. 52. On the order in which they followed, see Böckh and Denalds. on Pind. N. 7; against them Herm. Opusc. 3, p. 26 sq. Hence

Πεντάβλος, ον, ὁ, Ion. *πεντάεθλος*, one who practises the *πένταβλον*, the conquerer therein, π. *ἀνὴρ*, Hdt. 9, 75.

—II. metaph. of one who tries every thing, Plat. Rival. 138 D; *πεντάβλος ἐν φιλοσοφίᾳ, versed in every department of philosophy*, Diog. L.: also used in depreciation, of a jack of all trades, Xen. Hell. 4, 7, 5.

†*Πένταβλος, ον, ὁ*, *Pentathlus*, a Cnidian, who led a colony to Lipara, Paus. 10, 11, 3.

Πένταιμος, ον, (πέντε, *αἰχμή*) five-pointed, Anth.

Πεντάκλεινθος, ον, (πέντε, *κλέω θος*) with five ways, Orac. ap. Paus.

Πεντάκέφαλος, ον, five-headed.

Πεντάκις, adv., (πέντε) five times, Pind. N. 6, 33, Aesch., etc.

Πεντάκιμυρία, αι, α, (πεντάκις, *μύριοι*) five times ten thousand, i. e. 50,000, Hdt. 7, 103, etc. [v]

Πεντάκιςχίλιοι, αι, α, five thousand, Hdt. 1, 194, etc. [x]

Πεντάκλαδος, ον, five-branched.

Πεντάκλινος, ον, (πέντε, *κλίνη*) of a room, with five beds or couches, Arist. Mirab. 127, 2.

Πεντάκι, -ωνος, ον, (πέντε, κοσώ-
νη) five crows'-lives old, v. τρικώρω-
νος.

Πεντακοσιάρχη, ον, ό, (πεντακό-
σιαι, άρχη) the commander of 500 men.
Hence

Πεντακοσιαρχία, ας, ή, the office of
πεντακοσιάρχη, Ael. Tact.

Πεντακοσιάρχος, ον, ό,=πεντακο-
σιάρχη, Plut. Alex. 76.

Πεντακοσιαστός, ή, όν,=πεντακο-
σιστός.

Πεντακόσιοι, αι, α, Ep. πεντηκό-
σιοι, five hundred, Od., etc.: also
sing., πεντακοσία ήππος, five hundred
horse, Longus.—II. at Athens οι πεντα-
κόσιοι,=ή βουλή, the senate cho-
sen by lot (οι από κνύμων), 50 from
each tribe, acc. to the constitution of
Cleisthenes, Lycurg. 152, 30: under
Solon it had been 400.

Πεντακοσιομέδιμνος, ον, (πεντα-
κόσιοι, μέδιμνος) possessing land which
produced 500 medimni yearly, Thuc. 3,
16:—acc. to Solon's distribution of
the Athen. citizens, the πεντακοσιο-
μέδιμνοι formed the first class, Böckh
P. E. 2, 259 sqq., 272 sq., Thirlw.
Hist. of Gr. 2, 37.

Πεντακοσιοστός, ή, όν, (πεντακό-
σιοι) the five-hundredth, Ar. Eccl.
1007. Hence

Πεντακοσιοστός, υός, ή, a number
of five hundred.

Πεντάκυμία, ας, ή, (πέντε, κύμα)
the fifth wave, supposed to be larger
than the four preceding, Luc. Merc.
Cond. 2: cf. τρικυμία.

Πεντάλεκτρον, ον, (πέντε, λέκτρον)
of five marriage-beds, i. e. five times mar-
ried, Lyc. 142.

Πενταλίβιον or πεντελ, Hermipp.,
v. sq.

Πεντάλιθος, ον, (πέντε, λίθος) of
or with five stones: πενταλίθοις παι-
ζε-ν or πενταλιθίζειν, a game played
by women, in which five pebbles, pot-
sherds, dice, αστράγαλοι, etc. were
tossed up from the back of the hand
and caught in the palm, Poll. 9, 126;
like the French jeu des osselets, Span-
ish juego de tahas.

Πεντάλιτρος, ον, (πέντε, λίτρα)
weighing five λίτραι or pounds.

Πεντάμερής, ές, (πέντε, μέρος) in
five parts, Strab.

Πεντάμετρος, ον, (πέντε, μέτρον)
consisting of five measures or feet: ό π.,
a pentameter.

Πεντάμηρος, ον, (πέντε, μήν) of
five months, Arist. H. A. 7, 4, 19, Plut.
2, 933 E.—rejected by Phryn. as un-
Att., cf. Lobeck p. 412.

Πεντάμορφος, ον, having five shapes.

Πεντάμυρον, ον, τό, a kind of oint-
ment.

Πεντάναια, ας, ή, (πέντε, ναύς) a
squadron of five ships, Polyaeu. 3, 4,
2: also written πεντεναία, Phryn.
432.

Πενταεξός, ή, όν, (πέντε) five-fold,
five, Arist. Metaph. 12, 2, 7.

Πεντάεξος, ον, five-branched, e. g.
χείρ.

Πεντάπλαιστος, ον, (πέντε, πα-
λαιστή) five hand-breadths wide, Xen.
Cyn. 9, 14; 10, 3. [α]

Πεντάπετές, έος, τό,=πεντάφυλ-
λον, Theophr.

Πεντάπτεήλον, ον, τό,=πεντά-
φυλλον, Nic. Th. 839: neut. from

Πεντάπτεήλος, ον, (πέντε, πέτη-
λον) five-leaved.

Πεντάπηγης, ές,=sq., Strab.

Πεντάπηγος, v, gen. εος, (πέντε,
πήγης) five cubits long or broad, Hdt.
9, 83, Att. 202:—rejected by Phryn.
as un-Att., v. Lobeck p. 412.

Πενταπλῡσίωζω, to make five times
as much or as large: from

Πενταπλάσιος, α, ον, Ion. -πλή-
σιος, five-fold, Hdt. 6, 13, Arist. Pol.
2, 6, 15. Adv. -ως, LXX. [λα]

Πενταπλάσιον, όν, gen. ονος,=
'oreg.

Πεντάπλεθρος, ον, (πέντε, πλέ-
θρον) five πλέθρα broad long or large,
Joseph.

Πενταπλήσιος, η, οι Ion. for πεν-
ταπλάσιος, Hdt. 6, 13.

Πενταπλόα, ας, ή, a cup of five in-
gredients, Callix. ap. Ath. 495 C.

Πεντάπλοκος, ον, five times twisted.

Πενταπλόος, η, ον, contr. -πλοῦς,
οὖν, five-fold, LXX.

Πεντάπολις, ή, (πέντε, πόλις) a
state of five towns, †the Pentapolis, as
Doris, †on the coast of Asia Minor,
composed of Ialysus, Camirus, Lindus,
Cos, and Cnidus, Hdt. 1, 144.

Πεντάπορος, ον, (πέντε, πόρος)
with five passages, Dion. P.

Πεντάπους, ποδος, ό, ή, (πέντε,
πούς) with five feet.—II. five feet long
or broad: also written πεντέπους.

Πεντάπρατεια, ας, ή, the office or
rank of the πεντάπρατοι.

Πεντάπρωτοι, οι, (πέντε, πρώτος)
the five first men in the state, Byzant.

Πεντάπυλος, ον, (πέντε, πύλη)
with five gates: τὰ π., part of Syra-
cuse, Plut. Dion. 29.

Πεντάριθμος, ον, five in number,
dub.

Πεντάρραβδος, ον, (πέντε, ράβδος)
consisting of five staves or strokes, Te-
lest. ap. Ath. 637 A.

Πεντάρραβος, ον, (πέντε, ράξ) with
five berries, Leon. Tar. 13.

Πενταρχία, ας, ή, (πέντε, άρχή)
the magistracy of the Five, Lat. quin-
queviratus: at Carthage the highest
political authority after the Suffetes,
Arist. Pol. 2, 11, 7, v. Götting p. 486.

Πεντάς, άδος, ή, v. sub πεπτάς.

Πεντάσημος, ον, with five signs.

Πεντάσκαλμος, ον, (πέντε, σκαλ-
μός) with five places or benches for oars,
Ephipp. Geryon. 1, 17.

Πεντασπίθυμος, ον, (πέντε, σπιθα-
μή) five spans long or broad, Xen. Cyn.
2, 4, and 7. [ι]

Πενταστάδιος, ον, (πέντε, στά-
διον) five stades long, of five stades,
Strab.

Πενταστάτηρος, ον, (πέντε, στα-
τήρ) five στατήρες in weight or value,
Sossic. Parac. 1. [στώ]

Πεντάστιχος, ον, (πέντε, στίχος)
of five lines or verses, Anth. P. 9, 173.

Πεντάστομος, ον, (πέντε, στόμα)
with five mouths or openings, of the
Nile and Danube, Hdt. 2, 10; 4, 47.

Πεντασυλλάβια, ας, ή, the having
five syllables: from

Πεντασυλλάβος, ον, (πέντε, συλ-
λαβή) of five syllables. Adv. -βος.

Πεντάσυριγγος, ον, (πέντε, σύριγξ,
with five pipes or holes, cf. πεντεσ-
ς).

Πεντάσχημος, ον, (πέντε, σχήμα)
of five different shapes, Plut.

Πεντάσχοινος, ον, five σχοίνοι
long or broad.

Πεντατάλαντος, *ον, (πέντε, τά-
λαντον) five talents in weight or value,
also written πεντετ-. [τά]

Πεντάτευχος, ον, (πέντε, τεύχος)
5) consisting of five books in one volume:
as subst., ό π., the five books of Moses,
Pentateuch, Eccl.

Πεντάτονος, ον, (πέντε, τόνος) of
five tones:—ή πεντάτονος, a term in
music.

Πεντάφάρμακος, ον, consisting of
five colours or drugs.

Πεντάφυής, ές, (πέντε, φύη) of five-

fold nature, five, έννυχες, Anth. P. 1,
383.

Πενταφύλακος, ον, (πέντε, φύλα-
κή) divided into five watches, νύξ, Sto-
sich. 52.

Πεντάφυλλον, ον, (πέντε, φυλλον)
τό, cinque-foil, Lat. quinquefolium,
Diosc. 4, 42.

Πεντάφυλλος, ον, five-leaved, The-
ophr.

Πεντάφωνος, ον, five-voiced.

Πεντάχά, adv., (πέντε) five-fold, a
five divisions, Il. 12, 87.

Πεντάχχ, adv.,=foreg., Strab.

Πεντάχιλλιστός, ή, όν, (πέντε, χί-
λιοι) the five thousandth, one of 5000.

Πεντάχορδος, ον, (πέντε, χορδή)
five-stringed, Ath. 637 A.

Πενταχού, adv., (πέντε) in five
places, Hdt. 3, 117.

Πενταχρόνος, ον, (πέντε, χρόνος)
consisting of five different times, ρυθ-
μός, Dion. H. de Comp. p. 238.

Πεντάχως, adv., (πέντε) in five ways.

ΠΕΝΤΕ, οι, αλ, τά, indecl. five, v.
Hom., etc.: Aol. πέμπε. In composi-
t it takes the form πεντα- as well as
πεντε-, e. g. πεντάτάλαντος and
πεντατάλαντος, but the forms in are
thought more Att., Herm. Ar.
Nub. 755 (759), Lob. Phryn. 413.
(The Aol. πέμπε becomes in Lat.
quinque, acc. to the change of π which
takes place in ήππος, ήκκος, equus
the Sanscr. pancha stands between
them: Germ. fünf, our five, etc.)

Πεντεβόειος, ον, Aol. πεμπεβόηος
=πενταβόειος, Sappho 38.

Πεντεγράμμος, ον,=πεντάγραμμος,
Soph. Fr. 381.

Πεντεδάκτυλος, ον,=πενταδάκ-
τυλος, ον, Hipp.

Πεντεδέκτος, η, ον,=πεντεκαίδε-
κατος, like ένδεκάτος, etc.

Πεντεδραχμία, ας, ή, v. sub πεντα-
δραχμία.

Πεντεκαίδεκα, οι, αλ, τά, indecl.
fifteen, Hdt. 1, 203, etc. Hence

Πεντεκαίδεκατηρίς, ίδος, ή, (έτο
a term of fifteen years.

Πεντεκαίδεκάτης, ές, (πεντεκα-
δεκα, έτος) fifteen years old, Arist.
H. A.

Πεντεκαδεκαμναίος, α, ον, weighing
or worth fifteen minae.

Πεντεκαίδεκανάυα, ας, ή, (πεντε-
καίdeka, ναύς) a squadron of fifteen
ships, Dem. 183, 2.

Πεντεκαίδεκάπηγος, v, (πεντεκα-
δεκα, πήγος) fifteen cubits long or broad,
Diod.

Πεντεκαδεκαπλάσιον, ον, fifteen
fold, Plut. 2, 892 A.

Πεντεκαίδεκαταίος, α, ον, (πεντ-
καίdeka) on the fifteenth day, Strab.

Πεντεκαδεκατάλαντος, ον, (πεντ-
καίdeka, τάλαντον) of fifteen talents
worth or weight, Dem. 838, 25.

Πεντεκαδεκάτημόριον, ον, τό, the
fifteenth part, Hipp.

Πεντεκαδέκκατος, η, ον, (πεντεκα-
δεκα) the fifteenth, Plut. 2, 1084 D.

Πεντεκαδέκρηρος, ές, (πεντεκα-
δεκα, *άρω) with fifteen banks of oars,
Diod. Plut.

Πεντεκαδέκήμερος, ον, (πεντεκα-
δεκα, ήμερα) of fifteen days, Poly-
18, 17, 5.

Πεντεκαεικοσάσμος, ον, (σμήν
with twenty-five marks: [α] from

Πεντεκαεικοσι, οι, αλ, τά, indecl.
twenty-five, also written πέντε
εικοσι. Hence

Πεντεκαεικοσιέτης, ές, (έτο
twenty-five years old, Dio C.

Πεντεκαεικοστός, ή, όν, (πεν-
καεικοσί) the twenty-fifth, Plat. Ti.
aet. 175 B.

Πεν·εασι πεντηκονταετής, ἐς, (ἐτος) fifty-five years old, Plat. Rep. 460 E.
Πεντεκαίτεσσαρονθήμερος, ον, πέντε, καί, τεσσάρων, (ἡμέρα) of or lasting forty-five days, Hipp.
Πεντεκατριάκοντοντής, ἐς, (πέντε, καί, τριάκοντα, ἐτος) of thirty-five years, thirty-five years old, Plat. Legg. 774 A.
Πεντεκτενής, ἐς, and πεντέκτενος, ον, (πέντε, κτεῖς) : τὸ π., a variegated garment with a purple border, Antiph. incert. 76, Meineke Menand. p. 34.
†Πεντελῆ, ἡς, ἡ, *Pentele*, an Attic deme of the tribe Antiochis; hence Adv. Πεντελῆθεν, from or of *Pentele*, Luc. Jup. Trag. 10 : Πεντελῆσιν, αἱ, n. *Pentele*, ὁ Πεντελῆσιν λίθος, Plut. Popl. 15, = Πεντελικὸς λίθος.
Πεντέλιθος, = πεντάλιθος, Ar. Fr. 35.
†Πεντελῆσιος, α, ον; Π. λίθος, = Πεντελικὸς λίθος, Paus. 7, 23, 6; etc.
†Πεντελικός, ἡ, ὄν, of *Pentele* : τὸ Πεντελικὸν ὄρος, Mt. *Pentelicos*, in Attica, famed for its marble, now Mt. *Pentelē*, Paus. 1, 32, 1 : Π. λίθος, Plat. Rep. 394 E, Πεντελικὴ μάραρος, Strab. p. 399, the *Pentelic* marble, usually by Paus. Πεντελῆσιος λίθος : ἴσο ἡ Πεντελικὴ πέτρα, Anth. P. 6, 17.
Πεντέμορφος, ον, = πεντάμορφος, l. Soph. Fr. 548.
Πεντεπικαδέκατος, ἡ, ον, poet. or πεντεκαδέκατος, Anth.
Πεντέπους, ποδός, ὁ, ἡ, = πεντάπους, Plat. Theaet. 147 D.
Πεντεσύριγγος, ον, = πεντασύριγγος, -ξύλον π., a sort of pillory, being wooden machine furnished with five leas, through which the head, arms and legs of criminals were passed, R. Eq. 1049 : metaph., π. νόσος, of e palsy, Polyeuct. ap. Arist. Rhet. 10, 7. [v]
Πεντετάλαντος, ον, = πεντατάλαντος, οσία, Orat. : π. δίκη, an action the recovery of five talents, Ar. Nub. 8, 774.
Πεντετηρικός, ἡ, ὄν, happening every five years : of five years, Strab. : om
Πεντετηρίς, ἴδος, ἡ, a term of five years, Hdt. πεντετηρίς, every five years, Diod. 3, 97 : 4, 94—II. a festival celebrated every five years, such as the *nathenaea* at Athens, Hdt. 6, 111, Luc. 3, 104. From
Πεντήτης, ἐς, (πέντε, ἐτος) of five years, σπονδαί, Ar. Ach. 188.
Πεντηριάξ, (πέντε, τριάξ) to quier five times, Anth. P. 11, 84.
Πεντήχους, ον, of five χόες, Ar. 183.
Πεντηκονθήμερος, ον, (πεντήκοντα, ἔρα) of fifty days, Dion. H.
Πεντήκοντα, οἱ, αἱ, τὰ, indecl., y, Hom., etc.
Πεντηκοντάδραχος, ον, (πεντήκοντα, δραχμή) of fifty drachms' weight value, Plat. Crat. 384 B.
Πεντηκονταετής, ἴδος, ἡ, a period fifty years : from
Πεντηκονταετής, ἐς, (πεντήκοντα, ἐς) of fifty years, Plat. Alc. 1, 127 contr. -τούτης, Thuc. 5, 27.
Πεντηκονταετία, ας, ἡ, a space of y years.
Πεντηκονταετής, ἴδος, fem. from Πεντηκονταετής, Thuc. 5, 32.
Πεντηκοντάκαιτριετής, ἐς, (ἐτος) fifty-three years, Polyb. 3, 4, 2.
Πεντηκοντάκιρηνος, ον, (πεντήκοντα, κίρηνον) fifty-headed, Hes. . 312.
Πεντηκοντάκεφαλος, ον, = foreg. Hes Th. 312

Πεντηκοντάλιτρος, ον, (πεντήκοντα, λίτρα) weighing fifty λίτραι, Diod. 11, 26.
Πεντηκοντάπαις, παιδός, ὁ, ἡ, (πεντήκοντα, παῖς) consisting of fifty children, Aesch. Pr. 853; ubi al. πεντηκοντόπαις.
Πεντηκονταπέλεσθρος, ον, (πεντήκοντα, πλέθρον) fifty plethra large, Nonn.
Πεντηκοντάπηχυάλος, α, ον, and Πεντηκοντάπῃχρος, v. gen. εὐς, fifty cubits long or broad, Joseph.
Πεντηκονταρχέω, ὦ, to be a πεντηκονταρχος, Dem. 1215, 1.
Πεντηκονταρχία, ας, ἡ, the office of πεντηκονταρχος, Plat. Legg. 707 A : from
Πεντηκονταρχος, ον, ὁ, (πεντήκοντα, ἄρχω) the commander of fifty men.—II. one who commands or steers a πεντηκοντορος (q. v.), the captain of a penteconter, Xen. Ath. 1, 2.
Πεντηκοντάς, ἄδος, ἡ, (πεντήκοντα) the number fifty, a number of fifty, Soph. Fr. 379.
Πεντηκοντάτῶλαντία, ας, ἡ, fifty talents, Dem. ap. Poll. 9, 52 : from
Πεντηκοντάτῶλαντος, ον, weighing or worth fifty talents.
Πεντηκοντάτέσσάρες, neut. a, gen. ὦν, fifty-four.
Πεντηκοντάτηρ, ἥρος, ὁ, = πεντηκοντήρ, dub.
Πεντηκοντάχρους, ον, contr. -χρους, ον, (πεντήκοντα, χέω) yielding or multiplying itself fifty-fold, Theophr., Strab.
Πεντηκόντερος, ἡ, v. -τορος.
Πεντηκοντήρ, ἥρος, ὁ, = πεντηκονστήρ, Thuc. 5, 66, Xen.
Πεντηκοντήρης, ἐς, with fifty banks of oars. (*ἄρω ?)
Πεντηκοντηρικός, ἡ, ὄν, v. l. for -τορικός.
Πεντηκοντόγῃος, ον, (πεντήκοντα, γῆα) of fifty acres of corn land, Il. 9, 579.
Πεντηκοντόγυιος, ον, (πεντήκοντα, ὀγυῖα) fifty fathoms deep, high, etc., Hdt. 2, 149.
Πεντηκοντορικός, ἡ, ὄν, fifty-oared, Polyb. 25, 7, 1 : from
Πεντηκοντορος, (sc. ναῦς), ἡ, a ship of burden with fifty oars, Pind. P. 4, 436, Eur. I. T. 1124, Thuc. 1, 14, etc. In Hdt. we find also the form πεντηκοντερος, which Schweigh. has restored, 3, 124, and 6, 138, though Schneider considers the other best.
Πεντηκοντούτης, ἐς, contr. for πεντηκονταετής, q. v.
Πεντηκόσιοι, αἱ, α, Ep. for πεντάκόσιοι, five hundred, Od. 3, 7.
Πεντηκοσταῖος, α, ον, on the fiftieth day.
Πεντηκόσταρχος, ον, ὁ, (ἄρχω) the chief of the body which farmed the tax πεντηκοστή the farmer-general of the taxes, who represented the whole body, also ἀρχὼνης, Böckh P. E. 2, not. 70.
Πεντηκοστεύω, to exact or collect the tax πεντηκοστή :—Pass., to pay such tax, Dem. 932, 27.
Πεντηκοστήρ, ἥρος, ὁ, (πεντήκοντα) the commander of fifty men, a title peculiar to the Spartan army, Xen. Lac. 11, 4, Hell. 3, 5, 22 : the Athen. said πεντηκονταρχος :—also, πεντηκοντήρ, q. v.
Πεντηκοστολόγη, ὦ, to collect the tax πεντηκοστή.
Πεντηκοστολόγιον, ον, τό, the custom-house where the πεντηκοστή was paid.
Πεντηκοστολόγος, ον, (πεντηκοστή, λέγω) collecting or receiving the

tax πεντηκοστή : as subst., ὁ π., the collector or farmer of the πεντηκοστή Dem. 558, 18; 909, 10; cf. Lob. Phryn. 638.
Πεντηκοστόπαις, ὁ, ἡ, (παῖς) with fifty children, Aesch. Supp. 320.
Πεντηκοστός, ἡ, ὄν, (πεντήκοντα) fiftieth, Plat. Theaet. 175 B.—II. as subst., ἡ πεντηκοστή, —1. (sub. μερίς), the fiftieth part, esp. in Athens the tax of the fiftieth, or 2 per cent., imposed on all exports and imports, as imported corn, π. σίτου, Dem. 1353, 21, Böckh P. E. 2, 24, and Dict. Antiqu. s. v.—2. (sub. ἡμέρα), the fiftieth day, *Pentecost*, LXX, N. T. Hence
Πεντηκοστός, ὄος, ἡ, the number fifty, a number of fifty, esp. as a division of the Spartan army, Thuc. 5, 68, Xen. An. 3, 4, 22 : v. sub λόχος.
Πεντηκοστῶνης, ον, ὁ, (πεντηκοστή, ἀνέομαι) one who farms the tax πεντηκοστή, like πεντηκόσταρχος.
Πεντήρης, ἐς, (πέντε) with five banks of oars : ἡ π. (sc. ναῦς), a quinquereme, Hdt. 6, 87. (v. sub τριήρης.)
Πεντηρικός, ἡ, ὄν, = foreg., Polyb. 1, 59, 8, etc.
Πέντοζος, ον (πέντε, ὄζος) like πεντάοζος, with five branches or points; Hes. Op. 470 calls the hand πέντοζον, the five-pointed.
Πεντόρυγιος, ον, (πέντε, ὀρυγίω) of five fathoms, Xen. Cyn. 2, 5.
Πεντόροβον, το, -όροβος, ον, ἡ, a plant, elsewh. γλυκισσίδη, Diosc.
Πεντόροφος, ον, less usu. form for πεντώροφος, q. v.
Πεντώρολος, ον, (πέντε, ὀβολός) of or worth five obols : π. ἡλιάσασθαι, to sit in the Heliaea, at 5 obols a day, Ar. Eq. 798; καλίκιον τοῦ πεμτώροβλου, a cup of five-obol wine, Lyc. ap. Ath. 420 B.
Πεντῶνυχος, ον, (πέντε, ὄνυξ) with five nails or claws; v. Lob. Phryn. 708.
Πεντῶροφος, ον, (πέντε, ὀροφος) with five stories : the form πεντῶροφος is less usu., Schäf. Dion. Comp. p. 203, Lob. Phryn. 709.
*Πένω, v. πένομαι :—πενωθεῖς, v. πενόμοι.
Πέξις, εὐς, ἡ, (πέκω) a shearing or combing.
Πεσίωδης, ἐς, (πέος, οἰδάω) with a swollen πέος.
ΠΕ'ΟΞ, εὐς, τό, (also written σπέος), *mēmbrium virile*, penis, freq. in Ar.
Πεπαῦθια, Ep. for πεπονῦθια, from πάσχω, Od. 17, 555.
Πεπαιδευμένος, adv. part. pf. pass. from παιδεύω, in a well-bred manner, Ael. V. H. 2, 16.
Πεπαῖνω, f. -ῶν, (πέπων) to ripen, make ripe or mellow, Hdt. 1, 193, Eur. Incert. 115 : of pain, to soothe, assuage, and so of anger and other passions, πεπαῖνω ὀργήν, Ar. Vesp. 646, cf. Xen. Cyr. 4, 5, 21 :—Pass., fut. πεπαυνθήσομαι, αὐρ. ἐπεπαῦνθην, to become ripe, soft, etc., Hdt. 4, 199 : to be softened, appeased, Eur. Heracl. 159, Meleag. 55 : in Medic. of tumours, etc., to soften and suppurate, Hipp.; cf. πεπασμός.—II. intr., = pass., to become ripe, Ar. Pac. 1163.
Πεπαίτερος and -τατος, irreg. compar. and superl. of πέπων.
Πεπαλῦμένος, part., πεπαλάχθαι, inf. of pf. pass.; πεπαλάκτο 3 sing. plqpf. pass. from παλῶσω, Hom.
Πεπαλῶν, Ep. for παλῶν, part. aor. 2 of παλῶ, cf. ὑμπεπαλῶν.
Πεπάμαι, perf. of *πάομαι, Theogn. 663.

Πεπᾶνος, *ov*, rarer collat. form from πέπων, Artemid. 1, 75.

Πεπανσις, *εως, ἡ* (πεπαίνω) a mellowing, ripening, Arist. Meteor. 4, 2, 1. Hence

Πεπαντικός, *ἡ, ὄν*, making ripe, bringing to maturity, c. gen., Hipp. 395.—II. intr. becoming ripe.

Πεπαρέιν, an old (prob. Aeol.) inf. aor. 2, only found in Pind. P. 2, 105, where the Greek Interp. explain it by ἐνδείξαι, σημήναι, to display, manifest. Acc. to Böckh (57), akin to Lat. *parere*. Hence πεπαρεύσιμος, explained in Hesych. by εὐφραστός, σαφής: hence also the name of the island Πεπαρήθωρ.

†Πεπαρήθιος, *α, ov*, of *Peperethus*: αἱ Π., the *Peperethians*, Dem. 162, 4: from

†Πεπαρήθωρ, *ov, ἡ*, *Peperethus*, one of the Cyclades, opposite Magnesia, famed for its wine, now *Piperi*, H. Hom. 1, 32; Thuc. 3, 89.

Πεπαρέμενος, part. pf. pass. from πέπω, II., and Hes.

Πεπαρώμην, Ep. plqpf. of πατέομαι, II. 24, 642.

Πεπασμός, *οὔ, ὅ* (πεπαίνω)=πέπανσις: esp. in Medic., a proper mixing of the juices, like Lat. *concoctio*, Hipp.: also *suppuration*, Foëx. Oecon. Hipp.

Πεπείρω, *ov*, in Soph. Tr. 728 also fem. πέπειρά—like πέπων and πέπανος, ripe, mellow, Lat. *maturus*, esp. of fruit, metaph. of men, opp. to νέος, Ar. Ecol. 896: c. dat., ripe for a thing, π. γάμω; also φιλέουσι, Anth. P. 12, 9.—2. in gen. soft, boiled down: metaph. mild, softened, appeased, ὁρμή πέπειρά, Soph. 1. c.; π. νόσος, a disease come to its crisis, Hipp., v. Foëx. Oecon.

Πεπεισθί, an irreg. 2 imper. pass. of πείθω, Aesch. Eum. 599.

Πεπεισμένως, adv. part. pf. pass. from πείθω, boldly, confidently, Strab.

Πεπεραμεναίης, a definite number of times, as Bekker Arist. Anal. Post. 1, 21, 5, ubi vulg. πεπεραμένως.

Πεπερημένος, Ep. part. pf. pass. from περώω, II. 21, 58.

Πεπερί, τό, pepper, the pepper-tree, Lat. *pipere*, Antiph. Incert. 18:—gen. πεπερέως, Plut. Sull. 13, Ath. 381 B: πεπερίος *ov-ιδος*, Eubul. Incert. 15 B, ubi v. Meinek.: an acc. πέπεριν occurs in Nic. Al. 332, Th. 876, with nothing in either passage to mark the gender, which some refer to πεπερίς; others read πέπερι with *i* in arsis. Hence

Πεπερίζω, to be or taste like pepper, Diosc.

Πεπερίων, *ov*, τό, dim. from πέπερι, a pepper-corn, Ath. 126 B.

Πεπερίς, ἰδος, ἡ, a pepper-corn: in genl.=πέπερι, q. v.

Πεπερίτης, *ov*, ὅ, fem. -ίτης, -ιδος (πέπερι) like pepper, peppered, Plin.

Πεπερόγαρον, *ov*, τό, peppered γάρων.

Πεπερόταστος, *ov* (πέπερι, πάσσω) sprinkled with pepper.

Πεπηγε, 3 sing. perf. 2 of πήγνυμι, II.

Πεπιθεῖν, Ep. redupl. inf. aor. 2 act. of πέθω, II.; πεπιθοῖσα, fem. part., II.; πεπιθόμεν, πεπιθοῖεν, opt., II.; πεπιθώω, fut., II.

Πεπιθμεν, Ep. syncop. 1 plur. pf. pass. of πέθω.

Πεπινυμένος, adv. part. pf. pass. from πινύω, of simple beauty, Cic. Att. 15, 16 a; cf. εὐπινής.

Πεπλῶν, *ov*, of simple beauty, Cic. Att. 15, 16 a; cf. εὐπινής.

Πεπλῶν, *ov*, of simple beauty, Cic. Att. 15, 16 a; cf. εὐπινής.

197 C: esp. of the fits of diseases, irregularly, Hipp., v. Foëx. Oecon.

Πεπλάσμενος, adv. part. pf. pass. from πλάσσω, by pretence, feignedly, opp. to ἀληθῶς, Plat. Rep. 485 D.

Πεπλῶν, *ov*, widely.

Πεπλήγων, πεπλήγμεν, πεπλήγετο, Ep. redupl. aor. 2 act. and mid. from πλῆσσω, Hom.

Πεπλήγῳ, *via, ὅς*, part. pf. 2 of πλῆσσω, Hom.

Πεπλημένος, syncop. part. pf. pass. of πελάω, Od. 12, 108.

Πέπλιον, *ov*, τό, (πέπλος)=sq.

Πέπλις, ἰδος, ἡ, a plant, *euphorbia perlis*, purple spurge, Diosc.

Πεπλογράφια, *ας, ἡ* (πέπλος, γράφω) a description of the peplos, or the subjects worked on it,—name of a work by Varro, being a sort of 'Book of Worthies,' Cic. Att. 16, 11, 3, cf. Ern. Clav. s. v.

Πεπλοδόκος, *ov*, Ion. for sq.

Πεπλοδόχος, *ov* (δέχομαι) receiving or keeping the πέπλος.

Πέπλος, *ov*, ὅ, in late poets also c. heterog. plur. τὰ πέπλα.—Lat. *perplum*, orig. any woven cloth used for a covering, a sheet, carpet, curtain, veil; as cover of a wagon, II. 5, 194; of a funeral-urn, II. 24, 796; of a seat, Od. 7, 96.—II. esp., a large, full robe or shawl, strictly worn by women, opp. to the men's dress, II. 5, 734; it was made of fine stuff, ἐάνός, μαλακός, λεπτός, II. 5, 734; 24, 796, Od. 7, 96; usu. with rich patterns, ποικίλος, II. 5, 734 (cf. πεπλογραφία); and being worn over the common dress, fell in rich folds about the person; answering therefore to the man's ἱμάτιον or χλαῖνα; that the πέπλος of the woman might cover the face and arms is plain from Xen. Cyr. 5, 1, 6; but it must not be hence inferred that it was merely a veil or shawl.

Most famous was the splendidly embroidered πέπλος of Minerva, which was carried like the sail of a galley in public procession at the Panathenaea, Plat. Euthyphr. 6 C, etc.: it may be seen on several ancient statues of the goddess, Batr. 182, sq.; Virg. Ciris 21, sq., cf. Meurs. Panath. 17, Winckelmanns Werke, t. 5, p. 26, Dict. Antiqu. s. v.—2. later, sometimes, a man's robe, esp. of the long Persian dresses, Aesch. Pers. 468, 1028, 1060, cf. Porpo Xen. Cyr. 3, 1, 13; a man's cloak, Soph. Tr. 602, Eur. Cycl. 301, Theocr. 7, 17.—III. from its likeness, the peritonaeum, dub. in Orph. Arg. 310; elsewhere. δημός and κνῖσα.—IV. also, like πεπλῖς, a kind of spurge, Diosc. 4, 168. (The deriv. is dub.: acc. to Damm from πεπάννυμι, πέπταιμαι: acc. to Riemer from πέλλα, Lat. *pellis*, *palla*, *pallium*, etc.; akin to ἐπιπλά and ἐπιπλόων.

Πεπλόμα, *ατος, τό*, as if from πέπλω, a robe, garment, Aesch. Theb. 1039, Soph. Tr. 613, Eur. Supp. 97, cf. Ar. Ach. 426.

Πεπνύμαι, strictly poet. (esp. Ep.) pf. pass. of πνέω, with pres. signf., to have breath or soul, usu. metaph. to be wise, discreet, prudent: Hom. uses it 2 sing. πεπνύσαι νόμ, II. 24, 377; inf. πεπνύσθαι, II. 23, 440, Od. 10, 495 (where it is still wrongly written πεπνύσθαι), 2 sing. plqpf. with impf. signf., πεπνύσο, Od. 23, 210; but far most freq. in part. πεπνυμένος (Hes. has this only in Op. 729, and does not use the other forms at all);—always in metaph. signf., usu. epith. of men.

but also, π. μῦθος, π. μῆδαι, Od. 361, II. 7, 278; πεπνυμένα ἄγορευε, βάξεναι, εἰδέναι, νοῦσαι, etc.—the part. also occurs in later prose, ζῶντες καὶ πεπν., living and breathing, Polyb. 6, 47, 9; 53, 10; (so, πέπνυνται, I. 36, 6, 6);—Nic. has an opt. aor. παπνύθει. (From the old root ΠΙΝ, some remains in the compds. ὑπνύνω, ὑπνύνω, i. e. ἀναπνύνω, ἀναπνύνω, preserved in Hom., v. ἀναπνέω. Others consider πέπνυνται as derived to be shortd. from πινύω, πινύσσει, hence πινυτός, etc., and not of these akin to πνέω.)

Πεποιθα, perf. 2 from πείθω, πεπιθω B. II.

Πεποιθήσας, ἡ, trust, confidence, boldness, N. T., v. Lob. Phryn. 293, also, πεποθία, ἡ.

Πεποιθότως, adv. part. pf. 2 from πείθω=πεπεισμένος.

Πεποιθα, subj. perf. 2 from πείθω hence πεποιθόμεν, Ep. for πεποθίμεν, Od. 10, 335.

Πεπονθα, perf. 2 of πάσχω, Od.

Πεπορέν, v. πεπαρέν.

Πεπορθνός, adv. part. pf. pass. from πορθέω.

Πέποσθε, Ep. 2 pl. pf. 2 of πάσχω for πεπονάθε, Hom.: v. Butt. Catal. Verb. s. v. πάσχω.

Πέποσχα, poet. perf. of πάσχω πέπονθα, Epich. p. 6.

Πεποτήται, Ep. 3 pl. pf. ποτάμαι, II. 2, 90.

Πεπράδι, ἡ, (πέρδω) *crepitus vestris*.—II. a sort of fish. [?]]

Πεπρωται, Ep. 3 perf. pass. from the root ΠΙΩΡ, which occurs in ἀπορειν, Hom., q. v.; hence also παπερωμένος, Hom., and, in Hes., π. πρωτο, 3 plqpf. pass., v. sub *πώρω.

Πεπτάμαι, πεπτάμενος, pf. pass. from πεπάννυμι, Hom.

Πεπτεῶτα, Ep. for πεπτιῶτα, neu. pl. part. pf. of πίπτω, II. 21, 503.

Πεπτήριος, *α, ov*, = πεπτικός, Arctae.

Πεπτητός, Ep. for πεπτηκός, part. perf. 2 of πήσσω, frightened, timid, shy, Od.

Πεπτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (πέσσω) conducing to digestion, Diosc.

Πεπτός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. adj. from πέσσω, later πέπτω, cooked, but distinguished from ἐββα καὶ ὀπτά Plat. 126 D.—II. digestible.

Πεπτάω, pf. of πίπτω.

Πεπτός, Att. part. pf. 2 of πίπτω or πηθίσω.

Πεπτιῶτο, 3 sing. of Ep. τεῶται, opt. aor. 2 of πνθάνομαι, II.

Πεπτιώμαι, perf. from πνθάνομαι, Hom.

ΠΕΠΩΝ, *ov*, gen. *ωνος*: comp. and superl. πεπαίτερος, -τατος: e. tri. of fruit, cooked by the sun, 1. e. ripe, mellow, Hdt. 4, 23, Soph. Fr. 19, opp. to ὠμός, Ar. Eq. 260, Xen. Oec. 19, 19:—esp. σίκκος πέπων, or m. freq. ὁ πέπων alone, a kind of *gri* or melon, not eaten till quite ripe, when as the common σίκκος was eaten ripe, Arist. Probl. 20, 32, 1; hence proverb., πέπονος μαλακώτερος, Comiciap. Ath. 68 C, D.—II. gen. ally, soft, tender, πεπαίτερος μύρος, Aesch. Fr. 244; π. ὑπίοιο, Theocr. 120: hence,—III. metaph. soft, tender, etc., as always in Hom., though m. freq. in II. than in Od., and in Hdt. in addressing a person, πέπον, ὦ πέπον, ὦ πέπον, sometimes, as subst. masc.; and thence—1. usu. like Lat. *mollis* and *mollis* good sense, as a term of endearment, so Polyphemus says, κοῖτὴ πέπον.

et ram, O. i. 9, 447: and in Att. mere-
as an Adj., *mild, gentle*, μοῖρα πε-
αίτερα, Aesch. Ag. 1365; *μόχθος*
ἐπών, *softened pain*, Soph. O. C.
37, etc.; c. dat., ἐχθροὶ πέπων,
enile to one's foes, Aesch. Eum. 66.
—2. in bad sense, *soft, weak*, in Hom.
only once, ὡ πέποιες, *ye weaklings*,
Il. 2, 235; ὡ, Κύκνη πέπων, Hes. Sc.
50, cf. Hes. Th. 544, 560. (The root
is the same as πέσσω, πέπω.)

ΠΕ'P, enclit. particle, adding force
positiveness to the word to which
is added, being in fact a shortd.
form of περί, and its strengthd. πε-
σῶς; hence, —I. *much, very*, like
ἀνν, simply strengthening in Hom.
su. with an adj. and the part. ὦν,
τεῖ μ' ἐτεκός γε μιννυθίδιον περ
ῶντα, *all short-lived as I am*, Il. 1,
121; *Ιδάρης κραναῆς περ εὐσσης*, Il.
2, 202; but also with the part. omit-
d, μιννυθία περ, ὀλίγων περ, etc., Il.
4, 16; 11, 391.—2. usu. however it
rides to call attention to something
which is objected to, like the stronger
ἤπερ, albeit, though, however, as, ἀγα-
θός, κρατερός περ ἐὼν, *brave, strong*
ough he be, however brave, strong he
be, like Lat. *quavis fortis*; so, λιγύς
ρὲν ἰὸν ἄγορητις, κινέος περ ἐὼν,
υπικτήτων, φίλη περ εὐστα, etc.
such cases it stands between the
aphatic word and the part. ὦν.
at it is subjoined immediately to
ner particles, which are them-
elves emphatic, as, ἰεμένος περ, how-
er eager; ἀχνυμένος περ, *grieved*
ugh he be, etc.: but in μάλα περ
νάος, τῦκα περ φρονέοντες, Ἀϊδός
ρὶ ὦν, περ refers to the word which
ollows:—more rarely with an adj.
e, φράδιμος περ ἀνὴρ, *however*
ewd, Il. 16, 638; κρατερός περ,
63; χρεῖσθονά περ, 17, 539.—3. also
strengthena a negation, οὐδὲ περ,
not even, not at all, where, as in
t. *ne...quidem*, οὐδὲ is divided by
o or more words from περ, as, οὐδ'
ν ποταμός περ ἐὺβρύτος ἰρκεῖται,
21, 130, cf. 8, 201: Hdt. 6, 57 has
περ: also, πολλήληξια ἡ περ,
t. 4, 50, etc.—II. to call attention
one or more things of a number,
ever, at any rate, yet, much like
as, τιμὴν πέρ μοι ὀφελλιν ἐγγυ-
αι, honour however (whatever else)
owed me, Il. 1, 353; τόδε περ μοι
κρήνην ἐξέλωρ, Il. 8, 242; ἄλ-
ς περ ἐλαυρε, Pl. 9, 301.—III.
en περ refers to an imperat. sense
it may be variously placed, as,
ιδέ περ σὺν νηυσὶ νέωμεθα, let us
lei us, go..., Il. 2, 236; καὶ αὐτοὶ
πνεύμεθα, Il. 10, 70; ἡμεῖς δ'
οὐ περ φραζόμεθα, Il. 17, 712.—
περ oft. stands after a relat. pron.,
adj. or adv., and, unless some d
comes between, is usu. written
ne word with it, ὅπερ, ἥπερ, διό-
ῳπερ, etc., which will be found
their places, cf. also εἴπερ, ἥπερ,
τερ: but in Hom., οἷσι περ and
περ are written dissimilar: so in
...οἷος περ, or as adv., οἷόν περ,
so as, Id., etc.: in marking time
lace, ἐνθα περ, ὅθι περ, ὅτε περ,
; περ, πρὶν περ, just where or
n. t. 4, 259; 5, 802, etc.—In Att.
particle is much more rare than
om., and Hdt., and is almost al-
s used with a pron. or adv.—The
in Lat. *parumper, paulisper*, etc.,
scarcely be the same as περ.
ἐρά, adv., beyond, across or over,
ier, Lat. *ultra*, μέχρι τοῦ μέσου
εἶναι, πέρα δ' οὐ, Plat. Phaed.
2.—2. c. gen., Ἀτλαντικὸν πέρα

φεύγειν ὄραν, Eur. H. F. 234: also
πέρα ἐχθρῶν, above them, opp. to
ἐνερθε, Soph. Phil. 666.—II. more
rarely of time, beyond, longer, οὐκέτι
πέρα ἐπολιόρκησαν, Xen. An. 6, 1,
28.—2. c. gen., πέρα μεσοσύης ἡμέ-
ρας, Ib. 6, 5, 7; πέρα τοῦ καιροῦ, Id.
Hell. 5, 3, 5.—III. far most freq. me-
taph., beyond measure, excessively,
extravagantly, ὡπερ μέτρον, absol., πέ-
ρα λέγειν, φράζειν, Soph. Phil. 332,
1275, cf. Valck. Hipp. 1032, Heind.
Plat. Phaedr. 241 D; πέρα παθεῖν,
Eur. El. 1185.—2. c. gen., beyond,
exceeding, π. δίκης, καιροῦ, Aesch.
Pr. 30, 507; τοῦ εἰκότος π., Soph. O.
T. 74, etc.—IV. expressing, general-
ly, something more or greater, ἅπιστα
καὶ πέρα κλίνω, things incredible,
and more than that, Ar. Av. 416.—2. c.
gen., πέρα τοῦ μεγίστου φόβου, beyond
the greatest, i. e. the most excessive,
Plat. Phileb. 12 C; θαυμάτων πέρα,
more than marvels, Eur. Hec. 714;
δεινὸν καὶ πέρα δεινοῦ, Dem. 1123,
22; πέρα μεδύμων, more than a me-
dimmus, Isae. 60, 30.—V. very singu-
larly, from the notion of beyond and
away from,=πλὴν, except, Xen. Symp.
8, 19, where however πέρα is now
usu. read: so, οὐδὲν πέρα, nothing
else, v. Markl. Eur. I. T. 91.—In all
senses πέρα may stand either before
or after the gen., but usu. before.—
Comp. περαιτέρως, a, ov, adv. πε-
ραιτερον and -ρα, qq. v.—Πέρα oc-
curs first in Att., and so there is no
Ion. form πέρην, which one might in-
fer from πέρην, Ion. for πέραν. On
the difference between πέραν and
πέρα, v. sub πέραν fin.

Πέρα, ἡ, for πέρας, v. sub πέραν
fin.

Περάαν, Ion. and Ep. inf. pres.
from πέραω, for πέραν, Hom.

Περάασκε, Ion. and Ep. 3 sing.
impf. from πέραω, Od. [ρῶ]

Περάθεν, Ion. πέρηθεν, adv. (πέρα)
from beyond, from the far side, Hdt. 6,
33, Eur. Heracl. 82, Xen. Hell. 3,
2, 2.

†Περαία, ας, ἡ, v. περαιός II.: ἡ
Π' Ὀδίου, the coast of Caria opposite
Rhodes, Strab. p. 651.

Περαῖας, ov, ὁ, (πέρα) a kind of
mullet (κεστρέν) found beyond, i. e. at
a distance from, the bank, Arist. H. A.
8, 2, 26.

†Περαῖβια, ας, ἡ, and Περαῖβοί,
ων, ol, Il. 2, 749, poet. = Περβαῖβια,
etc.

Περαῖης, ης, ἡ, v. sub περαιός II.

†Περαῖεις, ὧν, ol, the Peraethians,
a people of Arcadia, Paus. 8, 3, 4.

†Περαῖθος, ov, ὁ, Peraethus, son of
Lycan, Paus. 8, 3, 4.

Περαῖων, in Pind. also περαιῶν
aor. ἐπεράνα: pf. pass. πεπεράσμαι,
Plat. Parm. 145 A; but 3 pl. πε-
περάντα, Arist. Org.; inf. ἀνέρα,
Plat. Gorg. 472 B, etc. (πέρας). 'To
bring to an end, π. τινα πρὸς ἔσχατον
πλόν, Pind. P. 10, 45: to end, finish,
πράγος, Soph. Aj. 22, etc.: π. δίκας
τινί, Pind. l. 8 (7), 49; and so with-
out ὀκνῶν, Dem. 991, 24: to bring
about, accomplish, Aesch. Cho. 830; to
execute, τὸ προσταχθέν, Xen. Cyr. 5,
3, 50, cf. 4, 5, 38: οὐδὲν περαεῖν, will
do no good, Thuc. 6, 86, cf. Plat. Rep.
426 A.—Pass. to be brought to an end,
end, be finished, Aesch. Pr. 57, etc.;
to be fulfilled, accomplished, χρησμός
περαίνεται, Eur. Phoen. 1703; cf.
Ar. Vesp. 799.—2. esp., π. μύθον, λό-
γον, etc., to end a discourse, finish
speaking, Aesch. Theb. 1051, Plat.
Tim. 29 D:—hence absol., εἰπέ καὶ

πέραινε, speak and make an end of it,
Aesch. Pers. 699; πέραν' ὡς περ ἥρξω,
Plat. Prot. 353 B; also to repeat from
beginning to end, Dem. 417, 16; hence,
ὁ περαῖων (sc. λόγος), a kind of
syllogism in Diog. L. 7, 44.—3. to
draw a conclusion, to conclude, infer.
Arist.—II. to transfuse, pierce: esp. sen-
su obsceno, π. γυναικα, κόρν, like
τρυνάιν, Anth. P. 11, 339.—III. intr.
to make way, reach or penetrate, δε-
ῶν, Aesch. Cho. 55: πρὸς ἐγκέφα-
λον, Arist. Top. Cf. περαιῶω and
πεῖρω.

Περαῖοθεν, adv., = πέραθεν, Ar.
Rh. 4, 71, Arat. 606.

Περαῖος, α, ov, (πέραν) being on the
other side, beyond the sea or river.—II.
ἡ περαῖη (sc. γῆ, χώρα), as subst.,
the opposite country, ἡ π. τῆς Βοιωτίας,
the country over against Boeotia, Hdt.
8, 44; cf. Ar. Rh. l. 1112.

Περαῖομαι, ὦ, (πέρα) to carry or con-
vey to the opposite country or bank, car-
ry over or across, π. στρατιάν, like
Lat. *trajicere exercitum*, Thuc. 4, 121;
c. dupl. acc., π. τοὺς λοιποὺς τὸ ρέι-
θρον, Polyb. 3, 113, 6.—Pass. (with
fut mid. in Thuc. l. 10), to pass over,
cross, pass, Od. 24, 437, in aor. pass.,
περαιώμεντες: c. acc. loci, ἐπεραιώ-
θη τὸν Ἀραξέα, Hdt. 1, 209, cf. 5, 14;
τὸ πέλαγος, Thuc. l. 1, 10; π. ναυσί,
Id. l. 5; π. ἐς., Id. 5, 109.—II. intr.
in act.,=pass., c. acc. loci, περαιῶν
τὸν Ἑλλάγοντον, Thuc. 2, 67.

Περαῖτερος, α, ov, compar. from
πέρα, beyond, ὁδοὶ περαιτέραι, roads
leading further, Pind. O. 9, 159.—Adv.
περαιτέρω, beyond, c. gen., Aesch.
Fr. 247; π. τοῦ δεινότερος, Plat. Gorg.
484 C: absol., μαγνάνειν π., to learn
further, Eur. Phoen. 1681; ἐν οἴδᾳ
κού π., Id. l. T. 247; cf. Ar. Av. 1590:
beyond what is fit, too far, Soph. Tr.
663:—the neut. περαιτερον was also
used as adv., π. ἄλλων, better than
others, Pind. O. 8, 82.

Περαῖτης, ov, ὁ, (περαιός II.) one
of the opposite country, Joseph. [i]

Περαῖσις, εως, ἡ, (περαῖω) a car-
rying over, Strab. Hence

Περαῖωτικός, ἡ, ὧν, for, fit for car-
rying over.

Περάμα, ατος, τό, a place for carry-
ing over, ferry.

Πέραν, Ion. and Ep. πέρην, adv.:
on the other side, across, Lat. *trans*, in
oldest poets always c. gen., and usu.
with notion of water lying between,
πέρην ἁλός, Il. 2, 626 (never in Od.);
πέρην κλυτοῦ Ὠκεανοῖο, Hes. Th. 215;
πέραν πόντου, Pind. N. 5, 39;
τῷ πέρην τοῦ Ἰστροῦ, Hdt. 5, 9; so
in Att., πολλοὶ πέραν πόντου, Soph.
Ant. 334; π. τοῦ Ἑλλάγοντον, τοῦ
ποταμοῦ, Thuc. 2, 67, Xen. An. 4, 3,
3: (c. acc., πέραν Ἐβρον, Eur. H.
F. 386, ubi πέρων, conj. Dind.):—
hence also of any intermediate space.
and so, πέρην χίλεος as early as Hes.
Th. 814.—2. absol. over, on the oppo-
site side, esp. of water, πέραν εἶναι,
Xen. An. 2, 4, 20; πέραν γενέσθαι,
Hb. 6, 5, 22: foll. by εἰς, πέρην ἐς τὴν
'Αχαιοὶν οὐκέρμεν, Hdt. 8, 36; πέ-
ραν εἰς τὴν Ἀσίαν διαβήναι, Xen.
An. 7, 2, 2: also without εἰς, as, ἐκ
Θάσου διαβαλόντες πέρην, having
crossed over (sc. ἐς τὴν ἡπειρόν), Hdt.
6, 44: oft. with the art., τὸ πέραν
τοῦ ποταμοῦ, Xen. An. 3, 5, 2, etc.,
τὰ πέραν, things done or happening on
the opposite side, Thuc.:—ἡ πέραν γῆ,
Thuc. 3, 91, is interpr. the country
just over the border, the border-country,
v. Arnold ad l.: hence, —II. over
against, us l. c. gen., πέρην ἱερῶς Εὔ

δοις, II. 2, 535; X Ἀλκίδος πέραν, Aesch. Ag. 190; here also usu. in regard to water lying between, though this notion is quite lost in Paus., who oft. uses the word in this signif.: absol. in Hdt. 6, 97.—III. much rarer, =πέρα, out beyond, and then usu. absol., Eur. Hipp. 1053, Alc. 585, cf. Herm. Eur. Supp. 676; but c. gen., Pind. I. 6 (5), 33.—When πέραν has a gen., it regul. precedes its cases, but in Paus. sometimes follows.—The difference between πέραν and πέρα is laid down by Herm. Soph. O. C. 889 to be, that πέραν means beyond in a place, without reference to motion, and is never used metaph.; πέρα means beyond with a sense of motion, and is most commonly used metaph. beyond or exceeding measure: Butt. (Lexil. s. v.) compares πέρα to Lat. ultra, πέραν to trans, and draws out the distinction at great length.—They are no doubt the dat. and acc. of an old subst. ἡ πέρα, = πείραρ, πείρας, πέρας, end, boundary, from which we still have a (doubtful) gen. in Aesch. Supp. 262, ἐκ πείρας Ναυτακτίας, cf. Ag. 190.—(Akin to πείρω, πέρω, περαίνω, πέρατος, πέραιεν, πέρηνεν, etc.; prob. also to Lat. per.)

Περανός, f. I. for περατός.

†Περαντός, ὁ, Perantas, masc. pr. n., Paus. 2, 4, 4.

Περαντικός, ἡ, ὄν, (περαίνω) conclusive, Ar. Eq. 1378.

Περίπτων, Aeol. for περιάπτων, as Böckh now reads in Pind. P. 3, 93.

Πέρυς, ἄτος, τό, (πέρα) an end, Aesch. Pers. 632, Eur., etc.; ἐκ περάτων γῆς, Thuc. I, 69: of persons, οὐ π. ἔχειν τινός, Eur. Andr. 1216, Lys. 128, 19; οὐ π. ἐστὶ τινι, Thuc. 7, 42; also of things, πέρας ἔχειν = περαίνεσθαι, Isocr. 42 B; so, π. λαμβάνειν, Polyb. 5, 31, 2; πέρας ἐπιθεῖναι τινι, Id. 1, 41, 2.—2. in a race-course, the goal, Lat. meta.—3. esp. as philosoph. term, the finite, opp. to τὸ ὑπερίων, Plat. Phil. 30 A, Parmen. 165 A.—II. metaph. accomplishment, achievement, full power, hence like τέλος, οἱ τὸ πέρας ἔχοντες τῶν ἐν τῇ πόλει ἀπάντων δικαίων, the supreme court, from which there is no appeal, the French cour de dernier ressort, Dinarch. 110, 15.—III. πέρας or τὸ πέρας, as adv., like τέλος, at length, at last, Aeschin. 9, 22, Polyb., etc. Cf. πείραρ, πείρας.

Πέρας, ἐκ πέρας, v. sub πέραν, fin. at Περασία, ας, ἡ, appell. of Diana at Castabala, Strab. p. 537.

Περάσιμος, ὄν, (περάω) that may be crossed or traversed, passable, ὅρη, Eur. Incert. 19; so, π. ποταμός, Arr. An. 5, 9, 8. [ἄ]

Περάσις, εως, ἡ, (περάω) a crossing over: βίον π., the passage from life (to death), Soph. C. 103.

Περασμός, σς, ὁ, (πέρας) a finishing, LXX.

Περάτεον, = περαίνω, Hesych.

Περάτης, ἡ, v. sub πέρατος II. Hence

Περάτης, adv., = πέραθεν, Ar. Rh. 4, 54. [ἄ]

Περάτης, ὄν, ὁ, one who carries over, like πορθέμενος. [ἄ]

Περάτικός, ὄν, ὄν, (πέρατος) dwelling on the other side.

Περάτοιδης, ἐς, (πέρας, εἶδος) of a limited or finite nature, opp. to ὑπερίων, Plat. Philob. 25 D.

Περάτος, ἡ, ὄν, (πέρα) on the opposite side, over against, Lat. ulterior: —usu. ἡ περάτης (sc. χώρα), as subst.,

the opposite land or country, also the opposite quarter of the heavens, esp. of the west, as opp. to the east; ἐν περάτῃ, in the west, opp. to Ἡώς, Od. 23, 243, Ar. Rh. 1, 1281; but also conversely, ἡ περάτης, the east, Call. Del. 169: in Arat. 499, the lower (as opp. to the upper) hemisphere.

Περάτος, ἡ, ὄν, Ion. περητός (περάω) like περάσιμος, that may be crossed or passed over, passable, Pind. N. 4, 114; ποταμός νηυσὶ π., Hdt. 1, 189, 193; 5, 52.

†Περάτος, ὄν, ὁ, Peratus, successor of Leucippus in Sicily, Paus. 2, 5, 8.

Περάτω, ὦ, (πέρας) to end, limit, determine, inclose: pass. to be limited, Arist. Mun. 2, 2; to be completed, Id. Anim. 1, 3, 20. Hence

Περάτωσις, εως, ἡ, a finishing, limitation. [ἄ]

Περάω, ὦ, (A): fut. περάσω [ἄ], Ion. and in Hom. perō: aor. ἐπέρῃσα, Ion. and Hom. ἐπέρσα:—Hom. uses the pres. impf. fut., and aor.; with pres. inf. περάων [ῶ], fut. inf. περητέμεναι, and 3 impf. περάσκε: (πέρα). Strictly, to drive right through, like πείρω, ὀδόντας π., II. 5, 291.—2. esp., like πείρω II., to pass right across or through a space, to pass over, pass, cross, traverse, βάλασσαν, πόντον, Od. 6, 272; 24, 118; λαίτριά βαλίσσης, Od. 5, 174; ὕδωρ, Hes. Op. 736; πύλας Ἀἰδαο, II. 5, 646, Theogn. 427; τάφος ἀργαλέῃ περάαν, hard to pass, II. 12, 63, cf. 53; φυλακὰς π., to pass the watch, whether secretly or by force, Hdt. 3, 72; π. πλοῖον, to accomplish it, Xen. Oec. 21, 3; τεμαρ βίον π., Soph. O. T. fin.:—metaph. κίνδυνον π., to pass through, i. e. overcome, a danger, Aesch. Cho. 270:—π. ὄρκον, prob., to go through the words of the oath, Lat. iuramentum peragere, Id. Eum. 489; cf. περαίνω I. 2.—3. rarely of time, οἱ τὴν ἡλικίαν πεπερακότες, Xen. Lac. 4, 7.—4. to let go through, π. κατὰ δευρήν, to let go down one's throat, swallow, H. Hom. Merc. 133.—II. intr. to penetrate or pierce right through, of iron, πόδα, βόσιν, ἵχνος περάν, II. 21, 594; of violent rain, Od. 5, 480; διὰ κροτάφου, through the temples, II. 4, 502; ὁστέον εἰσω, into the bone, Id. 4, 460: to extend, reach to a place, Xen. Cyn. 8, 5.—2. esp., to pass right across or through, pass, go, travel, journey through or over, δι' Ἰλκεανοῖο, Od. 10, 508; διὰ (or δι' ἐκ) πορθύροιο, H. Hom. Merc. 271, 158; so, ἐπὶ πόντον and ἐφ' ὕψην π., II. 2, 613, Od. 4, 709; περὶ νόημα διὰ στέρνοιο, the thought passes or shoots through one's breast, H. Merc. 43; π. εἰς Ἀἶδα, to reach the abode of Hades, Theogn. 902; ποτὶ Φάειν π., Pind. I. 2, 61; εἰς χάραν, διὰ πόρον π., Aesch. Pers. 65, 501; ἐξ ἐνέρον, Id. Fr. 573; ἐξω δομάτων, Soph. O. T. 531; γῆς ἔσω, Eur. Med. 272, etc.:—rarely of time, διὰ γήρους π., Xen. Mem. 2, 1, 31; εὐδαίμων π., to live happy, Orac. ar. Xen. Cyr. 7, 2, 20.—2. c. acc., π. πόδα, ἵχνος, Pors. Orest. 1427, cf. βαίνω II. 4.—3. rarely c. gen., θυμὸν περάν, to go too far in..., Soph. O. T. 670.

Περάω, ὦ, (B): fut. περάσω [ἄ], Att. περῶ: aor. ἐπέρῃσα: hence lengthd. Ep. περάσω, ἐπέρασσα: pf. pass. πεπέρημαι. To carry over the sea for sale; hence, generally, to sell, in Hom. almost always to sell men or slaves, c. acc. pers., II. 21, 102, Od. 14, 297; π. τινὰ Λήμνον, to sell one to Lemnos, II. 21, 40; which last is more usu. expressed by a prep., π.

τινα ἐς Λήμνον, II. 21, 78; πρὸς δὲ ματὰ τινος, Od. 15, 387; κατ' ἄλλὰ θρόνον ἀνθρώπου, Od. 15, 453; ἐν ἡσῶν, II. 21, 454.—Hom. uses it press., the aor. (with doubled s or n as the metre requires), and part. p. pass. πεπερημένος, II. 21, 58.—The verb in this sense seems not to have been merely Ep.; πιπράστω bein the Att. form: cf. also περνήμι. (From πέραν in this signif. comes πρᾶσις, πιπράσκει).

Περγαμνῆ, ἡς, ἡ, (sc. χώρα), pl. -μηνάι, ὦν, αἱ, (sc. δέριες or φθέραι)†, parchment, from the city Pergamus in Asia, where it was brought into use by Crates of Mallus when Ptolemy cut off the supply biblus from Aegypt: †prop. fem. from

†Περγαμνός, ἡ, ὄν, of Pergamum or Pergamum, Pergamian, Strab. 615, 625: of Pl., Luc. Long. 12: Περγαμνῆ, sc. χώρα, the territory P., Strab. p. 571.

Περγάμιος, ας, ἡ, = Πέργαμος, Pl. I. 6, 45.

†Περγαμίδης, ὄν, ὁ, an inhabitant of Pergamus (the citadel of Troy), Anth. Append. 9, 83.

Περγάμιον, ὄν, τό, fin Hdt. 7, 4, and Trag.†, for Πέργαμος, v. Luc. Phryn. 422.—2. and ἡ Πέργαμος Pergamum or -mus, a city of Mysia the Carystus, became celebrated under the Attali for its library, Strab. p. 623: v. also Περγαμνῆ.

†Περγάμιος, ας, ὄν, of or relating to Pergamus, Pergamian, Anth. Plan. 91.

Περγάμιος, ὄν, ἡ, Pergamus, the citadel of Troy, II.: later usu. τὰ Πέργαμα, freq. in Eur.: hence—II. πέργαμα, as appellat., like ἀκρόπολις, Lat. arx, the citadel of a town Aesch. Pr. 956, Eur. Phoen. 10, 1176. (Akin to πύργος, Germ. Burg, and so to our -burgh, -bury: this also belong Bérgh in Thra and Πέρρη in Pamphylia).

†Περγάμιος, ὄν, ἡ, = Πέργαμιον 2 v.: Pind. O. 8, 55.—2. a fortress Pieria on the Strymonicus sinus, H. 7, 112.

†Περγάμιος, ὄν, ὁ, Pergamus, son of Pyrrhus and Andromache, Paus. 11, 1.

†Περγασῆσι, adv. at or in Perga, a deme of the tribe Erechtheis, Eq. 321.

†Περγασίδης, ὄν, ὁ, son of Pergas, i. e. Deicon, II. 5, 535.

†Περγή, ἡς, ἡ, Perge, a city of Pamphylia on the Cestrus with a temple of Diana, Call. Dian. 187; Strab. 667.

Περόησις, ἡ, (πέρω) a breasting wind, Hipp.

Περίδικος, ἄδος, ἡ, = περδίκιον, Περίδικεύς, εως, ὁ, (πέρδις) a goat partridge.

Περίδικός, ἡ, ὄν, (πέρδις) one belonging to a partridge, Ar. ap. H. 10, 159 (v. Dind. ad Fr. 358).

Περίδικον, ὄν, τό, dim. from πέρδις, Eubul. Incert. 14.—II. a pellitory, elsewhere. ἐλξίνη, Theoc. [ῶ]

†Περίδικας, ὄν, Ion. -κης, esp. Perdiccas, esp. Macedonian name, I. a descendant of Temenus of Argos, founder of the kingdom of Macedonia, Hdt. 8, 139.—2. son of Alexander, king of Macedonia in the time of the Peloponnesian war, Thuc. 1.—3. son of Amyntas II, brother of the celebrated Philip.—4. a general of Alexander the great, Arr. An.

Περδικοθήρας, ὄν, ὁ, (πέρδις)

ουα) a *partridge-catcher*, Ael. N. A. 12, 4.

Περδιόκοτροφεῖον, ον, τό, a *partridge-coop*: from

Περδιόκοτροφός, ον, (περδίξ, τρέφω) *keeping partridges*, Strab. p. 652.

Περδίξ, ἱκος, ὁ and ἡ, a *partridge*, Lat. *perdix*. [gen. -ικος, as Soph. Fr. 300; but -ικος, Archil. 51, Epich. p. 51.]

†Περδίξ, ἱκος, ἡ, *Perdix*, fem. pr. n., sister of Daedalus, mother of Talus, Apollod. 3, 15, 9.—2. ὁ, as masc. pr. n., Soph. Fr. 300; Ar. Av. 1292, Fr. 148, acc. to Schol.

ΠΕΡΔΑΜΑΙ; dep., fut. παρδήσομαι; usu. αρ. ἐπαρδον: pf. πεπαρδω. To break wind, freq. in Ar.: hence παρδῶ. (The same root appears in Sanscr. *pard*, Lat. *pedere*, whence *podea*, Germ. *farzen*, etc.)

†Περεγρίνιον, ον, ὁ, Πρωτεύς, *Pereregrinus*, a cyclic philosopher of Parium, Luc. Peregr.

Περεμείον, Acol. for περιεμείον: v. περί Η, and περιένυμι.

†Πέρειος, ἑός, ὁ, *Pereus*, son of Elatus and Laodice, Apollod. 3, 9, 1.

Πέρηνθεν, Ion. adv. for παράθεν.

Πέρην, Ion. and Ep. adv. for πέσαν, q. v., Hom., and Hes.

Περητήριον, ον, τό, (περάω) a *borer*.

Περητός, ἡ, ὄν, Ion. for περιάτός, Hdt.

Πέρθαι, Ep. syncop. inf. aor. mid. of sq., c. pass. signif., il.

ΠΕΡΘΩ, fut. πέρσω: aor. 1 ἐπέρτα: aor. 2 ἐπάρθω, inf. πράθειν, oet. πράθειν, but in Hom. aor. 1 is more freq.: besides these tenses, he uses the pres. and impf. pass.: fut. mid. πέρσομαι, in pass. signif., Il. 24, 29; and a syncop. inf. aor. mid. πέραι, in pass. signif., like δέχθαι from έχομαι, Il. 16, 708; pf. act. πέπέρθω post-Hom.

To waste, ravage, sack, destroy, in Hom. only of towns: and mostly in later poets; but also,—of persons, to destroy, kill, σπάρθων, νθράσθων, Pind. O. 10 (11), 40, op. Aj. 1198; ubi v. Lob.; δειματάρων, Eur. H. F. 700; and even of single man, ἐπάρθω (νιν) φασγάνων κρῆ, Pind. P. 9, 141; μήτε μ' ἄν νόν-νυ μὴτ' ἰλλο πέρσαι μνδέν, Soph. T. 1456:—so *vastare nationes*, in acit. Ann. 14, 38.—3. of things in general, to destroy, νπὶ περθόμενοι μας, Pind. P. 3, 88.—II. to get by under, take at the sack of a town, I. 125, Eur. El. 316.—Πέρθω, and s collat. form πορθῶ, are poet.

ords, cf. Heind. Plat. Prot. 340 A. skin to πέρθω, Buttm. Lexil. s. v. ῥήθεν, not. 5.)

ΠΕΡΙ, Sanscr. *PARI*, prep. with n., dat., and acc.: radic. signif. *round, about*, expressing the relation of circumference to centre, and so strictly different from ὑφί: cf. the rm περίε.

A. WITH GENITIVE.—I. of place, *about, about*, περί σπείους, Od. 5, 1; περί γῆς, Sappho 1, 10; cf. Eur. ro. 818.—2. *about, near*, Mosch. 3.—But this literal signif. of place, gen., is very rare and only poet.—usu. causal, of the object, of which e speaks, etc., for which one does mething:—and so,—I. with verbs hearing, knowing, speaking, etc., *concerning*, ον, cf. περί νόστον ούσα, I have heard of his return, I. 19, 270; οἶδα περί κείνου, I know him, Od. 17, 563: λέγειν ον εἰν περί τινος, to speak of a subject, it; πεποίηκε περί τινος, has made poem on it, etc.—the prep. is often

omitted after a subst., as, λόγος τινός for λόγος περί τινος, etc., Schäl. Dion. Comp. p. 213: so in Hom. sometimes even after verbs, εἰπε δέ μοι πατρός, εἰ τι πέπυσσαι Πηλῆος, περί πατρός, περί Πηλῆος, Od. 11, 174, 494.—2. more strictly causal, with words which denote caring or being anxious, *about, for, on account of*, μεμυρήκειν περί τινος, Il. 20, 17; ἀχος περί τινος, Od. 21, 249; βουλεύειν περί φόνου, Od. 16, 234; περί πομπῆς μνησόμεθα, for πομπῆς μν., let us be heedful of, about it, Od. 7, 191; so that περί τινος is freq. only periph. of the simple gen.:—περί ποταυγόν ἐστὶ σοι; what? are you all for drinking? Ar. Eq. 87.—3. in Hom. most freq. of fighting or contending, περί τινος, for an object,—from the notion of the thing's lying in the middle to be fought about, περί θανόντος, Il. 8, 476; περί νῆος, Il. 15, 416; θείν περί ψυχῆς, Il. 22, 161; so, τρέχειν περί ἑαυτοῦ, περί τῆς ψυχῆς, Hdt. 7, 57; 9, 37; ἀγῶνας δρᾶμεναι περί σφάν αὐτέων, Hdt. 8, 102, cf. Ar. Ran. 191; so, μάχεσθαι περί πόλιος, Il. 17, 147; ἀμύνεσθαι περί πάτρης, τέκνων, νῆων, etc., = ἡμ., c. gen. only, to fight for them, Il. 12, 142, etc.; ἐρίειν περί μύθων, to contend about speaking, i. e. who can speak the better, Il. 15, 284; ἐρ. περί τούτων, Od. 8, 225; 24, 515:—by which examples the gradual change from the literal to the metaph. signif. is easily traced.—4. rather of the impulse or motive, than the object, περί ἐριδος μάναςθαι, to fight for very enmity, Il. 7, 301, cf. 16, 476; 20, 253; περί τῶνδε, for these reasons, Il. 23, 659.—5. generally, with a subst. independent of a verb, as *to, in reference to, about, Lat. quod attinet ad...*, where the genit. alone would express the same, ἀριθμὸν πέρι, as *to number*, Hdt. 7, 102; ἡ περί τῶν παίδων ἀγωγῇ, αἰ περί Ἑρακλέους πράξεις, etc., v. Heind. Plat. Gorg. 467 D: αἰτία περί τινος, for αἰτία τινος, Böckh Plat. Min. p. 155; so, τὰ περί τι or τινος, the circumstances of..., Xen. Hell. I, 6, 37, etc.—III. like Lat. *prae*, before, above, beyond, of comparative excellence, freq. in Hom., περί πάντων ἔμμεναι ἄλλων, Il. 1, 287: in this signif., the prep. is oft. divided from its gen., περί φρένας ἔμμεναι ἄλλων, in understanding to be beyond them, Il. 17, 171, cf. 1, 258, Od. 1, 66: with superl., περί δ' ἔγχει 'Ἀχαιῶν φέρτατός ἐσσι, Il. 7, 289, unless we should in this last read περί, v. infra E. II.—IV. from Hdt. downwards, esp. in Att., the phrase περί πολλοῦ ἐστιν ἡμῖν, it is of much consequence, worth much to us; and, περί πολλοῦ ποιεῖσθαι or ἡγεῖσθαι τι, to reckon a thing for, i. e. worth much; so, περί πλείονος, πλείστον, περί ὀλίγου, ὀλίγιστον, οὐδένος ποιεῖσθαι, are very freq., just like the simple πολλοῦ ποιεῖσθαι, Lat. *magni facere*; but the notion is, strictly, that the thing belongs to the sphere or region of great, small, etc.; cf. πᾶς VI. 3, πολὺς I. 3.

B. WITH DATIVE of the object, about, or near which a thing is, *around, about*, in answer to the question where?—I. of place, *around, round about*, usu. of things close fitting round, περί χροῖ, περί στήθεσσι, περί χερσὶ, περί κροτάφοις, etc., very freq. in Hom., and Hdt.: esp. of armour and weapons, χεῖρ περί ἔγχει, the hand round, γι ὑπὸν the spear, Il. 2, 389; θάρηκ

περί στήθεσιν ἔδυνε, περί χροῖ ἐο-
σατο τεύχεα, Hom.: and freq. in
prose, as, δακτύλιον περί τῆ χειρ.
φέρειν, Plat. Rep. 359 E:—then va-
riously applied,—2. of any thing which
is all round, περί δουρὶ πεταρμένῃ,
stuck on the lance, so as to close round
it, Il. 21, 577; so, ὑσπαίρειν περί
δουρὶ i. e. with it sticking in his body,
Il. 13, 570; κυλινδεσθαι περί χαλκῷ,
Il. 8, 86, cf. ὑφί B. I: so, πίπτειν
περί ξίφει, Soph. Aj. 828; cf. περι-
πέτης.—3. in wider signif. of neigh-
bouring, for which the acc. is more
usu., hard by, near, yet always of many
neighbours rather than one, so that
the notion of being round about is re-
tained, περί δαίτι, Od. 2, 245; περί
πόλυσσι, Il. 18, 453: so, περί φρεσὶν
ἀλλή, implies more than in one's
heart, it denotes strength like mail
about it, robur circa pectus, Il. 16, 157.
—II. causal, of an object for or about
which one struggles, etc., πόνος μάχης
περί παιδὶ, Il. 16, 568; μάχεσθαι περί
οἰσὶ κτεάτεσσι, Od. 17, 471; almost like
signif. A. II. 3, but still more strictly
local, as, εἰσθήκη περί οἰσὶ τέκεσσι,
Il. 17, 133, cf. 137, 355, v. sub ὑφί-
βαίνω—in prose this signif. always
takes the gen. Hence,—2. of anxi-
ety, care, for, about, on account of an
object, Il. 5, 566, etc.; and, reversely,
θαρβεῖν περί τινι, Plato Phaed. 114
D; κυβεῖν περί τινι, Id. Prot. 314
A; γηθεῖν περί τινι, Theocr. I, 54;
so, perh., the dat., περί Σικελίᾳ, may
be defended in Thuc. 6, 34.—3. gener-
ally, of the cause or occasion, for, on
account of, by reason of, ἀποσεσθαι περί
καπνῷ, Il. 8, 183, where however
Wolf ὑπὸ καπνοῦ: more freq.=Lat.
prae, περί δειμῶσι, for fear, Pind. P.
5, 78; περί τάρβει, περί φόβῳ, Aesch.
Pers. 696, Cho. 35; περί χάρματι, for
joy, Igen H. Hom. Cer. 429: περί
θυμῷ ἔχειν=περιθύμῳ ἔχειν, Hdt.
3, 50, nisi legend. περί.

C. WITH THE ACCUS. of the object
round about which a thing goes or
moves, *around, round about*, answer-
ing the question *whither or where?*—
I. of place, *about, around*, and in gen.
near, by, without the notion of very
close proximity; very freq. in Hom.
and Hdt.: esp. of events in war con-
nected with a place, ns, ἡ περί Κνι-
δον ναυμαχία, the sea-fight off, near
Cnidos: then of any action about or
near a point, περί φρένας ἡλθὺ ἰωή,
Il. 10, 139; περί φρένας ἡλθεν οἶνος,
Od. 9, 362: so, without signif. of ac-
tion or motion, ἐστάμενοι περί τοῖχου,
Il. 18, 378; ἐλίσσόμενοι περί δίνας,
Il. 21, 11; also in prose, περί τὰ ἔλεα
οἰκόνει, all about, throughout them,
Hdt. 2, 95; περί Ἰταλίην, Hdt. I, 24,
cf. 8, 133, Thuc. 6, 2:—but, πλευνες
περί ἑνα, many to one, Hdt. 7, 103.—
2. also strengthd., περί τ' ὑφί τε τά-
φρον, round and about the ditch, Il.
17, 760; περί τ' ὑφί τε κύματα, Hes.
Th. 848; περί πίδακας ὑφί, Theocr.
7, 142;—like Lat. *circumcirca*, also
ὑφί περί.—II. of persons who are
about one, his suite, attendants, con-
nexions, associates, Il. 3, 498: in
prose always in plur., as, οἱ περί Ἡρά-
κλειον, etc., just like οἱ ὑφί..., cf.
ὑφί C. I. 2: but, τὰ περί τι, all that
belongs to a thing; and so, τὰ περί
τὴν ἀρετὴν—ἡ ἀρετή.—III. of the ob-
ject with which one is occupied or con-
cerned, esp. and orig. where one is lo-
cally busied about it, περί δόρπα πρὸ
νείσσαι, περί δειπνον πένεσσαι, Il.
24, 44, Od. 4, 624; so, περί τεύχεα
ἔπουσι, Il. 15, 555: f it afterw: id

metaph. in Att., ἡ φιλοσοφία περί ἀλήθειας ἐστίν, is occupied about or with truth: hence, οἱ περί τὴν φιλοσοφίαν γραμματικὴν, δηοτηρικὴν, etc., = οἱ φιλοσοφοῦντες, etc.; and εἶναι περί τι, more rarely ἔχειν περί τι, to be busied about a thing.—2. of the object to which an action refers, in relation or reference to, τὰ περί τὸν Κύρον, τὴν Ἑλλήν, etc., freq. in Hdt.; περί τούτων οὕτω εἶχε, Hdt. 8, 85; etc.; so c. gen., 1, 117: πονηρός περί τι, bad in a particular thing, Plat. Prot. 313 D; εὐσεβεῖν περί τοὺς θεούς, Id. Symp. 193 B; opp. to ἐξαμαρτάνειν περί τινα, Xen. An. 3, 2, 20: αἱ περί τὸ σῶμα ἡδοναί, the pleasures of the body: περί ἢν ψυχὴν γρῆναι, to rejoice in his heart, Pind. P. 4, 217.—IV. after Hom., of time, in a loose way of reckoning, about, Lat. circa, περί λύγνων ὥρας, about the time of lamp-lighting, Hdt. 7, 215; περί τούτων χρόνων, Thuc. 3, 89.—2. also of numbers loosely given, περί τριχίλιον, about 3000; sometimes even πενταχίλιον περί, 5000, more or less, Lob. Phryn. 410.

D. POSITION: περί may follow its subst. in all cases, becoming by anastrophe περί. It is sometimes put far behind its case, of which a striking example may be seen in Plat. Legg. 809 E.

E. περί, absol., as ADV., around, about, also near, by, oft. in Hom.; strengthth. περί τ' ἄμφω τε, round about, H. Hom. Cer. 277.—Not less freq. in Hom. is the separation of this prep., from its case by tmesis.—II. with accent thrown back, before, above, and so exceedingly, especially, or, generally, very, very much, only in Ep. poets, as Il. 8, 161; 9, 53, 100, Od. 1, 66; 2, 88, etc.; so prob. it should be written in Od. 14, 433.—2. Hom. is very fond of joining περί κῆρι, right heartily, Il. 4, 46, 53; 13, 119, Od. 3, 36; 6, 158, etc.; so, περί θυμῷ, Il. 22, 70, Od. 14, 146, Bähr Hdt. 3, 50; περί σθένει, Il. 17, 22;—in which places, περί must not be joined, as prep., with the dat.—3. sometimes just like a superl. foll. by gen., περί μὲν σε τῶ Δαναῶν, I honour thee most among the Danaans, Il. 4, 257; περί μὲν εἶδος, περί δ' ἔργα τέκτο- τῶν ἄλλων Δαναῶν, Il. 17, 279, Od. 11, 550; unless in these places it be better to write περί as prep., v. supra A. III.—4. strengthth. περί πρό, where περί recovers its usu. accent, Il. 11, 180; 16, 699; sometimes written as one word περιπρό.—The usage of the adv., which seems so little connected with that of the prep., may be explained from A. III.: hence comes περισσός.

F. περί sometimes stands for περίεστι, but always with anastrophe. G. IN COMPOS. all its chief signfs. recur, esp.,—I. extension in all directions as from a centre, around, about, as in περιβάλλω, περιβλέπω, περιεῶ.—II. completion of an orbit and return to the same point, about, as in περιβαίνω, περίεμι (εἰμι), περιέρχω.—III. a going over or beyond, above, before, as in περιγύνομαι, περιεργάζομαι, περιτοξεύω.—IV. generally, a strengthening of the simple notion, beyond measure, very, exceedingly, as in περικαλλής, περίκλητος, περίδειδος, like Lat. per in permultus, pergratus, perquam, etc.—V. the notion of double-ness which belongs to ἄμφω, is found in only one compd. of περί, viz. περιδέξιος, q. v.

H. QUANTITY. Though εἰ in περί is short, yet regul. it's not cut off before a vowel, as in ἀμφί, ἀντί, and ἐπί: with περί this was allowed only in Aeol. dialect, as, περιεμμένον for περιεμμένον, Sappho 21; Pind. has followed this usage, Böckh O. 6, 38 (65), P. 3, 52 (93); even Hes., Theog. 678, has ventured περιάχε for ἀμφιάχε, like ἀμφιάχε, and has been imitated by Q. Sm. 3, 601; 11, 382.—In Att. comedy περί, as prep., was allowed before a word beginning with a vowel, Ar. Eq. 1005, sqq., etc.: but never in Trag., except now and then in choruses, Pors. Med. 284, cf. Herm. El. Metr. p. 50.

Περιᾶμαι, dep., to admire very much. [α]

Περιᾶνιάω and περιᾶνιάω, to love very much.

Περιᾶγγέλλω, (περί, ἄγγέλλω) to announce around, τι, Thuc. 4, 122: absol., to send or carry a message round, Hdt. 6, 58; 7, 119, and Thuc.—II. c. dat. et inf., to send round orders for people to do something, π. παρασκευάζεσθαι, Thuc. 2, 10; so, π. ναῦς, σῆμαρον (sc. παρέχειν, δίδοναι), Id. 2, 85; 7, 18.

Περιᾶγρω, (περί, ἄγρω) to collect all round, to go round and collect as pay or salary, Lat. stipem colligere;—in mid., to do so for one's self, Plat. Rep. 621 D.

Περιᾶγή, ἡς, ἡ, (περιᾶγνυμι) curvature, Arat.

Περιᾶγνυ, ἑς, (περιᾶγνυμι) bent all round, broken in pieces, ἀγανέαι, Mel. 115.—II.—περιᾶγής (q. v.), quite round, τρύπανον, Leon. Tar. 28; convex, Plat. 2, 404 C.

Περιᾶγνέω, = περιᾶγω, Arat. 23, in tmesis.

Περιᾶγκνίζω, (περί, ἄγκνίζω) to tie the hands behind the back, Hipp. Hence

Περιᾶγκνίσμα, ατος, τό, a tying of the hands behind the back.

Περιᾶνίζω, (περί, ἄννίζω) to wash all round, ὀδατι, Dion. H. 7, 72, δαδὶ, Luc. Nectom. 7, etc.

Περιᾶννυμι and -νύω: f. -ᾶω (περί, ἄννυμι) to bend and break all round;—pass., ὅψ περιᾶννυται, the voice is broken all round, i. e. spread all round, Il. 16, 78; so περί δέ σφισιν ἄννυτο Ἠχῶ, echo broke forth around them, Hes. Sc. 279; μέλαν περιᾶννυται ὕδωρ, Ap. Rh. 2, 791.

Περιᾶγοραῖος, ὁ, (περί, ἄγορά) a haunter of the market-place.

Περιᾶγχο, f. -γῶ, to strangle, throttle.

Περιᾶγω, f. -ῶ, (περί, ἄγω) to lead or carry round, Hdt. 1, 30, etc.: also c. acc. loci, περιᾶγουσι τὴν λίμνην κύκλῳ, Id. 4, 180;—mid. to lead about with one, have always by one, Xen. Mem. 1, 7, 2, etc.—2. to turn round, τὴν κεφαλὴν, Ar. Pac. 682; τὸν ἀχένα, Plat. Rep. 515 C; π. τινά πρὸς τὸ ἄρισπέρ, Eur. Cycl. 686:—π. τὴν σκυταλίδά, to twist it round in order to tighten a noose, Hdt. 4, 60; περιᾶγεν τὴν χεῖρα εἰς τοῦτισθεν, to twist back the hands, to tie them behind the back, Lys. 94, 10; περιᾶχθεὶς τὴν χεῖρα, Jac. Philost. Imag. p. 464:—in pass., to go round, ὅλον τροχὸν περιᾶγομένον, Plat. Tim. 79 B.—II. intr., to go round; also c. acc. loci, π. τὴν ἐσχατιάν, Dem. 1040, 14; π. τὰ πόλεις, N. T. [α] Hence

Περιᾶγουγίς, ἑως, ὁ, a machine for turning round, Luc.: and

Περιᾶγουγίς, ἡς, ἡ, a turning round, revolution, στρέφεσθαι διττὰς καὶ ἐν-

αντίας π., Plat. Polit. 269 E, cf. Rep. 518 D: the whirling of a sling, Polyb. 27, 9, 6.—2. a going round or about, Lat. ambages, καυτή καὶ π., Plut. 2, 918 f, cf. 407 C:—distraction, bustle, lb. 588 D.

Περιᾶγωγίς, ἰδος, ἡ, = περιᾶγωγός, Heliod.

Περιᾶγωγός, ὄν, (περιᾶγω) leading, turning, twisting round.

Περιᾶδω, (περί, ἄδω) to sing round, in pass., to be buzzed about by flies, Plut. 2, 663 D. [α]

Περιᾶδρῶ, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (περί, ἀδρῶ) to inspect all round, consider narrowly, τὴν φύσιν, Plat. Ax. 370 D. Hence

Περιᾶδρησις, ἡ, a looking at on all sides.

Περιᾶθῶρ, (περί, ἄθῶρ) to sport or play about, Ael. N. A. 1, 11: ubi Jacobs περιᾶθῶρ, q. v.

Περιᾶννύμι, = περιᾶρέομαι, to take away all round.

Περιᾶρετός, ἡ, a taking away all round, Theophr.

Περιᾶρετόν, verb. adj. from περιᾶρεῖν, one must take off, Arist. Oec. 2, 1, 4.

Περιᾶρετός, ἡ, ὄν, that may be taken off, removable, Thuc. 2, 13; π. τι ποιεῖν, Plut. 2, 828 B: from

Περιᾶρεῖν, ὦ, f. -ήσω: aor. περιᾶρεῖν, inf. περιᾶρεῖν (περί, ἀρεῖν). To take away something that is all round take away all round, τὰ τεῖχη, Hdt. 3, 159, cf. 6, 46, Thuc. 4, 133; π. τὸν κέρανον, taking off the earthen jar into which the gold had been run, Hdt. 3, 96: generally, to take off, strip off from, π. δέρματα σωματῶν, Plat. Polit. 288 E; αὐτοῦ πάντα περιᾶρεῖ ὄντες, Id. Soph. 264 E;—but c. gen. re, to strip one of a thing, περιᾶρεῖσθ' ἀλαζονείας, Ar. Eq. 290; cf. ἐκθῶν.—II. mid., to take off from one's self, π. κνήμεν, σφῆρηϊδά, to take off one's helmet, one's ring, Hdt. 2, 151; 3, 41: τὰς-τανίνας, Plat. Symp. 213 A: so βιβλίον περιᾶρεῖόμενος, taking (the cover) off one's letter, i. e. opening it, Hdt. 3, 128:—but the mid. is oft. used just like the act., to take off, to away, Plat., and Dem.; and so, c. gen., π. τῆς ποιήσεως τὸ μέλος, Plat. Gorg. 502 C; π. τινος ὅπλα, Xen. Cyr. 8, 1, 47.—III. pass., to be strip off, taken away from one, Thuc. 3, 11 Plat., etc.: but,—2. περιᾶρεῖσθαι τι to have a thing taken off or away from one, Dem. 409, 18; 559, 26. Hence

Περιᾶρημα, ατος, τό, any thing taken off or laid aside.

Περιᾶρῖζω, f. -ᾶσω, (περί, ἄρῖζω) to flourish exceedingly, Clem. A.

Περιᾶκολουθεῖν, ὦ, f. -ήσω, to attend or accompany from all sides.

Περιᾶκοντιζῶ, f. -ίσω, (περί, ἄκοντιζω) to dart at from all sides, Plut. Galb. 26.

Περιᾶκτέον, verb. adj. from περιᾶκτεῖν, one must bring round, Plat. Rep. 518 C.

Περιᾶκτος, ὄν, (περιᾶγω) to be turned round, turning on a centre, ὀρόρον π. (like our music-stools) Artemio Ath. 637 C.—II. τὸ περιᾶκτον, an engine for throwing missiles, which turned round on a kind of swivel, Math. Vett.—3. a sentiment which begins in praise and ends in blame, Plut. Lys. et Sul. 3.—III. π. ἀπὸ σκῆνης μηχανή, a machine for changing the scene on the stage, Plut. 2, 348 E.

Περιᾶλγέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (περί, ἄλγέω) to be greatly pained at a thing, τ. ἀνιφορῶ, Antipho ap. Stob. p. 156

δ; ὡ πάθει, Thuc. 4, 14; τῇ ἀτί-
ῃ, Plat. de Lucr. 229 B.

Περιαλγής, ἑς, (περί, ἄλγος) feel-
ing extreme pain: metaph. very sad,
melancholy, opp. to περιχαρής, Plat.
Rep. 462 B. Adv. -γώς.

Περιάλειμμα, ατος, τό, a plastering
or over. [α]: from

Περιάλειψω, f. -ψω, (περί, ἀλείφω)
to anoint or smear all over, Plut. Alex.
5; cf. ὅ, 745 E.—νέον ἄργυρον π.,
plating the temple with silver, Plat.
Critt. 116 D.

Περιάλλα, adv., v. περιάλλω.
†Περιάλλα, ἡ, Perialla, a priestess
at Delphi, Hdt. 6, 66.

Περιαλλόκανλος, ον, (περί, ἄλλος,
ἀνλός) twisting its stalk around other
plants, of creepers, Theophr.

Περιαλλός, ον, (περί, ἄλλος) before
all others, extraordinary, Lat. praee-
stans, Anth.—Adv. περιάλλα, before
ἡ, H. Hom. 18, 46, Pind. P. 11, 8,
r. Thesm. 1070; exceedingly, Soph.
P. 1219.

Περιαλός, ὁ, = ἰσχυρόν, only in
rham.

Περιαλουργής, ἑς=sq.

Περιαλουργός, ὄν, (περί, ἀλουργ-
ός) dyed with purple all round: κα-
λῆς π., double-dyed in villainy, Ar.
ch. 856.

Περιαμάω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (περί, ἀμάω)
gather from all sides, Geop.

Περιαμάω, ατος, τό, (περιάπτω)
y thing worn about the body, as amu-
sics, charms, etc., Polyb. Fr. Gramm.
Anth. P. 11, 257.

Περιαμτέχω, f. -αμτέχω: aor. 2
ρημπέσχω (περί, ἀμτέχω):—to
round about, π. τινά τι, to put a
round round or over one, Ar. Eq. 893;
to cover up, τι μετά τινος, Plat. aed. 99 D.—mid., to put around
s's self, put on, Id. Symp. 221 E.

Περιαμπίσχω, = foreg., v. I. Ar. Eq.
1; cf. sub παραμτέχω.

Περιαμύνω, (περί, ἀμύνω) to defend
guard all round, Plat. Alc. 7.

Περιαμύσσω, Att. -ττω: fut. -ξω,
-ρι, ἀμύσσω):—to scratch, prick,
and on all sides, Plat. Ax. 365 D.

Περιαμφέννυμι, f. -ιέσω, (περί,
διέννυμι) to clothe or cover on all
sides, Plat. Tim. 76 A; like περι-
αμύω.

Περιαμφοδός, ον, (περί, ἀμφοδός)
ing a way all round it, ἐφ. (in
ns) of single buildings and a par-
of houses standing separate, else-
ere διάλαντος and συνοικία, Lat.
ila.

Περιανγκάζω, f. -άσω, (περί,
γκάζω) to force round, Hipp.

Περιανιρέω, ὦ=περιανιρέω, dub.

Deell. Luc. 4, 13.

Περιανδρός, ον, ὁ, Periander, son
ypselus, tyrant of Corinth, reck-
d among the seven wise men of
ece, Hdt. 1, 20; Paus. 1, 23, 1;
; but not by Plat. Protag. 343 B.
a tyrant of Ambracia, Ael. V. H.
35.—3. an Athenian, son of Poly-
asus, Dem. 1009, 37.—4. another,
se νόμος relating to the symmo-
is mentioned, Id. 1145, 16.

Περιανέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (περί, ἀν-
έω) to bloom or glow all round, of heat,
2, 648 A.

Περιανθής, ἑς, (περί, ἄνθος) with
ers all round, Nic. ap. Schol. Ar.
406.

Περιανθίζω, f. -ίω, to hang with
ers: to paint with divers colours.

Περιανίσταμαι, (περί, ἀνίσταμαι)
ase, with aor. 2 pf., et plpf. act.:
ve up round about, to start up in a
r Apollod. 2, 1, 4.

Περιαντλέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (περί, ἀν-
τλέω) to pour over or upon, Plut. 2,
502 B.

†Περιαπτις, ιδος, ἡ, Periapitis, moth-
er of Patroclus, Apollod. 3, 13, 8.

Περιαπλώω, ὦ, (περί, ἀπλώω) to
unfold and spread around, Plut. 2, 809
C, in pass..

Περιαπτω, ον, hung about, or upon:
τῷ π.—=περίασμα, an appendage, Arist.
Eth. N. 1, 8, 12: esp. an amulet, Plat.
Rep. 426 B, Philo, etc.: from

Περιάπτω, f. -ψω, (περί, ἄπτω) to
tie, fasten, hang about or upon, apply
to, γυνίος φάρμακα περιάπτω (Aeol.
form), Pind. P. 3, 94:—metaph., π.
τιμῆς, ἀλόχος τινι, etc., to attach hon-
our, etc., to fix it upon one, Ar. Ach.
640, Plut. 590; π. αἰσχύνῃν τῇ πό-
λει, Plat. Apol. 35 A, cf. Xen. Mem.
2, 6, 13, Dem. 460, 4, etc.:—mid., to
put round one's self, wear ornaments,
etc., Plat. Rep. 417 A; π. ἀνελυθε-
ρίαν, to gain a character for illiberality.
Xen. Cyr. 8, 4, 32.—II. to light a fire
all round, Phalar. Ep. 5, p. 28.

Περιαπρώσω, Att. -ττω: fut. -ξω:
—to break all in pieces.

Περιαργύρος, ον, (περί, ἀργυρός)
cased, set in silver, Chares ap. Ath.
538 D. Hence

Περιαργύρω, ὦ, to case with silver,
Ath., and LXX.

Περιαρμόζω, Att. -ττω (περί, ἄρ-
μόζω):—to fasten or fit on all round,
Plat. Ax. 366 A:—pass., to have fast-
ened or fitted on, Ar. Eccl. 274.

Περιαρρῶσις, εως, ἡ, a ploughing
round, χωρίων, Dion. H. 1, 88: from
Περιαρρῶω, ὦ, (περί, ἄρρῶω) to plough
round, Plut. Poplic. 16, Id. 2, 820 E.

Περιαράω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (περί, ἄ-
ράω) to hang round, Plut. Pericl. 38,
Id. 2, 168 D.

†Περιάς, ἄδος, ἡ, Perias, a city of
Euboea, Strab. p. 445.

Περιασθμάλω, (περί, ἀσθμαίνω) to
breathe round:—to breathe hard, Heliod.

Περιάσις, εως, ἡ, (περιάσις) a mod-
ulation of the voice, Plut. 2, 41 D:—
but the reading varies, and some pro-
pose περικλασις or περιάζις, a weak,
broken voice, Lat. vox fracta.

Περιαστράπτω, f. -ψω, (περί, ἀσ-
τράπτω) to lighten or flash all round,
N. T.

Περιασχολέω, ὦ, (περί, ἀσχολέω)
to be busy about a thing, Luc. Bis Acc.
11.

Περιανγάζω, f. -άσω, (περί, ἀν-
γάζω) to beam round about, Heliod.
Hence

Περιανγασμα, ατος, τό, an object
illuminated, Heliod.

Περιανγεία, ας, ἡ, light round about,
illumination, Clem. Al.

Περιανγάζω, ὦ=περιανγάζω, Strab.

Περιανγίζω, ἡς=περιανγίζω, Plut.
2, 936 A.

Περιανγίζω, ἑς, πειρ. τινι sur-
rounded with light illumination, Plut. 2,
404 C.—II. act. deponing τινος about.

Περιανγος, ον, = περι, arist.
Mund. 4, 22.

Περιανθίζομαι, dep. mid., to be
exceedingly withful.

Περιαντίζομαι, f. -ίσομαι, as mid.,
(περί, αυτός) to be busy about one's
self.—II. to speak much on one subject.

Περιαντολέω, ὦ, (περί, αυτός,
λέγω) to speak about one's self, brag.
Hence

Περιαντολογία, ας, ἡ, a speaking
about one's self, bragging, Plut. 2, 41
C, ubi v. Wyttenb.

Περιανχέινος, ον, (περί, ἀχλὺν)
put round the neck: τὸ περιανχέινον,
a necklace, also στρεπτός π., Hdt. 3, 30.

Περιαύω, f. -ήσω, (περί, αὐ-
ήσω) to surround, Plut. 2, 809 C, in pass..

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ήσω) to surround, Plut. 2, 809 C, in pass..

Περιαύω, f. -ήσω, (περί, αὐ-
ήσω) to surround, Plut. 2, 809 C, in pass..

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ήσω) to surround, Plut. 2, 809 C, in pass..

Σούνιον, Thuc. 8, 95; like περιπλέω in Hdt. 7, 21.—3. to frequent, be fond of a place, Xen. Cyn. 5, 29; 6, 18.—IV. in mid., to bring into one's power, aim at, Lat. affectare, as we say to compass a thing, π. πόλιν, κέρεα, χρήματα, Hdt. 8, 8, Xen., etc.; also with εαυτῷ expressed, Hdt. 3, 71.—in pf. pass., to have come into possession of, be invested with, πόλιν, Hdt. 6, 25; δυναστείαν, Isocr. 79 C.—3. to appropriate mentally, comprehend, περιβάλλεσθαι τῇ διανοίᾳ, Isocr. 106 C.; also, to grasp in intention, to purpose.—4. to cloak or veil in words, Plat. Symp. 222 C.: generally, = Lat. ambagibus uti, Id. Phaed. 272 D.—V. (from περί E. 3) to throw beyond, beat in throwing; and so, generally, to beat, excel, surpass, περιβάλλειν τινά τινα, Od. 15, 17; or simply, π. τινί, to be superior in a thing, Il. 23, 276.

Περίβυρα, τά=sq.

Περίβυρες, αἱ, (περί, βύρις) a sort of women's shoes, Ar. Lys. 45, Theopomp. (Com.) Σειρ. 3.

Περίβυρος, v, gen. εὐς, (περί, βαρίς) exceeding heavy, Aesch. Eum. 161.

Περίβυστις, ἡς, ἡ, Clem. Al.; and περιβιάω, οὗς, ἡ, ap. Hesych.—the protectress, epith. of Venus in Argos.

Περίβυστις, ἡ, (περιβαίνω) a walking round, a bestriding.

Περίβυστος, οὗς, ἡ, v. sub περιβαστή.

Περίβεβλημένος, adv. part. pf. pass., clothed, dressed.

Περίβεβρώσσω, (περί, βιβρώσσω) to gnaw all round, Diod. 2, 4, Plut. 2, 1059 E.

Περίβιός, ὦ, f. -ώσωμαι, (περί, βίω) to survive, Plat. Cor. 11, Anton. 53.—II. trans. to keep alive, LXX.

Περίβλαστάνω, (περί, βλαστάνω) to grow round about, Plut. 2, 829 A.

Περίβλεπτος, ον, (περιβλέπω) looked at from all sides, admired of all observers, notable, Eur. Andr. 89, Xen. Cyr. 6, 1, 5; π. βροτοῖς, Eur. H. F. 508. Hence

Περίβλεπτοτης, ἡτος, ἡ, celebrity.

Περίβλεπω, ἑ, ψω, (περί, βλέπω) intr., to look round about, gaze around, Ar. Eccl. 403.—II. trans. to look at on all sides; hence, to gaze on, admire, π. τούνδικον, Soph. O. C. 996; π. βίαν, to be jealous of, suspect force, or to covet it, Eur. Ion 624: so in pass., περιβλέπεσθαι τιμῶν, like Lat. digni to monstrari, Id. Phoen. 551, cf. περίβλεπτος.—2. to look round after something, hence, to miss, seek for, like Lat. circumspicere aliquid, Polyb. 5, 20, 5:—so in mid., Id. 9, 17, 6. Hence

Περίβλεψις, εὐς, ἡ, a looking or gazing about, Hipp.; π. ὀμμάτων, Arist. Physiogn. 3, 9.—2. close examination, Plut. Alex. 23.

Περίβλημα, ατος, τό, (περιβάλλω) any thing put round one, a cloth, covering, like περιβόλαιον (q. v.), Plat. Polit. 288 B, cf. Democ. ap. Ath. 525 D.

Περίβλητέον, verb. adj. of περιβάλλω, one must put round, τινί τι, Arist. Pol.

Περίβλητικός, ἡ, ὅν, (περιβάλλω) that may be thrown round or put on, fit for putting on, σχῆμα, Spohn de Extr. Od. Parte, p. 199.

Περίβλητος, ον, (περιβάλλω) thrown round, put on, esp. of clothes and arms, Mel. 17, 2.

Περίβλητος, ον, (περί, βλητός) very weak, Ar. Rh. 4, 621.

Περίβλυξ, ε, = sq., νάμασι, Arist. Mund. 5, 11

Περίβλυξ, (περί, βλύξ) intr. to boil or bubble up all round, Ar. Rh. 4, 788: also, c. acc. cognato, Philostr. [ὑ]

Περίβοάω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, to shout round about.

Περίβοησία, ας, ἡ, =sq., Artemid. Περίβοησις, εὐς, ἡ, (περιβοάω) great clamour, Artemid.

Περίβοητος, ον, (περιβοάω) noised abroad or much talked of, notorious, Dem. 324, fin.; famous, Thuc. 6, 31; and, in bad sense, infamous, scandalous, Lys. 99, 7, Dinarch. 107, 4:—adv. -τως, notoriously, Aeschin. 16, 6.

—II. act., crying aloud, περιβοητῶν τινα ἀπεργάζεται, makes him cry aloud, Plat. Phil. 45 E:—so, in Soph. O. T. 192, as epith. of Mars, or the plague, περιβοητος ἀντιόων, meeting me with shrieks and cries.

Περίβοηρός, ὦ, (περί, βοηρός) to dig, trench round, Theophr.

†Περίβοια, ας, ἡ, Periboea, daughter of Acesamenus, mother of Pelagion, Il. 21, 141.—2. daughter of Euryomedon, mother of Nausithois by Neptune, Od. 7, 56.—3. daughter of Hippoonis, wife of Oeneus, Apollod. 1, 8, 4.—4. daughter of Alcaethois, wife of Telamon, mother of Ajax, Id. 3, 12, 6; in Pind. I. 6, 65 called Ἐριβοια and so Soph. Aj. 569.—Others in Apollod.; etc.

Περίβολαιον, ον, τό, (περιβάλλω) that which is thrown or put round one, esp. for covering; hence usu. of clothes and arms, θανάτον π., a poisoned garment, Eur. H. F. 549; a covering, σαρκὸς π., Ib. 1269: cf. Plut. Alex. 67.

Περίβολή, ἡς, ἡ, (περιβάλλω) a throwing or putting round (or that which is put round), χειρῶν περιβολαί, embraces, Eur. I. T. 903; so, περιβολαί alone, Xen. Cyn. 7, 3; περιβολαί χθονός, of the grave, Eur. Tro. 389; π. (εἴφεος), a scabbard, Id. Phoen. 276; π. σκηνομήτων, tents, Id. Ion 1133; π. σφραγισμάτων, seals, Id. Hipp. 864: absol., of walls round a town, ἐκτάπυργοι π., Valck. Phoen. 1085.—II. a space enclosed, compass, οἰκίη μεγάλης π., a house of large compass, Hdt. 4, 79.—2. a circumference, circuit, as of a coast, Thuc. 8, 104; π. ποιέσθαι, to make a circuit, Xen. Cyr. 6, 3, 30; π. ἔχουσα ὁδός, Plut. Lucull. 21.—III. metaph.—I. a compassing, endeavouring after, π. τῆς ἀρχῆς, Lat. affectatio imperii, Xen. Hell. 7, 1, 40.—2. π. τοῦ λόγου, the whole compass of the matter, long and short of it, Isocr. 85 D, 284 A; π. τῶν πραγμάτων, Polyb. 16, 20, 9.—3. in Rhet. the dress in which thoughts are clothed, circumlocution, diction, the circumjecta oratio of Quatit.

Περίβολον, ον, τό, =sq. 2.

Περίβολος, ον, (περιβάλλω) going round, compassing, encircling, σφέρεα, Eur. I. A. 1477.—2. usu. as subst., περιβολός, ὅ, = περιβολή, ἡ, ἐκλήρυς, of serpent-scales, Eur. Ion 993; οἱ π., walls round a town, Hdt. 1, 181, Eur. Tro. 1141; and in sing., Thuc. 1, 89, Plat., etc.—so in Plat., of the body as the case of the soul, Crat. 400 C.—3. an enclosure, circuit, π. νεωρίων, Eur. Hel. 1530; freq. in Plat.: esp. of a temple, the whole sacred precincts, Plut. Solon 32, etc.

Περίβομβέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (περί, βομβέω) to hum round, Luc. Lexiph. 16, Imag. 13.

Περίβόσκω, f. -κήσω, (περί, βόσσω) to let cattle feed around, Nic. Al. 391, Th. 611:—pass., to feed on...all round,

περιβόσκειται ὠνθρακα τέφρη, Ca. Ar. 84.

Περιοβανίζω, to weed round about.

Περιοβονος, ον, (περί, βονός) surrounded by hills, Plut. Philop. 14.

Περιοβράζω, to boil or bubble up round, Περιοβράσσα, ἡ. -της, (περιοβράσσω) to shake all round:—pass. περιοβράσσεσθαι γέλωτι, to laugh one shakes again, Nicet.

Περιοβρύχιονος, α, ον, (περί, βρύχιον) round or on the arm, Plut. moth. 30:—τὸ περιβραχιόνιον, armet or piece of armour for the arm, Xen. Cyr. 6, 1, 51; 4, 2.

Περιοβρέω, (περί, βρέω) to roll below round about, Ar. Rh. 2, 33; also in mid., c. dat., Opp. C. 2, Dion. P. 131.

Περιοβρήξ, ἐς, (περί, βρήξ) v. heavy, Orph. Fr. 38.—al. περιβρῆξ

Περιοβρίθω, (περί, βρίθω) to hallow round about.—II. intr. to hallow the head very much, Nic. Th. 8 [βρί]

Περιοβρομέω, = περιβρέω, Ar. I. 4, 17.

Περιοβρύξ, ἐς, (περί, βρύω) v. luxuriant, Nic. Th. 531, 841.

Περιοβρύχιος, α, ον, engulfed by surge all round, οἰδματὰ π., was swallowed up by one another, i. e. upon wave, Soph. Ant. 336; cf. ὑβρύχιος. (Prob. not from βρύχω, Ellendt, v. sub βρύχιος.) [ῶ]

Περιοβρύχω, to roar around, dub.

Περιοβρώσις, ἡ, a gnawing round about.

Περιοβρώτος, ον, gnawed round about.

Περίβυτος, to stop up round about.

Περιοβωμίζω, to go round about altar.

Περιοβώμιος, ον, (περί, βωμ) around the altar, LXX.

Περιοβωτος, ον, Ion. contr. for περιβώτος.

Περιογάνω, ὦ, to make bright round: metaph. to cheer greatly.

Περιογεγραμμένος, adv. pi. p. from περιγράφω, definitely.

Περιογύναω, to shout round about.

Περιογίγος, ον, (περί, γέω, γῆ) al. or upon the earth, earthly, opp. to γάνιος, Plut. 2, 745 B, 887 B, 1028.

†Περιογίνης, ον, ὅ, Perigenes general of Antiochus, Polyb. 5, 61.

Περιογεντικός, ἡ, ὅν, (περιογίμαι) superior, victorious, Plut. 2, 105.

Περιογηθῶ, ἐς, (περί, γηθῶ) joyful, Ar. Rh. 3, 814; 4, 888.—act. giving much joy, Emped.

Περιογηράσκω, (περί, γηράσκω) grow old in succession, Joseph.

Περιογίγμαι, Ion. and later fut. -γίνομαι. [ἑ]: fut. -γενήσομαι.

—γενόμεν, (περί, γίγμαι). To be prior, to overcome, excel, c. gen. π. ὅσων περιγυνομεθ' ἄλληαν, Od. 102, Hdt., etc.; perh. also c. acc. π. Hdt. 9, 2 (ubi v. Schweigh.)—π. in a thing, μήτι... ἡνίοχος περιγίγται ἡνίοχος, Il. 23, 318; so, π. π. πολυτροπῆ, Hdt. 2, 121, 5; ε. also c. acc. rei, π. τὰ Ὀλύμπια, Π.—ἦν τι περιγενήται ὅτι τοῦ π. μ. ἢν, if they gain any advantage in war, Thuc. 6, 8; π. ὑμῶν πλῆθος ἢν you have a superiority in number, ships, Id. 2, 87; π. ἡμῶν τὸ μ. π. κάμνειν, c. inf., we have the advantage in not., Id. 2, 39.—II. to live one survive, escape, Lat. salvus evadere, freq. in Hdt., as 1, 82, 122, etc., Th. 4, 27, etc.; also c. gen., περιεγένε τούτων τὸ πάθος, he escaped, in this disaster, Hdt. 5, 46; π. τῆς κῆς, Plat. Legg. 905 A; so, ἐκ τῆς Thuc. 2, 49; cf. περιεμῖ Il.—2

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things, to remain over and above, ἄλλατα ἂ περιεγένοντο τῶν φόρων, which remained from the tribute, the surplus, Xen. Hell. 2, 3, 8; so, π. ἐκ τῶν φόρων, Isocr. 175 B.—III. to come round, turn out, περιεγένετο ὅστε καλῶς ἔχειν, Xen. An. 5, 8, 26; also, a result or proceed from, ἐκ τούτων περιγίγνεται τι, the upshot of the matter is., Dem. 102, fin.; περίεστι δέ οὖν ταῦτα οἷα τοῖς κακῶν τι νοοῦσιν οὖν περιεγένοντο, this is what I have got by the business, and I hope that on who evil thing may get the like, Dem. 1483, 18; ἀγαθὰ ἐκ φιλοσοίας περιγίγνόμενα, Plut. 2, 44 B.

Περιγυλάτης, ἐς (περί, γυλάς) full milk, Il. 16, 642.

Περιγυλάσαι, dep. (περί, γυλά-) to turn round the eye-balls, glare round, περιγυλάμενος ὄσσοις, of a sn, Theocr. 25, 241.

Περιγυλῆς, ἐς (περί, γυλῆ) very light, Arat. 476: so, περιγυλῆς, ov, I. for πυργῶ, Orph. Lith. 651.

Περιγύλαχος, ov, (περί, γύλαχος) sticky, Hipp.

Περιγυλκίζομαι, as, pass., to become sweet: from Περιγυλκός, ev, u, (περί, γυλκός) sweet—superl. -κιστός, Ael. N. 15, 7.

Περιγύλω, f. -ψω, (περί, γυλῶ) peel round about, Aristid. [v]

Περιγυλῶς, ὠχος, ὅ, ἡ, (περί, γυλῶ-) surrounded with beards of corn, v. Ies. Sc. 398.

Περιγύλωσος, ov, (περί, γυλῶσσα) tip of tongue, eloquent, Pind. P. 1, 82. Περιγυλῶτης, ἰδος, ἡ, a covering of tongue, Ath.

Περιγυλάτω, f. -ψω, to bend round, be a headland, Μάλειαν, Od. 9, 80.

Περιγυγγός, to murmur round about, secret or uncertain rumour, Phoc. 6.

Περιγυῖνη, ης, ἡ, Perigüne, daughter of the robber Sinis, Plut. Thes. 8. Περιγύρα, ἡ, a pair of compasses; which others propose πυράγρα, mm.

Περιγραμμά, ατος, τό, (περιγράφω) thing marked round by a line, an line:—an enclosed space, ring, Luc. chars. 38.

Περιγραπτόν, verb. adj. from περιγράφω, one must trace out, sketch, Rep. 365 C.

Περιγραπτός, ὄν, (περιγράφω) marked, ἐκ περιγραπτοῦ, from a circumscribed space, Thuc. 7, 49.

Περιγράφεις, εως, ὅ, one who marks d, etc.

Περιγυρῶ, ης, ἡ, a line drawn round, outline, sketch, π. τις ἐξώθεν περιγυρῶμένη, Plat. Legg. 768 C, cf. t. 277 C: a circumference, circuit, b. 4, 39, 1.—2, that which is marked an outline, an impression, π. πο., Aesch. Cho. 207.

Περιγράφω, f. -ψω, (περί, γράφω) to draw a line round, mark round, περιεγύρει μαχαίρην τὸν ἥλιον ἐς τὸ ὄς, Hdt. 8, 137; π. κύκλον, to a circle round, Id. 7, 60: hence to define, determine, Xen. Mem. 1, Arist. Eth. N. 1, 7, 17.—II. to in outline, sketch out, Lat. delineare. Ar. Pac. 879, Arist. Top. 1, 1, Περιγραφή.—III. to enclose words in brackets, hence to cancel, elsewhere ὄφρα, Plut. 2, 334 C: π. ἐκ ποας, to exclude from civic privileges, Aeschin. 83, fin., cf. Ruhnk.

—IV. to bring within limits, to conclude, F. kt. 2, 14 A, 895 C.

Περιγύρε, ἐς, ἡ, (περί, γύρος) a reference.

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Περιγυρόω, ὦ, to bend or lead round. Περιδαίδαλος, ov, (περί, δαίδαλος) all-variegated, Opp. C. 4, 388.

Περιδαίος, α, ov, (περί, Ἰδα) around mount Ida, νόμος Κρήτας περιδαίος, land near Ida, in Crete, Pind. Fr. 126, 2.—On the elision of ι, v. περί H.

Περιδαίω, (περί, δαίω) to set on fire all round, Opp. H. 5, 411, in mid. —pass., to burn round about: metaph., περιδαίομαι Ἐνδυμῖονι, to burn with love for him (as in Lat. ardere aliquem), Ap. Rh. 4, 58.

Περιδακρύτος, ov, weeping much, tearful.

Περιδαμάω, ὦ, (περί, δαμάω) to tame all round or thoroughly.

Περιδαίνομαι, dep. mid.=foreg., Q. Sm. 1, 165.

Περιδέεια, ας, ἡ, exceeding fear: from

Περιδέης, ἐς, (περί, δέος) very timid or fearful, π. γενέσθαι, Hdt. 5, 44; τινί, at a thing, Id. 7, 15; μή., Thuc. 3, 80, Andoc. 34, 22.—Adv. -ῶς, in great fear, Thuc. 6, 83, etc.

Περιδέω, f. -δεῖσθαι: aor. 1 περιδέεσθαι, in Hom. (though only in Il.) always περιδέισαν, περιδέεσσαν, etc.: pf. περιδέοικα, but in Hom. περιδείδια (περί, δειδῶ). To fear very much, be in great fear or dread about one, τινός, Il. 10, 93; 17, 240; but more usu. τινί, Il. 11, 508; 15, 123, etc.; so also c. dat. rei, to be much afraid for or at a thing, 17, 242; 21, 328.

Περιδείνος, ov, f. I. for περιδείνος.

Περιδείπνέω, ὦ, to give a funeral feast, LXX: from

Περιδείπνον, ov, τό, (περί, δειπνῶ) a funeral feast, Dem. 321, 25, Plut. 2, 286 E.

Περιδείρον, ov, τό, (περί, δειρή) the circumference of the neck, Poll. 2, 135.

Περιδείρων, ov, τό, an armlet, LXX: strictly neut. from

Περιδείριος, ov, (περί, δεξιός) like ἀμφιδείριος, with two right hands, i. e. using both hands alike, Lat. ambidexter, Il. 21, 163:—so that περιδείριος seems to be used for ἀμφιδείριος, metri grat.; for though περί has in the main the same signif. with ἀμφί, yet this is the only compd. in which it has the notion of double-ness proper to ἀμφί, Butt. Lexil. s. v. ἀμφίς III.—II. very dexterous or expert, Ar. Nub. 949. Adv. -ῶς, Philostr. Hence

Περιδείριος, ov, (περί, δέρι) passed round the neck, Plut. 2, 647 E, cf. Jac. Ach. Tat. p. 519:—τὸ περιδείριον, a necklace, Ar. Fr. 309, 5, Luc. Pisc. 12, etc.

Περιδείρης, ἰδος, ἡ, a necklace.

Περιδέρομαι, poet. for περιβλέπω, Anth. P. 5, 289.

Περιδέσμεν, and -μέω, ὦ, (περί-δεσμος) to tie round, Geop.

Περιδέσις, εως, ἡ, (περιδέω) a tying round, Muson. ap. Stob.

Περιδέσμος, ov, ὅ, (περί, δεσμός) a band, belt, girdle, Aristaen.

Περιδέτος, ov, bound, tied round or to: verb. adj. from

Περιδέω, f. -δῆσω, (περί, δέω) to bind, tie round or on, τινί τι, Hdt. 1, 193, Ar. Eccl. 127:—mid., περιδέεσθαι τι, to bind something round one's self, περισούριον, Hdt. 4, 176; πώγων, στέφανος, Ar. Eccl. 100, 122; esp. of pugilists, ἱμάντων σφαίρας περιδεομένης, Plat. Legg. 830 B, cf. Plut. 2, 825 E.

Περιδήλος, ov, very clear, quite manifest

ΠΕΡΙ

Περιδῆμα, ατος, τό, (περί, δῆω) any thing bound round, a band.

Περιδριόμαι, (περί, δριόμαι) dep., to fight round about, Q. Sm. 4, 165.

Περιδῆριτος, ov, (περί, δριόμαι) fought for, like περιμάχτος, Anth. P. 5, 219.

Περιδίδωμι, f. -δῶσω, (περί, δίδωμι) to give all round.—Mid. περιδίδομαι, to stake or wager, c. gen. rei, τρίποδος περιδίδωμεν ἢ ἐλέθητος, let us stake a tripod or caldron, Il. 23, 485; ἐμέθεν περιδίδωμαι αὐτῆς, I will wager for myself, i. e. pledge myself, Od. 23, 78; also περιδίδωμαι περὶ τῆς κεφαλῆς, I stake my head, Ar. Eq. 791; περιδον μοι περὶ θυγατρίδων ἁλῶν, have a wager with me for a little thyme salt, Ar. Ach. 772; also absol., περίδον νῦν ἐμοί, ἐ μὴ., Ar. Nub. 644.—The genit. in these phrases must be considered as a genit. of the price one engages to pay for losing one's

wager, cf. Jelf Gr. Gr. § 515, 2.

Περιδιείρω, (περί, διείρω) to fasten together round, Philostr.

Περιδινέω, ὦ, (περί, δινέω) to whirl or wheel round, εἰπόντων, Aeschin. 77, 29.—pass., to run round and round, πόλιν περιδινυτήν (aor. pass.), Il. 22, 165 (ubi Spitzn. divisim περίδιν-).

to spin round, like a top, Xen. Symp. 7, 3.—II. act. in intr. signif., like pass., Soph. Fr. 310.

Περιδινῆς, ἐς, (περί, δινέω) whirled round, Anth. P. 6, 23.

Περιδινῆσις, εως, ἡ, (περιδινέω) a whirling round, Plat. Flamin. 10, Id. 2, 888 D.

Περιδινῆτος, ov, whirled round.

Περιδινός, ὅ, ἡ, (περιδινέω) one who roams about, a vagabond; also a pirate, Plat. Legg. 777 C, cf. Ath. 264 F.

Περιδιπλώ, ὦ, to fold round about, wrap around.

Περιδίω, (περί, δίω) old Ep. form for περιδείδω, to be much afraid about one, τινί, Il. 9, 433; 11, 557; π. μή., Il. 17, 666, Od. 22, 96; also π. τινί μή., Il. 5, 566. In Hom., περί is metri grat. always separated from the simple verb; he only uses 3 sing. impf., περί γὰρ δίδε... [v]

Περιδιώκω, f. -ξω, (περί, διώκω) to pursue on all sides, Strab.

Περιδονόφω, ὦ, (περί, δονόφος) to wrap round with darkness, Arat. 876.

Περιδονέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (περί, ἐόνεω) to move or drive round, Dion. H.

Περιδούσις, εως, ἡ, (περιδίδωμαι) a bargain, wager.

Περιδουπέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (περί, δονπέω) to sound with a heavy noise, Philostr.

Περιδουπος, ov, sounding with a heavy noise.

Περιδρῶμητόν, (περιδρῶμειν) verb. adj., one must run round.

Περιδράμον, Ep. for περιέδραμον, aor. 2 of περιτρέχω, Il.

Περιδραξίς, εως, ἡ, a grasping with the hands, Plut. 2, 392 A, cf. 979 D: from

Περιδράσσομαι, Att. -ττομαι, fut. -ξομαι, (περί, δρᾶσσομαι) dep. mid.: to grasp with the hand, τινός, Plut. Camill. 26, Lysand. 17.

Περιδρομαί, ἰδος, pecul. fem. of περιδρομος, surrounding, αἵτηρ, Anth. P. 5, 13.

Περιδρομεύς, εως, ὅ, one who runs round.

Περιδρομή, ης, ἡ, (περίδρομος) a running round: a revolution, orbit, περιδρομαί ἐτών, Eur. Hel. 776; π. ποιῆσαι, to wheel about, Xen. Cyr. 1155

0, 11.—II. a round-about way, circuit, Plut. 2, 493 D.—III. a getting round, cheating, Memnon 8.

Περιδρομής, ἴδος, ἡ=παράδρομής. Περιδρομος, ον, (περιδραμειν, περιτρέχω) running round, encompassing, like the rim of a shield, Eur. El. 453, cf. Aesch. Theb. 495: generally, round, circular, Il. 5, 726, 728.—2. going about, roaming, Aesch. Supp. 349; κύνες, Ar. Ran. 472: so, γυνή π., a roaming, lewd woman, Theogn. 581.—II. pass. that can be run round, and so standing apart, detached, κολώνη π., ἔνθα καὶ ἔνθα, Il. 2, 812; so, αὐλή π., Od. 14, 7. Hence

Περιδρομος, ον, ὁ, as subst., that which surrounds, as the rim of a shield, Eur. Tro. 1197; the string that runs round a net for closing it, Xen. Cyn. 2, 6: a gallery running round a building, Id. Cyr. 6, 1, 53, cf. Plat. Criti. 116 B.

Περιδρύντω, f. -ψω, (περί, δρύντω) to tear all round about: pass. to be so torn, ἀγκώνας περιδρύνθη (Ep. aor. pass.), Il. 23, 395.

Περιδύω, f. -ύσω, (περί, δύω) to pull off from round, strip off (cf. περιαιρέω), ἑλάνωας, Il. 11, 100; π. τὸ μέτρον, Epich. p. 82: hence, to plunder, despoil, τινά, Antipho 117, 3.—Mid. περιδύομαι, to take off, put off. [ὑώ, ὥω: but cf. δύω.]

Περιδύμεθον, 1 dual subj. aor. 2 v id. from περιδύωμι, Il.

Περιεγίρω, (περί, ἐγείρω) to arouse round about, Joseph.

Περιδρεύω, (περί, ἔδρα) to sit round or invest a town.

Περιθέλω,=ἀγπάω, ap. Hesych. Περιθίδον, (περί, εἶδον) aor. 2, with no pres. in use, περιθῶμαι being used instead: to overlook, i. e. to neglect, disregard: also, to let pass, allow, suffer, c. part., like ὑπερορᾶν, ὑπεριδεῖν, as, οὐ περιθίδον αὐτὸν ἀναπαύσθαι, they did not suffer him to be carried off, cf. Hdt. 1, 89; 3, 65, Bergl. Ar. Pac. 10, and v. sub περιθῶμαι; so, also, freq. in Att. prose: but also c. acc. pers. only, Hdt. 3, 155, Ar. Ach. 55; very rarely c. inf., like ἐάω, Hdt. 1, 24; 4, 113.—Cf. περιόδια.

Περιηλάς, ὄδος, ἡ, encircling, ζώνη, Erastoth. 2, 3.

Περιεῖλω,=περιεῖλω, cf. περιεῖλω. Hence

Περιεῖλημα, ατος, τό, that which is wound round.

Περιεῖλσις, εως, ἡ, (περιεῖλω) a winding round: also=foreg.—In Hdt. 2, 123, Plut. Cat. Maj. 13, f. l. for περιήλσις.

Περιεῖλωσις, Ion. for περιεῖλωσις, Hdt. 8, 128, but also Plat. Prot. 342 C.

Περιεῖλω, (περί, εἶλω) to fold or wrap round, τι περί τι, Xen. An. 4, 5, fin. i.—pass. to be wrapped round, ῥάκεσι, Ar. Ran. 1064.

Περιέμμι, (περί, εἰμι) to be around, χωρίον φ τευχίον περιῖν, Thuc. 7, 81: but usu.—II. like ὑπέρεμι, to be better than, superior to another, surpass, excel one in a thing, περίσσις γυναικῶν εἰδός τε μέγιστος τε, Od. 18, 248, cf. 19, 326, Hdt. 3, 146, etc.; in Att., also c. dat. rei, ναυσὶ πολλὸν π., Thuc. 6, 22; σοφία π. τῶν Ἑλλήνων, Plat. Prot. 342 B, cf. Symp. 222 E, Xen. An. 1, 9, 24:—ἐκ περιόντων, at an advantage, Thuc. 8, 46.—Cf. περιγίγνομαι.—2. to exceed in number, πληθεῖ, Hdt. 9, 31; and so in Att.—III. to be over and above, outlive, τινί, Hdt. 1, 121; 3, 119: absol., to survive, remain alive, freq. in Hdt., as 1, 11, 120; and of things, to be extant, be in

existence, Id. 1, 92, etc.—2. of property, etc., to be over and above, to remain when debts are paid, τὰ περιόντα, the surplus, balance, Plat. Legg. 923 D, Isae. 55, 13; τὰ περιόντα χρήματα τῆς διοικήσεως, the money remaining after paying the expenses, the balance in hand, Dem. 1346, 18; so, ἡ περιόσσα κατασκευή, Thuc. 1, 89.—3. to be left as a result or consequence, περιέσθιν ὑμῖν ἐκ τούτων, what you have got by all this is..., Dem. 172, 9; esp. in bad. signif., τοσοῦτον ὑμῖν περιέσθιν τοῦ πρὸς ἐμὲ μίσους, you have got so much hatred against me left, Philipp. ap. Dem. 160, 12; περιεῖναι αὐτὸ μὴδὲν ἄλλ' ἢ τὰς ἀσχολίας, Aeschin. 22, 8; ψηφισμὸς ὑμῖν περιεῖται βελτίω δ' οὐδὲν ἔσται τὰ πράγματα, you will have plenty of statutes, but..., Dem. 1432, 16; cf. περιτρίγναι III: hence also, τοῦτοις τοσοῦτον περιέσθιν, ὥστε προσκοφαντούσιν, so far are matters come with them, that..., Id. 1280, 1; ἐκ τοῦ περιόντος, from sheer wantonness, Id. 1483, 15, cf. Luc. Amor. 33.

Περιέμμι, (περί, εἰμι) to go round, fetch a compass, Hdt. 2, 138, etc.; π. κατὰ νότον τινί, to get round and take him in rear, Thuc. 4, 36.—2. c. acc., to go round, compass, π. τὸν νηὸν κύκλω, Hdt. 1, 159; π. φυλάκειν, to go round the guards, visit them, Id. 5, 33; so, ἐν κύκλῳ περιέμμι πάντα, Ar. Plut. 708; κύκλω π., Plat. Lach. 183 B; τὴν Ἑλλάδα περιέμμι, Xen. An. 7, 1, 33.—II. to come round to one, esp. in one's turn or by inheritance, ἡ ἀρχή, βασιλείη περιεῖσι εἰς τινα, Hdt. 1, 120; 2, 120.—2. of revolving periods, χρόνον περιόντος, as time came round, Hdt. 1, 4, 155, cf. 2, 4.—Cf. περιέρχομαι, -ἴκω.

Περιέρω, Att. for the older form περιέρω, q. v.

Περιέρω, (περί, εἶρω) to insert or fix round, ξύλα περί γόμφους, Hdt. 2, 96.

Περιεκτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (περιέχω) comprising, containing, cf. Luc. Vit. Att. 24: hence, metaph., universal, general, like τὸ περιέχον, Plut. 2, 886 A.—II. τὸ περιεκτικόν, Gramm.=μέσον, verbum medium.—III. in Hipp.=σωτήριος, but dub.; v. περιεστικός.

Περιεῖλσις, εως, ἡ, a driving, leading, riding round about; a place for driving round, Hdt. 1, 179: from

Περιεῖλνω, fut. -εἰλσω, (περί, ἑλάνω) to drive round, τὰς κύλικας π., to push the cups round, Xen. Symp. 2, 27:—to drive together, collect, as cattle, booty, etc., Polyb. 4, 29, 6, etc., in mid.—2. to drive about, harass, distress, περιεῖλνόμενος τῇ στάσει, Hdt. 1, 60, cf. Ar. Eq. 887.—3. to draw or build round, περί δ' ἔρκος ἔλασσε, Il. 18, 564; περί δ' ἔρκος ἐλήλαται, Od. 7, 113.—II. seemingly intrans. (sub. ἄρμα, ἵππον, etc.), to drive or ride round, Hdt. 1, 106, Thuc. 7, 44, and Xen.; but also c. acc. loci, π. τι ἵππων, Hdt. 4, 7.

Περιεῖλνσις, εως, ἡ, (περιέρχομαι) a coming or going round, Plut. 2, 916 D.

Περιεῖλξις, εως, ἡ, a winding, rolling, turning round: from

Περιεῖλωσις, Att. -ττω, Ion. -εἰλωσις: f. -ῶ (περί, ἐλίσσω)—to roll, wind round, τι περί τι, Hdt. 8, 128:—mid. to roll round one's self, Plat. Prot. 342 C:—pass. to be rolled, twisted round, περί τι, Plat. Phaedr. 112 D; ὑλλήλους, Arist. H. A. 5, 4; also to be encompassed, ὑπό τινος, Ib. 113 B.

Περιεῖλκυσμός, οὐ, ὁ, a drawing or dragging round.

Περιεῖλκω, f. -ῶ: Att. aor. περι-

εἰλκυσά (cf. sub ἐλκω): -to drag round, drag about, Xen. An. 7, 6, 10.—2. draw round another way, divert, distract, Lat. huc illuc ducere, Plat. Charm. 17 B; so in pass., Id. Prot. 352 C.

Περιεῖλνμι, (περί, ἐννυμι) to go round, περί δ' ἀμβροτα εἵματα ἐσσοί, Il. 16, 670:—in mid., to draw round one, χαλῶν περιεσσασθαι, to put a cloak, Hes. Op. 537: περιεμμεν rare Aeol. form for περιεμμένον, S. pho 21.

Περιεῖξεμι, (περί, ἐκ, εἰμι) to go entirely round, App.

Περιεπτισμένος, adv. part. pf. pass. from περιπτίσσω, husked, winnowed clean.

Περιεπω: impf. περιεῖπον, Xen. Mem. 2, 9, 5: fut. περιέψω: aor. περιέπτον, inf. περιεπτεῖν,—this also only poet. and in Ion. prose: fut. mid. περιεψέσθαι in act. signif., Hdt. 115; 7, 149; and aor. pass. περιεπθῆναι, Hdt. (v. infra):—only the pres. and impf. occur in Att. prose (περιεπῶ). To be busy all round; hence to tend diligently, to treat with care and honour, εἰ π. τινά, to treat him well, Hdt. 1, 73, etc.; so, μάλα π. τινά, count much, Xen. Mem. 2, 9, 5; τινά ταις μεγίσταις τιμαῖς, Id. Sym. 8, 38; π. τινά ὡς φίλον, Id. Cyr. 4, 12:—contrariwise, τραχέως, κόρ τραχέως π., to handle roughly, Hdt. 1, 73, 114 (and more freq. in pass. τραχέως περιεπθῆναι ὑπό τινος, 5, 81, etc.); so, δεικνύει περιεπτεῖν τινι, Lat. ignominia afficere, Hdt. 1, 11, κάρτα τραχέως π. δεικνύει, 1, 73: τινά ὡς οὐ ἀτε πολέμους, δοῦλον, et Hdt. 2, 69, Xen. Cyr. 4, 4, 12.—T. synon. ἀμφιπέτω, is only poet.

Περιεργάζομαι, f. -σομαι, (περί, ἔργος) dep. mid.—to take more pains than enough about a thing, hence to busy one's self with trifles, to waste one's bourn, Hdt. 2, 15; so, περιεργάζεσθαι τὸν πόλεμον, Plat. Apol. 19, 5, ἐργάζεσθαι καὶ π., to be busy a over-busy, Dem. 150, 24; τὸ πολὺ περιεργάζεσθαι, that they had overdone with their 'sack' (i. e. need not have used the word), Hdt. 3, 46; π. τι κινόν, to be busy about 'some new thing, Ar. Eccl. 200.—2. to be a busy-body, meddle with other folk's affairs, De 805, 4; π. τὰ κατὰ τὴν Ἰταλίαν, interfere in Italian affairs, Polyb. 34, 2.—II. late, the pf. pass. περιεργασμαι, to be superfluous, Ael. Her.

Περιεργαστέον, verb. adj., one must do more than needful, Antipho 119.

Περιεργασία, ας, ἡ, and περιεργασία, ἡ=sq.

Περιεργία, ας, ἡ, (περιεργος) οἰ diligence, over-eactness in doing, wing, etc., Plat. Sisyph. 387 D.—2. intermeddling with other folk's affairs, officiousness, Theophr. Char. 13, L. V. Hist. 1, 5, etc.

Περιεργόπηντες, οἱ, (περιεργόπηνς) name of a book written poor scholars, Hesych.

Περιεργος, ον, (περί, ἔργω) care over much, over-careful, taking need trouble, Lys. 123, 24; of grammarian Anth. P. 11, 322.—2. busy about one's folk's affairs, meddling, curious, a busy-body, Lat. officiosus, Isocr. 102 A, Xen. Mem. 1, 3, 1; περιεργία βλέπειν look curiously, Anth. P. 12, 175.—pass. done with especial care, π. πένος, a very expensive war, Isocr. 1, 124: esp.—2. over-wrought, elaborate, Plat. 2, 64 A; τὸ τῆς κλέπτης, Luc. Nigr. 13.—3. superfluous, περιεργα λέγειν, Plat. Polit. 286 C, ἐστὶ τι, Andoc. 27, 35, cf. Isae. 1

Isocr. etc.—III. *περιέργω*, curious arts, magic, N. T. Act. 19, 19.

Περιέργω, f. -έω : Att. -εἰργω (περί, εἰργω) :—to inclose all round, compass, Hdt. 2, 148, Thuc. 1, 106; 5, 11.

Περιερέσσω, Att. -ττω, f. -έσω, to surround.

Περιερέκτος, ov, (περιεργω) shut in all round.

Περιερίπω, f. -ψα, (περί, ἔρπω) to creep, steal, wind round, Ael.

Περιερίβω, (περί, ἔβρω) to wander about, Ar. Eq. 533.

Περιερίχομαι, impf. *περιηρόμην*, n Ar. Thesm. 504: dep. mid. with aor. 2 and pf. act. (περί, ἔρχομαι). To go round, like a beggar, Xen. Cyr. 8, 16; or a stranger seeing sights, Id.

Dec. 10, 10; like a canvasser, Lat. *ambire*, Dem. 129, 20: and c. acc., π. ἡν πόλιν, Andoc. 13, 25; τὴν ἀγοράν, Dem. 411, 16; c. part., to go about doing a thing, Plat. Apol. 30 A.—2. to go round about, about or round, Idt. 7, 225, Thuc. 4, 36; π. ἀπέναντον ὁδόν, Plat. Theat. 147 C.—

I. to go round and return to a spot, to come up to a person or place, hence to arrive at last somewhere, εἰς τόπον, Idt. 1, 96, etc.; to come round to, ἡ γενομένη, ἡ βασιλῆϊ περιήλθε ἐς τὴν αἰνῶν, Hdt. 1, 7, 187, etc.; also, ἐς θῆσαν περιήλθε ἡ νόστος, the disease ended in., Id. 7, 88: also c. acc., ἡ ἰσὺς περιήλθε τὸν Πανιώνιον, vengeance came at last upon him, Hdt. 8, 06.—2. of time, to come round, Xen. Tyr. 8, 6, 19.—III. c. acc. pers., like Lat. *circumvenire*, to come round, take i. e. to overreach, cheat, Od. 9, 362; οἶφιν π. τινα, Hdt. 3, 4, cf. Ar. Eq. 142; τὰς τὰς ἰσχυρὰς περιελήλυθε οὖς πολλοὺς, Luc. Lucit. 10. Cf. *εἰρίμω* (εἰμ), *περίμω*.

Περίσθω, (περί, ἐσθίω) to eat all round, nibble at, Luc. Lexiph. 23.

Περίσκειν, adv. part. pf. pass. om. περισκέπτομαι, circumspectly, lat. Ac. 365 B, etc.

Περίσταλινος, adv. part. pf. pass. om. περιστάλλω, secretly, covertly.

Περιστοικός, ὅς, ὅν, in Hipp. ap. rot.,=συντοίχος, restorative, for which *εἰρηστικός* had been proposed: but *εἰρηστικός* is correctly formed from *εἰρίμω* (εἰμ).

Περίσχυτος, ὅς, ὅν, (περί, ἔσχατος) out the last, Hdt. 1, 86; 5, 101.

Περίσφω, ov, (περί, ἔσφω) thoroughly all-boiled, Luc.

Περιχῆς, ἐς, (περί, ἔχω) surrounding, embracing, Philostr.

Περιέχω, also -ἴχω, Thuc. 5, 71: *περιέξω* and *περισχῶ*: aor. *περίεσχον*, inf. *περισχεῖν*: aor. mid. *περισχόμην*, inf. *περισχέσθαι*, (περί, ὦ) To encompass, embrace, surround, ys. 110, 40, Xen., etc.; ἡ περίενοσα πάλαιος γῆ, Plat. Tim. 25 A.: Pass., to be shut in or beleaguered, τό τινος, Hdt. 8, 10, 80.—2. to embrace, comprise, comprehend, take in, τε περιλαμβάνω II, τὰ μέρη ὑπὸ ὧ δλον περιεχέται, Plat. Parm. 5 B.—3. τὸ περιέχον, as subst., in which is about and around us, finite space beyond the ὥρ and θῆρ, Anaxag. Fr. 2; also simply the, heaven, climate, Polyb. 4, 21, 1; 5, 8.—but,—4. in Aristot. τὸ περιέχον is the universal, like τὸ γενικόν τὸ καθόλου, genericum, generale; so, οἷα περιέχον, a generic term or idea, Rhct. 3, 5, 3; (and, conversely, uses *περιέχεται*, in pass., of particulars, Anal. Pr. 1, 27, 10: cf. *ὑπερ-κός*).—II. to surpass, overcome,

conquer, like *ὑπερέχω*, Thuc. 5, 7; also to outnumber, Thuc. 3, 108.—of an army, to outflank the enemy, Thuc. 5, 71, 73.—III. mid. *περιέχομαι*, to hold one's hands round or over another, and so to protect, defend, take charge of, c. gen. pers., *περίσχω* (Ion. imperat. aor. 2 mid.) *παῖδός ἑτός*, Il. 1, 393; also c. acc., οὐνεκά μιν περισχόμεθα, Od. 9, 199.—2. to hold fast on by, and so to cling to, cleave to, be fond of a person or thing, c. gen., Hdt. 1, 71, etc.; τῶν τοῦ περιεχόμεθα, we are compassing, aiming at the same end, Id. 3, 72, cf. Plut. Thém. 9: rarely c. inf., *περιέχτο μένοντας μὴ ἐκλείπειν*, he was urgent with them that they should stay and not leave him, Hdt. 9, 57.

Περιζυμένως, adv., very powerfully or violently, H. Hom. Merc. 495.

Περίζω, (περί, ζέω) to boil round about, Luc. Tox. 20: poet. -ζέω, Anth. P. 9, 632.

Περίζυος, ov, also *περίζυς*, ὄγος, (περί, ζυγόν) over and above a pair, more than a pair: so, speaking of horses' harness, *περίζυγα* are spare straps for repairing breakages, Poppo Xen. Cyr. 6, 2, 32, where Schneider needlessly proposed *παράζυγα*.

Περίζωμα, ατος, τό, (περίζωννμι) that which is girded round one, under-clothing, ἐν *περίζωμασιν*, opp. to ἐν *θώρακι*, Polyb. 6, 25, 3.—an apron, esp. of smiths, cooks, etc., Hege-sipp. Adelph. 1, 7, Wytt. Plut. 2, 182 D: hence, ἀσκή ἐκ *περίζωματος*, Dion. H., to practise with the apron on, i. e. merely with the outward appendage of an art, superficially.

Περίζωμιον, ov, τό, dim. from foreg. [α]

Περίζωννμι, also -νύω : f. -ζώω (περί, ζώννμι) :—to gird round or on:—mid., to gird round one's self, put on as a belt or apron, c. acc., Ar. Pac. 687, Theopomp. (Com.) Παῖδ. 2:—*περιεζόμενος*, with his apron on, of a cook, Plut. 2, 668 D. Hence

Περίζωσις, εως, ἡ, a girding round or on, belting: and

Περίζωστρα, ας, ἡ, a belt, girdle, apron, band, Theocr. 2, 122.

Περιηρόμαι, f. -ήσομαι, (περί, ἡρόμαι) dep. mid.:—to lead round, π. τινι τὸ οὖρος, to show one the way round the mountain, guide him round it, Hdt. 7, 214:—absol., to show round and explain what is worth notice; hence, generally, to explain, describe, Luc. Contempl. 1, D. Mort. 20, 1; cf. *περιήγησις* and *περιηγητής*.—II. to draw an outline, describe in general terms, opp. to *συμπληροῦν*, Plat. Legg. 770 B.—The act. *περιηγέω*, only in Heliod.

Hence

Περιήγημα, ατος, τό, a thing described: hence

Περιηγηματικός, ὅς, ὅν, descriptive.

Περιηγής, ἐς, (περιάγω, -ηγέομαι) like *περιεφής*, led round in a circle, hence lying in a circle, of the Cyclades lying round Delos, Call. Del. 198; 3 τροχοειδής: generally, round, convex, Emped. 24, Dion. P. 157. Cf. *περιάγος*.

Περιήγησις, εως, ἡ, (περιηγέομαι) a leading round and explaining what is worth notice: hence, generally, description, Luc. Contempl. 22: esp. geographical description, Aristid.: cf. *περιηγητής*.—II. like *περιγραφή*, an outline: *περιήγησιν*, in shape and figure, Hdt. 2, 73.—III. a revolution, orbit, Lat. *orbis*.

Περιηγητής, οὔ, ὁ, (περιηγέομαι) one who leads about, esp. one who guides

strangers about and shows what is worth notice, a showman, cicerone, Plut. 2 675 D; and, at Delphi,=ἐξηγητής Plut. 2, 395 A: hence,—2. generally a describer, esp. of geographical details, as Dionysius ὁ *περιηγητής*, cf. Luc. Ver. H. 2, 31; a show-man, Id. Calumn. 5. Hence

Περιηγητικός, ὅς, ὅν, of or like a general description, of, belonging to a *περιηγητής*, Plut. 2, 386 B.—2. descriptive, βιβλία, guide-books, Ib. 724 D. Adv. -κῶς.

Περιήγητος, ov, (περιηγέομαι) drawn round, put round as a border.

Περιήδω, Att. plqpf. from *περίαιδω* (q. v.), also Od. 17, 317.

Περιήθω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (περί, ἡθέω) to strain through. Hence

Περιήθημα, ατος, τό, any thing strained, Galen.—II. that which remains after straining, dregs, refuse.

Περιήκης, ἐς, (περί, ἀκή) very pointed or sharp.

Περιήκω, f. -έω, (περί, ἦκω) to have come round to one, like *περιέμω* (εἰμ), εἰς τινα, Xen. Cyr. 4, 6, 6:—c. acc., to come round to one at last, τὰ σὲ περιήκοντα, that which has fallen to thy lot, Hdt. 7, 16, 1: οὐτοῦν τὸν ἄνδρα φαμέν *περιήκειν* τὰ πρῶτα, we say that the greatest luck befel this man, Id. 6, 86, 1; (here it is possible to make τὰ πρῶτα the acc. after the verb, as we say that this man compassed, gained the greatest luck; and so Schweigh. would take even the former passage, but not so well).—2. of time, to have come round, Plut. Ages. 35.—Cf. *περίεμω* (εἰμ), -έρομαι.

Περιήλυστις, ἡ, like *περιέλευστις*, a coming round, revolution, Hdt. 2, 123, cf. *περιέλυστις*. Hence

Περιηλντόμαι, dep.,=περιέρχομαι, LXX.

Περιημετέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, strictly to feel violent pain; hence, usu., to be or become aggrieved, sad, angry; τινα at a thing, as τῇ συμφορῇ, τῇ δουλῇ σὺν, τῇ ἀπότη, etc., Hdt. 1, 44, 164 4, 154; but, c. gen. pers., to be aggrieved at and with him, Id. 8, 109 absol., Id. 1, 114. (The simple *ἡμετέω* or *ἡμεκτέω* does not occur.

This word, which is Ion. and little used except in Hdt. and late Greek, as N. T., is by some derived from *ἔμω*, *ἔχω*: by others from *αἶμα*, *αἰμώσα*, like *ἡμωδία*, *ἡμωδία*, for *αἶμ*: but at any rate it need not be written *περιημεκτέω*.)

Περιήνικα, Ion. aor. 1 of *περιφέρω*, Hdt. 1, 84.

†*Περιήρης*, ους, ὁ, *Perieres*, son of Aeolus and Enarete, king in Messenia, Apollod. 1, 9, 5.—2. charioteer of Menoeceus of Thebes, Apollod. 2, 4, 11.—3. father of Borus, Il. 16, 177.—4. a Cumaean, who founded Zancle in Sicily, Thuc. 6, 4. Others in Paus.; etc.

Περιήχέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (περί, ἡχέω) to ring all round, χαλκός, Il. 7, 267; also in Plut. Hence

Περιήχημα, ατος, τό, a resounding, laml.: and

Περιήχσις, εως, ἡ,=foreg., Plut. Sull. 19.

Περὶθάλπης, ἐς, very warm, Nic. Th. 40, Anth. P. 7, 742: from

Περὶθάλπω, f. -ψω, (περί, θάλλω) to warm exceedingly.

Περὶθαμβής, ἐς, (περί, θάμβος much alarmed, Ar. Rh. 2, 1158, Plut.

Περὶθασσίνω, to make very bold from

Περὶθαρός. ὦ, (περί, θαρός, bold

εἶς) very bold, confident, Ap Rh. 1, 52, 195.

Περιθεός, ον, most divine, dub.

Περιθειώ, ὦ (περί, θεῖός I) to fumigate all round with sulphur, to purify: also περιθειώ, q. v. Hence

Περιθειώσις, εως, ἡ, a fumigating all round with sulphur, a purification, Plat. Crat. 405 A.

Περιθεμα, ατος, τό, any thing put or placed round.

Περιθειώ, ὦ, rarer form for περιθειώ, Meineke Menand. p. 42.

Περιθερός, ον, (περί, θερμός) very hot, Plut. 2, 642 C.

Περιθεύω, ον, to be put or placed round, Joseph. i. from.

Περιθεῖς, εως, ἡ, (περιτιθημι) a putting round, putting on, N. T.

Περιθετός, ἡ, ὄν, and περιθετός, ον, Ar. Thesm. 258: (περιτιθημι): —put round, put to or upon: also to be put round or upon, π. πρόσωπον, a mask, Aristomen. Γόητ. 2; κεφαλῇ π., a head-dress, Ar. 1. c., ubi v. Schol. —ἡ περιθετή (sc. κόμη), false hair, a wig, Amphis Alcm. 1, Polyb. 3, 78, 3, Hdt. 415 A: also φενάκη.

Περιθεύω, f. θεύομαι and -θευσθῶναι (περί, θεός) —to run round, περί δὲ χρόνος θεε πόρκης, Il. 6, 320, cf. Od. 24, 207; τάφος, τεῖχος περιθεύει, Hdt. 1, 178, 181; c. acc. objecti, π. τὴν ψῆσον, Plat. Criti. 115 E; also c. dat., Hdn. 5, 5.—II. to run about, Plat. Rep. 475 D.

Περιθεωρέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (περί, θεωρέω) to go round and observe, Luc. flermot. 44.

Περιθηκή, ἡς, ἡ, that which one puts round, a lid, cover.

Περιθημα, ατος, τό, = περιθεμα, an ornament, Nicostr. ap. Stob. p. 445, 47.

Περιθλάσις, ἡ, a bruising, Plut. 2, 609 D: from

Περιθλάω, (περί, θλάω) to bruise or squeeze all round, Plut. 2, 341 A.

Περιθλίβω, f. -ψω, (περί, θλίβω) to press all round, Nonn. [θλί]

†Περιθοῖται, ὧν, αἱ, Perithoetae, a deme of Attica, of the tribe Oeneis. Hence

†Περιθοῖδης, ον, ὁ, of (the deme) Perithoetae, ap. Dem. 1219, 20.

†Περιθόος, contd. -θους, gen. -θου, ὅ, = Περύθιος, Soph. O. C. 1594.

Περιθράσων, περιθράσους, = περιθάρσ-, q. v.

Περιθρανός, εως, ἡ, a breaking all in pieces, E. M.: from

Περιθραύω, (περί, θραύω) to break all round, break off, Hipp. Plut. 2, 626 B.

Περιθρεέον, verb. adj. from περιτρέω, one must turn round, Plat. Theaet. 160 E.

Περιθρηνέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (περί, θρηνέω) to bewail very much:—pass. to resound with wailing, Plat. Anton. 56.

Περιθρυγκάω, ὦ, (περί, θρυγκάω) to edge all round, Plut. Mar. 21.

Περιθρύψω, ὁ, the first growth of hair before it is cut, ap. Suid.

Περιθρομβόμαι, (περί, θρομβόμαι) as pass., to congeal all round, Galen.

Περιθρόνιος, α, ον, (περί, θρόνος) round about the throne, Orph. H. 6, 4.

Περιθρύλλω, or -θρύλλω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (περί, θρύλλω) to make a noise round:—Pass., περιθρύλλεσθαι τὰ ὦτα, to have one's ears still ringing with the noise, Greg. Naz. Henge

Περιθρύλλω, ον, like περιβόητος, notorious, famous.

Περιθρύπτω, f. -ψω, (περί, θρύπτω) to rub or pound in pieces, Diod.

Περιθύω, ον, (περί, θυμός) very

wrathful, Aesch. Theb. 775. Adv. -μός, Id. Cho. 40; περιθύωμ ἔχειν, to be very angry, Hdt. 2, 162, and perh. 3, 50.

Περιθύρεω, ὦ, (περί, θύρα) to be about the door, v. l. Ael. N. A. 1, 11.

Περιθύω, (περί, θύω) to sacrifice round about:—pass. to have sacrifices offered to one all round, Plut. 2, 168 D.

Περιθωράκιον, ον, τό, v. l. for ἐπιθωράκιον in Plut.

Παριάπτω, (περί, ἰάπτω) to wound all round, περί θυμός ἰάθη, Theocr. 2, 82. [i]

Παριάχω, (περί, ἰάχω) to sound all round, re-echo, περί δ' ἰαχε πέτρα, Od. 9, 395: Ep. impf. παρίαχε [i] for παρίαχε, Hes. Th. 678.

Παριείδην, inf. of aor. παριείδον. [i]

Παριδιμεναι, Ep. inf. of perf. παριόμαι, Il. 13, 728.

Παριδρόω, ὦ, to sweat all over. Hence

Παριδρώσις, εως, ἡ, a sweating all over, Diosc.

Παριζομαι, (περί, ἕζω) dep., to sit round about, κύκλῳ παριζόμενοι, Hdt. 1, 202, cf. 5, 41; also c. acc. objecti, π. τινα, Id. 5, 4.

Παριπνεύω, (περί, ἰπνεύω) to ride round, Polyb. 5, 73, 12, Luc. Gall. 12.

Παριπταμαι, later form for περιπτόμαι.

Παριστάνω, later collat. form of sq., to place round, τινί τι.

Παριστήμι, f. -στήσω (περί, ἵστημι):—in trans. tenses, to put, place, set, lay round a thing, τινί τι, Hdt. 3, 24, Plat. Tim. 78 C; στρατὸν περί πόλιν, Xen. Cyr. 7, 5, 1; metaph., π. φόβον τινί, Critias 9, 37; κινδύνον τινί, Polyb. 12, 15, 7.—2. to move about, shift, transfer, τι εἰς τινα, to another's shoulders, Dem. 1014, 17:—hence,—3. to bring round, π. πολυτεῖαν εἰς ἑαυτὸν, to bring it to his own views, Arist. Pol.: esp. into a worse state, εἰς τοῦτ' ἡ τύχη τὰ πράγματα αὐτῶν περιστήσῃ, Isocr. 125 D, cf. Aeschin. 65, 24; π. εἰς μοναρχίαν τὴν πολιτείαν, Polyb. 3, 8, 2.—and, rarely, in mid.—II. in aor. 1 mid., usu. trans., to place round one's self, ἐντοφόρους, Xen. Cyr. 7, 5, 41; cf. infra.

B. Pass., with aor. 2, pf., and plqpf. act.:—to stand round about, Il. 4, 532; 17, 95, etc.; κύμα περιστάθη, a wave rose around (Ep. aor. pass.), Od. 11, 242; c. acc. objecti, to stand round, encircle, surround, χορὸν περιστάθ' ὄμιλος, Il. 18, 603; (so in aor. mid., βούν περιστήσαντο, Il. 2, 410, Od. 12, 356; μήπως με περιστήσωσ' ἕνα πολλοί (3 pl. subj. Ep. aor. 2 for -στώσι), that their numbers surround me not, Il. 17, 95, cf. Od. 20, 50; so, περιστάντες τὸ θηρίον κύκλῳ, Hdt. 1, 43; cf. 9, 5, Eur. Bacch. 1106; τὸ περιστῶς ἡμᾶς δεινόν, Thuc. 4, 10:—but also c. dat., though not, prob., in the literal signf., τοῦ πολέμου περισητκότος τοῖς Ὀρθαίοις, Dem. 209, 22; πηλίκῃ τῇ πόλει περιστήκετ' ἀπράγμῃ, Id. 450, 13, etc.:—τὰ περισητκότα πράγματα, Lys. 193, 36; οἱ περιστῶτες καιροί, Polyb. 3, 86, 7.—II. to come round, turn out, esp. for the worse, εἰς τοῦτο περίστη ἡ τύχη, fortune was so completely reversed, Thuc. 4, 12, cf. Isocr. 93 C, etc.; τοῖναντίον περίστη αὐτῷ, it turned out quite contrary for him, Thuc. 6, 24, Plat. Meno 70 C; also, περιστήκετ' εἰς τοῖναντίον, Plat. Rep. 343 A; περισταθαι εἰς τύχας, to come to be dependent on chances, Thuc. 1, 78; περιστήκεν ἡ πρότερον σωφροσύνη νῦν ἀβουλία φαινόμενη;

Id. 1, 32; τὸ πρᾶγμα εἰς ὑπέροπτον μοι περιστῆ, Dem. 551, 2, cf. 969, 10, 30, c. inf., περιεστῆκε τοῖς βοηθείας δομένοισι αὐτοῖς ἑτεροῖς βοηθεῖν, Id. 301, 8; περιεστῆκεν εἰς τοῦτο ὄργε., Lycurg. 148, 10.—III. step aside, out of the way, Luc. Hermot. 86: hence to shun, dread, Joseph. IV. to be close at hand, Lob. Phryn. 377.

Παρισχναίνω, (περί, ἰσχναίνω) dry exceedingly, Hipp.

Παρίσχω, = παρίεχω, Thuc. 5, 71.

Παριτέον, verb. adj. from παρίεμι (εἰμι), one must go about, make circuit, Plat. Phaedr. 274 A. [i]

Περικαγγαλιάω, ὦ, (περί, καγγαλιάω) to laugh all round, Opp. H. 4, 32.

Περικάδομαι, Dor. for -κῆδομαι Pind.

Περικάης, ἐς, (περικάω) on fire all round: burning hot, Hipp. Adv. -ός, Plat. Ages. 11.

Περικάθαιρω, (περί, καθάιρω) to purify on all sides: go round and purify, Plat. Criti. 120 A.

Περικάθπτω, f. -ψω, (περί, καθάπτω) to fasten, hang on all round about: in mid. to fasten on one's self, put on, νεβρίδας, Plat. 2, 364 E.

Περικάθαρίζω, = περικαθαίρω LXX.

Περικάθαρμα, ατος, τό, = κάθαρμα LXX.

Περικάθαμβός, ον, ὁ, (περικάθαμβα, a purification, Plat. Legg. 815 C.

Περικάθαρος, εως, ἡ, a clearing round, τὸν ρίζων, Theophr.

Περικάθεζομαι, (περί, καθέζομαι) dep., to sit down round or invest town, c. acc., Dem. 1379, 23, Luc. V. Hist. 1, 23.

Περικάθημαι, Ion. -κάθημαι, in -ῆσαι: strictly perf. of the foreg.—to be seated or to sit all round, τρ. πέτρῃ, at table, Hdt. 3, 32; but usu. c. acc. objecti, esp. π. πόλιν, to besiege, invest, besiege a town, Hdt. 1, 103 & 5, 126, etc.; also of ships, blockade, Id. 9, 75: c. acc. pers., to surround by one as a companion, Id. 1, 14. Hence

Περικάθησις, ἡ, a sitting round about: esp. a besieging.

Περικάθιζω, (περί, καθίζω) to sit round about, LXX.

Περικάννυμι, (περί, κáιννυμι) overcome, excel, c. acc. Nic. Th. 38.

Περικάω, fut. -κάσω, (περί, καίω) to burn or scorch round about:—Pass. to be all scorched, Hdt. 4, 69; metaph. to be inflamed, excited, Andoc. 20, 1.

Περικάκω, ὦ, (περικάκος) to be in extreme ill-luck, to be plunged in despair, Polyb. 1, 58, 5; τοῖς ὅλοις, Id. 3, 8, 6. Hence

Περικάκησις, εως, ἡ, extreme ill-luck, Polyb. 1, 85, 2, etc.

Περικάκος, ον, (περί, κακός) very unfortunate, in despair, Procl.

Περικάλινδω, = περικαλινδένω. Hence

Περικάλινδσις, ἡ, = περικαλινδένσις, Plut. 2, 919 A.

Περικάλλης, ἐς, (περί, κάλλω) right beautiful, very beautiful, freq.

Hom., usu. of things, φόρμυξ, κίθρις, Il. 1, 603, Od. 1, 153; ἀνὴρ, ἐνν. ὀφρὸς, βωμός, etc.; of women on in Il. 5, 389; 16, 85, Od. 11, 281; αἱ of men first in H. Hom. Merc. 32, 397, 504; but of a man's eyes in O. 13, 401, 433; of a statue, Oiac. 2, Hdt. 5, 60; of a country, Hdt. 7, 49. Adv. -λώς, post-Hom. C. I. 555 C, 680 C.

Τερκαλλιμάχοι, ων, οἱ, those w

see about Callimachus, his adherents, comic word in Phil. Thess. 44, 6, needlessly altered into Παρακαλλήμαχοι; v. περί C II. [7]

Περικάλυμμα, ατος, τό, a covering, garment, Plat. Polit. 279 D: [α] from Περικάλυπτω, f. -ψω, (περί, καλύπτω) to cover all round, cover quite, νόσος περί πάντα καλύπτει, II. 17, 243, cf. 10, 201; π. τινα ἐν ἱματίῳ, Xen. Cyr. 7, 3, 13; τὸ σῶμα, Plat., etc. — II. to put round as a covering, γινί τι, Hdt. 4, 23; metaph., π. πράγματος σκότον, to throw a veil of darkness over the deeds, Eur. Ion 1522. Hence

Περικαλύψῃ, ἥς, ἡ, a wrapping, covering, Plat. Legg. 942 D.

Περικαμπή, ἥς, ἡ, a bending round, Hipp.: from

Περικάμπω, f. -ψω, (περί, κάμπω) to bend round, τὴν χεῖρα τοῖς θλασάροις π., Luc. (?) Philopat. 19. — II. seemingly intr., to drive round (sub. ἄμα or ἑπ' αὐτοῖς), Plat. Euthyd. 291 B. Hence

Περικάρπια, εως, ἡ, a bending round. Περικάρπιος, ον, (περί, καρδία) about or near the heart, αἶμα, Emped. 17, Critias 8: τὸ π., the membrane round the heart.

Περικαρπιάκανθος, ον, having thorns or prickles upon the περικάρπιον, of the τριβόλος, Theophr.

Περικάρπιον, ον, τό, (περί, καρδία) the case of the fruit or seed, the pod, husk, etc.; the skin, peel, shell of fruit, Arist. Probl. 20, 25, Theophr. — II. (καρπός B) a bracelet.

Περικαρφισμός, οὗ, ὁ, (περί, κάρφος) a practice of hens, so called by Plut. 2, 700 D; and described by Arist. II. A. 6, 2, 20, thus, αἱ ὄρνιθες χυθείσας κάρφος περιβάλλονται, — y Plin. thus, villas gallinae festuca liqua se et uoa lustrant.

Περικαταβάλλω, (περί, καταβάλλω) to lay down around or upon, τί τι, Ar. Rh. 3, 707.

Περικατάννυμι, f. -άζω, (περί, κατάννυμι) to break all round, π. ζυλόν ὑπὸντα, to break it about his back, r. Lys. 357.

Περικατακλάω, f. -άσω, to break all round about, Osann. Auctar. Lex. p. 26. [α]

Περικαταλαμβάνω, f. -λήσσω, (περί, καταλαμβάνω) to embrace or close all round, Arist. Probl. 25, 56, —2. metaph., to overtake, ὁ νέος ἀρχὸς περικαταλαμβάνει διὰ τὸν ὄνον, Theophr.—3. to seize and force, περικαταλαμβάνοντες τοῖς καιροῖς, impelled by circumstances, Polyb. 2, 2, 8, cf. Arist. Mund. 6, 33.—II. tr., περικαταλαβοῦσθαι τῆς ὥρας, ere season having come round or returned, Theophr.; v. περί C II.

Περικατάλμψις, εως, ἡ, (περί, τῆ, λάμψω) a shining over against, im. Locr. 97 B, cf. Ast Lex. Plat.

Περικατάλειπα, f. -ψω, to leave er, v. I. in Polyb. 4, 63, 10.

Περικατάληψις, ον, (περικαταλαμβάνω) overtaken and surrounded, XX.

Περικατάληψις, ἡ, an overtaking, taining, Theophr.

Περικαταπίπτω, (περί, καταπίπτω) to fall down around or upon, δοῦρι, r. Rh. 2, 831.

Περικαταρβέω, (περί, καταρβέω) to ill in and go to ruin, Lys. 185, 20. Περικαταρβήννυμι, f. -ρῆζω, (περί, καταρβήννυμι) to tear down all round out:—mid., περικατερβήξατο τὸν ὠκεν πέπλον, she tore off and rent her outer garment, Xen. Cyr. 5, 1, 6.

Περικαταστρέφω, f. -ψω, (περί, καταστρέφω) to overturn, throw down, Strab.

Περικατασφάζω, οτ-σφάττω, f. -ζω, (περί, κατασφάζω) to slaughter over, τι περί τι, Polyb. 1, 86, 6.

Περικατατίθημι, to put over round about.

Περικαταχέω, f. -χεύω, to shed around or over.

Περικατέχω, f. -καθέζω, to shut in all round, Joseph.

Περικάτῃμαι, Ion. for περικάτῃμαι, Hdt.

Περικανσις, εως, ἡ, (περικαίω) a burning or heating all round, Theophr.

Περικανστός, ἡ, ὄν, (περικαίω) burnt all round.

Περικαῖω, Att. for περικαίω. [α]

Περικεῖμαι, inf. -κεῖσθαι: f. -κεῖσσομαι (περί, κεῖμαι):—as pass. To lie round about, π. τι, to lie stretched upon one, εὔρε δὲ Πατρόκλην περικείμενον ὅν φίλον νῖον, II. 19, 4; γωνυρὸς τόφω περικέτω, a case was round the bow, Od. 21, 54; οἷς στέφανος περικείται, Pind. O. 8, 100:—absol., τεῖχος περικείται, Hes. Th. 733; τὰ περικείμενα χρυσία, plates of gold laid on (an ivory statue), Thuc. 2, 13.—2. metaph., οὐ τι μοι περικείται, there is no advantage for me, it is nothing to me, II. 9, 321; like οὐ τι περικτὸν or πλεόν ἔχω.—II. c. acc., to have round one, to wear, περικείμενοι τελαμώνας περὶ τοῖς ἀνέχσει, Hdt. 1, 171; so, π. πτέρυγα, προσώπειον, Luc. Icarom. 14, Nigr. 11; περικείμενος ὕβριν, clad in arrogance, Theocr. 23, 14; cf. ἐπιέννυμι.

Περικεῖρω, (περί, κείρω) to shear or clip all round, κακὸς π. τὴν κόμην, Hdt. 3, 154; mid., περικεῖσθαι τρίχας, to clip one's hair, Id. 4, 71.

Περικεῖρμένω, adv. part. pf. pass., covertly.

Περικεκομμένος, adv. part. perf. pass., briefly, Lat. concise.

Περικεντέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (περί, κεντέω) to prick on all sides, App.

Περικεράω, ὦ, (περί, κερῶ) to outflank, of an army, like ὑπερκεράω, π. τοὺς ὑπεναντίους, Polyb. 11, 1, 5; ὑπὲρ τὰ θήρια, Id. 5, 84, 8.

Περικερδής, ἐς, greedy of gain.

Περικεφάλαιος, α, ον, (περί, κεφαλῇ) tied round the head; hence,—II. as subst., ἡ περικεφαλαία and τὸ περικεφάλαιον, a covering for the head, helmet, etc., Polyb. 3, 71, 4; 6, 22, 3.—2. a disorder of the head, Theophr. [α]

Περικεφάλος, ον, = foreg., Math. Vett.

Περικηδομαι, (περί, κηδομαι) dep., to be very anxious or concerned about one, c. gen., Ὀδυσσεύς, Od. 3, 219; δικαίον περικαδόμενοι, Pind. N. 10, 99:—π. τι, to take care of a living for him, Od. 14, 527.

Περικηλός, ον, (περί, κηλόν) exceeding dry, all dry or parched, δένδρεα, Od. 5, 240; ζύλα, 18, 308.

Περικηπος, ον, ὁ, (περί, κῆπος) a garden round a town or house, Diog. L. 9, 36.—2. a way or space round a garden, Longus 4, 20.—3. the border of a garden-plot.

Περικίδναμαι, (περί, κίδναμαι) as pass., to spread round about, Anth.

Περικίτνω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, to move round, drive round.

Περικίονιος, ον, ὁ, a name of Bacchus at Thebes, Orph. H. 46, 1.

Περικίων, ον, (περί, κίων) like περὶστύλον, surrounded with pillars, Eur. Erechth. 13, 7.—II. as subst., ὁ and ἡ π., a colonnade.

Περικλάδης, ἐς, (περί, κλάδος) with branches all round, Ap. Rh. 4, 216.

Περικλάζω, (περί, κλάζω) to make a noise round about, Tryph. 249.

Περικλαῖω, (περί, κλαῖω) to stand weeping round, Opp. H. 5, 674; π. τὸ σῶμα, Plut. Brut. 44.

Περικλάσις, εως, ἡ, a breaking round: a twisting about, clumsy gestulation, σώματος, Plut. 2, 45 D.—II. the wheeling round of an army, Polyb. 10, 21, 6.—III. of ground, the being broken, ruggedness, Id. 3, 104, 4: from

Περικλάω, f. -άσω, (περί, κλάω) to break round or off, Theophr.—II. to lead an army round, wheel it round to right or left, Polyb. 11, 12, 4, cf. 23, 2.—III. τόποι περικλασμένοι, rough, broken ground, Id. 12, 20, 6; so, λόφοι περικεκλ., Id. 18, 5, 9; πόλεις περικεκλ., cities on such ground, Id. 9, 21, 7, [α]

Περικλεῖς, ἐς, (περί, κλέος) famous all round, far-famed, Anth. P. 7, 119.

†Περικλεία, ας, ἡ, Periclea, fem. pr. n., Anth. P. 7, 552.

†Περικλείδης, ον, ὁ, Dor. -δας, Periclidēs, a Lacedaemonian, Ar. Lys. 1138, Thuc. 4, 119.—2. an Athenian, Aeschin. 22, 20.

Περικλείζω, f. -ζω, to celebrate all round.

Περικλείσμα, ατος, τό, (περικλείω) a place shut in all round.

Περικλείστος, ον, later form for περικλεής, from περικλείω.

Περικλείστός, ὄν, shut in all round, v. I. Plut. Cim. et Luc. 1.

Περικλείτος, ἡ, ὄν, (περί, κλείω, κλέος) famous all round, far-famed, Theocr. 17, 34, Q. Sm. 3, 305; cf. περικλυτός.

†Περικλείτος, ον, ὁ, Periclitus, masc. pr. n., Plut., etc.

Περικλείω, Ion. -κλήω, Hdt.; and in Thuc. -κλήω, -κλήσω: (περί, κλείω, κλείς). To shut in all round ὅρους περικλείω, πεδῖον περικεκλή ἰμένον οὐρεῖ, Hdt. 3, 117; 7, 129, etc.: to surround, of ships, Thuc. 2, 90; and so in mid., 7, 52.

Περικληῖζω, Ion. for περικλεῖζω. Hence

Περικληῖστός, ὄν, Ion. for περὶ κλειστός, Coluth. 266, 285.

Περικλήω, Ion. for περικλείω, Hdt.

†Περικλῆς, εους, ὁ, Pericles, son of Xanthippus and Agariste, the celebrated Athenian statesman and general, on account of his eloquence styled ὁ Ὀλύμπιος, Hdt. 6, 131; Thuc. 2, 65; Ar.; etc.—2. son of the preceding, one of the generals at the battle of the Arginusae insulae, Xen. Hell. 1, 5, 16.—3. son of Periclitus, Ath. 234 F.

Περικλίσσις, εως, ἡ, (περί, καλέω, κλήσις) = παρακλήσις, Spohn de Extr. Od. Parte, p. 199.

Περικλῖω, v. sub περικλείω.

Περικλίνης, ἐς, (περί, κλίνω) sloping on all sides, of the roof of the Odeum, Plut. Peric. 13; so, λόφοι π., Id. Pelop. 32, etc.

Περικλίνω, ον, τό, (περί, κλίνω) a couch or sofa round a table, Philo.

Περικλονέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (περί, κλονέω) to confuse, stir up a struggle all round, κιδνομεν, Q. Sm. 2, 649.

†Περικλος, ον, ὁ, Periclus, one of the Codridae, Paus. 7, 3, 10.

Περικλυδών, (περικλυδών) adv., pouring round about or over, Hipp. [α]

Περικλυδωνίζομαι, as pass., to be washed round by the waves, v. I. Plut.

Περικλύω, f. -ύσω, (περί, κλύω) to wash all round, of the sea: pass. & be washed all round, ὕδατι, Eur. (?)

esp. of an island, Thuc. 6, 3; μη περικλύζεις θαλάσσην, i. e. venture not on the sea, Arat. 287.

Περικλύμενον, ον, τό, also περικλύμενος, ον, ό, a creeping kind of shrub, perh. the honeysuckle, caprifolium, Diosc. 4, 14. [v]

†Περικλύμενος, ον, ό, Periclymēnos, son of Neleus, brother of Nestor, an Argonaut, Od. 11, 286, Pind. P. 4, 312, Ar. Rh. 1, 156.—2. son of Nepune, engaged in the first Theban war, Eur. Phoen. 1164.—Others in Paus., etc.

Περικλυστός, ής, = περικλυσμός, Ael. N. A. 16, 15.

Περικλυσμα, ατος, τό, (περικλύζω) a washing all round.—II. water for washing, Galen.

Περικλυσμός, ον, ό, a washing all round: ablution.

Περικλυστος, η, ον, Att. also ος, ον, Aesch. Pers. 879 (περικλύςω):—washed all round, esp. of islands, sea-washed, Δήλος, H. Hom. Ar. 181, cf. Aesch. Pers. 596 and 1 c., Eur. H. F. 1080.

Περικλυτός, ή, όν, (περί, κλύω) strictly, heard of all round, and so famous, renowned, Lat. inclytus, esp. of artists, αιδός, Od. 1, 325, etc.; of the god Vulcan, Il. 1, 607, Od. 8, 287, and Hes.; but also of things, π. ὄρα, ἔργα, excellent, noble, Il. 6, 324; 7, 299.

†Περικλυτος, ον, ό, Periclytus, a statutory, pupil of Polycaetus, Paus. 5, 17, 4.—Others in Paus.

Περικλύζω, to drive off by clapping of hands on all sides.

Περικλώθω, f. -σω, (περί, κλώθω) to spin round about, LXX.

Περικνήμιδος, α, ον, = sq.

Περικνήμιος, ον, (περί, κνήμη) round the leg: as subst. τό π., Hipp.

Περικνήμις, ίδος, ή, (περί, κνήμη) a covering for the leg, Dion. H.

Περικνίδιον, ον, ό, in Anth. P. 9, 296, ἄμυν περικνίδια, prob. stalks or leaves of thyme. [id]

Περικνίζω, f. -ισω, (περί, κνίζω) to gnaw all round, of bees, Anth. P. 9, 226: metaph. to keep nibbling at, trying a thing, Plut. 2, 10 B.

Περικνώω, to scratch or rub all round. [v]

Περικοκκύω or -άζω, (περί, κοκκύω) to cry cuckoo all round, Ar. Eq. 697.

Περικολάω, ώ, (περί, κολάω) to give all round, Geop.

Περικολώνω, (περί, κολώνω) to cut short, clip all round, Nic. Al. 267.—II. metaph. to humble, Plut. 2, 139 B.

Περικολπίζω, (περί, κόλπος Il. 2) to sail round a bay, Arr. Peripl. 40.

Περικομίδη, ής, ή, a carrying round, Geop.: from

Περικομίζω, f. -ισω, (περί, κομίζω) to carry round, Thuc. 7, 9:—pass., to go round, Id. 3, 81.

Περικόμω, ατος, τό, (περικόπτω) that which is cut off all round, mince-meat, Alex. Pannych. 4, Metagen. Thuriop. 1. περικόμματα εκ σου σκευάσω, Ar. Eq. 372.—II. = περικυπή II., Plut. 2, 765 C.

Περικομμάτιον, ον, τό, dim. from foregoing, Ar. Eq. 770.

Περικομος, ον, (περί, κόμη) covered all over with leaves, Theophr.

Περικομπέω, ώ, (περί, κομπέω) to sound round about, LXX., v. l. Thuc. 8, 17.

Περικομνος, ον, (περί, κομψός) very elegant, exquisite, Ar. Pac. 994.

Περικονδύλοκαροφίλα, ή, (περί, κνδύλος, πώρος, φίλιω) having swelled knuckles, epith. of the goat: in Luc. Tragop. 201.

Περικσπή, ής, ή, (περικόπτω) a cutting all round, mutilation, esp. of the Hermæ at Athens, Thuc. 6, 28, Andoc. 3, 13.—II. the outline or general form of a person or thing, Polyb. 6, 53, 6: κατά την περικσπήν, in external, Id. 10, 25, 5: even household ornaments, plate, etc., 32, 12, 6.—III. a section: in Eccl., a portion of scripture for reading, as the Sunday epistles and gospels; elsewh. ῥήσις.

Περικόπτης, ον, ό, a thief, robber: from

Περικόπτω, f. -ψω, (περί, κόπτω) to cut all round, clip, mutilate, Thuc. 6, 27, Lys. 143, 34; cf. περικοπή I.—2. to lay waste an enemy's country, from the practice of cutting down the fruit-trees, etc., Dem. 92, 9: hence, generally, to waste, plunder, Id. 116, 19, Diod. 4, 19, Strab., etc.; cf. κέρω I. 3.—3. to lessen, weaken.

Περικορῶνκίζω, = κορῶνκίζω.

Περικορέω, ώ, f. -ήσω, (περί, κορέω) to sweep together from all sides. Hence

Περικορῆμα, ατος, τό, sweepings.

Περικορμέω, ώ, f. -ήσω, (περί, κορμέω) to deck all round, App.

Περικόρμος, ον, round the world.

Περίκουρος, ον, (περικεύρω) short all round, as was done to boys, Lat. circumtonsus.—II. surrounded and taken prisoner, like ἀμφίκουρος.

Περικόκλιον, ον, τό, (περί, κοκλίας) the female screw.

Περικράζω, (περί, κράζω) to croak or scream all round, Opp. Ix. 1, 7.

Περικράνια, ας, ή, the skin round the skull (sub. μνήνις).

Περικράνιον, ον, τό, a pillow: [α] strictly neut.

Περικράνιος, ον, (περί, κρανίον) passing round the skull. [α]

Περικράνον, ον, τό, a covering for the head, helmet, Strab. tp. 502.

Περικράτew, ώ, f. -ήσω, to conquer, Joseph.: from

Περικράτης, ές, (περί, κρατέω) conquering, powerful, Opp. H. 4, 540, Anth.

Περικρεμάννυμι: f. -κρεμῶω [α], Att. -κρεμῶ (περί, κρεμάννυμι):—to hang round, Anth.:—pass. to be hung about, to cling to, c. dat., ματρί, Leon. Tar. 4, 4. Hence

Περικρεμής, ές, hung round with a thing, ἀνάθημα, Luc. Tragop. 141.

Περικρημος, ον, (περί, κρημνός) steep all round, (Strab. 7) Plut. Sull. 16.

Περικροτέω, ώ, to rattle all round: from

Περικροτος, ον, (περί, κροτέω) rattling all round, Nonn.

Περικρούω, (περί, κρούω) to strike all round, περικρουσθεῖσα πέτρας τε καὶ ὄστρεα, having stones and shells struck down from it, Plat. Rep. 611 E: but, περικρούειν πέδας, to fasten fetters on one, Plut. 2, 499 A.—2. to strike all round, as one does an earthen vessel, etc., to see if it be sound, Plat. Philob. 55 C: περικρουσμένως, unsound, cracked, ap. A. P. 60.

Περικρύβερός, όν, very cold or frosty.

Περικρύπτω, f. -ψω, (περί, κρύπτω) to conceal by wrapping up, Strab., Luc. D. Molt. 10, 8.

Περικρώζω, f. -ζω, (περί, κρώζω) to caw all round, of the crow, Dio C.

Περικτάσμαι, f. -ήσμαι, dep. mid., to acquire.

Περικτείνω, f. -κτενῶ, (περί, κτείνω) to kill round about, to slay near or beside: once read in Il., now divisim περί κτ.

Περικτησις, ή, acquisition, possession.

Περικτιονες, όνων, οί, περί κτιών, like ἀμφικτιονες, the dwellers among neighbours, Hom.; who also has π. ἄνθρωποι, π. ἑπικουροι, Od. 2, 65, 11, 17, 220; explained by the words of περιαιτιάσασθαι, Od. 2, 65; also in Orac. ap. Hdt. 7, 148, Pind. N. 11, 24, 1. 8 (7), 136. This sing. is not in use, as in the case of περικτῖται: in Att. prose περίοικοι, but Thuc. 2, 104 has περικτιόνες: cf. ἀμφικτιόνες-ύονες. [τῖ]

†Περικτιόνη, ής, ή, Perictione, daughter of Critias, mother of Plato, Ael. V. H. 10, 21.—2. a female of the Pythagorean sect, Stob. 1, 62 (Dind. ap. Steph. Thes. for -κτιόνη).

Περικτῖται, όν, οί, = περικτιονες Od. 11, 288. [τῖ]

Περικτύπew, ώ, f. -ήσω, to crash or sound around.

Περικυδάνω, (περί, κυδάνω) to extol all round, Or. Sib.

Περικυδός, ές, (περί, κύδος) very famous, Nic. Th. 345.

Περικυκλῆς, αδος, ή, (περικυκλέω) revolving, ώραι, Orph. H. 46, 5.

Περικυκλῶ, (περί, κυκλῶ) to move in a circle.—II. to encircle, encompass, pass.

Περικυκλέω, ώ, f. -ήσω, (περί, κυκλέω) to move in a circle. Mid., in pres. and impf., to encircle, encompass, Hdt. 8, 78; so that περικυκλῆοντο is used = the Att. περικυκλόοντο, just as other verbs in έα are used by Ion. for those in έω. Hence

Περικυκλήσεις, ewς, ή, a turning round, revolution.

Περικυκλος, ον, (περί, κύκλος) all round, spherical:—περικυκλῶ, as adv. round about, Plut. 2, 755 A, si vera.

Περικυκλῶ, ώ, (περί, κυκλῶ) to encircle, encompass, enclose:—in mid. Ar. Av. 346, Xen. An. 6, 3, 11; cf. περικυκλέω. Hence

Περικυκλώσις, ewς, ή, an encircling encompassing, Thuc. 3, 78.

Περικυλῖνδω or -δέω, aor. 1. ἐκυλίσσας (περί, κυλῖνδω) to roll round Ar. Pac. 7:—pass. to be rolled, and so roll about, Plat. Legg. 893 E.

Περικυλίσις, ή, a rolling round, revolution. [v]

Περικυμῶ, (περί, κυμῶ) to heave or surge around, c. acc., Orph. H. 82, 3.

Περικύμων, ον, (περί, κύμα) surrounded by the waves, Eur. Tro. 796. [v]

Περικυρτος, ον, (περί, κυρτός) convex, Sext. Emp. p. 430. Hence

Περικυρτόσμαι, as pass., to be bent all round, Ath. 783 B.

Περικυτέω, ώ, (κύτος) to cover with leather.

Περικυφόω, ώ, to bend down round.

Περικυδονίζω, to carry a bell round cf. κῶδων 1.—II. to prove or test all round.

Περικωκῶ, (περί, κωκῶ) to wait around, Opp. H. 4, 259. [v]

Περικωμίζω, f. -άσω, (περί, κωμίζω) to go about in a κῶμος: also c. acc. loci, to carouse round, Ar. Vesp. 1021.

Περικωνέω, ώ, (περί, κῶνος Il. 1) to smear all over with pitch, π. τὰ ἐν βύδια, to black shoes, Ar. Vesp. 600.

Περιλῶκίζω, to rend all round.

Περιλῶκίζω, (περί, λακτίζω) to kick all round, Clem. Al.

Περιλῶλέω, ώ, f. -ήσω, (περί, ῶλέω) to chatter on all sides, chatter exceedingly, Ar. Eccl. 230:—to talk about, describe, Philostr. Hence

Περιλῶλημα, ατος, τό, prating, gossip: [α] and

Περιλῶλητης, ον, talked to death

Περὶ ἄλλος, ον, (περὶ ἁλλέω) very *ikaive*.

Περὶ λαμβάνω, f. -λήφθαι: aor. ἐριέλαβον (περὶ, λαμβάνω): — to *grasp, embrace*, Xen. An. 7, 4, 1: to *grasp, πέρας τὰς χειρᾶς*, Plat. oph. 246 A, 12: to *encompass, surround*, Hdt. 8, 16: — to *get into one's power, catch*, Id. 5, 23, cf. Plat. Soph. 35 B; μετεφώρας τὰς ναῦς π., to *catch them at sea*, Thuc. 8, 42: — *pass, to be caught, trapped*, Ar. Plat. 34.—3. to *compass, get possession of*, Isae 73, 9, cf. 25, 43.—II. like *ερίεχω*, to *take in, enclose*, Plat. riti. 116 B, and oft. in Polyb.—2. to *take in, comprehend*, a number of *articulars*, Isocr. 16 D, 187 B; π. γῶγ, Plat. Soph. 249 D; πολλὰ ὅθ' ἐνὶ ὀνόματι, Ib. 226 E.—3. to *define strictly, to determine in express words, draw up in a legal form*, Plat. legg. 823 B, cf. Coray Lycurg. 3, p. 34.—III. in *pass.*, to *be constrained, proceed, τοὺς καιροὺς*, Polyb. 6, 58, 6.

Περὶ λαμπρῆς, ἐς, (περὶ, λαμπρῶν) *very brilliant*, Plut. Fab. 19, Crass.

Περὶ λαμπρός, ον, (περὶ, λαμπρός) *very brilliant, radiant*. Adv. -προς.

Περὶ λαμπρῶν, f. -ψω, (περὶ, λαμπρῶν) *beam around*, Plut. Camill. 17, etc. II. c. acc., to *shine around*, Id. Cicer.: hence in *pass.*, to *be shone around*, Pericl. 39, etc. Hence

Περὶ λαμπρῆς, ἡ, a *shining round*, ut. 2, 931 A.

Περὶ λείως, ον, ὁ, Ion. Περὶ λείως, *milas*, son of Icarus and Periboea, other of Penelope, Apollod. 3, 10, —2. a Trojan, Qu. Sm. 8, 294.—3. Sicyonian, a commander in the battle at Mycale, Hdt. 9, 103.—4. a Median, a partisan of Philip of Macedonia, Dem. 242, 2; etc.—5. the Athenian artist, who is said to have conducted the brazen bull of Phalaris, c. Phalar. 1: also called Περὶ λείως, Anth.—Others in Plut.; Paus.;

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that which is embraced, an embrace, LXX.

Περὶ ληπτικός, ὅ, ὄν, able to be taken hold of, of a loose skin, Arist. Gen. An. 1, 12, 3.—II. *comprehensive*, Plat. 2, 1003 D, etc.: embracing, collective, Gramm.: from

Περὶ ληπτός, ὅ, ὄν, (περὶ λαμβάνω) embraced: to be embraced or comprised, comprehensive, Plat. Tim. 28 A, C, etc. Adv. -τως, Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10, 40.

Περὶ ληψίς, ἡ, an embracing, LXX.

Περὶ ληνάζω, (περὶ, ληνάζω) to surround with water, insulate, πόλιν, Thuc. 2, 102.—II. intr. to become all a lake, Ael. N. A. 16, 15.

Περὶ ληνάτων, rarer collat. form of περιλείτω.

Περὶ λήπτης, ἐς, (περὶ λείπω) left remaining, over and above, Plat. Legg. 702 A, Polyb. 1, 73, 2.

Περὶ ληύομαι, dep., = περιλείχω, Plat. Ax. 372 A, Luc. Prom. 10, Plut. Pyrrh. 32.

Περὶ ληνεύω, (περὶ, ληνεύω) to lick all round, nibble, prob. I. Philo.

Περὶ λογιμός, οὐ, ὁ, v. l. for ἐπιλογισμός, in Thuc.

Περὶ λοίπτος, ον, = περιλίπης, Ar. Fr. 208, Thuc. 1, 74.

Περὶ λοιπός, = περιλείπω, Theophrastus.

Περὶ λούω, (περὶ, λούω) to wash all round or carefully, Plut. Lycurg. 15.

Περὶ λυαίνωμαι, dep., to maltreat sadly.

Περὶ λυπία, ας, ἡ, extreme grief, Diog. L.: from

Περὶ λυτός, ον, (περὶ, λύπη) very sad, deeply grieved, Isocr. 11 B.

Περὶ λυτίζω, to wrap or envelope round about.

Περὶ λυδάρως, ον, (περὶ, μαδάρως) bald round about:—Ion. -θηρός, Hipp. [α]

Περὶ λυδής, ἐς, (μαεῖν) very learned.

Περὶ λυμῶ, ὦ, to gaze or peep eagerly round, ἱχθύνα σκόπελον περιμυμῶσα (Ep. part.), Od. 12, 95.

Περὶ λυνοίμαι, (περὶ, λυνοίμαι) as *pass.*, to rage round about, c. acc., π. ἄλσος, to rush furiously up and down the grove, Hes. Sc. 99.—II. c. dat., to have a violent desire for..., χρόνῳ, Naumach.

Περὶ λυμῶν, ας, ἡ, (περὶ λυμῶν) one that purifies by magic, γράνυ π., a witch, Plut. 2, 166 A, ubi v. Wyttenb.

Περὶ λυμῶν, ἐς, (περὶ λυνοίμαι) furious, mad, Plut. 2, 43 D, 52 D, etc. Adv. -νῶς, Ib. 1100 A.

Περὶ λυμῶν, ον, (περὶ, λυμῶν) to sparkle all round, Q. Sm. 5, 114.

Περὶ λυμῶν, poet. for περιμυμῶν, q. v.

Περὶ λυμῶν, Att. -τω: f. -ξω (περὶ, μάτω) —to wipe or cleanse all round: esp. to purify by magic, disenchant by purification, Menand. p. 42, cf. Wyttenb. Plut. 2, 166 A.

Περὶ λυμῶν, ον, (περὶ λυμῶν) fought about, fought for, πᾶσι, by all, Ar. Av. 1404, cf. Thuc. 7, 84; esp. of things, πενία ἥκιστα περιμυμῶν, not a thing one would fight for, Xen. Symp. 3, 9, cf. Plat. Legg. 678 E; δυναστεία ὑπὸ πάντων ἐρωμένη καὶ π., Isocr. 172 B, cf. 114 C, 211 C:—in Ar. Thesm. 319, prob. with collat.

signif. of fought around, surrounded by battle. [α]

Περὶ λυμῶν, ον, very desirable, Plut.?

Περὶ λυμῶν, (περὶ, μάχομαι) dep. mid., to fight all round or on all sides,

Xen. Cyr. 7, 1, 41.—II. to fight as a

or for a thing. [α]

Περὶ λυμῶν, (περὶ, λυμῶν) to dye black all round: in π. π., π. λυμῶν σκιερῶς, to have things darkened or shaded off, Plut. 2, 368 C.

Περὶ λυμῶν, ἐς, (περὶ, μέφομαι) blaming greatly, v. l. D. lat. 109.

Περὶ λυμῶν, ον, (περὶ, λυμῶν) to wish for ardently, Ar. Rb. 1, 670, 74.

Περὶ λυμῶν, verb. adj. from λυμῶ, one must await, Dion. H.: from

Περὶ λυμῶν, (περὶ, μένω) to wait for one, await, τινά, Hdt. 4, 89, Soph. Ant. 1296, etc.; c. part., π. τινά λυμῶν, Plat. Legg. 890 F, etc.—π. τι, to wait for, expect it, Plat. Phaed. 116 A, etc.; to long for, desire, Plut. 2, 172 D:—οὐ περιμένει τι ὁ καιρὸς, does not admit of..., Plut. Caes. 17.—II. intr. like the simple μένω, to wait, Hdt. 7, 58, Ar. Ach. 815.

Περὶ λυμῶν, ον, (περὶ, μεστός) full all round, very full, Xen. Symp. 2, 11.

Περὶ λυμῶν, ὦ, f. -ξω, to measure all round.

Περὶ λυμῶν, ον, τό, = ἡ περίμετρος the circumference, Hdt. 1, 185; 2, 15 etc. Strictly neut. from

Περὶ λυμῶν, ον, (περὶ, μέτρον) like ὑπέμετρον, above measure, in size or beauty, Od. always epith. of cloth, ἱστὸς π., as 2, 95; 19, 140; where others not so well explain it of exact measure, others round: π. δέμας, κή- τεα, Opp. H. 3, 190; 5, 47.

Περὶ λυμῶν, ον, ἡ, (sc. γραμμή) the circumference or periphery of a circle Polyb. 1, 56, 4, etc.: cf. διάμετρος.

Περὶ λυμῶν, ἡς, ἡ, Perimede, daughter of Aeolus and Enarete, Apollod. 1, 7, 3.—2. in Theocritus 2, 16, a celebrated sorceress, cf. Ἀγαμέδνη.—Others in Apollod.; etc.

Περὶ λυμῶν, ον, δ, Perimedes, a companion of Ulysses, Od. 11, 23.—2. a centaur, Hes. Sc. 187.

Περὶ λυμῶν, ον, poet. for sq., very tall or high, ἐλάτῃ, Τηόγης, Il. 14, 287, Od. 6, 103.

Περὶ λυμῶν, ἐς, (περὶ, μήκος) very tall or long, κοτύος, Od. 9, 487; πέτ. α. ὄρος, Il. 13, 63, Od. 13, 183; π. ἀνδρὸς σφίγγες, Hdt. 2, 175.—a superl. -μῆ- κιστος, in Plut. 2, 1077 B.

Περὶ λυμῶν, τᾶς, (περὶ, ἕμῳς) any covering round the hips or thighs.

Περὶ λυμῶν, τό, = foreg.

Περὶ λυμῶν, ον, (περὶ, μήτρα): —ξύλα π., the heart of timber, next to the pith, Theophr. elsewhere. ἑμῳς

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signt., to be inhabited, Od. 4, 177. Hence

Περιναιέτης, ον, δ, one of those who dwell round about a neighbour, Il. 24, 488, Ap. Rh. 4, 470.

Περινάιος, δ, = περινέος, v. l. Hipp. Περινάω, (περί, ναίω) to dwell round, Aesch. Supp. 1021, in pass.

Περινάσιος, ον, also -σιος, (περί, ναίω) sea-sick, squeamish, Diod. 2, 58.

Περινέμομαι, (περί, νέμω) as pass., to spread around, of fire, Plut. Dio 46.

Περινενομένως, adv. part. pf. pass., considerably.

Περινέον, τό, the space between the fundament and the scrotum, also τό περινάιον, Hipp.

Περινέος, δ, also περινάιος, = foreg., v. l. Hipp., Arist. H. A. 1, 14, 2.—II. the penis, Arist. Gen. An. 1, 2, 7; 4, 1, 31.

Περινέω, f. -έσω, (περί, νέω) to bend forward and look around timidly, App. Civ. 4, 46.

Περινέφελος, ον, (περί, νεφέλη) overclouded, ώρη, Ar. Av. 1194.

Περινέφρος, ον, (περί, νεφρός) fat about the kidneys, Arist. H. A. 3, 17, 6.

Περινέω, (περί, νέω) to swim round a thing, Arist. H. A. 9, 37, 10.

Περινέω, f. -ήσω : aor. inf. περινήσαι, Hdt. 4, 164, but also lengthd. -νήσαι, 2, 107, as in Q. Sm. 3, 678 (cf. νέω) : but the only pres. he uses is περινέω, 6, 80. To pile or heap round, ώλην περί τὸν πύργον, 4, 164 : also, π. τὴν οἰκίην ώλη, to pile it round with wood, 2, 107.

Περινέως, δ, gen. -νεω, nom. pl. νεω (ναῖς, Att. gen. νεός) :—strictly, a xerpernumery in a ship, a passenger ; also = ἐπιβάτης, opp. to πρόκωπος, Thuc. 1, 10, Ael. N. A. 2, 15.

Περινήσας, and -ήσας, aor. part. of περινέω, Hdt.

Περινήσος, ον, edged with purple : hence, τό π., (sc. ὑμῶν), a woman's robe with a purple border, Antiph. Incert. 76, Menand. p. 34.—The form περινήσας, ον, is very dub.

Περινήχομαι, (περί, νήχομαι) dep., to swim round and round, Plut. 2, 977 A.

Περινήσιος, α, ον, of Perinthus ; οἱ Περινήσιοι, the Perinthians, Xen. : from

Περινθος, ον, ή, Perinthus, a city of Thrace, on the Propontis, later Heraclea, now Ereklí, Hdt. 4, 90 ; Xen. Hell. 1, 1, 21.

Περινίω, f. -ψω, (περί, νίω) to wash off all round, Hipp. : περί δ' αἶμα νένιπται, Il. 24, 419.

Περινίπτω, rare form of pres. for foreg., Diod.

Περινίσσομαι, (περί, νίσσομαι) dep. mid., to go round about, κύλικων περινισσομένων, as the cups go round, Phocyl. 7 : τὰ come round, of time, μὴν περινίσσεται, Eur. Alc. 449.

Περινόω, ω, f. -ήσω, (περί, νοέω) to contrive cunningly, Ar. Ran. 958. Hence

Περινόησις, εως, ή, shrewdness, subtlety, Plut. 2, 509 E : and

Περινόητικός, ή, όν, thoughtful, considerate. Adv. -κώς. *

Περινόια, ας, ή, intelligence, τινός, Plat. Ax. 370 A :—over-wiseness, Thuc. 3, 43.

Περινόμη, ής, ό, (περί, νέμω) :—ἐκ περινομής, in turns, in order.

Περινόος, ον, contr. -νους, ονν, (νοέω) very intelligent ; in superl. περνούστατος, Sext. Emp. p. 434, v. Lob. Phryn. 144.

Περινωστέω, ω, f. -ήσω (περί, νο-

στέω) to go round, περί τι, Ar. Thesm. 796, Plat. Rep. 558 A : to go about like a beggar, like περί-ρχομαι, Ar. Plut. 121, Dem. 421, 22.

Περινωρίζω, to moisten all round.

Πέριξ, strengthd. for περί, mostly in Ion. prose, and Trag., (though in latter usu. as adv.) :—I. as prep., round about, all round ; in Hdt. both c. gen., and acc., cf. 1, 179, 196 ; but the latter far most usu., Valck. ad 4, 15 ; rarely after its acc., yet v. 4, 52, 79, Aesch. Pers. 368, Eur. H. F. 243.

—II. as adv., round about, 5, 115 ; πέριξ λαβεῖν ἄνθρωπον, to surround him, 5, 87 ; κύκλω πέριξ, Aesch. Pers. 418 ; rare in Att. prose, πέριξ πολιορκεῖν, Thuc. 6, 90 ; ό πέριξ τόπος, τὰ π. ἔθνη, Plat. Tim. 62 E, Xen. Cyr. 1, 5, 2.

Περιξαίνω, (περί, ξαίνω) to scratch or strike round about, near, Joseph.

Περιξεστός, ή, όν, (περί, ξεστός) polished round about, πέτρη, Od. 12, 79.

Περιξέω, f. -έσω, (περί, ξέω) to polish all round, Theocr. 22, 50.

Περιξηραίνω, (περί, ξηραίνω) to make dry all round :—pass., to be or become so, Arist. Gen. An. 3, 9, 8.

Περιξηρός, ον, (περί, ξηρός) dry round about, dry at the surface, Arist. Gen. An. 2, 3, 19.

Περιξήραω, ω, Ion. -ρέω : f. -ήσω (περί, ξηράω) :—to shave all round, τοὺς κροτάφους, Hdt. 3, 8 ; περιξευρημένος τὸν πάγωνα, Luc. Merc. Cond. 33.

Περιξυστήρ, ήρος, δ, a surgical instrument for scraping or smoothing bones : from

Περιξύω, (περί, ξύω) to scrape all round ; to nibble at, Opp. H. 3, 525.

Περιόγκος, ον, (περί, όγκος) of great size, bulky, Arist. Physiogn. 6, 9.

Περιοδεία, ας, ή, (περιοδεύω) a journey round, circuit, Strab.

Περιοδισιμος, ον, with circuitous ways : from

Περιοδενσις, εως, ή, = περιοδεία. Περιοδεντής, οὔ, ό, one who travels round.

Περιοδεντικός, ή, όν, disposed to travel round, Diosc. : from

Περιοδεύω, (περί, όδεύω) to travel round, mostly by land ; cf. περίπλος :—to go all round, Plut. Camill. 32, Phoc. 21.—II. metaph., to go all through, βίον τινός, Id. 2, 87 B : to go regularly over, treat of, Id. 692 D, 897 E : also to study a composition, Epicur. ap. Diog. L.—III. to come round, take in, cheat, like Lat. circumvenire, Luc.

—IV. to cure by systematic regimen, Lat. cyclo curare : generally, = θεραπεύω, to cure, heal.—V. to write in periods, Dem. Phal. Hence

Περιοδεία, ας, ή, a travelling round, esp. by land.—II. a book of travels, account of a country visited, Strab. ; cf. περίπλος.

Περιοδίζω, to be periodical, πυρετός π., an intermittent fever, Galen.

Περιοδικός, ή, όν, coming round at certain times, periodical, Plut. 2, 1018 D.—II. in periods. Adv. -κώς, Plut. 2, 893 B.

Περιοδοιπορέω, ω, to travel, go round about, Hipp.

Περιοδονίκεος, ον, ό, v. sub ή περίοδος IV. [v.]

Περίοδος, ον, ό, one who goes the rounds, Lat. circulator, Aen. Pol.

Περίοδος, ή, Aeol. πέροδος (q. v.) (περί, όδος) :—a going round, marching round, Hdt. 7, 219, 229.—II. a way round, Hdt. 7, 223 : the circumference, circuit, compass, τοῦ τείχεος, τῆς λίμνης, Hdt. 1, 93, 163, 185 ; so Xen.,

etc. : absol., την π., in circumference, Hdt. 7, 109.—III. a book of travels, account of countries travelled over, ής περίοδος, Hdt. 4, 36, cf. Arist. Pol. 2, 9, Rhet. 1, 4, 12 ;—but in Hdt. 5, 9, and Ar. Nub. 206, ής περίοδος is map or chart of the world, cf. πινάξ.

Cf. περιήγησις, περίπλος.—IV. a going round in a circle, a coming round to starting point, esp. of time, a period

time, π. έτών, revolving years, Hdt. N. 11, 51 (in Aeol. form πέροδος, freq. in Plat. : esp. the period embraced

the four great public games, hence την περίοδον νενικήκως, ό περὶ δονίκη, one who has conquered

all the games, Ath., Dio C. 63, 8.—in medic., a regular prescribed course of life, ἐν τῇ καθεστηκυίᾳ περίοδῳ, to live in the regular course, or the prescribed system, Plat. Rep. 4

E ; ιατρική π., a course of medical discipline, Luc. Gall. 23.—3. π. λόγου, a conversation in which each speaks

turn, Xen. Symp. 4, 64.—4. also = ρισοφόρα, a course at dinner, Id. Cyr. 2, 2.—5. the orbit of a heavenly body

Id. Mem. 4, 7, 5.—6. a fit of intermittent fever, or the like, Dem. 13, 3.—7. εκ περισόδου, in rotation, Poly

2, 43, 1, etc.—V. a well rounded sentence, period, Arist. Rhet. 3, 9, 3, Cic. Orator 61.

Περιοδυνάω, -νέω, -νός, ον, v. π. ριωδ-.

Περιοίδα, περιήδω, perf. and plq. in pres. and imperf. signf., (περί, οἶδω) to know better, c. inf., περίοιδε νόησον

Il. 10, 247 ; c. dat., ἔχρεαι γὰρ περίωιδε for he was better skilled in the track

Od. 17, 317 ; c. acc. rei et gen. peri to know better than others, περίοιδε

κας ἥδ' όφρονι άλλων, Od. 4, 24, also, βουλήν περιόιδεσθαι άλλων, to

better skilled in counsel than others

Il. 13, 728.—Cf. περιεῖδον.

Περιοιδάω, ω, (περί, οἶδω) to surround about or very much, Hipp.

Περιοικέω, ω, (περιοίκος) to dwell round a person or place, Hdt. 1, 5, 5, 78, etc., Xen. An. 5, 6, 16. Her.

Περιοίκημα, ατος, τό, a neighbouring dwelling.

Περιοικία, ας, ή, a dwelling round a town, Strab.

Περιοίκιον, ον, τό, like περίβολ, the space round a dwelling or town, Aristid.

Περιοίκις, ιδος, ή, peculiar, fem. περίοικος, dwelling or lying round about, neighbouring, πόλεως, Hdt.

76 ; 9, 115 : νήσοι, Thuc. 1, 9.—περιοίκις (sc. γῆ, χώρα), the country round a town, Thuc. 3, 16 ; the suburbs, Id. 2, 25 ;—the Dorians call it κόμη, Arist. Poët. 3, 6 ; and 1

lyb. 5, 8, 4 speaks of αἱ περ. κόμ.-2. a town of περίοικοι, a dependent town, Arist. Pol., cf. περίοικος II.

Περιοικοδομέω, ω, f. -ήσω, (περιοικοδομέω) to build round about, αἰσίαν, Dem. 1274, fin.—II. to enclose by building round, τό χωρίον, Dem. 1272, 17 ; in pass., to be built up, w

ed in, Thuc. 3, 81 ; τό περιοικοδομῶν, the space built round, Lat. o. Hdt. 7, 60.

Περιοίκος, ον, (περί, οἶκος) dwelling round or near, a neighbour, Hdt. 166, 175, etc., and Att.—II. οἱ περίοικοι were, in Laconia, the free inhabitants of the towns, except Sparta

self, the provincials, who enjoyed a but not political liberty, opp. on the one hand to the Spartans, and on the other to the Helots and Neodamotae

Valck. Hdt. 9, 11, Müller Dor. 3, Thirlw. Hist. of Gr. 1, 307, sq. Pl.

ntiq. s. v.; so also in Crète, Arist. ol. 2, 10, 5:—so Plat. says, *δουλώμενοι τότε περιόικους τε και οικέας έχοντες*, Rep. 547 C.—III. geographically, *περιόικοι* were those who were in the same parallel, but opposite meridians; *άντοικοι* those under the same meridian but opposite parallels; *ντίτοδες* those who were in opposite parallels and meridians, diametrically opposite, Cleomed.

Περιοιστέος, α, ον, verb. adj., to be some round about.

Περιοίω, fut. of *περιφέρω*.

Περιοίωμαι, ώ, (περί, οίχνέω) to round about, Agathocl. ap. Ath. 76 A.

Περιοκέλλω, (περί, όκέλλω) strictor of a ship, to run aground; generally, to be in difficulties, π. εις χειρίστας *τιτηδέουσιν*, to engage in the most disastrous undertakings, Diod.

Περιοκώχῃ, ή=περιοχῃ, ap. Her. 7ch.

Περιολισθαίνω and *-θάνω*: f. *-σθῆω* (περί, ολισθάνω):—to slip about, lut. Marcell. 15, Id. 2, 1089 D. Hence *Περιολισθίσσει*, ή, a slipping away, lut. Camill. 26, Id. 2, 930 E.

Περιολύχῃ, ής, ή, (περιέλκω) a drawing round about.—II. the drawing away from a thing, esp. in war, a diversion, Joseph.

Περιομυήτοποιός, ον, making to see fitly, τινός, Iambli.

Περιομυήκοιδής, ές, looking quite ripe: contr. *-ώδης*, Hipp.

Περιοιυήζω, (περί, ονυήζω) to re the nails round, LXX.

Περιοπτέος, έα, έον, verb. adj. of *πριόρα*, to be overlooked or suffered, part., ού π. Έλλάς αποδλμμένη, It. 7, 168; c. inf. ού π. γένος γενέαι εξίτηλον, Id. 5, 39.—II. *Περιοπτέος*, one must overlook or suffer, Xen. c. 9, 5.

Περιοπτος, ον, (περιόψομαι) to be n all round, in a commanding position, τόπος, Plut. Arat. 53:—hence, 2. like *περιβλεπτος*, conspicuous, Pyrrh. 16; admirable, κάλλος, Ath. P. 5, 27, etc.; έργα, Plut. Caes. 3; cf. Valck. Phoen. 554. Adv. *ος*, gloriously, Plut. Sull. 21, etc.

Περιοράσις, εως, ή, (περιοράω) a king round about.—II. an overlook, a looking on and allowing, Clem. p. 821, 36.

Περιορατέον, verb. adj., one must k round, Diod.: from

Περιοράω, ώ, impf. *περιεώραν*, Ion. *οιώραν*: perf. *περιεώρακα*, pass. *πειεώραμαι*:—also f. *περιόψομαι*: pass. *περιώμαι*: aor. pass. *περιώην*:—(for aor. *περιεώραν*, v. sub voc. alph. ord.) (περί, δράω). To look und.—II. to overlook, hence to dis-

ard, look on and allow a thing to open, usu. c. part., Hdt. 2, 110; 4, 3, etc.; the part. is rarely omitted, μή με περιόψεται άνιπκον (sc. α) Ar. Nub. 124; also not seldom nf., Hdt. 1, 191; 2, 64, also c. acc. s. sine inf., ούκ άν με περιείδες . ποιείν) Hdt. 3, 155: to this nf. also belongs the fut. *περιόψομαι*, Hdt. 1, 152, Thuc. 2, 20.—III. 1., to look about before doing a thing, i.e. to tarry, delay, wait, Thuc. 6, 93. 2. c. gen., to look round after, to take ight about, Lat. *respiciere*, Id. 4, 124.

Περιοργής, ές, (περί, όργή) very ry or wrathful, Thuc. 4, 130. The *-γ-ως*, in Aesch. Ag. 216, is now ged by Dind. to be a gloss.

Περιοργίζομαι, (περί, όργίζω) as s., to be very angry, Polyb. 4, 4, 7. *Περιοργυνώω*, ώ (περί, ίργυναι) to

encompass with the arms: also in mid., with pf. pass., Ctesias.

Περιορθίος, ον, (περί, όρθιος) to wards the morning, about day-break: τὸ *περιορθιον*, dawn, Hdn.

Περιορθρον, ον, τό,=περιορθριον, Thuc. 2, 3.

Περιορίζω, f. *-ίσω*, (περί, όρίζω) to mark out the boundaries of, γῆν, Hipp., Plut. 2, 226 C:—τούτω διαστήματι *περιορίσθω*, Luc. Salt. 37. Hence

Περιορίσις, ή, a marking out by boundaries: and

Περιορίσμα, ατος, τό, any thing surrounded with limits.

Περιορισμός, ού, ό,=περιορίσις, Plut. Num. 16.—II. as law-term,=Lat. *deportatio*.

Περιορίστος, ον, to be bounded, determined, etc.

Περιορέω, ώ, f. *-ήσω*, (περί, όρέω) to anchor round, so as to blockade, Thuc. 4, 23, 26, Plut.

Περιορίζω, f. *-ίσω*, (περί, όρίζω) to bring round (a ship) to anchor, Dem. 1229, 9:—mid. and pass., to come to anchor round, like foreg., Thuc. 3, 6.

Περιορύσσω, Att. *-ττω*: f. *-ξω* (περί, όρύσσω):—to dig round, π. *λίμνην*, to dig a lake round..., Hdt. 2, 99; τάφρον κύκλω *περιορυχθείσης*, Plat. Criti. 118 C.

Περιορχέομαι, (περί, όρχέομαι) dep. mid., to dance round about, in tmesis, Call. Dian. 240.

Περιορσός, ον, strong smelling.

Περιορστέος, ον, (περί, όρστέον) round the bones, Galen.: τὸ π., the membrane of the bones.

Περιοσφραίνομαι, dep. mid.: to smell round, smell at.

Περιουσία, ας, ή, (περίειμι, εἰμι) that which is over and above necessary expenses: the residue, surplus, balance; hence abundance, plenty, opp. to *ένδεια*, Plat. Gorg. 487 E; π. *έρίων*, Ar. Nub. 54; *εἰδών*, Thuc. 3, 13:—*χρημάτων* π., abundance of means, riches, wealth, opp. to *ανάγκαια* χρ., Thuc. 1, 2, c. 142, etc.; so, *περιουσία* alone, Isocr. 224 C, Xen., etc.: *υπό παντός περιουσίαν ποιείσθαι*, to enrich one's self by every means, Plat. Rep. 554 A:—absol., also, superiority of numbers or force, Thuc. 5, 71; *υπό περιουσίας*, with plenty of other resources, Id. 5, 103; *έκ π.*, superfluously, needlessly, wantonly, Plat. Theat. 154 D, Dem. 226, 19; *έκ π. πονηροί*, wantonly wicked, Dem. 1122, 3; so, *περιουσίας χάριν*, Polyb. 4, 21, 1, etc. Hence

Περιουσιάζω, f. *-άσω*, to have plenty, π. *τινί*, to abound in a thing, e. g. *περιουσιάζει πόλις δυναστείᾳ*, Dion. H. 6, 75; *όκα άν περιουσιάζῃ*, whenever there is a surplus, Callicrat. ap. Stob. p. 485, 54.—2. to distinguish one's self in any way, *τινί*, Diod.—3. to expend one's means, *εις τούς ανάγκαιους* on one's relations, Phalar. Hence

Περιουσιασμός, ού, ό,=περιουσία, LXX.

Περιουσιαστικός, ή, ον, belonging to *περιουσία*.

Περιουσίος, ον, (περιουσία) abundant:—peculiar, proper, LXX.—II. of persons, wealthy:—also distinguished, like *περιώσιος*.

Περιοφθαλμος, ον, (περί, όφθαλμός) round the eye, Galen.

Περιοχέω, ώ, to carry about:—pass., to drive or ride about.

Περιοχῃ, ής, ή, (περιέχω) an embracing: circumference, σφαίρας, Plut. 2, 892 E:—also a mass, body, Id. Lysand. 12.—2. full extent, the full meaning or contents Cic. Att. 13, 25, 3.—

II. A portion of a thing parted off so as to form a whole, e. g. a section of work, Dion. H.—III. that which surrounds, esp. a pod, husk, shell, Theophr.

Περιοχος, ον, (περιέχω) surrounded enclosed.—II. superior to, *τινί*, Sappha Fr. 69, in Aeol. form *περόδοχος*.

Περιοψομαι, fut. of *περιοράω*.

Περισπάθω, ώ, f. *-ήσω*, to be or seem in a state of violent passion or emotion, Plut. 2, 168 C, etc.: from

Περισπάθῃς, ές, (περί, πάθος, πά σχω) in violent excitement, greatly distressed, *τινί*, at or by a thing, Polyb. 1, 81, 1, etc.; cf. Wytttenb. Plut. 2, 130 C. Adv. *-θᾶς*, Luc. Tim. 46, etc.

Περισπαίφσω, (περί, παΐφω) to look wildly round, Q. Sm. 13, 72.

Περισπάλω, (περί, πάλω) to shake all round:—pass., to tremble all round, Q. Sm. 10, 371.

Περισπαμψάνων, fem. *-ώσα*, Ep. part. of *περισπαμψάνω*, as if from *περισπαμψάνω*, beaming all round, Nonn.

Περισπατταίνω, (περί, πατταίνω) to look timidly round, Mosch. 4, 109.

Περισπασσω, Att. *-ττω*, f. *-άσω*, (περί, πάσσω) to strew or sprinkle all round, τι, Stotad. Έγκλει. 1, 28; *τινί τι*, Theophr. Euclye.

Περίσπαστος, ον, strewn round about, Archestr. ap. Ath. 293 F.

Περισπάτew, ώ, f. *-ήσω*, (περί, πατέω) to walk round, walk about, Plat., etc.; π. *άνω κάτω*, Ar. Lys. 709; π. *περίπατον*, Xen. Mem. 3, 13, 5.—2. esp. to walk about, while teaching or disputing; hence, to argue, dispute, discourse, Ep. Plat. 348 C, Diog. L., etc.; cf. *περιπατητικός* II. Hence

Περισπάτης, εως, ή, a walking about, Diog. L. 7, 98; esp. while teaching or disputing; hence,—2. a philosophical discussion, esp. by way of dialogue: [α] and

Περισπάτητής, ού, ό, one who walks about.

Περίπυθητικός, ή, ον, (περιπάτησις) given to walking about; esp. while teaching or disputing; hence,—II. Aristotle and his followers were called *περιπατητικοί*, *Peripatetics*, Cic. Acad. Post. 1, 4, v. *περίπατος* IV; τὰ *περιπατητικά*, their doctrines, Id. Att. 13, 19, 4. Adv. *-κός*.

Περίπατος, ον, ό, (περιπάτω) a walking about, walking, ποιείσθαι π., *εις π. έίναί*, Plat. Phaedr. 227 A, D, 228 B; *έν π. εἶναι*, Xen. An. 2, 4, 15; cf. *περιπάτω*.—II. a place for walking, esp. a covered walk, Xen. Mem. 1, 1, 10: v. infra IV.—III. a conversation during a walk; generally, a philosophical discussion, argumentation, like *διατριβή*, Ar. Ran. 942; π. *περί τινος*, Ib. 953.—IV. οί *έκ τού περιπάτου*, the peripatetic philosophy school of Aristotle, because he taught walking in a *περίπατος* of the Lyceum at Athens, Ammon. Herm. ad Categ. f. 1, a; cf. Plut. Alex. 7, and v. *περιπατητικός* II.

Περίπαττω, Att. for *περιπάσσω*.

Περισπαύω, (περί, παύω) to calm all round:—pass., to become quite quiet, Ach. Tat.

Περισπαχνόω, ώ, (περί, παχνόω) to congeal a. round, Orph. Lith. 520.

Περιπεδινός, ή, ον, flat or even a round.

Περιπέζιδες, αί, (περί, πέζα) ornaments for the feet, anklets.

Περιπέζιος, α, ον, (περί, πέζα) round the foot or edge.—II. very flat or low. *Περιπέζια*, ή, a flat country. Adv. *-ζίως*, Suid.

Περίπεζος, ον,=foreg.

Περιπέρω, (περί, περω) to put a

epit, spit:—pass., *τι τὸ σπῖττο* or *ριεσσεύει*, *σκόλοπι*, Ael. N. 4, 48; *ὀβέλοις*, Luc. Gall. 2.

Περιπέλομαι, dep., of which Hom. only uses syncop. Ep. part. *περιπλόμενος* (περί, πλώω). To move round, be round: and so,—1. of place, c. acc., ὅστου *περιπλομένον ὄνιον*, while the enemy are about the town, Il. 18, 220.—2. more commonly of time, *περιπλομένου ἑνιαυτοῦ*, *περιπλομένου ἑνιαυτοῦ*, as the year or years went round, went on, passed, Virgil's *volventibus annis*, Od. 1, 16; 11, 247, etc., Hes. Op. 384, Th. 184; (so in Hom., *περιτελλομένου ἑνιαυτοῦ*); also, πέντε π. ἑνιαυτοῦς, during five revolving years, Il. 23, 833.—II. like *περίειμι*, to surpass, conquer, τινός, Ap. Rh. 3, 130.

Περιπεμπτός, ov, sent round about; cf. sub *θορσικόν*: from

Περιπέμω, f. -ψω (περί, πέμω) to send round, Hdt. 8, 7:—in mid., Thuc. 4, 96:—to send all round, send about, οἱ *περιπεφθόντες*, Hdt. 1, 48.

Περιπένομαι (περί, πένομαι) dep., only used in pres. and impf., to be busy about a thing, Od. 4, 624, in tmesis.

Περιπέτω, late pres. for sq.

Περιπέσσω, Att. -ττω: f. -ψω (περί, πέσσω):—strictly of bread, to bake round about, bake hard all over, Lat. *obcrustare*: but only used metaph., to crust or gloss over, *ὀνόματι π. τὴν μοχθηρίαν*, Ar. Plut. 159; so, *λοιπὰ ἡθολύεις περιπεπεμμένα*, prob. 1. Xen. Oec. 1, 20 (ubi al. *περιπεπλεγμένα*); *λόγισιν ἐν πως εἰς τὸ πῖθάνην π.*, Plat. Legg. 886 E: but, *ῥημάτων περιπεπθεῖς*, cajoled by words, Ar. Vesp. 668:—also, to conceal, Plut. Mar. 37.

Περιπετάδην, adv., spread round about [ᾶ]: from

Περιπετάννυμι, also -νύω: f. -πτάσω [ᾶ]: pf. pass. *πέπταιμαι* (περί, πετάννυμι):—to spread or stretch around, *χέρα τινί*, Eur. Hel. 628; to spread out, as a cloak, Aeschin. 64, 27. Hence

Περιπετάσμαι, atos, τό, any thing spread out as a cloak or covering, and so metaph., Menand. p. 147.

Περιπεταστός, ἡ, ὄν, (περιπετάννυμι) spread out round about, spread over, π. φίλημα, a lewd kiss, Ar. Ach. 1021; cf. *χαννύω*.

Περιπέτεια, ας, ἡ, (περιπέτης) a turning right about, i. e. a sudden change, reverse of fortune, Arist. Rhet. 1, 11, 24. Polyb. 1, 13, 11, etc.; rarely from bad to good, Id. 22, 9, 16.—2. esp. the sudden reversal of circumstances on which the plot in a tragedy hinges, such as Oedipus' discovery of his parentage, Arist. Poët. 11, 1.

Περιπέτης, ἐς, (περιπίπτω) falling round, ὑφὸ μῆστος προκείμενος π., lying with his arms clasped round her waist, Soph. Ant. 1223; cf. *περικειμαι*.—2. surrounded by, πέπλοισι π., enshrouded in her robes, Aesch. Ag. 233; but, *ἐγχορ π.*, the sword round which was his body, i. e. sheathed in his body, Soph. Aj. 907; (so, *πεπτάτα* περί εἶπει, Ib. 828); cf. *περιπίπτω* I, περί B. I, and *περιπτύχης*; also *περιβάλλω*.—II. falling in with, falling into evil, c. dat., Dem. 1490, 3.—III. changing or turning suddenly, of a man's fortunes, esp. from good to bad, π. *πρήγματα*, a sudden reverse, Hdt. 8, 20; so, π. *τύχη*, Eur. And. 982: cf. *περιπέτεια*.

Περιπέτομαι, f. -πέτῃσμαι, usu. -πῆσμαι, (π. -νύ, πέτομαι) dep. mid., to fly around, Xen. An. 6, 1, 23, and Luc.

Περιπετρίζωμαι, (περί, πέτρα) as pass., to be dashed against rocks all round, ap. Hesych.

Περιπέτω, Att. for *περιπέσσω*, q. v.

Περιπευκής, ἐς, (περί, πεύκη) very sharp, keen or painful, βέλος, Il. 11, 845; cf. *ἐπετευχής*.

Περιπεφρασμένος, adv. part. pf. pass., very thoughtfully.

Περιπηγής, ἐς, (περιπήγνυμι) congealed around or on, Nic. Al. 107.

Περιπήγμα, atos, τό, a piece of wood fastened around: from

Περιπήγνυμι, also -νύω: f. -πῆξω (περί, πήγνυμι);—to fix round; to make a fence round, c. acc. loci, περί δὲ πάσας Ἄλτιν, Pind. O. 10 (11), 54; so, π. *καλῶμος*, Diosc.—3. to stiffen or congeal all round:—pass., to grow stiff round; as of shoes, to be frozen on the feet, Xen. An. 4, 5, 14.

Περιπηδῶ, ᾧ, f. -ήσω, (περί, πηδῶ) to leap round about, Luc.

Περιπήξω, εως, ἡ, (περιπήγνυμι) a fastening round about or inserting.—II. a congealing all round, π. ἁλῶν, Strab.

Περιπηχύνω, (περί, πηχύνω) to put into another's arms: mid., to take into one's arms, Call. Fr. 344.

Περιπταίω, (περί, πταίνω) to make very fat, Dion. P. 1071.

Περιπίεσμαι, τάν, περιπίεσμαι.

Περίπικρος, ov, (περί, πικρός) very harsh or bitter, Procl.

Περιπυμελός, ov, very fat.

Περιπύμπλημι, f. -πλήσω, (περί, πίμπλημι) to fill very much or entirely:—pass. = *περιπλήθω*, Plat. Theat. 156 E.

Περιπίμπρημι, (περί, πίμπρημι) to burn, set on fire round about, Thuc. 3, 98.

Περιπίπτω, f. -πεσοῖμαι, (περί, πίπτω) to fall or throw one's self around, upon, τὸ εἶπει, Ar. Vesp. 523; cf. *περιπέτης* 1. 2.—II. c. dat., to fall in with, like *ἐντυγχάνω*, esp. of ships meeting by chance at sea, Hdt. 6, 41; 8, 94, cf. Thuc. 8, 33.—2. but, also, to fall foul of otherships, τῇσι σφετέρῃσι, Hdt. 8, 89; περί ἁλλήλας, of one another, Ib. 16: also, π. περί τόπου, to be wrecked on a place, Id. 7, 188.—3. usu. metaph., to fall in with, fall into, ὁδοῖκοι γνώμης, τύχησι, δουλοσύνη π., to fall into iniquity, misfortune, slavery, Hdt. 1, 96; 6, 106, etc.; so too freq. in Att., π. *κακοῖς*, *συμφοραῖς*, *κινδύνῳ*, *νόσῳ*, etc.; also, ἐαυτὸν *περιπίπτειν*, to be caught in one's own snare, Hdt. 1, 108, cf. Luc. D. Mort. 26, 2; so, τοῖς ἐαυτοῦ λόγοις *περιπίπτειν*, Aeschin. 47, 13; also, ἐν σφίσι *κατά τι* π., Thuc. 2, 65.—2. also of a thing, to befall one, π. *μοι κακόν*, Ar. Thesm. 271.—III. to turn right about, suffer a sudden reverse of fortune, cf. *περιπέτης*, and *περιπέτεια*.

Περιπίεσμαι, τάν, cf. *περίπτισμαι*.

Περιπίτω, = *περιπίπτω*, c. acc., καρδίαν, to come over or upon the heart, Aesch. Theb. 834.

Περιπλάζω, f. -γῶω, = sq.

Περιπλανῶ, ᾧ, (περί, πλανῶ) to make to wander about:—pass. *περιπλανῶμαι*, to wander about, νῆσου, Hdt. 4, 151, cf. Valck. ad 7, 16, 2: metaph., to float round about one, of the lion's skin round Hercules, Pind. I. 6 (5), 69. Hence

Περιπλάνης, ἐς, wandering about, Plut. 2, 1001 D: and

Περιπλάνησις, ἡ, a wandering about, Plut. [ᾶ]

Περιπλάνως, ov, poet. for *περιπλάνης*, Leon. Tar. 55. [ᾶ]

Περιπλάσμαι, atos, τό, i. plaster, i. medic., from

Περιπλάσσω, Att. -ττω: f. -ᾶω (περί, πλάσσω):—to smear round about, plaster over, τί τινί, Plat. Rep. 588 j metaph., to put over so as to conceal, τί τινί, Menand. p. 229:—pass., to be plastered over, τινί, with a thing, Ebul. Stephan. 1: from

Περιπλάστος, ov, plastered over, 2. spurious.

Περιπλάτῳ, ᾧ, f. -ήσω, (περί, πλαταγέω) to rattle all round, Q. S. 7, 500.

Περιπλέδην, (περιπλέκω) ad wound round about, Opp. H. 2, 37, Luc.

Περιπλεγνύω, later form for *περιπλέκω*, Suid.

Περιπλεκτής, ἐς, = sq., Nonn.

Περιπλεκτός, ov, twined round, intertwined, of the feet of dancers, ν. ὀρ-πλεκτός, Theocr. 18, 8; cf. οὐλῶ I. 4: from

Περιπλέκω, f. -ῶω, (περί, πλέκω) to twine round about:—pass., to be one's self round a thing, to cling to, dat., *ιστῶν περιπλεχθεῖς*, Od. 14, 31 to embrace, γοῇ *περιπλέχθη*, Od. 2, 33:—mid., to embrace or hug one or other, Luc. Gymn. 1.—2. to intertwine, entangle, τὸν λόγον, Luc. Hermot. 8, 2: *περιπλεγμένους*, intricate and obscure, Plat. Polit. 265 C; *περιπλεπλ.* φίλοι, of a flatterer, Plut. 2, 62 D.—3. to gress, Att. Hence

Περίπλεξις, ἡ, a winding round, 2. an entangling.

Περιπλέω, ov, (περί, πλέω) to or quite full, Xen. Cyr. 6, 2, 33.

Περιπλευμονία, ας, ἡ, (περί, πλέω) inflammation of the lungs, Hipp. Plat. Lach. 192 E. Hence

Περιπλευμονία, ᾧ, to have the lungs affected therewith: and

Περιπλευμονικός, ἡ, ὄν, affected with *περιπλευμονία*, Hipp. A. -κός, Id.

Περιπλευρίδιον, ov, τό, a covering for the sides.

Περιπλευρίζω, to embrace.

Περιπλευρικός, ἡ, ὄν, suffering from *πλευρίτις*, Hipp.

Περίπλευρος, ov, (περί, πλέω) surrounding or covering the side, Curt. Eur. El. 472.

Περιπλέω, Ion. -πλώω, thou Hdt. uses both forms (περί, πλέω) to sail or swim round, c. acc., *Ἰδύων Πειλοπόννησον*, etc., Hdt. 4, 42, 1, etc.; π. *αὐτοῖς κύκλῳ*, Thuc. 2, 8, etc. ἡ *λιμένα*, to sail round into a harbor, Id. 5, 3.—II. metaph., to totter.

Περίπλεως, ov, Att. for *περιπλέω*, Thuc. 4, 13.

Περιπλήρης, ἐς, (περί, πλήρ) very full, esp. of people, νῆσος, Luc. 405: c. dat., Opp.—2. very full, Luc. Gymn. 25.

Περιπλήθω, f. -σω, (περί, πλήρ) to be quite full, Opp. H. 5, 591, 678.

Περιπλήδην, adv. = sq.

Περίπληξ, adv., with the feet apart, Lat. *divaricatis pedibus*: from

Περιπλήσσομαι, Att. -ττομαι, -ζομαι (περί, πλίσσω): dep. mid.—to spread out the legs and put them round, περί τι, like *διαβαίνω*.

Περιπλοκάδην, adv. = *περιπλέω*, Anth. P. 5, 252. [ᾶ]

Περιπλοκή, ἡς, ἡ, (περιπλέκω) twining round, embracing, γυναικί, Polyb. 2, 56, 7, etc.—2. entanglement, intricacy, λόγων, Valck. Phoen. 41, 2: *περιπλοκῇ* *ἐχεν*, Plut. 2, 673 F.

Περίπλοκος, ov, (περιπλέκω) folded, δεομένη, Anth.—2. entangled, intricate.

Περί πλόμενος, Ep. syncop. part. es. from περιπλόμαι, Hom., and es.

Περιπλόος, *ov*, contr. πλους, *ov*ν περιπλώω) : act. sailing round.—II. ss. that may be sailed round, γῆ, *uc* 2, 97. Hence

Περιπλόος, *δ* : contr. πλους, gen. λου, nom. pluri.—πλοι—*a* sailing ship, c. gen. loci, Hdt. 6, 95 ; περὶ πον, Thuc. 2, 80 ; also : round the enemy's fleet, Xen. Hell. 1, 6, 31.—the account of a coasting voyage, hence Periplus is the title of geograph. works, still extant, by Scylax, d. Nearchus (in Arrian) : opp. to περίοδος, a land journey.—II.= περιναυος.

Περιπλόμα, *ατος*, τό, that which is shed off, offscourings : from

Περιπλύνω, (περί, πλύνω) to wash an, scour well, Dem. 1259, 27 :—ss., περιπλύνεσθαι τι, to have it shed off one, Arist. H. A. 8, 2, 26 ; γ, γαστήρ περιπλυθεῖσα, like sq. ence

Περιπλόσις, *α*, a washing out : π. ἱλίας, a thin discharge from the wels, Hipp.

Περιπλώω, *Ion*, and poet. for περι-έω, Hdt.

Περιπνέω, poet. for περιπνέω.

Περιπνευμονία, νιάω, νικός, (πνεύ-ν)= περιπνεύω.

Περιπνέω, *f*. πνέσω, (περί, πνέω) breathe round, c. acc. νάσους Μακάρι, Pind. O. 2, 130 : also—II. intr. breathe around.

Περιπνίγεις, *ές*, pressed all round to location, Nic. Th. 432 : from

Περιπνίγω, *f*. πνίγωμαι, (περί, πνίγω) press all round to suffocation, Geop.

Περιπνοή, *ης*, and πνοια, *α*, *ή*, a wing round about, Diod. 3, 19.

Περιπνοος, *ov*, contr. πνους, *ov*ν, (ριπνέω) blown round about, Theor.

Περιπόδιος, *ov*, τό, like πέζα, *a* *ler* : strictly neut. from

Περιπόδιος, *α*, *ov*, (περί, ποῖς) go-round the feet ; cf. ἐπιπόδιος.

Περιπόδητος, *ov*, (περί, ποθέω) *ch*-beloved, Luc. Tim. 12.

Περιποιέω, *ω*, *f*. πωω, (περί, ποιέω) take to remain over and above ; hence keep safe, save, opp. to διαφθείρω, *ic* 1, 110 ; 7, 52, etc. ; π. ἐκ κακῶν, κινύδων, Lys. 107, 22.—2. of mo-

re, etc., to save up, lay by, Isae. 60, —3. to put round, put upon or reserve

αλχινην τῇ πόλει, Isocr. Antid. 12 ; δύνασται ἐαυτοῦ, Aeschin. 1, cf. Dem. 193, 20.—II. in mid.

keep or get for one's self, to compass, gain possession of, δύναμιν, Ischyn. *ac* 1, 9, 15, Xen. An. 5, 6, 17, and

in Oratt. : περιποιεῖσθαι ἀπὸ πο, to make gain from..., Xen. Mem. 3, 38.—2. the act. is sometimes used same sense, περιποιεῖν ἑωρίον, *ic* 3, 102 ; π. πράγματα εἰς αὐ-

ς, to get things into their own ds, *id* 8, 48, cf. Isae. 64, 2. Hence

Περιποιήεις, *εως*, *ή*, a keeping safe, Plat. 415 C.—II. an acquiring, ing possession, LXX. Hence

Περιποιητικός, *ή*, *ov*, keeping safe. productive, c. gen., Mnasith. ap. 357 F.

Περιποικίλος, *ov*, (περί, ποικίλος) *egated* all over, Xen. Cyn. 5, 23.

Περιποιτνύω, (περί, ποιτνύω) to *ue* quickly, Q. Sm. : also in mid., *o* H. 2, 615.

Περιπολάω, = ἐπιπολάω, *dub* 1.

Περιπόλαιος, *ov*, (περί, πέλω) open round, flat, of eyes, Arist. Physiogn. 1.

Περιπολάρχης or -αρχος, *ov*, *δ*, (περίπολος, ἄρχω) a superintendent or inspector of police, the genit. in Thuc. 8, 92.

Περιπολεύω, and -λέω, *f*. ἤσω, (περίπολος) to go round or about, wander about, Soph. O. T. 1254, Eur. I. T. 54, 1455 : also,—2. c. acc. 1 ci, to traverse, π. οὐρανόν, Plat. P. aedr. 246 B, cf. Theat. 176 A ; so, π. στρατόν, Eur. Rhcs. 773.—3. esp. to walk round, as a patrol, Xen. Vect. 4, 52 ;

cf. περίπολος.—4. also to walk (in procession) round the fields for purposes of purification (lustratio). Hence

Περιπόληις, *ή*, *a* going about, Diog. L.

Περιπολίω, (περί, πόλις) to go about towns, Strab. *tp* 675.

Περιπόλιον, *ov*, τό, like φρουρίον, a station for περίπολοι (q. v.), a guard-house, Thuc. 3, 99 ; 6, 45 ; 7, 48.

Περιπόλιος, *ov*, (περί, πόλις) lying round or going about a town.

Περιπόλις, *δ*, *ή*, (περί, πόλις) going about towns : a vagabond, vagrant, stroller, Phryn. (Com.) Mus. 3.

Περιπολιστικός, *ή*, *ov*, (περί, πο-λίς) disposed for wandering about, strolling, σύνδοος π., Inscr.

Περιπολλόν, Ep. adv. from περί, πόλις (πολλός), very much, Ap. Rh. 2, 437.

Περίπολος, *ov*, (περί, πολέω) going round, esp. going the rounds, patrolling : hence, as subst.—1. *o* π., the patrol, police, Epich. p. 15 : esp. at Athens young citizens between 18 and 20, who formed a sort of horse-patrol to guard the frontier, Ar. Av. 1176, Thuc. 4, 67 ; 8, 92 : hence περιπόλιον.—2. generally, *δ* π., an attendant, follower, Soph. Ant. 1151.—3. *ή* π. (sc. ναῦς), a guard-ship.

†Περιπόλτας, *δ*, Peripolltas, a seer of Thessaly, Plut. Cim. 1.

Περιπομπέω, to lead round or attend in procession.

Περιπομπή, *ης*, *ή*, a sending round about.

Περιπομπηος, *ov*, very rascally, as a pun on περιφόρητος, Ar. Ach. 850.

Περιποπτικός, strengthd. for ποπ-τικός.

Περιποπνύσμα, *ατος*, τό, parasitic conduct.

Περιπορεύομαι, (περί, πορεύω) B dep. pass. c. fut. mid. :—to travel or go about, Plat. Legg. 716 A.—II. trans. to go round, πόλιν, Polyb. 4, 54, 4, etc.

Περιπορεύομαι, as pass., to hang something about one and fasten it with a clasp (πόρπη), App.

Περιπορφύρω, *ov*, (περί, πορφύρα) edged with purple, Crates Sam. 3, Plut. Rom. 26, etc. :—*ή* π. (with or without ἐσθής), a robe with a purple border, esp. the Roman toga praetexta or laticlavia, Polyb. 6, 53, 7, Plut. Rom. 25, etc. :—hence, π. παῖς, the Lat. praetextatus, Plut. Poplic. 18.

Περιπορφύροσμος, (foreg., σῆμα) παῖς, *δ*, a boy in the praetexta, praetextatus, Anth. P. 12, 185.

Περιπορφύρω, strengthd. for πορ-φύρω, Manetho. [v]

Περιποτάμιος, *a*, *ov*, dwelling by a river. [a]

Περιποτάομαι, poet. for περιπέτο-μαι, to hover about, metaph., τὰ δ' αἰεὶ ὦντα (sc. τὰ μαντεῖα) περιποτάται, Soph. O. T. 482.

Περίποτος, *ov*, (περί, πίνω) of a cup, to be drunk from on all sides (cf. ὑμώκυντελλος), Ath. 783 B.

Περίπον, adv. for περί πον, about, Lat. circa, circiter.

Περίπους, ποδος, *δ*, *ή*, = περιπόδιος.

—1. fitting close round, tight, has a shoe to the foot.

Περιπρήθω, *f*. -σω, poet. for περι πρῆπρημι.

Περιπρό, *adv*, very, especially, II. 11, 180 ; 16, 699, where however Wolf writes περί πρό divisim ; cf. διαπρό, ἐπιπρό.

Περιπροβάλλω, (περί, προβάλλω) to throw round before : also = περιβάλλω, Opp. H. 4, 657.

Περιπροθέω, (περί, προθέω) to go forward and run round, Opp. H. 2, 440.

Περιπροχέω, *f*. χεύσω, (περί, προ-χέω) to pour out all round or over : hence in pass., ἔρος θυμὸν περιποσ χυθεῖς (part. aor.) εἰόμασσε, Iona rushing in a flood over his soul ove, came it, II. 14, 316.

Περιπταῖω, (περί, πταῖω) to stumble upon or against, τινί, Plut. Pyrrh. 10

Περιπτέρνεον, τό, that which sur rounds the πτέρνα, Math. Vett.

Περίπτερος, *ov*, (περί, πτερόν) fly ing round about ; περιπτερα πυρός, sparks of fire, LXX.—II. usu. in architecture of a temple, with a single row of columns all round it, Vitruv. ; οἶκος π., Calix. ap. Ath. 205 A : cf. δίπτερος, μονόπτερος.

Περιπίσματα, τά, the skins of grapes, Dind. Schol. Ar. Nub. 45, ubi olim περιπίσματα or πείσματα : from

Περιπίσσω, (περί, πτίσσω) to strip off the husk or skin, winnow, Theophr. : metaph., περιεπιτρίμειν, free from the chaff, clean winnowed, Ar. Ach. 507 ; so, π. τὸ εἶδος, clean-built, taper *id* form, Philostr.

Περίπτυγμα, *ατος*, τό, *evy* *ziny* folded round, a covering, Eur. Ion 1391. and

Περίπτνυξ, *εως*, *ή*, a folding one's self round, embracing, τοῦ νεκροῦ, Plut. Cat. Min. 11 : from

Περιπτύσσω, *f*. -ξω, (περί, πτυσσω) to enfold, enwrap, enshroud, τινὸς τῷ βω, Soph. Ant. 886 ; πέπλοι περιπτύσσοντες δέμας, Eur. Hec. 735 π. γόνυ, δέμας, to clasp, embrace it, *id*.

I. A. 992, Med. 1206 :—as military term, to surround, take in flank, Xen. An. 1, 10, 9, cf. Cyr. 7, 1, 26.—II. to fold round, π. χεῖρας, to fold the arms round another, Eur. Alc. 350, Andr. 417 : hence in pass., to fold one's self round, coil round, Plat. Symp. 196 A. Hence

Περιπτύχή, *ης*, *ή*, something which enfolds, a cloak, fence, etc., like περι-βόλαι, usu. in plur. ; τεχνέων περιπτύχαι, Eur. Phoen. 1357, δόμων Ar. Av. 1241 (prob. a parody on Eur.) ; Ἀχαιῶν ναύλοχοι π., their naval cloak or fence, Eur. Hec. 1015.—2. an enfold ing, embracing, Eur. Supp. 815 : ἐν ἡλίῳ περιπτύχαις, in all the sun embraces, i. e. all the world, Eur. Ion 1516.

Περιπτύχης, *ές*, (περιπτύσσω) fold ed round, φάρος, Soph. Aj. 915 : hence φασγάνω π., fallen around, upon his sword ; lb. 899 ; cf. περιετῆς.

Περίπτω, *f*. -ύσω, (περί, πτώω) to spit upon : hence to abhor, Aristaen. 1, 21.

Περίπτωμα, *ατος*, τό, (περιπίπτω) a calamity, Plat. Prot. 345 B.

Περίπτωσις, *εως*, *ή*, (περιπίπτω) an accident, opportunity, Plut. 2, 440 A.

Περίπτωσμος, (περί, πτώω) *to* fear very much, Anth., Philostr.

Περιπτωτικός, *ή*, *ov*, accidental, subject to accident, τινί, Epicur. ap Plut. 2, 420 D.

Περιπύημα, *ατος*, τό, (περί, πνέω) supuration round about, Hipp. [v]

Περιπυκάζω, *f*. -άσω, (περί, πυκά

(ω) to put thickly round about —pass. to have close or thick round, τὰς τρίχας περὶ τὸ σῶμα. Ctes.

Περιτύρημον, εν, τό, the husk round the kernel, Theophr.

Περίπυστος, εν, (περί, πυνθάνομαι) known all round about, Ar. Rh., Coluth. 75.

Περιστοιμάζω, f. -άσω, (περί, ποιμάζω) to cover with a lid all round, Theophr., cf. Lob. Phryn. 671.

Περιστοιμάζω, = foreg., Arist. Probl. 22, 4, Theophr.

Περίρῥαγής, ές, (περίρῥήγνυμι) torn or broken round about, περιρῥαγής τὰ χεῖλη, with the lips far apart, open-mouthed, Clem. Al.—II. act. tearing round about, consuming, Anth.

Περίρῥαδής, ικος, ή, v. ραδίς.

Περίρῥαῖνα, f. -ῖνω, (περί, ραίνω) to besprinkle, wet round about, esp. in sacred rites, βωμοῖς, Ar. Lys. 1130. Hence

Περίρῥανσις, εως, ή, a besprinkling, wetting, Plat. Crat. 405 B: and

Περίρῥαντήριον, εν, τό, an utensil for besprinkling, esp. a kind of whisk for sprinkling water at sacrifices, etc., Lat. aspergillum: also a vessel for lustral water, Hdt. 1, 51, Luc. Sacrif. 12, sq.—II. περιρῥαντήρια ἀγοράς, the parts of the forum sprinkled with lustral water, Lex ar. Aeschin. 4, 2, cf. 79, 2; cf. καθάρσιον.

Περίρῥαντίω, collat. form of περιρῥαῖνω, LXX.

Περίρῥαπίζω, f. -ίτω, (περί, ραπίζω) to lash round about, τῇ οὐρᾷ π. τὸ ἐδάδιον, of fish, Plut. 2, 977 A.

Περίρῥάπτω, f. -ῖνω, (περί, ράπτω) to stitch all round, Diod.

Περίρῥέζω, to purify by expiatory sacrifice, like περικαθαίρω.

Περίρῥέμβομαι, dep., to roam or wander about.

Περίρῥέτω, f. -ῖνω, (περί, ρέπω) to turn round, incline to one side. Hence

Περίρῥηψις, ή, inclination to one side, Hipp.

Περίρῥέω: f. -ρέυσσμαι: aor. pass. (in same sign.) περιρῥήννυμι (περί, δέω)—I. c. acc. loci, to flow round, Od. 9, 388, Hdt. 2, 29, 127: hence in pass., to be surrounded by water, Xen. An. 1, 5, 4.—II. absol., to flow all round, Xen. Hell. 4, 1, 16: to slip from off a thing, ή ὥστις περιρῥήννυει τὴν θάλασσαν, his shield slipped off his arm into the sea, Thuc. 4, 12, cf. Xen. An. 4, 3, 8.—2. to overflow on all sides, σοὶ περιρῥέειω βίος, may thy means of living abound, Soph. El. 362.—3. to be all running or dripping, Greg. Naz.

Περίρῥήννυμι and -νύω: f. -ρήξω (περί, ρήγνυμι)—to break off all round, τὸν γήλοφον, Plat. Criti. 113 D.—to rend all round, tear off, τὸν χιτῶνα σκοιν, Dem. 403, 3: τὴν χλαμῶδα, Polyb. 15, 33, 4:—so in pass., περιρῥήννυμένων φάρεων, Aesch. Theb. 329.—II. in pass., also, κατὰ τὸ δέυ τοῦ Δέλτα περιρῥήννυται ὁ Νεῖλος, at the apex of the Delta the Nile is broken round it, i. e. broken into several branches, Hdt. 2, 16, cf. Isocr. 227 D, and v. sub περιρῥίζω.

Περίρῥήδην, adv. of sq., Ar. Rh. 4, 1581.

Περίρῥήδης, ές, falling over or upon a thing, π. δὲ τραπέζην κάπτεσε, he fell over the table to the ground, Od. 22, 64: turning or moving to either side, Hipp.; so too, ἀμφίρῥήδης. (Prob. from περιρῥέω.)

Περίρῥήξις, ή, a breaking off round about.

Περίρῥήσσω, poet. ci. lat. form of εοιδόγγνυμι.

Περίρρογχαζώ, to mock, ridicule.

Περίρροή, ής, ή, (περίρρέω) a flowing round about, οὐς ἂν η. π. γίγνηται, whichever happens to be surrounded, Plat. Phaed. 111 E.

Περίρροια, ας, ή,=foreg., Plut. 2, 1128 C.—II.=περίρροος II, Hipp.

Περίρρομβέω, ω, f. -ήσω, (περί, ρομβέω) to spin round like a top, Plut. Anton. 67.

Περίρροος, εν, contr. -ροος, ενν, (περίρρέω) like περιρῥυτος, surrounded with water, Hdt. 1, 174.—II. π., δ, a flux of humours from all parts, Hipp., v. Foës. Oecon.

Περίρρῶς, ές, (περίρρέω) falling down all round, E. M.

Περίρρῦτος, εν, (περί, ρῦπος) dirty all round, very dirty, Anth.

Περίρρῦπτω, f. -ῖνω, (περί, ρῦπτω) to scour all round, Diosc.

Περίρρῦτος, εν, also η, εν, Alcman, Aesch. Eum. 77 (περίρρέω)=περίρροος, surrounded with water, π. Κρήτη, sea-girt Crete, Od. 19, 173, cf. Hes. Th. 193, 290, Hdt. 4, 42, 45, Aesch. l. c., etc.—2. act. flowing round, c. gen., πείδια περιρῥύτα Σικελίας, i. e. the sea, Pors. Phoen. 216.

Περίρῥῶς, ὄγος, δ, ή, (περίρῥήννυμι) broken off all round, rugged, steep, Polyb. 9, 27, 4; cf. ἀπὸρῥῶς.

†Περισάδιες, εν, οι, the Perisadies, a people in Epirus, Strab. p. 326.

Περισαῖνω, (περί, σαῖνω) to wag the tail round, fawn upon, τινά, Od. 16, 4; οὐρήσι, Od. 10, 215; metaph., π. γλώσσῃ, Orph. Lith. 424.—Hom. has it only in Od., in poet. form περισσαῖνω.

Περισαλπίζω, f. -γέω, (περί, σαλπίζω) to sound a trumpet round one:—pass. to have trumpets sounding round one, Plut. 2, 192 B. Hence

Περισαλπισμός, οῦ, δ, a blowing the trumpet round about, Julian: and

Περισαλπιστός, ή, ὄν, having trumpets sounding round one.

Περισάσις, ή, a heaping round.

Περισαρκίζω, (περί, σαρκίζω) to cut into the flesh all round, Chirurg. Vett. Hence

Περισαρκισμός, οῦ, δ, an incision all round, Diosc.

Περισάρκος, εν, (περί, σάρξ) surrounded with flesh, very fleshy, Arist. Physiogn. 5, 5. Hence

Περισαρκόω, ω, to surround or cover with flesh. Hence

Περισάρκωσις, ή, a covering with flesh, Chirurg. Vett.

Περισάρωμα, ατος, τό, sweepings, like περικόρημα. [α]

Περισάττω, f. -έω, (περί, σάττω) to heap up all round, Arist. Probl. 20, 14, 2.

Περισβέννυμι, also -νύω, (περί, σβέννυμι) to extinguish all round, Plut. 2, 997 A.

Περισείρια, τά, the hollows at each side of the tongue; also written παρασειρία, -σύρια.

Περισείω, poet. περισσειώ, (περί, σείω) to shake all round or violently:—pass. to be shaken all round, ἔθειραι π., the hair floated round, II. 19, 382; 22, 315, in poet. form.

Περίσημος, η, εν, (περί, σεμνός) very solemn, Ar. Vesp. 604.

Περίσεπτος, η, εν, (περί, σεπτός) much-revered, much-honoured, Aesch. Eum. 1038, Ath. 376 A.

Περίσημος, εν, (περί, σῆμα) very famous or notable, Lat. insignis, Eur. H. F. 1018, Mosch. 1, 6.

Περισήπω, f. -ῖνω, (περί, σήπω) to bring to utter decay:—pass., with pf. act. περισέσηπα, to have utterly decayed, Theophr.

Περισθενέω, ω, f. -ήσω, to be exceeding powerful, over-strong, part. περυσθενέω, Od. 22, 368: from

Περισθενής, ές, (περί, σθένος) exceeding powerful, very mighty, Pind. 3, 26, Fr. 96, 2.

†Περισθενής, ους, ὁ, Peristhene one of the sons of Aegyptus, Apollo 2, 1, 5.—Father of Dictys of Seriphu acc. to Pherecyd. ar. Schol. 4, 109

Περιστῆλόω, ω, to edge with a v. egated border or rim, LXX.

Περιστῆναι, ω, f. -ήσω, to bury in silence, keep secret, dub.

Περιστῆρος, εν, (περί, σῆδος) surrounded or covered with iron, Dio [i]

Περισκαίρω, (περί, σκαίρω) to jump about, Opp.: to palpitate.

Περισκάλλω, (περί, σκάλλω) hack round about, Geop.

Περισκάπτω, f. -ψω, to dig or turn up all round.

Περισκρίζω,=περισκαίρω.

Περισκαψις, ή, a digging up a round.

Περισκέλεια, ας, ή, dryness:—metaph., obstinacy; hardness, Arist. a Sext. Emp. p. 370: from

Περισκέλης, ές, (περί, σκέλλω) dry and hard all round, very hard, Lat. r. torridus, rigidus, of iron, Soph. An. 475.—2. metaph. hard, obstinate, stubborn, φρένες, ήβος, etc., Soph. Aj. 64 ubi v. Lob.; so, περισκέλως φέρεται to take amiss, Lat. aegre ferre, Meineke Menand. 440.—3. ἀποδείξε π., dry investigations, Nemes.

Περισκέλης, ές, (περί, σκέλω) round the leg, τὰ περισκέλη, breeches (βράκai): ἀγάλμα π., a statue with the legs apart, such as Daedalus finished.

Περισκέλια, ας, ή,=περισκέλει Paul. Aeg.

Περισκέλης, ιδος, ή, (περί, σκέλω) a leg-band, garter, or rather anklet, Menand. p. 291, Plut. 2, 142 C; cf. Dio Antiqu. s. v.

Περισκελιστής, οῦ, δ, (περισκέλη σκέλος) one who wears breeches, sus in Strab.; cf. περισκνυβιστής.

Περισκεπάζω, f. -άσω, (περί, σκπάζω) to cover, screen all round, Theophr.

Περισκεπής, ές, (περί, σκέπα) covered all round, θάμβοισι, Call. Jo. 11.—II. covering or screening all round Theophr., Call. Del. 23.

Περισκεπτομαι, late pres. for περσκοπέω, q. v.

Περισκοπέω, εν, (περισκοπέω) to be seen on all sides, hence far-seen, conspicuous, like περίσκοπος, Od. 1, 421, 211.—2. worth seeing, Call. Epig. 5.—II. of persons, circumspect.

Περισκέπω,=περισκεπάζω, Poly 2, 20, 3.

Περίσκεψις, ή, circumspection.

Περισκήνυον, εν, τό, (περί, σκήν) a tent, hut: metaph. the dwelling of t soul, i. e. the body, Eccl.—II.=παρ σκήνυον, dub.

Περισκήπτω, f. -ῖνω, to support prop all round.

Περισκιάζω, f. -άσω, (περί, σκιάς) to overshadow, Plut. Nic. 21, in pass. Hence

Περισκιάσμός, οῦ, έ, an overshadowing, obscuration, of the moon, Plut. 372 D.

Περισκίος, εν, (περί, σκιά) throwing a shadow all round, of the inhabitants of the polar circles, where t shadow (in their summer season) travels all round in the 24 hours. Posidon. ar. Strab. p. 135: cf. ἀμσκίος, ἑτερόσκιος.

Περικιρτάω, ὦ, (περί, σκιρτάω) to leap about a thing, c. acc., Anth. P. 2, 181, Luc.

Περικλῆρος, ὄν, (περί, κλῆρος) very hard, Antiphr. Στρατιωτ. 2, 17.

Περικλήρυνω, (περί, κλήρυνω) to make very hard, Hipp.

Περισκοπεύεις, ἦ, = περισκεψίς: sub. from

Περισκοπέω, ὦ, f. -σκέψομαι: pf. ἐσκεψάμην: (v. sub σκοπέω.) To look about, Soph. El. 897: to consider on all sides or well, εὖ περισκεψάσθαι τινι, Hdt. 1, 120; to watch, Thuc. 6, 9: c. acc., π. τήν φανη, to speculate on hidden things, Soph. Fr. 770: also c. en., π. τινός, Arat.:—mid., to look about one, take care, Ar. Eccl. 487:—f. περισκεψιμένης. Hence

Περισκόπησις, ἦ, = περισκεψίς.

Περισκυθίζω, to scalp in the Scythian fashion, cf. Σκυθίζω:—sensu obsc., Iel. 5. Hence

Περισκυθισμός, οὐ, ὁ, a scalping; also a surgical operation: and

Περισκυθιστής, οὐ, ὁ, one who scalps, rob. 1. in Strab. for περισκελιστής.

Περισκυλλαισμός, οὐ, ὁ, (περί, κύλας) a sacrifice in which a puppy as sacrificed and carried about, Plut. om. 21 etc.; cf. Schol. Theocr. 2, 12.

Περισκύνω, (περί, σκύνω) to draw f the skin all round, LXX.

Περισπάρω, ὦ, (περί, σπαράγω) rattle all round, Luc. Hist. Conscr. 2.

Περισμάω, f. -ήσω, to rub about or on.

Περισμήχω, f. -ξω, (περί, σμήχω) wipe off round or upon, Diosc.

Περισμύχω, (περί, σμύχω) to come on all sides or utterly by a slow, mauling fire, Anth. P. 5, 292. [ῥ]

Περισσβεύω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (περί, σβέω) to chase or drive about, π. ποτήρην, to push round the wine-cup, enand. p. 79, cf. Luc. Symp. 15.—intr. to run round about a thing, c. acc., Ar. Av. 1425.

Περισσοβιβάζω, (περί, σφιβίζω B) sp., to overreach, cheat, τινά, Ar. Av. 146.

Περισπαίρω, (περί, σπαίρω) to quiver and or near, Lyc. 68.

Περισπᾶσις, ἦ, (περισπᾶω) a marking with the circumflex, Gramm.

Περισπᾶσμός, οὐ, ὁ, (περισπᾶω) a feeling round, Polyb. 10, 21, 3.—II. having one's attention drawn off, distracting business, Polyb. 3, 87, 9; εὖ περισπᾶσμοῖς εἶναι, Id. 4, 32, 5:—a version, in military sense.—III. the circumflex accent, Gramm. Hence

Περισπᾶστος, verb. adj. from περισπᾶω one must circumflex, Ath.

Περισπᾶστικός, ἦ, ὄν, diverting or strating, Sext. Emp. p. 360: from περισπᾶω, f. -άσω, (περί, σπᾶω) draw off from a ground, to strip off, like γυμνᾶω, Isocr. p. 615 Bekk.:—Mid. strip one's self of a thing, π. τὴν ἄραν, Xen. Cyr. 3, 1, 13.—2. to strip re, εἶφος, v. 1. Eur. I. T. 296.—II. draw round, wheel about, of an army, Polyb. 1, 76, 5:—περισπᾶμενος τὰς ὄψεις, turning about one's eyes, Luc. Deor. 20, 11.—III. to draw off to other place, Theophr., πόλεμον, Polyb. 1, 26, 1, etc.: hence to divert e's attention, distract, Polyb. 15, 3, in pass.: to make a diversion, Lob. aryn. 415.—IV. in Gramm.,—1. to mark a vowel or word with the circumflex, esp. on the last syllable: ἡ περιπᾶσμένη (sc. προσῳδία), the circumflex cent.—2. to pronounce a syllable long, then it, Lat. producere, more usu. τεῖνω. [ῶω, ᾠω]

Περισπείν, inf. aor. of περιέπω Hdt.

Περισπειράω, ὦ, f. -άσω, (περί, σπειράω) to wind round, τὴν ἐσθῆτα τῇ κεφαλῇ, Plut. Camill. 25:—in mid., to form soldiers round one's self, Id. Ages. 31; and pass., of soldiers, to form round a leader, τινί, Id. Cicero. 32.

Περισπείρω, (περί, σπείρω) to strew or scatter about, v. 1. Eur. Andr. 167.

Περισπέρχεια, ας, ἡ, expedition, quickness.

Περισπερχέω, in Hdt. 7, 207, Λοκῶν περιπερχέοντων τῇ γνώμῃ, the Locrians being much angered by this opinion,—so that thus it would be = περισπέρχομαι or περισπερχήμι. But the word is doubted by Valck., who proposes περιπερχθέντων, and by Schaf. Mel. p. 69, who would read περισπερχέων (from sq.).

Περισπερχής, ἐς, (περί, σπέρχω) very hasty, π. πάθος, a rash, overhasty death, (because Ajax might have lived, had he waited a little longer), Soph. Aj. 982: π. ὀδύνῃσι, goaded by pains, Opp. C. 4, 218, cf. H. 5, 145.

Περισπέρχω, (περί, σπέρχω) to drive round about, press, agitate, Opp. H. 2, 334.—II. intr. to be in great agitation, Ib. 3, 449; 4, 330.

Περισπυνδύω, (περί, σπυνδύω) to press, pursue on all sides, τινά, Joseph.: to go after, go in search of a thing, τινί, Arat. 1122.

Περισπλάγχχοι, ὄν, (περί, σπλάγχχον) great-hearted, Theocr. 16, 56.

Περισπογγίζω, (περί, σπογγίζω) to wipe with a sponge all round, Hipp.

Περισπυδάστος, ὄν, (περί, σπυδάστος) much sought after, much desired, Luc. Tim. 38. Adv. -τως, diligently, Ath.

Περισπυδός, ὄν, (περί, σπυδῆ) very eager, τινός, for a thing.

Περισπυμένω, adv. part. pres. pass. from περισπᾶω, marked with a circumflex, esp. on the last syllable, Gramm.

Περισσαίνω, poet. for περισαίνω, Od.

Περισσάκις, later Att. περιττ., adv. of περισσός, of numbers, an odd number of times, i. e. multiplied by an odd number, e. g., 9 is the square of the uneven root 3, and therefore is περιττάκις περισσός, Plat. Parmen. 144 A, Plut. 2, 744 A, etc. [ῶ]

Περισσάρτιος, ὄν, (περισσός, ἄρτιος) odd and even: in ancient arithmetic, of those numbers which become uneven when divided by any power of two, such as 24, for 24 ÷ (2)³ = 3.

Περισσειά, ας, ἡ, (περισσεύω) superfluity.—II. superiority, advantage, LXX.

Περισσεῖω, poet. for περισεῖω.

Περισσεύω, ατος, τό, Att. -ττεύω, = περισσώω, v. 1. Plut. 2, 905 A, etc.

Περισσεύεις, ἦ, = περισεῖα: from Περισεύω, later Att. -ττεύω: impf. ἐπερυσσέον, later also ἐπερυσσέον, Butt. Ausf. Gr. § 86 Anm. 6 not, but only by a confusion with σείω, ἔσενον, cf. also Lob. Phryn. 28: (περισσός). To be over and above the number, first in Hes. Fr. 14, 4; περιττεύουσιν ἡμῶν οἱ πολέμοι, the enemy will outnumber (or perh. outflank) us, Xen. An. 4, 8, 11; cf. περιεῖω II.—II. to be more than enough, remain over, Plat. Legg. 855 A; τὰ περιττεύοντα, the residue, surplus, Xen. Symp. 4, 35; τοσοῦτον τῷ Περικλεῖ ἐπέρυσσε κ. τ. λ., so much more than sufficient were the grounds

which Pericles had for thinking. Thuc. 2, 65:—to abound in, τινί, opp. to ἐλλείπειν, Polyb. 18, 18, 5; τινός Luc.:—περιττεύει μοι τι, I have an abundance of any thing, Dion. H. 3, 11.—2. in bad sense, to be superfluous or excessive, τὰ περισσεύοντα τῶν λόγων ἄφες, Soph. El. 1288.—III. to be preeminent or superior, LXX.—IV. later as act., to make to abound, N. T.

Περισσοβότος, ὄν, (περισσός, βόσκω) with superfluous food, Nonn.

Περισσογονία, ας, ἡ, inequality of angles.

Περισσοδάκτυλος, ὄν, with more than the usual number of fingers or toes, Geop.

Περισσοείπω, ας, ἡ, poet. = περισολογία; and

Περισσοεῖω, poet. = περισολογέω: from

Περισσοεπής, ἐς, (ἐπος) poet. = περισολογός.

Περισσοκαλῆς, ἐς, (περισσός, κάλλος) exceedingly beautiful, Cratin. Xeip. 1.

Περισσοκόμος, ὄν, (περισσός, κόμη) exceeding hairy, Opp. C. 3, 317.

Περισσολογέω, ὦ, (περισσολόγος) to speak more than enough: to speak diffusely.—II. to speak or write affectedly.

Περισσολογία, ας, ἡ, useless talking, wordiness, Isocr. 250 E, Antid. § 288.—II. an affected style, Dion. H. From

Περισσολόγος, ὄν, (περισσός, λέγω) talking too much, wordy.—II. speaking or writing affectedly, Dion. H.

Περισσόλοφος, ὄν, (περισσός, λόφος) with an over-high crest, Opp. C. 3, 369.

Περισσομελής, ἐς, (περισσός, μέλος) with disproportioned limbs, Maneth.

Περισσομύθος, ὄν, (περισσός, μῦθος) = περισολόγος, λόγος π., superfluous discourse, Eur. Alex. 16.

Περισσόνος, ὄν, (περισσός, νόος) eminent for understanding, Opp. H. 3, 12, Nonn.

Περισσοπαθεῖω, ὦ, (παθεῖν) to suffer exceedingly.

Περισσόπους, ποδός, (περισσός, πούς) with a foot too many, Nonn.

Περισσός, ἦ, ὄν, in later Att. περιττός:—more than the regular number or size, extraordinary, uncommon, prodigious, ὄδρα, Hes. Th. 399 (but never in Hom); εἰ τι περισσόν εἰδεῖται σοφίης, if he has any uncommon gift of wisdom, Theogn. 767; εἰ φρονεῖ καὶ περισσόν ἔχει, Philisc. ap. Plut. 2, 836 C; (for Pind. P. 2, 167, v. sub ἔλκω):—c. gen., περὶ ἄλλων πρὸς τι, beyond others in, Soph. El. 155.—2. strange, unusual, Soph. O. T. 841, Eur. Hipp. 437: usu. in bad sense, monstrous, π. καὶ τερατώδη, Isocr. 248 C; ἰδία καὶ τ. Id. Antid. § 155: but in good, extraordinary, uncommon, π. ἄνθρω, Eur. Hipp. 948.—II. more than sufficient, περιττὸν ἔχειν, to have a surplus, Xen. An. 7, 6, 31; τὸ π., a surplus, residue, Id.: and c. gen., περιττὰ τῶν ἄρκούντων, more than sufficient, Id. Cyr. 8, 2, 21: οἱ π. ἱππεῖς the reserve horse, Id. Hipparch. 8, 14 π. σκηναί, spare tents, Id. Cyr. 4, 6, 12: hence,—III. oft. in bad sense, superfluous, excessive, extravagant, π. μόχθος, Aesch. P. 383; περισσὰ μηχανάσθαι, to make extravaganti preparations, over-do the thing, Hdt. 2, 32; π. ὄραν, πράσσειν, to be over busy, Soph. Tr. 617, Ant. 68: π. φρονεῖν, to be over-wise, etc., Valck. Hipp. 444.—2. esp. of speeches, over subtle or over-wrought, curious, fine-spun, π. λόγοι, Eur. Med. 819; π. εἰ

τοῖς λαοῖς Δημοσθένης, Aeschin. 16, 41, cf. Eur. Bacch. 429, and v. sub περισσόλογία: hence, later, as a term of praise, *subtle, acute, ἀκριβής καὶ π. διάνοια*, Arist. Top. 6, 4, 5; cf. Schäf. Dion. Comp. 26, 47.—IV. with numbers it simply implies *something yet more, εἰκοσι περιττά*, twenty and upwards, Lat. *viginti amplius*—but in Arithmetic, ἀριθμὸς περιττός is an odd, uneven number, Lat. *impar numerus*, opp. to ἄρτιος, Epich. p. 76, Plat. Gorg. 451 C, etc.—V. adv. -ώς, exceedingly, Hdt. 2, 37, etc.; also, περισού, Pind. N. 7, 63, Eur. Hec. 579:—Compar. -σσότερον, *more superlatively*, Hdt. 2, 129: but -οτέρως, Isocr. 35 E.—2. but, οὐδὲν περισσώτερον is Lat. *nil aliud, aliud. π. τῶν ἄλλων πραγματεύεσθαι*, Plat. Apol. 20 C; so, οὐδὲν π. ἢ εἰ. *no otherwise than if.*, Id. Symp. 219 C. (Περισσός is adj. from περί, v. περί, A. III, and E. II: cf. ἐπισσαι, μετασσαι.)

Περισσοσάρκος, ον, *over-fleshy or corpulent*.

Περισσοσυλλαβῶν, ὦ, *to have one more syllable more than, τινὸς or τινί*, Gramm.: from

Περισσοσυλλαβός, ον, (περισσός, συλλαβή) *with a syllable more*: in Gramm., epith. of the third declension, *imparisyllabic*, opp. to those which were *ισοσυλλαβή*. Adv. -βος.

Περισσοτήγης, ἐς, (περισσός, τάσσω) *put in an uneven place, or in a series of uneven numbers*, Arithm. Vett.

Περισσοτεχνία, ας, ἡ, (περισσός, τέχνη) *over-exactness in art*, Dem. Phal.

Περισσότης, ητος, ἡ, Att. περιττ- (περισσός): *superfluity, excess*, Isocr. 209 C:—esp. *excess of ornament, pomp*, Polyb. 2, 10, 5.—II. *eminence, excellence*.

Περ τοσφύρω, ον, (περισσός, σφύρω) *over-luxurious*, Timon ap. Ath. 160 A.

Περισσόφρων, ὁ, ἡ,=περισσόνους, σφ-wise, Aesch. Pr. 328.

Περισσώδης, ατος, τό, Att. περιττώα, (περισσός, as if from περισσώ) *any thing over and above, a remainder, residue*, Plut. 2, 424 A, etc.—2. esp. *that which remains after the digestion of food, excrement*, Arist. Rhet. 3, 3, 4, Plut. Artax. 19, etc.—π. σπερματικόν, Id. 2, 641 A.—3. generally, *refuse, dregs, τῆς πόλεως*, Plut. Cor. 12: *impure humours*, etc. Hence

Περισσωμιατικός, ἡ, ὄν, Att. περιττ-, of excrement or refuse, *superfluous, ὑγρότης*, Plut. 2, 130 B: and

Περισσώεις, ἡ, Att. περιττώσις:—*an overflowing, superfluity*: in genl.=περισσώμα, Hipp.

Περιστάδων, adv., (περισταμαί) *standing round about*, Il. 13, 551, Hdt. 2, 225, Eur. Andr. 1136, Thuc. 7, 81.

Περιστάω, f. -ῶ, (περί, στάω) *to drop round, drip upon*, Anth., Nonn.

Περιστάτης, Ep. 3 sing. aor. pass.

of περιστάτης, Od. [α]

Περιστάδην, or -αδόν, adv., (περί, σταλάω) *dripping or dripping all*

round; v. sub περιτολάδην.

Περιστάτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (περιστέλλω) *clapping and compressing, δύναμις π., the peristaltic action of the bowels by which digestion is effected*, Galen.

Περιστάσιμος, ον, *surrounded; στοῦ π., a full, surrounded auditory*, Timon ap. Ath. 163 F, ubi v. Casaub. [α]: from

Περιστάσις, ἡ, (περίστημι) *any thing that is round about, the country round, neighbourhood*.—2. *a crowd standing round, a crowd*, Lat. *corona*, Casaub.

Theophr. Char. 8; cf. Polyb. 18, 36, 11.—II. *circumstances, one's condition, state*, Polyb. 1, 32, 3; 35, 10, etc.: *state of the weather*, Id. 3, 84, 2, Diod. 4, 22, etc.—2. *a change of circumstances*, esp. in bad sense, a reverse, peril, Polyb. 2, 21, 2, etc.—III. *outward pomp and circumstance*, Id. 3, 98, 2; 32, 12, 3.—IV. *the theme, subject of a discourse or treatise*, Lob. Phryn. 376.

Περιστάτω, ὦ, (περίστατος) *to stand round about*:—pass. to be surrounded by a throng.

Περιστάτικός, ἡ, ὄν, of circumstances: τὰ π. πράγματα=περιστάσεις, critical circumstances, Plut. 2, 169 D: οἱ π., busy people, Galen, Adv. -κός. From

Περιστάτος, ον, (περίστημι) *surrounded and admired by the crowd*, π. ὑπὸ πάντων, Isocr. 135 E, cf. Antid. 5288.

Περισταυρός, ὦ, (περί, σταυρός) *to fence about with a palisade, secure, fortify*, Thuc. 2, 75, and Xen.:—*mid. to fortify one's self with a palisade*, Xen. Hell. 3, 2, 2. Hence

Περισταύρωμα, ατος, τό, *a place surrounded with a palisade*.

Περιστάχυνός, ἐς, (στάχυς) *with an ear (as of corn) growing round or on it, μόσχος*, Theophr.

Περιστέανός, ον, *covered all round, well-covered*.

Περιστέγω, f. -ῶ, (περί, στέγω) *to cover all round*, Hipp.

Περιστέινω, (περί, στέινω) *to straiten all round*, Q. Sm. 3, 23.

Περιστείχω, f. -ῶ, (περί, στείχω) *to go round about*, c. acc., Od. 4, 277.

Περιστείωσι, Ep. 3 pl. subj. aor. 2 of περιστέωμι for περιστάωσι, v. I. II. 17, 95.

Περιστέλλω, (περί, στέλλω) *to dress, clothe*, Pind. N. 11, 20: esp. *to dress or lay out a corpse*, Lat. *componere*, Od. 24, 293, Hdt. 2, 90; 6, 30; Soph. Ant. 903, etc., (also, π. τάφον, Id. Aj. 1171); hence, *to bury*, Anth. P. 7, 613, Plat. Hipp. Maj. 291 D.—II. *to surround, wrap up, cloak, τάδεκ' ἐπ' αὐ.*, Eur. Med. 582: and so in mid., τὰ π. περιτέλλον κακί, Id. H. F. 1129.—III. *to take care of, protect, defend, maintain, ἀλλήλους*, Hdt. 9, 60; πόλιμα, Id. 1, 98; π. τοὺς νόμους, *to maintain the laws*, Id. 2, 147; cf. Aesch. Eum. 697, Soph. Phil. 447; τὰ πάτρια, Dem. 24, 150:—*to attend to, cherish, αἰδοῦν*, Pind. I. 1, 47; ἔργα, Theocr. 17, 97:—ἐπ' ἐξ' ἐν περιστείλας, *fixed it carefully*, Soph. Aj. 821.

Περιστενάζω, f. -ῶ, (περί, στενάζω) *to lament vehemently*, Plut. Anton. 56, in mid.

Περιστεναχέω, v. περιστοναχίζω.

Περιστεναχίζω, f. -ίζω,=περιστενάζω.—mid., *to resound around or resound with*, μέγα δῶμα περιστεναχίζετο ποσσὶν ἠνδρῶν παίζοντων, Od. 23, 146, cf. 10, 454; κνισθῆν δέ τε δῶμα περιστεναχίζετο αὐλῇ (ubi legend. videtur αὐλῶ), Od. 10, 10: cf. περιστενάω.

Περιστενάω,=περιστενάζω, Q. Sm. 9, 49. [α]

Περιστένω, (περί, στένω) *to sigh about or over, sound round about*, c. acc., H. Hom. 18, 21.—2. *to bemoan*, Luc. Dem. Encom. 9.—II. *γαστήρ περιστενεταί*, his full stomach groans again, Il. 16, 163, or perh. better derived from στενός, is filled to repletion: but this comes orig. from the same root.

Περιστεπτός, ον, (περιστέφω) *crowned, wreathed*, Anth.

Περιστεφά, ἄς, ἡ, *a dove, περιστά*, Hdt. 1, 138, Soph., etc.—ὁ περυστέρος, *a cock-pigeon*, Pherecr. Tr. 2, Alex. Συντρέχ.,—blamed by Luc. Soloec. 7.—Of. πελειάς. Hence

Περιστερών, ὄνος, ὁ, *a dovecot*, Plat. Theat. 197 C, D.—II. *a kind of verberna*, Diosc.

Περιστερίδης, ἐως, ὁ, *a young pigeon*.

Περιστερίδιον, ον, τό,=sq. Ath. 654 A.

Περιστέριον, ον, τό, dim. from περιστέρω, Pherecr. Petal. 2.

†Περιστέρης, ἰδός, ἡ, Peristeria, pr. n., Anth. P. 7, 662.

Περιστερινίδος, ον,=περιστέρνιος.

Περιστερνίζω, (περί, στέρνω) *to put round the breast*, Aristae.

Περιστέρνιον, ον, τό, *the region round the breast*: strictly neut. from

Περιστέρνιος, ον, round the breast or upon upon it.

Περιστεροειδής, ἐς, contr. -ώδης (περιστέρα, εἶδος) *dove-like*, Arist. Gen. An. 3, 1, 7.

Περιστερόεις, ἐσσα, εν, (περιστερύω) *of or from a peristerion*, Nic. Th. 860.

Περιστερός, ὁ, v. sub περιστερύω.

Περιστεροτροφεῖον, ον, τό, *a place where doves are reared*.

Περιστερώδης, ἐς, v. περιστεροειδής.

Περιστερών, ὄνος, ὁ,=περιστέρνιος, Aesop.

Περιστεφάνω, ὦ,=περιστέφω, *to enwreath, encircle, πῖλοι περυστέφω*, etc.

Περιστεφάνωμενος, Hdt. 7, 92; ὁ οὐρεὶ περυστέφονται πᾶσα θεοσάλη, Ib. 130.—II. *to form a crown* around, Ar. Plut. 787.

Περιστεφής, ἐς, *wreathed, crowned ἄνθρωπ. π., with a crown of flowers*, Soph. El. 895.—II. *act. twining, encircling, κισσός*, Eur. Phoen. 651. From

Περιστέφω, f. -νω, (περί, στέφω) *to enwreath, οὐρανὸν νεφέεσσιν*, Od. 5, 303.

Περιστήθιος, ον, (περί, στήθος) *round the breast*: τὸ π., *a breast-band*, LXX.

Περιστηρίζω, f. -ῶ, (περί, στρίβω) *to prop all round, steady*, Hipp.

Περιστήωσι, Ep. for περιστάωσι, pl. subj. aor. 2 of περιστάωμι, Il. 17, 95.

Περίστια, τά, *the sacrifice of a pig at the lustration of the popular assembly at Athens: the lustration itself* (Usu., but dub. deriv. from περί and ἱστίη, ἐστία.) Hence

Περιστάρχος, ον, ὁ, *one who offers the peristia*, Ar. Eccl. 128.

Περιστίβης, ἐς, (περί, στείβω) *trodden all round; compact*, v. I. for στείβω.

Περιστίγης, ἐς, *spotted all over, variegated*, Nic. Th. 376: from

Περιστίγω, f. -ῶ, (περί, στίγω) *to stick, dot all round, περιετίγετο ταῖς μαζαῖς τὸ τεῖχος*, she stuck the wall all round with breasts, Hdt. 4, 202

and so, *to set round at equal distance*: περιετίξαντες κατὰ τὰ ἀγγύιστα τοῦ τυφλοῦ, Id. 4, 2:—(though Popp

may be right in assuming a verb περιτίγω, synonym with περιετίγω and περιεστιγίζω, for these signals.)—I. ὀβελός περιεστιγμένος, χι περιεστιγμένον, v. sub ὀβελός III. and hence

Περιστικτός, ον, *spotted all about dappled*, Nic. Th. 464.

Περιστίλβω, f. -νω, (περί, στίλβω) *to glitter all round*, Diod., Plut. 693 D.

Περιστίξ, ἵχος, ὁ, ἡ, (περί, στίγω) *set round in rows*, Nonn.

Περιστῆχω, ὦ, to stand round in
ous, Nic. Th. 442.
Περιστῆξις, = περιστοιχίζω,
Aesch. Ag. 1383.
Περιστῆξις γ. sub περιστῆξις.
Περιστῆγξις, to scrape all over
with a σκληγῆς.
Περιστοιχίζω, (περί, στοιχίζω) to
wrap round as with coils or nets, of a be-
sieging army, Polyb. 8, 5, 2: in mid.,
περιστοιχίζεσθαι τινα, to encamp
or hedge in, Dem. 43, 1:—pass. to be
edged in, Id. 72, 13.
Περιστοιχοῦ, ον, (περί, στοιχοῦ)
et round in rows, Dem. 1251, 23, cf.
τοιχοῦ.
Περιστολόων, (περιστέλλω) adv.,
surrounding, Nic. Al. 475; v. I. -στα-
λόων or -σταλόων, cf. Schol. ad. I.
21.
Περιστολή, ἥς, ἡ, (περιστέλλω) a
pressing out, esp. of a corpse, Dion. H.
Περιστόμω, α, ον, (περί, στόμα)
and a mouth or aperture, Opp. H. 3,
33: τὸ π., the mouth of a vessel, Po-
b. 22, 11, 15.
Περίστομος, ον, (περί, στόμα) with
mouths all round, with several mouths
apertures, Ael. Tact.
Περιστονάζω, ὦ, =sq.
Περιστονάζω, to sigh, groan round
out or exceedingly, γαῖα π., the earth
opened around, Hes. Sc. 344; where
verer MSS. have περιστενάζω or
γενάζω, the latter perh. best, v.
εναχίζω.
Περιστον, ον, τό, (περί, στού) =
ρίστον, Diod.
Περιστορνέωμι, (περί, σπορνέω)
to spread all round or over, Orph.
g. 1332, Nonn.
Περιστράτοπεδεύομαι, (περί, στρα-
τεῖν) dep. mid.: to encamp about,
est, besiege; absol. or c. acc., Xen.
II. 3, 1, 7, Cyr. 3, 1, 6, etc.—The
occurs later, as in Polyb.
Περίστρατος, ον, δ, Peristratus,
sc. pr. n., Anth. Plan. 189.
Περιστρεπτον, ον, τό, a sort of ves-
prob. made by turning round, Inser.:
n
Περιτρέφω, f. -ψω, (περί, τρέφω)
urn round, whirl round, II. 19, 131,
8, 189; π. τὸ χεῖρε, to tie his
de behind him, Lys. 94, 19.—pass.,
ιστρέφομαι, to be turned or turn
it, spin round, II. 5, 903: to turn
at, look round, Plat. Lys. 207 A:
ις τὴν ἡμέραν, to come round to it, Id.
v. 519 B; cf. Polit. 303 C.
Περιτρέφω, ὦ, to turn round about.
Περιτροπάζω, (περιστρέφω) adv.,
ning round, Opp. H. 5, 146. [α]
Περιτροφέω, = περιστρέφω, Q.
6, 504.
Περιτροφή, ἥς, ἡ, (περιστρέφω)
ning or spinning round, δατράκων
Plat. Rep. 521 C; ἀστρων περι-
φάι, the courses of the stars, Soph.
379.—II. intercourse, concourse,
X.
Περιτροφίς, ἴδος, ἡ, a wooden iment
that is turned round, a strickle,
: from
Περιτροφός, ον, (περιστρέφω) turn-
und.—δ π., a twisted rope, v. I.
Cyn. 2, 6.
Περίτρομα, ατος, τό, a covering,
περιπέτασμα: usu. in plur.,—I.
arpetts, curtains, etc., of rooms: in
48, C, opp. to στρώματα, as the
wrappers or coverlets.—II. the
es and walls of fortified places.
1
Περιτροννέωμι, f. -στρώσω, -πε-
τρένωμι.
Περιτροφάομαι, as pass., frequen-
Περιτροφέομαι, περιστροφόμε-

νος πάντα τὰ χρηστήρια, going round
to all the oracles, Hdt. 8, 135.
Περιστύλον, ον, τό, a colonnade,
gallery, Polyb. 10, 27, 10: from
Περιστύλος, ον, (περί, στύλος) with
pillars round the wall, surrounded with
a colonnade, ἀλλή, Hdt. 2, 148, 153;
δόμος, Eur. Andr. 1099.—II. ὁ π., =
foreg., Diod. 1, 48.
Περιστυφάω and -ίζομαι, (περί,
στυφάω) to beat all round, ill-treat,
maltreat, Opp. H. 3, 23.
Περιστυφώ, f. -ψω, (περί, στύφω)
to dry up by absorbent acids, Plat. 2,
659 C.
Περίστων, ον, τό, = περίστον.
Περίστυλῶ, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (περί, συ-
λῶ) to strip off all round:—pass., πε-
ριστυλάσθαι τὴν οὐσίαν, to be stripped
of all one's property, Plat. Gorg. 486
C, cf. Luc. Philops. 20.
Περίσυνχω, to hold together all
round, dub.
Περίσπριζω, = περισπύρω.
Περίσπρμα, ατος, τό, (περίσπρω
II) mockery.
Περίσπρμος, οὐ, δ, a drawing from
the right way, Theophr.: from
Περίσπρω, (περί, σπύρω) to strip off,
LXX.: to tear away from one, τί τι-
νος, Polyb. 3, 93, 1; 4, 19, 4.—II.
metaph. to satirize, ridicule. [θ]
Περίσφαιρδόν, adv. strengthd. for
σφαῖρδόν, Arat. 531.
Περίσφάλλω, ὦ, = περισφάλλομαι,
to stagger, Nic. Al. 555 (542).
Περίσφάλλω, ἐς, very slippery: from
Περίσφάλλω, (περί, σφάλλω) to
make one slip and fall, upset:—pass.
Περίσφάλλομαι, to slip, stumble about,
Hipp. Hence
Περίσφάλλω, εως, ἡ, an upsetting,
upset, Hipp.
Περίσφάργγω, ὦ, (περί, σφαραγέ-
ομαι) to overflow, γάλακτι, Nic. Th.
553.
Περίσφάτος, ον, = ἐπιθρήνητος, πε-
ρίθωνος, Hesych.
Περίσφῆκω, ὦ, (περί, σφῆκω) to
tie tight all round, as one does a jar,
Diosc.
Περίσφῆνω, ὦ, to wedge all round.
Περίσφῆγω, f. -ξω, (περί, σφῆγω)
to tighten all round, Hipp., Luc. Amor.
41, etc. Hence
Περίσφῆγξις, ἡ, a tying tight all
round, Stob. Ecl. 1, 1096.
Περίσφῆρον, ον, τό, a band for the
ankle, anklet, Hdt. 4, 176, Anth. P. 6,
172. [θ] Strictly neut. from
Περίσφῆρος, ον, (περί, σφῆρον)
round the ankle, Anth. P. 6, 207. [θ]
Περίσφῆρος, ον, = foreg.; hence τὸ
π. = περισφῆρον.
Περίσφῆρις, inf. aor. of περιέχω.
Περίσφῆλῆς, ἐς, = περισφῆλῆς, He-
sych.
Περίσφῆμεν, Ep. inf. aor. of περιέ-
χω for περιέχω, II.
Περίσφῆω, Ep. imperat. aor. mid.
of περιέχω for περιέχον, II.
Περίσφῆσις, εως, ἡ, (περιέχω) a
surrounding the enemy, Dio C.
Περίσφῆτος, ον, (περιέχω) sur-
rounded, encompassed, Opp. H. 4,
146.
Περίσφῆξις, ἐς, slit all round: αἱ
Περίσφῆξις, a kind of shoe, Ephipp.
Olynth. ap. Ath. 537 E: from
Περίσφῆξις, f. -ισω, (περί, σφῆξις)
to slit and tear off, ἐσθῆτα, Plut. Cicer.
36.—II. pass., περισφῆσθαι χώραν,
of a river, to split round a country, i. e.
divide into two branches and surround
it, Hdt. 9, 51, cf. Polyb. 3, 42, 7, etc.;
also absol., to part and go different
ways, Plat. Prof. 315 B: cf. περιβρῆ-
γνυμι. Hence

Περίσφῆσις, οὐ, δ, a slitting at
round, Plut.
Περίσφῆξις, f. -ισω, (περί, σφῆ-
ξις) to tie round with a rope or cord:—
esp., to part off by a rope, as, in the
Athen. law-courts, the judges were
separated from the people by a rope;
so, the rope served as ἀδαν in the coun-
cil-chamber, Dem. 776, 20. Hence
Περίσφῆσιμα, ατος, τό, a place
surrounded by a rope, to keep the coun-
cil separate, Plut. 2, 847 A: and
Περίσφῆσιμος, οὐ, δ, a surround-
ing with a rope.
Περίσφῶζω, (περί, σφῶζω) to save alive
(in full, σώζειν τινὰ ὥστε περιεῖναι),
to save from death or ruin, Xen. Hell.
2, 3, 25; 4, 8, 21:—pass., to escape
with one's life, Ib. 2, 3, 32.
Περίσφῶνω, (περί, σφῶνω) to heap
up all round, τινὶ τι, Plut. 2, 690 C:
in pass., to be heaped up with, τινὶ, Id.
Timol. 29.
Περίσφῶφρον, ον, gen. ὄνος, very
moderate or temperate.
Περίσφῶφρονέω, ὦ, to be very tempe-
rate.
Περίσφῶφρονῆ, ἡς, ἡ, great tem-
perance.
Περίταινία, ας, ἡ, = περίτασις,
susp.
Περίτάμνω, Ion. and Ep. for πε-
ριτάμνω, Od. and Hdt.
Περίτῆνος, ὁ, Arcad. for εἰνὸνχος.
Περίταρχυνω, dep. mid., to burn
all round, Q. Sm. 7, 157.
Περίτῆσις, ἡ, (περιτείνω) extension
on all sides, Plut. 2, 1003 C, etc.;
a swelling all round, Theophr.
Περίταντολογέω, ὦ, strengthd. for
ταντολογέω.
Περίταφρέω, (περί, ταφρέω) to
surround with a trench, τόπος περιτε-
ταφρεμένος, Xen. Cyr. 3, 3, 28, Pu-
lyb., etc.
Περιτείνω, (περί, τείνω) to stretch
all round or over, τί τι, Hdt. 1,
194; τι περί τι, Hdt. 4, 73; νοτίσθαι
περί ἀέρα περιταθείσης, being spread
throughout., Plat. Tim. 66 B.—2. to
cause to swell up all round
Περιτεῖνω, (περί, τεῖνω) to rub all
round or very much, Orph. Arg. 876.
Περιτεῖνίζω, f. -ισω, (περί, τεῖνίζω)
to wall all round; and so.—1. to wall in,
fortify, πλῆνθοις, Ar. Av. 552.—2. to
draw lines round, blockade, Thuc. 2, 78:
4, 69; τεῖχει διπλῶ, Dem. 1380, 1
Hence
Περιτεῖνις, εως, ἡ, a walling round
circumvallation, Thuc. 2, 77; 4, 131:
and
Περιτεῖνισμα, ατος, τό, place
walled round, a fortress, Th. 1, 25,
Xen. Hell. 1, 3, 5.
Περιτεῖνισμός, οὐ, δ, = περιτεῖνι-
σις, Thuc. 4, 131; 6, 88.
Περιτεῖνισ, τό, = περιτεῖνισμα,
LXX.
Περιτελέω, ὦ, f. -έσω, to finish all
round, susp.
Περιτέλλω, (περί, τέλλω) as
pass., to go or run round, esp. of time,
ἔτος περιτελλόμενον, as the year
came round, Od. 11, 295; περιτελλό-
μενον ἐνιαυτῶν, as years go round,
II. 2, 551, cf. 8, 404, 418; so, π. ὥρας,
Soph. O. T. 156, Ar. Av. 696: cf. πε-
ριτέλλομαι, περιέρχομαι.—The act
περιτέλλω occurs in later poets, as
Arat. 823, in signif. to rise, of the sun
and stars. Cf. τέλλω.
Περιτέμνω, f. -τεμῶ: Ion. and Ep.
Περιτάμνω, as always in Hom., Hes.,
and Hdt.: (περί, τέμνω) To cut round.
clap round about, Hes. Op. 572, Hdt. 4,
64; π. τὰ ὅτα καὶ τὴν βίνα, II. 2,
162; περιτάμνειν τὰ αἰσῶτα, to cir-

circumcise, practise circumcision, Hdt. 2, 36; so absol., Ib. 104; περιτάμνεσθαι θραχὴ νᾶς, to make incisions all over one's arms, Hdt. 4, 71; so absol., Ib.

104:—pass., παρατέμνεσθαι γῆν, to be curtailed of certain land, like σπερίσκεσθαι γῆς, Hdt. 4, 159.—II. to cut off and hem in all round, cut off, Lat. interciperi; hence in mid., βοὺς πεοιταμνόμενος, cutting off cattle so as to drive them off, 'lifting' cattle, Od. 11, 402; 24, 112 (nearly like περιθάλλεσθαι λείαν): so also is explained II. 18, 528, τάνυνον ἡμῶι δοῶν ἀγέλας:—in pass., to be cut off or intercepted, Xen. Cyr. 5, 4, 8.

Περιτένεια, ας, ἡ, a straining, stretching, also περιτονία: from

Περιτενῆς, ἐς, (περιτείνω) stretched all round, distended, swollen, Hipp.

Περιτερανίζω, (περί, τέραννος) to enclose in a covering or case, Polemo ap. Ath. 474 D.

Περιτέρων, ον, (περί, τέρμα) sounding all round, κύκλος, Orph. H. 82.—II. pass. bounded all round, ὠκεανῶ, Anth. P. 9, 297.

Περιτεράνω,=περιτράω.
Περιτεχνάομαι, dep., to contrive with great art. Hence

Περιτεχνῆστις, εως, ἡ, eminent art or cunning, Thuc. 3, 82.

Περιτήγμα, ατος, τό, that which is ast off in smelting, dross, Lat. scoria: of persons, refuse, scum, as Chrysippus called the nobility, Plut. de Nobil.: from

Περιτῆκω, f. -ξω, (περί, τήκω) to melt all round, smelt, Hipp., Plat. Criti. 112 A.—II. π. τι καττιτέρω, to cover with a coat of tin, Ib. 116 B. Hence

Περίτῆξις, ἡ, a melting all round.—II. a discharge of humour, as in the dropsy, Pöess. Oec. Hipp.

Περιτίθημι, aor. 2 περιέθην, imperat. περιθεῖς: (περί, τίθημι) to place round about, put round or on, κυνέην τιτί, Hdt. 2, 162; πιδόδιον περί την κεφαλὴν, Plat. Rep. 406 D: hence, —2. to bestow, confer upon, τινί τι, e. g. βασιλῆην, ἑλευθερίην, Κράτος, Hdt. 1, 129; 3, 81, 142; so in Att., π. τινὶ δοῖσαν, αἵμαμα, κάλλιστον ὄνομα, etc.; π. ἀτίμην τινί, to put dishonour upon him, Thuc. 6, 89; συμφοράν, Andoc. 118, 3: but, π. τὴν Μηδικὴν ὄρεσιν τοῖς Ἕλλησι, to put the Median yoke round their necks, Thuc. 8, 43.—II. mid. to put round one's self, put on, εἶδος, Od. 2, 3, in tmesis; στέφανον, Eur. Med. 984, etc.

Περιτίλλω, (περί, τίλλω) to pluck all round, περ. θρίδακα, to pluck the outside leaves off a lettuce, Hdt. 3, 32; so, θριδαῖς περιτιτλήμενη, Ib.

Περιτίμνω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (περί, τιμῶ) to honour or value very much, Or. Sib. Hence

Περιτιμήεις, εσσα, εν, much-honoured, H. Hom. Ar. 65.

Περιτίσιος, ὁ, the month February among the Gazaeans.

Περιτίταινω, to stretch round about.
Περιτράω, ὦ, also -τετραίνω, to pierce or bore all round.

Περίτιω, (περί, τιώ) to honour or value highly, Ar. Rh. 3, 74.

Περιτμήω, f. -ξω, Ep. collat. fo m from ποειτμήω.

Περιτμήμα, ατος, τό, (περιτέμνω) any thing cut off, a slice, shaving, Plat. Hipp. Maj. 304 A.

Περιομῆς, εως, ὁ, (περιτέμνω) one who cuts all round:—a shoemaker's knife.

Περιομή, ἡς, ἡ (περιτέμνω) a cutting all round.—II. circumcision, LXX.

Περιομή, ἰδος, ἡ, an unknown part of a ship.

Περίτομος, ον, (περιτέμνω) cut off all round about: abrupt, steep, Lat. praecipuus, abruptus, Polyb. 1, 56, 4.

Περίτόναιος, α, ον,=περίτονος, stretched or strained over: hence, τὸ π., the membrane which contains the lower viscera, the peritoneum; also π. ὑμῶν or χιτῶν, Galen. ap. Greenhill Theophil. p. 299.

Περίτόνιος, α, ον,=foreg.

Περίτονία, ας, ἡ, (περίτονος) a straining, stretching.

Περίτόνιον, ον, τό, in a press, the lever by which one turns it.

Περίτόνος, ον,=περίτοναίος.

Περίτονος, ον, (περιτέμνω) stretched round or over.—II. τὰ π., a kind of platform or deck at each side of the after part of a ship, Lat. rejectum or tabulatum, Poll. 1, 89: in the fore-part of the vessel called παρειά and πτερόν.

Περιοξεύω, (περί, τοξεύω) to shoot arrows from all sides.—II.=υπερτοξεύω, to overshoot, outshoot, τινά, Ar. Ach. 712.

Περιορεύω, (περί, τορεύω) to round on all sides; metaph. of style, Dion. H.

Περιορνεύω, (περί, τορνεύω) to turn as in a lathe, round on all sides, Plat. Tim. 69 C, 73 E.

Περίρανός, ον, (περί, τρανής) very distinct, περίρανα λαλεῖν, Plut. 2, 4 B, ubi v. Wyttben. Also περιτρανής, ἐς, with adv. νῶς. M. Anton. 8, 30.

Περίραχῆλιος, ον, (περί, τράχηλος) round the neck: τὸ π., a neck-piece, gorget, Plut. Alex. 32.

Περίρῆμο, to tremble all round, cf. περιτρομέω.

Περίρῆπω, f. -ψω, (περί, τρέπω) to turn round about, π. εἰς ἐάντων, to bring on one's own head, Lys. 104, 25: c. inf. to turn one, induce one to do a thing, Plat. Crat. 418 B: to turn upside down, to overturn, λόγον, Plat. Phaed. 95 B, cf. Ax. 370 A.—2. π. τινά, to turn away from, turn one's back on him, dub. in Simon. Amorg. 58.—II. intr. to turn or go round, περί δ' ἔτραπον ὦραι, Od. 10, 469.

Περίτρέφω, f. -θρέψω, (περί, τρέφω) to make to congeal, πάχυνν, Ar. Rh. 2, 738:—pass., σακέεσσι περιτρέφειτο κρύσταλλος, the ice froze round the shields, Od. 14, 477.

Περίτρέχω: f. -θρέχομαι, usu. -δράμωμαι: aor. περιεδράμην, (περί, τρέχω). To run round, spin or whirl round, Theogn. 505, Plat., etc.—2. to run about every where, be at large, Lys. 185, 13; π. εἰς ταῦτόν, to come round to the same point, Lat. redire, Plat. Theaet. 200 C: metaph., to be current, in vogue, ἡ π. εἰσαίρεσις, common society, Ep. Plat. 333 E; ὀνόματα περιτρέχοντα, like ὄν. περιέχοντα. Dion. H. de Dinarch. 2; so, rhetoric was called τέχνη περιτρέχουσα, a universal art, quod in omni materia diceret, Quint. Inst. 2, 21, 7.—II. c. acc. objecti, to run round, τινά, Hdt. 8, 128; λίμνην, Ar. Ran. 193; to run round searching, τὴν Πύκνα, Ar. Thesm. 657.—2. metaph., to come round, take in, Lat. circumvenire, Ar. Eq. 56. Cf. περιερχομαι.

Περίτρεω, f. -τρέσω, (περί, τρέω) to tremble round about, λαοὶ περίτρεσαν, the people stood trembling round, II. 11, 676.

Περίτρησις, ἡ, a piercing on all sides, Chirurg. Vett.: from

Περίτρητος, ον, (περί, ττράω) pierced on all sides, Vitruv.

Περιορνήξ, ἐς, (πεοί, τραχῆς)

rough all round, very rough, Nunc ap. Ath. 315 B.

Περίτριβής, ἐς, worn all round use, Anth. P. 6, 63: metaph. worn with work, Lat. attritus, Ar. Rh. 1175.—2. practised, shrewd, cunning, From

Περίτριβω, f. -ψω, (περί, τρίβω) rub or wear down all round, part. 2 pass. περιτριβείς, Lyc. 790.

Περίτριβω, pf. περιτέτριά, (π. τρίβω) to creak all round, Q. Sm. 431.

Περίτριμμα, ατος, τό, (περιτριβ) any thing worn smooth by rubbing, metaph., a practised knave, π. δοκ or ὑποδοκ, of a pettifogging, litigious knave, Ar. Nub. 447, Dem. 269, 1 cf. ἐπίτριμμα, ἐπίτριπτος.

Περίτριπτος, ον, (περιτριβ) smooth-worn, ὁδός, Orac. ap. Sch. Eur. Phoen. 638.

Περιορμεύω, ὦ,=περιτριβω, as pass., ἄρκες περιτρομεοῦντο, λεσούν, all the flesh crept on his limbs, Od. 18, 77.

Περίτρομος, ον, (περιτρέμω) trembling: much-scare, Opp. Al. 1, 430.

Περιορπάδην, (περιτρέπω) ad putting to rest, Ar. Rh. 2, 143. [cf.]

Περιορπάς, ion, and Ep. collat. form of περιτρέπω, intr., to turn round, περιτροπῶν ἐναντίας, a revolution, year, II. 2, 295.—2. μῆλα περιτροπῶντες ἐλαύνομεν, sweeping about in directions we drove away the sheep, Od. 9, 465; where others understand it in sign. of περιτρίμωμαι, v. s. περιτρίμω II.—3. c. acc., περιτρίμων φύλ' ἀνθρώπων, perh. driv about, perplexing them, H. Hom. Me. 542.

Περιορπότη, ἡς, ἡ, (περιτρέπω) turning round, Plat. Theaet. 200 ὑπέρων π., proverb. of never-ending labour, Plat. (Com.) Adon. 2.—2 turning about, changing, ἐν περιτροπῇ by turns, one after another, Hdt. 2, 13, 69: later also ἐκ περιτροπῆς.

Περίτροπος, ον, (περιτρέπω) to ed round, whirled round, κινήσις rotatory motion, prob. I. Plut. Lysa 12.

Περίτροπος, ον, ὁ, a vertigo, dizziness, Ael. N. A. 16, 24?

Περιορράχλος, ον,=περιορρῶς, esp., περιόρραχα κείρεσθαι, to have one's hair clipped round about, a tonsure, strictly called σκάκιον, Valck. H. 3, 8, Wyttben. Plut. 2, 261 F.

Περιορράχως,=sq. Philo.

Περιορράχως, collat. form of περιτρέχω, to run round, c. acc., ποιεῖτε σε περιτροχῶσιν ὠοῖδα, Call. 1, 28: to crowd or dance round about, Arat. 815, Anth. P. 7, 338.

Περιορρίχιον, ον, τό (περί, τροχῶν ἐν περιτροχίῳ, the axle rod which the wheel revolves, wheel and axle, Papp.

Περιορρίχιος, οὐ, ὁ, a running round about.

Περιορρίχος, ον, (περιτρέχω) running round, II. 23, 455.

Περιορρίζω, f. -ύσω, (περί, τροχῶν) to murmur, grunt round about, Q. 14, 36.

Περιορρίζω, f. -τρώζωμαι, (περί, τρώγω) to gnaw round about, to cat, Ar. Vesp. 596; π. τὰ χρυσία τυγνίβω, nibble off, purloin her jewels, Ar. 258.

Περιορρίχως, Ep. collat. fort. περιτρέχω, Q. Sm.

Περιορρίχως, -άκις, -εύω, -ωμα, v. sub περισσ.

Περιορρίχων: f. περὶ τρώζωμαι

περιτέυχον (περί, τυγχάνω) : -- to appear to be about, at or near, hence *o light upon, fall in with, meet with*, *ννί*, Thuc. 1, 20; 4, 120, Plat., etc.; *iso c. dat. rei. π. τῷ πράγματι*, Anoc. 6, 8; *φαρμακίους*, Plat. Phaedr. 68 C; *ἀντιχῆσαι*, Polyb. 1, 37, 6; --but, reversely, *περιτυγχάνει μοι ἡ συμφορά*, an accident happens to, befalls me, Thuc. 4, 55 : -- *π. ἡττηκί*, to tumble upon medical success, of a iack-doctor, Hipp. v. Foës. Oecon.

Περιτυκίω, to *hew round about*.
Περιτύπτω, *ov*, (περί, τύπτω) *und*, or at the grave, Anth. P. 7, 560.
Περιτυμπάνω, *f. -ισω*, (περί, τυμπάνω) *to beat the tympanon round* : pass. *to be stunned with drums*, Plut. 144 D, 167 C.

Περιτυπώω, *o*, to *examine by feeling* *round*, Aristaeon. 1, 1.

Περιτύχης, *es*, = *ἐπιτυχής*, *dub.*
Περυνόρις, *f. -ισω*, strengthd. for *ῖρις*, *to treat very ill, to insult wantonly*, *τινά*, Hdt. 5, 91; *τινά τι*, Ar. *hesm.* 535 : --pass., *to be so treated*, *ῖος τινας* and *ὑπό τινας*, Hdt. 2, 2; 4, 159; *ταῖτα π.*, Id. 3, 137.

Περυλάκτω, *o*, (περί, ἱλάκτω) *howl, bark around*, Ach. Tat.

Περυνάω, *to awaken* *all round*.

Περυνάω, *to weave round* or *all* *round*.

Περύνω, (περί, ὕω) *to rain round*, *κ. ὕρον*, *dub.* 1. Strab. [ῶ]

Περυγαίνω, *inf. aor. of περιεσθίω*, *eat, gnaw* *all round*, Diod.

Περυγίης, *es*, (περί, φάος) *gleaming round*, *βλεφάρων κύκλα*, Opp. H. 5 [where, on the analogy of φάσα, *visus* *περιφάσα*].

Περυφαίνομαι, (περί, φαίνω) *as s.*, *to appear* or *be visible* *all round*, 13, 179; *εν περιφαινόμενῳ*, *on an* *ence seen far around*, Od. 5, 476; *π. ἐνὶ χώρῳ*, H. Ven. 100 : -- *II.* *to* *ighted* *on* *all* *sides*, *be in full light*.

Περυφάνεια, *as, ἡ*, *the clear look of* *object in full light*, Plut. 2, 674 A : *ence*, *distinctness*, *full knowledge*, *λήλη περιφάνεια τῆς χώρας*, Hdt. 24; *π. τοσαύτη τὸ πρᾶγματος* *vero*, *so great was the publicity of* *matter*, Dem. 1102, 2, cf. Isae. 66, [ῶ] *from*.

Περυφάνης, *es*, (περίφαινεται) *seen* *round*, Thuc. 4, 102 : *τὰ π.*, *figures* *of relief*, Stallb. Plat. Symp. 193 : -- *II.* *in full light*, *clear*, *manifest*, H. Aj. 66, Ar. Eq. 206, etc.; *π. ἰσχυρίων*, Dem. 825, 20; *τεκμή-* *η*, Lys. 165, 15 : --adv. *-ως*, *man-* *ity*, Soph. Aj. 81, Ar. Plut. 948, c. 6, 60, Dem., etc. : -- *II.* *famous*, *illustris* : also in bad signf. *noto-* *ri*, LXX.

Περυφανέζομαι, *dep.*, *to judge su-* *cially* *of a thing*.

Περυφαντος, *ov*, = *περιφάνης*, *π. ῖται*, *too plainly* *he will die*, Soph. 229 : -- *II.* *famous*, *renowned*, Lat. *ris*, Ib. 599.

Περύφας, *αντος*, *o*, *Periphas*, a son *egyptus*, Apollod. 2, 1, 5. : -- 2. son *chesius*, an Aetolian, Il. 5, 842.

son of Erytus, a Trojan hero, *7, 324*. : -- Others in Anton. Lib.,

περύφαις, *ἡ*, = *περιφάνεια*, *π. τῶν* *ov*, *a wide view over the country*, *b.* 10, 42, 8.

Περύφαις, *as, ἡ*, *the light sur-* *ing* *an object*, *radiance*, Plut. 2, 5 : *from*.

Περύφαις, *es*, (περί, φέγγος) *sur-* *led with light*, v. 1. Orph. Arg.

Περύφειδομαι, (περί, φείδομαι) *dep.*

mid., to spare and save alive, Ap. Rh. 1, 620; *τινός*, Plut. Lucull. 3.

Περιφέρεια, *as, ἡ*, *the line round a* *circular body*, *a periphery*, *circumference*, Tim. Locr. 100 E, Arist. Eth. N. 1, 13, 10 : -- *the outer surface*, Plut. Camill. 40 : *roundness*, *a round body*.

— *II.* *a wandering about*, *hallucination*, LXX. : *from*

Περιφέρης, *es*, (περιφέρω) *moving* *round*, *going about*, *π. στίβος χθονός*, Eur. Ion 743; *π. ὀφθαλμοί*, *rolling* *eyes*, Lyc. : -- 2. *round*, *circular*, *opp.* *to* *εὐθύς*, Plat. Parm. 137 E, Phaed. 108 E, etc. : *τὸ περιφερές*, *roundness*, Arist. Anal. Post. 1, 4, 3. : -- 3. *sur-* *rounded by*, *θρηκοίς π.*, Eur. Hel. 430.

— *II.* *Περιφέρες*, v. 1. in Hdt. 4, 33, for *Περφερές*, q. v.

Περιφορηγμοίς, *ov*, (περιφορής, γραμμή) *bounded by a circular line*, *opp.* *to εὐθόγραμμος* and *ὀρθόγραμ-* *μος*, Arist. Coel. 2, 4, 1.

Περιφόρω, *f. περιόισω* : *aor.* *περι-* *ήνεκα*, *περιήνεγκον* (περί, φέρω) *to* *carry round*, *τὸν διστός περιέφερε* *κατὰ πᾶσαν τὴν γῆν*, Hdt. 4, 36; but in 1, 84, c. acc. *objecti*, *λέοντος περι-* *ρνευχθέντος τὸ τεῖχος* : *to carry* *about* *with one*, Id. 4, 64; *παῖδ' ἀγκά-* *λασι π.*, Eur. Or. 464. : -- 2. *to move* *round* : *to hand round* *at table*, Xen. Cyr. 2, 2, 2; 3, 4 : *π. τὸν πόδα*, *to* *bring the foot round* *in mounting* *a* *horse*, Id. Eq. 7, 2. : -- 3. *to carry round*, *publish*, *make known*, Plat. Prot. 343 B, Rep. 402 C. : -- 4. *to bring round* *(into* *one's own power)*, *περιήνεγκεν εἰς* *ἐαυτὸν τὰς Ἀθήνας*, Plut. Pericl. 15.

— *II.* *οὐ με περιφέρει οὐδὲν εἰδέναι* *τούτων* (sc. *ἡ μνήμη*), *my memory* *does not carry me back* *to these things*, Hdt. 6, 86, 2; cf. Plat. Lach. 180 E. : -- *III.* *to endure*, *hold out*, *like ἀντέ-* *χειν*, Thuc. 7, 28, cf. Theophr. H. Pl. 9, 12, 1. : -- *IV.* *intr.* *to come round*, *recover*, *ἐκ τῆς νόσου*, Gramm.

B. pass. περιφέρωμαι, *to move*, *go* *round*, *revolve*, *ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ κύκλῳ*, Plat. Parm. 138 C, etc.; *περιφερομέ-* *νον ἐναντιοῦ*, *like περιπλομένον* and *περιτελλομένον*, Hdt. 4, 72; also of *argument*, *περιφέρεσθαι εἰς ταῦτο*, Plat. Gorg. 517 C. : -- 2. *to wander about*, Xen. Cyn. 3, 5. : -- 3. *περιφερόμενος* *τὸ μεγέθει* *τὸν τολμυμῶν*, *giddy* *with the greatness of the venture*, Plut. Caes. 32; cf. Id. Dio 11 : -- *so* *mid.*, in LXX., *περιφέρεται τὸν σο-* *φόν*, *turns the wise man mad*.

Περιφεύγω, *f. -φεύξομαι* (περί, φεύγω) : *to flee from*, *escape*, *πόλεμον* *περί τὸνδε φυγόντε*, Il. 12, 322; *ψάμ-* *μος ὀρθιὸν περιφεύγει*, *the sand* *mocks thy numbering*, Pind. O. 2, 178. : -- 2. *esp.* *to escape from illness*, *come out of it alive*, Dem. 1256, 4, cf. Plat. Legg. 677 B.

Περιφήμος, *ov*, (περί, φήμη) *very* *famous*, Orph. Arg. 24.

†Περιφήμος, *ov*, *o*, *Periphemus*, a hero *honoured* *in Salamis*, Plut. Solon 9.

†Περιφήτης, *ov* Ep. *ao*, *o*, *Periphetes*, son of Vulcan and Anticlea, a famous robber in Argolis, slain by Theseus, Paus. 2, 1, 4, Plut. These. : -- 2. son of Crepeus of Mycenae, Il. 15, 639 : -- Others in Paus., etc.

Περιφθείρομαι, (περί, φθείρω) *as* *pass.* : -- *to wander about* *in destitution*, Isocr. p. 615 Bekk.

Περιφθινύω, (περί, φθινύω) *to go* *all to ruin*, Orph. Lith. 515. [ῶ]

Περιφιλέω, *o*, *f. -ήσω*, (περί, φιλέω) *to love greatly*. Hence

Περιφιλήτος, *ov*, *greatly beloved*, App.

Περιφύμωσις, *εως, ἡ*, (περί, φύμω), *an unnatural obstruction in the bowels*, Paul. Aeg.

Περιφλέγῃς, *es*, (περί, φλέγω) *very* *burning*, *δίφους*, Plut. 2, 699 E. Adv. *-ως*, *π. διήλῃσαι*, Id. Cat. Maj. 1.

Περιφλέγω, *f. -ξω*, (περί, φλέγω) *to burn*, *blaze* *all round* or *about*, Plut. 2, 648 C. : -- *II.* *trans.*, *to set* *on fire* *all* *round* : in *pass.*, Polyb. 12, 25, 2.

Περιφλένω, *to scorch*, *singe* or *char* *all round*, Hdt. 5, 77, in *pass.*; cf. *πε-* *ριφλύω*.

Περιφλιδάω, *o*, (περί, φλιδάω) *to* *be* *almost bursting with...*, *τινί*, Nic. Al. 62.

Περιφλοίζω, *f. -ισω*, (περί, φλο-
ρίζω) *to set* *on fire* *all round*, *dub.*, v. Spohn de Extr. Od. Part. p. 199. Hence

Περιφλογισμός, *ov*, *o*, *a setting on* *fire* *all round*, LXX.

Περιφλοῖζω, *f. -ισω*, (περί, φλοῖζω) *to strip off* *the bark*, Theophr.

Περιφλοῖος, *ov*, (περί, φλοῖος) *with* *bark* *all round*, Xen. Cyn. 9, 12.

Περιφλοῖσμός, *ov*, *o*, (περίφλοῖζω) *astripping off* *the bark*, *rending*, Theophr.

Περύφλος, *ov*, = *περιφλόιος*.

Περύφλυω, = *περιφλέω*, of *light-* *ning*, Ar. Nub. 396. [ῶ]

Περύφοβέομαι, (περί, φοβέω) *as* *pass.*, *c. fut. mid.*, *to fear greatly*, only in Xen. Cyn. 9, 17; and here L. Dindorf writes *πεφοβήσθαι*.

Περύφοβος, *ov*, (περί, φόβος) *in* *great* *fear*, *exceeding fearful*, Aesch. Supp. 736, Thuc. 6, 36; *τινός*, of *a* *thing*, Plat. Phaedr. 239 B; *περι* *τινος*, Polyb. 5, 74, 3.

Περύφωτάω, *o*, *f. -ήσω*, (περί, φω-
τάω) *to wander about*, Cratin. Χείρ. 16. Hence

Περύφωτῆσις, *εως, ἡ*, *a wandering* *about*, Plut. Lysand. 20, Id. 2, 592 D.

Περύφωτος, *ov*, (περί, φωτάω) *wandering* *about*, Lat. *uulgivagus*, Call. Ep. 30, 3; 40.

Περύφορᾶ, *as, ἡ*, (περιφέρω) *a* *car-* *rying round*, *handing round*, of *dishes* *at table*, Xen. Cyr. 2, 2, 4; (also of *the* *meats* *carried round*, Lat. *gustationes*, Ath. 120 B). : -- *II.* (from *pass.*) *a* *going* or *turning round*, *circui*, *revolution*, e. g. of the heavens and heavenly bodies, Ar. Nub. 172, Plat. Phaedr. 247 C, etc. : hence, : -- 2. *a revolving* *body*; *the universe*, Id. Rep. 616 C, cf. Heind. Theat. 153 D; *ἡ ὕπερθε π.*, *the heavens*, Critias 9, 31. : -- 3. *the* *circumference of a circle*; also *the area* or *space* *included in it*, Herm. Eur. Bacch. 1059. : -- 4. *metaph.* *in plur.* *twists*, *circumvolutions*, Eubul. Oenom. 1. : -- 5. *error*, LXX. Hence

Περύφορᾶδην, *adv.*, *carrying round*, *trailing about*, Hipp. [ῶ]

Περύφορεῖνος, *ov*, v. *περιφόρινος*.

Περύφορέω = *περιφέρω*, Hdt. 2, 48. Hence

Περύφορῆμα, *ατος*, *τό*, *any thing* *handed round*, *a dish*.

Περύφορητικός, *ἡ*, *όν*, = *sq.*, *dub.* 1 Sext. Emp.

Περύφορητός, *όν*, (περιφθορός) *car-* *ried about* : *to be* *carried about*, *οὐκ ἔμα* *τα*, Hdt. 4, 190. : -- *II.* *going* or *roving* *about*. : -- *III.* *notorious*, *infamous*, Anacr. 19, 2, ubi v. Eergk. : -- *with* *a pun* *in* *Plut. Pericl. 27*.

Περύφορινος, *ov*, (περί, φορίνῃ) *covered* *with skin*, *χοιρίδια*, Diphil. Incert. 7, ubi al. *περιφόρεῖνα*.

Περύφορος, *ov*, = *πε. ὑπόφορος* *susp*

Περύφορτος, *ov*, *much laden*, *susp*

Περύφωγῇ, *ἡς*, *ἡ*, = *sq.*, Geop.

Περύφωγος, *ος*, *τό*, (περιφω-
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as) a fence round a place, Tim. Loc. 100 B.

Περιφραγμένω, ὦ, = περιφράσσω : from

Περιφραγμός, οὗ, ὅ, a fencing round.

Περιφράδῃς, ἐς, very thoughtful, very careful, H. Hom. Merc. 464, v. 1. Od. 23, 73. Adv. -δέως, freq. in Hom., always in phrase ὥπτησαν π., Il 1, 166, etc.; from

Περιφράζομαι, (περί, φράζω) as mid., to think about, turn over in one's mind, consider on all sides, νόστον, Od. 1, 76, cf. Nic. Th. 715 — II. much later as pass., to be expressed periphrastically, involved, Plut. 2, 407 A.

Περιφρακτός, ον, (περιφράσσω) fenced round, Luc. Bacch. 6: τὸ π., an inclosure, Plut. Thes. 12.

Περιφράσσει, εως, ἡ, a fencing round.

Περιφράσις, εως, ἡ, (περιφράζομαι) circumlocution, periphrasis, Plut. 2, 406 F, etc.

Περιφράσσω, Att. -ττω, f. -ξω, (περί, φράσσω) to fence round, Hipp. p. 291, in pass.: also to fortify all round, Plat. Rep. 365 B.

Περιφραστικός, ἡ, ὄν, (περιφράσις) periphrastic. Adv. -κῶς, Gramm.

Περιφρίσσω, (περί, φρίσσω) to shudder around, τὸν νέκυν, Q. Sm.: -- to shudder at a thing.

Περιφρονέω, f. -ήσω, (περί, φρονέω) to turn over in the mind, speculate about, c. acc. rei, τὸν ἥλιον, τὰ πράγματα, Ar. Nub. 225, 734.—II. to pass over in thought, i. e. neglect, despise, c. acc. Thuc. 1, 25; later also c. gen., Plat. Ax. 372 B.—III. intr., to be wise above others, περιφρ. ἱστορία τοῦ δῆμου, Aeschin.—2. to be very thoughtful, περιφρονουσα ἡλικία, Plat. Ax. 365 B. Hence

Περιφρονήσις, εως, ἡ, speculation.—II. contempt, Plut. Camill. 6, Peric. 5, etc.

Περιφρόσύνῃ, ης, ἡ, = foreg. II., v. 1. Plut.: in pl., Coluth. 196.

Περιφρουρεῖω, = sq., Opp. H. 4, 233.

Περιφρουρέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (περί, φρουρέω) to guard on all sides, blockade, Thuc. 3, 21.

Περιφρύγῃς, ἐς, quite dried up, parched; from

Περιφρύγω, f. -ξω, (περί, φρύγω) to dry up, parch all round, LXX. [ῥ]

Περιφρών, ονος, ὅ, ἡ, (περί, φρῶν) very thoughtful, very careful; freq. in Od. as epith. of Penelope; of other notable dames, Od. 11, 344; 19, 357; and (only once) in Il. 5, 412; of men first in Hes. Sc. 297, 313; τέκνα, Hes. Th. 894.—II. like ὑπέρφρων, laughy, overweening, Aesch. Supp. 740; so, περιφρόνα δ' ἔλακες, Id. Ag. 1426.

Περιφυγῇ, ἡς, ἡ, (περιφεύγω) a place of refuge, Plut. Demetr. 46.

Περιφύγῃς, ἐς, (περιφύγω) growing round about on, π. τῇ γῇ, growing close to the ground, Diosc.

Περιούλική, ἡς, ἡ, an outpost, pivot: from

Περιούλλισσω, Att. -ττω, to guard all round.

Περιούρω, to mingle round about, confound utterly. [ῥ]

Περιούσσω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, to blow round about. Hence

Περιούσητος, ον, blown upon from all sides, Ar. Lys. 323. [ῥ]

Περιούσις, εως, ἡ, (περιούω) a growing around; or, that which grows round, Theophr.—II. of corn, the coming to full growth.

Περιούτις, (περί, φητέω) to revolve about, Plat. Legg. 947 E.

Περιφύττω, ον, planted or sown round about, App.: from

Περιφύω [ῥ], fut. -φύσω [ῥ]; aor. 1 περιφύστα (περί, φύω): to make to grow round or upon, make to stick on a thing as if it had grown there, stick or fix upon, τι περί τι, Plat. Tim. 78 D.—II. pass., περιφύομαι [ῥ]; with fut. mid. -ύσομαι [ῥ]; pf. and aor. 2 act. περιπέφύκα; περιφύειν, inf. περιφύναι, part. περιφύς [ῥ], in un-Att. writers also περιφύηναι and περιφύεις Hom. has it only in Od.)—to grow round about or upon, περί δ' αἰγέροι περιφύασι, Od. 9, 141; c. dat., κισσὸς καλὰ μιν περιφύεται, Eubul. Stephan. 2: but in Hom. to cling to, c. dat., 'Οδυσσῆϊ περιφύσα, Od. 19, 416 (so of shoes, περιέφυνσαν Περσικαί, Ar. Nub. 151, cf. Plat. Rep. 612 A);—also c. acc., to embrace, hug, Od. 24, 236, cf. 16, 21; 24, 320.—2. of corn, to come to full growth, Theophr.—3. metaph. of a report, to gain currency about, τινί, Isocr. 97 E.

Περιφώνεω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (περί, φωνέω) to sound round, re-echo, Plut. Mar. 20.

Περιφύωρος, ον, (περί, φῶρ) easy to detect, Plut. 2, 49 C, ubi v. Wytenb.

Περιφωτίζω, f. -ίσω, (περί, φωτίζω) to shine round about, Plut. 2, 953 A. Hence

Περιφωτισμός, οὗ, δ, a shining round about, Heliod.

Περιχάινω, (περί, χαίνω) like ὑμψαίνω, to swallow with wide-opened mouth, Ael. N. A. 4, 33, Luc. Merc. Cond. 3:—also to gape at with astonishment, c. acc., Nicet.

Περιχαίρω, f. -χαίρσω, to rejoice at a thing: also in mid.

Περιχάλω, ὦ, f. -άσω, to loose all round, slack one's hold.

Περιχάλινός, ὦ, (περί, χαλινός) to bridle all round, hem in, App.

Περιχαλκός, ον, (περί, χαλκός) covered with brass or copper, Ath. 413 B.

Περιχαλκῶς, ὦ, (περί, χαλκός) to cover with brass or copper, copper, LXX.

Περιχανθής, ἐς, (περί, χανθάνω) much-containing, Nic. ap. Ath. 372 E.

Περιχῦράκω, ὦ, (περί, χυράκω) to surround with a palisade, π. τὸ τεῖχος, Aeschin. 87, 30: generally, to fortify, Polyb. 4, 56, 8:—pass., to be all hemmed in, Dinarch. 98, 22.

Περιχράκτις, ἡρος, ὅ, (περιχάρασσω) an instrument for cutting away the gums from teeth to be drawn, Medic.

Περιχράκτικός, ἡ, ὄν, fit for cutting round, Diosc.

Περιχράκωμα, ατος, τό, an intrenchment, LXX. [ᾱ]

Περιχάρις, εως, ἡ, a cutting round, scarifying. [χα]

Περιχάρασσω, Att. -ττω: fut. -ξω (περί, χαράσσω):—to scratch or cut all round, scarify: esp. to engrave letters which form a circle or part of one, such as O, P, C, v. Bourdin ad Ar. Thesm. 782.

Περιχάρει, ας, ἡ, excessive joy, Plat. Phil. 65 D, Legg. 732 C; opp. to περιουδνία: [ᾱ] from

Περιχάρῃς, ἐς, (περί, χαίρω) exceeding joyous or glad, opp. to περιουδνῶν, Hdt. 3, 35, etc., Soph. Aj. 693, Plat., etc.; τινί, at a thing, Polyb. 1, 34, 12; ἐπὶ τινι, 1, 41, 1; διὰ τι, 4, 86, 5; τὸ π.=foreg., Thuc. 2, 51; 7, 73. Adv. -ρῶς. Hence

Περιχάρεια, ας, ἡ, poet. for περιχάρεια.

Περιχάσσω, collat. pres. ὄρνω for περιχάινω, Hipp.

Περιχειλῶ, ὦ (περί, χεῖλος; edge round, σιδήρῳ, Xen. Eq. 4, 4.

Περιχειρίδιος, ον, = περιχειρίδιος [ῥ]

Περιχειρίζομαι, (περί, χειρίζω, dep. mid., to subdue entirely, Dion.

Περιχειρίος, ον, (περί, χεῖρ) round the hand: τὸ π. (sc. πέλμα) a brace

Περιχειρός, ον,=foreg.: also, περιχειρῶν,=τὸ περιχειρῶν, Polyb. 2, 29, 8: cf. περισφύρον, περισφύρις

Περιχέω, ατος, τό, (περιχέω) which is melted round, a rim or edge v. 1. Il. 23, 561, ubi nunc divisim π. χεῖμα.

Περιχέω, f. χεύσω: aor. περιέχευ. Ep. pres. περιχέω, aor. περιέχε (περί, χέω). To pour round about or upon, Il. 21, 319: esp. of metal workers, π. χρυσὸν κέρας, to gild gold round the horns, 1. e. gild them, Il. 10, 294, Od. 3, 384; also in mid. χρυσὸν περιχέεται ἄργυρός, he gilds gold round his silver, 1. e. gilds it, silver, Od. 6, 232; 23, 159.—In pas. to be poured or spread all about, Hdt. 12; of persons, to pour or crowd round, Id. 9, 120; τινί, round one, Pl. Rep. 488 C; also τινά, Xen. Hell. 2, 21.—2. in aor. mid. περιχέσθαι, take a moderate bath, Mnesith. ap. At. 484 B.

Περιχθών, ὅ, ἡ, (περί, χθών) round about the earth, Anth. P. 9, 778, as to Brunck's conjecture.

Περιχίλῶ, ὦ, to eat one's fill.

Περιχλανίζω, to wrap one's self a χλαίνα.

Περιχλανίζω,=foreg., dub.

Περιχόλος, ον, (περί, χολή) full bile, very bilious, Hipp.

Περιχορεύω, (περί, χορεύω) to dance round or about, Eur. Phoen. 315; Luc. D. Marin. 15, 3.

Περιχρεμπος, ον, spat upon, spicable.

Περιχρημάτος, ον, surrounded with possessions, rolling in wealth.

Περιχρημπτός, ἡ, ὄν, drawing out, f. l. Aesch. Supp. 878; v. Dind.

Περιχρίσις, εως, ἡ, (περιχρίω) plastering over, besmearing, Diosc.

Περιχρίσμα, ατος, τό, (περιχρίω) ointment.

Περιχρίστος, ον, plastered over, smeared, Plut. 2, 102 A: from

Περιχρίω, f. -ίσω, (περί, χρίω) plaster over, besmear, Hipp. [χρί]

Περιχρύσος, ον, (περί, χρυσός) covered with gold or set in gold, Cha. ap. Ath. 538 D, Luc. Nec. 12, 1.

Περιχρυσός, ὦ, to gild all over, 4, 65.—II. to set in gold.

Περιχρύδα, (περιχρύω) adv., s. around, Hipp.

Περιχρύμα, ατος, τό, that which poured round or over.

Περιχρύσις, ἡ, a pouring round over.

Περιχρύτης, ἡρος, ὅ, one who pours over.

Περιχρύτιον, ον, τό, a vessel pouring over: neut. from

Περιχρύτιος, α, ον, pouring round about or over, bathing.

Περιχρύτης, ον, ὅ,=περιχρύτης. Περιχρύνημι, (περί, χρύνωμι) hear around with earth, Diod.

Περιχρύομαι, f. -χρύσομαι, (περι, χρύνωμι) to be exceeding angry, π. with one, περί τινος, about a thing 9, 449; 14, 266,—both times in a. περιχρύοσαστο.—Ep. word.

Περιχρύω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (περί, χρέω) to gild round, Ar. Av. 958.—II. l. περιχρύομαι, to come round to the place, to revolve, as the heavenly bodies, Anaxag. Fr. 8.—2. to come round

come to in succession, π. εἰς Δαρείον βασιλῆν, Hdt. 1, 210; cf. περιέρμαι, περιεῖμι (εἶμι). Hence
 Περιχώρησις, εὖ, ἡ, a going round out.—II. a coming round to the same place, a revolution, Anaxag. Fr. 8.
 Περιχώροι, ον, (περί, χώρος) round out a place: οἱ περιχώροι, the people out, Plut. Cat. Maj. 25, etc.: ἡ π. τ. γῆ, the country round about, LXX.
 Περιψάω, (περί, ψάω) to touch or nudge all round, τινός, Nic. Al. 122.
 Περιψάω, inf. -ψῆν, Ar. Eq. 909 sq.; -ψῆσω (περί, ψάω):—to wipe all out, esp. to wipe the eyes, Ar. I. c., ut. 730. Hence
 Περιψήμα, ατος, τό, anything wiped off, filthy, offscouring, N. T.:—also metaphorically, like κάθαμα: and
 Περιψήσις, ἡ, a wiping or cleaning.
 Περιψήσις, ον, ὁ, a master of arithmetic, Suid.
 Περιψήσω,=περιψάω.
 Περιψιθύριος, f. -ισω, to murmur, isper around.
 Περιψιλόω, ὦ, (περί, ψιλόω) to keep bald all round, περιψιλοθήναι:—σάρκα, to have one's flesh stripped off, Hdt. 9, 83. Hence
 Περιψιλωσις, ἡ, a stripping of hair round, [ψ].
 Περιψοδέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (περί, ψοδέω) to sound loudly, Plut. 2, 266 E. nce
 Περιψοφήσις, ἡ, a loud noise, Plut. 49 C.
 Περιψυγμός, οὐ, ὁ,=περήψυξις, (t. Ax. 366 D.
 Περιψυκτος, ον, (περιψύχω) cooled round, quite cool, very cold, Anth.: cooled on the surface, chill, of places, t. Aemil. 14, Id. 2, 649 C.—II. ned all round, hence made much of, delid, beloved, Alciph. (The deriv. in ψυχῆ, in this last signif., has n disproved by Riemer, cf. Jac. P. p. lxxxiv.)
 Περιψύξις, εὖ, ἡ, (περιψύχω) a ing thoroughly.—II. a being chilled he surface or extremities, Lat. peritio, Hipp., and oft. in Plut.; v. ψύχω II.
 Περιψύχρος, ον, cold all round or cold.—The form περιψύχρος, ον, ery dub. in Anth.
 Περιψύχω, f. -έω, (περί, ψύχω) to all round: to cool or chill on the ace or extremities of the body, Lat. rigere:—pass. to become so chilled, p., and oft. in Plut.; v. Foës. Oe. [ψ]
 Περιψυμένως, adv. part. pf. pass. i. περιψυμένος, by distinctions, circuit-, Plut. 2, 537 D.
 Περιψύξω, ὦ, (περί, ὥξω) like πε-ώ, to subdue by spells, Luc. (?) opatr. 9.
 Περιψυδνάω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (περιδύ- to cause excessive pain: pass. πε-υδνόμεαι, to suffer excessive pain, o.
 Περιψυδνάω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (περιδύ- to feel excessive pain, Hipp.
 Περιψυδνάω, ας, ἡ, excessive pain, o., Plat. Rep. 583 D, Plut., etc.; oës. Oecon.: opp. to περιχάρεια:
 [ψ]
 Περιψυδνέω, ον, (περί, ὀδύνη) ex- ing painful, of death, Aesch. Ag. , cf. Plat. Legg. 873 C.—II. suf- ing great pain, Hipp., and Dem. , 25. Adv. -ως.—The form πε-υδος is bad, but περιψυδνάω, -νέω o be rejected, Lob. Phryn. 112.
 Περιψυδνάω, ὦ, f. -θήσω and -ώσω, i. ὀδύνη) to push or shove about, u. 570, 17, Plat. Tim. 79 C, E:— o be shoved away, pushed out of

ἐκ πάντων περιεώσμεθα, Thuc. 3, 57; π. ἐν τινι, to lose one's place in a person's favour, Ib. 67: absol. to be rejected, defeated, Lat. repulsam ferre, Arist. Pol. 5, 4, 6, cf. 6, 14.
 Περιωθίω, f. -ισω, v. l. for foreg. in Arist. Pol. 5, 4, 6.
 Περιωμίον, ον, τό, a garment worn round the shoulders, Lat. supparum or supparas: strictly neut. from
 Περιωμός, ον, (περί, ὤμος) round the shoulders. Hence
 Περιωμός, ιδος, ἡ,=περιωμίον.
 Περιωνώμος, ον, (περί, ὄνομα) far-famed, Orph. Arg. 147.
 Περιωπτεύω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (περιωπής) to gaze around, Philostr.
 Περιωπή, ἡς, ἡ, (περί, ὤψ) a place commanding a wide view, like σκοπία, a watch-tower, Il. 14, 8, Od. 10, 146, etc.; so Plat. Polit. 272 E; ἐκ περιωπῆς, by a bird's-eye view, Luc. Symp. 11.—II. circumspedition, πολλὴν π. τινός ποιείσθαι, to show much caution in a thing, Thuc. 4, 86. (The form περιωπή is only a f. l.)
 Περιωπήεις, ἐς, (περί, ὤψ) far-seen, dub. in Orph. Arg. 14.
 Περιωπίζομαι, dep. mid.,=περιω- πεύω.
 Περιωσις, ον, immense, vast, extra- ordinary, like περισσός, Solon 12, 7; μῦθος, Soph. Fr. 604; περιωσία εἰ- δός, of Pythagoras, Emped. 419:— usu. as adv. περιωσίον, exceeding, beyond measure, Il. 4, 359, Od. 16, 203; so, περιωσία in H. Hom. 18, 41:— also c. gen., just like περί, περιωσίον ἄλλον, far beyond the rest, H. Hom. Cer. 363, Pind. I. 5 (4), 3. (Prob. orig. an Ion. form for περιούσιος from περιεῖμι, consequ.=περιών.)
 Περιώσις, ἡ, (περιώσθω) a shoving about, Arist. Rerumpubl. Fragm.
 Περιωτειλόω, ὦ, (περί, ὠτειλή) to cicatrise all round, Hipp.
 Περιωτίς, ιδος, ἡ,=ἠμώφτις.
 Πέρκα, ἡ, v. sub πέρκη.
 Περκάω, f. -άσω, (πέρκος) to turn to a dark or blackish colour, strictly of grapes and olives beginning to ripen, Chaerem. ap. Ath. 608 F, Theophr.— 2. metaph. of young men, whose beard begins to darken their faces, Call. Lav. Pall. 76; cf. σκιάζω.
 Περκαῖνα, to make dark-coloured, blacken.
 †Πέρκαλος, ον, ἡ, Percalus, daughter of Chilon, wife of Demaratus, Hdt. 6, 65.
 Πέρκανα, τά, a sort of woven stuff.
 Πέρκας, ἄδος, poet. fem. of πέρκος, Eratosth. ap. Ath. 284 D.
 Πέρκη, ἡς, ἡ, (πέρκος) a river-fish so called from its dusky colour, the perch, Lat. perca, Comici ap. Ath. 319 B; also πέρκα, ἡ, v. Meineke, Menand. p. 181.
 Περκιδιον, ον, τό, dim. from πέρ- κη, Anaxand. Lycurg. 1. [ζ]
 Περκίς, ιδος, ἡ,=πέρκη.
 Περκινόπτερος, ον, (περκνός, πτε- ρόν) dusky-winged, ἄετος, Arist. H. A. 9, 32, 3.
 ΠΕΡΚΝΟΣ, ἡ, ὄν, dark-coloured, strictly of grapes or olives when beginning to ripen, hence dark, dusky, name of a kind of eagle, Il. 24, 316, cf. Arist. H. A. 9, 32, and v. foreg.: livid, like πελινός, Foës. Oec. Hipp., etc.: cf. ἐπιπερκνός.—Less usu. col- lect. forms are πέρκος, πρεκνός, πρα- κνός.—II. ὁ περκνός, as subst., a kind of hawk, Arist. ubi supra. Hence
 Περκνίω, ὦ,=περκνίω. Hence
 Περκνίωμα, ατος, τό, a dusky spot.
 Πέρκος, ἡ, ον,=περκνός, A. th. P. 6, 102, Arist. H. A. 9, 36, 1.

†Περκώπη, ἡς, ἡ,=Περκώτη, Xen.
 †Περκώσιος, α, ον, of Percote, δ. Il. II. 2, 831: from
 †Περκώτη, ἡς, ἡ, Percote, a city on Mysia on the Hellespont between Abydos and Lampascus, Il. 11, 229; Hdt. 5, 117: also called Περκώτη, Xen. Hell. 5, 1, 26 (ubi v. Schneid.): in Strabo Παλαίπερκώτη.
 †Περμησός, and -μησός, οὐ, ὁ, the Permesus, a river of Boeotia, which unites with the Olmius and empties into the Copaic lake, now Panitza, Hes. Th. 566; Strab. p. 407.
 Πέρνα, ἡς, ἡ, a ham, Lat. perna, Strab. (Either from περόνη II, or the same word with πτέρνα, which might itself be derived from περό νη.)
 Πέρνημι, part. περνάς, 3 Ep. impf. πέρνασκει in Hom. To carry out, esp. for sale, to export, sell, esp. of trade in slaves, of captives, who were trans- ported to countries beyond the seas and sold, πέρνασχι' ὄντιν' ἔλεσκε πέ- ρνην ἄλός ἐς Σάμον, Il. 24, 752; so, περνάς ἐπὶ νήσων, Il. 22, 45; also of other merchandise, κτήματα περνά- μενα, goods sold or for sale, Il. 18, 292, cf. Pind. I. 2, 11; so, τοῖς ξένοις τὰ χρήματα περνάς, Eur. Cycl. 271, cf. Ar. Eq. 176.—A poet., and mostly Ep. word. (From πέρω B, akin to πι- πράσκα, hence πόρνη, q. v.)
 Πέρνης, δ, name of a bird of prey, prob. f. l. for πτέρνις.
 Πέροδος, ἡ, Acol. for περίοδος, Pind. N. 11, 51, cf. Böckh ad O. 6, 38 (55).
 †Περόιδας, ὁ Peroedas, a cavalry officer of Alexander the Great, Arr. An. 2, 9, 3.
 Περόνᾱμα, τό, Dor. for περόνημα.
 Περονάω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (περόνη) to pierce, pin, δοῦρι μέσσην περόνησε, I. 7, 145; 13, 397.—2. in mid., χλαῖναν ἔανον περονήσασθαι, to buckle on one's mantle, one's robe, Il. 10, 133; 14, 180, cf. Theoc. 14, 66.
 Περόνη, ἡς, ἡ, (πέρω, περάω) orig. any thing pointed for piercing or pin- ning, esp. the tongue of a buckle or brooch: hence, a buckle, brooch, Lat. fibula, Il. 5, 425, Od. 19, 226; a state- robe with twelve brooches is mention- ed in Od. 18, 293: also a large pin used for fastening on the outer garment or cloak (ἱμάτιον), Hdt. 5, 87, Soph. O. T. 1269.—Cf. πόρτη.—2. a pin for twisting ropes round, on board ship, Ap. Rh.—3. a linchpin, Parthen. 6; cf. Dict. Antiq. s. v. fibula.—II. the small bone of the arm or leg, Lat. os radii, Xen. Eq. 1, 5; cf. κνήμη:—also an excrescence from a bone, Hipp.: v. Foës. Oecon.—III. a sea-fish, so called because like a pin in shape.
 Περόνημα, ατος, τό, (περονάω)= πόρπημα, a garment pinned or buckled on, like περοννητός, Socr., 15, 79.
 Περονήτις, ιδος, ἡ,=sq., ἄμπεχ- ναι π., Anth. P. 7, 413.
 Περονητρίς, ιδος, ἡ, Dor. -ἄτρίς, (περόνη) a robe fastened on the shoulder with a buckle or brooch, Theoc. 15, 21, the same as (Ib. 34) is called κατα- πτυχὲς ἐμπερόνημα, cf. περόνημα. It was a woollen garment worn by Dorian women; being sleeveless, fast- ened on each shoulder by a brooch; closed on the right side, but on the left only kept together by a few clasps, hence called σχιστός χιτών and δι- πλοῦν ἱμάτιον: whereas the Ion. and Att. women's χιτών was, like a mod- ern shirt or shift, of linen, close & both sides etc., v. Müller Dor. 4, 2 § 3.—Acro- to E. It. 5, 87, the Doric

celebrated for the worship of Cybele, Strab. p. 567.

Πεσσόν, Att. πεττόν, οὐ, τό, a draught-board, = ἀράκιον, called πεντέγραμμον by Soph. Fr. 381, because it was divided by five lines both ways, and so into thirty-six squares: the middle line cross-wise was called ἡ μέση γραμμή (cf. γραμμή III).—On the nature of the game, v. Dict. Antiq. s. v. *Lutrunum*.

Πεσσονομέω, ὤ, (πεσσός, νέμω III.) to set the πεσσοί in order for playing; generally, to arrange, dispose, Aesch. Supp. 13.

Πεσσοποιέωμαι, as mid., to make and apply a πεσσός to one's self.

ΠΕΣΣΟΣ, Att. πεττός, οὐ, ὅ, an oval-shaped stone for playing a game like our draughts; usu. in plur., as it is found so early as Od., πεσσοῖσι θυοῖν ἔτερπον I, 107; cf. Hdt. I, 94, Pind. Fr. 95, 4, Soph. Plat. Rep. 333 B; πεττῶν θέσις, Plat. Rep. 333 B;—proverb, πεττῶν ὄκνον μετατιθέναι, Plut. 2, 1068 C.—2. also the board on which it was played; cf. πεσσόν.—3. οἱ πεσσοί, the place in which the game was played, also the game itself, Eur. Med. 68; for which usu. πεσσεῖα or πέσσυμα was used.—II. kind of plug of linen, resin, wax, etc., mixed with medicinal substances to be introduced into the uterus, etc., a pessary, Jels. 5, 21.—2. any oval body, cf. ἐκ μυλῶδον, App. Mithr. 31.—III. a architecture, a cubic mass of masonry to support the piers of arches, Strab. (Perh. akin to Lat. *tessera*, *tessella*, like πίσυρις to τέρπειν.)

ΠΕΨΣΩ, Att. πέττω (with later Plat. form πέπτω): fut. πέψω: pf. πέσσω, πεπύσσω, inf. πετπέφθαι: Hom. uses only pres. Orig. signif., to soften, make soft; and so,—I. of the sun, to fien, ripen, Od. 7, 119; (hence, πέων, πεπύων, etc.).—II. in artificial ways, to boil, like ἐψω: hence in genl. cook, dress, Hdt. 2, 37; 8, 137, Ar. Plat. 1126, etc.; also, expressly, to ke, like ὀπάτω, ἄρτω, Ar. Ran. 5, cf. Plat. Rep. 372 B (but v. sub πτός);—mid. πέσσεσθαι πέμματα, cook one's self cakes, Hdt. I, 160; hence πέμμα, ποτάς, πόπανον, ὑπόποτος).—3. to make to ferment.—III. the action of the stomach, to digest, like Lat. *coquere*, *concoquere*, Plut. 917 D; opp. to κατεργάσσεσθαι (to ew), Id. Eumen. 11; hence,—2. metaph., χόλον πέσσειν, to stomach, e. smother one's wrath, Il. 4, 513; 561, cf. Arist. Eth. N. 4, 5, 10; so, δεκα π. Il. 24, 617, 639; ἄλγεια, Phil. 1.—but, γέρα πεσσεύειν, to feed one's honours, brood over them, Eur. them, Il. 2, 237; so, ἀκύνονον ὕνα πέσειν, to lead a sudden life, Pind. P. 4, 330, cf. ἐψω: βέσσειν πέσειν, to have a dart in one to od over or to take care of, Il. 8, 513. The root no doubt is ΠΕΠ-, as appears from the collat. form πέπτω, and the deriv. πόπ-ανον: it occurs in the Sanscr. *pach*, and prob. is akin to ἐψω. Is not also Lat. *coquo* the ne, by the same change of π into ρ or qu, that occurs in ἵππος equus, κῶς, etc.? Cf. our *bake*, Phryg. *kos*.)

Πεσόν, part. aor. of πίπτω, Hom. Πετά or πέτα, Aeol. for μετά, cf. da.

Πεταχόν, ου, τό, = πέταχρον.

Πεταλίον, ου, τό, poet. for πέταλον, Nic. Th. 629, [α].

Πεταλία ας, ή, Ρεαλία, a rocky

island at the entrance of the Euripus, Strab. p. 444.

Πεταλίζω, (πέταλον) to banish by petalism.—II. the signif., to put forth or drop leaves, only in Hesych.

Πεταλῖς ὕς, ή, a full-grown son, Achae. ap. Ath. 376 A: v. πέρταλος II.

Πεταλίσμός, ου, ὅ, (πεταλίζω) petalism, a mode of banishing citizens practised in Syracuse, just like the ὀστρακισμός of Athens, except that their name was written on olive-leaves instead of pot-sherds, Diod., v. Herm. Pol. Ant. 66, 13, Niebuhr Rom. Hist. I, n. 1119.—The same custom also existed in Athens, v. sub ἐκφυλλοφορέω.

Πεταλίτις, ιδός, ή, = φυλλίτις, Nic. Th. 864.

Πετάλον, ου, τό, in dat. pl. πέταλσι as well as πετάλοις, Butt. Ausf. Gr. 56 Anm. 13 n.: the Ion. form πέτῃλον, first in Hes. Sc. 239:—a leaf, usu. in plur., Il. 2, 312, Od. 19, 520, etc., Eur. Hel. 245, etc.; but rare in prose, though used by Xen. An. 5, 4, 12, Cyn. 9, 15:—νεῖκον πέταλα, contentious votes, (cf. πεταλίσμός), Pind. I. 6 (7), 91.—II. a leaf or plate of metal: hence of the High-priests' mitre, in LXX, and Eccl. (Strictly neut. from πέταλος.)

Πεταλοποιός, ὄν, (πέταλον, ποιέω) making leaves of metal, a gold-beater.

Πετάλος, η, ου, Ion. πέτῃλος, (πετάννυμι) outspread, broad, flat, Anth. P. 9, 226; usu. in compd. ἐκπέταλος.—II. metaph. of young animals, full-grown, μόσχοι, etc., Ath. 376 A: ή πέταλη, a young girl, Anth.

Πεταλοργός, ὄν, = πεταλοποιός, Clem. Al.

Πεταλῶν, ὤ, (πέταλον) to make into leaves.—II. to cover with metal-plates, as gold, etc.

Πεταλώδης, ες, (πέταλον, εἶδος) leaf-like, Lyc.—II. flaky, in flakes, Hipp., v. Foës. Oecon.

Πεταλώσις, ή, (πεταλῶ II) a covering with gold. [α]

Πεταλώτός, ή, ὄν, (πεταλῶ) leaf-shaped.

Πετάλω, = πέτομαι, Pind. P. 8, 129, N. 6, 81, and in later prose, cf. sub πέτομαι.

Πετάννυμι and -νύω, lengthd. from the root ΠΕΤ- (cf. sub fin.): f. πετάνω [α], Att. πετώ: aor. ἐπέτασα, Ep. πέτασσα, etc.: pf. pass. πεπτάμαι, also πεπέταμαι, Orac. ap. Hdt. I, 62, Luc. Somm. 29): aor. pass. ἐπετάσθην: of which tenses Hom. uses only aor. act. (both in common and Ep. form), with pf., plqpf., and aor. pass. To spread out, unfold, unfurl, ἰστία, πέπλα, Il. 1, 480; 5, 195: π. χεῖρες, to stretch out both arms, to embrace a person, Il. 13, 549; τινί, towards one, Il. 4, 523: metaph., θυμὸν πετάσαι, to open one's heart, Od. 18, 159.—In pf. pass., to be spread on all sides, αἰθρῇ, αἰγλή, Ἥελιον πέπταται, Od. 6, 45, Il. 17, 371; part. pf., spread wide, opened wide, of folding doors, πόλια πεπταμένα, Il. 21, 531, cf. Od. 21, 50; later, πεπταμένον κῶας, Ar. Rh. 2, 405; πεπταμέναι περί τέκνα, Opp. C, 3, 106.—In Il. 1, 351, Zenodot. read χείρας ἀναπτὰς; and in Parmen. Fr. v. 18, is found a part. aor. ἀναπτάμενος, having opened, which arose from a confusion with πέτομαι.—Poet. collat. forms πιντώ, πίντῃμι, and, but very late, πετώω. (From the same root come πέταλος, πέταλον, and prob. Lat. *pateo*, *patus*.—Πέτομαι, πέταμαι, are prob. akin, to spread the wings, fly he op-

posite being expressed by γρῖνσθ. Perh. also from notion of being extended, falling flat, πίπτω (ΠΕΤ-) πεσοῖμαι.)

Πετάσμαι, pres. in later prose for πέτομαι, Lob. Phryn. 581.

Πετασίμος, ή, ὄν, flying, made for flying. [α]

Πετῆσιον, ου, τό, dim. from πέτασος, Posidon. ap. Ath. 176 B. [α]

Πετῆσίτης, ου, ὅ, (πέτασος) a plant with a broad leaf like a hat, a kind of colts-foot, *tussilago petasites*, Linn., Diosc. 4, 108.

Πετάσμα, ατος, τό, (πετάννυμι, any thing spread: in plur. hangings, carpets, Aesch. Ag. 909.

Πετασός, ου, ὅ, (πετάννυμι) a spreading or broad-brimmed hat used for protection against the sun and rain, chiefly by shepherds, hunters, etc., and esp. by ἐθῆβοι, with the χλαμύς: in this dress their tutelary god Mercury was usu. represented Ath. 537 F, cf. Müller Archæol. d. Kunst, 6380, 3: hence, as the badge of the palaestra, ὑπὸ πέτασον ἄγειν, to make one practise gymnastics, 2 Maccab. 4, 12.—On its various kinds and shapes, v. Dict. Antiq. s. v. *Pileus*.—II. from its shape, a broad umbrella-like leaf e. g. of the lotus, Theophr.; and coltsfoot: also the umbel or umbelliferous plants:—cf. πετασίτης. In botanical signif., also ή πέτασος, Theophr., etc.

Πετασώδης, ες, (πέτασος, εἶδος) like πετασίτης, hat-shaped: esp. of plants, with umbellated leaves or flowers, Phanias ap. Ath. 371 D.

Πετασόν, ὄνος, ὅ, a fore-quarter of pork, a ham, Lat. *petaso*.

Πεταριζώ, f. -ίζω, (πέταρον) a dance on a rope. Hence

Πεταρισμός, ου, ὅ, a rope-dance. metaph., π. τῆς τύχης, Plut. 2498 C.

Πεταριστήρ, ἥσος, ὅ, = sq., Ma netho.

Πεταριστής, ου, ε a rope-dancer, Lat. *petaurista*.

Πετάρων or πέτερον, ου, τό, a pole or perch for fowls to roost at night, Ar. Fr. 667, Theocr. 13, 13, in form πέτερον: hence any pole, spar, plank, Lyc.—II. a stage for rope dancers: generally, a platform, stage. Polyb. 8, 6, 8. (Prob. from πέδαρον, Aeol. for μετώρος.)

Πεταχόν, ου, τό, (πετάννυμι) a broad, flat cup, Alex. Drop. I: also written πέτακρον or πύτακρον. Hence

Πεταχνώ, ὤ, to spread out, expand. In pass., metaph., to boast, play the braggart, Ar. Fr. 279.

Πετώ, very late form of pres. for πετάννυμι.

Πετεεινός, ή, ὄν, poet. for πετεινός.

Πετηνός, ή, ὄν, Ep. lengthd. form for πετηνός, q. v., Hom.

Πετεινός, ου, τό, = πέτανον, q. v. Aesch. Theb. 1020, Eur. Rhes. 515 cf. Fors. Hec. Praef. p. vii; but also in Theogn. 1097, and Hdt. 1, 140; 2, 123, and v. l. 3, 106.—Cf. πετηνός.

Πετρώον, ου, τό, = πέτανον, q. v. †Πετρών, ὄνος, ή, *Peteon*, a small town of Boeotia near Haliartus, Il. 2, 500; Strab. p. 410, who places it in the territory of Thebes.

†Πετεώς, ὤ and ὠο, ὅ, *Peteüs*, son of Orneus, father of Menesheus expelled from Attica by Theseus, I. 2, 552; Plut. Thes. 32.

†Πητῆλία, ας, ή, *Petelia*, a city of Lucania in Italy, Strab. p. 251.

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Πετῆλιος καρκίνος, ὁ, a kind of crab, prob. from πετάννυμι, from its *spread claws*, Ael. N. A. 7, 30.

Πετῆλον, ον, τό, Ion. for πέταλον, esp. of the stalks of corn, Hes. Sc. 289, usu. in plur.

Πετῆλος, ἡ, ον, Ion. for πέταλος, *spread, stretched at ease*, hence resting, ἐπὶ σκέλεισσι πέτῆλον, kneeling, Arat. 271.

Πετηνός, ἡ, ὄν, Ep. lengthd. πετε-
νός (like πετεινός for πετεινός), as
always in Hom., and then shortd.
again, πτηνός, q. v. (πέτομαι):—able
to fly, winged, flying, as a general
epith. of birds, ὀρνίθον πετεηνῶν
ἔθνεα, Il. 2, 459; and absol., πετεην-
αί, birds, fowls, αἰετός...τελειότατος
πετεηνῶν, Il. 8, 247, etc.; so τὰ πε-
τηνά, fowls, Hdt. 3, 306.—2. of young
birds, fledged, πάρος πετεηνά γενέ-
σθαι, Od. 16, 218.—Cf. the Att. form
πετεινός:—Thom. M. p. 765, is perh.
right in rejecting πετηνός, in Att.;
cf. Jac. A. P. p. 126, 535, Böckh v. 1.
Pind. N. 3, 77 (140). (Festus connects
it with petra, penna, penna.)

†Πετιύς, ον, ὁ, Petines, a com-
mander of the Persians, Arr. An. 1,
12, 8.

†Πετίσις, ὁ, Petisis, a prefect of
Alexander the Great in Aegypt, Arr.
An. 3, 5, 2.

Πετοῖσαι, Dor. for πεσοῦσαι, aor.
2 part. of πέτω, Pind.

ΠΕΤΟΜΑΙ, dep. mid., impf. ἐπε-
τόμην, ἐπτόμην: f. πέτησμαι, Ar.
Pac. 77, in Att. prose usu. shortd.
πήσμαι:—syncop. aor. ἐπτόμην,
inf. πέτῃσθαι; but freq. also ἐπτόμην,
inf. πτάσθαι, with Ep. subj. πτήται
for πτάται, Il. 15, 170 (as if from ἐπ-
ταμαι, v. infra); also an aor. of act.
form ἐπτην, inf. πτήναι, part. πτάς
(as if from ἔπτην, which is never
found) first in compd. ἐξέπτην, Hes.
Ga 99 and freq. in late writers: pf.
πεπηγκα, only in Gramm., for the
Att. always use πεπότῃμαι (v. ποτά-
μαι): aor. pass. ἐπετάσθην, first in
Anist. H. A. 9, 40, 12, and Luc., cf.
Lob. Phryn. 582.—Hom. uses the
pres., impf., and once, (Il. 4, 126) inf.
aor.—The only pres. used in strict
Att. is πέτομαι: the pres. πέταμαι,
used by Pind. and late writers (v. sub
voc.), prob. never occurs in good Att.,
Pors. Eur. Med. 1, Dind. Ion 90, etc.;
and ἔπταμαι (q. v.), first occurs in
later prose.—Cf. the lengthd. forms
ποτόμαι, πωτόμαι.

Orig. signif. (resting on its connex-
ion with πετάννυμι), to spread the
wings to fly, hence usu. to fly, of birds,
Hom., Hdt., etc.; hence of arrows,
stones, javelins, etc., Il. 13, 140; 20,
99; and of any quick motion, to fly,
start, rush, of men, Il. 23, 372, etc.; of
horses, μῦστικεν δ' ἔλααν, τὰ δ' οὐκ
ἀέκοντε πέτεσθην, Il.; of chariots,
Hes. Sc. 308; of dancers, Eur. Cycl.
71; of the oar, Id. Hel. 673; πέτον,
fly! i. e. make haste, Ar. Lys. 321,
cf. 55.—of a departing soul, ἐκ μελέ-
ων θυμὸς πτάτο, Il. 23, 880.—II. me-
taph., of young children, οὐδέπω μα-
κρὰν πτάσθαι σθένοντες, Soph. O. T.
17.—2. to be on the wing, flutter, Lat.
volitare, hence, π. ἐξ ἑλπίδων, Pind.
P. 8, 129; π. ἐλπίσιν, Soph. O. T.
486: ἐδ' ἔτρον π., to fly off to ano-
ther, of inconstant people, Ar. Eccl.
399:—ὄρνις πέτομενος, a bird ever on
the wing, proverb. of fickle people, Ar.
Av. 163; so, πέτομενον τινα διώκει,
'they are chasing a butterfly,' Plat.
Euthyphr. 4 A, cf. ποτανός, πτήται
—3. to fly abroad, of fame, πτάται

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τῆλοθεν αὐτῶν ὄνομα, volitat per ora,
Pind. N. 6, 81.—III. c. acc., πτάμε-
νος νόημα, flying in mind, Pind. Fr.
87, 3; like βαίνειν πόδα. (On the
root, v. sub πετάννυμι.)

Πετόντσις, Ael. for πέτσουσι,
dat. plur. part. aor. 2 of πίπτω,
Pind.

†Πετόσιρις, ὁ, Petosiris, an Aegypt-
ian philosopher and astrologer, Anth.
P. 11, 164; cf. Juvenal 6, 577.

ΠΕΤΡΑ, ας, ἡ, Ion. and Ep. πέ-
τηρ, a rock, generally, whether peaked
or ridged, Lat. petra, π. αἰγίλιν, ἡλί-
βατος, αλπεία, λίς, λίσσα, Hom.;
when in or by the sea, a ledge or shelf
of rock (cf. χοιράς), hence of the
beach, λείος πέτρων, free from rocks,
Od. 5, 443:—then, freq. in all authors.
—There is no example in good au-
thors of πέτρα, in the signif. of πέ-
τρος, for a single stone: for even in
Od. 9, 243, 484, Hes. Th. 675, Pind.
P. 1, 42, πέτραι are not loose stones,
but masses of living rock torn up and
hurled, cf. Butt. Lexil. s. v. ἡλίβα-
τος:—πέτρ' ὑλαφύρη, a hollow rock,
i. e. a cave, Il. 2, 88; so, διότιμος π.,
a rock with double entrance, i. e. a
cave, Soph. Phil. 16, cf. 937; but πέ-
τρα can hardly be said to be a cave
simply, as appears to Elmsl. Med.
1326.—II. On οὐκ ἀπὸ δρόνδ' οὐδ' ἀπὸ
πέτρης, v. sub δρόνδ':—as a symbol of
firmness, Od. 17, 463; of hardheart-
edness, Valck. Hipp. 305. Cf. πέ-
τρος.

†Πετρα, ας, ἡ, Petra, a village near
Corinth, Hdt. 5, 92.—2. τῆς Ῥηγίνης,
in Thuc. 7, 35,=Δευκοπέτρα.—3. ἡ
τῶν Ναβαταίων, a large city of Ara-
bia, Strab. p. 776: hence οἱ Πετράιοι,
the inhab. of Petra, Id. p. 729.

Πετράος, α, ον, (πέτρα) of a rock,
σκύλ, Hes. Op. 587; living on or among
the rocks, Σκύλλη, Od. 12, 231; ὄρνις,
Aesch. Fr. 291, 3; Νύμφαι π., rock-
Nymphs, Eur. El. 805; τὰ π. τῶν
λινθιδίων, rock-fish, Lat. saxatiles pisces,
Theopomp. (Com.) Phyl. 1, ubi v.
Meineke.—2. of rock, rocky, τάφος π.,
Soph. El. 151, cf. sub ἀγκύλη: π.
δειράς, γῆδων, ἄντρα, Trag.—II. Πε-
τράιος, ὁ, epith. of Neptune in Thes-
saly, as he who *clave the rocks of
Tempé*, and drained Thessaly, Pind.
P. 4, 245:—†and—2. Πετράια, ἡ,
a daughter of Oceanus, Hes. Th. 357.

†Πετράιος, ον, ὁ, Petraeus, a cen-
taur, Hes. Sc. 185.—As masc. pr. n.,
Polyb.; Plut.; etc.—II. as adj.: v.
Πέτρα (3).

Πετράκης, ες, gen. εος, (πέτρα) hard
as rock, dub. in Orph. Lith. 228. [α̃]
Πετρογενής, ες, (πέτρα, *γένω) rock-
born, Anth.

Πετρηδόν, (πέτρα) adv., like rock,
Luc. Tim. 3.

Πετρήεις, εσσα, εν, (πέτρα) rocky,
in Hom. always epith. of countries,
Αἰλῖς, Πυθών, Καλυδόν, Il.; γλάφυ
πετρήεν, Hes. Op. 531.

†Πετρήιος, ον, ὁ, πέτρα, the Rom. name
Petrus, Strab. p. 161.

Πετρηφής, ες, (πέτρα, ἐρέφω)
o'er-arched with rock, ἄντρον, Aesch.
Pr. 300, Eur. Cycl. 82.

Πετρήρης, ες, (πέτρα, *ῥω?) of
rock, rocky, στέγαι, Soph. Phil. 1262.
Πετρίδιον, ον, τό, dim. from πέ-
τρα. [2]

Πετρίδιος, α, ον, poet. for sq., Anth.
P. 9, 570. [2]

Πετρίνος, η, ον, (πέτρα) of rock,
rocky, ὄρος, Hdt. 2, 8; κοίτην, Soph.
Phil. 160; δχθος, δειράς, etc., Eur.
—cf. χαλινός.

†Πέτρον, ον, τὸ ας κατὰ perh. πε-

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τροσέλινον. [i in Nic. Fr. 5, 2; but
Schneid. reads πετράτιον.]

Πετροβάτεον, ὦ, to climb or frequen-
tate, Diod. 2, 6, Strab.: from

Πετροβάτης, ον, ὁ, (πέτρα, βαίνω,
one who climbs rocks, App. Civ. 4, 56.)

Πετροβλήτος, ον, (πέτρα, βάλλω,
thrown at, pelted with stones.—2. very
late, νεφρούς π., suffering from the
stone.

Πετροβολέω, ὦ, (πετροβόλος)
throw stones. Hence

Πετροβόλια, ας, ἡ, a stoning, Xen.
An. 6, 6, 15; and

Πετροβολικός, ἡ, ὄν, fit for throw-
ing stones, π. ὄργανα, the Lat. balis-
tae, Polyb. 5, 99, 7.

Πετροβόλισμός, οὔ, ὁ, a throwing
stones at, stoning, late.

Πετροβόλος, ον, (πέτρα, βάλλω,
throwing stones, Xen. Hell. 2, 4, 12.—
2. as subst., ὁ π., the Lat. ballista
Polyb. 5, 4, 6, etc.)

Πετρογενής, ες,=πετρηγενής.

Πετροδύμην, ον, (πέτρα, δύνω,
haunting rocks. [v]

Πετροκόιτος, ον, (πέτρα, κοιτῆρ,
lying or sleeping in a rock, Anth.

Πετροκοπέω, ὦ, to dash in pieces
against a rock.

†Πετροκόριοι, ον, οἱ, the Petroco-
rii, a people of Aquitanic Gaul, Strab.
p. 190.

Πετροκλίστης, οὔ, ὁ, (πέτρα, κλύω,
κλινῶν) a roller of rocks or stones, Strab.

Πετροποιία, ας, ἡ, (πέτρα, ποίω,
a making or using of stones, stonework
Callix. ap. Ath. 205 F.

Πετρορήβης, ες, (πέτρα, ῥέπω,
hurled from a rock, π. θαεύν, Eur.
Ion 1222.

Πετρορύτος, ον, (πέτρα, ῥέω) flow-
ing from a rock, Orph. H. 50, 9.

ΠΕΤΡΟΣ, ον, ὁ, a piece of rock, a
stone, and thus distinguished from πέ-
τρα; in Hom., used by warriors, λί-
θος πέτρων μάμαρον ὀκρίοντα, Il.
16, 734: βαλὼν μυλοειδὲ πέτρον, Il.
7, 270, etc. (never in Od.): so in
Pind., εἴκε πέτρον, O. 10 (11), 66
νύφας πέτρων, Aesch. Fr. 182; πέ-
τροισι λευσθήναι, Soph. O. C. 436
βάλλον πέτρων οὐ πέτρον, Eur. And.
1128, 1153: ἐν πέτροισι πέτρων ἐν-
τρίβων, to produce fire, Soph. Phil.
296.—proverb., πάντα κινῆσαι πέ-
τρον, Eur. Heracl. 1002, cf. Plal.
Legg. 843 A.—but,—2. it is some-
times used for πέτρα, as, Θορίκος π.
κατρηφής π., where caves are spoken
of, Soph. O. C. 1595, Phil. 272; ὅς
πῃ πέτρα.—In later poets also ἡ πέ-
τρος, like ἡ λίθος, Jac. A. P. p. 32.
—The prose word is λίθος.

†Πέτρος, ον, ὁ, Petrus, Peter, masc.
pr. n. Anth. P. 7, 579: esp. appe-
of the distinguished apostle, whose
name was Simon, N. T.

†Πετροσάκκα, ἡ, Petrosaca, a town
of Arcadia, Paus. 8, 12, 4.

Πετροσελινίτης, ον, ὁ, οἶνος, wine
of πετροσελίνου, Diosc.: from

Πετροσελίνον, ον, τό, a plant, rock
parsley, Diosc. 3, 77.

Πετροτόμος, ον, (πέτρος, τέμνω
cutting stones, like λαοτόμος, Anth.
Plan. 221: as subst., a stone-cutter
but,—II. proparox., πετροτόμος, oi
pass. cut or hewn in stone.

Πετροφύης, ες, (πέτρος, φύω) grow-
ing upon rocks, πολύφωτος, Pseudo
Phocyl. 44:—τὸ πετροφύες, a plant
Diosc.

Πετρώω, ὦ, (πέτρος) to turn into
stone, petrify, Lyc.—II in passa
stoned, Eur. Or. 564; πετρομεν
βαίνειν, lb. 946.

Πετροώτης, ες, (πέτρα, εἶδος)

πετρών, *stone, rocky, stony*, like *petraea*, Plat. Rep. 612 A; π. κατω-
της, of a grave, Soph. Ant. 774, cf.
12.

Πετρώεις, *εσσα, εν*,=πετρήεις.

Πετρόμα, *ατος, τός*, (πετρώω) *petri-*
cation.—II. λευσίμω πετρώματι θα-
νείν, to die by stoning, Eur. Or. 50,
12.

Πετρών, *ὄνος, ὁ*, a *rocky* or *stony*
acc., Inscr.

†Πετρώνιος, *ον, ὁ*, *Petronius*, Rom.
n., Strab. p. 788.

Πετρώροφος, *ον*,=πετρηροφής.

†Πέττα, *ῆ, Πέττα*, daughter of king
an in Massilia, Ath. 576 B.

Πεττεία, *-εωμ, -εύτης, -εῖω*, Att. r
πεττεία, etc., qq. v.

Πεττικός, *ῆ, ὄν*, (πέσσω)=πεπτι-
γός, dub. in Theophr.

Πεττός, *ὁ*, Att. for πεστός.

Πεττούγκιον, *ον, τό*, five *ounces*,
att. quintunc, Epich. p. 5.

Πεττωκία, *τά*,=πιττωκία, ap. Moer.

Πέττω, Att. for πέσσω.

Πεύθη, *ῆ*, (πυθόμεαι)=πύθεις, ap.
psych.

Πευθῆν, *ῆνος, ὁ*, an *inquirer*, a *spy*,
Alex. 23, 37, Arr.

Πεύθομαι, poet. pres. for the prose
πυθάνομαι (q. v.), freq. in Hom.

ho uses the common form only
ice in Od.), once in Hes. Th. 463,
Pind P. 4, 66, 193; and sometimes

Trag., as Aesch. 617, 988, Soph.
T. 604, etc.: hence fut. πύσσομαι,

h. also πυνσόμεαι, Aesch. Pr.
i. pf. πυνσάμεναι. Hence

Πεύθος, *ὄνς, ῆ*, tidings, news, Aesch.
eb. 370.

Πευκάεις, Dor. for πευκήεις, Soph.

Πευκαλέες, *οί*, v. Πευκανέες.

Πευκαλέος, *α, ον*,=ἥρως, only in
psych.

Πευκάλιμος, *ῆ, ον*, Homeric word,
ich however only occurs in Il. 8,
14, 165; 15, 81; 20, 35, in the

ase, *φρεσί πευκαλίμωσι*, and so
ies. Fr. 33: usu. referred to πύ-
ας denoting a sharp, piercing intel-
t; but others, as Buttm. (Lexil.

ἐχπευκήεις) rightly explain it by
old gloss, πυνκινός, πυνκινός, of
ch πυνκάλμος is merely a length-
d form, π. φρένες being=πυνκί-
ας, for which v. sub πυνκινός: so,

πιδέσσιν ἁρήροτα πυνκάλμωσιν,
c. ap. Diog. L. 1, 30. Cf. πυνκός,
άζω.

Πευκανέες, *οί*, the *Peucanæ*, a
le of India, Dion. P. 1143 more
ectly Πευκαλέες.

Πευκεδώνον, *ον, τό*, a bitter, um-
iferous plant, like our hog's-fennel
ulphur-wort, Theophr.:—also, ῆ
εδάων.

Πευκεδάνος, *όν*, epith. of war, *πτο-*
μο μέγα στόμα πευκεδάνοιο, the
e maw of bitter, or rather *keen*,
t-piercing war, Il. 10, 8 (v. πυνκῆ,
and πικρός); π. θάλασσα, Opp.

, 33.

Πευκίδης, *ον, ὁ*, son of Peuceus,
ntaur, Hes. Sc. 185.

Πευκελα, *ον, τὰ*, *Peucela*, a city
idia, Arr. Ind. 1, 8.

Πευκελαῖτις, *ἰδος, ῆ*, *Peucelastis*,
strict of India, Arr. Ind. 4, 11,
v. l. Πευκελαῖτις, An. 4, 22, 7:

trab. Πευκολαῖτις.—2.=foreg.,
An 4, 28, 6.

Πευκέντιος,=Πικεντίος, Dion.
51.

Πευκέστης, *ον, ὁ*, *Peucestes*, son
lacatus, a Macedonian, Arr.
3, 5, 5: Plut. Eum. 14.

Πευκετία, *ας, ῆ*, *Peucetia*, a prov-
of Apulia from the Aufidus to

Brundisium; *οί Πευκέτιοι*, the inhab.
of *Peucetia*, Strab. p. 277.

†Πευκέτιος, *ον, ὁ*, *Peucetius*, son of
Lycaon, in myth. said to have led a
colony from Arcadia to Italy with his
brother Oenotrus, Apollod. 3, 8, 1.

ΠΕΥΚΗ, *ῆς, ῆ*, the *fir*, Lat. *picea*,
Il. 11, 494; 23, 328, Hes., etc.; dis-
tinguished from the ἐλάτη and πίνυς,
Plat. Legg. 705 C, Plut. 2, 676 A, cf.
Theophr., Lob. Phryn. 397.—II. any
thing made from the wood or resin of the
πυνκῆ, a torch of fir-wood, Aesch. Ag.
288, Soph. O. T. 214, etc.: a wooden
writing-tablet, Eur. *ῆ*. A. 39, etc.—
(Buttm., Lexil. s. v. ἐχπευκήεις, makes
it very prob. that the radic. notion of
πυνκῆ is not, as usu. supposed, that of
bitterness, but of sharp-pointedness:

the fir being so called either from its
pointed shape or from its spines. The
same root appears in πικρός,

Lat. *pugo, pungo*, and our *pike, peak*;
and this enables us to determine more
accurately the signif. of πυνκεδάνος,

ἐχπευκήεις and περιπυκήεις, words in
which the signif. of bitter is out of the
question, and only that of *keen, pierc-*

ing appears. From πυνκῆ, moreover,
comes πύσσα, πύττα, as the produc-
tion of the tree; whence, again, πύ-
νυς, *pinus*, as also Lat. *pix*, our *pitch*.)

†Πυνκῆ, *ῆς, ῆ*, *Peuce* (fir-island), an
island at the mouth of the Ister,

Strab. p. 301, etc.: *οί Πευκηνῶι* and
Πευκινῶι, the inhab. of *Peuce*.

Πυνκήεις, *εσσα, εν*, Dor. Πυνκίεις,
(πυνκῆ) grown with firs, ούρεα, Dion.
P. 678.—2. of fir or fir-wood, π. σκά-
φος, Eur. Andr. 863; π. Ἡοιάστος,

the fire of fir-torches, Soph. Ant. 123.
—II. metaph. sharp, keen, piercing, sad,
ὀδολυγμός, Aesch. Cho. 385; also,
π. κέντρα, Opp. H. 2, 457; cf. πυν-

κεδάνος.

*Πυνκῆ, *ἑς*,=πυνκεδάνος, only
found in compd. ἐχπευκήεις.

Πυνκινός, *ῆ, ον*, (πυνκῆ) of, from
or made of fir or fir-wood, π. κορυβός,
Eur. Hec. 575; π. λαμπάς, Soph.
Tr. 1198; π. δάκρυα, tears of the fir,
i. e. the resinous drops that ooze from
it, Eur. Med. 1200.

†Πυνκολαῖτις, *ῆ, v*, sub Πυνκελαῖ-
τις, Strab. p. 698.

Πύσις, *εως, ῆ*, (πύθόμεαι) an *ask-*
ing, inquiry, question, Plut. 2, 614 D.—
2. information: cf. πύστις.

Πύσμα, *ατος, τό*, rarer form for
πύσμα.

Πύσσομαι, fut. of πυνθάνομαι. Hom.

Πυνστέον, verb. adj. of πύθόμεαι,
πυνθάνομαι, one must learn or ask,
Plat. Soph. 244 B.

Πυνστήρ, *ῆρος, ὁ*,=πυνστής. Hence
Πυνστήριος, *α, ον*, of or for *inquiry*:
ῆ πυνστηρία (sc. θυσία) a sacrific-
e for learning the will of the gods,
Eur. El. 835, ubi v. Seidl.

Πυνστής, *οἰ, ὁ*, (πύθόμεαι) an *ask-*
er, inquirer. Hence

Πυνστητικός, *ῆ, ὄν*, fond of asking.
Adv. *κῶς*, by way of question.

Πυνστός, *ῆ, ὄν*, (πύθόμεαι) asked
after, learnt.

Πύσανται, in Aesch. Ag. 374, prob.
3 sing. pf. pass. from φαίνω, q. v.:
acc. to others, 3 plur. pf. pass. of
*φένω.

Πύσθαι, inf. pf. pass. of *φένω,
Il. 24, 254.

Πύσθμενος, *ῆ, ον*, part. pf. pass.
of φημί, said, spoken, Il. 14, 127, though
it might be referred to sq.

Πύσθμενος, *ῆ, ον*, part. pf. pass.
of φαίνω, brought to light, made *mani-*
fest, visible, declared. Solon 5, 71,
Aesch. Pr. 843. Adv. *-ιως*, mani-

festly, declaredly, Lex ap. Lys. 117
40.

Πύσθμενος, *ῆ, ον*, part. pf. pass.
of *φένω, slain, Lyc.

Πύσθμενος, adv. part. pf. pass.
from φαίνω, *forbearingly, sparingly*

Πύσθρα, perf. from φαίνω.

Πύσθρομαι, poet. fut. pass. of φα-
ίνω, Il. 17, 155.

Πύσθρομαι, poet. fut. pass. of *φένω
Il. 13, 829; 15, 140.

Πυθιδέσθαι, redupl. inf. aor. of
φείδομαι, Il. 21, 101; redupl. opt.
πυθιδόμεναι, Od.; fut. πυθιδέσσομαι,
Il.

Πύθναος, *α, ον*,=φονικός, Lyc.
87.

Πύθρα, πυθνόμεναι, πύθωναι, etc., v.
sub *φένω.

†Πύθρος, *ον ῆ*, *Perphrus*, a city on
the coast of Laconia, and an island
near, Paus. 3, 26, 2.

Πυθρόβημένος, *ῆ, ον*, part. pf. pass.
from φροβέω, Il.: adv. *-ως*, *timorously*,
Xen. Hell. 7, 5, 25.

Πυθραγμένως, adv. part. pf. pass.
from φράσσω, *close-pressed, thickly*,
Joseph.

Πύθραδε, 3 sing. aor. Ep. *Πεφρά-*
δον, of φράζω, Hom.; Ep. inf. *Πεφρά-*
δέειν and *Πεφράδμεναι*, Od. 7, 49; 19
477, Hes. Op. 764.

†Πυθρηδός, *ῆς*,=Πεμυρηδός.

Πύθρικα, pf. from φρίσσω, Il.

Πυθρονήμενος, adv. part. pf. pass.
from φρονέω, *thoughtfully*.

Πυθροντισμένως, adv. part. pf. pass.
from φροντίζω, *carefully*, Strab.

Πυθῦσι, Ep. 3 pl. pf. of φύνω,
Hom., and Hes. [v]

Πυθύνμενος, *ῆ, ον*, part. pf. pass.
of φύνω, Hom.

Πύγω or πύγγω, Aeol. pres.
for φύνω, Alcae.

Π.φυζότες, nom. pl. part. pf. Ep.
for *εφευζότες*, from supposed pres
*φύζω,=φύνω, Il.; cf. φύζα.

†Πύφκος, part. pf. from φύνω:—
hence, *πυθύντικός*, adv., *naturally*,
opp. to *πεπλασμένως*, Arist. Rhet. 3
2, 4.

Πύφκω, Ep. pres. formed from pf.
πέφκα,=φύνω, hence *επέφικον*, Hes.
Op. 148, Th. 152, Sc. 76. [v]

Πυφύλαγμένος, *ῆ, ον*, part. pf. pass.
from φυλάσσω, Il. and Hes.—II. adv.
νως, *cautiously*, Xen. An. 2, 4, 24
Deas. 83, fin.—II. *safely*, Xen. Hip
parch. 6, 2.

Πυθυμένως, adv. part. pf. pass.
from φύνω, *indiscriminately, confused*
ly, M. Anton. 2, 11.

Πυθύναι, Ep. fem. part. pf. of φύνω,
Il. 14, 288.

Πυθύνωτες, Ep. pl. part. pf. of φύνω,
Od. 5, 477.

Πύψις, *εως, ῆ*, (πέσσω, πέπτω) a
cooking.—2. a *digesting, digestion*, Lat.
concoctio, Hipp., etc.; joined with σῆ-
ψις, Plut. 2, 636 D.—3. of wine, *fer-*
mentation, Ib. 656 A.

Πύψις, *ες*, (πέος, είδος) with a
large πέος, also *πειλός*, Luc.

Πῆ, Ion. (but not in Hom.) *κη*,
Dor. *πᾶ*: enclit. particle:—1. of
manner, in some way or other, somehow,
Hom.: in questions, at all, Il. 6,
378, 383; οὐτω πῆ, at all so, Il. 24,
373; so, τῆδε πῆ, Thuc.; εἴτῃ—ἀλ-
λο, Plat. Prot. 354 E; ῆ *ἐκεις πῆ*
ἄλλη λέγειν, Id. Crat. 427 E: oft.
joined with demonstr. and other pro-
nouns, to make their signif. more in
def., ταῦτά κῆ, Hdt. 5, 40, etc.; Hom.
sometimes adds it to the negat. οὐδέ
πῆ; so, οὐτῇ πῆ, Hes. Op. 105.—2. of
place, to some place, Il. 3, 400, Od. 2,
127; also, to any place, Od. 22, 25:

generally like *ποι*, but prob. not in Att. prose; cf. infra II.—3. *πῆ μὲν...*, *πῆ δέ...*, now one way, now another, partly... partly... Xen. An. 3, 1, 12; here, there, there, there.—(this is usu. written *πῆ μὲν...*, *πῆ δέ...*, perispom., but *πῆ* must be always interrog., Herm. Vig. n. 260 c).

II. *πῆ*, Ion. (but not in Hom.) *κῆ*, Dor. *πᾶ*: interrog. particle:—1. of manner, *how*? Lat. *qua ratione*? Od. 2, 364: hence also *why*? II. 10, 385; in Att. *how*? Plat. Phaed. 76 B, Prot. 353 C, etc.—2. of space, *which way*? Lat. *qua*? and so sometimes like *ποῖ*; *whither*? in Hom. the usu. signf.; more rarely like *ποῦ*; *where*? as II. 13, 307; in Att. it seems to fluctuate between both signfs., Pers. Hec. 1062; but v. sub *ποι*. (As it is dat. of an absol. **ποος*, of which *πως* is adv., some write it *πῆ* and *πῶ*, as Wolf in his Homer, Ed. 1804; but no one has dared to write *πῶ* for *τῶ*, and Wolf returned to *πῆ*, *πῶ*, as also to *δπῆ*.)

Πηγάδι, f. -άδιω, (πηγή) to spring or gush forth, Anth. Plan. 310.—II. c. acc. cognato, to gush forth with, *νύμα μέλισσα πηγάδι*, Anth. P. 9, 404.

Πηγαί, ὄν, al. Dor. Παιαί, (the Springs) Pegae, a town of Megaris on the Halcyonion mare, now prob. Psato, Thuc. 1, 103; 4, 21; Strab. p. 380.—2. a place in Arcadia, Paus. 8, 44, 4.

†Πηγαία, ας, ἡ, Pegaea, a nymph, Paus. 6, 22, 7: from

Πηγάδι, α, ὄν, also ας, ὄν, Eur. Alc. 99: (πηγή):—*from, at or near a well, π. βέος, spring-water*, Aesch. Ag. 901; *χέρνυψ*, Eur. I. c.; π. ὕ-θρος, a weight of water, Id. El. 108.

Πηγάδαλον, ὄν, τό, (πήγανον, ἔλαιον) oil of rue.

Πηγάδιζω, f. -άδιω, (πήγανον) to be like rue, Diosc.

Πηγάδινος, ἡ, ὄν, (πήγανον) made of rue, Galen. [α]

Πηγάδιον, ὄν, τό, dim. from *πήγανον*.—II. a herb with fleshy leaves like rue, Theophr. Nic. Th. 531, Al. 49. [α]

Πηγάδινος οἶνος, ὁ, wine flavoured with rue.

Πηγάδινος, εσσα, ἐν, made of rue, Nic. Al. 154: from

Πήγανον, ὄν, τό, rue, (in Nic. *βυτή*, Lat. *ruta*); π. κηπευτόν and ορεινόν, garden and wild rue:—*proverb.*, οὐδ' ἐν σέλιω οὐδ' ἐν πηγάδι, i. e. scarcely at the beginning of a thing, because these herbs were planted for borders in gardens, Ar. Vesp. 480. (Prob. from *πήγνυμι*, from its thick, fleshy leaves.) Hence

Πηγάδσπερμον, ὄν, τό, (σπέρμα) rue-seed, Geop.

Πηγάδωρς, ες, (εἶδος) like rue.

Πηγάς, ἄδος, ἡ, (πήγνυμι) any thing that has become thick or hard: esp.,—1. *πάχυν, παγετός, hoar-frost*, rime, Hes. Op. 503.—2. (sub γῆ), earth dried and hardened after rain: also, a rock, like *πάγος*.

Πηγάσιον, ὄν, τό, dim. from *Πήγασος*, Ar. Pac. 76. [α]

†Πηγάσις, ἰδος, ἡ, Dor. Πᾶγ-, fem. εἶδ. from sq., of or relating to Pegasus, ἡ Π. κρήνη, the fountain of (produced by) Pegasus, i. e. Hippocrene, Mosch. 3, 78.—II. Pegasus, a nymph, Qu. Sm. 3, 301.

Πηγάσος, ὄν, ὁ, Pegasus, a horse sprung from the blood of Medusa, and named from the springs (πηγαί) of Ocean, near which she was killed, Hes. Th. 281, 325.—Later writers make him the winged horse which Bellerophon rode when he slew Chi-

maers; and, then, the favourite of the Muses, under whose hoof the fountain Hippocrene (ἵππων κρήνη) sprang up on Helicon.

Πηγεῖσμάλλος, ὄν, (πήγνυμι, μαλ-λός) thick fleeced, ἄρνειός, II. 3, 197; cf. *πηγός*.

Πηγετός, οὔ, ὁ=παγετός, Dion. P. 667.

ΠΗΓΗ', ἡς, ἡ, Dor. Πᾶγᾰ, ἄς, a spring, well, Lat. *fons*, rarely in sing., as Aesch. Pers. 202 (cf. infra); in Hom. always in plur. of the source of rivers, πηγαί ποταμῶν, II. 20, 9, Od. 6, 124, so always in Hdt., as 1, 189, etc.; expressly distinguished from κροντός, the spring, κροννὸν δ' ἵκανον καλλιπρό-βον, ἐνθα δὲ πηγαὶ δοιαὶ ἀναίσκουσι, II. 22, 147:—*metaph.*, πηγαὶ κλαυ-μάτων, δακρύων, the source or fount of tears, i. e. the eyes, Aesch. Ag. 888, Soph. Ant. 803; and, strangely, πηγὴ ἀκούουσα, the fount of hearing, i. e. the ear, Soph. O. T. 1387: πη-γαὶ γάλακτος, βοτρυῶν, streams of milk, of wine, Id. El. 895, Eur. Cycl. 496: so, παγαὶ πυρός, Pind. P. 1, 42; but, πηγὴ πυρός, the fount or source of fire, Aesch. P. 110; πηγαὶ ἡλίου, the fount of light, i. e. the East, lb. 809; so, πηγαὶ νυκτός, the West, Soph. Fr. 655: πηγὴ ἀργύρου, a well, (i. e. rich vein) of silver, Aesch. Pers. 238; παγὰ ἐπέων, Pind. P. 4, fin.—2. then more completely metaph., the fount, source, origin, cause, when it is more freq. in sing., πηγὴ κακῶν, Aesch. Pers. 743; καλῶν, Xen. Cyr. 7, 2, 13; πηγὴ καὶ ἀρχὴ κινήσεως, Plat. Phaedr. 245 C, and freq. in Plat.

Πηγιδιόν, ὄν, τό, like πηγίον, dim. from πηγή. [I]

Πηγιμαῖος, α, ὄν, (πηγή) from or out of a fountain.

Πηγίον, ὄν, τό, dim. from πηγή. [I] Πήγμα, ατος, τό, (πήγνυμι) any thing fastened or joined together, a platform, stage, etc.: metaph., of an oath, π. γενναίως παγέιν, a bond in honour bound, Aesch. Ag. 1198, cf. sq. III.—II. any thing that has become hard, any thing congealed, π. χύονος, frozen snow, Polyb. 3, 55, 5.—III. that which makes to curdle, as rennet does milk, Arist. H. A. 3, 6, 2.

Πήγνυμι and νύω, lengthd. from root ΠΑΓ', which appears in aor 2 pass. (v. sub fin.): fut. *πήξω*: aor. ἐπήξα.—Pass. *πήγνυμαι*: fut. *παγή-σομαι*: aor. 1 ἐπήγην, but more usu. aor. 2 ἐπάγην [α].—Intr. like pass., in pf. 2 πέπηγα: aor. mid. ἐπήξαμην. A later aor. 2 mid. ἐπη-γόμεην is found in Fab. Aesop. 146, Ern.—Of these tenses Hom. uses the three aors., perf. 2, with plqpf.; and of pass. the pres., and impf.—Πήσσω, Att. πήττω, is a late form.

Radic. signf., to make fast; intr. and pass., to be solid.—I. to stick or fix in, as a nail, a spear or other weapon, oft. in Hom., sometimes with ἐν, πῆ-ξαι δόρυν, βέλος, ἢ γαστέρι, etc.; sometimes c. dat. only, ἐγχος στήθεϊ, ἐρετρίῳ τύμβῳ (or ἐπὶ τύμβῳ): so, later, of plants or trees, to stick in, set or plant: σκηνὴν π., to fix, pitch a tent, Andoc. 33, 9, Plat. Legg. 817 C; π. σταύρωμα, Thuc. 6, 66; π. θύρας, to make fast the door, Theophr.:—intr., δόρυν δ' ἐν κραδίῳ ἐπε-πῆγει, the spear stuck fast in his heart, II. 13, 442; ἐν χροὶ δοῦρα πῆ-γνυτο, II. 15, 315; [εἰδος] πέπηγεν ἐν γῇ, Soph. Aj. 819.—2. to stick or fix on, κεφαλὴν ἀνὰ σκολόπεσσι, to stick the head on stakes, II. 18, 177; so, κράτα πῆξας ἐπ' ἄκρον θύρῳν,

Eur. Bacch. 1441:—in pass., *παγέ-σας μέλη δόλεοις*, having their limbs fixed on spits, Eur. Cycl. 302: ἐπ' ἄκρον παγέντες, impaled, Aesch. Eur. 190.—3. to fix upon an object, κα-χθόνος ὀμματα π., II. 3, 217; πρόσ τ., Plat. Rep. 530 D:—intr. c. inf., ἀρ-ίσκειν πέπηγε, is bent upon pleasing Lat. in eo deservus est ut... lb. 605 A.—II. to fasten (different parts) together, to put together, unite, and so build, νῆας πῆξαι, II. 2, 664 (her- ναυπηγέομαι): so in mid., ὡμαζα-πῆξασθαι, to build one's self a wagon Hes. Op. 453; νῆας, σκηνὰς πῆξαι, Od., Hdt. 5, 83; 6, 12:—intr. to be joined or put together, Plat. Phaed. 246 C; σώμα διὰ τὸν νεῦρον πέπηγει, the body is strung together by sinews:—III. to make solid, stiff, hard, esp. c. liquids, to freeze them, Aesch. Pers. 496, Ar. Ach. 139; to freeze mer- Xen. An. 4, 5, 3:—in intr. tenses an pass., to become solid, stiff or har- γούνα πῆγνυται, the limbs stiffen, I. 22, 453; so, ὥρθρα πέπηγέ μοι, Eur. H. F. 1395; of liquids, to become con- gealed, freeze, Hdt. 4, 28; ἄλες πῆ- γνυνται, the salt hardens, i. e. sepa- rates from the water and crystallizes, Hdt. 4, 53; 6, 119; φόνος πέπηγει Aesch. Cho. 67; γάλα πεπηγός, curd, Diosc.:—cf. *πάγος, παγετός, πάχυν, πηγός, πηγυλίς*.—IV. metaph., to fix appoint, Lat. *pangere* (foedus, etc. ὅρουσιν τινί, Lycurg. 157, 7: κακὰ παγέιντας ὅρκους, Eur. I. A. 395, (sub πῆγμα); in mid., ὄφρα [τι] ἐφ' ὅρασι πᾶσαιτο, that he might keep fixed in his heart, Pind. N. 3, 108:—in intr. tenses and pass., to be fixed, firmly established, εἰς ὅρος ἡμῖν πῆγεται, Thuc. 4, 92; μὴ γὰρ ὅθεν νομίζετ' ἐκείνῳ τὰ παρόντα πεπηγ- ναι πράγματα θάνατα, Dem. 42, cf. 797, 10. (From the same root Sanscr. *pap*, to tie, comes Lat. *pang* (pāgo), *peripgi*, *pactum*, *paci*, *paco*, *piscor*; also Lat. *figo*, our fix, peg; c. πάσσαλος.)

Πηγοῦρτος, ὄν, (πηγή, βρύου) gushing from a spring, v. l. for sq.

Πηγοῦρτος, ὄν, (πηγή, βρύου) flow- ing from a spring, Orph. H. 82, 5.

Πηγός, ἡ, ὄν, (πήγνυμι II) firm solid, strong, ἵπποι, πηγῶι, well-fre- powerful steeds, II. 9, 124; κύμα πῆ- γόν, a huge, swelling wave, Od. 5, 382, 235, like κύμα τρόβου, προφένου. Some of the old interpp. of Hom. e- plain πηγός by black;—others I. white; these therefore render *πλόκι* πηγός (in Lyc. 336) a white lock, π- γεῖσμάλλος, white-fleeced, etc.; s. πηγός (as a subst.) a pedantic woi for salt (cf. *πήγνυμι* III), Strato Pho- nic. α. 36.—Prob. they got this signf. simply from the fact that hoar-fros πάγος, παγετός, πηγετός, πηγυλί- was white.

Πηγυλίς, ἰδος, ἡ, (πήγνυμι III) co- ered with hoar-frost or rime, frozen, at so icy-cold, icy, νύξ, Od. 14, 476; 4, τιμῇ, Ar. Rh. 2, 737.—II. as subst. πάγος, παγετός, πᾶχυν, hoar-fro- rime, Anth. P. 9, 384, Alciph. r. plur. snow-flakes, Orph.

†Πηδαίον, ὄν, τό, Pedaeum, a pla- in Troas, II. 13, 172.

†Πηδαῖος, ὄν, ὁ, Pedaeus, son of Antenor by a female slave, I. 5, 6.

†Πηδάλιον, ὄν, τό, Pedalum, promontory of Cyprus, Strab. p. 68.

Πηδάλιον, ὄν, τό, (πηδόν) a small Od. 5, 270, etc. (never in II.), He etc.: a Greek ship used. had thence we oft. find it in plur. *πηδά- λια*, Od. 8, 558, Hdt. 4, 110; they were

tact moved like large oars, whence Hdt. 2, 96, describing an Aegyptian boat, says, *πηδάλιον δὲ ἐν ποιεῖνται καὶ τοῦτο διὰ τῆς τρώπος διαβύναται*: the upper part with the tiller was called *οἶσας*, (*πηδάλιον οἶσας* ζεύμενος, Plat. Polit. 272 E); and the two were oft. joined by cross-ribs (*ζεύγλαι*, Eur. Hel. 1536, *ζενστήρια*, N. T.), so as to work together.—2. metaph., *ἱππικὰ π.*, of reins, Aesch. Theb. 206, cf. Pind. P. 1, 166.—II. the long hind legs of the locust, etc., from their appearance, Arist. I. A. 4, 7, 9. [α]

Πηδάλιον, ὦ, to hold the rudder and steer, LXX: from

Πηδάλιον, ὦν, (*πηδάλιον, ἔχω*) holding the rudder; a steersman, Philo.

Πηδάλιος, ες, (*πηδάλιον, εἶδος*) rudder-shaped, Arist. H. A.

Πηδάλιστος, ὧν, furnished with a rudder, Arist. Categ. 7, 12.

Πήδασσα, ὡν, τὰ, and Πήδασον, ὡν, τὸ, *Pedasa, Pedasum*, a city of Jaria, earlier capital of the Leleges, noted by Mausolus with Halicarnassus, Hdt. 5, 121; 8, 104: the territory was named in Strabo's time *Ἰηδασίς*, ἡ, and the inhab. *Πηδασεῖς*, οἱ, p. 611: v. Bähr Hdt. 5, 121. Hence

Πηδασεὺς, ἑως Ion. εὖος, ὁ, of *Pedasa*, a *Pedasian*, Hdt. 8, 104: *οἱ Πηδασεῖς*, Ion. *Πηδασεῖς*, Hdt. 1, 175.

Πήδασσος, ὡν, ἡ, *Pedassus*, a city of the Leleges in Troas, on the Sattiois, residence of king Altes, laid waste by Achilles, Il. 6, 21, 35; trab. p. 321.—2. a city of Messenia, p. 150; the later *Mothone*, Strab. 359: acc. to some the later *Corone*, I. A. c.—II. ὁ, son of Bucolion, brother of Aesepus, Il. 6, 21.—2. one of the horses of Achilles, Il. 16, 152.

Πηδάω, ὦ, Ion. inf. *πηδῶν*, Hdt. 118: fut. *-ήσω*, usu. *-ήσομαι*. To ring, bound, leap, Il. 1, ποσσὶν ἐπήδα, p. 21, 269; metaph. of things, οὐκ ὦ... ἄλιον πηδῆσαι ἄκοντα, Il. 14, 15:—c. acc. cognato, *πήδημα* πηδῶν, take a leap, Eur. Or. 263; π. *μεῖζον* (sc. *πήδημα*) Soph. O. T. 1300.

Π. Eur. Ion 717: but c. acc. loci, ὅδια πηδῶν, to bound over them, orph. Aj. 30. cf. Elmsl. Bachch. 307. II. metaph., esp. in Eur., of pulsations, to leap, throῦ, κατὰ τὴν ἐγκέφαλον πηδῶ σφαλκεῖος, Eur. Hipp. 1353; ἡ καρδία, Ar. Nub. 1392; *πηδῶν* οἶον τὰ σφύζοντα, Plat. Phaedr. 1. D.: of sudden changes, *τί πηδῶν* εἰς ἄλλους τρόπους, Eur. Tro. 1; so, εἰς τὰπίσημα ὁ φθόνος πηδῶν λεί, Id. Beller. 5, 2. Hence

Πηδηθμός, οὗ, ὁ, a springing, bounding: the beating of the heart or veins, Iliad, Hipp.

Πήδημα, ατος, τό, (*πηδάω*) a leap, Aesch. Pers. 95, etc., cf. sub *πηδάω*: a leaping up in admiration, Plut. 2, C.—II. a beating or throbbing of the art, καρδία πηδῶν ἔχει, Eur. scch. 1289, cf. Plut. 2, 83 B.

Πηδῶσις, εως, ἡ, (*πηδάω*) a leaping. II. a beating or throbbing of the art, Plat. Tim. 70 C, Legg. 791 A.

Πηδητής, οὗ, ὁ, (*πηδάω*) a leaper, lancer. Hence

Πηδητικός, ὧν, ὁν, good at leaping, leaping, Arist. Part. An. 4, 6, 15, ic. Bis Acc. 10.

Πηδῶνος, ἡ, ὡν, v. sq.

Πηδῶν, οὗ, τό, the flat or blade of an, elsewhere. *πλάτη*: generally, an, Od. 7, 328; 13, 78.—II. a rudder, e *πηδάλιον*, Arat. Phaen. 155.— me take the nom. to be not τὸ πη-

δόν, but ὁ *πηδός*, which is refuted by Arat. 1. c.; others distinguish *πηδόν* as—*κώπη*, *πηδός*=*πλάτη*. (Eithe from *πέζα*, *πέδον*, *πούς*, *ποδός*, *pes pedis*, or from *πηδάω*.—Some think *πηδός* was a kind of wood, because the Gauls called the fir *pados* or *pades*; and so, in Il. 5, 838, they would read *πηδῶνον* for *φῆγινος*; cf. *πάδος*.)

Πηκτής, ἡ, Dor. *πακτά*, v. *πηκτός*.

Πηκτικός, ὧν, ὁν, (*πηγγνυμι*) belonging to or fitted for thickening, congealing, freezing, curdling, Theophr.

Πηκτίς, ἰδος, ἡ, (*πηγγνυμι* II) an ancient sort of harp with twenty strings, mostly used by the Lydians, also called *μαγάδις*, Hdt. 1, 17, Pind. Fr. 91, Soph. Fr. 227, 361; in plur. *αἱ πηκτίδες*, Ar. Thesm. 1217; said to have been introduced (from Lydia) by Sappho, Ath. 635, E, cf. Aristox. Ib. 182 F:—the word was later also used for *λύρα*, Luc.: Soph. Fr. 228, has *πηκταὶ λύραι*.—2. a sort of shepherd's pipe, joined of several reeds, like *Pan's* pipes (*σὺνρις*), Anth. Plan. 244.—3. a cage or net for birds, Opp.—II. = *πήγμα* III.—III. in Suid. a knife, dub.

Πηκτός, ἡ, ὁν, (*πηγγνυμι* I) stuck in, fixed, ἔχχος ἐν χθονί, Soph. Aj. 909.

—II. (*πηγγνυμι* II) made out of pieces joined, put together, jointed, built, opp. to *αὐτόγονος*, and esp. used of wood-work, ὄροτρον, Il. 10, 353, Od. 13, 32, Hes. Op. 431 (as being formed of three pieces of wood, Voss Virg. G. 1, 169); π. ἔδος, a chair of several pieces, H. Hom. Cer. 196; π. *κλίμας*, Eur. Phoen. 489; π. *λύρα*, Soph. Fr. 228.—2. ἡ *πηκτή*, a sort of net or cage set to catch birds, Ar. Av. 528; cf. *πηκτίς* I. 3.—3. τὰ *πηκτά* (Dor. *πακτά*) τῶν δομάτων, that which closes the house, the door, Eur. Incert. 145 (parodied in Ar. Ach. 479).—II. (*πηγγνυμι* III) stiff, thick, as opp. to soft or liquid, esp.—1. congealed, curdled, γάλα, Eur. Cycl. 190: ἡ *πηκτή*, Dor. *πακτά*, cream-cheese, Theocr. 11, 20.—*ἄλς π.*, salt obtained from brine, Nic. Al. 518.—2. stiff from cold, frozen, numbed.

Πηλῶγνες, οἱ, v. *πηλόγονος*.

Πήλαι, inf. aor. from *πᾶλλω*, II.

Πηλαίος, α, ὡν, (*πηλός*) made of clay, πλινθος, Manetho.—II. ὁ π., a kind of fish.

Πηλῶκισα, f. -ισω, to throw dirt at; usu. προπηλακίζω. Hence

Πηλῶκισμός, οὗ, ὁ,=the more usu. προπηλακισμός.

Πηλαίμς, ἰδος, ἡ,=πηλαμύς, Schäf. Greg. p. 541.

†Πηλαμος, ὡν, ὁ, *Pelamus*, a fictitious name in Luc. V. H. 1, 38.

Πηλαμυδεῖα, ας, ἡ, the palamye fishery, Strab.: cf. *πηλαμύς*.

Πηλαμυδεῖον, ὡν, τό, a place where the *πηλαμύς* is caught and cured, Strab.

Πηλαμυδῶν, ὡν, τό, dim. from *πηλαμύς*.—II. = *πηλαμυδεῖον*. [v]

Πηλαμύς, ὡν, ὁ, ὁ, (*πηλός*);—a sort of tunny, Lat. *pelamys*, Soph. Fr. 446, Arist. H. A. 6, 17, 11: the same as ὄρκυνος, and still called *palamye* at Marseilles, cf. *κύβιον*.

Πηλας, ἰδος, ὁ, a bird of the fench-tribe; cf. *πλουτὰς*.

Πήλε, Ion. for *ἐπηλε*, 3 sing. aor. from *πᾶλλω*, II.

†Πηλεγών, ὄνος, ὁ, *Pelegon*, son of the river-god Axius and the nymph Periboea, Il. 21, 141.

Πηλεῖος, ὡν, Ep. εἰω and αο, ὁ, patron. from *Πηλεὺς*, *Peleus*' son, t. e. Achilles, Il. 1, 146, etc. †: also, *Πηλεΐδας*, Pind. P. 6, 22.

†Πήλειος, α, ὡν, of or belonging to *Peleus*, Anth.

Πηλείων, ὡνος, ὁ, the same as *Πηλεΐδης*, Il. †1, 188, etc.

Πηλεὺς, ἑως Ep. ῥος, ὁ, *Peleus*, son of Aeacus, husband of Thetis father of Achilles, prince of the Myrmidons in Thessaly, Hom., Jas II. 9, 252, etc., t, and Hes. Th. 1006: adj. *Πηληΐος*, *ἰη*, *ιον*, II.

†Πήλη, ης, ἡ, *Pele*, an island on the Ionian coast of Asia Minor opposite Clazomenae, Thuc. 8, 31.

Πηλεΐδης, ὡν, Ep. εἰω, ὁ, Ep. *ἰω* *Πηλεΐδης*, Hom. Jas II. 1, 1, etc.

†Πηληΐος, η, ὡν,=Πήλειος, Il. 18, 60, 441.

†Πήληκες, ὡν, οἱ, *Peleeas*, an Attic deme of the tribe Leontis; hence *Πήληξ*, ηκος, ὁ, one of (the deme) *Peleeas*, Aeschin.

Πήληξ, ηκος, ἡ, a helmet, casque, ἀμφὶ ἐὶ ὁ κροτάφοισι φαεινὴ στείρο *πήληξ*, Il. 13, 805, etc.; ἡμωσέ *κάρη* *πήληκι* *βαρυνθέν*, 8, 308; π. *ἱπποκομος*, 16, 797. (Usu. deriv. from *πᾶλλω*, *πῆλαι*, either from the custom of shaking up the lots in a helmet, v. II. 7, 171 sq.; or from the nodding of the plume, v. II. 16, 797; acc. to others akin to *πέλις*, *πέλις*, *πέλις*, *pelvis*, etc. Also written *πῆληξ*, which might point to a deriv. from *πῆλος*.)

†Πηλακός, ἡ, ὡν,=Πήλειος, Anth. Plan. 110.

Πηλιάοφονος, ὡν, (*Πηλίας*, **φένω*) murdering *Pelias*, Pind. †P. 4, 446.

Πηλίας, ὡν, ὁ, *Pelias*, king of Iolcos

Πηλιάς, ἰδος, ἡ, of or from *Mount Pelion*, *μελίη*, II. 16, 143, and Eur. H. F. 370.—†Also appell. of the ship *Argo*, Ar. Rh. 1, 525.

Πηλίκος, η, ὡν, interrog. of *τηλίκος*, ἡλίκος, how great or large? Lat. *quantus*? Plat. Meno 82 D, 83 E. [ε'] Hence

Πηλίκότης, ητος, ἡ, size: age. quantity, Quantil.

Πήλινος, η, ὡν, (*πηλός*) of clay earthen, Isocr. p. 618, Bekk., Dem. 47, 15.

Πήλιον, ὡν, τό, *Pelion*, a mountain in Thessaly, thow *Zagora* or *Petras*, Il. 2, 743, etc., t, and Hes.: also a town in Thessaly, Il.—†2. a town of Illyria on the Macedonian border, Arat. An. 1, 5, 5.

Πηλιώτης, ὡν, ὁ, fem. -ῶτις, ἰδος (*Πήλιον* I) of or from *Pelion*. †*Ἰωλκός* II., Iolcos at the base of *Pelion*, t, Eur. Med. 484.

Πηλοβάτης, ὡν, ὁ, (*πηλός*, *βαίνω*) mud-walker, name of a frog in Batr. [v]

Πηλόγονος, ὡν, (*πηλός*, **γένηω*) born from clay: in Call. Jon. 3, the giants are called *πηλόγονοι*,=γηνγενεῖς, earth-born, for which Hesych. and E. M. read *Πηλάγονοι* or *Πηλαγόνες*, *Pelagionians*, but needlessly, Loh. Phryn. 658.

Πηλοδομέω, ὦ, to build of clay Anth. P. 10, 4 and 5: from

Πηλοδόμος, ὡν, (*πηλός*, *δῆμι*) building of clay or earth: but—II. proparox. *πηλοδόμος*, ὡν, pass., clay-built, Anta P. 9, 662.

Πηλοερύγη, ἡ, Ion. for *πηλονορύγῃ*. Πηλοπᾶτῶ, ὦ, f. -ήσω, to walk on clay or mud. Hence

Πηλοπᾶτιδες, αἱ, mud-treaders, a kind of shoes or boots with thick soles, Hipp.

Πηλοπλάσας, ὡν, (*πηλός*, *πλάσσω*) moulding clay, a potter, Luc. Prom. I [ε']

Πηλοπλάστος, ὡν, (*πηλός*, *πλάσσω*) moulded from clay, Aesch. F. 362.

ΠΗΜΑ

Πηλοποιεῖα, ὦ, (πηλός ποιέω) *to make muddy, χθόνα*, Lyc. 473.

Πηλοποιητικός, ἦ, ὄν, Diosc.; and πηλοποιικός, ἦ, ὄν, of or belonging to a pelloποιός: from

Πηλοποιός, ὄν, (πηλός, ποιέω) *making mud or dirt*.—II. = πηλοπλάβος, dub.

ΠΗΛΟΨ, οὔ, ὅ, which form remains unchanged in Dor.; also ἦ π. acc. to Eust.:—*clay, earth*, esp. such as was used by the mason and potter, Lat. *lutum*, Hdt. 2, 36, 136, Ar. Av. 639, Plat. Theaet. 147 A: though πηλός was sometimes used merely for *mud*, Lat. *coenum*, Hdt. 2, 5; 4, 28 (for which βόρβορος, *lūc*, were the proper words); proverb, *ἔξω κομίζειν πηλὸν πόδα*, Aesch. Co. 697; and dust is called *κάσις* πηλοῦ *ἑννορος*, Id. Ag. 495.—2. *metaph.*, the *clay or matter* from which things, and esp. man are made; no doubt from the legend of Prometheus, whence Call. calls man *δ π. ὁ Προμηθεύς*, Fr. 87, cf. 133, Ar. Av. 686.—II. in poets also, *thick or muddy wine, wine-lees*, Soph. Fr. 928, cf. Casaub. et Schweigh. ad Ath. 383 C; hence it has been punningly connected with *κάπηλος*, cf. *ὀνθυλέω*:—πηλός was even used for *ὄνος* itself, but prob. only in very late poets, Wern. Tryph. 349. (Akin to *Lat. pal-us*.)

Πηλοτόφορος, ον, (πηλός, τρέφω) *reared in mud or soft soil*, Opp. C. 1, 288.

Πηλουργία, ας, ἦ, Ion. -εργία, the *business of a pelloργός*, Aetiae: from

Πηλουργός, ὄν, (πηλός, *εργω) *a worker in clay*, Luc. Prom. 2.

†Πηλουσιακός, ἦ, ὄν, of *Pelusium*, *Pelusia*, Hdt. 2, 15.

†Πηλοῦσιον, ον, τό, *Pelusium*, a city of Aegypt, at the eastern mouth of the Nile, Strab. p. 802; cf. Hdt. 2, 15, sqq.

†Πηλοῦσιος, α, ον, = Πηλουσιακός; esp. τό Πηλοῦσιον στόμα, the *Pelusiac mouth of the Nile*, Hdt. 2, 17; cf. Bähr Hdt. vol. 1, p. 905.

Πηλοφορέω, ὦ, τό, *to carry clay*, Ar. Av. 1142, Eccl. 310: from

Πηλοφόρος, ον, (πηλός, φέρω) *carrying clay*.

Πηλοχύτος, ον, (πηλός, χέω) *cast in clay, earthen*, Anth. P. 10, 16.

Πηλόμας, (πηλός) as pass., to become clay.—II. to be covered with, roll in mire, Plut. 2, 831 A, 980 E.

Πηλώς = βαγός, *a rent, cleft*, Gramm.

Πηλώδης, ες, (πηλός, εἶδος) *like clay or earth, clayey*, Thuc. 6, 101: *muddy, dirty*, Plat. Phaed. 113 B. Hence

†Πηλώδης λιμὴν, ὁ, (*muddy haven*) *Pelodes portus*, the outer bay of Butthrotum, Strab. p. 324.

Πηλώδης, εσσα, εν, poet. for πηλώδης, Opp. H. 4, 520, Nonn.

Πηλώσις, εως, ἦ, (πηλόμαι) *a wallowing in mire*, Plut. 2, 166 A, ubi v. Wyttenb.

Πῆμα, ατος, τό, which remains unchanged in Dor.: (πάσχω, πῆσμαι, πέπῆσθαι)—*suffering, misery, woe, bane*, freq. in Hom., and Hes., Pind., and Trag., both in sing. and pl.: strengthened, *κακὸν πν*, πῆμα ὄνησ, Od. 5, 179; 14, 338; π. τῆς ἀτης, Soph. Aj. 363; πῆματα ἐπὶ πῆμασι, Soph. Ant. 593, cf. Wess. Hdt. 1, 68:—in Hom., a *petra* is freq. called πῆμα τινα, *a bane to...* (cf. Soph. O. T. 379); and he oft. uses the phrase *πῆμα κυλίν* *δεῖν, τιθέναι τινα*; and so in pass., *πῆμα κυλινδοῦται τινα*, Il. 1², 347, Od.

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2, 163:—of the iron and anvil, πῆμ' ἐπὶ πῆματι κεῖται, Orac. ap. Hdt. 1, 67.—Poet. word. Hence

Πηναῖνο: f. -ἄνω, the fut. mid. πηναῖναι is only used in pass. signf. Soph. Aj. 1155 (wherefore Elmsl. and Dind. read *πηναεῖ* *τις* or *τι*, in Ar. Ach. 842): aor. pass. ἐπηναῖσθην. *To bring into misery, plunge in woe, ruin, undo*: and in milder signf. *to grieve, distress*, Hom., Hes., and Trag.; *to harm, injure*, τὴν γῆν, Hdt. 9, 13: absol., ὑπὲρ ὅρκια πημῖναι, *might work mischief in transgression of oaths*, Il. 3, 299: for which Q. Sm. has ὅρκια πημῖναισθαι, *to violate one's oath*, 13, 379.—Pass., *to suffer hurt or harm, οὐδὲ τις οὐν μοι νῆν πημάνθη*, Od. 14, 255, cf. 5, 563, Aesch. Pr. 334, etc.—Poet. word, used also by Hdt. 1. c., and Plat. Rep. 364 C, Legg. 862 A, 933 E. Hence

Πῆμανσις, ἦ, *a violation, injuring*: and

Πημαντός, α, ον, *to be violated, violable*: and

Πημαντός, ἦ, ὄν, *injured, violated*.

Πημονή, ἦς, ἦ, (πῆμων) poet. for πῆμα, freq. in Trag., as Aesch. Pr. 237, Soph. Tr. 1189, etc.—Poet. word, used also by Thuc.

Πῆμος, interrog. partic., *when?* cf. ἥμος and ἥμος.

Πημοσύνη, ἦς, ἦ, = πημονή, πῆμα, Aesch. Pr. 1058.

Πῆμων, ον, (πῆμα) *baneful*, Orph. H. 1, 31: cf. ἀπῆμων.

†Πηνειός, οὔ, ὅ, the *Penēus*, the chief river of Thessaly, rises in Mt. Pindus, flows through the vale of Tempe, and empties into the Thermaicus sinus, now the *Selimbria*, Il. 2, 752; Strab. p. 327.—2. a river of Elis, empties into the Ionian sea near Cape Chelonatas, now *Igliaco*, Strab. p. 337.

†Πηνέλεως, ω Ep. gen. -έωιο in Il. 14, 489 (as if from a nom. Πηνέλεος), ὁ, *Penelopeus*, a leader of the Boeotians before Troy, Il. 2, 494: in Apollod. son of Hippainus, an Argonaut, 1, 9, 16.

Πηνελόπη, ἦς, ἦ, *Penelopé*, daughter of Icarus and Periboea, niece of Tyndareus, wife of Ulysses, Hom. always in poet. form Πηνελόπεια. †Acc. to Hdt. 2, 145, mother of Pan by Mercury, cf. Luc. Dial. D. 22, 2, Cic. N. D. 3, 22†. (Prob. deriv. from πῆνος, πηνίω, Welcker Nachtr. zur Trilogie, p. 223.)

Πηνέλοπις, οπος, ὁ, a kind of duck with purple stripes, Alcae. 53, Ar. Av. 298, cf. Arist. H. A. 8, 3, 16.

ΠΗ'NH, ἦς, ἦ, like πῆνος, the thread on the bobbin in the shuttle, the woff, and in plur. the web, Eur. Hec. 471, Ion 197: more usu. in the dim. form πηνίον. (Prob. from same root as Lat. *pannus*.)

Πηνίκη, ἦς, ἦ, v. sub πηνίκη.

Πηνίτης, Dor. Πανῆτις, ἰδος, ἦ, the Weaver, i. e. Minerva.

Πηνίωμα, dep., Dor. Πανίσδομαι; (πῆνη):—*to wind thread off a reel for the woff*; generally, *to wind off a reel*, Theoc. 18, 32.

Πηνικά, adv., interrog. *το πηνικά, ἦνικά, at what point of time? at what hour?* as always in Att., cf. Lob. Phryn. 50, (whereas πότε asks vaguely, *when?*); *πηνικά μάλιστα*; about what o'clock is it? Plat. Crito init.; so too, *πηνίκα ἄττα*; Ar. Av. 1514; in full, *πηνίκα ἐστὶ τῆς ἡμέρας*; Ib. 1498. [?]

Πηνίκη or πηνήκη, ἦς, ἦ, *false hair, a wig*, Luc. D. Meretr. 5, 3: also, *δοι ἱκῆ, ἐντριχον, προκόμιον*. (The

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following derivs. from πηνία *mak* it very prob. that it is only another form for φενάκη, in the orig. signf. of *false hair*: others from πῆνος, πῆνη.) [?]

Πηνικίω, f. -ῖω, like φενάκιω, *to cheat, gull, ape*. Hence

Πηνικισμα, ατος, τό, *a deception, cheat*.

Πηνίον, ον, τό, dim. form from πῆνος or πῆνη, the thread wound on the bobbin for weaving, the thread of the woff, Il. 23, 762; (acc. to others the bobbin or spindle of the shuttle itself).—Damm makes it an adj. agreeing with μῆτον, the thread upon the spindle.—II. a kind of gnat, Arist. H. A. 5, 19, 9.

Πηνισμα, ατος, τό, (πηνίω) the thread, the spindle, the woff: generally, a thread, (Eur. ap.) Ar. Ran. 1315.

ΠΗ'NOC, ὁ, like πῆνη, = the more usu. πηνίον. Hence

Πῆνω, = πηνίω, Gramm.

Πησθάλαττα, ἦ, (πῆνημι, ὅλατ τῶ) she that freezes the sea, A. B.

Πῆξις, εως, ἦ, (πῆνημι) *a fixing in*.—II. a putting together, esp. of wood-work, Plat. Polit. 280 D.—III. a hardening: esp. a congealing, coagulation, freezing, Id. Phil. 32 A: a curdling, Arist. Gen. An.

†Πησδόδορος, ον, ὁ, *Pezodorus*, a Persian satrap of Caria, Plut. Alex. 10: cf. Πησδόδορος.

Πρός, οὔ, ὁ, Dor. πῶς, which became the common form *as a kinsman*, Il. 3, 163, Hes. Op. 343; esp. by marriage, a connexion, Lat. *affinis*, Od. 8, 581; 10, 441;—nor was it ever used by the ancients expressly of blood-relations, Valck. Phoen. 431. (From πέπαμαι, the προί being ἐπίκτητος συγγενής, cf. Callistr. ap. Stob. p. 485, 24, Eur. Androm. 641.) Hence

Προσύνη, ἦς, ἦ, *relationship by marriage*, Ar. Rh. 1, 48.

ΠΗ'PA, ας, Ion. Πήρη, ἦς, ἦ, a leather pouch for victuals, etc., a wallet, scrip, slung over the shoulders, Lat. *pera*, Od., Ar. Plut. 298, Anth.

†Πήρεια, ας, ἦ, *Perēia*, a region of Thessaly, Il. 2, 766, with v. 1. Περία.

Πηρίδιον, ον, τό, dim. from πῆρα, Ar. Nub. 923. [ρῖ]

Πῆριν, ἰνος, ὁ, also πῆρις, ἰνος, ἦ, (πῆρα) the scrotum or bag of the testicles, Nic. v. Foës. Oecon. Hipp.

Πηρόδετος, ον, (πῆρα, δέω) *binding a wallet*, ἰμάς, Anth. P. 9, 150.

Πηρομελής, ἐς, (πῆρος, μέλος) *disabled in the limbs, maimed*, Epigr. ap. Diog. L. 5, 40.

ΠΗ'POC, α, ὄν, *disabled in a limb, maimed, Lat. debilis*: esp. in the organs of sense, blind, Il. 2, 599; generally, *stupid*, Anth.:—also with dat. of parts affected, π. γνῖσις, ὁμμασις, etc., Anth.

Πηρόφορος, ον, (πῆρα, φέρω) *carrying a wallet*.

Πηρώ, ὦ, (πῆρος) *to lame, maim*, esp. in the limbs, Ar. Ran. 622, and freq. in Hipp., v. Foës. Oecon.; τὶ σκέλος πεπρωμένον, Dem. 247, 12.—metaph., *to incapacitate*, π. τινα ὁ δρῆν, Plat. Phaedr. 257 A; *πεπρωμένους εἰς ἀρετήν*, *incapacitated for reaching virtue*, Arist. Eth. N. 1, 9, 4.

†Πηρώ, οὔς, ἦ, *Pero*, daughter of Neleus and Chloris, famed for her beauty, wife of Bias, Od. 11, 287.—2. mother of the river-god Asopus by Neptune, Apollod. 3, 12, 6.

Πῆρωμα, ατος, τό, (πῆρώ) *a maiming in the limbs or senses*, Arist. Metaph. 6, 9, 5.

Πηρώνης, *ον*, (πήρα, *δνομα*) *named after a wallet.*

Πήρωσις, *εως*, ή, (πήρω) *a maiming or being maimed in the limbs or senses, Hipp., and Plat. Legg. 874 E, 25 E; π. τῶν ὀφθαλμῶν, Luc. D. Marin. 2, 4.*

Πήσις, ή, late form for *πείσις*.
Πήσομαι, *Ion. fut. of πάσχω, Hdt.*
Πήσομαι, late form for *πείσομαι*, *ut. of πείνω.*

Πήσω, *Att. πῆττω, late pres. form or πῆγνυμι, Diosc.*

Πητύς, ή=πυτία, *very dub.*
Πηχίσκος, *ο*, a piece of wood a *πῆ-υς* long.

Πηχναίος, *α, ον*, (πῆχυς) *a cubit long, Hdt. 2, 43, 78, Plat., etc.*

Πηχυνος, *α, ον*=foreg., π. χρόνος, *as we say 'but a span', Mynnemr.; cf. Lob. Phryn. 494.*

Πηχύναιος ἱμάτιον, *τό, Ion. word = παραλουργές, Poll. 7, 53.*

Πηχύνω, (πῆχυς) *to give into the arms*—mid. *πῆγνυμαι, to take into one's arms, embrace, χεῖρσαι, Rhian. 2, 121; ἀγοσφῶ, Nonn.:—but Ar. l. h., 4, 972, uses the act. much in the signf. of the mid.*

Πῆχυς, *εως*, *ο*, gen. pl. *πῆχεων*, only late contr. *πῆχων*, *Lob. Phryn. 46. The fore-arm, from the wrist to the elbow, Lat. ulna, opp. to βραχίον, Plat. Tim. 75 A:—poet., generally, the arm, ἀμφὶ δὲ δὸν φίλον νύον ἐχέουσι πῆχες λευκοί, Il. 5, 314, cf. Od. 17, 3; so, λευκὸν πῆχυν, Eur. Or. 1466.*

II. the centre-piece, which joined the horns of an ancient bow, the handle, *ἴν β' (sc. τὸν δίστόν) ἐπὶ πῆχει ἴων...ἔλκεν νευρῶν, Od. 21, 419, ὁ τόξον πῆχυν ἀνέλκεν, Il. 11, 375; l., 583, (though in the last place it usu. taken for the horns).—III. in ur., ο* *πῆχες, are the horns or sides of the lyre, opp. to ὀνόν, the bridge, dt. 4, 192, where they are made of e horns of the ὄρυς, a kind of antelope: but πῆχυς seems also to be= γόν, the cross-piece or bridge in which e horns were fitted, and the strings ed with κόλλοι, περ, v. Artemo ap. h. 637 C, et ibi Schweigh.—IV. in e balance, the beam.—V. as a measure of length, the space from the point the elbow to that of the little finger, i. cubitus, a cubit, orig. containing δάκτυλοι, Hdt. 2, 175; but, in 1, 3, he distinguishes the π. βασιλικῶν as longer by three δάκτυλοι than e μέτριος; so then, the royal or archian cubit = 27 δάκτυλοι or 20 1/2 inches; the μέτριος was the same th the ἰδωπικός, or κοινός, or iatic, which like the Samian and gyptian, was ἐξ' ἀπάλαιστος = 24 κτυλοι or 18 1/2 inches, Wess. ad l.:—but later this was taken at 0 feet, except that in measuring od and stone the old size was reed; hence, πῆχυς τοῦ πριστοκίλου and πῆχυς λιδικός always 1 1/2 ft.—the πῆχυς was sometimes exchanged with πγυγὴ and πγών.*

VI. a cubit-rule, as we say 'a foot-e,' Ar. Ran. 799, cf. Leon. Tar. 23.

VII. an angle, only in the later poets the Anth. (Prob. akin to *παχύς*.)

Πι, v. II.

Πιάω, Dor. for *πιέω*, Dor. part. *πιάσας, Theocr. 4, 35.—II. to lay d of, πινά, N. T.*

Πιάνω; aor. pass. *ἐπιάσθην*: pf. *πιάσμαι*, *Ael. N. A. 13, 25: (πῶνω) o make fat, fatten, feed, Pind. N. 9, Eur. Cycl. 333, Plat., etc.; π. πῶ-να, to fatten or enrich the soil,*

sch. Theb. 587: metaph. to in-

crease, enlarge, πλοῦτον, Pind. P. 4, 267.—2. metaph., to make wanton, Aesch. Ag. 276:—pass., to was fat and wanton, Ib. 1669; ἐχέσθην πῶ-νεσθαι, to batten on quarrels, Pind. P. 2, 101.—3. to cherish, foster, ἐνν φρένα, Opp. H. 5, 372; μέλος, Ib. 620; μά-στακα, Anth. P. 5, 294. [i only in Greg. Naz.]

Πιάλός, *εἰα, εἰον*, poet. for *πῶνω*, Anth. P. 6, 190, 299.

Πιάλος, *ον*=foreg., Hipp.: but,—2. acc. to Hesych., = *παράλευκος, whitish. [i]*

Πιαντήριος, *α, ον*, fattening, Hipp.

Πιαντικός, *ή, ον*=foreg., Apollon.

Lex.

Πίαρ, τό, (πῶνω) *fat, tallow, suet, βοῶν, Il. 11, 550; 17, 659: any fatty substance, oil, even milk, Anth.:—hence fatness, the fat part, Foës. Oec.-on, Hipp.: then, metaph., like Lat. ubertas, the fat of the land, choicest, best, H. Hom. Ven. 30; so, π. χρόνός, like οὐδάρ ἀρούρης, Anth. P. 9, 555.—In ἐπεὶ μάλα πῆαρ ὑπ' οὐδᾶς (Od. 9, 135, H. Hom. Ar. 60), πῆαρ is usu. taken as an adj., since of a surety the ground is fat beneath; but Buttm., Lexil., proposes to write πῆαρ ὑπ' οὐδᾶς, fatness is beneath the surface, i. e. the soil is rich; and this sense might be given to the common reading, if ὑπ' be taken for ὑπεσσι:—Passow's objection, that then it should be ὑπ' (or ὑπ') οὐδεῖ, is of little moment, v. Nitzsch ad l.—Ep. word, never declined.*

Πιᾶρός, *ά, ον*, fat, rich, like *πῶνω*, Anth.

Πιάσμα, ατος, τό, (πιαίνω) *that which makes fat, an enricher, fattener, of a river, Aesch. Pers. 806. [π]*

Πιάσμα, ατος, τό, (πιέζω) *Dor. for πῆσμα, Eubul. Orth. 1, 11. [π]*

Πιαρός, *οῦ, ο*, (πιαίνω) *a fattening.—II. fat, Ael. N. A. 13, 25.*

Πιάσος, *ον, ο*, *Piasus, an ancient hero of the Pelasgi, Strab. p. 621.*

Πιαστήριος, *ον*=πεσστήριος.

Πιατήριος, *ον*=foreg., Heliod.

Πιῆργος, ητος, *ο*, *Pigres, a Paeonian, Hdt. 5, 12.—2. son of Seldomus, commander of the Carian fleet, Id. 7, 98.—A brother of Artemisia, composer of a Batrachomyomachia, Plut.—3. an interpreter of the younger Cyrus, from Caria, Xen. An. 1, 2, 17.—Others in Anth.*

Πιδάκτις, ἰδος, ή, (πίδαξ) *growing at or about the spring, βοτάναι, Hipp.: of the spring or fountain, νόμψαι, Anth. No masc. πιδάκτις, is found.*

Πιδάκεις, *εσσα, εν*, (πίδαξ) *gushy ing, λιβάς, Eur. Andr. 116.*

Πιδάκωδης, *ες*, (πίδαξ, ἰδος) *full of springs, τόποι, Plut. Aemil. 14: π. σάρξ, of a woman's breasts, Id. 2, 496 A.*

Πίδαξ, ἄκος, ή, *a spring, fountain, Il. 16, 825, Hdt. 4, 198, Eur. Andr. 285; π. ῥαγός, Anth. P. 6, 238.—The masc. ο* *πίδαξ is very dub. (Cf. πῶνω).*

Πιδάω=πιδύνω, *very dub.*

Πιδήεις, *εσσα, εν*, (πίδαξ) *rich in springs, ἰδῶν, Il. 11, 183.*

†Πιδόκος, *ον, ο*, *Pidocus, an Athenian, father of Demarchus, Xen. Hell. 1, 1, 29.*

Πιδόνης, *εσσα, εν*=πιδήεις, *dub.*

†Πιδότης, *ον, ο*, (strictly the spring-) *Pidutes, a Trojan from Percote, Il. 6, 30; [v] from*

Πιδών, to make to gush forth, τὰς ἀρχὰς τῶν ποταμῶν, v. l. Arist. Meteor. 1, 13, 10:—pass. πιδύνουαι, to gush forth, Nic. Th. 302. (Acc. to

old Gramma. πιδύνω and πηδῶν were the same word, as (accidentally) οἶν spring is used in both senses; hence πίδαξ: others refer it to πῆσος πῶνω.) [v]

Πίε, for *ἐπτε*, 3 sing. aor. of *πίνω*, Od. [i]

Πίενν, *Ep. inf. aor. of πίνω for πῆνν, Hom., and Hes.*

Πιέζω, *v. sq.*

Πιέζω, *f. πιέσω*: aor. pass. *ἐπιεσθην*, in Hipp. *ἐπιέσθην*: pf. pass. *πεπίεσμαι*, in Hipp. *πεπίεγμαι*, int *πεπιέχθαι*; cf. *πιέξις*. In Od. we find also an impf. *πιέζενν* for *ἐπιέζονν*, as if from *πιέζω*, 12, 174: also part. pass. *πιεζέμενος*, Hdt. 3, 146; 6, 108; *πιεζέοντο*, Polyb. 11, 33, 3; act. *πεζόντος*, Plut. Thes. 6:—cf. also *πιόζω*.

To press, squeeze, so as to extract juice:—hence to press tight, make fast, Od., Hes., &c.; πιέζειν τινὲ ἐν δεσμοῖς, Od. 8, 336.—II. metaph., to oppress, straiten, distress, π. ή δαπάνη Hdt. 5, 35; π. λιμός, Aesch. Cho 250; and so freq. in Ar., as Eq. 259, Nub. 437, etc.; tso in pass. Sol. 5, 37†: esp. to press hard, follow close, Lat. premere, urgere, τοὺς ἐναντίους, Hdt. 9, 63:—so in pass., πολέμῳ πιέσθεις, Id. 4, 11, etc., and freq. in Xen.—2. to repress, stifle, χόλον, Pind. O. 6, 61: to press in argument, insist on, τι, Polyb.

Πιέιν, *inf. aor. of πίνω, Hom.*

Πιείρα, ή, *pecul. fem. of πῶνω ο* *πιαρός, fat, rich, in Hom. usu. π. ἄουρα, γῆ πιείραι πόλεις, rich, prosperous cities, Il. 18, 541, cf. Plat. Criti. 111 B; δαῖς πιείρα, a rich, plenteous meal, Il. 19, 180; of wood, resinous, juicy, Soph. Tr. 766: in Theocr. 18, 29, Wordsw. proposes πιείρα ἐλάτα ἀτ., v. ad l.—This fem., which also occurs in Att. prose, was seldom used of animal fatness; but Arist. Probl. 10, 19, has γλωττα πιείρα. [i]*

†Πιέλος, *ο*, *Pielus, son of Pyrrhus and Andromache, Paus. 1, 11, 1.*

Πιέννν, *Ion. inf. aor. of πίνω for πῆνν, Hom., and Hes.*

Πιέξις, *εως*, ή, (πιέζω) *a pressing, squeezing, but only in the new Ionic of Hipp., for the common πῆσις [π]*

†Πιέρεις, *ων, οἱ*, the *Pieries, Pierians*, a Thracian people, dwelling originally on the borders of Thessaly, later around Mt. Pangaeus, Hdt. 7, 112; Thuc. 2, 99; Strab., who calls them also *Πιερῶνται*, p. 443, places them on the Thermaicus sinus.

†Πιερία, *ας*, *Ion. -της, and Πιερῖς, ἰδος, ή, Pieria, a province of the later Macedonia, on the coast of the Thermaicus sinus, north of Mt. Olympus, Il. 14, 226; Strab. etc., p. 330, p. 410.—2. a district of Syria, Strab. p. 749.—II. fem. pr. n., wife of Oxyllus, Paus. 5, 4, 4.*

Πιερίδες, *αλ, the Pierides*, name of the Muses, either as daughters of Pierus, or as haunting Mount Pierus in Thessaly, cf. Müller Literat. of Greece 1 p. 27, Hes. Th. 53, and Pind. P. 6, 49: the sing. *Πιερίς* is little used, *†ν* Hor. Od. 4, 3, 18.*

Πιερίηθεν, *adv., from Pieria in Thessaly, Hes. Op. 1, H. Hom. Merc. 85.*

†Πιερικός, *ή, ον*, of *Pieria (I. 1), Pierian, ή II. πῖσην, Hat. 4, 195: δ II. κόλλπος, Thuc. 2, 99.*

†Πιέριος, *α, ον*=foreg., τὸ *Πιέσιον ὄρος*=Πιέριος (I. 1), Thuc. 5, 13

†Πιέρῖς, ἰδος, *ή, v. sub Πιέρῖς.*

†Πιερῖον, ἄνος, ὁ, *Pierion*, masc. pr. n., Plut. A. ex. 50.

Πιέρως, ἄ, ὄν,=πιάρως, Anth.

†Πιέρως, οὐ, ὁ, *Mt. Pierus*, in Thesaly on the Macedonian border, sacred to the Muses, in Thuc. 5, 13, Πιέριον ὄρος. in Paus. 9, 29, 3, also ἡ Πιέρια. —2. =Πείρος, q. v.—II. masc. pr. n., *Pierus*, a Thracian, son of Magnes and the Muse Clio, Apollod. 1, 3, 3. —2. a Macedonian, who introduced the worship of the Muses into Thes-saly, Paus. 9, 29, 3.

Πιέσιμος, οὐ, (πιέζω) pressing.

Πιέσις, εὼς, ἡ, (πιέζω) a pressing, squeezing, Arist. Part. An. 4, 10, 25: cf. πίξις. [I]

Πιέσιον, ἡτος, τό, (πιέζω) any thing pressed or squeezed: whether the pulpy mass left after pressing, Hipp.; or, the juice pressed out, Diosc., v. Foës. Oecon.—II.=πίσις, Mel. 49.

Πιέσιμος, οὐ, ὁ,=πίσις, Hipp.

Πιέστηρ, ἡρος, ὁ, a squeezer: also =sq., Diosc.

Πιέστηριον, οὐ, τό, (sc. ὄργανον), a machine for pressing, a press, Diosc.; also πιαστήριον, πιατήριον. Neut. from

Πιέστήριος, οὐ, also πιαστ- and πιατ-, pressing, squeezing.

Πιέσιτος, ἡ, ὄν, (πιέζω) compressible, yielding to pressure, Arist. Meteor. 4, 9, 19.

Πιέστρον, οὐ, τό, = πιεστήριον, Galen. [I]

Πίηξ, εσσα, εν, poet. for πίων, Leon. Tar. 13.

Πιθάνκη, ἡς, ἡ, Att. φιδάνκη, Lacon. πισάνκη: (πίθος):—a sort of wine-cask or jar, Ar. Plut. 546: hence, in Ar. Eq. 792, οἶκῃν ἐν ταῖς πιθάνκαις, to live in casks, as some of the poor Athenians were forced to do during the Pelopon. war, cf. Thuc. 2, 14, 17:—a drinking cup:—in Dem. 871, 22, reckoned among σκεύη γεωργικά.—The word is taken for a dim. from πίθος.

Πιθάνκιον, οὐ, τό, dim. from πιθάνκη, Eubul. Incert. 7.

Πιθάκος, Dor. for πίθηκος, Ar. Ach. 907.

Πιθάνενομαι, (πιθανός) dep. mid., =sq. Artemid., Clem. A1.

Πιθανολόγος, ὅς, (πιθανολόγος) to bring reasons for persuading or making probable, to use probable arguments, Arist. Eth. N. 1, 3, 4; cf. Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10, 87. Hence

Πιθανολογία, ας, ἡ, a bringing of persuasive or probable arguments, Plat. Theaet. 163 A.

Πιθανολογικός, ἡ, ὄν, able to bring probable arguments: ἡ -κή (sc. τέχνη), =foreg. Arr. Epict.: from

Πιθανολόγος, οὐ, (πιθανός, λέγω) speaking so as to persuade.

Πιθανοποιέω, ὅς, (πιθανός, ποιέω) to make shrewd, sharpen the wits of one.

Πιθάνος, ἡ, ὄν, (πιθώ) calculated to persuade; and so,—1. of persons, persuasive, having the power of persuasion, influential, esp. of popular speakers, π. τοῖς πολλοῖς, Thuc. 6, 35; and of their arguments, Ar. Thesin. 464; λόγοι θαυμαστίως ὥς π., Dem. 928, 14:—c. inf., persuasive in doing, Eur. Or. 906; π. λέγειν, Plat. Gorg. 479 C: c. gen., π. ὄχλου, Meineke Me. and. p. 222.—2. so of manners, persuasive, winning, Xen. Mem. 3, 10, 3; cf. Meineke ibid. p. 575.—3. of reports, and the like, plausible, credible, Hdt. 2, 123:—hence, probable, likely, Lat. verisimilis, Id. 1, 214, freq. in Plat.—4. of works of art, producing illusion, true to nature, natura', Xen.

Mem. 3, 10, 7.—II. pass., easy to persuade, credulous, Aesch. Ag. 485, cf. Heind. Plat. Parm. 133 B.—2. obedient, Xen. Cyr. 2, 2, 10; π. λόγῳ, Id. Oec. 13, 9.—III. Adv. -νός, persuasively, plausibly, Ar. Thesm. 268, Plat. Phaedr. 269 C, etc.; compar. -ώτερον, Id. Gorg. 456 C. Hence

Πιθάνωτης, ἡτος, ἡ, persuasiveness, plausibility, Plut. 2, 1040 B:—of arguments, speciousness, Plat. Legg. 839 D, etc.

Πιθάνουργικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to a πιθανουργός: ἡ -κή (sc. τέχνη), persuasiveness, Plat. Soph. 222 C sq.: from

Πιθάνουργός, ὄν, (πιθανός, *έργω) making probable or persuasive.

Πιθάνω, ὤ, (πιθανός) to make probable, Arist. Rhet. 3, 7, 4.

Πιθάριον, οὐ, τό, dim. from πίθος, a keg. [α]

Πιθείας, οὐ, ὁ, a meteor shaped like a jar, Procl.: also πίθος.

Πιθέσθαι, inf. aor. 2 mid. from πείθω, Hom.

Πιθεῖον, ὄνος, ὁ, (πίθος) a place where casks are put, a cellar, Diod., v. Lob. Phryn. 166.—II.=πίθος, Anth.

Πιθηκάλωπης, εκος, ὁ, (πίθηκος, ὠλόπηξ) an ape-fox, an animal in Ael. N. A.: also a nickname for men.

Πιθήκειος, α, οὐ, apish.

Πιθηκίδεως, εὼς, ὁ, (πίθηκος) a young ape, Ael. N. A. 7, 47.

Πιθηκίζω, f. -ισω, (πίθηκος) to play the ape, Ar. Vesp. 1290, cf. ὑποπιθ-. Hence

Πιθηκισμός, οὐ, ὁ, a playing the ape, arping, playing jactanape's tricks, like flatterers, Ar. Eq. 887, M. Anton. 9, 37.

Πιθηκοειδής, ἐς, (πίθηκος, εἶδος) ape-like, Arist. H. A. 2, 1, 16.

Πιθηκόμορφος, οὐ, (πίθηκος, μορφή) ape-shaped, Lyc. 1000.

Πίθηκος, Dor. πίθακος, οὐ, ὁ, an ape, Archil. 59, Ar. Ach. 120, etc.; also πιθήξ and πῖθων: hence, as nickname for a trickster, Ar. Ach. 907, as also Demosth. calls Aeschines π. ἀντοστραγικός, 307, 25:—proverb., ἀντὶ λέοντος π. γίγνεσθαι, Plat. Rep. 590 B; π. ἐν πορφόρῃ, Paroemiogr.

—II. a sort of cellāχη. (Doubtless from πείθω, πιθανός,=μυθώ, from its propensity to mimic, cf. πιθανός; like Lat. simia from similis, simul.) [I] †Πιθηκοῦσαι, ὡν, αἱ, the Pithecaeae insulae, two islands on the coast of Campania, Strab. p. 247: οἱ Π...σαῖοι, inhab. of P., Id. p. 246.

Πιθηκοφάγεω, ὤ, (πίθηκος, φαγεῖν) to eat ape's flesh, Hdt. 4, 194.

Πιθηκοφόρος, οὐ, (πίθηκος, φέρω) carrying apes, Luc. Pisc. 47.

Πιθηκώδης, ἐς,=πιθήκοςειδής, Arist. Physiogn. 6, 31.

Πιθήμιον, πῖθνις, οὐ,=πειθ-.

Πιθήξ, ηκος, ὁ,=πίθηκος.—2. a dwarf, ap. Suid. [I]

Πιθήσας, part. aor. 1 of πείθω, without any pres. πῖθω in use.

Πῖθι, irreg. 2 sing. imperat. aor. 2 of πῖνω.

Πιθίσκος, οὐ, ὁ, dim. from πίθος, Lat. doliolus, prob. 1. Plut. Camill. 20.

Πιθίτης, οὐ, ὁ, fem. -ίτις, ἰδος, cask-shaped, Diosc.

Πιθόγαστρος, οὐ, (πίθος, γαστήρ) pot-bellied, Euthyd. ap. Ath. 116 B.

Πιθόγαστρος, ορος, ὁ, ἡ,=foreg., Lob. Phryn. 660.

Πιθολγία, ας, ἡ, (πίθος, οἶνον) an opening of casks, esp. to taste new wine.—II. τὰ πῖθολγία, a festival on the 11th of Anthesteria, being the

first of the Anthesteria, like the *Vinaria* of the Romans, Plut. 2, 655 E 735 D.

Πιθοκοίτης, οὐ, ὁ, (πίθος, κοίτη) one who sleeps in a cask, epith. c. Diogenes.

Πίθος, οὐ, ὁ, a wine-jar, Od. 2, 340, 23, 305, Hes., etc.; not like our cask for it was usu. of earthenware, π. κεράμυκος, Hdt. 3, 96 (cf. Plat. Lach. 18 B, Gorg. 493 A); having a wide mouth, Od. 23, 305; covered with close-fitting lid, Hes. Op. 98: Croesus sent silver πῖθοι to the Delphic temple, Hdt. 1, 51.—Proverbs, ὥς πῖθος from Diogenes, Paroemiogr.; πῖθος ὑπὸ ληστος, from the pierced cask of the Danaids, cf. Luc. D. Mort. 11, 4.—II. any thing like a cask or jar, esp. =πιθείας, Arist. Mund. 4, 24. (Acc. to Buttm.=φίδος, whence also Lat. fida: prob. akin to our butt, Germ. Bütte, Butte.) [I] Hence

Πιθώδης, ἐς, (πίθος, εἶδος) like cask.

Πῖθων, ὁ,=πίθηκος, an ape, 1. e. flatterer, Pind. P. 2, 132. [I]

Πιθών, ὄνος, ὁ,=πιθεῖον, Pherecr. Pet. 5.

Πῖρ'ον, part. aor. 2 of πείθω, Pind. P. 3, 50.

†Πῖρων, ὄνος, ὁ, *Pihon*, masc. pr. n., in Arr.; etc.

†Πικεντες, ὡν, οἱ,=Πικεντινὸν Strab.

†Πικεντία, ας, ἡ, *Picentia*, capita of the Picentini, Strab. p. 251.

†Πικεντινὸι, οὐ, οἱ, the Picentini or Picentes, a branch of the Sabines Strab. p. 240.—2. a people on the Tyrrhenian sea between Campani and Lucania, planted there by the Romans as a colony, Id. 251: hence ἡ Πικεντίνη, the territory of the P. Id. p. 240.

Πικέριον, οὐ, τό,=βοῦτυρον, Hipp. said to be a Phrygian word.

†Πῖκος, οὐ, ὁ, the Rom. name *Picus*, Plut. Num. 15.

†Πικράω, =sq., Epict. ap. Stob. p. 31, Clem. A1.

Πικραῖνω, (πικρός) strictly, to make sharp, keen or bitter, esp. to the taste pungent or bitter.—2. metaph., to en-bitter, anger, irritate, LXX:—Pass. to grow angry, Theocr. 5, 120; I foster bitter feelings, Plat. Legg. 733 D; to vex one's self, Antiph. Lemn. 1.—3. of style, to make harsh or rugged, διάλεκτον, Dion. H., Demosth. 51. Hence

Πικραντικός, ἡ, ὄν, embittering Adv. -κως, διατρίβειν, Sext. Emip. p. 442.

Πικράς, ἄδος, pecul. fem. of πικρός, for πικρά.

Πικρασμός, οὐ, ὁ, (πικράζω) bitterness: bitter feeling, LXX.

Πικρία, ας, ἡ, (πικρός) bitterness, LXX.—2. of temper, harshness, cruelty, Dem. 580, 1, Polyb. 15, 4, 11; πρίτινα, Plat. Cor. 15.

Πικρίδιος, α, οὐ, (πικρός) somewhat bitter; as name of a kind of olive, Atl. 78 A. [r]

Πικρίζω, (πικρός) to be or become bitter, taste bitter, Strab.

Πικρίς, ἰδος, ἡ, (πικρός) a bitter herb, esp. succory, endive, Arist. H. 1, 9, 6, 8, Theophr.

Πικρογάμος, οὐ, (πικρός, γαμέω) whose nuptials are embittered, Od. 266, etc.; married unhappily.

Πικρογλωσσος, οὐ, (πικρός, γλῶσσα) of sharp or cutting tongue, π. ἀρα bitter cursives, Aesch. Theb. 787.

Πικρόκαρπος, οὐ, (πικρός, καρπός) bearing bitter fruit, Aesch. Theb. 69

ἱμικροποῖός, ὄν, (πικρός, ποιέω) making bitter.

ἱμικρός, ἄ, ὄν, poet. also ὄς, ὄν Od. 4, 406. Strictly (as Buttm. Lexil. s. v. ἐχπεκός has shown) pointed, sharp, keen, ὀστῶς, βέλανη, Hom.: hence, generally, piercing, pungent to the sense.—I. of taste, sharp, pungent, bitter, βίσα, Il. 11, 846; ἄλμη, Od. 5, 323, etc. (which is the prevailing signfic. in the derivs.); so of salt-water, opp. to γλυκύς, Hdt. 7, 35; ἄλμυρός καὶ π., Plat. Legg. 705 A; ἄπ' ὀμφακός πικρῶς οἶνον, Aesch. Ag. 970.—2. of smell, sharp, pungent, Od. 4, 406.—3. of feeling, keen, piercing, ὀδίνες, Il. 11, 271.—4. of sound, piercing, shrill, οἰμωγή, Soph. Phil. 189, ὀδύγγος, Id. O. C. 1610; ὄψ, Ar. Pac. 805.—5. generally, painful, cruel, hateful, Od. 17, 448, cf. Hdt. 7, 35.—so of acts, words, etc., bitter, harsh, stern, cruel, π. τελευτά, Pind. I. 7 (6), 69; τιμωρία, ἀγών, νόμος, Aesch. Pers. 473, Soph. Aj. 1239, Ar. Av. 1045; ὀδὸν τῆς ἀνάγκης πικρότερον, Antipho 116, 42; etc.—6. of persons, cruel, ἐς τινα, Hdt. 1, 123; also hateful, hostile, τινί, to one, Aesch. Cho. 234, Eum. 152, Soph. Phil. 254, etc.; cf. Valck. Phoen. 963.—7. bitter, sad, sorrowful, δάκρυον, Od. 4, 153; πικρὰ ἱριγύ, Soph. Ant. 424.—II. compar. and superl. πικρότερος, πικρότατος, never πικρώτερος, Buttm. Ausf. Gr. 65 Ann. 2, and Addenda.—III. adv. -ρῶς, bitterly, Soph. O. C. 994; harshly, severely, freq. in Dem.: superl. -ότατα, Polyb. I, 72, 3. (On the root, v. πένυχ sub fin.) [i in Hom. ind. Ep.; but i off in Trag., as Aesch. Pers. 473, Ag. 970, Soph. Aj. 100, and in Theocr. 8, 74.—i therefore not long by nature as in μικρός.] Hence

ἱμικρότης, ητος, ἡ, bitterness, esp. of taste, Plat. Theat. 159 E, Tim. 3 B, etc.—II. metaph. harshness, cruelty, Hdt. 1, 130, Eur. El. 1014, Plut.

ἱμικρόχολος, ὄν, (πικρός, χολή) full of bitter gall, bilious, Hipp.: metaph. plenetic, Anth.

ἱμικρόν, ὦ, (πικρός) to make bitter: ὁ ἐμπίον, like πικραίνω.

ἱμικτά, ὄν, αἰ, Pictae, a place on the Latina via, Strab. p. 237.

ἱμικτίς, v. sub πικτίς.

ἱμικτόνες, ὄν, οἱ, the Pictones, a people of Aquitania, on the Liger, Strab. p. 190.

ἱμίλειος, ὄν, ὁ, (πίλος) the pileus or ap given to Roman slaves when freed, Polyb. 30, 16, 3. [i]

ἱμίλειω, ὦ, i-ήσω,=πίλω, in pass., n. th. P. 6, 282.—also in pass., to be less pressed, Ap. Rh. 4, 678, Anth. lan. 333. Hence

ἱμίλινα, ατος, τό, wool or hair made into felt, a piece of felt, Galen.—2. any thing made thereof: hence=πίλος, Anth. Fr. 124, 125.—II. in gen. any thing pressed close, π. νέφους, a pack of loud, Arist. Mund. 4, 17. [i]

ἱμίλσει, for φίλησεις, barbarism, Ar. Thesm. 1190.

ἱμίλωσις, εως, ἡ, (πίλω) a felting of wool: also —2.=πίλημα, Plat. Legg. 849 C.—II. generally, a pressing use, making close or compact, thickening, Parmenid., Plat. Tim. 58 B, 76 C.

ἱμίληής, οῦ, ὁ, (πίλω) a felt-maker, hatter.—II. in genl. one who presses tight or close. Hence

ἱμίλητικός, ἡ, ὄν, of, belonging to felt-making, etc.: ἡ κη (sub τέχνη), felt-maker's or hatter's trade, Plat. Polit. 283 E.

ἱμίλητός, ἡ, ὄν, (πίλω) felted, of felt, Plat. Tim. 74 B.—II. generally, that may be pressed close without returning to its shape, opp. to elastic, Arist. Meteor. 4, 9, 23.

ἱμίλιον, ὄν, τό, dim. from πίλος, Lat. pileolus, Ar. Ach. 439, Plat. Rep. 406 D, Dem. 421, 22. [i]

ἱμίλιον, ἡ, ὄν, (πίλος) made of felt. ἱμίλιον, ὄν, τό, dim. from πίλος, Polyb. 35, 6, 4.

ἱμίλιος, ὄν, ὁ, dim. from πίλος, Diosc.

ἱμίλινα, ὦ,=πελάζω, to bring near to, τινί τι: but only found once, βορέας ὄνυς πιλνῶ χθονί, brings them to earth, Hes. Op. 508.—More freq. as pass., πιλναίμαι (but with no act. form πιλνῆμι), to draw near to, come near, approach, c. dat., ἄρματα χθονί πιλναντο, the chariots go close to the ground, Il. 23, 368; so, ἐπ' οὐδεὶ πιλναντα, Il. 19, 93; δόμοισι πιλνα, then drawest nigh the house, H. Hom. Cer. 115; and, when there are two subjects, absol., γαῖα καὶ οὐρανὸς πιλναντο, earth and sky threatened to meet in the storm, Hes. Th. 703.—in Il. 22, 402, absol., χαίται πιλναντο,—which gives no tolerable sense; Spitzn. receives the old. v. i. πίνναντο.

ἱμίλιος, ἡ, (πίλος, εἶδος) like felt, Stob.

ἱμίλιον, ὦ, to make felt or hats: in genl.=πίλω. Hence

ἱμίλοποιητικός, ἡ, ὄν, of, belonging to felt-making.

ἱμίλοποιά, ας, ἡ, felt-making.

ἱμίλοποιός, ἡ, ὄν,=πιλοποιητικός.

ἱμίλοιός, ὄν, making felt: ὁ π., a hatter.

ἱμίλος, ὄν, ὁ, wool or hair wrought into felt, used as a lining for helmets, Il. 10, 265; or shoes, Hes. Op. 540, cf. Plat. Symp. 220 B: also, the lining of a cuirass, Arist. H. A.—II. any thing made of felt, esp. a felt-hat, hat, Hes. Op. 544; πίλους τιῦρας φορέουσι, they wear turbans for hats, Hdt. 3, 12, cf. 7, 62, et v. sub πιλίδιον (such hats were also called πέτασοι from the shape): π. χαλκοῦς, a brazen hat, i. e. helmet, Ar. Lys. 562.—2. felt-cloth, used for carpets, mats, tents, Hdt. 4, 23, 73, cf. Xen. Cyr. 5, 5, 7: a felt-cuirass, Thuc. 4, 34.—III. a ball, globe, esp. that of the heavens and of the earth, Lat. pila, Paus. (nisi legend. πόλος).—IV. for the Lat. pilus, i. e. ordo triariorum, as in primus pilus. (Lat. PILUS, Germ. FILZ, our FELT.)

ἱμίλοφρέω, ὦ, (πιλοφόρος) to wear a felt-hat; to wear an apex, like the Roman flamines, App. Civ. 1, 65.

ἱμίλοφικός, ἡ, ὄν, accustomed to wear a πίλος, Luc. Scyth. 1: from

ἱμίλοφός, ὄν, (πίλος, φέρω) wearing a πίλος, Anth. P. 9, 430.—II. esp. wearing an apex, like the Roman flamines.

ἱμίλω, ὦ, (πίλος) to felt wool: hence to press close, squeeze tight, Eubul. Inert. 15 a; metaph., π. ἐαυτοῦς ἐπὶ ταῖς ἀρχαῖσι, Ar. Lys. 577.—pass. to be pressed close, Ar. Fr. 235.

ἱμίλωής, ες, like felt: generally, close-pressed, close.

ἱμίλωρος, ὄν, ἡ, Pilorus, a city of Macedonia near Mt. Athos, Hdt. 7, 122.

ἱμίλωσις, ἡ,=πίλωσις, Theophr. Πιλωτός, ἡ, ὄν, (πίλω)=πιλητός: hence, τιῦρας περικείμενοι πιωτάς, Strab.—and Dion. H. calls the πῖλοι of the Roman Flamines πιωτά.

ἱμὴ γλῆ, ἡ, ὄν, (πίων, πῖον) fat, Hdt. 2, 40, 47, Soph. Ant. 1011; distinguished from στέαρ as χυτὸν καὶ ἀπῆκτον, σοφὶ fat, Lat. adipēs, Arist. H. A. 3, 17, 1. Hence

ἱμῆλης, ἐς, fat, compar. -εσσός, Luc. Symp. 43:—ἱμῆλος is dub.

ἱμῆλός, ἐς, (ἱμῆλης, εἶδος) fatty, Arist. Part. An. 2, 6, 2.

ἱμῆπλα, ἡ,=ἱμῆπλια, Strab. p. 471.

ἱμῆπλάνω, poet. for ἱμῆπλημι, hence pres. mid. ἱμῆπλάνεται ἰοὶ ἱμῆπλatai, Il. 9, 679.

ἱμῆπλῶς, ἰον. ἐω,=ἱμῆπλημι hence ἰον. fem. part. pres. ἱμῆπλεῦσαι for ἱμῆπλοῦσαι, Hes. Th. 680 with v. i. ἱμῆπλάσαι.

ἱμῆπλεια, ας, ἡ, Pimplea, a city of Macedonia, in Pieria, where Orpheus lived, Call. Del. 7, and sacred to the Muses, Strab. p. 471. Hence

ἱμῆπληής, ἰδος, ἡ, fem. adj., of Pimplea, Pimpheia, H. σκοπία, of Helicon, Ar. Rh. 1, 25; in Lyc. 275 ἱμῆπληείας σκοπῆ, cf. Schol. Ar. Rh. 1. c.—αἱ ἱμῆπληίδες, the Muses, Leon. Tar. 1: cf. Hor. Od. 1, 26, 9.

ἱμῆπλημι (lengthened from root ΠΙΛΕ, ΠΙΑΗ, which appears in πλέος, πλήσω, etc.), inf. ἱμῆπλάναι [i], in pres. and impf. just like ἱστανμι fut. πλήσω: aor. ἐπλήσα, aor. mid. ἐπλήσασμην: pf. pass. πέπλησμαι: aor. pass. ἐπλήσθην: also irreg. aor. 2 mid. ἐπλήμην, opt. πλήμην or better πλειμην (like βλειμην), Ar. Ach. 236, imperat. πλήσω.—In the compds., where μ comes before π, the μ before πλ is dropt, as ἐμπίπλημι (q. v.), but it returns with the augm., as in ἐνεμπίπλησαν, Lob. Phryn. 95. The poets use the forms with and without μ, as suits their verse, Buttm. Catal. s. v.—The forms ἱμῆπλῶς, ἱμῆπλῶς, ἱμῆπλῶν are not Att.: πλήθω, πέπληθα (q. v.) is always intr.; though the other tenses of ἱμῆπλημι formed from it are trans. and are treated of here.

To fill, fill up, τί τινος, one thing with another, as, ὅπως οἶνοιο, τράπεζαν ὑμβροσίης, πῆγρον σίτου, φέρνεις θάρονος, etc., Hom., Hes., Hdt., and Att.; also τί τινι, as δακρύοισιν Ἑλλάδα ἐπλήσεν, filled it with tears, Eur. Or. 1363, cf. Aesch. Pers. 134, Soph. Fr. 493; but, ἱμῆπλην ὄμμα δακρύων, Soph. El. 906; δακρύων ἐπλήσεν ἐμὲ, filled me full of tears, Eur. Or. 368.—2. c. acc. only, to fill, ἰχθυες ἱμῆπλάσι μαχούς λιμένος, Il. 21, 23; to fill full, satisfy, glut, Eur. Cycl. 146, etc.—3. to fill, discharge an office, Aesch. Cho. 370.—II. mid., esp. in aor., to fill for one's self, or what is one's own, πλήσασθαι ὅπως οἶνοιο, to fill one's self a cup of wine, Il. 9, 224; θυμὸν ἐπλήσασθαι τινος, to fill up the measure of one's wrath with the thing, like Lat. animum explere, Od. 17, 603; μητρόθεν ὀνείμανα λέκτρον ἐπλήσω, Soph. O. C. 528; πεδία ἱμῆπλάσθ' ὀρμάτων, fill the plain full of your chariots, Eur. Phoen. 522, etc.—III. pass., to become or be full of τινός, Hom., Hdt., etc.: to be filled, satisfied, have enough of a thing, τῆς νόσου, Phil. 520; ῥόνων, Plat.

ἱμῆππρα, τό, Pimprrama, a place in India, Ar. An. 5, 22, 3.

ἱμῆπρῶς,=sq., never in Att.

ἱμῆπρημι, (lengthened from root ΠΡΗ-, cf. sub fin.), inf. ἱμῆπρῶναι [i], only used in pres. and infp.; to fill, being πλήρω, aor. ἐπρήσα, as i from πρήω. Hom. only uses aor ἐπρήσα, except that he has ἱμῆπρῶ

ἐπὶ ῥοθον in compos. with ἐπ. the acc., in Hes. Th. 856, is shortd. into ἐποε-σε: the pres. in Aesch. Pers. 810, Eur. Tro. 81: wherever in compds. μ occurs before πτ-, the μ before πρ- is dropped, as ἐμπόρημι (q. v.), but it returns with the augm. as in ἐνέ-πμπρασαν: the poets neglect this rule metri grat.

Radic. signif. to kindle, burn, νῆας πυρί, Il. 22, 374; also, θύετρα πυρός, Il. 2, 415; and freq. absol., as Hes. l. c., etc.:—pass. πύμπραμαι, to be burnt, Ar. Lys. 341; imperat. πῖ pass., πέπρησθαι, Pherecr. Crap. 1, 4; ἐπὶ τινι πύμπρασθαι, Luc. Jud. Voc. 8. Cf. πῆρθω. (The root ΠΡΗ- appears in Germ. brennen, our burn.)

†Πιμώλιστα, τά, Pimolisa, a mountain fastness in Pontus, Strab. p. 562.

†Πιμωλισηνή, ἡς, and Πιμωλίτις, ὁρος, ἡ, Pimolise or -litis, a district in Pautus by the Halys, Strab. p. 561.

Πίν or πίνω, comic abbrev. for πίναι fr m πίνω, Lucill. 28, 3; but Jacobs prefers the form πείν, as in Cod. Palat.

Πίνα, ἡ,=πίνος, very dub.

†Πίνακα, τά, Pinaca, a town of the Gōdyaei in Mesopotamia, Strab. p. 747.

Πίνακρον, adv., (πίναξ) like planks, Ar. Ran. 824, cf. Schol.

Πίνακτος, α, ον, (πίναξ) of the size or thickness of a plank, Hipp.

Πίνακτιον, ον, τό,=sq., Arist. Meteor. 57, 2. [ζ]

Πίνακτιον, ον, τό, dim. from πίναξ, a little tablet, esp. that on which the δικασταί write their verdict of 'guilty' or 'not guilty,' Lat. tabella (condemnatoria vel absolutoria), Ar. Vesp. 167; or on which the information in case of ἐργασγία was written, Dem. 96, fin.: a memorandum-book, Plat. Legg. 753 C.—2. a small plate or dish.—3. a small or bad picture, Isocr. 310 B, and Theophr. [α]

Πίνακτις, ἰδος, ἡ,=πινάκτιον, Philol. Pol. 3.—II. in plur., like δέλτοι, Lat. codicilli, Plut. T. Gracch. 6, Id. 2, 47 E.

Πι ακίσκιον, ον, τό, second dim. of πίν ζ, Antiph. Ἄφρ. γον. 1. 8.

Πινάκιος, ον, ὁ, =πινάκτιον, Ar. Plut. 813, Fr. 449.

Πινάκογράφω, ὦ, to write or paint upon a πίναξ: and

Πινάκογράφος, ας, ἡ, a writing or painting upon a πίναξ, Strab.: and

Πινάκογράφος, ὅν, ἂν, able to paint on a πίναξ: from

Πινάκογράφος, ον, (πίναξ, γράφω) writing or painting upon a πίναξ.

Πινάκοειδής, ἐς, like a tablet.

Πινάκοθηήκη, ἡς, ἡ, a collection of pictures or maps, Strab.

Πινάκοπώλης, ον, ὁ, (πίναξ, πωλέω) one who sells πίνακες.—II. one who sells little birds plucked and ranged upon a board, Ar. Av. 14.

†Πινάκοσπογγος, ὁ, (πίναξ, σπόγγος) plate-sponge, comic name of a parasite, Alciph.

Πινάκωσις, ἐως, ἡ, timber-work, Lat. contabulatio, Plut. 2, 658 D.

Πίναξ, ὁκος, ὁ, a board, plank, Od. 12, 67, cf. Opp. H. 1, 194, and v. sub πινάκρον:—hence of various things made of flat wood,—1. a writing tablet, =the later δέλτος, first in Il. 6, 169; πινυτός π. (though here not for writing on, v. sub σημα), Aesch. Supp. 948, etc.; also, πινάκων δέλτοι, Ar. Thesm. 778, cf. πινάκων, πινάκις:—a votive tablet, Simon. 60.—2. a wooden trencher, dish or plate, Od. 1, 141; 16 49: and the name continued when

the material was changed, Ar. Plut. 996.—3. a board for painting on, hence a picture, Lat. tabula, Theophr.: then,—4. generally, a plate with any thing drawn or graven on it, χάλκεος π., of a map, Hdt. 5, 49: πίνακες were used esp. for astronomical schemes, hence, ἡ περὶ πίνακα μέθοδος, the art of casting nativities, Plut. Rom. 12, cf. Wytenb. 2, 386 B.—5. a board on which public notices were inscribed; generally, a register, list, Lat. album, Dem. 1091, 7: a table of accounts.—6. a kind of strop to sharpen knives on, Schneid. Theophr. H. Pl. 5, 5, 1. (Acc. to Hemst. from an old word *πίνος, i. e. pinus, and so strictly a deal board. Acc. to Buttm., Ausf. Gr. § 16 Anm. 1 n., from πλῆξ, so that acc. to the Dor. custom v would be put for λ, and λ be inserted, as in πινυτός. [ζ])

†Πινάρα, τά, Pinara, a town of Lycia, Arr. An. 1, 24, 4.

Πινάριον, ον, τό, a sort of vitriol, elsewh. σταλακτίς, Diosc.

†Πινάρως, ον, ὁ, the Pinarus, a small river of Cilicia near Issus, Arr. An. 2, 7, 1: Dion. P. 867.

Πινάρως, ὁ, ὄν, Ion. πινηρός, (πίνος) dirty, equalid, Eur. El. 183, Anth. Plan. 196, Luc., etc. Hence

Πινάρωω, ὦ, to defile, make dirty.

Πινάω, ὦ, (πίνος) to be dirty, Ar. Plut. 297 (v. l. πεινάντα), Lys. 279.

Πινόβλος, ον, ὁ, an unknown bird, Ael. N. A. 13, 25.

†Πινδόρειος, ον, of or relating to Pindar, Pindaric, Π. ἔπος, Ar. Av. 939: from

†Πινδαρος, ον, ὁ, Pindar, the celebrated lyric poet, of Thebes in Boeotia, Plat. Theat. 173 E, etc.—2. a tyrant of Ephesus, Ael. V. H. 3, 26.

†Πινδόθεν, adv., from Pindus, Pind. P. 1, 126.

†Πίνδος, ον, ὁ, Strab. p. 329, usu. ἡ, Mt. Pindus, a range in Thessaly on the borders of Epirus, now Agrapha, Pind. P. 9, 27; Hdt. 1, 56; etc.—2. ὁ, the Pindus, a river of Locris joining the Cephissus, Strab. p. 427.—3. ἡ, a city of Doris on the Pindus, also called Ἀκφόρας, Hdt. 8, 43; Strab. l. c., p. 427.

Πινηρός, ἡ, ὄν, Ion. for πιναρός, Hipp.

Πινικόν, τό, v. πιννικόν.

Πίννα and πίννη, ἡ, the pinna marina, Cratin. Archil. 5; cf. πιννοτήρης, and v. Arist. H. A. 5, 15, 17.—2. a kind of muscle which fixes itself to the bottom of the sea by silken threads which it spins, v. sq.; one variety is said to produce the oriental pearl, v. Ath. 93 E.

Πιννικόν or πιννικόν, σπ τν (sc. ἔριον), a kind of whitish silk spun by the πίννα, which was and still is woven for divers uses.

Πιννόβρις μάλλος, ὁ, v. ὠ. like the silk of the πίννα.

Πιννοτήρης, ον, ὁ, (πίννα, τηρέω) the pinna-guard, a small crab that lives in the pinna's shell, described by Plut. 2, 980 B, cf. πιννοφύλαξ: hence,—2. of a little parasitical fellow, Soph. Fr. 116, Ar. Vesp. 1510.

Πιννοτρόφος, ον, (πίννα, τρέφω) nourishing the pinna.

Πιννοφύλαξ, ὁκος, ὁ,=πιννοτήρης, Arist. H. A. 5, 16, 2. [ῥ]

Πεννώδης, ἐς, (πίννα, εἶδος) like the pinna.

Πινώεις, ἐσθα, εν, poet. for πιναρός, dirty, Ar. Rh. 2, 301.

Πινωρός, τό, liquor made from barley, beer, Arist. ap. Ath. 447 B.

Πῆσμαι, as pass., to be rusted, statues, Plut. Alex. 4: cf. πίνος from

ΠΙΝΟΣ, ον, ὁ, dirt, filth, Lat. squa-lor, Soph. O. C. 1259, Eur. El. 305 metaph., σὺν πίνω χερῶν, i. e. by means, Aesch. Ag. 776:—their πίνω ὁ τῆς ἀρχαίτης was much prize in bronzes, whence freq. metaph. c style, Dion. H., Demosth., 39, cf. Plut. 2, 395, B, etc.; and v. sub νόμοις, εὐπυνής. [Usu. properisp. πίνος as in E. M. p. 672, 40, and A. B. 1, p. 22, 11, prob. as if derived from πίνω [ζ]: but it has ζ, cf. Soph. O. C. 1259, Ar. Rh. 2, 200, and v. in ὄνο πινής and all compds.: indeed Drac. 121, 17, and Arcad. 63, 21, write ι πίνος.]

†Πίνος, ον, ὁ, Pinus, a son of Numa, from whom the Pinarii were so called, acc. to Plut. Num. 21.

Πινύμι,=πινύσκα, πινύσσω. [ζ]

Πινύσις, ἡ, prudence: [ζ] from Πινύσκα,=sq., Aesch. Pers. 830

Call. Dian. 152.

Πινύσσω, to make wise or prudent admonish, instruct, Il. 14, 249: cf. πινύσκα, πινύω. (From πνέω, πέννυμαι, with ι inserted.) Hence

Πινύτης, ἡς, ἡ, understanding, wisdom, Il. 7, 289, Od. 20, 71.

Πινύτης, ἡτος, ἡ,=foreg., Anth. P. 7, 490.

Πινύτης, ἡ, ὄν, wise, prudent, sagacious, Od. 1, 229; 4, 211, Solon 15, 39, Pind. I. 8 (7), 56. (Cf. sul πινύσσω.)

†Πινυτός, οῦ, ὁ, Pinytus, a poet of the Anthology.

Πινυτότης, ητος, ἡ,=πίνυσις, πινύτης.

Πινυτόφρων, ον, ὁ, ἡ, (πινύτης, φρήν) of wise or prudent mind, of Ulysses, Anth. P. 3, 8; σιγή, Anth. Plan. 325.

Πίνω,=πινύσσω, πινύσκα.

ΠΙΝΩ, fut. πίνωμι, and after Arist. πινώμαι, found indeed as early as Xen., v. Bornem. Symp. 4, 7, Lob. Phryn. 31: aor. ἔπινον, inf. πίνειν, imperat. πίνε, Od. 9, 347, only poet.; in comedy also πίνθι, Ameips. Sphend. 2, Antiph. Myst. 1. Other tenses are formed from a root ΠΟ-, π. πέπακα, pass. πέπομαι: aor. pass. ἐπόθην: verb. adj. ποτός, ποτέον. Ion. part. πινέμενος, for πινόμενος: syncope. inf. πίν or πείν, also written πίν, πείν, Anth., cf. Meineke Euphor. Fr. 105.—We also have collat. form πίνωμαι as pres., Pind. O. 6, 147.—Hom. uses all the act. tenses, except the pf.: of the pass., only pres., and impf.

To drink, oft. in Hom.; so too in Hes., Pind., Hdt., and Att.; usu. c. acc.; but also c. gen., to drink of a thing, drink wine, etc., Od. 11, 96; 15, 373; also, πίνειν κρητῆρας οἶνον, to drink bowls of wine, Il. 8, 232; also, π. ἐκ φιάλων, Xen. Cyr. 5, 3, 3; ἐν κερατίνῳ ποτηρίῳ, Id. An. 5, 9, 4; absol., to drink, ἐσθίειν καὶ πίνεμεν, Od. 2, 305; πίνε, πίν' ἐπὶ συμφοραῖς, Ar. Eq. 404:—metaph. to drink up, as the earth does rain, Hdt. 3, 117; so, πινούσα κόνις μέλαν αἶμα, Aesch. Eum. 980, cf. Theb. 736:—in pf. πέπακα, to have drunk, to be drunk, Eur. Cycl. 536; and of vants, Xen. Symp. 2, 25; also, π. μέλη, to drink in music, Jac. A. P. p. 96.—Cf. πινώσκω to give to drink. [ζ always in πίνω for which reason in Strato 96, we must read πίνε: ζ in fut. πίνωμι, but in Ep. mostly ζ, as always in πινόμενος, metri grat.; Theogn. 956 and 1125 has both quantities; in Ar. Eq.

99, 1401, *i*, but elsewhere in comedy in fut. *πιόμαι* and in aor., except *ε* imperat. *πίθι*, *i* always.] *Πίνωδης*, *ε*, (*πίνος*, *είδος*) *δύρι*, *ιαία*, Hipp. Eur. 225. Hence *Πίνωδία*, *α*, *ε*, *γ*, dirt, filth. *Πίνωις*, *ῆ* (*πίνω*) a dirtying, foul-
† *Πισδόραρος*, *ον*, *δ*, *Pisodarus*, a Can-
n. Hdt. 5, 118: son of Hecatomas, king of Caria, Strab. p. 656: cf. *ῥεδόραρος*.
† *Πισοειδής*, *ε*, (*πί*, *είδος*) shaped like *πέτι*, Math. Vett.
† *Πιομαι*, fut. of *πίνω*, *q. v.*, Hom.—as pres. rare collat. form from *πί* (*q. v.*), Pind. O. 6, 147.
† *Πιον* (sc. *γάλα*), τό, fat, rich milk, c. Al. 77.
† *Πιονία*, *α*, *ῆ*, *Πιονία*, a city of Asia, Strab. p. 610: in Paus. *Πιονία*, *ων*, al. 9, 18, 4.
† *Πιος*, *α*, *ον*, rare poet. form for *πί*, Pind. P. 4, 99, Epich. p. 74, Orph. 3, 508:—hence *πίοτερος*, *πίοτατος*, npar. and superl. of *πίων*.
† *Πιος*, *ε*, *ος*, τό= *πίαρ*, dub.
† *Πιότης*, *ητος*, *ῆ*, fatness, fat, Arist. A. 3, 17, 4, Luc. Amor. 14.
† *Πιπερι*, *ε*, *ος*, τό= *πέπερι*, pepper. *nce*
† *Πιπερίς*, *ιδος*, *ῆ*, the pepper-tree, N. A. 9, 48, ubi Jacobs *πεπε-*
† *πιζώ*=sq., *οι*=*πιπιζώ*?
† *Πίσκος*, *ῆ*, *πίσος* [*ῆ*], aor. *ἐπίσα* (*ω*). To give to drink, c. dupl. *πίσος* σφε *Δίρκας* ὕδωρ, I will them the water of Dirce to drink, I. 1, 6 (5), 108; π. τινά τοῦ φαρ-
ν, Luc. Lexiph. 20:—fut. also in ol. Dem. 24; the aor. *ἐνέπισα* in I. 77.
† *Πιτλάω*, *πίτλημι*, *v.* *πιμπλάω*, *ῆ* *ημι*.
† *Πιτλῶ*, poet. for *πιμπλάω*, only nt in impf. *ἐπιτλῶν* in Hes. Sc. and retained by Gaisf., though *ῆ*, Götzl., etc., from MSS. give *ρον*.
† *Πίπος* or *πίπος*, *ῆ*=*πιπώ*, Arist. 9, 1, 17.
† *Πος*, *δ*, a young riping bird, Lat. Ath. 368 F: perh. better *πίπ-
c* sq.
† *Πιπίω*, to pipe or chirp like young Ar. Av. 307.
† *Πρα*, *ῆ*, a bird, perh. = *πιπώ*, H. A. 9, 1, 13.
† *Πράσκα*, *ον*, *πυπρήσκα*, shortd. *πυπρήσκα*, redupl. form of *πε* (*q. v.*): pf. *πέπρακα*, pass. *πέ-
αι*, inf. *πεπράσθαι*: aor. *ἐπρά-
[α]*, Ion. *ἐπρήθη*, Hdt.: fut. 3 *άσμαι* [*α*], Ar. Vesp. 179, and; the fut. I *πρήσσομαι* is not -The fut. and aor. act. are bord- from *περάω*.—Note that, in *α* becomes *ῆ* in all tenses; also the pf. *πεπράσθαι* oft. stands for or. *πρήσθαι*.
† *πράω*, the act. first in Dem. 17, f. *πράτεον*, though Hdt. and have pass. (*v. infra*).—the Ho- words being *περάω* (B), *πέρην* -Pass. to be sold, esp. for exporta- Hdt., and Att.; opp. to *ὀνει-* Plat. Phaed. 69 B, etc.; π. *ἐς* Θεσπρωτούς, Hdt. 2, 56, cf. *ἀπο-* *αι*: metaph. *πέπραμαι*, I am i and sold! i. e. betrayed, ruined, *πε*, *πέπραμαι* κάποδωλα, Soph. 978; *σο*, *εὐμορφία* *πραβεῖσα*, Tro. 936; cf. *πώλω*.
† *πράω*, *πύπρημι*, poet. for *πιμ-
ῆ*, *πύπρημι*.
† *πρήσκα*, Ion. for *πυπρήσκα*.
† *πῶω*, redupl. from root *PIET* (*v.*

sub *an*): fut. *πεσοῦμαι*, Ion. *πεσό-*
μαι: aor. *έπεσον*, inf. *πεσειν*, in Pind. *έπετον*: pf. *πέπτακα*.—Hom. oft. uses pres. and aor.; of pf., only part. *πεπτός*, ὄτος, as dissyll.; Att. *πεπ-
τός*, ὄτος: there is also a poet. aor. I *πέσκα*, claimed for the Trag. by Wüstem. Eur. Alc. 477 (463), Buttm. Catal. s. v. *πίπτω*, but rejected in them by Herm. ad l. c., cf. Meineke Philem. p. 414, Lob. Phryn. 724.— Cf. the collat. form *πίτνω*.
A. Radic. signif. to fall, fall down, and (when intentional) to cast one's self down, Ham., etc.—Construct: in prose usu. *πίπτειν εἰς*., to fall into., first in Hes. Op. 618, Th. 791, cf. Fors. Hec. 1048; but Hom. always says *πίπτειν ἐν*., esp. π. ἐν κονίσιν, to fall in the dust, i. e. to rise no more, to fall and lie there, freq. in Il., as 11, 425; 13, 205; this phrase also in Att. expresses a falling into and remaining in a thing, whereas *πίπτειν εἰς*.. is used of falling into alone; cf. *βάλλειν εἰς*., *βάλλειν ἐν*., and Lat. *ponere*, collocare in.: so c. dat. only, *πεδῶν πίπτειν*, to fall and lie, Il. 5, 82; and so in Att., Herm. Soph. El. 420, Seidl. Eur. El. 424; also, π. ἐπὶ χθονί, Od. 24, 535, cf. Hes. Fr. 47, 7; ἐπὶ γῶν, Aesch. Ag. 1019; ἐπὶ γῇ, Soph. Ant. 134; πρὸς πέδω, Eur. Bacch. 605; oft. also in Hom. with an adv., *ἐξ ἱππων χαμάδι πέσε*, Il. 7, 16, cf. Aesch. Theb. 358; *χαμαὶ πέσεν*, Il. 4, 482; c. acc. cognato, π. *πῶματα*, *πῶσηματα*, Aesch. Fr. 919, Eur. Andr. 653; absol., Il. 8, 67, etc.; esp. in pf., to be fallen, lie low, Aesch. Cho. 263, etc.
B. special usages:—I. *πίπτειν ἐν τινι*, to throw one's self, fall upon a thing violently or resolutely, to attack, storm, ἐν νήεσσι πέσωμεν, Il. 13, 742; ἐπ' ἀλλήλοισι, of combatants, Hes. Sc. 379, cf. 375; ἐν βουσί π., Soph. Aj. 375; πρὸς πύλαις, Aesch. Theb. 462.—II. *πίπτειν ἐκ τινος*, to fall out of, lose a thing, unintentionally, esp., ἐκ θυμοῦ *πίπτειν τινι*, to fall out of, lose his favour, Il. 23, 595; so, π. ἐξ ἐλπίδων, Eur. Ion 23: but also of set purpose, Od. 10, 51; π. ἐξ ἄρκων, to escape from., Aesch. Eum. 147: and reverse-
ly, *πίπτειν εἰς ἔρον*, ἔριν, ὀργήν, φό-
βον, Eur.; but, π. ἐν φόβῳ, Id. Or. 1418: οὐκ οἶδα ποί πέσω, I know not which way to turn, Soph. Tr. 705.— III. *πίπτειν μετὰ ποσὶ γυναικός*, to fall between her feet, i. e. to be born, Il. 19, 110, cf. Deuteron. 28, 57; so, in Engl., a foal or calf is said to be drop.—IV. to fall in fight, very freq. in Hom., e. g. Il. 8, 67, Od. 8, 524; and so later.—V. to fall, sink, leave off, esp., ἀνεμος πέσε, the wind fell, Od. 19, 202; 14, 475, cf. Lat. *cadunt aus-
tri*, Virg. G. 1, 354, cf. Ecl. 9, 58: (but in Hes. Op. 545, Βορέας *πεσόν-
τος* is used for ἐμπεσόντος, falling on, blowing on one): metaph., *πέπτακε κομπάματα*, Aesch. Theb. 794, cf. Soph. 474; c. dat. ταῖς ἐλπίσι *πε-
σειν*, to sink, fail in one's hopes, Poly-
b. 1, 87, 1.—VI. π. ὑπὸ τινος, to fall by another's hand, Hdt. 9, 67; to be overthrown, overcome, ὑπὸ τινος, esp. of an army, *μεγάλα πεσόντα πρήγμα-
τα* ὑπὸ ἡσόντων, Hdt. 7, 18; ο στρα-
τὸν αὐτὸς ὑπ' ἐκόντῳ ἔπεσε, Lat. *mole sua corruit*, Id. 8, 16; so in Thuc., etc.—VII. π. εἰς ἥπνον, to fall asleep (old Engl., on sleep), Soph. Phil. 826; also ἐν ἥπνῳ π., Aesch. Eum. 68: re-
versely, ἥπνος *πίπτεν ἐπὶ* βλεφάρους, Hes. Fr. 47.—VIII. to fall short, fail, hence τὰ *πεπτωκότα*, failures, Valck.

Hipp. 718: so of a play, to fail, *breasa* down, Lat. *cadere*, *explodi*, Ar. Eq. 540; cf. *ἐκπίπτω*.—IX. of the dice, τὰ *δεσποτῶν εὐ* *πεσόντα ἥσονται*, I shall count my master's throws good or lucky, Aesch. Ag. 32; *ἔτι γὰρ σο* *πίπτονσιν οἱ* *Διὸς κύβοι*, *Jove's* throws are always good, Soph. Fr. 763: generally, *εὐ*, *καλῶς* *πίπτειν*, *to be lucky*, Eur. Or. 603, etc.—2. *ο* *fall*, turn out, π. *παρὰ γνῶμαν*, Pind. O. 12, 14; and, of a battle, *καταδοκίμας ἦ* *πεσέται*, waiting to see how it would fall, Hdt. 7, 163, cf. 8, 130, Valck. Hipp. 388; ἐν ἀλαθείᾳ π., *to turn out true*, Pind. O. 7, 126:—gen-
erally, to happen, Trag.; πρὸς τὰ *πε* *πρωκότα*, according to events, Plat. Rep. 604 C, where however *κύβοι* goes before.—X. *to fall in with*, fall into, of a period of time, *πίπτει ὑπὲ* *ροῦς* *ἡμετέροισιν χρόνοις*, π. *κατὰ τὴν* *ρεθ'* *Ὀλυμπιάδα*, Polyb. 1, 5, 1, etc.—2. *to fall in with*, agree with, fit, suit *εἰς* *τι*, Diosc.—3. *to fall under*, belong to a class, ὑπὸ *τι*, Polyb., *εἰς* *τι*, Plut.—XI. *to fall to one*, i. e. to his lot, *τινι*, esp. of revenues, *πρόσοδος* *τῶ* *ὅμῳ* *πίπτει*, Lat. *redit ad*., Polyb. 31, 7, 7; or absol., *πίπτει τὰ τέλη*, the taxes come in or are due, Strab. τὸ *πεσόν* *ὑπὸ* *τῆς* *ταῆς* *αργυρίου*, Dion. H.
B. in Plat. Polit. 272 E, *εἰς γῆν* *στέριματα* *πεσοῦσης* (sc. *τῆς* *ψυχῆς*) has been explained as trans. *to let fall* which cannot be correct, *v.* Stallb ad l.
(The root is PIET-, Sanscr. *rai* whence *έπεσον*, Dor. *έπετον*, (as in Pind. O. 7, 126, P. 5, 66), *πίτνω*. hence by redupl. *πιπέτω*, *πίπτω*, as *ρέπτω* from *ρέπω*, *μῖμνω* from *μένω*, *γίγνομαι* from **γένω*. [i by nature, as in *ρίπτω*, Herm. Eur. H. F. 1371.]
† *Πιπώ*, *ος*, *ῆ*, a kind of woodpecker Lyc.
† *Πιρωμις*, an Aegyptian word in Hdt. 2, 143, said to be= *καλὸς* *κίναθος*, but in modern Coptic, *Romi* is simply—Lat. *vir*—; *pi* is said to be the article: cf. Jablonski Prolegg. p. xxxviii, Wilkinson's Aegyptians, 1, p. 17.
† *Πίσα*, *ῆ*, (*πιπίσσω*)= *πίστρα*. [*ῆ*]
† *Πίσα*, *ης*, *ῆ*, *Pisa*, an ancient city of Elis, but acc. to Strab. p. 356, its existence was questioned, and it was believed by some that only a spring had been so called: in historical times the name was applied to the buildings, etc., of Olympia, first in Pind. O. 2, 4; 6, 8 [who has *ῆ*: *i* in Theoc. 4, 29, and Eur. I. T. 1.]—2 and *Πισαί*, *αι*, *Pisae*, or *Pisa*, a city of Etruria, Strab. p. 217; Polyb.
† *Πισάτης*, *ον* Dor. -*τας*, *α*, *ὅ*, an inhab. of *Pisa*, Pind. O. 1, 112; Strab. [α]
† *Πισάτις*, *ιδος*, *ῆ*, fem. from foreg., of or relating to *Pisa*, Pind. O. 4, 20: *ῆ*-*Πισάτις* (sc. *γῆ*), *Pisatis*, a district of Elis, Strab. pp. 337, 355, etc.—2 also the territory of *Pisa* in Etruria, Id p. 211.
† *Πισεύς*, *ε*, *ος*, *δ*,= *Πισάτης*, Theoc. 23, 201.
† *Πισίας*, *ον*, *δ*, *Pisias*, masc. pr. n., Ar. Av. 766.
† *Πισιδάι*, *ων*, *οι*, the *Pisidae*, a people of Asia Minor, Xen.; Strab. p. 569, sqq.: in Xen. An. *Πισιδάι*, 1, 1, 11, etc.; and Mem. 3, 5, 26 *Πισιδάι*.
† *Πισίδης*, *ον* and *Πισιδεύς*, *ε*, *ος*, *δ* a *Pisidian*, Dion. P. 858.
† *Πισιδίς*, *α*, *ῆ*, *Pisidia*, the country of the *Pisidae*, a province of Asia

Minor north of Pamphylia, Strab. p. 570 sqq.

†Πισιδικός, ἡ, ὄν, Pisidian, οἱ Π., = Πισίαι, Strab. p. 571.

†Πισίλις, εὼς, ἡ, Pisilis, a city of Caria, Strab. p. 651.

Πισίνος, ἡ, ὄν, (πίσος) made of peas, ἔστρος π., peasoup, Ar. Eq. 1171, Antiph. Parast. 5, 7. [πῖ]

Πισμός, ὁ, (πιπίσκω) = ποτισμός, Gramm.

Πίσον, τό, = sq.

Πίσος or πισός, οὐ, ὁ, a kind of pulse, prob. a kind of pea, Lat. pisum, Ar. Fr. 88, Ath. 406 C: also πίσσος, πίσον (τό). (Prob. from πίσσω.) [i, Ar. l. c.]

Πίσος, τό, (πίνω, πιπίσκω, πίσω) prob. only used in nom. and acc. plur. πίσσα, well-watered spots, meadows, Il. 20, 9, Od. 6, 124, H. Ven. 99. Not so well written πίσσος or πείσος, Ruhnke. Ep. Cr. p. 53. — Old Ep. word.

†Πίσος, ὄν, ὁ, Pisos, son of Perieres, Paus. 5, 17, 9.

ΠΙΣΣΑ, Att. πῖττᾶ, ἡς, ἡ, pitch, whether solid or liquid; also tar, Hdt., etc. Proverb., μελάντερον ἦντε πίσσα, black as pitch, Il. 4, 277, cf. Bast Ep. Cr. p. 90; ὅρτι μὲν πῖττης γεύεται, i. e., now he finds what misery he is in, Dem. 1215, 10, Theocr. 14, 51. — II. the resin as it flows from a tree, turpentine. — III. = πεύκη, the pitch-tree, fr. Q. Sm. (From same root as πίνω: cf. also πεύκη). Hence

Πισσάλλιδος or οὐφέω, ὦ te smear with pitch or tar.

Πισσάλλιδος or οὐφής, ἐς, tarred.

Πισσανθός, εὼς, τό, the watery fluid that floats on the surface of pitch, Lat. flos picis, Galen.; called by Hipp. ὄρος πίσσης, v. Foës. Oecon.; also πισσέλαιον.

†Πισσαντινοί, ὡν, οἱ, the Pissantini, a people of Illyria, Polyb. 5, 108, 8.

Πισσάσφαλτος, ὄν, ἡ, a compound of sphal and pitch, Diosc. 1, 100.

Πισσέλαιον, ὄν, τό, (πίσσα, ἔλαιον) a mixture of oil and pitch, Galen. — II. = πῖσανθος, Diosc. 1, 95.

Πισσέης, εσσα, εν, (πίσσα) like pitch, Nic. Th. 716.

Πισσήρης, ἐς, = πισσῆρις, Aesch. Cho. 268. — II. ὁ π., (sc. κρητῆς), a pitch-plaster, Hipp.

Πισσρός, ὡ, ὄν, = πισσῆρις, Galen.

Πισσός, f. -ισω, (πίσσα) to be like pitch, Diosc.

Πισσίνος, ἡ, ὄν, Att. πῖττινος, (πίσσα) of or from pitch, pitched, κάδος π., Ar. Fr. 262, cf. Luc. V. Hist. 2, 29.

Πισσίτης, (πίσσα) οἶνος, ὁ, wine flavoured with pitch, Diosc. 5, 48. [i]

Πισσοειδής, ἐς, (πίσσα, εἶδος) like pitch, pitchy.

Πισσοκαντέα, ὦ, (πίσσα, καίω) πεύκην, to extract pitch from the pine by burning, Theophr.

Πισσοκῆρος, ὄν, ὁ, (πίσσα, κῆρός) heeswax, with which bees line their hives, Arist. H. A. 9, 40, 10.

Πισσοκονέω, -κονία, v. πισσοκωνία.

Πισσοκοτέω, ὦ, (πίσσα, κῶτω) like πῖσσω, to pitch, smear with pitch, Theophr. — II. to remove hair by pitch-plasters, Alex. Incert. 10, in pass., cf. Meineke Philem. p. 376.

Πισσοκοπία, ας, ἡ, a pitching. — II. a removing hair by pitch-plasters, Aretae.: and

Πισσοκοπικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or belonging to a πισσοκόπος: from

Πισσοκόπος, ὄν, (πίσσα, κῶτω)

daubing with pitch. — II. removing hair by pitch-plasters.

Πισσοκωνάω or -έω, ὦ, (πίσσα, κωνία II.) to daub with pitch or tar: — the same as πῖσσοκωνέω, except that the latter is a compd. with κόνις, κωνία, κωνέω. Hence

Πισσοκωνήτος, ὄν, daubed with pitch; π. μόρος, the death of one who is pitched and burnt alive, Aesch. Fr. 110.

Πισσοκωνία, ας, ἡ, a daubing with pitch, pitching. — On the synon. form πῖσσοκωνία, formed like ἀμμοκωνία, ὄστρακοκωνία, v. sub πῖσσοκωνία.

Πισσοκωνίζω, f. -ισω, = πῖσσοκωνάω.

Πίσσος, ὁ, v. sub πῖσος and πῖσος.

Πισσοτρόφος, ὄν, (πίσσα, τρέφω) yielding pitch, Plut. 2, 648 D.

†Πισσοῦθνης, ὄν, ὁ, Pissuthnes, son of Hystaspes, governor of Sardis, Thuc. 1, 115; 3, 31.

Πισσοσυργέω, ὦ, to make pitch, Dion. H.: and

Πισσοῦργον, ὄν, τό, a place where pitch is made, Strab.: from

Πισσοσυργός, ὄν, Att. πῖττ- (πίσσα, *εργω): making pitch.

†Πισσοῦροι, ὡν, οἱ, the Pissuri, a race of the Dai, Strab. p. 511.

Πισσώ, Att. πῖττώ, ὦ, (πίσσα) to pitch over, pitch, tar. — II. esp., to pitch bronze statues, in order to take casts of them. — III. to remove hair from the body by means of a pitch-plaster, a custom among women and effeminate men, Luc.

Πισσώδης, ἐς, (πίσσα, εἶδος) like pitch, Arist. H. A. 9, 10, 5.

Πισσώσις, ἡ, Att. πῖττωσις, a pitching over.

Πισσώτης, οὐ, ὁ, (πίσσα) one who pitches, Luc. Fugit. 33. Hence

Πισσώτης, ἡ, ὄν, Att. πῖττωτός, pitched, Theophr.

Πιστάκη, ἡς, ἡ, the pistachio-tree, also = sq., Alciph. 1, 22. [α]

Πιστάκια, τά, the fruit of the πιστάκη, Nic. Th. 891; also written πιστάκια, ψιτάκια, v. Ath. 649 C, sq. [α]

Πιστεύμα, ατος, τό, (πιστεύω) a pledge of good-faith, Aesch. Ag. 878.

Πιστευσις, εως, ἡ, (πιστεύω) a confiding, Joseph.

Πιστευτόν, verb. adj. from πιστεύω, one must trust, Plat. Tim. 40 E.

Πιστευτικός, ἡ, ὄν, disposed to trust, confiding: but also creating belief, πειθῶ π., Stallb. Plat. Gorg. 455 A. Adv. -κῶς, π. ἔχειν τινί, to rely upon a thing, Id. Hipp. Min. 364 A.

Πιστευτός, ἡ, ὄν, trusted, confided: from

Πιστεύω, f. -έσω, (πίστις) to believe, trust, trust in, put faith in, rely on a person or thing, τινί, first in Hdt. 1, 24, etc., and Trag., as π. θεοφάτοις, Aesch. Pers. 800; χαλεπὸν πιστεύειν, hard to believe, Thuc. 1, 20; τcf. also Pseud-Phocyl. 747: with an adj. neut., λόγοις ἐμοῖσι πιστευσὺν τάδε, believe my words herein, Eur. Hel. 710; later, esp. in N. T., we find also π. εἰς τινα, ἐν τινι, and more rarely ἐπὶ τινι, to believe on or in: — pass. to be believed or trusted, Xen., etc.; ἀξίος πιστεῖσθαι, Plat. Lach. 181 B; πιστεῦσθαι ὑπὸ τινος, to enjoy his confidence, Xen. Cyr. 6, 1, 39 — mid., to believe mutually, ἐπιστευόντο ἂ περὶ ἀλλήλων ἔλεγον, Dem. 883, 14. — 2. to believe, comply, obey, Soph. O. T. 625, 646, Tr. 1228.

— 3. c. inf. to believe that, feel sure or confident that a thing is, will be, has been, Eur. H. F. 146; ἀληθῆ εἶναι, daubing with pitch. — II. removing hair by pitch-plasters.

Plat. Gorg. 524 A, etc.; a so, π. ἄ Xen. Hier. 1, 37; πιστεύω ἐπὶ π. χεῖν εἰδέναι, etc., Thuc. 2, 62, P. etc.: π. ποιεῖν, to dare to do a th Dem. 866, 1 — in pass., to be bel to be, Plat. Legg. 636 D. — 4. c. et inf., π. τινί σιγᾶν, to trust to be silent, i. e. to feel confidence his secrecy, Hdt. 8, 110, cf. Xen. 3, 3, 55. — II. π. τινί τι, to trust so thing to another, Xen. Mem. 4, Symp. 8, 36: hence later in πιστευόμεν τι, I am entrusted with thing, have it committed to me, Plat. 309 A, cf. Xen. Cyr. 4, 2 Wessel. Diod. 19, 20.

Πιστήρ, ἡρος, ὁ, (πιπίσκω) = πστήρ, ποτιστής. Hence

Πιστήριον, ὄν, τό, = ποτιστήρ

†Πιστίας, ὄν, ὁ, Pistias, an Aregite, Dinarch. 96, fin.

Πιστικός, ἡ, ὄν, (πίνω) λιγνάρδος, N. T.; but perh. better ferred to seq., like πιστός, in se of genuine, pure.

Πιστικός, ἡ, ὄν, (πιστός) faith πιστικός ἔχειν τινί, Plut. Pelop. v. foreg. — II. freq. for πειστικός, v. πειστικός, convincing, persuasive, ῥήτωρ, Plat. G. 455 A, λόγος, Xen. Cyr. 1, 6, 10 Arist. Rhet. 1, 2, 1. — 2. pass. dient.

Πίστιος, ὁ, Ζεύς, the Jupiter Fi of the Rom., Dion. H.

Πίστις, εως, ἡ, (πειθῶ, πειθο) trust in others, faith, Lat. fides, f. c. trust, ἡ πίστις καὶ ἀπιστία ὧλεσαν ὄρας, Hes. Op. 370: esp. faith or lief in a higher power, π. θεῶν, f. in them, Eur. Med. 414, Hipp. 10 (hence the theol. sense, which n. be sought elsewhere): — generi persuasion of a thing, confidence, swarance, Pind. N. 8, 73, and freq. Att.; πίστιν σωφροσύνης ἔχειν ἱ τινος, to be persuaded of another moderation, Dem. 300, 10. — 2. subjective sense, good faith, faithness, honesty, Lat. fides, Theogn. 1 Hdt. 8, 105; θήσκει δὲ πίστις ἐστάνει δ' ἀπιστία, Soph. O. C. — 3. credit, trust, also like Lat. f. creditus ἐστὶ μοι παρά τινι, I have credit with him, Dem. 962, 4, cf. 3; εἰς πίστιν δίδοναι, to give in tr. Id. 886, 25; so, ἐν πίστει ἀπολείναι, to be left in trust, as guard Plat. Cicer. 41. — II. that which persuasion or confidence; hence, like τό πιστόν, an assurance, pl of good faith, a treaty, warrant, like Lat. fides, οὐκ ἀνδρός ὄρκος στις ἀλλ' ὄρκων ἀνήρ, Aesch. 276, cf. Valck. Hipp. 1321; distinguished from ὄρκος, etc., by P. Med. 21; πίστιν καὶ ὄρκια ποιεῖν to make a treaty by exchange of swarances and oaths, Hdt. 9, 92; πίστις (Ion. for πίστεις) ποιεῖν Hdt. 8, 3; πρὸς τινα, Thuc. 4, ἀλλήλοισι, Xen. Hell. 1, 3, 12; στείρι δίδοναι, to give assurances, 9, 91; δίδοναι καὶ λαμβάνειν, to give and receive, to interchange th. Xen. Cyr. 7, 1, 44, Plat. Phaedr. D; πίστει λαβεῖν or καταλά τινα, to receive into friendship assurance given, Hdt. 3, 74; 9, 102, a means of persuasion, an argument, Plat. Phaed. 70 B, Isocr. 28, esp. of a moral nature, opp. to demonstrative proof (ἀποδείξεις), A. Rhet. 1, 1, 11.

Πιστόν, τό, v. πιστός II. 2. †Πιστοζένος, ὄν, ὁ, Pistozenus Athenian, Isae.

Πιστοποιέω, ὦ, (πιστοποιός) to credit, confirm, Joseph. Hence

πιστοποίησις, *h*, confirmation.
 Πιστοποῖός, *όν*, (πιστός, ποιῶν)
 crediting, confirming.
 Πιστοπορήξ, *έξ*, (πίστις, πέρθω)
 un-destroying, *Or. Sib.*
 Πιστός, *ή, όν*, (πίνω) drinkable,
uid: τὰ πιστά, liquid medicines,
 ughts, opp. to βροδύμα, χριστά,
 isch. Pr. 480, cf. Blomf. (488).
 Πιστός, *ή, όν*, (πειθώ)—I. of per-
 sons one believes or trusts, faithful,
 sty, vus, *έταίρος*, Il. 15, 331, etc.;
 λακεῖ. Hes. Th. 735; *μάρτυρες*,
 nd. P. 1, 172; *άγγελος*, Aesch. Pr.
 9; etc.: freq. also c. dat., as in
 om., πισ *όπατος* *δέ* *οί* *έσκε*, Il. 16,
 7; πιστοί *εις* *ξύμαχον*, Thuc. 3,
 cf. 8, 9. π. *πρός* τι, Arist. Pol. 3,
 2:—in Persia *οί* πιστοί were a
 rt of privy-councillors, 'our right
 sty and well-beloved'; Xen. An. 1,
 15; cf. Aesch. Pers. 2; so, πιστά
 πών = πιστότατοι, Ib. 681: τὸ
 πών = πιστός, good-faith, Thuc. 1,
 —2. believed, trusted, thought trusty,
 tipho 129, 37, cf. Thuc. 3, 42.—3.
 things one trusts or builds on,
 stworthily, to be trusted, sure, *όρκια*
 πτά, Hom., Pind., etc.; *οὐκέτι* *πι-*
λ *γυναῖζν*, no longer can one trust
 men, Od. 11, 452; *deserving* belief,
 suasive, credible, π. καὶ *οἰκία*,
 t. 3, 82, etc.; *made* credible, *έλπίς*
τῇ *λόγῳ*, Thuc. 3, 40: hence,—
 τὸ πιστόν, as subst., like πιστός
 a pledge, security, warrant, freq. in
 , as Soph. Tr. 398, etc.; so, τὰ
 τὰ ποιεῖσθαι,=πιστὸν ποιεῖσθαι,
 t. 3, 8; πιστά *θεῶν* π., of oaths,
 i. Cyr. 4, 2, 7; πιστόν *ο* *πιστά*
ναι καὶ *λαβῆν*, to give and re-
 ceive pledges, interchange pledges, c.
 fut., Xen. An. 3, 2, 5; so, πιστά
 νῖναι, Aesch. Ag. 651; παρέχε-
 ναι, Eur. Phoen. 268; *έξιν* *πιστά*
εἶσθαι, Xen. Cyr. 7, 4, 3.—III. act.
 πίνονος *ο* *πιστεῖν*, believing,
 ting in, relying on, *τινί*, Theogn.
 Aesch. Pers. 55, Schäf. Soph.
 C. 1031, Pors. Hec. 1117.—2. obe-
 t, Xen. Hell. 2, 4, 30.—IV. adv.
 , in a trustworthy manner, Antipho
 5: persuasively, Id. 122, 41.—2.
 disposition to believe, Dem. 922, 1,
 ys. 150, 37. Hence .
 πιστότης, *ητος*, *ή*, good faith, faith-
 ness, honesty, Hdt. 7, 52, Andoc. 4,
 Plat. Legg. 630 C, etc.
 πιστοφύλαξ, *άκος*, *ό*, *ή*, (πίστις,
 αἵ) a guardian of truth, Orph. H.
 7.
 πιστώω, *ω*, f. -ώσω, (πιστός) *to*
 e trustworthy; πιστόν *τινα* *όρ-*
ο, to bind him by oaths, Thuc. 4,
 —II. pass., to be made trust-worthy,
 a pledge or warrant, πιστωθεῖς,
 Iom. Merc. 536; and more fully,
 -ωθῆναι *όρκῳ* *τινί*, to bind one's
 to another by oath, Od. 15, 436.
 to feel trust or confidence, i. e., to
 , to be persuaded, πιστωθῆναι *ἐνί* *δ*,
 Od. 21, 218, cf. Eur. I. A. 66:
 e, πιστωθεῖς, like πιστός II.,
 νος, trustings, confiding, Soph. O.
 399.—III. mid., to give mutual
 ges or guarantees of fidelity, ex-
 ge troth, Il. 6, 233; more fully,
 -ώσασθαι *ένέσσειν*, Il. 21, 286;
 -ρός *άλλήλους* *περί* *τινος*, Polyb.
 22, 6.—2. πιστοῦσθαι *τινα* *νό*,
 to secure his good faith by
 s, Soph. C. C. 650, cf. Polyb. 8,
 2.—3. πιστώσασθαι *τι*, to believe
 confident in a thing, Eur. Incert.
 7, Opp. C. 3, 355.
 πιστρα, *ας*, *ή*, (πιπίστω) a drinking-
 y, for cattle, Lat. *abvus*, Eur.
 47.

Πίστρις, *εως*, *ή*, a sort of ship-of-
 war, also *πρίστις*, q. v.
 Πίστρον, *ον*, τό, = *πίστρα*, Eur.
 Cycl. 29.
 †Πίστυρος, *ον*, *ή*, Pistyrus, a city
 of Thrace near the Nestus, Hdt. 7,
 109.
 Πίστωμα, *ατος*, τό, (πιστώω) an
 assurance, guarantee, pledge, like *πί-*
στις, πιστόν, usu. in plur., Aesch.
 Cho. 977, Eum. 214: but, *γυραλέα*
πιστώματα for πιστοὶ *γέροντες*, Id.
 Pers. 171.
 †Πίστων, *ωνος*, *ό*, Piston, masc.
 pr. n., Paus., Ath. 220 D.
 Πίστωσις, *εως*, *ή*, (πιστώω) an ac-
 crediting, giving assurance, confirmation,
 Plat. Legg. 943 C. Hence
 Πιστωτικός, *ή, όν*, (πιστώω) con-
 firmatory.
 Πισσύγιον, *ον*, τό, a shoemaker's
 shop, Poll.
 Πισσύγος, *ον*, *ό*, a shoemaker, Sapho
 38. (From *πίσσα*?) [*i* in Alex.
 Aet. ap. Ath. 699 C: but perh. we
 should write *πισσυγος*, *πισσύγιον*
 with Dind.]
 Πίσυνος, *η, ον*, (πέισα, πείθω)
 trusting on, relying on depending on,
 confiding in, always c. dat., Διί, τόξοι-
 σι, *ήν* *ορέθ*, Il. 9, 238; 5, 205, etc.;
 (Hom. and Hes. only use masc.);
χρησάμ, Hdt. 1, 66; Pind., and Trag.—
 II. obedient, *τινί*, Orph. Arg. 263,
 705. [*i*]
 Πίσυρες, *οί, αί*, neut. *πίσυρα*, τά,
 Aeol. and old Ep. for *τέσσαρες*, *τέσ-*
σαρα, four, Il. 15, 680, Od. 5, 70, etc.
 [*i*]: *πέσυρες* and *πέσυρες* are also
 mentioned as Aeol.
 Πίσω, fut. of *πιπίστω*, q. v. [*i*]
 †Πιτανάιοι, *ον*, *οί*, the Pitanaei, a
 people on the coast of the Leleges,
 Strab. p. 611.
 †Πιτανάιος, *ας*, *ον*, of Pitane (I. 1),
 Pitanae, Ath. 5 A.
 †Πιτανάτης, *ος*, *ό*, Ion. -ήτης, fem.
 Πιτανάτις, *ιδος*, of Pitane (I. 2); *οί*
Πιτανάται, the Pitanaetae, whence *ό*
Πιτανητός *λόχος*, Hdt. 9, 33, though
 the existence of such *λόχος* denied
 by Thuc. 1, 20; v. Bähr Hdt. I. c.,
 Müller Dor. 3, 3, § 7, n. t. [*ar*]
 †Πιτάνη, *ης*, *ή*, Dor. -άνα, *ας*, *ή*,
 Pitane, a city of Aeolis, near the
 mouth of the Caicus, Hdt. 1, 149.—
 2. a town of Laconia on the Eurotas,
 containing a temple of Diana, Eur.
 Tro. 1112, Call. Dian. 172: v. Müller
 Dor. 3, 3, § 7.—II. daughter of the
 river-god Eurotas, mother of Euadne
 by Neptune, Pind. O. 6, 46.
 Πιτάριον, *ον*, τό, a figure shaped
 like the letter Π.
 †Πιτειδής, *ον*, *ό*, son of Pittheus.
 †Πιτθεύς, *εως*, *ό*, Pittheus, son of
 Pelops, father of Aethra, king of
 Troezen, Eur., etc.: cf. Strab. p.
 374.
 †Πιτίας, *ον*, *ό*, Pitias, a Spartan
 ephor, Xen. Hell. 1, 6, 1.
 Πιτνέω, v. sub *πίτνω*.
 Πίτνημι, part. *πιτνάς*:—poet. col-
 lat. form from *πετάννυμι*, to spread
 out, *ήέρα* *πίτνα* (for *έπίτνα*), Il. 21,
 7; *πιτνάς* *εις* *έμ* *χείρας*, stretching
 out his arms to me, Od. 11, 392;
πίτναν *εις* *αίθερα* *χείρας* (impf. or
 aor. 2, for *έπίτναν*), Pind. N. 5, 20:—
 pass., to be spread out or opened, Eur.
 El. 713; cf. Anth. P. 7, 711.
 Πίτνω, = *πετάω*, *πετάννυμι*, only
 in Hes. Sc. 291, *έπιτνον* *άλω* *στά-*
χνος, and here Gaisford gives *έπι-*
πλον: cf. Heinrich ad l., Heyne Il.
 22, 402.
 Πίτνω, aor. 2 *έπιτνον*, = *πίπτω*,
 Pind., and Trag.—Herm. indeed, ad

Elmsl. Med. 53, supposes the pres. *τι*
 be always *πιτνέω*, with the aor. *έπι-*
τνον, *πιτνέιν*, *πιτνών*. But Elmsl.
 seems to be justified in considering
πίτνω as merely a collat. form of
 *πέτω (πίπτω), used by Pind. N.
 5, 76, I. 2, 39, and oft. in Trag.
 when the penult. is required to be
 short, (just as *μένω* is merely a
 collat. form of *αἰέω*, cf. *πίπτω* sub
 fin.); hence he altogether denies the
 existence of a pres. *πιτνέω*, and of
 any such aor. forms as *πιτν*, *υ*, *πι-*
τνών, v. ad Eur. Heracl. 77, Med.
 55, Soph. O. C. 1732; and hereina he
 is followed by Dind. in the Poetae
 Scenici, v. ad Soph. Aj. 58, Eur.
 Heracl. 77.
 Πίττω, *ή*, Att. for *πίσσα*
 Πιττάκιον, *ον*, τό, Lat. *pittacium*,
 a patch of leather for laying salve on,
 a plaster, Dinoloch ap. A. B. p. 112
 25: *πεττάκιον* also occurs, Piers.
 Moer. p. 306.—II. a leaf out of a
 writing tablet, Polyb. 31, 21, 9, Diog.
 L. 6, 89. [*i*]
 †Πιττάκειος, *ον*, of or relating to
 Pittacus, Plat. Prot.: from
 †Πιττακος, *ον*, *ό*, Pittacus, one of
 the seven sages of Greece, of Myti-
 lena in Lesbos, Hdt. 1, 27, Plat. Prot.
 343.—2. a king of the Edoni in
 Thrace, Thuc. 4, 107.
 †Πιττάλακος, *ον*, *ό*, Pittalacus,
 masc. pr. n., an Athenian, Dem.,
 Aeschin.
 †Πιττάλος, *ον*, *ό*, Pittalus, a phy-
 sician in Athens, Ar. Ach. 1032.
 Πιτταξίς *ο* *πιτταξίς*, *ή*, the fruit
 of the *κρανεία*, cornel-tree, also *μάραν*
 and *μάραος*.
 Πιττινός, *η, ον*, Att. for *πίσσινος*.
 Πιττώ, *πίττωσις*, *πιττωτός*, *ή, όν*,
 Att. for *πιστός*, etc.
 Πιτύα, *ή*, dub. I. Theophr., *φοι*
πνία.
 †Πιτύα, *ας*, *ή*, and Πιτύεια, *Pitya*
 a city of Lesser Mysia, between Pa-
 rium and Priapus, Il. 2, 829; Strab.
 p. 588: in Orph. *Πιτύη*—2. an island
 in the Adriatic, Ap. Rh. 4, 565.
 †Πιτυασός, *ος*, *ή*, Pityassus, a
 town of Pisidia, Strab. p. 570.
 Πιτύνιος, *η, ον*, (πίτυς) *made* of or
 from the pine; *ρήνιν* π., pine-resin,
 π. *κώνοι*, pine cones, Alex. Mynd. ap.
 Ath. 57 B.—II. *ή* *πιτύνη*, an unknown
 parasitic plant, Theophr. [*vi*]
 Πιτύς, *ιδος*, *ή*, (πίτυς) the fruit of
 the pine, kernel of the pine-cone (*κώνος*),
 Lob. Phryn. 397.—II. pine-resin, Ga-
 len. [*ic*]
 Πιτυκάμπτης, *ον*, *ό*, = *πιτυκαμ*
πης, prob. I. Anth.
 Πιτυλέω, (πίτυλος) *to* move quickly
 to and fro, as in rowing: hence, gen-
 erally, to ply one's task, Ar. Vesp. 678
 Πιτυλίω, (πίτυλος) *to* make a
 plashing sound as with oars; hence,
 π. *γάλα* *έν* *φύλλοις*, to drop milk upon
 leaves, Hipp., cf. Foës. Oecon.—II.
 to practice a regular swinging of the
 arms, as with dumb-bells, Galen.
 Hence
 Πιτυλίσμα, *ατος*, τό, any quick, reg-
 ular movement, v. I. Juven. 11, 173.
 ΠΙΤΥΛΑΟΣ, *ον*, *ό*, the regular sound
 of oars pulled in time, the measur-
 ed plash of oars, *νέως* π. *ένήρης*, Eur.
 I. T. 1050; *νέως* π., periphr. for a
 ship, Id. Tro. 1123: hence, *ένι* *πι-*
τύλῳ, with one stroke, all together,
 Aesch. Pers. 975.—II. any quick re-
 peated sound or movement; as,—I. the
 plash of fast-falling drops, π. *δακρύων*,
 Eur. Hipp. 1464; π. *σκόφου*, of wine
 poured into a cup, Id. Alc. 798; cf.
πιτυλίω.—2. of blows, esp. of the

beating of the breast and cheeks by mourners, clapping of the hands, etc., Aesch. Theb. 856, Eur. Tro. 1236, Theocr. 22, 127.—3. a brandishing of the spear, π. δορός, Eur. Heracl. 834. 4. a gymnastic exercise (somewhat like our dumb-bells), in which one stood on tip-toe and swung the arms backwards and forwards as in rowing.—5. metaph. of violent frantic gestures, violence, passion, π. μανίας, φόβου, Eur. I. T. 307, H. F. 816; μαινομένο π. πλαγχεῖς, lb. 1187. (Prob. ονομαζομένη, to express the *plash* of oars.)

Πιτυνή, ἡ, dub. l. for πυτινή.

Πιτυνέις, εσσα, εν, abounding in pine-trees.—like a pine.

Πιτυόκαμψη, ἡς, ἡ, (πίτυς, κάμψη) a poisonous grub found on pine-trees.—Π. a sort of small pine-cone.

Πιτυόκαμψης, ου, δ, (πίτυς, κάμψω) the pine-bender, epith. of the robber Sinis, who killed travellers by tying them between two pine-trees bent down so as nearly to meet, and then let go again, Plut. Thes. 8: also, πιτυόκαμψης, q. v.

Πιτυόστεπτος, ου, pine-crowned, cf. πιτύστεπτος.

Πιτυοτρόφος, ου, (πίτυς, τρέφω) growing pines, Anth. Plan. 8.

†Πιτυούς, ούντος, δ, (πιτυοῖς) Pityus, a city on the Euxine, near Colchis, Strab. p. 496.—2. the territory of Pitya, Id. p. 588.

Πιτυόσσα, ἡ, a plant, Euphorbia pithusa, Diosc. 4, 166.

†Πιτυόσσα, ἡς, ἡ, and -οῦσσα, (πιτυοῖς) Pityusa, ancient name of Lampascus, Salamis, and Chios, Strab.—2. a small island in the Argolicus sinus, Paus. 2, 34, 8.—3. αἱ Πιτυοῦσαι, the Pityusae or Pineislands, near Hispania, Strab. p. 167.

Πιτυορρός, ἡ, ὄν, made of bran.

Πιτυρίας ἄρτος, δ, bread made from secn.

Πιτυρίαισις, ἡς, =πίτυρον Π. Hipp.

Πιτυρός, α, ου, =πιτυορρός. [ὅ]

Πιτυρίς ἐλαία, ἡ, a small kind of olive, of the colour of πίτυρα, which was pricked before it was ripe, and then preserved, Call. Fr. 50, Philem. ap. Ath. 56 C.

Πιτυρίσμα, ατος, τό, =πιτυρίαισις. [ὅ]

Πιτυρά, ἡς, ου, δ, =πιτυρίας, Ath. 114 E.

Πιτυροειδής, ἐς, (εἶδος) bran-like.—Π. like scurf.

Πιτύρα, τά, (πίτσω) the husks of corn, bran: then, generally, grounds refuse, Lat. furfura, Hipp., and Dem. 313, 17.—Π. a bran-like eruption on the skin, esp. the head, scurf, dandruff, Lat. furfures, porrigo, Diosc.: also, πιτυρίσις, πιτυρίσμα. [Γ] Hence Πιτυρόμαι, as pass., to be scurfy, Hipp.

Πιτυρώδης, ἐς, (πίτυρα, εἶδος) bran-like, Hipp.—Π. like scurf, Id., v. Foës. Oecon.

†Πίτυς, υος, ἡ, Pitys, a nymph beloved by Pan, changed into a pine, Luc. D. Dial. 22, 4: from

ΠΙΤΥΣ, υος, ἡ, poet. dat. plur. πίτυσσιν, Od. 9, 186: the pine-tree, Lat. pinus, Hom., and Hdt.:—it differs from the πεύκη (v. sub πεύκη): Opp. calls it διπλόδριξ, like the pinus silvestris, montana and rubra.—Proverb., πίτυος ὀκνῶν ἐκτρίβεσθαι, to be destroyed like a pine-tree, i. e. utterly, because the pine-tree when once cut down never grows again, Hdt. 6, 37, cf. Benti. Phalar. p. 169 sq.—Π. poet. also any thing made from the

pine. (From the same root come πίσσα, etc.; cf. πεύκη sub fin.) [Γ] Hence

Πιτύστεπτος, ου, =πιτυοῖς, Anth. P. 6, 253.

Πιτυόδης, ἐς, (πίτυς, εἶδος) like the pine: abounding in pines, Plut. 2, 676 A.

Πιτύων, ὄνος, δ, a pine-forest.

Πιφάλλης, ἰδος, ἡ, =πίφιγξ.

Πιφάσκουαι, =πιφάσκουαι, Hes. Th. 655.

Πιφάσκω, redupl. form of root ΦΑ-, φαίνω, akin to φάσσω, φημί, (as διδάσκω of ΔΑ-, δαίω, δαίναμι): only used in pres. and impf.:—strictly, to let be seen, show, give a token, tell, tell of, τι, H. Hom. Merc. 540; τιλ τι, Il. 10, 478, Od. 11, 442; ἔπεα ἄλλήλοισι, or πάντεσσι πιφάσκουαι, Od. 22, 131, 247.—Ep. word, used also by Aesch. Pers. 661, Ag. 23, Cho. 279, Eum. 620.—2. so, also, πιφάσκουαι as dep., to make manifest, show, τι, Il. 12, 280; 21, 333; esp. by words, to make known, τιλ τι, Od. 15, 518: hence, as in act., to tell of, narrate, τι, Il. 15, 97, Od. 2, 32, Hes. Th. 655 (where however πιφάσκειαι stands); τιλ τι, Il. 16, 12, etc.—Π. later also πιφάσκουαι as pass., to have told one, hear, learn, Nic. [πι- in the former half of a hexam. before the penthemimer, Il. 10, 478, 502; 18, 500, H. Hom. Merc. 540: in the latter half always πι-: the depon. seems to occur only in the latter, conseq. with πι-; so in Aesch.: and this is the real quantity of ι in redupl., acc. to the analogy of διδάσκω, πίπισκω, τίταινω, τίττοσκουαι, etc.]

Πιφῆς, ἡκος, δ, v. l. for sq.

Πιφίγξ, γυγος, α, an unknown bird, Arist. H. A. 9, 1, 28.

Πιφῆμι, v. the compd. εἰςπιφῆμι.

Πίω, subj. aor. of πίνω, Od.

Πιώδης, ἐς, (πίος, εἶδος) fatty.

ΠΙΩΝ, ὁ, ἡ, neut. πίων, sleek. πίωνος:—fat, well-fed, plump, sleek, esp. of animals, πίωνος ἀλόγος, Il. 9, 207; μῆλα πίονα δημό, Od. 9, 464; βούν πίονα δημό, Il. 23, 750; ἔγκρατα πίονα δημό, Hes. Th. 538:—also, π. δημός, rich fat, Il. 23, 501, cf. Hdt. 2, 94: ἑττοῦ καὶ μέλιτος π., Xenoph. 1, 10†.—Π. metaph. of soil, rich, fertile, ἀγρός, ἄμος, etc., Il. 23, 832; 16, 437, etc.; πίονα ἔργα, pingues segetes, 12, 283; so, of wine, Soph. Tr. 703:—hence, generally, like παχὺς, of persons and places, rich, wealthy, οἶκος, νηός, Od. 9, 35, Il. 2, 549; πίονας πλούτου πνοάς, Aesch. Ag. 820; of persons, πλούσιοι καὶ π., Plat. Rep. 422 B; πίονι μέτρῳ, in plenteous measure, Theocr. 7, 33.—III. compar. and superl. πιώτερος, πίοτατος, as if from πίος, Il. 9, 577, H. Ar. 48, Hes. Op. 387. [Γ]

Πίων, ὄντος, part. aor. of πίνω, Od.

†Πίων, ονος, δ, Pion, a mountain near Ephesus, Paus. 7, 5, 10: cf. Πριόν.

Πλαγά, Dor. for πληγή.

Πλαγόνιον, ου, τό, dim. from πλαγγών.—Π. a kind of ointment.

Πλάγγος, ου, δ, a sort of eagle, also νηττοκτόνος or μόρονος, Lat. plancus, Arist. H. A. 9, 32, 2.

Πλαγγών, ὄνος, δ, (πλάσσω) a wax-puppet, doll, Call. Dem. 91.

†Πλαγγών, ὄνος, ἡ, Plango, fem. pr. n., concubine of Mantias, Dem. p. 994, sq.—2. Πάλλγων, υνος, δ, masc. pr. n., Ath. 690 C.

Πλάγιόζω, f. -άσω, (πλάγιος) like πλάγιος, to turn sideways or aside, πλ.

πρός τοὺς ἀντίους ἀνέμους (sc. ναῦν), to tack to and fro so as to make way against adverse winds, L. Nav. 9; metaph., πλ. ἡ φωνὴν ἡ τ ξιν, Plut. Demosth. 13.—II. pugil term, to make a feint: hence metaphor, to deceive, LXX.—III. in Gramm. infect, decline. Hence

Πλάγιασμός, οὔ, δ, a placing sideways, making slanting.

Πλάγιανλῶ, f. -ίσω, to play on the cross flute: from

Πλάγιανλος, ου, δ, (πλάγιος, λόγος) the cross-flute, German flüte, opp. to the flüte-à-bec, Theocr. 29, Bion 3, 7:—elsewh. πλάγιος, λόγος.—Π. as adj. πλάγιανλος, ου, playing upon the cross-flute. (Aemil. P. tus in Lex. Dor. compares the French word flageolet.)

Πλαγιοκαρπος, ου, (πλάγιος, καρπός) having fruit at the sides, TI ophr.

Πλαγιοκαυλός, ου, (πλάγιος, καλός) having stalks at the sides, TI ophr.

Πλάγιος, α, ου, also ος, ου, —πλάγιος, slanting, aslant, athwart, L. obliquus, transversus, Thuc. 7, 59, a Xen.; opp. to καταντικρύ, Plat. Re. 598 A; εἰς πλ., sideways, Xen. An. 8, 10:—τά πλάγια, the sides, Hdt. 49; esp. in military sense, the flank of an army, Thuc. 4, 32; κατὰ πλάγια, on the flanks, Xen. Cyr. 5, 2, εἰς τὰ πλ. παράγων, to make an flank off right and left; Id. An. 3, 14; ἐκ πλάγιον, from the side or flank, Thuc. 4, 33; 7, 6, and Xen. so, ἐκ τῶν πλ., Polyb. 1, 22, 8; πλάγιος λαβεῖν τὸν πολεμικόν, to take the enemy in flank, Xen. Cyr. 7, 26, etc.; πλάγιον παραδιδόναι, to lay one's self open in flank, i. e. open to attack, Plut. 2, 28 D, v. Wyttén.—2. of places, sloping, II. metaph., as opp. to straightward, sideways, crooked, treacherous φρένες, Pind. 1, 3, 8, cf. N. 1, 97; πλάγια φρονεῖν, Eur. I. A. 332:—id, wavering, Polyb. 30, 1, 6, etc.—II. in Gramm. πτώσις πλάγιος, L. casus obliqui, Diog. L.—IV. adv. -ι (Usu. deriv. from πλάγων, but πλάγιος has ᾱ: others from πλάξ, πλάσιον.) [Δ]

Πλαγιοςύντακτος, ου, construct with the oblique cases, Gramm.

Πλαγιότης, ἡτος, ἡ, (πλάγιος) slanting direction.—Π. casus obliqui Gramm.

Πλαγιοφύλαξ, ἄκος, (πλάγιος, φυλάξ) one who guards the flanks of an army on the march, Diod. 19, 82.

Πλαγιώ, ᾱ, =πλαγιάζω I, XI. Eq. 7, 16.

†Πλαγκταὶ πέτραι, αλ, v. sub πλάγκτος.

Πλαγκταῖς, v. πλάξ.

Πλαγκτήρ, ἡρος, δ, (πλάζω) eith. (act.) he that leads astray, or, i. prob., (pass.) the roamer, epith. of B. chus, Anth. P. 9, 524, 17.

Πλαγκτός, ἡ, ὄνος, α, ὄν, Aesch. Ag. 593 (πλάζω):—wandering, roaming, πέτραι Πλαγκταῖ, Od. 12, (Πλαγκταὶ Πέτραι, Od. 23, 327; they are confounded by later writers; Hdt. 4, 85) with the Symplegades Nitzsch ad l.; of ships, Aesch. Pe. 277 (v. sub διπλάξ); π. νεφέ, Eur. Supp. 961.—II. metaph. wandering in mind, distraught, Od. 21, 363.

Π. uncertain, wavering, Aesch. 593.

Πλαγκτοσύνη, ἡς, ἡ, poet. for π. νη, ἄλ, a wandering, roaming, Od. 343.

Πλαγκτός, υός, ἡ=foreg., dub. 1. sc. 1045.

Πλάγος, τό, the side, old Dor. word, hence πλάγιος (cf. Lat. *plāga*) is u. deriv., Tab. Heracl. p. 189.

Πλαγχθήναι, -θείς, inf. and part. pr. 1 pass. from πλάζω.

Πλάδωρος, ὁ, ὄν, (πλαδάω) *wet, temp.*, πλάδαση ἰδρωτί κόμη, Agath. 1: esp. of the body, *flabby, soft, loose*, ἰρς, διαχώρημα, etc., Hipp. (v. sub λάδος): —soft, tender, Ap. Rh. 3, 398. Hence

Πλάδωρό-ας, ἡτος, ἡ, dampness, ermes ap. Diob. Ecl. 1, p. 1096.

Πλάδαρώδης, ες, (πλαδαρός, εἶδος) *ie wet, wetish, liquid*, Hipp.

Πλάδωρωμα, ατος, τό, as if from *ladarōs*=πλάδος. [α]

Πλάδω, ὤς, (πλάδος) *to be wet or temp.*; hence, *to be or become flabby*, cf. Hipp., Aris. H. A. 3, 6, 2: cf. λάδος.

Πλαδοῖα, ὦ, *to talk nonsense*, Lation. word in Ar. Lys. 171, 990. (Perh. om. *πλατίς*, *like des platitudes* in French: or it may be merely onomatop., like *παλάειν*, Lat. *blaterare*, Scottish *blether*.)

ΠΛΑ'ΔΗ, ἡ=πλάδος, Emped. ap. Emplic. [α]

Πλάδοεις, εσσα, εν, = πλάδαρός, Hipp.

ΠΛΑ'ΔΟΣ, τό, moisture, wet, dampness, Hipp.: hence *flabbiness, softness*, Id.; cf. Foës, Oecon. [α] *ence*

Πλάδωδης, ες, (εἶδος)=πλάδαρός.

ΠΛΑ'ΖΩ, with (as if from root *LAFTX*) fut. πλάζω, aor. ἔπλασα. Like πλανάω, *to make to wander, roam, drive about*, esp. *to drive from right course, cast away*, Il. 17, 751, 1, 20, 307: metaph., *to lead astray*, *mislead*, Od. 2, 396; *to lead from a aim or purpose*, Il. 2, 132.—Pass. c. t. mid., πλάζομαι, aor. ἐπλάγχθην, *wander, rove, roam about*, *go astray*, μάλα πολλὰ πλάγχθη, Od. 1, 2; *λαγχθέντα ἦς ὑπὸ νηός*, 6, 278; *ὑπὸ λλοκίῳ χαλκός ἐπλάγχθη*, *brass lanced off from brass*, Il. 11, 351; — in Pind. N. 7, 55, and Trag., *ομιτῶν ἐπλάγχθη*, Aesch. Theb. 784; *ς πλάγχθη πολυμήχανος ἔξω*; i. e. *ς ἐπλάγχθη ἔξω πολλῶν μηχανῶν*; Soph. O. C. 1231.—Also in Hdt. 2, 6, but never in Att. prose.

Πλάβανη, ἡς, ἡ, a platter, dish or ould in which bread, cakes, etc., are baked; hence the baking-woman in Ar. Ran. 549 is called Πλαβανη. (Either from πλάσσω or from λάτος.) [α]

Πλάθανον, ον, τό, and πλάθανος, ὁ, =πλάβανη, Theocr. 15, 115.

Πλαθῆναι, -θείς=πλάσθηναι, -θείς, sub πλάζω.

Πλάθω, poet. collat. form of πελάω, but seemingly only intr., *to approach, draw near, tūi*, Soph. El. 220, 11, 728, Eur. Alc. 119. So also in id., πλάθομαι.

Πλάσιον, ον, τό, an oblong figure of body, Ar. Ran. 800; *ισόπλευρον*, a square, like πλυνθιον, Xen. An. 4, 19, cf. Sturz Lex. s. v.: esp. of a army, *ἐν πλαισίῳ τετάχθαι*, *to be drawn up in square or mass*, Lat. *agere quadrato*, as opp. to marching order, Lat. *agmen longum*, Thuc. 7, 78, 2, 6, 67, and Xen. (cf. sub τετάχων): *εἰς τὰ πλάσια βάλλειν*, *for εἰς τὰ πλάγια*, Dio C. 40, 2, cf. Interpr. i Xen. Cyr. 5, 3, 39. (Akin to λάξ, πλάτος, πλατός, πλάγιος.)

Πλαίστος, ὁ, ὄν=βλαίστος.

Πλατινία, ας, ἡ, Placentia, in

Gallia Cisalpina, now Piacenza, Strab. p. 216.

Πλάκερός, ὁ, ὄν, (πλάξ)=πλατός, broad, Theocr. 7, 18.

Πλάκια, ας, ἡ, for ὑμπλακία, very dub., Seidl. Dochn. p. 25.

†Πλακία, ας, Ion. -ίης, ἡ, Placia, a city of Lesser Mysia, a colony of the Pelagisi, Hdt. 1, 57.—II. wife of Ilus in Troy, Apollod. 3, 12, 3.

†Πλακιάνος, ὁ, ὄν, Ion. -ιηνός, of Placia; cf. Πλακιηνοί, the inhab. of Placia, Hdt. 1, 57.

Πλάκινος, ὁ, ον, (πλάξ) *made out of a board, wooden*, τρίπον, Anth. P. 6, 98. [α]

Πλάκις, ἡ, a bench, seat, couch of flowers, Hesych.

Πλάκιτης, (πλάξ) ὕρτος, ὁ, a flat cake, Sophron ap. Ath. 110 C: fem. -τις, ἰδος, Diosc.

Πλάκοεις, εσσα, εν, (πλάξ) flat, Orph. Arg. 949; cf. πλακοῦς.

Πλάκος, ον, ἡ, †Placus, a mountain of Mysia above Thebe, which was hence called Hypoplacian, Il. 6, 396: acc. to Strab. p. 614 there is no such mountain there†: v. ὑποπλάκιος.

Πλακουντάριον, ον, τό, dim. from πλακοῦς, Strab. [α]

Πλακουντικός, ὁ, ὄν, (πλακοῦς) like a cake, Ath. 58 E.

Πλακουντιον, ον, τό, dim. from πλακοῦς.

Πλακουντοποιικός, ὁ, ὄν, of or for the baking of cakes, Ath. 643 E: from

Πλακουντοποιός, ὄν, (πλακοῦς, ποιέω) cake-baking, Sopat. ap. Ath. 644 C.

Πλακουντώδης, ες, (πλακοῦς, εἶδος) like cakes, Ath.

Πλάκοῦς, οντος, ὁ, contr. from πλακόεις, a flat cake, freq. in Ar., as, πλακοῦντος κύκλος, Ach. 1125; cf. Ath. pp. 644-6:—also resolved πλακοῦς, Anth.

Πλάκος, ὦ, (πλάξ) to cover with flat pieces or plates.

Πλάκτωρ, ορος, ὁ, Dor. for πλῆκτωρ, Anth. P. 6, 294.

Πλάκωδης, ες=πλακόεις, Arist. H. A. 2, 17, 10.

Πλάκωτης μαρμάρου, ὁ, one who overlays with marble.

†Πλανασία, ας, ἡ, Planasia, an island in the sinus Gallicus, Strab. p. 185.

Πλανάω, ὦ, Ion. πλανέω in Hdt.: f. -ήσω (πλάνη).—like πλάζω, *to lead astray, lead from the right road, lead wandering about*, Hdt. 4, 128, Aesch. Pr. 573: *to lead from the subject*, in talking, Dem. 448, fin.—2. *to lead astray, mislead, ἡ γνώμη πλανᾷ* (olim γνώμη πλανῶ); Soph. O. C. 316; cf. Plat. Prot. 356 D, Legg. 655 D; also *to seduce* from c. gen., Schäf. Mel. p. 88.—II. pass. πλανῶμαι, f. -ήσομαι: aor. ἐπλανήθην: pf. ἐπλάνημαι:—*to wander, roam about, stray*, Il. 23, 321, Hdt., and Trag., as Aesch. Pr. 564; c. acc. loci, πλανᾶσθαι χθόνα, *to wander over it*, Lat. *oberrare*, Eur. Hel. 598; but c. acc. cognato, πολλοὺς ἐλγυμοὺς πλανᾶσθαι, *to wander about as in a labyrinth*, Xen. Cyr. 1, 3, 4; πλανᾶσθαι ἐν λόγῳ, Hdt. 2, 115; *to do a thing at random*, Id. 6, 52; esp. of reports, *to be spread about*, Soph. O. C. 304:—c. gen., πλανᾶντες καιροῦ, *having missed one's opportunity*, Pind. N. 8, 6.—2. *to wander in mind*, Aesch. Pr. 473; *to be at a loss*, Hdt. 6, 37; πλανῶμαι καὶ ὑποῶ, Plat. Hipp. Maj. 304 C; πλανᾶσθαι καὶ ταριττεῖσθαι, Id. Phaed. 79 C, etc.

Πλᾶνέω, πλᾶνέομαι, Ion. for πλανάω, πλανῶμαι, Hdt.

ΠΛΑΝΗ, ἡς, ἡ, like ἄλη, a *wandering or roaming about, straying*, Hdt. 1, 30; 2, 103, and freq. in Aesch., as Pr. 576, 585, 622; cf. Elmsl. Soph. O. T. 67: πλ. λόγον, a digression, discursive argument, Plat. Parm. 136 E, Legg. 683 A.—II. metaph. a *going astray*, Lat. error, βίσιτος ἀνθρώπων πλάνη, Eur. Rhad. 1, 8; πλ. καὶ ἀνοία, Plat. Phaed. 81 A, etc. [α]

Πλάνημα, ατος, τό, (πλανάω) a wandering, going astray, Aesch. Pr. 828; πλ. ψυχῆς; Soph. O. T. 727.—II. an error. [α]

Πλάνης, ἡτος, ὁ, (πλανάω) one who wanders or roams, a wanderer, roamer, vagabond, Lat. erro, Soph. O. T. 1029, and Eur.: c. gen., πόντου πλάνητες, *roamers of the sea*, Eur. Iono 25.—2. πλάνητες ὑστέρες, *the planets*, Xen. Mem. 4, 7, 5; and, simply, οἱ πλάνητες, Arist. Anal. Post. 1, 13, 1.—3. πλ. πυρετοί, *fevers that come in irregular fits*, Hipp.; also πλινγται, cf. Foës, Oecon.

†Πλανεσία, ας, ἡ, Planesia, a island on the coast of Hispania, Strab. p. 159.

Πλάνησιεδρος, ον, (πλανάω, ἔδρα) having a wandering seat, i. e. moving about freely, of the knee-pan, Arist. H. A. 1, 15, 5.

Πλάνησις, εως, ἡ, (πλανάω) a making to wander: a dispersing, τῶν νεῶν, Thuc. 8, 42.—II. metaph., a misleading. [α]

Πλανετέον, verb. adj., from πλανάω, one must wander, Xen. Lac. 9, 5.

Πλανετέω, *to wander* about: from Πλανήτης, ον, ὁ=πλάνης, Soph. O. C. 3, 124; πλ. ἄθλιον βίον, Eur. Heracl. 878:—of merchants, Plat. Rep. 371 D; πλαν. ἐπὶ πάντες τόπους, of hares, Xen. Cyn. 5, 17: cf. πλάνης. Hence

Πλανεητικός, ὁ, ὄν, disposed to wander, roaming, Strab. p. 345.

Πλανετής, ἰδος, ἡ, fem. from πλανετής, Lyc. 998.

Πλανετός, ὁ, ὄν, (πλανάω) wandering about, Plat. Tim. 19 E.—II. metaph., erring, Plat. 2, 550 D.

Πλάνιος, ον, poet. for πλάνος, Leon. Tar. 100. [α]

Πλανοδία, ας, ἡ, (πλάνος, ὁδός) a wrong way, bye-way, H. Hom. Merc. 75 [where πλᾶ-, but only metri grat.]—Others take it as adj., πλανοδῖος, α, ον, going by bye-paths, wandering, in which case πλανοδίας βούς must be joined.

ΠΛΑ'ΝΟΣ, ἡ, ον, also, ος, on, act leading astray, cheating: ὁ πλ., a deceiver, N. T.—2. pass. wandering, roaming, πλ. πρᾶγῃ ἡ τύχη, fortune's a wandering, fickle thing, Menand. p. 97, cf. Nicost. Syr. 1: but πλάνος ἰστέρες=πλάνητες, opp. to οἱ ἄπλανοι.—II. πλάνος, ὁ, as subst. a wandering about, roaming, straying, like πλάνη, Soph. O. C. 1114, Eur. Alc. 482, etc.: φροντισδός πλάνοι, the wanderings of thought, Soph. O. T. 67; but, πλ. φρενῶν, wandering of mind, madness, Eur. Hipp. 283, cf. Fr. Incert. 164: πλάνος, in uncertain fits, of a disease, Soph. Phil. 758, v. Ellendt s. v. ἰσος:—κερκίδος πλάνοι, of the act of weaving, Eur. Ion 1491.

Πλάνωσιβης, ες, (πλάνος, στείβω) trodden by wanderers, Aesch. Eum. 76.

Πλάνωττα, =πλανῶμαι, *to wander about*, Ar. Av. 3.

Πλάνωδης, ες=πλανεητικός, Hipp. ap. Erotian.

ΠΛΑ'Ξ, ἡ, gen. πλῆκος, a thy thing

flat and broad, esp. flat land, a plain, ἡπειρὸν πλάκα, Aesch. Pers. 718, cf. Eum. 205, Soph., etc.; νεκρῶν πλάκα, the nether world, Soph. O. C. 1564; so, πόντον πλάξ, the ocean-plain, Pind. P. 1, 24, and Eur.; αἰθερία πλάξ, Eur. El. 1349; cf. Jac. A. P. p. 521: the flat top of a hill, Σου-νίου, Οἴτα, Παρνασσῷ, πλ., Soph. Aj. 1220, etc.; so, ἀπ' ἄκρας πυργώδους κλακός, from the top story of a tower, I. Tr. 273:—also, a flat stone, tombstone, Anth. P. 7, 324.—The irreg. dat. πλαγαταῖς or πλακταῖς, in Orph. for πλαξί, is very dub. (Hence πλακοῦς, πλακερός, Lat. *placenta*, also, *lanc-is*, a dish: same root as Germ. *flach*, and so akin to πλατ-ίς, q. v. Butt. also refers πινάξ, q. v., to it, cf. our plank, Fr. *planche*, etc.)

Πλάξιππος, ον, Dor. for πλῆξιππος, Pind.

Πλάσις, εως, ἡ, (πλάσσω) a moulding, conformation, Emped. 218, cf. Polyb. 6, 53, 5.—II. in music=πλάσμα. [α]

Πλάσμα, ατος, τό, (πλάσσω) any thing formed or moulded, esp. from clay or wax, an image, figure, πλάσματα πηλοῦ, Ar. Av. 686; κήρινα, Plat. Theaet. 200 B.—II. that which is imitated, a counterfeit, forgery, Dem. 1110, 18; an assumed form or manner, like χαρακτήρ.—III. in music, an affected execution, such as the use of shakes, falsetto, etc., instead of full, natural tones, μετὰ πλασματος, Theophr. H. Pl. 4, 11, 5, cf. Interp. ad Persium, 1, 17, and Quint. Inst. 1, 8, 2: of like affectation in orators, actors, etc., Plut. 2, 405 D.

Πλασματίας, ον, δ, (πλάσσω) fabricated, counterfeit, Arist. Gen. An. 4, 30.—II. one addicted to lying, Plut. Camill. 22.

Πλασματικός, ἡ, ὄν, (πλάσμα) imitating. Adv. -κῶς.

Πλαστογράφος, ον, writing speeches for possible (not real) occasions.

Πλασματώδης, ες, (πλάσμα, εἶδος) feigned, unreal, Arist. Gen. An. 4, 1, 12.

ΠΛΑ ΣΣΩ, Att. -ττω: fut. πλάσω.

[α] To form, mould, shape, Lat. *fin- gere*, strictly used of the artist who works in soft substances, such as earth, clay, wax, πλ. ἐκ γαίης, Hes. Op. 70, Hdt. 2, 47, 73, Plat. etc.; mostly opp. to γράφειν, as the statu- ary's art to the painter's, Plat. Rep. 510 E; πλ. τι πῆλνον, κήρινον, to mould in clay, in wax, Dem. 47, 15, Plat. Legg. 668 E; also, ἐκ χρυσοῦ πλάσας, Id. Tim. 50 A.—Pass., to be moulded, made, ὁ μὲν πλάσσεται one is in course of formation, Hdt. 3, 108.—II. generally, to bring into shape or form, πλ. τὴν ψυχὴν, τὸ σῶμα, to mould and form the mind or body by care, diet and exercise, Plat. Rep. 466 A, cf. 377 C.—III. to form in the mind, form a notion of a thing, Id. Phaedr. 246 C, cf. Rep. 420 C.—IV. to put in a certain form, πλ. τὸ στόμα (so as to pronounce more elegantly), Plat. Crat. 414 D: so in mid., πλάσμενος τῇ ὕψει, having formed himself in face, i. e. composed his countenance, Thuc. 6, 58, cf. Dem. 1122, 12, 20.—V. metaph. to make up, fabricate, forge, λόγους ψιθύρους πλάσσω, Soph. Aj. 148; and freq. in Dem., who also uses mid. in same signif.; cf. Xen. An. 2, 6, 26: absol., δόξας πλάσας λέγειν, I shall be thought to speak from invention, i. e. of the truth, Hdt. 8, 80, cf. Xen. Mem. 2, 6, 37:—pass., κόμπος οὐ πεπλα- σμένος, no false boast, Aesch. Pr. 1030; εἰσάκουτες πεπλάσθαι, saying it was

a forgery, Isae. 63, 9; μὴ πλάσθεντα μῦθον ἀλλ' ἄληθινὸν λόγον, Plat. Tim. 26 E.—2. of an actor or singer, to use studied and affected ornaments, v. πλάσμα III.

Πλαστήρ, ἥρος, ὁ, =sq.: fem. πλάστειρα, Anth. Plan. 310.

Πλαστής, ον, δ, (πλάσσω) a mould- er, modeller, an artist who works in clay or wax, Plat. Rep. 588 D, Plut., etc.

Πλαστήγγιον, ον, τό, Dim. from sq.

Πλάστιγξ, ιγος, ἡ, Ion. πλῆστιγξ: the scale of a balance, Ar. Pac. 1248, Ran. 1378, Plat. Tim. 63 B, etc.—2. the scale on which the wine was thrown in playing at cottabus, Antiph. Ἀφρ. γον. 1.—3. from the likeness, the shell of an oyster, Opp. H. 2, 179.—II. a pair of scales, balance, Soph. Fr. 14, cf. Elendt Lex., s. v. 1: hence, a yoke for horses, Eur. Rhes. 303.—III. a splint for keeping broken bones in their place, Lat. *regula* or *ferula*, Hipp.—IV. from (πλήσσω) a whip, Aesch. Cho. 290.

Πλαστικός, ἡ, ὄν, (πλάσσω) fit for or skilful in moulding: αἱ πλ. τέχναι the arts of moulding clay, wax, etc., the plastic arts, statuary, etc., Plat. Legg. 679 A.—II. well formed or made, Id. Tim. 55 E.

Πλάστις, ἰδος, fem. from πλάστης, Ael. N. A. 5, 42.

Πλαστογράφω, ῶ, to counterfeit writing, Artemid. 4, 29: and

Πλαστογράφια, ας, ἡ, a forgery, Joseph.: from

Πλαστογράφος, ον, (πλαστός, γρά- φω) forging, Artemid. 1, 52?

Πλαστοκόμης, ον, δ, (πλαστός, κόμω) one who wears false hair, Manetho.

Πλαστολάλος, ον, (πλαστός, λέ- λῶ) talking fictions.

Πλαστολόγῳ, ῶ, to tell fictions, lie: from

Πλαστολόγος, ον, (πλαστός, λέγω) telling fictions: ὁ πλ., a liar.

Πλαστός, ὄν, contr. for πελαστός: v. sq. sub fin.

Πλαστός, ἡ, ὄν, (πλάσσω) formed, moulded, esp. in clay or wax, Hes. Th. 513.—II. metaph., made up, fabri- cated, forged, counterfeit, πλ. βακχεῖαι, sham inspiration, Eur. Bacch. 218; πλαστός πατρί, a supposititious son, Soph. O. T. 780:—and so perh. in Aesch. Eum. 53, οὐ πλαστοῖσι φυ- σιάμασι, with no sham, unreal snorings, i. e. snoring so as to show they are really asleep; but here it is usu. taken for πελαστοῖς (Elmsl. Med. 149 would read πλατοῖς, with snorings unapproachable, adv. -τῶς, opp. to ὄντως, ἀληθῶς, Plat. Soph. 216 C, Legg. 642 D.

Πλαστοργέω, ῶ, to form, mould. Hence

Πλαστούρημα, ατος, τό, any thing formed: an image, etc.

Πλαστοურγία, ας, ἡ, a forming, moulding: from

Πλαστούργος, ὄν, (πλαστός, *ἔργω) forming, moulding: creating.

Πλάστρα, τά, ear-rings, Ar. Fr. 309, 10.

Πλάστρια, ας, ἡ, fem. of πλαστήρ, Hermes ap. Stob. Ecl. 1, 1084.

Πλάτα, ἡ, v. sub πλάττ.

Πλάτῃν, ῶ, f. -ήσω, to clap, clap the hands, Theocr. 8, 88; of broad, flat bodies coming together, to clash, crack, Id. 3, 29; so in mid., Mel. 125: cf. πλαταγνῖον.—II. to beat, so as to make a loud noise, στήθεα, Bion 1, 4; πλ. τύμπανα, Anth. P. 6, 218. From

Πλάτῃ, ἡς, ἡ, (πλατάσσω, πλα- τος, πλατός) any noise caused by the collision of two flat bodies:—a rattle Arist. Pol. 8, 6, 2 (ubi cf. Göttinge) Diod. 4, 13, cf. Lecl. Tar. 33.

Πλάτῃγμα, ατος, τό, (πλαταγῶ) a clapping, Theocr. 3, 29, Anth. P. 5, 296. [α]

Πλάτῃζω, = πλαταγῶ.—II. a cackle, v. l. for πλατῆν.

Πλάτῃγωνέω, ῶ, = πλαταγῶ: from

Πλάτῃγων, ὄνος, ἡ, (πλαταγῇ) clapper, rattle.—II. ὁ, the petal of the poppy, etc., cf. sq.

Πλάτῃγωνιον, ον, τό, dim. from foregoing, a small rattle for children.—II. the broad petal of the poppy and anemone, so called because lovers took omens from it, laying it on the upper part of the left hand or arm, and striking it with the right; and it was a good omen if it burst with a loud crash, Theocr. 3, 29; 11, 57; cf. τηλέφλου.

†Πλάταια, ας, ἡ, Plateaea, daughter of the Asopus, Paus. 9, 1.—II. Poet. =sq., Il. 2, 504.

Πλαταιά, ὢν, αἰ, usu. in prose, poet. also Πλάταια (v. foregoing); Pla- taeae, a city in Boeotia, †Hdt. 9, 29, etc., who calls it also ἡ Πλαταιῶν πόλις, 9, 51; hence adverbial dat., Πλαταιαῖσι, at Plateaea, v. Butt. Ausf. Gr. § 116, 6.—†2. a deme of Sicyonia, Strab. p. 412; whence ὁ Πλαταιάδης, of Plateaea, Id. ib. [α]

†Πλαταιῆς, εως, ὁ, a Plateaean; οἱ Πλαταιεῖς, Ion. -έες, ἔων, the Pla- taeans, Hdt. 6, 108, etc.

†Πλαταιικός, ἡ, ὄν, of Plateaea, Plateaean, ὁ Π. χώρος, Hdt. 9, 25.

†Πλαταιίς, ἰδος, ἡ, fem. to foregoing II. γῆ, the Plateaean territory, Hdt. 9, 25. [α]

Πλάτῃμῶδης, ες, (πλαταγῶν, εἶδος) of flat shape, broad and even, Arist. H. A. 5, 16, 1.

†Πλαταμῶδης, ον, δ, Platamodes, a promontory of Messenia, also called Cyparissium, Strab. p. 348.

Πλάτῃμων, ὄνος, ὁ, (πλατός) any broad, flat body or space, esp. a flat stone, H. Hom. Merc. 128; a flat beach, Ap. Rh. 1, 365; a flat reef of rocks at the water's edge, Polyb. 10, 48, 7, Arat. 993. (The form πλάτω- μος is very dub.)

Πλάτῃνος, ας, ον, of or belonging to the πλάτανος.—II. πλάτῃνια (sc. μη- λα), τά, a kind of apple, Ath. 81 A [α]

†Πλατάνιος, ον, δ, the Plataneus, a small river of Boeotia, emptying near Halae, Paus. 9, 24, 5.

Πλάτῃνιστής, οὔ, ὁ, Dor. πλατα- νιστᾶς, = πλατανών, tin Spartae Paus. †3, 14, 8†.—II. an unknown fish, Plin.

Πλάτῃνιστινός, η, ον, = πλατάνιος Galen.

Πλάτῃνιστος, ον, ἡ, = πλατάνος Π. 2, 307, 310, Hdt. 5, 119, etc.

Πλάτῃνιστοῖς, οὔντος, ὁ, contr. for πλατανιστοῖς, = πλατανών, Theogn. 878. Hence

†Πλατῃνιστοῦς, οὔντος, ὁ, Plate- nistae, acc. to Strab. p. 345 another name for Macistus.—2. a promontory of Laconia, Paus. 3, 23, 1.

†Πλατανιστῶν, ὄνος, ὁ, Platani- ston, a river of Arcadia near Lycosura Paus. 8, 39, 1.

Πλάτῃνων, ον, ἡ, the oriental plane Lat. *plataneus*, a tree of the maple kind, Ar. Eq. 528, Plat. Phaedr. 22 A, sqq. (From πλάτος, πλατός, be- cause of its broad leaves and spreading form.) [α]

†Πλάτῃανος, ον, ἡ, *Platanus*, a cit

Phoenixia: τὰ κατὰ Π. ατανον στενά, Polyb. 5 68, 6.

Πλάτανῶδης εἰς, (πλάτανος, εἶδος) *as a plane-tree* τὰ πλάτανῶδης, *flat substitutes like plane-leaves*, Plut. 2, 296 E.

Πλάτανῶν, ὄνος, ὁ, (πλάτανος) *a trone of plane-trees*, Lat. *platanetum*.

Πλάταξ, ἄκος, ὁ, Alexandr. name of the fish *caracorus*, Ath. 309 A. [αῦ]
Πλάτασσω, (πλάτυς) *to slap or clap two flat bodies together*.

†Πλατεά, ας, ἡ, Platea, an island on the coast of Africa, east of Cyrene, now Bamba, Hdt. 4, 151 ubi v. Bähr: also Πλατεία and Πλατεῖα.

Πλατεῖα, ας, ἡ, v. sub πλάτυς.

Πλατεῖον, Dor. -ῶσος (πλάτους): *to speak or pronounce broadly*, esp. like the Doric, Theocr. 15, 88, ubi v. Valck.; πλατεῖω occurs in Ieschy. Hence

Πλατεῖσμός, οὔ, ὁ, *a broad (esp. Doric) dialect or accent*, Quintil.

Πλατεῖον, ον, τό, (πλάτους) *a plate, able, tablet*, Polyb. 6, 34, 8.

Πλατεῖω, adv. from πλάτυς.

Πλάτη ὀν πλάτα, ἡ, ὅ (πλάτος, πλάτης): *the flat or broad surface of body*, esp., —1. *the blade of an oar*, Lat. *palmula remi*; hence also *the whole oar*, Trag., as Aesch. Ag. 695, Orph. A. J. 359, and very freq. in Eur.; hence, ναυτίλω πλάτη, *by ship*, by sea, Soph. Phil. 220; οὐρίω πλάτη, *with a fair voyage*, Ib. 355: —*χεραῖα λ. i. e. the shepherd's crook*, Lyc. 3—2. *the broad ribs*; hence—*ὠμόλαται*, the shoulder-blades. [αῦ]

Πλάτυξ ὀν πλάτυξ, ἡ, = *foreg.*, ob. Phryn. 72. [αῦ]

Πλάτιον, ον, τό, dim. from πλάτη. Πλατίον, adv. Dor. for πλησίον, heocr., Anth. Plan. 249.

Πλάτις, ἰδος, ἡ, (πελάζω) poet. for ἐλάτις, *a wife*, Ar. Ach. 132.

Πλατίστκος, ον, ὁ, *a large species the fish μύλλος*, v. Dorio ap. Ath. 8 C: also, —ὁ σατέρης, Ath. 308 F. Πλάτσομαι, (πλάτυς) as pass., *to made flat like the blade of an oar* f. κωπέυς, Ar. Ach. 552.

Πλάτος, εος, τό, (πλάτης) *breadth, idth*, (opp. to μήκος and βάθος, Plat. oph. 235 D), Simon. 66, Hdt., etc.; —*absol.*, πλ., ὀν τό πλ., in breadth, dt. 1, 193; 4, 195; ἐν πλάτει ὀν τὸ πλά, ας, Plat. Soph. 235 D, 6 A. [αῦ]

Πλάτος, ἡ, ὄν, (πελάζω) cf. πλάτος fin. ἄπλωτος.

Πλάτω, Att. for πλάσσω.

Πλάτνωλον, ἡ, ες, with broad, *pur- border*, Inscr.

Πλάτνωφοδος, ον, with broad roads.

Πλάτνωχον, εος, ὁ, ἡ, (πλάτυς, γήνη) *broad-necked*, Manetho.

Πλάτνωστω, ορος, ὁ, ἡ, (πλάτυς, ἰσθήρ) *broad-bellied*.

Πλάτνωξις, (πλάτους, πλάτνωξις) *at the water with the broad end of an*, generally, *to splash about in the water*, of a goose, Eubul. Char. 1; *make a splash, splutter, swagger*, Ar. J. 830.

Πλάτνωσσω, ον, Att. -ττος, (πλάτης, γλώσσα) *broad-tongued*, Arist. art. An. 2, 17, 4.

Πλάτνωξις, ἡ, v. sub πλάτνωξις. [αῦ]
Πλάτνωμαι, dep., (πλάτης) *to eak big, boast, swagger*.

Πλάτνωκαρος, ον, (πλάτους, καρπός) *th broad fruit*, Diosc. [αῦ]

Πλάτνωκαρος, ον, (πλάτους, κάρ- ρος) *broad-boughed*, Diosc. [αῦ]

Πλάτνωκαλος, ον, (πλάτους, καν- ρος) *broad-stalked*, Theophr. [αῦ]

Πλάτνωκερος, ον, (πλάτνωξις κέρκος)

broad-tailed, Arist. H. A. 8, 10, 5. [αῦ]

Πλάτνωκερος, ὄνος, ὁ, ἡ, (πλάτους, κέρκος) *broad-horned*, Diosc. [αῦ]

Πλάτνωκέφωλος, ον, (πλάτους, κε- φάλη) *broad-headed*.

Πλάτνωκορία, ας, ἡ, (πλάτους, κόρη II) *a disease of the eye from dilatation of the pupil*, also πλάτνωκορίασις and μνδρίασις, opp. to στενοκορίασις.

Πλάτνωκός, ἡ, ὄν, (πλάτους) in detail, diffuse, Paul. Aeg.

Πλάτνωλέσχης, ον, ὁ, (πλάτους, λέσχη) *a wide-mouthed babbler*, Anth. P. 11, 382.

Πλάτνωλόγος, ον, (πλάτους, λέγω) *babbling*.

Πλάτνωλόγος, ον, (πλάτους, λόγος) *broad-pointed*: τὸ πλ., as subst., *a broad-pointed spear, partisan*, Strab.; in full, π. ἀκόντια, Ar. Fr. 401, cf. Alex. Leucad. 3.

Πλάτνωλον, verb. adj., *one must widen*, Xen. Hipparch. 4, 3: from

Πλάτνω, (πλάτους) *to make broad, widen, extend*; hence in mid., πλάτνωσθαι γήνη, *to widen one's territory*, Xen. Cyr. 5, 34—2. *to open wide*, π. στόμα, *to talk impudently*, LXX: so in pass., *to talk big of one's self*, Timon ap. Diog. L. 4, 42.

Πλάτνωτος, ον, (πλάτους, νῶτος) *broad-backed*, Batr. 298 [αῦ]

Πλάτνωνυχος, ον, v. πλάτνω- νυχος.

Πλάτνωονος, ον, (πλάτους, οὐρά) *broad-tailed*, Opp. H. 1, 99. [αῦ]

Πλάτνωόθαλμος, ον, (πλάτους, ὀφ- θαλμός) *having wide or large eyes*.—II. act. *widening the eyes*, τὸ πλ.=στίμι, Diosc. 5, 99.

Πλάτνωπλος, ον, of broad felt. [αῦ]

Πλάτνωπόρφυρος, ον, (πλάτους, πορ- φύρα) *with broad purple stripe or border*, ἱμάτιον, Archipp. Plut. 5.

Πλάτνωπος, ὁ, ἡ, -πονν, τό, *broad- footed*. [αῦ]

Πλάτνωπρός, ον, (πλάτους, πρόσωπον) *broad-faced*, Ael. N. A. 15, 26.

Πλάτνωπύγος, ον, (πλάτους, πυγή) *broad-bottomed*.

Πλάτνωμύσση, ἡ, ὅ, (πλάτους, ῥήμα) *breadth (we say length) in speak- ing*, Diog. L.

Πλάτνωρίς, ἰνος, ὁ, ἡ, (πλάτους, ρίς) *broad-nosed*, Strab.

Πλάτνωρρος, ον, contr. -ρρος, ον, (πλάτους, ῥέω) *broad-flowing*, Neilo, Aesch. Pr. 852.

Πλάτνωρρυγος, ον, (πλάτους, ῥύ- γος) *broad-snouted or beaked*, Timocl. Icar. 2, Arist. Part. An. 3, 1, 16.

Πλάτνωρρύμος, ον, (πλάτους, ῥύμη) *with broad streets*.

Πλάτνω, εἰς, ὁ, fem. also πλάτνω, Hdt. 2, 156:—*flat, wide, broad*, even (opp. to στρογγύλος, Plat. Phaed. 97 D), Hom., Hdt., etc.: *far-spread*, Il. 2, 474, Od. 14, 101, Hes. Th. 445: of a man, *broad-shouldered, huge*, Soph. Aj. 1250:—πλ. ὄρκος, *a broad, strong oath*, Emped. 153: πλάτνω κατά- γελας, *flat (i. e. downright) mockery*, Ar. Ach. 1126; but, πλάτνω γελάω, *to laugh loud and rudely* (so, πλάτνω κα- ταγέρμηνσθαι, Ar. Pac. 815), cf. Lob. Phryn. 472.—2. ἡ πλάτνω (sc. ὁδός), *a street*:—also (sub. γαίρη), *the flat of the hand*, τὰς πλάτνωις τυπτόμενος, Ar. Ran. 1096.—II. salt, brackish, πόμα, Hdt. 2, 108, prob. because orig. πλάτνω ὕδωρ was used generally as epith. of the sea: but πλάτνω Ἑλλήσ- ποντος, Il. 7, 86; 17, 432, is not the salt, but the broad Hellespont (i. e. considered as a river), cf. Aesch. Pers. 875;—though Ath. 42 B thought oth-

erwise.—III. compar. and superl. πλάτνωτερος, πλάτνωτατος, —also πλά- τνωτατος, Timon ap. Diog. L.—IV. adv. -ῶς. (Cf. πλάτνω, πλάτνω, Germ. plati, our flat, whence plate, etc., and πλάτνω, planus: also through Germ. flach connected with πλάτνω; πλάτνω-ος, etc., Pott Et. Forsch. 1, 93.) [αῦ]

Πλάτνωσμος, ον, (πλάτνω, σῆμα) *with broad border*: ἡ πλάτνωσμος, Lat. tunica laticlavia, *a tunic with a broad purple border*, Strab.; esp. that of the Roman senators: opp. to ἡ στενό- σμος, tunica angusticlavia: τὸ π., la tus clavus. [αῦ]

Πλάτνωσμα, ατος, τό, (πλάτνω) *any thing widened or spread out, a flat piece, plate*, as πλ. σιδήρον, etc. [αῦ]

Πλάτνωμάτιον, ον, τό, dim. from foreg.

Πλάτνωσμος, οὔ, ὁ, (πλάτνω) *a widening, enlarging*, LXX: metaphr. *a boasting, bragging*, Timon ap. Ath. 610 C.

Πλάτνωστερνος, ον, (πλάτνω, στέρ- νον) *broad-breasted*, Geop.

Πλάτνωστομέω, ὤ, *to speak broadly*, like πλάτνωσσω: from

Πλάτνωστος, ον, (πλάτνω, στόμα) *wide mouthed*, Ath.: hence, *speaking with a broad accent*.

Πλάτνωσχιστος, ον, (πλάτνω, σχίζω) *with broad slit*, Theophr.

Πλάτνωτης, ἡτος, (πλάτνω) *breadth, width*, Hipp.: size, bulk, Xen. Cyr. 1, 4, 11. [αῦ]

Πλάτνωφυλλος, ον, (πλάτνω, φύλ- λον) *broad-leaved*, Arist. An. Post. 2, 16, 2.

Πλάτνωχωρος, ον, (πλάτνω, χώρος) *with broad place or space*, Geop. [αῦ]

Πλάτνωνυξ, ὄνος, ὁ, ἡ, and

Πλάτνωνυχος, ον, (πλάτνω, ὄνυξ) *with broad nails or hoofs*, Dénf. Plat. 415 A: the form πλάτνωνυχος is bad.

†Πλάτνω, ὄνος, ὁ, Plato, son of Ly- caon king of Arcadia, Apollod.—2. son of Ariston, the celebrated Athe- nian philosopher, pupil of Socrates.

—3. a poet of the old comedy, Mei- neke 2, p. 615, sqq.

†Πλάτνωτικός, ἡ, ὄν, ὀν or relating to Plato (2), Platonic; οἱ Πλάτνωτικοί, the followers of Plato, Platonists, Strab. p. 541.

Πλάτνωχέτης, ον, ὁ, (πλάτνω, χέτης) *for πλησίος, ἔχω* *one who dwells near perh.* to be read Plut. 2, 292 D.

Πλέας, acc. of πλέης, q. v.

Πλέγην, adv., (πλέκω) *in plaits or braids*; also, in bonds, tied.

Πλέγω, ατος, τό, (πλέκω) *any thing twined or plaited*, πλ. ἔλικος, the twisting tendril of the vine, Simon. 51: *wicker work*, τὸ πλ. τοῦ κύρτου, Plat. Tim. 79 D; hence—ὁ κύρτος, Xen. Cyr. 1, 6, 28:—in plur., wreaths, chaplets, Eur. Ion 1393:—πλ. γυνών, an embrace, cf. Jac. A. P. p. 590

Hence

Πλεγμῆτέω, *to make plaited work*.

Πλεγμῆτιον, ον, τό, dim. from πλέγω, Arist. Part. An. 4, 9, 13.

Πλεγμῆτης, poet. for πλέκω, Opp. C. 3, 213, H. 1, 311. [αῦ]

Πλέης, οἱ, acc. πλέης, Ep. compar. of πολύς, Il. 2, 129; 11, 395; only found in nom. and acc. plur. masc. hence Dor. contr. form πλείς.

Πλεθρίασις, α, ὄν, of the size of a πλέθρον, Xen. Cyr. 7, 5, 11.

Πλεθρίω, orig. *to run the πλέθρον*: metaphr., *to take long strides*, 'shoot with a long bow', Theophr. Char. 23 (25).

Πλεθριον, ον, τό, dim. from πλέθρον.—II. the Roman circus.—† also

name of a gymnasium in Elis, Paus. 6, 23, 2

Πλεθρίσμα, ατος, τό, (πλεθρίζω) a race of a πλέθρον in length.

ΠΑΕΘΡΟΝ, ου, τό, as measure of length, a plethron, being 100 Greek or 101 English feet, the sixth part of a stade, Hdt. 2, 124, etc.; also—2, a race-course of this length: and, racing in one.—II. as a square measure, 10,000 square feet, Dem. 491, 27, cf. Herm. Eur. Ion 1152 (1137):—also, used to translate the Rom. *jugerum*, though this was about 28,800 square feet.—In Hom., who always uses the form *πέλεθρον*, it only occurs as a square measure.

Πλειάδες, αί, Ion. Πληΐδες, the Pleiads, seven daughters of Atlas and Pleione, who were placed by Jupiter among the stars, II. 18, 486, Od. 5, 272 (in Ion. form):—later, in sing., ὑπὸ Πληΐδος, i. e. about Autumn, *Vergiliatum occasu*, Hipp. (Πλειάς is usu. deriv. from *πλέω*, because Greek navigation began at the rise and closed it the setting of the Pleiads, cf. Υάδες.)

Πλειμα, τῷ, old way of writing πλῆμα, πλῆσμα, v. *πλείων*.

Πλείν, Att. for πλέον, like *δεῖν* for *δών*, more, freq. in Ar., as Ach. 858, Eq. 444; cf. Koen. Greg. p. 140, Piers. Moer. p. 294.

Πλειονομυρέω, ὦ, (πλείων, μοῖρα) to have a plurality of parts.

Πλειονότης, ητος, ἡ, (πλείων) plurality, greater length.

Πλείονως, adv. from πλείων, more. Πλείος, η, ου, Ion. and Ep. for *πλέος*, full, in Hom., and Hes. the usu. form; v. sub *πλέος*.

Πλείοτερος, η, ου, Ion. and Ep. compar. from *πλείος*, fuller, Od. 11, 359; hence richer, Nic. Th. 119, Arat. 644.

Πλείοτης, ητος, ἡ, = *πλειονότης*, dub.

Πλείς, v. *πλέες*.

†Πλεισθένης, ους, ὁ, *Plisthenes*, son of Atreus, father of Agamemnon and Menelaus, Aesch. Ag. 1602; Apollod. 3, 2, 2.

†Πλεισθενίδης, ου, ὁ, son of *Plisthenes*; οἱ Πλεισθενίδαι, ὧν Dor. ἄν. the *Plisthenidae*, i. e. Agamemnon and Menelaus, Aesch. Ag. 1569.

†Πλεισταίνετος, ου, ὁ, *Plistanetus*, a painter, brother of Phidias, Plat.

Πλειστάκις, adv., (πλείστος) mostly, hence very often, Plat. and Xen.; ὅτι πλ., Xen. Oec. 16, 14; ὡς πλ., Plat. Rep. 459 D.

†Πλεισταρχος, ου, ὁ, *Plistarchus*, son of Leonidas, a king of Sparta, (19th Agid), Hdt. 9, 10; Thuc. 1, 132.—Others in Paus.; Diog. L.; etc.

Πλειστάχθεον, adv., (πλείστος) from most or many places, Ar. Fr. 668.

Πλειστάχως, adv., (πλείστος) in manifold ways.

Πλειστήρης, ες, (πλείστος) manifold, ὅπως πλ. χρόνος, all the whole length of time, Aesch. Eum. 763. Hence

Πλειστηριάζω, also as dep. mid. *πλειστηρίζομαι*: to increase, Nem.; esp. of the price of a thing, to raise the price, make dear, Lys. Fr. 4, Plat. (Com.) Gryp. 4 (in act.). Hence

Πλειστηρισμός, ου, ὁ, a raising the price, making dear.

Πλειστηρίζομαι, dep. mid., (πλείστος) to accuse one as taking the chief part in a thing; to assign as the chief agent or cause of a thing, τινά or τί νινος, Aesch. Cho. 1029.

†Πλειστονάξ, ακτος, ὁ, *Plistonax*,

nax, son of the general Pausanias, a king of Sparta, successor of Plistarchus (20th Agid), Thuc. 1, 107; 3, 26; also written Πλειστονάξ, Plut.

Πλειστοβολέω, ὦ, (πλειστοβόλος) to throw the most or highest number. Hence

Πλειστοβολίνδα (sc. παιδιά) ἡ, dice-playing.

Πλειστοβόλος, ου, (πλείστος, βάλλω) throwing the most, throwing high, of dicing, Leon. Tar. 84.

Πλειστοδυνάμειω, (πλείστος, δύναμις) to have very great might or power.

†Πλειστόλας, α, ὁ, Dor. = Πλειεστόλας, *Plistolas*, Spartan masc. pr. n., Thuc. 5, 19, 25: an ephor, Xen. Hell. 2, 3, 10.

Πλειστολόγως, adv., (πλείστος, λόγος) in various ways.

Πλειστομόροτος, ου, (πλείστος, βροτός) crowded with people, crowded, εορτή, Pind. O. 6, 116.

†Πλειστονίκος, ου, ὁ, *Plistonicus*, masc. pr. n., a physician, Ath. 45 D.

Πλείστος, η, ου, superl. of πολύς, most, hence also, a great deal, very much, Hom., etc.: not only in number, but also generally of bulk, size, strength, rank or worth, e. g. *πλείστον κακόν*, Od. 4, 697; οἱ *πλείστοι*, the noblest, best, Hes. Fr. 73; *περί πλείστον ποιεῖσθαι τι*, to consider of the highest value, cf. *περί*, A. IV.: αὐτῷ ἡ *πλείστη γνώμη*, his opinion was mostly., Hdt. 5, 126; but also,

πλείστος εἰμι τῇ γνώμῃ, Hdt. 7, 220; *πλείστος ἔστιν ἐν τινι*, he is mostly engaged in., Lat. *plurimus est in hac re*: ὅσοι *πλείστοι*, ὅσα *πλείστα*, the most possible, Hdt. 1, 14; 6, 44: so, ὡς πλ., Plat. Gorg. 481 B, etc.: *ὅτι πλ.*, Thuc., etc.:—*ὥς ἂν ἡ πλείστον πόνον ἐνθάδης παρασχῶν*, Aesch. Pers. 327 (cf. sub *εἰς*):—*τὰ πλείστα, at the most, τὸ πλείστον νινος*, the highest degree of a thing, Hdt.:—*πλείστα ἡ.*, like the compar. *πλείων*, Hdt. 2, 35; sometimes also *πλείστον* is added to a superl., Soph. Phil. 631, O. C. 743, Eur. Alc. 790, cf. Med. 1323:—*ἐν τοῖς πλείστοις* or even *πλείστα*, about the most, Thuc. 3, 17; cf. sub *πρώτος*, V.

†Πλείστος, ου, ὁ, the *Plistus*, a small river of Phocis, in the territory of Delphi, falling into the Crissaean bay, now *Sizaliska*, Aesch. Eum. 27; Strab. p. 418.

Πλείστοτόκος, ου, (πλείστος, τίτω) bringing forth most, Manetho.

Πλειστοφόρος, ου, (πλείστος, φέρω) bearing most, Theophr.

†Πλείστωρ, ορος, ὁ, *Plistor*, masc. pr. n., an Athenian, Dem. 967, 21.

†Πλείστωρος, ου, ὁ, *Plistorus*, a Thracian deity, Hdt. 9, 119.

Πλείω, poet. for *πλέω*, to sail, Od. 15, 34; 16, 368.

Πλείω, ὁ, ἡ, neut. *πλείων*, more usu. in Att. than the other form *πλέων*, neut. *πλέον*, compar. of *πολύς*: on the other forms v. sub *fin.* More, Hom., etc.: not only of number, but also generally of bulk, etc., like *πλείστος*: οἱ *πλέονες*, the greater number, hence, like οἱ πολλοί, the mass or crowd, II. 5, 673, Od. 2, 277; so οἱ *πλέονες* in Hdt.; and c. gen., τὰς *πλέονας τῶν γυναικῶν*, Hdt. 1, 1; esp., the many, the people, opp. to the chief men, Hdt. 7, 149; also the dead, *ἐς πλείων ἰκέσθαι*, like *ἐς Αἴδον*, Br. Ar. Eccl. 1073, Leon. Tar. 79, 6: τὸ *πλείον πόλεμον*, the greater part of., II. 1, 165, Od. 8, 475; and freq. in Att.:—of time, greater, longer, *πλείων χρόνος*, Hdt. 9, 111, Soph.,

etc.; *πλέον νύξ*, the greater part of night, II. 10, 252.—II. *pecul.* usage of neut., τὸ *πλέον*, mostly, τὸ *πλείον*, Hdt. 3, 52; *περί πλείων ποιεῖσθαι τι*, to consider of a high value, Hdt. etc.: τὸ δὲ *πλέον*, but what is more but what is the real truth: *ἐπὶ πλείον more and more*, Hdt. 2, 171, etc.: τὸ *πλείον νινος*, a higher degree of a thing esp., *ἐπὶ τὸ πλείον νινος ἰκέσθαι*, ἐπὶ *πλείον νινος*, Theocr. 1, 20; πῶς οὐ *ἐφερε οἱ ἡ γνώμη*, his opinion rather tended, Hdt. 8, 100: *πλείον ἔχειν*, to have the advantage, have the best of it, win, conquer, like *πλεονεκτέω*, c. gen., Hdt. 9, 70, cf. Valck. Diatr. p. 150; so, *πλέον νινος φέρεσθαι*, Hdt. 8, 29, opp. to *ἐλάττω* ἔχειν: more fully, *πλείων μοῖρας ἔχειν*, Theogn. 606: *ἐς πλείον ποιεῖν or ἐργάζεσθαι*, to get on or forward with a thing, gain by it, Lat. *proficere*, c. acc., Erf. Soph. O. T. 911; so, *πλέον ποιεῖν τι*, e. g. *βουλομένην πλέον τι με ποιεῖν ὑπολογούμενον*, Plat. Apol. 19 A.—τὸ *πλέον*; what more, i. e. what good or use is it? Antipho 140, 42, etc.; so, *πλέον ἐστὶ μοι*, I get something by it, Valck. Hipp. 284; opp. to *οὐδέν μοι πλέον ἐστὶ*, Plat. Symp. 217 C, *πλέον (or οὐδέν πλέον) γίγνεται τινι*, Isocr. 41 B, Dem., etc.:—*ἐπὶ πλείον*, as adv., more, further, also written *ἐπίπλεον* (q. v.), Plat. Gorg. 453 A, etc.: but *πλέον* also is oft. used as adv., esp. foll. by ἡ., Lob. Phryn. 410; when a number follows, ἡ is omitted, as is Lat. *quam* after *plus*, and the number remains unchanged, *ἐτη γεγονὸς πλείω ἐβδομήκοντα*, *annis plus septuaginta natus*, Plat. Apol. 17 D, Matth. Gr. Gr. § 455, 4: yet the number, esp. if it be in acc., often passes into the gen., Xen. An. 3, 2, 34; 7, 3, 12:—as adv. with another compar., Pors. Hec. 624; and some times for *μᾶλλον*, Herm. Eur. Ion p. xii.

The nom. and acc. pl. *πλέες*, *πλέες*, II. 2, 129; 11, 395 are only Ep.; in Dor. contr. *πλείς*: the contr. *πλείν* for *πλείον*, *πλείων*, *πλείνες*, etc., are Ion. and Dor., and in Hdt. the prevailing forms: *πλείν*, nom. and acc. sing. neut. for *πλέον*, like *δεῖν* for *δών*, is *pecul.* Att., though only in phrases like *πλείν ἡ χίλιον*, *πλείν ἡ μυριάς*, etc., Ar. Av. 6, Ann. 751, cf. Buttm. Ausf. Gr. § 105 Anm. 23, n.: Ion. dat. plur. *πλεόνεσι*, Hdt. 7, 224. Hom., like Hes., uses *πλείων* or *πλῶν* as his verse requires, pl. *πλείοι* and *πλεόνεσι*: in Att. prose, *πλείων* is far the most freq.; but in neut., *πλέον* is more usu., esp. as it approaches the adverbial signf.: in the Att. contraction, *πλείω*, *πλείους*, etc., are, if not the only, yet the older and better forms: for even the neut. *πλέω* is rejected by Buttm. Ausf. Gr. 2, p. 411; this neut. pl. is by later writers strangely enough joined with a sing. subst., Wess. Diod., 1, 63, Schäf. Dion. Comp. p. 229.

Πλείων, ὄνος, ὁ, (πλείω) *πλέος* a full time or period, a year, Hes. Op. 615, Call. Jov. 89, Anth. P. 6, 93; cf. *πλείμα*.

Πλέκος, εος, τό, (πλέκω) any thing twined or plaited, wicker-work, Ar. Ach. 454, Pac. 528.

Πλεκόω, ὦ, v. *σπλέκω*.

Πλεκτάνω, = *πλεκτανόω*:—*πλεκτανημένοι δράκονσι*, of the *Εἰδῆνες*, Aesch. Cho. 1049.

Πλεκτάνη, ης, ἡ, (πλέκω) any thing twined or plaited, a coil, wreath, *δφέων*, Aesch. Theb. 495; πλ. *καπνῶν* &

Πλευρητικός, ἡ, ὄν, suffering from pleurisy: from

Πλευρίτις, ἡ, (πλευρά) sc. νόσος, pleurisy, Hipp., and Ar. Eccl. 417.

Πλευροθεν, adv. (πλευρά) from the side, Soph. Tr. 938.

Πλευροκοπέω, ὦ, (πλευρά, κόπτω) to smite the ribs, Soph. Aj. 236.

ΠΛΕΥΡΟΝ, οὐ, τό, a rib, an older, esp. poet., form of πλευρά, but mostly in plur., the ribs, side, Il. 4, 468, Hdt. 9, 22, 72, and the more usu. form in Trag.; the sing. in Soph. O. C. 1112, Aj. 874 (where we have πλευρόν νεῶν, the side of the intrenchment where the ships lay). Cf. sub πλευρά.

Πλευροτύπης, ἐς, (πλευρά, τύπτω) striking the sides or ribs, Mel. 72.

Πλευρώμα, ατος, τό, like πλευρόν, a rib, Aesch. Theb. 890: in plur., the sides, λέβητος, Id. Cho. 686.

Πλευρών, ὄνος, ἡ, Pleuron, an ancient city of Aetolia, on the Euenus, containing a temple of Minerva, Il. 2, 639; Thuc. 3, 102; Strab. distinguishes between ἡ παλαιά and ἡ νεωτέρα, pp. 451, 459, sqq.—Π. ὅ, son of Aeolus and Pronoe, Apollod. 1, 7, 6.

Πλευρώνιος, α, ον, of Pleuron, Pleuronic; οἱ Π., the Pleuronians, Strab. p. 461; ἡ Πλευρωνία, the territory of P., Id. ib.

Πλευστεόν or -εα, verb. adj. from πλέω, one must sail, Ar. Lys. 411.

Πλευστικός, ἡ, ὄν, (πλέω) fit or favourable for sailing, οὐρός, Theoc. 13, 52. Adv. -κός, Arist. Meteor. 2, 3, 34.

Πλευταῖροι, ὡν, οἱ, the Pleutauri, a people of Hispania, Strab. p. 155.

ΠΛΕΩ, fut. πλεύσομαι or usu. πλευσούμαι: aor. 1 ἐπλευσα: perf. πέπλευκα, pass. πέπλευμαι: aor. pass. ἐπλεύσθη: Hom. uses only pres. and impf., and in compos. also fut. πλεύσομαι, Il. 11, 22: besides which he has Ep. and Ion. collat. forms πλείω and πλώω, with Ep. syncop. aor. ἐπλω. Though Hdt. mostly uses πλώω, all MSS. give the common form in some places, as 2, 96, 156.—The contr. into εἰ is oft. neglected in this verb even by Att. writers, as Thuc. 4, 28 Bekk.

To sail, go by sea, Hom.; also, πλεῖν πάντα, ἐπὶ πάντα, ποταπορεύων, Id.; c. acc. cognato, ὅγρ' ἀέλευθα πλεῖν, to sail the watery ways, Od. 3, 71 (like ἐναί δόον, etc.); but this will hardly defend the reading πλέων οἰνοπα πάντα, Od. 1, 183, though πλεῖν θάλασσαν is found in acc., as Andoc. 18, 3, Lys. 105, 4, Isocr. 163 B; a 1 pass. τὸ πεπλευσμένον, Xen. Cyr. 6, 1, 16: πλεῖν ἐν νηί, ἐν τῇ θαλάττῃ, Plat. Rep. 341 D, 346 B.—late poets seem to use πλεῖν, generally, for to travel, even by land, like the French *voyager*, Schol. Nic. Th. 295, Merrick Tryph. 614.—II. to swim, like νέω, Hdt. 2, 156.—III. metaph. to be unsteady, like things floating in water, to totter, stagger, Polyb. 3, 55, 2.—IV. proverb., ταῦτες εἰσι (sc. τῆς πατρίδος) πλεόντες ὁρῆς, while we keep (the ship of) our country right, Soph. Ant. 190, cf. Dem. 419, fin. (Hence πλοῖον. The root is ΠΛΕ or ΠΛΥ, Sanscr. plu, to swim: cf. Lat. fluere, our flow, flood, and plunge: also Lat. flere, Gr. βλάω, βρύω, φλέω, so that ὀλιναρέω and πλάω are prob. akin, and so no doubt is πλυνναι.)

Πλέω, Att. contr. nom. and acc. neut. pl. for πλέονα, from πλέων: as acc. sing. masc., v. πλείων.

Πλέων, neut. πλέων, for πλείων, q. v.: freq. in Hom., and Hes., but

also in Att. who even prefer the 2nd. of this form.

Πλέως, πλεῦ, πλέων, neut. plur. πλεῦ, full, Att. for πλέος, q. v.

Πληγάνον, ου, τό, (πλήσσω) a stick, rod, like βάκτρον.

Πληγῆς, ἄδος, ἡ, (πλήσσω)=δρέπανον, a sickle, Hesych.—II. αἱ Πληγάδες, Συμπληγάδες, Ar. Rh. 12, 655.

Πληγενής, εὖς, ὁ and ἡ, (πέλας, πλησίον, *γένω) a half-brother, half-sister.

Πληγή, ἥς, ἡ, (πλήσσω) a blow, stroke, shock, Hom., Hdt., etc.; πληγὰς λαβεῖν, Ar. Ran. 674, Thuc., etc.; πληγὰς μαστιγοῦσθαι, Plat. Legg. 914 B; πληγὴν δεῖσθαι, Ar. Nub. 493; opp. to πληγὰς προστρέψασθαι, δοῦναι, Ar. Eq. 5, Dem. 1261, 20; πληγὴ τραύματος, Plat. Legg. 877 B; hence absol., a wound, Lat. *plaga*; of a stroke by lightning, Hes. Th. 857; also a beating or fighting, battle with clubs, Hdt. 2, 64: metaph., a blow, stroke, πληγαὶ βίοντος, Aesch. Eum. 933; ἄτης, Id. Cho. 468; πλ. θεοῦ, a heaven-sent plague, Soph. Aj. 137, 279—also, a defeat, loss, Polyb. 14, 9, 6, etc.

Πληγήριον, ου, τό, v. 1. -γύριον, Plegierum, a city of India, Strab. p. 697.

Πληγμα, ατος, τό,=πληγή, Soph. Tr. 522, Eur. I. T. 1366: a wound, Id. Ant. 1283.

Πληγικός, οὐ, ὁ, (πλήσσω) an apopleptic stroke.

Πληγγυμι, rare Att. collat. form from πλήσσω: Thuc. 4, 125 has the compd. ἐκπλήγγυνσθαι.

Πλήθος, εὖς, τό, (πλήθυμι, πλήθω) fullness, a mass, throng, crowd, esp. of people, Il. 17, 330, Hdt. 1, 77, etc.; a number, Hdt. 6, 44, etc.:—τὸ πλήθος, the greater number, like τὸ πολὺ, οἱ πολλοί, the greater part, the mass, main body, τὸ πλ. τοῦ στρατοῦ, Hdt. 1, 82; cf. 5, 92—hence, the people, Eur. Phoen. 715; esp.=ὄμιος, the commons, Lat. *plebs*, Thuc. 1, 9, Plat., etc.; but also as opp. to ὄμιος, the mob, Xen. Ath. 2, 18: also, the government of the people, democracy, Hdt. 3, 81, Lys. 124, 5, etc.: στρατὸς πλήθος, periph. for στρατός πολλός, Hdt. 9, 73; as a noun of multitude with a plur. verb, Jac. Ach. Tat. p. 416.—II. in Hdt. also oft. of magnitude, size, extent, ὅρος πλήθει μέγιστον, πείδιον πλήθος ὑπεῖρον, πλήθος ὁδοῦ, etc., 1, 203, 204, 4, 123: and of quantity, πλήθος οὐσίας, Plat. Rep. 591 E; τὸ πλ. τοῦ ρεύματος, Polyb. 1, 75, 5;—of time, length, πλήθος χρόνου, Thuc. 1, 1, Plat. Theaet. 158 D, Isocr. 271 A.—III. ὡς πλήθει, upon the whole, in general, Plat. Rep. 389 D: ὡς ἐπὶ τὸ πλήθος, usually, mostly, Lat. ut plurimum, Id. Phaedr. 275 B.

Πληθοχορία, ας, ἡ, a dancing much or often: from

Πληθόχορος, ον, much dancing.

Πληθόχωρος, ον, (πλήθος, χωρέω) containing much.

Πληθυντικός, ἡ, ὄν, (πληθύνω) increasing; in Gramm., plural: ὁ πλ. ἄριθμός, the plural, Ib. Adv. -κίς.

Πληθύνω, (πλήθος) to make full: to increase, multiply.—II. intr., to be, become full, like πληθύνω: also to wax large or immoderate, Hdn., and N. T.—2. to be full of a resolution to do a thing, πρός τι, Polyb. 3, 103, 7.—III. pass., πληθύνομαι, to be filled or full, to abound, Theophr.; cf. πληθύνω. [ῥ]

Πλήθυς, ὅος, ἡ, Ep. dat. πληθύϊ, not -θύϊ, Il. 22, 458, Od. 11, 514; 16, 105:—Ion. for πλήθος, fullness, a throng,

a crowd, esp. of people, ἰτε q. π. Il. 11, as noun of multitude with pl. verb Il. 2, 278, etc. [ῥ in nom. and acc. sing. always in Hom.; later, as in Ar. Rh., sometimes ῥ, though the examples are rather dub., Wern. Tryph. 322; in the other cases, ῥ always.]

Πληθυνμός, οὐ, ὁ, (πληθύνω) an increasing, enlargement.

Πληθύνω, (πλήθος)=πληθύνω II. to be or become full, τινός, of a thing, Aesch. Pers. 420, Eur. H. F. 1172, absol., ἀγορήσις πληθυνούσης, Hdt. 4, 181 (cf. ἀγορά V); of rivers, to swell, rise, Hdt. 2, 19, 20.—2. to abound, Soph. Fr. 643; τινί, in a thing, Ib. Tr. 54: to increase in number, multiply, Aesch. Cho. 1052, Plat. Legg. 678 B.—to spread, prevail, Lat. *invalere*, ὡς ἐπλήθυνον λόγοι, Aesch. Ag. 860: ὁ πληθύνων λόγος, the current story, Soph. O. C. 377; ὁ πληθύνων χρόνος, increasing time, age, Ib. 930.

II. Pass., to be filled or full, Hdt. 2, 93 (v. 1. πληθόμαι): c. inf., to be full, resolved to..., Aesch. Ag. 1381, cf. πληθύνω II. 2.—2. to be in the majority, prevail, Id. Supp. 604.

Πλήθω, only found in pres., impf. and poet. pt. πέπληθα, with pres. sign.; Hom. and Hes. use only the pres.: (the trans. aor. ἐπλήσθω belong to πύμπλημι, q. v.)—like πλεθύνω, πληθύνω (intr.) II, to be or become full, τινός, Il. 21, 218, etc.; rarely c. dat. ὁμβρῷ χειμερίῳ πλήθυνω, swelling with winter's rain, Hes. Sc. 478, (and i. late writers, cf. Schaf. Long. p. 410, Bast Ep. Cr. 229, sq.)—absol., πλεθυστα Σελήνη, the moon at full, Il. 18, 484: of rivers, to swell, rise, Il. 8, 87; 11, 492; in prose, esp., ἐν ἀγορᾷ πληθύνω, Plat. Gorg. 469 D, ἀμα ἀγοράν πληθύνοντα, Xen. An. 1, 8, 6, etc. (v. sub ἀγορά VI); so, ἐν ἀγορᾷ πληθόντος ὄχλου, Pind. 4, 110:—complete or pass a full period, Pors. O. 54.—Πλήθω is never trans., and only late writers use mid.

Πληθωρός, ὦ,=πλήθω, to be full, satisfied: also as dep. mid.

Πληθώριος, ἡς ἡ, fullness: πλ. ὕψους=ἀγορά πληθουσα, Hdt. 2, 173, 7, 223; v. sub ἀγορά VI.—II. fullness, satiety, Hdt. 7, 49, 2.—III. in medicine, repletion of blood or humours, fullness of habit, plethora. (Formed from πλεῖω, as ἐλπωρή from ἐλπω, not compd. of ὥρα.)

Πληθωράς, ας, ἡ,=foreg.

Πληθωρικός, ἡ, ὄν, (πληθωρή II of full habit, plethoric).

Πληθιάς, ἄδος, ἡ, Ion.=Πλειάς, 18, 486; also in Apollod. 3, 10, 1.

Πληθιόνη, ἡς, ἡ, Pleione, daughter of Oceanus, mother of the Pleiads, by Atlas, Pind. Fr. Dith. 8: Apollod. 3, 10, 1.

Πλήκτης, ον, ὁ, (πλήσσω) a striking quarrelsome person: a disputer, fighter, Plut. Dion. 30, etc., cf. Wyttenb. 2, 132 D.—Att. superl. πληκτίστατος. Hence

Πληκτίζομαι, ἡ -ίζομαι, dep. mid. to fight, τινί, with one, Il. 21, 499. II. to beat one's breast for grief, L. plangere, Anth. F. 7, 574.—III. to cite by buffet looks, etc., Ar. Ec. 1000.—Cf. διαπληκτίζομαι.

Πληκτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (πλήσσω) of fit for striking: ἡ κτῆ (sc. τέχνη), fitting by means of striking or spearing, Plat. Soph. 220 E, cf. 200, C.—2. disposed to strike, quarrelsome, Arist. H. 9, 1, 7.—II. metaph., striking the senses overpowering, ὁρμή, Adv. -κίς.

Πληκτιμός, οὐ, ὁ, (-πληκτίζω), amorous toying, Anth. P. 12, 209

Πλήκτρον, ον, τό, (πλήσσω) *any thing to strike with*; esp.—1. an instrument for striking the lyre, Lat. *plectrum*, su. of gold or ivory, H. Hom. Ar. 35, Pind. N. 5, 43, Eur. etc.—2. a near-point, Soph. Fr. 164; π. διοβό-ν, of lightning, Eur. Alc. 125.—3. a cock's spur, Lat. *calcar*, Ar. Av. 759, 165.—4. a punting-pole or boat-hook. dt. 1, 194, Soph. Fr. 151.

Πλήκτροσιός, ὄν, (πλήκτρον, *μῦθος*) making a πλήκτρον.

Πλήκτροφόρος, ον, (πλήκτρον, φέ-ν) with spurs, Arist. H. A. 2, 12, 11. Πλήκτωρ, ορος, ὅ,=πλήκτης, Anth. 6, 294.

Πλήμα, τό,=πλήσμα, Hesych., cf. ob. Phryn. 254. Hence

Πλήμας,=πλήρωμα, Hesych.

Πλήμη, ἡς, ἡ, also written πλήμη, rare form for πλήμη, Polyb. 34, 9, cf. Wessel. Diod. 1, 208.

Πλήμελεια, ας, ἡ, (πλημελής) a stake in music, false note: generally, mistake, faultiness, Plat. Apol. 22 D, pgg. 691 A.

Πλημελέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (πλημμε-ς) to make a false note in music: nece, to err, make a mistake, do wrong, in a thing, Eur. Phoen. 1650, and q. in Plat.; περί τι, Antipho 123, and in Plat., Aeschin. 24, 3; with a c., μή οὐν τι πλημελήσομεν κα-νόντες.; Plat. Rep. 480 A:—pass., ημμελείσθαι υπό τινος, to be mal-iced, insulted by one, Stallb. Plat. aedr. 275 E, cf. ap. Dem. 279, 11. nece

Πλημελής, ατος, τό, a fault, error, θεός, Aeschin. 68, 35, etc.

Πλημελής, ἐς (πλήν, μέλος) strict-od of time, making a false note, opp. ἐμμελής: hence, failing, erring: of ags, unpleasant, harsh, παθεῖν τι πλ., Med. 306, and Plat.; πλ. τι εν τινά, Eur. Hel. 1091: cf. Plat. ph. 243 A. Adv. -λός, Plat. Legg. C. (Acc. to Butt. Ausf. Gramm. 20, 7, from πλήν, μέλειν).

Πλημέλῃσις, ἡ, (πλημμελέω) a ing, sinning, LXX.

Πλήμη, ἡ, v. sub. πλήμη.

Πλήμωρα, ας, ἡ,=πλημυρία; a 1 or tide, Plut. 2, 897 B, etc.: also tten πλήμυρα. (The paroxysm, act, πλήμυρα, is wrong before -ρά, Butt. Ausf. Gr. § 7 Aem. 17, n.)

Πλήμυρῶς, ὡ, to flow, of the tide: ially, to overflow, pour over, be full overflowing, Hipp. Mel. 117. Hence Πλήμυρία or πλημυρία, ας, ἡ,=ιμυρα.

Πλημυρίζω or πλημυρίζω, f. -ίσω, λημυρέω.

Πλημυρίον, ον, τό, Plemmyrium, romontory on the east coast of ly, now Punta di Gigante, Thuc. 22: Plat. Nic. 20.

Πλημυρίς, ἰδος, ἡ, the flow of the πλ. ἐκ πόντου, the flood setting owards land, Od. 9, 486; so, πλ. θαλάσσης, Hdt. 8, 129, where it so the flood-tide, opp. to ἀμπωτις, ἡδρια, the ebb, cf. ῥαχία: also, rally, a flood, as of tears, Aesch. 186, Eur. Alc. 184: hence, me-, over-fullness, esp. of the fluids body, Hipp., cf. Foës. Oecon.

words of this family are usu. ten with μμ, upon the old deriv.

Πλήμ, μύρα: some would write ith single μ, taking it to be thd. from πλήμη, πλήμη, πλή-πλήμας, πλῆθω, v. Butt. Ausf. 7 Aem. 17, n.) [v] in the one pas- where it occurs in Hom., but in ῖ always, as Aesch. Cho. 186, Alc. 184; hence later it varies,

v. Br. 4. Rh. 4, 1269, but ὅ most usu.: in the other words from same root ὅ always.] Hence

Πλημυρίος, ὄν, overflowing, running over, full, Hesych.

Πλημυρία or πλημύρα=πλημυ-ρέω, Panyas. 1, 18, Ar. Rh. 4, 706. [v]

Πλημναῖος, ον, ὁ, Plemnæus, son of Peratus, Paus. 2, 5, 8.

Πλήμνη, ἡς, ἡ, the nave of a wheel, Il. 5, 726; 23, 339, Hes. Sc. 309; else- wh. χοινικίς. (From πλῆθω, πλήμη; and so, strictly, any thing that is filled up.) Hence

Πλημνόδετον, ον, τό, (δέω) a hoop to secure the spokes of a wheel in the nave (πλήμνη).

Πλημοχόη, ἡς, (πλήμη, χέω) an earthen vessel for water, Eur. Pirith. 1, Pamphil. ap. Ath. 496 A; also κοτω-λίσκος.—It was used on the last day of the Eleusinian mysteries, which was thence itself called αἱ πλημο-χοαί.

Πλήμυρα, πλημυρέω, πλημυρίς, πλημύρα, etc., v. πλήμυρ.

Πλήν, as prep. with gen., (strictly from πλέον, and so) more than, over, beyond: hence, except, once in Hom., and Hes., viz., Od. 8, 207, Scut. 74; freq. in Hdt., and Att.—When found with any other case than gen., it is not a prep., but adv., as, οὐκ οἶδα πλὴν ἐν (as if it were ἄλλῃ ἢ ἐν, ὅτι μὴ ἐν), Soph. O. C. 1161, Eur. El. 752; θήσκεισσι, πλὴν εἰς τις, Soph. O. T. 118; παντὶ ὀρίον πλὴν ἐμοί, Plat. Rep. 529 A.—Π. as adv., be- sides, unless, save, freq. in Hdt., and Att.; πλὴν ἐάν, πλὴν εἰ, except if, or when, unless, save that, Soph. Phil. 710, etc.; so, πλὴν εἰ μή., Dem. 141, 21; so, πλὴν ὅτι, Ar. Nub. 1429; πλὴν ὅταν., Soph. El. 293; πλὴν ἡ., except., Plat. Apol. fin.—πλὴν ἄλ- λά, although, notwithstanding, however; also after parenth., yet, still, but; and so, πλὴν ἄλλὰ ἡ., Jelf Gr. Gr. § 773 Obs. 4: πλὴν ὅσον, except so far as, Soph. O. T. 1509; πλὴν καθ' ὅσον εἰ., Thuc. 6, 88: πλὴν οὕτω for πλὴν, only so, much like ἄλλὰ, Hdt. 7, 32, Dem. 241, 3; also, οὐδὲν ἄλλο πλὴν or οὐδὲν ἄλλο ἢ, Soph. Aj. 125, Ant. 236, etc.: hence also like ἡ, after a compar., ταύτ' ἐστὶ κρείσσον πλὴν πεσείν, Eur. Heracl. 231, cf. Jelf Gr. Gr. § 779 Obs. 2.—A finite verb rarely follows without εἰ or some other con- junct., as, πλὴν ἂν οἴχεται, only he is gone, Soph. Tr. 41, cf. O. C. 1643; πλὴν Ἀπολλωνίδης τις ἦν, for πλὴν Ἀπολ- λωνίδου τινός, Xen. An. 3, 31, 26, cf. 1, 8, 20.

Πληνόδιος, ον, Ion. for πανόδιος.

Πλήντο, 3 pl. aor. pass. from πλῆ-πλημι, Od. 8, 57, Hes. Th. 688.—Π. 3 pl. aor. syncop. poet. from πελάζω, Il. 14, 468.

Πληξούρη, ἡς, ἡ, Plexaura, daugh- ter of Oceanus and Tethys, Hes. Th. 353.—2. daughter of Nereus, Apollod. 1, 2.

Πληξίππος, ον, (πλήσσω, ἵππος) striking or driving horses, Hom., and Hes., epith. of heroes, like ἱππόδα-μος.

Πληξίππος, ον, ὁ, Plexippus, son of Thesitius, slain by Meleager, Apol- lod. 1, 7, 10.—2. son of Phineus and Cleopatra, Id. 3, 15, 3.

Πλήξις, εως, ἡ, (πλήσσω) a stroke, blow, thrust, Diog. L. 2, 17.

Πληραῖος, ὡν, οἱ, the Pleræi, a people of Dalmatia, Strab. p. 315.

Πληρύντες, -ρεύμεναι, Ion. for πληρύντες, -ρούμεναι. Hdt.

Πλήρης, ἐς, gen. εως, contr. ον (πλήος).—Full of, filled with, τινός Hdt. 1, 180, etc., and very freq. in Att. more rarely, πλ. υπό τινος, Soph. Ant. 1017:—absol., full, Hdt., and Att.; of a swollen stream, Hdt. 2, 92; of the full moon, Id. 6, 106: hence,—2. generally, full, complete, sufficient, Id. 8, 122; τὴν χάριν πλήρη λαβεῖν, Eur. Hel. 1411; of an assembly, full, πλήρης ὁ δῆμος, Ar. Eccl. 95, cf. Andoc. 15, 10: of a pebble (ψήφος), whole, opp. to τετραπτημένη, Aeschin. 11, 34: of numbers or periods of time, τέσσα-ρα ἔτεα πλήρη, four full years, Hdt. 7, 20.—3. satisfied, satiated, τινός, with a thing, Soph. Ant. 1052; c. part., πλήρης ἐστὶ θηρμένους, he has gazed his fill, Hdt. 7, 146, cf. Valck. Hipp. 1327.

Πληροσέληνος, ον, (πλήρης, σελή-νη) of the full moon: τὸ πλ., the full moon.

Πληρότης, ητος, ἡ, (πλήρης) ful-ness.

Πληροῦντως, adv. part. pres. from πληρόω, Arithm. Vett.

Πληροφόρεω, ὦ, (πλήρης, φέρω) to bring full measure, give entire satis- faction or certainty, Ctes. Pers. 39:— in pass., of persons, to have full satis- faction, to be fully assured, know cer- tainly; and of things, to be fully be- lieved, both in N. T. Hence

Πληροφόρημα, ατος, τό, full meas-ure: certainty, Eccl.

Πληροφορία, ας, ἡ, full conviction, certainty, N. T.

Πλήρω, ὦ, f. -ώσω (πλήρης, for πλήρως does not occur). To fill, make full, τί τινος, Hdt. 3, 123, etc.; and in pass., to be filled or full, τινός, of a thing, Plat., etc.; rarely τινί, as πνεύμασιν πληρούμενοι, filled by breath, Aesch. Theb. 464:—rarely, πληροῦν τι εἰς τι, to pour one thing into another till it is full, as, πλ. εἰς ἄγγος, Eur. I. T. 954: esp.—2. πλ. ναῦν, to man a ship, Hdt. 1, 171; 6, 89, etc.; also, πλ. ναῦν ἀνδρῶν, Id. 3, 41, cf. Dem. 1211, 12, and πλήρω-μα; so, πληροῦτε θαρακεία, man the walls, Aesch. Theb. 32; in mid., πλ. ρούσαι τὴν ναῦν, to man one's ship, Isae. 89, 10, Dem. 1208, 14.—3. πλ. γυναικα, to make a woman pregnant, 4. to fill or satiate with food, Hipp., in pass.; so, δαυτός πληρωθείς, Eur. Antioch. 45:—hence, to satisfy, sat, πληροῦν θυσίᾳ, to glut one's rage, Soph. Phil. 324, Eur. Hipp. 1328; τὰς ἐπιθυμίας, Plat. Gorg. 494 C.—5. to make a number full or complete, πλ. τοὺς δέκα μῆνας, Hdt. 6, 63, cf. 7, 29, Plat. Tim. 39 D: οἱ πληροῦντες τὴν βουλήν, τον χορόν, those who make up the entire number of the council, chorus:—pass. with fut. mid. (Xen. Hipparch. 3, 6), to be full, of an assem- bly, Ar. Eccl. 89, and Orat.; of the moon, Soph. Fr. 713.—6. to fulfil a duty towards one, τινί τι, Aesch. Theb. 464: πληροῦν τὴν χρείαν, to supply it, Thuc. 1, 70: generally, to fulfil, accomplish, perform, Aesch. Ag. 313, in Pass.—II. intr. to be complete, ἡ ὁδὸς πληροῖ ἐς τὸν ὠριθὸν τού- του, the way comes in full to this num- ber, Hdt. 2, 7.—The mid. is used like the act. in N. T., Ephea. 1, 22. Hence

Πλήρωμα, ατος, τό, that by which a thing is filled, hence a full measure, complement, γεών, Hdt. 8, 43, 45; esp. of the men in a ship, a ship's comple- ment, her crew, Thuc. 7, 4, 12, Xen., etc.: so, πλ. πόλεως, Plat. Rep. 371 E:—of number, the sum, ὁδῶνόντα

ἑτα δῖος πλ. μακρότατον πρόκειται, 80 years are fixed as life's longest sum, Hdt. 3, 22, cf. Ar. Vesp. 660:—Eur. oft. uses the word with a genit. of the thing filled, as, πλ. χθονός, of men, Or. 1642; κυλικῶν πλ., of wine, Tro. 824, cf. Ion 1051, 1412; but, πλ. δαίτης, the satiety of the feast, Eur. Med. 203; πλ. τυρῶν, their fill of cheese, Id. Cycl. 209.—II. a filling up, completing, like sq., Soph. Tr. 1213.

Πλήρωσις, εως, ἡ, (πληρώω) a filling up, filling, making full, satisfying, Plat. Gorg. 496 E, etc.—2. Pass. like foreg. II, fulness, Plat. Legg. 956 E: fulfilment, payment, completion.—3. the completing a number, Hdt. 3, 67.

Πληρωτής, οὔ, ὁ, (πληρώω) one who fills or completes a number, πλ. ἐράνου=ἐρανιστής, Dem. 547, 18, cf. Interpp. ad Hesych. 2, p. 980.

Πληρωτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (πληρώω) making full, filling up.

Πλησιάζω, f. -άσω, (πλησιός) to bring near, τινά τινι, Xen. Eq. 2, 5: pass., to come near, approach, τινι, Eur. El. 634.—II. intr., in signif. of pass., πλησιάζειν τινί or τινός, Xen. Cyr. 7, 3, 17; 3, 2, 8; absol., to be near, Soph. O. T. 91; πλ. τόπω, Amphis Amp. 2: hence c. dat., to be always near, live or associate with, Lat. familiariter uti, τῷ ἀνδρί, Soph. O. T. 1136, cf. Plat. Lach. 197 D, Theaet. 144 A; οἱ πλησιάζοντες, a man's followers or disciples, Isocr. Antid. § 187, etc.; but, πλ. γυναικί, like πλάζω, to go in to a woman, have sexual intercourse with her, Isocr. 34 C, Dem., etc.

Πλησιαιτέρος and πλησιαιτάτος, v. sub πλησιός.

Πλησιάλος, ον, (πλησιός, ἄλς) near the sea, like ἀγχιάλος, Posidon. ap. Ath. 333 C. [ξ]

Πλησιασμός, τος, τό, =sq.

Πλησιασμός, τῷ, ὁ, (πλησιάζω) an approaching, approach, τὸν φοβερόν, Arist. Rhet. 2, 5, 2: sexual intercourse, Diog. L. 2, 100.

Πλησιαστός, ἡ, ὄν, (πλησιάζω) brought near, near.

Πλησιέπινθος, ον, (πίμπλημι, πλῆσω, γνάθος) filling the cheeks, Sopat. Cnid.

Πλησιέστερος, -ἐστατος, v. πλησιός fin.

Πλησιμαχος, ον, ὁ, Plesimachus, masc. pr. n., Plut.

Πλησιμόχθος, ον, (πίμπλημι) full of distress, very dub.

Πλησιογείτων, ονος, ὁ, a near neighbour, next neighbour, Boeot. πλεισιογείτων, Inscr. ap. Müller Orchom. p. 472.

Πλησιόικος, ον, (πλησιός, οἶκος) near the house, dwelling near, Dio C.

Πλησιός, α, ον, (πέλας, πλάζω) near, Hom.; τινός, Il. 6, 249, Od. 5, 71; τινί, Il. 23, 732, Od. 2, 149.—II. as subst., a neighbour, Hom., also Hdt. 7, 152:—adv., πλησίον, near, nigh, hard by, τινος, Hom., and Hdt. 4, 111; τινί, Hom.:—ὁ πλησιός, (sc. ὄν) one's neighbour, Theogn. 221, 611, Eur. Hec. 996, and freq. in Plat.; so in Dor., ὁ πλάτιον, Theocr. 5, 28; 10, 3.—The adj. is mostly poet. and Ion., though it also occurs in Trag., as Aesch. Eum. 195, Soph. Ant. 761; but in Att. prose only the adv., v. supra.

B. Compar. πλησιέστερος, Xen. Mem. 2, 1, 23; superl. -ἐστατος; also πλησιαιτέρος, -τατος, Id. An. 1, 10, 5; 7, 3, 29 (but with v. l. -ἐστατος, ὥτατος, v. Porpo ad l.); nearer, nearest or next, both forms Att., though the latter more freq.—Adv. πλησιαιτέρως, Hdt. 4, 12. [ξ]

Πλησιόχωρος, ον, (πλησιός, χώρα) near a country, bordering upon, τινί, Hdt. 3, 97; but he more usu. has it absol. of persons who live in a near country, neighbours, as 3, 89; 4, 13, etc.; τὸν σπαντὸν πλησιόχωρον, Ar. Vesp. 393.

Πλησιόχως, ον, (πίμπλημι, πλῆσω, ἰστίον) filling or swelling the sails, οὔρος, Od. 11, 7; 12, 149; προαί, Eur. I. T. 430.

Πλησιόφῃς, ἐς, (πίμπλημι, πλῆσω, φάος) in the full light, esp. of the moon, Manetho.

Πλησιόφωτος, ον, (ὥς)=foreg.

Πλήσματος, ατος, τό, (πίμπλημι, πλῆσω) like πλήρωμα, that which fills or satisfies, v. l. Ath. 111 C.—II. impregnation, conception, like ὄχνημα, Arist. H. A. 6, 23, 3.

Πλήσμη, ης, ἡ, also πλῆμῃ and πλῆμμη, (πλέος, πλῆθω): like πλῆμυρίς, the flood-tide; and in plur., generally, the rising of water, ἐν πλῆσμησι οἰπέτεος ποταμοῖο, Hes. Fr. 25.

Πλήσμιος, α, ον, (πίμπλημι) filling, gorging, Plut. Timol. 6: τὸ πλῆσμιον, a surfeit, disgust, Id. Anton. 24.

Πλησμονή, ης, ἡ, (πίμπλημι) a filling up, satiety, Eur. Tro. 1211, Plat., etc.; esp. with food, repletion, a surfeit, Hipp.: generally, fulness, plenty, Eur. Incer. 112: πλ. ἐστὶ τινος, one has enough of a thing, Ar. Plut. 189; cf. Plat. Symp. 186 C, etc.; πλ. ἀπὸ τινος, Luc. Nigr. 33. Hence

Πλησμονικός, ἡ, ὄν, fond of gorging.

Πλησμονώδης, ἐς, (πλησμονή, εἶδος) of a filling or cloying nature, Hipp.; like πλῆσμιος.

Πλῆσσω, Att. -ττω, (cf. sub fin.): f. -ξω: pf. 2 (sometimes with pass. signf.) πέπληγα: pf. pass. πέπληγμαι: aor. pass. ἐπλήγην, but in compds. usu. ἐπλάγην (as ἐξεπλάγην, κατεπλάγην, etc.), [ξ]: Hom. uses pf. 2 always in act. signf. and Ep. redupl.; aor. 2 act and mid. πέπληγον, inf. πεπληγμένον, πεπληγόμενον, and with augm. ἐπέπληγον, Il. 5, 504; also in Il. 3, 31, we have κατεπλήγην for κατεπλάγην: fut. 2 pass. πληγήσομαι, Xen. Cyr. 2, 3, 10; fut. 3 πεπλήξομαι, Eur. Hipp. 894, and Plat.

To strike, smite, wound, oft. in Hom.; esp. of a direct blow, as opp. to βάλλειν, Hdt. 6, 117: c. acc. dupl. pers. et rei, to strike one on..., πλήρσειεν τινὰ αὐχένα, Il. 11, 240, etc.; and still more closely, τὸν κατ' ἀκνησιν μέσας νότα πλῆξει, Od. 10, 161:—ποδὶ πλῆξαι, to kick or spurn, Od. 22, 20; but, πέπληγον χορόν ποσίν, like Lat. tergam pulsare or pede quatere, Od. 8, 264; πλήσειον πληγῆσι, Il. 2, 264; ἔπλευς ἐς πόλεμον πεπληγμένον, to whip on the horses to the fray, Il. 16, 728; of Jupiter, to strike with lightning, Hes. Th. 855:—sometimes c. acc. objecti, κονίσσालον ἐς οὐρανὸν ἐπέπληγον πόδε ἔπλων, struck the dust up to heaven, Il. 5, 504; and so, Ζεὺς ἐπ' Ἴδαν πλάξε κεραυνόν (for Ἴδαν πλάξε κεραυνῷ) Pind. N. 10, 132; so in pass., ἐπέπληκται χαρακτῆρ ἐν τύποις, has been stamped, Aesch. Supp. 283; cf. παῖτο:—mid., πλῆξασθαι μῦρόν, etc., to smite one's thighs, Hom.; so πλῆξασθαι τὴν κεφαλὴν, Hdt. 3, 14; this was to express grief, like κόπτεσθαι and τύπτεσθαι, Lat. plangere pectus:—pass., to be struck, stricken, smitten, κεραυνῷ πληγείς, stricken by lightning, Hom.; so Hes. Sc. 422, cf. Th. 861, and freq. in Trag.; also, πληγείς τινος, stricken by a man, Eur. Or. 497: also to be beaten, worsted, or conquered,

Hdt. 5, 120, Thuc. 8, 38: to be stricken by misfortune, Hdt. 1, 41: but, παδόμενοι, to be tripped by bribes, Id. 8, 5: στρατόν τοσοῦτον πέπληγμα, i. e. I have lost it by this blow, Aesch. Pers. 1014.—II. metaph. of sudden, violent emotions, to strike one from one's senses, amazé, confound, ἐκ με πλῆσσοι, Od. 18, 231, cf. Il. 13, 394 (though these places properly belong to ἐκπλῆσσω): later, of vehement passion, esp. in pass., ἡμέρω. χαλκῷ πεπληγμένος, Aesch. Ag. 544, 1660: πληγείς ἔρωτι, etc., like Lat. percussus or ictus amore, Valck. Hipp. 38, 1303: τὴν καρδίαν πληγείς, Plat., etc.—The Att. usage of this word is confined to the pass., though the fut. act. is used by Aesch. Fr. 255; the aor. by (Eur.) I. A. 1579; the pf. 2 πέπληγα, by Ar. Av. 1350,—but this itself took a pass. signf. in late writers, Ouidend. Thom. M. p. 703: for the act. the Att. preferred πατάσσειν, Valck. Act. Apost. 12, 7: Hdt. also mostly uses pass. (From the same root ΠΛΗΓΗ-, ΠΛΑΓ-, comes πλῆγῃ, Lat. plāga and plango: perh. also akin to πλάσσω, q. v.)

Πληστένω, (πλήρης) =πίμπλημι πλήρω, dub.

Πλήστις, ἡ, Ion. for πλάστιγξ.

Πλήτης, πλῆτης, Ion. for πελάτης, πλάτις.

Πλήτης, ἴνος, ἡ=τὸ πλατίον, Hesych.

Πλήτο, 3 sing. aor. pass. from πίμπλημι, Hom., and Hes.—II. 3 sing. aor. syncop. poet. from πελάζω, Il. 14, 438.

Πλήων, ον, Ion. for πλείων, dub.

Πλήγμα, ατος, τό, (πλῆσσω, πλάξω) a step: a standing with the legs far asunder.—II. in wrestling, a tripping, wr.—III.=πληχράς.

Πλυνθείας, ας, ἡ, (πλυνθεύω) a making up of bricks, LXX.—II. a drawing up of an army in square.

Πλυνθεῖον, ον, τό, a brick-kiln, Lys. ap. Harpocr.

Πλυνθεῖσις, a making of bricks: and

Πλυνθευτής, οὔ, ὁ, a brick-maker from

Πλυνθεῖν, (πλύνω) to make into bricks, γῆν, Hdt. 1, 179: nowhere else in this signf.—2. to make bricks, Thuc. 2, 78, in mid.—II. to build of brick Ar. Nub. 1126; πλ. τεῖχην, Thuc. 4, 67.—III. to make in the form of a plinth or brick, πλάσαια, Ar. Ran. 800.

Πλυνθῆδον, adv. (πλύνθος) in the shape of a brick, Hdt. 2, 96.

Πλυνθιακός, ἡ, ὄν, (πλύνθος) belonging to a brick, ὁ πλ., =πλυνθευτής, Diog. L. 4, 36.

†Πλυνθίων, ης, ἡ, Plinthine, a cit. of lower Egypt, Strab. p. 799; Ar. 34 A. Hence

†Πλυνθιότης, ὁ, κόλπος, gulf of Plinthine, forming the eastern boundary of Egypt, Hdt. 2, 6.

Πλυνθίνος, η, ον, (πλύνθος) made or built of brick, Hdt. 5, 101, Xen. Ar. 3, 4, 11.

Πλυνθίων, ον, τό, dim. from πλῆθος, a small brick, Thuc. 6, 88, Her. Cyr. 7, 1, 24: hence, like πλάσιον, a plinth-shaped body, a chest, pedestals, etc.—2. in the catapult, the part by which the arms are strained.—3. i. Arithm., the proportion of twice for times four.—4. πλυνθίων ὑπογραφαί the fields or squares into which the augurs divided the heavens, templea regiones coeli, Plut. Camill. 32.

Πλυνθίς, ἴδος, ἡ, dim. from πλῆθος, Anth. P. 6, 295, Diod.

Πλυνθοειδής, ἐς, (εἶδος) brick-like

Πλινθοποιέω, ὦ, to make bricks, Ar. an. 1139. Hence

Πλινθοποιία, ας, ἡ, brick-making. Πλινθος, ος, ἡ, a brick or tile, hether baked in the sun or by fire, λίνθοι ὀπταί, Hdt. 1, 180, 186; πλ. ράμια, γήναια, Xen. An. 3, 4, 7; 7, 14 (opp. to ὦμη πλ., Paus.); πλινθες ἑλκυσται, εἰρύσαι, like Lat. *dures lateres*, to make bricks, Hdt. 1, 9; 2, 136; ὀπτῶν, to bake them, Id. 179; δόμοι πλινθον collectively, years of brick, Ib.:—proverb., πλινθιν, laterem lavare, of useless rubble, Patermiorg. —2. any brick-aped body, a plinth, esp. of gold, an toy, like Lat. *lateres aurei*, Polyb. 27, 12, etc.; cf. ἡμιπλινθιον: the uth of a column, Vitruv.

Πλινθουλκέω, ὦ, to make bricks: m

Πλινθουλκός, ὄν, (πλινθος, ἑλκω) king bricks: ὁ πλ., a brick-maker.

Πλινθουργέω, ὦ, to make bricks, Ar. ut. 514: and

Πλινθουργία, ας, ἡ, brick-making, IX.: from

Πλινθουργός, ὄν, (πλινθος, *ἔργω) king bricks: a brick-maker, Plat. eaet. 147 A.

Πλινθοφέρειω, ὦ, to carry bricks, Ar. 1149: from

Πλινθοφόρος, ον, (πλινθος, φέρω) -ying bricks, Ar. Av. 1134.

Πλινθόω, ὤς=πλινθεύω:—to make rick, Anth. P. 9, 423.

Πλινθούχος, ἐς, (πλινθος, ὑφαίνω) t of brick, Aesch. Pr. 450.

Πλινθώτος, ὄν, (πλινθός) brick- ed, oblong.

Πλῆξ, ἡ=πλίγμα, Gramm.

Πλῆξ, adv. for which ἀμφιπλῆξ v.) is more usu.

Πλῆξις, εως, ἡ, a stepping, striding ward.—II. a stretching out: hence a span-measure: from

Πλῆξω, f. -ἔω:—strictly, like plico, to fold: but mostly in mid., oss one's legs in walking, and hence rids, step out, once in Hom., εὐ σσοντο πόδεσσιν, of mules, Od. 8; cf. διαπλῆσω. (Hence πλιν- q. v.: akin also to πλέκω.)

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Πλοιοφόρος, ον, (πλοῖον, φέρω) bearing ships.

Πλοκάμῖς, ἴδος, ἡ, poet. for πλόκαμος, a lock or curl of hair: also collectively, curly hair, Theocr. 13, 7, Bion. 1, 20, Euphor. 52.—Others take it as dim. from πλόκαμος. [Ic Ion, ἱς Att. in nom., acc. to Draco p. 23, 20; 45, 23; in trisyll. cases ἱ always, as in Bion l. c.]

Πλόκῆμον, ον, τό, = πλόκανον, dub.

Πλόκῆμος, ον, ὁ, (πλέκω) a lock or curl of hair, like πλόκος, Aesch. Cho. 7, etc.; in plur., the locks, hair, Il. 14, 176; κοῦαν πλόκαμοι, Pind. P. 4, 145; but also in sing., collectively, =κόμη, Hdt. 4, 34, and Trag.; τριχὸς πλ., Aesch. Theb. 564.—II. a twisted rope, Xen. Cyn. 9, 12, cf. sq.

Πλόκῆνον, ον, τό, also written πλόχῆνον (πλέκω):—any thing twined or plaited, Plat. Tim. 78 C: esp. a wicker sieve, fan, or winnow, Lat. *vanus*, Ibid. 52 E.

Πλόκῆς, ἄδος=πλόκαμος, Pherecr. Incert. 68.

Πλοκερός, ὁ, ὄν, (πλέκω) twined, plaited, v. l. for πλακερός.

Πλοκεύς, ὁ, (πλέκω) a plaiter, braid- er, Epich. p. 79.

Πλοκή, ἡς, ἡ, (πλέκω) a twining, plaiting, Epich. p. 79.—II. any thing plaited or woven, a web, Eur. I. T. 817, Plat. Legg. 849 C.—III. metaph., entanglement, intricacy, the complication of a dramatic plot, opp. to λύσις, Arist. Poet. 18, 12.—2. a web of deceit, trick, πλοκάς πλέκειν, Eur. Ion 826, cf. I. A. 936.

Πλόκις, ον, (πλόκος) = πλέκω, to twine or braid, usu. κόμην, Hipp.

Πλόκιμος, ον, (πλέκω) for twining or plaiting, κάλαμος, Theophr.

Πλόκιον, ον, τό, dim. from πλόκος, Plut. 2, 141 D.

Πλόκιος, ας, ον, (πλέκω) twined, v. l. Od. 13, 295, for κλόπιος.

Πλόκος, ον, ὁ, (πλέκω)=πλόκαμος, Trag., as Aesch. Cho. 197, Soph. Aj. 1179:—also, a wreath or chaplet, πλόκος σελίνω, the parsley-wreath at the Isthmian games, Plat. O. 13, 45; πλ. μυρσίνης, ἠνθέων, Eur. El. 778, Med. 841.

Πλόμενος, Ep. syncop. part. pres. from πλόμος, formed after the Homeric περιπλόμενος, Euphor. Fr. 55.

Πλόμος, ὁ, and πλομίζω, Arist. H. A., for φλόμος, φλομίζω, q. v.

Πλόος, ὁ, Att. contr. πλοῦς, οὔ, pl. πλοῖ, πλῶν, etc.: later, we have a gen. sing. πλόος, as if of third declens., Lob. Phryn. 453 (πλέω):—a sailing, voyage, Od. 3, 169, Hes. Op. 628, Hdt. (who always has the dissyll. form) 2, 29, etc., and Att.: πλοῖον στέλλειν, ποιεῖσθαι, Soph. Aj. 1045, Phil. 552: ἔξω πλόου, out of one's course, Pind. P. 11, 60.—2. εὐπλοία, time for sailing, i. e. fair wind, tide, etc., καιρὸς καὶ πλοῦς, Soph. Hdt. 1450; πλοῦς γίγνεται, i. e. the wind is fair, Thuc. 1, 137; πλῶ χρήσθαι, to have a fair wind, Id. 3, 3; καλλίστοις πλοῖς χρῆσθαι, Antipho 139, 12.—Proverb., δεύτερος πλοῦς, of trying a second scheme when one's first fails, Stallb. Plat. Phaed. 99 D, Polit. 300 B; so, κατὰ τὸν δεύτερον πλοῖον, Arist. Eth. N. 2, 9, 4.—3. later used even of a journey by land, Lob. Phryn. 615, cf. πλέω: in Nic., of the crawling of a serpent, Th. 295.

Πλονδοκέω, ὦ, (πλοῦς, δοκέω) to wait for a fair wind, Cic. Att. 10, 8, 9.

Πλονδύγεια, ας, ἡ, (πλοῦτος, ἡγί- εια) health and wealth, Ar. Av. 731, Vesp. 677, Eq. 1091. [2]

†Πλονυμπαρία, ας, ἡ, Plumbaria, an island on the coast of Hispania, Strab. p. 159.

Πλοῦς, ὁ, Att. contr. for πλόος, q. v.

Πλουσιάζω, (πλούσιος) to enrich, Hdn.

Πλουσιακός, ἡ, ὄν, (πλούσιος) ye culiar to a rich man, Alex. In. et. 10, 5

Πλουσιάω, ὦ, late form πλοου- τῶ.

Πλουσιόδοχος, ας, giving rich gifts:—II. richly endowed.

Πλούσιος, ας, ον, (πλοῦτος) rich, wealth, Hes. Op. 22, and Att.; μέγα πλ., Hdt. 1, 32: c. gen. rei, rich in a thing, Lat. *dives opum*, Eur. Or. 394

Plat. Polit. 261 E:—sometimes with collat. notion of royal or noble, Soph. O. T. 1070.—II. ample, abundant, Eur. Dan. 3. Adv. -ίως, Hdt. 2, 44, and Eur.

Πλουτῆγῆς, ἐς, v. πλουτογαθῆς.

Πλουτῆγῆμα, ας, ἡ, the Academic philosophy which holds outward goods in esteem.

Πλουτῆς, ἄκος, ὁ, a rich church, i. word coined by Eupol. Κολακ. 1, 9, like πῆλας, στόμας, etc.; v. Mein- eke Menand. p. 161, and cf. the Lat. termin. -ae.

†Πλουτάρχος, ον, ὁ, Plutarchus. Plutarch, tyrant of Eretria in Euboea, Dem. 58, 5; etc.—2. the celebrated philosopher and biographer, of Chae- ronea in Boeotia.

†Πλουτερός, ὁ=Πλούτων, Mosch. 3, 22.

Πλουτέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (πλοῦτος) to be rich, wealthy, τάχα σε ζηλώσει ἀρ- γὸς πλουτεῖντα, Hes. Op. 311; πλ. μέγα, μάλιστα, Hdt. 1, 32; 3, 57: πλουτεῖ κατ' οἶκον μέγα, Soph. Ant. 1168; and freq. in Eur., etc.: πλ. ὑπὸ τὸν κοινῶν, to be rich from the public purse, Ar. Plut. 569; so πλ. ἐκ τινος, Dem. 576, 1:—c. gen., to be rich in a thing, πόνον, Aesch. Fr. 225, cf. Plat. Rep. 521 A, Xen. An. 7, 7, 28; also, τινί, Xen. Ath. 2, 11. Hence

Πλουττήρος, ὁ, ὄν, enriching, ἔργον, Xen. Oec. 2, 10.

†Πλουτιδῆς, ον, ὁ, Plutides, a philosopher of Tarsus, Strab. p. 675

Πλουτίζω, f. -ίσω (πλοῦτος) to en- rich, Aesch. Ag. 1268, Xen., etc. metaph., πλ. τινὲ στεναγμοῖς, Soph. O. T. 30; ἀρετῇ, Xen. Mem. 4, 2, 9: ironically, to deck out, gladden, Aesch. Ag. 586.

Πλουτινδην, (πλοῦτος) adv., ac- cording to one's wealth, πλ. αἰρεῖσθαι, Arist. Pol. 11, 9, etc.; cf. ἀριστηνδην

Πλουτισμός, οὔ, ὁ, (πλουτίζω) an enriching.

Πλουτιστήριος, ας, ον, enriching, Philo.

Πλουτογαθῆς, ἐς, Dor. for πλουτο- γηθῆς, (πλοῦτος, γηθῆς) delighting by riches, Aesch. Cho. 801, e conj. Tur- neb.; for the reading of the MSS., πλουτῆγῆς is against the metre.

Πλουτοδότερα, ας, ἡ, fem. from πλουτοδοτήρ, Orph. H. 39, 3

Πλουτοδοτήρ, ὄν, (πλουτοδοτῆς) give riches.—II. to give rich presents: τινά, Orph. H. 17, 5.

Πλουτοδοτήρ, ἥρος, ὁ=sq., Anth. P. 9, 525, 17.

Πλουτοδοτῆς, ον, ὁ, (πλοῦτος, δι- δομι) giver of riches, Hes. Op. 125

†Πλουτοκλής, ἐόν, ὁ, Plutocles masc. pr. n., Luc. Ver. H. 2, 33.

Πλουτοκρῆτῶ, ὦ, fut. -ήσω, (πλοῦ- τος, κρατέω) to govern through wealth Hence

Πλουτοκρατία, ας, ἡ, an oligarchy f wealth, Xen. Mem. 4, 6, 12.

Πλουτοποιός, ὄν, (πλούτος, ποίω) creating wealth, enriching, Plut. Num. 16, etc.

Πλούτος, ὄν, ὁ, wealth, riches, Hom., Hes., etc.; ὄφεος καὶ πλούτων ἰσχύειν, Il. 1, 171; ὄλβω τε πλούτῳ τε, Il. 16, 596; opp. to πένια, Plat. Rep. 421 D. in plur., treasures, Plat. Prot. 354 B, Gorg. 523 C, etc.:—c. gen. rei, πλούτος χρυσοῦ, ἀργύρου, treasure of gold, silver, etc., Hdt. 2, 121, i, cf. Pors. Med. 542:—metaph., πλ. στρατῶν, Emped. 300.—II. as masc. prop. n., *Plutus*, god of riches, son of Ceres, and Iasius, Hes. Th. 969: the later legend represents him as blind; v. also Πλούτων. (Prob. akin to πάλυς, πλέω, etc.)

Πλουτοτάφης, ἐς, (πλούτος, θάπτω) buried in riches, Eust.

Πλουτοφόρος, ὄν, (πλούτος, φέρω) bringing riches, enriching, Com. ap. Plut. 2, 27 C.

Πλουτόχθων, ὄν, ὁ, ἡ, (πλούτος, χθών) rich in the treasures of the land, Aesch. Eum. 947.

†Πλουτώ, οὖς, ἡ, *Pluto*, daughter of Oceanus and Tethys, Hes. Th. 355: a companion of Proserpina, H. Hom. Cer. 422.—2. mother of Tantalus by Jupiter, Paus. 2, 22, 3.

Πλούτων, ὄν, ὁ, poet. also Πλουτεύς, q. v., *Pluto*, god of the nether world, first in Trag., as Aesch. P. 806, Soph. Ant. 1200, Eur. Alc. 360: orig. an epith. of Ἄιδης, from πλούτος, because corn, the chief wealth of early times, was held as sent from beneath and the gift of Pluto, as husband of Proserpina the daughter of Ceres, v. Müller Literat. of Greece: hence *Pluto* was confounded with *Plutus*, and was also considered as the god of riches, cf. Soph. Fr. 259, Ar. Plut. 727. Hence

Πάντωνίος, α, ὄν, belonging to *Pluto* or the nether world: τὰ Π. (sc. χωρία), places where there are mephitic vapours, like the Grotta del Cane near Naples, looked upon as entrances to the nether world, Strab. tp. 244, p. 579, 629, etc. f; cf. Χαράνιος.

Πλόκων, ὄν, τό, v. πλόκανον.

Πλόχμος, οὖ, ὁ, (πλέκω) like πλόκαμος, usu. in plur. locks, hair, Il. 17, 52, Ar. Rh. 2, 677.

Πλωδής, ἐς, (πλώος, εἶδος) swimming.—II. metaph., loose, slack, not solid, Hipp., v. Foës. Oecon.

Πλύμα, ατος, τό, (πλύνω) water in which something has been washed, πλ. ἰχθύων, Plat. (Com.) Nic. 4: πλ. ὑλείρου, a decoction or infusion of it, Foës. Oecon. Hipp.—II. metaph., a low prostitute. [ὑ, Nic. Al. 258, Herm. Oph. H. 10, 22.]

Πλυνεύς, ὁ,=πλύντης, πλύτης, A. B.

Πλύνος, ὄν, ὁ, a thing that is washed.

Πλύνος, ἐθ, ὁ, (πλύνω) a pit, in which dirty clothes were washed by treading, Il. 22, 153, Od. 6, 40, 86; later also, a washing-tub, Luc.—II. metaph., πλύνον ποιεῖν τινα,=πλύνω II, Ar. ut. 1061.

†Πλυνός, οὖ, ὁ, *Plynus*, a harbour of Africa, east of Cyrene, Hdt. 4, 163; Strab. p. 838: in Scylax oi Πλυνοί.

Πλυντήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, (πλύνω)=πλύντης, Hence

Πλυντήριος, ὄν, ὁ, or for washing: τὰ Πλυντήρια (sc. ἐρά), a festival at Athens (on the 25th Thargelion), in which the clothes of Minerva's statue were washed, Xen. Hell. 1, 4, 12, Plut.

Alcibi 34; cf. Müller Archæol. d. Kunst, § 69.

Πλύντης, ὄν, ὁ, (πλύνω) a clothes-cleaner: the Gramm. however reject this form, Lob. Phryn. 256.

Πλυντικός, ἡ, ὄν,=πλυντήριος: ἡ πλ. (sc. τέχνη), clothes-washing, Plat. Polit. 282 A.

Πλυντρία, ας, ἡ, fem. from πλυντήρ, a washer-woman.

Πλυντήρ, ἰδός, ἡ,=foreg., Ar. Fr. 642.—II. πλυντρίς γῆ, a kind of fuller's earth, Theophr.

Πλύντρον, ὄν, τό, the wages of a πλύντης.—II.=πλύμα, Arist. Probl. 4, 29.

Πλύνω [ὑ], fut. πλύνεω contr. πλυνώ: aor. ἐπλύνα: pf. πέπλυκα, pass. πέπλυμαι: aor. pass. ἐπλύθην [ὑ], but usu. poet. ἐπλύθην. To wash, clean, esp. linen and clothes, (opp. to λούωμαι, to bathe, νίπτω, to wash the hands or feet); εἴματα πλύνεσκον, Il. 22, 155; πλύναν ῥύπα πάντα, they washed off all the dirt, Od. 6, 93; πλυνέουσα, Ib. 59 (these are the only forms in Hom.); κώδια πλ., Ar. Plut. 166, etc.:—metaph., τὸ πρᾶγμα πέπλυται, the thing is washed to pieces, i. e. worn out, Sositap. ap. Ath. 377 F.—II. as a slang term, πλύνειν τινα, as we say to wipe him down, give him a dressing, i. e. abuse or beat him, Ar. Ach. 381, Dem. 997, 24; and so, πλ. τινα τὴν πόρῃ, Id. 1335, 5, cf. Meiske Menand. p. 221. (On the root v. πλέω sub fin.) Hence

Πλύνσιμος, ὄν, to be washed. [ὑ]

Πλυσίς, εως, ἡ, (πλύνω) a washing, cleaning, Plat. Rep. 429 E. [ὑ]

Πλύσμα, ατος, τό,=πλύμα, susp.

Πλυσμός, οὖ, ὁ,=πλυσίς.

Πλύντης, ὄν, ὁ,=πλύντης. [ὑ]

Πλύτος, ἡ, ὄν, (πλύνω) washed, cleaned.

Πλωάς, ἰδός, ἡ, (πλώω)=πλώουσα, sailing or floating about, ὀρνίθες, Ar. Rh. 2, 1054; and Pers. would so read in Soph. Phil. 1093: πλ. νῆσοι, the Harpy islands in the Aegean sea, afterwards called Στροφάδες.

†Πλωθεῖα or Πλωθιά, ας, ἡ, *Plothea*, a deme of the Attic tribe Aegeis; hence ὁ Πλωθειεύς, or Πλωθεύς, εως, one of (the deme) *Plothea*, Dem. 1310.

Πλωιάς, ἰδός, ἡ,=πλωιάς, Theophr. ap. Plut. 2, 292 C.

Πλωῖζω, to sail on the sea, use ships, πλωῖζεσθ' ἐν (or πλωῖζεσκον) νηυσί, Hes. Op. 632, cf. Thuc. 1, 13.—Plat. (Rep. 388 A) read πλωῖζοντ' ἄλυσιν in Il. 24, 12.—Even the Att. prefer πλωῖζω to πλωῖξω, Lob. Phryn. 616, cf. sq.

Πλωῖός, ὄν, (πλώω) fit for sailing:—1. of a ship itself, fit for sea, sea-worthy, Thuc. 1, 29; 2, 13 (v. sub fin.).—2. of navigation, πλωῖώτερον γενομένην or ὄντων, as navigation advanced, as circumstances became favourable for navigation, Thuc. 1, 7, 8;—but, πλωῖω μου γενομένην, when the wind, etc. became fair, Dion. H. 1, 63; so, πλωῖμα ἐστίν, Heliod.—Even the Att. prefer πλωῖμος to πλωῖός, cf. foreg.: Bekker in Thuc. gives the short form, although he writes πλωῖζω, not πλωῖζω, in the same author.

Πλωῖς, ἰδός, ἡ, v. l. for πλωάς, Ar. Rh. 2, 1054.

Πλώς, ὁ, gen. πλωτός, (πλώω) a swimmer.—II. a fish, elsewhere called κερστρεῖς, Epich. p. 44.

Πλωῖμος, ὄν,=πλωῖός, Soph. O. C. 663.

†Πλωταί νῆσοι, αἱ, the *Plotae* (floating-islands), earlier name of the Strophades, Ar. Rh. 2, 285.

Πλωτάρχης, ὄν, ὁ, (πλώω, ἄρχω) ship-captain, Manetho.

Πλωτεύω, (πλώτης) to navigate

Polyb. 16, 29, 11, in pass.

Πλωτή, ἡ, v. πλωτός.

Πλωτήρ, ἦρος, ὁ,=πλωτής, Ar. Ecl. 1087, Plat. Rep. 489 A.

Πλώτης, ὄν, ὁ (πλύνω) one who sails, a seaman.—II. a swimmer. Hence

Πλωτικός, ἡ, ὄν, skilled in seaman ship, οἱ πλ., seamen, Plat. Ax. 368

Plut., etc.; also ship-owners, Plut. Cat. Min. 61.

†Πλωτίνος, ὄν, ὁ, *Plotinus*, the celebrated new-Platonic philosopher

Πλωτός, ἡ, ὄν, (πλώω) sailing floating, νῆσος, Od. 10, 3, Hdt. 2, 156; of birds, Arist. H. A. 2, 12, 3.—οἱ πλωτοί, a tribe of fish that constantly float on the surface, πλ. ἐγγέλεις, Ath. 4 C.—II. navigable, Hdt. 2, 102, Polyb. 1, 42, 2, etc.; ἡ πλ. ὥσος Lyc.: ὁ πλωτός, the season for sailing Heraclid.

Πλωτρός, ὄρος, ὁ,=πλωτήρ, poet.

Πλώω: f. -ώω: pf. πέπλωκα:—Erp. and Ion. for πλέω, to sail, float, Il. 21, 302, Od. 5, 240.—Hom., beside the pres. and impf., has Erp. syncop. aor. ἐπλωον, ως, ω, part. πλώς, gen. πλώος in the compds. ἀπέπλωσεν ἐπέπλωσεν, part. ἐπιπλώς, παρέπλωσεν but Hdt. has pres. inf. πλώειν, 4, 156 and part. πλώουσας, 8, 10, 22, 42 impf. ἐπλωον, 8, 41; aor. 1 ἐπλώσα 4, 148; inf. πλώσαι, 1, 24; part. πλώσας, 4, 156, which also occur once in Hom. in the compd. ἐπιπλώσας, Il. 3, 47.—It was never used in Att., Dind. Eur. Hel. 532, Ar. Thesm. 878.—Hom. seems to have used πλώω and its derivs. more in the sign. of to float, πλέω in that of to sail.

Πνέω, poet. for πνέω, q. v., Hom. and Hes., also Orac. ap. Hdt. 1, 67.

Πνεῦμα, ατος, τό, (πνέω) wind air, first in Hdt., πνεύματα ἀνέμων 7, 16, 1; then freq. in Att., esp. in prose, πνῶν being the more usu. form in poetry, and the only one in Hom.—2. esp. like Lat. *anima* (Cic. Tusc. Q. 1, 9), the air we breathe, breath, πβιον, the breath of life, Aesch. Pers. 507; πνεῦμα ἀβρόειν, to collect breath, Eur. Phoen. 851; πν. ἀφάνεια ἀνιέναι, μεθίεναι, to give up the ghost, Id. Dec. 571, Or. 277, Tro. 780, c. C. Thuc. 2, 49:—proverb., ὑπὸ πνῶν ἐσθι πνεῦμα καὶ σκιά μόνον, Soph. Fr. 13: also breathing, respiration, esp. freq. in Hipp., who uses it in various phrases, πνεῦμα ἀναφῆρειν, to breathe hard; τὸ πνεῦμα ἄνω ἔχειν, to be out of breath; τὸ πνεῦμα γίγνεται ἄνω (cf. Mein. Menand. 12); μετέρουρον πνεῦμα, like Horace's *sublimis anhelitus*, breathlessness, when the breath seems to be stopped at the upper end of the wind-pipe; also, πν. ἀνελκόμενον; πν. ἀλίσκόμενον, a thic kind breathing, etc.; v. Foës. Oecon. Hipp.: also, absol., ἀνελκόμενον of breathing, Id.:—in plur. breathings, gust Id.—3. life, Polyb. 31, 18, 4, Plut. etc.—also, the spirit, a living being, like Lat. *anima*, Phoenix ap. Ar. 530 F.—4. a Spirit, Spiritual Being, N. T.—5. metaph., spirit, i. e. feeling, Soph. O. C. 612; so, αἰδοῦν πνεῦμα δέσφασθαι, Aesch. Supp. 30.—6. hunters' language, the scent.—7. Gramm., the breathing, πν. δασὺ κν ψιλόν, spiritus asper et lenis.

Πνευμάτεφορος, ὄν, (πνεῦμα, ἐφέρω)=πνευματόφορος.

Πνευματίας, ὄν, ὁ, (πνεῦμα): πνευματώδης 1, 3, Hipp.

Πνευμάτιω, ὤ, = πνευστίω, to vant.

Πνευμάτιζω, (πνεῦμα) to fan by blowing.—II. to write or speak with the reathing (spiritus), Antigon.—Caryst. Πνευματικός, ἦ, ὄν, (πνεῦμα) be longing to wind or breath, πν. μύρον, ae organ of breathing, Medic.: πν. ῥγανον, a machine moved by wind or ir.—2. windy, exposed to wind, Theophr.—3. act., blowing up, making flatulent, βρώματα, Nicom. ap. Ath. 291.—4. of the spirit, spiritual, opp. to σωματικός, Plut. 2, 129 C.—4. οἱ Πνευματικοί, a school of physicians who pretended to explain every thing of the πνεῦμα. Adv. -κῶς, tspiritually, N. T.

Πνευμάτιον, ου, τό, dim. from νεῦμα, Polyb. 15, 31, 5, Damox. ynt. 1, 26. [ᾶ]

Πνευμάτιος, α, ου, (πνεῦμα) windy, ntending wind, Arat. [ᾶ]

Πνευματισμός, σθ, ὅ, (πνευματίζω) a writing or speaking with the breath g (spiritus).

Πνευματοδόχος, ου, (δέχομαι) reiving wind.

Πνευματόκηλη, ης, ἦ, a flatulent or indy hernia.

Πνευματόκίνητος, ου, (κινέω) moved i the wind or spirit.

Πνευματομάχος, ου, (πνεῦμα, μάμα) fighting with the wind.—2. in ccl., fighting with the Spirit. [ᾶ]

Πνευματοφάλος, ου, ὅ, (πνεῦμα, φαλός) a hernia caused by pent-up pours about the navel, Galen.

Πνευματοποιέω, ὤ, to produce wind, fill with wind, Arist. Probl. 24, 10, from

Πνευματοποιός, ὄν, (πνεῦμα, ποιέω) oducing wind or breath, Philem. Lex. 4, p. 109, Osann.

Πνευματοῦρρος, ου, contr. -ῥρους, υ (πνεῦμα, ῥέω) :—flowing with nds, i. e. with draughts or currents air, Plat. Crat. 410 B.

Πνευματοφορέωμαι, as pass., to be rne, moved by wind, or as by the wind, XX.—II. to be inspired. From

Πνευματοφόρος, ου, (πνεῦμα, φέρω) ne by the wind, LXX.—II. inspired,

Πνευμάτω, ὤ, (πνεῦμα) to turn o wind, Plut. :—pass., to become nd, evaporate, Arist. Gen. An. 2, 3,

—II. to blow or puff up :—pass., to flatulent, or to be asthmatic, Foës. con. Hipp.; v. πνευματώδης, fin.

Πνευματώδης, ες, (πνεῦμα, εἶδος) ndy, exposed to the wind, τόποι, Theophr.—2. full of wind, flatulent, air.—3. asthmatic, Id.: cf. Foës.

con.—II. act. blowing or puffing up.

Πνευμάτωσις, εως, ἦ, (πνευματός) lowing or puffing up, making windy, ist. Respir. 20, 6. [ᾶ] Hence

Πνευματοτικός, ἦ, ὄν, blowing up, king flatulent.

(Πνευμονία, ας, ἦ, Att. πλενμ, πνεύμων) a disease of the lungs, Plut. 918 D.

(Πνευμονίας, ου, ὅ, (πνεύμων) of lungs, pulmonary.

(Πνευμονικός, ὅ, ὄν, Att. πλενμ, πνεύμων) belonging to the lungs, Arist. Probl. 33, 14, 1: esp. affected with a ease of the lungs.

(Πνευμονίς, ἰδος, ἦ, Att. πλενμ, πνεύμων)=πνευμονία.

(Πνευμονώδης, ες, (εἶδος) like the gs, spongy: from

Πνεύμων, ουος, ὅ, in common Att. o πλένμων, which may be allowed Plat. Tim. 70 C, but not in Trag., b. Phryn. 305, Br. and Herm. Ph. Tr. 564, 75: (πνέω, πνεύμι):

—usu. in pl. πνέυμονες, the organs of breathing, the lungs, Il. 4: 528, Aesch. Theb. 61, Soph. Tr. 567, etc.; also in sing., Il. 20, 486.—Cf. πλένμων. (With the Ion. form πλεύμων, cf. the Lat. pulmo.)

Πνέων, Dor. poet. for έπνεον, impf. of πνέω, Pind.

Πνεύσις, ἦ, (πνέω) a blowing, breath ing.

Πνεύστης, ου, ὅ, (πνέω) one who gasps, breathes hard. Hence

Πνευστία, ὤ, to breathe hard, Hipp., and Arist. Rhet. 1, 2, 18.

Πνευστικός, ἦ, ὄν, disposed to blow or breathe: from

ΠΝΕΨ, poet. πνέω: fut. πνεύσω, and later πνεύσμαι or usu. πνευσούμαι: aor. έπνευσα, pass. έπνεύσθην.

—Hom. uses only pres. and impf., usu. in poet. form πνέω, but also πνέω, Od. 5, 469: Hes. too has both forms and uses also part. aor. act.—

For pf. pass. πέπνυμαι, part. πεπνυμένος, v. sub πέπνυμαι.

To blow, breathe, of the wind and air, Od. 4, 361; 5, 469, etc.—II. to breathe, send forth an odour, ἦδν πν., Od. 4, 446:—c. gen., to breathe or smell of a thing, οἱ μύρον πνέον, Soph. Fr. 147, πνέον χαρίτων έρώτων, Wern.

Tryph. 505: rarely c.-dat., to smell with a thing, Anth. P. 5, 200.—III. of animals, to breathe hard, pant, gasp, Il. 13, 385; θνύω πνέιν, Aesch. Cho. 622.—IV. generally, to draw breath, breathe, and so to live, Il. 17, 447, Od.

18, 131; οἱ πνέοντες = οἱ ζῶντες, Soph. Tr. 1160.—V. metaph., c. acc. cognato, μένεα πνέοντες, breathing spirit, freq. in Hom. as epith. of warriors; so, πῆρ πν., Hes. Th. 319, Pind. Fr. 112, and so (in a rhetorical passage) even in Xen. Hell. 7, 5, 12;

so, θρασεῖα πρ. καρδία, Pind. P. 10, 69; χαμηλᾷ, κενεῖ πν., to be of a low or empty spirit, Id. P. 11, 46, O. 10 (11), 111; *Apea πνέιν, Lat. Martem spirare, Aesch. Ag. 376; φόνον πν., lb. 1309; φρονός πνέων τροπαίαν, lb. 219; κότον, Id. Cho. 34; and so in comedy, πνέιν Ἀλφειόν, of a swift runner, Ar. Av. 1121 :—μέγα πνέιν, to be of a high spirit, Lat. magnam spirare, Eur. Andr. 189; so too, πολλῷ έπνειν, Dem. 787, 20; also absol.,

ὑπερσάκων πνέοντες, breathing over their shields, i. e. unable to repress their rage for war, Hes. Sc. 24, like Statius' animus ultra thoracis anhelus.

—VI. to breathe favourably on one, Lat. aspirare, χάριν τινί, Aesch. Ag. 1206; ὦ σὺ μὴ πνεύσῃς ενδέξιος, Call. Ep. 9, 3. (The root is ΠΝΕ- or ΠΝΥΨ-, hence πνεῦμα, πνοή, etc.: πνίγω is prob. akin.) [The ε in this verb sometimes melts into one syll. with the foll. vowel, Aesch. Ag. 1517, 1493, cf. Herm. Soph. Ant. 1132.]

Πνιγᾶλιν, ουος, ὅ, (πνίγω) the nightmare, Lat. incubo, also πνίς and εφιάλτη, from the sense of throttling which accompanies it. [ty?]

Πνιγέα, ας, ἦ, a dry or vapour-bath, Lat. vaporarium, Galen.

Πνιγέυς, εως, ὅ, (πνίγω) a place for baking, an oven; or, a couvre-feu, or cover put on coals to smother the flame, Ar. Nub. 96, Av. 1001.—II. a hydraulic instrument in which air is pent up.—III. a muzzle for horses, etc.

*Πνιγεύς, εως, ἦ, Pnigæus, a village of Marmarica, Strab. p. 799.

Πνιγρός, ὅ, ὄν, (πνίγω) choking, stifling, whether by throttling or heat, Ar. Ran. 122, where there is a play on this double sense; in ti latter,

Πνιγίω, = πνίγω, Anth. P. 12, 224 Πνιγίτης (sc. γῆ), ἦ, a sort of clay Diosc., and Plin.

Πνίγμα, ατος, τό, (πνίγω) a chok ing, εἰς π. έχειν, to have fast by the throat, throttled, Cephisodot. ap. Arist. Rhet. 3, 10, 7.

Πνιγμονή, ης, ἦ, =sq.

Πνιγμός, ου, ὅ, (πνίγω) a choking, Xen. Oec. 17, 12, Polyb. 4, 58, 9.—II. a being choked, suffocation, Hipp.—III. a seething, stewing, Theophr. ap. Ath. 66 E.

Πνιγμώδης, ες, (πνιγμός, εἶδος) choking, βῆξ, Hipp.: stifling hot.

Πνιγόμενος, εσσα, εν, = πνιγρός, Anth. P. 7, 536, Nic. Th. 425.

Πνίγος, τό, (πνίγω) a choking, Hipp.; and so, drowning, or stifling heat, Hipp., Ar. Av. 726, 1091, Thuc. 7, 87, Plat., etc.—II. in the parabasis of the Att. comedy, =μακρόν, because this part of it was to be spoken at one breath, and so nearly choked the actor, Schol. Ar. Ach. 666, cf. παράβασις III.—The accent πνίγος also occurs as if from aor. pass., Lob. Phryn. 107.

ΠΝΙΓΩ; fut., mid. with trans. signif. πνιξομαι, usu. πνιξομαι, in Luc. also πνίξω, fut. pass. πνιγήσομαι: aor. έπνιξα, inf. πνιξάι, aor. pass. έπνιγνῆν. To stifle, choke, Antipho 125, 39, Plat. Gorg. 522 A; to seize by the throat, throttle, Ar. Nub. 1376:—pass. to be choked, etc.; be drowned, Xen. An. 5, 7, 25.—II. to cook in a close-covered vessel, to smother, to seethe, stew or bake, Hdt. 2, 92, cf. Ar. Vesp. 511, Casaub. Ath. 66 E.—III metaph., to torment, like άγχω, Luc. Prom. 17. (Cf. πνέω, sub fin.) [ε, except in aor. pass., Lob. Phryn. 107.]

Πνιγώδης, ες, (πνίγος, εἶδος) sti fting, suffocating, θέρος, Hipp.—2. pass. choked, stopped, φάρυγξ, Hipp.

Πνικτήρ, ἦρος, ὅ, (πνίγω) a choker, Nonn.

Πνικτός, ἦ, ὄν, (πνίγω) stifled, strangled, N. T.—II. sodden, stewed, as meat in a covered pan, Antiph. Ἀγροικ. 1, 4.

Πνίξ, ἶγος, ἦ, (πνίγω) a stifling suffocation, Hipp.—II.=πνιγαλλόν.

Πνίξις, εως, ἦ, (πνίγω) a stifling strangling, smothering, Theophr.—II. a seething, stewing.

Πνοή, ης, ἦ, Ep. and Ion. πνείη, as always in Hom.; Dor. πνοά, Pind.: (πνέω)—a blowing, wind, blast, air, freq. in Hom., absol., or with gen. added, as πνοή άνέμων, Βορέας, Ζεφύροιο; also in plur., άμα πνοής άνέμοιο, along with, i. e. as swift as the wind; and so simply, άμα πνοήσῃ, Hom.; πνοαί άνέμων, Hes. Th. 253, 268.—II. of animals, a breathing hard, fetching breath; generally, the breath, Il. 23, 380; and freq. later, esp. in plur., as Soph. El. 719, and Eur.: πνοή Ἡφαιστοιο, the breath of Vul can, i. e. flame, Il. 21, 355; also, πνός πνοαί, Eur. Tro. 815: metaph. πνοαίς Ἀρεος, Aesch. Theb. 115; θυμοῦ πνοαί, Eur. Phoen. 454, cf. Ar. Av. 1396.—III. a breathing odour, fragrance, smell; generally, a vapour, exhalation, σποδός προπέμπει πλούτος πνός, of a burning city, Aesch. Ag. 820.—IV. the breath of a wind-instrument, δονακος, Eur. Or. 145.—The word is almost solely poet., πνέμεν being used in prose.

Πνοήπου, ποδός, ὅ, ἦ, wind-footed swift as the wind.

Πνοή, Ep. and Ion. for πνοή, Hom., and Hes.

Πνός, ὅ, Att. contr. πνοός, =πνοή

Πινύτης, ου, δ, v. πυκνίτης: from Πινύς, gen. πυκνός (v. infra), ἡ, the *Phrygia*, i. e. the place at Athens where the ἐκκλησίαι or meetings of the people were held, freq. in Ar., v. infra; it was cut out of a hill about $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile west of the Acropolis, being of semicircular form like a theatre; v. Wordsworth's Athens, p. 65, sq.—II. the people assembled in the πινύς.—The old and proper genit. is πυκνός, dat. πυκνῇ, acc. πυκνά, Ruhnck. Tim., Dind. Ar. Eq. 165, cf. Ach. 20, Thesm. 658, Eccl. 243; and v. sub πυκνίτης: late writers formed the cases regularly πινύκος, πινύκι, πινύκα, Buttin. Ausf. Gr. § 58, s. v. (The genit. πυκνός is also confirmed by comparison with the adj. πυκνός, crowded, packed, whence the strict sense of the word.—Prob. the nom. was changed for convenience of pronunciation.)

†Πυνταγόρας, ου, δ, *Pnytagoras*, a king in Cyprus, Arr. An. 2, 20, 6.—Others in Anth.

Πυντός, ἡ, ὄν, prob. only occurs in the lengthd. form πινυντός.

Πο, Lacon. for πον, Ar. Lys. 155, Dind.

ΠΟ'Α, ας, ἡ, Ion. πόη and ποίη, Dor. ποία, cf. Lob. Phryn. 496:—grass, esp. as fodder for cattle, Hom. (always in the form ποίη); cf. Theophr. H. Pl. 1, 3, 1: ποία Μηδική, Lat. *herba Medica*, *sainfoin* or *lucerne*, Ar. Eq. 604: generally of plants, as ποία Παρνασσί, i. e. the bay or laurel, Pind. P. 8, 28; so also, ποία ἐρέπειν τινα, lb. 4, 427:—metaph., κείραι μελὴρθεα ποίαν, Id. P. 9, 64,—just the same as ἡβας καρπὸν ἀποδρέναι (lb. 193).—2. a grassy place, meadow, Xen. Hell. 4, 1, 30.—Cf. also ποία. Hence

Πάω, f. ἄωα, to root up weeds, to weed, Theophr.—II. to be like grass, Strab.

Ποῦριον, ου, τό, dim. from πόα, Theophr. [ἄ]

Ποαμός, ους, ὁ, (ποάω) a wedding, Theophr.

Ποαστήρ, ηος, ὁ, and fem. ποάστρια, (ποάω) a weeder.

Ποαστρίον, ου, τό, a sickle for cutting grass; also, χορτοκόπιον.

Ποδαβρός, ὄν, (πούς, ἄβρος) tender-footed, Orac. ap. Hdt. 1, 55, ubi al. πόδ' ἄβρος.

Ποδάβρος, ὄν, Dor. for ποδήγος (q. v.); and the only form used in Trag.; v. sub κυναγός.

Ποδάγρα, ας, ἡ, (πούς, ἄγρα) a trap for the feet, Xen. Cyr. 1, 6, 28.—II. gout in the feet, Arist. H. A. 22, sq.: opp. to χειράγρα. Hence

Ποδαγρία, ὦ, to have gout in the feet, Ar. Plut. 559, Plat. Alc. 2, 139 E.

Ποδαγρία, ὦ, dub. for foreg., Lob. Phryn. 80.

Ποδαγρίζομαι, = ποδαγρία, very dub. in Strab.

Ποδαγρικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ποδάγρα) gouty, Plut. 2, 1087 E.

Ποδαγρός, ὄν, = foreg., Luc. Saturn 7.

Π. δαλγέα, ὦ, to have pains in the feet; hence also = ποδαγρία: from

Ποδαλγής, ἐς, (πούς, ἄλγος) having pains in the feet, Diog. L. 5, 68.

Ποδαλγία, ας, ἡ, pain in the feet: also = ποδάγρα. Hence

Ποδαλγικός, ἡ, ὄν, = ποδαγρικός.

Ποδαλγός, ὄν, = foreg., dub. in Ma-

netho.

†Ποδαλείριος, ου, δ, *Podalirius*, son of Aesculapius, brother of Machaon, surgeon in the Greek army before Troy, Il. 2, 732; cf. Strab. p. 264. Hence

†Ποδαλείριος, ου, of *Podalirius*, *Podalirian*, τέχνη, Anth. P. 9, 631.

Ποδάνεμος, ου, Dor. for ποδήνεμος. [ἄ]

†Ποδάνεμος, ου, δ, *Podanemus*, masc. pr. n., Xen. Hell. 5, 3, 13.

Ποδάνιπτήρ, ἡρος, ὁ, (πούς, νίπτω) a vessel for washing the feet in, a foot-ban, Hdt. 2, 172:—later also ποδονίπτήρ.

Ποδάνιπτρα, ας, ἡ, = foreg.

Ποδάνιπτρον, ου, τό, (πούς, νίζω, νίπτω) water for washing the feet in, usu. in plur., Od. 19, 504; ποδάνιπτρα ποδῶν, 19, 343:—later also ποδονίπτρον, Lob. Phryn. 689. [ἄ]

Ποδάπός, ἡ, ὄν, from what country? Lat. *cujas*? hence, generally, whence? where born? Hdt. 7, 218, and Trag., as Aesch. Cho. 576, Soph. O. C. 1160; ποδάπός τὸ γένος; Ar. Pac. 186, etc.: generally, of what sort? whether of birth or quality, Dem. 25, 48, Luc., etc.—The latter signif. some refer esp. to the form ποταπός, which is rejected by others. (Buttm., Lexil. s. v. ἐχθοδοπήσαι, fin., considers the termin., as in ἀλλοδαπός, ἡμεδαπός, παντοδαπός, ἡμεδαπός, τηλεδαπός, ἐχθοδαπός, to be an old anastrophe from ἀπό, ὅ being inserted for euphony, as in Lat. *prodire*, *prodesse*, etc.; so ποδαπός would be for ποῦ or πόθεν ἀπο; and ποταπός would be an incorrect form, cf. Lob. Phryn. 56, sq. Acc. to Ar. Dysc. de Pron. p. 298, sq.—δεπός only lengthens the word.)

Ποδαργος, ου, swift-footed, or as others white-footed (v. ἄργος), Lyc.: hence ὁ II., a horse of Hector, also one of Menelaus, *Swift-Foot* or *White-Foot*, Il. 8, 185; 23, 295: fem. Ποδάργη as name of a Harpy, Il. 16, 150.

†Ποδάρεος, ὁ, *Podares*, masc. pr. n., Paus. 8, 9, 9; etc.

Ποδαρίζω, v. πυδαρίζω.

Ποδαρίον, ου, τό, dim. from πούς, a little foot, Plat. (Com.) Incert. 46. [ἄ]

†Ποδάριος, ης, ἡ, *Podarce*, a Danaid, Apollod. 2, 1, 5.

Ποδάρκης, ἐς, (πούς, ἄρκω) strictly, sufficient or able with the feet, hence swift-footed, strong-footed, epith. of a good runner, freq. in Il., esp. as epith. of Achilles; but not in Od.: in Pind. O. 13, 53, ποδαρκής [sic] ἡμέρα, a day of swiftness, i. e. on which swift runners contended for the prize: so, ποδαρκέων δρόμον τέμενος, the sacred field of swift courses, i. e. the Pythian race-course, Id. P. 5, 45. Hence

†Ποδάρκης, ους, ὁ, *Podarces*, acc. to Apollod. 2, 6, 4, earlier name of Priam.—2. son of Iphiclus, a leader of the Thessalians from Phylace before Troy, Il. 2, 704; Strab. p. 432.—Others in Anth.

Πόδαρος, ου, (πούς, αὔρα) swift as the wind, Hesych.; cf. ποδήνεμος.

Ποδεῖον or ποδεῖον, ου, τό, (πούς) = πελλάσση, a sock, Lat. *pedale*, Critias 55: also, πόδιον.

Ποδεκμάειον, ου, τό, also -μάγιον, a cloth for wiping the feet.

Ποδένδυτος, ου, (πούς, ἐνδύω) drawn upon the feet: but—II. τὸ ποδένδυτον = ποδιστήρ, πέπλος ποδήρης, Aesch. Cho. 998.

Ποδεών, ἄνος, ὁ (πούς):—in plur., the ragged ends in the skins of animals, where the feet and tail have been; δέρμα λέντος ἀρημμένον ἄρκων ἐκ ποδεών, a lion's skin hung round one's neck by the paws, Theocr. 22, 52.—2. in sing., the neck or mouth of a wine-skin, which was formed by one of

these ends, the others being sewn up, Hdt. 2, 121, 4:—also, the neck of the bladder, Hipp.: hence ποδεών was also used for πέος, πόσθη, Schol. Eur. Med. 662, Elmsl.—3. generally of any narrow end, ποδεών στενός, a narrow strip of land, Hdt. 8, 31:—esp. the lower end or corner of a sail, the sheet, which in old times was a strip of hide elsewhere. ποδέες, Lat. *pedes*, Luc. V. Hist. 2, 45; cf. ποῖς III.

Ποδηγεία, ας, ἡ, a leading, guiding, from

Ποδηγέω, ὦ, f. -ῆσω, to lead, guide, Opp. C. 4, 360, Lyc. 11: from

Ποδηγέτης, ου, δ, like ποδήγος, a leader, guide, Lyc.: from

Ποδηγέω, ὦ, f. -ῆσω, (ποδήγος) to lead, guide, c. acc., Plat. Legg. 899 A:—in pass., Ath. 522 D. Hence

Ποδηγητικός, ἡ, ὄν, fitted for leading or guiding.

Ποδηγία, ας, ἡ, (ποδήγος) a leading, guiding, Lyc. 846.

Ποδηγικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to, fitted for a leader: from

Ποδήγος, ὄν, Dor. and Att. ποδαγός, Lob. Phryn. 429, Pors. Or. 26: (πούς, ἄγω, ἡγέομαι)—strictly, guiding the foot: a guide, Eur. Phoen. 1715: generally, an attendant, Soph. Ant. 1181.—Irreg. compar. ποδήγος στερεός.

Ποδηκῆς, ἐς, (πούς, ἡρεκῆς) reaching down to the foot, Il. 10, 24, 178; κίθων λίνεος, Hdt. 1, 195.

Ποδήνεμος, ου, (πούς, ἄνεμος) wind swift, epith. of Iris, freq. in Il., never in Od.: comically, ποδάνεμος καρκίνοι, Crates Sam. 1: cf. πόδαυρος.

Ποδήρης, ἐς, (πούς) reaching down to and touching the feet, πέπλος, χιτὼν π., a robe that falls over the feet, leaving only the ends visible, such as we see in the oldest Greek statues, Eur. Bacch. 833, Xen. Cyr. 6, 4, 2; hence, στῆλος π., a tall straight pillar

†(rather, a pillar reaching from the roof to the ground); Aesch. Ag. 898:—π. ἄσπις, the large shield which quite covered the body, Xen. An. 1, 8, 9, Cyr. 6, 2, 10.—2. ναῦς π., a ship with feet, i. e. oars.—3. τὰ ποδήρη, the feet themselves, Aesch. Ag. 1594. (The termin. -ῆρης is usu. referred to *ἄρω: cf. sub τρήρης.)

†Ποδῆς, οὔ, δ, *Podes*, son of Eetion, a Trojan, Il. 17, 575.

Ποδιαίος, ας, ὄν, (πούς) a foot long, broad or high, Xen. Oec. 19, 4: ἡ π. a foot-measure, Plat. Theat. 147 D.—II. ποδιαῖον ποιοῦμαι = ποδόω.

Ποδίω, f. -ίσω, (πούς) to bind or tie the feet: hence in pass., of horses, to have the feet tied, Xen. An. 3, 4, 35; to be tied by the foot, ἐπὶ ταῖς φάτναις Id. Cyr. 3, 3, 27.—II. to furnish with feet.—III. in Prosody, to measure by feet, scan.

Ποδίκροτος, ου, (πούς, κροτέω) striking with the feet.—II. pass., hammered or fixed on the feet, ἄμμα, Anth. Plan. 15.

Πόδιον, ου, τό, dim. from π. π. Epich. p. 27.—2. = ποδεῖον.

Ποδίσκος, ου, δ, dim. from π. π., little foot, Anacreont.

Ποδιμός, οὔ, δ, (ποδίω III.) measuring with or by feet.

Ποδιστήρ, ἡρος, ὁ, (ποδίω):—πέπλος π., a long garment such that the feet are caught in it, a foot-entangling robe, Aesch. Cho. 1000; cf. ποδήρης. Ποδιστήρ, ας, ἡ, (ποδίω) a snare for the feet, Anth. 6, 107, etc.

Ποδῖον, Ep. gen. and dat. dual for ποδῖον, Hom., and Hes.

Ποδοκίκη, ης, ἡ, also written πο-

ακαλή, (πούς, κακός): strictly, plague, a kind of stocks, better known at Athens by the name of ζύγ, Lex. ep. Lys. 117, 32, Dem. 733, Plat. (Com.) Incert. 27 B.

Ισοκόλιον, ου, τό, (κοῖλος) the sole of the foot.

Ισοκροστιά, ας, ἡ, (πούς, κρούω) tapping with the feet, Strab.

Ισοκυτίστω, ὦ, ἡ, -ήσω, (πούς, κτυπώ) to strike the earth with the feet, of dancers. Hence

Ισοκυτίστῃ, ης, ἡ, a dancing-girl, Lexiph. 2. [v]

Ισομερής, ἐς: Diomed. Gramm. 98, says, ποδομερεῖς sunt, qui in ulis pedibus singulas partes orationis gnant, cf. Osann Auct. Lex. p. 26.

Ισομυκτήρ, Plut., -μυκτρον, Philetar forms for ποδών.

Ισοπέδη, ης, ἡ, a fetter.

Ισορράγης, ἐς, (πούς, ῥήγνυμι) ting forth at a stamp of the foot, τα, Anth. P. 9, 225.

Ισορρόγῃ, ης, ἡ, (πούς, ῥώννυμι) strong of foot, Call. Dian. 215.

Ισοστήμα, ατος, τό, the bottom of the stern.

Ισοστράβη, ης, ἡ, a snare or trap which the feet, Xen. Cyn. 9, 11, sq., turz Lex. s. v.—II. an instrument twisting the feet, in surgical operations, or by way of torture. [α]

Ιοάτης, ητος, ἡ, (πούς) a having like πτερότης (a being winged), t. Fert. An. 1, 3, 2.

Ιοόδο: ἰχθύλος, ου, ὁ, (πούς, τρέχω) who turns a wheel with his foot, i. e. ter.

Ιοόψιστρον, ου, τό, (πούς, ψάω) on which the feet are rubbed, a foot-stool, Aesch. Ag. 926.

Ιοοφωφία, ας, ἡ, the noise of feet, πρ.: from

Ιοοφώφω, ου, (πούς, φωφάω) make noise with the foot or feet.

Ιόσω, ὦ, ἡ, -ώσω, to haul a sail by the sheet (πούς).

Ιόσκεια, ας, ἡ, swiftness of foot, 792 (in plur.), Eur. I. T. 33; cf. Phryn. 538: from

Ιόσκεις, ἐς, (πούς, ὠκύς) swift, Hom. (esp. in Il.), usu. as

of Achilles; also in Hes. and times in Att. prose, as Thuc. 3, Plat. Rep. 467 E:—generally, quick, ὤμια, Aesch. Theb. 623; κει λακκῆματι, Id. Cho. 576;

βλαβῆ, Soph. Ant. 1104:—ph., hasty, impetuous, rash, τρώ- Chaerem. ap. Stob. p. 53, 5.—reg. superl. ποδωκῆστατος, as in a posit. *ποδωκῆεις, is found

Rh. 1, 180, cf. ὑπεροπληστά-

δωκία, ας, ἡ=ποδωκία, Aesch. 37, Xen. Cyn. 5, 27.

ἰόκω, εια, υ, corrupt form for κέρ, Lob. Phryn. 537.

ἰόμα, ατος, τό, (πούς) a floor.

ἰόντης, ου, (πούς, ὄντης) reaching the toes or feet, like ποδῆρης.

ἰοτός, ἡ, ὄν, (ποδός) tightened sheet, of a sail, Ley. 1015.

ἰοτρόφος, ου, (πόα, τρέφω) ding in herbs, Opp. C. 3, 189.

ἰοχρύσος, ου, (πόα, χρῶα) grassed, Opp. C. 2, 409.

ἰώ, said to be Att. for ποιέω, but ἰώ (sub fin.).

ἰώ, Ion. for πόα. Hence

ἰολέω, ὦ, (λέω) to gather

ἰολέω, ὦ, to eat grass.

ἰοφαγία, ας, ἡ, an eating of grass

ἰοφάγῃ, ἐς=sq., late form.

ἰοφάγος, ου, (πόα, φαγεῖν) eating

grass or herbs, Hipp., Arist. H. A. 8, 6, 3.

Ποφώρος, carrying grass or herbs.

Ποθαῖος, late form for ποθέω.

†Ποθαῖος, ου, ὁ, Pothaeus, masc. pr. n., Paus. 6, 19, 7.

Ποθέσκε, Ion. impf. from ποθέω for ἐποθεῖ, Il.

†Ποθηνή, ης, ἡ, Pothine, fem. pr. n., Ath. 576 F.

Ποθηνοῖος, ὄν, (ποιέω) exciting a tender longing.

Ποθινός, ἡ, ὄν, also ὄς, ὄν, Eur. Hel. 623: (ποθέω):—longed-for, desired, much-desired, esp. if absent or lost, Callin. 1, 16†, Pind. O. 10 (11), 104, 1. 5 (4), 9, and Trag.; ποθινὸν Ἑλλάδος, desire of seeing Greece, Pind. P. 4, 389; ποθινὸς ἦλθε, Eur. I. T. 515; πρ. δάκρυα, tears of regret, Id. Phoen. 1737: ποθινότερον τι

τινὸς λαβών, Thuc. 2, 42; ποθινοὶ ἄλλήλοισι, Plat. Lys. 215 B; etc.

Adv. -νός, π. ἔχειν τινός, to long for a thing, Xen. Lac. 1, 5.

†Ποθίνιος, οὔ, ὁ, Pothinius, masc. pr. n., Luc.

Πόθεν, Ion. κόθεν, as in. Hdt.—I. interrog. adv.: whence? whether of place or origin, freq. with a genit., Hom., who usu. says, ἵς πόθεν εἰς Ἀνδρῶν; freq. in Od.; so, πόθεν τῆς Φρυγίας; Hdt. 1, 35; πόθεν γένος

εὐχεταί εἶναι; from what source does he boast that his race is? Od. 17, 373.—2. in Att. also of the cause, whence? wherefore? Aesch. Cho. 515: also, to express surprise, whence can it be? how so? meaning that it is not so, and so πόθεν = οὐδαμῶς, Valck. Phoen. 1614, Br. Ar. Ran. 1455, Wolf Lept. p. 238.—3. the Trag. use it, in pregnant signif., with the verbs λαμβάνειν, πρίσθαι, etc., with which we indeed say where, though the notion of whence is implied, Ar. Pac. 21, Xen. Symp. 2, 4.—II. πόθεν, enclit. adv., from some place or other, Hom., who usu. has εἰ πόθεν, also μή πόθεν (cf. ἐκπόθεν): also in Att., as Aesch. Cho. 1073, Soph. Phil. 156, Plat., etc.

(As the corresponding relat. adv. ὅθεν is to ὅς, οὐ, οἶ, ὅθι, ὅτε, ὥς, so is πόθεν to *πός, ποῦ, ποῖ, πόθι, πότε, πῶς, and ποθέν to πον, ποι, ποθί, ποτέ, πως.)

Ποθενός, ἡ, ὄν, f. l. for ποθινός.

Ποθέρω, Dor. for ποθέρπω.

Ποθέσπερος, ου, Dor. for ποθέσπερος, hence τῷ ποθέσπερα, as adv., towards evening, at even, Theocr. 4, 3; 5, 113.

Ποθέω, ὦ, fut. usu. ποθήσω, Xen. Oec. 8, 10; also ποθέσμαι, Heind. Phaed. 98 A: aor. act. ἐπόθεσα, hence

πόθεσαν, ποθέσαι, Hom., in Att. usu. ἐπόθησα, while Hdt. has both forms, 3, 36; 9, 22: pf. πεπόθηκα, pass. πεπόθημαι: aor. pass. ἐποθέσθην. The inf. pres. ποθήμεναι, as if from ποθή- μαι, is peculiar to Hom., Od. 12, 110: (ποθῇ, πόθος). To long for, yearn after, desire (what is absent); hence, to miss or regret (what is lost), Lat. desiderare, c. acc., Il. 1, 492; 2, 709, Od. 1, 343, etc.; so in Pind. O. 6, 25, Hdt., and Att.; ποθεῖς τὸν οὐ παρόντα, Ar. Plut. 1127; ἡ χῆρα αὐτῇ τὸ μὴ ὄν ποθήσει, the place itself will make us miss what is absent, Xen. Oec. 8, 10; to require, ποθεῖ ἡ ἀποκριεῖς ἐρώτησιν τοιαύτη, Plat. Symp. 204 D:—also c. inf., to be anxious to do, Eur. Hec. 1020, Xen. An. 6, 2, 8; ἄρα ἐτι ποθοῦμεν μὴ ἱκανὸς δεδεδῆσθαι; do we still complain that it has not been satisfactorily

proved? Plat. Legg. 896 A, cf. Tim. 19 A:—absol., esp. to love with fond regret, οἱ δὲ ποθεῖντες ἐν ἡμῶι γηράσκουσι, Theocr. 12, 2; in Soph. Tr. 195, τὸ ποθοῦν cannot be = τὸ ποθοῦμενον (as the Schol.), but τὸ may be one's desiring, one's desire (cf. τὸ δεδιός, τὸ μελετών, Thuc. 1, 36, 142); Herm. however takes it as nom. = οἱ ποθοῦντες.—Rarely as dep., as ποθονμένη φρήν, the longing soul, Soph. Tr. 103 (where a need less alteration has been made), cf. 632, Eustath. Il. p. 806, 37.

Ποθή, ης, ἡ, = πόθος, fond desire, τινός, for a thing, Il. 14, 368, etc. σὴ ποθῇ, from longing after thee, I. 19, 321.

Πόθημα, ατος, τό, (ποθέω) that which is longed for or regretted: also= πόθος.

Ποθήμεναι, Ep. inf. of ποθέω, as if from ποθῆμι, Od. 12, 110.

Ποθήσις, ἡ, (ποθέω) a longing, regretting: also= πόθος.

Ποθητός, ἡ, ὄν, (ποθέω) longed for, regretted, Anth.

Ποθητός, ὅς, ἡ, poet. for πόθησις. Opp. C. 2, 609. [ὅς, ὅς]

Ποθήτω, ορος, ὁ, (ποθέω) one who longs, Manetho.

Πόθι, interrog. Adv., poet. for ποῦ, where? Od. 14, 187, etc., Soph. Tr. 98; c. gen., πόθι φρονός, Pind. O. 10 (11), 2.—2. for ποῖ, whither? Seidl. Eur. Tro. 3, Jac. A. P. p. 363.—II. ποθί, enclit. adv., poet. for πῶν, any where or somewhere, Hom.—2. of time, some time, Il. 1, 128; 6, 526: at length, Od. 1, 379.—3. also, to give an expression of indefiniteness, soever, happily, probably, Il. 19, 273, Od. 1, 349, etc.—U. πόθεν and the correl. advs ὅθι (ὅποθι) and τόθι.

Ποθινός, ἡ, ὄν, poet. for ποθινός, Jac. A. P. p. 315.

Ποθόβλητος, ου, (πόθος, βάλλω) love-stricken, Anth. P. 6, 71; 9, 620.

Πόθοδος, ἡ, Dor. for πρόσδοδος.

Ποθοκλῆς, ἰδός, ἡ, Dor. for προσκλῆς, a rein, bridle for leading, guiding horses, etc.

Ποθοράω, ποθορέω, ποθορήμι, Dor. for ποθοράω.

ΠΟΘΟΣ, ου, ὁ, a longing, yearning fond desire or regret (for something absent or lost), Lat. desiderium, τινός Od. 14, 144, etc. (though he prefers the form ποθῆς), Pind. P. 4, 327, and Trag.; ὁς πόθος, a yearning after thee, Od. 11, 201; also in Hdt. 1, 165 etc. (only in this form): πόθος ἱκεῖται τινα, Soph. Phil. 601; πόθος τινός ἐχει τινα, Ib. 646, Hdt. 3, 6; etc.—2. esp. the longing desire of love, desire, Hes. Sc. 41 (who never uses the form ποθῆς), Theocr. 2, 144 etc.—II. a kind of flower, which was planted on graves, Theophr. (Oit confounded with πένθος, to which it is prob. akin, cf. βάθος, βένθος.)

Ποῖ, interrog. adv., whither? first in Theogn. 586, then freq. in Trag. and Att. prose: c. gen., ποῖ χθονός; to what spot of earth? Aesch. Supp. 777; ποῖ φροντίδος; ποῖ φρονῶν, etc., Soph. O. C. 170, 310.—It differs from πῇ, in that ποῖ means whither? Lat. quo?, πῇ; which way? where? Lat. qua? v. Ellendt Lex. Soph. s. v.—sometimes it seems to be for ποῦ, Lat. ubi? as, ποῖ μενεῖς βάθυμος, εἰ τιν' ἐλπιδὼν βλέψασα, Soph. El. 958 but here it may be joined with βλέψασα: in other cases it is used with verbs of rest in a pregnant construction, v. sub εἰς I. 2, ἐν I. 10, Jelf Gr. § 646 Obs.—2. to what end? Lat.

tuorsum? πῶς τε καὶ ποὶ τελευτᾷ; Aesch. Pers. 735, cf. Id. Cho. 732, Herm. Soph. O. C. 227.—3. *how long?* Lat. *quousque*? but dub., Herm. Soph. El. 946.—II. enclitic *ποι, somewhither*, Soph. O. C. 26, Plat. Rep. 420 A, etc.; cf. Herm. Soph. Tr. 303.

(Ποῖ is orig. the masc. dat. of the old pron. *πός, as ποῖ is the genit.: the relat. form is οἱ, ὅποι.)

Ποῖα, ἦ, Dor. for ποῖη, πόα.

Ποῖα, ἄς, ἦ, the summer, year, only in late poets, as Anth. P. 6, 252; 7, 627: cf. Jac. A. P. p. 412. (Prob. from ποῖα, πόα, a reckoning of time by the grass season: also freq. written ποῖα, v. Lob. Phryn. 496.)

Ποίεις, ἐσσα, ἐν, Dor. for ποίηεις, q. v.

Ποιανθής, ἐς, (ποιή, ἀνθέω) luxuriant in grass, Orph. Arg. 1048.

†Ποιάντειος, α, ον, =sq.

†Ποιάντιος, α, ον, of Poëas, Π. υῖος, of Poëas, i. e. Philoctetes, Od. 3, 190: from

†Ποῖας, αντος, ὁ, Poëas, son of Thaumacus, father of Philoctetes, an Argonaut, Pind. P. 1, 103.

†Ποιδικλοῖ, ον, οἱ, the Poedicli, a portion of the Apulians, Strab. p. 282.

ΠΟΙΕΩ, ὦ, f. -ήσω, to make, produce, create, strictly of something external to one's self and material, as manufactures, works of art, etc., freq. from Hom. downwards: in Hom., very freq. of building, etc., π. δῶμα, ναῦς, θεμελίαι, τείχος, etc.; π. τι ἐν τινι, to put in, insert, as πύλας ἐν πύργοις, Il. 7, 339; λίθον ποιεῖν τι, to make of stone, Hdt. 5, 62; so, π. ἀπὸ ξύλου, Id. 7, 65; less freq., π. λίθον, Ruhrk. Tim.—in mid., to make for one's self, as of bees, οἰκία ποίησαντες, to build them houses, Il. 12, 168, etc.: and in Hom., the mid. always has its true signif., cf. Il. 5, 735, Od. 5, 251, etc.; so too Hes. Op. 501; though, later, it is oft. used just like the act.: in mid., also, to have a thing made, get it made, Hdt. 2, 135—2, of abstract things, to bring to pass, bring about, cause, etc., τελευτήν, φόβον π., Od. 1, 250, Il. 12, 432; θυμὸν ποίησαι, to cause, arouse anger; but, θυμὸν ποίησασθαι, to have one's anger roused, Francke Callin. p. 184: ποιεῖν ἱρά, like ἱερὰ ἔρδειν, Lat. *sacra facere*, to do to sacrifice, Hdt. 9, 19, cf. 2, 49: π. ἑτήνια, to hold or celebrate them, Dem.: π. ἐκκλησίαν, to hold an assembly (we say 'to make a house'), Thuc. 1, 139, Xen., etc.: πόλεμον π. τινι, to create, rouse war against one; but, πόλεμον ποιεῖσθαι τινι, to make war upon him: so too, εἰρήνην ποιεῖν and ποιεῖσθαι: also, κλέος ποιεῖται αὐτῇ, she makes, wins herself glory, Od. 2, 126: esp. freq., ποίησασθαι ὅτ' ἐαυτῷ, to bring under one's self, rectify, Hdt. 1, 201, etc.—3. to cause, b. the means of a thing, Lat. *facere ut*, with ὥς or ὅπως, Hdt. 1, 209; 5, 109; so also c. acc. et inf., θεοὶ εὖ ποίησαν ἵκσθαι ἐς οἶκον, have let you come home, Od. 23, 238; ποιεῖν τινα αἰσχύνησθαι, μαινεσθαι, ἔρην, to make one ashamed, etc.—4. to make, shape, etc., εἰδῶλον, Od. 4, 96; γένος ἀνθρώπων χυρῶσεν, etc., Hes. Op. 110, etc., cf. Th. 161, 579; and esp. to beget, ἄνδρα; and so in mid. post-Hom., for which also παιδοποιεῖσθαι was used, Lob. Phryn. 200: but in mid. c. dupl. acc., ποιεῖσθαι τινα υἱόν, v. infra 5: generally, to produce, grow, κριθῆς, A. Pac. 1322: τί ποιεῖ; what good's it?—5. to

make so and so, as, π. τινα ὄφρωνα, to make one senseless, Od. 23, 12; δῶρα ὀλβία ποιεῖν, to make them blest, i. e. bless them, Od. 13, 42: so with a subst., ποιεῖν τινα βασιλῆα, etc., Od. 1, 387, cf. 10, 21, Hes. Fr. 37, 5.—6. in mid., to make so and so for one's self, ποιεῖσθαι τινα ἑταῖρον, to make him one's friend, Hes. Op. 705; ποιεῖσθαι τινα ἱκοῖνται, to take her to wife, Il. 9, 397, cf. Od. 5, 120, etc.; ποιεῖσθαι τινα υἱόν, to make a person one's son, i. e. to adopt him as son, Il. 9, 495, and Att.; also pleonast., θετὸν υἱόν π., Hdt. 6, 57, and simply, ποιεῖσθαι τινα, to adopt him, Plat. Legg. 923 C, etc.: ἐωντοῦ ποιεῖσθαι τι, to make a thing one's own, Hdt. 1, 129: hence, after Hom., generally, to hold, reckon, esteem a thing as., συμφερὰν ποιεῖσθαι τι, to take it for a visitation, Hdt. 6, 61: and very oft., δεῖνόν ποιεῖσθαι τι, to esteem it a grievous thing, take it ill, Lat. *aegre ferre*, Hdt. 1, 127, etc. (rarely in act., δεῖνόν ποιεῖν, Id. 2, 121, 5, cf. Valck. 3, 155); ἐμαῖον π. τι, to count it clear gain, Bast Ep. Cr. p. 120; μέγα π. τι, Hdt. 3, 42, etc.: and with various preps., δὲ οὐδένος, ἐν μεγάλῳ, ἐν ὀμῳ, παρὰ φαῦλον ποιεῖσθαι τι; but most freq., περὶ πολλοῦ ποιεῖσθαι, Lat. *magni facere*, cf. περὶ A. IV: sometimes with a subst., ἐν ἀδείῃ π. τι, to consider a thing safe, Hdt. 9, 42.—7. pass. c. dupl. nom., to become, be made into, τῶν τὰ κέρα τοῖσι Φοῖνιξί οἱ πήχεες ποιεῖνται, Hdt. 4, 192.—8. after Hom., to compose, write, esp. in verse (old English, to make), Lat. *carmina facere*, ποιεῖν διθύραμβον, ἔπεα, Hdt. 1, 23; 4, 14; also, to invent, ὄνομα, Id. 3, 115; and, generally, of all poetical expression; ἐν ἔπει π., Id. 4, 16; π. περὶ τινος, Xen. Symp. 4, 6:—also, to make, represent in poetry, 'Ομηρος Ἀχιλλέα πεποίηκε μὲναι Ὀδυσσεύς, Plat. Hipp. Min. 369 C; ἐποίησε τὸν Ἀχιλλέα λέγοντα, represented Achilles saying, cf. Id. Gorg. 525 E; but, ἐποίησε μῦθον Αἰσώπειον, did it into verse; and so, μῦθον ποιῆσαι, to work up a legend poetically, Lycurg. 160, 17; π. Φαίδραν, to write a play on Phaedra, etc., Ar. Thesm. 153, etc.—Cf. ποιητής.—9. periphr., ἀθλήματα ποιῆσαι, i. e., to sport, Il. 15, 363: after Hom., this signif. was very freq., esp. in mid., as, ὄργην ποιεῖσθαι for ὀργίζεσθαι, Valck. Hdt. 3, 25, etc.; θάνα π. for θανμάζειν, Hdt. 1, 68; δδόν, πλόνον ποιεῖσθαι for ὀδοπορεύειν, πλέειν, and so passim, esp. in Thuc.: also, ποιεῖσθαι δι' ἀγγέλου, διὰ χρηστηρίων, for ἀγγέλλειν, χρηστηρίζεσθαι, Wess. Hdt. 6, 4; 8, 134.—10. In Alexandr. Greek, to sacrifice, like Lat. *facere*, ποιεῖν μόσχον, like βεῖν ἐκατόμβας, LXX.—II. to do, rather with the notion of a continued than of a complete action, and so more like πράσσειν than δράν, as, κακόν, ἀγαθόν or κακά, ἀγαθὰ ποιεῖν, to do bad or good, Hom.; ἄριστα ποιήσας, Il. 6, 56; Σπαρτιητικὰ ποιεῖν, to act like a Spartan, Hdt. 5, 40; πάντα π., to leave no stone unturned, Xen. An. 3, 1, 35, etc.—2. ποιεῖν νόημα ἐνὶ ὄρεσιν, to put a thought into his head, Od. 14, 274, Il. 13, 55, for the more usu. τίθεναι ἐν ὄρεσιν; so, π. τι ἐπὶ νόον τινι, Hdt. 1, 27, 71: also, ποιεῖν εἰσὼ and ποιεῖν ἔξω, to put in, out, Hdt. 5, 33: also, ποιεῖν ἄπ' ὄψεως, to put out of sight.—3. c. acc. dupl., to do something to another, κακά or ἀγαθὰ ποιεῖν τινα, first in

Hdt. 1, 115; 3, 75, etc.; also things, ἀργύριον τῷτὸ τοῦτο ἐποίησε he did this same thing with the silver Hdt. 4, 166; more rarely, ποιεῖν τι, Xen. Eq. 9, 12: also, ποιεῖσθαι τινι τι, as, φίλα ποιεῖσθαι τινι, H. 5, 37:—freq. with an adv., as, καὶ οὐ ποιεῖν τινα, freq. in Att.—ποιεῖν τι, euphem. for to do something disgraceful.—5. πολλὸν χρόνον ποιεῖν, to spend much time upon a thing, π. μέσσην νύκτα, to be half the night about it, Dem. 392, 18, cf. Thuc. 28, Jac. A. P. p. 710; so Seneca, *per cissimos dies facere*:—though this must be explained strictly, to make much time, i. e. to make the time long, spend a long time.—6. in Att., ποιεῖν, i. Lat. *facere*, may be used in the second clause, to avoid repeating the verb the first, as we say, 'that man know Greek, this does not.'—III. absol. be doing, to do, ποιεῖν ἡ παθεῖν, H. 7, 11: esp. of medicine, τὸ φάρμακον ποιεῖ, it works, is effective.—2. like θέναι, to put the case, suppose or sume that., c. acc. et inf., Valck. H. 7, 184, 186; so in Lat., esse Deos cianius (for *ponamus* or *sumamus*), C. N. D. 1, 30: πεποιήσθω, be it granted, Plat. Theat. 197 E.—3. Thuc. II. also a peculiar usage, ἡ εἰνῶια πολλὰ ἐποίησε ἐς τὸν Λακεδαιμονίῳ, good-will made greatly for, on the part of the L., like Lat. *facere cum aliquo*, 2, 8: so impers., ἐπὶ πολλὰ ἐποίησε δόξης τοῖς μὲν ἡπειρωταῖς εἶναι, i. e., it was the general character of the one to be landsmen, of the others etc., 4, 12.

The most remarkable dialectal forms are ποίην, Dor. for ποιεῖν, ποιήκη, Dor. for ποιεῖν, ποίην, ποίην, Dor. and Ion. for ποιεῖν, ποίην, Alexandr. for ποιεῖν, ποίην, [Att. poets, esp. comic, oft. use penult. short, as also later ep.], he even some old Gramm., as E. M. t. 24, concluded ποῖω to be the Att. form being merely inserted metri gratia and it is oft. written so in Inscr. MSS., followed by some modern critics, as Koen Greg. p. 75, Pors. Tr. p. 371, Buttm. Ausf. Gr. 2, p. 384. Dind. Ar. Nub. 1448, Ach. 410:—granting that this was the correct pronunciation, that it is found in other bad forms (in Inscr.), and that the Latins said *poëta*, *poësis*, yet the conclusion is too hasty. Schol. on Ar. Plut. 14, declares expressly against it; and pari ratione should write *δορ*, *τόος*, *τοούτος*, *δορ*, *γεραός*, *δείλαος* for *οἶος*, *τοῖος*, etc., whenever the diphthong is short.

Ποίη, ης, ἦ, Ion. for πόα, ἐπὶ Hom., and Hes., who with Hdt. only the Ion. form. Hence

Ποιηβόρος, ον, (ποίη, βορά) gr. eating, Oenoni, cf. Euseb.

Ποίηεις, ἐσσα, ἐν, (ποίη) gr. rich in grass, Hom., and Hes., Soph. O. C. 157:—Pind. also has contr. form, πάντα στεφανώματα N. 5, fin. Hence

†Ποιήεσσα, ης, ἦ, Ποιήεσσα, a city Laconia, Strab. p. 360.—2. a city the island Ceos, Id. p. 486.

Ποιηλόγος, ον, poet. for ποιητικός.

Ποίημα, ατος, τό, (ποιέω) any thing made or done; hence—I. a work, or of workmanship, first in Hdt. 2, 4, 5, but only of works in art, then—2. esp. a poetical work, Plat. Phaed. 60 C, Lys. 221 D: ποιήσις; ποιήματα, like Lat. *carmina*, single verses, =ἐπη, Schaf. 10

imp. p. 30, 257: generally, a work, a book.—II. a deed, doing, action, act, p. to πάθημα, Plat. Rep. 437 B, p. 248 B, etc. Hence

Ποιητικὸς, ἡ, ὄν, poetical, Plat. 744 E. Adv. -κῶς.

Ποιημάτων, ὄν, τό, dim. from ἵημα, Plat. Cicer. 2. [ᾶ]

Ποιήρως, ὁ ὄν, = ποιητής, Eur. sch. 1048, Cycl. 45, 61.

Ποιήσεις, εὖς, ἡ, (ποιέω) a making, ὄν, Hdt. 3, 22; νεῶν, Thuc. 3, 2: producing, forming, creating, Plat. ph. 265 B, etc.; τῇ παρ' ἡμῶν ἡσείε πολλήτης, a citizen of your king, Wolf Lept. p. 250: a making of one's son, adoption, Isaac. 63, 2; v. ἔω, I. 6.—II. esp. of poetry, π. ὑμῶν, τραγῳδίας, ἐπῶν, Plat. gr. 502 A, B, Rep. 394 C: hence, ol., poetic faculty, poetry, art of poetry, t. 2, 82, and freq. in Plat., cf. Symp.

C: also,—2. a poetic composition, n, Thuc. 1, 10, Plat. Ion 531 D: a whole poem, of which, sometimes, ποιήματα were the parts, ncke Callin. p. 171. Cf. ποιητής. Ποιητός, α, ὄν, verb. adj. from ἔω, to be made or done, Hdt. 1, 191; 15, etc.—II. ποιητέον, one must be made, Id.

Ποιητής, οὗ, ὁ, (ποιέω) one who makes, a maker, Plat. Rep. 597 D, n. 28 C, etc.; hence (with and without νόμον), a lawgiver, Def. Plat. B.—II. esp., the creator of a poem, a whole Engl. maker: a poet was called ποιητής till after Pind., when

strict and poet began to be separated: the name ποιητής first appears in Hdt.; of Homer, 2, 53; of Aeschus, 5, 95; cf. Wolf Prolegg. p. 2: also, a composer of music, Plat. gr. 812 D.—2. generally, the author of any mental production, a writer, or, π. λόγων, Heind. Plat. Phaedr. E, cf. 278 E, Euthyd. 305 B. ice

Ποιητίζω, to be a poet.

Ποιητικέμαι, dep. mid. = foreg.; v. cf. Lob. Phryn. 764.

Ποιητικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ποιέω) capable of making, artistic, Arist. Top. 6, 10, 1, Plat. 411 D.—absol., productive, of arts which have some sensible objects for their end, as architecture, to αἱ πρακτικά, such as music, t. M. Morf. 1, 35, 8, cf. Plat. Soph. B, Diog. L. 3, 84:—of persons, creative, ingenious, Chaerem. ap. Ath. Fr.—II. esp. of the poetic art, fitted to a poet, belonging to a poet, poetical, in Plat.: ἡ -κή (sc. τέχνη), the art of poetry, poetry, Id. Gorg. 502 D, cf. of persons, poetical, π. καὶ μουσική, Id. Legg. 802 B, cf. 700 D, etc. -κῶς, Rep. 332 B.

Ποιητοδιδάσκαλος, ὄν, ὁ, (ποιητής, σχολος) a poet's master, E. M. p. 19.

Ποιητός, ἡ, ὄν, (ποιέω) made, freq. nom., esp. of houses and arms; always uses ποιητός as = εὖ ποιημένος or skilfully made, like τυκτός τετυγμένος, Il. 12, 470, etc.; though he also freq. joins πύκα ποιη- in same signif., Od. 1, 333, etc.; made, created, opp. to self-existent, cogn. 435.—II. made into something, adopted into a son, hence, παῖς π., adopted son, opp. to γεννητός, L. Legg. 878 E; so, π. πατήρ, an adopted father, Lycurg. 153, 44; π. παῖς, factitious citizen, not so, Arist. Pol. 3, 1, 3: cf. ποίω I. II. made by one's self; i. e. indigenous, Pind. N. 5, 53; ποιητῶν, Eur. Hel. 1547.

Ποιήτρια, ας, ἡ, fem. of ποιητής, a poetess, Luc. Musc. Enc. 11, Ath., etc.

Ποιητρόφος, ὄν, nourishing grass, v. I. for ποιοτρό-

Ποιητρώεω, ὦ, to eat grass, Hdt. 3, 25, 100: from

Ποιητρώος, ὄν, (ποίη, φαγεῖν) eating grass, Max. Tyr.; v. Lob. Phryn. 643. [ᾶ]

Ποικιλανθής, ἐς, (ποικίλος, ἄνθος) with variegated flowers, variegated, Clem. Al.

Ποικιλάνιος, ὄν, Dor. for -ήνιος, (ποικίλος, ἥνια) with brodered reins, Pind. P. 2, 14. [ᾶ]

Ποικιλεμονίτης, ιδος, pecul. fem. of sq.

Ποικιλείμων, ὄν, gen. ονος, (ποικίλος, εἶμα) arrayed in various colours: νύξ π., night with spangled garb, Aesch. Fr. 24.

Ποικιλένθρος, ὄν, (ποικίλος, ἐνθρός) marked with red, Arist. ap. Ath. 327 F.

Ποικιλεύς, ὁ, = ποικιλτής, Alex. Inscr. 58.

Ποικίλης, ὄν Ion. εἰω, ὁ, Poeciles, father of Membliares, a Phoenician, Hdt. 4, 147.

Ποικίλλω, ας, ἡ, (ποικίλλω) a marking with various colours, esp. an embroidering, etc.: hence esp. embroidery, Plat. Rep. 373 A, 401 A, of the stars, ἡ περὶ τὸν οὐρανὸν π., lb. 529 D.—2. a piece of broderie, like ποικίλμα, Xen. Mem. 3, 8, 10.—II. a being marked with various colours, variegatedness: generally, variety, π. χρωμάτων, ὄψων, etc., Plat. Phaed. 110 D, Rep. 404 D; π. πρᾶγματων, Polyb. 9, 22, 10: cf. Ruhnk. Tim.—III. metaph. of the mind, versatility, artfulness, cunning, mostly in bad signif., π. πραπίδων, Eur. Aeol. 25: esp. subtile discourse, Dem. 844, 11; v. ποικίλος.

Ποικίλλας, ὁ, a kind of fish, Ath. 331 E.

Ποικίλις, ιδος, ἡ, a bird, like a goldfinch, Arist. H. A. 9, 1, 13.

Ποικίλλω, f. -ίλω, (ποικίλος) to mark with various colours, to variegate, broder, work in embroidery, Eur. Hec. 470, cf. I. T. 224: then, of any rich work, π. χορόν, to make a χορός of cunning workmanship, Il. 18, 590 (v. sub χορός); so, ἀνθήματα π., Emped. 82: to paint, cf. ποικιλτέον.—2. generally, to diversify, vary, βίον, Eur. Cycl. 339; πᾶσιν ἡθεσι ποικιλμένη πολιτεία, ὥσπερ ἡμῶν ποικίλον πᾶσιν ἡθεσι πεποικιλμένον, Plat. Rep. 557 C: π. τὰς πορείας ἱππικαῖς τάξεσι, to vary the order of march with troops of horse, Xen. Hipparch. 4, 3: then, to vary and so distinguish, Plat. Tim. 87 A:—of style, to embellish, βαῖα π., to tell with art and elegance, Pind. P. 9, 134 (cf. sub μέτρα Il. 2); a favourite word of the rhetoricians, v. Schäf. Dion. Comp. p. 258.—3. metaph., to trick out with false, fair words, ποικίλλειν τι, Soph. Tr. 1121: hence, Σπάρτη πεποικιλταί τρὶσποιν, Eur. Supp. 187.—II. intr. to vary, change about, Hipp.—2. metaph., to deal or speak subtly, Plat. Symp. 218 C. Hence

Ποικίλλω, ατος, τό, any thing marked by various colours, by staining or brodering, hence esp., a brodered robe or stuff, such as brocade, Il. 6, 294, Od. 15, 107, Aesch. Cho. 1013: generally rich work, broderie, etc., Xen. Oec. 9, 2; of the stars in heaven, Plat. Rep. 529 C.—II. generally, variety, diversity, Plat. Legg. 747 A, Tim. 67 A.

Ποικιλμός, οὗ, ὁ, = ποικίλισις, ποικίλλα, Plat. 2, 1088 C.

Ποικιλόβοτρυς, νος, ὁ, ἡ, (ποικίλος, βότρυς) with variegated clusters, Nonn.

Ποικιλόβουλος, ὄν, (ποικίλος, βούλη) of changeeful counsel, wily-minded, Hes. Th. 521; cf. αἰολόβουλος.

Ποικιλόγηνος, νος, ὁ, ἡ, Dor. -γῆνος, (ποικίλος, γῆνος) of varied voice many-toned, φόρμιγς, Pind. O. 3, 13 also cf. ποικιλόγερρος.

Ποικιλόγραμμα, ὄν, (ποικίλος, γραμμῇ) with lines or stripes of various colours, Arist. ap. Ath. 327 F.

Ποικιλόγράφος, ὄν, (ποικίλος, γράφω) writing or painting in various colours.—II. writing on various subjects, Diog. L. 5, 85. [ᾶ]

Ποικιλόδακρυς, νος, ὁ, ἡ, (ποικίλος, δάκρυ) shedding many tears, Nonn.

Ποικιλόδερος, ὄν, (ποικίλος, δεῖρη) with variegated neck, Alcae. 53, Anth. P. append. 6:—if we adopt it (with Ruhnk.) in Hes. Op. 201, as epith. of the nightingale, it may also be = ποικιλόγηνος.

Ποικιλόδερος, ὄν, (ποικίλος, δέσμα) with pied or spotted skin.

Ποικιλόδερμος, ὄν, gen. ονος = foreg., Eur. I. A. 226.

Ποικιλόδότης, ὄν, ὁ, (ποικίλος, δότη) whirling in various eddies, Opp. H. 1, 676.

Ποικιλόδιφρος, ὄν, (ποικίλος, διφρος) with chariot richly dight, Ath. 568 D.

Ποικιλόδαρος, ὄν, (ποικίλος, δῶρον) rich in various gifts, Nonn.

Ποικιλοεργός, ὄν, (ποικίλος, ἐργον) of varied work, Paul. Sil. Ambo 262.

Ποικιλόθριξ, ὁ, ἡ, (ποικίλος, θρίξ) with spotted hair, spotted, νεβρός, Eur. Alc. 584.

Ποικιλόθρονος, ὄν, (ποικίλος, θρόνος) on rich-worked throne, Ἀφροδίτα, Sappho 1.

Ποικιλόθροος, ὄν, (ποικίλος, θρόος) of varied note, οἰανοί, Poet. ap. Plat. 2, 497 A.

Ποικιλόκανλος, ὄν, (ποικίλος, κανλός) with variegated stalk, Theophr.

Ποικιλομήτης, ὄν, ὁ, (ποικίλος, μήτις) full of various wiles, wily-minded, in Il. and Od., as epith. of Ulysses; voc. μέγας, 13, 293: in the hymns of Jupiter and Mercury: cf. ποικιλόβουλος.

Ποικιλόμητις, ιδος, ὁ, ἡ, = foreg. Soph. Fr. 519.

Ποικιλομήχανος, ὄν, (ποικίλος, μηχανή) full of various devices, Anth. P. append. 302.

Ποικιλομορφία, ας, ἡ, variety of form, manifoldness: from

Ποικιλόμορφος, ὄν, (ποικίλος, μορφή) of variegated form, variegated, ἡμάτια, Ar. Plat. 530.

Ποικιλόμυθος, ὄν, (ποικίλος, μῦθος) of various discourse, Anth. P. 556, Orph.

Ποικιλόνοος, ὄν, = ποικιλόφρων.

Ποικιλόνοτος, ὄν, (ποικίλος, νότος) with back of various hues, Pind. P. 4, 442, Eur. I. T. 1245.

Ποικιλοπράγμων, ὄν, (ποικίλος, πρᾶγμα) busy about many things, Synes.

Ποικιλόπτερος, ὄν, (ποικίλος, πτερόν) with variegated wings or feathers, Eur. Hipp. 1270. metaph., changeful, π. μέλος, Pratin. ap. Ath. 617 D.

Ποικίλος, ἡ, ὄν, many-coloured, spotted, mottled, pied, dappled, Hom., and Hes.; παρδάλη, Il. 10, 30; νεβρίδις Eur. Bacch. 249; κιδῶν, Hdt. 7, 61 π. λίθος, prob. some marble, Hdt. 2, 127;—in Xen. An. 5, 4, 32, tattooed, = ἀνθήμεον ἐστιγμένον.—II. wrought, =

various colours, of painting, broidery, inlaid-work, etc.: in gen. of *rich, rare work*, freq. in Hom., as epith. of πέπλος, ιμάς, θώραξ, σάκος, τεύχεα, ἔντευα, ἔντευα, κλισμός, etc.; esp. of woven stuffs and work in metal, like δαίδαλος, δαίδαλος: so, τεύχεα ποικίλα χαλκῷ, arms inwrought with brass, Hom. and Hes.: ποικίλα κάλ-λη=ποικίλματα, Aesch. Ag. 923; so, τὰ ποικίλα, Aesch. Ag. 926, 936, Theocr. 15, 78: hence, —2, as subst., ἡ ποικίλη (sc. στοά), the Poecile or great hall at Athens adorned with fresco painting of the battle of Marathon by Polygnotus, Müller Archæol. d. Kunst § 135, 2.—III. metaph., *changing colour*; and so, *changeful, various, manifold*, Aesch. Pr. 495, Plat., etc.: —π. μήνες, the changing months, Pind. I. 4, 30 (3, 37): esp. of art, π. ὕμνος, a song of *changeful strain* or full of diverse art, Pind. O. 6, 148; so, ποικίλον κιθαρίζων, Id. N. 4, 23; and so, poetry is said to be ποικίλος ψευδεῖσι δεδαδαιμένος, Id. O. 1, 46, cf. Donalds. ad O. 3, 8 (12):—of abstruse knowledge, ποικίλον τι εἰδέναι, Eur. Med. 301.—2, in bad sense, intricate, riddling, of an oracle, Hdt. 7, 111; ὁ θεὸς ἐφν τι ποικίλον, Eur. Hel. 711; π. νόμος, opp. to βά-διος, Plat. Symp. 182 B: artful, tricky, π. μηχανήματα, λόγος, Soph. O. C. 762, Ar. Thesm. 438; ἀλόγος; κερδαλέα καὶ π., Plat. Rep. 365 C; οὐδὲν ποικίλον οὐδὲ σοφόν, Dem. 120, 21; so too, ποικίλος αὐδόμενος, speaking in double sense, Soph. Phil. 130, cf. Ar. Eq. 196:—hence also artful, cunning, wily (like *varius*, in Sallust), as epith. of Prometheus, Hes. Th. 511, Aesch. Pr. 308; π. βουλευμάτα, Pind. N. 5, 52.—3. changeable, changeful, unstable, Arist. Eth. N. 1, 10, 14, Polyb. 14, 1, 5, etc.—ποικίλος ἔχειν, to be different, Xen. Mem. 2, 6, 21.—Cf. αλόλος 'throughout'—(Perh. from same root as Lat. *ping-ere, pict-us*.)

Ποικίλοσπιδον, ον, Ael. —σάμ-βζλον, ον, (ποικίλος, σάνδαλον, Ael. σάμβαλον) with broidered sandals, Bergk Anacr. 15.

Ποικίλοσπινος, ον, of varied breast: metaph., =ποικιλόφρων.

Ποικίλοστικος, ον, (ποικίλος, στί-ζω) variously spotted, mottled, Arist. ap. Ath. 305 C.

Ποικίλοστολος, ον, (ποικίλος, στο-λή) with variegated robe: of a ship, with variegated prow (v. στόλος, fin.), Soph. Phil. 343.

Ποικίλοστομος, ον, (ποικίλος, στό-μα) with variegated mouth: metaph., =ποικιλόμυθος.

Ποικιλότερπης, ἐς, (ποικίλος, τέρ-πειν) delighting by variety, Anth. P. 9, 517.

Ποικιλότευκτος, ον, (ποικίλος, τεύ-χω) curiously wrought, Anth. P. 9, 482.

Ποικιλότεχνης, ον, ὁ, (ποικίλος, τέ-χνη) skilled in various arts, Tryph. 536.

Ποικιλότραυλος, ον, (ποικίλος, τραυλίζω) twittering or singing in various notes; π. μέλη, Theocr. Ep. 4, 10.

Ποικιλόφωμιγς, ιγος, ὁ, ἡ (ποικί-λος, φώμιγς) accompanied by the va-ried notes of the phorminx, αἰοδῶ, Pind. O. 4, 4.

Ποικιλόφρονέω, ὦ, to be 'ποικιλό-φρων': from

Ποικιλόφρων, ονος, ὁ, ἡ, (ποικίλος, φρέν) of manifold thought or counsel, wily-minded, Eur. Hec. 133.

Ποικιλόφωνος, ον, (ποικίλος, φω-νή) with various voice or tones, Δία. 258 A: metaph., =ποικιλόμυθος.

Ποικιλόχρους, ον, (ποικίλος, χρώς) of various colour, Arist. ap. Ath. 319 C.

Ποικιλόχρωμος, ον, and -χρως, ωτος, ὁ, ἡ, =ποικιλόχρους.

Ποικίλω, ὦ, (ποικίλος) to adorn with varied work, Aesch. Fr. 291.

Ποικίλσις, εως, ἡ, (ποικίλλω)=ποικίλια, Plat. Legg. 747 A.

Ποικιλτέον, verb. adj. from ποικίλ-λω, one must adorn, Plat. Rep. 378 C.

Ποικιλτής, οὐ, ὁ, (ποικίλλω) one who variegates or embroiders; a bro-derer, Aeschin. 14, 4, Plut., etc.: fem. ποικιλτρία, q. v.

Ποικιλτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ποικίλλω) qual-ified for an embroiderer or embroidery: ἡ -κή (sc. τέχνη), embroidery, like ποικί-λλα, Dion. H.

Ποικιλτός, ἡ, ὄν, (ποικίλλω) varie-gated, brodered, Longin.

Ποικιλτρία, ας, ἡ, fem. of ποικίλ-τής, q. v., Strab.

Ποικιλωδός, ὄν, (ποικίλος, ὥδή) of various song.—II. of perplexed and jug-ling song, of the Sphinx, Soph. O.T. 130.

Ποιμαίνω, f. -ἄνω, (ποιμήν) to feed, tend, as shepherds do their flock, μῆ-λα, Od. 9, 188; ἄρνας, Hes. Th. 23; ποιμαίνω, Eur. Cycl. 26; πρόβατα, Plat. Rep. 345 C:—absol., to keep flocks, be a shepherd, Theocr. 11, 65; ποιμαίνειν ἐπ' δεσσι, Il. 6, 25; 11, 106.—II. metaph., to tend, cherish, mind, like θεραπεύειν, Pind. I. 5 (4), 14, cf. Dissen ad N. 8, 6; Aesch. Eum. 91:—to foster a passion, Jac. Ep. Ad. 9, 2.—2, to take care of, guide, govern, στρατον, Eur. Tem. 10: cf. ποιμῆν.—3. like βουκολεῖν, to soothe, beguile, Lat. pascere, lactare, fallere, ἔρωτα π., Theocr. 11, 80: hence, gener-ally, to deceive, Eur. Hipp. 153, (ubi libri πημῶν).

B. pass., like νέμωμαι, to graze, of flocks, Il. 11, 245, Eur. Alc. 579: to stray about, Mosch. 2, 5: but, —2, in Aesch. Eum. 249, πᾶς πεποιμάνται τόπος, every country has been wander-ed over, traversed.

Ποιμᾶν, ὁ, Dor. for ποιμήν, Theocr.

Ποιμανδρία, ας, ἡ, (ποιμαίνω) a milk-pail, Lyc. 326.

†Ποιμανδρία, ας, ἡ, Poemandria, earlier name of Tanagra, Lyc.: in Strab. Ποιμανδρίς, p. 404.

†Ποιμανδρός, ον, ὁ, Poemandrus, founder of Tanagra, acc. to Paus. 9, 20, 1.—Others in Anth.

Ποιμάνεϋς, ὁ, =ποιμήν, dub.: from Ποιμάνειν, =ποιμαίνω.

Ποιμάνειν, ον, τό, (ποιμάνωρ) a herd: a band under its leader, an army, Aesch. Pers. 75.

Ποιμαντέος, α, ον, verb. adj. from ποιμαίνω, to be fed, tended, Theogn. 689.

Ποιμαντήρ, ἥρος, ὁ, (ποιμαίνω)=ποιμήν, Soph. Fr. 379.

Ποιμαντικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ποιμαίνω) of, fit for pasturing; ἡ -κή (sc. τέχνη) a shepherd's art or life.

Ποιμάντωρ, ορος, ὁ, =ποιμαντήρ, ποιμήν.

Ποιμάνωρ, ορος, ὁ, =ποιμήν, a shep-herd, esp. shepherd of the people, prince, chief, Aesch. Pers. 241. (Usu. deriv. from ποιμαίνω and ἄνθρωπος, like στυγά-νωρ, φθισήνωρ, etc., in which case it ought strictly to be ποιμανῶν(ωρ).)

Ποιμᾶσία, ας, ἡ, (ποιμαίνω) a feed-ing, tending, keeping, Philo.

Ποιμενικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ποιμήν) of or belonging to a shepherd, πλήμα, Call. Fr. 125:—ἡ -κή (sc. τέχνη), Plat. Rep. 345 D Adv. -κῶς

Ποιμένον, ον, τό, poet. for ποιμήν, Opp. C. 3, 264; 4, 269.

Ποιμενικός, α, ον, rarer poet. for ποιμενικός, Jac. A. P. 866.

Ποιμήν, ἑνος, ὁ, a herdsmann, esp. shepherd, Hom., and Hes.: opp. the lord or owner (ἄναξ), Od. 4, —II. metaph., a shepherd of the people, esp. of Agamemnon, Ἀγαμέμ-να ποιμένα λαῶν, Hom., etc.: gen-ally, a captain, chief, Soph. Aj. 11.

Ποιμῆν, ον, τό, poet. for ποιμήν, Eur. Supp. 674; cf. Val. Phoen. 1146:—ποιμῆνες δόρων ἱπ-πίας, the Loves, Pind. N. 8, 10.

It does not make ποιμήν, in voc but remains ποιμήν, Buttin. Δ. Gr. § 45, Anm. 2. (Prob. akin to πάμαι, πάμα, πατέομαι, pascō; εἰς τὸ πάσκα, ποιή, πῶν.)

Ποιμναῖος, α, ον, =ποιμνήσιος, Δ. taen.

Ποιμνήν, ης, ἡ, a herd of cattle at p- ture, esp. a flock of sheep, Od. 9, 1 Hes. Th. 446, Hdt., etc.—II. a sin head of cattle, Seidl. Eur. Vol. 7 (Prob. from ποιμήν, like λίμνη fr. λίμνη: or else for ποιμῶν(ωρ) π. μῶν(ωρ).) Hence

Ποιμνήθεν, adv., of or from a fl- or herd, Ap. Rh. 2, 491.

Ποιμνήσιος, ἡ, ἰον, Ion. form o- supposed ποιμνήσιος (ποιμνήν)—of belonging to a flock or herd, σταθ-ήσιος, Il. 2, 470, Hes. Op. 789: a of wild animals, as, π. λεόντων, Pi. Fr. 262.

Ποιμνιον, ον, τό, syncop. for ποι- μένιον, =ποιμήν, esp. of sheep, H. 2, 2; 3, 65, Soph. O. T. 761, 10 Plat., etc.—II. a single head of cat- Schäf. Long. p. 327, 369.

Ποιμνίτης, ον, ὁ, =ποιμενικός, ὡν π., a shepherd's dog; ἡμεῖνας a shepherd's marriage song, Ael. N. 12, 44.

Ποινᾶζω, =ποινάω, very dub., L. Phryn. 204.

Ποινάιος, α, ον, (ποινή) punish- ing, Anth. P. 5, 254.

Ποινάτωρ, ορος, ὁ, ἡ, an aven- ger, Aesch. Ag. 1281, Eur. 23. [αῶ]: from

Ποινάω, ὦ, f. -ἄσω [αῶ], Ion. -ῆ to avenge, punish:—mid., to av- one's self on one, τινά, Eur. I. T. II) from

Ποινή, ης, ἡ, (*φένω, φόνος): str- ly quit-money for blood spilt, the- paid by the slayer to the kinsman- the slain, as a ransom from all cor- quences, (old Engl. were, were-gel- c. gen. pers., ποιήν νίος, κασιγνή- θανόντος, ἀποφθιμένου, the ran- or were-gel for the slain whet- paid or received, Il. 5, 266, 14, 4 18, 498; ποιήν δ' οὐτις παῖδ' ἔ- γγετο τεθνηῶτος, Il. 13, 659: als ransom, c. gen. rei, Il. 17, 271.—her- generally, a price paid, satisfaction, tribution, requital, penalty, Lat. po- Kúκλωψ ὀπίσσω ποινήν ἰβή- ἑτάρων, Od. 23, 312, cf. Il. 21, 18 Hes. Op. 747, 753; ἀνελεῖσθαι ποι- ῆς Αἰσώπου ψυχῆς, to take venge- for Aesopos' life, Hdt. 2, 134; ἡ ποιήν τισαι Ξέρξην τὸν κηρῶ ἀπολομένων, to give Xerxes satis- tion for the death of his heralds, 7, 134: in Att. usu. in plur., ποι- τίνειν, τίσαι, δοῦναι, to pay, sub- punishment, Pind. O. 2, 106, Ae- X. Cyr. 6, 1, 11; λαμβάνειν, to im- it, Eur. Tro. 360:—cf. δίκη (wh- is the common word in prose), ἡ va.—2, in good sense, recompense- ward, for a thing, τινός, Pind. f-

N. 1, 128.—3. as the result of quit-money, redemption, release, D. P. 4, 112.—II. personified, the less of vengeance, Vengeance, a be- of the same class with Δίκη and ἥνυς, Eur. I. T. 200.

Ποινῆλαῖα, ας, ἡ, pursuit by the ing goddesses.—II. the exaction of nalty: from

Ποινῆλ᾽ αὖτε, ὦ, to pursue with the ents of the furies:—pass., to be so ued, Plut. de Fluv. 23, 1: from Ποινῆλατος, ον, (Ποινῆ, ἐλαύνω) ued by the furies.

Ποινῆμα, ατος, τό, (Ποινάω) someg inflicted by way of penalty, pun- ent.

Ποινῆτρα, ας, ἡ, fem. from sq. Ποινῆτηρ, ἥρος, ὁ, (Ποινάω) an ger, Opp. H. 2, 421.

Ποινῆτης, ον, ὁ,=Ποινίμος, fem. ἰδος, Anth. P. 7, 745.

Ποινῆτωρ, ορος, ὁ,=Ποινάτωρ. οίνιμος, ον, (Ποινῆ) avenging, pun- g, Δίκη, Ἐρινύς, Soph. Tr. 808, 943; π. πάρεα, Id. El. 210.—2. in l sense, bringing a return or recom- e, χάρις, Pind. P. 2, 32.

Ποινίνοσ, ον, ὁ, or τὸ Ποινίνον, Peninus in the Alps, Strab. 18.

Ποινολογία, ὄν, (Ποινῆ, ποιέω) g vengeance: hence, αἱ Ποινο- λ, the avenging goddesses, Luc. (?) upat. 23.

Ποινονόγος, ὁ, (Ποινῆ, *ἐργω) an tioner.

Ποιολογέω, ὦ, to gather grass or : also to put up corn in sheaves, per. 3, 32.

Ποιολόγος, ον, (Ποία, λέγω) pick- r grass or herbs, Arist. ap. Ath. 3.

Ποίον ὄρος, τό, Mt. Poeus, a part idus Strab. p. 327.

Ποιόνιος, ον, (Ποία, νέμω) feeding ass or herbs, βοά, Aesch. Ag.—II. proparoxyt., Πειρόνιος, ον, ἡ, with rich grassy fields, τόποι, upp. 50.

Ποίος, Πόια, Ποίων, Ion. κοῖος, κοίη (but not in Hom., v. πόσος fin.): what nature? of what sort? Lat. s in Hom. usu expressing sur- and anger, Ποίων τὸν μῦθον ἐν- what manner of speech hast thou en I—Ποίων ες ἔπος ὄγειν ἔρκος τῶν I and simply, Ποίων εἵπερ! 2, 85; Ποίων ἐρεξας! II. 23, 570

—It retains this usage, to express ise, etc., in Att., Heind. Plat. m. 174 C:—doubled, Ποίαν χρή τικα Ποίω ἀνδρὶ συνοῦσαν τί-; Plat. Theaet. 149 D:—some- for ποδαπός, Lob. Phryn. 59.

in Att., not seldom with art., Phoen. 892, Elmsl. Ach. 418, 963; esp. when it stands alone in indeed it is seldom omitted), O. T. 120, etc., cf. however O. 15:—so also with the demonstr., οἷα ταῦτα; Id. O. T. 291, etc.; ὡς αἰατος with the demonstr.

ry freq., and we can hardly rent but by a periphr., Ποίων ἐρεῖς ἔπος; what sort of word [is this thou wilt speak? Soph. Phil. cf. 441, etc.:—τὸ Ποίων=Ποιό-

the fourth of Aristotle's Catego- Categ. 8.—3. Ποίος τις; is oft. d, making the question less defi- Xen. Hell. 4, 1, 6, and Plat.—2. as adv.,=Πώς; Lat. quomodo? 1, 30.—5. Ποίος, and Ποίος τις ft. also used in indirect questions

Ποίος, Aesch. Supp. 519, Plat., Xen.; cf. Jelf Gr. Gr. § 877, Obs. I. Ποίος, ὅ, ὄν, indef. adj., of a

certain nature, kind or quality, freq. in Plat., esp. joined with τις, as Ποίός τις, Ποῖά ἄττα, Soph. 262 E, Rep. 438 E.

(Ποίος, πόσος must be referred to a primitive *Πός, as the correlat. adjs. οἶος, ὅσος to ὅς, and the demonstr. τοῖος, τόσος to *τός, τό.) [Later versifiers sometimes make fem. Ποῖά a trochee, Jac. A. P. p. lxx—but the first syll. is freq. short in Att.]

Ποιότης, ἥτος, ἡ, (Ποίος) quality, Lat. qualitas, Plat. Theaet. 182 A, Arist. Eth. N. 10, 3, 1, etc., cf. Lob. Phryn. 350.

Ποιοτρόφος, ον, = ποσειτρόφος, Opp. C. 1, 460.

Ποιοφάγος, ον,=Ποιφάγος, Opp. C. 2, 613. [α]

Ποῖός, ὦ, (Ποίος) to furnish with a certain quality, make such.

Ποιπνός, ὁ, a servant, Hesych.

Ποιπνία, strictly to blow, puff, be out of breath from haste or exertion; hence, generally, to hasten, hurry, bustle, Lat. satagere, Il. 8, 219, Od. 3, 430: hence, also, to do active service, awaiting, δῶμα κορήσατε ποιπνύσασα, make haste and sweep the house, Od. 20, 149, cf. Il. 1, 600; 24, 475:—Ποιπνύον ἐμὴν χάριν, labouring for the sake of me (for there is no need to make it trans. here), Pind. P. 10, 101. (Not from πνέω; but formed by redupl. from πνέω, πέπνυμαι, like παιτάλλω from πᾶλλω, παῖφάσσω from φᾶσ, φάος, παῖφάσσω from φν-σῶ, etc.; hence its orig. signif.: v. Butt. Lexil. s. v.; cf. διάκονος.)

[v in pres. and impf., before a short syll.; but v before a long one, though only by position, as in Il. 24, 475: in all other tenses v.]

Ποιφύγδην, (Ποιφύσσω) adv., blowing, puffing, hissing, Nic. Th. 371.

Ποιφύγμα, ατος, τό, (Ποιφύσσω) a blowing, puffing, sobbing, π. ἄγρια, Aesch. Theb. 280.

Ποιφύξις, ἡ, a blowing, puffing: from Ποιφύσσω, f. -ξω, (redupl. form from φν-σῶ) to blow, puff, snort.—II. trans., to blow up, burn up, Lyc. 198:—but, παιδικὰ π., like ἔρωτα πνεῖν, Sophron, cf. Meineke Euphor. 95. Cf. Ποιπνύον.

Ποιωδός, ες, (Ποία, εἶδος) like grass: grassy, Hdt. 4, 47.

Ποιωτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (Ποιόω) giving or having a quality.

Πόκα or ποκά, Dor. for πότε and ποτέ, and so through the whole series, ὅκα, ὀπόκα, ἄλλόκα. [α]

Ποκάξω, f. -άσω,=Ποκίξω. Ποκάριον, ον, τό, dim. from Πόκος, Hippiatr.

Ποκάς, ἄδος, ἡ, (Πόκος) woolly, fleecy.—II. wool, hair, Ar. Thesm. 567, in plur.

Πόκες, αἰ, and Πόκη, ἡ, v. sub Πόκος II.

Ποκίξω, f. -ίσω Dor. -ἔξω, (Πόκος):=πέκω, to shear wool: mid., ποκί-ζεσθαι τι, to shear or cut for one's self, τρήχας ἐποκίξατο, Theocr. 5, 26.

Ποκοειδής, ἐς, (Πόκος, εἶδος) like undressed wool: rough, raw, Longin.

Πόκος, ον, ὁ, (πέκω, Lat. pecto) wool in its raw state, a fleece, Il. 12, 451: also a lock or tuft of wool, Soph. Tr. 675.—II. a sheep-shearing, Ar. Av. 714.

—III. proverb., εἰς ὄνον Πόκας, to an ass-shearing, i. e. to a place where nothing is to be got, Ar. Ran. 186:—some refer this ass. Πόκας to αἰ Πόκες, others to ἡ Πόκη, but neither of these is extant in nom., and this isolated form had better be taken as

hete. αἰ acc. of Πόκος, cf. Butt. Ausf. Gr. § 56 Anm. 13, n. Hence

Ποκῶν, ὦ, to cover or clothe with wool, Anth. P. 6, 102.

†Πόλα, ἡ, or Πόλαι, αἱ, Pola, a city of Istria, Strab. p. 209.

Πολέες, ἑών, ἑσσι, ἑας, Ep. plur from Πόλος, for πολλοί, ὦν, Hom., and Hes.

Πολεῖδιον, ον, τό, dim. from πόλις. †Πολεμάγηνος, ον, ὁ, Polemagēnos, masc. pr. n., an Athenian, Aeschin. 22, 20.

Πολεμᾶδόκος, ον, Dor. for πολεμᾶ-δόκος, Pind.

†Πολεμαίνετος, ον, ὁ, Polemaenetus, a seer, Isocr. 394.

†Πολεμαῖστος, ον, ὁ, Polemaestus, unless corrupted from Πτολεμαῖος, Dem. 1491, fin.

Πολεμάρχιος, ον, belonging to the πολέμαρχος, στοά, Ath. 210 B:—τὸ π., his residence, Xen. Hell. 5, 4, 5. Polyb.

†Πολεμάρχιος, ον, ὁ, Polemarchus, masc. pr. n., Polyb. 4, 79, 5.

Πολεμαρχέω, ὦ, f. -ῆσω, to be Polemarch (v. πολέμαρχος), Hdt. 6, 109, Xen. Hell. 5, 2, 25.

Πολεμάρχης, ον, ὁ,=πολέμαρχος. Πολεμαρχία, ας, ἡ, the office or rank of Polemarch.

Πολεμαρχικός, ἡ, ὄν, =πολεμάρ-χειος: from

Πολεμάρχος, ον, ὁ, (πόλεμος, ἄρχω) one who begins or leads the war, a leader, chief, Ἀχαιοί, Aesch. Theb. 828, cf. Cho. 1072.—II. the title of high officers in several Greek states:—1. at Athens, the Polemarch or third archon, who presided in the court in which the causes of the μέτοικοι were tried: in earlier times he managed the war-office and all foreign affairs, and even took the field as general-in-chief, as at Marathon, Hdt. 6, 109.—2. in Sparta, the commander of a μόρα, Hdt. 7, 173; and so=μοραγός, Thuc. 5, 66, Xen. Hell. 4, 4, 7, and 5, 7, etc.—3. at Thebes, two officers of chief rank after the Boeotarchs, supreme in affairs of war, lb. 5, 4, 2, sq.

†Πολεμάρχος, ον, ὁ, Polemarchus, a naval commander of the Lacedaemonians, Xen. Hell. 4, 8, 11.—2. son of Cephalus, elder brother of Lysias put to death by the thirty tyrants Lys.; Plat. Phaedr. 257 B; Plut., etc.—Others in Polyb.; etc.

Πολεμᾶτόκος, ον, Dor. for πολεμᾶ-τόκος, q. v.

Πολέμειος, ον, v. πολεμῆϊος. Πολεμέω, ὦ, f. -ῆσω: (Πολέμος):—to be at war, wage war, opp. to εἰρή-νην ἄγειν, Thuc. 5, 76; τινί, with one, oft. in Hdt., etc.: ἐπὶ τινα, Xen. An. 3, 1, 5; κρός τινα, Id. Vect. 5, 8: absol., also, to fight, do battle, Id. Cyr. 7, 1, 49; ἀπὸ τῶν ἱππῶν, Plat. Prot. 350 A:—generally, to quarrel, wrangle, dispute with one, lb. 1, 3, 11; so, π. τῇ χρειᾷ, Soph. O. C. 191, cf. Eur. Ion 1386.—II. c. acc., to make war upon, treat as an enemy, attack, besiege, ἀνθρώπον, πόλιν, etc., v. I. Polyb. 1, 15, 10, cf. Bast Ep. Cr. p. 112

hence in pass., to have war made upon one, Thuc. 1, 37, Xen. Hell. 7, 4, 20, Isocr. 92 A; so, fut. mid. Πολεμῆσμαι in pass. signif., Thuc. 1, 68; but, —2. c. acc. cognato, πόλεμον πολ., Plat. Rep. 551 D:—hence in pass., ὁ Πόλεμος ὡς ἐπολεμήθη, Xen. Mem. 3, 5, 10; so, ὅσα ἐπολεμήθη, whatever hostilities passed, Id. An. 4, 1, 1; τὰ περὶ Πύλον ἐπολεμήθη, Thuc. 4, 23.

Πολεμῆδός, ον, Dor. πολεμῆδῆ 1205

κος, (πόλεμος, δέχομαι) entering upon war, sustaining war, epith. of Minerva, Stesich. Fr. 97: generally, warlike, ὁπλα, Pind. P. 10, 22.

Πολεμῖος, ὄν, Ion. for the supposed πολέμιος, (πόλεμος) warlike, freq. in Hom. (esp. in Il.): he usu. has π. ἔργα, Il. 2, 338, etc.; also, π. τεύχεα, α. 7, 193, Hes. Sc. 238:—πολεμῖα = τὰ πολέμα, Hdt. 5, 111.

Πολεμῖσειω, desiderat. from πολεμέω, Thuc. 1, 33.

Πολεμῖτέον, verb. adj. from πολεμέω, one must go to war, Ar. Lys. 496, and (in plur.) Thuc. 1, 79.

Πολεμῖτήριον, ὄν, τό, (πολεμέω) the place from which a general carries on his operations, head-quarters, Polyb. 4, 71, 2; cf. ὀρημῖτιον.

Πολεμῖτόκος, ὄν, Dor. πολεμῖτόκος:—bringing forth war, bringing war, Nonn.

Πολεμῖτωρ, ὄρος, ὁ, ἥ, warlike, Hermann's conj. in Opp. C. 3, 204.

Πολεμῖα, ἥ, v. πολέμιος II. 2.

Πολεμῖα, poet. πολ., (bothin Il.): fut. -ισω Dor. -ίω (the only fut. used by Hom.):—poet. for πολεμέω, to wage war, fight with or against one, τινί, freq. in Hom. (esp. in Il.): so, π. ἄντα τινός, ἐναντιβίον τινός, Il. 8, 428; 20, 85; μετὰ τινί, jointly with another, Il. 9, 352; τῶς πολ., Pind. O. 9, 49: also in mid., Id. N. 8, 50:—later, generally, to quarrel, wrangle, π. τῇ γλώττῃ, Ar. Nub. 419.—II. trans., to war or fight with, ῥηῖτεροι πολεμίζεις, Il. 18, 258:—hence in pass., Opp. C. 3, 209.

Πολεμικός, ἥ, ὄν, (πόλεμος) of or for war, ὁπλα, κλοῖα, Thuc.; σκευή, ὑψηλά, Plat., etc.:—of persons, skilled in war, warlike, Plat. Rep. 522 E, etc.; distinguished from φιλοπόλεμος, Xen. An. 2, 6, 1.—2. ἥ -κή (sc. τέχνη), the art of war, war, Plat. Soph. 222 C:—so, τὰ πολεμικά, Hdt. 3, 4, and freq. in Xen.; but also, warlike exercises, Id.—3. τὸ πολεμικόν, the signal for battle, τὸ π. σημαίνειν, Lat. signum canere, Id. An. 4, 3, 29; ἀνέκραγε πολεμικόν, gave a war-shout, Ib. 7, 3, 33.—II. like an enemy, hostile, Id. Vect. 4, 44: hence in adv., -κώς ἔχειν πρὸς τινα, Id. An. 6, 1, etc.—III. stirring up hostility, Id. Mem. 2, 6, 21. Cf. sq.

Πολέμιος, α, ὄν, also ὄς, ὄν, Eur. Supp. 1191 (πόλεμος):—of or belonging to war, κάματοι, Plat. P. 2, 37: τὰ πολέμα, whatever belongs to war, war and its business, Hdt. 5, 78; etc.—2. rarely like πολεμικός, warlike, Soph. Aj. 1013.—II. hostile, Pind., and Trag.; τινί, to one, Hdt. 1, 4, Eur., etc.; but also, ὁ π. τινός (as subst.) one's enemy, Hdt. 1, 78, Pind. P. 1, 30, and Att.: generally, opposed, conflicting, Hdt. 7, 47.—2. esp. ἥ πολέμια (sc. γῆ, χώρα), the enemy's country, Thuc., and Xen.; cf. Soph. Aj. 819. Adv. -ως.—Πολέμιος is in genl. older than πολεμικός: in Xen., etc., πολέμιος is mostly used in the sense of hostile, πολεμικός in that of warlike, skilled in war.

Πολεμίστά, ὁ, Ep. for πολεμιστής: also as voc. from πολεμιστής, Il. 16, 192.

Πολεμιστήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, = πολεμιστής. Hence

Πολεμιστήριος, α, ὄν, also ὄς, ὄν: of or belonging to the warrior, ἱπποί, Hdt. 1, 192 (unless we read πολεμιστήριον with Wessell.); βοή, θόρας π., Ar. Ach. 572, 1132; π. ὄματα, war-chariots, Hdt. 5, 113, and Xen.: ἐλάν πολεμιστήρια, a military game, Ar.

Nub. 28.—II. τὰ πολεμιστήρια, also = τὰ πολεμικά, Plat. Criti. 119 B, Xen. Cyr. 8, 8, 26.

Πολεμιστής, ὄν, ὁ, (πολεμίζω) a warrior, combatant, Hom. (esp. in Il.), Pind., etc.: Hom. also has πολεμιστής. Cf. foreg.

Πολεμιστρια, ας, ἥ, fem. from πολεμιστήρ, the old reading in Aesch. Cho. 424; but v. ἡλεμιστρια.

Πολεμοδόκος, ὄν, = πολεμηδόκος. Πολεμοκλάδος, ὄν, (πόλεμος, κέλαδος) rousing the din of war, Lyr. ap. Dion. Comp. p. 107.

Πολεμοκλόνος, ὄν, (πόλεμος, κλόνος) raising the din of war, Batr. 4, 276.

Πολεμοκραντος, ὄν, (πόλεμος, κραίω) finishing war, Aesch. Theb. 161.

†Πολεμοκράτης, ὄν, ὁ, Polemocrates, a Macedonian, Ar. Ann. 5, 27, 3.—2. son of Machaon, Paus. 2, 38, 6.

Πολεολαμβάντικός, ἥ, ὄν, comic word in Ar. Ach. 1082, a compd. of πόλεμος, λάμαχος and Ἀχαιικός.

Πολεμόνδε, adv. from πόλεμος, to the war, into the fight, Hom. (esp. in Il.): he also has πολέμονδε.

Πολεμοποιέω, ὦ, to stir up war, Xen. Hell. 5, 2, 30: to stir up, provoke, εἰς ἔχθρην, Hipp.: from

Πολεμοποιός, ὄν, (πόλεμος, ποιέω) causing war or dissension: making hostile, Arist. Pol. 5, 11, 10, Plat. Poplic. 21, etc.

Πόλεμος, ὄν, ὁ, a battle, fight, and, generally, war, freq. in Hom., who has also the poet. form πόλεμος: in Hom. and Hes. the signf. battle prevails; later, esp. in Att., that of war: in Hdt. both alike:—π. Ἀχαιῶν, π. ἀνδρῶν, their war, i. e. which they bring, Il. 3, 165; 24, 8, etc.: he freq. has such periph. as ἔρις, νείκος, φύλοπις πολέμοιο, Il. 13, 271, 635, etc.; and oft. joins ἔρις, μάχη, ὀησιότης, φύλοπις, etc., with πόλεμος, as if equiv. to it; cf. γέφυρα:—π. πρὸς τινα, Hdt. 6, 2; ἐπὶ τινός, Xen. Hell. 3, 2, 22; πόλεμος ἐστὶ τις πρὸς ἄλλῃ, Plat. Symp. 196 A; in Att. we have many phrases, as πόλεμον αἰρεσθαι τινί, to levy war against, Aesch. Supp. 341, Ar. Ach. 913, etc.; π. ἀναιρεῖσθαι, κινεῖν, ἐγείρειν, ἐκφέρειν, καθιστάναι, ἔπαγειν, to begin a war; π. ποιέσθαι, to make war; π. θέσθαι τινί, Eur. Or. 13;—opp. to π. ἀναπαύειν, καταλείβεσθαι, to put an end to it, make peace; cf. also ἀκήρυκτος, ἀσπονδός metaph., οὐ πόλεμον ἐπαγγέλλεις, i. e. your words are peaceful, Plat. Legg. 702 D.—2. a warlike force, army, as in old French bataille was used for a battalion.—II. in Pind., personified, War, Battle, Fr. 225. (From *πέλα, akin to πελεμῖω, πόλος, πῶλε, and Lat. pello, bellum.)

Πολεμοτροφέω, ὦ, (πόλεμος, τρέφω) to foment or foster war, LXX.

†Πολεμοῦσα, ἡς, ἥ, (the warring) Poteusa, an Amazon, Qu. Sm. 1, 42.

Πολεμοφόρος, ὄν, (πόλεμος, φέρο) wasting by war, Aesch. Pers. 652.

Πολεμόφρων, ὄν, ὁ, ἥ, (πόλεμος, φρῶν) of warlike spirit.

Πολεμόν, ὦ, (πόλεμος) to make hostile, make an enemy of, in fut. mid., Thuc. 5, 98:—in pass., to be made an enemy of, opp. to οικειοῦσθαι, Id. 1, 36.

†Πολέμων, ὄν, ὁ, Polemo, a pupil of Xenocrates in Athens, teacher of Zeno, Diog. L. —2. son of Zeno of Laodicea, made king by Augustus, Strab. p. 578; Ath. 234 C.—3. an Athenian, son of Gagnias, Dem. 1057, 10.—4. ὁ Περηνγητής, a Stoic philosopher, author of a description

of the earth, Strab. pp. i5, 396.—5. king of Pontus, son of Pharnaces, Strab. p. 495, sqq.—Others in A. etc.

†Πόλος, Ep. gen. sing. from πόλις; πόλεος gen. from πόλις in A. poetry.

Πολεῶν, (πόλος, πολεῶν) intr. turn or go about, Lat. versari, κοῦσθαι π., to go about the city, i. e. in therein, Od. 22, 223; cf. sq.—II. τ., to turn round, to turn up, esp. the soil with the plough, with or without γ. Soph. Ant. 340: but, ψυχῇ π., pass one's life, like πολενομαί, E. Incert. 99, acc. to Valck. Diatr. p. 2.

Πολεῶν, ὦ, (πόλος) to turn round, turn about, turn up, esp. the soil with the plough, with or without γ. Soph. Ant. 460, like polare agere in Ennius: hence πολεῶν, πολεῖν.—II. to surround, go round about, ἡγῶσιν, Aesch. Pers. 307; so in m. δφεις ἐννυχιοι πολούμενοι ἐς παρανάα, Id. Pr. 645 (cf. πολέμοι). (Hence πολεῶν, πόλις, v. also *πέλ.)

Πόλεων, gen. plur. from πόλις but—II. πολεῶν, Ion. gen. plur. from πολεῖν, Hom.

*Πολή, ἡ, the surface, only found in the adv. ἐπιπολής, q. v.

Πόληες, ἡν, Ion. plur. from πόλις for πόλεις, πόλεις, Hom.; gen. acc. sing. πόληος, πόληα, Hes.

Πόλησις, εως, ἡ, (πολεῶ) a turn round, Plat. Crat. 405 C.

Πολιά, ἡ, v. πολίος.

†Πολιάγρος, ὄν, ὁ, Poliagrus, m. pr. n., Ael. V. H. 5, 8.

†Πολιάδης, ὄν, Ion. εω, ὁ, Poliad, masc. pr. n., Hdt. 9, 53.

Πολιάινω, (πολίος) to make grey, white:—pass. to grow gray or white, e. g. of the foaming sea, Aesch. Pers. 110.

Πολιάνθη, ἡς, ἥ, (ἀνθος) an ornament made of πόλον, Inscr.

Πολιάνωμεν, ὦ, to be a πολיאνόμος, Ep. Plat. 363 C.

Πολיאνόμος, ὄν, ὁ, (πόλις, νέμω) civic magistrate, the chief magistrate of a city, Dio C.

Πολιάοχος, ὄν, Dor. for πολίαχος, πολιοῦχος (q. v.), Pind.

Πολιάρχος, ὦ, to be a πολιάρχης, Dio C.

Πολιάρχος, ὄν, ὁ, (πόλις, ἄρχων) ruler of a city, a king, prince, π. πᾶσι, Pind. N. 7, 125, Eur. Rhes. 381:—the commandant of a city, Lat. praefectus urbi.

†Πολιάρχος, ὄν, ὁ, Poliarchus, m. pr. n., Ael. V. H. 8, 4.

Πολιάς, ὄδος, ἥ, (πόλις) guard of the city, epith. of Minerva in oldest temple on the Acropolis Athens, as distinguished from Παρθένος and Ἀθ. Πρόμαχος, first Hdt. 5, 82, v. Müller Eumen. 5, 67 note 6: she had the same name as many Greek towns, cf. Πολιεύς.

Πολιάτας, ὁ, Dor. for πολίτης, opp. to ξείνος, Pind. I. 1, 74.

Πολιδίον, ὄν, τό, dim. from πόλις a small town, Strab. [2]

Πολιδρόν, ὄν, τό, = foreg.

Πολιέτρον, ὄν, τό, v. πολιέτρον.

†Πολιέτιον, ὄν, τό, Polietum, a city of Lucania, the earlier Siris, Strab. p. 264.

Πολιεύς, εως, ὁ, guardian of the city, epith. of Jupiter, Arist. Mund. 7, the contr. gen. Πολιεύς occurs in Att. Inscr.

Πολίζω, f. -ισω, (πόλις) to build, found a city; and, generally, to build, found, τεῖχος πόλίσασμεν (for ἐκτίσμεν), Il. 7, 453; ἴλιον πεποι-

ic, II. 20, 217; πόλις πεπολίσται, [es. Fr. 39, 5; and freq. in Hdt., as 108; 5, 13.—II. χωρίον πολίεντες, colonize a country by building a city, en. An. 6, 6, 4, cf. Plut. Rom. 9.

Πολιήχορος, on, Dor. πολιάχορος, = ολιούχος, Pind. O. 5, 24.

Πολίτης, on, d. poet. for πολίτης, citizen, II. 2, 806, freq. in Hdt., and vice in Trag., Aesch. Pers. 556, ur. El. 119; also, a fellow-citizen, countryman, Hdt. 1, 120: cf. πολιώτης.

Πολίτης, ιδος, fem. from πολίτης, Eur. Hipp. 1126, Ar. Rh.

Πολίτηρ, ορος, d. = πολίτης, Or. ib.

Πόλινδε, adv. from πόλις, into or to the city, Hom.

Πολιόβρις, τριχος, (πολιός, θρίξ) ay-haired, Strab.

Πολιόκρόστης, on, d. (πολιός, κόρη) = sq., Nicet.

Πολιόκρότάφος, on, (πολιός, κρόταφος) with gray hair on the temples, e. just beginning to be gray, as says Boocr. 14, 68, ἀπὸ κροτάφων πελόσθη γυράλει, cf. Arist. Color. 6, 11. 8, 518, Hes. Or. 179; cf. λλιός.

Πόλιον, on, τό, Polium, later Πόσμα, a city of Troas, Strab. p. 601.

Πόλιον, on, τό, a plant with a strong aromatic smell, Lat. polium, obs. so called from having glaucous leaves. Theophr.

Πολιόμοι, (πολιός) as pass., to be become gray, Arist. Anal. Pr. 1, 13, etc.

Πολιόπλόκαιμος, on, (πολιός, πλόμος) gray-haired, Q. Sm. 14, 14.

Πονιόρκος, ω, f. -ήσομαι: (πόλις, γυνή ερκος) —to hem in a city, blockade, beleaguer, besiege, π. τινα or πόν, Hdt. 1, 26, etc., Ar. Vesp. 685, huc, etc.: metaph., to besiege, ancy, pester, Xen. Hell. 4, 7, 1, Mem. 1, 13.—The fut. πολιορκήσομαι is used by Hdt. 5, 34; 8, 49, Thuc. 3, 9, in pass. signifi. for πολιορκηθήσομαι. Hence

Πολιορκητός, α, on, verb. adj., it must be taken by siege, to be taken, en. Cyr. 7, 5, 7; and

Πολιορκητής, οὔ, d. taker of cities, name of Demetrius son of Cassander, Plut. Demetr. 42, etc. Hence Πολιορκητικός, ή, όν, of, fit for, ual in besieging, Polyb. 1, 53, 4: ποιορκητικά, τά, a treatise on the art of ges.

Πολιορκία, ας, ή, (πολιορκέω) a leaguering, siege of a city, Hdt. 5, 34, huc, 2, 78, etc.: metaph., a torment, Plut. Sull. 25.

Πολιός, α, όν, in Hom., and Att. metimes ός, όν: —gray, white, Hom. epith. of wolves, II. 10, 34; of n, II. 9, 366, etc.; of the surging, α, άλος πολιοίω, II. 20, 229, Od. 5, 0; but esp. of hair, gray or hoary m age, II. 22, 74, Od. 24, 316, Hes. n. 271, and Trag.: hence, ή πολιά, ay hair, Arist. Probl. 10, 34: αλ ινιά (sc. τριχος), gray or white hair, nd. O. 4, 40, like canae (sc. comae).

Cicero: άμα ταίς πολιαίς κατιούς, as the gray hairs come down e. from the head and temples to e beard, cf. πολιοκροτάφος), Caub. Ar. Eq. 520, 908; as also ποός, a gray, hoary-headed man, Od. 498, cf. Plat. Parm. 127 B.—Pind. 4, 175 has a strange phrase, τίς σε ιλιάς έξάνηκε γαστρός; i. e., anc. Henna, who was it bare there in her l age? implying that he was ηγλιότος (q. v.); or, acc. to Böckh, what

old woman's womb bare thee? implying a sarcasm.—II. white; and so, metaph., light, clear, serene, έαρ, Hes. Op. 475, 490; αθήρ, Eur. Or. 1376; άίρ, Ar. Rh. 3, 275.—III. metaph., hoary, old, venerable, νόμος, Aesch. Supp. 658; λόγος, όμηγ, etc., Seidl. Eur. El. 696; μάθημα π. χρόνυ, Plat. Tim. 22 B. (Akin to πελλός or πέλλος, πέλιος, and Lat. pullus: but prob. not to παλαιός.)

†Πόλιος or Πόλλιος, ό, ολνος, Polian wine, grown at Syracuse, and so named from a prince (Pollis?), Ael. V. H. 12, 31.

Πολιότης, ητος, ή, (πολιός) grayness, Arist. Gen. An. 5, 1, 33.

Πολιότρεχος, on, = πολιοθρεξ, Opp. Πολιούχος, on, (πόλις, έχω) occupying or protecting a city, like Πολιεύς and Πολιάς, always epith. of the guardian deity of a city: Άθηναιή π., in Chios, Hdt. 1, 160; Παλλάς π. at Athens, Ar. Eq. 581, cf. Nub. 602 (so, Παλλάς πολιάχορος, Pind. O. 5, 24); π. θεός, Aesch. Theb. 512, etc.; 2, 495, Plat. Legg. 921 C: —πολιούχος, πολισσούχος, are synon.

Πολιοφύλακός, ω, (πόλις, φυλάσσω) to guard a city.—II. of an army, to keep within walls, opp. to taking the field, Polyb. 18, 22, 4.

†Πολιόχορος, on, d. Poliochus, a poet of the new comedy, Ath. 60 C.

Πολιόχρος, ατος, ό, ή, (πολιός, χρώς) with white skin, white, κνκος, Eur. Bacch. 1364.

Πολιόρρηθς, on, (πόλις, πέρθω) sacker of cities, Aesch. Ag. 472.

Πολιόρθος, on, = foreg., Aesch. Ag. 782.

Πολιόρραϊστος, on, d. (πόλις, ραίω) = πολιορρήθς, Lyc. 210.

ΠΟΛΙΣ, εως, ή, Ion. and Dor. gen. πόλιος, etc., in Att. poetry also πόλεος, etc., Ep. πόλλος, etc.; in Ion. poetry also πόλεως, Theogn. 774, 1039: —Hom. has genit. πόλιος as dissyll., II. 2, 811, like Att. πόλεως, Pors. Med. 906: —dat. πόλει, Ep. πόληϊ: —acc. πόλιν, but Hes. Sc. 105 has acc. πόλη. Plur. nom. πόλεις, in Od. 15, 412 πόλεις: —gen. πολίων: —dat. πολίεσσι, Od. 21, 252, etc.; Dor. πολίεσι, Pind. P. 7, 8, Foed. Lacon. ar. Thuc. 5, 77, 79: —acc. πόλεις, πόλιας, +II. 4, 308† (as dissyll., Od. 8, 560), and in Hdt. πόλις. Att. dual gen. πόλειον, Isocr. 55 C: —nom. and acc. πόλη, Id. 44 B; but in Att. πόλει seems to have been used, Buttm. Ausf. Gr. § 51 Anm. 7, note: cf. also πόλιος (πόλος, πολέω).

A city, freq. as early as Hom., and Hes.: πόλις άκρη, and άκροπόλη, = άκρόπολις, the fortress of the city, citadel, II. 6, 88, 257; 20, 52; which at Athens also was often called simply πόλις, while the rest of the city was called άστυ, Ar. Eq. 1093, Lys. 245, cf. Thuc. 2, 15, Xen. An. 7, 1, 27: hence the guardian deities of the Athenian Acropolis were θεοί Πολιούχοι, esp. Ζεύς Πολιεύς and Άθηνά Πολιας, Br. Ar. Lys. 245, Hemst. Ar. Plut. p. 260.—II. a whole country, as dependent on and called after its city, Od. 6, 177, cf. Heinn. Hes. Sc. 380; so also in II. 17, 144, Soph. O. C. 1533, etc., Strab.: hence, an island peopled by men, II. 14, 230; περιήρύτας πόλεις, Aesch. Eum. 77; cf. Böckh Expl. Plut. O. 7, 34, Dissen. I. 4, 49, sq.—III. when πόλις and άστυ are joined, the former is the body of citizens, the latter, their dwellings (though in the phrase δήμος τε πόλις τε, Od. 11, 14, πόλις denotes

he town), ών πόλις άνήριθμος έλλαιται, i. e. πολίται, Soph. O. T. 179: —hence πόλις, esp. in Att., the state (πολιτεία), Soph. Ant. 734, etc., cf. Valck. Phoen. 932; esp. a free state republic, Soph. Ant. 737, Xen. Cyr. 8, 2, 28: τὰ τής πόλεως, state-affairs government, Plat. Prot. 318 E.—2. the right of citizenship, like Lat. civitas, Ar. Ran. 717.—In prose πόλις always has the art., except when it is used generally of a state or commonwealth as such, as in Plat. Rep. 422 F. Legg. 766 D; while in Trag. this is usu. omitted, Ellendt Lex. Soph. 2, p. 237.

†Πόλις, εως, ή, Polis, a village of the Hyaei in Locris, Thuc. 3, 101.

†Πόλισμα, ατος, τό, v. Πόλιον.

Πόλισμα, ατος, τό, (πολιός) the build ings of a city, a city, town, (Lat. urbs as opp. to civitas), sometimes = πόλις, sometimes different from it, of Ecbatana, Hdt. 1, 98; of Thebes, Aesch. Theb. 63; of Troy, Soph. Phil. 1424, of Athens, Id. O. C. 1496: —and in prose, as Thuc. 1, 10, etc.: —also a tract of country that is peopled, Wunderl. Obs. Cr. p. 190.

Πολισμάτιον, on, τό, dim. from foreg., Polyt. 1, 24, 12, Plut. [α]

Πολισμός, οὔ, d. (πολίζω) the building of a city, Dion. H.

Πολισσοῦχος, on, = πολισέχες, v. I. Aesch. Th. 822.

Πολισσονόμος, on, (πόλις, νέμω) managing or ruling a city, άρχαί, Aesch. Cho. 864; βιοτή, Id. Pers. 853.

Πολισσός, on, (πόλις, σώζω) guarding a city or cities, H. Hom. 7, 2. Πολισσοῦχος, on, poet. for πολιοῦχος, θεός, Aesch. Theb. 69, 185; λέω, Id. Eum. 775, cf. 883.

Πολιστής, οὔ, d. (πολίζω) the builder, founder of a city, Eur. Erechth. 17, 13, acc. to Reiske and Osann.

Πολιστάρχης, on, d. = sq., N. T. Πολιστάρχος, on, d. = πολιστάρχος.

Πολιτεία, ας, ή, Ion. -ηγή, (πολιτεῖω) the relation in which a citizen stands to the state, the condition, rights of a citizen, citizenship, Lat. civitas, Hdt. 9, 34, Thuc., etc.; πολιτείαί δοῦναι τινί, Xen. Hell. 4, 4, 6; π. έστί μοι έν πόλει, Ib. 1, 2, 10.—2. the life of a citizen, one's daily life, Lat. ratio vitae civilis, Dem. 399, 6.—II. the life and business of a statesman, hence government, administration, Ar. Eq. 219, Xen. Mem. 3, 9, 15, Dem. 254, 18, etc.—III. civil polity, the condition of a state, a state, constitution, freq. in Plat., etc.: a form of government, Plat. Rep. 562 A, etc., Aeschin. 1, 19, etc.—2. esp., a well-ordered republican government, a commonwealth, Arist. Po. 3, 7, 3; 4, 8, 1, etc.; and so, general ly, a republic, Xen. Ath. 1, 1, etc.

Πολίτευμα, ατος, τό, (πολιτεῖω), the art of a governor; usu. in plur., measures of government, as Plat. Legg. 945 D, Isocr. 156 A, etc., but in sing., π. δημοκρατίας, Aeschin. 51, 12.—II. citizenship, life as a citizen, N. T.—III. = πολιτεία III, Polyb. 1, 13, 12; 5, 9, 9, etc.

Πολίτευτής, οὔ, d. a statesman from

Πολίτεῖω, f. -σω, to be a πολίτης be a citizen or free-man, live in a free state, Xen. An. 3, 2, 26; opp. to one who is under a monarchy, Polyb. 4, 76, 2: but this is more freq. as dep. v. infra B. I.—2. to have a certain firm of πολιτεία or government, π. κατ άλιγαρχίαν, Thuc. 1, 19, 3, 62, cf. 4, 130: v. infra B. 3.—II. trans. u

administer or govern a state, Thuc. 2, 35: hence in pass., of the state, to be governed, Plat. Rep. 427 A, etc.: τὰ αὐτῷ πεπολιτευμένῳ, his public measures, Dinarch. 96, 10. — 2. to create a citizen, Diod.

B. most usu. as dep., c. fut. mid. πολιτεύσονται, Ar. Eq. 1365, Xen. Ath. 3, 9: but aor. pass. ἐπολιτεύθη, Thuc. 6, 92, etc., and pf. πεπολιτεύνηται, Dem. 176, 23, etc. To be a free citizen, live as such, like the act., Thuc. 6, 92; and very freq. in all Att. writers; generally, to live, Xen. Hell. 2, 4, 22, Dem., etc.: also, λαὸς πολιτεύουσι ἢν, they would form a state, Eur. Acol. 2.—2. then, since all citizens were members of the governing body, to take part in the government, Thuc. 2, 15; to meddle with politics, Plat. Rep. 561 D; opp. to ἰδιωτεῖν, Aeschin. 27, 32.—3. to have a certain form of government, Isocr. 31 D, Plat. Rep. 568 B, etc.; πόλις ὅριστα πολιτευομένη, Plat. Rep. 462 D; πολιτεῖαν ἡνίσσον πολιτεύεσθαι, Aeschin. 1, 24.—II. trans., to administer or govern, τὰ καθ' ἑαυτοὺς πολιτεύεσθαι, Dem. 151, 4, etc.; and then absol., to conduct the government, Ar. Eq. 1365: π. πόλεμον ἐκ πολέμου, to make perpetual war the principle of government, Aeschin. 51, fin.

Πολιτήρη, ης, ἡ, Ion. for πολιτεία, Idt.

Πολίτης, ου, ὁ, Ion. πολίτης, q. v. (πόλις):—a member of a city or state, citizen, freeman, Lat. civis, Il. 15, 558, Od. 7, 131, Pind., etc.—2. also like Lat. civis=concivis, a fellow-citizen, fellow-countryman, Hdt., etc.—II. generally, belonging to, connected with one's city or country, ἀκτὴ πολίτης, Valck. Hipp. 1126; θεοὶ πολιταὶ=πολιούχοι, Aesch. Theb. 253.

†Πολίτης, ου, ὁ, Polites, a son of Priam and Hecuba, Il. 2, 791.—2. a companion of Ulysses, Od. 10, 224: cf. Strab. p. 255.—Others in Paus.

Πολιτίζω, f. -ισω,=πολιτεύω.

Πολιτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (πολίτης) of or belonging to citizens, ζῆλλονος, οἰκος, Plat. Gorg. 452 E, Isocr. 19 A; π. στρατεύον, ἱππείς (as opp. to σύμμαχοι), Xen. Hell. 4, 4, 19, etc.; π. χώρα, Lat. ager publicus, Polyb. 6, 45, 3.—2. befitting a citizen, like a citizen, constitutional, Lat. civilis, Xen. Cyr. 1, 5, 12: hence, civil, courteous, Polyb. 21, 5, 7; hence in adv., -κός ἔχειν, to think, act like a citizen, in a constitutional manner, Lat. civiliter agere, Isocr. 56 D, cf. 72 B; οὐκ ὅτως οὐδὲ π., Dem. 151, 4; hence, civilly, kindly, Polyb. 18, 31, 7.—II. belonging to or befitting a statesman, fitted for state affairs, Xen. Cyr. 2, 2, 14; hence ὁ πολιτικός, the statesman, Plat., who wrote a dialogue so called.—III. belonging to the state or its administration, political, Lat. publicus, opp. to οἰκίος, Thuc. 2, 40: τὸ π.,=οἱ πολῖται, the body of citizens, commonwealth, Hdt. 7, 103; ἡ κή (sc. τέχνη) the art of government, Plat. Gorg. 521 D, etc.; but ἡ κή (sc. ἐπιστήμη) the science of politics, i. e. the principles of social relations and duties, etc., as opp. to ἡ ἠθική (ethics—the science of individual duties), freq. in Plat., as Polit. 259 C, 303 E, Arist. Rhet. 1, 2, 7, Eth. N. 6, 8, 2:—τὰ πολιτικά, state-affairs, public matters, Thuc. 6, 15, Plat., etc.; τὰ π. πράττειν, to take part in the government, Plat. Gorg. 521 D, etc.—IV. generally, having relation to public life, public, opp. to κατ' ἰδίαν, Thuc. 8, 89; so, τ. γαμί. Xen. Mem. 2, 9, 21; π. λό-

γος, Isocr. 319 C.—V. of language or style, suited to a citizen's common life, received, the notus civilis et proprius sermo of Suet., cf. Schäf. Dion. Comp. p. 6, 7.—VI. adv. -κός, v. supra I. 2.

Πολίτις, ἰδος, fem. from πολίτης, a female citizen, Soph. El. 1227, Eur. El. 1335, Plat. Legg. 814 C.

Πολιτισμός, οὔ, ὁ, (πολιτίζω) the administration of public affairs, Diog. L. 4, 39.

Πολιτογράφω, ᾧ, f. -ῆσω, (πολίτης, γράφω) to confer the citizenship upon, in pass., Polyb. 32, 17, 3. Hence

Πολιτογράφία, ας, ἡ, the enrolling as a citizen, Diog. L.

Πολιτοκράτης, ου, ὁ, one who deals with the state or with citizens.

Πολιτοκοπέω, ᾧ, (πολιτοκόπος)=δημοκοπέω in Plat. (Com.) Peis. 5, =λοιδορεῖν, κωμωδεῖν. Hence

Πολιτοκοπία, ας, ἡ=δημοκοπία.

Πολιτοκόπος, ου, (πολίτης, κόπτω)=δημοκόπος, fawning on the citizens.

Πολιτοδόρος, ου, (πολίτης, φθείρω) hurtful to the citizens, ruining land and people, Plat. Legg. 854 C.

Πολιτοφύλακω, ᾧ, (πολιτοφύλας) to watch the citizens or people, whether of the magistracy or of an enemy's garrison. Hence

Πολιτοφύλακία, ας, ἡ, a watching of the citizens.—2. the garrison of a town, Aen. Tact.

Πολιτοφύλας, ἄκος, ὁ, (πολίτης, φύλας) one who watches citizens: in Larissa, the chief magistrate, Arist. Pol. 2, 8, 9; 5, 6, 6.

Πολίχνη, ης, ἡ, (πόλις) a small town, rare dimin. form, v. Buttin. Ausf. Gr. § 119, 63, cf. Germ. -chen.

—II. Πολίχνη, ης, Att. Πολίχνᾱ: cf. Arnold Thuc. 8, 14, Polichne, a city in Chios, Hdt. 6, 26.—†2. a small town of Crete near Cydonia, Thuc. 2, 85: cf. Hdt. 7, 170.—3. a small town of Ionia near Clazomenae, Thuc. 8, 14, ubi v. Arnold.—4. a small town of Troas, Strab. p. 601.—Others in Paus.; etc.

Πολίχνηον, ου, τό, dim. from foregoing, Plat. Rep. 370 D, Isocr.

†Πολίχνηος, ου, ὁ, an inhab. of Polichne (II. 2): οἱ Πολίχνηται, ὧν Ion. ἔων, the Polichnidae, Hdt. 7, 170.

†Πόλιχος, ου, ὁ, Polichus, son of Lycanor, Apollod. 3, 8, 1.

Πολιωδής, ες, (πολιός, εἶδος) grayish, whitish, Luc. Alex. 60.

Πολιώσις, ἡ, (πολιώω) a making gray.—II. a becoming so.

Πολλάκις, Ion. πολλάκι, adv., (πολύς, πολύς) many times, usu. of time, often, oft, Il. 1, 396, etc., Hes., and Pind.;—either form being used, as the verse requires; so in Trag., Aesch. Theb. 227, Supp. 131, Soph. O. T. 1275, etc.:—in Hdt. both forms occur without apparent distinction, and the readings vary, but in Att. prose only πολλάκις:—τό π., for the most part, Pind. O. 1, 51:—also of number, π. μύριοι or μυριοί, many tens of thousands, Plat. Legg. 810 D:—of size, multitudes, π. μεῖον, Plut. 2, 944 A.—II. very much; altogether, Theocr. 2, 88, cf. 1, 144.—III. in Att. after εἰ, ἔων, ἔν, perhaps, perchance, Lat. si forte, Plat. Phaed. 60 E, etc.; and after μή, Lat. ne forte, Thuc. 2, 13, and Plat.; cf. Heind. Phaed. I. c., Stallb. Phaedr. 238 D. [ἄν]

Πολλαπλάσιόω, (πολλαπλάσιος) to multiply, magnify, Polyb. 30, 4, 13. Hence

Πολλαπλῶσις, ἡ, multiplication and

Πολλαπλασιάζω, οὔ, ὁ,=τινί Plut. 2, 388 C, etc.

Πολλαπλάσιος, α, ου, also ας, ο (πολύς) many times as many, many times more, many times larger, followed by ἢν, ἥπερ..., Hdt. 4, 50, Plat. Rep. 530 C, etc.; or by a genit., Hdt. 48, Antipho 122, 15, Thuc. 4, 9, etc.:—πολλαπλάσια ἀναλογία, Arist. An. Post. 1, 12, 7, is understood by some to be geometrical progression (e. g. 2, 4, 8, 16...); by others a series in which each term is the square of the one before, (as 2, 4, 1, 256...)—The Ion. form is πολλαπλῆσιος, ης, -ον, the prevailing form. Hdt., where πολήσιος seems to be a mere f. l.; but Hdt. also seems to have used the common form, for in 7, 160, πολλαπλάσιος is read in a MSS., and Gaisf. has adopted it in 50; 5, 45; 8, 10, where the reading vary. Adv. -ίως, Hipp. [πλά] Hence

Πολλαπλάσιόω, ᾧ, to multiply, Plat. Rep. 525 E.

Πολλαπλάσιον, ον=πολλαπλῆσιος, Polyb. 35, 4, 4.

Πολλαπλῶσις, ἡ, (πολλαπλῆσιόω) multiplication, Plat. Rep. 587 E, Arist., etc.

Πολλαπλήσιος, ης, -ον, Ion. for πολλαπλῆσιος, q. v.

Πολλαπλῶς, ης, -ον, contr. -πολῶς, ἡ, ὄν, manifold, many times as long, Biot, Plat. Tim. 75 B.—II. ἄνῃρ ὁ πλοῦς καὶ π., like Lat. multiplex, i. e. not simple and straight-forward, Luc. Rep. 397 E.

Πολλάχῃ, adv., many times, often Hdt. 1, 42; 6, 21.—II. in divers manners, Aesch. Supp. 468; πολλὰ ὁλάχῃ, Soph. O. C. 1626; πολλὰ ὁλάχῃ, Plat. Theat. 179 C, etc.; opp. τὸ οὐδαμῇ, Xen. An. 7, 3, 12.

Πολλάχῳθεν, adv., from many places or sides, Thuc. 6, 32, Plat. Legg. 81 C, etc.

Πολλάχῳθι, adv., in many places Xen. Cyr. 7, 1, 30.

Πολλάχῳς, adv., towards many sides, into many parts or quarters, Thuc. 2, 47; c. gen., π. τῆς Ἀρκადίας, Xen. Hell. 4, 4, 16.

Πολλάχῳ, adv.,=πολλάχῃ, many times, often, Hdt. 6, 122, Plat., etc. strictly.—II. in many places, Plat. Symp. 209 E, Crat. 408 A; π. ἄλλεθι, Xen. Cyr. 7, 1, 30.

Πολλάχῳς, adv., in many places Isocr. 42 C, Dem., etc.

†Πολλεντία, ας, ἡ, Pollentia, a city in the island Majorca, now Pollenz, Strab. p. 167.

Πολληπλήσιος, ης, -ον, dub. I. cf. πολλαπλῆσιος, q. v.

†Πόλλης, ὁ, Polles, a king of the Odontan in Thrace, Thuc. 5, 6.

†Πόλλιος, v. Πόλιος.

†Πόλλις, ιος, ὁ, Pollis, an Argive sent as envoy to Persia, Thuc. 2, 6.

—2. a naval officer of the Lacedaemonians, Xen. Hell. 4, 8, 1.—Other in Paus.; etc.

†Πόλλιχος, ου, ὁ, Pollichus, a Syracusan, Plut. Nic. 24.

Πολλοδεκάκις, (πολύς, δεκάκις) adv., many tens of times, Ar. Pac. 24 [ἄ]

Πολλός, πολλόν, Ion. masc. an neut. for πολύς, πολύ, Hom., an Hes., also in Hdt. the prevailing form where the later form πολύς is rare and prob. only in acc. masc. πολύν as in 3, 57; 6, 125; neut. πολὺ 106; 3, 38; and acc. plur. masc. πλέας, 2, 107. More rarely in Trag. as Soph. Ant. 86, Tr. 1196.

Πολλοστήμριος, ον, (πολλοστήριος)

ριον) consisting of one out of many parts, hence very, very small: τὸ π., infinitely small part, Arist. Pol. 5, 10, Top. 4, 4, 10; v. 1. Thuc. 6,

Πολυστός, ἡ, ὄν: (πολλός, πο-
ς):—one of many, Lat. multesimus,
λλοστός ὡν τῶν Συρακοσίων, Lat.
us e multis, i. e. one of the common
at Syracuse, Isocr. 95 B: hence,
nerally, very little, smallest, least,
at Legg. 896 B; αἱ π. ῥήοναί, the
st trivial pleasures, Plat. Phil. 44
; τὸ π. μέρος, the smallest part, Xen.
an. 4, 6, 7; usu. with a negat.,
δὲ π. μέρος, Lys. 144, 9, Isae. 1,
2, etc.; so, π. μέρος, Thuc. 6, 86;
d so in mathematics, a very small
ction: c. dat., τὰ σκληρότητι π.,
least hard, Plat. Phil. 44 E.—II. of
e least, πολλοστῶ εἶτε, in the last of
ny years, i. e. after many years;
nce, πολλοστῶ χρόνῳ, after a very
g time, Ar. Pac. 559, Dem. 761, 21;
Meineke Menand. p. 116.—III.
er also=πολύς, πολλοστός ἔργοις,
it has done a great deal, LXX,
p. to ὀλιγοστός. Adv. -τως.

Πολυγραφία, ας, ἡ, (πολύς, γράφω)
description of the heavens, Hipp.: a
tysie by Democritus bore this title,
p. L. 9, 48.

Πόλος, οὐ, ὁ, (πέλω, πέλομαι, πο-
ν) a pivot or hinge on which any-
thing turns, an axis, esp.—I. the axis
he sphere, the pole, Plat. Tim. 40 B,
at. 405 D.—2. also, the vault of hea-
ven, the sky or firmament, Lat. polus,
sch. Pr. 430, Eur. Or. 1685; cf.
Av. 179, sq.—3. the orbit of a star,
t. Erin. 986 C.—4. the polar star,
atosh. Catast. 2, cf. Herm. Eur.
p. xix.—II. land turned up with the
ugh, Xen. Oec. 18, 8.—III. a spring
he axle-tree, to bear the body of the
age, Diod. 18, 27.—IV. an astro-
ical instrument for measuring time,
t. 2, 109, where it is mentioned to-
gether with the γνῶμων. The latter
s the common sun-dial with its index;
former was prob. a concave dial
lled πῶλος, from being shaped like
vault of heaven), the sides of
ich cast the shadows, cf. Dict.
iqq. p. 508.

Πόλος, οὐ, ὁ, Polus, a spot in Boe-
ia, near Tanagra, Paus. 9, 20, 3.
Πόλτιον, οὐ, τό, dim. in
πῶλος, a little porridge, poor, bad
idge, Diosc.; cf. πόλφος.

Πόλτος, οὐ, ὁ, porridge, Lat. puls,
is, also pulpa, Alcman Fr. 28; cf.
πόλος.

Πολτυοβρία, ας, ἡ, Poltyo-bria,
acian name for Αἶνος=city of
tys, Strab. p. 319: cf. sq.

Πόλτυς, υος, ὁ, Polty, son of Nep-
e, king of Aenos in Thrace, Apol-
2, 5, 9.

Πολτάδης, ες, (πόλτος, εἶδος) por-
e-like, consisting of porridge.

Πολυάγαπτος, οὐ, much-beloved.

Πολύαγκιστρος, οὐ, (πολύς, ἄγκι-
ον) with many hooks: τὸ π., a
t line with many hooks, Arist. H. A.
14, 14, Plut. 2, 536 E.

Πολυαγρία, ες, rarer form for πο-
γρος, Opp. C. 1, 88.

Πολυαγρία, ας, ἡ, a catching much
e: from

Πολυαγρος, οὐ, (πολύς, ἄγρα)
ing much game, Anth. P. 6, 184.

Πολυάδελφος, οὐ, (πολύς, ἀδελφός)
many brothers. [α]

Πολυαῖς, ες, (πολύς, ἄημι. blowing
Q. Sm. 1, 253.

Πολυᾶβλος, οὐ, (πολύς, ἄβλος) con-

quering in many contests, Luc. D. Deor.
10, 1.

Πολύαιγος, οὐ, (πολύς, αἶς) abound-
ing in goats, Anth. P. 9, 744.

Πολυαῖκος, οὐ,=πολυαῖς. [α]

Πολυαῖματος, οὐ, (πολύς, αἷμα) full
of blood, Emped. ap. Plut. 2, 683 E.

Πολυαῖμος, ὦ, to have much blood,
Arist. Part. An. 2, 2, 10; and

Πολυαῖμία, ας, ἡ, fullness of blood,
Arist. Part. An. 3, 6, 9: from

Πολυαῖμος, οὐ, (πολύς, αἷμα) full
of blood, of a full habit, Hipp., Arist.
Part. An. 3, 6, 6.—II. very bloody.

Πολυαῖμων, οὐ, gen. ονος, like
foreg., bloody, Aesch. Supp. 840.

Πολυαῖνος, οὐ,=πολυαῖνος, Eur.
Heracl. 761.

Πολυαινιδας, α, ὁ, Polyaeidas,
masc. pr. n., a Spartan, Xen. Hell. 7,
4, 23; Plut.

Πολυαῖνος, οὐ, (πολύς, αἰνέω) much-
praised, in Homer as epith. of Ulysses,
Il. 9, 673, etc., Od. 12, 184.—But
Buttm. Lexil., s. v. αἰνός 2, follows
those of the ancients, who explain it
by πολῦμνος, not exactly talkative

(which would rather suit Nestor), but
full of wise speech and lore (cf. αἰνέω
I, αἰνός I).

Πολυαῖνος, οὐ, ὁ, Polyasenos, pro-
nounced one of the speeches of Lysias.—2. a celebrated writer.—Others
in Diog. L.: Anth.; etc.

Πολυαῖς, ἱκος, (πολύς, αἶσσω) with
many shocks, stirring, πόλεμος, Il. 1,
165, Od. 11, 314: much tiring, κάμα-
τος, Il. 5, 811. [α]

Πολυάκανθος, οὐ, (πολύς, ἄκανθα)
with many thorns.—II. ἡ π., a peculiar
kind of thorn, Theophr.

Πολυαλγής, ες, (πολύς, ἄλγος) very
painful, Orph. H. 66, 2.

Πολυάλγτος, οὐ, (πολύς, ἄλγέω)
feeling much pain.

Πολυαλδής, ες, (πολύς, ἀλδαίνω)
much pouring, Q. Sm. 2, 658.

Πολυαλγής, ες, (πολύς, ἄλθος) cur-
ing many diseases, Diosc.

Πολυαλφίτος, οὐ, (πολύς, ἄλφισον)
yielding much meal, κριθή, Theophr.

Πολυάμμος, οὐ, (πολύς, ἄμμος)
abounding in sand, sandy.

Πολυάμπελος, οὐ, with many vines.

Πολυάγνωσσία, ας, ἡ, (πολύς,
ἀναγινώσκω) much reading, much
learning, Ath. 654 A.

Πολυαναλίσκος, οὐ, (πολύς, ἀναλίσ-
κω) causing much expense.

Πολυάνδρεω, ὦ, (πολυάνδρος) to be
full of men, to be populous, ὄχλος,
Thuc. 6, 17.—as dep., πολυανδρέω-
μαι, Ael. N. A. 5, 13.

Πολυάνδρις, ας, ἡ, (πολυάνδρος)
plenty of men, populousness, Synes.

Πολυάνδριον, οὐ, τό, a place where
many people assemble.—II. a place where
many people are buried, Plut. 2, 872 E,
Ael.

Πολυάνδρος, οὐ, (πολύς, ἀνὴρ) of
places, with many men, full of men,
thick peopled, Aesch. Pers. 73, 899.—
II. of persons, many, numerous, Ib.
533, Ag. 693.

Πολυάνθεος, οὐ, (πολύς, ἄνθεον)
rich in flowers, blooming, Pind. O. 13,
23.

Πολυάνθης, ες, (πολύς, ἀνθέω)
much-blossoming, Od. 14, 353, H. Hom.
18, 17: poet. fem. πολυανθέα, Nic.
Th. 877.

Πολυάνθης, υος, ὁ, Polyanthos, a
commander of the Corinthians, Thuc.
7, 34; Xen. Hell. 3, 5, 1.—II. a river
of Chaonia, Lyc. 1046.

Πολυανθος, οὐ,=πολυανθής, Orph.
H. 50, 7.

Πολυάνθρας, ἄκος, ὁ, ἡ, rich in coa

Πόλυ., θρωπέω, ὦ, to be populous.
Πολύανθρωπία, ας, ἡ, διαβ. in
Joseph. for sq.

Πολύανθρωπία, ας, ἡ, a large popu-
lation, multitude of people, Xen. Hel.
5, 2, 16; from

Πολύάνθρωπος, οὐ, (πολύς, ἄνθρω-
πος) full of people, populous, Thuc. 1,
24; 2, 54, etc.:—much-frequented, πα-
νήγυρις, Luc. Peregr. 1: numerous,
ἔθνος, Polyb. 3, 37, 11, etc.

Πολύανος, οὐ, ὁ, Polyanos, a
mountain in Epirus, Strab. p. 327.

Πολύαντος, ὁ, ἡ, (πολύς, ἄντος)
having many circumferences or rims,
Paul. Sil. Ambo 169.

Πολύάνωρος, ορος, ὁ, ἡ, (πολύς, ἀνὴρ)
populous, Eur. I. T. 1282, Ar. Av.
1313.—II. γυνή π., the wife of many
husbands, Aesch. Ag. 62. [α]

Πολυάρατος, οὐ, v. πολυάρητος. [α]
Πολυάρατος, οὐ, ὁ, Polyaratus,
masc. pr. n., a wealthy man in Ath-
ens, Dem. 1015, 26. Cf. Πολύαρτος.

Πολυᾶργος, οὐ, (πολύς, ἄργυρος)
rich in silver, i. e. money, of persons,
Hdt. 5, 49.

Πολυᾶρτος, οὐ, (πολύς, ἀράομαι)
much wished for, much desired, τινί,
Od. 6, 280; 19, 404, H. Cer. 220: in
Att. prose, πολυᾶρτος, Plat. Thea-
et. 165 E. [α] Ion., ἄρ Att.]

Πολυᾶριθμος, οὐ, (πολύς, ἀριθμός)
numerous, manifest, Diod. [α]

Πολυᾶρκής, ες, (πολύς, ἀρκέω) suf-
ficing for many or for a long time,
hence opulent, abundant, Luc. Neco-
m. 15: in superl., πελναρκέστατος

ποταμός, Hdt. 4, 53. Adv. -κῶς.

Πολυᾶρκυς, υος, ὁ, ἡ, (πολύς, ἄρ-
κω) with many nets, ἄγρα, Opp. C. 4, 1.

Πολυᾶριμος, οὐ, (πολύς, ἄμα)
with many chariots, Soph. Ant. 149.

Πολυᾶριμνός, οὐ, (πολύς, ἄριμν-
νία) many-toned, Plat. Rep. 399 D.

Πολυᾶρρος, οὐ, with many lambs or
sheep, rich in flocks: metapl. dat., το
λύαρνι, Il. 2, 106; cf. Buttm. Ausf.
Gr. § 58 (s. v. ἄρνός) and v. sub πο-
λύρην.

Πολυᾶρουρος, οὐ, (πολύς, ἄρουρα)
with many fields. [α]

Πολυᾶρτος, οὐ, ὁ, masc. pr. n., in
Isae. 50, 38, where Reiske Πολυᾶρ-
τος.

Πολυᾶρχης, οὐ, ὁ, Polyarches; one
of the thirty tyrants in Athens, Xen.
Hell. 2, 3, 2; v. l. Πολυχάρχης.

Πολυᾶρχία, ας, ἡ, the authority or
government of many, Thuc. 6, 72, Xen.
An. 6, 1, 18: from

Πολυᾶρχος, οὐ, (πολύς, ἄρχω) ru-
ing over many.

Πολυᾶρχος, οὐ, ὁ, Polyarchus,
Athenian masc. pr. n., Xen. Hell. 2,
3, 2; Isae.; etc.—Others in Paus.;
etc.

Πολυᾶς, ὁ, Polyas, a spy of the
Greeks at Artemisium, Hdt. 8, 21.

Πολυᾶστρος, οὐ, poet. for πολὺ
αστρος, Manetho.

Πολυᾶστρον, ερος, =πολυᾶστρος,
Orac. ap. Euseb.

Πολυᾶστράγυλος, οὐ, (πολύς, ἄσ-
τράγυλος) with many vertebrae or
joints: μᾶστις π. = ἀστραγαλωτή,
Anth. P. 6, 234 [α]

Πολυᾶστρος, οὐ, (πολύς, ἄστρον)
with many stars, stary, Eur. Ion. 870.

Πολυᾶσχος, οὐ, (πολύς, ἄσχος)
much busied, Luc. (?) Philopat. 25.

Πολυᾶλαξ, ἄκος, ὁ, ἡ, (πολύς, αἶ-
λαξ) with many furrows, πεδῖον π., a
wide, large field, opp. το ὀλιγαῖλαξ,
Anth. P. 6, 238.

Πολυᾶλής, ες, (πολύς, ἀβάνω)
much-grown, strong, large, Nic. Th. 74
597.

Πολυαίχενος, ον, (πολύς, αἰχὴν) with many necks, Anth. Plan. 92.

Πολυαυχὴν, ἐνος, ὁ, ἡ, = foreg., Geop.

Πολυάφορμος, ον, (πολὺ, ἀφορμή) with many opportunities; with abundant materials. [ᾶ]

Πολυαχχτος, ον, Dor. for πολυήχτης, Eur. [ᾶ]

Πολυαχθὺς, ἐς, (πολύς, ἀχθος) very grievous, λμῶς, Q. Sm. 10, 38.

Πολυαχῦρος, ον, (πολύς, ἀχυρον) with much chaff, Theophr. [ᾶ]

Πολυβάδιστος, ον, (πελὺς, βάδιζω) = πολυβάτης, dub.

Πολυβαρβάρος, ον, (πολύς, βάρβαρος) very barbarous, Or. Sib.

Πολυβάτειος, ον, (πολύς, βάτος) with many thorn-bushes. [ᾶ]

Πολυβάτος, ον, (πολύς, βαίνω) much trodden, Pind. Fr. 45.

Πολυβάφης, ἐς, (πολύς, βάπτω) much-dipped, of drowned men, Aesch. Pers. 275.—II. deer-dyed.

Πολυβέλεμος, ον, (πολύς, βέλεμον) with many missiles.

Πολυβενθής, ἐς, (πολύς, βένθος) very deep, ἕλς, λμῶν, Od. 4, 406; 16, 324.

Πολυβήματος, ον, (πολύς, βῆμα) taking many steps.

†Πολυβιάδης, ον, ὁ, Polybiades, a commander of the Spartans, Xen. Hell. 5, 3, 20.

Πολυβιβλος, ον, (πολύς, βίβλος) with, in many books or volumes, Ath. 249 A.

Πολυβίος, ον, long-lived, Lat. vivax.—2. wealthy.

†Πολυβίος, ον, ὁ, Polybius, son of Lycortas, of Megalopolis in Arcadia, the celebrated historian, Paus. 8, 30, 8; etc.

Πολυβλάβης, ἐς, (πολύς, βλάπτω) hurtful in many ways or to many.—II. pass., easily hurt, Plut. 2, 1090 B.

Πολυβλαστής, ἐς, (πολύς, βλαστάνω) sprouting or shooting vigorously, prob. I. Theophr. Hence

Πολυβλαστία, ἀς, ἡ, a vigorous sprouting or shooting, Theophr.

Πολυβλέφαρος, ον, (πολύς, βλέφαρον) with many eyelids, Nonn.

Πολυβόειος, ον, poet. πολυβ., also η, ον, (πολύς, βόειος) consisting of or covered with many ox-hides, Q. Sm. 3, 239.

Πολυβοσησία, ἀς, ἡ, v. l. for περιβοσησία, Artemid. 2, 31.

Πολυβήτος, ον, (πολύς, βοάω) much talked of, far-famed.

Πολυβόλος, ον, (πολύς, βάλλω) throwing many missiles, Philo.

Πολυβόρος, ον, (πολύς, βορά) much-devouring, Plat. Criti. 115 A, Ael.

†Πολύβρος, ον, ὁ, (i. e. Πολύβρους) Polybus, a king of Corinth, with whom Oedipus was reared, Soph. O. T. 774.—2. son of Antenor, a Trojan, Il. 11, 59.—3. an Aegyptian prince, Od. 4, 126.—4. an artisan among the Phaeacians, Od. 8, 373.—5. of Ithaca, father of the suitor Eurymachus, Od. 15, 519; 16, 345, 434; etc.—6. one of the suitors of Penelope, Od. 22, 243, 284.

Πολύβοσκος, ον, (πολύς, βόσκω) much-nourishing, γαῖα, Pind. O. 7, 114.

Πολύβριζος, ον, (πολύς, βοτάνη) abounding in herbs.

Πολύβροτεια, ἀς, ἡ, fem. of πολυβόρος, (πολύς, βόσκω) much or all-nourishing, freq. in Hom., and Hes., n poet. form πολυβότεια, as epith. of ἥθων; in Il. 11, 770 also of Ἀχαιοί.

Πολύβοτος, ον, (πολύς, βόσκω, βοτά) much-nourishing, Aesch. Theb.

774.—II. having much cattle, many pasturists.

Πολύβοτρυς, νος, ὁ, ἡ, (πολύς, βότρυν) abounding in grapes, Hes. Fr. 19, 2, Simon. 10, Eur. Bacch. 651.

Πολύβουλος, ον, (πολύς, βουλή) much-counselling, exceeding wise, Il. 5, 260, Od. 16, 282.

Πολύβουτης, ον, ὁ, (πολύς, βουῖς) rich in grain, Il. 9, 154, 296, Hes. Fr. 39, 3.

Πολύβρόμος, ον, (πολύς, βρέω) loud-roaring.

Πολύβροχος, ον, (πολύς, βρέχω) much-moistened, Diosc. 1, 186.—II. (βρόχος) with many nooses, Eur. H. F. 1035.

Πολύβυθος, ον, = πολυβενθής, dub. in Philo.

Πολύβυστος, ον, (πολύς, βύρσα) of or with many hides or skins.

Πολύβωλας, ακος, ὁ, ἡ, = sq., Auct. Cyr. ap. Ath. 334 D.

Πολύβωλος, ον, (πολύς, βῶλος) with large, rich clods, fruitful, like ἐρίβωλος, χώρα, Eur. Archel. 3.

Πολύβωμος, ον, (πολύς, βωμός) with many altars, Call. Del. 266.

†Πολυβώτης, ον, ὁ, Polybotes, a giant, Apollod. 1, 6, 2: cf. Strab. p. 489.

Πολύβωτος, ον, in Cratin. Seriph. 6, prob. from βόσκω, many-feeding, fertile, as ironical epith. of the barren island of Seriphus.

Πολυγάθης, ἐς, Dor. for πολυγηθής, Pind.

Πολυγάλακτος, ον, (πολύς, γάλα) with much milk, Arist. Part. An. 4, 10, 37.

Πολυγáλoν, ον, τό, (γάλα) a plant, polygala, Diosc. 4, 142.

Πολυγάμεω, ᾧ, to live in polygamy, Eccl.: and

Πολυγάμία, ἀς, ἡ, polygamy, Eccl.: from

Πολυγάμος, ον, (πολύς, γαμέω) living in polygamy, Eccl.

Πολυγέλος, ον, and πολυγέλως, ὁ, ἡ, (πολύς, γέλως) much-laughing, Plut.

Πολυγενεῖος, ον, (πολύς, γένειον) strong-bearded.

Πολυγής, ἐς, (πολύς, *γένω) of many or various families.

Πολυγηθής, ἐς, Dor. -γαθής, (πολύς, γηθέω) much-cheering, delightful, Ὀραϊ, Il. 21, 450; Διωνύσιος, Hes. Th. 941, cf. Pind. Fr. 5, 5; εἰναί, Pind. P. 2, 51; ὀρχηθμός, Anth. P. 9, 189.

Πολυγηθός, ον, = foreg., dub.

Πολυγηράος, ον, contr. πολυγήρας, ον, (πολύς, γῆρας) very old, Asius Fr. 1, Plat. Ax. 367 B.

Πολυγηρία, ἀς, ἡ, (γῆρας) great age.

Πολυγλήγης, ἐς, (πολύς, γλήγος) = πολυγάλακτος, Arat. 1100, Nonn.

Πολυγλευκος, ον, (πολύς, γλευκος) abounding in must, βότρυν, Anth. P. 6, 238.

Πολυγληνος, ον, (πολύς, γλήνη) many-eyed, Anth. P. 5, 262.—II. with many meshes, σαγήνη, Opp. C. 1, 157.

Πολυγλύφης, ἐς, (πολύς, γλύφω) much-carved, Nonn.

Πολυγλωσσος, ον, Att. -ττος, (πολύς, γλῶσσα) many-tongued, βοή π., a noise of many voices, Soph. El. 641, 798; ὄρυς π., the vocal (oracular oak of Dodona, Id. Tr. 1168.

Πολυγλώχιν, ινος, ὁ, ἡ, (πολύς, γλῶχιν) with many barbs, Dion. P. 476, Nic.

Πολυγναμπος, ον, (πολύς, γνάμπτω) much-bent, winding, μυχοί, Pind. O. 4, 39; σέλιον, Theocr. 7, 68.

Πολυγνωμοσύνη, ης, ἡ, depth of knowledge: from

Πολυγνώμων, ον, gen. ονος, (πο-

λύς, γνώμη) of much sh. wisdom, sagacious, Plat. Phaedr. 275 A. Adv. -μνος.

Πολυγνώριστος, ον, (πολύς, γινώριζω) easy to be recognized.

Πολυγνωστος, ον, = sq.

Πολύγνωτος, ον, (πολύς, γινώσκω) well-known, Pind. N. 10, 70.

†Πολύγνωτος, ον, ὁ, Polygnotus, celebrated painter at Athens, from Thasus, Plat. Ion 532 C; Arist. Po. 8, 5, 7; etc.

Πολυγόμφος, ον, (πολύς, γόμφοι) fastened with many nails, well-bolted, Hes. Op. 658, cf. Aesch. Pei. 72.—Also πολυγόμφωτος, ον.

Πολυγόναντον, τό, (πολύς, γόνυ) the many-knotted, a plant, Diosc. 4,

Πολυγονέομαι, (πολύγονος) pss., to multiply, spread, νόσος, Luc. Nigr. 38.

Πολυγονία, ἀς, ἡ, (πολύγονος) cundity, Plat. Prot. 321 B, Plut. 103 B.

Πολυγονον, ον, τό, an herb, π. δ. ῥεν, polygonum aviculare; π. ὀθλ. perh. Hippuris vulgaris, Diosc. 4, sq., ubi Sprengel: strictly neut. fr.

Πολύγονος, ον, (πολύς, γόνος, γόν) producing much, fruitful, Hdt. 3, 10, Aesch. Supp. 691.

†Πολύγονος, ον, ὁ, Polygnosis, son of Proteus, Apollod. 2, 5, 9.

Πολυγρομμάτος, ον, (πολύς, γράμα) of great knowledge, very learned, Ar. Fr. 43, Plut. 2, 1121 F, etc.

Πολύγραμμα, ον, (πολύς, γραμμή) marked with many lines or stripes, Arist. ap. Ath. 313 D.

Πολυγρός, ον, (πολύς, γράω) eating much, Hipp.

Πολυγραφία, ἀς, ἡ, a writing much, Diog. L. 10, 26: from

Πολυγράφος, ον, (πολύς, γράφω) writing much: superl. πολυγραφώτερος, Diog. L. 10, 26, Cic. Att. 13, 1, [ᾶ]

Πολύγυμναστος, ον, (πολύς, γυμνάζω) much-exercised.—II. act. exercising and so, teasing long, κακί, Luc.

Πολύγυναιος, ὁ, (πολύς, γυνή) having many wives, Ath. 556 F: also πολυγύννη, ον, ὁ: a gen. πολυγυνικός, as if from πολυγύναις, occurs Strab. [ᾶ]

Πολύγυνος, ον, = sq.

Πολυγυνοειδής, ἐς, (πολύγυναιος) like a polygon, Arist. Probl. 6, 4.

Πολύγυνος, ον, (πολύς, γυνος) polygonal, Arist. de Sens. 4, 23.

Πολυδαΐδαλος, ον, (πολύς, δαΐδαλος) much or highly wrought, indigent, Hom., who like Hes. uses chiefly of metal work, θώρηξ, ὑπόδημος, Il. 3, 358; 11, 32, Od. 18, 2 etc.; of embroidery, Hes. Op. 64.—2. act. working with great art or skill, v. skilful, Il. 23, 743.

Πολυδαΐμων, ον, (πολύς, δαΐμων) having many deities, dub. I. Orph. 17, 11, ubi Ruhnke. πολυδαΐμων.

Πολυδαΐστια, ἀς, ἡ, (δαΐς) an eating much; cf. πολυποσία.

Πολυδακρύμανθής, ἐς, Or. Sib.; dub.

Πολυδάκρυος, ον, (δάκρυον) = sq.

Πολυδάκρυς, υος, ὁ, ἡ, (πολύς, δάκρυον) of or with many tears: hence I. pass. much-weeping, tearful, sad, Ar. Po. 1544; ἰαχὴ, γόος, Aesch. Pers. 5, Cho. 449; π. ῥδονή, Eur. El. 126.

II. act. much-weeping, Eur. Tro. 11, 11.

Πολυδάκρυτος, ον, (πολύς, δάκρυον) much-weeping or lamented, παῖς, Il. 620: very lamentable, tearful, u. χλν.

7, 192; γὰρ, Od. 19, 213, 251; πέν-
η, Aesch. Cho. 334.—II. act. *much-
weeping*, Eur. Hec. 650. [Hom. uses
before a short syll., Il. 17, 192; ὅ-
efore a long one, Il. 24, 620, Od. 21,
7, etc., and this was imitated by la-
ter writers.]

Πολυδάκτυλος, ον, (πολύς, δάκτυ-
λος) *many-toed*, Arist. H. A. 2, 1, 30.
†Πολυδαμίδας, α, ὁ, *Polydamidas*,
Iasc. pr. n., a Lacedaemonian, Thuc.
1, 123.

†Πολυδάμας, αντος, ὁ, Ερ. Που-
νυδ., voc. Πολυδάμα, (πολύς, δαμάω)
Polydamas, son of Panthous and
Phrontis, a noble Trojan, Il. 11, 57;
7, 40.—2. a celebrated athlete from
cotusssa in Thessaly, Luc. Hist.
crib. 35.—3. a Pharsalian, Xen.
fell. 6, 1, 2.—Others in Arr.; etc.

†Πολυδαμνα, ης, ἡ, *Polydamna*,
wife of Thon, an Aegyptian, Od. 4,
28.

Πολύδαμνος, ον, (πολύς, δαμάω)
winning *much*.—II. pass. completely
med.

Πολυδάπανος, ον, (πολύς, δαπά-
νη) causing great *expense* or *outlay*,
dat. 2, 137: of a person, *expensive*,
travagant, Xen. Apol. 19.

Πολυδέγμων, ον, gen. ον, (πολύς,
ἐρχομαι) containing or receiving *much*,
y. 700.—II. Πολυδέγμων, ὁ, like
οὐλύδης, a name of Hades (Plu-
t.), who must receive all mortals into
s.; ubi v. Ruhnke, H. Hom. Cer. 17, 31,
c.; ibi v. Ruhnke, et cf. πολυδαί-
ων.

Πολυδέης, ἐς, (πολύς, δέομαι) want-
g *much*, Max. Tyr.

Πολυδέμας, ον, (πολύς, δέμα) *uch-affrighting*, Or. Sib.

Πολυδέμων, ον, very *deaf*.

Πολυδεύρας, ἄδος, ὁ, ἡ, (πολύς,
ἰσθί) strictly, *many-necked*, usu. of
ountains, with many ridges or chains,
λυμπτος, Il. 1, 499; 5, 754; but also,
ρα, Q. Sm. 6, 212. Later form πο-
δεύρας.

Πολυδέκτης, ον, ὁ, (πολύς, δέχο-
υ) receiving or containing *much*: and
II. as subst. ὁ II., the All-receiver,
e. Hades, H. Hom. Cer. 9; cf. Πο-
δέγμων.

†Πολυδέκτης, ον Hdt. εος, ὁ, Dor.
ας, α, *Polydectes*, masc. pr. n.—1.
n of Magnes, king of Seriphus,
nd. P. 12, 25.—2. eldest son of Eu-
mus, brother of Lycurgus, king in
arta, Plut. Lyc. : Hdt. 8, 131 calls
in father of Eunomus, but v. Bähr
1.—Others in Paus.

Πολυδένδρεος, ον, (πολύς, δένδρον)
th many trees, full of trees, ἄγρος,
πος, Od. 4, 737; 23, 139.

Πολυδένδρος, ον,=foreg.: the he-
og. dat. plur. πολυδένδρεοσσι is al-
wed in Eur. Bacch. 560.

Πολυδερκής, ἐς, (πολύς, δέρκομαι)
ich-seeing, far-seeing, Hec. Hes. Th.
1, φός, 755.—II. of varied aspect,
b. I. Nic. Th. 209.

Πολυδεσμος, ον, (πολύς, δεσμός)
ich-chained, strong-bound, firm, σχε-
2, Od. 5, 33, 338.

†Πολυδεσκαία, ας, ἡ, *Polydescaia*, a
ountain near Therapne in Laconia,
ius. 3, 20, 1.

Πολυδεύκης, ἐς, v. 1. Od. 19, 521,
c. to some from δεικός=γλέυκος,
y sweet, formed like ὠδενκής: acc.
others from a word *δενκής, which
amm. sometimes explain by δει-
ς, διοικος, sometimes by λαμπρός.
II. Πολυδεύκης, εος, ὁ, *Polydeuces*,
id. Pollux, son of Leda, brother of
istor, one of the Dioscuri, celebra-
d in the old legend as a πύκτωρ.

Hom. Ias. Π. 3, 237; etc.; Pind. N.
10, 93.—2. a Grecian lexicographer.

—Others in Luc.; etc.

†Πολυδένκιον, ον, τό, dim. from
foreg., Luc.

Πολύδημος, ον, (πολύς, δῆμος)
much-people.

Πολυδῆμωδης, ἐς,=foreg., Diog. L.
7, 14.

Πολυδῆνης, ἐς, (πολύς, δῆνα)=
πολύβουλος, πολύμητις.

Πολυδῆνης, ὁ, ἡ,=foreg., Parme-
nid. ar. Diog. L. 9, 22, nisi legend.

Πολύδηρις,=sq.

Πολυδῆριτος, ον, (πολύς, δηρίο-
μαι) *much-contested*, Opp. H. 5, 328.

Πολυδαφθόρος, ον, (πολύς, δια-
φθεῖρω) *much-destroying*.

Πολυδικέω, ὦ, to be litigious, Plat.
Legg. 938 B; from

Πολυδικός, ον, (πολύς, δίκη) having
many lawsuits, litigious, Strab.

Πολυδίνης, ἐς, (πολύς, δίνη) *much*
or *fast whirling*, Opp. H. 4, 585.

Πολυδίνητος, ον, (πολύς, δίνω)
much or *quickly whirled*, whirled round
and round, Dion. P. 407.

Πολύδιον, ον,=πολυδίνης.

Πολυδίφρος, ον, (πολύς, δίφρα) very
thirsty, of ill-watered countries, π.
Ἄργος, Il. 4, 171:—acc. to others,
metaph. *much thirsted* after by the
absent Greeks; not so well. Others
again would read πολυδίφρος from
ἵπτω, very destructive; on the ground
that Argos was not poor of water,—
forgetting the old tradition, that it
really was so till Ἄργος ἄνυδρον ἐόν
Δαναὸς ποίησεν ἔνυδρον (Hes. Fr.
58).

Πολυδίφρος, ον, (πολύς, δίφρα) mak-
ing very thirsty, causing great thirst,
Xenocr. de Alim.

Πολύδιον, ον, (πολύς, δονέω)
much-driven, πλάνη, Aesch. Pr. 788.

Πολυδωξία, ας, ἡ, diversity of opi-
nions: from

Πολυδωξός, ον, (πολύς, δόξα) hav-
ing various opinions, Stob. Ecl. 2, p.
82.—II. very famous, Anth. P. append.
217.

Πολυδουλεία, ας, ἡ, abundance of
slaves.

Πολυδούλος, ον, having many slaves.

Πολυδράστεια, ας, ἡ, (πολύς, δράω)
one who effects very much, Phurnut. 13.

Πολύδροιον, ον, τό, dim. from πό-
λις, only in Phavorin.

Πολύδρομος, ον, (πολύς, τρέχω,
δραμῖν) *much running* or *wandering*,
φυγή, Aesch. Supp. 737.

Πολύδροσος, ον, (πολύς, δρόσος)
very dewy, moist, Anth. P. 5, 134.

Πολυδρῦμος, ον, very woody.

Πολυδύνμωος, ον, (πολύς, δύναμις)
very powerful, [v]

Πολυδωρία, ας, ἡ, open-handedness,
Xen. Cyr. 8, 2, 7: and

†Πολυδώρα, ας, ἡ, Ερ. -ρη, Poly-
dora, a daughter of Oceanus and Te-
thys, Hes. Th. 353.—2. daughter of
Peleus and Antigone, wife of Eneas
Il. 16, 175: cf. Schol.—3. daughter:
of Meleager, wife of Protesilaus,
Paus. 4, 2, 7.—Others in Luc.; etc:
from

Πολυδώρος, ον, (πολύς, δῶρον)
richly endowed, with ample dowry, ἄλο-
χος, Il. 6, 394, Od. 24, 294. Hence

†Πολυδώρος, ον, ὁ, *Polydorus*,
masc. pr. n.—1. son of Priam and
Laothoe, Il. 20, 407, where he is said
to have been slain by Achilles: acc.
to Eur. Hec. sent secretly at the be-
ginning of the war to Polymestor for
protection, but put to death by him:
Eur. also makes him call himself son
of Priam and Hecuba, Hec. 3, 4, sqq.

—2. son of Cadmus and Harmonia
king of Thebes, Hes. Th. 978; Hdt.
5, 59.—3. son of Alcamenes, king of
Sparta in the first Messenian war,
Hdt. 7, 204.—4. brother of the tyrant
Jason in Phrae in Thessaly, Xen.
Hell. 6, 4, 33.—Others in Paus.; etc.

Πολυέδνος, ον, (πολύς, ἔδνον) with
rich dowry or portion.

Πολυέδρος, ον, (πολύς, ἔδρα) with
many seats or sides, polyhedral, Plut.

Πολυέθνης, ἐς, (πολύς, ἔθνος) ma-
ny-peopled; numerous, Orph. H. 77, 11.

Πολυεῖδῳον, ον, gen. ονος, (πο-
λύς, εἰδῳον) knowing much, Sext.
Emp. p. 229.

Πολυεῖδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) of many
kinds, diverse, various, Thuc. 7, 71;
opp. to μονοεῖδης, Plat. Rep. 612 A;
to ἄπλοος, Id. Phaedr. 238 A. Adv.
-δως, Dion. H.

†Πολυεῖδης, ον, ὁ, *Polyides*, masc.
pr. n., Arr. An. 3, 19, 6.

Πολυεῖδία, ας, ἡ, (πολυεῖδης) di-
versity, variety, Plat. Rep. 580 D.

†Πολυεῖδος, ὁ, v. Πολυῖδος.

Πολυεῖμων, ον, (πολύς, εἶμα) clad
in many garments.

Πολυέλαιος, ον, (πολύς, ἔλαιον)
yielding much oil, abounding in oil
Xen. Vect. 5, 3.

Πολυέλεος, ον, (πολύς, ἔλεος) very
merciful, LXX.

Πολυέλικτος, ον, (πολύς, ἐλίσσω)
rolled, twined in various ways, com-
plicated: generally, various, ἥδονη, Eur.
Phoen. 314.

Πολυελίξ, ικος, ὁ, ἡ,=foreg., Pha-
vorigin.

Πολυελκής, ἐς, (ἐλκος) with many
sores.

Πολυενος, ον, (ένος)=πολυετής.

Πολυέξοδος, ον, (πολύς, ἔξοδος)
with many outgoings, lavish, Procl.

Πολυεπαίνετος, ον, (ἐπαίνεω) v. I
for sq.

Πολυέπαινος, ον, (πολύς, ἐπαινος)
much praised, Xen. Ages. 6, 8.

Πολυέπεια, ας, ἡ, a speaking much:
from

Πολυεπής, ἐς, (πολύς, ἔπος) *much*
speaking, words, Aesch. Ag. 1134.

Πολυέραστος, ον, (πολύς, ἐράω)
much-loved, Xen. Ages. 6, 8.

Πολυεργής, ἐς,=πολυεργός, Anth.
P. 7, 400.

Πολυεργία, ας, ἡ, *much* or *careful*
labour, Philo: from

Πολυεργος, ον, (πολύς, ἔργω)
working much, hard-working, Theocr.
25, 27.—II. pass. worked with great
pains, elaborate.

Πολυέρως, ιατος, ὁ, *much-loving*.

Πολυέταιρος, ον, with many fellows
or comrades.

Πολυέτηρος, ον,=sq.

Πολυετής, ἐς, (πολύς, ἔτος) of many
years, full of years, Eur. Or. 473, Hel.
651. Hence

Πολυετία, ας, ἡ, length of years,
Diog. L. 1, 72.

Πολυεύκτος, ον, (πολύς, εὐχόμαι)
much wished for, much desired, ὀλβος,
Aesch. Ichn. 537 πλοῦτος, Xen.
Cyr. 1, 6, 45.

†Πολυεύκτος, ον, ο. *Polyenctus*
Athenian masc. pr. n. esp.—1. a
orator, a friend of Demosthenes
Dem. 129, 18.—2. a partisan of Mi-
dias, Id. 360, 2: but Ruhnke, Hist.
Crit. Orat., makes him same as pre-
ceding.—3. a Thriasian, Id. 1028, sq.
—Others in Dem. 1042, 5; 1331, fin.
Andoc.; etc.

Πολυένυον, ον, (πολύς, εὐνή) mar-
ried to many.

Πολυεὐτάκτος, ον, (πολύς, εὐτακ-
τος) very well ordered.

Πολυεύχεται, *ον*, = πολυευκτος, H. Hom. Cer. 165.

Πολυψήχτος, *ον*, (πολύς, ἔψω) *much* or *well-cooked*.

Πολύζαλος, *ον*, (πολύς, ζάλη) *very* *ισοτύμ*.

Πολύζηλος, *ον*, (πολύς, ζήλος) *much-envied*, βίος, Soph. O. T. 381: *much-desired*, *longed for*, *loved*, πόσις, Tr. 185.

†Πολύζηλος, *ον*, δ, *Polyzelus*, an Athenian archon, Dem. 868, 1.—Others in Dem. 525, 27; Ath.; etc.

Πολύζηλος, *ον*, (πολύς, ζήλω) *much* *envied* or *desired*, Eur. Hipp. 169.

Πολύζημος, *ον*, (πολύς, ζημία) *very* *hurtful*, *susp.*

Πολύζυγος, *ον*, (πολύς, ζυγόν III.) *many-benched*, νηϋς, Il. 2, 293; cf. πολυκλήρις.

Πολύζωος, *ον*, (πολύς, ζώη) = πολύβιος, *esp. long-lived*, Opp. C. 3, 117.

Πολύζωστος, *ον*, (πολύς, ζώννυμι) *tight-girded*.

Πολύηγορος, *ον*, (πολύς, ἄγορεύω) *speaking much*, Anth. P. append. 96.

Πολύηθος, *ες*, (πολύς, ἦθος) *taking* *many* *characters*, *versatile*.

Πολύηκοία, *ας*, ἡ, *much* *learning*: *from*

Πολύηκοος, *ον*, (πολύς, αἰκῶν) *having* *heard* *much*; *much-learned*, ἐν ταῖς ἀναγνώσεσι, Plat. Phaedr. 275 A; c. gen., π. διδαχῆς, Id. Legg. 810 E.

Πολύηλάκωτος, *ον*, (πολύς, ἡλακάτῃ V.) *very* *reechy*, ποταμός, Aesch. Fr. 6. [α]

Πολύήλιος, *ον*, *much-sunned*, *very* *sunny*.

Πολύήμερος, *ον*, (πολύς, ἡμέρα) *of* *many* *days*, Hipp.

Πολύήρατος, *ον*, (πολύς, ἐράω) *much-loved*, *very* *lovely*, ἥβη, εἶδος, εὐνή, ἄλσος, ὕδωρ, etc., Od., H. Hom., and Hes.: *more* *rarely* as *epith.* of persons, as in Hes. Fr. 1, 1; Αἰβήη, Orac. ap. Hdt. 4, 159.—But in Od. 11, 275, where it is *epith.* of Thebes, it was explained by all interpreters as *deeply-accursed* (from ἀράωμαι).

Πολύηρος, *ον*, (*ἐρα) *rich* in soil, Hesych.

Πολύησυχος, *ον*, *very* *quiet*.

Πολύηχος, *ες*, (πολύς, ἦχος) *many-toned*, of the nightingale's voice, Od. 9, 521; *much*, *loud* or *far* *sounding*, αἰγυαλός, Il. 4, 422.

Πολύήχων, *ον*, Dor. πολυάχ-, (πολύς, ἤχω) *loud-sounding*, Eur. Alc. 918.

Πολύηχία, *ας*, ἡ, *great* *clamour* or *noise*: *from*

Πολύηχος, *ον*. = πολυηχής. Adv. ἤχος, Ael. N. A. 12, 27.

Πολύθηατος, *ον*, poet. for πολυθέατος, Anth. P. append. 173. [α]

Πολύθάλμιος, *ον*, (πολύς, θάλλω) *much-nourishing*, Orph. H. 67, 1; cf. ζωθάμιος, φυτάμιος.

Πολύθαυβής, *ες*, (πολύς, θάμβος) *much* *frighted* or *astonished*, Nonn.

Πολύθαρής, *ες*, (πολύς, θάρσος) *much-confident*, *very* *courageous*, *bold*, κένος, Il. 17, 156, Od. 13, 387.

Πολύθαυμαστος, *ον*, (πολύς, θαυμάζω) *much-admired*.

Πολύθεάμων, *ον*, gen. *ονθῆς*, (πολύς, θεάωμαι) *having* *seen* *much*, c. gen., Plat. Phaedr. 251 A. [α]

Πολύθεάτος, *ας*, ἡ, (πολύς, θεάομαι) *much* or *often* *seen*, *very* *remarkable*.

Πολύθεια, *ας*, ἡ, *polytheism*: *from*

Πολύθεος, *ον*, (πολύς, θεός) *of* or *belonging* *to* *many* *gods*, ἔδρα, Aesch. Supp. 424; ἐκκλησία, Lcc. Jup. Trag.

14; — δόξα π., *polytheism*, Philo. Adv. -ως. Hence

Πολυθεότης, *ητος*, ἡ, *polytheism*.

Πολυθέρης, *ης*, (πολύς, θέρω) *much* *feeding* or *nourishing*.

Πολυθερμος, *ον* (πολύς, θερμός) *very* *warm* or *hot*, Plut. Alex. 4.

†Πολυθερσεΐδης, *ον*, δ, *son* of *Polytheres*, i. e. Ctesippus, one of the suitors of Penelope, Od. 22, 287: *patron*, *from*

†Πολυθερσης, *ους*, δ, *Polytheres*, *masc. pr. n.*; v. foreg.

Πολυθεστος, *ον*, (πολύς, θέσσαι) *much* *desired* or *loved*, Call. Dem. 48; cf. ἀπόθεστος.

Πολυθηρία, *ας*, ἡ, *great* *plenty* of *game*: *from*

Πολυθήρος, *ον*, (πολύς, θήρ) *with* *much* *game*, *full* of *wild* *beasts*, Eur. Hipp. 145, Phoen. 802.

Πολυθλίβης, *ης*, (πολύς, θλίβω) *much-pressed*, Nonn.

Πολυθουρος, *ον*, (πολύς, θορεῖν) *leaping* or *covering* *much*: *very* *lustful*, Opp. C. 3, 516.

Πολυθραστός, *ον*, (πολύς, θραύω) *much* *broken*.

Πολυθρέμματος, *ον*, (πολύς, θρέμμα) *rich* in *cattle*.

Πολυθρέμων, *ον*, gen. *ονος*, = *foreg.*, *epith.* of the Nile, whether as *fertilizing* the land or as *full* of *monsters*, Aesch. Pers. 33; cf. βιοθρέμων, πελειοθρέμων, πολυκρήτης.

Πολυθρεπτος, *ον*, (πολύς, τρέφω) *much-nourished*, *abundant*, Orph. H. 42, 6.—II. act. *much-nourishing*, Anth.

Πολυθρήνητος, *ον*, (πολύς, θρήννω) *lamentable*, Anth. P. 7, 334.

Πολυθρήνος, *ον*, (πολύς, θρήνω) *much* *weeping* or *wailing*, Aesch. Ag. 711, 714. Luc. Haic. 1.

Πολυθρίξ, *τρίχως*, δ, ἡ, (πολύς, θρίξ) *with* *much* *hair*, Anth.

Πολυθρόνος, *ον*, (πολύς, θρόνον) = πολυθράμματος, Nic. Th. 875: also πολυθρόνιος, *ον*.

Πολυθρόος, *ον*, contr. -θρους, *ονν*, (πολύς, θρόος) *with* *much* *noise*, *clamorous*, Aesch. Supp. 820.

Πολυθρύλητος, *ον*, (πολύς, θρυλέω) *much* *spoken* of, hence *well-known*, *notorious*, Plat. Rep. 566 B, Phaedr. 100 B. Adv. -τως. [v]

Πολυθύρος, *ον*, (πολύς, θύρα) *with* *many* *doors* or *windows*, Plut. 2, 99 E: generally, *with* *many* *holes*, τριβάνιον, Luc. D. Mort. 1, 2.—II. *with* *many* *plates* or *leaves*, π. δέλτου διαπτυχαι, Eur. I. T. 727.

Πολυθύσανος, *ον*, *with* *many* *tassels*.

[v] Πολυθύσιastos, *ον*, (πολύς, θυσιάζω) *honoured* *with* *many* *sacrifices*. [i]

Πολυθύστος, *ον*, (πολύς, θύω) *abounding* in *sacrifices*, ἑρanos, πομπαι, Pind. P. 5, 102, N. 7, 69; π. σφαγαί, Soph. Tr. 756; τιμῇ π., *worship* *with* *many* *sacrifices*, Eur. Heracl. 777.

Πολυθύστος, *ον*, (πολύς, θαύσω) *with* *great* *impetuosity*.

Πολυύαχος, *ον*, (πολύς, λάχω) *cri-* *ing* *much*. [i]

Πολυύων, *ον*, = πολυίστωρ, Orph. Lith. 691.

†Πολυύδος, *ον*, δ, (i. e. Πολυεύδης, as Paus. 1, 43, *much-knowing*) Polyidus, son of Coeranus, of the family of Melampus, a seer of Corinth, Il. 13, 663; Paus. 1, 43, 5.—2. a Trojan, son of Eurydamas, Il. 5, 148.

Πολυύδρις, *ας*, ἡ, (πολύς, ὕδρις) *much* *knowledge*, *wisdom*, usu. in plur., Od. 2, 346; 23, 77: *cunning*, Theogn. 703.

Πολυύδρις, Ion. gen. *ιως*, Att. *εως*, δ, ἡ, (πολύς, ἰδρίς) *of* *much* *knowledge*,

wise, *cunning*, Od. 15, 459, Hes. 1616: the dat. πολυύδρις is in Sapph. 111, cf. Lob. Phryn. 326.

Πολυύων, *ον*, (πολύς, ὤς) *with* *many* *fibres*, Theophr. [i]

Πολυύπτις, *ας*, ἡ, *abundance* of *horses*: *from*

Πολυύπτος, *ον*, (πολύς, ἵππος) *rich* in *horses*, Il. 13, 171.

Πολυύτωρ, *ορος*, δ, ἡ, (πολύς, ἵππος), *of* *great* *knowledge*, *learned*, Arist. P. 9, 280: also πολυύστροφος.

Πολυύχθιος, *ον*, H. Hom. Ap. 41: and πολυύχθυσ, *υος*, δ, ἡ, Strab. (π. λυς, ἰχθύς)—*abounding* in *fish*.

Πολυύψιος, *ον*, v. πολυύψιος.

Πολυύκακτος, *ες*, (πολύς, κακῶς) *very* *dry*, χώρα, Anth. P. 9, 678: *drying* or *parching* *exceedingly*, δῖα, Il. 11, 642.

Πολυύκῆς, *ης*, (πολύς, καίω) *much* *burning*, Leon. Tar. 64.

Πολυύκαθεδος, *ον*, (πολύς, καθόρα) = πολυύκωτος. [α]

Πολυύκαιστίρη, *ης*, ἡ, (πολύς, Κάσσιρ) *the* *government* of *many* *emperors* at *once*, formed after πολυκοιρανία, Plut. Anton. 81.

Πολυύκάλμος, *ον*, (πολύς, κάλμος) *of* *many* *reads*, Diod. 3, 58. [α]

Πολυύκάματος, *ον*, (πολύς, κάματος) *act.*, *causing* *great* *labour* or *pain*—II. pass., *made*, *done* *with* *great* *labour* or *pains*. [α]

Πολυύκάμωτος, *ον*, (πολύς, κάμωτος) *very* *miserable*, Anth. P. 9, 15.

Πολυύκαμπής, *ης*, = sq., Anth. P. 297, Plut. 2, 615 C, etc.

Πολυύκαμπτος, *ον*, (πολύς, κάμπτος) *with* *many* *twists* and *turns*, of *elaborate* *ornament* in *music*, π. μελῆ, P. menid. ap. Arist. Metaph. 3, 5, 12.

Πολυύκάνης, *ης*, (πολύς, καίνω) *slaughtering*, βοτάνη, Aesch. Ag. 1168.

Πολυύκαπνος, *ον*, (πολύς, καπνός) *with* *much* *smoke*: *smoky*, στέγος, Eur. El. 1140.

Πολυύκάηνος, *ον*, (πολύς, κάρηνον) *many-headed*. [α]

Πολυύκαρπες, ὦ, *to* *bear* *much* *fruit*, Arist. Gen. An. 3, 1, 15: and

Πολυύκαρπία, *ας*, ἡ, *abundance* of *fruit*, Xen. Mem. 3, 14, 3: *from*

Πολυύκαρπος, *ον*, (πολύς, καρπός) *with* *much* *fruit*, *rich* in *fruit*, φρούτων ἄλγῳ, Od. 7, 122; 24, 221; χθών, Pind. P. 9, 14; Φρύγες πολυκαρπῆτατοι, Hdt. 5, 49.—II. τὸ π., a kind of *crataegus*.

†Πολυύκάστη, *ης*, ἡ, *Polycaeste*, daughter of Nestor and Anaxibia, Od. 3, 464.—mother of Penelope, Strab. p. 461.

Πολυύκατασκευστος, *ον*, (κατασκευάζω) *carefully* *wrought*.

Πολυύκατέργαστος, *ον*, (πολύς, κατέργαμαι) *variously* *wrought*.

Πολυύκαλος, *ον*, (πολύς, κανάλω) *many-stalked*, Theophr. Pl. 7, 2, 8.

Πολυύκανστος, *ον*, -κανστος, *ον*, (πολύς, καίω) *much* *burnt*, Q. Sm.

†Πολυύκων, *ονος*, δ, *Polycaon*, son of Lelex, first king of Messenia, Paus. 3, 1, 1.—Others in Paus.; etc. [α]

Πολυύκέλαδος, *ον*, (πολύς, κέλαδος) *much-sounding*, Luc.

Πολυύκενος, *ον*, (πολύς, κενός) *with* *many* *gaps* or *vacuums*, Arist. Probl. 25, 22.

Πολυύκένεργος, *ον*, (κεντέω) = πολυύκηνος.

Πολυύκέρδεια, *ας*, ἡ, *great* *craft* or *cunning*, Od. 24, 167, in plur.: *from*

Πολυύκερδής, *ες*, (πολύς, κέρδος) *very* *cunning*, *crafty*, *wise*, υἱός, Od. 13, 255.—II. bringing great profit, M. netho.

Πολυύκεοδία, *αι*, ἡ, = *foreg.*

Πολυκερως, ωτος, ὁ, ἡ, (πολύς, ἐρεξ) many-horned: π. φόνος, the daughter of much horned cattle, Soph. j. 55.

Πολύκεστος, ον, (πολύς, κεστός) much wrought, ἱμάς π., a richly brodered strap, Il. 3, 371.

Πολύκευθος, ἐς, (πολύς, κεύθω) much concealing, λόγος, Clem. A. 1.

Πολύκεφάλος, ον, (πολύς, κεφαλή) many-headed, Plat. Rep. 588 C, etc.: ἦμος π., a celebrated air on the flute, called from its expressing the hiss of the serpents round the Gorn's head, Plut. 2, 1133 D, cf. Böckh xpl. Pind. P. 12, 28 (41).

Πολύκηδεα, ας, ἡ, much care or grief: from

Πολύκηδής, ἐς, (πολύς, κῆδος) full care, grievous, Od. 23, 351.

Πολύκηνρος, ον, (πολύς, κῆρ) very stricture, deadly, Nic. Th. 798.

Πολύκῆτης, ἐς, (πολύς, κῆτος) full great fishes or monsters, Νείλος, heor. 17, 98; cf. πολυθρέμων.

Πολύκινδυνος, ον, (πολύς, κίνδυνος) with great danger, very dangerous, em. Phal.

Πολύκινησία, ας, ἡ, much, violent motion: from

Πολύκινητος, ον, (πολύς, κινέω) much or violently moved, Arist. Mund. 34.

Πολύκλαγγος, ον, (πολύς, κλαγγή) a loud noise or sound, Ael. N. A. 51.

Πολυκλῶδής, ἐς, =sq., dub. in Thehr.

Πολύκλαδος, ον, (πολύς, κλάδος) many boughs or branches, Thehr.

Πολύκλαντος, ον, =sq.

Πολύκλαντος, ον, also η, ον, Pors. ad. 822: (πολύς, κλαίω) =much lamented, very lamentable, Ep. Hom. 3, Aesch. Pers. 674, Ag. 1526, Eur. 5.—II. act., much lamenting, γυναιξ., Emped. 195.

Πολύκλης, ἐς, (πολύς, κλέος) famed, Manetho.

Πολύκλεια, ας, ἡ, Polyclea, fem. n., Ath. 642 C.

Πολύκλειδιστος, ον, (πολύς, κλειδω) closely shut up.

Πολύκλειστος, ον, (πολύς, κλείω) very shut, Pseudo-Phocyl. 203.

Πολύκλειτος, ον, also η, ον, (πολύς, κλειστός) far-famed, Pind. O. 6, 1, Fr. 206.

Πολύκλειτος, ον, ὁ, Polyclitus, a celebrated statuary of Argos or Sicily in the time of Pericles, Plat. Prot. B; Paus. 2, 20, 1.—2. a historian, Fab. p. 510.—Others in Polyb.; etc.

Πολυκλήεις, εσσα, εν, =πολυκλήεις, Anth. Plan. 331.

Πολυκλήεις, ιδος, ἡ, (πολύς, κλείω) with many benches of rowers, in m. and Hes. as epith. of ships, ε. πολυκλήεις. [I always, hence it is not proper is: Spohn de Extr. Parte p. 195 writes πολυκλήεις, ε, but v. Jac. A. P. p. 359.]

Πολυκλήϊστος, ον, (πολύς, κληϊστω) celebrated, Coluth.

Πολυκληματώ, ὦ, to have many benches, Philo.

Πολυκλήρος, ον, strictly, of a large: usu. with a large portion of land, feeding rich, Od. 14, 211, Theocr. 83.

Πολυκλής, ένος, ὁ, Polycles, an Athenian archon, Dem. 261, 12.—2. another Athenian, against whom is elected Dem. p. 1206 sqq.—3. a statuary of Athens, Paus. 6, 4, 5.—Others Paus.; etc.

Πολυκλήτος, ον, (πολύς, καλέω)

called from many a land, epith. of the allies of the Trojans, Il. 4, 438; 10, 420.

Πολυκλήνης, ἐς, (πολύς, κλίνω) lying with many, Manetho.

Πολυκλίνας, ον, (πολύς, κλίνη) with many couches or seats, Heliod.

Πολυκλόνητος, ον, (πολύς, κλονέω) much or always in motion, Synes.

Πολυκλόπος, ον, (πολύς, κλέπτω) stealing much, Opp. C. 3, 267.

Πολυκλυστος, ον, (πολύς, κλύω) much dashing or swelling, πόντος, Od. 4, 354; 6, 204, Hes. Th. 189.—II. pass., washed by the waves, sea-beat, Hes. Th. 199.

Πολυκλάνος, ον, (πολύς, κλάνω) with many suckers or branches, Theophr.

Πολυκμής, ἦτος, ὁ, ἡ, =sq., dub.

Πολύκμητος, ον, (πολύς, κέμνω) much or well wrought, in Hom. usu. epith. of iron, as distinguished from copper: also, π. βάλαμος, Od. 4, 718: later, laborious, τέχνη, Anth.

Πολύκνημος, ον, (πολύς, κνημός) with many highland forests, mountainous and woody, Il. 2, 497.—II. τὸ π., a plant, Hipp., Nic. Th. 559.

Πολύκνητος, ον, (πολύς, κνίσα) steaming with sacrifice, Ap. Rh. 3, 880.

Πολυκοίλιος, ον, (πολύς, κοιλία) with many stomachs, Arist. Part. An. 3, 15, 1.

Πολύκοιμητος, ον, (πολύς, κοιμάω) sleeping much.

Πολύκοινος, ον, (πολύς, κοινός) common to many, Pind. P. 2, 77, Arist. M. Mor. 2, 7, 4: common to all, Αἰδής, Soph. Aj. 1192.

Πολύκοιρανίη, ης, ἡ, the rule of many, Il. 2, 204: from

Πολύκοιράνος, ον, (πολύς, κοίρανος) wide-ruling, Ar. Ran. 1270.

Πολύκόλλητος, ον, (πολύς, κολλάω) compact of many pieces glued or joined together.

Πολύκολπος, ον, (πολύς, κόλπος) with many bays, recesses, etc.

Πολύκόλυμβος, ον, (πολύς, κολυμβάω) diving much, μέλη π., the frog's water-songs, Ar. Ran. 245.

Πολύκομις, ον, (πολύς, κόμη) with much hair or foliage, Diosc.

Πολύκομπος, ον, (πολύς, κομπέω) much boasting.

Πολύκομνος, ον, very refined or affected.

Πολύκοπος, ον, (πολύς, κόπτομαι) striking one's self violently: much lamenting; pathetic: or (from κόπος) very fatiguing.

Πολύκοσμος, ον, (κοσμέω) much adorned.

Πολύκράνος, ον, (πολύς, κράνον) many-headed, Eur. Bacch. 1017.

Πολυκράτῆμαι, as pass., to be governed by many.

Πολυκρατής, ἐς, (πολύς, κρατός) very mighty, Aesch. Cho. 406.

Πολυκράτης, ους, ὁ, Polycrates, a tyrant of Samos, son of Aecus, famed for his wealth and good fortune, Hdt. 2, 182; Paus. 8, 14, 8: τὰ Πολυκράτους χρήματα, proverb of great wealth, Plut.—2. an Athenian, a lochagus in the army of the ten thousand, Xen. An. 4, 5, 24; etc.—3. son of Epiphron, an ambassador to Philip, ap. Dem. 283, 7.—4. proposer of a colony to the Thracian Chersonese, Dem. 163, 6.—5. a rhetorician of Athens, lived and taught in Cyprus, Ath. 335 C.—Others in Polyb.; etc.

Πολυκρατίδης, α, ὁ, Polycratides, masc. pr. n., Plut.

Πολυκρεκτος, ον, (πολύς, κρέκω) much sounding, Orph. H. 33, 16.

Πολύκρημος, ον, with many steep or mountains.

Πολυκρίθω, ὦ, to have plenty of barley or fodder: from

Πολυκρίθος, ον, (πολύς, κριθή) abounding in, full of barley.

Πολυκρίμνος, ον, (κρίμνω) =foreg.

Πολυκρίτη, ης, ἡ, Polycrite, fem. pr. n., Plut.: in Polyana 8, 36 Περικλήτη.

Πολυκρίτος, ον, (πολύς, κρίνω) widely separate, Orph. H. 10, 18.

Πολυκριτος, ον, ὁ, Polycritus, an Aeginetan, Hdt. 8, 93.—2. an Athenian, sent on an embassy to Philip Dem. 250, 16.—3. a historian, Strab. p. 735: ὁ τὰ Σικελικά γράψας, Arist. Mir. Ausc. 112.—Others in Polyb., etc.

Πολυκροκύλλος, ον, (κροκύλλη) full of pebbles.

Πολυκρόταλος, ον, (πολύς, κρόταλον) much rattling, χεῖρ, Nonn.

Πολυκρότης, ον, (πολύς, κροτέω) much struck or beaten.

Πολύκροτος, ον, also η, ον (cf. infra) (πολύς, κρότος) =sounding loud or clearly, H. Hom. 18, 37; χεῖρα νῆς, Posidon. ap. Ath. 527 F.—II. ἡ πολυκρότη, the many-oared, i. e. a ship Anacr. 90, 2; cf. ὀκροτος.—III. sly cunning, wily, v. l. Od. 1, 1.

Πολύκρονος, ον, (πολύς, κρονός) with many springs, στομάτα π., found tains many-gushing, Anth. p. 669.

Πολύκρωρος, ον, (πολύς, κρώω) much-croaking, Opp. C. 3, 117.

Πολυκτέανος, ον, (πολύς, κτέανον) =πολυκτήμων, Pind. O. 10 (11), 44

Πολυκτῆμοσύνη, ης, ἡ, great wealth: from

Πολυκτῆμων, ον, gen. ονος, (πολύς, κτῆμα) of great wealth, exceeding rich, Il. 5, 613, Soph. Ant. 843; c. gen., π. βίου, Eur. Ion 581.

Πολύκτηρος, ον, rich in cattle.

Πολυκτησία, ας, ἡ, (πολύς, κτήσις) =πολυκτημοσύνη, Ath. 233 C.

Πολύκτητος, ον, (πολύς, κτῆμα) exceeding rich, Eur. Andr. 769.

Πολυκτητος, ον, ὁ, Polycleitus, masc. pr. n., in Luc. Fugit. 26.

Πολύκτιτος, ον, (πολύς, κτίω) building much, Orph. H. 9, 2.

Πολύκτονος, ον, (πολύς, κτείνω) much-slaying, Aesch. Ag. 461, 734.

Πολυκτορίδης, ον Ep. ao, ὁ, son of Polyctor, l. e. Pisander, Od. 18, 229.

Πολύκτωρ, ορος, ὁ, Polyctor, son of Aegyptus and Cteleade, Apollod. 2, 1, 5.—2. son of Ptereleus, an early prince of Ithaca, Od. 17, 207.—3. cf. foreg.—Others in Paus.; etc.

Πολύκυδιστος, ον, also η, ον, (πολύς, κύδος) much-praised, honourable, Eur. P. 593; 9, 657.

Πολύκυρμῆτος, ον, (πολύς, κύημα) pregnant with many young: containing many eggs.

Πολυκυκλος, ον, with many circles, bends, windings.

Πολύκυκος, ον, (πολύς, κυκάω) much troubled, of the sea, Porphy.

Πολύκυλινδης, ον, (πολύς, κυλινδῶ) much or often rolled.

Πολύκύμαντος, ον, (πολύς, κύμαιν) swelling with many waves.

Πολύκύματος, ον, =πολυκίμων, v. l. Ath. 301 F. [κύ]

Πολύκῦμία, ἡ, (κύμα) multitude of waves.

Πολύκῦμων, ον, gen. ονος, (πολύς, κύμα) swelling with many waves.

Πόντος, Solon 5, 19.—II. bringing forth much, prolific, Emped. 167. [κύ]

Πολύκυρτός, ης, ἡ, (κύριος) =πολυκυρία.

Πολύκῶβων, ωνος, ὁ, ἡ, (πολύς

ι. ὄθων) a wine-bibber, Polemo ap. Ath. 436 D.

Πολυκῶκτος, ον, (πολύς, κωκύω) much-lamenting, Theogn. 244.

Πολυκῶλος, ον, (πολύς, κῶλον) in many clauses, Dem. Phal.

Πολυκῶμος, ον, (πολύς, κῶμος) much-reveling, Anth. P. 9, 524, 17.

Πολυκάπος, ον, (πολύς, κῶπη) many-oared, Soph. Tr. 656.

Πολυκῶτιλος, ον, (πολύς, κωτίλος) much-chattering: also in good sense, much-warbling, ἀρδών, Simon. 158.

Πολυλάλει, ὦ, f. ἤσω, to be πολύ-λαλος, to prate apace. Hence

Πολυλάλητος, ον, =sq. [ἄ]

Πολυλάλος, ον, (πολύς, λάλος) much-grating, talkative, v. l. in LXX.

Πολυλάμπης, ἑς, (πολύς, λάμπω) bright-shining, Luc.

Πολυλάος, ον, populous.

†Πολύλαος, ον, δ, Polylaus, a son of Hercules, Apollod. 2, 7, 8.

Πολυλήιος, ον, (πολύς, λήιον) with many cornfields, Il. 5, 613, Hes. Fr. 39, 1. [ζ]

Πολυλμένος, ον, (πολύς, λμῆν) with many ports, Artemid. [ζ] Hence

Πολυλμένοτης, ητος, ἡ, a number of ports.

Πολυλίμος, ον, δ, (πολύς, λιμός) ravenous hunger, cf. Plut. 2, 694 A;—also βουλίμω.

Πολυλλίθος, ον, (πολύς, λίθος) very stony, Anth. P. 6, 3.

Πολυλίτος, ον, and later η, ον (πολύς, λίσσομαι):—much implored or prayed to, Od. 5, 445; νηός π., a temple much frequented by suppliants, H. Hom. Ap. 347, Cer. 28.—II. prayed for, yearned after. (The proper form πολυλίτιστος is not found.)

Πολυλιτάνευτος, ον, (λιτανεύω) =ioreg. [ἄ]

Πολυλίτοις, ον, (πολύς, λίτομαι) =πολυλλιστος, Call. Ap. 80, Del. 216.

Πολυλόβος, ον, (πολύς, λοβός) with many lobes or pods, dub. in Theophr.

Πολυλόγος, ὦ, to be πολυλόγος, to talk much, Dion. P. 7. Hence

Πολυλογητέον, verb. adj., one must speak at length, Clem. Al.

Πολυλογία, ας, ἡ, wordiness, Plat. Legg. 641 E, Arist. Pol. 4, 10, 1; from

Πολύλογος, ον, (πολύς, λέγω) wordy, talkative, Plat. Legg. 641 E, Xen. Cyr. 1, 4, 3.—II. pass., much talked of.

Πολυλόπος, ον, (πολύς, λοπός) covered with many rinds, Theophr.

Πολυμάθεια, ας, ἡ, v. l. for πολυμαθία: [ἄ] from

Πολυμαθεύω, ὦ, f. ἤσω, to learn or know much, Plut.

Πολυμαθήσων, ης, ἡ, =πολυμάθεια, Timon ap. Ath. 610 B.

Πολυμαθήμων, ον, gen. ονος, (πολυμαθεύω)=sq.

Πολυμάθης, ἑς, (πολύς, μαθῆναι) having learnt or knowing much, Ar. Vesp. 1175, Plat. Legg. 810 E, Xen., etc. Adv. -θως. Hence

Πολυμαθία, ας, ἡ, much learning or knowledge, Plat. Legg. 811 A, 819 A; cf. πολυνοία.

Πολυμάκρ, ἄρος, δ, ἡ, most blissful or happy.

Πολυμάλος, ον, (πολύς, μαλλός) very wooly, Lyc. 874.

Πολυμῆγης, ἑς, poet. πολυ-, (πολύς, αἰνῶμαι) very furious, Anth. P. 12, 67.

Πολυμάντευτος, ον, (πολύς, μαντεύσασθαι) often foretold, Plut.

Πολυμασχάλος, ον, (πολύς, μασχά-

λη II) with many suckers or side-shoots, Theophr.

Πολυμάταιος, ον, quite vain, useless. [ἄ]

Πολυμάχτος, ον, (πολύς, μάχομαι) much fought for, Luc. Cyn. 8. [ἄ]

†Πολυμαχος, ον, δ, Polymachus, a Pharsalian, Xen. Hell. 4, 3, 8; v. l. Πολύμαχος.

Πολυμέδμνος, ον, Ep. πολυ-, (πολύς, μέδμνος) with many medimni, Call. Cer. 2.

†Πολυμέδων, οντος, δ, Polymedon, a son of Priam, Apollod. 3, 12, 5.

Πολυμεθής, ἑς, (πολύς, μέθω) drinking much wine, Anth. P. 11, 45.

Πολυμέλαβρος, ον, poet. πολυ-, (πολύς, μέλαβρος) with many apartments, houses, temples, Call. Dian. 225.

Πολυμέλης, ἑς, (πολύς, μέλος) with many members, Plat. Phaedr. 238 A.—II. many-toned, varied, μέλος, Alcm. 1.

Πολυμελής, ἑς, (πολύς, μέλω) much-singing

Πολυμεφής, ἑς, (πολύς, μέφομαι) much-blaming, Nonn.

Πολυμερεία, ας, ἡ, a consisting of many parts, Plut. 2, 910 C: from

Πολυμερής, ἑς, (πολύς, μέρος) consisting of many parts, Tim. Locr. 98 D, Arist. Part. An. 4, 7, 1: manifold, Ib. 4, 6, 1. Adv. -ρως, N. T.

Πολυμέριμος, ον, (πολύς, μέριμνα) with many cares.—II. act. causing much care, full of care, Arist. Mund. 6, 34.

Πολυμέμερος, ον, poet. for foreg.

Πολυμετάβλητος, ον, often transforming one's self.

Πολυμετάβολος, ον, very changeable.

Πολυμετρία, ας, ἡ, a consisting of many measures, esp. metres.

Πολυμέτρος, ον, (πολύς, μέτρον) of many measures, measuring much: and, generally, large, abundant, π. στάχυ, Eur. Mel. 3 (ap. Ar. Ran. 1240): consisting of many metres, Ath. 608 D.

†Πολυμήδη, ης, ἡ, Polymēde, daughter of Autolykus, mother of Jason, Apollod. 1, 9, 16: called in Ar. Rh. 1, 233 Ἀλκμήδη.

†Πολυμήδης, ονς, δ, Polymēdes, a Thessalian from Larissa, Thuc. 2, 22.—Others in Diog. L.; etc.

†Πολυμήδιον, ον, τό, Polymēdium, a district and town near Lectum, Strab. p. 606.

Πολυμήκς, ἄδος, δ, (πολύς, μηκάς) much bleating, αἰγες, Bacis ap. Hdt. 8, 20.

Πολυμήκετος, ον, poet. for sq., Q. Sm. 2, 452.

Πολυμήκης, ἑς, (πολύς, μήκος) very long.

†Πολυμήλη, ης, ἡ, Polymēle, daughter of Phylas, mother of Eudorus by Mercury, Il. 16, 181.—2. daughter of Peleus, mother of Patroclus, Apollod. 3, 18, 8; elsewhere Φιλομήλη.

Πολυμήλος, ον, Dor. -μῆλος, (πολύς, μήλον) with many sheep or goats, rich therein, Hom., (never in Od.), as epith. of persons, places and countries; in Hes. only of persons; in Pind. only of countries.—II. rich in fruit.

Πολυμήνις, ιος, δ, ἡ, (πολύς, μῆνις) very wrathful: but in Anth. P. 9, 168, visited by much wrath.

†Πολυμήστωρ, ορος, δ, Polymestor, a king of Thrace, married Ilione eldest daughter of Priam, Eur. Hec. 7 sq.—2. a king of Arcadia, Paus. 8, 5, 9.

Πολυμήτα, ο poet. for sq., Opp. H. 5, 6.

Πολυμήτης, οὔ, δ, =sq.

Πολυμήτις, ιος, δ, ἡ, (πολύς, μῆτις) of many counsels, ever-ready, freq. Hom., usu. as epith. of Ulysses, Ar. Vesp. 351; also of Vulcan, Il. 2, 355.

Πολυμήτωρ, ορος, ἡ, (πολύς, μήτηρ) mother of many, Opp. H. 1, 88.

Πολυμήχανος, ον, (πολύς, μηχανάω) abounding in resources, inventive, ready, freq. in Hom., as epith. Ulysses, cf. Soph. Phil. 1135; in Merc. 319, of Apollo.

Πολυμήγης, ἑς, Ep. πολυ-, (πολυμήγνυμι):—much-mixed, motley, An. P. 9, 823. Hence

Πολυμήγας, ας, ἡ, a mixture of many ingredients, Plut. 2, 661 E.

Πολυμικτος, ον, =πολυμήγης, Orph. H. 9, 11.

Πολυμῖα, ας, ἡ, =πολυμύς, Plut. 2, 1109 C.

Πολυμίσος, ἑς, (πολύς, μίσος) much-hating, Luc. Pisc. 20.

Πολυμίσθος, ον, (πολύς, μίσθω) receiving much pay or hire, v. l. An. P. 5, 2.

Πολυμήταρκος, ἡ, ὄν, and -μυτικός, ὄν, cf. sq. sub fin.

Πολυμίτος, ον, (πολύς, μίτος) consisting of many threads: τὰ πολυμίτα stuffs in which several threads were taken for the woof in order to wear flowers or other objects, as in da ask, Lat. polymita and plumetia; πέπλοι πολυμίτοι, many-coloured, figured (Aegyptian) robes, Aesch. S. 432: the art of weaving these stuffs was called ἡ πολυμυτική or πολυμυτική, Suid., and Hesych.

Πολυμνήμων, ον, gen. ονος, (πολυμνήμων) remembering many things.

†Πολυμνήστεος, ον, of or relating to Polymnestus, τὰ Π. ποιῶν, composing songs resembling those of Polymnestus (2), Ar. Eq. 1287.

Πολυμνήστευτος, ον, (πολύς, μνήστω) much-wooded, Plut. Q. Gracch.

Πολυμνήστη, ης, ἡ, (πολύς, μνήμαι) much courted or wooed, wooed many, Od. 4, 770; 14, 64; 23, 1.—prob. no masc. πολυμνήστος occurs except in prop. n. πολυμνήστος, sq.

†Πολυμνήστος, ον, δ, Dor. -μνήστος, Polymnestus, father of Bat of Thera, Pind. P. 4, 104; Hdt. 155.—2. a poet of Colophon, whose songs were of an obscene character, Strab. p. 643; Paus. 1, 14, 4.—Oth. in Diog. L.; etc.

Πολυμνήσκοι, ον, (πολύς, μνήσκω) much-remembered, μνήσκω, Aesch. Ag. 8.—II. pass. much-remembered, never be forgotten, Ib. 1459.

Πολυμνήστωρ, ορος, δ, ἡ, =πολυμνήμων, Aesch. Supp. 535.

Πολυμνήσκος, ον, (πολύς, μνήσκω) oft-mentioned.

Πολυμνήστος, ον, contr. for πολυμνήστος, v. l. Orph., cf. sq.

Πολυμνία, ας, ἡ, contr. for πολυμνία, (πολύς, ὕμνια) Polymnia, the she of the many hymns, one of the Muses, Hes. Th. 78;—later, the goddess, sometimes of the higher poetry, sometimes of eloquence.

Πολυμνίος, ον, (πολύς, μνίον) of moss, v. l. Nic. 950.

†Πόλυμνις, ιος, δ, Polymnis, father of the celebrated Epaminondas P. Epam.

†Πόλυμνος, *ον, ὁ, Polymnus*, masc. *ut. n.*, Paus. 2, 37, 5.
 Πόλυμορφία, *ας, ἡ, manifoldness*, Longin. 39, 3: from
 Πόλυμορφος, *ον, (πολύς, μορφή) multiform, manifold*, Arist. Part. An. 1, 11, 22, Luc. Asin. 54. Adv. -*φως*.
 Πόλυμορσις, *ον, (πολύς, Μούσα) rich in the Muses' gifts, accomplished*, Plut. 2, 744 A.
 Πόλυμοχθος, *ον, (πολύς, μόχθος) much-labouring, suffering many things*, Soph. O. C. 165, (cf. sub πλάζω fin.), Eur. I. A. 1330, etc.—II. pass. *won by much toil, toilsome, ἀρετή*, Arist. Scol. ap. Ilgen. p. 137.
 Πόλυμυέλος, *ον, (πολύς, μυελός) with much marrow*, Hipp.
 Πόλυμυθος, *ον, (πολύς, μῦθος) of many words, i. e. wordy, talkative*, Il. 3, 214, Od. 2, 200; acc. to Schol., *threatening violently*—II. pass., *much alk'd of, famous in story, ἀρεταί*, Pind. P. 9, 133.—III. *full of story, storied, ἰστορή*, Anth.
 Πόλυμυς, *ον, (πολύς, μύξα) with many snuffs, of a lamp*.
 Πόλυναός, *ον, (πολύς, ναός) with many temples*, Theocr. 15, 109.
 Πόλυναύτης, *ον, ὁ, (πολύς, ναύτης) with many sailors, ships*, Aesch. Pers. 13.
 Πόλυνείκης, *ον, ὁ, (πολύς, νεῖκος) much wrangling*, Aesch. Theb. 830:—*such as a prop. n.*, on which the tragic re fond of playing, as Aesch. Theb. 77: cf. sq.
 †Πόλυνείκης, *ους, ὁ, Polynices*, son of Oedipus and Jocasta, brother of Eteocles, v. Ἐτεοκλῆς (2), Il. 4, 377; *rag*—Others in Paus.; etc.
 †Πόλυνεῖκος, *ον, ὁ, Polyneicus*, a Theban, Aesch. Pers. 1, 6, 1: *l. -νεῖκος*—Others in Anth.
 Πόλυνευρον, *ον, τό, a plant*, elsewhere *ῥυόχλωσσον*.
 Πόλυνεφέλας, *ον, (πολύς, νεφέλη) overcast with clouds, very cloudy*: Pind. as the Dor. form *πολυνεφέλας*, gen. N. 3, 16.
 Πόλυνεμεία, *ας, ἡ, a great calm*, Anth. P. 10, 102; *al. παλιννρ*.
 Πόλυνηος, *ον, ἰον, for πολύναιος*.
 †Πόλυνηος, *ον, ὁ, Polyneus*, son of Ecton, a noble Phaeacian, Od. 8, 14.
 Πόλυνηίης, *ον, ὁ, (πολύς, νικῶ) frequent conqueror*, Luc.
 Πόλυνηίης, *ές, (πολύς, νίφω) deep with snow*, Eur. Hel. 1326.
 Πόλυνηος, *ον, =foreg*.
 †Πόλυνηος, *ης, ἡ, in Apollod. 1, 2, for wh. Πόλυνηρ*.
 Πόλυνια, *ας, ἡ, (πολύνιος) plenty mother-wit, sagacity, opp. to πολυαβία (acquired learning)*, Plat. Legg. 41 E.
 †Πόλυνηρ, *ης, ἡ, Ep. Πουλνῶμη, ὀλνιome*, a daughter of Nereus and Doris, Hes. Th. 258.
 Πόλυνομος, *ον, (πολύς, νέμωμαι) rag'ng much or indiscriminately*, Theophr.
 Πόλυνος, *ον, contr. -νους, ονν, much thoughtful*. Adv. -*ως*.
 †Πόλυνος, *ον, ὁ, (i. e. Πόλυνος) οἶνυς*, masc. pr. n., Q. Sm. 8, 86.
 Πόλυνοςτος, *ον, liable to many sicknesses*.
 Πόλυνοςτος, *ον, (πολύς, νόστος) taking much return: of seed, yielding much*, Theophr.; *of meat, giving much nutriment, σιτία*, Hipp.
 Πόλυνοςτος, *ον, contr. for πολύνους*.
 Πόλυντρα, *ας, ἡ, the Lat. polenta, 'oil*.
 Πόλυνως, *contr. for -λυνῶνς*
 ἴν from πολύνους

Πόλυς, *ον, (πολύς, ξαίω) much torn by the waves*, prob. I. Arctias Ep. 2.
 †Πόλυξενη, *ης, ἡ, Ion. and Ep. Πολυξένη, Polyxena*, daughter of Priam and Hecuba, sacrificed by Neoptolemus on the tomb of Achilles, Eur. Hec. 75 sqq.—As fem. pr. n., also in Anth.
 †Πόλυξενίδας, *α, ὁ, Dor.: and -ίης, ον, Polyxenides*, masc. pr. n., Polyb. 10, 29, 6; Anth.; etc.
 Πόλυξενος, *ον, ἰον. πολύξεινος, ον, poet. also η, ον, in both forms*, Pors. Hec. praef. p. ix (πολύς, ξένος):—of persons, *entertaining many guests; very hospitable*, Hes. Op. 713, 720 (in Ion. form); *πολύξενότατον Ζῆνα τῶν κεκμηκότων*, Aesch. Supp. 157.—II. *visited by many guests, βωμός, νῆσος*, Pind. O. 1, 149, N. 3, 3; οἶκος, Eur. Alc. 569. Hence
 †Πόλυξενος, *ον, ὁ, Ep. and Ion. Πολύξεινος, Polyxenus*, a prince of Eleusis in Attica, H. Hom. Cer. 154.—2. a king of Elis, Apollod. 2, 4.—3. son of Agasthenes, leader of the Epeir before Troy, Il. 2, 623.—4. son of Jason and Medea, Paus. 2, 3, 8.—5. a naval officer of Syracuse, Xen. Hell. 5, 1, 26.—Others in Anth.; etc.
 Πόλυξιστος, *ον, (πολύς, ξίω) much polished*, Soph. O. C. 1570.
 Πόλυξηρος, *ον, very dry or parched*.
 Πόλυξύλος, *ον, (ξύλον) very woody*.
 †Πόλυξω, *οὐς, ἡ, Polyxo*, a nymph, Apollod. 2, 1, 5.—2. mother of Antiope, Id. 3, 10, 1.—3. nurse of Hyppolyte queen of Lemnos, ap. Rh. 1, 668.—Others in Paus.; etc.
 Πόλυξοδία, *ἡ, (πολύς, ὁδός) a long way or journey*, LXX.
 Πόλυξοδμος, *ον, (πολύς, ὁδμή) strong smelling*, Orph. H. 42, 4.
 Πόλυξοδμος, *οντος, ὁ, ἡ, (πολύς, ὁδός) with many teeth*, Nic.
 Πόλυξοζία, *ας, ἡ, the having many boughs or branches*, Theophr.: from
 Πόλυξος, *ον, (πολύς, ὅξος) with many branches, φλέβες*, Diogen. Apoll. ap. Arist. H. A. 3, 2, 8.
 Πόλυξοινέω, *ω, to be rich in wine*, H. Hom. Merc. 91; and
 Πόλυξοινία, *ας, ἡ, abundance of wine*.—II. *excess in wine*, Plat. Legg. 666 B, Plat. 2, 239 A.
 Πόλυξοινος, *ον, (πολύς, οἶνος) rich in wine*, Thuc. 1, 138, Xen. Vect. 5, 3.—II. *drinking much wine*.
 Πόλυξοκος, *ον, delaying much, very tardy*.
 Πόλυξόβλιος, *ον, =sq.*, Orph. H. 2, 12.
 Πόλυξόβλος, *ον, (πολύς, ὄβλος) very prosperous or rich*, Dion. P. 934, Coluth. 280, etc.—II. act., *crowning with happiness*, Sappho 58.
 Πόλυξοβρία, *ας, ἡ, much rain*, Geop.
 Πόλυξοβριμος, *ον, =sq.*, v. l. Hes. Th. 785.
 Πόλυξοβριος, *ον, very rainy*.
 Πόλυξομίλητος, *ον, (πολύς, ὁμίλῳ) having much intercourse*.
 Πόλυξομμάτος, *ον, (πολύς, ὄμμα) many-eyed*, Luc. D. Deor. 3, 1.
 Πόλυξομφάλος, *ον, (πολύς, ὀμφαλός) with many navels or knobs; esp. of a shield with many bosses*, Opp. C. 1, 218.
 Πόλυξονείρος, *ον, (πολύς, ὕνειρος) dreaming much*, Plat. 2, 437 F.
 Πόλυξοπος, *ον, (πολύς, ὀπή) with many holes or openings*.
 Πόλυξοπος, *ον, (πολύς, ὀπίς) full of juice or sap, succulent*, Theophr.
 Πόλυξοπος, *ον, (*δπτω, ὀψομαι) much seen*.
 Πόλυξοργος, *ον, (πολύς, ὄργια)*

celebrated with many orgies, Orph. 5, 4.

Πόλυορκος, *ον, swearing very much* dub.
 Πόλυορμητος, *ον, (ὄρμα) exceed ing impetuously*, like πολυαῖς.
 Πόλυορνιθος, *ον, (πολύς, ὄρνις) abounding in birds*, Eur. I. T. 435.
 Πόλυορνις, *ἴθος, ὁ, ἡ, =foreg*.
 Πόλυορφορος, *ον, corrupt form for πολυορφορ*.
 Πόλυοσμία, *ας, ἡ, strength or quantity of smell*, Theophr.: from
 Πόλυοσμος, *ον, Att. for πολυοσμος*, Theophr.
 Πόλυοστεος, *ον, (πολύς, ὀστέον) with many bones*, Arist. H. A. 1, 15, 6.
 Πόλυοστος, *(οὐσία) very wealthy*.
 Πόλυοφθαλμος, *ον, (πολύς, ὀφθαλμός) many-eyed*, Diod.—2. *with many eyes or buds*, Geop.—II. as subst., a plant, =βουφθαλμος, Hipp.
 Πόλυοχλόμαι, *ι, -ήσομαι, dep. mid.: —to be much-peopled, of a city*, Strab.:—also sometimes in act., *δυναμς πολυοχλοῦσα*, a numerous army, Dion. H. 6, 64: and
 Πόλυοχλία, *ας, ἡ, a crowd of people*, Polyb. 10, 14, 15.
 Πόλυοχλος, *ον, (πολύς, ὄχλος) much-peopled, populous*, Polyb. 3, 49, 5.
 Πόλυοχος, *ον, (πολύς, ἔχω) containing much*, dub. I. Eur. Rhes. 166.
 Πόλυοψία, *ας, ἡ, abundance of ὕψον; generally, abundance, plenty*, Xen. Mem. 3, 14, 3.—II. *an eating much fish; generally, gluttony, daintiness*, Plut. 2, 662 A. From
 Πόλυοψος, *ον, (πολύς, ὕψον) abounding in ὕψον; generally, luxurious, δειπνον*, Luc. Gall. 11.
 Πόλυπᾶθεια, *ας, ἡ, a suffering much, a being subject to various passions, formed after ἀπάθεια*, Plat. 2, 167 A. ubi v. Wytenb.: from
 Πόλυπᾶθης, *ές, (πολύς, πάσχω, παθεῖν) subject to many sufferings or passions*, Plut., v. Wytenb. ubi supra.
 †Πόλυπαιδης, *ον, ὁ, son of Polypus, i. e. Cynus*, Theo. 25; v. Müll. Gr. Lit. p. 122.
 Πόλυπαιδία, *ας, ἡ, (πολυπαῖς) abundance of children*, Isocr. 203 D.
 Πόλυπαιπᾶλος, *ον, (πολύς, παίπαλος) exceeding crafty*, Od. 15, 419; v. παιπᾶλμα.
 Πόλυπαις, *παιδος, ὁ, ἡ, (πολύς, παῖς) with many children*, LXX: metaph. of Tyre, mother of many colonies, Mel. 123.—2. *with many slaves*.
 Πόλυπᾶφρος, *ον, (πολύς, πᾶς φᾶος) shining bright*, Anth. P. 9, 591.
 Πόλυπᾶμος, *ον, gen. ονος, (πολύς, πάμα, πέπταιμι) exceeding wealthy*, Il. 4, 433. [α, the form πολυπᾶμω, being wrong.]
 Πόλυπᾶνσοφος, *ον, exceeding wise* Or. Sib.
 Πόλυπαρθένετος, *ον, (πολύς, παρθενεύω) having been long a maid*.
 Πόλυπαρθένος, *ον, (πολύς, παρθένος) having many maidens*, Orph. H. 51, 12.
 *Πόλυπᾶταξ, *ἄγος, ὁ, ἡ, much stricken or stamped on: from πατάσσω*, but we only find it in acc. sing., πολυπᾶταγα θυμέλαν, the much trodden stage, Pratin. ap. Ath. 617 C, and here Buttm. takes it as heterocl. acc. of πολυπᾶταγος; which however only occurs in E. M.
 Πόλυπάτητος, *ον, (πολύς, πατέω) much trodden: hence, common-place, thread-bare*, Plat. 2, 514 C. [α]
 Πόλυπατρις, *ἴδος, ὁ, ἡ, (πολύς πατρις) having more than one country*.
 Πόλυπερία, *ας, ἡ, great enterprize experience*, Thuc. 1, 71, Plat. I. 4, 433 A: from

Γαίεπειρας, ον. (πλῆς, πείρα) much-experienced, *shrewd*, Ar. Lys. 1109.

Πολύπειρων, ον, γεν. ονος (πολύς, πείρας) —strictly, with many boundaries, hence, of or from many countries, *laos*, H. Hom. Cer. 297: with wide boundaries, opp. to ἀπείρων, cf. Orph. Arg. 33.

Πολυπέλασος, ον, (πολύς, πελάζω) approached closely.

Πολυπέλεθρος, ον, poet. πολὺ, Ep. for πολὺπλεθρος, Q. Sm. 3, 396.

Πολυπενθής, ἐς, (πολύς, πένθος) much-mourning, exceeding mournful, of persons, Il. 9, 563, Od. 14, 386; π. υἱός, Aesch. Pers. 547. Superl. -εστατος, Plat. 2, 114 F.—II. pass., much-mourned, πᾶς, Anth.

Πολυπένθιμος, ον,=foreg. II, Anth. P. 7, 475.

Πολυπενθής, ἐς, (πολύς, πένθομαι) asking much:—ἡμέρα π., a day on which many questions are asked, Plat.

Πολυπρήγος, ον, (πῆδός) =πολύ-σκάρβος.

Πολυπρημονίδης, ον, ὁ, son of Polyrrhon, with a play on sq., Od. 24, 305.

Πολυπῆγμος, ον, (πολύς, πῆμα) very hurtful, H. Hom. Cer. 230, Merc. 37; π. νόσοι, diseases manifold, Pind. P. 3, 81.

†Πολυπῆγμος, ονος, ὁ, Polyrrhemon, father of the robber Sinis, Apollod. 3, 16, 2.—Acc. to Paus. 1, 38, 5, a robber near Eleusis with appell. Προκρούστης, q. v.

Πολυπῆγος, ον, (πολύς, πῆγος) thick-woven, close-woven, φάρεα, Eur. El. 190.

Πολυπῆγος, υ, γεν. ονος, (πολύς, πῆγος) many-armed, Nonn.

Πολυπίδακος, ον,=sq., πολυπιδάκων Ἰδης, H. Hom. Ven. 54; but in Il. 20, 59, 218, Wolf writes πολυπιδάκος Ἰδης, gen. sq.

Πολυπιδάς, ἄκος, ὁ, ἡ, (πολύς, πίδαξ), with many springs, many-fountained, as epith. of Mount Ida, Il. 8, 47, etc.; cf. foreg. [f]

Πολυπικός, ἡ, ὄν, (πολύπους) belonging to a polypus, σταθὼν π., a knife for removing polypi, Medic.

Πολυπικρός, ον, (πολύς, πικρός) very keen or bitter; πολυπικρά is adv., Od. 16, 255.

Πολυπίνης, ἐς, (πολύς, πίνος) very dirty or squalid, Eur. Rhos. 716.

Πολυπίστος, ον, very faithful.

Πολυπλάγκτος, ον, (πολύς, πλάζω) much-wandering, roaming long or far away, Od. 17, 425, 511, Aesch., etc.:—much-err-ing, Eur. H. F. 1197: π. ἔτη, the years (of life) full of wandering, Soph. Aj. 1185: fluttering about, uncertain, κύκλοι (prob. 1.), Theogn. 1257.—II. act., leading far astray, driving far from one's course, ἄνεμος, Il. 11, 308.—In Soph. Ant. 615, π. ἑλπίς may be either wandering hope, hope that indulges all kinds of fancies, or, misleading, deceitful hope. Cf. πολυπλανής. Hence

Πολυπλάγκτος ἡ, ἡ, a wandering far or long, Manetho.

Πολυπλάνης, ἐς, (πολύς, πλανᾶμαι) roaming far or long, Eur. Hel. 204, Plat. Polit. 288 A; π. κιστός, the wandering ivy, Leon. Tar. 30.—II. much-err-ing, or, act., leading much astray, Musae. 75; cf. Jac. A. P. p. 482. Adv. νῶς.

Πολυπλάνης, ον,=πολυπλανής, Hdt. 1, 85; π. αἰών, Eur. Hipp. 1110; π. πόνοι, the pains of wandering, Id. Hel. 1219:—of blows, showered from all sides, Aesch. Cho. 425. [f]

Πολύπλάνος, ον,=πολυπλανής, Aesch. Pr. 585, Eur. Phoen. 661.

Πολυπλάσιός, ω,=πολλαπλασιός, v. 1. Plat. 2, 388 D.

Πολυπλάσιασμός, οὔ, ὁ,=πολλαπλασιασμός, Plat. 2, 1020 C.

Πολυπλάσιος, α, ον,=πολλαπλάσιος, v. 1. in Arist.

Πολυπλάσιον, ον, γεν. ονος,=πολλαπλασιον, susp.

Πολυπλεθρος, ον, (πολύς, πλέθρον) many πλήθρα in size, far-stretching, Eur. Alc. 687: of persons, rich in land, Luc. Icar. 18.

Πολυπλεκτος, ον,=πολύπλοκος, Nic. Al. 224, Anth.

Πολυπλευρος, ον, (πολύς, πλευρά) many-sided, Plat. 2, 966 E.

Πολυπλήθεια, ας, ἡ, great quantity, Hipp. Arist. H. A. 6, 4, 6; and

Πολυπλήθω, ᾧ, to be, become much or great, LXX: from

Πολυπληθής, ἐς, (πολύς, πλήθος) very much or numerous. Hence

Πολυπληθία, ας, ἡ,=πολυπλήθεια, Soph. Fr. 583, Dem. ap. Poll. 4, 163.

Πολυπληθύνω and πολυπληθῶ, should be written divisim, πολὺ πλ., cf. Phryn. 631.

Πολυπλόκαμος, ον, (πολύς, πλόκαμος) thick-haired, long-haired, Anth.

Πολυπλοκία, ας, ἡ, cunning, craft, Theogn. 67: from

Πολυπλοκος, ον, (πολύς, πλέω) much-tangled, thick-ureathed, of a serpent's coils, Eur. Med. 481, cf. Stallb. Plat. Phaedr. 230 A: hence of the polypus, with tangled, twisting arms, Theogn. 215.—2. metaph. tangled, intricate, νόημα, Ar. Thesm. 463; τάξεις, Xen. Lac. 11, 5; of the chances in the game of πεσσοί, Eur. I. A. 197.—II. act. entangling, intriguing, γυνή, Ar. Thesm. 435. Adv. -κός.

Πολυπλοος, ον, contr. -πλους, ον, (πολύς, πλέω) sailing much.

Πολυπλούσιος, ον, very rich.

Πολύπνοια, ας, ἡ, a blowing often or much, Or. Sib.: from

Πολύπνιος, ον, contr. -πνιος, ον, (πολύς, πνέω) breathing or blowing hard, Opp. C. 1, 461.—II. strong-smelling, sweet-smelling.

Πολύποδιον, ον, τό, dim. from πολίπου, [α]

Πολύποδειον, ον, τό, dim. from πολίπου, Mnesim. Ἰπποτ. 1, 43.

Πολύποδεος, ον, (πολύπους) of, belonging to a polypus.

Πολύποδης, ον, ὁ, poet. πολὺ,=πολίπους, Anth. P. 9, 227.

Πολύποδια, ας, ἡ, (πολύπους) a having many feet, Arist. Part. An. 4, 6, 1.

Πολύποδιν, ης, ἡ, a small kind of polypus, elsewh. ὀσμήλη. [f]

Πολύποδιον, ον, τό, dim. from πολίπου, Philox. ap. Ath. 147 B.—II. a kind of fern, polypody, Theophr. Hence

Πολύποδίτης, οίνος, ὁ, wine flavoured with fern.

Πολύποδάδης, ἐς, (πολύπους, εἶδος) like a polypus, of the polypus kind, Arist. Part. An. 4, 9, 10.

Πολύποθής, ον, (πολύς, ποθέω) much-desired, much-regretted.—II. act. much-desiring, Ath. 433 E.

Πολύποικίλος, ον, (πολύς, ποικίλος) much-variegated, Eur. I. T. 1150, Eubul.

Πολύποινος, ον, (πολύς, ποινή) punishing severely, Parmenid. 14.

†Πολυποίτης, ον Ep. αο, ὁ, Polyrrhetes, son of Pirithoos and Hippodamia from Thessaly, one of the Grecian leaders against Troy, Il. 2, 740; 12, 129; 23, 248.—2. a son of Ulysses

and Calliclides Cyclic. p. 585 Düran. Others in Apollod.: etc.

Πολύπολις, εως Ion. ιως, ὁ, ἡ, πόλις, πόλιν, (πολύς, πόλις) with many cities, Call. Dian. 225.

Πολύπονηρος, ον, very bad.

Πολύπονια, ας, ἡ, much labour to it, Plat. Rival. 133 E: from

Πολύπονος, ον, (πολύς, πόνος) men, much labouring, τοῖσιν, ὁ, Aesch. Pers. 320: much suffering, τῷ in Trag., esp. as a general epith. mankind, π. ἄνδρες, βροτοί, Pind. 1, 50, Aesch. Supp. 382, Eur. Or. 17: of conditions, wounds, etc., full of pain and suffering, Soph. El. 515; all causing pain, painful, Id. Phil. 77 Adv. νῶς.

Πολύποσύτης, ον, ὁ, (πολύποις) an instrument for removing poly-

Πολύπορευτος, ον, (πολύς, πορεύομαι) much travelled or trodden.

Πολύπορος, ον, (πολύς, πόρος) with many passages or pores, Plat. 650 C, etc.

Πολύπος, ον, ὁ, poet. for πολὺποιος, q. v.

Πολύποσις, ας, ἡ, Ion. -ίης, (πολύς, πόσις) hard-drinking, the drinking much wine, like πολυποσία, Hipp. Polyb. 5, 15, 2, etc.

Πολύποτάμιος, ον, (πολύς, ποταμός) with many or large rivers, Eur. I. F. 409.

Πολύποτέω, ᾧ, to drink hard, drink much wine, Hipp.: from

Πολύποτης, ον, ὁ, (πολύς, πῦν) a hard drinker, Hipp.: poet. πολὺ Anth. P. 9, 524, 17.

Πολύποτίς, ἰδος, fem. from foreg. Ael. V. H. 2, 41.

Πολύποτος, ον, (πολύς, πότος) of many fates or fortunes, Orph. H. 6.

Πολύποτνια, ας, ἡ, strength, f. πότνια, H. Hom. Cer. 211.

Πολύποτος, ον, (πολύς, πίνω) much drinking, Hipp., Arist. H. A. 8, 18, 1.

Πολύποτος, ποτός, ὁ, ἡ: acc. us πολίπου, but also πολυπόδα, Butth. Ausf. Gr. § 44, 2: poet. πολυπότα (πολύς, ποίς).—I. as adj., many-footed, Soph. El. 488, Plat. Tim. 92 A.

II. as subst., the many-footed, esp.—the sea-polypus, Od. 5, 432, H. Ap. (both times in poet. form πολυπότα and freq. in Att. comedy (cf. infra).

2. the wood-loose, millepeds; also ὄν κατωικίδιος.—3. a polypus or mort

excrecence in the nose, etc., Hipp.; cf. Foës. Oecon.—4. π. βοτάνη=πολύποδιον.—In the poets (even of f. com.), the collat. form πολίπους, ὁ, is freq.: it is usu. wrongly written πολύπους, Ar. Fr. 235, etc., ap. At.

316-318: cf. ἀελλόπος, ἄρτιος, μ. κρόπος: the Ep. form is πολυπότα ὁ, Theogn. 215, Opp. H. 1, 310, etc.

Dor. and Aeol. πολίπους and πολίπους, Epich. p. 31, Koen Greg. 63 with which compare the Lat. polyura [v]

Πολυπραγματέω, ᾧ,=πολυπραγματεύω, Arist. Pol. 4, 15, 6.

Πολυπραγματός, ον,=πολυπράγμων.

Πολυπραγμονεύω,=sq.

Πολυπραγμονέω, ᾧ, Ion. πολ. πραγμ.: fut. ἴσω: to be busy about many things, to curious or inquisitive, Plat. Parm. 1, B, Legg. 821 A; περί τα, lb. 952 I.—usu. in bad signif., to be a meddling some, inquisitive busybody, Ar. Plu.

913, Plat., etc.; τὰ αὐτοῦ πράττει, καὶ μὴ πολυπραγμ., Plat. Rep. 433 A—E.

Πολύπραγμος, ον, to meddle in state affairs, intrigue, Lat. novas res mēiri, Hdt. 3, 15 (lib. πολλά πράττει Id. 5, 33), Xen. A.

1, 15.—elsewh. *νεωτερίζειν*. cf. *πολύγων*: rarely in good signif., curious after knowledge, pursue it fully, Polyb. 9, 15, 7.

πολυπραγμοσύνη, *ἡ*, the character and conduct of the *πολυπράγμων*, business, meddlesomeness, Ar. Ach. Plat., etc.; joined with *ἀλλοτριζομένη*, Plat. Rep. 444 B: a thing character, opp. to *ἀπραγμοσύνη*, Thuc. 6, 87, cf. sq.: rarely in 1 signif., acquaintance with many things, search after knowledge, Polyb. 6, 6; cf. Plutarch, *περί πολυπραγμότητος*: from

πολυπράγμων, *ον*, gen. *ονος*, (*ποπράσσω*, *πράγμα*) busy after many things, always bustling, Ar. Av. 471: in bad signif., meddlesome, prying, busy, a busybody, Lat. *curiosus*, cf. Antid. § 105, 245, 253: an epith. given to the ever-restless Athenians, by their political opponents; *πράγμων*, and v. Valck. Hipp.: rarely in good signif., inquisitive, curious after knowledge, Polyb. 4.

πολυπράκτωρ, *ορος*, *ὁ*, poet. for *πράγμων*, Manetho. [ἄ] *ποπράσσω*, *ον*, (*πολύς*, *πρᾶος*) wild, Luc. Tragop.

πολυπρεπὺς, *ον*, (*πολύς*, *πρέμων*) many trunks, ὕλη, Ar. Rh. 4,

πολυπρέπων, *οντος*, *ὁ*, *Polypreps* a celebrated flute player in Athens, Luc. Conv. 20.

πολυπρημονέω, *ῶ*, f. -ῆσω, Ion.

πολυπρημονέω, Hdt.

πολυπύκνυς, *ονος*, *ὁ*, *ἡ*, (*πολύς*, *πύκνυς*) with many hillocks, Hermesian.

πολυπύδης, *ον*, (*πολύς*, *πύδης*) in sheep or cattle, φρονέει *πολυπύδαται*, Hdt. 5, 49, cf. Xen. 5, 3.

πολυπρικός, *ον*, (*πολύς*) richly.

πολυπρόσωπος, *ον*, (*πολύς*, *πρόσωπος*) many-faced, multiform, *οὐρανός* ob. the ever-changing sky, Lyc. 1 ap. Arist. Rhet. 3, 3, 1: of things with many masks or characters, Nigr. 20.

πολυπρόστος, *Π*, 2, 702, should then *πολύ πρώτος*.

πολυπτερός, *ον*, (*πολύς*, *πτερόν*) winged, Arist. Part. An. 4, 6, 4.

πολυπτόχος, *ον*, Ion. -*πολίοχος*, (*πολύς*, *πτόχος*) much-scaled, shy, timid, Anth.: agitated, θαλάσσια, P. 7, 624.

πολυπύκνυς, *ον*, (*πολύς*, *πύκνυς*) many shoots, branches, Nonn.

πολυπύχης, *ον*, (*πολύς*, *πύχης*) of or with many folds: esp. of sails, with many valvles, (so that distance their surface appears in folds, cf. *πύχης* II), π. Ὀδῆ. 8, 411, Hes. Th. 113; π. Ἰλῆ. 11, 1; etc.; of the mountainous Phocis, Eur. I. T. 677.—Π. many tablets, folded into many γράμματιον.

πολυπύχης, *ωκος*, *ὁ*, *ἡ*, abounding in

πολυπύχης, *ον*, (*πολύς*, *πύχης*) with or in many cases: τὸ π., critical figure, cf. Quint. Inst. 9, longin. 23, 1.

πολυπύλος, *ον*, (*πολύς*, *πύλος*) with many gates, Diod.

πολυπύργος, *ον*, (*πολύς*, *πύργος*) many towers, in Hom. Ar. 242, thing of all MSS., though the only give *πολυπύργος*.

πολυπύρος, *ον*, (*πολύς*, *πύρος*) corn, freq. epith. of fruitful

lands, Π. 15, 372, Od. 14, 335, etc., Aesch. Supp. 7: v. foreg.

πολυπύρος, *ον*, (*πύρ*) full of fire.

πολυπύρος, *ον*, (*πολύς*, *πυθιόνομα*) much heard of, far-famed, Nic. Al. 303.

πολυπύγων, *ωνος*, *ὁ*, *ἡ*, thick-bearded, dub.

πολυπρημονέω, *πολυπρημονέω*, v. *πολυπρημονέω*.

πολυπύριος, *ον*, for *πολυπύριος*, in a poet. epitaph in Millington Uned. Anc. Monum. T. 1, n. 36, p. 86.

πολυπύριος, *ον*, (*πολύς*, *πύριος*) with many stripes, Arist. ap. Ath. 305 D.

πολυπύριος, *ες*, (*πολύς*, *πύριος*) with many rents or clefts, Nic. Th. 59.

πολυπύριος, *ον*, (*πολύς*, *πύριος*) far-sounding, Opp. C. 3, 21, H. 5, 652. [α]

πολυπύριος, *ον*, (*πολύς*, *πύριος*) with many drops, Nonn.

πολυπύριος, *ον*, (*πολύς*, *πύριος*) slayer of many, Opp. H. 1, 463, v. 1. Lyc. 210.

πολυπύριος, *ον*, Theocr. 25, 265; and -*πύριος*, *ες*, Nonn.—sq.

πολυπύριος, *ον*, (*πολύς*, *πύριος*) sewn of many patches or pieces, also much-embroidered, richly-wrought, like *πολυπύριος*, Soph. Aj. 575.

πολυπρημονέω, *ῶ*, to speak much: from

πολυπρημονέω, *ον*, (*πολύς*, *πύριος*) much-speaking, wordy, M. Anton.

**πολυπρημονέω*, *ον*, (*πολύς*, *πύριος*) rich in sheep or flocks, *ἀνδρες*, Π. 9, 154, 296, Hes. Fr. 39, 3: but this adj. only occurs in oblique cases *πολυπρημονέω*, -*νι*, etc., or nom. pl. *πολυπρημονέω*, never in nom. sing.

†*πολυπρημονέω*, *ας*, *ἡ*, *Polyprhonia*, a city of Crete: hence *οὐ πολυπρημονέω*, the inhab. of P., Strab. p. 479.

πολυπρημονέω, *ον*, = **πολυπρημονέω*, Od. 11, 257, Anth. P. 7, 255.

πολυπρημονέω, *ον*, often said or named.

πολυπρημονέω, *ας*, *ἡ*, multitude of roots, Theophr.: from

πολυπρημονέω, *ον*, (*πολύς*, *πύριος*) with many roots, Theophr., Anth. P. app. 6.

πολυπρημονέω, *ον*, (*πολύς*, *πύριος*) with many hides, skins, Ar. Rh. 3, 1231.

πολυπρημονέω, *ον*, *ῶ*, =sq., very dub.

πολυπρημονέω, *ον*, (*πολύς*, *πύριος*) abounding in roses, Ar. Ran. 448.

πολυπρημονέω, *ον*, (*πολύς*, *πύριος*) beaten by many waves, Arat. 412.

πολυπρημονέω, *ον*, (*πολύς*, *πύριος*) loud-roaring or dashing, *οὐραία* π., the cries of many voices, Aesch. Theb. 7.

πολυπρημονέω, *ον*, (*πολύς*, *πύριος*) much-whirling, *ἀτρακτος*, Anth. P. 6, 160.

πολυπρημονέω, *ον*, (*πολύς*, *πύριος*) with a loud, rushing noise, Nic. Th. 792.

πολυπρημονέω, *ον*, contr. -*πρημονέω*, *ον*, =sq., Eumath.

πολυπρημονέω, *ον*, (*πολύς*, *πύριος*) much or strong flowing, of the sea, Aesch. Supp. 843; π. αἶμα, Soph. El. 1420.

πολυπρημονέω, *ον*, with many chariot-poles.

ΠΟΛΥΣ, πολλή, πολύ: gen. πολυ-

λου, ἡς, οὐ: dat. πολλῷ, ᾧ, φ: acc. πολύν, πολλήν, πολύν. Ion. nom.

πολλός, πολλή, πολλόν, acc. πολλόν, πολλήν, πολλόν, and this Ion.

declension was retained by the Att. in all cases, except the nom. masc.

and neut., and the acc. neut.: Hom. uses both the Ion. and Att. forms indifferently: in Hdt. the Ion. prevail.

The following forms are also retained in Ep.—sing. gen. πολέος, Il. 4, 244, etc.; pl. nom. πολέες, contr. πολέες, Il. 11, 708; gen. πολέων; dat. πολέ-

σι, πολέεσι, Π. 13, 452, etc., πολέεσι, Hes. Op. 119; acc. πολέας, contr. πολέεις, Hom.; the dat. πολέεσι occurs if at all, only in late poets, while the gen. pl. πολλῶν and πολλῶν [α] are fem. Lastly, πολύν, neut. πολύν, are also Ep. forms, of which πολύν is sometimes used as fem. e. g. πολύν ἐφ' ὕγρην, Il. 10, 27, ἥρα πολύν, Il. 5, 776, though in 17, 269 we find ἥρα πολλήν: the neut. πολύν is only in Od. 19, 387; Hes. also once in masc. Th. 190. Some traces of the Ion. and Ep. forms are also found in Att. poets, esp. in Trag., as dat. πολέεσι in a chorus, Aesch. Supp. 745; πολλόν, Soph. Ant. 86, Tr. 1196; πολύν, Meineke Quaesit. Men. p. 31; πολέα in a chorus, Aesch. Ag. 723, etc.; πολέων in a chorus, Eur. Hel. 1332; πολέσι, Id. I. T. 1263.—I. strictly of number, many, opp. to ὀλίγος, Hom., etc.: ἐξ ὀλίγων, opp. to ἐκ πολλῶν, Hes. Th. 447: unusual phrase, πολλὰ τρηκόντων ἐτέον ὑπολείπων, wanting many of thirty years, Hes. Op. 694 πολλόν πλῆθος, Hdt. 1, 141; πολλόν ἔθνος, Hdt. 4, 22: also anything often repeated, πολλὸς ἐπὶ πάντων ἀνδρῶν αἰνεύμενος, Hdt. 1, 98; πολλόν ἦν τούτῳ τὸ ἔπος, Id. 2, 2; cf. infra 7.—2. not only of number in the strict sense, but also of size or degree, oft. in Hom., and Hes.; so, πολὺς υἱετός, πολὺς ὑετός, a heavy storm of snow or rain, Hom.; π. ὕπνος, deep sleep, Od. 15, 394; π. ὕμνος, a loud song, Il. 18, 493; so too, π. ὀρμηγός, ῥοικός, etc.; freq. of rivers, πολὺς ῥεῖ ὁ ποταμός, the river rolls mightily, is swollen, Valck. Hipp. 443; so, ὅταν π. ὁ θεὸς ἔλθῃ, Eur. Bacch. 300; rarely of a single person, μέγας καὶ πολλός, Hdt. 7, 1: also of conditions, πολὺς πόνος, ὄψις, δὴν, ἄλγος, etc., Hom.—In most of these cases a sense of repetition is joined with that of degree, Ruhnke Ep. Cr. p. 142, Pors. Advers. p. 307—however, πολὺς oft. simply denotes that a thing is in a great or high degree, and must (as we have seen) be variously rendered; so again, πολλή εὐδαιμονία, great happiness; πολλή ἔλπις, much hope; πολλή σιγή, deep silence; πολλὸς λόγος, a far-spread report; also, οὐνομα πολλόν, Hdt. 3, 137; πολλή ἀνάγκη, strong necessity, Valck. Phoen. 1668, Herm. Soph. Tr. 294: hence,—3. of the value or worth of a thing, πολέος ἄξιος (for πολλοῦ ἄξιος) Il. 23, 562, etc.; in Att. usu. without ἄξιος, πολλοῦ ἐστὶ, it is worth much, valuable, dear, where τιμήματος is usu. supplied; πολλοῦ and περί πολλοῦ ποιείσθαι τι, Lat. magni facere, cf. περί Α. IV: hence, πολὺ ἐστὶ τι, it is worth much, of great consequence, Xen. Oec. 18, 7.—4. πολλός, partitive c. gen., e. g., πολλοὶ Τρώων for the usu. πολλοὶ Τρώες, Il. 18, 271; also in neut., as πολλὸν σαρκός for πολλή σάρξ, Od. 19, 450; so, freq. in Att., ὁ πολὺς τοῦ χρόνου, πολλή τῆς γῆς, etc., where the adj. follows the gender of the genit., Hemst. Luc. Tim. 9, Br. Ar. Ach. 350; also in Hdt. 1, 24, etc.—5. πολὺς was oft. used as the predicate, and so is joined to another adj. by a καί, πολέες τε καὶ ἐσθλοί, many men and good, Il. 6, 452, etc.: πολέες τε καὶ ἄλκιμοι, Il. 21, 586, παλαιά τε πολλά τε, Od. 2, 188, etc.: more freq. in Att., πολλὰ κάγαθά, πολλά καὶ κακά, Br. Ar. Thesm. 351; πολλὰ καὶ θινά, πολλά καὶ σοφὰ λέ-

γεν. more rarely before a subst., πολλοὶ καὶ καλοὶ χιτῶνες, etc.—6. in Att. with the art., οἱ πολλοί, the many, i. e. the greater number, and so like οἱ πλείστοι, the most, Valck. Di atr. p. 217 B, Ruhnck. Ep. Cr. p. 298; Hom. has it in this sense without the art., Il. 21, 524; 22, 28.—strengthth., οἱ πολλοὶ πάντες, far the most, Hipp.: the sing. in this sense only in later writers, ὁ πολὺς ὄμιος, λεῶς, ὄμιλος, Loh. Phryn. 193, 390; but τὸ πολλὸν like οἱ πολλοί, Hdt. 1, 136; in Hom., and Hes., πολὺς λαός, more freq. πολλοὶ λαοί: τὰ πολλὰ, the most, and so often for πάντα, as in Od. 2, 58; 17, 537, Hes. Op. 37; but τὰ πολλὰ πάντα, absol. as adv., like ὡς ἐπὶ πολὺ, for the most part, Hdt. 1, 203; 2, 35; 5, 67:—but, elsewhere, in Hom., πολλὰ as subst., means much riches, great possessions, Il. 9, 333, Od. 19, 195:—πολύς τις, many a one; πολὺ τι, many a thing.—7. πολὺς with a partic. and εἰμί, e. g. πολλὸς ἦν λισσόμενος, he was all entreates, Lat. multus erat in precando, Hdt. 9, 91, cf. 7, 158; so with ἐν, e. g. πολὺς ἦν ἐν τῇ φιλοσοφίᾳ, he was deep in philosophy: cf. πλείστος.—8. sometimes also πολὺς means too much, esp. in πολλὰ πράσσειν=πολυπραγμεύειν, Valck. Hipp. 785.—II. of space, large, far, far and wide, wide-stretched, opp. to μικρός, oft. in Hom., and Hes.; πολλὸς ἔκειτο, he lay outstretched wide, Il. 7, 156, cf. 11, 307, Od. 22, 384: πολλὴ γαῖα, π. πεδίων, etc., Hom.; πολλὴ (δόξ), a far way, Xen. An. 6, 1, 16, etc.: also joined with μέγας, λίμνη μεγάλη τε καὶ πολλή, Hdt. 4, 109, though πολλή may be understood of the quantity of water.—III. of time, long, πολὺς χρόνος, esp. πολλὸν χρόνον, for a long time, Hom., Hes., etc.; also, πολλοὺ χρόνον, Ar. Plut. 98; διὰ πολλοῦ (sc. χρόνου) Luc. Nectom. 15; ἐκ πολλοῦ, Polyb. 10, 4, 2.

B. as adv. in neut. sing. and pl., πάλυ (Ion. πολλόν), πολλά, much, very, strengthth. μάλα πολλά, Hom., Hes., and Att.; also of freq. repetition, many times, i. e. much, oft-times, often, Il. 2, 798, Od. 1, 1, etc., Hes. Op. 320; and the Homer. expressions μάλα πολλά κελεύω, μάλα πολλὰ ἐπέτελλε, λισσομένη μάλα πολλά, εὐχόμενος μάλα πολλά, etc., may be as well understood of repeated, as of earnest commands and entreaties: of space, a great way, Hdt. 1, 104; of time, long, Hdt. 4, 126: of degree, far, very much, Hdt. 1, 126; 6, 82: the notion of degree also lies in the absol. gen. πολλοῦ, like πάνν, very much, Ar. Nub. 915: πολλοῦ πολὺς, πολλοῦ πολλή, πολλοῦ πολὺ, much too much, Ar. Eq. 822, Ran. 1046, cf. Dind. Nub. 915.—2. with adjs.,—πολύ is joined with a compar. to increase its compar. force, πολὺ κάλλιον, μείζον, μείων, or Ion. πολλὸν ἀμείων, νεώτερος, παρωτέροι, much, far more beautiful, etc., Hom., and Hes.: πολὺ μᾶλλον, much more, far sooner: Xen. likes to put several words between, Bornem. Xen. Symp. 1, 4, An. 3, 1, 22; 3, 2, 30: in this case also πάλω is freq. for πολὺ, by far, Hdt. 1, 134; πάλω μᾶλλον, Heind. Plat. Phaed. 80 E; but πολὺ τι μᾶλλον, a good deal more, Schäf. Dion. Comp. p. 70; so too, with compar. advs., as πολὺ πρὶν, much sooner, oft. in Hom.; with the compar. verb φθά- νω, πολὺ κε φθάσῃ, Il. 13, 815; and, in like manner, with ποσβαίνω, προ

τρέχω, προμάχομαι, etc., Il. 6, 125; 11, 217; and before πρό, Il. 4, 373; hence also may be explained the Homer. ἡμὶν πολὺ βούλεται ἡ Δαναοῖ- σιν νικῆν, Il. 17, 331, Od. 17, 404,—βούλεται being for μᾶλλον βούλεται.—3. in like manner with superl., πολὺ πρῶτος, φίλτατος, κάλλιστος, πολλὸν ἄριστος, far the first, etc., Hom., etc.: also with superl. adv., πολὺ μάλιστα, far the most, πολὺ ἥκιστα, far the least.—4. also some- times in Att. with a positive, to add force to the adj., οἱ πολὺ or πολλὰ δυστυχεῖς, the much unhappy, Valck. Phoen. 624; as also πλείστα and πάντα are used.—5. πολλά, many times, often: τὰ πολλὰ, ὡς τὰ πολλὰ, mostly, usually: so, ὡς ἐπὶ πολὺ, ὡς ἐπὶ τὸ πολὺ, Schäf. Dion. Comp. 445.—6. with preps., εἰς πολλὰ, in many ways, much, Valck. Phoen. 622; ἐπὶ πολὺ, for long, of time, Heind. Plat. Prot. 345 C; ἐπὶ πολλὴν, far, of place, Hdt. 2, 32.—V. for compar. πλείων, Att. πλέων; superl. πλεί- στος, v. sub vocc.

[ὺ always, Ep. the forms πολέων, Il. 16, 655, and ποτέας, Il. 1, 559, are sometimes dissyll. —: πολλέων is always dissyll.]

Πολύσθρατος, ον, (πολύς, σθαρρός) much decayed, unsound, Luc. (?) Philopatr. 21.

Πολύσφαρκος, ὦ, to be very fleshy: and

Πολύσφαρκία, ας, ἡ, fleshiness, plump- ness, Xen. Mem. 2, 1, 22: from

Πολύσφαρκος, ον, (πολύς, σφάρς) very fleshy, Arist. Part. An. 2, 10, 7.

Πολύσέβαστος, ον, (πολύς, σεβα- στός) the Lat. augustissimus, Anth. P. 9, 419.

Πολύσεμνος, ον, (πολύς, σεμνός) exceeding venerable, Anth. P. append. 281.

Πολύσεπτος, ον, (πολύς, σέβομαι) much-revered, Orph. H. 25, 6.

Πολύσημαντος, ον, (πολύς, σημαί- νω) signifying many things, Gramm.

Πολύσημάντωρ, ορος, ὁ, (πολύς, σημαίνω) giving commands to, ruling many, as epith. of Pluto, H. Hom. Cer. 31, 84, 377.

Πολύσημος, ον, = πολυσήμαντος, dub.

Πολυσθενής, ἐς, (πολύς, σθένος) of much might, Q. Sm. 2, 205.

†Πολυσθένης, ον, ὁ, Polysthēnes, a foreigner, who obtained the citizen- ship of Athens through the influence of Timotheus, Dem. 688, 5.

Πολυστίνης, ἐς, (πολύς, σίνομαι) very hurtful, mischievous, Aesch. Cho. 446: al. πολυστίνος.

Πολύστοντρία, ας, ἡ, abundance of corn or food, Xen. Hell. 5, 2, 16.—II. excess in eating. From

Πολύστονος, ον, (πολύς, σίτος) abounding in corn, Xen. Vect. 5, 3.—

II. high-fed, full of meat, Theocr. 21, 40.

Πολύσκαλμος, ον, (πολύς, σκαλ- μός) many-oared, Leon. Tar. 91.

Πολύσκαρβος, ον, (πολύς, σκαί- ρω) much-springing, swift, Il. 2, 814; or, acc. to Strab., driving swift horses, but cf. Nic. Th. 350, Q. Sm. 5, 657.

Πολυσκάριστος, ον, (σκαρίζω) = foreg.

Πολυσκελής, ἐς, (πολύς, σκέλος) with many legs or feet, Clem. Al.

Πολυσκεπής, ἐς, (πολύς, σκέπη) covering very much, entirely, Ael. N. A. 14, 26.

Πολύσκεπτος, ον, (πολύς, σκέπτο- μαι) far-seen, Boώτης, Arat. 136.

Πολύσκαπτος, ον, (πολύς, σκαπ- τρον) wide-ruling, Anth. P. 4, 3.

Πολύσκιος, ον, (πολύς, σκιά) shady, v. 1. Xen. Cyn. 5, 9.

Πολυσκόπελος, ον, (πολύς, σκο- πος) very rocky, Anth.

Πολυσκοτος, ον, (πολύς, σκοπ- far-seeing, Pind. Fr. 74, 1.

Πολύσκυλας, ἄκος, ὁ, ἡ, (πο- σκύλας) with many dogs, Nomm.

Πολυσκώμων, ονος, ὁ, ἡ, for mocking.

Πολυσμάργος, ον, (πολύς, μαρ- γέω) loud roaring, Opp. [α]

Πολύσοφος, ον, (πολύς, σοφός) wise, dub. 1. in Philostr. Soph. Vi.

19, for πολὺ σοφών, v. Kayser ad

Πολυστάθης, ἐς, (πολύς, στα- thick-woven, Anth. P. 6, 39.

Πολύσταστος, ον, (πολύς, σπ- drawn from all sides or by several ac- μηχανήμα π., a pulley, Plut. M.

cell. 14.

Πολύσπειρος, ον, (πολύς, σπ- much wound or bent.

Πολύσπερεια, ας, ἡ, a spread- wide, diffusio, Nicet.: from

Πολύσπερής, ἐς, (πολύς, σπ- wide-spread, scattered, numerous, θρωποι, Il. 2, 804, Od. 11, 365; ἄ- ανῖται, Hes. Th. 365.—II. act. spr- ing or scattering widely, Emped. 2.

Πολύσπερμία, ας, ἡ, abundanti- seed: from

Πολύσπερμος, ον, (πολύς, σπ- abounding in seed, Arist. Gen. At.

18, 57.

Πολύσπερχής, ἐς, very dili- zealous.

†Πολυσπέρχων, οντος, ὁ, Poly- chon, an Aetolian, a celebrated gen- eral of Alexander the Great, P. Pyrrh.: Ar. An. 2, 12; in Ael.

12, 43 Πολυσπέρχης.

Πολυσπιδάς, ἄδος, ἡ, rocky, m- peaked.

Πολύσπλαγχνία, ας, ἡ, great p- passion, Eccl.: from

Πολύσπλαγχνος, ον, (πο- σπλάγχνον) of great mercy, N. T.

Πολύσπορος, ον, (πολύς, σπ- abounding in seed or crops, fruit- Eur. Tro. 743, Opp. C. 3, 23.

—ρος, Lat. sparsim, Sext. Empi- 347.

Πολυσπούδαστος, ον, (πολύς, σ- δάω) very hasty.

Πολυστάγης, ἐς, (πολύς, σ- dropping or dripping fast. Adv. c-

Πολυστακτί, adv.—foreg. [I]

Πολυστάσιαστος, ον, (πολύς, σ- σιάω) much harassed by factions, P-

Πολύστατος, ον, (πολύς, σ- standing thick, Philo.

Πολυστάφυλος, ον, (πολύς, σ- φυλή) rich in grapes, Il. 2, 507; Hom. 25, 11, Hecatae. p. 64, S-

Ant. 1133. [α]

Πολυστάχυς, v. gen. νος, (πο- στάχυς) rich in ears of corn, The- 10, 42, and Strab.

Πολυστεγής, ἐς=sq.

Πολυστεγος, ον, (πολύς, σ- with many ceilings or stories, Stra-

Πολυστέλιος, ον, (πολύς, σ- much trodden or walked on.

Πολυστειος, ον, (πολύς, σ- sub πολύστιος.

Πολυστελέχης, ἐς, susp. in T- phr. for sq.

Πολυστέλεχος, ον, (πολύς, σ- χος) with many stems, Anth. P. 91.

Πολυστένακτος, ον, (πολύς, σ- ζω) much-sighing; miserable, Anth. P. 7, 155.

Πολύστεπτος, ον, (πολύς, σ- =sq., Paul. S. Ambo 269.

Πολυστέδιον, ον, (πολύς, σ-

α) with many wreaths of crowns, *Em-d.* 16.
 Πολυστεφής, ἐς, πολὺς, στέφω) *sked with many a wreath, Aesch.* m. 39; π. δόφνης, *Soph. O. T.* 83. II. twisted in many a wreath, *κόνινος*, ic.
 Πολύστημος, ον, (πολὺς, στήμα) *ck woven.*
 Πολυστία, ας, ἡ, a treading very *ich*, *Opp. C.* 4, 433: from
 Πολύστιβος, ον, (πολὺς, στείβω) *πολύστιβος, much-trodden.*
 Πολύστικτος, ον, (πολὺς, στίζω) *ich pricked; and so,—2. much spot-* *ed, Anth.*
 (Πολύστιος, ον, (πολὺς, στία) with *ny small stones, pebbly, Call. Jov.* with v. l. πολύστιος, cf. *Nic. Th.* I.
 Πολυστήχια, ας, ἡ, a number of lines, *th. P.* 9, 342: from
 Πολύστιχος, ον, (πολὺς, στίχος) of *in many lines, Strab.*
 Πολύστομος, ον,=foreg., *δόνντες*, *st. H. A.* 2, 13, 11: hence, π. γνά- *α, jaws set with many rows of teeth,* *ic.*
 Πολυστομέω, ὦ, to speak much, *sch. Supp.* 502: from
 Πολύστομος, ον, (πολὺς, στόμα) *ny-mouthed:—metaph., much-speak-* *ing, talkative, εἰς τι, v. l. Plut.* 2, 999
 Πολύστονος, ον, (πολὺς, στένω) *h-sighing, mournful, of persons,* *19, 118.—2. of things, causing* *ny sighs, κήδεα, Έρις, ἰός, Il.* 1, *11, 73; 15, 451; π. φάτις, Aesch.* n. 380; *Troia, Soph. Phil.* 1346; *ic. in Eur.*
 Πολύστρατος, ον, ὁ, *Polystrátus*, *Athenian commander in the Corin-* *thian war, Dem.* 46, 20.—Others in *ic.; Ath.; etc.*
 Πολύστρεπτος, ον, *dub. Orph. Arg.* 2; and *πολυστρεφής, ἐς, (πολὺς, στέφω)=πολύστροφος, Opp. H.* 5, *133.*
 Πολύστροφος, ον, (πολὺς, στροβέω) *h-tost, distracted, Nic. Al.* 6, Th.
 Πολύστροφος, ον, poet. for foreg., *πολυστροφώλιγξ, ἰγχορ, ὁ, ἡ, (πο-* *λυστροφώλιγξ) whirling round and* *d, eddying, ἀέλλα, Musae.* 293.
 Πολύστροφός, ὁδός, ἡ, poet. fem.
 Πολύστροφος, *Nonn.*
 Πολύστροβία, ας, ἡ, a turning one's *to and fro, Leon. Tar.* 65: from
 Πολύστροφος, ον, (πολὺς, στρέβω) *ti-twisted, λίνα, Anth. P.* 6, 107: *ic. supple, versatile, γνῶμα, Pind.* 133.
 Πολύστυλος, ον, (πολὺς, στύλος) *many columns, Plut. Pericl.* 13.
 Πολύσυγκράτος, ον, mixed up of *in things.*
 Πολύσυγκρίτος, ον, compounded of *in things.*
 Πολύσπυλλός, ον, (πολὺς, σπυλ- *λί)* of many syllables, *polysyllabic,* *ic.*
 Πολύσπυλλος, ον, using many *in notions.*
 Πολύσυνθετος, ον, joined in various *or firmly: τὸ π., the use of many* *in notions in the same sentence.*
 Πολύσυνθετος, ον, compounded of *in things.*
 Πολύσφαλος, ον, easily deceived or *deceived.*
 Πολύσφάραγος, ον, (πολὺς, σφαρα- *α)=πολυσφάραγος, Opp. C.* 4, 445.
 Πολύσφελος, ον, (πολὺς, σφέλιμα) *thick rind or bark, ar. Hesych.,* *legend. πολύφελλος.*

Πολυσφόνδυλος, ον, (πολὺς, σφόν- *δυλος) many-jointed, Luc. Dips.* 3.
 Πολυσφράγιστος, ον, (πολὺς, σφρα- *γίζω) with many seals, Nonn.*
 Πολυσχημάτιστος, ον, (πολὺς, *σχηματίζω) multifort, Dion. H.* [ῶ]
 Πολύσχημος, ον,=sq., *Aristaen.* 1, *26. Adv. -μος.*
 Πολύσχημον, ον, *gen. onos, (πολὺς, σχήμα) of many forms or positions,* *Strab.; also of words and sentences.* *Adv. -μνος.*
 Πολύσχιός, ἐς, (πολὺς, σχίζω) split *or divided into many parts, Arist.* *Probl.* 22, 9; like πολύσχιτος:—*esp. of feet, divided into toes, opp. to* *hoofs, Arist. Gen. An.* 4, 10, 65: and *so of animals that have toes, not* *hoofs, Id. H. A.* 2, 10, 2. Hence
 Πολύσχιδια, ας, ἡ, a splitting into *many parts: diversity, Hipp.*
 Πολύσχιτος, ον, (πολὺς, σχίζω) split *into many parts, branching, κέλευ-* *θα, Soph. O. C.* 1592; cf. *Anth. P.* 8, 7.
 Πολύσχοινος, ον, (πολὺς, σχοῖνος) *abounding in rushes, Anth.*
 Πολύσώματος, ον, (πολὺς, σῶμα) *with many bodies: of large stout body,* *Diod.*
 Πολύσωρος, ον, (πολὺς, σῶρος) *yielding heaps of corn, Anth. P.* 6, *258.*
 Πολύτάλαντος, ον, (πολὺς, τάλαν- *τος) worth many talents, Luc. D. Me-* *retr.* 7, 4. [τῶ]
 Πολύταρακτος, ον, (πολὺς, τάρασ- *σω) much disturbed, Ach. Tat.* [τῶ]
 Πολύταρᾶχος, ον, (πολὺς, ταραχή) *causing much noise or tumult.—II. very* *noisy, tumultuous. [τῶ]*
 Πολύταρβής, ἐς, (πολὺς, τάρβος) *frightening much; or, much frightened,* *Nonn.*
 Πολύτειρής, ἐς, (πολὺς, τείρω) *wearying much, Q. Sm.* 4, 120.
 Πολύτειρής, ἐς, (πολὺς, τείρεα) *rich in stars, starry, Arat.* 604.
 †Πολύτειχίδες, ον, αἱ, *Polytichides*, *a place in Colophon, containing the* *tomb of Prometheus, Paus.* 7, 3, 3.
 Πολύτεκνός, ὦ, to have or bear many *children, Plut.* 2, 278 B: and
 Πολύτεκνία, ας, ἡ, abundance of *children, Arist. Rhet.* 1, 5, 4: from
 Πολύτεκνος, ον, (πολὺς, τέκνω) *bearing many children, Aesch. P.* 137; cf. *ἄμλλα: in Aesch. Supp.* *1029, as epith. of rivers, fertilizing.*
 †Πολύτεκνος, ον, ὁ, *Polytecnius*, a *tyrant of Chios, Ath.* 259 A.
 Πολύτελεια, ας, ἡ, *Ion. -ηίη, (πο-* *λυτελής) great expense, costliness, Hdt.* *2, 87; lavish expenditure, Thuc.* 6, 12: *π. ἐσθῆτος, Xen. Lac.* 7, 3; like *τρυ-* *φή, Xen. Mem.* 1, 6, 10.
 Πολύτελέομαι, f.-έσομαι, *dep. mid.,* *to spend much, Epicur. ap. Diog. L.* *10, 11.*
 Πολύτελέομαι, *dep., late and rare* *form for foreg., Diod., v. Lob. Phryn.* *67.*
 Πολύτελής, ἐς, (πολὺς, τέλος) *re-* *quiring much expense, very expensive,* *costly, of articles of sale, undertak-* *ings, etc., Hdt.* 4, 79, *Thuc.* 7, 28, *Plat., etc.:—of persons, spending* *much, magnificent, sumptuous, Polyb.* *8, 11, 7:—generally, great, excellent,* *Diod.—Adv. -λῶρ, Xen. Mem.* 3, 11, *4: superl. -λέστατα, in the costliest* *manner, Hdt.* 2, 86.
 Πολύτενής, ἐς, poet. *π.ουλντ., (πο-* *λός, τείνω) far-stretching, Dion. P.* *99, 339.*
 Πολύτερπής, ἐς, (πολὺς, τέρπω) *much-delighting, Anth. P.* 9, 504.
 Πολύτέρων, ον *τροπε. εωτ, ὁ, (πο-*

λός, τέχνη) *one skilled in divers arts,* *Solon* 5, 49.
 Πολύτεχνης, ἐς,=πολύτεχνος II, *Orph. Arg.* 583.
 Πολύτεχνη, ας, ἡ, many arts: *in-* *genuity, Plat. Alc.* 2, 147 A: from
 Πολύτεχνος, ον, (πολὺς, τέχνη) *skilled in many arts, very ingenious,* *Strab., Plut.—II. pass. wrought with* *rare skill.*
 Πολύτιμά, should be written *di-* *visim πολὺ τ., Lob. Phryn.* 630.
 Πολύτιμητιζω, to make πολύτιμος *to esteem highly.*
 Πολύτιμος, ον, also *η, ον Ar.* *Pac.* 978: (πολὺς, τιμάω)=*highly* *honoured or revered, usu. epith. of a* *divinity, Ar. Ach.* 807, *Nub.* 269, *Vesp.* *1001; of Aeschylus, Id. Ran.* 851.—*II. of high value or price, costly, Epich. p.* *39, Ar. Ach.* 759, cf. *Meneke Me-* *mand. p.* 43. *Adv. -τως. [ῶ]*
 †Πολύτιμος, ον, ὁ, *Polytimetus*, *a river of Sogdiana, Arr. An.* 4, 5, 6.
 Πολύτιμος, ον,=πολύτιμος, very *dub. [τῶ]*
 Πολύτιμος, ον, (πολὺς, τιμή) *much* *revered, θεοί, Menand. p.* 42: *much* *esteemed, costly, Anth. P.* 5, 36. *Adv* *-μος, Polyb.* 14, 2, 3.
 Πολύτιμιος, ον, (πολὺς, τιμή *ρεω)* *much-revished.*
 Πολύτιτος, ον, (πολὺς, τίω)=*πο-* *λύτιμος, much-honoured: also, worthy* *of high honour, Orac. ap. Hdt.* 5, 92, 2 *[where τ.]*
 †Πολύτιον, ὄνος, ὁ, *Polytion*, *an* *Athenian, Andoc.* 2, 41.
 Πολύτλας, αντος, ὁ, (πολὺς, τλῆ *ναι)* *having borne much, much-enduring* *as epith. of Ulysses, and only in non.* *Hom., Soph. Aj.* 954.
 Πολύτλημος, ον, ὁ, ἡ, (πολὺς *τλήμων) bearing much, much-enduring* *hero, Il.* 7, 152; *Ὀδυσσεύς, Od.* 19 *319; βορτοί, Ar. Pac.* 236.
 Πολύτλητος, ον, (πολὺς, τλῆναι) *having borne much, hence, unfortunate* *γέροντες, Od.* 11, 38.
 Πολύτλητος, ον, (πολὺς, τέμνω *much cut, lacerated, παρεί, Anth. F* *11, 66, cf. Opp. C.* 2, 252.—II. act., *cutting much or deeply, of sharp pain,* *Opp. H.* 5, 288.
 Πολύτοιοντος, αὐτή, οὐτον, *being* *much or many times so and so, as πολυ-* *γλῶχιν is a πολυτοιοντῶν of γλῶχιν.*
 Πολύτοκέω, ὦ, to be prolific, *Arist.* *H. A.* 6, 1, 3: and
 Πολύτοκία, ας, ἡ, fecundity: *from* *Πολύτοκος, ον, (πολὺς, τίς τω)* *bringing forth many children or young* *ones, prolific, Hipp., Arist. Part. An.* *4, 10, 36.*
 Πολύτολμος, ον, (πολὺς, τό μα) *very bold, Plut.* 2, 731 C.
 Πολύτορος, ον, (πολὺς, τό εω) *much-piercing.*
 Πολύτραφής, ἐς, (πολὺς, τρέφω) *nourishing much, productive, Diod.*
 Πολύτραχῆλος, ον, many-necked. [ῶ]
 Πολύτρεπτος, ον, (πολὺς, τρέπω) *much-turning, changeable, Plut.*
 Πολύτρηων, ὄνος, ὁ, ἡ, (πλῆ- *τρηων) abounding in doves, Il.* 2, 502, *582.*
 Πολύτρητος, ον, (πολὺς, τιτρώ, *τρητός) much-pierced, full of holes,* *porous, σπόγγος, Od.* 1, 111; 22, 439; *of flutes, Anth. P.* 9, 266, 505.
 Πολύτριμμα, ατος, τό,=περί τρι- *μα.*
 Πολύτριπος, ὁ, ἡ, (πολὺς, τρί- *πους) abounding in tripods, Anth. P.* *7, 709. [ῶ]*
 Πολύτριπτος, ον, (πολὺς, τρίβω) *rubbed very fine, Nic. Th.* 105, *Opp* *H.* 3, 502.

1) *κλντρίχον*, *ον*, τό, *a water plant* with many hair-like leaves, *elswh.*, *καλ- λντρίχον*, Diosc.: strictly neut. from *κλντρίχον*, *ον*, (πολύς, θρίξ) with a quantity of hair, *very hairy*.
Πολντρίχον, *ας*, *lon*, —πλν, ης, ή, *versatility, craft*, Hdt. 2, 121, 5, M. Anton. 12, 24.—II. *multifariousness, variety*: from

Πολντροπος, *ον*, (πολύς, τρέπω) *having had many turns of fortune, or having wandered much, tost to and fro, much-travelled*, *epith.* of Ulysses in Od., cf. Nitzsch Od. I, 1; whereas Wolf Anal. 3, p. 145, takes it here in signif. II, as also Plat. seems to have done, Hipp. Min. 364 E.—II. *metaph.*, *turning many ways, shifty, wily*, Lat. *versatus, versatilis*, H. Hom. Merc. 13, 439, Plat. I. c., Polit. 291 B; *changeable, fickle*, π. *ἐστιν δμλος*, Pseudo-Phoc. 89f: τὸ π.—foreg., Thuc. 3, 83:—of diseases, *changeful*, Plut. Num. fin.; πολέμος τοῖς πάθεσι ποικίλος καὶ ταῖς τύχαις πολντροπώτατος, Id. Sull. 33.—III. *manifest, exp- forat*, Thuc. 2, 44. Adv. —πως, N. T. †Πολντροπος, *ον*, δ, *Polytropus*, a leader of the Lacedaemonians, Xen. Hell. 6, 5, 11.

Πολντροφία, *ας*, ή, f. l. for *πολυ- στροφία*.

Πολντροχῶλος, *ον*, (πολύς, τρέφω) *well-fed, fat, plump*, Theophr., Plut. Lycurg. 17, etc.—II. *parox. πολν- τρώφος*, *ον*, act., *feeding much, nutri- tious*, οἶνος, Ath.

Πολντροχῶλος, *ον*, (πολύς, τρέχω) *unning much or often*, π. ἀγοραί, *bust- ling*, or, *perh.*, *slippery*, Anth.

Πολντρώτος, *ον*, (πολύς, τρώω) *much-wearied*.

Πολντρώκτης, *ον*, δ, *a great eater*.

Πολντρώτος, *ον*, *much-wounded*.

Πολντρώος, *ον*, (πολύς, τωρός) with *rich cheese*, Pherecr. Pers. 1, 7.

Πολντρώρία, *ας*, ή, *plenty of water*, Theophr.

Πολντρώρος, *ον*, (πολύς, ὕδωρ) *abounding in water*, Plat. Legg. 761 B.

Πολνύλος, *ον*, (πολύς, ὕλη) *abound- ing in timber, or in materials*. [ὕλ]

Πολνύμνητος, *ον*, (πολύς, ὕμνῶ) *much famed in song*, Pind. N. 2, 8.

Πολνύμνια, *ας*, ή, =Πολνύμνια, q.v.: from

Πολνύμνος, *ον*, (πολύς, ὕμνῶ) *abounding in songs, much sung of, fa- mous*, H. Hom. 25, 7, Ar. Eq. 1328: *honoured with many hymns, θεός*, Eur. Ion 1074.

Πολνύπνος, *ον*, (πολύς, ὕπνῶ) *sleeping much, or bestowing sound sleep*, Orph. H. 2, 4.

Πολνύφάγεω, ὦ, f. —φῶ, *to eat to ex- cess*; and

Πολνύφάγια, *ας*, ή, *excess in eating, gluttony*, Arist. Gen. An. 4, 3, 20; from

Πολνύφάγος, *ον*, (πολύς, φαγεῖν) *eating to excess, gluttonous*, Hipp., Ath. 415 C.

Πολνφάμος, *ον*, Dor. for πολνφ- μος, Pind.

Πολνφάνης, *ἐς*, poet. *πουλφ.*, *ap- pearing in divers shapes*.

†Πολνφάντας, δ, *Polyphantas*, masc. pr. n., Polyb. 10, 42, 2.

Πολνφάνταστος, *ον*, (πολύς, φαν- τάω) *with many apparitions, σκότος*, Plut. 2, 167 A.

Πολνφάρμακος, *ον*, (πολύς, φάρμα- κων) *knowing many drugs or charms, ιητροφ*, Il. 16, 28; *Κίρκη*, Od. 10, 276; *Παιών*, Solon 5, 57: also of coun- tries, *abounding in drugs, in healing or poisonous herbs*, Τυρρηνία, Theophr.

Πολνφάσια, *ας*, ή (πολύς, φημί) *wordiness*.

Πολνφάσματος, *ον*, (πολύς, φάσμα) *multiform*, Orac. ap. Euseb. P. E. 175 C.

Πολνφάτος, *ον*, (πολύς, φημί) *much spoken of, very famous, ἄγαντες*, Pind. P. 11, 71; π. ὕμνος, *an excellent, noble strain*, Id. O. 1, 13, cf. N. 7, 119.

Πολνφανλος, *ον*, *very lad*.

Πολνφεγγής, *ἐς*, (πολύς, φέγγος) *bright-shining*, Manetho.

Πολνφειδής, *ἐς*, *very sparing*.

†Πολνφειδής, *ον*, δ, *Polyphides*, son of Mantius, grandson of Melampus, a celebrated soothsayer, Od. 15, 249.

Πολνφελλος, *ν*, πολνσφελμος.

Πολνφερβής, *ἐς*, = πολνφορβος, Nonn.

Πολνφερνος, *ον*, (φερνή)= πολνέδ- νος.

Πολνφημία, *ας*, ή, *far-spread fame, whether good or bad*: from

Πολνφημος, *ον*, Dor. —φῆμος: (πο- λύς, φημι):—*much speaking or sing- ing, abounding in songs and legends, ὡιδόος*, Od. 22, 376; also of a θρῆνος, Pind. I. 8 (7), 128, cf. πολνφάτος:

tuneful; and in bad signif. *much scream- ing or croaking*, e. g. as *epith.* of a frog.

—II. *many-voiced, wordy, ὡγορή*, Od. 2, 150; hence, *ἐς πολνφημον ἐκφέ- ρειν*, to bring it forth to the many-voiced, i. e. the *agora*, Orac. ap. Hdt. 5, 79.

†Πολνφημος, *ον*, δ, Dor. —φῆμος, *Polyphemus*, son of Neptune and the nymph Thoösa, a Cyclops, whose eye Ulysses bored out, Od. 1, 70, sq.: he was enamoured of Galatea, Theoc. 6, 6.—2. son of Elatus, brother of Caeneus, one of the Lapithae from Larissa, an Argonaut, and founder of the city Cios, Il. 1, 264; Ap. Rh. 1, 40; Apollod. 1, 9, 16.

†Πολνφήτης, *ον* Ep. *σο*, δ, *Poly- phetes*, a Trojan, Il. 13, 791.

Πολνφήτωρ, *ορος*, δ, ή, = πολνφη- μος.

Πολνφθογγος, *ον*, (πολύς, φθόγγος) *many-toned, full-toned*, Plut. 2, 827 A, etc.

Πολνφθονερός, *ον*, (πολύς, φθονε- ρός) *very envious*, as Epicurus called the dialectic school of Megara, Diog. L. 10, 8.

Πολνφθῆνος, *ον*, = foreg., very dub.

Πολνφθῆος, *ον*, *epith.* of a day at Delphi, on which the oracle was much consulted, Plut. 2, 292 F.

Πολνφθῆρης, *ἐς*, =sq., Emped. 376.

Πολνφθῆρος, *ον*, (πολύς, φθέρω) *destroying many, deathful*, Pind. N. 8, 53, I. 5 (4), 62, Aesch. Theb. 926.—

II. *proparox. πολνφθῆρος*, *ον*, *pass. utterly destroyed or ruined*, Aesch. Pr. 633; *rife with ruin or murder*, Soph. Tr. 477, El. 10.—2. *braving ruin and danger*, of merchants, Soph. Fr. 499.

Πολνφιλανθρώπως, *very benevolent- ly*.

Πολνφίλητος, *ον*, *much-loved*. [ζ]

Πολνφίλλα, *ας*, ή, *abundance of friends*, Arist. Rhet. 1, 5, 4: from

Πολνφίλος, *ον*, (πολύς, φίλέω) *hav- ing many friends, dear to many*, Pind. P. 5, 5, Lys. 112, 43. Adv. —λως.

Πολνφίλτρος, *ον*, (πολύς, φίλτρον) *suffering from many love-charms, hence deeply-enamoured, love-sick*, Theoc. 23, 1.

Πολνφλέγματος, *ον*, *having much phlegm*.

Πολνφλόγος, *ον*, (πολύς, φλόξ) *fiercely blazing*.

Πολνφλόγιος, *ον*, *with thick bark*.

Πολνφλοισβος, *ον*, (πολύς, φλοῖ- σβος) *loud-roaring*, freq. in Hom., al- ways as *epith.* of θάλασσα; so in Hes., and Archil. 1.

Πολνφλύαρος, *ον*, *very talka- ble*, Phot.

Πολνφύβος, *ον*, *very timid*.

Πολνφφονιος, *ον*, (πολύς, φόνος) *with much slaughter, τ. εορτά*, prol. Alc. 25.

Πολνφφοιτος, *ον*, (πολύς, φοι- τῶ) *always roaming*, Musae. 181.

Πολνφφόνος, *ον*, (πολύς, φονεῖν) *murderous*, Eur. I. 420.

†Πολνφφόντης, *ον* Ep. *σο*, δ, *φρ- οντης*, son of Autophonus of The- ssaly, Il. 4, 395.—2. a herald of king La- oclaus by Oedipus, Apollod. 3, 5, 7. Others in Apollod.; etc.

Πολνφφορβος, *ον*, also *ή*, *ον*, Il. 568, Hes. Th. 912: (πολύς, φορβή) *—feeding many, bountiful, γαῖα*, Il. 200, etc.

Πολνφφωρέω, ὦ, *to be πολνφφόρος* bear or yield much, Theophr. Hei.

Πολνφφῶρητος, *ον*, *borne much or ten*.—II. *act. bearing much*.

Πολνφφορία, *ας*, ή, *productiveness*, Xen. Oec. 19, 19: from

Πολνφφόρος, *ον*, (πολύς, φέρω) *bring- ing much, fruitful*, Plat. Legg. 705

—II. *π. οἶνος*, *strong wine which I bear much water*: hence *metaph.*, *δαίμονι συνεκράσθαι*, to have a

tune that wants softening, Ar. Pl. 853.

Πολνφφορτος, *ον*, (πολύς, φόρ- τος) *heavily laden*, Vit. Hom. 1.

Πολνφφράδεω, *to be very eloquent* wise, only found in part. πολνφρα- δων, =sq., Hes. Fr. 54.

Πολνφφράδης, *ἐς*, (πολύς, φρά- ζομαι) *very eloquent, wise, prudent, ἐνεσθῆ* πολνφφράδεσσι δολωθεῖς, Hes. 1, 494, Simon. Amorg. 93. Hence

Πολνφφράδεια, *ας*, ή, *ὕμνος*, the *quence* of songs, Hermesian. 5, 51.

Πολνφφραδιστήν, *ης*, ή, =foreg. Archyt. ap. Stob. Ecl. 1, p. 786.

Πολνφφράδμων, *ον*, = πολνφράδ- μων, H. 4, 28, Ar. Rh. 1, 1311.

†Πολνφφράδμων, *ον*, δ, *Polyphra- mon*, father of the tragic poet Phry- chus, Paus. 10, 31, 4.

Πολνφφραστος, *ον*, (πολύς, φρά- ζομαι) *often said: much spoken of, famed*, P. menid. 4.—II. *shrewd, δόλοιο*, Orr. 4, 6.

Πολνφφροντίς, *ιδος*, δ, ή, (πολ- φροντίς) *full of care*, Anacreont.

Πολνφφροντιστος, *ον*, (πολύς, φρι- τῶ) *much thought of*.—II. *act.*, *think- ing, thoughtful*, Anth. P. 7, 84.

Πολνφφροσύνη, *ης*, ή, *fullness of* understanding, *great shrewdness*, Hdt. 121, 6; plur., Theogn. 712.

Πολνφφρων, *ονος*, δ, ή, (πολύς, φρο- νῶ) *much-thoughtful, very shrewd*, freq.

Hom., always in good signif., usu. *epith.* of Ulysses; also of Vulcan,

genious, inventive, like πολνμητις, 21, 367, Od. 8, 297.

†Πολνφφρων, *ονος*, δ, *Polyphr* brother or uncle and successor of

son, tyrant of Pherae in Thesse

Xen. Hell. 6, 4, 33.—2. a general

the Aetolians, Paus. 10, 20, 4.

Πολνφφρῆς, *ἐς*, (πολύς, φρῆ) *of* *ous* sorts, *manifest*, Theophr.

Πολνφφύλλος, *ον*, (πολύς, φύλλ- ον) *with many leaves, leafy*, Eur. Alc.

Πολνφφύλλος, *ον*, (πολύς, φύλλ- ον) *consisting of many tribes*, Orph. H. 2, etc.

Πολνφφύτην, *ον*, *rich in plants* herbs.

Πολνφφωνέω, ὦ, *to sound or spi- k* much: and

Πολνφφωνία, *ας*, ή, *a having* *tones or voices*, Plut. 2, 674 E, 1141

from

Πολύφωνος, *ον*, (πολύς, φωνή) *having many tones, sonorous*, Arist. Part. 1. 2, 17, 4: *speaking much, talkative*. *ρ-φανος*, usu. read in Alcanan 25; *τ v. πολυφώνος*.

Πολύχαλκος, *ον*, (πολύς, χαλκός) *minted in copper or brass, πολυχρύσιος καὶ π.*, of Troy, Sidon. II. 18, 289, l. 15, 425.—II. wrought of solid brass, *-brazen, σφραγίσκος*, (cf. sub voc.), II. 504, Od. 3, 2, as usu. explained. t Herm. Opusc. 4, 268, would take in signf. I, referring to the brazen ssels in the houses of the gods.

Πολυχάνδρος, *ἐς*, (πολύς, χανδάνω) *le-yawning, all-containing*, Nic.

Πολυχάρης, *ἐς*, (πολύς, χαίρω) *ling or causing much joy*.

Πολυχάρης, *ονς*, *δ*, Polychares, sc., pr. n., Paus. 4, 4, 5.

Πολυχάριδας, hence *ὦ πολυχάρι-α* Lacon. term of endearment in Ar. s. 1098, 1242, *dearest! sweetest!* [Γ] **Πολυχάρμος**, *ον*, (πολύς, χάρις) *y warlike*, Anth. P. 5, 202.

Πολυχάρμος, *ον*, *δ*, Polycharmus, a arant, commander of cavalry, Xen. II. 5, 2, 41.—Others in Ath.; etc.

Πολυχείμερος, *ον*, (πολύς, χεῖμῶν) *y wintry*, Opp. C. 1, 429.

Πολυχειρ, *χειρός*, *ὁ*, *ἡ*, (πολύς, ο) *many handed, with many hands*, sh. El. 488: *with many hands*, i. e. l., Aesch. Pers. 83. Hence

Πολυχειρία, *ας*, *ἡ*, *a multitude of ds, workmen, assistants*, Thuc. 2, Xen. Cyr. 3, 3, 26.

Πολυχειρὸς, *ον*,=**πολύχειρ**, Alci-1.

Πολύχερος, *ον*, (πολύς, χέζω) *sufing from diarrhoea: π. νόσος, the rthoea*, ap. Suid.

Πολυχέυμων, *ον*, gen. *ονος*, (πο-χέυμα) *strong-flowing*, Eumath.

Πολυχέτων, *ωνος*, *ὁ*, *ἡ*, (πολύς, χι- having many coats, κάλαμος, ppar. [Γ]

Πολυχλάρος, *ον*, *very pale*, Hipp.

Πολύχνη, *ἡ*, and **πολύχνηον**, *τό*, correct forms for **πολύχνη**.

Πολύχνηος, *ον*, contr. *-χνηος*, *ονν*, *λγος*, *χνόςος* *very downy*, Lat. lanus-*us*, like the quince, etc., Nic. ap. 66 E.

Πολύχουα, *ὦ*, (πολύς, χέω) *to pour h much, to abound*, Arist. Gen. An. 5: of the earth, to yield abund-ly.

Πολύχοιτα, *ας*, *ἡ*, (πολύς, χος) *a ing forth much: an abundant crop*, pphr.—II. *a diversity of kinds*, Id.

Πολύχοιτος, *ον*, late form for sq.

Πολύχρος or **πολύχρος, *ον*, contr. *ς*, *ονν*: (πολύς, χέω):—*pouring h much: of animals, prolific*, Arist. A. 9, 43, 2; of fruit and grain, *ling abundantly, σπέρμα π.*, The-1.—II. *manifold, various*, π. καὶ εἶλον, Id.—Compar. *χρυστέρος*,**

Πολύχροδια, *ας*, *ἡ*, *the having many gms*, Plat. Rep. 399 C: from

Πολύχρος or **πολύχρος**, *ον*, contr. *ς*, *ονν*: (πολύς, χέω):—*pouring h much: of animals, prolific*, Arist. A. 9, 43, 2; of fruit and grain, *ling abundantly, σπέρμα π.*, The-1.—II. *manifold, various*, π. καὶ εἶλον, Id.—Compar. *χρυστέρος*,

Πολυχρηματίζω,=**πολυχρηματέω**, (q. v.) dub. l. Strab. l. c.

Πολυχρημάτος, *ον*, (πολύς, χρήμα-*τα*) *having a large fortune, very wealthy*, Phintys ap. Stob. p. 445, 2.

Πολυχρημόσυνη, *ης*, *ἡ*,=**πολυχρη-ματία**: from

Πολυχρήμων, *ον*, gen. *ωνος*,=**πο-λυχρήματος**, Polyb. 18, 18, 9.

Πολυχρηστιά, *ας*, *ἡ*, *great useful-ness*, Theophr.

Πολύχρηστος, *ον*, (πολύς, χρηστός) *useful to many or for many purposes, very useful*, Arist. Gen. An. 5, 9, 12.

Πολυχρύαια, *ας*, *ἡ*, *variety of colors*, Arist. Probl. 34, 4, 2.

Πολύχροιος, *ον*, late poet. form for **πολύχρος**.

Πολυχρονέω, *ᾶ*, (πολύχρονος)=sq., susp.

Πολυχρονίζω, *to last long*, LXX: from

Πολυχρόνιος, *ον*, (πολύς, χρόνος) *existing a long time, olden, ancient*, H. Hom. Merc. 125; sometimes also in prose, as, Hdt. 1, 55, Plat. Tim. 75 B, Xen. Mem. 1, 4, 16:—*compar. -ιώτερος*, Polyb. 1, 13, 11; superl., Call. Del. 282.—Adv. *-ως*, Hipp. Hence

Πολυχρόνιστος, *ητος*, *ἡ*, *length of time, long duration*.

Πολύχροος, *ον*, later form for **πο-λυχρόνιος**.

Πολύχρους, *ον*, contr. *-χρους*, *ονν*, (πολύς, χρός) *many-coloured, variegated*, Arist. Probl. 34, 4, 2, Opp. C. 4, 389.

Πολύχρυσος, *ον*, (πολύς, χρυσός) *rich in gold, of persons, cities, etc.*, Il. 10, 315, Hes. Op. 519, etc., Pind., and Trag.:—in H. Hom. Ven. 1, 9, of Venus, the gold-adorned, cf. lb. 65; and so later, sometimes in reference to her votive offerings, some-*times to her beauty*, like *χρυσή*, Lat. aurea Venus.

Πολυχρώματος, *ον*, (πολύς, χρώμα)=**πολύχρος**, Strab.

Πολύχρωμος, *ον*,=**foreg.**, Manetho.

Πολύχρωος, *ωνος*, *ὁ*, *ἡ*,=**πολύχρος**.

Πολύχυλος, *ον*, (πολύς, χυλός) *with much juice or sap, sappy*, Xenocr.

Πολύχυλος, *ον*,=**foreg.**, Xenocr.

Πολύχυτος, *ον*, (πολύς, χέω) *pour- ed or flowing far, widely diffused*, Plut. Cat. Min. 26, etc.: *manifold*, like **πο-λύχρος**.

Πολύχωντος, *ον*, *containing much*.

Πολύχωρία, *ας*, *ἡ*, *extensiveness, π των ονομάτων, comprehensiveness of words*: from

Πολύχωρος, *ον*, (πολύς, χώρα) *spra- cious, extensive*, "Αἰδης, Luc.

Πολύχωστος, *ον*, (πολύς, χώννημι) *high-heaped*, Aesch. Cho. 350.

Πολυψάμβθος, *ον*,=sq., Aesch. Supp. 870. [Δ]

Πολυψάμμος, *ον*, (πολύς, ψάμμος) *very sandy*, dub. in Anth. P. 7, 214.

Πολύψεκτος, *ον*, (ψέγω) *much-blamed*.

Πολυψηφία, *ας*, *ἡ*, (πολύς, ψηφός) *number or diversity of votes*, Thuc. 3, 10.

Πολυψήφιος, *ιδος*, *ὁ*, *ἡ*, (πολύς, ψη-φός) *with many pebbles, pebbly*, esp. of the beds of rivers or the sea-shore, "Ερμος, Orac. ap. Hdt. 1, 55, cf. Plat. Rep. 566 C; *ρηγύν*, Naumach. 60. (Others write πολυψηφίος, *ιδος*, wrong-ly, Spitzn. Vers. Her. p. 50.)

Πολύψηφος, *ον*, (πολύς, ψηφος) *with many, various votes or voices*, at elections, etc., Luc. Harm. 3.

Πολύψοφος, *ον*, (πολύς, ψοφέω) *loud-sounding, noisy*, Paul. S. 74.

Πολύσθωνία, *ας*, *ἡ*, *great anguish*, Epiz. Eur. 4: from

Ποί ὕδωνος, *ον*, (πολύς, δλννη) *very painful*, Theocr. 25, 238.—II. pass., *suffering great pain*, Anth. Plan. 111, P. 11, 386.

Πολύωννύμεω, *ᾶ*, *to be παλυνόμεω, to have many names*: and

Πολύωννύμια, *ας*, *ἡ*, *multitude of names*, Call. Dian. 7, ubi v. Spanh.: from

Πολύωννύμος, *ον*, (πολύς, νουμα) *of many names, worshipped under many names*, epith. of divinities, H. Hom. Cer. 18, 32, cf. Soph. Ant. 1115, Ar. Thesm. 320, Call. Ap. 67, Theocr. 15, 109, and v. foreg.—II. *of great name*, i. e. famous, H. Hom. Ap. 82, Hes. Th. 785, Pind. P. 1, 32.

Πολύωνυχος, *ον*, (πολύς, ὄνυξ) *with many claws*, Arist. H. A. 2, 12, 3.

Πολύωπέτις, *ιδος*, late poet. fem. of sq., Max. Tyr.

Πολύωπής, *ἐς*,=sq., Anth. P. 6, 27, *πολυωπέες ἔμπναι*, i. e. honeycombs Nic. Al. 450.

Πολύωπης, *ον*, (πολύς, ὥπη) *with many openings or holes, δίκτυον* Od. 22, 386.—II. (ὥψ) *many-eyed*.

Πολύωρεω, *ᾶ*, (πολύς, ὥρεω) *to respect much, pay much attention to, esteem highly, provide for a thing*, ap. Aesch. in. 8, 5; π. τινά τινα, *to provide one with a thing; πολυωρεῖσθαι ὑπὸ τι νος*, *to be highly esteemed by one*, Arist. Rhet. 2, 2, 7.—opp. *to δλιγώρεω*. Hence

Πολύωρητικός, *ἡ*, *όν*, *attentive, care- ful*, Plut. 2, 276 A.

Πολύωρία, *ας*, *ἡ*, *much attention, opp. to δλιγωρία*, Diod. 1: from

Πολύωρος, *ον*, (πολύς, ὥρα) *atten- tive, careful, opp. to δλιγώρος*.

Πολύωρος, *ον*, (πολύς, ὥρα) *of many years, old*, Stob.

Πολύωροφος, *ον*, (πολύς, ὄροφή) *of many roofs or stories*.

Πολύωτος, *ον*, (πολύς, ὄς) *many eared*, Luc. (!) Philopat. 3.

Πολύωφελής, *ἐς*, (πολύς, ὄφελος) *very useful, useful in many ways*, Xen. Hipparch. 1, 1, in superl. *πολυωφέλε-στατος*. Adv. *-λως*, Ar. Thesm. 304.

Πολύωψ, *ᾶτος*, *ὁ*, *ἡ*,=**πολυωπός**, Anth. P. 6, 65.

Πολύωψος, *δ*, usu. in plur., *a sort of fa- rinaceous food, like maccaroni*, usu. eaten with boiled barley or peas-por-ridge, like *πόλτος*, Lat. *pulsar, puls*, pulis, Ar. Fr. 548, Metag. Incert. 1. (Sometimes written *πόλτος*, but v. Arcad. p. 84, 19.)

Πολυφάκη, *ης*, *ἡ*, (πολύς, φάκη) *a dish of maccaroni and pulse: cf. βυλ-βοφάκη, λειριοπολφανεμένη*.

Πόλχος, *ὁ*, the Aeol. *ὄλχος* (for ὄλχος) with the Cretan aspirote, found on Cretan coins: cf. Lat. *vol- gus, vulgus*, Germ. *Volk, our folk*.

Πόμα, *ατος*, *τό*, (πίνω, πέπομαι) *a drink, draught*, Pind. N. 3, 136, Hdt. 3, 23. The genuine Att. form is cer- tainly *πῶμα*, Pors. Hec. 392, Monk Hippol. 209, but *πόμα* seems to have been used in prose, Lob. Phryn. 456. Porpo and Bornem. Xen. An. 4, 5, 27.

Πομπάτιον, *ον*, *τό*, dim. from foreg E. M.

†**Πομεντινοί**, *ων*, *οί*, v. sub *Σου εσσα*.

Πομπάιος, *ας*, *ον*, also *ος*, *ον* (πομπή)—*attending, escorting, ὄυρος, a fair wind*, Pind. P. 1, 66; so of a ship, π. ἐλάτη, Eur. I. A. 1322, cf. πομπεύς: esp. as epith. of Mercury, who escorted the souls of the dead to the nether world, like *ψυχοπομπός* Aesch. Eum. 91, Soph. Aj. 832 v. Elmsl. Med. 742.

†Πομπέδιος, ον, δ, the Rom. *Pompēdius*, Strab. p. 241.

Πομπεία, ας, ή, (πομπεύω) a leading or attending in procession, Polyb. 31, 3, 2; any solemn, esp. religious procession: at Rome, a triumphal procession:—hence, metaph., pomp, show, display.—II. abuse, jeering, ribaldry, such as formed part of the festivals of Bacchus and Ceres, Dem. 229, 3; πομπείαι λοιδόροι ἐπὶ τῶν ἀμαζῶν, because persons usu. drove in chariots upon these occasions, cf. Meineke Menand. p. 141; and a like license was allowed the Roman soldiers in their triumphs, Suet. Jul. Caes. 49: metaph., ή τοῦ δαίμονος κατ' ἡμῶν πομπεία, the mock that fate makes of us, Heliod. c. 3. πομπεύω II.

†Πομπεία or Πομπήϊα, ας, ή, the city *Pompeii* in Campania, Strab. p. 247.

Πομπείον, ον, τό, (πομπή) any vessel employed in solemn processions, esp. in plur., Andoc. 32, fin., Dem. 608, 4; 615, 2.—II. at Athens, a public building where such vessels were kept, Dem. 918, 26: a storehouse, arsenal.

†Πομπέλων, υνος, δ, *Pompeiana*, a city of Hispania, Strab. p. 161.

Πομπεύς, ὅς, ἰον ἦρος, δ, (πομπός) one who attends or escorts a person, a guide on a journey, Od. 3, 325, 376; of favourable winds, οὐροὶ πομπηέες νηῶν, Od. 4, 362:—later, one who marches in a procession, Thuc. 6, 58.

Πομπενεὺς, εως, ή, (πομπενεύω)= πομπεία, Plat. Legg. 949 C.

Πομπενήριος, α, ον, of or fit for a procession, Dion. H.: from

Πομπενήρ, ἦρος, δ, and πομπενήρς, οὐ, δ,=πομπεύς, Luc.

Πομπένω, (πομπή) to attend, escort, lead, e. g. as a guide, Od. 13, 422; Ἐρμού τ' ἄγγην π., to act Mercury's part of messenger, Soph. Tr. 620: later, to lead a procession, π. πομπήν, ap. Dem. 522, 3;—in pass., to be led in triumph (at Rome), Plut. Aemil. 34.—2. intr., to march in a procession, esp. in a triumph, π. ἐπὶ τὸν νέων, Polyb. 4, 35, 2:—metaph., to swagger, strut, like persons walking in procession, App.—II. to mock, jeer, satirize with ribald jests, Dem. 268, 25; cf. πομπεία II.—III. in Heracl. Alleg. 4:—ἐρμηνεύω.

Πομπέω, dub. l. for foreg., Antimach. 5, 2.

Πομπή, ἦς, ή, (πέμπω) a sending under an escort or in company; attendance, conduct, guidance, escort, θεῶν ὑπ' ἀνύωνι πομπή, Il. 6, 171; οὐτε θεῶν πομπή οὔτε θνητῶν ἀνθρώπων, Od. 5, 32; so Διὸς πομπή, Aesch. Ag. 748; later also in plur., Ἀπολλωνίαίς πομπαῖς, Pind. P. 5, 122; Ζεφύροιο πομπαῖς, Id. N. 7, 42; βασιλείους ὑπὸ πομπαῖς, Blomf. Aesch. Pers. 58, tc.:—also, an escort, Eur. I. A. 352, tc.:—πομπήν τείνειν, to go through with an expedition, Aesch. Theb. 613.—2. a sending away, esp. a sending home to his country, freq. in Od.; εἵπειτα δὲ καὶ περὶ πομπῆς μνησόμεθα, 7, 191, cf. 8, 545, etc.; ὅρα τάχιστα πομπῆς καὶ νόστοιο τυχρῆς, 6, 290; τεύχειν πομπήν τινη, 10, 18, cf. Pind. P. 4, 292: also, the dismissal of an escort.—3. simply, a sending, σημείω, Plat. Rep. 392 E.—II. a solemn procession, Lat. pompa, Hdt. 2, 45; 7, 16, 2, and Att.; μήλαν κνισάσασα πομπή, the flesh of sheep for sacrifice carried in procession, Pind. O. 7, 145:—at Rome, a triumphant procession, Polyb.—III. an intervention, suggestion,

esp. θεῶν πομπή, Hdt. 1, 62, 3, 77, etc.; cf. συναλλαγή.

†Πομπήα, ας, ή, poet. -πήρ, Anth., the Rom. fem. pr. n., *Pompeia*, Plut.

†Πομπηϊάνος, οὐ, δ, the Rom. name *Pompeianus*, Hdn.

†Πομπήιος, ον, δ, the Rom. name *Pompeius*, Plut.

†Πομπηίου-πολις, εως, ή, *Pompeiiopolis* (*Pompey's city*), a city in the interior of Paphlagonia, founded as a memorial of Pompey's victory over Mithradates, Strab. 3. 562.—2. = Σόλοι in Cilicia, q. v.—3. Πομπηϊόπολις, a city of the Vascones in Hispania, also called Πομπηίων, Strab. p. 161.

Πομπικίος, ή, ον, (πομπή) of, fit for going in solemn procession, π. ἵππος, a horse of state, Xen. Eq. 11, 1, cf. Poll. 1, 211: hence, splendid, showy, Plut. Mar. 92.

†Πομπίλιος, ον, δ, the Ro. n. name *Pompius*, Plut. Num.

Πομπίλος, ον, δ,=πομπός: esp.,—II. a fish which follows ships, the *gasterosteus ductor* of Linn., *Erinna*. [?]]

Πομπίμος, ον, also η, ον: (πομπή)—attending, escorting, guiding, Trag., as Aesch. Theb. 371, Soph. Tr. 560: νόστου πόμπιμον τέλος, the end of one's return home, Pind. N. 3, 43; cf. πομπή 1. 2.—II. pass., sent, brought, conducted, τιμή, Soph. Tr. 872, Eur. Med. 848, Hipp. 578.

Πομπίος, α, ον, (πομπή) belonging to a procession, Diod. 12, 40.

†Πομπίσκος, ον, δ, *Pompiscus*, masc. pr. n., Polyæn. 5, 33.

†Πομπός, ον, δ, *Pompus*, a king of Arcadia, Paus. 8, 5, 8.

Πομπός, δ, (πέμπω) one who attends or escorts, an escort, guide, Il. 13, 416; 24, 153, Hdt. 1, 122; esp. as epith. of Mercury, Soph. O. C. 1548 (cf. πομπάτος); οἱ πομποί, attendants, guards, lb. 723: also, ή πομπός, a guide or conductress, Od. 4, 826: πομπός ἰσθι τῶν ἐσθλῶν (for πέμπε τὰ ἐσθλά), Aesch. Cho. 147.—2. a messenger, one who is sent for a person or thing, Soph. O. C. 70, Tr. 617.—3. as adj., π. ἄρχοι, the conducting chiefs, Aesch. Ag. 124: πύρ πομπόν, the signal or beacon fire, lb. 299, Herm. Soph. El. 554; cf. ἄγγαρος.

Πομποστολέω, ᾧ, (πομπή, στέλλω) to lead a procession, Strab.—II. to conduct a fleet or ship, Luc.

†Πομπύλος, ον, δ, *Pompylus*, a servant of Theophrastus, Diog. L.

†Πομπώνιος, ον, δ, the Rom. name *Pomponius*, which Plut. Num. 21 derives from a son of Numa, Πόμπων, υνος.

Πομφολύγω, ᾧ, to bubble up like boiling water, Diosc. Hence

Πομφολύγηρος, ᾧ, ὄν, throwing up bubbles, bubbling.

Πομφολύγις,=πομφολύγεω.

Πομφολυγοπάλασμα, ατος, τό, (πομφόλυξ, παφλάζω) the noise made by bubbles rising, Ar. Ran. 249.

Πομφολύγω, ᾧ, (πομφόλυξ) to make to bubble or boil, τήν θάλατταν, Arist. Probl. 23, 4, 3.

Πομφολυγώδης, ες, (πομφόλυξ, εἶδος) like bubbles, Galen.

Πομφολυγώτης, ή, ὄν, (πομφολυγώ) bubble-shaped, Lat. bullatus.

Πομφολύζω, f. -ζω, (πομφόλυξ) to rise in bubbles, bubble or boil up; δάκρυα πομφόλυξαν, tears gushed forth, Pind. P. 4, 215.

Πομφόλυξ, ὅγος, ή, later also ο π., Lob. Phryn. 760: (πομφός):—a bubble, φασαλῖς, esp., a water-bubble, Hipp., Plat. Tim. 66 B, 83 D, etc.—II. the

boss of a shield, elsewhere. ὀμφαλός, τι its being shaped like a bubble.—an ornament for the head worn by men, like ὄγκος, Ar. Fr. 309, 1; IV. the slag or scoriae left on the face of smelted ore, Diosc. 5, 85.

Πομφόλυσσω,=πομφόλυζω.

Πομφός, οὐ, δ, a bubble: a blb. on the skin, Hipp.; v. Foes. Oec. (Hence πομφόλυξ, πομφόλυζω; a τὸ πέμφε.)

Πονέω, ᾧ, f. -ήσω (πόνος) an early Greek only found as dep. π. ομαι, c. fut. mid. -ήσομαι, pf. p. πηπόννημαι (cf. Il. 15, 447, Soph. 985): absol., to toil, work hard, Il. 409, etc.; ὅφελεν πονέεσθαι λιμενος, he ought to suffer toil in pining, Il. 10, 117; to toil or busy oneself, τινί, in a thing, Il. 18, 413, 16, 13; περί τι, for a thing, Il. 444, cf. Hdt. 2, 63; so, c. gen. Arat.—π. κατά τι, to trouble oneself at or in a thing, as, π. κατά τὴν νην, to toil in the fight, Il. 5, 84, 8; πηπόνητο κατ' ἵππους, Il. 15, 447; hence also πονεῖσθαι alone=μυθεῖσθαι, Il. 4, 374; 13, 288.—2. meta. to be in distress or anxiety, to distrust or trouble one's self, Il. 9, 12; cf. B. I. 1.—II. transit. c. acc., to do hard at a thing, to make or to suffer pains or care, τρέφον, Il. 23, 2; πολλὰ π., πονησάμενος τὰ ἔμπε, Il. 9, 348, Od. 9, 250; 11, 9, etc., Hes. Op. 430, cf. Böckh Expl. P. O. 6, 9 (18), v. l. P. 4, 236 (420).

B. in prose the act. form πονέω much more freq.: (on the tense see sub fin.)—I. rarely trans., and t.—1. c. acc. pers., to afflict, distress, Pind. P. 4, 268:—hence in pass., to be afflicted or worn out, to suffer great pains, οδύνας πεποννημένος, Soph. Tr. 6; πόλεως πονομένης τῷ πολέμῳ, Thuc. 4, 59: to be worn out by running, Dind. Xen. Ep. p. xxiv.—2. also to train, exercise, in pass., Theocr. 14: and, c. acc. rei, like ἐκπονεῖν, to gain by toil or labour, χρήματα, 21; An. 7, 6, 41: and in pass., to be won or achieved by toil, καλὸν εἶ τι πεποιηθῇ, Pind. O. 6, 17, cf. P. 9, 166: intr., the act. is used in all signific. mid. from Theogn. and Pind. downwards; π. τινη, to suffer in or for a thing, Pind. N. 7, 53; ὀδυρε, Aesch. Pers. 484; γλῶχιν πικρὰ, Soph. Ag. 681; πον. ὑπὸ χεράσιν, Antipho O. 25; c. acc., πονεῖν τὰ σκέλη, Ar. O. 820: also c. acc. cognato, π. πόνον μόχθους, to go through, suffer the Aesch. Pers. 682, Eur. Hec. 9; Hipp. 1369:—of an army, to be pressed, to suffer, Thuc. 5, 73, 1; Cyr. 1, 4, 21, etc.—of implements, arms, etc., to be worn out, broken, etc., Dem. 293, 4, Polyb. 3, 49, 11, cf. V. sel. Diod. 1, p. 499.—When πονέω as usually, means to toil, the trans. Att. fut. is πονήσω: when to strain, πονέω, aor. ἐπόνεσα, but perf. of both signfs. is πεπόνηκα, Butt. Catal. s. v.—The intr. trans. senses are united in Anacr. 40 (39). Hence

Πόνημα, ατος, τό, that which wrought out, work, μελισσό, Eur. T. 165: a work, book.

Πονημάτιον, ον, τό, dim. of foreg., Phot. [?]]

Πονήρευμα, ατος, τό, a knavish trick, Dem. 423, 23, in plur.

Πονηρεύομαι, dep., to be poned, be in a bad state, Eur. 173 E, v. 4; Oecon.—II. to be bad or evil, to be wicked, deal knavishly, Eur. Thet. 3, 10, 7

Πονηρία, ας, ἡ, (πονηρός, a bad state or condition, wickedness, vice, slavery, Lat. *pravitas*, Soph. Fr. 663, Plat. Rep. 609 C, etc.; εἰς π. τρέπεσθαι, to turn to vice, Xen. Cyr. 7, 5, 15; in plur., *knawish tricks, rogueries*, Dem. 521, 7; also baseness, cowardice, Eur. Cycl. 645.

Πονηροδιδάσκαλος, ος, (πονηρός, δίδασκα) leading to vice, Strab.

Πονηροκάρδιος, ον, (καρδία) bad-hearted.

Πονηροκρῦτέομαι, (πονηρός, κρῦτέω) as pass., to be governed by bad men, Arist. Pol. 4, 8, 5. Hence

Πονηροκράτις, ας, ἡ, the government of bad men, Dion. H. 8, 5.

Πονηρολογία, ας, ἡ, (πονηρός, λέγω) a speaking of bad things, Arist. Top. 8, 14, 10.—II. a speaking or arguing badly.

Πονηροπολις, εως, ἡ, (πονηρός, πόλις) *Rogue-town*, a nick-name given to some place by Philip, Plut. 2, 20 B.

Πονηρός, ὁ, ὄν, (πονέω) strictly, *causing toil or hardship*; hence,—I. in physical sense, *painful*, Theogn. 274; *unlucky*, Plat. Prot. 313 D: pass., *unlucky*, Lat. *laboriosus*, in which sense Hercules is called *πονηρότατος καὶ ἄριστος*, Hes. Fr. 43, 5.—of persons, also, in bad case, badly off, distressed, *πονηρός διετέθη*, he was in a sorry plight, Dem. 1364, 5.—and of things, bad, sorry, π. *διάρτα*, Plat. ep. 425 E; *useless, good for nothing*, Jen. An. 3, 4, 19, etc.: π. *ἔξι σώματος*, weakly, Plat. Tim. 86 D; π. *ράματα*, a bad state of things, Luc. 8, 97, cf. 24: so, *πονηρός γενεὴ τὰ πράγματα*, Lys. 143, 7.—II. moral sense, bad, worthless, *knawish, knave, rogue*, Lat. *pravus, improbus*, Aesch. Cho. 1045, and freq. from up. downwards; *πονηρός κύκλῳ πονῶν*, Ar. Eq. 336; *πῶνυ πονηρός*, notoriously wicked, Br. Ar. Vesp. 16, Lys. 350; π. *τοῖς φίλοις*, Xen. yr. 8, 4, 33.—also base, cowardly, *κακός*, Soph. Phil. 437, Eur. c.; π. *χρώματα*, i. e. the coward's eye, Xen. Cyr. 5, 2, 34.—in all genls. opp. to *χρηστός*.—Adv. *πῶνυ*, v. supra. The word is not found in om., for Ep. 14, 20 is nothing.

acc. to Gramm., esp. Ammon. s. v., e Att. accent was *πῶνυρος* when it meant *unlucky*, cf. Lob. Phryn. 389, id. v. sub *μυζήτορος*.] Hence

Πονηρόφθαλμος, ον, (ὀφθαλμός) *red-eyed*:—with envious eyes, LXX.

Πονηροφιλία, ας, ἡ, *friendship with a bad*:—

Πονηροφίλος, ον, (πονηρός, φιλέω) *friend of bad men*, Arist. Pol. 5, 11,

Πόνυσις, ἡ, (πονέω) *toil, exertion*, Attias 9, 30.

Ποντέον, verb. adj. from *πονέω*, *one must toil*, Isocr. Antid. § 304.

Πονητικός, ὁ, ὄν, (πονέω) *fitted for work*, Arist. Longaev. 5, 6.

Ποντικός, ὁ, ὄν, (πόντος) *toilsome, hard-working*: superl. *ποιικώτατος*, iog. L. 7, 180.

Πονείεις, εσσα, εν, (πόντος) *toilsome, anetho*.

Πονοπαίκτηρ, ορος, ὁ, (πόντος, αἶψα) *one that sports with danger*, anetho.

Πόνος, ον, ὁ, (πένω, πένομαι) *work, p. hard work, toil, drudgery*, Lat. *bor*, freq. in Hom., esp. in Il., and ες; *μάχη*ς πόνος, *the toil of battle*, 16, 568; and πόνος alone=*μάχη*, 6, 77, Od. 12, 117, etc.;—so too in dt., a battle, action, Hdt. 4, 1; 6,

114; πόνον ἔχειν=*μάχεσθαι*, Il. 6, 525; 13, 2, Hes., etc.; πόνον λαμβάνειν=*πυρρῶσαι*, Hdt. 7, 24; but, πόνον τιθέναι τινί, to cause toil to one, Hes. Op. 468, cf. Il. 21, 525; *bodily exertion, exercise, esp., hard-running*, and oft. in Pind. of the exertions in the games, N. 4, 1, 1, 4, 79 (3, 65), etc., cf. L. Dind. Xen. Eq. p. xxiv, Foës. Oecon. Hipp.—2. a work, task, business, trouble, Od. 11, 54, Soph. Phil. 864, etc.—II. the consequence of toil, distress of body or mind, suffering, pain, grief, Il. 19, 227; 21, 525, and freq. in Trag.; πόνος πῶνυ πόνον φέρεi, Soph. Aj. 866: esp. in plur., pains, sufferings, Aesch. Fr. 66, 326, etc.; πόνους ἔχειν διὰ τινα, Ar. Ecc. 976;—also sickness, Hipp., Thuc. 2, 49: generally, *any thing unpleasant*, opp. to *χάρις*, Soph. O. C. 232.—2. *any thing produced by work*, a work, τροπὸς μελισσῶν π., of honey, Pind. P. 6, fin.; τεκτόνων π., Eur. Or. 1570; ὠδόνων π., of a child, Id. Phoen. 30, cf. Aesch. Ag. 54: in plur., the fruits or results of labour, Xen. An. 7, 6, 9.—III. Πόνος as a mythol. person, son of Eris, Hes. Th. 226.

Ποντάρχης, ον, ὁ, and Πονταρχος, ὁ, (πόντος, ἀρχω) *ruler of the sea*, Ossann Syll. Inscr. p. 145.

†Ποντία, ας, ἡ, *Pontia*, an island on the coast of Latium, Strab. p. 233.

†Ποντιάνος, ὁ, ὄν, *Pontianus*, masc. pr. n., a deipnosophist in Ath. 2 D.

Ποντιάς, ὁδος, ἡ, poet. fem. of πόντος, ἄλμα, Pind. N. 4, 59; π. γέφυρα, i. e. the isthmus, Id. I. 4, 34; π. αἶρα, Eur. Hec. 444.

Ποντιάς, f. -ισα, (πόντος) to plunge or sink in the sea, Aesch. Ag. 1014: pass., to be drowned, Soph. El. 508.

Ποντικός, ὁ, ὄν, (πόντος) of, from or in the sea, esp. out of the Black sea: τῇ π. θάλασσᾳ=ὁ Πόντος, Strab. p. 547.†—II. from Pontus, Pontic, II. δένδρεον, the hazel, Hdt. 4, 23: τοῖ Ποντικοί, the inhab. of Pontus, and ἡ Ποντική, sc. γῆ, Strab. p. 546, etc.

Ποντίλος, ον, ὁ, = ναυτίλος II, Arist. H. A. 4, 1, 28. [2]

†Ποντινός, ον, ὁ, *Pontinus*, a mountain and river near Lerna, Paus. 2, 36, 8.

†Ποντίος, ον, ὁ, *Pontius*, praenomen of Pilate, N. T.

Πόντος, α, ον, also ος, ον, Eur. Alc. 595, Anth. (πόντος):—of, from, or in the sea, epith. of Neptune, H. Hom. 21, 3; Θέτις, θεός, Pind. N. 3, 60, etc.; π. ὕδωρ, Ib. O. 2, 115; π. ἔλαγος, Id. 7, 104; κύματα, θύελλα, Aesch. Fr. 89, Soph. O. C. 1659, etc.:—from beyond sea, of iron, Aesch. Theb. 942 (cf. δια-),=ὑπερπόντιος.

†Πόντις, ον, ὁ, *Pontis*, masc. pr. n., Paus. 6, 10, 7.

Πόντισμα, ατος, τό, (ποντίζω) *that which is cast into the sea*, esp. as an offering, Eur. Hel. 1548.

Ποντιστής, οὔ, ὁ, (ποντίζω) *one who casts into the sea*, usu. *καταποντιστής*, Paus. 8, 52, 2.

Ποντοβῆψις, ἑς, (βάπτω) *dipped in the sea*.

Ποντοβροχος, ον, (πόντος, βρέχω) *drowned in the sea*, LXX.

Ποντογένεια, ας, ἡ, the sea-born, formed like ἀφρογένεια, Opp. C. 1, 33: poet. fem. from

Ποντογενής, ἑς, (πόντος, *γενέω) *sea-born, sprung from the sea*.

Ποντογόνοις, ον,=foreg.

Ποντόθεν, (πόντος) adv., from or out of the sea, Il. 14, 395.

Ποντοθήρης, ον, ὁ, (πόντος, θηράω) *one who fishes in the sea*, Anth. P. 6, 193.

Ποντοκράτωρ, ορος, ὁ, (ποντοκράτωρ) *lord of the sea*, Orph. H. 16 B. 7.

Ποντοκύκη, ἡς, ἡ, (πόντος, κύκω) *γυνή*, a woman that disturbs the sea, i. e. a very shrew, ap. A. B. 1, p. 61.

Ποντομέδος, ὁ,=ποντομέδω, very dub.

Ποντομέδοντα, ἡ, fern. f. om sq.; τας pr. n., *Pontomedusa*, a Nereid, Apollod. 1, 2, 6.

Ποντομέδων, οντος, ε, (πόντος, μέδω) *lord of the sea*, of Neptune, Pind. O. 6, 176, Aesch. Theb. 131.

Ποντοναύτης, ον, ὁ, (πόντος, ναύτης) a seaman, Soph. Fr. 499.

Πόντονδε, (πόντος) adv., into the sea, Od., Aesch. Supp. 34.

†Πόντωνος, ον, ὁ, *Pontanius*, a herald of king Alcinoüs, Od. 8, 179.

Ποντοόμαι, (πόντος) as pass., to become a sea, Q. Sm. 14, 604.

Ποντοπλάνητος, ον, (πόντος, πλάνη) *roaming over the sea*, Orph. H. 37, 5.

Ποντοπλάνης, ον, (πόντος, πλάνη)=foreg., Orph. H. 23, 8.

Ποντοπείρα, ας, ἡ, a Nereid, the Sea-traveller, Hes. Th. 256: later as adj., pecul. poet. fem. of *ποντοπείρος*.

Ποντοπορεύω, to pass, sail over the sea, Od. 5, 277; later also as dep., Orac. ap. Plut. Thes. 24.

Ποντοπρέω, ὦ, to pass the sea, νῆες ποντοπρεοῦσιν, Od. 11, 11; *to sail the open sea*, opp. to a coasting voyage, Plut. Dion 25.

Ποντοπείρος, ον, (πόντος, πείρω) *passing over the sea*, of ships, Il. 1, 439, Od. 12, 69, Soph., etc.; ο ναῦται, only in Epigr. Hom. 8, 1.

Ποντοπαιδεῖων, ὄρος, ὁ, *Sea-Neptune*, comic compd. in A.: Plut. 1050.

ΠΟΝΤΟΣ, ον, ὁ, the sea, esp. the open sea, very freq. in Hcm., and Hes., with the epithets *οἰνώφης, μέλας, ἰοειδής, μεγακήτης*, etc. (v. sub voce.); opp. to γαῖα, Il. 8, 479, etc.; πλάξ, πεδῖον πόντου, Pind. P. 1, 44, Aesch. Fr. 142; θάλασσα πόντου, Il. 2, 145; but, πόντος ἄλος πολυῆς, the wide waters of the gray brine, Il. 21, 59, Theogn. 10, 106; so *πόντος maris*, Virg. Aen. 10, 377: cf. πέλαγος.—2. metaph., πόντος ἀγαθῶν, Sophron, like Shaks. 'a sea of troubles':—so, π. χρυσῖον, Phoenix ap. Ath. 530 E.

—II. Πόντος in geography, the Black sea: in full, Πόντος εὐξεινός, Hdt. 4, 99; but he also calls the Aegean and the whole of the Mediterranean simply πόντος, 4, 8, 99.—2. the country Pontus at the E. end of the Black Sea.—3. ἴν myth., acc. to Hes. Th. 132, son of Gaia, father of Nereus, etc.; cf. Hes. Th. 233 sqq.† (Akin to βένθος, βάθος, βυθός, and Lat. fundus.)

Ποντοστέφης, ἑς, (πόντος, στέφω) *sea-girt*, Strab.

Ποντοπνικτός, ον, (πόντος, πνικτός) *shaken by the sea*, Ep. Hom. 4, 6, acc. to Pierson's emend. for the corrupt *ποντιὰ τιν*.

Ποντοφάρυξ, ὕγος, ὁ, ἡ,=ποντοφάρυγξ, A. B.

Ποντοφάν, ποντοφάν, poet. gen. from πόντος, Od.

Ποντοφάρυγξ, εως Ion. ιος, ἡ, (πόντος, φάρυγξ) a sea-gulf or whirlpool, comic epith. for a desperate glutton, Horace's *barathrum macelli*, Hippion. 56; cf. μεθυστοφάρυγξ: but perh. we should read παντοχά, v. supra, with Bergk. [2]

Ποσφάγος, ον,=πονφάγος, Part. An. 4, 12, 10.

ἰσπένετα, ατος, τό, as if from πωσπένω, = sq., Anth. P. 6, 231.

[α] Πόπανον, ου, τό, (πέπτω) like πέψμα, any thing baked, esp. a flat, round cake, often used at sacrifices, oft. in Ar.; π. θύειν, Ar. Thesm. 285, cf. Plat. Rep. 455 C; v. Ruhn. Tim. Hence

Ποπᾶνδης, ες, (εἶδος) like a πόπανον.

Πόπαξ, an exclamation of surprise and anger, akin to ποποῖ, and Att. πύπας, πύπας: Aesch. Eum. 143 has λού, λού, πόπαξ.

Ποπάς, ἄδος, ἡ, = πόπανον, Anth. P. 6, 232.

Ποπιζω, to cry 'porp,' hoop like the hoopoe (ἐπὶ οὖ).

Ποπλικόλας, α, ὁ, the Rom. name Publica, Plut.

Πόπλιος, ου, ὁ, the Rom. name Publius, Plut.

Ποπλῶνιον, ου, τό, the city Populonia in Etruria, Strab. p. 223.

Ποποῖ, (ποπιζω) the cry of the hoopoe, Ar. Av. 227.

Ποποῖ, exclam. of surprise, anger or pain, oh! strange! shame! akin to παταῖ, βαβαῖ, Lat. pape, our fie! freq. in Hom., who always has ὦ ποποῖ at the beginning of a verse and sentence: the exclam. is seldom found without ὦ: but Aesch. Ag. 1076 has ποποῖ δᾶ. Later writers discovered that the Dryopians called the gods πόποι [sic]; so that the word was not to be a mere exclam., but a vocat., and therefore was always to be written ὦ πόποι (as we find it in many edd., but perh. without any special purpose), and really signified oh ye gods! But this is prob. mere invention. The fact that Lycophron and Euphorion declined it through all cases only proves that the notion was current among the learned of their time, Meineke Euphor. Fr. 99.

Ποποπό, cry of the hoopoe, Ar. Av. 227.

Ποππαία, ας, ἡ, Rom. fem. pr. n., Porpaea, Dio C.

Ποππύζω, f. -ύσω, Dor. ποππύσσω, to whistle or chirp with the lips compressed: hence, —I, to call to, coax an animal in this way, Ar. Plut. 732; to encourage a horse, etc.; so, as dep., Soph. Fr. 883.—II. ποππύζειν, as a sign of applause, is freq. joined to κροτεῖν: hence also c. acc., ποππύζειν τινά, to applaud, flatter him, Timocl. Leth. 1; and in pass., Plat. Ax. 368 D.—III. to smack, of loud kisses, Anth. P. 5, 245, 285.—IV. of an inarticulate sound, commonly used by the Greeks in case of thunder, or any sudden alarm, as a sort of charm against evil, Ar. Vesp. 626, cf. Plin. H. N. 28, 5.—V. in bad signif., to play ill on the flute, let the breath be heard in playing, Theocr. 5, 7.—Gell. 9, 9, rightly remarks that the word cannot be translated. Cf. sq.

Ποππυλιάζω, f. -ιάσω, Dor. -λιάσσω, = foreg. III, Theocr. 5, 89.

Ποππύσσω, Dor. for ποππύζω.

Πόππυσμα, ατος, τό, a whistling, esp. in applause, Juvenal, etc. = τό ποππύζειν in all its signs.

Ποππυμός, ου, ὁ, = foreg., Xen. Sq. 9, 10, Plut. 2, 545 C.

Πόρατα, the Scythian name of the river which the Greeks called Πυρετός, Hdt. 4, 48.

Πορδύκος, ὄν, = παρδαλός, Strab.

Πορδύλεος, α, ὄν, (πόρδαλις) = παρδάλιος, Opp. C. 3, 467.—I. (κορδύ) statulent, Luc.

Πορδύλιαγχερ, τό, = πασδαλιαγχερ, Nic. Al. 38.

Πορδύλις, εως Ion. ιος, ὁ and ἡ, older, strictly Dor. and Aeol. form, now everywhere read in Hom., for παρδάλιος, q. v.

Πορδύ, ἡς, ἡ, (πέρδω) crepitis ventris, Ar. Nub. 394.

Πορδοσελήνη, ἡς, ἡ, Pordoselene, an island between Lesbos and Myasia with a city of same name, also called Πορδοσελήνη, Strab. p. 618.

Πόρδων, ὄνος, ὁ, a stinkard, nickname of the Cynics, Arr. Epict. 3, 22, 80.

Πορεία, ας, ἡ, (πορεύω) a walking, mode of walking, running, etc., Lat. incessus, Plat. Symp. 190 B, Tim. 45 A; Arist. wrote a treatise περὶ πορείας ζώων.—II. a going, a journey, way, passage, Aesch. Fr. 823; ἡ ἐκείσε π., Plat. Phaed. 107 D; ἡ κατὰ τὴν ἀγκυρ., Id. Crat. 420 E: esp. a march, Thuc. 2, 18, Xen.: a way of going, Xen. An. 2, 2, 10.—2. a crossing water, Aesch. Fr. 733.—3. generally, the course taken by a person, by an arrow, etc., Antipho 121, 28, Plat. Polit. 274 A.

Πορεῖν, v. sub *πόρω.

Πορεῖον, ου, τό, (πορεύω) a means of carrying or passing: a carriage, Lat. vehiculum, Plat. Legg. 678 D, Tim. 44 E.

Πόρευμα, ατος, τό, (πορεύω) a passage, way; π. βορτών, a place where they walk, their haunt, Aesch. Eum. 239.—2. a means of going, carriage, νάϊον π., a fleet, Eur. I. A. 300.

Πορεύς, εως, ὁ, = πορθεύς.

Πορευσίμος, ου, also ἡ, ὄν (πορεύω): —that may be crossed, passable, Xen. Cyr. 7, 5, 16, Plat. Tim. 24 E.—II. act., able to go or travel, Plat. Epin. 981 D.—II. in neut. as verb. adj. = πορευντέον, Seidl. Eur. El. 1041.

Πορεύσις, εως, ἡ, = πορεία, Def. Plat. 411 A.

Πορευτός, α, ὄν, verb. adj. from πορεύω, to be traversed, gone, ὁδός, Soph. Phil. 990.—II. neut. πορευντέον, one must go, Id. Aj. 693, and Eur.

Πορευτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (πορεύομαι) going on foot, walking, τὰ π. ζῶα, Arist. H. A. 1, 1, 19, etc.—II. of or for a march, τὰ π. διαστήματα, Polyb. 12, 19, 7, cf. 20, 6.

Πορευτός, ἡ, ὄν, also ὄς, ὄν, Aesch. Ag. 287: gone over, passed, passable, Polyb. 1, 42, 3; καιρός π., the season for travelling, Id. 1, 37, 10.—II. act. going, travelling, Aesch. l. c.: from

Πορεύω, f. -εύσω, (πόρος) to bring, carry, convey, fetch or send by land or water, τινά, Pind. O. 1, 125, P. 11, 32, etc.; ἐπ' εὐστόλῳν νεῶς πορεύσαιμ' ἂν ἐς δόμον, Soph. Phil. 516; ἐπὶ πόντῳ σκάφος Ἄργος πορεύσει, Eur. Tro. 1086; στρατιὰν περὶ τὸν ὄψ Βρασιδαν, Thuc. 4, 132, etc.—2. of things, to bring, carry, Soph. O. C. 1602: to furnish, bestow, find, χρυσόν, Eur. Phoen. 985.—II. pass., πορεύομαι, with fut. mid. -ενομαι, Soph. O. T. 676, etc.; aor. pass. ἐπορεύθη, Plat. Fr. 45, 8, Eur., etc.: pf. πεπόρευμαι, Plat. Polit. 266 C:—to be made to go, to be driven or carried, Soph. Aj. 1254, O. C. 845:—then, to go, travel, sail, have one's self carried over, π. παρά τινος, to come from one, Hdt. 6, 95; παρά τινος, to repair to one, esp. πορευεσθαι παρ' ἡνδρά, παρὰ γυναικα, to go in to., of married persons, freq. in Hdt., cf. Valck. and Schwg. ad 2, 115, 4, 1; also, π. πρὸς ἡνδρά, Schäf. Dion. Comp. 43: then freq. in Att., Aesch. Fr. 570,

Plat., etc.; 2. acc. cognato, ὁδὸς σταθμούς πορ., Xen. An. 2, 2, 11, etc. absol., to march, as opp. to going to sea, Ib. 5, 3, 1.

Πορδοσώνιδος, ου, ὁ, son of Porthon; or Π., the Porthonidae, Strab. 463.

Πορθών, ὄνος, ὁ, also call Περθών, Porthoon, son of Agen and Epicaste, king of Calydon, Anth. l. 1, 7, 7, [α]

Πορθεύς, εως Ἐρ. ἡς, ὁ, = φορεῖ, Il. 14, 115.

Πορθέω, ὦ, collat. form from πέρθω (and more usu. in prose), to destroy, ravage, waste, plunder, π. πόλιος κτεῖρα, ἄγρους, Il. 4, 308, Od. 14, 26 and so Hdt., and Att.:—also, to besiege a town, Hdt. 1, 162, and Diod.:—single persons, to slay, kill, φῖλον, Eur. Pel. 5: of women, κόρας βιάσθαι to violate, ravish, Eur. Phoen. 565, Heind. Plat. Prot. 340 A.—Pass., be plundered, Aesch. Supp. 443: to ruined, Id. Theb. 194; metaph., κοῦκρας ὅς πορθοῦμεθε! Id. Cho. 69 so pf. πεπόρθημα, I am undone Hence

Πόρθημα, ατος, τό, that which ravaged, plundered: also = sq., Ph. Sull. 16.

Πόρθις, εως, ἡ, (πορθέω) destruction, ravaging, Plut. Sull. 33, etc.

Πορθήτης, ου, ὁ, (πορθέω) a destroyer, ravager, Eur. Tro. 213. Hen

Πορθητικός, ἡ, ὄν, destroying, to aging.

Πορθήτωρ, ὄρος, ὁ, poet. for π. θητής, Aesch. Ag. 907, Cho. 974.

Πορμεία, ας, ἡ, a ferrying across river, strait, etc., Strab.

Πορμείον, Ion. -ήϊον, ου, τό, place for crossing, a passage over, ferri plur. in Hdt. 4, 12, 45 (where it used as a prop. n.).—II. a passag. boat, ferry-boat, Hdt. 7, 25, Xen. He 5, 1, 23.—III. the fare of the ferry Luc.

Πορμευμα, ατος, τό, (πορθέω) a crossing over, passage, π. Ἀχέρων, the river Acheron, Aesch. Ag. 155:—the Bridge of Sighs!

Πορμεύς, εως Ion. ἡς, ὁ, (πορθέω) a ferryman, Lat. portitor, C. 20, 187, Hdt. 1, 24: π. νεκύν, El. Alc. 252: generally, a boatman, a man, Theocr. 1, 57. Hence

Πορμεντικός, ἡ, ὄν, of, fit for πορθεύς; τὸ π., people engaged ferryman, Arist. Pol. 4, 4, 21.

Πορμεύω, (πορθεύς) to carry, f. over a strait, river, etc.; then, generally, to carry over, carry, Aesch. Cl. 685; to carry away, Soph. Tr. 84 Eur. I. T. 1358; π. πόδα, ἔχρος, advance, Eur. I. T. 936, 266: a metaph. in Eur., as, ὁπλάνισιν κὼν εἰς δάκρυα π., Or. 1032; π. τι εἰς αἰματηρὸν γάμον, I. T. 371; π. διαγών πορθεύεις; Ib. 1435: pass., to be carried or ferried over, pass from place to place, Hdt. 2, 97: acc. loci, to pass over or through, αἶρα, Eur. Andr. 1229.—II. the act. also used intr., = pass., like Lat. iicere, to pass over (sub. εἰνόν, στήτον, etc.), Eur. I. A. 6, c. acc., αἰθέρα, ποταμούς, Eur. Andr. 12. Plat. Ax. 371 B.

Πορμήτιον, ου, τό, Ion. for πορμῶν, Hdt.

Πορμεία, ἡ, f. l. for πορμεία, Pl. Rom. 5.

Πορμικός, ἡ, ὄν, v. l. for πορμῶν, τικός.

Πορμῶν, ου, τς, = πορθεῖ, Plut. 2, 604 A.

Πορμῆς, ἴδος, ἡ, = πορθεῖς.—II.

ῥορμειον II, a ferry-boat, *boat*, Eur. T. 355, Cycl. 362, Hel. 1061.

Ποριμός, οἶ, ὁ, a ferry; then, since rries were used in narrow places, a *rair*, narrow, *frith*, Od. 4, 671; 15, 4, Hdt. 8, 76, and Trag.; esp. of the ellespont, π. Ἑλλης, Aesch. Pers. 1; Σαρονικός, Id. Ag. 307; ὁ εἰς ἰδον πορμήος, the Styx, Eur. Hec. 1061—generally, the sea, Pind. P. I. 97 (3, 75)—II. a crossing by a ferry, *passage*, Soph. Tr. 571, in plur.; π. ἰονός, a passage to it, Eur. Cycl. 8; cf. νόστος. (Though the Greek dic. form is πείρω, περάω, yet. θ ems part of the root, cf. Lat. port-ε, Germ. (fahren) *Fahrt*, our *ford*, orse *fiord*, Scottish *frith*: hence ῥορμής, πορμειών, πορμειον:— πορός.)

†Πορθύος, οἶ, ὁ, *Porthmus*, haven ferry of Eretria in Euboea, Dem. 3, 21; etc.

Πορία, ἡ=εμπορία, very dub.

Ποριῶν, f. -ῶν, (πόρος) to bring, *duct*, just= πορεύω, Soph. El. 36, ex emend. Dind. (cf. *πόρω): to bring into the way, like εὐδοῶ; *pace*, to bring about, *τινί* *τι*, Ep. 14, 10.—II. to furnish, provide, *ply*, produce, π. ἀγαθόν, *νίκηρ*, *ῥήματα*, etc., Ar. Plut. 461, Eq. 594, c. 236, etc.; and sometimes absol., π. πορίζοντος καλῶς, Eur. Med. 9:—to contrive, devise, *μηχανήν* *καρ*, πόρου, Eur. Alc. 222, Ar. Eq. 62, etc.: π. τέχνην ἐπὶ *τινι*, Eur. A. 745; π. διαβολήν, Thuc. 6, 29; *πρὶν* *τινί*, Plat. Prot. 321 B, etc.; also, like mid., to get, Dem. 22, etc.—Mid. πορίζομαι, to furnish for's self, *ῥήματα*, Ar. Ran. 680: to cure, get, Lat. *sibi comparare*, ὅπλα, Luc. 4, 9; ῥόνος, Plat. Gorg. 501 etc.; sometimes also πορίζεσθαι ἑαυτῷ, Xen. Hell. 5, 1, 17, Plat. Emp. 208 E.—We also have pf. εἰς πεπορίσμαι in mid. signif., Lys. 1, 6, Philem. p. 411; but as a strict pass., Isocr. Antid. § 297; so also ar. πορίζθην, Id. 46 A:—the pres. pass. ῥίζεται *τινι*, as impers., it is in's power to do so, c. inf., Xen. Oec. 19.—III. in mathemat. writers, to deduce from something already proved, *draw* as a corollary.

Πορίσκειν, οὐ, (πόρος) able to provide, *ply*, afford, αὐτῷ, Ar. Ran. 1429: to c. acc. rei, like πορίζω, π. ἄπορ, Aesch. Pr. 905—2. well-provided, π. like εὐπορος, Thuc. 8, 76.—II. pl. of resources, inventive, contriving, Id. Symp. 203 D.—III. of things, *enticable*, Ar. Thesm. 777.—IV. in dic. writers, finding or making a passage.

Πορίων, τό=πορεύειν, dub. in Diod. Πόρις, ἰος, ἡ, rare poet. form for πορεύς, Od. 10, 410, Eur. Bacch. 737, Hipp. 629. [2]

Πορίσμα, ατος, τό, (πορίζω) any thing procured or supplied, profit, gain, I. in mathem., something deduced from a previous demonstration, a corollary; also=πρόβλημα.

Πορισμός, οὐ, ὁ, (πορίζω) a provider, procuring, Polyb. 3, 112, 2, Plut., etc.

Ποριστέον, verb. adj., one must provide, procure.

Ποριστής, οὐ, ὁ, (πορίζω) one who cures, supplies, provides, π. κακῶν, Luc. 8, 48:—esp. one who finds ways or means; in Athens the πορισταί were a financial board appointed to provide extraordinary supplies, Ar. Ran. 11, Dem. 49, 18, cf. Böckh P. E. 1, 23—2. the name used by robbers

of themselves, Arist. Rhst. 3, 2, 10, (as Ancient Pistol says, 'Steal!—convey the wise it call'). Hence

Ποριστικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to, fit for procuring, supplying, *τινός*, Plat. Gorg. 517 D: able to procure, etc., Xen. Mem. 3, 1, 6.

Ποριστός, ἡ, ὄν, (παρίζω) procured, supplied: to be procured.

Πορρεύς, εὐς, ὁ, one who fishes with the net called πόρος, Lyc. 237, Panchrat. ap. Ath. 321 E.

Πόρκης, οὐ, ὁ, a ring, hoop, esp. of gold, passed round the place where the iron head of a spear was fastened to the shaft, Il. 6, 320; 8, 495.

†Πορκία, ας, ἡ, the Rom. fem. pr. n. *Porcia*, Plut.

†Πόρκιος, οὐ, ὁ, *Porcius*, Rom. pr. n., N. T.

Πόρκος, οὐ, ὁ, a kind of fishing-net, Stallb. Plat. Soph. 220 C, Plut. 2, 730 C.—2. in old Att., acc. to Varro, a pig, Lat. *porcus*.

Πορνεία, ας, ἡ, (πορνεύω) fornication, Dem. 403, 26, etc.

Πορνείων, οὐ, τό, a house of ill fame, brothel, Ar. Vesp. 1283, Ran. 113, Antipho 13, 5, etc.

Πορνεύτρια, ας, ἡ=πόρνη, Ar. Fr. 172.

Πορνεύω, (πόρνος) to prostitute, *debauch*—pass., of a woman, to prostitute herself, be or become a prostitute, Hdt. 1, 93, and freq. in Dem.: in Aeschin. 8, 8, 16, it is opp. to ἐταίρειν as more promiscuous.—The act. intr.—the pass., Luc. Alex. 5.

Πόρνη, ἡς, ἡ, a harlot, prostitute, strumpet, Archil. 26, Ar. Ach. 527, etc. (Prob. from περνάω, because the Greek prostitutes were usu. bought slaves.)

Πόρνην, οὐ, ὁ, rare poet. form for πόρνος, Crates 2 (ap. Anth.).

Πορνίδιον, οὐ, τό, dim. from πόρνη. [πορνίδιον, Pors. Ar. Nub. 997: in Ran. 1301 we have πορνίδιον; but this passage is prob. corrupt, unless we assume an intermediate form πορνιδιον, v. Dawes Misc. p. 213.]

Πορνικός, ἡ, ὄν, (πόρνη) of or belonging to harlots, Anth.: π. τέλος, the tax paid by brothel-keepers, Aeschin. 16, 44; cf. πορνοτελώνης.

Πορνοποιεῖν, οὐ, τό, a place where prostitutes are kept: from

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Πόρνος, οὐ, ὁ, a fornicator; also a catamite, Ar. Plut. 155, Xen. Mem. 1, 6, 13. (On the deriv., v. sub πόρνη.)

Πορνοσκοπός, οὐ, (πόρνη, σκοπέω) spying after harlots.

Πορνοσύννη, ἡς, ἡ=πορνεία, Ma-netho.

Πορνοτελώνης, οὐ, ὁ, (πόρνη, τε-λώνης) in Athens, the collector of the farmer of the tax imposed upon public prostitutes (πορνικόν τέλος), Philo mid. Coth. 1; cf. Böckh P. E. 2, p. 49.

Πορνότης, ἡ, ὁ, (πόρνη, τρίβω) earlier word for πορνοκόπος, acc. to Phryn. 415; formed like οἰκότης.

Πορνοφίλας, ὁ, Anth. P. 11, 416; and πορνοφίλος, οὐ, (πόρνη, φιλέω) loving harlots. [2]

Πορτοποιεῖν, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (πόρος, ποι-εῖν) to make a way, open a path. Hence

Πορτοποιία, ας, ἡ, the making a way or passage, opening the pores of the skin, Clem. Al.

Πόρος, οὐ, ὁ, a means of passing (a river), a ford or ferry, like πορμήος, Lat. *vadum*, ὅθρον πόρος Ἀλφειοῖο, Thryum the ford of the Alpheus, Il. 2, 592, cf. 14, 433; 21, 1: then, a narrow part of the sea, strait, π. Ἑκαεονο, Hes. Th. 292, cf. Hdt. 7, 183: esp. a part used for crossing over, and pleo-nast. π. διαβάσις, Id. 8, 115; so, π. Ἑλλης, the Hellespont, Pind. Fr. 197, and Aesch.: Πλουτώνιος π., the Stygian ferry, Aesch. Pr. 806: Ἰόνιος π., the Ionian sea, which is the passage way from Greece to Italy, Pind. N. 4, 87: ἐν πόρῳ, in or by the passage-way, Hdt. 8, 76, Thuc. 1, 120; 6, 48: αἱ θέραι ἀγῶν πόρον οἰωνόν, Aesch. Pr. 281.—2. periph., πόροι ἁλός, the paths of the sea, i. e. the sea, Od. 12, 259; cf. κέλευθος: and very freq., πόροι Ἀλφειῷ, Σαλαμίνδι, i. e. the Alpheus, Scamander, etc., Pind. O. 1, 148, Aesch. Cho. 366: hence prob. in Ib. 72, πόροι αἰώνιοι for rivers; and βοῦτοί πόροι, Eum. 452:—βίω π., the stream of life, Pind. I. 8 (7), 30.—3. generally, a way through or over, thoroughfare, passage, hence of a bridge, Hdt. 4, 136, 140, etc.: the track of a wild beast, Xen. Cyr. 1, 6, 40.—4. a passage through the skin, etc., and so, οἱ πόροι, the pores of the body, Lat. *meatus*, Plat. Meno 76 C.—II. c. gen. rei, a way or means of achieving, accomplishing a thing, as, Hdt. 2, 2; 3, 156; π. δοῦν, a means of performing the journey, Ar. Pac. 124; v. χρημάτων, a way of getting money, Xen. Ath. 3, 2: and then,—2. absol., a contrivance, device, resource, Aesch. Pr. 59, 477, etc.; περὶ δ' ὁματιῶν τίς πόρος ἔσται; Ar. Eccl. 653; like μηχανή—3. in plur., esp., a way of meeting expenses, 'ways and means,' resources revenue, Xen. Cyr. 1, 6, 9, etc.; Xen. also wrote a treatise περὶ Πόρων, de Vectigaliis.—III. πόροι are also the fibres of the nerves, Arist.; and the threads or filaments by which the larvae of certain insects are hung, Id. (From περάω, q. v.; our fare (in thoroughfare, ferry, Germ. *Fahrt*, cf. πορ-βός: hence πορίζω.)

†Πορροσέληνη, ἡς, ἡ=Πορροσελη-νη, Paus. 3, 25, 7.

Πορράκιον, f. -ῖον, (πόρπας) to grasp by the handle, esp. to take up and bear a shield, also in mid., Ar. Lys 106: hence διαπορράκιον, to put the hand through the handle of a shield, as to manage it, ap. Hesych.

Πορρῆ κοφορέω, ὦ, to carry a shield by the handle.

Πορράμιον, ατος, τό, (πορπῶν) a garmen, fastened with a πόρπη, Eui

ΕΙ. 820, H. F. 959: cf. *περόνημα*, and v. sub *πόρπημα*.

Πόρπαξ, ἄκος, ὁ, the handle of a shield, Soph. Aj. 576, Eur. Phoen. 1127, etc.; prob. like *κρίκος*, a ring, prob. of metal, inside the shield, which could be taken out at pleasure, *ἔχουσι πόρπακας* [αἱ ἄσπίδες], i. e. they are ready for use, Ar. Eq. 538, cf. 849: also=ὄχανη, ὄχανον, q. v.—II. part of the head-gear of a horse, Eur. Rhos. 385. (From *πόρπη*, as *πύρρος* from *πύρρος*, ὄσας from ὄσος, etc.)

†Πόρπαξ, ἄκος, ὁ, the *Porpax*, a river of Sicily, Ael. V. H. 2, 33.

Πόρπαξ, ὦ: f. -ῶσα [ᾶ]: pf. pass. *πεπόρπαμαι*: the fut. in -ήσας, etc., being only Ion., Lob. Phryn. 205:—to fasten with a buckle, to buckle or pin down, Aesch. Pr. 61: from

Πόρπη, ἥς, ἡ, that part of a clasp in which the *περόνη* (q. v.) was fastened, like the tongue in a buckle; hence, generally, a buckle, brooch or clasp for fastening dresses, esp. on the shoulders, and mostly used in women's dresses: mostly used in plur., as Il. 18, 401, H. Ven. 164, and Trag.: but *πόρπη*, loosely,=περόνη, the buckle-pin, Eur. Phoen. 62. (No doubt from *πείρω*, to pierce: hence also *πόρπαξ*.) Hence

Πορπηδόν, adv., like a clasp.

Πόρπημα, Ion. for *πόρπαμα*, Lob. Phryn. 205.

Πόρπω, = πορπάω, πορπάζω. Hence

Πόρπωμα,=πόρπαμα.

Πόρρω, adv., the Lat. *porro*, later Att. for *πρόσω*. Compar. *πορρωτέρω*, superl. *πορρωτάτω*, etc.; v. ε. ε. *πρόσω*.

Πόρρωθεν, adv., later Att. for *πρόσωθεν*, q. v.

Πόρρωθι, zdv., far.

Πορρᾶσαι,=πορσύνω, to offer, give, like *πασύνω*, Pind. I. 6 (5), 11: hence, also, to treat with care, attend to, cherish, nourish, βρέφος, Pind. O. 6, 54: to honour, adore, δαίμονα, Ar. Rh. 2, 719, cf. 4, 897:—absol., π. κατὰ δόματα, to manage the household affairs, H. Hom. Cer. 156; cf. *πορρᾶσαι*, sub fin.

†Πορρᾶνός, ᾶ, ὁ, *Porreana*, king of Clusium, Strab. p. 220: in Plut. *Πορρᾶνης*.

Πορρῶν, adv., compar. of *πόρρω*, Pind.; v. sub *πόρρω*.

Πορρῶστα, adv., superl. of *πόρρω*, Pind.; v. sub *πόρρω*.

Πορσύνω [ῶ]: f. *πορσύνέω* contr. -ύνω: (**πόρω*)—to proffer, offer, give, present what one has before prepared; hence, λέχος πόρσυνε καὶ εὐνήν, euphem., she prepared and shared his bed and couch, Od. 3, 403; 7, 347; κείνου πορσύνουσα λέχος, to prepare his bed, Il. 3, 411; in Hom. always of a wife, but in Trag. also of female slaves and concubines, v. Heyne II. T. 4, p. 539.—II. generally, to make ready, prepare, provide, order, adjust, τὰ τοῦ θεοῦ, Hdt. 9, 7; δαίτα, Pind. I. 4, 105 (3, 79); so, π. τροφεία, Soph. O. C. 341; π. ἐχθροὺς ἐχθρά, Aesch. Ag. 1360, cf. Xen. Cyr. I. 6, 17; π. πηλοῦν, Id. Ag. 1374; π. χύριν τινι, Eur. Supp. 132; so too, π. πράγμα μέγα, Soph. El. 670; π. τὰ ἐπιτήδεια, Xen. Cyr. 4, 2, 47; παιδὶν ὅλα κρή καθ' ἡμέραν, Eur. Med. 1020; π. τεὸν εἶκον, to furnish thy house with store of wealth, Pind. P. 4, 269:—mid., to provide for one's self, get ready, δειπνον, Aesch. Pers. 375;—in pans., to be all ready, Xen. Cyr. 7,

5, 7.—III. esp. of persons, to treat with care, Eur. Rhos. 878: hence, like *θεραπεύω*, τρέφω, to cherish, tend a child, a sick person, etc., Ar. Rh.:—of things, to regard, esteem, ῥῆμα τῶν Ὀμήρων, Pind. P. 4, 494.—The form *πορσύνω* is oft. confounded with the synon. *πορσαίνω*, but the latter is unknown to the most ancient Epic, as also prob. to Att. poetry.—Even *πορσύνω* is a poet. word, though used by Xen. II. cc.

Πόρσω, adv.,=πρόσω, q. v.

Πορτάζω, to be frolicsome as a calf, Lat. *vitulari*, from *πόρταξ*.

Πορτάκιον, ov, τό, dim. from sq. [ᾶ]

Πόρταξ, ἄκος, ἡ,=πόρτις, a calf, Il. 17, 4.

Πορτί, Cret. for Dor. *προτί* (πρός), Inscr., Koen Greg. 238.

†Πορτικανός, οὐ, ὁ, *Porticanus*, an Indian prince, Strab. p. 701.

Πόρτις, ιος, ἡ, a young heifer, calf, Il. 5, 162, H. Cer. 174, Soph. Tr. 530:—metaph., a young maiden, like Lat. *juvenca*, *juvencula*, Lyc. 102;—also, though very rarely, ὁ πόρτις, Lat. *juvencus*, Aesch. Supp. 42, 313. Hence

Πορτιτροφός, ov, (τρέφω) nourishing calves, H. Hom. Ar. 21.

Πορφύρα, ας, Ion. -ρη, ἡς, ἡ, the purple-fish, Lat. *purpura murex*, Archipp. Ἰγθ. 6, Arist. H. A. 4, 4, 2.—II. the purple dye for wool obtained from it, purple, Hdt. 3, 22, Plat. Legg. 847 C; πορφύρας κηκίς, Aesch. Ag. 959.—III. in plur., purple, i. e. purple cloths, Ib. 957.—IV. πορφύρα πλατεία, the broad purple stripe on a Roman toga, Lat. *praetexta*, *latus clavius*, Polyb. 10, 26, 1, Dem. Phal., Plut., etc. (Prob. from πορφύρω, q. v. [ῶ]) Hence

Πορφυραῖος, α, ov,=πορφύρεος, doubted by Lob. Phryn. 147.

Πορφύρανθεος, ov,=sq., Plut.

Πορφύρανθης, ἑς, (πορφύρεος, ἄνθος) with purple blossom, Theophr. ap. Ath. 681 B.

Πορφύρειον, ov, τό, a dye-house for purple, Strab. [ῶ]

Πορφύρεος, α, ov,=sq. [ῶ]

Πορφύρεος, α Ion. η, ov, Att. contr. πορφυρέος, ᾶ, οὖν, (πορφύρα)—Lat. *purpureus*, purple,—strictly, dark-red, but varying in shade, Hom., etc.:—the first notion prob. (cf. πορφυρώ) of the troubled sea, dark, purple, like *οἶνον*, hence π. κύμα, Il. 1, 482, Od. 2, 428, (of a river, Il. 21, 326); π. ἄλγ, Il. 16, 391; (hence, βίος πορφυροῦς θαλάσσιος, a seaman's troublous life, Eur. Sten. 4); so too, π. νεφέλη, a dark cloud, Il. 17, 551: then more definitely of colour, π. αἶμα, Il. 17, 361; hence also, π. θάνατος, of death in battle, Il. 5, 83; 16, 334; 20, 477, (unless it be simply=μέλας θάνατος): later, usu. of cloths, etc., coloured by the dye of the *murex*, purple, red (like *φοινικῶδες*), φάρος, Il. 8, 221; χλαῖνα, Od. 4, 115, etc.; so usu. later, as in Hdt. I, 50, Pind. P. 4, 203, Simon. 7, 12, Trag., etc. (cf. μεσολέυκος): also, *rosy*, as very freq. Lat. *purpureus*, π. Ἀφροδίτη, Anacr. 2, 3; π. χεῖλεα, Simon. 119:—lastly, generally, bright, beautiful, cf. Böckh Pind. N. 11, 28 (36); and so Horace has *purpurei olores*, Od. 4, 1, 10; cf. *φοινικῶδες*.—Compar. and Superl. πορφυρότερος, -ώτατος, not πορφυρεώτ., cf. χρυσότερος, and Buttm. Ausf. Gr. § 65, 7.

Πορφυρένς, ἑως, ὁ, (πορφυρά) a fisher for purple fish, a purple dyer, Lat. *purpurarius*, Hdt. 4, 51, Ael. N. A. 7, 34, Luc. Tox. 18

Πορφυρεντής, οὐ, ὁ,=foreg. He. Πορφυρεντικός, ἡ, οὐ, ὄν, of, belong to a πορφυρεὺς, στέγαι, Eur. I. 263.

Πορφυρέω, (πορφυρά) to catch a fish, Acusil. ap. Schol. Ar. Rh. 1147; so in mid. ap. Ath. 87 B.—in mid., also, to dye purple, Philos.

Πορφυρέω, later poet. form for *πορφυρώ*, v. I. Arat. 158.

Πορφυρίζω, f. -ῖω, to be purple, Diosc., Apollod. ap. Ath. 281 E.

Πορφυρίον, ov, τό, dim. from *πορφύρα*, Arist. H. A. 5, 15, 4, Theop.

—II. v. I. for πορφυρέω. [ῶ]

†Πορφυρίζω, f. -ῖω, cf. *Porphyryus*, I. *phry*, masc. pr. n., Anth. Plan. 38.

†Πορφυρίδις, ἰδός, ἡ, *Porphyridis*, i. pr. n., Anth. P. 6, 172.

Πορφυρίς, ἰδός, ἡ, (πορφυρά) a purple garment or covering, Xen. Cyr. 2, 6; 8, 3, 3.—II. a red-coloured bird, ferent from πορφυρίων, Ibyc. 3, Av. 304, cf. Ath. 388 C-E.

Πορφυρίτης, ov, ὁ, fem. -ιτις, ἡ, like purple.

Πορφυρίων, υνός, ὁ, (πορφυρά) red-coloured water-bird, Ar. Av. 7, 6; 8, 3, 3.—Arist. H. A. 8, 6, 1, v. sub *πυρίδις*.—II. a kind of whale:—a *pyrus*, Artemid.

†Πορφυρίων, υνός, ὁ, *Porphyryon*, one of the giants, slain by Hercules, Pind. P. 8, 15.—2. an early king Attica, Paus. I, 14, 7.

Πορφυρόβαπτος, ov, (πορφύρα) dyed in or dyed purple, P. (Com.) Incert. 8.

Πορφυρόβαφειον, ov, τό, (πορφύρα) a dye-house for purple, Strab.

Πορφυροβάτης, ἑς,=πορφυροβάτης, only in A. B. p. 379.

Πορφυροβάτος, ov, ὁ, (πορφύρα) a dyer of purple, Ath. 604 B.

Πορφυρογεννητός, ov, (γεννᾶσθαι) born in the purple, a term of the zantine court for a child born to reigning emperor.

Πορφυροιδής, ἑς, (πορφύρα, εἶδος) purpled, dark, λίμνη, Aesch. Su. 529, cf. Arist. Color. 2, 4, and π. φύρω.

Πορφυρέεις, εσσα, εν, purple, I. πορφυρέος, Nic. Al. 544.

Πορφυρόζωνος, ov, with purple dle.

Πορφυρόκηνλος, ov, with purple stalk.

Πορφυροκλέπτης, ov, ὁ, (πορφύρα) a stealer of purple, Diog. 6, 57.

Πορφυρομήνης, ἑς, (πορφύρα, ννυμ) mixed with purple.

Πορφυροπέζος, ov, and pecul. f. -πέζω,=φοινικῶδες, q. v.

Πορφυροπώλης, ov, ὁ, fem. -πώλις, ἰδός, (πορφύρα, πώλεω) a dealer in purple, J. N. T. Act. 16, 14.

Πορφυροπωλική, ἡς, ἡ, (sc. τέχνη, the trade of a purple-seller, A. B.

Πορφυροστρωτός, ov, (πορφύρα, στρώννυμι) spread with purple cl., Aesch. Ag. 910.

Πορφυροσχίμα, ov, (πορφύρα, σχίζω) purple-clad, Polyæn.

Πορφυρούς, ᾶ, οὖν, Att. contr. πορφυρέος.

Πορφυρώ, ὦ, to make purple, e purple.

Πορφυρώ, prob. a redupl. form of *πορφύρα*, (as *μύρω μορμύρω*, *μερίω μοιρίω*, etc., v. Lucas Quaest. I. il.), used intr., strictly of the sea-grown dark, ὡς δὲ πορφυρὴ πέλας μέγα κύματι κοφθε, as when the sea-grown dark with its dumb swell (i. e. with waves that do not break, ὡς to πολλὴ ἕλς), Il. 14, 16; and A.

por. 2, 4, explains it of the gleam of the sun on the shadow side of a wave; though Cic. ap. Non. says, *unda cum est pulsa remis purpurascit*; cf. πορφυροῦς;—hence, metaphor., πόλ-λα δὲ οἰ κράδι πόρφυρε, much as is heart troubled, II. 21, 551, Od. 4, 27, 572; 10, 309 (cf. καλχαῖνον, in oph. Ant. 20); though others take trans., his heart debated, brooded on many things, and so it is found in an iogr. ap. Suid. in v.; so also in Ap. h., absol., to think, debate, 3, 456, 161.—II. of colour not till later, to row purple, οἶνον, Theocr. 5, 125; cf. pp. C. 3, 347.—2. trans. to dye purple, only in Nonn. [ῶ]

Πορφυρόωδης, εἶς=πορφυροειδής. Πορφυρώματα, τὰ, the flesh of the vine sacrificed to Ceres and Proserpina. Πορφυρώτερος, -ώτατος, v. πορφυ-
ρος, fin.

*Πόρω, assumed as pres. to the ἔ. ἔπορον, and pf. πέπωμαι.—I. ἔ. ἔπορον, in Hom. usu. without iqm.; part. πορών, Aesch. Pr. 946; cf. πορεύω, only in Hesych. (for in ind. P. 2, 105, πεπαρεῖν is now ad);—strictly, to bring to pass, con-
vise (cf. πόρος II), hence to give, of-
fer, impart, of things, π. φάρμακα, ἄρχα, εἴματα, II. 4, 219; 7, 146, c.; and of conditions or qualities, μαντισσύνη, II. 1, 72; πένης, ἰκά, Hom.; τιμὴν, Hes. Th. 904; ἄχος π., to fulfil a wish, Od. 22, 7; ἴδι παρὰκοῖτιν π., II. 22, 60, cf. d. 10, 7; πόρεν δὲ οἱ νόον, he gave
a son, i. e. begat one upon her, II. 1, 185; so, ἔπορεν οἱ χρυσόν, Pind. 13, 111; κῦδος, Id. P. 4, 117; π. ἴδ γέρα, δωρεάν, τιμάς, Aesch. Pr. 8, etc.—c. inf., πόρε καὶ σὺ κού-
σιν ἐπεσθαι τιμὴν (for ὥστε ἐπε-
σθαι), II. 9, 513; so, πόρε μιν Κεν-
ῶρον ὑδάτος, Pind. P. 3, 80.—c. c. pers., Κύνων θανάτῳ ἔπορεν, O. 2, 147.—absol. σοὶ θεοὶ πόροι, ὧς ἐγὼ θέλω, Soph. O. C. 1124; also, π. τινὰ δέυρο=πορεύειν, to
bring him so far, Ib. 1458:—never in
ur., or in prose.—II. perf. πέπω-
μαι, to be one's portion or lot: hence 3.
pass., πέπωται, and in Hes. 3.
pf. πέπωτο, it has or had been (i.
was), fated, foredoomed, c. acc. et
f. aor., II. 18, 329, Eur. Alc. 21; c.
f. aor. (only), Hes. Th. 464, 475;
dat. et inf., τί γὰρ πέπωται Ζηνὶ
ἔην ἀει κρατεῖν, Aesch. Pr. 519, cf.
3:—part. πεπωμένος, allotted, fated
to one, ὁποτέρῳ θανάτῳ τέλος
πορεύων ἐστί, II. 3, 309; also c. c.
t. rei, destined to a thing, ὁμῇ πε-
πωμένον αἶσῃ, II. 15, 209; 16, 441;
Eur. Tro. 341.—freq. absol. in
ind., πεπωμένους βασιλεῖς, etc., P.
109, etc.; πεπρ. βίος, one's natu-
ral life (as in Lat. mors fatalis is a nat-
al death), P. 6, 27;—ἡ πεπωμέ-
νη (sc. μοῖρα), like εἰμαρμένη, an ap-
ointed lot, and so fate, destiny, Hd.
91, and Trag.; so, πεπρ. αἶσα, μ-
φορά, etc., Aesch. Pr. 103, Soph.
it. 1337; etc.:—and so, τὸ πεπω-
νον, Pind. Fr. 256, Aesch. (Some-
ones thought to be a perf. syncop.
from περατώ.—The whole word is
ret. only.)

*Πῶς or Πῶ, assumed as nom.
the interog. pron., answering to
e relat. ὅς, whence gen. πῶ, dat.
ῶ, πῶ, πῶ, used as advs.; also, πό-
ν, πῶθι, πῶσε, πῶτε; and the adj.
ἵτερος. (The Lat. quis, quī, cf. πό-
ς, sub fin.)

Ποσάκις, adv., (πόσος) how many
times? how often? Ep. Plat. 353 D:

poet. also ποσάκι, Call. Dian. 119.
[ᾶ]

Ποσαπλάσιος, α, ον, (πόσος) how
many times multiplied? how many fold?
Plat. Meno 83 B, where the answer
is, τετραπλάσιον. [πλά]

Ποσαπλάσιον, ον, gen. ονος=foreg.

Ποσαπλῶς, adv., (πόσος) how many
times? I XX.

Ποσάτους, ποδός, ὁ, ἡ, (πόσος,
πούς) of how many feet? how many
feet long? Plat. Meno 85 B. [ᾶ]

Ποσάχῃ, adv., (πόσος) in how many
places?

Ποσάχως, adv., (πόσος) in how
many ways? Arist. Top. 1, 13, 1, etc.

Πόσε, adv., (*πός) whither? πόσε
φεύγετε; II. 16, 422, Od. 6, 199; πῶς
ἵμεν; Od. 10, 431;—ποι was used in
common Greek.

Ποσειδᾶν and Ποτειδᾶν, ἄνος, ὁ,
Dor. for Ποσειδῶν, q. v.

Ποσειδῶνιος, α, ον, = Ποσειδῶ-
νιος, hence, II. θεός, = Ποσειδῶν,
Herm. Soph. O. C. 1489.

†Ποσειδῶνιον, ἄνος, ὁ, Ep.=Ποσει-
δῶν, II. 13, 351, etc.: v. sub Ποσει-
δῶν. [ᾶ]

Ποσειδεῖον, ον, τό, †Ion. -δήϊον,†
a temple of Neptune, Strab.,—†as pr.
n., Posidium, a town on the borders
of Cilicia and Syria, Hdt. 3, 91: in
Strab. p. 751 Ποσειδεῖον†: neut. from
Ποσειδεῖος, α, ον, = Ποσειδῶνιος.

Ποσειδεῶν, ἄνος, ὁ, Ion. for Ποσει-
δῶν, Hdt.

Ποσειδεῶν, ἄνος, ὁ, the sixth
month of the Athen. year, the latter
half of December and former of Janu-
ary.

Ποσειδεωνίς, ἴδος, ἡ, a bird sacred
to Neptune, the halcyon, ἄλκων; also
ποσειδωνία.

†Ποσειδήϊον, ον, τό, Ion.=Ποσει-
δῶν, Hdt.

†Ποσειδεῖον, ον, τό, =Ποσειδεῖον,
q. v.—2. a promontory and city on
the coast of Epirus, Strab. p. 324.—
3. a promontory of Thessaly on the
Maliacus sinus, Id. exc., p. 330.—4. a
promontory of Chios, Id. p. 644.—
Other promontories, so called from a
temple of Neptune thereon, in Samos,
Arabia, etc., Id. pp. 637, 776, etc.

†Ποσειδεῖππος, ον, ὁ, Poseidippus,
an Athenian pilot, Dem. 1222, 10.—
Others of this name in Isae; Ael.;
etc.

Ποσειδῶν, ἄνος, ὁ, acc. Ποσειδῶ,
voc. Ποσειδῶν: contr. from the Hom-
eric form Ποσειδῶν, ἄνος, acc. ἄ-
ωνα, voc. Ποσειδῶν: the contr.
nom. Ποσειδῶν is first in Hes. Th.
732: later the gen. was also Ποσει-
δῶνος, etc.: Dor. Ποσειδῶν and Πο-
τειδῶν, ἄνος, or (acc. to Herodian,
περὶ μὲν λέξεις, p. 10, Dind.) Ποτει-
δῶν, cf. Böckh v. l. Pind. O. 13, 5;
also perh. Ποτιδῶν, Eupol. Hel. 6
(whence the name of the town Ποτι-
δαία, Ar. Eq. 438, but v. Arnold
Thuc. 1, 63): Aeol. Ποτειδῶν: Ion.
Ποσειδῶν, ἄνος, Hdt.,—Poseidon,
Lat. Neptunus, son of Cronus (Sat-
urn) and Rhea, brother of Jupiter,
god of the water, esp. of the sea, hus-
band of Amphitrite: on his attributes,
etc., v. Müller Archäol. d. Kunst,
§ 354 sq. [ᾶν] Hence

Ποσειδῶνειον, εν, τό, =Ποσειδῶ-
νιον: strictly neut. from

Ποσειδῶνιος, α, ον, = Ποσειδῶ-
νιος.

†Ποσειδωνία, ας, ἡ, Postidonia,
Greek name of Paestum in Lucania,
Strab. p. 252.

—†Ποσειδωνιάς, ἄδος, ἡ, Poseidonias,

a small town near Troezenē, Paus.
2, 30, 8.

†Ποσειδωνιάτης, ον, ὁ, Ion. -ιήτης
εἰς, inhab. of Posidonia, a Posidonian,
Hdt. 1, 167: ὁ Π. κόλπος, the sinus
Paestanus, now gulf of Salerno, Strab.
p. 252.

Ποσειδώνιον, ον, τό (sc. ἱερόν), the
temple of Neptune, †Strab. p. 257, etc.,†
Lob. Phryn. 368: neut. from

Ποσειδῶνιος, α, ον, (Ποσειδῶν)
belonging or consecrated to Neptune:
hence, ἡ ποσειδωνία, the halcyon,
which was sacred to Neptune; and τὰ
Ποσειδωνία (sc. ἱερά), his festival.

†Ποσειδωνίον, ον, ὁ, Posidonius, a
Spartan, Hdt. 9, 71.—2. a Stoic phi-
losopher of Apamea, Strab. p. 653.—
Others in Diog. L.; etc.

Ποσειδωνοπετής, ἑς, (Ποσειδῶν,
πίπτω) fallen or coming from Neptune.

Πόσθη, ἡς, ἡ, membrum virile, Ar.
Nub. 1014: the foreskin, Diosc.

Πόσθια, ας, ἡ, a sty on the eye-lid,
elsewh. κρήνη, Hipp.

Πόσθιον, ον, τό, dim. from πόσθη,
Ar. Thesm. 254, 515.

Πόσθιον, ἄνος, ὁ, (πόσθη) one that
has a large πόσθη:—comic word for
a little boy, Ar. Pac. 1300, Luc. Lex-
ipr. 12.

Πόσθωνεύς, ἑως, ὁ, =foreg.

Ποσιδεῖος, α, ον, = Ποσειδῶνιος,
Ossann Syll. Inscr. 1, p. 164.

Ποσιδεῖσμος, ον, ὁ, (πούς, δεσμός)
the foot-shackler, fetterer, word coined
by Plat. Crat. 402 E.

Ποσιδήϊον, ον, τό, Ion. for Ποσει-
δεῖον, the temple of Neptune, Od. 6,
266: τῇν Ap. Rh. 1, 1279 as pr. n., a
promontory of Bithynia†: neut. from

Ποσιδήϊος, η, ον, Ion. for Ποσει-
δεῖος, ἄλος Ποσ., a grove sacred to
Neptune, II. 2, 506, H. Ap. 230.

Πόσιμος, η, εν, (ἡ πόσις) =πόσι-
μος, dub.

ΠΟΨΙΣ, ὁ, gen. πόσιος (and so in
Att., not πόσιος); but dat. πόσει,
Ep. πόσει (II. 5, 71); voc. πόσις or
πόσι, Eur.: pl. πόσιες:—poet. nom.
πόσις, Leon. Al. 33.—A husband,
spouse, freq. in Hom., Pind., etc.: τὸν
ὁμοδῆμνον πόσιν, Aesch. Ag. 1108:
esp., a lawful husband, opp. to ἀνὴρ,
a paramour, ἡ πόσις μὲν Ἡρακλῆς
ἕως καλῆται, τῆς νεωτέρας δ' ἀνὴρ,
Soph. Tr. 550. (Prob. its orig. sense
was that of lord, master, v. πότνια,
sub fin.)

Πόσις, ιος Att. εως, ἡ (πίνω):—a
drinking, drink, beverage, freq. in Hom.,
who usu. opposes it to ἐλθῆναι; also
to βρώσις, Od. 10, 176; so Hes. Sc.
395; συγγίνεσθαι ἐς πόσιν, to meet
for a carousal, Hdt. 1, 172, cf. 5, 19
so, παρὰ τὴν πόσιν, Lat. inter pocula,
over their cups, Id. 2, 121, 4:—a draught,
πίεται τρίτην πόσιν, Aesch. Cho.
578:—also in Plat., etc.

Πόσος, η, ον, Ion. and Aeol. κόσος,
interrog. adj. of the relat. ὅσος and
demonstr. τόσος,—how great? how
much? of what value? Lat. quantus?
first in Aesch., πόσον τι πλῆθος;
Pers. 334; πόσον τινὰ χρόνον; Soph.
O. T. 558; etc.: πόσον; for how much?
at what price? Lat. quanti? Plat. Apol.
20 B.—II. ποσός, ἡ, ὄν, indef. adj., of
any size or number, Lat. aliquantus,
Plat. Soph. 245 D: hence ἐπὶ πόσῳ,
also ἐπὶ πόσῳ τι, to a certain degree,
during a certain time: τὸ ποσόν, Lat.
quantitas, Plat. Phil. 24 D. cf. Arist.
Categ. 6. Adv. -σός. (The Aeol.
form κόσος, q. v., is the Lat. cot cotus
coties, i. e. quot quotus quoties, by the
same change as in *πός quis, ἵππος
ἵκκος equus, etc.:—some connect this

NOTE

in a single question, πότερα δὴ κε
τομῶν λέγεις τάδε [ἢ μὴ.]: ΣΟΦ.

Il. 1235, cf. Plat. Soph. 228 A. u. Cyr. 1, 3, 15.—The Att. used *πότερον* and neut. plur. *πότερα*, well in direct, as indirect questions; and so Hdt. in Ion. forms *κόον, κότερα*.—II. without interrog., *ἀπότερος, ὑπότερος*, either of the, Lat. *alteruter*, Heind. Plat. Charm. B, Stallb. Rep. 499 C: in this cf. Phot. Lex. s. v., would write *αὐτ. πότερός, ἄ, ὅν*. (The word formed by contraction from *ἐπότερος* (the root **πός*.)

Ιοτέρχουμαι, Adv. for *προσέρχουμαι*.
Ιοτέρωθι, Adv. (*πότερος*) on which of the two sides...? on which side...? which place (of two)? Plat. Phaedr. B, Xen. Mem. 4, 2, 17.

Ιοτέρως, Adv. from *πότερος*, in which way (of two)? Lat. *utro modo?* t. Gorg. 502 B, etc.; *πότερος, ἥ, ὅν*, Xen. An. 7, 7, 30.—also in direct questions, whether, how, Plat. p. 368 C, Polit. 272 D.

Ιοτέρωσε, Adv. (*πότερος*) to which? to which place (of two)? Xen. m. 4, 2, 14.

Ιοτέχω, Dor. for *προσέχω*.
Ιοτή, ἡς, ἥ, (ποτάομαι) flight, a wing, Od. 5, 337.

Ιοτήμα, ατος, τό, (πότος, πίνω) which is drunk, a drink, potion, drink, Hipp.

Ιοτήμαυποῖός, ὄν, (πότημα, preparing drink, Parmenio ap. Ath. A.

Ιοτήμεν, Dor. inf. from *πρόσειμι* *προσείναι*.

*Ιοτήνός, ἡ, ὄν, (ποτάομαι) winged, a wing, Poet. ap. Plat. Phaedr. 252 B: e usu. in the Dor. form *ποτανός, ατος, τό, (πότος, πίνω) a wing-cup, wine-cup, Eur. Alc. 756, Pl. 151.**

Ιοτήριδιον, ὄν, τό, Dim. from ποτιον, dub. in Menand. p. 12.

Ιοτήριολύπτης, ὄν, ὁ, a carver of king-cups.

Ιοτήροικλέπτης, ὄν, ὁ, (ποτήριον, πτω) a stealer of drinking-cups, the of a poem by Euphorio.

Ιοτήριον, ὄν, τό, neut. from sq., a king-cup, wine-cup, Hdt. 2, 37; 3, etc., Ar. Eq. 120, 237, etc.—II. a kind of shrub, Astragalus Poterium, Esc. 3, 15.

Ιοτήριος, α, ὄν, (ποτήρ) of or upon drinking-cup.

Ιοτήριοφόρος, ὄν, (ποτήριον, φέρω) a drinking-cup, Ath. 460 D.

Ιοτήροθήκη, ἡς, ἥ, (ποτήρ, θήκη) a vessel in which drinking-cups are laid, a vessel. (The alteration ποτηριόθηκη needless.)

Ιοτήροπλῦτης, ὄν, ὁ, (ποτήρ, πλύνω) a washer of cups. [v]

Ιοτήρ, ἡς, ἥ, (πότος, πίνω) a king, drink, freq. in Hom., always used to denote, βρώσις, βρώσις, βρώσις, βρώσις, Il. 11, 780; 19, 306, Od. 379, etc.

Ιοτήρ, ὄν, ὁ, fem. πότης, a drinker, a drinker, Epicr. Antila. 1, 5, in (the masc. does not seem to be used of persons, διλοπότης being used read, Piers. Herodian. p. 432); πότος, a drinking lamp, i. e. that assumes much oil, Ar. Nub. 57; so, πότος, Plat. (Com.) Incert. (—comic superl., ποτιστάτης, a hard drinker, Ar. Thesm. 735.

Ιοτήρ, ἡ, ὄν, (ποτάομαι) flying, a bird, τα ποτήρ, fowls, birds, Od. 12, 1, formed like δακετά and ἐπετά, etc., Ar. Nub. 57, etc., also freq. in Hom., etc., Hipp., and Doric writers, whether in or out of compos.: the elision

of *ε* before a vowel, so freq. in Theocr., esp. in compos., is so rare in older Dor., that Böckh only allows one case of it in Pind., viz. O. 7, 90, cf. v. l. P. 1, 56. Shortd. form *πότ, q. v.* [z]

Ποτιάπτω, ποτιβάλλω, ποτιβλέπω, Dor. for ποσβ.

Ποτιάδα, ας, ἥ, Ion. -αῖη, ἡς, ἥ, Potidaea, a city in the peninsula Pallene, later merged in Cassandrea, Hdt. 8, 128; Ar. Eq. 438; Strab. p. 330. Hence

+Ποτιάδαίτης, ὄν, Ion. -αῖητης, εἰς, ὁ, an inhab. of Potidaea, a Potidaean, Hdt. 8, 126; and

+Ποτιάδαϊτικός, ὄν, ὁ, of or relating to Potidaea, Thuc. 1, 118.

+Ποτιδανία, ας, ἥ, Potidania, a stronghold in Locris on the borders of Aetolia, Thuc. 3, 96.

Ποτιδᾶς, Ποτιδαία, v. sub Ποσειδῶν.

Ποτιδέγμενος, Dor. and Ep. for ποσδ-, syncope. part. aor. from ποσδ-έχομαι, also in Hom.

Ποτιδεῖν, Dor. for ποσιδεῖν.

Ποτιδέρομαι, -δένουμαι, -δύρπιος, Dor. for ποσδ-.

Ποτιεῖλω, Dor. for ποσείλω.

Ποτιζω, i. -σω, (πότος) to give to drink, Plat. Phaedr. 247 E: τc. dupl. acc. γάλα ὑμᾶς ἐπότισα, N. T. f: to water plants, π. τὰ φύμενα, Xen. Symp. 2, 25.

Ποτιθεῖς, Dor. for πρόσθε, imperat. aor. 2 from ποστίθηναι, Theocr. 14, 45.

Ποτικέκλιται, Dor. for ποσκέκλ-, pass. from ποσκέλλω, Od.

Ποτικολλος, ὄν, Dor. for ποσσκ-, Pind. Fr. 280.

Ποτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (πότος, πίνω) fond of drinking, Plut. Demetr. 1, etc. Adv. -κάς, π. ἐχειν, to be given to drinking, Il. 36.

Ποτιμώστιος, ὄν, Dor. for ποσμ-, Soph. Fr. 230.

Πότμος, ὄν, (πότος, πίνω) of water, drinkable, fresh, opp. to ἄλμυρός, Hdt. 8, 22, Arist. etc.: metaph., π. λόγος, a sweet discourse, opp. to ἄλμυρός ἄκοι, Plat. Phaedr. 243 D; and of persons, mild, gentle, Theocr. 29, 31.

Ποτινίσσομαι, Dor. for ποσν-, also in Il.

+Ποτίολοι, οἱ,=Ποτέολοι, Strab. p. 243.

Ποτιπεπτηνία, Ep. part. perf. from ποσπύσσω, q. v.

Ποτιπύσσω, Dor. for ποσπύσσω, Od.

Πότης, ιδος, fem. from πότης, q. v.

+Ποτίσσω, Dor. for ποτίζω, Theocr. 1, 121.

Πότισις, ἡ, a watering.

Πότισμα, ατος, τό, any thing watered: also drink, Diosc.

Ποτισμός, οὔ, ὁ, (ποτίζω) a watering, LXX.

Ποτιστάζω, Dor. for ποσστάζω, Pind.

Ποτιστατος, comic superl. from πότης, q. v.

Ποτιστήρ, ἡρος, ὁ, = ποτιστής. Hence

Ποτιστήριον, ὄν, τό, a canal or ditch for irrigation, LXX.

Ποτιστής, οὔ, ὁ, (ποτίζω) one who gives to drink, waters, LXX.

Ποτιστρα, ας, ἥ, (ποτίζω) a watering-place, a drinking-trough, Call. Dian. 50, Strab. i. c. πίστρα.

Ποτιτέρπω, Dor. for ποστ-, also in Pl.

Ποτιτέρπαιος, ὄν, Dor. for ποστ-, Aesch. Eum. 176.

Ποτιφόρμος, ὄν, Dor. for ποσφ-, = πρόσφορος, Epich. p. 59.

Ποτίφορος, Dor. for πρόσφ-, Pind. N. 3, 54.

Ποσιφάνης, εσσα, εν, Dor. for ποσφ-, also in Od.

Ποσιφᾶνω, Dor. for ποσφ-, Pind. Fr. 86, 2.

Πότμος, ὄν, ὁ, (ΠΕΤ-, πίπτω) that which befalls one, one's lot, destiny, usu. one's evil destiny, a mishap, esp. like μοῖρα and μύρος, death: in Hom. all ways in last signif.; either of the killer, πότμον ἐφεῖναι, Il. 4, 396, Od. 19, 550; or, of the killed, πότμον ἐπισπεῖν, Il. 6, 412, etc.; he also freq. joins θάνατον καὶ πότμον ἐπισπεῖν Il. 20, 337, etc.; more rarely θάνατον καὶ πότμον ἐπισπεῖν, Od. 4, 562, δόλην καὶ πότμον ἐπέσπον, Od. 11, 197 (cf. ἐπόμενος); πότμον ἀναπλήσαι, Il. 11, 263:—freq. also in Pind., and Trag., as, πότμον ἐφάμην=π. ἐφείναι, Pind. O. 9, 91; πότμον ἐμπίπλαντες, N. 10, 106; πότμον λαχεῖν πότμον τυχεῖν,=πότμον ἐπισπεῖν, Eur. I. T. 914, etc.:—also, πότμος συγγενής, one's natural gifts, Pind. N. 5, 74.—II. as a person, Destiny, Id. P. 3, 153.—Only poet. [The Att. also sometimes use the first syll. long Seidl. Dochm. p. 106, while later Ep. sometimes shorten it, Jac. A. P. p. 572.]

Πότνᾶ, ἡ, v. sq. II.

*Πότνια, ἡ, a title of honour, used chiefly in addressing females, whether goddesses or women:—I. as subst., lady, mistress, queen, Hom.; hence also c. gen., πότνια θηρῶν, queen of wild beasts, Lat. potens ferarum, Il. 21, 470: πότνια βελέων, Pind. P. 4, 380; π. λαῶν, γυναικῶν, etc., Arat. 112; πότνια ἐμά, Eur. Ion 703:—Apion therefore rightly explains it by δέσποινα, cf. sub fin.—2. as adj., acc. to Apion,=τιμία, revered, august, as of the goddesses Juno, Hebe, Circe, Calypso, Hom.; of Juno, Minerva, Tethys and Pitho, Hes.; and in Bacis ap. Hdt. 8, 77, of Νίκη; π. μήτηρ, freq. in Hom.:—also freq. in Pind., and Trag.—Besides the nom., the rare acc. πότνια occurs in H. Hom. Cer. 203, Ven. 24, Hes. Th. 11, 926, Eur. Ion 873:—plur. nom. ποτνιαί, Soph. O. C. 84; gen. Ποτινίων, Hdt. 9, 97, in which places it is a euphem name for the Erinyes, cf. ποτινίδες, elsewhere. Πότνια are Ceres and Proserpina, Reisig Enarr. Soph. O. C. 1045:—a superl. ποτινωτάτης in Cleobul. ap. Diog. L. 1, 93, where it is epith. of Lindos, just as cities generally are called *θεαί*: so, πότνια χθών, ἀκτῆς, Aesch. Cho. 722, cf. Soph. Phil. 395, Eur. Ion 873.—If synon. form *πότνᾶ* in the phrase *πότνᾶ θεά* was sometimes read in Od., as 5, 215; 13, 391; 20, 61: but Woll has restored *πότνια θεά*, *θεά* being pronounced as monosyll.: in the lines just quoted, the word is in the first or second foot; elsewhere in Hom. always in the fifth:—the oldest certain in stance of *πότνια* is in H. Hoi. Cer. 113, *πότνια θεῶν* like *δια θεῶν*. This form is never found but in nom. and voc., so that Mureke is right in correcting the one seeming exception, (τὰν ποτνιαν for *πότνια*), in Theocr. 15, 14.—Sometimes also in Trag., as Eur. Bacch. 370.—The question, whether *πότνια* is shortd. from *πότνᾶ* or *πότνια* lengthd. from *πότνια*, is immaterial: but *πότνια* seems to be the older form.—No such masc. as *πότνιος, πότνιος*, seems to have existed. (Buttm. Ausf. Gr. § 64 Anm. 2, n. makes *πότνᾶ* an old fem. appella-*

live, lady, queen, from which *πότνια* comes, as *οὐσάντιος* from *οὐσάντος*: hence the genit. after it:—and perh. it is strictly fem. of *πόσις*, as *δέσποινα* of *δεσπότης*, cf. Sanscr. *pāti*, lord, husband, *patnī*, wife, lady, from root *pā* tueri: akin to Lat. *potens*, *potis*, Pott Et. Forsch. 1, 189.)

Ποτυιάδες, αἱ, (ποτυιάω) *the shouting, screaming ones*, epith. of Bacchantes, Eur. Bacch. 664; of horses, Id. Phoen. 1124: †v. infra II.†—2. perh. also as plur. of *πότνια*, hence in Eur. Or. 318, epith. of the Erinyes.—†II. Ποτυιάδες, αἱ, of *Potniae*, *Potnian*, ἵπποι II., Strab. p. 409; and to this prob. belongs Eur. Phoen. 1124 supra; cf. Ποτυιεύς and Virg. Georg. 3, 267. Ποτυιάζομαι, = ποτυιόζομαι, Hesych.

†Ποτυιαί, ὧν, αἱ, *Potniae*, an ancient city of Boeotia, not far from Thebes; its site nearly=mod. *Taki*, Strab. p. 412.

Ποτυιάσις, εὖς, ἡ, (ποτυιόζομαι) *a calling upon the gods*.

Ποτυιαμός, οὗ, ὅς,=foreg., Strab. I. 1010.

Ποτυιόζομαι, dep., strictly, to call out *πότνια*, *πότνια*, to a deity; hence, generally, to invoke, implore, lament, only in later prose, as Luc. Merc. Cond. 17, Gall. 20, Plut. 2, 408 A, etc.; cf. Ruhnck. Tim.

†Ποτυιεύς, εὖς, ὁ, of *Potniae*, *Potnian*, appell. of Glaucus, who was torn asunder by the ἵπποι Ποτυιάδες, Strab. p. 409.

Ποτόδω, Lacon. for ποτόσδω, ποτόζω, Ar. Lys. 206.

Ποτόν, οὗ, τό, (πίνω) *that which one drinks*, drink, κρητῆρας ἐπεστέψαντο ποτόιο, Il. 1, 470, etc.; ποτόν ἐντός ἔχοντες, Od. 2, 341; κρόμμον ποτῶ ὄψον, Il. 11, 630; σῖτα καὶ ποτά, meat and drink, Hdt. 5, 54; σῖτια καὶ π., Plut. Prot. 334 A, Xen., etc.—*a spring of fresh water*, Soph. Phil. 1461, cf. Meineke Theocr. 13, 46; and, generally, *water*, π. Σκαμάνδρον, Aesch. Ag. 1157, cf. Pers. 487; freq. also of wine, Ib. 615, Soph. Tr. 703.

Πόσις, οὗ, ὅς, (πίνω) *a drinking*, esp., *a drinking-bout*, *carousal*, like συμποσίον, παρὰ πότον, Lat. *inter pocula*, Xen. An. 2, 3, 15, Symp. 8, 41; ἀλλήλοισιν συνειναι ἐν τῷ πότῳ, Plat. Prot. 347 C; so, ἐν τοῖς πότοις, Aeschin. 34, 20; περὶ πότον διατριβὴν ποιεῖσθαι, Lys. 146, 35, cf. Plat. Rep. 329 A, Isocr. Antid. § 305.—II. οξύτ., ποτός,=ποτόν, drink, Hipp.

Ποτός, ἡ, ὅν, verb. adj. of πίνω, *drunk*, for *drinking*, τί καὶ ὅταν ἐδάνον ἡ ποτόν πασαμένη..., Aesch. Ag. 1408. • Ποτόσδω, Dor. for πορόζω.

Ποτῶ, ποτῶν, ποτῶν, ποτῶς, ποτῶν, etc., for ποτὶ τῷ, Dor. for πρὸς τοῦ, etc.; v. sub ποτ.

†Ποτῶν, ἡς, ἡ, *Potone*, name of the mother and sister of Plato, acc. to Diog. L. 3, 1, 4.

Ποῦ; Ion. κοῦ; interrog. adv., (strictly) *from where*, *πός, q. v.)—*where*? Lat. *ubi*? Hom., etc.; ποῦ δέ οἱ ἔντα κείται., Il. 10, 407; ποῦ τοι τόδον; 5, 171, etc.; later also c. gen., ποῦ γῆς; ποῦ χθονός; *where in the world*? Lat. *ubina terrarum*? Aesch. Pers. 231, Soph. Aj. 984; ποῦ ποτ' εἰ φρενῶν; Soph. El. 390; ποῦ ποτ' εἰμι πρὶ γάματος; Id. Tr. 375;—even with verbs of motion, in pregnant signif., ποῦ τοι ἀπειλὰ οἰχόνται.; Il. 13, 219 (cf. ποῖ); though this is questioned by Pers. Herc. 1062, Herm. Soph. Aj. 1079.—2. *how*? *in what manner*? esp. to express indignation, Id. ib. 1260.—II.

πού without interrog. as *enclit.*, *anywhere, somewhere*, Hom., etc.; οὐχ ἕκας πον, *somewhere not far off*, Soph. Phil. 41, etc.: c. gen., ἐμβαλεῖν πον τῆς χώρας, *some part of the country*, Xen. Cyr. 6, 1, 42.—2. also very freq. from Hom. downwards, to qualify an expression, *anywise, possibly, perhaps*, I suppose, I ween, ὥς ὅτε πον, Il. 11, 292; εἰ πον, Xen. An. 3, 4, 23, etc.; οὐδέ πον, Plat. Phil. 64 D, cf. ὅππῃ, ἥ πον.

†Πούδης, εντός δ, *Pudens*, masc. pr. n., N. T.

Πουκότατος, η, ον, irreg. superl. of πικνός, πύκα, Simmias.

Πουλύβότερα, ας, ἡ, Ion. for πολυβότερα, Hom., and Hes.: and in the same way all other compds. with πολύ may be written Ion. and poet. πούλν., metri grat.—Hom. however only uses this licence in this word, πούλνπους and the pr. n. Πουλύδμας.

†Πουλύόμας, αντός, ὁ, poet. = Πολυόμας.

Πουλύπλανητος, αν, Ion. for πολυπλάνητος, Hdt. 1, 56.

Πουλύπδοειον, ον, τό, poet. for πολυπδοῖον, Mnesim. Ἰππ., 1, 43.

Πουλύπουνς, ὁ, Ion. for πολύπουνς (q. v.), but only in oblique cases, Od.

Πουλύς, πούλν, Ion. for πολύς, πούλν (q. v.), Ep., and Hdt.

ΠΟΥΣ, ὁ, gen. ποδός, dat. plur. ποσί, for which Hom. also has ποσσί and πόδεσσι: Ep. gen. and dat. dual.

ποδοῖν, Hom., who never has the usu. ποδοῖν.—*A foot*, both of men and beasts, Hom., etc.: strictly, *the foot from the ankle downwards*, Il. 17, 386: hence freq. for the leg, as χεῖρ for the arm, ποδές καὶ χεῖρες, legs and arms, Hom.:—*ξύλιον πούς*, a wooden, artificial foot, Hdt. 9, 37:—in plur., also, *a bird's talons*, Od. 15, 526; *the arms or feelers of a polypus*, Hes. Op. 522.—Special usages:—1. *the foot as that with which one runs*, whence Achilles is called πόδας ὀκνός, cf. ποδάρκης, ποδοκῆς: in plur., *the feet*, foot-race, Il. 9, 124, Od. 8, 103; ποδῶν ἐρίζειν, i. e. to race on foot, Il. 13, 325; 23, 792; ποσὶ νικῶν, Il. 20, 410, Od. 13, 261; ἀέθλια ποσσὶν ὄροντο, Il. 9, 124, etc.; freq. in Pind., ποδῶν τιμὰ, αἰγλά, ἀρετὰ, O. 12, 21; 13, 49, P. 10, 36; ἀμύλλαν ἐπόνει ποδοῖν, Eur. I. A. 213.—2. as a point of measurement, ἐς πόδας ἐκ κεφαλῆς, from head to foot, Il. 18, 353; ἐκ κεφαλῆς ἐς πόδας ἄκρον, Il. 16, 640; and reversely, ἐκ ποδῶν εἰς κεφαλὴν, Ar. Plut. 650.—3. as a mark of close proximity, πρόσθεν ποδός or ποδῶν, προσπαροῖτε ποδῶν, just before one, oft. in Hom.; παρὰ or πὰρ ποδός, i. e. close to, as we said at one's feet or close at hand, whether of time or place, straightway, at once, Theogn. 282, Pind. P. 3, 107; 10, 96; πρὸ ποδός, Id. I. 8 (7), 25; πὰρ ποδὶ, Pind. O. 1, 118; (but, παρὰ ποσὶ κατέπεσε θυμῷ, his courage fell at his feet, i. e. left him, Il. 15, 280);—in Att. usu. ἐν ποσὶ, like ἐμπόδον, Soph. Ant. 1327, Thuc. 3, 97, etc., and in Hdt. 3, 79; τὰ πρὸς ποσὶ, Soph. O. T. 130:—so, παρὰ πόδα, Soph. Phil. 838, Plat. Soph. 242 A; and κατὰ πόδα, Ib. 243 D (cf. infra κατὰ πόδα); hence, τὰ ἐν ποσὶ and τὰ πρὸ ποδῶν, *what lies before one*, any thing plain, manifest, common, Soph., etc.: all of which phrases are opp. to ἐκ ποδῶν, *out of the way*, far off, first in Hdt. 6, 35 (cf. ἐκποδῶν); rarely, ἐκ ποδός, Pind. N. 7, 99.—4. various, esp. Att. phrases:—ἀνὰ πόδα, back-

words. ἐκ ποδός ἐπισθαι, to follow in the track, i. e. close behind, Lat. *subsequi*, Polyb. 3, 68, 1, etc.:—ἐπὶ πόδῳ ἀναχωρεῖν, to go backwards, i. e. to retreat without turning round, *leisurely*, Lat. *pedetentim*, Xen. An. 5, 3, 32, Cyr. 3, 69, etc.; cf. σκέλος:—κατὰ πόδας, strictly, *with all the power of one's feet*, i. e. at full speed, on the spur, and so following close, on the track or trail, Lat. *e vestigio*, Tac. Hdt. 5, 98, Thuc. 5, 64, Xen., etc.; absol. forthwith, directly, ἡ κατὰ πόδα ἡμέρα, *the very next day*, Polyb. 1, 12, 1:—περὶ πόδα, strictly of a shoe round the foot, i. e. fitting well, suitable, ἐστὶ μοι τοῦτο περὶ πόδα, *this suits me well*, Luc.—ὥς ποδῶν ἔχει, as he is off for feet, i. e. as quick as he can, first in Hdt. 6, 116, ὥς ποδῶν εἶχον τάχιστα ἐβόηθρον, 9, 59, and freq. in Att.:—φένγειν ὑμῶν ποδοῖν, or ἐκ οὐοῖν ποδοῖν, with both feet, i. e. as fast as one can:—ἐξῶ τινος ποδὸν ἔχειν, to have one foot out of a thing, i. e. be clear of it, ἐξῶ κομίζον πηλοῦ πόδα, Aesch. Cho. 697:—πηματὸν ἐξῶ πόδα ἔχειν, Id. Pr. 263; ἐκτὸς κλωνμάτων, Soph. Phil. 1260; ἐξ πραγμάτων, Eur. Herac. 109 (cf. Böckh Expl. Pind. p. 4, 289, 515) opp. to εἰς ἀντλῶν ἐμβῆσαι πόδα, Eur. Herac. 169:—βορθεῖν ποδὶ καὶ χεὶρὶ καὶ πάσῃ δυνάμει, Aeschin. 43, 18, cf. 69, 10: ὅλῳ ποδὶ, with all the foot, i. e. entirely, Ar. Rh. 4, 1165:—on ὀρθῷ ποδὶ, v. sub ὀρθός.—5. *the foot*, ποδοῖ or ποσὶ, both in Hom., and Att., is freq. joined with verbs which of themselves express an action of the feet, as ποσὶ στήναι, ἰκέσθαι, ἐλθεῖν, δρᾶναι, σκαίρειν, πηδῶν, πέτεσθαι, also, πόδα βαίνειν, τιθέναι, κινεῖν, πέμπειν, etc.—6. *ποῖς τινος*, as perh. phr. for a person, Herm. Soph. An. 43, Eur. Hipp. 661.—II. metaph. of things, the foot or lowest part, esp. *the foot of a hill*, Lat. *pes* or *radix montis*, Il. 2, 824, 20, 59; of a table, Xen. Cyr. 8, 8, 16, etc.; cf. πέζα.—2. in ship, πόδες are the two bottom corners of the sail, elsewh. ποδῶνες; also the ropes fastened thereto, by which the sails are tightened or slackened, which we call the sheets, Od. 5, 261, also in sing., 10, 32; hence, παρὲν τοῦ ποδός, to slack away the sheet, is done when the wind rises, Ar. E. 436; so, χαλὰν πόδα, Eur. Or. 707; ἐκπετάσαι (with reference to the sail), Id. I. T. 1135;—opp. to τεινὴ πόδα, to haul it tight, Soph. Ant. 71, and so, ναὺς ἐνταθεῖσα ποδὶ, a ship with her sheet hauled close, Eur. I. cf. Ap. Rh. 2, 931, Q. Sm. 9, 438; but,—3. *ποῖς νῆος*, in Pind. N. 6, 9, seems to mean the keel.—III. *a foot as a measure of length*, first in Hdt. 149: about $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch longer than our foot:—proverb, ὑπὲρ τῶν ποδῶν over the measure, Luc.—IV. *a foot* prosody, Plat. Rep. 400 A, and Gram.—V. of trumpeters, flute-players, a criers, a loud, full sound, Galen. The usu. accent in the Edd. is ποῖ but the old Gramm. recognize π only, E. M. p. 686, 16, Arcad. p. 12, 6, A. B. p. 554, 31, Choerobosc. A. B. p. 1196, cf. Buttm. Ausf. (q. 41), 7, Lob. Phryn. 765.

(The Sanscr. root is pad, ire: hence Sanscr. *pad*, Lat. *pes*, *ped-is*, our *foot*, Germ. *Fuss*, etc.: akin also πῶδον,=Sanscr. *pada*, and prob. πηδόω.)

Πῶδ, Att. for ποῖω, ποῖω, but sub ποῖω.

Πῶδης, ες, (πόα, εἰδός) like *gr*

of the grass kind, Arist. Color. 5, 2: ἢ ποῶν, the grasses, Theophr.

Πράγμα, Ion. πρήγμα, ατος, τό: πράσσω)—that which has been done, deed; then generally, like Lat. res, thing done, a thing, fact, event, circumstance, etc., first in Pind. O. 13, 104, P. 495; then, freq. in the Ion. prose of Id., and Att.—I. any thing necessary or expedient, what must or ought to be, req. in Hdt., in phrase, πρήγμα ἐστὶ ἢ ἐστὶ μοι, c. inf., it is necessary, expedient, advisable to do., 'tis my duty or advisability to do, like Lat. opus est, Hdt., 17, 79, etc., cf. Wessel. 4, 11, Valck. 12; cf. infra II. 2.—2. with a negat., ὅθεν πρήγμα ἐμοί, it is no matter, of no consequence to me, Lat. nihil refert, Eur. Med. 451, Plat. Gorg. 447 B, etc.; f. Heind. Hipp. Maj. 291 A: hence, —3. a thing of consequence or importance, πρ. ποιείσθαι τι, Hdt. 7, 150; πρήγμα οὐδὲν ποιείσθαι, Hdt. 6, 63: so sometimes of single persons and things, μέγα πρήγμα, a man of great importance, Dem. 928, 6; and so, ἦν ἐλάχιστον πρήγμα Δημοκίδης παρὰ βασιλέϊ, he was made much of by the king, Hdt. 3, 132; ἡμαρῶν πρ., of a woman, Xen. Cyr. 6, 1, 36:—πρήγμα τι, some thing in the way, d. An. 4, 1, 17.—4. used of a battle, as we say an action, Id. Hell. 7, 1, 17.—II. in plur. πράγματα is oft. used of state-affairs, public business, Hdt., Plat., etc.; in full, κοινὰ πρ., Eur. T. 1062; τῆς πόλεως τὰ πρ., Ar. Lys. 32; τὰ πολιτικά πρ., Plat. Apol. I D; so τὰ Περσικά πρ., Hdt. 3, 37: οἱ ἐν τοῖς πράγμασι, like οἱ ἐν ἐλέϊ, those who are in power or office, he ministers, Thuc. 3, 28, Dem. 125; καταλαμβάνειν, εἶχειν τὰ πρ., to seize, hold the power, Lat. rerum potiri, Thuc. 3, 30, 62: νεώτερος πρ., innovations, Lat. res novae, Lys. 130, 18.—also one's private affairs or fortunes, Hdt. 7, 236, 237; ἔρρει οἱ ἀπόλωλε ἡμὰ πρ., Xen. Symp. 1, 15: esp. commercial affairs, hence, ἀγαθὰ πρ., like εὐ πράσσειν, success, good-luck, and τὰ πρ., like τὰ χρήματα, one's all, in ὡπείρ ἐστὶ πάντα μοι τὰ πρ., Ar. Eccl. 474: so too in sing., φαίλον γὰρ ἵν' ἐμὸν πρήγμα, Plat. Hipp. Maj. 86 E, cf. Apol. 20 C.—3. business, esp. law-business, Antipho 142, 39: hence, πράγματα in bad sense, troublesome business, trouble, annoyance, πρ. εἶχειν, c. part., to have trouble about this thing, Hdt. 7, 147, Plat. Theaet. 74 B, etc.; πρ. παρέχειν τινί, to cause one trouble, Hdt. 1, 155, Ar. Mut. 19, etc.; also sometimes in sing., πρήγμα παρέχειν, Hdt. 7, 239.—4. generally, πράγματα τινος, the circumstances, state, condition of a person, s. of a patient, Hipp., v. Foes. Oecon. 7, 2, An. 2, 1, 16, etc.: δεινὸς πρήγμασι χρῆσθαι, Dem. 10, 2.—III. euhem. for something bad or disgraceful, the thing, the business, Thuc. 4, 4, Aeschin. 18, 38, sq.; cf. πράξις II.

Πραγματεία, ας, ἡ (πραγματεύομαι):—the careful prosecution of an affair or business, diligent treatment of a subject, investigation, Plat. Gorg. 453 I, Crat. 408 A, etc., cf. Stalb. Phaed. 13 A: ἡ μάταιος πρ., (λογισμῶν) the idle attention to arguments, Xen. Mem. 4, 7, 8.—II. an undertaking, occupation, pursuit, business, Plat. Rep. 400 C, etc., and freq. in Oratt.: a trade, calling, art, generally, a way of life, Dem. 1416, 2: esp. law-business, law-suit, Isocr. 18 C 318 C: in

plur., troubles, Dem. 1412, 20.—III. later, esp., a written treatise, Arist. Top. 1, 1, 1, and 2, 1, etc.: esp. an historical work, systematic history, in which events are put together connectedly as causes and effects, not merely in order of time, Polyb., v. esp. 1, 3, 1; 2, 8: Τρωϊκὴ πρ., the accounts of the Trojan war, Argum. Soph. Aj.

Πραγματεῖωδης, ες, (πραγματεία, εἶδος) looking like business (without being such), Plat. Parm. 137 B.

Πραγματεύομαι, Ion. πρηγμ-: strictly dep., c. fut. mid. -εύσομαι, aor. pass. ἐπρηγματεύθην (Hdt. 2, 87), pf. πεπραγματεύμαι (Plat. Phaed. 99 D),—though this last is also used in pass. signf., v. sub fin. (πράγμα). †To busy one's self; to be busy, Hdt. 1. c.: to carry on an affair or business, to make a thing one's business, work at it, take in hand, treat of, τι, Plat. Prot. 361 D, etc., Xen., etc.; to treat systematically, περί τι, Arist. Rhet. 1, 1, 3, etc.; esp. to write a systematic history, τι, Polyb. 1, 4, 3, etc.; also, πρ. περί τι, περί τινος, Plat. Theaet. 187 A. Rep. 430 D: πρ. ἐπὶ τινι, to work at a thing, labour to bring it about; and so, πρ. ὅπως τι γένηται, Xen. Ages. 9, 3, cf. Lac. 14, 5:—esp., to carry on a business, be engaged in commerce, Lat. negotiari, πρ. ὑπὸ ἐμπορίας καὶ δανεισμῶν, to raise money by trade and loans, Plut. Cat. Min. 59: πρ. τὴν νίκην, to spend it in business, Xen. Cyr. 2, 4, 26.—II. perf., πεπραγματεύμαι as pass., to be laboured at, worked out, Plat. Apol. 22 B. cf. Xen. Eq. 8, 10. Hence

Πραγματευτός, verb. adj., one must treat, περί τινος, Arist. Pol. 8, 1, 1, cf. Top. 1, 15, 1.

Πραγματευτής, οὗ, ὁ, (πραγματεύομαι) one who carries on a business, esp., a merchant, trader, Plut. 2, 525 A, etc.

Πραγματευτικός, ἡ, ὄν, skilled or experienced in business.

Πραγματίας, ον, ὁ, a troublesome fellow, A. B.

Πραγματικός, ἡ, ὄν, (πράγμα) busy, active, able, business-like, used in later Greek for πρακτικός, esp. of men versed in state-affairs, Polyb. 7, 11, 2; 12, 2, etc.—2. later still, skilled in law, esp., pragmaticus, one who suggested arguments to public speakers and advocates, a kind of attorney, Cic. de Orat. 1, 45, 59, Juven. 7, 123.—II. of things,—1. of history, systematic, Polyb. 1, 2, 8, etc.; cf. πραγματεία.—2. strong, of a fort, Id. 4, 70, 10.—3. of a speech, conduct, etc., able, prudent, Id. 36, 3, 1, etc.—III. Adv. -κώς, Id. 2, 13, 1, etc.

Πραγματίον, ον, τό, dim. from πρήγμα, τα little affair, a petty law-suit, Ar. Nub. 197, 1004.

Πραγματιστήριον, ον, τό, v. l. for χρηματιστήριον, Diod. 1, 1.

Πραγματογράφος, ὦ, (γράφω) to describe a thing.

Πραματοκόβης, ον, ὁ, (πρήγμα, δίδωμι) one who makes up law-suits, a pettifogger, Ar. Av. 1424.

Πραματοειδής, ες, (πρήγμα, εἶδος) full of business or trouble, toilsome, troublesome, Hipp. 618.

Πραματοκοπέω, ὦ, (πρήγμα, κόπτω) to meddle in business, to be a meddling, seditious fellow, Polyb. 29, 8, 10, etc.; cf. δημοκοπέω, δοσοκοπέω.

Πραματολογέω, ὦ, (πρήγμα, λέγω) to speak or discourse of things, Arist. Rhet. Alex. 32, 2.—II. to quarre.

argue, Diog. L. 9, 52.—III. v. choose words, Philo.

Πραγματομήτης, ες, (πράγμα, μετρίω) skilled in the business of the world, ap. Suid. Adv. -θῶς.

Πραγματῶδης, ες, = πραγματοειδής, Isocr. 208 C, Dem. 427, 20.

Πράγος, εος, τό, poet. for πρήγμα. Pind. N. 3, 10, Fr. 75, and Trag. also=πράγματα, state-affairs Aesch. Theb. 2.

Πράγος, adv. from ποσῶς.

Πράθειν, poet. for πράτειν, inf. aor. of πέρω, Hes. Sc. 240.

Πράβει, part. aor. pass. of πιπρασκα, †Sol. 28, 7.

†Πραίνεσθαι, ον, ἡ, the city Praeneste in Latium, Strab. p. 238.

†Πραίσιος, α, ον, of Praesus, Praesian; of Πρασίτου, the inhab. of Praesus, Hdt. 7, 170: from

†Πραίσος, ον, ἡ, Praesus, a city of the Etecretes in south of Crete, Strab. p. 475.

†Πραιτώριον, ον, τό, the Lat. praetorium, a general's tent; in N. T. a part of the governor's palace used as a court or judgment-hall.

Πραττός, α, ον, verb. adj. from πράσσω, to be done, Soph. O. T. 1439.—II. πραττέον, one must do, Plat. Prot. 356 B.

Πρακτήρ, ἥρος, ὁ, Ion. and Ep. πρηκτήρ (πράσσω)—one that does, a doer, πρηκτήρ ἔργων, a doer of deeds, Il. 9, 443: esp., one who manages business, a trader, merchant, Od. 8, 162.—II. in Att., =πράκτωρ II. He ace

Πρακτήριος, ον, efficacious, accomplishing, Aesch. Sol. 523.

Πρακτής, ον, δ, =πρακτήρ.

Πρακτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (πράσσω) fit or disposed for doing or performing, fit for business, business-like, practical, like the later πραγματικός, Plat. Rep. 476 A, Arist. Eth. N. 1, 7, 13, etc.; hence, busy, active, able, effective, also like πραγματικός, Ar. Eq. 91; πρ. παρά τινος, carrying one's point with another, Xen. Cyr. 1, 6, 3; περί τι, Polyb. 7, 10, 5:—ἡ πρακτική (sc. ἐπιστήμη), opp. to ἡ θεωρητική, practical, as opp. to theoretic, science Plat. Polit. 258 E, 259 D. Adv. -κώς, πρ. διακείσθαι πρὸς τι, Polyb. 6, 25, 4.

†Πρακτικός, ον, ὁ, the Practicus, a river of Troas, falling into the Hellespont between Abydos and Lampasus, Il. 2, 835: acc. to some a city Πρακτικός, Arr. An. 1, 12, 6; Strab. p. 590.

Πρακτορεία, ας, ἡ, (πράκτωρ) m. dust, Stob. Ecl. 2, 352.

Πρακτός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. adj. from πράσσω, done, to be done: τὰ πρακτά, things to be done, points of moral action, Arist. Eth. N. 1, 2, 1.—II. πρακτός ὑπὸ τινος, called on to pay money by one, cf. πράσσω.

Πρακτός, ὅος, ἡ, Ion. for πρῆξις.

Πράκτωρ, ορος, ο, poet. for πρακτήρ, one who does or executes, an accomplice, Soph. Tr. 251, Antipho 121, 39: of a woman, Soph. Tr. 860.—II. one who exacts payment, esp. at Athens, an officer charged with the collection of taxes, a tax-gatherer, Dem. 778, 18; 1337, 26, cf. Dict. Antiqu.—2. generally, one who exacts punishment, a punisher, avenger, Aesch. Supp. 646; πρ. αἱματός, Aesch. Eum. 319; φόνου, Soph. El. 953: also as adj., σὺν δόρῃ καὶ χειρὶ πράκτορι, Aesch. Ag. 111.

†Πράμναι, ol, the Pramnæ, a case of Indian wise men, Strab. p. 718.

Πράμνιος οἶνος, Pramnian wine

II. 11, 639, Od. 10, 235: acc. to ancient interpp. so called from Mount Pramné in the island of Icaria, or acc. to others from a place near Ephesus or Smyrna: later, the word seems to have been used of *any strong, red wine* made from dried grapes, without reference to its origin.—The form *Πράμιος* likewise occurs in Ar. Eq. 107.

Πράμος, ὁ,=πρόμος, Ar. Thesm. 50. [α]

Πράν, Dor. adv.,=πρίν, *πρώην, before*, of time, hence *formerly, once, lately*, πρὸν ποκα, a short time ago, Theocr. 2, 115; 3, 28, etc.—Its root seems to have been πρῶ, cf. πρίν. [α]

Πρανῆς, πρανίω, Dor. and Att. for πρηνῆς, πρηνίω.

†Πρανίχος, ον, ὁ, *Pranichus*, a poet, Plut. Alex. 50.

†Πράξ, ἀκός, ὁ, *Prax*, a descendant of Neoptolemus, Paus. 3, 20, 8.

†Πράξαγορά, ας, ἡ, *Praxagora*, fem. pr. n., Ar. Eccl. 124.

†Πράξαγορας, ον and αο, ὁ, Ion. Πρηξ, *Praxagoras*, father of the poet Theocritus, Theocr. Ep. 22.—Others in Ath.; etc.

†Πράξανδρος, ον, ὁ, *Praxandrus*, masc. pr. n., Strab. p. 682; etc.

Πραξίδιον, ον, τό, dim. from πρᾶξις.

†Πραξίας, ον, ὁ, *Praxias*, a statuary of Athens, Paus. 10, 19, 4.

†Πραξιδάμας, ἀνός, ὁ, *Praxidamas*, of Aegina, Pind. N. 6, 27.

Πραξιδίκη, ης, ἡ, *Praxidike*, a goddess worshipped at Athens, usu. represented bareheaded, to whom only the heads of animals were offered in sacrifice, Orph. Arg. 31. [ζ]

†Πραξιδάα, ας, ἡ, *Praxidæa*, a daughter of Thespis, Apollod. 2, 7, 3.—2. wife of Erechtheus, Id. 3, 13, 1.—3. daughter of Leas, Ael. V. H. 12, 28.

†Πραξικλῆς, ένος, ὁ, *Praxicles*, an Athenian trierarch, Dem. 1219, 19.

Πραξικτόρα, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (πράξις, κτήτω) to do, conquer by stratagem, surprise or treachery, πόλιν, Polyb. 3, 69, 1: hence, to overreach or outwit, τινά, Id. 2, 46, 2.

†Πραξίλεως, ὦ, ὁ, Ion. Πρηξ, *Praxiteus*, father of Xenagoras of Halicarnassus, Hdt. 9, 107.

†Πραξίλλα, ης, ἡ, *Praxilla*, a poetess, Anst.: cf. Πρηξίλλα.

Πράξιμος, ον, (πράσσω) *practicable, feasible*.—II. of money, that can be collected, recoverable, Polyb. 22, 26, 17.

†Πραξινόη, ης, ἡ, *Praxinoë*, fem. pr. n., Theocr. 14, 1.

†Πραξίνος, ον, ὁ, Ion. Πρηξίνος, *Praxinus*, a naval officer of Troezen, Hdt. 7, 180.

Πράξις, εως, ἡ, Ion. and Ep. πρήξις, ιος (πράσσω)—a doing, deed, business, plan, hence κατὰ πρῆξιν, opp. to ἀνσιδώς, advisedly, on purpose, Od. 3, 72; 9, 253; πρῆξις δ' ἥδ' ἰδίη—οὐ δῆμος, a private, not a public affair, Od. 3, 82:—esp., traffic, H. Ar. 397: πρ. περί τινος, the transaction respecting—, Thuc. 6, 88: ἐν ταῖς πράξεσι, in fact, in reality, Plat. Phaedr. 271 D.—2. the progress, result of a business, οὐ τις πρῆξις πέλεται γόοιο, nothing (no good) comes of weeping, II. 24, 524 (explained infra 550, by οὐ τις ἀρῆξεις ἀκαχήμενος); so, οὐ τις πρῆξις ἐγγίγντο νυμμένουσιν, Od. 10, 202, 568: λυμαινέσθαι τινι τὴν πρᾶξιν, to spoil one's market, mar his schemes: πρᾶξιν φίλαν δίδοναι, to grant a happy issue, Pind. O. 1, 136, cf. Aesch. Cho. 814; πρ. χρη

σμών, their issue, Aesch. Pers. 739.—II. a doing, acting, action, freq. in Plat., etc.; opp. to πάθος, Plat. Legg. 876 D, to ἐξις, Id. Rep. 434 A; opp. to speaking, Dem. 1414, 14: in Arist. Eth. 11. 6, 2, πρᾶξις, action, is expressly distinguished from θεωρία (speculation), and ποιησις (production).—III. euphem. for sexual commerce or intercourse, Pind. Fr. 236, Aeschin. 22, 35, sq.—IV. like τὸ εὖ or κακῶς πράσσειν, as if intr., a being (well or ill) off, a certain state, condition, Hdt. 3, 65, Aesch. Pr. 695, Soph. Aj. 790, 792, etc.—V. conduct, practical ability, Polyb. 2, 47, 5; 4, 77, 1: also, practice, in the sense of trickery, treachery, Id. 2, 9, 2, etc.—VI. the exaction of money, recovery of outstanding debts, arrears, etc., πρ. μισθοῦ, τελείων, Plat. Prot. 328 B, Rep. 425 D.—VII. a business, an office, Hdt.—VIII. a work, treatise, like πραγμᾶτια.

†Πράξις, ιος, ὁ, *Praxis*, a rich Mytilenæan, Ael. V. H. 14, 24.

†Πραξίτας, α, ὁ, *Praxitas*, a Lacedæmonian, Xen. Hell. 4, 4, 7.

†Πραξίτέλης, ον, ὁ, *Praxiteles*, the celebrated statuary of Athens or Paros, Paus.; Luc.; etc.—Others in Plut.; etc.

†Πραξιδάνης, ον, ὁ, *Praxiphanes*, a peripatetic philosopher of Rhodes, Strab. p. 655.—Others in Diog. L.; etc.

†Πραξωνίδης, ον, ὁ, *Praxonides*, masc. pr. n., Paus. 5, 4, 6.

Πράωνος, adv., temperately, Ar. Ran. 856, cf. Lob. Phryn. 403:—Buttm. Ausf. Gr. § 115 a. Anm. 2 note, makes it not a compd. of πρᾶος, νός, but simply metaplast. for πρᾶως from πρᾶος, πρᾶως, as if through a collat. form πρᾶων.

ΠΡΑΨΟΣ, neut. πρᾶον: but the fem. is from πρᾶος, Ion. πρήος, εἰα, ν, which however is used also in masc. and neut., of all the singular cases: in plur. also πρᾶοι and πρᾶεις in nom., πρᾶοις and πρᾶεσι in dat., πρᾶους and πρᾶεις in acc.: but the gen. is πρᾶων, rarely πρᾶων, and the neut. nom. and acc. is πρᾶα, rarely πρᾶα (as in Arist.): the word is post-Hom., except in H. Hom. 7, 10. (Sometimes written πρᾶος, πρᾶος, which Buttm., Ausf. Gr. § 64, 2, n., prefers: but the authority for it is dub.: the deriv. from ῥᾶος is still more so.)

Mild, soft, σέλας, H. Hom. 7, 10; ῥαρος, Plat. P. 4, 241: more freq. of persons, mild, meek, gentle, πρᾶος ἄστοις, Ib. 3, 124, cf. Plat. Rep. 566 E; πρᾶος τὸ ἥθος, Id. Phaedr. 243 C; πρᾶος ἐν τοῖς λόγοις, Id. Euthyd. 303 D;—esp. after having been angry, Hdt. 2, 181 (cf. πρᾶότης)—so of a horse, gentle, Xen. Cy. 2, 1, 29; of other animals, tame, Id. An. 1, 4, 9; of illnesses, mild, Hipp.: of sound, gentle, low, Xen. Symp. 1, 10.—2. making mild, taming, ῥάμμεον, of a bridle, Pind. O. 13, 121, cf. Xen. Eq. 9, 3.

II. Adv. (from πρᾶος) πρᾶως—(from πρᾶος), πρᾶως, mildly, gently, πρᾶως πείθειν τινί, φέρειν τι, Plat. Rep. 589 C, Crito 43 B; πρᾶως ἔχειν πρὸς τι, Id. Lys. 211 E; πρᾶως λέγειν τὸ πάθος, to speak lightly of it, Xen. An. 1, 5, 14: also πρᾶνως, q. v.

III. Compar. πρᾶύτερος, Ion. πρᾶιτέρ, Hdt. 2, 181; or πρᾶότερος, Plat. Tim. 85 A, etc.;—never πρᾶών, Lob. Phryn. 403:—superl. πρᾶτάτος, Plat. Phaed. 116 C, etc. Hence

Πρᾶττης, ητος, ἡ, meekness, mild-

ness, gentleness, like πρᾶττης, q. v. Plat. Symp. 197 D, etc.: properly, the contrary habit to passionateness (δουλοτήτης), Arist. Eth. N. 4, 5, Rhet. 2, 3, 1.

Πρᾶπίδες, αἱ, strictly=φρένες, the midriff, diaphragm, ἐβαλ' ἥπαρ ἐπὶ πρᾶπιδίον, II. 11, 579; 13, 412; cf. 24, 514:—then, since this was deemed the seat of the understanding, 2. usu. like φρένες, the understanding, mind, freq. in Hom., usu. ἰδύνησι πρᾶπίδεςσιν, II. 1, 608; 18, 380; as the seat of desire, the heart, II. 24, 514; hence, ἔσχευ ἰκοῖντι ἀραρυῖαν πρᾶπίδεςσιν, a wife he had after his own heart, Hes. Th. 608; also in Pind. O. 10 (11), 10, P. 4, 500, Aesch. Ag. 380, 802:—the sing. πρᾶπις, ἰδού, only in Pind. P. 2, 113, Fr. 228, Eur. Bacch. 428, 999.—Only poet. (Prob. from φράζω, φρήν.) [ζ]

†Πράς, ἀνός, ὁ, *Pras*, a city of Perrhaëbia in Thessaly, Xen. Hell. 4, 3.

Πρασία, ἡ, a bed in a garden, garden-plot, Od. 7, 127; 24, 247, cf. ἀνδρῶν, hence, πρασιαὶ πρασιαί, by companies, in order, N. T.: also in plur., a garden, esp. a kitchen-garden, Nic. (Prob. from πρᾶσιν, and so strictly a bed of leeks.)

†Πρασιαί, ὧν, αἱ, and Πρασία, ἡ, Strab. p. 399, *Prasiae*, an Attic deme of the tribe Pandionis, with a temple of Apollo, Thuc. 8, 95: adv. Πρασίαθεν, from Pr.; Πρασιασσεύ, to Pr.; Πρασισί, in Pr.—2. a city of Laconia, Thuc. 2, 56; 7, 18: in Strab. p. 374 assigned to Argolis.

Πρασιανός, ὧν,=πράσινος, M. Anton. 1, 5.

†Πρασιάς λίμνη, ἡ, a lake in Thrace, =Βολβίτης, Hdt. 5, 15.

Πράσι(ω, f. -ισω, (πράσιν) to be green as leeks, Diosc.

Πράσιμος, ον, (πρᾶσις) for sale, Lat. *venalis*, Plat. Legg. 847 E, Xen. Cyr. 4, 5, 42.

Πράσινοδῆς, ές, (εἶδος) like leeks in colour, green: from

Πράσινος, ον, (πράσιν) of a leek green, Arist. Meteor. 3, 2, 5. [α]

Πράσινοδῆς, ες,=πρασιννοδῆς.

†Πράσιον, ὧν, αἱ, the *Prasii*, an Indian people, Strab. p. 702.

Πράσιον, ον, τό, the plant *horrehound*, Lat. *marrubium*, Theophr.

Πράσιος, ον,=πράσινος, Plat. Tim. 68 C. [α]

Πράσις, εως, ἡ, Ion. πρήσις, ιος (πράσσω)—a selling, sale, Hdt. 153; 4, 17, Plat., etc.: ὧν ἡ και πρ. Soph. Fr. 756; πρᾶσιν τινος ποιεῖσθαι, Aeschin. 16, 22; εὐρεῖν πρ. Ar. Fr. 477.

Πράσιτης, ον, ὁ, Theophr., (πράσιον) οἶνος πρ., wine flavoured with *horrehound*, Diosc. 5, 58.—II. (πράσιν) leek-green: hence, πρασιτίς, ἰδός, ἡ a kind of precious stone, Theophr.

Πράσινοδῆς, ές, (πράσιν, εἶδος) like a leek, Hipp.

Πράσιεις, εσσα, εν, (πράσιν)=foreg., Opp. H. 1, 107.

Πρασόκουρις, ἰδός, ἡ, (πράσιν, κείρω) a grub which destroys leeks, sub κάμπη, Arist. H. A. 5, 19, 12, Stratt. Incert. 1.

Πρασόκουρον, ον, τό, (πράσιν, κείρω) a leek-slice, Anth. P. 11, 203.

ΠΡΑΣΨΟΝ, ον, τό, a leek, Chionid Ptoch. 4, Ar. Ran. 621, Theophr., etc. also a sea-plant like a leek. (Hence v. transpos. πάσσον, πάββεν, Lat. *porrum*.)

Πράσῳρη, ης, ἡ,=πρασόκουρον Πράσῳφάγω, ὦ, to eat leeks from

ἱρασφόρος, *ov*, Ep. Πρασ-οφ-
 ἄσον, *φαγεῖν* as a frog's name,
le-cater, Batr. 229.
 ἱρασφόρους, *ονν*, (χρόα) *leek-col-*
ored.
 ἱρασσοῦς, *ον*, *δ*, poet. for *πρασ-*
ος, *leek-green*, name of a frog,
 r. 255.
 ΠΡΑΣΩ, Ep. and Ion. *πρήσω*,
πράττω (but not till after Trag.,
 m. Soph. Phil. 1435): fut. *πρήσω*,
πρήξω: perf. *πέπραχα*, pf. 2
πράγα, (the Gramm. make *πέπρα-*
the Att., *πέπραχα* the Hellenic
 a, Piers. Moer. p. 293, Meineke
 and p. 221: *πέπραγα* in old
 ers is both trans. and intr., later
 intr.: *πέπραγα* from Xen. down-
 ds always transit.): pf. pass. *πέ-*
πραμαι: the mid. fut. *πρήσσοι* in
 i. signif., Herm. Pind. P. 4, 431.
 om. uses only pres., fut., and aor.

125, cf. Thuc. 4, 121; 5, 83: hence
 also, *πρ. Θηβαίοις τὰ πράγματα*, to
 manage matters for the interest of the
 Thebans, Dem. 365, 15; and so ab-
 sol., *πράττειν Φίλιππον*, Id. 126, 3:
 but, *πρ. τινὶ πόλιν*, to betray it to
 one, Polyb. 4, 16, 11.—III. *to do*, *prac-*
tise, Lat. *agere*, freq. in Att.: *πολλὰ*
πρ.=πολνπραγμονεῖν, Ar. Ran. 228,
 etc.: and then, absol., *to act*, opp. to
πάσχειν, Plat. Rep. 527 A, etc.: *μεθ'*
ἑμὸν ἐπράττειν, i. e. he took our side,
 Isae. 52, 5.—IV. seemingly intr., *to be*
 in a certain state or condition, *fare so*
 and so, have such and such success, *ὁ*
στόλος οὕτω ἐπρήξε, Hdt. 3, 25, ubi
 v. Valck., cf. 4, 77, Thuc. 7, 24; so,
ὡς ἐπρήξε, Hdt. 7, 18: esp., *εὖ* or *κα-*
κῶς πρᾶττειν, *to fare, come off well* or
 ill, first in Pind. P. 2, 134, Hdt. 1, 24,
 42, etc.: so, *φλαύρος πρ.*, Hdt. 6, 94;
πρ. καλῶς, Aesch. Pr. 979 (*ὅς τις κα-*
λῶς πρᾶττει, *οὐχὶ καὶ εὖ πρᾶττει*;
 Plat. Alc. 1, 116 B); *πρ. εὐτυχῶς*,
 Soph. Ant. 701; *μακαρίως*, Ar. Plut.
 629; *πρ. ἡ δύναται ἀρίστα*, Hdt. 5,
 30; *οὐχ ὡς λῶστα πρᾶττειν*, etc.,
 Arr.:—but here too the word is
 strictly transit., and the phrase is el-
 lipt.; for it is in full *εὖ πρᾶττειν* (τῷ
 αὐτῷ), to bring one's affairs to a good
 issue; and Xen. actually says, *εὖ*
πρᾶττειν τὰ πολιτικά, τὰ γεωργικά,
 τὰ λατρικά, *to prosper* as a statesman,
 etc., Mem. 1, 6, 8; 3, 9, 8; so also,
χρηστὸν τὴ πρ., Ar. Plut. 341; *χείρω*
πρ., Thuc. 7, 71; *μεγάλα πρ.*, πολλὰ
 καὶ ἀγαθὰ πρ., Xen. Cyr. 8, 4, 6, An.
 6, 2, 8:—but in these phrases the
 success or failure is always consid-
 ered as the result of our own good or
 bad conduct, while in *εὐτυχεῖν* and
δυστυχεῖν it depends wholly on chance
 and the like, Ib. 3, 9, 14; the pf. 2
πέπραγα is very freq. in this signif.,
 Seidl. Eur. Tro. 625, (604):—cf. *εὖ*
πραξία.—2. but *εὖ* and *κακῶς πρᾶ-*
ττειν were also used in a pecul. signif.,
to deal well or ill, oft. c. dat. pers.,
to behave well or ill towards one: but,
πρᾶττειν τινὶ τι, *to effect* or *procure*
 good or evil for another, Soph. Aj.
 446, cf. Herm. Vig. n. 196; so too,
πρᾶττειν τί τινος, e. g. *σωτηρίαν*
τινός, *to effect* another's safety, look to
 it.—3. euphem. for *to have commerce* or
sexual intercourse, Theocr. 2, 143, in
 pass., cf. *πράξις* III.—V. c. dupl. acc.
 pers. et rei, *πρᾶττειν τινὰ τι*, *to do*
 something to one, like *ὄρν, εἰπεῖν*
τινὰ τι, etc., Isocr. 251 E.—2. but
 freq. c. dupl. acc. in another sense,
πρᾶττειν τινὰ ὑργύριον, *to exact*
 money from one, first in Hdt. 3, 58;
πράσσει με τόκον, *he makes me pay*
 over the interest, Batr. 186; *πρ. τινὶ*
χρέος, Pind. O. 3, 12, cf. P. 9, 180;
τοῖφιλλόμενον, Aesch. Cho. 309; and
 then very freq. in Att., esp. of state-
 officers, who collected the taxes (cf.
πράκτωρ II, *πράξις* VI, *εἰσπράττω*,
ἐκπράττω); also, *πρ. τι παρά τινος*,
to obtain or *demand* from another, Hdt.
 1, 106, cf. Duker Thuc. 8, 5: metaph.,
φόνον πρᾶττειν, *to exact punishment*
 for a murder, *to take vengeance* for it,
 and so *to avenge, punish*, Aesch. Eum.
 624: *πρᾶττειν τινὰ τι ὑπὲρ τινος*, *to*
demand from one as the price for a
 thing, Luc.: also in pass., *πεπραγμέ-*
νος τὸν φόρον, *called on to pay* up the
 tribute, Thuc. 8, 5; *πραγθεῖς ὑπὸ*
τῶνδε, Lys. 116, 5, cf. Plat. Legg.
 921 C.—mid., *πράσσειν τινα ὑργύ-*
ριον, μισθόν, τόκον, *to exact* money,
 etc., for one's self, first in Pind. O. 10
 (11), 36, Hdt. 2, 126, and freq. in Att.
 writers, cf. Blomf. Aesch. Pers. 482;

also, *φόρους πρᾶσσεσθαι ἐπὶ οὐ ἐν*
τῶν πόλεων, Thuc. 8, 5, 37; *παρ'*
τινος, Lys. 17, 3: freq. with a bad
 sense attached, *to extort* money.—VI.
 c. acc. pers., *πρᾶττειν τινὰ*, *to make*
an end of him, prob. only in Aesch.
 Cho. 440: in part. pf. pass. *πεπραγμέ-*
νος, *undone, utterly ruined*, like Lat.
confectus for *perditus*, Ib. 131 (ubi nunc
πεπραμένος). [ā by nature in *πράσ-*
σω, as the Ion. *πρήσω* shows, Buttin
 Lexil. in voc. fin.]
 Πράσσωδης, *ες*, (*πράσον*)=*πρασσει*
δης.
 Πράτεος, *α*, *ον*, (*πιπράσκω*) *to be*
sold, for *sale*, Lat. *venalis*, Plat. Legg.
 849 C.
 Πράτηρ, Ion. *πρητήρ*; *ήρος*, *ὁ*, (*πι*
πράσκω) *a seller, dealer*, Plat. Legg.
 915 D, Isae. 10, 24.
 Πρατήριον, *ον*, τό, Ion. *πρητ-*,
a place for selling, a market, Hdt. 7, 23
 neut. from
 Πρατήριος, *α*, *ον*, Ion. *πρητ-*, (*πρα*
τήρ) *of or for sale*.
 Πράτης, *ον*, *ὁ*,=*πρατήρ*, Isae. ap
 Poll. 7, 8. [α]
 Πρατίας, *ον*, *ὁ*,=*πρατήρ*, rare
 word.
 †Πρατίνας, *ὁ*, *Pratinas*, Paus. 2,
 13, 6.
 Πρατός, *ή*, *όν*, verb. adj.,=*πρατέος*,
 Soph.?
 Πράτος, *α*, *ον*, Dor. for *πρώτος*
 like *θάκος* for *θακος*, freq. in Theocr.
 —Strictly contr. from Dor. superl.
πρώτος.
 Πράτρια, *ας*, *ή*, fem. from *πρ. ατήρ*.
 Πράττω, Att. for *πράσσω*.
 Πράυγελος, Ion. *πρηγ-*, *ὁ*, *ή*
 (*πράυς*, *γέλως*) *softly-smiling*, Anth.
 P. 9, 229; 10, 4. [v]
 Πραῦθμος, *ον*, (*πράυς*, *θυμός*) *of*
gentle mind, LXX. [v]
 Πραῦθμος, *ον*, (*πράυς*, *λόγος*) *of*
gentle words, Synes. [v]
 †Πραῦλος, *ον*, *ὁ*, *Praylus*, a phi-
 losopher of Troas, Diog. L.
 Πραῦμενής, *ες*, (*πράυς*, *μένος*) *of*
gentle spirit. Adv. *νόγος*. [v]
 Πραῦμητις, *ιος*, *ὁ*, *ή*, (*πράυς*, *μητις*)
of gentle counsel, gracious, kindly, Pind.
 O. 6, 71. [v]
 Πραῦνος, Ion. *πρην-*, *ον*, (*πράυς*,
νόος) *of gentle mind*, Orph. H. 63, 13
 Anth. P. 7, 592, etc.: in Anth. P. 9,
 769, with v. l. *πρηνώμενος*. [v]
 Πραῦνσις, *εως*, *ή*, (*πράνως*) *a*
softening, appeasing, Arist. Rhet. 2,
 3, 2.
 Πραῦντικός, *ή*, *όν*, *fit* for *appeasing*,
 Arist. Rhet. 2, 3, 10: from
 Πραῦνω, Ep. and Ion. *πρηνώ* [v]:
 fut. *ἔνω*: pf. pass. *πεπράνωμαι*, Ael.
 N. A. 4, 16 (*πράνως*). *To make soft*,
mild or *gentle*, *to soften*, *soothe, calm*,
πιοῦς πρηννεῖν, Hes. Th. 254; *πρη-*
ννεῖν τινὰ, Hes. Op. 795, H. Hom.
 Merc. 417: *ἰσπερήφανα τ' ἔργα πα-*
ρνεῖ, Sol. 15, 374: *πραῦνεν τινὰ λό-*
γους, Aesch. Pers. 837; *πρ. πρὸς ἄλ-*
λήλους, Isocr. 50 B; *πρ. ὀργῇ*, Eur.
 Phrix. 6, 3; *πρ. ἔλκος*, *to soothe* a ra-
 ging sore, Soph. Phil. 650: also in
 Plat. and Xen.:—pass., *to become soft*
 or *gentle*, *grow milder*, *πρηνώμενος*
τοῦ χειμῶνος, Hdt. 2, 25; and of pas-
 sion, *to abate*, Id. 2, 121, 4; opp. *τι*
ἐγείρεσθαι, of horses, Xen. Eq. 9, 10.
 cf. Arist. Rhet. 2, 3.
 Πραῦπάθεια, *ας*, *ή*, *gentleness*, Phi-
 lo: [πᾶ] and
 Πραῦπᾶθέω, *ῶ*, *to be gentle*, Philo-
 [v] from
 Πραῦπᾶθής, *ες*, (*πράυς*, *πάσχω*) *of*
gentle temper.
 Πραῦς, Ion. *πρηός*, *εἰα*, *ύ*; v. *eub*
πράος.

†Πραύσος, *ων, οί, the Prausi*, a Celtic people, Strab. p. 187.
 Πρατέων, *οντος, ό, Επ. πρητ-, πρᾶς, τῶν* with tamed neck, ταύρος, Anth. P. 9, 299.

Πραΐτης, *προς, ή, (πρᾶς) softness, mildness, whether physical or moral, LXX: opp. to ἀγριότης, χαλεπότης* [ε]

Πραΐτροπος, *ον, (πρᾶς, τρός) gentle of mood*, Plut. 2, 493 D.

Πρεΐγεια, *πρεΐγυτης, πρεΐγιστος, ή, Cret. for πρεσβεία, -βευτης, -βιστος; cf. sq.*

Πρεΐγυς, *Dor. and Aeol. form of πρέσβυς*, Buttm. Lexil. s. v. προσέλε-εν V.

Πρεμνιάζω, =sq., Hesych.

Πρεμνίζω, *f. -ισω, (πρέμνω) to stub*, root up, Lat. excoicare.

Πρέμνιον, *ον, τό, dim. from πρέμνω*.

Πρέμνοθεν, *adv., from the stump, i. e. utterly, cf. πρμνοθεν: from*

Πρέμνω, *ον, τό, the bottom of the trunk of a tree, the stump; generally, the stem, trunk, Lat. codex, caudex, truncus, H. Hom. Merc. 238, Ar. Lys. 267, Xen. Oec. 19, 13, etc.—II. the root or bottom of any thing, πρέμνα χθόνια, Pind. Fr. 58; metaph., πρέμνω πράγματος πελωρίον, Ar. Av. 321; πρ. ἀρετής, Q. Sm. 14, 197. (No doubt akin to πρμνός.)*

Πρέμνος, *ός, =foreg., dub.*

Πρεμνώδης, *ες, (πρέμνω, είδος) like a trunk, Theophr.*

†Πρεπσίνθος, *ον, ή, Prepesinthus, a small island in the Aegean, Strab. p. 485.*

†Πρέπις, *ιδος, ό, Prepis, an Athenian, derided for his effeminacy by Ar. Ac. 843.*

Πρέπων, *οντος, τό, part. from πρέπω, q. v.*

Πρεπόντως, *adv. part. from πρέπω, η fit manner, fitly, meetly, Aesch. Ag. 587: =beseeingly, gracefully, Pind. O. 3, 16—c. dat., σαντή και τῇ πατρίδι πρ., Plat. Legg. 699 D.*

Πρεττός, *ή, όν, (πρέπω) distinguished, eminent, honourable, Aesch. Eum. 914, Ar. Lys. 1298.*

ΠΡΕΨΙΩ: the pres. and impf. were chiefly in use: but a fut. πρήω occurs Aesch. Eum. 995, and Plat.; and aor. έπρησα Aesch. Fr. 393, Plat. Charm. 158 C. To strike the senses, e. g. to catch the eye, be clearly seen or heard, etc., be conspicuous among a number, διά πάντων, Il. 12, 104; μετ' άγρομένοισιν, Od. 8, 172, Hes. Th. 92: to be distinguished in or by a thing, τινί, Od. 18, 2; cf. Aesch. Ag. 241, Cho. 12:—always of impressions on the senses: as,—2. on the eye, to be clearly seen, appear, Hom., and freq. in Aesch., as Theb. 390, Ag. 389: επί τού πρέπει δμμιαν αιδώς, H. Cer. 214.—3. on the ear, βοά πρέπει, the cry sounds loud and clear, Pind. N. 3, 119, Aesch. Ag. 321.—4. on the smell, to be strong, or rank, Ib. 131: and so—5. generally, to be plain or manifest, περιώντι χρυός πρέπει, Pind. P. 10, 106.—II. to be like, πρ. τινί είδος, to be like one in form, Pind. P. 2, 70: also c. inf., τούδε γάρ δράμῃα φότης Περσικόν πρέπει μαθεῖν, his running is like Persian to behold, i. e. one may see it is Persian, Aesch. Pers. 247, cf. Supp. 719; also c. ός et inf., πρέπει ός τιράνων είσάρων, Soph. El. 664; ός πένθυμος πρότεις δρᾶν, Eur. Supp. 1056:—for the inf. we sometimes have a partic., Schäf. Dion. Comp. p. 212.—III. to become, beseeem, c. dat. pers., θνατᾷ θνατοῖσι

πρέπει, Pind. I. 5 (4), 20; τοῖς ὀλβίοις γε καὶ τοῖς νικᾶσθαι πρέπει, Aesch. Ag. 941, cf. Plat. Polit. 288 C, Charm. 158 C:—oft. in part., ὅμνοι πρέποντες γάμοις, Id. Rep. 460 A, etc.; cf. πρέποντως.—2. most freq. impers. πρέπει, like Lat. decet, it is fitting, it becoms, suits, becomes, from Hdt. downwds., both of outward circumstances and moral fitness, c. dat. pers. et inf., οὐ πρέπει ἄμυν λυεῖν τεῖχη, Theogn. 235; οὐ πρέπει γῶν δάσασθαι, Pind. P. 4, 261; πρέπει ἐσλοῖσι αἰνεῖσθαι, Id. Fr. 86; cf. Aesch. Ag. 483, 941, Eur. Hipp. 115: c. acc. pers. et inf., τὸν πρέπει τυγχάνειν ὅμων, Pind. O. 2, 83; cf. Aesch. Supp. 203, Soph. Tr. 728:—c. inf. only, πρέπει γαρνέμεν, Pind. N. 7, 121, cf. Aesch. Ag. 636, etc.:—when the acc. alone follows it, this depends on an inf. omitted, as, τίσασθαι οὗτο, ὡς ἐκείνους [τίσασθαι] πρέπει, Hdt. 4, 139, cf. 8, 68, 1; so, ἀμείβεσθαι ὡς ξένους [ἀμείβεσθαι] πρέπει, Aesch. Supp. 105; cf. Plat. Prot. 312 B, etc.: very rarely c. gen. pers., πρέπον ἦν δαίμονος τοῦ 'μοῦ τόδε, this were well worthy of my evil genius, Soph. Aj. 534: but acc. to Thom. M. p. 734, it is never so with πρέπει, but only with πρέπον ἐστί, so that the gen. depends on the substantive force of the part.—3. part. neut. τὸ πρέπον, οντος, that which is seemly, fitness, propriety, Lat. decorum, Cic. Offic. 1, 17.—Buttm. Lexil. s. v. θεοπρόπος, q. v., refers πρέπω to the root πέρω, περᾶω, acc. to the orig. signf.) Hence

Πρετώδης, *ες, (πέρω, είδος) fit, becoming, suitable, proper, like part. πρέπων, οντος, ον, Ar. Plut. 793, Plat. Alc. 1, 135 B, Xen., etc.*

Πρέτων, *οντος, ό, a kind of sea-fish, Opp. H. 1, 146, Ael.*

Πρέσβυ, *ης, ή, pecul. old Ep. fem. of πρέσβυς, the august, honoured; in Il., always as epith. of a goddess, πρέσβα θεά, 5, 721, etc. (cf. διά, πότνια); πρέσβα Διός θυγατήρ 'Ατῇ, 19, 91; in Od., of a mortal, πρέσβα Κλυμένη θυγατρών, 3, 452: never in sense of aged. Cf. πρέσβευρα, πρέσβις.*

Πρεσβεία, *ας, ή, (πρεσβείων) age, eldership, κατὰ πρεσβείαν, by the right of the elder, Aesch. Pers. 4: and hence,—2. rank, dignity, respect, Plat. Rep. 509 B.—II. an embassy, embassy, Ar. Lys. 570, Plat., etc.—2. the body of ambassadors, as we say, the Embassy, Thuc. 1, 72, Xen. Cyr. 2, 4, 1, Aesch. chn. 29, 30, etc. (This sense arose from elders being usu. chosen as ambassadors.)*

Πρεσβείων, *Ion. and Ep. -ήτων, ον, τό (πρεσβεία):—a gift of honour, such as was usu. offered to the elders, Il. 8, 289: later usu. in plur., privileges, prerogatives, πρεσβεία δίδοναι τινί τι, to give him as a privilege, Plat. Gorg. 524 A. πρεσβεία λαβεῖν, πρεσβείων ἔχειν, to take, have as one's right, Dem. 955, 11; 1003, 10 (cf. γέρας): c. gen., πρεσβεία γῆς, the chief share, sway of the land, Soph. Fr. 19.—II. old age itself, LXX. Hence*

Πρεσβεῖω, *ω, to present with a gift of honour:—mid. to honour, adore, Lyc. 1265.*

Πρέσβευρα, *ή, =πρέσβα, fem. of πρέσβυ, θεῶν πρέσβευρα, H. Hom. Ven. 32, cf. Eur. I. T. 963; applied by way of parody by Ar. Ach. 883, to a large eel, πρέσβευρα Κωπάδων κορᾶν.*

Πρέσβευμα, *ατος, τό, (πρεσβεῖω) one sent on an embassy, an ambassador;*

Eur. Supp. 173 (cf. παίδευμα —an Embassy, Plut. Timol. 9.

Πρεσβεύς, *ός, an ambassador, ο found in dat. plur. πρεσβεῖσι, Lyb. Lob. Phryn. 69; for the pl. πσβης, in Hes. Sc. 245 (usu. wron written πρεσβῆς), belongs to σβυς I. 2, Buttm. Ausf. Gr. ό 58, s. Πρεσβευσία, ή, dub. I. in Dion. for sq.; Lob. Phryn. 532.*

Πρεσβευσία, *εως, ή, (πρεσβεῖν) being sent on an embassy, embassy, πρ. γένετο, Thuc. 1, 73.*

Πρεσβεύειρα, *ας, ή, an ambassador, Opp. C. 1, 464: fem. of sq.*

Πρεσβευτής, *οῦ, ό, (πρεσβεῖν) ambassador, Thuc. 5, 4, etc.: the p is usu. όί πρέσβης, though of πσβαται occurs, as in Thuc. 8, Hence*

Πρεσβευτικός, *ή, όν, of, belong to, fit for an ambassador or emb Polyb. 9, 32, 4, Diod., etc.*

Πρεσβείω, *f. -εῖω (πρεσβυς) intr., to be the elder or eldest, opp νεᾶνεν, Soph. O. C. 374, Plat., etc. gen. pers., to be older than, be the of a number, Hdt. 7, 2, ubi v. El.—2. to rank before, take precedence others, c. gen., πρ. τῶν πολλῶν λεῶν, Plat. Legg. 752 E, cf. inf. hence, to rule over, c. gen., 'Ολύμπ πρ., Soph. Aj. 1389; c. dat., Id. 256; and absol., to be best, Id. 720.—3. trans., to place as oldest; to put first in rank, Aesch. Eum. hence, to pay honour or worship τινί, Id. Cho. 488, Soph. Tr. 1, Plat., etc.:—pass., to be first or most, hold the first place, Aesch. El. 21; πρεσβεύεται κακῶν, is most ble of mischiefs, Id. Cho. 631, cf. Legg. 879 B: to have the advantage the best of it, Lat. antiquior Aesch. Ag. 1300; cf. πρέσβυς I.—II. to be an ambassador, treat, negotiate as one, Eur. Heracl. 479, Ar. 610, and Xen.; c. acc., πρ. τῇ νῆνι, to negotiate peace, Andoc. 261, etc.:—elsewh. the mid. (aor. έσβενσάμην, Thuc. 6, 104; 8, 5) is in the signf., to send ambassadors πρεσβεύεσθαι παρά τινος, Thuc. 92; 4, 41, etc.: also to go as ambassador, Id. 5, 39:—τὰ ἐναντί σβενύμενα, his negotiations, Dem. 16.—III. to set forth, plead, λό Diog. L. prooem. 18, cf. Luc. 23.*

Πρέσβη, *ή, Ion. for πρέσβα, not in Hom.*

Πρεσβήιον, *ον, τό, Ion. for σβείων, II.*

Πρεσβήϊς, *ιδος, ή, =πρέσβα, σβῆϊς τιμῇ, the highest or most honour, H. Hom. 29, 3.*

Πρεσβίς, *ός, =πρεσβευτής, οί Lacon. Inscr.*

Πρεσβίς, *ή, poet. for πρεσβεία κατὰ πρέσβιν, according to age Hom. Merc. 431, Plat. Legg. 8.—II. an aged woman, Aesop.*

Πρεσβίστατος, *η, ον, =sq., Th. 344.*

Πρέσβιστος, *η, ον, superl. of σβυς, H. Hom. 30, 2, Aesch. 390, Soph. Fr. 523, 539.*

Πρέσβος, *τό, poet. for πρέσβη, an object of reverence, much like Aesch. Pers. 623, Ag. 855.*

Πρεσβύνεβλος, *ον, =πρεσβυς, Orph. H. 3, 2.*

Πρεσβύνεινα, *ας, ή, senior birth, Hdt. 6, 51, Plut. 2, 636 I.*

Πρεσβυγενής, *ές, (πρεσβυς) elder, esp. first-born, Il. 11, 249, Eur. Tro. 610 (590); general ancient, both of persons and*

πρ. χρόνος, Cratin. Chir. 3. — II. πρεσβυγενεῖς, Lacon. for *ol γέροντες*, Lat. *senatus*, Plut. Lycurg. 6, Id. 789 E.
 Πρέσβυς, *vos*, and *εως*, *δ*, *old*, an *old* n. poet. for *πρεσβύτης*, (but in this n. only in acc. and voc. *πρέσβυν*, *έσβυν*, and this almost exclus. poet.); in fem. *πρέσβα*, *πρέσβειρα*, *πρέβης*, and *πρέσβις* (v. sub vocc.). — *ε* compar. *πρεσβύτερος*, *α*, *ον*, *er*, is more freq. from Hom. downwards in poetry and prose, though also find *δ πρέσβυς* in posit. = *δ πρεσβύτερος*, Aesch. Ag. 184, 205, *δ*; also, *πρεσβύτερα* *αριμούν*, *older* n the fit number, Pind. Fr. 236; *δουλεύει*, the wise counsels of age, P. 2, 122; — so in compar. *πρεσβύτερος*, *older*, Il. 11, 787, etc.; *έναντα* by a year, Ar. Ran. 18; and freq. Att.: *πρεσβυτάτος*, *η*, *ον*, *ιστ*, Il. 4, 59, Pind., etc.; more deely *πρ. γενεή*, Il. 6, 24: (for the *erl*. forms *πρέσβιστος*, *πρεσβίςτος*, v. sub vocc.): — in prose, *δ πρεσβύτης* is more usu. for the posit. — the plur. *οι πρέσβεις*, dat. *πρέσβιν*, occurs in old poets in signif. *aged men*, *elders*, but always implicitly, and so *chiefs*, *princes*, (cf. *α* III), Aesch. Pers. 840: irreg. *π. πρέσβητες*, Hes. Sc. 245, (cf. *πρεσβείας*). The dual, *πρέσβητες*, Ar. Fr. 495.—3. the superl. is used in the sense of *reverend*, *honored*, from the respect paid to the *old* and experienced, Aesch. Theb. 100. Soph. Fr. 523, etc.; — so in prose, Legg. 717 B: — so the compar., *κινεῖς, οὐδέν πρ. ἔστι*, Plat. Symp. D; *πρεσβύτερον τι (οὐδέν) ἔχειν* st = Lat. *aliquid (nihil) antiquius re*, to deem *higher*, *more important*, *ἀ τοῦ θεοῦ πρεσβύτερα ποιεῖσθαι τῶν ἀνδρῶν*, Hdt. 5, 63; so, *οὐ πρεσβύτερον νομίζω τὰς σωφρονας*, Eur. Eucert. 11; *ἔμοι οὐδέν πρεσβύτερον τοῦ...*, Plat. Symp. D; and so, *πρεσβυτάτος κρίνειν* Luc. 4, 61; *πρεσβυτέρως γυναικῶν μονακίης τετιμηκέναι*, Plat. 548 C: hence, merely of great-er, *πρεσβύτερον κακῶν κακοῦ*, one greater than another, Soph. O. T., cf. Plat. Legg. 717 D: cf. *πρεσβυ* I. 3. — II. *an ambassador*, in only in poets, as Aesch. Supp. *δ πρέσβυς οὔτε τύπεται οὐθ' ἔζεται*, ar. Schol. Il. 4, 394; *γενέως*, Ar. Ach. 93: the prose is *πρεσβυτήτης*: but for the plur., *βεις* is most usu. even in prose. — at Sparta a political title, *an* like *γέρον*, in sing. *πρέσβεις*, Th. Inscr. 1, p. 610; just like the axon *Aldermen*. [v] (Döderlein es it from *πρέπω*, *πρέβω*, and so *ly* one that is conspicuous, like *φήμος* from *βλῆπω*, *φάσανον* *σφάζω*, *σφαγή*.) *πρεσβυσσις*, *η*, *dub*. I. for *πρέσβυν*.

Arist. Probl. 31, 23, 1, opp. to *μύωφ*. [v] Hence
 Πρεσβυτικός, *η*, *όν*, like an *old man*, *elderly*, Ar. Plut. 270, 787, Plat. Legg. 685 A, etc. — Adv. *-κώς*.
 Πρεσβύτερις, *ιδος*, fem. of *πρεσβύτης*, *q*. v.
 Πρεσβυτοδόκος, *ον*, (*πρεσβύτης*, *δέχομαι*) receiving the aged, Aesch. Supp. 666.
 Πρέσβυν, *ωνος*, *δ*, *Presbun*, son of Phrixus, Paus. 9, 34, 8.
 †Πρεσβυνιδής, *ον*, *δ*, son of *Presbun*, I. c. Clymenus, Orac. ap. Paus. 9, 37, 4.
 †Πρευγένης, *ονς*, *δ*, *Preuges*, son of Agenor, Paus. 7, 6, 2.
 Πρεμύνεια, *ας*, *η*, gentleness of temper, graciousness, Eur. Or. 1323: from *Πρεμύνης*, *ές*, soft of temper, gentle of mood, kind, friendly, gracious, *τινί*, to one, Aesch. Ag. 840, Eur. Hec. 538; absol., Id. Tro. 734: — also of events, *favourable*, *πρ. τύχη*, Aesch. Ag. 1647; *ρόστος*, Eur. Hec. 540. — Adv. *-νώς*, *πρ. αἰτέσθαι*, *παραινεῖν*, Aesch. Pers. 220, 224; *δέχεσθαι*, Id. Eum. 236.— II. *propitiating*, *χαλᾶ*, Aesch. Pers. 609, cf. 685.—Poet. word. (Acc. to some from *πρό* and *εὐμενής*: but really from *πράν*, *πρην*, and *μένος*, and so contr. for *πρημνένης*.)
 Πρενόν, *ωνος*, *δ*, = *πρήων*, Anth. P. 6, 253.
 Πρήγμα, *ονος*, for *πρήγμα*, Theogn., and Hdt.
 Πρηγμάτεομαι, *Ion*. for *πραγμ*-, Hdt.
 Πρηγορεύω, = *προαγορεύω*, Hesych.
 Πρηγορέων, *ωνος*, *δ*, = *προρηγορέων*, Ar. Av. 1113, Eq. 374.
 Πρήθων, *ωνος*, *η*, (*πρήθω*) *a* *swell*, *a* swelling, Nic. Th. 365.
 Πρήθηναι, *Ion*. for *πρήθηναι*, inf. aor. pass. of *πιπράσσω*.
 Πρήθω, *ι*, *-ήσω*: *acr.* *ἐπρησα*: — to blow up, swell out by blowing, *ἐπρησεν δ' άνεμος μέσον Ιστίον*, Od. 2, 427; so too, *εν δ' άνεμος πρήσεν μέσον Ιστίον*, Il. 1, 481; *άλα νότον πρήσαντος*, Anth. P. 13, 27 (hence, *πρηστήρ*, *πρηστής*). — 2. to blow out, drive out by blowing, *αἶμα ἀνὰ στόμα καὶ κατὰ βίνας πρήσε*, he blew a shower of blood from his mouth and nostrils, Il. 16, 350: (hence, *πρήστις*, *πρίστις*: cf. *ἀναπρήθω*). — 3. to blow into a flame, fan, *πρ. πυρός μένος*, Ar. Rh. 4, 819.—II. intr. to blow, Id. 4, 1537.—Poet. word. (For the signif. to burn, v. sub *πύμπρημι*; and on the possible union of these two signif., to burn and to blow, v. Butt. Lexil. s. v.; cf. also *πρίω* B).
 Πρηκτήρ, *ήρος*, *δ*, *Ion*. for *πρακτήρ* (*q*. v.), Hom.
 Πρημαδίη, *ης*, *η*, name of a kind of olive, Nic. Al. 87.
 Ποημία, (*πρήθω*) to blow, blow hard, *πρημαίνουσιν θυέλλαι*, Ar. Nub. 336.—II. trans., to blow up.
 Ποημιάς, *δόδος*, *η*, a kind of tunnyfish: also written *πρημιάς*, Plat. (Com.) Europ. 2, Opp. H. 1, 183; also, *πρημιάς*, *ποημαδίη*, *πρημαδίη*.
 †Πρημνίς, *ιδος*, *η*, *Premnis*, a city in Aethiopia, Strab. p. 820.
 Πρήν, *δ*, = *πρήων*, *πρών*.
 Πρηνηδόν, *adv.*, forwards, headlong, Nonn.: from
 Πρηνής, *ές*, gen. *έως*, contr. *οὐς*: *Ion*. for Dor. and Att. *πρᾶνής*, Lat. *pronus*, bent forward, head-foremost, headlong, freq. in Hom., usu. with verbs of falling and lying, *πρηνής έπεσε, κάππεσε, ήριπε, έλίσσθη*, etc.; *έκ δίφρου... έξεκύνισθη πρηνής εν κο*

νήσιν επί στόμα, Il. 6, 43, cf. Il. Sc. 365; *κῖτᾳ πρηνές βαλέειν Ιλαομοιο μέλαθρον*, Il. 2, 414; *πρ. επί γαίης* and *επί γαίῃ*, freq. in Hes.: opp. to *ὑπτιος*, Il. 11, 179; and so, *πρηνής* and *ὑπτιος* when applied to a man signify respectively *before* and *behind*, when to animals, *beneath* and *above*: so in Lat., *pronus* and *supinus*, Schneid. Cur. Poster. ad Arist. H. A. 4, 1, 7, cf. Ath. 447 B; opp. to *ὀρθός*, Plut. 2, 680 A: freq. of hills and heights, steep, abrupt, in the form *πρηνής*, Xen. Hipparch. 8, 6; opp. to *ὀρθθιος* (up-hill), Id. Cyr. 2, 2, 24; *κατὰ πρηνούς*, Id. An. 1, 5, 8. (On the deriv. and kindred words v. *πρό*, sub fin.) Hence
 Πρηνίζω, *ι*, *-ίσω* and *-ίξω*, to throw headlong, *πρ. πῶλιν*, to level it with the ground, Euphor. Fr. 16, and Nonn., cf. Valck. Hdt. 6, 27: — pass., to fall headlong, *πρηνιχθείς*, Anth. P. 7, 532 Hence
 Πρηνισμός, *οῦ*, *δ*, *a* throwing headlong, Or. Sib.
 †Πρηξαγόρης, *δ*, *Ion*. = *Πραξαγορας*.
 Πρήξαι, *Ion*. for *πράξει*, inf. aor. from *πράσσω*, Hom.
 †Πρηξάσπης, *ονς*, *δ*, *Prexaspes*, a distinguished Persian under Camby ses, Hdt. 3, 30, 34; etc.—2. another, an admiral in the fleet of Xerxes, Id 7, 97.
 †Πρηξίλλα, *η*, = *Πράξιλλα*, Anth.
 Πρηξίς, *ιος*, *η*, Ep. and *Ion*. for *πράξις*, *q*. v., Hom., and Hdt.
 †Πρηξώ, *οῦς*, *η*, *Prexo*, fem. pr. n., Anth. P. 6, 208; etc.
 Πρήσις, *ιος*, *η*, *Ion*. for *πρῆσις*, *sale*, Hdt. 1, 153.
 Πρήσις, *εως*, *η*, (*πύμπρημι*, *πρήσω*) *a* setting on fire.—II. (*πρήθω*) *a* blowing up, Aetiae.
 Πρήσμα, *ατος*, *τό*, (*πρήθω*) *a* *inflamed* or *swollen part*; *an inflammation* or swelling, Hipp.
 Πρήσω, Ep. and *Ion*. for *πράσσω* *q*. v., Hom., and Hdt.
 Πρηστέω, *dub.*, v. *διαπρηστέω*.
 Πρηστήρ, *ήρος*, *δ*, (*πύμπρημι*, *πρήσω*) *a* meteor, *a* flash of lightning: hence, *a thunder-storm*, Hes. Th. 846, *βρονται τε καὶ πρηστήρες έπειερίπτουσι*, Hdt. 7, 42, cf. Xen. Hell. 1, 3, 1.—II. (*πρήθω*) *a* violent wind, hurricane, storm, Ar. Lys. 974: *metaph.*, *a* pair of bellows, Ar. Rh. 4, 777.—2. *a water-stream*: generally, *any swollen stream*; and, *metaph.*, *a flood* of tears, Eur. Theb. 1.—3. *πρηστήρες*, *the veins of the neck when swollen by anger*; perh. also the arteries.—4. *a kind of serpent*, whose bite is poisonous, Diosc.
 Πρηστήριος, *ον*, (*πρηστήρ*) *burning*, *flashing*.
 Πρηστικός, *η*, *όν*, (*πρήθω*) = *foreg.*, Galen.
 Πρήστις, *η*, = *πρίστις*, *q*. v.
 Πρητήν, *ήρος*, *δ*, = *περυσινός*, *ενι-αύσιος*, *a year old*: esp., *a yearling lamb*; hence *επιπρητήν*. (On the deriv. and kindred words v. *πρό*.)
 Πρητήριον, *ον*, *τό*, *Ion*. for *πρᾶτήριον*, Hdt. 7, 23.
 Πρηνέλας, *πρηνένομος*, *πρηνένοος*, *πρηνών*, *πρηνός*, *πρηνέντων*, v. sub *πράν*.
 Πρηών, *ωνος*, *δ*, *a* jutting rock, *fore land*, *headland*, Hes. Sc. 437, Coluth. 14, 102: — the forms *πρᾶών*, *πρᾶν*, *πρᾶών* are equiv. (From *πρίν*, *πρᾶν*, akin to *πρηνή*, v. sub *πρό*).
 *ΠΡΙΑΜΑΙ, defect. dep., only found in aor. *ἐπριάμην* (for *ἐωνησάμην* is not Att., though the other tenses are supplied by *ἀνέομαι*, *q*. v.

κτα cf. Lob. Phryn. 138, Buttm. Catal. s. v.); subj. *πρίωμαι*: opt. *πρίαι-μην*, imperat. *πρίασο* and *πρίω*: inf. *πρίασθαι*: part. *πρίάμενος*: Hom., only in Od., and always in 3 sing. indic. without augm. *πρίατο*. To buy, Hom., and Att.—Construct., c. dat. pretii, *πρ. κτάεσθαι ἔσιον*, to buy with one's money, Od. 14, 115, 452; later c. gen., *πρ. θανάτοιο*, to purchase by his death, Pind. P. 6, 38; *πρ. τι ταλάντου*, *τεττάρων σίγλων*, Xen. Mem. 2, 5, 2, An. 1, 5, 6:—metaph., *οὐδένος λόγον πρίασθαι*, to buy at no price, Soph. Aj. 477; c. gen. pretii, acc. rei, et dat. pers., *πόσον πρίωμαι σοι* τὰ χοιρίδια, Ar. Ach. 812, cf. Rah. 1229, Soph. Ant. 1170; but, *πρ. τι παρά τινος*, Hdt. 9, 94; so, *πρ. παρά τινος ἡ δούναϊ δίκην*, Andoc. 28, 30.—On Ar. Ach. 34, 35, v. sub *πρίων*. (Akin to *περάω*, *περνάω*, *πεπρίσκα*.) [?]]

†*Πριάμίδης*, *ον* Ep. *αο* and *εω*, *δ*, son of Priam, Il. 2, 817; etc. [*πρίμιν* Ep.]]

†*Πριάμης*, *ιδος*, *ή*, fem. adj., of or belonging to Priam, Eur. Or. 1481.]

†*Πρίαμος*, *ον* poet. *οιο*, *δ*, Priam, son of Laomedon, king of Troy: his proper name was *Ποδάρεκς*, but he was called *Πρίαμος* because redeemed (*πρίαμαι*) by his sister Hesione from Hercules acc. to Apollod. 2, 6, 4: Hom. as Il. 3, 105, 117; etc.]

Πριάμωδ, *ω*, to shave the head, because Priam was always represented on the stage with a bald head.]

†*Πριαπνός*, *ον*, *δ*, an inhab. of Priapus, Strab. p. 587.]

Πριάπιζω, f. -*ισω*, Ion. *Πριηπ*-, to be lewd, Anth. Plan. 237.]

Πριάπισκος, *ον*, *δ*, dim. from *Πρίαπος*, strictly, a little or young Priapus: hence—II. usu., a post, stake. Hence]

Πριάπισκω, *ω*, to make like Priapus. Hence]

Πριάπισκωτός, *ή*, *όν*, made like Priapus.]

Πριάπισμός, *ον*, *δ*, (*Πριαπιζω*) *præsumptiveness*, like *σαυρησιας*.]

Πρίαπος, *ον*, *δ*, Ion. *Πρήπος*, *Πριηπος*, the god of gardens and vineyards, and generally of agriculture, whose worship arose at a late period in Lampsacus and spread over all Greece: the poets have also a plur., *Πρήποιοι*, like *Σάτυροι*, Mosch. 3, 27. He is variously described as the son of Adonis and Venus, or of Mercury and Chione: he was usu. represented by a rude wooden terminal figure, painted red, with a club or garden-knife; and with a large generative organ, as the symbol of the fructifying principle in nature, v. Voss Mythol. Br. 2, p. 295:—hence,—II. *membrum virile*. [~ ~]

†*Πριάπος*, Ion. *Πρήπος*, *ον*, *ή*, *Priapus*, a city of Troas, where Priapus was worshipped, Thuc. 8, 107; Strab. p. 582.]

Πριάπωδης, *ε*s, (*Πρίαπος*, *ειδός*) like *Priapus*, lewd.]

†*Πριάς*, *αντος*, *δ*, *Prias*, one of the authors of Hippodamia, Paus. 6, 21, 11.]

†*Πριβερον*, *ον*, τό, *Priverum*, a city of Latium, Strab. p. 237.]

Πρίγκιπες, *οι*, the Lat. *principes*, Polyb. 6, 21, 7, etc.]

Πρίεμος, *δ*, Acol. for *Πρίαμος*, Buttm. Ausf. Gr. § 27 Ann. 20 n.]

Πρίω, f. -*ισω*=*πρίω*, to saw, Plat. Theag. 124 A, ct. Poll. 7, 114.]

†*Πρίηνη*, *ης*, *ή*, *Priene*, a city of the Ionians on the Carian coast, Hdt. 1, 142; 6, 8.]

Πρίηπος, *δ*, Ion. for *Πρίαπος*. [?]]

Πριμαδίη, *ή*, v. *πρημάς*.]

Πρίν, Dor. *πράν*, adv. of time:—I. in independent sentences, *before*, *formerly*, *erst*, one time, Lat. *prius*, of past time generally; oft. in Hom. (who uses *πάρος* just in the same way), Il. 2, 112, 344, Od. 5, 334, etc.; then freq. in Hes., Trag., etc.: *πρίν γε* also is freq.: *μή πρίν*=*μή πρότερον*, not before, Il. 24, 781, etc.—2. for *πρίν* we oft. have *τοπρίν*, like *τοπάρος*, Il. 6, 125, Od. 3, 265, etc., Hdt. 1, 129; *τοπρίν γε*, Il. 5, 54:—many write *τὸ πρίν* divisim, as Wolf in his earlier edd. of Hom., but *τοπρίν* differs from *τὸ πρίν* (v. infra 5).—3. *ere that*, *first*, *πρίν κεν καὶ νῦν φεῖγτο*, *ere that*, even night would be gone, Od. 11, 330; *πρίν δέ κεν οὔτι δεχομένη*, Od. 14, 155.—4. the notion of past time is strengthened by *πρίν ποτε*, once on a time, Od. 6, 4; *πρίν ποτε* and *ὁ τότε γε*, opposed, Od. 15, 226; and still more, *πολλὸν πρίν*, long ago, Il. 9, 250, Od. 2, 167.—5. in Att. oft. inserted ellipt. between the art. and its subst., *ὁ πρίν Αἰγεύς* (sc. *δ* *πρίν ὧν*), ancient Aegæus, Soph. O. C. 69; *τὸ πρίν πελώρια*, the giants of old time, Aesch. Pr. 151; and freq., *ή πρίν ἡμέρα*, *τὸ πρίν ἔργον*, etc.:—hence it appears that *τοπρίν* and *τὸ πρίν* differ, for in *τοπρίν* the art. belongs immediately to the adv., in *τὸ πρίν* to the following subst.—II. still oftener, *πρίν* serves as a relative adv., *before that*..., *before*..., Lat. *priusquam*, very freq. in Hom., who in this signif. also uses *πρίν γε*, as also Hes., and Hdt. —1. with the indicat. pres., and (more usu.) fut., Il. 1, 29, *πρίν γε*, Od. 13, 336, Hes. Op. 736; with indic. aor., H. Ap. 357; but *πρίν γ' ὅτε*, with indic. aor., up to the time when..., Od. 13, 322; so, *πρίν γ' ὅτε ὄψ*, with indic. aor., Il. 12, 437, Od. 4, 180; and with indic. impl., Il. 9, 588:—generally, with indic., *πρίν* answers to Lat. *donec tandem*, Elmsl. Med. 1142.—2. with subj. aor., Il. 24, 551, Od. 10, 175; so, *πρίν γε*, Il. 18, 135, Od. 17, 9; and *πρίν γ' ὅτ' ἂν*, Od. 2, 374: in Att., this mood was regul. only put after *πρίν ἂν*, Heind. Plat. Phaedo 62 C, as also in Hdt. 3, 109; 4, 196; yet *ἂν* is oft. omitted by Trag., Pors. Med. 222, Elmsl. B. (215), and even in early Att. prose, acc. to Stallb. Plat. Phaed. I. c.:—further, *πρίν γ' ἂν* is as common in Att. as *πρίν ἂν γε*, Elmsl. Ach. 176. Strictly, *πρίν*, *πρίν ἂν* was foll. by the conj., only when the foreg. clause is negat. or prohibitory, Elmsl. and Herm. Med. 215.—3. with optat. aor., if the foreg. clause contains a negat., *not before*..., *not until*..., Il. 21, 580; so, *πρίν κεν*, Od. 3, 117; *πρίν γε*, Hes. Sc. 17, where *πρίν* also goes before in the negat. protasis; also, *πρίν γ' ὅτε ὄψ*, Il. 9, 488.—4. most freq. with inf. aor., and if there be a new subject, c. acc. et inf.; very oft. in Hom., Hdt., etc.; *πρίν γε*, Il. 3, 430, Od. 23, 138, etc.; and *πρίν ἂν*, Hdt. 1, 140: less freq. with inf. pres. or pf.—A distinction in the signif. of *πρίν* with these three tenses is attempted by Elmsl. Med. 78, and still more nicely by Herm. ad l.—5. for *πρίν γε* we also find *πρίν γ' ἥ*, as, *οὔτε τι νῦν δρῶντα ἔσονται*, *πρίν γ' ἥ ἑτέρον γε πείσονται*, *αἶματος ἰσάει*, *Ἀρηά*, *not until*..., Il. 22, 266, cf. 5, 288, where however *ἥ* is pleonast., as *πρίν* has of itself a compar. force, esp. after a negat.; yet this pleonasm is so freq. in Hdt., and Att., that *πρίν ἥ* was

oft. written as one word *πρινή*, *ἄν* Lat. *priusquam*: it was also constructed like *πρίν* with subjunct. (Hdt. 19; 5, 133, etc.); or with inf. *αο* (Hdt. 2, 2, etc.):—yet *πρίν ἥ* seem to have come into Att. after Aristop. and Thuc., v. Elmsl. Med. 179.—For a fuller account of this construct., Jelf Gr. Gr. § 848.—6. *πρίν ὥρῃ* (*ἥ*, *ἐλθῇ*), *before it be time*, *before the time*, Od. 15, 394: very rarely c. gen., as in Pind. P. 4, 76, *πρίν ὥρας*, doubtless by analogy of *πάρος*.—III. *πρίν* very oft. stands both in the ante and relat. clause, as in Hom. *εἰ*, when the antec. clause is negat., but also without this, as *τίς κεν ἂν πρίν τλῆϊν πάσασθαι ἐλθῶντος*, *πύλασθ' ἐτάρους*, who could first taste the food, *before*..., Od. 10, 384; hence the former *πρίν* is a simple adv., an array of course always be omitted:—so also, *πρίν*..., *πρίν γε*..., Il. 1, 9, Od. 4, 254; *τοπρίν*..., *πρίν*..., Il. 403; *τοπρίν*..., *πρίν γε*..., Il. 15, 7; *πρίν γε*..., *πρίν γ' ἥ*..., Il. 5, 288; *πάρος*..., *πρίν γε*..., Il. 5, 218; *πάρ γε*..., *πρίν γε*..., Od. 2, 127; *πρότερον*, *πρίν γε*..., Od. 23, 137: cf. Ruhn. H. Cer. 333; most seldom *πρίν*, *τόφρα*..., where the relative clause put first, Il. 21, 100; also *πρότερον*, *πρίν ἂν*..., Hdt. 1, 140; 7, 8, 2. (Cf. the family of words connected with *πρίν*, v. *πρό* sub fin.) [*πρίν* proper as in Il. 2, 344, 354, etc.: but even Hom. has *πρίν*, and that not only the arsis, as Il. 17, 5, Od. 4, 254; but also in the thesis, as Il. 6, 81; 9, 44, Od. 4, 668; 13, 113, etc.: this lengthening of *πρίν* was seldom, even, followed by Att. poets; at least in such passages the readings vary and alterations are usu. very easy, Elmsl. Ar. Ach. 176, Br. Ar. Ec. 857, Blomf. Aesch. Pr. 795.—*ἄν* always in Dor. *πρίν*.]

Πρινή, v. *πρίν* Il. 5.]

†*Πρινήταδης*, *ον* Ion. *εω*, *δ*, *Prinetades*, a Spartan, Hdt. 5, 41.]

Πρινίδιον, *ον*, τό, dim. from *πρίν*, Ar. Av. 615. [v]]

Πρίνιος, *η*, *ον*, made from the *ι* (*πρίνος*), Lat. *iligneus*, Hes. Op. 42 metaph., *oaken*, i. e. *tough*, *sturdy*, Ach. 180; cf. *σφενδάμινος*.]

ΠΡΙΝΟΣ, *ή*, the *holm* or *ever-green oak*, Lat. *ilex*, Hes. Op. 434 (wh. though in many MSS. and edd. is short, the true reading *γῆς πρίν*, for *πρίνω τε γῆς*, has been restored by Schäfer, etc.), Ar. Ran. 858, Theoc. 5, 95.—II. an *ilex* with prickly leaves *ilex aquifolium*, Arat. 1122.—III. *scarlet-oak*, which bears the kern berry, whence the *scarlet-dye* *κρος*, (still called *πρίνῳ* in Greece; hence, *πρίνω ἄνθος*, the colour sclet, Simon. 29 Schneidow.]

†*Πρίνος*, *ον*, *δ*, *Pinus*, a place Arcadia, Paus. 8, 6, 4.]

Πρίνωδης, *ε*s, (*πρίνος*, *ειδός*) the *πρίνος*, *tough* as oak, Ar. Ve. 383, cf. *πρίνιος*. — II. *abounding in holm oaks*.]

Πρίνων, *ωνος*, *δ*, an *ilex-grove*]

†*Πρίνλας*, *δ*, *Prinolus*, son of Dicylus of Bithynia, Ar. Rh. 2, 780.]

Πρίνιον, *ον*, τό, dim. from *πρίν*, a small saw.]

Πρίνιτις, *ιδος*, *ή*, a plant, *beton* also *κέστρον*, Alex. Trall.]

Πρίνωειδής, *ε*s, (*πρίνω*, *ειδός*) a saw, Diosc. Adv. *δω*ς.]

Πρίνωδω, *ω*s, (*πρίνω*) to make *ilex* saw, make jagged.]

Πρίνωδής, *ε*s,=*πρίνωειδής*, M. 111, 3, [with *ι*, cf. *πρίων*.]

Πιλονωτός, ἡ, ὄν, (πριονώ) *made as a saw, jagged, στόμα*, Ar. Fr. 139: ἡ κρανίον τὸ πρὸ μέρος, *the suture the skull*, which is of serrated form, (st. H. A. 3, 7, 2: πρ. ὄψε, *serrate with jagged crests or backs*, Philtr. Vit. Apollon. 2, 5, (where Jac. illostr. Imag. p. 263, writes it πριόρω, as if a compd. of πριών, νό-): ἡ πριονωτή, *a warlike engine*, th. Vett.

Πριονέρνος, ου, ὁ, οἶνος, *wine of vernum*, Att. 26 D.

Πρίω,=πρίω, but found only in t. pf. pass. πεπριωμένος,=πριονώ, and in derivs. πρίωμα, πριωτός. Πρίσις, ἡ, (πρίω) *a sawing*: in pr. also, *the hole made by a cylindrical saw*, as in trepanning, Foes. Oecon. I. πρ. ὀδόντων, *a grinding of the teeth*, from anger, Plut. 2, 458 C; or in effect of some disease, Hipp.

Πρίσκα, ης, ἡ, Prisca, fem. pr. n., T.

Πρίσκιλλα, ης, ἡ, Priscilla, fem. n., N. T.

Πρίσκος, ου, ὁ, the Rom. name scus, Luc.

Πρίσμα, ατος, τό, (πρίω) *anything s. saw-dust*, Theophr., cf. Anth. P. 207: hence, *rotten wood*, Diosc.—*geometrical prism*.

Πριμάτιον, ου, τό, dim. from foreg.

Πριμός, ου, ὁ,=πρίσις.

Πριστήρ, ἥρος, ὁ, (πρίω) *a sawyer*: in w. Aretae: πριστήρες ὀδόντες, *incisors*, Anth. P. append. 373; γελασίνοι.

Πριστηροδής, ἐς, (πριστήρ, εἰδος) *a saw*, LXX.

Πρίστη, ου, ὁ,=πριστήρ:—*the fish*, Arist. H. A. 6, 12, 1 (cf. Buttm. il. s. v. πρήθειν 7); unless intend- or the fish βίλην.

Πρίστις, εως, ἡ, *a large kind of fish*, taken to be a kind of whale, as if πρις (which some read), *spouter* πρήθω, (prios IV), Leon. Tar. 95, etc.: but acc. to Buttm. (Lexil. πρήθειν 5) never=πρίστης, the fish. Hence Lat. pristis, pistris, etc.—II. a sort of ship of war, prob. its shape, Polyb. 17, 1, 1, cf. 16, 1;—the Lat. *navis rostrata*, cf. Liv. 2; 35, 26.—III. in Ath. a kind of—for the same reason.

Πρίστως, ἡ, ὄν, verb. adj. from πρίω, *that may be sawn*, ἄλφεας, Od. 96; 19, 564.

Πρίβερνον, ου, τό,=Πρίβερνον,

οῖω, imperat. of ἐπριάμην (*πρί-), Ar. Ach. 35; cf. πρίων.

Πρίω, imperat. πρίε, Ar. Ran. fut. πριόμαι: aor. pass. ἐπρί- (v. infra): pf. pass. πέπριμαι.

αυ, πρ. ὀξα, *saw asunder*, Thuc. 0: to sever, cut in pieces, Eur. Hel. in pass.: also,—2. to pierce, esp. surgery, to trepan, Hipp.; cf. πρί- II. to grind or gnash the teeth, πρ. ὀδόντας or σιαγόνας, Lat. stridere fendere dentibus, Hipp.: esp. rage, etc., Ar. Ran. 927: gener- to bite, ὀδόντι πρίε τὸ στόμα, i. Fr. 777; and metaph. θυμὸν πρίειν, like δακεῖν θυμὸν (cf. δάκνω), Opp.; cf. infra B:—e,—3. pass., to be irritated, πρὸς, τι, by or at a thing, πριουμένη Γανυμήδεος, Anth. P. 9, 77; Ieinek. Menand. p. 278.—III. to as with the teeth, gripe, Lat. strin- ζωστήρι πρισθεῖς ἐπικκῶν ἐξ ἡν- ην, Soph. Aj. 1030, cf. ἐκ I. 3: e ἀπρίς, ἀπριγδα.

like πρήθω II, to bite, spurt out,

χόλον ἐπὶ τινι, to snort out one's anger, vent it on one, Ap. Rh. 4, 1671; cf. Buttm. Lexil. s. v. πρήθειν 3.—The freq. exchange of η and ι, in words like σκήπων and σκίπων, etc., suggests a connection between πρή- θω and πρίω as maintained by E. M., cf. πρίστις and πρήστις: yet πριεῖν χόλον, Ap. Rh. 4, 1671, is expl. by Lob. Aj. 1019, to gnash fury, i. e. show it by gnashing the teeth: and Buttm. Lexil. I. c. grants that it may be so.—Later there is a freq. collat. form πρίω, more rarely πριόω, q. v.: but πριονώ belongs to πριών. [ζ]

Πρίωμα, ατος, τό, (πρίω)=πρί- σμα. [ζ]

Πρίων, ονος, ὁ, (πρίω) *a saw*, Soph. Tr. 699, etc.: πρ. ὀδόντωτός, opp. to πρ. μαχαίρωτός, *a toothless saw* for cutting stone, Galen.; πρίων ὀδόν- των, *a saw of teeth*, i. e. a jagged, serrated row, Anth. P. 7, 401.—in Ar. Ach. 36, ὁ πρίων, *that saw*, that grating word (with a punning reference to πρίω, buy! in the lines before).—II. a sort of cylindrical saw, esp. for trepanning, Hipp.; cf. πρίσις.—Phot., Lex. s. v., writes it oxyt. πριών, to distinguish the subst. from the part. πρί- ων, cf. Meineke Com. Fr. 2, p. 205. [ζ, prob. always in Att., v. Pors. Meon. 5; but later poets, as Nic. Th. 52, Leon. Tar. 28, 2, use ζ, cf. Jac. A. P. in In- dice.]

Πρίων, ονος, ὁ, *a sawyer*, Ar. Vesp. 694 (where πριών's dual for πριώες) e conj. Dind.; but v. Meineke Com. Fr. 2, p. 205.

+Πρίων, ονος, ὁ, Prion, a place near Carthage, Polyb. 1, 85, 7.—II. Πριών, ονος, ὁ, a mountain near Ephesus, Strab. p. 633.

Πριωτός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. adj. from πριόω, *sawn*: trepanned.

ΠΡΟ, radic. sign. before, Sanscr. PRA, Lat. PRO, PRAE.

A. PREP. WITH GENIT.:—I. of place, before, in front of, opp. to μετά c. acc., behind, freq. in Hom., and Hes., πρὸ ἄστεος, πρὸ πυλῶν; also, ἐμπροσθε πρὸ τῆς ἀκροπόλεως, ὅτι- σθε δε τῶν πυλῶν, Hdt. 8, 53, cf. 9, 52: also in some measure opp. to ἐν, esp. in phrases πρὸ οἴκου, πρὸ ὄρου, πρὸ ὁμαύτων, in front of, i. e. outside the house, Pind.: of a leader, or mes- senger sent forward, πρὸ Ἀχαιῶν, Il. 10, 286, etc.; πρὸ ποδός (v. sub ποῦς I. 3).—2. before, in front of, for the purpose of shielding or guarding, στή- ναι πρὸ Τρώων, Il. 24, 215; hence, like ὑπέρ, in favour of, for, μάχεσθαι πρὸ Ἀχαιῶν, πρὸ παίδων, πρὸ γυναι- κῶν, Il. 4, 156; 8, 57; so, δάεσθαι πρὸ πόλλους, Lat. pro patria mori, Il. 22, 110; θνήσκειν ἀποθνήσκειν, Hdt. 7, 134, 172, etc.; also freq. in Att., πρὸ τινος διακινδυνεύειν, πράτ- τειν, βουλεύεσθαι, etc.; πρὸ τινος ἐπιστροφῆν θέσθαι, Soph. O. T. 134.—3. πρὸ ὁδοῦ, further on the road, i. e. forwards, onward, Il. 4, 382: hence the Att. adj. φροῦδος.—II. of time, before, (opp. to μετά c. acc., after), in Hom. only once, Od. 15, 524: much more freq. in Hdt.: just before, opp. to παλαιότερος, Thuc. I, 1.—esp., in phrase πρὸ τούτου or πρὸ τοῦ, sometimes written conjunctim προ- τοῦ (where χρόνους is not to be sup- plied, τὸ being neut.), before this, ere this, Hdt. 1, 122, etc., Plat. Symp. 172 C; so, ὁ πρὸ τοῦ χρόνος, like ὁ πρὸν χρόνος, etc., Thuc., in Att.:—but, πρὸ τοῦ τοῦ, the one before the other, Il. 10, 224.—III. of preference, before, sooner or rather than, κέρδος

πρὸ δίκας αἰνῆσαι, to praise sleigh before right, Pind. P. 4, 248; ἡ τιμῶν νίς πρὸ ἐλευθερίας ἀσπαστότερον, merely periph. for the compar., Hdt. 1, 62, cf. 6, 12, Stallb. Plat. Apol. 23 D; but, πᾶν πρὸ τῆς παρεούσης λύ- πης, any thing before, rather than their actual grievance, Hdt. 7, 152; cf. ἀντὶ II. 4, παρά C. I. 6, 4, πρὸς C. III. 4; αἰρεῖσθαι τι πρὸ τινος, to choose one before another: πρὸ πολ- λοῦ ποιεῖσθαι, to esteem above much, i. e. very high, Isocr. 110 B, cf. Thuc. 6, 10; πρὸ ἄλλων, more than others, Plat. Menex. 249 E:—hence—IV. o exchanging, valuing one against an other, for, in lieu of, δούλος πρὸ δεσπότη, servant for master: γῆν πρὸ γῆς ἐλαύνεσθαι, to be driven to one land instead of another, i. e. from one to another, Aesch. P. 682, Ar. Ach. 235: πρὸ ἑωντοῦ, for himself, in his stead, Hdt. 7, 3.—5. of cause or mo- tive, Lat. prae, for, out of, from, πρὸ φόβου, for fear, Il. 17, 667: to this is also referred, ἀεθλεῖν πρὸ ἄνακ- τος, to fight at his bidding, Il. 24, 734; πρὸ τῶνδε, therefore, Soph. El. 495; cf. infra E. I.

B. POSITION: some words may be put between πρὸ and its subst., as in Il. 23, 115, but it is never put after its case, except after the Ep. gen. in -τι, Ἰλιότι πρὸ, Il. 8, 561; οὐρανὸν πρὸ, Il. 3, 3; ἥδῃ πρὸ, Od. 5, 469.

C. ΠΡΟ absol. as Adv.—I. of place, before, (opp. to ἐπί, after), Il. 13, 799, 800; before, in front, Il. 15, 360; forth, forward, ἐκ δ' ἄγαγε πρὸ φώσδε, Il. 19, 118.—II. of time, before, before hand, πρὸ οἱ εἰπομένη, Od. 1, 37; be- fore, earlier, Hes. Th. 32, 38.—III. joined with other preps., ἀποπρὸ, δι- ἀπρὸ, ἐκπρὸ, περπρὸ, προπρὸ, it strengthens the first prep., or adds to it the notion of forward, forth; see these words with their adverb. forms ἀπόπροθεν, ἀποπρόθλ.

D. ΠΡΟ in Compos.—I. of place, be- fore, forth, forward, onward, away: be- fore the eyes, in one's presence, as in ποσῶν, προβαίνω, προβάλλω, προ- ἔρχομαι, προτίθημι.—2. before, in de- fence, as in προκινδυνεύω, προμάχο- ναι, Valck. Phoen. 1005.—II. of time, before, beforehand, earlier, as in προα- γέλλω, προειπεῖν, προάπτω.—III. of preference, rather, sooner, as in προ- αἰρέομαι, προτιμῶ.—IV. strength- ening, as in πρόπας, πρόπαρ, προπά- ρουθε, Jac. A. P. p. 257.—V. in com- pos. with verbs, πρὸ seems sometimes to be quite pleonast., but it usu. in- volves the notion of on, forth, Herm. Vig. n. 417.—VI. sometimes it mere- ly strengthens, κακὰ πρόκακα, Aesch. Pers. 986; πρόπαλαι, Ar. Eq. 1155; cf. Lob. Phryn. 47, Dind. Soph. Aj. 1124.

E. ETYMOLOG. REMARKS. Πρὸ is a root, whence, by change of the vow- el, spring many branches; all hav- ing the common notion of before, in regard sometimes to space, some- times to time.—I. immediately from πρὸ come πρότερος and προῖ; from προῖ, πρόιος, πρόϊμος, and by length- ening the radic. vowel) προῖ, πρόϊος, πρόϊμος, προῖζος, etc., contr. πρῶ, πρῶν, πρῶος, πρῶϊος, πρῶζος, πρῶ- τος, πρώτιστος, Dor. πρώϊος, πρώος, πρῶτος, Ion. πρήϊος, πρῆος, also πρήτην, ἐπιπρήτην;—which forms almost always refer to being before in point of time, sometimes in point of number or degree: this precedence of degree, or preference of one thing to another, is rendered by Lat. prae

which likewise includes the notion of cause or motive, Lat. *prae gaudio, prae timore*, for joy, for fear.—II. the notion of *before* in point of place or space is found immediately in *πρῶμα*, and then passing through Dor. *πρωί, πορτί, ποτί*, into *πρός*, is multiplied in numerous compounds.—The change of *o* into *a* and *η* gives *πείσα, πέραν, πέρην, πέρας, περῶν, over and away*, i. e. forward, hence the kindred nouns *πρήν, πρήν, πρεών, προπρεών, πρῶν, πρῶν, a fore-land, head-land, jutting rock, also πρήν*; *πρώα, the front of a ship*; also the adj. *πρανής, πρηνής, προπρηνής*, Lat. *pronus, leaning forward*; and then applied metaph. to the mind, *πρῶς, πρᾶς, πρῆς, inclined, Lat. propensus*, and so gentle, mild.—As *πρόμος, foreman*, certainly comes from it, prob. so does *πρότανις*.—III. by change of *o* into *i*, we have a new series of words connected with time, *πρίν, Dor. prān*, hence Lat. *PRIS* in *pridie, pridem, priscus, praeibz, pristinus, prius, prior, priusim* (i. e. *prius*), *princeps*: though time appears more strongly in *πένσιος, περυσίος*, while *διαπρίσιος* returns to space.—This view is confined to the immediate derivs., and might be extended almost indefinitely.

Προαγγέλια, ας, ἡ, a previous announcement; dub.

Προαγγέλλω, f. -εἶω, (πρό, ἀγγέλλω) to declare beforehand, forewarn, c. inf., Xen. Cyr. 3, 34: *πόμενον*, Polyb. 3, 20, 8. Hence

Προαγγέλημα, ατος, τό, a forewarning, Joseph.

Προάγγελος, ον, (πρό, ἀγγέλος) announcing beforehand: a harbinger, herald, Musae. 164, Coluth. 60, Plut. 2, 127 D.

Προάγγελσις, εως, ἡ, (προαγγέλλω) a forewarning, early intimation, τιμός, Thuc. 1, 137.

Προαγγελτικός, ἡ, ὅν, able to foretell, Eccl.

Προαγκτηριάζω, to tie with an ἀγκτήρ before an operation, Galen.

Προάγευσις, ἡ, previous purification: from

Προαγεύω, to purify by abstinence, etc.: also intr., Eccl.

Προαγοράζω, f. -άσω, to buy beforehand, forestall.

Προαγοράνομέω, ὦ, to be ἀγοράνομος or aedile first, Dio C. 53, 33.

Προαγοράστα, ας, ἡ, a previous purchase, dub.

Προαγοραστής, οὐ, ὅς, one who buys beforehand, a forestaller.

Προαγόρευμα, ατος, τό, that which is foretold, a prophecy, App.

Προαγόρευσις, εως, ἡ, a foretelling, Hipp., Arist. Poet. 15, 10.

Προαγορευτέ, v. verb. adj., one must foretell: and

Προαγορευτικός, ἡ, ὅν, of, belonging to foretelling, prophesying: *ἡ -κή* (sc. τέχνη), the art of divination, Artemid. 1, 66? from

Προαγορεύω, f. -σω, (πρό, ἀγορεύω) to tell beforehand, τι, Thuc. 1, 68; 2, 13; c. inf., to tell beforehand that...

Hdt. 1, 74.—2. to foretell, prophesy, Xen. Symp. 4, 5. hence—3. to forewarn, τινί τι, Hdt. 1, 153.—II. to publish or proclaim publicly, τινί τι, Hdt. 3, 142, etc.; πλέμεν, Thuc. 1, 131, etc., esp. of a herald, to proclaim, like *προεπεῖν*, Valck. Hdt. 3, 61, 62; also, to have a thing proclaimed by herald, Hdt. 1, 22; πρ. ὑπὸ κήρυκος, Hdt. 9, 98; (though ἀνελεῖται was properly the word for heralds, προαγορεύειν for magistrates, Xen. An. 2,

2, 20): hence, to issue a general order, c. inf., Hdt. 1, 125; πρ. τοῖς πολιταῖς μὴ κινεῖν, Plat. Rep. 426 C, cf. Antipho 6, 34: τὰ προηγορευμένα, Xen. Mem. 1, 2, 35.—the fut. mid. in pass., signf., Id. Hipparch. 2, 7.

Προαγορεύω, v. sub προηγορεύω. Προαγός, ὁ, (ἀγω) a leader.

Προαγρηνέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, to be sleepless or watch before.

Προάγω, f. -άσω: rare pf. act. *προήχα*, Dem. 346, 24; 772, 5 (πρό, ἀγω); to lead before: to lead on, onward, εἰς τόπον, Hdt. 3, 148; also like *προπέμπειν*, to escort, Id. 8, 132.—2. δάκρυ πρ., to bring out, shed a tear, Eur. I. A. 1550.—3. to bring forward, εἰς τὸ φανερόν, εἰς τὸ πρόσθεν, Plat. Legg. 960 A, Polit. 262 C:—to bring on in age, προάγει αὐτὸν ὁ χρόνος, Xen. Cyr. 1, 4, 4.—4. to carry forward a wall, Dem. 1279, 13.—5. to lead on to a thing, induce, persuade, usu. c. acc. et inf., Hdt. 9, 90, Thuc. 3, 45, Plat. Legg. 666 C; also εἰς τι, as, θυμὸν ἐς ἀμπλακίην, Theogn. 386; τινα ἐς λόγους, Plat. Tim. 22 A; εἰς φιλοποσίαν, εἰς μῖσος, Xen.; εἰς ὀργήν ἢ ὀβσόν ἡ ἔλεον, Arist. Rhet. 1, 1, 5:—so in mid., ἐς τοῦτο σφεα προηγύοντο, they brought them to such a pitch, Hdt. 7, 50, 2; ἐς γέλτωα προαγαγέσθαι τινα, to move one to laughter, Id. 2, 121, 4; τινα εἰς ἔλεον, Lycurg. 152, 12; and freq. in Att. (cf. προηγμένα, τά) but:—5. also in mid., with pf. pass., προήκται παῖδα, has had his son educated, Dem. 1264, 3.—6. to bring to, present, δόρα τινι.—II. seemingly intr. (sub. εἰς τὸν τόπον, go before, go onwards, proceed, Plat. Phaedr. 227 C, Phaed. 90 B, etc.; so, Schweigh. proposes in Hdt. 9, 92, τὸ ἔργον προήγε for προήγε.—III. pass., like the intr. usage, to advance, increase, Dem. 426, 7.

Προαγωγία, ας, ἡ, a leading before: a bringing forward.—II. esp. the conduct of a προαγωγός, pandering, procuring, Plat. Theaet. 150 A, Xen. Symp. 4, 61: this trade was criminal at Athens, Aeschin. 3, 7, v. Att. Process, p. 332, and Dict. Antiqu.: from

Προαγωγός, of a προαγωγός or pander, to lead on to prostitution, prostitute, τινα, Aeschin. 3, 9: hence metaphor., πρ. εἰς τὸν ὀβσόν, Ar. Nub. 980; and jestingly, πρ. τινα Προδίκω, Xen. Symp. 4, 62.

Προαγωγή, ἡς, ἡ, (προάγω) a leading on, promotion, Polyb. 6, 8, 4; 15, 37, 5, etc.—II. ἐκ προαγωγῆς φίλος, a friend not for one's own sake, but for base lucre, v. l. for *προσαγ*, Dem. 678, 19.

Προαγωγή, ας, ἡ, rarer form for προαγωγη, Plut.

Προαγωγικός, ἡ, ὅν, (προαγωγός) fit for leading on or furthering.—II. pandering, bawdy.

Προαγωγήιον, τό, dub. l. for προαγωγήιον.

Προαγωγός, ὁν, (προάγω) leading on:—as subst., a pander, pimp, procurer, Ar. Ran. 1079, Thesm. 341, Xen. Symp. 4, 64.

Προαγών, ὄνος, ὁ, (πρό, ἀγών) a preliminary contest, prelude, name of a play of Aristoph. (Fragm. 74—82), v. Bergk ap. Meineke. Com. Fr. 2, p. 1137, Plat. Legg. 796 D, Aeschin. 63, 14; προαγῶνας δὲ κατασκευάζων ἐναντὶ τῆςδε τῆς γραφῆς, Dem. 611, 8.—II. prejudication, the Lat. praedictum. (προαγών is the accent adopted by Steph. Thes., Wolf, etc.: but προάγων by Arcad. p. 10, 20, v. Lob. Paral. 201.)

Προαγωνίζομαι, f. -ίζομαι, (πρό, ἀγωνίζομαι) dep. mid.: to fight before, ἐξ ὧν προηγωνίσθε, fr. 1 the contest you have before had, Thuc. 4, 126:—as pass., ὁ προηγωνισμένοι ἀγωνεῖ, Plut. Aristid. 12.—II. to fight for or in defence of another, lb. 14, Flamin. 11. Hence

Προαγωνιστέον, verb. adj., one must fight before, e. g. make a prelude to battle, Plat. Legg. 796 D: and

Προαγνίσμα, ατος, τό, a previous contest, App.

Προαγωνιστής, οὐ, ὁ, (προαγωνίζομαι) one who fights before or fights for another, a champion, προαγ. λόγος, Plut. Lysand. 26.

Προαδικέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (πρό, ἀδικέω) to wrong another first—pass., to be wronged before or first, Aeschin. 72, 37.

Προάδω, (πρό, ἄδω) to sing before one, to sing before, Aeschin. 50, 5.

Προάθετο, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (πρό, ἄθετο) to reject as spurious before or sooner than another, Wolf Proleg. p. cclxxi, sq.

Προαθλέω,=προαγωνίζομαι.

Προαβρῶ, f. -ήσω, to foresee: to see before one's self.

Προαβροῖω, to gather or collect before.

Προαιδέομαι, dep. c. fut. mid. -έσομαι; but aor. pass. *προαῖδέσθαι*, as well as aor. mid.: 3 pl. pf. pass. *προηδέσθαι* (Ion. for -ητο), Hdt. 1, 61: (πρό, αἰδέομαι). To owe one honour or thanks for a thing, c. dat. pers. et acc. rei, Wess. Hdt. 1, 61; 3, 140, cf. *προαφείλομαι*.—II. to be ashamed before another, c. gen. pers., like αἰδέομαι *πρό* τινος.

Προαικίζομαι, f. -ίζομαι, (πρό, αἰκίζω) dep. mid., to torture before, Joseph.

†Προαῖνος, ον, ὁ, Proaenus, a naval commander of the Corinthians, Xen. Hell. 4, 8, 11.

Προαῖρεσις, εως, ἡ, (προαῖρέω) a choosing one thing before another, preference, choice, will, purpose, v. Arist. Eth. N. 3, 5, 4: τὰ κατὰ προαῖρεσιν ὀνείματα, wrongs by malice prepenes, Lycurg. 169, 4; ἐκ προαῖρεσεως, Lat. ex instituto, Dem. 1097, 22: ἡ πρ. τινος, the purpose, scope of a thing, as, πρ. τοῦ πλεονεκτεῖν, Id. 662, 17: the purpose, character of a person, γενναῖον, Id. 331, 24; and so, ἡ πρ. τῆς νηρίας, Id. 1478, 28.—2. esp. πρ. βίαις a purpose or plan of life, Id. 666, 21 and, absol., a pursuit, Plat. Parmen. 143 C, Dem. 1475, 4.—3. πρ. πολιτείας, a mode of government, such as a oligarchy, Dem. 168, 19; but also, department of government, as home affairs, Id. 245, 5; and also, a plan of government, policy, Id. 292, 16, cf. 25.

—II. a party, esp. political, τῆς πρ. τινὸς ἐξεσθαι, Id. 132, 18, cf. 323, 5; also, a sect or school, Plut. 2, 1137 I. Luc., etc.—III. good-will to a person's friendliness, Lat. voluntas. Hence

Προαῖρετέον, verb. adj. from πρ. αἰρέομαι, one must choose, prefer, Th. Nophon. 1, 16†; Plat. Rep. 535 A, at Xen.

Προαῖρετικός, ἡ, ον, of, belonging to choice, preference, will, choosing, preferring, τινός, Def. Plat. 411 E: πρ., the will, Plat. Cor. 32.

Προαῖρετός, ἡ, ὅν, (προαῖρέω) chosen before others, preferred, chosen, proposed, Arist. Eth. N. 3, 3, 17.

Προαῖρέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω: aor. *προῖλον* (πρό, αἰρέω):—to take before, bring forward or forth, produce publicly, Thesm. 419, Thuc. 8, 90.—II. usu.

nl. (with aor. pass.), to take or choose
 before or sooner than another, prefer
 one thing to another, *τί νινος*, Plat.
 ach. 190 D; *τί πρό νινος*, Plat.
 aedr. 245 B; *τι ἀντί νινος*, Xen.
 yr. 5, 2, 12; also, *πρ. τι ἐκ τῶν ἁλ-
 λων*, Plat. Polit. 292 B; foll. by *μάλ-
 λον ἢ*., Xen. Mem. 2, 1, 2, etc.—2.
 acc. (only), to prefer, Plat. Legg.
 c; also c. inf., Id. Demod. 381 A,
 ist. Pol. 5, 11, 30.—3. to purpose or
 intend a thing, Eur. Incert.: to under-
 take, Lyeurg. 148, 23, Dem., etc.; opp.
φεύγειν τι, Arist. Eth. N. 10, 1, 1.
Προαίρω, (πρό, αἶρω) to set out or
 part before, Plut. 2, 211 D.
Προαισθάνομαι, f. -σθῆσομαι, (πρό,
σθάνομαι) dep. mid., to perceive,
 or observe beforehand, Thuc. 3,
 5, 58, Xen. Hence
Προαισθησις, εως, ἡ, a presentiment,
 ut. 2, 127 D, ubi v. Wyt.
Προαιτιόμαι, (πρό, αἰτιόμαι)
 o. mid., to accuse beforehand, N. T.
Προαιώνιος, ov. (πρό, αἰών) before
 time, from eternity, Eccl.
Προακμάζω, f. -άσω, (πρό, ἀκμάζω)
 to ripen before or too soon, to be prema-
 ture, Hipp.—II. to be at the age just be-
 come's prime.
Προακονάω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, to sharpen
 before or in front.
Προακοντιζέω, f. -ίσω, (πρό, ἀκοντί-
 ζω) to throw a javelin, or like a javelin,
 beforehand,—pass., to be darted before,
 c. Tim. 3.
Προακούω, f. -σσομαι, (πρό, ἀκούω)
 to hear beforehand, τι, Hdt. 2, 5; 5,
 etc.; *τινός*, Polyb. 10, 5, 5; *περί*
ος, Dem. 604, 7; also *προακήκοε*
 ., Hdt. 8, 79.
Προακροβολίζω, f. -ίσω, (πρό, ἀκρο-
 βολίζω) to skirmish with missiles before
 battle.
Προακτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (προάγω) lead-
 before or forward, furthering.—II.
 ., going before.
Προαλγέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (πρό, ἀλγέω)
 to feel pain beforehand, Hipp.
Προαλείφω, f. -ψω, (πρό, αλείφω)
 to anoint, besmear beforehand, Diph.
 hn. ap. Ath. 90 A, in mid.
Προαλλήω, ἐς, (πρό, ἄλλομαι) spring-
 forward, i. e. over-hanging, abrupt,
 os, II. 21, 262; ὕδωρ πρ., water-
 ing sheer down, Ar. Rh. 3, 73;—
πρηνής—II. metaph., inclined
 a thing, ready, and so hasty, hur-
 ry, Strab.; esp. in speaking, Iambl.:
 . pronus, proclivis, declivis.—The
 προάλω is censured by Phryn.
 Thom. M. 744.
Προαλίξω, f. -ίσω,=προαθροίζω,
 .ph.
Προαλλίσκομαι, pass., with fut. mid.
ίσσομαι, aor. 2 and pf. of act. form
ων, -εάλοκα:—to be convicted be-
 hand, Dem. 595, 17.
Προαλλοιόω, ὦ, to change before-
 .
Προαλλομαι, (πρό, ἄλλομαι) dep.,
 ring forward, Q. Sm. 4, 510.
Προαμάρτανω, f. -μαρτήσομαι,
 ἡ, αμαρτάνω) to fail, sin before, N.
 .
Προαμβίβομαι, (πρό, ἀμβίβω) mid.,
 iswer previously.—II. προαμειψα-
 ἔργον, to claim a thing before it
 is, Plat. Legg. 921 E.
Προαμύνωμαι, (πρό, ἀμύνω) to ward
 r repel beforehand, τινά, Thuc. 6,
 absol., to defend one's self, Thuc.
 2.
Προαναβαίνω, f. -βησομαι, (πρό,
 βαίνω) to go up to or mount before,
 s to preoccupy, τὸν λόγον, Thuc.
 12.
Προαναβάλλομαι, as mid., (πρό,

αναβάλλω) to say or sing by way of
 prelude, Ar. Pac. 1267, Isocr. 240 D.
Προαναβλέπω, f. -ψω, to look up
 before, look up.
Προαναβοάω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, to exclaim
 before, Dem. Phal.
Προαναβολή, ἡς, ἡ, an ante-prelude.
Προαναγγινώσκω, (πρό, ἀναγγινώ-
 σκω) to read before, Joseph.—II. to
 read aloud to one, so that he may
 learn, Plut. 2, 790 E.
Προαναγγορεύω, to announce before.
Προαναγράφω, f. -ψω, to write down
 before or first, App. [ᾶ]
Προαναγνύωμαι, f. -άσω, to exercise
 before, τὴν φωνήν, τὸ στόμα, A. B. 61,
 14.
Προάναγνυ, f. -ξω, (πρό, ἀνάγνυ)
 to lead up before:—pass., to put to sea be-
 fore, Thuc. 8, 11. [ᾶγ]
Προαναθρέω, to look up before.
Προαναθρόσκω, fut. -θοροῦμαι, to
 leap up before.
Προαναιρέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (πρό, ἀναι-
 ρέω) to take away before, Isocr. 239 E;
τινός, from one, Dem. 398, fin.
Προάναίστωμαι, ὦ, (πρό, ἀναίστωμαι)
 to use up, to spend before, ἐν τῷ προ-
 αναίσταμένῳ χρόνῳ πρότερον ἢ ἐμὲ
 γενέσθαι, in times past before I was
 born, Hdt. 2, 11.
Προανέκειμαι, (πρό, ἀνέκειμαι) as
 pass., to be dedicated before, Joseph.
Προανακηρύσσω, f. -ξω, to cause to
 be first proclaimed by herald.
Προανακινέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (πρό, ἀνα-
 κινέω) to stir up and examine before,
 Plut. 2, 948 C.—II. intr. of boxers,=
 προεξαγωνίζω, metaph., Arist. Rhet.
 13, 14, 11.
Προανακόπτω, f. -ψω, (πρό, ἀνα-
 κόπτω) to cut off before, Joseph.
Προανακράζω, f. -ξω, to cry out, ex-
 claim before.
Προανακρίνω, (πρό, ἀνακρίνω) to
 inquire into before, Arist. Pol. 4, 14, 7.
 [ᾶ]
Προανάκρουσις, ἡ=προαναβολή:
 from
Προανάκρουω, (πρό, ἀνακρούω)
 to push back before:—pass., to retire first
 or before:—mid., προανακρούεσθαι
 τι, in music, to play a prelude to a
 piece, Plut. 2, 161 C, 790 E; cf.
 Schäf. Mel. p. 13.
Προαναλαμβάνω, (πρό, ἀναλαμ-
 βάνω) to undertake before, Diod., Ath.
 45 E.
Προαναλέγω, (πρό, ἀναλέγω) to re-
 count before, Geop.
Προαναλείφω, (πρό, ἀναλείφω) to
 smear on before, Diosc.
Προαναλίσκω, fut. -λώσω, (πρό,
 ἀναλίσκω) to use up, spend, consume
 before, Thuc. 1, 141, Lys. 157, 9, Dem.
 1031, 14:—and in pass., to be spent,
 esp. to throw away one's life, before,
 Thuc. 7, 81. Hence
Προαναλώμα, ατος, τό, previous ex-
 pense, [ᾶ]
Προαναμέλλω, f. -ψω, to sing before
 or first, LXX.
Προαναπηδύω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, to leap
 up before.
Προαναπίπτω, f. -πεσοῦμαι, (πρό,
 ἀναπίπτω) to fall down before, Philo. [ᾶ]
Προαναπλάσσω, f. -άσω, (πρό, ἀνα-
 πλάσσω) to transform, reform before,
 Hipparch. ap. Stob. p. 574, 20.
Προαναπνέω, (πρό, ἀναπνέω) to
 take breath again before, Plut.
Προαναπτήνω, inf. aor. of προ-
 αναπέτομαι, to fly up before.
Προαναρπάζω, f. -άσω, (πρό, ἀναρ-
 πάζω) to spirit away before, Dem. 555,
 24.
Προαναρρήγνυμι, f. -ρήξω, to tear
 or break open before.

Προανασειώ, (πρό, ἀνασειώ, κ. ες)
 tate beforehand, τὸν ὄμιον, Plut. U
 Gracch. 4.
Προανασκευάζω, (πρό, ἀνασκευάζω)
 to disfigure beforehand, Joseph.
Προανασκεπτόω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (πρό,
 ἀνασκοπέω) to look at beforehand, Jo-
 seph.
Προαναστέλλω, f. -εἴλω, (πρό, ἀνα-
 στέλλω) to check beforehand, Plut
 Pericl. 15.
Προαναστρέφω, f. -ψω, (πρό, ἀνα-
 στρέφω) to turn back or aside first, τ.
 Diog. L. 10, 148; al. προκαταστρέφειν
Προανατάσσω, f. -ξω, to arrange or
 dispose beforehand.
Προαναστείνω, f. -ενῶ, to stretch up-
 wards, hold up first or before.
Προανατέλλω, (πρό, ἀνατέλλω) to
 rise before, of stars, Tim. Locr. 97 A.
Προανατριβώ, f. -ψω, to rub, pound
 before, Diosc. [ᾶ]
Προανατύπω, ὦ, to design before-
 hand, prefigure.
Προανυφαίνω, f. -άνω, to hold on
 high and display beforehand.
Προαναφέρω, (πρό, ἀναφέρω) to
 bear, carry up before: in pass., to rush
 up before, τινός, Arist. Probl. 10, 54, 5.
Προαναφώνεω, ὦ, (πρό, ἀναφώνεω)
 to declare beforehand, Plut. Pelop. 2.
 Hence
Προαναφώνημα, ατος, τό, any thing
 announced before: and
Προαναφώνησις, εως, ἡ, a previous
 announcement, proclamation, Vit. Hom.
 Ath. 212 E. Hence
Προαναφωνητικός, ἡ, ὄν, signifying
 beforehand.
Προαναχωρέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, to go
 away before. Hence
Προαναχωρήσις, εως, ἡ, a former
 departure, Thuc. 4, 128.
Προαναψηφίζω, f. -ίσω, (πρό, ἀνα-
 ψηφίζω) to determine beforehand, Jo-
 seph.
Προανειπεῖν, to proclaim before.
Προανεκτείνω, to stretch out forward
 or first.
Προανέλκω, (πρό, ἀνέλκω) to draw
 up or forward, Plut. 2, 905 C, in pass.
Προανέχω, f. -έξω, (πρό, ἀνέχω) to
 hold up before, Clem. Al.—II. intr., to
 tower, rise up above others.
Προανθέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (πρό, ἀνθέω)
 to bloom or flower before, Theophr.
 Hence
Προάνθησις, ἡ, a previous flowering
Προανπιπταίω, to fly up before.
Προανίσταμαι, (πρό, ἀνά, ἵστημι)
 to start up first, Stratis Incert. 4.
Προανιστορέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, to search
 into before.
Προανίσχω,=προανέχω, Plut. 2,
 427 F.
Προανοίγω, (πρό, ἀνοίγω) to open
 up beforehand, Plut. 2, 36 D.
Προανώντω,=sq., Xen. Cyr. 4, 5,
 22. [ᾶ]
Προανύω, f. -ύσω, (πρό, ἀνύω) to
 accomplish before, Iambl. [ᾶ]
Προαπαγγέλλω, (πρό, ἀπαγγέλλω)
 to announce before, Dio C. 38, 13.
Προαπαύρομαι, (πρό, ἀπαύρομαι)
 to give in, give away, fail too soon, Isocr.
 322 A.—II. to renounce before, Joseph.
Προαπάγχομαι, (πρό, ἀπάγχομαι) as
 mid., to strangle one's self before, Di-
 C. 77, 20.
Προαπαίρω, (πρό, ἀπαίρω) to rise
 beforehand, depart first, Dio C.
Προαπᾶλείφω, f. -ψω, (πρό, ἀπα-
 λείφω) to wipe off, blot out first, Dio C.
Προαπαλλάσσω, Att. -ττω; fut.
 -ξω (πρό, ἀπαλλάσσω):—to remove
 beforehand, πρ. τινὰ τοῦ βίου.—II
 intr. and pass., to depart or die before
 hand, Diod.

Προπαντάω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (πρό, ἵπαι-άω) to go forth to meet, be beforehand with, Thuc. 1, 69; 4, 92: to meet beforehand, Id. 6, 42. Hence

Προπαύνησις, ἡ, a being beforehand with one.

Προπανθάω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, = προπαγαρεύω, Plut. 2, 783 E.

Προπαιλέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, to threaten beforehand, App.

Προάπειμι, (πρό, ἀπό, εἰμι) to go away first, Luc. D. Mort. 5, 1.

Προαπείπον, aor. with no pres. in use, = προαπαγορεύω, Isocr. 76 C: pf. προαπείρηκα, Id. 404 D:—mid., προαπειπάρην, to renounce first, e. g. τὴν ψιλάν.

Προαπέρχομαι, f. -ελευσόμεαι, (πρό, ἀπέρχομαι) dep. mid., to go away or depart before, Thuc. 4, 125; πρ. τοῦ χρόνου (for ἀπ. πρὸ τοῦ χρόνου), Plat. Legg. 943 D:—II. προαπέρχεσθαι (sc. τοῦ θύου), to die before:—to die for or in behalf of, τινός, Valck. Phoen. 1005.

Προαπεχθάνομαι, (πρό, ἀπεχθάνομαι) as pass., to be hated beforehand, Dem. 179, 11.

Προαπηγέομαι, προαπικνέομαι, Ion. for προαφ-.

Προαπυβάλλω, ἔ, -βάλλω, to throw away before.

Προαποβρέω, f. -ξω, to soak or soften before, Galen.

Προαποβύω, to stop up before. [v]

Προαπογεύομαι, as mid., to taste before, Joseph.

Προαποδείκνυμι, f. -δείξω, (πρό, ἀποδείκνυμι) to prove beforehand, Isocr. 29 B. Hence

Προαποδείξις, ἡ, a preliminary proof.

Προαποδρέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, to leave one's country before.

Προαποδίδωμι, (πρό, ἀποδίδωμι) to give back before.—2. πρ. τὴν βάνην, to finish the march or step too soon, Longin.

Προαποδοῦμαι, (πρό, ἀπό, δύνω) as mid., to undress one's self beforehand, Clem. Al. [v]

Προαποξεννύμι, to boil down beforehand.

Προαποθνήσκει, f. -θανοῦμαι, (πρό, ἀποθνήσκει) to die before or first, Hdt. 2, 1; ὑπὲρ τινος, Plat. Symp. 208 D: πρ. τῆς γαλαίου τελευτῆς, to die before old age, Antipho 125, 25: of a coward, to die beforehand, i. e. before his real death, πρ. ἀπὸ τοῦ φόβου, Xen. Cyr. 3, 1, 25.

Προαποθνήσκω, ὦ, (πρό, ἀποθνήσκω) to bewail beforehand, Plut. Pomp. 78.

Προαποικίζω, f. -ίσω, (πρό, ἀποικίζω) to make to emigrate beforehand, App.

Προαποκαλύπτω, f. -ψω, to uncover or disclose before.

Προαποκίμνω, f. -κίμνομαι, (πρό, ἀποκίμνω) to grow tired, and so desire before the end, c. inf., Plat. Euthyphr. 11 E.

Προαποκινδυνεύω, (πρό, ἀποκινδυνεύω) to risk an engagement first, Dio C.

Προαποκλείω, (πρό, ἀποκλείω) to shut out or off beforehand, App.

Προαποκληρώω, ὦ, (πρό, ἀποκληρώω) to allot beforehand, Luc. Bis Acc. 14, in pass.

Προαποκρίπτω, f. -ψω, to cut off before, Joseph.

Προαποκρούομαι, mid., to strike off in front or before.

Προαποκτείνω, f. -κτενῶ, (πρό, ἀποκτείνω) to kill beforehand, Luc. Catapl. 8.

Προαποκτενύομαι, -κτινύω, Philoet., and Dio C.—foreg.

Προαπολαύω, (πρό, ἀπολαύω) to enjoy beforehand, Plut. Aemil. 30.

Προαπολείπω, f. -ψω, (πρό, ἀπολείπω) to leave first, or too soon, τάξιν, Arist. Rhet. Al. 31, 5.—II intr., to fail before or first, Hipp. 611, Antipho 140, 29: c. gen., πρ. τινός, to fail before, i. e. in comparison of, δύναμις προαπολείπει προθυμίας, Plut. 2, 789 D, cf. 797 D.

Προαπολεπίζω, f. -ίσω, (πρό, ἀπολεπίζω) to shell or peel beforehand, Diosc.

Προαπολύγω, f. -ξω, (πρό, ἀπολύγω) to cease first, M. Anton.

Προαπολλύμι, (πρό, ἀπολλύμι) to destroy first:—pass. and mid., to perish before or first, Antipho 137, 20, Thuc. 5, 61, Plat., etc.; τῶν ἄλλων προαπολλύνται, Lys. 193, 3.

Προαπολύω, (πρό, ἀπολύω) to loosen or release beforehand, Clem. Al.

Προαποξηραίνω, (πρό, ἀποξηραίνω) to dry beforehand, Hipp.

Προαποξύω, (πρό, ἀποξύω) to scrape off beforehand, Diosc.

Προαποπέμπω, f. -ψω, (πρό, ἀποπέμπω) to send away, dismiss first, Thuc. 3, 25.

Προαποπίπτω, f. -πessοῦμαι, to fall off before. [v]

Προαποπλύνω, to wash off first.

Προαποπτωτός, ον, fallen off before its time, v. l. for πρόπτωτος.

Προαπορέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (πρό, ἀπορέω) to start, consider preliminary doubts and difficulties, Arist. An. Post. 2, 19, 1, metaph. 2, 1, 3:—also as dep., προαπορηθῆναι περὶ τινός, Plat. Tim. 49 B.

Προαπορρέω, f. -ρέυσσομαι, to fall off before.

Προαπορήπτω, f. -ψω, (πρό, ἀπορήπτω) to throw off or away before, Dio C.

Προαποσαρκύω, ὦ, to make incarnate before, Eccl.

Προαποσβέννυμι, f. -σβέσω, (πρό, ἀποσβέννυμι) to extinguish first.—II. pass., with pf. and aor. 2 intr., to go out first, M. Anton. 3, 1.

Προαποσιμῶ, f. -ξω, to wipe off before.

Προαποσπένω, ὦ, f. -ίσω, to strip off before, Dio C.

Προαποστανρώω, ὦ, to fortify with palisades before.

Προαποστέλλω, f. -ελέω, (πρό, ἀποστέλλω) to send away, dispatch beforehand or in advance, Thuc. 4, 77:—in pass., to be sent in advance, Id. 3, 112: but, προαποσταλῆναι τινός, = ἀποσταλῆναι πρὸ τινός, lb. 5.

Προαποσφάζω, f. -ξω, (πρό, ἀποσφάζω) to slay before, Luc. Hist. Conscr. 26.

Προαποτάσσω, Att. -ττω, f. -ξω, (πρό, ἀποτάσσω) to put away before:—mid., to take leave of before, τινί, Philo.

Προαποτέμνω, f. -τεμῶ, (πρό, ἀποτέμνω) to cut off in front, Dio C.

Προαποτίθημι, (πρό, ἀποτίθημι) to put down, put aside beforehand:—mid., πρ. εἶπαι, to throw out some praise before beginning to blame, Plut. 2, 856 D.

Προαποτίκτω, (πρό, ἀποτίκτω) to lay eggs before, ὡς εἰς τι, Arist. H. A. 5, 27, 3.

Προαποτρέπω, f. -ψω, (πρό, ἀποτρέπω) to turn off or away beforehand:—mid., to turn one's self away from a thing, to leave off doing, c. part., προαποτρέπομαι διώκων, Xen. An. 6, 5, 31.

Προαποφαίνω, (πρό, ἀποφαίνω) to declare beforehand:—in mid., πρ. τὴν γνώμην, to declare one's opinion, Plat. Prot. 340 B, cf. Hipp. Maj. 288 D.

Προαπόβημι, (πρό, ἀπόβημι) a deny before, Arist. Soph. Elench. 19, 2.

Προαποφοιτάω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (πρό, ἀποφοιτάω) to depart, i. e. to die prematurely, Plut. 2, 120 A.

Προαποχράομαι, f. -ήσομαι, dep. mid., to kill before.

Προαποχωρέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (πρό, ἀποχωρέω) to go away before, Thuc. 4, 102.

Προαρδύνω, (πρό, ἀρδύνω) to water before, Clem. Al.

Προαριθμέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, to count or pay before. Hence

Προαριθμῆσις, ἡ, a counting or paying before.

Προαριστάω, ὦ, (πρό, ἀριστάω) a breakfast beforehand, Hipp., Diog. L. 2, 139.

Προαριστιδῖος, ον, (πρό, ἀριστον before breakfast, Scylax.

Προῦρον, ον, τό, (πρό, ἄρυν) a large wooden bowl in which wine was mixed, Pamphil. ap. Ath. 495 A.

Προαροτρίω, ὦ, to plough or till before.

Προαροπῶ, ἡς, ἡ, a taking away before: from

Προαράξω, f. -σω, and -ξω, (πρό, ἀράξω) to take away, snatch up before or first, Plat. Gorg. 454 C, Luc. Tox. 6, etc.

Προαράβανίζω, to deposit before hand by way of earnest.

Προαρχομαι, f. -ξομαι, (πρό, ἀρχομαι) dep. mid., to begin before or first.—II. act., to govern before, τίποτις Dio C. 47, 21.

Προαρκέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (πρό, ἀρκέω) to train, exercise before, Isocr. 56 A.

Προάσμα, ατος, τό, (προάσω) the which is sung before, a prelude.

Προασπίς, (πρό, ἀσπίς) to hold a shield before: to shield, Hdn. 6, 2, 14. Hence

Προασπιστήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, one who held a shield before, a champion, Nonn.: sc. προασπιστήρ, οἱ, ὁ, Dion. H. 3, 14.

Προάστειον, Ion. -ήιον, ον, τό, the space immediately in front of or round a town, a suburb, Hdt. 1, 78; 8, 12 (in Att. form); 3, 142 (in Ion.); οἱ τοῦ δὲ τῶλεως περίβολος, Plat. Legg. 759 A:—also in plur., Hdt. 2, 41: also a house or estate near a town Polyb. 4, 78, 11, Luc. Hermot. 2. Strictly neut. from

Προάστειος, ον, (πρό, ἀστυ) lying before a city: suburban, Plut.

Προάστιον, ον, τό, = προάστειος Pind. Fr. 95, 2, Soph. El. 1432.

Προάστιστος, α, ον, Soph. Fr. 64. rarer form for προάστειος.

Προασφάλιζω, f. -ίσω, to secure beforehand.

Προανύω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (πρό, ἀνύω) to say, declare before or first, πόλεμιν τι, Ar. Av. 556, in the rare cont. inf. προανύω.

Προανύω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (πρό, ἀνύω) to play on the flute before, prelude on the flute, Arist. Rhet. 3, 14, 1. Hence

Προανύημα, ατος, τό, a prelude to the flute: a prelude.

Προανύομαι, dep. c. fut. mid., aor. pass., et mid.: to encamp before place, App.

Προανύλιον, ον, τό, (πρό, ἀνύλος) prelude on the flute, Plat. Crat. 417. Arist. Rhet. 3, 14, 1.—II. (ἀνύλη) place before a court, vestibule, porch: 2. τὰ προανύλια, the day before a wedding, as ἐπ' αὐτῇ is the day after.

Προανύζω, f. -ξήσω, (πρό, ἀνύζω) to increase beforehand, Hipp. Hecub.

Προανύξω, ἔς, well-grown, Hipp., Foes Oecon.: and

Προτζήσης, *ή, previous growth*, Hipp.

Προσάξω, collat. form from προ-
εἶνω.

Προσάφαινω, *ω, f. -ήσω, (πρό, ὀφαι-
νω) to take off or away before*, Diod.

Προῦφάνιζω, *f. -ίσω, (πρό, ὀφάνι-
ζω) to make to disappear, destroy before*,
Hod.

Προφαναίνω, *(πρό, ὀφαναίνω) to
up or parch before*, Philo.

Προσάφνω, *f. -ήσω, (πρό, ὀφένω)
toil away or down before*, Diosc.

Προσάφγγεομαι, *f. -ήσομαι*; Ion.,
ροσάφγγ-; *(πρό, ὀφάγγεομαι)*, dep.
id. —: *to relate or explain before*, τὴν
νυμφόρην, Hdt. 3, 138.

Προσάφμι, *(πρό, ὀφίμι) to send
away before or first*, Hipp., Dio C.

Προσάφκνέομαι, *(πρό, ὀφκνέομαι)
er. mid., to arrive first*, Thuc. 4, 2.

Προσάφισμι, *(πρό, ὀφίστιμι)
iss, c. fut. mid., et aor. 2, et pf.
t. —: to revolt beforehand*, Thuc. 3,
2. —II. *to leave off or desist before*,
lat. Phaed. 85 C: *to depart before*,
lex. Acha. 1, 2.

Προσάφίζω, *f. -σω, to foam before*,
iosc. Par. 2, 31.

Προβαδύν, *adv., (προβαίνω) as one
vances or goes along*, Hes. Op. 727:
ing on, straight forward, Ar. Ran. 351:
etaph., advancing gradually, Iambl.
1]

Προβαύιζω, *f. -ίσω, (πρό, βαδίζω)
go before or beforehand*, Plut. 2, 707

Προβαύς, *ύ, gen. εος, (πρό, βάθος)
y deep*, Ar. Rh. 4, 283: opp. to
οβαρχής.

Προβαίνει, *fut. -θήσομαι*: pf. βέ-
κα: aor 2 προύβην, inf. προβήναι,
rt. προβέσθαι: Hom. uses only pf.,
d. R. part. pres. προβιβάζας and
οβιβάζων, ὄντος, (πρό, βαίνω). *To
on, step forward, advance*, Od. 15,
5, etc.; κρατινὰ, κοῦφα ποσὶ προ-
βάζ, Il. 13, 18, 158; ὅστρα προβέ-
κε, they are far-gone in heaven, i. e.
s past midnight, Il. 20, 252; so, ἡ
ξ προβαίνει, the night is wear-
y, Xen. An. 3, 1, 13. —c. acc. cog-
to, ὁδὸν πρ., Eur. Alc. 263: —me-
ph., προβήσομαι ἐς τὸ πρόσω τοῦ
γού, Hdt. 1, 5; πρ. ὀκνήνεις τίς τι,
Eur. Or. 749 προῦβης τῶνδε καὶ
ραϊτέρω, Aesch. 1, P. 247; πρ. ἐπ' ἄ-
ρατον θράσους, Soph. Ant. 853;
πρ. προβήσεται λόγος; Eur. Hipp.
2, cf. Med. 907, Alc. 785; ἐς τοῦ
προβέβηκε ὥστε..., it has gone so far
t., Plat. Legg. 839 C; πρ. πόρῳ
χρηρίας, to be far gone in knavery,
n. Apol. 30.—2. of time, χρόνον
οβαίνοντος, as time went on, Hdt.
5, 140; so, προβαίνοντος τοῦ
παιός, Polyb. 2, 47, 3:—but of time
o, to be gone by, past, Theogn. 583.
to go before; hence, to be before,
rior to another, τινός, Il. 6, 125;
ι, in a thing, Il. 15, 24: hence, δι-
κει τε καὶ αἰδοῖ Τρηχίνους προβέ-
κε, by might and awe he was over,
r. ruled, Trachis, not (as some) he
rded it, Hes. Sc. 355.—4. c. acc.
to overstep, τέρμα προβήσας (for
εβήσας), Pind. N. 7, 104.—5. to ad-
ce, proceed, succeed, make progress,
έβαινας τὸ ἔθνος ἄρχων, the nation
e advances in dominion, extended
sway, Hdt. 1, 134; τοσοῦτον προ-
βήκαμεν, Lat. tantum profectusim,
t. Theat. 187 A: to creep on, in-
se, πρ. ἐπὶ πολὺ, Aesch. 25, 30.
I. in fut., and aor. I act, transit.,
rove or put forward, advance, ἡνδρά,
id. O. 8, 83.—2. but in some phrases
o quasi-trans. in pres. πρ. πόδα,

κῶλον, ἀρβύλαν, etc., Theogn. 283,
Eur. Phoen. 1412, Or. 1470; cf. βαί-
νω Il. 4.

Προβακχῆριος, *ό, Ion. for προβάκ-
χειος, (πρό, Βάκχη) in Eur. Bacch.
411, epith. of Bacchus, leader of the
Bacchanals.*

Προβαλάνειον, *ον, τό, a preparato-
ry bath*, Inscr. [α]

†Προβαλίνθος, *ον, ό, Probalinthus*,
an Attic deme belonging to the tribe
Pandionis, Strab. p. 383: hence Προ-
βαλίστιος, α, *ον, and Προβαλίστιος*,
α, *ον, of Probalinthus, Probalinthian*,
Dem.

Προβάλλω, *f. -βάλλω*: aor. προῦ-
βάλλον: pf. -βέβηκα: Hom. has
only aor. act. and mid. without augm.
(πρό, βάλλω). *To throw or lay before*,
θρῶν το, Lat. projicere, τινί τι, Od. 5,
331, Hdt. 9, 112; πρῶγ' αἰ τῶς θεο-
μένοις, Ar. Plut. 798.—2. to put
forward, hence, ἐρίδα προβαλόντες, like
προφέροντες, having put forward, i. e.
begun the contest, Il. 11, 529.—3. to
put forth beyond, τί τινος, Soph. El.
740.—II. to expose or give up to another,
ἐμάντων εἰς δεινὰς ἀράς, Soph. O. T.
745; τινί τι, Plat. Phaedr. 241 E, ubi
v. Stallb.: *to throw forward, throw away*,
Soph. Tr. 810; πρ. ἐαυτὸν, to give one's
self up for lost, Lat. spem abjicere, Hdt.
7, 141: but also,—2. to put forward,
hazard, venture, ψυχὴν πρ. ἐν κῆρυσι
δαίμονος, Eur. Rhos. 183: hence,
prob., προβεβλημένη προαίρεσις, des-
perate policy, Dem. 349, 15, cf. Lat.
projecta audacia.—III. to put forward an
argument, Thuc. 6, 92, in pass.: also
to put forward as a plea, to allege, Κύ-
πριν, Eur. Hec. 825.—2. to propose a
question, task, problem, riddle, etc.
(cf. προβλήμα), Ar. Nub. 757, Plat.
Rep. 536 D, Charm. 162 B (cf. infra B.
V.); *ό λόγος ἐνταῦθα προβέβηκε*
σκοπῶν, Plat. Phil. 57 B:—so, π. αἰ-
ρεσὶν χαλεπὴν, Id. Soph. 245 B.

B. mid., to throw or toss before one's
self, οἰλοχούτας, Il. 1, 458, Od. 3, 447:
hence, later, to throw away, expose,
Soph. Phil. 1017.—2. to throw, lay be-
fore or first, θεμελίω προβάλεισθαι,
Il. 23, 255.—II. to throw beyond, beat in
throwing, like πρόσθε βάλλειν; and
so, generally, to surpass, excel, c. gen.
pers. et dat. rei, τινὸς νομῶντι, Il.
19, 218.—III. to set before one's self,
propose to one's self, ἔργον, Hes. Op.
777.—IV. to put forward, propose for
election, Lat. designare, Hdt. 1, 98 (and
pass., ibid., to be so proposed), Plat.
Legg. 755 C, sq.: Thuc. has pf. pass.
προβεβλήνται, in act. signif., they
have proposed, 1, 37: cf. supra A. III.
—V. to bring forward or quote on one's
own part, in defence, πρ. τὸν Ὅμηρον,
Plat. Lach. 201 B; πρ. μάρτυρα,
Isae. 63, 13, etc.; and so, *ό προβα-
λόμενος, one who has brought evidence*,
Lex ar. Dem. 1132, 5: to quote as an
example, ἔθνος, Hdt. 4, 46, ubi v.
Wessel.—2. to use as an excuse or pre-
text, Thuc. 2, 87.—VI. to hold before
one's self so as to protect, τῷ χεῖρι,
Ar. Ran. 201; προβάλεισθαι τὰ ὅπλα,
i. e. to advance the shield and lay the
spear in rest, τὴν φύλαγ' αἰ ἐκέλευσε
προβάλεισθαι τὰ ὅπλα καὶ ἐπιχωρή-
σαι, Xen. An. 1, 2, 17, cf. 4, 2, 21,
etc. (v. sub προβολή I): hence, ab-
sol., in pass. to stand on guard, Xen.
Cyr. 2, 3, 10, Dem. 51, 27:—hence
also, προβάλεισθαι ἐλπίδα, συμμα-
χίαν, to shelter one's self under it, Dem.
258, 23; 293, 20; but in pass., προ-
βεβλήσθαι τινος, to stand before an-
other, cover or shield him, Id. 560, 2,
and, προβεβλήσθαι τινα to have an-

other before one, be covered by him
Xen. Cyr. 6, 3, 24.—VII. to denounce
accuse a person of a thing, πρ. τινὲ
ἀδικεῖν, Dem. 514, 6, cf. 571, 16: and
in pass., to be so accused, Xen. Hell.
1, 7, 39 (on the particular kind of ac-
cusation, cf. προβολή V.)

Προβάλλος or προβαλλός, *ό, (πρ
βάλλω B. VI) like πρόβολος, zeu-
thing held before one by way of guard.*

Προβαπτίζω, *f. -ίσω, (πρό, βαπ-
τίζω) to dip, baptize before*, Clem. Al.

Προβῶσινιζω, *f. -ίσω, (πρό, βά-
σανίζω) to try or torture before*, Luc.
Tyrranic. 17.

Προβῶσι, heterocl. dat. for προβά-
τοις, Hesych.

Προβῶσιλένω, *(πρό, βασιλεύω) to
rule or govern before*, Diod.

Προβάσις, *ή, (προβαίνω) strictly,
a stepping forward:—hence, property
in walking things (i. e. cattle, πρόβατα),
abundance of cattle*, Od. 2, 75, where
it is opp. to κειμήλια: in prose προ-
βατεία.

Προβασκάνιον, *ον, τό, (πρό, βάσκα-
νος) a safeguard against witchcraft
an amulet or figure hung up by work-
men before their shops*, Plut. 2, 681
F, A. B. p. 30, Lob. Phryn. 86:—
also, a scarecrow, for which the wooden
images of Priapus were chiefly used.
[κῶ]

Προβατεία, *ας, ή, (προβατεύω) a
keeping of cattle, esp. sheep, a shep-
herd's life*, Plut. Solon 23, Poplic.
11.—II. property in cattle, herds of cat-
tle or flocks of sheep, like the Homeric
πρόβασις, Strab., Ael. N. A. 4, 32.

Προβατεῖος, α, *ον, (προβατών) of,
belonging to a sheep: τὰ πρ. (sc. χω-
ρία), lands suited for breeding sheep.*
[α]

Προβατεύς, *ό, = προβατεντής, name
of a play of Antiphanes.*

Προβατενσις, *ή, (προβατεύω =
προβατεία. [α] Hence*

Προβατέσιμος, *ον, suited for pas-
torage, χώρα, Philo.*

Προβατεντής, *ον, ό, (προβατεύω)
a grazer.*

Προβατεντικός, *ή, όν, suited to the
breeding of cattle: ή -κή (sc. τέχνη),
the art of breeding or keeping cattle,
esp. sheep*, Lat. pecuaria, Xen. Oec.
5, 3: from

Προβατεύω, *(πρόβατον) to keep
cattle, esp. sheep*, Anth. P. 7, 636:—
προβατεύεσθαι, to be grazed by cattle,
Dion. H. 1, 37.

Προβάτημα, *ατος, τό, = πρόβατον.*
Hesych. [α]

Προβάτια, *ας, ή, = προβατεία*,
Strab.

Προβάτικός, *ή, όν, (πρόβατον) of,
belonging to cattle, esp. sheep: ή πρ.
(sc. πύλη), the sheep-gate, N. T.*

Πρόβατον, *ον, τό, dim. from πρό-
βατον, a little sheep*, Ar. Plut. 293,
299, Plat. Phaedr. 259 A: cf. πρόβα-
τον fin. [α]

Προβάτοσκοός, *ον, ό, (βόσκω) a
shepherd.*

Προβάτογνώμων, *ον, gen. ονος,
(πρόβατον, γνῶναι) a good judge of
cattle; metaph., a good judge of char-
acter*, Aesch. Ag. 795.

Προβάτοδόρος, *ον, (δέρω) skinning
or flaying sheep.*

Προβάτοκάπηλος, *ον, (πρόβατον,
κάπηλος) a retailer of cattle*, Plut.
Peric. 24.

Πρόβατον, *τό, only used in plu-
r. τὰ πρόβατα, in Gramm. with heterocl.
dat. πρόβασι for πρόβάτοις, though
Herm. de Emend. Gr. Gr. p. 305
takes this to be a mere vulgarism:—
(προβαίνω)*

Strictly, *any thing that walks for ward*; and so (among the Ionians and Dorians), of *all animals that walk*, esp. to such as fly, creep, swim, etc.; esp. tame animals, hence, *cattle, a drove or flock*, in plur., Il. 14, 124; 23, 550, Hes. Op. 556, Hdt. 1, 203; πρόβατα, opp. to ἄνθρωποι, H. Merc. 571:—but usu. of *small cattle*, esp. *sheep*, opp. to horses and oxen, Hdt. 8, 137; though in 2, 41, he uses it of oxen; and in 4, 61, of horses, cf. Pind. Fr. 182, 183:—in Att. almost always *sheep*, which together with *oats* are called by Hdt. 1, 133; 8, 37, τὰ λεπτὰ τῶν προβάτων: generally, *slaughtered animals*, whether for sacrifices, Lat. *victimae*, Hdt. 6, 56; or for food, Id. 1, 207:—*proverb*, of stupid, lazy people, Ar. Nub.; so, προβάτων βίος, i. e. a lazy, do-nothing life, Ar. Plut. 922: also, τοὺς γενομένους κῆρας τῶν προβάτων φασι δεῖν κατακῆπτειν, Dem. 782, 15; λέων ἐν προβάτοις, Plut. Cleom. 33, cf. Polyb. 5, 35, 13.

Προβάτοπώλης, οὐ, ὁ, (προβάτον, πώλει) a *cattle-dealer*, esp., a *sheep-dealer*, Ar. Eq. 132.

Προβάτοτρόφος, οὐ (τρέφω) *breeding or keeping sheep*.

Προβάτωδης, ἐς, (πρόβατον, εἶδος) *like sheep*, Simplic.

Προβεβαίω, ᾧ, to *confirm before*.

Προβέβουλα, an isolated poet. pf. 2, as if of προβούλωμι, which however does not occur, to *wish rather*, i. e. *prefer* one thing to another, τί τινοῦς, Il. 1, 113; cf. Anth. P. 9, 445, Coluth. 199.—On this form, v. Butt. Ausf. Gr. § 113 Anm. 5.

Προβεβουλευμένος, adv. part. pf. pass. from προβούλω, *premeditatedly, advisedly*.

Προβίμα, ατος, τό, (προβαίνω) a *step forward*, a *step*, Ar. Plut. 759.

Προβιάζομαι, ἑ, ἴσονται [ᾶ] *dep. mid.*:—to *obtain by force, force through before* Aeschin. 64, 8.

Προβιάζω, ἑ, ἴσω, Att. προβιβῶ (πρό, βιβάζω):—to *lead or bring forward*, to *lead on*, τινά, Soph. O. C. 180; ποῖ προβιάζας ἡμᾶς ποτε; to what a pitch do you mean to carry us? Ar. Av. 1570; τινὰ εἰς ὑπερίην, Plat. Prot. 328 B: to *lead on*, *induce*, λόγῳ τινά πρ., Xen. Mem. 1, 2, 17, v. l. 155, κτύπος πόντου προβιάς, may be the roar of the waves dashing against the headlands (Herm. however reads προβολῆς (v. προβολή II. 3), and others προβιάς ὄν).

Προβιγιάς, Ep. part. pres. of προβαίνω, Hom.

Προβιγίητος, ἡ, a *leading on or forward, advancing*. [ῖ]

Προβιάζωσκω, οὐ, ὁ,=foreg.

Προβιβρώσκω, f. προβρώσκω, to *eat, devour before*.

Προβιβῶν, ὄντος, Ep. part. pres. of προβαίνω, Hom.

Προβιότης, ητος, ἡ, a *former life*, Clem. Al.: from

Προβιῶν, ᾧ, f. ἴσονται, (πρό, βιῶ) to *live before*: τὰ προβιτωμένα, one's *previous life*, Polyb. 11, 2, 9.

Προβλαστάνω, ἑ, ὀσθῶ, (πρό, βλαστάνω) to *shoot or sprout before*, Theophr.

Προβλάστημα, ατος, τό, a *previous shoot or bud*, Theophr.

Προβλάστος, οὐ, shooting or budding before, Theophr. C. Pl. 5, 1, 6, Schneid.—II. as subst., a surname of Bacchus, Lyc.

Προβλεπτικός, ἡ, ὄν, foreseeing.

Προβλέπω, (πρό, βλέπω) to *foresee*: to *provide for* one, N. T. in mid.

Πρόβλημα, ατος, τό, (προβάλλω)

—*any thing which comes forward, juts out or projects*, πρ. πόντου, a *jutting headland*, Soph. Aj. 1219: hence, *any thing that projects between one and something else, a hindrance, obstacle*, Hipp., cf. Ael. N. A. 2, 13.—II. *any thing put forward or held out by way of guard, a rampart, barrier, fence, skreen*, Hdt. 4, 175; 7, 70, cf. Plat. Polit. 279 D, sq.; so Aesch. calls a shield, πρ. σώματος, Theb. 540; προβλήματα ἱππῶν χαλκᾶ, the *brazen armour of horses*, Xen. Cyr. 6, 1, 51:—c. gen. objecti, a *defence against a thing*, πρ. πετρῶν, Aesch. Theb. 676; πρ. χειμῶνων, Plat. Tim. 74 B; πρ. κακῶν, Ar. Vesp. 615; but, πρ. φόβου ἢ αἰδοῦς ἔχειν, to have *fear or shame as a defence*, Soph. Aj. 1076:—τὸν ποταμὸν πρ. ποιεῖσθαι, λαβεῖν, Polyb. 2, 66, 1; 3, 14, 5.—III. *any thing put forward as an excuse or screen*, τοῦ τρόπου, Dem. 1122, 21; so, πρ. λαβεῖν τινα, (as we say) to make a *stalking horse* of him, Soph. Phil. 1008.—IV. *that which is proposed as a task, a task, business*, Eur. El. 985, ubi v. Seidl.: esp., a *problem in geometry*, Plat. Rep. 530 B, Theaet. 180 C, sq. (but in the Logic of Arist., a *proposition* to be discussed, Lat. *quaestio*, Top. 1, 11, cf. 1, 4, 3):—a *problem*, i. e. a *difficulty*, Polyb. 28, 11, 9. Hence

Προβλημῆτικός, ἡ, ὄν, *belonging to or disposed for a problem, problematical*. Arist. Somn.

Προβλημῆτιον, οὐ, τό, dim. from πρόβλημα. [ᾶ]

Προβλημῆτοργικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or belonging to a *problematourgos*: ἡ πρ. δύναμις, the *faculty of constructing fortifications*, Plat. Polit. 280 D: from

Προβλημῆτοργός, ὄν, (πρόβλημα II. *ἔργω) *making arms or armour*.

Προβλημῆτώδης, ἐς, (πρόβλημα IV, εἶδος) *like a problem, problematical*, Plat. Cat. Min. 25.

Προβλής, ἡτος, ὁ, ἡ, without neut., (προβάλλω) strictly, *thrown before or forward*: usu., *jutting, towering*, σκόπελος, πέτρα, στήλαι, Il. 2, 396; 16, 407; 12, 259; ἄκται, Od. 5, 405; also *problētes*, without subst., *forelands, headlands*, Soph. Phil. 936: but, Ib. 1455, κτύπος πόντου προβλής, may be the roar of the waves dashing against the headlands (Herm. however reads προβολῆς (v. προβολή II. 3), and others προβιάς ὄν).

Προβλητικός, ἡ, ὄν, (προβάλλω) *throwing forth or away*.

Προβλητός, οὐ, (προβάλλω) *thrown forth or away*, Lat. *projectus*, κυσίν πρ., cast to the dogs, Soph. Aj. 817.

Προβλώσκω, αος, προβύλω, inf. προμολέιν (πρό, βλώσκω):—to *go or come before, forth or out, esp.*, to *go out of the house*, Od. 4, 22, etc.; π. θύραζε, Od. 21, 239, 385.—Hom. always uses the pres. and aor. without augm.

Προβῶν, ᾧ, f. ἴσω, (πρό, βῶ) to *shout before or in front*, to *cry or shout out*, Il. 12, 277: πρ. δεινόν τι, Soph. Phil. 218.

Προβορθεῖ, ᾧ, f. ἴσω, Ion. προβοθέω, (πρό, βορθεῖω) to *hasten to another's aid or defence beforehand*, εἰς τὴν Βουιτήν, Hdt. 8, 144, where however Wess. reads προβοθήσαι from some MSS.

Προβόλαιος, οὐ, ὁ,=πρόβολος, a *spear held out before one*, Orac. ap. Hdt. 7, 148; προβολαῖω δοῦναι, Theocrit. 24, 123 (where πρόβ. may be an ad. *outstretched*); or, it

may be a subst. in appos. with βοῦν (παρ).

Προβόλεϋς, ὁ, a *producer*, Ecclesi. 2. a *putting forward*, esp. of a *weapon* for defence, τὰ δόρατα εἰς προβολὴν καθέναι, to bring the spears to the rest, couch them, Xen. An. 6, 5, 25 so, ἐν προβολῇ θέσθαι εἶδος, to bring it to the guard, Anth. P. 7, 433; 'Ruhnk. Ep. Cr. p. 70:—hence, *attitude of a soldier with his spear in rest*, Polyb. 2, 65, 11; ἡ πρ. τῆς φάλαγγος, the phalanx with its pikes couched, Id. 18, 13, 1; also ἡ τῶν θυρεῶν πρ., Id. 1, 22, 10; also of a pugilist, a *lunging out with the fist*, Theocr. 22, 120: hence, —II. *any thing put out, a prominence*, Hipp.: hence, —I. a *thing so held out for defence*, esp., a *spear*, like πρόβολος, προβόλαιος hence a *guard, defence, bulwark, τῆς χώρας*, Xen. Mem. 3, 5, 27; so of the eyebrows, Id. Cyn. 5, 26: c. gen. objecti, a *defence against*, βελών, Soph. Aj. 1212; θανάτου, Eur. Or. 1488 καμύματα, Plat. Tim. 74 B; cf. πρόβλημα II.—2. an *elephant's trunk*, proboscis, Aetiae.—3. a *jutting rock, foreland*, Soph. Phil. 1455, e conj. Herm. v. sub προβλής, and cf. Dion. P. 1013 Leon. Al. 25, Polyb. 1, 53, 10.—4. *any thing put forward as a pretence, a pretext*.—III. a *proposing a person's name for election*, Plat. Legg. 765 A; cf. πρόβάλλω B. IV.—IV. in Att., προβολή or (more commonly) προβόλαια was a *vote of the Ecclesia directing public prosecution* to be undertaken like the Roman *praeprosecutio*, τῶν συκοφαντῶν προβόλαια ποιοῦμεθα, Aeschin. 47, 26; etc.: 'his was always done in certain cases, as in that of Socrates, Xen. Hell. 1, 7, 29; and that, wherein Demosth. made his speech against Meidias: on its nature v. Herm. Polit. Ant. § 130, 12, Att. Process, p. 271 sq., and Dict. Antiqu. cf. πρόβάλλω B. VII.

Προβόλιον, οὐ, τό, dim. from προβολή II, esp., a *boar-spear*, Xen. Cyr. 10, 1.—2. a *cloak*, Philostr. Imag. 1, 2, cf. Welcker.

Πρόβολος, οὐ, (προβάλλω) *anything that is held forward or out*.—I. *jutting rock, foreland*, ἐπὶ προβόλῳ, Od. 12, 251; προβόλοις προσπείλει: λυμένα προβόλων ἐμπλήσται, Den. 104, fin.; 795, 14.—II. a *weapon held out for defence*, esp., a *hunting-spear*, Hdt. 7, 76, cf. Schweigh. ad 7, 148 generally, a *defence, bulwark*, as προβολὸν πολέμου, of a fortress, Xen. Cyr. 5, 3, 11, and 23: also of a person, a *shield, guardian*, Ar. Nu. 1161.—Cf. προβολή, πρόβλημα.

Προβόσκis, ἰδος, ἡ, (πρό, βόσκω) an *elephant's proboscis or trunk*, Polyb. 3, 46, 12, etc.—II. in plur., the *feelers or arms of the cuttle-fish*, Arist. Part. An. 4, 9, 12, H. A. 4, 1, 8.

Πρόβοσκος, οὐ, ὁ, (πρό, βόσκω) one who drives the herd to pasture, Hdt. 1, 113; not (as usu. expl.) one who tends the herd in another's place, an under-herdsman, Butt. Ausf. Gr. § 1, Anm. 9, n.: others write προβοσκis.

Προβούλευμα, ατος, τό, (προβέλλω) a *preliminary decree*: at Ather a *preliminary ordinance of the senate* which became a βούλευμα or law when passed by the Ecclesia, Den. 703, 17, Aeschin. 71, 22; v. Dict. Antiqu. p. 168, sq.

Προβουλεμῆτιον, οὐ, τό, dim. from foreg., Luc. Paras. 42. [ᾶ]

Προβούλεω, (πρό, βούλεω)

in, *contrite before or first*, Thuc. 3, 1; so in mid., *to debate or consider*, *στ*, Hdt. 1, 133, Xen. Cyr. 4, 3, 2.—2. of the senate at Athens, *to name a προβούλευμα* (q. v.), Xen. All. 1, 7, 7, Dem. 567, 3, etc.—3. *to as πρόβουλος, τοῦ δήμου*, Arist. Pol. 4, 15, 11.—II. *to have the chief place in the senate and in passing decrees*, Xen. Cyr. 8, 7, 9.—III. *πρ. τι*, *to deliberate for one, provide for interest*, Arist. Eq. 1342; c. gen., *to provide for a thing*, Xen. An. 3, 37; *περί τινος*, Thuc. 8, 1, Arist. Pol. 4, 14, 14.

Προβούλη, ἡς, ἡ (πρό, βουλῇ) *forethought*: ἐκ προβούλης, *by malice premeditation*, Antipho 112, 10.

Προβούλιον, ου, τό, = *προβούλευμα*, cf. Lob. Phryn. 519.

Προβούλου, ι, πρόβουλου.

Προβούλοισι, παῖδός, ἡ, in Aesch. Pers. 398, *προβούλοισι* Ἀτῆς, prob. *πρόβουλος παῖς Ἀτῆς*, the crafty fighter of Atē; formed on the analogy of ἀνόπαρις, etc.; cf. sub κακο-.

Πρόβουλος, ου, (πρό, βουλή) *devising beforehand, or for others*—once of πρόβουλοι were—1, in some Greek states (prob. aristocratic), a *standing committee to examine measures* they were formally proposed to the people, Arist. Pol. 4, 14, 4; 6, 8; such were those of Megara, Arist. Rh. 755; cf. Aesch. Theb. 1006.—2. *and too of the twelve deputies of the* *ancient states at the Panionium*, *cf.* Hdt. 6, 7, Wess. Diod. 15, 49; 11 so of the deputies appointed by the western Greeks to consult on the order of meeting Xerxes, Hdt. 7, 172.

3. at Athens, the *provisional committee* of ten for legislative purposes, just before the constitution of the 400, Arist. Pol. 421, Lysias 126, 10; called *ἐνυπάρχου* by Thuc. 8, 67, cf. Thirlwall St. Gr. 4, p. 3.

Προβράχης, *ἔς, or *προβράχης*, ὁ, ὅ, *braχύς* very flat, very shallow, *cf.* opp. to *προβαθύς*, v. Lob. Phryn. 540.

Πρόβραχος, f. -ῶ, (πρό, βρέχω) *to be beforehand*, Hipp., Arist. Probl. 11, 2.

Πρόβροτος, ὁ, (πρό, βροτός) *a forerunner*, Heraclit. ap. Diog. L. 8, 45.

Πρόβυς, f. -ῶς (πρό, βύω)—*πρ. ὄν*, like *προμύσσω*, *to push the cork of a lamp up, to trim it*, Arist. Vesp. 9, [9].

Προβωθεῖα, Ion. for *προβοηθεῖα*, *cf.*

Προβώμιος, ου, (πρό, βωμός) *at or front of the altar*, *σφαγαί*, Eur. Ion 3; *τὰ προβώμια*, the front or space front of an altar, Heraclit. 80.

Προγάμιος, ου, = *προγάμιος*.—II. *προγάμια* (sc. *ἐπὶ*), the *sacrifice for a marriage*, also *πρόγαμοι* and *οτέλεια*, Poll. 3, 33. [α]

Προγάμω, ὡ, f. -ῶς, (πρό, γαμέω) *to marry or lie with beforehand*, Strab.

Προγάμιος, α, ου, = *ἐγ*, cf. Lob. Phryn. 544.

Προγάμιος, ου, (πρό, γάμος) *before marriage*, Ael. N. A. 9, 66. [α]

Πρόγαμος, ου, (πρό, γάμος) *married or married before*, *νύμφαι*, Tryph. 1.—II. *before marriage or a wedding*: *πρόγαμος*, title of a comedy of Menander, v. Meineke p. 149.

Προγαστρίδιος, α, ου, (πρό, γαστρί) *worn in front of the belly*: *τὸ πρ.*, piece of armour for the belly, Luc. lt. 27, *Up. Trag.* 41. [ζ]

Προγαστρίδιος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, *πρό*, *γαστρί* *fat-ranched, pot-bellied*, Meineke *supra* Chrys. 1 6, etc.

Προγενέθλος, ου, (ρό, γενέθλη) *born before*, Nonn.

Προγένειος, ου, (πρό, γένειον) *with prominent chin, long-chinned*, Theocr. 3, 9.

Προγενέστατος, η, ου, (πρό, γένος) *earliest in birth*, i. e. oldest, H. Hom. Cer. 110, Polyb. 6, 54, 1.—II. *προγενέστερος*, α, ου, compar., *earlier in birth*, i. e. older, freq. in Hom.; also, *γενεῖ* *πρ.*, Il. 9, 161; *τινός*, 23, 789;—also in Polyb. 9, 2, 2.—The posit., *προγενής*, of old time, ancient, is restored in Soph. Ant. 938 by Herm. and Dind.; cf. *μεταγενής*.

Προγενήτωρ, ου, ὁ, = *προγεννήτωρ*, Pempel, ap. Stob. p. 461.

Προγεννάω, ὡ, f. -ῶς, (πρό, γεννάω) *to beget before*, Theophr.

Προγεννήτειρα, ας, ἡ, *an ancestress*; a mother, Lyc. 183, 200.

Προγεννήτηρ, ἥρος, ὁ, (προγεννάω) *a first ancestor, founder of a line*: in plur., *ancestors, forefathers*.

Προγεννήτωρ, ου, ὁ, = *foreg.*, Eur. Hipp. 1380.

Πρόγευμα, ατος, τό, (προγεῦν) *that which has been tasted beforehand*: something eaten before a regular meal: generally, *a foretaste*. Hence

Προγευματίζω, *to give a thing to be tasted beforehand*, Arist. de Anima 2, 10, 5.

Προγευστής, ου, ὁ, *one who tastes before*, a taster, Plut. 2, 990 A.

Προγεῦν, (πρό, γεῦω) *in mid.*, *to taste before*, Arist. Part. An. 4, 11, 3, Plut. 2, 49 E.

Προγηράσκω, f. -άσσομαι, aor. 1 -εγήρασα (πρό, γηράσκω)—*to grow old before*, *τοῦ χρόνου*, Hipp.: *to grow prematurely old*, Luc. Rhet. Praec. 10, cf. Tim. 20.

Πρόγηρος, ου, (γῆρας) *prematurely old*.

Προγίγνομαι, later form -γίνομαι [ζ]:—f. -γενήσομαι: aor. *προγενόμην*; (πρό, γίγνομαι) dep. mid.:—*to be, come before or forwards*, τάχα *προγενόντο*, quickly they stepped forward, came in sight, Il. 18, 525, H. Hom. 6, 7; *ἄνιδος προγένοντο*, Hes. Sc. 345.—II. of time, *to be, happen before or earlier*, *ὁ προγεγονότες*, *ancestors*, Hdt. 2, 146; 7, 3; *οἱ προγεγονέμενοι*, the former ones, Polyb. 10, 17, 12: *οἱ προγεγονότες ἡμῖν ἐμπροσθεν λόγοι*, Plat. Legg. 699 E; *τὰ προγεγενημένα*, things foregone, things of old time, Thuc. 1, 20, cf. 1, 1.

Προγινώσκω, later *προγιν*: f. *γινώσκω* (πρό, γινώσκω)—*to know, perceive, learn or understand beforehand*, H. Hom. Cer. 258 (in inf. aor. *προγινόμεναι*, Ep. for *προγινάιναι*), Eur. Hipp. 1072, Thuc. 2, 64.—II. *to judge beforehand*, *προγεγασμένος ὁδίκειν*, judged beforehand to have done wrong, Dem. 861, 23.

Προγλωσσέω, *to be of hasty tongue*, *be talkative*.

Προγλωσσίς, ιδος, ἡ, *the point of the tongue*.

Πρόγλωσσοι, ου, (πρό, γλῶσσα) *hasty of tongue, talkative*, Clem. Al.

Προγνωρίζω, (πρό, γνωρίζω) *to recognize or know before*, *τί τινας*, Arist. Top. 6, 4, 5.

Πρόγνωσις, εως, ἡ, (προγινώσκω) *a perceiving beforehand*, Luc. Alex. 8, Plut., etc.: esp. in medicine, *a prognosticating*, Hipp.; v. Foëx. Oecon.

Προγνώστης, ου, ὁ, *one who knows beforehand*. Hence

Προγνώστικος, ἡ, ὅν, *fit for knowing beforehand or foretelling*, Plut. 2, 433 A: *τὸ πρ.*, a sign of the future, *prognostic*, Hipp.

Προγόνη, ης, ἡ *a step-daughter* from *πρόγονος*.

Προγονικός, ἡ, ὅν, *ancestral*, Polyb. 3, 64, 2; 13, 6, 3, etc.: from

Πρόγονος, ου, (πρό, γίγνομαι, γέγονα) *earlier born or begotten* hence older, Od. 9, 221—*ὁ πρόγονος*, *forefathers, ancestors*, Pind. O. 9, 80, Hdt. 7, 150, and freq. in Att.; *ἐκ προγόνων*, *for. antiquus*, Plat. Phaedr. 173 D, (at Soph. Aj. 1197, v. sub *πρόγονος*): rarely in sing., Plat. Symp. 186 E, Enthyphr. 11 B.—also of gods who are the authors or founders of a race (cf. ἀρχηγέτης), Ζεὺ πρόγονε, Eur. Or. 1242; θεοὶ πρόγονοι, Plat. Euthyd. 302 D.

Πρόγονος, ου, ὁ, ἡ, (πρό, γονή) *a child by a former marriage*, i. e. one's step-son or daughter, Eur. Ion 1329, Isae.: *ἡ πρόγονη*, *a step-daughter*.

Προγράμμα, ατος, τό, (προγράφω) *a public proclamation or written order, a public notice in writing, programm*, Dem. 772, 15, Plut., etc.; v. Lob. Phryn. 249.

Προγραμμάτευς, εως, ὁ, *a deputy γραμματέως*, Inscr.

Προγράψω, ἡς, ἡ, (προγράφω) *a public notice, advertisement*, Xen. Hipparch. 4, 9: esp., *a public sale of confiscated property*, Lat. *proscriptio*, Strab.: *a praetor's edict*, Polyb. 26, 5, 2, Dio C.

Προγράφω, f. -ψω, (πρό, γράφω) *to write before or first*, Thuc. 1, 23.—II. *to write in public*, *πρ. τι ἐν πινυκίοις*, *to put up a public notice*, Arist. An. 450; *πρ. δίκην* or *κρίσιν τινί*, *to give notice of a trial*, Dem. 1151, fin.:—also, *to ordain or appoint by public notice*, ἐκκλησίαν, Aeschin. 35, fin.; hence, in Pass., *φορητὰς προγραφέσθης*, Dem. 1257, 5.—III.—Lat. *proscribere*, *φυγάδα πρ. τινά*, Polyb. 32, 21, 12: *οἱ προγεγραμμένοι*, the *proscribed*, Ib. 22, 1: but.—2. *προγράφειν τινά τῃς βουλῇς*, of the censor, *to put one at the head of the senate*, name him *principes senatus*, Plut. Aemil. 38, Flamin. 18: so in pass., *προγράφεσθαι τοῦ συνεδρίου*, Id. 2, 318 C, ubi v. Wyttben. [α]

Προγηγορέω, ὡ, (πρό, γηγορέω) *to wake before the time*, Arist. Probl.

Προγινάσκω, f. -άσσω, (πρό, γινώσκω) *to exercise beforehand*, *πρ. χέρας*, Soph. Fr. 450: in mid., *to exercise one's self beforehand*, Aristid. Hence

Προγινάσσω, ας, ἡ, *previous exercise, preparation*, Clem. Al.: and

Προγυμνάσσω, ατος, τό, *a preparatory exercise, polémos*, for war, Ath. 631 A: esp. in rhetoric.

Προγυμναστής, ου, ὁ, (προγυμνάω) *one who exercises beforehand* or *prepares*: esp. a servant of the *γυμναστής*, who rubs, anoints, etc., Galen.: also a slave who goes through exercises with his master, Senec. Epist. 83, 3.

Προδῆναι, inf. aor. pass. (with act. sign.) from the root **δᾶω*, *to know beforehand*, *προδιδὼν ἡ πρόδαις*, Od. 4, 396; inf., Ap. Rh. 1, 106.

Προδεδείκω, (πρό, δαείκω) *to lend before*, Luc. Sacrif. 3, Plut. Pericl. 13.

Προδῆπνᾶν, ὡ, f. -ῶς, (πρό, δαπανᾶν) *to spend beforehand*, Luc. Abdic. 11.

Προδεδίω, f. -σω, (πρό, δαείω) = *προδεδίω*, Soph. O. T. 90.

Προδεδείλος, ου, (πρό, δαείλος) *before evening*, *πρ. ἔστιχεν*, Theocr. 25, 223.

Προδείκνυμι and *-ννω*: f. -δείξω, (πρό, δαείκνυμι) *to show beforehand*, *point out*, Hdt. 4, 10 esp., *by way of*

example, πρόδεξαντες σχήμα, οἷόν τι ἐμελλε εὐπρεπέστατον φανέσθαι ἔχουσα, Hdt. 1, 60: to make known beforehand, c. acc. et inf., Thuc. 3, 47: to tell first, ποῖον πρόδειξον, Aesch. Fr. 779, cf. Soph. O. T. 624. —II. to foreshow what is about to happen, *τινὶ τι*, Hdt. 1, 209; 6, 27, etc. —III. to point before one, *σκήπτρω πρ.*, to feel one's way with a stick, of a blind man, Soph. O. T. 456 (Seneca's *baculo senili iter praetentare*): also c. acc., to put out before one, τὸ τόζον, Luc. Herc. 1: hence, —IV. as a technical term of pugilists, *ἑρσὶ πρ.*, to make feints with the hands, make as if one was going to strike, like Lat. *praeludere*, Theocr. 22, 102.—also in war, to make a demonstration, assume an attitude of attack, Xen. Hipparch. 8, 24. Hence

Προδείκτης, ου, ὁ, a pantomimic actor, Diod.

Προδαιμάω, (πρό, δαιμάω) to fear beforehand, τι, Hdt. 7, 50, 1.

Προδαιπνέω, ὦ, f. -ῶ, (πρό, δαιπνέω) to dine or sup before, Plut. 2, 226 E.

Πρόδειπνος, ου, (πρό, δειπνέω) supping or dining beforehand: ὁ Πρ., a piece of Timon's, Ath. 406 E.

Πρόδεκτωρ, ορος, ὁ, Ion. for προδεδέκτωρ, one who foreshows, foretells, Hdt. 7, 37.

Πρόδερκομαι, (πρό, δέρκομαι) dep. mid., to see beforehand, Aesch. Pr. 248.

Προδεσμέω, ὦ, f. -ῶ, (πρό, δεσμός) to bind, tie in front or before.

Προδένω, to moisten beforehand.

Προδηλόμαι, dep. mid., to hurt before, v. l. Hdt. 8, 68, 3.

Πρόδηλος, ου, (πρό, δηλος) clear beforehand, manifest, evident, Hdt. 9, 17, Eur. Or. 190, Plat., etc.: ἐκ προδηλου, manifestly, Soph. El. 1429. Δ27. -λως, Id. Aj. 1311. Hence

Πρόδηλος, ὦ, to make clear beforehand, show plainly, Thuc. 6, 34, in Pass., Polyb. 10, 46, 10, etc. Hence

Πρόδηλως, εως, ἡ, a declaring beforehand, prognostication, Plut. 2, 398 D: a demonstration of the event, Id. Mar. 19. Hence

Προδηλωτικός, ὅς, ὄν, fit for showing beforehand, Def. Plat. 414 B.

Προδημαγωγέω, ὦ, f. -ῶ, (πρό, δημαγωγέω) to be an arch-demagogue, Himer.

Προδιαβαίνω, f. -βήσομαι, (πρό, διαβαίνω) to go through or over before others, τάφοιν, Xen. Eq. 8, 3.

Προδιαβάλλω, f. -βάλλω, (πρό, διαβάλλω) to raise prejudices against or slander beforehand, Thuc. 6, 75, Luc. Tox. 34.

Προδιαβεβαιόω, ὦ, to confirm fully beforehand.

Προδιαγινώσκω, f. -γνώσομαι, (πρό, διαγινώσκω) to understand beforehand, Thuc. 1, 78.—II. to resolve or decree beforehand, Id. 5, 38. Hence

Προδιαγνώσις, ἡ, a knowing accurately beforehand, esp. of symptoms, Hipp.

Προδιαγόμεναι, ἡ, (ἀγορεύω) a foretelling exactly, Hipp.

Προδιαγράφω, (πρό, διαγράφω) to draw out beforehand, Aristaen. 1, 26.

Προδιαγνώω, ἡς, ἡ, a leading forward through a thing, Plut. 2, 913 C.

Προδιαγωνίζομαι, (πρό, διαγωνίζομαι) dep. mid., to fight it out beforehand, Diod. Hence

Προδιαγωνιστής, οὗ, ὁ, one who fights it out before, Philo.

Προδιαδίδωμι, (πρό, διαδίδωμι) to

spread beforehand, φήμην κατά τινος, Polyb. 40, 4, 2.

Προδιαεύγνυμι, (πρό, διαεύγνυμι): hence, in Gramm., προδιαεγνυμένον σχήμα (also called 'Ἀλκυμανικός') a figure often used by Alcman, when a verb, being the predicate of two words, is joined specially to the first, as ἐγὼ ἤλθομεν καὶ σύ, Schol. Od. 10, 513; cf. Jelf Gr. Gr. § 393, 5.

Προδιαβάσις, εως, ἡ, a predisposition, Sext. Emp. p. 27.

Προδιαίρεομαι, f. -ήσομαι, (πρό, διαίρεομαι) mid., to divide or distinguish beforehand, Isocr. 294 C. Hence

Προδιαίρεσις, εως, ἡ, a previous division, Diod. 13, 82.

Προδιαίρετον, verb. adj., one must divide before or first, Arist.

Προδιαίτησις, εως, ἡ, (πρό, διαίτάω) preparation by diet, Luc. Neocym. 7.

Προδιαίκεται, as pass., to be in a certain state before, Arr. Epict.

Προδιακινέω, ὦ, to set all in motion before, Joseph.

Προδιακρίνω, to distinguish, determine beforehand, Sext. Emp. p. 82.

Προδιακονέω, ὦ, and as dep. mid. προδιακονέομαι, to serve or be useful before, Joseph.

Προδιαλαμβάνω, (πρό, διαλαμβάνω) to judge and decide beforehand, περί τινος, ὑπέρ τινος, Polyb. 9, 31, 2; 27, 7, 3.

Προδιαλέγομαι, (πρό, διαλέγομαι) dep. mid. c. aor. pass.:—to speak or converse beforehand, περί τινος, Isocr. 233 E. Hence

Προδιάλεξις, ἡ, a speaking or conversing beforehand.

Προδιαλύω, (πρό, διαλύω) to dissolve, break before, Arist. Probl. 23, 28, Polyb. 11, 16, 2.

Προδιαμάρτύρομαι, (πρό, διαμάρτύρομαι) dep. mid., to call to witness or invoke beforehand, τινός, Polyb. 26, 3, 6, [v]

Προδιανοόμαι, (πρό, διανοέω) dep. mid. c. aor. pass.:—to think well over before, Charond. ap. Stob. p. 291, 10.

Προδιαντλέω, ὦ, to exhaust beforehand.

Προδιανυκτερεύω, (πρό, διανυκτερεύω) to pass the night before, Clem. Al.

Προδιάνύω, f. -ύσω, (πρό, διανύω) to accomplish beforehand, Clem. Al. [v]

Προδιαπέμπω, (πρό, διαπέμπω) to send through or over before.—Mid., to send on as a messenger, Polyb. 8, 20, 3.

Προδιαπλέω, f. -πλεύσομαι, to sail, swim through or over before.

Προδιαρθρώω, ὦ, to declare, enunciate beforehand, Sext. Emp. p. 237.

Προδιαρπάζω, (πρό, διαρπάζω) to plunder beforehand, Dio C.

Προδιασφάζω, ὦ, to publish beforehand, v. l. Polyb. for προσαφ.

Προδιασάφησις, ἡ, previous publication. [α]

Προδιασβέννυμι, to extinguish beforehand, M. Anton. 12, 15.

Προδιασκέπτομαι, =sq., q. v.

Προδιασκοπέω, ὦ, c. fut. -σκέψομαι from foreg., to examine well beforehand, Dio C.

Προδιαστέλλομαι, (πρό, διαστέλλω) dep.:—to give a positive opinion beforehand, Hipp.: to settle, make an agreement beforehand with another, τινί, Ath. 521 A.

Προδιασύρω, (πρό, διασύρω) to ridicule beforehand, Arist. Rhet. Al. 19, 13, [f]

Προδιατάσσω, Att. -τῶ, (πρό, διατάσσω) to range at regular distances beforehand or in front, Aen. Tact.

Προδιατένω, τι cut through beforehand.

Προδιατίθωμι, to set apart beforehand, Joseph. [z]

Προδιαττάω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, to sift beforehand.

Προδιατύπω, ὦ, to sketch out beforehand, Philo. Hence

Προδιατύποισις, ἡ, a previous plan or design, Clem. Al.

Προδιαφθείρω, (πρό, διαφθείρω) spoil, ruin, destroy beforehand, Iso. 408 C: to corrupt or bribe beforehand, Dem. 520, 26:—pass., to be ruined lost beforehand, Thuc. 1, 113: 6, 78.

Προδιαχρῶ, to besmear all over beforehand, [xrp]

Προδιαχωρέω, ὦ, (πρό, διαχωρίζω) to separate, differ from one beforehand, Arist. Rhet. 1, 12, 29.

Προδιδάσκω, f. -άσω, (πρό, δίδωμι) to teach beforehand, τινά τι, Soph. Aj. 163; τινά, c. inf., Id. Phil. 10. Dem. 1231, 26: so also in mid., Soph. Tr. 681, Ar. Plut. 687; cf. δίδωμι B.—II. to teach by degrees; and so, teach thoroughly, Ar. Nub. 476, Stallb. Addend. ad Plat. Prot. pass., to learn beforehand, Thuc. 2.

Προδίδωμι, f. -δώσω, (πρό, δίδωμι) to give beforehand, pay in advance, X. Hell. 1, 5, 7, prob. 1. Polyb. 8, 17, but,—II. most commonly, to give to the enemy, betray, freq. from H. downwds.; πρ. τινί τι, Hdt. 6, 4, etc., Aesch. Pr. 38, etc.; τὰς πόλιν τὸ φρούριον, Ar. Av. 766, Ran. 3, etc.; πρ. τινά πρὸς τινα, Hdt. 3, 4, c. inf., ὃν οὐ προδύκασι θάνατον E. Or. 1588, pass., προδοθεὶς ὑπὸ τινα Hdt. 7, 137; ἀπόλωλα τλήμων, πρὸς δέδομαι, Soph. Phil. 922.—2. to fall into distress, abandon, esp. in battle and so, absol., to desert, Hdt. 5, 11, 6, 15, etc.; so, ἡ χάρις προδοῖς ἄσκεται, it proves traitor, Soph. 1267; τὸ δοκοῦν ἄλθεος οὐχ οὖν προδοῖναι, Plat. Rep. 607 C.—3. things, to betray, fail one, Xen. H. 5, 2, 5, Dem. 1239, fin.: hence, see singly intr., to fail, Lat. *deficere*, e. of a river that has run dry, Hdt. 187; of a tottering wall, useless for defence, Id. 8, 52; cf. Xen. Hell. 2, 5.—4. to let go, give up; hence, lose, bid adieu to, ῥησνάς, etc., Soph. Ant. 1166; τὸν ἀγῶνα, Aeschin. 19, [z]

Προδιέξιμι, (εἰμι)=sq.

Προδιέρχομαι, f. -ελεύσομαι, (πρὸς διέρχομαι) to go through and out against, go through first, Xen. Cyn. 5, Aeschin. 2, 10.

Προδιοδεύω, =foreg.; esp., to go through a preliminary train of thought, Sext. Emp. p. 409.

Προδιορτάω, f. -άσω, (πρό, διορτάω) to celebrate a festival beforehand, Dio C.

Προδιέπω, f. -ψω, to administer beforehand, Joseph.

Προδιεργάζομαι, (πρό, διεργάζομαι) dep., to work, form or mould beforehand, Arist. Eth. N. 10, 9, 6, Probl. 22, 11.

Προδιερευνάω, ὦ, f. -ήσομαι, (πρὸς διὰ, ἐρευνάω) to search through, cover by searching, Xen. Cyr. 5, 4, Diod. Hence

Προδιερευνητής, οὗ, ὁ, one sent beforehand to search, a spy, scout, X. Cyr. 5, 4, Plut. Pelop. et Marc. 1.

Προδιέρχομαι, f. -ελεύσομαι, (πρὸς διέρχομαι) dep. mid., to go through narrate before, Xen. Cyn. 1, 47.

Προδιεκρίνω, ὦ, to examine carefully, sift beforehand.

Προδιηγέομαι, f. -ήσομαι, (πρὸς διηγέομαι) dep. mid., to relate before

a, premise, Hdt. 4, 145, Dem 1345, Hence

προδύγγισσι, *εως, ἡ*, a detailing beforehand, Aeschin. 16, 36.

προδύθω, ὦ, (πρό, διθῆω) *to in or sift beforehand*, v. l. Arist. bl. 23, 21.

προδύσσει, f. -τήσω, *to put asun-beforehand*:—pass., c. aor. et pf., *to go asunder beforehand*.

προδύκω, f. -άσω, *to judge beforehand*. Hence

προδύκασία, ας, ἡ, as Att. law, the preliminary proceedings in a *reclition* for murder, Antipho 146, cf. A. B. p. 186; and

προδύκαστης, οὐ, ὅ, *one who judges beforehand*, or for another.

προδύκω, f. -ήσω, *to be a πρόδω to be a patron, advocate, or guar-*, Plut. 2, 787 B, τινί, 973 A.

Πρόδικη, ης, ἡ, *Prodice*, fem. pr. Anth. P. 5, 12; etc.

προδύκία, ας, ἡ, *the office of πρόδω advocacy*, Plut. 2, 793 D.

προδύκος, ον, (πρό, δίκη) *judged beforehand, δίκη πρ.*, a dispute which is *submitted to or decided by arbitration*: it, also, a cause which has the *first of hearing*, Inscr.—II. as subst., *a, an advocate, defender*; and so, *wenger*, Aesch. Ag. 450.—2. esp. *parta*, a young king's *guardian*, H. Hell. 4, 2, 9; cf. Plut. Lycurg. 3.

Πρόδικος, ον, ὁ, *Prodicus*, a sophist *teos*, a contemporary of Socrates, *Prot.*, *freq.*; Apol. 19 E; etc.; *M. Mem.* 2, 1, 21.—2. a poet of *caea*, author of a *Minyad*, Paus. 3, 7.

ροδουκέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (πρό, διοίω) *to regulate, order, govern, manage ahead*, Dem. 625, 5, in pass.; cf. *Hist. Conscr.* 52.—mid. in act. f., Aeschin. 20, 33. Hence

ροδουκίωσις, *εως, ἡ*, *previous regu-*, Dion. H. Hence

ροδουκιστικὸς, ὥ, ὅν, *regulating ahead*, M. Anton. 1, 16.

ροδουμολογέωμαι, (πρό, διί, ὁμο-) *dep. mid.*, *to agree in allowing ahead*, Plat. Tim. 78 A, Arist. 1, 18, 6;—also pass., *προδωγμένα*, *points granted on both beforehand*, id. Soph. 241 A.

ροδουμολογητέον, verb. adj., *one grant beforehand*, Arist. Top. 2,

ροδουρθῶ, ὦ, *to improve beforehand*. Hence

ροδουρθώσις, ἡ, *previous improve-*

ροδιρίζω, f. -ίσω, (πρό, διορίζω) *ut or define beforehand*, Diod.

ροδιυλίζω, f. -ίσω, *to strain or sift ahead*.

ροδιώκω, f. -ξω, (πρό, διώκω) *to e further or to a distance*, Thuc. Xen. An. 3, 3, 10. Hence

ροδιώξις, ἡ, *continued pursuit*.

ροδοκῶ, f. -άσω, *to lie in wait for*.

ροδοκῶ, f. -άσω, in pass., *προδύδω ταῦτά μοι*, *this was my former*, Plat. Phaed. 88 D; *τὰ προμένα*, *previous resolves*, Thuc. 3.

The act. in use is *προδοκῶ*.

ροδοκῶ, ἡ, ἡ, (πρό, δέχομαι, *do-* a place where one lies in wait, a *unbush*, πέτρης ἐν προδοκῇσιν, *secret places of the rock*, Il. 4,

ροδοκίμω, f. -άσω, *to try or beforehand*.

ροδομάτιον, ον, τό, dim. from sq.

ροδομος, ον, ὁ, (πρό, δόμος) *the ce-hall or chamber which one en-*

ters from the αὐλή, vestibule, in Hom. serving as the guests' sleeping-room; ἐν προδόμῳ πρόσθεν θαλάμοιο θυράων, Il. 9, 473; also, ἐν προδόμῳ δόμου, Il. 24, 673, Od. 4, 302.

Πρόδομος, ον, (πρό, δόμος) *before the house*; cf. πρόδρομος.

Προδοξάω, f. -άσω, (πρό, δοξάζω) *to deem or judge beforehand*, Plat. Theaet. 178 E; also in mid., Arist. Rhet. 1, 2, 4; cf. προδοκέω.

Πρόδοξος, ον, *judging of a thing prior to experience*.

Προδοσειώ, f. l. for προδωσειώ.

Προδοσέταιρος, ον, *betraying one's companions*; cf. προδωσέταιρος.

Προδοσία, ας, Ion. -ίης, ἡ; (προδίδωμι II):—*a giving up, betraying, abandoning in need, betrayal*, Hdt., and Att. prose; also in Eur. Hel. 1633; *προδοσίην συντίθεσθαι*, *σκεν-άζεσθαι*, Hdt. 6, 88, 100; *προδοσία* was a state-offence, like *treason*, *προδοσίας ἕλδωναι*, Dem. 740, 14; cf. Dict. Antiqu. Hence

Προδοσικόμοτος, ον, (κομπεύω) *a boaster who breaks his word*.

Πρόδοσις, *εως, ἡ*, (προδίδωμι) *a paying beforehand*: *earnest-money*, Dem. 1208, 16; 1210, 10.—II. *a giving up, betraying*, Plat. Legg. 856 E.

Προδοτέον, verb. adj. of προδίδωμι, *one must betray*, Plat. Theaet. 203 E.

Προδότης, ον, ὁ, (προδίδωμι II) *a betrayer, traitor*, Hdt. 8, 30, 144, and Att.: also, *one who abandons in danger*, Aesch. Pr. 1068;—fem. *προδότις*, *idos*, a *traitress*, Eur. Med. 1332, etc., Ar. Thesm. 393. Hence

Προδοτικός, ὥ, ὅν, *of or belonging to a traitor*, χρυσίν πρ., a *traitor's hire*, Plut. Adv. κῶς.

Πρόδοτος, ον, (προδίδωμι II) *betrayed, abandoned*, Soph. El. 126, 208; πρ. ἐκ φίλων, Eur. Hipp. 595.

Πρόδουλος, ον, (πρό, δούλος) *serv- ing for a slave*, πρ. ἐμβασις ἀρβύλης, Aesch. Ag. 945.

Προδουλόω, ὦ, (πρό, δουλόω) *to en- slave beforehand*, Onosand.

Προδονέω, ὦ, (πρό, δονπέω) *to make a hollow sound beforehand*, to fall down with a hollow sound, esp. in pf. *προδέ-δοντα*, Nic. Al. 313.

Προδρομή, ης, ἡ, (πρό, δραμεῖν) *a running before or forward*, esp., *a sally, sudden attack*, Xen. An. 4, 7, 10; *metaph.*, *προδρομαὶ λόγοι*, *sallies*, Plat. Alc. 1, 114 A.

Πρόδρομος, ον, (πρό, ρέχω, *δρα-μεῖν*) *turning before, forward*, in *advance*, πρόδρομος ἦλθε στρατῇ, Schweigh. Hdt. 9, 14: *with headlong speed*, Aesch. Theb. 80, 211, Soph. Ant. 108, etc.; cf. Valck. Phoen. 31.

—2. *beforehand with others, premature*, σῦκα, Theophr. ap. Ath. 77 C.—3. of place, *προδρομος μελάθρων*, *before the house*, Aesch. Fr. 374 (nisi legend. *πρόδρομος*).—II. as subst., *ol πρ.*, *men sent on before to reconnoitre, scouts*, Hdt. 1, 60; 4, 122: also of horsemen *who ride first*, as an advanced guard, Id. 4, 121: cf. Thuc. 3, 22, Plat. Charm. 154 A.—2. *ol πρόδρομοι*, *certain winds which came before the monsoons*, Arist. Probl. 26, 12, 2; cf. ἐπρῶται.—3. *the first shoot of a tree*, Theophr. Hence

Πρόδρομος, ον, ὁ, *a sweet wine of Mytilene which flowed unpressed from the grape*, like the Germ. *Strohwein*, Ausbruch, Ath. 30 B *others called it πρόδρομος*.

Πρόδρομος, ον, ὁ,=προδρομή.

Προδυστήχω, ὦ, (πρό, δυστήχω) *to be unhappy beforehand*, Isocr. 69 E.

Προδυσπῶ, ὦ, *to be shamed or diffident beforehand*, Joseph.

Προδωμάτιον, ον, τό, (πρό, δώμα-τιον) *a small building before another, ante-chamber*: also *a vestibule*. Cf. Lob. Phryn. 252. [α]

Προδωσειώ, desiderat. from προδί-δωμι, *to wish to betray*; not *προδο-σειώ*, Lob. Phryn. 770.

Προδωσέταιρος, ον,=προδοσέτα-ρος, acc. of Ilgen's emend., Scol. Gr. p. 99; cf. Lob. Phryn. 770.

Προεγγράφω, f. -ψω, (πρό, ἐγγράφω) *to inscribe beforehand*, Dio C. [α]

Προεγγύος, ὁ, ἡ, v. προύγγυος.

Προεγείρω, (πρό, ἐγείρω) *to rouse beforehand*, Arist. Eth. N. 7, 8.

Προεγκάθημαι, (πρό, ἐν, κάθημαι) *as pass.*, *to be set in or implanted before*, Polyb. 3, 15, 9.

Προεγκέμαι, (πρό, ἐν, κείμαι) *as pass.*, *to lie, be in before*, Hdn. 1, 17.

Πρόεγμα, ατος, τό, for πρόεγμα, (πρόεγμα) *a hold, prop, stay*.

Προεχειρέω, ὦ, (πρό, ἐγχειρέω) *to lay hand on, attempt, undertake first* Arist. Top. 8, 9, 1; or *before the time*, Polyb. 2, 68, 2.

Προεχρίω, (πρό, ἐγχρίω) *to rub in or on before*, Diosc. Par. 2, 20.

Προεδρία, ἡ=προεδρία, Gramm.

Προεδρεία, ας, ἡ, *precedence, rank*, Polyb. 2, 56, 15; cf. προεδρία.

Προεδρέω, *to be πρόεδρος*, Aeschin. 5, 21.

Προεδρία, ας, ἡ, Ion. -ίης, (πρό, ἐδος) *—the seat or dignity of πρόεδρος, the first seat, presidency in council, at public assemblies, games, etc.*, Hdt. 1, 54; 9, 73, Ar. Aech. 42, etc.—2. *the privilege of the front seats at a theatre*, an honour sometimes hereditary; at Athens given to those who had *deserved well of their country*, and (sometimes) to their descendants, Ar. Ege. 575, 702, etc.; or assigned as *an honour to ambassadors*, etc., Aeschin. 64, 26; or to strangers, Xen. Vect. 3, 4.—3. *the front seat itself, chief place*, Hdt. 4, 88; also in plur., Hdt. 6, 57 at Athens, esp. *the seats of the πρόεδροι in the Ecclesia*, Dinarch. 106.

34. [cf. Xenophon. ap. Ath. 414 A, *πρῆσι* legend. προεδρεία.]

Προεδρίον, ον, τό, dim. from προέ-δρα, or foreg.

Πρόεδρος, ον, (πρό, ἐδρα) *sitting in front or in the first place*: ὁ πρ., *a pres-ident*, Thuc. 3, 25, etc.; esp., in the Athenian ἐκκλησία, *the πρυτάνεις in office* were so called, ap. Dem. 706, 20. Aeschin. 36, 27; cf. πρύτανις.

Προέδω, v. sub προεσθίω.

Προεέργω, Ep. for προερίγω, *to hin-der or stop by standing before*, c. acc. et inf. *—σοεεργε πάντας ὁδεύειν*, Il. 11, 569.

Προέηκται, Ep. aor. 1 of προήημι, for προήκα, Hom.

Προεθίζω, f. -ίσω, (πρό, ἐθίζω) *to train beforehand*, Xen. Cyr. 6, 2, 29.

Προεῖδον, acr. with no pres. in use, *προοράω* being used instead, part.

προεῖδον, inf. προεῖδεν (πρό, εἶδον): *—to look forward, δὲν μάλᾳ προεῖδον*, Od. 5, 393: *to see from afar*, Hom.: so too in mid., *προεῖδέναι*, Od. 13, 155, Hes. Sc. 356 (ubi al. προεῖδ.)

of time, *to foresee*, first in Hdt. 7, 235, Pind. N. 1, 40, Plat., etc.: so in mid., Xen. An. 6, 1, 8, Dem. 129, 18, etc.—II. *to have a care for, provide against*, τινός, Hdt. 8, 144; so in mid., *προεῖδομένους* [*προεῖδομένους*?] αὐτῶν, Thuc. 4, 64; *προεῖδέναι τοῦ μὲ παθεῖν*, Dion. H.; ὅπως μὴ, Dem 1262, 17.—Cf. προοίδια.

Προεῖδωλοποιέω, ὦ, *to form an image or representation beforehand*, He-liod.

Π, *πρὸ*, *εἰκάτω*, to conjecture beforehand, Arist. Rhet. 1, 3, 4.

Προεῖμι, (*πρὸ*, *εἰμι*) to go forward, go on, advance, Hdt. 1, 80, and freq. in Att.: freq. also of time, *προϊόντος* τοῦ χρόνου, as time went on, Hdt. 3, 96; 80, *προϊόνσης* τῆς πόσεως, Hdt. 6, 129; *προϊόνσης* τῆς νυκτός, Xen. An. 2, 2, 19; *προϊόντος* τοῦ λόγου, Plat. Phaedr. 238 D, etc.: *προϊὼν* καὶ ἀναγινώσκων, going on reading, Id. Phaed. 98 B:—*εἰς* ἀπείρον *πρ.*, Arist. Eth. N. 1, 2, 1.—2. to go first, go in advance, Xen. Cyr. 2, 7.—3. to go forth, Ar. Thesm. 69.—4. *πρ.* *εἰς* τι, to pass on to, begin another thing, Xen. Eq. 10, 13; of persons, to become, *ἐξ* οὐκέντου δεσπότης *πρ.*, Luc. Nigr. 20.—5. of an action, to go on—*it*, succeed, Xen. Vect. 6, 3.

Πρόεμι, (*πρὸ*, *εἰμι*) to be before, *πρὸ* τ' ὄντα, Il. 1, 70.

Προεῖπον, aor. with no pres. in use, *πρόβημι* being used instead, part. *προεῖπών*, inf. *προεῖπέν* (*πρὸ*, *εἶπον*). To foretell, say before, *πρὸ* οὐ εἰπομεν, Od. 1, 37; Plat. Euthyphr. 3, C, etc.: to premise, Aeschin. 1, 15.—II. to order, bid beforehand, ordain by public proclamation, Lat. *indicare*, *pro* οὐ ποιεῖν τι, Hdt. 1, 21, etc., Soph. O. T. 351; also, *πρ.* *τινα* ποιεῖν, Thuc. 4, 26; also, *πρ.* *τινι* πόλεμον, to proclaim against one, Id. 7, 9, 2; θάνατον *τινι*, Plat. Legg. 698 C:—*πρ.* *τινι* φόνον, to make proclamation of murder against him, Dem. 1348, 12; *πρ.* *τινι* ὄτι... ὥς... Plat., and Xen.—III. to give notice or warning of a thing, *τινι* τι, Hdt. 7, 116. Cf. *προερέω*.

Προεῖργω, f. -*εῶ*, v. *προεῖργω*.

Προεῖρνεύω, (*πρὸ*, *εἰρνεύω*) to pacify beforehand, Joseph.

Προεῖρησμαι, *προεῖρηκα*, v. sub *πρᾶρεω*.

Προεῖράγω, Ion. *προεράγω*: f. -*εῶ* (*πρὸ*, *εῖράγω*):—to bring in or introduce before, *εἰς* τι, Dem. 1004, 6; *πρ.* ἑαυτοῦ, to bring upon the stage before one's self, Arist. Pol. 7, 17, 13.—mid., to bring in beforehand for one's self, one's own use; to bring in from the country into the town, Hdt. 1, 190; 8, 20. [α] Hence

Προεῖργωγή, ἥς, ἡ, a bringing in beforehand.

Προεῖβάλλω, (*πρὸ*, *εἰσβάλλω*) to throw in before, Longin.—II. intr., to fall in or on before, make an inroad. Hence

Προεῖβολή, ἥς, ἡ, a previous inroad. *Προεῖδέω*, (*πρὸ*, *εἰσδέω*) to involve in previous ties: οἱ *προεῖσδεσμένοι*, bound by previous alliances, Polyb. 9, 31, 1.

Προεῖελαύνω, to drive in before.—II. intr., to go in before.

Προεῖνευεκεῖν, inf. aor. of *προεῖνέω*.

Προεῖνέρχομαι, (*πρὸ*, *εἰσέρχομαι*) dep., to come or go in before, Dem. 840, 5.

Προεῖνερκίνομαι, as pass., (*κρίνω*) to slip in before.

Προεῖρόδιον, ον, τό, (*πρὸ*, *εἰσρόδος*) an introduction, prelude, Heliod.

Προεῖροίσω, fut. of *προεῖρύνω*.

Προεῖρπαιώ, to burst in before.

Προεῖρπέπω, f. -*ω*, (*πρὸ*, *εἰσπέπω*) to send in before, Xen. Cyr. 5, 2, 6.

Προεῖσπίπτω, to fall in or into before.

Προεῖσπορεύω, to convey in or introduce before.

Προεῖσφέρω, (*πρὸ*, *εἰσφέρω*) to carry in before: esp., to pay *εἰσφορά* in advance for others, Dem. 1046, 24; 1209, 25: cf. *σα*. Hence

Προεῖσφορά, ἥς, ἡ, money advanced to pay the *εἰσφορά* for others, Dem. 977, 19; 1209, 2, cf. Böckh P. E. 2, p. 5, 299, etc., and Dict. Antiqu.

Προεῖσβάλλω, (*πρὸ*, *εἰσβάλλω*) to throw out, let out before, Callistr.

Προεῖσβάσις, ἡ, a previous going out.

Προεῖσβιάζω, (*πρὸ*, *εἰσβιάζω*) to urge, drive forward, *εἰς* πόλεμον, Polyb. 20, 3, 2.

Προεῖσπᾶνᾶω, ὦ, (*πρὸ*, *ἐκδᾶπᾶνᾶω*) to consume, exhaust before, Polyb. 9, 43, 2.

Προεῖσπείνω, ὦ, to frighten before.

Προεῖσπείνω, (*πρὸ*, *ἐκδᾶπᾶνᾶω*) dep., to intercept and detain before, Strab.

Προεῖσπείνω, to teach thoroughly before, Iambli.

Προεῖσπείνω, (*πρὸ*, *ἐκδᾶπᾶνᾶω*) to give out, publish beforehand, Polyb. 16, 20, 7. Hence

Προεῖσπείνω, ἡ, a previous expenditure.

Προεῖσπείνω, ἥς, ἡ, a running out in advance: usu., a sally of troops.

Προεῖσπείνω, εως, ἡ, (*προεῖσπείνω*) a previous notice, introduction, preface, Polyb. 3, 1, 7; 8, 13, 2. Hence

Προεῖσπείνω, ἡ, ὅν, introductory, prefatory. Adv. -*κῶς*.

Προεῖσπείνω, (*πρὸ*, *ἐκδᾶπᾶνᾶω*) to run out before, rush too hastily on, Thuc. 7, 30: to outrun, λογισμῶ, Plut. 2, 446 E.

Προεῖσπείνω, to leap out before, be beforehand with, τινός.

Προεῖσπείνω, (*πρὸ*, *ἐκκαθαίρω*) to clean or clear out before, Joseph.

Προεῖσπείνω, to burn up before.

Προεῖσπείνω, (*πρὸ*, *ἐκκαίρω*) as pass., to lie before: τὰ *προεῖσπείνω*, words quoted above, Ath. 105 C, Longin.

Προεῖσπείνω, (*πρὸ*, *ἐκκαίρω*) to carry out beforehand, Hdt. 2, 63, Plut.

Προεῖσπείνω, (*πρὸ*, *ἐκκρίνω*) to secrete and carry off before, Hipp. Hence

Προεῖσπείνω, εως, ἡ, previous secretion, Artemid. 4, 84?

Προεῖσπείνω, (*πρὸ*, *ἐκκρίνω*) to push or drive out before, Dio C.

Προεῖσπείνω, (*πρὸ*, *ἐκκρίνω*) to collect money or taxes not yet due, τὰ *προεῖσπείνω*, Dem. 305, 18; 1209, 7.

Προεῖσπείνω, (*πρὸ*, *ἐκκρίνω*) to leave before, Hipp.

Προεῖσπείνω, (*πρὸ*, *ἐκκρίνω*) to weary before the time, Polyb. 15, 16, 3.

Προεῖσπείνω, to learn by heart before.

Προεῖσπείνω, ὦ, (*πρὸ*, *ἐκκρίνω*) to clean beforehand with vitæron.

Προεῖσπείνω, (*πρὸ*, *ἐκκρίνω*) to send out before, Plut. Camill. 41, Alcib. 34, etc.

Προεῖσπείνω, ὦ, (*πρὸ*, *ἐκκρίνω*) to leap before or forward, Diad.

Προεῖσπείνω, (*πρὸ*, *ἐκκρίνω*) to drink off, drain before, Ath.

Προεῖσπείνω, (*πρὸ*, *ἐκκρίνω*) to get abroad before, φήμη, Plut. Galb. 5: περαιτέρω, to go far beyond limits, Longin.

Προεῖσπείνω, (*πρὸ*, *ἐκκρίνω*) to set sail before, Plut. Aristid. 23, Nic. 20.

Προεῖσπείνω, (*πρὸ*, *ἐκκρίνω*) to scare or astound before, Plut. Lysand. 25.

Προεῖσπείνω, ὦ, (*πρὸ*, *ἐκκρίνω*) to work out, finish before, Simon. 204.

Προεῖσπείνω, (*πρὸ*, *ἐκκρίνω*) as pass., to break out suddenly, esp. of diseases or storms, Hipp.: also *προεῖσπείνω*, Id.

Προεῖσπείνω, -*ροφῶ*, ὦ, to drink up before, Γυμναθ.

Προεῖσπείνω, to stretch out before II. to stretch out in front.

Προεῖσπείνω, ὦ, (*πρὸ*, *ἐκκρίνω*) bring quite to an end before, Ael. V. 13, 1.

Προεῖσπείνω, (*πρὸ*, *ἐκκρίνω*) to be before: metaph., in pass., *ἀνταῖς* π. *ἐκκρίνω*, Plut. 2, 107 A.

Προεῖσπείνω, (*πρὸ*, *ἐκκρίνω*) to be before.—Mid., to present before, τινι τι, Arist. Gen. An. 2, 7, 4; *εἰς* τὴν ἀρχὴν, Id. Rhet. Al. 30, 2, Polyb. 13, 1, etc.

Προεῖσπείνω, (*πρὸ*, *ἐκκρίνω*) to be before, ὦ, *πρὸ* τινος, Arist. A. 5, 17, 8.

Προεῖσπείνω, to pluck out before.

Προεῖσπείνω, (*πρὸ*, *ἐκκρίνω*) to be before, Theophr., Plut. Cor. 9, e.

Προεῖσπείνω, (*πρὸ*, *ἐκκρίνω*) wear down utterly beforehand, App.

Προεῖσπείνω, ὦ, (*πρὸ*, *ἐκκρίνω*) mould or model before, Philo.

Προεῖσπείνω, (*πρὸ*, *ἐκκρίνω*) to be or put out before, LXX: esp. to be before.

Προεῖσπείνω, to escape before.

Προεῖσπείνω, ὦ, (*πρὸ*, *ἐκκρίνω*) scare away before, Plut. Mar. 19, L.

Hence

Προεῖσπείνω, εως, ἡ, a previous panic, Thuc. 5, 11.

Προεῖσπείνω, ὦ, (*πρὸ*, *ἐκκρίνω*) to go out before, Dio C.

Προεῖσπείνω, (*πρὸ*, *ἐκκρίνω*) to pour before, Luc.

Προεῖσπείνω, ὦ, (*πρὸ*, *ἐκκρίνω*) go out before, Dio C.

Προεῖσπείνω, εως, ἡ, a going or riding forward, advancing against the ene, Xen. Hipparch. 8, 3: from

Προεῖσπείνω, f. -*εἰσπείνω*, (*πρὸ*, *ἐκκρίνω*) to drive forward.—II. seem intrans. (sub. *ἵππων*), to ride on forward, Xen. An. 6, 3, 14; c. ge. to ride before one, Id. Mem. 3, 3, generally, to advance; and so, in pa. *ὡς* *πρὸς* τῆς νυκτός *προεῖσπείνω*, the night being now far advanced, H. 9, 44.

Προεῖσπείνω, ὦ, to set free before, Dio C.

Προεῖσπείνω, ἡ, (*προεῖσπείνω*) to be before or forth, an issue.

Προεῖσπείνω, (*πρὸ*, *ἐκκρίνω*) as pa., to be ulcerated before, Diosc. 1, 1, 1.

Προεῖσπείνω, later form for *εἰσπείνω*, [v]

Προεῖσπείνω, (*πρὸ*, *ἐκκρίνω*) to draw, or forth, Ael. V. H. 4, 15.

Προεῖσπείνω, (*πρὸ*, *ἐκκρίνω*) to be before, Posidipp. ap. Ath. 377.

Προεῖσπείνω, (*πρὸ*, *ἐκκρίνω*) to bark first or beforehand, Strab.

Προεῖσπείνω, (*πρὸ*, *ἐκκρίνω*) to put in, insert before, Arist. Rhet. 2, in pass.: metaph., *πρ.* *τινι* κατὰ πρῶτον, Polyb. 3, 82, 8.—II. abs. *προεῖσπείνω*, the horns first striking against the ground, of the *βόες* *ὁπλισμένοι*, which by reason of their project horns were obliged to graze backwards, Hdt. 4, 183.—2. of ships, make the charge (*εὐβολή*) first, Th. 4, 25; (in Polyb. 16, 3, 2, *πρ.* *πληγῇ* τῇ νῆϊ).

Προεῖσπείνω, ον, belonging to *προεῖσπείνω*: γέρας π., a reward when one who first boarded the enemy's ship, Heliod.: from

Προεῖσπείνω, ον, (*πρὸ*, *ἐκκρίνω*) one who embarks before or first; *πρ.* *πρῶτος* *ἐκ* *τῶν* *ἐχθρῶν*, Heliod. [α]

Προεῖσπείνω, f. -*εἰσπείνω*, (*πρὸ*, *ἐκκρίνω*) to put in before *πρ.* *τινι* *βέλει*

πέχθαι, *an*, to make one hated, Polyb. 2, 45, 4.

Προεμβολής, *η*, the under part of the ship towards the bow: from

Προεμβολος, *ον*, *ο*, (προεβάλλω) *he projecting the bow of a ship*, for piercing the enemy's ships: also προεμβολον, *τό*: opp. to ἀκροστόλιον.

Προεμν, Ep. for προεμναι, inf. aor. of προήμι, Od. 10, 155, cf. ἐξέμνεν and ἐπιπροέμνεν.

Προεμέω, to vomit beforehand, Diosc.

Προεμπιπλῆμι, (πρό, ἐμπιπλῆμι) *to fill up before*, Luc. Calumn. 8, in *ass*.

Προεμπίπτω, (πρό, ἐμπίπτω) *to rush in first or before*, Plut. 2, 948 A al. (προεμν-).

Προεμπλήθω, (πρό, ἐμπλήθω) *to be quite full*, Luc.

Προεμπνέω, to blow into before or first.

Προεμπολεύς, *ος*, a previous buyer, B.

Προεμφαίνα, (πρό, ἐμφαίνα) *to show or exhibit before*, App.

Προεμφανίζομαι, as pass., *to appear before*, Longin.

Προεμφορέομαι, (πρό, ἐμφορέω) *as ass.*, *to be filled, gluffed before with a ring*, τινός, Plut. 2, 1067 F.

Προεμφοράσσω, (πρό, ἐμφοράσσω) *to top or block up before*, Clem. Al.

Προενάρχομαι, fut. -ζομαι, (πρό, ἐν, αρχω) dep. mid., *to begin before*, N. T. Προενδείκνυμι, *to state beforehand*, sp. in a court of justice.

Προενδημέω, *ω*, (πρό, ἐνδημέω) *to be in the country or among the people before*, Joseph.: metaph., *πρ. τοῖς πράγμασι*, *to familiarize one's self with things beforehand*, Posidon.

Προενδίδωμι, (πρό, ἐνδίδωμι) *to give in or yield before*, Hipp. [I]

Προενεργεῖν, inf. aor. of προφέρω.

Προενεόρα, *ας*, *η*, an ambush.

Προενεδρεύω, (πρό, ἐνεδρεύω) *to lay an ambush before*, App.

Προενεοῖρα, *to join to*, attach, insert before.

Προενέπω, and lengthd. προεννέω, προῖννέπω, (as always in Trag.) *πρό, ἐνέπω*: to proclaim, announce, *νινί τι*, Aesch. Eum. 98; *τι*, Ib. 852: *ρ. τινά χαιρεῖν*, *I publicly bid him al*, Soph. Tr. 227.

Προενεργέω, *ω*, (πρό, ἐννεργέω) *to work at, practise before*, Arist. Metaph. 5, 1.

Προενέχομαι, (πρό, ἐν, έχω) *as ass.*: *to be caught or held in bonds before*, LXX.

Προενηχυρίδιζομαι, (πρό, ἐνεχυρίδιζω) *as pass.*: *to be laid under obligation by a previous favour*, Charito.

Προενηθιμέομαι, dep., c. fut. mid. t aor. pass., *to think on or take to heart before*, c. gen.

Προενίσταμαι, (πρό, ἐνίστημι) *to hie beforehand*, Arist. Soph. Elench. 5, 8.

Προεννέπω, v. προενέπω.

Προεννοέω, *ω*, f. -ήσω, (πρό, ἐννοέω) *ponder beforehand*, Artemid. 1, 3.

Προεννοικέω, *ω*, (πρό, ἐννοικέω) *to dwell in before*:—c. acc., *to inhabit before*, Synes. Hence

Προεννοίκισις, *ως*, *η*, a dwelling in before, c. dupl. gen. pers. et loci, Thuc. 1, 25.

Προενσείω, (πρό, ἐνσεύω) *to urge* *νινί τι* set at before, *νινί τι*, Plut. Eumen. 6.

Προενστατέω, verb. adj. from προεστῆναι, *one must object beforehand*, Arist. Soph. Elench. 17, 19.

Προεντίκτω, (πρό, ἐντίκτω) *to lay eyes in before*, *ω*, Arist. H. A. 4, 2, 17.

Προεντυγχάνω, (πρό, ἐντυγχάνω) *to converse with before*, Plut. Nic. 10, etc.

Προεντύνω, *to make ready before*.

Προεγγέλλω, (πρό, ἐγγέλλω) *to announce beforehand*, Dem. 419, 15.

Προεζαγκωνίζω, (πρό, ἐζαγκωνίζω) *as a pugilistic term*, *to move the arms and elbows before*, as in sparring, metaph., Arist. Rhet. 3, 14, 11.

Προεζάγω, (πρό, ἐζάγω) *to bring out beforehand or first*, Hdt. 9, 106: *to lead out before or in front*, *πρ. τῷ κέρα* (as if intrans.), Thuc. 8, 25 (but cf. προεζαίσσω, προεζάρχω)—*πρ. ἐαντὸν ἐκ τοῦ ζην*, Polyb. 30, 7, 8:—*pass.*, *to go out first*, Thuc. 7, 70. [α]

Προεζαδύνάω, *ς*, *to be wholly powerless before*, Hipp., v. Foes. Oecon.

Προεζαίρω, *ω*, (πρό, ἐξαίρω) *to take out before*, Luc. Alex. 15, in *pass*.

Προεζαίσσω, Att. -άσσω; f. -ζω (πρό, ἐζαίσσω):—*to dart out before*, as out of the ranks in battle, Hdt. 9, 62; and so Dind. reads προεζάσαντες in Thuc. 8, 25, where Bekk. προεζάσαντες (from άνω). [α Ep.]

Προεζάλλομαι, (πρό, ἐζάλλομαι) dep. mid., *to leap out first or before*, Themist.

Προεζαμαρτάνω, (πρό, ἐζαμαρτάνω) *to do wrong before*, Isocr. 75 B; εἰς τινα, Id. 123 C.

Προεξανάγομαι, (πρό, ἐξανίγω) *as pass.*, *to put out to sea before*, Dion. H.

Προεξανθέω, *ω*, (πρό, ἐξανθέω) *to put forth as flowers first*, Plut. 2, 552 C. Hence

Προεξανθήμα, *ατος*, *τό*, a blossom put forth before, previous produce.

Προεξανίσταμαι, *pass.*, with aor. 2, pf., and plqpf. act.: (πρό, ἐκ, ἀνά, ἵστημι):—*to rise and go out before*, *πρ. ἐς τοὺς βαρβάρους*, *to rise before others and march against them*, Hdt. 9, 62; so too, *πρ. τῷ πολέμῳ*, Plut. Rom. 16, etc.:—*in a race*, *to start before* the signal is given, *start too soon*, Hdt. 8, 59.

Προεξαπατάω, *ω*, (πρό, ἐξαπατάω) *to deceive before*, Arist. Rhet. 3, 11, 6.

Προεξαποστέλλω, (πρό, ἐξαποστέλλω) *to send out before*, Polyb. 3, 86, 3.

Προεξαρτάω, *ω*, (πρό, ἐξαρτάω) *to hang up in front or before*, Diod.

Προεξάρχω, (πρό, ἐξάρχω) *to begin first of all*, v. l. for προεζάγω in Thuc. 8, 25, adopted by Porpo; cf. Lob. Phryn. p. 287.

Προεξασθενέω, *ω*, (πρό, ἐξασθενέω) *to become quite weak before*, Arist. Probl. 1, 50, 2.

Προεξεγείρω, *ω*, (πρό, ἐξεγείρω) *to excite before*, A. B.

Προεξεόρα, *ας*, *η*, Ion. -όρη, a raised seat, chair of state, Hdt. 7, 44.

Προεξείμι, (πρό, ἐκ, εἰμι) *to go out or sally forth before*, Thuc. 3, 1.

Προεξερεσία, *ας*, *η*, a part of a ship's sides, perh.=παρεξερεσία.

Προεξελαίνω, fut. -ελάσω, (πρό, ἐξελαίνω) *to go, ride, drive out before*, Plut. Philop. 7, etc.; *π. πλοῖω*, *to run out in a ship before*, Id. Nic. 24.

Προεξεργεῖν, inf. aor. of προεκφέρω.

Προεξεπιστάμαι, contr. προῖξ-, (πρό, ἐκ, ἐπιστάμαι) dep., c. fut. mid., et aor. pass.: *to know exactly beforehand*, Aesch. Pr. 101, 699.

Προεξεργάζομαι, dep. mid., *to bring work to an end before*.

Προεξερευνάω, *ω*, contr. προῖξ-; (πρό, ἐξερευνάω) *to investigate before*, Eur. Phoen. 92. Hence

Προεξερευνήτης, contr. προῖξ-, *οὔ*, *ος*, an explorer sent before, Eur. Rhes. 296.

Προεξέρχομαι, (πρό, ἐξέρχομαι)

dep. mid., c. aor. et pf. act.: *to go out or forth before*, Thuc. 7, 74, Polyb. 3, 23, 6.

Προεξετάζω, (πρό, ἐξετάζω) *to examine before*, Luc. Merc. Cond. 5.

Προεξεκρινέω, *ω*, *to examine carefully, distinguish before*, like προδιεκρινέω, Hipp.

Προεξεφίμαμι, contr. προῖξ-, (πρό, ἐκ, ἐπι, ἵημι) *as mid.*, *to command, bid, require beforehand*, Soph. Tr. 759.

Προεξηγέομαι, (πρό, ἐξηγέομαι) dep. mid., *to explain before*, Dion. H.

Προεξιλεόδομαι, (πρό, ἐξιλεόδομαι) dep. mid., *to propitiate before*, Sostrat. ad. Stob. p. 404.

Προεξιστάμαι, as pass., (πρό, ἐκ, ἵστημι) *to go out of the way, make way before*.—II. *to stand out, project*.

Προεξοδεύω, (πρό, ἐξοδεύω) *to go out, go forth before*, Joseph.

Προεξομαλίζω, (πρό, ἐξομαλίζω) *to make even or level before*, Joseph.

Προεξορμάω, *ω*, (πρό, ἐξορμάω) *to set out beforehand*, Xen. Mem. 3, 13, 5.

Προεορτάζω, f. -άσω, (πρό, ἐορτάζω) *to celebrate before*, as a festival Hdn.

Προεόρτιος, *ον*, (εορτή) before a festival.

Προεπαγγέλλω, (πρό, ἐπαγγέλλω) *to announce, declare, appoint before*, Dio C. 40, 32:—mid., *to promise before*, N. T. Hence

Προεπαγγέλλεις, *ως*, *η*, a previous announcement, Dio C. 38, 41.

Προεπαίνω, *ω*, (πρό, ἐπαίνω) *to praise beforehand*, Thuc. 3, 38.

Προεπαπασείω, (πρό, ἐπαπασείω) *to raise the hand against before*: metaph., *παρασκευή προεπαπασείσθη*, it was in agitation before, Thuc. 5, 17.

Προεπαφίμην, (πρό, ἐπαφίμην) *to send forward against*, Luc. Tox. 54.

Προεπεισφέρω, *ω*, *to carry in before*, Inscr.

Προεπεξορμάω, *ω*, *to march out sally forth against before*.

Προεπιβάλλω, (πρό, ἐπιβάλλω) *to throw on or lay upon before*, *πρ. τὰς χειράς τινι*, Polyb. 16, 9, 3.—II. intr., *to fall or rush upon before*.

Προεπιβουλεύω, (πρό, ἐπιβουλεύω) *to plot against beforehand*, *τινί*, Thuc. 1, 33.

Προεπιβουλή, *ης*, *η*, a plot laid beforehand, Dio C.

Προεπιγινώσκω, (πρό, ἐπιγινώσκω) *to become acquainted with before*, Sext. Emp.

Προεπιδείκνυμι, (πρό, ἐπιδείκνυμι) *to display before*, prob. I. Isocr. 29 A.

Προεπίδεσμος, *ον*, *ος*, (πρό, ἐπί, δεσμός) a band or ligature put on at first, Galen.

Προεπιδίδωμι, (πρό, ἐπιδίδωμι) *to make a free gift before*, Clem. Al. [I]

Προεπιζεύγεις, *η*, a rhet. figure, where a verb is put between two substantives, so as to belong to both, cf. προδιαζεύγνυμι.

Προεπικινύω, *ω*, *to impart as a subject for deliberation*, Dio C.

Προεπικρίνω, (πρό, ἐπικρίνω) *to judge upon before*, Sext. Emp.

Προεπιλογίζομαι, dep., *to calculate or consider before*, Philo.

Προεπινόω, *ω*, *to consider before*, Strab.

Προεπιενόδομαι, (πρό, ἐπί, ξενόδο) *as pass.*, *to be received as a guest before*

turn in and abide at one's house, *τινί*, Luc. Bis Acc. 7.

Προεπιτάσσω, *ω*, *to strew upon before*

Προεπιτλήσσω, (πρό, ἐπιτλήσσω) *to be the first to blame*, *τινί*, Arist. Rhet. 3, 7, 9.

Προεπισκεπτομαι, v. sq

Προεπισκοπέω, *ω*, c. fut. mid. -σκε

φρμαι, (πρό, ἐπισκοπέω) to observe, inspect, consider before, Strab., Luc. Merc. Cond. 3.

προεπιστάμαι, (πρό, ἐπισταμαι) dep., c. fut. mid. et aor. pass.: — to know or understand beforehand, Plat. Gorg. 459 E., Xen. Cyr. 4, 3, 12.

προεπιστέλλω, (πρό, ἐπιστέλλω) to send on before, to give command, enjoin before, τινί, Paus. 7, 11, 1.

προεπιχειρέω, ὦ, (πρό, ἐπιχειρέω) to undertake, attack before, Thuc. 6, 34; Plut.

προεπιχειρήσις, εως, ἡ, an attack first, Dion. H.

προεποιέω, ὦ, (πρό, ἐποιέω) to settle upon, inhabit before, Strab.

προεργάζομαι, (πρό, ἐργάζομαι) dep. mid. c. pf. pass., to do or work at beforehand, τινί τε, Hdt. 2, 158; πρ. γῆν, to till the land first, Xen. Oec. 20, 3:—perf. also in pass. signif., τὰ προεργασμένα, former exploits, former deeds, Thuc. 2, 89, cf. 8, 65; ἡ προεργασμένη δόξα, glory won before, Xen. An. 6, 1, 21.

προερεθίζω, f. -ισα, (πρό, ἐρεθίζω) to excite before, Galen.

προερέσσω, f. -έσω, (πρό, ἐρέσσω) to row forwards, ἐς λιμένα, Od. 13, 279.

προερευνάω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (πρό, ἐρευνάω) to search out first or before: also in mid., οἱ προερευνώμενοι ἱκπεῖς, the videttes, Xen. Lac. 13, 6.

προερέω, Att. contr. προερῶ, serving as fut. to προεῖπον, (πρό, ἐρέω) to order beforehand or publicly, τινί, c. inf., Hdt. 1, 77, 81, etc.; also, πρ. τινὶ ὄν., Hdt. 3, 61.—To this also belong fut. pass. προεیرهσμαι: pf. προεیرهκα, pass. -εیرهμαι; hence, part. προεیرهμένος, fore-ordained, appointed, Hdt. 1, 126; 6, 128; aor. pass. προεῖρθην, Xen. Ages. 1, 17.

†**Πρόερνα**, ης, ἡ, Proerna, a city of Palhitis in Thessaly, Strab. p. 434.

Προερύω, f. -ύσω, (πρό, ἐρύω) to *er ry on* or forward, in Hom. always of ships, πρ. νῆα, to move a ship forward, whether by hauling from the beach to the sea, Il. 1, 308; 9, 358; or, by rowing from the open sea towards the shore, Od. 9, 73; the latter signif. marked by the addition of ἐρετμοῖς in Il. 1, 435, [ῆ; hence in Hom. fut. προερύσσω, aor. without augm. προέρυσσα.]

Προερχομαι, f. -ελεύσομαι; (πρό, ἔρχομαι) dep. mid., c. aor. et pf. act.; (v. fin.) To come or go forward, to go on, advance, Hdt. 1, 207; 9, 14: τὰ Περσέων πρῆγματα ἐς τούτο προελθόντα, the power of the Persians having advanced to this height, Hdt. 7, 50, 2; so, in Att., εἰς πᾶν μοχθηρία, Id. 688, 17; προεληλυθὸς ἡλικία, advanced in age, Xen. Hell. 6, 1, 4; προεληλυθέναι πόρρω φυλακῆς, to be far gone in cautiousness, Id. Hier. 4, 4: also, c. acc. cognato, πρ. ὁδόν, Plat. Rep. 328 E.—2. to go before or first, Xen. Cyr. 6, 3, 9, etc.—3. of time, to go on, προελθόντος χρόνου, Plat. Polit. 273 A; cf. Parm. 152 A. Cf. προέμι, —Usu. pf. form προῦληλυθα, Piers. Moer. p. 302; but also προεληλυθα, Meineke Menand. p. 45.

Προεστώω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, to ask before, Πρός, imperat. aor. 2 of προῖμι, Od.

Προεσθίω, (πρό, ἐσθίω) to eat before, Luc. Paras. 59: the part. aor. pass. προεσθέν occurs in Arist. 20, 34, 2; but no pres. προέδω occurs.

Προέσσει, εως, ἡ, (προῖμι) a sending forth, letting fall, casting, σπέρματος,

Arist. H. A. 10, 2, 3: a throwing away, opp. to λήψις, Id. Eth. N. 2, 7, 4. Προστέυτε or προσέστε, Ion. for προσεστήκατε, Hdt. 5, 49, cf. Buttin. Ausf. Gr. § 110 Anm. 13.

Προτέυω, ον, (πρό, ἔτος) of the last year, Arist. Probl. 20, 14, 2.

Προτέον, verb. adj. from προῖμι, one must throw away, or give up, τι, Dinarch. 101, 44, Plut. Galb. 4.

Προετικός, ἡ, ὄν, (προῖμι) throwing away, giving lavishly, τινί, Arist. Rhet. 1, 9, 29; lavish, Xen. Mem. 3, 1, 6, opp. to κατεκτικός, Arist. Probl. 33, 15, 4: πρ. δαπάνης, lavish of expense, Def. Plat. 416 B; χρημάτων, Arist. ap. Stob. tit. 1, 18. Adv. -κός.

Προετοιμάζω, f. -άσω, (πρό, ἐτοιμάζω) to get ready, prepare before:—mid. to prepare for one's own use, Hdt. 7, 21; 8, 24. Hence

Προετοιμῆσις, ἡ, previous preparation; and

Προετομαστής, οὔ, ὁ, one who prepares beforehand.

Προεναγγέλλομαι, (πρό, ἐναγγέλλομαι) to bring glad tidings beforehand, Philo.

Προενδοκίμω, and as dep. προενδοκίμεομαι, to be in good repute before, Dion. H.

Προεργετέω, ὦ, (πρό, ἐυεργετέω) to confer a favour before, τινί, upon one, Diod.

Προεθετίζω, f. -ίσω, (πρό, ἐθετίζω) to arrange before, Apoll. Dysc. de Synt. p. 303, Sylb.

Προεκρίνω, ὦ, to pick out carefully before, Aretae.

Προελάβέομαι, (πρό, ὑλαβέομαι) dep., c. fut. mid. et aor. pass.: to take heed, be cautious beforehand, Dem. 798, fin.

Προενπορέομαι, (πρό, εὐπορέω) as pass., to be provided with resources, Dem. 731, 3; al. προσενπ-, sed v. Schäff. App. Dem. 4, p. 231.

Προεντελίζω, to hold cheap, despise before.

Προεντρεπίζω, to adjust or put in good order beforehand.

Προεφραίνω, (πρό, εὐφραίνω) to rejoice before, Ael. N. A. 10, 19.

Προεύχομαι, dep., to pray for, τινός.

Προεφίστημι, f. -επιστήσω, (πρό, ἐφίστημι) to call one's attention to a thing beforehand, πρ. τοὺς ἀκούοντας ἐπὶ τι, Polyb. 10, 2, 1.

Προεφοδεύω, (πρό, ἐφοδεύω) to travel through or traverse before, Strab.

Προεφοδιάζω, (πρό, ἐφοδιάζω) to furnish beforehand for a journey, Philo.

Προεφορώω, ὦ, (πρό, ἐφορώω) to survey before, M. Anton. 7, 49.

Προεφορμῶω, ὦ, to rush upon first, Heliod.

Προεχής, ἐς, prominent: from Προέχω, contr. προέχω, and so always in Hom., except when there should be an augm.; therefore πρόεχε, not προέχε, for προέχε, Od. 12, 11: contr. also in Soph., and even in the prose of Thuc.: f. προέχω: aor. προέσχω, προῦσχω, (πρό, ἔχω). To hold before, esp. so as to protect another, as, πρ. τὸ χεῖρ, Xen. Cyr. 2, 3, 10; τὴν ἀσπίδα τῆς κωλῆς πρ., Ar. Nub. 989:—mid., προέχομαι, contr. προέχομαι, to hold before one's self, Od. 3, 8; to hold out before one, πρ. δούρατ' ἔχοντο, Il. 17, 355, cf. Hdt. 2, 42.—2. metaph., to put forward, use as a pretext, with or without πρόσκαι, Hdt. 8, 3; cf. Valck. ad 9, 4, Soph. Ant. 80, Thuc. 1, 140.—3. to hold forth, offer, in mid., Thuc. 3, 68: in mid., also, to hold out a child (to do

its needs), Ar. Nub. 1385.—II. to *h*an before or in preference to others, πρ. τινὶ τῶν ἐνδοίκων, to have honour before the just, Soph. Ant. 208 (a προσεξέουσι, sed v. Dind.).—III. intr. to come forward or forth, to advance, πρ. οὐκ, Hom., always in a local sense of projecting shores, towers, hills, etc., ὅθ' ἀκρότατ' ἀπὸρ' ἀκτῆ, Od. 12, 11, cf. 10, 90; ἐπ' ἡνίαντα προέχουσα, Od. 6, 138; ἵπποι ἐπὶ προέχοντι, Il. 22, 97, etc.; so, ἀκτὴ προέχουσα ἐς τὸν πόντον, Hdt. 4, 177 and in Att., as Thuc. 4, 109; 6, 97 τὸ προέχον τῆς ἐμβολῆς, Id. 2, 76 also in running, to be the first, have the start, Il. 23, 325, 453; πρ. τινὸς ἡμῶν, to keep a day's march ahead of him, Hdt. 4, 120; προέχων τῶ ἄλλων (ὁ ἱππός) getting before the rest, Hdt. 9, 22; πρ. κεφαλῇ, to beat by head, in racing, Xen. Cyr. 4, 3, 16.—and of time, εἰκοσὶν ἔτεσιν πρ. Plat. Legg. 879 C.—2. of rank, c. gen. ὅμιον προέχουσιν, they are the first or chief of the people, H. Hom. Cer. 151.—absol., οἱ προέχων, one's superior, Thuc. 3, 84; οἱ προέχοντες, the chief men, Id. 5, 17; and so freq. n. Oratt.—3. to surpass, excel, τινὸς Soph. Phil. 138; τινί, in a thing Hdt. 1, 1, 32, 56, etc., and freq. in Att. also, ἐν τινί, Thuc. 6, 16; πρὸς τι Dem. 10, 14:—very rarely, like διαφέρει, c. acc. pers., Xen. An. 3, 2, 19 ubi v. Poppo.—IV. to have before, be forehand or first, of time, Valck. Hdt. 9, 4, Schäff. Dion. Comp. p. 27.—V in rare signif., to hold, be in possession of, know beforehand,—πρότερον ἔγω Schweigh. Hdt. 9, 4.—VI. imperat. οὐ τι προέχει, it nought avails, c. inf. Valck. Hdt. 9, 27.—Cf. προίσγω.

Προένω, f. -ενήσω, (πρό, ἐνώω) to cook or dress before, Hipp. Ath. 381 B

Προεαλίζω, (πρό, ἐαλίζω) to make meat tender by keeping, Galen.

Προετιμῶω, ὦ, to punish before, Προητέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (πρό, ἔτιω), to seek before, Arist. Memor. 2, 9.

Προεωρᾶφω, ὦ, to paint before.

Προζώννυμι, f. -ζώσω, (πρό, ζώννυμι) to gird beforehand or in front:—mid., to gird one's self so, as with an apron, Pherecr. Ipr. 7.

Προηγάω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, to grow young or youthful before.

Προηγγεμονεύω, f. -σω, to guide before, Nonn.

Προηγμένω, ὄνος, ὁ, (πρ. ἡγεμῶν) one who goes before as a guide, Dem. 313, 27.

Προηγέομαι, f. -ήσομαι, (πρό, ἡγέομαι) dep. mid., to go first and lead the way, Hdt. 2, 48, and Xen. τινί, for a person, i. e. to guide him, Ar. Plut. 1195, Xen. Cyr. 2, 1, 1; πρ. τὴν ὁδόν Xen. An. 6, 5, 10: to be the leader or spokesman, Id. Hell. 1, 1, 27.—ἵχνη προηγούμενα, the tracks of person gone before, v. l. Xen. An. 7, 3, 42:—also c. gen., πρ. τῆς κομῆς, Polyb. 12, 13, 11.—2. τὰ προηγούμενα, things granted, the premises, Lat. data, posita Id. 16, 16, 2.

Προηγέτις, ἰδοί, fem. from προηγέτης, Paul. S. Euphr. 199.

Προηγότης, ἦρος, and in Philem p. 420 προηγότης, οὔ, ὁ,=προηγότης

Προηγότης, ἡ, (προηγέομαι) a going before to show the way.

Προηγῆταιρα, ἡ, fem. from sq. Ἀρ Rh.

Προηγῆτήρ, ἦρος, Eur. Bacch. 1159; and προηγῆτήρ, οὔ, ὁ, Soph. O. T. 1292, Ant. 990; (προηγότης)

—one who goes before to show the way a guide. Hence

προηγήμιος, ἡ, ὄν, going before, *idng.*

προηγμένα, τὰ, part. pf. pass. from προάγω I. 3, a term of Stoical philosophy, things that are preferred before others, not as absolutely good (ἀγαθὰ), but as coming next to these, and so chosen rather than what is absolutely bad, Cicero's *promota*, *producta*, *posita*, *praeicipua*, v. esp. Zeno ap. Pl. L. 7, 105; opp. to ἀποπροηγμένα. Lat. *remota*, *rejecta*.—The aor. *προαχθῆναι* was also used in signs, Diog. L. 7, 106.—Cf. Ritt. Hist. of Philos. 3, p. 568.

προηγορέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (προήγορος) speak for or in behalf of, τινός, Xen. 5, 5, 7, Hell. 2, 2, 22; also τινί, it. Brut. 6.

προηγορέω, ὦνος, ὁ, also contr. προγορέω, the crop of birds, prob. ἰν πρό and ἀγέωρα, because they are elected and softened their food before before it passed into the second naoh.

προηγορία, ας, ἡ, a speaking for or in behalf of others, an intercession, a defence: a

προήγορος, ὁ, (πρό, ἀγορά) one who speaks for or in behalf of others, a defender, advocate, LXX.

προηγουμένος, adv. part. from προέμαι, beforehand, antecedently, Xen. Demetr. 1, Id. 2, 653 D, etc.—principally, excellently, Theophr. προήδομαι, f. -ησθῆσμαι, (πρό, ἵστα) as pass.: to rejoice, be delighted, *idng.*

προήκω, ες, (πρό, ἄκῃ) pointed in it, epith. of an oar, Od. 12, 205; its make it=προέχων, projecting. προήκω, f. -ξω, (πρό, ἥκω) to have before, be the first, ἀξιώματι, 2, 3, 24; χρήμασι, Xen. Hell. 7, 1.—II. to jut forward, reach beyond, Id. Cyn. 10, 7:—πρ. ἐς βαθὺ γλῆκας, Ar. Nub. 513; ἐλς τοῦτο to come to this pass, Dem.

προηλίδω, f. -ύσω, to lay or dry in in before.

προήμαρ, (πρό, ἡμαρ) adv., all day, to προνώξ, Simon. Anon. 47.

προήροτος, α, ον, (πρό, ἄρω) — or held before the time of tillage, 3, τὰ προήροτὰ (sc. ἱερά), or αἱ ῥόσια (sc. θυσιά), a festival at time celebrated by Athens for the

of Greece, Lycurg. ap. Suid., 3, 2, 1, Plat. 2, 1119 F, cf. enb. ad 158 E: θεοὶ προήροτοί, ods in whose honour it was per- 4, e. g. Ceres, Plat. 2, 158 E.

προήσθης, εως, ἡ, (προήδομαι) beforehand, Plat. Rep. 584 C, Bekk. l. προαίσθησις.

προήσονται, Att.-ηττάομαι, (πρό, ἵμαι) pass., c. fut. mid.: to be or worsted before, τοῖς ὅλοις, 3, 90, 4, etc.:—rarely in act., προήττησαν τὰς ψυχὰς, Id. 2,

ἡχα, rare pf. from προάγω, ἡχέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (πρό, ἡχέω) to resound before, Philostr.

προήλθε, ες, (πρό, θάλλω) grow- fore the time, unusually early, ous, H. Hom. Cer. 242.

προέμαι, f. -άσμαι [ᾶ], dep. o see before.

προελοπεδεύω (πρό, θελοπε- to dry in the sun before, Diosc.

θελνυμος, ον, (πρό, θέλνυμον) roots, from the bottom, utterly, ῥήριος, προθέλνυμους ἔλκετο, he tore his hair out by the

l. 10, 15; so, προθέλνυμα χα-

μαὶ βάλε δένδρεα, he threw to earth trees uprooted, Il. 9, 541 (so also, ἔφόρε τὰς ὄρες προθέλνυμους, Ar. Eq. 528; προθέλνυνόν μ' ἀπόλεσας, Id. Pac. 1210):—but somewhat different in the third passage in Hom., Il. 13, 130, σάκος σάκει προθέλνυμω φράξαντες, fixing shield on shield close-pressed;—where θέλνυμα are the several layers or coats of the shields, as in τετραθέλνυμος; and so, προθέλνυμος would be (as translated) with layer upon layer, close-pressed, thick: it may however likewise be understood of the whole phalanx, fixing their shields one over the other, so that each became a sort of foundation to the one next it, somewhat like the Roman *testudo*.—Poet. word.

Προθεμα, ατος, τό, (προτίθημι) a notice or order posted up publicly.—II. a foundation, base.

Προθεράπεια, ας, ἡ, previous service, attendance, care, esp., medical treatment or attendance: from

Προθεράπειω, (πρό, θεραπεύω) to court beforehand, τοὺς δυνατοὺς, Plut. Alcib. 25: to prepare beforehand, Plat. Rep. 429 E.

Προθερμῖαι, (πρό, θερμαίνω) to warm before, Plut. 2, 690 C, D, etc.

Πρόθεσις, εως, ἡ, (προτίθημι) a placing before, setting up: also, a laying out, as of a corpse, Plat. Legg. 959 A, E, Dem. 1071, 21.—II. a public notice: the statement of a question to be discussed, Arist. Rhet. 3,

13, 2: πρόθεσιν ποιέσθαι ὑπὲρ τινος, to discuss a question, Id. Categ. 8, 38.—III. a purpose, end proposed, Id. An. Pr. 1, 32, 2, Polyb. 1, 54, 1, etc.

—IV. in Gramm., a preposition.

Πρόθεσμος, α, ον, (πρό, θεσμός) appointed beforehand: ἡ προθεσμία (sc. ἡμέρα), a day fixed for any thing, a limited period, within which money was to be paid, actions brought, etc., Plat. Legg. 954 E; at Athens if this period (prob. five years) was allowed to expire, the debt was not recoverable, Dem. 952, 19, cf. 989, 19, and Dict. Antiqu. hence, προθεσμίαι οὗσι τῷ κινδύνῳ, Lys. 109, 42; πρ. ἀδικημάτων, Id. 137, 37, etc.

Προθεσπίζω, f. -ίσω, (πρό, θεσπίζω) to foretell, Aesch. Pr. 211, Luc. Alex. 19.

Προθετικός, ἡ, ὄν, (πρόθεσις) having to do with prefixing: πρ. μόριον, a preposition, Gramm.

Πρόθεω, f. -θεύομαι, (πρό, θέω) to run before, Il. 10, 362; πολλὸν προθέεσκε, he was far ahead, Il. 22, 459, Od. 11, 515, v. l. Hes. Sc. 240; opp. to ἀπολείπομαι, Plat. Crat. 412 A.—2.

to run forward or forth, Xen. An. 5, 8, 13.—II. c. acc., to outrun, outstrip, Id. Cyn. 3, 7; c. gen., Plut. Crass. 18.

Πρόθεω, old radic. form of προτίθημι, found once in Hom., τὸν καὶ οἱ προθέουσιν οὐκ εἶδα μνηστῆσθαι; do they therefore let him speak reproachful words? Il. 1, 291; cf. Buttin. Ausf. Gr. § 106 Anm. 9.

Προθεωρέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (πρό, θεωρέω) to consider before, Hipp.—Hence verb. adj.,

Προθεωρητέον, one must consider before, v. l. Arist. Coel. 3, 3, 3.

Προθεωρία, ας, ἡ, previous examination.

Προθήγω, f. -ξω, to sharpen at the point, or, beforehand.

Προθήκη, ἡς, ἡ, (προτίθημι) a setting out, displaying:—a sign set up by artisans.—II. a proposition:—a purpose, like πρόθεσις.

Προθησανρίζω, (πρό, θησανρίζω)

to store up before, Arist. Part. An. 3, 14, 9.

Προθνήσκω, f. -θνήσκω, (πρ. θνήσκω) to die before, Thuc. 2, 52.—II. to die for one, Eur. Alc. 383, 684, etc.

†Προθνήνωρ, ορος, ὁ, Prothōnōr, leader of the Boeotians before Troy Il. 2, 495; 14, 450.

†Πρόθοος, ον, ὁ, (πρό, θοός) Prothōōs, son of Tenthredon, leader of the Magnesians before Troy, distinguished for his swiftness, Il. 2, 758.—2. a Lacedaemonian, Xen. Hell. 6, 4, 2.—Others in Apollod.; etc.

Προθορών, part. aor. of προθρῶσκω

†Προθῶων, ωνος, ὁ, Prothōōn, a noble Trojan, Il. 14, 515.

Προθρηνέω, ὦ, (πρό, θρηνέω) to wai before, Aristid.

Προθρυλλέω or -θρυλλέω, ὦ, (πρό θρυλλέω) to noise abroad beforehand

Luc.

Προθρῶσκω: f. -θορούμαι: aor προθῶρον, part. προθορών, inf. προθορεῖν (πρό, θρῶσκω):—to spring before, forth, forward, Hom., but only in Il., and always in part. προθορών, as Il. 17, 522; μέγα προθορών, springing far forward, Il. 14, 363.

Προθύελλα, ἡς, ἡ, (πρό, θύελλα) a storm the forerunner of another, v. l. Hes. Th. 742.

Πρόθυμα, ατος, τό, (προθύω) a preparatory sacrifice offered before the regular one, Ar. Plut. 660; cf. Eur. I. A. 1311.

Προθυμέομαι, dep. with fut. mid. -ήσομαι, Plat. Phaed. 91 A, etc.; but also pass. προθυμῆσομαι, Xen. Cyr. 2, 3, 3: aor. προθυμήσθην, Xen. An. 4, 1, 22, Plat. Phaed. 69 D, but also ἐπροθυμήσθην (πρόθυμης). To be ready, willing, eager to do a thing.

c. inf., Hdt. 1, 36, 206, etc.; πρ. ὅπως, Id. 1, 91, Plat. Phaed. 91 A:—c. acc., to be eager or zealous for a person or thing, desire ardently, Thuc. 4, 81; 5, 17, Plat. Phaed. 64 A, etc.:—absol., to be forward, zealous, anxious, Hdt. 8, 86, Aesch. Pr. 381, 630, Xen. etc.:—also to be of good cheer, in good spirits, opp. to ἀθυμεῖν, Xen. Cyr. 6, 2, 13. Hence

Προθυμητέον, verb. adj., one must exert one's self, Plat. Phaed. 90 E. etc.: so too in plur. -τέα, Id. Legg. 770 B.

Προθυμία, ας, Ion. -ίη, ἡς, ἡ (προθυμός):—willingness, readiness, eagerness, zeal, first in Il. 2, 588, ἡσι προθυμίαι πεποιθὺς [where i], 1. e. πρόθυμος ὦν: then in Hdt. 1, 124 etc., and Att., as Aesch. Pr. 341, etc.

c. inf., readiness to do, Hdt. 1, 204; ἐκ προθυμίας τινός, at the desire of one Hdt. 6, 65, cf. Eur. Hipp. 1329.—but c. gen. objecti, πρ. ἔργου, the will or purpose to act, Soph. Tr. 669; so προθυμίαν ἔχειν πῶν, Eur. Tro. 684; also, πᾶσαν πρ. ἔχειν,=πρόθυμίσθαι, c. inf., Plat. Prot. 337 B: ὑπὸ προθυμίας, with zeal,=προθύμως, Plat.; πάσῃ προθυμίᾳ, with all zeal, Id. Rep. 412 E; opp. to ἀθυμία, Xen. Cyr. 3, 2, 4.—II. good will, ready kindness, πρ. παρέχεσθαι εἰς τινα, περιτινα, Xen. Hell. 6, 5, 43, An. 7, 7, 45.

Προθυμῖα, ὦ, f. -άσω [ᾶ], to fumigate before, Joseph.

Προθυμοποιέομαι, dep., (πρόθυμος ποίω) to make willing, ready or confident, to encourage, Diod. 14, 56.

Πρόθυμος, ον, (πρό, θυμός) ready willing, eager, zealous, πρόθυμος ἦν, he was ready or (more strongly) he wi.

ed or purposed, Hdt. 6, 74; c. inf., 1249

er do do, etc., Hdt. 2, 3; 6, 5, etc.; πρ. εἰς τι, ready, eager for., Ar. Plut. 209, Xen. Cyr. 1, 4, 22; ἐπὶ τι, Xen. Hell. 1, 1, 34; πρὸς τι, lb. 1, 5, 2;—c. gen. object, eager for a thing, Soph. El. 3;—τὸ πρόθυμα=προθυμία, Plat. Legg. 859 B.—II. bearing good will, wishing well to one, τινὶ and εἰς τινα, Xen. Hell. 2, 3, 40; 6, 5, 42.—III. adv. readily, actively, Hdt. 1, 111; 5, 13, etc.; πρ. ἔχειν πρὸς τι, Plat. Symp. 176 C.—compar. -ότερον, Xen. An. 1, 4, 9;—superl. -ότατα, Hdt. 2, 59: opp. to φίλω, Aesch. Ag. 591.

Προθύρατος, ον, (πρό, θύρα) before the door, epith. of Diana, Orph. H. 1, 4;—τὰ προθύρατα, like πρόθυρα, the space before a door, H. Hom. Merc. 384. [v]

Προθύριδος, α, ον,=foreg., Sext. Emp. p. 592. [z]

Προθύρον, ον, τό, (πρό, θύρα) a front door, the door-way leading to the open air, Od. 24, 323, etc.; also in plur., ἐπὶ προθύροις Ὀδυσῆος, Od. 1, 103, etc.—2. the space before a door, a porch, Od. 20, 355; 21, 299; where, as in a chapel, the household gods were placed, Pind. P. 3, 139;—Hdt. has it only in this signif., and always in plur., 3, 35, etc.; so in Att., Aesch. Cho. 966, Eur. Tro. 194, Plat., etc.; but in sing., Plat. Symp. 175 A, Prot. 314 C.—metaph., ἐπὶ τοῖς τούτοις ἀγαθοῖς προθύροις, Plat. Phil. 64 C.—It is the Lat. vestibulum, which Gallus u. p. Gell. 16, 5, explains as locus ante januam domus vacuus, per quem a via aditus accessusque ad aedes est; so Vitruv. 6, 10, ante januam vestibula.

Προθύσις, εως, ἡ, (προθύα) the foot or base of an altar, elsewhere κρηπίς, Paus. 5, 13, 9: the form προθύσια is dub.

†Προθύτης, ον, ὁ, Prothytes, a Theban, Plut. Alex. 11.

Προθύα, (πρόν, θύα) to sacrifice before, πρὸ πάντων τῶν θεῶν τῇ Ἑστρίᾳ πρώτη πρ., Plat. Crat. 401 D.—II. to sacrifice in behalf of one, τινὸς and ὑπὲρ τινος, Eur. Ion 805, Supp. 29;—in Ar. Thesm. 38, both senses seem to concur.

Προθύρακιον, ον, τό, (πρό, θύραξ) a breastplate, corslet, Strab. [α]
Προῖ, adv., (πρό)=πρωί, prob. only occurring in the derivs. πρότιος, πρότιος.

Προῖάλλω, (πρό, ἰάλλω) to send forth or away, dismiss, Il. 8, 365; 11, 3, Od. 14, 18, Theocr. 25, 235.—Ep. word, used by Hom. always in impf. without augm. [z]

Προῖάπτω, f. -ψω, (πρό, ἰάπτω)=foreg., to send away, dismiss, in Hom. always of men sent untimely to the nether world, προῖάπτειν τινὰ Ἀΐδι, Il. 1, 3, 6, 487; Ἀΐδαντι, Il. 5, 190. Ep. word, used by Aesch. Theb. 322, πόλιν Ἀΐδι προῖάπτει. [z]

Προῖεῖν, Ion. and Att. impf. of προῖημι, Od.

Προῖάνω,=sq.

Προῖζω, f. προῖζω, (πρό, ἰζω) to set or place before:—mid., to sit before, take the first seat, Hdt. 8, 67.

Προῖημι, Att. impf. προῖεν, εἰς, εἰ, now read even in Hom., Od. 9, 88; 10, 100, cf. Butt. Ausf. Gr. § 108 Anm. 1: fut. προήσω: aor. 1 πρόηκα, in Hom. also προέηκα: 3 pl. aor. 2 πρόεσαν, imperat. πρόες, προέτω, Il.; inf. προέμεν for προείναι, Od. 10, 155.—We also have 3 pres. προίει as if from προῖω, Il. 2, 752; 3 opt. προίει [z], H. Hom. Ven. 153; cf. ἐξήναι II: (πρό, ἡμι).

To send before, send on or forward, Il. 11, 201, Od. 9, 88, etc.; Hom. mostly uses it just like ἡμι, except that the prep. denotes a point towards which the action is directed:—also, to send something to another, ἀγγεῖλαις, Od. 2, 92; κύδος, Il. 16, 241; τῆρδε θεῶ πρόες, let her go to the god, i. e. in reverence to him, Il. 1, 127: hence,—2. to let loose, let fall, esp., thoughtlessly, ἔπος προέηκε, he let drop a word, Od. 14, 466, cf. 20, 105; so, πρὸ ἄλιον ἐκ χειρῶν προέηκε, he let the helm slip from his hands, Od. 5, 316:—with an inf. added, πόδα προέηκε φέρεσθαι, he let his foot slip, and fell, Od. 19, 468; so also, ἀλεῶν προέηκε πετέσθαι, he let them loose to fly, let them fly away Od. 2, 147; οὐρον προέηκεν ἄναι, Od. 3, 183:—οὐρον in Pind., βασιλευμένη τοι προῖσεν, P. 4, 295.—3. with direct purpose, to throw before one, throw away, Od. 12, 253, Ar. Nub. 1214.—4. esp., of missiles, to send forth, shoot or dart forth, βέλος, ἔγχος, διστόν, etc., freq. in Hom., esp. in Il., e. g. 5, 15, 280.—5. of a river, ὕδωρ προίει ἐκ Πηνειῶν, it pours its water into the Peneus, Il. 2, 752, cf. Hes. Fr. 6 (ap. Schol. Ven. Il. 2, Catal. 29), Eur. Hipp. 124.—6. to give away, give up, deliver over, betray one to his enemy, Hdt. 1, 159; 3, 137; πρ. χρήματα, to give away his money, Hdt. 1, 24; hence also, προῖναι ἑαυτὸν ἐπὶ τι and εἰς τι, to give up, devote one's self to a thing, throw one's self upon it, ἐπὶ τὸ ἦδύ, Xen. Cyr. 7, 5, 76, ubi v. Poppo; but,—7. to allow a person to do a thing, c. inf., Pind. P. 4, 296, Xen. An. 7, 2, 15.—II. in prose mostly in mid. (which is never in Hom.), to send from one's self, shoot, βέλη, Polyb. 3, 73, 3; φωνήν, Id. 2, 29, 6 (c. infra 3).—2. to give up, betray, Hdt. 2, 121, 5, and freq. in Att.: also, to desert, abandon, leave in the lurch, Thuc. 1, 120, Xen. An. 1, 9, 10, etc.—3. of things, to give away, give freely, Lys. 162, 35; ἑρανόν τινι, Thuc. 2, 43, cf. 1, 44; προέσθαι ἀπὸ τῶν ἰδίων, Dem. 264, 23:—to give a thing up without payment received, Plat. Legg. 849 E.—esp., in bad sense, to throw away, Plat., etc.; εὐεργεσίαν τινι πρ., to throw it away on one, Plat. Gorg. 520 C, Xen. An. 7, 1, 47; so, λόγον προέσθαι, to throw words away, Elmsl. Med. 1020 (but also simply, to utter them, Tim. Loc. 100 C, cf. Dem. 377, 10): to let go, let slip, δοῦμάτιον, Dem. 583, 20; and metaph., πρ. τὸν καιρὸν, τὸ παρόν, Lycurg. 165, 36, Dem. 11, 22: πρ. τι ὀνομαζέτητον, to leave it undone, Plat. Legg. 780 A:—hence, c. part., ἡμῖς προέσθαι ἀδικουμένους, to suffer us to be wronged, Thuc. 2, 73.—4. in good sense, to confide to one's care, give over to one, Xen. Cyr. 5, 2, 9; to lend, Plat. Demod. 384 C.—5. to drive forward, τὸν λαγὼ εἰς τὰς ἄρκυς, Xen. Cyn. 6, 10: hence c. inf., τοὺς ἐρῶντας ἡμερος δρᾶν προῖεται, forces them on to do, Soph. Fr. 162.—III. pass., to be let go, be neglected, Isocr., and Dem. [In Hom. i always, in Att. i: v. p. u-ra sub ἡμι.]

Προῖκα, adv., v. προῖξ I.
Προῖκειος, ον, (προῖξ) belonging to a dowry.
Προῖκίδιον, ον, τό, dim. from προῖξ, Plut. 2, 767 C: neut. from sq.
Προῖκιδίος, α, ον,=προῖκειος, Philo.
Προῖκίζω, (προῖξ) to portion, give a dowry, Diod.

Προῖκαίος, α, ον, (προῖξ) tuitous, Dio C.

Προῖκος, ον,=foreg., πρ. ἀορ. of the cicada, Leon. Tar. 60; χάρις, of honey, Anth.

Προῖκοδότης, ον, ὁ, (δίδωμι) ἐξουατῆς, Schol. Il. 13, 382.

Προῖκος, adv., v. προῖξ I.—προῖκος=προῖκίτης.

Προῖκοφορέω, ὦ, to give a dowry—mid., to receive one.

Προῖκοφόρος, ον, (προῖξ, φέρω) bringing a dowry.—II. receiving a dowry.

Προῖκίτης, ον, ὁ, (προῖξ) stri one who asks for a gift, hence a beggar, Od. 17, 449; ἀνὴρ πρ., a beggar, 17, 352.

Προῖκίος, α, ον,=προῖκαίος
Προῖλάσκω, f. -άσω, (πρό, ἰλάμαι) to appease beforehand, Paus. 13, 4.

Πρόῖμος, ον, (προῖ) early, len form from πρόμος. [z]

Προῖξ, Att. προῖξ, ἡ: gen. προῖκα, acc. προῖκα.—a present, προῖκος γυεῖσθαι, to en free gift, Od. 17, 413: hence, gen. προῖκος is used as adv., without return, Lat. gratis, ὥρῳ ἕνα προῖκος χαρίσασθαι, but some is it for a single person to without return, Od. 13, 15.—so, more use in acc. προῖκα, like πρῶν, Ar. Eq. 577, 679, Nub. προῖκα ἐργάζεσθαι, Plat. Rep. E, etc.; also, of one's self, with teacher, and in Soph. Fr. 779 post-Hom., a marriage-portion, a Lat. dos, first in Hippon. 52, Lys. 153, 19, Plat. Legg. 774 C ἐν προῖκι τιμᾶν, to reckon as the dowry, Dem. 1156, 15. προῖσσομαι, as Lat. dos from de
†Προῖξης, ον, ὁ, Proexes, a Pe Arr. An. 3, 28, 4.

Πρόῖος, α, ον, (προῖ)=πρόῖος
Προῖππῶσια, ας, ἡ, (πρό, ἰππῶμα) a riding before others, at the Polyaen.

Προῖπῶν, (πρό, ἰππῶν) before or in front, Plut. Sull. 28 in mid., Id. Poptic. 22.

Προῖπῶμαι, dep. mid., to fly take the lead in flying.

Προῖσσομαι: f. προῖζομαι, προῖζομαι: dep. mid.—to ask hence to beg, Archil. Fr. 28: but word is most freq. in the c καταπρ., though this is only u fut. and a v. 1. (Some make σσομαι a form of προῖζω, to p the hand and beg, like προῖ χειρά, which is also used by A—hence προῖξ, προῖκίτης, La care, precari, precari.)

Προῖστημι, f. -σῆσω: aor. 1 σῆσα, part. προστήσας, inf. πσαι: pf. προσήστηκα, hence plur. προσεστέατε, Hdt. 5, 49 ἰσῆσθαι). To set before or in fr at the head as leader, put i for defence, τινὶ, Il. 4, 156 (ti place in Hom.): to put forward Eur. Cycl. 319: to set over, ἡλεως, Plat. Lach. 197 D, cf. P 33, 7.

B. mostly in pass., with aor προστήν; pf. προσήστηκα, in σῆσάναι, part. προσεσῆς (V. very rare in aor. pass., as τ θέντα, Soph. O. T. 206. To; self before or forward, come J Dem. 1393, 19: to stand ne Hdt. 1, 129.—2. c. acc. pers proach, Soph. El. 1378, cf. I so, προστήναι νιν, that it ent mind, Hdt. 1, 86: ubi v. M (Schweigh. would refer this

ημι, q. cf., as if προσστῆναι).—II. *προσθεν*, to be set over, be at the head of, *πρὸς δὲμον*, Hdt. 3, 82, cf. 1, 59; freq. in Att.; absol., *οἱ προστάται*, Ion.—*εὐότες*, the leading men, chiefs, *πρὸς*, 4, 79, Thuc. 3, 11, etc.; so, *οἱ προστάτες* in Xen.: hence, —2, to *manage, govern, rule, direct*, c. gen., *πρὸς*, 5, 49: metaph., *οὐκ ὁρθῶς σεσωμένος*, προστάτης, you do not manage yourself well, Hdt. 2, 173.—III. to *offer one's self, stand before one* to bid him, to take charge of, protect, *πρὸς*, Hdt. 9, 107, Eur. Heracl. 306, 3; so, *ἀναγκαῖας τυχῆς πρόστητες*, we come from my difficulties, Soph. 803; *ὁ προστάς τῆς εἰρήνης*, the champion of peace, Aeschin. 49, 41; *ἰσχυρὰ προστάθεντα*, Soph. O. T. 1—also, —2, to *offer one's self* in an affair, attempt, undertake it, of laborious things, c. gen., *πρὸς*, Ath. 612 A, *γνώμη*, Polyb. 8:—so, *τοῖσιν ἐχθροῖς προὔστη-φόνου*, Soph. El. 980.—3. *προσ-ταί τι*, to stand over against one, as an adversary, Soph. Aj. 1133, in mid., also c. acc., though only uses aor. 1 in this way, to *stand before one's self, choose as one's* r., Hdt. 1, 123; 4, 80; so, *πρόσ-ταί τούτῳ ἐναντίου*, to take as guardian, Plat. Rep. 565 C, 1357, 25.—2. to *put forward, put* *ἐκτίνα*, Hdt. 4, 172: hence, *πρὸς*, to put any thing forward as excuse, pretence, and use it as a r., *πρὸς*, 4, 80; 4, 80; for a r., τί τινος, Antipho 118, 1.

προσταῖν, *ω*, f. *-ήσω*, (πρό, *ιστο-* to inquire into before: to relate before, 1, 13, 9, in pass.

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Προκαθαίρω, (πρό, καθαίρω) to *prepare by purifying*, Clem. Al.

Προκαθαράω, f. *-άσω* and *-άσω*, to *snatch away by force before*.

Προκαθαρίσσειν, *ον*, τό, (προκαθαίρω) previous purification.

Προκαθάρισσι, *ἡ*=foreg.

Προκαθεδρία, *ας*, *ἡ*=προεδρία, N. T.

Προκαθεζομαι, (πρό, καθέζομαι) *dep. pass.*, to sit before others, to sit down before and besiege: τόπον, Dion. H.—II. ἡ προκαθεζομένη πόλις, the presiding city, the capital, Schol. Soph. El. 4.

Προκαθεύδω, f. *-δήσω*, (πρό, καθεύδω) to sleep before or first, Ar. Vesp. 104.

Προκαθηγέομαι, f. *-ήσομαι*, (πρό, καθηγέομαι) *dep. mid.*, to go before and guide, Polyb. 3, 95, 6; πρὸς τινα, Id. 3, 6, 7. Hence

Προκαθηγητής, ἦρος, and προκαθηγητής, *οὗ*, ὁ, one who goes before, a leader: the first author of a thing.—II. an instrument for boring holes, Math. Vett.

Προκαθίμι, Ion. προκίπτειν, strictly, pf. of προκαθίζομαι:—to sit before, τοσούτο πρὸ τῆς ἄλλης Ἑλλάδος, with the notion of distance, Hdt. 7, 172; esp., to sit down before a place, so as to defend it, and so, generally, to protect, defend, τινός, Hdt. 8, 36; 9, 106; so of sentinels, στρατιῶς πρ., Eur. Rhos. 6.—II. to sit over, preside over, τῆς πόλεως, Plat. Legg. 758 D:—absol., to sit in public, sit in judgment, Polyb. 5, 63, 7, etc.

Προκαθίμι, (πρό, κατά, ἔμμι) to let down beforehand, πόλιν πρ. εἰς ταράχην, to plunge the city into confusion, Dem. 179, 20.—II. πρ. τινὲ ἐξαπατῶν, to put a person forward in order to deceive, Id. 365, 13.

Προκαθίζω, Ion. προκατίζω: f. *-ίσω* (πρό, καθίζω):—to sit down before or in front, II. 2, 463: to sit in public, sit in state, ἐς θρόνον, Hdt. 1, 14, cf. 97:—so also in mid., προκατίζεσθαι ἐς τὸ πρόστατον, Hdt. 5, 12.—II. trans., to set over, ἐπὶ τινος, Polyb. 2, 24, 6. Hence

Προκαθίστης, *εως*, ἡ, a sitting before, presidency.—II. a sitting in public, Plut. 2, 166 A.

Προκαθίστημι, (πρό, καθίστημι) to lay down or set before, φύλακας πρὸ στρατοπέδου, Xen. Hier. 6, 9.—II. in pass. and intr. tenses of act., to be set before, φύλακῆς μὴ προκαθεστηκυίας, no guard having been set, Thuc. 2, 2.

Προκαθοράω, *ω*, f. *-καθόρομαι*, (πρό, καθοράω) to examine beforehand, Hdt. 8, 23.

Προκαθοσισίω, *ω*, to dedicate before, Joseph.

Προκαίω, f. *-καύσω*, (πρό, καίω) to burn before or in front of, τινός, Xen. An. 7, 2, 18, Poppo.

Προκακόπαθω, *ω*, (πρό, κακοπαθῶ) to suffer ills before, Aesch. Supp. 864.

Προκάκος, *ον*, (πρό, κακός) exceeding bad, κακὰ πρόκακα, evils beyond evils, Aesch. Pers. 986, 991; cf. Jac. Anth. P. 3, p. 257, and v. sub πρόπονος.

Προκακῶω, *ω*, (πρό, κακῶω) to treat ill before, LXX.

Προκάλῶ, *ω*, f. *-έσω*, (πρό, καλέω) to call forth:—but hardly used save in mid., προκαλέομαι, to call forth or out to one, esp., to call out to fight, challenge, defy, II. 13, 809, Od. 8, 142; with *μα* χάσασθαι added, II. 3, 432; 7, 39; also, πάντας προκαλέσαστο χάριν, II. 7, 218: so later, πρ. εἰς μάχην, Bast Ep. Cr. p. 56; μάχην, Anacreont. 12, 7;

εἰς ἄγωνα, Luc. Symp. 20; ἐς λόγους, Hdt. 4, 201; also, προκαλείσθαι τινα τι, to challenge one in a thing, Xen. Cyr. 1, 4, 4.—2. to invite beforehand, τινὰ ἐς λόγους, ἐς σπονδάς, ἐπὶ συμμαχίαν, Thuc. 3, 34; 4, 19; 5, 43; πρὸς τὸ συνδενεῖν, Plat. Symp. 217 C: c. acc. pers. et inf., πρ. τινὰ ποιεῖν, Plat. Symp. 217 C, etc.—II. c. acc. rei, προκαλείσθαι τι, to make offers or proposals, Thuc. 2, 72, 73, etc.; and c. acc. pers. added, προκαλείσθαι τινα σπονδάς, εἰρήνην, to offer one peace, Ar. Ach. 652, Eq. 796, Plat. Euthyphr. 5 A.—2. as law-term, to make some offer or challenge to the opponent for bringing about a decision, e. g. for submitting the case to arbitration, letting slaves be put to the torture, etc., Antipho 112, 15; 144, 6, etc.; πρ. τὴν μῆτέρα ὁμοῦσαι, to offer that she should take an oath, Dem. 1279, 15; also, πρ. τινα εἰς ὅρκον, Id. 1240, 27; also, πρ. τινὰ τι, to make one an offer, Id. 1163, 7, cf. 969, fin.; v. πρόκλησις.—3. to appeal, προκαλεῖσθαι ἐπὶ τινα περί τινος, Polyb. 26, 2, 13.—III. to call up or forth, rouse, awake, Eur. H. F. 308; προκαλεῖσθαι τινα ἐπὶ τιμαρίαν, Dem. 586, 20.

Προκάλισμα, f. *-ίσμα*, Ion. προκάλισμα, like προκαλέομαι, prob. only found in pres. and impf.—to call forth or out, challenge, defy, II. 5, 807; 7, 150; with μαχέσασθαι added, II. 3, 19; ἀεθλεῖν, II. 4, 389; τοξίζεσθαι, Od. 8, 228; but, χειροὶ προκαλίσσεται, to challenge one to a pugilistic combat, Od. 18, 20.

Προκλινδῶ, *ω*, = προκλινδῶ (q. v.):—pass., to fall prostrate before another, Lat. proclivi ad genua, Isocr. 72 C, Dem. 450, 3.

Προκάλισμα, *ατος*, τό, (προκαλίζωμαι) a summons, challenge.

Προκάλυμμα, *ατος*, τό, any thing put before, a veil, curtain, such as were hung in doorways instead of doors, Aesch. Ag. 691: a covering, as a protection, Thuc. 2, 75: metaph., a screen or cloak, Thuc. 3, 67; πρ. τῆς θδενλρίας, Luc. Pseudol. 31: [α] from

Προκάλυπτα, f. *-ψω*, (πρό, καλύπτω) to hang before or put over as a covering, υφάς πέπλων, Eur. I. T. 312: so, in mid., to put something over one's self, as a screen or cloak, τι, Plat. Prot. 316 D; hence, οὐ προκαλυπτομένη [τι] παρηγόρη, putting no veil over one's face, Eur. Phoen. 1485:—pass., προκαλυπόμενος τι, having a thing put over one, Id. Gorg. 523 D.—II. to cover over, ἥλιον νεφέλῃ πρ., Xen. An. 3, 4, 8, Schneid.: so in mid., to cover one's self or what is one's own, προῖκα λήψαι ὄμματα, veiled her eyes, Eur. Med. 1147:—pass., to be covered, Xen. Cyr. 5, 4, 45. Hence

Προκάλυψις, ἡ, a placing before, so as to cover or protect.

Προκάνω, (πρό, κάνω) to work or toil before, Theogn. 921.—II. to wear for another, τινός, Soph. Aj. 1270.—III. to grow weary, give up, faint too soon, Aesch. Eum. 78; μὴ προκίμνητε πόδα, Eur. H. F. 119.—IV. πρ., to have a previous illness, Thuc. 2, 49; to be distressed beforehand, τινί, by a thing, Thuc. 2, 39.

Προκάνυλος, *ον*, bent in the fore part, bent forward.

Προκάρδιον, *ον*, τό, (καρδία) the pit of the stomach.

Προκάρηνος, *ον*, (πρό, κάρηνον) head-foremost, like προνήριον, Anth. P. 7, 632; 9, 533, Nonn., etc. [α]

Προκάριπτον, *ον*, τό, the par: of the hand next the καποτός, Iosc.

Προκύς, ἄδος, ἥ,=πρόξ, H. Hom. Ven. 71.

Προκαταβαίνω, (πρό, καταβαίνω) to go down before, Arist. H. A. 7, 4, 1.

Προκατάβλλω, (πρό, καταβάλλω) to lay down beforehand:—mid., to lay the foundations of before, οἰκοδόμημα, Dio C. 57, 10.

Προκατάβλημα, ατος, τό, that which is paid beforehand.

Προκαταβολή, ἥς, ἥ, (προκατά-βάλλω) a laying down beforehand: esp., paying in advance.

Προκαταβρέχω, to moisten before.

Προκαταγγέλλω, to announce or declare beforehand. Hence

Προκαγγέλσις, ἥ, previous announcement.

Προκαγέτης, ου, ὁ, (ηγέομαι) one who goes before, a leader.

Προκαγέτις, ιδος, fem. from foregoing, Anth.

Προκαγιγνώσκω, (πρό, καταγιγνώσκω) to condemn beforehand, Ar. Vesp. 919; to condemn by a pre-judgment, τινός, Dem. 586, 22; also c. inf., πρ. τι εἶναι, to pre-judge that., Thuc. 3, 53; so, πρ. τινός ᾄδεικεν, Lys. 160, 1; also, πρ. τί τινος, as φόνον τινός, to give a verdict of murder against one beforehand, Antiph. 139, 39; so, πρ. τινός ᾄδικόν τι, Id. 129, 40; ᾄδικίαν τινός, Lys. 152, 40.

Προκαγνύνμι, to break in pieces before.

Προκαγνώσις, ἥ, (προκαγιγνώσκω) a pre-judging, condemnation without hearing.

Προκατάγω, f. -ξω, (πρό, κατάγω) to lead down or back before:—pass., to run into harbour, come to land before, Luc. Catapl. 18. [α] Hence

Προκατάγῳγῇ, ἥς, ἥ, a running into harbour before.

Προκαδικάζω, (πρό, καταδικάζω) to condemn beforehand, τινός, Dinarch. 27. Poll. 8, 24.

Προκαδουλόω, ὦ, (πρό, καταδουλόω) to enslave or subdue before, Diod.

Προκαδύνω, and -δύω, (πρό, καταδύνω) to drown, sink before.—H. intr., esp. in aor. 2 and in mid., to go down, sink before.

Προκαθεῶ, (πρό, καταθεῶ) to turn down beforehand, Xen. An. 6, 3, 10.

Προκαθίγγω, to sharpen at the point before.

Προκακαίω, (πρό, κατακαίω) to burn before: also of a country, to burn, lay waste all before one, Xen. An. 1, 6, 2.

Προκατάρκειμαι, f. -κείσομαι, (πρό, κατατάρκειμαι) defect. dep., to lie down in front of or before, esp. at meals, Luc.

Προκακλάω, f. -άσω, to break in pieces beforehand, Joseph.

Προκακλίνω, (πρό, κατακλίνω) to make to lie down before others, esp. at meals:—pass., = προκατάρκειμαι, Luc. de Deor. 13, 1. Hence

Προκακλίσις, ἥ, the first or highest place at table, Joseph.

Προκακαλύω, to wash or overflow beforehand.

Προκακοιμίζω, to lull to sleep beforehand, Clem. Al.

Προκακόπτω, (πρό, κατακόπτω) to cut up beforehand, Antiph. Incert. 5.

Προκακρίνω, (πρό, κατακρίνω) to pronounce judgment, decide against one, τινός: hence to think or expect ill of a thing in one, e. g. τῶν ἀνθρώπων τὴν ὀδύνην, Plut. 2, 112 C.

Προκαλαμβάνω, (πρό, καταλαμβάνω) to seize beforehand, preoccupy, esp. a military post, Thuc. 4, 89 (in pass.), Xen. An. 1, 3, 16, etc.; then, generally, to preoccupy, Aeschin. 89,

13; in a speech, Isocr. 55 D:—metaph., to prevent, anticipate, ἀποστάσις, Thuc. 3, 46; π. τινὰ ἐξ τι, Id. 1, 33; πρ. ὅπως μὴ—, Id. 6, 18; absol., Id. 3, 2, Plat., etc.

Προκατάλέγω, (πρό, καταλέγω) to speak of in detail, describe beforehand, Hdt. 4, 175, in pass.

Προκατάληγω, (πρό, καταλήγω) to leave off, terminate beforehand, Polyb. 2, 14, 6.

Προκατάληψις, εως, ἥ, (προκαταλαμβάνω) a seizing beforehand, preoccupation: an anticipation, e. g. of an adversary's arguments, Arist. Rhet. Al. 19, 1.

Προκαταλλάσσω, f. -ξω, (πρό, καταλλάσσω) to exchange beforehand, esp. one place for another: hence pass., to retire beforehand, Diod.

Προκαταλύω, (πρό, καταλύω) to break up or annul beforehand, νόμους, Thuc. 3, 84; τὸν πλοῦν, Dem. 1290, 15:—mid., προκαταλύσθαι τὴν ἐχθρὴν, to end their mutual enmity before, Hdt. 7, 6.

Προκαταμαλάσσω, (πρό, καταμαλάσσω) to soften beforehand, Diosc.

Προκαμανθάνω, (πρό, καμανθάνω) to learn, consider beforehand, Hipp.

Προκαμαντεύομαι, (πρό, καμαντεύομαι) dep., to prophesy, foretell, Dion. H.

Προκάτᾶνᾶλίσκω, (πρό, κατᾶνᾶλίσκω) to waste, squander beforehand, Dion. H.

Προκατανοέω, ὦ, (πρό, κατᾶνοέω) to remark, perceive beforehand, Joseph. Hence

Προκατανόησις, εως, ἥ, foreknowledge, Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10, 79.

Προκατανύσσω, Att. -ττω, (πρό, κατᾶνύσσω) to pierce, stab beforehand, Dio C.

Προκαταπύμπρημι, to burn beforehand, Dio C.

Προκαταπίνω, to gulp or swallow down beforehand, Joseph.

Προκαταπίπτω, (πρό, καταπίπτω) to fall down beforehand, πρ. ταῖς ψυχαῖς, to despond beforehand, Diod.: metaph., λόγοι προκατέπιπτον εἰς τὴν Ῥώμην, rumours reached Rome beforehand, Plut. Pomp. 43.

Προκαταπλέω, (πρό, καταπλέω) to sail to or towards beforehand, Polyb. 1, 21, 4.

Προκαταπλήσσω, f. -ξω, (πρό, καταπλήσσω) to strike with terror beforehand, τινά: so too in mid., Polyb. 5, 70, 9.

Προκατάργμα, τό, a libation offered before the chief sacrifice.

Προκατᾶριθμέω, ὦ, (πρό, κατᾶριθμέω) to reckon up beforehand, Sext. Emp. p. 441.

Προκαταρκτικός, ἥ, ὄν, (προκατάρχω) beginning beforehand, previous, τὰ πρ., the immediate causes of things, Hipp.: παῖδιν πρ., a pædon preceded by a long syllable, opp. to καταληκτικός, Dem. Phal.

Προκατάρξις, ἥ, (προκατάρχω) a first beginning.

Προκατάρήγνυμι, (πρό, κατᾶρήγνυμι) to break down beforehand, Dio C. 35, 7.

Προκαταρτίζω, (πρό, κατᾶρτίζω) to repair, amend beforehand, Hipp.

Προκαταρτύνω, (πρό, κατᾶρτύνω) to prepare beforehand: metaph., to calm or moderate beforehand, Plut. 2, 31 D.

Προκατάρχω, (πρό, κατάρχω) to begin first: so in mid., to begin hostilities, Polyb. 3, 31, 5: c. gen., προκατάρχεσθαι λοιδορίας, Dio C. 58, 1; —but, προκατάρχεσθαι τινι τῶν τε-

ρῶν, to serve one first or with the portion of the victim at sacrifices of the privileges of the citizens of mother-city in their colonies), T. 1, 25.

Προκατασκέπτομαι, dep. mid. inspect beforehand.

Προκατασκευάζω, (πρό, κατασκευάζω) to prepare beforehand, Xen. 3, 1, 19;—mid., for one's self, Pl. 4, 32, 7, etc.

Προκατασκευή, ἥς, ἥ, a preface, introduction, Polyb. 1, 13, 7, etc.

Προκατασκιρρόω, ὦ, (πρό, κσκιρρόω) to harden beforehand: aph., ἀπέχθεια προκατεσκιρρόω, inveterate enmity, LXX.

Προκατάσταισις, εως, ἥ, (προσσημι) a disposing beforehand, pretion, Dion. H. Hence

Προκαταστάτικός, ἥ, ὄν, pretory.

Προκαταστέλλω, to compose, beforehand.

Προκαταστρέφω, (πρό, καταστρέφω) to alter before, or too soon, (sc. τὸν βίον), to come to an untimely end, Diog. L. 2, 138. Hence

Προκαταστροφή, ἥς, ἥ, previous premature change: untimely death, βίον, Diog. L. 10, 154.

Προκατασφύρω, (πρό, κατασφύρω) to plunder all in front of one, Polyb. 8, [δ]

Προκατασφάζω, (πρό, κατασφάζω) to slay before, App. Hesp. 12.

Προκατασχάζω, f. -σω, (πρό, κατᾶσχάζω) to slit beforehand, Diosc.

Προκατασχεθεῖν, poet. aor. for προκατέχω.

Προκαταχέω,=sq.

Προκαταχύνω, to occupy by ing beforehand.

Προκατατίθειναι, (πρό, κατᾶτιθεῖν) as mid. —to set down before λόγον, to make a speech before doing, Hipp.; πρ. χάριν, to anticipate one in conferring a benefit, Joseph.

Προκατατίθω, ἥ, (πρό, κατᾶτίθω) a trial of the flute to get the pitch before playing, Theophr. H. 4, 11, 4.

Προκατέρομαι, (πρό, κατᾶτερομαι) to rush, fall down first, Arist. 12, 2.

Προκαταφεύγω, (πρό, καταφεύγω) to take refuge or sanctuary beforehand, Thuc. 1, 134; πρ. ἐς τόπον, to go before too., Id. 2, 91.

Προκαταφράομαι, (πρό, κατᾶφράομαι) dep., to use up beforehand, 389, 13.

Προκαταφρίω, to rub or smear beforehand. [i]

Προκαταψύχω, to cool, refresh beforehand. [v]

Προκατεγγύνω, ὦ, to betroth or misce beforehand.

Προκατεπίζω, (πρό, κατᾶτεπίζω) to hope beforehand, περί τινος, Pl. 14, 3, 1.

Προκατεπείγω, (πρό, κατᾶτεπείγω) to urge, press beforehand, Joseph.

Προκατεργάζομαι, (πρό, κατᾶτεργάζομαι) to accomplish beforehand, Plut. Demetr. et Anton. 1, in pass.

Προκατέροχομαι, (πρό, κατᾶτέροχομαι) dep. mid., c. aor., et perf. acc. come or go down beforehand, revere, Han.

Προκατεσθίω, f. -έδομαι, (πρ. κατᾶεσθίω) to eat up beforehand, Luc.

Προκατεύχομαι, (πρό, κατᾶτεύχομαι) dep. mid., to pray before doing a thing, c. gen., τῆς τροφῆς, Joseph.

Προκατέχω, (πρό, κατέχω) to gain possession of beforehand, προκυρ Thuc. 4, 105; f. ἄ τὸ πρὸ

ἔσθαι τὴν ακραν, Polyb. 8, 33, 1: mid., to hold down before one's self, ὑποκείσθαι τὴν χερὰ καλὺπτην, H. m. Cer. 197.—II. intr., to be sure, τινί, in a thing, Polyb. 27, 7.

Προκατηγορέω, ὦ, (πρό, κατηγορέω) to accuse beforehand, τινός, Dem. 25. Hence

Προκατήγορος, ας, ἡ, a previous accusation, Thuc. 3, 53.

Προκάθημαι, Ion. for προκαθήμεναι, It.

Προκατῆχέω, ὦ, (πρό, κατῆχέω) to trust beforehand, Eccl. Hence

Προκατήχτης, ἡ, previous or first instruction, Eccl.

Προκατίζω, Ion. for προκαθίζω, It.

Προκατοπτέω, to find out by previous search or inquiry.

Προκατορρόδω, ὦ, to fear or dread beforehand.

Προκατόψομαι, fut. of προκαθορώ, It. 8, 23

Πρόκειμαι, Ion. προκέομαι, as pass., ut. mid. -κείσομαι (πρό, κείμαι) to lie before (locally), to lie in front

of gen., Αἴγυπτος προκειμένη τῆς μένης γῆς, Hdt. 2, 12, cf. 4, 99; ὥ δ' αὖτε μοσθῶν περονίῳ, in which a brooch in front of the breast,

H. Tr. 925: absol., to stretch forth, of a cape, island, Xen. An. 6,

Id. Ath. 2, 13.—II. generally, to before the eyes, to be present or ready,

Ion. always, ὀνείλατα προκειμένα, meats ready laid; so in Hdt., πρὸς δὲ δειπνῶν, 1, 211; 5, 105; τὸ πρόκειμενον πρῆγμα, the matter in hand,

at issue, Hdt. 8, 56; 80, πρὸς δὲ πόνους, ἁγών, Plat. Phaedr. 247

—as in Lat. in medio positum esse.

metaphr., γινώμαι τρεῖς προκεκῆ-
 ρθαι opinions were set forth, pro-

κεί, Hdt. 3, 83, cf. 7, 16, 1; προκει-
 μένῳ περὶ σωτηρίας (sc. ὁ ἄγων) the

question is concerning safety, Ar.
 1. 401, cf. Eur. Or. 847; 80, σκέ-

πρόκειται περὶ τίνος, Plat. Rep.
 35:—ἀεθλος προκειμένος, the task

posed, Hdt. 1, 126; 4, 10; so, ἁγὼν
 of the struggle before one, Id. 9, 60:

πρὸς σημεῖα, signs are fixed before-

ward, agreed upon, Id. 2, 38; so, προ-

κεινὸν ἡμέρας, the settled, appointed

day, Id. 2, 87; so, ἐνιαντοὶ πρόκειν-

τες ὀδοῦνται, are set, fixed at 80,

13, 22; πρὸς ἀνάγκη, Id. 1, 11;

τὸν πόλεμον προκειμένον, Aesch.
 257, cf. 755: νόμοι πρόκεινται,

cf. O. T. 865.—III. to lie before one,

expressed, Hdt. 1, 111; ἄνθρωπος ὡς

κειμαι, says Ajax of himself, Soph.
 427:—esp., to lie dead, Aesch.

1, 965, Soph. Aj. 1059, etc.; ὁ

πρόκειμος, the corpse, Ar. Eccl. 537.

πρὸς τι, to be held out, set forth, τινί, esp.

prize or reward, Hes. Sc. 312;

πρόκειμενα ἄλλα, Plat., freq. in Xen:

of punishments, Aesch. Pers.
 Soph. Ant. 36, Thuc. 3, 45.

Πρόκεινθος, ὦν, (πρό, κείνθος)
 along the way, conducting, τινός,

Th. 2, 147.

Πρόκεινθισμῶν, οὗ, ὁ, (πρό, κεί-

νθος) a proceleusmatic, a foot con-

sisting of four short syllables (sub-

α, ρυθμῶς), Dion. H.

for ehand, the plan of a building, Sext.
 Emp.: also προχάραγμα.

Προκείφαλος, ὦν, (κεφαλῇ) with the
 head or point first.

Προκίδομαι, (πρό, κίδομαι) dep.,
 to take care of, take thought for, τινός,

Aesch. P. 629, Soph. Ant. 741, etc.

Προκηραίνω, (πρό, κηραίνω) to be
 anxious for, τινός, Soph. Tr. 29; cf.

Monk Eur. Hipp. 223.

Προκήρυγμα, ατος, τό, (προκήρυ-
 σσώ) a previous announcement.

Προκήρυξομαι, f. -εύσομαι, (πρό,
 κηρύσσω) dep. mid., to have proclaimed

by herald, to give public notice, περί τι-
 νος, Andoc. 23, 45; πρὸς τινα, Aes-

chin. 51, 14.

Προκήρυξ, ὅκος, ὁ,=κήρυξ.

Προκήρυσσω, Att. -ττω: f. -ξω
 (πρό, κηρύσσω): to proclaim by her-

ald, proclaim publicly, Soph. Ant. 34,
 El. 684, Isae. 60, 2, etc.

Προκήρυξις, ατος, τό, (κηραίνω)
 a prelude on the lyre.

Προκινδυνεύω, (πρό, κινδυνεύω) to
 run risk beforehand, brave the first dan-

ger, stand the brunt of battle, Thuc. 7,
 56, Xen., etc., cf. esp. Dem. 297, 11:

also c. dat., πρὸ τῷ βαρβάρῳ (sc. τῇ
 Ἑλλάδι), braved him for Greece, Thuc.

1, 73; also, πρὸς τῇ ἐλευθερίᾳ,
 Lys. 151, 38, cf. Isocr. 56 A.

Προκινέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (πρό, κινέω)
 to move forward, τὸν στρατόν, Xen.

Cyr. 1, 4, 21; to urge on, πρὸς ἵππων,
 Id. Eq. 9, 3:—pass., with fut. mid.,

to come on, advance, Id. Cyr. 1, 4, 23.

Προκλαίω, fut. -κλαύσομαι, (πρό,
 κλαίω) to weep beforehand, or openly,

Soph. Tr. 963, Eur. Phoen. 1520.—

II. trans., to lament beforehand, τὸν

νεκρόν, Hdt. 5, 8; cf. Eur. Alc.
 526.

Πρόκλαστος, ὦν, (πρό, κλάω) broken
 or broken off in front.

†Πρόκλεις contd. Προκλῆς, ἑνός,
 ὁ, Procles, son of Aristodemus, brother

of Eurysthenes, a king of Sparta,
 Hdt. 6, 52; 8, 131: from him the

Proclid line of kings was so named.

—2. a Spartan, ruler of Teuthrania
 in Asia Minor, Xen. An. 2, 1, 3.—3.

ruler of Epidaurus, father-in-law of
 Periander of Corinth, Hdt. 3, 50.—4.

an Athenian commander, son of The-

odorus, Thuc. 3, 91: cf. Πατροκλῆς,
 —5. a Larian, subject of the satire of

Phocylides, 5, 2.—Others in Xen;
 Paus.; etc.

†Πρόκλεια, ας, ἡ, Proclia, daugh-

ter of Clytius, Paus. 10, 14, 2.

Προκλιδονίζομαι, to forebode, pro-

phesy, Joseph.

†Πρόκλεις, ὁ, v. Προκλέης.

Πρόκλεις, εως Ion. ιός, ἡ, (προ-
 κλέω) a calling forth or out:—a chal-

lenging to combat, ἐκ προκλήσεως, upon

or according to challenge, Hdt. 5, 1, 9,
 75.—II. an invitation, proposal, Thuc.

3, 64.—III. esp. as law-term, a formal
 challenge or wager, offered by either

party to his opponent, for the purpose
 of bringing disputed points to issue,

etc., somewhat like the Roman spon-

sio, freq. in Oratt., as Antipho 6, 27,
 Lys. 4, 15, etc.; cf. προκαλέω fin.:
 on the various kinds of πρόκλησις, v.

Πρόκλητος, ὦν, (προκλέω) called
 forth, challenged, summoned.

Προκλίνω, (πρό, κλίνω) to leave for
 ward, πρὸ σώμα ἐς χεῖρα φίλιαν, Soph.

O. C. 201, 17. Hence

Προκλίντης, ὦν, ὁ, one who occupies
 the first place at table, [?]]

†Πρόκλος, ὦν, ὁ,=Προκλῆς: als-

answering to the Rom. name Procu-

lus, Plut.

Προκλύω, f. -σω, (πρό, κλύω) to
 wash out beforehand, Philo:—esp. as

medic. term, to purge beforehand with
 a clyster.

Πρόκλυτος, ὦν, (πρό, κλύω) heard
 formerly: ἔπεα ἱπρ., ancient legends,

or old saws, Il. 20, 204.

Πρόκλυω, (πρό, κλύω) to hear be-

forehand, Aesch. Ag. 251, [?]]

†Πρόκνη, ἡς, ἡ, Procné, daughter

of Pandion, king of Athens, wife of

Tereus, changed into a swallow
 Thuc. 2, 29; Apollod. 3, 14, 8.

Προκνήμιον, ὦν, τό, (πρό, κνήμη)
 the inner and larger bone of the leg, shin,

Lat. tibia; cf. παρακνήμιον.

Προκνημῖς, ἰδός, ἡ, (πρό, κνημῖς)
 a covering for the shin, Polyb. 6, 23, 8.

Πρόκνις or προκνίς, ἰδός, ἡ, a sort
 of dried fig, also written προκνίς or

προκνίς, Pamphil. ap. Ath. 653 B.

Προκοίλιος, ὦν, (κοιλία) with a
 paunch.

Πρόκοιλος, ὦν,=foreg.

Προκοιμάομαι, to sleep beforehand,
 Clem. Al.

Προκοιτία, ας, ἡ,=προκοιτία.

Προκοιτεύω, ὦν, (προκοιτός) to keep
 guard before a place, Joseph.

Προκοιτία, ας, ἡ, a watch before a
 place, Polyb. 2, 5, 6, etc.

Προκοίτιον, ὦν, τό, dub. l. for προ-

κοιτών.

Πρόκοιτος, ὦν, (πρό, κοίτη) keeping
 watch before a place, Lat. excubitor,

Polyb. 20, 11, 5; c. gen., πρὸ τῆς
 φρουρᾶς κύνων, Plut. 2, 325 B.

Προκοιτών, ὦντος, ὁ, an antechamber,
 Lob. Phryn. 252.

Προκολλάω, f. -ίσω, to chastise be-

forehand.

Προκολλάεω, (πρό, κολακεύω) to
 flatter beforehand, Plat. Rep. 494 C.

Προκόλλιον, ὦν, τό, (πρό, κόλλος)
 a robe falling over the breast, Theophr.

Char. 6, 22, Luc. Pisc. 7.—II. the en-

trance into a gulf, Jac. Ach. Tat. p.
 394.

Προκομία, ας, ἡ,=προκόμιον, Ael.
 N. A. 16, 10.

Προκομιδή, ἡς, ἡ, a bringing for-

ward: from

Προκομιζέω, f. -ίσω, (πρό, κομίζω)
 to bring forward:—pass., to be carried

away into distant lands, Hdt. 4, 122.

Προκόμιον, ὦν, τό, (πρό, κόμη) the
 front hair of a man; also, the forelock

of a horse, Lat. caprae, Xen. Eq. 5,
 6, Arist. H. A. 9, 45, 5.—II. false hair,

esp. a false front, such as the Persians
 and the Greek women wore, Ar. Fr.

forward a work :—pass., to be forward-
ed, to advance, thrive, prosper, ἀντιτέρω
οὐδὲν ἔων πρηγμάτων προκοπομένην
Hdt. 1, 190; ἐξ τὸ πρόσω οὐδὲν
προεκκόπτετο τῶν πρηγμάτων, Id. 3,
56.—II. in this intr. signif., the act
is usu. employed in Att., τί ἂν προ-
κόπτῃς; what good would you get?
Eur. Alc. 1079; οὐδὲν προύκοπτον
εἰς., they made no progress towards.,
Xen. Hell. 7, 1, 6; also, πρ. εἰς πρό-
σθε, Eur. Hec. 961; ἐπὶ τοσούτῳ πρ.,
Polyb. 39, 9, 2; ἐπὶ πλείον π. ὑπε-
βείας, N. T. :—so, prob., τὸ ναυτι-
κοῦ μέγα μέρος προκόψαντες, having
made improvements in their navy to a
great extent, Thuc. 7, 56, cf. 4, 60 :—
also, ἡμέρα, νῦν προύκοψε, the day,
night was far advanced, App., N. T.;
πρ. διὰ τῆς λεωφόρου, to proceed upon
the high-road :—generally, = σφόδρ
γίγνεσθαι, Plut. 2, 543 E. (Most in-
terp. follow Coray ad Isocr., who
thinks the usage borrowed from the
practice of armies, which hew down
the trees, etc., that obstruct their pro-
gress, v. προδοτοῖα. Schneid. and
Passow make the first signif., to beat
out, stretch by beating, as a smith does
metal.)

Προκοσιμεῖν, ὦ, to adorn in front or
before; susp. Hence

Προκόσμημα, ατος, τό, an ornament
in front, Diog. L. 6, 72.

Προκόσμος, ον, (πρό, κόσμος II.)
before the world, Eccl.—II. τὸ προκό-
σιμου, the frontlet of a horse (nisi leg-
gend. προκόμιον, Plut. 2, 970 D).

Προκράτειν, ὦ, (πρό, κρατέω) to
govern before or beforehand, Dio C.

Προκρεῖμαι, (πρό, κρεῖνννμι)
to hang forward, Arist. Physiogn. 6, 19.
Προκρηγνισ, ον, (πρό, κρηγνός)
overhanging, abrupt, LXX.

Πρόκριμα, ατος, τό, a choosing be-
fore others, partiality, N. T.—II. a pre-
judgment, Lat. praedictum: from

Πρόκρινω, (πρό, κρίνω) to choose
before others, pick out, choose, Thuc.
4, 80, and Plat.: to prefer before, τι
οὐ τινά τινας, Hdt. 1, 70; 9, 26; πρ.
τινὰ σωφρονέστατον βροτῶν, Eur.
Hel. 47; πρὸ κρινάς οἵπερ ἄλκυμῶτα-
τοι, Phoen. 746; also in mid., τού-
τους ἐκ προκρίτων προκρινόμενος,
Plat. Rep. 537 D.—pass., to be pre-
ferred before, be superior to others, τι-
νός, Hdt. 2, 121, 6, cf. 1, 56; c. inf.,
τοῦτο προκρίκεται κάλλιστον εἶναι,
Xen. Cyr. 2, 3, 8, cf. Apol. 21.—II. to
judge beforehand; and so, merely, to
judge, c. acc. et inf., Xen. Apol. 15,
Isocr. 42 A, etc.: πρ. μάχην δι' ἱπ-
πέων, to decide the battle by the horse
before the foot comes up, prob. l. Diod.
17, 19. [7]

Πρόκρις or προκρίς, v. sub πρό-
κρινε.

†Πρόκρις, ἰδος, ἡ, Procris, a daugh-
ter of Thespius, Apollod. 2, 7, 8.—
2. daughter of Erechtheus, Id. 3,
15, 2.

Πρόκρισις, εως, ἡ, (προκρίνω) pre-
ference, choice, election, Plat. Polit. 299
A.—II. a pre-judgment, Lat. praedu-
cium. Hence

Προκριτικός, ἡ, ὄν, only found as
subst., τὸ πρ., a kind of verse or metri-
cal foot, Plut. 2, 1141 A.

Πρόκρινος, ον, (προκρίνω) chosen
before others, preferred, picked, Plat.
Rep. 537 D, Legg. 945 B.—as a trans-
lation of Lat. Princeps senatus, Dio C.
II. prejudged.

Πρόκρινον, Lacon. impf. from προ-
κρίνω, for προκρινον, Ar. Lys.
1252;—not an adj., as says Götting
Theod. p. 215.

Πρόκροστος, η, ον, or ος, ον (v. ἱ-
fra) (πρό, κρόσσαι)—with projecting
κρόσσαι or battlements : in Il. 14, 35,
the ships are drawn up on the beach
πρόκροσσαι, i. e., prob. ranged side by
side so that their sterns stood up like a row
of battlements;—and so, in Hdt. 7, 188,
a number of ships are said to be
ranged (at sea) πρόκροσσαι ἐς πόν-
τον ἐπὶ ὀκτώ, i. e. ranged in rows turned
seawards eight deep :—also of a
richly-carved cup, περίξ αὐτοῦ γρυ-
πῶν κεφαλαί οὖ πρόκροσσοί ἦσαν, the
heads of griffins were set at regular
distances round it, Hdt. 4, 152 :—(opp.
to περιφερεῖς, Democr. ap. Theophr.
de Sens., cf. Opp. H. 4, 606).—In all
these places Schweigh. takes πρό-
κροσσοί (-αι) to be in quincunx dis-
positae, the French par échelons.—
Metaph., πρόκροσσοί φερόμενοι ἐπὶ
τὸν κίνδυνον, rushing one after another
into danger, Agathocl. ap. Ath. 30 A.

†Προκρούστης, ον, δ Procrustes, ap-
pell. of the robber Polypemon, also
called Damastes; v. sq., Plut. Thes.
11: cf. Πολυπήμων.

Προκρούω, Dor. προκρῶ, (πρό,
κρούω) to beat out; hence, to stretch
and torture, whence the name of the
robber Προκρούστης, who stretched
all his captives, great or small, on the
same bed.—II. like κρούω, to lie with
a woman, Ar. Eccl. 1017.

Προκτάμαι, (πρό, κτάμαι) dep.,
to gain beforehand, v. l. Plut. for
προκτ-.

Προκτίξω, f. -ίσω, to build, found be-
forehand.

Προκτίβερνάω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, to steer in
front.

Προκῦδανω, strengthd. for κυδάνω,
Orph. Arg. 1223, acc. to Herm.

Προκυκλέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (πρό, κυ-
κλέω) to roll forth or out, in the Swal-
low-song ap. Ath. 360 C, ubi olim
προκκ-.

Προκυλινδέω, ὦ, later form from
προκυλινδῶ : pass., πρ. τινι, to fall
at the feet of, prostrate one's self before
one, Lat. prostravi ad genua alicujus, Ar.
Av. 501, ubi v. Schol. (cf. προκαλιν-
δέω); τινός, Dem. 450, 2. Hence

Προκυλινδήμα, ατος, τό, that which
is rolled before.

Προκυλινδῶ, f. -κυλίσω, (πρό, κυ-
λινδῶ) to roll before, forward or away :
—pass., to roll forward, on, past, of the
waves, Il. 14, 18; fut. mid. in pass.
signif., Dion. H. :—cf. προκυλινδέω.
Hence

Προκυλίσαις, εως, ἡ, a casting one's
self at the feet of another, προκυλίσαις
καὶ προκυνήσεις, Plat. Legg. 887 E.

Προκυμαία or προκυμία, ας, ἡ,
and προκύμαα or προκυμάτια, τὰς,
(πρό, κύμα)—an embankment against
the waves, a dyke, breakwater, Joseph.
[v]

Προκυνέω, ὦ, (πρό, κύνω) of a dog,
to bark beforehand, i. e. before game is
found.

Προκύντω, f. -ψω, (πρό, κύπτω) to
stoop and bend forward, hence, to peep
out, Ar. Ran. 412, Av. 496; γλῶσσα
προκύντει, Luc. Alex. 12; cf. Jac.
Ach. Tat. p. 593.

Προκῦρῶ, ὦ, (πρό, κύρῶ) to con-
firm or ratify before, N. T.

Προκύων, κυνός, ὁ, (πρό, κύων)
Procyon, a constellation which rises
before the dog-star; strictly, a single
star, which by later writers was itself
described as a dog, Schol. Arat. 450.
—II. μικροὶ Καλλιμάχων πρόκυων,
a nickname of the grammarians,
snappers and snarlers, Anth.:—cf. πρόσ-
κυνες.

Προκῶλμα, ατος, τό, (πρό,
λῶω) a bulwark, defence, Heliod.

Προκόμος, ον, (πρό, κόμος) be-
fore the κόμος : τὸ πρ. ὕμνον, the pr.
of a song sung by a κόμος, Pind.
4, 17.

Πρόκωνα and προκῶνια, τὰς,
τα, groats of fresh or unroasted
Hipp., who also mentions πυροί-
καναι, v. Φοῖς. Oecon.

Πρόκοπος, ον, (πρό, κόπη) g-
ing the sword by its hilt, sword-in-
Aesch. Ag. 1637.—2. of the sv
grasped by the hilt, Aesch. Ag.
Eur. Or. 1477.

Προλύβη, ἡς, ἡ, (προλαμβάνω)
λαβή, a hilt.

Προλαγχάνω, (πρό, λαγχάνω)
obtain by lot beforehand, Ar. Eccl.

Προλαμβάνω, dep., to receive by
hand or by anticipation, τινός, son-
a thing, Eur. Ion 1027; cf. λά-
fin.

Προλάκκινω, ον, τό, (πρό, λά-
a hole in the ground lying before a
one, Arist. Part. An. 3, 14, 13.

Προλύλέω, ὦ, (πρό, λαλέω)
prate before, Anth. P. 12, 208.—
foretell.

Προλύλλω, ον, (πρό, λῶλλω) fly
in words, chattering, Ael.

Προλαμβάνω, f. -λήψομαι,
προλύλαβον, (πρό, λαμβάνω) to
beforehand, Lys. 176, 5, etc.; πρ.
γύριον, to receive as earnest m-
Dem. 1211, 5.—2. to take before-
sooner than another, τι πρό τ.
Soph. O. C. 1141.—3. also, to
away before, Aeschin. 24, 30; πρ.
δα ἐκ κακῶν, first to get one's self
of mischief, Eur. Ion 1253.—4. i-
rally, to obtain, get, Dem. 970, 28
to outstrip, get the start of, τινά,
Cyn. 5, 19 :—πρ. τῆς οὐδοῦ, to
start, Hdt. 3, 105; so, πρ. τῆς φ-
Thuc. 4, 33; also, πρ. τῶν φ-
Xen. Cyn. 7, 7; absol., πολλὰ πρ.
λαβε, was far ahead, Thuc. 7, 80
to be beforehand with, anticipate,
φθάνειν, Eur. Ion 407, etc.:—
πρὸ λαβῶν, by anticipation, Xen.
1, 2, 3 :—also c. acc. rei, to antic-
ipate, Eur. Hel. 339; πρ. τῶν κ-
Aeschin. 23, 18.—3. to anticipate
words, prejudice, Dem. 44, 3.—
prepossess, win beforehand, πρ.
λόγῳ, Dem. 1439, 6.—III. to
from the origin, Lat. altius rep-
Isocr. 119 A, 351 C.

Προλύμπω, f. -ψω, to shine o-
hand, shine before others.

†Πρόλως, ον, δ, Prolais, mas-
n., Paus. 5, 2, 4.

Προλεαίνω,=προλεῖω.

Προλέγω, f. -ξω, (πρό, λέγω)
pick out or choose before others, τ-
Ἀθηναίων προλεγεγμένον, Il. 13
ἐξοχότατοι προλέγονται, Pind.
28.—II. to foretell, of an oracle,
1, 53; 8, 136, and Att.; τι περί τ-
Plat. Euthyphr. 3 C :—to say be-
hand, Aesch. Pr. 1071.—2. to tel-
licly, denounce, esp. punishment
πρ. δεσμών τινι, Dem. 719, 25, c.
cure, 148, 16 : to caution, warn
τινὶ ὅτι., Antipho 126, 17 :—e-
ally, to profess, declare, Aesch.
336 :—c. inf., to order, τινὶ π-
Xen. An. 7, 3.

Προλεῖω, ὦ, to make smooth
—2. to pound beforehand.

Προλείπω, f. -ψω, (πρό, λεί-
go forth and leave behind; hen-
leave behind, forsake, of persons, p-
and things, Hom., Hes., etc.;—
σε προλείπει, prudence forsakes
Od. 2, 279; ἄντρον προλείπει,

9, 50; and Trag.; χάραν πρ., to abandon one's post, Thuc. 2, 87.—2. inf., to omit to do a thing, Theogn. 51; so, πρ. μὴ οὐ ποιεῖν, Soph. El. 12.—II. intr., to cease, fail beforehand, cease, Ἀτρείδαις οὐ προλείπει φόρ., Eur. Or. 817; εἰ τῷ προλείποι ὅμηρ., Thuc. 7, 75: absol., to faint, all into a swoon, Eur. Hec. 438.

Προλεπτικός, ἡ, ὄν., (προλέγω) foretelling, Paul. S. 74, 67.

Προλεπτῖνω, (πρό, λεπτῖνω) to take thin or fine beforehand, Plat. Tim. 1 A.

Προεσχηνεύομαι, dep. c. pf. pass. προεσχηνησέναι, to hold converse with one before, τινί, Hdt. 6, 4.

Πρόεσχος, ον, (πρό, λέσχη) volu- in talk, prating, Aesch. Supp. 200. Πρόεσκαίνω, to make white or right beforehand.

Προεῦσσω, (πρό, εὔσσω) to see before one's self or in front, Soph. Phil. 60.

Πρόλημμα, ατος, τό, (προλαμβάνω) that which is taken beforehand; πρ. νέιν τινι, to give one some start or vantage, Polyb. 17, 10, 3. Hence Πρόλημνίτις, to place before or in vantage:—hence, προλημματισμός, ὁ, a preparatory exercise in singing, rhapsody.

Πρόληνιον, ον, τό, (πρό, ληνός) a vessel in front of a wine-press, LXX.

Πρόληπτικός, ἡ, ὄν., anticipating, ut, 2, 427 D: from

Πρόληψις, εως, ἡ, (προλαμβάνω) anticipating: esp. in point of time, alepsis, anachronism.—II. a previous supposition, preconception, Polyb. 8, 1; πρ. ἔχειν τίς, Id. 10, 43, 8: p., a vague or indistinct conception, the notions insitae of Cicero: used in the Epicure philosophy, a conviction formed through the senses, as p. to ἐννοια, Plut. 2, 900 B, C, etc. Προλημνός, ὁδος, ἡ, (πρό, ληνός) gnat water near a river or lake, a marsh formed by a river overflowing, ist. H. A. 6, 14, 2: in E. M. also ὀλημνα, ἡ.

Προλημνάζω, (πρό, ληνάζω) to form marsh before a river, Paus. 8, 22, 3.

Προλημνοκτοῦν, ὦ, (πρό, λημνοκτοῦν) to famish beforehand, Arist. H. A. 6, 3.

Προληπταῖνον, (πρό, ληπαῖνον) to fatten or enrich before, Diosc.

Προληχνεύω, to lick or nibble beforehand.

Πρόλοβιον, ον, τό, (πρό, λοβός) lower part of the flap of the ear.

Πρόλοβος, ον, ὁ,=προηγορεύω, the voice of fowls, esp. pigeons; also written πρόβολος.

Πρόβωδής, ες, (εἶδος) like the crop of a bird, Arist. Part. An. 4, 5, 9.

Προλογίζομαι, ὡ, (πρό, λογίζομαι) to calculate beforehand.

Προλογίζω, to speak beforehand, as a prologue.

Πρόλογος, ον, ὁ, (προλέγω) a preface discourse, preface:—in Trag. and Com., the prologue, all that portion of the play that comes before the first chorus, Ar. Ran. 1119, cf. Arist. Poët. 4: after Eurip. it was usually a monologue containing a narrative of its introductory to the main action, in the Roman comedy; opp. to ἰσχυρός.—II. in arithm., of ratios in which the first number is the largest, 5:3; cf. ὑπόλογος II.

Προλούω, to wash beforehand:—i. e., to bathe beforehand.

Προλοχίζω, (πρό, λοχίζω) ἐνέδρα, a ambush beforehand; hence, παρ., αἱ προελοχισμέναι ἐνέδραι,

the ambush that had before been laid, Thuc. 3, 112.—II. to beset with an ambush, τὰς ὁδοῦς, Thuc. 3, 110, cf. Plut. Sertor. 13: also, πρ. τὰ περὶ τὴν πόλιν ἐνέδραις, Thuc. 2, 81. Hence

Προλοχισμός, οὗ, ὁ, a laying of an ambush beforehand, Canon.

†Πρόλοχος, ον, ὁ, Prolochus, one of the Lapithae, Hes. Sc. 180.

Προλύβιναίμαι, (πρό, λυβίναίμαι) dep., to ravage beforehand, Polyb. 2, 68, 5.

Προλύπτω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (πρό, λυπτέω) to pain or distress beforehand:—Pass., to feel pain or distress before, Plat. Phaedr. 258 E, Phil. 39 D, etc. Hence

Προλύπησις, εως, ἡ, previous distress, Plat. Rep. 584 C. [v]

†Προλύτα, ἡ, Prolyta, daughter of Agesilaus, Plut. Ages. 19, v. I. Προ-αύγα.

Προλύται, οἱ, v. λύται.

Προμάθεια, προμάθευς, Dor. for προμηθ-.

†Προμάθιδας, ον, ὁ, Promethidas, masc. pr. n., Ath. 296 B.

†Προμαθίων, υωος, ὁ, Promathion, a historian, Plut. Rom. 2.

Πρόμακρος, ον,=προμήκης, susp. in Theophr.

Προμαλάγγες, οἱ, a Cyprian name for flatterers, Clearch. ap. Ath. 255 F.

Προμαλκτήριον, ον, τό, (προμαλάσσω) the bath-room in which the body was rubbed and made supple before bathing, Galen.

Προμαλᾶκνω,=sq.

Προμαλάσσω, Att. -τω, f. -ξω, (πρό, μαλάσσω) to soften beforehand, make soft or supple by rubbing, Arist. Probl. 2, 32, 2:—so, metaph., in mid., προμαλᾶττεσθαι τὸν ὄμμον, Plut. Caes. 6.

Προμάλος, ον, ἡ, an unknown tree with supple springy branches, like ἰτέα, ἄγνος and λύγος, prob. a kind of willow, Eupol. Aty. 1, Ap. Rh. 3, 201; cf. Foës. Oecon. Hipp.

Προμάμη, ἡς, ἡ, (πρό, μάμη II) a great-grandmother, Lat. pravia.

Προμανθάνω, (πρό, μανθάνω) to learn beforehand, and (in aor.) to know beforehand, Pind. O. 8, 79, and Att.; c. inf., Soph. Phil. 538: opp. to ἐπιμανθάνω, and to ξυνίημι, Thuc. 1, 138:—to learn by rote, Ar. Nub. 966.

Προμαντεία, ας, Ion. -ήτης, ἡς, ἡ, (προμαντεύομαι) the right of consulting the Delphic oracle first, Wess. Hdt. 1, 54, Dem. 119, 17, etc.

Προμάντευμα, ατος, τό, a prediction: from

Προμαντεύομαι, (πρό, μαντεύομαι) dep. mid., to foretell, prophesy, Hdt. 3, 125; τι, Eur. Melan. 3:—an act. προμαντεύω, in Plut. Cat. Maj. 23.

Προμαντήη, ἡς, ἡ, Ion. for προμαντεία, Hdt.

Προμάντιον, ον, τό,=προμάντευμα, Nonn.

Πρόμαντις, εως Ion. ιος, ὁ, ἡ, (πρό, μάντις) a prophet or prophetess: ἡ πρ. was specially the title of the Pythia or Delphic priestess, who gave out the answers of the oracle, Hdt. 6, 66; 7, 111; also, Δωδωναίων αἱ προμάντιες, Hdt. 2, 55; generally, the representative of the god and the organ of his prophecies, Wess. Hdt. 8, 135; cf. Thuc. 5, 16:—v. sub προφῆτης II.—II. as adj., prophetic, δίκη πρ., justice giving presage of the issue, Soph. El. 757; θυμὸς πρ., 'my prophetic soul,' Eur. Andr. 1072:—πρ. τινος, prophetic, foreboding of a thing, Aesch. Cho. 758, Eur. Hel. 338.

Πρ. μαραίνομαι, (πρό, μαράω) as pass., to wither away first, Arist. Probl.

Προμαρτύρομαι, (πρό, μαρτύρομαι) dep. mid., to witness beforehand, N. T. [v]

Προμάτωρ, ορος, ἡ, Dor. for προμήτωρ, Aesch. I. [v]

Προμάχέω,=προμαχίζω, Xen. Cyr. 3, 3, 60.

Προμάχεων, ὄνος, ὁ, (πρόμαχομαι) a bulwark, rampart, Lat. promugnaculum, Hdt. 1, 98; πρ. τοῦ τείχεος, Hdt. 1, 164; 3, 151.

Προμαχίζω, (πρόμαχος) to fight before, Τρωσὶ, in front of the Trojans, as their champion, Il. 3, 16; but, also, to fight with another as champion, Ἀχιλλῆϊ, Il. 20, 376.

Προμάχομαι, f. -μᾶχσομαι and Att. -χοῦμαι; (πρό, μάχομαι) dep. mid.:—to fight before, fight in the front rank, ἀπάντων, before all, Il. 11, 217; 17, 358.—II. to stand before one and fight, fight for him, τινός, Ar. Vesp. 957.—III. to fight before, i. e. sooner than another, τινός. [v]

Πρόμαχος, ον, (πρό, μάχομαι) fighting before, fighting in front: freq. in Hom., esp. in Il., always as subst. in plur., the first or foremost fighters champions, freq. in Hom., ἐνὶ προμάχοισιν, among the foremost; πρώτοι σιν ἐνὶ προμάχοισιν, Od. 18, 379; προμάχων ἀν' ὀμίλον, Pind. I. 7 (6), 49:—as adj., πρ. ὄρου, Soph. Tr. 856.—II. fighting for, πόλεως, δόμων, Aesch. Theb. 418, 482.

†Πρόμαχος, ον, ὁ, Promachus, son of Parthenopaues, Apollod. 3, 7, 2.—2. son of Aeson, slain by Pelias, Id. 1, 9, 27.—3. son of Alegenor, a Boeotian before Troy, Il. 14, 476.—Other in Dem.; Paus.; etc.

Προμάχων, ὄνος, ὁ,=προμαχεῶν dub., cf. Lob. Phryn. 167.

†Προμέδων, οντος, ὁ, Promedon masc. pr. n., Paus. 10, 30, 7.

Προμεθίμην, (πρό, μεθίμην) to hie go, despatch before, Ap. Rh. 2, 329.

Προμεθούμαι, (πρό, μεθώ) as pass., to be drunk with wine before, Plut. 2, 734 A.

Προμελαινοίμαι, (πρό, μελαινώ) pass., to become black before, Nic. Th. 797.

Προμελετάω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (πρό, μελετάω) to practise beforehand, Ar. Eccl. 117, Xen. Ath. 1, 20, Plat. Soph. 218 D. Hence

Προμελέτης, εως, ἡ, previous exercise, prosecution of an art, etc.

Προμείνεια, ας, ἡ, (πρό, μένος) name of a propheset of Dodona in Hdt. 2, 55, strictly forefeeling, presage.

Προμείνειος, σίδης, ἡ, a sort of pomegranate, Nic. Al. 490.

†Προμένης, ονς, ὁ, Promēnes, masc. pr. n., Anth. P. 6, 112.

Προμερμνάω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (πρό, μερμνάω) to take thought beforehand N. T.

Προμεταβάλλω, (πρό, μεταβάλλω) to change, transform beforehand, Sext. Emp.

Προμετρέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (πρό, μετρέω) to measure out before, Hence

Προμετρητής, οὗ, ὁ, one who measures out, a servant of the μετρονόμοι, Böckh P. E. 1, p. 68.

Προμετρήτω, ἡ, ὄν., (προμετρέω) measured out, Hdt.

Προμεταπίδιον, ον, τό, the skin of hair of the forehead, ἑκπών προμετωπίδιον, Hdt. 7, 70.—II. a forehead, frontlet, esp. for horses, Xen. An. 1, 8, 7, Cyr. 6, 4, 1. [πλ.] Hence

Προμεταπίς, ἰδός, ἡ, a star in the forehead, Callix. ap. Ath. 200 E, 202 A

ἸΠρομύς, ἑως, ὁ, *Prometheus*, masc. pl. n., Ar. Rh. 1, 1044.

Προμῆθεια, ας, ἡ, Dor. προμᾶθεια; Ion. προμηθή, though the form in -θια was also used in Att. poets, and occurs as a freq. v. l. in Att. prose, v. Ellendt Lex. Soph. s. v. (προμηθής); —foresight, forethought, wariness, discretion, Hdt. 3, 36, Pind. l. 1, 57, and Trag.; esp. προμηθίαν λαβεῖν, Aesch. Supp. 177, Eur. Hec. 795.—II. respect, consideration, ἐν πολλῇ προμηθίᾳ ἔχειν τινά, Hdt. 1, 88: προμηθίαν ἔχειν τινός, Eur. Alc. 1054.

Προμῆθεια, ὧν, τὰ, the festival of *Prometheus*, Xen. Ath. 3, 4, cf. Dict. Antiqu.: from

†Προμῆθεος, α, ὧν, of relating to *Prometheus*, *Promethæan*; τὸ Προμηθεῖον, sc. φάρμακον, a drug used in magic rites, said to have sprung from the blood of *Prometheus*, Ap. Rh. 3, 845.

Προμηθεόμαι, dep. c. fut. mid. et aor. pass. (Hipp. 595):—to be προμηθής, to take care beforehand, to provide for, c. gen., πρ. ἑωυτοῦ, Hdt. 2, 172; ὑπὲρ τινος, Plat. Prot. 316 C; περὶ τι, Id. Lach. 198 E; absol., Aesch. Pr. 381:—generally, to take care, Lat. *cavere*, πρ. μή, Hdt. 3, 78—c. acc. pers., to show regard or respect for, Hdt. 9, 108.

Προμηθεύομαι, f. -εὔσομαι, dep. mid.,—foreg.

Προμηθεύς, ἑως Ion. ἦος, ὁ, *Prometheus*, son of the Titan *Iapetus* and *Clumenê*, Hes. Th. 510: inventor of many arts, esp. those of working in metal and clay, whence he is said to have furnished him with the ἐντεργον πῦρ, stolen from *Olympus*; hence also his name, the *Forethinker* (from προμηθής), opp. to his careless brother Ἐπιμηθεύς, as it were *Forethought* and *Afterthought*. The elements of the legend of *Prometheus* are in Hes. Op. 48, Th. 510 sq., cf. Plat. Prot. 320 D, sq.; the punishment inflicted on him by *Jupiter* for his zeal in the cause of man in the *Prom. Vinculus* of Aesch.—†2. a popular leader in Thessaly, Xen. Hell. 2, 3, 36, acc. to Wyttenbach appell. of Jason, tyrant of *Phærae*.—†III. in Att., all artists that worked in clay were called προμηθεές, Henst. Luc. *Prom.* 2.—III. as appellat., forethought, caution, Aesch. Pr. 86; Αἰδώς Προμηθεός (δυατήρ), Pind. O. 7, 81, ubi v. Böckh (44), cf. Meineke *Euphor.* p. 128:—as adj., πρ. ἀρχῇ, provident rule, Aesch. Supp. 700.—Cf. Ἐπιμηθεύς. Hence

Προμηθεντικός, ἡ, ὧν, using habitual forethought.

Προμηθής, ἑς, fore-thinking, wary, discreet, Thuc. 3, 82; 4, 92: troubling one's self, caring about a thing, τοῦ θανέειν, Soph. El. 1078: ἐπὶ τὸ προμηθεύστερον ποιεῖν τι, Hipp. 650. 'From πρ., and μήδος or μήτις, akin to μαθεῖν.

Προμηθία, ας, Ion. -ίη. v. sub προμῆθεια.

Προμηθικός, ἡ, ὧν,=προμηθεντικός. Adv. -κώς, Ar. Av. 1511.

†Πρόμηθος, ὧν, ὁ, *Promethus*, son of *Codrus* of Athens, founder of *Colophon*, Paus. 7, 3, 3.

Προμηχός, ἑς, (πρ., μήκος) prolonged: oblong, rectangular, Lat. oblongus, Plat. Tim. 54 A:—of numbers made up of two unequal factors (as 8=2, 4; 32=4, 8), Id. Theat. 148 A.

Προμηλῶν, ὧν, (πρ., μῆλός) to probe beforehand, Hipp.

Προμηνύτρια, ας, ἡ, she who lays information.

Προμηνύω, (πρ., μηνύω) to denounce or betray beforehand, τινί τι, Soph. Ant. 84, cf. Luc. Merc. Cond. 3.

Προμῆτωρ, Dor. προμᾶτωρ, opor, ἡ: (πρ., μήτηρ) first mother of a race, Aesch. Theb. 140, Eur. Phoen. 676: formed like προπάτωρ.

Προμηχάναομαι, f. -ήσομαι, (πρ., μηχανάομαι) dep. mid., to plan or contrive beforehand, Dion. H. 1, 46, etc., Luc. Alex. 38.

Προμᾶίνω, (πρ., μᾶίνω) to defile beforehand, Joseph.

Προμῖγνυμι and -γνύω: f. -μιξω (πρ., μῖγνυμι):—to mingle beforehand:—pass., παλλακίδι προμῖγνυμαι, to have intercourse with her before, Il. 9, 452.

Προμνῆσκα, to remind beforehand.

Προμίσγω, collat. form of προμῖγνυμι.

Προμισθώ, ὧν, (πρ., μισθώ) to fit beforehand: pass., to be let beforehand, Plut.

Προμνάομαι, (πρ., μνάομαι) dep., to woo or court for another, Plat. Theat. 150 A, 151 B: generally, to endeavour to obtain, solicit for one, τινί τι, Xen. Mem. 2, 6, 36; πρ. τινί, to sue or plead with another, Id. An. 7, 3, 18; πρ. τινί ποιεῖν, to persuade one to do, Plat. Menex. 239 C.—II. προμνᾶται τι μοι γνῶμαι, my mind forebodeh somewhat, Soph. O. C. 1074.

Προμνηστεύομαι, dep. mid.,=foreg., Luc. Herod. 6, Alciph.

Προμνηστικός, ἡ, ὧν, (προμνάομαι) fitted to woo for another:—ἡ -κή (sc. τέχνη), the art of match-making, Plat. Theat. 150 A.

Προμνηστίνω, ἵνα, one by one, one after the other, προμνηστίναι ἐπῆσαν, Od. 11, 233; προμνηστίνω ἐξέλθετε, Od. 21, 230. (Usu. deriv. from μένω, for προμνεστίνω—or, as Buttm. writes, προμνεστίνω—each waiting for the one before. But *Riemer* derives it at once from πρόμος, πρόμνος, and so, apparently, one just before the other; cf. ἀγχιστίος.)

Προμνήστρια, ας, ἡ, =sq., Eur. Hipp. 589, Ar. Nub. 41, Plat., etc.

Προμνηστρίς, ἰδος, ἡ, (προμνάομαι) a woman who woos or courts for another, a match-maker, Xen. Mem. 2, 6, 36.

Προμνήστωρ, opor, ὁ, (προμνάομαι) one who courts for another.

Πρόμνος, ὁ, v. sub πρόμος.

Πρόμοιος, ὧν, (πρ., μόρα) before the destined term, i. e. untimely, e. g., θάνατος, Anth.: so also adv., προμολῶς θανεῖν.

Προμοιχεύω, (πρ., μοιχεύω) to procure a woman, pimp for a person, τινά τι, Plut. Galb. 19.

Προμολεῖν, inf. aor. of προβλάσκα. Hence

Προμολή, ἡς, ἡ, an approach, vestibule, Call. Dian. 142, Ar. Rh. 1, 1174: also, the jutting foot of a mountain, in plur., Anth. P. 7, 9, 246.

Προμολών, part. aor. of προβλάσκα, Hom.

Πρόμορος, ὧν,=πρόμοιρος, Epigr. in Welcker's Sylloge.

Πρόμος, ὧν, ὁ, (πρ.) the foremost man, in Hom. always=πρόμαχος: πρ. τινί, opposed to another in the front rank, Il. 7, 75, 116; πρόμος ἀνὴρ, Il. 5, 533: later, generally, a chief, Lat. *primus*, *princeps*, Aesch. Ag. 200, Eur. 399, Soph. O. C. 884; so the sun is πάντων θεῶν θεός πρόμος, Id. O. T. 660.—The forms πρόμνος in Aesch. Supp. 904, and πρόμος in Ar. Thesm. 50, are dub.

Προμοσχεύω, (πρ., μοσχεύω) to slip or cutting in a nursery, Th. ophr.

Προμοχθεῖω, ὧν, f. -ήσω, (πρ., θέω) to work beforehand, like προμνέω, Eur. Supp. 1234.

Προμύσσω, ὧν, f. -ήσω, to initiate beforehand. Hence

Προμύστις, ἑως, ἡ, a previous initiation, Plut. 2, 107 E.

Προμυθικτρία, ἡ, Dor. for προμυθιστρία, Valck. Hipp. 589.

Προμύθιον, ὧν, τό, (μύθος) the introduction to a fable or legend. [E.]

Προμυκτήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, the end of a snout: cf. ἐπιρυγχίς.

Προμύλλαια or προμύλλα, ας, ἡ, goddess who presides over mills.

Προμυλλάινω, (πρ., μυλλάινω) about the lips, Hipp.; v. Foes. Oecoi.

Προμύσσω, Att. -ττω, (πρ., μύσσω) to sniff a lamp, τὸν λύχνον, Plat. 798 B: generally, to extort money from, τινά, Hipp., ubi Coray προμύσσειν, to tease.

†Προναῖος, ας, ἡ, v. προναῖος, II.

†Προναῖοι, ὧν, οἱ, v. sub Πρόννη.

Προναῖος, ὧν, Ion. προνήσιος, II. (πρ., ναός):—before a temple: hence as subst.,—I. τὸ πρόναιον, the cell before a temple, or perh.=πρόναος I. Hdt. 1, 51; τὰ προνήγια, Leon. Ta. 7.—II. ἡ Προνήγη, Att. Προναῖα, *Προνάς*, as epith. of *Minerva* at *Dephi*, because she had a chapel or statue there before the great temple of *Apollo*, †Aesch. Eum. 21†, Wesse Hdt. 1, 92; 8, 37, 39; cf. πρόνοιος III.—other gods had the same epith. as *Mercury* at *Thebes*, where his chapel lay before that of *Ismenia Apollo*, Paus. 9, 10, 2.

Πρόναος, ὧν,=foreg., Lat. *proter plaris*, *βωμολ*, Aesch. Supp. 494.—I. as subst., ὁ πρόναος=πρόδοχος, hall or first room of a temple, through which one went to the ναός or cell: Luc.; who also has the form πρ. νηος.

†Προνάπης, ὧν, ὁ, *Pronapes*, mas. pr. n., an Athenian, Isae. 65, 17.

Προναυμαχέω, ὧν, f. -ήσω, (ἀρ. ναυμαχέω) to fight at sea for or in defence of, τινός, Hdt. 6, 3; 8, 60, 2.

Προνήμω, (πρ., νέμω) to assign allot beforehand, τινί τι, Pind. l. 8, 3; καθάρως χεῖρας πρ., to present unspotted hands, Aesch. Eum. 313: mid., to go forward, esp. in grazing, hence, to gain ground, spread, of war etc., Soph. El. 1384.—Cf. ἐπινέμω.

Προνώμιαι, (πρ., νόμιαι) dep. go forward, like προέρχομαι, Opp. l. 3, 238.

Προνωέω, (πρ., νέω) to stoop forward, Plat. Euthyd. 274 B: of rider, to bend forward, Xen. Eq. 8, 7 of rowers, Polyb. 1, 21, 2.

Προνέω, f. -ήσω, (πρ., νέω) to lie up in front or beforehand.

Προνέω, f. -νεύσομαι, (πρ., νέω) to swim before, Ael. N. A. 1, 4, acc. Paris MS.

Προνήγιος, ἡ, ὧν, Ion. for προνήσιος q. v., Hdt.

†Πρόνησος, ὧν, ἡ, *Pronesus*, a city of *Cephalonia*, Strab. p. 455.

Προνηστεύω, (πρ., νηστεύω) to fast beforehand, Hdt. 2, 40, Hipp.

Προνήχομαι, f. -ξομαι, (πρ., νήχμω) to swim before, Plut. 2, 980 F; gen. 984 A.

Προνικήω, ὧν, f. -ήσω, (πρ., νικάω) to gain a victory beforehand, Thuc. 89, Isae. 85, 28.

†Πρόννη, ὧν, οἱ, *Pronni*, a smcity on the east coast of *Cephalonia* Polyb. 5, 3, 3: hence οἱ Προνήται

Προναῖοι, the Pronaeans, Thuc 30.
 Προνοέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (πρό, νοέω) to perceive beforehand, δόλον, Il. 526, Plat., etc.—II. to think of, devise beforehand, Od. 5, 364; to provide, τὴν, opp. to μετανοέω, Epich. 82; τὰ μέναια πρ., v. 1. Hdt. 7, 2.—2. c. gen., to provide for, take care of, take thought for, Xen. Cyr. 8, 1, etc.—3. foll. by a relat. adv., πρ., ὥς, ὅπως, to provide, take care that a thing may be, Xen.; πρ. μή... ὥς μή..., cavere ne., Id. Oec. 9, 11, r. 1, 6, 24.—4. absol., to be provident, act warily, take measures, προνοήσω, βραδεῖς, Thuc. 3, 38.
 5. the Att. writers, except Xen., use προνοέομαι, fut. ἵσθεται, aor. ἤμην (Eur. Hipp. 399); but also pass. ἤθηγν (Plat. Crat. 395 C, s. 98, 46):—the construct is just the same; but we have also προνοέω περὶ τίνος, ὑπὲρ τίνος, Lys. 1, 1. Dem. 179, 14.
 Προνόη, ἡς, ἡ, Pronoë, daughter of Ereus and Doris, Hes. Th. 261.—a daughter of Phorbas, Apollod.
 Προνόησις, εως, ἡ, (προνοέω) a seeing, providing: and
 προνοήσων, verb. adj., one must care, Xen. Oec. 7, 36.
 προνοήτης, οὔ, ὁ, (προνοέω) a provider, Hermes ap. Stob. Eccl. 1, 966.
 προνοήτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (προνοέω) cautious, considerate, prudent, Xen. Mem. 1, 9.—II. of things, showing foresight or design, Ib. 4, 3, 6.
 προνοία, ας, Ion. προνοή, ἡς, ἡ, (προνοέω) a seeing or perceiving beforehand, Soph. O. T. 978, Tr. 823.—II. insight, forethought, forecast, freq. in Hdt. downwds.: ἐκ προνοίας, forethought, purposely, Lat. consilio, Hdt. 1, 120, 159, etc.; opp. to τύχη, Id. 8, 87, cf. Stallb. Plat. Eudr. 241 E; esp. of crimes contrived with design or malice premeditated, ἐκ προνοίας τραύματα, φόνος, Thuc. 54, 21, Dinarch. 90, 33, etc.: ὁμοίαν ἔχειν τίνος, to take thought Thuc. 2, 89; so, πρ. ποιείσθαι, Dem. 546, 6, etc.—2. from Plat. downwds., the providence of the gods, the providence.—III. Ἀθηνᾶ Πρόνοια, Minerva as Goddess of Foresight, under which name she was worshipped at Delphi, Siebelis Paus. 1, 6; and occurs in the Amphiclerian oath, Aeschin. 69, 14.—cf. Pl. Phalar. p. 523. Lennep Phalar. 159, and Herm. would so read in Aesch. Eum. 21, for Προναία, the title Πρόνοια seems to be more than Aeschylus; whereas Προνοία or Προνήη was current in his time; v. sub προνάιος.
 προνομία, ας, ἡ, = προνομή II, Alex. 60, Fabric. 20.
 προνομία, ας, ἡ, (προνομεύω) a giving, plundering, Luc.
 προνομία, ατος, τό, that which is plundered.
 προνομήτης, οὔ, ὁ, a forager, plunderer, Strab. Hence
 προνομεύω, (πρό, νομεύω) to go out foraging or plunder, to forage, Thuc. 2, 27, 2, Plut.—II. trans., to ravage, ὥραν, Dion. H. Hence
 προνομή, ἡς, ἡ, a foraging, ἐξάγειν προνομίας, Xen. Cyr. 6, 1, 24: ὡς, a sally, foray, raid, προνομήν ὁδοι, Hell. 1, 1, 33; σύν προνομίᾳ Ἀμύνειον, An. 5, 1, 7; etc.—III. also, foraging parties, Polyb. 4.—II. an elephant's trunk, Id. 5,

Προνομία, ας, ἡ, (πρό, νόμος) a privilege, Plut. 2, 279 B, 296 C.
 Προνομίον, ον, τό, a song sung before the νόμος (q. v., signif. II), Synes.—II.—foreg., ap. Suid.
 Προνομοθετέω, ὦ, (πρό, νομοθετέω) to make a law before, Dio C. 36, 22.
 Πρόνομος, ον, (πρό, νομή) grazing forward, opp. to ὀπισθόννομος (q. v.), βοτὰ πρόνομια, grazing herds, Aesch. Supp. 691.
 Πρόνομος, ον, ὁ, Pronomus, a flute-player of Thebes, Anth. Plan. 28; Ath. 631 E; so in Ar. Eccl. 102 acc. to Schol.
 Πρόνομος, ον, contr. -νους, ονν, = προμηθής, Hdt. 3, 36, Aesch. Supp. 969.—compar. προνοώτερος, Soph. Al. 119; superl. -ούστατος, cf. Lob. Phryn. 144.
 Προνοσέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (πρό, νοσέω) to be ill beforehand, Hipp.
 Προνοσίττω, f. -ίω, to wet, moisten beforehand.
 Προνομηνία, ας, ἡ, (πρό, νομηνία) the day before a new moon, LXX.
 Πρόνους, ον, ὁ, Pronus, son of Phegeus, Apollod. 3, 7, 6.—2. a Trojan, Il. 16, 399.
 Προνύξ, (πρό, νύξ) adv., all night long, opp. to προήμαρ, Simon. Amorg. 47.
 Προνύττω, f. -ξω, (πρό, νύττω) to goad on, Polyb. 28, 15, 8.
 Προνυγής, ἑς, = πρηγής, bent forwards, overhanging, Lat. promus: drooping at the point of death, πρ. ἔστι καὶ ψυχροβάγχι, Eur. Alc. 143; so, in Aesch. Ag. 234, πρ. λαβεῖν ἄερόν.—2. metaph., inclined, ready, εἰς τὸ λοιδορεῖν, Eur. Andr. 729. (Prob. from πρό and ὤν, ἐνώπιος, and so strictly with the head or face forwards: the ancients carefully distinguished it from sq. both in deriv. and use.)
 Προνόπιος, ον, before the walls: hence, generally, in front of or outside of a place, Eur. Bacch. 645.—II. as subst., τὸ προνόπιον, a hall or court, like πρόθυρον, B. 639, cf. Monk Hipp. 376:—the Lat. compita, hence ἥρας προνόπιος, Lat. lares compitales, Dion. H. 4, 14.—Cf. ἐνώπιος and ἐξώπιος, that it must be distinguished from foreg. (From πρό, ἐνώπια, for πρό τῶν ἐνωπίων.)
 Προνόπος, ον, = προνώπιος, dub.
 ΠΡΟΪ, gen. προκάος, ἡ, also ὁ, a kind of deer, like δοράς, perh. the roe-deer, roe, elsewhere νεβρός, Od. 17, 295, cf. Arist. H. A. 2, 15, 9, Part. An. 4, 2, 2:—also προκάος, H. Hom. Ven. 71: (hence the name of an island, Προκόννησος, q. v., as if Roeland.)
 Πρόξενιος, ὁ, Ion. for πρόξενος, Hdt.
 Προξενέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω: impf. προξένων. To be any one's πρόξενος (q. v., signif. I), τινός, Xen. Hell. 6, 4, 24, Dem. 194, 18, etc.: generally, to be one's protector, patron, Eur. Med. 724, Ar. Thesm. 576.—II. from the duties of a πρόξενος (v. signif. II),—I. to negotiate, manage; and so, generally, to effect, do any thing for another, Eur. Ion 335; κ. ο. θράσος, to lend daring, Soph. Tr. 726: also, c. dat. et inf., to contrive for one that... as, πρ. τινὶ ὅταν, to be the means of his seeing, Soph. O. T. 1483; πρ. τινὶ κατὰ λῦσιν βίον, to grant one to die, Xen. Apol. 7; also, πρ. τινὶ, to guide one, give him directions, Soph. O. C. 465.—2. to introduce, recommend one person to another, τινὰ τινὶ, Dem. 969, 18: hence πρ. τινὰ διδάσκαλον, φοιτητῇ, to introduce him as teacher,

as pupil, Plat. Lach. 180 C, Alc. 1, 109 D: πρ. κόρην τινὶ, Long. 3, 36 and Himer.—3. metaph., πρ. κίνδυνόν τινι, to put danger upon one, Xen. An. 6, 5, 14, cf. Apol. 7, Ael. V. H. 13, 32. Hence
 Προξενσις, ἡ, a negotiating, bringing about, effecting.
 Προξενήτης, οὔ, ὁ, (προξενέω) one who negotiates between two or more parties: in mercantile affairs, an agent or broker, retained in the Lat. proxe neta. Hence
 Προξενήτικος, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to, befiting a negotiator; hence, τὸ πρ. brokerage, Lat. proxenetium.
 Προξενήτρια, fem. of προξενήτης, a mediatress.
 Προξενία, ας, ἡ, (πρόξενος) the rights and privileges of a πρόξενος or public friend, esp., of an ambassador, generally, friendship (for a foreigner), Plat. O. 9, 123, N. 7, 96; cf. Eur. Med. 359.—2. the duties of a πρόξενος (signif. II), Dem. 475, 10, etc.—II. a treaty or compact of friendship between a state and a foreigner, the Lat. hospitium, Thuc. 5, 43; 6, 89.—2. the original record or written instrument in witness of such compact, Polyb. 12, 12, 2.
 Προξενίδης, ον, ὁ, Proxenides, a wealthy Athenian, ὁ Κομπασεύς, q. v., Ar. Vesp. 325.—Others in Luc.; etc.
 Πρόξενος, Ion. πρόξενος, ον, ὁ, a public ξένος, public guest or friend, as Alexander I. of Macedon was to the Athenians, Hdt. 8, 136, 143, cf. Pind. I. 4, 13 (3, 26), etc. The word expressed the same relation between a state and a (foreign) individual, that ξένος did between two (foreign) individuals, (the relation between two states seems to have been also expressed by ξενία, Hdt. 6, 21, cf. Wachsm. Antiq. of Greece § 25). The πρόξενος possessed great rights and privileges in the state to which he was allied (cf. Dict. Antiqq. p. 513), which he might transmit to his children: so Alcibiades' family were πρόξενoi of Sparta, till his grandfather renounced the tie, Thuc. 5, 43; also Callias' family, Xen. Hell. 5, 4, 22.—II. esp., one who enjoyed these privileges, under the condition of entertaining and assisting the ambassadors and citizens of a foreign state in his own: this office was at first prob. self-chosen (cf. ἑθελούπρονος, Thuc. 3, 70); but soon became matter of appointment, sometimes by the government at home (as perhaps at Sparta, v. Hdt. 6, 57), but most usu. by the foreign state itself: these πρόξενoi answered pretty nearly to our consuls, agents, residents, though the πρόξενος was always a member of the foreign state:—on their duties v. Dem. 1237, 17, cf. Herm. Pol. Ant. § 116, 4. Ulrich de Proxenia Berl. 1822.—III. generally, a patron, assistant, supporter, defender, Aesch. Supp. 419, Eur. Tel. 18: a hostess, Soph. El. 1451:—in this sense also,—2. as adj., assisting, relieving, c. ger., φράμαα πρόξενια πόνων, Aesch. Supp. 830.
 Προξένιος, ον, ὁ, Proxenus, son of Capato, of Locri in Italy, Thuc. 3, 103.—2. a Boeotian, friend of Xenophon, a commander of the Greeks under the younger Cyrus, Xen. An. 1, 1, 11; 2, 6, 16; etc.—Others of this name in Xen. Hell. 1, 3, 13; 6, 5, 6, etc.; Dem.; etc.
 Προξηραίνω, (πρό, ξηραίνω) to dry beforehand, Diosc.
 Προξηροτρίβεω, ὦ, to rub dry beforehand.

Προζύρω, ὦ, ἡσώ, (πρό, ζυρώ) *to shave beforehand*, v. l. Luc. Alex. 15, in pass.

Προζυρίζω, = foreg.

Προογκάομαι, (πρό, ογκάομαι) *dep., to bray beforehand*, Luc. Asin. 26.

Προόδουσιν, ἡ, a travelling before: from

Προοδεύω, f. -σω, (πρό, ὀδεύω) *to travel before*, Luc. Hence

Προοδηγός, οὐ, ὁ, one who goes before *to show the way*, Jac. A. P. p. 198.

Προόδιος, ον, (δόδος) *foregoing, fore-winning*.

Προοδιπορεύω, ὦ, *to travel before*, Luc. Hermot. 27.

Προοδιπόρος, ον, travelling before.

Προοδοποιέω, ὦ, (πρό, ὀδοποιέω) *to go before to prepare a way*; generally, *to pave the way*, c. dat., Arist. Part. An. 2, 4, 4 (in pass.), Luc. Abdic. 17. Hence

Προοδοποιητικός, ἡ, ὄν, going before *to prepare the way*.

Πρόδος, ον, (πρό, ὀδός) *going or travelling before*; hence as subst., *ol pr., a party of soldiers in advance*, Xen. Hipparch. 4, 5.

Πρόδος, ον, ἡ, (πρό, ὀδός) *a going on, advance*, Xen. Hell. 3, 4, 15. — II. *a going out of camp*, opp. to εἰσόδος, Polyb. 14, 1, 13.

Πρόδους, οντος, ὁ, ἡ, with prominent teeth.

Πρόδων, οντος, ὁ, ἡ, = foreg.

Πρόδοις, pf., with plqpf. προήδη, ἡδεν, f. προείσομαι, *to know beforehand*, Arist. An. Post. 1, 1, 4: cf. προείδον.

Προοικεύω, ὦ, *to make friendly beforehand*: — mid., *to make friendly to one, win over beforehand*.

Προοικέω, ὦ, f. ἡσώ, *to dwell or dwell in before*.

Προοικία, ας, ἡ, the projecting eaves of a house, Lat. *suggriada*.

Προοικοδομέω, ὦ, *to build before or beforehand*.

Προοικονομέω, ὦ, (πρό, οἰκονομέω) *to arrange beforehand*, Cic. Q. Frat. 2, 3, 6: in pass., Luc. Alex. 14. Hence

Προοικονομία, ας, ἡ, previous arrangement. Hence

Προοικονομικός, ἡ, ὄν, preparing. Adv. -κώς.

Προοικιόομαι, dep., c. fut. mid. -άσομαι, perf. pass. πετροοικισαίμαι, Luc. Nigr. 10: (προοικίω). *To make a preamble or preface*, Lat. *prooemior*, Xen. Mem. 4, 2, 4, Plat. Legg. 723 C, etc.: — c. acc., *to say in the preface, premise, τὸσαῦτα*, Plat. Lach. 179 A. Cf. φροικιόομαι. Hence

Προοικικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to a preface or proem.

Προοίμιον, ον, τό, Att. contr. φροίμιον, as oft. in Aesch., and Eur., (πρό, οἶμος) — *an opening, introduction to a thing*: as in music, a prelude, overture, Pind. P. 1, 6, etc.: in poems and speeches, a proem, preface, beginning, Pind. N. 2, 3, Trag., etc.: esp. of a short hymn, introductory to a longer poem, Plat. Phaed. 60 D: — *of laws, a preamble*, Plat. Rep. 531 D: — *then off. metaph., of any beginning*, Xen. Mem. 4, 2, 3, etc.; pr. ἔχχων, Pind. Fr. 225; cf. Aesch. Fr. 741; pr. ἔχσας, τῆς ἀρχῆς, Polyb. 23, 2, 15; 26, 5, 8: — cf. Schaf. Mel. p. 29. — 2. generally, *a hymn or shorter poem, as those attributed to Homer*, Thuc. 3, 104, Plat. Phaed. 60 D. Hence

Προοιμώδης, ες, (εἰδός) *like a prelude*.

Προεστέον, verb. adj. of προφέρω, *one must carry before*, Arist. Top. 2, 3 6

Προεστός, ἡ, ὄν, (προφέρω) *placed or set before*.

Προοιχνεύω, = sq.

Προοιχόμαι, (πρό, οἰχόμαι) *to have gone on before*, Xen. Cyr. 7, 4, 8.

Προολλύμι, *to destroy, kill beforehand*.

Προομλίω, *to make level, smooth, even beforehand*.

Προομλύνω, = foreg., Plat. Tim. 50 E.

Προομνύμι and -νύω, (πρό, δυννυμι) *to swear before or beforehand*, Aesch. Ag. 1196; τοὺς θεοὺς, by the gods, Plat. Legg. 954 A; pr. τι εἶναι, Dem. 859, fin. Hence

Προομοσία, ας, ἡ, = προωμοσία, susp.

Προομολογέω, ὦ, f. ἡσώ, (πρό, ὁμολογέω) *to grant or allow beforehand*, τι εἶναι, Plat. Rep. 479 D: pass., τὰ προωμολογημένα, things granted beforehand, Plat. Theat. 159 C, cf. Phaed. 93 D. Hence

Προομολογητέον, verb. adj., *one must grant beforehand*, Arist. Top. 2, 3, 3.

Προονομάζω, *to name beforehand*.

Προοπτάνω, late and rare form for προορᾶν, Nicet.

Προοπτᾶν, ὦ, f. ἡσώ, *to roast beforehand*.

Προοπτέον, verb. adj. of προορᾶν, *one must look to, take care of, τινός*, Hdt. 1, 120.

Προοπτῆς, ον, ὁ, (προόψομαι) *one who looks out, a scout, videt*, Polyb. 29, 6, 13.

Προόπτως, Att. contr. προῦπτος, ον, verb. adj. of προορᾶν, *foreseen: manifest, θάνατος*, Hdt. 9, 17; Ἀΐδης, Soph. O. C. 1440; so, pr. λόγος, Aesch. Theb. 848.

Προοράτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (προοράω) *quick at foreseeing or providing: hence cautious, προειπνῶν*, Arist. Divinat. 2, 2, Philo.

Προοράτός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. adj. from προοράω, *foreseen, to be foreseen*, Xen. Cyr. 1, 6, 23.

Προοράω, ὦ, f. προόψομαι. aor. προείδον (πρό, ὀρώω) — *to foresee, τὸ μέλλον*, Hdt. 5, 24, and in Att. prose: absol., *to look forward, be provident*, Hdt. 7, 88; 9, 79. — 2. *to look forward at, see before one*, Thuc. 7, 44, cf. Xen. Hell. 4, 3, 23: also, *to see from afar*, Xen. Cyr. 4, 3, 21. — 3. c. gen., *to provide for a person or thing*, Hdt. 2, 121, 1: ἑαυτοῦ, Hdt. 5, 39. — II. in Att. also as dep. προοράομαι, *to provide for, τὸ ἐφ' ἑαυτῶν*, Thuc. 1, 17. — 2. *to provide against*, Lat. *cavere, ti*, Dem. 63, 11, etc.; περί τινος, Lys. 915, 2: also, pr. μή., *cavere ne*., Dem. 773, 1.

Προορβρίζω, f. -ίσω, *to rise before dawn*.

Προορίζω, f. -ίσω, (πρό, ὀρίζω) *to mark out beforehand*: — mid., *to have a thing marked beforehand*, v. l. for προορίζω, in Dem. (l. c. sub προορίζω). Hence

Προορισμός, οὐ, ὁ, a previous marking out or determining, Hipp.

Προορμάω, ὦ, f. ἡσώ, (πρό, ὀρμάω) *to drive forward or onward*: hence, in pass., *to rush, drive, push on*, Xen. Cyr. 4, 3, 1. — II. so, intr. in Act., Xen. Cyr. 1, 4, 21, Hell. 5, 2, 28.

Προοριζέω, f. -ίσω, (πρό, ὀριζέω) *to moor, anchor before or in front, ὀλκιάς* πρό τόπον, Thuc. 7, 38.

Προορούω, (πρό, ὀρούω) *to break loose beforehand*, Themist.

Προορύσσω, f. -ξω, *to dig before, in front, or beforehand*.

Προορχέομαι, f. ἡσώμαι, dep. mid., *to lead the dance*. Hence

Προορχηστήρ, ἡρος, and προορχηστής, οὐ, ὁ, one who leads the dance among the Thessalians = τραγῳταστής.

Προορνώ, *to make water before*, Hipp.

Προοφείλω, f. ἡσώ, (πρό, ὀφείλω) *to owe beforehand*, pr. κακὸν τινὲς οὐε one an atonement, i. e. *to deserve evil at his hands*, Eur. I. T. 523. — κὸν ταῖς πλενραῖς pr., *to owe ribs a mischief, i. e. deserve a beating*, Ar. Vesp. 3; so, pr. τινί, c. inf. *owe it to him to do so and so*, Ar. I. 648. — Pass., *to be due beforehand*, long ago, ὁ προοφειλόμενος φόρος, H. 6, 59 (though Schweigh. has given προσφός, whereas Stephanus Schneid. have done just the reverse in Xen. Hell. 1, 5, 7); ἐχθρα προοφειλόμεν εἰς τινα, the hatred one long had reason to feel, Hdt. 5, 82; εὐεργεσία προοφειλόμενη, a kindness that has long remained as a debt, Th. 1, 32; so, προοφειλετο αὐτῷ κακὰ a debt of punishment had long been owing to him, Antipho 136, 26, Dem. 539, 18.

Προοφθαλμῖς, ἰδος, ἡ, the first of a young vine, Geop.

Προοχέω, (πρό, ὀχέω) *to impetate beforehand*, Arist. Gen. An.

Προοχή, ἡς, ἡ, (προέχω) *anence, etc.*, Polyb. 4, 43, 2.

Προόψης, εως, ἡ, (πρό, ὀψις) *a seeing*, Thuc. 5, 8. — II. *a seeing before one, οὐκ οὐσης τῆς προόψεως* since there was no seeing where., 4, 29.

Προόψομαι, fut. of προοράω.

Προπᾶγῆς, ες, (πρό, πήγνυμι) *in front, prominent, ὀφθαλμός*, I. Muscae Enc. 3.

Προπάθεια, ας, ἡ, (προπάσχω) *presentiment or first symptoms of a case*, Plut. 2, 127 D, ubi v. Wytt.

[α] Προπάθημα, ατος, τό, a premonition, suffering, dub.

Προπαιδεύω, ας, ἡ, (προπαίδω) *previous or preparatory teaching*, P. Rep. 536 D, Luc. Rhct. Praec. 14.

Προπαιδευμα, ατος, τό, *what has been taught by way of preparatory*, Philo: from

Προπαιδεύω, (πρό, παιδεύω) *to teach beforehand*: pass. προπαίδευαι τι, *to be taught a thing beforehand*, Plat. Rep. 536 D.

Πρόπαϊς, παιδός, ὁ, at Lacedaemon, a child up to the end of his first year, after which he began to be called παῖς. — II. = *μαστοροπᾶς*, Hesych.

Πρόπαλαι, (πρό, πάλαι) *adv., long ago*, Lob. Phryn. 47; strengthened by being joined with πάλαι, e. g. Eq. 1155.

Προπάλατος, ον, (πρό, πάλα) *very old*, Synes., v. Lob. Phryn.

[α] Hence

Προπαλαῖος, ὦ, *to have grown beforehand*, irreg. compar. προπαλαῖος; cf. παλαῖος.

Προπαλαῖον, (πρό, παλαῖον) *to struggle beforehand*, τινί, with one, Hel.

Προπαπτικός, ἡ, ὄν, of, belonging to a great-grandfather.

Πρόπαπτος, ον, ὁ, (πρό, παπῆς) *a great-grandfather*, Lat. *proavus*, 143, 26, Plat. Tim. 20 E.

Πρόπαρ, (πρό, παρᾶ) *as prep. gen., before, of place*, Hes. Th. 1, also, along, Ar. Rh. 1, 454. — II. *as adv., before, sooner*, Aesch. S. 791, Eur. Phoen. 120; cf. προπαρθε.

Προπαράβállω, (πρό, παραβάλλω) *to put beside or along beforehand*

mid., to do so for one's self, λίθους
uc. 7, 5.

Προπαγγέλλω, (πρό, παραγγέλλω)
to announce beforehand, Heliod. 9,

Προπαράδιδωμι, to deliver, teach be-
forehand, Clem. Al.

Προπαραινέω, ὦ, to warn before-
hand.

Προπαραλαμβάνω, to accept or re-
ceive beforehand.

Προπαράλλω, to be all but next to
end: ὁ προπαράλλῃσας (sc. συλ-
βῇ), the antepenultimate.

Προπαραινέομαι, (πρό, παραμυ-
νέομαι) dep., to persuade beforehand,
xt. Emp.

Προπαρασημαίνωμαι, as mid., (ση-
νέω) to make a mark or note before-
hand, c. acc. rei.

Προπαρασκευάζω, f. -άσω, (πρό,
παρασκευάζω) to prepare for any pur-
pose beforehand, Thuc. 2, 88, Plat.,
Isae. 73, 15, Plut.
men. 6:—pass., to be so prepared,
Luc. 1, 68. Hence

Προπαρασκευαστέον, verb. adj., one
must prepare beforehand, Plut.

Προπαρασκευαστικός, ἡ, ὄν, pre-
paring. Adv. -κῶς.

Προπαρασκευάζω, ἡς, ἡ, preparation.

Προπαράσσω, Att. -ττω, f. -ξω,
post in front, Dio C.

Προπαράτελετος, ον, (πρό, παρά,
τελεῖν) all but next to the end: esp.,
pr. (sc. συλλαβῇ)=ἡ προπαράλη-
πτα.

Προπαράτιθμι, (πρό, παρὰτιθμι)
place by one before, Clem. Al. [ῥ]

Προπαρέχω, (πρό, παρέχω) to sup-
ply, furnish beforehand, Xen. Hell. 5,

18: πρ. ἐαυτὸν σύμμαχον, to offer
one's self as an ally, Id. Cyr. 5, 5, 20.

Προπαρέω, and before a vowel
(πρό, παρῶ) prep. c. gen.; be-
fore, freq. in Hom. of place, things

persons; προπαρέω ὁμίλον, be-
fore the assembly, Il. 23, 804: πρ.

ἑαυτ., at one's feet, i. e. close at
el. (ἐμπροσθεν); προπαρέω θυ-
νον, before the door, i. e. outside;

so, πρ. πόλιος, Hom., and Hes.
before, in front of, Il. 2, 92; προ-
παρέω νεός, before, i. e. beyond the

reed, Od. 9, 482; opp. to μετόπισθε
cf. Ib. 539.—Sometimes προπαρέω
is placed after its case, e. g. Il. 14,

7; τῆς ἀρετῆς ἰδρῶτα θεοῖ προπα-
ρέω ἔθηκαν, Hes. Op. 287.—Never

dat., for in such passages as Od. 4,

13, the dat. belongs to the verb, and
προπαρέω is an independent adv.—

absol. as adv.:—1. of place, in front,
advance, forward, before, Il. 15, 260,

17, 277, Hes. Th. 769.—2. of time,
before, formerly, Il. 10, 476; 11, 734;

so, ὁπότε, Od. 11, 493. [ῥ]

Προπαροξυντικός, ἡ, ὄν, usually
takes the acute accent on the antepe-
nultima: from

Προπαροξύνω, (πρό, παροξύνω) to
mark a word with the acute accent on
the antepenultima, Plut. 2, 845 B. [ῥ]

Προπαροξυνόω, ὦ, =foreg.: and

Προπαροξυνόησις, ἡ, a marking the
antepenultima with the acute accent: from

Προπαροξύνω, ον, marked or pro-
ceeded with the acute accent on the an-
tepenultima. Adv. -ως. [ῥ]

Πρόπας, πρόπασα, πρόπᾶν,
lengthd. poet. form for πᾶς, in
m. and Hes. always, πρὸπαν ἡμέρα,

day long; except in Il. 2, 493, νῆας
πρόπας, all the ships together: also

Frags.; πρόπασα γαῖα, Aesch. Pers.
4: πρὸπας ὁμός, Id. Ag. 1011;

ἰστανος χρόνον, Id. Etm. 898;

μυον, Soph. Ant. 859, etc.

Προπαστάς, ἄδος, ἡ, a hall, mts
chamber; also a dining-hall.

Προπάσχω, (πρό, πᾶσχω) to suffer,
bear, undergo before or beforehand, Hdt.
7, 11: to be ill-treated before, ὑπὸ τι-
νος, Thuc. 3, 67.

Προπάτορικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to,
proceeding from forefathers, ancestral:
from

Προπάτωρ, ορος, ὁ, (πρό, πατήρ)
the first founder of a family, forefather,
Pind. N. 4, 145, Hdt. 2, 161; 9, 122:
esp. in plur., οἱ προπάτορες, ancestors,
forefathers, Hdt. 2, 169:—epith. of Ju-
piter (cf. πρόγονος), Soph. Aj. 389.

Προπάω, (πρό, παύω) to bring to
an end, stop beforehand, Diod.:—mid.,
to cease beforehand.

Προπειθώ, (πρό, πείθω) to persuade
beforehand, Luc.

Προπειρά, ας, ἡ, a previous attempt,
πρόπειραν ποιέειν, Lat. experimentum,
periculum facere, Hdt. 9, 48, Thuc.
3, 86.

Προπειράζω, =sq.

Προπειράω, ὦ, (πρό, πειράω) to at-
tempt beforehand: also, dep., with. aor.
mid. and pass. -πειράσασθαι, -πειρη-
θῆναι, Luc. Hermot. 53.

Προπεμπτήριος, α, ον, =sq., Philo-
lostr.

Προπεμπτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (προπέμπω)
accompanying, belonging to, or done in
accompanying. Adv. -κῶς.

Πρόπεμπτος, ον, usu. in neut. pl.
πρόπεμπτα, five days before, on the
fifth day, Lex ap. Dem. 1076, 21; cf.
πρότριτος.

Πρόπεμπω, f. -ψω, (πρό, πέμπω)
to send before or beforehand, κέρμας,
Hdt. 1, 60; to send on or forward, Hdt.

4, 33, 121; and in mid., Xen. Cyr. 5,

3, 53.—2. to send away, dismiss, Il. 8,

367, Od. 17, 54, 117:—to send forth,
πίονας πρ. πνοός, Aesch. Ag. 820;

πρ. ἰούσ, to send forth, shoot arrows,
Soph. Phil. 105.—3. also, simply, to

afford, furnish, τι, Ib. 1205; and so in
mid., Xen. An. 7, 2, 14.—II. to con-
duct, accompany, escort, Hdt. 1, 111;

3, 50, etc.; esp., to follow a corpse to
the grave, Aesch. Theb. 1059, Plat.

Legg. 800 E: to carry offerings in
procession, Aesch. Pers. 622: πρ. τινί,
to add one thing to another, Xen.

Mem. 3, 14, 6:—pass., πανδημί προ-
πέμπεσθαι, to be led by all the people,

Isocr. 213 C.—2. to pursue, Xen. Hell.
7, 2, 13.

Προπένθερος, ον, ὁ, one's father-in-
law's father.

Προπεριέλισσω, f. -ξω, to roll or
wind round beforehand.

Προπερισπασμός, οὔ, ὁ, a marking
the penultima with the circumflex accent.

Προπερισπᾶω, ὦ, f. -άσω, (πρό, πε-
ρισπᾶω) to draw round before.—II. esp.

in Gramm., to put the circumflex accent
on the penult.: τὸ προπερισπᾶμενον,
a word with circumflex accent on penult.;

and so, adv. part. προπερισπωμένως,
with this accent.

Προπεριχύράσσω, Att. -ττω, f. -ξω:
—to scarify all round before.

Προπέρνσι, (πρό, πέρνσι) adv., two
years ago, Lys. 114, 31, Plat. Euthyd.

272 C.

Προπερύσινος, ον, of the year before
last, καρτός, Theophr. [ῥ]

Προπέσσω, Att. -ττω, f. -πεψω, to
digest beforehand.

Προπετάννυμι and νύω, (πρό, πε-
τάννυμι) to spread out before, νύας αὐ-
τῶν προπετάσαντες ἡμῶν, Xen. Cyr.

4, 2, 23. Hence

Προπέτασμα, ατος, τό, something
spread out before, a curtain.

Προπέτεια, ας, ἡ, (προπετής, a fall-

ing or rushing forwards: hence, head
long hastiness, rashness, Dem. 612, 28
etc.: fickleness, Polyb. 10, 6, 2.

Προπετέομαι, dep. mid., to be head
long or rash.

Προπετής, ες, (προπίπτω) falling
forwards, bent or bending forward, pros-
trate, Lat. procidius, proclivis, Soph.

Tr. 701, Eur. Hec. 152: esp., droop-
ing at the point of death, Soph. Tr. 976,

cf. προνωπής: πρ. βίος, a short life,
Menand. p. 134.—II. metaph.,—1.

being upon the point of, πρ. ἐπὶ πολὺν
χάιτας, Eur. Alc. 900.—2. ready for,
prone to a thing, ἐπὶ or εἰς τι, Xen.

Hell. 2, 3, 15; 6, 5, 24; also, πρὸς
τὰς ἡδονάς, Plat. Legg. 792 D; so,

προπετῶς ἔχειν, Xen. Cyr. 1, 4, 4.—

3. sudden, headlong, hasty, violent, ἡδὸ
ν σώματος, Aeschin. 27, 8; πρ. γέ
λως, senseless laughter, Isocr. 5 A: ol
a lot, drawn at randm, Pind. N. 6,

107; οἱ γλώσση προπετεῖς, Anth.

Plan. 89:—so also, freq. in adv. προ-
πετῶς, hastily, rashly, violently, Xen.

Cyr. 1, 3, 8, Plat., etc.—4. ὑμνοῖναι
προπετεῖς, flowing rhythms, Dion. H.

—5. as medic. term, subject to diar-
rhoea, Ath. 584 D.

Προπέφανται, 3 sing. pf. pass. from
προφάνω, Il.

Προπήγνυμι, also -νύω: f. -πῆξω
(πρό, πήγνυμι):—to fix in front or be-
fore.—2. to make to congeal beforehand

—προπεπγῶς, congealed before, Diosc.

Προπῆδω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (πρό, πῆδω)
to spring before, τῶν ἄλλων, Luc. D.

Mort. 19, 2.

Προπήδους, ἡ, a springing before or
forward.

Προπηλάκιζω: fut. -ίσω Att. -ιῶ
(πρό, πηλακίζω):—to bespatter with
mud, or (as Buttm. Lexip. prefers) to

trample in the mire: hence, to treat
with contumely, to abuse, τινά, first in

Soph. O. T. 427, Ar. Thesm. 386

and then freq. in Att. prose, as Thuc.

6, 54, 56, Andoc. 31, 14, etc.:—also c.
acc. rei, to throw in one's teeth, re-
proach one with, πενίαν, Dem. 312,

16. Hence

Προπηλάκισις, εως, ἡ, contumelious
treatment, Plat. Rep. 329 B.

Προπηλάκισμός, οὔ, ὁ, = foreg

Hdt. 6, 73, Plat. Legg. 855 B, etc.

Προπηλάκιστικός, ἡ, ὄν, contume-
lious, grossly abusive. Adv. -κῶς,

Dem. 874, 14.

Προπήχινον, τό, v. παραπήχινον

Προπίνω, (πρό, πίνω) to drink before
or to one, πρ. τινί τι, to drink before
another, i. e. to his health, Lat. propi-
nare, because the Greek custom was

to drink first one's self and then pass
the cup to the person one pledged,

first in Anacr. 62, Pind. O. 7, 5 (for
there is no trace of the custom in
Hom.): πρ. τινί φιάλαν, ἐκπομα, to

drink it to one's health, pledge it to
one, Pind. l. c., Xen. Cyr. 8, 3, 35:

πρ. φίλοισι τινί, to drink to one's
health, Dem. 380, fin.—2. then, since

on festal occasions it was often a
custom to make a present to a person
when one drank his health, as of the

cup itself (Pind., and Xen. l. c., cf.
Xen. An. 7, 3, 26); προπίνειν came
to mean, generally, to give away, make

a present of, πρ. τὴν ἑλευθερίαν Φι-
λιππῶ, Dem. 324, 23; esp., to give
thoughtlessly away, to throw away,

Aesch. Fr. 122; so, προπέποιται τῆς
αὐτῆς χάριτος τὰ τῆς πόλεως πρά-
γματα, the interests of the state have

been sacrificed for mere present pleas-
ure, Dem. 34, 24; cf. App. Civ. 2,

143.—II. to drink before dinner

πρὸπτομα.

Προπρίσσω, f. -πίσω [i], to give
drink beforehand, Hipp.

Προπρίσσω, to sell beforehand. [α]

Προπρίπτω, f. -πεσοίμαι: aor. προ-
πρῆσεν, inf. προπρῆσθαι (πρό, πίπτω):
to fall or throw one's self forward, as
in rowing, προπρῆσόντες ἔρεσσον, like
Lat. incumbere remis, Od. 9, 490; 12,
194.—II. to fall forward, fall down,
Eur. Supp. 63.—III. to fall suddenly
upon or into, ἐν νάπτε, Herm. Soph.
O. C. 157.—IV. to advance, project be-
yond, τινός, Polyb. 8, 6, 4, πρό τινος,
Id. 18, 12, 4.

†Πρόπρις, ιος, ὁ, Proprius, a harper of
Rhodes, Ath. 347 F.

Προπιστεύω, (πρό, πιστεύω) to trust
or believe beforehand, Xen. Ages. 4, 4,
Dem. 662, 20.

Προπίτνω, (πρό, πίτνω) to fall
down before one, fall prostrate, ἐς γῆν,
Aesch. Pers. 588:—to fall down a sup-
pliant, Soph. El. 1380; τινί, before
one, Id. O. C. 1754.—On the form, v.
sub πίτνω.

Προπλάσσω, ατος, τό, (πλάσσω)
a model, Cic. Att. 12, 41, 4.

Προπλέω, f. -πλένσομαι, (πρό,
πλέω) to sail before, Thuc. 4, 120; cf.
προπλάω. Hence

Προπλοος, ον, contr. πλους, ον,
sailing before, in front or at the head,
Thuc. 6, 44, v. l. Xen. Hell. 5, 1, 27:
αἱ πρόπλοοι (sc. ναῦς), the leading
ships, Isocr. 59 D.

Προπλύνω, to wash out, rinse, clean
before.

Προπλώω, Ion. and poet. for προ-
πλέω, Hdt. 5, 98.

Προπρίγειον, ον, τό, the place before
a πινυγίε, Vitruv. 5, 11.

†Προπρόδας, ὁ, Propodas, masc. pr.
r., Paus. 2, 4, 3.

Προποδηγέτης, ον, ὁ,=προποδη-
γός.

Προποδηγέτις, ιδος, fem. from
foreg., Orph. Arg. 340.

Προποδηγός, ὄν, (πρό, ποδηγός)
going before to show the way, a guide,
Plut. 2, 580 C; πρ. σκήπτω, Anth.

Προποδίζω, f. -ίσω, (πρό, πούς)
to put the foot forward, stride forward, Il.
13, 159, 806; like προβαίνω. Hence

Προπίξ ζός, οὐ, ὁ, a striding for-
ward: an advance, progression, Mode-
rat. ap. Stob. Eccl. 1, 18

Προποδῶν, adv. for πρό ποδῶν, at
one's feet: close at hand.

Προποίεω, ᾧ, f. -ήσω, (πρό, ποιέω)
to do before, beforehand, sooner, πρ.
χρηστῇ ἐς τινα, Hdt. 1, 41.—II. to
make before hand, prepare:—pass., προ-
επεποίητο αὐτῷ προεξέδρη, Hdt. 7,
44.

Προπολεμέω, ᾧ, f. -ήσω, (πρό, πο-
λεμέω) to fight before or in front of, to
war for or in defence of another, ὑπέρ
τινος, Plat. Rep. 429 B; τινός, Isocr.
302 E: οἱ προπολεμούντες, the guards
or defenders of a country, Plat. Rep.
423 A; so, τὸ πρ., Ib. 442 B. Hence

ἱεροπολεμητήριον, ον, τό, a defence
in war, outwork, Diod. 14, 100.

Προπολέμιος, ον, (πρό, πόλεμος)
before war, customary before war, Dio C.

Προπόλεος, ον, (πρό, πόλις) lying
before a city; late word.

Προπόλευμα, ατος, τό, service done,
πρ. δύφης, the prophetic virtue of the
laurel, Eur. Ion 113: from

Προπολέω, (πρόπολος) to serve as
a priest, θεῷ: hence, to prophesy.

Προπολέω,=foreg., Anth.: also in
mid., Ach. Tat.

Προπόλιος, ον, (πόλις)=πρὶ πόλε-
ος, very dub.

Προπόλιος, ον, (πρό, πολίος gray-
haired before his time: but,—II. ποο-

πόλιον ἐξ ἐρπύλλων, seems to be a
kind of chaplet, in Ath. Hence

Προπολιόομαι, as pass., to grow
gray beforehand, Sext. Emp. p. 652.

Προπόλις, εως, ἡ, (πρό, πόλις) the
first part of a town, a suburb.—II. in
a beehive, the gummy substance with
which the bees line and fence their hives,
Voss Virg. G. 4, 40.

Προπολιτεύω, f. -σω, (πρό, πολι-
τεύω) to transact beforehand: τὰ προ-
πολιτευμένα, the previous measures
of his government, Polyb. 4, 14, 7.

Πρόπολος, ον, (πρό, πολέω) em-
ploying one's self before; esp.,—1. a
servant that goes before one, τινί, H.
Horn. Cer. 440: an attendant, minister,
τινός, Aesch. Cho. 359; absol., Eur.
Hipp. 200: a rower, Pind. O. 13, 77.
—2. esp. a priest, priestess, πρ. θεοῦ,
Ar. Plut. 670, Eur. Hel. 570: gener-
ally, one who serves in a temple, Hdt.
2, 64, like νεωκόρος, προφήτης:—poets
were metaph. called πρόπολοι
Μουσῶν, Πιερίδων, etc.—II. as adj.,
ministering to a thing, devoted to it,
αἰοδαῖς, Pind. N. 4, 129.

Προπόμα, ατος, τό, (πρό, πόμα) a
drink taken before: and so—I. a break-
fast-drink, esp. a kind of wine, Plut. 2,
624 C, cf. ἀκρατίζομαι II.—II. later,
a light, savoury dish, taken to stimulate
the appetite, as oysters sometimes with
us, Lat. gustatio, Phylarch. ap. Ath.
58 C.

Προπομπεία, ας, ἡ,=προπομπία.

Προπομπεύω, (πρό, πομπεύω) to go
before and escort in procession, Luc.
Merc. Cond. 25, Plut. 2, 365 A.

Προπομπή, ἡς, ἡ, (προπέμπω) an
attending, escorting, esp. on departure,
Xen. Ag. 2, 27, Polyb. 20, 11, 8:—
also, an attending a body to the grave.

Προπομπία, ας, ἡ, a going before
and escorting in procession, Hierocl. ap.
Stob. p. 462, 37.—II. the first place in
a procession, Luc. Hence

Προπομπίος, ὄν, belonging to an es-
cort or procession.

Προπομπός, ὄν, (προπέμπω) escort-
ing, esp. in a procession, c. acc., πρ.
χοῦς, carrying drink-offerings in pro-
cession, Aesch. Cho. 23.—II. as subst.,
a conductor, escort, esp. in plur., Id.
Pers. 1036, Eum. 206, Xen. Cyr. 3,
1, 2.

Προπονέω, ᾧ, f. -ήσω, (πρό, πονέω)
to work or exert one's self beforehand,
Xen. Cyr. 7, 5, 80.—2. also, to work
for or instead of another, τινός, Xen.
An. 3, 1, 37, Cyr. 8, 2, 2: also, sim-
ply, to work before another, Luc.—3.
c. gen. rei, to work for, i. e. to obtain, a
thing, τινός, Xen. Cyr. 8, 1, 32.—4.
c. acc. rei, to obtain by previous labour:
hence, τὰ προπεποννημένα, things for-
merly pursued with zeal, Xen. Mem. 4,
2, 23:—of meats, to dress before, pre-
pare, προφῶν, Theophr.—II. also in
mid. προπονέομαι, to grow weary, tire
too soon, sink under affliction, Soph.
O. T. 685.

Πρόποννος, ον, (πρό, πόνος) very
troublesome, πόνου πρόποννοι, troubles
beyond troubles, Soph. Aj. 1197, c. conj.
Dind. (cf. πρόκακος).

Προποντίς, ιδος, ἡ, (πρό, πόντος)
strictly, the Fore-sea, the Propontis,
a name given esp. to the sea of Mar-
mara, that leads into the Pontus or
Black Sea, †Aesch. Pers. 877, Hdt.
4, 85.

Προπορεία, ας, ἡ, a going before or
in front.—II. the body of those who go
in front, advanced guard, Polyb. 9, 5,
8: from

Προπορεύω, (πρό, πορεύω) to send
before:—pass. c. fut. pass. et mid., to

go before or forward, Xen. Cyr. 4,
23; τινός, before one, Polyb. 18, 2,
—2. to overtake, surpass, τινά.

Προπορίζω, f. -ίσω, (πρό, πορίζω)
to provide beforehand;—mid., for on
self, Luc.

Πρόποσις, εως, ἡ, (πρό, ποσις, πίνω)
a drinking before (a meal); a draught
dram, Lys. Fr. 2, 4.—II. a drinking
one, προποσίεις πίνειν, to drink head
Alex. Demetr. 5; πρ. ὑποπορεύει
Critias 2; λαμβάνειν, Polyb. 31,
6.—2. the drink itself, Simon. 101.
Cf. προπίνω.

Προπότις, ον, ὁ, (προπίνω) one who
drinks health, πρ. θύισσι, bands of ri-
ellers, Eur. Rhes. 361.

Προποτίω, f. -ίσω, (πρό, ποτίω)
to give to drink before.—II. to present
draught, esp. as a physician. Hen.

Προπότισμα, ατος, τό, a draught
given: and

Προποτισμός, οὐ, ὁ, a giving
drink, presenting a draught or potio
also=foreg., Diosc.

Πρόπονος, ποδος, ὁ, (πρό, πούς) o
that has large feet.—II. a star at t
feet of the Twins.—III. in plur., πρ.
ποδες, the fore-feet.—IV. metaph., t
first rise of a mountain from the pla
its first step or lowest part, Polyb.
17, 2, cf. Id. 4, 11, 6, where it is p
n., Propust, cf. Anth. P. 7, 501.

Προπράσσω, Att. -ττω, (πρό, πρᾶ-
σσω) to do one thing before another,
τινός, Aesch. Cho. 834:—τὰ προπρ-
αγμένα, Luc. Jud. Voc. 2.

Προπράτῃρ, ἥρος, and προπράτῃς
ον, ὁ, (πρό, πειράσκειν) a previous pu-
chaser, retail dealer, like ποσιπώλῃς,
Lys. ap. Poll. 7, 12.

Προπράττω, ορος, ὁ,=προπράτῃς,
Isae. ap. Poll. 2, 11. [α]

Προπρέων, ὄνος, ὁ, (πρό, πρέω
πρῶν) literally,=sq.; but used in
taph. by Pind. N. 7, 126, for πρόφρων
ready, friendly, kind.

Προπρηνής, ἐς, (πρό, πρηνής) i
clined or bent forwards, Od. 22, 9;
flung down forwards, Il. 24, 18; op
to ὀπίσω, Il. 3, 218.

Προπρῶ, strengthd. for πρό, i
prep. c. gen., before, Ap. Rh. 3, 453.
II. as adv., thoroughly, quite, Ib. 101
cf. Heyne II. 22, 221: more freq.
compds., Sebaf. Dion. Comp. p. 18

Προπροβιάζομαι, f. -άσομαι, de
mid., strengthd. for προβιάζομαι, A
Rh. 1, 386.

Προπροβέω, strengthd. for προβέω
Orph. Arg. 1255.

Προπροκάλπω, strengthd. f
προκαλπῶ, Opp. C. 4, 334.

Προπροκάτληγόν, adv., rushi
down on and onward still, Ap. Rh. 2, 59

Προπροκυλινδομαι, as pass., stren-
thened for προκυλινδομαι: πρ. τινί
to keep rolling one's self at another
feet (as a suppliant), Il. 22, 221:
absol., to be driven, wander about fro
place to place, Od. 17, 525.

Προπροτιναίνω, strengthd. for πρ
τινῶ, Opp. H. 4, 103, in mid.

Πρόπρηνως, adv., as if from πρ
πρηνως, (πρό, πρῶμα) stern-foremo
strictly of a ship on the point of sin-
ing; hence, metaph., utterly unde
or lost, Aesch. Theb. 769.

Πρόπρηνος, ατος, τό, a previo
fault or failure, Clem. Al.: from

Προπταίω, (πρό, πταίω) to stumbl
or fail beforehand, Luc.

Προπρῆβιον, ον, τό, (πρό, πρῶ
θος) a projecting branch: a first of ear
branch.

Προπρῶ, f. -σω, (πρό, πρῶ)
spit forth or out, LXX.

Πρόπρως, εως, ἡ, (προπρῶ)

before or forwards, prostration, IX.—2. inclination, εἰς τι, Ath. 180.—II. an occurrence, event (Germ. r-fall). Hence

ἱεροπρωτικός, ἡ, ὄν, falling from r-haste, M. Anton. 11, 10.

ἱεροπρωτός, ὄν, (προπίπτω) falling before, Theophr.

ἱεροπύλαιον, ὄν, τὸ, (πύλη) before gate.—II. τὰ προπύλαια, a gateway, entrance, esp. of Egyptian temples, Hdt. 2, 63, 101, 121, etc.: at Athens the entrance to the Acropolis built by Pericles, Ar. Eq. 1326, uo 2, 13, cf. esp. Dem. 174, 23, schin. 42, 2;—also in sing.,—*Διονύσιον προ.*, Andoc. 6, 13.

ἱεροπύλις, ἱδός, ἡ=sq.

ἱεροπύλον, ὄν, τὸ, (πρό, πύλη) a vestibule; freq. in plur., like ἱερὸν, Hdt. 2, 91, Soph. El. 5, Eur. H. F. 523.

ἱεροπυνθάνομαι, f. πυνθάνομαι, aor. πυνθόμην, (πρό, πυνθάνομαι) mid.:—to learn by inquiring before, r beforehand, τι, Hdt. 1, 21; 5, 63, Thuc. 4, 42.

ἱεροπύργον, ὄν, τὸ, a small outk., dim. from sq.

ἱεροπύργος, ὄν, ὁ, a fore-tower, outk.

ἱεροπύργος, ὄν, (πρό, πύργος) before for towers; θυσία προ, offerings for the city, in her behalf, Aesch. 1168.

ἱεροπυρεταίνω, (πρό, πυρεταίνω) have a fever beforehand, Hipp.

ἱεροπυρίαιον, ὦ, (πρό, πυρίαιον) to soothe before, soothe by hot applications, Hipp.

ἱεροπύρῳ, ὦ, (πρό, πυρῶ) to burn beforehand, Alex. Trail.

ἱεροπυστος, ὄν, (προπυνθάνομαι) learnt before, A. B.

ἱεροπώγωνιον, ὄν, τὸ, (πρό, πώγων) front part of the beard.

ἱεροπώλῃ, ὦ, (πρό, πωλέω) to buy retail, be a retail-dealer; hence, π, to buy for another, negotiate a gain, Plat. Legg. 954 A. Hence ἱεροπώλης, ὄν, ὁ, one who buys beforehand, a retail-dealer, agent, Ar. Fr. cf. Poll. 7, 11 sq.

ἱεροπωλητής, οὗ, ὅς=foreg., in the ypt. Papyrus edited by Böckh,

ἱεροπύργος, ὄν, ὁ, (πρό, ῥαχία) a ker at sea, Arr. Periplus.

ῥορέω, f. ῥεῖσσομαι, (πρό, ῥέω) to forward, forth, onward, along, Lat. uere, ἄλαδε προ., Il. 5, 598; 12, εἰς ἄλαδε, Od. 10, 351; ἐκ πέ-, Hes. Th. 792.—II. trans., to e to flow forth or forward, pour h, Lat. profundere, H. Hom. Ap. cf. Ruhnk. Ep. Cr. p. 268; but f writes προρέειν, with Eustath., q quotes the verse as Hesiod's 6).—Later also προρέω.

ῥοροφάω and -ροφέω, to gulp down ehand, also προροφάω, Hipp.

ῥορραῖναι and ῥορραίνεω, to ekle beforehand.

ῥορρέω, v. προρέω.

ῥορρήνυμαι, as pass., to break e beforehand.

ῥορρήθηαι, aor. inf. pass.; v. sub eρεω.

ῥορρήμα, ατος, τό, that which is old, a prophesy.

ῥορρήσις, εως, ἡ, (πρό, ῥήσις) a elling, prediction, Hipp., Anth. P. 182.—II. previous instruction or o Thuc. 1, 49, Plat. Legg. 871 C, —2. a proclamation, πολεμειν ἐκ ῥήσεως, Dem. 114, 2: αἱ προήεις, public notices, esp. in case of

trials for murder, Antipho 139, 42, cf. Luc. Sacrific. 12.

ῥορρήθηαι, one must foretell, Plat. Legg. 854 A.

ῥορρήτικός, ἡ, ὄν, foretelling.

ῥορρήτος, ὄν, (πρό, ῥήτος) told before: proclaimed, commanded, Soph. Tr. 684.

ῥορρήζω, ὄν, (πρό, ῥίζα) by the roots, root and branch, utterly, Lat. radicatus, funditus, πρ. πίπτειν, ἐξερί- πειν, Il. 11, 157; 14, 415; so, πρ. ἀνα- τρέπειν, Hdt. 1, 32; and in pass., πρ. ἐκτρέβεσθαι, Hdt. 6, 86, 4; τελευτάω, Id. 3, 40; φθείρεσθαι, Soph. El. 765, cf. Valck. Hipp. 683:—also ῥορρή- ζω or ῥορρήζω, as adv., Aesch. Pers. 812, Ar. Ran. 587.

ῥορρήζω, ὄν, (ῥέω) flowing before or in advance, very dub.

ΠΡΟΣ, prep. with gen., dat. and acc.,—in which three cases, the orig. signs are, respectively, motion from a place, abiding at a place, motion to a place.—Dor. προτί (Sanscr. prati, प्रति [~]); both which forms occur in Hom., usu. c. acc., much more rarely c. dat., and each only once c. gen., Il. 11, 831; 22, 198.—To avoid confusion with προτέ, the elision of ι (in προτί) is inadmissible, except in compds. and a few special forms, as, πόνταγε, ποταίνιος, ποταμέλγω, ποτόδω, πόδοδος, cf. Böckh v. l. Pind. P. 1, 57 (110): προτί seems never to be elided even in compds. The shortened form πότ is not unfreq. in Dor., cf. sub v. By metath. arose the Cretan form πορτί, Koen Greg. p. 238.

A. WITH GENIT., πρόσ refers to the object, from which something comes, like παρά c. gen.:—I. of place, from any place, from forth, Il. 10, 428, Od. 8, 29.—2. to express the relative situation of objects or places, πρόσ Νότου, coming from the South, which we express by towards the South, going from ourselves;—hence πρόσ is often rendered by towards, πρόσ βορέαο, northwards, Od. 13, 110; so, οἰκίσαι πρόσ νότον ἀνέμου, πρόσ βορέαον ἀνέμου, Hdt. 3, 101, 102; and even, χωρίον πρόσ τοῦ Τυμῶλου τετραμμένον, Hdt. 1, 84, though in this phrase the acc. is more usu.—Of course, the same notion may be expressed by πρόσ c. acc., which strictly agrees with our usage, and sometimes we find the two combined, πρόσ ἥ τε καὶ τοῦ Τανύδος, Wess. Hdt. 4, 122; τὸν μὲν πρόσ βορέω ἐστεῶτα, τὸν δὲ πρόσ νότον, Hdt. 2, 121, cf. 4, 17: hence,—3. in hostile sense, from the side of, towards, against, φυλάκει πρόσ Διδοίπων, πρόσ Ἀραβίων, Hdt. 3, 30.—4. from the side of; and so, hard by, near, Il. 22, 198; freq. in Hdt., πρόσ θαλάσσης, 2, 154; πρόσ τοῦ Ἑλ- λησπόντου, 8, 120: hence, also, before, in presence of, Lat. coram, Il. 16, 85; 22, 514; like πρόσ c. dat.—5. metaph., from, on the side of, πρόσ πατρός, on the father's side; οἱ πρόσ αἵματος, blood-relations; also, οἱ πρόσ αἵμα- τος φύσιν, Soph. El. 1125.—II. of effects proceeding from what cause so- ever:—1. from, at the hand of, with verbs of having, receiving, etc., εχειν τινος πρόσ Ζηνός, Od. 11, 302; ἀ- νυσθαι τι πρόσ τινος, Il. 1, 160; ἀκού- ει τι πρόσ τινος, Il. 6, 525; like ὑπό, Pors. Hec. 768.—2. so also with all passive verbs, as, διδάσκεισθαι πρόσ τινος, to be taught by one, Il. 11, 831; λέγεσθαι πρόσ τινος, Hdt. 1, 47; ἀτι- μάζεσθαι or τιμίζεσθαι πρόσ τινος, Hdt. 1, 61; 2, 75; λόγου οὐδενός γί-

γνεσθαι πρόσ τινος, Hdt. 1, 120; πρ θεῖν τι πρόσ τινος, Hdt. 1, 73, etc. c. part., τὸ ποιούμενον πρόσ Λακεδαι- μονίων, Hdt. 7, 209; also with ar adj., τιμῆσσα πᾶς τινος, Od. 18, 162.—3. by means or agency of, πρόσ ἀλλήλων θανεῖν, Valck. Phoen. 1275; joined with ὑπό, πρόσ τῶν πνεόντων μηδενός θανεῖν ὑπο, Herm. Soph. Tr. 1150.—4. by command of, according to one's will, πρόσ Διός, πρόσ θεῶν, by the will of Jove, of the gods, Il. 1, 239; πρόσ Τρώων, Il. 6, 57; πρόσ ἄλ- λης, Il. 6, 456.—III. of the dependence or close connection of two objects; and so,—1. dependent on one, under one's protection, πρόσ Διός εἰσι ζεῖναι τε παῶχοι τε, Od. 6, 147, 147.—2. on one's side, for, like πρό or ὑπέρ, c. gen., Hdt. 1, 75, 124, cf. Francke Tyrtae. 1, 8, Soph. O. T. 1434.—3. besides or before, like παρά c. dat., where our with or by will often render it, μνήμην πρόσ τινος λείπεσθαι. Hdt. 4, 144:—to this head belongs its common use in oaths and protesta- tions, μάρτυροι πρόσ θεῶν, πρόσ ἡν- θρώπων, witnesses before gods and men, Il. 1, 339; ἐπιτορκίη πρόσ δαί- μονος, to forswear one's self by a god, Il. 19, 188; so, also, with the object by which one swears, πρόσ τ' ἀλόχοι καὶ πατρός, Od. 11, 67; πρόσ Διός, πρόσ θεῶν, Lat. per Deos, in which case the Att. use. insert εἰ between the prep. and acc., πρόσ σε θεῶν αἰτο; or, omitting the verb, μὴ πρόσ σε γόνων, μὴ πρόσ σε θεῶν, etc., Valck. Phoen. 1659, Pors. Med. 325; asin Lat. per om- nes te deos oro:—the gen. is sometime soured without πρόσ, Pors. Or. 663.—4. in the eyes of, before, esp. in phrase δίκαιον or ἀδίκον πρόσ θεῶν καὶ πρόσ ἀνθρώπων, right or wrong before gods and men, Thuc. 1, 71.—Theses last are closely connected with the strict local usage of proximity, v. supra I. 3.—IV. denoting that which is of and from any one, and so, that which is suitable, agreeable, fitting, becoming, etc., first in Hdt., οὐ πρόσ τοῦ ἀπαν- τος ἀνδρός, ἀλλὰ πρόσ ψυχῆς τε ἀγα- θῆς καὶ ῥώμης ἀνδρείης, 7, 153, cf. 5, 12; πρόσ δυσσεβείας, Aesch. Cho. 704; πρόσ δικῆς, agreeable to justice, Br. Soph. O. T. 1014, El. 1211; πρόσ ἑμοῦ, σοῦ, Lat. e re mea, tua, Br. Soph. O. T. 1434, cf. Valck. Schol. Phoen. 1686:—hence, after any one's fashion or way, πρόσ γυναικός ἐστι, 'tis a woman's way, Aesch. Ag. 1636; οὐ πρόσ ἱατροῦ σοφοῦ θρηνεῖν, Soph. Aj. 581, etc.:—πρός δνειδούς, πρόσ αἰτίας, πρόσ ἀσχύνης ποιεῖσθαι or λαβεῖν τι, to take a thing as an insult, regard it so, Lob. Phryn. 10.

B. WITH DAT., it expresses the ob- ject near which a thing is, hard by, near, at, on, freq. in Hom., and Hdt.: so, πρόσ οὐρεσι, πρόσ βωμῶ, Hdt. 3, 111, Aesch. Eum. 305; τὰ πρόσ ποσὶ, that which is close to the feet, before one, Soph. O. T. 130, etc.—More special usages,—1. with collat. notion of motion towards a place, followed by rest in or by it, esp., βάλλειν ποτι γαίῃ, to dash upon earth, Il. 1, 245, etc.; so, λαβεῖν προτί οἱ, to take to one's bosom, Il. 20, 418, εἰλεῖν προτί οἱ, as, τὴν δὲ προτί οἱ εἰλε πατῆρ Κρονίδης, Il. 21, 507.—II. with collat. notion of clinging together, πρόσ ἀλλήλησιν ἐχεσθαι, Od. 5, 329.—III. to express a joining, addition to some thing before, esp. πρόσ τοῖσι, προ τοῖσι, added thereto, moreover, Od. 10, 68, Wessell. Hdt. 7, 197; esp. freq. πρόσ τοῦ-οις, Lat. praeterea, rarely it

αἰετὶς πρὸς τοῦτ', εἰς Hdt. 1, 41: πρὸς τοῖς ἄλλοις κακοῖς, *besides, not to mention them*, cf. infra C, D: in numerals, almost—καί, ἔτη τρία πρὸς τοῖς τριάκοντα, Diod. 1, 58, cf. Aesch. Pr. 774.—IV. of employments which one attends closely to, γίγνεσθαι πρὸς τῷ σκοπεῖν, τοῖς πράγμασι, etc., *be closely engaged in considering, etc.*

C. WITH accus., it expresses a motion or direction towards an object,—I. of place, *towards, to, upon, Lat. versus*, very freq. in Hom.; of points of the compass, πρὸς Ἡῶ τ' Ἡελίον τε, πρὸς ζόφον, Il. 12, 239, Od. 9, 26; in prose, πρὸς ἥῳ, μεσημβρίαν, ἑσπέραν, ἄρκτον, *towards the east, etc.*; also, πρὸς ἥῳ τε καὶ ἥλιον ἀνατολάς, πρὸς ἥῳ τε καὶ ἥλιον ἀνίσχοντα, etc., Hdt. 1, 201, 4, 40; cf. supra A. I. 2; καλεῖν πρὸς οὐρανόν, *to cry to heaven*, Il. 8, 364; also, ἀκτὴ τῆς Σκελῆς πρὸς Τυρσηνὴν τετραμένην, Hdt. 6, 22: hence,—2. in hostile signf., *against*, πρὸς Τρώας μάχεσθαι, Il. 17, 471; πρὸς στήθος βάλλειν, Il. 4, 108, etc.:—in the titles of judicial speeches, πρὸς τινα, *in reference or reply to*, and so *against*, though not directly in accusing (which is κατά),=*Lat. adversus*, not *in*, Wolf Dem. Lept. p. clii: hence also, πρὸς δαίμονα, *against the deity, in spite of him*, Il. 17, 98.—3. generally, without hostile signf., εἰπεῖν, φάσθαι, μυθήσασθαι, ἀγορεύειν πρὸς τινα, *to address one's self towards or to him*, Hom.; and so, ὀμῶσαι πρὸς τινα, *to swear to one*, take an oath to him, Od. 14, 331; 19, 288; σπονδαὶ ποιεῖσθαι πρὸς τινα, Thuc. 4, 15; etc.: so, σκοπεῖν πρὸς ἐαυτόν, Stallb. Plat. Apol. 21 C.—4. τῷ τεύχεα ἀμείβειν πρὸς τινα, *to exchange armour with one*, so that it goes from one to the other, Il. 6, 235: but of the thing exchanged the phrase is, *τι πρὸς τινος ἀμείβεσθαι, καταλλάττεσθαι*, etc., *one for the other, instead of the usu. τί τινος*: so, ἥδονας πρὸς ἥδονάς, λύπας πρὸς λύπας, φόβον πρὸς φόβον, Plat. Phaed. 69 A.—5. of numerals, *about, nearly, close upon*, Att., v. Lob. Phryn. 410.—II. of time, *towards, near, ποτὶ ἔσπερα, towards evening*, Od. 17, 191; so in prose, πρὸς ἡμέραν, Xen. An. 4, 5, 21.—III. generally, of reference or relation, as,—1. λέγειν, σκοπεῖν πρὸς τι, *to speak, consider with a view to...*, πρὸς τὸν λόγον, *in reference to the matter*, Plat. Symp. 199 B, etc.: τὰ πρὸς τὸν πόλεμον, *military matters, equipments, etc.*:—2. τὰ πρὸς τοὺς θεούς, *our relations, i. e. duties to the gods*, etc.—2. according to, *suitably to*, πρὸς τὴν παρούσαν ὑπόστασιν, Thuc. 7, 47; πρὸς τὸ παρόν, Xen. Hipparch. 5, 9:—also, πρὸς αὐτόν, *to the flute's accompaniment*, Eur. Alc. 346; πρὸς τὴν σελήνην, *by the light of the moon*, etc.—3. according to, *in consequence of*, πρὸς τοῦτο τὸ κήρυγμα, Hdt. 3, 52; πρὸς τὴν φήμην, *at the news*, Id. 3, 153; and so freq. such phrases as πρὸς τί; *wherefore? to what end?* Jac. A. P. p. 83; πρὸς οὐδέν, *for nothing, in vain*, Soph. Aj. 1018; πρὸς ταῦτα, *therefore, this being so*, Hdt. 5, 9, etc., cf. Valck. Phoen. 524, Herm. Vig. 425.—4. *in proportion or relation to*, *in comparison of*, πρὸς τὸν πατέρα Κύρον, Wessel. Hdt. 3, 34; ἐργα λόγον μᾶλλον πρὸς πάντων χρόνων, Hdt. 2, 35: often implying superiority as the result of the comparison, πρὸς πάντας τοὺς ἄλλους, *Lat. prae aliis omnibus*, as Schweigh. Iuders Hdt. 3 94; 8, 44; cf. πρό A.

III.—IV. in Att., πρὸς c. acc. is *only* merely periph. for adv., as, πρὸς βίαν, πρὸς ἀνάγκην, *by force, forcibly*, freq. in Trag.: also, πρὸς ἰσχύος κράτος, Soph. Phil. 594; πρὸς ἡδονήν, *with pleasure*; πρὸς καιρόν, *in season*; πρὸς φιλίαν, *in a friendly way*, v. Br. Ar. Ran. 1457; πρὸς χάριν τινί, *to please one*; but absol. πρὸς χάριν, opp. to πρὸς βίαν, Soph. O. T. 1152, etc.; and c. gen. rei, πρὸς χάριν τινός, like χάριν and Lat. gratia, for ἔνεκα, Buttin. Soph. Phil. 1155:—here too may be placed πρὸς ὁδῷ, *straight toward*, Il. 14, 403; also, πρὸς τὸ καρτερόν for καρτερῶς, Aesch. Pr. 212; πρὸς τὸ βίαιον for βιαίως, etc.; and in superl., πρὸς τὰ μέγιστα, like ἐς τὰ μέγιστα, in the highest degree, Hdt. 8, 20; πρὸς ἐμὴν χεῖρα, *to my hand, i. e. ready for use*, like πρὸς χειρὸς, and Lat. ad manum, Herm. Soph. Phil. 148.—V. like παρά c. dat., of rest in a place, but only rarely in late poets; for the instances collected by Schütz Aesch. Pr. 347, Br. Ap. Rh. 2, 496, imply towards.

D. ABSOL. AS ADV.,=*πρὸς c. dat. III. besides, over and above*; in Hom. always πρὸς δέ, also Hdt. 1, 71, etc.; so, πρὸς γὰρ καὶ πρὸς, Hdt. 3, 91; 5, 20; καὶ ὅθι πρὸς, Hdt. 5, 67; in Att. also, καὶ γε πρὸς, καὶ πρὸς γε, Pors. Phoen. 619.

E. IN COMPOS.—I. motion towards, as, προσάγω, προσέρχουμαι, etc.—II. addition, *besides*, as, προσκτάομαι, etc.—III. a being on, at, by, or beside: hence, a remaining beside, and metaph., connexion and engagement with any thing, as, πρόσκειμι, προσγίγνομαι, etc.

F. REMARKS.—1. πρὸς does not seem ever to follow its case.—2. in Hom. it is very oft. separated from its verb by tmesis.—3. it is very seldom followed by an enclit. pronoun, though we find πρὸς με in Ar. Plut. 1055, etc., cf. Buttin. Ausf. Gr. 2, p. 413.

Προσάβιβτος, on, (πρό, σάββατα) before the Sabbath, N. T.

Προσγύλλω, (πρός, γύλλω) to honour or adorn besides, Eupol. Dem. 19.

Προσγυῶντακτέω, ὦ, (πρός, ἀγανακτέω) to be angry or wroth besides, Hipp., Dion. H.

Προσγγελία, ας, ἡ, a bringing of tidings, a message, Polyb. 5, 110, 11; 14, 6, 2: from

Προσαγγέλλω, (πρός, ἀγγέλλω) to announce, bring tidings, τινί, Ep. Plat. 362 C: to notify, τι, Luc. D. Deor. 9, 1; τὰ προσαγγελλόμενα, Polyb. 4, 19, 6.—II. to denounce, accuse. Hence

Προσαγγελτής, οὔ, ὁ, one who brings tidings.—II. an accuser.

Προσγέλαζω, f. -άσω, to add to the herd or throng.

Προσγῆλαι, inf. aor. 1 from προσγύλλω.

Προσαγκυλίζομαι, (πρός, ἀγκυλίζομαι) to take in one's arms besides, Arian. 1, 21.

Προσαγκυλώω, ὦ, (πρός, ἀγκυλώω) to fasten on with thongs, Math. Vett.

Προσαυλίζω,=*προσαγγύλλω*.

Προσαγνοέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (πρός, ἀγνοέω) to be ignorant of besides, Theophr.

Προσάννυμι, f. -άσω, (πρός, ἀννυμι) to break upon or against, Q. Sm.

Προσάγοράω, (πρός, ἀγοράζω) to buy besides, Diod.

Προσάγορεύω, ατος, τό, (πρός, ἀγορεύω) an address, a name, Dion. H.

Προσάγορεύω, εως, ἡ, (πρός, ἀγορεύω) an addressing, address, 1 Fab. 17, etc.

Προσάγορευτός, α, ον, to be c. or named, Plat. Phaed. 104 A: αἱ

Προσάγορευτικός, ἡ, ὄν, address, naming.—II. as subst., τὸ προσάγορευτός, *the dote given to visitors*, Lat. tula, App.—2. in Gramm., the voc case, Diog. L. 6, 67: from

Προσάγορεύω, (πρός, ἀγορεύω) address, accost, Lat. salutare, τινά, 1, 134; 2, 80, Thuc. 6, 16, and P. πρ. τινά δι' εὐχῆς, Plat. Legg. 82.—II. to name, call by name, c. d. acc., πρ. νιν Δίκαν, Aesch. Cho. cf. Plat. Gorg. 474 E, Soph. 214, etc.: πρ. χαίρειν τινά, *to bid one* or farewell, Ar. Plut. 323, Plat. L. 771 A:—pass., to be called, Aesch. 834, Plat., etc.—III. to assign, attribute to, τινί τι, Heind. Plat. 7 aet. 147 D.—IV. to notice, state, τι, Legg. 719 E.

Προσαγρυπνέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (πρ. ἀγρυπνέω) to lie awake by, sit up c. dat., Plut. 2, 1093 D.

Προσάγω, f. -έω: aor. 2 προσήγον, very rarely aor. 1 προσῆξα Thuc. 2, 97: fut. mid. in pass. sig. Thuc. 4, 115 (πρός, ἄγω). Τοῦ δὲ to or upon, τίς δαίμων τόδε προσήγαγε; Od. 17, 446; πρ. δ. τινί, H. Hom. Ar. 272; πρ. θυγινί, Hdt. 3, 24; to put to, apply, ἡ Id. 3, 130: to bring to, move toward like Lat. applicare, τὴν ὁδὸν γὰρ πρ. τῷ κάτῳ, Id. 2, 68; so, πρ. λόπυλάς, Eur. Phoen. 1104, cf. Tl. 7, 43; so, σκόφος στρέβειλαις προσηγμένον, Aesch. Supp. 441 also, πρ. τι πρὸς τι, Plat. Gorg. D: προσάγειν τινί ὄρκον, *to put oath to one*, make him take an oath, Hdt. 6, 74: also in mid. c. inf. Σφίγξ προσήγετο ἡμᾶς σκοπεῖν, put us upon considering, Soph. O. 131.—2. to bring in, introduce, τὸν δῆμον, Thuc. 5, 61, Lys. 105, etc.: to introduce at court, Xen. 1, 3, 8, cf. προσαγωγή.—3. to add, πρ. ἔργον, to add, i. e. *accu. work*, Schweigh. ap. Gaisf. Hdt. 92: also in speaking or writing, Ephor. ap. Macrobr. 4, to apply, ploy, τόλμαν, Eur. Med. 859; νύξ, Plat. Legg. 798 E: συνοφάνει πρ. τοῖς πράγμασι, Dem. 372, 25: to give in moderation or gradually, of giving food to persons lately recovered from sickness, Foës. Ctes. Hipp.; cf. προσαγωγή I. 4.—I. singly intr. (near. ἐαυτόν, στρατόν, etc.) to draw near, approach, Xen. Hel. 5, 22: esp. in a hostile sense, πρὸς, ἐπὶ τινα, Id. Cyr. 1, 6, 43, etc.—πρόσαγε, Dor. πόταγε, come Theocr. 1, 62; 15, 78.—2. (sub. ut) to bring to, come to land, Polyb. 1, 5, 15.—B. mid., to bring or draw to self, attach to one's self, bring one's side, Lat. sibi conciliare, πρ. γάχετο αὐτοῦς, Valck. Hdt. 2, 1, ἀνάγκη προσάγεσθαι, Id. 6, 25; τῇ πρ. τινά, Eur. Andr. 226; ἀπ. πρ. τὸ πλῆθος, Thuc. 3, 43, cf. χρήμασι καὶ δωρεαῖς τὸν δῆμον προσάγειν, Plat. Legg. 695 D; θεράπαις, Isocr. 31 B:—also, πρ. ἐνίμων ἀντιδρ., Thuc. 5, 82.—II. to draw one's self, ὁμματα, to draw all upon one's self, Xen. Symp. 1, 9: to draw to one's self, embrace, αἰετ. Ar. Av. 141, Xen. Cyr. 7, 5, 39.—take up, τὰ ναύαγα, Thuc. 8, 10, III. to get for one's self, procure, im. Xen. Vect. 1, 7; so too in act. 1, Cyr. 5, 2, 5: τὰ προσαχθέντα, 1

re's self, enjoy. Hence

Προσάγωνεύς, ἑὸς, ὁ, one who brings in, an introducer, πρ. λιμμάτων, one who hunts for one's profit, a jackal, Dem. 50, 21.—so, the spies of the Sicilianings were called προσάγωνεῖς; tale-arsers, Plut. Dion 28; also, προσάγω-γυῖται or προσάγωνιδες (Dor. ποτα-γυ-), Plut. 2, 522 F, cf. Arist. Pol. 5, 1, 7.

Προσάγωγή, ἥς, ἡ, (προσάγω) a inging to or towards, μηχανῶν, of en-nes to the walls, Polyb. 1, 48, 2.—2, p., a bringing of offerings in proces-son, Hdt. 2, 58, (unless it be tak'n signf. II. 1, like προσέλευσις).—3, bringing to, acquisition, πρ. θυμιά-ων, a bringing over of allies, Thuc. 1, 1.—4, a setting before: a giving grad-ually, ἐκ προσάγωγῆς, gradually, freq. Hipp.; opp. to ὑβρώς, Arist. Pol. 8, 12; cf. προσάγω I. 5.—II, a com- to or towards, approach, πρ. νεών, place for ships to put in, Polyb. 10, 6.—2, approach, access to a person, p. to a king's presence, Xen. Cyr. 5, 45.

Προσάγωγίς, ου, ὁ, Dor. ποτᾶγ, προσάγωγένος, q. v.

Προσάγωγίον, ου, τό, a tool used by rpenters for straightening wood, a vice, at. Phil. 56 C.

Προσάγωγίς, ἰδος, v. sub προσάγω-υς.

Προσάγωγός, ου, ὁ, Dor. ποτᾶγ, προσάγωγός, q. v.

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Προσάγωγίς, ἰδος, v. sub προσάγω-υς.

Προσάγωγός, ου, ὁ, Dor. ποτᾶγ, προσάγωγός, q. v.

σθόν, to ask for higher pay, Xen. An. 1, 3, 21.—II. to continue asking, and so, to beg, ask an alms of one, τινά, Hdt. 3, 14; πρ. τινά τι, to beg somewhat of one, Eur. Hel. 512:—absol., to beg hard, Id. Supp. 94, Ar. Ach. 452. Hence

Προσάιτης, ου, ὁ, a beggar, N. T.: fem. -αῖτις, ἰδος.

Προσάιτισις, εως, ἡ, begging, beggary, Plut.

Προσάιτητής, ου, ὁ,=προσάιτης.

Προσάιτιομαι, (πρός, αἰτιόμαι) dep. mid., to accuse besides, Plut. Fab. 7.

Προσάιρῶ, ὦ, (πρός, αἰρῶ) to raise beside or near: mid., προσάιρῶ-σασθαι τῇ λόγχῃ, to raise one's self up by or on one's lance, Diod.

Προσάικονάω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, to sharpen besides.

Προσάικοντίω, (πρός, αἰκοντίω) to dart, throw a javelin at, Luc.: also as dep. mid., προσάικοντιόμαι, Ael.

Προσάικονάω, f. -ήσω, (πρός, αἰκονάω) to hear besides, τι, Xen. Hell. 2, 4, 22: to hear a discourse, περί τι-νος, Plut. 2, 37 F.

Προσάικρίβω, ὦ, f. -ώσω, strengthd. for ακρίβω, Arist. ap. Diog. L. 5, 28.

Προσάικροβόλομαι, (πρός, ακροβόλω) dep. mid., to skirmish with besides, Polyb. 3, 71, 10, etc.

Προσάικτέον, verb. adj. from προσάγω, one must bring to or near, Plat. Rep. 537 A.

Προσάικτρίδες, αἱ, (προσάγω) the feelers or antennae of a cockchafer (strictly the bringers-to), ap. Hesych.

Προσάικέω, f. -ψω, (πρός, αἰλέω) to rub or smear upon, τινί τι, Od. 10, 392.

Προσάικλῆκος, ου, like; v. sub πα-ναλῆκος.

Προσάικσκομαι, f. -ἰλῶσομαι, (πρός, αἰλῶσομαι) to be cast in one's law-suit besides, Ar. Ach. 701 (ubi melius divisim πρὸς αἰλ-).

Προσάικλλομαι, (πρός, αἰλλομαι) to jump up at one, like a dog, Xen. Cyr. 8, 4, 20.

Προσάικλομαι, as pass., to be estranged or averse from.

Προσάικπειος, ου, (πρός, Ἀλπεις) beside or near the Alps, Strab.

Προσάικπῆξις, ἡ, (πρό, σαλπῆξ) a previous trumpet-sound, signal.

Προσάικπιστός, ὄν, (πρό, σαλπῆξ) notified by sound of trumpet.

Προσάικμομαι, dep. mid., to heap together upon a thing.

Προσάικμύστις, ἡ, poet. for προσ-ανάβαστις, Aesch., Eur.

Προσάικμέλω, f. -ξω, (πρός, ἀμέλω) to milk besides, Theocr. 1, 26, in pass.

Προσάικμύλλομαι, f. -ήσομαι, (πρός, αἰμύλλομαι) dep., c. aor. pass. et mid., to be emulous about or in a thing, vie in doing.

Προσάικμα, ατος, τό, (προσάπτω) a band fastened on or to.

Προσάικπέχομαι, as pass., (πρός, ἀμπεχέω) to remain held or entangled in a thing, Anth. P. 12, 93.

Προσάικμύνω, (πρός, αἰμύνω) to go or come to the aid of one, τινί, Il. 2, 238; 5, 139; 16, 509.

Προσάικμύννυμι, f. -έσω Att. -ιω, (πρός, ἀμψέννυμι) to put on one besides or over, τινά τι, Ar. Eq. 891.

Προσάικαναβαίνω, f. -βήσομαι, (πρός, ἀναβαίνω) to go up besides, of riders, to mount a horse besides, Xen. Hipparch. 1, 2.—2, to rise, as a swollen river, Polyb. 3, 72, 4.—II. c. acc. loci, to climb, ascend, τὸ σιμόν, Plat. (Com.) Nic. 1.

Προσάικαβάλλω, (πρός, ἀναβάλλω) to throw up besides, Arist. Mund. 4, 31

Προσάικαβάυσις, ἡ, poet. προσάικα-β- (προσάικαβαίνω)—a going up, approach LXX:—κλίμακος προσάικαβάσει, of a scaling-ladder, Aesch. Theb. 466, cf. Eur. Phoen. 499, Bacch. 1213: τεύχεον πρ., a place where they may be approached, Eur. Phoen. 744, cf. Herm. ad I. T. 97.

Προσάικαγνῶσκω, (πρός, ἀναγι-γνώσκω) to read besides, Aeschin. 40, 17.

Προσάικαγκάζω, f. -άσω, (πρός, ἀναγκάζω) to force or constrain besides, Thuc. 7, 18: to compress too tight, of a wound, Hipp.—2, to bring under command, discipline, Thuc. 6, 72.—II. c. acc. et inf., to force one to do a thing, βίη με προσάικαγκασσε πιάσ-σθαι, H. Hom. Cer. 413, cf. Plat. Symp. 223 D, etc.: also, πρ. τινά, Thuc. 5, 42, Plat., etc.: πρ. τινά λό-γοις, Plat. Phil. 13 B.—III. πρ. τι εἶναι, to prove that a thing necessari'y is, Plat. Legg. 710 A, Polit. 294 B. Hence

Προσάικαγκαστέον, verb. adj., one must compel, Plat. Polit. 284 B.

Προσάικαγορεύω, (πρός, ἀναγο-ρεύω) to announce besides, Plat. Rep. 580 C.

Προσάικαγράφω, f. -ψω, (πρός, ἀνα-γράφω) to record besides, προσάικα-γράφοντες προδῶται εἰς ταύτην τὴν στή-λην, Lycurg. 164, 34:—in mid., προσάικαγραφάμενοι τὸν χροῦτα, hav-ing painted the rest of their skin, Ath. 524 D. [α]

Προσάικαγάω, f. -ξω, (πρός, ἀνάγω) to carry, raise up to or on, Dion. Comp. 14, in pass.—2, seemingly intr., to come up to, approach, Plut. 2, 564 C. [α]

Προσάικαδέρω, to strip off the skin, f. -ξω, (πρός, ἀνίσω) to carry, raise up to or on, Dion. Comp. 14, in pass.—2, seemingly intr., to come up to, approach, Plut. 2, 564 C. [α]

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ΠΡΟΣ

Προσανακλίνωμαι, as pass., (πρός, ἀνακλίνω) to lean on, *τινί*. [ε] Hence Προσανακλίσαι, εως, *gl. a leaning or lying on*, Luc. Amor. 31.

Προσανακοινοῦμαι, as pass., (πρός, ἀνακοινοῦμαι) to go and communicate with one, i. e. take counsel with him, Diod.

Προσανακομφίζω, (πρός, ἀνακομφίζω) to lighten, relieve besides, Joseph.

Προσανακρίνω, (πρός, ἀνακρίνω) to enquire into, examine besides, Plut. 2, 43 E.

Προσανακρούομαι, (πρός, ἀνακρούω) as mid., to begin to speak, Plut. 2, 996 B.

Προσαναλαμβάνω, fut. -λήψομαι, (πρός, ἀναλαμβάνω) to take or receive besides, Dem. 910, 10:—πλειόνων προσαναλαμβάνομένων εἰς τὴν συγκλήτων, of the new senators, Plut. Rom. 13.—II. to recall (to strength), to refresh, recruit, restore by rest, ἐάντων, τὴν δύναμιν ἐκ κακοπαθείας, Polyb. 9, 8, 7; τὸ στρατόπεδον, Diod. 17, 16:—also, —2. intr., to recover, revive, Polyb. 3, 60, 8.—III. to refer besides, repeat, Theophr.

Προσαναλέγομαι, (πρός, ἀναλέγω) to recount besides, LXX.

Προσαναλίσκω, ὦ, to winnow besides, of corn, Geop.

Προσανάλλωσκω, fut. -λώσω, (πρός, ἀναάλλωσκω) to lavish or consume besides, Plat. Prot. 311 D; *τι* πρὸς *τινι*, v. l. Dem. 1025, 20.

Προσανάλλομαι, (πρός, ἀνάλλομαι) dep. mid., to leap up at a thing, Ath. 277 E.

Προσαναλογίζομαι, (πρός, ἀναλογίζομαι) dep., to reckon up besides, Plut. 2, 115 A.

Προσαναμύλλωσκω, (πρός, ἀναμύλλωσκω) to soften besides, Hipp.

Προσαναμένω, (πρός, ἀναμένω) to await besides, Diod.

Προσαναμνησκόω, (πρός, ἀναμνησκόω) to remind of, *τινί* *τινος*, Polyb. 4, 28, 6:—mid., to recall to mind.

Προσαναπεύω, ὦ, to renew besides.

Προσαναπαύω, (πρός, ἀναπαύω) to make to rest at or beside, Polyb. 4, 73, 3:—mid., to rest near, Plut. Sull. 28.

Προσαναπειθω, (πρός, ἀναπειθω) ο persuade besides, Dio C.

Προσαναπηδῶ, ὦ, (πρός, ἀναπηδῶ) to leap up besides, Ael. N. A. 5, 23.

Προσαναπληθύνω, (πρός, ἀναπληθύνω) to fill up besides, Arist. Probl. 1, 7.

Προσαναπίπτω, (πρός, ἀναπίπτω) to lie down or recline by, *τινί*, esp. with others at meals, Polyb. 31, 4, 6.

Προσαναπλάσσω, Att. -ττω, fut. ἄσω, (πρός, ἀναπλάσσω) to mould besides or upon: in pass., of a garment, to be moulded on, take the exact form of, stick close to, σώματα, Clem. Al. p. 234, 33.

Προσαναπλέκω, (πρός, ἀναπλέκω) to plait, knit to or on, Ael.

Προσαναπλέω, f. -πλευσομαι, to swim to or towards.

Προσαναπληρόω, ὦ, (πρός, ἀναπληρόω) to fill up by pouring into, fill up the measure of, Diod.:—mid., to add so as to fill up, Plat. Men. 84 D.

Προσαναπνέω, to recover breath besides.

Προσαναπτύσσω, (πρός, ἀναπτύσσω) to unfold and fix upon, Arist. H. A. 5, 17, 6.

Προσανάπτω, to attach to besides. Προσαναρήγγυνμι, f. -ρήξω, (πρός, ἀναρήγγυνμι) to break off besides, *τι*, Plut. Crass. 25.—II. to make to break off burst, τὸ ὑπόστημα, Id. Cleom. 30.

Προσαναρήπτιζω, (πρός, ἀναρήπτιζω) to fan besides, Philo.

ΠΡΟΣ

Προσαναράτω, ὦ, (πρός, ἀναράτω) to hang up upon, *τινί* *τι*, Luc. Phil. 11.

Προσανασείω, (πρός, ἀνασείω) to shake or stir up besides: metaph., to rouse still further, *πρ. τινά λόγους*, Polyb. 1, 69, 8; *πρ. τινί δικῇ*, Plut. T. Gracch. 21; cf. ἀνασείω 2.

Προσανασπάω, f. -άσω, to draw besides, Eust.

Προσαναστέλλω, (πρός, ἀναστέλλω) to hold back or check besides, Plut. Alex. 6.

Προσανατάσσω, (πρός, ἀνατάσσω) to restore to former order, Artemid. 1, 1.

Προσανατείνω, (πρός, ἀνατείνω) to put off, protract further, Polyb. 11, 23, 3:—mid., to hold out by way of threat, *τι*, 26, 3, 13: hence, to threaten, *τινί*, Id. 18, 36, 9.

Προσανατέλλω, poet. προσαντ-, (πρός, ἀνατέλλω) to rise up towards, Eur. Supp. 688.

Προσανατίθηναι, (πρός, ἀνατίθηναι) to lay on an additional burthen, *τινί* *τι*:—mid., to take such burthen on one's self, Xen. Mem. 2, 1, 8: but, also, to confer upon, *τινί* *τι*, N. T.—II. προσανατίθεσθαι *τινι*, to take counsel with one, Luc. Jup. Trag. 1; *περί* *τινος*, Diod. 17, 116.

Προσανατρέπω, f. -ψω, (πρός, ἀνατρέπω) to overturn besides, LXX.

Προσανατρέφω, f. -θρέψω, (πρός, ἀνατρέφω) to restore by food, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 2.

Προσανατρέχω, f. -δρῶσομαι, (πρός, ἀνατρέχω) to run up to: metaph., to rise, *πρ. οὐσίαις*, i. e. to get rich, Diod.—II. to run back, retrace past events, *τοῖς* *χρόνοις*, Polyb. 1, 12, 8, etc.

Προσανατριβῶ, f. -ψω, (πρός, ἀνατριβῶ) to rub upon or against: usu. in mid., to rub one's self upon a thing; and, metaph., to rub one's self against one, *τινί*, i. e. to sharpen one's wits by disputing with him, Plat. Theaet. 169 C; cf. Theophr. Char. 27.

Προσαναφέρω, (πρός, ἀναφέρω) to carry to or up: pass., to be borne up against.—II. to refer to any one for advice, *πρ. τῇ συγκλήτῳ* *περί* *τινος*, Lat. *referre ad senatum de aliqua re*, Polyb. 17, 9, 10; *πρ. τοῖς* *μύντεσι*, Diod.

Προσαναφύσσω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (πρός, ἀναφύσσω) to blow up besides, esp., to play on the flute besides, Plat. (Com.) Lacon. 1, 6.

Προσαναφώνέω, ὦ, (πρός, ἀναφώνέω) to cry out besides, Plut. 2, 996 B, Wytt. Hence

Προσαναφώνησις, ἡ, a crying out at or during any thing.

Προσαναχρώννυμι, (πρός, ἀναχρώννυμι) to give one a colour or hue:—but in mid., προσαναχρώννυσθαι τὸ ψεύδος, to impart a false colour, Wytt. Plut. 2, 16 F; cf. προστρίβω.

Προσαναδράμω, (πρός, ἀναδράμω) to enslave besides, v. l. Hdt. 8, 29.

Προσανέμμι, (πρός, ἀνά, εἰμι) to go up to, Thuc. 7, 44.

Προσανεῖπον, (πρός, ἀνά, εἶπον) aor. 2 without pres. in use, to declare, publish, order besides, Xen. An. 7, 1, 11.

Προσανεγκεῖν, inf. aor. 2 of προαναφέρω.

Προσανέρομαι, (πρός, ἀνέρομαι) dep. mid., to question besides, Joseph.

Προσανέρπω, f. -ψω, (πρός, ἀνέρπω) to creep up to, Plut. Themist. 26.

Προσανερωτάω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (πρός, ἀνερωτάω) to question besides, Plat. Meno 74 C.

Προσανενρίσκω, (πρός, ἀνενρίσκω) to fin t out besides, Strab

ΠΡΟΣ

Προσανέχω, f. -ῶ, (πρός, ἀναέχω) to hold up besides: metaph., to hold up mind, persevere, persist, ἐλπίαι, Polyb. 5, 72, 2; also to wait patiently for, dat. vel acc., Id. 1, 84, 12; 5, 103, 5 *πρ. ἔως*..., Id. 4, 19, 12.

Προσανήξω, ἐξ, Dor. for προσηγή, Pind.

Προσανθῶ, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (πρός, ἀναθῶ) to flower near or beside, Philoat.

Προσανήμι, (πρός, ἀνήμι) to go up or forth besides, Plut. 2, 1145 L.

Προσανιμάω, ὦ, (πρός, ἀνιμάω) to draw up (water) besides, Aristid.

Προσανίσταμαι, (πρός, ἀνίσταμαι) pass., to rise and press against, *τινι* *τι*, Dion. H.

Προσανοιγνύμι, and -οίγω, f. -οίξω, (πρός, ἀνοιγνύμι) to open besides, Plut.

Προσανοικοδομέω, ὦ, to add in building, LXX.

Προσανοιμώζω, (πρός, ἀνοιμώζω), moan, sigh at a thing, Polyb. 5, 16,

Πρόσαντα, (πρός, ἀντα) adv., a hill, upwards, Dicaearch. p. 11 Hud

Προσαντέλλω, poet. for προσαντέλλω, Eur.

Προσαντεπιτάσσω, to issue an ord against in return, Dio C.

Προσαντέχω, f. -ῶ, (πρός, ἀντέχω) to hold out against still longer, *τινι*, Polyb. 16, 30, 5; absol., Id. 11, 21,

Προσαντῆς, ἐς, gen. εὖς, (πρός, ἀντῆς) rising up against, steep, up-hill, Lat. *adversus*, Plat. 1, 2, 47, Thuc. 43, Plat. Phaedr. 230 C.—II. metaph. steep, arduous, difficult, opposed to one, *τινί*, Eur. Or. 790, cf. Plat. Legg. 7, 16 C; *πρόσαντες* (ἐστὶ), cf. inf., Isoc. 1, 61 D:—also, irksome, annoying, painful, Lat. *adversus*, λόγους, Diod. 7, 16 cf. Arist. Eth. N. 1, 6, 1.—III. of persons, like *ἀντιχειρ*, Elmsl. Med. 37 *πρ. πρὸς* *τι*, setting one's self against previously opposing it, Xen. Apol. 3 Adv. -τωρ, Diod.:—also -τα, q. v.

Προσαντιλαμβάνομαι, f. -λήψομαι, (πρός, ἀντί, λαμβάνω) as mid., to take hold of one another, *τῶν* *χειρῶν*, by t hands, Strab.

Προσαντίος, α, ου=πρόσαντης.

Προσαντῶ, (πρός, ἀντῶ) draw and pour upon: to bathe, *τοῖς* *χειρῶν*, Alex. Trall. Hence

Προσαντλησις, ἡ, fomentation, Alex. Trall.

Προσαξίω, ὦ, (πρός, ἀξίω) to wi demand besides, Inscr.; also m Polyb. 3, 11, 7; 17, 8, 5.

Προσαγγέλλω, (πρός, ἀπαγγέλλω) to announce or declare besides, X Hell. 4, 3, 2, Diod. 11, 4.

Προσαπύρομαι, (πρός, ἀπαπύρομαι) to forbid besides, Dio C. 34.

Προσπαίττω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (πρ ἀπαίττω) to require from as a duty sides, Dion. H.; Luc. Tyrann. 13.

Προσαναπύω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (πρ ἀπαντάω) to meet, Clem. Al.

Προσάπας, adv., once. [αἴ]

Προσπαρτίζω, to complete besides

Προσπύττω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (πρ ἀπατῶ) to deceive besides, Strab.

Προσπειλέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (πρ ἀπειλέω) to threaten besides, ar. D 544, 26.

Προσπεῖπον, aor. 2, with no pr in use=προσαπαγορεύω, Aesch 60, 5.

Προσπεκδύομαι, (δύω) mid., undress one's self besides.

Προσπεργάζομαι, (πρός, ἀπεργάζομαι) dep. mid., to finish off besides, App.

Προσπεριδομαι, as pass., (πρ ἀπό, ἐπειδὴ) to press forcibly agai πρὸς *τι*, Arist. Probl. 25, 1: meta

an argument, to rely mainly upon
nothing, ἐπὶ τι, Polyb. 3, 21, 3.
Προσπέρχομαι, dep., to go away
des.

Προσπύσσω, ὦ, (πρός, ὑπὸ πύσσω)
to distrustful besides, Aristaeon. 2,

Προσπαύλλω, (πρός, ὑποπαύλλω)
to run away or lose besides, Ar. Nub.
6, Xen. Mem. 3, 6, 7.

Προσπαύλλω, f. -ψω, (πρός, ὑπο-
ψω) to turn one's eyes and look at,
Polyb., Ath. 180 B.

Προσπαύλλω, f. -ψω, (πρός, ὑπο-
ψω) to enrol or register besides, Lys.
34; 135, 6.

Προσπαυδένωμι, (πρός, ὑποδένωμι)
to demonstrate besides, Plat.
ed. 77 C.

Προσπαυδένωμι, verb. adj., one
proves besides.

Προσπαυδένωμι, (πρός, ὑποδένωμι)
we back or pay as a debt besides,
i. 1036, 13. Hence

Προσπαυδένωμι, verb. adj., one must
back besides, Arist. Top. 5, 2, 12.

Προσπαυδένωμι, as mid., to draw
f. besides.

Προσπαυδένωμι, ἡ, (Προσπαυδένωμι)
ting away besides.

Προσπαυδένωμι, f. -ψω, (πρός, ὑπο-
ψω) to squeeze besides, Joseph. [I]

Προσπαυδένωμι, (πρός, ὑποδένωμι)
to die besides or with, LXX.

Προσπαυδένωμι, dep., (πρός, ὑπο-
ψω) to answer with some addition,
Euthyd. 296 A. [I] Hence

Προσπαυδένωμι, verb. adj., one
answer besides, Arist. Metaph. 3,

Προσπαυδένωμι, (πρός, ὑποκτείνω)
besides, Xen. Cyr. 5, 3, 6, Plut.
fin.

Προσπαυδένωμι, (πρός, ὑποκτείνω)
of, enjoy besides, c. acc., Plat.
i. 150 C, Dion. H.

Προσπαυδένωμι, (πρός, ὑποκτείνω)
take besides or at the same time,

Προσπαυδένωμι, = foreg.

Προσπαυδένωμι and -λύνω: f. -ύσω
(ὑπολύνωμι):—to destroy, kill be-
sides at the same time, Hdt. 1, 207;

Προσπαυδένωμι καὶ τὰς μητέρας,
i. 138; τι πρόσ τι, Plat. Gorg.
: to lose at the same time, Hdt. 9,

mid., with pf. 2 προσπαυδένωμι,
sh besides or with others, Hdt. 6,
ys. 126, 5.

Προσπαυδένωμι, (πρός, ὑπο-
ψω) dep., to try besides or once
Mem. Al.

Προσπαυδένωμι, (πρός, ὑποπέμνω)
away or off besides, Ar. Plut.

Προσπαυδένωμι, (πρός, ὑποπέμνω)
off besides, Philo.

Προσπαυδένωμι, (πρός, ὑποπέμνω)
or strangle besides, Aretae. [I]

Προσπαυδένωμι, (πρός, ὑποπέμνω)
kle besides, Ael. N. A. 9, 63.

Προσπαυδένωμι, (πρός, ὑποπέμνω)
and off or dispatch besides, Thuc.

Προσπαυδένωμι, ὦ, (πρός, ὑποπέμνω)
besides, esp., to defraud of
c. gen., Dem. 536, 14, in pass.

Προσπαυδένωμι, (πρός, ὑποπέμνω)
run away, divert besides, Joseph.

Προσπαυδένωμι and -σάπτω, f. -ξω,
liter besides.

Προσπαυδένωμι, (πρός, ὑποπέμνω)
besides or together with, το πνεύ-
ματι, Polyb. 13, 2, 5.

Προσπαυδένωμι, (πρός, ὑποπέμνω)
to lay besides, μισθόν, Plat. Legg. 945 A.

Προσπαυδένωμι, poet. for προσπαυδένωμι.
Προσπαυδένωμι, (πρός, ὑποπέμνω)
to rub off upon, τινί τι, Ael. N. A. 9,
63. [I]

Προσπαυδένωμι, (πρός, ὑποπέμνω)
to show or prove besides, Plat. Polit. 287
A.

Προσπαυδένωμι, (πρός, ὑποπέμνω)
to carry off besides: to send in or return,
Dem. 1208, fin.:—mid., to carry off,
win for one's self, τι.

Προσπαυδένωμι, also -φράσσω,
Att. -ττω: f. -ξω:—to step or block up
besides, Dio C.

Προσπαυδένωμι, (πρός, ὑποπέμνω)
to scrape or rub off besides, Diosc. 2, 92.

Προσπαυδένωμι, one must apply, τινί τι,
Plat. Rep. 517 A: from

Προσπαυδένωμι, f. -ψω, (πρός, ὑπο-
ψω) to fasten to or upon, attach to; generally,
to bestow upon, grant to, κῶδος τινί, Il.
24, 110 (in Dor. form προτιάπτω); so,
πρ. κλῆς τινί, Pind. N. 8, 62; τῷ
τεννητότι τιμάς, Soph. El. 356, cf.
432, Eur. Med. 1382 (ubi v. Elmsl.);

πρ. κόσμον, χλιδὴν τινί, Bacch. 859,
Ion 27; εὐδαίμονιαν τινί, Plat. Rep.
420 D, etc.;—and in bad sense, to fix
upon, χρεὶς πόλει, Soph. O. C. 235;

αἰτίαν τινί, Menand. p. 204; πρ. φάρ-
μακον μείζον νόσον, Soph. Fr. 514:
to deliver or confide to, ναυτικόν τινί.

Xen. Ages. 1, 36:—to attribute to, τι
τύχῃ, Polyb. 32, 16, 3:—also, πρ.
πρός τι, Eur. Erech. 20, 10. In Aesch.

Ag. 1566, Blomf. πρὸς ἄτα, for προσ-
ἄται.—II. intr., to fasten one's self to,
ἀγχοῦ πρ. τινί, to come very near to
one, Soph. Fr. 69; also, to be added,

κακοὶς κακὰ προσῄκει, Soph. O. T.
667; cf. συνάπτω.—III. mid., προσ-
ῄπτωμι, to touch, lay hold on, reach, τι-
νός, Plat. Tim. 71 E, etc.; to have to
do with, meddle with, Aeschin. 69, 36;
72, 34.

Προσπαυδένωμι, ὦ, (πρός, ὑποπέμνω)
to push away from beside, LXX.

Προσπαυδένωμι, ἡ, ὄν, (Προσπαυδένωμι)
dashed against.

Προσπαυδένωμι, ἡ, a dashing against.
[ἄρ]

Προσπαυδένωμι, Att. -ττω, f. -ξω
(πρός, ὑποπέμνω):—to dash against, πρ.
τινί τίς θύρας, to slam the door in
one's face, Luc. D. Meretr. 15, 2: πρ.
ναῦς σκοπέλλω, Plut. Marc. 15.

Προσπαυδένωμι, Ion. pf. of προσπαυδένωμι. Il.
5, 725. [ἄ]

Προσπαυδένωμι, 3 sing. Ion. pf. pass.
of προσπαυδένωμι, Hes. Op. 429.

Προσπαυδένωμι, ὦ, (πρός, ὑποπέμνω)
to fasten to by joints, joint, Hipp. Hence

Προσπαυδένωμι, ἡ, connection with or
to by joints, Hipp.

Προσπαυδένωμι, ὦ, (πρός, ὑποπέμνω)
to count or reckon among, Joseph.

Προσπαυδένωμι, ὦ, (πρός, ὑποπέμνω)
to breakfast besides or upon, Hipp.

Προσπαυδένωμι, ὦ, f. -έσω, (πρός, ὑπο-
πέμνω) to suffice, esp. to yield needful aid,
succour, help, assist, τινί. Soph. O. T.
141; cf. ibid. 12, Eur. Hec. 862.—II.

c. acc. rei, to afford, yield, present, τινί
τι, Soph. O. C. 72; πρ. χάριν, Id. Fr.
470; so perh. in mid., Plat. Theaet.
168 C; cf. προσάρχομαι.

Προσπαυδένωμι, ὦ, ὄν, and (in Polyb.
34, 5, 9) προσάρκτιος, ὄν, (πρός, ὑπο-
πέμνω) towards the north, northern.

Προσπαυδένωμι, ατος, τό, (Προσπαυδένωμι)
that which one takes; hence in plur.,
victuals, food, Hipp.; v. Foës. Oecon.

Προσπαυδένωμι, in later Att. -όττω:
f. -ῶ (πρός, ὑποπέμνω):—to fit to, at-
tach closely to, μαστῷ τέκνα, Eur. Ion

762; τι εἰς τι, Plat. Theaet. 193 C
τι περί τι, Xen. Cyr. 6, 2, 17: to bring
alongside, to close quarters, of ships in
action, Eur. I. A. 256:—πρ. δῶρα.—II
intr., to suit or agree with a thing, τινί,
Plat. Phaedr. 277 B; πρὸς τι Xen.
Cyr. 8, 4, 21.

Προσπαυδένωμι, to snatch away besides.
Προσπαυδένωμι, ἡ, (Προσπαυδένωμι) a giving
or taking of food, Hipp., v. Foës. Oe
con.

Προσπαυδένωμι, ὦ, f. -ῶσω. (πρός, ὑπο-
πέμνω) to fasten or attach to.—Pass., to
be fastened or attached to, πρὸς τι οἱ
τινί, Polyb. 3, 46, 8; 8, 6, 5:—to be-
long to, δοσεὶς νοῦ καὶ σμικρὸν προσήρ-
τηται, Plat. Phil. 58 A; προσήρτημε
νον τῷ καλῷ τὸ ἀγαθόν, Xen. Oec.
6, 15; to accrue to one, λῆμμα προσ-
ήρτηται, Dem. 60, 4; ἡδονὴν προσήρ-
τημένοι, devoted to., Luc. Necoym.
5. Mid., to make another dependent
upon one's self, Manetho. Hence

Προσπαυδένωμι, ατος, τό, that which
is fastened to, an appendage: and

Προσπαυδένωμι, ἡ, a fastening on.
Hipp.; or,—II. (from pass.) a grow-
ing upon, τῶν καρπῶν, Theophr.

Προσπαυδένωμι, ατος, τό, a spice ad-
ded to a thing, dub.

Προσπαυδένωμι: in Plat. Theaet.
168 C, vulg. προσηράμην, where
Heind. with Schneid. proposes προσ-
ηρεσάμην; while Buttn. Lexil. de-
fends the usual reading in the signif.

of ἐπάρχομαι, to devote, assign, pre-
sent.

*Προσπαυδένωμι, only used in pf. 2 -ἄρα
ρα, Ion. -ἄρηρα, in intr. signif., to be
fitted to or on, ἐπίστωρα προσπαυ-
ρότα, plates firmly fitted, Il. 5, 725,
and in pf. pass., Προσπαυδένωμι ἰστο
βοῇ, Hes. Op. 429. [ἄ]

Προσπαυδένωμι, ὦ, f. -ῶσω, (πρός,
ὑποπέμνω) to exercise besides, Polyb. 5,
109, 4.

Προσπαυδένωμι, (πρός, ὑποπέμνω) to
pant besides or near, Plut. Otho 2.

Προσπαυδένωμι, dep., (πρός,
ὑποπέμνω) to add wittily to one's words
τι, Polyb. Fr. Gr. 109.

Προσπαυδένωμι, to lighten upon
τινί.

Προσπαυδένωμι, ὦ, (πρός, ὑποπέμνω) to
dishonour or disgrace besides, esp., to
deprive of civil rights, Dem. 834, fin.

Προσπαυδένωμι, as pass., (πρός, ὑπο-
πέμνω) to become dried up, waste or run
away at or upon, πέτραις, Aesch. Pr.
147.

Προσπαυδένωμι, fut. -άσσομαι, (πρός,
ὑποπέμνω) dep. mid., to look at or beam
upon, Joseph.: the act. προσπαυδένωμι
to look at, in Lyc. 1082, cf. Ap. Rh. I
1231. Hence

Προσπαυδένωμι, ἡ, a looking at or
beaming upon.

Προσπαυδένωμι, ὦ, f. -ῶσω, (πρός, ὑπο-
πέμνω) to speak to, address, accost, τινά
freq. in poets from Hom. downwards,
θεοὺς πρ., Aesch. Ag. 514:—Hom.

oft adds ἐπέεσσιν, μελίχρῳ ἐπέεσσιν
or κερτομῳ; so too Hes.: Hom.
also has a double acc., ἔπεα, πολλά,
ἔλεεινόν πρ. τινά, to speak so and so
to one, Il. 1, 201; 17, 431; 22, 37,
etc.; so also Hes. Sc. 326; λόγον
πρ., Eur. Hipp. 826.—Hom. most
freq. uses 3 sing. impf. προσῆδα,
also Eur. dual προσανήτην, Il. 11,
136; 22, 90.

Προσπαυδένωμι, ὄν, (πρός, ὑποπέμνω) near
a farm-yard, rustic, Eur. Rhes. 273.

Προσπαυδένωμι, ὦ, f. -ῶσω, (πρός, ὑπο-
πέμνω) to play the flute to, accompany with
the flute, Ar. Eccl. 892; πρ. πῖσσω
τινί, Nicoph. Chet. 5. Hence

ἰπροσαυλῆσις, ἡ, accompaniment on the flute.

ἰπροσαυλιζομαι, dep., with f. mid. ἰσομαι, aor. pass. et mid., (πρός, αὐλιζομαι) to settle, encamp with or near.

ἰπροσαυζάνω, f. -έζω, (πρός, αὐζάνω) to increase besides: — pass., to grow besides, Theophr.; to be added, τινί, Phil. 13. Hence

ἰπροσαυζήσις, ἡ, additional growth, Theophr.

ἰπροσαύξω, = προσαυζάνω, to promote, is honour.

ἰπροσαύρω, to move to, put upon or in, πρὶν πυρὶ πόδα τις προσαύρῃ, as is now read in Soph. Ant. 620, e conj. Seidl.; cf. s. v. ἀπαυρῶν 10. (On the levir. v. ἀπαυράω.)

ἰπροσαυρίζω, = φορέω, Trag. ap. Hesych.

ἰπροσαυτουργέω, ὦ, to make with one's own hands besides.

ἰπροσαύω, to set on fire, burn.

ἰπροσαφαιρέω, ὦ, (πρός, ἀφαιρέω) to take away besides: — mid., to take away from one's self besides, Isae. 73, 38, Dem. 457, fin.

ἰπροσαφένω, f. -ήσω, (πρός, ἀφένω) to boil down besides or with, Diosc.

ἰπροσαφίη, ἡ, (πρός, ἀφίημι) a touching or handling, Diosc.

ἰπροσαφής, ἐς, (πρός, ἀφίημι) touching upon, adjoining, Hipp.

ἰπροσαφικνεύομαι, (πρός, ἀφικνεύομαι) dep. mid., to arrive at, Thuc. 8, 30.

ἰπροσαφίστημι, (πρός, ἀφίστημι) to cause to revolt besides, Thuc. 4, 117.

ἰπροσαφουδένω, (πρός, ἀφουδένω) to void excrement at one, Arist. H. A. 9, 45, 6.

ἰπροσαφορίζω, to part off beside.

ἰπροσαφρίσκω, (πρός, ἀφρίσκω) to foam or sprinkle foam beside or upon, Heliod.

ἰπροσαφθύνω, to make still deeper.

ἰπροσαβαίνω, f. -βήσομαι: aor. 2 πρόσβην, aor. mid. προσβεβήσομαι, Hom. (πρός, βαίνω). To go towards, on, up, step upon, Hom. (who only uses aor. 2 act. and aor. mid.), c. acc. soci. Il. 2, 48; 23, 117, Od. 21, 5, etc.; so too Hes. Sc. 33, and Att., as Aesch. Pr. 129; c. dat., Plat. Phaedr. 227 D; absol., Soph. Phil. 42, Eur., etc.: — to mount or ascend, like ἀναβαίνειν, Hdt. 1, 84: — metaph., to come upon, τίς σε προσέβα μανία; Soph. O. T. 1300; πρ. πρόσ τι, Xen. An. 4, 2, 28.

ἰπροσαβακχέω, (πρός, βακχέω) to send Bacchic rage upon one, τινί, Philostr. — II. intr., of Bacchic fury, to come over one, τινί, Id.

ἰπροσαβάλλω, (πρός, βάλλω) to throw or put to, apply, μαλακὴν χεῖρα πρ., of a surgeon, Pind. P. 4, 483; πρ. παρειῶν παρηΐδι, Eur. Hec. 410; κλίμακας πύλαις, Id. Supp. 498; πρ. δόρυ τινί, to attack him, Id. Phoen. 728 (cf. Aesch. Theb. 460); πρ. δέμια τινί, Lat. incutere timorem, Id. Ion 584; πρ. ψῆν πρόσ τι, Plat. Theat. 193 C. — 2. to assign to, procure for, κέρδος τινί, Hdt. 7, 51; τινί τι, e. g. πρ. Λακεδαιμονίους Ὀλυμπιῶν, to give them the honour of an Olympic victory, Id. 6, 70: πρ. ὄσσην τῷ πατρί, to cause him distress, Id. 1, 136; so, πρ. μελέταν σοφισταίς, Pind. I. 5 (4), 37; κακὸν τῇ πόλει, Aesch. Pers. 781; ὀδύνας ἐμοί, Soph. Tr. 42; πρ. τινὶ ἐκείνῃ, ἀισχρὰν κληθόνα, Soph. El. 973, Eur. Alc. 315.—3. of the sun, ἀνέωρας προσβάλλειν, to strike the earth with his rays, Il. 7, 421, Od. 19, 433; so, βοροστὶ [ὀσμή] με προσέβαλε, at Pac. 180: πρ. τινὶ ἀνάγκη, c. inf., to force a person to do..., Soph. O. T. 1, 78.—4. metaph., προσβάλλειν

τι, to lay a thing to heart, attend to it, understand it, Soph. Tr. 580, 844; cf. Lob. Phryn. 282.—5. πρ. τὴν ἐαυτοῦ μορφήν τινι, to put one's form upon another, i. e. be like him in form, Ael. N. A. 14, 12.—6. mid., δέρε, ἐργῶ προτιβάλλεσθαι τινά, Πορ. πρόσ τι, to throw one's self upon another with word or work, i. e. attack him, Il. 5, 879: —but, also, to associate with one's self, Opp. H. 5, 98.—II. intr., to strike against, make an attack or assault upon, πύλαις, Aesch. Theb. 615; τινί, Eur. Phoen. 724; τόπω, Thuc. 2, 19, 93, etc.; also, πρόσ τοι τεύχεω, Hdt. 3, 155, 158; πρόσ τοὺς ὁπίστας, Xen. An. 6, 1, 7, etc.: absol., to attack, charge, as Hdt. 7, 211; 9, 22, 25.—2. to put in with a ship, ἐς τὸν λιμένα, Thuc. 8, 101.—3. generally, to go or come to, πρόσ ὄψιν, etc., Plat. Rep. 401 C.

ἰπροσβάρῃσις, ἡ, (πρός, βαρός) a lying heavy or pressing upon. [α] ἰπροσβάσινω, (πρός, βασανίζω) to torture besides, Ath. 214 C.

ἰπροσβάσις, ἡ, (πρός, βαίνω) a means of approach, access, esp. up-hill, οὐρεσι, ἐνθα πρόσβασις οὐδεμὴ ἦν, Hdt. 3, 111, cf. Eur. El. 489, Thuc. 6, 96.

ἰπροσβάτος, ἡ, ὅν, (πρός, βαίνω) accessible, τινί, Xen. An. 4, 3, 12; 8, 9.

ἰπροσβιάζομαι, f. -όσομαι, (πρός, βιάω) dep. mid., to force or compel to a thing, c. inf., Ar. Plut. 16.—II. πρ. τόπω, to force or storm a place, Diod. 20, 39.—III. in aor. pass., προσβιασθῆναι, to be forced or hard pressed, Thuc. 1, 106. Hence

ἰπροσβιαστέον, verb. adj., one must force to a thing, Plut.

ἰπροσβιάζω: f. -βιάσω Att. -βιζῶ (πρός, βιάζω): — to make to go to or towards, bring to, πρ. ἐς συλλαβὰς, to reduce into syllables, Plat. Crat. 427 C; metaph., πρ. λέγων, to bring one over to another opinion, Ar. Av. 425; so too, τῷ λόγῳ προσβιάζειν τινά, Schneid. Xen. Mem. 1, 2, 17; also simply, προσβιάζειν, to bring over, persuade, Ar. Eq. 35, Plat. Phaedr. 229 E, Meno 74 B.

ἰπροσβιάω, ὦ, (πρός, βιάω) to live longer, Plut. Num. 21, Lucull. fin.

ἰπροσβιάπτω, f. -ψω, (πρός, βλάπτω) to hurt or harm besides, Hipp.

ἰπροσβλασφήμω, ὦ, (πρός, βλασφήμω) to slander, blaspheme besides, Joseph.

ἰπροσβλέπω: f. -ψω, also -ψομαι (Eur. I. A. 1192) (πρός, βλέπω)—to look at or upon, c. acc., Aesch. Pr. 215, Soph. O. T. 1183, Eur., etc. Hence

ἰπροσβλεψίς, εὖς, ἡ, a looking at or upon, τινί, Plut. 2, 45 C.

ἰπροσβλῆσις, ἡ, (πρός, βάλλω) a putting to, adding to, Hipp.

ἰπροσβλήτος, ἡ, ὅν, (πρός, βάλλω) added, LXX.

ἰπροσβλύω, (πρός, βλύω) to spit out upon, τινί τι, Plut. Peric. 10, ubi v. Schaf.

ἰπροσβοάω, ὦ, (πρός, βοάω) to shout, call to one: —mid., to call to one's self, call in, παρίοντας προσεβώσατο, Hdt. 6, 35.

ἰπροσβοηθεύω, ὦ, Ion. προσβοηθεύω, (πρός, βοηθεύω) to come to aid, come up with succour, Thuc. 6, 66, 69, etc.; προσβοηθῆσαι ἐς τὴν Βοιωτήν, Hdt. 8, 144.

ἰπροσβολή, ἡς, ἡ, (πρός, βάλλω) a putting to, application, e. g. of the touchstone, Aesch. Ag. 391, cf. Arist. Rhet. 3, 2, 12; πρ. ὁμμάτων ἐς τι, Plat. Theat. 153 E.—II. (from intr. signif.) a falling upon, attacking: an es-

sault, ἀεγ. in Hdt., as, προσβολή-λὸς ποιέσθαι, 3, 158; 4, 128; πρ. so also in Att., usu. in plur.; προσβολαί Ἐρινύων, Aesch. Cho. 2; μασιτύων, Id. Eum. 600; ἀγαυή, Ar. Pac. 39: —ἰπροσβολή Ἀχαιῶν attack or attacking party of the Aes. ans, Id. Theb. 28.—2. generally, ing towards, approaching, arrival, S. Fr. 737: hence, an approach, Soph. 246 A, χειμωνός, Legg. 86, φίλῃαι προσώπων προσβολαί, of es, Eur. Supp. 1138; hence, absc kiss or embrace, Id. Med. 1074 (u Elmsl.). —3. of ships, a putting land: a landing-place, harbour, pla touch at, ὁλκάδων πρ., Thuc. 4, of a place, ἐν προσβολῇ εἶναι, to general place for ships to touch at, 1, 48; προσβολὴν ἔχειν πάσης τῆς κεῖρας, to afford a means of ent Sicily, Id. 4, 1.—III. (from pass.) which is thrown to or sent upon o chance, accident, πρ. κακῇ, Eur. 829; προσβολαί θείαι, divine; ments, Antipho 123, 23.—2. that i is put upon a weapon, the iron f A. B. p. 58.

ἰπροσβολῶσις, ἡ, (πρός, βολή) pointing of weapons.

ἰπροσβόρεσις, ὄν, = πρόσβορρος to καταβόρεσις, q. v., Arist. H. 15, 7, Theophr.

ἰπροσβόρεος, ὄν, rarer collat. of foreg.

ἰπροσβόρρος, ὄν, (πρός, βορρά wards or exposed to the north-wind, Ion 11, 937, Strab.

ἰπροσβράω or -βράσω, (πρ. βράω) to throw up against, σπίνῃ προσβρασμαμένον ὑπὸ θα σῃ, Plut. 2, 675 E.

ἰπροσβραχέη, ἐς, dub. I. for βραχέη, somewhat shallow, Strab. v. Lob. Phryn. 540.

ἰπροσβρέω, f. -έω, (πρός, βρέω) wet or moisten besides, Hipp.

ἰπροσβῶθεω, Ion. for προσβῶ Hdt.

ἰπροσβωμολοχεύομαι, dep., to the buffoon to another.

ἰπροσγαίος, ὄν, (γαῖα) = sq.

ἰπροσγεῖος, ὄν, (πρός, γέα, γῆ) the earth, Tim. Locf. 96 D, Zen Diog. L. 7, 145.—II. near land, of opp. to πελάγος, Arist. H. A. 1, 1; οἱ πρ. θαλάσσης τόποι, Ib. 8, 1.

ἰπροσγέλω, ὦ, f. -άσω, but -αί [α], Ar. Pac. 600 (πρός, γέλω) look laughing at one, τινί, Hdt. 3, Eur. Med. 1162; τὸν πανόστ γέλον, Ib. 1041: generally, to glori- desmῇ βροτείων αἰμάτων με προσ- Aesch. Eum. 253: also, πρ. τι smile upon one, Valck. Hipp. Lob. Phryn. 463; like Lat. arride-

ἰπροσγένης, ἐς, (*γένω) akin to

ἰπροσγίνκομαι, later προσγίν- fut. -γενήσομαι: (πρός, γίν- dep. mid.—To come or go to, one's self with, join one's self to other, τινί, esp. as an ally, H. 120; 5, 103, etc.: to incline tow befriending, τινί, Id. 6, 136; genera be added, accrue, Lat. accedere, 110, Eur. Andr. 702, Thuc. Plat., etc.; to be so and so in ad- πρόσ τι, Plat. Rep. 375 E.— arrive: so also of things, to co happen to, τοῖς γὰρ θανούσι μ οὐ πρ., Soph. Tr. 1173, c. Plat. 86 E, etc.

ἰπροσγίχραίνω, to make still sticky or slippery, Hipp.

ἰπροσγίχομαι, (πρός, γίγ- dep., to be eager for besides, cū to, τινός, Arist. Metaph. 1, 2

Προσγυμνῶν, ον, τό, (πρός, γυμνῶν) a covering for the jaws and face.

Προσγυμνῶν, ἡς, ἡ, (προσγυμνῶν) a ring besides, addition.

Προσγυμνῶν, ον, added to a list, Lat. *scriptulus*, opp. to those enrolled finally, Dion. H.—II. as subst., τὸ προσγυμνῶν τιμῆς, a note or bill of the case, Plut. 2, 832 A: from

Προσγυμνῶν, f. -ψω, (πρός, γυμνῶν) write besides, add to a writing or in writing, Dem. 165, 13; (29, 1, etc.; in mid., Id. 615, 24: τὰ προσγεμμένα, conditions added to a treaty, n. Hell. 7, 1, 37, cf. Lys. 136, 31.

Προσρηγορέω, ὦ, (πρός, ρηγορέω) to watch or attend to, Arist. *Pol.* 18, 1.

Προσγυμνῶν, f. -ισω, (πρός, γυμνῶν) to exercise at or with, Plat. Legg. C: —pass., προσγεγυμνασμένος ἔμω, Plut. Marc. 27.

Προδῶναι, (πρός, δαίω) to kindle or set up besides, πόθον τινί, Pind. P. 28 = 184 Böckh, who has there foreed it for ἐνδαΐω.

Προδανείζω, (πρός, δανείζω) to lend in addition to —mid., to have lent to borrow, τι, Xen. An. 7, 5, 5, Plut. *Is.* 7.

Προδᾶπάνω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (πρός, δαπάνω) to spend besides, Luc. Saturn.

Προδέγμα, ατος, τό, (προσδέχομαι) a reception, ξένης προσδέγματα, *Ph.* Tr. 628.

Προδέξω, ἐς, (προσδέχομαι) needing des, yet lacking, τινός, Plat. Tim. D, Luc. Demon. 4.

Προδέσκει, ἡ, (προσδέχομαι) want, Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10, 77.

Προδεδέω, ἡ, (προσδέχομαι) is still wanting, is yet lacking, τι, Soph. Fr. 218; λήπτῃ τι προσδέξαι, (αὐτὸς προσδέξῃ); Eur. H. F. 90.—2. ly impers., c. gen., there is still need of, προσδεῖ τινος, one has need of..., Thuc. 3, 13, Plat. Phil. 3; ἐτι προσδεῖ ἐρεσθαι, Id. Symp. A:—distinguished from ἐνδεῖ by a. 14, 23; cf. προσδέω I. 2.

Προδεδέκνυμι, to show besides, *ice*

Προδεδέκνυμι, verb. adj., one must e besides, Arist. Top. 4, 2, 7.

Προδεκτός, α, ον, verb. adj. from προσδέχομαι, to be received or accepted, *it.* Tim. 89 B.

Προδεκτός, ἡ, ὄν, (προσδέχομαι) ved: metaph., acceptable, Lat. *acutus*, LXX.

Προδενδρός, ον, (πρός, δένδρον) *ly*, Theophr. C. Pl. 2, 18, 2, *neid*.

Προδεδεῖ, εως, ἡ, (προσδέχομαι) a living, Diog. L. 7, 47.

Προδεδέω, (πρός, δέωμαι) dep., c. aor. pass.:—to be in want of, to be in need of besides, τινός, Thuc. 02; 2, 41, Plat., etc.—2. impers. A. προσδεῖ, Plat. Demod. 384 B, 2, 138 B.—II. to beg, ask of another, τί τινος, Hdt. 3, 75; 6, 35; *ely* in this signif. c. gen. rei, as Id. 0:—c. acc. pers. et inf., to beg one o, Id. 1, 36; 6, 41; c. gen. pers. et *al*, to beg of one to do, Id. 8, 40.

Προδέρκομαι, dep., with fut. mid. *ρομαι*; aor. act. -έδρακον (Aesch. *im.* 167), pass. -έδραχθην (Id. *Pr.* c. pf. -δόδρακα (πρός, δέρκομαι), *to look at, behold*, c. acc., Od. 20, 1, and Att. poets: Dor. ποτιδέρκομαι, *Il.* 16, 10, Od. 17, 518.

Πρόδω, ἡ, (προσδέω) a tying on *to*.

Προδεδεμένω, (πρός, δεσμεύω) to bind, tie on or to, Diod.

Προδεδεμένω,=foreg.

Πρόδετος, ον, (προσδέω) tied to a thing, τινί, Eur. Rhes. 307.

Προδεδέομαι, Dor. ποτιδ-, poet. for -δέομαι, Theocr. 5, 63.

Προδεδέομαι, in Ion. prose προσδέκομαι: fut. -δέξομαι: dep. mid.:—Hom. uses only the Dor. part. pf. ποτιδεδεμένος (πρός, δέχομαι). Strictly, to accept, receive favourably, esp. an offer, an embassy, etc., Hdt. 1, 48, Aesch. Eum. 656, Thuc., etc.; to receive hospitably, Eur. Phoen. 1706: to admit into one's presence, Xen. Cyr. 7, 5, 37: to admit to citizenship, Dem. 1317, 6, etc.: to admit arguments, Plat. Rep. 561 B: φιλιαν, συνθήκας, Polyb. 1, 16, 8; 17, 1: cf. προσδεκτός: but,—II. in Hom., always, to wait for or expect a thing, c. acc., δῶρον, τὴν σὺν ὁμήν, σὺν μύθον, Od. 2, 186, 403; 7, 161; so in Hdt. 1, 89; 3, 146; and Att., as Soph. Tr. 15.—2. absol., to wait, abide, Hom.; followed by ὅπῃ ἂν with opt., *Il.* 7, 415; by εἰ with opt., Od. 23, 91; also c. acc. et inf., Hdt. 5, 34, etc.; cf. προσδοκάω.—II. the impf. occurs in pass. signif., Thuc., 4, 19, cf. Porpo Thuc. 1, 1, p. 185.

Προδέω, f. -δήσω, (πρός, δέω) to tie, fasten to or on, pf. pass. προσδέδετα, Hdt. 6, 119.

Προδολήλω, f. -ήσομαι, (πρός, δολήλω) dep. mid., to ruin or destroy besides, τι, Hdt. 8, 68, 3.

Προδολήλω, ὦ, (πρός, δολήλω) to show or make plain besides, Arist. An. Post. 2, 7, 4.

Προδιαβάλλω, (πρός, διαβάλλω) to insinuate besides, τι ἄδικον εἶναι, Antipho 124, 12, cf. Plat. Fab. 7, etc.:—to slander besides, τινά, Id. Aleib. 28:—προδιαβάλλεσθαι εἰς τι, Id. Peric. 29.

Προδιαίρεομαι, (πρός, διαίρεω) dep. mid., to divide, distinguish besides or further, Arist. Rhet. 1, 10, 9.

Προδιαλέγομαι, (πρός, διαλέγομαι) dep. mid., c. aor. pass.:—to answer one who speaks with one, διαλεγόμενῳ ὁ προσδιελέγετο, Hdt. 3, 50, and so Plat.; ὁ προσδιαλεγόμενος, the person conversed with, the respondent, Plat. Prot. 217 D.—2. simply, to hold converse with, τινί, Plat. Legg. 887 E. Hence

Προδιαλέξις, ἡ, conversation with one.

Προδιαμαρτυρέω, ὦ, (πρός, διαμαρτυρέω) to testify in addition, Isae. 59, 7, Aeschin. 46, 5.

Προδιαμαρτύρομαι, (πρός, διαμαρτύρομαι) to adjure in addition, Polyb. 26, 3, 6, e conj. Schweigh. [δ].

Προδιαναγκάζω, (πρός, διαναγκάζω) to force or compel besides, Hipp.

Προδιανέμω, (πρός, διανέμω) to distribute, λίτραν ἄγνυρον κατ' ἄνδρα πρ., Plut. Cat. Maj. 10:—mid., to divide among themselves, Dem. 393, 26.

Προδιανοέομαι, (πρός, διανοέω) dep. c. fut. mid. et aor. pass.:—to reflect on or consider besides, Plat. Legg. 857 E. Hence

Προδιανοητός, verb. adj., one must consider besides, Plat. Legg. 740 B.

Προδιαπασσάλλω, to fasten to a thing with nails, πρ. πρὸς σανίδα, v. l. Hdt. 7, 33.

Προδιαπλάσσω, Att. -ττω: to mould in addition.

Προδιαπολεμέω, ὦ, (πρός, διαπολεμέω) to end in war besides, Dio C.

Προδιᾶπορέω, ὦ, (πρός, διά, ὑπο-

ρέω) to be uncertain besides Plat. 2, 669 F.

Προδιαπράσσω, f. -ξω, (πρός, διαπράσσω) to achieve or accomplish besides:—mid., to achieve or acquire for one's self besides: also like act., τινί τι, Xen. Cyr. 8, 3, 47.

Προδιαρκέω, ὦ, to last out, Aristid.

Προδιαρπάζω, (πρός, διαρπάζω) to plunder besides, Polyb. 4, 79, 2.

Προδιασφέω, ὦ, (πρός, διασφέω) to add by way of explanation, Polyb. 3, 24, 25.

Προδιαστέλλωμαι, (πρός, διαστέλλω) as mid., to add further conditions, hence to agree upon, covenant, Posidon. ap. Ath. 263 D. Hence

Προδιαστολή, ἡς, ἡ, a further condition.

Προδιαστρέφω, (πρός, διαστρέφω) to pervert besides, Plut. 2, 697 D, etc.

Προδιαστύρω, (πρός, διαστύρω) to satirise or ridicule besides; v. l. for προδίασ-

Προδιατάρασσω, f. -ξω, (πρός, διατάρασσω) to disturb besides, Dio C. 35, 10.

Προδιατάσσω, Att. -ττω, f. -ξω, (πρός, διατάσσω) to ordain besides Philo.

Προδιατριβή, ἡς, ἡ, a dwelling *by* or with: from

Προδιατριβή, f. -ψω, (πρός, διατριβή) to dwell by or with, have inter course with, τινί, Plat. Theat. 168 A [τρι]

Προδιαφθείρω, (πρός, διαφθείρω) to spoil or ruin besides, Soph. Phil. 76

—pass., to perish besides, Isocr. 390 B.

Προδιδάσκω, f. -ξω, (πρός, διδάσκω) to teach one something besides, τινά τι, Plat. Charm. 173 D.

Προδίδωμι, (πρός, δίδωμι) to give besides, Soph. Phil. 309; κάμοι προσδοτέ τι τῆς ἡδονῆς, Eur. Hel. 700, cf. Cycl. 531: also in Plat., Xen., etc.

Προδιέρχομαι, (πρός, διέρχομαι) dep. mid., to go through or detail besides, Hipp.

Προδιηγέομαι, (πρός, διηγέομαι) dep. mid., to narrate besides, Luc. Pe regr. 43.

Προδιηθεύω, (πρός, διηθεύω) to filter through besides, Arist. Prob. 23, 21.

Προδικάζω, f. -ισω, (πρός, δικάζω) to award to as a judge:—mid., to be engaged in a law-suit, Dem. 976, 2.

Προδιοικέω, ὦ, to manage or govern besides.

Προδιορθόω, ὦ, (πρός, διορθόω) to ordain besides, Inscr. Rosett.:—mid., to correct one's self besides, Aeschin. 39, 34.

Προδιορίζω, (πρός, διορίζω) to define or specify besides, Dem. 496, 17, in mid., Arist. Interpr. 6, 4: mid., also to assert or maintain besides, τι εἶναι, Polyb. 32, 7, 10, Plut. Hence

Προδιορισμός, οὔ, ὅ, a further limitation: and

Προδιοριστέον, verb. adj., one must define besides, Arist. Top. 6, 14, 1.

Προδοῖω, f. -ξω, (πρός, δοῖω) to pursue besides, v. l. Thuc. 6, 70.

Προδοκάω, ὦ, Ion. εὔ: fut. -ήσω aor. -έδοκῃσα:—to expect, whether hope or fear, first in Hdt.; c. inf., *te* expect that., 7, 156, Aesch. Pr. 930, 990, Eur., etc.; also, πρ. τι, to expect, look for a thing, Aesch. Pr. 1026, Soph. Phil. 784, etc. (The simple δοκάω is not found, only δοκέω.)

Προδοκέω, ὦ, aor. -έδοξα, (πρός, δοκέω) to seem or be thought besides, c. inf., ἀπειρόκαλος εἶναι, Dem. 617, 7, cf. 757, 18.

Προδοκῆμα, ατος, τό, (προσδοκῶ

that which is expected: expectation, Plat. Phil. 32 B.

Προσδοκῆτος, ον, (προσδοκάω) expected, Aesch. Pr. 935.

Προσδοκία, ας, ἡ, (προσδοκάω) a looking for, expectation, whether in hope or fear, but more commonly the latter, μέλλοντος κακοῦ, δεινῶν, Plat. Lach. 198 B, Tim. 70 C, cf. Soph. 264 B; προσδοκία ἦν μή... or μη οὐ..., Thuc. 2, 93; 5, 14; also, προσδοκίαν παρέχειν ὅπως..., Id. 7, 12; so, πρ. ἐμπολεῖν ὥς..., Isocr. 159 E; in plur., τὰς προσδοκίας ἔργων ἀπατεῖν τινα, i. e. the fulfilment of the expectations raised, Aeschin. 52, 10.—πρὸς προσδοκίαν, according to expectation, Thuc. 6, 63; so, κατὰ πρ., Plat. Soph. 264 B; ἐκ προσδοκίας, Id. Rep. 584 C; opp. to παρὰ προσδοκίαν.

Προσδοκίμος, ον, (προσδοκάω) expected, looked for, or to be expected, freq. in Hdt.; πρ. τινί, 1, 78; ἐς Κύπρον, ἐπὶ Μίλητον πρ., expected to come to Cyprus, against Miletus, Id. 5, 108; 6, 6;—also in Att., as Thuc. 7, 15, Dem. 69, 23.

Πρόδομα, ατος, τό, (προσδίδωμι) that which is given in.

Προδοξάζω, (πρὸς, δοξάζω) to hold additional opinions, Plat. Theat. 209 D: to imagine further or besides, Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10, 50, 62.

Προδοξοποιέω, ὦ, (πρὸς, δοξοποιέω) to act according to mere opinion in a thing.—Pass., to be subject to wrong opinions, Polyb. 17, 15, 16, where however Schweigh. writes πρὸς δοξοποιέω.

Προσδέρπιος, ον, Ἰ.Υ. ποτιδέρπιος, (πρὸς, δέρπον) belonging to or serving for supper, Od. 9, 234, 249, in Dor. form.

Προσδοχή, ἡς, ἡ, (πρὸς, δέχομαι) reception, Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10, 89.

Προσδράμειν, inf. aor. 2, of προτρέχω. Hence

Προσδραμῆ, ἡς, ἡ, a running to, towards or against one.

Προσδυσκολαίνω, (πρὸς, δυσκολαίνω) to be peevish towards one, Plut. 2, 818 A.

Προσδωρέομαι, (πρὸς, δωρέομαι) dep. mid., to present besides, Diod.

Προσεύω, f. -άσω, (πρὸς, εἶω) to suffer to go to or towards, N. T.

Προσεγγίζω, (πρὸς, ἐγγίζω) intr., to approach, Polyb. 39, 1, 4; τινί, Leon. Tar. 84. Hence

Προσεγγισμός, οὗ, ὁ, an approaching, approach.

Προσεγγράφω, f. -ψω, (πρὸς, ἐγγράφω) to inscribe besides upon a pillar, Hdt. 2, 102: to add a saving or limiting clause, Aeschin. 83, 5.

Προσεγγύομαι, (πρὸς, ἐγγύνω) as mid., to become surety besides, πρ. ὁφλήματος, to become surety for the sum owed, Dem. 879, 2.

Προσεγγύω, near to, Hipp.

Προσεγκάλλω, ὦ, f. -έσω, (πρὸς, ἐγκαλέω) to accuse besides: προσεγκ. τινί τι, exprobrare aliquid alicui, Plut. 2, 401 B.

Προσεγκέμαι, as pass., to lie heavy upon.

Προσεγκελεύομαι, (πρὸς, ἐγκελεύω) dep., to exhort besides, Plut. Aemil. 53; τινί, Id. Alex. 10.

Προσεγγέω, f. -χέσω, (πρὸς, ἐγγέω) to pour in besides, Arist. Probl. 32, 10, Diphil. Ἀπολιπ., 1, 10.

Προσεγγίω, (πρὸς, ἐγγίω) to smear on besides, τι.—2, to besmear besides or upon more, τινά, Anth. P. 11, 117. []

Προσεγγύνωμι, (πρὸς, ἐγγύνωμι) to hear up in besides, Geop.

Προσεδάφίζω, (πρὸς, ἐδαφίζω) to add to the ground or floor:—in Aesch.

Theb. 496, ὁδὸν πλεκτάναισι περιδρόμον κύτος προσδίδεται, the rim of the shield was made fast to the centre with wreaths of snakes.

Προσεδρεία, ας, ἡ, (προσεδρεύω) a sitting by or near: esp.,—1. a sitting before a place, besieging, blockade, Lat. obsessio, Thuc. 1, 126.—2. close attention to a thing, Lat. assiduus:—esp., a sitting by a sick-bed, Eur. Or. 93, in form -δρία.

Προσεδρευτικός, ἡ, ὄν, sitting by or near, assiduous: from

Προσεδρεύω, (πρόσδερος) to sit near, πύρα, Eur. Or. 403.—II. to sit by constantly, πρ. πρὸς τῷ διδύσκαλῳ, to attend school, Dem. 313, 11; so, πρ. τινί, to be always at his side, Id. 914, 28: hence—2. to sit before and besiege a town, Lat. obsidere, πόλει, Polyb. 8, 9, 11:—hence, metaph., to sit by and watch, τοῖς πράγμασι, τοῖς καίροις, Dem. 14, 15, Polyb. 38, 5, 9; to sit down patiently as if blockading, Chaerem. ap. Ath. 562 F.

Προεδρία, ας, ἡ, v. sub προσεδρεία.

Πρόσδερος, ον, (πρὸς, ἔδρα) sitting or being near, πρ. λιγνύς, the surrounding smoke, Soph. Tr. 794.—II. applying diligently to a business; diligent, industrious.

Προσεθίζω, (πρὸς, ἐθίζω) to accustom one to a thing, τινά τι, Xen. Apol. 25; c. acc. et inf., Id. Cyr. 8, 1, 36:—pass., to accustom one's self to a thing, τινί, Id. Lac. 2, 4. Hence

Προσεθισμός, οὗ, ὁ, an accustoming to, habituation.

Προσειδέναι, -δώς, inf. and part. of προείδω, q. v.

Προσειδής, ἐς, (πρὸς, εἶδος) similar, τινί, Nic. Fr. 2.

Προσεῖδον, inf. προσείδω, part. προσείδων: aor. 2 without any pres. in use, προεώρα being used instead, (πρὸς, εἶδον):—to look at or upon, first in Hes. Fr. 64, 2; also in mid., προσείδσθαι, but first in Aesch. Pers. 48, 694, (for in Od. 13, 155, the true reading is προῖδωνται, and in Hes. Sc. 386, προῖδσθαι).—II. pass., προσειδόμεναι, to appear beside: hence, to be like, Aesch. Cho. 178; cf. εἶδω II.—Cf. προείδω.

Προσεῖκα, Att. for προσείδω, q. v.

Προσεικάω, f. -άσω, aor. -ήκασι, (πρὸς, εἰκάω):—to make like to, make after a model, τινί τι, Xen. Mem. 3, 10, 8:—pass., to be like, resemble, τινί, Aeschin. 89, 11.—II. metaph., to compare, τινί τι, Aesch. Theb. 413, Cho. 12, Eur., etc.; κακῷ δέ τω προσεικάω τόδε, I think this looks like mischief, Aesch. Ag. 1131:—but Ibid. 163, some take it—ἐπεικάω, to conjecture, which is dub., v. Klausen ad l.

Προσεῖκελος, ἡ, ον, also ος, ον, (πρὸς, εἰκελος):—somewhat like, c. dat., Hdt. 2, 12; 3, 110, etc.

Προσεῖκης, ἐς, =προσεῖκελος, from προσείδω, Nic. Th. 292.

Προσεῖλέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (πρὸς, εἰλέω) to press or force upon, against or together, Il. 10, 347, in Dor. form, προτειλέειν:—cf. προσείω II.

Προεῖλος, ον, (πρὸς, εἰλλω) towards the sun, sunny, warm, light, δόμοι, Aesch. Pr. 451.

Πρόσειμι, (πρὸς, εἰμι) to go to, towards, Hom. (who, like Hes. Op. 351, only uses dat. and acc. of part. pres. προσιόν):—to go to, approach one, τινί, Hdt. 1, 62; esp., πρ. γυναίκι, like προσέρχομαι, to go in to a woman, Xen. Symp. 4, 38:—c. acc., Aesch. Eum. 242, Eur. Cycl. 40: etc.—or

πρὸς., Soph. El. 436, Plat. Rep. D: absol., πρόσθι, Eur. Or. 150:—in hostile sense, to attack, τινί, Xi. Cyr. 7, 1, 7; to make war on, πρόσθι, Ib. 2, 4, 12; ἐπὶ τινα, Ib. 7, 1;—to come forward to speak, πρ. ὅμῳ, Xen. Mem. 3, 7, 1; πρ. βουλῇ, τοῖς ἐφόροις, to come before Dem. 346, 16, Polyb. 4, 34, 5.—II. time, to come on, be at hand, ἐπὶ προσῇ ἡ ὥρη, Hdt. 4, 30 (with προσῇ).—III. to come in, esp. of renew, Thuc. 2, 13, Andoc. 24, 29; προσιόντα χρήματα, the public revenue like πρόσδοσι, Lat. reditus, Ar. Ec. 712; more freq. τὰ πρ. alone, Id. Ve. 664, and Oratt.

Πρόσειμι, (πρὸς, εἰμι) to be at, or by another; and, in hostile signification, to sit before, to sit against an opponent, Hes. Op. 3 (where some critics, both ancient and modern, have wrongly assumed προσειναι as = προσειναι, but Ruhnk. Ep. Cr. p. 84: others, Voss, explain it, visiting the visitor.—II. to be added to, τινί, Hdt. 2, 7, 173, and Att.: to belong to, be τινί, Soph. Aj. 521, Eur. Hec. 3. Xen. Mem. 3, 10, 12, etc.; οὐδὲν ἡ προσῇ, there was nothing else the world, Dem. 571, 25.

Προσειπών, inf. προσείπειν, aor. without any pres. in use, πρόσθι or προαγορεύω, being used instead also, προείπα, ας, etc., Eur. M. 895, Cycl. 101, (πρὸς, εἶπον).—speak to one, hence to address, or cost, τινά, freq. in Hcm., and H who always use the Ep. length forms προσείπον, etc.: only in 22, 329, the Dor. προτειπείν:—to dress as a friend, hence to salute, ἡλίας προσείπει, Hes. Th. 749 to address the gods, Aesch. Ag. 8.—πρ. ὀνόματι τινα, Dem. 1351, 10. II. to say something further, add, c. a rei, but also c. acc. et inf., Plat. So. 250 B; more rarely c. dupl. acc., πρ. εἰπὴν τινα ἔπος, Ar. Pac. 520.—generally, to call so and so, to na Aesch. Cho. 997, Soph. O. T. 10 etc.; πολλάς ἐπιστήμας ἐπὶ ἡ προσείπειν, Plat. Theat. 148 D.

Προσεῖρω, to join to, annex.

Προσειράω, f. -ξω, (πρὸς, εἰράω) to bring in besides, Diog. L. 9, 88.

Προσειρενπορέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (πρὸς, εἰρενπορέω) to aid in procuring, c. g. ἄγγυριον, Isae. Fr. 2 (ubi olim πρ. εἰρενπορίζω).

Προσεικνύνω, to bring into besides.

Προεῖσκω, =προσεικάω:—παρὰ to resemble: cf. προσείκαω.

Προσειπράσω, (πρὸς, εἰσπράσω) to exact payment besides, Plut. Alcibi.

Προσεισέφω, (πρὸς, εἰσέφω) to tribute besides, v. l. Plut. Arat. 1.

Hence

Προσεισφορά, ας, ἡ, an additional contribution, Joseph.

Προσειώ, (πρὸς, σείω) to hold out, shake, πρ. χεῖρα, to shake it threateningly, Eur. H. F. 1218, Hel. 1 (where Herm. προσειλεῖ, from πρ. εἰλέω); προσείπειν ἑναστέον τε τὸν πλόκαμον, to shake it up down, Id. Bacch. 930; θαλλὸν τὸ βῆτω πρ., to hold out and shake a bough to a sheep, hold it out as a bait, H. Phaedr. 230 D; hence, =προτεινέω, προδεκνύναι, v. Ruhnk. Tim. 2. θαλλός:—then, metaph., πρ. θάλλον or σερπῆνά τι, πρ. φόβον, hold a thing out as a bugbear, Thuc. 86.

Προσεκβαίνω, (πρὸς, ἐκβαίνω) to disembark in or upon, Dio C. 50, 3.

Προσεβάλλω, (πρός, ἐκβάλλω) to put besides, Dem. 555, 2, Plut. C. aech. 14.—II. to draw out farther long, e. g. γραμμῶν.

Προσεβάζω, (πρός, ἐκβάζω) to put out at the same time, Dio C.

Προσεκδέρω, (πρός, ἐκδέρω) to flay, Posidipp. Χορ. 1, 14, Meineke. Προσεκδέρωμαι, dep. mid., to intert, expect besides.

Προσεκδιδάσκω, strengthened for προσδιδάσκω, Dio C.

Προσεκζητέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, to search, examine besides.

Προσεκθλίβω, f. -ψω, to squeeze out ideas or farther. [i]

Προσεκθρῶσκω, to spring out besides.

Προσεκαίω, f. -καύσω, (πρός, ἐκαίω) to set fire to, kindle besides, Dio C.

Προσεκκάλπτω, f. -ψω, (πρός, ἐκάλπτω) to uncover, disclose besides, rab.

Προσεκκείμαι, (πρός, ἐκκείμαι) as ss., to project towards, Philostr.

Προσεκλέγω, f. -ξω, (πρός, ἐκλέγω) to pick out besides:—mid., to pick out ideas for one's self, Polyb. 6, 24, 2.

Προσεκλογίζομαι, f. -ίσσομαι, (πρός, ἐκλογίζομαι) dep. mid., to think out, reckon on besides, Dio C. 58, 7.

Προσεκλύω, (πρός, ἐκλύω) to loosen, weaken the more, Plut. 2, 143 C.

Προσεκμαίνομαι, (πρός, ἐκμαίνομαι) pass., to be violently enraged besides, Aetæa.

Προσεκπέμψω, f. -ψω, (πρός, ἐκπέμψω) to send away besides, Xen. Cyr. 5, 24.

Προσεκπηδάω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, to leap out ideas or against.

Προσεκπίνω, (πρός, ἐκπίνω) to drink drain besides: hence verb. adj.

προσεκπιόσθαι, Plut. 2, 111 C. [i]

Προσεκπίπτω, to make a sally besides, dub. I. Strab. p. 16, v. Casaub.

Προσεκπονέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (πρός, ἐκπονέω) to work out, finish besides, Plut. 2, 17.

Προσεκπρίασθαι, (πρός, ἐκπρίασθαι) to purchase or ransom besides, Dio C. [i]

Προσεκπύρῳ, ὦ, to kindle, set on fire besides.

Προσεκπῶω, ὦ, f. -άσω, (πρός, ἐκπῶω) to draw out besides, Arist. Probl. 18.

Προσεκαταπεινῶω, ὦ, intr. (sub. εἰναι), to be degraded, Plut. 2, 814 E.

Προσεκατάρσσω, (πρός, ἐκατάρσσω) to confuse still more, Plut. 2, 463 F.

Προσεκτέον, verb. adj. from προσέειμι, one must apply, τὸν νοῦν, Plat. no 96 D; and so, absol., one must attend, Id. Demod. 384 E.

Προσεκτικός, ὅ, ὄν, (προσέχω) attentive, Xen. Mem. 3, 5, 5.—II. act., keeping attentive, Arist. Rhet. 3, 14, 7, v. -κός.

Προσεκτίλλω, (πρός, ἐκτίλλω) to pick, pull out besides, Ar. Av. 286.

Προσεκτίνω, f. -τίσω, (πρός, ἐκτίσω) to pay in addition, ὀκνῶ, Plat. leg. 933 E; ζημίαν, Plut. Phoc. 27.

Προσεκτυφῶω, ὦ, (πρός, ἐκτυφῶω) to blind outright besides, Plut. 176 F.

Προσεκφέρω, (πρός, ἐκφέρω) to pay besides, Polyb. 3, 27, 8.

Προσεκφοβέω, ὦ, (πρός, ἐκφοβέω) to frighten away besides, Dio C.

Προσεκχέω, f. -χέω, (πρός, ἐκχέω) to pour out or away besides, LXX.

Προσεκχλευῶω, (πρός, ἐκχλευῶω) to ridicule besides, τινά, Dem. 704, 1.

Προσελάσσει, ας, ἡ,=sq.

Προσελάσσει, ἡ, a coming to an ar-

rest: f om

Προσελαύνω, f. -ελάσω: ας, ἡ, 1 -ήλασα (πρός, ελαύνω):—to drive towards, usu. intr.—I. (sub. ἵππων), to ride towards, ride up, Lat. *adequare*, Hdt. 7, 208; 9, 20, and freq. in Xen.: also, pr. ἵππων, Hdt. 9, 43, Xen. Cyr. 1, 4, 17; pr. ἐπὶ καμήλῳ, Ib. 6, 2, 7; pr. τινί, to ride up to him, Xen.—2. (sub. στρατόν), to march up, arrive, Id. An. 1, 5, 12. [i]

Προσελένυσσι, εως, ἡ, (προσερχομαι) a going or coming to, Luc. Prom. 6.

Προσελέω or προσελέω, a word found only in two passages of Att. poetry, viz. Aesch. Pr. 438, Ar. Ran. 730; explained by old Gramm. by ὑβρίω, προπηλακίζω, to misuse, maltreat, insult, τινά.—Its origin is still dub. —Dawes, Misc. Crit. p. 164, brought it from ἐλός, to bemire, like προπηλακίζω. A difficulty arises from the fact that in both places the first syll. is long: Brunck accounted for this by the aspirate, and even ventured to write προσελοῦμεν, προσελοῦμενον. Dawes referred it to the digamma, which is supported by the Lat. *Velas*, derived by Dion. H. from ἐλός. Then Porson from the E. M. p. 690, 11, and other Gramm. (who give προυσέλλειν as an old word), proposed to write προυσελέω (i. e. προσελέω), wherein he was followed by Blomfield and W. Dindorf, and this is now confirmed by the Ravena MS. of Aristoph. Besides προυσελέω, Hesych. also gives προυγελεῖν, which seems to be another form produced by a different change of the digamma; v. Buttm. Lexil. s. v. 5, Catal. s. v. εἰλω.—Buttm. makes the root to be σφέλας, σφάλω, to throw down, trample on. Passow suggests σύλλος. No one will now think of προσέληνος, q. v.

Προσελήναιος, ον, also α, ον,=προσελήνος.

Προσελήνις, ἴδος, pecul. fem. of sq.

Προσελήνω, ον, (πρό, σελήνη) before the moon, older than the moon: in Plut. 2, 282 A, a name assumed by the Arcadians, as priding themselves on their antiquity: others would fain connect it with προσελέω, and explain it as—ὑβριστικός: Döderlein supposes the word to mean pre-Hellenic, v. Σελλοί.

Προσελκῶω, later form for sq., q. v.

Προσελέκω, (πρός, ἐλέκω) to draw to or towards, draw on, prob. I. Pind. O. 6, 142:—mid., to draw towards one's self, attract, εἰς φιλότητα, Theogn. 372; absol., Plat. Rep. 439 B:—aor. προσέλκυσσα (v. sub ἐλέκω) in Eur. Hipp. 1432, I. A. 1452.

Προσελλείπω, (πρός, ἐλλείπω) to be still wanting, πρ. στάδιον στάδιω, to fail by the whole length of the course, of a very slow runner, cf. Jac. Anth. 2, 1, p. 449: τὰ προσελλείποντα, that which is still wanting to a thing, Diod.

Προσελπίζω, to hope besides; v. I. for προσελπ-, in Ath.

Προσελτρώω, ὦ, (πρός, ἐλτρώω) to wrap up or cover besides, Ath. 6 C.

Προσελώδης, ες, (πρός, ἐλώδης) to near a marsh, τόπος, Arist. Probl. 23, 34, 1.

Προσεμβαίνω, (πρός, ἐμβαίνω) to enter, embark in besides.—II. to step upon: metaph., to trample under foot, trample on, Lat. *insultare*, πο. θανόντι, Soph. Aj. 1348.

Προσεμβάλλω, (πρός, ἐμβάλλω) to throw or put into besides, Plat. Crat. 439 C.—II. intr., to go into besides, Plut. 2, 751 F.

Προσεμβλέπω, f. -ψω, (πρός, ἐμβλέπω) to look into besides, v. I. in Xen. Cyr. 2, 2, 29; but v. Bornem Xen. Symp. 2, 16.

Προσεμβριμάομαι, (πρός, ἐμβριμάομαι) Dep., to be very wroth with besides, LXX.

Προσεμπατεύω, to feel besides, dual. in Aristaen. 2, 22.

Προσεμπαλίσσω, to plaster in besides.

Προσεμπᾶσσω, f. -άσω, (πρός, ἐμπᾶσσω) to sprinkle upon besides, Dices.

Προσεμπικραίνωμαι, (πρός, ἐμπικραίνωμαι) pass. c. fut. mid., to be angry with besides, τινί Hdt. 3, 146, cf. 5, 62.

Προσεμπίπτω, to kindle besides.

Προσεμπίπτω, (πρός, ἐμπίπτω) to fall into besides, Aristid. [i]

Προσεμπρήω, = προσεμπίπτω, LXX.

Προσεμφαίνομαι, (πρός, ἐμφαίνω) as pass., to appear to be in a thing, τινί, Arist. Mechan.

Προσεμφανίζω, (πρός, ἐμφανίζω) to make visible or testify besides, Joseph.

Προσεμφείρα, ας, ἡ, resemblance, Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10, 58: from

Προσεμφείρῃ, ες, resembling, like, τινί, Hdt. 4, 2 (in superl. προσεμφείρεστος), Xen. Symp. 4, 19. Adv. -ρός, Diod.—Cf. ἐμφείρῃ, προσεμφείρῃ.

Προσεμφέρω, to bring or put in besides:—Pass. to be like.

Προσεμφορέω, ὦ,=foreg., Plut. 2, 168 A; hence verb. adj. προσεμφορή- τέον, one must put or pour in, τινί. Is. 1104 B.

Προσεμφύομαι, (πρός, ἐμφύω) pass., c. aor. 2, perf. et plqpf. act., to hang upon, cling to besides or still more, Diod.

Προσέναγχος, (πρός, ἐναγχος) adv., very lately, Longin.

Προσενεδίκνυμι, (πρός, ἐνδίκνυμι) to announce, display besides: Mid. to show one's self off to another, τινί, Aesch. chin. 85, 15.

Προσενεδρεύω, (πρός, ἐνεδρεύω) to lie in wait besides.—II. to place in ambush besides.

Προσενεχράζω, (πρός, ἐνεχράζω) to seize as a pledge for payment, τινά, Dem. 610, 17.

Προσενθυμέομαι, (πρός, ἐνθυμέομαι) Dep., c. fut. pass. et mid.:—to think on, consider besides or at the same time, Lys. 176, 26. Hence

Προσενθυμῶμαι, verb. adj., one must consider besides.

Προσεννέπω, poet. for προσενέπω, but prob. only found in this form, to address, accost, Pind. P. 4, 171, and Trag.:—c. inf., to intreat or command, τινά ποιεῖν τι, Pind. I. 6 (5), 24:—pr. τινά τι, to call by a name, Aesch. Ag. 1291.

Προσεννοέω, ὦ, (πρός, ἐννοέω) to think on, observe besides, Xen. Symp. 2, 16, Arist. de Anima 3, 6, 2.

Προσεννοχέω, ὦ, (πρός, ἐνοχέω) to disturb besides or still more, Hipp.

Προσεννώω, ὦ, (πρός, ἐνώω) to unite to or with, Joseph.

Προσεντείνω, (πρός, ἐντείνω) to strain still more, pr. πληγὰς τινι, to give more blows to one, Dem. 528, 25, cf. Plut. 2, 237 D.

Προσεντέλλομαι, (πρός, ἐντέλλομαι) Dep. mid., to enjoin or command besides, Xen. Cyr. 4, 5, 34, Polyb. 14, 2, 6.

Προσεντίκτω, (πρός, ἐντίκτω) to lay eggs in besides, ὦ, v. I. in Arist. H. A., for προεν-.

Προσεντυγχάνω, (πρός, ἐντυγχάνω)

ω) to converse with besides, Plut. Nic. 10.

Προενοβρίζω, (πρός, ενοβρίζω) to abuse, maltreat besides, Polyb. 4, 4, 2.

Προενοφαίνω, (πρός, ενοφαίνω) to weave in besides, Plut. Demetr. 12, in mid.

Προεξαγρίαινω, (πρός, εξαγρίαινω) to make savage besides or still more, Joseph.

Προεξαιρέομαι, as mid., (πρός, εξαιρέω) to pick out for one's self, select besides, γυναικα, Hdt. 3, 150.—In Act., to destroy besides, Liban.

Προεξαίρω, (πρός, εξαίρω) to raise besides or still more, Joseph.

Προεξάμαρτανώ, (πρός, εξάμαρτανώ) to err besides or still more, Dem. 1295, 23.

Προεξανδραποδίζομαι, dep., (πρός, εξανδραποδίζω) to enslave besides, Hdt. 1, 156 (ubi nunc divisim, πρὸς ἐξ.), Dem. 375, 12.

Προεξανίσταμαι, (πρός, ἐκ, ἀνά, ἵστημι) pass. c. aor. 2, perf., et plupf. act. 1.—to get up to, πρὸς τι, Plut. 297B, 3.

Προεξοπτάω, ὦ, (πρός, ἐξαπτάω) to deceive besides, τινά τι, Arist. de Lineis, 18.

Προεξαπλώω, ὦ, (πρός, ἐξαπλώω) to unfold, explain besides, Erotian.

Προεξαποστέλλω, (πρός, ἐξαποστέλλω) to send away besides, at the same time, LXX.

Προεξάπτω, (πρός, ἐξάπτω) to kindle, inflame besides or more: metaph., πρ. τὴν ὁρμήν, Joseph.

Προεξασκέω, ὦ, to adorn or cultivate besides, v. 1. Plut. Caes. 17.

Προεξελαίνω, (πρός, ἐξελαίνω) to drive out besides.—II. intr., to advance and break loose, Dio C.

Προεξελέγχω, f. -γῶ, (πρός, ἐξελέγχω) to convict or convince besides, Dio C.

Προεξελίσσω, f. -ῶ, (πρός, ἐξελίσσω) to unfold, unroll besides; as military term, to wheel half-round, Polyb. 6, 40, 13.

Προεξεμύω, ὦ, f. -ῶ, (πρός, ἐξεμύω) to spit out besides, Plut. 2, 524 A.

Προεξεργάζομαι, f. -άζομαι, (πρός, ἐξεργάζομαι) dep. mid., to work out or accomplish besides, Dem. 550, 16: pf. in pass. signf., Id. 549, 19.

Προεξερείδομαι, (πρός, ἐξερείδω) as pass., to support one's self by, ταῖς χερσίν, Polyb. 3, 55, 4.

Προεξερχομαι, (πρός, ἐξερχομαι) dep., to come or go out besides, v. 1. Plut. Artax. 27.

Προεξετάζω, (πρός, ἐξετάζω) to examine, search into besides, Dem. 722, 23.

Προεξεύρησις, εως, ἡ, an additional discovery, Plut. 2, 1135 D: from Προεξευρίσκω, (πρός, ἐξευρίσκω) to find out or devise besides, Thuc. 2, 76, Isocr. 75 E.

Προεξηγέομαι, (πρός, ἐξηγέομαι) 1er. mid., to interpret, relate besides, LXX.

Προεξηπερίρω, ὦ, to turn still more into dry land, Strab. p. 537.

Προεξεκμῶω, (πρός, ἐξεκμῶω) to draw out moisture besides, Plut. 2, 689 E.

Πρόεξις, εως, ἡ, (προεῖχω) attention, Plat. Rep. 407 B.

Προεξίστημι, (πρός, ἐξίστημι) to disconcert still more, Plut. 2, 128 E.

Προεόικα, perf. with pres. signf. (no pres. προεόικω being in use), Att. inf. προεοικέναι, Eur. Bacch. 1284, Ar. Eccl. 1161: besides which we have a pass. form of pf., προσήκται cf. ἡκτο, in Hom.) in Eur. Alc.

1063; v. Butt. Catal. s. v. εἰκώ. To be like, resemble in a thing, τινί τι, Eur. and Ar. II. cc., Plat. Prot. 331 D, etc.—II. to seem fit, τὰ προεοικότα, things fit and seemly, Soph. Phil. 903, cf. El. 618.—III. to seem to do, c. inf., Dem. 505, 4.

Προεπαγγέλλομαι, (πρός, ἐπὶ, ἀγγέλλω) as mid., to promise besides, Diod.

Προεπάγω, f. -ῶ, (πρός, ἐπάγω) to bring to besides, add, Polyb. 15, 25, 6.

Προεπαίνεω, ὦ, f. -ῶ, (πρός, ἐπαίνεω) to praise besides, Aeschin. 49, 13.

Προεπαίρω, (πρός, ἐπαίρω) to raise besides or still more, Dio C.

Προεπαίτιόμαι, (πρός, ἐπαίτιόμαι) dep. mid., to accuse besides, Plut. C. Gracch. 6.

Προεπανέρομαι, dep. mid., to ask besides, Dio C.

Προεπαπειλέω, ὦ, to threaten besides, Dio C.

Προεπαράομαι, dep., to imprecate curses besides, τινί τι, Dio C.

Προεπαρχώ, to govern as ἑπαρχος besides, c. gen., Joseph.

Προεπανύζω, to enlarge, increase besides, Dio C.

Προεπανρίσκομαι, (πρός, ἐπανρίσκομαι) dep., to partake in besides, τινός, Hipp.

Προεπειπόν, aor. 2 (cf. εἶπον), to say besides, Polyb. 4, 85, 2, Plut.

Προεπειφέρω, (πρός, ἐπὶ, εἰσφέρω) to carry into or to besides, Longin.

Προεπελίζω, (πρός, ἐπελίζω) to allure by hope besides, Dio C.

Προεπεμβαίνω, v. 1. for προεμβαίνω, Soph. Aj. 1348.

Προεπεμβάλλω, = προεμβάλλω, προεπιβάλλω.

Προεπεεργάζομαι, dep. mid., to finish off still further.

Προεπεερίσκο, (πρός, ἐπὶ, ἐξευρίσκω) to invent for any purpose besides, Thuc. 2, 76.

Προεπεξηγέομαι, dep. mid., = προεξηγ., Clem. Al.

Προεπερωτάω, ὦ, to ask besides. Hence

Προεπερωτητής, οὗ, ὁ, one who asks besides, a second questioner.

Προεπεύχομαι, dep., to intreat about something besides.

Προεπεπράζω, (πρός, ἐπηρεάζω) to abuse, insult besides, Arist. Top. 8, 11, 1.

Προεπειβαίνω, to tread upon.—II. metaph., = προεμβαίνω II.

Προεπιβάλλω, (πρός, ἐπιβάλλω) to throw upon besides, add over and above, πρ. (τι) πρὸς τινί=ἐπιβάλλειν τινί (τι) Isocr. 123 D; πρ. τῆς γῆς, to throw some more earth upon, Polyb. 9, 38, 2.

Προεπιβλαστάνω, (πρός, ἐπιβλαστάνω) to blossom besides or again, Theophr.

Προεπιβλέπω, (πρός, ἐπιβλέπω) to look at besides, Arist. Anal. Pr. I, 28, 16.

Προεπιβοάω, ὦ, (πρός, ἐπιβοάω) to exclaim besides, Dio C.

Προεπιβουλεύω, to plot against besides, f. I. in Thuc. 3, 37, v. Porpo.

Προεπιγεννάω, ὦ, (πρός, ἐπιγεννάω) to beget or produce besides, Theophr.

Προεπιγίγνομαι, (πρός, ἐπιγίγνομαι) dep. mid., to be added to, Hipp.

Προεπιγράφω, f. -ῶ, (πρός, ἐπιγράφω) to write besides, Theophr. Char. 13, [α]

Προεπιδαψιλεύομαι, dep., to be liberal besides, Liban.

Προεπιδεικνύμι, to display besides, dub. I. Isocr. 29 A.

Προεπισμύω, ὦ, =sq.

Προεπιδέω, f. -όσω, (πρ. (εἰ δέω) to bind to or fasten besides, Hipp.

Προεπιδημέω, ὦ, to come to, vi as a stranger or traveller.

Προεπιδιδάσκω, (πρός, ἐπιδιδάσκω) to instruct besides, Clem. Al.

Προεπιδίδωμι, = προσιδίδωμι, Pl. Soph. 222 E.

Προεπιδόξαω, to agree to, agree of an opinion, Epict.

Προεπιδράσσομαι, Att. -τρω (πρός, ἐπὶ, δράσσω) as mid.:—grasp or seize for one's self, appropriate besides, Polyb. 21, 11, 6: metaph. πρ. ὀφθόν, to draw envy on one's side, Id. 9, 10, 6.

Προεπιεύγνυμι, to add over above.

Προεπιζητέω, ὦ, (πρός, ἐπιζητέω) to seek, demand besides, Polyb. 25, 11.

Προεπιθεόμαι, (πρός, ἐπιθεύμαι) dep. mid., to observe besides, Liban.

Προεπιθετόν, verb. adj. from -θημι, one must add besides.

Προεπιθεωρέω, = προεπιθεύωμαι, Hipp.

Προεπιθίβω, to press upon besides [θλίβω]

Προεπικάλέω, ὦ, (πρός, ἐπικάλέω) f. -ῶ, to accuse or denounce besides, Dio C.

Προεπικατέδω, f. -όσω, (πρ. ἐπὶ, καταδέω) to tie on or over besides Hipp.

Προεπικατείνω, to strain besides or still more, Joseph.

Προεπικειμαι, (πρός, ἐπικειμαι) as pass., to press hard upon, be urgent or instant, Dem. 834, 19.

Προεπικηρύσσω, f. -ῶ, (πρ. ἐπικηρύσσω) to publish or proclaim besides, Dio C.

Προεπικοσμέω, ὦ, (πρός, ἐπικοσμέω) to embellish besides, Polyb. 6, 3, etc.

Προεπικυτέω, ὦ, (πρός, ἐπικυτέω) to conquer, be master besides, I. C.

Προεπικρεμάννυμι, (πρός, ἐπικρεμάννυμι) to hang to, upon or over besides, Hipp.

Προεπικρούω, (πρός, ἐπικρούω) to strike upon or against besides, I. C.

Προεπικτάομαι, f. -ήσομαι, (πρ. ἐπικτάομαι) dep. mid., to gain or acquire besides, τινί τι, Hdt. 1, 29.

Προεπικτίσμαι, ατος, τό, that which is built besides or upon.

Προεπιλαμβάνω, (πρός, ἐπιλαμβάνω) to take or require still more, Theophr. H. Pl. 8, 2, 7:—mid., help in a thing, προεπιλαμβάνειν τοῦ πολέμου, Hdt. 5, 44; so abs. Plat. Tim. 65 D; cf. προελαμβάνειν συλλαβάν, συνεπιλαμβάνομαι.

Προεπιλέγω, (πρός, ἐπιλέγω) say still further, Theophr., Polyb. 7, 14.

Προεπιλιμύττω, to be hungry besides.

Προεπιλογίζομαι, (πρός, ἐπιλογίζομαι) dep., to conclude besides, Ec.

Προεπιμανθάνω, (πρός, ἐπιμανθάνω) to learn besides, Diod.

Προεπιμελέομαι, (πρός, ἐπιμελέομαι) dep., c. fut. mid. et aor. pass. to take care or provide for besides: gen., Plat. Legg. 755 B.

Προεπιμετρέω, ὦ, (πρός, ἐπιμετρέω) to give as additional measure assign over and above, τινί τι, Pol. 4, 51, 6, Plut. 2, 513 A.

Προεπινοέω, ὦ, (πρός, ἐπινοέω) devise, invent besides, Polyb. 20, 6.

Προσπειρωκῶ, ὦ, (πρός, ἐπιρωκῶ) swear a false oath besides, Ar. Lys. 38.
 Προσπειρηδῶ, ὦ, to leap upon besides, Liban.
 Προσπειρίπτω, (πρός, ἐπιρίπτω) fall upon or against besides, Philo.
 Προσπειρῶ, (πρός, ἐπιρῶ) to form or compose besides, Phurnut.
 Προσπειρῶ, f. -πλεύσομαι, to sail vards or against.
 Προσπειρῶ, Att. -ττω, f. -ξω, strike at besides: esp. to inveigh against besides.
 Προσπειρῶ, (πρός, ἐπιπνέω) to blow against, Plut. Sertor. 17.
 Προσπειρῶ, ὦ, (πρός, ἐπιπνέω) to work still more: προσπειρῶντες οὐδ' ὄντας, to take the additional trouble listening, Aeschin. 34, 1.
 Προσπειρῶ, f. -ρεύσομαι, (πρός, ἐπύρῶ) to flow besides; to flow to, irr.
 Προσπειρῶννῶμι, (πρός, ἐπύρῶννῶμι) to strengthen besides or still more: Pass., to be stronger in any thing, v. l., Polyb. 4, 80, 3.
 Προσπειρῶννῶμι, (πρός, ἐπύρῶννῶμι) to treat with still more reverence, o C.
 Προσπειρῶννῶμι, (πρός, ἐπύρῶννῶμι) as mid., to give further signs of proual or disapproval at any thing, ilo.
 Προσπειρῶννῶμι, f. -ισομαι, (πρός, ἐπύρῶννῶμι) as mid., to provide one's f. with further supplies of corn, Polyb. 29, 1.
 Προσπειρῶννῶμι, f. -ψομαι, dep. d., to consider besides.
 Προσπειρῶννῶμι, (πρός, ἐπισκενῶ) to fit out, put in order besides, Jo-
 ph.
 Προσπειρῶννῶμι, (πρός, ἐπισκῶ) to intreat besides, Heliod.
 Προσπειρῶννῶμι, (πρός, ἐπισκῶ) to jest besides, Plut. Ages. 15.
 Προσπειρῶννῶμι, (πρός, ἐπισπῶ) to go to or on besides, Hipp.—mid., to go forward for one's self, μάρτυρα, Polyb. 12, 13, 3. [α]
 Προσπειρῶννῶμι, (πρός, ἐπισπῶ) p. c. fut. mid., et aor. pass.: to understand or know besides, ti, Plat. laedr. 268 B, Charn. 170 B.
 Προσπειρῶννῶμι, (πρός, ἐπισπῶ) to come to or towards, Orph. Arg. 16.
 Προσπειρῶννῶμι, (πρός, ἐπισπῶ) to notify, enjoy, command besides, Thuc. 85; esp. by letter, Id. 1, 132.
 Προσπειρῶννῶμι, ὦ, f. -ῶσω, to win besides, Inscr.
 Προσπειρῶννῶμι, to connect with besides.
 Προσπειρῶννῶμι, (πρός, ἐπιπῶ) to kill over again, or besides, ut. 2, 1104 E.
 Προσπειρῶννῶμι, f. -γῶ, to bind or join besides.
 Προσπειρῶννῶμι, (πρός, ἐπιπῶ) as dep., to set one's seal to thing besides: to confirm or affirm besides, τι εἶναι, Dem. 1487, 3.
 Προσπειρῶννῶμι, to strengthen besides, Dio C.
 Προσπειρῶννῶμι, to pile up besides, ihm. Vett.
 Προσπειρῶννῶμι, ὦ, to endure ill longer, Joseph.
 Προσπειρῶννῶμι, Att. -ττω, f. -ξω, (πρός, ἐπιπῶ) to enjoin besides, l. Isocr. 123 D.—mid., to take one's pointed post, Polyb. 1, 50, 7.
 Προσπειρῶννῶμι, (πρός, ἐπιπῶ) to etch still further, to lay more stress on, τι, Polyb. 3, 24, 14: to make still more intense, διψαν, Plut. 2, 687 D.

Προσπειρῶννῶμι, (πρός, ἐπιπῶ) dep., to invent as a new wonder or miracle, Clem. Al.
 Προσπειρῶννῶμι, (πρός, ἐπιπῶ) as pass., to enjoy one's self still more, Ar. Ran. 231.
 Προσπειρῶννῶμι, f. -ήσομαι, dep. mid., to contrive besides.
 Προσπειρῶννῶμι, (πρός, ἐπιπῶ) to lay on besides, Hipp.; πρ. δίκην τι, Polyb. 35, 2, 7.
 Προσπειρῶννῶμι, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (πρός, ἐπιπῶ) to reprove, reproach besides, τι, LXX.—II. to raise the price of a thing still more, Ael. ap. Suid. s. v. βύθλον.
 Προσπειρῶννῶμι, ὦ, to add with tragic exaggeration.
 Προσπειρῶννῶμι, (πρός, ἐπιπῶ) to entrust, make over to besides, Dio C.
 Προσπειρῶννῶμι, (πρός, ἐπιπῶ) to wear by rubbing, to annoy besides, Plut. 2, 1048 E.
 Προσπειρῶννῶμι, (πρός, ἐπιπῶ) to act as guardian to one still longer:—pass., to be under as ward, υπό τινος, Dem. 833, 18.
 Προσπειρῶννῶμι, (πρός, ἐπιπῶ) to gain or reach besides, Joseph.
 Προσπειρῶννῶμι, (πρός, ἐπιπῶ) to bear or carry besides: to bring forth besides, Xen. Oec. 5, 2:—to put upon or add besides, Clem. Al.
 Προσπειρῶννῶμι, (πρός, ἐπιπῶ) to spread reports about one besides, Strab.
 Προσπειρῶννῶμι, f. -γῶμαι, (πρός, ἐπιπῶ) dep. mid., to speak, exclaim further, Polyb. 10, 4, 2.—II. to agree with, Dio C.
 Προσπειρῶννῶμι, ὦ, (πρός, ἐπιπῶ) to come in besides, Philo p. 552, fin.
 Προσπειρῶννῶμι, ὦ, (πρός, ἐπιπῶ) to say besides, add, Plut. Cat. Maj. 27.
 Προσπειρῶννῶμι, f. -ισομαι, (πρός, ἐπιπῶ) dep. mid., to gratify besides, τι, Xen. Hipparch. 3, 2.
 Προσπειρῶννῶμι, f. -χέσω, to pour still more to.
 Προσπειρῶννῶμι, (πρός, ἐπιπῶ) to hear upon besides, Plut. 2, 1058 A.
 Προσπειρῶννῶμι, (πρός, ἐπιπῶ) dep. mid., to lie besides, Heliod. 7, 2.
 Προσπειρῶννῶμι, (πρός, ἐπιπῶ) mid., to decree by vote besides, Philo.
 Προσπειρῶννῶμι, (πρός, ἐπιπῶ) to swear besides, Dio C.
 Προσπειρῶννῶμι, to owe, incur besides, Dio C.
 Προσπειρῶννῶμι, (πρός, ἐπιπῶ) to levy contributions besides: παραπληρώματι λέξεως προσπρῶννῶμι, to be overloaded with expletives, Dion. Comp. 9.
 Προσπειρῶννῶμι, f. -άσομαι, (πρός, ἐπιπῶ) dep. mid., to work besides, πρ. τι, τι, to do something besides another, Eur. H. F. 1013; but, πρ. ἀγαθὰ τινα, to do good to one besides, Hdt. 6, 61.
 Προσπειρῶννῶμι, (πρός, ἐπιπῶ) belonging to work, Leon. Tar. 8.
 Προσπειρῶννῶμι, to provoke besides.
 Προσπειρῶννῶμι, f. -σω, (πρός, ἐπιπῶ) to plant or set firmly against, τι, τι, e. g. κλισμακας τεῖχει, Polyb. 4, 19, 3:—to thrust violently against, δόρατα, λόγχας, etc., Id. 15, 33, 4; 6, 25, 5: absol., to fix firmly, Arist. Part. An. 4, 12, 32.—II. intr., and in pass., to press against, assault, τι, or πρὸς τι, Polyb. 1, 10, 11; 17, 8.
 Προσπειρῶννῶμι, (πρός, ἐπιπῶ) to row, ο, Ael.

Προσπειρῶννῶμι, (πρός, ἐπιπῶ) dep., to belch or vomit forth against metaph., of waves, κύματα προσπειρῶννῶμι πέτρην, they break foaming against the rocks, Il. 15, 621.
 Προσπειρῶννῶμι, Att. contr. -εῶ, serving as fut. to προσεῖπον, (πρός, ἐπῶ) to speak to, to address, τι, Eur. Alc. 1005; esp. of one who addresses a god, Hdt. 5, 72.—II. to call by a name name, πρ. ὄνομα ταύτων, Plat. Soph. 224 B; and in pass. προσεῖπτομαι Id. Polit. 259 B. To this also belongs the perf. προσεῖρα.—Cf. προσεῖρα.
 Προσπειρῶννῶμι, Dor. ποτερ-, (πρός, ἐπῶ) to strive at the same time with or against one, τι, Theocr. 5, 60.
 Προσπειρῶννῶμι, f. -εῖρα, (πρός, ἐπῶ) dep. mid., to ask besides, Plat. Prot. 311 E, Tim. 50 A.
 Προσπειρῶννῶμι, later pres. for sq.
 Προσπειρῶννῶμι, Dor. ποτέρω, f. -ῶ, but the aor. mostly in use is πρὸς εἰρῶν (Plut. Pyrrh. 3, etc.); (πρός, ἐπῶ):—to creep to, creep or steal on, approach, draw nigh, ὁ πρ. χρόνος, i. e. the time that's coming, Pind. P. 1, 110, cf. N. 7, 100; τὸ πρ., the coming even, the future, Aesch. Pr. 127, Soph. Aj.: αἱ προσεῖπονται τύχαι, Aesch. Pr. 272; also, to steal or come to one, τι, Pind. O. 6, 142 (ubi al. προσέλκει): τι, Soph. Aj. 1255.
 Προσπειρῶννῶμι,=προσεῖνω, Theophr. Char. 19.
 Προσπειρῶννῶμι, f. -εἰρα, (πρ., ἐρῶ) dep. mid. c. aor. et pl. act.:—to come or go to, τι, Aesch. Eua. 474; but also τινα, Elmsl. Med. 67; also, πρ. πρὸς τινα or τι, Hdt. 2, 121, 2; πρ. πρὸς τὰ κοινὰ, to come forward in public Dem. 312, fin., cf. 891, 2; so, πρ. εἰς τὸ πολιτεῦσθαι, πρὸς τὴν πολιτείαν, Dinarch. 104, 13; 107, 1 and absol., to approach, draw nigh, Hdt. 1, 86, etc.: so of pain, pleasure, etc. to be nigh at hand, Soph. Phil. 777, Eur. Or. 857.—2. to go in to a woman τι, Xen. Symp. 4, 38.—3. to visit associate with one, πρὸς τινα, Dem. 755, 5.—4. in hostile sense, to go against, πρὸς τινα, Xen. Cyr. 6, 2, 16.—II. to come in, of revenue, Lat redire, Hdt. 7, 144, Xen. Mem. 3, 6, 12.—Cf. προσεῖμι (εἰμι).
 Προσπειρῶννῶμι, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (πρός, ἐπῶ) to ask besides, Plat. Theat. 165 D: pass., to be questioned besides, Xen. Mem. 3, 9, 4.
 Προσπειρῶννῶμι, εἰς, ἢ, (πρὸς) a putting to or into, πρ. τῶν στίγων, a taking of meals, Arist. Probl. 30, 14, 4.
 Προσπειρῶννῶμι, (πρός, ἐπῶ) towards evening:—western, Polyb. 1, 2, 6, etc.
 Προσπειρῶννῶμι, Dor. ποθέσπερος, =foreg.: τὰ ποθέσπερα, as adv., towards evening, Theocr. 4, 3; 5, 113 cf. προσεῖρος.
 Προσπειρῶννῶμι, (πρός, ἐπῶ) next to the last: close upon, Strab.
 Προσπειρῶννῶμι, (πρός, ἐπῶ) to give to another as his friend, τινα τι—mid., προσεταιρίζεσθαι τινα, to take to one's self as a friend, choose as one's friend or comrade, associate with one's self, τινα, Hdt. 3, 70; 5, 66—pass. to join another as a friend or partner side or comply with him, Plat. Ax. 361 B. Hence
 Προσπειρῶννῶμι, (πρός, ἐπῶ) joined with a companion, attached to the same εταιρεία or club, ὁπλίτης, Thuc. 8, 100.
 Προσπειρῶννῶμι, verb. adj. of προσεῖμι, one must allow or permit, v. l. Dinarch. 102, 1.
 Προσπειρῶννῶμι, adv., over and above e.

ut Hdt. 1, 41, and Att., as Ar. Av. 555, Plat. Phil. 30 B; sometimes separated by a word between, as, *πρός δ' ἐτι*, Xen. An. 3, 2, 2.

Προσέγγιμα, ατος, τό, (πρός, εὐχόμενος) that which is offered to a god: esp. a votive offering hung upon the statue of a god, Eubul. Semel. 2: also *κάτενυμα*.

Προσενεγέτω, ὦ, (πρός, εὐεργετώ) do good besides, *τινά*, to one, Diod.

Προσενύνω, (πρός, εὐθύνω) to bring to an account besides, Arist. Probl. 6, 3 16. [v]

Προσενκαίρω, ὦ, (πρός, εὐκαίρω) to have fit time or leisure for, Lat. *vacare*, *τινί*, Plut. 2, 316 A: also sometimes *προσενκαίρομαι* as dep.

Προσενκτήριον, τό, (προσεύχομαι) a place for praying, Philo.

Πρόσενξις, ἡ, = *προσενχῆ*, Orph. *Πρόσπαθεῖν*, a coined word, on which v. Lob. Phryn. 620.

Προσενπορέω, ὦ, (πρός, εὐπορέω) to procure for besides, provide, *τινί* τι, Dem. 962, 3; v. Phryn. 595:—pass., *προσενπορέομαι*, to be forthcoming, v. t. Dem. 731, 3.

Προσενρίσκω, (πρός, εὐρίσκω) to find besides, Soph. El. 1352, Polyb. 1, 59, 6.

Προσενσχολέω, ὦ, to pass one's leisure in a thing, *τινί*.

Προσενχῆ, ἡς, ἡ, prayer, LXX.—II. a place of prayer, esp. a Jewish oratory, Joseph., and perh. in Act. 16, 13; cf. Juven. 3, 296: from

Προσένομαι, f. -*ξομαι*, (πρός, εὐχομαι) dep. mid., to pray, offer up vows, τῷ θεῷ, Aesch. Ag. 317, Eur., etc.; pr. τῷ θεῷ σωτηρίαν ἡμῖν δίδουσι, Plat. Criti. 106 A:—but also a c. acc., τὸν θεόν, Ar. Plut. 958:—and, absol., to worship, Hdt. 1, 48, Aesch. Pr. 937, etc.—II. pr. τι, to pray for a thing, Xen. Hell. 3, 2, 22.

Προσφαμώδω, to fit to besides.

Προσφενερίσκω, = *προσενερίσκω*, Clem. Al.

Προσέχεια, ας, ἡ, connexion, nearness.—II. attention: from

Προσέχεις, ἐς, (πρόσχω) of place, adjoining, bordering upon, close to, next, with or without a dat., freq. in Hdt., as 3, 13, 89, 91: keeping close to, *ἐκλεον προσεχέει τῇ γῇ*, Arr. Ind. 33: exposed to the wind, Dion. H. 3, 44 (with v. l. *προσέχεις*).—II. of time, like πρόσφατος, not far gone, i. e. lately passed, late:—adv., *προσέχους*, immediately, Porphyry. Isagog. 2, 24.—III. attentive, = *προσέχων τὸν νοῦν*, cf. *προσέχω* I. 3.

Προσέχοντος, adv. from *προσέχω*, with attention, Hipp.

Προσέχω, f. -*ξω*, (πρός, ἔχω) to hold to, bring to or near, *τινί* τι, Aesch. Cho. 531; so too, *πρόσκειν πρόσ τι*, Hdt. 4, 200:—esp.—2. pr. ναῦν, to bring a ship near a place, bring it to port, *προσέχοντες τὰς νῆας*, Hdt. 9, 99 (which some write *προσέχοντες*); also, *προσέχειν τινά*, to bring a seaman to land, make him put in, Soph. Phil. 236: more freq. without ναῦν, to put in, touch at a place, *προσέχειν ἐς τὴν Σάμον*, ἐς Τυρόν, Hdt. 1, 2; 4, 48, etc.; so, *πρός τὴν Σίδον*, Hdt. 3, 58; also c. dat. loci, pr. τῇ γῇ, τῇ εἰσῷ, etc., Hdt. 4, 156; or c. acc., pr. τὴν γῆν, Soph. Phil. 244; absol., to land, Hdt. 2, 182, etc.: cf. *πρόσκειν*.—3. pr. νοῦν, to turn one's mind, thoughts, attention to a thing, *be intent on* i. Lat. *animadvertere*, *τινί* or *πρός* *τινί*, Ar. Eq. 1014, 1064, Xen. An. 2, 4, 2, etc.; or absol., *νοῦν πρ.*, to attend, Ar. Rub. 57; so, *γνώμην πρ.*,

Ar. Eccl. 600, Thuc. 5, 26:—freq. also without νοῦν, pr. *ἐαυτῷ*, to give heed to one's self, Ar. Eccl. 294; pr. τοῖς ἐργοῖς, Id. Plut. 553; *πλούτῳ*, Plat. Alc. 1, 122 D, etc.:—pr. τι, Critias, 9, 19:—also, to devote one's self to a thing, Lat. *totus esse in illo*, c. dat., *γυμνασίοισι*, Hdt. 9, 33; τῷ πολέμῳ, Thuc. 7, 4: also absol., *ἐν-τεταμένως*, *προθύμως* *προσέχει*, Hdt. 8, 128: c. inf., to expect to do, Id. 1, 80:—also, to continue, Hipp.:—to pay court to, *τινί*, Xen. Cyr. 5, 5, 40.—4. mid., to attach one's self to a thing, cling, cleave to it, *τινί*, Hdt. 2, 136, Ar. Resp. 105: also metaph., to devote one's self to the service of any one, esp., a god, Pind. P. 6, 51, though the place is dub.—5. pass., to be held fast by a thing, *ὕπο τινος*, Eur. Bacch. 756: metaph., to be implicated in, *τινί*, Thuc. 1, 127.—II. to have besides or in addition, Plat. Rep. 521 D, Dem. 877, 26.

Προσένημα, ατος, τό, (προσένω) = *προσόνημα*, Lob. Phryn. 176.

Προσέψα, ας, ἡ, an addressing, intercourse: also written *προσεψία*, prob. with a reference to *ψιά*.

Προσέψω, f. -*ψήσω*, (πρός, ἔψω) to boil or cook besides or with, Ath.

Προσέφωρος, ον, (πρός, ἔφωρος) towards dawn or morning.—II. towards the east, Casaub. Strab. p. 511; cf. Ion. *προσ-φῶρος*.

Προσέυνυμι, f. -*ξένω*, (πρός, ἐξ-νυμι) to yoke, bind, tie to:—pass., to be bound or yoked to, *τινί*, Eur. Hipp. 1389.

Προσέμωδω, ὦ, (πρός, ζημῶδω) to punish besides, Isocr. 9 B; with or in a thing, *τινί* *φύγι*, Plat. Gorg. 516 D.

Προσέβος, ον, (πρός, ἥβη) near manhood, Xen. Cyr. 1, 4, 4.

Προσηγόρεω, ὦ, (προσῆγορος) to address, accost, Soph. El. 1471: to console, *τινά*, Eur. Phoen. 989:—pass., to be addressed as, called, *προσηγορεύεσθαι* *ἐταῖροι*, Anaxil. Neott. 2, 5; pr. λίθος, Philom. p. 400. Hence

Προσηγόρημα, ατος, τό, that which is addressed, the object of one's address, Eur. Supp. 803.—II. an address.

Προσηγόρια, ας, ἡ, (προσῆγορος) an addressing, accosting, esp. consolation.

—II. a naming, name, Isocr. Antid. § 303, Dem. 72, 1, Arist. Categ. 5, 30.

—III. in Gramm., a common noun, *nomen appellativum*, as opp. to a *nomen proprium*, Zenon ap. Diog. L. 7, 58. Hence

Προσηγориός, ἡ, ὄν, addressing, accosting.—II. naming: τὸ πρ. ὄνομα, a surname, Dion. H. Adv. -*κῶς*.

Προσῆγορος, ον, (πρός, ἀγορεύω) addressing, accosting, at pr. ὄντες, the speaking oaks, Aesch. Pr. 832: c. gen., pr. Παλλὰδος, addressing her, Soph. Ant. 1185: hence, generally, conversable, affable, kind, agreeable, *ὅλλοι* καὶ *πρ. ἀλλήλοις*, Theaet. 146 A: agreeing, answering, *πρός τι*, Id. Rep. 546 B.—II. pass., addressed, accosted, *τινί*, by one, Soph. Phil. 1353: also, *τινός*, O. T. 1437, cf. Fr. 360:—an acquaintance, Plat. Theaet. 146 A, cf. Plut. Cic. 40.

Προσῆδομαι, fut. -*ησθήσομαι*, aor. -*ῆσθην*, as pass., to be delighted or pleased at or in doing.

Προσῆγμαι, pf. pass. of **προσείκω*, v. sub *προσείκα*.

Προσῆκαμην, aor. 1 mid. of *προσέ-κην*.

Προσῆκόντως, adv. part. pres. from *προσέχω*, suitably, fitly, duly, pr. τῇ πόλει, as becometh the dignity of the state, Thuc. 2, 43; so also Plat. Legg. 659 B, Isocr., etc.

Προσῆκα, (πρός, ἦκα) to be come to have arrived at a place, to be come be here, near, at hand, *χρεῖα* *προσῆκα*, Aesch. Pers. 143; *ὡς φίλοι* *προσῆκα*, Soph. Phil. 229; *ἐνταῦθ' ἐλάττω* *προσῆκα*, Eur. Or. 693.—II. n. metaph., to belong to, *εἰ τῷ ξένῳ* τῷ *προσῆκα* *λαλοῦ* *τι* *συγγενές*, So. O. T. 814; to have to do with, Thuc. 1, 126: and so,—2. mostly persons, *προσῆκα* *πρός τινα*, it has with, concerns one, Hdt. 8, 100; freq. c. dat. *προσῆκα* *μοι*, it is my business, Soph. El. 1213; and c. gen., *προσῆκα* *μοί* *τινος*, I have to do with a thing, have part in it, Xen. 1, 3, 31, Hell. 2, 4, 40, Dem. 934, 3, esp., with a notion of suitable fitness, etc., it belongs to, *δεσπότης* *προσῆκα* *τινὶ* *ποιεῖν*, Aesch. Cl. 173, Soph. El. 1213, etc.; but also acc. et inf., as Ag. 1551, Eur. 1071, Xen. An. 3, 2, 15 (where I impf. *προσῆκα* is used for *προσέχω* cf. Id. Eq. 12, 14)—an Att. usage, acc. to Thom. M.):—oft. also c. d. only, though an inf. should oft. supplied, as in Xen. Mem. 2, 1, etc.:—absol., it is likely, probable. III. the partic. is very freq.—1. *προσῆκοντες* (with or without *γενέ-ος* one's kinsmen, relatives, Hdt. 1, 21, 3, 24, etc.; *ὀνόματι* *μόνον* *προσῆκα-τες*, Plat. Symp. 179 C: τὸ *ἀνέκ-ε* *τοῖσι* *Κυπελιδόσι* *ἦν* *προσῆκα*, Hdt. 6, 128; so prob., αἱ *προσῆκα* *αἰ* *παῖ-ται*, hereditary fair fame, Thuc. 4, 9:—οὐδὲν *προσῆκα*, one who has nothing to do with, knows nothing of a matter, Plat. Rep. 539 D: also c. gen., τὰ *πράγματα* *πρ.*, all that belongs the subject, Plat. Legg. 643 B; τὰ *προσῆκα* *ἑαυτοῦ* *ἐκπορεύεσθαι* one's own safety, Thuc. 6, 83:—a befitting, proper to, *τινί*, Id. 1, 9 hence, τὰ *προσῆκοντα*, what is seemly, one's duties, Xen. Cyr. 3, 3, etc.: also, τὸ *προσῆκα* *ον*, fitness, propriety, ἐκτός τού *προσῆκα* *οντος*, Eur. Heracl. 214; *μακρότερα* *τοῦ* *προσῆκα* *οντος*, Plat. Crat. 413 A; also one's due, pr. *ἐκάστῳ* *ἀποδοῖναι*, Id. Rep. 3 C:—c. inf., οὐδὲν *προσῆκα* *ον* *τι* *να* *ποι-εῖν*, one who has nothing to do with assisting in sorrow, Aesch. Ag. 1079; *προσῆκα* *οντα* *ἀκούσαι*, fit hear, Plat. Rep. 496 A.—IV. to be com- in, of revenue, cf. *πρόσκειν* (εἰμ).

Προσῆλαῶ, (πρός, ἡλιάω) to sit put in the sun, Geop.

Πρόσῆλιος, ον, (πρός, ἥλιος) towards the sun, exposed to the sun, si- ny, τῶτοι *ἥλιοι* *καὶ* *πρ.*, Xen. Cy. 4, 6.

Πρόσῆλιος, ον, = *πρόσῆλιος*, f. l. Theophr., etc.; it ought everywhere to be changed into *πρόσειλιος*.

Προσῆλῶ, ὦ, (πρός, ἔλω) to na- rin or fix to, τί *τινί*, τί *πρός* τι, Pl. Phaed. 83 D, Luc. Prom. 2.—II. nail up, Dem. 520, 19.

Πρόσῆλσις, ἡ, = *προσῆλσις*, i. e. proach, arrival.

Προσῆλτευσίς, ἡ, residence as stranger. [v]: from

Προσῆλτεῖν, to live in a place a stranger: from

Προσῆλτος, ον, (πρόσχω) come to, that has arrived at a place hence a new-comer, stranger, LXX.: in N. T., one who has come over to daism, a convert, proselyte. (Acc. Valck. Ammon., ἐπῆλθον, *προσῆ-τοι*, συνήλθον were later forms i. ἐπῆλθον, etc.)

Πρόσῆλσις, ἡ, (προσῆλῶ) a na- ing on or to.

Πρόσῆκα, strictly a perf. of *προ-εἶ-*

μα, *to sit upon or close to*, c. dat., *μασιν*, Aesch. Ag. 1191; *βομοίσι*, ph. O. T. 15; rarely c. acc., *καρὸν προσήμενος*, Aesch. Ag. 808 (cf. *θῆζω* fin.)—generally, *to be or lie near*, *τὰδε γὰρ*, Aesch. Pers. 880:—*to besiege*, Lat. *obsidere*, *πύργοισι*, Eur. Ies. 390.

Προσημάνω, (πρό, σημαίνω) *to pre-announce, foretell, announce*, esp. of the *Is.*, Hdt. 1, 45, Eur. Supp. 213, Xen., *Is.*; so of Socrates' Genius, Xen. m. 1, 1, 4.—II. metaph., *to declare beforehand, proclaim*, etc., *τινὶ τι*, Eur. id. 725; of a herald, Hdt. 6, 77; *τινὶ*, c. inf., of the Pythia, Ib. 123. nce

Προσημαντικός, *ή, όν*, signifying beforehand, Diod., Ath. 490 A: and *Προσημαδία*, *ας, ή*, a foretoken, *prognostic*, Strab., Diod.

Προσημεῖον, *ῶ*, (πρό, σημεῖον) *to signify beforehand*—mid., *to mark or for one's self beforehand*, LXX. *Προσημερος*, *ον*, (πρός, ημέρα) *happening in one day or a short time*, Ar. id. 1—opp. *to χρόνιος*.

Ισόσημον, *ον*, τό, (πρό, σῆμα) *a token, message*.

Προσηνεία, *ας, ή*, (προσηνής) *mildness, softness, gentleness*.

Προσηνεος, *ον*, (πρός, άνεμος) *to the wind, windward*, Xen. Jec. 6.

Προσηνής, *ές*, Dor. *προσάνης*, like *ής*, soft, gentle, kind, opp. *to άπηγ.*, Emped. 229, Pind. P. 10, 99; *προσάνειά πίνευ*, to drink soothing draughts, Ib. 3, 93; *πρ. τι λένειν*, to ak smooth, Thuc. 6, 77; *τὸ πρ. φλόγατος*, Luc. Rhct. Praec. 12: also c. dat., *λίχων προσηνές*, i. e. *able, fit for burning*, Hdt. 2, 94. *τ. νύξ*, Hipp. (Prob. from *ένς*, *ς*). Hence

προσηνεία, *ή*, Ion. for *προσηνεία*.

Προσήπω, (πρό, σήπω) *to make to before*—usu. in pass., with pf. 2 *σέσηπα*, *to grow putrid, rot beforehand*, Galen.

Προσηχέω, *ῶ*, (πρός, ήχέω) *to re-echo or re-echo*, Plut. Alex. 31.

Προσηχός, *ές*, re-echoing, v. 1. Plut. x. 17.

Προσηφός, *ον*, (πρός, ήφός) Ion. for *εφός*: as adv. *το ποτάμιον* (Dor.), *in the morning*, Theocr. 4, 33, cf. *εφσπερος*.

Πρόσθη, adv. Aeol. for *πρόςθε*, *in*, Dyse.

Προσθῆκῶ, *ῶ*, (πρός, θακῶ) *to sit near or upon*, *εδραν*, Soph. O. 166.

Προσθάλπω, (πρός, θάλπω) *to warm*, *les or at*, Joseph.

Προσθανυμῶ, *ς*, *άσω*, *to admire* *be-*

πρόσθε, Ion. and poet. for *πρόσθεν*,

προσθεμα, *ατος*, τό, (προστίθημι) *addition, appendage*.—II. = *πόσθη*, *virum virile*, Anth. P. 12, 3, Clem.

—III. *a pessary*, Hipp.

Πρόσθεν, poet. and Ion. *-θε*, Lob. y. 284; adv.: (πρό, πρόσ.)

as prep. with gen.:—I. of place, *pace, before*, very freq. in Hom., Hes., with various collat. notions,

—1. *before* (by way of defence), *κος* πρόσθε *στέρνοιο*, Il. 7, 224; so, like *πρό*, *ὑπέρ*, *for*, *πρίσθε*

ον τὰκῶν ἀλόχων τε καὶ νιάν, 1, 587, cf. Od. 8, 524.—2. *in front* *outward*, *πρ. πυλάων*, *πρ. πόλιος*, 2, 145; 22, 464, etc.—3. *just be-*

close to, Il. 19, 13; *πρόσθε πο-*

Il. 23, 877, and Att., as Aesch.

s. 447, *Eum.* 46:—also, *το πρό-*

σθεν *τινός*, Plat. Rep. 618 A.—The gen. sometimes stands before *πρόσθεν*, Il. 4, 54:—when it seems to be followed by a dat., as in Il. 5, 300, Od. 5, 452, this dat. must be connected with the verb, and *πρόσθεν* taken as adv.—II. of time, *before*, *πρόσθ'* ἄλλον, Il. 2, 359, Soph. Phil. 778, Xen. Cyr. 7, 5, 43: also put after its gen., *τῶν πρόσθ'*, *before them*, Hes. Th. 746, Aesch. Pers. 529.

B. as adv.:—I. of place or space, *before, in front*, oft. in Hom., Hes., and Hdt., esp. with collat. notion of defending, e. g. *πρόσθεν ἔχειν*, Hom.—2. *on, forward*, *ἔμπους* *πρόσθε* *βαλεῖν*, Il. 23, 572; so, *ἔμπους* may be easily supplied in *πρόσθε βαλόντες*, driving before, *oustripping*, Il. 23, 639.

—3. *πρόσθεν* *θεῖναι* or *ηγείσθαι* *τινός*, *to prefer one thing to another*, Eur. Hec. 131, Incert. 3, 6; so, *τινὰ πρόσθεν ἀγείν* *τινός*, Id. Bacch. 225; *πρ. ποιεῖσθαι*, Plat. Legg. 732 B.—4. in Att. oft. with the art., *ὁ, ή, τό*, *πρόσθεν*, *the first, foremost*, *ὁ πρ.*, *the front rank man*, Xen. Cyr. 2, 2, 8; *εἰς τό πρόσθεν*, *forward, further, to the front*, Hdt. 8, 89, Xen., etc.; *εἰς τό πρόσθεν* *τῶν ὀπλῶν*, Xen. An. 3, 1, 33; opp. *to ὀπίσθεν* or *ὀπίπιν*, Il. 5, 595; 6, 181.—II. of time, *before, formerly*, *erst*, Hom., Hes., etc.; *οὐ πρόσθεν*, *not before*, Od. 17, 7; *οἱ πρόσθεν ἄνδρες*, *the men of old*, Il. 9, 524; so, *τοῦ πρόσθε Κάδμου τοῦ πάλαι τ' Ἀγήνορος*, Soph. O. T. 268:—*ὁ, ή, τό* *πρόσθεν*, *earlier, foregoing*, *ή πρ. ημέρα*, *νύξ*, Xen. Cyr. 2, 3, 1; *ὁ πρ. χρόνος*, Id.; *τὰ πρόσθεν*, *times bygone*, etc.: also, *τόπρσθεν*, as adv., *formerly*, Il. 23, 583, Od. 4, 688; and so, *τὰ πρ.*, Aesch. Ag. 19:—also, *ἐν τοῖς πρόσθε*, like Lat. *supra*.

C. foll. by a relat., *πρ. πρίν*, *before*, Lat. *priusquam*, Pind. p. 2, 169, Xen. Cyr. 1, 2, 8; *πρόσθεν ή...*, Soph. O. T. 736, etc.; *πρόσθεν πρίν ή*, Xen. Cyr. 1, 4, 23; also, like Lat. *potius*, *πρ. ἂν παθανείν ή...*, *to die sooner than...*, Id. An. 2, 1, 10. Cf. *πρίν* Il. 6.

Πρόσθεσις, *εως, ή*, (προστίθημι) *a putting to*, *τινός* *πρός τι*, Thuc. 4, 135; *κλιμάκων*, Polyb. 5, 60, 7.—2. *an adding, attaching*, *τοῦ ἑτέρου τῷ ἑτέρῳ*, Plat. Phaedr. 97 A: also, *an addition*, Arist. Eth. N. 7, 4, 3; of the mode of a proposition, Id. An. Post. 1, 27 (cf. *πρόσρησις*).—3. *a long series*, Mus. Vett.

Πρόσθετον, verb. adj. of *προστίθημι*, *one must add*, Plat. Symp. 206 A: *one must teach*, *τινὶ ποιεῖν τι*, Xen. Mem. 2, 1, 2.

Πρόσθετος, v. *πρόσθετος* fin.

Προσθέτης, *εως, ή*, (προστίθημι) *addition*, Diog. L. 10, 94.

Πρόσθετος, *ον*, verb. adj. of *προστίθημι*, *added, put or fitted to*, Xen. Eq. 12, 6; *put on*, of false hair, Xen. Cyr. 1, 3, 2; cf. *περιθετός*.—II. *given up to the creditor* (of debtors), Lat. *addictus*, Plut. Lacull. 20.—III. *προσθετόν*, τό, like *πρόσθεμα* III, *a pessary*, Hipp., and Theophr.: hence *προσθετόν*, *to make or apply a pessary*, Hipp. 565.

Πρόσθῶ, *ς*, *-θεύσσομαι*, (πρός, θέω) *to run towards or to*, *τινί*, Xen. Cyr. 5, 3, 20: absol., Id. An. 5, 7, 21.

Πρόσθη, *ή*=*πρόσθεσις*, only in Hesych.

Πρόσθηκη, *ης, ή*, (προστίθημι) *an addition, appendage, supplement*, Plat. Rep. 339 B; *ἐν μέρει* *προσθηκῆς*, by way of appendage, Dem. 22, 4; 37, 4:—hence, *an accident, mere circumstance*, Dem. 1477, 20: *πάντων εἰς τι πράγμασι* *προσθήκαι δύο*, everything has two

modes of doing Id. 645, 3 hence,—3 *an appendix, episode, digression*, Hdt. 4, 30, cf. Arist. Rhet. 1, 1, 3.—3. *a conclusion, issue*, Aesch. Ag. 500.—II. *and help, assistance*, Soph. O. T. 38; esp. of an adventitious kind, Dem. 777, 1.—III. Gramm., *a particle*, Longin. 21, 2.

Πρόσθημα, *ατος*, τό, = *πρόσθεμα*, Eur. El. 191 (v. 1. *πρόθημα*).

Προσθηγάνω, *ς*, *-θίζω*: aor. *πρόσ-έθιγον*, inf. *προσθηγείν* (πρός, *θηγγάω*): *to touch*, *τινός*, Aesch. Cho. 1059, Soph. Phil. 9, 817; *χερὶ*, *with the hand*, Eur. Heracl. 652.

Προσθίδω, *α, ον*, poet. for *sq.*, Nonn. [2]

Πρόσθιος, *α, ον*, (πρόσθεν) *the foremost*, opp. *to ὀπίσθιος*, οἱ *πρ. πόδες*, *the fore feet*, Hdt. 2, 69; *τὰ πρ. κῶλα*, Plat. Tim. 91 E; so, *βάσιν χερσὶ* *προσθίαν καθαρύσας*, i. e. using the hands as fore-feet, Eur. Rhcs. 210:—*πρ. θρίξ*, Achae. ap. Ath. 690 B:—*πο. τραύματα*, Lat. *vulnera adversa*, Anth. P. 9, 279.

Προσθίβω, *ς*, *-ψω*, (πρός, θλίβω) *to press still more*, Plut. [2] Hence

Πρόσθλιψις, *ή*, *a pressing against*.

Προσθόδομος, *ον*, (πρόσθε, δόμος) *dwelling in a house before the chief of a house*, Aesch. Cho. 321.—II. as subst., *ὁ πρ.*, *the front-room*, opp. *to ὀπισθόδομος*, *the back-room*.

Προσθού, imperat. aor. 2 mid. from *προστίθημι*.

Προσθροῶ, *ῶ*, (πρός, θροῶ) *to ad dress, call by a name*, Aesch. Pr. 595.

Προσθιμός, *ον*, (πρός, θυμός) *according to one's mind, welcome*, *τινί*, Anth. [6]

Προσθητρένω, *to heal besides*, Hipp.

Προσθίδειν, inf., and *προσθίδων*, part. from aor. *προσθίδω*, q. v.

Προσθίζω, (πρός, ἰζάνω) *to sit by or near, attach to, rest on, κεινὴ μῦθος* *οὐ πρόσθ' ἵκει*, Simon. Amorg. 84; generally, *to remain by or near*.—II. *to be always near, cling to, pursue*, Lat. *instare*, *τινί*, Aesch. Theb. 696; also, *πρός τινα*, Id. Pr. 276.

Πρόσθω, *ς*, *-ίζω* *α*, (πρός, ἰζω) *to sit by*; c. acc., *to come and sit near*, *βαμύν*, Aesch. Supp. 186; *Ἄρτεριν*, Eur. Hec. 935 (cf. *καθίζω* fin.); *περὶ τὸ βήματα*, Plat. Rep. 564 D.

Πρόσθω, fut. *προσθίσω*, mid. *-ήσομαι*; aor. 1 *προσθήκα*, mid. *-ήκαμην* (πρός, ἔλμι). *To send to or towards, let come to*, *τινὸς* *πρός τὸ πῦρ*, Xen. An. 4, 5, 5: *to apply*, *τινί τι*, Id. Cyn. 10, 11.

B. usu. in mid., *προσθίμαι*, *to let come to or near one, admit, προσθίμαι* *τινα ἐς ταῦτ' ἐμάνω*, I admit one into my society, Xen. An. 3, 1, 30, cf. Plat. Phaedr. 255 A; *τὸν πόλεμον εἰς τὴν χάραν*, Dem. 124, 5:—*πρ. οὐδέν*, *αἰσχροῦ*, like Lat. *admittere*, Xen. Cyr. 7, 1, 13.—2. *to admit, approve, agree to, allow, believe*, Hdt. 1, 75, 135, etc., Eur. El. 622; *πρ. τὰ κεκηρυγμένα*, *to agree to the proposed terms*, Thuc. 4, 38, cf. Plat. Phaedr. 97 B.—3. *to submit to, ἔγταν*, Xen. Cyr. 3, 3, 45.—4. c. inf., *to undertake or venture to do*, Xen. Mem. 2, 7, 11, Plat. Legg. 908 B: but also c. acc. pers., *οὐδέν* *προσθίετόν*, *nothing moved or pleased him*, Hdt. 1, 48; so, *ἐν δ' οὐ προσθίεται* *μῆ*, one thing pleases me not, Ar. Eq. 359, cf. Vesp. 742.

Προσθικνέομαι, *ς*, *-ίσομαι*, (πρός, ἰκνέομαι) *dep. mid., to come to, arrive at, reach*, *ἐπὶ τι*, Aesch. Ag. 792:—also c. gen., *to reach so far as, come up to, come at*, Aesch. Cho. 1033, cf. Ar. Eq. 761: *esp. to come to as a suppliant*, c. acc. loci, Aesch. Cho. 1035. Hence

Προσέκλῃς, = sq., *supplianti*, Meschion ap. Stob. p. 561, 34.

Προσέκτωρ, ὁρος, ὁ, one that comes to the temples, like *ἱκέτης*, a *suppliant*, Aesch. Eum. 441: but also, —II. pass., he to whom one comes as a *suppliant*, of a god, a *protector*, Ib. 120, v. Müller Eum. φ 60, not.; cf. *ὑφίκτωρ*, *προσ-τρόποιος*.

Προσίνομαι, (πρό, σίνομαι) dep., to hurt before, Aretae. [i]

Προσιπάζομαι, (πρός, ἱπάζομαι) dep. mid., Diod.; and *προσιππιῶ*, (ἱππιῶ) Thuc. 2, 79, to ride up to, charge.

Προσίτταμαι, later pres. for *προσ-πέτω*, α. v.

Προσίττημι, (πρός, ἵττημι) to place near, bring near, τι πρός τι, Eur. Tro. 103.—2. to weigh out to, τινί τι, Macho ap. Ath. 243 F.—3. to stop or check, e. g. blood flowing from a wound, Hipp.

II. usu. in pass. *προσίσταμαι*, with intr. tenses of act., to stand near to, by, beside or at, τινί, Hdt. 5, 51; *πύλαις*, Aesch. Theb. 126, cf. Ar. Ach. 683; also, to come to, c. acc., Aesch. Pers. 203: —metaph., *προσίσταται μοι*, it comes into my head, occurs to me, Plat. Symp. 175 D, Theaet. 173 D: cf. *προίστημι* B. 1.—2. to set one's self against or opposite to, oppose, attack, press hard upon, Lat. *instare*, τινί, Hipp.; *πρός τι*, Plat. Phil. 41 B.—3. to offend, give offence to, τοῖς ἀκούουσιν, Dem. 1393, 16: impers., *προσίσταται μοι*, it is offensive or revolting to me, Schäf. Dion. Comp. p. 141.

Προσιστορέω, ὦ, (πρός, ἱστορέω) to narrate besides, c. acc. et inf., Plat. Theist. 27.

Προσισχυάινω, (πρός, ἱσχυάινω) to dry up besides, Hipp. 999, in pass.

Προσισχύω, (πρός, ἱσχύω) to be able to do a thing besides, Sext. Emp. p. 528. [v]

Προσίσχω, = *προσέχω*, freq. in Hdt. (who uses both forms); to hold a thing against, τὴν ἀσπίδα πρὸς τὸ δάπεδον, Hdt. 4, 200: —esp. (seemingly intr.) of seamen, to put to land, Hdt. 3, 136, etc.; in full, *Μαλέα προσίσχω πρῶτον*, Eur. Or. 362, cf. Thuc. 4, 30; cf. *προσέχω* I. 2:—mid., to stick or cleave to, τινός, but also τινί, Ar. Plut. 1096.

Προσίτεον, verb. adj. of *πρόκειμι* (εἵμι), one must go to or approach, Plat. Theaet. 179 D.

Προσιτεύομαι, as pass., to be accessible, Geop.

Προσίτεος, ἡ, ὄν, (πρόκειμι) approachable, Plut. Philop. 15.

Προσκαθαίρω, ὦ, to take, pull, or tear down besides.

Προσκαθέζομαι, dep. mid., but in later writers c. aor. pass. *προσκαθεσθῆναι* (v. I. Aeschin. 77, 33, cf. Lob. Phryn. 269), while in strict Att. *προσκαθεζόμεν* is aor. mid. (πρός, καθέζομαι). To sit down before a town, besiege it, Lat. *obsidere*, πόλιν, Thuc. 1, 26; τὴν πόλιν, Polyb. 3, 98, 7:—absol., Thuc. 1, 134; in full *πολιορκία πρ.*, Id. 1, 11:—to sit by and watch, τοῖς ποταμίωσιν, Dem. 14, 15.

Προσκαθέλω, f. -ξω: aor. 1. *εἰλκῶσα* (cf. *ἔλω*, *ἔλκω*):—to haul down besides, e. g. ships, Lat. *una deducere*, Plut. Camill. 8.

Προσκαθῆκω, to come down to: generally, = *πρόσκει*, LXX.

Προσκαθῆλω, ὦ, (πρός, καθῆλω) to nail fast to, Clem. Al.

Προσκαθῆμαι, Ion. -κάττημι, strictly pf. of *προσκαθεζομαι*, like *πρόσκει*, to sit by or near, to sit constantly by one, to live with him, τινί, Hdt. 6,

44; esp., —II. to sit down before a town, besiege it, Lat. *obsidere*, c. dat., Hdt. 2, 157; absol., Hdt. 5, 104, Thuc. 7, 48, etc.—III. to rest or be upon, τινί, Theophr.

Προσκαθίζω, (πρός, καθίζω) to set down by, near.—II. intr., to sit down by or near, ὅακον πρ., Eur. Hel. 895; cf. Plat. Apol. 31 A. Hence

Προσκάθισις, ἡ, a sitting by, near, v. I. Plut. 2, 166 A.

Προσκαθίστημι, (πρός, καθίστημι) to appoint besides, Plut. Rom. 7.

Προσκαθοπλίζω, (πρός, καθοπλίζω) to arm or equip besides, Plut. Cleom. 23.

Προσκαθοράω, ὦ, (πρός, καθοράω) to behold besides, τι, Plat. Charm. 172 B.

Προσκαινῶ, ὦ, (πρός, καινῶ) to renew in addition, prob. I. Plut. 2, 273 C.

Πρόσκαιρος, ὄν, (πρός, καίρος) at the right time, seasonable, Plut. Pelop. 15.—II. lasting but for a time, opp. to *ἀθάνατος*: transitory, N. T.

Προσκαίω, f. -καύω, (πρός, καίω) to set on fire or burn besides, Theophr.: —pass., σκέψῃ προσκεκαυμένα, pots burnt at the fire, Ar. Vesp. 939; metaph., *προσκαίεσθαι τινι*, to be in love with..., Xen. Symp. 4, 23.

Προσκακόπθῃω, ὦ, to feel pain or sorrow at a thing, τινί.

Προσκακουργέω, ὦ, to do one an ill turn besides, τινά, Dio C.

Προσκακῶ, ὦ, (πρός, κακῶ) to treat ill, damage besides, Hipp.

Προσκαλέω, ὦ, f. -έσω, (πρός, καλέω) to call to, call on, *summon*, τινά, Soph. Aj. 89, Thuc. 8, 98, Plat. Meno 82 A.—II. mid., to call to one's self, esp. to call to one's aid, τινά, Hdt. 1, 69; (but, *προσκαλείσθαι τινα ἐς λόγους*, Id. 4, 201, is f. I. for *προκαλέω*): to invite, Luc. Asin. 51.—2. in Att., esp. of an accuser, to call another into court, *summon*, accuse him, Ar. Nub. 1277, etc.; πρ. τινα ὑβρεῖς, to lay an action of assault against him, Ar. Vesp. 1417; so, πρ. τινα *ἐνρίαις*, *λειποταξίω*, etc., Oratt.; and in full, *οἰκὴν ἀσβεστία πρ. πρὸς τὸν βασιλέα*, Lys. 104, 13, cf. Dem. 166, 32: so in pass., ὁ *προσκαληθείς*, the party summoned, Dem. 1190, 4: hence *πρόσκλησις*, q. v.

Προσκάννω, (πρός, κάννω) to work at the same time, Paus.

Προσκάρδιος, ὄν, Dor. ποτικ- (πρός, καρδιά) at the heart, Bion 1, 17.

Προσκαρτερέω, ὦ, (πρός, καρτερέω) to persist in a thing, apply diligently to it, τινί, Polyb. 1, 55, 4: absol., to persevere, Xen. Hell. 7, 5, 14.—2. to adhere firmly to a man, be faithful to him, τινί, Dem. 1386, 6, cf. Polyb. 24, 5, 3.—3. pass., ὁ *προσκαρτερούμενος χρόνος*, time diligently employed, Diod. 2, 29. Hence

Προσκαρτερῆσις, ἡ, perseverance, patience, N. T.

Προσκαρφόω, ὦ, to blight besides.

Προσκαταβαίνω, (πρός, καταβαίνω) to go down or to, descend besides, Cebes.

Προσκαταβάλλω, to pay so as to make up a deficiency. Hence

Προσκατάβλημα, ατος, τό, that which is paid afterwards or besides: in plur., sums paid (from other funds) to make up a deficiency in the revenue, Dem. 731, 5 and 11:—*προκαταβολή* (at Athens) being the sum required to be advanced beforehand by the farmer of the revenue; *προσκατάβλημα*, to make up the deficiency afterwards, Böckh P. E. 2, 61, sq.

Προς καταβολή, ἥς, ἡ, (προςκατα-

βάλλω) a paying afterwards or *being* paying to make up a deficiency or forego.

Προσκαταβόλημα, ατος, τό, = *for* *προσκαταγέλαστος*, ὄν, laughed besides, Longus: from

Προσκαταγέλλω, ὦ, (πρός, καταλάω) to laugh at besides, τινός, A 508 B.

Προσκαταγιγνώσκω, (πρός, γιγνώσκω) to condemn besides, Ant. 122, 44.—II. to adjudge or award τινί τι, Dem. 1281, 3.

Προσκαταγράφω, f. -ψω, (πρός, καταγράφω) to enrol besides; πρ. βουλευτήν, to enrol as a new member the council, Dion. H. [α]

Προσκαταδεῖω, f. -σομαι, (πρὸς, καταδεῖω) to fear besides, Dio C.

Προσκαταδείκνυμι, (πρός, κατεδείκνυμι) to point out, ordain besides, Dio C.

Προσκατέω, f. -θήσω, (πρός, τεάω) to fasten to besides, Hipp.

Προσκαταίρω τῷ στόλῳ, to sail do against, Diod.

Προσκατασχίνω, (πρός, κατασχίνω) to disgrace still further, Pl. Phoc. 22.

Προσκατακλαίωμαι, (πρός, κατακλαίω) as mid., to lament one another, Polyb. 40, 2, 9.

Προσκατακλύω, (πρός, κατακλύω) to deluge besides, Plut.

Προσκατακτάομαι, (πρός, κατακτάομαι) dep. mid., to get besides, Hipp. 15, 4, 4.

Προσκατακνέω, ὦ, (πρός, κατακνέω) to mix or confuse besides, Hipp.

Προσκατακλύω, ὦ, to talk down besides.

Προσκαταλείπω, (πρός, καταλείπω) to leave behind besides, as a legacy τινί τι, Thuc. 2, 36: also, to leave lose besides, Id. 4, 62.

Προσκαταλέω, f. -ξω, (πρός, καταλέω) to enrol besides or in addition τισί, Plut. C. Gracch. 5, Arat. 14; pass., Id. Rom. 20.

Προσκαταλείττω, (πρός, καταλείττω) to leave behind besides, as a legacy τινί τι, Thuc. 2, 36: also, to leave lose besides, Id. 4, 62.

Προσκαταλέω, Att. -ττω, f. -ξω, to reconcile besides:—pass. c. fut. mi to become reconciled besides.

Προσκαταλέω, (πρός, κατανέω) to allot or assign besides, Plut. Sol. 19, Cat. Min. 33.

Προσκατανοέω, ὦ, (πρός, κατανοέω) to perceive besides, Epicur. Diog. L. 10, 67, 72. Hence

Προσκατανόησις, ἡ, a perceiving besides, Epicur. Ibid. 79.

Προσκατασείνω, (πρός, κατασείνω) to scrape or bruise all in pieces, Lyc. 173.

Προσκαταπλήγνυμι, (πρός, καταπλήγνυμι) to fasten in besides, Ael.

Προσκαταπλήσσω, f. -ξω, (πρός, καταπλήσσω) to strike with terror besides, Dio C.

Προσκαταποντίζω, = sq., Liban.

Προσκαταποντώ, ὦ, to sink in sea besides, Dio C.

Προσκαταπρήττω, to accomplish besides, Aristid.

Προσκαταπρήω, to burn besides.

Προσκαταπυκνῶ, ὦ, to make closer, stop up more closely, Plut.

Προσκαταριθμέω, ὦ, (πρός, καταριθμέω) to count besides, Plut. Marc. 30.

Προσκαταρρήγνυμι, to break do besides.

Προσκατασῆπω, (πρός, κατασῆπω) to make rotten besides:—pass. with 2, to decay or rot besides, Hipp.

Προσκατασκάπτω, to undermine, stroy besides, Joseph.

προκατασκευάζω (πρός, κατασκευάζω) to furnish, prepare besides, πόριον, Dem. 467, 9; so in mid., ist. Top. 3, 2, 11.—Pass., to be so furnished or prepared, Dem. 365, 25.

προκατασπάζω, f. -ίσω, (πρός, κατασπάζω) to draw down besides, esp. into the sea, like, προκαθέλω, l. 53, 1.

προκαταστρέφω, f. -ήσω, (πρός, καταστρέφω) to put under, subject besides: mid., to subject to one's self besides, m. H.

προκατασύρω, (πρός, κατασύρω) pull down, destroy besides, Anth.

προκατατάσσω, (πρός, κατατάσσω) to append, subjoin, Polyb. 3, 20, 1.

προκατατείνω, (πρός, κατατείνω) stretch out or extend besides, Hipp.

προκατατίθημι, (πρός, κατατίθημι) to pay down besides, make a further osi, Ar. Nub. 1235, Plat. Theag. A.

προκατατρέχω, (πρός, κατατρέχω) to overture or ravage besides, Joseph.

προκαταφεύγω, to flee or escape to b., tiví.

προκαταφρονέω, ω, (πρός, καταφρονέω) to despise besides, Dio C.

προκαταγέω, f. -χέσω, (πρός, κατέγω) to pour out besides or still more, p.

προκαταχράομαι, f. -ήσομαι, (πρός, αχράομαι) dep. mid., to kill besides, C.

προκαταψεύδομαι, f. -σομαι, (πρός, αψεύδομαι) dep. mid., to tell more of, τιнос, Polyb. 12, 13, 3, Dio C.

προκαταεργάζομαι, f. -ώσομαι, (πρός, εργάζομαι) dep. mid., to accomplish etc.—2, to despatch or kill besides, C.

προκαταερίπω, (πρός, κατερίπω) throw down besides, Paus. 3, 1, 10.

προκαταεσθίω, f. -έδομαι, (πρός, εσθίω) to eat besides, Alex. Panth. 1, 5.

προκαταεύχομαι, f. -ξομαι, (πρός, εύχομαι) dep. mid., to curse besides at the same time, Theophr.

προκατελέγω, f. -καθέλω, (πρός, κατέγω) to detain besides or near, Hipp.

προκαταγγорέω, ω, (πρός, καταγγорέω) to accuse besides, επίδειξιν προσγγ. τινα, to accuse one also of making a display, Thuc. 3, 42; πρ. τι-ότι., Xen. Mem. 2, 6, 34.—II. in logic of Arist., to attribute or predicate besides, tiví τι, Arist. Interp. 3.

προκαήνμαι, Ion. for προκάθη- Hdt.

προκατοικίζω, to remove to another element, Arr.

προκατόνυμι, (πρός, κατόνυμι) to adjure besides:—pass., to take an oaths besides, Pausan.

προκατορθόω, ω, (πρός, κατορθόω) to assist besides, Heliod. 6, 13.

προκαυλώω, ω, (πρός, καυλώω) to forth a stalk or stem besides, Hipp.

προκαυμάω, ατος, τό, (προκαίω) which is kindled.—II. a kindling, iung, LXX.

προκαυστικός, ή, όν, (προκαίω) to burn the meat, of a cook, Pesti- ap. Ath. 662 A, cf. Ar. Vesp.

προσκείμαι, Ion. -κέομαι, (πρός, κείμαι) as pass.:—to lie beside or upon, τα προσκέομαι, handles were upon l. 18, 379; τή θύρα προσκείσθαι, lie at, keep close to the door, Ar. p. 142, cf. Eur. Phoen. 739: προσκείμενος έπ' οκος, the inside horse (wing a corner), Soph. El. 722.—of a woman, to lie with, to be given

to wife, tiví, Hdt. 1, 196, cf. προστί-θηναι: generally, to be involved in or bound up with, χρηστώ, κακώ, Soph. El. 240, 1040; (but also, κακόν πρόσ-κειται tiví, Soph. Ant. 1243, cf. infra).

—III. to be attached or devoted to, tiví, Hdt. 6, 61: also of things, πρ. τώ λεγόμενῳ, to put faith in a story, Hdt. 4, 11; πρ. οίνῳ, to be given to wine, Hdt. 1, 133; τή φίλοινη, Hdt. 3, 34; also, to devote one's self to a business, άγρας, Soph. Aj. 406, cf. Plat. Soph. 254 A.

—IV. to press upon, entreat, solicit, like έγκειμαι, tiví, Hdt. 1, 123; hence, in bad sense, to press close or hard, pursue closely, tiví, Hdt. 9, 57, cf. 40, 60; so, Soph. Ant. 94, Thuc. 4, 33; etc.; τῷ προσκειμενον, the enemy, Hdt. 9, 61.—V. to fall to one, belong to him, tiví, Hdt. 1, 118, 119; 2, 83, etc.; πρ. τινί δοῦλος, Eur. Tro. 185: to be put upon, τή πολει, Plat. Apol. 30 E; esp. of punishments, to be laid upon, tiví, Xen. Vect. 4, 21.—VI. to be added, tiví, Eur. Alc. 1039; επί tiví, Id. Heracl. 483; πρόσ tiví, Eur. Rhos. 162: absol., ή χωρίς προσκείται, Soph. O. T. 232; cf. Plat. Crat. 393 D.

Προσκέλλω, (πρός, κέλλω) to push to land, land, νήσω, Orph. Arg. 1048.

Προσκέτομαι, dep. mid., = προσκοπέω, q. v.

Προσκεδάνω, f. -δήσω, (πρός, κεδάνω) to gain besides, Dem. 1292, 6, Polyb.

Προσκεφάλιδιον, ου, τό, dim. from sq., Eust. [α]

Προσκεφάλιον, ου, τό, (πρός, κεφάλη) a cushion for the head, pillow, Ar. Plut. 542, etc.: but, also, a cushion for sitting on, esp. a boat-cushion, Cratin. [α] 18, cf. Theophr. Char. 2.

Προσκέφαλή, ή, = foreg., LXX.

Προσκηρόω, ές, (πρός, κήρδω) bringing into alliance or kindred, ξεινοσύνη, Hdt. 21, 35; or, acc. to others, kind, affectionate.—II. akin to, allied with, tiví, Hdt. 8, 136.

Προσκήδομαι, (πρός, κήδομαι) dep., to care or provide for besides, rejected by Scháf. Soph. Aj. argum.

Προσκήνιον, ου, τό, (πρός, σκηνή) the fore-part or entrance of a tent, LXX.

—II. Lat. proscaenium, = λογεϊον, Polyb. 30, 13, 4, Ath. 536 A.

Προσκήπτω, to pretend.

Προσκηρυκεύομαι, (πρός, κηρυκεύω) dep., to send a herald to one, Thuc. 4, 118.

Προσκηρύσσω, Att. -τω, (πρός, κηρύσσω) to summon by herald, Luc. Pisc. 39.

Προσκίτταγράφω, ω, to sketch in outline beforehand.

Προσκίσμα, ατος, τό, a covering, skreen. [i]

Προσκικκίζω, (πρός, κικκίζω) to move to and fro or wag (the tail) at:—pass., εύ ποτεκικκίσθεν (Dor. for ποτεκικκίζον) how nimbly didst thou twist about? Theocr. 5, 117.

Προσκινδυνέω, to be in or expose one's self to danger.

Προσκινέω, ω, (πρός, κινέω) to move to or towards: pass., with fut. mid., sensu obsceno, of women, Ar. Eccl. 256, Pac. 902.

Πρόσκιον, ου, τό, (πρό, σκιά) a first sketch or outline, Strab.

Προσκιρτάω, ω, f. -ήσω, to skip, bound before. Hence

Προσκιρτησις, ή, a springing, skipping, bounding before.

Προσκλαίω, f. -κλαύσομαι, (πρός, κλαίω) to weep at or during, Ael. V. H. 9, 39. Hence

Πρόσκλησις, ή, a weeping at or during a thing.

Προσκλάω, (πρός, κλάω) as [pass. to be shattered or shivered against, Xen. Eq. 7, 6. [α]

Προσκληθόνειομαι, f. l. for προκλήθονειομαι.

Προσκληρόω, ω, (πρός, κληρόω) to assign by lot, tiví tiví, Luc. Amor. 3:—pass., to be attached to or associated with, tiví, Plut. 2, 738 D.

Προσκλησις, εως, ή, (πρ. εκάλεω) a judicial summons or citation, accusation, Ar. Vesp. 1041; cf. Dem. 1054, 21, sq.; Att. Proc. p. 576, and v. αυτ. προσκλήω. Hence

Προσκλητικός, ή, όν, calling to, at dressing, Plut. 2, 354 D.

Προσκληνής, ές, leaning upon, recumbent, Geop.: and

Πρόσκλιντρον, ου, τό, that on which one leans, an easy chair: from

Πρόσκλινω, (πρός, κλίνω) to make to lean against, put to or against, τί τι, Od. 21, 138, 165.—θρόνος ποτικέκλιται (Dor. pf. pass.) άγγῳ, the seat is turned towards the light of the fire, Od. 6, 308 (though there is a v. l. αυτῇ, sc. κίον, which Nitzsch prefers); νότον ποτικεκλιμένον, his back thereon reclined, Pind. P. 1, 54.

—II. to make the scale incline one way or the other: hence, to turn or incline towards, την νύκην τοις λόγοις, v. l. Plut. 2, 36 D:—and,—2. seemingly intr. (sub. εαυτῶν), to incline towards, to be attached to one, join his party, Polyb. 4, 51, 5. [i] Hence

Πρόσκλις, εως, ή, an inclining to one side:—ίμελιν, bias, Polyb. 6, 10, 10; tiví, to one, Id. 5, 51, 8.

Προσκλύω, f. -ύσω, (πρός, κλύω) to wash with waves, Xen. Cyr. 6, 2, 22; also c. dat., τῷ θρει προσκλύει τό πέλαγος, Polyb. 5, 59, 5; also, πρὸς τόπον, Plut. Dio 24. Hence

Πρόσκλησις, ή, a washing with waves, Diod.: and

Πρόσκλησμα, ατος, τό, water for washing out or rinsing.

Προσκναίω, Att. -κνάω: f. -κνήσω (πρός, κναίω):—to rub against:—mid., to rub one's self against a person or thing, tiví, Xen. Mem. 1, 2, 30, cf. Plut. 2, 917 D.

Προσκνήβω, = foreg., poet. ap. Plut. 2, 462 F.

Προσκνύσσομαι, dep. = sq., Philo stratus.

Προσκνύομαι, (πρός, κνύομαι) dep., to whine to one in a fawning manner, tiví, esp. of a dog, Heliod.

Προσκοιμίζομαι, as pass., (πρός, κοιμίζω) to lie down and sleep beside, ταις κώπαις, Xen. Hell. 5, 1, 19.

Προσκοινώω, ω, (πρός, κοινώω) to communicate to one, give one a share, tiví από τιнос, Dem. 918, 1: also in mid. προσκοινοῦμαι, Joseph.

Προσκοινωνέω, ω, (πρός, κοινωνέω) to partake of a thing, τιнос, Plat. Soph. 252 A, Legg. 757 D.

Προσκολάω, ω, (πρός, κολλάω) f. -ήσω, to glue on or to:—in pass., generally, to be fastened to, cleave to, Plat. Phaed. 82 E, Legg. 728 B. Hence

Προσκόλλησις, ή, a glueing to:—metaph., adherence, devotedness, Joseph.

Προσκολητός, ή, όν, glued to.

Προσκολίζω, = προσκολάω, An them.

Πρόσκολλος, ου, Dor. ποτικός, = προσκολητός, Pind. Fr. 280.

Προσκομίζω, ής, ή, a conducting or bringing to.

Προσκομίζω, f. -ίσω, (πρός, κομίζω) to carry, convey to a place, Xen. Cyr. 7, 3, 4:—mid., to import, lb. 6, 1, 23; so in act. Id. Oec. 11, 16. Hen a

Τὸς κομιτοῦς, οὐ, ὁ, *me who brings*, *es to*.

Πρόσκομα, ατος, τί, (προσκόπτω) *a stumbling, false step*—the result of *stumbling, a bruise, hurt*, Ath. 97 F:—metaph., *a hindrance, offence*, LXX, N. T.

Προσκοπέω, pres., c. fut. προσκέποιμαι, aor. προσκενέμην (no pres. προσκέπομαι being used in good Att., so that in Thuc. 8, 66, Elmsl. reads *προσκεπτο*, as plqpf. for *προσκεπτετο*; cf. *σκέπτομαι*). To see beforehand, weigh well, look to, τι, Hdt. 7, 10, 4; 177, in aor.; so Thuc. 1, 120, etc., in pres.; and so in pres. mid., Eur. Med. 459; *πρ. ὄτι*, Thuc. 3, 57: to provide for, πάντα, Soph. Ant. 688, Eur. Heracl. 470; *πρ. μὴ παθεῖν*, to provide against suffering, Thuc. 3, 83:—also in mid., to watch, take care of, τινά, Eur. I. A. 1098 in pres. mid., Ar. Eq. 154 in fut.—II. to be a πρόσκοπος, to spy or reconnoitre beforehand, Theophr. Char. 25, 2. Hence

Προσκοπή, ἥς, ἡ, *a spying or reconnoitring beforehand*, τινός, Thuc. 1, 116.

Προσκοπή, ἥς, ἡ, (προσκόπτω)=*πρόσκομος, offence*, Polyb. 6, 7, 7; *πρ. καὶ ἄλλοτριότης*, Id. 31, 18, 4.

Προσκοπῖον, ου, τό, (πρόσκοπος) *a shade for the forehead and eyes, visor*, dub. in Ath.

Πρόσκοπος, ου, (πρό, σκοπός, σκοπέω) *seeing beforehand, foreseeing, sagacious*, Pind. Fr. 255 (for Aesch. Eum. 105, cf. *ἀπρόσκοπος*).—II. ὁ πρ., *an outpost, vidette*, Xen. Lac. 12, 6: and, in plur., *a reconnoitring party*, Id. Cyl. 5, 2, 6.

Προσκόπτω, f. -ψω, (πρός, κόπτω) *to strike against*, esp. with the foot; hence, to *stumble*, Lat. *offendere*, Ar. Vesp. 275, Xen. Eq. 7, 6.—II. metaph., to give umbrage to, offend, hurt one, τινί, Polyb. 5, 49, 5; stronger than *δυσ-αρεστέω*, Id. 7, 5, 6.—2. to take offence, be angry at one, τινί, Id. 1, 31, 7: also of things, *πρ. τῷ ζῆν*, to be disgusted with life, Diosc.—so also sometimes in pass., M. Anton. 9, 3.

Προσκορδοφαγέω, ὦ, (πρό, σκόρδον, φαγεῖν) *to eat garlic first*, Diosc.

Προσκορέννυμι, f. -εσω, to satiate besides, disgust.

Προσκορῖς, ἑς,=sq., Luc. D. Mort. 26, 2.—II. pass., sated.

Πρόσκορος, ου, (πρός, κόρος) *satiating, palling*. Adv. *πρὸς*, Anth.

Προσκοσμέω, ὦ, (πρός, κοσμέω) *to deck besides, add ornament*, Plut. 2, 316 D, ubi v. Wytenb. Hence

Προσκοσμημα, ατος, τό, *an additional ornament*.

Προσκοτώω, ὦ, (πρό, σκοτώω) *to darken, cloud over beforehand*, Polyb. 1, 48, 8.

Προσκορῶνος, ου, (πρός, κρᾶνον) *on the head*: τὸ πρόκορ, Dor. ποτικρ.,=προκερῶλαιον, Theocrit. 15, 3.

Προσκειράννυμι, f. -κρεμάω, (πρός, κρεμάννυμι) *to hang a thing on or to*—pass., *to be hung up to, to hang up*, Ar. Fr. 187; so, *προσκειράμαι*, Polyb. 2, 10, 4, etc.

Προσκήνημι, =foreg., *ἀγκυραν ποτι ναὶ κρημνάντων*, while they were casting the anchor to the ship, Pind. P. 4, 41.

Προσκρίνω, (πρός, κρίνω) *to adjudge or award to*—pass., *to be joined with, to be assimilated, secreted*, a word of the Atomic Philosophy, Anaxag. Fr. 23. Hence

Πρόκρσις, ἡ, *an adjudging*.—II. pass., *union, increase*.

Πρόσκρουα, ατος, τό, (προσκούω)

a stumbling: hence, *an offence, injury*, Plut. 2, 137 B, ubi v. Wytenb.

Πρόσκρουσις, εως, ἡ, (προσκούω) *a dashing against a thing*, Plut. 2, 696 A.—II. offence, πρόσκρουσιν προσκρούεν τινί, to give him offence, Id. Cic. 34, cf. 2, 138 E, etc.

Πρόσκρουσμα, ατος, τό, =πρόσ-κρουμα, Dem. 1257, 8, Arist. Part. An. 2, 13, 12.

Πρόσκρουσμός, οὐ, ὁ, =πρόσκρουσις, Stob. Ecl. 1, 598.

Πρόσκρουστικός, ἡ, ὄν, *belonging to stumbling, offensive*: from

Πρόσκρουω, (πρός, κρούω) *to stumble upon or against*; and so,—1. to fall in with, come in contact with, τινί, Plat. Tim. 43 C.—2. to have a collision with one, quarrel with, like πρόσκόπτω, Id. Phaed. 89 E; τινί, Dem. 701, 23; ἀλλήλοις, Arist. Pol. 2, 5, 4; cf. πρόσκρουσις II.

Πρόσκόταμαι, f. -ήσομαι, (πρός, κτάομαι) *dep. mid., to gain, get or win besides*, τί πρὸς τι and τί τινί, Hdt. 1, 73; 5, 31, etc., and Thuc.; πρὸς τοσοῦτοις αἰσχροῖς καὶ ἐπιπορκίαν πρ., Dem. 409, 9:—also of persons, πρ. τινά φίλον, Hdt. 1, 56; τινά δοῦλον, Id. 6, 44; but, πρ. τὸν Καλλίμαχον, to win over Callimachus to his side, Hdt. 6, 110; so also, πρ. τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις, Hdt. 8, 136. Hence

Πρόσκτησις, εως, ἡ, *a getting besides, newly-gotten property, increase of fortune*, Artemid. 3, 62.

Πρόσκτητος, ου, (προσκόταμαι) *gotten besides*.

Πρόσκτιζω, f. -ισω, (πρός, κτίζω) *to build or found besides*, Strab.

Πρόσκυδής, ἑς, (κύδος)=ἐπικυδής, dub.

Πρόσκυκλέω, ὦ,=sq.; cf. προκυκλέω.

Πρόσκυλινδέω, ὦ, Clearch. ap. Ath. 332 D; and, προκυκλίνδω, f. -κυλίσω [i]: to roll to or against. Hence

Πρόκῦλισμός, οὐ, ὁ, *a rolling to or against*, Dion. H.

Πρόκυλλω, poet. for προσκυλίνδω, Ar. Vesp. 202. [i]

Προκυμαίνω, (πρός, κυμαίνω) *to swell, dash against*, as waves, Philostr.

Πρόκυνες, οί, (πρός, κύων) *spaniel-like flatterers, fawners*, Hippias ap. Ath. 259 A (al. πρόκυνες).

Πρόκυνέω, ὦ, f. -ήσομαι, more rarely -ήσω: aor. προσεκύνησα, poet. also προσέκυσσά, inf. προσκύναι, Soph. Phil. 776, 1407, (πρός, κύνειω). To kiss the hand to another as a mark of respect; to do obeisance or homage to another; esp. of the Oriental fashion of making the salām or prostrating one's self before kings and superiors; either absol., as Hdt. 1, 119, or c. acc. as 7, 136; later also c. dat. Lob. Phryn. 463; strengthd., πρ. τινά προσκίπτονται, Hdt. 1, 134; 7, 136; so also in Xen. Cyr. 8, 3, 14, etc., Arr. An. 4, 11, 16: πρ. τινά ὡς βασιλέα, to salute him as king, Hdt. 3, 86.—2. so also of gods, to worship, adore, Hdt. 2, 121, and Trag., cf. Job 31, 27:—proverb., πρ. τὴν Ἀδράστειαν, to deprecate Nemesis, Aesch. Fr. 936, Plat. Rep. 451 A; so, πρ. θένον, Soph. Phil. 776.—3. generally, to do homage to, look up to, Plat. Rep. 398 A, 469 B. Hence

Πρόσκυνημα, ατος, τό, *a worshipping, prostration*: [v] and

Πρόσκυνσις, εως, ἡ, *adoration*, Plat. Legg. 887 E. [v]

Πρόσκυνητής, οὐ, ὁ, (προσκυνέω) *a worshipper*, N. T.

Πρόσκυντός, ἡ, ὄν, *worshipped*: to be worshipped.

Πρόσκυπτιω, f. -ψω, (πρός, κύπτω)

to stoop to or over one, ὅταν...πρὸ ψάσα φίλησθαι, Ar. Vesp. 608: πρὸ οὗς πρ., to whisper into one's ear, Plat. Euthyd. 275 E; absol., ἔλε-
ῖττα προσκεκώφως, Id. Rep. 449 E.

Προκυνέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, and w three irreg. tenses, imperf. προσκύνω f. προσκύνω, aor. προσέκυσσα, (πρ. κύνειω). To reach, touch, arrive at dat., προσκύνειν Κυθροῖς, Hes. 198: to be at or near, πτώμα πρ. μοις, a fall besides the house, Aesch. Cho. 13: c. acc., to meet with, So O. T. 1299: Hence

Προκύνησις, ἡ, *an arriving reaching, dub.* in Hipp. [v]

Προκυνρώω, ὦ, to confirm, assign sides. Hence

Προκύνρησις, ἡ, *an arriving reaching, dub.* in Hipp. [v]

Προκύνρω, ὦ, to confirm, assign sides. Hence

Προκύνρησις, ἡ, *a confirmation, signment*, [v]

Προκυμάζω, (πρός, κυμάζω) *burst riotously in upon*, τινί, Philo-

Πρόκυμπος, ου, (πρός, κόπη) *at oar*; ὁ πρ., *a rower*, Thuc. 1, 10.

Προλαγχάνω, pf. -εἴληκα, (πρ. λαγάνω) *to obtain by lot besides*; δίκη, to bring an action against besides, Dem. 884, 26.

Προλάζνυμαι, to take besides, τινί, Eur. Hec. 64: cf. λάζομαι fin.

Προλάλέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (πρός, λέω) *to talk to or with*, τινί, Henio Troch. 1, Luc. Nigrin. 7. Hence

Προλαλιά, ἄς, ἡ, *a talking to, dressing, dub.* in Luc.

Προλαμβάνω, fut. -λήψομαι, a

Πρόλαμβάνω, (πρός, λαμβάνω): take, receive besides or in addition

τί πρὸς τινί, Aesch. Pr. 321; to a τινί τι, Eur. I. A. 1145: to get o and above, to win or get besides, Th

5, 111, Plat., etc.; so, ὁδὸν ἐπὶ Xen. Symp. 4, 8: absol., to make

ditions, gain something, Soph. Fr. 7

—also in mid., Plat. Rep. 556 E: to take as one's helper or partner, u

to one's self, take with one, τινά, Aes

Pr. 217, Soph. O. C. 378; πρ. τί σύμμαχον, Xen. An. 7, 6, 27: also

marriage, πρ. κήδος, εὐνῆν, E

Med. 885, Hipp. 1011: also in mi

προλαβέσθαι πόλιν, Polyb. 1, 37,

προλαβέσθαι γνώμην τινός, to get

vote besides, Id. 3, 70, 2.—3. to assu

besides, in argument, Arist. An. P

1, 12, 9.—II. like συλλαμβάνω, to h

old of, τινά, Soph. Tr. 1024: to h

part in a work, Xen. An. 2, 3, 11 a

12: πρ. τινί τινος, to take part u

one in., Plat. Legg. 897 D:—mu

freq. in mid., to help, assist, τινί

Pac. 9; and c. gen. rei, to contrib

to, προελάβετο πάθος, he was pr

the author of a calamity, Schweig

Hdt. 8, 90, ubi Bekker προσε

λετο.

Προσλάμπω, f. -ψω, (πρός, λαμ

to shine with or upon, Plat. Rep. 6

A: in pass., τοὺς πλανήτας ὑπὸ τῷ ἡλίον προσλάμπεσθαι, Plut. 2, 8

C. Hence

Πρόσλαμψις, εως, ἡ, *a shining on*

along with, Epicur. ap. Diog. L.

109.

Προσλέγω, f. -ξω, (πρός, λέγω)

lay near:—pass., προσελέγω (3 a

syncop.) she lay beside or by me, 6

12, 34.—II. to speak to, address, accu

τινά: metaph., κακὰ προσελέξεν

θυμῷ, he took evil counsel with hi

self, meditated evil, Hes. Op. 497.

Προσλείπω, (πρός, λείπω) *to*

wanting to or in, τινός, Arist. Pol.

Προσλεπτύνω, (πρός, λεπτύνω)

make thin, fine or slender besides, Hi

Προσλεύω, (πρός, λέω) *to h*

on or at, c. acc., Soph. Aj. 546, et

absol., Id. El. 1068.

ἰσὺς ἀπὸς τό, *that which is besides*.

ἰσὺς ἀπὸς, verb. adj. of προσ-
ἰσύναι, one must assume besides,
st. Org.

ἰσὺς ἀπὸς, ἡ, ὄν, taking in ad-
dition: from

ἰσὺς ἀπὸς, εὖς, ἡ, (προσλαμβάνω)
taking or assuming besides, Plat. The-
t. 210 A.—3. the minor premiss of a
syllogism, Lat. assumption, Plut. 2, 387
Diog. L. 7, 82; cf. Cic. Divin. 2, 53.
ἰσὺς ἀπὸς, to run into harbour.
ἰσὺς ἀπὸς, (πρός, λιπαίνω) to
be still fatter or larger, Dion. H. 5,

ἰσὺς ἀπὸς, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (πρός,
ἀρῶ) to persevere in, c. dat., Plut.
9 A, ubi v. Wyttben.: to remain
in, τῇ χώρᾳ, Arr.—II. to import-
ant, τινί, Luc. Abdic. 16. Hence
ἰσὺς ἀπὸς, εὖς, ἡ, an abiding
—II. importunity, Luc. Calumn. 20.

ἰσὺς ἀπὸς, f. -ίσομαι, (πρός,
ἰσοῦμαι) dep. mid., to reckon or
add in addition to, τινί τι, Hdt. 2, 16;
4, Lys. 155, 41. Hence
ἰσὺς ἀπὸς, one must add to: so
Plur. προσλογίσαι, τινί τι, Hdt. 7,

ἰσὺς ἀπὸς, ὦ, (πρός, λογο-
ῶ) to add in narrating, Joseph.
ἰσὺς ἀπὸς, (πρός, λοιδορέω)
mid., to rail at besides, Joseph.
ἰσὺς ἀπὸς, ὦ, (πρός, λοιπός) still
over and above, lambl.
ἰσὺς ἀπὸς, dep., to ravage be-
sides.

ἰσὺς ἀπὸς, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (πρός, λυσ-
ῶ) to rage against or at, Joseph.

ἰσὺς ἀπὸς, εὖς, ἡ, (προσμανθάνω)
the faculty of acquiring fresh knowl-
edge, Xen. Mem. 1, 4, 13, ubi nunc
sim πρόσ μάθησιν. [α]

ἰσὺς ἀπὸς, verb. adj. of προσ-
εἰδέναι, one must learn besides, Xen.
1, 13, 1.

ἰσὺς ἀπὸς, to soften still more.
ἰσὺς ἀπὸς, f. -μάθησμαι, (πρός,
εἰδέναι) to learn besides, Aesch. Pr.
Ar. Thesm. 20, 24.

ἰσὺς ἀπὸς, ὦ, (πρός, μαρτυρέω)
as witness in addition, π. τι εἶναι,
Is. 60, 42; τινί, to a thing, Polyb.,
—π. τι, to bring it as addi-
tional evidence, Dem. 1105, 2.

ἰσὺς ἀπὸς, dep. mid., to call
witness to a thing. [v]

ἰσὺς ἀπὸς, ὦ, bearing additional
evidence, Manetho.

ἰσὺς ἀπὸς, f. -ξω, (πρός, μᾶσσω)
to need or plaster one thing against
another, to attach closely to, σικνὴν τῷ
the cupping-glass to the bruise,
Th. 92, 1; so, π. τὸν Πειραιᾶ τῇ
εἰ, Ar. Eq. 815; and in pass.,
εἰς αὐτὴν προσμαχθέν, stuck close to
sides, of the poisoned robe, Soph.
1053, cf. Lyc. 1029; so in part
mid. (with pass. sign.); cf. Jelf de-
thesis, Gr. Gr. § 364, 4 b), τῇ τῆλε-
ποτιμαζόμενον, Theocr. 3, 29,
legend. προσμαζόμενον.

ἰσὺς ἀπὸς, ὦ, Dor. ποτιμᾶστος,
the breast.

ἰσὺς ἀπὸς, f. -χέσμαι usu. -χοῦ-
μαι, (πρός, μάχομαι) dep. mid., to
fight against, τινί, Plat. Legg. 647 C,
A: esp., to assault a town, Xen.
7, 5, 7. [α]

ἰσὺς ἀπὸς, ὦ, (πρός, μειδιᾶω) to
laugh at, τινί, Plut.
28 A, 754 C: cf. Lob. Phryn.

ἰσὺς ἀπὸς, dep. pass. = ἐπιμε-
ναι.

ἰσὺς ἀπὸς, ὦ, (πρός, μελῶδω)

to sing songs to or besides, Semus ap.
Ath. 618 A.

ἰσὺς ἀπὸς, (πρός, μένω) to abide or
wait still longer. Hdt. 1, 199; 5, 19;
σίγα πρόσμεν, Soph. El. 1399; —π.
τινί, to remain for some one, Aesch.
Eum. 497. —II. trans., to wait for,
await, c. acc., Theogn. 1140, Soph.
O. T. 837, etc.: to wait for one in bat-
tle, i. e. to stand one's ground against,
Pind. N. 3, 105.

ἰσὺς ἀπὸς, (πρός, μερίζω) to ap-
portion to, in pass., τινί, Polyb. 22, 5,
15.

ἰσὺς ἀπὸς, as mid., (πρός,
μεταπέμπομαι) to send for or send to fetch
besides, Thuc. 2, 100.

ἰσὺς ἀπὸς, (πρός, μετα-
σκευάζω) to alter still more, Dion. H.
de Comp.

ἰσὺς ἀπὸς, ὦ, f. -ήσω, to measure
out to, join to.

ἰσὺς ἀπὸς, (πρός, μηνύω) to point
out besides, Sext. Emp. p. 275.

ἰσὺς ἀπὸς, f. -ήσομαι, (πρός,
μηχανάζω) dep. mid.: —as pass., to
be cunningly fastened to or upon, Aesch.
Theb. 541, 643. —II. as mid., to contri-
ve or procure for one's self, εἰς τοὺς
ὀφθαλμούς, Plat. Rep. 467 C.

ἰσὺς ἀπὸς, to contrive besides.

ἰσὺς ἀπὸς, f. -ξω, (πρός, σμῖχω) to
rub down or clean beforehand, Geop.

ἰσὺς ἀπὸς, fut. -μίσω: —to
(πρός, μίγνυμι, cf. προσμίσγω) —to
mingle or join with, τινί τι: hence,
metaph., π. δεσπότην κράτει, to lead
him to sure victory, Pind. O. 1, 34;
and reversely, π. κίνδυνόν τινι,
Aeschin. 74, 24; cf. πελάζω. —II. intr.,
to mix with, come or go to a place, πρὸς
τόπον, Thuc. 3, 22, Xen. Cyr. 2, 4,
21; and c. acc., μέλαθρα π., Eur.
Or. 1290; but c. dat., π. Νάξω, Πε-
λοποννησίῳ, to land in., arrive at, Hdt.
6, 96; 7, 168, Thuc., etc.: —so, of
persons, to come suddenly upon, τινί,
Soph. Tr. 821; and, simply, to ap-
proach, τινί, Id. Phil. 106, Xen. An.
4, 2, 16; so, π. ἐγγύς τινος, to come
near one, Thuc. 4, 93; 7, 41; ἐγγύ-
τερον ἐπὶ τινα, Plat. Polit. 290 C;
πρὸς τὰ ὄρια, Xen. Cyr. 2, 4, 21 —
π. ἀρετῇ, to cleave to virtue, Plat.
Legg. 904 D. —2. in hostile signif.
to go against a place, attack it, to meet in
battle, engage with, τινί, Hdt. 5, 64; 6,
112, Thuc., etc.; also, π. πρὸς τινα,
Thuc. 7, 22; to attack, τῷ τείχει,
Thuc. 3, 22. —These intr. signifs. oc-
cur also in pass.

ἰσὺς ἀπὸς, poet. collat. form for
προσέμνω, Orph. Lith. 11.

ἰσὺς ἀπὸς, εὖς, ἡ, (προσμίγνυμι II)
a coming near to, approaching, and (in
hostile sense) attacking, Thuc. 5, 72.

ἰσὺς ἀπὸς, Ion. collat. form for
προσμίγνυμι, ἱσπορί, difficult to
deal with, Hdt. 4, 46; but also in
Thuc. 3, 22; 6, 104.

ἰσὺς ἀπὸς, ὦ, (πρός, μισέω) to hate
besides, Dem. 1001, 16; 1017, 14.

ἰσὺς ἀπὸς, ὦ, (πρός, μισθόω)
to let out for hire or interest besides, π.
ἀφορμὴν, to put capital out at interest,
Dem. 948, 12: —mid., to take on hire,
take into one's pay, hire, Thuc. 2, 33,
Dem. 663, fin.

ἰσὺς ἀπὸς, (πρός, μοιράζω) to allot
to, assign, Hermes ap. Stob. Ecl.
1, 956.

ἰσὺς ἀπὸς, inf. aor. of pres. προσ-
βλάσκω, which does not occur, =
προσέρχονται, to come or go to, reach,
arrive at, c. acc., Soph. Aj. 721; ab-
sol., to approach, Ib. 72.

ἰσὺς ἀπὸς, ὦ, to melt still
more lead, Eratosth.

ἰσὺς ἀπὸς, ἡς, ἡ, (προσμέω) as
abiding by a thing.

ἰσὺς ἀπὸς, ὦ, (πρός, μόρος) doom-
ed to woe, dub. in Aesch. Theb. 576.

ἰσὺς ἀπὸς, (πρός, μνῆσμαι)
dep. mid., to address, accost, Od. 11,
143, in Dor. form, προτιμνῆσθαι: so,
c. dat., Theocr. 25, 66.

ἰσὺς ἀπὸς, (πρός, μνῆσμαι) to add
further fictions, Polyb. 34, 2, 9, in
mid.

ἰσὺς ἀπὸς, ὦ, (πρός, μυθολο-
γέω) to talk or prattle with one, τινί,
Luc. —Also, προσμυθολογέομαι as
dep. mid.

ἰσὺς ἀπὸς, ὦ, (πρός, μυθο-
ποιέω) to speak words to one, τινί
Strab.

ἰσὺς ἀπὸς, (πρός, κύρω) dep. —
to flow to, with, Anth. P. 9, 362. [v]

ἰσὺς ἀπὸς, ὦ, (πρός, ναυπη-
γέω) to build ships in addition to, Hdt.
7, 144.

ἰσὺς ἀπὸς, (πρός, νεανιεύω)
mai) dep., to add in youthful wanton-
ness, Dio C.

ἰσὺς ἀπὸς, (πρός, νέμω) to allot, as
sign, award, dedicate to, τινί τι, Plat.
Legg. 828 C; εἰς τὸν τῷ δικαίῳ,
Polyb. 6, 10, 9: πρ. ἐαυτὸν τινι, to
attach one's self to any one, Id. 9, 36,
7; πόλιν τοῖς Ἀχαιοῖς, Id. 2, 43, 5:
—so, in mid., προσνεύει χάριν, grant
a further favour, Soph. Tr. 1216:
προσνεύεισθαι τινα θεῷ, to devote him
to the god, Ar. Av. 563. —II. πρ.
ποιμνας, to drive his flocks to pasture,
Eur. Cycl. 36.

ἰσὺς ἀπὸς, τό, = sq., Arr.
Epict.

ἰσὺς ἀπὸς, εὖς, ἡ, a nodding to
approbation. —II. a leaning to, the ten-
dency of a falling body, Ptolemy: from

ἰσὺς ἀπὸς, (πρός, νεύω) to nod to,
esp. in approbation: to incline towards.

ἰσὺς ἀπὸς, f. -νεύομαι, (πρός, νέω)
to swim to or towards, Thuc. 3, 112.

ἰσὺς ἀπὸς, (πρός, νέω) to hear up
on, Plut. 2, 775 D.

ἰσὺς ἀπὸς, (πρός, νήχω) dep., to
swim towards, Call. Del. 47, Plut. Mar.
37, etc. —II. also of water, in the act,
to dash upon, προσνέω θύλασσα,
Theocr. 21, 18.

ἰσὺς ἀπὸς, f. -ήσω, (πρός, νικάω)
to conquer besides, Hipp.

ἰσὺς ἀπὸς, (πρός, νίσσομαι)
dep., to come or go to, εἰς, Il. 9, 381
(in Dor. form ποτινίσσ-); οἰκοθεν
οἰκάδ', Pind. O. 6, 167: —also, θεοὺς
βοῖνας ποτινίσσ-, to approach them
with sacrifices, Aesch. Supp. 530. —
II. to come against, Soph. Ant. 129.

ἰσὺς ἀπὸς, ὦ, (πρός, νοέω) to per-
ceive besides, Xen. Symp. 2, 16, v. 1.
Cyr. 6, 3, 7.

ἰσὺς ἀπὸς, ὦ, (πρός, νομοθε-
τέω) to ordain by law besides, Dio C.
37, 29, etc.

ἰσὺς ἀπὸς, ὦ, (πρός, νομιάω) to
move one's self or go to, εἰς ὄδον, Soph.
Phil. 717.

ἰσὺς ἀπὸς, v. sub προσν-.

ἰσὺς ἀπὸς, ὦ, (πρός, σβέβω) to
frighten away before the time, Synes.

ἰσὺς ἀπὸς, f. -ήσομαι, (πρός,
ὀγκάζω) dep. mid., to roar or bellow
to, esp. to bray like an ass, Luc.

ἰσὺς ἀπὸς, ὦ, to gain in bulk or
weight, Arist. Probl. 34, 11: from

ἰσὺς ἀπὸς, εἰς, (πρός, ὀγκος) in-
creased in bulk or weight.

ἰσὺς ἀπὸς, (πρός, ὀδεύω) to carry
in, esp. from the country Clem. Al.
—mid., to receive income or revenue,
Strab.; cf. προσόδος II.

ἰσὺς ἀπὸς, = προσοδεύομαι.

Προδιακός, ἡ, ὡν=προσδιακός, Fiut. 2, 1141 A sq. (si vera l.)?

Προδοικός, ἡ, ὡν, (πρόδοος II) fproductive, Strab.

Πρόδοος, ὡν, belonging to or used in processions, processional, μέλος πρ. καὶ πομπικόν, Plut. Aemil. 33: hence, τὸ πρόδοιον, (sc. μέλος), a song, usu. accompanied by flute, sung on such occasions (v. Plut. Fr. 58-61): a solemn thank-giving, Lat. supplicatio, Soph. Fr. 435, Ar. Av. 853, cf. Spanh. Call. Jov. 1: from

Πρόδοος, ὡν, ἡ, (πρός, ὁδός) a going or coming to, an approach, Pind. N. 6, 76; ὁ ἀπείρασθαι τὴν πρ., Hdt. 1, 205; πρόδοον ποιεῖσθαι, to make one's approach, go towards or against, Hdt. 7, 223, etc.; πρόδοι τῆς μάχης, onsets, or attacks, Hdt. 7, 212.—2, a solemn procession to a temple with singing and music, Ar. Nub. 307, Xen. An. 6, 1, 11, Dem. 254, 16; elsewh. προσαγωγή, πομπή; cf. foreg.—3, the coming forward of a speaker in a public assembly; also an address to the people, a speech, Isocr. 140 A. 4. sexual intercourse, Hipp.—II. income, rent, but esp. the public revenue, φόρον πρόδοον, Hdt. 3, 89; πρ. ἀπὸ τῶν μετὰ λῶν, Hdt. 6, 46; πρ. χρημάτων, Thuc. 3, 13: very freq. in Att. from Thuc. downwards, but usu. in plur. as the revenue, returns, Lat. reditus, proventus, first in Hdt. 2, 109; Xen. wrote a treatise intitled πόροι ἢ περὶ προσόδων.—cf. πρόδεμα, προσέρχομαι.—2, generally, returns, profits, Plat. Legg. 846 E.

Προδοῦναι, (πρός, δούρουμαι) dep., to lament beside, τάφοις, LXX. [5]

Προδύω, pf. προσδύδα (πρός, δύνω): to hold to one to smell, τινί τι.—II. intr., to smell of a thing, κακῶ, Ar. R. 246; ἡδονμάτων, Philom. p. 370: absol., to be rotten, stink, LXX.

Προδύναι, and in LXX, -οίγω, (πρός, οἰκνυμι) to open besides, at the same time.

Πρόδοιδα, perf. without any pres. in use (cf. *είδα), to know besides, Plat. Apol. 20 A.—2, προσεδέμαι χάριν, to owe thanks besides, Ar. Vesp. 1420 (ubi Dind. πρὸς εἶδ-).

Προδοικεῖω, ὦ, (πρός, οἰκείω) to assign to one as his own, τινί τι, Strab.: προσδοικεῖον ἑαυτὸν Ἀντωνίου Ἰωακείμ, associated himself with., Plut. Anton. 60.—II. mid., to make one one's friend:—pass., ὁ προσδοικεῖται, near relations, Diod.

Προδοικέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (πρός, οἰκέω) to dwell at, by, or near; of towns, to lie by or near, border on, τινί, Plat. Tim. 22 D.—II. trans., to dwell in or near, c. acc., Thuc. 1, 24; οἱ προσδοικόντες, neighbouring tribes, Isocr. 125 B. Hence

Προδοικεῖς, εως, ἡ, a dwelling near, Paus. 6, 25, 5.

Προδοικέω, (πρός, οἰκίω) to found and people near or beside, Diod.

Προδοικοδομέω, ὦ, (πρός, οἰκοδομέω) to build in addition to, near, by, Thuc. 2, 76; τινί τι, Id. 6, 54; metaph., πρ. πάθῃ μεγάλη τῇ λύτῃ, Plut. 2, 168 A.

Προδοικονομέω, dep., to manage besides, Clem. Al.

Πρόδοικος, ὡν, (πρός, οἶκος) dwelling near to, bordering on, neighbouring, Hdt. 1, 144; πρ. τινι, Plat. Legg. 705 A: ὁ πρ., a neighbour, Thuc. 1, 7, 24.

Προδοιμῶς, (πρός, οἰμῶς) to wall besides or over, Joseph.

Προδοῖσμαι, ἄτος, το, (προσφῆρω)=

τὸ προσφερόμενον, that which is brought to one, food, like προσφορά, Hipp.

Προποστέος, α, ὡν, verb. adj. of προσφῆρω, to be added to, τινί, Eur. Hec. 394.—2, προσοστέον, one must add, Ar. Thesm. 1132.

Προποίχομαι, (πρός, ποίχομαι) dep., to go to a place, Pind. P. 6, 4.

Προποκῆλλα, (πρός, ὀκέλλω) ναῦν, to run a ship on shore, Luc. V. Hist. 2, 2, Tim. 3; πόδα πρ., to strike one's foot against, Aretae.

Προπολύρομαι, (πρός, ὑλοφύρομαι) dep. mid., to wait over, τινί, Thuc. 8, 66; πρ. ἄλλῃλοις, to wait to one another, Plut. Cic. 47. [5]

Προπομαρτέω, ὦ, (πρός, ὁμαρτέω) to go along with, τινί, Theogn. 609.

Προπομιλέω, ὦ, (πρός, ὁμιλέω) to hold intercourse, live or associate with, τινί, Theogn. 31, Eur. Med. 1085, Incert. 113; also, to converse with one, πρὸς τινα, Xen. Hell. 1, 1, 30; τὰ ἴδια προπομιλούντες, in our private society, Thuc. 2, 37; ὕβρει πρ., Plat. Phaedr. 250 E.—II. c. dat. loci, to reside or remain at a place, Theogn. 216.—III. c. dat. rei, to busy one's self with, engage in a thing, πείρα, Soph. Tr. 591; πολέμῳ, Thuc. 1, 122. Hence

Προπομιλητικός, ἡ, ὡν, qualified for intercourse with others: ἡ -κῆ (sc. τέχνη), the art of discoursing, Plat. Soph. 222 C.

Προπομίλια, ας, ἡ, (προσομιλέω) commerce, conversation with one.

Προποδνυμι, (πρός, ὀδνυμι) to swear besides, Xen. An. 2, 2, 8, Plut. 2, 223 B.

Προπομίζω, to be like, Geop.

Προπομοιος, ὡν, (πρός, ὁμοιος) nearly like, like, Eur. Phoen. 128, Plat. Soph. 267 A, etc. Adv. -ως, Plat. Legg. 811 C. Hence

Προπομοιῶ, ὦ, f. -ώσω, to make like, τινί τι, Dem. 1398, 24.

Προπομολογέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω: also προπομολογέομαι, as dep. mid. (πρός, ὁμολογέω):—to concede, grant, τινί τι, Plat. Gorg. 461 B; to allow or confess a thing; to acknowledge a debt, πρ. τραπεζίστας δραχμάς, Isocr. 366 D; τι, Dem. 826, fin.; c. acc. et inf., Plat. Soph. 248 D, Dem. 1179, 17.—2, to promise, c. inf. fut., Dem. 1284, 17.—3, to give in, surrender, Xen. An. 7, 4, 24. Hence

Προπομοιολογία, ας, ἡ, a confession, admission, Dem. 1007, 7.

Προπομορνήναι, (πρός, ὁμορνήναι) as mid., to wire upon another, impart it to him, τινί τι, Plut. Crass. 2.

Προπομόνος, ὡν, Ion. for obsol. προσόμορος, like πρόσδορος, adjoining, adjacent, τινί, Hdt. 4, 173.

Προπονειδίζω, to insult, reproach besides.

Προπονομίζω, (πρός, ὀνομάζω) to call by a name, πρ. θεοῦς, to give them the name θεός, Hdt. 2, 52: to surname, Plut. Thes. fin., Diog. L., etc. Hence

Προπονομασία, ας, ἡ, a naming, appellation, Diog. L. 7, 108.

Προπονυμῖσται, ἡ, Aeol. for foreg., Inscr.

Προποτάζω, Dor. ποτοπτ., poet. for προσοτάζω, Nossis 6.

Προποπῖλλω, (πρός, ὀππῖλλω), ap. Stob.

Προπορέω, ὦ, f. -οιμαι (πρός, ὀρέω): to look at, v. l. Od. 16, 29; 4Mimn. 1, 8†, and oft. in Soph.; cf. aor. προσειδον.—In Att., also, προποράμαι as dep. mid., Soph. O. C. 244.

Προποργίζομαι, (πρός, ὀργίζω) as pass., to be enraged at a thing, Plut. 2, 13 D.

Προσεγγόμαι, (πρός, ὀρέγω) pass., to stretch out after, make attempt upon a person or thing: dat. pers., like προσκείσθαι, to urgent, pressing with, Sci weigh. H. 7, 6.

Προπορέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (πρός, ὀρέω) to border on, c. dat., Polyb. 10, 41.

Προπορβήω, ὡν, (πρός, ὀρβήω) towards morning: hence Dor. αὐτὸ πότορβον, Theocr. 5, 126; ποτ' ὀρβήον; cf. προσέσπερος.

Προπορίζω, (πρός, ὀρίζω) to define or define besides, Arist. Rhēt. 5, 4, in mid.:—but in mid., strict to mark out for one's self besides, πρὸς ὁριστὸν τὴν οἰκίαν διασχίλιν, ὅτι τὸ οἶκον τὴν οἰκίαν μετὰ ἄλλοις ὁρος (I. 2), to the ἀμικτὸν of 21 minae, i. e. mortgaged it anew to the amount, Dem. 877, 7.

Προπορμῶ, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (πρὸς, ὀρμῶ) to drive towards or against II. intr., to rush on, towards or against v. l. Xen. Cyr. 1, 4, 21.

Προπορμῶ, ὦ, (πρός, ὀρμῶ) come to anchor at, τόπῳ, Polyb. 10, 1, Schweigh.

Προπορμῶ, (πρός, ὀρμῶ) to br (a ship) to anchor at or near a place:—pass. and mid., to come to anchor near a place, πρὸς τὴν νῆσον, Hdt. 97; cf. Dem. 52, 28; 795, 15. Hence

Προπορμῖσις, εως, ἡ, a coming anchor or to land, Thuc. 4, 10.

Προπορμος, ὡν, ὁ, (πρός, ὀρμος) landing-place, Strab.

Πρόπορος, ὡν, v. sub πρόσπορος.

Προπορχέομαι, (πρός, ὀρχέομαι) dep., to dance to or with, Luc. Calur. 16; πρ. τοῖς λόγοις, at the work Plut. 2, 46 B.

Προποσσομαι, v. προτιύσσομαι.

Προποσφραίνω, (πρός, ὀσφραίνω) to give to smell, τινί τι, Geop.

Προποσίδω, (πρός, ὀσίδω) to do to the earth, Hdt. 5, 92, 3; also, πέδῳ, Eur. I. A. 1151: to throw do

Προπορέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (πρός, ὀρέω) to make water upon, πρόσπορεται τινί, Dem. 1257, 18; πρ. τῇ τραγῳδίᾳ, to piddle upon tragedy, Ar. R. 95 (where the Schol. falsely der. it from οὐρος, a fair wind, as if prosper in tragedy).

Πρόσπορος, ὡν, Ion. for πρόσπορος, like ὁμοπορος and πρόσπορος, joining, bordering on, τινί, Hdt. 2, 18; 3, 97, etc.; so Xen. in Att. for τὰ πρόσπορα, Cyr. 6, 1, 17.—in So. Phil. 691, it is usu. taken in same sense, ἢ αὐτὸς ἦν πρόσπορος, whether he had no neighbour but himself, lived in solitude, but Dind. n. reads (with Bothe in his 1st Ed.), αὐτὸς ἦν, πρόσπορον οὐκ ἔχον, σιν—having no neighbour's tread, i. no neighbours (for the Ionism ἄπορος, ὄρεος, etc.).

Προποσία, ας, ἡ, (ὀσία)=συνσία, Ath.

Προποφείλω, f. -ήσω, (πρός, ὀφείλω) to owe besides or still, πολλά, Th. 7, 48; πρ. τινί χάριν, Xen. Cyr. 3, 16, and Dem.:—pass., to be still owing, be still due, ὁ πρόσφειλόμενος μισθὸς Thuc. 8, 45; so, ἡ ἔχθρη ἢ πρόσφειλόμενός ἐστιν Ἀθηναίων ἐκ τῶν Ἀλκιβίου, the hatred which was still due from the Aeginetans to the Athenians, i. e. their ancient feud, Hdt. 5, 4 (v. l. προσφ-); cf. προσφείλω.—II. be behind-hand, Polyb. 39, 2, 6.

Προποφλίσκω, f. -οφλήσω, (πρός, ὀφλήω), inf. -οφλείν (v. sub ὀφλήω):—like προσοφείλω, to owe besides,—but usu., c. acc., to incur or deserve, besides, πρ. αἰσχύνῃ, Dem. 58

κακοήλειαν, to get a character for malignity Plut. 2, 43 D, ubi v. Wyt-nb. ; πὸν ἰχθύων βίον, to deserve to be said to live like fish, Polyb. 1, 3, 3—III. esp. as law-term, to lose *e's* suit and incur a penalty besides, εἰπίτιμα, ἐπωβελίαν, Dem. 939. ; 1103, 15, Aeschin. 23, 25; and sol., Antiph. Stratiot. 1, 5.

Προσχή, ἡς, ἡ (προσέχω II) atten-
m, Plut. 2, 514 E, etc.

Προσχεῖω, and -θίω, to be wroth
th, τινί, LXX. ; N. T. Hence
Προσχήσιμα, ατος, τὰ, LXX; and
ισμός, οὐ, ὁ, abhorrence, detestation
a thing.

Προσχεῖω, ὦ, (πρός, ὀχλῶ) to
pay or vex besides, Ath. 180 A.

Πρόσχορος, ον, (προσέχω II) direct-
g the mind to, attentive.

Προσχορῶ, ὦ, (πρός, δυχρῶ) to
-en though besides or still more, LXX.

Προσφήμα, ατος, τό, (πρός, δὴν-
d) any thing eaten with or besides (the
gular meal), Ath. 276 E, Diosc.

Προσφύγιος, ον, v. I. Soph. O. C.
00, for ἐπόφυγιος.

Πρόσφυγις, ἡ, appearance, aspect,
ἄρος αἰδοῖτο, Pind. P. 4, 51; cf.
ph. Aj. 70, Eur. Or. 952, Hel. 636.
II. a seeing, beholding, sight, Eur.
c. 1021; εἰς πρόσφυν τινος ἔλθειν,
adr. 685.

Προσφυνέω, ὦ, (πρός, δφυνέω) to
y προσφύνηματα.—II. to add to the
shes already mentioned, Ath. 331 C.

Προσπάθεια, ας, ἡ (πρόσπαθής)
ssionate attachment, partiality for,
ός τινα, Dicaearch.; cf. Gatak.
nton. 12, § 4.—II. in Academ. philo-
phy, the assent or approval bestowed
things probable, though not certain. [ἄ]
Πρόσπαθε, ὦ, to feel passionate love
r, πρόσ τε, Arr. Epict., cf. M. Anton.
1; from

Πρόσπαθής, ἐς, (πρός, πάθος) pas-
sionately attached to, τινί. Adv. -θῶς.

Προσπαῖω, f. -έομαι: aor. προσέ-
-ισα, only in later writers προσέ-
-εσσα (to suit the fut.) (πρός, παῖω).

o play or jest with, τινί, Xen. Mem.
1, 4, Plat. Euthyd. 278 B, etc.;

ός τινα, Ast Plat. Legg. 653 E,
4 B; and absol., to jest, joke, Id.

haedr. 262 D, etc.—2. to laugh at,
ck, τινά, Plat. Menex. 235 C, Eu-
yd. 285 A; cf. προσγέλω, and Lob.

urn. 463.—II. trans., πρ. θεού, to
g to the gods, sing in their praise or
nour, Plat. Epin. 980 B; and c.

pl. acc., ὕμνον προσπαῖεν τὸν
ρωτα, to sing a hymn in praise of
rid, Plat. Phaedr. 265 C; cf. Ruhn-
k. m.

Πρόσπασιος, ον, (πρός, παῖω) strik-
g upon; hence, accidental, sudden,
so new, fresh, κακά, Aesch. Ag. 347;

Lyc. 211, Nic. Th. 690:—ἐκ προσ-
-αίου, as adv., suddenly, newly, Arist.

th. N. 9, 5, 2, cf. Polyb. 6, 43, 3.
so adv. -ως, Arist. Eth. N. I. c.

Προσπαῖω,=προσπίπτω, v. I. Soph.
110.

Πρ.-πύλαιω, (πρός, παλαιώ) to
-stle, struggle or fight with one, τινί,
nd I. 4, 90 (3, 71), Plat. Theaet. 162

, etc.:—metaph., πρ. οὐρανῷ, to
-ive against heaven, Pind. P. 4, 516:

it, πρ. σφαίρα, to practise with (i. e.
ay at) ball, Plut. 2, 793 B.

†Πρόσπαλτα, ὠν, τὰ, Prospalta, an
tic deme of the tribe Acamantis;

mce ὁ Πρόσπάλιτος, one of (the
me) Prospalta, Prospaltian, Plat.

rat. 396 D: Dem.

Προσπαρβαλλομαι, (πρός, παρα-
-ῖλω) as pass., to be put by (the ta-
-a) besides, Plut. Cleom. 13.

Προσπαράγρῳ, (πρός, παραγρά-
-φω) to write beside, in addition, add yet
besides, Plat. Phaedr. 257 E, Dem.
997, 6, sq. [ἄ]

Προσπαρινέω, ὦ, (πρός, παρινέω)
to encourage or exhort besides, Dio C.

Προσπαριρόμαι, (πρός, παρά, αἰ-
-ρέω) to take away besides, susp.

Προσπαρκαλέω, ὦ, f. -έσω, (πρός,
παρκαλέω) to call in besides, invite,
Thuc. 1, 67; and in mid., Id. 2, 68,

Polyb. 3, 64, 11.

Προσπαράκειμαι, (πρός, παράκει-
-μαι) as pass., to lie beside, Antig.
Caryst. 15.

Προσπαρκαλεύομαι, (πρός, παρά,
κελεύω) dep. mid., to persuade besides,
Joseph.

Προσπαρλαμβάνω, (πρός, παρα-
-λαμβάνω) to take besides or still more,
Diosc. Hence

Προσπαρλαμπτόν, verb adj., one
must take besides, Clem. Al.

Προσπαράληψις, ἡ, a taking besides,
or still more.

Προσπαρὰ γνῦμι, to plant beside
in addition, Geop.

Προσπασσενεύω, (πρός, παρα-
-σθενεύω) to prepare besides, Dem. 94,
20, Plut.

Προσπατίθῃμι, (πρός, παρτίθῃμι)
to put beside, to add, Antig. Caryst.
15:—to propose besides, Polyb. 3, 99, 7.

Προσπατρῶγω, (πρός, πατρῶ-
-γω) to gnaw at the side besides; and,
metaph., to nibble at one's reputation,
attack besides, Diog. L. 2, 107.

Προσπαρδεῖν, inf. aor. of προσ-
-πέρω.

Προσπαρεισέρχομαι, dep., to go into
besides, Eunap.

Προσπαρέω, f. -ξω, (πρός, παρέχω)
to furnish or supply besides, τινί τι,
Thuc. 1, 9; so in mid., Plat. Rep. 437
E, Legg. 808 C.

Προσπαρίστημι, (πρός, παρίστημι)
to overpower, subdue.—II. in pass., and
intr. tenses of act., to come to besides,
Dio C.: προσπαρίσταται τινί, it oc-
curs to him further, Id.

Προσπαρρικέω, ὦ, to dwell near be-
sides.

Προσπαρινέω, ὦ, (πρός, παρινέω)
to play the drunkard besides, Philostr.

Προσπαροῖνω, (πρός, παροῖνω)
to provoke besides, Hipp., Plut. Alex.
52.

Προσπασσάλεω Att. -παττάλεω,
(πρός, πασσαλεῖω) to nail fast on or
to, τινά or τί τινι, Aesch. P. 20, Ar.

Plut. 943; πρόσ τι, Menand. p. 193:
—in Hdt. 9, 120, reversely, σανάδα
προσπασσαλεύσαντες (sc. αὐτῶ),
though one is tempted to read σάνι-
-δι or πρόσ σανάδα, cf. 7, 33.—II. to
nail up or hang upon a peg, Hdt. 1, 144,
Theophr. Char. 21.

Προσπασσάλω, ὦ=foreg., Clem.
Al.

Προσπάσσω, Att. -ττω (πρός, πάσ-
-σω): to sprinkle besides or upon, LXX.

Προσπάσχω, (πρός, πάσχω) to have
an additional, special feeling or affection,
Plat. Phaed. 44 A; τινί, for a thing,
Cic. Att. 2, 19, Plut. 2, 514 A, etc.—

II.—=προσπαθεῖ; cf. προσπάθεια.

Προσπαττέλω, προσπάττω, Att.
for προσπασσ—

Πρόσπεινος, ον, (πρός, πείνω) hun-
gry, N. T.

Προσπειράζω, to make an attempt
besides.

Προσπελάω, f. -άσω [ἄ] (πρός,
πελάω):—to make to approach, bring
near to, νῆα ἄκρη προσπελάσας,
to drive her against the headland, Od. 9,
285:—pass., to approach, προσπελά-
-σθαισ Πανός, having had intercourse

with Pan, Soph. O. T. 1101.—II
intr., to draw nigh to, approach, τινί,
Plat. Symp. 206 D; cf. προσπλάω.
Hence

Πρόσπελάσις, ἡ, a bringing near to.
—II. a coming near.

Προσπελάτης, ον, ὁ = πελάτης,
Theopomp. (Hist.) ap. Ath. 271 E.

[ἄ]

Προσπελάω,=προσπελάω.

Προσπέμπω, (πρός, πέμπω) to send
to, esp. of messengers or ambassadors,
Hdt. 9, 108, ubi v. Valcs., Thuc. 7,
3:—πρ. τινά τινι, to send or conduct
one person to another, Soph. O. C.

1101, 1349, Xen. Cyr. 8, 5, 18.

Προσπεποιημένος, adv. part. pf.
pass. from προσποιέω, disguisedly.

Προσπέρδομαι, dep., with aor. 2
act. -ἐπαρόν, (πρός, πέρω) oppre-
dere, τινί, Ar. Ran. 1074, Sosipa.
Καταψ. 1, 12.

Προσπεριβάλλω, (πρός, περιβάλ-
-λω) to throw round besides, τείχος πό-
-λει, Thuc. 5, 2:—mid., to put round
one's self, τείχη, Isocr. 198 C; to in-
volve one's self in, πλείονα μολυσμῶν,
Plut. 2, 831 A:—pass., of the wall,
to be put round, στρατοπέδῳ, Thuc. 8,
40; also, κήπον ἐνὶ περιβολῇ προσ-
περιβελλόμενον, having also a garden
surrounded by one fence, Plat. Criti
112 B.—II. in mid., also, to compass,
seek to obtain, Dem. 42, fin.

Προσπεριγίνομαι, (πρός, περιγί-
-νομαι) dep. mid., to remain over and
above as surplus or net profit, Dem.
467, 18.

Προσπεριεργάζομαι, f. -άσομαι
(πρός, περιεργάζομαι) dep. mid., to
act with care or curiosity, concern one's
self about still further, Dio C.

Προσπεριλαμβάνω, (πρός, περι-
-λαμβάνω) to embrace besides, Dem.
714, 24; 726, fin.; πρ. τινά ταις συν-
θήκαις, Polyb. 3, 24, 1; πρ. τι τῷ νῆι,
Id. 5, 32, 3.

Προσπεριοδεύω, (πρός, περιοδεύω)
to travel round and describe besides,
Strab.

Προσπεριορίζομαι, (πρός, περί, ὀρί-
-ζω) dep. mid., to comprehend besides or
at once, Longin. 28, 3.

Προσπεριτοίεω, ὦ, (πρός, περι-
-τοίεω) to lay by or save besides, Dem.
832, 24.

Προσπερονάω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (πρός,
περονάω) to fasten to or on with a pin
(περόνη): generally, to fasten to, τι
πρός τι, Plat. Phaed. 83 D; πρόσ
τινι, Xen. An. 7, 3, 21.

Προσπετῆμαι, dep. mid.,=προσπέ-
-τομαι.

Προσπετής, ἐς, (προσπίπτω) strict-
ly, falling to or upon: ἀρμονία πρ.,
i. e. true harmonies, Dion. H.
Demosth. 40.

Προσπέτομαι: dep., with f. -πτή-
-σομαι; aor. -επτάμην, but poet. also
with aor. act. προσπέτην (v. infra);
and in the later common dialect, c.

aor. pass. προπετετάσθην (Ath. 395
A), (πρός, πέταμαι). To fly to or to-
wards, Ar. Ach. 865: generally, to
come upon one suddenly, come over one,
ὁδῶν προσέτα μ' ἄφεγγής, Aesch.

P. 115; μέλος προσέτα μοι or με,
music stole over my sense, lb. 555:—
then of evil, misfortune, etc., to come
suddenly upon one, lb. 644, Soph. Ai.
282, Eur. Alc. 42..

Προσπεύδομαι, poet. for προσπι-
-νέομαι (q. v.), Soph. O. C. 121.

Προσπεφύκωτος, adv. part. pf. from
προσφύω, clinging to.

Πρόσπηγμα, ατος, τό, that which is
concealed on, a concretion, Hipp. — II
part of a ship, Hesych.: from

Προσπῆγνυμι and πρὸς πῆγνυμι (πρὸς, πῆγνυμι) to fix to a wall, Eur. Scir. 3.

Προσπῆγνῶ, ὦ, (πρὸς, πῆγνῶ) f. ἦσω also ἦσομαι, Alex. Leb. 5, 16:—to leap against or upon, πρὸς ἑστῖαν, Andoc. 21, 31; ταῖς βίαις, Alex. 1. c.

Προσπῆσσω, late collat. form of προσπῆγνυμι.

Προσπῆχύνομαι, (πρὸς, πῆχύνω) to embrace, take in one's arms besides, Call. Jov. 46; τοιπηχῶ, Anth.

Προσπῆζω, f. -έσω, (πρὸς, πῆζω) to press upon, oppress besides, v. 1. Aesch. Cho. 301; πρὸς τι, to press towards or upon, Arist. H. A. 4, 2, 13.

Προσπῆλναι, (πρὸς, πῆλναι) as pass., to move forward or towards, approach quickly, τινί, Od. 13, 95.

Προσπῆσκομαι, (πρὸς, πῆσκομαι) to give to drink besides, Hipp.

Προσπῆράσκω, to sell besides or at the same time.

Προσπίπτω, fut. -πessοῦμαι, etc.; (πρὸς, πίπτω) to fall upon, strike against, ἔς τι, Soph. Ant. 855; τινί, Xen. Eq. 7, 6; to fall against, as a mound against a wall, Thuc. 2, 75.

—2. to fall upon, attack, assault, Thuc. 1, 5; 3, 30, etc.—3. simply to run to, Hdt. 2, 2, Xen. Cyr. 1, 4, 4; to embrace, τινί, Eur. Alc. 350: hence, πρ. τινί, to join the party of another, Xen. Hell. 7, 1, 42.—4. to fall in with, light upon, meet with, μὴ λάθῃ με προσπεσόν, Soph. Phil. 46, cf. 156; πρ. κλήρω, Eur. Tro. 291.—5. of events, accidents, etc., to come suddenly upon, befall one, Hdt. 1, 32, Eur. Med. 225, and freq. in Plat., etc.: absol. καὶ συμφοραὶ προσπίπτουσιν, such casualties as occur, Hdt. 7, 46, cf. Isocr. 417 B; πρ. εἰς βότν, Hyperid. ap. Stob. p. 618, 19: so of passion, etc., Plat.: of expenses, to fall upon, Thuc. 7, 28:—impers., προσέτετε, it befel, enhanced, c. acc. et inf., Polyb. 25, 4, 10.—6. to come to one's ears, be taught as news, like Lat. accidit nuntius, εἰ τισιν ἀπαιτότερος προσπέτωκε, Aeschin. 62, 6, cf. Polyb. 5, 101, 3.—III. to fall down to or before, prostrate one's self, Hdt., cf. προσκυνέω; πρ. βωμοῖσι, Soph. Tr. 904, cf. O. C. 1157; πρὸς τινα, Eur. H. F. 79; πρὸς τι, Ar. Eq. 31; but in Eur., oft., πρ. τινά, to fall down to, supplicate him, as Andr. 537, Tro. 757; cf. Aesch. Theb. 95. [ε]

Προσπῆναι, poet. for foreg., to fall upon, τινί, Aesch. Pers. 461, and Eur.: to fall upon a person's neck, embrace, τινί, Eur. El. 576, Med. 1205; so, πρ. ἀμφὶ τινα, Id. H. F. 1208.—II. to fall down to or before, supplicate, τινά, Aesch. Pers. 152; προσπῆναι σε γόνασι, Soph. Phil. 485; γεραιάσι πρ. παρηγός, Eur. Hec. 274; ἀμφὶ σὺν γεραιάσιν, Id. H. F. 1208: also, πρ. τινά γονυπετεῖς ἑδρας, i. e. to kneel down to one, Eur. Phoen. 293; hence, c. inf. πρ. σε μὴ βαίνειν, I beseech thee that I may not die, Id. El. 221.—On the form v. sub πίτω.

Προσπῆσσω, poet. shortd. for προσπελάω (intr.), to come near, approach, Il. 12, 285; c. dat., Od. 11, 583: cf. Buttm. Catal. s. v. πλάζω.

Προσπῆλξω, f. -πλάξω, (πρὸς, πῆλξω) to make to wander still more:—pass., to wander or roam still more.

Προσπῆλσσω, Att. -πτω: f. -άσω (πρὸς, πῆλσσω)—to form or mould upon, νεοσσαι προσπεπλάσμεναι ἐκ γηλοῦ πρὸς ἀποκρήμνισι οὐρεσι, nests formed of clay and attached to precipitous mountains, Hdt. 3, 111. Hence

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(προσποιέω II. 2):—taken to me as assumed, affected, pretended, Plat. Ly. 222 A, Dem. 1334, fin.: υἱὸς πρ., adopted son. Adv. -τως, opp. to ὄντι, Plat. Theaet. 174 D.

Προσπολεμῶ, ὦ, f. ἦσω, (πρὸς, πολεμῶ) to carry on war against, at war with, Thuc. 8, 96; τινί, Aesch. 9, 34; χαλεπὸς προσπολεμῶ Isocr. 69 A, cf. Dem. 24, 12:—als πρ. τινά, to harass in war, Xen. 1, 1, 6, 6.

Προσπολεμῶ, ὦ, (πρὸς, πολεμῶ) to make hostile besides:—mid., to make one's enemy besides, go to war with besides, τινί, Thuc. 3, 3.

Προσπολέω, ὦ, to be a ποδπόλο attend, serve, τινί, Eur. Tro. 204: pass., to be led or attended by προσποι, Herm. Soph. O. C. 1100.

Προσπολος, ὄν, = πρόπολος, serving: as subst., ὁ ἢ ἢ πρ., a servant handmaid, Aesch. Eum. 1224, Soph. El. 23, 78, etc., and Eur.: of ministering priests, Soph. O. C. 1053; πρ. θεῶν, Eur. Supp. 2.—πρ. φόνου, minister of death, Aesch. Theb. 574: v. 1. for πρόπολος, Hdt. 2, 64.

Προσπονεῖν, ὦ, (πρὸς, πονεῖν) at sometimes as dep. mid.:—to work at ring or at, tire one's self with, τινί, II. to work besides, Diad., App.

Προσπορεύομαι, (πρὸς, πορεύομαι) dep. c. fut. mid. et aor. pass.: to go to, approach, τινί, Polyb. 4, 3, 1; πρ. πρὸς τὴν ἀγορανομίαν, to go quest of the office of Aedile, be candidate for it, Lat. ambire, Id. 10, 4, 1, 10, 27, 8.—II. to attach one's self any one, belong to his party, etc. LXX.

Προσπορίζω, f. -έσω, (πρὸς, πορίζω) to procure or supply besides, Xen. Mem. 3, 6, 5, Dem. 48, 9: in logic, to assume besides, Arist. Meteor. 3, 5, 6. Hence

Προσπορισμός, ὄν, ὁ, a procuring besides, the Lat. peculium.

Προσπορτάζω, = προσπορτάω. Προσπορτάω, ὦ, ὄν, fastened or to with a πόρπη, pinned down, δέμω, Aesch. Pr. 141: from

Προσπορτάω, ὦ, to fasten on with πόρπη, like προσπερνώω.

Προσπορτάω, ὦ, (πρὸς, πορτάω) dep. c. aor. pass. et mid., to exact demand besides, ἕτερα τοσούτα πρ. Andoc. 30, 39.

Προσπταίσις, ἡ, (προσπταίω) striking or stumbling against.

Προσπταίσμα, ἀτος, τό, a stumbling against, a bruise, wound or hurt arising therefrom, Arist. Eth. N. 5, 11, 8: fr.

Προσπταῖω, (πρὸς, πταῖω) to strive against a thing, and so, to sprain; γόνυ, Hdt. 6, 134: esp., to strike one foot against, stumble upon, strike against τινί, Dem. 104, fin.: of ships, π. π. τὸν ἄνθρωπον, Hdt. 7, 22, cf. 6, 44; a sol., to stumble, Xen. Hell. 3, 3, Plat. Rep. 604 C; also, to stumble along, limp, Ar. Plut. 121: also of the mind, Arist. Rhet. 3, 9, 6.—II. me apha, to fail, Hdt., etc.; esp., to suffer defeat, ναυμαχίῃ, Hdt. 9, 107; μετὰ λῶς προσπταῖσις, Hdt. 1, 16; 2, 16 etc.; opp. to ἐντυχεῖν, Hdt. 3, 4; also, πρ. πρὸς τινα, to lose a battle be unlucky against one, Hdt. 1, 65; π. πρ. πρὸς τινί, Hdt. 9, 107.—III. π. π. τινί, to offend one, clash with him, Plut. Peric. 32, Cat. Min. 30.

Προσπτῆναι, inf. aor. of προσπταίω.

Προσπτήσσω, (πρὸς, πτήσσω) to crouch or cower towards: ἑκταί λιμνὴ τοιπεπτηγνῆναι (Ep. part. pf. i. προσπεπτηγνῆναι), headlands, verging towards the harbour, i. e. shutting

13, 93.—usu. referred to *προσ-*
but v. *καταπήσσω*, *ὑπο-*
σσω, and Buttm. *Ausf. Gr.* § 97,
p. 10.

προσπνύμα, ατος, τό, *that which is*
aced, the object of embraces, Eur.
1049: from

προσπνύσσω, (πρός, πτύσσω) *to*
ace, Eur. El. 1255, 1325.

mostly as dep., *προσπνύσσομαι*,
ποτιπτ. (but in Od. 2, 77, *προ-*
acc. to Schol. Harl.): fut. *πνύ-*

πνύ: pf. *προσπνύμαι*, Pind. 1, 2,
strictly of a garment, *to fold it*

close to, cling to, cling close round,
ατ., *πλευραί*, Soph. Tr. 767:

Hom. II. usu. of men, —1. *to fold to*
bosom, clasp, embrace, *πατέρα*,
11, 451; also c. dat.; *παρθένω*

πύσσεται, *he clings to the maid-*
form, Soph. Ant. 1222: †of a fe-

ma, Theocr. 3, 19†.—2. *to receive*
ly, greet, welcome, *τινά*, Od. 8,

c. dupl. acc., *πρ. τινά τι*, *to ad-*
a friendly greeting to one, Od.

9, 9; *προσπνύσσεσθαι τινα* *πεί-*
re, to welcome with word or deed,
Iom. Cer. 199: also, *προσπνύ-*

σμαι μύθω, *to entreat warmly*, Od.
7, 4, 647; and so Nonn. has it in

ect. form.—3. *θεῶν δαίτας* *προ-*
σσεσθαι, *to welcome the feasts of*

oods, i. e. honour or celebrate them,
I. 2, 57.—The word is poet. and

ly Ep.

προσπνύσσω, *on, spitten on: degra-*
de, Plut. 2, 565 B: from

προπνύω, f. *πνύω*, (πρός, πνύω) *to*
upon, τινί, Plut. Phoc. 36, Luc.

56: *προσπνύσας* *in contempt*,
Lucull. 18.

προσπνύσσω, *εως, ή*, (προσπίπτω)
ing, lying against, Plut.: *πρ.*

εως, *their occurrence*, Plut. 2,
4.

προσπνύσσομαι, (πρός, πνύσσομαι)
to learn besides, Arist. Soph.

3, 3.

προσπνύω, ω, (πρός, πνύω) *to*
and, and metaph. to incense still

LXX.

προσπνύω, (πρός, πνύω) *to sprin-*
sides, throw about, *πρ. μίλτον*

κω, Ar. Eccl. 379: *to sprinkle on*
ενί τι, Lyc.:—pass., *προσπνύ-*

σθαι *τινος*, *to be sprinkled with...*
Ages. 30.

προσπνύω,=foreg.

προσπνύω, *one must sew on*, *ap.*
Lys. 7: verb. adj. from

προσπνύω, f. *πνύω*, (πρός, πνύω)
sh, sew on.

προσπνύω, ή=πρόσρηξις: from
προσπνύω, Att. *-τω*,=πρόσρη-

LXX.

προσπνύω, *to incline towards*.

προσπνύω, f. *πνύσσομαι*, (πρός, πνύω)
to to towards: to flow together

εβλή, Hdt. 1, 62:—*to steal, creep*
εως, τήν πρᾶξιν, Plut. 2, 760 A.

προσπνύω and *πνύω*, f. *πνύω*
ο, ὀργάνω—*to dash, beat against*,
N. T.—H. *to dash in pieces*.

προσπνύω, ατος, τό, (πρός, πνύω)
address, salutation, Plat. Charm.

4.—H. *that by which one is ad-*
dressed, a name, designation, Id. Phaedr.

8, etc., Dem. 630, 8.

προσπνύω, ή, (πρόσρηξις) *a dash-*
against, shattering.

προσπνύω, *εως, ή*, (πρός, ῥήσις) *an*
address, accosting, πρόσρησιν *ιδό-*

ενί, *to beset him*, Eur. I. A. 341;
at, Charm. 164 D:—*hence, an*

of salutation, Plat. (Com.) In-
tr. 1.—H. *a naming, name*, Plat.

258 A, 306 E, etc.—III. *καθ'*
πρὸς ἡσιν, according to the

mode added in each case (cf. *πρόσθε-*
σις, Arist. An. Pr. 1, 2, 1).

προσρήσσω, Att. *-τω*,=πρόσρη-

νυμι.

προσρήσσω, α, *ον*, verb. a3., from
fut. *προσρήσσω*, *to be addressed, called*,
Plat. Rep. 428 B.—II. *προσρήσσειν*,
one must call, Ib. 431 D, etc.

προσρήσσω, ή, *όν*, verb. adj., from
fut. *προσρήσσω*, *accosted*.

προσρήσσω, ω, (πρός, ῥιγώω) *to*
shiver besides or at a thing, Hipp.

πρόσρησις, *ον*, (πρός, ῥίξω) *at the*
root. Hence

προσρήσσειν, *ον*, (φύλλον) *with*
leaves at the root, Diosc.

προσρήσσειν, ω=sq., Plut. Lucull.
35.

προσρήσσειν, f. *πνύω*, (πρός, ῥίπτω)
to throw upon, ὀνειδός τινι, Polyb. 17,

14, 1, Luc., etc.

προσρήσσειν, (πρός, ῥύομαι) *dep.*,
to take refuge in, τόπω, Philostr.

προσρήσσειν, and *πνύω*, f. *πνύω*,
(πρός, ῥύννυμι) *to strengthen still more*,
pass., *to grow still stronger*.

προσρήσσειν, (πρός, σάωω) *to fawn*
upon, like αἰκάλλω, strictly of dogs,
Arr. Cyn. 7, 2:—but usu. metaph.,
οὐ γὰρ Ἀργείων τὸδ' εἰη ὥτα *προ-*

σάειν *κακόν*, Aesch. Ag. 1665: *of*
things, to please, like Lat. aridare, εἰ

ταῦδε *προσάειν* *σέ τί*, Aesch. Pr.
835; also, generally, *to affect, agitate*,
Eur. Hipp. 863.

προσρήσσειν, (πρός, σάωω) *to grin*
or snarl at, Lyc. 880: *ῥόδα* *προ-*

σρήσσειν, *gripping roses, like κάρδαμον*
βλέπων, etc., Pherecr. Pers. 2.

προσρήσσειν, *όν*, *at which the*
trumpet is blown, cf. *προσρήσσειν*.

προσρήσσειν, (πρός, σέβω) *to worship*
or honour besides, Aesch. Theb. 1023.

προσρήσσειν, (πρός, σείω) *to shake be-*
sides, Ael.

προσρήσσειν, (πρός, σείω) *hence*
part. pf. pass. προσρᾶσθαι, *rushing*
at or upon, Q. Sm. 8, 166.

προσρήσσειν, f. *πνύω*, (πρός, σῃ-
μαίνω) *to show or signify besides*, Arist.

Interp. 3, 1, Rhet. 1, 13, 10. Hence

προσρημαντικός, ή, *όν*, *signifying*
besides.

προσρήσσειν, *ον*, *to spit upon*,
LXX.

πρόσκαψις, ή, Dor. *ποτίσκ*, *a*
heaping of earth upon, Tab. Heracl.

προσκήλω and *ἐλλω*, *to grow dry*
on or in a thing:—hence, intr. pf.

πρόσκαψα, *metaph., to persist in*
firmly.

προσκήλω, ω, (πρός, σκοπέω)
also as dep. mid.: to contemplate be-

sides, Strab.

προσκήλω, (πρός, σκώπτω) *to*
jeer besides, Diog. L. 2, 120, in aor.

pass.

πρόσσοθεν, *adv.*, poet. for *πρόσω-*
θεν, like *προσσοτέρω* for *προσώ-*

τέρω, *forwards, onwards*, Il. 23, 533;
where others take it simply as an-

other form for πρόσθεν.

προσσοτέρω, *adv.*, poet. for *προ-*
σώτέρω.

προσπαίρω, (πρός, σπαίρω) *to*
part after a thing, τινί, Plut. Otho 2.

προσπατικός, ή, *όν*, *attractive*,
Arist. H. A. 10, 3, 3: from

προσπάω, f. *πνύω*, (πρός, σπάω)
to draw to:—pass., to have spasms. [ᾶ]

προσπένδω, (πρός, σπένδω) *to*
pour out or upon besides, Dion. H. 7,

73.

προσπένδω, (πρός, σπένδω) *to be*
jealous besides, Teles ap. Stob.

προσπένδω, Dor. *ποτίστ*, (πρός,
στάω) *to drop on, shed over, τινί τι*,
Pind. O. 6, 128; *πρᾶν ποτίστων*

δρον, *letting fall mild words*, Id. F.
4, 244.

προσπένδω, ω, (πρός, σπνύω) *to*
draw a stockade along or before

place, c. acc., πρ. τὰς τριήρες, A.
nold. Thuc. 4, 9.

προσπένδω, (πρός, στείχω) *to go*
to or towards, προεστίχεν *μικρὸν*

Ὀλυμπον, *towards long Olympus went*
she, Od. 20, 73.

προσπένδω, (πρός, στέλλω) *to*
keep close to, τινί τι, Plut. Sall. 19,

in mid.—2. part. pf. pass., of a dress
tight-drawn, tucked up, Lat. *adsrictus*,
hence, *ισχία* *προσπενταμένη*, *thin*

drawn-up loins, of dogs, Xen. Cyn. 4
1: metaph., *plain, modest, ἐπιστήμη*,
πρ. καὶ κοσμία, Plat. Gorg. 5.1 D.

προσπένδω, (πρός, στένω) *to*
as mid., to clasp to one's breast, Longua

προσπένδω, (πρός, στρατοπεδεύω) *to*
encamp near, τόπω

Polyb. 1, 42, 8: also as dep. mid.

προσπένδω, *to anoint besides*. [ῖ]

προσπένδω, ω, (πρός, σνέκε

φαντέω) *to slander or backbite beside*:
Dem. 280, 2.

προσπένδω, (πρός, σνέκε

φαντέω) *to take part in be-*
sides, *τινός*: v. sq.

προσπένδω, (πρός, συμβά-

λῶ) *to contribute to besides or at the*
same time, c. gen., τῆς ὁμιλίας, Thuc. 3,

36 (with v. l. *προσπενταλίζετο*).

προσπένδω, (πρός, συνάπτω)
to join with or add still further, Ath.

προσπένδω, (πρός, συνεδρεύω)
to sit together by one in council v. l.

Diod. 11, 34.

προσπένδω, (πρός, συνθε-

μαίνω) *to warm besides*, Hipp.

προσπένδω, (πρός, συνίημι) *to ob-*
serve, understand besides, Hipp.

προσπένδω, (πρός, συνίστημι)
to recommend further, Dem. 1411, 5.

προσπένδω, ω, (πρός, συνοικέω)
to settle with others in a place, join

with others in a settlement, c. dat. pers.
Thuc. 6, 2.

προσπένδω, (πρός, συνοικέω)
to give one's daughter

in marriage besides, Dio C.—II. in
pass., *to come to live, settle together with*,
M. Anton. 4, 21.

προσπένδω, (πρός, συντίθημι)
as mid., to concert besides, Dio C.

προσπένδω, *ον*, *to give a signal*
to, v. l. for προσπνύω.

πρόσφαγμα, ατος, τό, *that which*
is slain at.: cf. *πρόσφαγμα*.

πρόσφατος, *ον*, *to slay at, near, τῷ μνηματι*,
Plut. Brut. 28.

πρόσσω, *adv.*, poet. for *πρόσω*,
Hom., esp. in Il.

πρόσσω, (πρός, σωρεύω) *to pile*
up besides or at the same time, App.

πρόστω, ή, ή, (πρόστω) =sq.

πρόστω, ατος, τό, (πρόστω)
an ordinance, command, Plat. Rep. 423

C, etc., Isocr. 77 E, etc.

πρόστω, *verb. adj., one must*
order, Xen. Hier. 9, 3; cf. *πρόστω*.

πρόστω, (πρός, πρᾶττω)
belonging to commanding, commanding,
λόγος, Plat. 2, 1037 F:—in Gramm.,
ή-κῆ (sc. ἐγκλις), *the imperative*

mood; also τό-κόν, Diog. L. 7, 66,
67. Adv. *κῶς*.

πρόστω, *ον*, (πρόστω) *en-*
dained, quoted from Dem. in a decree

256, 10.

πρόστω, (πρός, παύω) *to persist or persevere still*
farther, Ar. Lys. 766; *πρ. τινι*, *to perse-*

vere still in a thing, Thuc. 2, 53.
πρόστω, *εως, ή*, (πρόστω) *an*

staining, an ordinance, command, Plat. Megg. 631 D, 761 E; *πρόσταξιν* ποιεῖσθαι *τινι*, to command him, Arist. Top. I.—but, also, *πρ. ποιέσθαι*, to make an assessment of the number of men to be supplied, Thuc. 8, 3.—II. at Athens, *ἄνθρωποι κατὰ πρόσταξιν*, citizens deprived of their rights in certain specified particulars (opp. to *παντάπασιν ἄνθρωποι*), Andoc. 10, 25, sq.

Προσπράσσω, f. -ξω, (*πρός*, *τάραξις*) to throw into confusion besides, LXX.

Προσπράγνόνω, ὦ, (*πρός*, *ταργανόνω*) to fasten to, Lyc. 748.

Προστάς, ἄδος, ἡ, (*πρόιστημι*) an ante-chamber, vestibule, Ath. 205 A, Vitruv. 2, 8; in Vitruv. 2, 10 prop. the part between the two *antae* (or projecting walls) of a building.—II. a prostitute, i. e. one who *προίσταται*, like Lat. *prostitutum*, Ath. [α]

Προστάσια, ας, ἡ, (*πρόιστημι*) a standing before or at the head of, *πρ. δῆμον*, Thuc. 2, 65; *τοῦ πλήθους*, Id. 6, 89; cf. *πρόστατης* I.—2. authority, power whereby one commands others, *chieftainship*, *ἐξουσία πρ.*, Thuc. 2, 30: the authority of a writer, Polyb. 12, 28, 6.—3. outward dignity, pomp, show, etc., *οὐ μόνον πρ., ἀλλὰ καὶ δύναναι*, Polyb. 4, 2, 6; cf. 1, 55, 8, etc.—III. a standing up in behalf of, assistance, protection.—IV. partisanship, party, faction, Dem. 145, 8.—Hence collusion, *champarty*, Id. 872, 6.—V. a place before or round a building, area, Polyb. 15, 30, 4; and so perh. in Aeschin. 42, 2, cf. Harpocr. s. v.—VI. as translation of the Roman *patronatus*, Plut. Rom. 13.

Προσπασιάζω, (*πρό*, *σπασιάζω*) to *de in* or bring into uproar before, Dio C.

Προστάσις, εως, ἡ, (*πρόιστημι*) a standing at the head, chief place: authority.—2. outward dignity, pomp, show, etc., Plat. Rep. 577 A; cf. *προστασία*.—3. generally, predominance of humours, Hipp. cf. Foës. Oecon.—II. that which one puts before a thing, to conceal it, a pretence, pretext, like *πρόσχημα*.

Προσπύσσω, Att. -ττω: f. -ξω, (*πρός*, *τάσσω*):—to place or post at a place, *πόπω*, Aesch. Theb. 527, in pass., cf. Soph. Ant. 670; *χωρεῖτε οὖν προπύσσομεν*, Eur. Or. 1678.—2. to ascribe to a class or party, *τινὰ πρὸς τινι*, Hdt. 3, 89; also c. dat., *μοῖσιν τινι βασιλεῖ πρ. ἐώντων*, to join one party as their king, Hdt. 1, 94:—so, *πρ. τινὰς τινι*, to assign them to his command, Thuc. 5, 8; and in pass., *Ἱνδοὶ προσετέταχτο Φαρναῶντι*, Hdt. 7, 65; *στρατηγῶν τινι προσεταγμένοι*, Thuc. 6, 42; but also,—3. reversely, *πρ. ἄρχοντά τισι*, to appoint as commander over them, Ib. 93, cf. 8, 8.—II. to enjoin, give as a command, *τινὶ τι*, Hdt. 1, 114, etc.: hence in pass., *τοῖσι δὲ ὑπὸς προσετέτακτο*, to others orders had been given to supply cavalry, Id. 7, 21, cf. Aesch. Eum. 208: *τὰ προσταχθέντα, orders given*, Hdt. 2, 121, 4, etc.—2. c. dat. pers. et inf., to command, order one to do, Hdt. 5, 105; 9, 99, and Att., as Soph. O. C. 494, 1018; and this dat. must be supplied in such places as Hdt. 1, 80:—pass., to be ordered to do, Id. 1, 192, etc.; also, *τοῖσι προσετέτακτο πρᾶσσειν*, Id. 7, 39:—in Plat. also, *προσπύσσειν* ὁκνῶς, Rep. 527 C.

Προσπύττει, ας, ἡ, (*πρόσπύττειν*) authority, etc., Xen. Mem. 3, 6, 10: a taking care of, providing for; general-

ly, protection, like *προστασία* III, Id. Oec. 2, 6.

Προσπτεύω, = *προστατέω* II, c. gen., Xen. An. 5, 6, 21, etc.

Προσπτεύω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, to be a *προσπότης*, to stand before or at the head of be ruler over, *χθονός, δόματος*, Eur. Heracl. 207, El. 932; *πόλεως*, Plat. Gorg. 519 C; *τινὸν*, Xen. Cyr. 8, 3, 25: *πρ. ἀγῶνος*, to be steward of the games, Xen. An. 4, 8, 25:—pass., *προστατεῖσθαι ὑπὸ τινος*, to be ruled or led by one, Xen. Hier. 5, 1.—II. to stand before as a defender, to be protector, guard, c. gen. *πυλῶν*, Aesch. Theb. 396; to be patron, guardian, *τινός*, Ar. Eq. 325, etc.—III. to make a motion or proposition, to provide, take care, *ὥπως*, Xen. Mem. 2, 7, 9.—IV. ὁ *προσπότης* χρόνος, the time that's close at hand, Soph. El. 781.

Προσπότηρ, ἥρος, ὅ, = *προσπότης*. Hence

Προσπότηριος, ας, ον, standing before, protecting, Aesch. Theb. 449; epith. of Apollo (from his statue standing before the doors), Soph. El. 627 (cf. 7), ap. Dem. 531, 8, etc.; cf. sq. III.—II. standing before, *δείμα πρ. κοροῖας*, fear hovering before my heart, Id. Ag. 976.—III. ὁ *Πρ.*, a Boeotian month, perh. the Att. Anthesterion, Plut.

Προσπότης, ον, ὁ, (*πρόιστημι*) one who stands before or first, a front-rank man, like *πρωτοστάτης*, Xen. Cyr. 3, 3, 41: but,—II. usu., a chief, leader, Hdt. 1, 127; 2, 178, and Att.; opp. to *ἄστροι*, Aesch. Supp. 963; *πρ. τοῦ πολέμου*, Xen. Cyr. 7, 2, 23.—2. esp., the leader of a party, *ὁ πρ. τοῦ δήμου*, freq. in Att., as Thuc. 3, 75, 82; 4, 66, etc., cf. Plat. Rep. 565 D, sq., Herm. Pol. Ant. § 69, 4.—III. one who stands before and protects, a protector, champion, Aesch. Theb. 408, 798, etc.; *τινός*, against a thing, Soph. O. T. 303; esp. of certain gods, as Apollo, Soph. Tr. 209, cf. *προσπότηριος*.—2. at Athens, of the citizens who took care of the *μετοικοὶ* and others who had not civic rights, which relation resembled that of the Roman *patronus* and *cliens* (whence *προσπότης* is used to translate *patronus*, Plut. Rom. 13, Mar. 5), v. Herm. ut supra § 115, 5: hence the phrases, *ἐπὶ προσπότην οἰκεῖν*, to live under protection of a patron, Lys. 187, 29, etc.; *προσπότην γράφειν τινά*, to choose as one's patron, Luc. Peregr. 11; so, *προσπότην γράφασθαι*, Ar. Pac. 684; *ἔχειν*, Id. Plut. 920, cf. Soph. O. T. 882; but, *γράφεσθαι προσπότην*, to enter one's self by one's patron's name, attach one's self to a patron, οὐ *Κρόντος προσπότην γεγράφωμαι*, Soph. O. T. 411.—3. a surety, guarantee, *τῆς ἐκλήρης*, Xen. Hell. 5, 1, 36.—IV. *προσπότης θεοῦ*, one who stands before a god to entreat him, a suppliant, like *ἐκέτης*, Soph. O. C. 1171, 1278, cf. El. 1378. [α] Hence

Προσπότητικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to a *προσπότης* (signif. I), Plat. Rep. 565 D.—2. of rank or honour, Polyb. 6, 33, 9, etc. Adv. -κῶς, magnificently, Id. 5, 88, 4.

Προσπότης, ἴδος, fem. from *προσπότης*, Soph. O. C. 458, e conj. Dind.; cf. Luc. Bis Acc. 29. [α]

Προσπότηρία, ας, ἡ, = *foreg.*, cf. Ossann Auctar. Lex. p. 141.

Προσπύττω, Att. for *προσπύσσω*.

Προσπυρῶ, ὦ, (*πρός*, *στανυρῶ*) to draw a stockade in front of or along, *τῇ θάλασσῃ*, Thuc. 6, 75.

Προσπυρῶμαι, (*πρός*, *σταφιδῶ*)

as pass., of grapes, to be dried, as raisins before being used, Diosc.

Προσπύσσω, ατος, τό, (*πρός*, *γάζω*) a projecting roof, a projecting a building for shelter.

Προσπύειον, ον, τό, (*πρός*, *στέγας*) a place protected by a projecting a porch, Plut. Caes. 1.

Προσπύεισμα, ατος, τό, = *foreg.* also *προπύεισμα*.

Προσπύγνῶ, ὦ, to stop up *πρ.* or before.

Προσπύκω, (*πρός*, *τεῖχος*) to a wall or fortification, include a city-wall, Thuc. 6, 3.

Προσπύκω, (*πρός*, *στεῖχος*) to advance, go before, Soph. O. C. 30.

Προσπύκωμαι, (*πρός*, *τεκνῶ*) dep. mid., to judge of by further or symptoms, Hipp. Hence

Προσπύκωτος, ας, ον, verb. to be judged by further signs, Hipp.

Προσπύκωμαι, (*πρός*, *τεκνῶ*) as mid., to add of one's own d. Plut. Lysand. 26.

Προσπύκω, ὦ, f. -έσω, (*πρός*, *λέω*) to pay or spend besides, Thuc. 31 (but *πρ.* *προτέλ.* should be *πρ.* Xen. An. 7, 6, 30).

Προσπύκω, (*πρός*, *στέλλω*) to or cover in front, shelter, *τὰ γυνῶν* Thuc. 5, 71:—mid., *προσπύκω* *τινι*, to bring one armed into the Aesch. Theb. 415: but, *προσπύκω* *ὁδόν*, to go forward on a way, S. O. C. 20.—II. Hipp. also uses of humours, to be dispersed.

Προσπύκω, f. -ξω, = *sq.*, A. Pr. 696, in tmesis.

Προσπύκω, (*πρός*, *στένω*) to *grieve beforehand*, Aesch. Ag. 352.

Προσπύκωμαι, dep. mid., rarely act. *προσπύκωμαι*, = *ἐπιπύκωμαι*.

Προσπύκω, ον, (*πρός*, *στένω*) before or on the breast: *τό πρ.*, a ring or ornament for the breast, cf. Xen. An. 1, 8, 7, cf. Cyr. 6, 4, 1.

Προσπύκω, ον, (*πρός*, *στένω*) before or on the breast, like *foreg.*, A. Cho. 29.

Προσπύκω, Dor. *ποτιτέρω*, (*πρ.* *τέρω*) to delight, please beside the same time, Il. 15, 401, in Dor. *πρ.*

Προσπύκω, ὦ, (*πρός*, *στένω*) to crown beforehand, *τινὰ τινι*, 128 C.

Προσπύκωμαι, (*πρός*, *τεχνῶ*) dep. mid., to devise besides, Plut. tor. 11.

Προσπύκω, ον, (*πρός*, *στένω*) like *προσπύκω*, worn or to be on the breast: and *το πρ.* also breast-ornament, Polyb. 22, 20, 6.

Προσπύκω, f. -ξω, (*πρός*, *τεχνῶ*) melt besides, pour something melted, II. pass., and in perf. *προσπύκω* *intr.*, to stick fast to or in, *τινι*, Ep. Cr. p. 240; but also a. acc., *τακτῆναι πλευρά*, Soph. Tr. 3.

Hence

Προσπύκω, εως, ἡ, attachment, *τις ψυχῆς*, Plut. 2, 1089 C.

Προσπύκω, fut. -θήσω: a. *προσπύκω*, (*πρός*, *τίθημι*). *Το πρ.* *χερσὶν* *ἀπώσασθαι* *λίθον* *δὲ* *ἐπ' ἔθηκεν*, Od. 9, 305 (cf. *ἐπιτίθημι*).

πρ. θύρας, *θύραν*, to put to the door, Hdt. 3, 78, Lys. 92, 42 (cf. *πρ.* *μαί*).—2. to add, *τινὶ τι*, Hdt. 2, etc., and freq. in Att.; *πρὸς καὶ πρ. κακόν*, Aesch. Pers. 531; *πολλὰ* *ῥιτι* *χαρὶν*, Eur. H. F. 327; *πολλὸν* *νόσον*, Id. Alc. 1047; *πρ. τι*, *ἐπ' ἔθηκεν*, Pind. O. 5, 56, Plat. Crat. 4, etc.; *πρ. τῷ νόμῳ*, to add to, Rep. 468 B; and singularly, *πρὸς* *ναὶ τῷ δικαίῳ ἡ ὥς ἐλέγομαι*.

ον ἤ., II. 335 A.—5. to put upon, πρ. γόνυον ὠλένας ἐμάς, Eur. r. 895:—then, metaph., πρ. πῆ-
τινι, to impose further business on
an, Hdt. I, 108; 3, 62: and in
ous relations, πρ. τινὶ γέρεα, to
one honours, H. Hom. Merc. 129;
τινὶ ἀτιμῆν, to impose, inflict dis-
e upon him, Hdt. 7, 11; so, πρ.
ν, Aesch. Cho. 482; ἀράς, Soph.
r. 820; ὀκνον, Id. Ant. 243; βλά-
ν, Id. Fr. 321; λυπνν, πόνον, Eur.
p. 946, Heracl. 505; etc.; πρ.
ἐκπληξιν ἀφασίαν τε, to strike
dumb with fear, Eur. Hel. 549:
πρ. τὰ ἴδια τοὶς ἄλλοις, Eur.
and p. 208: c. dat. et inf., πρ.
πρήσσειν, Id. 5, 30.—II. πρ. τινά
to hand over, to deliver over, Ἄλδῳ
ν, Eur. Hec. 368; πρ. τινὶ γυναι-
ν to give one to wife, Hdt. 6, 126;
πρ. τὴν καθάρειν, to condemn him
to death, etc.; γάσσον ἐνέκλει πρ. λόγῳ,
II. N. 3, 120.

mid. προστίθεμαι: aor. ἐθέμην,
rat. -θού. To join, add, associate
self to, τινί, Dem. 154, 1; and
to agree with, consent to, πρ. τῇ
ν, Hdt. I, 109, Xen. An. I, 6,
so, πρ. τῷ λόγῳ τὸ λεχθέντι,
c. 2, 120; πρ. τῷ νόμῳ, Plat. Legg.
A, cf. Thuc. I, 20; πρ. τῷ ἀσπὶ
favourable, well-inclined to him,
c. 2, 160; absol. to come over, sub-
ap. Dem. 238, fin.:—prob. the
usage is found in full in the
se, προσθέσθαι τὴν ψήφον, τὴν
ν, to give one's vote in fa-
of, i. e. agree with another,
h. Eur. 735, Dem. 1320, 16;
9.—II. προστίθεσθαι τινα, to
associate with one's self, i. e. take
as a friend, ally or assistant,
in Hdt., πρ. ὅμῳν, 5, 69; φίλον
ν, I, 53, 69, etc.; πρ. ὁμόμαρτα,
to wife, Soph. Tr. 1224; πρ.
ν, to get good or advantage, Id.
140: πρ. πόλεμον τινα, to declare
against one, Hdt. 4, 65, cf. πρ.
ν, Hdt. I, 229, πρ. ἐχθρας
σίας πρὸς ταῖς ἀναγκαίαις, Plat.
c. 346 B.—III. προστίθεσθαι τινί
put, lay upon, μέριμνάν τινα,
O. T. 1460, ubi legend. προθῆ,
Elmsl., v. Dind. ad. I.: also c.
et inf.

προστίω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (πρός, τι-
to befool with dung, Ar. Nub.
προστίω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (πρός, τι-
to award further punishment be-
the legal and regular one, Plat.
c. 767 E, 943 B; πρ. τινι δεινόν,
732, 21; πρ. τῷ δημοσίῳ, to ad-
to the treasury as a debt, Dem.
83 sq.—the act was used of the
itself (the δικασταί), the mid.
single δικαστής who proposed
ditional penalty, ar. Dem. 733;
pass., προστιμᾶται τινι δεινόν,
ther punishment of imprisonment
on him, ar. Eund. 712, 20; also,
δραχμῶν προσετιμῆθη αὐτῷ,
52, 16. Hence

προστιμᾶται, ατος, τό, that which is
ed over and above the regular pun-
at, a fine, Dem. 700, 16. [I]
προστιμῶς, εως, ἡ, (προστιμῶ)
ding a further punishment to the
one, Ael. V. H. 14, 7. [π]

προστιμῶν, ον, τό, (πρός, τιμῆ) pun-
it awarded, Polyb. 2, 56, 15.

προστιμῶν, ὦ, (πρός, τιμῶν) to
ist besides, Hipp.

προστιμῶν, (πρός, τιμῶν) to
at, Anth. P. 12, 67 (in time-
προστιμῶν, ὦ, (πρός, στοιχειῶν)

to place first as elementary, Sext. Emp.
p. 239.

προστομία, ας, ἡ, (πρός, στόμα) the
joining of the lips.

προστομίον, ον, τό, (πρός, στομίον)
a mouth, esp. of a river, Aesch.
Supp. 3.

προστομία, ἰδος, ἡ, (πρός, στόμα) a
mouth-piece, Math. Vett.

προστόμος, ον, (πρός, στόμα) point-
ed, Eubul. Sping. 1, 10.

πρόστοον, ον, τό, (στοά) a portico.
προστράγγιδέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (πρός,
τραγγιδέω) to exaggerate in tragic style,
Strab.

προστράτοπεδον, (πρός, στρατο-
πεδον) also as dep. mid.: to encamp
before, Diod.

προστράγγιζω, (πρός, τραχιλίζω)
to wrench the neck in wrestling, Plut. 2,
234 D.

προστρέπω, f. -ψω, (πρός, τρέπω)
to turn or guide to, cf. infra:—mid.,
to turn one's self towards, c. acc., Ep.
Hom. 15; esp., to turn towards a god
as an ikéτης, to approach with prayer,
δόμοις, Aesch. Eur. 205; to pray to,
supplicate, τοὺς θεοὺς, etc., Soph. Fr.
724, and in later prose, as Ael. H. A.
15, 21:—but in Att. poets, the act is
used in this signif., τσαυτὰ σ', ὁ Ζεὺ,
πρόστρέπω, Soph. Aj. 831; c. acc. et
inf., to treat one to do, Soph. O. C.
50, Eur. Supp. 1195.—2. to approach
(as an enemy), Ἰαωλκὸν πολεμία χειρὶ
προστραπὼν, Pind. N. 4, 90.—II. to
turn, avert, τι, Plat. Legg. 866 B.

προστρέφω, f. -θρέψω, (πρός, τρέφω)
to bring up in, δόμοις, Aesch. Ag. 735.

προστρέχω, (πρός, τρέχω) to run to
or towards, come to one, πρόσ, τινα,
Plat. Rep. 440 A; τινί, Xen. An. 4,
3, 10; and, absol., to run up, Id. Cyr.
7, 1, 15.—2. in hostile signif., to run at,
make a sally, πρὸς τινα, Ib. 5, 4,
47.—II. metaph., to join or side with,
πρὸς γυνῶν τινός, Polyb. 28, 7, 8,
cf. 17, 15, 2.

προστρίβω, f. -ψω, (πρός, τρίβω)
to rub on or against: hence in pass.,
προστρεπιμμένος τισί, having had in-
tercourse with..., Lat. versatus inter...,
Aesch. Eur. 238.—II. in mid., to rub
one's self against, hence to defile or
stain by rubbing one's self against, esp.
in bad signif., to affix, inflict, τινί μῆνι-
μα, Antipho 127, 2; συμφόραν, Dem.
786, 6; τὴν ὑποψίαν τῆς προδοσίας,
etc., v. Wytenb. Plut. 2, 89 F:—
hence, to reproach or charge one with a
thing; but also, πληγὰς προστρίβει-
σθαι τινι, to give one a beating, Ar.
Eq. 5: also in good signif., πλοῦτον
δόξαν προστρίβεσθαι τινι, to get one
the reputation of wealth, Dem. 617, 4;
757, 16.—Also in pass., to be inflicted,
γλώσση ματαίῃ ζημία προστρίβεται,
Aesch. Fr. 329. [I] Hence

πρόστριμμα, ατος, τό, that which is
rubbed on: metaph. that which is im-
puted to or inflicted upon one, esp., a
brand, disgrace, affliction, Aesch. Ag.
395.—II. a fragment, Plut. 2, 99 C.

πρόστριψις, εως, ἡ, (προστρίβω) a
rubbing on, galling, Theophr.: also an
affixing, inflicting; v. προστρίβω II.

προστρόπιος, ον, (προστρόπη):—
I. act., turning one's self towards, hence
esp.,—I. of one who has committed
murder, etc., and turns to a god or man
to obtain protection and purification;
hence—ikéτης, a suppliant, c. gen.,
πρ. ἐστίας, Aesch. Ag. 1587; ab-
sol., Soph. Aj. 1173, Phil. 930, etc.;
and as adj., ἐδρα πρ., suppliant pos-
ture, Aesch. Eur. 41; πρ. λιταί,
Soph. O. C. 1309.—2. hence, also, of
one who has not yet been purified af-

ter committing such crimes, a polu-
ted person, Lat. homo piacularis, elsewh
ἐναγής, Aesch. Eur. 234, 237, 445:
also of the pollution incurred, πρ. αἵμα,
blood-guiltiness, Eur. Ion 1260, H. F.
1161: τὸ πρ., guilt, Antipho 125, 2.—
On the nature of such pollution, the
condition of the suppliant, etc., v.
Müller Eumenid. § 51 sq.—II. pass.,
he to whom one turns, esp. with sup-
plications, θεὸς or δαίμων πρ., the god
to whom the murdered person turns for
vengeance, hence an avenger, like
ἀλάστωρ, ὁ πρ. τοῦ θανόντος, Anti-
pho 125, 32; 126, 39, etc.: hence also
of the manes of murdered persons,
visiting with vengeance, implacable, Id.
119, 6, cf. Aesch. Cho. 287.—For the
same double (act. and pass.) signif.
cf. ὀκίτωρ, προσίτωρ.

προστρόπή, ἡς, ἡ, (προστρέπω):—
strictly, a turning one's self towards;
hence, the turning of a suppliant (iké-
της) to a god or man to implore pro-
tection or purification, the prayer or
supplication of such person, Aesch.
Eur. 718: then any address to a god,
in plur., prayers, esp. of a solemn
kind with sacrifices, Aesch. Pers. 216,
Eur. Alc. 1156; προστροπήν καὶ ἄρᾶν
ἐποιήσαντο, Aeschin. 69, 11: πρὸς
τροπήν θεᾶς ἔχειν, to discharge the
duty of praying to the goddess, i. e. to
be her minister, Eur. I. T. 618: but,
πόλεως προστροπήν ἔχειν, to address
a petition to the city, Soph. O. C. 558.
—2. πρ. γυναικῶν, a suppliant band
of women, Aesch. Cho. 21, cf. 85.—
II. the guilt or pollution of a murderer,
etc., προστροπή ἐνέχεσθαι, to be po-
luted.

προστρόπιος, ον, poet. form for
προστρόπιος, Orph. Ag. 1233.
πρόστροπος, ον, (προστρέπω) turn
ed to or towards:—hence, like προσ-
τρόπιος, a suppliant, τινός, Soph.
Phil. 773; absol., Id. O. T. 41.

πρόστροχος, ον, (τρέχω) round.
προστρυχάνω, (πρός, τυγχάνω) to
hit or light upon, meet with, τῶν ἰσων,
Soph. Phil. 552; πρ. κολασσού, Id.
El. 1463; also τινί, v. I. Plat. Soph.
246 B, etc.—2. of events, to befall one,
to happen, Pind. Fr. 171, 4.—3. ὁ πρὸς
τυγχάνων, ὁ προστυχών, the first person
one meets, the first that offers, any body,
like ὁ τυγχόν, ὁ ἐπίων, Plat. Legg.
808 E, 914 B, cf. Thuc. 1, 97: τὰ προ-
ξένια, the gifts that come to one's share,
Eur. Alc. 754: τὸ προστυχόν, a com-
mon, every-day matter, Plat. Tim. 34
C: ἐκ τοῦ προστυχόντος, by chance.

πρόστυλος, ον, (πρός, στυλος) with
pillars in front, Vitruv. 3, 1.

πρόστυμμα, ατος, τό, (προστώφω)
the process of preparing wool before dy-
ing it.

πρόστυπος, ον, (πρός, τύπος) ex-
cuted in low relief (basso relievo), opp.
to ἐκτυπος, Stallb. Plat. Symp. 193
A, cf. Ath. 199 E:—generally, lying
flat, φύλλα, Dioec. Hence

πρόστυπῶ, ὦ, to execute in low re-
lief, opp. to ἐκτυπῶ.—II. to press flat,
Chirurg. Vett.

πρόστυπος, ον, (προστώφω) press-
ed beforehand, esp. of wool.

πρόστυποις, ἡ, (πρόστυπῶ)
pressing flat, Paul. Aeg. [ῶ]

προστώφω, f. -ψω, (πρός, στυφώ) to
press beforehand; esp. to prepare wool
for receiving and keeping its colour
Theophr. [ῶ]

προστυχῆς, ἐς, (προστρυχάνω) be-
ing in or near, engaged in or with, τινί.
Plat. Polit. 264 C; meeting with, τινί,
Id. Epin. 973 B, etc.; πρ. γίνεται=
προστρυχάνει, Id. Legg. 954 D
1283

Πρόσπυνον or πρόσπυνον, ου, τό, = πρόσπυνον, Plat. Prot. 314 E; cf. Lob. Phryn. 495.
Προσβριζέω, f. -ίσα, (πρός, βρίζω) to insult, maltreat besides, Dem. 524, 94.

Προσυγγίγνομαι, old Att. προσυγγί-
σσο, συγγίγνομαι dep. mid., to come
together, speak with one beforehand,
τινί, Thuc. 8, 14.

Προσυνέκειμαι, (πρό, σύνεκειμαι)
as pass., to be established before, Jo-
seph.

Προσυγχέω, f. -χέσω, (πρό, συ-
γχείω) to confuse before, Polyb. 5, 84, 9.

Προσυνέγγνυμι, to yoke, join togeth-
er beforehand.

Προσυλακτέω, ὦ, (πρό, ὑλακτέω)
to bark at, τινί, Dion. H.

Προσυλάω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, to rob, spoil,
plunder beforehand.

Προσυλλέγω, to collect before.

Προσυλλογίζομαι, (πρό, συλλο-
γίζω) dep. mid., to conclude by a prosyl-
logism (cf. sq.), Arist. An. Pr. 2, 19, 2.
Hence

Προσυλλογισμός, ου, ὁ, a syllogism,
the conclusion of which forms the major
premiss of another, Arist. An. Pr. 1,
25, 11: and

Προσυλλογιστέον, verb. adj., one
must use a prosyllogism, Arist. Top. 6,
10, 4.

Πρόσῦλος, ου, (πρός, ὕλη) belonging
to, adhering to matter, Eccl.

Προσσυβάλλω, (πρό, συμβάλλω)
to put together beforehand, Hipp.

Προσσυβολον, ου, τό, a previous
sign, foretold, prognostic.

Προσμιγνύμι and -μίσγω, (πρό,
σμίγνυμι) to intermix, mingle together
first, Hdt. 7, 129.

†Πρόσυμα, ἡ, Prosymna, an an-
cient in Argolis with a temple of
Juno, Strab. p. 373: acc. to Paus. 2,
17, 1, the tract around the temple of
Juno.

Προσσυμύομαι, (πρό, σύν, φύω) as
pass., with aor. 2 and pf. act., to grow
together before, Hipp.

Προσσυμφωνέω, ὦ, (πρό, συμφωνέω)
to accord, harmonise beforehand, Sext.
Emp.

Προσυναβριζέω, to assemble to-
gether.

Προσυνάπτω, (πρό, συνάπτω) to
connect or unite beforehand, Joseph.

Προσυνίπτω, (πρό, συνίπτω) to per-
ceive or observe beforehand, Hipp.

Προσυνίστημι, (πρό, συνίστημι) to
recommend or praise before, Dion. H.

Προσυνοικέω, ὦ, (πρό, συνοικέω)
to live together before: esp., to live
with one before marriage, τινί, Hdt.
3, 88.

Προσυνοικίζω, (πρό, συνοικίζω) to
make to live together before; esp., to
marry before to one, τινί, M. Anton.

Προσυντελέω, ὦ, f. -έσω, to com-
plete, finish together before.

Προσυντίθεμαι, to make a contract
beforehand with one, τινί.

Προσυντρίβω, f. -ψω, to crush or
break in pieces before. [ψ]

Προσυντάκω, (πρό, ὑπακούω) to
understand something not expressed, to
supply in thought, τι, Plat. Legg. 898
D: esp. in Gramm., like Lat. subaudi-
re.

Προσυναντάω, ὦ, to meet with.

Προσυνάχχω, (πρό, ὑπάρχω) to ex-
ist besides; οὐδὲ ταφῆναι προσνῆρη-
ν ἐμὸν, and besides I could not have
been buried, Dem. 549, 12.

Προσυνεμφαίνω, to indicate private-
ly besides.

Προσυνεργάζομαι, f. -όσσω, dep.
mid., to arrange for another privately.

Προσυντέχω, (πρό, ὑπέχω) sc. λό-
γον, to be answerable also for a thing,
c. gen. Dem. 1436, 7.

Προσυντισχέομαι, dep. mid., to
promise besides.

Προσυντιβάλλω, to substitute falsely
besides.

Προσυντογράφω, f. -ψω, (πρό, ὑπο-
γράφω) to sketch out besides, Longin.
[α]

Προσυνποδεῖνυμι, (πρό, ὑποδεῖνυ-
μι) to show besides, τινί τι, Polyb. 23,
10, 4.

Προσυνποθήγω, f. -ξω, (πρό, ὑπο-
θήγω) to whet upon, τινί τι, Ael. N. A.
9, 16.

Προσυνπολαμβάνω, (πρό, ὑπολαμ-
βάνω) to suppose besides, Arist. Coel.
4, 1, 6.

Προσυνπομνησκόω, (πρό, ὑπομ-
νησκόω) to remind one of a thing be-
sides, τινα τι, Polyb. 39, 2, 2.—II. to
add in a memoir or history, Strab.

Προσυνπομνημάτιζω, (μνημά) =
foreg.

Προσυνποπτεύω, (πρό, ὑποπτεύω)
to suspect besides, Dio C.

Προσυνποτάσσω, (πρό, ὑποτάσσω)
to range under another besides, Sext.
Emp.

Προσυνποτίθεμαι, to assume in addi-
tion to or together.

Προσυνποπέω, ὦ, also as dep.
pass.: to conjecture besides.

Προσυνπουργέω, ὦ, to be instrumen-
tal, assist in besides.

Προσυνυργίζω, ὦ, (πρό, συρριγίζω)
to make into a tube, hollow out first,
Diod.

Προσσυρίσσω, Att. -ττω, f. -ξω, (πρό,
συρίσσω) to whistle by way of signal
beforehand, Polyb. 8, 22, 5.

Προσσυφαίνω, (πρό, σφαίνω) to in-
terweave with, ὑψάνάτω θνητόν, Plat.
Tim. 41 D.

Προσσυρίσταμαι, (πρό, ὑπό, ἵστη-
μι) to exist or take place together.—2.
to present itself to the mind from without,
M. Anton. 5, 19.

Προσυνόω, ὦ, (πρό, ὑψώω) to
heighten besides, still farther, LXX.

Προσφάγειν, inf. aor. of προσεσθίω,
to eat over and above. Hence

Προσφάγημα, ατος, τό, = sq. Aesop.
[α]

Προσφάγον, ου, τό, (προσφάγειν)
any thing eaten with other food; like
προσφύγημα: generally, something to
eat, N. T.

Πρόσφαγμα, ατος, τό, that which is
sacrificed beforehand; generally, a vic-
tim, πρόσφαγμα τύμβω, Eur. Hec.
41, ubi v. Herm., cf. Plut. Thes. et
Rom. 2:—also a sacrifice, slaughter,
Aesch. Ag. 1278: from

Προσφάζω, later Att. -σφάπτω, (προ,
σφάζω) to sacrifice beforehand, τινί,
Eur. Hel. 1255, Plat. Minos 315 E.

Προσφαίνομαι, (πρό, φαίνω) as
pass., to appear besides, Xen. Cyr. 4,
5, 57.

Προσφάσθαι, inf. mid. from πρόσ-
φημι, Ὀδ. 23, 106.

Πρόσφάτος, ου, (πρό, *φένω, πέ-
φαιμα) lately slain, fresh-slaughtered,
Il. 24, 757; νεκρός πρ., a fresh corpse,
Hdt. 2, 89; 121, 5; then, generally,
fresh, new, Lat. recens, δίκαι, Aesch.
Cho. 804; ὀργή, Lys. 151, 5:—πρόσ-
φαστον, as adv. of time, lately, Pind.
P. 4, 533; cf. Lob. Phryn. 374. Adv.
-τως, Polyb. 3, 37, 11.

Προσφής, ἐς, (προσφείρω) brought
to or near, approaching: hence, —2.
metaph., like, resembling, τινί, Hdt.
2, 105; 4, 33. Aesch. Ag. 1218, etc.;
cf. Valck. Diatr. p. 6 C; and v. sub
sq. B. 3, ἐμφής, προσεμφής.—II.

=πρόσφερρος, conducive, useful,
Hdt. 5, 111, where Schäf. from
MS. προσφείστερον.

Προσφάτω, f. προσοίω, (πρό, σ-
ρω) to bring to or upon, τινί τι
πρός τι, Hdt. 3, 87:—in various
senses, as, πρ. χείρας τινί, lay h-
upon., Pind. P. 9, 62; πρ. τινί ἄ-
κρη, Hdt. 7, 136, 172 (where I
ever most MSS. have mid.), A.
Cho. 76; and without dat.; πρ.
to apply force, Hdt. 3, 19; πρ.
νός, Id. 6, 18; πρ. καινὰ σοφά,
Thesm. 1130; ἵαμα, Thuc. 2, 5
πρ. τὸλμαν, to bring it to bear, I.
N. 10, 55:—also, πρ. πόλεμον,
7, 9, 3; but, πρ. τινί λόγον, to
a speech to a person, i. e. make
an offer, Hdt., 3, 134; 5, 30, etc.,
without λόγον, to make propo-
Hdt. 3, 74; 5, 40; so, πρ. ἑπος,
Ion. 1002; ὄσρα, Thuc. 2, 97,
simply, to add, Soph. O. C. 481,
Theaet. 205 C.—3. to set (meat) be-
one, Xen. Mem. 3, 11, 13 and 14
inf., πρ. τινί ἐμφαγεῖν, Xen. Cy-
1, 1; cf. infra C.—4. to bring forth
quote, Pind. O. 9, 162, Dem. 937
—II. to contribute, to bring in,
like Lat. conferre, ἐκατόν τάλαν-
πρ., Hdt. 3, 91, Xen. Vect. 4,
Dem. 816, 11; but, πρ. μετοίκῃς
pay an alien-tax, Xen. Vect. 2, 1.
προσφέροντα, sources of income,
to bring one thing near another,
it like, πρ. νοσὸν ἀθανάτοισ, Pind.
6, 7, cf. Fr. 173; so, πρ. τρό-
παίδι, Incert. ap. Schol. Pind. 11,
117; cf. infra B. III.

B. in pass., to be borne or carried
to or towards, and of ships to pass
eis λιμένα, Xen. Cyr. 5, 4, 6: he-
—2. to rush against or upon, attack
sault, freq. in Hdt., sometimes
τινα, as 5, 34, Xen. An. 7, 1, 6, se-
times τινα, as Hdt. 5, 109, Thuc.
126; and absol., to rush, make an
sue, etc., κατὰ τὸ ἰσχυρότατον πρ.
ενεχθήσαν, Hdt. 9, 71; ἐκ τοῦ
ῖον πελάγους προσφερόμενοι, be-
ing forth or out of it, Hdt. 6, 96:
also,—3. in good sense, to go to-
wards, approach, to join or asso-
one's self with, agree with, and ge-
ally, to have dealings with, behave
self in a certain way towards, τινί
πρός τινα, Thuc. 5, 105, 111, cf.
Cycl. 176, etc., cf. Heind. Plat. E-
act. 151 B; πρ. ἐμφοράς, to go
them, Thuc. 4, 18: and, absol.,
have or bear one's self, Hdt. 7,
προσφερέσθαι πρὸς λόγον, to as-
it, Xen. Cyr. 4, 5, 44.—4. προσ-
σθαι τινί, to come near one, be like
εἰς τινα or τι, Hdt. 1, 116 (cf. st.
A. III): opp. to διαφέρειν.—II. τινί
φερέσθαι τινί, to be put or im-
upon one, τὰ προσφερόμενα πρὸς
τα, Hdt. 2, 173.—III. of things, a-
managed, Plat. Lys. 223 B.

C. mid., προσφερέσθαι τι, to take
one's self, enjoy, esp., πρ. αἵτων, πρ.
to eat, drink, Aeschin. 20, 26; (he)
in pass., τὰ προσφερόμενα, meat,
drink, food, Xen. Cyn. 6, 2; cf. st.
A. I. 3, προσφορά III):—so in Sil.
Phil. 1108, προσφέρειν φροσίν
ἐάντων) = προσφερέσθαι.—2. like
act., to apply, μηχανήν, Polyb. 1,
11, etc.

Προσφείγω, (πρό, φείγω) to fly
refuge to, τινί, Plut. Pomp. 46, e.
Προσφεικτέον, verb. adj., one
stand an action besides, Dem. 27.

Πρόσφημι, (πρό, φημι) to speak
address, τινα, Hom. (who also su-
'impress it absol.), and Hes.:—II.

in aor. act. προσφῶν, ης, η. but also has inf. mid. προσφάσθαι, 23, 106.
 προσφθέγγομαι, f. -ζομαι, (πρός, γομαι) dep. mid., to call to, accost, etc. τινά, Eur. Hipp. 1097, etc.—to call by name, call, πρ. τινά τι, I. O. 10 (11), 61, Eur. Alc. 331; Plat. Polit. 287 E. Hence
 προσφθεγτέον, verb. adj., one must accost, v. l. Dem. 977, 27.
 προσφθεγκτήριος, α, ον, (προσ-γομαι) accosting, δῶρα πρ., gifts to a bride with a salutation.
 προσφθεγκτικός, ή, όν,=foreg.
 προσφθεγκτός, όν, (προσφθεγγομαι) addressed, saluted by one, τινός, h. Phil. 1067.—II. act. addressing, ing.
 πρόσφθεγμα, ατος, τό, (προσφθεγγω) an address, salutation; esp. in words, accents, Aesch. Ag. 903, h. Phil. 235, and freq. in Eur.; ing., Soph. Aj. 500:—cf. πρόσ-θημα.
 πρόσφθεγξις, ή, an addressing, salutation.
 προσφθειρόμαι, (πρός, φθείρω) as to, to go to destruction, arrive in an hour, ήν σοι λοιδορήται προσ-φθείς, if he be un lucky enough to and insult you, Ar. Eccl. 248; εἰς ήν νηϊ προσφθαρείς, having been unlucky as to meet a swift ship, Ael. A. 12, 174; so, γυναίκε ή πόρνη προσφθαρήναι, Alciph. 1, 32, 34; like (ρεσθαι) πρὸς τινα.
 πρόσφθογγος, ον, (προσφθγγομαι) cecessing, saluting, μῦθος πρ., words salutation, Aesch. Pers. 153, βοά σοι νέστον, Id. 935.
 πρόσφθονέω, ώ, (πρός, φθονέω) to envy towards, Plut. Camill. 36.
 πρόσφύγιος, f. -γέω, (πρὸς, σίσγγω) and beforehand, Clem. Al.
 πρόσφιλος, ας, ή, (προσφιλής) kindred, good-will, friendship, Aesch. Theb. [7]
 πρόσφιλής, ές, (πρός, φιλέω) dear, friend, Hdt. 1, 123, in superl.; πρ., dear or friendly to one, Id. 1, 163, h. Phil. 587: also of things, pleasant, grateful, dear, Lat. gratus, έργον, Aesch. Theb. 580: στολή, χάρις, h. Phil. 224, 558.—II. act., of persons, kindly affectioned, grateful, φιλόφιλος προσφιλής, Soph. Phil. 1.
 Adv. -λως, kindly, Soph. El. 4: πρ. έχειν τινί, to be kindly affectioned to one, Xen. Hell. 2, 3, 44; χρῆσθαι τινί, Id. Mem. 2, 3, 16.
 πρόσφιλολυκίω, ώ, (πρός, φιλοκαλῶ) to add from a love of splendour, h. Phil. 624.
 πρόσφιλονεικέω, ώ, (πρός, φιλονεικῶ) to vie with another in any thing, πρὸς τι, Polyb. 2, 19, 6.
 πρόσφιλοσοφία, ώ, (πρός, φιλοσοφῶ) to study philosophy besides, to elaborate further upon, c. dat. rei, Luc. 1, 6.—II. to philosophise with another, dat. pers., Id. Gall. 11.
 πρόσφιλοτεχνέω, ώ, (πρός, φιλοτεχνῶ) dep., c. fut. mid. aor. mid. etc., to take to one's self as a further pursuit, Ael. V. H. 9, 9.
 πρόσφοιτάω, ώ, f. -ήσω, (πρός, φοιτάω) to go to one frequently, to haunt one constantly to, as shops, etc., I. 166, 37; πρὸς τό-ον, Id. 170, 8, n. 786, 8.
 πρόσφορος, ας, ή, (προσφέρω) a bringing to, applying, κλμάκων, Polyb. 1, 25, 1.
 πρόσφω, ατος, τό, (προσφέρω) from pass., that which is brought to

a person or thing, an addition, increase, Herm. Soph. O. C. 1272: a kindness, benefit, Lat. beneficium, lb. 581.—2. intercourse, conversation.—III. (from mid.) that which one takes to one's self, food, victuals, Hipp., v. Wyttben. Plut. 2, 129 E:—flavour, smell, Ath. 33 F.
 πρόσφορος,=προσφέρω, Hdt. 1, 82. Hence
 πρόσφώρα, ατος, τό,=προσφορά III, Eur. El. 423.
 πρόσφορος, ον, Dor. ποτίφ., Pind.: (προσφέρω):—serviceable, useful, profitable, τινί, to one, Hdt. 7, 20, Soph. O. C. 1774, Eur., etc.; also absol., Hdt. 4, 14, Soph., etc.: hence,—2. suitable, fitting, Pind. N. 3, 54; 8, 82, etc., cf. sub ἀνηγέομαι: suited to, fit or meet for, τινί, Pind. N. 7, 93, Eur. Supp. 338, Hec. 1246, Thuc., etc.; (so, in Pind. N. 9, 17, where the gen. is usu. read, Herm. and Böckh have restored the dat.), c. inf., fit or meet to do, Aesch. Eum. 207, cf. Elmsl. Heracl. 481.—3. τὰ πρόσφωρα, fitting service, attention meet, τινός, for a thing, Aesch. Cho. 711, 714, etc.: also, τὰ, πρ., as adv., fitly, Eur. Hipp. 112.—II.—πρόσφερής, approaching to, i. e. like, τινί, Eur. Phoen. 192.—III. that which is taken or eaten. Adv. -ρος.
 πρόσφραγίζω, to seal beforehand.
 πρόσφρυγί, ης, ή, (προσφρεύω) a refuge.
 πρόσφύγιος, ον, (προσφεύω) fleeing to, esp. for refuge, Aesop.
 πρόσφύγιος, Ion. adv. from πρόσφνης, Hdt.
 πρόσφύγής, ης, ή, (προσφύω)=πρόσφυσις, Arist. H. A. 4, 4, 8.
 πρόσφύγής, ές, (προσφύω) growing upon; hence, hanging upon or to, έκ τινος, Od. 19, 58; elsewhere, usu., πρ. τινί, clinging to, attached or devoted to, Plat. Rep. 519 B, Phil. 64 C.—II. naturally belonging to, suitable or fitted for a thing, Eur. Plat. 344 A:—adv. -ως, Ion. -ως, e. g. πρόσφυνέος λέγειν, to speak suitably, ably, Hdt. 1, 27.
 πρόσφυλακή, ης, ή, a keeping guard in or at, v. l. Polyb. 3, 75, 4, for προφυλ-.
 πρόσφύμα, ατος, τό, (προσφύω) an appendage, Dem. Phal.
 πρόσφύς, ύγος, ό, (προσφεύω) a runaway protected by another: hence, also, a client, Hdn.
 πρόσφύσάω, ώ, f. -ήσω, (πρός, φύσάω) to blow upon or fan besides, Arist. Mirab. 144; πρ. πόλεμον, Polyb. 11, 5, 5.
 πρόσφύσις, εως, ή, (προσφύομαι) a growing into, clinging to, as a man to his horse, Xen. Eq. 1, 11: πρ. της τροφής, assimilation of food, Arist. Probl. 2, 3.—II. the place of joining, joint, του ισχίου, Hipp., cf. Poes. Oecon.
 πρόσφύττω, to plant besides or at the same time.
 πρόσφύς, f. -φύσω: aor. 1 πρόσφύσα (πρός, φύω):—to make to grow to; hence, to fix or fasten to: metaph. πρόσφυνεν τι λόγω, to fix by words, i. e. to confirm, prove, Aesch. Supp. 276, Ar. Nub. 372.—II. more freq. in pass., with intr. tenses of act., aor. 2 πρόσφυν, pf. πρόσφυνκα:—to grow to or upon; hence, to hang upon, cling to, τῷ πρόσφυν έχομεν, Od. 12, 433; so part. fem. πρόσφύσα, Il. 24, 213; so too in Plat. Legg. 728 B, Tim. 45 A; of a fish, τῷ γκίστρῳ ποτεφύετο, Theocr. 21, 46: πρόσφυντες έχονται τῷ χρυσίῳ, they cling fast to it, Luc. Pisc. 51.
 πρόσφυνέω, ώ, f. -ήσω, (πρός, φυνέω) to call or speak to, address, accost,

τινά, freq. in Hom.; absol., Od. 10, 109, etc.: when a dat. is added, as το τῷ προσφύνει, Od. 22, 69, τοῖσιν is not to them, but in these words.—2. to call by name; ar. 180, to speak of, Aesch. Cho. 1015, Soph. El. 1213.—3. πρ. τινα βασιλέα, to salute him king, Polyb. 10, 38, 3, etc. Hence
 πρόσφυνής, εσσα, εν, addressing, capable of addressing, Od. 9, 456, in Dor. form ποτιφυνής.
 πρόσφύνημα, ατος, τό, (προσφυνέω) that which is addressed to another, an address, like πρόσθηγμα, in plur., Soph. O. C. 325, Eur. Alc. 1144; in sing., Soph. O. C. 891. Hence
 πρόσφυνηματικός, ή, όν, usual in addressing, Dion. H.
 πρόσφυνής, ή, (προσφυνέω) an addressing.
 πρόσφυνητικός, ή, όν,=προσφυνηματικός.
 πρόσφυνος, f. -χυνόμαι: aor. προσέχυνον: pf. in pres. signifi. προσέχυνω, (πρός, χύνω). To gaze or stare open-mouthed at one; μη χαμαιπετές βόαμα προσχύνής έμοι, fall not prostrate before me with loud cries, Aesch. Ag. 920:—to gaze eagerly at, τινί, like Lat. inhiare, Polyb. 4, 42, 7.
 πρόσχαιρῶ, (πρός, χαιρῶ) to rejoice at, τινί, Plut. Anton. 29.
 πρόσχαλκνέω, to fasten on by welding.
 πρόσχαρίζομαι, (πρός, χαρίζομαι) dep. mid., to gratify or satisfy besides, τινί, Xen. Oec. 13, 9; τινί τι, to grant him so much, Luc. D. Meretr. 9, 5.
 πρόσχευθῆναι, aor. form of προέχω (v. sub σχέθω) to hold before, τι:—mid., to ward off from one's self, χειρὶ προσχεθόμην βέλεμνα, Theocr. 25, 254.
 πρόσχειρος, ον, (χίρ) close at hand near to.
 πρόσχερος, ον,=foreg., dub. l. Ath. 149 B.
 πρόσχεσις, ή, (προέχω) a holding before.
 πρόσχέω, f. -χύνσω, (πρός, χύνω) to pour to or on, LXX:—mid., to pour on one's self, Hipp.; to have poured on one, Arist. Probl. 3, 26, 5.
 πρόσχημα, ατος, τό, (πρόέχω) that which is held before; hence,—I. that which is held before to cover, a screen, cloak, τὸ σῶφρον του ανάνδρου πρ. Thuc. 3, 82: hence, a pretence, pretext, freq. in Hdt., usu. c. gen., as, πρ. του στολον, του πολέμου, the alleged cause of the campaign, the pretence for it, Hdt. 6, 44, Polyb. 11, 6, 4; πρόσχημα ποιείσθαι ως επ' Αθηνas έλαθιν, make a pretence or show of marching against Athens, Hdt. 7, 157, cf. Thuc. 5, 30; so, πρ. ήν άμυνασθαι. Sol. 1, 96: πρόσχημα, as acc. ab sol., by way of a pretext, Hdt. 9, 87.—II. that which is put over by way of ornament, clothing, Plat. Prot. 316 D 317 A: hence, outward show, an ornament, Plat. Rep. 495 C; so, Μιλκυς is called πρόσχημα της Ίωνης, Ion nia's chief ornament, Wess. Hdt. 5, 28, and the Pythian games πρόσχημα Έλλάδος, Soph. El. 682, ubi v. Herm.; cf. Ar. Ran. 913.—III. generally, a form, figure, Heind. Plat. Hipp. Maj. 286 A: the outward appearance, state, condition, e. g. of a wound, Hipp. Hence
 πρόσχηματισμός, ον, ό, in Gramm. the lengthening by a syllable; also παραγωγή.
 πρόσχίζω, f. -ίσω, to split, cleave beforehand.
 πρόσχιον, ον, τό, Proschium, a city of Aetolia, Thuc. 3, 102, cf. Πισλήνη.

Πρόσχιμα, ατος, τό, (προσχίζω) a sort of slit or slashed shoe, Ar. Fr. 670.
—2. part of a shoe, Arist. Rhet. 2, 19, 10, Probl. 30, 8, 3.

Προσχλεύαζω, (πρός, χλευάζω) to mock, jeer besides, Polyb. 4, 16, 4.

Προσχορδός, ου, (πρός, χορδή) attuned to a stringed instrument; generally, in harmony with, τινί; hence, ἀποδιδόναι τὰ θέγματα τοῖς θέγμασι πρόσχορδα, to make voices harmonize with voices, Plat. Legg. 812 D.

Πρόσχορος, ου, (πρός, χορός) belonging to a chorus, Ar. Fr. 396.

Προσχόω, old pres. for προσχώννυμι, Thuc. 2, 75, 102.

Προσχρομαίω, f. -ήσομαι, (πρός, χρομαίω) dep. mid., to avail one's self of a thing besides, τινί, freq. in Plat.; τινί προσ τι, Id. Criti. 115 A, cf. Phil. 44 D.

Προσχορίζω, f. -ήσω : Ion. -χορίζω, f. -ήσω (πρός, χορίζω)—to require or desire besides, c. gen. rei, Hdt. 5, 11, 18; but also c. gen. pers. et inf., προσχορίζω ὑμῶν πείθεσθαι Μαρδονίῳ, I request you to obey him, Hdt. 8, 140, 2, cf. Soph. O. T. 1155; so in poetry, when it is used c. acc. only, an inf. may easily be supplied, as πείθεσθε πᾶν ὅπερ προσχορίζετε (sc. πύθεσθαι), Aesch. Pr. 644, cf. 787, Soph. O. C. 520.—c. gen. pers. only, Soph. Phil. 1055.

Πρόσχορησις, ἡ, (προσχρομαίω) use in a thing, M. Anton. 7, 5, Longin. 27, 2.

Προσχορηστέον, verb. adj. from προσχρομαίω, one must use besides, Plat. Legg. 713 A.

Προσχορμπτω, (πρός, χορμπτω) to touch, graze, Orph. Lith. 53.

Προσχρίω, (πρός, χρίω) to smear upon, Hipp. [i]

Προσχώννυμι, f. -χρώσω, (πρός, χώννυμι) to rub or spread upon, Diosc.

Προσχωῖτα, adv., body to body (cf. συγχωῖτα), Artemid. 1, 79.

Πρόσχυσις, ἡ, (προσχέω) a pouring upon, N. T., Longin.

Προσχύτης, ου, ὁ, (προσχέω) one who pours upon. [v]

Προσχύω, ατος, τό, mud deposited by water, alluvial soil: esp., the bar of a river, Νεῖλου, Aesch. Pr. 847: a mound, LXX: from

Προσχώννυμι and -νύω : f. -χώσω : —a pres. προσχύω also occurs in Thuc., v. infra, (πρός, χώννυμι)—to pour to or upon: esp. of water, to deposit mud, silt, etc.; hence, —1. πρ. χωρία, to form new lands by deposition, Hdt. 2, 10.—2. to choke up with mud, etc., silt up, Hdt. 2, 99, Thuc. 2, 102; πρ. τὰς ἀνομαλίας, to fill up hollows, level, Polyb. 9, 41, 4.—II. to throw earth against, hence in pass., ἡ προεχούτο [τὸ τεῖχος], where [the wall] had earth thrown against it, Thuc. 2, 75.

Προσχωρέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (πρός, χωρέω) to go to, approach, c. dat., προσχωρέων στρατοπέδον στρατοπέδῳ, Hdt. 4, 112, cf. Thuc. 3, 32.—II. to come or go over to, join another, τινί, Hdt. 1, 58, and Thuc.; πρὸς τινα, Thuc. 3, 61; also πρ. ἐς διμολογίαν or διμολογία, Hdt. 7, 156, Thuc. 2, 100; πρ. τινὶ ἐς ἐνυμαχίαν, Thuc. 1, 103; to surrender, give in, τινί, Xen. An. 5, 4, 30: so in mid., to give one's self quite up to, πρὸς τινα, Plat. Rep. 539 A.—2. to accede, assent or agree to, πρὸς τὰς ἀνθρωπίας γνώμας, Hdt. 8, 60, 3, cf. 8, 108; 9, 55; πρ. λόγους τινός, to yield to, concur in one's views, Soph. Phil. 964.—3. to approach, i. e.

to agree with, be like, τινί, Hdt. 4, 104; πρὸς τι, 1, 172.—4. to put faith in, believe, τινί, Id. 5, 45. Hence

Προσχώρησις, εως, ἡ, a going to or towards, approach, Plat. Tim. 40 C.—II. a surrendering to, joining.

Προσχώριος, ου, =sq., dub. in Paus.

Προσχωρός, ου, (πρός, χώρα) lying near, neighbouring, τόπος, Aesch. Pers. 273, Soph. O. T. 1127; ξένου, Id. O. C. 493: but, οἱ πρόσχωροί τινος, one's neighbours, Hdt. 9, 15, Thuc. 8, 11, Plat., etc. := ἐγγχωρίος, Soph. O. C. 1065.

Προσχώσις, εως, ἡ, (προσχώννυμι) a pouring to or upon, esp., a depositing mud, etc.; and so, =πρόχωμα, Thuc. 2, 102.—II. a bank or mound raised against a place, Ibid. 77.

Προσχαῖνω, Dor. ποτὶ χαῖνω, (πρός, χαῖνω) to touch upon, touch, τινί, Pind. Fr. 86, 2, cf. P. 9, 213: absol., Soph. Phil. 1054, O. C. 330.

Προσψεύδομαι, f. -σμαι, dep. mid., to tell a lie besides.

Προσψηρίζομαι, (πρός, ψηρίζω) as mid., to vote besides, τινά, c. inf., Lys. 105, 23; to grant by a majority of votes, Plut. Cat. Min. 32, etc.

Προσψιθυρίζω, (πρός, ψιθυρίζω) to whisper, chirp, whistle to, τί τινί, Mel. 90.

Προσψύχω, (πρός, ψύχω) to make still colder, Hipp., Anth. P. append. 368. [v]

Πρόσω, poet. πρόσσω : Att. πόρσω (as also in Pind. O. 3, 78); and in later Att. πόρρω, like Lat. porro; adv. (πρό, πρὸς)—I. of space, forwards, onward, further on, oft. in Hom., esp. with the verbs ἄγειν or φέρειν, and with part. pass., ἰέμενος, ὀρμενος, τετραμμένος, μεμᾶσιν; so in Trag., πρ. πέμπειν, Aesch. Ag. 853; βῆναι, ἔρπειν, Aesch. Tr. 195, 547; μὴ πόρσω φωνεῖν, to speak no further, Id. El. 213:—generally, opp. to ἐγγύς, far off, afar, Hdt. 3, 133; 5, 13, Aesch. Eum. 65; cf. Valck. Phoen. 597.—In orig. signf., forward; oft. with the art. τὸ πρ., first in Hdt., and freq. in Att.; ἐς τὸ πρ., Hdt. 1, 5; 3, 25, and Att.: also, τοῦ πρ., Schneid. Xen. An. 1, 3, 1.—2. from Hdt. downwards. freq. c. gen., πρ. τῆς νυκτός, further, i. e. later in the night, Hdt. 2, 121, 4; πρ. τοῦ ποταμοῦ, further into the river, Xen. An. 4, 3, 28; πρ. τῆς πλεονεξίας, further to one's advantage, Id. Cyr. 1, 6, 39; ἐς τὸ πρ. μεγάρθω, further in point of size or power, Hdt. 3, 154; so, πρ. ἀρετῆς ἀνέκτειν, Hdt. 7, 237:—but also with notion of distance, far from, οὐ πρ. Ἑλλησπόντον, Hdt. 5, 13; πρ. δικάων, Aesch. Eum. 414; οὐ πόρρω τῶν διδურάμην θέγγεσθαι, Stallb. Plat. Phaedr. 238 D: πόρρω εἶναι τοῦ οὐρανοῦ, Id. Phaed. 96 E; πόρρω τῶν πραγμάτων, Isocr. 44 A, etc.; —also foll. by ἀπό, πρ. ἀπὸ τῶν φορέων, Hdt. 4, 196; ἀπὸ τοῦ τεύχους, Xen. Cyr. 5, 4, 49.—II. of time, forward, Hom., always in the phrases, πρόσσω καὶ ὀπίσω νοεῖν, λεύσσειν, ὀρᾶν, Il. 1, 343; 3, 109, Od. 24, 452; cf. Plat. Crat. 428 D.—hereafter, κλέος εὐρέσθαι πρόσσω, Pind. P. 3, 196.—III. compar. adv., πόρσιον, farther, Id. O. 1, 183: superl., πόρσιστα, farthest, ὥς π., as far as possible, Id. N. 9, 69:—but these are only poet., —the regular forms being προσωτέρω, -τάτω, qq. v. (From πρόσω come πρόσσθεν, πρόσσθεν: akin to our far, further, etc.)

Προσώδης, ες, (πρός, ὀζω) smelling, stinking, Galen.

Προσώδης, ες, (oldδᾶ) swoln.

Προσώδια, ας, ἡ, (πρός, ὠδή) sung to or with, an accompanying = ὠδή πρὸς κίθαρην, Critias 4 v. Bach.—II. the accent accompanying the pronunciation of a word, the accent of a syllable, differing from metrical quantity and rhetorical quantity, Plat. Rep. 399 A.—2. a to show the tone, an accent, πρ. ὀξεία, περισπωμένη, the grave circumflex, Gramm.; but they use the word to other marks of pronunciation, as the breathing; apostrophe; diastolé, and the usual mark for length or shortness.—3. the doctrine of a nation.—4. later, the doctrine of quantity of syllables, i. e. prosody, our sense. Hence

Προσώδιακός, ἡ, ὄν, =sq.: an

Προσώδικος, ἡ, ὄν, belonging, centenary.—II. πὺς πρ., a foot consisting of two long syllables, an short, more correctly written ὀδιακός:—hence, τὰ πρ., vers such feet, opp. to the dactylic, Dict.

Προσώδιον, τό, f. l. for πρόσω

Προσώδος, ὄν, (πρός, ὠδή) singing or sounding to, harmonizing or in company with, τινί, Eur. Ion 359 μέλος, a song in harmony, Id. P. 6, 2: so, metaph., πρ. σταναν groan in consonance with grief, Phoen. 1499.

Πρόσωθεν, and in later Att. πρόσθεν: Ep. πρόσσθεν, Il. 23, adv. (πρόσω):—from afar, Il. Aesch. Ag. 947, 952, Soph. Tr. Plat., etc.:—compar. πόρρωτέρω, Isocr. 45 A.

Πρόσωθεῖω, ὦ, f. -ωθήσω and -θω, (πρός, ὠθεῖω) to push to or towards, Theophr.

Προσωνέομαι, f. -ήσομαι, (πρὸς, νέω) dep. mid., to buy besides, Xen. Vect. 4, 7, Dem. 823, 18.

Προσωνομασία, ἡ, dub. l. for πρ. νομασία.

Προσωνμία, ας, ἡ, (πρός, ὄν) a surname, Plut. Pericl. 8, 39, etc.

Προσώπατα, τά, old Ep. plur. πρόσπων, q. v.

Προσώπειον, ου, τό, (πρόσωπε) mask, Luc. Nigr. 11, Tim. 28, etc.

Προσώπειον, ου, τό, dim. of πρόσπων, Ar. Fr. 256. [i]

Προσωπικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or belonging to a mask.

Πρόσπων, ου, τό, and -ωπής, ἡ, dim. from πρόσπων, the personalia (Plin.), a kind of cucullus, Diosc.: also, προσωπίτις, ιδιότης, Geop.

Προσωπίτις, ιδιός, ἡ, sc. νῆς, Prosopitis, an island of Egypt founded by the Canobic and Sebenitic mouths of the Nile, Hdt. 2, 109, Thuc. 1, 109.

Προσωποιδής, ες, (εἶδος) for like a face.

Προσωποληπτικός, ὦ, to be a respect of persons, N. T.:

Προσωπολήπτης, ου, ὁ, a respect of persons, N. T.:

Προσωπολήπτος, ου, (πρόσωπο) respecting persons. Hdt.

Προσωποληψία, ας, ἡ, respect of persons, N. T.

Πρόσπων, ου, τό: poet. plur. πρὸσώπατα, for πρόσσωπα, Od. 18, 2. Opp. etc.; dat. πρὸσώπασι, Il. 7, 2. cf. Lob. Paral. 176:—and a note πρόσσωπος is quoted from Plat. Charm. (Incert. 39, v. Meineke Com. Frag. 1, p. 173):—(πρός, ὠψ). A visage, countenance, Hom., always plur., even of a single person, except in Il. 18, 24; but in the Hy-

ing is more freq., as in Hes.:—
 (γενειν πορ., to unveil, appear, Pind.
 p. 31; βλέπειν τινα εἰς πορ., Eur.
 pp. 280; εἰς πορ. τινας ἀφικέσθαι,
 to come before him, Ib. 720: κατὰ
 ὁρὰς πορ. τὸ πορ., face to face, Xen.
 r. 1, 6, 43, Cyn. 10, 9; so, ἡ κατὰ
 ἑντετυς, a tête-à-tête, Plut. Caes.
 —Usu. of the human face, προ-
 ρή being used for that of animals;
 Hdt. 2, 76, uses πρόσωπον of
 Ibis.—2. later, the front of any
 thing, as of an army, κατὰ πρόσω-
 πον τάξει, in front, facing, Polyb. 3,
 6, etc.—II. later also one's look,
 maintenance, Lat. vultus, Aesch. Ag.
 794, etc.—τὸ ὄν πορ., periph.
 (cf. Soph. O. T. 448, cf. Dissen
 Ind. N. 5, 16.—2. = προσωπεῖον, a
 mask, Dem. 433, 22 (and some MSS.
 εἰς προσωπεῖον), cf. Aesch. Eum.
 1; also, πρὸ περιβέτον, Aristomen.
 1.1: hence, a dramatic part,
 character, Lat. persona.—(On the
 masks of the ancients, v. Dict. An-
 t. s. v. persona.) Hence also,—
 like πρόσχημα, Lat. forma, show,
 outward appearance, beauty, Pind. P.
 4, cf. I. 2, 13.—III. a person, Po-
 lyb. 8, 13, 5; 12, 27, 10, N. T., etc.;
 Jacobson Patr. Ap. p. 6.—2. a per-
 son in grammar.
 προσωποποιέω, ὦ, to personify, i. e.
 represent (lifeless objects, abstract con-
 ceptions, etc.) in human form or with
 human attributes.—II. διάλογον πορ., to
 dramatize a dialogue, Dion. H.: and
 προσωποποιία, ας, ἡ, personification,
 Hom.—II. a dramatizing: from
 προσωποποιέω, ὦν, (προσωπον, ποι-
 personifying, investing with human
 attributes.—II. dramatizing.—III. ma-
 king a mask:
 προσωποποιῶντα, ἡ, for προσωποποιήσας,
 (προσωπον) a vessel with a face, Mei-
 ser Com. Fragm. 2, p. 51.
 προσωρεῖν, (πορ., σωρεῖν) to heap
 before or beforehand, App., Luc.
 προσωρῶντα, Att. πορῶντα, come
 from πρόσω, further, further off,
 1; also c. gen., Hdt. 4, 16, etc.;
 προσωρῶντα, Hdt. 1, 105; 3, 45, etc.
 1. superl. προσωρῶντα, Att. πορῶ-
 ντα, furthest, Hdt., etc.; c. gen.,
 πορῶντα τῶν ὑποφύων, Isocr. 34.
 2. also, προσωρῶντα, Hdt. 2, 103: τοῦ
 σωρῶντα, Soph. Aj. 731, ubi v.
 1; al. προσωρῶντα, but the adjs.
 σωρῶτερος, -τατος seem to be later;
 Polyb. 5, 34, 8, has πορῶντερον as
 προσωρῶντερον, ὦ, f. -ῆσω, (πρός, ὠφε-
 λῶ) to help or assist besides, contribute
 assist, τινα, Hdt. 9, 68; absol., Ib.
 1; also c. dat., = ἐπωφελῶ, Eur.
 41, Heracl. 330. Hence
 προσωφελῶμα, ατος, τό, help or aid
 thing, Eur. Med. 611: and
 προσωφελῶσις, εως, ἡ, help, aid, ad-
 vantage, Soph. Phil. 1406.
 προσωφελῆτεον, verb. adj. from
 προσωφελῶ, one must assist, Xen.
 s. 11, 8.
 πορτάγμα, ατος, τό, (πρότάσσω)
 an act, Diod., Plut. Lucull. 28.
 πορταίνι, adv., in front of, πρ. τά-
 νος, Eur. Rhes. 523. [7]
 πορταίνιος, α, ον, = ποταίνιος.
 πορταίνιον, = φορεῖον.
 πορτακτεῖν, verb. adj. from προ-
 σω, one must place in front, Xen.
 n. 3, 1, 10; one must prefer, τὴ τι-
 νος, Aeschin. 78, 8.
 πορτακτικός, ἡ, ὄν, placing before.
 placed before: hence in Gramm.,
 ὄν πορ., the prepositional article ὁ, ἡ,
 from
 πορτακτος, ον, οτ -τός, ὄν, (προ-

τάσσω) posted in front, of πρ., the van,
 Plut. Camill. 41, Crass. 23, etc.; cf.
 Lob. Paral. 491.—II. predetermined.
 πορτάλακπερῶ, ὦ, also as dep.
 pass., to suffer beforehand.
 πορταμῖνον, ον, τό, (πρό, ταμῖνον)
 a room before a magazine or storeroom,
 Schneid. Xen. Hell. 5, 4, 5.
 πορταμῖνω, (πρό, ταμῖνω) to lay
 in beforehand, Luc. Salt. 61: also as
 dep.
 πορταμῖνω, Ion. for πορταμῖνω;
 hence -ταμῖμην, opt. aor. mid., Od.;
 and -ταμῖν, part. aor., Hom.
 πρότασις, ἡ, (πρότάσσω) a posting in
 front.—II. predetermination, Clem. Al.
 πορταρίσσω, f. -σω, (πρό, ταρίσ-
 σω) to confuse or disturb beforehand,
 Hipp.
 πορταρῶν, ὦ, (πρό, ταρῶν) to
 fear beforehand, τι, Aesch. Theb. 332;
 c. inf., Eur. H. F. 968.—II. to fear or
 be anxious for one, τινός, Soph. Tr. 89,
 Ant. 83.—III. to fear more, Eur.
 Erechth. 17, 25.
 πορταρῶν, (πρό, ταρῶν) to
 salt or pickle beforehand; generally,
 to preserve or prepare for keeping, Hdt. 2,
 77.—II. in Hipp., to reduce a patient by
 fasting; v. Pöes. Oecon. s. v.
 πρότασις, ἡ, (πρῶτείνω) a stretching
 or putting forward: πρ. πνεύματος, an
 attempt to breathe, Hipp.; v. Pöes.
 Oec.—II. (in pass. sense,) that which is
 put forward: hence,—1. in logic, a propo-
 sition (ἀποφάνσις) used as the pre-
 miss of a syllogism, Arist. passim; cf.
 πρῶτείνω III.—2. in Gramm., the hy-
 pothetical or limiting clause of a sen-
 tence, answered by the ἀπόδοσις.—3.
 a question proposed, problem, Ath. 234
 C.—4. part of a dramatic poem, opp. to
 the ἐπίτασις.
 πρότασσω, Att. -τω: f. ξω (πρό,
 τάσσω):—to place or post in front, π.
 ἐαυτὸν πρό τινας, to put one's self in
 front of another, so as to defend him,
 Andoc. 14, 31: so in mid., πορταρῶ-
 το τῆς φύλαγος τοῦς ἱππέας, he posted
 his horse in front of it, Xen. Hell.
 6, 4, 101.—pass., to take the lead, go
 first, Aesch. Supp. 835; τὸ πορτα-
 ρῶν, οἱ πορταρῶμενοι, the front
 ranks, van, Xen. Cyr. 5, 3, 37, Hell.
 2, 4, 15: cf. πορτακτεῖν.—II. generally,
 to appoint or determine beforehand,
 Soph. Tr. 164.
 πορτατεῖν, verb. adj. from πορτεῖ-
 νω, one must use as a πρότασις, Arist.
 Top. 8, 1, 4.
 πορτακτικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or belonging
 to a πρότασις (signif. II. 1), Arist. Top.
 8, 14, 9. Adv. -κῶς, Id. Soph. El.
 15, 9.
 πορτεῖν, ον, τό, and πορτεῖσι-
 μα, ατος, τό, (πρό, τέγος) the forefront
 of a roof, also πορτεῖον, πορτεῖ-
 νισμα.
 πορτεῖνω, (πρό, τεῖνω) to stretch
 out, spread or hold before one, so as to
 defend him, πρ. ψυχὴν τινας, Soph.
 Aj. 1270.—2. metaph., to hold out as a
 pretext or excuse, πρ. πρόσασιν, Hdt.
 1, 156; πρ. θεούς, Soph. Phil. 992;
 so in mid., Eur. Plat. 317 C.—II. to
 stretch forwards or in front, stretch
 forth, hold out, χεῖρας, esp., in sup-
 pliant posture, Hdt. 1, 45; 7, 233;
 so in mid., Hdt. 4, 136: also, πορτεῖναι
 χεῖρ ἐκ χειρὸς ὀρέγματα (sic legend.
 c. Hermann pro ὀρεγόμενα), Aesch.
 Ag. 1111.—2. πρ. δεξιῶν, to offer, ten-
 der it as a pledge, Soph. Phil. 1292,
 Tr. 1184, Eur. Alc. 1118, Xen., etc.;
 so, πρ. πλίστων, Dem. 659, 10:—hence,
 —3. to hold out, offer, tender, show at
 a distance, Lat. ostentare, Hdt. 8, 140,
 2; so, πορτεῖναι κέρδος, Aesch. Pr.

777; τελεῖ ὅς, Eur. Batch. 238, cf.
 Hel. 28, Plat. Rep. 382 A; δραχμῶν
 Ar. Plut. 1019; ἐλευθερίαν, Antiphon
 135, 16; also c. inf., πρ. τινα λαβεῖν,
 Xen. Oec. 5, 8:—also in mid., Hdt.
 5, 24, Dem. 179, 17, etc.—4. in mid.,
 μισθὸν πορτεῖναι, to claim or de-
 mand as a reward, Hdt. 9, 34.—5
 intr., to stretch forward, Plat. Criti. 111
 A.—III. to put forward as a proposition
 (πρότασις II. 1), Arist. Top. 1, 10, 1,
 so in mid., Id. An. Pr. 1, 27, 9.
 πορτεῖνω, f. -ῖσω, (πρό, τελεῖνω)
 to build a wall in front, protect by a wall
 Hence
 πορτεῖνισμα, ατος, τό, an advanced
 fortification, outwork, Thuc. 6, 100,
 Polyb. 2, 69, 6, etc.
 πορτεῖναι, ον, (πρό, τέλος) before
 initiation or consecration, τὰ πορτεῖναι
 (sc. ἱερὰ), an expiatory sacrifice usual
 before any solemnity; ὅθεν τὰ πορτεῖ-
 ναι, to perform an initiatory sacrifice
 for or in behalf of., ναῶν, Aesch. Ag.
 226, cf. Eur. I. A. 718.—II. esp., be-
 fore or in the solemn marriage rite,
 Sappho 44 (in Aeol. form πορτεῖναι):
 Plat. also says in full πορτεῖναι γά-
 μων, Legg. 774 D, cf. Ruhnke Tim.
 —III. τὰ πορτεῖναι, generally, a be-
 ginning, outset, e. g. of battle, Aesch.
 Ag. 65; βίοντων πρ., Ib. 720:—also the
 rudiments of a science.
 πορτεῖναι, ὦ, f. -ῆσω, (πρό, τε-
 λεῖναι) to end before, die before, Plu-
 2, 113 E.
 πορτεῖναι, ὦ, f. -ῆσω, (πρό, τελεῖναι)
 to pay as toll or tribute, give, pay, or
 expend beforehand, Thuc. 6, 31, acc.
 to Arnold; πρ. εἰς τι, Xen. Vect. 3,
 9.—II. to initiate or instruct beforehand
 in a thing, τι, in pass., Luc. Rhet.
 Praec. 14.
 πορτεῖναι, ἑς, (πρό, τέλος) = πορ-
 τεῖναι, esp., of the victim which was
 offered before a marriage, Agathoc. ap.
 Ath. 376 A.
 πορτεῖναι, f. -ῖσω, = πορτεῖναι II;
 hence, πρ. τὴν νεάνειαν Ἀρτέμιδι, to
 present her along with an offering to
 Diana preliminary to marriage, Eur.
 I. A. 433: pass., πορτεῖναι, to be
 so presented, Cratin. Pyl. 8.
 πορτεῖναι, ατος, τό, (πρό, τέ-
 μενος) the precincts or entrance of a τέ-
 μενος, v. Arnold Thuc. 1, 134: later
 the vestibule of a temple, where the lus-
 tral water was kept.
 πορτεῖναι, f. -τεῖνω: aor. πορτεῖναι
 μόν and in prose usu. προῖτεναι
 (πρό, τέμνω). To cut up beforehand.
 II. 9, 489.—II. to cut off in front, cut
 short, Lat. praecidere, κομὸν ἐκ ῥίζης
 πορταμών, Od. 23, 196.—III. to cut
 forward or in front of one, Lat. proscindere,
 praescindere: hence in aor. opt. mid., εἰ
 ὥλκα ὀνηκέα πορταμοῖμην, if in
 ploughing I cut a long furrow before
 me, Od. 18, 375; like ὀνημον ὀρῶν
 ἄγειν in Theocrit. 10, 2.
 πορτεῖναι, ἑς, (πρῶτείνω) fore-
 stretching, Opp. C. 2, 304: of a spear
 in rest, couched, Ap. Rh. 1, 756.
 πορτεῖναι, (πρό, τέμνω) to taste
 before and pick out the tid-bits; gene-
 rally, to have the pick of a thing, Ar.
 Nub. 1200: cf. sq. Hence
 πορτεῖναι, ον, ὁ, one who picks out
 the tid-bits beforehand, a dainty fellow,
 gourmand, Br. Ar. Nub. 1198, Mei-
 neke Com. Fragm. 2, p. 859.—A
 Athens, πορτεῖναι was an old name
 for forestallers or regraters (μεταβό-
 λαι), who bought up provisions be-
 fore they were brought into the mar-
 ket, Schol. Ar. l. c.—The fem. ἡ πορ-
 τεῖναι occurs in Ael. N. A. 15, 10
 cf. Lob. Paral. 272.

προτεραιός, α, ον (πρότερος) *on* he day before, formed like δευτεραίος, τριταίος, etc.: ἡ πρ. (sc. ἡμέρα), the day before: usu. τῇ προτεραιᾷ, Lat. pridie, Hdt. 1, 84, 126, etc.; τῇ πρ. ἡμερᾷ, Plat. Phaed. 59 D; and, c. gen., τῇ πρ. τῆς καταστάσεως, the day before the audience, Hdt. 9, 9, cf. Plat. Phaed. 58 A.

Προτεραιότερος, α, ον, compar. from foreg., for πρότερος which it strengthens, as if day; and days before, Ar. Eq. 165.

Προτερεῖω, v. a. ζ: sq. in Hdt. 9, 66.

Προτερῶ, ὦ, (πρότερος) *to be before, in front, at the head*, Hdt. 9, 57; also, *πρ. τῆς ὁδοῦ, to be forward on the way*, Hdt. 9, 66 (with v. l. προτερεῖω).—2. also of time, *to be beforehand, get the start*, Thuc. 1, 33: *to come before the time*, opp. *to ὑστερεῖν*, Polyb. 9, 14, 9; *to be older than*, τινός, Dion. H.—3. *to be before or beforehand, to get the advantage*, οὐδὲν προτερήσετε, Philipp. ap. Dem. 239, 9; *κατά τι*, Polyb. 3, 110, 6.

Προτερηγενής, ἐς, (πρότερος, *γένω) *born sooner, older*, Call. Jov. 58.

Προτερήμα, ατος, τό, (προτερῶ) *priority in rank, etc.; a privilege*, LXX:—in plur., *gain, advantages*, Polyb. 16, 20, 6.—2. in war, *an advantage, victory*, Id. 1, 9, 7; 2, 10, 6, etc.

Προτερήσας, ἡ, (προτερῶ) *a being before or first*, Heliod.

Προτερῖζω, f. -ισω, = προτερῶ, susp.

Προτερικός, ἡ, ὄν; *συνή πρ.* a kind of early fig. with v. l. πρωτ., Se-leuc. ap. Ath. 77 D: from

Πρότερος, α, ον, (πρό) *before others*, in form and signif. a compar. without any posit. in use, answering to Lat. prior, as its superl. πρότος (q. v.) to Lat. primus; opp. *to ὑστερος*:—I. of place, *before, in front, forward*, Id. 16, 569; 17, 274; πόδες πρ., the fore feet, Od. 19, 228:—*but more freq.*,—II. of time, *before, sooner, earlier, older*, Hom., and Hes.; πρότερος γενεῆ, Id. 15, 182; πρότεροι ἄνδρες *or ἄνθρωποι*, also πρότεροι alone, Hom.: but, *πρ. παῖδες*, children by the first *or a former marriage*, Od. 15, 22; τῇ προτερῇ (sc. ἡμέρᾳ) *on the day before*, Od. 16, 50; *so, ἥτοι τῇ προτερῇ*, Id. 13, 794; (in prose more usu. τῇ προτεραιᾷ, cf. προτεραιός);—then freq. in Att., *cf. πρότεροι ἐπιόντες*, the first assailants, Thuc. 1, 123; *οἱ πρ. ἀναβάντες*, Xen. An. 1, 4, 12, etc.:—as a regular compar., c. gen., ἐμεο πρότερος, Il. 10, 124; *πρ. τούτων*, Plat. Hipp. Maj. 282 D; *τῷ πρ. ἔτει τῆς ἡττης*, Polyb. 2, 43, 6.—The neut. πρότερον was esp. used as adv., *before, sooner, earlier, very freq.* in Hdt. foll. by ἡ and inf., πρότερον ἢ βασιλεύσαι, Hdt. 7, 2; *by πρὶν ἂν*, and inf., Id. 1, 82, 140; also by ἡ and indicat., Id. 6, 45; 8, 8; *by ἡ and subjunct.*, Id. 7, 54; also *by πρὶν ἢ and subjunct.*, 7, 8, 2; 9, 93; cf. πρὶν Il. 6:—sometimes it stood for the prep. *πρ.*, ὀλίγῳ πρότερον τούτων, Hdt. 8, 95; also with artic., τὸ πρότερον τῶν ἁνδρῶν τούτων, Hdt. 2, 144: the adv. πρότερον is oft. put between art. and subst., e. g. ὁ πρότερον βασιλεὺς, Hdt. 1, 84, etc.; cf. πρότερος, προτέρω, πρόσθεν.—Comic compar. προτεραιότερος, Ar. Eq. 1165.—III. post-Hom. of rank, worth, and in gen. of precedence, *before, above, superior, τινί*, in a thing, Isae. 37, 3; *πρ. τούτῳ*, *πρός τι*, superior to him in..., Plat. Ch. 183 B.

Πρότερω, adv. from πρότερος, or directly from πρό, like ἀπότερω from ἀπό, *further before, forwards*, like πρόσσω, ἴθυσαν πρότερω, Il. 4, 507; *πρ. ἄγην, δώκεν*, Il. 3, 400; 5, 672: metaph., *ἔρις πρότερω γένητο*, the fight went further, i. e. grew hotter, Il. 23, 490: *οὐ πρ.*, *no further, no more*, Ar. Rh. 1, 919.—II. of time, *sooner, formerly*, Call. Dian. 72.

Προτέρωθε, adv. from foreg., from aforetime: *from the front*.

Προτέρως, adv. from πρότερος, in the former manner.

Προτέρωσε, adv. from foreg., toward the front, *forward*, H. Hom. 32, 10, Ar. Rh. 1, 306, etc.

Προτεταμένως, adv. part. perf. pass. from προτείνω, *spread or stretched out*.

Προτεύχω, (πρό, τεύχω) *to make or do beforehand*: pf. pass. inf. προτετύχαι, *to have happened beforehand*, to be past, Il. 16, 60; 18, 112; 19, 65.

Προτεχνολογέω, ὦ, *to instruct in the rudiments of an art*. Hence

Προτεχνολόγημα, ατος, τό, *instruction in the rudiments of an art*.

Προτήρη, ης, ἡ, (πρό, τήρη) *a great grandmother*, Dio C.

Προτήρης, ὅος, ἡ, (πρό, Τηθύς) *born before Tethys*, comic name of an old woman, with a play on foreg., Cratin. Incert. 134.

Προτήκω, to melt beforehand. Hence **Πρότηξις, ἡ**, *a melting beforehand*: esp. *a consuming, dub*.

Προτί, an old, esp. Ep., form for πρόσ, q. v., freq. in Hom.: in Cretan, πορτί. (Never used for πρό.) [ῖ]

Προτιάπτω, Dor. for προσάπτω, Il. 24, 110.

Προτιβάλλομαι, Dor. for προςβάλλομαι, Il. 5, 879.

Προτειλείν, Dor. for προσελλείν, Il. 10, 347.

Προτειπέτοι, Dor. for προσείπετοι, Il. 22, 329.

Προτίθημι, f. -θήσω, (πρό, τίθημι) *to place or set before, set self, esp. of meals*, Il. 24, 409, Hes. Th. 537; *δείτῃ τινι προθίνειαι*, Hdt. 1, 207; *ἐπὶ νύκτι*, Id. 7, 29: generally, *to hand to, present to*, τινί τι, Soph. El. 1198:—*so in mid.*, *to set before one's self, have set before one*, τραπέζας, Od. 1, 112; δειπνῶν, Hdt. 4, 26.—2. *to put forth, expose a child, like ἐκτιθέναι*, Hdt. 1, 112; *so, to expose to danger*, τινά, Soph. Phil. 268.—3. *to set before, set up as a mark or prize, propose*, ἀέθλους, Hdt. 7, 197; ἀμύλλαν λόγων, Eur. Med. 546; στέφανον, Thuc. 2, 46; *πουνηρίας ἀγῶνα*, Plat. Phaed. 90 B; *ἄπορον αἰρεσιν*, Id. Theaet. 196 C; *σκοπὸν κάλλιστον*, Arist. Pol.:—*πρ. νόμον*, Eur. Hipp. 1046:—also, *to set as a penalty*, πρ. ζημίας, Id. 3, 44, cf. 82; ἐπιτίμια, Dem. 918, 4:—generally, *to set, fix, οὖρον*, as a limit, Hdt. 1, 32, 74.—4. in mid., *to put forth on one's own part, display, ἀνδραγαθίαν*, Thuc. 2, 42: but, *πρ. τινά ἐν οἴκῳ*, *to set before one's self in pity, i. e. compassionate*, Aesch. P. 239:—*to purpose to do*, c. inf., Plat. Rep. 352 D.—II. *to set forth, put out publicly*, πρ. νεκρόν, *to lay out a dead body, let it lie in state*, Hdt. 5, 8; *so in mid.*, Eur. Alc. 664, Thuc. 2, 34, and ap. Dem. 1071, 1; also, *ποτήρια χρύσεια προθείτω*, Hdt. 3, 148:—metaph., *πένθος μέγα προεθήκαντο*, they showed great sorrow, Hdt. 6, 21; and in act., Soph. Ant. 1249.—2. esp., *to set out wares for show or sale*, Luc. Nigr. 25; cf. Bast Ep. Cr. p. 179.—3. *to publish, make publicly known in any way*:—

also, *to propose, bring forward a thing to be examined and debated*, Lat. medium afferre, προθίνειαι σπῆγμολόγον, Hdt. 1, 206; 8, 59; also inf., προθίνειαι λέγειν, ἐκλέξασθαι, Hdt. 3, 38; 9, 27; *so, πρ. τινὶ ποιεῖν*, Id. 9, 94:—in mid., *to appoint an assembly for debating a matter*, Sop. Ant. 160, cf. Hemst. Luc. Neco. 19:—pass., *οὐ προνέτεθ' σφίσι λόγος*, speech was not allowed them, X. Hell. 1, 7, 5, cf. Aeschin. 36, 28.—*to put forward, as one foot before the other*, Eur. Hec. 67;—*to hold forth, tender, χεῖρα*, Soph. Phil. 5 (but with v. l. προσεχέει);—and mid., *προτιθεσθαι τινι πόλεμον*, Hdt. 4, 65; *μὴνυν προθέσθαι* (al. προτεῖναι), Id. 7, 229.—2. *to hold out as a pretext*, Soph. Aj. 1051.—Cf. προτείνω.—I. *to put before or over, πέπλον ὀμμάτω*, Eur. I. A. 1550, cf. I. T. 1218: *πρ. προσίονον τοῦ λόγου*, Plat. Legg. 7 C; and in mid., *to put before one's self*, Polyb. 1, 33, 9.—2. *to prefer one another*, τί τινος, Hdt. 3, 53, Eur. Med. 963; *τινὶ πάρος τινός*, Sop. O. C. 419; *τι ἀντί τινος*, Eur. Hip. 382.

Προτίκτω, (πρό, τίκτω) *to bring forth before*, Hipp.

Προτίλλω, to pluck or pluck out before, or in front.

Προτιμάσσο, Dor. for προσμάσσο Theocr. 3, 29.

Προτιμάω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (πρό, τιμάω) *honour one before or above another, to prefer one to another*, τινά τινας, Hdt. 1, 1, Xen., etc.; also, *πρ. τινά ἀντί τινος*, Plat. Lys. 219 D; *πρό τινος*, Id. Leg. 727 D; *πλέον τινος*, Ib. 777 D.—2. acc. only, *to honour in honour, honour esteem, regard*, Aesch. A. 1415, Eur. 739, Eur., etc.:—hence in pass., *to so preferred*, Thuc. 6, 9, and Xen. also, *προτιμᾶσθαι ἐξ τὰ κοινὰ* (as I say) *to be preferred to public honour* Id. 2, 37: the fut. mid. is used pass. signifi. by Xen. An. 1, 4, 14: c. gen. only, *to care for, take heed, reck of*, Aesch. A. 1672, Eur. Alc. 7 οὐδὲν πρ. τινος, Ar. Plut. 883, De 80, 22.—4. c. inf. foll. by ἡ..., *to wish rather, prefer, προτιμῶντες καθαροὶ ναὶ ἡ εὐπρεπέστεροι*, Hdt. 2, 37, Plat. Legg. 887 B: c. inf. only, *wish greatly, wish much*, care to do be, Soph. Tr. 722, Eur. Med. 34 strengthd., πολλοῦ πρ., Hdt. 3, 2.—*so, πρ. ὅπως τί ἐσται*, Ar. Ach. 1: Hence

Προτιμῶσις, εως, ἡ, *an honouring before others, preference*, Thuc. 3, [7]

Προτιμητέον, verb. adj. from προτιμάω, *one must prefer*, c. inf., Pl. Criti. 109 A; *τί τινος*, Id. Leg. 726 A.

Προτιμητικός, ὡ, ὄν, *belonging preference or precedence*.

Προτιμία, ας, ἡ, *greater honour, preference*.

Προτιμίον, ον, τό, like ἄρραβος, *earnest-money*, Luc. Rhett. Pra. 17.

Πρότιμος, ον, (πρό, τιμή) *honoured above, worth more than*, τινός, Xen. phan. ap. Ath. 414 B + (2, 17 Bgk. Plat. Eryx. 393 D; *πρ. λίθου*, precious stones, Id. Legg. 947 D.

Προτιμῶμαι, Dor. for προσθεόμαι, Od. 11, 143.

Προτιμῶρεω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (πρό, τιμῶρεω) *to help beforehand or first*, τινί, Thuc. 1, 74:—mid., *to revenge on self*, Id. 6, 57.

Προτιόστος, ον, Dor. for προστος, Manetho.

προτίσσομαι, dep., only Ep., only d. in pres. and impf., and never in common form πρόσσο-, (όσσο-). To look at or upon one, to behold, τινά, Od. 7, 31; 23, 365.—II. to with the mind; hence to foresee, foretell, κραδίη, θυμός προτίσσετό μοι ατον or δλεθρον, Od. 5, 389; 14, —and so, prob., ἡ σ' εὖ γινώσκων προτίσσεσθαι, from thorough knowledge of thee I foresee it, Il. 22, though others explain it I recognize thee.

προτίσσω, to prepare before, lcker Syll. Ep. n. 183, 24.

προτίω, f. -τίω [i], (πρό, τίω) to turn one before another, prefer, τι, sch. Ag. 789, Eum. 545; πρ. τινὶ οὐ, to deem the one more worthy of [al] than the other, Soph. Ant. 22. (πρότμησις, ἡ, (προτέμνω) a cutting card.—2. the waist or loins, where body is drawn in, Il. 11, 424, Q. 6, 374.

προτομία, ὦ, (πρό, τομία) to cure before others:—pass., to be first cured or risked, ἐν Κερκύρα τὰ λυ προτομήθη, Thuc. 3, 84.

προτομή, ἡ, (προτέμνω) the forest or upper part of any thing: esp., the face of an animal (whereas ζωσιον is used of men), γλαύκου, Antiph. Κυκλ. 1, 4.—2. an image hanging down to the middle, a half-jig, Anth. Plan. 147.—hence,—3. the part of a ship, Anth. P. 7, 215.

προτονώ, to haul up with πρότο-, Anth. P. 10, 2: from

πρότονοι, ον, ὧ, two ropes from masthead to the bows of a ship, servant to raise, lower, and stay the masts, forests, ἰστών προτονοῖσιν ὑφένω, Il. 1, 434; κατὰ δὲ προτονοῖσιν ἰσαν (sc. ἰστών), Od. 2, 425; εὐ δὲ προτόνους ἐρήξ' ἀνέμοιο θυ-ἀ ἀμώστερον, ἰστών δ' ὀπίσω πέ-, Od. 12, 409: later the haul-yards ropes to haul up and stay the sail, c. Hec. 114, I. T. 1134:—in sing., ἡρα ναός πρότονον, Aesch. Ag. cf. Mel. 77:—where it is usu. ingested a fore-cable.—A neut., τὸ πρότονον is also quoted.

προτοῦ, for πρό τοῦ, and this for τούτου, ere this, aforesaid, erst, formerly, Hdt., and Att.; ὁ προτοῦ (sc. υός), Thuc. 1, 32; cf. πρό Α. II. (προτῶν) ὡδέ, ὦ, to demean one's self in tragic manner beforehand, make ad do about a thing.

προτρεπτικός, ἡ, ὧν, fitted for urging, exhorting, etc., πρὸς ἀρετήν, schin. 75, 30; πρ. λόγῳ, Isocr. I C. —κῶς, persuasively, Luc. Somn. from

προτρέπω, f. -ψω, (πρό,τρέπω) to lead another turn forwards: but in a literal signif. rarely save in pass., turn and go forward, turn towards, ἠγών, Il. 5, 700; ἐπὶ γαῖαν ἀπ' ἀνοῦ, Od. 11, 18; 12, 381; με-ἀ, ἔπειτα προτραπέσθαι (aor. mid. pass. signif.), to give one's self up to, cf. Il. 6, 336.—II. usu., to turn and go forwards, urge on, impel, exhort, σ' ἀνέγκη γῆδε προτρέπει; Soph. 1193: c. acc. pers. et inf., to urge on to do a thing, Hdt. 9, 90, Soph. 270, Plat., etc.; also, πρ. τινὰ ἐπὶ or πρὸς τι, as, προτρ. τινὰ φιλοσοφίαν, Plat. Euthyd. 274 E, A; ἐπ' ἀρετήν, Isocr. 16 C, Lyg. 149, 7, etc.; πρὸς ἀρετῆς ἐπι-εύχεται, Plat. Legg. 711 B:—so, mid., much like act., c. acc. pers. impf., Aesch. Pr. 990, Soph. O. T. 1; προτρέπεται τινα ἐπ' ἀρετήν, c. ἐγκρίτειαι Xen. Mem. 1, 4, 1;

4, 5, I; but in Hdt. 1, 31, c. dupl. acc., τὰ κατὰ τὸν Τέλλον προετρέφω τὸ Σόλων τὸν Κροίσου, Solon roused the curiosity of Croesus respecting Tellus: tin pass., to be urged, impelled onwards, Xen. Mem. 1, 1, 4f.—III. in mid. also, like Lat. praevertere, to outstrip, outdo, τινὰ ἐν τινι, Plut. 2, 624 C.—IV. also in mid., to make a change, ἐν τῇ φαρμακείῃ, Hipp., v. Foës. Oecon.—V. in Eur. Hipp. 715 (si vera lectio) it is expl. by the Schol., to search out, discover.

Προτρέφω, f. -θρέψω, (πρό,τρέφω) to nourish, feed before, Alex. Trall.

Προτρέχω, fut. -δράμωμαι: aor. προτρεάμην (πρό,τρέχω):—to run forward or forth, Xen. An. 4, 7, 10.—II. to outstrip, run before, τινός, lb. 5, 2, 4; πολλοὺς ἡ γλῶττα προτρέχει τῆς διανοίας, Isocr. 11 A: absol., to escape, Antipho 122, I.

Προτρίβω, (πρό, τρίβω) to bruise beforehand, Diosc.

Πρότριτα, adv., (πρό, τρίτος) three days before, or for three successive days, Thuc. 2, 34; cf. Lob. Phryn. 414.

Προτροπή, adv., (προτρέπω) turned forwards, i. e. headforemost, headlong; esp. of flight, with headlong speed, πρ. φοβέοντο, Il. 16, 304; πρ. φεύγειν, Plat. Symp. 221 C; φέρεσθαι, Polyb. 12, 4, 4; πρ. ὁσαύσθαι, to drive headlong, Plut. Ages. 18:—generally, hurriedly, Pind. P. 4, 167. [α]

Προτροπία, collat. form from προτρέπω.

Προτροπή, ἡς, ἡ, (προτρέπω) exhortation, Plat. Legg. 920 B, Arist. Rhet. 1, 3, 3.—II. impulse, motive, Arr. A. 5, 28.

Πρότροπος, ὁ, v. πρόδρομος, Diosc.

Πρότροχος, ον, ὁ, (πρό, τροχός) a fore-wheel.

Προτρυγία, ον, (πρό, τρύγη) before the vintage.—II. epith. of Bacchus, presiding over the vintage; also, θεοὶ προτρυγαῖοι, Jac. Ach. Tat. p. 491.

Προτρυγία, ας, ἡ, a festival before the vintage: from

Προτρυγίος, ον,=προτρυγαῖος.

Προτρυγή, ον, ὁ,=προτρυγαῖος II, susp. in Ael.

Προτρυγή, ἡρος, ὁ, Arat., and -γῆς, οὐ, ὁ, (πρό, τρύγη) a star on the right of Virgo, which rises just before the vintage; also called τρυγητήρ, vindicator.

Προτρυγία, f. -τρώζομαι, (πρό, τρώω) to gnaw, nibble beforehand, Hipp.

Προτρυγία, f. -τεύζομαι, (πρό, τυχάνω) to happen or be before one, τὸ προτρυγόν, the first thing that came to hand, Pind. P. 4, 61, cf. Ap. Rh. 4, 84.

Πρότυπος, ον, (πρό, τύπος) prefigured: τὸ πρότυπον, a model, pattern. Hence

Προτύπω, ὦ, to form or mould beforehand, Luc. Paras. 40:—mid., προτυπώσθαι τι, to figure to one's self, conceive, Heliod.

Προτύπη, f. -ψω, (πρό, τύπη) intr., to press forwards, break forth, burst out, Γῶδες προτύπων, Il. 13, 136; 15, 306; 17, 262; ἀνὰ ῥίνας ὁρίμν μένος προτύπη, Od. 24, 319; so in later Ep., as Ap. Rh. 1, 953, etc.—II. in pass., προτυπέν, driven, urged on, Aesch. Ag. 132, unless it be taken immediately from the signif. of τύπη, forged, Lat. proculus.

Προτύπημα, ατος, τό, (προτυπώ) a model, pattern. [ῶ]

Προτύβη, πούβη, etc., for προεβ-

Προτύβη, ὧν, for προεγγ-, giving surety:—Do τρώγγος.

Προυγελέω, ὦ,=προυνσελέω, Stob. and Hesych.; v. προελέω.

Προυγαίνω, to be healthy before. [ῶ] Προυγαίνω, (πρό, γγαίνω) to moisten first, Hipp.

Προυγράφε, for προγράφω.

Προυδιδάξω, προυδωκα, προύθετο, for προεδ-

Προύθηκε, for προεθ-, II.

Προῦκειτο, προῦκινδύνευε, for προεκ-

Προῦλακτέω, ὦ, (πρό, ὑλακτέω) to bark for or in watching one, τινός, Alciph. [ῶ]

Προῦλίγον, contr. for πρό ὀλίγον.

†Προῦνις, ἰδος, ὁ, Prumnis, father of Bacchis in Corinth, Paus. 2, 4, 4.

Προῦνιον, ον, τό, a plum, Lat. prunum, also προῦνον: from

Προῦνμος, ον, ἡ, the plum-tree, Lat. prunus: also προῦνη, προῦνος.

Προῦνικος, ον, (πρό, ἐνεγκεῖν) bearing burdens, a porter.—II. like προφερός, lustful, lewd, Anth.; cf. Diog. L. 4, 6.

Προῦννέπω, v. sub προευν-

Προῦνη, ἡς, ἡ,=προῦνμος, Theoph.

Προῦνον, ον, τό, and προῦνος, ον, ἡ,=προῦνιον, προῦνος.

Προῦξενησε, προῦξεπίσταται, προῦξευεναι, and -ήτης, προῦξεφέματ.

v. sub προεξ-

Προῦπάγω, f. -ξω, (πρό, ὑπάγω) to lead on gradually:—mid., to reduce first under one's power, Xen. Hell. 7, 1, 41, ubi al. προϋπ-

Προῦπαντάω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (πρό, ὑπαντάω) to advance to meet, to meet before, Joseph.

Προῦπαντιάω,=foreg., Philo.

Προῦπαρξίς, ἡ, (προῦπαρχω) πρ existence.

Προῦπαρχή, ἡς, ἡ, a beginning of kindnesses, a previous service, Arist. Eth. N. 9, 2, 5: from

Προῦπάρχω, f. -ξω, (πρό, ὑπάρχω) to be beforehand in a thing, to begin with, make a beginning of, c. gen., ἀδικίας, Thuc. 3, 40; c. dat., πρ. τῷ ποιεῖν εὐ, Dem. 471, 2: hence pass., τὰ προῦπληγμένα,=προῦπαρχα, benefits formerly received, Dem. 1191, 26.—II. intr., to exist before, Thuc. 4, 126, etc.; προῦπαρξάντα, things that happened before, past events, Dem. 12, 16; so too, τὰ προῦπληγμένα, Id. 314, 9.

Προῦπεκλύω, (πρό, ὑπεκλύω) to loosen or weaken beforehand, Heliod.

Προῦπερμῆ, for προεπερμῆ, Hom.

Προῦπερξάω, f. -ξω, to carry out secretly beforehand.

Προῦπεξέρχομαι, (πρό, ὑπεξέρχομαι) dep., to go out secretly before, Dia C.

Προῦπεξορμάω, ὦ, (πρό, ὑπεξορμάω) to go out secretly beforehand, Luc D. Mort. 27, 3.

Προῦπεργάζομαι, f. -άσσομαι, (πρό, ὑπεργάζομαι) dep. mid., to accomplish secretly beforehand, prob. l. in Plut. for προεργα.

Προῦπεργασία, ας, ἡ, a preparing strengthening beforehand, Lat. praemunitio, esp. as a form of rhetoric, like προπαρασκευή.

Προῦπισχνέομαι, (πρό, ὑπισχνέομαι) dep., to promise before, Xen. Cyr. 3, 3, 34.

Προῦπόβállω, (πρό, ὑποβállω) to put under as a foundation, Plut. 2 966, D, in mid.—Pass., to lie under as a foundation.

Προῦπογράφομαι, (πρό, ὑπογράφω) mid., to sketch out before, Plut. Lucull. 31.

Προῦποδείκνυμι, (πρό, ὑποδείκνυμι)

μι) to notify, explain beforehand, Aristid.

Προϋπόκειμαι, (πρό, ὑπόκειμαι) 15 dep., to exist before, Plut. Solon. 15, Id. 2, 678 F; like προϋτάρχω II.

Προϋπολαμβάνω, (πρό, ὑπολαμβάνω) to assume beforehand, Arist. An. Post. 1, 1, 3, Rhet. 2, 21, 15.

Προϋπομνήσκω, to remind before.

Προϋπονημίζομαι, dep. mid., to write remarks before.

Προϋποπίσσω, to strew under before.

Προϋποπτεύω, (πρό, ὑποπτεύω) to suspect or guess before, Joseph.

Προϋποσπάω, (πρό, ὑποσπάω) to draw from under before, Geop.

Προϋποτίσσει, ἡ, (προϋφίστημι) = προϋπαρξίς, Diosc.

Προϋποτρύνωμι, to strew or put under before.

Προϋποτυνῶ, ἡς, ἡ, preparation of wool for dyeing; v. προστύφω.

Προϋποτέμνω, (πρό, ὑποτέμνω) to cut away from under before, Heliod.

Προϋποτίθημι, to set under before:—mid., to suppose or assume beforehand.

Προϋποτοπέω, ὦ, (πρό, ὑποτοπέω) to guess or suspect before, Dio C.

Προϋποτιπώ, ὦ, (πρό, ὑποτιπώ) to make an outline of beforehand, Philo.

Προϋποτίω, to indicate beforehand.

Προϋποφεύγω, to flee or escape secretly beforehand.

Πρόπτος, ov, contr. for πρόπτος, i. v.

Πρόργου, contr. for πρό ἔργου (as it is written in Arist. Rhet. 1, 1, 10), or a work or object; hence, of any thing serviceable, worth the attainment, profitable, useful, τῶν πρόργου, something useful, Ar. Plut. 623; οὐδὲν πρ. (ἔστι), it's no good, Andoc. 22, 20; πρ. τὶ δρᾶν, Ar. Eccl. 784; πρ. τὶ ποιεῖν πρὸς τι, to make a step towards gaining one's end, Xen. Hell. 7, 1, 10, Plat. Meno 84 B:—also as adv., serviceably, conveniently, πρ. πίπτεν, to be of service, Eur. I. T. 309, cf. Hel. 1379; πρ. γενέσθαι, εἶναι, Plat. Theat. 197 A, Rep. 376 C, etc.

—II. hence compar. προϋργαίτερος, α, ov, more serviceable, useful, important; προϋργαίτερόν (or -ρά) ἔστι, it is of greater importance, Plat. Gorg. 458 C, Ar. Lys. 26; πρ. ποιεῖσθαι τι, to deem of more consequence, Thuc. 3, 109;—superl. προϋργαίτατος, η, ov, but the form προϋργαίτατος is dub.

—The compar. and superl. are used almost wholly in neut.: but in Dinarch. 104, 44, we find προϋργαίτε-ρα χάρις.

Προύσα, ἡς, ἡ, Prusa, a large city of Bithynia, ἡ ἐπὶ τῷ Ὀλύμπῳ, Strab. p. 563; also called Προυσίας: ὁ Προυσιεύς, εως, an inhab. of Prusa, Id.

Προυσελεύω, v. sub προσελεύω.

Προυσίας, ov, ὁ, Prusias, a king of Bithynia, Polyb. 4, 47, 7; etc.

Προϋτίθει, προϋτρέπει, προϋτυν-φα, for προετ-.

Προϋφαινε, for προέφαινε, Od.

Προϋφαιρέω, ὦ, (πρό, ὑφαιρέω) to draw from under before: πρ. τὴν ἐκ-κλησίαν, to have the assembly held before another's arrival, Aeschin. 36, 5.

Προϋφαρπάζω, to snatch away beforehand.

Προϋφέλω, v. sub προσφέλω.

Προϋφίστημι, (πρό, ὑφίστημι) to put under before.—II. pass. c. aor. 2 act., to exist before, like προϋτάρχω II; τὸ προϋφίστασθαι, pre-existent, prob. I. M. Anton. for προϋπ-.

Προῦχω, προῦχουσι, προῦχοντο, for προέχ-, Hom.

Προϋῤῥεῖν, inf. aor. (προϋῤῥαγον) cf. προεσθίω, to eat before.

Προϋφάνω, (πρό, φαίνω) to bring forth to light, show forth, manifest, τέ-ρα, Od. 12, 394; σφετέρην βίαν, Pind. I. 8 (7), 123; οὐρανὸν σκέλη πρ., Soph. El. 753: esp., to show forth by word, declare, Id. Tr. 324, etc.: to propose as a prize, ἀλλά τι, Xen. Cyr. 2, 1, 23:—pass., to be shown forth, come to light, appear, Od. 13, 169, and freq. in Att., as Soph. Ant. 1150, Eur. Hipp. 1228; c. inf., οὐδὲ προϋφαινετ' ἰδέσθαι, there was not light enough for us to see, Od. 9, 143; also in part. aor. pass. προϋφάνεις, εἰσα, stepping forward and appearing, Il. 8, 378, Od. 24, 160; ἐς πεδῖον, Il. 24, 332; cf. pass., προεφάνηται ἅπαντα, all came into sight, Il. 14, 332; προπεφασμένα ἄλλα, prizes delivered beforehand, v. I. Hes. Op. 653 (v. προφράζω): also metaph., to be plainly heard, προϋφάνη κτύπος, Soph. Phil. 202.—II. to show beforehand, foreshow, esp. of oracles and divine revelations, Hdt. 1, 210; 3, 65: metaph., to show a hope or prospect beforehand, i. e. promise, Hdt. 7, 161; also foll. by ὅπως—and in pass., and mid., to show itself or appear before, Xen. Cyr. 6, 3, 12.—III. seemingly infr., to give forth light, shine forth, σελήνην οὐρανὸν προϋφάνει, Od. 9, 145: to hold a light before one, Plut. Cicer. 32; also of a torch, Id. Solon 21; ὁ προϋφάνων, a torch-bearer, Id. Cat. Min. 41.

Προϋφάνω, ας, ἡ, clearness, distinctness. [ᾶ]

Προϋφανέρω, ὦ, to manifest beforehand.

Προϋφάνης, ἐς, (προφαίνω) showing itself first or from afar, Xen. Cyr. 4, 2, 15:—metaph., quite plain or clear, Plat. Rep. 530 D; ἄπό or ἐκ τοῦ προφανοῦς, openly, Thuc. 2, 93; 3, 43:—very famous or renowned, Manetho.

—II. (from pass.) appearing beforehand. Adv. -νός.

Προϋφανσις, εως, ἡ, (προφαίνω) a putting forward, advice, instigation, Soph. Tr. 662, e conj. Dind.

Προϋφαντις, ιδος, ἡ,=προφήτις.

Προϋφαντος, ov, (προφαίνω) like προφανής, appearing at a distance, far-seen, hence far-famed, πρ. σοφία καλ' Ἑλλαντας, Pind. O. 1, fin.—II. foreshown, esp. by an oracle, Hdt. 5, 63, Soph. Tr. 1159.—III. surname of Neptune, Lyc. 522.

Προϋφάντωρ, ορος, ὁ,=προφήτης.

Προϋφασίζομαι, f. -ισομαι, (πρόφασις) dep. mid., to set up as a pretext or excuse, allege by way of excuse, c. acc., Theogn. 935, Thuc. 5, 54; πᾶσας προφάσεις πρ., Plat. Rep. 474 E:—absol., to make excuses, Ar. Lys. 756, Thuc. 1, 90:—in aor. pass., προφασισθῆναι, to be pretended, be a pretence, Thuc. 8, 33.—II. to bring a pretended charge against, c. dat. et inf., Plat. Menex. 240 A.

Προϋφάσις, gen. εως Ion. ιος, ἡ:—strictly, that which appears; and so, that which is alleged to cover the real state of the case, an apparent cause, reason, motive, a pretext, colour given to a thing, first in Theogn. (v. infra); also in plur., Hdt. 6, 86: sometimes of a real cause, as πρ. ἀληθεστάτης, Thuc. 1, 23; 6, 6; ἀναγκάια, Isae. 48, 28; φανερά, Xen. Hell. 6, 4, 33; cf. Pind. P. 4, 56:—but mostly in bad sense, like πρόσχημα, a mere pretext, a pretence, excuse, shuffle, shift, Hdt., etc.; βραχεία πρ., Thuc. 3, 39.—Construct. πρ. τινός, the pretext or pretence for a thing, Hdt. 1, 29, etc.: as

gen. absol., προφάσιος τῆςδε, Hdt. 135; so, absol. in acc., προφάσις, pretendedly, as one pretends or says 19, 262, 302, Hdt. 5, 33, Ar. Eq. 4 Thuc. 3, 111, etc.; in Att. strict προφάσιν μὲν., τὸ ἀληθές δέ, but ἀληθές is freq. omitted and δέ u alone, Eur. Bacch. 221, Wolf D. Lept. p. 270;—so, ἐπὶ προφάσει and ἐπὶ προφάσει, by way of excuse, Theogn. 323, Hdt. 7, 150; ἐπὶ προφάσει, Hdt. 2, 161; διὰ προφάσεως, Hdt. 4, 145; προφάσεως ἕνεκα, Ar. pho 143, 6; κατὰ προφάσιν, Hdt. 29; προφάσιν θέσθαι, to make an excuse, Theogn. 364; πρ. ποτεῖν προίσχεσθαι, to put forward an excuse, Hdt. 1, 156; 8, 3; πρ. πείχεσθαι, Ar. Av. 581; ἔλκειν, Hdt. 86; δέχεσθαι, Plat. Crat. 421 D; ρίσκεν, Antipho 137, 8, etc.; πρ. φάσιν ἔχειν ὥς., to allege that... H. 6, 133; προφάσιν ἔχει τοῖς δειλά, μὴ εἶναι, gives them an excuse for going, Plat. Rep. 469 C; but, ἔχειν τι, to have or use as an excuse, Xen. Cyr. 3, 1, 27; πρ. ποιεῖσθαι Ep. Plat. 349 D; elliptically, μὴ προφάσιν, no excuse, no shuffling, Aesch. 345; so in plur., μὴ προφάσις Alex. Leb. 2, 1, cf. Erf. Soph. A. 577; προφάσιος ἐπιλαμβάνει, εἶσθαι, to lay hold of a pretext, Hdt. 36; 6, 49, 94.—2. an occasion, cause a thing, freq. in Hipp.: esp. the perfunctory obvious cause, opp. to deeper and more real, v. Foes. I. con., and cf. Hdt. 4, 79.—For So. Tr. 662, v. sub πρόφανσις.—II. personifies Πρόφασις, as daughter ὁμήνους Ἑπιμειδίας, P. 5, 36 (πρόσις comes from προφαίνω: not, Schneider takes it, from προφήναι)

Hence

Προφασιστικός, ἡ, ὅν, serving for pretext, LXX.

Πρόφάτος, ov, (προφαίνομαι) 1. προφανής, shown forth, renowned, Pind. O. 8, 21.—II. foreshown.

Προφάτης, προφάτης, Dor. προφήτης.

Προφέρης, ἐς (προφέρω):—strictly carried before or first, placed before at the head; preferred, excellent, λάων, before all others, Hes. Sc. 2.—Hom. only uses compar., προφέστερος, c. dat. rei, ἀλλάτι, βῆναι προφέστατος, Od. 8, 128; 21, 134; c. c. inf., προφερέστεροί ἔλκευμαι, Il. 352:—the superl. προφερέστατος v. I. Od. 8, 128 (ubi Wolf πολὺ φέρτορ); but it is used absol. in Hes. to signify most advanced in age, oldest, I. πρεσβύτατος, Theogn. 79, 361, 777:—πρ., we have a compar. and superl., πρ. φέρτερος, προφέστατος, Soph. O. 1531, Fr. 399; and προφερίστος, Or. Sib.—II. looking older than one forward, precocious, Heind. and Sta. Plat. Euthyd. 271 B, cf. Aeschin. 35:—also of trees or plants, bear before their time, and of young persons having sexual intercourse before the time, precocious, Iambli. and Porphy. Poet. word. Adv. -ρός.

Προφέρω, f. προφείω, aor. 1 τ' ἤνεγκα: aor. 2 προήνεγκα (Ti. 5, 17): in Hom. only pres. and im. an unusus. 3 sing. subj. pres. προφρσσι, as if from a form in μ, only Il. 9, 323, cf. Butt. Ann. Aust. Gr. 7, Ann. 7, (πρό, φέρω). To bring before one, bring to, give, present, τι, τι, 9, 323, 17, 121.—2. esp. of words, ὀνειδέα τι, to throw reproaches at his teeth, Il. 2, 251; and so, πρ. τι, throw in one's teeth, bring forward, allege, esp. in the way of reproach

jection, Lat. *obscire*, *exprobrare*, II. 61, Hdt. 1, 3, Dem. 576, 13, etc. — also simply to utter, *ἀνθέν, μύθον*, tr. Supp. 600, Macd. 189; so, *πρὶν γινῶν πάτρην*, to proclaim it as their country, Pind. I. 5 (4), 55; *πρὸς εἰς σον*, to propose, Plat. Legg. 812 C; d so in mid., Id. Phil. 57 A, Polyb., etc.: to bring forward, quote, Thuc. 5, 1; *προφέρειν Ἀργεῖν*, putting forward her authority, Aesch. Ag. 201.—c. inf. of an oracle, to order, command, Hdt. 5, 63:—gen. absol. *προϋχθέντος τινι*, if it were commanded to do so, Aesch. Ag. 964.—II. to go forward, show, display, *πρὸς μένος*, 10, 479; *ἐρίδα προδέρειν*, to show, engage in rivalry, Od. 6, 92; *πόνοι τινι πρ.*, to declare war against, Hdt. 7, 9, 3: so in mid., *ξενονέω ἐρίδα προφέρεισθαι*, to offer quarrel to one's host, Od. 8, 210, cf. II. 3, —III. to bear on or away, to carry off, *εὐπέραι*, of a storm, II. 6, 346, Od. 64.—IV. metaph., to forward a man on his way; and so, generally, advance further, assist, Lat. *proferre*, *promovere*, *pr.* τινι ὁδοῦ, ἔργου, *πρὶν πρὸς τῆς ὁδοῦ, etc.*, to further the road, in the work, Hes. Op. 17; *πρ.* εἰς τι, to conduce, help towards gaining an object, Thuc. I. 93: pass., to increase, war, grow.—V. r., to surpass, excel another in something, *τινὸς τινι*, as *εἰρία καλλονῇ προφέροντα καὶ ἀρετῇ τῶν ἀπὸ νῦν ὁίαν*, cotton wool surpassing sheep's wool in beauty and goodness, Id. 3, 106; *πλοῦτον καὶ εἶδει προῶν Ἀθηναίων*, 6, 127, cf. Thuc. 2, 2, so too, *πρ.* τινὸς εἰς τι, Eur. Id. 1092; cf. Pind. P. 2, 159.—ence *προφέρεις*, q. v., cf. *προφένω*. Προφένω, f. -ζομαι, aor. *προφύνη* (as mostly in Hom.) (πρὸς, φεύγω)—to flee forwards, flee away, II. 340, Aesch. Fr. 64.—II. c. acc., to go from, shun, avoid, *κακόν, θάνατον, πόρος καὶ χεῖρας, πόντον*, II. 14, 81, 22, 325, etc.: *πρ.* χρεῖα, to avoid debts, Hes. Op. 645: Ep. 2 sing. opt. *προφύνοισθα*, Od. I. c. Προφήμι, to say beforehand, foretell. Προφημίζω, (πρὸς, φημί) to spread report, Dio C. Προφήτεια, = προφητεῖα, Manetho. Προφήτεια, ας, ἡ, (προφητεῖα) the or gift of prophecy, Plut. Pelop. Luc., etc.:—prophecy, N. T.—II. expounding of scripture, public instruction, preaching, N. T. Προφήτειον, ου, τό, the sanctuary of prophet, Eccl.: from Προφτεῖα, Dor. *προφῆτ*: f. εὐ-: to be a προφήτης, or interpreter the gods, *μαντεῖον, Μοῖσα, προφτεῖα δ' ἐγὼ*, Pind. Fr. 118: to lare in the name of a god, interpret expound his word, ὁ προφτεῖων ἱεροῦ, Hdt. 7, 111 (where some propose to write ὁ πρ. θεοῦ, cf. Eur. Id. 413); ἡ *μανία προφτεῖούσα*, Id. Phaedr. 244 D:—to prophesy.—to instruct publicly, preach, N. T. though there is no simple ὀφτεῖω, augm. is prefixed even to the root itself, *προεφῆτεον, προεφῆτευσαν*, etc. Προφήτης, ου, ὁ, Dor. *προφῆτης*; (προφήμι):—strictly, one who asks for another, esp. one who speaks a god, and interprets his will to him, a prophet, first in Hdt. 8, 36, 37, 1, so Tiresias is called πρ. Διός, i.e.'s interpreter, Pind. N. 1, 91; so Apollo, Διὸς προφήτης ἐστὶ Λοξί-πατρός, Aesch. Eum. 19, cf. Id.

Fr. 79, Virg. Aen. 3, 252, while the Pythia was in her turn προφήτης or πρόμαντις of Apollo, Hdt. 8, 36; then again the προφήτης is the interpreter of the words of the inspired μάντις, Aesch. Ag. 1099, Ar. Av. 972, cf. Plat. Tim. 72 A: so also, poets are called Μουσῶν προφῆται, interpreters of the Muses, Plat. Phaedr. 262 D; cf. προφῆτευσαν, πρόμαντις, ὑποφήτης, and v. Valck. Hdt. 7, 111:—generally, a proclaimer, as the bowl is called κῶμον προφῆτης, Pind. N. 9, 120; and the cicada θέρεος πρ., Anacreont. 32, 11.—2. not till later in our sense of a prophet or seer,—μάντις (q. v.) being the classical word for this.—II. in N. T., and Eccl., an interpreter of scripture, a preacher.

Προφήτις, = προφητεῖα, Hipp. Προφητικός, ἡ, ὄν, [of or proceeding from the prophets,] prophetic, N. T. Adv. -κῶς, Luc. Alex. 60. Προφήτις, ιδος, fem. from προφήτης, a prophetess, Eur. Ion 42, 321.

Προφητοκτόνος, ου, (προφήτης, κτείνω) prophet-slaying, Eccl.

Προφητοστόκος, ου, (προφήτης, τίκτω) bearing prophets, Philo.

Προφητοφθνεύς, ου, (προφήτης, φθνεύω) uttered by prophets.

Προφητοφθνεύς, ου, ὁ, (προφήτης, φονεύω) = προφητοκτόνος, Eccl.

Προφήτωρ, ορος, ὁ, poet. for προφήτης, Manetho.

Προφθάειν, adv. from sq., Nonn.

Προφθάδιος, α, ου, anticipating. [α]: from

Προφθάνω, f. -φθάσω and -φθίσσω (πρὸς, φθάνω)—to outrun, anticipate, c. acc., Aesch. Ag. 1028, Plat. Rep. 500 A: also c. part., *πρ. με παρακλίνας*, Ar. Eccl. 884: absol., to be beforehand, Eur. Phoen. 1385.

Προφθάσις, ας, ἡ, later form for πρόφθασις Diod.

Προφθασία, ας, ἡ, Prophthasia, a city of Drangiana, Strab. p. 514.

Πρόφθασις, ἡ, (προφθάνω) anticipation.

Προφθέγγομαι, dep. mid. to speak before, Hence

Πρόφθεγγεις, ἡ, a speaking before.

Προφθνήσκω, η, ου, dead or killed before, Anth. P. 7, 184. (A compd. of the part. φθίνεω, for no pres. προφθίνω occurs.)

Προφθεγομένω, ὦ, (πρὸς, φλεβοτομέω) to open a vein before, Alex. Trall.

Προφθοέομαι, (πρὸς, φθεβέω) as pass., with fut. mid., to fear beforehand, fear at the thought of, τι, Aesch. Supp. 1045, Xen. Cyr. I, 6, 24. Hence

Προφθοέω, η, ὄν, apt to fear beforehand, Arist. Rhet. 2, 13, 7.

Προφθιάζω, f. -άσω, (πρὸς, φθιάζω) to purify before, Nonn.—II. to foretell, prophesy. Hence

Προφθιάζω, ατος, τό, prophecy.

Προφώρα, ἄς, ἡ, (προφέρω) a bringing forward, utterance, ῥημάτων, Hdn. 1, 8, 12; cf. Wyttben. Plat. 2, 41 A: —δ ἐν προφωρᾷ λόγος = προφορικός 2. Ib. 777 B.—II. a public reproach, rebuke, Polyb. 9, 33, 13.

Προφορέω, ὦ, collat. form of προφέρω:—mid. *προφορέομαι*, in weaving, to carry on the web by passing the weft to and fro across the warp (which process is called *διὰζεσθαι*): hence metaph. to run to and fro, Xen. Cyn. 6, 15; ὁδόν πρ., Ar. Av. 4; cf. Meineke Com. Fr. 2, p. 738.

Προφορικός, ἡ, ὄν, (προφορά II) belonging to utterance, uttered, opp. to ἐνδιάθετος (cf. λόγος fin.), Plut. 2, 777 C, 973 A.

Πρόφορος, ου, ὁ, (προφέρω, see ἔχω), the liquid in which the unboiled foetus floats, Arist. H. A., 7, 3.

Προφώσω, adv., f. l. for πρὸς φῶσιν, II.

Πρόφραγμα, ατος, τό, (προφράσσω) a fence placed in front, and so = προτείχισμα, metaph., Polyb. 9, 35, 3, etc.

Προφράζω, f. -σω, (πρὸς, φράζω) to foretell, Hdt. 1, 120 (where Schweigh. takes it = προειπεῖν, προεῖν, to speak out boldly): in part. pr. pass. *προτεφραδμένα ἄλλα*, Hes. Op. 653, where Herm. prefers *προτεφρασμένα*, but cf. Ar. Rh. 3, 1315.

Πρόφρασσα, Ep. fem., = πρόφρων well-inclined, kindly, gracious, II. 16, 290, Od. 5, 161, etc.: others take it having forethought, thoughtful. (No doubt from φράζομαι.)

Προφράσσω, Att. -ττω, to fortify before or in front.

Προφροντίζω, f. -ίζω, (πρὸς, φροντίζω) to consider before, Hipp., acc. to Coray.

Πρόφρων, ονος, ὁ, ἡ, (πρὸς, φρήν, φρονεῖν) strictly, with forward soul, Lat. *propenso animo*, hence well-wishing, kindly, gracious, willing, ready, glad to do a thing, usu. joined with a verb, ὁμοσσαν πρόφρων ἐπεῖν καὶ χερσὶν ἀρήξειν, II. 1, 77; πρόφρων Δαναοῖσιν ἄμυνεν 14, 1, etc.; so, *πρ.* τελείν, αἰδέειν, Pind. P. 5, 156, N. 5, 41; *προφρόνων Μοισῶν τυχεῖσθαι*, Id. I. 4, 73 (3, 61); *προφρόν θεὸς φύλασσοι*, Aesch. Cho. 1063, cf. Soph. El. 1380: —eager, earnest, πρόφρωνι θυμῷ, II. 8, 23, 40; 10, 244; 24, 140, where others take it, *steadfast, resolute*—in Od. 14, 406 it is ironical, *προφρόν κεν δὲ ἔπειτα Δία Κρονίαν λαίωμην*, oh yes! earnestly would I pray to Jupiter!—II. Ep. adv. *προφρονέως*, readily, willingly, gladly, μάχεσθαι, ῥέεσθαι, II. 5, 810; 17, 224—later *προφρόνως*, φιλεῖν, Pind. P. 2, 29; ἐπιδείν, Aesch. Supp. 1, cf. Cho. 478.

Προφύλακῃ, ἡς, ἡ, (προφυλάσσω) a guard in front, outpost, αἱ πρ., the outposts, videttes, pickets, Xen. Cyr. 3, 3, 25, etc.; *οἱ προφυλακῆς*, on guard, Thuc. 4, 30.—II. a guarding, guard, Polyb. 5, 95, 5: a watching, watch, LXX.—III. a preservative, amulet, Diosc. Hence

Προφύλακίς, ιδος, ἡ, ναὺς πρ., a guard-ship, Thuc. 1, 117.

Προφυλακτέον, verb. adj. from προφυλάσσω, one must guard before, Plut.

Προφυλακτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (προφυλάσσω) belonging to or fit for guarding; precautionary.

Προφύλαξ, ἄκος, ὁ, (πρὸς, φύλαξ) an advanced guard: οἱ προφύλακες = αἱ προφυλακαί, Thuc. 3, 112, Xen. An. 2, 4, 15, etc.—II. the officer on guard, Aen. Tact.—Also ἡ πρ., Era tosth. [v].

Προφύλαξις, ἡ, caution: [v] from Προφύλασσω, Att. -ττω; f. -ζω (πρὸς, φύλασσω):—to keep guard before, to guard a place or house, c. acc., νηὸν, H. Hom. Ar. 538 (in the rare Ep. Imperat. form *προφύλαχθε*, for *προφύλαξτε*, cf. Butt. Catal. s. v. οὐ λίσσω), cf. Xen. Mem. 2, 7, 14: also, *προφύλασσειν ἐπὶ τινι*, to keep guard over a person or place, Hdt. 8, 92; and c. gen., Xen. Hier. 6, 10: also absol., to be on guard, keep watch, Hdt. 7, 179, Ar. Ach. 1146, Thuc. 2, 93.—Mid., to guard one's self, Thuc. 6, 38: esp. to guard against, to be on one's guard against, Lat. *cavere*, c. acc., Hdt. 7, 176, cf. 130, Xen. Hell. 5, 3, 5: ab sol. Hdt. 1, 185.

Προφύρμα, ατος, τό, *dough kneaded beforehand*, Eratosth. ap. Ath. 140 a: from

Προφύρμα, ὦ, (πρό, φύρμα) to mix up or knead beforehand, μάζαν.—II. metaphor.—προτεφύρται λόγος, the speech is already kneaded, Ar. Av. 462; κακὸν οὐ προτεφύρμαίον ἐστὶ (as we say) there's a mischief brewing for me, Ar. Thesm. 75. Hence

Προφύρηντος, ἡ, ὄν, kneaded beforehand, πρ. μάζα, a well-kneaded barley-loaf, Hipp.

Προφύσια, ας, ἡ, (πρό, φύσα) a case for the pipe of a bellows; cf. ἀκοφύσιον.

Πρόφους, ἡ, (προφύα) a germ, bud, knot, Hipp; v. Foës. Oecon.

Προφύτνω, (πρό, φύτνω) to plant before: metaphr., to produce, engender, Soph. El. 199.

Προφύω, (πρό, φύω) to generate before:—pass., with aor. 2 act., to be born or be before another, τινός, Soph. Aj. 1291.

Προφώνεω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (πρό, φωνέω) to utter, say or declare beforehand, Aesch. Ag. 882, Eum. 466.—II. to command publicly, τινί τε, Aesch. Pers. 363; c. dat. et inf., Soph. Aj. 1089.

Προχάζομαι, dep. mid., strictly, to give way beforehand.

Προχάινω, (πρό, χαίνω) to push out one's mouth and open it wide:—explained by Eust. as προφαρίζομαι; cf. προχάινω.

Προχαίρω, (πρό, χαίρω) to rejoice beforehand, Plat. Phileb. 39 D: but, —II. in 3 imperat., προχαίρετω, far be it from me! away with it! Aesch. Ag. 251; cf. χαίρω VI. 2.

Προχαλκεύω, (πρό, χαλκεύω) to forge beforehand, Aesch. Cho. 647.

Προχάνη, ης, ἡ, a pretext, Call. Cer. 73, Fr. 26. (Cf. προχάνη) [ᾶ]

Προχάραγμα, ατος, τό, like προ-κέντημα, an outline, pattern.

Προχαράσσω, Att. -ττω; f. -εω (πρό, χαράσσω):—to engrave, carve before: hence, to make an outline or plan by lightly engraving.

Προχαρίζομαι, dep. mid., to gratify before.

Προχριστήρια, τά, a previous thanksgiving, a festival of Minerva, celebrated by all Athen. magistrates at the beginning of spring, A. B.

Προχειλίδιον, ου, τό, (χειλος) the projecting part of the lip. [ῖ]

Πρόχειλος, ου, with prominent lips: τό πρόχειλον,=foreg.

Προχειμάζω, f. -άσω, (πρό, χειμάζω) to go into winter quarters before.—II. of the weather, to be wintry, stormy before, Arist. Probl. 26, 8, 4. Hence

Προχειμύσις, ἡ, previous stormy weather, Plin.

Προχειρῶ, f. l. for seq., Schäf. Mel. p. 15:—mid. προχειρῶμαι, to purpose, τι, Stob. Ecl. 2, p. 40.

Προχειρίζω, f. -ίσω, (πρό, χειρίζω) to put into the hand; dub. in act.;—though we find several pass. participles in pass. signf., to be taken in hand, undertaken, τὸν προχειρισμένον λόγον, Plat. Legg. 643 A; to be prepared, ἔτοιμα καὶ προχειρισμένα αγαθά, Dem. 85, 7.—2. to be proposed as examples, τῶν καθ' ἑκάστα προχειρισμένων, Arist. Categ. 5, 6, cf. Top. 1, 14, 1.—3. to be elected before, προχειρισθέντες, Polyb. 3, 106, 2.—II. Most usu. however as dep. mid., προχειρίζομαι, to take into one's hand, and so to make ready, prepare for one's self, Ar. Eccl. 729, Dem. 45, 10: hence, to have in use, make use of, Isocr. 184 A: to make trial of, Arist. Categ. 8, 31.—2. to choose, elect, ἐπὶ τι, Polyb. 3, 100, 6 πρόσ τι, 3, 44, 4.—3. c. inf., to de-

termine to do, Id. 3, 40, 2.—4. προχειρίζεσθαι περί τινος or τι, to finish the discussion of a subject, Arist. C. jcl. 1, 5, 5, Meteor. 3, 6, 15.

Πρόχειρος, ου, (πρό, χεῖρ) at hand, close to, Soph. El. 1116: hence, at hand, handy ready, Aesch. Pr. 54; esp. of a drawn sword, Soph. Phil. 747, Eur. Hel. 1564, Xen. Cyl. 4, 2, 32: πρ. ἔχων τι, Thuc. 4, 34, Plat. Phaed. 61 B, etc.; πρόχειρον μῦθος, Plat. Phaed. 61 B; ὁ πρόχειροτατον ἔχω εἰπεῖν, Dem. 700, 10; αὐτὸν ἡδοναί, Plat. Phil. 45 A.—2. ready, easy, common, joined with φαῖλον, Plat. Theaet. 147 A; πρόχειρόν (ἐστὶ) it is easy, c. inf., Id. Soph. 251 B; τὰ πρ., opp. to τὰ ἄπορα, Arist. Metaph. 1, 2, 9: ἐκ προχείρου, easily, Diod.: τὸ πρόχειρον, leuity, Hdn.—3. of persons, c. inf., ready to do, Soph. El. 1494; so, πρ. φύγῃ, ready for flight, Eur. H. F. 161.—II. Adv. -ως, off-hand, readily, ἀποκρινασθαι, λέγειν, Plat. Symp. 204 D, Alc. 2, 144 D: thoughtlessly, Aeschin. 4, 4: rashly, Polyb. 5, 7, 2.—Compar. -οτέρως, Id. 1, 21, 5. Hence

Προχειρότης, ητος, ἡ, readiness, esp. in handling a subject, Sext. Emp. p. 268.

Προχειροτονέω, ὦ, (πρό, χειροτονέω) to choose or elect before, Plat. Legg. 765 B, Dem. 703, 18.

Προχειρουργέω, ὦ, (πρό, χειρουργέω) to perform before, Joseph.

Προχέωμαι, ατος, τό, (προχέω) that which is poured forth: generally, a deposit, Arist. Part. An. 2, 1, 22.

Προχέω, poet. collat. form of sq., Dion. P. 52.

Προχέω, f. -χεύσω, (πρό, χέω) to pour forth or forward, ῥόνον, ὕδωρ, Il. 21, 219, H. Op. 241; τρεῖς ὕδατος προχέω, to pour in three parts first, Hes. Op. 594; σπονδὰς προχέαι, Hdt. 7, 192, Critias, 17:—metaphr., πρ. ἀοιδῶν, v. l. Hes. Th. 83; ὅσα, Pind. P. 10, 87 (cf. χέω):—pass., to pour on or forth, metaphr. of large bodies of men pouring over a plain, ἐς πείδιον προχέοντο, Il. 2, 465; cf. 15, 360; 21, 6. Cf. προΐημι and προρέω.

Προχέτης, adv., the day before yesterday. Hence

Προχθεσίνος, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to the day before yesterday.

Προχῆν, adv., (πρό, γόνυ) like γυῖός, with the knees forward, i. e. kneeling, on one's knees, πρόχυν καθεζομένην, falling on her knees, Il. 9, 570:—metaphr., ἀπόλοιτο πρόχυν κακῶς, may they be brought upon their knees, (i. e. brought low) and perish, Il. 21, 460; so, πρόχυν ὀλέσθαι, Od. 14, 69;—just as Hdt. uses ἐς γόνυ βαλεῖν τινα, 6, 27, cf. γόνυ I. fin.—From ignorance of the true signf., πρόχυν was afterwards used as simply=πάνν, Ar. Rh. 1, 1118; 2, 249.

Προχοή, ης, ἡ, (προχέω) a pouring out: almost always in plur. προχοαί, the mouth of a river, Il. 17, 263, Od. 5, 453, etc., Solon 22, Aesch. Supp. 1025, etc.; Τριτωνίδος ἐν προχοαῖς λίμνας, Pind. P. 4, 35:—the sing. in Hes. Op. 755:—generally, the bed of a river, a stream, Aesch. Fr. 178.

Προχόν, ης, ἡ=πρόχοος, Ar. Rh., Anth. i; cf. Lob. Paral. 379.

Προχέιδιον, Att. προχολίδιον, ου, τό, dim. from πρόχοος, Cratin. Pyt. 16, Stratt. Lemn. 1; cf. Fors. Eur. Hec. p. li.

Προχός, ἴδος, ἡ, dim. from πρό-χης, esp.=αἷς, a chamber-pot, Xen. C. r. 8, 10, cf. Ath. 496 C.—II.=ἐπὶ χίτις, A. B.

Πρόχοος, ἡ, Att. conti. -χου, heterog. dat pl. πρόχοισι, like βουσί, as if of third decl. (v. D. Eur. Ion 435, Ar. Nub. 272, Pl. Moer. p. 296): acc. pl. πρόχους, Cyr. 5, 2, 7, Ael. N. A. 5, 23: (χέω). A vessel for pouring out, a pitcher, vase, esp. ewer for pouring upon the hands of guests, freq. Hom. (esp. in Od.), also Hes. Th. Eur., etc., ll. cc.;—so also the jug from which the cup-bearer pours into the cups, Od. 18, 397.

Προχορέω, (πρό, χορεύω) to dance before in a chorus, πρ. κύματα lead a κύματος or festive band, I. Phoen. 797.

†Πρόχορος, ου, ὁ, Prochorus, of the seven deacons of the church Jerusalem, N. T. Act. 6, 5.

Πρόχους, πρόχουσι, v. sub τ. χοός.

Προχόω, collat. form of προχέω, Plat. Criti. 111 B.

Προχόομαι, (πρό, χράσμαι) d. to use before, Arist. de Xenocr. 1.

Προχρίω, (πρό, χρίω) to smear before; πρ. τί τι, to smear or rub a thing, Soph. Tr. 696, cf. Luc. A. 21, [ῖ]

Προχρόνέω, ὦ, (πρό, χρόνος) to cede in order of time, Clem. Al.

Προχρόνος, ου, (πρό, χρόνος) ceding in time, previous, Luc.

Προχύμα, ατος, τό, (προχέω) that flows from the grape with pressing, Lat. vinum protropum=sq.

Προχύσις, ἡ, (προχέω) a pour out, also of dry things, as, πρ. τῆς deposition of mud by water, cf. soil, Lat. alluvies, Hdt. 2, 5, cf. πρ. ἱλύεσσα, Opp. H. 1, 116: 2 οὐλὰς κριθῶν προχύνων ἐποῖαι where προχύνειν ἐποίητο must be taken as a simple verb,=προέχε, I. 1, 160, cf. sq.

Προχύται, αἱ, (sc. κριθαί)=οὐ χύται, Eur. El. 803, I. A. 1112, I. Ar. Rh. 1, 425.—II. any thing thrown about, esp. thrown to persons in to of respect and honour, as flowers, lands, ribands, etc., Lat. missilia: largesses scattered among the people, Plut. Dio 29, [ῖ]

†Προχύντη, ης, ἡ, Prochyta, an I. an island on the coast of Campania now Procida, Strab. p. 123.

Προχύντης, ου, ὁ, (προχέω)=χοός, a jug or pitcher, Ion ap. 463 B; esp. an urn, to pour libations from, Eur. I. A. 955.

Προχύντος, ἡ, ὄν, (προχέω) pour in front or before, poured or scatt. upon.—II. Προχύντη νῆσος, τν. I. χύντη.

Πρόχωλος, ου, (πρό, χολός) lame or halt, Luc. Ocypr. 146.

Πρόχωμα, ατος, τό, (προχύνω) earth thrown up or washed before a place, a dam, v. l. Strab. for προχύνω.

Προχώναι, αἱ, the hips, Lat. os cygis, (cf. κοχώνη), Archipp. Rhin. 1.

Προχώννημι, f. -χύσω, (πρό, χύνω) to deposit mud before, Plut. 602 D.

Προχωρέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (πρό, χεῖρ) to go or come forward, advance, Sc. Phil. 148, etc.; also of time, Sc. Cyr. 8, 7, 1; of power, to advance, come greater, Hdt. 7, 50, 2; ἐπὶ μέτῃ Thuc. 1, 16.—II. metaphr. of unde kings, wars, and the like, to go or a certain way, Lat. transigi, Sc. Cyr. 2, 13, 16: esp. to go on well, to succeed, prosper, thrive, Hdt. 8, 108, Th. 6, 103; τὰ ἐπὶ προχωρεῖν τινα, Id. 54: also, εὖ πρ., Eur. Heracl. 4

ce impers., προχωρεῖ μοι, *i goes well for me, I have success*, usu. a negat., ὥς οὐ δόλω οὐ προε-
ει, when he could not succeed by
it, Hdt. 1, 205, cf. 84, Thuc. 1, 109,
etc.: also, ὅποσα σοι προχωρεῖ, as
much as is convenient, Xen. Cyr. 3, 2,
cf. Schneid. An. 1, 9, 13: absol. in
—, προχωρηκόντων τοῖς Λακεδαι-
μόνι, when things went on well for
us, Id. Hell. 5, 3, 27:—rarely in
— sense, to turn out, παρὰ δόξαν,
Xen. 5, 29, 1.—III. to come forward
to speak, πρὸ τῶν ἄλλων, to come out
of the rest, Dinarch. 110, 7:—
to be excreted, Lat. *excerni*, Arist.
A. 8, 5, 6. Hence

προχωρήματα, ατος, τό, progress.—
to refuse, excrement, LXX.

προχωρήσις, εως, ἡ, (προχωρέω) a
step on or advancing, *precession*, v. l.
—, Tim. 40 C, for προχρ.—Hence
προχωρητικός, ἡ, ὄν, conducive to
advancing, prospering.

προχώσις, εως, ἡ, (προχώννυμι) a
digging up a dam or bank before, a de-
fence, of rivers, Plut. 2, 941 B.

προψηφίζομαι, (πρό, ψηφίζω) dep.
—to determine before, Dio C.

προψηθίζω, (πρό, ψηθίζω) to per-
form before, Eumath.

προψύω, f. -ξω, to cool before.—II.
—before.

προυδικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to a pre-
ceding; opp. to ὑποδικός.

προυδός, οὗ, ἡ, (πρό, ὠδή) a pre-
lude, overture.—II. a short verse before a
tragedy, Hephaest.: opp. to ἑπυδός.

προῦδων, dub. l. for προῦδων.

προῦδω, ὦ, f. -ωθήσω and -ώσω:
to press forward, but also ἐπρώσω, contr.
πρώσω, dub. in Anth. P. 12, 206,
cf. 276.

πρό, ὠδῶν. To push forward or to
urge on, Plat. Phaed.

πρό, αὐτόν, to rush on, Xen.
10, 10.—II. to push off or away,
resting term.

πρόληξ, ες, (πρό, ὀλλυμι) destroy-
ing or ruined beforehand, ἐξώλης καὶ
Dem. 395, 7, cf. 332, 22: cf. sub
πρό.

προμοσσία, ας, ἡ, (προῖνυμι) a
rousing oath.

προνοέομαι, (πρό, νῶομαι) dep.
—to buy beforehand, Inscr. ap. Vil-
liard. Proleg. p. lv.

προνοήμιον, ον, τό, (πρό, νοήμα)
Roman praenomen. [v]

προνοήμιος, ον, (πρό, νοήμα) with
praenomen, Nonn.

προορίος, ον,=πρόωρος, Nonn.

προορισμένως, adv., predeterminate-
ly, Jem. Al.

πρόωρος, ον, (πρό, ὥρα) before the
time, untimely, Plut. 2, 101 F.

πρόωσις, εως, ἡ, (προωθέω) a push-
ing away, Arist. Mund. 4, 31.

πρόωστος, ον, ὁ, (προωθέω) one that
goes forward or away: hence.—II. a
kind of wood standing out so as to keep
others from striking against others, a
clew, Aen. Tact. 32. Hence

πρόωστικός, ἡ, ὄν, pushing forward
way. Adv. -κῶς, Sext. Emp. p.

πρῶλος, ἔων, οί, usu. explained
as armed foot-soldiers, Il. 5, 744;
117; opp. to chiefs fighting from
on horseback, Il. 11, 49; 12, 77, Hes. Sc.

—Herm. explains it as πρῶμα-
(cf. πρῶ-τανις), Opusc. 4, 286—
2, later as adj., close, in masses,
foot-soldiers, Opp.—Cf. sq.

πρῶλις, εως, ἡ, a dance in armour,
a dance, like πρῶριχη, Call. Jov.
Dian. 240. A Cyprian word, not
akin to foreg. (On the deriv.,

reins Sil. Ital. 3, 347.) [v]

†Πρύλις, ὁ, Prylis, a seer, son of
Mercury, Plut.

πρῦμνῃ, ἡς, ἡ, in Ion. and Hom.
πρῦμνῃ (which form however was
also used by Att. poets, to make a
long syll. Soph. Phil. 482, Ar. Vesp.
399, cf. Elmsl. Heracl. 19, Ellendt
Lex. Soph.):—strictly, fem. from
πρῦμνῃ (sub. ναῦς), the hindmost part
of a ship, the stern, poop, Lat. *puppis*,
freq. in Hom., who also oft. has it in
full, πρῦμνῃ νῆος, (where we might
expect the accent πρῦμνῃ, oxyt.) as,
νῆος ἀπο πρῦμνης, Il. 15, 435; νῆ
παρὰ πρῦμνῃ, 7, 383; ἐπὶ πρῦμνῃ-
σιν (ναῦσι going before) 8, 475;
though he also has πρῦμνῃ νῆος, Od.
13, 84, etc.:—then in Hdt. and Att.
Special phrases:—ἐπὶ πρῦμνῃ ἀνα-
κρουέσθαι (v. sub ἀνακρούω and
κρούω); ἀνεμος ἐπέγειρε κατὰ πρῦμ-
νῃν, of a fair wind, Soph. Phil. 1451,
cf. Theocr. 22, 10, and πρῶρα.—Ships
were generally fastened to land by
the stern, hence, πρῦμνας λύσαι,
Eur. Hec. 539; cf. πρῦμνήσιος, πρῦμ-
νήτης.—II. metaph., πρ. πόλεως, the
Acropolis, Aesch. Supp. 344: but also
of the vessel of the state, Id. Theb. 2,
760; cf. πρῦμνήτης 2.—III. the hind-
most part of any kind of body, Valck.
Hdt. 8, 84; so pr. Ὅσσας, the foot of
mount Ossa, Seidl. Eur. El. 443; cf.
πρῦμνῶρεα.—Opp. to πρῶρα. Hence

πρῦμνῶρεα, α, ον, of a ship's stern,
Opp. H. 1, 191, Anth. P. 10, 16.

πρῦμνέος, ὁ, Prymneus, name of a
Phaeacian in Od. 8, 112, from πρῦμ-
να, as almost all their names are con-
nected with ships; cf. Πρωτεύς.

πρῦμνῇ, ἡ, Ion. and Hom. for πρῦμ-
να, q. v.

πρῦμνῇθεν, adv. from πρῦμνῇ.
from the ship's stern, Il. 15, 716, Aesch.
Theb. 920, Eur. I. T. 1349: πομπεύ-
σας πρῦμναθεν, of a fair wind, Erinna
ap. Ath. 283 D.

πρῦμνήσιος, α, ον, (πρῦμνα): of a
ship's stern, κάλως, Eur. H. F. 479:
πρῦμνήσια, τά (sc. δεσμά, σχοινία),
ropes from a ship's stern to fasten her
to the shore, stern-cables, Lat. *retinacula*
navis, freq. in Hom. (esp. in Od.),
πρ. θῆσαι ἀνάψαι, Il. 1, 436; Od. 9,
137; opp. to πρ. λύσαι, ἀναλύσαι,
Od. 2, 418, etc. Cf. πρῦμνα, also
πρῦμνα, I, fin.

πρῦμνήτης, ον, ὁ, (πρῦμνα) the
steersman, whose place is at the stern:
—metaph., ἀναξ πρῦμνήτης, (as we
say) pilot of the state, Aesch. Eum.
16; ἀνὴρ πρ. χθονός, Ib. 765; cf.
πρῶράτης.—II. as masc. adj.=πρῦμ-
νήσιος, ε. γ. κάλως, Eur. Med. 770:
—of a fair wind, Ar. Rh.

πρῦμνητικός, ἡ, ὄν,=πρῦμνήσιος,
Ath.

πρῦμνόθεν, adv.=πρῦμνῇθεν, from
the stern or from behind.—II. from the
lower end or bottom, hence like Lat.
funditus, utterly, root and branch, ὀλ-
ύναι, etc., Aesch. Theb. 71, 1056,
nisi legend. πρῦμνόθεν, cf. Call. Del.
35: cf. αὐτόπτεμος, but also πρῦμ-
νός, πρῦμνα II.

πρῦμνόν, οὐ, τό, the lower part, end,
πρ. θένανος, Il. 5, 339; πρῦμνός
ἀγορῆς ἐπὶ, at the far end of the ago-
ra, Pind. P. 5, 125:—strictly neut.
from sq.

πρῦμνός, ἡ, ὄν, the hindmost, last,
undermost, Hom.; πρῦμνός βραχίων,
the end of the arm (where it joins the
shoulder), Il. 13, 532; 16, 323; πρ.
ῶμος, πρ. γλῶσσης, πρ. σκέλους, πρ. κε-
ρας, in all which cases it means the
end of the limb next the body, the root, Il.
5, 232; 19, 705; 16, 314, Od. 17, 504:

—hence, πρῦμνῃ ὕλην ἐκτάνειν,
to cut off the wood at the root, Il. 12,
149; ὅρου πρῦμνόν, the bottom of a
spear-head (where it joins the shaft),
Il. 17, 618; πρῦμνός παχὺς, broad at
base, opp. to ὑπερθεν ὀξύς (which fol-
lows), Il. 12, 446: superl. πρῦμνότα-
τος, Od. 17, 463:—for πρῦμνῃ ναῦς,
v. sub πρῦμνα: also, cf. πρῦμνόν, τό.
The adj. is rare save in Ep. (Aesch.
to E. M., from πείρω, πέρω, akin to
πρῦμνον.)

πρῦμνοῦχος, ον, (πρῦμνα, ἔχω) oc-
cupying the ship's stern, like πρῦμνῇ
της.—II. detaining the fleet, Ἀδύς,
Eur. El. 1022, cf. Aesch. Ag. 189, sq.

†πρῦμνός, οὗς, ἡ, Prymno, a daugh-
ter of Oceanus and Tethys, Hes. Th.
350.

Πουμνῶρεα, ας, ἡ, (πρῦμνός, ὄρος)
the bottom, foot of a mountain, Il. 14,
307:—formed like ἀκρόρεα, cf. πρῦμ-
νῇ, fin.

Πρῦτάνεια, ας, Ion. -ήτης, ἡς, ἡ (πρῦ-
τανεία):—the prytaneia or presidency,
at Athens a period of 35 or 36 days,
about 1-10th of a year, during which
the prytanes of each ὀφλή in turn presid-
ed in the βουλή and ἐκκλησία, (v. πρῶ-
τανις). The first six in the year con-
sisted of 35, the last four of 36 days, or
(in the intercalary year of the Meton
cycle) the former 498, the latter of 4
days, Herm. Pol. Art. § 127, 6. Thus
the days of the presidency were counted
as our days of the month: hence, κατὰ
πρυτανείαν, by presidencies, i. e.
every 35 or 36 days, Lys. 183, 27,
Dem. 1353, 23, cf. Clinton F. H. 2,
Append. 19, p. 388, sqq.—II. any pub-
lic office held by rotation for given pe-
riods: hence in Hdt. 6, 116, pr. ῥή;
ἡμέρης, the chief command for the day
held by each general in turn.

Πρῦτανεῖον, Ion. -ήτιον, ον, τό
(πρῦτανις):—the presidents' hall, town
hall, a public building in Greek cities,
Hdt. 1, 146; 3, 57, Thuc. 2, 15, etc.
The Prytaneum was consecrated to
Hestia or Vesta (Pind. N. 11, 1), to
whom a perpetual fire was kept burn-
ing in it, which in colonies was origi-
nally brought from the Prytaneum of the
mother city:—at Athens also called
βόλος, being the hall in which the
Prytanes for the time being and some
other magistrates had their meals,
and entertained at the public cost
foreign ambassadors, etc., Ar. Ach.
125, Dem. 350, 24; citizens also of
high public merit, and the children of
those who fell in battle were often
rewarded by a seat at this public ta-
ble, ἐν πρυτανείᾳ ἐδείπνουν, ἐτίμουν-
το, Ar. Pac. 1084, Plat. Apol. 36 D,
Dem. 414, 9, etc. (cf. sub σίτησις):—
cf. Liv. 41, 20, penetrare urbis, ubi pub-
lice, quibus is honos datus est, vescuntur,
and Herm. Pol. Ant. § 127: hence,
Plato calls Athens τό πρ. τῆς οἰαίας
τῆς Ἑλλάδος, Protag. 337 D.—II. a
law-court at Athens, τό ἐπὶ πρῦτα-
νείᾳ δικαστήριον, οὐ ἐκ πρυτανείᾳ
καταδικασθέντες, Dem. 645, 15, Plut.
Solon 19.—III. τὰ πρυτανεία, sums
of money deposited by both parties to a
law-suit before the suit began, Lat. *sa-
cramentum*, Ar. Nub. 1136, 1180, etc.:
the losing party not only forfeited his
own deposit, but had to repay the
winner: the sum differed in amount
acc. to the importance of the cause
the proportions are given by Böckl.
P. E. 2, 64, Herm. Pol. Ant. § 140:
hence, τίθεται πρυτανείᾳ τινί, to
make this deposit against one, i. e.
bring an action against, Lat. *vacare
mento aliquem provocare*, Ar. Nub.

1136, etc.; so θέσεις, for θέσεις πρυτανείων, Ib. 1191· πρ. ἐκτίνειν, to pay this *deposui*, Dem. 1158, 22.

Πρύτανις, δ.=πρύτανις.

Πρύτανις, δ. = πρύτανις or president, to hold sway, ἀνανάτοις, among them, H. Hom. Ar. 68: hence esp.

—II. at Athens, to hold office as *Prytanis*: the whole *φύλη* or tribe which happened to have the *πρυτανεία* was called *φ. πρυτανεύουσα* (cf. sub *πρύτανις*), Plat. Apol. 32 B, and Oratt.: —πρ. περὶ εἰρήνης, to bring forward a motion for peace, or to put it to the vote, this being the duty of the *Prytanis*, Ar. Ach. 40; so, *πρυτανεύειν εἰρήνην*, Isocr. 66 A; also, πρ. τινὶ εἰρ., to obtain peace for another, Luc.: *ὁ πρυτανεύας ταῦτα καὶ πείσας*, Lat. *auctor, suator sententiae*, Dem. 191, 15.

—III. generally, to manage, regulate, joined with *διοικεῖν*, Dem. 58, 18: —pass. *πρυτανεῖσθαι παρὰ τινος*, to suffer one's self to be guided by one, Dem. 126, 14: —*δειπνόν χαριέντως πεπρυτανευμένον*, a daintily furnished dinner, Alex. Κρατ. 1, 4: —and of persons, to be entertained, Plut. 2, 602 A.

Πρυτανῆς, -νήιον, Ion. for *πρυτανεία*, -νείον, Hdt.

Πρύτανικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to a *πρύτανις*: pecul. fem. -ίτις, ιδος, Ath. 149 D.

Πρύτανις, εως, δ, a prince, ruler, lord, Pind. P. 2, 106; *πρύτανις στεροπῶν κεραννῶν τε*, of Jupiter, Ib. 6, 24; so, *μακάραν πρ.*, Aesch. P. 169, cf. Eur. Tro. 1288. —II. esp. at Athens, a *Prytanis* or President: they were a committee of 50, being the deputies chosen by lot from each of the 10 *φύλαι*, and so forming $\frac{1}{10}$ part of the *βουλὴ* or council of 500; out of these 50 *πρύτανις* one was chosen by lot as chief-president (*ἐπιστάτης*), who chose 9 *πρόεδροι*, and the real business was in the hands of this smaller body, with a secretary (*γραμματεὺς*) in addition.—The *φύλη* which first entered office every year was determined by lot; and their term of office (*πρυτανεία*) was somewhat more than a month (cf. *πρυτανεία*): during this time all treaties and public acts ran in their name, in this form: 'Ακαμαντὶς [φύλῃ] ἐπρύτανις, Φαίνωντος ἐγραμμάτευσ, Νικιάδης ἐπιστάται (Thuc. 4, 118, cf. 6, 13, Plat. Apol. 32 B).—The *πρύτανις* had the first place and hearing in the general assembly (*ἐκκλησία*), conducted the whole of the business of the council, and dined at the public cost in the *πρυτανεῖον*, v. Herm. Pol. Ant. § 127. —On the earlier *πρυτανεῖς τῶν ναυκράων*, v. sub *ναυκράων*. —In other Greek states this office answered to the Roman *Pontifex maximus*. (No doubt from *πρό*, *πρότερος*, *πρώτος*.) [6]

†*Πρύτανις*, ιος or ιδος, δ, *Prytanis*, a Lycian, an ally of the Trojans, Il. 5, 678.—2. son of Euryphron, a king of Sparta, Hdt. 8, 131; Plut. Lys. 2.—Others in Plut.; etc.

Πρό or πρῶ, adv., Att. for *πρωῖ*, which some write *πρῶ*, but not so well, v. *πρωῖ*.

Πρωαίτερον, πρωαίτατα, etc., v. sub *πρωῖ* II.

Πρωγγυεύω, to be surety, give security: from

Πρώγγυος, ov, Dor. for *προῦγγυος*, *πρωγγυος*.

Πρώζω, ov, Att. for *πρώζιος*, q. v.

Πρῶν, Dor. for *πρώαν*, and contr. *πρών* (Cell. Fr. 84): —*lately, just now*,

Lat. *nuper*, Il. 5, 832; 24, 500, Xen., etc.: esp., the day before yesterday; hence proverb., *μέχρι οὐ πρόνῃν τε καὶ χθές*, till yesterday or the day before, i. e. till very lately, Hdt. 2, 53; and, *πρόνῃν καὶ χθές*, *ἔχθες καὶ πρόνῃν*, Ar. Ran. 726, Plat. Legg. 677 D, Gorg. 470 D, etc., cf. Lob. Phryn. 323, and v. *χθές*. (*πρόνῃν* seems to have come from *πρῶν* (sub. ὕραν), acc. sing. from *πρώιος*; and, if so, ought, strictly, to be written *πρόνῃν*. [*πρῶ*- is used short by Theocr. 4, 60; 5, 4; 15, 15.]

Πρωθήβης, ov, δ.=sq., Il. 8, 518, Od. 8, 263.

Πρωθήβιος, ov, also η, ov, (*πρώτος, ἡβη*) in the prime, bloom or flower of youth, fem. *πρωθήβια*, Od. 1, 431.

Πρωθώτερον, ov, τό, usu. ὕστερον πρότερον, also ὕστερολογία, hindmost foremost, last first, Gramm.

Πρωῖ [I], adv.: Att. shortd. *πρῶ*, as Ruhnck. Tim., Butt. Lexil. s. v. *πρῶ* 2, would always write it, though the MSS. usu. give *πρῶ*, and in the edd. of Xen. it is written *πρωῖ*; but the accent *πρωῖ*, *πρῶ* or *πρῶ* is decidedly wrong: (*πρῶ*). *Early, early in the day, at morn*, Lat. *mane*, (acc. to Theophr. Fr. 6, 1, 9, the forenoon, between ἀνατολή and μεσημβρία), *πρωῖ ὑπνοῖσι*, Il. 8, 530; 18, 277, 303, opp. to ὄψε: also c. gen., *πρωῖ ἐτι τῆς ἡμέρας*, Hdt. 9, 101; *πρῶ πάναν*, Ar. Vesp. 104; *πρωῖ τῇ ὑστεραίᾳ*, early next morning, Xen. Cyr. 1, 4, 16.—2. generally, *betimes, early, in good time*, Lat. *mature, tempestive*, Hes. Op. 463, Fr. 45; also c. gen., *πρ. τοῦ ἡρος, τοῦ θέρους*, Hipp.: also, *too early, untimely*, like Lat. *mature* for *praemature*, Plat. Parm. 135 C.—II. *πρωῖ* mostly takes its degrees of comparison from its deriv. adj. *πρώιος*, viz. compar. *πρωιαίτερον*, Plat. Phaed. 59 D, Xen., etc.; superl. *πρωαίτατα*, Plat. Ib. E, Prot. 326 C:—but we also have compar. *πρωίτερον* (Föes. Oecon. Hipp.), superl. *πρωίτατα*, which are preferred by Thom. M., though not found in good Att. writers (for in Thuc. 8, 101, Bekker writes *πρωαίτερον*, and in 7, 19, *πρωαίτατα*):—cf. Ruhnck. Tim., Heind. Plat. Theat. 150 E, Butt. Ausf. Gr. § 115, Anm. 6. (From *πρῶ*: cf. Germ. *früh*, early, Sanscr. *prāṇa*, forenoon: perh. also Lat. *prandium* (*πράν*, *πρίν*) *pruina*, Pott Et. Forsch. 1, 108, 242).

Πρωῖα, ας, ἡ (sc. ὥρα), fem. from *πρώιος*, morning, N. T. [I]

Πρωιαίτερον, πρωιαίτατα, v. sub *πρωῖ* II.

Πρωιανθής, ἐς, (*πρωῖ*, ἀνθέω) *flowering early*, Theophr.

Πρωῖβλαστῆα, ὦ, f. -ῆσω, to sprout early, Theophr.: from

Πρωῖβλαστής, ἐς, (*πρωῖ*, βλαστῆ) *sprouting early*, Theophr. Hence

Πρωῖβλαστία, ας, ἡ, an early budding or sprouting, Theophr.

Πρώζιος, ov, Att. *πρώζιος*=*πρώιος*, early, timely; hence adv. *πρωῖα*, *χθιζέ τε καὶ πρ.*, Il. 2, 303, where it is used for *προχθές*, the day before yesterday: but *πρωῖα*, too early, Theocr. 18, 9,—like *πρίν ὥρῃ* in Od. 15, 393.

Πρωῖθεν, adv. (*πρωῖ*) *from morning*, LXX. [I]

Πρωικαρπέω, ὦ, to bear fruit early, Theophr.; and

Πρωικαρπία, ας, ἡ, a fruiting early, Theophr.: from

Πρωικαρπος, ov, (*πρωῖ*, καρπός) *fruiting early*, Theophr.

Πρώμιος, ov, (*πρωῖ*) *early*, like *ωραῖος*, Xen. Oec. 17, 4. N. T

Πρωῖνός, ἡ, ὄν, LXX: later of *πρώιος*, [I]

Πρωῖθεν, adv. = *πρωῖθεν*, L. from

Πρώιος, α, ov, Att. *πρώιος*: (*πρωῖ*)—*early, early in the day*, morn, Il. 15, 470, where *πρώιος* used as adv. like *πρωῖ*: —*πρωῖ*, the early part of the after-Hdt. 8, 6, Philem. p. 429; cf. δ.—II. *early in the year*, Hdt. 1, 1, *πρῶα τῶν καρπίμων*, early fruit of the year, Ar. Vesp. 264. For the par., and superl., v. sub *πρωῖ*.

Hence

Πρωῖότης, ητος, ἡ, earliness, of fruit, Theophr.

Πρωῖσπορέω, ὦ, to sow early, ophr., in pass.: from

Πρωῖσπορος, ov, (*πρωῖ*, σπειν) *sown or to be sown early*, Theophr.

Πρωῖτερον, πρωῖτατα, v. sub II.

Πρωκοπεντετηρίς, ἡ, (*πρωκοπεντετηρίς*) *five years of debauch*, Ar. Pac. 872.

Πρωκτός, οὐ, δ, strictly the hind part, hence in genl. the hinder parts, side, bottom, tail, freq. in Ar. (Ac. some from *πρῶγγω*; acc. to others from *πρωῖκα* or *προῖχω*). Hence

Πρωκτοτρεφῶ, ὦ, (*πρωκτός*, τρέφω) to be a watcher of *πρωκτός*, Eq. 876.

†*Πρῶμνη*, ης, ἡ, *Promne*, wife of Buphragus, Paus. 8, 14, 9.

Πρῶμος, ov, Att. for *πρώμιος*, Fr. 340.

Πρῶν, δ, gen. and dat. *πρῶν*, not *πρωνός*, -ι (as being c. from *πρῶν*, *πρῶνός*), though also find *πρωνός* in Anth. P. 9, 9, —*any thing that juts forward*; a land, headland, Lat. *promontorium* 17, 747; besides this there only curs in Il, plur. *πρῶνες*, from lengthd. form *πρῶων*, Il. 8, 557; 282; (never in Od.); *πρῶνες ἔξω*, Pind. N. 4, 85; *πρῶνες Ἀοκῆς*, Soph. Tr. 788; cf. Eur. Cycl. Ar. Ran. 665:—in Aesch. Pers. 11, *ἄλιος πρῶν ἀμφοτέρων κοινός αἰὼν* explained by Blomf. to be the *be the which jutted out across the Hellespont*; or, perh. better (by Schö.) *the foreland of the Thracian Chersonese*:—but *πρ. ἄλιος*, Ib. 879, is *headland of Ionia*, opposite *Ce* (Blomf. ad l.), or perh. rather the *insula of Asia Minor*, like *ἄκρῃ* Hdt. 4, 38:—on Aesch. Ag. 307, *κάτοπτος*. (The root is *πρῶ*: *πρῶν*, is the same word as *πρῶν*, *πρῶν*.)

†*Πρῶν*, ωνός, δ, *Pron*, a mountain in the territory of Corinth, Paus. 36, 1.

†*Πρῶνας*, ακτος, δ, *Pronax*, son of Talaus and Lysimache, Apollod. 13; Ael.

†*Πρῶνησος*, ov, ἡ, *Pronesus*, a of Cephalenia, Strab. p. 455, perh. same as *Πρόννος*.

Πρῶς, ἡ, gen. *πρωκός*, a drop, a dew-drop, dew, Call. Apoll. 40. (Deriv. from *πρωῖ*.)

Πρῶος, α, ov, Att. for *πρώιος*, v. sub II.

Πρωπέρυσι, (*πρῶ*, *πέρυσι*) *two years ago*; we also find it written *πρωπέρυσι*, but Phryn., and ap. D. only recognise *πρωπέρυσι*.

Πρῶρα, ας, ἡ, (not *πρώρα*, Heind. and Dind. Soph. Phil. 482); Ion. Ep. *πρῶρη*; and in Att. prose *παροχ*, *πρῶρᾱ* (*πρῶ*):—*the fore part of a ship*, a ship's head, prov. *δουρὶ προῖα*, *νῆϊς πρῶρη*, Od. 12, 230; 1 in Hdt. and Att.; *πνεῦμα τοῦ πρῶ*.

a contrary wind, Soph. Phil. 1, opp. to *κατὰ πρῶναν*:—metaph., *πρῶτα βίοντος*, the prow of life's vessel, Eur. Tro. 103.—II. generally, *front*, *πρόθεν* *πρῶτος*, in front, *opp. me*, Aesch. Cho. 390:—hence compds. *καλλιπρῶρος*, *βούπρῳ*, etc. Hence

πρωράειν,=πρωρατεύω.
πρωράειν, or before a consonant: Adv. (*πρῶρα*):—*from the ship's d.*, *from the front*, Pind. P. 4, 39; 81, Thuc., etc.: also *ἐκ πρῶρα*, opp. to *κατὰ πρῶναν*, Theocr. 11.

πρωράτευω, to be a *πρωράτης*, look a-head, Ar. Eq. 543.

πρωράτης, *ον*, *δ*, not *πρωρατής*, tm. Aust. Gr. § 119, 44 (*πρῶρα*): *a man who stood at the ship's head to give signs to the steersman, a look-man*, like *πρωρεύς*, Xen. Ath. 1, metaph., *πρ.* στρατοῦ, Soph. Fr. 1:—opp. to *πρηνήτης*. [α] Hence *πρωράτικος*, *ή*, *όν*, belonging to or serving a *πρωράτης*. Adv. -*κῶς*.
πρωραχθής, *ές*, (*πρῶρα*, *ἄχθος*) *la* at the head or in front.

πρωρεύς, *ές*, *δ*,=πρωράτης, Xen. 5, 8, 20, Oec. 8, 14:—in Hom. as *pr.* n. of a Phaeacian, *Proreus*, Od. 113 (from *πρῶρα*); cf. sub *Πρηνεύς*.

πρωρήθεν, adv., Ion. for *πρῶραθεν*.
πρῶρος, *ον*, *δ*, *Proros*, masc. pr. an Olympic victor, Paus. 10, 2, 3.
πρῶσαι, *πρῶσας*, *πρῶσον*, contr. *part.*, and imperat. aor. of *πρῶω*, *πρῶσαι*, etc.

πρῶτα, as adv. neut. pl. from *πρῶω*, q. v., Hom.

πρωτάγγελος, *ον*, (*πρῶτος*, *ἄγγε*), announcing first, Anth. P. 9, 383, p.

πρωταγόρας, *ον*, *δ*, (*πρῶτος*, *ἄγος*) *Protagoras*, a celebrated sophist Abdera, a pupil of Democritus, at Protag.; etc.—Others in Diog. etc. Hence

πρωταγόρειος, *ον*, of or relating to *Protagoras*, *Protagorean*, Plat. Phaedr. 1 B.

πρωταγορίδας, *ον*, *δ*, (in form *ronym*.) *Protagoridas*, an erotic ter of Cyzicus, Ath. 162 B.
πρωταγός, *ον*, *δ*, (*πρῶτος*, *ἡγέ*, *ἄγος*) hence, *οἱ πρωταγοί*, the guard, Poppo Xen. An. 2, 2, 16.

πρωτάγριος, *ον*, (*πρῶτος*, *ἄγριος*) *shing first*: *τὰ πρ.*, the first fruits the chase, Call. Dian. 104.

πρωτάγωνιστέω, *ῶ*, f. -*ήσῳ*, to be *πρωταγωνιστής*: hence (as we say) *play first fiddle*, take the lead, Plut. mol. 31, etc.: from

πρωτάγωνιστής, *ον*, *δ*, (*πρῶτος*, *ἡγιστής*) esp. on the stage, *one who plays the first part, the chief actor*, Lat. *primum partium actor*: metaph., schylus is said to have made the *logue πρωταγωνιστής*, the *principal part* in a play, Arist. Poet. 4, 16: ice, generally (as we say), *one who plays first fiddle, the chief personage*, i. 257 B.

πρωταβλος, *δ*,=foreg., dub.

πρωταίτιος, *ον*, (*αἰτία*) a first au-

πρωταίχμεια and *πρωταίχμα*, *τα*, *χυή*=πρωτόλεια, Lyc. 469; v. *πρόλεις*.

πρωταρχης, *ον*, *δ*,=πρωταρχος, netho.

πρωταρχίδης, *ον*, *δ*, *Protarchides*, Athenian, Isae. 53, 26; in form *ronym*. from

πρωταρχος, *ον*, *δ*, *Protarchus*, sc. pr. n.—1. son of Callias. an

Athenian, Plat. Philob. 19 C.—2. an Epicurean philosopher of Bargylia in Caria, Strab. p. 658.—Others in Paus.; etc.

πρωταρχος, *ον*, (*πρῶτος*, *ἄρχω*) *first-beginning*, *chr. ἄτα*, the *primal mischief*, Aesch. Ag. 1192.

πρωτεύς, *ον*, *δ*, *Proteas*, son of Epicles, an Athenian naval officer, Thuc. 1, 75.—2. son of Hellanice the sister of Clitus, a companion of Alexander, Ael. V. H. 12, 26: in Ath. 129 A, son of *Δανίκη*, Alexander's nurse.—Others in Arr.; etc.

πρωτεύγραφος, *ον*, (*πρῶτος*, *ἐγ*-*γράφω*) *first-inscribed*, Inscr.

πρωτεία, *ας*, *ή*,=sq.

πρωτεῖον, *ον*, *τό*, (*πρωτεύω*) the chief rank, first place, Dem. 151, 8; 331, 24: esp. in plur., *τὰ πρ.*, the first prize, first part or place, Plat. Phil. 22 E, 33 C, Dem. 247, 5.

πρωτεύσις, *ον*, *δ*, (*πρῶτος*, *εἰσιν*) a Spartan youth in his 20th year, Phot.; cf. Müller Dor. 4, 5 § 2 note.

πρωτερκή, *ής*, *ή*, *συκή*, a kind of early fig, Seleuc. ap Ath. 77 D.

πρωτεσίλαος, *ον*, *δ*, Dor. -*ίλας*, Ion. -*ίλεος*, *Protesilaus*, son of Iphiclus, from Phylace in Thessaly, leader of the Thessalians against Troy; honoured as a hero at Élaeus in the Thracian Chersonese, Il. 2, 698; 13, 681; Pind.; etc.

πρωτεσίλειον, *τό*, the *Protesileum*, a monument of Protesilaus, in the Thracian Chersonese, Strab. p. 595.

πρωτεύς, *έως* Ep. and Ion. *ἦος*, *δ*, *Proteus*, a sea-god, possessed of the power of prophecy, and of changing himself into different shapes, Od. 4, 365; acc. to Apollod. 2, 5, 9, son of Neptune. In Hdt. 2, 112 and Eur. Hel. 46, a king of Aegypt.—Others in Apollod.; etc.

πρωτεύω, (*πρῶτος*) to be the first, hold the first place, *τινί*, in a thing, Xen. Ages. 10, 1, Aeschin. 27, 18; *γένει*, Isae. 37, 25; *πρ. ἐν* or *παρά τινι*, among others, Xen. Cyr. 8, 2, 26, Isocr. 149 C, etc.; *πρ. τινός*, to be first, before or over another, Xen. Ages. 1, 3; freq. absol., Plat. Legg. 692 D, etc.

πρωτή, *ής*, *ή*, *Prote*, a small island on the coast of Messenia, Thuc. 4, 13.—II. fem. pr. n., Anth. P. 5, 108.

πρωτηρής, *ον*, *δ*, (*πρῶτος*, *ἀρότης*) *one who ploughs earliest or first*, Hes. Op. 488.

πρωτιάδα, *ῶν*, *οἱ*, the *Protiadae*, a family in Massilia, descended from Protus, Ath. 576 A.

πρωτιστεύω, to be the very first, M. Anton. 7, 55: from

πρωτίστος, *η*, *ον*, also *ος*, *ον*, (H. Hom. Cer. 157), poet. superl. of *πρῶτος*, the very first, first of the first, Il. 2, 228; 16, 656; and, in Hom., still further strengthd., *πολὺν πρωτίστος*: but he most freq. uses neut., *πρωτίστον* and -*τα*, as adv., *first of all*; in Hes. only *πρωτίστα*; *τὰ πρωτίστα*, Od. 11, 168; and so in Att. poets, as Soph. El. 669, Ar. Plut. 792; cf. Lob. Phryn. 419.

πρωτόβλος, *ον*, (*πρῶτος*, *ἄλς*) *making the first sea-voyage*, like *πρωτόπλοος*, Hesyech.

πρωτοβαθρέω, *ῶ*, to fill the first seat, LXX.: from

πρωτόβαθρος, *ον*, (*πρῶτος*, *βάθρον*) sitting on the first seat, A. B.

πρωτοβόλῳ, *ῶ*, f. -*ήσω*, to throw first, take the first shot, Plut. 2, 173 D.—2. to shed the first teeth, Geop.—3. to put forth as first fruits, *χάριτας*, Anth. P. 5, 194: from

πρωτοβόλος, *ον*, (*πρῶτος*, *βάλλω*) *throwing first*.—2. *shedding the first teeth*, usu. of a horse.—II. *proparox.* *πρωτόβολος*, *ον*, pass., *first thrown at* or struck, Eur. Tro. 1068.

πρωτόγαλα, *ακτος*, *τό*, (*πρῶτος*, *γάλα*) the first milk of a cow after calving, *beestings*, more usu. *πύος*, Galen.

πρωτόγamos, *ον*, (*πρῶτος*, *γαμέω*) just married, Orph. Lith. 253.

πρωτογένεια, *ας*, *ή*, *Protophēta* daughter of Deucalion and Pyrrha, mother of Opus and Aethlius by Jupiter, Pind. O. 9, 63; Apollod.; etc.—2. daughter of Calydon, Apollod. 1, 7, 7: from

πρωτογένεια, *ας*, *first-born*, peculiar fem. of sq., Orph. H. 9, 5.

πρωτογένως, *ές*, (*πρῶτος*, **γένω*) *first-born*: hence, *primeval*, *original*, Plat. Polit. 288 E, 289 A.

πρωτογένης, *ους*, *δ*, *Protophētes*, a celebrated painter of Caunus in Asia Minor, Paus. 1, 3, 5.—2. a grammarian, Plut.

πρωτογέννημα, *ατος*, *τό*, (*πρῶτος*, *γεννώω*) *that which is born first*, usu. in plur., *firstlings*, LXX.

πρωτογέννητος, *ον*, (*γεννώω*)=πρωτογενής.

πρωτογλύψης, *ές*, (*πρῶτος*, *γλύφω*) *first*, or *newly carved*, Anth. P. 5, 36.

πρωτόγονος, *ον*, sometimes also *η*, *ον*, Paus.; (*πρῶτος*, **γένω*)—*first born*, *born first*, Il. 4, 102, 120, etc., Hes. Op. 541, 590:—*πρ. οἰκοι*, *high-born houses* (*εὐγενεῖς*, Schol.), Soph. Phil. 180.—II. *parox.* *πρωτογόνος*, *ή*, bringing forth first, cf. *τελετή*.

πρωτογύναικες, *οἱ*, *persons married for the first time*, or *who shall have their first wife*; cf. *πρωτόποιος*. [ῶ]

πρωτοδύης, *ές*, (*πρῶτος*, *δασήαι*) *having learnt for the first time*, Opp. H. 4, 323.

πρωτόζευκτος, *ον*, (*πρῶτος*, *ζεύγνυμι*) *yoked together for the first time* generally, *newly-married*.

πρωτόζυς, *υγος*,=foreg., Anth. P. 9, 245.

πρωτόθετον, *ον*, *τό*, (*πρῶτος*, *τιθῆμι*) *a primitive word*, Gramm.

πρωτοθονία, *ας*, *ή*, (*πρῶτος*, *θεσνῆ*) *the first part of a meal*, Paus.

πρωτόθρονος, *ον*, (*πρῶτος*, *θρόνος*) *filling the first seat*, Call. Dian. 228, Coluth. 153: heterocl. pl. *πρωτόθρονες*, Anth. P. append. 51, cf. Lob. Phryn. 658.

πρωτόθροος, *ον*, Att. contr. -*θρονος*, *ον*, (*πρῶτος*, *θρόος*) *sounding or speaking first*.—II. pass., *first spoken*, Nonn.

πρωτοθύης, *δ*, *Protothyēs*, a Scythian, Hdt. 1, 103.

πρωτοκαθεδρία, *ας*, *ή*, (*πρῶτος*, *καθέδρα*) *the first seat*, chief place, N. T.

πρωτοκίριος, *ον*, *δ*, (*κηρός*) *inscribed in the first line of a wax-tablet*, Lat. *primicerius*.

πρωτοκλήσια, *ας*, *ή*, a first call, LXX.: from

πρωτόκλητος, *ον*, (*πρῶτος*, *καλέω*) *first called*, Clem. Al.

πρωτοκλήσια, *ας*, *ή*, (*πρῶτος*, *κλήσια*) *the first place at meals*, N. T.

πρωτοκόσμος, *ον*, *δ*, the chief *Cosmos* (a Cretan magistrate), freq. in Cretan Inscr.; cf. *κόσμος* IV.

πρωτοκορυία, *ας*, *ή*, the first shearing, LXX.: from

πρωτόκορος, *ον*, (*πρῶτος*, *κείρω*) *first cut*, Arist. H. A. 8, 8, 2.

πρωτοκτίστης, *ον*, *δ*, (*κτίζω*) *the first founder or creator*.

πρωτόκτιστος, *ον*, (*πρῶτος*, *κτίζω*) *founded or created first*, Clem. Al.

Πρωτόκτιτος, *ον*, = *foreg.*
 Πρωτοκτόνος, *ον*, (πρῶτος, κτείνω) committing the first murder, of Ixion, the first homicide, Aesch. Eum. 713.—II. προπαροχ., πρωτόκτονος, *ον*, killed first.
 Πρωτοκύμων, *ονος*, ὁ, ἡ, (πρῶτος, κύμα II) pregnant for the first time, ἔρωτος, with love, Achill. Tat. [v]
 Πρωτοκύων, ὁ, (πρῶτος, κύων) the first dog, i. e. the chief of the Cynics, Anth. P. 11, 154.
 †Πρωτόλαος, *ον*, ὁ, Protolaus, son of Diacles of Mantinea, Paus. 6, 6, 1.
 Πρωτόλεια, *τά*, (πρῶτος, λεία) like ἀκρόλεια, the first spoils in war, and generally, first-fruits (cf. προτέλεια), Lyc. 298, 1228.—hence, as adv., in the first place, Eur. Or. 382.
 Πρωτολεχίς, *ἑς*, (πρῶτος, λέχος) bringing forth first, Opp. H. 4, 197.
 Πρωτολογέω, *ᾶ*, to speak first, esp. in a law-court: also to play the chief part; and
 Πρωτολογία, *ας*, ἡ, the first speech, esp., the right of speaking first in a law-court, Demad. 178, 46: also, the principal part in a drama.—II. the beginning of a speech: from
 Πρωτολόγος, *ον*, (πρῶτος, λέγω) speaking first: also=πρωταγωνιστής.
 Πρωτολοχία, *ας*, ἡ, (λόχος) the first rank or line of the λόχοι.
 Πρωτομαντις, ὁ, ἡ, (πρῶτος, μάντις) the first prophet or seer, Aesch. Eum. 2.
 Πρωτομαρτύρ, ὅρος, ὁ, (πρῶτος, μάρτυρ) the first martyr, Eccl.
 Πρωτομάχος, *ον*, fighting first or in the first rank, Inscr.
 †Πρωτομάχος, *ον*, ὁ, Protomachus, a commander of the Athenians, Xen. Hell. 1, 5, 16.—Others in Arr.; Anth.; etc.
 †Πρωτομέδεια, *ας*, ἡ, Protomedea, daughter of Nereus and Doris, Hes. Th. 249.
 †Πρωτομέδονσα, ἡ, in Apollod. 1, 2, 6, where Heyne Πρωτομέδονσα.
 Πρωτόμισθος, *ον*, (πρῶτος, μισθός) serving for hire first, Luc. 1384.
 Πρωτόμορος, *ον*, (πρῶτος, μόρος) dying or dead first, Aesch. Pers. 568.
 Πρωτομύστης, *ον*, ὁ, (πρῶτος, μύστης) one just initiated, Achill. Tat.
 Πρωτόνεως, *ων*, gen. *ω*, (ναῦς) going by ship for the first time.
 Πρωτονήμυντος, *ον*, (πρῶτος, νυμφεύω) just married, Callicr. ap. Stob. p. 487, 16.
 Πρωτοπαγίς, *ἑς*, (πρῶτος, πήγνυμι) first, i. e. newly put together, new-made, δῖφροι, ἄμαζα, Il. 5, 194; 24, 267.
 Πρωτοπάθεια, *ας*, ἡ, a first feeling, Galen: [α] and
 Πρωτοπάθειω, *ᾶ*, to suffer or feel first, Heliod.: from
 Πρωτοπαθής, *ἑς*, (πρῶτος, πάσχω, πάθος) feeling first, Clem. Al. Adv. 683.
 Πρωτοπειρή, ἡ, and -ρία, ἡ, first experience, a first trial.
 Πρωτοπείρος, *ον*, (πρῶτος, πείρα) trying first, making the first trial, a novice, τῆς τέχνης, in art, Alex. Isost. 1, 4; 80, πρ. τῆς κακοπαθείας, Polyb. 1, 61, 4: more rarely εἰς τῇ, Jac. Ach. Tat. p. 600.
 Πρωτοπύμων, *ονος*, ὁ, ἡ, (πρῶτος, πῦμα) hurting first: the first cause of ill, Aesch. Ag. 216.
 Πρωτοπύσις, ἡ, first formation or creation: from
 Πρωτοπύστος, *ον*, (πρῶτος, πύσις) formed or created first, LXX.
 Πρωτόπλοος, *ον*, Att. contr. -πλοος, *ον* (πρῶτος, πλόος):—going to sea

for the first time, νηῦς, Od. 8, 35; πλάτα, Eur. Andr. 865;—metaph., πρ. παρθένος, a maiden just embarking on the sea of love, Plat. Epigr. 6, 4 (ap. Diog. L. 3, 31); but Ath. 589 D. reads πρωτοπόρος.—II. sailing first or foremost, Xen. Hell. 5, 1, 27.
 Πρωτόπολις, *εως*, ὁ, ἡ, (πρῶτος, πόλις) first in the city, τυχῇ, Pind. Fr. 14.
 Πρωτοπολίτης, *ον*, ὁ, the first citizen. [ζ]
 Πρωτοπορεία, *ας*, ἡ, a going first or before: also, the advanced guard of an army, vanguard, like προπορεία, Polyb. 1, 76, 5, etc.: from
 Πρωτοπόρος, *ον*, (πρῶτος, πορεύω) going first or before.—II. making one's first march; cf. πρωτόπλοος.
 Πρωτόπισσις, *εως*, ἡ, (πρῶτος, πόσις) a woman married for the first time, or who has still her first husband, Themiso ap. Ath. 235 A; cf. πρωτογύναικες.
 Πρωτοπραξία, *ας*, ἡ, (πρῶτος, πράσσω) the first collection of money due.—II. the privilege of a particular creditor to have first payment, Lat. *jus primae exactionis*, Plin. Ep. 10, 109.
 Πρωτόρριζος, *ον*, (πρῶτος, ρίζα) being the first root or origin, Luc. Amor. 19.
 Πρωτόρρυτος, *ον*, (πρῶτος, ῥέω) flowing first, Opp. C. 4, 238.
 Πρῶτος, *η*, *ον*, a superl. from πρό (Sanscr. *pratama*), as if contr. from πρότατος, πρώτος, Dor. πρώτος (in Theocr.):—the first, foremost, as a numeral, or of place, rank, etc., and of time, the first, earliest, very freq. from Hom. downwards: the answering numerals are strictly δεύτερος, τρίτος, etc., Il. 6, 179; 23, 265, etc.; but ὑστάτος is oft. opp. to it, Il. 11, 299, etc.; more rarely ὑστερον, as in Hes. Th. 34; also ἐπειτα, Il. 2, 281, etc.:—compar. πρότερος:—the Lat. *prior*, *primus*.—II. Special usages:—1. pl. masc. πρώτοι in Hom. usu.=πρόμαχοι, esp. ἐν πρώτοις and μετὰ πρώτοις, among the first fighters, i. e. in front; πρώτοι πρόμαχοι, Od. 18, 379.—2. neut. pl. πρώτα (sc. ὄβλα), the first prize, Il. 23, 275; τὰ πρώτα φέρεσθαι (more rarely φέρειν), to carry off the first prize, τινός, in a thing, Jac. A. P. p. 431, 890; ἐς τὰ πρώτα, to the highest degree, Hdt. 7, 13; τὰ πρ. τοῦ λιμοῦ, excess of hunger, Ar. Ach. 743:—also of persons, ἐὼν τὰ πρώτα τῶν Ἐφεσίων, Hdt. 6, 100, cf. 9, 78, Eur. Med. 917; τὰ πρώτα τῆς ἐκεῖ μοχθηρίας, Ar. Ran. 421:—in philos. writers, the first of things, the elements, elsewhere στοιχεῖα and ἀσύνθετα.—3. τῇν πρώτην (sc. ὥραν, ὁδόν), as adv., first, at present, just now, Hdt. 3, 134, Ar. Thesm. 662; 80, τῇν πρώτην εἶναι, like ἐκὼν εἶναι, Hdt. 1, 153.—III. πρότερος, in compar. signif., like πρότερος, before, sooner, Il. 13, 502; 18, 92: later, oft. followed by ἤ, or by a genit., Wess. Hdt. 2, 2; 9, 27, Musgr. Soph. Ant. 1327 (49), Schaff. Dion. Comp. p. 228.—IV. neut., sing. and plur. πρώτον, πρώτα, as adv., first, in the first place, like Lat. *primum*, first in Hom. τί πρώτον, τί δ' ἐπειτα, τί δ' ὑστάτον καταλέξω; Deid. 1, 5, 458, and Att.; πρώτων μὲν...εἰπεῖτα δέ... Xen. Cyr.; πρ. μὲν...εἰτα or εἰτα δέ... Ib.:—τοπρώτον, ταπρώτα are not less freq. in Hom., and Hes., and just in same signif. as πρώτον, πρώτα,

oft. also written divisim τὸ πρῶτον τὰ πρώτα, even in Wolf's Odysse but better in one word, like ταπρώτον, etc.; for τὸ πρῶτον essentially differs from τοπρώτον in sense, cf. Pind. I. fin., ὁ B. I. 4, Br. Ar. B. 421, Wolf. Praef. II. p. lxii, Sch. Soph. Aj. 719.—3. too early, before time, ἡ τ' ἄρα καὶ σοὶ πρώτα παρστήσεται ἐμελλέ μοιρ' ὀλοή, 24, 28.—4. after the relation, after ἐπεὶ, ἐπειδὴ, πρώτων and πρώτων mean once, once for all, 3, 320; 4, 13; 10, 328; ὅποτε πρῶτον, as soon as, like Lat. *quod primum*, Od. 11, 106; 80, εὐτ' πρώτα, Hes. Op. 596; ὅπως πρῶτες, Hes. Th. 156; ὅταν πρώτων, P. Lys. 211 B.—V. ἐν πρώτοις, Lat. in *primis*, among the first, greatly, Hdt. 8, 69;—also, ἐν πρώτοις, πλείστοις, among the first, etc.; and so ἐν τοῖς πρώτοις, remaining unchanged, Goller Th. 7, 19.—VI. Adv. πρώτως, p. Hom., esp. in Att. philosophic writers, Lob. Phryn. 311:—generally may be remarked, that the Greeks used the adj. in adverbial signif. much more freq. than the adv. is.—Hom. etc. often strengthened word by adding πολύ, as is common with superlatives; yet a new superlative, πρῶτιστος, q. v., was formed from
 †Πρῶτος, *ον*, ὁ, Protus, masc. n., Dem. 886, 10.—Cf. Προτιάδα.—Πρωτοσέληνος, *ον*, (πρῶτος, λήνη) first of a moon or month, ἡμέρα πρῶτη, the first day of the month.
 Πρωτοστόπος, *ον*, (πρῶτος, στοιβάζω) first.—II. προπαροχ., πρώτος, *ον*, pass., first sown or generated, Luc. Amor. 32, Coluth. 62, etc.
 Πρωτοστάσια, *ας*, ἡ, a stand, first, the first rank; and
 Πρωτοστατήεω, *ᾶ*, to stand first, in the first rank, Philo: from
 Πρωτοστάτης, *ον*, ὁ, (πρῶτος, ἵστημι) one who stands first, esp. first man on the right, of a line, right hand man, Thuc. 5, 71; also, ὁ ἐν τῇ front-rank man, Xen. Cyr. 3, 3, 6, 3, 24, etc.—II. metaph., a chief leader, N. T. [α]
 Πρωτοστάκτος, *ον*, (πρῶτος, σφάζω) slaughtered first, Luc. 329.
 Πρωτοτοκεία, *ων*, *τά*, the right of the first-born, LXX.: from
 Πρωτοτοκεύω, (πρῶτος, τοκεύω) make one the first-born, give him the privilege of such, LXX.
 Πρωτοτοκέω, *ᾶ*, to bear the first-born, LXX.: and
 Πρωτοτοκία, *ας*, ἡ, a bearing first-born: and
 †Πρωτοτοκία, *ων*, *τά*, the right of primogeniture, birth-right, LXX.; T.: from
 Πρωτοτόκος, *ον*, (τίκτω) bearing first-born, πρ. μήτηρ, Il. 17, 5, Plat. Theaet. 151 C.—II. προπαροχ., πρώτος, *ον*, pass. first-born, Ar. P. 9, 213, N. T.
 Πρωτοτομέω, *ᾶ*, to cut or cut first: from
 Πρωτότομος, *ον*, (πρῶτος, τέμνω) cut first or cut off, Anth. P. 9, 412.
 Πρωτοτρόφος, *ον*, (πρῶτος, τροφός) rearing the first fruit or first child.
 Πρωτοτυπία, *ας*, ἡ, the quality of πρωτότυπος.
 Πρωτότυπος, *ον*, τό, a first form, prototype.—II. in Gramm a *primo* verb primitive, whence others derived: esp., opp. to κτητικόν; e. g., Ἑλλην is the πρωτότυπος Ἑλληνικός τὴν κτητικόν: ἑρῖ neut. from

ρωτόπυλος, *ον*, (πρώτος, τύπω)
the first form, original.
ρωτόπυλον, *ον*, τό, (πρώτος,
ος) first sleep, susp.
ρωτοπύλης, *ον*, (πρώτος, *έργω)
author, Plat. Legg. 897 A.
ρωτοφῆς, *ες*, (πρώτος, φάος) first
ng; πρ. σελήνη, the new moon.
ρωτοφάνεια, *ας*, ἡ, first appar-
ance; from
ωτοφάνης, *ες*, (πρώτος, φαίνω)
appearing first, first visible.
ρωτοφάνης, *ον*, δ, Protophānes,
Olympian victor, Paus. 5, 21, 10.
ρωτοφόνος, *ον*, (πρώτος, φονεύω)
killing first, Eccl.
ρωτοφορέω, *ω*, (πρώτος, φέρω)
to first, bear the first fruits, Ath.
ωτοφορήμα, τό, the first fruits of
earth, Longus.
ρωτοφύης, *ες*, (πρώτος, φύω) first-
born, first-born, Ar. Rh. 3, 851.
ρωτοφύτος, *ον*=foreg., Anth. P.
ρωτόχορος, *ον*, contr. χνους, *ον*,
τος, χνός) with the first down,
ωτόχορος, *ον*, δ, the first chorus,
e of a play by Alexis, etc.
ρωτοχρονος, *ον*, in or from earliest
Lat. praenueus.
ρωτήχτος, *ον*, (πρώτος, χέω)
first, οίνος, Leon. Tar. 18.
ρωτώ, *ους*, ἡ, Proto, daughter of
us and Doris, Il. 18, 43; Hes.
248.
ρώτος, *adv*. from πρώτος, q. v.
ωδῶν, *contr*. for προαδῶν, Ar.
556: prob. the only example of
contraction.
ρών, *ονος*, δ, Ep. lengthd. form
ρών, q. v., Il.
ωρῶν, *σθ*, strengthd. from root
P., which appears in the other
s: f. πῶρῶ: aor. 1 ἔπτῶρα: usu.
2 ἔπτῶρα. To sneeze, μέγ'
ος, he sneezed aloud, Od. 17, 541,
h as early as Hom. was taken
good omen, cf. 545: to make
self sneeze, τὴν ῥίνα κνίσας
es, Plat. Symp. 185 E: metaph.
amp, to sputter, Anth. P. 6, 333.
E Aut. prefer the form πῶρῶν-
f. v. (Perh. akin to πῶω, q. v.)
αἰσμα, *ατος*, τό, (πῶω) a stum-
ip, false step, mistake, Theophr.
—II. a failure, misfortune, eu-
for a defeat, πτ. πρὸς τὸν
ην, Hdt. 7, 149; cf. Aeschin.
s, and v. sub πῶω II.
ασιματίων, *ον*, τό, dim. from
[α]
αῖω, f. πῶω; pf. pass. ἔπται-
—I. trans., to make to stumble
ν, τινά πρὸς τινι, Pind. Fr. 221.
seemingly intr. (for the full
e is πῶω τὸν πόδα πρὸς λίθον),
ke the foot or stumble; and so,
ally, to stumble, trip, fall, absol.,
A. Ag. 1624, Soph. Phil. 215,
etc.; πτ. πρὸς τινι, to stumble
t, fall over, Aesch. Pr. 926, Plat.
553 B; πρὸς τὰς πέτρας, Xen.
2, 3; proverb., μὴ οἷς πρὸς τὸν
ῶον πταίεν, Polyb. 31, 19,
so, πτ. περὶ τινι, as, μὴ περὶ
ῶν πτασθῇ ἡ Ἑλλάς lest Hel-
uld get a fall over him, Hdt. 9,
f. πῶω II): —metaph.,
to a false step or mistake, to fail,
2, 43, Dem. 23, 29, etc.; ἐν
Id. 321, 8; μάχῃ, τοῖς ὅλοις,
17, 14, 13; 3, 48, 4: —also,
ἡ δαονία περὶ τὰ ὄντα, Plat.
t. 160 D; ἡ γλῶττα πτ., stut-
rist. Probl. 3, 31, 2. (Akin to
πῶωσις.)

Πτακός, *adv*. (πτάζ) timidly, A. B.
Πτακίς, *ιδος*, pecul. fem. of πτάξ.
tence
Πτακισμός, *οὔ*, δ, shyness, timidity.
Πτακωρέω, = πτήσω, πτώσω,
from πτάξ.
Πτάμενος, *η*, *ον*, part. aor. of πέ-
ταμαι, Il. [α]
Πτάξ, *gen*. πτακίς, δ, ἡ (πτήσω,
πτώσω)=shy, timid: hence as
subst., a trembler, i. e. a hare, Aesch.
Ag. 137: —also πτάξ, q. v., like ράξ,
ῥάξ, [α, Aesch. l. c. (though α, acc.
to Draco p. 19, 14; 80, 22); —but
when the penult. of the oblique cases
was to be long, πτωκός (πτῶξ), etc.,
were used.]
Πταρικῆ, *ης*, ἡ, a plant, γαρrou or
mill-fol, Diosc. 2, 192: from
Πταρικός, *η*, *ον*, sneezing, inclined
to sneeze. —II. act., making to sneeze,
τὰ πταρικά, things like snuff, Hipp.:
from
Πταρκός, *οὔ*, δ, (πῶω) a sneezing,
Hipp., and Ar. Av. 720.
Πτάρνυμαι, *dep*. = πταίρω, said to
be the more Att. form, Xen. An. 3,
2, 9.
Πταρτικός, *η*, *ον*, = πταρμαι.
Πτάτο, Ep. 3 sing. aor. of πέταμαι
for ἔπτατο, Il. [α]
Πτέλας, δ, a wild-boar, Lyc. 833:
in Hesych. also πτέλος.
Πτέλεα, *ας*, ἡ, Ion. πτελέη, *ης*, the
elm, Il. 6, 419; 21, 242, Hes. Op. 433,
Ar. Nub. 1008, etc. (Perh. = πατῆλα,
the spreading tree, Lob. Paral. 337.)
†Πτέλεα, *ας*, ἡ, Ptelea, a wine dis-
trict of Cos or of the coast of Ionia,
whence the οἶνος Πτελεατικός was
obtained, Theocr. 7, 65.—2. acc. to
Steph. Byz. and Dion. P. 829, ancient
name of Ephesus.
†Πτελεατικός, *η*, *ον*, of Ptelea, v.
sub foreg. 1.
Πτελείνος, *η*, *ον*, (πτελέα) made
of elm, Theophr.
†Πτελεῖον, *οὔ*, τό, Pteleum, a place
in Elis Triphylia, Il. 2, 594; Thuc.
5, 18.—2. a city of Thessaly with a
harbour, lying between Antron and
Pyrasus, Il. 2, 697.—3. a fortress on
the Ionian coast of Asia Minor near
Erythrae, Thuc. 8, 24.—4. a town
near Cardia in Thrace, Dem. 86, 16.
Πτελευδής, *ες*, (εἶδος) elm-like.
Πτελεών, *ωνος*, δ, (πτελέα) an elm-
grove.
†Πτελών, *ωνος*, δ, Pteleon, a lover
of Procris, Apollod. 3, 15, 1.
†Πτελέως λίμνη, *η*, lake of Pteleus,
in Troas, Strab. p. 590.
Πτέον, τό, Att. for πτόν, q. v.
†Πτερέλαος, *ον*, δ, Dor. -λας, Pte-
relaus, son of Taphius, king of the
island Taphus, Apollod. 2, 4, 5.—Others
in Strab.; etc.
†Πτερέλεως, *ω*, δ, Att. form of
foreg. name, ap. Ath. 498 C.
†Πτερία, *ας*, ἡ, Ion. -ίη, Pteria,
capital of a district of same name,
near Sinope; Hdt. 1, 76 assigns it to
Cappadocia.
Πτέρινος, *η*, *ον*, also *ος*, *ον*, (πε-
ρόν) made of feathers, πτ. κύκλος, a
feather-fan, Eur. Or. 1429; πτ. ῥιπίς,
Anth. P. 6, 306.—II. feathered, winged,
Ar. Av. 900.
Πτέρις, *ιδος*, ἡ, (πτέρον) a kind of
fern, so called from its feathery leaves,
Theophr.—Usu. written as oxyt. πτε-
ρίς, but wrongly, for the acc. is πτε-
ρον in Theocr. 3, 14.
Πτέρισμα, *ατος*, τό, a flapping of
the wings, Longin. Fr. 3, 5; ubi al.
πέρνισμα vel πτερόνισμα.
ΠΤΕΡΝΑ or -νη, *ης*, ἡ, the heel, Il.
22, 397, cf. Arist. H. A. 1, 15, 6: also,

the under part of the heel, Aesch. Cho
209, cf. Dem. 88, 2:—proverb., εἶπε
τὸν ἐγκέφαλον ἐν ταῖς πτέρναις ὅο
ρεῖτε, Dem. 88, 2.—2. the sole of a
shoe.—II. metaph., the foot or lower
part of any thing, πόλεως, Lyc. 442:
τῆς μηχανῆς, Polyb. 8, 8, 2.—III. a
ham, Batr. 37. Hence
Πτερνίζω, to strike with the heel:
hence, to trip up, supplant, LXX.—II
to sole an old shoe, A. B.
Πτέρνις, *ικος*, δ, (πτέρνα, the mud
dle stalk of an artichoke, Theophr.
also στέρνις, τέρναξ.
Πτερνιον, *ον*, τό, dim. from πτέρ-
να.
Πτερνίς, *ης*, = πτέρνα II, the bottom
of a dish, Alex. Incert. 54.
Πτέρνιος or πέρνιος, δ, a bird of prey,
Arist. H. A. 9, 36, 1.
Πτερνισμός, *οὔ*, δ, (πτερνίζω) a sup-
planting, LXX.
Πτερνιστήρ, *ηρος*, δ, and -τής, *οὔ*,
δ, (πτερνίζω) one who strikes with the
heel.
Πτερνοβῦτέω, *ω*, to walk on one's
heels: from
Πτερνοβάτης, *ον*, δ, (πτέρνα, βαί-
νω) one who walks on his heels, Hipp.
Πτερνογλύφος, *ον*, δ, (πτέρνα III
γλύφος) Ham-scraper, name of a mouse
in Batr. 227. [α]
Πτερνοκοπέω, *ω*, (πτέρνα, κόπτω)
to stamp with the heels, esp. in a thea-
tre, to show disapprobation.
Πτερνοκότις, *ω*, (πτέρνα III, κό-
πω) Ham-cutter, nickname for a para-
site, Menand. p. 95, Axionic. Chal
cid. 1, 2.
Πτερνοτρόκτης, *ον*, δ, (πτέρνα III,
τρώω) Ham-nibbler, name of a mouse
in Batr. 29.
Πτερνοφάγος, *ον*, δ, (πτέρνα III,
φάγειν) Ham-eater, name of a mouse
in Batr. 230.
Πτεροβῶμων, *ωνος*, δ, ἡ, (πτερέν
βαίω) moving on wings or sails, κυμ
βη) Emped. 226. [α]
Πτεροδότης, *ον*, (πτερόν, δονέω)
moved by wings; hence metaph. high
soaring, high-flown, Ar. Av. 1390, 1402
Πτεροδρομία, *ας*, ἡ, a winged course
v. l. Anth. P. 7, 699.
Πτεροείων, *ωνος*, δ, ἡ, (πτερόν
εἶμα) feather-clad, Opp. C. 2, 190.
Πτερόεις, *εσσα*, *εν*, (πτερόν) fea-
thered, winged, οἰστός, ἰοί, Il. 5, 171
16, 773: —also, feather-like, light, λαι
σῆα (q. v.); πέδιλα, Hes. Sc. 220:
—but in Hom. mostly in the metaph.
phrase, ἔπεα πτερόεντα, winged words,
and so Hes.; so, πτ. ἥμος, Pind. I
4 (5), fin.; πτερόεντι τροχῷ, Id. P. 2,
41; πτερόεσσα κόρα, of the sphinx,
Soph. O. T. 509; φωνῇ πτερόεσσα,
Eur. Ion 1237; κεραυνός πτ., Ar. Av.
576.
Πτερόν, *οὔ*, τό (πέτομαι, πτέσθαι):
—a feather; usu. in plur. feathers, Od.
15, 527, Hdt. 2, 73, etc.: then, like
πτέρνις, a bird's wing, usu. in plur.,
wings, Hom., Pind., etc.; in sing.
ὥκει πτερόν ἢ νόημα, as an emblem
of speed, Od. 7, 36: — in Hdt. 2, 76
also of bat's wings: — αἰθέρα πτεροίς
ψαίνειν, Aesch. Pr. 394 (cf. ἐξακρίω);
ὡπὸ πτεροῖς εἶναι, to be (like chick-
ens) under their mother's wings, Id.
Eum. 1001, cf. Eur. Heracl. 10; πτε-
ροῦ σύριγξ, a quill, Hipp. 886, cf.
καυλός: —proverb., ἰδοὺς ἡν οὐδαμῶς
ταῦτὸν πτερόν πόνον, misery is of
varied plumage, i. e. manifold, Aesch.
Supp. 328, (cf. ὑμπεροῖς); τοῖς αὐ-
τῶν πτεροῖς ἁλσκόμεσθα, strictly of
a bird shot with an arrow feathered
from his own plumes, Aesch. Fr. 123
cf. Pors. Med 139, viii.; ἄλλοτρίου

πτερός ἀγάλλεσθαι, to pride one's self in 'borrowed plumes,' Luc.: κείρειν τινὶ τὰ πτερά, to clip his wings, Call. Epigr. 48, 8. — II. any winged creature, as the sphinx, Eur. Phoen. 806; of a beetle, Ar. Pac. 76: hence, — 2. like οἰονός, Lat. avis, an augury, omen, fate, lot, Soph. O. C. 97. — III. any thing like wings or feathers: as—1. a ship's wings, i. e. oars, ἐρετύα, τάς τε πτερά νηυσὶ πέλονται, Od. 11, 125; 23, 272; so, νηὸς πτερά, Hes. Op. 626, though others take it here of sails, cf. Eur. Hel. 147: hence of birds, πτεροῖς ἐρέσσειν, Eur. I. T. 289; so, πτερύγῃν ἐρετροῖσιν ἐρεσσομένοι, Aesch. Ag. 52:—also, wheels, Müller Lyc. 1072.—2. ἀέθλων πτερά, i. e. the crown of victory, which lifts the poet to heaven, Pind. O. 14, fin., cf. P. 9, fin.—3. the leafage of trees, Soph. Fr. 24, in sing.: also the down on a youth's chin, Jac. A. P. p. 773. — 4. a fan, Meineke Com. Fragm. 2, p. 786.—5. in architecture, the *nares* of columns along the sides of Greek temples, Vitruv., cf. ὑπτερος, διπτερος, περίπτερος in Aegypt, where there were no side-columns, the side-walls, Strab.: also a kind of coping or battlement, Lat. *pinnā*. — 6. a kind of iron-shod portcullis, or perh. drawbridge in gateways.—7. πτερὰ θεατρίων ἀνὰ γωνίας, the fluttering corners of a kind of *χλαμύς*, Hesych., v. Dict. Antiqu. s. v. *Chlamys*.—Cf. the collat. form *πτέρυξ*.

Πτεροοικίλος, οὐ, (πτερόν, ποιός) motley-feathered, Ar. Av. 248.

Πτερόπους, ποδός, (πτερόν, ποῦς) wing-footed, of Mercury, Anth. Plan. 234.

Πτερορροῦω, and -ρῶω, ὦ, (πτερόν, ῥέω) to shed the feathers, lose feather, scull, Ar. Av. 106, Plat. Phaedr. 246 C: metaph., to be plucked, fleeced, plundered, Ar. Av. 284; hence also, πτ. ὄν πλοῦτον, Philostr. Hence

Πτερορρήσις, ἡ, a losing feather, moulting. [v]

Πτερότης, ἡτος, ἡ, πτερί in the abstract, formed like ποδότης, Arist. Part. An. 1, 3, 2: also πτερούσις. [v]

Πτερόφοιτος, οὐ, (πτερόν, φοιτῶ) wing-walking; hence the high-flown phrase, διὰ πτερόφοιτον ἀνάγκην, because he must walk on wings, i. e. fly, Plat. Phaedr. 252 B, where Heind. and Bekk. prefer the v. l. πτεροφότος, because he has grown wings, v. Stallb. ad l.

Πτερόφορος, οὐ, (πτερόν, φέρω) feathered, winged, Aesch. Ag. 1147, Eur. Or. 317, etc.; πτ. φύλα, the feathered tribes, Ar. Av. 1757:—metaph., πτ. Διὸς βέλος, the winged bolt of Jupiter, Ib. 1714.—II. a fan-bearer in Aegyptian processions, Inscr.—III. under the Roman emperors, a flying-post, courier, Lat. *speculator*, Plut. Otho 4.

Πτεροφύω, ὦ, to put forth, grow feathers or wings, Plat. Phaedr. 251 C, 255 D, Luc. Icarom. 10: from

Πτεροφύς, ἐς, (πτερόν, φύω) growing feathers or wings, Plat. Polit. 266 B. [v] Hence

Πτεροφύσις, ἡ, = sq., Geop.: [v] and

Πτεροφύα, ας, ἡ, a growing feathers, fledging, feathering.

Πτερόφυτος, οὐ, (φύω) = πτεροφύς.

Πτεροφύτωρ, ορος δ, ἡ, v. sub πτ. ὠδοῦτος. [v]

Πτερόω, ὦ, (πτερόν) to furnish with feathers or wings, feather, τινά, Ar. Av. 1334, etc.: pass., to be feathered, Pl. 804:—πτεροῦν βιβλίον, i. e. to

tie it to a feathered arrow and so shoot it, or perh. to put it on the arrow by way of feathers, Hdt. 8, 128, cf. Eur. Or. 274:—ἔπος ἐπτερουμένον, Ar. Ran. 1388.—2. ναῦν πτ., to have the oars spread like feathers ready to dip into the water, Polyb. 1, 46, 11; (the pf. is intr., ναὺς ἐπτερουμένη, lb. 9): hence, ταραῶν πύλως ἐπτερουμένων, the dash made by the wing-like oars, i. e. the oars themselves, Eur. I. T. 1346, (which line Herm., and now Dind., places after v. 1394 = 1362 Herm.).—II. metaph., in pass., to be excited, πρὸς τι, Luc., Anacreont., etc.; cf. ἀναπτερόω.

Πτερυγίζω, f. -ίζω, (πτέρυξ) to move the wings, flutter, like young birds trying to fly, Ar. Av. 1467: to flap the wings, like a cock crowing, Ar. Plut. 575, cf. πτερύσσομαι:—in Eq. 522, the word alludes to a play of Magnes' called 'Ὀρνίθερ.

Πτερυγίνος, η, οὐ, (πτέρυξ) = πτέρυγος. [v]

Πτερυγιον, οὐ, τό, dim. from πτέρυξ, a little wing, but usu., — II. any thing like a wing, as—1. a fan, Arist. H. A. 1, 5, etc.: in plur., also, parts of the cuttle-fish, which were eaten, Sotad. Ἐγκλει. 1, 16.—2. the end, point or tip of a thing, ἱματίου, LXX.—3. a projection, esp. a turret or battlement, acc. to others, a pointed roof, peak, N. T., cf. Joseph. Ant. 15, 11, 5: a projecting piece of wood, in an engine, Polyb. 2, 9, 4.—4. medic., a disease of the eye when a membrane grows over it, from the inner corner, Galen.:—also a growth of the flesh over the nails, esp. of the great toe, Celsus.

Πτερυγισμα, ατος, τό, v. sub πτέρυσμα.

Πτερυγοειδής, ἐς, (πτέρυξ, εἶδος) wing-like, feathery. Adv. -ῶς, Theophr.

Πτερυγοτόμος, οὐ, δ, an instrument for cutting away πτερυγία (signif. II. 4), Paul. Aeg.

Πτερυγοφόρος, οὐ, (φέρω) bearing feathers or wings.

Πτερυγῶ, ὦ, f. -ώσω, (πτέρυξ) to wing, hasten:—mid., πτερυγοῦσθαι πρὸς ματέρα, to fly to her, Sappho 75; cf. πτοῦω sub lin.

Πτερυγώδης, ἐς, contr. for πτερυγοειδής, Theophr.—2. οἱ πτερυγώδεις, thin emaciated persons whose shoulder-blades stick out like wings, Hipp., v. Foës. Oecon.

Πτερυγώκης, ἐς, (πτέρυξ, ὥκς) fleet of wing, Aesch. Pr. 286.

Πτερυγωμα, ατος, τό, (πτερυγῶ) the wings, a wing.—II. any thing that hangs like a wing; esp. the lobe of the ear; a part of the pudenda muliebria. [v]

Πτερυγώδης, ἡ, ὄν, (πτερυγῶ) fledged, winged, wing-shaped, χρησμός, Ar. Eq. 1086.

Πτέρυξ, ὄγος, ἡ, (πτερόν) a wing, II. 2, 316, etc.: hence poet., the flight of a bird, esp. as an omen, οὐκ ἀγαθαὶ πτέρυγες, Call. L. P.—II. any thing that hangs like a wing, as—1. a rudder, Soph. Fr. 930; of oars, cf. πτερόν III. 1.—2. the flaps or skirts at the bottom of a coat of armour, Xen. An. 4, 7, 15, cf. Eq. 12, 4 and v.: also of a cloak, v. πτερόν III. 7.—3. the edge of an axe, sword, or knife, Plat. Alex. 16; of the beak of the sword-fish, Ael. N. A. 9, 40.—4. the lobe of the ear, lungs, etc.—5. the wing of a building.—III. any thing that covers or protects like wings, πτ. πέπλων, Eur. Ion 1143; Ἐββοῖνης κολῶδης πτέρυξ, i. e. Aulis, Dind. Eur. I. A. 120.—IV.

metaph., πτέρυγες γόνυ, the wing i. e. the flight or flow of grief, Soph. El. 243, ubi v. Herm.

Πτέρυξις, εως, ἡ, (πτερύσσομαι) flapping of wings.

Πτέρυσμα, ατος, τό, = foreg.: from Πτερύσσομαι, f. -έσμαι, (πτέρυξ) dep. mid., to move the wings, flutter, clap the wings like a cock crowing, Ael. N. A. 7, 7: metaph., to triumph exult, Diphil. Paras. 2.

Πτέρωμα, ατος, τό, (πτερόω) which is feathered, a feathered oar, Aesch. Fr. 123.—2. a getting feathered, being feathered, feathering, Plat. Phaedr. 246 E.—II. πτ. βραγχίων, the fin the gills of fishes, Ael. N. A. 16, —III. = πτερόν III. 5, Vitruv.

Πτερώνυμος, οὐ, (πτέρυξ, ὄνομα) named from its feathers or wings, Plat. Phaedr. 252 C.

Πτέρως, ὠτος, δ, (πτερόν) the winged god, a play on the name of 'Eros, Plat. Phaedr. 252 B.

Πτέρωσις, εως, ἡ, (πτερόω) a feathering, plumage, Ar. Av. 94, 97.

Πτερωτής, οὐ, δ, (πτερόω) one who feathers, or furnishes with wings.—metaph., one who emboldens.

Πτερωτός, ὅς, ὄν, also ὄς, ὄν, Soph. O. C. 1460 (πτερώω)—feathered, τὸ λα, Hdt. 2, 76; winged, ὄντες, Ib. 75; ὄχος, Aesch. Pr. 135; Διὸς βραγχίῃ, Soph. I. c. (cf. πτεροφόρος); ξενύματα, Eur. H. F. 571:—so, φθόγγος, of a sound in the air, Ar. Av. 1198:—χιτωνίσκος πτ., a tunic worked with feathers, Plut.

Πτέσθαι, inf. aor. of πέτομαι.

Πτήμα, ατος, τό, flight, a flying from

Πτήμαι, inf. aor. ἔπτην, of πέτομαι.

Πτηνοκράτωρ, ορος δ, (κρατῶ) the king of feathered fowl. [α]

Πτηνολέτης, οὐ, δ, fem. -όλης, ἰδος: (πτηνός, ὀλλανμ) bird-kill, πτηνολετὴς νεφέλη, of a net, Ar. Pl. 6, 185.

Πτηνοπέδιλος, οὐ, (πτηνός, πέδιλον) with winged sandals, Orph. 27, 4.

Πτηνόπους, ποδός, wing-footed, swift-footed.

Πτηνός, ἡ, ὄν, Dor. πτανός, ἡ, (πτήναι, πέτομαι)—feathered, winged; Διὸς πτ. κύων, i. e. the eagle, Aesch. Pr. 1024, Ag. 136: πτ. ἰδ. Id. Eum. 181; ὄρνις, οἰωνός, Soph. etc.: τὰ πτηνὰ, fowls, birds, Aesch. Cho. 591, Soph. Ag. 168; so, πτ. θῆραι, Soph. Phil. 1146:—also of rows, πτ. ἰοί, Ib. 166, etc.; cf. πτερόω.—II. of young birds, fled, Seidl. Eur. Tro. 147.—III. meta-πτηνὸν μῦθος, like Homer's ἐπτερόντα, Eur. Or. 1176:—but, λόγος, fleeting, idle words, Plat. L. 717 C; so, πτηνὰς διώκειν ἐλπίς, fleeting hopes, Eur.—2. πτανὰ ἰδ. soaring, aspiring strength, Pind. 74, 3.

Πτήξις, ἡ, (πτήσσω) a crouching, fear, terror, LXX.

Πτήσις, εως, ἡ, (πτήναι) a flying, flight, Aesch. Fr. 486, Arist., etc.

ΠΤΗΣΣΩ, fut. πτήσω: aor. ἔπτα: and an aor. 2 ἔπτακον app. in the compd. καταπτακόν, Aesch. Eum. 252: pf. ἔπτηχα (Isocr. 94 more rarely ἔπτηκα, Butt. C. s. v.: Hom. uses, of pf., only the part. πεπτηώς, ὄτος; also Ep. 3, aor. 2 in compd. καταπτήναι, 136.—I. causative, to frighten, s. alarm, Lat. *terrere*, πτήξω θυμὸν 'Αἰών, Pl. 14, 40; but, ὑποπτήναι, to be a yoke dreaded, Poul. S. Epich.

—II. intr., to be frightened or scared, fear; esp. to crouch or cover down fear (cf. *πτῶσις*), Pind. P. 4, 100, sch. Pers. 209, Soph. Aj. 171; re fully, πτ. ταπεινός, to crouch, Eur. Andr. 165; also, πτ. θυμόν, ph. O. C. 1466; πτ. ἐν μυχῷ πέγ-
ον, Eur. Cycl. 408; εἰς ἐρημίαν
ὑ πτ., Eur. Andr. 755; πτ. βορόν,
see covering to it, Id. Ion 1280.—2.
ly c. acc., to crouch for fear of a
ng, ἀπειλός, Aesch. Pr. 174, cf.
n. Cyr. 3, 18; but in the strange
sage ταῖς διανοίαις μὴ πτήσαντες
ον, Lycurg. 154, 9, φόβον must
aken as a cognate acc. (Akin to
εἰς, πτώξ, πτώσω, πτώω, πτώειω,
ναι, πτέσθαι, πέτομαι, πτύρω.)
(Γρητ., Ion. for πτάται, subj. aor.
ἀπέτομαι, ll. 15, 170.)

Ιητικός, ἡ, ὄν, (πτίνα, πέτομαι)
y or able to fly, winged, Arist. Part.
2, 13, 5. Adv. -κώς, Plut. 2, 405 B.
τίλοβαφός, ὄν, (πτίλον, βάπτω)
ing or dyeing feathers. [αῖ]
πτιλον, ὄν, τό, a feather, Ar. Ach.
588: plumage, πτ. κύκνειον,
h. Fr. 708: hence, a down-cush-
Clem. Al.: also, down on a youth's
, Jac. A. P. p. 773.—II. a wing,
birds and insects, like πτερόν,
t. Incess. An. 15, 6: also of the
-like membrane in a kind of ser-
s, Hdt. 2, 76.—III. = φύλλον,
Th. 524.—Usu. in plur. (Acc.
ome from *ἵπταμαι*: others from
ω.) [ζ]

πτιλόνωσ, ὄν, (πτίλον, νῶτος)
feathered back, Anth. P. 9, 256.

πτιλομαί, as pass., (πτίλον) to
feather wings, Philostr.

τίλος, ὄν, v. sq. II.

τίλοσις, εὐς, ἡ, (πτίλον) like
ωσις, plumage, Ael. N. A. 16, 4.
a disease of the eyelids in which
edges become swollen and in-
ed, and the eyelashes fall off,
Aeg.; also πτιλὸ ὄμματα,
c.; and the person afflicted
with is called πτίλος, Galen.
Hence

τίλσσω, to have sore eyes; cf.

τίλωτός, ἡ, ὄν, (πτίλον) feath-
—2. stuffed with feathers.

τίσων, ης, ἡ, (πτίσω) peeled
y, Hipp.—II. a drink made thereof,
y-water, a pisan, Id.; πτισάνην
y, Ar. Fr. 201.—Sometimes, but
gly, written πτισάνη. [αῖ]

τίσανον, ὄν, τό, poet. for foreg.,
Th. 590. [ζ] Hence

τίσανορροφία, ας, ἡ, (ροφῶ) a
ing of a pisan, Hipp.

τίσμα, ατος, τό, (πτίσω) peeled
Strab.

τιμρός, οὔ, ὁ, a winnowing, Nico-
ξερ. 5: from

τίσσω, fut. πτίσω: pf. pass. ἐπτι-
to husk, peel, or winnow grain,
2, 92, Luc. Hermot. 79; πτίσω
ν δῶδ, the song of women win-
g, Ar. Fr. 323. (Shortd. from
σω, for the root is ΠΙΣ-, ΠΙΤ-,
r. pish, to bruise; whence πί-
and Lat. *pinso*, *pinso*.) Hence

ιστής, οὔ, ὁ, a winnower, Jac.
p. 714. Hence

ιστικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to or
for winnowing.

ῶα, ας, ἡ, and (but not Att.)
(πτοῶς) fear, terror, fright,
Locr. 103 B, and Erotian.—II.

pent caused by passion, esp.
—On the forms, cf. Lob. Phryn.

Hence
πυλός, also πτοιαλός, α, ὄν,
end, Opp. H. 3, 431.

Πτοῶ, also πτοίω, πτοιάω, ὦ:
f. -ήσω; pf. pass. ἐπτόμαι: — to
frighten, scare, Call. Del. 191, Anth.
P. 7, 214: — pass., to be scared, dis-
mayed, φρένες ἐπτοίθεν, Od. 22,
298; ἐπτοίμενος φρένας, Aesch. Pr.
856, Cho. 535; δράκονσιν, by ser-
pents, Eur. El. 1255.—II. metaph.,
to flutter, excite by any passion, esp. by
hope or love, Sappho 2, 6: usu. in
pass., to be in a flutter, be so excited,
Theogn. 1012, or rather Mimmerm.
5, 2 (where there is also a collat.
notion of fear, cf. Merrick Tryph.
360; in full, ἐρωτὶ πτοίσθαι, Eur.
I. A. 587, ὑπ' ἐρωτὶ, Call. Dian. 191;
πτοίσθαι περὶ τι, to feel a passion for
a thing, to be eager about a thing, Plat.
Rep. 439 D; so too, πρὸς τι and ἐπὶ
τινι, Heind. Plat. Phaed. 68 C, Schäf.
Dion. Comp. p. 10; εἰς γυναικας, Luc.
Amor. 5:—generally, to be distraught,
μεθ' ὀμηλικας ἐπτοίηται, he gazes like
one distraught after his fellows, Hes.
Op. 449: τὸ πτοήθεν, distraction, Eur.
Bacch. 1269.—Cf. περυνόω. (Akin
to πτήσω, πτώσω.) Hence

Πτοῖσις, also πτοίησις, εως, ἡ, a
frightening, scaring away:—an exciting
to passion.—II. pass., any vehement
emotion, esp. passionate desire, Plat.
Prot. 310 D, cf. Arist. Gen. An. 4, 5,
9; περὶ τι, Plat. Symp. 206 D; cf.
Lob. Phryn. 495.

Πτοητός, also πτοιητός, ἡ, ὄν,
(πτοῶ) scared away, Nic. Al. 243.

Πτοιά, ἡ, πτοιαλός, α, ὄν, (πτοι-
έω, πτοῶ) = πτόα, πτοαλός, q. v.

Πτοίω, πτοίησις, πτοιητός, v. sub
πτοῶ, etc., Hes.

†Πτοιοδωρος, ὄν, ὁ, Ptoiodorus, father
of Theseus of Corinth, a victor in
the Isthian games, Pind. O. 13,
58.—2. a Theban exile, Thuc. 4, 76.
—Others in Dem.; etc.

Πτοῖος, ὁ, = πτοῖα, πτόα.

Πτοιώδης, ες, v. sub πτοιώδης.

Πτοιωτός, ἡ, ὄν, (πτοιός) = πτοι-
τός, Nic.

†Πτολεδάρμα, ὄν, τό, Ptoledarma,
a town of Arcadia, Paus. 8, 27, 3.

†Πτολεμαϊκός, ἡ, ὄν, of or relating to
Ptolemy, Ptolemaean, Strab. p. 813, Arr.

†Πτολεμαῖον, ὄν, τό, the Ptolemae-
um, a gymnasium in Athens, near the
temple of Theseus, Paus. 1, 17, 2.

†Πτολεμαῖος, ὄν, ὁ, Ptolemaeus,
Ptolemy, a freq. prop. n.—1. son of
Piraeus, father of Eurypedon, Il. 4,
228.—2. son of Damasichthon, king
of Thebes, Paus. 9, 5, 16.—Esp. freq.
of Aegyptian kings from —3. Ptole-
my I., son of Lagus, a general of
Alexander the Great and governor of
Aegypt, Strab. p. 795.—4. Ptolemy
II., surnamed Φιλάδελφος, Paus. 1,
6, 8.—5. III., surnamed Εὐεργέτης,
Ath. 251 D.—6. IV., surnamed Φιλο-
πάτωρ, from having poisoned his fa-
ther, Id. 203 F.—7. V., surnamed
Ἐπιφανής.—8. VI., surnamed Τρύ-
φον or Φιλομήτωρ, Paus. 1, 9, 1.—9.
VII., surnamed Φύσκων or Κακεργέ-
της, Ath. 184 C.—10. VIII., surnamed
Λάβυρος.—11. IX., surnamed Ἀλγ-
τής, cf. Strab. pp. 791 sq.—12. ὁ
Κεραυνός, son of Ptolemy (3 supra),
king of Macedonia, Paus. 10, 19, 7.
—13. son of Seleucus, Arr. An. 1, 24,
1.—Others in Polyb.; Ath.; etc.

Hence

†Πτολεμαῖς, ἴδος, ἡ, prop. pecul.
fem. to Πτολεμαϊκός; as prop. n.—1.

1. Ptolemais, a city of Phoenicia,
Strab. p. 758.—2. a city of Cyrene,
port of Barca, Id. p. 837.—3. a city
of Upper Aegypt, also called ἡ Πτο-
λεμαϊκὴ πόλις, Id. p. 813.—4. a city

on the coast of the Troglodytae, Id.
p. 768.

Πτολεμῖς, πολεμιστής, πτῖλε
μῶνδε, Ep. for πολεμ., ll.

†Πτόλεμος, ὄν, ὁ, Ep. for πόλεμος,
Hom., and Hes. (The usual form is
however more freq. in Hom.: he
seems to have used this form and its
derivatives, only metri grat., after a
word ending with a short vowel.)

Πτολιάρχος, ὄν, Ep. for πολιάρ-
χος, Call.

Πτολιέθρον, ὄν, τό, in form a dim.
from πτόλις (πόλις); but in usage,
just = πόλις, freq. in Hom., and Hes.:
never found in the form πολιεθρον,
Wern. Tryph.

Πτολιπόρθης, ὄν, ὁ, v. sub πτολί-
πορθος.

†Πτολιπόρθης, ὄν, ὁ, Ptoliporthes,
son of Penelope and Ulysses after
his return from the Trojan war
Paus. 8, 12, 6: v. πτολίπορθος.

Πτολιπόρθιος, ὄν, = πτολίπορθος,
of Ulysses, Od. 9, 504, 530.

Πτολίπορθος, ὄν, (πτόλις, πέρθω)
sacking or wasting cities, freq. in Hom.,
esp. as epith. of Ulysses, Achilles, and
Mars; of the last also in Hes. Th.
936; also, πτ. μάχαι, Pind. O. 8, 46:
Dind. reads πολίπορθος in Aesch.
Ag. 783; and πολίπορθης, lb. 473,
but doubtfully. [ζ]

Πτόλις, ιος, ἡ, poet., esp. Ep. form
for πόλις, Hom., though not freq.,
and prob. only metri grat., as πτόλε-
μος, q. v.: also in Aesch., and Eur.

†Πτόλισμα, ατος, τό, Ep. for πόλι-
σμα.

†Πτόλιχος, ὄν, ὁ, Ptoichus, a statu-
ary of Aegina, Paus. 6, 9, 1.—Others
in Paus.; etc.

†Πτορθάκηνθος, ὄν, (πτόρθος, ἄκα-
θα) with thorns on its branches, The-
ophr. (ἄκ)

Πτορβέλιον, cv, τό, = sq., Nic. Al. 267.

Πτόρθος, ὄν, ὁ, a young branch,
shoot, sucker, sapling, Od. 6, 128; ὡς
τις πτόρθος ἡξόμην, Eur. Hec. 20;
—πτόρθοισι δάφνην, Id. Ion 103, etc.
—II. a sprouting, budding, Hes. Op. 419
Πτορθοφέρω, ὦ, (φέρω) to bear
branches.

Πτόρος, ὁ, rare form for παρμός.

Πτωώδης, ες, (πτῶα, εἶδος) scared,
shy.

†Πτυῶλιζω, f. -ίσω, (πτῶλον) to
spit much, have the mouth full of spittle
also, πτυελίζω, Hipp. Hence

†Πτυῶλισμός, οὔ, ὁ, a spitting much
also, πτυελισμός, Hipp.

†Πτυῶλον, ὄν, τό, (πτῶα) spittle,
also, πτύεον, Hipp.

†Πτυάριον, ὄν, τό, Dim. from πτύ-
ον. [αῖ]

†Πτῶα, ἄδος, ἡ, (πτῶα) the spitter
a kind of serpent, Paul. Aeg.

†Πτύγμα, ατος, τό, (πτῶσσω) any
thing folded, πτέπλοιο πτ., a folded
mantle, Il. 5, 315; cf. Anth. P. 6, 271,
—in Medic., a piece of lint folded up to
stop a wound, a pledget.

†Πτυγμάτιον, ὄν, τό, dim. from
foreg., Paul. Aeg. [αῖ]

†Πτυγξ, vηγός, ἡ, a water-bird,
Aesch. H. A. 9, 12, 5; cf. πῶγξ.

†Πτυελίζω, πτυελισμός, πτυελον, =
πτυαλ-.

†Πτύελος, ἡ, Ion. for πύελος, Luc.
Philopat. 20.

†Πτυδιον, ὄν, τό, dim. from πτύον
[ζ]

†Πτυκτίζω, = πτύσσω.

†Πτυκτιον, ὄν, τό, a folding book or
tablet: dim. from πτυξ.

†Πτυκτός, ἡ, ὄν, (πτύσσω) folded, πτ.
πίναξ (like the later δίπτυχα) folding
tables, consisting of two thin plates

of wood, one folding upon the other, the oldest kind of writing materials, Il. 6, 169, — though not then used for writing, v. sub *σῆμα*, and cf. Wolf Proleg. p. lxxxii, sq.—2. generally, in many folds, in folds, plates, or layers: cf. sq.

Πτύξ, ἡ, gen. πτύχος, and post-Hom. πτύχη, ἡς, ἡ, which form prevails almost exclus. in Pind., and Trag., v. Elmsl. Med. 1264, though he need not have proscribed πτύξ entirely in those authors, v. Ellendt Lex. Soph.: (πτύσσω) *anything in folds*; hence, a *fold, leaf, layer, plate*, usu. in plur., πτύχες αἰκέας, plates of metal or leather, five, six, or more in strong shields, Il. 7, 247; 18, 481; 20, 269, Hes. Sc. 143: *the folds of a garment*, first in Hom. Cer. 176, then in Soph. Fr. 437, Eur., etc.: — πτυχαὶ διβλῶν, *folding tablets* (cf. πτυκτός), Aesch. Supp. 947; so, γραμμάτων πτυχαί, Soph. Fr. 150; δέλτου, Eur. I. A. 98.—II. of the sides of a hill, or hilly country, (which viewed from a distance appears to be in folds, cf. πολύπτυχος), a cleft, dell, gully, corrie, comb, πτύχες Οὐλύμποιο, Il. 11, 77; also, πτύχες ἡμερόεσσαι (from the wind that rushes down a narrow mountain-cleft), Od. 19, 432: also in sing., πτυχὶ Οὐλύμποιο, Παρνησοῖο, Il. 20, 25 H. A. 269, Merc. 555: so too, πτυχαὶ Κρισαῖαι, Πίνδου, Πέλοπος, Pind. P. 6, 18; 9, 28, N. 2, 33; Κίθαρωνος, Soph. O. T. 1026, and freq. in Eur.—so also of the sky with its cloud-clefts, πτυχαὶ αἰθέρος, οὐρανό, esp. freq. in Eur., as Or. 1631, Phoen. 84, cf. Elmsl. Med. 1264: —but the metaph. phrase, ἡμῶν πτυχαί, Pind. O. 1, 170, is used of varied turns of poetry, referred by Böckh to the varieties of the metre, music, etc., by Dissen to the new turn given in that ode to the legend of Pelops.—III. the *flat plate of a ship's stern*, on which her name was written, also πτυχίς, ἡ.—IV. in Comedy, πτυχαί are wrinkles in the face.—Poet. word.

Πτύξις, ἡ, (πτύσσω) *a folding*: also a fold, LXX.

Πτύον, ον, τό, (πτύω) *a winnowing-shovel or fan*, Lat. vannus, with which corn after threshing was thrown up against the wind to clear it of the chaff, Il. 13, 588 (in poet. gen. πτύον), Aesch. Fr. 194, Soph. Fr. 931, Theocr. 7, 156, cf. λιμρός, λιμρώς: —the later Att. form is πτέον, Lob. Phryn. 321.—II. in Cyprus, a corn-measure, hence τὸ δίκτυον, half a μέδιμονος.

Πτύρμα, ατος, τό, and πτυρμός, ὁ, (πτύω) *consternation*.

Πτυρτικός, ἡ, ὄν, timorous, Arist. Mirab. 169.

Πτύρω, f. πτύρῳ, c. frighten, scare: pass., πτυρόμαι, c. aor. 2, ἐπτύρην [v], to be frightened, Hipp.: esp. of horses, to shy, start, Diod. 2, 19, Plut. Fab. 3; 3, 700: at a thing, Id. Marcell. 6, Id. 2, 280 C; also c. acc., πτυρόναι τὸν θάνατον, to start at, be alarmed at death, Plat. Ax. 370 A. (Akin to πτώω, πτώσω, πτήσω.) [v]

Πτύσις, ἡ, (πτύω) *a spitting*, Hipp.: also = σπ. [v]

Πτύω, ατος, τό, (πτύω) *spittle*, Hipp., Polyb. 8, 14, 5.

Πτυμός, οὐ, ὁ, = πτύσις, from πτύω, Hipp.

ΠΤΥΣΣΩ, f. -σω, to fold, double up, χιτῶνα, εἰς τὴν πτ., to fold up garments, and put them by, Od. I, 439; 6, 111, 152: — χεῖρας πτύσαι ἐπὶ τινι, to *fold one's arms over or round another*,

Soph. O. C. 1611.—II. pass., so be folded, doubled up, ἔγχεα ἐπύσσοντο, the spears bent back, Il. 13, 134, like διπλοῦσθαι and κάμπτεσθαι.—2. to fold or cling round, as clothes on the body, πτύσσεσθαι ὑφὸ μῆρον, Soph. Fr. 791; also, πτύσσεσθαι τινι, to cling to..., Ion ap. Ath. 447 E.—III. in mid., to fold round one's self, wrap round one, τι, Ar. Rub. 267. (Prob. akin to πεπύννυμι and πνυρός.) Hence

Πτύχη, ἡ, post-Hom. form of πτύξ, q. v.

† Πτυχία, ας, ἡ, Ptychia, an island near Corcyra, Thuc. 4, 46.

Πτύκτιον, τό, = πτυκτίον.

Πτύχος, α, ὄν, = πτυκτός. [v]

Πτύχις, ιδος, ἡ, v. πτύξ III.

Πτύχῳδς, ες, (πτυχή, εἶδος) in folds, wrinkles, layers, Arist. H. A. 5, 7, 2.

ΠΤΥΨΩ, f. πτύσω, pf. pass. ἐπύσμαι: —to spit out or up, αἷμα, Il. 23, 697; absol., to spit, Hdt. 1, 99, Xen. Cyr. 8, 1, 24.—2. of the sea, to disgorge, cast out, ἐπ' ὕδωι πτ., Theocr. 15, 133, cf. Ap. Rh. 2, 570, Leon. Tar. 96, etc.—3. metaph., to spit in token of abhorrence, hence to abominate, Euf. Soph. Ant. 645 (653); πτύσας προσώπῳ, with an expression of loathing, Soph. Ant. 1232.—4. εἰς κόλπον πτύειν, Lat. in sinum spuerē (Plin.), to avert a bad omen, disarm witchcraft, and the like, which was done three times, ὥς μὴ βασκανθῶ, τρίς εἰς ἐμὸν ἐπύσσα κόλπον, Theocr. 6, 39, cf. 20, 11; so, ὑπὸ κόλπον πτ., Anth. P. 12, 229. (The same as ψύω, hence πύτιζω, q. v., Lat. spuo, sputo (cf. ptyia), —whence also spuma—our spew, spit.) [v] in pres. and impf.: v̄ in fut., etc.: v. Gräfe Mel. 124, 7; but in Theocr. 24, 19, Ap. Rh. 2, 570; 4, 925, and later Ep., v̄ in impf., before a short syll.]

Πτωκίζω, v. πτωσκίζω.

Πτωκός, ἄδος, ἡ, (πτῶξ, πτώσω) shy, timorous, fearful, Ep. Hom. 8, 2, Soph. Phil. 1093, where πτωκάδες is now admitted to be the correct reading.

Πτώμα, ατος, τό, (πίπτω, πέπτωκα) a fall, freq. in Trag., πτεσὲν πτώματ' οὐκ ἀνασχετά, Aesch. Fr. 919; cf. Soph. Ant. 1046, Plat. Lach. 181 B; πτώμασιν αἱματίσιν πέδον, Aesch. Supp. 662: —hence, a misfortune, calamity, Lat. casus, τα θεῶν πτώματα, calamities from (sent by) the gods, Eur. H. F. 1228: a failure, defeat, like πτώσιμα, Polyb. 33, 12, 7.—II. that which is fallen or killed, a corpse, carcase, usu. πτώμα νεκροῦ, as Ἐλένης, Ἑτεοκλέους πτ., Eur. Or. 1196, Phoen. 1697: so too, πτώμα οἴκου, the ruin of a house; so, πτ. ἐλαῶν, fallen olive-trees, Lys. ap. Harp.: but later also without νεκροῦ, Valck. Phoen. 1490, Lob. Phryn. 375, sq. Hence

Πτωματίω, f. -ισω, to make to fall.—II. ὁ πτωματιζόμενος, those who have the falling sickness, epileptic persons.

Πτωμαίτις, ιδος, ἡ, a sort of goblet, literally, a tumbler, i. e. a cup that will not stand upright, and therefore must be emptied at once, Ath. 485 E.: the correction πωμαίτις seems needless.

Πτωματίσιμος, οὐ, ὁ, (πτωματίω II) epilepsy, Procl.

Πτώξ, ὁ, ἡ, gen. πτωκός, (πτῶσω) crouching, covering for fear, epith. of the hare, Il. 22, 310; also, ὁ πτώξ, as subst., = πτάξ (q. v.), Il. 17, 676, cf. Aesch. Eum. 325.

† Πτώων, ον, τό, ὄρος, Mount Ptoion, a

mountain in Boeotia on the south-east of Lake Copais, with a temple and oracle of Apollo, Hdt. 8, 135. Πτώων κευθμῶν, Pind. Fr. 70, 4, Böckh. † Πτώων, ον, ὁ, Ptoios, son of Atlas and Themistio, Asius 9.—2. ap. Pell. of Apollo, Id. ib.

Πτώσιμος, ον, (πίπτω, πέπτωκα) fallen, slain, Aesch. Ag. 639: the passage, Ib. 1122, is yet dub.

Πτώσις, εως, ἡ, (πίπτω, πέπτω) a falling, fall, κύβων, Plat. Rep. I, C; Φαέθοντος, Polyb. 2, 16, 13.—II. C; case, grammatical inflexion of any kind, Arist. Top. 2, 9, 2, Rhet. 2, 23, 2.

Πτωσκάζω, poet. for πτώσω, to crouch or cower for fear, Il. 4, 372, where the v. l. πτωκίζω is rightly rejected by Wolf and Heyne.

ΠΤΩΣΣΩ, f. -σω, like πτήσω (intr.), to crouch or cower from fear, ἐκτορι, Il. 7, 129, etc.; v̄ πτῶσσο (without any notion of fear), Tyrtae 2, 36; ἐχθρῶν πτώσسونτι, they cower down for fear of their enemies, Pind. P. 8, 124: —also, to go cowering or stooping about, like a beggar, πτώσσω κατὰ ὄμιον, Od. 17, 227; 18, 363; so, ἀλλοτρίων οἴκους πτώσσειν, to go begging to other people's houses, Hes. Op. 393: cf. πτωχός, πτωχεῖα.—2. to be frightened, scared, Il. 4, 371, Hdt. 9, 48: —to flee affrighted, Il. 21, 14, Eur. Hec. 1065; πτ. εἰς ἐρημίαν, Eur. Bacch. 223 (cf. πτήσω); πτ. so, c. acc., οὐδ' ἐτι ἀλλήλους πτῶσσομεν, let us no longer flee from one another, Il. 20, 427.

Πτωτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (πτῶσις) of, belonging to a case, Gramm.

Πτωτός, ἡ, ὄν, (πίπτω, πέπτωκα) falling, apt to fall, falling.

Πτωχάλας, ὁ, ἡ, (πτωχός, ἄλαζον) a braggart beggar, beggarly boasting, Ath. 230 C.

Πτωχός, ἄδος, ἡ, dub. l. for πτωκός.

Πτωχεῖα, ας, Ion. -ήνη, ἡς, ἡ, (πτωχεῖω) begging, Hdt. 3, 14; εἰς ὄγκον πτ. ἐλθεῖν, Plat. Legg. 936 B; εἰς πτ. καταστῆναι, Lys. 898, 9: proverb., πτωχεῖας πενία ἀδεύει, Ar. Plut. 549.

Πτωχεῖον, ον, τό, (πτωχεῖω) a refuge for beggars.

Πτωχελένη, ἡς, ἡ, (πτωχός, Ἐλένη) a beggar-Helen, i. e. a prostitute, Ath. 585 B.

Πτωχεύω, f. -σω, (πτωχός) to be a beggar, go begging, beg, πρὸς ἀπὸν ὄμιον, Od. 15, 309; 19, 73; ἐπ' ἐνεία, Antipho 117, 22.—2. to be a poor as a beggar, Plat. Eryx. 394 B.—II. trans., to get by begging, δαῖτα, Od. 17, 11, 19.—2. c. acc. pers. to beg of, ask an alms of, φίλων, Theogn. 918.

Πτωχήνη, Ion. for πτωχεῖα.

Πτωχίζω, f. -ισω, (πτωχός) to make a beggar of, beggar, LXX.

Πτωχικός, ἡ, ὄν, (πτωχός) of, belonging to or befitting a beggar, beggarly, σκολή, Lycour. 158, 35; πτωχίμαι, Plat. Rep. 554 B.

Πτωχίστερος, irreg. compar. πτωχός, only Ar. Ach. 425.

Πτωχοσκεῖον, ον, τό, (δέχομαι) poor-house.

Πτωχομοιστος, ον, (πτωχός, μοῖστος) a beggarly poet, Gorg. ap. Arist. Rhet. 3, 3, 1.

Πτωχοπλούσιος, ον, rich in pretended poverty, or poor amidst a show of wealth.

Πτωχοποιός, ὄν, (πτωχός, ποιῶ) drawing beggarly characters, of a poet, Ar. Ran. 842.

Πτωχός, ἡ, ὄν, also ὄς, ὄν, Aesch. A. 1274, Soph. O. C. 751; (πτῶσω)

, strictly, *one who crouches or crou*
(cf. πύσσω); hence, as subst.,
ggar, Od. 14, 400, etc., Hes. Op.
Hdt. 3, 14; πτωχὸς ἀνὴρ, a beg-
gar, Od. 21, 327;—beggars, like
ν, were pecul under divine pro-
m, Od. 6, 208; 14, 58; 17, 475
as adj., beggarly, like πτωχικός,
ἡρὸς διαίτη, Soph. I. c.:—irregular
μαρ. πτωχίστερος, Ar. Ach. 425;
superl. πτωχότατος, Anth. P. 10, 50
πτωχοτρεφείον, ου, τό,=πτωχοδο-
ν: from

πτωχοτρεφέω, ὦ, to feed, support
poor; and

πτωχοτρόφος, ας, ἡ, the feeding
part of the poor: from

πτωχοτρέφω, ου, (πτωχός, τρέφω)
ing, supporting the poor.

πύλος, ὁ, v. πύλος.

πύνη, ας, ἡ, (sc. ἐορτή); οἱ
πύνη, ων, τό, (sc. ἱερὰ): (πύ-
νη) = the Pyanepsia, an Athe-
festival in the month παναθηναίων
honour of Apollo; said to be so-
ed from a dish of beans, or (acc.
thers) peeled barley and pulse,
ch was then cooled and eaten
the form πανόνη, τό, also oc-
r, and this is said (v. Lycurg. ap.
p.) to have been the name in all
parts of Greece. Hence

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r, and this is said (v. Lycurg. ap.
p.) to have been the name in all
parts of Greece. Hence

acc. sing. πύγα, Arist. Physiogn. 6,
6:—πρὸς πυγὴν ἄλλεσθαι, to kick up
the heels so as to strike the buttock
in dancing, to dance the fling, a girls' ex-
ercise at Sparta, Ar. Lys. 82, cf. πυδα-
ρίζω.—II. metaph. of fat, swelling land,
like οὐδάρ. (Cf. πύγῳ fin) Hence
Πύγρῳ, adv., tail foremost, Arist.
Part. An. 2, 16, 6.—II. rump to rump,
Id. H. A. 5, 2, 2.

Πύγιδιον, ου, τό, dim. from πυγῆ,
a thin rump, Ar. Ach. 638. [2]

Πύγις, (πυγῆ) to strike on the but-
tocks.—II. paedicari, Theocr. 5, 41,
Anth. etc. Hence

Πύγισμα, ατος, τό, a blow on the
buttocks.—II. paedicatio, Theocr. 5,
43. [5]

Πύγιστής, οὔ, ὁ, (πυγίζω) paedico
paedicator.

Πυγμαμάχος, ου, (Πυγμαῖοι, μά-
χομαι) fighting with pygmies. [α]

Πυγμαῖος, α, ου, (πυγμή II) a πυγ-
μή long or tall: hence of men, dwarf-
ish, Arist. Probl. 10, 12.—II. Πυγ-
μαῖοι, οἱ, the Pygmies, a fabulous race
of dwarfs on the upper Nile, said to
have been warred on and destroyed
by cranes, Il. 3, 6, Valck. Hdt. 3, 37.

†Πυγμαλίον, ωνος, ὁ, Pygmalion,
a king in Cyprus, Apollod. 3, 14, 3.

Πυγμαχέω, ὦ f. ἥσω, to practise
boxing, be a boxer, Hdt. 5, 60, Anth.
P. 6, 7; and

Πυγμαχία, ας, ἡ, boxing, Lat. pug-
ilatus, Il. 23, 653, 665, Pratin. ap. Ath.
617 D, Pind. O. 11 (10), 12, etc.

Πυγμαχός, ου, (πυγμή, πύξ, μάχο-
μαι) fighting with the fist, boxing: usu.
ὁ π.; as subst., a boxer, Lat. pugil, Od.
8, 246, Pind. I. 8 (7), 135, cf. Theocr.
24, 112:—more freq. πύκτης. [α]

Πυγμή, ἡς, ἡ, (πύξ) a fist, Lat. pug-
nus, πυγμή νικήσαντα, having con-
quered in the boxing-match, Il. 23, 669;
also, πυγμὴν νικῶν, Eur. Alc. 1031:
πυγμᾶς ἀέθλια, Pind. O. 7, 30, cf. 10
(11), 82; πυγμὴν ὑσκεῖν, Plat. Legg.
795 B.—II. a measure of length, the
distance from the elbow to the knuckles
= 18 δάκτυλοι, about 1 ft. 1½ inches:
cf. πύγῳ II.

Πυγμαρχία, ας, ἡ, rare form for
πυγμαχία.

Πυγολαμπάς, ἄδος, ἡ, and πυγ-
ολαμπίς, ἰδος, ἡ, (πυγῆ, λάμπω) the
fire-tail, i. e. the glow-worm, Lat. cici-
dela, Arist. H. A. 4, 1, 6; also, πυγ-
ολαμπίς.—Cf. λαμπούρις, of the fox.

Πυγοναῖος, α, ου, and πυγονιμαῖος,
α, ου,=πυγωνιαῖος.

Πυγόριζα, ἡ, (πυγῆ) a kind of short,
stumpy root.

Πυγοσκελὶς, ἰδος, ὁ, (πυγῆ, σκέ-
λος) strictly tail-leg, a water-bird with
legs set far back, like the grebe or
puffin.

Πυγοστόλος, ου, (πυγῆ, στέλλω)
epith. of a woman with a sweeping train,
Hes. Op. 371, parodied from ἑλκεσ-
πέπλος, —if it be not rather *leud*,
lecherous.

Πυγόσσις, α, ου, of the length of a
πύγῳ, Od. 10, 517; 11, 25; poet. for
the usu. πύγωνιαῖος.

Πύγῳ, ὄνος, ἡ, like πήγῳ, the el-
bow.—II. as a measure of length, the
distance from the elbows to the first joint
of the fingers = 20 δάκτυλοι or 5 πα-
λαιστοί, rather more than 44 ft.,
nearly = Roman palmipes, Hdt. 2, 175,
cf. πυγῳ.—but πύγῳ and πήγῳ
are freq. confounded in Gramm. (The
root is no doubt to be found in Sanscr.
pyg, Germ. beugen, to bow or bend,
whence Ellenbogen, elbow:—πυγῆ is
also the part wh. is bent in sitting:
Pott Ft. Verbr. 236.) Hence

Πυγωνία, ι, α, ου, α. πυγῳ long
Mnesith. ap. Ath. 494 B.

Πυδάρίζω, f. -ισω, to hop, dance
hence, ἀποπυδάρειν νόθονα, to
dance a fling, an uncouth Laconian
dance, Ar. Eq. 697.—Dub. collat.
forms in Gramm. are πυγαρίζω and
πυδαλίζω. (Acc. to E. M. for ποδα-
ρίζω from πύγῳ: but the form πυγα-
ρίζω points to a deriv. from πυγῆ,
q. v.)

†Πύδιος, ου, ὁ, the Pydus, a river
of Asia Minor near Abydos, Thuc. 8,
106, where Poppo writes Μείδιος.

†Πύδνα, ἡς, ἡ, Pydna, a city of
Pieria in Macedonia, on the Ther-
maicus sinus, later Κίτρον, now
Kithros, Thuc. 1, 61; Strab. p. 330:
hence οἱ Πυδναῖοι, the Pydneans,
Dem.

Πνέλιον, ου, τό, dim. from πνέλον
[ὑ Ep., ὑ Att.]

Πνελίς, ἰδος, ἡ, in a seal-ring, the
setting or socket of the stone, Lat. pala
or fundas, Ar. Fr. 297. [ὑ Ep., ὑ
Att.]

Πνελίτης, later πναλ-, ὁ, a throw
on the dice, Eubul. Κυβ. 2.

Πνέλος, ου, ἡ, (later, but less Att.,
πύλος, Hemst. Thom. M. 863, Lob
Phryn. 309; also, πνέλος, q. v.):—ο
tub, trough, pan, esp. for feeding ani-
mals, Od. 19, 553: a bathing-tub, Ar.
Eq. 1060, Thesm. 562: any tub-shaped
vessel, a vat, kitchen-boiler, Ar. Vesp.
141:—later, a coffin, Theophr. : and
in Eccl., the font. (Buttm. derives it
from πλύνω, as if for πνέλος, as
ἐκπαγλός from ἐκπαλῆναι:—akin
to Lat. pelvis.) ὑ Hom. and Ep., &
Att.] Hence

Πνελώδης, ες, (εἶδος) like a trough
or tub, hollow. [ὑ Ep., ὑ Att.]

Πνερία, ας, ἡ, (πύος) beeings, the
first milk after calving, that curdles in
the second stomach of ruminating
animals, and is used as rennet in
making cheese, Lat. colostrum, coagu-
lum, Arist. H. A. 3, 20, 15, Gen. An.
2, 4, 29; cf. πύωρ, πνρία, πύς.
Πνέω, ὦ, f. ἥσω, (πνύν) to make to
suppurate: pass., to eyspurate.
Πνῆ, ἡ,=sq. Aretae. [ὑ]
Πνῆσις, ἡ, (πνέω) suppurate: esp.
pulmonary consumption, Aretae.
†Πνθαγγέλος, ου, ὁ, Pythangelus,
a tragic poet, derived by Aristoph.
Ran. 87.—2. son of Phylides, a
Boeotian, Thuc. 2, 2.—Others in
Strab.; etc.

†Πνθαγόρας, ου, ὁ, Ion. -γόρης, εω,
Pythagoras, son of Mnesarchus, of
Samos, the celebrated philosopher,
flourished in Magna Graecia about
600 B. C., Hdt. 4, 95, etc.; Diog. L.
8, 1, sqq., who also mentions others
of this name.—2. a Milesian, Hdt. 5,
26.—3. a naval officer of the Lacedae-
monians, Xen. An. 1, 4, 2.—4. a
statuary of Rhegium, Paus. 6, 4, 4.—
Others in Ath.; etc. Hence

†Πνθαγόρειος, α, ου, also ας, ου,
of or relating to Pythagoras, Pytha-
goraeus, Arist.: ἡ Πνθαγόρειος φιλοσο-
φία, Strab.

Πνθαγορίζω, to be a disciple of Py-
thagoras; cf. Πνθαγοριστής.

†Πνθαγορίκος, ἡ, ου,=Πνθαγόρε-
ος, Luc.; etc.

Πνθαγορισμός, οὔ, ὁ, adherence to
the rules of Pythagoras.

Πνθαγοριστής, Dor. -ικτής, οὔ, ὁ,
a Pythagorean, follower of Pythagoras:
in the later comic poets they were
oft. ridiculed, see the Πνθαγορίζουσα
of Alexis, the Πνθαγοριστής of Anis-
tophon, (ap. Ath. 161 A, sq.) cf.
Theocr. 14, 5:—acc. to Origene. Πν-

ἡγοριστής v as an *exoteric*, Πυθαγόρειος, an *esoteric* Pythagorean.

†Πύθαξ, ἑως, ὁ, *Pythæus*, son of Apollo, said by some to have built the temple at Delphi, Paus. 2, 35, 2.

Πυθῆϊζο, (Πυθῶ) to consult the oracle at Pytho (i. e. Delphi.)

†Πυθαῖντοι οὐ, ὁ, *Pythænitæ*, a historian, Ath. 589 F.

Πυθῶσις, οὐ, ὁ, one who consults the Pythian oracle, Strab.

†Πυθάρατος, οὐ, ὁ, *Pytharatus*, masc. pr. n., Paus.; etc.

†Πυθάρχης, οὐ, ὁ, *Pytharchus*, masc. pr. n., Ath. 30 A.; etc.

Πυθαῖλος, οὐ, ὁ, i. e. ὁ τὰ Πύθια αὐλῶν, one who plays the air expressing the battle between Apollo and the Python: it was played on a flute, hence called αὐλὸς Πύθιος, the air was Πυθικός νόμος and Πυθικὸν αὐλῆμα, cf. Thiersch Pind. 1, p. 60.

†Πυθᾶς, οὐ Dor. α, ὁ, Ion. -ῆς, *Pythæas*, son of Lampon, of Aegina, a victor in the pancratium at the Nemean games, Pind. N. 5; I. 4.—2. an Abderite, Hdt. 7, 137.—3. an Athenian orator, an opponent of Demosthenes, Dem. 1481, 13; Plut. Dem.; etc.—4. a celebrated geographer of Massilia, Strab.—Others in Diod. S.; etc.

Πυθεδών, ὄνος, ἡ, (πύθω) putrefaction, Nic. Th. 466, in plur.

Πυθειών, οὐ, τό,=μαντεῖον, Suid.

†Πυθερμος, οὐ, ὁ, *Pythermus*, a Phocæan, sent as an envoy from the Greeks of Asia Minor to the Spartans, Hdt. 1, 152.—2. a historian of Ephesus, Ath. 289 F.—3. a poet of Teos, Ath. 625 B.

Πυθεσθαι, inf. aor. of πυνθάνομαι, Hom.

Πυθεσκε, Ion. imperf. from πύθω, ὡς ἔπυθε, Ap. Rh. [ῶ]

†Πυθεύς, ἑως, ὁ, *Pytheus*, appell. of Apollo, Thuc. 5, 31, v. l. Πυθαεύς.

†Πυθὴν, ἦνος, ὁ, *Pythen*, a naval commander of the Corinthians, Thuc. 6, 104.

†Πύθης, ἑως, ὁ, *Pythes*, son of Ischoroius of Aegina, Hdt. 9, 78.—2. son of Andromachus of Abdera, Paus. 6, 14, 12.—Others in Paus.; etc.

Πύθια, ας, ἡ, (sc. ἱέρεια), Ion. -ίη, the *Pythia*, priestess of the Pythian Apollo at Delphi, who uttered the responses of the oracle, freq. in Hdt.: cf. προφήτης.

Πύθια, οὐ, τὰ, (sc. ἱερά) the *Pythian games*, celebrated every four years at Pytho or Delphi in honour of *Pythian Apollo*, Pind., etc.—It is pretty certain that they were held in the third, not the second, Olympian year, and probably in the summer or autumn, Clinton F. H. 1, Append. 1, Arnold Thuc. vol. 2, fin., Thirlw. Hist. of Gr. 6, p. 5.

†Πυθιάδος, οὐ, ὁ, *Pythiades*, a governor on the Erythraean mare, Polyb. 5, 46, 7.

Πυθιάδος, to be inspired by the Pythian Apollo, to prophesy.

Πυθιάς, ἄδος, pecul. fem. of Πύθιος, II. βῳά, a song to Apollo, Soph. Fr. 435.—II. esp. as subst.—1. (sub. ἱέρεια).—ἡ Πύθια, the *Pythian priestess*.—2. (sub. περίοδος), and that,—a *Pythiad*, period of 4 years, after which the Pythian games were celebrated cf. Ὀλυμπιάς.—b. the celebration of the *Pythian games*, and so=τὰ Πύθια, Pind. P. 1, 58; 5, 26.—3. sc. ὁδός, the road leading from Delphi to Tempe, by which the Delphians sent a solemn embassy in honour of Apollo Ael. V. H. 3, 1.—4. also a solemn

sending of offerings from Athens to Delphi, Strab. p. 404.

†Πυθικός, ἡ, ὄν,=Πύθιος; τὸ Πυθικὸν μαντεῖον, the oracle of Apollo at Delphi, Soph. El. 32.

†Πυθίων, οὐ, τό, sc. ἱερόν, the temple of the Pythian Apollo, Thuc. 2, 15; as name of a place from a temple of Apollo there, Strab.; etc.

Πυθιονίκη, ἡς, ἡ, (Πύθια, νίκη) a victory at the Pythian games. [vī]

†Πυθιονίκη, ἡς, ἡ, *Pythionice*, fem. pr. n., Ath. 339, etc.

Πυθιονίκης, οὐ, ὁ, Dor. -κας, (Πύθια, νίκη) a conqueror in the Pythian games, Pind. P. 9, 1, Hdt. 8, 47. [vī]

Πυθιονικός, οὐ, (Πύθια, νίκη) victorious in the Pythian games: in genl. of, belonging to such victory, Pind. P. 6, 4, etc.

Πύθιος, α, οὐ, (Πυθῶ) *Pythian*, i. e. Delphian, of or belonging to Pytho, freq. as epith. of Apollo, cf. H. Hom. Ap. 373, and then freq. in Pind., etc., and cf. Πύθια, ἡ, Πύθια, τὰ.—II. οἱ Πύθιοι, at Sparta, four persons whose office it was to consult the Delphic oracle on affairs of state, Hdt. 6, 57, Cf. Div. 1, 43; two of them were attached to the person of each king, and they had high privileges, Müll. Dor. 3, 1, § 9. In Lacon. also Πύθιοι. [v]: i only in H. Hom. Ap. 373, and this place is altered by Herm.]

†Πύθιος, οὐ, ὁ, *Pythius*, a Lydian, son of Atyis, famed for his wealth, Hdt. 7, 27.

Πυθίων, ὄνος, ἡ, a sort of bulbous root, Theophr.

†Πυθίων, ὄνος, ὁ, *Pythion*, masc. pr. n., Ath. 609 B.

Πυθμενέω, ὦ, (πυθμῆν III) of a number, to be a power of some root.

Πυθμενικός, ἡ, ὄν, (πυθμῆν) of, belonging to the root of a number.

Πυθμενίον, οὐ, τό, dim. from πυθμῆν, Geop.

Πυθμενοθεν, adv., from the foundation, Lat. funditus, ὅν πυθμ., not at all, cf. ἀρχήν, Foës. Oecon. Hipp.

Πυθμῆν, ἑως, ὁ, the bottom, the hollow or belly of a drinking-cup, Lat. fundus, II. 11, 635; 18, 375, Hes. Op. 367, Fr. 39, 7; π. βάλσος, πόντον, λμῆν, the bottom or depths of the sea, Hes. Th. 932, Solon 5, 20, Theogn. 1029; γενειάδος π., i. e., the beard, Aesch. Fr. 27:—metaph., π. κακῶν, a depth, abyss of woe, Orph., like Λεῖρα κακῶν, etc.: also in plur., χῶν ἐκ πυθμένω, earth from her foundations, like πρέμνοθεν, Aesch. Fr. 1047, cf. Soph. O. T. 1261.—II. the bottom, stock, root of a tree, Od. 13, 122, 372:—metaph., the original stock of a family, Aesch. Cho. 260, Supp. 104: also the stalk or stem of a plant, cf. Aesch. Cho. 204.—III. in arithmetic, the root or fundamental number, as 2 is of 4, 3 of 9, etc., π. ἐπίτριστος, Plat. Rep. 546 C; cf. ἐπίτριστος (Akin to πύναξ, βυθός, βυσσός, βένθος, βάθος, βόθρος, and Lat. fundus: hence πύματος.) [v] in Aesch. Fr. 1047, Cho. I. c., Fr. 27.]

†Πυθόγενης, οὐς, ὁ, *Pythogēnes*, a Sicilian, Hdt. 6, 23.

†Πυθόδηλος, οὐ, ὁ, *Pythodelus*, a person ridiculed by Axionic, ap. Ath. 166 C.

†Πυθόδοτος, οὐ, ὁ, *Pythodotus*, an Athenian archon, Dem.; but Reiske reads Πυθόδορος.—Others in Paus.; etc.

†Πυθόδωρίς, ἰδος, ἡ, *Pythodoris*, daughter of Pythodorus, Strab. p. 555.

†Πυθόδωρος, οὐ, ὁ, *Pythodorus*, an

Athenian, son of Isocles, a pupil of Zeno, Thuc. 3, 115; Plat.; etc. 2. an Athenian archon, Dem. 1113, v. Πυθόδοτος.—3. an Achænid. 1215, 13.—Others in Dem. 1117; etc.

Πυθόθεν, adv., (Πυθῶ) from Pytho or Delphi †Pind. I. 1, 92.

Πυθῶ, adv., (Πυθῶ) to or at Pytho or Delphi, Pind. O. 7, 17, P. 11, 7.—strictly dat. from Πυθῶ.—th. syll. form Πυθῶι is quoted by Cho. from Pind.; and Butt. (Ausf. Gram. § 49 Anm. 3, n.) would restore τ at the end of Isthm. 7 (6).

Πυθῶδε, adv.,=Πυθῶδε, Hes. 480.

†Πυθοκλείδης, οὐ, ὁ, *Pythocleides*, a sophist of Ceos, teacher of Pericles in music, Plat. Prot. 316 C.

†Πυθοκλῆς, ἑως, ὁ, *Pythocles*, Athenian, father of Phaedrus, Pl. Phædr. 244.—2. son of Pythodorus, an Athenian orator, Dem. 320, fin. 442, 15.—Others in Plut.; etc.

Πυθόκραντος, οὐ, (Πυθῶ, κρανίον) confirmed by the Pythian god: τὰ Πυθόκραντα, the Pythian oracles, Aesch. Ag. 1255.

†Πυθόκριτος, οὐ, ὁ, *Pythocritus*, flute-player of Sicyon, Paus. 6, 10.

Πυθοκτόνος, οὐ, (Πύθων, κτείνω) slaying the serpent Python, Orph.

†Πυθόλαος, οὐ, ὁ, *Pytholaus*, a murderer of Alexander of Phœnix, Plut.

Πυθόληπτος, οὐ, (Πυθῶ, λαμβάνω) seized or rapt by Pythian Apollo, seized with Pythic frenzy.

Πυθῶμαι [ῶ], v. sub πύθω.

Πυθῶμαντι, ἑως, ὁ, ἡ, (Πυθῶ, μαντις) a Pythian prophet: belonging to an one, II. Λοξίας, Aesch. Cho. 103.

—II. ἑστία, the prophetic seat at Pytho, Soph. O. T. 965.

†Πυθονικός, οὐ, ὁ, *Pythonicus*, masc. pr. n., Andoc.; Ath.; etc.

†Πυθόπολις, ἡ, *Pythopolis*, a city of Bithynia, Plut. Thes. 76.—II. fem. pr. n., Polyæn. 8, 42.

†Πυθοφάνης, οὐς, ὁ, *Pythophanes*, a Macedonian, Arr. An. 3, 22, 1.

Πυθοχρήστης, Dor. -τας, οὐ, ὁ, (Πυθῶ, χράω):—συνάξ II., an exile sent by the Pythian god, Aesch. Cho. 94.

Πυθοχρηστος, οὐ, (Πυθῶ, χράω, μαντεῖον) II., oracles delivered by the Pythian god, Aesch. Cho. 901.—=foreg., Eur. Ion 1218.

ΠΥΘΩ, fut. πύσω: aor. ἐπύσα: to make rot, to rot, ὅστεα πύσει γὰρ II. 4, 174; σέ γ' αὐτοῦ πύσει γὰρ H. Ap. 369; αὐτοῦ πύσει πέλω μὲν Ἥλίου, Ib. 374, cf. Hes. Op. 624: pass., to become rotten, to rot, decay, moulder, II. 11, 395, Od. 1, 161, etc., Hes. Sc. 153. (From root ΠΥ, which appears in Sanscr. pūj, to stink, in πύον, πύω, and Lat. pus, puris, purulentus, puteo, putresco, putris, putridus, etc. [v] in all tenses; though Cal. Fr. 3 has the aor. πύσε for πύσε.)

Πεθῶ, gen. οὐς, dat. οἱ, ἡ, *Pytho*, older name of that part of Phocis the foot of Parnassus, in which lies the town of Delphi, Hom., and Hes. also the oldest name of Delphi itself, Pind., and Hdt.: cf. Πυθῶν, Πύθιος, Πύθια. (Some derive the word from πυθεσθαι in reference to inquiry of the oracle, which is unlikely from the difference of quantity: unlike from πύθω, πύθεσθαι [ῶ], because the serpent (Python) rotted there.)

Hence

Πυθῶδε, adv., (Πυθῶ) to Pytho, 11, 581.

Πυθώ, v. adv., (Πυθώ) from *Pytho*, or *Pythōnen*, Pind. I. 1, 92.

Πυθών, ὄνος, ὁ, the serpent *Python*, in by Apollo, thence surnamed the thian.—II. in Plutarch's time venoquists were called *Πυθῶνες* and *θωνισσαι*, 2, 414 E: cf. Wetstein Act. 16, 16.—†III. as masc. pr. n., *thon*,—I. an orator of Byzantium, ambassador of Philip to the Athenians, Dem. 272, 19; etc.—2. an Aen, prob. same with foreg., Id. 659, 674, 21.—3. a poet of Catana, i. 586 C.—4. a general of Alexander the Great, after his death governing in Media, Arr. Ind. 15, 10.—Oth in Plut.; etc. † [v]

Πυθών, ὄνος, ἡ, older form for *Πυθώ*, 2, 519, H. Merc. 178; also in *non*, and Pind. Hence *Πυθωνιάδης*, adv., to *Pytho*, Pind. 5, 61.

Πυθωναῖς, αἶτος, ὁ, *Pythoneas*, sc. pr. n., Dem.; etc.

Πυθωνικός, ἡ, ὄν, from *Pytho*: in-
ed by the *Pythian* god.

Πυθωνόδε, adv., (Πυθώ)=Πυθώδε.
Πυθωνόδης, adv.,=Πυθώθεν, Tyr-
8, 1, Pind. P. 5, 141.

Πυθώ, α, ον,=Πυθώθεν.
Πυθώ, old poet. form of *πύρ*, Simon.
iorg. 1) Lob. Paral. 76.

Πυθώ, poet. adv. from *πυκρός*=*πυ-
κρός*, freq. in Hom., v. sub *πυκνός*
3. [v]

Πυκάζω, f. -ἴσω: (πύκα, *πυκνός*):
make thick or close, cover or wrap
up, oft. with collat. notion of

tection, νεφέλη πυκάσασα ἐαυτήν,
7, 551; πυκάσεν κόρα ὑμῖν τεβεί-
sc. ἡ κυνέη), Il. 10, 271; πυκ. νῆα
ισι, to surround a ship with stones,
to protect it while lying up, Hes.
622, v. Herm. Opusc. 6, 1, p. 245:

cover thickly, shadow, of the down
youth's chin, Od. 11, 320; so,
πέδιλα πύλοις, to cover thick with
Hes. Op. 540:—esp., πυκ. στε-
ις, to cover thick with crowns,
A.C. 796, Orac. ap. Dem. 531,

τέμνουσι πύκα σπείρεις, Hdt. 7,
then, absol., to crown, Eur. Tro.
—part. pf. pass. πεπυκασμένοι,
ly covered, ὄμοισι, χρυφῶ, Il. 14,
23, 503; ῥάκεσιν πεπυκασμένους,
Od. 12, 488; so, ὄρος πεπυκα-
ον, a hill well-clothed with wood,
Th. 484; Aeol. πεπυκαδόμενος,
ed, hidden, Sappho 30.—2. met.

Ἐκτορα ἄχος πύκασα φρένας,
darkened, threw a shadow on his
Il. 8, 124; 17, 83.—3. to provide
prépare, hence in mid., εὖ πυκά-
βζον, look well to thy bow, Aesch.
i. 149.—II. to close, shut, shut up,

πυκάζειν σφέας αὐτοὺς, to shut
selves close up within, Od. 12,
δάμα π., to shut the house close,
Aj. 581.—IV. νόον πεπυκασμέ-
loue, cautious of mind, Hes. Op.

cf. *πυκνός* V., *πυκνιζόης*.—Poet.
Hence

πύκα, ατος, τό, that which is
covered or closely shut, [v]

πύκαμος, οὐ, ὁ, (πυκάω) a cover-
shutting closely.

Κιμῆδος, ἐς, (πύκα, *πυκνός*), μῆ-
f close or cautious mind, shrewd,
438, cf. Il. 24, 282: also writ-
roxyt. πυκνιζόης, H. Hom. Cer.
cf. Lob. Phryn. 671.

κινά, neut. plur. used as adv.
πυκνῶς; v. sub *πυκνός*.

κινυδρίζω,=πυκνυδρίζω, Noum.
κινυδρινγος, ον, (πυκνιά, κινώ)
g constantly, Hipp.

κινυδρίζος, ον, (δίζα)=πυκνυδ-
Hipp.

Πυκνός, ἡ, ὄν, poet. lengthd. form
for *πυκνός*, freq. in Hom., and Hes.
Adv. -νός, Hom.; v. sub *πυκνός*.

Πυκνιζόων, ὄνος, ὁ, ἡ, (πυκνός,
φρήν)=πυκνιζόης, H. Hom. Merc.
538, Hes. Fr. 36.

Πυκνιά, neut. used as adv. from
πυκνός, q. v. (signif. VI. 2).

Πυκνιάω,=πυκνῶω, dub.
Πυκνιάκας, adv., (πυκνός) oft-times,
Arist. Probl. 3, 9. [v]

Πυκνάρμιον, ὄνος, ὁ, ἡ, (πυκνός,
ἄρμ) closely fitted or joined, Democr.
ap. Stob. Eccl. 1, 594.

Πυκνῆ, ἡς, ἡ, as subst., a wing; and
also in a form *πυκναία*, v. Lob. Paral.
319.

Πυκνίτης, ον, ὁ, assembling in the
Pythia, ὄμος π., Ar. Eq. 42; cf. *πυθός*.

Πυκνοβλάστος, ον, (πυκνός, βλα-
στος) covered with buds or shoots, Theophr.

Πυκνυγόναιος, ον, (πυκνός, γόνυ
II) with thick knots or joints, Diosc.

Πυκνόδους, οντος, ὁ, ἡ, with teeth
close together.

Πυκνοθέριος, ον, (θεῖρα)=sq.
Πυκνόθρις, τριχός, ὁ, ἡ, thick-hair-
ed.

Πυκνοκαρπός, ον, (πυκνός, καρπός)
thick with fruit, Luc. Amor. 12.

Πυκνοκινδύνος, ον, (πυκνός, κιν-
δύνος) ever in dangers, v. I. Arist. Eth.
N. 4, 3, 23.

Πυκνοκομον, ον, τό, (κόμη) a plant,
a kind of scabiosa, Diosc.

Πυκνόν, neut. used as adv. from
πυκνός, q. v.

Πυκνοπνεύματος, ον, (πυκνός,
πνεῦμα) 'thick and scant of breath,'
Hipp.

Πυκνόπορος, ον, with many passa-
ges or openings.

Πυκνόπτερος, ον, (πυκνός, πτερόν)
thick-feathered, π. ὑπὸνες, Soph. O.
C. 17,—where it seems to be merely
periph. for *πυκναί*.

Πυκνόρραξ, ἄγος, (πυκνός, ῥάξ)
thick with berries, Anth. P. 6, 22.

Πυκνόρριζος, ον, (πυκνός, ῥίζα)
with thick or many roots, Theophr.

Πυκνόρρωγος, ον, and -ῥωξ, ἄγος,
(ῥώξ)=πυκνόρραξ, Anth.

Πυκνός, ἡ, ὄν, and poet. lengthd.
πυκνός, ἡ, ὄν, close, compact, opp. to
μανός, so, —I. of the material
quality or substance of a thing, close,
firm, solid, opp. to what is loose and
porous, ὠρηγός, Il. 15, 529; χλαῖνα,
Od. 14, 521; νέφος, νεφέλη, Il. 5, 751;
16, 288; π. λέχος, not a strong bed-
stead, but a well-stuffed, firm bed, Il. 9,
621, Od. 7, 340; also, πυκνὸν καὶ μα-
λακόν, Il. 14, 349:—χρυσός, ὁστούν,
Plat. Tim. 59 B, 75 A.—II. of the close
union of the parts of a thing, close,
thick, close-packed, crowded, Lat. *densus*,
opp. to what is loose and scattered,
πυκνοὶ καὶ θαμέες, joined, Od. 12,
92; πυκναὶ φάλαγγες, πυκναὶ στί-
χες, Il. 4, 281; 7, 61, etc.; πυκνοὶ
σταυροί, Il. 24, 453; πυκνὰ καρήατα,
of the dense mass of heads in a crowd,
Il. 11, 309; πυκνοὶ ἐφέστασαν ἀλλή-
λοισι, Il. 13, 133, cf. Od. 5, 480; πυκ-
νὰ πτερά, thick-feathered wings, Il. 11,
454, Od. 5, 53, etc., v. Schaf. Dion.
Comp. 351, Lob. Paral. 319: esp. of
thick foliage, corpse or thicket, ὕλη,
λόχη, θάμνοι, ὄχοι, ῥωπήτια, ὄρμα,
πέταλα, etc., oft. in Hom.; πυκνὰ
νέφρα, Hes. Op. 551; also βέλεα, λί-
θοι, λιθάδες, etc., a thick shower of
darts, stone, Il. 11, 576; 16, 212, etc.,
(though λίθοι π. are also heaps, piles
of stones); so, τοξείματα πολλὰ καὶ
πυκνὰ, Hdt. 7, 218; π. ψεκίς, a thick-
falling shower, Soph. Fr. 563; 3. v.

φάξ, Eur. Andr. 1129; π. γράχες, δέ-
δρα, Plat. Prot. 321 A, Xen. An. 4, 3
2.—2. of an oft-repeated action, π
τροχός, the oft-revolving wheel (of For-
tune), Soph. Fr. 713: hence in rela-
tion of time, often, frequent, Lat. *cre-
ber*, frequens, as, π. πυρρός, ῥοή, al
often recurring fever, flux, Hipp.; π.
σφυγμός, a quick pulse, etc., Id.; ἐρω
τήμασι πυκνοῖς χρώμενοι, Thuc. 7, 44.
ἡ ἐοβυλὶ μοι μαντικῇ πᾶν πυκνῇ
ἦν, Plat. Apol. 40 A.—III. c. artificia-
union, well put together, well-made
compact, fast, strong, ὁμος, χηλός, ὑβ-
ραι, θάλαμος, κενυθών, Il. 10, 267; 13
68; 14, 167, etc.; ἀσπίς ῥινοῖσιν πυ-
κνὴν, 13, 804; cf. infra VI: hence,
well-guarded, closed, close, concealed
as also Homer's π. λόχος, π. δόλοι,
may be explained: hence,—IV. gen-
erally, strong of its kind, great, sore,
excessive, π. ἀτη, Il. 24, 480; π. μελε
δῶναι, Od. 19, 516; π. ἄχος, Il. 16,
599, cf. Od. 11, 88, infra VI:—though
these might be taken metaph. from the
notion of an overshadowing cloud, as
in ἄχος πύκασα φρένας, Il. 8, 124.

—V. metaph. of the mind, πυκνὰ
φρένες, Il. 14, 294; νόος, Il. 15, 461;
μῆδεα, Il. 3, 208; βουλή, Il. 2, 55;
ἐφετη, Il. 18, 216; μῦθος, Od. 3, 23,
ἔπος, Il. 11, 788; θυμός, βουλαί, Pind.
P. 4, 130, I. 7 (6), 11; φρήν, Eur. I.
A. 67; etc.—of persons, πυκνότατοι
παλάμαι, Pind. O. 13, 73: πυκνοί,
the wise, Soph. Phil. 854; π. κινάδος,
Ar. Av. 429; ἄνθρωπος πυκνός καὶ
σοφός, Critias 9, 12, etc.:—in these
places all agree to interpret *κ* wise,
prudent, shrewd, though the way in
which it came to have these notions
is disputed;—some deriving *κ* from
the notion of close, strong, forcible,
others from that of close, guard, cau-
tious; that the latter is best appears
from the phrases πυκνὰ ἄρα
ρῖται, close or fast shut, Il. 9, 475,
Od. 2, 344, etc.: but oft. also metaph.

πυκνός ἀνάχημα, Il. 19, 312, Od. 19,
95, etc., v. supra IV: also, π. ὑπόθε-
σμαι, Il. 21, 293; v. supra V.—2. Hom.
also uses neutrs *πυκνόν* and *πυκνὰ*
πυκνὸν and *πυκνὰ* as adv., esp. in
signif. much, often, πῆρρ πυκνὰ ῥωγα-
λέη, a much torn cloak, a cloak full of
holes, Od. 13, 438; 17, 198:—νεργῶ
much, sorely, πυκνὸν περ ἄγειων, Od.
11, 88: also, πυκνὰ φρονεῖν, Od. 9,
445; ἰδοὺν πυκνὸν καταχέουσθαι,
Hes. Op. 582:—also in Att., πυκνὰ ἀπο
βλέπειν, Plat. Rep. 501 B; compar
πυκνότερον, lb. 328 D, etc.—3. lastly
Hom. oft. has poet. adv. πύκα [~],
from an old *πυκός*, thickly, strongly,
usu. in phrases πύκα ποιητός, Il. 18,
608, etc.; πύκα θαρσύνῃς, 12, 317,
etc.:—but also πύκα φρονεῖν, 9, 554:
πύκα τρέφειν, to rear carefully, 5, 70.

—Chiefly poetic.—A Lacon. superl.
πυκνότατος in Anth. P. 15, 27. (With
πύξ, πυμῆ, perh. akin to πγγνῆμ,
pango, our pack, as πύξ certainly is to
pungo: perh. also to πτύξ, πτύσσω;)

Πυκνός, Att. gen. from *πυνός*.

Πυκνόςσαρος, ον, (πυκνός, σάρξ)
with solid flesh, Arist. Probl. 1, 20.

Πυκνόςσπερμα, ὦ, to sow thick, Tl e
o-phr.: from

Πυκνόςσπορος, ον, (πυκνός, σπορά)
sowing thick.—II. proparox. πυκνὸ
σπορος, ον, pass, thick sown, Theophr.

Πυκνόστημος, ον, (στήμων) with
thick thread in the woof.

Πυκνός, γίγας, ον, (πυκνός, στῆζω) thick spotted, εἰλαφοί, Soph. O.C. 1093. Πυκνός, στῆλος, ον, (πυκνός, στῆλος) with the pillars close together, opp. to ξυανόστῆλος, Vitruv.

Πυκνότης, ἡτος, ἡ (πυκνός) closeness, thickens, denseness, e. g. of clouds, Ar. Nub. 384, 406; χρυσού, Plat. Tim. 59 B; of flesh, opp. to υανότης, Id. Legg. 812 D, Arist., etc.: ἡ π. τῆς ξυγκλήσεως, Thuc. 5, 71: as medic. term, π. κοιλίης, costivity, Hipp.—II. frequency, μεταβολῶν, Isocr. 65 A.—III. metaph., prudence, shrewdness, ἐν τῷ τρόπῳ, Ar. Eq. 1132.

Πυκνόφθαλμος, ον, (πυκνός, ὀφθαλμός) with thick-set eyes, Menand. p. 185: —with thick-set buds, Theophr.

Πυκνόφυλλος, ον, (πυκνός, φύλλον) with thick foliage, Arist. Probl. 20, 36.

Πυκνός, ὦ, (πυκνός) like πυκνός, to make close or solid, τὴν σάρκα, Arist. Probl. 1, 52.—II. to close or pack close, π. ἐαντούς, to close their ranks, Hdt. 9, 18; σαντὸν στρόβει πυκνώσας, roll yourself well up and tumble about, Ar. Nub. 701.—πυκνουμενόν πνεύματι, i. e. without taking breath, Lat. uno spiritu, Plut. Demosth. 11.—III. to close, shut up, π. τοὺς πόρους, Theophr.; so, φλέβες πυκνωθεῖσαι, Hipp.—IV. pass., to be stuffed full of or filled with a thing, Xen. Cyn. 5, 7.—V. in pass., also, of words, to be compressed, become closer in signification, Arist. An. Post. 1, 23, 1; cf. καταπυκνός, III. Hence

Πυκνώμα, ατος, τό, that which covers close, a covering, veil, Aesch. Supp. 235.—II. pass., close order or array, τῶν παρισσών, Plut. Aemil. 20, cf. Id. Philop. 9.—2. that which is done frequently, repetition, esp. of the same tone, as in tuning instruments, Plat. Rep. 531 A.

Πυκνός, εως, ἡ, (πυκνός) a closing, making or packing close, Polyb. 18, 12, 2:—also=πυκνότης. Hence

Πυκνωτικός, ἡ, ὦν, closing, φάρμακα π., medicines that close the pores.

Πυκταλέω=sq., Sophron.

Πυκταλίζω=πυκτεύω, Anacr. 61, 4, Sophron;—as if from πυκταλός, like ἀπακταλός, δαμαλίζω, etc.

Πυκτεῖον, ον, τό, (πυκτεύω) a boxing-ring.—II. (πυκτεῖον) a book-case, very dub.

Πυκτεῖσις, ἡ, (πυκτεύω) boxing.

Πυκτετής, οὐ, ὁ, a boxer, more usu. πύκτης: from

Πυκτεύω, to practise boxing, box, Plat. Gorg. 456 D; εἰς κράτα π., to strike with the fist on the head, Eur. Cycl. 229. From

Πύκτης, ον, ὁ (πύξ, πυγμή) a boxer, Lat. pugil, †Xenophan. 2, 15 Bgk., †Pind. O. 10 (11), 20, Soph. Tr. 442, Plat., etc.; Pind. has also πυγμάχος, opp. to the παλαιστής, or wrestler, cf. Arist. Rhet. 1, 5, 14. Hence

Πυκτικός, ἡ, ὦν, skilled in boxing, Plat. Gorg. 456 D; μάχη π., Id. Rep. 333 E:—ἡ -κή (sc. τέχνη) the art of boxing, Id. Gorg. 460 D.

Πυκτίον, ον, τό,=πυκτίον, Jac. A. P. p. 18.

Πυκτίς, ἰδος, ἡ=πυκτίον, a writing-tablet, Anth. P. 9, 346.

Πυκτίς, ἰδος, prob. ἡ, an unknown animal in Ar. Ach. 879, supposed to be the beaver: but several MSS. have πυκτίς, which has been received by Dind.

Πυκτομάχῳ, ὦ, (μάχομαι)=πυκτεύω.

Πυκτός, ἡ, ὦν, ἰβ for πνυκτός, Jac. A. P. p. 50.

Πυκτοσύνη, ἡς, ἡ, (πύκτης) the art of boxing, Xenophan. Fr. 19, 4.

Πυλάγώρας, ον, ὁ, (Πύλαι, ἀγείρω) one sent as an orator to the Amphictyonic council at Pylae; and, generally, the deputy of a Greek state at that council, Dem. 277, 1, etc. The older form is Πυλαγόρος, Hdt. 7, 213, 214, and so ap. Dem. 278, 19, 26.—Cf. Herm. Pol. Ant. § 14, Niebuhr Kl. Schriften, 2, p. 170. Hence

Πυλάγορέω, ὦ, to be a Πυλαγόρας, to be sent as such, Dem. 279, 15, Aeschin. 71, 26.

Πυλάγορος, ὁ, v. sub Πυλαγόρας. †Πυλάδης, ον, ὁ, Dor. -άδας, a, Py-lades, son of Strophius and Anaxibia, the friend and companion of Orestes, Pind. P. 11, 23; Soph. El.; etc.—2. a banker in Athens, Dem. 816, fin.—Others in Paus.; etc.

Πύλαι, ὦν, αἱ, v. πύλη II. 2.

Πύλαια, ας, ἡ, (sc. σύνδοτος) fem. from πύλατος, strictly, the autumn-meeting of the Amphictyons at Pylae (or rather at Anthela near Pylae); then, generally, the Amphictyonic council, Hdt. 7, 213; ἐαρινὴ Πύλ., Dem. 278, 18.—2. the right of sending deputies to this council, Id. 62, fin.; 71, 13.—3. the place of meeting at Anthela, Plut. 2, 409 A.—On this place and the times of meeting, cf. Bähr. Hdt. 7, 200, Herm. Pol. Ant. § 14, 2.—II. idle jesting, nonsense, trifling, such as loungers at the gate (πύλη) or at the Amphictyonic meetings indulged in (cf. sq.), Wyt. Plut. 239 C. Hence

Πύλαιασις, οὐ, ὁ, a jester, merry-andrew, mountebank, such flocked to Pylae and Delphi, during the Amphictyonic assembly: also, Rhodian name for a liar, Hesych.: also πύλαιασις. Πύλαϊκός, ἡ, ὦν, jesting, silly, Plut. Pyrrh. 29; cf. πύλαια II.

Πύλαϊμάχος, ον,=πύλημάχος, in Ar. Eq. 1172, with a play on Pylos, as the scene of Cleon's triumph.

†Πύλαϊμένης, οὐς, ὁ, Pylaemenes, king of the Paphlagonians, an ally of Priam, Il. 2, 831.

†Πύλαιον, ον, τό, ὄρος, Pylaeum, a mountain in Lesbos, Strab. p. 621.

Πύλαιος, α, ον, not πύλατος, Lob. Paral. 342; (πύλη):—at or before the gate.—2. (Πύλαι) at Pylae, v. sub Πύλαια.

†Πύλαιος, ον, ὁ, Pylaeus, son of Lethus, leader of the Pelagii, an ally of the Trojans, Il. 2, 842.

Πύλαϊστής, οὐ, ὁ,=πύλαιασις. Πύλαϊτης, ον, ὁ, (πύλη) a door-keeper: fem. πύλαϊτις (or πύλαϊτις) ἰδος, epith. of Minerva, Lyc. 356.

Πύλαϊμάχος, ον, Dor. for πύλημα, fighting at the gates, Stesich. 71, Call. ap. Schol. Od. 3, 380, ubi v. Buttm. [μῆ]

Πύλαοχος, ον,=πυλοῦχος, Plut. 2, 364 F.

†Πυλάργης, ἡς, ἡ, Pylarges, a daughter of Danaus and Pieria, Apollod. 2, 1, 5.

Πύλαρος, ὦν,=πυλωρός, susp.

Πύλαρτης, ον, ὁ, (πύλη, ὥρα) the gate-faster; he that keeps the gate of hell, epith. of the god who held this office, Aἰδωο πύλαρτα, Il. 8, 367; 13, 415, Od. 11, 277;—acc. to Apion, ὁ ταῖς πύλαις προσηρητημένος, which however gives the same sense.

†Πυλάρτης, ον, Ep. αο, ὁ, Pyllartes, a Trojan, Il. 16, 696.

†Πύλας, α, ὁ, Pyllas, a king of Megara, Apollod. 3, 15, 5; in Paus. also Πύλος and Πύλων, 4, 36, 1; 6, 22, 3.

Πύλατις, ἰδος, pecul. poet. fem. of πύλαιος, Soph. Tr. 639.

Πύλωρος, ὁ, (πύλη, ὥρα) Ep. π. πυλωρός, keeping the gate, a gate-keeper, Il. 21, 530: of dogs, Il. 22, 66 (Formed from πυλῆρος, πυλαρός, Lob. Phryn. 642.)

Πύλων, ὦρος, ὁ,=πύλων.—II. L. conic word for a wreath, (prob. from φύλλον), Welcker Alcm. 29, c. Call. Fr. 358, Ath. 678 A.

ΠΥ'ΑΗ, ἡς, ἡ, strictly, one with a pair of double gates, ἐτέρῃν πύλα παρακλίνας, Hdt. 3, 156: hence, usu. in plur., a gate, the gates, strictly of town, opp. to θύρα (a house-door) Σκαίαι πύλαι, Il. 5, 145, etc.; πύλῃ εὐ ἀραρυίας, 7, 339; πύκα στιβαρά ἀραρυίας, 12, 454; πεπταμένας χερσὶ πύλας ἔχετε, 21, 531; etc. πύλας ἀναπνικνόμεν, ἀνοίξαι, Pind. O. 6, 45, Aesch. Ag. 604; κλῆσατο. Rep. 560 C; etc.:—in Soph. also sometimes in sing., Ant. 118 A. j. 11, El. 818:—but, in Trag., sometimes of the house-door, δομῶν πύλαι, Aesch. Cho. 732, cf. 561, Soph. O. T. 1244, etc.:—Aἰδωο πύλαι, usu. periph. for the nether-world, deat. Hom., cf. Heyne Il. 5, 397; so, οὐκ τον πύλαι, Eur. Hec. 1, cf. Valer. Hipp. 1445.—II. generally, an entrance, inlet, orifice, πύλαι ἡμοῖο, Empe. 267; πύλαι χολῆς, the orifice of the gall-bladder, Eur. El. 828, cf. Plat. Tim. 71 C.—2. esp., an entrance into a country through a mountain-pass; and so, a pass, Hdt. 5, 52: Πύλαι αἱ, the usu. shorter name for Θερμοπύλαι, Pylae, the pass under the mountain from Thessaly to Locris, considered the gates of Greece, first in Hdt. 176, 201; so, of the pass from Syria into Cilicia, Xen. An. 1, 4, 4, and cf. Hdt. 5, 52: τῆς Κιλικίας, of the pass also leading from Cappadocia into Cilicia over Mt. Taurus, Xen. An. 1, 2, 23; and αἱ Βαβυλωνίαι, the pass from Mesopotamia into Babylonia, Xen. An. 1, 5, 5: cf. also An. 2, 3, 1; Strab. p. 520:—The passes were sometimes really barred by gates, Hdt. 7, 176, Xen. I. c. Hence, also, the isthmus is called Πόντιο πύλαι, Pind. N. 10, 50:—also of narrow straits, by which one enters a broad sea, Πύλαι Γαδεύου, the straits of Gibraltar, Pind. N. 155; so of the Thracian Bosphorus, Aesch. Fr. 729; of the Euripus, Eur. I. A. 803. [ῶ]

Πύληγενής, ἐς, v. Πυλογενής.

Πύληγόρης, ον, ὁ, Ion. for Πύλγόρας.

Πύληδόκος, ὁ, (πύλη, δέχομαι) watching at the door, epith. of Mercury, H. Hom. Merc. 15.

†Πύλην, ἡς, ἡ, Pylenes, early name of the city Proschium in Aetolia, 2, 639; Strab. p. 451.

†Πύλην, ὄρος, ὁ, Pylenor, a centaur, Paus. 5, 5, 10.

†Πύλαιακός, ἡ, ὦν, of Pylae, Pyllias, Strab.

†Πύλοιος, α, ον, of or relating to Pylae, Pylian, Hom.: so Nestor is called Π. γέρων, Luc. Imag. 13.

†Πύλις, ἰδος, ἡ, dim. from πύλη, little gate, postern, Hdt. 1, 180, 18 Thuc., etc.

Πύλοειδής, ἐς, (εἶδος) like a gate.

Πύλοθεν, adv., from Pylos, Od. 323.

Πύλογενής, ἐς, (Πύλος, γένεσθαι) born or sprung from Pylos. Il. 2, 54, Ar. 424; but the usu. form Πύλην, ἡς is retained by Wolf H. Ar. 3; as in Euphor. 59; cf. Lob. Phryn. 6.

Πύλινός, adv., to or towards Pylae, Hom.

Πύλος, ὁ, = πύλη, or v. found in Il. 397, εἰ πύλω, as Wulf reads with istarch.: al. ἐν Πύλῳ, v. Heyne ad [v].

Πύλος, ον, usu. ὁ, more rarely ἡ, Pylos, a town and district of Triphylia in Peloponnesus, where Nestor lived, Hom.: he used it in both genders, though mostly in masc., as Hes. Sc. 360. There were two other wns of the same name in Elis and essenia, which even by ancient riters are confounded with the Tri- ylian Pylos, Böckh Expl. Pind. P. 35: τῶς. Strab. pp. 339, 350, sqq.†

Πύλωρος, οῦ, ὁ, (πύλη, οὐρός) = πυλῶρος, Hdt. 3, 72, 77, 118, 156, al- ways with v. l. πυλῶρος: also ἡ πυλ- ὤ. Cf. θυρωρός.

Πύλωρος, ον, (πύλη, ἔχω) having keeping gates, Joseph.

Πύλω, ὦ, (πύλη) to furnish with tes, τὸν Πειραιῶ, Xen. Hell. 5, 4, i.—pass. to be so furnished, πεπύλω- ῖ πύλας, Ar. Av. 1158. Hence

Πύλωμα, ατος, τό, an enclosure by a gate, gateway, Aesch. Theb. 5, 799, Eur. Phoen. 1113, etc. [v]

Πύλω, ἄνος, ὁ, (πύλη) a gate, te-way: the gate-tower, gate-house, ylb. 4, 18, 2, Luc. Hipp. 5, etc.— an ante-chamber, Luc. Nigrin. 23.

Πύλωρα, Pylos, an island in the rsian gulf, Arr. Ind. 37, 8.

Πύλωρεω, ὦ, to be πυλῶρος, keep gate, Luc. D. Mort. 20, 1, etc.: ially, to guard, Plut. 2, 980 B: d metaph., π. τὴν γένειν, Hipp.

Πύλωρος, ον, τό, the place of the λῶρος, porter's lodge.

Πύλωρος, οῦ, ὁ, a gate-keeper, sch. Theb. 621, etc., cf. πυλῶρος, ο. π. οὔλας, Soph. Aj. 562; "Α- ο. π. κίων, Eur. H. F. 1277:—also fem., α. π. Id. I. T. 1154.—Cf. θυ- ῶρος.—II. the pylorus or lower orifice he stomach, through which the food sses into the intestines.—(From η, ὥρα, or, as Butt. Ausf. Gr. § Ann. 9, prefers, ὥρω: cf. also λαῶρος.)

Πύματος, η, ον, the hindmost, Pl. 4, 3; ἐν πυμάτοιον, opp. to μετὰ ὀτοις, Il. 11, 65; also of time, Οὐ- ἔω πυμάτων ἔδομαι, Od. 9, 369, Soph. O. C. 1236:—outermost, ἄ- ῶ: ἡ πυμῆτι θέεν ἄσιδος, Il. 6, 118: ατος and πύματα, as adv., at the y, for the last time, Hom., and Hes.; ο, πυμάτων τε καὶ ὑστατον, Il. 22, 9; ὑστατα καὶ πύματα, Od. 4, 685: om πυμῆν, as if for πυμάτος.)

Πύδαξ, ἄκος, ὁ, (πυθμῆν) the bot- of a vessel, Ar. Fr. 263: τὸν πύ- α εἰςκροεῖν, to knock in the bot- and so make the cup hold less, a k of wine-sellers, etc., Pherecr. 7, cf. Theophr. Char. 30:—Soph. said to have used it for λαβή, a rd-hilt, Fr. 291.

Πυθάνομαι, poet. πεύθομαι (q. v.), length. from root ΠΥΘ-: f. ῶμαι, rarely πευσόμαι, Aesch. 988, Br. Eur. Hipp. 1104: aor.

ῶμαι, inf. πύθεσθαι, Ep. Opt. τυθοῖτο, Il., imperat. πυθού, but i. (with accent changed) πύθεν, t. 3, 68: πῖ πέπυσμαι, 2 sing. πέ- σαι, Plat. Prot. 310 B, Ep. also πύσσαι, Od. 11, 494: plqpf. ἐπε- σμην.—All these tenses in Hom.: p. pres. πύθανομαι only in Od. 2, 1; impf. πύθανομην, Od. 13, 256: re freq. the poet. pres. πεύθομαι, sub voce.

Το ask, inquire; to learn by asking

or inquiry, to hear, learn, understand: to hear of, know.—Construction, like ἄκοῦσθαι, strictly, πυθῶ. τί τις, to ask or hear something from a person, Il. 17, 408, Od. 10, 537, Aesch. Ag. 599, etc., and in prose; but also, π. τι ἄπο, ἐκ, παρὰ, πρὸς τινας, Hdt., and Att.:—oft. also c. acc. rei only, to hear or learn a thing, Od. 3, 187, etc.:—c. gen. only, usu., to hear of, hear tell of, hear news of, πυθέσθαι πατρός, ἄγγε- λης, μήχης, Od. 1, 281; 2, 256, etc., cf. Plat. Legg. 635 B:—π. τινά τινας, to inquire about one person or from another, Ar. Ach. 204: so, π. περί τινας, Hdt. 2, 75, and Plat.: c. part., πυθόμεν ὁρμαινόντα ὁδόν, I heard that he was starting, Od. 4, 732, cf. Hdt. 9, 58, Soph. Aj. 692; πυθέσθην ἡνδίοχο πεσόντος, they heard of his having fallen, Il. 17, 427, cf. 377; 19, 322:—c. inf., to hear or learn that., Aesch. Cho. 848, Soph. Tr. 103, etc.: π. εἰ., to inquire whether., Aesch. Ag. 617; π. ὧς., ὅτι., to hear that., Plat., etc. (Acc. to Ernesti and Pott, akin to πύδαξ, πυθμῆν, and so strictly, to search to the bottom, like Lat. percontari.)

ΠΥΞ, adv., with clenched fist, πύξ ἀναβόη, good at the fist, i. e. at boxing, Il. 3, 237, Od. 11, 300; πύξ τε παλα- σμοῦσιν τε, Od. 8, 103, 206; so too, πύξ μάχεσθαι, νικᾶν, Il. 23, 621, 634, Hes. Sc. 302; πύξ ἄρεταν εἰρῶν, Pind. O. 7, 163: πύξ τοὺς δακτύλους ἔχειν, to have one's fingers doubled up, fist clenched, Hipp.: πύξ πατάσ- σεν, παίσεσθαι, Ar. Ran. 547, Lysias 101, 13, etc. (Hence πύκτης, πυ- γμή: akin to πύκα, πυκνός, and our box, cf. πύξος, οὖζος, box-wood, πυξίς, a γυμ or box.)

Πύξ, ἡ, gen. πυγός, later form for πυγῆ, Arist. Physiogn. 6, 6.

Πύξα, ας, ἡ, Pyxa, a place in the island Cos, Theoc. 7, 130.

Πυξάκανθα, ὁ, (πύξος, ἀκανθα) a thorn like the box-tree, elsewhere λύ- κιον. [ἄκ]

Πυξέων, ἄνος, ὁ, (πύξος) a wood or grove of box-trees.

Πυξέιδον, ον, τό, = πυξίον, Ar. Fr. 671. [ξ]

Πυξίω, (πύξος) to be yellow like box-wood.

Πυξίνεος, α, ον, = sq., Leon. Tar. 33.

Πύξινος, η, ον, (πύξος) made of box, Il. 24, 269, Theoc. 24, 108.—II. yel- low as box-wood, Eupol. Pol. 22.

Πυξίον, ον, τό, dim. from sq., LXX.—II. a writing-tablet of box-wood: generally, a tablet, Ar. Fr. 671, Luc. adv. Indoct. 15.

Πυξίς, ἰδος, ἡ, a box of box-wood. a box, Luc. Asin. 14.

Πυξογράφω, ὦ, to write or draw on a tablet, Artemid. 1, 53.

Πυξοειδής, ἐς, (πύξος, εἶδος) like, of the nature of box-wood, Diod.

ΠΥΞΟΣ, ον, ἡ, Lat. BUXUS, the BOX-tree or box-wood, Arist. Mund. 6, 37, Theophr.—II. the pale yellow colour of box-wood, Nic. Al. 592.

Πυξοῦς, οὔντος, ὁ, Pyxus, a river and town of Lucania on a promontory of same name, Strab. p. 253.

Πυξώδης, ἐς, = πυξοειδής.—II. abounding in box-trees.

Πυξών, ἄνος, ὁ, = πυξέων.

Πυξοειδής, ἐς, (πύων, εἶδος) like pur- ulent matter, purulent.

Πύων, ον, τό, discharge from a sore, matter, Lat. pus, Hipp.: cf. πύος, τό, and πύω.—2. in Emped. 248=πύων [v]; cf. Arist. Gen. An. 4, 8, 14.

Πύοποιω, ὦ, to generate matter suppurate: from

Πύοποιός, ον, (πύων, ποιέω) gene- rating matter, suppurating.

Πυόρροω, ὦ, (πυόρρος) to dis- charge matter, suppurate; and

Πυόρροι, ας, ἡ, discharge of matter suppurating: from

Πυόρρος, ον, contr. -ρως, ον, (πύων, ρέω) suppurating.

Πύος, εος, τό, = πύων, q. v., Hipp., v. Foës. Oecon.

ΠΥΟΣ, or πύος, ὁ, the first milk af- ter the birth, Lat. colostrum, colostrum, whether of women or cattle: the lat- ter, which we call beestings, was a favourite article of food in Greece, Ar. Pac. 1150, etc. (v. infr.). cf. πύαρ, πυρίστη, πυρία, πυρία.—Some of the ancients wrote πύος, v. Draco p. 77, 16; some πύος, and so Dind. Ar. Vesp. 710, Pac. 1150, Fr. 302, 476:— πύος is certainly wrong, for v is long, Ar. Vesp. 710, Fr. 302.

Πύος, ἡ, = πυρός, v. l. Od. 18, 368.

Πύουλκός, ον, (πύων, ἔλκω) draw- ing out matter, Math. Vett.

Πύω, ὦ, (πύων) to bring to a head, make to suppurate, Medic.

Πύπας, = sq., Cratin. Drap. 7: from πύπας=πύπας.

Πυπτάω, to cry πύππας, cry 'bra- vo,' etc.: hence trans., π. τινά, to ap- plaud loudly, cf. ὑπερπυπτάω.

Πύππας and πύπας, an exclamation of wonderment, bravo! like πό ποι, βαβαί, βομβάς, φύππας, Lat. rapae, babai.

ΠΥΡ, τό, gen. πύρος, in plur. of 2d decl. τὰ πύρα, dat. τοῖς πύροις —the low-Germ. FÜR, high-Germ. FEUER, French FOYER, our FIRE, etc., freq. in Hom.; πύρ καί ειν, to kindle fire, Il. 8, 521, etc. πύρ αἰθεῖν, ἐναυεῖν, ἀνακαίειν, Hdt. v. sub vocc.: sometimes=πυρά, the funeral-fire, ἵνα πύρος λελάγῃσι θα- νόντα, Il. 15, 350; 22, 342: ζῶντα δι- δόναι τινὲ πύρ, to burn one alive. Hdt. 1, 86: πύρ Διός, lightning, Valck Phoen. 191; πύρ καὶ στεροπαί, Soph. O. T. 470; πύρ πνέοντος κεραννοῦ, Pind. Fr. 112; παλὸν πύρ, Soph. Ant. 131:—proverb., ἐν πυρὶ γενέσθαι, to be consumed, good to nothing, Il. 2, 340; εἰς πύρ δεσποτίας ἐμπέμπειν, Plat. Rep. 569 B; βάσανίζεν εἰς χυρσὸν ἐν πυρὶ, Ib. 413 E, cf. Polyb. 2, 3, 7, etc.—II. fever heat, violent fe- ver, πύρ τινά λαμβάνει, ἐπιλαμβάνει, Hipp., v. Foës. Oecon.: and hence of feverish hope, Soph. El. 888: of love Call. Epigr. 26.—III. freq. as a repre- sentative of things irresistible or terri- ble, Hom.: so, πύρ νῦν οὐκ ἐόλει, τὸ πεπραμένον οὐ σήξει πύρ, Pind. P. 4, 414, Fr. 256: κρείσσον αἵμακτόν πυρός, Soph. O. T. 177; so, διὰ πύρος ἵνα (as we say) to go through fire and water, dash through any dan- ger, Xen. Symp. 4, 16, cf. Oec. 21, 7: διὰ πύρος ἦλθε ἐτέροω λέγει, (Helen) braved all for an adulterous bed, Eur. Andr. 487, cf. Ar. Lys. 133; and so διὰ πύρος ἐμολον ματρί, Eur. El. 1182: so, εἰς πύρ ἄλλεσθαι, Xen. Mem. 1, 3, 9: πρὶν πυρὶ πόδα τῆς προαφῆς, Soph. Ant. 620: of per- sons, ὦ πύρ σιν., Soph. Phil. 927 rarely as an image of warmth and comfort, as in Aesch. Ag. 1435. [v] in all dissyll. cases, as in all compds., except πυραύστης, though the nom. is πύρ.] Hence

Πυρά, ὧν, τό, watch-fires, used by Hom. only in acc., as Il. 8, 509, 554, 9, 77; gen. πυρῶν, dat. πυροῖς in Xen. Cyr. 4, 2, 16, An. 7, 2, 18; ἡ

πυρρίσι; λεῖται τοῖς, Aesch. Cho. 485. —No sing πυρρὸν occurs, and some (as Passow) refer all these cases to πῦρ, but the accent shows that it was usu. considered a different word.

Πύρα, ἄς, ἡ, Ep. and Ion. πύρῃ, any spot where fire is kindled, a fire-place, hearth, esp., —1. a funeral-pyre, πυρὰν κεύων καίοντο θαμέα, Il. 1, 52, etc.; πυρὴς ἐπιθάυ' ἡλεγενός, 1, 99, etc.; πυρὴν νῆσθαι, συννῆσαι, to raise one, Hdt. 1, 50, 86; π. ἄπτειν, to light it, Ibid.; hence, also, a burial-place, funeral-mound, Soph. El. 901, Eur. Hec. 386, I. T. 26.—2. an altar for burnt-sacrifice, Hdt. 7, 167, and the fire burning thereon, Id. 2, 39.—3. π. λαμπάδων, a mass of burning torches, Diod. 17, 36.

Πύραγμα, ἄς, ἡ, (πῦρ, ἄγρῳ) a pair of fire-tongs, Il. 18, 477, Od. 3, 434.

Πύραγρέτης, καρκίνος, ὁ, = foreg., Anth. P. 6, 92.

Πύραζω, to burn, singe, susp.

Πύραθος, ὁ, poet. for σπύραθος, Is. Nic. Th. 932.]

Πύραιεῖον, ον, τό, a temple of the πύραιος, Strab.

Πύραιῆς, ἐς, (αἶθω) fiery, hot.

Πύραιτοι, οἱ, (πῦρ, αἶθω) the Persian fire worshippers, the Parsees or Gubbers, Strab. p. 733. [v]

Πύραιθουσα, ἡ, dub. I. in Epigr. Hom. 14, 11, perh. part of a potter's oven.

Πύραιθω, to light a watch-fire, keep it burning, Eur. Rhes. 78 (nisi legend. πύρ' αἰθεῖν or πύραιεῖν.)

†Πύραρχος, ον, ὁ, Pyraechmes, a leader of the Paeonians, an ally of the Trojans, Il. 2, 848.—Others in Strab.; etc.

Πύρακανθος, ἡ, the pyracanthus, Nic. Th. 856, Diosc.

Πύρακης and πύρακος, dub. I. for πυρράκης.

Πύρακτω, ὦ, (πῦρ, ἄγω) to turn in fire, hence to harden in the fire, char, O. 1, 9, 328; to burn, Nic. Th. 688.

Πύρακτος, ὦ, = foreg., Strab., and Diod.: πυρακτώδεις, Luc. Tox. 55. Hence

Πύρακωσις, ἡ, a charring, burning.

Πύραλλις or πύραλλις, ἰδος, ἡ, dub. I. for πυρράλλις, q. v.

†Πύραλλις, ἰδος, ἡ, Pyralis, fem. pr. n. Luc.

Πύραμν, ἡ, = ἄμν.—II. a fire-basket, late Greek. [a]

Πύραμντος, ὁ, (πυρός, ἄμντος) the wheat-harvest, or the time thereof, Arist. H. A. 6, 17, 15.

Πύραμιδῶμαι, (πυραμῖς) as pass., to assume a pyramidal form, of flame.

Πύραμιδος, ἡ, ὄν, (πυραμῖς) pyramidal. Adv. -κῶς.

Πύραμινος, ἡ, ον, (πυρός) poet. for πύρινος, of wheat, wheaten, Hes. Fr. 2, 2; like κριθάμινος, poet. for κριθίνος. [a]

Πύραμις, ἰδος, ἡ, a pyramid, Hdt., v. esp. 2, 124, sq.—II. a sort of cake, prob. shaped like a pyramid, Ephipp. Cydon.: different from πυραμῖς, acc. to Iatrocl. ap. Ath. 647 C.

(The ancients derived πυραμῖς sometimes from πῦρ, because of its pointed shape, Ammian. Marcell. 22, 15; sometimes from πυρός, as if the pyramids had been granaries!—No doubt the word, as well as the thing, is Egyptian.)

Πύραμιδοειδής, ἐς, (πυραμῖς, ἰδος) like a pyramidal, pyramidal, Arist. Plant. 2, 7, 9, Arr. An. 5, 7, 8.

†Πύραμος, ον, ὁ, the Pyramus, a river of Cilicia, earlier called Λευκόσμορος, Xen. An. 1, 4, 1; Strab. p. 536.—II. Pyramus, masc. pr. n. Nonn. [a]

Πύραμεις οὖντος, ὁ, for πυραμόεις, (πυρός) a cake of roasted wheat and honey, Ephipp. Epheh. 1, 3, cf. Ath. 114 B; given to him who kept awake best during a παννυχίς, Ath. 647 C: hence, generally, the deed of victory, prize, τοῦ γὰρ τεχνάζειν ἡμέτερος ὁ π., for stratagem the prize is ours, Ar. Thesm. 94, cf. Eq. 277.

†Πύρασος, ον, ὁ, Pyrasus, a Trojan, Il. 11, 491.—II. a city of Thessaly with a grove of Ceres, Il. 2, 695; Strab. p. 435.

Πύρανγῆς, ἐς, (πῦρ, αὐγή) fiery bright, H. Hom. 7, 6, Mel. 49, etc.

Πύραννον, ον, τό, (αὐω) a pan of coals. [v]

Πύρανγης, ον, ὁ, (πῦρ, αὐω) a moth that gets singed in the candle, δέδοικα μῶρον κάρτα πυρανστομῶρον, Aesch. Fr. 289. Hence, Tzetzes formed the word πυρανστομῶρος, the moth-death. [The word is rather susp., from the v; v. πῦρ, fin.]

Πυρβόλος, ον, (πῦρ, βύλλω) casting fire, Manetho.

†Πυργεύς, ἑως, ὁ, Pyrgeus, father of Lepreus, Paus. 5, 5, 4.

Πυργῶν, adv., like a tower:—of soldiers, in masses or columns, in close array, Il. 12, 43; 13, 152; v. πύργος II.

Πυργρέομαι, as pass., to be shut up in a tower, to be beleaguered, defend one's self, Aesch. Theb. 22, 184, Eur. Or. 762, 1574; cf. Valck. Phoen. 1094: from

Πυργήρης, ἐς, (πύργος, *ἄρος) of persons, shut up in a tower, beleaguered: of a place, furnished with towers, fortified, κῶμη, Orac. ap. Paus. 10, 18, 2. Adv. -ρως. (Formed like τεχέρης, etc.; cf. τρήρης, ποδήρης.)

Πυργίδιον, ον, τό, dim. from πύργος, Ar. Eq. 793. [v]

Πυργίνος, ἡ, ον, (πύργος) of the towers (i. e. the city), or strong as a tower, νοῖσματα π., Aesch. Pers. 859.

Πυργιον, ον, τό, dim. from πύργος, Luc. Pseudol. 19. Vit. Auct. 9.

Πυργισκάριον, ον, τό, [a] and πυργισκίον, ον, τό, diims. from sq.

Πυργισκος, ον, ὁ, like πυργιον, dim. from πύργος, Artemid. 1, 76.

Πυργίτης, ον, ὁ, fem. ἰτις, ἰδος, (πύργος) of or belonging to a tower; στρονθός π., a house-sparrow, Galen.

†Πυργίων, ὄνος, ὁ, Pyrgion, a writer, Ath. 143 E.

Πυργοθάρις, ἑως, ἡ, (πύργος, θάρις) 2) a battlement on a tower; a battlemented house, LXX.

Πυργοδαίκτης, ον, (πύργος, δαίξω) destroying towers, πόλεμος, Aesch. Pers. 105. [a]

Πυργοδόμος, ον, (δέμω) building towers.

Πυργοειδής, ἐς, (πύργος, εἶδος) like a tower, Joseph.

Πυργοκέρτα, metaph. acc. on the analogy of ὑπικέρτα (cf. sub ὑπικέρτα), with towering horns, Bacchyl. 44; where Lob. Phryn. 658 proposes πυρσοκ-, fiery-horned.

Πυρρομάχῳ, ὦ, (πύργος, μάχουαι) to assault or storm a tower, Xen. Cyr. 6, 4, 18, An. 7, 8, 13.—II. to fight from a tower, Polyb. 5, 84, 2.

Πυργοποιέω, ὦ, to build a tower. Hence

Πυργοποιῖα, ἄς, ἡ, the building of a tower.

ΠΥΡΙΤΙΣ, ον, ὁ, a tower, esp. such as were attached to the walls of a city, freq. in Il., in Hes. Sc. 242, Hdt., etc.:—in plur., the city walls with their towers, Il. 7, 338, cf. 437; so in sing., πόλις ἦν περὶ πύργος ὑψηλός, Od. 6, 262; περίξ δὲ πύργος εἶχ' ἐτι πτόλιν,

Eur. Hec. 1209:—later also a movable tower for storming towns, first Xen. Cyr. 6, 1, 53; 2, 18; a tower ships supported by the πυργόηχ (q. v.), Polyb.—2. metaph., a tower of defence, as Ajax is called πύργος Ἀχαιοῖς, Od. 11, 556; ἄνδρες πόλεως ἡρώς, Alcae. 12, cf. Dissen Ph. I. 4, 45; παῖς ὄρησιν πατέρ' ἐχει πύργον μέγαν, Eur. Alc. 311:—πύργος θανάτου, a defence from death, Soph. O. T. 1201: cf. ἀκρόπολις II.—highest part of any building, a battlement, where the women lived, Il. 526; 22, 447, cf. 440, where the same is called μυχός ὁμοίου:—in the common Greek country-house the slaughter-garret, Dem. 1156, 10, sq.—II. part of an army drawn up in close order, a column, Il. 4, 334, 347; hence, πυργόδον, q. v.—III. in Lat., pyrgus was fritillum, a dice-box; so called from shape. (Akin to πέργαμος, q. v., al. to Germ. Burg, old Germ. Purg, or burgh: which words are prob. al. to Berg, a hill: v. plura in Pott I. Forsch. 2, 118.)

†Πύργος, ον, ἡ, and Πύργος, α, Pyrgus and Pyrgi, a city of Thryphian Elis, Hdt. 4, 149.—2. harbour of the inhab. of Caere in Etruria, Strab. p. 226.

Πυργοσκάφος, ον, (πύργος, σκάπτω) undermining towers, Luc. 469.

Πυργοῦχος, ον, ὁ, (πύργος, ἔχει strictly, a tower-bearer; hence, in ships of war, a platform, which bore towers of defence, Polyb. 16, 3, 12.

Πυργοφορέα, ὦ, to bear a tower towers, Luc. Dea S. 15: from

Πυργοφόρος, ον (πύργος, φέρω) bearing a tower or towers, Synes.

Πυργοφύλας, ὁ, (πύργος, φύλας) tower-guard, warder, Aesch. Theb. 16.

Πυρῶ, ὦ, f. -ῶσα; (πύργος): to gird or fence with towers, Θέρσις ἐκτίσαν.—πύργωσάν τε, Od. 11, 26, cf. Ep. Hom. 4, 3, Orac. ap. Hdt. 174, Eur. Bacch. 172:—in mid., build towers, Xen. Cyr. 6, 1, 20:—to raise up to a towering height: metaph., πυρῶσαι ῥήματα σμῆνα, build the lofty rhyme, Ar. Ran. 100.

so, αἰοῖδας πυρῶσαι, Eur. Supp. 95, cf. Anth. P. 7, 39:—hence, to exalt up, π. τὰ μηδὲν ὄντα, Eur. Iph. 608, cf. H. F. 475; so of doctors, πυρῶντες ἑαυτοὺς, puffing themselves off, Minnerm., or rather Mand., v. Meineke p. 303; so, π. ἄρην, to exalt, exaggerate it, Eur. M. 526, cf. Heracl. 293; and, in pass., exalt one's self, be proud, τιμὴν ἰνὸν, in thing, like ὑψοῦσθαι, Aesch. Pe. 192; so, πεπύργωσαι θράσει, λόγοι Eur. Or. 1568, H. F. 238.

†Πυργῶ, ὄσῃ, ἡ, Pyrgo, wife of Aethiops, Paus. 1, 43, 4.

Πυργώδης, ἐς, = πυργοειδής, Soph. Tr. 273.

Πυργώμα, ατος, τό, (πυργῶ) that which is furnished with towers, a fortified city, Orac. ap. Hdt. 7, 140, Eur. Phoc. 287:—in plur., walls, Aesch. Theb. 30, 251, etc.

Πυργώσις, ἡ, (πυργῶ) a making towers.

Πυργῶτις, ἰδος, pecul. fem. of πυργῶς, towering, ὀρκαῖνα, Aesch. Theb. 346.

Πυργωτός, ἡ, ὄν, (πυργῶ) made like a tower:—of curtain hanging with an edge like battlements, Ath. 1 C.

Πυρρῶς, ἐς, (πῦρ, δαίω) burnt the fire: burning, π. πρόνοια, of the thea burning Meleager's fatal tower, Aesch. Cho. 606.

Πύρδαιον, ον, τό, and πυρδύνον, ἡ, τό, (πύρ, δαίω) small wood for burning, elsewhere. πυρδύανον, Iacon. πυρδύανον and πυρδύανον.—II. a kitchen stove for cooking.—III.—ἐμπύρυνον.

Πύρεθρον, ον, τό, a hot spicy plant, verfew, Nic. Th. 938, Diosc. [ὑ] Πύρεθρον, Ion. πύρηθρον, ον, τό, (πύρ) :—usu. in plur., pieces of wood, used one against another till they caught fire, Lat. igniaria, H. Hom. Merc. 111, where the invention of its earliest mode of kindling fire is ascribed to Mercury; Soph. Phil. 36; ἰβόντες ὥσπερ ἐκ πυρείων ἐκλάμυται ποιεῖν τι, Plat. Rep. 435 A; πύρεα συντρίψαντες, Luc. Ver. H. 1, 1.—II. an earthen pan for coals.—III. among the Persians, the place where a sacred fire was kept.

Πύρεκβόλος, ον, (ἐκβάλλω) yielding fire.
Πύρεκτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (πυρέσσω) feverish.
Πύρεξις, ἡ, feverishness : from
Πυρέσσω, Att. -τω; fut. πυρέξω; r. ἐπυρέξα; (πυρετός). To be feverish, be in a fever, Eur. Cycl. 228, 3. Vesp. 813, etc.

Πυρεταῖον, = foreg., Luc. Scyth. also πυρεταῖα, Geop.
Πυρετιδής, ον, ὁ, Pyretides, an Ahenian, Isae. 39, 41.

Πυρετίον, ον, τό, Dim. from sq., one fever, Hipp.
Πυρετός, οὐδ, ὁ, (πύρ) burning heat, ry heat, φέρε πυρετόν δειλοῖσι οἰοῖσι (of Sirius), Il. 22, 31.—II. r. feverish heat, a fever, Hipp. : the rious kinds which he describes will be found in Foës. Oecon. : esp. a rearing fever, π. τριταῖος, τεταρταῖος, tertian, quartan fever, etc., Id., and at Tim. 86 A.

Πυρετός, οὐδ, ὁ, the Pyretus, a river Scythia falling into the Ister, Hdt. 48.

Πυρετοφόρος, ον, (φέρω) causing ver.

Πυρεττώ, Att. for πυρεσσω.
Πυρετώδης, ες, (πυρετός, εἶδος) ry hot.—II. like fever, feverish, imed, ἑλλος, Hipp. : subject to fever, ua, Id.

Πυρετός, ὥς, ὁ, (πύρ) one who lights or burns.—II. a fire-proof vessel, th. P. 13, 13.

Πυρευστικός, ἡ, ὄν, = πυρεντικός I, eophr.

Πυρευτής, οὐδ, ὁ, (πυρεύω) one who uts or keeps up a fire.—II. esp. one r fishes by torch-light. Hence

Πυρεντικός, ἡ, ὄν, (πυρεύω) fit for ng.—II. (from foreg.) ἡ -κή (sc. ry), fishing by torch-light, Plat. th. 220 D.

Πυρεῖον, (πύρ) to make fire.—II. as. to set on fire, burn, ἄλγρ, Plat. zg. 843 E.

Πύρ, ἡς, ἡ, Ion. and Ep. for πυρά ἡ, Hom., and Hdt.

Πύρηθρον, τό, Ion. for πυρεθρον, q. v. Πύρην, ἦνος, ὁ, the stone of stone-ly, as of olives, dates, Hdt. 2, 92; 23; the pomegranate, Theophr.; ir or pine cones; etc.—II. the hard e of fishes, as opp. to the cartilage. II. any grain of salt, frankincense, —IV. the round head of a probe.—e form πυρήν is quite wrong, and b. arose from copyists not know- ing that v was long by nature.

Πυρηναία, ας, ἡ, Pyrenaean, ap. l. of V-nus, Strab. pp. 178, 181.

Πυρηναίος, α, ον, of the Pyrenees, renaean; τὰ Π. ὄρη, the Pyrenees, yb. 3, 35, 7.

Πύρηνμος, ον, (πύρ, ἄνεμος) fan- ning fire, Anth. P. 6, 101.

†Πύρηνη, ἡς, ἡ, Pyrene, a nymph, mother of Cycnus, Apollod. 2, 5, 11.—II. the Pyrenean range of mountains between Hispania and Gallia, Polyb.; Dion. P. 698.—III. a city in the ter- ritory of the Celtæ at the source of the Ister acc. to Hdt. 2, 33, which is of course incorrect, v. Bähr ad l.

†Πύρηνηθεν, adv., from the Py- reneæ, Dion. P. 698.

Πύρηνειδής, ες, (πυρήν, εἶδος) like a stone in fruit.

Πύρηνσομίλη, ἡ, (πυρήν IV, σμί- λη) a cutting instrument with a blunt end, Paul. Aeg. [I]

Πύρηνδοτός, ες, = πυρηνειδής; καρπός π., a fruit with a hard stone, Arist. H. A. 6, 13, 12 : opp. to ἀπύ- ρηνος.

†Πύρης, ἡτος, ὁ, Pyres, a Milesian, Ath. 620 E.

Πύρητόκος, ον, (πυρός) = πυρηφό- ρος, Anth.

Πύρητόκος, ον, (πύρ, τίκτω) pro- ducing fire, dub. l. Phil. Thess. 5, 6.

Πύρηφάτος, ον, (πυρός, φάω, πέ- φασμαι) formed like μυλήφάτος, π. λάτρις Δήμητρος, the wheat-slaying servant of Ceres, i. e. a mill-stone, Anth. P. 7, 394. [ἄ]

Πύρηφόρος, ον, poet. for πυροφό- ρος, bearing wheat, πεδίον, Od. 3, 495, H. Hom. Ar. 228.

Πύρια, ας, ἡ, (πύρ) a vapour-bath, made by throwing odorous substan- ces on hot embers inside air-tight cloth, Hdt. 4, 75, cf. Foës. Oecon. Hipp. : a place for that purpose, usu. πυριατήριον.—II. a bathing-tub, = πύ- ελος, Ath. :—a pot, kettle, Anth. P. 11, 243.

Πύριαζω, = πυρίαω.
Πύριαλγος, ον, (πύρ, ἄλίσκομαι) wasted by fire, v. Jac. Philostr. Imag. p. 498. [ἄ]

Πύριαμα, ατος, τό, (πυρίαώ) = πυ- ρία, Arist. Probl. 1, 55.

†Πυρίας, ον, ὁ, Pyrias, masc. pr. n., Paus., etc.

Πυρίασις, ἡ, (πυρίαώ) a warming by a vapour-bath.

Πυρίατης, ον, ὁ, (only found in dat. πυρίατή, which others refer to the nom. ἡ πυρίατή, not so well), a pud- ding made with beeings, i. e. the first milk after calving (πύος), beeings-pud- ding, Ar. Vesp. 710, who joins πύω καὶ πυρίατή, where before Bentley was read πυρίατή, cf. Eubul. Ὀλβ. 1, Luc. Lexiphr. 3. The dish was called also πυρίεθρον. [ἄ]

Πυρίατήριον, ον, τό, (πυρία, πυ- ρία) a place where vapour-baths were used : also the vapour-bath itself, Lat. sudatio, Lacomitum, Arist. Probl. 2, 29, 32, Plut. Cimon 1.

Πυρίατός, ἡ, ὄν, heated by a vapour- bath, sweated : from

Πυρίαω, ὦ, (πυρία) to put persons in a vapour-bath, Medic. :—Pass., to take a vapour-bath, Ath. 519 E.

Πυρίαβήτης, ον, ὁ, (πύρ, βαίνω) standing over a fire, τρίπους, Arat. 983 : like ἐμπυρίαβήτης.

Πυρίαβος, ον, living in fire. [I]

Πυρίαβλητος, ον, (πύρ, βάλλω) struck by fire : metaph., fevered, Nic. Th. 774.—II. act. = πυροβόλος, Jac. A. P. p. 747.

Πυρίαβρεμέτης, ον, ὁ, (πύρ, βρέμω) = πυρίαβρομος, v. l. Orph. H. 48.

Πυρίαβρίθης, ες, (πύρ, βρίθω) laden with fire, Orph.

Πυρίαβρομος, ον, (πύρ, βρέμω) roar- ing with fire, Orph. Arg. 1120.

Πύριβρωτος, ον, (πύρ, βιβρώσκω devoured by fire, Strab.

Πύριγενέτης, ον, ὁ, = sq., fire wrought, χαλκίνος, Aesch. Theb. 207.

Πύριγενής, ες, (πύρ, *γένω) = fore going, born in or from fire, δράκων, Eur. Incert. 120 :—esp. of instruments wrought or forged by fire, στόμια, Id. Hipp. 1223; π. παλῆμη, i. e. a weap- on, Id. Or. 820; cf. foreg.

Πύριγλινος, ον, (πύρ, γλῆνη) fiery-eyed, Opp. C. 3, 97, Nonn., etc.

Πύριγλάχιν, ἴνος, ὁ, ἡ, (πύρ, γλά- χιν) barbed with fire, v. l. Opp. C. 2, 166.

Πύριγόνος, ον, (πύρ, γονή) produ- cing fire, Plut. Alex. 35.—II. propa- rox. πυρίγονος, ον, pass., fire-engen- dered.

Πύριδάπτος, ον, (πύρ, δάπτω) de- voured by fire, Aesch. Em. 1041.

Πύριδιον, ον, τό, Dim. from πύρ, a spark, Plut. 2, 890 A. [I]

Πύριδιον, ον, τό, Dim. from πυρός, Ar. Lys. 1206. [I]

Πύριδρομος, ον, fiery in its course, v. l. for πυρίαβρομος.

Πυρίεθρος, ὁ, = πυρίατης, dub. in Philippid. ap. Ath. 658 E.

Πυρίεφθος, ον, (πύρ, ἔψω) cooked in or at the fire : ὁ π., or τὸ π., = πυ- ρίατης, Ath.

Πυρίηκης, ες, (πύρ, ἡκή) with fiery point, Od. 9, 387.

Πυρίαθλήτης, ες, (πύρ, θάλλω) heat- ed in the fire, Ap. Rh. 4, 928, Nic. Th. 40, etc.

Πυρίκῆς, ες, (πύρ, καίω) = πυρί- κανστος, Manetho.

Πυρίκαῖς, ες, = foreg., Leon. Ta' 7.

Πυρίκαος, ον, (καίω) = πυρκόος, q. v.

Πυρίκανστος, ον, (πύρ, καίω) burn' in fire, Il. 13, 564.

Πυρίκαντος, ον, = πυρίκανστος, Luc. Asin. 6 : inflammatory, νοσήμα- τα, Plat. Tim. 85 C; cf. Foës. Oecon. Hipp.

Πυρίκαύτωρ, ορος, ὁ, one who burns with fire, Timon. Fr. 41.

Πυρίκητος, ον, (πύρ, κάμνω) wrought at or with fire, λέβης, Call. Del. 145 : cooked with fire, scorched, Nic. Th. 241.

Πυρίκοίτης, ες, (πύρ, κοίτη) where- in fire lies or is kept, νάρης π., of the cane of Prometheus, Anth. P. 6 294.

Πυρίκόος, ον, (κοέω) = πυρκόος q. v.

Πυρίκοδύφος, ον, hammered at the fire or when hot, forged hot.

Πυρίκτιτος, ον, (πύρ, κτίζω) made in or with fire : ἐν πυρίκτιτοισι γῆς, in earthen pots, as Meineke reads and interprets the Anaxandr. Δίσχορ., 1, 2, ubi olim περικτιτοισι.

Πυρίλαμψ, ἡς, ἡ, = πυριλαμπής.

Πυρίλαμπής, ες, (πύρ, λάμπω) glowing with, bright as fire, Arat. 1040, Opp. C. 3, 72, Plut. Crass. 24, Schäl.

†Πυρίλαμπης, ον, ὁ, Pyrilampes, an Athenian, sent as an envoy to Persia, Ar. Vesp. 98; Plat. Parm. 126 B.—Others in Paus.; etc.

Πυρίλαμπής, ἴδος, ἡ, (πύρ, λάμπω) a glow-worm, Lat. ciccindela : also πυ- ρολαμπής, q. v.

Πυρίληπτος, ον, (πύρ, λαμβάνω) seized by fire; or having fire within it πεδίον π., a volcanic country, Strab.

Πυρίμάνευ, ὦ, (πύρ, μανίνομαι) to break out into a furious blaze, to blaze soon or easily, Plut. Alex. 35.

Πυρίμαρμάρος, ον, (πύρ, μαρμαί- ρω) gleaming with or like fire, Man- etho.

Πυρρῆμος, ον, (πῦρ, μάχη) *fiery in the fight*.—II. *resisting fire*: esp. of a sort of fire-proof stone, Arist. Meteor. 4, 6, 10.

Πυρρῆμοςος, ον, (μορφή) *fire-like, fiery*.

Πυρρῆμος, ον, (πῦρ) = πυρινός, Eur. Erechth. 15.

Πυρρινή, ἡ, = πυρρήν, Geop.

Πυρρινον, ου, τό, dim. from πυρρῆν. [L]

Πυρρινός, η, ον, (πῦρ) of fire, fiery, Arist. de Anima 3, 13, 1. [v]

Πυρρινός, η, ον, (πῦρ) like πυρινός and πυρῆμος, of wheat, π. στάχυς, Eur. Euryth. 2: *wheaten*, ἄμτοι, Xen. An. 4, 5, 31: also, πυρρινός, [v]

Πυρρινός, ου, τό, (πῦρ) = πυρεῖον.—II. a censor, LXX.

Πυρρίταις, δ, ἡ, (πῦρ, παῖς) *Son of fire*, epith. of Bacchus, Opp.

Πυρρίτληθής, ἐς, (πῦρ, πλῆθω) *full of fire*, Orac. ap. Euseb. Praepar. 4, 9.

Πυρρίπνεον, Ερ. for πυρίπνεον, Musae. 41.

Πυρίπνεστος, ον, = πυρίπνεος, Musae. 88, Nonn.

Πυρίπνεον, ονσα, ον, (πῦρ, πνέω) part. with no verb in use, *fire-breathing*, Eur. Ion 203.

Πυρίπνεος, ον, contr. πνους, ονν, (πῦρ, πνέω) *fire-breathing*, Pind. Fr. 150: *fiery*, Mel. 50, Anth. P. 7, 354, etc. Cf. πυρίπνεος.

Πυρίπνολος, ον, = πυρπῶλος, Orph.

Πυρίππη, ης, ἡ, Pyrippe, mother of Patroclus by Hercules, Apollod. 2, 7, 8.

Πυρίρράγης, ἐς, = πυρορράγης.

Πυρρῆμαχος, ον, (πῦρ, σφαραγέα) *roaring, rattling in or from fire*, Theocr. Fistul. [v]

Πυρίσπατος, ον, (πῦρ, σπείρω) *sowing fire, inflaming, ὄλημα*, Anth. Plan. 208.—II. pass., *sown or strewed with fire*.

Πυρίσπειρτος, ον, (πῦρ, σπειράω) *wrapt in fire*, Paul. S. ecphr. 475.

Πυρίσπορος, ον, (πῦρ, σπείρω) *sowing fire*, Orph. H. 44, 1, etc.—II. πυρίσπορος, ον, pass., *sown or gendered in fire*, Opp. C. 4, 304.

Πυρίστος, ον, (πῦρ, σώζω) for πυρίστος, *plucked from the burning*, Agamemnor ap. Schol. Lyc. 178.

Πυρίστακτος, ον, (πῦρ, στάζω) *streaming or running with fire*, πέτρα π., of Aetna, Eur. Cycl. 298.

Πυρίστας, ον, δ, (ἵσταναι) *a tripod to stand on the fire*. [v]

Πυρίστέφης, ἐς, (πῦρ, στέφω) *fire-wreathed*, Nonn.

Πυρίσφάραγος, ον, (σφαραγέα) = πυρρῆμαχος, [v]

Πυρίσφρηγιστος, ον, (πῦρ, σφραγίζω) *sealed with fire*, Nonn.

Πυρίτης, ον, δ, (πῦρ) of or in fire, π. τῆν τέχνην, i. e. a smith, Luc. Jup. Conf. 8.—II. π. λίθος, a flint, or the copper pyrites of mineralogists, Diosc., Plin.: also, πυρίτης, ἰδος, ἡ, 4, v.

Πυρίτης, ον, δ, (πυρός) ἄρτος, *wheaten bread*, Ath.

Πυρίτης, ἰδος, ἡ, v. πυρίτης.—II. ss subst., = πύρεθρον, Nic. Th. 683, Al. 531.

Πυρίτοκος, ον, (πῦρ, τίκτω) *producing fire*, Jac. Anth. P. 143.

Πυρίτρεφής, ἐς, (πῦρ, τρέφω) *fire-fed*, Nonn.

Πυρίτρεφός, ον, (πῦρ, τρέφω) *cherishing fire*, Anth. P. 6, 101.

Πυρίτροχος, ον, (πῦρ, τρέχω) *fiery in its course*, Nonn.

Πυρίφάτος, ον, (πῦρ, φάω, πέφαμαι) *win by fire*, Aesch. Supp. 627.

Πυρίφλογος, ἐς, (πῦρ, φλέγω) *blaz-*

ing with or like fire, Orph. Arg. 212, etc.

Πυρίφλεγθών, οντος, δ, (πῦρ, φλέγω) *Pyriphegethon*, one of the rivers of hell, Fireblazing, Od. 10, 513.

Πυρίφλεγής, ἐς, (πῦρ, φλέγω) *flaming, blazing*, Xen. Hell. 5, 3, 19: violently inflamed, Hipp.

Πυρίφλέγων, οντος, δ, = foreg., Eur. Bacch. 1019.

Πυρίφλεκτος, ον, (πῦρ, φλέγω) *burnt or blazing with fire*, Aesch. Fr. 156, Eur. Ion 195: *fiery*, βλάβαι, πόθοι, Anth. P. 12, 151, Lyc. 217.

Πυρίφλογος, ον, (πῦρ, φλόξ) *flaming with fire*, Emped. Sphaera. 112.

Πυρίφοιτος, ον, (πῦρ, φοιτάω) *walking in fire*, Orph.

Πυρίχη, ης, ἡ, poet. for πυρρίχη, Anth. P. 12, 186; cf. Jac. p. 774. [L]

Πυρίχρος, ωτος, δ, ἡ, (πῦρ, χρώς) of fiery colour or aspect, ὄψις, Alcidas. ap. Arist. Rhet. 3, 3, 1.

Πυρκᾶεύς, ἐως, δ, (πῦρ, καίω, κάω) a fire-kindler, Προμηθεύς π., name of a play of Aesch.

Πυρκαῖα, ᾶς, Ερ. and Ion. πυρκαῖη, ης, ἡ; in Eur. Supp. 1207, trisyll. πυρκαῖα: (πῦρ, καίω):—like πυρά, any place where fire is kindled, esp. a funeral-pyre, νεκροῦς πυρκαῖης ἐπὶ νύκτι, Il. 7, 428, 431, etc., cf. Eur. 1. c.—2. a fire, conflagration, πυρκαῖης γενομένης, Hdt. 2, 66—3. metaph., the flame of love, Anth.—II. an olive-tree which has been burnt down to the stump, and grows up again a wild olive, Lys. 110, 23, cf. Virg. G. 2, 303 sq. [κᾶ in Il., though by analogy it should be κᾶ, v. Lob. Phryn. 523.]

Πυρκός, ον, δ, (πῦρ, κοέω) one who watches a sacrificial fire to draw omens from it, esp. at Delphi: hence the Delphians were called πυρκόοι or πυρικόοι (cf. θεοσκόος), Plut. 2, 406 F, ubi libri πυρικός.

Πυρναῖος, α, ον, (πύρονον) fit for eating, ripe, σταφυλαί, Theocr. 1, 46; acc. to others from πῦρ, of a yellow colour: v. sq.

Πύρονον, τό, shortd. for πύρονον: (πύρονον, πυρός)—wheaten-bread, Od. 15, 312; 17, 12, 362:—generally, food, meat, as opp. to drink, from which signifi. comes the adj. πυρναῖος.—II. acorns or mast, φῆγνον π., Lyc. 482, cf. 639.

Πύρονος, δ, = foreg.

Πυρόβιος, ον, = πυρίβιος.

Πυρόβολος, ον, (πῦρ, βάλλω) *giving forth fire, fire-darting*: τὰ πυρόβολα, arrows tipped with fire, Plut. Sulla. 9, Anton. 66, etc.

Πυρόβορος, ον, (πῦρ, βορά) *eating wheat*, Q. Sm. 2, 197.

Πυρογενής, ἐς, (πῦρ, *γένω) *fire-born*, of Bacchus, Auson.

Πυρογενής, ἐς, (πυρός, *γένω) *coming from wheat*, Anth. P. 9, 368.

Πυροδαῖσιον, ου, τό, (δαίω) a fire-plate.

Πυροδόκος, ον, (πυρός, δέχομαι) *receiving wheat*, ἁλώη, Opp. H. 4, 501.

Πυροειδής, ἐς, (πῦρ, εἶδος) *like fire, fiery*, Plat. Legg. 895 C. Adv. -ῶς, Plut. 2, 888 E.

Πυροειδής, ἐς, (πυρός, εἶδος) *like wheat*.

Πυρόεις, εσσα, εν, (πῦρ) *fiery*, Anth. P. 5, 15; 9, 132.—II. δ π., the planet Mars, from his fiery color, Cic. N. D. 2, 20.—III. οἱ πυροῖντες, a sort of trout, Mnesith. ap. Ath. 358 C.

Πυροεργής, ἐς, (πῦρ, *εργω) *working in or at the fire*, Manetho.

Πυροκατηλέω, to deal in wheat.

Πυροκλοπία, ας, ἡ, a theft of fire, Anth.

Πυροκλόπος, ον, (κλέπτω) *stealing fire*.

Πυρολύβης, ἰδος, ἡ, (λαμβάνω) *pair of fire-tongs*.

Πυρολαμπίς, ἰδος, ἡ, = πυρὸν λαμπίς.

Πυρολόγος, ον, (πυρός, λέγω) *reaping wheat*, Anth. P. 6, 104.

Πυρομαντεία, and πυρομαντία, ἡ, *soothsaying from fire*, Böckh Ex. Pind. O. 6, init., p. 152.

Πυρόμαντις, εως, ὁ and ἡ, a prophet; v. foreg.

Πυρομάχος, ον, = πυρμάχος, π. 7, 8ος, Theophr. [v]

Πυρομετρέω, ὦν, to measure wheat from

Πυρομέτρης, ον, (μετρέω) *one who measures wheat*.

Πυρομετήτης, οὔ, δ, = foreg.

*Πυρόν, τό, v. sub πυρά, τά.

Πυροπάλαμος, v. πυρπάλαμος, [L]

Πυροπίπτης, ου, δ, v. πυρρόπιπτης

Πυροποικίλος, ον, with fire-coloured spots.

Πυροπολείων, ου, τό, the wheat-matket: and

Πυροπολέω, ὦν, to deal in wheat Dem. 376, 1: from

Πυροπώλης, ον, δ, (πυρός, πωλέω) a wheat-merchant, corn-merchant.

Πυρορράγης, ἐς, (πυρός, ῥήγνυμι) *bursting in the fire*, Cratin. 'Q. 10: a adv. πυρορράγες, cracked, Ar. Ach. 933.

Πυρός, οὔ, δ, wheat, Hom. (esp. i Od.): also in plur., of divers kind of grain, Od. 4, 604; 9, 110, cf. Dem. 386, 4. (Usu. derived from πῦρ, for the red-yellow colour of wheat.)

Πυροσθενής, ἐς, (σθένος) *might with fire*, Lat. ignipotens.

Πυροστάτης, ον, δ, = πυρίστατης

Πυροτομία, ας, ἡ, (πυρός, τέμνω) a reaping of wheat.

Πυροφεγγής, ἐς, = πυρφεγγής, O. Sib.

Πυροφόρος, ον, (πῦρ) = πυρφόρος

Πυροφόρος, ον, (πυρός, φέρω) *bearing wheat*, Il. 12, 314; 14, 123, Hes. Op. 547, Pind. I. 4, 91 (3, 72), Eur. etc.—in Od. also πυρφόρος.

Πυρόχρος, ωτος, = πυρίχρος.

Πυρόω, ὦν, δ, -ῶσω, (πῦρ) to set on fire, to burn, burn up, Wess. Hdt. 7, 8, 2; 8, 102, Soph. Ant. 286, etc.: to burn as a burnt sacrifice, Aesch. Pr. 497—in pass., to be burnt, Aesch. Ag. 440

Τρώων πυροθέντων, having been inflamed, Pind. P. 11, 50; also, to be inflamed or excited, τινί by a thing, Aesch. Ag. 481.—II. to prove, test, try by fire: pass to stand the fire, Arist. H. A. 3, 5, 6—III. to fumigate, ὀδῶμα θεεῖω, Theoc. 24, 94.

Πυρπάλαμος, ἡ, (πῦρ, παλάμη) strictly, to handle fire, play with fire, hence acc. to Eust., = κακοτεχνέω; and so, πυρπαλάμην, he played some cunning tricks, H. Hom. Merc. 357.

Πυρπάλαμος, η, ον, (πῦρ, παλάμη) *flung like fire*, of lightning, Pind. C. 10 (11), 96: acc. to Eust. and other swift as fire, and so crafty. [v]

Πυρπῶνος, ον, = πυρπῶνος, Τιφών, Aesch. Theb. 492; ταιροῖ, λαίνα, Eur. Med. 478, El. 474: π. βίλος, of lightning, Aesch. Pr. 917.

Πυρπῶν, ὦν, (πυρπῶλος) to light or make a fire, esp. to light and keep a fire, watch a fire, Od. 10, 30, Xen. Cy. 3, 25: π. τοῦς ἀνθρώκας, to set on fire the fire, Ar. Av. 1580, Anth. i to waste with fire, burn and destroy, τῇ οἰκίαν, Ar. Nub. 1497; πολὺν, Yes!

79; also π. τοὺς βαρβάρους, Anaxil. iott. 1, 9, cf. Ar. Thesm. 727: and in Hdt. 8, 50, it is better taken as, than as a depon.:—metaph., of ef. Nic. Th. 245, 364; of love, th. Hence

Πυρρόλημα, ατος, τό, a watch-fire, con, Eur. Hel. 767.

Πυρρόλησις, ἡ, a wasting with fire.

Πυρρόλος, ον, (πῦρ, πολλή, ποία) busy one's self with fire: esp. stng with fire, burning, scorching, ναυός, Eur. Supp. 640.—2. epith.

Bacchus, prob. because of the shes used at his nightly festivals.—II.

Πυρρός, ἡ, (πυρρός) a red-coloured

Opp.: also πυρρία.

Πυρρία, ας, ἡ, Pyrrha, daughter of imetheus and Pandora, wife of

aeon, Pind. O. 9, 66.—2. a daugh- of Creon, Paus. 9, 10, 3.—II. a city

the west side of the island Lesbos, u, 3, 18; etc.—2. a promontory in

chiotis in Thessaly, with a small nd of same name, Strab. p. 435.—

ers in Strab. pp. 432, 606, etc.

Πυρράγιος, ἐς, (βήγνυμι)=πυροό- ἡς, dub.

Πυρράδος, f. -σω, (πυρρός) to be fiery

N. T.

Πυρράδα, ας, ἡ, Pyrrhaea, earlier ae of Thessaly from Pyrrha, Strab.

43.

Πυρράκης, ον, ὁ, (πυρρός) red, X. [ἄ]

Πυρράκων,=foreg.

Πυρράλις, ιδός, ἡ, (πυρρός) a red- ured bird, prob. a sort of wood-pig.

Arist. H. A. 9, 1, 15, Ath. 394 D: r written πυράλις, πυράλλις.—II.

ται πυρράλιος or πυράλλιδες, red- olives.

Πυρρανδρός, ον, ὁ, Pyrrhandrus, Athenian, a public informer, Ar.

901; Aeschin.; etc.

Πυρρήν, ὁ, f. l. for πυρρῆν.

Πυρρίας, ον, ὁ, (πυρρός) a red-col- d serpent.—II.=πύρρα.—III. Red,

freq. name of a slave, as in Ar. 1, 730.—strictly, of the sly red- d slaves from Thrace; cf. Ξαν-

Πυρρίας, ον, ὁ, Pyrrhias, an Arca- i, Xen. An. 6, 5, 11.—2. an Aeto- a commander, Polyb. 5, 91, 3. Cf.

g.

Πυρρίων, ὦ, to be of a red, fiery colour.

Πυρρίων, LXX.

Πυρρίων, f. -ισω, (πυρρός)=foreg., X.

Πυρρίων, ης, ἡ, (sc. ὄρησις), a d of war-dance; hence, generally, ai π., strange violent movements,

Andr. 1135, Xen. An. 5, 9, 12, etc.:—proverb., πυρρίων βλά-

ρ, 'to look daggers,' Ar. Av. 1169.

led from Πυρρίχης, the inventor, 630 D.) [ἄ]

Πυρρίχικος, ἡ, ὄν, (πυρρίχιος) in Pyrrhic metre: the adv. ᾠδῶς is

freq., Gramm.

Πυρρίχισω, f. -ισω, to dance the δίχη, Luc. D. Deor. 8, 1, Plut.,

Πυρρίχιος, ον, of or belonging to the δίχη, π. ὄρημα, the Pyrrhic dance,

Salt. 9; π. ὁρόμος, Hdn. 4, 2, 9.

Πυρρίχης, π., a pyrrhic, i. e. a foot con- ing of two short syll., which was h used in the πυρρίχη or war-

also παριαμμός. [ἄ]

Πυρρίχιστος, ον, ὁ, (πυρρίχισω) a er of the πυρρίχη: οί π., the cho- of Pyrrhic dancers, Lys. 161, 37,

54, 30.

Πυρρίχιστικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to, πυρρίχιστης.

Πυρρίχης, η, ον, Dor. for πυρρός, red, ταῦρος, Theocr. 4, 20; it might

also be of Πύρρhus' or the Epirus breed, cf. Arist. H. A. 8, 7, 3, though in this

case it should rather be Πυρρίκός, as Bekker has written it, lb. 3, 21, 3.

†Πυρρίχης, ον, ὁ, Pyrrhicus, a Co- rinthian, father of Ariston, Thuc. 7,

39.—2. a Cydonian of Crete, inventor of the war-dance πυρρίχη, q. v., Strab.

p. 467.—Others in Paus.; etc.

Πυρρόγειος, ον, (πυρρός, γέα, γῆ) of or with red earth.

Πυρρόγενεος, ον, (πυρρός, γένει- ον) red-bearded, Anth. P. 7, 707.

Πυρρόθρις, τρίχης, ὁ, ἡ, (πυρρός, θρίς) red-haired, Eur. I. A. 225.

Πυρρόκομη, ον, ὁ,=πυρσόκομος, Schol. brev. II. 2, 642.

Πυρρόκορας, ἄκος, ὁ, a sort of crow with a reddish beak, Plin.

†Πυρρόλοχος, ον, ὁ, Pyrrholochus, an Argive, Xen. Hell. 1, 3, 13.

Πυρρόπιτης, ον, ὁ, (πυρρός, ὀπι- πτεῖν) one that ogles boys, (cf. πυρρός I, sub fin.), with a play upon πυρσί- πτης, ogling wheat, (i. e. dinner in the

Pyrtaneum), Ar. Eq. 407, ubi v. Schol.:—cf. γυναικοπίτης, οἰονσί- πτης, παιδοπίτης, παρνεοπίτης. [ἄ]

Πυρρόποικίλος, ον, red-spotted, epith. of red granite.

Πυρρός, ἄ, ον, but in older Att. and Dor., πυρρός, ἡ, ὄν, as Aesch. Pers.

316, Eur. Phoen. 32: (πῦρ)=flame- coloured, yellowish-red, esp. of the col- our of red hair (as we call it), Lat. ru-

fus, such as that of the Scythians, Thracians, etc., Hdt. 4, 108, and Hipp.; much like ξανθός, but some- what darker; πυρρὸν ξανθὸν τε καὶ

φαῖον κράσει γίνεται, Plat. Tim. 68 C, v. omnino Poes. Oecon. Hipp.; generally, reddish, tawny, esp. of

youths getting their first beard, Aesch. Pers. 316, Theocr. 6, 3, cf. Valck.

Phoen. 32, and v. πυρρόπιτης:—also, red with blushes, Ar. Eq. 900.

Πυρρός, ον, ὁ, (paroxyt.) Pyrrhus, a name of Neoptolemus, Virgil,

†Apollod. 3, 13, 8; Paus. 4, 17, 4.—2. the famous king of Epirus, Polyb.;

Plut.—3. a lyric poet of Lesbos, a con- temporary of Theocritus, Theocr. 4,

31.—Others in Dem.; Isae.; etc.

Πυρρότης, ητος, ἡ, (πυρρός) red- ness, Arist. Gen. An. 5, 5, 3.

Πυρρότριχος, ον, = πυρρόθρις, Theocr. 8, 3.

Πυρρόναιλος, ον, ὁ, a red-coloured bird, different from πύρρα and πυρ- ρία, Arist. H. A. 8, 3, 5.

Πυρρόν, ὦ, (πυρρός) to make red: —pass., to be so, Arist. Probl. 38, 2.

Πυρρόδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) red-looking.

†Πυρρῶν, ὠνος, ὁ, Pyrrho, a philo- sopher of Elis, contemporary of

Aristotle, founder of the skeptic school, Plut.; Diog. L.; etc.

Πυρραῖνον, (πυρρός) to make red, tinge with red, π. ξανθὰν χαιτάν, Eur.

Tro. 227.

Πυρραγής, ἐς, (πυρρός, ἀνγῆ) fiery bright, Orph. H. 18, 1.

Πυρραία, ας, ἡ, (πυρραῖον) commu- nication by means of πυρροί, Polyb. 10,

43, 1: the news conveyed thereby, lb. 45, 8.

Πυρρεντής, οὔ, ὁ, one who conveys news by means of πυρροί.—II. one who

heats a room, etc., Aretae.: from

Πυρρεῖν, (πυρρός) to set on fire, light up, kindle, π. σέλας, Eur. Hel.

1126: metaph., π. ἔθραν, Diod. 11, 64.—II. esp., to communicate news by

means of πυρροί, make signals by torches or beacon-fires, Xen. An. 7, 8, 15;

hence, πυρρεῖτε κραυγὴν ἀγῶνος;

give a shout in signal of the οἰσθη Eur. El. 694.

Πυρσίτης, ον, ἐ,=πυρσευτής, Fhl lostr. [ἄ]

Πυρσοβόλεω, ὦ, to shoot forth fire, Manetho: from

Πυρσοβόλος, ον, (πυρρός, βάλλω) shooting forth fire, Anth. P. 12, 136.

Πυρσογενής, ἐς, (*γένω) fr-e-tera.

Πυρσοεἰλικτος, ον, (ἐλίσσω) wind- ing itself or writhing in fire.

Πυρσοκόμος, ον, (πυρρός, κόμη) red-haired, Paul. S. ephr. 464.

Πυρσοκόρσος, ον, (πυρρός, κόρση, =foreg., π. λέων, a red-maned lion, Aesch. Fr. 104.

Πυρσοκόρυνθος, ον, (πυρρός, κό ρυνθος) with red grapes, Paul. S. Am bo 166.

Πυρσόλοφος, ὠν, οί, (λόφος) straps of leather dried at the fire.

Πυρσόνωτος, ον, (πυρρός, νῶτον) red-backed, ὄρκων, Eur. H. F. 398.

Πυρσοπόρος, ον, f. l. for πυρσοφο ρος, Nonn.

Πυρρός, οὔ, ὁ: heterog. pl., τὰ πυρρά, Eur. Rhés. 97 (πῦρ, πυρρός): —a fire-brand, torch, II. 18, 211: me- taph., ἄψιμα πυρρὸν ἔμνον, Pind. 1,

4, 74 (3, 61); and, in plur., the fires of love, Theocr. 23, 7.—II. esp., a bea- con or signal-fire, Hdt. 7, 182; 9, 3,

Polyb., etc.: cf. φρυκτωρός, φρυκτω ρία.

Πυρρός, ἡ, ὄν, old Att. for πυρρός, q. v.

Πυρροτόκος, ον, (πυρρός, τίκτω) producing fire, π. λίθος, a flint, Anth P. 6, 27; Ἄρης, Manetho.

Πυρρουργίς, ιδός, ἡ, and -ουρός, ὁ. f. l. for πυρρουργίς, -ουρός.

Πυρροφόρος, ὄν, (πυρρός, φέρω) carrying fire, ὁίστοί, Diod. 20, 48.

Πυρρῶν, ὦ,=πυρρεῖν, Eur. Rhés. 43; ubi nunc πυρρῶς (dat. pl.).

Πυρρῶδης, ἐς, (πυρρός, εἶδος) like a fire-brand, bright-burning, φλόξ, Eur Bacch. 146.

†Πύρρων, ὠνος, ὁ, Pyrron, an Epi- curean philosopher, Plut. Epicur. 20

Πυρρῶπις, ον, ὁ, fem. πυρρῶπις ιδός,=sq., Orph. Arg. 14.

Πυρρῶπιος, ὄν, (πυρρός, ὤψ) fiery- eyed, Opp. C. 1, 183.

Πυρρῶρις, ιδός, ἡ, (πυρρός, ὦρα) a beacon-tower, light-house, like φρυ- κτωρίον.

Πυρρῶρος, οὔ, ὁ, (πυρρός, ὦρα) like φρυκτωρός, a watchman who makes signals by fire, Schneid. Xen. Hell. 6,

2, 34.

Πυρρορέω, ὦ, to be a πυρρόρος, to carry a torch,—δαδουχεῖν, Eur. Tro 348: to set on fire, Aesch. Theb. 341.

Πυρρόρος, ον, (πῦρ, φέρω) fire-bea- ing, charged with fire, κερανός, Pind. N. 10, 132, Aesch. Theb. 444, etc.; ἀστραπαί, Soph. O. T. 200; π. ἔγ- χος Διός, Ar. Av. 1749; and so prob.,

πυρρόρος αἰθέρος ἀστήρ, Id. Thesm 1050:—epith. of Jupiter, Soph. Phil. 1198; of Ceres, Eur. Supp. 260:—εἰ

Π., the Fire-bringer, name of Prometheus in the last play of that trilogy of Aesch., cf. Soph. O. C. 55; so of

Capaneus, Id. Ant. 135:—πυρρόροι οἰστοί, arrows with lighted tow and the like tied to them, so that they may set fire to wood-work, Thuc. 2,

75; so, cf. πυρρόροι alone, Diod.; cf. πυρροβόλος: ὁ πυρρόρος, an engine

for throwing fire, Polyb. 21, 5, 1; ἄγ γεῖον π., a vessel full of combustibles.

—II. θεὸς πυρρόρος, the fire-bearing god, the god who produces plague or fever, Soph. O. T. 27.—III. ὁ πυρρό ρος, in the Lacedaemonian army,

was the priest who kept the sacrificia.

fire, which was never allowed to go out, Xen. Lac. 13, 2, cf. Sturz Lex. Xen. s. v.; hence proverb. of a total defeat, *ἔδει δὲ μὴδὲ πυρφόρον περιγενέσθαι*, Hdt. 8, 6.

Πυρῶσις, *ες*, = *πυροειδής*, fiery, Plat. Criti. 116 C.—II. medic. inflamed, betokening inflammation, Hipp.

Πύρωμα, *ατος*, τό, (πυρώ) any burning body. [v]

Πυρωνίδης, *ον*, δ, *Pyronides*, name of an inhabitant of the sun, in Luc. Ver. H.

Πυρῶπις, *ον*, δ, fem. *πυρῶπις*, *ιδος*, =sq., Opp. C. 2, 317.

Πυρῶπις, *ον*, (πύρ, ὤν) fiery-eyed, fiery, *κεραυνός*, Aesch. Pr. 667; also of the sun, Id. Fr. 290.

Πύρωσις, *εως*, ἡ, (πυρώ) a burning, lighting, kindling, scorching, etc., ἔλη πρὸς πυρῶσιν, fire-wood, Theophr. a warming, e. g. in cooking, Mnecith. ap. Ath. 357 D.—II. as medic. term, inflammation. [v]

Πυρῶτερος, *α*, *ον*, (πύρ) for πυρρότερος, poet. compar. as if from a posit. πυρός, Arat. 798.

Πυρῶτης, *ον*, δ, (πυρώ) a metal-worker, smith, LXX. Hence

Πυρῶτικος, *ης*, *ον*, burning, inflaming.

Πυρῶτος, *ης*, *ον*, (πυρώ) fiery, Anthip. Philotheb. 1, 21.

Πῶς, *adv*. Dor. for ποῖ, Sophron ap. Ammon.

Πύμα, *ατος*, τό, (πυνθάνομαι) any thing learnt by inquiry.—II. a question, Plat. 2, 408 C.

Πυνματικός, *ης*, *ον*, interrogative. Adv. -κῶς.

Πύσσαχος, *ον*, δ, a kind of muzzle put on calves' noses to prevent their sucking, Virgil's *capistrum*, Hesych.: in Hephaest., πύσσαλος, differing from πύσσαλος, prob. only in dialect.

Πυνθάνομαι, = πυνθάνομαι, only in Gramm.

†Πυστίλος, *ον*, δ, *Pystilus*, founder of Argenticum, Thuc. 6, 4.

Πύσις, *εως*, ἡ, (πυνθάνομαι) like πύσις, an asking, inquiring, κατὰ πύσιν, for the purpose of inquiring, Thuc. 1, 136; ὑπὲρ τινος, Plat. Lach. 196 C: πύσις ἐρωτᾷ τινος, to ask questions of a man, Thuc. 1, 5.—II. that which is learnt by asking, hence news, tidings, report, Aesch. Theb. 54, Eur. El. 690:—πύσσει τὰν προγενομένων, by hearing of past deeds, Thuc. 3, 82; cf. Lob. Phryn. 728.

Πυστός, *ης*, *ον*, verb. adj. from πυνθάνομαι, known: dub.

Πύτια, *ας*, ἡ, (πύσις)=πυετία (q. v.), Arist. Gen. An. 1, 20, 18; also πύτια.

—II. a sort of cake, Alciphir.

Πυτιάζω γάλα, to curdle milk by means of rennet.

Πυτίζω, *ι*, -ίω, to spit frequently, spurt out water from one's mouth.—II. to taste, try. (Πυτίζω, also written πυτίζω, is a frequentat. form from πύτω, like Lat. *sputo* from *sputo*, whence in Lat. also *pytisare* for *pytisare* and *pytisma*.) [v, Br. Ar. Lys. 205, cf. Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 48, Juvenal 11, 173. The form πυτίζω herefore is wrong.]

Πυτινίχ, *ας*, *ον*, (πυτίνη) plaited with willows, περὰ πυτινίχα are given by Ar. Av. 798 to Diitrephes, because he had grown rich by his trade of a πυντινολόκος.

Πυτινή, *ης*, ἡ, a flask covered with plaited willow twigs or bass, like Florence oil-flasks:—name of a comedy by Cratinus. [z, acc. to Draco, p. 45, 10; 90, 14.]

†Πυτινολόκος, *ον*, (πυτίνη, πλέ-

κω) covering flasks with plaited willow twigs or bass.

Πύτισμα, *ατος*, τό, (πυτίζω) that which is spit out, spittle, Lat. *pytisma* in Juven. 11, 173.

†Πύτνα, ἡ, *Pytna*, a part of Mt. Ida in Crete, Strab. p. 472.

†Πύτταλος, *ον*, δ, *Pyttalus*, an Olympic victor from Elis, Paus. 6, 16, 8.

Πῶδης, *ε*, (πῶν, εἶδος) like matter, suppurating, Hipp.

Πῶσις, ἡ, (πῶν) suppurating.

Πῶ, Ion. κω, enclit. particle, up to this time, yet, in Hom. and Hes., always with negat., with which it sometimes forms one word, and sometimes with a word between; v. οὔπω, μήπω, οὐ πώποτε, μή πώποτε, οὐδέ πω, μὴδὲ πω, οὐδέπωποτε, μηδέπωποτε, οὕτως:—later, without a negat., πόλις ἀφιστάμενη τίς πω τοῦτο ἐπεχειρήσῃ; has ever a revolted city? Thuc. 3, 45; though even here the question implies a negative: cf. πώποτε.—II. πῶ; as interrog., where? Sicilian Doric for ποῦ or πόθεν; Sophron ap. E. M.; but in Aesch. Pr. 576, Ag. 1507, Dind. reads πῶς;—cf. πῶμαλα. [Πῶ is a Dor. gen. from the old *Πῶς, for πον or πῶθεν.]

Πῶ, short. for πῶτι, drink! E. M.

Πῶγων, *ωνος*, ὁ, the beard, πῶγωνα ἔχειν, Hdt. 1, 175; φῶνεν, Hdt. 8, 104 (cf. φῶν); πῶγωνα καθέναι, to let it grow, Ar. Eccl. 99.—2. πῶγων πυρός or φλόγος, a beard or tail of fire, Aesch. Ag. 306, Valck. Phoen. 1261.—3. a bearded meteor.

†Πῶγων, *ωνος*, ὁ, *Pogon*, the harbour of Troezen in Argolis, Hdt. 8, 42; ὁ Πῶγῶνος λιμὴν, Strab. p. 373.

Παγωνιάος, *α*, *ον*, bearded.

Παγωνίας, *ον*, δ, (πῶγων) bearded: ἀστὴρ π., a bearded star, i. e. a comet, Arist. Meteor. 1, 7, 4.

Παγωνιάτης, *ον*, δ, Ion. -ήτης, = παγωνίτης. [v]

Παγωνίον, *ον*, τό, dim. from πῶγων, Luc. Paras. 50, Anth. P. 11, 157.

Παγωνίτης, *ον*, δ, fem. -ίτις, *ιδος*, bearded.

Παγωνοκουρεῖν, *ον*, τό, a barber's shop: from

Παγωνοκουρία, *ας*, ἡ, (κουρά) a shaving.

Παγωνοτροφία, *ων*, τό, to let the beard grow, Diod.: and

Παγωνοτροφία, *ας*, ἡ, a letting the beard grow, Plat. 2, 352 B: from

Παγωνοτροφός, *ον*, (πῶγων, τρέφω) letting the beard grow, Anth.

Παγωνοφορία, *ας*, ἡ, the wearing a beard: from

Παγωνοφόρος, *ον*, (πῶγων, φέρω) wearing a beard, Anth. P. 11, 410.

Παγωνώδης, *ε*, (πῶγων, εἶδος) beard-shaped, bearded, Theophr.

Πῶσα, *τά*, v. πῶν.

Πῶλριον, *ον*, τό, dim. from πῶλος, a young foal, ap. Diog. L. 5, 2. [v]

Πῶλεια, *ας*, ἡ, = πῶλενον, a breeding of foals, Xen. Eq. 2, 2, sq.: formed like ἵππεια.

Πῶλεῖν, Ion. πῶλεῖν (used by Hom. in part. πῶλεῖν, imperf. πῶλεῖν: f. -ήσομαι. Hom. oft. uses the iterative imperf. πῶλεσκετο): dep. mid. To turn round and round in a place, frequent a place, wander about, Lat. *versari in loco*: hence, to go or come frequently to a place or person, οὐτε ποτ' εἰς ἀγορὴν πῶλεσκετο...οὐτε ποτ' εἰς πόλεμον, Il. 1, 490; εἰς ἡμέτερον [δομα] πῶλεῖν, ἡμάτα πάντα, Od. 2, 55; δειρόν, Od. 4, 384; ἐνθάδε, H. Ap. 170; ἐνθα καὶ ἐνθα, H. Ven. 80; μετ' ἄλλον, Od. 9, 189; so, π. μετὰ τισι, Emped.

368; περὶ πόλιν πῶλεῖν, Archil. 115; c. gen., ἀγγελίης πῶλεῖται she goes on a message, Hes. Th. 78.

—II. to pursue a walk or line of life esp. of a prostitute, Archil. 26, 6; σπερσάμενος πῶλεῖσθαι, Solon ap. Lys. 117, 40 (cf. Hdt. 8, 105), but Bekk. reads πῶλεῖσθαι.—Strictly frequent. of πῶλεῖν, as πῶλεῖν of πέτομαι, στροφάω of στρέφω, etc. cf. πῶλεῖν, and Lob. Phryn. 584.

Πῶλενμα, *ατος*, τό, (πῶλεῖν) colt, young horse, Max. Tyr.

Πῶλενσις, *εως*, ἡ, (πῶλεῖν) horse-breaking, Xen. Eq. 2, 1.

Πῶλεντής, *ων*, ὁ, a horse-breaker generally, a trainer of animals, as π. ἐλέφαντος, Ael. N. A. 13, 8; from

Πῶλεῖν, (πῶλος) to break in a young horse, Xen. Eq. 2, 1: generally, to train animals, Ael. N. A. 13, 6.

Πῶλεῖν, ὦ, f. -ήσω, to exchange, barter goods; hence, to sell, opp. τῶν εἰσέλθαι, first in Hdt. 1, 165, 196; c. gen. pretit, ἐς Σάροδος χρημάτων μέγαλον π., to sell at a high price for exportation to Sardis, Id. 8, 105, cf. 3, 139, Thuc. 2, 60; so, ἀργυρίου πῶλεῖν, πολλὸν π., etc., Xen.; εἰς οὐκ ὅσον πῶλεῖ, to ask what he wants for it, Xen. Mem. 1, 2, 36; π. τι πρὸς τινα, Hdt. 9, 80; hence, π. πρὸς τινα, to deal with one, Ar. Ach. 722; πᾶν π., to retail, Plat. Rep. 260 D: π. τέλη, to let out the taxes, Lat. *locare*, Aeschin. 16, fin.; cf. πῶλητής. Pass., to be sold, Hdt., etc. of persons, to be bought and sold, betrayed, Ar. Pac. 633; cf. πῶλεσθαι (From *πῶλῶ in ἐμπολάσθαι, q. v. and this prob., as Valck., from πῶλῶ, to be busy, to deal: just as in Lat. there is a connexion between *venio* and *venio*, *vendito* and *venitio* cf. also πῶλεῖν.) Hence

Πῶλῆ, ἡ, ἡ, = πῶλησις, Hyperid. and Sophron ap. Phot.

Πῶλημα, τό, that which is sold, ware, Xen. ap. Poll. 3, 127.

Πῶλης, *ον*, δ, a seller, dealer, Ar. Eq. 131, 133; scarcely found elsewhere except in compds.

Πῶλησις, *εως*, ἡ, (πῶλεῖν) a selling sale, Xen. Oec. 3, 9.

Πῶλητός, *α*, *ον*, verb. adj. from πῶλεῖν, for sale, Epich. p. 74.

Πῶλητριον, *ον*, τό, a place where wares are sold, an auction-room, shop, Xen. Vect. 3, 13, Luc. Vit. Auct. 1, etc.—II. the place where the πῶληται sat, the place where the taxes were let to the highest bidder, Dem. 787, 21 from

Πῶλητής, *ων*, ὁ, (πῶλεῖν) a seller, dealer.—II. one who lets, a lessor: a Athens the πῶληται were ten officers who, like the Roman censors, let out (*locabant*) the taxes and other revenues to the highest bidders, and sold confiscated property, Antiphr. 147, 13, Dem. 788, 6; cf. Böckh P. E. 1, 209 sq., Herm. Pol. Ant. § 151, 2. Hence

Πῶλητικός, *ης*, *ον*, ready to sell offering for sale, τινός, Plat. Soph. 224 D. Adv. -κῶς.

Πῶλικός, *ης*, *ον*, (πῶλος) of foals fillies or young horses, ἀπὴν π., a chariot drawn by young horses or (generally) by horses, Soph. O. T. 802 so, π. ἄντυγες, ὄχος, ὄχημα, ὄχημα Eur. Rhes. 567, I. A. 623, etc. i. esp. in the races, π. ἄρμα, as opp. τῶ μῦλον, a mule chariot, Inscr. in Wordsw. Athens and Att. p. 160.—2. of a young animal, πῶλικόν ζῷον, a team of young oxen, Alcæa. (Com. Ter. γαῦ, 1, 2.—3. in poets, = παρὸν

α, Aesch. Theb. 454; cf. πῶλος

πῶλον, ον, τό, dim. from πῶλος, only, Ar. Vesp. 189, Pac. 75, Andoc. 5.—II. the membrane round the foal the uterus, Arist. H. A. 8, 24, 10: ἄνιον 2.

Πωλλινανός, οὔ, δ, Pollianus, a poet of the Anthology.

Πωλοδύμαστής, οὔ, δ, = πωλοδύμας. Hence

Πωλοδύμαστικός, ἡ, ὄν, = πωλοδύμας.

Πωλοδαμνέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, to break horses, Eur. Rhos. 187, 624, n. Oec. 3, 10.—2. metaphr., like λέω, to train up, ἐν νόμοις παύει, Soph. Aj. 549.—Luc. also has Πωλοδάμει, Amor 45 according to b. Phryn. 594.

Πωλοδάμνηξ, ον, δ, (πῶλος, δαμάω) a horse-breaker, Xen. Eq. 2, 13. Hence

Πωλοδάμνικός, ἡ, ὄν, skilled in horse-breaking: ἡ-κῆ (sc. τέχνη), the art of horse-breaking, Ael. N. A. 6, 8.

Πωλοκόμος, ον, (κομέω) tending horses.

Πωλομάχος, ον, (πῶλος, μάχομαι) fighting on horseback or in a chariot, Th. P. 15, 50.

ΠΩΛΟΣ, ον, δ and ἡ, a foal, whether colt or filly, ἵππους θηλείας, ἄλγος δὲ πῶλοι ὑπήσαν, Il. 11, cf. 20, 222; πῶλους δαμάσαι, Id. P. 2, 15; γ. νεογῆς, Aesch. 1009: generally, a horse, Od. 23, 1: a young animal, esp. of domestic kind, Anth. P. 12, 238.—2. in ts, a young girl, maiden, like δάμνη, μύσχος, πόρτις, Lat. juventa, γ. Rec. 144, Hipp. 546, cf. Seidl. p. 553: more rarely, a young man, γ. Phoen. 946: hence a son, Aesch. 794.—II. a Corinthian coin, from figure of Pegasus upon it, Valck. p. 331. (The same as Lat. pul- Germ. Fohlen, our foal, filly, etc.)

Πῶλος, ον, δ, Polus, a sophist of Igitum, a follower of Gorgias, t. Phaedr. 276; Gorg. 448; etc.—

Lacedaemonian, Xen. An. 7, 2, 3. a celebrated actor in Athens in time of Demosthenes, of Aegina, t. Dem. 28, acc. to Luc. Nic. 16 Junium.—Others in Paus.; etc.

Πωλοτροφέω, ὦ, to rear or breed horses: and

Πωλοτροφία, ας, ἡ, a breeding of horses, like ἵπποτροφία: and

Πωλοτροφικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to re-breeding: ἡ-κῆ (sc. τέχνη) = γ., Ael. N. A. 4, 6: from

Πωλοτρόφος, ον, (πῶλος, τρέφω) young horses, Anth. P. 9, 21: generally, rearing young animals, Ael. N. A. 16, 36.

Πῶλπος, δ, Aeol. and Dor. for πῶλος, q. v., Simon. 143. [v]

Πῶλη, ὄπος, δ, = foreg., Diphil. Ath. 356 E.

Πῶμα, ατος, τό, a lid, cover, φαρέ- γς, χηλοῦ, Il. 4, 116; 16, 221, etc.; γ., Hes. Op. 94, 98; σιδηροῦν, γ., 22, 11, 16.

Πῶμα, ατος, τό, (πίνω, πέπωκα) a k, a draught, Aesch. Eum. 266, γ., Phil. 715, and oft. in Eur., and t. — II. a drinking-cup. — On the a πῶμα, v. sub voc., and cf. Lob. al. 425.

Πωμάω, (πῶμα) to cover, furnish a lid, Arist. Probl. 11, 8, 1: also ἀτίω, Lob. Phryn. 671.

Πωμάνω and Πωμαννύω, rare and forms for πωμάω.

Πωμάλ, adv. for πῶς μάλα; how in the world? how in the name of for-

time! hence in Att. without any question, = οὐδαμῶς, not a whit, Ar. Plut. 66, Fr. 126, Dem. 357, 2: cf. πω Il.

Πωμαστῆριον, ον, τό, (πωμάω) a lid.

Πωμάτις, ον, δ, (πῶμα) a snail, which in winter shut up its shell with a lid, Diosc.

Πωματίω, f. -σω, = πωμάω Galen.

Πωμάτιον, ον, τό, dim. from πῶμα, a little lid. [a]

Πωμέτιον, ον, τό, = Σούεσσα, Strab. p. 231.

Πῶποκα, Dor. for sq., Epich. p. 76.

Πῶποτε, (πω, ποτέ) usu. with a negat., as always in Hom., and Hes.; cf. οὐ πῶποτε, μὴ πῶποτε, οὐδέποτε, μηδεπώποτε. — II. without a negative sometimes in Att., esp. interrog., ἡρὸν πῶποτε τον ἡκουας; Plat. Rep. 493 D; and Poppo (Xen. An. 5, 4, 6) is wrong in restricting this use to questions implying a negative (v. sub πῶ); cf. Ar. Vesp. 556, Ran. 147, Ach. 405, where it follows ei, as in Plat. Theaet. 196 A, Xen., Lys., and Dem.; v. esp. Plat. Rep. 352 C.

Πῶρεος, α, ὄν, (πῶρος) = πῶρινος, Strab.

Πῶρέω, ὦ, (πῶρος) to be blind; to be wretched: — only in Gramm., as the simple of γαλαπῶρέω.

Πῶρητός, ἡ, misery, distress, Antim. 58. The forms πῶρη and πῶρος are dub. [v]

Πῶριος, α, ον, = sq., dub.

Πῶρινος, δ, Porinas, a place in Arcadia, Paus. 8, 15, 8.

Πῶρινος, ἡ, ον, (πῶρος) made of tufa or tuff-stone: π. λίθος, Hdt. 5, 62; v. sub πῶρος 2.

Πωροκῆλη, ης, ἡ, (πῶρος, κῆλη) a hardening of the scrotum.

Πωρολῦτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (πῶρος, λύνω) softening, relaxing.

Πωρομάλιον, ον, τό, (ὀμφαλός) a hardening of the navel.

Πῶρος, ον, δ, tuff-stone, Ital. tufa, Lat. torhus, white and sparkling, but light, friable and porous, hence—2. = πῶρος, which is, acc. to Theophr. de Lap. 7, a kind of marble like the Parian in colour and solidity, but lighter, the πῶρινος λίθος of Hdt. 5, 62, cf. Siebel. Paus. 5, 10, 2.—3. a stalactite in caverns, Arist. Meteor. 4, 10, 14.—4. a node on the bones, esp. on the joints of gouty persons, a chalk-stone, Id. H. A. 3, 19, 9: cf. ἐξόστωσις.—5. a callus or substance exuding from fractured bones and joining their extremities.

ΠΩΡΟΣ, α, ὄν, blind: miserable, only in Gramm. (Prob. akin to πῆρος.)

Πῶρος, ον, δ, Porus, a king of India, conquered by Alexander, Arr. An.; Paus. 1, 12, 3.

Πωρώ, ὦ, f. -ώσω, (πῶρος) to petrify, turn into stone.—II. to cause a hardening, concretion, chalk-stone, etc.—2. to unite fractured bones by a callus, (cf. πῶρος Il. 2), Diosc.—III. metaph., like Lat. obdurare, to harden the heart, blunt the feelings, N. T., in pass.

Πωρώ, ὦ, f. -ώσω, (πῶρος) to make blind, like πῆρω, LXX.; unless it should be referred to foreg.

Πωρώδης, ες, (πῶρος, εἶδος) like tuff-stone, etc.

Πῶρωμα, ατος, τό, (πῶρος, πῶρος) a hardened part, callus.

Πῶρωσις, εως, ἡ, (πῶρος, πῶρος) a hardening, hardness, ἑτῆς καρδίας, N. T.—II. the process by which the extremities of fractured bones are reunited by a callus (v. πῶρος 5), Diosc.

Πῶρωσις, εως, ἡ, (πῶρος, πῶρος) = πῆρωσις, v. 1.

Πῶς, Ion. κῶς, interrog. adv., how in what way or manner? Lat. qui? que modo? freq. in Hom., expressing wonder or displeasure: in Att. sometimes c. genit. mod. like ὥς, ποῦ, etc., πῶς ἄγανος ἤκομεν; how are we come off in it? Eur. El. 751.—II. emphatic, at the beginning of a speech, How now? How in the world? esp. in the following phrases: —1. πῶς γάρ..., as if something had gone before, That cannot be: for how can it...? etc., Il. 1, 123, Od. 10, 337, etc.; cf. infra III. 2.—2. πῶς δὲ, Il. 4, 351, etc., and Trag.; cf. Valck. Phoen. 1363.—3. πῶς γὰρ δὲ, Od. 16, 70.—4. πῶς δέ, Il. 21, 481.—5. πῶς ποτε, Att.—6. with another interrog., πῶς τί..., Heind. Plat. Hipp. Maj. 297 E, Theaet. 146 D; Bekk. divisim, πῶς; τί...; —III. qualified in various ways: —1. πῶς ἄρα, but how can...? with the subj., Il. 18, 188, Od. 3, 22; with the opt., Il. 11, 838.—2. πῶς ἂν and πῶς κε or κεν, with the opt., how by any means? how could one think of it? Il. 9, 437, Od. 1, 65, etc.: πῶς κεν with the indic., Il. 22, 202.—3. πῶς ἂν, with the opt., oft. in Att. poetry and sometimes in prose, asks a question, but includes a wish, O how might I...? i. e. would that I might..., like Lat. O si... or utinam..., as, πῶς ἂν ὀλοῖ μιν; Eur. Supp. 796, ubi v. Markl., cf. Valck. and Monk Hipp. 208, 345 later, as in M. Anton., πῶς in this signf without ἂν, Schäf. Melet. p. 100.—IV. πῶς is freq. in broken elliptical sentences, as,—1. πῶς γῶν; how now? what means this? Od. 18, 223.—2. πῶς γάρ; freq. inserted parenthet. in a negative sentence, for how is it possible? and hence in emphatic denial, assuredly not, by no means, Lat. quid enim? just like πῶμαλα (q. v.), Plat. Soph. 263 C, etc., cf. Jelf Gr. § 872; opp. to it is πῶς γὰρ οὐ; affirmative, how can it but be? i. e. yes certainly, freq. in Att., cf. infra 4, and πῶς γάρ; seems to be so used in Soph. Aj. 279, ubi v. Schäf., and cf. Koen Greg. p. 144.—3. καὶ πῶς; introducing an objection, yet how can that be? but how? Eur. Phoen. 1345: hence as a direct denial, impossible! Plat. Alc. 1, 134 C.—4. πῶς οὐ; like πῶς γὰρ οὐ; (v. supra 2), and Lat. quidni? affirmat., certainly, just so, Plat., etc.—5. πῶς οὐν; how was the case then? Dem. 379, 15.—6. πῶς δοκεῖ; parenthet., in earnest conversation, how think you? and so (presuming the answer to be, very much), = λίαν, Valck. Hipp. 446, Br. Ar. Plut. 742, Herm. Ar. Nub. 878.—IV. πῶς in indirect questions for ὅπως, only late.

B. πῶς, Ion. κῶς, enclit., in any way, at all, by any means, Hom., etc., usu. put after αἰ, εἰ, οὐ or μή, sometimes with a word between, v. sub εἰ πῶς, οὐ πῶς, μή πῶς; ὡδὲ πῶς, somehw so, Xen. Cyr. 3, 3, 7; ἄλλως πῶς, in some other way, Id. An. 3, 1, 20: — after other advs. it qualifies their force, but cannot always be expressed in English, μόγις πῶς, Plat. Prot. 328 D; μάλα πῶς, Xen. Cyr. 4, 5, 54; etc.; cf. Wolf Dem. Lept. p. 299.

(Strictly πῶς is adv. of *πῶρ, whence ποῦ, πῶ, ποῖ, etc.)

Πωτάρομαι, f. -ήσομαι, Ep. for πέτομαι, ποτάρομαι, to fly, λίθοι ποτῶντο, Il. 12, 827; σπινθάριδες, H. Ar. 442; cf. Lob. Phryn. 581. (Πωτάρομαι is a frequentat. form of πέτομαι, as στρωφάω of στρέφω, παλῶμαι of πολῶμαι, etc.)

†Πωταχίδαί, ὧν, *al.* Potachidae, a deme of Tegea, Paus. 5, 45, 1.

Πωτήεις, εσσα. εν, (πωτάομαι) flying, Nonn.

Πωτήμα, ατος, τό, (πωτάομαι) fight, Aesch. Eum. 250.

Πῶν, εος, τό, pl. πῶσα, τά, *a flock, flocks*, freq. in Hom. in sing. and pl., always of sheep, and in phrases, οἷον μέγα πῶν, Il. 3, 198, etc.; οἷον πῶσα, Od. 11, 402; πῶσει μῆλιν, Od. 4, 413, etc.; in Od. 12, 129, βοῶν ἀγέλαι is opp. to οἷον πῶσα, cf. Il. 11, 678; and in Hes. Op. 514, πῶσα is used absol. for flocks of sheep. — Ep. word. (Akin to ποιμήν, πήμα, πέπαιμα.)

Πῶγξ, ὕγγοξ, ὁ, also written πῶξ, πῶγξ, an unknown water-bird, Arist. H. A.: on the form, v. Lob. Phryn.

P

Ρ, ρ, ῥω, τό, indecl., seventeenth letter of Gr. Alphabet: as numeral σ=100, but, ρ=100,000.

A. Dialectic changes of ρ:—I. Aeol. at the beginning of words, α ρ was oft. put before it, as βρόδον βράκος βρίζα for βρόδον βράκος βρίζα, Greg. Cor. 633, cf. 689.—II. Aeol. in the middle of words ρ was doubled after ει which then became ε, as ἐγέρρω φθέρρω for ἐγείρω φθείρω, Koen Greg. 587.—III. Aeol. at the end of words σ passed into ρ, as, οὔτορ ἵππορ μάρτυρ σκληρότηρ for οὔτος ἵππος μάρτυς σκληρότης, Plat. Crat. 434 C; hence also in Lat. *arbor* and *arbos*, honor and honos.—IV. In later Att., the Ion. and old Att. ρ passed into ῥρ, as ἄρῃγρ, ἄρῃγρος πυρόδος for ἄρσιν ὄρσος πυρόδος, etc., Koen Greg. 630.—V. Att., ρ was oft. put for λ, as κεφάλαρρος κρίζανος ναύκαρας σιγῆρος for κεφάλαιος κλίζανος ναύκληρος σιγῆρος, v. λ IV.—VI. in several dialects ρ is transposed, as κάρτος Ep. for κράτος, θάρσος for θράσος, βάριστες Dor. for βράδιστος: this is most freq. in Ion., Koen Greg. 337.—VII. ρ is doubled after a prep. or a privat., and usu. after the augment, as ἀπορύπτω ἀρρύστος ἐρρύει: so always in prose, but the poets metri grat. interchange single and double ρ, esp. in compos. with a prep., as ἀπορίπτω and ἀπορίπτω, ἐρύει and ἐρύει, ἄρυστος and ἄρυστος, more rarely in a primary word, as πυρρίχη and πυρίχη, v. Jac. A. P. p. 78, 498, 774: but these licenses are less freq. in Hom., and very rare in Att., as Ar. Thesm. 665.

B. ρ at the beginning of a word may be so strengthd. in pronouncing, as to make a short vowel at the end of foreg. word long by position: however this is only the case when the two words are closely connected, as the prep. and subst., and when the short vowel is in arsis, as ἡννρη ὑπόμηνς, Il. 15, 171, etc., cf. Il. 8, 25, Od. 18, 262; very seldom when in thesis, as Il. 24, 755, Ar. Nub. 344: many examples are quoted from Pind. by Böckh v. l. O. 8, 23 (30), P. 1, 45 (86); from Trag. and Com. by Dawes Misc. Cr. p. 159, Valck. and Monk Hipp. 461, Markl. Eur. Supp. 94, Br. Ar. Plut. 647, etc.; acc. to Meineke, Com. Fragm. 2, p. 303, sq., a short vowel was always long in this position in the old comedy.

C. If ρ begins a word, it takes the rough breathing, except only in 'Pápos and 'Pápios: though indeed in Aeol. ρ was never aspirated, Schäf. Greg. 588, A. B. p. 693, 11:—double ρ in the middle of words, which used to be printed ῥρ, is now commonly (?) ρρ.—Lastly ρ was called by the ancients the Dog's letter, *littera canina* (acc. to Lucil.), *irritata canis quod 'rr' quam plurima dicat*, v. Scal. Varro de Ling. Lat. vi (p. 192 Bip.), et ad Pers. 1, 109.

'Pá, enclit. particle, Ep. for ἄρα (q. v.), freq. in Hom. and Pind.; and in lyric passages of Trag., as Aesch. Pers. 633, Soph. Aj. 172:—the only monosyllable not ending in ε, which allows elision. [α]

'PÁ, poet. for ῥάδιον, quoted from Alcman by Apoll. Dysc.; and from Soph. (Fr. 932 b) by Strab., etc. It is the old root, to which belongs the compar. ῥάδιον, ῥάων.

'PÁ, τό, the root of a plant of the species *Rheum*, to which belongs our *rhubarb* (*rha barbara*): so called from a river in Pontus, the *Rha* or *Volga*, Ammian. Marc. 22, 8, 38; hence *rha Ponticum*: also ῥήον.

†Páúβ, ἦ, or 'Paxúβ, ('Paxúβη, ης, ἦ, Joseph.) *Rachab*, fem. pr. n., in LXX.; N. T.

'Páσσω, Att. -τω, also ἄρρ-βάσσω (or ὠρρ-βάσσω),=ράσσω, ὠράσσω, to make a noise, esp. by dancing or beating time with the feet, cf. low Germ. *rabastern*: hence ἄρρ-βάσας, ὁ, a dancer, and metaph. a brawler.

†Páββατáμμανα, ὠν, τά, *Rabbat-tammana*, a city of Arabia, Polyb. 5, 71, 4.

†Páββί, indecl. (Hebr.=Gr. διδάσκαλος) *master*; a title of honour applied to the Jewish doctors, N. T.

†Páββονι, indecl.=Páββι, N. T.

'Páβδεια, (ῥάβδος) to fish with a rod, angle.—II. in pass., to rise like a ῥάβδος, Arist. H. A. 9, 37, 5.

'Páβηφόρος, ὠν, poet. for ῥάβδοφόρος, Lyc. 1139.

'Páβίζω, (ῥάβδος) to beat with a rod or stick, cudgel, Ar. Lys. 587, Pherecr. ap. A. B. p. 113: ῥ. ἐλαίας, Theophr.; ῥ. πυρούς, to thrash out wheat, LXX.

'Páβινος, ἦ, ὠν, (ῥάβδος) made of rods.

'Páβδιον or ῥάβδιον, ὠν, τό, dim. from ῥάβδος, a little rod, Arist. H. A. 9, 37, 5.—2. esp. an iron pin or stile, used by painters in encaustic painting, Lat. *veraculum*, Plut. 2, 568 A, cf. Ath. 687 B.—II. a narrow stripe.

'Páβδοδιαίτος, ὠν, (ῥάβδος, διαίτα) living by the painter's stile (ῥάβδιον), epith. of Parrhasius, a parody on ἄβροδιαίτος, Ath. 687 C.

'Páβδοειδής, ἐς, (εἶδος) like a rod.—II. striped-looking.

Πάβδομαντεία, ας, ἦ, divination by a rod, dub.

'Páβδομῆχια, ας, ἦ, (ῥάβδος, μάχη) a fighting with a staff or foil, Plut. Alex. 4.

'Páβδονομέω, ὦ, to be ῥάβδονόμος, sit as umpire, Soph. Tr. 515.

'Páβδόννομος, ὠν, (ῥάβδος, νόμος) holding a rod or wand: hence, like ῥάβδουχος, of the Rom. lictors, Plut. Aemil. 32.

'Páβδος, ὠν, ἦ, a rod, wand, stick, switch, Hom.; lighter than the βακτηρία or walking-stick, v. Xen. Eq. 11, 4, cf. 8, 4: hence also the young shoot of some trees, cf. Schneid. Ind. Theophr.—Special uses:—I. a magic wand, as that of Circé, Od. 10, 238,

319, etc.; so, Minerva, to restore Nylusses' youthful appearance, *χοροὶ ῥάβδω ἐπεμύσατο*, Od. 16, 172; of the wand with which Mercury overpowers the senses of man, Il. 24, 343, Od. 5, 47; that with which Plut. rules the ghosts, Pind. O. 9, 51, cf. Horat. Od. 1, 10, 18, and 24, 16.—2. a fishing-rod, Od. 12, 251.—3. a spear staff or shaft, Xen. Cyn. 10, 3.—4. wand or staff of office, like the *carthage* or *scaphetron*, Plat. Ax. 367 A.—5. in wand borne by the *βασιλῆος*, ἐπὶ ῥάβδω μῦθον ὑδαινέσθαι, Call. Fr. 138 cf. Paus. 9, 30, 3, and σκῆπτρον, hence also, κατὰ ῥάβδον ἐπίειν, according to the measure of his (Homer's) verses, Pind. I. 4, 66, ubi v. Dissen (3, 56) cf. Götting Praef. Hes. p. xiii.—6. a rod for chastisement, *ρ. κομπούσα*, Plat. Legg. 700 C; *μαστιγὴ ῥ. β.* Xen. Eq. 8, 4:—later, esp., αἱ ῥάβδοι, the fasces of the Roman lictors, Plut. Lucull. 36; cf. ῥάβδονόμος ῥάβδουχος.—7. a kind of bird-trap, Ar. Av. 527.—II. a stripe or strip, Il. 12, 297: a streak in the sky, Arist. Mund. 4, 22, Plut. 2, 894 F:—so in cloths, animals, etc., cf. ῥάβδωτος the flute of a column, cf. ῥάβδωσις etc.—III. in Gramm.,—I. a line, verse.—2. a critical mark, like ὀβελός (Prob. from ῥάσσω, akin to *raptic* *ραπίζω*; cf. our rap, rapier?)

'Páβδουχέω, ὦ, to be a ῥάβδουχος carry a rod or wand, esp. as a badge of office, Hippias ap. Ath. 259 D:—so the Rom. lictors, to bear the fasces but in pass., to have the fasces borne before one, Plut. Num. 10.

'Páβδουχία, ας, ἦ, (ῥάβδουχος) the carrying a rod or staff, esp. as a badge of office:—at Rome, the office of lictor who bore the fasces; and, collectively, the lictors with their fasces, Plut. Fab. 4, Cicero 16.

'Páβδουχικός, ἦ, ὠν, belonging to ῥάβδουχία.

'Páβδουχος, ὠν, (ῥάβδος, ἔχω) carrying a rod or staff of office: esp., a judge, umpire at a contest,=βαρυντής, Plat. Prot. 338 A.—2. a magistrate: attendant, like our constable, beadle, Ar. Pac. 734: so, prob., in Thuc. 5, 50—so, at Rome, of the lictors who carried the fasces, Polyb. 5, 26, 10, etc.

'Páβδοφρέω, ὦ, to carry a rod or staff: from

'Páβδοφόρος, ὠν, (ῥάβδος, φέρω) carrying a rod or staff: =ῥάβδουχος at Rome, a lictor, Polyb. 10, 32, 2: the magistrate who had the *ius fascium*.

'Páβδωδία, ας, ἦ, and ῥάβδωδός, ὡν, as some wrote for *ραβδωδός*, considering these words as deriv. from ῥάβδος: but cf. *ραβδωδός*, fin.

'Páβδωσις, ἦ, as if from ῥάβδος (ῥάβδος II) the fluting of columns, Arist. Eth. N. 10, 4, 2.

'Páβδωτός, ἦ, ὠν, as if from ῥάβδος (ῥάβδος), made or plaited with rods, ῥ. θύραι, wicker gates, Diod.—I. striped, λυμάτια, Xen. Cyr. 8, 3, 16: c. animals, streaked, striated, Lat. *virgatus*, esp. lengthways, Arist. H. A. 4, 4, 6: of columns, fluted; so of a cuneus, Ath. 484 C.

†Páβεννα, ης, ἦ, *Ravenna*, a city of Cisalpine Gaul on the Adriatic, Strab. p. 213; also called 'Páβηννα and 'Pαοέννα, Id.

†Páγα, ἦ,=Páγεα, Strab. p. 51.

†Páγδες, αἱ, *Rhagades*, a region of Media, Strab. p. 60.

†Páγαι, ὧν, αἱ, *Rhagae*, a city of Media, Arr. An. 3, 20, 2.

'Páγς, ἄδος, ἦ, (δῆγγον) a chink, Anth. P. 11, 407, Diod.

παδάσας, α, ον, (πάσων) *tearing, violent*, of rain, Diod. 2, 27, Timol. 28, Luc. Tim. 3, etc.; ghtning, Wessel. Diod. 1, p. 141, Philostr. Imag. p. 273; hence, persons, Antiph. Ἀγροικ. 7; ῥ. ἐν ἄγῳσι, Plut. Pelop. 1:—τὸ ἐν ῥῳ, Plut. 2, 447 A. Adv. -ως, ας, Hence

αγδαίότης, ητος, ἡ, *violence, fury*, ἄγῳν, adv., (ῥάσσω, ῥήσσω, ῥῆ-ν) *tearfully*: hence violently, fully, Lat. raptim, Plut. 2, 418 E.

ῥάγεια, ας, ἡ, and ῥάγα, Rhagēa, γ of Media founded by Seleucus tor, Strab. p. 524.

ῥάγῃ, ἡ,=παγας, ῥήγμα, Hipp. ῥάγῳ, f. -ισα, (ῥάζ) to gather us, Theocrit. 5, 113.

ῥαζικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ῥάζ) of berries or us, Theophr.

ῥαζιον, ον, τὸ, dim. from ῥάζ [ῥά] ῥαζιόεις, ἐς, (ῥάζ, εἶδος) like berry grapes.

ῥαζοίς, εσσα, εν, (ῥαγας, ῥαγῇ) *tear, burst*, Nic. Th. 821.

ῥαζολογέω, ὦ, to gather berries or us: from

ῥαζολόγος, ον, (ῥάζ, λέγω) gather-berries or grapes, Anth. P. 6, 45.

ῥαζος, εος, τὸ, (ῥήγνυμι)=ῥαζος. Hence

ῥαζώ=ῥακώ.—Π.=ῥήγνυμι. ῥαζώδης, ες,=ραγοειδής, Theol. Lob. Phryn. 76.

ῥαζώδης, ες, (ῥαγῇ) *torn, rent*, like us; susp.

ῥαζός, ἡ, ὄν, acc. to Zenodot. 18, 576, for ῥοδανόν,=εὐκρά-γος, movable: (v. ῥαδινός).

ῥαδανόντος νοσ, ὁ, Rhadaman-the oldest lawgiver of the Cre-first brought the island under ntrol of laws, Strab. p. 476.—2.

Jupiter and Europa, brother os, II. 14, 322; Pind. O. 2, 137; made a judge in the lower world, id. 3, 1, 2: cf. Virg. Aen. 6, 566 proverb of a just man, Παδ. ῥόπου, B. A. 61, 23.

ῥαμνος, ον, ὁ, a young branch, shoot, Nic. Al. 92; also ῥοδάμ-ῥοδάμος, ῥαμνος. (Prob. akin idios, etc.) [ῥαδάμ]

ῥαμνώδης, ες, (εἶδος) like a young

ῥαδίω, f. -ισα, to swing, move rds and forwards, esp. of wool nining, Aeol. ῥαδανίω.

ῥανός, ἡ, ὄν, supposed form for ε, v. l. for ῥοδανός in II. 18, id. prob. not found elsewhere.

ῥα, τὰ, a kind of easy shoes, r. Incert. 76.

ῥανάκῃ, ἡ; the Persian name ack ill-smelling petroleum found erica near Susa, Hdt. 6, 119.

ῥανή, ἡς, ἡ, Rhadine, fem. pr. sb.; Paus.; etc.

ῥΑΓΝΟΣ, ἡ, ὄν, Aeol. ῥαδιν- slender, taper, ἱμασθῆ, II. 23, γ of the forms of the youthful

aper, slim, delicate, πόδες, H. 3, Hes. Th. 195; χεῖρες, The- 996; μῦροι, Anacr. 65; so, ῥ. Id. 104, ubi v. Bergk; ῥ. κυ- ον, Theocrit. 11, 45; 27, 45; X. Xen. La. 2, 6; oft. in Anth.;

τῷ μῆκει τοῦ σώματος, Plut. 2:—then, generally, delicate, f eyes, Aesch. Pr. 400.—Poet.

Cf. ῥαδανός, whence ῥαδα- ον, ῥαδανίω. (If orig. of

then akin to κραδαίνω, κρα- αδένω, κραδαλός, κράδῃ, ῥο- if from flowing outline, as

nore prob., then from ῥέω.) ῥ, ἱκός ἡ, a branch, also a

switch, rod, Nic. Th. 378, cf. Diod. 2, 53.—II.=ραφανίς, Varro L. L. 4. (Prob. from ῥάσσω, ῥάβδος, cf. Lat. radix.) [α]

ῥάδιος, α, ον; Att. also ος, ον, Eur. Med. 1375: Ep. and Ion. ῥη- δίος, ἡ, ον [ι], as always in Hom.; ῥαδίων, Plat. (Com.) Incert. 55: in

Theogn. 574, 577 also ῥήδιος, ἡ, ον. Easy, ready, and so easy to make or do, ῥ. τινί, for one, II. 20, 265, Od. 16, 211; ῥηδιδόν τοι ἔπος, a word easy for thee to understand, Od. 11, 146;

οἰμὸς ῥηδίων, an easy road, Hes. Op. 290:—c. inf., τάφος ῥηδίων περήσαι, II. 12, 54; so, c. dat. pers. et inf., οὐ ῥηδὶ ἐστὶ θεῶν ἐπικυδῆα δῶρα ἀν- δράσι γε θνητοῖσι δαμνῆναι, II. 20, 265, cf. Od. 16, 211; ῥαδίων πόλιν

αἰεταὶ ἰωαντορότερος, Pind. P. 4, 484; τοῖς γὰρ οἰκαῖσιν ἀντέχειν οὐ ῥαδίων, Soph. Fr. 99; cf. Aj. 1350, Xen. Mem. 3, 11, 16, Plat. Phaedr. 250 A, etc.; c. acc. et inf., Xen. Hell. 6, 2, 10.—also, light, slight, little-head- ed, παρ' ἐνὶν ῥαδίων ἐνοκτονεῖν, Eur. Hec. 1247:—τὰ ῥάδια, easy shoes,

slippers, Pherecr. Incert. 76.—II. of persons, easy, ready, complaisant, oblig- ing, I. t. facilis, commodus, ῥάονι χρῆ- σθαι φιλοπῶτο, Dem. 11, 21; so, ῥ. ἡθεα, Eur. Hipp. 1115; ῥάδιος τὸν τροπὸν, Luc. Merc. Cond. 40.—2. in bad sense, heedless, reckless, cf. ῥα- δινός, etc.—Cf. ῥά, ῥαός.

B. adv. ῥαδῖος, Ep. and Ion. ῥη- δῖος, as always in Hom., in late au- thors also ῥάως, easily, lightly, readily, oft. in Hom.: besides this he also has the poet. adv. ῥέα [v], but as one long

syll. in II. 12, 381, Hes. Op. 5], and ῥεῖα.—in Att. oft. ῥαδῖος φέρειν, to bear lightly, make light of a thing, Eur. Andr. 744, etc.; ῥ. ἀνέχεσθαι, Ib. 232; ῥ. ἀπολείπειν, to leave not unwillingly, Thuc. 1, 2 (cf. infra C. II):

—recklessly, rashly, Plat. Legg. 917 B, etc.

C. degrees of comparison: the reg- ular compar. ῥαδιώτερος is said to have been used by Hyperid. ap. Poll. 5, 107; and a form ῥαδιέστερος oc- curs in Hyperid. ap. Ath. 424 D, Arist. Probl. 2, 42, 2, and Polyb.;

—elsewh. usu. the irreg. ῥάων, ονος, neut. ῥάων, Ion. ῥηίων, ῥήιον, for which Hom. uses only Ep. ῥηίτερος, II. 18, 258; 24, 243; contr. ῥάπερος, Pind. O. 8, 78 (cf. Böckh v. l. ad 60, Lob. Phryn. 402).—ῥάων is esp. used of ease or delivery from illness, trouble, etc., e. g. Philippiid. ap. Stob. p. 568, 9, Dem. 1118, 28:—superl. also usu. in irreg. form, ῥάστος, ἡ, ον, Ion. and Ep. ῥήιστος, Od. 4, 565, Dor. ῥάιστος, Theocrit. 11, 7; with the exclus. Ep. form ῥηίτατος, Od. 19, 577; 21, 75.—II. adv. ῥάων, also ῥάωνος; and even ῥάδιον, Ion. ῥήδιον, occurs as a com- par. adv., Theogn. 577, v. Lob. Phryn. 403; superl. ῥάστα, especially in the phrases, ῥάστα or ὡς ῥάστα φέρειν, Soph. O. T. 320, Aesch. Pr. 104, cf. Eur. Supp. 954, Thuc. 3, 82, etc.; cf. Valck. Diatr. p. 113. The degrees of compar. are formed as for a posi- tive *ῥαῖς, ῥήις, of which only the old neut. ῥά has been preserved.

(Acc. to Hemst. akin to ῥέω,—swim- mingly, i. e. easily.)

†ῥάδιος, ον, ὁ, Rhadius, son of Ne- leus and Chloris, Apollod. 1, 9, 9.

ῥαδιουργέω, ὦ, (ῥαδιουργός) to do with ease; and so, to act thoughtlessly or recklessly, to do wrong, misbehave, Xen. Cyr. 2, 1, 25.—II. to lead an easy, lazy life, shun work and care, Ib. 1, 6, 8, Hier. 8, 9, etc.; and as dep. mid..

α. Luc. 5, 2.—III. c. acc., to treat slothingly, slight, neglect, Jac. I. In lost. Imag. p. 284. Hence

ῥαδιουργημία, ατος, τὸ, a reckless act, crime, Plut. Pyrrh. 6, etc.

ῥαδινυρία, ας, ἡ, ease in doing easy work, a ready way of doing a thing facility, Xen. Cyr. 1, 6, 34.—II. easi- ness, laziness, sloth, Ib. 7, 5, 74, Mem. 2, 1, 20, etc.—2. recklessness, wicked- ness, Polyb. 12, 10, 5, Plut., etc.: from

ῥαδιουργός, ὄν, (ῥάδιος, *ἔργω) doing things easily, ready, adroit.—II. usu. in bad signifi., easy, lazy, careless.

—2. reckless, wicked, Arist. Virt. 6, 5. Polyb. 4, 29, 4, etc.:—also opp. to ἁγρός, impure, Xen. Symp. 8, 9.—III. later,=πλαστογράφος, forging another's hand.

ΠΑ'ΖΩ,=ῥῶζω, to bark, snarl, as a dog:—metaph., to bark or snarl at, Cratin. Del. 3. (The Lat. rabo, rabu- rabula.)

ῥαθιάγω, ὦ,=ῥοθῶ, ῥοθιάζω, *a make a noise: from

ῥαθάγος, ον, ὁ,=ρόθος, ῥόθον, a noise. [α]

ῥαθαῖνω,=ῥαῖνω, Gramm.

ῥαθιμυγέ, ἱγος, ἡ, a drop, II. 11, 536; 20, 501, Hes. Th. 183.—II. οἱ solids, a grain, bit, κοινὴς ῥαθιμυγές, II. 23, 502: later also a spark.—Cf. ῥανίς [ῥά] from

ῥαθιμίζω,=ῥαῖνω, Opp. H. 5, 657, Nonn.

ῥαθιπυγίω, (ῥάσσω, πυγή) to give one a slap on the buttocks, Ar. Eq. 796; where Suidas ῥοθοπυγίω, to give a loud slap.

ῥαθίσσω,=ῥαῖνω, Gramm.

†ῥαθηνός, ον, ὁ, Rhathenus, masc. pr. n., Strab. p. 548.

†ῥαθίνης, ον, ὁ, Rhathines, a Per- sian, general of Pharnabazus, Xen. An. 6, 3, 7; Hell. 3, 4, 13.

†ῥαθονικης, ον, ὁ, Rhathonices, masc. pr. n.; v. l. ῥαδίνης, Xer. Cyr. 8, 3, 32.

ῥαθύνω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, to be ῥάθυμος, be light-hearted, easy-tempered, Plat. Legg. 903 A:—to take things easily to leave off work, slacken, be idle, ὁρῶ to πονεῖν, Xen. An. 2, 6, 6, etc.; ῥ. ἐπὶ τινι, Dem. 427, fin.; περὶ τινας, Polyb. 2, 49, 9. Hence

ῥαθύνια, ας, ἡ, easiness of temper, thoughtlessness, carelessness, rashness, Plat. Phaed. 99 B:—a taking things easily, Thuc. 2, 39: but usu. in bad sense, indifference, sluggishness, laziness, Lys. 117, 10, Xen. Mem. 3, 5, 5, Plat., etc.; ῥ. κτήσασθαι, to get a name for laziness, Eur. Med. 218.—II. recreation, amusement, fun, Eur. Cycl. 203.

ῥαθυμίω, f. -ισα, to make ῥάθυμος, ῥαθυμοποιέω, ὄν, (ποιέω) making thoughtless, careless, etc.: from

ῥάθυμος, ον, (ῥάδιον, ῥάων, θυμός) light-hearted, easy-tempered, thoughtless, careless, Plat. Theat. 166 A; ῥ. βίος, an easy life, Isocr. 63 B:—taking things easy, indifferent, sluggish, lazy, Soph. El. 958, Isocr. 195 D: cowardly, Eni Archel. 8.—II. adv. -μως, Plat. Legg. 659 B; also much like ῥαδῖος, ῥ. φε- ρειν, ὑποφάρειν, Id. Rep. 549 D, Legg. 879 C; ῥ. ἔχειν περὶ τι, Polyb. 4, 7, 6; ῥ. διαγῆν, Id. 2, 5, 6.

ῥαῖα, ας, ἡ, recovery from sickness v. ῥαῖω.

ῥαιβιδόν, adv., (ῥαιβός) as if crooked.

ῥαιβοειδής, ἐς, crooked-looking Hipp., v. Foës. Oecon.

ῥαιβόκρηνος, ον, (ῥαιβός, κρῖνον with crooked end, κρῖνῃ, Leon. Γαρ 34.

ΠΑΙΒΟ΄Σ, ἡ, ὄν, *crooked, bent*, esp. of bandy legs, Arist. Soph. Elench. 31, 3, and v. l. for *ροικός* (q. v.) in Archil. 52 Bergk. (Akin to *βέμβω*.) Hence

†*Παιβοσκελής*, ἐς, (σκελος) *bandy-legged*, Anth. P. 6, 196.

†*Παίβω*, ὦ, (βαίβω) *to make crooked, bend*, Lyc. 563.

†*Πάδην*, adv., (ῥήσσω, ῥάσσω) *piecemeal, verb. dub.*

†*Πάζω*, Ion. *ῥηζίζω*: f. -ίζω: (ῥάδιος, ῥάων) :—*to grow easier*: usu., metaph., *to find relief, recover from illness*, Hipp., Plat. Ref. 462 D, Dem. 13, 2: *to take one's rest*, Xen. Cyr. 7, 5, 68 (though the reading varies); sometimes c. gen., ῥ. πόνων, *to rest from toil*, Memnon 4; also, ῥ. ἐκ νοσού, Dem. ap. Harp.

†*ΠΑΙΝΩ*, fut. *πᾶνῶ*: aor. ἔρῃνα, Jac. Anth. P. p. 761: pf. pass. ἔρῃσμαι: v. infra. *To sprinkle, besprinkle*, strictly with water, etc., Hom. *ὄνον* *πέδιον*, Pind. I. 8 (7), 110; *αἵματι* *δομών*, Eur. I. A. 1559: but also of solids, *to strew, bestrew*, ἵπποισι *βαίνοντο κονίῳ*, Il. 11, 282:—metaph., ῥ. τινά *ἐλνω*, *νῆσον* *εὐλογίας*, Pind. P. 8, 81, I. 6 (5), 30 (cf. *ἄρδω* II.):—c. acc. of thing scattered or sprinkled, ῥ. ἐγ-κέφαλον, Eur. Thes. 1 (cf. *παίω*); *βαίνειν αὐτοῖς* (sc. *ὑδωρ*) *to sprinkle the fish*, Xenarch. Porphyr. 6; so, *δαίνειν ἐς τὰ βλέφαρα*, *to sprinkle (vinegar) in their eyes*, Ar. Ran. 1441; so, ῥ. πυρούς, Opp., cf. Jac. Anth. P. p. 80, Lob. Soph. Aj. 374.—Two irreg. Ep. forms must be noticed, imperat. aor. ῥάσατε, *sprinkle*, Od. 20, 150; and 3 pl. pf. pass., ἔρῃσ-δεται τοῖσιν αἵματι, Od. 20, 354; *πληρῖ αἵματι ἔρῃσδωτο*, Il. 12, 431 [ᾶ]:—these are formed as if from another pres. *ῥάζω*, which however does not appear in use, cf. Butt. Ausf. Gr. § 101 Anm. 14.—The very rare forms *ῥαδαίνω*, *ῥαδαμίζω*, *ῥαδάσσω* are synon. [In fut. *ῥανῶ* the Att. are said to have used cf. Apoll. Psc. de Adv. p. 600, 28; cf. *φαίνω*.]

†*Ράιος*, α, ον, Ion. *ῥήιος*;=ῥάδιος, Opp. C. 1, 101.

†*Ραιστήρ*, ἦρος, ὁ, (ραίω) strictly a *breaker, smasher*, and so a *hammer*, Il. 18, 477 (where it is fem.), Aesch. Pr. 56; *χρῆσειον ἀπὸ ραιστήρος στήσιος*, *to set up a statue of one in beaten gold*, Anth. P. 7, 5:—of a firebrand, a destroyer, Opp. H. 5, 120. Hence

†*Ραιστήριος*, α, ον, *smashing, hammering*, ῥ. ἰδρύς, the blacksmith's sweat or toil, Opp. H. 2, 28: τὰ *ραιστήρια*, the hammers, Ib. 5, 153.

†*Ραιστηροκτία*, ας, ἡ, (ραιστήρ, κίπτω) a *striking or working with a hammer*, Philo.

†*Ραιστής*, οὐ, ὁ, (ραίω)=*ραιστήρ*.

†*Ραιστός*, ἡ, ὄν, (ραίω) *destroyed*.

†*Ραιστός*, α, ον, Dor. for *ῥήιστος*; v. *ῥάδιος* C. [ᾶ]

†*Ραιστότύπος*, ον, *struck with the hammer*, Manetho.

†*Ραιτία*, ας, ἡ, *Rhaetia*, a country of Europe; also *Ραιτική* in Strab.

†*Ραιτικός*, ἡ, ὄν, of the *Rhaeti*, *Rhaetian*, Strab.: from

†*Ραιτοί*, ὧν, οἱ, the *Rhaeti*, an Alpine people around the Rhine, Strab. pp. 206, 313, etc.

†*ΡΑΙΨ*, *to break, smash, shiver, shatter*, ῥ. νῆα, *to wreck a ship*, Od. 8, 569; 13, 151; *ῥαίμενος*, one *shipwrecked*, Od. 6, 326:—in pass., *φάσαντων ἐδ-ραίσθη*, Il. 16, 339; *ἐγκέφαλος* *ῥαίοντο διὰ σπείος πρὸς οὐδὲ*, *may his brain be dashed on the ground throughout the cavern*, Od. 9 459;

so, *αἰὼν δι' ὁστέων ἔρραίσθη*, the marrow came rushing through the bones, Pind. Fr. 77 (nisi his Il. I. gen. *ραίνω*, *το*, ἔρραίνθη, cf. *ραίνω*).

—II. generally, in pass., *to be broken down by toil and suffering*, Aesch. Pr. 189, Soph. Tr. 268, cf. Ap. Rh. I, 617. (Prob. akin to *ῥήγνυμι*, q. v. sub fin.)

†*Ραῖων*, ον, gen. ονος, Ion. for *ῥάων*, Hipp., v. Lob. Phryn. 402: but *ραῖων* is prob. without example.

†*Ράκελος*, ον, (ῥάσσω, ῥήσσω) *torn, rugged, steep*, like *τραχύς*, *σκληρός*: in Hesych. also *ράκαλος*. [ᾶ]

†*Ράκενδύτew*, ὦ, *to put on, wear rags*: from

†*Ράκενδύτης*, ον, ὁ, (ῥάκος, ἐνδύω) *putting on, wearing rags*. [ᾶ]

†*Ράκετριζω*,=ρακετριζώ.

†*Ράκετρον*, ον, τό, also *βράκετρον*, a *cooking utensil*.

†*Ρακία*, v. sub *ραχία*.

†*Ρακίζω*, *ρακίζω*, *ρακχίζω*, collat. forms of *ραχίζω*.

†*Ράκιον*, ον, τό, dim. from *ράκος*, usu. in plur., *rags*, Ar. Ach. 412, etc.; but in sing., *ράκιον ἐκ τραγῳδίας*, Ib. 412. [ᾶ]

†*Ράκιος*, ον, ὁ, *Rhacius*, leader of a Cretan colony to Asia, Paus. 7, 3, 1.

†*Ράκισυρραπτάδης*, ον, ὁ, (ῥάκιον, συρράπτω) a *rag-stitcher*, in Ar. Ran. 842, of Euripides, *who tricked out his heroes in rags*, cf. Id. Ach. 411, sq.

†*Ράκισ*, ἰδος, ἡ,=ῥάδις, dub.

†*Ράκοδύτew*, ὦ, *to be clad in rags*: from

†*Ράκοδύτης*, ον, ὁ,=sq., susp. [ᾶ]

†*Ράκόδντος*, ον, (ῥάκος, δύω) *clad in rags*: generally, *ragged*, *στολή*, Eur. Rhes. 712.

†*Ράκοεις*, εσσα, εν, *ragged, torn, tattered*, Anth. P. 6, 21.—II. like *ραγόνεις*, *wrinkled*, Ib. 11, 66: from

†*ΡΑΚΟΣ*, εος, τό, a *ragged, tattered garment*, *ράκος ἀμφιβαλέσθαι*, Od. 6, 178; cf. 14, 349: usu. in plur. *ράκεια*, *ράκη*, *rags, tatters*, Od. 18, 67, etc., Hdt. 3, 129, and Att. (never in Il.):—generally, a *strip of cloth*, *ράκεια φοινίκεια*, Hdt. 7, 76: a *strip of flesh*, Aesch. Pr. 1023.—2. collectively, *rag, lint*, Hipp.—II. in plur., also, *wrinkles*, as if rents in the face, Ar. Plut. 1065.—III. (metaph., of an old man, *βλοιο* *ράκος*, a *rag* or remnants of life, Anth. P. 9, 242, cf. Jac. p. 308, Luc. Tim. 32. The Aeol. form *βράκος* (q. v.) loses this general bad sense. (Cf. *ῥάσσω*, sub fin.) [ᾶ] Hence

†*Ράκοφορέω*, ὦ, (φέρω) *to wear rags* or *tatters*.

†*Ράκω*, ὦ, (ῥάκος) *to tear in strips*:—pass., *to be so torn*, Plut. 2, 642 E:—*ἐρρακωμένα πρόσωπα*, *wrinkled faces*, Diosc.:—also, *to be dispersed all about*, Hipp.

†*Ρακήτριος*, α, ον, (ῥάσσω) *fit for striking with*.—II. *making a broken, inarticulate noise, bellowing*, Soph. Fr. 631.

†*Ρακτός*, ἡ, ὄν, (ῥάσσω, ῥήσσω) *broken, rugged*, Lyc. 92.

†*Ράκος*, ον, ὁ, a *broken, rugged hill*, a *crag*, like *ραχίς*, *ραχία*.

†*Ρακτρια*, ας, ἡ, (ρακτός) a *pole* for *beating olives* with.

†*Ρακώδης*, ες, (ῥάκος, εἶδος) *ragged*:—*wrinkled*, Anth. P. 5, 21.

†*Ρακώμα*, ατος, τό, (ῥακώω) in plur., *rags*, Ar. Ach. 432.

†*Ρακωσις*, ἡ, (ρακώω) a *becoming ragged* or *wrinkled*.—2. a *being relaxed*, *Medic.* [ῥᾶ]

†*Ρακώτις*, ἰδος, ἡ, *Rhacotis*, a part of *Alexandrea*; at first a separate town, Strab. p. 792.

†*Ράμα*, ἡ, (Hebr., Gr. *Ραμαθών*,

ᾶνος, Joseph.) *Rama*, a city of tribe of Benjamin in Judaea, N. T. †*Ραμανίται*, ὧν, οἱ, the *Rhamatae*, an Arabian people, Strab. p. 7. †*Ραμβαῖοι*, ὧν, οἱ, the *Rhambaei*, nomadic people in Syria, Strab. 753.

†*Ραμβάκας*, α, ὁ, *Rhambakas*, Mede, Xen. Cyr. 5, 3, 42.

†*Ραμβάκία*, ας, ἡ, *Rhambacia*, town of India, Arr. An. 6, 21, 5, 5.

†*Ραμῆς*, ἡ, *Rhamis*, wife of St. thacus, Strab. p. 291.

†*Ράμμα*, ατος, τό, (ῥαίνω) *any thing sprinkled*, Galen: v. Lob. Paral. 4 [ᾶ]

†*Ράμμα*, ατος, τό, (ῥάπτω) *any thing sewn or stitched*: a *seam*, Plat. Fr. —2. a *thread*, Hipp., Plat. (Co) 'Eoor. 11.

†*Ραμμαῖα*, ες, (εἶδος) *as if sewn*.—2. *like a thread*.

†*Ράμνος*, ον, ἡ, a kind of *thorny prickly shrub*, also called *παλινω*, Euclid. Aly. 1, 5: there were two kinds, white and black, Theophr.

†*Ραμνοῦς*, οἰντος, ὁ, *Rhamnus demus* in Attica, belonging to tribe Aeanstis: strictly contr. fr. *ραμνόνεις*, *thorny*, v. Wordsw. Ath. and Att. p. 43.

†*Ραμνουσίος*, α, ον, *Rhamnusius*, ἡ *Ραμνουσία*, epith. of Nemesis fr. her famous temple at Rhamnus.

†*Ραμφίζω*, (ῥάμφος) *to have a bill*.

†*Ραμφή*, ἡς, ἡ, (ῥάμφος) a *hook*, like our *bill*, Polyb. 10, 18.

†*Ραμφήσπτης*, οὐ, ὁ, a *fish*, prob.

pike, Xenocr.

†*Ραμφίας*, ον, ὁ, *Rhamphias*, a cedaeanian, father of Clearch. Thuc. 1, 139; Xen. Hell. 1, 1, 3.

†*Ραμφιον*, ον, τό, dim. from *ράμψω*.

†*Ραμφίς*, ἰδος, ἡ, a *hook*.—II. a *very curved shape*.

†*Ραμφός*, εος, τό, the *crooked* *beak* of birds, esp. birds of prey: *generally a beak, neb, bill*, Ar. Av. 99, Plu. 980 E. (Akin to *ραβδός*: the *ραμφός*, *crooked, bent*, is only four Hesych.)

†*Ραμφώδης*, ες, (εἶδος) *beak-shaped*.

†*Ραμφύνιτος*, ον, ὁ, *Rhamphynites*, a king of Aegypt, Hdt. 2, 121.

†*Ράνις*, ἰδος, ἡ, (ῥαίνω) *any thing sprinkled*: hence=Homer's *παράβω* a *drop*, Eur. Andr. 227, Ion 106. Ach. 171.

†*Ραντήρ*, ἦρος, ὁ, (ῥαίνω) *one wets or sprinkles*, Nic. Th. 673. H.

†*Ραντήριος*, α, ον, *fit for sprinkling*,—pass., *πέδον* *ῥαντήριον*, *blood-ing floor*, Aesch. Ag. 1092; 1. dub. Dind.

†*Ραντίζω*, (ῥαντός)=*ραίνω*, L.—fut. pass., Ath., 521 A. Hence

†*Ράντισμα*, ατος, τό, *that which sprinkled*: also=sq., N. T.

†*Ραντισμός*, οὐ, ὁ, (ῥαντίζω) *asprinkling*, LXX.

†*Ράντιστρον*, ον, τό, (ῥαντίζω) *a vessel for sprinkling*: a *wash*.

†*Ραντός*, ἡ, ὄν, (ῥαίνω) *moist* *sprinkled*.

†*Ράζ*, ἡ, gen. *ῥάγος*, a *berry*, of *grape*, Soph. Fr. 464, Plat. Legg. A; also *ῥός*, cf. *πράξ*, *πράξ*.—Poll. 2, 146, *ῥάγες* are the *tips* of *fingers*.—Draco writes the *ῥάξ*, but v. Lob. Phryn. 76. (ῥύσσω, ῥάδις, whence also Lat. *radius*.)

†*Ράξις*, ἡ, (ῥάσσω)=*ῥήξις*: *a meeting of two armies* (!).

†*Ρᾶν*, neut. from *ῥάων*, fr. compar. adv. for *sq.*

†*Ρᾶνως*, adv. from *ῥάων*.

†*Ρᾶος*, quoted in Gramm. as

λγ. 56, 299.—II. to play the braggart boaster, *lie*, Dinarch. ap. A. B. 113.—Rarer forms are *ρακίζω*, *ρακκίζω*, and *δακκίζω*.

**Ράχις*, ιος Att. εως, ἡ, the back of men or animals, the chine, *σπῆς β.*, Il. 9, 208: strictly, the sharp ridge *along the back of an animal*, and so, like *ἄκανθα*, the backbone itself, Lat. *spina dorsalis*, ὑπὸ *ράχιν παγῆναι*, to be impaled, Aesch. Eum. 190, cf. Eur. Cycl. 643: hence.—II. anything ridged like the backbone.—1. the ridge of a mountain-chain, Hdt. 3, 54; 7, 216, Polyb., etc.; so, Archil. 21, likened Thasos to an *όνου ράχις*.—2. the sharp projection on the middle of the shoulder-blade.—3. *ράχις βυνός*, the bridge of the nose.—4. *ράχις ὄλλων*, the midrib of a leaf, Theophr. (Cf. Germ. Rücken, our ridge: Passow compares also Lat. *brachium*, for β is oft. prefixed to ρ in Aeo.) [α]

**Ράχιστήρ*, ἦρος, ὁ, and *ράχιστής*, οῦ, ὁ, (*ραχίς*) *he who cuts the victim through the spine*.—II. a boaster, braggart, Theopomp. (Com.) Pamph. 4.

**Ράχιστος*, ὅς, ὁν, (*ραχίς*) *cut up, cleft*, Amphip. Ἐπὶ ἐπὶ Θ. 1.

**Ράχιτις*, οῦ, ὁ, fem. *ραχίτις*, ἡ, ὡς, (*ράχις*) in or of the spine, *μυελὸς β.*, the spinal marrow, Arist. Part. An. 2, 6, 3, etc.:—*ἡ ραχίτις* (sc. νόσος) a spinal complaint.

**Ράχιστος*, ἐς, (*ραχία*, εἶδος) with surf or breakers.

**Ράχος*, οῦ, ἡ, Ion. *ρηχός*, (on the accent v. Schweigh. Hdt. 7, 142):—a thorn-bush, briar, opp. to high timber trees, Xen. Cyn. 10, 7.—2. a thorn-hedge, Hdt. 1, c.—3. a thorn-stick; generally, a twig, small branch, Soph. Fr. 935, cf. *ράχια*: but others in this signf. write *ράχη*, ἡ, Theophr.—II. at Troezen, the wild olive-tree, Paul. 2, 32, 10. (Akin to *ράσσω*, *ρήσσω*, *ρήννυμι*, *ράκος*, also partly *τραχύς*, *τρηχύς*, partly *φράσσω*, *φραγμός*. [α])

**Ράχος*, εὖς, τό,=*ράκος*, a strip, *skred*: esp. (running into the signf. of *ράχις*), a piece cut from the back or chine. [α]

**Ράχως*, ὦ, (*ράχες*, ἡ, I. 3) to lop the young vine-shoots slantwise.

**Ράχως*, εὖς, ἡ, (*ράπτω*) a sewing, stitching together.

**Ραψωδέω*, ὦ, f. *-ῶσω*, (*ραψωδός*) to be a *ραψωδός*, to recite the poems of others, Plat. Ion 541 B; or, sometimes, to recite one's own poems, Id. Rep. 600 D, Diog. L. 9, 18:—pass., of the poems, to be recited, Lycurg. 161, 41.—2. in contemptuous sense, to repeat by heart or rattle, declaim, Heind. Plat. Phaedr. 277 E, Dem. 181, 4: c. inf., to keep saying that..., Id. 770, 13.—II. c. acc. pers., to sing of one, Ar. Eccl. 679. Hence

**Ραψωδήμα*, ατος, τό, any thing recited by a rhapsodist: generally, a piece of idle declamation.

**Ραψωδία*, ας, ἡ, (*ραψωδός*) the reciting of Epic poetry, Plat. Ion 533 B: also Epic composition, opp. to lyric, or *κυθαρώδία*, Id. Legg. 658 B.—II. a portion of an Epic poem fit for recitation at one time, e.g. a book of the Iliad or Odyssey. Plut. 2, 186 D; cf. *ραψωδός*.—III. metaph., a long, rambling story, a rhapsody, *tirade*, Plat. 2, 514 C.

**Ραψωδικός*, ἡ, ὅν, belonging to or befitting a rhapsodist; *ῥ-κῆ* (sc. *τέχνη*), *the rhapsodist's art*, Plat. Ion 538 B, 540 A, etc.: from

**Ραψωδός*, οῦ, ὁ, (*ράπτω*, *ῶδῃ*) strictly one who stitches or strings songs together; esp., of persons who recited Epic poems, a rhapsodist, sometimes

ap: lied to the bard who recited his own poem, as to Homer, Plat. Rep. 600 D; to Hesiod, Niccol. ap. Schol. Pind. N. 2, 2 (cf. infr.); but, usu., of a class of persons who got their living by reciting the poems of Homer, Hdt. 5, 67, etc.; see Plato's Ion, which is a satire on the art as practised in his day.

—Hence, the poems of Homer came to be divided into certain lengths called *rhapsodies*, i. e. *lays*, *fytttes*, *cantos* (v. *ραψωδία* II): but it does not seem that the word *ράπτειν* here means any thing more than the even, continuous flow (a kind of *chant* or *recitative*) in which the old Epic poems were recited, whence the *ραψωδοί* were also called *στιγμῶδοι*: nor can any conclusion be drawn from it to prove that these poems were made of fragments *stitched* (as it were) together; for *ραψωδός* might be applied (as we have seen) to the poet himself; also, Hes. Fr. 34 speaks of himself and Homer as *ράψαντες ᾠδοὶν*; and Pind. N. 2, 2, calls Epic poets *ραπτῶν ἐπέων ᾠδοί*: moreover the term was applied to other than Epic poems, as to *lambic*, and indeed to any kind, except *Lyric*, v. Müller Literat. of Greece, 1, p. 33, sq.; and, more at large, Wolf Proleg. p. xcvi sq., Heyne I. 1, 8, p. 793, Nitzsch Quaest. Hom. P. iv, p. 13.—The *ραψωδοί*, while reciting, held a wand in their hand (cf. *ράβδος* II. 5), whence some have wished to derive the word hence, as if *ράβωδός*.—II. Soph., O. T. 391, calls the Sphinx *ραψωδὸς κύων*, because she proposed her riddle to every one she met, as the rhapsodists did their lays, cf. Welcker Cycl. p. 363.

**Ρᾶων*, ον, irreg. compar. of *ράδιος*:—*ρᾶως*, adv. from *ρᾶος*, Suid.

**Ρέα*, Ep. adv. of *ράδιος*, easily, lightly, Il.; cf. *ρεῖα*, [v], but as one long syll. in Il. 12, 381; 13, 144; Hes. Op. 5.]

**Ρέα*, ἡ, Ep. and Ion. *Πείη*, also *Ῥῆη*, Rhea, wife of Saturn, and mother of Jupiter, etc., Il., and Hes.—*Πείη* is in Il., and in Hes., the usu. form: the prose *Ῥέα* is found in Il. 15, 187, as a monosyll. *Ῥῆη*, H. Hom. Cer. 459, and Hes. Th. 467. (*Ῥέα* is prob. deriv. by transpos. from *ῥεα*, earth.)

**Ῥεᾶς κόπλος*, ὁ, gulf of Rhea, Aesch. Pr. 837,=*Mare Adriaticum*, Blomf.

**Ῥεῦτον*, ον, τό, Reate, a city of the Sabines, now *Rieti*, Strab. p. 228.

**Ῥεβέκκα*, ης, ἡ, Rebecca, fem. pr. n., wife of the patriarch Isaac, LXX.; N. T.

**Ῥεβοειδής*, ἐς, and *ρεβός*, f. l. for *ραιβός*.

**Ῥεγιστήρ*, ἦρος, ὁ, and *ρεγιστής*, οῦ, ὁ, one who dyes *ρέγν*.

**Ῥέγκος*, εὖς, τό, a snoring sound, snoring, Hipp.: who also has *ρέγχοις*, cf. *ρόγχοις*.

**ῬΕΤΚΩ*, f. *ρέγγω*, to snore, Aesch. Eum. 53, N. Nub. 5, etc.; of horses, to snort, Eur. Rhes. 785:—in Ar. Eq. 115, also as dep., *ρέγκομαι*.—*ρέγκω* is Att. for the common form *ρέγγω*, which is used by Hipp. (Hence *ρόγχοις*, *ρογχαίω*, *ρογκίω*: akin to *ροῖος*, *ροῖζω*, *ρόχθος*, *ροχθέω*, *ρόθος*, *ροθεῖω*). Hence

**Ῥεγκωδής*, ἐς, (εἶδος) as if snoring. *Ῥέγμα*, ατος, τό, (*ρέγω* B) that which is dyed, like *ρέγος*, Ibyc. 48.

**Ῥέγχις*, εὖς, ἡ, (*ρέγκω*) a snoring, Hipp.

**ΠΕΤΟΣ*, εὖς, τό,=*ρήγος*, q. v. a rug, coverlet, Anacr. 97.

**Ῥέγκος*, εὖς, τό,=*ρέγκος*, q. v. *Ῥέγγω*, common form for *ρέγκω*, q. v. Hence

**Ῥεγκωδής*, ἐς,=*ρεγκωδής*, H. *Ῥέση*, ης, ἡ, a waggon, the *rheda*, N. T. Apoc. 18, 13.

**Ῥέθων*, ον, τό, dim. from *ῥέθω*.

**Ῥέθρον*, ον, τό, Ion. and poet. *ῥέθρον*, q. v., freq. in Hom., I. and Hdt.

**ῬΕΨΩ*, fut. *ρέσω*: aor. *ῥεψε*, *ῥῥεβα*: of pass. only aor. *ῥεβῆ* is used:—the same word with *ῥ* (q. v.), from which it is formed by transpos. of *ε* and *ρ*, Butt. Lex. v. *χαλινός* 5.—I. to do, act, deal, *ῥέζειν*, Hom.; though he used *ῥ* transit. c. acc. rei, to do, accomplish, make, and so Hes., etc.; *τί βέβηκε ῥέσω*; Aesch. Theb. 105, Eum. 1.

—c. dupl. acc. pers. et rei, to do sth. to one, oft. in Hom., *κακοῖν τινα*, Il. 4, 32, Od. 2, 72; *ῥῆ. τινά*, Od. 22, 209, cf. Il. 9, 64, also with an adv., *κακῶς β. τινά*, maltreat one, Od. 23, 56; more rare c. dat. pers., *κακῶς ῥέζειν τινί*, Od. 314, cf. Eur. Med. 1292; with strengthened signf., *ῥέζειν τι*, to avail one of any service, Il. 14, 62, O. 148: *ῥεχθέν*, what is done or has passed, Il. 9, 250; 17, 32, etc.:—to *εἰπεῖν*, Od. 4, 205; to *παθεῖν*, Fr. 69, *ῥέζοντά τι καὶ παθεῖν τι*, Pind. N. 4, 52: cf. *ῥόσω*.—II. *ῥεῖ* *ἐκατόμβας ῥέζειν θεῷ*, to fulfil or accomplish a hecatomb to a god, Lat. *sacra facere*, Il. 23, 206, O. 102, Pind. P. 10, 53; *θύματα β.*, S. Tr. 288: hence, to sacrifice, *βοῦν θεῷ*, Il. 10, 292, Od. 3, 382; and, sol., to do sacrifice, like Lat. *operari facere*, *ῥέζειν θεῷ*, Il. 2, 400, O. 553, etc.—A poet. word, used by I. Legg. 642 C.

B. acc. to Gramm., *ῥέζω* and *ῥέζω* were used in Dor.=*βαπτω*, to dye, Epich. p. 60: hence, *ῥέγος* and *ῥέγμα*, *rhengies*, *rhengistes*.

**Ῥεθωαλίδος*, ον, ὁ, (*ῥέθος*, μί B) with cheeks like apples, rosy-cheeked, *ῥέθος*, εὖς, τό, a limb, in plur., *χρ' ἔκ ῥεθῶν παμνῆν*, Il. 16, 22, 362; *ῥεθῶν ἐκ θυμῷ ἐλέσθα*, 68; cf. Theocrit. 23, 39.—II. in s the face, countenance, Soph. Ant. Eur. H. F. 1204:—the body, 173.

**Ῥεῖα*, poet., esp. Ep. for *ῥεῖα*, of *ῥάδιος*, easily, lightly, freq. in H. and Hes.: *θεοὶ ῥεῖα ζῶντες*, the who live in ease, Lat. *securum agere*, Il. 6, 138, Od. 4, 805: *στρεῖν ῥεῖα μάλα*, Hom., and Hes.

**Ῥεῖη*, ης, ἡ, Ep. and Ion. for *ῥῆ*, Il., and Hes.

**Ῥεῖθρον*, ον, τό, Att. contr. Ion. and poet. *ῥέθρον* (*ῥέω*):—which flows, a river, stream: hence plur., *ποταμῶν ῥεῖθρα*, river waters, Il. 14, 245, cf. 21, 218 (I has *ῥεῖθρα* only in Hymn 18, 9) in Pind. and Trag.:—streams of b. Aesch. Ag. 210:—later, esp. of river brooks, Polyb. 3, 71, 4, etc.—2. also the bed of a river, freq. in H. 1, 75, 186, 191, etc., both in sing. plur., cf. *ἀπολείπει* IV. Hence

**Ῥεῖθρον*, ον, τό, *Rhithrum*, a bourn of Ithaca on the east coast, 1, 186.

**Ῥεῖτροι*, ὧν, οἱ, (*ῥέω*) *Rhithi*: salt lakes on the road from El. to Athens, sacred to Ceres and serpina, Thuc. 2, 19; Paus. 1, 3.

**Ῥεῖτρος*, ον, ὁ, *Rhithus*, a brook Solygia in Corinthia, Thuc. 4, 4.

**Ῥεῖω*, poet. for *ῥέω*, Anth. P.

ῥέουσα, ἡ, daughter of Rhea, Juno Meineke Euphor. Fr. 138. ῥέας, ἡ, Rheas, a charioteer of Dioscuri, Strab. p. 496.

ῥεκτηρα, ἡ, fem. from ῥεκτήρ, 2tho.

ῥεκτός, α, on, verb. adj. from ῥέζω, done.

ῥεκτήρ, ῥηρος, ὁ, (ῥέζω) a doer, κα- Hes. Op. 189, like Homer's πρη-; Manetho.

ῥεκτήριος, α, on, active, busy, Ion th. 604 D.

ῥεκτης, ου, ὁ, = ῥεκτήρ: active, Brut. 12.

ῥεκτός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. adj. from ῥέζω,

ῥεβάζω, = ῥεμβομαι. Hence ῥεβασμός, οὔ, ὁ, a roaming about, —II. metaph., a wavering, an- zyme of mind.

ῥεβένω, = ῥεμβομαι, LXX.

ῥεβή, ἡς, ἡ, = sq., Galen. ῥεβή, ἡς, ἡ, (ῥεμβά) a roaming, about, Hipp.

ῥεβιδής, ἐς, = ῥεμβόδης.

ῥεβόνω, ὡς, = ῥυμβόνω.

ῥεβός, ἡ, ὄν, (ῥεμβά) roaming, about.

ῥεβός, ὁ, = ῥεμβή, Hipp.

ῥεβώ, to turn round and round, he act. only in Hesych.) Usu.

ῥεβώ, dep., to roam, rove, roll Plut. Fab. 20, Demosth. 6, and

metaph., to be unsteady, act at n, Id. Pomp. 20:—of food eaten

up an appetite, Id. 2, 664 A.

ῥεβός, ῥυμβός, ῥυμβόν, ῥεβόνω, ῥαβός, perh. also to ῥε-

βόδης, ἐς, (ῥεμβός, εἶδος) ro- rolling, βλεμμα, Plut. 2, 45 D;

ῥεβί, Id. Dio 7. —2. metaph., de- remiss, Polyb. 16, 39, 2.

ῥεβόν, ὄνος, ἡ, = ῥυμβόν.

ῥεβός, ου, ὁ, the Rom. name Re- antin. P. 9, 219.

ῥεβόν, ὁ, indecl. or Παϊφάν, or v, Remphan or Rephan, a Coptic = Saturn, N. T.

ῥεβός, ὁ, Rhephhis, an early f Egypt, son of Proteus, Diod. 32.

ῥεβός, εος, τό, Ion. for ῥαμβός.

ῥεβήριος, ου, ὁ, Rheomithres, a n, Xen. Cyr. 8, 4, 4: in Diod.

ῥεβήριος, ου, ὁ, 4: in Diod.

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ῥεβήριος, ου, ὁ, 4: in Diod.

15, 2.—4. of duties, feelings, etc., εἰς τινα, to fall or devolve upon one, τὸ ὑπὸ ῥός ἐς σέ μοι ῥέπει στέργῃ, Aesch. Cho. 240; cf. Soph. O. T. 847.—5. of events, to fall, happen in a certain way, φιλῆι τοῦτο μὴ ταύτη ῥέπειν, Soph. Art. 722; ῥ. εἰς τι, to turn or come to something, Aesch. Pers. 440, cf. Ar. Plut. 51: so, τὸ μὴδὲν εἰς οὐδὲν ῥέπει, Eur. Meleg. 20; ῥ. πρὸς τι, to incline, conduce to- wards., Xen. Lac. 4, 1, Plat. Legg. 802 E.—2. trans., to make the scale in- cline one way or the other, εὐ ῥέπει Θεός, Aesch. Theb. 21, cf. Erf. Soph. Ant. 1143: hence in pass., ἵσως ῥέ- πσθαι, to be equally balanced, Aesch. Supp. 405. Cf. ῥοπή.

ῥεπύτωνος, part. perf. pass. from ῥεπύω, Od. 6, 59.

ῥεῦμα, ατος, τό, (ῥέω) that which flows, a flow, flood, Aesch. Pr. 139, Plat., etc.—2. a stream, and so a river, Hdt. 2, 20, 24; he uses it only in plur.: also a stream of lava, Thuc. 3, 116: metaph., a stream or flood of men, ῥ. φωτών, στρατοῦ, Aesch. Pers. 871, 412, Soph. Ant. 129.—3. a flood, like πλημμυρίς, Thuc. 4, 75.—II. that which is always flowing or changing, ῥ. τύχης, the ebb and flow of fortune, Menand.—III. Medic., a humour dis- charging from the body, a flux, rheum, Plut.: esp. dysentery, διάρροια: also a bloody flux, αἱμόρροια. Hence

ῥεῦματις, ατος, as pass., to have or suffer from a flux, Tim. Loc. 103 A: act. ρευσταίω, Plut. 2, 902 A.

ῥεῦματικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ῥεῦμα III) of, or subject to a discharge, running, or flux, εἰς ὀφθαλμούς, Arist. Probl. 31, 5, 1.

ῥεῦματιον, ου, τό, Dim. from ῥεῦ- μα, Plut. Thes. 27. [α]

ῥεῦματισμός, οὔ, ὁ, liability to ῥεῦ- μα (signif. III).

ῥεῦματώδης, ἐς, like a flux, of rheu- matic nature, Hipp.

ῥεῦσις, εως, ἡ, (ῥέω) a flowing: more usu. ῥύσις.

ῥευστάλειος, α, on, (ῥέω) liquid, fluent.

ῥευστικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ῥέω) flowing, liquid, Plut. Aemil. 14. Adv. -κώς, Id. 2, 874 F.

ῥευστός, ἡ, ὄν, (ῥέω) made to flow: fluid, liquid: generally, fluctuating, unsettled, εἰς ἅπαντα, Plut. 2, 522 A, etc.

ῥεῦνός, ῥεῦνός, Ion. for ῥαφανίς, ῥαφάνος.

ῥεῦσις, f. ῥεῦσσαι, Theogn. 448: aor. ἔρρευσα: fut. and aor. rare in Att., cf. Lob. Phryn. 739, but in Att. more usu. f. ῥύσσομαι, aor. ἔρρην [ῥ], always in act. signif.; hence is formed the pf. ἔρρηκα. A pres. ῥεομαι occurs also in poets. Hom. only has pres. and impf. act.; and in Od. 3, 455, the Ep. aor. ῥύη for ἔρρη.

To flow, run, stream, gush, freq. in Hom. etc., strictly of water, also of blood, tears, sweat, etc.; sometimes c., dat., πηγή ῥεῖ ὕδατι, the fountain runs with water, Il. 22, 149, cf. Od. 5, 70; ῥέει αἵματι γαῖα, Il. 8, 65, etc.; ῥεῖ γάλακτι πέδον ῥεῖ δ' οἶνῳ, Eur. Bacch. 142 (cf. sub fin.); and in a strange form of the part., ἰδῶσι ῥεόμενοι, (for ῥεόμενοι, formed like μαχομένου) Orac. ap. Hdt. 7, 140; πόλιν χρυσῷ ῥεούσῃ, Eur. Tro. 995: —also, ἐκ χειρῶν βέλεα ῥέον, from their hands rained darts, Il. 12, 159: —the usu. post-Hom. expression for a full stream is μέγας or πολλὸς ῥεῖ, the former in Hdt. 2, 25; 8, 138, cf. 7, 129; the latter, metaph. of men, in

Aesch. Theb. 80, Eur. Hipp. 443 (c' infr. 2); so, πολλὰ ἐκπαῖνον ῥεῖν, A. Eq. 527:—of a river, ῥ. ἀπὸ χιόνος to derive its stream from melted snow Hdt. 2, 22:—proverb., ὥν ῥεῖν, u flow backwards, of impossibilities Eur. Supp. 520.—2. of a flow of words, ἀπὸ γλώσσης μέλιτος γλῆκι ὦν ῥεῖν αὐδῇ, Il. 1, 249, Hes. Th. 39, 97; ἐπε' ἐκ στόματος ῥεῖ μέλιχα, Hes. Th. 84; hence, absol., of the tongue, to run glibly, Aesch. Theb. 557; so, θρασυνομένῳ καὶ πολλῷ ῥέοντι καθ' ἑμῶν, Dem. 272, 20, like Horace's salso multoque fluenti, Sat. 1, 7, 28.—3. to fall, drop off, e. g. of ripe or rotten fruit, of hair, Od. 10, 393, Hes. Fr. 5, Theocr. 2, 89, etc.—4. generally, to flow or melt away, Soph. Tr. 698: to fleet away, δόξα μᾶτην ῥέουσα, Id. O. C. 259; cf. Plat. Phaed. 87 D.—3. to be always running on and changing, ὡς ἰόντων πάντων καὶ ὑεῖ ῥέοντων, Plat. Crat. 439 C, cf. 411 C; κινεῖται καὶ ῥεῖ τὰ πάντα, Id. Theat. 182 C: hence, οἱ ῥέοντες, the philoso- phers who held that all things were in a constant state of flux, Heraclitus and his school, οἱ τὸ πᾶν κινῶντες, opp. to οἱ τὸν ὅλον στασιάζοντες, Heind. Plat. Theat. 181 A.—II. transit., to let flow, pour, ἔρρει χόας, Eur. Ec. 528, Ruhnk. Ep. Cr. p. 264, Wolf Dem. Lept. p. 273:—this differs from the usage c. acc. cognato, ῥεῖτω γάλα, μέλι, let (the land) run milk, honey, Theocr. 5, 124, 126, cf. Schol. Ar. Plut. 287; the latter being common- ly expressed by the dat., cf. supra I.—III. in mid., Anth. P. 9, 522. (The root is PE-, PT-, Sanscr. ru; whence the collat. forms ῥεῦα, and ῥυσίσκοι, —but no pres. ῥύω.)

*PEΩ, to say, v. sub ἔρῳ.

†Ρηβαίος, ου, ὁ, = sq., Ar. Rh. 2 784.

†Ρήβας, ου, ὁ, the Rhebas, a river of Bithynia, falling into the Euxine, Ar. Rh. 2, 349; Dion. P. 794 sqq.

†Ρηγεύς, εως, ὁ, (ῥήγος) a dyer.

†Ρηγῆ, ἡς, ἡ, = ῥήγη, Hipp.

†Ρηγίλλα, ἡ, Regilla, wife of He- rodes Atticus, Luc. Dem. 33.

†Ρηγίλλος, ου, ἡ, Regillum, a city of the Sabines, Strab.

†Ρήγιον, ου, τό, Rhegium, the promontory at the southern point of Italy, opposite Messene, where the sea was said to have broken a pas- sage (ῥήγνυμι) between Sicily and Italy, Thuc. 4, 24; Strab. p. 257.—2. a city of the Brutii near this promontory, now Reggio, Hdt. 1, 166; etc.—Other towns of Italy in Strab. p. 213, 216, etc.

†Ρηγίνος, ἡ, on, of Rhegium, Rhe- gian, οἱ ῤηγίνοι, Hdt.: ἡ ῤηγίνη, the territory of Rh., Strab.

†Ρηγισούλλα, ἡ, Regis uilla, royal residence of Malaeotus in Etruria, Strab. p. 226.

ῤήμα, ατος, τό, (ῥήγνυμι) a frac- ture, breakage, joined with στρέμμα (a strain), Dem. 24, 6, cf. 294, 21: a rent, chink, cleft, like χάσμα, Jac Philostr. Imag. 370, Lat. rima: also = ὑπόρρηγμα, Francke Callin. p. 81.—II. an abscess, Hipp., cf. Foës. Oecon. Hence

ῤηγματίας, ου, ὁ, one who has an abscess, Lat. vultus, Hipp.

ῤηγματώδης, ἐς, (ῥήμα, εἶδος) like a rent or tear, full thereof: also = ῤηματίας, Hipp.

ῤημίν, or rather ῤημῖς, (though prob. no form of the nom. will be found in use), gen. ἱνός, ὁ: (ῥήγνυμι): —like δαχτύλῳ, ῤημῖν, the sea break

ing on the beach, breakers, surf, Il. 20 229, Od. 12, 214, where its signif. is plain: y marked: in other places, as Il. 1, 437; 2, 773, it is needlessly taken to mean the rugged beach, = *ραχία* II, but even *ραχία* only has this sense in Att., v. sub voc., and cf. Nitzsch Od. 9, 149: Hom. always joins it with *ἄλως* or *θαλάσσης*, *ἐπὶ παρὰ ῥηγμῖνι θαλάσσης*, and in many places it can be rendered at the sea's edge, cf. Pind. N. 5, 24; ἄκρας ἐπὶ ῥηγμῖνι, Eur. I. T. 253.—2. metaph., β. βίοιο, the verge of life, i. e. death, Emped. 224.—II. a rent, cleft, Hesch.

Ῥηγμός, ὁ, = foreg., Gramm.

Ῥηγνῦμι, or ῥνῶ (v. sub fin.): f. ῥήξω, mid. ῥήσσω: aor. ἔρρηξα, mid. ἔρρηξάμην, pass. ἔρρηγην [α]: intr. pf. 2 ῥήρωγα: Hom. uses pres., impf., fut., and aor. very freq. in Il., but only once in Od., viz. 12, 409: Ep. impf. ῥήγνυσκε for ἔρρηγνυ, Il. 7, 141: Ion. 3 plur. pass. ῥήγνυντο [ε] Arat. 817. We also have collat. forms ῥήσω, Il. 18, 571; and in Att., ῥάσω (q. v.).—I. to break, to break or burst through, to break asunder or in pieces, shiver, shatter, τεῖχος, πύλας, σάκος, θώρηκα, ἱμάτια, νεύρη, δότειον, χροά, etc., Il., and Hes.; only once in Od., προτόνους ἔρρηξε, 12, 409:—later, esp., to tear, rend garments, in sign of grief, β. πέπλους, Aesch. Pers. 199, 468:—β. ἔλκεα, to make grievous wounds, Pind. N. 8, 50.—2. esp. as a term in the earliest art of war, to break a line of battle or body of men, β. φάλαγγα, ὄμιλον, στίχας ἀνδρῶν, Il. 6, 6; 11, 538; 15, 615; τὸ μέσον ῥήσαι, to break through the centre, Hdt. 6, 113; also in mid., ῥήσασθαι φάλαγγας, στίχας, to break one's self a way through the lines, Il. 11, 90; 13, 630: more rarely absol., ῥήσαι, to break or force one's way through, Hdt. 6, 113.—3. to tear away, and so to unchain, let loose, β. ἑρίδα, Il. 20, 55:—later, esp., ῥήσαι φωνήν, to let loose the voice, strictly of children and persons who have been dumb speaking for the first time, Hdt. 1, 85; 2, 2; then to speak freely, speak out, Hdt. 5, 93, like *rumpere vocem*, Virg. Aen. 2, 129, etc.: poet., also, ῥήσαι and ῥήσασθαι αὐδὴν, ὁρόν, φθόγγον, Jac. Anth. 2, 3, p. 385: so, ῥήσαι βροντήν, Ar. Nub. 583:—ῥήσαι δάκρυα (as we say) to burst into tears, Erf. Soph. Tr. 921 (919); so, ὁ χῶρος ῥήγνυσι πηγὰς, Plut. Mar. 19.—II. absol., in the form ῥήσω, to dance, ῥήσσοντες ἡμαρτὴ μολπῇ τ' ἡγμῶν τε ποσὶ σκαίροντες, ἔποντο, Il. 18, 571; οἱ δὲ ῥήσσοντες ἔποντο, H. Ar. 516, cf. Ar. Rh. 1, 539; in full, γῆρ or πέδον ποσὶ ῥήσσειν, like πλῆσσειν, τῦπτεν, Lat. *terram pedibus pulsare*, Ruhnke, Ep. Cr. p. 26.—III. later, as a term of fighters, to fell, knock down, Dem. 1259, 10; though ῥάσω seems to have been more used in this signif., Jac. Ach. Tat. p. 821.

B. pass. ῥήγνυναι, mostly used in aor. ἔρρηγνῦν, inf. ῥαγνῆναι, to break, burst, ῥήγνυτο κύμα, Il. 18, 67, cf. 4, 425: to break asunder, Hes. Sc. 377: to break open, as the earth in an earthquake, Plat. Rep. 359 D, cf. Soph. Fr. 781:—ῥήγνυσθαι ὑπὸ φθόνῳ, Lat. *rumpere invidia*, Aristid.—2. to burst forth, like lightning, βροντῇ ἔρρηγνῃ δι' ἀστραπῆς, Soph. Fr. 507, cf. Ar. Nub. 583.—3. of ships, to be wrecked, Dem. 1289, 14; and so, metaph., πολλῶν βασιλεῶν ἑλπίδων, Aesch. Ag. 505.

C. intr., like pass., to break asunder,

Hipp.—2. to break or burst forth, ἔρρηξεν ἐμετός, Id.; of a river, to break its banks, Hdt. 2, 99:—metaph. of showers, floods of tears, torrents, sudden misfortunes, bursts of passion, etc., ὅποια χροῖει ῥηγνύντω (sc. κακά), Soph. O. T. 1076, cf. Fr. 731: v. ἀναρρήγνυμι, fin.—but in this intr. sign. the perf. ἔρρωγα is commonly used, and this usu. has the signif. to have broken out, while pres. pass. ῥήγνυμι means to break out, ἔρρωγεν παγὰ δακρῶν, Soph. Tr. 852; metaph., κακὸν πέλαγος ἔρρωγεν, Aesch. Pers. 433, cf. Soph. O. T. 1280, Valck. Hipp. 1338.

The word is not common in prose. (The root is PHĠ-, PAĠ-, or rather FPHĠ-, FPAĠ-, cf. Lat. *frang-o*, *frag-i*, our break, wreck, Germ. *brechen*, etc.: akin prob. to *raio*, Lat. *frio*, *friare*.—Hence come a multitude of words: *ρηκτός*, ῥήγμα: *ραγὰς*, *ράγος*, etc.: *ράκος*, etc.: *ράγος*, *ράχις*, *ραχία*, *ρηχός*, *ρηχίς*, *ρηχίη*, *ρηγμῖς*: *τραχὺς*: and *ῥῶς*, *ῥωγας*, *ῥωγαλέος*: further, *ράς*, etc.)

Ῥήγος, εὖς, τό, a rug, blanket or carpet, freq. in Hom., usu. with epith. *καλὰ*, *πορφύρεα* or *σινγαλόντα*: it was used either as a coverlet for a bed, Il. 24, 644, Od. 3, 349, etc.; or, for a seat, Od. 10, 352; also like *φάρος*, as a garment, Od. 6, 38; but,—since, in Od. 13, 73, 118, Hom. expressly distinguishes *ῥήγος* and *λίνον*, it is prob. that the *ῥήγος* was of wool. (Usu. referred to the dub. word *ῥέζω*, to dye, v. *ῥέζω* B: others connect it with *ῥήγνυμι*, *ράκος*, *ράγος*: cf. *ῥέγος*, rug.)
†*Ῥηγούλος*, *ον*, ὁ, the Rom. *Regulus*, Polyb.; etc.

Ῥήδιον, *Ion.* for *ῥάδιον*, neut. adv., supposed to be an irreg. form for *ῥῶον*, Theogn. 577: but—II. usu. neut. from sq.

Ῥήδιος, *η*, *ον*, *Ion.* contr. form for *ῥηῖδιος*, Theogn.

Ῥηθεῖς, *εῖσα*, *έν*, part. aor. pass. of *ῥεῖω*, Od.

Ῥηῖδιος, *η*, *ον*, Ep. and *Ion.* for *ῥάδιος*, q. v., Hom., Hes., and Hdt. Adv. -*ως*, *Ibid.* [7]

Ῥηῖζω, *Ion.* for *ῥαῖζω*.

Ῥήστος, *η*, *ον*, *Ion.* and Ep. superl. of *ῥάδιος*, for *ῥῆστος*, Od.

Ῥήτατος, *η*, *ον*, Ep. superl. of *ῥάδιος*, Od.

Ῥητερος, *η*, *ον*, Ep. compar. of *ῥάδιος*, Il.

Ῥήκτης, *ον*, ὁ, (ῥήγνυμι) a tearer, breaker, render, hence, an earthquake which makes chasms, Arist. Mund. 4, 30.

Ῥηκτικός, *η*, *όν*, belonging to, fit for, given to breaking, shattering, bursting, Hipp. Adv. -*κῶς*.

Ῥηκτός, *η*, *όν*, (ῥήγνυμι) broken, rent: to be broken or rent, χαλκῷ ῥηκτός, vulnerable by brass, Il. 13, 323.

Ῥῆμα, *αρος*, τό, (**ῥέω*, *ῥεῖω*) that which is said or spoken, a word, saying, Theogn. 1148, Archil. 63, Simon. 7, 15, and Pind.: in prose first in Hdt. 7, 162; 8, 83, etc.; ῥήματα, opp. to *ἔργματα*, Pind. N. 4, 10; to *ἔργα*, Soph. O. C. 873, Thuc. 5, 111:—ῥήματα πλέκειν, Pind. N. 4, 154; ῥήματα θερπεῖν, to hunt for fine words, Andoc. 2, 23, cf. Luc. Tox. 34:—ῥήματος ἔχεσθαι, to keep to the very words, Plat. Legg. 656 C; τῷ ῥήματι εἰπεῖν, to use words to that effect, Id. Gorg. 450 D.—2. a sentence, opp. to a single word, Plat.: ῥῆμα, opp. to *ῥημὸς μέλος*, Id. Legg. 840 C.—3. the subject of speech, a thing, Hebraism in LXX., and N. T.—II. in Gramm.,

ῥῆμα, ὁ, ῥήματα καὶ ὀνόματα verbs and nouns, Plat. Soph. 262, Crat. 425 A, etc., Diog. L. 7, Hence

Ῥημτικός, *η*, *όν*, belonging to verb or word, verbal.

Ῥημάτιον, *ον*, τό, dim. from *ῥῆμα*, Ar. Ach. 444, 447, Nub. 943. [α]

Ῥημῆσιον, *ον*, τό, dim. ῥῆμα, Plat. Theat. 180 A.

Ῥῆμι, *ων*, οἱ, the Remi, a p. of Belgic Gaul, Strab. p. 194.

Ῥήμων, *ονος*, ὁ, = ῥήτωρ, acc. Plut., an old v. l. in Il. 23, 886, καὶ β' ἡμιονες ἄνδρες.

Ῥῆν, *η*, gen. ῥήνος, acc. ῥήν, sheep, lamb, a rare poet. word, Arist. Nic. Th. 453: so, however, ῥήν, Ἄρον, a p. n., Il. 2, 728. (Cf. *ἄρην*, ἔρσην, ἀνήρ, εὐρήν, πολὺν ῥήν, *Lat. rheno*.)

†Ῥῆναία, *ας*, ἡ, Ῥήνεια, H. H. Ar. 44; Ῥῆναία, Theocrit. 17, 70.

†Ῥῆνεια, *ας*, ἡ, *Ion.* Ῥῆνεια poet. also Ῥῆναία or Ῥῆναία, Rhē a small island near Delos, in which the Delians buried their dead, I. 6, 97; Thuc. 1, 13; Strab. p. 486.

†Ῥῆνη, *ης*, ἡ, Rhene, a nymph wife of Oileus, Il. 2, 728.—II. = *veia*.

Ῥηνικός, *η*, *όν*, of a sheep: *η* (sc. *δορά*), a sheepskin, Hipp.

Ῥῆνις, *ικος*, *η*, and ῥῆνις, *ιδος* = ῥήν.

†Ῥῆνος, *ον*, ὁ, the Rhenus, i. Rhine in Germany, Strab. p. 199.

Ῥηνοφόρεϋς, ὁ, (ῥήν, *φέρω*) a sheepskin, Anth. P. 9, 524, 18.

Ῥηνηγορία, *ας*, ἡ, force or m. to break through armed ranks, Od. 217: from

Ῥηξήνωρ, *ορος*, ὁ, (ῥήγνυμι, *ω*) breaking armed ranks, mighty in battle in Hom. and Hes. always epith. Achilles; of Apollo, Anth. P. 9, 18. Hence

†Ῥηξήνωρ, *ορος*, ὁ, Rhezenor, of Nausthoius, brother of Alcim king of the Phaeacians, Od. 6, 62, 2. father of Chalciope, Apollod. 15, 6.

Ῥηξέκελευθος, *ον*, (ῥήγνυμι, *κέ* *θος*) opening a path, Anth. P. 9, 18.

Ῥηξίνωος, *ον*, (ῥήγνυμι, *ωός*) breaking, Anth. P. 9, 524, 18.

Ῥῆξις, *εως*, ἡ, (ῥήγνυμι) a breaker or bursting, Plut. Flamin. 10, Po. 25.—2. a breaking forth, Id. Aemil.

—in medic. writers suppuration, H.—II. a rent, cleft, like ῥήγμα, Pl. 935 C.—On the obscure passage, J. Phoen. 1256, v. ap. Dind. ad l.

Ῥηξίφλοιος, *ον*, (ῥήγνυμι, *φλο*) with cracked, split bark, Theophr.

Ῥηξίφρων, *ονος*, ὁ, *η*, (φρήν) = *ῥῆς*.

Ῥηξίχθων, *ονος*, ὁ, *η*, (ῥήγνυμι, *χθών*) cleaving the earth, Orph. 51, 9.

Ῥῆον, τό, = *ῥά*, q. v.

†Ῥῆσά, ὁ, Rhesa, masc. p. N. T.

Ῥησεῖδιον, *ον*, τό, and ῥησεῖον, *ον*, τό, dim. from ῥῆσις, a short saying or saying, proverb, etc. [7]

Ῥησικοπέα, ὦ, (ῥῆσις, *κοπέα*) δημηγορεῖν, strictly, to cut, *hew phrases*.

Ῥησιμετρέω, ὦ, (ῥῆσις, *μετρέω*) measure one's words, Luc. Lexiphr.

Ῥῆσις, *εως*, *Ion.* *ιος*, *η*, (**ῥέω*), a saying, speaking: to a word, *sai speech*, μῦθον καὶ ῥῆσιος, Od. 21, cf. Pind. N. 1, 89; καταπλέξειν ῥῆσιν, to end one's speech Hdt. 8, 1, ῥ. *ἔνευχις*, Thuc. 5, 85: *ῥῆσις*

ν οὐ στέργει πόλιν, Aesch. Supp. 3, cf. Ag. 1296; ῥῆσιν λέγειν, Id. i. pp. 615; ῥῆσις παμμήκεις ποιεῖν, at. Phaedr. 268 C:—ἡ ἀπὸ Σκυ- ν ῥῆσις, a Scythian answer,—a verb taken from Hdt. 4, 127.—II. *ale, legend, anthropom. παλαιὰ ῥῆ- σις*, Pind. O. 7, 101.—III. an ex- pression or passage in an author, esp. in a play, Ar. Vesp. 580, Ran. 1, etc.—IV. *manner of speaking, style, am.*

†Ρῥῆσις, οὐ, ὁ, Rhesus, a king of Thracians, Il. 10, 435; son of oneus or of Strymon and a Muse, ally of the Trojans; Diomedes and ysses slew him and carried off his reses before they had tasted of the stures or waters of Troy, Il.; Eur. es.; Apollod.—II. a river of Troas, ich emptied into the Granicus, Il. 20.—2. a river and river-god in hynia=Ῥῥῆσας, Hes. Th. 340.—Strab. pp. 590, 602.

Ῥῥῆσσω, rarer collat. form of ῥῥῆνν- q. v. (signif. II).

Ῥηστῶν, ης, ἡ, Ion. for ῥαστῶν, t.

Ῥητός, α, ον, verb. adj. of ῥέω, b, to be said.

Ῥήτερος, Ion. for ῥήτερος, The- 1, 1370; cf. Lob. Phryn. 402.

Ῥητήρ, ῥηρος, ὁ, (*ῥέω, ἔρω) like ωρ, a speaker, μῦθων τε ῥητήρ- ναι προκτήτῃ τε ἔργων, Il. 9, 443; n Anth.

Ῥητίν, ης, ἡ. (ῥέω) resin, gum, resina, because it runs from s, Theophr. [cf. Nic. Al. 300, 567.] ice

Ῥητινῖζ, f. -ίσιω, to be resinous, d, to taste of resin.

Ῥητινίτης, οἶνος, ὁ, wine that tastes sin, Lat. vinum resinatum, as now hee, Diosc. 5, 43.

Ῥητινολόγος, ον, (λέγω) gathering ollecting resin.

Ῥητινός, ὁ, (ῥητίν) to yield resin: . pass. pf. ἔρρητινωμένος, mixed resin, κηρωτή, Hipp.; οἶνος, sc.

Ῥητινώδης, ες, (ῥητίν, εἶδος) resi- , Hipp., Diphil. Siphn. ap. Ath. 2.

Ῥητορεία, ας, ἡ, skill in public speak- ing, oratory, rhetoric, Plat. t. 304 A.—II. a piece of oratory, speech, Isocr. 87 D, Arist. Rhet. 1, 0: from

Ῥητορεύω, to be a ῥήτωρ or public ker, speak in public, Isocr. 425 D: se oratory, Plat. Gorg. 502 D:— , of the speech, to be spoken, r. 87 C.—II. to be a rhetorician or ier of speaking: to show off in a speech, Plut.

Ῥητορικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ῥήτωρ) of or be- ing to a public speaker or public ker, oratorical, rhetorical; esp., ἡ ρηρική (sc. τέχνη), rhetoric, the art eaking, Plat. Phaedr. 266 D, etc.; , ὁ ῥητορικός, Id. Polit. 304 D; , ὁ ῥητορικός, Diog. L., etc.: of ons, skilled in speaking, an orator, r. 28 B, and freq. in Plat. Adv. , Plat. Gorg. 471 E, Aeschin. 10,

Ῥητορομάτις, ἴγος, ὁ, (ῥήτωρ, μά-) the Rhetician's Scourge, as chines of Mytilenae was called, z. L. 2, 64.

Ῥητορομνικός, ον, ὁ, (ῥήτωρ, μνῶ) ratorian-Mocker, Timon ap. Diog. 2, 19, ubi Hemsterh. ῥητορομν- : contra metrum.

Ῥητός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. adj. from ῥέω, :—said, spoken: named, specified, nated, Lat. ratus, ῥ. μισθός, Il.

21, 445; ἐς χρόνον ῥ., at a set time, Hdt. 1, 77; ἡμέραι ῥ., Thuc. 6, 29; ἐπὶ ῥητοῖς γέρας, with fixed preroga- tions, Id. 1, 13; ῥ. ἀργύριον, a certain sum, Id. 2, 70; ἐπὶ ῥητοῖσι, on set terms, on certain conditions, according to covenant, Hdt. 5, 57, Thuc. 1, 122; cf. Valck. Hipp. 461:—hence adv.

-τῶς, definitely, by agreement, Polyb. —2. spoken, of, known, famous, Hes.

Op. 4.—II. that may be spoken or told, εἰ ῥήτων, φράσον, Aesch. Pr. 766, cf. 767; ἡ ῥήτων, ἡ οὐχὶ θεμιτὸν ἄλλον εἰδέναι, Soph. O. T. 993; ἀνὸς ὁδὸ ῥητά μοι, Ib. 1289; etc.; v. sub ἄρρητος II. 3.—2. possible to be spoken or enunciated, Ep. Plat. 341 C.—III. in mathem., ῥητά are rational quantities, opp. to surds; v. sub ἄρρη- τος III.—IV. ὁ ῥητόν=ῥῆσις III.

Ῥήτρα, ας, ἡ, Ion. ῥήτρα, (*ῥέω, ἔρω) an agreement, bargain, covenant, ἄλλῃ ἄγε νῦν ῥήτρην ποιησόμεθ', Od. 14, 393: strictly, a verbal covenant, as in Xen. An. 6, 6, 28:—also, a wager, Ael.—II. a word, saying, esp. a com- mon saying, maxim, saw; hence of unwritten laws, whence the ordinances of Lycurgus were called ῥήτραι, Tyr- tae. 8, 6, cf. Plut. Lycurg. 13, etc.; Museum Crit. 1, p. 256, Francke Callin. p. 199.—III. speech, Nic. Al. 132: also, leave or right to speak, ῥή- τραν λαβεῖν, Decret. Byz. ap. Dem. 255, 21; ῥ. παραλαβεῖν, παραδιδό- ναι, Luc. Fox. 35, etc.—IV. an assem- bly of the people, Lyc. 470. Hence

Ῥητρεύω, to pronounce, declare, ῥ. δίκας, Lyc. 1400.

Ῥήτωρ, ορος, ὁ, (*ῥέω, ἔρω) a public speaker, pleader, Lat. orator, Eur. Hec. 126, etc.: esp. at Athens, oft. in bad sense, οἱ ῥήτορες, the public speakers in the ἐκκλησία, a regular profession, by which men rose to of- fice and honours, Ar. Ach. 38, 680, Eq. 60, 358, etc.—2. in Soph. Fr. 937, one who gives sentence.—II. later, esp. a teacher of eloquence, rhetorician, Lat. rhetor, Plut. 2, 131 A, etc.

Ῥηχίη, ἡ=ῥηχίη, Arr.

Ῥηχιάδης, ον, ὁ, written also ῥηχά- δης, (ῥηχίη, ῥαχία, III) the jailer who kept condemned prisoners, Hesyeh.

Ῥηχίη, ἡ, Ion. for ῥαχία, Hdt.

Ῥηχίς, ἡ=ῥαχίς, Hesyeh.

Ῥηχος (not so well ῥῆχος), ἡ, Ion. for ῥαχος, Hdt. 7, 142.

Ῥηχῶδης, ες, (ῥηχός, εἶδος) thorny, rough, Nic. Al. 230.

Ῥῆων, ον, Ion. for ῥῶων, compar. of ῥάδιος, Lob. Phryn. 402.

†Ῥιάνος, οὔ, ὁ, Rhianus, a poet of Crete, in the Anthology.

Ῥιγεδάνος, ἡ, ὄν, and later ος, ον, (ῥιγέω) strictly, making one shudder with cold, chilling, but in Hom. only ῥιγεδανή 'Ελένη, at whose name one shudders, horrible, Il. 19, 325; cf. Opp. H. 5, 37. (Formed like ἡπεδανός, μηκεδανός, οντιδανός, etc.)

Ῥιγέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, pf. with pres. signif. ἔρριγα, hence irreg. Ep. dat. part. ἔρριγοντι, Hes. Sc. 228: (ῥίγος). Strictly, to shiver or shudder with cold (cf. ῥιγός); but in this signif. not till after Hom., who only has it metaph., to shudder with fear or horror, ῥίγῃσε δ' ἰδών, Hom.; ἔρριγῃσαν ὅπως ἰδών, Il. 12, 208; so Pind. N. 5, 92, Soph. O. C. 1607:—c. inf., to shudder or fear to do a thing, Il. 3, 353; 7, 114:—also, θυμός ἔρριγεται μή..., Od. 23, 216.—2. like Lat. frigere, to cool or slacken in zeal, Dissem. Pind. N. 5, 50 (91).—II. trans., to shudder at anything, ῥιγῇσαν πόλεμον, Il. 5, 351; ἔρριγα μύχην, Il. 17, 175; cf. 16, 119. (Akin

to φρίσσω. Lat. rigeo and frigeo, to freeze, Germ. frieren, etc.) Hence

Ῥιγῆλος, ὄν, making to shiver, chill ing, Hes. Sc. 131.

Ῥίγιον, as compar. adv. formed from ῥίγιος, more frostily or coldly, Od. 17, 191.—II. metaph. more horribly, τινί, for one, Hom., and Hes.; τὸ οἱ καὶ ῥίγιον ἔσται, Il. 1, 325, etc.—The masc. ῥίγιον seems not to occur: cf. superl. ῥίγιστος. [ῥί]

Ῥίγιος, ον, (ῥίγιος) frosty, καιν, dub.

Ῥίγιστος, η, ον, superl. from ῥίγια ον, coldest: most horrible, ῥίγιστα, Il. 5, 873; Ζεὺς ἀλτρίοις ῥίγ., Ap. Rh. 2, 215. [ῥί]

†Ῥίγιμος, ον, ὁ, Rhigmus, son of Piroüs of Thrace, an ally of the Tro- jans, Il. 20, 485.

Ῥιγνός, ἡ, ὄν, rare form for ῥικ νός.

Ῥιγομάχης, or -χος, ον, ὁ, fighting with cold, Anth. P. 11, 155.

Ῥιγοπύρετος, ὁ, (ῥίγιος) a fever with shiverings, a sort of ague, Hipp.; cf. sq. [ῥί]

ῬΙΤΟΣ, εος, τό, frost, cold, Od. 5, 472, Hdt. 6, 44, and Att.; ὑπὸ λιμοῦ καὶ ῥίγους, Plat. Euthyphr. 4 D; λι μὴ καὶ ῥίγει μαχόμενος, Xen. Cyr. 6, 1, 14.—2. a shivering from cold, also, a feverish shivering fit, Hipp.: ῥίγεια πυρετώδη, Id.—II. metaph., shivering, shudder, fear, dread, like Lat. horror.—We also find it with acc. cent ῥίγιος, Lob. Phryn. 107; but it would be hard to find a passage with ἱ. (Cf. Lat. rigor and frigus.)

Ῥιγοσίβιος, ον, f. l. for ῥιγώσι βίος.

Ῥιγώ, ὦ, f. -ώσω, (ῥίγιος) like ῥιγέω, to be cold, shiver from frost or cold, Od. 14, 481, Hdt. 5, 92, 7, and Att.; though oft. the forms may be long either to this or to ῥιγέω, α ῥιγών τε καὶ πεινῶν, Ar. Ach. 857. cf. Nub. 416, Plat. Gorg. 517 D.—This word, like *ἰδρόω, has an irreg. contraction into ω and ω, for on and oi, as, inf. ῥιγῶν, Ar. Vesp. 446, Av. 935 (though ῥιγῶν is a v. l. Ar. Nub. 442); part. dat. ῥιγῶντι, Ar. Ach. 1146; fem. ῥιγώσα, Simon. Amorg. 26; opt. ῥιγῶν, Br. Ar. Ach. 1146; subjunct. ῥιγῶ, Plat. Gorg. 517 D;—all of which are Att. forms.

Ῥιγώσιβιος, ον, (ῥιγώω, βίος) living in frost and cold; hence, generally, frosty, cold, Lob. Phryn. 420.

ῬΙΖΑ (not ῥίζα), ης, ἡ, a root, Hom., etc.; ῥ. ἐλατήριος, a purgative medicine, Foës. Oecon. Hipp.—esp. nom. plur. αὶ ῥίζαι, the roots, as al ways in Hom.: hence in various me- taph. usages, e. g., the roots of the eye Od. 9, 390, cf. Eur. H. F. 933; the roots or foundations of the earth, Hes. Op. 19; of a mountain, Aesch. Pr. 365:—ἐκ ῥιζῶν, radicatus, Plut. Pomp. 21; cf. πρόρριζος.—II. any thing tha grows like a root from one stem; Pin- dar calls Libya the τρίτη ῥίζα χθονός, considering the earth as divided into three continents, P. 9, 14; but —III. also, that from which any thing springs, as from a root, ἀστέρων ῥίζα, of Cyrenæ, as the root or original of the Cyrenaic Pentapolis, Id. P. 4, 26 hence, the root or stock from which s family springs, Lat. stirps, Id. O. 2, 83, l. 8 (7), 123, Soph. Aj. 1178, etc. and so, a race, family, Aesch. Thea. 755, Eur. I. T. 610, etc.—ῥ. κακῶν, like Virgil's fons et origo mali, Eur. Incert. 103, 11.

Ῥιζάρα, ας, ἡ, a dentist's instrument, Celsus.

εἰς, ἄδος, ἦ, v. l. for: ῥίζις, in Nic. Al. 531.

ῥιζέιον, ου, τό, = ῥίζιον, Nic. Al. 465.

ῥιζήρον, adv., (ρίζα) like roots, Hesiod. 1, 29.

ῥιζήθεν, adv., (ρίζα) from the roots, Ap. Rh. 3, 1400.

ῥιζίας, ου, ὁ, (ρίζα) made from or out of the roots, Theophr.

ῥιζικός, ἦ, ου, (ρίζα) belonging to the root, Plut. Fr. 49.

ῥίζιον, ου, τό, dim. from ῥίζα, a little root, Ar. Av. 654.

ῥιζίς, ἰδος, ἦ, poet. for ῥίζα, Nic. Al. 403; cf. ῥιζάς.

ῥιζίς, ὁ, an Æthiopic animal of the elephant kind, Strab.

ῥιζοβόλεω, ὤ, to strike root, Sext. Emp. p. 347, Anth. P. 11, 246: from

ῥιζοβόλος, ου, (ρίζα, βάλλω) striking root.

ῥιζοθεν, adv., ῥιζήθεν, Nic. Th. 307, Luc. Tyrann. 13.

ῥιζοκέφαλος, ου, (ρίζα, κεφαλῇ) of plants, of which the flower grows straight from the root, Theophr.

ῥιζολογέω, ὤ, to gather roots.—II. to root out, Diod. 16, 82: from

ῥιζολόγος, ου, (ρίζα, λέγω) gathering roots.—II. rooting out.

ῥιζοπᾶγξ, ἑς, (ρίζα, πήγνυμι) firmly rooted, Noun.

ῥιζοπῶλης, ου, ὁ, (ρίζα, πωλέω) a dealer in roots.

ῥιζοτομέω, ὤ, to cut and gather roots, esp. for medical purposes, Theophr.—II. to root out: and

ῥιζοτομία, ας, ἡ, a cutting and gathering of roots, Theophr.: and

ῥιζοτομικός, ἦ, ὁν, belonging or suited to gathering of roots: from

ῥιζοτόμος, ου, (ρίζα, τέμνω) cutting and gathering roots, esp. for purposes of medicine or witchcraft, Luc. D. Deor. 13, 1: Soph. had a play called τὴ ῥιζοτόμοι, the Veneficæ, v. Dind. Fr. 479: ῥιζοτόμος ὥρα, the time for cutting roots, Nic. Th. 494.—II. cutting up by the roots.

ῥιζοῦς, οὖντος, ὁ, Rhizus a city of Thessaly, Strab. p. 443.

ῥιζουρίζω, to transplant, Nicet.: from

ῥιζοῦχος, ου, (ρίζα, ἔχω) holding the root.—II. upholding the roots or foundation, epith. of Neptune, like γαιήοχος, Call. Fr. 285: generally, upholding, θεμελίω ρ., Opp. H. 5, 680.

ῥιζοφάγέω, ὤ, to eat roots or vegetables, Strab.: from

ῥιζοφάγος, ου, (ρίζα, φάγειν) eating roots, Arist. H. A. 8, 6, 2.

ῥιζοφθέω, ὤ, to put out roots, Theophr.: from

ῥιζοφθής, ἑς, (ρίζα, φθύνω) putting out roots: also, = ῥιζοφόντος, Theophr.

ῥιζοφύλλος, ου, (ρίζα, φύλλον) with leaves from the root, Theophr.

ῥιζοφύτος, ου, (ρίζα, φυτόν) growing from a root, prob. I. Chaerem, ap. Theophr. H. Pl. 5, 9, 5; vulg. ῥιζοφύτιος.

ῥιζώω, ὤ, (ρίζα) to make to strike root; hence, metaphor, to plant, fix firmly, Od. 13, 163; ἐρρίζωσε τὴν τυραννίδα, Hdt. 1, 64; τυραννίς ἐρρίζωμένη, a firmly-rooted tyranny, Hdt. 1, 60; cf. Plut. Legg. 839 A, etc.:—pass., to take root, strike root, Xen. Oec. 19, 9: (so, intr., in the act., Schneid. Theophr. C. Pl. 2, 4, 1); also, to be made fast or solid, Soph. O. C. 1591.—II. to plant with trees, hence in pass., ἁλωτὴ ἐρρίζωται, Od. 7, 122.

ῥιζώδης, ἑς, (εἶδος) like a root.

ῥιζώμα, ατος, τό, (ρίζω) that

which has taken root, Theophr.—II. = ῥίζα, a root or element, Emped. 26: a stem, stock, race, lineage, Aesch. Theb. 413.

ῥίζων, ωνος and ονος, ὁ, Rhizon, son of Cadmus.—II. a town of Dalmatia on a river of the same name, Polyb. 2, 11, 16: Strab. p. 316. Hence

ῥιζωνικός, ἦ, ὁν, of Rhizon, Rhizonian: ὁ ῥιζωνικός κόλπος, in Strab. p. 316.

ῥιζωνῆχια, ας, ἡ, (ὄνυξ) the root of the nail.

ῥιζορῦκτης, ου, ὁ, = ῥιζορύχος.

ῥιζορύχέω, ὤ, to dig up roots, Plut. 2, 473 A: from

ῥιζορύχος, ου, (ρίζα, ὀρύσσω) digging for roots, Anth. P. 11, 322. [ῥ]

ῥιζώσει, εως, ἡ, (ρίζω) a making to take root.—II. intr., a taking root, Theophr., Plut. 2, 227 D:—metaph., Id. Lycurg. 14, Poplic. 8.

ῥικνήεις, εσσα, εν, poet. for ρικνός, Nic. Th. 137.

ῥικνόμαι, as pass. (ρικνός):—strictly, to grow stiff, to be shrivelled by frost, heat, or old age, Arist. H. A. 5, 20, 5, Opp. C. 5, 592:—also used of unseemly contortions of the body, Soph. Fr. 297.—Also written ρικνόμαι.

ῥικνός, ἦ, ὁν, strictly, stiff or shrivelled with cold: hence, withered, bent, crooked, ρικνός πόδας, H. Hom. Ap. 317, cf. Opp. C. 2, 346, Leon. Tar. 37: shrivelled by old age, etc., Xenarch. Pentathl. 1, 8, Call. Fr. 49: shrunk, contracted, Foës. Oecon. Hipp. (Formed from ῥίγος, as if from ριγανός, and so we sometimes find it written ρικνός.)

ῥικνότης, ητος, ἡ, a being shrivelled, etc.

ῥικνοθήης, ἑς, (φύη) shrivelled or crooked by nature.

ῥικνώδης, ἑς, (ρικνός, εἶδος) shrivelled-looking, Anth. P. 5, 273, etc.

ῥικνωσις, εως, ἡ, (ρικνόμαι) a shrivelling, esp., of the skin, Hipp., and Galen.

ῥίμμα, ατος, τό, (ρίπτω) a throw, cast, Arion 6.

ῥιμμός, ὁ, later form for ῥίψις, Nicet.

ῥιμῶ, αδν., lightly, swiftly, fleetly, ῥιμῶ εἰ γοῖνα φέρετ, Il. 6, 511, etc., and Hes.; ῥ τοξένειν, Anth. I. 2, 5; ῥ βαίνειν, Aesch. Ag. 407: cf. Ar. Rh. 1, 387, 1194. (Prob. from ῥίπτω, ἐβρίμμαι.) Hence

ῥιμῶδής, α, ου, light, swift.

ῥιμῶφάρμακον, ου, (ῥιμῶα, ἄμμα) of a swift chariot, ρ. διφορηλασία, Pind. O. 3, 67; ῥ. ἀμύλλαι, swift racing of chariots, Soph. O. C. 1063.

ῥίν, ἦ, later form for ῥίς, q. v.

ῥινάριον, ου, τό, dim from ῥίς, a small nose. [ῥ]

ῥιναῖλέω, ὤ, (ῥίς, αἰλέω) to blow through the nose, snort, from anger, etc., Gesn. Luc. Lexiph. 19.

ῥινάω, ὤ, f. -ῆσω, (ῥίς) to lead by the nose, Meineke Menand. p. 278.

ῥινάω, ὤ, f. -ῆσω, (ῥίνη) = ῥινέω, to file, fine down, Ael. N. A. 6, 3: ψήγῃα ρινῆθεν, filings, Anth. P. 9, 310.

ῥιναγκῦτᾶπηξίγενεος, ου, (ῥίς, ἐναγκαπήγνυμι, γένειον) with a nose reaching to the chin, with a nut-cracker nose and chin, Anth. P. append. 288.

ῥινεγχῦσία, ας, ἡ, (ῥινεγχῦτης) injection through the nose.

ῥινεγχῦτόν, ὤ, to inject at the nose, Diosc.: from

ῥινεγχῦτης, ου, δ, (ῥίς, ἐγχέω) a

surgical instrument for passing injections through the nose.

ῥινίχνητος, ου, (ῥίς, ἐχέει) injected through the nose: τὰ ρινίχνητα injections for the nose.

ῥινέω, ὤ, f. -ῆσω, to file, polish from

ῥΙNH, ης, ἡ, a file or rasp, Xen. Cyr. 6, 2, 33; ῥίναι χαρακταί, Leon. Tar. 4.—II. a shark with a rough skin used (like shagreen) for polishing wood and marble, Lat. squamula. Epich. p. 29. (Acc. to Arcad. 111, 24, the instrument was oxyt. ρίνη the fish paroxyst. ρίνη.)

ῥινηλάστια, ας, ἡ, a tracking by the nose, hunting by scent.

ῥινηλατέω, ὤ, to track by scent, Aesch. Ag. 1185.

ῥινηλάτης, ου, ὁ, (ῥίς, ἐλαύνω) one who tracks by scent, a hound. [ῥ]

ῥινηλάτιος, η, ου, (ῥίς, ἐλαύνω) tracked by the scent, Opp. H. 2, 290.

ῥινημα, ατος, τό, (ῥινέω) that which is filed off, in plur. filings Hipp., Eur. Teleph. 26. [ῥ]

ῥινητήριον, ου, τό, = ῥίνη.

ῥινητής, οῦ, ὁ, (ῥινέω) one who files

ῥΙNHτον, ωνος, ὁ, Rhinthon, a tragic poet of Syracuse, who lived in Tarantum, Anth. P. 7, 414.

ῥινίζω, f. ἰσω, = ῥινέω.

ῥινίον, ου, τό, dim. from ρινν.

ῥινν, in plur. τὰ ρινία, dim. from ρ the nostrils, Arist.

ῥινισμα, ατος, τό, (ῥινίζω) = ρινμα.

ῥινόβατος, ου, ὁ, a rough-skinned fish, between the species ρινν (signifi II) and βάτος, Arist. H. A. 6, 11, "also -της, Gen. An. 2, 5, 11.

ῥινόβολος, ου, (ῥίς, βάλλω) hitting or striking the nose.—II. proparox. ῥινόβολος, pass., thrown out of the nose e. g. of a snoring sound, ρ. πάταγος Anth. P. 9, 769.

ῥινοδέψης, ου, ὁ, (ῥενός, δεψέω) leather-dresser, Hesych.

ῥινόκερας, ατος, ὁ, (ῥίς, κέρας) the Rhinoceros, i. e. Nose-horn, Plin.

ῥινοκόλουρα, ου, τὰ, Rhinocolura a city of Phoenicia, Strab. p. 759.

ῥινοκολοῦσθης, ου, ὁ, (ῥίς, κολοῦα) one who cuts off noses, a nose-cipper, Diod.

ῥινοκοπέω, ὤ, f. -ῆσω, (ῥίς, κόπτω) to cut off the nose, ρ. τινα.

ῥινοκτύπέω, ὤ, (ῥίς) to make noise with the nose.

ῥινολάβρις, ἰδος, ἡ, (ῥίς, λαμβάνω) an instrument for taking hold of the nose.

ῥινομακτρον, ου, τό, (ῥίς) a pocket handkerchief, dub.

ῥινόν, ου, τό, = ῥινός II, 2, a shield Od. 5, 281, but dub.

ῥινοπύλη, ης, ἡ, a side-gate, wicket Polyb. 8, 27, 8, etc.

ῥΙNOΣ, οῦ, ὁ, (cf. sub fin.) the skin of a living person, Il. 5, 308, Or. 5, 426, 435, etc.: rarely of a dead one Hes. Sc. 152, cf. Jac. Anth. P. 7, 74

—II. the hide of a beast, esp. of an ox or a-hide, freq. in Hom.; a wolf skin, Il. 10, 334: Hom. does not use it of the skin of a live beast, but it so in Hes. Op. 513.—2. an ox-hi shield, Il. 4, 447; 16, 636.—The genus is undetermined in Hom.; it is masculine in Nic. Th. 361, Al. 475; feminine in Ar. Rh. 4, 174: we also have ρινόν, τι q. v., and the plur. τὰ ρινά in sign II, 1, Anth. P. 9, 328.

ῥινόστιμος, ου, (ῥίς, σιμός) snout nosed; Luc. Bacch. 2.

ῥινότμητος, ου, (ῥίς, τέμνω) cut the nose cut off.

ῥινοτομέω, ὤ, f. -ῆσω, = ῥινέω πέω: from

ιντόμος, ον, (ρίς, τέμνω) cutting
the nose.

ιντόρος, ον, (ρινός, τορέω) pierce-
shields, epith. of Mars, Il. 21, 392,
Th. 934, Anth.

ινούχος, ον, δ, a sewer, Lat. cloaca,
b. (Acc. to Coray from ροή,
and έχω: dub.)

ινόχοος, δ, (ρίς, χέω)=ρίνερχυ-

ινώλεθος, ον, δ, (ρίς, ὄλεθος)
pe-plague.

ῖνων, ὄνος, δ, Rhino, one of the
n Athens, Isocr. 372.

ῖνωτρία, ας, ἡ=εφοκίς, a part
e stern of a vessel.

ῖON, ον, τό, any jutting part of a
tain, whether upwards or for-
s; hence,—1. the peak of a mount-
ῖον Οὐλύμποιο, Il. 8, 25, etc.;
ὄρεον, Od. 9, 191; ῖον οὐρεον,
p. 139.—2. a headland, foreland,
3, 295; whence the pr. names
Μολυκρικόν and 'Ρ. Ἀχαϊκόν
e mouth of the gulf of Corinth,
2, 86, like our North and South
and.—3. later, also, a bay formed
foreland, Ael. N. A. 15, 3, [?]

ῖον, τό, Μολυκρικόν, ὁ Ἀντίβ-
Strab. p. 387, and 'ῖον Ἀχαι-
v. foreg. 2.

ῖταια, ὄρη, τά, the Rhipaeae
ains, a fabled range of mount-
ons the northern edge of the
n, Dion. P. 315: 'ῖταιον ὄρος,
n. Fr. 215: also, 'ῖται, Arist.
or. 1, 13.

ῖπας, ἄδος, ἡ=ρίπη, very dub.

ῖπαύλης, ον, δ, ῖ. βαπταυλῆς.

ῖπη, ἡς, ἡ, (ρίπτω) the swing or
with which any thing is thrown;
also, the motion of the thing so
n, rushing motion, rush, ῖ. ἀγ-
a the throw or flight of a javelin,
589; ἄδος, of a stone, Il. 12,
8, 192; so, πέτρηναι ῖ, Eur.
123; ῖ. Βορέω, the sweep or
of the N. wind, Il. 15, 171; later,
κνυμάτων ἀνέμων τε, Pind. P.
cf. Fr. 58, 6; ῖ. ἀνέμων, Pind.
44, Soph. Ant. 137; ῖπη alone,
m, Aesch. P. 1089: so, ῖ. π-
e rush of fire, Il. 21, 12; ῖ. ἄν-
Il. 8, 355; ἀθανάτων, Hes. Th.
149; ῖπο ῖπης Ἀφροδίτης, of
Opp. H. 4, 141:—and so, of a
g sound, ῖ. πτερύγων, Aesch.
16; hence also of the buzz of a
wings, Id. Ag. 893; of the
quivering notes, Pind. P. 1, 18;
n of quivering, twinkling light,
ἄστρον, Soph. El. 106, cf.
1248; and so, ῖ. ποδῶν, like
ονγῆ, Eur. I. T. 885:—lastly,
strong smell, ῖ. οἶνον, Pind. Fr.
Cf. βολή, ὄμνη, φορά, ῖονη and
npetus.—II. the wing as an in-
of swift motion, Ap. Rh. 2,
Poet. word.

ῖπη, ἡς, ἡ, Rhipe, a city of Ar-
near Stratia, Il. 2, 606.

ῖτιον, ον, τό, dim. from ῖπις,
l bellows.

ῖτω, f. -ίσω, (ῖπις) to blow up,
ie flame, Lat. conflare, πολέμου
Fr. Hom. 26; ἀνεγείρει καί
t, Ar. Ran. 360:—pass, τεμάχ-
ται, the fish is fanned to boiling-
ld. Eccl. 842.—2. to fan a per-
lut. Anton. 26.

ῖς, ἰδος, ἡ, (ῖπη) a fan for rais-
fire, Ar. Ach. 669, 888; ῖ. π-
Anth. P. 6, 306.—II. a lady's
ion. H. 7, 9, Anth. P. 6, 290.—
ῖψ, [Acc. to Draco p. 23, 15,
in common Greek and Ion.,
Att. v. Ar. Il. c.; in Anth., ... c.,
occur, Jac. A. P. p. 204.]

'ῖπις, ἡ, (ῖπιζω) a blowing with
a bellows or fan, Theophr.

'ῖπισμα, ατος, τό, (ῖπιζω) that
which is fanned or blown up with bellows.
II.—foreg., Anth. P. 5, 294.

'ῖπιμός, ον, δ,=ῖπις.

'ῖπιστήριος, α, ον, (ῖπιζω) fit for
fanning: τὸ ῖ.=ῖπις.

'ῖπιστός, ἡ, ὄν, (ῖπιζω) fanned,
blown with the bellows.

'ῖπος, not ῖπιος, εος, τό, like ῖψ,
a mat or wicker-hurdle, Hdt. 2, 96: also
ῖπιος, δ, Diosc.

'ῖπιτάω, f. -άσω, frequentative
from ῖπιτω, to throw to and fro, throw
or toss about, Lat. jactare, ῖπιταζε
θεοὺς κατὰ δάμα, Il. 14, 257; ὀφρύσι
ῖπιτάζειν, to move the eyebrows up
and down, H. Merc. 279:—pass.,
to toss one's self about, keep tossing, esp. in
bed, Hipp.; so, ἀγρυπνίας πολλὰς
ἐν ῖπιτασμένον, Ar. Lys. 27; τῇ
γνώμῃ πολλὰ ῖπιτασθεὶς ἐπ' ἑμφοτέρα,
Plut. Cicer. 37:—Hipp. also has
ῖ. ἐωστὸν, and ῖπιτάζειν, intr., in
same signif., cf. Foës. Oecon. [?]

'ῖπιτασκον, Ep. impf. of ῖπιτω,
Hom., and Hes.

'ῖπιτασμός, οὔ, δ, (ῖπιτάζω) throw-
ing or tossing about, τῶν μελέων, Hipp.:
absol., a tossing about, esp. in bed, Id.,
Plut. 2, 455 B:—metaph., uneasiness,
anxiety.

'ῖπιταστικός, ἡ, ὄν, tossing to and
fro, M. Anton. 1, 16.

'ῖπιτῶ, ὦ, used only in pres. and
impf., a collat. form of ῖπιτω, to which
it is related as Lat. jactare to jacere,
conseq. with the collat. notion of re-
peated action, first in Hdt. 4, 94, 188,
then in Att. poetry and prose: Elmsl.
(Heracl. 150) indeed wholly rejects it
in Trag.:—in the forms they use, the
difference is generally one of accent,
(ῖπιτεν or ῖπιττεν), so that the sense
must determine the question, v. Dind.
Soph. Ant. 131, Tr. 780, Aj. 239; but
ῖπιττοῦντες is the reading of the MSS.
in Eur. I. c.; ῖπιττετε, Ar. Eccl. 507;
ῖπιττομένοιο, Plat. Tim. 80 A.

'ῖπιτός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. adj. from ῖ-
πιτω, thrown, cast, hurled, ῖ. μόρος,
death by throwing down (a precipice),
Soph. Tr. 357.

'ῖπιτω, strengthd. from Root ΠΙΠ-
which appears in ῖπιή, ῖπιήναι, etc.:
f. ῖπιω: aor. ῖρῖπναι, also 3 sing. aor.
2 ῖρῖπε, in Opp. C. 4, 350: aor. pass.
ῖρῖβην [?], less freq. ῖρῖβην, Pors.
Hec. 339: Ep. impf. ῖπιτασκον, ες, ε,
Il. 15, 23, Od. 11, 591, and Hes.: a
redupl. pf. pass. ῖρῖβθαι in Pind. Fr.
281. Hom. only uses Ep. impf., fut.,
and aor. act.—A later collat. form
with modified signif. is ῖπιτῶ, q. v.:
see also the frequentat. ῖπιτάζω.

To throw, cast, hurl, discom. σφαίραν,
Il. 23, 842, Od. 6, 115; ἡ μιν ἑλὼν
ῖρῖψ ἐς Τάρταρον, Il. 8, 13, cf. Aesch.
P. 1051; ἐς τὸ δοντεχέ, Id. Cho.
913; ἐς ὄλῳα, Soph. Tr. 695; ῖ.
χθονί, to throw on the ground, Soph.
Tr. 790; cf. Eur. I. A. 39:—to cast a
net, ῖρῖπται ὁ βόλος, the cast has
been made, Orac. ap. Hdt. 1, 62:—ῖ.
τί τινω, like κατὰ τινω, to throw it at
one, Eur. Bacch. 1097 (ubi v. Elmsl.),
Cycl. 51:—also, ῖ. τινὰ κατὰ πέτρας,
to throw him against a rock, Id. I. T.
1430: but, κατὰ κρημνῶν ῖρῖθέντες,
thrown down from..., Plat. Legg. 944
A.—2. to throw about, like ῖπιτάζω,
πλοκάμους, Eur. I. A. 758, Bacch.
150.—3. to cast out of the house or
land, Soph. O. T. 719, Phil. 265, etc.;
μὴ ῖρῖβθαι κύνιν πρόβλητος, Aj. 830,
—4. to throw off or away, of arms,
cl. ches, Eur. El. 820, Plat. Rep. 474

A. esp., ῖ. ἀσπίδα, Lys. 117, 1, etc.:
cf. ῖρῖπναι,—5. ῖ. λόγους, to cast
them forth, let drop, Aesch. P. 312
Eur. Alc. 680:—but, also, to throw
them away, waste them, Aesch. Ag.
1068, cf. Eur. Med. 1404.—6. ῖ. κύν
δυνον, metaph. from the dice, [as we
say] to make a bold throw, make a ven-
ture or hazard, run a risk, Valck. Hdt.
7, 50; v. ἀναρῖπται, II, Elmsl.
Heracl. 150.—7. intr. (sub. ἐπ' αὐτόν)
to throw or cast one's self, i. e. to fall
Theogn. 176; to dash one's self, ἐς
τάφρον, Monk Alc. 922, cf. Meineke
Menand. p. 105:—the pass. is also
used in this signif. (Akin to ῖρῖπω, plur.)

'ῖΠΣ, ἡ, gen. ῖπιός, acc. ῖπια, plur.
ῖπες, Ion. gen. pl. ῖνέων, Hipp.:—
the nose, both of men and beasts, Od.
4, 445, Hdt. 3, 154, and Att.—2. in
plur., the nostrils, Lat. nares, Il. 14
467, Od. 5, 456, etc., Hes. Sc. 267
and Att.:—post-Hom. also μυκτῆρες.
—cf. γρηπός, σμρός.—II. metaph., the
power of tracking by scent. A later
form is ῖν, cf. Lob. Paral. 196. [?]
except in late versifiers, Jac. Anth. P
p. 729.]

'ῖσκος, ον, δ, a coffer, chest, Lat.
riscus, Antiph. Κυβευτ. 1.

'ῖση, ἡς, ἡ, (ρίπτω)=ῖμμα and
ῖψις, Lyc. 235, 1326.

'ῖψ, ἡ, (later also ὁ, Lob. Paral.
114), gen. ῖπιός:—plaited work of
osiers or rushes, wicker-work, Od. 5.
256:—hence, a mat, Lat. crates, ῖψη
καταστεγάνην, Hdt. 4, 71:—proverb.,
θεοὺ θέλοντος κύν ἐπὶ ῖπιός πλέους,
ap. Plut. 2, 405 B, cf. Ar. Ran. 699,
Luc. Hermot. 28,—said to be taken
from boys' learning to swim with a
bundle of rushes.—Later collat. forms
are ὁ ῖπιος and τὸ ῖπιος. (Proa,
akin to ῖπιτω, as δονάς to δονέω.)
Hence γρηπός, γρηπός and Lat. scir-
pus, pech. also tira: ῖψη is akin. [?]

'ῖψασπις, ἰδος, ὁ, ἡ, (ρίπτω, ἰσπίς)
throwing away his shield in battle, a re-
cant, Ar. Nub. 353, Pac. 1186, Plat.
Legg. 944 B.

'ῖψανγενέω, ὦ, to throw the neck
up, esp. of horses: from

'ῖψαύχην, ενος, ὁ, ἡ, (ρίπτω, αὐ-
χῆν) throwing the neck up, tossing the
head, esp. of horses; also of haughty
persons, Pind. Fr. 224; cf. ῖψαύχην,
ῖριαύχην.

'ῖψις, (not ῖρῖψις), εως, ἡ, (ρίπτω)
a throwing, hurling, Plat. Legg. 813 D.
—2. a throwing down from a height,
Id. Rep. 378 D.—3. a throwing about,
ῖρῖψεις ὁμμάτων, Plut. Sull. 35.

'ῖψοκινδύνεω, ὦ, to run risks, be
fool-hardy, Dio C. from

'ῖψοκινδύνος, ον, (ρίπτω, κίνδυν-
ος) running needless risks: a fool
hardy person, Lat. vir projectae auda-
ciae, Xen. Mem. 1, 3, 9; cf. ἀναρῖ-
πτεν II. Adv. νος.

'ῖρβολογέω, ὦ, (ρίπτω, λόγος) to
bandy words, Polyb. 12, 9, 5, etc.

'ῖρβόλος, ον, (ρίπτω, ὀπλον) throw-
ing away his arms, hence, ἄτη ῖ. i. e.
a panic flight, Aesch. Theb. 315.

'ῖρβοφθαμία, ας, ἡ, (ὀφθαλμός) a
casting about the eyes, leering.

'ῖρά, ἡ=ῖρούα, a pomegranate, Ai.
Fr. 506, Plat.: cf. σίδη.

'ῖρά, ἡ, Dor. for ῖρή, a stream, Pind.
'ῖρας, ἄδος, ἡ, (ῖρῶ) a flowing, run-
ning, a disease of vines, Lat. voratio.
Plin.; cf. ροῖς.

'ῖροβδέω,=ῖροβδέω, Hesych.

†ῖροβόμ, ὁ, (Hebr. in Greek form
'ῖροβόμος, ον) Roboam or Rehabeam,
son of Solomon, king of Judah, N. T.

'ῖρογκιῶ,=ῖρῖγκω, ῖρῖγκω, Epich.
p. 111.

θος Περσίδος γλώσσης, the noise of a Persian (i. e. barbarian) tongue, sch. Pers. 406.—3. of any rushing motion, τῆς δὲ Δίκης ῥόδος ἔλκομένης, κ' ἀνδρὸς ἀγῶσι δωροφάγοι, a restless course is that of Justice, though he be dragged whithersoever bribed plges lead her, Hes. Op. 222; πτερυγαν ῥόδος, Opp. H. 5, 17.—II. a steep, rocky path, Nic. Th. 672: αἰγὸς ῥόδος, a goat's course or track, Nic. 1. c. (Onomatop., like ῥοιβόδος, ῥόφος, c.)

Ῥοιά, ἄς, ἡ, Ion. ῥοίη, a pomegranate-tree, Od. 7, 115; 11, 589.—II. the fruit, a pomegranate, H. Cer. 373, 412, 414, 143, Ar. Vesp. 1268; also, c.

Ῥοία, ἡ, (ῥέω) a horse-pond, horse-lit, Hesych.: hence ῥοίω.

Ῥοιάς, ἄκος, ὅς, = ῥοιά, very dub. Ῥοιάς, ἄδος, ἡ, = ῥοιάς, v. l. for ῥέω, which is better.

Ῥοιβδέω, ὦ, f. -ῆσω, (ῥοιβόδος) like ῥέω, to swallow with a noise, to suck on, of Charybdis, Od. 12, 106;—in sch. Eum. 404 Minerva comes, ῥόδουσα κόλπον αἰγίδος, letting her lying aegis rustle (as she flies). Cf. ῥοιβ-, ἄπορ-, ἐπιρ-ῥοιβ-.

Ῥοιβήδον, adv., = ῥοιζήδον, Q. 5, 5, 381.

Ῥοιβήσεις, ἑως, ἡ, (ῥοιβδέω) a rattling, piping, βουκόλων, Eur. I. 1056.

Ῥοιβόδος, οὐ, ὁ, any rushing noise or motion, e. g. the whirling of wings, Ph. Ant. 1004; the rushing of the wind, ἀνέμου ῥ. καὶ ῥύμη, Ar. Nub. 1. c. (The usage of ῥοιβόδος, ῥοιβδέω, agrees with that of ῥοιζός, ῥοιζέω, cf. ῥοιβήδον, ἐπιρ-ῥοιβδέω: though in the verb ῥοιβδέω is used = ῥοιβ-; cf. ἀναρ-ῥοιβδέω.)

Ῥοιβήζεις, ες, (εἶδος) = ῥοιζήζεις.

Ῥοιδάριον or ῥοιδάριον, τό, = sq.

Ῥοιδιον or ῥοιδιον, οὐ, τό, dim. in ῥοιά, ῥόα, a small pomegranate, and p. 55: the form ῥοιδιον was used to be better Att., Lob. Phryn.

Pors. Hec. p. li.

Ῥοίσασκε, Ep. impf. of ῥοιζέω, Hes. I. 835.

Ῥοιζέω, ὦ, f. -ῆσω, (ῥοιζός) to whistle, Lat. stridere, Il. 10, 502; of a snake, to hiss, Hes. Th. 835 (in Ep. with aor. signif. ῥοιζάσκε), Ar. 4, 129, etc.; of birds, to rush or sweep through the air, Luc. Amor. 22: to pass, Anth. Hence

Ῥοιζήδα, adv., with rushing sound or motion, Nic. Al. 182, 498: so, ῥοιζή-, Id. Th. 556, Luc. 66.

Ῥοιζήεις, εσσα, εν, (ῥοιζέω) whizzing, rushing, Nonn.

Ῥοιζήμα, ατος, τό, (ῥοιζέω) a rushing whirling noise or motion, as of winds, Ar. Av. 1182, cf. Luc. Musc. 2: 2, στεροπαῖς, Id. Jup. Trag. 1.

Ῥοιζήτω, ορος, ὁ, ἡ, (ῥοιζέω) one moves with a rushing sound, Orph. 5, 5.

Ῥοιζήμευς, ιδος, ἡ, (ῥοιζέω, θέμις) any dispute, Cic. Att. 14, 10, 3.

Ῥοιζός, οὐ, ὁ, Ion. ἡ, the whistling whizzing of an arrow, Il. 16, 361, H. 2, 352:—any whistling or piping sound, as of a shepherd, πολλῶν ῥοιζέω, Od. 9, 315; ῥ. πνευμάτων, Id. 2, 18 B: cf. ῥοιβόδος, ῥόθος.—II. a rushing motion, a rush, swing, like ῥοι-, Plut. Marcell. 15, Demetr. 21.

Ῥοιζώ, (ῥοίω, ῥοία) ἵππων, to water a horse, to ride him in a pond; also as ῥ., Strab., but cf. Lob. Phryn. 616.

Ῥοιζήδης, ες, (ῥοιζός, εἶδος) like a rushing noise: to ῥοιζέδης, a rapid, whizzing motion, Plut. 2, 923 C.

Ῥοιζήτης, ἡος, ὁ, = ῥοιζήτωρ, dub. in Orph. H. 7, 6.

Ῥοιή, ἡ, Ion. for ῥοιά, Hdt.

Ῥοικειδής, ἐς, (ῥοίκος, εἶδος) curved or crooked-looking, Galen.

Ῥοικός, ἡ, ὅν, like ῥαμβός, crooked, κορύνη, Theocr. 7, 18: περι κνήμας ῥοίκος, bow-legged, Archil. 52, Bergk; v. l. ῥαμβός (q. v.).

Ῥοίκος, ἡ, ὅν, (ῥέω, ῥόος) flowing, fluid: and of solids, soft, flabby, opp. to firm, σώματα, Hipp.—II. suffering from a flux or diarrhoea.

Ῥοίκος, οὐ, ὁ, Rheocus, a centaur, Call. Dian. 221.—2. a celebrated artist and architect of Samos, Hdt. 3, 60.

Ῥοικώδης, ες, = ῥοικειδής.

Ῥοίκος, οὐ, ὁ, Rheous, a general of the Phocians, Paus. 10, 1, 8.

Ῥοισάκης, ὁ, Rheosaces, Persian masc. pr. n., Arr. An. 1, 13, 7.

Ῥοίσκος, οὐ, ὁ, dim. from ῥόα, a small pomegranate: also, a knob or tassel shaped like a pomegranate, LXX.

Ῥοίσκος, ὁ, dim. from ῥοά, a rivulet, brook.

Ῥοισμός, οὐ, ὁ, (ῥοιζέω) a swimming.

Ῥοιτάκης, ὁ, the Rheotaces, a river falling into the Cyrus in Albania, Strab. p. 500.

Ῥοιτειάς, ἄδος, ἡ, fem. adj., Rheotean, Ap. Rh.

Ῥοιτεῖον, οὐ, τό, Rheoteum, a city and promontory of Troas on the Hellespont, containing the tomb of Ajax, Hdt. 7, 43.

Ῥοιτήρις, ιδος, ἡ, = Ῥοιτειάς, ἄκαται, Anth. P. 7, 146.

Ῥοιτήης, οἶνος, ὁ, pomegranate-wine, Diosc. 5, 34.

Ῥοιτεινός, ἑως, ὁ, a Rheotean, oi P., Strab. p. 595.

Ῥομβέω, ὦ, (ῥόμβος) to make to spin like a top: to whirl, hurl.

Ῥομβήδον, adv., like a top, Manetho.

Ῥομβητής, οὐ, ὁ, (ῥομβέω) one that spins like a top, Orph. H. 30, 2.

Ῥομβητός, ἡ, ὅν, (ῥομβέω) spun round like a top, whirled about, ῥομβητοῦς ἰονέων πλοκάμους, Anth. P. 6, 219, cf. 218.

Ῥομβήτης, οὐ, ὁ, κόλπος, Rhombites sinus, a gulf in the Palus Maeotis, ὁ μέγας καλούμενος, and another near it, ὁ ἐλάσσων P., Strab. p. 493.

Ῥομβοειδής, ἐς, (ῥόμβος, εἶδος) rhombus-shaped, rhomboidal, Hipp.: ῥ. σχῆμα, a rhomboid, i. e. a four-sided figure with only the opposite sides and angles equal, Galen.:—τὸ ῥ., a place at Megara, Plut. Thes. 27.

Ῥόμβος, οὐ, ὁ, Att. ῥύμβος, Meineke Com. Fr. 2, p. 452 (ῥέμβος):—any thing that may be spun or turned round.—I. a top, also στρόμβος, βέμβις, Lat. turbo, ῥόμβων ἑνοστis, Eur. Hel. 1362, ubi v. Musgr. (ap. Dind.); cf. Schol. Ar. Rh. 1, 1139.—2. a magic wheel, used by witches and sorcerers to aid their spells, in Propert., rhombi rota, Eupol. Bapt. 15, Theocr. 2, 30; cf. Horat. Epod. 17, 7, v. sub luvy.—3. a kind of tambourine, like ῥόπτρον II, Ar. Fr. 288, Ap. Rh. 1. c.—II. a spinning, whirling motion, as of a top, wheel, etc., hence, ἔντα ῥόμβον ἄκόντων, shooting forth whirling darts, Pind. O. 13, 134; ῥ. αἰετοῦ, the eagle's swoop, Id. I. 4, 81 (3, 65); ῥ. κυμβάλων, Id. Fr. 48.

B. a rhomb, i. e. a four-sided figure with all the sides, but only the opposite angles, equal, Euclid.—II. a species of fish, of which the turbot is one variety, so called from its rhomb-like shape, Nausicr. ap. Ath. 330 B; yet

this, though a Greek word, seems to have been an Italian name, ψῆγτα being the Greek, v. Mein. Nausicr. Nauc. 2.—2. a surgeon's bandage, also called from its shape, Hipp.

Ῥομβώδης, ες, = ῥομβοειδής: μετὰ, τὸ ῥομβώδες, the giddy whirl of drunkenness, Plut. 2, 715 C.

Ῥομβωτός, ἡ, ὅν, as if from ῥομβός, made in the shape of a rhombus.—II. = ῥομβητής, dub.

Ῥόμμα, ιως, τό, (ῥοφέω) = ῥόφημα, Hipp.

Ῥόμος, ὁ, ῥόμος, ὁ, a wood-worm Lat. teredo, termes.

Ῥομφαία, ας, ἡ, a large sword, used by the Thracians, ὁθῆας ῥομφαίας βαρυστιγῆρον ἀπὸ τῶν δεξιῶν ὤμων ἐπιτελούντες, Plut. Aemil. 18:—generally, a sword, N. T.

Ῥομφάνω, = ῥοφάνω, Hipp.

Ῥομφῆς, ἑως, ὁ, the waxed threax of shoemakers, usu. in plur.

Ῥόος, οὐ, ὁ, Att. contr. ῥοῦς, cf. sub fin. (ῥέω):—like ῥοή, a stream, freq. in Hom., but only in sing.; he often adds a gen., as, ῥόος Ἀλφειοῦ, Ὠκεανοῦ, etc., Il. 16, 151; 11, 726; also, κύμα ῥόοιο, Il. 21, 263; προχέει εἰν ῥόον εἰς ἄλα, Il. 219: κατὰ ῥόον down, i. e. with stream, Hom., Hdt. etc.; ἀνὰ ῥόον, up stream, against it Hom.; cf. ἀνὰ C. I, κατὰ B. I.—II. a flux, discharge of humours, Hipp.

v. Poes. Oecon.—III. = ῥοή 2, Plat. Crat. 411 D.—Later writers have the heterocl. dat. ῥοί, like ῥοί from ῥοῖς, also gen. ῥόος, and acc. ῥόα, Lob. Phryn. 454, Paral. 173.

Ῥοπιλήρορα, ὦ, (ῥόπαλον, φέρω) to carry a club.

Ῥοπαλίω, (ῥόπαλον) to brandish a club, strike with a club.

Ῥοπαλικός, ἡ, ὅν, (ῥόπαλον) like a club, i. e. thicker towards the end: hence, versus rhopalicus, a verse in which each word is one syllable longer than that before, as, rem tibi confeci, doctissime, dulcisonoram, Serv.

Ῥοπαλισμός, οὐ, ὁ, (ῥοπαλίω) a striking with a club.—II. priapism, Ar. Lys. 553.

Ῥοπαλοειδής, ες, (εἶδος) like a club.

Ῥόπαλον, οὐ, ὁ, (ῥέμβω, ῥέπω) a club, a stick or cudgel which grows gradually thicker, or which has a butt end, used to cudgel an ass, Il. 11, 559, 561; to walk with, Od. 17, 195: also, a war-club or mace of brass, Od. 11, 575, Xen. Hell. 7, 5, 20; hence expressly, ῥόπαλα ἐξύλων, Hdt. 7, 63; of the club of Hercules, Soph. Tr. 512, Ar. Ran. 47, etc.—II. membrum virile, Leon. Tar. 26.—III. = ῥόπτρον III, Xen. Hell. 6, 4, 36.

Ῥοπή, ἡς, ὅν, (ῥέπω) inclination downwards, a sinking or falling, opp. to σὺς (motion upwards): esp. the sinking of the scale, fall or turn of the scale, Aesch. Pers. 437 (cf. ἄντιστοιχός II): hence,—2. usu. metaph., the turn of the scale, the critical moment which is to determine the issue, Lat. momentum: ἐν ῥοπῇ κείται, Soph. Tr. 82; ἐπὶ ῥοπῆς μῆς ἐστί, Thuc. 5, 103, like Lat. in discriminate est, 'tis just balancing on the turning point, in extreme danger, like ἐπὶ ξύρον ἱσταται ἄκμης: so, ῥοπῆς ἐχεσθαι, Ar. Vesp. 1235: λεπταῖς ἐπὶ ῥοπατίων ἐμπολὰς μακρὰς αἰεὶ παραρρίπτοντες, Soph. Fr. 499; so, ἐπὶ σιμικρῆς ῥοπῆς, Eur. Hipp. 1163, cf. Plat. Rep. 556 E, etc.; ῥοπήν λαμβάνειν, παρέχεσθαι, Polyb. 1, 20, 7, 6, 52, 9; μεγάλας τὰς ῥοπάς ποιεῖν, Isocr. 69 C: ῥοπή βίου,

the *urning, sinking point of life*, i. e. death, Soph. O. C. 1508.—II. *the weight which makes the scale turn*; hence, με.αρν., σμικρὰ παλαιὰ σώματ' ἐνιάζει ῥοπή, a slight weight thrown in puts an end to them, Soph. O. T. 961; δύο ῥοπαί, two balancing weights, two alternatives, Eur. Hel. 1090: also *weight, influence*, ῥοπήν ἔχειν, to be of importance, Dem. 154, 18; ῥοπήν ἔχειν πρὸς τι, Arist. Eth. N. 10, 1, 1; μεγάλη γὰρ ῥοπή ἡ τύχη παρὰ πάντα πράγματα, Dem. 24, 14; cf. Polyb. 6, 10, 10. Hence

†Ροπικός, ὁ, ὄν, inclined or inclining to, prone, πρὸς τι.—II. act., giving a decision.

†Ροπτός, ὁ, ὄν, verb. adj. from ῥοφέω, to be *supped up*, Gal.

†Ροπτόν, οὐ, τό, (ῥέμω)=ῥόπαλον.—2. *the wood in a trap which strikes the mouse, etc.*, Archil. 100; metaph., Eur. Hipp. 1172, ubi v. Monk.: also, ὑπαλλήξ.—II. a musical instrument of the Corybantes, a tambourine, Anth. P. 6, 74; a kettle-drum, Plut. Crass. 23, also called δόμβος, Att. ῥύμβος.—III. *the knocker on a house-door*, Eur. Ion 1612, Lys. 103, 16; cf. ῥόπαλον III.

†Ῥόσκυνος, οὐ, ὁ, the Rhoscynus, a river of Gaul, Polyb. ap. Ath. 332 A.

†Ῥουβήν, ὁ, (Hebr., in Greek 'Ρούβηνος, *ou*, Joseph.) Ruben, eldest son of Jacob, N. T.

†Ῥουβίκων, ὄ, the Rubicon, in Italy, Strab.

†Ῥούδιον, τό, late form for ῥοῖδιον, Lob. Phryn. 87.

†Ῥούθ, ὁ, (Hebr., in Greek 'Ρούθης, *us*, Joseph.) Ruth, fem. pr. n., a Moabitess, LXX.; N. T.

†Ῥύγ, ὁ, Att. contr. for ῥόος.

Ῥύος, ὁ and ἡ, gen. ῥοῦ and ῥόος, Lob. Phryn. 454:—a small tree, the bark and fruit of which were used in tanning, prob., the *sumach*, *rhus cotinus*, Linn., Antiph. Leuc. 1, 2.—II. also, a *spice plant*, Ath.

†Ῥοῖς, οὐ, ὁ, Rhus, a town of Megaris, later Παλαιχωρία, Plut. Thes. 77.

†Ρουαῖζω, to be reddish, Geop.

†Ρούσιος, *ou*, reddish, Lat. *russus*, *russus*, Diosc., cf. Ath. Plan. 386.

†Ρουσιώδης, *es*, (ειδός) of a reddish colour.

†Ῥουσκινών, ὄ, ὄν, Rhuscinon, a city, and ὁ, a river of Gallia Narbonensis, Strab. p. 182: cf. 'Ρόσκυνος.

†Ῥουσπινόν, οὐ, τό, Rhuspinum, a city of Numidia, Strab. p. 831.

†Ῥούσαιος, *α*, *ou*,=ῥούσιος.

†Ῥουτηροί, ὄν, *ol*, the Rhutini, a people of Aquitania, Strab. p. 191.

†Ῥουτῖλιανός, οὐ, ὁ, the Rom. name *Rutilianus*, Strab.

†Ῥουτουλοί, ὄν, *ol*, the Rutuli, a people of Latium, Strab. p. 228.

†Ῥουφίνος, οὐ, ὁ, the Rom. name *Rufinus*, Anth., etc.

†Ῥούφος, οὐ, ὁ, Rufus, masc. pr. n., N. T.

†Ῥοφάω, Hipp., and ῥοφάω, *f*.-ἡσω, collat. forms of sq.

†Ῥοφέω, ὁ, *f*.-ἡσω or -ἡσομαι, which last alone Elmsl. will allow in Att., and therefore alters Ar. Ach. 278, Eq. 360, Pac. 716,—so too Dind. (ῥόφος). To *sup greedily up, gulp down*, Aesch. Eum. 264, Soph. Tr. 1055, Ar. Il. cc.—There are several collat. forms, ῥοφάω, ῥοφάνω, ῥομφάνω, ῥυφέω, ῥυφάω: hence ῥόμμα, ῥοπτός. (Formed onomatop. like ῥοιζδέω, Lat. *sorbere*.) Hence

†Ῥόφημα, *ατος*, τό, that which is

supped up, esp., a kind of thick gruel or porridge, Hipp.

†Ῥοφήμιον, οὐ, τό, dim. from foregoing.

†Ῥόφης, *εως*, ἡ, (ῥοφέω) a *supping up*, Arist. Meteor. 4, 3, 14.

†Ῥοφήτικός, ὁ, ὄν, (ῥοφέω) belonging, given to *supping up*, Strab.

†Ῥοφτός, ὁ, ὄν, (ῥοφέω) that can be *supped up*, Diosc.

†Ῥόφος, οὐ, ὁ, = ῥόφημα, quoted from Eupol.

†Ῥόχανον, οὐ, τό, a strickle: prob. strictly ῥόχανον, from ῥόχος.

†Ῥοχθεῖ, ὤ, (ῥόχθος) to roar, esp., of the sea, κύμα ῥοχθεῖ, Od. 5, 402; 12, 60; ὑπὸ κύματι πέτραι ῥόχθεν, Ar. Rh. 4, 925.—Cf. ὀρεχθεῖω.

†Ῥοχθίζω,=foreg., v. I. Orph. H. 49, 5.

†ῬΟΧΘΟΣ, οὐ, ὁ, a roaring, esp. of the sea, Nic. Al. 390, Lys. 402.

†Ῥοδός, *ες*, - (ῥόδος, *ειδός*) fluid, liquid, watery, Arist. H. A. 9, 37, 9: also, rough, boisterous, θάλασσα, Thuc. 4, 24, cf. Ael. N. A. 7, 24.—II. in medicine, running, ὀφθαλμοί, Hipp.: also soft, flaccid, Id.:—of persons, affected with diarrhoea, cf. Foës. Oecon.; v. ῥοῖς. Adv. -ῶς.

†Ῥοῶν, ὄνος, ὁ, (ῥόα) a plantation of pomegranate trees, LXX.

†Ῥοῶδικός, ὁ, ὄν, (ῥόας) like diarrhoea, Paul. Aeg.

†Ῥοῶς, ὄκος, ὁ, (ῥέω) a stream that bursts forth, a mountain stream or torrent swollen by rains, Thuc. 4, 96: esp., a stream of lava from a volcano, Heind. Plat. Phaed. 111 E, 113 B; ῥ. τοῦ πυρός in Thuc. 3, 116: also, a volcano itself, Theophr.

†Ῥύς, ἄδος, ὁ, ἡ, τό, (ῥέω) fluid, running, hence flabby, opp. to firm, ῥαδός σώματος γενομένη, Arist. Part. An. 3, 5, 14.—II. falling off, ῥ. θρίξ, hair that falls off: ῥ. ἄμπελος, a vine that sheds grapes.—III. as subst., ὀι ῥαδέες, fishes that go in shoals with the currents, like herrings, Arist. H. A. 4, 8, 22.

†Ῥύατο, 3 pl. aor. sync. of ῥόμαι, Hom.

†Ῥυάχετος, οὐ, ὁ, ὅ τῶν Ἀσναίων ῥυάχετος, the unstable crowd of the Athenians, a Lacon. word in Ar. Lys. 170 (vv. ll. ῥυάχετος, ῥυάχετος, ῥυάχετος): Hesych. explains ῥυάχετος by ὁ ῥέων ὀχετός, and Phot. ῥυάχετος by the same words:—if derived from ῥυάξ ῥυάκος, ῥυάχετος is the most likely form: cf. σύρφαξ.

†Ῥύβδην, adv., with a noise, Arist. H. A. 9, 40, 12; v. I. ῥύδην.

†Ῥύχαινα, ἡ, with a large nose or snout, Lat. *nasuta*.

†Ῥυχελέφας, ὁ, (ῥύγχος, ἐλέφας) with an elephant's trunk, Anth. P. 11, 204.

†Ῥύχινον, οὐ, τό, dim. from ῥύγχος, Ar. Ach. 744.

†Ῥυχνοαἶμα, ὤ, (μάχομαι) to fight with the snout, dub.

†Ῥύγχος, *εως*, τό, (ῥύω) a snout, muzzle, strictly of swine, Pherecr. Δηρ. 3, Anaxil. Calyps. 1; cf. Schol. Ar. Av. 348; of dogs, Theocr. 6, 30; of birds, a beak, bill, Ar. Av. 348, 364, etc.; generally, a face, Cratin. Incert. 83, cf. Comici ap. Ath. 95, Meineke Araros Adv. 1.

†Ῥύδην, adv., (ῥέω) flowingly, i. e. abundantly, Hippon. 20; [where v, unless we follow Welcker in writing ῥύδην, like ἄδην for ἄδην, cf. διαῖδην].—Cf. ῥύβδην.

†Ῥύδον, adv.,=foreg., ῥυδὸν ἀφνειός, abundantly rich, Od. 15, 426.

†Ῥύω, ὤ, *f*.-ἡσομαι, collat. form of ῥέω, *q*. v

†Ῥύω or ῥύω, like ῥίω, to *gnarl*, like an angry dog, Hom. Iliad. Eur. 1, ubi v. Meineke; ῥύει ἐπὶ κλαυτον νόμον, gnarls its melancholy ditty, Ar. Kan. 684. (Akin to ῥυκνέω, ῥυκνέωμαι, as also to Lat. *rudo*, *rugio*, *ringo*.)

†Ῥῶν, Ep. for ἐρῶν, 3 sing. aor. pass. of ῥέω, Od. 3, 455.

†Ῥῶμα, *ατος*, τό, (ῥυέω) strictly=ῥύμα, ῥεύμα: usu. a kind of honey-cake, Galen. [v]

†Ῥῶμη,=ῥέω, ῥέω, prob. not found in use.

†Ῥυφηνής, *ες*, (ῥέω, ἄφενος) overflowing with riches, very wealthy, Dion. P. 337; cf. εὐφηνής. Hence

†Ῥυφενία, *ας*, ἡ, (ῥέω, ἄφενος) of fluence, Call. Jov. 84.

†Ῥυθίζω, *f*.-ισα, (ῥυθμός) to bring into a measure of time or proportion; to repeat a verse in proper time or rhythm i. e. to scan it, Schäf. Dion. Comp. p. 238, Melet. p. 129.—II. generally, to order, arrange, compose, Plat. Phaed. 253 B, Xen. Cyr. 8, 8, 20; ῥ. τὸ πρόσωπον, Luc. Merc. Cond. 30; ῥ. τὴν ψυχὴν, Tim. Locr. 103 D; τὰ γράμματα, Luc. Gymn. 22: pass., ὡς ἐρῶντομαι, thus am I brought to order, Aesch. P. 241:—ῥυθίζειν τὸν ὄπτον, to define the place of grief (referring to the line before), Soph. Ant. 318.

†Ῥυθικός, ὁ, ὄν, (ῥυθμός) set a time, rhythmical, Plat. Polit. 307 A, Plut., etc.: of a man, Plat. 2, 1014 C.

†Ῥυθιστής, οὐ, ὁ, one who sets in order.

†Ῥυθμογράφία, *ας*, ἡ, a noting down of the time or rhythm, Inscr.

†Ῥυθμοῖδης, *ες*, (ῥυθμός, *ειδός*) like rhythm, rhythmical, Dion. H.

†Ῥυθμοποιία, *ας*, ἡ, a making of time or rhythm, Plut. 2, 1135 C, etc.: from

†Ῥυθμοποιός, ὄν, making time or rhythm.

†Ῥυθμός (also ῥυσμός, *q*. v.), οὐ, ὅ, any motion, esp. a regular, recurring vibratory motion: hence,—I. *measure*, motion, time, Lat. *numerus*, whether in sound or motion, ἡ τῆς κινήσεως τάξις, Plat. Legg. 665 A, cf. 672 E, Symp. 187 B, cf. Cic. Orator 20 and 51, Suid. s. v., (though we confine the word *rhythm* to sounds only); there fore, opp. to μέτρον and ἀρμονία Plat. Rep. 398 D, 601 A; for there is rhythm or time in prose as well as verse, Ib. 397 B, Arist. Rhet. 3, 1, 4 on the kinds of rhythm distinguished by the ancients, v. Böckh Pind. T. P. 2, p. 22, sq.—Special phrases: ῥυθμῶ, in time, of dancing, marching etc., Virgil's in *numerus*, ἐν β. β. β. β. β. Plat. Legg. 670 B; ὀρεχθεῖται Xen. Cyr. 1, 3, 10; so, μετὰ ῥυθμῶι Thuc. 5, 70; ῥυθμὸν ὑπάγειν, to keep time, Ar. Thesm. 956: θέατονα ῥυθμῶι ἐπάγειν, to play in quicker time, Xen. Symp. 2, 22.—II. *measure*, proportion or symmetry of parts, at rest as well as in motion, κατὰ τὸν αὐτὸν β., Plat. Legg. 728 E:—hence, form or shape made after a certain proportion, ὁ ῥυθμὸς τῶν γραμμάτων, the shape of the letters, Hdt. 5, 58; so of the shape of a cup, Alex. Drop. 1, 4; cf. Xen. Men. 3, 10, 10.—III. generally, proportion arrangement, order, Aesch. Cho. 797 ῥυθμῶ τινα, Eur. Cycl. 398: οὐκ ἐπὶ ῥυθμῶ, not without reason, Call. Ep. 44, 5.—2. the state or condition of an thing, e. g. the state of the soul, temper disposition, Theogn. 958, where it is joined with ὀργή and ἡρότος: in A. ch. 14, 7 for the state of man generally, Lat. *conditio humana*:—the *vis*

net or fashion of a thing, 'Ελλην ἐπλων, Eur. Heracl. 130; τίς ῥ. οὐ; what kind of slaughter? Id. 772, cf. Supp. 94: ἐν τριγώνοις ῥοῖς, triangular-wise, Aesch. Fr. (From root ῥέω, ῥεῦ-σμαι, ῥυή-) [In Att., and esp. in late poets, not rare.]

ῥυκόμα, later collat. form of ῥ. esp. to have diarrhoea. ῥυκάνω, ὤ, f. ῥω, to plane: from ῥυκάνω, ἡς, ἡ, a plane, Lat. runcina trutinā in Lat becomes trutina), m. Tar. 28. [ᾶ] ῥυκάνησις, ἡ (ῥυκάνω) a planing, h. Vett.

ῥυκάνω=ῥυκανάω.

ῥύμα, ατος, τό, (ῥέω)=ῥεῦμα, any of that flows, a river, stream, Herm. h. H. 9, 22. [ῡ]

ῥύμα, ατος, τό, (*ῥύω, ἐρύω) that is drawn, a drawing; esp.—I. οὐ ῥύμα, of the Persians, opp. to χηρὶς ἰσχύς, of the Greeks, Aesch. s. 147; ἡ τὸς ῥύματος, within ῥ-shot, Xen. An. 3, 15; so, ἐς οὐ ῥύμα, ap. Suid.—2. a towing-carriage, usu. ῥύμος.—II. (ῥύμαι) verance, protection, Aesch Supp. 84, h. Aj. 159, Eur. Heracl. 260; cf. ῥ.

ῥυμάρχη, ον, ὁ, (ῥύμη II., ἄρχω) rect-inspector, Aem. Tact.

ῥυμβέω, ὦ, (ῥυμβος) Att. for ῥομβί, Plat. Crat. 426 E.

ῥύμβιον, ον, τό, dim. from ῥύμβος, for ῥομβιον.

ῥυμβίων, ὦ, (ῥυμβίων) to swing and; and so to throw away;—metaph. like σπαθῶν, to squander money, (we say) to make ducks and drakes, v. Ruhnk. Tim.

ῥύμβος, ον, ὁ, Att. for ῥομβος, q.v. ῥύμβος, ὄνος, ἡ=ῥυμβος, ἡμ-esp. a sling.—II. serpentine motion, a coiling, coil, Ap. Rh. 4, 144.

ῥύμη, ἡς, ἡ, (*ῥύω, ἐρύω) the force, g, rush of a body in motion, Lat. vis, πτερύγων ῥύμη, the rush of wings, Ar. Pac. 86, cf. Av. 1182; ἡ ῥ. αἵματος, the flow of blood in the s. Hipp.—absol., a violent attack, rage, of soldiers, Thuc. 7, 70, Xen. h. 7, 1, 31, cf. Eur. Rhos. 64, Lob. yn. p. 404; ῥύμη, with a swing, c. 2, 76; cf. ῥοιβός, ῥοίος;—metaph., ἡ ῥύμη τῆς τύχης, Plut. s. 53; ἡ ῥύμη τῆς ὀργῆς, etc., hence of passion, Dem. 546, 29; Jac. Ach. Tat. p. 462.—II. a quarrel, a city, street, Lat. vicus, Κεραῖος ῥύμης ἄπο, Ar. Eccl. 4, cf. yb. 6, 29, 1: a lane, alley, opp. to τεῖα, N. T. Hence

ῥυμβόν, adv., with a swing or rush, Jac.

ῥύμα, ατος, τό, (ῥύπτω) that remains from washing, filth, dirt. anything used for washing, soap, etc., Ar. Lys. 377, Plat. Rep. 429 Nic. Al. 96, etc.

ῥύμς, οὐ, ὁ, (*ῥύω, ἐρύω) the pole carriage, II. 6, 40, 505, Hdt. 4, also ῥύμα.—II. a trace in harness, ῥυστήρ, Ael. N. A. 10, 48.—III. row, row, line, train, like δέλκος, tractus, Ar. 927.—IV.=ῥύμη II. ῥυμοσμέω, ὦ, (ῥύμη II., τέμνω); ὄλιν, to divide a town into streets quarters, Diod. 17, 52. Hence

ῥυμοτία, ας, ἡ, division of a n, etc., into streets or quarters, Po- 6, 31, 10.

ῥυμολέω, ὦ, (ῥύμα I. 2, ἔλκω) ναυλὰ ἡ, to tow, Lat. remulo or remulo agere, ναύ, Polyb. 1,)

ῥυμόνω and ῥυμφέω, collat. forms of ῥοφέω, q. v.

ῥυνδάκη, ἡς, ἡ, an Indian bird of the size of a pigeon, Ctesias, in Plut. Artax. 19, ῥυντάκης, ον, ὁ. [ᾶ]

*ῥυνδάκος, ον, ὁ, the Rhynadacus, a river between Mysia and Bithynia, the earlier Lycus, Strab. p. 576.

ῥΥΟΜΑΙ, f. ῥύσσομαι: aor. ἐῤῥύ-σάμην: Ep. 2 sing. impf. ῥύσκειν, from collat. form ῥύσσομαι, II. 24, 730: syncop. collat. form of aor. ἐῤῥυτο, 3 pl. ῥύατο, inf. ῥύσθαι, II. 15, 141; also, ἐῤῥυτο, Soph. O.T. 1352; ἐῤῥυτο, Theocr. 25, 76.—Dep.; but, in later writers, the aor. ἐῤῥύσθην is used in pass. sense, Heliod.

Strictly, to draw to one's self, i. e., draw out of danger: to rescue, save, c. acc., first in Hom. and Hes.; ῥ. ὑπ' ἐκ κακοῦ, to save from out of ill, Od. 12, 107, cf. II. 20, 300; ῥ. ὑπ' ἡέρος, II. 17, 645, cf. 224: also c. gen. alone, ῥ. τινά τινος, Hdt. 9, 76; τοῖ μὴ κατακαυθῆναι, Id. 1, 86: c. inf. alone, ῥ. τινά θανεῖν, Eur. Alc. 11; τινά μὴ καθάρειν, Id. H. F. 197:—absol., to save from an illness, cure, Hdt. 4, 187: hence, —II. to free, redeem, τὸν ἐνθεῖν ῥύσάμην, I set him free from thence, II. 15, 29; ἐκ δούλουσιν, Hdt. 5, 49; 3, 90; ἐκ πό-νων, Pind. P. 12, 32; πολέμον καὶ μανίον, Ar. Lys. 342.—III. generally, to shield, screen, guard, protect, esp. of guardian gods, II. 15, 257, 290 etc.: so of princes and chiefs, n. 9, 396, and Trag.; of warders or watchmen, II. 10, 417; of shepherds, Od. 14, 107:—hence Hom. oft. joins ῥ. καὶ φυλάσσειν, also ῥ. καὶ σῶσαι, II. 15, 290; so, ἀρῆγειν καὶ ῥ., Aesch. Eum. 232.—2. oft. also in Hom. of defensive armour, to shield, cover, II. 10, 259; 16, 799, etc.; of a wall, II. 12, 8: hence, —III. to screen, conceal, Od. 6, 129.—III. to draw back, to hold back, check, 'Ἡ ῥύσας' ἐπ' ὤκεαν, Od. 23, 244; νόστον ἐρυσσάμενοι, Pind. N. 9, 55: to keep off, Id. 8 (7), 114.—IV. by a rare metaph., to draw down the scale; and so, to outweigh, ἐργῶ ἀγαθὸν τὰς αἰτίας ῥ., to outweigh or more than make up the faults by good service, Thuc. 5, 63.—Poet word. (The act, ῥύω, does not occur, ἐρύω, to draw, being used instead: however such derivatives as ῥύσιον, ῥύος, ῥυτήρ, ῥύτωρ, ῥυτόν, ῥυτίς, etc., show that an act. ῥύω existed in sense at least; and that the act. signif. of ἐρύω sometimes passed over into this of ῥύομαι, appears from signif. III, also from ῥύσιον, and ῥύσιος, ῥυτήρ.) [Hom. usu. has ῡ in indic. pres. when followed by a short vowel, but ῡ in arsis at the beginning of the verse, II. 15, 257; 16, 799: in opt. ῥύοιτο, always ῡ, even in thesis, II. 12, 8; 17, 224: ῡ also in fut., Hes. Th. 662; and usu. so in the regul. aor., of which Hom. has the forms ἐῤῥύσατο, ῥυσάσθην, ῥύσαιο, ῥύσαι; ῡ only once in ῥύσάμην, II. 15, 29: ῡ also in ἐῤῥυτο, II. 23, 819 (though Hes. Th. 301, has ἐῤῥυτο), and in ῥύατο, Od. 17, 201, II. 18, 515: Att. have ῡ in fut. and regul. aor.]

ῥύπα, τά, heterocl. plur. of ῥύπος, q. v., Od. 6, 93.

ῥύπαίω, aor. ἐῤῥύπαινα, (ῥύπος) to befoul, defile, disfigure, Arist. Eth. N. 1, 8, 16: metaph. to abuse, disparage, Pherecr. Incert. 48, Arist. Rhet. 3, 2, 10.—Pass., to be or become foul, Xen. Lac. 11, 3.

ῥύπας, ακος, ὁ, (ῥύπος) a dirty fellow, formed like πλούτας, etc.

ῥυπαταί, v. ρυπαπαταί.

ῥύπαρεύομαι, as pass. (ῥεπαρός to be filthy, dub. I. N. T.

ῥύπαρία, ας, ἡ, dirt, filth.—2. metaph., sordidness, Critias 47.

ῥύπαρογράφος, ον, (ῥυπαρός, γράφω) painting foul objects, also ῥυπόγραφος: but they are prob. only f. I. in Plin. for rhytophagos.

ῥύπαροκέρυμος, ον, of a dirty earthenware colour, also ῥυποκέραιος and ὑποκέραιος, Ath. 395 E.

ῥύπαρομέλας, αινά, ἂν, (ἔνυπαρος μέλας) of a dirty black colour, Ath. 395 D.

ῥύπαρος, ἁ, ὄν, (ῥύπος) foul, filthy, ἄρτος, Polyb. 37, 3, 12.—2. metaph., sordid, stingy, ῥ. τρόποι, Philotaer. Φιλαυλ. 1, 4. Adv. -ῖος, Anth. P. 10, 48. Hence

ῥύπαροτής, ητος, ἡ, = ῥυπαρία, Ath. 220 A.

ῥύπαρομάχος, ον, (φάγειν) eating dirt.

ῥύπασμα, ατος, τό, dirt, filth: [ῡ] from

ῥύπῳ, Ep. ῥύπῳ, (ῥύπος) to be foul, filthy, dirty, μάλα περ ῥυπόωντα καθήραι, Od. 6, 87; ῥυγαλέα, ῥυπόωντα, 13, 435; νῦν δ' ὅττι ῥυπόων, 23, 115; ῥυπόωντα δε ἔστο χιτῶνα, 24, 222: impf. ἐῤῥύπων, Ar. Av. 1282.—II. metaph. to be sordid, stingy.

ῥύπῆλαιον, ον, τό, (ῥύπος ἔλαιον) foul, dirty oil. Pz. II. A. 2.

ῥύπῃς, ὤν, αλ, Rhypes (or Rhyrae), one of the twelve old Achaean confederate cities, Aesch. Fr. 315; Hdt. 1, 145; in Strabo's time destroyed, p. 385. Hence

*ῥυπικός, ἡ, ὄν, of Rhypes, Rhyrie; ἡ ῥυπική, the territory of Rhypes, Thuc. 7, 34; ἡ ῥυπική, Strab. I. c.

ῥύπογράφος, ον, v. ρυπαρογράφος

ῥύποιος, εσσα, εν, (ῥύπος=ῥυπαρός, v. I. Od. 13, 435, Leon. Tar. 10, Anth. P. 11, 158.

ῥύποκέραιος, ον, v. ρυπαροκέραιος.

ῥύποκόνδυλος, ον, (ῥύπος, κόνδυλος) with dirty knuckles, esp. of one who imitated the Laconians, Archil. 114, Plat. (Com.) Presb. 2, ubi v. Meineke.

ῥύπον, τό, v. ῥύπος, ὁ.

ῥύπον or ῥύπῳ, τό, and ῥύποι, εος, τό, ὄρος, whey, Hipp., v. Lob. Phryn. 150. [ῡ]

ῥΥΠΟΣ, ον, ὁ, dirt, filth, dirtiness, uncleanness, Plat. Parm. 130 C; with heterocl. pl. ῥύπα, Od. 6, 93 (but regul. plur. of ῥύποι, Ar. Lys. 1200). The existence of a neut. τὸ ῥύπον or τὸ ῥύπος has not yet been proved, and certainly does not follow from Theocr. 15, 20, v. Lob. Phryn. 150.—2. metaph., sordidness, stinginess, meanness, Jac. Lect. Stob. p. 100.—II. in Att., esp., sealing-wax, Ar. I. c [ῡ] Hence

ῥύπῳ, ὦ, to make foul and filthy, to befoul (cf. ῥυπῶν):—pass., to be foul and filthy, Ep. part. πῖ pass. ῥε-ῥυπώμενος, all filthy, Od. 6, 59 for which some Gramm. would write βερνυπώμενος with the lenis.

ῥύπῳ, ῥυπόωντα, Ep. for ῥυπῶ ῥυπῶντα, v. ῥυπῶ.

ῥυπαπαταί, a cry of the Athenian rowers, like ὦπα, yoho! Ar. Ran 1073; hence comically, τὸ ρυπαπαταί the crew, one's messmates, Ar. Vesp. 909.—Cf. ἱκπαπαταί.

ῥύπτειρα, fem. of sq., a washbasin woman: also as adj., ῥ. κονία, soap lye, Nic. Al. 370.

ῥυτήρ, ητος, ὁ, (ῥύπτω) one who cleanses from dirt, a washer.

ῥυπτικός, ἡ, ὄν, cleansing from dirt, washing, Plat. Tim. 65 D; c. gen., Arist. Probl. 11, 39: hence, *cautious*, ib. 13, 17, 1. Adv. -κώς: from

ῥύπτω, strengthd. from root ῥΥΠ-, which appears in ῥύπος: fut. -ψω: — to remove dirt, to cleanse, wash, esp. with soap or lye:—pass. ῥύπτομαι, to wash one's self, Nic. Al. 530; proverb., ἐξ ὅτου ἔγω ῥύπτομαι, ever since I began to wash, i. e. from my childhood, Ar. Ach. 17, cf. Juven. 2, 152.

ῥῥῶδης, ες, (ῥύπος) foul, dirty to dehold.

ῥρσαίνομαι, (ῥυσός) as pass., to be wrinkled, Nic. Al. 78, Anth. P. 14, 103.

ῥρσῦλεος, α, ον, wrinkled, Nic. Al. 180.

ῥρσῶ, ὦ, (ῥυσός)=ῥρσαίνω.

ῥρση, ἡ, ἡ, (ῥυσός) a withering, decay, Suid.

ῥρσημα, ατος, τό, a wrinkle, usu. ῥυτίς. [ῥ]

ῥρσθαί, inf. aor. syncop. of ῥρσάω, II. 15, 141.

ῥρσῶ, f. -άσω, strictly, to seize as a ῥύσιον or pledge: hence, to seize as one's own property, as one's slave, etc. (cf. ῥύσιον II), Eur. Ion 523, cf. 1406; generally, to carry off, snatch away, Aesch. Fr. 237:—in pass., to be so dragged away, of the addict at Rome, Plut. Coriol. 5; generally, to be dragged away, as a suppliant from the sanctuary, Aesch. Supp. 424.

ῥρσιβωρος, ον, (ῥύομαι, βωρός) defending altars, Aesch. Eum. 920.

ῥρσιδφόρος, ον, (ῥύομαι, διφόρος) preserving the chariot, of a charioteer, Find. I. 2, 31.

ῥρσίμου, ον, τό, poet. for ἑρσίσιμον, Nic. [ῥ]

ῥρσιον, ον, τό, (*ῥύω, ἐρύω) that which is seized and dragged away: booty, plunder, prey, ῥύσι' ἐλάυνεσθαι, of cattle, II. 11, 674: τοῦ ῥυσίου ἦ ἤκαρτε, Aesch. Ag. 535 (which, however, may belong to sign. II). — II. esp., that which is seized as a pledge or surety, a pledge, surety, ῥύσια δοῦναι, Solon 19, 3 (ubi v. Coray ap. Bach.); μεῖζον ῥ. πόλει θῆσαι, Soph. O. C. 858, as Herm. takes it, (the ῥύσιον being Oedipus himself, and Thebes the πόλις):—hence, τὰ ῥύσια are pledges entrusted to a god, i. e. suplicants, Aesch. Supp. 412, 728.—III. that which is seized by way of reprisals, and so, reprisals, φόνον φόνου ῥύσιον τίσαι, to suffer death in return for death, Soph. Phil. 959; ῥύσια καταγγέλλειν, to threaten reprisals, Polyb. 4, 53, 2: hence—2. τὰ ῥύσια, claims to persons or things alleged to have been seized, ῥύσια αἰτεῖσθαι, to make this claim, Polyb. 32, 17, 1, cf. 23, 2, 13:—also, —3. τὰ ῥύσια, deliverance, Aesch. Supp. 314:—also, offerings for deliverance, ῥ. ἀνάγειν, Dion. P., cf. Anth. P. 7, 605. [ῥ]

ῥρσιος, ον, (ῥύομαι) delivering, saving, Aesch. Supp. 150; ῥύσια ψυχῆς δῶρα, Anth. P. 7, 605.

ῥρσιπόλις, εως, ὁ, ἡ, (ῥύομαι, πόλις) saving the city, Aesch. Theb. 130.

ῥρσιπνορος, ον, (ῥύομαι, πίνω) setting free from trouble, Anth. P. 9, 525, 18.

ῥρσις, not ῥύσις, ἡ, (ῥύομαι) a freeing, deliverance.

ῥρσις, εως, ἡ, (ῥέω) like ῥεύσις, a flowing, streaming, Plat. Legg. 944 B: the course of a river, stream, Polyb. 2, 16, 6, etc. [ῥ]

ῥρσις, ἰδος, ἡ, a dub. form=ῥρτόν, Piers. Moer. 412, Meineke Com. Fr. 2, p. 90

ῥρσκομαι, collat. form of ῥύομαι, hence ῥύσκεν, Ep. 2 sing. impf., II. 24, 730.

ῥρσμός, οὔ, ὁ, (ῥύω) a drawing out, stretching, extent, esp. a tract of country, Lat. tractus.

ῥρσμός, ὁ, rarer form for ῥυθμός (q. v.), Archil. 14, 7, Democr. ap. Arist. Metaph. 1, 4, 11, etc., Call. Ep. 44, 5, Diog. L. 9, 47.

ῥρσμός, ἰον, for ῥυθμός, to form, fashion, Democr. ap. Stob.

ῥρσκαρπος, ον, (ῥυσός) with shrivelled fruit.

ῥρσκαρφος, ον, (ῥυσός, κάρφος) with shrivelled branches, Diosc.

ῥρσός, ἡ, ὄν, (*ῥύω, ἐρύω) strictly, drawn, drawn up: hence, shrivelled, wrinkled, II. 9, 503, Eur. El. 490, Ar. Plut. 266: in Eur. Supp. 50, ῥ. πολλῶν σαρκῶν καταρῥυμματα, the tearing of old wrinkled flesh (cf. ῥυτίς): ῥ. ἐπισκύνιον, of a frown, Anth. P. 6, 64.—Written also ῥυσσός, and so in all derivs. and compds., but ῥυσός, ῥυσώ, ῥρσαίνω are older and better forms; σ being doubled, simply from ignorance that ν was long by nature, cf. Jac. Anth. P. p. 60, Seidl. Eur. El. 485. Hence

ῥρσότης, ἡτος, ἡ, wrinkledness, wrinkles, Plut. Galb. 13, etc.

ῥρσώ, ὦ, (ῥυσός) to make wrinkled:—pass., to be or become wrinkled, to shrivel, Arist. Probl. 24, 10, 2.

ῥρσαίνω, ῥυσσός, ῥρσώ, etc., worse forms for ῥρσαίνω, etc., v. sub ῥύσιος.

ῥρσταμα, ατος, τό, a dragging away, maltreatment, Lyc. 1089: from

ῥρστάω, f. -άσω, frequentat. from *ῥύω, ἐρύω, to drag about, drag to and fro, πολλὰ ῥρστάσκεπε περὶ σῆμα, he dragged it many times round the grave of Patroclus, II. 24, 755; ὁμῶς ἀεικέλιως ῥρστάειν κατὰ δώματα, Od. 16, 109, 20, 319: cf. sq., and v. ἐλκυστάζω, ῥιπτάζω.

ῥρστακτός, υός, ἡ, a dragging violently: generally, violent treatment or behaviour, Od. 18, 224. [ῥς, ῥος]

ῥρστήρ, rare late form for ῥυτήρ, ap. Wern. Tryph. 266.

ῥρστής, ον, ὁ, (ῥύομαι) a deliverer, Luc. Philopat. 6.

ῥρσώδης, ες, (ῥυσός, εἶδος) wrinkled-looking.

ῥρσώσις, ἡ, (ῥρσώ) a wrinkling. [ῥ]

ῥρσώτος, ἡ, ὄν, wrinkled, shrivelled.

ῥρτά, τά, v. sub ῥυτός II.

ῥρτάγχευς, εως, ὁ, (ῥυτός) the rope of a horse's halter, Xen. Eq. 7, 1; cf. ῥυτήρ II. 2, ἀγῶχευς III.

ῥρτή, ἡς, ἡ, Peloponnesian word for πῆγανον, Lat. ruta, our rue, Nic.; cf. Valck. Adon. p. 220.

ῥρτήρ, ἡρος, ὁ, (*ῥύω, ἐρύω) one who draws or stretches, ῥ. βιού, διστόν, drawer of the bow, of arrows, Od. 18, 262; 21, 173.—II. like ἰμάς, the strap by which a horse draws, a trace, II. 16, 475: also,—2. the strap by which one holds a horse, a rein, σπεύδειν ἀπο ῥυτήρος, with loose rein, and so like Lat. immisiss habenis, at full gallop, Soph. O. C. 900 (usu. written ἀπὸ ῥυτήρος, but not so well, Bast Ep. Crit. p. 132, Reissig Comm. Crit. Soph. O. C. 896).—3. a strap to flog with, Dem. 402, fin., Aeschin. 49, 20, cf. Soph. Fr. 938.

B. (ῥύομαι) a saver, guard, defender, ῥ. σταθμῖον, Od. 17, 187, 223; πόλεως, Aesch. Theb. 318.

†ῥρτία, ας, ἡ, Rhytia, mother of the Corybantes, Strab. p. 472.

ῥρτιδόμαι, (ῥυτίς) as pass., to be wrinkled, Hipp., Luc. Luct. 16.

ῥρτιδόφλοιος, ον, (ῥυτίς, φλόις) with shrivelled rind, Anth. P. 6, 22.

ῥρτιδῶδης, ες, (ῥυτίς, εἶδος) wrinkled-looking, Hipp.

ῥρτιδῶμα, ατος, τό, any thing wrinkled: also=sq. [ῥ]

ῥρτιδῶσις, ἡ, a wrinkling. [ῥ]

ῥρτιδῶς,=ῥρτιδῶς, sup.

†ῥρτίον, ον, τό, Rhytium, a city of Crete, II. 2, 648; Strab. p. 479.

ῥρτίς, ἰδος, ἡ, (*ῥύω, ἐρύω) a face which draws together, a wrinkle, esp. in the face, Lat. ruga, Ar. Plut. 1051, Plat. Symp. 190 E, 191 A. [Though derived from *ῥύω, q. v., ῥ, except in late poets, as Greg. Naz., Jac. Anth. P. p. 726.]

ῥρτίσμα, ατος, τό, (ῥυτίς) a dart or patch, Menand. p. 288.

ῥρτόν, τό, v. ῥυτός (ῥέω) II.

ῥρτός, ἡ, ὄν, (ῥύω, ἐρύω) dragged along, ῥυτοῖσι λάσσει, with large stones dragged along, Od. 6, 267: 14, 10.—II. ῥρτά, in pl., reins (cf. ῥυτή, II), ῥρτά χαλαίνειν, Hes. Sc. 308.

ῥρτός, ἡ, ὄν, also ὅς, ὄν, (ῥέω) flowing, running, fluid, liquid, ῥ. ἀλφῶν, etc., Aesch. Ag. 1408, Soph. O. C. 1598, Eur. Hipp. 123; ῥ. πόροι, Aesch. Eum. 452 (v. πόρος I. 2).—II. τὸ ῥρτόν, a drinking cup or horn, running to a point, where was a small hole, through which the wine ran in a thin stream, (in Dict. Antiqu. sub. v.), Cratin. Ὡρ. 16, Dem. 565 fin., etc., ap. Ath. 496 F; cf. κροῦνίζω:—a masc. ῥυτός, in Diod.; and Lat. rhytium in Martial. 2, 35, 2 whence we may infer a Greek dim. τὸ ῥρτίον.

ῥρτρον, οὔ, τό, an offering for deliverance, v. ῥύσιον III. 3.

ῥρτρος, ον, τό, a plant with prickles only at the ends, Theophr.

ῥρτωρ, ορος, ὁ, (*ῥύω, ἐρύω) one who draws, like ῥυτήρ I, ῥ. τόσων, bow-man, archer, Ar. Thesm. 108.—II. (ῥύομαι) a saver, deliverer, λιμὸν καὶ θανάτον, from them, Leon. Al. 29, 4, a guard, defender, Anth. P. 6, 37. [ῥ]

ῥρφαίνω, ἰον, for ῥοφαίνω.

ῥρφέω, ἰον, for ῥοφέω, Hippoc. 88 also in Ar. Fr. 108 A.

ῥρφημα, τό, ἰον, for ῥόφημα, Hipp. [ῥ]

ῥρψις, ἡ, (ῥύπτω) a cleansing, purifying, Plat. Tim. 65 E.

*ῥΥΩ, whence ἐρύω, to draw, v. sub ῥύομαι.

ῥρῶδης, ες, (ῥέω, εἶδος) fluid: of persons, ῥ. τὰ σῦρα, incontinent or urine, Hipp.—II. abundant, Plat. Tim. 86 C, D.

ῥῶ, v. P.

ῥῶ, ἡ=ῥοιά, dub.

ῥρβιάς, ὁ, a boy in his first year, Lacon. word.

ῥρῶλέος, α, ον, (ῥῶς) broken, cleft, χιτὼν χαλκῶ ῥ., II. 2, 417: esp. of clothes, torn, ragged, Od. 13, 435, 438 etc.

ῥρῶγας, ἄδος, ὁ, ἡ, (ῥῶς)=foreg. Anth.: ῥ. πέτρα, a cloven rock, cleft in the rock, Ar. Rh. 4, 1448, Nic. Th. 389:—ῥογάς (sc. γῆ), a cleft in the earth, cavern, Opp. C. 4, 393. Cf. βαγας, ῥῶς, ἀποβῶς.

ῥρῶγῆς, ἡς, ἡ, (ῥῶς) like βαγῆ, cleft, Nonn.

ῥρῶμα, ατος, τό, (ῥῶς)=ῥῆγμα, Hence

ῥρῶματίας, ον, ὁ, =ῥηγματίας, Galen.

ῥρῶμη, ἡς, ἡ,=ῥωγῆ, a kind of fracture, Foës. Oecon. Hipp.: a cleft ῥ. ἐύλον, Arist. H. A. 9, 4, cf. 5, 284: also ῥωγμός, cf. ῥωγμή, ῥωγμός. ῥρῶλογεῖν=ῥαγολογεῖν

†*Ῥώγωνις*, ιος, ὁ, the Rhogonis, a river of Persia, Arr. Ind. 39, 6.
†*Ῥωδαῖοι*, ων, οἱ, Ῥωδαίων πόλις, *Ῥωδαία*, a city of Calabria, Strab. p. 32.
†*Ῥώδιος*, ὁ,=ἑρῳδῖος, Hipp. 37.
†*Ῥῶθον*, ὄνος, ὁ, the nose; in plur., *Ῥῶθες*, nostrils, Nic. Th. 213, Al. 117.
†*Ῥώμα*, ατος, τό, poet. for *Ῥώμη*.
†*Ῥωμαῖζω*, to hold with Rome, be of the Roman party, App.
†*Ῥωμαῖκός*, ἡ, ὄν, and *Ῥωμαῖος*, α, υ, Roman, a Roman: pecul. fem. *Ῥωμαῖς*, ἰδος, a Roman woman.
†*Ῥωμαῖστί*, adv., in the Roman fashion, in Latin, App.
†*Ῥωμαῖλέος*, α, ον, (Ῥώμη) strong of body, generally, mighty, strong, πέδα *Ῥωμαῖλεύσεται*, Hdt. 3, 22; *βίσιος*, nith. P. 7, 413. Hence
†*Ῥωμαῖλέτης*, ητος, ἡ, bodily strength.
†*Ῥωμαῖλέω*, ᾧ, (Ῥωμαῖλέος) to make strong: pass. to be endued with strength, Arist. Physiogn. 5, 2.
†*Ῥωμανός*, οὐ, ὁ, *Romanus*, son of Lysses and Circe, Plut. Rom. 2.
†*Ῥώμη*, ης, ἡ, v. sq. II.
†*Ῥώμη*, ης, ἡ, bodily strength, strength, might, Hdt. 1, 31; 8, 113; *Ῥ. γυῖον*, Aesch. Pers. 913; *μεῖζον ἢ κατ' ἄνδρ Ῥώμη*, Soph. Tr. 1019; *ἐπ' ἀπέναντι Ῥώμης ὀχρὸμυεῖ*, Eur. Or. 9; etc.—2. generally, force, πνύον, Plat. Legg. 633 C; *τοῦ λέγειν*, p. 711 E.—3. *οὐ μὴ Ῥώμη*, not single-handed, Soph. O. T. 123: like *ἄνακτι*, a force, i. e. army, Xen. An. 3, 14, Hell. 7, 4, 16.—II. *Ῥώμη*, ἡ, *Roma*, Rome, first mentioned, among the Greeks, by Aristotle or Theophrastus, Nieb. R. H. 1, p. 12.—2. the goddess *Roma*. (Cf. *Ῥώμαι*, fin.)
†*Ῥωμνῖδαί*, ὄν, οἱ, the *Romulidae*, descendants of *Romulus*, i. e. the Romans, Anth. P. 6, 235.
†*Ῥωμύλος*, ον, ὁ, *Romulus*, Strab. 229 sqq.; Plut. Rom.; etc.
†*Ῥώννυμι* or *-νύω*, f. *Ῥώσω*: pf. ass. *ἔρρωμαι*: aor. pass. *ἔρρώσθην*. 'to strengthen, make strong and mighty', Im. Loc. 103 B, E. But usu. in pass. *Ῥώννυμι*, to be strong and mighty, to put forth strength; though hardly any tenses are found in use, save pf. ass. (with pres. signf.) *ἔρρωμαι*, Eur. Ierac. 636, Plat., etc.; the plqpf. *ῆρρωμι* being used as impf., *ἔρρωον* εἰς τὸν πόλεμον, Thuc. 2, 8; *ἔρρωσθαι τὴν ψυχὴν*, Xen. Hell. 3, 4, 9; also c. inf., to be able, Plat. Symp. 76 B: in imperat. *ἔρρωσο*, fare-well, att. *vale*, the usu. way of ending a letter, as in Xen. Cyr. 4, 5, 33, and in those attributed to Plat., etc.; also *φράζειν τὴν ἐρρώσθαι*, Lat. *vare jubere*, Plat. Phaed. 61 B, Dem. 19, 12:—part. *ἔρρωμένος*=*Ῥωμυεός*, v. sub *Ῥωε*. (Prob. lengthd. on root *Ῥωε*, *Ῥώμαι*, q. v.)
†*Ῥῶς*, ἡ, gen. *Ῥώγος* (akin to *Ῥήγνυι*, *Ῥήξω*), a cleft, *Ῥώγες* μεγάροιο, the arched entrance of a room, Od. 22, 43; acc. to some, a side-door, or a window; acc. to Voss, steps.—II.=*ᾶς*, a grape or olive, LXX.: also a enomous spider or *φαλάνγγιον*, something like a grape, Nic. Th. 716; cf. Job. Phryn. p. 76, Jac. Anth. P. p. 27, 502.
†*Ῥωξάνη*, ης, ἡ, *Roxane*, daughter of Oxartes, wife of Alexander the Great, Arr. 4, 19, 5.
†*Ῥωξολάνοι*, ὄν, οἱ, the *Rhoxolani*, people of European Sarmatia on the Borysthenes, also called *Ῥοξολαν*, Strab. p. 306, sqq.
†*ῬΩΜΑΙ*, f. *-σομαι*, old Ep. dep.

mid., of which Hom. uses 3 pl. impf. *ἔρρῶντο* and *ῥῶντο*, and 3 pl. aor. *ἔρρῶσαντο* (v. infra): Nic. has also *ῥῶτο*, Th. 351. To move with speed or violence, to dart, rush, rush on, esp., of warriors, Il. 11, 50; 16, 166, cf. Hes. Sc. 230; *ῥ. περὶ πορὴν*, to run round it, Od. 24, 69:—of dancers, *ἔρρῶσαντο* (abscl.), Il. 24, 616; or, c. acc. cognato, *ῥῶντο* *ἔρρῶσαντο*, they plied the lusty dance, H. Ven. 262:—*ὑπὸ ῥῶντο ἄνακτι*, lustily they moved under the king's weight, Il. 18, 417; so, *κνήμη, γούνατα ἔρρῶσαντο*, Il. 18, 411, Od. 23, 3; also of the hair, *ἔρρῶντο μετὰ πνοιῆς ἀνέμοιο*, it waved streaming in the wind, Il. 23, 367. (Hence prob. *ῥώννυμι*, *ῥώμη*, Lat. *robur*, *robustus*: perh. also akin to **ῥύα*, *ἔρύα*, *ῥύμη*.)
†*Ῥωπάκιον*, ον, τό, dim. from sq.
†*Ῥωπάς*, ἄκος, ὁ, and *ῥωπάς*, ἄδος, ἡ,=ῥύψ.
†*Ῥωπάρας*, ὁ, *Rhoparas*, a Persian satrap in Babylon, Xen. An. 7, 8, 25.
†*Ῥωπτεῖον*, ον, τό, (ῥώψ) regul. form for *ῥωπήιον*, q. v.
†*Ῥωπεύω*, (ῥώψ) to cut down shrubs and underwood, conject. in Leon. Tar. 54.—II. (ῥώπος)=*ῥωποπιπλέω*.
†*Ῥωπήεις*, εσσα, εν, (ῥώψ) grown with underwood, ἄγκος, Q. Sm. 7, 715.
†*Ῥωπήιον*, ον, τό, (ῥώψ) Ep., and Ion. for *ῥωπτεῖον*, rarely found save in plur., bushes, brushwood, underwood, *ῥωπήια πυκνά*, Il. 23, 122, etc.; *κατὰ τε ῥωπήια ὄνα*, Il. 21, 559.
†*Ῥωπτικός*, ἡ, ὄν, (ῥώπος) of, belonging to small wares: τὰ *ῥωπτικά*, small wares, trumpery:—hence, worthless, ὀδῶρον, Leon. Tar. 15; of persons, Polyb. 24, 5, 5:—*ῥωπτικά γράψασθαι*, to paint coarsely, cf. *ῥωπογράφος*:—τὰ *ῥωπικόν*, τανύρη ornaments in a speech, *clap-traps*, Toup. Longin. 3, 4.
†*Ῥώπιον*, ον, τό, (ῥώψ)=*ῥωπτεῖον*, a bush, twig, bough, Dio C.
†*Ῥωπογράφια*, ας, ἡ, the painting of a *ῥωπογράφος*, a coarse painting, daub, Cic. Att. 15, 16 b, cf. sq.
†*Ῥωπογράφος*, ον, (ῥώπος, γράφω) one that paints merely to produce effect, a scene-painter, dauber; or, one who paints low subjects, still life, etc., like the Dutch masters, cf. Plin. 35, 37, Welcker ap. Jac. Philostr. Imag. 1, 31, 397: others read *ῥυπογράφος*, *ῥυπογράφος*. [ᾶ]
†*Ῥωποπερπεῖθρος*, ον, ὁ, (ῥώπος, *πέρπερος*) a loose or random talker, Com. ap. Plut. Demosth. 9: this loose talk is called *ῥωποπερπεῖθρα*, ἡ, for which we have *ῥωποστομῆληθρα* (Com. ap. Diog. L. 2, 108), or *ῥωμυοστομῆληθρα*, the *tolutoluentia* of Naeavius, Meineke Quaest. Men. p. 33.
†*Ῥωποπιπλέω*, ᾧ, to deal in small wares or frippery: from
†*Ῥωποπῶλης*, ον, ὁ, (ῥώπος, *πιπλέω*) a dealer in small ware or trumpery: a huckster, pedlar, Galen.
†*Ῥώπος*, ον, ὁ, any small ware, esp. common, vulgar ornaments or toys, Aesch. Fr. 242: *pedlar's ware*, trumpery, Dem. 910, 1, Strab. pp. 200, 376.—II. as adj., coarse, daubey, Dion. H. Epit. 16, 6: cf. *ῥωποπῶληα*.
†*Ῥωποστομῆληθρα*, ἡ, v. sub *ῥωποπερπεῖθρος*.
†*Ῥωρός*, ᾶ, ὄν, (ῥώννυμι) strong, mighty, only in Hesych.
†*Ῥώσις*, εως, ἡ, (ῥώννυμι) strength, might, Schneid. Theophr. Ind.—II. strengthening, encouragement.
†*Ῥωσκομένος*, adv. part. pres., as if from a verb *ῥωσκομαι*,=ῥώννυμαι, strongly, Hipp.

†*Ῥώσσοι*, ον, ἡ, *Rhossus*, a city of Syria on the gulf of Issus, Strab. p. 676; etc.
†*Ῥῶσταξ*, ἄκος, ὁ, a stand for putting any thing on, Math. Vett.
†*Ῥωστήρ*, ἥρος, ὁ, (ῥώννυμι) one who strengthens. Hence
†*Ῥωστήριος*, α, ον, strengthening.
†*Ῥωστικός*, ἡ, ὄν, (ῥώννυμι)=foreg.
†*Ῥωτικῶς*, to make overmuch or wrong use of *ῥ*, Gramm.
†*Ῥωτικισμός*, ὄν, ὁ, overmuch or wrong use of *ῥ*, rotacism.
†*Ῥωκῆ*, ἡ,=sq.
†*Ῥωκός*, οὐ, ὁ, (ῥῶς) like *ῥῆγμα*, a cleft, *ῥ. γαίης*, a run or gutter scooped out by heavy rains, Il. 23, 420: metaph., a wrinkle, Anth.—II. (ῥέγγω)=*ῥόγχος*, in medic. writers who also write it *ῥωγμός*.
†*Ῥώψ*, ἡ, gen. *Ῥώπος*, a low shrub, bush, hence in plur. underwood, brushwood, Od. 10, 166; 14, 49; 16, 47: nor does the sing. seem to have been much in use: cf. *ῥωπήιον*. (Ῥώψ and *ῥήψ* are kindred forms.)

Σ

Σ, σ, *σίγμα*, or better *σίγμα* (for the *ι* in *σίγω* is long by nature), τὸ, indecl., eighteenth letter of the Greek Alphabet: as numeral σ=200, but σ'=200,000.
Its oldest form was that of a twisted curl (Eur. Thes. 7, 6, Theo. dect. ap. Ath. 454 D), or of a Scythian bow (Agatho ib. D), Σ, ξ, whence arose the form Σ now in use: after this, but yet early, it took the shape of a semicircle C, whence Aeschion calls the new moon, τὸ καλὸν οὐρανὸν νέον σίγμα, cf. Nāke Choeril. p. 189; and late authors call the orchestra τὸ τοῦ θεάτρον σίγμα, Tim. Lex. p. 196: cf. also *συμμοιδής*. When used in these metaph. signf., *σίγμα* was some times declined, though Pors. Med. 476 denies this in the good Att. writers, cf. Plat. (Com.) *Ἑορτ.* 7:—late writers, however, as Eust., declined it in all senses.
In the later written character, final σ became ς: and we have followed many late German editors in retaining it at the end of the first part of compd. words, as of the preps. *εἰς*, *πρός*, and *ὅς*, and in the forms *νεοσ-οικοι*, *κινουορά*, *Ἑλλήσποντος*, *πρόσ-ωπον*, etc. Different from this is the case, when σ is doubled, or inserted merely for euphony, as in *λαοσσός*, *ἑπεσβόλος*, *εὐχέσπαλος*, *σασέσπαλος*, *θεσπέλος*, *θεσπίς*, *θεοσπίσιος*, *θεσφατος*, etc., v. Butt. Lexil. s. v. *θέσκελος* 1; cf. however Lob. Phryn. 672.
From this ς must be distinguished the character, which was orig. used only as a numeral, ς'=6, but was afterwards used in MSS. and old edd. as a short form of σ, cf. *σταῦ*. Moreover *σάν* [ᾶ] is said to have been a Doric form of *σίγμα*, Hdt. 7, 139, Pind. Fr. 47, Ath. 467 A; but, rather, it was a second sibilant, being to the Hebrew *shin*, as *sigma* to *samech*, v. Donaldson New Cratyl. p. 106. Hence the form *σαμπι* or *σαμπι*, ς, which was used as a numeral=900.
Changes of σ, esp. in dialects:—I. Aeol., Dor., and Ion., into δ, as (*δμή*) *ἰδμεν* for *δσμή* *ἰσμεν*, Koen Gen. 589.—II. Dor. for θ, as *σῆς* *Ἀσάνη*

ἄγασός παρσένος for θεός Ἀθῆνη ἄγασός παρσένος, most freq. in Laconian, Cretan and Elean, Koen Greg. 300.—III. Aeol. and Dor. into τ, in the words τὴ τέ φατί for σύ σέ φησιν.—2. also freq. in later Att., as, μεταυλες ναυτία ναυτιῶ τεύτλον πῆμερον τῶκοι for μέσανος ναυτία ναυτιῶ σευτλὸν σήμερον σῆκον, cf. Luc. Judic. Vocal., and Lob. Phryn. 194:—so also, σ passed into ττ, esp. in verbs, as, πρᾶττω τᾶττω for πρᾶσσω ἴσσω; but also in subst. and adjs., as, θάλαττα διττός for θάλασσα δισός σο was Ion. and old Att., ττ Dor., Boeot., and new Att. At Athens, Pericles is said to have set the fashion of rejecting the hissing σ, and at the time of Plato (Com.), τ had got the upper hand.—IV. in Aeol., σ was often doubled, which practice was followed by poets, as, ὅσσος μέσσοις τοῖς ὅσος μέσσοι, and very freq. in fut. and aor. forms ἴσω, ἔσω, ἴσω, etc., to make the penult. long, Koen Greg. p. 588.—2. in several, esp. geograph., prop. names, when σ followed a long vowel (as, Παρνάσος Ἀλκαρναῖος Κρίσα Κηρύκειος Ἰλίοσις Κνωσός Ταρτησός, etc.), the late Greeks doubled σ, Weiss. Hdt. 1, 1, Böckh v. 1. Pind. O. 9, 47; 13, 102, P. 139.—so in κνίσσα ῥύσος.—3. poet., σ is oft. doubled in compds., when the second part of the compd. begins with σ, as, βοσσόσος λαοσσόσος, v. Lob. Phryn. 647.—V. σ sometimes vased into πτ or vice versa, as, πῶσσω and πῆττω, ὅπτω ὀπτομαι and ὀσσομαι, ἐνίσσω and ἐνίπτω, Butt. Lexil. s. v. ἀνήρθεον 19.—VI. into ξ:—1. Dor., in fut. and aor. of verbs, Koen Greg. 327: so, διξός τριξός for δισός τρισός.—2. in old Att., the prep. σύν, with all its compds., was written ξύν, Pors. Med. 11, Elmsl. 19. 2.—VII. Att. σ and σσ sometimes passed into ψ; cf. ψ III.—VIII. σ was prefixed,—1. to words beginning with a vowel, esp. in Aeol., and so in Lat., esp. as a substitute for the aspirate, e. g. ὕς σῆς sus, ἄλς sal, ἔξ ses, ἑπτὰ septem, ἔρπω serpo, ὀλκός ulcus, ἔρρω sero, σειρά.—2. to words beginning with a conson, esp. before u and t, as, μάρμαδος σμάρμαδος, μάσσαν σμάρσαν, μύριαν σμύριαν, μικρός σμικρός, τέφρος στέφρος, τέγος στέγος, Lat. tecto; more rarely before κ and φ, Koen Greg. 553.—IX. σ was inserted in the middle of words before θ, esp. by poets in the 1 pers. pl. pass. and mid., as τνπτόμεθα for τνπτόμεθα, etc.: so too the adv. in θεν, as ὀπισθεν for ὀπιθεν, Lob. Phryn. 8; cf. supra IV.—X. conversely, the Lacon. used to throw out σ between two vowels, writing Μῶα for Μοῦσα, πᾶα for πᾶσα, ὄρμαον for ὄρμασον, ποιῆαι for ποιήσαι, Koen Greg. p. 252, 301: in pronouncing, the second vowel was aspirated, as if written Μῶά, πᾶά, ὄρμαον, ποιῆαι, and so it ought, perh., to be written.—XI. σ changes into ρ in some Dor. dialects, in which the endings -ας -ης -ος -ως become -αρ -ηρ -ορ -ωρ.—2. so also Att. when another ρ goes before, as ἄρρηρ for ἄρρη, θάρρος for θάρσος, v. sub ρ.—XII. Dor. ς passes into σδ, as, σδενύλα μασσός τράπessα παῖσδε for τένύλη, μαζός τούπεσα παῖσε.—XIII. σ is appended to οὐτω, ἄχρι, μέχρι before a vowel, though in the two last this is not always so.

Σ', by apost. for σέ, also, though rarely, for σοί, v. sub σύ.—II. for σά, 1328

in Od. 1, 356, Il. 6, 490, etc., cf. Jac. Anth. P. p. 948; but only when the article goes before, as τὰ σ', Markl. Eur. Supp. 456.

Σᾶ, contr. for σοά or σῶα, neut. pl. from σόος and σῶος, Piers. Moer p. 347: now also restored from MSS. in Plat. Criti. 111 C. But σᾶ as femin. nom. sing. is quoted by the Gramm. only from lost writers.

Σά μάν; Doric or Cyprian for τί μῆν; Ar. Ach. 757, 784, where it is Megarian Doric.

†Σαβᾶ, ἡ, Saba, a port on the coast of the Arabian gulf; perhaps same as Σαβαί, al, Strab. pp. 770, 771.

Σαβάζιος, ον, ὁ, (Σαβός) a Phrygian deity, whose mysteries resembled the τελεταί of Bacchus: hence afterwards taken as a name of Bacchus himself, Ar. Vesp. 9, Av. 875, Lys. 388.—II. adj. Σαβάζιος, α, ον, Bacchic, θύσθλα, Opp.: τᾶ Σαβαζία, the festival of Sabazius, Strab. p. 471.

Σαβάζω, to keep the feast of Bacchus. Σαβάζω, to break to pieces, destroy, Hesyech.

†Σαβαῖοι, ον, οἱ, the Sabaei, a people of Arabia Felix, Strab. p. 778.

†Σαβᾶκης, ον, ὁ, Sabaces, a Persian satrap in Aegypt, Arr. An. 2, 11, 8.

Σαβᾶκος, ἡ, ὄν, like σαβρός, rotten: of a stone, putrid, Hipp.—2. shattered; and then (like τεθρυμμένος, τρυφερός, Lat. fractus) enervated, effeminate, σαβακή σαλμακίς, Anth. P. 7, 222.—Said by Hesyech. to be a Chian word.

Σαβᾶκτης, ον, ὁ, (σαβάζω) a shatterer, destroyer, esp. of a mischievous goblin who broke pots, Ep. Hom. 14, 9.

†Σαβακός, ὦ, ὁ, Sabacos, a king of Aethiopia, Hdt. 1, 140: in Diod. S. 1, 65 Σαβάκον.

Σάβανον, ον, τό, a linen cloth, esp. for wiping with in a bath, Lat. sabanum, Clem. Al. [α].

Σαβασμός, οὐ, ὁ, (Σαβάζω) the feast of Sabazios or Bacchus:—the cry Σαβοῖ used at this feast.

†Σαβάτα, ἡ, Sabata, a lake of Etruria, Strab. p. 226.

Σαβᾶσαι, heterocl. dat. pl. of Σάββατον (the Hebr. word being shabbath), Mel. 83, 4. Hence

Σαβᾶτειον, ον, τό, a house in which the Sabbath was kept, Joseph.

Σαβᾶτίζω, to keep the Sabbath.

Σαβᾶτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (Σάββατον) of or for the Sabbath: Σ. πόθος, love for a Jew, Mel. 83.

Σαβᾶτισμός, οὐ, ὁ, (Σαβᾶτίζω) a keeping of the Sabbath, N. T., also in Plut. 2, 166 A.

Σάββατον, ον, τό, the Hebrew Sabbath, i. e. rest: hence the seventh day or day of rest; also in plur., τὰ σάββατα, LXX., and N. T.: dat. pl. σάββασι, v. sub voc.—2. a week, N. T.: †Σάββη, ἡς, ἡ, Sabbe, a Babylonian or Aegyptian Sibyl, Paus. 10, 12, 9.

†Σάβελλοι, ον, οἱ, the Sabelli, an appell. of the Samnites, Strab. p. 250.

Σάβη, ἡς, ἡ, fem. from Σαβός.

†Σαβίκτης, ὁ, Sabictas, a satrap of Alexander in Cappadocia, Arr. An. 2, 4, 2.

†Σαβίνοι, ον, οἱ, the Sabines, a people of Italy, Polyb.; etc.: ἡ Σαβίνη, the Sabine territory, Strab. p. 228.

Σάβοι, a cry of the Σαβοί, at the feast of Sabazics, εἰδοί Σαβοί, Dem. 313, 27; also, Σαβαί, Eupol. Bapt. 10.

Σάβε οὐ, ὁ, one dedicated to the

service of Sabazios; generally a Bacchanal, Plut. 2, 671 E:—Σάβη, ἡ, Bacchantē.—The modern Greeks still call a madman σαβός.

†Σάβος, ον, ὁ, Sabus, masc. pr. n. Strab. p. 701, etc.

Σαβρίας or σαμβρίας, ὁ, a kind of drinking-cup, Ath. 262 B.

†Σαβύλινθος, ον, ὁ, Sabylinthus, leader of the Molossi, Thuc. 2, 80.

†Σαβύλλος, ον, ὁ, Sabyllus, a citizen of Gela, who slew the tyrant Cleander, Hdt. 7, 154.

†Σαγαλασσός, οὐ, ἡ, Sagalassus, a city of Pisidia, Strab. p. 569; also Σαλαγασσός, Arr. An. 1, 28: hence ὁ Σ. σείς, an inhab. of S., Strab.

Σαγάλινα ἔϋλα, τά, ποταμοὶ for σάγλινα, σαντάλινα or σανδάλια, ε. sanāal-wood, Arr. Periopl.

Σαγᾶπνρίζω, to be like the σαγᾶπνρον in smell or taste.

†Σαγαπηνοί, ὦν, οἱ, the Sagapene, a people of Assyria, Strab. p. 745.

†Σαγάπνον, ον, τό, the gum-juice of an umbelliferous plant, used as a medicine, Diosc.: also ὁπός σαγάπνον, [α].

Σαγᾶρις, ιος, ἡ, pl. σαγᾶρις, Ion. ις, a weapon used by the Scythian tribes, Hdt. 1, 215; 4, 5; by the Persians, Amazons, Mosynoeci, etc. Xen. An. 4, 16; 5, 4, 13:—acc. t. Hesyech., single-edged, and therefore joined by Xen. with κοπίς, Cyr. 1, 9; 4, 2, 22; whereas Hdt. 7, 64 explains it by ἀξίνη: prob. it was much like the old English bill. (The word is said to be Persian for a sword [α].)

†Σαγάρτιοι, ον, οἱ, the Sagartii, a nomadic tribe of the Persians, Hdt. 1, 125.

†Σάγγαλα, τά, Sangala, a city of India, Arr. Ind.

†Σαγγάριος, ον, ὁ, the Sangarius, a river of Bithynia, now Σαρία, Lys. 3, 187; Strab. p. 543.

†Σαγγία, ας, ἡ, Sangia, a town of Phrygia, near which the Sangarius rises, Strab. p. 543.

Σαγάδα, ὁ, v. γάδα.

Σαγή, or σάγη (Arcad. p. 104, 25 ης, ἡ, the housings, harness, etc., of horse, ass or mule; hence of a man αὐτόφορος οἰκία σάγη, i. e. carrying his own baggage, etc., Aesch. Cho. 675:—then, generally, harness, furniture, equipment, παντελής, s. lb. 560 τοξήρης, s., Eur. H. F. 188; esp. a mour, which we also call harness. Soph. Fr. 939; also in plur., Aesch. Pers. 240, Theb. 125, 391. (Prob. from σάττω: hence πανσάγια or πασσαγία: akin also to σάγος, q. v. [α].)

Σαγήναιος, α, ον, belonging to a σαγήνη, Anth. P. 6, 23, 192.

Σαγήνη, ας, ἡ, a hunting and taking with the σαγήνη.

Σαγήνευς, ἑως, ὁ,=sq., Leon. Tais. 91, Plut. Pomp. 73.

Σαγήνηντῆρ, ἦρος, ὁ, one who fights with the σαγήνη: hence, of a comb πλατὺς τριχὼν σαγ., Leon. Tar. 5.

Σαγήνητης, οὐ, ὁ,=foreg., Plut. 2, 966 E, Anth. P. 9, 370.

Σαγήνεω, to surround and take of fish with a drag-net (σαγήνη) hence, metaph., of men, to sweep them before one, a Persian way of clearing a conquered country; they join hands and so swept the whole face of it, Hdt. 6, 31, Plat. Legg. 698 D.

Σαγήνη, ἡς, ἡ, a large drag-net for taking fish, a seine, Ital. sagena, Luc. Pisc. 51, Plut. 2, 169 C, etc.

Σαγήνοβόλος, ον (σαγήνη, βάλλω)

the *σαγήνη*: as subst. a fisher-
Anth. P. 6, 167; 10, 10.

σαγνυόδετος, *ον*, (*σαγήνη*, *δέω*)
nd to a net.—II. act. binding a net
th. P. 9, 299.

σαγυοφόρεω, *ω*, (*σάγος*, *φέρω*) to
r a cloak, Strab.

σαγυον, *ον*, τό, dim. from *σάγος*.

σαγίς, *ιδος*, *ή*, (*σάγος*) a wallet.
σαγμα, *ατος*, τό, (*σάττω*) that which
laced upon a horse, ass or mule, a
lle, pack-saddle, Plut. Pomp. 41.
of persons, a covering, clothing,
like *σάγος*, a large cloak, Ar.
p. 1142.—III. the covering of a
ld, Soph. Fr. 939, Ar. Ach. 574.—
any thing piled together, a pile of
s, etc., Plut. Cat. Maj. 20.

σαγμάτια, *τά*, beasts of burden.

σαγμάτογινη or *σαγυμάτογινη*, *ης*,
n Indian stuff, Arr. Peripl.

σαγυειδής, *ές*, (*σάγος*, *ειδος*) like a
t.

σάγος, *ον*, *δ*, a coarse cloak, soldier's
t, Lat. sagum, Polyb. 2, 28, 7, etc.
d to be a Gallic or Celtiberian
l: but it is certainly akin to *σα-
τάγμα*, (*σάττω*). [α]

Σάγουντον, *ον*, τό, *Saguntum*, in
ania, Strab. p. 159.

Σάγρος, *ον*, *δ*, the *Sagrus*, a small
of the Brutii near Locri, Strab.
II.

Σάγρος, *ον*, *δ*, the *Sagrus*, a river
amniun, Strab. p. 242.

σαγυωνιάθων, *δ*, the Phoenician
riani *Sanchoniathon*, Suid.; cf.
126 A.

σαδάκορα, *ων*, *τά*, *Sadacora*, a
of Cappadocia, Strab. p. 663.

σαδδουκαίοι, *ων*, *οι*, the *Saddu-
a* sect among the Jews, N. T.

σαδόκος, *ον*, *δ*, *Sadocus*, son of
ces king of Thrace, obtained
nship in Athens, Thuc. 2, 29,

σαδύαττης, *ον* Ion. *εω*, *δ*, *Sady-
son* of Ardys king of Lydia,
I, 16.

σαδοκ, *δ*, *Sadok*, Hebr. masc. pr.
T.

σαθρίον, *ον*, τό, a kind of citter or
r, Arist. H. A. 8, 5, 8.

ση, *ης*, *ή*, *membrum virile*, Ar.
1119. [α]

σθός, *ά*, *ον*, like *σαπρός*, rotten,
nd, unsound, Hipp.: *εγρουί* μ' *αν-
σθός* ειη, Plat. Euthyphr. 5 B;

ει τὰ *σαθρά* αὐτοῦ (sc. Φίλιπ-
π) *πλέκετο*, Dem. 52, fin., cf. 24,
3, 25.—also, of the sound of a
ed vessel, sounding false, opp. to

ει πῇ *τι* *σαθρόν* *ἔχει*, πάν *πε-
όμεν*, Plat. Phil. 55 C; cf.
st. 179 D, Gorg. 493 E.—Adv.

ς, *ς* *ιδρωμένο*, built on rotten
ations, Arist. Eth. N. 1, 10, 8.

νερπη, *ς* *κιδος*, rotten, perish-
me, Plut. N. 8, 59: *πρὶν* *τι* *καὶ*
ν *ἐγγίνεσθαι* σφί, before any
d thought comes into their

ι *ε* before they prove traitors,
6, 109; *ς* *λόγοι*, Eur. Hec.
cf. Supp. 1064: *δόλο*ν *καὶ* *σα-
ιδ*, Bacch. 487.—(Like *σαπρός*

ήπιω, *σαπῆραι*.) Hence
ρότης, *ητος*, *ή*, rottenness, weak-
neliness.

ρώ, *ω*, (*σαθρός*) to make rotten,
worthless, LXX. Hence

ρομα, *ατος*, τό, that which is
d, a flaw.

ων, *ωνος*, *δ*, from *σάθη*, like
ν from *πόσθη*, a coaxing word
ies to a boy-baby, Teleclid. In-
2.—f2, appell. given to Plato by
enes, Ath. 220 D.

†*Σαϊδῆνη*, *ης*, *ή*, *Sacae*, a high
n.untain on the Aeolian coast of
Asia Minor, Ep. Hom. 1.

Σαικονέω, *ω*, or, as in Ar. Fr. 674,
σαϊκονίζω, to move, stir, cf. *σαλακα-
νίζω*.

Σαινίδωρος, *ον*, (*σαινῶ*, *δῶρον*)
coating by presents, Epicur. ap. Diog.
L.

Σαινουρίς, *ιδος*, pecul. fem. of sq.

Σαινουρος, *ον*, (*σαινῶ*, *οὔρα*) wag-
ing the tail, fawning, as a dog: Ion.
σηνουρος, Hesych. *σάνουρος*.

ΣΑΙΝΩ, *f. σαινῶ*: aor. *ἔσθνα*, and
ἔσθνα, v. Meineke Apollod. (Com.)

Incert. I, p. 454 (akin to *σεῖω*.) To
wag the tail, fawn, strictly of dogs, *δρ-
ν* *ἡμῶ* *ἀνακτα* *κύνες*...*σαινῶσιν*,
Od. 10, 217; *νόησε* δὲ *διος* *Ἵδούσεως*
σαινόντας *τε* *κύνες*, 16, 6; also, *οὐρῇ*
σάινειν, 17, 302; *οὐρῇ* *τε* *καὶ* *οὐσί*
σάινειν, Hes. Th. 771; *ς* *κέρκω*, Ar.
Eq. 1031.—proverb, *σαινόνσα* *δάκ-
νει*, Soph. Fr. 902.—II. c. acc. pers.,
to fawn upon, Anth. P. 9, 604: hence
metaph. of persons, to fawn on, pay
court to, Pind. P. 1, 100, cf. Aesch.
Eq. 798:—also, *ς* *πρὸς* *τινα*, Pind.
P. 2, 151; *ς* *πρὸς* *ἀγγελίαν*, to re-
ceive it with joy, Id. O. 4, 7:—to de-
ceive, Soph. Fr. 508: *ς* *μόρον*, to
cringe to it, shirk it, Aesch. Theb. 383,
704.—III. generally, to cheer, please,
Soph. Ant. 1214, Eur. Ion 685:—so,
ς *ὑπ'* *ὁμμάτων*, to cheer one by a
look of recognition, Soph. O. C. 321;
so, *σαινόμεναι* *δ'* *ὑπ'* *ἐλπίδος*, Aesch.
Cho. 191:—of a summer-sea, to smile,
Valck. Theoc. 6, 11.

†*Σαῖον*, *ων*, *οι*, the *Saii*, a people of
Thrace, Strab. p. 549.

ΣΑΙΠΩ, *f. σαῖρ*: pf. with pres.
signif. *σέσπρω*, usu. in part. *σεσπρῶς*,
νία, *ος*, Ep. fem. *σεσπρῖνία*, Hes. Sc.
268. Strictly to draw back the lips and
show the teeth, to grin like a dog, Lat.
ringi, *οἷον* *σεσπρῶς* *ἐξαπατήσιν* *μ'*
οἰεῖται, Ar. Vesp. 900; esp. in mock-
ery, scorn, or malice, *ἡγριωμένοις*
καὶ *σεσπρῶτας*, Ar. Pac. 620; *συνὰ*
σεσπρῶς, Mel. 52; but also without
any such bad sense, *εἰπε* *σεσπρῶς*
ὁματι *μειδιδόντι*, Theoc. 7, 19 (cf.
πρ, *ροσάρω*):—later also, *σεσπρῖναι*
δόντας, Opp.:—also, *σεσπρῶτι* *γέ-
λωτι*, Luc. Amor. 13; *σεσπρῶς* *μει-
δῶν*, Id. (?) Philopat. 26.—II. to
sweep, clean, *δομα*, *στέγας*, Eur. Hec.
363, Cyl. 29: also to sweep up or
away, *κύνιν* *σφραντες*, Soph. Ant.
409.—Signif. I. is pecul. to the perf.,
signif. II. to the pres., fut., and aor. I.
No other tenses occur. (From same
root come *σάρος*, *σαρώω*, and Lat.
sarris, Lob. Phryn. 83.)

†*Σαῖς*, *ιος* and *εως*, *ή*, *Sais*, Minera
among the Egyptians, Paus. 9,
12, 2.—II. a city of the Aegyptian
Delta, Hdt. 2, 133; dat. *Σαῖ*, Id. 2,
28. Hence

†*Σαῖτης*, *ον* Ion. *εω*, *δ*, an inhabitant
of *Sais*, *Saitic*, Plut. Sol. 26: *δ* *Σαῖ-
της* *νομός*, the *Saitic* nome, Hdt.
[I]

†*Σαῖतिकός*, *ή*, *ον*, of *Sais*, *Saitic*, *δ*
Σ, *νομός*, Plat. Tim. 21 B; *τὸ* *Σαῖτι-
κον* *στομα*, the *Saitic* mouth of the
Nile, also called *Tamitic*, Hdt. 2, 17.
[I]

†*Σακάδας*, *α*, *δ*, *Sacadas*, a poet and
cithara-player of Argos, Heyne Pind.
vol. 3, p. 29. Hence

Σακάδιον, *ον*, τό, a stringed instu-
ment named after the musician *Sacadas*.
[κῶ]

†*Σάκαι*, *ων* Ion. *εων*, *οι*, the *Sacae*,
a people of central Asia, near the
sources of the Araxes, Hdt.; Xen.;

etc. in Hdt. 7, 64, a general name
for all the *Scythians* among the Per-
sians; cf. Strab. p. 507 sqq.: Dion.
P. 750 has sing. *Σάκος*.

†*Σάκαιος*, *α*, *ον*, of the *Sacae*, *Sa-
caean*: τὰ *Σάκαια*, a festival in hon-
our of Anaitis, Strab. p. 512.

Σάκανδρος, *ον*, *δ*, (*σάκος*, *σάκκος*,
ἀνήρ) comic word for the *prudenda*
mulieria, Ar. Lys. 824. [αῦ]

†*Σακάραυλοι*, *ων*, *οι*, the *Sacarauri*,
a Scythian people, Strab. p. 511.

†*Σάκας*, *ον*, *δ*, v. *Σάκαι*: and so-
2. an epithet applied to the tragic
poet Acestor to indicate his foreign
origin, Ar. Av. 31.—3. *Sacas*, cup-
bearer of king Astyages, Xen. Cy-
1, 3, 8, sqq.

†*Σακεσιναι*, *ης*, *ή*, *Sacasesene*, a dis-
trict of Armenia, Strab. p. 511.

†*Σακαύρακες*, *ων*, *ει*, the *Sacauri*,
ces, a Scythian people, Luc. Macrob.
15.

Σακέρδος, *ωτος*, *έ*, the Lat. *sacer-
dos*, Luc. Alex. 43.

†*Σακεσιναι*, *ων*, *οι*, the *Sacasesinae*,
an Asiatic people, Arr. An. 3, 8, 4.

Σακέσπῆλος, *ον*, (*σάκος*, *πῆλιν*)
wielding a shield, II. 5, 126.

Σακεσφόρος, *ον*, (*σάκος*, *φέρω*)
shield-bearing, of Ajax, Soph. Aj. 19,
Virgil's *clipei dominus*; cf. Eur.
Phoen. 139.—II. (*σάκος* or *σάκος*,
δ, III) a beard-bearer, epith. of the
demagogue Epicrates, Plat. (Com.)
Presb. 3, ubi v. Meineke.

Σάκιον, v. sub *σακκίον*, Xen.

Σάκιτας, *δ*, Dor. for *σηκίτης*.

Σακκελίζω,=σακκίζω, to strain, fit-
ter, Galen. Hence

Σακκελίσμα, *ατος*, τό, any thing
strained or filtered, Diod.

Σακκελιστήριον, *ον*, τό, a filter or
sieve.

Σακκέω,=sq.

Σακκέω, *ω*, (*σάκος*) to strain, filter, *ς*
τι *ιματίου*, to strain it through cloths
Hdt. 4, 23.

Σακκίας οἶνος, *δ*, strained wine
Poll. 6, 18.

Σακκίζω, *f. -ίζω*,=σακκέω, to strain.
filter, Theophr.

Σακκίνος, *η*, *ον*, (*σάκκος*) of sack
cloth.

Σακκίον, Att. *σάκκιον*, *ον*, τό, also
written *σάκκιον*, *σάκιον*, dim. from
σάκος, a small bag, Xen. An. 4, 5,
36, Diod. 13, 106.

Σακκογενιστότροφος, *ον*, (*σάκκος*,
γένειον, *τρέφω*) cherishing a huge
beard, Anth. P. append. 288.

Σακκοπήρα, *η*, (*σάκκος*) a knap-
sack, wallet.

Σακκοπλόκος, *ον*, (*σάκκος*, *πλέκω*)
plaiting sieves.

ΣΑΚΚΟΣ, or *σάκος*, *ον*, *δ*, v. sub
fin.—(*σάττω*):—a coarse cloth of hair,
esp. of goats' hair, Lat. *cilicium*, gen-
erally, sackcloth, LXX.—II. any thing
made of this cloth:—1. a sack, bag, Hdt.
9, 80, Ar. Ach. 745, etc.—2. a sieve,
strainer, esp. for wine, Hippon. 42,
ubi v. Welcker.—3. a coarse garment,
cloak, mantle.—III. a coarse beard, like
rough hair-cloth, *σάκον* *πρὸς* *ταῖς*
γναβμοῖν *ἔχεν*, Ar. Eccl. 502, cf.
σακκισφόρος II.—The form *σάκκος* is
said to be Doric, and *σάκος* Att.
Thom. M. 789, etc.; and certainly in
Ar. Ach. 822, Lys. 1211 we have *σί-
κος*, while the Megarian in Ach. 745
says *σάκκος*, cf. Lob. Phryn. 257.
Meineke Menand. p. 44: Hdt. also
says *σάκκος*.

Σακκοφορέω, *ω*, to wear hair-cloth
or a garment made of it; and

Σακκοφορία, *ας*, *ή*, a wearing of hair-
cloth: from

Σακκοφορος, σν, (σάκκος, φέρω) wearing coarse hair-cloth, or a garment of it, Plut. 2, 239 C.

Σακοδερμής, δ, with a shield-like skin, Soph. Fr. 562.

Σάκος, δ, v. sub σάκκος.

Σάκος, δ, Dor. for σηκός.

Σάκος, εος, τό, Ion. gen. σάκευς, Hes. Sc. 334:—a shield, very frequent in Hom., and Hes.: the earliest shields were of wicker-work or wood, covered with one or more ox-hides; if more than one, they were parted by metal plates (that of Ajax had seven aides and an eighth layer of metal, Il. 7, 222): hence the epithets, χάλκεον, χαλκήρες, τετραθέλυμον, ἐπαρβείον: it was concave, and hence sometimes used as a vessel to hold liquid, Aesch. Theb. 540. How much the art of these early times was employed on the shields, appears from the epithets δαίδαλεον, ποικίλον, αἰόλον, παναόλον, φαινόν, and the description of the shields of Achilles and Hercules, Il. 18, 478, sq., Hes. Scut. 139, sq.—2. metaph., a shield, defence, Aesch. Supp. 190.—Mostly poet., ἀσπίς and ὄπλον being used in prose. (No doubt from σάττω.) [ῥ except in Hes. Sc. 364, 461, where it is long in the fifth arsis: Guyet and Heinrich hold both lines to be spurious.]

Σάκοφορος, σν=Ερ. σακεσφόρος, Gramm.

Σάκτας, σν, δ, (σάττω) a sack, Ar. Plut. 681.

Σάκτας, δ, Boeot. for ἱατρός, Strabo Phoen. 3, 5.

Σακτήρ, ἦρος, δ, (σάττω) a sack.

Σακτός, ἦ, δν, (σάττω) crammed, stuffed, Antiph. Cycl. 1, 3.

Σάκτωρ, αρος, ἦ, (σάττω)=φορμός.

Σάκτωρ, αρος, δ, (σάττω) one who crams or fills up, Ἀίδον σ., one who crowds the nether world, i. e. a slayer of many, Aesch. Pers. 924 (where the genit. Περόσιν must be joined with ἦσαν, not with σάκτορι).

Σάκχυο, αρος, τό, also σάκχυρι and σάκχαρον, τό, sugar, Lat. saccharum, Diosc. (An Eastern word, the Sanscr. carkara, Malay jagara.)

Σακχόφαντης, σν, δ, (σάκκος, ὄφαινω) one who weaves σάκκος or sackcloth, a sailmaker, Dem. 1170, 27.

†Σάκων, ὠνος, δ, Saeon, a citizen of Zancle, who founded Himera, Thuc. 6, 5.

Σάλα, ἦ, distress, anguish, Aesch. Fr. 394; cf. σάλος.

†Σαλά, ἦ, (Greek Σάλη, σν, Joseph.) Sala, Hebr. masc. pr. n., N. T.

Σαλάβη, ἦ=σαλάβη, Soph. Fr. 940. [ῥβ]

Σαλάγω, ὦ=σαλάσσω, to which it is akin, as παταγέω to πατάσσω, Opp. C. 4, 74, cf. 3, 352.

Σαλάγη, ης, ἦ, (σαλάσσω) noise, outcry.

†Σαλαγκών, ὠνος, δ, Salancon, a river of Illyria, Ar. Rh. 4, 337.

†Σαλαγος, σν, δ, Salagus, son of Oenopion, Paus. 7, 4, 8.

Σαλάγω=σαλαγέω.

†Σαλαθιήλ, δ, Salathiel, Hebr. masc. pr. n., N. T.

Σαλαῖζω, to cry out in distress, Anacr. 126.

Σαλαῖς, ἦ, or, better, σάλαϊσμός, δ, (σάλος) a cry of distress.

†Σαλαίθος, σν, δ, Salaethus, a Lacedaemonian, Thuc. 3, 25.—2. a lawgiver of the Crotoniats, Luc.

Σαλάκων, ὠνος, δ, (σάλος, σαλάσσω) one who walks in a loose, swagging fashion (cf. σιλεύω Il. 4): hence,

a flaunting coxcomb, swaggerer, Arist. Rhet. 2, 16, 2, Eth. Eud. 2, 3, 9; 3, 6, 2: v. σαλακωνέω. [ῥβ]

Σαλακωνεία, ας, ἦ, vulgar display, etc., swaggering, flaunting, Arist. M. Mor. 1, 27, 1:—also, σαλακωνία, ἦ, Ath. 691 F. From

Σαλάκωνέω, (σαλάκων) to play the σαλάκων, swagger, flaunt: so, σάλακωνίζω, whence διασαλακονίζω, to walk like a swaggering, flaunting fellow, Ar. Vesp. 1169 (cf. σαλεύω Il. 4), with an obscene hit at the Lacedaemonians, resting on the old interpr. of the word (σαλεύειν τὸν πρωκτόν) to wriggle one's rump about,—just like the still coarser σανλοπρωκτιάω.

Σαλάκωνίζω=foreg., Hermipp. ap. Schol. Ar. Vesp. 1164.

Σαλλάκνισμα, ατος, τό, swaggering, flaunting, Cic. Att. 14, 2: but the reading is dub.

Σαλάμανδρα, or -μάνδρα (Lob. Paral. 212), ας, ἦ, the salamander, a kind of lizard, supposed to be a fire-extinguisher, Arist. H. A. 5, 19, 25, Theophr. de Igne 60, ubi v. Schneider. Hence

Σαλλάμάνδρεος, σν, of the salamander, Nic. Th. 819.

Σαλάμβη, ης, ἦ, a hole, chimney, Soph. Fr. 940, Lyc. 98: also σαλάβη.

Σαλάμιν, ἴνος, ἦ, v. Σαλαμίς.

Σαλαμινιάφτης, σν, δ, (Σαλαμιάς, ἀφίημι) a betrayer of Salamis, Solon 16, 6.

†Σαλαμινιάκος, ἦ, δν,=Σαλαμινίος; δ Σ. κόλπος, Strab. p. 335.

†Σαλαμινιάς, ἄδος, ἦ, pecul. fem. tosq., ἐπ' ἡκταῖς Σαλαμινιάσι, Aesch. Pers. 964.

Σαλαμινίος, α, σν, also σς, σν, Salaminian, of or from Salamis.—Il. ἦ Σαλαμινία, sub. ναῖς or τριήρης, cf. sub πύραλος III: from

Σαλάμιν, (or not so well) Σαλάμιν, gen. ἴνος, ἦ, Salamis, an island and town of the same name, just opposite Athens, first in Il. †2, 557: v. Thuc. 2, 94; Strab. p. 393 sqq.; now Kólouri.—Il. a town of Cyprus founded by Teucer of Salamis, †H. Hom. Ven. 4, Hdt. 4, 162: later, Constantia, now Porto Konstanza.† (Prob. from σάλος, σαλεύω, from the breaking of the waves against the steep shores of the island.) [ῥ]

Σάλας, ακος, δ, (σαλάσσω) a miner's sieve or riddle.

†Σαλαπία, ας, ἦ, Salapia, a city of Apulia, Strab. p. 283.

†Σαλαρία, ας, ἦ, ὁδός, the via Salaria, running through the territory of the Sabines, Strab. p. 228.

†Σάλας, α, δ, the Sala, now Saale, in Germany, Strab. p. 291.

†Σαλάσσα, σαλασσομέδοισα, Dor. for θάλω.

Σαλάσσω, Att. -ττω, f. -ξω, (σάλος)=σαλεύω, Nic. Al. 457.—Il. to overload, cram full, σεσαλαγμένος ὄϊνος, Leon. Tar. 37, cf. Anth. P. 11, 57. Cf. σαλεύω.

†Σαλαγανέος, ἔως, δ, Salaganeus, a town of Boeotia on the Euripus, Strab. p. 403.

Σαλεία, ας, ἦ, (σαλεύω) continual motion.

†Σαλείμ, ἦ, Salim, a place in Judaea, N. T.

†Σαλεντινοί, ὦν, οἱ, the Salentini, a people of lower Italy, Strab. p. 277.

†Σάλερνον, σν, τό, Salernum, a town of Campania, Strab. p. 251.

Σαλένμα, ατος, τό, (σαλεύω) motion like σάλος, i. e. constant, repeated motion. Artemid. 1, 79: σ. πολεμικόν

ἵππου, the quick military pace of horse, Dio Chrys. [σῶ]

Σάλευσις, εως, ἦ, (σαλεύω) a pitching constantly, Arist. Mechan. 27.

Σάλευτός, ἦ, δν, shaken, tossed, Mel. 60: from

Σαλεύω, (σάλος) to make to shake, rock, c. acc., σαλεύει χεῖμον οὐ πᾶς ἀγκύρας, ap. Stob. p. 3, 48, pass., to be shaken, totter, reel, χεῖρ σσεάλευτα, Aesch. Pr. 1081. intr., to move to and fro, roll, toss of ships in a stormy sea or person them, Xen. Oec. 8, 17: hence,—2. toss like a ship at sea, to be in a tress, πόλις σαλεύει, Soph. O. T. cf. El. 1074, Eur. Rhos. 249; so, νόσους ἦ γῆρα σ., Plat. Legg. 923 cf. σάλος II.—3. of a ship also, σ. ἀγκύρας, to ride at anchor, Plut. 493 D: hence, metaph., σ. ἐπὶ τῷ (as it were) to ride at anchor on or friend, depend upon him, Plut. metr. 38; cf. ὀχέω II.—4. to roll a ship; and so, to roll in one's wesp. of persons with the hip-joints apart, Foës. Oec. Hipp.: hence flaunt or swagger about, like σαλεύω, Schneid. Xen. Cyr. 2, 4, 6, also in pass. or mid., Anth. P. 5, etc.

†Σάλη, ης, ἦ, Sale, a city of Thessaly on the coast of the Aegean sea, I. 7, 60.

†Σαλήμ, ἦ, Salem, afterwards T. σόλνμα, q. v., N. T.

Σαλία, ἦ=σαλεία, dub.

†Σαλίτοι, σν, οἱ, the Salii, in Rom. Plut. Num. 13.

Σάλλα, Dor. for θάλλα, Alc. 64, Bergk.

Σαλμακίδες, αἱ, a name for ἐταῖροι, Anth. p. 7, 222.

†Σαλμακίς, ἰδος, ἦ, Salmacis, fountain of Halicarnassus whose waters were said to have the effect of enervating those who drank of it, Strab. p. 656.—2. a fortress of same place, Arr. An. 1, 23, 3.

†Σαλμνῆσιος, α, σν, of Salmessus, Salmydessian, Σ. γνώβος, Strab. p. 726.

†Σαλμνῆσος and -ῆσος, of Salmydessus, a city and port of Thessaly on the Euxine, now Midjeh, H. 93; Soph. Ant. 969; Xen. An. 12: the tract along the bank of E. around this city also so called, Strab. p. 50.

†Σαλμών, δ, Salmon, Hebr. pr. n., N. T.

†Σαλμωνεύς, εως Ερ. ἦρος, Salmons, son of Aeolus, ruled first Thessaly, then in Elis, hurled Tartarus by Jupiter for having tempted to imitate his thunder, lightning, Od. 11, 236; Apollo 9, 7.

†Σαλμώνη, ης, ἦ, Salmone, a city of Elis Pisatis, Strab. p. 356—sq., N. T.

†Σαλμνιον, σν, τό, Salmonium, Sammonium, the eastern promontory of Crete, Strab. p. 472: also, Σ. νιον.

†Σαλμωνίς, ἰδος, ἦ, sc. ἄρκος, Dion. P. 110.

ΣΑΛΩΣ, σν, δ, and in Alema Apoll. Dysc., heterog. dat. pl. c. in, as if from τό σάλος;—an steady, tossing motion, esp. the rolling swell of the sea, Eur. I. 7, πόντον σ., πόντιος σ., Id. Hec. T. 1443; also in plur., πόντιοι σ. Id. Or. 994: hence the open, e. sea, opp. to a harbour, ἐν σάλει ναί=σαλεύειν Il. 3, Lat. in ancoris stare. hence,—2. a

αγκυρα, anchorage, ἀλμυρεν μὲν σάλουος ἐχον, Polyb. 1, 53, 10, cf. Diod. 3, 4.—II. of ships or persons in them, *passing on the sea*, ἐκ πολλοῦ σάλου ὄνουν ἐπ' ἁκτῆς, Soph. Phil. 271; and metaph. of the ship of the state, Soph. O. T. 24, Ant. 163, cf. Lys. 107, 28; f. σάλεω II. 2.—2. sea-sickness, like αἰτία, Luc.:—restlessness, perplexity, I. c. (From σάλος come σαβό, σαλεύω, σάλεα, σάλα, σάλλω, σάλαγος, σάλαγος: also σαλαίς, αλαίαι, σαλίκων, σαλακωνεῖω, σακωνεῖω, and prob. σαλικός, and Lat. salio, salus: which again seem to bring us on one hand to ἄλλομαι, on the other to ἄλγος, sal, and θάλασσα. Dor. θάλασσα:—perh. akin also to ἄλγος, ἄλγος.) [α]

Σάλοω, rare form for σαλεύω:—pass. σάλομαι,=σαλεύω II.

†Σάλπη, ἡ, Salpa, a female of Lesbos, Arist. 321 F.

Σάλπη or σάρπη, ἡ, ἡ, a sea-fish, at. salpa, the French saure, Epich. 31, Arist. H. A. 5, 9, 5, etc.:—also ἰλπη, ἡ, Archipp. Ichth. 11; and ἰλπηγῆς.

Σάλπιγγολογῶν πηγάδι, οἱ, (σάλπιγξ, λέγχι, ὑπὸν) whiskered salt-trumpeters, Ar. Ran. 966.

Σάλπιγγις, οὐ, ὁ, (σάλπιγξ) a trumpet, Thuc. 6, 69, Xen. An. 4, 3, etc.:—rare collat. forms σαλπῆς, -στής, Lob. Phryn. 191.

Σάλπιγξ, ἡ, ἡ, a war-trumpet, ἡ, ὅτε τ' ἰαχε σάλπιγξ, Il. 18, 9: (this was afterwards called σ. ρογῶν, another for sacred purposes, σ. ἱερά) the σάλπιγξ was esp. called Tuscan, Τυρσκήνη, Aesch. m. 568, Soph. Aj. 18, Eur. Phoen. 77, Heracl. 831:—ὑπὸ σάλπιγγος, sound of trumpet, Soph. El. 711, Ar. Ach. 1001; also, ὑπὸ σ., Po. 4, 13, 1: cf. σημαίνω, ὑποσημαίνω, φθέγγομαι.—II. a signal note by trumpet, trumpet-call, Arist. Rhet. 3, 6, elsewhere σάλπιγμα.—III. σάλπιγγας, elsewhere στρόμβος, Archil.

Bergk.—IV. the trumpet-bird, m. its trumpet-like note, Artemid. V.—σάλλη, From

ΣΑΛΠΙΖΩ, fut. -ίγξω and later α, Phryn. 191:—to sound the trumpet-like signal by trumpet, σαλπίζει, Xen. An. 7, 3, 32: metaph., ὡς δὲ σάλπιγξεν μέγας οὐρανός, even trumpeted around, of thunder if a signal for battle, Il. 21, 388, cf. Eur. Trach. 327:—impers., ἐπεὶ σάλπιγξε (sc. ὁ σαλπικτήης) when trumpet sounded, Xen. An. 1, 2, cf. σημαίνω, κηρύσσω:—c. acc., μέγαν, to proclaim, announce day, the cock, Luc. Ocypr. 114.—Σάληγ is not Greek, σαλπῆτω dub. ice

σαλπικτῆς, οὐ, ὁ, later form of σαλπικτῆς, Piers. Moer. p. 354.

ἀλπίς, ἡ, ἡ, later poet. form σάλπιγξ.

ἀλπιγμα, ατος, τό, sound of trumpet-trumpet-call.

αλπιστής, οὐ, ὁ, later form of σαλπικτῆς, Polyb. 1, 45, 13.

αλπιστικός, ἡ, ὄν, suited for a pre.

αλπίπτω,=σαλπίζω, dub., v. Luc. Vocal. 10.

αλῶν, ἡ, ἡ, (σάλος, σαλεύω) tant motion, as of the spindle, m., nisi legend. σάλαγος.

ἄλως, ὡν, οἱ, the Salyes, a people Gallia Narbonensis, Strab. p. 181.

Σαλυνθίος, οὐ, ὁ, Salynthius, king of Agraei in Acarrania, Thuc. 3,

†Σαλῶμη, ἡ, Salome, sister of Herod, Strab. p. 765.—2. wife of Zebedee, mother of James and John the apostles, N. T.

†Σάλον, ὠνος, ἡ, Salona, in Dalmatia, Strab. p. 315.—2. a city of Bithynia, from which the Σαλωνίτης τύρος was named, Id. p. 565.

Σάμ or σάμα,=σάν, dub.

Σάμα, τό, Dor. for σήμα, Pind.

Σαμαίνα, ἡ, (Σάμος) a ship of Samian build, used as a stamp on the Samian coin, Plut. Pericl. 26 (on which passage v. Bergk Ar. Babyl. 2): they had beaks like a swine's snout (cf. ὑόπρωρος); so Hdt., 3, 59, speaks of τὰς πύρας νέες καπρίους ἔχουσαι, cf. Naïke Choeril. p. 155, sq. [Σά]

Σαμαίνω, Dor. for σημαίνω.

†Σαμῖος, α, ὡν, of or relating to Same, οἱ Σαμῖοι, Thuc. 2, 30.

Σαμῖκον, ὡν, τό, an unknown piece of female attire: dim. from sq.

Σάμας, ἄκος, ὁ, a mat, used as a bed in war, Chion. Hero. 1.

Σαμάρδακος, ὁ, a buffoon or cheat, Eccl.

†Σαμαρεία, ας, ἡ, Samaria, a city of Palestine, capital of the kingdom of Israel, N. T.; later named Σεβαστή, Strab. p. 760: also, a district of Palestine, Steph. Byz.; v. Interp. ad Act. 8, 5.

†Σαμαρείτης, οὐ, ὁ, an inhabitant of Samaria, a Samaritan, N. T.

†Σαμαρείτις, ἰδος, ἡ, fem. to foreg., a female of Samaria, N. T.

†Σαμαριανή, ἡς, ἡ, Samariana, a city of Hyrcania, Strab. p. 508.

Σαμάτης, οὐ, ὁ, poet. for Σαρμάτης, Dion. P. 304. [μά]

Σαμβάλλισκος, ὡν, τό, dim. from sq., Hippon. 10.

Σαμβάλλον, τό, Aeol. for σάνδαλον, Sappho 38, Anth. P. 6, 267; v. Bergk Anaer. Fr. 15.

†Σάμβας, ὁ, Sambas, a flute-player, Ath. 624 B.

†Σαμβάυλας, ὁ, Sambaulas, a Persian, Xen. Cyr. 2, 28.

†Σάμβος, οὐ, ὁ, Sambus, a satrap of Alexander in India, Arr. An. 6, 16, 3.

Σαμβύκη, ἡς, ἡ, a triangular stringed instrument, Lat. sambuca, Arist. Pol. 8, 6, 13; its notes were so high, as to make it of little use.—2.=σαμβυκίστρια, with a pun on signif. II. Polyb. 8, 6.—II. an engine of like form used in sieges, Ib. 6, 2-11:—also σάμβυξ, q. v. [ῶ] Hence

†Σαμβυκίζω, to play upon the sambuca. Hence

Σαμβυκιστής, οὐ, ὁ, a player on the sambuca, Euphor. 31.

Σαμβυκίστρια, fem. from foreg., Plut. Cleom. 35, Anton. 9.

Σάμβυξ, ὄκος, ἡ, = σαμβύκη, Schweigh. Polyb. 8, 6, 2.—2.=foreg., Id. 5, 37, 10.

†Σάμβυξ, ὄκος, ὁ, Sambyx, inventor of the σαμβύκη (1), Ath. 637 B.

Σάμρον, Dor. for σημερον, Pind.

Σάμη, ἡς, ἡ, Samé, the older name of Κεφαλληνία, q. v., Il. cf. Σάμος. [ᾶ]

Σάμηον, τό, Dor. for σημεῖον, Pythag.

†Σαμία, ας, ἡ, Samia, an ancient city in southern Elis, where, later, Σαμικόν lay, Paus. 5, 6, 1.—2. a city of Samos (3), Hdt. 1, 70.—II. fem. pr. n., Paus.

†Σαμαικός, ὁ, ὄν, Samian, Plut.

†Σαμικόν, οὐ, τό, Samicum, a fortress of Elis, on the site of Σαμία (1), with a temple dedicated to Neptune,

hence called Σάμιος and Σαμῖος, Strab. p. 343: cf. p. 347.

†Σάμινθος, οὐ, ὁ, Saminthus, a spot near the passes leading from Arcadia into Argolis, Thuc. 5, 58.

†Σάμιος, α, ὡν, of Samos or Same, Samian, Strab.; etc.—II. ὁ, Samius, a Lacedaemonian, Xen. Hell. 3, 1, 1.—2. a poet of the Anthology.

†Σάμπριπος, οὐ, ὁ, Samprissus, mase. pr. n., Luc. Navig. 1.

†Σαμνῖται, ὡν, οἱ, the Samnites, in Italy; in Strab. Σαννῖται, and in Polyb. Σαννῖται: their territory, Σαννῖτις, ἡ, also Σαννίτις and Σαννιτικῆ. Hence

†Σαννιτικός, ἡ, ὄν, of the Samnites, Samnite; and Σαννίτις, Strab.

Σαμοβράκη, ἰον. -θηρική, ἡς, ἡ Samothrace, an island near Thrace, noted for the early civilization of its inhabitants, Hdt. 6, 47: an inhabitant of it was Σαμοβράξ (not Σαμοβράξ, Meineke Euphor. p. 6, but cf. Lob. Paral. 277), and Σαμοβράκιος, Hdt. 2, 51; 7, 108: cf. Σάμος 2, and v. Κάβειροι.

†Σαμοβράξ, ἄκος, ὁ, ἰον. -θηρξ, v. foreg.

†Σαμόλας, ὁ, Samolas, an Achaean, Xen. An. 5, 6, 14.—2. an Arcadian, a statuary, Paus. 10, 9, 6.

Σάμος, οὐ, ἡ, Samos, the name of several Greek islands:—1. an old name for Κεφαλληνία (q. v.), Il. 2, 634; but in Od. called Σάμη, though this, acc. to others, is a town on the island.—2. Σάμος Ἠθηρική, = Σαμοβράκη, Il. 13, 12; but also called simply Σάμος, Il. 24, 78, 753.—3. later usu. the large island over against Ephesus, mentioned by Homer: hence adj., Σαμαῖος, Σάμιος and Σαμαῖος. (Acc. to Strab., σάμος was an old word signifying a height, esp. by the sea-shore, so it would be=θύν perh. akin to ὕμνος and φάμος.) [ῶ]

†Σάμος, οὐ, ὁ, Dor.=Σήμος, an Arcadian of Mantinea, Pind. O. 10, 84.—II. Σάμος, ὁ, Samus, son of Ancaeus and Samia, Paus. 7, 4, 1.

†Σαμόσατα, ὡν, τό, Samosata, capital of Commagene, Strab. p. 664.

†Σαμωνήλ, ὁ, (Σαμωνήλος, οὐ, J. seph.) Samuel, the celebrated Hebrew prophet, LXX., N. T.

Σαμπῆ, not so well σάμπη, Herm. Schol. Ar. Nub. 23, an old letter, whose character, Σ, was retained as a numeral,=900.

Σαμόβρας, οὐ, ὁ, (σάν, φέρω) a horse branded with the old letter σάν Ar. Eq. 603, Nub. 122: cf. κοππατίας.

†Σαμφικέραμος, οὐ, ὁ, Sampsicemus, chief of the Emeseni, Strab. p. 753.

Σαμφυχίζω, to be like σάμφυχον Diosc.

Σαμφυχίνος, ἡ, ὡν, of or belonging to σάμφυχον, Diosc.

Σαμφυχον, τό, foreign name of ἡμάρακος, Diosc. 3, 47.

†Σαμφών, ὁ, (Σαμφών, ὠνος, J. seph.) Sampson, the celebrated Hebrew hero, LXX.; N. T.

†Σαμόνιον, οὐ, τό=Σαλμόμιον, 2. a plain around Alexandria Troas Strab. p. 472.

Σάν, v. sub Σ. [ᾶ]

†Σαναῖος, α, ὡν, of Sana, Sanacean οἱ Σαναῖοι, Thuc. 5, 18: v. Σάνη

†Σαναχαριβος, οὐ, ὁ, Sanacharib, Sanherib, king of Assyria, Hdt. 1, 141

†Σανδάκος, οὐ, ὁ, Sandacus, father of Cinyras, Apollod. 3, 14, 3.

Σανδόλιον, οὐ, τό, dim. from σάνδαλον, q. v., Hdt. 2, 91 [δᾶ]

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Σανδάλισκος, *ov, δ*, dim. from *σάνδαλον*, Ar. Ran. 405, cf. *σαμβάλ*.

Σα δαύλοθηκη, *ης, ἡ*, a sandal-closet. Σανδάλων, *ov, τό*, Ael. *σάμβαλον* (q. v.)—usu. in plur., a wooden sole, firmly bound on by straps round the instep and ankle, a sandal, first in H. Hom. Merc. 79, 83, 139; later usu. a kind of woman's shoe; on the *σανδάλια* Τυρρηνικά, v. Meineke Cratin. Nom. 10.—II. a print of a foot, a footprint, Anth. (Acc. to Hemst. for *σανίδαλον*, from *σανίς*, cf. Pott Et. Forsch. 1, p. 143.) Hence

Σανδαύλω, *ω*, to furnish with sandals or shoes.

Σανδαύλωτος, *ες*, (είδος) sandal-like. Σάνδανις, *δ*, Sandanis, a Lydian, Hdt. 1, 71.

Σανδάρακη, *ης, ἡ*, red sulphuret of arsenic, realgar, (ἀρσενικόν being the yellow sulphuret, orpiment, Diosc. 5, 121), Lat. *sandaraca*, Arist. H. A. 8, 24, 8;—hence—2. a bright-red colour made therefrom, Theophr.—II. *bee-bread*, the same as *κρίνθος*, Arist. H. A. 9, 40, 5; and as *εἰθάρκη*, Ib. 52.

Σανδάρκιζω, *f*.-ισω, (σανδάρακη 1.) to be of a bright red.

Σανδάρκινος, *η*, *ov*, of or belonging to sandάρακη: esp. of a bright red, Hdt. 1, 98.

Σανδάρκούριον, *ov, τό*, a pit whence sandάρακη is dug, Strab. p. 562.

Σανδάραχη, *ἡ*, -χίζω and -χίνος, = sandάρακη, -κίζω, -κίνος.

Σάνδης, *δ*, Sandes, of Lampsacus, a pupil of Epicurus, Diog. L.

Σάνδιος, λόφος, *δ*, Sandius, a hill near Myus in Ionia, Thuc. 3, 19.

Σανδίων, *ωνος, δ*, Sandion, masc. pi. n., Paus. 1, 43, 3.

Σανδοβάνης, *ov, δ*, Sandobanes, a river of Albania, Strab. p. 500.

Σανδράκοττας, *α*, or Σανδρόκοτος, *ov, δ*, Sandracottas, a king in India, Ar. Ind. 5, 3; Strab. p. 702.

Σανδρόκνυτος, *ov, δ*, = foreg., Ath. 18 D.

Σάνδης, υκος, *ἡ*, also *σάνδις*, a bright-red colour, also called *ἡμένιον*, Strab. p. 529; prepared from sandάρακη, acc. to Plin. 35, 23; though a like colour was made from a plant of the same name, Sosibius ap. Hesych., Virg. Ecl. 4, 45.—2. *σάνδικες*, among the Lydians, were transparent flesh-coloured women's garments, Joh. Lydus. [v in genit., Prop. 2, 19, 81; but v in Gratius Phil. Cynege. 86.]

Σανδώκης, *δ*, Sandoces, son of Thaumasius, from Aeolian Cyme, Hdt. 7, 194.

Σάνδων, *ωνος, δ*, Sandon, father of the philosopher Athenodorus, Luc.; etc.

Σάνη, *ης, ἡ*, Sane, a city in the peninsula Pallene on the Thermaicus sinus, Hdt. 7, 123.—2. another in the peninsula Athos, a colony from Andros, Id. 7, 22; Thuc. 4, 109.

Σανίδιον, *ov, τό*, dim. from *σανίς*, a small trencher, Ar. Pac. 202;—but, *ἐκ σανίδων*, from the tablet or list, Lys. 146, 6. [2]

Σανιδώ, *ω*, (σανίς) to board over: esp. to deck a ship.

Σανιδώης, *ες*, (σανίς, είδος) like a plank.

Σανιδωμά, *ατος, τό*, (σανιδώ) a spring or plate of planks, Polyb. 6, 23, 3: esp. a ship's deck, Theophr.

Σανιδωτός, *η*, *ον*, (σανιδώ) covered with planks, decked, LXX.

Σανίς, *ίδος, ἡ*, a board, plank, and any thing made thereof, hence—1. a door, Hom. always in plur., folding

doors, Il. 12, 121, Od. 22, 128, etc.; *κολληταὶ σανίδες*, Il. 9, 583; *σανίδες πυκνῶς ἀρραβιαί, δίκλιδες*, Od. 2, 344;—also in sing., Eur. Or. 1221.—2. a wooden platform, scaffold or stage, *ὕψηλῃ σανίς*, Od. 21, 51.—3. a wooden floor: a ship's deck, Eur. Hel. 1556.—4. a wooden pail or tub, Arist. Mirab. 22.—5. in plur., wooden tablets for writing on, Eur. Alc. 968: esp. at Athens, tablets covered with gypsum, (like Lat. *album*) on which were written all sorts of public notices, esp. the causes for hearing in the law courts, Ar. Vesp. 349, 848; laws to be proposed, Andoc. 11, 28; lists of officers, Lys. 176, 9; names of debtors, Dem. 791, 11 (where the sing. is used); etc.; cf. omnino Isocr. Antid. § 253.—6. a plank to which offenders were bound or sometimes nailed as to a cross, Hdt. 7, 33; 9, 120, and Ar. Thesm. 931, 940.

Σανισινή, *ης, ἡ*, Sanisene, a district of Paphlagonia, Strab. p. 562.

Σάννος, *ov, δ*, (σαῖνω) acc. to the Gramm.—=μωρός, cf. Lat. *sanna*, *sannio*, a zany, Cratin. Incert. 33 A.

Σαννίον, *ov, τό*, (σαῖνω) a tail.

Σαννίται, *oi*, = Σαννίται.

Σαννίτις, *ίδος, ἡ*, the Samnite territory, Strab.; as adj. *ai* Σ. πόλεις, Id. p. 254.

Σαννίων, *ωνος, δ*, Sannion, an Athenian, called *δ Καλός*, Plat. Theag. 129 D.—2. an actor, teacher of a tragic chorus, Dem. 533, 9.

Σαννίον, *δ*, (σαῖνω) a buffoon, jester, dub.

Σάννοι, *ων, oi*, the Sanni, a people of Pontus, Strab. p. 548.

Σαννύριον, *ωνος, δ*, Sannyrion, an Athenian, a poet of the old comedy, Meineke 2, p. 872 sqq.; Ael. V. H. 10, 6.—II. in comedy, a comic personage, as if dim. of *σάννος*, q. v.

Σαντάλινος, *η*, *ov*, of sandal-wood: from

Σάντῆλον, *ov, τό*, the sandal-tree: sandal-wood, Diosc.

Σάντονες, *ων, oi*, the Santes, a people of Gallia, Strab. p. 190.

Σαντόνιον, *ov, τό*, a kind of worm-wood, Diosc.

Σαννύριζω, to jeer, mock: from

Σαννύρος, *ov, δ*, (σαῖνω) a jester, jeerer, mocker.

Σάζις, *εος, ἡ*, (σάττω) a cramming full, Arist. Probl. 25, 8, 4.

Σαζιτανός, *ov, δ*, Sazitanian, Ath. 121 A, of Σαζιτανία, a city of Hispania, Strab. ap. Ath. l. c.

Σαώνησος, *ov, ἡ*, acc. to Diod. 5, 47 an ancient name of Samothrace.

Σάοπτολις, *ιος, δ, ἡ*, (σάω, πόλις) protecting cities, Coluth. 140.

ΣΑ'ΟΣ, as posit., is found only in the contr. form *σός*, q. v.; but we find compar. *σώτερος*, Il. 1, 32, Xen. Cyr. 6, 3, 4.

Σάος, *ov, δ*, the Savus, a river of Pannonia, flowing into the Ister, now Save, Strab. p. 207.

Σασσιμβροτος, *ov*, (σαβώ) saving or supporting mortals.

Σασούλ, *δ*, indecl., in Joseph.

Σάουλος, *ov*, Saul, the first Hebrew king, LXX.; N. T.—2. the Jewish name of the apostle Paul, Σαῦλος, *ov, δ*, in N. T.

Σαοφρονέω, σαοφροσύνη, σάοφρων, poet. for σάφω, q. v.

Σάωω, = σάωω, q. v.

Σάπαι, *oi*, the Sapae, a Thracian people, = Σαίοι and Σίνται, Strab. p. 549.

Σαπαῖοι, *ων, oi*, = Σάπαι, Hdt. 7, 110

†Σάπυρνος, *ov, δ*, the Saparnus, river of India, Arr. Ind. 4, 12.

†Σάπειρες, *oi*, poet. = Σάσπειρες, Σάπεις, *είσα, εν*, part. aor. 2 pass. from *σάπω*, Hes. Sc. 152.

Σαπέρδης, *ov, δ*, Pontic name to the fish *κορακίνος* when salted, Hipp. cf. Ar. Fr. 546, Arcestr. ap. Ath. 117 A. [v, ll. c., Pers. Sat. 5, 134.]

Σαπέρδιον, *ov, τό*, dim. from foreg., also as a term of endearment, At. 591 C.

Σαπερδής, *ἡ*, name of a fresh fish, different therefore from *σαπέρδης*, Arist. H. A. 8, 30, 7.

Σάπη, Ep. for *σάπη*, 3 sing. subj. aor. pass. from *σάπω*, Il. 19, 27.

†Σάτις, *δ*, the Sapis, now Savio, a river of Italy, Strab. p. 217.

†Σάπρα, *ας, ἡ*, Sappa, a lake, the northern part of the Maecotis, Strab. p. 308.—2. another near Astyra, Id. p. 614.

Σαπρία, *ας, ἡ*, (σαπρός) = σαπρότης, Hipp.

Σαπρίας οἶνος, *δ*, old, high-flavoured wine (v. σαπρός III), Hermipp. Phorm. 2, 6, cf. Meineke Com. Fr. 2, p. 865.

Σαπρίω, (σαπρός) to make rotten or stinking:—pass., to be so, to stink, Hipp.: also,—II. intr., in sense of pass.

Σαπρίω, *ω*, (σαπρός) = foreg. I.

Σαπρόγυρος, *ov*, (σαπρός, γύρας) rotten from old age, dub. in Diosc.

Σαπρόπλοτος, *ov*, (σαπρός, πλούτος) stinking rich, perh. a parody on ἀρχαιοπλότος, Antiph. Chrysid. 1 where however Meineke, with Dobree, σατραπόπλοτος, rich as a satrap.

Σαπρός, *ά, ον*, (σῆψω, σαπῆναι), —rotten, putrid, Hippon. 63, and freq. in Hipp.; of the lungs, diseased, Lat. *tabidus*, Id.; of bone, carious, diseased, Id.; of wood, rotten, decayed, Id. proverb, *σαπρὸν πείσμα ἀντιλαβέσθαι*, Theogn. 1362:—esp., of fish that have been long in pickle, stinking, rancid, Ar. Plut. 813; of withered flowers, Dem. 615, 11.—II. old, obsolete, Ar. Plut. 323.—2. filthy, disgusting, Lat. *spurcus*; ugly, γνή, Philom. Incert. 47; cf. Lob. Phryn. 377.

—III. without any bad sense, of wine high-flavoured or old, Ath. 31 (v. σαπρίας), cf. Piers. Moer. p. 353, Ruhnke Tim. ed. Rutil. Lup. p. 102:—hence prob. (παρ' ἰπποκρίτων), εἰρήνη σαπρῶ, Ar. Pac. 554. Cf. σαθρός.

Σαπρόστομος, *ov*, (σαπρός, στόμα) with foul breath, Stob.

Σαπρότης, *ητος, ἡ*, (σαπρός) rottenness, decay, Hipp., Plat. 609 F.

Σαπρόφίλος, *ov*, (σαπρός IV) fond of disgusting things.

Σαπρώ, (σαπρός) = sq.

Σαπρίνω, (σαπρός) to make rotten or stinking, Nic.:—pass., to be so.

†Σαφείρη, *ης, ἡ*, Sapphira, fem. pr. n., N. T.

Σαφείρινος, *η*, *ov*, of sapphirine Philostr.: from

Σάφειρος, also *σάμφειρος, ov*, the sapphirine, a precious stone, of which two chief kinds, the *κυανή* and *χρυσή*, are mentioned by Theophr. de Lap. 23 and 37.

Σαφώ, *ους, vocat.* Σαφώ, the Sappho, the celebrated poetess of Mytilene, daughter of Scamandronymus, Hdt. 2, 135†: hence adj., Σαφώης, *α, ov*, or Σαφωικός, *ἡ, ον*.

Σάπων, part. aor. from *σάπω*.

Σάπων, *ωνος, δ*, Lat. *sapo*, or soap, Germ. *Seife*, a Celtic or German word. [v. Seren. Sammon. 156]

Σαπώνιος, *ov, τό*, dim. from foreg.

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Σαραβαλλα, ον, -βάρα, τᾶ, Antiph. Scyth. 1; and in Strab., σαριπάραι, *oose Persian trousers*, an Eastern word; v. Daniel 3, 21 (Chald. and XX.), Bähr Hdt. 1, 71, Pott Et. Forsch. 1, p. lxxx.

†Σαράγγαι, ὄν, ὁ, the Sarangae, a people on the Aces, Hdt. 7, 67, perhaps the Δράγγαι of Arr. An. 3, 25.

†Σαράγγης, ὄν, ὁ, the Saranges, a river of India, Arr. Ind. 4, 8.

†Σάραμβος, ὄν, ὁ, Sarambus, a luckster, Plat. Gorg. 518 B.

†Σαραμηνή, ἡ, ὁ, Saramene, a district of Pontus, Strab. p. 547.

†Σαρόστος, ὄν, ὁ, Sarsostus, a chief of Bactria, Strab. p. 516.

†Σαραπάνῳ, ὄν, τᾶ, Sarapana, a fortress on the borders of Colchis and Iberia, Strab. p. 498.

Σάραπειον, Plut., and -ειών, ὄν, ὁ, the temple of Serapis, Polyb. 4, 39, 6.

Σάραπις, ἰδός, ὁ, also Σέραπις, Serapis or Serapis, an Egyptian god, the first a symbol of the Nile, and so of fertility, later an infernal god, Call. p. 38, 5, Plut., etc. [Σᾶ]

Σάραπις, gen. εἰς ὁ, ὁ, a white Persian robe with purple stripes, Democr. Eph. ap. Ath. 525 C.

†Σαραπίων, ὄν, ὁ, Sarapion, iasc. p. n., Paus. 5, 21, 18; etc.

Σάραπος, ποδός, ὁ, ἡ, acc. σαρά-
πον, and, in Alcae. 6, σαράπον (σαί-
ω II ποῦς);—strictly one who sweeps
with his feet, hence one that has turned
it feet which he trails in walking, Lat.
antus, Alcae. l. c., Galen. [ᾶ]

Σαράγνη, ἡ, ἡ, like ταράγνη, *wick-
work*, a basket: esp., a plait, braid,
and, Alcae. Supp. 788.

Σαρανής, ἰδός, ἡ, =foreg., Cratin.
ionys. 7.

†Σαργαρανσηνή, ἡ, ὁ, ἡ, Sargarause-
a part of Cappadocia, Strab. p.
14.

†Σαργεύς, ἑως, ὁ, Sargeus, a leader
of the Sicyonians, Thuc. 7, 19.

Σαργίνος, ὄν, ὁ, =σαρόνιος, Epich.
20, Arist. H. A. 9, 2, 1.

Σάργος, ὄν, ὁ, name of a sea-fish,
at. sargus; Epich. p. 36, Arcad. p.
18, prefers the accent σαργός
or so it should be read there for σα-
ρός.)

Σάρδα, ἡ, a kind of tunny caught
at Sardina, Plin.; cf. σαρόνη.

Σαρόδω, v. Σαρόδιον.

†Σαρόδαντιπᾶλος, and -παλλος, ὄν,
Sardonapiḗlos, the last king of As-
ria, Hdt. 2, 150; Arist. Pol. 5, 8,
; infamous for his debauchery and
feminacy; hence as appell., Ar. Av.
22.

Σαρόδιον, α, ὄν, hence σαρόδιον
σ. γέλωτα) γελᾶν, to laugh a bitter
ugh, laugh bitterly, grimly, from an-
or secret triumph, μεῖδιος δὲ θυ-
ῶ σαρόδιον μάλα τοῖον, Od. 20,
2; so, ἀνεκίχησας μάλα σαρό-
ον, Plat. Rep. 337 A; σ. γελᾶν,
el. 52; ridere γέλωτα σ., Cic. Fam.
25, 1. (Prob. from σαῖρον, σέσηρα,
tinning, sneering, hence also, acc. to
ramm., μετὰ πικρίας γελᾶν. Oth-
s write σαρόδιον, α, ὄν, deriving
from σαρόδιον, a plant of Sardi-
a (Σαρόδω), which was said to screw
the face of the eater, Serv. Virg.
cl. 7, 41; and in Lat. certainly the
rn sardonius or sardonius has pre-
luded, as in our sardonic: others
ain write σαρόνικος:—cf. Paroe-
logr. p. 102, 370, Gaisf. [δᾶν]

Σάρδεες, εἰων, αἱ, Ion. Σάρδιες, ἰων,
cc. Σάρδες, Hdt. 1, 151, Sardes, the
pital of Lydia, that the foot of Mt.
molus, on the Pactolus, nov Sart,

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Aesch. Pers. 451, Hdt., etc.:—hence
adj., Σαρόδιον, ἡ, ὄν, and Σαρόδι-
νικός, ἡ, ὄν, Ar. Ach. 112; also Σάρ-
δινος, ἡ, ὄν, and Σάρδιος, ὄν.

†Σαρόδιον, ἡ, ὄν, Ion. for Σαρδι-
ανός, Hdt. 1, 22; v. sub foreg.

Σαρόνη, ἡ, ὁ, the sardine, Lat.
sardina. [ῆ]

Σαρόνιος, ὄν, ὁ, =foreg., Epae-
net. ap. Ath. 328 F.

Σάρδιον, ὄν, τῶ, the Sardian stone,
used esp. for seal-rings, Ar. Fr. 309,
13, Plat. Phaed. 110 D:—it was of
two kinds, the transparent-red or fe-
male being our *carneian*, the brown-
ish or male our *sardine*, Theophr. de
Lap. 30.

†Σαρδονικός, ἡ, ὄν, of Sardinia,
Sardinia, λίων, Hdt. 2, 105, v. 1.
Σαρδονικός, but v. Bähr ad l.: cf.
sub Σαρόδω.

Σαρδόνιος, α, ὄν, v. sub Σαρόδιον.
Σαρδόνις, ἡ, ὄν, (σαρδόνιον, ὄν) ὁ,
the sardonyx, a kind of onyx, Plin.:—
the stone was called simply *onyx*,
when the dark ground was regularly
spotted or striped with white; but if
the different colours were disposed in
layers, then it was a *sardonyx*.

†Σάρδος, ὄν, ὁ, Sardus, leader of
Africans to Sardinia, acc. to Paus.
10, 17, 2.

Σαρδῶ, οὔς, ἡ, Sardina ἡ in the
Tyrrhenian sea, Hdt. 1, 170; etc.:
also, Σαρδῶν, ὄν, ὁ, and Σαρδῶνη,
ἡ: hence adj., Σαρδῶς, ῶα, ῶον,
Σαρδωνικός, ἡ, ὄν, Σαρδωνιος, α, ὄν,
Σαρδόνιος, α, ὄν.—II. a precious stone,
prob. the same as the σάρδιον or the
σαρόνις, Philostr., v. Lob. Phryn.
187.

Σαρδῶν, ὄν, ὁ, =Σαρδῶ.

Σαρδῶν, ὄν, ὁ, ἡ, the upper edge of a
hunting-net, Xen. Cyn. 6, 9; al. σα-
ρόδιον.

Σαρδωνίζω, =σαρόδω.

†Σάρεπτα, ὄν, τᾶ, Sarepta, a city
of Phoenicia, N. T.

Σάρπ, τῶ, plur. σάρια, an Egyptian
water-plant, Theophr.

†Σάρισα, ὄν, τᾶ, Sarisa, a town of
Mesopotamia, Strab. p. 747.

Σάρισσα, ἡ, ὁ, the sarissa, a very
long pike used in the Macedonian
phalanx, on which v. Polyb. 18, 12.
[σᾶ] Hence

Σάρισσφόρος, ὄν, (φέρω) armed
with the sarissa, Polyb. 12, 20, 2.

Σαρκάω, (σάρξ) to tear flesh like
dogs, Ar. Pac. 482, ubi v. Schol.:—
to pluck off the grass with closed lips,
like horses grazing, Hipp., v. Foës.
Oecon.—II. to bite the lips in rage,
hence to speak bitterly, sneer.

Σαρκασμοπιδνόκαμπτης, ὄν, ὁ, (σαρ-
κασμός, πίνω, κάμπω) sneering-pine-
bender, comic word in Ar. Ran. 966.

Σαρκασμός, οἰς, ὁ, a bitter laugh,
sneer, Vit. Hom., v. σαρκάω.

Σαρκαστικός, ἡ, ὄν, sneering, sar-
castic. Adv. -κῶς.

Σαρκάω, v. sub σαρκοκύνω.

Σαρκεάφεια, (sc. σῶκα), τᾶ, veni-
son-figs, a kind so called, Ath. 78 A.

Σαρκίδιον, ὄν, τῶ, dim. from σάρξ,
a bit of flesh, Plut. Cat. Maj. 23.

Σαρκίω, (σάρξ) =σαρκίζω, to clear
off the flesh, scrape it out, Hdt. 4, 64.

Σαρκικός, ἡ, ὄν, =σάρκινος, Plut.
—II. in N. T., and Eccl., flesh y, of
the flesh, sensual, opp. to πνευματικός.

Σάρκινος, ἡ, ὄν, (σάρξ) of flesh,
Emped., Plat. Legg. 906 C.—II. *fleshy*,
fat, Ar. Fr. 504, Polyb. 39, 2, 7.

Σα, ἰόν, ὄν, τῶ, dim. from σάρξ,
Diphil. Ἀπλῆστ. 1, 2, Plut. Brut. 8. [ῆ]

Σαρκοβόρεω, ὦ, to eat flesh: from

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Σαρκοβόρος ὄν, (βορά) eating flesh
carnivorous.

Σαρκοβρώς, ὡν, ὁ, ἡ, (β βρώς) =
foreg.

Σαρκογενής, ἑς, (σάρξ, *γένω) born
of the flesh, Eccl.

Σαρκοδᾶκής, ἑς, (σάρξ, δάκνω) *bit-
ing or eating flesh*, Orph. P. 12, 2.

Σαρκοειδής, ἑς, (σάρξ, εἶδος) *fleshy*
like, fleshy, Plat. Tim. 75 E.

Σαρκοθλάσις, ἡ, and -θλασμα, τῶ,
a bruise of the flesh.

Σαρκοκήλη, ἡ, ὁ, a fleshy excres-
cence on the scrotum.

Σαρκοκόλλα, ἡ, a Persian gum,
Diosc.

Σαρκοκύνω, ὁ, (σαρκάζω, κύων) a
grinning dog, Hippon. 116 Bergl: but
Dind. (Schol. Ar. Pac. 481) reads
σαρκῶν or -κᾶκ. in same signf.

Σαρκολύβις, ἰδός, ἡ, and σαρκολά-
βος, ὁ, a surgeon's forceps.

Σαρκολήτης, ἑς, (σάρξ, λείπω) *for-
saken by flesh*, lean, Anth. P. 7, 383.

Σαρκομήλον, ὄν, τῶ, a fleshy ex-
crescence on the navel.

Σαρκοπαγής, ἑς, (σάρξ, πήγνυμι)
compact of flesh, Mel. 117.

Σαρκοποιέω, ὦ, to make into or out
of flesh: from

Σαρκοποιός, ὄν, (σάρξ, ποιέω) *mak-
ing or begetting flesh: making or chang-
ing into flesh, making fleshy, nourish-
ing, fattening*, Plut.

Σαρκοπύον, ὄν, τῶ, (σάρξ, πύον) a
fleshy pustule, boil, Hipp. 220. Hence
Σαρκοπυώδης, ἑς, (εἶδος) like puru-
lent flesh.

Σαρκορρύς, ὄν, (σάρξ, ῥίζα) with a
fleshy root, Theophr.

Σαρκοτοκεῖμαι, (σάρξ, τίκω) *at*
pass., to be born like lumps of flesh, or
young bears, Sext. Emp. p. 13.

Σαρκοτροφέω, ὦ, to nourish or sup-
port the flesh.

Σαρκοφάγῳ, ὦ, to eat flesh, be car-
nivorous, Arist. Part. An. 3, 1, 14, σ.
μέλη, to tear them all to pieces, Mel.
93: and

Σαρκοφᾶγία, ας, ἡ, an eating of
flesh: flesh-diet, LXX.: from

Σαρκοφάγος, ὄν, (σάρξ, φάγειν)
eating flesh, carnivorous, Arist. H. A.
1, 1, 26.—II. λίθος σ., a limestone
(of which the best kind was quarried
at Assos in Troas), remarkable for con-
suming the flesh of corpses laid in it,
Diosc., and Plin.: hence coffins were
often furnished with it or made of it:
a coffin of such limestone was itself
called *σαρκοθάγος*, ἡ: hence, ὁ σ.,
generally, like σόςος, a coffin. [φᾶ]

Σαρκοφάνης, ἑς, (σάρξ, φαίνω) look-
ing like flesh, with a fleshy outside,
Sext. Emp. p. 14.

Σαρκοφθόρος, ὄν, (σάρξ, φθείρω)
flesh-consuming, Orph. H. 69, 7.

Σαρκοφορέω, ὦ, to bear flesh, Clem.
Al.: from

Σαρκοφόρος, ὄν, (σάρξ, φέρω) bear-
ing flesh, clothed with flesh, Eccl.

Σαρκοφύω, ὦ, (σάρξ, φύω) to pro-
duce flesh, make it to grow, Hipp.

Hence

Σαρκοφύνη, ας, ἡ, a growth of flesh,
an excrescence, Hipp.

Σαρκοφύλλος, ὄν, (σάρξ, φύλλον)
with fleshy leaves, Theophr.

Σαρκόω, ὦ, (σάρξ) to make fleshy or
strong, Plat. 2, 79 C, ubi v. Wytténb.

—II. to make or produce flesh, to flesh
up a wound, Hipp.

Σαρκοδής, ἑς, =σαρκοειδής, θεοί
ἐναιμι και σαρκοδεις, gods of flesh
and blood, Hdt. 3, 29, cf. Plat. Tim.
75 B.

Σάρκωμα, ατος, τῶ, a fleshy excres-
cence, Medic.

Σάρκωσις, εως, ἡ=foreg., Plut.
Σαρκοτικός, ἡ, ὄν, good for adding
flesh or making flesh grow.

Σάρμα, ατος, τό, (σαίρω) a hole,
opening in the earth, like λάσμα.—II.
[σαίρω II]=σαρμός.

Σαρμάτης, ον, ὁ, a Sarmatian: poet.
Σαμίτης, Dion. P. iv. Σανρομίται.
[μύ]

†Σαρματία, ας, ἡ, Sarmatia, a large
tract of country in northern Europe
and Asia.

Σαρμός, ὁ, (σαίρω II) that which is
swept together, sweepings.

†Σάρνιος, ον, ὁ, the Sarnius, a river
of the borders of Ilyrcania, Strab.
p. 511.

†Σάρων, ον, ὁ, the Sarnus, a river
of Campania, Strab. p. 247.

Σάρψ, ἡ, gen. σαρκής, Aeol. σύρψ:
—flesh, Lat. caro, Hom, etc.: he al-
ways uses plur., except in Od. 19,
450, where it is a part only of the flesh,
viz. the thick front muscle of the thigh:
for, strictly, by the plur. is meant the
whole flesh, all the flesh or muscles in
the body, as in Il. 8, 380, Od. 9, 293,
cf. Foës. Oecon. Hipp.; hence with
later writers σάρκες=σώμα, the flesh,
i. e. body, Eur. Hipp. 1031;—but in
Hom. the plur. is usu. the fleshy parts,
the flesh, ἐγκατά τὴ σάρκες τὴ καὶ
ὀστέα, Od. 9, 293; σάρκες περιτρο-
χέοντο μέλεσσιν, Od. 18, 76; so in
Hes., and Att.:—the sing is freq.
later, as in Hipp., etc., flesh, the sub-
stance of flesh; but also of the body,
ἡ ἄρκα ἤβωσαν, σαρκὶ παλαιᾷ, Aesch.
Theb. 622, Ag. 72; etc. (Acc. to
Riemer, from σαίρω, κύρω, that which
may be strip off.)

Σάρων, τό,=σάοος, Hesych. (Not
σαρόν, Lob. Phryn. 83.)

Σάρος, ον, ὁ, (σαίρω II) a broom, be-
som, Plut. 2, 727 C.—II. sweepings,
refuse, Lat. quisquilae, such as sea-
weed, Call. Del. 225.—comically, of
an old woman, Ion ap. Hesych. [ᾧ]

†Σάρος, ον, ὁ, the Sarus, a river
flowing through Cilicia, Xen. An. 1,
4, 1.

Σαῦρώ, ὦ, f.-ώσω, (σάρος)=σαίρω
II: metaph., in pass., to be swept by a
storm, Lyc. 389. Σαρόω is not Att.,
as σαίρω is, Lob. Phryn. 83; but, un-
like it, is used in pass., as well as
act.

Σάρπη, ἡ=σάλπη.

†Σαρπηδόσιος, α, ον, of or relating
to Sarpedon; ἡ Σαρπηδονίη ἄκρα,
a promontory of Thrace, Hdt. 7, 58;
πέτρα, Ap. Rh. 1, 216:—τὸ Σ. χῶμα,
the tomb of S., a promontory on the
coast of Cilicia Trachea (where S.
was said to have been buried), Aesch.
Suppl. 869; cf. Strab. p. 670.

Σαρπηδών, ὄνος, ὁ, Sarpedon, †son
of Jupiter and Europa, brother of Mi-
nos, said to have founded a kingdom
in Lycia, Hdt. 1, 173; cf. Strab. p.
573.—2. son of Jupiter and Laodamia
(or of Evander and Deidamia), grand-
son of foreg., king of Lycia, an ally
of the Trojans, Il. 2, 876; 6, 199;
Apollod. 3, 1, 9†: but we also have
gen. Σαρπηδόντος, dat. -οντι, Il. 12,
379, 392; voc. Σαρπηδόν, Il. 5, 633;
as if from a nom. Σαρπηδόων.—†3. son
of Neptune, slain by Hercules, Apol-
lo. 2, 5, 9.—4. a general of Demetri-
us of Syria, Strab. p. 758.—Others
in Diog. L.; see etc.—II. ἡ=Σαρπηδό-
σιον χῶμα, v. sub Σαρπηδόσιος.

Σάρος, ὁ, a wooden chest: among
the Bithynians, a wooden house, else-
where μόνον.

†Σάρβα, ας, ἡ, Sara, wife of Abra-
ham, N. T.

†Σάρσινα, ης, ἡ, Sarsina, a city of
Umbria, Strab. p. 227: hence ol Σαρ-
σινᾶται, the inhab. of S., Polyb. 2, 24.

†Σάρτη, ης, ἡ, Sarte, a city of Ma-
cedonia on the Singiticus sinus, Hdt.
7, 122.

Σαῦρῶ, fut. from σαίρω.

Σαῦρωθρον, ον, τό, (σαρόω) a sweep-
ing-broom. [ᾧ]

Σαῦρώμα, ατος, τό, (σαρόω) sweep-
ings. [ᾧ]

Σάρων, ὄνος, ὁ, acc. to some, a
lewd fellow: acc. to others, the puden-
da muliebricia, Hesych.: prob. from
σαίρω. [ᾧ]

†Σάρων, ὄνος, ὁ, Saron, a fertile
plain of Palestine, N. T.

†Σαρωνικός, ὁ κόλπος, the Saronic
gulf, between Attica and Argolis,
now gulf of Ænghia, Strab. p. 335;
πορθύω, Aesch. Ag. 306.

†Σαρωνίς, ἰδος, ἡ, θάλασσα=foreg.,
Dion. P. 424.—II. appell. of Diana,
also Σαρωνία, in honour of whom the
festival Σαρώνια was celebrated,
Paus.

Σαῦρωνίς, ἰδος, ἡ, (σαίρω) an old hol-
low oak, Call. Jon. 22.

Σαῦρωσις, ἡ, (σαρόω) a sweeping out:
also=σάρωμα. [ᾧ]

Σαῦρότης, ον, ὁ, (σαρόω) one that
sweeps, a sweeper.

Σαῦρωτρον, τό,=σαῦρωθρον, Lob.
Phryn. 131.

Σάσμον, σασαμόπαστος, etc., Dor.
for σισαμ-.

†Σάσπειρες, ον, οἱ, the Saspīres, an
Armenian people between the Araxes
and the sources of the Gyndes,
Hdt. 1, 104; 3, 94; also Σάπειρες,
Ap. Rh. 2, 395.

Σάσω, v. σάττω.

†Σάσυχις, ὁ, Sasychis, an ancient
lawgiver of the Egyptians, Diod. S.
1, 94.

†Σάσων, ὄνος, ἡ, Sason, a small
island between Epirus and Italy,
Strab. p. 281.

†Σατᾶν, and Σατανᾶς, ᾧ, ὁ, a
Hebr. word; an adversary, LXX.;
usu. Satan, the chief of evil spirits,
LXX.; N. T.

†Σατάσπης, ον Ion. εω, ὁ, Sata-
spes, a Persian who attempted to sail
round Africa, Hdt. 4, 43.

Σάτες or σάτης, Dor. and Aeol. for
σῆτες, ἧτες, this year.

†Σατιβαρζάνης, ὁ, Satibarzanes, a
Persian satrap in Aria, Arr. An. 3,
8, 4.

Σαῖτιν, ης, ἡ, a war-chariot, H.
Hom. Ven. 13: generally, a chariot,
car, Anacr. 19, 12, ubi v. Bergk. (Usu.
deriv. from σάσαι, Paphian for καθί-
σαι.) [τίν]

†Σατίων, ὄνος, ἡ, Satian, a city of
Illyria, Polyb. 5, 108, 8.

†Σατινίος, εντος, ὁ, Satniois, a
large rapid torrent of Mysia, Il. 14,
445; also called Σατιόεις and Σαφνι-
οεις, Strab. p. 606.

†Σάτνιος, ον, ὁ, Satnius, son of
Enops, a noble Trojan, Il. 14, 443.

Σάτον, τό, a Hebrew measure, about
a modius and a half, N. T.

†Σατρονίνος, ον, ὁ, the Rom. name
Saturninus, Plut.

†Σάτραϊ, ὄν, οἱ, the Satrae, a Thrac-
ian people between the Strymon
and Nessus, Hdt. 7, 110.

†Σατρακής, ὁ, Satracæ, a Scythian
prince, Arr. An. 4, 4, 8.

Σατρυπεία, ας, Ion. -ῆς, ης, ἡ, a
satrapy, the office or province of a satrap,
Hdt. 1, 192; 3, 89, Thuc., and Xen.:
from

Σατρυπεύω, to be a satrap:—to rule
as satrap, σ. τὴν χώραν, Xen. An. 1,

7, 6; but also, τὴν χώραν, Ib. 3,
31; cf. κρατέω I and IV: from

Σατράπης, ον, ὁ, a satrap, Lat. sa-
trāpa, title of a Persian viceroy or
governor of a province, cf. Xen. Cy.
8, 6, 3. (In Theopomp. also ἐξασα-
της, and in Esther, achashdarnā; no
doubt a Persian word, supposed by
Michaelis to be Schahdārbān, i. e.
King's-doorkeeper, King's-Protector, c.
Heeren's Ideen T. 1, p. 178, sq., R.
Et. Forsch. 1, p. lxvii. sq.)

Σατράπικος, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to
σατράπης.

Σατραπόπλοντος, cf. sub σατρά-
πης.

†Σατταγῶναι, ὄν Ion. εἶον, οἱ, the
Sattagydae, an Indian people on the
borders of Sogdiana, Hdt. 3, 91.

ΣΑΤΤΩ, fut. σάσω, to pack or load
strictly of putting the packsaddle with
its load on beasts of burthen, cf. σά-
γμα: hence,—I. of warriors, to load
with full armour:—pass., to be so ar-
med or harnessed, Valek. Hdt. 7, 62, 70,
always in Ion. 3 plur. plqpf. pass. ἐστ
σάστω; cf. σάγη.—2. to load or fur-
nish with all things needful, as cloth-
ing, food, etc., ὅσται σάττειν, West.
Hdt. 3, 7.—II. generally, to load heav-
ily, fill quite full, stuff; τινός, of
thing, esp. in pf. pass., πημάτων
σαμένους, loaded with woes, Aesch.
Ag. 644; τριήρης σεσαμένους ἄνθρω-
πων, Xen. Ec. 8, 8; φορμὸν ἄχρως
σεσαμένους, Polyb. 1, 19, 13.—2. to
fill full of meat or drink, to satisfy
like πύμπλημι and πληρώω, cf. Aris-
t. Probl. 21, 14, 2: hence, σεσαμένους
πλοῦτον τὴν ψυχὴν, having his fill
riches, Xen. Symp. 4, 64.—IV. to pack
close, press down, e. g. σ. τὴν γῆν αἰ-
τὸ φυτόν, to stamp down the earth
about a plant, Xen. Ec. 19, 11: pass.
σάττεσθαι, to be packed close, sit
down, settle, Arist. Meteor. 2, 7, 8:—
σάττειν ἐς ἄγγειον, to pack or cram
something into it, Polyb. 12, 2, 5.—
pres. of the form σάσω seems to have
been never in use, though Foës. quote
it so from Hipp. (From σάττω com-
σάκος, σάκος, σάγος, σάγη, σάγμα,
cf. Germ. Sattel, our saddle.)

†Σατῦρα, ας, and -ης, ης, ἡ, Satyr-
fem. pr. n., Ath. 576 C.; Anth. P. 7,
206.

Σαῦτῦρας, ον, ὁ=σατρυπίας II,
1. Arist. Gen. An. 4, 3, 22.

Σαῦτῦρίας, ὁ, -ισμός, ὁ, and
-ισμός, ὁ, (Σάτρυς) a swollen state
of the genital organs, priapism, Hipp.—I.
a disease in which the bones near the
temples are elongated, so as to be like
Satyr's horns, Galen: also σατρυπία
and later ἐλεφαντίσις.—2. a swelling
of the glands of the ear, Galen.—
Foës. Oecon. Hipp.

Σαῦτῦρισμός, ὁ=foreg.

Σαῦτῦρίδω, ὄν, to suffer from σατρυ-
πίας, Arist. Gen. An. 4, 3, 22, Bekk.

†Σατρυίδες, ον, αἱ, ἡῖσι, the Sa-
tyrides, islands outside the pillars of
Hercules, Paus. 1, 23, 5.

Σαῦτῦρίδιον, ον, τό, dim. from Σα-
τρυός, Stratis Incert. 1, 4. [πί]

Σαῦτῦρίω, f.-ίσω, (Σάτρυς) to play
or act a Satyr.—II. intr., to play the
Satyr, be lewd, lustful.

Σαῦτῦρικός, ἡ, ὄν, (Σάτρυς) sustin-
a Satyr, like Satyrs, ἐφῆμεροι καὶ Σα-
τυρικοὶ τοῖς βίοις, Plut. Galb. 16, 6.
Peric. 13, Cat. Maj. 7.—2. of the Sa-
tyric drama, Id. Peric. 5.

Σαῦτῦριον, ον, τό, a plant, which
excited lust, Diosc. 3, 143, sq., Plut.
2, 126 A, usu. supposed to be a kind
of orchis.—II. a four-footed water an-
mal, Arist. H. A. 8, 5, 9. [ῦ]

Σατύριον, ον, τό, *Satyrion*, a place at Tarentum, Strab. p. 279.

Σατύριος, ον, ὁ, dim. from Σάτυρ, q. v. sign. I. 2.

Σατύριος, ον, ὁ, σατυρίασις, q. v. Σατύριστης, οὐ, ὁ, (Σατυρίαῖς) a player of Satyric dramas: χορὸς Σ., on H. 7, 72.

Σατύριονγράφος, ον, (Σάτυρος II, αἰώ) writing Satyric dramas, Diog. [αἰ]

ΣΑΤΥΡΟΣ, ὁ, a Satyr, companion of Bacchus, at first represented with long pointed ears, a goat's tail, and small knobs like horns behind the ears: later, goats' legs were added, and to this half-beast's form was assigned a lustful, half-brutal nature, cf. Schol. Theoc. 4, 62:—we are of a number of Satyrs, as sylvarum, as early as Hes., γένος οὐ τιδαν Σατύρων καὶ ἀμυχανοοργῶν, Fr. 2; but he says nothing of their fire. Cf. Müller Archæol. d. Kunst, 185; acc. to Gerhard (del Dio Faunæ, Neap. 1825), the Satyr differed from the Pan or Faun by the want of horns; cf. Τίτυρος, Σείληνός.—2. a goatish fellow, Lat. caprineus, Jun. Caes. 5, 5; so, Σατυρίακος, Theoc. 27, 48.—3. from their supposed likeness, a kind of tailed ape, Paus. II. a kind of play, in which the chorus consisted of Satyrs, the Satyric drama; also δράμα Σατυρικόν, Σατυρία: it formed the fourth piece of tragic tetralogy, and is said to have been invented by Pratinas; the only extant is the Cyclops of Euripides. Fragments of the Satyrophage have been collected by Friebe (Berlin 1837). [αἰ]

Σάτυρος, ον, ὁ, Satyrus, an Athenian, one of the thirty tyrants, Xen. II. 2, 3, 54.—2. a celebrated actor at Athens, Dem. 401, 16; taught Demosthenes how to acquire a correct enunciation, Plut. Dem. 7.—3. a superintendent of the dock yards, Dem. 2, 21.—Others of this name in Dem. 3, 14; 1360, 8; Strab.; etc.

Σατύριος, ες, (Σάτυρος, εἶδος) tyr-like, Luc. Zeux. 6.

Σαυήνα, ον, τό, Saura, a town of Paphlagonia, Strab. p. 537.

Σαυήνιος, ὁ, ὄν, easily rubbed to pieces, able: dry. (Syracus. word, akin σαυασρός, σαυήρος, σάχνος, αἰώ).

Σαυασρός, σαυήρος, σάχνος, αἰώ, tender, Luc. Zeux. 6.

Σαυασρός, ὁ, ὄν, like σαῦλος, tender, q. v.

Σαυασρός, ον, ὁ, Saulius, a king of Scythians, Hdt. 4, 76.

Σαυασρός, ον, ὁ, (σαῦλος) to touch one's self delicately, or affectedly, in gait, to mince, Eur. Cycl. 40; sq.

Σαυασρός, ον, ὁ, (σαῦλος, πρῶτος) to walk in a swaggering, conceited way, so as to make the hinder parts fly to and fro, Ar. Vesp. 1173; cf. λακωνισμός.

ΣΑΥΑΙΟΣ, ὁ, ον, (not σαῦλος, Lat. 53, 8, E. M. 270, 45):—conceited, affected, esp. in gait, σαυαίη τι βαίνειν, H. Hom. Merc. 28; cf. ac. 106, Simon. Amorg. ap. E. M., hnk. Ep. Cr. p. 29:—generally, = ὄν, τρυφερός, Anaer. 54.

Σαυήλος, ον, ὁ, v. Σαούλ.

Σαυήλμα, ατος, τό, (σαυήλομαι) mincing.

Σαυήλμα, a piece of Triballian javelin in Ar. Av. 1615.

Σαυήλμα, to hurl a javelin, to strike with a javelin, Diod.

Σαυήνιον or σαυήνιον, ον, τό, a javelin, Diod. 14, 27, Festus.—II. membrum virile, Cratin. Incert. 122.

Σαυήνιαι, ὄν, οἱ, = Σαυήνιαι, Polyb.; ἡ Σαυήνις = Σαυήνις.

Σαυήνιος = σαῦλος.

ΣΑΥΡΑ (not σαύρα), ας, ἡ, Ion. σαύρα, a lizard, Lat. lacerta, Hdt. 4, 183, 192, Aesch. Fr. 138: cf. σαῦρος.—II. a sea-fish, elsewhere τραχούρος, usu. in masc. form σαῦρος.—III. a plant, prob. a kind of cress, usu. as dim. σαυρίδιον, τό, Hipp.—IV. membrum virile, esp. of boys, Anth. P. 12, 3, etc.—V. a twisted finger case, for setting dislocated fingers, Hipp.

Σαυρία, ον, ὁ, Saurias, an Athenian, Dem. 1360, 10.

Σαυρίδιον, ον, τό, v. σαύρα III. [αἰ]

Σαυρίτης, ον, ὁ, fem. -ίτις, ἰδος, of or like a lizard.—II. σαυρίται, οἱ, a kind of serpent.

Σαυροειδής, ες, (σαύρα, εἶδος) like a lizard, Arist. H. A. 2, 11, 1.

Σαυροκτόνος, ον, (σαύρα, κτείνω) lizard-killer, epith. of Apollo, as represented in a famous statue by Praxiteles, Plin. 34, 19, 10.

Σαυρομάτης, ον, ὁ, a Sarmatian; τοὶ Σαυρομάται, ὡν Ion. ἔων, the Sarmatians, acc. to Hdt. 4, 21, a people in Europe dwelling at the east end of the Palus Maeotis; also called Σαρμάται, Strab., who divides them into various tribes, pp. 114, 129, 306, 493, etc. [αἰ]

Σαυροματικός, ὁ, ὄν, Sarmatian.

Σαυρομάτις, ἰδος, ἡ, pecul. fem. to foreg., Plat. Legg. 804 E.

Σαυροπάτης, ἰδος, ἡ, (σαύρα, πατέωμαι) she that eats lizards, Strab. [αἰ]

ΣΑΥΡΟΣ, ον, ὁ, = σαύρα 'like lacerta' = lacerta, in Virg., v. Hdt. 4, 183; acc. to A. B. p. 64, Theoc. also had ἡ σαῦρος.—II. usu. a sea-fish, Comici ap. Ath. 322 C, sq., Arist. H. A. 9, 2, 1: elsewhere τραχούρος.

Σαυροτήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, a spike at the butt-end of a spear, by which it was stuck into the ground, Il. 10, 153, Hdt. 7, 41; elsewhere οὐρίαχος, σπύραξ.—2. generally, a spear, Leon. Tar. 32.

Σαυροτός, ἡ, ὄν, furnished with a saurotēr: as if from σαυρόω.

Σαυροτός, ἡ, ὄν, (σαῦρος, σαύρα) spotted like a lizard.

Σαυροσπασμός, οὐ, ὁ, paralysis of the tongue, Arist. Probl. 27, 3, 3.

Σαυσάρος, ὁ, ὄν, dry, parched, Hesyh. (Probl. from αἰώ, αἰός, with σ prefixed, cf. σαυήμος.)

Σαυτοῦ, σαυτή, contr. for σεαυτοῦ, etc., q. v.

Σαυήμος, ὄν, also σαυήκος and σάχνος, like σαυασρός, from αἰός, αἰώ, dry, parched, brittle; generally, frail, weak.

Σάψω, poet. adv. of σαφής, clearly, openly, plainly, assuredly, freq. in Hom., etc., esp. with verbs of knowing, most freq. σάφα οἶδα, σάφα εἰδώς, etc., like εἰ οἶδα, to know assuredly, of a surety; ὅς σάφα θυμῷ εἰδείη τεράων, Il. 12, 228; and freq. in Trag., as also in Xen. Cyr. 4, 5, 21:—so, σάφα ἐπίστασθαι, Od. 4, 730; σάφα δαεῖν, Pind. O. 7, 166:—freq. also, σάφα εἰπεῖν, to tell clearly, plainly, Od. 2, 31; but also to speak truly, as opp. to ψεύδεσθαι, Il. 4, 404: cf. σαφής.

Σαφάνης, ες, Dor. for σαφηνής, Pind.

Σαφέως, Ion. for σαφώς, cf. sub. σαφής.

Σαφηγορίς, ἰδος, pecul. poet. fem. of σαφ., Épigr. ap. Paus. 10, 12, 3.

Σαφηγορός, ον, speaking clearly or truly.

Σαφάνεια ας, ἡ, (σαφηνής) clearness, plainness, Aesch. Theb. 67; and freq. in Plat.; opp. to ἀσάφεια, Id. Rep. 478 C; σαφηνειαν πυνθεσθαι, to learn the plain truth, Antipho 12, 44.

Σαφηνής, ες, Dor. σαφάνης, = σαφής, Aesch. Pers. 634, 738, Soph. Tr. 892: τὸ σαφανές, the plain truth, Pind. O. 10 (11), 67. Adv. -νώς, Theogn. 957; Ion. -νέως, in Hdt. (who never uses the adj.) with the verbs εἰπεῖν, λέγεσθαι, ἐξαγγέλλεσθαι, 1, 140; 3, 122; 6, 82.

Σαφηνία, ας, ἡ, poet. for σαφάνεια.

Σαφηνίζω, ἡ. Att. -νιά, (σαφηνής) to make clear or plain, to explain, clear up, Aesch. P. 227, 621, Xen. Cyr. 8, 4, 4: σ. τὴν βασιλείαν, to determine the succession, lb. 8, 9. Hence

Σαφηνισμός, οὐ, ὁ, explanation, elucidation, Dion. H. Hence

Σαφηνιστικός, ὁ, ὄν, making clear, explaining, Luc. Salt. 36.

ΣΑΦΗΣ, ες, gen. εός, contr. οὐς, clear, distinct, plain, sure, certain, esp. of words, signs, etc., first in H. Hom. Merc. 208, and Pind. (though Hom. has the adv. σάφα, q. v.); σαφής ἀρετή, Pind. I. 1, 30; τέκμαρ, Id. N. 11, 55; ἡμεῖον, Soph. El. 23; τεκμήριον, Eur. Hipp. 926; βίβανος, Plat. Legg. 957 D, etc.; μύθος, Aesch. Pr. 641; πρόνοια, Soph. O. T. 978; τὸ σαφές, the truth, Thuc. 1, 22:—in Trag. also of persons, σ. ἄγγελος, Aesch. Theb. 82; φίλος, Eur. Or. 1155: esp. of seers, prophets, etc., as in Virgil certus Apollo, sure, unerring, Soph. O. T. 390, 1011:—compar. and superl., σαφέστερος, -έστατος.—II. adv. σάφως, Ion. -ῶς, H. Hom. Cer. 149, and freq. in Hdt., esp. (like ἀσάφα) with verbs of knowing and saying, σαφέως φράσαι, ὁλοῦν, ἐπίστασθαι, etc., Hdt.; μαθεῖν, Pind. P. 2, 47, etc.; cf. Valck. Hipp. 1076: σαφώς ἀποκλιθένα, to be undoubtedly dead, Xen. Cyr. 3, 2, 15: εὐ σαφώς and σαφώς εἰ are freq. joined platonically, Soph. O. T. 958:—compar. -ιστερον, Aesch. Supp. 930, freq. in Plat.:—superl. -έστατα, Soph. O. T. 286, Ar. Plut. 46, and Plat. (σαφής is orig. the same with σάφως, as Eur. indicates in the words σοφόν τοι τὸ σαφές, οὐ τὸ μὴ σαφές, Or. 397; though jokingly opp. to it by Ar. Ran. 1434, ὁ μὲν σαφώς γὰρ εἶπεν, ὁ δ' ἕτερος σαφώς.—From the same root come Lat. sapiō, sapiens, sapor.) Hence

Σαφήςτωρ, ορος, ὁ, as if from σαφέω, an explainer, interpreter.

Σαχθεῖς, part. aor. pass. from σάτω.

Σάχνος, ον, v. σαυήμος.

ΣΑΨΩ, root of σήβω, to sift, bolt, Hdt. 1, 200, in 3 pl. ὀσσι.

Σάω, imperat. pres. mid., and Ep. 3 sing. impf. act. from σάωω, Il. 1:—σάωσα, fut. from the same, Hom.

Σάω, οὐς, ἡ, Sao, a Nereid, Hes. Th. 243.

Σαοκονόδιος, ον, ὁ, or -δαριος Saeconodarius, father of the Galatæan chief Castor, Strab. p. 568.

Σάων, ὄνος, ὁ, Saon, a mythic lawgiver of Samothrace, Diod. S. 5, 48.—Others in Anth.; etc.

Σαώτερος, Il. 1, 32; v. sub σάος.

Σαώτηρ, ἦρος, ὁ, poet. for σατήρ, Simon. 57.

Σαώτης, ον, ὁ, (σαώω) poet. for σατήρ, epith. of Bacchus, Anth. P. 9, 603, Paus. 2, 37, 2.

Σαώτης, ἰδος, fem. from σαώτης, she that saves or delivers.

Σβεέννιμι and -ννώ (Pind. P. 1, 8), 1335

ingthd. from root ΣΒΕ-: fut. σβέσω, more rarely, σβήσωμαι, Plat. Legg. 305 C: pf. pass. ἐσβεσμαι: aor. pass. ἐσβέσθην.—Hom. only has the aor. act. ἐσβεσα or σβεσα, and inf. Ep. σβεσσαι for σβέσαι. Hes. first has part. pres. pass. σβεννύμενος.

To quench, put out, Lat. *extinguere*, πύρ, πυρκαϊήν, Il. 16, 293; 23, 237, 250 (though these passages properly belong to κατασβέννυμι); κερανόν, Pind. P. 1.8.—2. of liquids, to drain, dry up; v. κατασβέννυμι.—3. generally, to quench, still, stay, quell, esp. of passions, χόλον, μένος σβέσσαι, Il. 9, 678; 16, 621, etc.; ὕβριν, Epigr. ap. Hdt. 5, 77, cf. Plat. Legg. 835 D; σβ. οἶνον φόνον, Eur. H. F. 40: hence, πείραν σβ., Soph. Aj. 1057; ἐσβεσε κνύστα νήνεμος αἶθρη, Ar. Av. 778.—II. pass. σβέννυμι (with intrans. tenses of act., pf. ἐσβηκα; and aor. ἐσβην, opt. σβείην, inf. σβήναι, Dor. ἐσβάν: Hom. has only the aor.) :—to be quenched, go out, Lat. *extingui*, strictly of fire, Il. 9, 471: so of inflamed pustules, to go down, disappear, Hipp.—2. of liquids, to become dry: hence, αἶγες σβέννυμεναι, goats which are off their milk, Hes. Op. 588, cf. Jac. Anth. 2, 1, p. 349; 2, 2, p. 179.—3. generally, to become still, calm, lull, cease, of wind, ἐσβη οὐρός, Od. 3, 183; of a man, ἐσβέσθη Νικάνδρος, the glow of his passion is gone out, Anth. P. 12, 39.—Opp. to δαίω and φλέω; cf. ἀσβεστός. (From this root comes Lat. *Ve-sev-us*, *Vesuvius*, i. e. the *Unextinguished*, Pott Et. Forsch. 1, 87.)

Σβεστός, εως, ἡ, a quenching, putting out; or, from pass., a going out, extinction, πυρός, Arist. Resp. 8, 4, Plut. Lysand. 12, etc.—Σβεστήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, (σβέννυμι) an extinguisher, Plut. 2, 1059 C. Hence Σβεστήριος, α, ov, serving to quench or put out, σβεστ. καλύματα, Thuc. 7, 53.—Σβεστής, οὔ, ὁ, =σβεστήρ. Hence Σβεστικός, ἡ, ὄν, =σβεστήριος, LXX.—Σεούγλα, ἡ, Aeol. for ζεύγλη, Erinna.

-Σε, adverbial suffix, denoting motion towards, e. g. ἄλλοσε, to some other place, ἀμφοτέρωσε, etc.—Σεαντοῦ, -ης, contr. σαντοῦ, -ης, Ion. σεαντοῦ, ἡς, reflexive pron. of 2d pers., of itself, etc., only used in the masc. and fem. of gen., dat. and acc. sing., first in Pind. Fr. 64, Hdt., and Trag.: in plur. separated, ὕμν ἀντῶν, etc.—Orig. it was separated also in sing., as in Hom., who always says, σοὶ αὐτῷ, σ' αὐτόν: and so, τὰ σ' αὐτοῦ, τὰ σ' αὐτῆς, for τὰ σά, Il. 6, 490, Od. 1, 356; 14, 185.

Σεβάζομαι, f. -άσομαι, dep. mid., (σέβας) to be afraid of anything, c. acc., σεβίσαστο γὰρ τόγε θυμῷ, Il. 6, 167, 417.—2. later for σέβομαι, N. T. Σεβας, τό, only used in nom., acc., and voc. sing.; though a plur. σέβη is found Aesch. Supp. 755: (σέβομαι)—reverential awe, a feeling of awe and shame, which rises to prevent one's doing something disgraceful (cf. σέβομαι), σέβας δέ σε θυμὸν ἰκέσθω Πάτροκλον Τρωΐῃσι κυσὶν μέλ-κηθρα γενέσθαι, Il. 18, 178: αἰδώς τε σέβας τε joined, H. Cer. 190: generally, reverence, worship, honour, esteem, freq. in Trag.: σ. τὸ πρός θεῶν, Aesch. Supp. 396; c. gen., Διὸς σέβας, reverence for him, Id. Cho. 645; so, το-έων σ., I. C. Eum. 545, cf. Supp. 707; σ. ἄρῃων ἱερῶν, Ar. Nub. 302.—2.

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the awe one feels at any astonishing sight, and so, like θαῦμα, θάμβος, astonishment, wonder, σέβας μ' ἐχει εἰσποδών-τα, Od. 3, 123, cf. 4, 75.—II. after Hom., the object of reverential awe, majesty, holiness, etc., as Mercury is called κηρύκειον σ., Aesch. Ag. 515:—hence as periphr. for persons, σέβας μητρός, Id. Pr. 1091; σέβας ἁ δέ-σποτ., Id. Che. 157, cf. Eur. I. A. 633; Ζηνός σ., Soph. Phil. 1289; cf. Pers. Med. 750, so Shaks., 'my sceptre's awe.'—2. an object of wonder, a wonder, Soph. El. 685, where Orestes is called εἰπάσι τοῖς ἐκεῖ σέβας.—3. an honour conferred on one, as the arms of Achilles on Ulysses, Id. Phil. 402.

Σεβάζεις, εως, ἡ, (σεβάζομαι) reverence, Plut. 2, 1117 A.

Σεβασμα, απος, τό, (σεβάζομαι) that for which awe is felt, an object of awe or worship, LXX.: also =σεβάζεις, Dion. H. 5, 1.

Σεβασμῶζω, =σεβάζομαι, dub. Σεβασμιος, α, ov, also ος, ov, (σέ-βας) reverend, venerable, august, hence also holy, divine, Plut. 2, 764 B:—in Hdn., like Σεβαστός, for Augustus:—τὸ σεβασμιον, =σεβάζεις, Id. 2, 10.

Σεβασμιότης, ητος, ἡ, a being venerable, holiness.

Σεβασμός, οὔ, ὁ, (σεβάζομαι) =σε-βάζεις, Plut. 2, 879 F.

Σεβασμοσύνη, ης, ἡ, poet. for σε-βασμιότης, Or. Sib.

Σεβαστεῖον, ov, τό, a temple of Σεβαστός, i. e. Augustus, Philo.

Σεβαστεῖω, late collat. form for σε-βάζομαι, Joseph.

†Σεβαστή, ἡς, ἡ, Sebaste, a city of Pontus, earlier Cabira, Strab. p. 557.—2. later name of Samaria, Id. p. 760.

Σεβαστιάς, ἡ, transl. of the Lat. *Augusta*, Leon. Al. 8.

Σεβαστικός, ἡ, ὄν, venerable Adv. -κάς, Dion. H.

Σεβαστός, ἡς, ὄν, (σεβάζομαι) revered: venerable, reverend, august: hence the imperial name Augustus was rendered by Σεβαστός, N. T.; Augusta by Σεβαστή or Σεβαστιάς, (q. v.).

Σεβένιον and σεβέννιον, ov, τό, the case of the flower and fruit of the palm, Galen.

†Σεβεννυτικός, ἡ, ὄν, Sebennytic; τὸ Σ. στόμα, the Sebennytic mouth of the Nile, Hdt. 2, 17.

†Σεβέννυτος, ov, ἡ, Sebennytus, a city in the Aegyptian Delta: in Strab. p. 802 ἡ Σεβεννυτικὴ πόλις; ὁ Σεβεννυτῆς νομός, the district of Sebennytus, Id.

†Σεβήρος, ov, ὁ, the Rom. name Severus, Hdn.

Σεβίζει, f. -ίσω, =σεβάζομαι, esp. to worship, honour, Lat. *revereor*, τινά, Pind. P. 5, 107, Aesch., etc.; v. τινά ἐν θυσίαις, Pind. I. 5 (4), 37; σ. τινά λιταῖς, τιμαῖς, Soph. O. C. 1557, 1007; εὐχαῖς, Eur. El. 195; σ. τινά τινος, to honour or admire one for a thing, Ib. 994; καὶνὰ λέχρ σ., to pay homage to a new wife, Id. Med. 155; σ. βάρη, to commemorate them (prob. by a dirge), Aesch. Pers. 945:—also mid. in signif. of act., Id. Supp. 815, 922, Cho. 912; and so Soph. O. C. 636 uses part. aor. pass. σεβίσθεις.

Σεβιστός, ἡ, ὄν, =σεβαστός, Hesych.

ΣΕΒΟΜΑΙ, dep. pass.; of which, besides the pres., only aor. ἐσέσθην occurs in Supp. Fr. 175, and Plat. I. citand., cf. Butt. Ausf. Gr. 2, p. 386. To feel awe or fear before God and man, esp. when about to do something disgraceful, to feel shame, be ashamed,

κ. afraid, οὐ νν σέεσθε; Il. 4, 24. Plat. Phaedr. 254 B has part. pres. aor. σέσθεισα, awe-stricken, v. Stal. ad I.; τιμῶν καὶ σεβόμενος, Id. Leg. 729 C; σ. καὶ φοβέσθαι, Ib. 798:—rarely c. inf., to fear to do a thing, Aesch. Pers. 694, Plat. Tim. 69: and so c. acc. rei, to fear to do it, A. tipho 120, 28.—2. after Hom., c. acc. pers., to honour with pious awe, v. ship, Lat. *veneror*, Κρονίδαν, Pind. 6, 25; τοὺς θεούς, Aesch. Supp., etc.; and so of heroes, Hdt. 1, 66, 197; ὡς θεὸν σέβεσθαι τινα, Plat. Phaedr. 251 A:—then, to do homage to kings, etc., Aesch. Pr. 937:—generally, to pay honour or respect to me, 543, Soph. O. C. 187, Phil. 116, etc.; hence also, τὰ βιβλία σεβόμενοι μεγάλως, Hdt. 3, 128.—II. the act. form σέβω, f. -σέω, is post-Hom. just =σεβόμαι, esp. in signif. 2. to worship, honour, etc., first in Pind. O. 1, 17, and so mostly in Trag.; usu. of the gods, but also of parents, Soph. C. 1377, cf. Ant. 511; of kings, Id. A. 667, etc.; of suppliants, Aesch. Eur. 151;—σ. ὀνείρων φάσματα, Id. A. 274:—εὐ σέβειν τινά for εὐσεβεῖν τινα, Pors. Phoen. 1340, Seidl. Eur. Tro. 85 (cf. εὐσεβέω): σέβειν τι τινὰ ἐν τιμῇ, Aesch. Pers. 166, Plat. Legg. 647 A; c. inf., Aesch. Ag. 16 (where however ὑβρίζειν is for τὸ σέβειν, cf. Eum. 749):—absol., to worship, religious, Thuc. 2, 53.—Hence, σέβμαι as pass., to be revered, Soph. C. 760; τὸ σεβόμενον =σέβας, Sch. Dion. Comp. p. 205. (Sancser. *seu*, *nenari*: Passow compares the relation of the Gr. σέβω, σένω, with that of the Germ. *schewen* to *schewchen*:—μόνος, σπεττός come from σέβω through pf. pass. σεσέμμαι, σεσέπται, which however is not in use.)

†Σεβρός, οὔ, ὁ, Sebrus, honour as a hero in Sparta; his temple Σεβρόν, Paus. 3, 15, 2.

Σέβω, v. σέβομαι II.

†Σεγεσάμα, ἡ, Segesama, a city Hispania, Strab. p. 162.

†Σεγεσση, ης, ἡ, =Εγέστη.

†Σεγέστης, ov, ὁ, Segestes, mas pr. n., Strab. p. 291.

†Σεγίδη, ης, ἡ, in Strab. p. 162 Σεγίδα, Segida, a city of the Celtiberi.

†Σεγμύντονος, ov, ὁ, Segimuntus, chief of the Cherusi, Strab. p. 292.

†Σεγόβριγα, ov, τὰ, Segobriga, city of the Celtiberi, Strab. p. 162.

†Σεγοσίανοι, ov, ol, the Segusiani, a people of Gallia, Strab. p. 186.

†Σεγοντία, ας, ἡ, Seguntia, a city of Hispania, Strab. p. 162.

Σέβην, poet. Att. as well as Ep. f. σου, gen. of σύ, freq. in Hom.: never enclitic.

†Σεθροῖτης νομός, ὁ, the Sethroï nome in Aegypt, Strab. p. 804.

†Σεθών, ὄνομ, ὁ, Sethon, priest Vulcan, king of Aegypt, Hdt. 141.

Σετεύς, εως, ὁ, (σείω) =σειώ, Poll.

†Σεληνικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or like Silenus, Plat. Symp. 222 D: from

†Σελήνιος, οὔ, ὁ, Silenus, a constant companion of Bacchus, the oldest and most famous of the Satyrs, distinguished above them all by prophetic powers: from him the older Satyrs were called generally Σελήνιοι, f. in H. Hom. Ven. 263, v. Voss Vi. Ecl. 6, 14, 18, Müller Archæol. Kunst, § 386:—the form Σελήνιος later and not so good, cf. Jac. An. P. p. 34.—II. masc. pr. n., a historian, Ath. 542 A; Dion. H.

Σειληνῶδης, ες, (Σειληνός, εἶδος) *the Silenus*, Plat. Symp. 219 D.
 Σειν, Dor. for *θεῖν*, to run.—II. *σειν* also the *whistling* sound used by *ryes* to make children make water.
 Σειο, Ep. for *σοῦ*, gen. of *σῶ*, freq. Hom.: never enclitic.
 Σειος, α, ον, Lacon. for *θεῖος*, freq. Xen.
 Σειρά, ἄς, ἡ, Ion. *σειρή*, a cord, e. string, band, s. *εὐπλεκτος*; πλεῖν, Il. 23, 115, Od. 22, 175, 192; *πλοῖν*, Il. 8, 19, 25.—II. a cord or with a noose, like the *lasso* of the *Indians* in S. America, used by the *ancient* Sagartians and Sarmatians to entangle and drag away their enemies, Hdt. 7, 85, Paus. 1, 21, 5; hence the Parthians are called *σειρατοί*.—III. a lock of hair, LXX.—IV. *σειρασις*. (From *εἶρω*, Lat. *seru*; cf. Germ. *Seil*, i. e. cord.)
 Σειράγωγεῖς, ὁ, (σειρά, ἄγω) a cord for leading, cf. *ρυταγωγέας*.
 Σειράδην, adv., (σειρά) with a rope, th.
 Σειράδιον, ον, τό, dim. from *σειρά*.
 Σειράζω, f. -ἄσω, (σειρά) to bind or with a rope, also *σειράω*.
 Σειράζω, f. -ἄσω, and *σειραῖνω*, also *σειρῶ*, (Σείριος) to dry up by heat, th, cf. *σειριῶν*.
 Σειραῖος, α, ον, (σειρά) joined by a cord or band, πόδες, Eur. H. F. 445: *σειρος* s.—*σειραφόρος*, Soph. El. 722.
 Σειράμα, ατος, τό, the noose or coil *σειρά*:—generally, a coil, *ἐχιδνής*, Ach. Cho. 248.
 Σειράς, ἄδος, ἡ, dim. from *σειρά*.
 Σειραφόρος, ον, Ion. *σειρηφόρος*, s. Phryn. 645: (σειρά, φέρω):—*carrying*, led by a rope, *κάμῳ*, Il. 3, 102;—usu. ὁ *σειραφόρος* (the horse which draws by the trace (not by the yoke), an outrigger *δεξιόσειρος*), so that *σειραφόρος* taken metaph., sometimes for *artiller*, assistant, Aesch. Ag. 842; *etimes* for *one who has light work*, 646; cf. Ar. Nub. 1300.—A quadrilateral two ζῳγοί in the middle, and *σειραφόρος* on each side. Cf. *σειρῆς*, *σειρηφόρος*, *δεξιόσειρος*.—II. *tying a noose*, v. *σειρά* II.
 Σειράω, (σειρά) to bind or draw with rope, also *σειράζω*.
 Σειρένω,=sq., f. l., v. Herm. Eur. F. 1005.
 Σειρέω,=σειραῖνω, *σειριῶν*.
 Σειριῶν, ὄνος, ἡ, late collat. form i. sq.
 Σειρῶν, ἦνος, ἡ, a Siren: usu. in plural *Σειρῆνες*, the Sirens, damsels the south coast of Italy, who enticed seamen by the magic sweetness of their songs, and then slew them: legend is first found in Od. 12, 39, 167 sq., where only two are mentioned, hence the Ep. dual gen. *Σειριῶν*, Ib. 52, 167: later usu. three numbers, *Πεισιπύρῃ*, 'Αγλαοπή, *Ψεπείρα*; or, *Μολπη* (or *Μολπα*), 'Αγλαομήνη, *Θελξίπεια*; and added a fourth, *Λιγεία*. The *statues* of put figures of Sirens on *tombs* to represent mourners. The legend v. Voss. Antisymb. 1, 13 sq.; 2, p. 338.—II. generally, a deceitful woman, Eur. Andr. 104, and, metaph., the Siren charm sequence, *persuasion* and the like, *th* 86, 17 sq.; cf. Schäf. Dion. p. 26.—III. a kind of wild bee, H. A. 9, 40, 2.—IV. a small song-bird, Hesych.; *πρῶτ*, as an *ep* of its meaning in LXX.; but *σει* is rather used *α* the owl or

some similar melancholy-sounding bird. (Usu. deriv. from *σειρά*, the *entangling*, *binding*, which is supported by the analogy of *κληρώδης*, q. v.; and cf. *εἶρω*, *sermo*.) Hence
 Σειρήνιος, ον, Siren-like: metaph. *bewitching*, LXX.
 †Σειρήνιος, ἴδος, ἡ, *pecul. fem.* to foreg. of the Sirens; ἡ Σ. πέρτα,=Σειρηνοσῶν ἀκρωτήριον, Dion. P. 360.
 Σειρήνιος,=σειρίνος, *σειρός*.
 †Σειρηνοῦσαι, ὧν, αἱ, also *Σειρήνες*, Strab. p. 247, 258, the Sirenusae islands, three small islands on the south coast of Campania, the fabled abode of the Sirens, p. 22, etc.
 †Σειρηνοσῶν ἀκρωτήριον, τό, a promontory of Campania.
 Σειρηφόρος, ον, Ion. for *σειραφόρος*.
 Σειριασις, ἡ, not *σειρ*, a disease produced by the heat of the sun, a *coup-de-soleil*, Lat. *sideratio*.
 Σειριῶν, ὧν, not *σειρ*, (σειρίος) to be hot and scorching, of the sun, Arat. 331.—II. to be suffering from *σειριασις*, *Medic*.
 Σειρίνος, η, ον, (σειρός) hot, scorching, esp. of summer-heat: σ. *ιμάτια*, light summer clothes, Lys. ap. Harpocr.
 Σειρίοις, εσσα, εν, scorching, like Σείριος, Opp. C. 4, 338.
 Σειριοκάυστος, ον, (σειρίος, καίω) scorched by the heat of the sun or dog-star, Anth. P. 9, 556.
 Σειριόν, τό, v. sq.
 Σείριος, α, ον, strictly,=σειρός (q. v.), hot, scorching, esp. of summer-heat: hence epith. of all the heavenly bodies which cause this heat, *σειρίος ἀστήρ*, the sun, Hes. Op. 415; and, absol., *σειρίος*=ἥλιος, Archil. 24; *σειρίος ἀστρον*, Ibyc. 47: but, ὁ Σείριος is also the dog-star, Lat. *Sirius*, Hes. Op. 607,—also called *Κύν* Σείριος, Aesch. Ag. 967; v. *κύν* V.—Cf. *σειρός*.
 Σείρις, ἴδος, ἡ, Dim. from *σειρά*.
 †Σειρίτης, ον, ὁ, *Sirites*, a Numidian, Ath. 618 B.
 Σειρομάστιγος and *σειρός*, ὁ, v. sub *σειρ*.
 Σείρος, α, ὧν, hot, scorching, esp. of summer-heat: hence, ἡ *σειρά* (sc. *ἐσθῆς*), and τὸ *σειρόν* (sc. *ιμάτιον*), a light summer dress, cf. *σειρίνος*. (No doubt from same root as *θερός*, summer, by Lacon. change of θ into σ, and redupl. of vowel.)
 Σειροφόρος, ον, (σειρά, φέρω)=*σειραφόρος*, Eur. I. A. 223.
 Σειρωσις, ἡ, (σειρά) a binding tying, fastening.
 †Σειρώμενος, ὁ, or Σηρώμενος, *Sisames*, a Mysian, Aesch. Pers. 322.
 Σεισάχθεια, ας, ἡ, (σειώ, ἄχθος) strictly, a shaking off of burdens: hence the name given to an ordinance of Solon by which all debts were lowered, the *disburdening ordinance*, Diod. 1, 79, Plut. Solon 15, etc.; cf. Thirlwall Hist. of Gr. 2, p. 34.
 Σείσις, ἡ, (σειώ) a shaking.
 Σεισίχθων, ονος, ὁ, (σειώ, χθών) earth-shaker, epith. of Neptune, Pind. I. 1, 76; cf. *ἐνοσίχθων*, *ἐννοσίγαιος*.
 Σείσιμα, ατος, τό, (σειώ) a shaking, LXX.—an earthquake.
 Σεισμάτις, ον, ὁ, a storm that causes an earthquake, Diog. L. 7, 154; *σεισμ. τάφος*, a being buried in the ruins caused by an earthquake, Plut. Cim. 16.
 Σεισμός, οὔ, ὁ, (σειώ) a shaking, shock; esp. an earthquake, Hdt. 4, 28; 5, 85, Soph., etc.; in full, γῆς σ., Eur. H. F. 862:—also, σ. τὸν σώμα-το Plat. Phil. 33 E. Tim. 88 D.

Σεισοπύλις, ἴδος, ἡ, (σειώ, πύλη) the wingtail, Lat. *motacilla*.
 Σεισοῦρα, ἡ, (σειώ)=foreg., susp.
 Σειστής, οὔ, ὁ, (σειώ) the earth shaker.
 Σειστός, ἡ, ὧν, (σειώ) shaken, Ar. Ach. 346.—II. as subst. a woman's ornament, Lob. Paral. 348.
 Σειστρον, ον, τό, (σειώ) Lat. *sistrum*, a sort of rattle used in the worship of Isis, described by Plut. (de Iside 63) 2, 376 C, sq.
 Σείσω, ονος, ὁ, (σειώ) an earthen vessel for shaking beans in while being roasted, like our coffee-roaster, Alex. Lem. 1.
 -σειώ, ending of verbs expressing desire or intention, *desideratives*, like Lat. -*urio*. They are formed from the fut. of the orig. verb, as *γελάω* *γελάσειω*, so *πολεμῶμαι*, *παράδοσειω*, etc.
 ΣΕΙΩ, f. *σειώω*: pf. pass. *σέσειμαι*: aor. 1 pass. *έσεισθη*. To shake, move to and fro, Hom. (esp. in Il.); σ. *ἐγχείας*, *μελίην*, to move the poised spear to and fro, Il. 3, 345; 22, 133, etc.; *σανίδας* σ., to shake the door by knocking, Il. 9, 583; of galloping horses, *σειόν ζυγὸν ἄμφω* ἔχοντες, Od. 3, 486; σ. *λόφον*, of a warrior, Aesch. Theb. 385; *ἥνιας χερσὶν* σ., Soph. El. 713; σ. *χαλῆτην*, κομῆν, etc., Eur. Cycl. 75, Med. 1191; *κῆρα* σ., in sign of disapprobation, Soph. Ant. 2917:—also, σ. τῇ οἰρᾷ, Xen. Cyn. 3, 4:—to toss at sea, like *σαλεύω*, Soph. Ant. 163.—2. *θεὸς σείει* (sc. *τὴν γῆν*), of an earthquake, Ar. Lys. 1142; hence, ὁ *Ποσειδῶν σείσας ἐμβάλοι οἰκίας*, Ar. Ach. 511; also *ἀποσολ.*, *σείει*, there is an earthquake, Thuc. 4, 52, Xen. Hell. 4, 7, 4; cf. *νίφω*, *ὕω*.—3. metaph., to shake, agitate, disturb, πόλιν, Pind. P. 4, 485; σ. *τὴν εἰς* τ., to stir up or excite him to... Plut. Phoc. 23, Jac. Philostr. Imag. p. 574.—in Att., like *συκοφαντεῖν*, to accuse falsely or spitefully, so *εἰς* to extort hush-money; hence, σ. καὶ ταράττειν, Ar. Eq. 840, cf. Pac. 639; σ. καὶ *συκοφαντεῖν*, Antipho 146, 22; cf. Lat. *concussio* and *concursor*.—II. pass. and mid., to shake, *heave*, *εἰσειν* οὐτόδε *ἴδης*, Il. 20, 59: generally, to move to and fro, e. g. *ἐγχευ* *σιόμενα*, Il. 13, 135, 558; *φανήν* *σειέτω* *πῆλῃς*, Ib. 805; *σειέσας* *δ' ἐνὶ βρόνῳ*, Il. 8, 199; rare phrase, *ὄρχος* *σειόμενος φύλλοισι*, an orchard waving with foliage, *Heinr. Hes. Sc.* 298:—of places, to have an earthquake, Hdt. 6, 98, cf. 7, 129: *ὀδόντες* *εἰσειν* οὐ, his teeth were loosened, Id. 6, 107; *σεισθήναι* *σάλῳ*, Eur. I. T. 46: *τὸν ἐγκέφαλον* *σεσεισθαι*, Ar. Nub. 1276. (Akin to *σειώ*.)
 †Σεκοῦνδος, ον, ὁ, the Rom. name *Secundus*, N. T.
 Σέλα, for *σέλαϊ*, dat. from *σέλας*, Od.
 Σελάγέω, ὧ, ἰ. -ήσω, (σέλας) to enlighten, illumine.—Pass. *σελαγέσθαι*, to beam brightly, *σελαγέιτο* *δ' ἀν' ὠτρυν* *πῦρ*, Eur. El. 714; *ὅμμα* *σελαγέται*, Ar. Nub. 285: also to be in a blaze, Ar. Ach. 924, sq.—II. intr., to shine, to beam, Ar. Nub. 604, Opp. C. 1, 210.
 Σελαγίζω,=foreg. Hence
 Σελαγίσμα, ατος, τό, lightning, *Ni* cet. [α]
 Σελλῆγενέτης, ον, ὁ, (σέλας, γένεσις) father of light, Anth. P. 9, 525 19
 Σελλῆφόρος, ον, (σέλας, φέρω) light-bringing, *Manetho*.
 Σελάνα, *σελανία*, Dor. for *πλήνῃ* *σεληναία*, [α]

†Σελάνα, Σελαναία, Theocr. 2, 10, 65, etc., Dor., v. σελήνη II.

†Σελάρτιος, ου, ὁ, Selartius, masc. pr. n., A. Resp. 459.

Σέλας, αος, τό: Hom. uses, besides nom., the dat. σέλαϊ, II. 17, 739, contr. σέλα, Od. 21, 246: in later poets we have also a plur. σέλα, Anth. P. 9, 289:—light, brightness, a bright flame, blaze, esp. of fire, πυρός, πυρός καυομένοιο, π. αἰθρομένοιο, Hom., Hes., etc.; μῆνης, II. 19, 374:—esp. lighting, a flash of lightning, II. 8, 76; also called σέλας Διός, Soph. O. C. 95; σέλας ἐκ τοῦ οὐρανοῦ, Hdt. 3, 28:—a torch, H. Hom. Cer. 52: ἥλιος σ., Aesch. Eum. 926, Soph. El. 17; and so of day-light, ἡμέρας, Pind. Fr. 106, 4, cf. Soph. Aj. 856; τό σ. καὶ τὸ φῶς ταῦτόν, Plat. Crat. 409 B:—the flash of an angry eye, Aesch. P. 356, cf. Eur. Cycl. 663 (as in Hom., ὅσσε λαμπρόσσην ὤρει τε πυρός σέλας, II. 19, 366; ὅσσε δένειν οὐρ βλεφάρων ὤρει σέλας ἐξεφάνθεν, Ib. 17):—Poet. word. (Prob. from ἔλη, εἴλη, with Dor. σ prefixed, and so akin also to ἥλιος and σελήνη) [α]

Σέλασμα, ατος, τό, and σελασμός, ὁ, a shining, Manetho.

Σελάσσομαι, dep., (σελάς)=σελάω, to shine: impers., σελάσσεται, it shines, Nic. Th. 46.

Σελασφόρος, ου, (σελάς, φέρω) light-bearing, light-bringing, Aesch. Eum. 1022.

Σελάχειον, ου, τό, =sq., Opp. H. 1, 643. [α]

Σελάχιον, ου, τό, dim. from σέλαχος, Eupol. Aly. 2:—II. usu. in plur. of the tribe of σέλαχη, Hipp. [α]

Σελάχιοιδής, ἐς, (εἶδος) like the tribe of σέλαχη, after their kind, in contr. form -ώδης, Arist. H. A. 5, 5, 5, etc.

Σελάχος, τό, usu. in pl. σέλαχη, τὰ, a tribe of fishes with cartilages instead of bones, Pliny's cartilaginea, Hipp., Arist. H. A. 2, 13, 6; 3, 1, 26, etc. (Arist. derives the name from σέλας, because most fishes of this kind emit a phosphorescent light.) Hence

Σελάχωδης, ἐς, =σελαχοειδής, q. v. Σελάω, (σελάς) like σπλαγέω, to enlighten.—II. intr., to shine, Nic. Th. 691.

†Σελαγή, ης, ἡ, Selge, a city of Pisidia, Strab. p. 570: hence Σελαγέως, ἑως, ὁ, an inhabitant of Selge, Polyb.; Strab.

†Σελαγισός, οὔ, ὁ, another name for Σαγαλασσός, Strab. p. 570.

†Σελαδωρος, ου, ὁ, Seldomas, a Carian, Hdt. 7, 98.

†Σελεάδας, α, ὁ, Seleadas, a Lacedaemonian victor at Olympia, Paus. 6, 16, 5.

†Σελέμνος, ου, ὁ, Selemnus, masc. pr. n., Paus. 7, 23, 1.

†Σελεκτεία, ας, ἡ, Seleucia, freq. name of cities.—1. ἡ ἐπὶ Τίγριδι, in Babylonia, built, or at least enlarged, by Seleucus Nicator, Strab. p. 738.—2. ἡ ἐν Περσίᾳ, in Syria, Strab. p. 749.—3. ἡ Τραπεζία, in Cilicia, earlier called Ὀλυμπος, Id. p. 670.—4. a mountain stronghold of Mesopotamia, near Samosata, Id. p. 749.—5. a city of Elymaei, Id. p. 744.

†Σελεκεῖος, ἑως, ὁ, an inhabitant of Seleucia, Strab.

†Σελενκίς, ἰδος, ἡ, sc. χώρα, Seleucia, the territory of Seleucia (2), Strab. p. 749.

Σελενκίς, ἰδος, ἡ, a garment from Seleucia in Syria.—II. a drinking-cup from the same place, Polemo ap. Ath.

497 F, Plut. Aemil. 33.—III. a bird which eats locusts.

†Σέλευκος, ου, ὁ, Seleucus.—1. ὁ Νικατορ, a general of Alexander the Great, Polyb.; Arr.; etc.—2. ὁ Καλλίνικος, brother of Antiochus Hierax, Strab. p. 750.—3. a poet, Ath. 697 D.—Others in Strab.; etc.

Σελήναιη, ης, ἡ, Ion. and Ep. for Σελήνη, Emped.; Att. Σελήναια, Eur. Phoen. 176, Ar. Nub. 614; and in late Prose; cf. Jac. Ach. Tat. p. 661: strictly fem. from

Σελήναος, α, ου, lighted by the moon, σ. νύξ, a moonlight night, Orac. ap. Hdt. 1, 62:—of the moon, αἰγλή, Anth.—2. moon-shaped, crescent-shaped.

—3. σ. πάθος=σεληνιασμός.

Σελήνη, ης, ἡ, the moon, Hom. etc.: σ. πληθούσα, the full-moon, II. 18, 484; πρὸς τὴν σελήνην, by the moonlight, Andoc. 6, 18; also, εἰς τὴν σ., Aeschin. 67, 35; ἐν σελήνῃ, Ach. Tat.:—τὴν σ. καθαιρεῖν, Horace's lunam deducere, of Thessalian witches, Plat. Gorg. 513 A:—also for a month, δέκατῃ σελήνῃ, in the tenth moon, Eur. El. 1126, cf. Alc. 431 (cf. μῆνη=μήν). The full moon was an auspicious time for marriage, v. sub διχομήνρις.—2. a round, moon-shaped wheaten cake.—II. as fem. prop. n., Σελήνῃ, the goddess of the moon, Hom., though it is often doubtful whether he means the moon or the goddess: acc. to Hes. Th. 371 sq., she was daughter of Hyperion and Theia; in H. Hom. Merc. 100, her father is Pallas, in later writers Helios: the worship of Seléné freq. agrees with that of Diana. (σελήνη is plainly akin to σέλας, and so prob. referable to ἔλη, εἴλη, ἡλιος.) Hence

Σελήνηος, εσσα, εν, lighted by the moon, Paul. S. Ambo 244.

†Σελήνης λιμὴν, ἑνος, ὁ, a harbour in Etruria, Strab. p. 222.

Σεληνιάζομαι, dep., to be moon-struck or lunatic, N. T.

Σεληνιακός, ἡ, ὄν, (σελήνη) belonging to the moon, lunar, μῆν, Plut. Num. 18.—II. moon-struck, lunatic.

Σεληνιασμός, οὔ, ὁ, (σεληνιαζομαι) lunacy, Diosc.

Σεληνιάω, poet. for σεληνιάζομαι.

Σεληνίδιον, ου, τό, moonshine, moonlight. [γ]

Σελήνιον, ου, τό, dim. from σελήνη=foreg., Arist. Mirab. 55, Ath. 276 E.—II. any small moon-shaped object, as,—1. the bald crown of the head, Synes.—2. at Rome, the ivory half moon on the boots of senators, Lat. lunula.

Σελήνιος, ἰδος, ἡ, = foreg. II. 2, Plut. 2, 282 A; and σεληνίσκος, ὁ, dim. from σελήνη.

Σεληνίτης, ου, ὁ, fem. -τις, ἰδος, (σελήνη) of or from the moon, like the moon, σ. λίθος, selenite, i. e. crystallized gypsum, Diosc.—It was sometimes used to glaze windows, being also called φεγγίτης, and sometimes ὑποσέληνος, moon-froth.

Σεληνόβλητος, ου, (σελήνη, βάλλω) moon-struck, lunatic.

Σεληνοειδής, ἐς, (σελήνη, εἶδος) like the moon, moon-shaped.

Σεληνοτρόπιον, ου, τό, (σελήνη, τρέπω) name of a mystical place, formed after ἡλιοτρόπιον.

†Σεληνούς, v. l.=Σελινόυς.

Σεληνόφως, ὠτος, τό, (σελήνη, φῶς) moonlight, moonshine, Chaerem. ap. Ath. 608 B: formed like λυκόφως, σκυφόως.

†Σεληπιάδης, ου Ep. αο, ὁ, son of Seiprius, i. e. Euenus, II. 2, 693.

Σελιδιφάγος, ου, (σελῖς, φάγει) devouring leaves of books, of a book worm, Anth. P. 9, 251.

Σελίδιον, ου, τό, dim. from σελ v. I. Polyb. 5, 33, 3. [γ]

Σελίδωμα, ατος, τό, =σελῖς, [γ]

Σελίνιος, η, ου, (σέλινον) of parsley, Lat. apiaecus, Diog. L. [λ]

Σελινίτης ὄνκος, ὁ, wine flavoured with parsley, Diosc. 5, 74.

Σελινειδής, ἐς, (εἶδος) like parsley, Diosc.

Σέλινον, ου, τό, a kind of parsley, Lat. apium, II. 2, 776, Od. 5, 72; ἡλινου σπέρμα, Hdt. 4, 71:—the ancients ate the roots; and made chutneys of the leaves, with which the victors at the Isthmian and Nemean games were crowned, Pind. O. 13, N. 4, 143, I. 2, 23; it was also used on tombs; whence, proverbially, persons dangerously ill, σελίνου ὄνται, Plut. 2, 676 D, cf. Meineke Euphor. p. 108. (Prob. from ἑλῖσσω, from its crisped leaves, cf. οὐλον, and Poët. ap. Arist. Rh. 3, 11, 13: others from ἑλος, because it delights in wet spots, ἐλεσθέρην σελίνου, Id. 2, 776.) [γ] once in An. P. 7, 621.] Hence

Σελινόσπερμον, ου, τό, (σπέρμα) parsley-seed.

†Σελινοντίος, α, ου, of Selinuntia, οἱ Σ., Thuc. 6, 6.

†Σελινούς, οὔντος, ὁ and ἡ, (σέλινον) Selinus, a city of Sicily, on river of same name, a colony of the Megarians, Hdt. 5, 46; Strab. p. 272. 2. a city of Cilicia, the later Trajanopolis, Strab. p. 669.—II. a river, Sicily, v. supra 1.—2. a river flowing by Ephesus, Xen. An. 5, 3, 8.—3. another near Scillus in Elis, Id.—4. another in Achaia, Strab. 387.—Other names, of men, Paul. etc.

†Σελινούσιος, α, ου, =Σελινοντίος, Hdt. 5, 46.

Σελινουσία, ας, ἡ, a parsley-leaved cabbage, Eudem. ap. Ath. 369 E.

ΣΕΛΙΣ, ἰδος, ἡ, usu. in plur., space or passages between the rows of benches (σέλαμα, to which it is akin also, the spaces between the benches at a theatre.—II. metaph. the blank space between two columns (παράγραφοι) a written page; σελίδων καρδόνιον φιλόσοφον, of the centre line by which the columns are kept straight, An. P. 6, 295; σελίδων σπμάτων πλῆρες, of a lead pencil, Ib. 62:—generally, the page, leaf of a book, Pol. 5, 33, 3, Anth. P. 7, 138.

Σέλλα, ἡ, a seat, Lat. sella, but still the word may be genuine Greek, akin to σέλαμα, selma.

†Σελλασία, ας, ἡ, Sellasia, a city of Laconia, Xen. Hell. 2, 13.

Σελλάστωσις, ἡ, (σέλλα, στρωνυμι) the Lat. sellisternium.

†Σελλήεις, εντος, ὁ, the Sellae river of Elis, between the Penus and Alpheus, II. 2, 659: Strab. 328.—2. a river of Troas, near Abbe, II. 2, 839.—3. another near Sicily, Strab. p. 338.

Σελλίζομαι, as pass., to imitate Selli, affect an ostentatious pose, Phrynich. (Com.) Κρον. 5, ubi Meineke.

Σελλοί, ὄν, οἱ, the Selli, original inhabitants of Dodona, guardians the oracle of Jupiter there, Σελῶν ἀντιπτόδες χαμαιαῖνοι, II. 16, 2, cf. Soph. Tr. 1167, Strab. p. 328. Pind. has Ἑλλάοι, which is a sis form of the same word, akin to ἱλῶν, v. Thirlw. Hist. of Gr. 1. 91.

1. reckoned by Strab. p. 485, among the Cyclades.

†Σερπίφος, α, ον, of Seriphus, Seriphian, of Σ., Hdt. 8, 46.

†Σερμύλη, ης, ἡ, Sermyle, a city of Chalcidice on the Toronaicus sinus, Hdt. 7, 123.

†Σερμύλλιος, α, ον, of Sermyle, Sermylian, of Σ., Thuc. 1, 65.

†Σερβίλιος, ον, ὁ, v. Σερβίλιος.

†Σερβούλιος, ον, ὁ, the Rom. name Servius, Polyb.

†Σερρούχ, ὁ, (Σερρούγιος, ον, Joseph.) Seruch, Hebr. masc. pr. n., N. T.

†Σέρρειον, ον, τό, Serrhëum, a mountain and promontory in Thrace opposite Samothrace, Hdt. 7, 59.

†Σέρριον, ον, τό,=foreg.; Σέρριον τείχος, τό, a fortress on foreg. promontory, Dem. 85, fin.; etc.

†Σερτρίσιος, ον, ὁ, the Rom. name Sertorius, Strab.

Σέρφος, ον, ὁ, a small winged insect, prob. a kind of gnat or ant, Ar. Vesp. 352 (ubi v. Schol.), Av. 82, 570: —proverb., ἔστι κῶν σέρφω χολή, 'even the gnat has its sting,' cf. Anth. P. 10, 49:—we find it also written σέρφος, σέρφος, σέρφιος; but,—II. γράψι σέρφιον, a kind of locust,=μάντις; γράψι σέρφις, however, an old maid, ar. Suid.

Σεσάγμαι, perf. pass. from σάττω. Σεσάρως, Dor. for σεσάρως: σεσάρως, Ep. fem. in Hes.

Σεσελί, εως, τό, and σέσελις, εως, ἡ, a shrub of the same kind as the κρότων or σιλικκόπριον, Alex. Leb. 2, 8, Arist. H. A. 9, 5, 1; cf. Diosc. 3, 54-56.

Σεσερίνιος, ον, ὁ, a sea-fish, Arist. ap. Ath. 305 D.

Σεσσηπα, perf. from σήπω, II.

Σεσσηρός, νία, ὅς, part. perf. from σάιρω.

†Σεσίθακος, ον, ὁ, Sesithacus, chief of the Cherisci, Strab. p. 292.

Σεσίτης, ον, ὁ, a snail with a shell, living on shrubs, Epich. p. 102 (ap. Ath. 63 C, q. v.); also σεσελίτης, Diosc., σέσηλος, σέμελος, but σέμελος, acc. to Hesych., is a snail without a shell.

Σεσοφριμένως, adv. part. pf. pass., cunningly, Xen. Cyn. 13, 5.

†Σεσωστρις, ιδος Ion. ιος, ὁ, Sesostriis, a celebrated king of Aegypt, Hdt. 2, 104; Arist.; etc.

Σεσωφρονισμένως, adv. part. pf. pass., temperately, soberly, Aesch. Supp. 724.

†Σεταβίς, ιος, ἡ, Setabis, a city of Hispania, Strab. p. 160.

Σέτω, Lacon. for θέτω, 3 sing. imperat. aor. 2 of τίθημι, Ar. Lys. 1080.

Σεῦ, enclit. σευ, Ion. and Dor. for σου, σου, gen. of σύ, Hom.

Σεῦα, ας, ε, Ep. for ἔσσενα, aor. 1 of σεῖω, part. σεῖας, Hom.

†Σευάλκης, ὁ, Seualces, a leader of the Persians, Aesch. Pers. 968.

†Σεῦθος, ὁ, Seuthes, king of the Odryssae in Thrace; an elder in the Peloponnesian war, Thuc. 2, 97; a younger, treats with Xenophon in his return with the ten thousand, Xen. An. 7, 1, 5.—Mnems in Ath.; etc.

Σεῦμαι, syncop. v. s. pass. from σεῖω, hence σεῦται, Soph.

†Σευσάμοσα, ων, τά, Seusamora, a city in Caucasian Iberia, Strab. p. 501.

Σευτλαῖος, ον, ὁ, (Σεῦτλον) name of a frog in Batr. 212, Beety.

Σεῦτλιον, ον, τό,=σεῦτλον, a dim. only in form, Euphro Apodid. 1.

Σεῦτλις, ἡ, a kind of garden stuff, 1340

different from sq., Ath. 371 A, from Diphil. Ἡρα. 1, where however v. Meineke.

Σεῦτλον, ον, τό, red beet, Lat. beta, Att. τεῦτλον, q. v.

ΣΕΥΨ, with σ doubled in augment, as impf. ἔσσεον, pass. and mid. ἔσσεσθην: aor. ἔσσενα, mid. ἔσσεσθην, but in Hom. oft. also without augm., σεῦα, σεῦε, σεῖατο: so, pf. pass., oft. with pres. signf., ἔσσεμαι, part. ἔσσεμενος, adv. ἔσσεμένως: syncop. aor. 2 mid., ἔσσεσθην, 2 sing. ἔσσεο for ἔσσεσο, II. 16, 585, Od. 9, 447, 3 sing. ἔσσετο, Ep. σῦτο, part. σῦμενος: aor. pass. ἔσσεσθην, Soph. Aj. 294; but also ἐσέσθην, Eur. Hel. 1302. [ῥ, in all these tenses.] Hom. does not use pres. act., or aor. pass., and no fut. seems to occur. Besides these forms, we find ἔσσεται, 3 sing. of a syncop. pres. pass., Soph. Tr. 645; or, more freq., σῶμαι, σῶνται, Aesch. Pers. 25; imperat. σῶ, Ar. Vesp. 209; σῶσθω, Soph. Aj. 1414; σῶσθε, Aesch. Theb. 31, Ar. Vesp. 498, etc.; inf. σῶσθαι.—Poet. word.

To put in quick motion, drive, Hom. i. esp.—1. to hunt, chase, in which signf. Hom. always has mid., κύνας ἔσσεον σῶνται, II. 11, 415; κύνας ἔσσεον το αἶγα, II. 15, 272; 20, 148.—2. to set on, let loose at, ὅτε πού τις θηρητήρ κύνας...σεῦρ ἐπ' ἄγροτέρω σὺν, II. 11, 293.—3. to drive, hunt, chase away, Od. 14, 35; and in mid., II. 3, 26; also, to carry off, II. 20, 325.—4. of things, to throw, hurl, II. 11, 147; 14, 413; also, αἶμα ἔσσενα, I made blood spout forth, drew a stream of blood, II. 5, 208: in mid., αἶμα σῦτο, the blood shot or spouted out, II. 21, 167.—II. pass. and mid., the former esp. in pf. ἔσσεμαι with pres. signf., the latter mostly in ἔσσεσθην:—to be in quick motion; and so, to run, rush on, dart or shoot along, Hom.: ποσσίν ἔσσεμαι, II. 13, 79; σὺνθεῖς, having gone, departed, opp. to παρών, Soph. O. C. 119; ἄψ' ἐστία, Aesch. Pers. 865; ἐκ ναοῦ, ἐξ ἔδρας, Eur. I. T. 1294, etc.; σῦθην δ' ἀπέδιλος ὄχῳ πτερωτῷ, Aesch. Pr. 135; κατὰ γὰρ σῦμεναι, Id. Eum. 1007.—2. c. inf., to hasten, speed, ὅτε σεῖατο διώκειν, when he hastened to pursue, II. 17, 463; ὄφρα ὕλη σεῖατο καίμεναι, that the wood might speed to the burning, i. e. burn up quickly, II. 23, 198, cf. 210; ἔσσεται κελαδῆσαι, is eager to sing of, Pind. I. 8 (7), 133.—3. metaph., to be eager, have longings, Od. 10, 484: c. gen., to be eager after a thing, long for it, esp. in pf. part. ἔσσεμενος used as adj. (and therefore not ἐσσεμένος), v. sub voc.—(Akin to θέω, θεύσσομαι: as in Lacon., θ changes into σ.)

Σεφθείς, part. aor. pass. from σέβω, q. v., Plat.

Σέω, Dor. for θέω.

Σεωντοῦ, -τέον, fem. σεωντῆς, etc., Ion. for σεαντοῦ, q. v., Hdt.

†Σῆθ, ὁ, indecl. (Σῆθος, ον, Joseph.) Seth, Hebr. masc. pr. n., N. T.

Σῆθω, (σώω) to sift, bolt; in genl., to shake; Lob. Phryn. 151.

Σηκάσω, f. -άσω, (σηκόω) to drive to a pen and shut up in it, hence in genl., to pen in, coop up, σηκασθεν (for ἔσηκάσθησαν) κατὰ Ἴλιον, they were cooped up there, II. 8, 131; so, ἐν αἰλίῳ σηκασθέντες, Xen. Hell. 3, 2, 4.

Σηκηκόρος, ὁ, ἡ, poet. for σηκοκόρος.

Σηκίζω,=σηκάω.

Σηκίς, ιδος, ἡ, (σηκόος) a female

house-slave, a housekeeper, porter, Ar. Vesp. 768.

Σηκίτης, ον, ὁ, Dor. οἰκίτης (κόος): stall-fed; hence, young, ten Theocr. 1, 10, Epigr. 4, 18.

†Σηκοῖνας, ὁ, ἡ, the Sequana, a r. of Gallia, now Seine, Strab. p. 19.

†Σηκοανοί, ὧν, οἱ, also Σηκοναί, the Sequani, a people of Gallia on Sequana, Strab. pp. 186, 192.

Σηκοκόρος, ὁ, ἡ, (σηκόος), cleaning a stable, byre or pen, a barn, Od. 17, 224.—II. a chapel-keeper, Eccl.

Σηκοῦ' ἔς, ον, ὁ, (σηκόος, δῶλον, stall-waster, of wolves and thief, Hesych.

ΣΗΚΟ'Σ, οῦ, ὁ, a pen, fold, for sheep and goats, Od. 9, 219, II. 18, 589; and Hes.—2. genera any dwelling, Plat. Theaet. 174 E, δράκοντος, the dragon's den, I. Phoen. 1010; σ. ὤω, a nest, A. H. A. 6, 8, 4.—II. any enclosure, a den, olive-yard, vineyard, Lat. saepe—esp., a sacred enclosure, a chasmy, Soph. Phil. 1328, Eur. infra, v. l. Hdt. 4, 62.—Acc. Ammon, ὁ σηκόος was sacred to hero, ὁ ναός to a god,—a distinction not observed by the poets, cf. I. Phoen. 1753, Rhes. 501, with 300, etc., and v. Valck. Hdt. 6, also a sepulchre, enclosed and consecrated, Simon. 16, Plat. Ctim. III. the hollow trunk of an old tree, v. Lysias περί τοῦ σηκού—weight, importance, Eust. Hence

Σηκόω, ὦ, to weigh, balance, Plu. 928 D; cf. ἀντισηκόω.

Σηκούη, ης, ἡ,=σηκίς, Ael. Ep. 3, [v].

Σηκούδης, ἐς, (σηκόος) II. 2, chapel-like, Ael. N. A. 10, 31.

Σῆκωκα, ατος, τό, (σηκόω) a we in the balance, Hyperid. ap. Poll. 172, Arist. Mechan. 20, 5: a courtesie, Polyb. 8, 7, 9.—2. metapl. ῥοπή, a momentum, Id. 18, 7, 5.—a return, recompense, Phalar.—II. σηκόος II. 2, a chapel, sacred enclosure, Eur. El. 1274.

Σηκαῦτηρ, ἦρος, ὁ, (σηκόω) the δ of a balance.

Σηλία, ἡ,=Att. τηλία.

†Σηλυμβρία, ας, ἡ, also Σηλυβ, Selymbria, a city of Thrace on Propontis, now Selivria, Hdt. 6, acc. to Strab. p. 319.=ἡ τοῦ Σῆλ πόλις.

†Σῆμ, ὁ, (Σῆμας, ον, Joseph.) δ Hebr. masc. pr. n., N. T. Σῆμα, Dor. σῆμα, ατος, τό, a mark, token, whereby to know a son or thing, Hom., etc.: esp., sign from heaven, an omen, Hom., in phrases, σήματα σῆματ, II. 353, cf. 308; κτύπε Ζεῦς, σῆμα τὶ Τρώεσσι, II. 8, 171: δεικνύς σὺ βοροῖσι, II. 13, 244: so, θεοῦ σῆμ, πῶθ' ἐσθαι, Pind. P. 4, 355, cf. I. Aesch. Cho. 259; φλογώσθαι, Ae. Pr. 498: hence,—2. generally, a to do or begin something, σ. ἀπορ Hes. Op. 448.—later, esp., a banner, signal, the banner for giving signals; v. σημάα.—3. the sign which a grave is known, a mound, τῶν, Lat. tumulus, esp. σῆμα χέει, raise a mound, II. 6, 419, etc.; c. pers., σῆμά τέ οἱ χεύσω, Od. 2, σῆμά τέ μοι χεύται.—ἄνδρος δὲ σῆμ, Od. 11, 75; so, παρὰ σῆματι Ἰλ, πος, Pind. O. 10 (11), 30:—generally 2 grave, tomb, Hdt. 1, 45, 93; 4 Thuc., etc.; later also the grave with its inscription,=στήλη—mark to show the cast of a quai,

Σηπεδονώδης, ες, (σηπεδών, εἶδος) |
otten.—II. act., making to rot.

Σηπεδών, ὄνος, ἡ, (σήπω) rottenness,
decay, putrefaction, in animal bodies
or wood, Hipp., Plat. Phaed. 110 E,
etc.; σηπεδὼνα λαβεῖν, 96 B: of live
flesh, mortification, of two kinds, σ
χλωρή, when a humour discharges,
and ξηρή, when it is dry, cf. Foes.
Oecon.—2. in plur., putrid humours,
Hipp., Polyb. 1, 81, 7, etc.—III. a ser-
pent whose bite causes putrefaction, Nic.
Th. 326.—IV. generally, moisture, wet-
ness, damp, such as causes putrefac-
tion. Antipho ar. Harp. s. v. ἐμβυσιος.

†Σήπεια, ας, ἡ, Sepia, a place in
Argolis near Nauplia, Hdt. 6, 77.

Σηπεῖον, ον, τό, v. sub σηπῖον.

Σηπεῖω, (σήπω) to give a putrefying
poison, Manetho.

ΣΗΠΙΑ, ας, ἡ, the cuttle-fish or
squid, which when pursued troubles
the water by ejecting a dark liquid,
from which the colour sepia is pre-
pared, Epich. p. 31, Ar. Ach. 351, etc.,
Arist. H. A. 4, 8, 21; cf. θολός (ὁ),
θολῶ.

†Σηπία, ας, ἡ, Sepia, a mountain in
Arcadia, Paus. 8, 16, 2.

Σηπιάς, ἄδος, ἡ=σήπιον, Nic. Al.
472.

†Σηπιάς, ἄδος, ἡ sc. ἄκρη, Sepias,
a promontory on the southern point
of Thessaly, Hdt. 7, 183; ar. Rh. 1,
582; in Eur. Androm. 1266, ἡ Σ. χοι-
ρός; in Paus. 8, 27, 14 Σηπιάδες πέ-
τραι.—2. a city on this promontory,
Strab. p. 436.

Σηπιόδρομος, ον, τό, =σε., Comici
ap. Ath. 86 E.

Σηπιδιον, ον, τό, dim. from σηπία,
Ar. Fr. 242, Ephipp. Ὁβελ. 1, 4. [π]

Σήπιον, ον, τό, the bone of the sepia
or cuttle-fish, pounce, Lat. os sepiae,
Arist. H. A. 4, 1, 21; 7, 10, but with
v. 1. σηπείον; which Bekk. reads in
Anal. Post. 2, 14, 4.

Σηποτοίος, ὄν, (σήπω, ποιέω) caus-
ing rottenness, like σηπτικός.

Σηπτῆ, ἡς, ἡ, a means of producing
decay, an eating medicine, a caustic,
Diosc.: fem. from σηπτός.

Σηπτήριος, α, ον, Hipp., and ση-
πτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (σηπτός) making rotten,
putrefying: also of the stomach, di-
gesting, ἡ σ. κοιλίῃ, Hipp.—II. τὸ ση-
πτικόν (sc. φάρμακον)=foreg., Arist.
H. A. 8, 29, 3.

Σηπτός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. adj. from σή-
πω: τὸ σ., the food rejected after diges-
tion, Arist. Gen. An. 3, 11, 15.—II.
act.=σηπτικός.

Σηπύα, ἡ, dub. 1. for σιπύα.

ΣΗΠΩ, to make rotten or putrid,
Aesch. Fr. 255, Plat. Theaet. 153 C:
esp. of a serpent's bite, Id. Cho. 995.
—II. usu. in pass., σήπομαι with aor.
2 ἐσάπην [ᾶ], and act. pf. σέσηπα;
pass. σεσημμένος;—to be or become
rotten, to rot, moulder, of dead sub-
stances, esp. bodies, χροὺς σήπεται,
Il. 24, 414; χροὰ πάντα σάπην (Er.
subj. aor. 2 pass. for σάπη), Il. 19, 27;
περὶ ρινότοιο σαπίσης, Hes. Sc. 152;
δοῦρα σέσηπε, Il. 2, 135:—also of live
flesh, to mortify, ὁ ὑπὸρς ἐσάπη, τοῦ
υπὸρς σαπέντος, Hdt. 3, 66; 6, 136,
cf. Plat. Phaed. 80 D, etc.:—of liquids,
to ferment. (The root strictly is ΣΑΠ-,
as it appears in aor. σάπ-ῃαι, adj.
σαπ-ρός: σαθρός is akin.)

Σήρ, ὁ, gen. Σήρος, usu. in pl. Σή-
ρες, the Seres, an Indian people from
whom the ancients got the first silk,
†Strab. p. 701; Luc. Macrob. 5†:
aene.—II. the Seric worm, silkworm.

Σήρ, ὁ, Lacon. for θήρ; cf. σπο-
ντικός.

Σηράγγιον, ον, τό, dim. from σή-
ραγς.—II. a place in the Athenian Pi-
raeae, Ar. Fr. 173, Lys. ap. Harpocr.:
†τὸ ἐν Σ. βαλανεῖον, Isae. 59, 30.

Σηραγγῶ, ὦ, to make ḥ'ow:—
pass., to be or become si, Heliod.

Σηραγγώδης, ες, (σήραγς, εἶδος)
hole-like, full of holes, cavernous, porous,
Hipp., cf. Foes. Oecon.

Σήραγς, αγγος, ἡ, (prob. from σά-
ρα) a hollow, hole, cleft; esp. a cave
hollowed out by the sea, Soph. Fr. 493;
of the pores of a sponge, Plat. Tim.
70 C: a hollow rock, Id. Phaed. 110 A.

†Σήραμβος, ον, ὁ, Serambus, a statu-
ary of Aegina, Paus. 6, 10, 9.

Σηρίκοδιαστής, οὔ, ὁ, (σηρικός, δι-
άουμα) a silk-weaver.

Σηρίκοπλόκος, ον, (πλέκω) twisting
or spinning silk: from

Σηρικός, ἡ, ὄν, (Σήρ) Seric: hence,
silken, Plut. 2, 396 B.

Σηρίκοφόρος, ον, (φέρω) silk-bearing.
Σηροκτόνος, ον, Lacon. for θηροκτ-,
Ar. Lys. 1262.

ΣΗ'Σ, ὁ, gen. σέος, (as if from
σέος), nom. pl. σέες, gen. σέων, Br. Ar.
Lys. 731, acc. σέας, Thom. M. p. 790:
the regul. gen. σητός, etc., was first
used by later writers, as in Menand.
p. 198: a moth, clothes-moth, which
eats woollen stuff, Lat. tinea, Pind.
Fr. 243, Ar. 1. c.: also a book-worm,
hence in Anth., ἀπ' Ἀριστάρχου σή-
τες ἱκανθολόγοι or -βάται, nick-
name of the Grammarians, as we
also use book-worms, Anth. P. 11, 322,
347.

Σῆς, Ion. dat. pl. fem. from σός, σή,
σόν, for σαῖς, Il.

Σησάμιος, α, ον, made of sesamé,
Luc.

Σησάμη, ης, ἡ, sesamé, an Eastern
leguminous plant, from the fruit of
which (σησάμιον) an oil is still pressed;
the seeds also are often boiled
and eaten, like rice. [ᾶ]

Σησάμις, ης, ἡ, a mixture of sesamé-
seeds, roasted and pounded with honey,
a sesamé-cake, an Athenian delicacy,
given to guests at a wedding, Ar.
Pac. 869, Meineke Menand. p. 295:
also σησαμίς, q. v.

†Σησαμῆς, ὁ, v. Σεισάμη.

Σησαμίνος, ἡ, ον, (σησάμη) made
of sesamé, σ. ἐλαιον, sesamé-oil; also
σ. χρίσμα, Xen. An. 4, 4, 13. [ᾶ]

Σησαμῖς, ἴδος and ἴδος, ἡ=σησα-
μή, Eupol. Kol. 17, Antiphr. Deucal.
2.—II. a plant. elsewh. σησαμοειδὲς
μέγα, Diosc.

Σησαμίτης (σησάμη) ἄρτος, πλα-
κοῦς, ὁ, bread, cake sprinkled with
sesamé-seeds.—II.=σησαμίς Il.

Σησαμοειδής, ες, (σησάμη, εἶδος)
like sesamé or sesamé-seeds, Theophr.

—II. σησαμοειδὲς μέγα and μικρόν,
two sesamé-like plants, kinds of Reseda,
acc. to Sprengel, Diosc. 4, 150.

Σησαμῶεις, εσσα, εν, (σησάμη)
of sesamé: contr. ὁ σησαμῶς (sc. ἄρτος)
a sesamé-cake, like σησαμή, Ar. Ach.
1092, Thesm. 570.

Σησάμιον, ον, τό, the seed or fruit of
the sesamé-tree (σησάμη), first in Hip-
pon. 26, Solon 30, Hdt. 1, 193: in
plur., ar. Vesp. 676, etc.

Σησαμώπαστος, ον, (πάσσω) sprin-
kled with sesamé-seeds.

Σησαμός, ἡ=σησαμον.

†Σησαμός, ον, ἡ, Sesamus, a city
of Paphlagonia, Il. 2, 853; later unity
with Amastri, and the citadel of
that city, Strab. p. 544.

Σησαμώτιρον, ον, τό, (σησάμη, τυ-
ρός) sesamé-cheese, Batr. 36. Hence

Σησαμοτύροπαγής, ες, (πήγνυμι)
concrete with sesamé-cheese; or σησα-

μοτύροπαγής, (σησάμη, τυτή, πή-
μι) concrete of sesamé and rue, Ph.
ap. Meineke. Com. Fr. 3, p. 636.

Σησαμῶς, οὔντος, contr. from
σαμῶεις, q. v.

Σησαμώφωκτος, ον, (σησάμη, φω-
τός) toasted with sesamé, Meineke Com.
3, p. 641.

Σησαμώδης, ες, =σησαμοει-
Theophr.

Σῆσις, εως, ἡ, (σήσω) a sifting
Σηστέον, verb. adj. of σήσω,
must sift, Diosc. 5, 103.

Σηστιώδης, ες, (Σήστιος, εἶδος)
one Sestius, i. e. foolish, silly: his
compar. adv. Σηστιωδέστερον,
Att. 7, 17.

Σηστός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. adj. from σή-
sified.—II. act. sifting; hence Ph.
was called σηστός, the sifter, because
she drained her lovers of money,
591 C.

Σηστός, οὔ, ἡ, also ὁ, Sesta-
town on the European side of
Hellespont, over against Abydos,
2, 836: hence Σήστιος, α, ον, pe-
poet. fem. Σηστιάς, ἄδος, in Musa

Σηστρον, ον, τό, (σήσω) a sieve

Σητάνειος, α, ον, and σητάνιος,
ον, (σήσω) sifted, bolted: σ. ἄλε-
fine meal, Hipp.; σ. ἄρτος, bread
such meal, Id.; also σ. ἄλγος, 1.
Acc. to others from σῆτες, τίητες
this year, therefore πυρὸς σητάν-
and σητάνιος would be this year
wheat, and ἄλευρα σητάνεια, ἄ-
flour, bread of this wheat, ar. Fr.
Oecon. Hipp.: but this sense is rare
expressed by the adj. σῆτειος or
τινός.—II. σητάνιος is also the name
of a kind of onion, and a name
Theophr.; σητάνια μῆλα, Ath.
A. [ᾶ]

Σητάω, (σῆς) to eat, fret, of mo-

Σητίνας, α, ον, of this year,

hornotinus: from

Σῆτες, this year, hardly found

cept in the familiar Att. form τῆς
q. v. Cf. plura sub σήμερον.

†Σητία, ας, ἡ, Setia, an old city
Latium, Strab. p. 231. Hence

†Σητινός, η, ον, Setine, of Si-

olono, Strab. p. 234: ἡ Σητινίη,
Setine territory, Ib.

Σῆτινος, η, ον=σῆτινος.

Σητόβρωτος, ον, (σῆς, βιβρώ-
eaten, fretted by moths, LXX.

Σητόκοπος, ον, (σῆς, κόπτω)
foreg., Anth. P. 11, 78.

Σῆψ, gen. σῆπος, ὁ, and ἡ, (σι-
a putrefying store, Hipp.—II. a ser-
the bite of which causes putrefac-

Arist. Mirab. 164, Nic. Th. 14†:
Lob. Paral. 113: also a kind of li-

Nic. Th. 817; and an insect.

Σηφιδάκης, ες, (σῆψις, δάκ-
causing putrefaction by its bite, Ib.

ap. Arist. Top. 6, 2, 4.

Σῆψις, εως, ἡ, (σῆπω) putrefac-

decay, Tim. Locr. 102 C, Arist.,
fermentation.—II. a making to decay,
esp. the process by which the sto-

rejects that part of food which is no-

tritious, Arist. Gen. An. 3, 11, 15

—σῆσα an ancient ending of 2 sing.

sing. in the act., retained in 1st
and other poets, freq. in the subje-

tive, more rarely in opt.; so 1st
has ἐθέλησθα, ἐχρήσθα, εἴπῃσθα,
οἴσθα, etc.—In Dor. and Aeol. it is

general; while in Att. it was re-
ed only in some irreg. verbs, τῶ
ἐφῆσθα, ἡσθα, ἥρισθα, οἴσθα.—
pare the 2 sing. pf. of Hebrew

†Σθενῶ, ἡ, poet.=Σθενῶ.

Σθενάρως, α, ὄν, (σθένος) strong,
mighty, Ἀττ. Il. 9, 505.

†Σθενέβοια, ας, ἡ, Sthenéboia,

Proetus, Apollod. 2, 2, 1: in Hom. *Ἀργεῖα*.

Σθένεια, τά. (σθένης) a kind of *wing-match*, Plut. 2, 1140 C.

†Σθενελαΐδας, α, ὁ, *Sthenelaidas*, a Lacedaemonian, Thuc. 1, 85.

†Σθενελαῖος, ον, ὁ, *Sthenelaüs*, son of Ithacenes, slain by Patroclus, Il. 3, 586.—2. a Lacedaemonian, Xen. cell. 2, 2, 2.

†Σθενελέη, ης, ἡ, *Sthenele*, daughter of Danaus, Apollod. 2, 1, 5.—2. daughter of Acastus, acc. to Apollod. 3, 12, mother of Patroclus.

†Σθένης, ον, ὁ, *Sthenelus*, son of Iapaneus and Euadne, one of the pigoni, Apollod. 3, 7, 2: also engaged in the expedition against Troy, 2, 564.—2. son of Perseus and Andromeda, king of Mycenae, Il. 19, 116; Apollod. 2, 4, 5.—3. an actor at Athens, Ar. Vesp. 1313.—Others in Apollod.: etc.

Σθένης, ὁ,=σθενάρως, epith. of Jupiter at Argos.

†Σθένης, ἰδός, ὁ, *Sthenis*, a statuary, *rab.* p. 546.

Σθενοβλάβης, ἐς, (σθένης, βλάβω) *weakening the strength, hence weakening*, *pp.* C. 2, 82.

Σθενοβριθής, ἐς, f. l. for *στερνοβριθής*, ap. Polyae. 4, 12.

ΣΘΕΝΟΣ, εος, τό, *strength, might, p. bodily strength*, first in Il., where is very freq., but not so in Od.; in *ἰσχυρός* καὶ *σθένος* joined; also *καὶ καὶ σθ.*, Il. 17, 499; *χερσὶν τε σθ.* καὶ *σθένει*, Il. 20, 361.—c. *τ.*, σθ. *πολεμίζειν*, *strength to war*, 2, 451.—more rarely of the force of things, as of a stream, Il. 17, 751; *σθ. ἁέλιου*, Pind. P. 4, 256, etc.: *ἔνευ*, by force, Eur. Bacch. 953; *ἰσχύ τε καὶ σθένει*, Soph. O. C. 68; *ὑπὲρ σθένους*, Eur. Bacch. 1127; *ὑπὲρ σθένει*, with all *one's* might, *lat.* Legg. 646 A. and Xen.—2. later, *strength, might, power* of all kinds, *mental* as well as *physical*, Trag.—metaph., like Lat. *vis* for *coria*, a *quantity*, plenty, flood, σθ. *πλοῦτου*, *Id.* I. 3, 3; *ὑδάτος, νικητοῦ*, *Id.* O. 17, 74, 8.—II. a force of men, *ἐν δυνάμει*, Il. 18, 274.—III. *periphr.* *τὸ βίη, ἰς, μένος, ας σθένος* 'Εκτοῦ', 'Ιδομενῆος, 'Ωρίωνος, etc., for *ἰσχυροῦ*, *Ιδομενέως*, etc., themselves, *Il.* Hes., and Trag.—Chiefly poet.

Σθενώ,=σθ., Hesych.

Σθένω, (σθένης) to have strength or might, be strong or mighty, Trag.; μέγα σθένειν, Aesch. Ag. 938; ὅσον σθένει, Lat. *quantum valet*, Aesch. Eum. 6; εἰς ὅσον γ' ἐγὼ σθένω, Soph. Il. 1403; καθ' ὅσον ἂν σθένω, Ar. It. 912; σθ. *ποσὶ*, *χειρὶ*, to be strong of foot, in hand, Eur. Alc. 267, Cycl. 6; also, σθ. *μάχῃ*, *χρήμασι*, *Id.*:—σάατα σθένοντες, they who rule below, the gods below, Eur. Hec. 49.—2. inf., like *ισχύω*, to have strength of power to be able, Soph. O. T. 1486, Ant. 1044.—Rare, save in Trag.

Σθενώ, poet. Σθενώ, οὗς, ἡ, *Stheno*, one of the Gorgons, Hes. Th. 276.

Σιγά, Lacon. for *θεά*, Ar. Lys. 1263, 10.

Σιγάγιον, ον, τό, Ion. *σιγγ.*, dim. of *σιγάω*.

Σιγαγόντης μῦς, ὁ, the muscle of the jaw-bone.

Σιγάων, ὄνος, ἡ, Ion. *σιγγών*, the jaw-bone, Hipp., and Soph. Fr. 114; Arist. H. A. 1, 11, 10; also, *ὑαγών*.

Σιγαῖον, a late bad form for *σκεχαῖον*, Valck. Opusc. 2, p. 247.

Σιγίλιον, f. -ισω, Ion. *σι* *τι-*

λον; *ε* *slaver, foam*, Hipp. *σιαλίζων* ἥχος, a slaving noise, *Id.*

Σιλικός, ἡ, ὄν, (σίαλον) of spittle or slaver.

Σιληνδρίς, Call. ap. Hesych.; and *σιαλῆς*, ἰδός, ἡ, Ath.; a kind of bird.

Σιλησμός, οὐ, ὁ, Ion. *σιελ-*, a slaving, foaming.

Σιληστήριον, ον, τό, Ion. *σιελ-*, a bride-bit, which is apt to be covered with foam.

ΣΙ'Α'ΛΟΝ, ον, τό, Ion. *σίελον*, (cf. *ῥαλος*, Ion. *ῥελος*):=spittle, foam from the mouth, Lat. *SALIVA*, our SLAYER, Hipp., Xen. Mem. 1, 2, 54.—II. also,=μῦσα, κόρυς, Hipp.

Σιῶλοποιός, ον, Ion. *σιελοπ.*, (ποίηω) producing spittle.

ΣΙ'Α'ΛΟΣ, ον, ὁ, a fat hog, Il. 21, 363, Od. 2, 300, etc.; also *σῦς σιῶλος*, Il. 9, 208, Od. 14, 41, 81,—where *σιῶλος* is the specific subst., added as in *ἄνῃρ βασιλεύς, ἱρῆς κίρκος, σῦς κάπριος*, etc.—2. metaph., a blockhead, dunce, with the same notion as in the Lat. *pinguis Minerva, pingue ingenium*; in Hesych. also *σιῶλῆς*, *si vera* I.—II. *fat, grease*, Hipp.—III.=σίαλον, when (acc. to Suid.) it is oxyt. *σιῶλος*, Ion. *σιελός*—but the masc. form at all in this signf. is somewhat dub.

Σιῶλορέω, ὦ, to let the spittle run, to slaver, Hipp.

Σιῶλοχός, ον, (σίαλον, χέω) letting the spittle run, Hipp.

Σιῶλω, ὦ, (σίαλος) to fatten.—II. to make shining, polish.

Σιῶλωδης, ἐς, (σίαλον, εἶδος) like slaver, slandering, Hipp.—II. (σίαλος) fat-like, fatty, *Id.*, Dion. P. 791.

Σιῶλωμα, ατος, τό,=σίαλον, Aretae.—II.=σιγάλωμα, Polyb. 6, 23, 4. [ᾶ]

†Σίβαι, ὦν, οἱ, the Sibae, an Indian people, Strab. p. 688.

Σίβη, ἡ, Dor. for *σίδη*, Call. Lav. Pall. 28.

†Σιβινοί, ὦν, οἱ, the Sibini, a German people, Strab. p. 290.

Σιβυλλά, ης, ἡ, a Sibyl, Ar. Pac. 1095, 1116.—Acc. to the old deriv. *Διὸς βουλή*, Dor. *Σιὸς βόλλα*, she that tells the will of Jove, a prophetess.—The several Sibyls, Cumaea, Delphica, etc., do not belong to the old mythology, cf. Salmas. in Solin. p. 75 sq. [Σ] Hence

Σιβυλλάκειος, to foretell like a Sibyl, Diod. 4, 66.

Σιβυλλεῖος, α, ον, Sibylline, Σ. βίβλοι, at Rome, Plut. Fab. 4.

Σιβυλλία, ὦ, to play the Sibyl, prophesy, Diod.: metaph., to be like an old Sibyl, old womanish, silly, Ar. Eq. 61.

Σιβυλλίς, =Σιβυλλαῖνα. Hence

Σιβυλλιστής, οὐ, ὁ, a seer, diviner, Plut. Mar. 42.

Σιβύνη, ης, ἡ, σιβύνης, ον, ὁ,=a hunting spear, Mel. 128, Anth. P. 6, 93, [where ὦ, cf. *σινύνη*.]

Σιβύνιον, ον, τό, dim. from *foreg*, Polyb. 6, 23, 9. [ῥ]

Σιβύνιον, τό, and σιβύνος, ὁ,=σινύνη. [ῥ]

†Σιβυρτιος, ον, ὁ, Sibyrtius, an Athenian, father of Clisthenes, Ar. Ach. 118.—2. a satrap of Carmania, Arr. An. 6, 27, 1.—Others in Diod. S.; etc.

†Σίγα, ἡ, Siga, a city of Massaesyria, Strab. p. 829.

Σίγα, adv., (σιγή) silently, stillly, Trag.: *σίγ' ἔχεν*, Soph. Phil. 258; also as an exclam., *σίγα, hush! be still!* Aesch. Ag. 1344; so, *οὐ σίγα*; Id. Theb. 250; *οὐ σίγ' ἀνέξει*, Soph. Aj. 75;—also, *σίγα πᾶς* (sc. *ἔστω*), Ar. Ach. 238.

Σίγα, imperat. from *σιγῶ*, *hush! be still!* Hom.

Σιγᾶ, 3 pers. sing. from *σιγῶ*, σι Dor. dat. of *σιγή*.

Σιγᾶς, f. -άσω, (σιγή) to bid one be silent, to force him to be so, τινά, Xen. An. 6, 1, 32.

Σιγᾶλός, α, ον, (σιγάω) silent, still, Anth. P. 7, 597.

Σιγᾶλεις, εσσα, εν, (σίαλος, γ. sub fin.): smooth, shining, glittering, Hom.—1. of woman's apparel, σ. *χιτῶν*, Od. 15, 60; *εἵματα*, Il. 22, 154, Od. 6, 26; *ρήγεα*, Od. 6, 38, etc.; *δέσματα*, Il. 22, 468;—in which cases, some explain it *fresh, new, with the gloss on it*, quoting Pindar's *νεοσίγαλος*, though here the notion of *newness* may belong merely to the *νεο*.—2. of horses' reins, *ἵνια*, Od. 6, 81, Il. 5, 226, etc.;—not supple, flexible, like *ὑγρός*, nor yet foamy (as if from *σίαλον*).—3. of splendid house-furniture, σ. *θρόνος*, Od. 5, 86; of a queen's chamber, *ὑπερῶια σιγαλόντα*, Od. 16, 449, etc.; in Homer's time kings' houses were decked with precious metals, v. Od. 7, 84, sq., cf. 4, 45. (The only true deriv. is from *σίαλος*, *fat*, *σιγαλός* being related to *σίαλος*, as *λίπαρος* to *λίπος*. Fat, or things smeared with fat, look shining or glossy, so that the transition is very easy, and the signf. would soon take in the general notion of *rich, splendid*. No objection can be made from the *ἀμύγδαλα σιγαλόντα* of Herodotus. Phorm. 20, for here the word is taken quite strictly, *fat, oily*; cf. *μυία σιγαλόντα*, Numen. ap. Ath. 295 C.—(ι is long, simply because the word could not otherwise come into the hexameter.)

Σιγᾶλος, Dor. for *σιγῆλος*, smooth.

Σιγᾶλός, (σιγαλός) to make smooth, Gramm. Hence

Σιγᾶλωμα, ατος, τό, an instrument for smoothing or polishing, esp. of shoe makers for smoothing leather.—II. the polished metal rim of a shield; also *ἵνγ.* [ᾶ]

Σιγᾶς, ἄδος, ἡ, acc. to Herm. in Aesch. Ag. 412, silent, for the reading of the MSS. *σιγᾶς*:—σιγᾶς, Dor. for *σιγῆς*, *σιγῆς*, has also been proposed.

Σιγάω, ὦ, t. ἥσω, but usu. -ήσομαι, as Soph. O. C. 113, 980, Eur., and Ar.: (σιγή) To be silent or still, to keep silence, Hom., only in imper. *σίγα, hush! be still!* Il. 14, 90, Od. 17, 393; then in Pind. N. 10, 53, Aesch., etc.;—also, to cease to speak; and then, generally, to cease, rest, *σιγῶσι δὲ ὀϊστοί*, Tryph. 428.—The distinction that *σιγᾶν* is properly intr., like Lat. *silere*, *σιωπᾶν* properly trans., to keep secret, Lat. *tacere*, may have been orig. correct, but was little observed; for we find *σιγᾶν* c. acc. rei, Hdt. 7, 104, Pind. Fr. 49, Aesch. P. 106, 441, Soph., etc.; and the pass., to be passed over in silence, Lat. *taceri*, is very freq., as Pind. O. 9, 156 (v. sub *σκαίος* Il. 2), Hdt. 5, 21, Soph. Fr. 585, etc.: 3 fut. *σεσιγήσομαι*, Ep. Plat. 311 B.—the perf. *σεσιγήμαι* is usu. =σιγάω, to be silent, Eur. Alc. 78, cf. Gräfe Melet. 125, 6.

†Σιγγαῖος, α, ον, of Singus, *Singaeum*, cf. Σιγγαῖος, Thuc. 5, 18.

†Σιγγιτικός, οὐ, ὁ, κόλπος, Singiticus sinus, gulf of Singus, Strab. p. 330: from

†Σίγγος, ον, ἡ, Singus, a city in Macedonia on the Singiticus sinus

Hdt. 7, 122.

†Σιγίαις, ἄδος, ἡ, ἄκρα,=Σινεῖοι, Strab. p. 595.

Σιγεῖν Lacon. for θιγεῖν, Ar. Lys. 1001.

†Σιγεῖον, ον, τό, Sigēum, a promontory of T-oas, now Cape Jenischehr, or usu. Janissary, Hdt. 4, 38: also a town near the same at the mouth of the Scamander, Id. 5, 65.

Σιγέρπιδες, ον, ὁ, (σιγα, ἔρπω) one that glides silently to a place, Call. Ep. 45, 6.

†Σιγερτίς, ἰδος, ὁ, Sigertis, a king of India, Strab. p. 516.

Σιγή, ἡς, ἡ (σιζω II) silence, a being silent, σιγῇ ἔχειν, to keep, maintain silence, to be silent, Hdt. 1, 86; σιγῇ ποιεῖσθαι, to make silence, Id. 6, 130; σιγῇ φυλάσσειν, Eur. I. A. 542; σιγῇ τῶνδε θήσομαι πέρι, Id. Med. 66:—γνή, συναῖτι κόσμον ἡ σιγῇ φέρεται, Soph. A. 293, cf. Fr. 61, Arist. Pol. 1, 13, II, etc.:—in plur., σιγαὶ ἀνέμων, Eur. I. A. 10.—II. σιγῇ, as adv., in silence, the only case used by Hom., πάντες εἶατο σιγῇ, II. 19, 255, etc.; and, like σίγα, as an exclam., σιγῇ νυν, be silent now! Od. 15, 440:—so, τῇ σιγῇ, Hdt. 7, 237:—also, in an under tone, σιγῇ ποιεῖσθαι λόγον, Hdt. 8, 74.—2. secretly, σιγῇ ἔχειν τι, to keep it secret, like σιωπῇ, Id. 9, 93; σιγῇ καλύπτει, στέγειν, κεύθειν, Pind. N. 9, 14, Soph. O. T. 341, Tr. 989.—3. c. gen., σιγῇ τιμος, like κρύφα τιμός, unknown to him, Hdt. 2, 140:—(Prob. at first σιγῇ, cf. Germ. Schweigen, etc.).

†Σιγῆ, ἡς, ἡ, Sige, fem. pr. n.; Ath. 583 E.

Σιγῆλος, ἡ, ὄν, Dor. σιγῆλος, ὄν, Pind. P. 9, 163 (σιγῇ):—silent, still, mute, at rest, also in Soph. Tr. 416, Phil. 741, and Eur.: τῷ σιγῆλῳ, silence, Eur. Bacch. 1049. Adv. -λῶς. Cf. sq.

Σιγῆρός, ἄ, ὄν, less Att. form for foreg., Sing. Sent. 454, Br.

Σιγῆρτέον, verb. adj., one must be silent, Eur. Hel. 1403.

Σιγητικός, ἡ, ὄν, (σιγῶ) = σιγηλός, Hipp.

†Σιγία, ας, ἡ, Sigia, the place where, later, lay Alexandria Troas, Strab. p. 604.

†Σιγίμερος, ον, ὁ, Sigimerus, a chief of the Cherusci; also wr. Σαγίμ., Strab. p. 292.

†Σιγίννοι, ον, οἱ, the Siginni, a people near the Caspian Sea, Strab. p. 520: v. σιγίνης III.

Σιγίλαι, αἱ, ear-rings, Aeol. word, Poll. 5, 97, and Hesych.

†Σιγλουρία, ας, ἡ, Sigliuria, a city, Plut. Poplic. 16.

Σιγλός or σίκλος, ον, ὁ, the Hebrew shekel = 2 drachmae, LXX.:—Xen., An. 1, 5, 6, mentions a Persian σίγλος as worth 7½ oboli, or, acc. to others, 8 oboli, v. Soph. Fr. 944: or even 4 drachmae.—II. a measure, = μέδιμος, Polyb. 34, 8, 7; but Schweigh. suspects it to be corrupt for Σεκελικός (sc. μέδιμος).

Σίγμα or σίγμα, the letter sigma, v. sub Σ. Hence

†Σιγματίζω, to write with sigma: to be fond of using the sigma, of which Euripides was accused.

Σιγματισμός, οὐ, ὁ, a writing with sigma, esp. an over use of it.

Σιγματοειδής, ἔς, and σιγμοειδής, ἔς, (σίγμα, εἶδος) of the shape of sigma (C): hence crescent-shaped, semicircular, Strab.; cf. Bast Greg. Cor. 916.

Σιγμός, οὐ, ὁ, (σιζω) a hissing, Arist. H. A. 4, 9, 9; also σιμοός.

†Σιγνία, ας, ἡ, Signia, a city of La. um. Strab. p. 237: hence adj.

Σιγνίης, c. g. οἶνος, lb., and Σιγνίνοσ, Ath. 27 B, Signian.

†Σιγραι, οἱ, acc. to Hesych., small wild swine, μικροὶ καὶ σιμοί.

†Σιγριανή, ἡς, ἡ, Sigriane, a district of Media, Strab. p. 524.

†Σιγριον, ον, τό, Sigrium, northern promontory of Lesbos, Strab. p. 616.

Σιγρυμνος, ὁ, collat. form of sq., q. v.

Σιγύννης, ον, ὁ, or, as commonly written, σιγύννης, Opp. C. 1, 152; Cyprian word for δόρυ; so also σιγύνος, ὁ, Ap. Rh. 2, 99; σιγύνον, τό, Anth. P. 7, 578, and in Lyc. 556, σιγύνος. Seemingly a dialectic form of σιβύνη, σιβύνης: but, acc. to Suid., a Macedon. word, cf. Schweigh. Ath. 130 B.—II. among the Ligyes near Marseilles used for ὁ κῆπηλος, Hdt. 5, 9.—III. the Σιγύναι or Σιγύνναι were a people on the middle Danube, Hdt. l. c.: in Ap. Rh. 4, 320, Σιγύννοι; Strab., p. 520 Σιγύννοι. [In Ap. Rh., and Opp., ὅ; and ignorance of this prob. caused it to be so oft. written with double νν; but ὅ in σιβύνη, q. v.]

Σιγύνον, ον, τό, and σιγύνος, ὁ, v. sub σιγύνη. [ἴ]

†Σιγών, ὄνος, ὁ, Sigon, a Phoenician, Arr. An. 2, 13, 8.

†Σίδα, ὤν, αἱ, Sidae, a place on the borders of Attica and Boeotia, Ath. 650 F.

Σιδάρος, ὁ, Dor. for σίδηρος, Pind.; and so for all Dor. forms in σιδαρ- v. sub σιδῶρ.

Σιδεῖννης, ον, ὁ, Lacon. word: a boy in his fifteenth or sixteenth year, Müller Doriens. 4, 5, § 2.

ΣΙΔΗ, ἡ, also σίδη, Ion. and = ροῖα, a pomegranate tree and fruit, Emped. 289, Hipp., Nic. (v. infra):—said to be a Doric word.—II. a water-plant, in Boeotia, esp. near Orchomenos, perh. the water-lily, Lat. nymphæa alba, Theophr. [ἴ in signif. I, Nic. Ther. 72, 870, etc.; ἴ in signif. II, lb. 887: but ἴ in all derivs. of σίδη I.]

†Σιδῆ, ἡς, ἡ, Side, wife of Orion, Apollod. 1, 4, 2.—2. daughter of Danaus, Paus. 3, 22, 11.—II. an ancient city on the coast of Laconia, Id. ib.—2. a city of Pamphylia, with a temple of Minerva, Polyb.; Paus.—3. a city of Pontus, Strab. p. 548, later Πολεμόνιον.

†Σιδηνή, ἡς, ἡ, Sidene, a district in the northeastern part of Pontus around Side (II. 3), Strab. p. 548.—2. a city of T-oas on the Granicus, Id. p. 587.

Σιδήρελα, ας, ἡ, (σιδηρέω) a working in iron, whether mining or forging, Xen. An. 5, 5, 1.

Σιδήρειον, ον, τό, a smith's workshop, smithy, Arist. Pol. 1, 11, 11.

Σιδήρεος, ἑα Ion. and Ep. η, ον, Att. contr. σιδηρούς, ὅ, οὐν: in later writers also ος, ον; Ep. also σιδήρειος, η, ον (σιδηρός):—made of iron or steel, iron, Hom., etc., σιδήρεος ἄξων, II. 5, 723; σιδήρειαι κορυφαί, 7, 141; σιδήρειαι πύλαι, 8, 15; σιδήρειος ὀρυμαγδός, an iron clang, i. e. the clang of iron arms, 17, 424; σιδήρεος οὐρανός, the iron sky, which the ancients held to be of metal, Od. 15, 329; 17, 565 (cf. χάλκεος).—2. metaphor., σ. θῆμος, κραδίη, a soul, heart of iron, whether stout, firm, in good sense, or in bad, hard, cruel, (cf. σιδήρος); σιδήρειον ἦτορ, II. 24, 205, 521; so, σοῖε σιδήρεα πάντα τέτυκται, thou art iron all! Od. 12, 280; πυρὸς μένος σιδήρεον the iron force of fire,

Il. 23, 177.—of iron, Ar. Ach. 430, σὺ σιδήρεος, O ye iron-hearted, Aesch. chin. 77, 25, cf. Lys. 117, 44; ἐλ μὲ σιδηρόν ἐστι, οἱμαί ἐννοῦν γεγυμέναι, Lys. 17, 44.—Hesiod's last an worst Age was that of Iron, Op. 174 sq.—II. σιδάρεος, οἱ, a Byzantine iron coin, always used in Dor. form, even at Athens, Ar. Nub. 249, Plat. (Com. Peis. 3.

Σιδήρεϋς, ἑως, ὁ, (σιδηρός) a work in iron, a smith, Xen. Ages. 1, Vect. 4, 6.

Σιδήρεϋς, (σιδηρός) to mine for iron—also to work in iron.

Σιδήρῃεις, εσσα, εν, poet. for σιδήρεος, Nic. Al. 51, Manetho.

Σιδήριζω, (σιδηρός) to be like iron to contain iron.

Σιδηρικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to iron or the working of it.

Σιδήριον, ον, τό, (σιδηρός) an implement, tool of iron or steel (as we use the plur. irons), Valck. Hdt. 7, 18 Thuc. 4, 4; esp., a sword or knife, Hdt. 9, 37; σιδήριον ἔπαιεν, to fee iron, Hdt. 3, 29.—Dim. only in form.

Σιδηρίτης, ον, ὁ, fem. -τις, ἰδος Dor. σιδαρ-; (σιδηρός)—of iron, σ πόλεμος, iron war, Pind. N. 5, 35.—c. λίθος, the loadstone, Strab., Plut. 2 641 C. c. σ. γῆ, iron ore.—II. ἡ σιδήρις, a kind of herb, Diosc. 4, 33, sqq. ubi v. Sprengel.

Σιδηροβόλος, ον, (βάλλω) iron throwing.

Σιδηροβόρος, ον, = σιδηροβώρος Opp. C. 2, 174.

Σιδηροβριθής, ἔς, (σιδηρός, βριθῶ) loaded with iron, ξύλον, Eur. Mel. 5.

Σιδηροβρός, ὄτος, ὁ, ἡ, (σιδηρός βιβρωσκά) eating iron, i. e. sharpening or whetting it, θγαγῆν, Soph. Aj. 820.

Σιδηροδάκτυλος, ον, (σιδηρός, δάκτυλος) iron-fingered, κρεάγρα, Anth. P. 6, 101.

Σιδηροδέσμιος, ον, and -δεσμος, ον, LXX., (σιδηρός, δεσμός) binding with bonds of iron, ἀνάγκα.

Σιδηροδέτω, ὦ, (δέω) to bind in iron, Heraclit.

Σιδηρόδετης, ες=sq., σ. πόρπας, Bacchyl. 12.

Σιδηρόδετος, ον, (σιδηρός, δέω, iron-bound, shod with iron, ξύλον, Hdt. 9, 37.

Σιδηροδμής, ἦτος, ὁ, ἡ, (δαμάω) tamed with iron.

Σιδηροδώρας, ἔκος, ὁ, ἡ, with iron breastplate.

Σιδηροκόμης, ἦτος, ὁ, ἡ, (σιδηρός κάμνω) wrought with iron.—II. slain by iron, i. e. by the sword, used with the neut. dat. βοτοῖς, Soph. Aj. 325; cf. ἄνδροκομής.

Σιδηροκόπος, ον, (κόπτω) forging iron.

Σιδηρομήτωρ, ορος, ὁ, ἡ, (σιδηρός μήτηρ) mother of iron, αἶα, Aesch. Pr. 301.

Σιδήρον, ον, τό, v. σιδήρος, suit fin.

Σιδηρόνομος, ον, (σιδηρός, νέμω distributing with iron, i. e. the sword, or swaying the sword, χεῖρ, Aesch. Theb. 788.

Σιδηρόνωτος, ον, (σιδηρός, νῶτος iron-backed, ὄπισθ, Eur. Phoen. 1130

Σιδηροπέδη, ἡς, ἡ, an iron fetter.

Σιδηροπλάκτος, ον, Dor. -πλάκτος (σιδηρός, πλάσσω)—smitten by iron or the sword, Aesch. Theb. 911.

Σιδηροπλάστος, ον, (σιδηρός πλάσσω) moulded of iron, Luc. Ocyr. 64.

Σιδηροπλόκος, ον, (σιδηρός, πλόκω) plaited of iron, Heliod. 9, 15

ἰσθρι τοῖς κίλως, οὐ, ὁ, name of a
regated stone, Plin.

ἰσθροπτερος, οὐ, (πτερόν) iron-
ed.

ἰσθροπτερυς, ὕγιος, ὁ, ἡ, = foreg.

ἰσθροπώλης, οὐ, ὁ, (πωλέω) an
ironer.

ἸΔΗΡΟΣ, οὐ, ὁ, Dor. σιδάρος,
in Hom., with epith. πολυός, II.

66, Od. 24, 168; αἰδών, Od. 1,
10; Id. 23, 850; and in Hes.

150, μέλας. It was the last of
common metals which the Greeks

found out how to work for general
use. I. c. (cf. Höcks Kreta, I. p.

and χαλκός); hence, πολύκμη-
wrought with much toil, II. 6, 48,

11, 40; cf. κύανος. It was early
an article of traffic, Od. 1, 184;

was evidently of high value,
pieces of it were given as

gifts, II. 23, 261, 850. It mostly
came from the north and east of the

pen, hence Σκυθής σ., Aesch.
I. 817; cf. χάλυψ. — 2. oft. as a

word of hardness, sometimes in bad
sense, of hard-heartedness, sometimes

of unbending strength, whether
of body or mind, cf. σιδήρεος, and

Ach. Tat. p. 815. — II. like Lat.
ferrum, any thing made of iron, an iron

implement, esp. for husbandry,
834; also of arms, a sword, oft.

time; of the iron head or point of
a spear, II. 4, 123†; generally, ar-

ms, οὐ, ἡ, Ἰσθροπώλης σιδήρον κα-
τοῦ, Thuc. 1, 6; cf. σιδήροφωρὸς:

a knife, sickle, Valck. Hipp. 76:
δέρων. — III. a place for selling

a cutter's shop, Xen. Hell. 3, 3, 7.
used also ἡ σ., Th. 924; and

more, we sometimes find the hetero-
nym, τὰ: but the sing. τὸ, n.

prob. only occurs Hdt. 7, 65,
then here the reading varies. [7]

ἰσθροπάρτος, οὐ, (σίδηρος, σπεί-
νω) iron or produced by iron, Luc.

100.

ἰσθροτέκτων, ὄνος, ὁ, (σίδηρος,
τεκνέω) a worker in iron, Aesch. Pr.

100.

ἰσθροτεκτός, οὐ, (σίδηρος, τεκνέ-
ω) a worker in iron, Aesch. Pr.

100.

ἰσθροτόκος, οὐ, (σίδηρος, τίκτω)
a worker in iron, Anth. P. 9, 561.

ἰσθροτόμος, ὁ, (σίδηρος, τέμνω)
a worker in iron, Anth. P. 9,

561.

ἰσθροτρίπυνον, οὐ, τό, an iron p.
Steph. B. [v]

ἰσθροτρώπος, οὐ, (τιτρώσκω)
a worker in iron.

ἰσθροτέκτων, οὐ, τό, iron works,
v. Strab.: and

ἰσθρογρία, ας, ἡ, a working in
iron.

ἰσθρογρία, ὄν, (σίδηρος, *ἐργω)
a worker in iron: a smith, Theophr.

ἰσθρογρία, ὄν, (σίδηρος, *ἐργω)
a worker in iron: a smith, Theophr.

Σιδήροχάρμης, οὐ, ὁ, (σίδηρος, χάρ-
μη) fighting in iron, epith. of mailed
war-horses, Pind. P. 2, 4; cf. χαλκο-
χάρμη.

Σιδήροχιτών, ὠνος, ὁ, ἡ, (σίδηρος,
χιτών) with an iron tunic, Nonn. [I]

Σιδήρω, ὦ, (σίδηρος) to make of
iron, overlay with iron, Luc. Pisc. 51:

— ἐσσιδήρωτο ἐπὶ μέγα καὶ τοῦ ἄλ-
λου ξύλον, iron had been laid over a
great part of the rest of the wood,

Thuc. 4, 100.

†Σιδήρῳ, ὄν, ἡ, (σίδηρος) Sidero,
wife of Salmoeneus, step-mother of
Tyro, Soph. Fr. 573.

Σιδήρωμα, ατος, τό, iron-ware, iron-
mongery.

Σιδήρωρυχέειον, οὐ, τό, (ὀρύσσω)
an iron-mine.

†Σιδήριανός, ὦν, οἱ, the Sidetani, a
people of Hispania, Strab. p. 162.

†Σιδήρικρονός, ὦν, οἱ, the Sidiceni, a
people of Campania, Strab. p. 237.

Σιδήριος, ες, (σίδιον, εἶδος) of a
pale yellow colour, like pomegranate-peel,
jaundiced, Hipp., v. Foës. Oecon.

Σιδήριος, εσσα, ἐν, (σίδιον) of the
nature or colour of pomegranate-peel. —
II. = σιδήριος, dub.

Σιδίων, οὐ, τό, (σίδη) pomegranate-
peel, Hipp., Ar. Nub. 881: dim. only
in form. [σῖ, Ar. I. c.]

Σιδιώτων, οὐ, τό, a medicine prepared
from or with σίδιον.

†Σιδώνες, ὠν, οἱ, the Sidones, a race
of the Bastarni, Strab. p. 306.

Σιδήριος, εσσα, ἐν, (σίδη) of the
pomegranate, pomegranate-coloured. [I,
Nic. Al. 276.]

Σιδωνήθεν, (Σιδών) adv., from Si-
don, II. 6, 291.

†Σιδώνιος, α, ον, poet. = Σιδώνιος,
v. sub Σιδών, II. 6, 290; Od. 4, 84.

Σιδωνήφης, ες, from the Sidonian
loom.

Σιδούς, ὄντος, ὁ, Sidus, a place
near Corinth, where (no doubt) pome-
granates grew, †Xen. Hell. 4, 4, 13†:

hence adj. Σιδουόντιος, α, ον.

†Σιδουσσα, ης, ἡ, Sidussa, a fort-
ress in the territory of Erythrae on the
Ionian coast of Asia Minor, Thuc.

8, 24.

Σιδών, ὄνος, ἡ, Sidon, one of the
oldest cities of Phoenicia, first in Od.

15, 425: hence adj. Σιδώνιος, α, ον,
Hom.; and ἡ Σιδωνία, the country
of which Sidon was capital, Hom.:

later also Σιδωνίος, α, ον, †Hdt. 7,
44; Σιδωνίον ἄστυ = Σιδών, Ar. Ran.

1225†, with pecul. fem. Σιδωνιάς,
ἄδος, †Eur. Hell. 1451†. — II. Σιδών,
ὄνος, ὁ, a man of Sidon, II. 23, 743.

[Always ἡ Σιδών; but ὁ Σιδών, Dra-
co p. 81, 23.]

Σιδελίω, σιέλων, etc., Ion. for σια-
λίω, σιάλων, etc.

ΣΙΔΩ, f. σίσω and σίσω: πρ. σέστω: —
to hiss, esp. of the noise made by plung-
ing hot metal into cold water: hence

also of the eye of the Cyclops when the
burnt stake was thrust into it, σῖς
ἐλαίνετο περί μοχλῶ, Od. 9, 394:

— also of a pot boiling, Magnes Dio-
nys. 2, Ar. Eq. 930; of fish frying, Id.

4ch. 1158: — σ. ταῖς βίβρεσσι, of a
greedy fellow eating, Epich. p. 9. —
(Hence σιγμός, σισμός, σίγμα, σίγξ.)

— II. to hush, say hush, command si-
lence, hence σιγή, σιγάω, etc. — III. to
set a dog on by saying 'st!' Theocr. 6,

29: this acc. to Ruhnk., is properly
σίστω. [I by nature, Elmsl. Med. 463.]

Σιδωνία, ας, ἡ, Sithonia, a part of
Thrace, Hdt. 7, 122; and, poet.,
generally for Thrace: hence Σιδώ-
νιος and Σιδώνιος, α, ον, Thracian.

Σιδών, ὄνος, ὁ, a Sithonian; and Σι-
θωνίς, ἰδος, ἡ, a Sithonian woman.

Σικάνια, ας, ἡ, Sicania, strictly a
part of Sicily near Agrigentum, and
so in genl. for Σικελία, Od. 24, 307:

†cf. Hdt. 7, 170; Thuc. 6, 2.

†Σικάνιος, α, ον, Sicanian, Σικιάν.
†Σικανοί, ὦν, οἱ, the Sicani, the
earliest inhabitants of Sicily; acc. to

Thuc. 6, 2, having come from Iberia
from the river Sicanus, cf. Strab. p.

270. [I in deriv., v. Σικανία, but I
Call. Dian. 57.]

†Σικανός, οὐ, ὁ, a Sicanian. — II.
Sicanus, a river of Iberia, acc. to

Thuc. 6, 2, where the Sicani dwelt
before removing to Sicily. — III. a
general of the Syracusans, Thuc. 6

73.

Σικάριος, οὐ, ὁ, the Lat. sicarius
N. T.

†Σίκας, οὐ Ion. εα, ὁ, Sicas, a
Lycian, Hdt. 7, 98.

Σικελία, ας, ἡ, (Σικελός) Sicily,
†first in Pind. O. 1, 20; in Hom.

called Σικανία and Θερνακίη. †[Σι
in hexam., as in Σικελικός, -εύς,
metri grat.]

†Σικελίδης, οὐ poet. εω, ὁ, Dor.
-δας, α, ὁ, Sicelides, a poet of Samos,

Theocr. 7, 40, where the Schol. un-
derstands Asclepiades; as also is ex-
plained in (Mel. 1, 46) Anth. P. 4, 1,

46.

Σικελίζω, τό, to do or speak like the
Sicilians; to favour their side, Lat.

Sicilissus. — II. = ὀρχέομαι, Theophr.
ap. Ath. 22 C.

†Σικελικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or relating to
Sicily, Sicilian, τό Σικελικόν πέλ-
ος, Thuc. 4, 53: proverb. Σικελικῶς

πράττειν (as also ἡ Συρακουσία πρ-
αττειν), of delicate, well-spread tables,
Plat. Rep. 404; so ἡ Σ. ὀρητοῖα, Id.

Gorg. 518, for which they were
noted.

Σικελιώτης, οὐ, ὁ, a Sicilian Greek,
Thuc. 3, 90, etc.: fem. -λιώτις, ἰδος,
Xen.: cf. Ἰταλιώτης.

Σικελός, ἡ, ὄν, Sicilian, of ἡ Ἰσθ-
Sicily, Lat. Siculus, Od. 20, 383: for
the migration of the Sicels from Italy.

v. Thuc. 6, 2, and Niebuhr R. H. 1
p. 47. [Acc. to Draco p. 84, 13, also
Σι.]

Σικερα, τό, a fermented liquor, strong
drink, LXX.: a gen. sing. σικερός
in Euseb. Praep. Ev. 6, 10. (Hebr.

shakar, to be intoxicated.)

†Σικινίτης, οὐ, ὁ, an inhab. of Sici-
nus II, Sol. 16, 3.

†Σικιννη, ης, ἡ = σίκιννης, Dion. H.

Σικιννίζω, to dance the Sicinnis
Clem. Al.

Σικιννίς (or Σίκινις, Dind. Eur.
Cycl. 37), ἰδος, ἡ, the Sicinnis, a
dance of Satyrs used in the Satyrica;

drama, Eur. I. c.: named from its
inventor Sicinnus, Ath. 20 E, 630 B

or, acc. to others, from Sicinnis, a
nymph of Cybelé. Orig. a Cretan
dance in honour of Sabazius, Höcks

Kreta, I, p. 209. [Σι.]

Σικιννιστής, ὄν, ὁ, a Sicinnis dancer,
Ath. 20 A.

Σικιννοτρέβη, ης, ἡ, a company of
Sicinnis dancers. — II. a common air
on the flute, Ath. 618 E.

†Σίκιννος, οὐ, ὁ, Sicinnus, a slave
of Themistocles and tutor of his
children; sent by him to deceive

Xerxes, Hdt. 8, 75, 110; cf. Plut.
Themist. 12: v. I. Σίκιννος.

†Σίκινος, οὐ, ὁ, Sicinus, son of
Thoas and the nymph Oenoë, Ap. Rh.
1, 625. — II. ἡ, a small island of the
Aegean sea near Crete, Ap. Rh. 1

†**Σίκκα**, ἡ, the city *Sicca Veneria* v. Numidia, Polyb. I, 66, 6.

†**Σίκλος**, ὁ,=σίγλος, q. v.
Σίκυα, α, ἡ, Ion. σικύη,=πέπων, a fruit like the cucumber or gourd, but eaten ripe (cf. σίκυος), Hipp.; the plant grew to the height of a tree, Theophr. C. Pl. I, 10, 4.—esp. the long Indian gourd (the round sort being called *κολοκύνθη*).—II. a cupping glass, because it was shaped like the long gourd, *Lat. cucurbita*, Hipp.; v. Br. Ar. Lys. 444.

†**Σικιάζω**, (σικύα II) to cup, Arr. Epict. 2, 17.

†**Σικύδιον**, ον, τό, dim. from σικύα, σικύος, Phryn. (Com.) Monotr. 7.

†**Σικυήδον**, adv. (σικύα) gourd-like, esp. of a fracture, when the bone breaks smoothly off without splinters: *ῥαφανήδον* is the same: cf. *καυλήδον*.

†**Σικυήλατον**, ον, τό, a forcing bed for cucumbers, etc., Hipp.

†**Σικυήρατον**, ον, τό=foreg., Lob. Phryn. 86.

†**Σίκυον**, ον, τό, the seed of cucumbers or gourds, Theophr. [σῖ]

†**Σικυοπέπων**, ονος, ὁ, for σίκυος πέπων, v. πέπων I. 2.

†**Σίκυος** or σίκυος, οὐ, ὁ, the common cucumber or gourd, Ar. Pac. 1001, etc.; eaten unripe and raw, hence σ. ὠμός, Hipp.—the σικύα was a different kind eaten ripe,=σίκυος σπερματίας, σ. πέπων, or simply πέπων, cf. Foes. Oecon. Hipp., Lob. Phryn. p. 258, sq.: the Lat. *cucumis* comprehends both kinds: also σίκυς. [σῖ Cratin. Od. 8.]

†**Σίκυς**, υος, ὁ=foreg., Alcae. Fr. 118. [σῖ]

†**Σικυῶδες**, ες, (εἶδος) like the σικύα or σίκυος, Hipp.

†**Σικύων**, ὄνος, ὁ, (σικύα, σίκυος) a cucumber-bed.

†**Σικυῶν**, ὄνος, ἡ, *Sicyon*, †a city of the Peloponnesus, near the Isthmus, I. 2, 572†: later, ὁ Σ., †Xen. Hell. 4, 2, 14†, Polyb., cf. Schweigh. Ath. 629 A:—adj. *Σικυῶνιος*, α, ον, *Sicyonian*, Hdt. 6, 92:—adv. *Σικυῶνοθεν*, of or from *Sicyon*, Pind. N. 9, 2.—The people themselves called their town *Σεκύν*: its oldest name was *Μηκῶνη*.

†**Σικυῶνη**, ης, ἡ, and -νία, ας, ἡ,=σικύα, Hipp., Wytt. Plat. 2, 154 C.

†**Σικωνία**, ας, ἡ, (Σικυῶν) *Sicyonia*, a small territory of the Peloponnesus around *Sicyon*, Strab. p. 379.

†**Σικυῶνα** (sc. ὑποδήματα), τά, a kind of woman's shoes, esp. made at *Sicyon*, Lucan.

†**Σικυάζομαι**, diss., (σικυός)=sq., Hesych.

†**Σικχάινω**, (σικυός) to loathe, dislike, acc., σικχάινω πάντα τά δημόσια, 'all. Epigr. 29, 4: so in mid., lb. 30, 4, and freq. in late, esp. Alex., writers, Gataker M. Anton. 5, 9, Lob. Phryn. 226.

†**Σικχαντός**, ἡ, ὄν, disgusting, loathsome.

†**Σικχῦσια**, ας, ἡ, (σικχάζω) loathing, disgust.

†**Σικχός**, οὐ, ὁ, a squeamish, fastidious person, esp. in eating, opp. to *πάμφαγος*, Arist. Eth. Eud. 3, 7, 6, Plat. 2, 67 B, Ath. 262 A; cf. ὀσχυρος, σικχάινω. (Cf. sick.) Hence

†**Σικχος**, εος, τό, and σικχότης, ητος, ῥι=σικχάσια, LXX.

†**Σίκων**, ὄνος, ὁ, *Sicon*, masc. pr. n., a cork, Ath. 378 A.

†**Σίλα**, ὁ δρυμός, *Sila*, a wood in *Bruttium*, Strab. p. 261.

†**Σίλακνοι**, ὧν, οἱ, the *Silaceni*, a people in *Assyria*, Strab. p. 745.

†**Σιλανίων**, ὄνος, ὁ, *Silanion*, a celebrated statuary of *Athens*, Plut. Thes. 4.—Others in *Diog. L.*; etc.

†**Σιλάνος**, ὁ, Dor.=*Σιληνός*; as pr. n., also *Silanus*, a seer of *Ambracia*, Xen. An. 1, 7, 18.—2. an Elean of *Macistus*, Id. 7, 4, 26.—3. a Greek historian, Strab. p. 172.

†**Σίλαρος**, ἰδος, ὁ, the *Silarus*, in *Lucania*, Strab. p. 252: in *Dion. P. Σίλαρος*, 361.

†**Σίλας**, α, ὁ, *Silas*, and *Σιλονανός*, οὐ, ὁ, *Silvanus*, a companion of *Paul*, N. T.—II. the *Silas*, a river of *India*, Arr. Ind. 6, 2.

†**Σιλβία**, ας, ἡ, the Rom. fem. pr. n., *Silvia*, Strab.

†**Σιληνός**, ὁ, v. *Σειληνός*.

†**Σιληπορέω**, Dor. *σιλάπορέω*, (πέρω) a word used by *Sophron*, of a vulgar arrogant person, *Lat. opprobere alicui*, to treat one with rudeness. (The first part of the compd. is dub.: perh. the Dorians had a form *σιλός* for *σίλλος*.) Hence

†**Σιληπορία**, ας, ἡ, wanton rudeness, *Luc. Lexiph. 21*; v. foreg.

†**Σίλι**, τό, the *palm* *Christi*, called in *Hdt. 2, 94*, σιλικύπριον; also σέσλις, σέσση, σέφιλι, κροτάν,—cf. also *κίκι*.

†**Σίλιγγιον**, ον, τό, *Lat. siligo*, spring-wheat, which the Greeks first procured from the Romans. Hence

†**Σίλιγγις**, εως, ἡ, flour from spring-wheat, a finer kind of *σπερμάτης*, *Galen: σιλιγγιτης ἄρτος*, bread made therefrom. [σῖ]

†**Σίλλαίνω**, (σίλλος) to insult, mock, jeer, banter, *Diog. L. 9*; 111, *Luc. Prom. 8*, *Ael. V. H. 3*, 40.

†**Σιλικύπριον**, also σιλικύπριον, ον, τό,=σίλι or *κίκι*, *Hdt. 2, 94*, ubi v. *Bähr*, et cf. *Diosc. 4*, 161.

†**Σιλλογράφω**, ὦ, to write σίλλοι: and **Σιλλογραφία**, ας, ἡ, a writing of σίλλοι: from

†**Σιλλογράφος**, ον, (σίλλος, γράφω) a writer of σίλλοι, usu. epith. of *Timon* of *Phlius*; cf. σίλλος. [σῖ]

†**Σίλλοι**, ὧν, οἱ, the *Silli*, an Aethiopian people, Strab. p. 772.

†**ΣΙΛΛΟΣ**, ον, ὁ, (not σίλλος) jeering, satire, usu. a satirical poem: *Timon* of *Phlius*, who lived about *Ol.* 127, seems to have given this signif. to the word; he wrote three books of *Σίλλοι* in hexam. verse, in which he attacked all the Greek philosophers, except *Pyrro* and the *Skeptics*, to which school he himself belonged, v. *Diog. L. 9*, c. 12. His *Fragments* will be found in *Brunck's* *Analecta*, and separate editions have since been published by *Wölke* (Wassaw 1820), and *F. Paul* (Berlin 1828).

—Later, the name *σίλλος* was given to any piece of satire or censure in any poem, as to many passages in the Homeric poems, to *Xenophanes'* attack on *Homer's* and *Hesiod's* theology, etc.: so *Lat. sillus*. The form *σίλος* is dub. (Usu. deriv. from *εἶλω*, ἴλλω, ἴλλος, ἴλλος, with s. prefixed Dor., cf. ἴλλων, σιλῶω. *Schneider* takes it as a collat. form. of *σιμός*, as a turned-up nose was a sign of mockery (cf. *σιμός* I, *σιμῶ*), connecting it with *Σιληνός*, *Σειληνός*, and so with *Σάτυρος*: certainly the *Lat. silo* and *silus* are in his favour, cf. *Lucret. 4*, 1165.)

†**Σίλλος**, ον, ὁ, *Sillus*, son of *Thrasymedes*, *Paus. 2*, 18, 8.

†**Σιλλῶω**,=σιλλάω: acc. to *Hesych.*, τοὺς ὀφθαλμοὺς ἡρέμα περιφέρειν, which favours the deriv. of *σίλλος* from ἴλλω, *Archipp. Incert. 11*.

†**Σίλλυβα**, τά, and σίλλυβος, a tuft, bob; generally, an appendage of the parchment labels with hung from the written rolls of the ancients to receive the title of a book, *Cic. Att. 4*, 5, 3; cf. σίλλυβος, σίττυβος.

†**Σιλόδοροι**, οἱ, a Gallic word translated by the Greek *εὐχολογοί*, who has vowed to live and die with lord, *Ath. 249 B*; the *soldarii* of *sar*, *B. G. 3*, 22.

†**Σιλονάνος**, οὐ, ὁ, *Silvanus*, *Σίλας*.

†**Σιλούιον**, ον, τό, *Silvium*, a city of the *Peucetii*, Strab. p. 283.

†**Σιλουρισμός**, οὐ, ὁ, the eating of σίλουρος, a serving it up at the *Diphil. Ἀπολπ. 1*, 11. [σῖλ]

†**Σίλουρος**, ον, ὁ, a river fish, τῆς τοῦ σιάδ, *Lat. silurus* (usu. d. from *σειεῖν ὀδραν*, *Ath. 287 B*), v. Dor. *Ἐπίκληρ. 1*, 36, *Sopat. ap. 1*, 230 E, *Juvenal. 4*, 33. [σῖλ]

†**Σίλυβος**, ὁ, also *Σίλλυβος*, α, ὁ, like a thistle, the shoots of which were eaten, *Diosc. 4*, 159.

†**Σίλφη**, ης, ἡ, a stinking insect, kind of grub or beetle, *Lat. Silpha*, *Arist. H. A. 8*, 17, 8.—II. a worm, *Luc.*

†**Σιλφίειος**, εσσα, εν, (σίλφιον) *silphium*, *Nic. Al. 329*.

†**Σίλφιον**, ον, τό, *Lat. laserpitium*, a plant, the juice of which was used for food and medicine, first in *Hec. 169*, 192, *Soph. Fr. 945*; freq. used as an eatable, esp. mashed up with cheese, *Av. 534*, 1579; and certainly not very sweet, *Id. Eq. 895*, v. *Bentl.* (Correspondence, *Let. 5* and ap. *Gaisf. Hdt. l. c.*) thinks it is the *asa-foetida*, still much eaten as a relish in the East: it is now thought that the Persian sort, which yields the ὀπός *Μηδικός*, was this, cf. *the tiger Archæol. u. Kunst. 1*, p. 226 and the African sort, yielding the ὀπός *Κυρηναϊκός* was (acc. to *Della C.*) the *ferula Tingitana*, or (acc. to *S. Engel*) the *thapsia gummiifera*, v. *Hdt. l. c.* Hence

†**Σιλφιόπώλης**, ον, ὁ, (πωλή) dealer in *silphium*, Strab.

†**Σιλφιόφορος**, ον, (σίλφιον) bearing *silphium*, Strab.

†**Σιλφίω**, ὦ, to prepare with *silphium*, σσιλφισμένος=sq., *Philox. ap. Menek. Com. Fr. 3*, p. 644. *Heilc.*

†**Σιλφιστός**, ἡ, ὄν, prepared with *silphium*, *Ar. Fr. 180*.

†**Σίλωάμ**, ὁ, *Siloam*, a fountain, the base of *Mt. Sion*, *N. T.*

†**Σίμαγγελλος**, ον, ὁ, *Simangellus*, *Boeotarch*, *Paus. 9*, 13, 6.

†**Σίμαιθα**, ἡ, *Simaetha*, a court of *Megara*, *Ar. Ach. 524*, cf. *570 A*.—2. a Sicilian female, *Th. 2*, 101.

†**Σιμάριστος**, ον, ὁ, *Simaristus*, masc. pr. n., *Ath. 478 C*.

†**Σιμβλέτω**, (σίμβλος) to hive, *II. intr.*, κηρία σιμβλέτει, honeybees in the hive, *Anth. P. 6*, 236.

†**Σιμβληή**, ης, ἡ=σίμβλος. *Id.*

†**Σιμβληήος**, ἡ, ον, poet. for σιμβληήος, σ. ἔργα, honey, *Ap. Rh. 3*, 38—pecul. fem. σιμβληής, ἰδος, τῆς, a hole in a rock used by bees in the hive, *Id.*; μελισσαι σιμβληήδες, *P. 9*, 226.

†**Σιμβληός**, α, ον, (σίμβλος) of the like one: found in one.

†**Σιμβλίς**, ἰδος, pecul. poet. fr. σίμβλος.

†**Σιμβλοποιέω**, ὦ, to make bees generally,=σίμβλωω.

†**Σιμβλος**, ον, ὁ, a bee-hive, *Hdt.*

Σιμό, ὁ, (σῖμος) to turn up the nose: hence, to sneer at, Lat. *naso suspendere aduoco*. — II. generally, to bend in or upwards:—pass., to become hollow or flat, Hipp.; πόδες σσιμωμένοι, up-turned feet, as of some wading birds, Arist. Part. An. 4, 12, 8.

†**Σιμόλος**, οὐ, ὁ, *Simylus*, a poet of the middle comedy, Meineke 1, p. 424.—2. a tragic actor, Dem. 314, 11.—Others in Luc.; etc.

†**Σιμίρα**, ὠν, τὰ, *Simyra*, a city of Syria, Strab. p. 753.

Σιμωδία, ας, ἡ, (ῶδῃ) a kind of loose song, named from one Σίμος, its inventor, Strab.

Σιμωδός, οὐ, ὁ, one who sings *σιμωδία*, Att. 620 D, cf. *ἱλαροδός*.

Σιμωρα, ατος, τό, (σῖμω) that which is bent upwards, that which turns up, σ. ναός, the upturned bow of a ship, Plut. Peric. 26: cf. *σάμνα*.

†**Σίμων**, ὠνος, ὁ, *Simon*, a notorious sophist in Athens, Ar. Nub. 351.—2. an Athenian, who wrote concerning horsemanship, Xen. de Re Eq. 1, 1.—3. a Thracian, gifted with citizenship at Athens, Dem. 624, 6, 15.—Others in Lys.; Luc.; etc.

†**Σιμωνακτίδης**, οὐ, ὁ, *Simonactides*, a writer of Chios, Att. 662 C.

†**Σιμωνίδης**, οὐ, ὁ, *Simonides*, the celebrated lyric poet of Ceos, Theogn. 469, Hdt. 5, 102.—2. an elegiac poet of the island Amorgus, Ar. Nub. 1362; Ath. 106 F.—3. a leader of the Athenians, Thuc. 4, 7.—Others in Ath.; etc.

†**Σινά**, ὠν, (τὸ *Σιναιὶν ὄρος*, Joseph.) *Mt. Sina* or *Sinai*, in Arabia, renowned for the delivery on it of the law to Moses by the Lord, LXX.; N. T.

Σινάω,=σῖνομαι, dub. 1. in Theocr. 30, 32, v. Wüstem.

Σινάωρευμα, ατος, τό, a stolen dainty, Pherecr. Incert. 10.

Σινάωρεω, ὦ, to damage, waste, destroy wantonly, τῆς Ἑλλάδος μηδὲ μὲν πᾶν σινάωρειν, Hdt. 1, 152; cf. 8, 35: generally, to treat roughly, wantonly, lewdly, γυνὴ σινάωρουμένη, Ar. Nub. 1070. (The form *σινωρεω* is rejected even by the old Gramm., cf. *σινάωρος* fin.)

Σινάωρος, ας, ἡ, mischievousness, joined with ὕβρις by Arist. Eth. N. 7, 6, 6.—II. lewdness: in Themist. extravagance.

Σινάωρος, οὐ, mischievous, hurtful, Hipp. v. Foës. Oecon. c. gen. rei, τὸν ἑαυτοῦ σ., ruining his own affairs, Hdt. 5, 92, 6: wantonly mischievous, wanton, Anacr. 50.—II. wanton, lecherous, Plut. 2, 3 A; cf. Jac. Ach. Tat. p. 609. [νύ] (The deriv. from *σῖνος* is clear: but as to -*ωρος*, it is as difficult to explain here, as in the other words with the same ending, ἐγγεσάωρος, λόμαρος ὕ' ἀκόμαρος. The form *σινώωρος* is perh. acc. to analogy, but rejected even by the early Gramm., cf. Wessel. Hdt. 1, 152, Jac. in Wolf's Anal. 3, p. 30: *σινάωρος* is equally dub., and perh. arose from attempts at etymology.)

Σινάπτειον, οὐ, τό, mustard-oil, Diosc.

Σινάπι, εως, and **σινάπν**, ὕος, τό, mustard, Lat. *sinapi*, Nic. ap. Ath. 366 D, N. T.: cf. *σίνηπι*. The better Att. however used neither of these two forms, but *νάπν* (q. v.), Ath. 367 A, cf. Lob. Phryn. 288. [σ]

Σινάπτιον, οὐ, τό, dim. from *σινάπι*, a mustard-pudding. [ζ]

Σινάπιζω, (σῖναπι) to apply a mustard-blister to one, τινά, Xenarch Scyth. 1.—II. to look sourly at one, τινί, dub.

Σινάπτινος, ὧν, οὐ, of mustard. [α]

Σινάπτιον, οὐ, τό, dim. from *σῖναπι*, a little mustard. [α]

Σινάπτιμος, οὐ, ὁ, (σῖναπιζω) the use of a mustard-blister.

Σινάπτιστέον, verb. adj., one must put on a mustard-blister.

†**Σινάρθοκλης**, ἔους, ὁ, *Sinarthocles*, a king of the Parthians, Luc. Macrob. 15.

†**Σινάρος**, οὐ, ὁ, the *Sinarus*, a river of India, Arr. Ind. 4, 9.

Σινάρως, ἄ, ὄν, (σῖνομαι) mischievous, hurtful.—II. pass., hurt, damaged, esp. in medic., as Hipp.; cf. Foës. Oecon.

Σινάς, ἄδος, pecul. fem. of foreg.

†**Σινάδα**, ὠν, τὰ, *Sinda*, a city of Pisidia, Strab. p. 570.

†**Σινδική**, ἡς, ἡ, *Sindice*, a district in Asia on the Cimmerian Bosphorus, Hdt. 4, 85.

†**Σινδικός**, ἡ, ὄν, of or relating to the *Sindi*, *Sindian*; λιμὴν, a harbour on the coast of the Cimmerian Bosphorus, Strab. p. 496.

†**Σινδιμάνα**, ὠν, τὰ, *Sindimana*, a city of India, Arr. An. 6, 16, 4.

†**Σινδοί**, ὠν, οἱ, the *Sindi*, a people of Asia just east of the Cimmerian Bosphorus, Hdt. 4, 28.—2. In Ap. Rh. 4, 322 a people near the mouths of the Ister; prob. same with former; cf. Strab. p. 495.

Σινδόνῃ, ἡς, ἡ,=σινδών: a garment, etc., made of it.

Σινδόνιον, οὐ, τό, dim. from foreg., LXX., and Dio C.: also *σινδονίσκη*, ἡς, ἡ, Plut. 2, 340 D.

Σινδονίτης, οὐ, ὁ, fem. -ίτις, ἴδως, wearing clothes of σινδών, Strab.

Σινδονοφορέω, ὦν, to wear clothes of σινδών, Strab.: from

Σινδονοφόρος, οὐ, wearing garments of σινδών.

Σινδονύβης, ἔς, woven like οἱ σινδών, Philox. ap. Ath. 409 E.

†**Σινδος**, οὐ, ἡ, *Sindus*, a city of Macedonia, in Mygdonia, Hdt. 7, 123.

Σινδός, ἔ, also σινδρών, ὠνος, ὁ, Hermon ap. Ath. 267 B, contr. for σινάρως=βλαπτικός, πονηρός, mischievous:—also=δοῦλος, δουλεῖσκον, Ath. 1, c. Hence

Σινδρανένομαι,=σῖνομαι, Gramm.

Σινδῶ, οὐς, ἡ, Att. for sq., Valck. Phoen. 458.

Σινδών, ὄνος, ἡ, *sindon*, a fine Indian cloth, muslin (and so prob. derived from *Ἰνδός*, *Sind*), Hdt. 1, 200, 2, 95; σινδὼν βυσσίνῃ, esp. used for mummy-cloth, Hdt. 2, 86; 7, 181 (cf. *σὺ βύσσος*):—later, generally, *fine linen*, *linen*, Soph. Ant. 1222, Thuc. 2, 49; σινδόνος τελαμώνες, surgeon's bandages, Hdt. 7, 181:—then, any thing made of this cloth, a muslin garment, a napkin, Lat. *mappa*, Bast Ep. Cr. p. 180.

Σινέομαι, Ion. for *σῖνομαι*, to hurt, damage, waste, c. acc., Hdt. 4, 123; 5, 81; 9, 13, 49, 73, 87.

Σίνηπι and **σίνηπι**, τό, Ion. for *σῖναπι*, *σινάπν*: Nic. has also acc. *σίνηπν*, Al. 533; gen. *σίνηπιος*, Arist. Plant. 1, 5, 5. [σ]

Σινιάζω, (σῖνιον)=σῖθω, to sift, winnow, N. T. Hence

Σινιάσθω, ατος, τό, that which is sifted off, chaff.

Σινιάω,=σινιάζω.

Σινιάτχιον, οὐ, τό, also σῖνατρον (*σινιάω*)=sq.

Σιγίον, *ov, τό*, a sieve: this word with all its derivs. is late, prob. not before N. T.

Σίνις, ἰδος, *δ*, acc. σίνιν, (σίνουμαι) a destroyer, ravager, robber, *σ. κτείνων*, Soph. Fr. 230:—also as adj., *destroying, λέων σ.*, Aesch. Ag. 718.—II. as prop. n., *δ Σίνις, the Destroyer*, a famous robber of early Greece, called *δ Πυτοκάμπτης*:—also writer. Σίνις, Valck. Hipp. 977. [~]

†Σίννακα, *ων, τά*, Sinnaca, a city of the Mygdones, in Babylonia, Strab. p. 747.

Σινόδον, *οντος, δ, ή*, (σίνουμαι, *δδόνε*) hurting with the teeth.—II. *δ σ.*, a fish, Antiph. Arch. 1; cf. σινόδονος.

†Σινδεις, *δ*, appell. of Pan from his nurse Σινόη, Paus. 8, 30, 3.

†Σινέσσσα, and Σινουέσσα, *ης, ή*, Sinuessa, a city of Latium on the confines of Campania, Strab. p. 231.

†Σινόη, *ης, ή*, Sinoë, a nymph, v. Σινούεις.

ΣΙΝΟΜΑΙ, Ion. σινέομαι (q. v.), dep., used by Hom. only in pres., and imperf., whereas Hdt. 8, 31, has an aor. *σίναντο* (nisi legend. *εσύνεατο*):—cf. sub fin. Strictly, to tear away,

seize and carry off as booty, hence of attacks or assaults generally, in Hom. always upon living beings, *δτε υιοι σινόιτο γ' ἐταίρους*, Od. 12, 114; so of the Cyclopes, *δ σφας σινέσκοντο*, who used to attack and spoil them, Od. 6, 6; esp. of the plunder of cattle, *ει δέ κε σίνηαι*, Od. 11, 112; 12, 139, cf. *ἀσίνης*: so, later, of wild beasts, to tear away, tear in pieces, devour: cf. σίνις, σίντης, σίντωρ.—2.

of things, to carry off, plunder, e. g., *οὐ σινέσκειτο καρπὸν*, Hes. Fr. 2, 3; in prose more usu., *γῆν ὁ χώρον σινέσθαι*, to pillage, plunder, spoil a country, Hdt. 6, 97; 8, 31, etc., Xen. Cyr. 3, 3, 15, etc.—II. in more general signif., to harm, damage, distress, *αἰδὼς ἐνδράς μέγα σίνεται*, Il. 24, 45, Hes. Op. 316, and Hdt.: like Att. *βλάπτειν* ὁ κακοποιεῖν, cf. Plat. Legg. 236 E.—2. also, to hurt, wound, Hdt. 2, 68: esp. of the damage done by one army to another, *σίνεσθαι τὸν στρατὸν, μέγα σ. τοὺς πολεμίου*, etc., 5, 27; 7, 147, etc., Xen. Lac. 12, 5.—No act. σίνω occurs, but σίνουμαι is used as pass. by Orph. Arg. 212, and we have pf. *σισιμμένος* in pass. signif. in an Inscr.—Rare in Att. prose, except Plat. I. c., and Xen. [σ]

†Σινωρία, *ας, ή*, Sinoria, a fortress in Pontus, Strab. p. 555.

Σίνος, *εος, τό*, (σίνουμαι) hurt, harm, mischief, Aesch. Ag. 389, 561.—II. act. any thing hurtful, a mischief, plague, and so—σίνις, σίντης, lb. 733; cf. Valck. Hipp. 977. [σ] Aesch., Nic. Th. 1, 653; but, in Nic. Al. 231, σίνος.] Hence

Σινότης, *ητος, ή*, faultiness.

Σινώα, late collat. form from σίνουμαι, Manetho.

†Σίντες, *ων, οί*, the Sintes, a people of Africa, Strab. p. 131.

Σίντης, *ον, δ*, (σίνουμαι) tearing, ravenous, epith. of the lion and wolf, like the later σίνης, Il. 11, 481; 16, 353: σίντα φάλαγγος (a fem. subst.) Nic. Th. 715.

Σίντης, *ιος, δ*,=foreg., but we only find it in plur. as prop. n., *οί Σίντιες*, the Sintians, the early inhabitants of Lemnos, who were pirates, Il. 1, 594, Od. 8, 294: hence Σιντήρις, ἰδος, *ή*, old epith. of Lemnos, †Σιντιαν, Ar. Rh. 1, 608.

†Σίντοι, *ων, οί*, the Sinti, a people

of Macedonia, Thuc. 2, 98; also wr. Σιντοί, Strab. p. 457, v. Σάιοι.

Σίντωρ, *ορος, δ*,=σύντης, Anth. P. 6, 45.

Σίνωρ, *ωνος, δ*, (σίνουμαι) Sinon, i. e. the Destroyer, the Greek who persuaded the Trojans to receive the wooden horse: the story is not in Hom., but Soph. had a play of this name. [Σ]

Σινώπη, *ης, ή*, Sinopë, a town of Paphlagonia on the Black sea: Σινωπίτης, *ον, and Σινωπέυς, εως, δ*, an inhabitant of it: adj. Σινωπικός, *ή, ον, τος* Sinope, Sinopie, Strab.; *ή Σινωπίς, ἰδος, and Σινωπίτης, the territory of S.*, Id. pp. 546, 561†.—II. *ή Σινωπική (sc. ὑλήτος)*, a red earth found in Cappadocia, and imported into Greece from Sinopë, Lat. rubrica Sinopica, Theophr.; so, *ή Σινωπίς*, Diosc.

†Σινώπη, *ης, ή*, Σινώρë, daughter of Asopus and Methone, Ar. Rh. 2, 946.—Others in Dem. 610, 17; etc.

†Σινώτιον, *ον, τό*, Sinotium, name of two cities, *τό νέον and τό παλαιόν* in Dalmatia, Strab. p. 315.

Σίζαι, *αορ 1 inf. from σίζω*.

Σίζις, *εως, ή*, (σίζω) a hissing, such as is made by plunging hot metal in water, Arist. Meteor. 2, 9, 16.

Σιοειδής, *ές*, (εἰδός) like σión.

Σιοκόρος, *δ*, Lacon. for θεοκόρος, =νεοκόρος.

Σión, *ον, τό*, a marsh or meadow plant, Theocr. 5, 125, in plur.; and in Od. 5, 72, Ptolemy Euergetes wished to read σión for τόν, Wolf. Proleg. p. ccxiii.

Σίος, Lacon. for θεός, Ar. Lys. 81, 174, etc.; cf. sub θεός II.

†Σισύφ, *ή*, Siuph, a city of the Aegyptian Delta, in the Saitic nome, Hdt. 2, 172.

Σισφάλος, lengthd. for σισφλός, purblind, Poet. ap. E. M.

Σισπάρους, *ον, δ*, also σίφαρος, Lat. supparum, *τό ιστίον τὸ ἐν τῇ πρύμνῃ κρεμμένον*: proverb, *σισπάρους ἐπαίρειν*, Lat. suppara summis velis annectere, to hoist all sail, Arr. Epict. 3, 2. [Σ]

†Σιστοίς, *οντος, δ*, the city Sispontium in Apulia, Polyb. 10, 1, 8.

Σίσπη, *ης*, Ar. Eq. 1296, Plat. 806, and in Hippocr. σπύλις, ἰδος, *ή*, also σπύλις:—a vessel, case, carboyard; esp., a meal-jar, meal-sack, Jac. Leon. Tar. 9. (The deriv. is obscure: prob. akin to the dialectic forms σίββα, κίββα, κύββα,=πήρα, therefore also to κίβσις, κίβσις, κίβσις, etc.: *ίσβα* is a collat. form without σ, Lob. Phryn. 301; also in Att. with aspirated π., σφύσις, σφύνος.)

†Σισπυλνή, *ης, ή*, of Sipylus, appell. of Rhea from sq., Strab. p. 469.

†Σισπύλος, *ον, δ*, Sipylus, a mountain on the borders of Lydia and Phrygia, now Sipuli-dag, Il. 24, 615; Strab. p. 571.—II. *ή*, a city of Lydia by Mt. Sipylus, destroyed by an earthquake, Pind. O. 1, 62; Eur. I. A. 952; called by Strab. Μαγνησία πρὸς Σίπυλον.—III. *δ*, son of Amphion and Niobe, Apollod. 3, 5, 6.

Σισραίων, *ον, τό*, new wine boiled down, Lat. defrutum, Ar. Vesp. 878, Antiph. Leuc. 1, Alex. Leb. 2, 8, Πονηρ., 2, 3: also οἶνος σισραίος, Hipp.; or οἶνος σίρνος, cf. Föes. Oecon.:—cf. ἐψήμα. [Σ]

†Σισραες, *ων, οί*, the Siraces, a people between the Maeotis and Caspian, Strab. p. 506.

†Σισρακνή, *ης, ή*, Siracene, the territory of foreg., Strab. p. 504.

Σισράσις, σισράω, worse forms for σειριάσις, σειριάω.

Σίριον, *το, a star*.

†Σίρις, *τος, δ*, but also Σίρις, 856, and Σείρις, the Siris, a river Lucania, Strab. p. 264.—II. *ή*, a foreg. river, port of Heraclea, called Πόλιειον, Hdt. 8, 62.—2. a of Paonia in Thrace, Hdt. 8, 111.

†Σιρίτης, *ον, δ*, an inhab. of II. 1, Hdt. 6, 27.

†Σίρμιον, *ον, τό*, Sirium, a of Pannonia, Strab. p. 134.

Σίρομίστης, *ον, δ*, (σύρος, μάστρον) strictly pit-searcher, a sort of prob. gauge, with which the tax-gatherers searched corn-pits and magazines. Math. Vett.: in war it was used to try whether there were pits etc. the ground.—II. a barbed lance, LX Joseph. Also written σειρομίστης.

†Σιρομίτης, *ον* Ion. *εω, δ*, Sirtes, a Persian, Hdt. 7, 68.

†Σιροταίονες, *ον, οί*, the Siroptines, a people of Thrace, around S. (II. 2), Hdt. 5, 15.

Σίρος, *ον, δ*, a pit, esp. for keeping corn in, Eur. Phryx. 4, Anaxa. Protes. 1, 28, Dem. 100, fin.: also pitfall, Lat. sirus. [Σ, II. c., and Ar. cf. Valck. Diatr. p. 217; but in common language *ι*, acc. to Draco p. 25.]

†Σίρρας, *δ*, Sirrhas, masc. pr. Arist. Pol. 5, 8, 11.

Σίρρος, *δ*, later form for σίρος, Schaff. Long. p. 336.

†Σίρμιος, *ον, δ*, Sirimius, son of Euellthon, king in Cyprus, Hdt. 104.—2. a Tyrian, Id. 7, 98.

†Σισάνης, *ον* Ion. *εω, δ*, Sisanes, a Persian, father of Otanes, 5, 25.—2. another, Id. 7, 65.

†Σισάπων, *ωνος, δ*, Sisapion, *δ*, and *δ παλαιός*, two cities in Hecania, Strab. p. 141.

Σισάριον, *ον, τό*, a woman's ornament, prob., a kind of chain.

Σισάρων, *ον, τό*, a plant with eatable root, *σίον sisarum*, Linn., siser, Epich. p. 1, Diosc. [σ]

†Σισκος or Σισκόπτος, *ον, δ*, Siscus or Sisciotus, a Persian satrap, Arr. An. 5, 20, 7.

†Σισμάκης, *ον* Ion. *εω, δ*, Sismaces, a leader of the Persians, Hdt. 121.

†Σισμιθρον πέτρα, *ή*, rock of mithres in Bactria, Strab. p. 517.

†Σισνήν, *ον, δ*, Sisinnes, a Persian name, Arr. An. 1, 25, 3; etc.

†Σισνήνης, *ον, δ*, Sisinnes, a Persian, Luc. Tox. 57.

†Σίσις, ἰδος, *δ*, Sisis, masc. cf. Strab. p. 555.

†Σισκία, *ας, ή*, Siscia, in Paonia, Strab. p. 314.

Σισμός, *δ*, (σίζω)=σίζις, a hissing, *ή*, a mode of braiding, dressing the hair, LXX.

Σισυβός, *δ*, rare dialectic form of θισανός, akin to σίλλυβος and σίλλυβος.

Σισυμβριον, *ή, ον*, of σίσυμβρος, Theophr.; σ. μύρον, Antiph. Theophr. 1, 5.

Σισυμβριον, *ον, τό*,=sq., Orph. Malth. 1, 3, Ar. Av. 160.

Σισυμβρον, *ον, τό*, a sweet-smelling plant, perh. mint or thyme, Mel. 1, 19, but σί, Nic. Th. 896.

Σισύρα (not σίσυρα), *ας, ή, ον*, shaggy goat-skin; and so, generally, an outer garment of skin, or of sewn together, like βαῖτα, Valck. Pann. mon., Ruhn. Tim. s. v.: hence thick, rough outer garment, without nap uncut: it served as a garment by day, and a covering by night, like modern Greek grego, Ar. Vesp. 1018.

y. 10, etc.; in Hdt. *σιθύρνα*, *ε* *ν*.
σιθυρον, *σιθύρος*, *σιθύρος*, *σιθύς*,
α, *συρία* are rare collat. forms.
 The word prob. belongs to *τίτυρος*,
 on. word for *a goat*, and this again
 connects it with *Σύτυρος*.)

2, 29.—Others in Arr.; etc.
 τρενίας, ου, ὁ, πυρὸς σ., a shrub-

feeding: also food, provisions, Hdt. 3, 23; 4, 17; σ. ἐν Πρυτανείῳ, public

ing corn, foraging.
 ΣΙΤΟΜΕΤΡΕΩ, ὦ, f. -ήσω, *to be at ac*

Ι.ΧΧ. :—σ. δύνανται, to supply it with provisions, to provision, victual it, Polyb. 4, 63, 10, etc.; and in pass., αἱ περὶ σιτομετροῦνται τι, they have it served out as rations, Id. 6, 39, 13: from Σιτομέτρης, ον, ε, (σίτος, μετρέω) one who measures and deals out corn or provisions:—a magistrate who had to inspect the corn-measures, Arist. Pol. 4, 15, 3.

Σιτομετρία, ας, ἡ, the office of a σιτομέτρης.—II. a measured allowance of corn, rations, Diod. 2, 41.

Σιτομέτριον, ον,=foreg. II, N. T.: σο, σιτόμετρον, ον, τό, Plut. 2, 313 B. Σιτομνημῶν, (μνήμων)=σιτομετρέω, Gramm.

Σιτονόμος, ον, (σίτος, νέμω) dealing out corn or food, σ. ἐλπίς, the hope of getting food, Soph. Phil. 1091.

Σιτοποιέω, ὦ, (σιτοποιός) to prepare corn for food, to make bread, Eur. Tro. 494: σ. τινι, to give victuals to any one, Xen. Cyr. 4, 4, 7.—II. mid., to prepare food for one's self, Ib. 6, 2, 31: —to take food, Ib. 1, 6, 36.

Σιτοποιία, ας, ἡ, bread-making, preparing of food, Xen. Oec. 7, 21: and Σιτοποιικός, ἡ, ὄν, for bread-making, ὄργανα, σκεύη, Xen. Cyr. 6, 2, 31, Oec. 9, 9; μηχανήσεις, Polyb. 1, 22, 7: from

Σιτοποιός, ὄν, (σίτος, ποιέω) preparing corn for food:—usu. in fem. ἡ σιτοποιός, a woman that ground the corn in the hand-mill (called σ. ἐκ τῶν μύλων, Thuc. 6, 22); and, generally, a bread-maker, a baking-woman, Hdt. 3, 150; 7, 187; Thuc., etc.; opp. to ὀψεπερός (a cook), Plat. Gorg. 517 D, Xen. Cyr. 8, 5, 3:—σ. ἀνάγκη, the task of grinding and baking, Eur. Hec. 362.

Σιτοπομπεία, ἡ, v. l. for σιτοπομπία.

Σιτοπομπέιον, τό,=sq.

Σιτοπομπία, ας, ἡ, (σίτος, πέμπω) the conveyance of corn, Dem. 671, 13: an escort accompanying it, a convoy, Id. 254, 22; 326, 11.

Σιτοπόμπια, τά, conveyance of corn, Diod.

Σιτοπονεύω, -πονία, = σιτοποιέω, ποία, Philo.

Σιτοπόρος, ον,=σιτοποιός.

Σιτοπράτης, ον, ὁ, (πιπράσκω)=σιτοπώλης. [α]

Σιτοπώλῃ, ὦ, to deal in corn: from Σιτοπώλης, ον, ὁ, (σίτος, πώλῃ) a corn-merchant, corn-factor, Lys. Or. 22, κατὰ τὸν Σιτοπώλῃν.

ΣΙΤΩΣ, ον, ὁ, in plur. always heterocl. τὰ σίτα, Hdt. 4, 128; 5, 34, and Att., cf. Pors. Med. 494; but no neut. τὸ σίτον has yet been found:—wheat, corn, grain; also, of corn ground and prepared for food, meal, flour, bread; and so, generally, food, victuals, provisions, like τὰ σίτια, first in Hom., and Hes.; always of human food, hence, as a general epith. of men, σίτον ἔδοντες, Od. 8, 222; 9, 90, etc.; strictly of bread, as opp. to flesh-meat, hence σίτος καὶ κρέα, freq. in Od.; and it is said of savages, who eat flesh only, that οὐδέ τι σίτον ἔσθον, Hes. Op. 145; so, σίτον καὶ σπείρουσι καὶ σιτέοντα, Hdt. 4, 17:—yet also in wider sense, meat, as opp. to drink, σίτος ἡδὲ ποτὴς, Od. 9, 87, II. 9, 306; σ. καὶ οἶνος, Od. 3, 479, II. 9, 706; σ. καὶ μέθυ, Od. 4, 746, etc.; σίτα καὶ ποτὰ, Hdt. 5, 34:—also, simply, food, as opp. to sleep, σίτος καὶ εὐνή, Od. 20, 130, II. 24, 129; and in Od. 10, 235, even of a thick scup or porridge, called κυκεῶν, q v. The same usages remain

in Hdt., and Att., though in prose σίτια, τὰ, is more usual, except in the special signf. of wheat, corn, grain.—II. in Att. law, the public allowance made to widows and orphans, σίτον διδοῖναι, ἀποδιδόναι, Dem. 818, 6; 839, 4; cf. Harp. s. v.:—but the σίτον δίδαι were actions under the Athenian corn-law against regraters and monopolists, Isae. 38, 38, etc.—III. in medic., that part of food which is rejected in digestion, the excrement, Hipp.; v. Foës. Oecon.

Σιτόσπορος, ον, (σίτος, σπείρω) sown with corn, Dion. H. 4, 56.

Σιτοουργός, ὄν, (σίτος, *έργω)=σιτοποιός, Plat. Polit. 267 E.

Σιτοφάγος, ον, (σίτος, φάγειν) eating corn or bread, Od. 9, 191, Hdt. 4, 109, a common epith. of men, like σίτον ἔδοντες.

Σιτοφόρον (sc. ἡγεινόν), τό, a vessel for keeping corn, food in.

Σιτοφόρος, ον, (σίτος, φέρω) carrying corn, of beasts of burden, Hdt. 1, 80; 3, 153; 7, 125.—II. producing corn.

Σιτοφύλακειον, ον, τό, (φυλάκη) a place for keeping corn in.

Σιτοφύλακες, οἱ, (σίτος, φύλαξ) corn-watchers, Athen. officers, originally three in number; but afterwards ten in the city and five in Piraeus, who registered all imports of corn, and superintended the sale of corn, flour, bread, to see that they were sold by lawful measure, Lys. 165, 35, Dem. 467, 5; cf. Böckh P. E. 1, p. 113, Herm. Pol. Ant. § 150, 11. [v] Hence

Σιτοφύλακῶ, ὦ, to act as a σιτοφύλαξ: generally, to watch corn, App. Hence

Σιτοφύλακία, ας, ἡ, the office of the σιτοφύλακες.

Σιτοφύλακιον, ον, τό,=σιτοφύλακειον. [α]

Σιτοφύλαξ, ὁ, v. σιτοφύλακες.

Σιτόχρους, ον, contr. -χρους, ον, (σίτος, χρός) of the colour of ripe wheat, Lat. rubeus, Opp. C. 1, 435.

ΣΙΤΤΑ, also σίττε, a cry of drovers to urge on or guide their flocks, σὶτ! sht! Theocr. 8, 69:—when ἀπὸ φόβου, to drive them off, οὐκ ἀπὸ τῶν κρήνας σίττ', ἀμνίδες; Id. 5, 3, cf. 100; when πρὸς, to entice them, σίττ', ἂ Κυμαῖθα, ποτὶ τὸν λέοντα, Id. 4, 46: also ψίττα, ψίττα.—The cry is still used in lower Italy, says Stollberg. (Cf. σίζω III.)

Σιττάκη, ης, ἡ, or σίττάκος, ὁ, softer pronunciation for ψίττακος.

†Σιττακροί, ὧν, οἱ, the Sittaceni, a people on the Maetis, Strab. p. 495.

Σίττας, ὁ,=foreg.

Σίττε, v. σίττα.

Σίττη, ης, ἡ, a kind of woodpecker, Lat. sitta, Arist. H. A. 9, 17, I. Call. Fr. 173.

†Σίττιος, ον, ὁ, Sittius, Rom. masc. pr. n., Ath. 543 A.

†Σιττόκατις, ὁ, the Sittocatis, a river of India, Arr. Ind. 4, 3.

Σιττύρη, ἡ, a leathern garment, Hesych.; prob. akin to σισύρα.

Σιττύβος, ον, ὁ,=κάκαβος, λοιπάς, Antiph. Parasit. 1, 7: also=foreg.—II. perh. also=σίλλυβος.

Σιτώ, οὗς, ἡ, (σίτος) epith. of Ceres, Polemo ap. Ath. 416 B.

Σιτώδης, ες, (σίτος, εἶδος) of the nature of corn, Theophr.

Σιτών, ὄνος, ὁ, (σίτος) a corn-field, v. l. Plut.

Σιτώνεω, ὦ, to be a σιτώνης, to buy or buy up corn.

Σιτώνη, ἡ,=σιτώνια, dub. Σιτώνης, ον, ὁ, (σίτος, ὠρέομαι) buyer of corn, a commissary for it, Dem. 310, 1, Plut. 2, 845 E.

Σιτώνησις, εως, ἡ, and σιτώνη, ἡ, the office of a σιτώνης:—a buy corn, Dem. 918, 27.—II. εἰρη up, Inscr.

†Σιόαενος, εως, ὁ, an inhāphae, Ar. Rh. 1, 105.

†Σίφαι, ὧν, αἱ, Dor. Τίφαι, a harbour in Boeotia on the saean gulf, Thuc. 4, 76.

Σιφάρος, ὁ,=σίπαρος.

ΣΙΦΛΟΣ, ἡ, ὄν, crippled, defective in some part of the Lat. mancus, σ. ποδός, Br. Ap. 1, 204; impotent, prob. l. Xenarch. ταλ. 1, 5 (ubi v. Meineke): of eyes, blinking, purblind, v. Jac. P. p. 662; cf. σιπαλός, σιφνεύς, φλόω, ἐπίσιφλος.—II. empty, h. νάρθηξ, ap. Eustath. : of per with an empty stomach, i. e. h. greedy, Opp. H. 3, 183.—(The is rare and only a poet. form for σιφός, Ruhnk. Ep. Cr. p. 166: σ is another dialectic form, whence φνῶν and σιφνεύς. By the blind it seems connected with τυ by that of empty, with σίφων, μαι, σμφός.) Hence

Σιφλός, ὁ, α, defect, reproach, φής, Lyc. 1134.

Σιφλώω, ὦ, (σιφλός) to mameple; generally, to bring to misery, reproach, Heyne II. 14, 142.

Σιφλώω, (σιφλός) to mock, du

Σιφνεύς, εως, ὁ, (σιφνός, σιφνός) a mole, so called from its sup blindness, Lyc. 121.

Σιφνιάς, (Σίφνος) to play the nian, Ar. (Fr. 558) ap. Suid. s. v. ζην, q. v.

†Σίφνος, ἂ, ον, of Siphnus, nian; ol Σ., Hdt. 3, 57; 8, 46.

Σίφνης, ἡ,=σιπία, dub.

Σίφνος, ον, ἡ, Siphnus, one of Cyclades, Hdt. 3, 57.

Σιφνύω,=σιφλώω.

Σιφώμαι, (σίφων, σιφλός II) come empty, to decrease.

Σίφων, ὄνος, ὁ, (σιφλός II) an e or hollow body, a reed, straw, any Lat. siphro; esp.,—1. the siphro used for drawing wine out of the jar, Hippon. 41.—2. a fire-engi its pipes, Math. Vett.—3. a water-gnats are called αἱματος ἀνθρώπωνες, blood-suckers, Mel. 93, 2. Eur. Cycl. 439, it must be taken su obsceno for τὸ αἰδοῖον. [by but i in Eur. l. c.] Hence

†Σιφονίζω, to tap a wine cask i siphon, to draw off wine therewith, von, Ar. Thesm. 557.

†Σιχάρ, ἡ, v. Συχάρ.

Σίω, rare collat. form of σείω, Mehlhorn Anacr. p. 90, Herm. Metr. p. 484.

†Σιών, ὁ, Sion or Zion, in a sense the hills on which Jerus was built, in a narrower sense, and the highest of these hills, which was the tower of David, the upper city:—also Σιών ὄρος, for Jerusalem, or the Jewish state, T.: Joseph.

Σιώπᾶω, ὦ: fut. -ήσονται, Sop T. 233, Ar. Pac. 309, Plat., etc.: εἰσιώπῃσα:—cf. σιωπάω. To be or still, to keep silence, II. 2, 280, Hdt. 7, 10, and Att.: σ. τινι, to silence towards another, Ar. Ran. 150, σ. πρὸς τινα, Plat. Phaedr. A:—also like σιγᾶω, in imperat ὦπα, hush! be still! Soph. Fr.

1 Eur.—II. transit., to keep in silence, keep secret, not to speak of, like *tacere*, Eur. Incert. 16, Xen. *imp.* 6, 10, etc.:—pass., to be kept in or secret, Isocr. 6 E, etc.; *τίσις ὧν σιωπάσθαι χρέων*; Eur. Ion 1. Cf. sub *σιγάω*.—III. mid *σιωπαί*, to make silent, to silence, quiet, *τι* Polyb. 18, 29, 4. From

ΣΙΩΠΗ, ἤς, *η*, silence, σιωπὴν ποιῶ, Xen. Hell. 6, 3, 10:—stillness, a calm, Soph. O. T. 1075, cf. schin. 33, 3:—also in plur., τῶν εἰρητῶν ἀγνωστοί σιωπαί, inglorious is their lot who make no figure, Pind. I. 4, 51 (3, 4²): κατὰ σιῶτας, in times of peace, Inscr. Boeot. Böckh P. E.—II. dat. σιωπῇ, as *in*, in silence, the only case used by m., ἀκὴν ἐγένοντο σιωπῇ, Il. 3, 95, 5; σιωπῇ ἄλγεα πάσχειν, Od. 309: so in Pind. P. 4, 100, and α; στήνα, πορεύεσθαι, καθίσθαι Eur. H. F. 930, Xen. Cyr. 5, 3, 43, n. 1176, 2.

ΣΙΩΠΛΩΣ, ἤ, ὄν, (σιωπάω) silent, quiet, Eur. Med. 320, Plat. Ages. etc.: τὸ σ., taciturnity, Id. 2, 47 D. Σιωπρὸς, ὧ, ὄν, less usu. collat. in for foreg., L. Dind. and Bornem. n. Symp. 1, 9, cf. Anth. P. 7, 199. Σιωπρὶς, εὼς, ἡ, (σιωπάω) a being silent, taciturnity.

Σιωπητέος, α, ὄν, verb. adj. from σιωπάω, to be passed over in silence, —II. σιωπητέον, one must pass over in silence, Id.

ΣΚΑΪΩ, f. -άω, to limp, halt, Il. 11, 19; 147.—II. ὁ σκάων, also χωμβος, the iambic verse of Hippodamides, being a regular senarius, with a iambic or trochee in the last place; ῥιζοντα μέτρα, Anth. P. 7, 405. Σκαία, ας, ἡ, Ion. Σκαίη, Scaea, daughter of Danaus, Apollod. 2, 1, 1.

Σκαίαι πόλιν, αἱ, the Scaean gate of Troy, v. σκαίος II.

Σκαίμεβάτω and σκαίοβάτω, (σκαιός, βαίνω) to walk limpingly, to go or dance awkwardly.

σκαίοθεν, (σκαίος) adv., from the

Σκαίοι, ὄν, oi, the Scaeii, a people of Thrace, Strab. p. 590.

Σκαίολας, ὁ, the Rom. name Scaevola, Plut.

ΣΚΑΙΟΨ, ὧ, ὄν, Lat. *scaevus*, strict, left, on the left hand or side, Aesch. 284, Plat. Phaedr. 266 A, though commoner word is ὑστερότερος:—καία (sc. χεῖρ), the left hand, in m. always σκαίη, with the left hand, 501, etc.; in full, χεῖρὶ σκαίῃ, Th. 179.—II. western, westward, the Greek *auspex* always turned face northward, and so had the left on his left: hence the name of καίαι πόλιν, the West-gate (of Troy), 149, etc.; so in Od. 3, 295, σκαίων is prob. the west headland:—sc., —2. unlucky, ill-omened, because birds of ill-omen always appear on the left of the Greek *auspex*, or the west; birds of good omen on the right, or in the east (cf. δεξιός, —generally, unlucky, mischievous, ἀτυχή κτήμα σκαίων, Hdt. 3, 53; ῥαγμένον οὐ σκαίονον ρημὶ ῥητον, every thing is as well unsaid, 1. O. 9, 157; σκαίων ἐκλίσαν στόματον to speak mischievously, Soph. Aj. 5.—III. metaph., like French *che*, left-handed, awkward, clumsy, ῥατὴ, lubberly, σκαίωτατος καὶ ἄδικοτος, Hdt. 1, 129; σκαίοις πολλοῖς εἰς φόβον διόλλυται, Soph. Fr. 1, 8: ὅπου δ' Ἀπ' ἄλλων σκαίος ἦ, τί-

νες σοφοί, Eur. El. 972; ὧ σκαίε κἀπαίδευτε, Ar. Vesp. 1183; σκαίωτατον ἔπος, Id. Av. 174; οὕτως σκαίωδ' ὥστε μαθεῖν οὐ δύνασθαι, Lys. 117, 27; σκ. καὶ βάρβαρος, Dem. 805, 19, etc.:—so adv. σκαίως, Ar. Plut. 60; σκαίως λέγειν, Id. Eccl. 644.—In all these signs, σκαίος is opp. to δεξιός, q. v.—IV. like πλάγιος, aslant, crooked, Lat. *obliquus*, of serpents, Nic. Th. 266. (Lat. *scaevus*, our skew, low Germ. *schief*: akin to σκάω.)

†Σκαίος, ὄν, ὁ, *Scaevus*, son of Hippocoon, Hdt. 5, 60.—2. Σκαίος, ὁ, a pugilist, Anth. P. 6, 7.

Σκαισύνη, ἡς, ἡ=sq., Soph. O. C. 1213.

Σκαίτης, ἡτος, ἡ, (σκαίος III) left-handedness, awkwardness, uncouthness, stupidity, ἀνωμοσύνη καὶ σκ., Hdt. 7, 9, 2; ἀμαθία καὶ σκ., Plat. Rep. 411 E; σκ. τῶν τρόπων, Dem. 70, 20.

Σκαίουργέω, ὧ, (σκαίος, *έργω) to be left-handed, to behave rudely, περὶ τοὺς γονεάς, towards one's parents, Ar. Nub. 994. Hence

Σκαίουργημα, ατος, τό, a left-handed deed, awkwardness.

ΣΚΑΙΡΩ, to skip, dance, Od. 10, 412; ποῖσι σκαίρειν, Il. 18, 572. (Akin to σκιρτάω, as also σπαίρω, ὑσπαίρω.)

Σκαίωδης, ες, (εἶδος) left-handed, awkward.

Σκαίωμα, ατος, τό, (σκαίος IV) curvature, v. l. for σκάλωμα.

Σκαίωρῶ=σκαίουργέω: v. l. for σκενωρῶ in Plut.

Σκαίωρημα, ατος, τό=σκαίουργημα; also malice, cunning, treachery: so, σκαίωρτα, ἡ, v. l. for σκενωρία in Plut.

Σκάλᾶβωτης, ὄν, ὁ, later form for ὠσκαλαβώτης, Meineke Menand. p. 69.

Σκάλάνθημα, ατος, τό, a subtle question: a quibble. [α]

Σκάλάνθηματιον, ὄν, τό, dim. from foreg., a trifling subtlety or technicality, petty quibble, Ar. Nub. 630.

Σκάλάνθηρα, strictly like σκάλλω, σκαλεύω, to dig; hence,—1. to indulge in subtle speculation; v. σκαλάνθηρμα.—2. sensu obsceno, like Lat. *jodicare*, Ar. Eccl. 611. [βθ]

Σκάλαισις, ἡς=σκάλισις, dub. I. Theophr. [α]

Σκάλεια, ἡ, (σκαλεύω) a hoeing.

Σκάλεινθρον, ὄν, τό, (σκαλεύω) that with which one stirs any thing, as an oven-rake or poker, a hoe or mattock: also σκάλεινθρον, in the common language σκάλειθρον, and in Gramm. we find the dialectic forms σκάλανθρον, σκάλανθρον, σπάλειθρον, σπάλαθρον, σπάλανθρον, πάλανθρον, [α]

Σκάλενμα, ατος, τό, (σκαλεύω) that which is hoed. [σκῶ]

Σκάλεινθρον, τό, v. σκάλεινθρον.

Σκάλειν, εὼς, ὁ, (σκάλλω) one who hoes young corn, Xen. Oec. 17, 12; where others take it for a hoe.

Σκάλεισις, ἡς, (σκαλεύω) a hoeing. [α]

Σκάλειντής, οὗ, ὁ=σκαλεύς: from Σκάλειν, σκάλλω, to stir, hoe, but, σκ. ἄνθρακας, to stir, poke them, Ar. Pac. 440, cf. Luc. V. Hist. 2, 28.

Σκάλεινρία, ας, ἡ, unevenness, Plut. 2, 697 A.

Σκάλεινρος, ὡ, ὄν, (σκάω) limping, halting.—II. uneven, unequal, Democr. ap. Theocr. de Sens. 66; ἀταρπὸς σκ., a rugged path, Leon. Tar. 63; σκ. φλέψ, a slanting vein, Hipp.—ἀριθμὸς σκ., an odd number, Plat. Euthyphr. 12 D; τρίγωνον σκ., a triangle with unequal sides, Tim. Loc. 98 B; also

τὸ σκαλὴνόν, Arist. An. Post. 1, 31, etc. Hence

Σκάλεινροειδής, ες, (εἶδος) crooked-looking, crooked, σκ. ὀχέτος, the ureter, Hipp.

Σκάλεινρομαι, (σκαλὴνός) as pass. to have the conception or impression of something unequal or crooked, Plut. 2, 1121 A.

Σκάλλας, ὄν, ὁ, the head of the κάκτος or artichoke, Theophr.

Σκάλιδένω, (σκαλὶς) = σκαλίζω σκάλλω.

Σκαλίδρις, ἡ, a spotted bird, Arist. H. A. 8, 3, 13.

Σκάλίζω, like σκάλλω, σκαλεύω to hoe:—Att. ὠσκαλίζω.

Σκάλις, ἰδος, ἡ, (σκάλλω) an instrument for stirring or hoeing, a hoe, mattock.—II. a bowl, cup, Hesych.

Σκάλισις, ἡ, [α] and σκάλισμος, ὁ, (σκαλίζω)=σκάλισις, Theophr.

Σκάλιστήρ, ἡρος, ὁ, (σκαλίζω)=σκαλῆς. Hence

Σκάλιστήριον, ὄν, τό=σκαλῆς.

Σκαλλίον, ὄν, τό, dim. from σκαλῆς II, Phillet. 53.

Σκάλλω, to stir up, hoe, Hdt. 2, 14 σκ. καὶ σκάπτειν, Arist. Mirab. 91. (Hence σκαλεῖω, σκαλίζω, σκαλίδένω, σκαλαθύρω, σκάλοψ, akin to σκάπτω: and the root appears in ξέω, ξύω, ξαίνω, Lat. *scabo*, *scatro*, our shave, scrape, etc.: perh. also akin to σκῶλλω.)

Σκαλμή, ἡς, ἡ, a knife, sword, Soph. Fr. 549, v. Gatak. M. Antor. 11, 15. (Said to be a foreign word, but at all events connected with σκῶλλω.)

Σκαλμίδιον, ὄν, τό, dim. from σκ., Ar. Fr. 714. [μ, Meineke Menand. p. 160.]

Σκαλμός, ὄν, ὁ, the pin or thole to which the Greek oar was fastened by the τροπώτης, Lat. *scalmus*, *raxillus* H. Hom. 6, 42, cf. Aesch. Pers. 376 Eur. Hel. 1598, I. T. 1347.—II. σκαλμνίτης, a bank or bench of rowers Polyb. 16, 3, 4.

Σκάλοψ, ὀπος, ὁ, (σκάλλω) the digger, i. e. the mole, Ar. Ach. 879; cf. σπάλαξ: Phot. quotes the form σκάλωψ from Cratin. (Cleob. 6, ubi v. Meineke.)

Σκάλισις, εὼς, ἡ, (σκάλλω) a hoeing, Theophr.: also σκαλῆς, σκάλεισις, σκάλισις, σκάλασις.

Σκάλωμα, ατος, τό, dub. I. in Polyb., ubi al. σκαίωμα:—it might have the same sign., as derived from σκαλὴνός, though strictly one would expect σκαλῆνωμα.

†Σκαμάνδριος, ὄν, ὁ, *Scamandrius*, v. sub. sq.—2. son of Strophius, a Trojan, Il. 5, 49.—Others in Andoc.; etc.

Σκάμανδρον, ὄν, ὁ, the *Scamander*, the famous river of Troy, ὃν ἔβανθον καλέουσι θεοί, ἄνδρες δὲ Σκάμανδρον, Il. 20, 74 (cf. κύμνδις),—now called the *Bounabashi*:—hence ad. Σκάμάνδριος, α, ὄν, and in †Soph. Aj. 418†, Eur. Tro. 374, etc., ος, or *Scamandrian*, Il.; whence Hector called his son Σκαμάνδριος, Il. 6, 402 (Σκά; in Hom. the short vowel before σκ does not become long.)

†Σκαμανδρόννημος, ὄν, ὁ, (Σκάμανδρος, ὄνυμα) *Scamandronymus*, a Lesbian, father of Sappho, Hdt. 2, 135.

Σκαμβός, ἡ, ὄν, crooked, bent, *dis-artus*, of the legs, Lat. *varius*, opp. to *raibός*, Geop. (Prob. not from σκαίος or σκάω, but from *καμπός* καμψός, as prefixed.)

†Σκαμβανίδαί, ὄν, οἱ, *Scambonidae*, an Attic deme, of the tribe *Leontis*, Paus. 1, 38, 2.

Σκάμμα, ατος, τό, (σκάπτω) the

which has been dug, a trench, pit, Plat. Legg. 845 E.—II. esp., in the gymnastic schools, a place dug out and sanded, on which the leapers practised: proverb., ἐπὶ σκάμῳ εἶναι, to be at bay, Polyb. 40, 5, 5.—For τὰ ἐσκαμμένα, which were different, v. sub σκάπτω II.

Σκαμμώνιον, ον, τό, = sq., Nic. Al. 578.

†Σκάμων, ονος, ὁ, Scamon, a writer of Mytilene, Ath. 630 B.

Σκάμωνία, ας, ἡ, a plant, a kind of bind-weed, scammony, from the roots of which a purgative is extracted, Theophr.: in Nic. also κάμων.

Σκαμωνίτης οἶνος, ὁ, wine prepared with σκαμωνία, used as a purgative, Diosc. 5, 83.

Σκᾶνά, Dor. for σκηνή, Theocr.

Σκανάλα, ἡ, also σκανάλη, = sq., Alciphr. 3, 22. [δῶ]

Σκανάληθρον, ον, τό, the stick in a trap on which the bait is placed, and which, when touched by the animal, springs up and makes the trap shut, the trap-spring, also called πῶσσαλος or ῥόττρον: metaph., σκανάληθρος ὥς ἐπὶ, setting word-traps, i. e. throwing out words which one's adversary will catch at, and so be caught himself, Ar. Ach. 687, ubi v. Schol. (Us. deriv. from σκάζω or σκαίβω.) [δῶ]

Σκανάλλω, to make to stumble, give offence or scandal to any one, τινά, N. T., and Eccl.: from

Σκάνδαλον, ον, τό, later form for σκανδάλισθρον, esp., a snare laid for an enemy, LXX.—2. a stumbling-block, offence, scandal, N. T.

Σκάνδαλος, ὁ, = foreg., Hesych.

Σκανδάλιον, ὦ, (σκανδαλον) = σκανδάλω, susp.

†Σκανδαρία, ας, ἡ, ἄκρα, Scandaria, a promontory of Cos, also called Σκανδαρίον, Strab. p. 657.

†Σκάνδεα, ας, ἡ, Scandea, a port on the south coast of Cythera, Il. 10, 268; Thuc. 4, 54.

Σκανδικοπώλης, ον, ὁ, a dealer in cheruil (σκάνδις), as Aristoph. called Euripides, Hesych.

Σκάνδις, ἰκος, ἡ (Schol. Ar. l. c.), = cheruil, Lat. scandia, Ar. Ach. 478; cf. foreg.

Σκάνδυνς, ὕκος, ὁ, = foreg., Diosc. 168.

Σκανθῦριζω, = σκινθαρίζω.

Σκάνος, Dor. for σκῆνος, Tim. loc.

Σκάπνευς, ἑως, ὁ, = σκαφεύς, Luc.

Σκάπνη, ης, ἡ, (σκάπτω) a digging tool, a hoe, used by athletes for exercise, Wüstem. Theocr. 4, 10; cf. σκάφιον III.—II. a digging, trench, Theophr., Anth. P. 9, 644.

Σκάπνήτης, ον, ὁ, = σκαπανεύς, σκαφεύς.

Σκάπνιον, ον, τό, dim. from σκαπῆν, susp.

Σκάπνιον, ον, τό, Dor. for σκαπῆνιον.

Σκαπέρδα, ἡ, a game of youths at the Dionysia: a rope was passed through the top of a pole or through a hole in a tree, and a youth at each end tried to pull his opponent up: playing at this game was called σκαπερδαν ἐλκεῖν, Pol. 9, 116. Hence

Σκαπερδένω, to pull up, provoke, banter, Hesych.

Σκάπετος, ὁ, (σκάπτω) usu. in form κάπετος, q. v.: a σκαφετός, σκαπητός and σκαφήτός are also quoted.

Σκάπος, ὁ, Dor. for σκῆπος, σκῆπτρον, Lat. scarpus, Hesycl.

Σκάπος, ὁ, = κάπος.

Σκάπτειρα, ἡ, fem. from σκαπτήρ, Anth. P. 6, 21.

Σκαπτήρ, ἥρος, ὁ, (σκάπτω) a digger, delver, Fr. Hom. 2.

Σκαπτρον, τό, Dor. for σκῆπτρον, Pind. O. 7, 28, P. 1, 9, etc.

Σκαπτός, ἡ, ὄν, (σκάπτω) dug: that may be dug.—II. Σκαπτή ὄλη, a country in Thrace, named after a forest, Hdt. 6, 46: also Σκαπτήσῦλη, Theophr., Scaptēsula in Lucret.

Σκαπτοφόρος, ον, Dor. for σκῆπτοφόρος.

Σκάπτω, lengthd. from root ΣΚΑΠ or ΣΚΑΦ, which appears in the aor. 2, and derivs., cf. sub fin.: fut. σκάψω: pf. pass. ἐσκαμμαι: aor. 2 pass. ἐσκάφην. To dig, delve, φυτὰ σκ. (as we say to hoe turnips, etc.), H. Hom. Merc. 90; cf. Xen. Oec. 20, 20; σκ. τὴν γῆν, Ib. 16, 15; also, σκ. τάφρον, to dig a trench, Thuc. 4, 90; absol., μοχθεῖν καὶ σκ. Ar. Plut. 525: proverb., σκάπτειν οὐκ ἐπίσταμαι, Id. Av. 1432: also in mid., Pseudo-Phocyl. 146.—II. τὰ ἐσκαμμένα, a trench as the limit of the leap of the πένταθλοι, hence metaph., ὑπὲρ τὰ ἐσκαμμένα ἄλλεσθαι, to overleap the mark, Plat. Crat. 413 A, cf. Luc. Gall. 6, Bast Ep. Cr. p. 243. (Akin to the Lat. cavo, cavus, and to our scoop.)

Σκάραβος, ὁ, = κάραβος, susp.

Σκαρδάμνμος, ὁ, (σκαρδαμύσσω) a blinking, winking.

Σκαρδαμνκτός, = σκαρδαμύσσω, Luc. Lexiph. 4.

Σκαρδαμνκτής, οὐ, ὁ, (σκαρδαμύσσω) = one who blinks or winks, Arist. Phyl. 6, 47.

Σκαρδαμνκτί, adv., winking.

Σκαρδαμνκτικός, ἡ, ὄν, given to winking or blinking, winky, blinking, Arist. H. A. 1, 10, 3, Physiogn. 3, 6: from

Σκαρδαμύσσω, Att. -ττω: fut. -σω: to blink, wink, Lat. nictare, opp. to a steadfast gaze, Eur. Cycl. 626, Xen. Symp. 4, 24; cf. Foës. Oecon.: written also καρδαμύσσω. (Prob. from σκαίρω, and it is difficult not to connect the termin. -μύσσω with μύω.)

†Σκάρδος, ον, ὁ, Scardus, a mountain range in Macedonia, Strab. p. 329.

†Σκάρδων, ονος, ἡ, Scardon, a city of Liburnia, Strab. p. 315.

Σκαρβός, οὐ, ὁ, (σκαίρω) a leaping, leap, run, footstep, Ap. Rh. 3, 1260.

Nic. Th. 139: -ἵππου σκ., the foot of the bounding horse, Arat. 281.

Σκαρίζω, f. -ισω, (σκαίρω) to leap: to throb, palpitate, usu. ἄσκαρίζω, Meineke Cratin. Del. 3.

†Σκάρις, ἰδος, ἡ, another form of ἄσκαρίς, q. v.

Σκάριμος, οὐ, ὁ, (σκαρίζω) = σκαρβός.

Σκάριτης, ον, ὁ, a stone coloured like the fish σκάρος, Plin.

Σκάρίσσμαι, f. -ίσσομαι, dep. mid. (σκαρίσθος): to scratch or scrape up, like fowls on a dung-hill: to scratch an outline, sketch slightly, hence the compd. διασκαρ- in Isocr.; cf. Schol. Ar. Ran. 1497, Nub. 630. (Hence Lat. scarificare, our scarify.)

Σκάρισενμα, ατος, τό, = σκάριφος [i]: from

Σκάριφένω, = σκαριφάμαι.

Σκαρίσσημα, ατος, τό, (σκαριφάμαι) = σκάριφος. [i]

Σκάρισμός, οὐ, ὁ, a scratching up: σκαριφισμοὶ λήρων, trifling criticisms, petty quibbles, Ar. Ran. 1497, ubi v. Schol.

Σκάριφος, ον, ὁ, strictly the same as κάρφος: esp. a stile for drawing

outlines: hence, an outline, ske. [σκά]

Σκάρος, ον, ὁ, a sea-fish, supposed by the ancients to chew the c. Epich. p. 24, Archestr. ap. Ath. A. (Prob. from σκαίρω.) [i, ll. but in Ennius, scārus, Meineke P. em. p. 386.]

Σκάρος, εως, τό, (σκαίρω) a le spring, like σκαρβός. [i]

Σκάρτης, ον, ὁ, (σκαίρω) a leap in genl. swift, Hesych.

†Σκάρφεια, ας, ἡ, and Σκάρφει, a small town of the Ep. nemidii Locri, near Thermopylae, 2, 532; Strab. p. 60.

†Σκάρφης, ης, ἡ, = foreg., Il.—2. city of Boeotia, Strab. p. 408.

Σκασμός, οὐ, ὁ, (σκάζω) a limping, halting, LXX.

Σκάτω, (σκάω, σκατός) to de with dung.

Σκάτος, gen. of σκάω: not νό, τὸ σκατόν, ὁ σκατός, nor even σκατός is found, though Sophronus a gen. τοῦ σκατόν, Lob. Phryn. 2.

Σκάτοφάγος, ὦ, to eat dung or dirt, Antiph. Corinth. 1, 4: from

Σκάτοφάγος, ον, (σκάω, φαγεῖν) eating dung or dirt, Epich. p. 31, A. Plut. 706.

Σκαύρος, ὁ, Lat. scavrus, with projecting ankles, Hippiatr.

Σκαφεία, ας, ἡ, (σκαφεύω) a digging, hoeing.

Σκαφεῖον, ον, τό, (σκαφεύω) a digging tool, spade, mattock, Hipp.

Σκαφεῖον, ον, τό, Dim. from σκάφ v. σκάφω I. 4.

Σκαφετός, ὁ, = σκαπέτος.

Σκαφεύς, εως, ὁ, (σκάπτω) a digger, delver, ditcher, Eur. El. 252, Archip. Incert. 2.

Σκαφευσίς, ἡ, (σκαφεύω) = σκαφεύς, [i]

Σκαφεύς, ἡ, a cruel mode of death v. σκαφεύς (B). [i]

Σκαφευτής, οὐ, ὁ, = σκαφεύς: fro Σκαφεύς, (A) = σκάπτω, to dig.

Σκαφεύς (B), (σκάφη) to lay a person in a trough with the head, arm and legs hanging out, and so expose him in the heat of the sun, until he dies, eaten by insects,—a Persian mode of torture, cf. Ctesias Pers. 3. Plut. Artax. 16.

Σκάφη, ης, ἡ, (σκάπτω) like σκαφός, any thing dug or scooped out, a—1. a hole, trench.—2. a trough, tub, basin, bowl, Hdt. 4, 73, Ar. Eccl. 74: a washing-tub, moveable bath, Hipp. Aesch. Fr. 210.—3. a light boat, sh. Lat. scapha, Ar. Eq. 1315, with a p. on sign. 2.—4. a cradle, Ath. 607: Plut. Rom. 3.

Σκάφη, ης, ἡ, (σκάπτω) a digger like σκαφεύς.

Σκάφητης, ον, ὁ, = σκαφίτης, sus

Σκάφητος, ὁ, = σκαφετός, σκάπτος, Theophr.

Σκάφηφορέω, ὦ, to be a σκαφήφόρος v. sq.

Σκάφηφόρος, ον, (σκάφη, φέρω) carrying a bowl or vessel: at Athens the μέτοικοι were esp. called σκαφήφόροι, because in the Panathena procession they had the duty of carrying certain skiff-shaped sacrificial vessels; as their wives were called ὑδριαφόροι for their carrying pitchers (ὑδριαί) for the wives of the citizens; and their daughters σκιδφοροί, from their carrying parasols (σκιάδια) over their heads:—the duties were considered servile, Herm. Pol. Ant. § 115, 10.

Σκάφιά, ἡ, Sicil. for σκάφος, trench, pit, Inscr.

Σκαψίδιον, *ov, τό*, dim. from *σκαψέω*, in all its sigs., esp.—1. a small *dig*; a small *skiff*, Polyb. 34, 3, 2, Luc. *ontemp.* 8.—2. a small *hoe* or *mattock*. [7]

Σκαυόκαρτος, *ov, (κείρω)* and *καυόκαρτος, ov, (κείρω, κουρά)* one who has his hair cut in the fashion of a scorpion: *v. Scaphion* II, *σκαψίς* I. 4. Σκαψίον (not *σκαφίον*), *ov, τό*, dim. from *σκαφή*, *σκάφος*, a small tub, *rough, basin, etc.*, Theophr.: a small *pot*, *Ath.* 142 D, etc.—2. a small boat *skiff*.—3. a chamber-pot or night-pot, *Ar. Thesm.* 633; like *Lat. scatium* in *Juven.* 6, 264.—4. a concave *irror*, used as a burning-glass, with which the Vestal virgins kindled fire, *Plut. Num.* 9 (ubi *al. σκαψία*); cf. *ύαλος*.—II. a fashion of *hair-cutting* (borrowed from the Scythians), in which the hair was cut off round the head, so as to leave it only on the crown, which then looked like a bowl; hence, *σκαψίον* *καυοκαρμένους*, shorn in this fashion, *Ar. Thesm.* 638; *σκαψίον* *υποτεταμένους*, *Ar. Av.* 806; hence.—2. *σκαψίον* is also used for the crown of the head, *μή καταγής τὸ σκαψίον*, *Ar. Fr.* 502.—III.—*σκαπάνη*, *Plut.* *at.* 3. Cf. *σκαψίς*. [α]

Σκαψίς, *ιδος, ή*, like *σκάφη*, *dim.* from *σκαφή*, *σκάφος*, in all its sigs.; e.g.—1. a small tub, bowl, etc., first *Od.* 9, 223, for a small milk-pail, also in *Hipp.*—later esp. a drinking vessel or measure, like *κόγχη*, *Ar. Oecon. Hipp.*—2. a small boat, *cf. canoe*.—3. a kind of sun-dial with a concave dial plate, *Mart. Capell.* 6; *πόλος*.—II.—*πτόνιον*, a winnowing-wheel.

Σκαψιστήριον, *τό*,=σκαψίς II. *Σκαψίτης, ov, ό*, (*σκαψίς* I. 2) one who guides a skiff or small vessel, a guide, *steersman*, *Dem. Phal.*, *Strab.* *Σκαψιστής, ές, (σκάφος, είδος)* of a boat or skiff, *Diod.*, *Plut.* 2, 890 sq.

Σκαφολυντρέω, *ω*, (*σκάφος, λυντρέω*) to bathe in a tub, *Alex. Trall.* *Σκάφος, εος, τό*, (*σκάπτω, σκαφή*) a digging, *σκάφος οίνεως*, the trench for trenching or hoeing vines, *Hes.* 570 (where some would write *σκάφος* in order to mark the peculiar).—II. that which is dug, a trench, etc.: and so like *σκάφη*, any thing hollowed; esp.—1. any deep vessel like *σκάφος*, a washing tub, movable bath, *Hipp.*—2. the hull of a ship, *abveus*, *Hdt.* 7, 182, *Thuc.* 1, 50; *μέσσω σκάφει*, *Soph. Tr.* 803;—generally, a ship, *Aesch.* *Ag.* 1014, etc.; and so expressions like *σκάφινος*, *σκάφη ναυτικά*, etc., are to be taken quite strictly for the hulls, *Hom. Gloss.* *Pers.* 425; metaph., *πτόλεως*, the ship of the state, *Ar. Fr.* 29.—3. the hollow of the belly; so, the hollow of the external ear, *Ar. Fr.* 1, a spade, *Anth.* *καψώρη, ή*, like *καψώρη*, a bitch-woman-fox.

Σκεβίλιος, *ov, ό*, *Scelias*, name of a slave, *Ar. Ran.* 608. *Σκεδάω, v. sq.*

Σκεδάννυμι, also *-νύω*, lengthd. *v. root ΣΚΕΛ*, *v. sub fin.* fut. *σκεδάσω* [α], *Att. σκεδάω, ές, ά*, *Aesch.* 125, *Ar. Vesp.* 229, but also in *Ar.* 8, 68; pf. pass. *έσκεδάσμαι*; 1. pass. *έσκεδάσθην*; *Hom.* uses *αορ. έσκεδάσα, σκεδάσα*. To *scatter, disperse, σκεδάσθων λαόν*, *Il.* 7, 171; 23, 158; *σκ. ήέρα, χελύν*, *Il.* 7, 649, *Od.* 13, 352. *π χηνν*,

Aesch. Pr. I. c.; hence in *Soph. Tr.* 989, *σκ. ύπνον τιμή βλεφάρων*,—sleep being conceived of as a cloud over the eyes:—singularly, *αίμα έσκεδάσθ' έδός* *Arph.*, he sprinkled, shed the blood around, *Il.* 7, 330: to scatter, spread abroad, *Hes. Op.* 95:—*αλχύν* *σκ.*, to shiver it, *Aesch. Pr.* 925.—II. Pass., to be scattered, to disperse, *ανά τας πόλεις*, *Hdt.* 5, 102; esp. of a routed army, *Thuc.* 4, 56, 112; or of plundering parties, *Xen. An.* 3, 5, 2:—of the rays of the sun, to be shed abroad, *Aesch. Pers.* 502 (cf. *σκιδναμαι*)—of a report, to be spread abroad, *έσκεδασμένον του λόγου*, *Hdt.* 4, 14.—Collat. forms are *σκιδναμαι*, also *Er. κεδάννυμι, κίνδυμι*, *Hom.*; and *κεδάω*, *Ar. Rh.* (The form *κεδάννυμι* suggests the root *κεάω*; if rightly so, the radic. sign. is that of splitting, shivering.) Hence

Σκεδάσις, *εως, ή*, a scattering; *σκεδάσιν βεῖναι*=*σκεδάσαι*, *Od.* 1, 116; 20, 225.

Σκεδασιμός, *ός*,=foreg.

Σκεδασιτικός, *ή, όν*, of, belonging to, fitted for scattering, dispersive, in genl. =sq.

Σκεδαστός, *ή, όν*, verb. adj. from *σκεδάννυμι*, scattered: that may be scattered, *οστά σκ.*, dissoluble substance, *Plat. Tim.* 37 A.

Σκεδάω, fut. of *σκεδάννυμι*, *q. v.* *Σκεθρός, ά, όν*, tight, exact, careful, *Hipp.*, *Lyc.* 270; *v. Foës. Oecon.* Adv. *-ρως*, exactly, *σκ. προϋέστησασθαι*, *Aesch. Pr.* 102. (From *σχεθεῖν*, *σχεῖν*, *aor.* of *έχω*: cf. *σχεδρός*.)

†Σκερίται, *ol, v.* *Σκερίται*.

Σκερίος, *ά, όν*, late form for *σκιρρός*.

Σκερίος, *ός*, late form for *σκιρρός* or *σκιρός*.

Σκερίωω, late form for *σκιρρώω*.

Σκεῖρων, or better *Σκίρων*, *ωνος, ό*, Attic name for the wind which blew from the Scironian rocks in the isthmus of Corinth: hence a north-west wind, like *αρόγστης*, *Theophr. de Vent.* 62.—III. *Sciron*, a notorious robber who frequented the rocks near Megara, slain by Theseus, *Eur. Hipp.* 1208; *Plat. Theat.* 169 A; *Plut. Thes.* 10.—2. son of Pylas, king of Megara, *Paus.* 1, 39.

†Σκειρωνικός, *ή, όν*, of *Sciron* II. 1, *Scironian*, *Anth.* P. 7, 496.

†Σκειρωνίς or *Σκιρωνίς, ιδος, ή*, peculiar fem. to foreg., *ή, Σ. όδος*, the Scironian way, leading from Athens by Megara over steep rocks to Corinth, *Hdt.* 8, 71: *αί Σκειρωνίδες πέτραι*, the Scironian rocks, on the sea near Megara, where Sciron (II. 1) dwelt, *Eur. Hipp.* 979, called *Σκειρωνος ακταί*, *Il.* 1208.

Σκελái, not *σκελεái, al.* (*σκέλος*) breeches, *Antiph. Antea* 3; elsewhere *ανάεγριδες*.

Σκελετάω,=σκελλω, dub.

Σκελεταια, *ας, ή*, (*σκελετενω*) dryness, leanness, a parched state.

Σκελετνωμαι, *ατος, τό*, any thing dry, parched, withered.

Σκελετενω,=σκελλω:—pass., to wither or waste away, *Ar. Fr.* 677.—II. to dry or salt flesh, *Diosc.*: also, to embalm a corpse, *Teles ap. Stob.* p. 234, 11.

Σκελετία, *ας, ή*,=σκελετεία, *Aretae*.

Σκελετός, *ή, όν*, (*σκελλω*) dried up, parched; dry, lean, *Plat. (Com.) Incert.* 2, *Nic. Th.* 696:—*τό σκελετόν* (*sc. σωμα*) a dried body, a mummy, *Plut.* 2, 736 A; also *ό σκελετός, σκ. Μωσών*, *Phryn. (Com.) Incert.* 1, c.

Plut. Anton. 75. (Never a skeleton in our sense of the word.) Hence

Σκελετώδης, *ες, (είδος)* like a mummy, *Luc. Salt.* 75, *Erolian*.

Σκελώς, *v. σκελλω*.

Σκελῦναι, *εις, σκέλος, άγνυμι*, breaking the legs: *τό σκ.*, a fracture of the leg. (Perh. should be written *σκελεαγής*.)

Σκελλίζω, *f. -ισω, (σκέλις)* to run.—II.—*ύποσκελλίζω*, *Sext. Emp.* p. 250.

—III. for *σκελλίω*, dub.

Σκελῖς, *ιδος, ή*,=Att. *σχελῖς, q. v.*

—II.=σκέλος.—III.=σκελλῖς, *q. v.* *Σκελῖσκος, ov, ό*, dim. from *σκέλος*, *Ar. Ecl.* 1168.

Σκελφόρος, *ά, όν*, (*σκελλω*) dry, parched, lean, dry or lean looking, *Hipp.*; *Att. σκληφόρος, q. v.*

†Σκελλιος, *ov, ό*, *Scellius*, an Athenian, father of Aristocrates, *Ar. Av.* 126; *Thuc.* 8, 89.

Σκελλῖω, *f. -ισω, (σκελλός)* to be crook-legged.

Σκελῖς, *ιδος, ή*, also *σκελῖς*, late for *αγλῖς*, *Plut.* 2, 349 A.

Σκελλῖς, *ή, όν*, (*σκέλος*) crook-legged; elsewhere *βαῖρος*,—written also *σκελός*.

ΣΚΕΛΛΩ: fut. *σκελῶ*, also *σκιλλω*: *aor.* 1 *έσκηλα*. To dry, dry up, make dry, parch, *μή μόνος* *Ηελίω* *σκήλει* *αμφὶ* *περί* *χρόα* *ινενον* *ήδὲ* *μέλεσιν*, *Il.* 23, 191: the subj. *σκήλη* in *Nic. Th.* 694.—II. in pass. *σκελλομαι*: fut. *σκηλήσομαι* or *σκελοῦμαι*: also with an intr. *aor.* 2 *ακτέσκηλην*; and so inf. *σκηλῆναι* (as if from **σκηλήν*), pf. *έσκηληκα* with pres. signf.:—to be parched, lean, dry, *έσκηλη κότα* *καπνῷ*, smoke-dried, *Choril.* 4, *χρῶς* *έσκηλῆκε*, *Ar. Rh.* 2, 201; also part. nom. pl. *έσκηλῶτες*, *Ib.* 53: cf. **απόσκηλημι*. (Hence *σκελεφόρος* *ύσκελῖς*, *περισκελῖς*, also *σκληρός*, *σκληφόρος*, akin to *έξρος*, *σκιρρός*, *v. Lob. Soph. Aj.* 648; also perh. to *sqaleo*.)

Σκελόδεσμος, *ός*, (*σκέλος*) a garter, usu. *περισκελῖς*.

Σκελοκοπία, *ας, ή*, (*κόπτω*) the fracture of a bone.

ΣΚΕΛΟΣ, *εος, τό*, the whole leg and foot (*Arist. H. A.* 1, 15, 5); generally, the leg of a man, only once in *Hom.*, viz. *πρυμνῶν σκέλος*, the buttock, *Il.* 16, 314; then in *Hdt.* 6, 129, and *Att.*; also of animals, *Hdt.* 3, 103, etc.: esp. of dancers, *σκήλη ρίπτειν*, *αἰρεῖν*, *Ar. Pac.* 332, *Ecl.* 295; of men usu. *τό σκέλη*, not *τό σκ.*, *Meineke Com. Fr.* 3, p. 451:—as a military phrase, *ἐπὶ σκέλος ἀνάγειν*, to retreat with the face towards the enemy, retire leisurely, *Lat. pe detentum*, *Ar. Av.* 383; so, *ἐπὶ σκέλος πάλιν χωρεῖν*, *Eur. Phoen.* 1400; (like *ἐπὶ πόδα* in *Xen.*, cf. *πὸς* 3):—*κατὰ σκέλος βαδίζειν*, to go (as the giraffe and some quadrupeds do) with the hind foot following the fore on the same side, (not crosswise as most do), to amble, pace, *Arist. H. A.* 2, 1, 15: *παρὰ σκέλος ἑπαντά*, it meets one across, i.e. crosses one's path, thwarts one, *Ael.*—II. *τὰ σκέλη*, the two long walls between Athens and the Peloponnese, *Strab.* p. 395, called *brachia* by *Liv.* 31, 26, *Properz.* 3, 20, 23 cf. *Meineke Euphor.* p. 18; also of the long walls of Megara, *Ar. Lys.* 1170.

Σκελοτρέβη, *ης, ή*, a lameness in the leg, such as to make one totter about, esp. frequent in Arabia, *Strab.* p. 781.

Σκέμμα, *ατος, τό*, (*σκέπτομαι*) a subject for reflection, question, *Plat.*

Rep. 435 C, 445 A.—II. reflection, speculation, Id. Crito 48 C.

Σκεμρός, *δ*, late and rare form for σκέψις.

Σκενδύλιον, *ον*, τό, dim. from sq. Σκενδύλη, *ης*, *ῆ*, *ν*, the Att. σχενδύλη.

Σκένος, Acol. for ξένος.

Σκέπαι, poet. nom. and acc. pl. of σκέπας, Hes.

Σκεπάω, *φ*, -άσω, (σκέπας) like σκεπάζω, to cover, shelter, Xen. Mem. 3, 10, 9; and in pass., Id. Cyr. 8, 8, 17: cf. στεγάω.

Σκέπᾶνον, *ον*, τό, a covering: strictly neut. from

Σκεπᾶνω, *φ*, -όν, covering, sheltering, Opp. H. 3, 636.—II. pass., covered, sheltered, Anth. P. 7, 699.

Σκεπᾶνος (not σκεπανός), *δ*, also σκεπῆνος, and σκεπτινος, a fish, Lat. umbra, Opp. H. 1, 106.

Σκεπαρηδόν, *adv.*, like the bandage called σκεπαρον, Hipp.

Σκεπαρίζω, *φ*, -ίσω, to hew with a σκεπαρον. Hence

Σκεπαρημόδ, *ον*, *δ*, a hewing with a σκεπάζω.—II. a fracture of the skull in the shape of a σκεπαρον, Hipp.

Σκεπαρον, *ον*, τό, a carpenter's axe, esp. for hewing and smoothing the trunks of trees; different from the πέλεκυς (felling-axe or hatchet), Od. 5, 235-7; 9, 391; ἀμφίζων, Leon. Tar. 4.—II. from some likeness in the shape, a surgical bandage; also *δ* σκεπαριος, Hipp.—III. of a sheep-skin, as if σκεπαρον, Artemid. 4, 24. (Perhaps from σκάπτω.) [Hom. does not lengthen the short vowel before σκ-]

Σκαπῆνος, *ον*, *δ*,=σκεπαρον II, Hipp.

ΣΚΕΠΙΑΣ, *ας*, τό, a covering, shelter, σκ. ἀνέμοιο, shelter from the wind, Od. 5, 443, etc.: poet. nom. and acc. pl. σκέπαι, Hes. Op. 530, cf. ῥυῆκη, H. Hom. Cer. 12: in prose usu. σκέπη, *φ*, *ν*, or σκέπασμα. (Cf. Lat. *squama*, Germ. *Schuppe*; and *bee-skep*, Scot. for a hive.)

Σκεπῆσις, *εως*, *ῆ*, (σκεπάζω) a covering, LXX.

Σκεπᾶσμα, *ατος*, τό, (σκεπάω)=σκέπη, and poet. σκέπας, Plat. Polit. 279 D, E, 280 C, etc.

Σκεπαστήριος, *α*, *ον*, fitted for covering or sheltering.

Σκεπαστήρις, *ον*, *δ*, (σκεπάζω) one that covers, LXX.

Σκεπαστικός, *ῆ*, *ον*, =σκεπαστήριος, *ε* gen., Arist. Metaph. 7, 2, 8; *ε* gen. ὅπλα, defensive armour, Ath. 193 C. Adv. -κῶς, Hipp.

Σκεπαστός, *ῆ*, *ον*, verb. adj. from σκεπάζω, covered.

Σκεπαστρον, *ον*, τό, contr. for σκεπαστήριον, a veil, LXX.

Σκεπάω, Ep. σκεπῶ, like the prose form σκεπάζω, (σκέπας, σκέπη) to cover, shelter, ἀνέμων σκεπῶσι κύμα, they shelter the sea from the wind, Od. 13, 99; κόρνυ σκεπᾶνουντι ξειραι, Theocr. 16, 81.

ΣΚΕΠΗ, *ης*, *ῆ*, like the poet. σκέπας, a covering, shelter, σκέπη τοῦ νότον, a shelter from the south-west wind, Hipp.; ἐν σκέπη τοῦ πολέμου, under shelter from war, Hdt. 7, 172, 215; so, ἐν σκέπη τοῦ ῥόβου, Hdt. 1, 143; ἐν σκέπη τοῦ κινδύνου, τοῦ κρύου, Ael. N. A. 7, 6; 9, 57; σκίαν καὶ σκ. παρέχειν, Plat. Tim. 76 D:—but, ὑπὸ τῇ Ῥωμαίων σκ., under their protection, Polyb. 1, 16, 10.

Σκεπῆνός, *ῆ*, *ον*, =σκεπανός: τὰ σκεπῆνα, strong places, LXX.

Σκεπῆνος, *δ*,=σκεπᾶνος.

Σκεπῆνός, *ῆ*, *ον*,=σκεπανός. Σκεπῆνος, *δ*,=σκεπανός, Dori ap. Ath. 322 E.

Σκεπῶσι, Ep. for σκεπῶσι, 3 pl. pres. from σκεπάω.

Σκεπτόν, verb. adj. from σκεπτομαι, one must reflect or consider, Ar. Eq. 35, Plat., etc.

Σκεπτήριος, *α*, *ον*,=sq., Manetho.

Σκεπτικός, *ῆ*, *ον*, (σκέψις) inclined to reflection or thought, thoughtful, reflective.—II. σκεπτικοί, also ὑπορητικοί, ἐφεκτικοί, the Sceptics, a school of philosophers who doubted all things: the followers of Pyrrho were esp. so called, but also the Academics, Diog. L. Proem. 20; 9, 69, sq. Adv. -κῶς, Id.

Σκεπτομαι, lengthened from root ΣΚΕΠ-, dep. *ε* fut. σκέψομαι, aor. ἐσκέψαμην; pf. ἐσκεμμαι in same sign., Plat. Prot. 317 B, etc.—The best Att. writers hardly ever have the pres. and impf. σκεπτομαι, ἐσκέπτομαι (Plat. Lach. 185 C is an exception, as is Thuc. 8, 66—unless we read πλῆρ. προδσκεπτο with Elmsl.), though freq. later, as in Luc.: they prefer using σκοπᾶ or σκοποῦμαι as pres., while they always take the other tenses from this form, viz. fut. σκέψομαι, aor. ἐσκέψαμην, pf. ἐσκεμμαι, Elmsl. Heracl. 148, cf. σκοπέω: the pf. is used by Dem. 576, 27; 1403, 21, in pass. sign., though even he usu. has it in act.: aor. 2 ἐσκέπην, LXX.—I. to look about, look carefully,

spy, σκέπτεο νῦν. αἱ κεν ἴδῃαι, Il. 17, 652; σκ. ἐς νῆα, μὲν ἑταίρων, Od. 12, 247; *c. acc.* σκεπτετο δίσταν τε ροίζον καὶ δοῦπον ἄκονταν, he looked after the whistling of the darts (so as to shun them), Il. 16, 361; ἐκ θαλάμοιο σκέψατο, H. Cer. 246.—II. later of the mind, to look to, view, examine, consider, think on, τι, freq. in Att. from Soph. downwards; also, περί τινος, Plat. Lach. 185 C; σκ. τι ἐκ τῶνδε, from these facts, Xen. Mem. 2, 6, 38, Dem. 23, 1:—σκέψασθε δέ, to call people's attention to a point, Thuc. 1, 143:—foll. by a relat., as, οἷος, ὅποιος, ὅπως, etc., Aesch. Pr. 1015, Soph. Tr. 1077, etc.; by ὅτω τρόπῳ, Thuc. 1, 107; by πῶς, πότεν, πότερον, *ῆ*, Xen. An. 4, 5, 22; 5, 4, 7; 3, 2, 20; etc.: by εἰ, where ἡ μή must be supplied, to consider whether or no, Ib. 3, 2, 22:—rarely, to think a thing to be so and so, καλλῆα θάνατον σκεψάμενος, Plat. Legg. 854 C. (Acc. to Hemst. from σκέπας, σκεπάω, and so strictly to shade the eyes with the hand, and look steadily: hence σκεπᾶ, σκοπός, σκοπέω, etc.: akin to Lat. *speciō* *specio*, *specio*, *species*.) Hence

Σκεπτοσύνη, *ης*, *ῆ*, poet. for σκέψις, Timon ap. Sext. Emp. p. 58.

ΣΚΕΠΩ, rare radic. form of σκεπάζω, Polyb. 16, 29*13, Luc. Tim. 21, Pisc. 29.

Σκέρᾶρος, τό, Att. σχέραφος, also κέραφος, only found in Gramm., who explain it by λιοδρία, κακολογία, βλασφημία, etc.; perh. akin to σκερβόλος.

Σκερβόλλω, to scold, abuse, σκ. πονηρά, 'to talk Billingsgate,' use foul abuse, Ar. Eq. 822: also σκερβόλεω.

Σκέρβολος, like κέρτομος, scolding, abusive, Call. Fr. 281. (Usu. deriv. from κέρ βάλλειν or ἐς κέρ βάλλειν, as κέρτομος from κέρ τέρμεν; cf. σκορακίζω.)

†Σκερβιλᾶιδας, *ον*, *δ*, Scerdilaïdas, a commander, Polyb. 2, 5, 6.

Σκευᾶγωγέω, *ω*, *φ*, -ήσω, (σκευᾶγός) to pack up and carry away goods ἐκ τῶν ἀγρῶν σκ., to pack up & leave the country, Dem. 237, Aeschin. 46, 28. Hence

Σκευᾶγωγία, *ας*, *ῆ*, a packing up & removing of goods.

Σκευᾶγωγός, *ον*, (σκευᾶγός, ἄγος) conveying goods: *δ* σκ., the officer who looks to the baggage of an army, baggage-master, Xen. Cyr. 8, 5, 4.

σκε., a baggage-wagon, Plut. Pomp.

Σκενάζω, *φ*, -άσω: pf. pass. ἐσκενᾶσμαι, Ion. 3 pl. ἐσκενᾶσθαι, and of plqpf. -ατο, Hdt. (σκενός, σκεν.) To prepare, make ready, make, esp. prepare or dress food, Hdt. 1, 73, 20.

ἐπίστασαι τὸν σαῦρον ὥς χρῆ σκενᾶσαι, Alex. Leuc. 1; φρυκτὸς σκ. τινάς, Ar. Vesp. 1331; σκ. ἐκ τῶν περικόμματα, to make mince-meat of him, Ar. Eq. 372: generally, to provide, procure, ἡδονάς, Plat. Rep. II, D:—mid., to prepare for one's self, & then much like the act., Eur. H. 956, 969; also, like μηχανάσθαι, contrive, bring about, πόλεμον προοίσιαν σκενᾶσθαι, Hdt. 5, 03; 100.—II. of men, armies, etc., to furnish or supply them with arms, etc. to equip, accoutre, dress, τινὰ πᾶσι, πολλῇ, ἐσθῆτι, Hdt. 1, 60, 8; 5, 20, ubi v. Wess.: hence also,—2. disguise by dress, to dress up, σκ. τὴν ὥσπερ γυναῖκα, Ar. Thesm. 591; ῥον, Ach. 739; also, σκ. εἰς Βάκχον εἰς Σατύρον, to dress out as Bacchus, as Satyrs, Plut., cf. Schweig. App. 7, 32, Xen. An. 5, 9, 12; so pass., ἐσκενασμένους, dressed up, Ach. 121.—III. intr., σκενᾶζειν οἶκον, to keep house, H. Hom. Me. 285.

Σκενᾶριον, *ον*, τό, dim. from σκενᾶω and σκενῆ, Ar. Ach. 511, Ran. 1, etc., Plat. Alc. 1, 113 E, etc. [α]

†Σκενᾶς, *α*, *δ*, *δ*, Scena, chief of the priests, N. T.

Σκενᾶστία, *ας*, *ῆ*, (σκενᾶζω) a preparing, dressing, esp., of food, Plut. Alc. 1, 117 C, cf. Bast Append. I, Cr. p. 52: in plur., modes of dressing, receipts, Alex. Kpat. 1, 24, cf. Asdam. ap. Ath. 411 A.—II. furniture, trappings, Ath.

Σκενᾶσις, *εως*, *ῆ*, (σκενᾶζω) foreg., dub. Alex. 1 c.

Σκενᾶσμα, *ατος*, τό, (σκενᾶζω) that which is prepared, furniture, etc., LXX.—II.=σκενασία.

Σκεναστέον, verb. adj. from σκενᾶζω, one must prepare, make ready, Pac. 885.

Σκεναστός, *ῆ*, *ον*, verb. adj. from σκενᾶζω, prepared by art, opp. to κατὰ φύσιν, Plat. Rep. 510 A.—II. that may or can be prepared.

Σκενῆ, *ης*, *ῆ*, (σκενός) equipment, attire, dress, Lat. apparatus, freq. Hdt., as 7, 62, 66: esp., of the dress of a singer, actor, Hdt. 1, 24, Ar. Ran. 108; of soldiers, Thuc. 3, 94; priests and public officers, And. 15, 10.—2. a fashion in dress, etc. Thuc. 1, 6, 8, etc.—II. tackle, as a net, Pind. P. 2, 145; cf. ἐνάλιο.

Σκευφόρος, *ον*,=σκευοφόρος.

Σκευοθήκη, *ης*, *ῆ*, (σκευός, θήκη) storehouse for all kinds of σκευή: esp. an armoury, arsenal, Aesch. Fr. 25, cf. Aeschin. 57, 27.

Σκευοποιέω, *ω*, *φ*, -ήσω, (σκεποιός) to prepare all kinds of σκευή generally, to make, Plut. Marcell.

—II. esp., to prepare cunningly, σκ. τὴν ὄψεα, of women painting their faces.

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lex. Isostas. 1, 27; *σκ διαθηκας*, to urge a will, cf. Isae. ar. Poll. 10, 15, yperid. ap. Harp. —pass., to be furnished with dresses or disguises, Plut. 59 B; cf. *σκευωρομαι*. Hence *σκευοποιημα*, *ατος*, τό, in plur., the *mask and dress* of a tragic actor, Plut. rass. 33.—II. a *trick*, Hyperid. ap. poll. 10, 15.

σκευοποιία, *ας*, ἡ, a preparing of *mask*, esp., of masks and other stage-properties: from

σκευοποιός, *ον*, (σκεύν, ποιέω) *masking masks and other stage-properties*, Ar. Eq. 232, cf. Plut. 2, 1123 C. *σκευοπώλης*, *ου*, *ο*, (πωλέω) *one who sells a skénē*.

ΣΚΕΥΟΣ, *εος*, τό, a vessel or *instrument of any kind*, Thuc. 4, 128, at. Rep. 601 D:—hence, usu., in irr. τὰ σκεύη, *all that belongs to a complete outfit, house-gear, kitchen utensils, moveables*, esp., as opp. to live stock, and fixtures, Lys. 154, 35, Plat., 2; σ. γεωργικά, *farming implements*, Ar. Pac. 552:—*σκ. ιερά*, *sacred vessels*, etc., Thuc. 2, 13:—esp., the *baggage* of an army, and, generally, *baggage, luggage*, Lat. *impedimenta*, Ar. in. 12, 15, Xen. Mem. 3, 13, 6, etc.: the *tackling* of ships, *naval stores*, etc., etc., Xen. Oec. 8, 11; *σκ. τρι-αρχικά*, Dem. 1145, 5:—*dresses*, *clothes*, of actors; *trappings* of horses, in. Cyr. 4, 5, 55.—2. Protagoras gave the name of σκεύη, to neut. nouns, elsewhere τὰ μεταξὺ ὀνόματα, (i.e. most neut. nouns in *on* denote an element, as *σχοινίου*, etc., Arist. iet. 3, 5, 5, Soph. Elench. 14, 4:—σκεύος ὑπηρετικόν, a person who *proves* another, a mere tool or instrument, Ilyb. 13, 5, 7.—4. τὸ σκεύος, the *vessel*, as the vessel or instrument of the *Plat. Soph. 219 A*, and N. T., Gatak. Antoph. 3, 4.

σκευοποιία, *ας*, ἡ, = *σκευοποιία*, at. Polit. 299 D.

σκευοφυγός, *ον*, (*ἐργω) = *σκευο-ποιοῦς*.

σκευοφορεῖον, *ου*, τό, a *yoke resting on the shoulders for carrying pails*, etc., at. (Com.) Ζεύς *κακ.*, 8: elsewhere *φορεῖον*: from *σκευοφορέω*, *ω*, f. -ήσω, (σκευοφό-ρ) to carry σκεύη or baggage, Xen. r. 3, 1, 43, An. 3, 2, 28:—pass., *υποφορεῖσθαι καμήλοισι*, to have one's *baggage* carried by camels, Plut. Crass.

σκευοφορία, *ας*, ἡ, a carrying of *bag- gage*.

σκευοφορικός, *ης*, *ον*, (σκευοφόρος) *belonging or suited to the carrying of baggage*, στρατός *σκ.*, the body of *υποφόροι* or sutlers, Xen. Lac. 13, βάρος *σκ.*, the load usually packed on one animal, a beast's load, Id. Cyr. 1, 54.

σκευοφοριώτης, *ου*, *ο*, comic form *sq.*, Meineke Eupol. Tax. 9, —*nud* after εἰρηφύδης.

σκευοφόρος, *ον*, (σκεύν, φέρω) *carrying σκεύη or baggage*:—*οἱ σκευοφό- ροι*, the sutlers, camp-followers, esp. *servants of the ὀπλίτης*, who carried his baggage and shield, ὀπλί- σται καὶ σκευοφόροι, Hdt. 7, 40, cf. Luc. 2, 79, etc.: *σκ. κμήλων*, the *baggage-camels*, Hdt. 1, 80; so, τὰ *υποφόρα* (sc. κτήνη), the *beasts of burden in the train of an army*, Xen. iet. 5, 45, An. 1, 3, 7, etc.

σκευοφύλαξ, *ω*, f. -ήσω, to watch *baggage*, Plut. Alex. 32: and *σκευοφύλακτον*, *ον*, τό, a place for *watching the baggage*: from

σκευοφύλαξ, *ω*, *ος*, *ο*, (σκεύν, φύλαξ)

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a guard or inspector of the *luggage*. [3]

σκενύω, (σκεύος)=σκενάζω. *σκενωρομαι*, dep. c. fut. mid., and (in Dem. 884, 22; 885, 10) *pf. pass. ἐσkenώρημαι* in same signf.: (σκενω-ρός). Strictly, to watch, guard the *σκεύη* or baggage: hence, to look after, inspect the baggage.—2. to examine thoroughly, inquire into, c. acc., Plut. Camill. 32, cf. 2, 587 F: also *σκ. περί τι*, to look carefully or eagerly after any thing, Arist. H. A. 9, 32, 8.—II. to fit up, furnish, οἰκίαν, Plut. Caes. 51.—2. like *σκευοποιέομαι*, to contrive cunningly or by intrigue, make up, Dem. 11, c., etc.: to effect by intrigue, τι, Id. 115, 5:—also intr., to act knavishly, περί τι, Id. 217, 16.—III. to plagiarize, Diog. L. 2, 61. Hence

σκενωρήμα, *ατος*, τό, (σκενωρο-μαι II) a *sly cunning trick*, Dem. 955, 3; 1035, 14.

σκενωρία, *ας*, ἡ, care, attention in guarding baggage: generally, *great care*, *σκ. ποιέσθαι περί τι*, Arist. H. A. 9, 49, 3, etc.: esp., *over-great care*, Meineke Philem. p. 375.—II. *cunning, knavery, intrigue*, Dem. 1272, 8, cf. Plut. Lysand. 25: from

σκενωρός, *ον*, (σκενύω, ὥρα, οὔρος) *watching the baggage*, Cratin. Pan. 7.

σκέψις, *εως*, ἡ, (σκέπτομαι) a view- ing, perception by the senses, ἡ δὲ οὐμά- των *σκ.*, Plat. Phaed. 83 A.—II. ex- amination, inquiry, Id. Phaedr. 237 C, etc.:—*consideration, reflection, νέμειν σκέψιν*, to take thought of a thing, Eur. Hipp. 1323; σκέψιν ποιέσθαι, Plat. Phaedr. 237 D; *σκ. περί τινος*, inquiry into, speculation on a thing, Id. Gorg. 457 E, etc.; περί τι, Id. Legg. 636 D.—2. *hesitation, doubt*, esp. of the Skeptic or Pyrrhonic philoso- phers; v. σκεπτικὸς II.

σκήλαι, inf. aor. I of σκέλλω, 3 opt. σκῆλει, Pl. 23, 191.

σκήλημα, *ατος*, τό, (σκέλλω, σκῆ- λαι) *driness, hardness*, Hipp. ap. Galen.: a hard substance or body; like σκῆλημα.

σκήμα, *ατος*, τό, for σχῆμα, barbar- ism in Ar. Thesm. 1185.

σκήμπτω, σκήμψις, ἡ, dub. forms for σκήπτω, σκήψις.

†σκηναί, *ων*, αλ, Scenae (i. e. the tents) a town of Mesopotamia, Strab. p. 748.

σκηνώ, *ω*, f. -ήσω,—sq., v. I. Xen. An. 7, 4, 12.—Also as dep., σκηνώ- μαι, to dwell, live, σκηνώσθαι παρά τὸν ποταμὸν, Plat. Rep. 621 A; σκη- νήσασθαι ἐν θαλάττῃ, Id. Legg. 866 D:—so, in pf. pass. ἐσκήνημαι, Ar. Ach. 69, Thuc. 2, 52. Cf. sq.

σκηνέω, *ω*, f. -ήσω, (σκηνή) to be or dwell in a tent, to be encamped, freq. in Xen.: generally, to be quartered or billeted, ἐν οἰκίαις, Thuc. 1, 89; ἐν κώμας, κατὰ τὰς κώμας, Xen. An. 1, 4, 9; 4, 5, 23; also, *σκ. εἰς τὰς κώ- μας*, to go to the villages and quarter themselves there, Ib. 7, 7, 1: generally, to dwell, stay in a place, οἰκοί *σκ.*, Xen. Lac. 5, 2:—mid., σκηνίσσθαι κα- λύβην, to build one's self a hut or cot- tage, Thuc. 1, 133.—The fut., etc., may belong either to this form or foreg.: we have confined the depo- nent usage to σκηνώ, because σκη- νάσθαι is certainly found in Plat. I. c., and the other forms may belong to it; cf. σκηνώ, fin.—The strict differ- ence of σκηνέω and σκηνώ is, that of being in tents, being encamped; and, that of setting up tents, encamping, though this is not strictly observed,

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v. Eustath. Il. p. 70, 21, sq. Poppa Indices ad Xen. Anab. et Cyrop.

σκηνητής, *ου*, *ο*, = σκηνήτης, dub *ΣΚΗΝΗ*, ἡς, ἡ, a covered, sheltered place; esp.,—I. a tent, Hdt., Trag., Thuc., etc.; σκηρὴν ποιεῖν, Thuc. 2, 34; πηξάσθαι, Hdt. 5, 83, etc.: a booth in the market-place, Ar. Theem. 658, Dem. 284, 24; (Hom. has only κλισίη, q. v.):—in plur., a camp, Laē castra, Aesch. Eum. 686, Ar. Pac. 731, freq. in Xen.: generally, a dwell- ing-place, house, temple, Eur. Hec. 1289, Ion 806.—II. a wooden stage or scaffold for actors to perform on, Plat. Legg. 817 C:—later, in regular thea- tres, the Stage, the part on which the actors (strictly so called) performed, opp. to θυμέλη (where the chorus danced and sang), Ruhnk. Tim. Hence,—2. οἱ ἀπὸ σκηρῆς, the actors, players, the σκηρικοί, opp. to the θυ- μελικοί, Dem. 288, 18; also οἱ ἐπὶ *σκ.*, Schäf. Mel. 27, Bast Append. Ep. Crit. p. iv; οἱ περὶ σκηρὴν, Plut. Galb. 16: but,—3. τὰ ὑπὸ σκηρῆς (sc. ἄσματα, μέλη), songs in a play sung by one of the characters standing on the stage (not by the chorus), Herm. Arist. Poet. 12, 9, Elem. Metr. p. 733.—4. σκηρῆ was also the scenes (in our sense), esp. the three-sided back-scene, which moved on a pivot, Plut.:—τραγικὴ σκηρῆ is esp. a high sort of tower, such as that from which the prologue of Aesch. Agam. is perh. spoken, cf. Xen. Cyr. 6, 1, 54, Plut. Demetr. 44.—5. like σκεύη, an actor's whole equipment, stage properties.—III. the tented cover, tilt of a wagon or carriage, Xen. Cyr. 6, 4, 11, cf. Aesch. Pers. 1000, Ar. Ach. 69: also a bed- tester, Dem. 1031, 10.—IV. an enter- tainment given in tents, a banquet, Xen. Cyr. 2, 3, 1; 4, 2, 34, etc.

σκηρῆμα, *ατος*, τό, (σκηνέω)= σκηρῆ, a dwelling-place, Xen. Hell. 5, 3, 19: in plur., a nest, Aesch. Chœ. 251.

σκηρῆτης, *ου*, *ο*, (σκηρῆω) *one who is on the stage*, σκηρῆτικός: also belong- ing to the stage.

σκηρῆτις, *ου*, τό, dim. from σκη- ρῆ, Thuc. 6, 37. [2]

σκηρῆκεύομαι, dep., strictly, to play a part as an actor: generally, to de- ceive one in a thing, τινί τι, Memnon 51.

σκηρῆικός, *ης*, *ον*, (σκηρῆ) of the stage or theatre, scenic, theatrical, Plut. 2, 1142 B:—*ο* σκηρῆικός, an actor, Plut. Otho 6; esp. as opp. to one of the chorus (θυμελικός), Adv. -κῶς.

σκηρῆπτω, = σκνῆπτω, only Gramm.; yet Nic. Th. 193, has the compd. δια σκηρῆπτω; strictly, to pinch to pieces, of the ichneumon which destroys the asp's eggs.

σκηρῆς, ἱδός, ἡ=σκηρῆ, Plut. Lu- cull. 7.

†σκηρῆται, *ων*, οἱ, the Scenitae, a people of Mesopotamia, Strab. p. 747

σκηρῆτης, *ου*, *ο*, = σκηρῆτης, Isocr. 365 C.—II. as adj., in a tent, βίος Diod. 2, 40; κισσός, Anth. P. 7, 36. σκηρῆβάτω, *ω*, (σκηρῆ, βαίνω) *to tread the stage*: but in pass., ποιῆμα- τα σκηρῆβάται, are brought upon the stage, Strab. p. 233, cf. Heraclid. Alleg. 30.

σκηρῆροῦφέω, *ω*, to paint scenes, esp. in perspective.—II. in gen., to re- present theatrically, i. e. to exaggerate and

σκηρῆροῦφία, *ας*, ἡ, the art of scene painting, esp. in perspective: hence, illusion, delusion, *σκ. καὶ τραγῳδία* Plut. Arat. 15: and

κόσ, ἡ, ο

calamity

self a

κισ) used by the later Sophists, as Libanius.

Σκιμπτῆρ, f. -ῖω, =σκήπτω, Pind., v. Böckh v. I. O. 6, 101 (171).—II. =σκιμβίζω, in which signif. others assume a dub. pres. σκίπτω. (Akin to σκιμβίζω and σκαμβός.)

Σκίμπτω, v. ὄνος, ὁ, and σκίμπων, ὄνος, ὁ, =σκίπων, σκήπων.

Σκινάς, ἄκος, ὁ, ἦ, (usu. deriv. from κινέω): quick, nimble, epith. of hares; so, ὁ σκ., =λαγώς, Nic. Al. 67, Th. 577; and Hesyeh. has κινάσας in same signif. [Z]

Σκινάρ, ἄρος, τό, the body, Nic. Th. 694. (Prob. akin to σκήρος II.) [Z]

Σκινδάκος, ὁ, ὄν, =σκινάς, dub.

Σκινδάλειζω, to search thoroughly, late word.

Σκινδάλμος, ὄν, ὁ, contr. σκινδαλμός, Att. σκινδάλμος, contr. σκινδαλμοί, Ruhek. Tim., Piers. Moer. p. 360: —a splinter, Lat. scindula, scindula: metaph., λόγων ἄκριβων σκινδάλμοι, straw-splittings, quibbles, Ar. Nub. 130, cf. Ran. 819: hence ἀνασκινδύλλω, to pierce. (Akin to σχίζω.) [δῶ]

Σκινδάλμοφράστης, ὄν, ὁ, a straw-splitter, Anth. P. 11, 354.

Σκινδαλμός, ὁ, contr. for σκινδάλμος.

Σκινδάρεω, and -ρέω, v. sub σκινθαρίζω.

Σκινδάριον, ὄν, τό, an unknown fish, Anaxandr. Lycurg. 1, 4.

Σκινδάρω, ὄν, ὁ, v. sub σκινθαρίζω.

Σκινδάρος, ὄν, ὁ, v. sub κίδαφος.

Σκινδαρίς, οὐ, ὁ, a four-stringed musical instrument, Theopomp. Col., etc., ap. Ath. 183 A; also, κινδαρίς.—II. an ivy-like tree, Cleitarch. ap. Schol. Ar. Rh. 2, 906.

Σκινθαρίζω, = σκιμαλίζω: also written σκανθαρίζω, σκινδαρέω, σκινδαρίζω, and σκινθίζω: but all these forms only in Gramm., who have also a subst. ὁ κινδάρως ἢ σκινθαρος, explained by Hesyeh. τὸ προσκίνημα, ἢ ἐπανάστασις νυτὸς ὁροδοσίων ἔνεκα.

Σκινθάρω, ὄν, ὁ, v. foreg.

Σκινθός, ἦ, ὄν, diving, dub. in Theophr.

Σκινίς, ἰδος, ἦ, =σκίανα, dub. in Galen.

Σκινίψ, ὁ, =σκινίψ, dub.

Σκιογράφος, etc., later form for σκιαγράφ., Lob. Phryn. 646.

Σκιοειδής, ἔς, (σκιά, εἶδος) like a shadow, passing like a shadow, shadowy, σκιοειδὲς οὐλ' ἡμεννῖν, Ar. Av. 686, cf. Plat. Phaed. 81 D.

Σκίδεις, εἶσα, εν, (σκιά): like σκίερὸς, shady, shadowy, σκ. ὄρεα, shady, i. e. thickly-wooded mountains, Il. 1, 157, Pind. P. 9, 60; σκ. μέγαρα, shadowy (dark) chambers, Od. 1, 365: —σκ. νέφεα, shadowy (overshadowing) clouds, Il. 5, 525, Od. 8, 374, etc.: —a neut. σκίδειν is found as v. I. in Ap. Rh. 2, 404.

Σκιοθήρας, ὄν, ὁ, and -θηρον, ὄν, τό, later forms for σκιαθ., q. v.

Σκιομάχew, -μάχια, later forms for σκιαν.

Σκιοτράφης, -τράφew, etc., later forms for σκιατρ.

Σκίουρος, ὄν, ὁ, (σκιά, οὐρά) strictly the shadow-tail, hence the squirrel, Ael., Opp.; cf. Plin. 8, 58: also, καμψίουρος, ἱππουρος. (Hence our squirrel, through a Lat. dimin. sciuriolus.)

Σκιοφόρος, ὄν, (σκιά, φέρω) shadow-winged, shadowy.

Σκιοφώς, ὥτος, τό, (σκιά, φῶς) twilight, esp. evening-twilight, formed like ἀνφῶς, q. v. Heliod.

Σκιδόφυκτος, ὄν, (σκιά, ψύχω) cooled or dried in the shade.

Σκιδώντο, Ep. 3 pl. impf. pass. of σκιάω, Od.

†Σκίριον, ὄνος, ὁ, the Rom. name Scirio, Polyb.: v. Σκηρίων.

Σκίπτω, =σκίμπτω II, dub. in Hesyeh.

Σκίπων, ὄνος, ὁ, (σκίμπτω) =σκήπτων, a staff, Lat. scipio, Hdt. 4, 172, Eur. Hec. 65, Ar. Vesp. 727: oft. interchanged with σκήπων, Jac. Anth. P. p. 198: also, σκίμπων, σκίμπτων. [Z]

Σκίρα, τά, =Σκироφόρια, Ar. Thesm. 834, Eccl. 18, 59, Pherecr. Incert. 49. [Z]

Σκιδάδιον, ὄν, τό, v. sub σκίρον.

Σκίρανω, =σκίρῶ.

Σκίρας, ἄδος, ἦ, epith. of Minerva, under which the Σκίρα were celebrated in her honour at Athens, v. σκίρον.

Σκιδάφεια, ας, ἦ, also σκειρ-, (σκιραφένω) play at dice, hazard.

Σκιδάφειον, ὄν, τό, also σκειρ-, a place where persons play at dice, a gambling-house, Isocr. 149 C, Antid. 6306; also σκιδάφειον, Theopomp. (Com.) Incert. 17, Amphip. Kvβ. 1: [α] and Σκιδάφεντης, οὐ, ὁ, a dice-player, Amphip. Kvβ. 1: from

Σκιδάφειν, also σκιδάφένω, (σκίραφος) to play at dice.

†Σκιδραφίδας, α, ὁ, Sciraphidas, a Laconian, Plut. Lys. 27.

Σκιδάφειον, ὄν, τό, v. sub σκιδάφειον.

Σκιδάρος, ὄν, ὁ, also σκιδάραφος, a dice-bor.—2. metaph., trickery, cheating, Hippon. 82.—II. an expert dice-player. (Usu. deriv. from the place Σκίρον, v. σκίρον II.) [Z]

Σκίριται, ὄν, οἱ, the Scirites, a distinguished division of the Spartan army, consisting of six hundred foot: they usu. fought on the left wing near the king, and were (originally at least) περίοικοι, from the Arcadian town Σκίρος, and its district Σκίρις, Thuc. 5, 67, 68, and Xen. Some have supposed that they were cavalry, from Xen. Cyr. 4, 2, 1, but wrongly; v. Müller Dor. 3, 12, § 6.

Σκίριτης, ὁ, (σκίρος) a worker in stucco.

†Σκίριτις, ἰδος, ἦ, Sciritis, a mountain district on the borders of Laconia and Arcadia, territory of Scirus, Thuc. 5, 33.

Σκίρον, τό, like σκιάδιον, a white parasol borne, at Athens, by the priestesses in a festival of Minerva Σκίρας, thence called τὰ Σκίρα or τὰ Σκироφόρια, giving name to the month Σκιοφοριών (cf. Σκίρα): others derive these names from Σκίρος, a Salaminian seer, who built a temple to Minerva under this name, cf. Plut. Thes. 17, Paus. 1, 36, 4; and a promontory of Attica opposite Salamis was called Σκιδάδιον, Plut. Sol. 9: for from Σκίρα (unus. sing. Σκίρων), ὡν, τά, a place near the harbour Phalerum with a temple of Minerva, or a portion of the city, Strab. p. 393, Paus. 1, c.†—At the festival of Minerva Σκίρας a white parasol was solemnly carried from the Acropolis, and took its name from thence.—II. τὸ Σκίρον, like Lat. suburbia, a disreputable part of a town, district of brothels, etc., Alciph. 3, 8, 25. [Z]

Σκίρον, ὄν, τό, =σκίρος: the hard rind of cheese, cheese-parings, Ar. Vesp. 925, ubi v. Dind.: cf. σκίρος, fin.

Σκιορπακτης, ὄν, ὁ, or σκίρροπακτης, =σκληροπακτης.

Σκίρος, α, ὄν, usu. written σκίρρός

(v. sq. sub fin.), hard: metaph., σκροί θεοί, Schaf. Long. p. 364.

Σκίρος, not σκίρος, ὄν, ὁ, (v. s. fin.)—gypsum, stucco, also λατῶν

—2. any hard coat or covering; a hardened swelling or tumour, induration, Lat. scirrhus, cf. Poes. Oec. Hipp.: a c. of dirt, σκίρον ἡμιοισμένη, Eur. Xrus. 5, cf. Cratin. Incert. 28.—taken as=ρία by Aristarch., v. shortened Il. 23, 332; 333 into line, ἡ τότε σκίρος ἐπὶ νῦν αὖ τέματ' Ἀχιλλεύς.—III. Σκίρος, ἦ, Scirus, a town in Arcadia; v. Σκιοίται. (The form σκίρως, which is commonly found, arose from ignorance that the ι was long by nature, cf. κνῖσα, θυλέω.)

†Σκίρος, ὄν, ὁ, Scirus, v. sub σκίρον.—2. a soothsayer of Dodoni Paus. 1, 30.

Σκироφόρια, or Σκιδρ-, τά, (σκίρ φέρω) the festival of Minerva Σκίρα, also τὰ Σκίρα, q. v.

Σκιοφορίων, or Σκιδρ-, ἄνος, Sciorphorion, the 12th Attic month the latter part of June and former part of July, so called from the festival Σκироφόρια, Antipho 146, 18, Theophr. H. Pl. 4, 11, 5.

Σκιδρῶ, ὦ, to harden:—pass., to or become ingrained, πρὶν τὰν νόειν ἐν μινεῶν σκιδρῶθηναι, Soph. ap. E. M. 718.—In Nic. Th. 75, ἢ σκιδρῶσι, legend. videtur sciritōs.

Σκιδραῖνα, v. σκιδραῖνα.

Σκιδρία, ας, ἦ, =σκιδρῶς, Areta.

Σκιδρήτης, -ήρων, -ήρος, -ήρῶν, v. sub σκιδρήτης, σκίρον, etc.

Σκιδράδης, ες, (σκίρος, εἶδος) of hard nature, hardened.

Σκιδρωμα, ατος, τό, (σκιδρῶ) =σκιρος, ὁ.

Σκιδρῶν, ὦ, f. -ήσω, to spring, leap, bound, of horses, ὅτε μὲν σκιδρῶν ἐπὶ ζειδῶν ἄρονται, ἐπὶ νύκτι λήσσης, Il. 20, 226, 228; τὴν φρίκα ἀνὰ τοῦ νεοῦ, Theoc. 1, 135: to be unruly, unmanageable, σκ. δῶ, Eur. Phoen. 1125; also in Ar., Ph. etc.—metaph., of winds, Aesch. 1086. (Akin to σκάζω, σκαρίζω, σκρω, σπαίρω.)

Σκιδρῶς, Ion. for foreg., Opp. C. 342.

Σκιδρηδόν, (σκιδρῶν) adv., by leaps or bounds, Orph. Fr. 24.

Σκιδρηθμός, οὐ, ὁ, =σκιδρῶς, Orph. Lith. 218.

Σκιδρῶν, ατος, τό, (σκιδρῶν) bound, leap, esp. of restive or frightened animals, Aesch. Pr. 600, 6 Eur. Hec. 526.

Σκιδρησις, εως, ἦ, (σκιδρῶν) bounding, leaping, Plut. Cleom. 34.

Σκιδρητής, οὐ, ὁ, (σκιδρῶν) a leaper, Mosch. 6, 2. Hence

Σκιδρητικός, ἦ, ὄν, disposed to leap untruly, Plut. 2, 12 B.

Σκιδροπόδης, ὄν, ὁ, (σκιδρῶν) spring-footed, Σάτυρος, At. Plan. 15*.

Σκιδροποιέω, ὦ, to make to bound, leap, LXX.

†Σκιδροφάδας, ὄν, ὁ, Scirphodas, Boeotarch, Thuc. 7, 30.

Σκιδρον, ὁ, v. Σκιδρῶν.

†Σκιδρωνίδης, ὄν, ὁ, Scironides, leader of the Athenians, Thuc. 8, 25.

Σκιδραλίζω, to feel or show lust, π. τι, dub. in Long.: from

Σκιδραλῖος, οἱ, lewd fellows, lecher, invoked as demons in Ar. Eq. 6 a word of quite uncertain origin [Σκ]

Σκιδῶν, ὁ perh. =foreg., Pher. Incert. 50.

†Σκ'των, ὄνος, ὁ, Sciton, slave

envelopes, Hdt. 3, 130.—2. an Atheian, Dem. 573, 18.

Σκίφη, ης, ἡ, (σκιφός) = κυντεία.

Σκίφιας, ον, ὁ, Dor. for ξιφίας, the sword-fish, Epich. p. 28.

Σκίφίζω, Dor. for ξιφίζω.

Σκίφινος, η, ον, made of palm-leaves: om.

Σκίφος, τό, Dor. for ξίφος, a sword.—II. a palm, prob. from its sword-shaped leaves or fronds.—On the form Meineke Com. Fr. 3, p. 73. [7]

Σκίφός, ἡ, ὄν, = κνίπος.

Σκίφονδριον, ον, τό, Dor. for ξιφόνδριον, Epich. p. 22. [v]

Σκίψ, ὁ, = σκνήβ, Lob. Phryn. 400.

Σκιδώδης, ες, contr. from σκιοειδής, jpp.: also, shady, πέτρα, Eur. Supp. 39. Adv. δώδ.

†Σκιδώνη, ης, ἡ, Scione, a city in the peninsula Pallene on the Theraeic sinus, Hdt. 7, 128; hence οἱ κιδωνιοί, the Scioneans, Hdt.

Σκιδώτης, ἡ, ὄν, (σκιδώ) shaded: ζώνη, a belt striped with colours adding one into another, Arr. Peripl.

Σκλήμα, ατος, τό, dryness, hardness, duration.

Σκλήμαι, inf. aor. 2 of σκέλλω.

Σκληράγωγεω, ὦ, to bring up hardy, rden, Luc. D. Marin. 16, 1: σκληρὸν λέξεν, Dion. H. de Thuc. 30.

Σκληράγωγία, ας, ἡ, hardy training, iilo.

Σκληράργιλλος, ον, (σκληρός, ἄργιλλος, of or with hard clay, Geop.

Σκληραύνην, ενος, ὁ, ἡ, (σκληρός, χύνη) hard or stiff-necked, unmanageable, strictly of horses, Plut. 2, F.

Σκληρηνία, ας, ἡ, (εὐνή) = σκληροκτία, prob. 1. in Hipp.

Σκληρία, ας, ἡ, = σκληρότης, hardness, Plut. 2, 376 B, LXX.

†Σκληρίας, ον, ὁ, Sclerias, of Tatum, a poet of the Italian comedy, b. 402 B.

Σκληρίσιον, ἡ, a hardening, induration, Galen.: from

Σκληρίω, ὦ, (σκληρός) to become -d, indurated.

Σκληρόβιος, ον, = sq.

Σκληροβίσιος, ον, leading a hard life, A. B. [7].

Σκληρόγεω, ον, (σκληρός, γῆ) a hard soil: ἡ σκλη. (sc. γῆ), iilo.

Σκληρογνώμων, ον, gen. ονος, κληρός, γνώμη) hard-hearted, psch.

Σκληρόδερμος, ον, (σκληρός, δέρμα) with a hard skin or hide, Arist. H. 1, 5, 10.

Σκληροδίατος, ον, (σκληρός, διαίτα) of a hard, severe way of life, esp. in d and dress, Philo. [7]

Σκληροειδής, ες, (σκληρός, εἶδος) hard nature or kind.

Σκληροβρις, ὁ, ἡ, (σκληρός, θρίξ) hard, coarse hair, Arist. Physiogn. 7.

Σκληροκαρδία, ας, ἡ, hardness of rt, LXX.: from

Σκληροκαρδίας, ον, (σκληρός, καρδία) hard-hearted, stubborn, LXX.

Σκληροκέφαλος, ον, hard of head.

Σκληρόκηρος, ον, (σκληρός, κηρός) laid with hard wax, Diog. L. 7,

Σκληροκοιλίος, ον, (σκληρός, κοιλία) costive, Diosc.

Σκληροκοιτώ, ὦ, f. ἵσω, (σκληρ., κοιτώ) to sleep on a hard bed, Hipp. nce

Σκληροκοιτία, ας, ἡ, a sleeping on a hard bed, Theophr.

Σκληρόκοκκος, ον, (σκληρός, κόκ-

κος) with hard seeds, ῥόαι, Antiph. Boeot. 2.

Σκληρολέκτης, ον, ὁ, harsh-speaking.

Σκληροπᾶγῆς, ες, (σκληρός, πᾶγνυ) firmly put together, firm, Xenocr.

Σκληροπακτης, ον, ὁ, (σκληρός, παίζω) a kind of buffoon or juggler, also σκίβροπακτης, Hippoloch. ap. Ath. 129 D.

Σκληροποιέω, ὦ, to harden, Xenocr.: from

Σκληροποιός, ὄν, (σκληρός, ποιέω) making hard, hardening, Plut. 2, 953 C.

Σκληρόπους, ποδος, ὁ, ἡ, hard-footed.

Σκληροπύρηνος, ον, (πύρην) with a hard kernel.

Σκληρός, ὁ, ὄν, (σκληρύναι, σκέλλω) dry, hard, Lat. durus, ἐλαία, Pind. O. 7, 53; γῆ, Aesch. Pers. 319; opp. to μαλακός, μαλθακός, Plat. Prot. 331 D, Symp. 195 D.—2. first in Hes., of sound, hoarse, harsh, rough, σκληρόν ἐβρόντησε, Hes. Th. 839; σκληραὶ βρονταί, Hdt. 8, 12; cf. avos, and Virgil's aridus fragor.—3. of taste and smell, harsh, as opp. to sweet, Lat. asper, Theophr.; cf. σκληρότης.—4. stiff, Lat. rigidus, opp. to ὑγρός (lithe and supple), σκέλη, χαλινός, Xen. Eq. 1, 5 and 6; 10, 8; so of dogs, Id. Cyn. 3, 2; of boys who look old for their age, stiff, sturdy, Stallb. Plat. Symp. 196 A.—II. metaph., of things, hard, τροφή, Soph. O. C. 1615; δαίματα, Eur. Meleag. 8, 5: τὰ σκληρά, hard words or hardships, Soph. O. C. 1408, etc.; σκληρὰ μαλθακὸς λέγων, Ib. 774; τὸ σκλη. = σκληρότης, Polyb. 4, 21, 1.—2. of persons, hard, harsh, stern, also, obstinate, stubborn, Soph. Tr. 1250, Fr. 19, etc.; σκλη. δαίμων, Ar. Nub. 1264:

σκληρὸς τοὺς τρόπους, Ar. Pac. 350. σκλη. ψυχῇ, ἥθος, Soph. Aj. 1361, Plat. Symp. 195 E; σκλη. θράσος, stubborn courage, Eur. Andr. 260.—III. Adv. -ρως, Eur. Ant. 1, 9; σκλη. καθίσθαι, Ar. Eq. 783, etc. (There are collat. forms, σκληρρός, σκηρός, ξηρός, ξερός, σχερός, σκελιφόρος, σκολιφόρος: akin to χέρρος, χέρσος.)

Σκληρόσαρκος, ον, (σκληρός, σὰρξ) with dry, hard flesh, Arist. H. A., 1, 1, 7.

Σκληρόστομος, ον, (σκληρός, στόμα) hard-mouthed; strictly of horses, unmanageable, refractory.—II. hard to pronounce, σίγμα, Aristox. ap. Ath. 467 B.

Σκληρόστῆρακος, ον, (σκληρός, στῆρακον) hard-shelled, Arist. H. A. 4, 4, 9.

Σκληρότηρ, Eretrian for σκληρότης, Plat. Crat. 434 C.

Σκληροσύμιτος, ον, (σῶμα) with a hard body.

Σκληρότης, ητος, ἡ, (σκληρός) hardness, harshness, οἶνος, Theophr.: of persons, τοῦ δαίμονος, Antipho 122, 44; σκλη. καὶ ἀγροικία, Plat. Rep. 607 E.

Σκληροτράχηλός, ὦ, to be stiff-necked: from

Σκληροτράχηλος, ον, (σκληρός, τράχηλος) stiff-necked, LXX. [α]

Σκληροτρίχος, ον, = σκληρότριξ.

Σκληρουχία, ας, ἡ, (ἐχω) severity, Joseph.

Σκληροφθαλμία, ας, ἡ, hardness of the eyes, Paul. Aeg.: from

Σκληροφθαλμος, ον, (σκληρός, φθαλμός) having hard, dry eyes, opp. to ὑγροφθαλμος, ὁμματα, Arist. H. A. 4, 2, 10.

Σκληροφύης, ες, (σκληρός, φύη) of hard, harsh nature, Xenocr.

Σκληροψύχος, ον, (σκληρός, ψυχῇ) hard-hearted.

Σκληρόω, ὦ, (σκληρός) to harden, stiffen.

Σκληρουντικός, ἡ, ὄν, hardening, from

Σκληρύνω, (σκληρός) to harden, e. g. the heart, LXX.: to make thick, heavy, stupid, Ib.: — pf. pass. ἐσκληρυσμαι, ἐσκληρυνμαι.

Σκληρυσμα, ατος, τό, = σκλήρωμα Hipp.

Σκληρυσμός, οὔ, ὁ, a hardening, induration, Hipp.

Σκληρώδης, ες, contr. for σκληροειδής, Manetho.

Σκληρώμα, ατος, τό, a hardened body or part, an induration, Hipp.

Σκληρός, ὁ, ὄν, Att. for σκληρός, strictly contr. for σκελιφόρος, thin, Plat. Euthyd. 271 B, Theopomp. (Com.) Strat. 4.

Σκνιπτός, ας, ον, (σκνίφος, σκνιφό): like κνέφατος, dark, σκν. ὀδίτης, a wanderer in the twilight, Theocr. 16, 93.

Σκνίπος, ἡ, ὄν, (κνίζω, σκνίπτω) like κνίπος, niggardly, stingy. — II. also = σκνιφόρος. Hence

Σκνιπότης, ητος, ἡ, stinginess, like κνιπότης.

Σκνίπτω, (κνίζω) to pinch, npp. metaph. to be niggardly, griping. (Akin to σκνίψ, κνίψ, κνιπός, κνάω κνίπτω, κνύω: the collat. forms σκενίπτω, σκνιπότης occur in Gramm.)

Κνιφόρος, τό, = κνέφας, darkness, gloom.

Κνιφόρος, ἡ, ὄν, (κνέφας, νέφος) like κνιφόρος, dark, overcast, dim: also of persons, dim-sighted, purblind: perh. also written σκνιπτός. — II. (κνίζω, κνίπτω) = σκνιπτός. Hence

Κνιφότης, ητος, ἡ, dim-sightedness: also κνιφότης.

Κνιφώω, ὦ, (σκνιφόρος) to darken, make dim.

Κνίψ, ὁ, not ἡ (Lob. Paral. 114): gen. σκνίπος and σκνιφόρος, nom. pl. σκνίτες, Lob. Phryn. 399, = κνίψ, Plut. 2, 636 D: from the quick jump these animals take comes the proverb, ἡ σκνίψ ἐν χώρῃ, what, a flea found at home! Stratist. Incert. 12. — II. metaph., a stingy fellow, a miser.

Κνόα, ἡ, collat. form from σκιά, a shade, shadow, ap. Hesych.

†Σκόδορι, ον, οἱ, the Scodri, an Indian people, Dion. P. 1147.

Σκοιδιον, τό, = σκιάδιον.

Σκοιδος, ὁ, Macedonian for διοικητής, ταμίας, written also κοιδος: also epith. of Bacchus, Hemst. Poll. 10, 16, Meineke Menand. p. 97.

Σκοίος, ὁ, ὄν, (σκού) rare poet form for σκιερός.

†Σκολεΐτας, ὁ, appell. of Pan in Arcadia, from a hill of that name, Paus. 8, 30, 7.

Σκολιάζω, f. -άσω, (σκολιός) to be bent or crooked, σκ. ταῖς ὀδοῖς, to walk in crooked ways, LXX.

Σκολοαίνω, = σκολιόω: — pass., to grow crooked, Hipp.

Σκολιόβουλος, ον, (σκολιός, βουλή) of crooked counsel: cf. ἀγκυλομήτης.

Σκολιόγραπτος, ον, (σκολιός, γράφω) marked with crooked lines, Arist. ap. Ath. 286 F.

Σκολιοδρομέω, ὦ, to run a crooked course: from

Σκολιοδρόμος, ον, (σκολιός, δρᾶμεν) running hither and thither, Orph. H. 50, 4.

Σκολιότριξ, τρίχος, ὁ, ἡ, (σκολιός, θρίξ) with curled hair or leaves, Mel. 1, 37.

Σκόλιον, *ov*, *δ*, strictly neut. from *κολίος* (sub. *μέλος* or *ἄσμα*), a song which went round at banquets, sung to the lyre by the guests one after another: said to have been introduced by Terpander (Plat. Gorg. 451 E, sq.); but the word is now first found in Pind. Fr. 87, 9, Ar. Ach. 532, etc. The name is of uncertain origin: some refer it to the character of its music (*ῥυθμός σκολιός*, as opp. to *ῥυθμός ὀρθίος*): others to the *ῥυθμικός σκολιός*, or amphibrachic rhythm recognized in many scolia; but most, after Dicaearch., Plut., etc., from the irregular, zig-zag way it went round the table;—each guest who sung holding a myrtle-branch (*μυρτήνη*), which he passed on to any one he chose, cf. Ar. Nub. 1364, ubi v. Schol.—A complete collection of the *scolia* has been made by Ilgen, Carm. Conviv. Graec. (Jena 1798); and on their nature see him, p. lxxxv. sq., cf. Ath. 694 sq. (Usu. less correctly written *σκολιόν*, *σκολιον*, Ilgen p. lxxxiv.)

Σκολιόπλάνης, *ἐς*, (*σκολιός*, *πλανάω*) wandering crookedly, Nic. Th. 319.

Σκολιόπορος, *ον*, (*σκολιός*, *πόρος*) with crooked or winding passages, *ῶτα*, Sext. Emp. p. 33.

ΣΚΟΛΙΟΣ, *ἄ, ὄν*, crooked, curved, bent, *σίδηρος*, Hdt. 2, 86: twisting, winding, *ποταμός*, Hdt. 1, 185; 2, 29; *εἰς πλάγια καὶ σκ.*, Plat. Theaet. 194 B:—opp. to *ὀρθός*, *ὀρθίος*: and so,—II. metaph., crooked, not straightforward, unwrighteous, like *ἑλικτός*, *σκ. θέμιστες*, Il. 16, 387; *σκ. μύθοι, δίκαι*, Hes. Op. 192, 219; *ἄπαιτα*, Pind. Fr. 232, 2; *σκολιαὶ ὁδοὶ πατῶν*, Id. P. 2, 156: rarely of men, as Hes. Op. 7:—so in Att., *σκολιὸν πράττειν*, Plat. Theaet. 173 A, cf. Gorg. 525 A. Adv. *σκολιός*, Id. 256, 260.—Cf. *σκόλιον*.—Strabo's *σκολιὸν ἔργα*, which has caused great discussion, is only a corrupt reading, for which Uhden proposes *Σκοπίδεια ἔργα*; Tyrwhitt, etc., better, *Σκόπα ἔργα*. (Usu. deriv. from *σκέλλω*, bent or curved from dryness.) Hence

Σκολιότης, *ἡ*, *ῶς*, crookedness, *σκ. τῆς καμπῆς*, of a Parthian bow, Plut. Crass. 24.—II. metaph., inequality, *σκολιότητα ἔχειν*, to be unequally affected, Hipp.—2. of men, crookedness, dishonesty, LXX.

Σκολιόφρων, *ὁ, ἡ*, (*σκολιός*, *φρήν*) of crooked mind, Nonn.; cf. *σκολιό-βουλός*.

Σκολιόχειλος, *ον*, (*σκολιός*, *χείλος*) with crooked lip: crooked-beaked, like *ἰγκυλοχείλης*.

Σκολιῶ, *ῶ*, (*σκολιός*) to bend, *πρὸς*, Theophr.

Σκολιόδης, *ἐς*, (*εἶδος*) crooked-looking.

Σκολίωμα, *ατος, τό*, (*σκολιῶ*) a bend, curve, Strab.

Σκολιωπός, *όν*, (*σκολιός*, *ὤψ*) looking askew, squinting, Manetho.

Σκολιώσις, *εως, ἡ*, (*σκολιῶ*) a bending, curve, Hipp.

†**Σκόλλης**, *εως, ἡ*, *Scollis*, a rocky range between Elis and Arcadia, Strab. p. 340.

Σκόλλυς, *νος, ὁ*, (*σκολύπτω*) a way of cutting the hair, in which a tuft is left on the crown, *σκόλλυν ὑποκείρειν*, Pamphil. ap. Ath. 494 F; written also *σκόλλυς*, *σκόλλυς*, *σκόλλυς*.

Σκόλοκρος, *ον*, like *κόλος*, crooked, kerp., of short-horned animals, polled and tressed, and the like, Phot.

Σκόλοπαξ, *ἄκος, ὁ*, a large bird of the snipe kind, perh. a woodcock, Arist.

H. A. 9, 8, 12: sometimes written *σκολῶπαξ*, cf. Nemes. Aenup. 21: Arist. also has *ἡσκαλόπαξ*, q. v.

Σκολοπένδρα, *ας, ἡ*, the scolopendra or milliped, Arist. H. A. 4, 7, 4, etc.: also *ἰούλος*, *μυρίοποιος*.—II. the sea-scolopendra, an animal prob. of the genus Nereis, Id. 2, 14, 2, Ael. N. A. 7, 26, etc. Hence

Σκολοπένδρειος, *α, ον*, of or like the scolopendra, Nic. Th. 684.

Σκολοπένδριον, *ον, τό*, a kind of fern, hart's tongue (so called from a fancied likeness to the scolopendra), Theophr.: cf. ἄσπληρον.

Σκολοπένδριος, *ον, ὁ*, = *σκολόπενδρα*.

Σκολοπενδρώδης, *ος*, (*σκολόπενδρα, εἶδος*) like a scolopendra, as Strabo calls a hill that throws out a number of spurs (*πρόποδες*).

Σκολοπήρης μοῖρα, *ἡ*, the fate of one impaled, Manetho.

Σκολοπίω, (*σκόλοψ*) to impale, cf. *ἀνασκολ.*: in pass., *σκολοπισθῆναι*, to run a splinter into one's self, Diosc.

Σκολοποιεύς, *ἐς*, (*σκόλοψ, εἶδος*) pointed like a pale.

†**Σκολοπίεις**, *εντος, ὁ*, the Scolopitis, a river between Priene and Mycale, on the coast of Asia Minor, Hdt. 9, 96.

Σκολοπομάχαιρον, *ον, τό*, (*σκόλοψ, μάχαιρα*) a small surgical knife, sharp on one side and blunt on the other, Hipp.

Σκολοπόδης, *ες, contr.* for *σκολοποιεύς*, Theophr.

†**Σκόλοτοι**, *ον, οἱ*, the name by which the Scythians called themselves, Hdt. 4, 6.

Σκόλον, *οπος, ὁ*, any thing pointed: esp., a pale, stake, for fixing heads on, Il. 18, 177; or for impaling, Eur. Bacch. 983, I. T. 1430:—in plur. *σκόλοπες*, a palisade, used in fortification as early as Hom., esp. in Il.; *τείχεα σκόλοπεςσιν ἠρρότα*, Od. 7, 45; *διὰ τε σκόλοπας καὶ τὰφρον ἐβησαν*, Il. 8, 343; cf. 12, 63; 15, 344; so also in Hdt. 9, 97, Eur. Rhess. 116, Xen. An. 5, 2, 5:—though the usu. Att. word was *σταύρωμα*. (Perh. from *κόλος*: akin to *σκόλος*.)

Σκολύθριον, *ον, τό*, Dim. from *sq.*, Plat. Euthyd. 278 B: also *σκολύφριον*.

Σκόλυθρος, *ον, ὁ*, (*σκολύπτω*):—a low three-legged stool, Teleclid. Amph. 5.—II. *σκόλυθρος*, *ον*, as adj., low, mean, shabby.

Σκόλυμος, *ον, ὁ*, an eatable kind of thistle, which blossoms in the heat of summer, prob. a kind of artichoke, Hes. Op. 580: in Theophr. also *ἡ σκ.* (Akin to *κόλος*, *σκόλοψ*, *σκόλος*.)

Σκόλυμδης, *ες*, (*εἶδος*) like a *σκόλυμος*.

Σκόλυπτος, (*κόλος*) like *κούλω*, to dock, crop, lop; also, to peel, strip, esp. to pull back the praeruptum, which signif. shows that it is akin to *γλύφω*, Lat. *glubo*, *degilubo*.

Σκολυφρός, = *σκληρός*, Hesych., therefore perh. only another form of *σκληρόφρος*.

Σκολόπαξ, *ὁ, v. σκολόπαξ*.

†**Σκομβραρία**, *ας, ἡ*, (*σκόμβρος*) *Scombraria*, the island by Hispania, elsewhere called *Ἡρακλέους νῆσος*, Strab. p. 159: in Ath. 121 F *Σκομβραρία*.

Σκομβρίζω, like *θιννάζω*, = *ραθαπνίζω*.

Σκομβρίς, *v. sub σκορπίς*.

†**Σκόμβρον**, *ον, τό*, = *Σκόμιον*, Ar. Meteor. 1, 13.

Σκόμβρος, *ον, ὁ*, generic name of the *θύννος* and *πτελαγός*, Epich. 30, Ar. Eq. 1008, etc.: proverb., *ὅτι τοῖς σατύροις*, Alex. Epid. 1, 3, v. Meineke.

†**Σκόμιον**, *ον, τό*, Mount *Scomis*, a high range in Thrace, near Rhodope, Thuc. 2, 96.

Σκόνυς, *ας, ἡ*, Att. for *κόνυς*.

†**Σκοπῶαι**, *ῶν, οἱ*, descendants *Scopas*, an ancient princely house in Thessaly, Pind. Fr. Incert. 182; 6, 127.

†**Σκοπάδειος**, *ον, of or relating to Scopas*, Luc.

†**Σκόπας**, *ον, ὁ*, *Scopas*, a prince of Pherae in Thessaly, victor at the Olympic games, Xen. Hell. 6, 1, 1.—2. another prince of Pherae, A. V. H. 12, 1.—3. a celebrated statue of Paros, Paus. 8, 45, 5.

Σκοπάρχης, *ον, ὁ*, (*σκοπός*, ἄρχηγός of the spies or scouts, or of a ransoming party, Xen. Cyr. 6, 3, 6.

†**Σκόπασις**, *ὁ*, *Scopasis*, a king of the Scythians, Hdt. 4, 120.

Σκοπελοδρόμος, *ον*, (*σκόπελος, δρομεῖν*) running over rocks, Anth. 6, 74.

Σκοπελοειδής, *ἐς*, (*εἶδος*) rock-like generally, rocky.

Σκόπελος, *ον, ὁ*, (*σκοπός*, *σκοπεῖν*) strictly, like *σκοπία*, a look-out place, usu. a high rock, standing in or by the sea, Lat. *scopulus*, Hom., esp. in O. 12, 73, 80, etc.; *προβλήεις σκ.*, 2, 396: generally, a high rock, perh. Aesch. Fr. 142, and Eur.; *Θηβαῖον* of the Theban acropolis, Pind. l. 209; *Ἀθῶνας σκ.* of the Athenian Eur. Ion 1434.

†**Σκόπελος**, *ον, ὁ*, *Scopelus*, a small island in the Aegean, north of the boea.

Σκοπελώδης, *ες, contr.* for *σκοπελοειδής*.

Σκόπευμα, *ατος, τό*, a looking about, *δub.*; v. Lob. Phryn. 613.

Σκοπευτήριον, *ον, τό*, = *σκοπία*.

Σκοπευτής, *οὔ, ὁ*, = *σκοπός*, LX.

Σκοπεύω, a *dub.* form of *σκοπεῖν* once read in Hdt. 1, 8, and still in Xen. Hipparch. 7, 6; v. Lob. Phryn. 591.

Σκοπέω, *ῶ*, only used in pres. a. impf., the other tenses being supplied by *σκέπτομαι*, q. v.: (*σκοπός*), to look at or after a thing: to behold, contemplate, ὄστρον, Pind. O. 1, 7; generally, to look, *σκ. ὅπου...*, *σκ. ἄλλω*, Soph. Phil. 16, El. 1474; *ἐγγυλίσκοπεῖν*, Id. Phil. 467, Eur. I. A. 400, 2, metaph., to look to, consider, examine *σκοπεῖν τὰ ἐναντιοῦ*, to look to one's own affairs, Hdt. 1, 8, cf. Val. Hipp. 48; *σκ. τὸν καιρὸν*, Thuc. 2, 23; also, *σκ. εἰς...*, Eur. Phoenix 4, Med. 1166, Thuc. 7, 71; *σκ. τι περὶ ἐμάντων, πρὸς Ἀλλήλους*, Plat. Euthyphr. 9 C, Rep. 348 B; *περὶ τινος*, Rep. 351 B, etc.; *περὶ τι*, Soph. 239 B:—freq. with a rel. *σκοπεῖν τὴν τελευτὴν κτ' ἀποβήσεται*, Hdt. 1, 32; *σκ. εἰ...*, Plat. Legg. 8, 26; *σκοπεῖν ὅπως...*, Xen. Cyr. 2, 6; *σκόπει μή...*, take heed lest..., Pl. Gorg. 458 C.—3. to look out for, expect, *πρὸς γυναικὰ μοι*, Isae. 2, § 22.—4. inquire, learn, ὑπό τινος, Br. Soph. O. T. 286.—II. also, σκοπέωμαι dep. mid. just like σκοπέω c. acc. Soph. O. T. 964, Eur. I. c., H. 1537, and freq. in Plat., Xen., etc.—but the act. and dep. together, *σπάν καὶ σκοπομένους ὑπ' ἄλλων*, quiring, and having inquiry made of others, Plat. Legg. 772 D.—As *θρομαί*, θεωρέω, refer to *universa*.

ulation; so do σκοπέω, σκοπέομαι particular, cf. Hdt. 1, 30, Thuc. 1, 1, Plat. Phaed. 99 D. Hence

σκοπία, ἡ, = σκοπία, a look-out, watch-tower, Aesch. Supp. 713; Eur. Id. Ag. 289, 309, Xen. Cyr. 1, 11, etc.—II. a look-out, watch, ch. Supp. 786.

σκοπήσις, εως, ἡ, (σκοπέω) a spying, spying; consideration.

σκοπία, ἄς, ἡ, Ion. σκοπιῶν, (σκοπέω):—a place whence one looks out, a look-out place, in Hom.

παλάδεσσιν, Od. 10, 97; ἀπό σκοπέου, Il. 4, 275, Od. 4, 524; ἵος ἐν σκοπῇ, Il. 5, 771; etc.; f. Athos, Soph. Fr. 229; Ἰλῖος of the Trojan acropolis, Eur. 931; cf. Phoen. 233, Ar. Nub. etc., v. sub σκοπέλος:—metaph.

highest or highest point of anything, N. 9, 112.—2. in prose, simply, look out, Lat. specula, Hdt. 2, 15, Rep. 445 C. I. a looking out, g. keeping watch, σκοπῆν ἔχειν, πηδύκειν, Od. 8, 302, Hdt. 5, 13; ch. Xen. Hipparch. 4, 10.—III. scul., al. = Ὀρείδης, Welcker Jac. Philostr. Imag. p. 421.

σκοπιάω, f. -άω, to look about one, from a high place or watch-tower, 58: generally, to spy, explore, in a plain, Od. 10, 260:—as dep. Theocr. 3, 26.—II. transit., to spy search out, discover, c. acc., Il. 10,

σκοπιάω, later poet. form for foreg., σκοπῶν, Q. Sm. 2, 6.

σκοπῆτης, οὔ, ὁ, (σκοπία) a spy, scout.—II. a highlander, epith. N., Anth. P. 6, 16, 34.

σκοπικός, ον, (σκοπός) belonging leading to a goal, end, object; suitable to an end or object.

σκοπίον, ον, τό, Scorpium, a place Thebes in Boeotia, Polyb. 5,

σκοπίος, ον, ὁ, Scorpius, masc. pr. us. 5, 3, 7.

σκοπεύομαι, f. -ήσομαι, dep. mid., about, observe from a high place watch or scout: generally, to spy, observe, Ar. Vesp. 361, cf. Xen. 9, 2. From

σκοπεύω, οὔ, ὁ, (σκοπία, ἔρα) a spy, scout, Philostr.

σκοπός, οὔ, ὁ, (ΣΚΕΠ-, σκέπ- one that watches, one that looks after or after things, P. 23, 359: a keeper, Od. 22, 396: in Pind., of and kings, c. gen. loci, its guard-protecter, ruler, O. 1, 86; 6, 101;—signif., one who watches or dogs, lies in wait for him, Od. 22, 396, Aj. 945.—2. usu., a look-out, watchman, watcher, stationed in high place to overlook a

city, esp. in war, Lat. speculator, 92, Od. 16, 365, Xen. Cyr. 3, 1, 1, etc.; also, one who watches the game, Ib. 1, 6, 40:—in Hom., spy, scout, Il. 10, 324, 526, 561, ch. signif. Xen. prefers κατὰ:—so in Aesch. Theb. 36, Eur. 56:—a messenger who has been learn tidings, Soph. O. C. 35.—3. distant mark or object on which the eye, a mark, Lat. scopus, ὁ ἄλλον, ἐν ὧπω τις βάλεν εἰσομαι αἰκε τῶν, Od. 22, σκοπέω, away from the mark, 344, cf. Schaf. Mel. p. 51; so, σκοπῶν, Pind. O. 13, 134; σκοπεῖν τόσον, to aim at it, Ib. 2, σκοπεῖν τυχῆν, Id. N. 6, 46; ὥστε τοσοῦτος σκοποῦ, Aesch.

Ag. 628; ὥστε τοσοῦτος σκοποῦ, τοσοῦτος ἄνδρος τοσοῦ, Soph. Ant. 1033; ἐπὶ σκοπὸν βάλλειν, Xen. Cyr. 1, 6, 29; παράλλας τοῦ σκοποῦ καὶ ἡμαρτεν, Plat. Theat. 194 A; ὁπτιγῶναι σκοποῦ, Id. Legg. 744 A; στογάζεσθαι σκοποῦ, Id. Rep. 519 C; πρὸς σκοπὸν βλέπειν, Id. Gorg. 507 D. (Some, wrongly, write it parox. σκοπός in signif. I, cf. Wolf Anal. 2, p. 469.)

Σκόπτω, σκοπτικός, later form of σκόπτον, σκωπτικός, Jac. Anth. P. p. 657.

Σκορῆκίζω, f. -ίζω, strictly, to bid one go ἐς κόρακας: hence, in pass., to be treated contemptuously, Lat. contumelia affici, Dem. 11, 12, Plut. Ar. tax. 27. (Cf. the modern Stambul from ἐς τὰν πόλιν.)

Σκορῆκισμός, ὁ, contemptuous treatment, Plut. 2, 467 E.

Σκόραξ, v. l. for κόραξ, Mnesim. Ἰπποτρ. 1, 18.

Σκορδιός, (σκόρδον) contr. for σκορδιός.

Σκορδιόνομαι, f. -ήσομαι, Ion. σκορδιόνομαι, also κορδιόνομαι, dep. mid.:—to stretch one's limbs, to yawn, gape, strictly of men, dogs, etc., only half roused from sleep, Lat. pandiculari, Hipp.: hence also of a person tired or enervated, Ar. Ach. 30, Vesp. 642, Ran. 922: later also = καρῆβαρῶν, to feel dull sick head-ache; hence toretch, vomit. (Perh. from κόρυς II, κύρα.) Hence

Σκορδιόνη, ατος, τό, also κορδιόνη, a yawning and stretching: a sick head-ache, Hipp. [I]

Σκορδιόνησος, οἱ σκορδιόνησος, οὔ, ὁ, = foreg., Hipp.

Σκορδιόν, ον, τό, (σκόρδον) a plant which smells of garlic, Diosc.

Σκορδιοειδής, ἐς, of the σκόρδιον kind, Diosc.

†Σκορδίσκοι, ον, οἱ, and Σκορδίσκαι, the Scordisci, a Celtic race in Pannonia, so named from Mt. Σκόρδος, Strab. pp. 296, 318.

Σκόρδον, τό, contr. for σκόρδον, garlic.

Σκορδοπύσσον, ον, τό, a plant which smells of garlic, Diosc.

Σκορδοπώλης, ον, ὁ, = σκороδοπώλης.

Σκορδύλη, ης, ἡ, like κορδύλη III, a young tunny-fish, Arist. H. A. 6, 17, 13.

Σκορδύλος, ον, ὁ, = κορδύλος, a water-lizard, eft or newt, Arist. H. A. 1, 1, 15. [v]

Σκορδομάλη, ης, ἡ, (σκόρδον, ἄλμη) a sauce or pickle composed of brine and garlic, Cratin. Od. 5, Ar. Eq. 199, etc.

Σκορδορίζω, f. -ίζω, (σκόρδον) to feed or prepare with garlic: esp., to train game-cocks on garlic for fighting, Ar. Eq. 494; hence, ἑσκορδορισμένος, primed with garlic, Ib. Ach. 166; cf. φησιγγώ.—II. to look, smell, taste like garlic.

Σκορδότον, ον, τό, dim. from σκόρδον, in plur., sprouts or stalks of garlic, Ar. Plut. 818.

Σκορδομάχοι, ον, οἱ, Garlic-fighters, Luc. V. Hist. 1, 13.

Σκορδομιμήτης, ὁ, ὄν, (σκόρδον, μιμέομαι) made to resemble garlic, like garlic, Ar. Fr. 122.

Σκόρδον, ον, τό, contr. σκόρδον, garlic, Lat. allium, the root of which consists of several separate cloves (γελυθίον), and so distinguished from the onion (κρόνον), and leek (πράσον); first in Hdt. 2, 125; 4, 17, and freq. in Ar.; σκороδοῖς ἀλείφειν=

σκορδορίζειν, Ar. Pac. 502; σκороδο φαγεῖν=ἑσκορδοθῆναι, Id. Lys. 690. Hence

Σκορδοπανδοκεντριαρτοπώλης, ὁ, ὁς, ἡ, comic word in Ar. Lys. 458 a garlic-bread-selling hostess.

Σκορδοπώλης, ον, ὁ (πωλέω) a garlic-seller.

Σκορδοφάγος, ὦ, to eat garlic Hesych.: from

Σκορδοφάγος, ον, garlic-eating.

Σκορδοφόρος, ον, (σκόρδον, φέρω) garlic-bearing, Eust. ad Dion. P. 525.

Σκορδοδω, contr. σκορδῶ, acc. to Hesych., = συνουσιῶ.

Σκορδών, ἄνος, ὁ, (σκόρδον) a bed of garlic.

Σκόρπειος, α, ον, Ion. -ήτις, η, ον, (σκόρπιος) of the scorpion, Orph. Lith. 504.

Σκορπίανω, (σκόρπιος) to anger, enrage:—pass., to be enraged.

Σκορπιόνης, ἡ, ὄν, born under the scorpion; cf. κριανός.

Σκορπίδιον, ον, τό, dim. from σκόρπιος IV, Polyb. 8, 7, 6. [I]

Σκορπίζω, f. -ίζω, to scatter, disperse, just like σκεδάννυμι, an Ion. word, used by Hecataeus, acc. to Phryn. 218, ubi v. Lob.; but most freq. in Alex. Greek, as LXX., and N. T.

Σκορπιόηκτος, ον, (δύκνω) stung by a scorpion.

Σκορπιοειδής, ἐς, (σκόρπιος, εἶδος) scorpion-like: τό σκ., a plant, so called from the likeness of its seed to a scorpion's tail, Diosc. 4, 195: also σκороπίνουρος, Scorpiurus sulcatus, Sprengel.

Σκορπιόεις, εσσα, εν, (σκόρπιος) of a scorpion, Nic. Th. 654, Al. 145.

Σκορπιόθεν, (σκόρπιος) adv., from a scorpion, Orph. L. 755.

Σκορπιμαχός, ον, (σκόρπιος, μάχουμαι) fighting with scorpions, ἀκρίς, Arist. Mirab. 139.

Σκορπιόπληκτος, ον, (πλήσσω)= σκороπιοήκτος, Diosc. 4, 195.

Σκορπίος, ον, ὁ, a scorpion, Aesch. Fr. 155, Soph. Fr. 35, etc.:—adult teres were punished with it, Plat. (Com.) Pha. 1, 21. (Perh. akin to σκороβατος, which Hesych. quotes as equiv. to σκαραβος, κύραβος).—II. a prickly sea-fish, Epich. p. 35, etc. (ap. Ath. 320).—III. a prickly plant, Theophr.—IV. an engine of war for discharging arrows, Plut. Marcell. 15 [π].

Σκορπιούρος, ον, (οἰρά) scorpion tailed: esp. the name of a plant, cf. σκороπιοειδής. [I]

Σκορπιόω, ὦ, (σκόρπιος)=σκороπιαίνω.

Σκορπίας, εἶδος, ἡ, a kind of sea fish, Arist. H. A. 5, 10, 5; v. l. σκορπιός.

Σκορπισμός, οὔ, ὁ, a scattering.

Σκορπιτής, ον, ὁ, scorpion-like, Plin.

Σκορπιώτης, ἐς, contr. for σκороπιοειδής, Arist. H. A. 4, 7, 7.

Σκορπιός, ὁ, =σκόρπιος IV.

Σκοτάω, f. -άω, to darken, LXX. cf. συσκοτάω.

Σκοταίος, α, ον, (σκότος):—dark, in the dark, either before morning σκοταίος διήλθε, Xen. An. 4, 1, 5, ἐτι σκ. παρήλθεν, Id. Hell. 4, 5, 18; or after night-fall, ἦδη σκ. ἀνήγαγον, Id. Cyr. 7, 1, 45, cf. An. 4, 1, 10: cf. κνεφαίος.

†Σκοτάνη, ης, ἡ, Scotane, a spot in Arcadia, Paus. 8, 23, 8.

Σκοτασμός, οὔ, ὁ, (σκατάω) a making dark.—II. a being or becoming dark, darkness, ὀφθαλμῶν, Diosc.

Σκοτάω, =σκατάω; herce Ep. 3 pl. σκοτώσι, Nic. Al. 35.

Σκοτία, ἡ=σκοτία, LXX.

Σκοτεινός, ἡ, ὄν, (σκότος):—dark, like σκότιος, σκ. νύκτος ἄρμα, Aesch. Cho. 661; ἐνερτέρων βέλος, Ib. 286; σκ. περιβόλαι, of a scabbard, Eur. Phoen. 276, and Plat.; ἀνὰ τὸ σκ. προοιδεν, the darkness, Thuc. 3, 22:—in the dark, darkling, blind, Soph. O. T. 1326; σκ. ὄμμα, Eur. Alc. 385:—τὰ σκοτεινά, the dark shadows in a picture, Plut. 2, 57 C.—II. metaph., dark, obscure, opp. to ἐλλογίμος (well-known), Plat. Symp. 197 A; so Heraclitus was called ὁ σκοτεινός, Cic. Fin. 2, 5, 15; σκ. ἀκοαί, obscure reports, Plat. Criti. 109 E:—adv. -νός, σκ. διαλέγεσθαι, Plat. Rep. 558 D.—III. for Pind. N. 7, 901, v. sub κοτεινός. Hence

Σκοτεινότης, ητος, ἡ, darkness, Plat. Soph. 254 A.

Σκοτεινώδης, ες, (εἶδος)=σκοτώδης.

Σκότειος, α, ὄν,=σκότιος, σκοτεινός, LXX., Joseph.

Σκοτερός, ὁ, ὄν,=σκότιος, v. 1. Orph. Arg. 1045:—like νύκτερος for νύχτος, χοφερός for ζόφος, δυσφορός, etc.

Σκοτεύω, (σκότος) to hide one's self in darkness, Hesych.

Σκοτώω,=σκοτώ, Schäf. Dem. 1, p. 260.

Σκοτία, ας, ἡ, (σκότος) darkness, gloom, esp. the darkness of the grave, Eur. Phoen. 335.—II. in architecture, the scotia or cavetto, a sunken moulding in the base of a pillar, so called from the dark shadow it casts, Vitruv. 3, 3. Hence

Σκοτιαῖος, α, ὄν,=σκοταῖος, Hipp.; r. Lob. Phryn. 552.

Σκοτίας, ὄν, ὁ, (σκότος) one who keeps in the dark, esp. a runaway slave, Lat. tenebrio, ap. Hesych.

Σκοτίζω, f. -ισω, (σκότος) to make dark:—pass., to be dark, Plut. 2, 1120 F: τῇ διανοίᾳ, N. T.: also to be dizzy.

Σκότιον, ὄν, τό,=σκότος, Carm. Sib.

Σκότιος, α, ὄν, also ας, ὄν, Eur. Alc. 123 (σκότος):—dark, darkling, Eur. Phoen. 1542, etc.; esp., in the dark, secret, σκότιον δὲ εἵναι το μῆτηρ, in secret his mother bare him, Ib. 6, 24; hence, θεῶν παῖδες σκότιοι, the children of the gods' secret loves, Eur. Alc. 999; so, σκ. εἶναι, λέχος, νυμφευτήρια, secret, stolen loves, Id. Ion 860, Tro. 44, 252: σκ. Κύπρις, Anth. P. 7, 51.—2. dark, obscure, of dithyrambs, Ar. Av. 1389.—II. in Cete, the boys before the age of manhood were called σκότιοι, because up to that time they lived at home in the μυχοί or women's apartments, Schol. Eur. Alc. l. c.

†Σκοτίας, ὄν, ὁ, Scotius, masc. pr. n., Pind. Fr. 282 Böckh.

Σκοτιμός, ὁ, ὅ, (σκιζέω) a making dark, darkening.—II. a being, becoming dark, darkness.—2. dizziness, Lat. vertigo.

Σκοτίτης, ὄν, ὁ, (σκότιος) epith. of Jupiter, like κελευμένης, νεφέληγε ρέτης, etc., Paus.

Σκοτοβινία, ὦ, (σκότος, βίνω) comic word formed after σκοτοδινία, in tenebris concumbere cum aliqua, Ar. Ach. 1221.

Σκοτοδῶσπυκνήθρις, τρίχος, ὁ, ἡ, (σκότος, δασύς, πυκνός) dark with rough thick hair, comic word in Ar. Ach. 390.

†Σκοτοδίνη, ης, ἡ, appell. of a court-snake, Archæol. Diam. 2.

Σκοτόδειπνος, ὄν, (δειπνέω) eating in the dark.

Σκοτοδίνεομαι, (σκότος, δινέω) dep., to grow dizzy, to have a dizziness or vertigo, Hipp. 677; so in act., Luc. (?) Philopat. 1.

Σκοτοδίνη, ης, ἡ,=σκοτοδινία, Hipp.: acc. to Lob. Phryn. 499, the worse form.

Σκοτοδινία, ας, ἡ, dizziness, vertigo, Plat. Soph. 264 C; σκ. καὶ ἰλιγγος, Id. Legg. 892 E.

Σκοτοδινίασις, ἡ,=foreg.: from Σκοτοδινίω,=σκοτοδίνεομαι, Ar. Ach. 1219, Plat. Legg. 663 B, etc.; cf. Lob. Phryn. 82.

Σκοτόδινος, ὁ,=σκοτοδινία, Hipp. Σκοτοδίνης, ες, (σκότος, εἶδος) dark-looking, Plat. Phaed. 81 D, Bekk., ubi al. σκιοειδῆ.

Σκοτόεις, εσσα, ἐν, poet. for σκότιος, dark, νέφος, Hes. Op. 553: σκοτόεσσα δόξη, a dark, doubtful opinion, Emped. 301.

Σκοτοεργός, ὄν, (σκότος, *εργω) working in the dark, Manetho.

Σκοτοιβόρος, ὄν, (σκότος, βορά) eating in the dark: metaph., malicious, mischievous.

Σκοτομάννα, ἡ, Att. for σκοτομήνη, Anth. P. 13, 12; cf. Phryn. 499.

Σκοτομήδης, ες, (μῆδης) of dark counsel, wily.

Σκοτομήνη, ης, ἡ, (σκότος, μῆνη) a moonless night, Aristid. 1, p. 570.

Σκοτομήνια, ας, ἡ,=foreg. Hence Σκοτομήνιος, ὄν, moonless, dark, νύξ, Od. 14, 457.

Σκότος, ὄν, τό, v. sq., sub fin.

ΣΚΟΤΟΣ, ὄν, ὁ, darkness, gloom, Od. 19, 389, Pind., and Att.: more freq. in Il., but there always of the darkness of death, usu. in phrase, τὸν δὲ σκότος ὅσσε κέλυψεν, 4, 461, etc.; στυγερὸς δ' ἄρα μιν σκότος εἶλεν, 5, 47; so in Trag., e. g. σκότῳ θανέιν, Eur. Hipp. 837; so, of the nether world, τὸν αἰὲ κατὰ γῆς σκότον ἐμμένω, Soph. O. C. 1701, cf. Aj. 394; γῆς σκότῳ κέκρυπται, Eur. Hel. 62:—in plur., ἐν σκότοις νηδὺς τετραμμένη, Aesch. Eum. 665; cf. Cho. 63:—also of blindness, σκότον βλέπειν, to see darkness, i. e. to be blind, Soph. O. T. 419; also, σκότον δεδωρόκειναι, Valck. Phoen. 380, Diatr. p. 141:—metaph., σκότῳ κρύπτειν, like Horace's nocte premere, to hide in darkness, Soph. El. 1396, cf. Pind. Fr. 171, 5; 252; so, κατέχευεν ὑπὸ σκότον, Xen. Cyr. 4, 6, 4: opp. to σκότον ἔχειν, to be in darkness, Plat. N. 7, 19, Eur. Incert. 30, 8; ἐν σκότῳ καθήμενος, Pind. O. 1, 134; καὶ περικαλύψαι τοῖσι πράγμασι σκότον, Eur. Ion 1522: διὰ σκότους ἐστί, it is dark and uncertain, Xen. An. 2, 5, 9; ὑπόρτια καὶ σκ., Plat. Legg. 837 A:—also darkness, i. e. ignorance, Dem. 411, 25.—A neut. nom. σκότος, εος, τό, also occurs, as in Pind. Fr. 106; 171, 5, and so in Att., as Xen. Cy. 1, 6, 40; 2, 1, 25, etc.; but not so freq. as the masc., cf. Pors. Hec. 819, Piers. Moer. p. 355, Ellendt: Lex. Soph. s. v.; Dind. would wholly eject it from the Trag., ad Eur. Hec. 1. (Akin to σκού, σκιά.)

†Σκότησσα, more correctly Σκοτούσσα, ης, ἡ, (σκότεις) Scotussa, a city of Thessaly, Strab. p. 329: hence ὁ Σκοτουσσαῖος, the inhab. of Scotussa, Xen. Hell. 4, 3, 3.

Σκοτώω, ὦ, (σκότος) to make dark, darken, to blind, σκοτάσω βλέφαρα καὶ δεδορκότα, Soph. Aj. 85.—II. in pass.,=σκοτοδινίω, Hipp., Plat. Prot. 339 E.

Σκοτώδης, ες, contr. for σκοτοειδής, Plat. Rep. 518 C: obscure, Id.

Crat 412 B.—II. dizzy, Hipp. 1=σκοτοδινία, Id.

Σκοτώδια, ας, ἡ, a being dark, ness.

Σκώτωμα, ατος, τό, (σκοτώ) ness, vertigo, Polyb. 5 56 7, in Hence

Σκώτωματικός, ἡ, ὄν, causing ness.

Σκότισσις, ἡ, (σκοτώ) a dark eclipse.—II. dizziness, vertigo.

*Σκυβάζω, (σκυβαλον) to as dung: to despise, reject, treat temptuously, LXX.

Σκυβαλίκος, ἡ, ὄν, contempt Timocr. ap. Plut. Themist. 21.

Σκυβάλισμα, ατος, τό,=σκυβ Pseudo-Phocyl. 144. [α]

Σκυβάλισμος, ὁ, ὅ, (σκυβαλον) contempt, rejection, Polyb. 30, 17

Σκυβάλλον, ὄν, τό, dung, D filth, refuse, leavings, ἀποειπν Leon. Al. 30, cf. Anth. P. 6, 303:—that which the sea throws up.

Phil. Thess. 23, 2, Gataker ap. p. 869 sq. (Usu. deriv. from ἐκβαλεῖν, cf. σκορακίζω.) [α] He

Σκυβάλωδης, ες, (εἶδος) refusus τό σκ.=σκυβαλον.

†Σκυδίσις, ὄν, ὁ, Mt. Scud range in Pontus and Armenia, p. 548.

Σκυδμαῖος, ὄν,=σκυθρωπος, sych.: from

Σκυδμαῖον,=σκύζομαι, to be with one, τινί, Il. 24, 592.

Σκύζα, ἡ, (κῶω, κνέω, κύνω) desire, lust, Phillet. 32.

Σκνῶω, ὦ, to be at heat, of (cf. κατρώω), Arist. H. A. 6, 18

Σκνίζομαι, dep., prob. only us. pres. part. and inf., to be angry or with one, τινί, Il. 4, 23, Od. 23

absol., to be wrath, Il. 8, 483; 9, An act. σκνίζω only in Gramm.

deriv. from κύνω, and so, strictly, κννίζομαι, to snarl: but, acc. to Theoc. 16, 8, strictly an

allion, letting down his ἐπισκνίζω so, strictly, to look furious.

σκούζομαι come σκνυδμαῖον, σκυ

Σκυβανῶ, ἡ, a fem. form of θης, coined by Ar. Lys. 184. [α]

Σκυθάριον, ὄν, τό, Scythian=θάρος, Diosc.

Σκῦθης, ὄν, ὁ, a Scythian, f. Hes. Fr. 17, fusu. in pl. of Σκῦ general term for most of the no

tribes in north of Europe and beyond the Ister and Pontus

nus, Hdt. 4, 18, sqq., acc. to they called themselves Σκῦλο

were divided generally into γε

νομάδες, and βασιλῆται:†—pr

Σκνῦθον ἑρμία, Ar. Ach. 7

Aesch. Pr. 2.—2. as adj., Σ

σῖδηρος, Aesch. Theb. 817; c

λνθ.—II. metaph., any rude, person.—III. at Athens, a

one of the city-guard, which was

wly composed of Scythian slav

Thesm. 1017, etc.; cf. τοξότ

[α]

†Σκῦθης, ὄν, ὁ, Scythies, son

cules and Echidna, Hdt. 4, 10

king of the Zancleai in Sic

6, 23.—3. another. father of C

of Cos, Id. 7, 163.—Others in

Hell. 3, 4, 20; Dem.; etc.

†Σκνῦθια, ας, ἡ, Scythia, cou

the Scythae in northern Eur

Asia, Call. Dian. 174, Strab.

νι. σμένος ξυρῶ, Eur. El. 241; i. f. σκυθίζω, χειροίακτρον. Σκυθινῶδες, adv. to Scythia, Call. p. 256.

σκυθικός, ἡ, ὅν. (Σκύθης) Scythian, ἡ, ὅν. the Euxine, Theophr. 16, 99; ἡ Σκυθική, sc. χώρα, thia, Hdt. 4, 99, etc. † αἱ Σκυθικά, a kind of shoes, like Περσικά, ὡνάνα, etc., Lys. ap. Harpocr.

Σκυθινοί, ὡν, οἱ, the Scythini, a people of Armenia, Xen. An. 4, 7,

Σκυθίνος, ὡν, ὁ, Scythinus, an epic poet, of Teos, Ath. 461 F.

Σκυθίς, ἰδος, ἡ, pecul. fem. to Σκυθίς, —1. with or without γυνή, a thian female.—2. sc. γῆ, Scythia.

σκυθίστι, adv. (σκυθίζω) after Scythian fashion, Soph. Fr. 420: in the thian tongue, Hdt. 4, 27, 59. [τῇ]

σκυθόπολις, ἡ, Scythopolis, a city in Palestine, Strab. p. 763: in Polyb. 4, 4, ἡ Σκυθὸν πόλις.

σκυθός, ὁ, Acol. for σκύφος, Paro. ap. Ath. 500 B.

σκυθοτόξτης, ὡν, ὁ, (Σκύθης, τοῦ) a Scythian bowman, Xen. An. 15.

σκυθράζω, f. -άσω, to be angry, penev. Eur. El. 830.

σκυθραῖς, ὁ=σχύρθαξ, q. v.

σκυθρός, ὁ, ὅν, angry, sullen, Mel. 1, p. 8, Arat. 1120.

σκυθροπάζω, f. -άσω, (σκυθροπός) to be angry or sullen, be of a sad countenance, Ar. Lys. 7, Plut. 756: in part.

σκυθροπακάς, Dem. 1122, 12; ἡ, σκυθροπάσας, Aeschin. 33, 5: σκυθροπός:—hence, to be of a sad

countenance, Jac. Philostr. Imag. p. 378.

σκυθροπῆμος, οὔ, ὁ, sternness, sadness of countenance, Plut. 2, 43 F.

σκυθρότης, ὅν, also ἡ, ὅν, Luc. 1, Phryn. 105: (σκυθρός, ὡν) of a sad countenance, Eur. Med. 271, Hipp.

σκυθρότης, ὅν, ὅν, Phoen. etc.; opp. to φαιδρός, Xen. 3, 10, 4:—also of affected grav-

ity, Dem. 1122, 20, Aeschin. 56, 31:—in sc. γέλω, to cloak joy under

of sadness, Aesch. Cho. 738:—σκυθρότης=seq., Eur. Alc. 797:—σκυθρότης ἔχειν, Xen. Mem.

1, II. of colour, sad-coloured, and dull, Lat. tristis, opp. to λαμπρός, Jac. Philostr. Imag. p. 378.

σκυθρότης, ὅν, ὅν, a being sullen, sullenness, Hipp.

σκυθραῖνα, ἡ, poet. fem. from σκυθραῖς, Anth. P. 9, 604. [ᾶ]

σκυθραῖα, ας, ἡ, (σκυλαεύω) the training, etc., of dogs, Plut. Maj. 5.

σκυθραῖος, α, ὡν, (σκύλαξ) of dogs or puppies, κρέας, Hipp.

σκυλαένη, τό, a puppy, young dog, ap. Plut. 2, 241 A, Anth. P. 7, 604. [ᾶ]

σκυλαέτης, ὁ, poet. for σκύλαξ, C. 1, 480; 4, 227.

σκυλαέτης, ὁ, Scylaceus, masc. pr. C. 1, Sm. 10, 147.

σκυλαέτης, (σκύλαξ) to pair dogs, C. acc., Xen. Cyn. 7, 1:—ὡς ἂν ἡλικίᾳ σκυλαέτης, to be mated by a she-wolf, Strab.

σκυλαή, ἡ, poet. fem. of σκύλαξ, Orph. Arg. 982. [ᾶ]

σκυλάκη, ἡ, ὅν, Scylace, a small of the Pelagis on the Mysian of Asia Minor, Hdt. 1, 57.

σκυλάχων, adv. like a young dog, like, Synes.

Σκυλάκιζω, (σκύλαξ) to copulate like dogs.

Σκυλάκινός, ἡ, ὅν, of young dogs.

Σκυλάκιον, ὡν, τό, dim. from σκύλαξ, Plat. Rep. 539 B. [ᾶ]

†Σκυλάκειον, ὡν, τό, Scylaceum, in lower Italy, Strab. p. 261.

Σκυλάκτις, ἡ, protectress of dogs, Diana, Orph. H. 35, 12.

Σκυλάκοδρομος, ὡν, (σκύλαξ, δραμεῖν) of the dog-days, ὡρα σκ., Poet. de Herb. 140.

Σκυλάκοκτόνος, ὡν, (σκύλαξ, κτείνω) dog-killing.—II. proparox. σκυλακόκτονος, ὡν, pass., killed by dogs.

Σκυλάκοτροφία, ας, ἡ, a breeding of dogs, Opp. C. 1, 436.

Σκυλάκοτρόφος, ὡν, (σκύλαξ, τρέφω) keeping or rearing dogs, Opp. H. 1, 719.

Σκυλάκωδης, ες, (σκύλαξ, εἶδος) like a young dog: τό σκ., the nature of puppies, Xen. Cyr. 1, 4, 4.

Σκυλάξ, ὁ, ὅν, (the latter always in Hom. and Hes.):—a young dog, a wheel, puppy, Od. 9, 289; 12, 86, Hes. Th. 334; κύων ἡμᾶρ ἔσσι περὶ σκυλάκεσσιν βεβῶσα, Od. 20, 14; in full, σκ. κύων, Hdt. 3, 32:—generally, a dog, Soph. Tr. 1098, Eur. Bacch. 338, etc.:—the Grammarians are called σκυλάκες Ἰπποκράτους, in Anth. P. 11, 321.—Cf. σκύων.—II. an iron chain, Plat. (Com.) Hell. 5:—a chain or collar for the neck, Polyb. 20, 10, 8; so Lat. canis, catellus, in Plaut. (Prob. akin to σκύλλω, from the nature of young dogs, cf. Σκύλλα: still it may be akin to κύων, as σκυθρός is.) [ᾶ]

†Σκυλάξ, ακος, ὁ, Scylax, a celebrated geographer of Caryanda in Caria, Hdt. 4, 44.—There were two others of this name at a later period; for the various opinions respecting these v. Bähr. Exc. X ad Hdt. 4, 44, vol. 2, p. 671.

Σκυλάτικος, ἡ, ὅν, stripping a slain enemy: from

Σκυλάω, a rare form for σκυλεύω, Anth.

Σκυλεία, ας, ἡ, a despoiling, esp. of a slain enemy, LXX.

Σκυλεύμα, ατος, τό, (σκυλεύω) esp. in plur., the arms stripped off a slain enemy, spoils, Eur. Phoen. 857, Ion 1145, Thuc. 4, 44. [ᾶ]

Σκυλευσις, ἡ, (σκυλεύω)=σκυλεία. [ᾶ]

Σκυλευτής, οὔ, ὁ, one who strips a slain enemy: from

Σκυλεύω, (σκόλον) to strip or spoil a slain enemy of his arms (for it was not right to take off the clothes also, Plat. Rep. 469 C), Lat. spoliare, first in Hes., and Hdt. Construct.: c. acc. pers. et rei, Κύκνον τεύχεα ὑπ' ὤμων σκυλεύσαντες, Hes. Sc. 468; c. acc. pers. only, σκ. νεκρούς, Hdt. 1, 82, and Thuc.:—c. acc. rei et gen. pers., Xen. An. 6, 1, 6, Hell. 2, 4, 19; so, σκ. τι ἀπό τίνος, Hdt. 9, 80:—later c. acc. pers. et gen. rei, σκ. τοὺς τελευτήσαντας πλὴν ὅπλων, Plat. I. c.; ἀφ' ἧς βαίαναν δερμάτος, Nic. Th. 379. (Akin. to συλάω, συλεύω.)

†Σκυλῆς, ὡν Ion. εἰς, ὁ, Scyles, a king of the Scythians, Hdt. 4, 78.

Σκυλήτρια, ας, ἡ, she who strips a slain enemy, Lyc. 853.

Σκυληφόρος, ὡν, poet. for σκυλοφόρος, Anth. P. 9, 428.

Σκυλάη, τό, dog-fish, Lat. caniculae, Arist. H. A. 6, 10, 10, etc. [ᾶ]

Σκυλάη, ἡ, ὅν, in Od. usu. Σκύλλη, Scylla, daughter of Crataeis †(later, of Phorcys and Hecate who was call-

ed Crataeis, Ap. Rh. 4, 828-9)†, monster inhabiting a cavern in the straits of Sicily, Od. 12, 73, sq. —a fable that afterwards underwent many changes, v. Heyne and Voss on Virg. Ecl. 6, 74. The usu. -nom. Σκύλλα occurs in Od. only once, 12, 235 (From σκύλλω, because she rendered her prey in pieces, Od. 12, 96, 245. Not from σκύλαξ, for the dogs in her womb belonged only to the later legend.) —†II. daughter of Nisus of Megara, who betrayed her father through love for Minos, Apollod. 3, 15, 8.

†Σκύλλαιον, ὡν, τό, Scyllaeum, a promontory of Argolis opposite Sunium, now cape Skillo, Thuc. 5, 53.—2. rocks in the straits of Sicily, where Scylla dwelt, Strab. p. 257, who also mentions a town of same name; v. Σκύλλα.

Σκύλλαρος, ὡν, ὁ, also κύλλαρος, (σκύλλω) a kind of crab, which, being unprotected by a shell, fixes itself in empty snail-shells; perh., the hermit crab, Arist. H. A.

†Σκυλλητικός, ἡ, ὅν, of Scylletium; ὁ Σκυλλίτης, Arist. Pol. 7, 9, 2; Strab. p. 254: from

†Σκυλλήτιον, ὡν, τό, Scylletium, a city of Brutium, later called Σκυλλήτιον.

†Σκυλλίτης, ὡν, Ion. ἰτης, εἰς, ὁ, Scyllias, a diver of Scior e, Hdt. 8, 8.

†Σκύλλης, ἰδος, ὁ, Scyllis, son of Daedalus, a statutory of Crete, Paus. 2, 15.—2. Σκυλλίς, ἰδος, ἡ, fem. pr. n., Anth. P. 7, 475.

†Σκύλλος, ὡν, ὁ, Scyllus, =Σκυλλίτης, Ath. 296 F.

ΣΚΥΨΑΛΩ, aor. ἔσκυλα, strictly to skin, flay: generally, to rend, mangle, Aesch. Pers. 577; ἰσχυλῶ, Mel. 60: to pluck out the hair, Nic. Al. 412:—metaph., to trouble, annoy, Lat. vexare, N. T. (From σκύλλω come σκύλον, σκύλον: cf. σκύλαξ, Σκύλλα.) Hence

Σκύμμα, ατος, τό, hair plucked out, κόμη σκυμμάτα, Anth. P. 5, 130; cf. Rubnk. Ep. Cr. p. 73.

Σκυμμός, οὔ, ὁ, (σκύλλω) a rending, mangling, Anth.: metaph., trouble, grief, LXX., Artemid. 2, 30, etc.

Σκυλοδέψης, ὡν, f. -ήσω, to tan hides, Ar. Plut. 514: from

Σκυλοδέψω, ὡν, ὁ, (σκόλον, δέψω, δεψέω) a tanner of hides, Ar. Av. 490, Eccl. 420: cf. σκυτοδέψης, from which it differs only in the quantity of the first syllable; also, σκυλοδέψης.

Σκυλοδέψης, ὁ=foreg., Dem. 781, 18.

Σκύλω, ὡν, τό, (σκύλλω), perh. also akin to συλάω, Buttm. Lexil. s. v. κελαινός 3):—usu. in plur. σκύλα, like ἐναρα, the skins stripped off a slain enemy, spoils, Lat. spolia, Soph. Phil. 1428, 1431; σκύλα γράφειν, to write one's name on arms gained as spoils, which were then dedicated to a deity, Valck. Eur. Phoen. 577, cf. Cycl. 9, Thuc. 2, 13; 3, 57:—rarely in sing., like ἐλαω, booty, spoil, prey, σκύλον οἰονοῖς, Eur. El. 897, cf. Rhcs. 620.—II σκύλον [ᾶ]=sq.; but perh. no certain example can be found, cf. Intt. ad Ar. Plut. 514.

Σκύλος, εος, τό, an animal's skin, a lion's hide, etc., Call. Fr. 142, prob. I. Theoc. 25, 142; Nic. Al. 270: cf. foreg. II. [ᾶ]

Σκυλοφόρος, ὡν, (σκόλον, φέρω) receiving the spoil, Anth. P. 6, 161: Zeus' etc., as a transl. of the Rom. Jupiter Feretrius.—II bearing the skin of an animal.

Σκυλοχάρης, ἐς, (σκύλον, χαίρω) delighting in spoils or booty, Anth. Plan. 214.

Σκυλώ, ὦ, (σκύλος) to veil, cover, Hesych.

Σκύλεις, ἡ, (σκύλλω)=σκυλλός. Σκυμνύω γὰρ, ὦ, (σκύμος, ἄγω-γῇ) to lead young animals.

Σκυμνέω, (σκύμνος)=σκυλακέω, Philostr. Imag. 2, 18.

Σκυμνίον, τό, dim. from σκύμνος, Arist. H. A. 9, 1, 9.

ΣΚΥΜΝΟΣ, ον, ἐ, any young animal, esp. a lion's whelp, II. 18, 319; γ. λέοντος, Hdt. 3, 32, Eur. Supp. 1222, Ar. Ran. 1431; λεάνην, Soph. Aj. 987; also, σ. λύκον, Eur. Bacch. 699; ἄρκτον, ἐλέφαντος, Arist. H. A. 6, 18, 5; 27:—then of men, Ἀχιλλέως σκ., Andr. 1171, cf. Or. 1213:—also ἡ σκ., Id. Or. 1493. Cf. σκύλας—II. a sea-monster of the γαλεῖς kind.

†Σκύμνος, ον, δ, Scymnus, a geographer of Chios.—2. of Tarentum, a θαυμαστοποιός, Ath. 538 E.

Σκυμνοκέω, ὦ, (σκύμνος, τίκτω) to produce its young alive, Arist. ap. Ath. 314 C.

Σκύνιον, ου, τό, the skin above the eyes, Nic. Th. 177, 443, in plur.: cf. ἐπισκύνιον. [v]

†Σκύνπιον, ου, τό, Scyrrium, a town near Colophon, Paus. 7, 3, 8.

Σκύνφειος, σκύνφος, v. sub σκύφειος, σκύφος.

†Σκύρας, ὁ, the Scyras, a river of Laconia, Paus. 3, 25, 1.

Σκύρῳ, σκύρῳ, rare poet. collat. forms of σκυρτάω, old reading in Nic. for σκυρῶ.

Σκυρβάλιος, ὁ, and σκυρβαῖ, ακος, ὁ, also σκυρβαῖ, like κυρσάνιος, Lacon. for νεανίας. (Perh. from σκυρτάω.)

Σκύριον, ου, τό,=σκέρον, Diosc. [v]

†Σκυρίος, α, ου, of Scyryus, Scyrian, Σκυρίαίαι αἶγες, Pind. Fr. ex Epin. V. 11, 3, Hdt. 7, 183.—II. ὁ, Scyrius, father of Aegaeus, Apollod. 3, 15, 5.

†Σκυρμιάδαι, ὧν, οἱ, the Scyrmidae, a Thracian people on the coast of the Euxine, Hdt. 4, 93.

Σκύσον, ου, τό, a plant, prob. the same as ἄσκυρον, Diosc. [v]

Σκύσον, ου, τό,=λατύπη, the chip-rings of stone.

Σκύρος, ἄ, ὧν,=σκιρρός, Hipp.

Σκύρος, ου, ἡ, the isle of Scyros, †now Scyrot, one of the Sporades, not far from Euboea, so called from its ruggedness (cf. foreg.). Σκύρος αἰτία, II. 9, 668:—Σκυρόθεν, adv., from Scyros, II. 19, 332.—†II. ὁ, a river joining the Alpheus, Paus. 8, 35, 1.

Σκύρῳ, ὦ, (σκυρός)=σκιρρός, esp. to pave with stones:—pass., to become hard or indurated, Hipp., v. Foës. Oecon.

Σκύρῳ, v. σκυρῳ.

Σκυρόδης, ἐς, (σκυρός, εἶδος) stony, rocky.

Σκυρότης, ἡ, ὧν, (σκυρῳ) paved with stones, σκ. ὁδός, a paved road, Lat. via strata, Böckh Expl. Pind. P. 5, 90 (125).

Σκυτάλη, ἡς, ἡ, a stick, staff, esp. a thick stick, cudgel, v. Ruhnk. ap. Stallb. Plat. Theaet. 209 D; cf. σκυτάλις:—hence, —I. at Sparta, a staff, used as a cypher for writing dispatches, thus;—a strip of paper was rolled slantwise round it, on which the dispatches were written lengthwise, so that when unrolled they were unintelligible: commanders abroad had a

staff of like thickness, round which they rolled these papers, and so were able to read the dispatches:—hence, a Spartan dispatch, Thuc. I, 131, Xen. Hell. 3, 3, 8, cf. Plut. Lysand. 19, A. Gell. 17, 9; and, metaph., a message or messenger, as Pind. calls an ode of his σκυτάλα Μοισάν, O. 6, 154, where the Schol. quotes Archil. (Fr. 39, 2), cf. Plut. 2, 152 E.—II. a sucker or shoot cut off the stem to plant.—III. a roller or windlass wherewith heavy weights are moved, Arist. Mechan. 9, 1; 11, 1.—IV. a serpent, of uniform roundness and thickness, Nic. Th. 384. (If the deriv. from σκύτος is right, the Laced. usage would seem to be the orig. signif.: prob. however better from σῶω, ξύλον.) [α]

Σκυτάληφορέω, ὦ, to carry a σκυτάλη, Strab.: from

Σκυτάληφορος, ον, carrying a σκυτάλη.

Σκυτάλις, ου, ὁ, (σκυτάλη) cudgel-shaped, σκ. σίκνος, a long cucumber, Theophr.; also, αἰλός σκ.—

Σκυτάλιον, ου, τό, dim. from σκυτάλον, Ar. Av. 1283, Nicoph. Aphr. 2.

Σκυτάλις, ἰδος, ἡ, like σκυτάλη, but with dimin. signif., a small cudgel, Hdt. 4, 60.—II. a roller, windlass; esp. such as is used by fishermen for drawing the net to land, hence Lat. scutulae, Ael. N. A. 12, 43.—III. a finger-joint, like φάλαγξ III, Heliod.—IV. a small crab, of the καρίς kind.—V. a kind of caterpillar.

Σκυτάλισμός, οὔ, ὁ, (σκυτάλις) a cudgelling: esp. club-law, such as prevailed at Argos, Diod. 15, 57, Plut. 2, 814 B.

Σκυτάλον, ου, τό,=σκυτάλη, a cudgel, club, Pind. O. 9, 45, Hdt. 3, 137, Ar. Eccl. 76.—II. in Sicilian, the neck.

[v] Hence

Σκυτάλω, ὦ, to cudgel. Hence

Σκυτάλωτός, ἡ, ὧν, cudgelled:—II. =ραβδωτός.

Σκυτάριον, ου, τό, dim. from σκυτός, Anaxil. Synop. 1. [α]

Σκυτέιον, ου, τό, (σκυτέιον) a shoemaker's workshop.

Σκυτέιος, α, ου, of a shoemaker; τέχνη σκ., the art of shoemaking, Manetho: from

Σκυτέυς, ἑως, ὁ, (σκύτος) a shoemaker, cobbler, Ar. Av. 491, Plat. Gorg. 491 A, etc.

Σκυτευσίς, εως, ἡ, shoemaking, Arist. Eth. Eud. 2, 1, 6: from

Σκυτέω, (σκυτέυς) to be a shoemaker, Xen. Mem. 4, 2, 22.

Σκῦτη, Dor. σκῦτᾶ, ἡ, the head, Archil. 130.

Σκυτῖκός, ἡ, ὧν, (σκύτος) of shoemaking or a shoemaker; ἡ -κῆ (sub. τέχνη)=σκυτευσίς, Plat. Rep. 374 B, etc.

Σκυτῖνος, ἡ, ον, (σκύτος) leathern, made of leather, σκ. ἀναξυρίδες, σκενή, Hdt. I, 71; 7, 71; πλοῖον, Hdt. I, 194; κράνη, Xen. An. 5, 4, 13:—σκῦτινον καθεμένον, a leathern phallus (of comic actors), Ar. Nub. 538; cf. σίκνιος II. [v]

Σκῦτις, ἰδος, ἡ, dim. from σκῦτος.

Σκῦτοβράχιον, ονος, ὁ, ἡ, (σκῦτος, βραχίον) with the leathern arm, Ath. 515 D.

Σκυτοδεψέω, ὦ, f. -ῶ, to dress leather: from

Σκυτοδεψέω, ου, ὁ, (σκῦτος, δέψω, δεψέω) a leather-dresser, currier, Plut. Num. 17; cf. σκυλοδεψέω. Hence

Σκυτοδεψικός, ἡ, ὧν, belonging to curriers: ἡ -κῆ, (sc. τέχνη), the art of leather-dressing, Theophr.

Σκυτοδεψής, ὁ,=σκυτοδεψέω, Gorg. 517 E.

Σκυτορράφος, ον, (σκῦτος, ῥά) a shoemaker, saddler, [α]

ΣΚΥΤΟΣ, τό, like ΚΥΤΟΣ, CUTIS, Germ. HAUT, a skin, esp. a dressed or t. ned hide, O. 34, Ar. Eq. 868, etc.; cf. sub fin. any thing made of leather, esp. a Dem. 572, 27, cf. Jac. Anth. p. hence, σκῦτη βλέπειν, to look at, i. e. as if one was going to whip, Eupol. Χρῦς. γέν. 12, Vesp. 643; so, ὁ νοῦς ἦν ἐν σκῦτεσι (but with reference to the tanner), Ar. Pac. 667: also leathern phallus introduced in Comedy; cf. σίκνιος II. [σ] with ὦ is very dub., v. Draco p. Br. Ar. Plut. 514, Vesp. 643, Pac. Therefore, in passages like Th. 25, 142, Lyc. 1316, it should per written σκύλος or κύτος.]

Σκυτοτομείον, ου, τό, a shoemaker's shop, Lys. 170, 9: from

Σκυτοτομέω, ὦ, (σκυτοτόμος) leather, esp. for shoes; to be a maker, Ar. Plut. 162, 514, Plat., σκ. ὑπόδηματα, Plat. Charm. E.

Σκυτοτομία, ας, ἡ, a cutting of leather, esp. for shoes or shoemaker, Plat. Rep. 397 E. Hence

Σκυτοτομικός, ἡ, ὧν, of οἱ βολοὶ to a shoemaker, τό σκ. πλήθος, Eccl. 432; ὁ σκ.=ὁ σκυτοτόμος, Rep. 443 C: ἡ -κῆ (sc. τέχνη)=Eccl. 433 A, etc.

Σκυτοτόμιον, ου, τό,=σκυτοτομείον, Macho ap. Ath. 581 D.

Σκυτοτόμος, ον, (σκῦτος, τέ) cutting leather, esp. for shoes:—h. ὁ σκ., a worker in leather, II. 7, esp. a boot and shoemaker, Ar. Eq. Lys. 414, Plat., etc.

Σκυτοτράγεω, ὦ, (σῦτος, τρα) to eat, gnaw leather, Luc. Indoct.

Σκυτοφάγος, ον, eating leather.

Σκῦτῳ, ὦ, (σκῦτος) to cover, with leather, ἐσκυτωμένα μάχα, Polyb. 10, 20, 3.

Σκυτόδης, ἐς, (σκῦτος, εἶδος) leather, Arist. H. A. 9, 37, 24.

Σκῦφέος, α, ου, like a σκῦφος, sich. Fr. 7. [v], but Stesich. I. c. v; cf. sub σκῦφος.]

Σκῦφον, ου, τό, dim. from σκῦφος, Ath. 477 E.—II. Medic., the skull called from its shape, Paul. Aeg.

Σκῦφιος, α, ου,=σκῦφειος. [v]

Σκῦφοειδής, ἐς, (εἶδος) like φος, Ath. 499 A.

Σκυφοκῶνακτος, ον, (σκῦφος, νάω) whirled about by cups, i. e. d. en, Epich. p. 57.

Σκῦφος, ον, ὁ, and σκῦφος, φορ—α cup, can, esp. used by poor country folks, Od. 14, 112, where σκῦφος with Aristarch., reads δῶκε σκῦφος; however, the neut. is used, Epich. p. 49, and even in Att. Eur. Cycl. 390, 411, though he refers the masc., Ib. 256, 556, etc. Ath. 498 E; the masc. also in man. 25. (Prob. from κύω, to tain, akin to κύφος II, κύπελλον, πη, etc.) [v]:—yet, Hes. Fr. 42, Anaximand. and Panyas. ap. A. c., have v, in which case it was posed to write σκῦφος; but even the word was so pronounced in and Aeol., yet the old form was the same, Scal. Euseb. Chron. p. Wolf Praef. II. p. lxxi; cf. Zeφ. ὀφίς, φιλόσοφος, βρόχος, λαγύς. Σκῦφωμα, ατος, τό,=preg. A. Fr. 171.

Σκωλήκησις, ἡ, =sq., very dub. in
 eophr.; al. σκωλήκωσις.

Σκωλήκισις, ἡ, a being worm-eaten,
 sp.

Σκωλήκιδω, ὦ, (σκώληξ) to breed
 worms, Diosc.: hence, to be or become
 worm-eaten, to rot.

Σκωλήκιδω, (σκώληξ) to be like a
 worm, esp., to move slowly: of the
 se, to beat slowly.

Σκωλήκιον, ον, τό, dim. from σκώ-
 λη, a little worm, Ath.

Σκωλήκιδης, ον, ὁ, fem. -τις, ιδος,
 worms, worm-like, Diosc.

Σκωλήκοβροτος, ον, eaten of worms,
 worm-eaten, Theophr.; N. T.

Σκωλήκοειδής, ἐς, (σκώληξ, εἶδος)
 worm-shaped, Arist. H. A. 5, 20, 3.

Σκωλήκοποιεῖν, ὦ, to make into
 worms.

Σκωλήκοτοκῆα, ὦ, to breed worms,
 animals that produce their young
 in this shape, Arist. Gen. An. 1, 21,

-pass., to be born in this shape, lb.
 28: and

Σκωλήκοτοκία, ας, ἡ, a breeding of
 worms: from

Σκωλήκοτοκος, ον, (σκώληξ, τί-
 τις) breeding worms, Arist. H. A. 4,
 9.

Σκωλήκοφάγος, ον, (σκώληξ, φα-
 γειν) eating worms, Arist. H. A. 8,

Σκωλήκω, ὦ, (σκώληξ) to make
 worms:—pass. σκωλήκοῦμαι, to
 be worm-eaten, Theophr.

Σκωλήκωδης, ἐς, contr. for σκωλή-
 κωδής, Arist. Gen. An. 3, 9, 6.

Σκωλήκωσις, ἡ, =σκωλήκισις: cf.
 λήκησις.

ΣΚΩΛΗΞ, ηκος, ὁ, a worm, esp.,
 earth-worm, Lat. *lumbicus*, ὡςτε
 ληξ ἐπὶ γαίῃ κεῖτο ταβείς, Il. 13,
 cf. Ar. Vesp. 1111: also, a worm
 in the stomach, Hipp.—II. the thread
 is spun or twisted from the
 aff, Epigen. Pont. 1.—III. said
 to be for Aeol. for κολόκεμα, Plat.
 m.) Hell. 8; cf. Plot. s. v.—IV.
 worm-shaped cake, Alciph. Fr. 10.—
 a heap of threshed corn; also ὕψ-
 ης.

Σκωλοβατίζω, =σκωλιάζω, Epich.
 3.

Σκώλον, ον, τό, =sq.—II. an obsta-
 cle, stumbling-block, hindrance, LXX.;
 σκύνδαλον.

Σκώλος, ὁ, ὁ, like σκόλοψ, a point-
 like, σκ. πυρίκαυτος, Il. 13, 564:
 a thorn, prickle, Ar. Lys. 810.

Σκώλος, ον, ὁ, Scelus, a town of
 otia in the territory of Thebes,
 Tanagra, Il. 2, 497; Hdt. 9, 15:
 to Strab. in the territory of the
 aens, p. 408.—2. a city of the
 acian peninsula Chalcidice, Thuc.
 3: acc. to Strab. l. c., near Olyn-

ος: acc. to Strab. l. c., near Olyn-

ος, καλύπτωμαι, dep., to curse, bind,
 to and fro, dub. l. Nic. Th. 229.
 her from σκώληξ or σκολιός.)

Σκώμα, ατος, τό, (σκώπτω) a jest,
 a gibe, scoff, Ar. Plat., etc.; ἐν
 μιαιότητι μέρει, by way of a joke,
 chin. 17, 41; εἰς γέλωτα καὶ σκώ-
 μα ἐμβαλεῖν, Dem. 1261, 14.

Σκωμάτιον, ον, τό, dim. from σκώ-
 μα, Ar. Vesp. 1289. [ῶ]

Σκωπάσις, ον, ὁ, among the Syba-
 ρι, a dwarf; also στίλπων or στίλ-
 πος (Prob. from σκώψ, as if an

ος, δ, Scopasis, a king
 the Scythians, Hdt. 4, 120.

Σκώπωμα, ατος, τό, =σκώψ, signif.
 ; cf. Aesch. Fr. 71, Lob. Phryn.

Σκώπτειν, ον, ὁ, (σκώπτω) a mimic,

mock: hence, usu., like our *mock*,
 a *scoffer*, *jester*. Hence

Σκωπτικός, ἡ, ὄν, given to mockery,
 jesting, Plut. Adv. -κός.

Σκωπτόλης, ον, ὁ, a *mock*, *jester*,
 Ar. Vesp. 788; cf. Lob. Phryn. 613.

(From σκώπτω; as *μαυρόνις* from
μαῖνομαι.)

Σκώπτρια, ἡ, fem. of σκώπτης.

ΣΚΩΠΤΩ, fut. σκώφωμαι, Elmsl.
 Ach. 278, 844 (854), Dind. Nub. 296:
 aor. 1 ἔσκωψα. To *ape*, *mimic*, *mock*:

hence,—1. usu., to *mock*, *jeer*, *scoff* at,
 τινά, Ar. Nub. 992, etc.; εἰς τινα,
 Aeschin. 33, 30; πρὸς τινα, Plat.

Thæg. 125 E; and in good sense, to
 joke with, τινά, Hdt. 2, 121, 4:—absol.

to jest, joke, be funny, Ar. Eq. 525,
 Nub. 296, etc.; also, to joke, be in fun,
 Eur. Cycl. 675; to make believe, opp.

to doing a thing really, in earnest, Xen.
 Symp. 9, 5. (Cf. our *scoff*.)

ΣΚΩΠ' (not σκώρ), Dind. Ar. Ran.
 146), τό, gen. σκάτος:—dung, ordure,
 Ar. l. c., Plut. 305:—a later form is

τό σκάτος, q. v., Lob. Phryn. 293.
 (Lob. connects Lat. *scurra* with σκώρ,
 as *κόβαλος* from σκύβαλον, cf. *κο-
 πρίας*.) Hence

Σκωράμις, ιδος, ἡ, a night-stool, Ar.
 Eccl. 371.

Σκωρία, ας, ἡ, (σκώρ) filthy refuse,
 scum, esp., the dross of metal, scoria, as
 in Lat. *stercus ferri*, Arist. Meteor. 4,
 6, 9.

Σκωροειδής, ἐς, (εἶδος) like the
 dross of metals.

Σκωρόν, ὁ, gen. σκωρός, nom. pl.
 ὠκώπες, a kind of owl, the screech-owl,
 Od. 5, 66. (Either from σκώπτω, be-
 cause of its *hooting*, *mocking* note; or
 from σκέπτομαι, ες κλώψ from κλέπ-
 τω, cf. Ath. mox citand.)—2. a dance
 in which they mimicked the gait of
 an owl, Ael. N. A. 15, 28, Ath. 629
 F,—where he explains it of the ge-
 sture of shading the eyes with the hand
 to look to a distance, cf. σκέπτομαι,
 sub fin. (But he mentions another
 dance called γλαυός.)

Σκωρίς, ἡ, (σκώπτω) mockery, scoff-
 ing, banter.

Σμαράγδιος, α, ον, (σμάραγδος) of
 the emerald, Heliod. 2, 32.

Σμαράγδιζω, (σμάραγδος) to be of
 an emerald green, Diosc.

Σμαράγδινος, ἡ, ον, (σμάραγδος)
 of emerald, N. T.—II. emerald-green.

Σμαράγδιον, ον, τό, dim. from σμά-
 ραγδος, M. Anton.

Σμαράγδιτης, ον, ὁ, fem. -τις, ιδος,
 of the kind or colour of the emerald, LXX.: from

σμάραγδος, ον, ὁ, and in Theophr.
 ἡ, Lat. *smaragdus*, a precious stone of
 a light green colour, usu. called the *em-
 erald*, first in Hdt., who calls it *σμ.
 λίθος*: however, it was prob. not the
 same as our emerald, but a semi-trans-
 parent stone like the *aqua-marina*, cf.
 Theophr. de Lap. 23, sq., Plin. 37, 5,
 Lucas Quaest. Lexilog. § 46: there
 was a pillar of *smaragdus* in the tem-
 ple of Hercules at Tyre, Hdt. 2, 44,
 which Theophr. (l. c. 25) suspects to
 have been false.—A rarer form is *μά-
 ραγδος*, Meineke Menand. p. 132.
 (Prob. from *μαῖρω*, *μαρμαρυνή*:—for
 the Sanscr. *marakata* prob. came from
 the west, though others derive this
 from *maraka*, morbus, as if the *em-
 erald* were used as a talisman, Pott Et.
 Forsch. 2, 195.)

ΣΜΑΡΠΑΤΕΩ, ὦ, f. -ήσω, to crash,
 of various loud noises, as of thunder,
 δτ' ἀπ' οὐρανθεν σμαραγίσση, Il. 21,
 199; of the sea, Il. 2, 210; of the
 screaming of cranes, lb. 463; of the

battle of the Titans, Hes. Th. 679
 so *σμαραγίζω*, lb. 693; of the bowels
 Hipp. (Onomatop., like *σφασαγέω*.)

Hence

Σμαράγῃ, ἡς, ἡ, a crashing, Opp.
 H. 5, 245.

Σμαράγίζω, f. -ίσω, v. sub *σμαρ-
 γέω*, sub fin.

Σμαράγνα, ἡ, a sounding scourge;
 cf. *μάραγνα*.

Σμαράγος, ον, ὁ, a lubber-fiend in
 Ep. Hom. 14, 9. [ῶ]

Σμαράσσω, =μαράσσω, *σμαραγέω*,
 dub.

Σμαρίς, or σμάρις, ιδος, ἡ, a small
 poor sea-fish, Epich. p. 32, Arist. H. A.
 8, 30, 5, Opp. H. 1, 109, etc.

ΣΜΑ'Ω, Ion. σμέω: f. σμήσω, Dor.
σμάσω [ῶ]: aor. pass. always *ἐσμή-
 χην*, from *σμήχω*.—Contr. pres. *σμέω*,
σμής, *σμή*, *ἰν σμήν*, not *σμής*, *σμάν*
 before Luc.: cf. Lob. Phryn. 61.

To *SMEAR*, rub, wipe; hence,—

1. to anoint, *σμάσθαι τὴν κεφαλὴν*, to
 anoint one's head, Hdt. 9, 110, Valck.
 ad 7, 209; then *σμάσθαι*, absol., to
 anoint one's self, Ar. Fr. 326.—2. to
 rub, wipe, wash off, cleanse, *σμησάμε-
 νοι τὰς κεφαλὰς*, having washed their
 heads, Hdt. 4, 73, cf. Valck. ad 3,
 148.—Σμάω, acc. to Phryn., is more
 Att. than *σμήχω*, v. Lob. p. 253.

(The root is **μίω* (B), *μάσσω*, and
 so the orig. signif. is to touch, handle:
 akin to *σμήχω*, *σμήχω*, *σμάω*, and
 to *ψάω*, *ψάω*, *ψήχω*, *ψάχω*, *ψάω*.)

Σμερδᾶλλος, a Ion. ἡ, ον, *dreadful*,
fearful, terrible to look on, δράκων, Il.
 2, 309; of Odyssees when cast up on
 the sea, Od. 6, 137; etc.; γαλκός *σμ.*,
 brass dire-gleaming, Il. 12, 464; 13,
 192; so, of armour of all kinds, ὡς-
 τήρ, αἰγίς, σάκος, Il. 20, 260, Od. 11,
 609: *οἰκτα σμ.*, of Hades, Il. 20, 64:
 —also, terrible to hear, esp. in neut. as
 adv., *σμερδᾶλεον δ' ἐβόησε*, Il. 8, 92,
 etc.; *σμ. κονάβησαν*, *κονάβιζε*, Il. 2,
 334, Od. 10, 399; *σμερδᾶλεια κτυ-
 πέων*, of Jupiter, Il. 7, 479.—Epp.
 word, used by Ar. Av. 553.

†Σμερδής, εω, ὁ, *Smerdis*, a beauti-
 ful youth, a favourite of Polycrates
 of Samos, Anth. P. 7, 25; Ael. V. H.
 9, 4: in Anth. P. 7, 29 also Σμερδής.

†Σμερδής, ιος, ὁ, *Smerdis*, son of
 Cyrus and Cassandane, put to death
 by his brother Cambyses, Hdt. 3, 30,
 sqq.: cf. Ménéros.—2. a Magus, who
 gave himself out to be the murdered
 prince, Id. 3, 61.—3. a Mytilenean
 Arist. Pol. 5, 8, 13.—4. v. Σμερδής.

Σμερδνός, ἡ, ὄν, =σμερδᾶλλος, αἰ-
 γίς, Il. 5, 742; *σμερδναῖσι γαμφή-
 λαισι συνρίζον φόνον*, Aesch. Pr. 355:
 —as adv., *σμερδνὸν βοῶν*, Il. 15, 687.

†Σμερδομένης, ον, ὁ, *Smerdomenes*,
 a commander of the Persians, Hdt.
 7, 82.

Σμέω, Ion. for σμάω.

Σμήγμα, ατος, τό, (σμήχω) =σμή-
 μα, q. v., LXX. Hence

Σμηγματοπόλησις, ον, ὁ, (πωλέω)
 one who sells unguents, etc., a perfumer.

Σμηγματώδης, ἐς, (σμήγμα, εἶδος)
 fit for rubbing, anointing or cleansing,
 Hipp.

Σμηκτής, ον, ὁ, (σμήχω) one who
 rubs or cleanses. Hence

Σμηκτικός, ἡ, ὄν, fit for rubbing,
 cleansing, etc., Diosc., etc.

Σμηκτίς, ιδος, ἡ, =σμηκτρίας (q. v.),
 γῆ, Hipp.

Σμηκτός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. adj. from
σμήχω, anointed, cleansed.

Σμηκτρίας (sc. γῆ), ιδος, ἡ, (σμήχω)
 a kind of fullers'-earth, for cleaning
 cloth, Nicoch. Herc. 1; cf. Lob.
 Phryn. 253.

Σμηλη, ἡ, = σμήγμα, diab : from
Σμήλω, = σμάω, σμήχω, only in
Hesych.

Σμήμα, ατος, τό, (σμάω) more Att.
form of σμήγμα, that which is used for
rubbing or cleansing, unguent, soap,
Antiph. Κατωκ. 1, Philox. ap. Ath.
409 E; cf. Lob. Phryn. 253.

Σμμηματοφορεῖον, ον, τό, (σμήμα,
φορέω) a box of unguents, etc., Ar.
Aeolos. 16 (Bergk.)

Σμυρπδόν, adv. (σμήνρος) in swarms.
Σμηνίον, ον, τό, dim. from σμήνρος,
Diosc.

Σμηνιών, ὄνος, ὁ, = σμηνών.
Σμηνόδοκος, ον, (σμήνρος, δέχομαι)
holding a swarm of bees, Anth. P. 9,
438.

Σμηνόκομος, ον, (σμήνρος, κομέω)
keeping bees.

†Σμήνρος, ον, ὁ, the Smenus, a river
of Laconia, Paus. 3, 24, 9.

Σμῆνος, εος, τό, a bee-hive, = σίμ-
βλος, Plat. Rep. 552 C, Arist. H. A.
5, 22, 1.—II. mostly, like ἐσμός, a
swarm of bees, σμ. ὡς μελισσῶν, Aesch.
Pers. 129, Plat. Polit. 293 D:—generally,
a swarm, crowd, νεκρῶν, Soph.
Fr. 693; θεῶν, Ar. Nub. 297; and,
metaph., σμ. ἡδονῶν, ἄρετων, etc.,
Plat. Rep. 574 D, Meno 72 A. Hence

Σμηνουργέω, ὦ, f. -ῖσω, to be a bee-
master.—II. in mid., of bees, to swarm,
ἐν τοῖς δένδροις, Strab.: and

Σμηνουργία, ας, ἡ, a keeping of bees :
from

Σμηνουργός, οὔ, ὁ, = μελισσοουργός,
Ael. N. A. 5, 13.

Σμηνρών, ὄνος, ὁ, (σμήνρος) a stand
of bee-hives.

Σμηξίς, εως, ἡ, (σμήχω) a wiping
off, cleansing, Diosc.

Σμῆρεα, ας, ἡ, and σμηρία, ας, ἡ,
a plant, shrub, acc. to Hesych. a kind
of κισσός,—written also σμῆρες.

Σμηρυγίς, ιγγος, ἡ, = μῆρυγίς, q. v.,
Lyc. 37.

Σμυρίζω, = σμυρίζω, cf. σμύρις.

Σμυρινθος, ον, ἡ, = μῆρινθος, q. v.,
Plat. Legg. 644 E.

Σμυρινον, ον, τό, = πρόπολις II,
Arist. Plant. 2, 9, 14.

Σμυρίς, ἡ, v. σμύρις.

Σμυρίσμα, ατος, τό, (σμηρίζω) =
σμύρισμα, cf. σμύρις.

Σμῆχω, f. -ξω, collat. form of σμάω,
to rub, wipe off or away, χρῶν ἐκ κε-
φαλῆς ἐσμηχεν, Od. 6, 226 : to wash
clean, Lyc. 876: proverb., Αἰθῶπα
σμ., 'to wash a blackamoor white',
Paroemiogr.:—mid., σμηχόμενα κρό-
ταφον, wiping her brow, Anth. P. 6,
276.

†Σμίκρης, ητος, ὁ, Smicres, a general
of the Arcadians, Xen. An. 6,
1, 4.

Σμικρίνης, ον, ὁ, (σμικρός) one who
minds little things, a niggard; used as
a generic name in the new Greek
comedy, like Harpagon in the French,
Meineke Menand. p. 64, 565.

†Σμικρινός, ον, ὁ, Smicrinus, masc.
pr. n., Ath. 242 B.

†Σμικρίων, ὄνος, ὁ, Smicrion, an
Athenian, Plat. Crat. 429 E.

Σμικρο-, all words beginning thus
v. σμ μικρο-, and cf. sq.

Σμικρός, ὁ, ὄν, Ion. and old Attic
for μικρός : this form is also used in
Il. 17, 757, metri grat., H. Ven. 115,
Hes. Op. 359: freq. in Hdt., Pind.,
Trag., and Thuc., and even in Plat.

†Σμικρός, ον, ὁ, Smicrus, masc. pr.
n., Isae. 46, 35.

Σμικρότης, σμικρύνω, v. sub μικρο-.

†Σμικρων, ὄνος, ὁ, Smicron, an
Athenian, Dem. 573, 17; v. l. Σμίκρον.

†Σμικθής, ον, ὁ, Smicthytes, a pet-

ty Thracian king, Ar. Eq. 969.—2. an
Athenian, Dem. 401, 1.

†Σμικθίαν, ὄνος, ὁ, Smicthythion,
an Athenian, Ar. Vesp. 401.—2. prob.
a Thracian, who betrayed Miltocy-
thes to Charidemus, Dem. 676, fin.

†Σμικθιος, ον, ὁ, Smicthythos, an
Athenian, Ar. Eccl. 293.—2. perh. in
Dem. 401, 1; v. Σμικθής 2.

Σμίλα, ἡ, = σμίλη, Anth. P. 6, 62,
295.

†Σμίλα, ἡ, Smila, a city of Macedo-
nia on the sinus Thermaicus, Hdt.
7, 123.

Σμιλάκινος, η, ον, of the yew-tree
or its wood. [ῶ]

Σμίλαξ, ἄκος, ὁ, = Att. μίλαξ (q. v.),
the yew, Lat. taxus.—II. in Arcadia,
a tree of the πρίνος kind, Theophr.—
III. σμίλαξ κηπαία, a garden leguminous
plant, Lat. phaseolus vulgaris, the fruit
of which (λόβια) was dressed and
eaten like our French or kidney-
beans, elsewh. δόλιχος, also φασό-
λος, Diosc. 2, 176.—IV. σμίλαξ λεία,
a kind of bindweed or convolvulus, Id.
4, 145.

Σμιλενμα, ατος, τό, (σμιλεῖν)
carved work: metaph., σμιλεῖματα
ἐργων, finely carved works, Ar. Ran.
819. [ζ]

Σμιλεντός, ἡ, ὄν, cut, carved (cf.
νεοσμιλεντός), Anth. P. 7, 411.

Σμιλέω, like γλέφω, to cut out or
carve finely.

ΣΜΙ'ΑΗ, ης, ἡ, a knife for cutting
and carving, Lat. scalper, scalpum,
Ar. Thesm. 779, Plat. Rep. 353 A:
a graving tool, sculptor's chisel, a sur-
geon's or shoemaker's knife, a penknife,
Anth. P. 6, 67, etc. [i, Ar. l. c., and
oft. in Anth.: also σμίλα, q. v.]

Σμιλίον, ον, τό, dim. from σμίλη,
Lat. scalpellum, Plat. 2, 60 A, Luc.

†Σμίλις, ἰδος, ὁ, Smilis, a statuary,
Paus. 7, 4, 4.

Σμιλίωτός, ἡ, ὄν, shaped like a σμί-
λη, Chirurg. Vett.

Σμίλος, ὁ, poet. for σμίλας, Nic.
Al. 624 (611).

†Σμινδύριδης, ον Ion. εω, ὁ, Smin-
dyrides, son of Hippocrates of Syba-
ris, Hdt. 6, 127; Ath. 273 B.—2. an
Athenian, Andoc. 3, 17.

Σμινθεύς, εως, ὁ, epith. of Apollo,
Il. 1, 39,—acc. to Aristarch. from
Σμίνθη, v. sq. the Sminthian; acc. to
Apion from σμίνθος, the mouse-killer:
also Σμίνθιος, ὁ.

†Σμίνθια, ὡν, τά, Strab. p. 605, and
Σμίνθη, ης, ἡ, Steph. Byz., Sminthe,
a town of Troas : cf. foreg.

†Σμίνθιον, ον, τό, the temple of
Apollo Smintheus, Strab. p. 605.

Σμίνθος, ὁ, old poet. word (Cretan,
acc. to Schol. Ven. Il. 1, 39), a mouse,
Aesch. Fr. 212, Lyc. 1307: in He-
sych. also σμίνθα, ἡ.

Σμίνθιον, ον, τό, dim. from sq.

Σμίνθη, ης, ἡ, a two-pronged hoe or
mattock, Lat. bidens, like δίκελλα, Ar.
Nub. 1486, 1500, Av. 602, Pac. 546,
Plat., etc.; cf. Lob. Phryn. 302. [ῶ]

Σμίνθος, ὄν, of or belonging to a hoe,
Nic. Th. 386.

Σμίνθος, ὄνος, and ὕδος, ἡ, = σμινθή,
Ar. Fr. 372.

Σμίρις, ἰδος, ἡ, v. σμηρέα and σμύ-
ρις.

Σμογερός, ὁ, ὄν, = μογερός, Gramm.

Σμοιός, ἡ, ὄν, = σκυνθωπός, also
μοιός and σμνός, Gramm. (Prob.
from μω.)

†Σμοιός, οὔ, ὁ, Smoeus, an Athe-
nian, Ar. Eccl. 846.

Σμοκορδῶ, ὦ, = σπλεκῶ, Gramm.

Σμωγρός, ὁ, ὄν, adv. -ράς, poet.
for μογερός -ράς, Ap. Rh. 2, 374; 4,

380; et s' c legend. Soph. Phil.
v. Dind.—Hom. has only the con-

adv. ἐπισμωγρός, q. v.
Σμῶλα or σμῶλλα, ἡ, a kind of

• Σμῶων, ὁ, = μῶων, μῆξινος, c.
Arist. H. A. 5, 11, 3.

Σμῶραινα, ης, ἡ, for μῶραινα,
Arist. H. A. 2, 13, 5; cf. σμῶρος.

Σμῶραινος, ον, ὁ, a kind of
Marcell. Sid. 14. [ε]

Σμῶρίζω, (σμύρις) to smooth
ish by rubbing; also written σμῶ-
ρίζω, poet. for μῶρίζω; ε

ρσμένους κόμας, Archil. 12.

Σμύρις, ἰδος, ἡ, emery, used by
pidaries as polishing-powder, D.
5, 165: hence, polishing is called
ρῖζειν. (Since σμύρις is formed
ρῖζειν, σμῆχω, the form σμῆρη
equally good; cf. σμῆρις, σμῆρη
σμηρσμάτιον, etc.; and perh. is
orig. form, though usage is attested
for σμύρις. Hesych. has also σμῆ,
[ε]

Σμύρισμα, ατος, τό, (σμύρίζω)
which is rubbed off or polished.—
small tube by means of which a vessel
connected with a siphon, Math. V.
written also σμῆρισμα.

Σμυρσμάτιον, ον, τό, dim. l.
foreg., written also σμυρ-

Σμύριτης λίθος, ὁ, the emery-s
LXX.

Σμύρνα, ης, ἡ, Ion. σμύρνη,
μύρνα, μυρνή, the resinous gum of a
Arabian tree (prob. a kind of acacia
used for embalming the dead, H.
40, 86, ubi v. Bähr; called σμῆν
ἰδρώς by Eur. Ion 1175; called σμῆν
σταλαγμαί, Soph. Fr. 340).

†Σμύρνα, ης, ἡ, Ep. and Ion.
Smyrna, one of the most celebr.
cities on the Ionian coast of the
Minor, on the river Meles; it still
tains its name, Hom. Ep. 4, 6; 1,
1, 150; etc.—Acc. to Strab. p. 1,
Ephesus was also so called.—II. i.
pr. n., mother of Cinyras, called
Myrrha, Apollod. 3, 14, 4.—2. an
azon, Strab. l. c.

†Σμυρναϊκός, ἡ, ὄν, and usu. Σ
ναϊός, α, ον, of Smyrna, Smyrna
of Σμυρναῖοι, the Smyrnaeans, l.
1, 150; but in Callin. 4 the Ephesi-
v. Σμύρνα I. fin.

Σμυρναῖος, α, ον, (σμύρνα) of m
Mel. 1, 29.

Σμυρνεῖον, ον, τό, = σμυρνήιον,
Th. 848, Al. 405.

Σμυρνήϊα, f. -άσω, and σμυρ-
f. -ῖσω (σμύρνα):—to flavour, ἀν-
μυρνή, ὄνος ἐσμυρνησμένος, N. 1.

Σμυρνήϊος, ον, ὁ, (σμύρνα) of m
made from it.

Σμυρνήιον, ον, τό, an herb, the s
of which taste like myrrh, Spre
Diosc. 3, 72.

Σμυρνεοῖδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) m
like.

Σμυρνοφόρος, ον, (σμύρνα, φ
bearing myrrh, Strab.

Σμύρος, ὁ, a kind of eel, differe
from σμύραινα, Arist. H. A. 5, 1

ΣΜΥ'ΧΩ, f. -ξω, to burn in a
smouldering fire, to make a thing sm
der away, σμύζειν πυρὶ νῆος, l.
653:—pass. σμύχεται, aor. ἐσμύ-
to smoulder away, ἴλιος πυρὶ
χοίτο, Il. 22, 411; esp. (metaph.
the fires of love, Mosch. 6, 4. (d)
to σμάω, σμῆχω, σμῶχω.) [ῶ, ex
in aor. pass. σμύχηναι.]

Σμῶδιγξ, ἡ, = σμῶδιξ, only
Gramm.

Σμωδικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to
or bruises, σμ. φάρμακον, a pla
for them, Hipp.: from

ΣΜΩ'ΔΙΞ, ιγγος, ἡ, a weal, sw

esp from a blow, Lat. *uber*, ὠδὶ δ' αἵματόσσα μεταφρόνον πανέστη. II. 2, 267; πυκναὶ δὲ ὀδύγες, αἵματι φοινικέσσαι ἀνεμῶν, 23, 716.

Σμῶν, ἡ, and σμῶς, ἡ, a squall of wind, Gramm.

Σμῶχω, f. -ξω,=σμάω, σμήχω, to rub down, grind down with the th. Ar. Pac. 1309; σμῶσας, Nic. 530.

Σόαμος, ov, ὁ, the Soamus, a river in India, Arr. Ind. 4, 12.

Σόανες, ov, ol, the Soanes, a people of Colchis, Strab. p. 497.

Σόαστος, ov, ὁ, the Soastus, a river in India, Arr. Ind. 4, 11.

σοβαρεῖναι, dep., to bear one's pompously, give one's self airs, Anth. 5, 273; II. 382.

σοβαροβλέφαρος, ov, (σοβαρός, φαρῶν) with haughty upraised eyes, i. e. in stately pompous fashion, h. P. 5, 217.

σοβαρός, ὁ, ov, (σοβέω) strictly, ing like one who is going to scare away; hence, strutting, pompous, ghty, insolent, much like σμενός, in Ar., as Nub. 406, Plut. 872; horse, like γαῖρος, Xen. Ep. 10, σ. καὶ ὀλίγους, Dem. 1357, 25; ὕχην, ὀφρύς, Anth. P. 5, 28, 92; ἀρξ, τῇ χαιτῇ, Luc. Zeux. 5; of triumphal procession, Plut. Suli.—so in adv., σοβαρώς χαρῆν, opp. συγχῶς, to strut along, Ar. Pac. 83; πέναι τοῖς ὑπεραντίοις, Polyb. 2, 13:—so of things, σ. μέλος, Ar. 674; σοβαρότερα τιμῇ, at a price, Ael. N. A. 16, 32.

σοβάς, ἄδος, ἡ, poet. fem. of σοβάς, esp. of bacchanals and courtesans, insolent, capricious, Eupol. In. 62.—II. ἡ σοβάς, a kind of dance, 629 F.

σοβέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, strictly to say soῦ (shoo! shoo!) to a bird, to drive away birds, Ar. Av. 34, b. 211: οὐ σοβῆσαι' ἔξω τὰς ὀρ- ἰς ἀφ' ἡμῶν; Menand. p. 62; cf. σοβέω: hence, generally, to drive off, knock off, c. dupl. acc., σ. κόνιν κεφαλῇν, Xen. Ep. 5, 5; and, more generally, σ. τὸν κύλικα, to sh the bottle round, Jac. Philostr. 5, p. 597; cf. κυκλοσοβέω.—II. to e, beat, τὸν κάλαμον (to rouse the s.), Arist. H. A. 9, 36, 4.—pass., vehemently excited, σεσοβημένος, Anth. P. 6, 219; σεσοβημέ- πρὸς δόξαν, all in a fever for glo- Plut. Pomp. 29; σοβοῦμενος ὀφ- ὅς, a wild roving eye; etc.;—so

—III. intr. in act., to walk in a y, pompous manner, to strut, bustle, ὁ δὲ τῆς ἡγούρας σοβεί, Dem. fin.; σοβοῦντες ἐν ὄχλῳ προ- γῶν, Plut. Solon 27; and σοβείν ἰργος, away with you! Luc. D. 24, 2, etc. (Hence σοβαρός σοβάς, q. v.: σοβέω belongs to οὐτ σέω, ἔσονται, σοῦμαι, akin ἰβέω, πέφοβα, φέβομαι, φεύγω, βῆν, σόβην.)

σοβή, ης, ἡ, (σοβέω) a horse's tail. the horse-hair plume of a helmet. ἰβησις, εως, ἡ, (σοβέω) a scaring, g away.—II. strutting, bustling, ous motion:—σ. περί τι, a bust- excitement about a thing, Plut. 2.

σοός, ὁ,=Σάτυρος, either from horse-tail (σόβην); or, generally ἰσοβέω), to strut, be insolent, etc. ογδιάνη, ης, ἡ, Sogdiana, a coun- t Asia between the Oxus and tes, Strab. p. 511: οἱ Σογδιᾶ- he Sogdiani, Ib.: also Σογδιου.

†Σογοῦνός, οὔ, ὁ, Sogdianus, a son of Artaxerxes, Paus. 6, 5, 7.

†Σόγδοι, ov, ol, the Sogdi,=Σογ- διανοί, Hdt. 3, 93.—2, a people of India, Arr. Ind. 6, 15; 4.

Σόγχος, ov, ὁ,=σόγχος, Antiph. Inert. 1, 4. Hence

Σογκώδης, ες, (εἶδος) like the plant σόγχος, Theophr.

Σόγχος, ov, ὁ, the sou-thistle, also σόγχος, Theophr.

†Σόδομα, ov, τά, Sodoma, Sodom, a city of Judaea, Strab. p. 764; destroyed by fire from heaven; its site now occupied by the Dead sea, LXX.; N. T.

†Σόηβοι, and Σοῦηβοι, ov, ol, the Sueni, Strab. p. 290.

Σοί, dat. from σῦ, Hom.

†Σοῖδας, ov, ὁ, Soïdas, a statuary of Naectus, Paus. 7, 18, 10.

Σοῖο, Ion. for σοῦ, gen. from σός, σόν, Od.

Σοῖς, ἴδος, ἡ, (σός, σοῦς)=σοβάς. Σοῖσφα and σοῦσφα, a bird which indicates the nearness of land in the Indian ocean, Cosmas Ind.

†Σόλιος, α, ov, of Σολί, οἱ Σόλιοι, the inhab. of Soli, Solon 23, 1; Hdt. 5, 110.

†Σόλλιον, ov, τό, Sollium, a city of the Corinthians in Acarnania, Thuc. 2, 30; 3, 95; in Thuc. 3, 30 also Σόλ- λειον.

†Σολμισσός, οὔ, ὁ, Solmissus, a mountain near Ephesus, Strab. p. 640.

†Σολοῖς, εντος, contd. Σολοῦς, οἴντος, ὁ, Soloi or Solus, a promontory on the west coast of Mauritania, Hdt. 2, 32.—II. ἡ, the old city Solus or Soluntum, on the north coast of Sicily, Thuc. 6, 2.

†Σόλοι, ov, ol, Soli, a city on the north coast of the island Cyprus, a colony of the Athenians (earlier Αἰτεια), Strab. p. 683; inhab. Σόλοι, v. Σόλιος.—2, a city of Cilicia, the later Pompeiopolis, Xen. An. 1, 2, 26: hence ὁ Σολεύς, of Soli, Call. Ep. 28: cf. σόλοικος, fin.

Σολοικία, ας, ἡ,=σολοικισμός, Luc. Salt. 27, 80.

Σολοικίζω, f. -ίσω, (σόλοικος) to speak or write incorrectly, commit a solecism, φανῇ Σκυθικῇ σολ., to speak bad Scythian, Hdt. 4, 117; σ. τῇ φωνῇ, Dem. 1110, 29.—II. to err against good manners or propriety in any way, to behave awkwardly, Plut. 2, 45 E, ubi v. Wytenb., etc. Hence

Σολοικισμός, οὔ, ὁ, incorrectness in the use of language, a solecism; awkwardness, Plut. 2, 520 A, Luc. Vit. Auct. 23, etc.

Σολοικιστής, οὔ, ὁ, (σολοικίω) one who speaks or pronounces wrongly, commits solecisms, title of a dialogue by Luc.

Σολοικοειδής, ες, (εἶδος) like a solecism, solecistic: from

Σόλοικος, ov, speaking or pronouncing incorrectly; esp., using provincialisms.—2, generally, barbarous, Anacr. 83; οἱ Σόλοικοι, foreigners, Hippon. 30.—II. metaph., erring against good manners, awkward, clumsy,=ἀπειρό- καλος, σ. τῷ πρόπῳ, Xen. Cyr. 8, 3, 21, Plut. 2, 817 A; cf. σολοικίω. (Said to come from the corruption of the Attic dialect among the Athenian colonists of Σόλοι in Cilicia, Diog. L. 1, 51.)

Σολοικοφῶνής, ες, like a solecism. Adv. -νός.

Σολοιτύπος, ov, hammering a mass of iron. [ῥ]

†Σολόκη, ης, ἡ, Soloece, a city of the Elymaei, Strab. p. 744.

†Σολόματις, ιος, ὁ, the Solomotis a river of India, Arr. Ind. 4, 3.

†Σολομών, ὄνος, ὁ, Solomon, Hebr. name, son and successor of David celebrated for his wisdom, LXX. N. T.

Σόλος, ov, ὁ, (σέλλω) a mass of iron used as a quoit, II. 23, 826, 839, 844 distinguished, by being spherical, from the flat round stone δίσκος: also, a quoit of stone, Ap. Rh. 3, 1366.

†Σολοῦς, ὁ, v. Σολοῖς.

†Σολοῦν, οντος, ὁ, Soloon, an Athenian, who went with Theseus against the Amazons, Plut. Thes. 26.

†Σολύγεια, ας, ἡ, Solygia, a fortified town in the territory of Corinth, Thuc. 4, 42, 43.

†Σόλυμα, ov, τά,=Τεραπόλυμα, Paus. 8, 16, 5.—2, a mountain of Lycia above Phaselis, Strab. p. 666: cf. Σόλυμοι.

†Σόλυμοι, ov, οἱ, the Solymi, ancient inhab. of Lycia, II. 5, 184; Od. 1, 283: acc. to Hdt. 1, 173=Μιλῶναι in Lycia.—A mountain in Pisidia was called Σόλυμοι, Strab. p. 630.

†Σόλων, υνος, ὁ, Solon, son of Excecestides, the celebrated lawgiver of the Athenians, Hdt. 1, 29; etc.—Others of this name, Dem. 1015, 4; 1120, 27; etc.

ΣΟΜΦΟΨ, ἡ, ὄν, spongy, loose, porous, Hipp. Arist. Part. An. 3, 6, 7, συμφῇ σάρξ, of fish, Archestr. ap. Ath. 316 A.—II. metaph. of sound, hollow or thick, συμφὸν φθέγγεσθαι, Hipp. 147; as in Lat. *fusca vox*, opp. to *candida*, Cic. N. D. 2, 146; half way between λευκός and μέλας in sounds, like φαῖς in colours, τ. Arist. Top. 1, 13, 6 sq.; and cf. ξυθός. Hence

Σομφότης, ητος, ἡ, sponginess, Arist. Part. An. 3, 6, 4.

Σομφόδης, ες, (σομφός, εἶδος) spongy, porous nature, Theophr.

Σοῦμαι, v. σοῦμαι.

Σός, ὁ, contr. σοῦς, Dor. σῶς, anz strong, rapid, vehement motion, esp. upwards, as ῥοπή downwards, mostly used by the Laconians, Democrit. ap. Arist. Coel. 4, 6, 31, Heind. Plat. Crat. 412 B. (Akin to σόομαι, σοῦμαι; and to βέω, θοός.)

Σός, ἡ, ov, Ep. shortd. form of σώος, safe and sound in body, whole, unhurt, unharmed, Lat. *integer, incolutus*, II. 1, 117; 24, 382, etc.: so also σῶς, contr. from obsol. σώος:—v. sub σῶς.

†Σόος, ov, ὁ, contd. Σοῖς, Soüs, Sus, son of Aristodemus, king of Sparta, Plat. Crat. 412 A.

Σορέλλη, like σοροδαῖμων, nickname of an old man, prob. akin to σορός, with one foot in the grave, Ar. Fr. 1, 1, ubi v. Dind. The form σορέλλη occurs in Eustath. II. p. 1289, 19, but is rejected by Bergk ap. Meinek. Com. Fr. 2, 1034.

Σορεῦω, and σορηδόν, adv.,=σωρ-, Hesych.

†Σοροδαῖος, ov, ὁ, a wine-god among the Indians,=οἰνοποιός, Charres ap. Ath. 27 D.

Σοροδαῖμων, ονος, ὁ, a nickname of an old person with one foot in the grave, ap. Plut. 2, 13 B; cf. σορέλλης, σοροπλής.

Σοροεργός, ὄν, (σορός, *ἔργω, a coffin-maker, Ar. Nub. 846, Anth.

Σοροπληκτος, ov, σοροπλής, ἡγος, ὁ, ἡ=σοροδαῖμων.

Σοροποιός, ὄν, (ποιέω) making coffins.

ΣΟΡΟΨ, οὔ, ἡ, a vessel for holding any thing, esp. a cinerary urn, ὧς δὲ

λαί ὁστέα νῶν διή σόρος ἀμφικέλυπτοι, ll. 23, 91 (being made of gold, lb., cf. 243); so, Hdt. 1, 68, Ar. Ach. 691, etc.:—a coffin, Hdt. 2, 78.—II. as nickname of an old man or woman, Ar. Vesp. 1365, Macho ap. Ath. 580 C.

†Σόρων, ὄρος, ὁ, *Soron*, a wood in Arcadia, Paus. 8, 23, 8.

Σορωνίς, ἰδός, ἡ, also *σωρωνίς*, an *ald fir-tree*, cf. *σαρωνίς*.

Σός, ἡ, ὄν, possessive adj. of 2 pers. sing. from *σύ*, *thy*, *thine*, i. e. of *thee*, lat. *tuus*, *tua*, *tuum*, Hom.: also objective, for *thee*, *σός* πάθος, Od. 11, 202: Ep. gen. *σοῖο*, Od. 15, 511:—in Att. oft. with the article, τὸ σὸν κάρα, πατὴρ τοῦ σοῦ, Aesch. Cho. 469, 918; but never so when it serves as predicate, εἰ σὸν τὸδ' ἐστὶ τούργον, Soph. El. 296, cf. Ant. 635.—Earlier Ep. and Dor. form *τεός*, *τεή* (Dor. *τεῶ*), *τεόν*, Hom.

†Σόσσιος, τεός, ὁ, the Rom. *Sosius*, Plut.

†Σοσσινάται, ὄν, οἱ, the *Sossinatæ*, a people of Sardinia, Strab. p. 225.

Σοῦ, gen. from *σύ*; also from *σός*: in Hom. only the latter.

Σοῦ, σοῦ, *shoo! shoo!* a cry to scare away birds, etc. Strictly imperat. from *σοῦμαι*, Ar. Vesp. 209. (Cf. *σοβῶ*, etc.)

†Σουάγελα, ὄν, τά, *Suagela*, a city of Caria, Strab. p. 611.

Σοῦβος, ὄν, ὁ, a kind of antelope, Opp. C. 2, 382,—vv. ll. *σοῦγος*, *σοῦβλος*, *σάβος*.

†Σουγάμβροι, ὄν, οἱ, the *Sugambri*, a German people, Strab. p. 292.

†Σουγιάς, ἰδός, ἡ,=Σογιάς, *Sogdiana*, Dion. P. 747.

Σουδάριον, ὄν, τό, the Lat. *sudarium*, N. T.: but the Dor. form *σωδάριον* occurs as early as Hermipp., Incert. 8. [α]

†Σουδίνος, ὄν, ὁ, *Sudinus*, masc. pr. n., Strab. p. 739.

†Σουεσσα, ἡς, ἡ, the city *Suessa Poemetia*, in Latium, also called *Συεσσα τῶν Πομετίνων*, Strab. pp. 231, 237.

†Σουεσσίνους, ὄν, οἱ, the *Suessiones*, a Celtic people, Strab. p. 194.

†Σουεσσουλα, ἡς, ἡ, *Suessula*, a city of Campania, Strab. p. 249.

†Σουήβοι, οἱ,=Σουήβοι.

†Σουίδας, ὄν, ὁ, *Suidas*, a historian, Strab. p. 329.—2. a celebrated ixiographer.

Σουκίνους, ἡ, ὄν, (*succinum*) made of amber, Artemid.: cf. *σοῦχον*.

†Σοῦκρον, ὄνος, ὁ, *Sueto*, a town of Hispania, on a river of same name, Strab. p. 158, sqq.

†Σουλγας, ὁ, the *Sulgas*, a river of Gallia, Strab. p. 185.

†Σουλμον, ὄν, τό, *Sulmo*, a city of the Peligni in Italy, Strab. p. 241.

†Σουλπικιανός, οὐ, ὁ, the Roman name *Sulpicianus*, Hdn.

†Σουλπικίον, ὄν, ὁ, the Rom. name *Sulpicius*, Plut.

†Σουλχοί, and Σολκοί, ὄν, οἱ, *Sulci*, a city of Sardinia, Strab. p. 224.

Σοῦμας, contr. for *σόμας* (which is found only in Ap. Rh.),=σένμα, *σενόμα*, under which the forms in use of *σόμας* will be found: cf. also *ἀπέσσονα*.

†Σουματία, ας, ἡ, and Σουμάτειον, ὄν, τό, a place in Arcadia, from *Σουματεύς*, ὁ, a son of Lycaon, Paus. 8, 3, 4; etc.: Σουμητία, Id. 8, 36, 8.

Σουνεκα, contr. for *σοῦ ἔνεκα*, Herm. Soph. Phil. 550.

†Σουνιάδης, ὄν, ὁ, an archon, Lys. 15, 15, for which *Λουσιάδης* in Diod. S.

†Σουνιακός, ἡ, ὄν, of *Sunium*, *Su-*

nian, ὁ γουνός Σ., the promontory of S., Hdt. 4, 99.

Σουνιάρατος, ὄν, (Σούνιον, ἀράματα) invoked, worshipped at *Sunium*, Πισειδῶν, Ar. Eq. 560; parodied in Av. 868, Σουνιέρακος, Hawk of *Sunium*, [αῖρ]

Σουνιάς, ἰδός, ἡ, specul. fem. to *Σουνιακός*, ἡ Σ. ἀκοη, Dion. P. 511; epith. of Minerva, from her temple at *Sunium*, †Paus. 1, 1, 1.

Σουνιεύς, ὁ, epith. of Jupiter, from his temple at *Sunium*.

Σούνιον, ὄν, τό, *Sunium*, the southern promontory of Attica, first in Od. 3, 278, †νω *Καρο Colonne*.—2. an Attic deme of the tribe Leontis, on the foreg. promontory, Dem. 238, 19; Strab. p. 398.

†Σούρα, ὄν, τά, *Sura*, a city of Syria, Luc. Hist. Scrib. 29.

†Σουρασηνοί, ὄν, οἱ, the *Suraseni*, an Indian people, Arr. Ind. 8, 5.

†Σουρήνας, α, ὁ, the Rom. name *Surena*, Strab. p. 747.

†Σούς, ὁ, contr. for *σός*, ὁ, q. v.

†Σούς, ὁ,=Σός.

†Σούσα, τά, v. sub *σοῦσον*.

†Σουσάννα, ἡς, ἡ, *Susanna*, Hebr. fem. pr. n., N. T.

†Σουσαρίων, ὄνος, ὁ, *Susarion*, a poet of the old comedy, Meineke, 2, p. 3 sqq.

†Σουσας, ὄν, ὁ, *Susas*, a leader of the Persians, Aesch. Pers. 958.

Σούσθαι, inf., *σούσθε*, *σούσθω*, imperat., from *σοῦμαι*.

†Σουσία, ας, ἡ, *Susia*, a city of Ariana, Arr. An. 3, 25.

†Σουσιανή, ἡς, ἡ, *Susiana*, a province of Persia, Strab. p. 732, v. sub *σοῦσον*.

†Σουσιανῶν, ὄν, οἱ, the *Susiani*, inhab. of foreg., Arr.; etc.

†Σουσιός, ἰδός, ἡ,=Σουσις.

Σουσιγενής, ἐς, (Σούσα, *γένω) born at *Susa*, Aesch. Pers. 644.

Σουστίνος, ἡ, ὄν, (σοῦσον) of *lilies*, *ἔλαιον*, Hipp., cf. *Φοῆς*. Oecon.

†Σούστιος, α, ὄν, of *Susa*, οἱ Σούσιοι, the *Susians*, Xen. Cyr. 6, 2, 10; Strab. p. 732.

†Σούσις, ἰδός, ἡ, pecul. fem. to foreg., ἡ Σ. γυνή, Xen. Cyr. 4, 6, 12: v. sub *σοῦσον*.

Σούσις, ἡ, (σοῦμαι)=σός, σοῦς, violent motion, susp.

†Σουσισκάνης, ὄν, ὁ, *Susiscanes*, leader of the Egyptians in the Persian host, Aesch. Pers. 34.

Σούσον, ὄν, τό, the *lily*, Persian word, Diosc.—hence, Σούσα, τά, *Susa*, the royal city of the Persians, in the province of *Susiana*, or *Shushan*, Hdt. 1, 188: hence Σούσις, ἰδός, ἡ, this province, Aesch. Pers. 119, 577.

Σούστι, contr. for *σοι ἐστί*, but only when *σοι* is enclitic, Ar. Ach. 339.

Σούσφα, v. *σοῖσφα*.

†Σούτριον, ὄν, τό, *Sutrium*, a city of the Tyrrheni, Strab. p. 226.

Σούχον, ὄν, τό,=Lat. *succinum*, Clem. Al.

Σούχος, ὄν, ὁ, name of the *crocodile* in one part of Aegypt, Strab. p. 811.

†Σοφαίνετος, ὄν, ὁ, *Sophænetus*, a leader of the Greeks in the army of the younger Cyrus, of *Stymphalus* in Arcadia, Xen. An. 1, 1, 11; etc.

Σοφία, ας, ἡ, Ion. σοφία, (σοφός):—orig. cleverness or skill in handicraft and art, as in carpentry, ὅς ῥα τε πάσης ἐν εἰδὸς σοφίης, ll. 15, 412; in music and singing, H. Hom. Merc. 483, 511; in poetry, Pind. (who in O. 9, 161 uses the rare pl. *ε φίας*), cf. Xen. An.

1, 2, 8 *skill* in driving, Plat. 1, 123 C ἡ ἐντεχνος σ., Id. Prot. D; σ. τῶς, *knowledge of acquaintance* with a thing, Id. 360 D.—2. in matters of common life, sound judgment, intelligence, prudence, practical and political wisdom, etc., such as attributed to the seven sages, Hdt. 30, 60; ἡ περὶ τὸν βίον σ., Plat. 1, 321 D: also, in not so good a sense, cunning, shrewdness, craft, Hdt. 1, 123, etc.—3. knowledge of a higher kind of the sciences, learning, wisdom, philosophy, freq. in Eur., etc., cf. Arist. Eth. N. 6, 7.—Cf. σοφός, φιστής throughout.

Σοφίζω, f. -ισω, (σοφός) to make σοφός, to instruct, make wise, turn one in a thing, LXX., etc.—II. the act is rare in good authors. σοφίζομαι, as pass. and mid., to come or be σοφός, to be clever or skillful in a thing, c. gen. rei, ναυτίλῃ σοφισμένος, skilled in seamanship, Hes. Op. 647 (like νῆων πεπαιγμένος, Ib. 658); so, σοφ. ἐν τι, Xen. 13, 6:—absol. to be or become wise, pursue wisdom, Plat. Hipp. Maj. A, Xen. Mem. 1, 2, 46.—2. to play the sophist, Ar. Eq. 299, 721; to play tricks, deal subtly, Eur. 1. A. Dem., etc.; σ. τι, to deal with one, Eur. Bacch. 200; speaking, to quibble, περί τι, Rep. 509 D; σοφισασθαι πρός τι, use fraud for an end, Polyb. 6, 55; cf. Plut. Demosth. 27:—σοφίζοι, ἡτροί, quack-doctors, Foes. O. Hipp.—3. aor. σοφισθῆναι, as p. to be deceived or contrived, Soph. 77, and N. T.—III. σοφίζομαι, dep. c. pf. pass. σοφισσόμεναι (ll. 80) c. acc. rei, to devise, contrive, thing cleverly, skilfully, Hdt. 1, 66; 8, 27; καινὸς ιδεῶς σοφίης, Ar. Nub. 547, cf. Jac. Philost. 1, p. 194.—2. to deceive, beguile, Joseph. μὴ με σοφίζον, Anth. P. 12, 25:—perceive, ὅτι τί ἐστι, LXX.

†Σόφιλος, ὄν, ὁ, *Sophilus*, father of Sophocles, Anth. P. 7, 21.—2. v. φίλος, [i in Anth. I. c.]

Σόφισμα, ατος, τό, (σοφίω) clever, cunning contrivance or the device, invention, trick, Pind. O. 24, Hdt. 3, 85, 152, Aesch. Pr. etc.—in Xen. Hier. 1, 23, the dressing of food:—also in less sense, a sly trick, artifice, fre Eur., and so Thuc. 6, 77, et stage-trick, clap-trap, Ar. Ran. 1, 1, a sharp, capricious argument, a qu fallacy, such as the sophists use, sophism, Dem. 775, 6, etc.; and Ar. calls a person σοφισμὶ δλον, 431:—opp. to a true logical conclusion (φιλοσόφημα, ἐπιχειρημα). Top. 8, 11, 12.

Σοφισμᾶτίας, ὄν, ὁ, a clever sophist, Nicet.

Σοφισμᾶτικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging like a σοφίσμα, sophistical.—II. as subst., latin form for σοφιστήριον.

Σοφισμᾶτιον, ὄν, τό, dim. σοφίσμα, Luc. Parasit. 43. [α]

Σοφισμᾶδότης, ἐς, (εἰδός) ὁ σοφίσμα, sophistical.

Σοφισμός, ὁ, rare and late for σοφίσμα.

Σοφιστεία, ας, ἡ, the art of a sophist, Plut. 2, 73 F, etc.

Σοφιστεῖον, ατρός, τό,=σοφιστήριον, ap. Euseb.

Σοφιστεῖον, (σοφιστής) to act as sophist, give lectures, Plut. Lucu. Caes. 3, etc.—II. transit., to act artfully: but also to conceal art to dissemble, e. g. ἐρωτα, Heliod.

σοφιστήριον, οὐ, τό, a *sophist's school*, Clem. Al.
 σοφιστής, οὐ, ὁ, (σοφίζω)—orig. *ke sophos, a master of one's craft*, esp. of a poet, Pind. I. 5 (4), 36; of musicians, Aesch. Fr. 308; σοφιστή Ὀρχή (sc. Orpheus), Eur. Rhes. 924; cf. th. 632 C.—generally, *skilful, τὴν πτεῖαν*, Ael. N. A. 13, 9.—metaph., *πυμμάτων*, learned in misery, Eur. Heracl. 993.—then,—2. *one who is ever in matters of life, a judicious, prudent man, a wise statesman*, etc., in which sense the seven Sages are always called σοφισταί by Hdt., I, 9, cf. 2, 49; so too Pythagoras, 4, 5; *ἵνα μάθῃ σοφιστὴς ὧν Διὸς νωέστερος*, Aesch. Fr. 62, ubi v. Blomf.—hence, in the noblest sign of σοφός, *the wise man, philosopher*, v. Valck. Hipp. 921.—II. at Athens, esp., *one who gave lessons in the arts and sciences or money*, such as Prodicus, Gorgias, Protagoras, etc., a *sophist*, Thuc. 3, 3, Plat., etc.; cf. Arist. Soph. El. 1, 6.—the *sophist*, acc. to Cic. de orat. 3, 16, *united dicendi faciendique sapientia*, i. e. ability both to speak and act; for many of them, as Gorgias, were themselves public speakers (*oratores*), as well as teachers of rhetoric (*rhetoires*). If the earlier sophists are to be blamed rather for false display, than for actual false intention, their trade soon became that of perverting and opposing truth as such, and in this character being attacked by Socrates and Plato, as also by Aristotle, and others, they fell into deserved odium; for a clear account, v. Thirlw. Hist. of Gr. 4, p. 257 sq. In later times, the term σοφιστής returned into honour, being applied to the *ῥήτορες*, or high-wind prose-writers of the Empire, such as Philostratus, Libanius, etc.—Cf. σοφία, σοφός throughout. Hence σοφιστικόν, ὦ, to speak or write like a *sophist*, Eubulid. ap. Ath. 437 D. σοφιστικὸς, ἡ, ὄν, (σοφιστής) of a *sophist*, *biog*, Plat. Phaedr. 248 E: *σ.*, the *sophists*, Id. Soph. 224 C.—*κή* (sc. τέχνη), a *sophist's art*, *philosophy*, Id. 224 D, etc.—II. *sophistic, fallacious, μη σοφιστικὸς ἄλλὰ φούς*, Xen. Cyn. 13, 7.—Arist. wrote a treatise περὶ σοφιστικῶν ἔργων. Adv. cōd. Id. σοφιστομανέω, ὡ, to be mad after *sophists*, Greg. Naz. σοφιστρια, ας, ἡ, fem. of σοφιστής, at. Euthyd. 297 C. †σοφοκλῆς, εὐς, ὁ, *Sophocles*, son of Sophilus, the celebrated tragic poet of Athens.—2. son of Sostrates, a general of the Athenians in the Peloponnesian war, Thuc. 3, 115; 5; etc.—Others in Paus.; etc. σοφόνους, ον, contr. -νους, ον, σοφός, νός) *wise-minded*, Luc. Rhet. aec. 17. σοφός, ἡ, ὄν, strident, clever, skilful, filled in any handicraft or art, *cutting his craft*, generally, of any one who called his fellows in any thing, *μαυρίλατας* σ., Pind. P. 5, 154; *ἠνοβήτας*, Soph. O. T. 484; etc.; *en hedging and ditching*, as in the argites ap. Arist. Eth. N. 6, 7; but, this sense, mostly of poets and musicians, Pind. O. I, 15; P. 1, 42; 200s, Soph.; cf. σοφία I.—esp., *one who has natural abilities for any thing*, p. to ὁ μάθων, one who owes all teaching, σοφός ὁ πολλὰ εἰδὼς φύσιν, Id. O. 2, 154; ὁ χρήσιμ' εἰδὼς, ὁ πολλὰ εἰδὼς, σοφός, Aesch. Fr. 1.—2. generally, *clever in matters*

of common life, judicious, intelligent, prudent, wise, esp. in political matters, in which sense the seven Sages were so called, v. Dicaearch., etc., ap. Diog. L. I, 40 sq., cf. σοφιστής I. 2: hence, *shrewd, cunning*, first in Hdt. 3, 85; and so even of animals, Xen. Cyn. 3, 7; 6, 13: τὸ σοφόν, a *shrewd thought, shrewdness*, Plat.—3. as restricted by philosophers, *skilled in the sciences, learned, profound, wise*, freq. in Eur., Plat., etc.; hence, ironically, *abstruse, obscure*, (as the word transcendental is sometimes used with us), opp. to σαφής, Ar. Ran. 1434; whereas Eur. Or. 397, says σοφὸν τὸ σαφές, οὐ τὸ μὴ σαφές.—From these successive limitations of signf., v. esp. Arist. Eth. I. c. N. 6, 7.—Construction:—usu. c. acc. rei, Eur. Bacch. 655, and Plat.; also, σ. ἐν τι, Eur. I. T. 662, 1238; εἰς τι, Id. Antig. 6, 3; περὶ τίνος, Soph. Symp. 203 A, Apol. 19 C; rarely c. gen. solo, κακὸν σοφός, Aesch. Supp. 453: also c. inf., σοφός λέγειν, σοφὸς νοεῖν, etc., Valck. Hipp. 921: but it is mostly used absol.—The history of our word *cunning* is much the same with that of σοφός, or rather of σοφιστής.—II. pass., of things, *cleverly devised, prudent, wise, νόμος*, Hdt. 1, 196; γνῶμη, λόγος, etc.; σοφώτερος ἡ κατ' ἀνδρα συμβαλεῖν ἔπη, Eur. Med. 675.—III. adv. σοφῶς, cleverly, wisely, etc., first in Soph. (Though the word does not occur in Hom. or Hes., except in the Margites I. c., its derivs. σοφία, σοφίζω, do: its root appears in Lat. *sapere, sapi, sapiens*: also akin to σαφής, q. v.)

σοφῶς, = σοφίζω, LXX.

†σοφῶν, ὠος, ὁ, *Sophon*, an Acanthian cook, ap. Ath. 403 E.

σῶω, = σάωω, σῶζω, rare, only Ep., to preserve, *save, deliver, σώζω, σῶν*, Il. 9, 424, 681, σώσω, Il. 9, 393. Hence

σῶαναντίης, ον, ὁ, (ναύτης) *deliverer of sailors*, the name of a harbour; written also, and perh. better, *σωαναντίης*.

σπάδαξ, ακος, ὁ, ἡ, = σπάξ, Gramm. σπάδιζω, (σπάω) to draw off, σπαδίξω τὸ δέρμα, Hdt. 5, 25.

σπάδις, ἱκος, ἡ, (σπάω) a *bough or branch torn off* (cf. κλάδος from κλάω): esp. a *palm-branch or frond*, like βαις, Nic. Al. 528, Plut. 2, 724 A: cf. σπάθην 7.—2. also as adj., of that colour, our bay, Lat. *spadix* in Virg. G. 3, 82, cf. A. Geil. 2, 26, 9.—II. a stringed instrument like the lyre, Poll. 4, 59, condemned by Quintilian as effeminate, I, 10, 31.—III. the rind stripped from the root of the πρίνος. [a, Nic. and Virg. I. c.]

σπαδονίζω, (σπαδῶν) like σπάω, σπαρδίσω, to tear to pieces; σπ. τὸν ἦχον, to make an abrupt, sharp sound, Dion. H. de Comp. p. 75. Hence

σπαδονισμα, ατος, τό, a *tearing, mαστῶν*, Mel. 77, 5.

σπαδονισμοί, οὐ, ὁ, = φορεῖς, ἡχων σπαδονισμοί; sharp sounds distracting the ear, Dion. H. de Dem. 40.

σπαδῶν, ὠος, and οντος, ὁ, Lob. Phryn. 273, (σπάω) = an *eumuch*, Lat. *spado*, Plut. Demetr. 25. [a]

σπαδῶν, ὄνος, ἡ, (σπάω) a *tear, rent, rupture*, Hipp.: esp. a *convulsion, cramp, spasm*, Id., Nic. Al. 317;—like σπασμα, σπασμός. (Sometimes less accurately written σπάδων.)

σπαθαλάω, = σπαταλάω, very dub.

σπαθαλίον, ον, τό, dim. from σπάθη 4; cf. σπατάλιον. [a]

σπαθατός, ἡ, ὄν, Dor. for σπαθητός.

σπαθῶω, ὦ, f. -ῃσω, in weaving, *strike down the woof with the σπάθη* (q. v.), σπ. τὸν ἱστόν, Philyl. Pol. 4 hence in Ar. Nub. 55, *λίαν σπαθῶν to weave at a great rate, to go fast*, a cant phrase for throwing away money (prob. with a play on σπαταλάω); σπ. τὰ χρήματα, Plat. Pericl. 14:—σπαθῶν φυτόν, to prune, clip plants Jac. Philostr. Imag. p. 496.—In Dem. 354, fin., ἐσπαθῶτο ταῦτα καὶ ἔδημγορεῖτο (prob.), these webs were woven and these speeches made (cf. ῥάπτω, ῥαφαῖνω, Lat. *texere*), v. Schäf. ad l.: others take it, these measures were so *incommodately taken*; so, ἀκρίτως φέρεται καὶ σπαθαῖται τὰ τῶν ἀνθρώπων, Plat. 2, 168 A.

σπάθη, ης, ἡ, any broad blade, of wood or metal: esp.,—1. a broad, flat piece of wood used by the ancient weavers in their upright loom (instead of the comb, κρεῖς, used in the horizontal), for striking the threads of the woof home, so as to make the web close, Aesch. Cho. 232, Plat. Lys. 208 D; cf. σπαθῶω.—2. a spaddle, spatula, for stirring any thing, Alex. Drop. 2.—3. like πλάτη, the paddle or blade of an oar, Lyc. 23.—4. the broad ribs: in Hipp. also the shoulder-blade, scapula.—5. the broad blade of a sword, Eur. Eurysth. 2: a broad-sword, Phil. lem. p. 378.—6. a scraper for currying horses.—7. the stem of a palm-leaf, Hdt. 7, 69: also the spathe, i. e. sheath, of the flower in many plants, esp. of the palm-kind, Theophr. (Lat. *spatha*, Germ. *spatel*, Ital. *spada*, our *spade*, *paddle*, etc.) [a]

σπάθημα, ατος, τό, (σπαθῶω) a web made close by striking: metaph., σπ. φρενῶν, = τὸ πυκνόφρον.

σπάθησις, εως, ἡ, (σπαθῶω) a striking the web with the σπάθη, Arist. Phys. Ausc. 7, 2, 4.—II. a squander [a]

σπάθητός, ἡ, ὄν, (σπαθῶω) struck with the σπάθη, q. v.: generally, woven, Aesch. Fr. 320, Soph. ap. Poll. 7, 36.

σπάθια, ας, ἡ, = σπάθη IV.

σπαθίζω, f. -ῖω, (σπάθη 2) to spread with a spatula:—mid., to use a spatula in anointing one's self.—II. (σπάθη 5) to play with the sword, v. I. Cratin. Trophon. 4, ubi v. Meineke.

σπαθιναῖος, ἑλαφος, ὁ, = sq.

σπαθίνης, ον, ὁ, (σπάθη) a young deer, so called from the shape of its horns.

σπάθιον, ον, τό, dim. from σπάθη, Anth. P. 6, 283. [a]

σπάθιος, α, ον, shaped like a σπάθη, Opp. C. I, 296. [a]

σπαθίς, ἰδος, ἡ, = σπάθη, a spatula, Ar. Fr. 8.—II. a closely-woven cloth, (v. σπάθη I).

σπαθισμός, οὐ, ὁ, (σπαθίζω II) a smiting with the sword.

σπαθίτης οἶνος, ὁ, palm-wine, Alex. Trall.

σπαθωμήλη, ης, ἡ, (σπάθη 2, μήλη) a spatula-shaped probe, Hipp.

σπαθόφυλλον, ον, (σπάθη 5, φύλλον) with sword-shaped leaves or spines, as the fir, Theophr. H. Pl. 1, 10, 4.

ΣΠΑΙΡΩ, more usu. with a pre fixed, ἀσπαίρω, q. v. (From σπάω, akin to σκαίρω, σφαδίζω, σπαράσσω.)

σπάκα, Pers. for τὴν κύνα, Hdt. I, 110; cf. κύων fin.

σπάλεθρον, ον, τό, v. σκάλευθρον.

σπαλάκεια, ας, ἡ, a defect in the eye, dim-sightedness: from

σπάλαξ, ἄκος, ὁ, also ἀσπάλαξ (q. v.), a mole.

σπάλεθρον, ον, τό, v. σκάλευθρον

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Σπαλεις, Acol. for σταλεις part. pass. from στέλλω.

Σπαλίον, ου, τό, = φύλιον, φέλιον. [α]

Σπαλίς, ιδος, ή, Acol. for ψαλεις. Σπαλίον, ό, (σπαλίον) a wicker-roof to shelter soldiers engaged in a siege, Lat. vinea.

Σπάνιδεσφος, ον, (σπανός, άδελφός) with few brothers or sisters, Sext. Emp. p. 355.

Σπάνανδρία, ας, ή, (σπάνις, άνήρ) lack of men or persons.

Σπάνη, ης, ή, and σπάνια, ας, ή, = σπάνις, want, scarceness, Jac. Anth. P. p. 201.

†Σπανία, ας, ή, another form of 'Ισπανία, N. T.: v. Σπανός.

Σπανίικις, (σπανία) adv., rarely, seldom, Luc. Rhet. Praec. 17. [α]

Σπάνιος, f. -ισω, (σπάνις) of things, to be rare, scarce, few or scanty, Pind. N. 6, 54, Ar. Vesp. 252.—2. of persons, to lack or be in want of a thing, χρημάτων, βίου, Hdt. 1, 187, 196; πέπλων, Eur. Med. 960, etc.; τροφή, Thuc. 4, 6; etc.—II. transit., to make rare or scarce, τι, Philo.—hence pass. = act. (signif. 2), ἐσπανίμεθ' ὤρωγών, Aesch. Pers. 1024, cf. Eur. Or. 1055, Med. 560; and so in Xen.

Σπάνιος, α, ον, like σπανός, of persons and things, rare, few, scarce, scanty, first in Hdt. 2, 67; 5, 29; σπάνιον ἐκντὸν παρῆεν, like Lat. difficile aditus habere, Plat. Euthyphr. 3 D: c. inf., σπ. ἰδεῖν, rare to behold, Xen. Cyr. 1, 3, 3:—as adv., σπάνιος ἐνιφει, rarely, seldom visits, Hdt. 2, 73; ε, σπ. φαῖνται, Xen. Cyr. 7, 5, 46:—comp. σπανιώτερος, Hdt. 8, 25, Plat., etc. Adv. -ίως, seldom, Xen. Ages. 9, 1; so σπανία, Plat. Phaedr. 256 C.—II. of persons, lacking, needy. [α]

Σπάνιότης, ητος, ή, = sq., lack, γῆς, Isocr. 47 C, 68 A.

Σπάνις, εως, ή, (σπανός) of things, scarceness, rareness: οὐ σπάνις c. inf., 'tis not hard to..., Eur. I. A. 1163.—II. of persons, lack, want, c. gen., as, σπ. βύβλων, Hdt. 5, 58; esp., σπ. βίου, poverty, Soph. O. T. 1461, Eur. Hec. 12; and so σπάνις alone, Soph. O. C. 506: ὀργυρίον σπ., Lyc. 152, ult.; ἐν σπάνει χρημάτων, Dem. 389, 6.

Σπάνιστος, ή, όν, (σπανίζω) of things, wanted, scarce, lacking; poor, shabby, δωρηματα, Soph. O. C. 4.—II. of persons, stinted of a thing, τινός, Strab.

Σπάνοκαρπία, ας, ή, lack of fruit, Diod. ; v. l. στενοκ—

Σπάνοπαγών, ανος, ό, (σπανός, πάγων) lacking a beard, Galen.

ΣΠΑΝΟΣ, ή, όν, of things, scarce, rare, like parvus and rarus.—II. of persons, in want of, lacking; τινός. (Akin to ήπανία, ήπανεύ, ήπανία, ήχανώ, ήχανία.) [α, though Draco 119, 26, would have α.]

Σπανός, ή, όν, older form of 'Ισπανός, Schäf. Plut. Sect. 11.

Σπάνοστία, ας, ή, lack of corn or food, Xen. Hell. 4, 8, 7: from

Σπάνοστιος, ον, (σπανός, σίτος) lacking corn or food.

Σπάνοστεριος, ον, with few seeds.

Σπάνοτεκνον, ον, (σπανός, τέκνον) lacking children, Sext. Emp. p. 355.

Σπάνουρος, ον, (οὐρά) lacking in tail, susp.

Σπάνουφυλλος, ον, (φύλλον) lacking in leaves.

Σπάνυδρος, ον, (σπανός, ύδωρ) lacking water, Diphil. Siphn. ap. Ath. 80 C.

Σπάραγμα, ατος, τό, (σπαράσσω),

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a piece torn off, a piece, shred, σπ. τινος, a man's mangled corpse, Soph. Ant. 1081; σπ. κόμας, Eur. Andr. 826.—II. = σπαταγμός, Eur. Bacch. 739.

[σπά] Hence Σπαργαμιάωδης, ες, convulsive, κρानγῆ, Plut. 2, 130 D.

Σπαργαμός, ου, ό, (σπαράσσω) a tearing, rending, mangling, Βακχών, by them, Eur. Bacch. 735: but σπαργαμοί χαιτης, χρωτός, etc., rending of them, Eur. Phoen. 1525, Tro. 453.—II. a convulsion, spasm, Aesch. Fr. 155, Soph. Tr. 778, 1254.

Σπαργαμώδης, ες, (ειδος) = σπαργαμιάωδης, Hipp.

†Σπαράδοκος, ον, ό, Sparadocus, father of the Thracian prince Seuthes, Thuc. 2, 101, v. l. Σπάρδοκος.

Σπαράκτης, ον, ό, one who rends in pieces.

†Σπαράμιζος, ον, ό, Sparamizus, a eunuch of Sardanapalus, Ath. 528 F.

Σπάραξις, ή, = σπαργαμός. [σπά]

Σπαράσσω, Att. -ττω: f. -ξω:—to tear, rend in pieces, mangle, Lat. lacerare, esp. of dogs, carnivorous animals, and the like, σπ. σάρκας ἀπ' οστέων, Eur. Med. 1217; σπαράσσειναι κόμας, to tear one's hair, Id. Andr. 1209; generally, σπ. βροντῇ, Aesch. Pr. 1018:—metaph., to pull to pieces, attack, Lat. conviciis lacerare, σπ. τινά λόγῳ, Plat. Rep. 539 B, cf. Dem. 785, 18; λώβαις σπ. τινά, Lyc. 656:—pass., to be convulsed, retch with desire to vomit, Foës. Oec. Hipp. (Akin to σπάω, σπαίρω.)

Σπαργάνω, ώ, = σπαργαμός, σπαργανίζω, Plat. Legg. 782 E.

Σπαργανίζω, f. -ισω, (σπαργανον) like σπαργαμός, to swathe, wrap up, Hes. Th. 485.

Σπαργάνιον, ου, τό, dim. from σπάργανον.—II. a plant, Diosc. 4, 21. [γα]

Σπαργανιώτης, ον, ό, a child in swaddling-clothes, H. Hom. Merc. 301; formed like ελραφιώτης: from

Σπαργάνον, ου, τό, (σπάργω):—a swaddling or swathing band, H. Hom. Merc. 151, 306, Pind. N. 1, 58: usu. in plur., swaddling-clothes, H. Merc. 237, Pind. P. 4, 202; παῖς ἐν ὧν ἐν σπαργάνοις, Aesch. Cho. 755, cf. 529, Ag. 1606:—hence, in Trag., any thing which reminds of one's childhood, the marks, etc., by which a person's true birth and family are discovered, Lat. monumenta, crepundia, cf. Brunck Soph. O. T. 1035, Donat. Terent. Eun. 4, 6, 15; allusion is prob. made to this in Ar. Ach. 431. Hence

Σπαργάνω, ώ, to swathe a child in swaddling-clothes, σπαργανώσαντες πέπλους (τὸν παῖδα) Eur. Ion 955, cf. Ath. 258 A; Hipp., in pass.; cf. σπάργω. Hence

Σπαργάνωμα, ατος, τό, that which is swathed.—II. = σπάργανον.

Σπαργάνωσις, εως, ή, a swathing a child in swaddling-clothes. [γα]

†Σπαργαπιθής, ους, ό, Spargapithes, a king of the Scythians, Hdt. 4, 78.

†Σπαργαπίσης, ους, ό, Spargapises, son of queen Tomyris, Hdt. 1, 211.

Σπαργώ, ώ, f. -ήσω, like ὀργώ, to be full to bursting, to swell, be ripe, μαστός σπαργών, Eur. Bacch. 701, Cycl. 55; of a woman with child, Plat. Symp. 206 D; also, to swell with humours, Foës. Oec. Hipp.; with milk, Q. Sm. 14, 283; of the earth, to teem with life.—II. metaph., like Lat. turgere, to swell with desire or any passion, Plat. Phaedr. 256 A, Legg. 692

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Α' περί, πρόσ τι, Plut. 2, 585 C, 11 A: ἐπὶ τι, for a thing, Id. Artox. ὁλ. γαργία σπαργύσα, Id. Lycurg. (Not from σπέρω or σπῶς: but from the same root as ὀργά, ὀργή, akin to σφργίνω and σφαργέω.) Hence

Σπαργή, ης, ή, like ὀργή, swell, impulse or desire: passion.

Σπάργω, f. -ξω, to swathe, es-wrap, child, hence to wrap in swaddling-clothes, σπάρεν ἐν φάρει λευκῷ, Id. Hom. Ap. 121. (Hence σπαργαγανός, σπαργανάω, σπαργανίζω. C. σπειρά, σπείρω, σπείρον.)

Σπαργώσις, εως, ή, a swelling, μστών, Diosc.

†Σπαράδοκος, ον, ό, v. Σπαράδοκος.

†Σπαρέθρα, ας, ή, Sparzthra, wife of Amorges, Ctes.

Σπᾶρεις, part. σπᾶρῆναι, inf. ac. 2 pass. from σπείρω,

Σπαρίω, = σπαίρω, Gramm.

Σπαρνοπόλιος, ον, with thin grain hair.

Σπαρνός, ή, όν, poet. for σπανός σπάνιος, Aesch. Ag. 556.

Σπάρος, ον, ό, a sea-fish, not to be confounded with σκάρος, Epich. 24. (From σπαίρω, like σκάρος from σκαίρω.) [α]

Σπαργαγνή, ες, producing the shrub spartos, App.

Σπαργαγνή, ες, (Σπάρτη, γένος) of Spartan breed.

†Σπάρτακος, ον, ό, Spartacus, the celebrated leader of the gladiators, Ath. 272 F.

Σπάρτη, ης, ή, = σπάρτον, a rope cord of spartum, Ar. Av. 815 (with play upon Sparta), cf. Cratin. Nemes. 9, et ibi Meineke.—II. like στάβη, plumb-line; also ή σπάρτος.

Σπάρτη, ης, ή, Sparta in Laconia, Hom. as II. 2, 582; etc.: hence adv. Σπάρτηθεν, from Sparta, Od. 4, 1; Σπάρτηνδε, to Sparta.—II. daughter of the Eurotas, wife of Lacedaemon, Apollod.; etc.

Σπαρτιάτης, ον, ό, ἰον. -ιήτης, s. Hdt. 1, 63†, a Spartan, Eur. Alc. Thuc.: fem. Σπαρτιάτις, ιδος, ή, χθών, Eur. Or. 537†; and Σπαρτιάτιδος: adj. Σπαρτιατικός, ή, ό, Spartan. [α]

Σπαρτίνη, ης, ή, = σπάρτη, Ael. A. 12, 43.

Σπάρτινος, η, ον, made of σπάρτον, Cratin. Nemes. 9.

Σπαρτίον, ον, τό, dim. from σπάρτη, σπάρτον, a small cord or rope, Ar. Pac. 1247.—II. the tongue of a balance, Lat. ansa, agina, Arist. Mechan. 2, 9.—III. = σπάρτος, the shrub, Diosc.

Σπαρτιοχαίτης, ον, ό, (σπαρτον, χαιτή) like σπαρνοπόλιος, with scatered scaly hair, Plat. (Com.) Pres. 2; cf. Lob. Phryn. 662.

Σπαρτόδετος, ον, (δέω) bound with σπάρτον, Opp. C. 1, 156.

†Σπαρτό, ών, οί, v. σπαρτός II. Σπάρτον, ον, τό, (σπείρω) a rope cable, II. 2, 135, Hdt. 5, 16, Thuc. 48: strictly, a rope made of σπάρτον (cf. σπάρτη), Lat. spartum, sparte (also, in pl., this material for making ropes, like λίνω, v. Plat. et Xen. II. sub σπάρτος.—Homer's cables cost not have been made of the Spanish σπάρτος, as it was not known to the Greeks till long after, Varro ap. Gell. 17, 2, Plin. 24, 40, first: Plin. supposes they were made of another spartum, a kind of broom (spartium scoparium, Linn.).—II. = σπαρτίον II, Arist. Mechan. 1, 17 and 20.—III. = σπάρτον, Arist. H. A. 9, 40, 49. Cf. σπάρτον

Σπαρτοπλόκος, ον, making ropes
p. of σπάρτος.

Σπαρτοπόλιος, ον, with scattered
ay hairs; cf. σπαρτοπόλιος.

Σπαρτοπώλης, ον, ὁ, (πώλῃ) a
aler in ropes or mats of σπάρτος.
ence

Σπαρτοπώλιον, ον, τό, the shop of
σπαρτοπώλης, Menand. p. 289.

Σπαρτός, ἡ, ον, (σπείρω) sown, scat-
tered: metaph. begotten, σπαρτῶν γέ-
ς, children of men, Aesch. Eum.
0.—II. esp., at Thebes, Σπαρτοί,
the Sown-men, those who claimed
descent from the dragon's teeth sown
Cadmus: hence Σπαρτοί for Θη-
ῖδοι, Pind. I. 1, 41; 7 (6), 13, and
rag.; λόγῃ σπαρτός, the Theban
ear, Eur. Supp. 578.

Σπάρτος, ον, ὁ and ἡ, the shrub
άρτος, either *Lygeum spartum* or
a tenacissima, Linn., growing in
pain (both still called *esparto* there),
d (as Pliny says) used by the peo-
ple of the country for divers purposes,
t by the Carthaginians and Romans
making cords or ropes, and then
all the Greeks, cf. Plat. Polit. 280
Xen. Cyn. 9, 13, and Schneid.
eophr. H. Pl. 1, 5, 2, Plin. 19, 7,
2. another plant, a kind of broom,
artium scoparium, Linn., the seeds
which were used in medicine:—v.
b σπάρτον.—II. ἡ σπάρτος, =σπαρ-
τοπώλης.

Σπαρτοφόρος, ον, (φέρω) bearing
a shrub σπάρτος, Strab.

Σπαρτοχαίτης, ον, ὁ, f. l. for σπαρ-
τοχαίτης.

Σπάρτωλος, ον, ὁ, and Σπαρτω-
ς, Spartolus, a city of Macedonia,
Bottiaea, Thuc. 2, 79; Xen. Hell.
3, 6.

Σπάρτων, ὄνος, ὁ, Sparton, son of
Ioroneus, Paus. 2, 16, 4.—2. son of
samenus, Id. 7, 6, 2.

Σπᾶσις, εως, ἡ, (σπάω) a pulling:
convulsion, spasm. [ᾶ]

Σπᾶσμα, ατος, τό, (σπάω) that
ich is drawn, σπ. ξίφωνος, a drawn
ord, Plut. Otho 17: that which has
n torn off, a piece, shred, Id. Sull.
3, cf. Wytténb. 2, 99 C.—II. a con-
sion, spasm, Hipp., Plat. Tim. 87 E.
Σπασμῆτιον, ον, τό, dim. from
eg.

Σπασμῶδης, ες, (σπάσμα, εἶδος)
= convulsions, convulsive, spasmodic,
ist. Probl. 5, 1, 1.

Σπασμός, ον, ὁ, (σπάω)=σπᾶσις
δ σπᾶσμα, a convulsion, spasm, Hdt.
187, Soph. Tr. 805, 1082, etc.: a
of epilepsy, Hipp.—II. tension, esp.
arism, Lat. *tentigo*, Ar. Lys. 845.

Σπασμῶδης, ες, =σπασμῶδης,
eophr. Adv. -ῶς.

Σπαστικός, ἡ, ον, (σπάω) pulling,
etching.

Σπάταγος or σπάταγος, ον, ὁ,
ist. H. A. 4, 5, 2; and σπατάγῃ,
Ar. Fr. 359:—a kind of sea-urchin.

Σπατίλῳ, ὦ, f. -ῆσω, to live riot-
ly or lewdly, to turn riot, LXX.—to
effeminate or spoil, τὰ σπαταλῶντα
ν παιδίον, Theano: from

Σπατίλη, ἡς, ἡ, (prob. from σπα-
ω) wantonness, riot, χρυσομανῆς,
ath. P. 5, 302:—a χρυσοδέος σπ.,
i. e. a bracelet, Ib. 6, 74; χρυσοφόρος
ταρῶν, i. e. an anklet, Ib. 5, 27;
σπατάλιον.

Σπατίλῳ, ατος, τό, (σπατίλῳ)
foreg., Anth. P. 9, 642.

Σπατάλιον, ον, τό, written also
ατάλιον, a kind of bracelet, Anth. i.
o, a mode of dressing the hair in a
ple knot, corymbus, Salmas. ad So-
p. 537. (From σπατίλη, q v.) [ᾶ]

Σπατύλλος, ὄν, (σπατάλη) riotous,
gluttonous, Anth. P. 5, 18, 27.

Σπάτειος, α, ον, (σπάτος) of a skin
or leather. [ᾶ]

†Σπατέμβας, ον, ὁ, Spatembas, an
ancient Indian king, Arr. Ind. 8, 1.

Σπατίζω, f. -ίσω, (σπάω) to draw,
suck.

Σπατίλη, ἡς, ἡ, thin excrement,
Hipp.: generally, human ordure, Ar.
Pac. 48. (From σκῶρ, σκατός, and
τίλῳ).—II. (σπάτος) parings of
leather, dub. [ῆ]

Σπατίλουρος, ὁ, (σπατίλη, οὐρά)
foul-tailed, filthy. [ῆ]

Σπάτος, τό, a skin, hide, leather,
Boeot. word. [ᾶ] Hence

ΣΠΑΨΩ, fut. σπάσω: pf. ἐσπάκα,

pf. pass. ἐσπασμαι: aor. mid. ἐσπα-
σάμην, the tense most in use in
Hom.: aor. pass. ἐσπάσθην. To draw;
hence,—I. to draw out or forth, Il. 11,
5, 29; c. acc., φάσγαν, ἄορ, ἔγχος
παρὰ μμοῖο ὁ ἐκ σύριγος σπᾶσα-
σθαι, Od. 22, 74, Il. 16, 473; 19, 387;
ἐκ χειρὸς χεῖρα σπᾶσατο, Od. 2, 321;
ῥάπαρ, Od. 10, 166: so in prose, this
signif. is usu. in mid., as Xen. Cyr. 7,
5, 29; but, εἰς φος σπᾶσαντα, Eur. Or.
1194:—σπασθέντος (sc. ἐγγεος ἐξ
ὠτειλῆς), Il. 11, 458:—also, πᾶλον
σπᾶν, to draw the lot (out of the hel-
met, etc.), Aesch. Ag. 333.—II. of
violent actions, to pluck off or out, κό
μην, Soph. O. T. 1243, cf. Tr. 690.—

2. to tear, rend, esp. of ravenous ani-
mals, like σπαράσσω, Soph. Ant. 258,
1003.—3. to wrench, sprain, τὸ σκέλος
ἐσπασε, Plut. Arat. 33; in pass., τὸν
μῆρον σπασθῆναι, Hdt. 6, 134.—4. to
tear or drag away, παρὰ τινος, Plat.
Legg. 666 E: ἀπὸ γονάτων, ἐκ βρα-
χίων σπασθεῖς, Eur. Hec. 92, 408.

—5. metaph., to draw aside, pervert, σὲ
ἐσπασεν πειθῷ, Soph. El. 561.—6.
medic., to cause convulsion or spasm:
in pass., to be convulsed, Plut. 2, 658
E: cf. σπᾶσις, σπᾶσμα, σπασμός.—

III. to draw in, suck in, θρόμβον αἵμα-
τος, Aesch. Cho. 533: hence, to drink
at a draught, ἐσπασεν ἕμνστιν ἑλκύ-
σας, Eur. Cycl. 571; συνεκβάνει
σπᾶντα χρῆ τὸ πῶματι, Ib. 573:—

hence, σπ. ἔρωτα, to enjoy it, Opp.
H. 4, 269; ὀλίγον ἔπνυν σπᾶσμεν,
Helioid.; μικρὸν ἐσπᾶσαντο ἔπνυν,
Id.—IV. to draw tight, pull the reins,
Xen. Eq. 7, 1; 9, 5.—V. σπᾶσις ἐπω-
νυμῶν, to adopt a surname, Philostr.

—VI. proverb., οὐκ ἐσπασε ταῦτα γε,
'he took nothing by his motion', Ar.
Vesp. 175; metaph. from angling, ἡ
μῆριντος οὐδὲν ἐσπασε, Thesm. 928.

—In prose ἔλκω is the more usu.
word. (From σπᾶω come σπαῖρος,
σπαρίσσω, σφαδᾶζω, σπᾶδών, σπα-
δόν, σπάδις.) [σπαΰ, whence Hom.

doubles the σ, σπασάμενος, etc.,
when he wants ᾶ.]
Σπᾶν, inf. aor. of ἐπᾶω.

Σπᾶν, Ep. imperat. aor. mid. of
ἐπᾶω, for σπᾶν, Il. 10, 285.

Σπᾶν, τό, Ep. for σπᾶος, Od. 5,
194, H. Ven. 264: acc. to Hesych.
also σπᾶν.

Σπᾶν, ας, ἡ, also written σπᾶν,
Lat. *spira*, any thing wound, wrapt, roll-
ed round or upon a thing, ποιεῖν τι
σπᾶν, to twist it tight up, Foës.
Oecon. Hipp.: hence,—2. in plur.,
the twisted folds, coils or spires of a
serpent, Soph. Fr. 480; πολὺπλοκοί
σπ., Eur. Med. 481; cf. σπᾶν.—3.

a twisted rope or cord, cordage of a
net, σπ. δικτυόκλωστοι. Soph. Ant.
347: esp., a ship's cable, Plut.—a pad-
ded circle, used by women carrying

weights on their head, Apollod. 2, 5
11.—4. σπᾶν ὀδεῖαι, things o
straps of ox-hide to guard and arm
boxer's fist, the caestus, Theocr. 22
80.—5. a knot in wood, Theophr.—6
a body of men-at-arms, used to trans-
late the Roman *manipulus*,=two cen-
turies, Polyb. 11, 23, 1, etc.; κατὰ
σπᾶν, manipulation, Id. 3, 115, 12:
—but in N. T. Act. 10, 1, a large body,
prob. a cohort.—Hom. has only the
form σπᾶν: cf. also σπᾶν. (The
verb to which this is akin is εἶρω, for
σπᾶν in the signif. of ἐλίσσω is only
in Gramm.: σπᾶντος, σπᾶντον, and
σπᾶν, σπᾶραν, σπᾶραν, σπᾶραν, are
also akin, as well as σπᾶν and prob.
σπᾶν, Lat. *spira*, *spira*, *spira*, *spira*
thos, σπᾶν, σπᾶν, σπᾶν.) Hence

Σπᾶν, ας, ἡ, *spira*, a kind of
shrub, prob. with the cells of its pods
spirally twisted up, Theophr.

Σπᾶν, Dor. and also Att. for
σπᾶν, q v., Aesch.

Σπᾶν, ες, (σπᾶν, ἄνθος)
rolling a burthen onwards, winding
wriggling forwards, epith. of reptiles
Nic. Th. 399.

Σπᾶν, ὦ, f. -ῆσω, (σπᾶν) to
coil up, Lob. Phryn. 204. Hence

Σπᾶν, adv., in coils or spires,
Anth.—II. (σπᾶν 6) of troops, in
maniples, manipulation, Polyb. 5, 4, 9,
etc.

Σπᾶν, ατος, τό, Dor. and Att.
for -αμα, (σπᾶν) :—that which is
rolled or wound, a wreath, coil, spire,
esp. of serpents, Aesch. Cho. 248:
αἶωνος σπ., Anth. P. append. 109.—

II.—σπᾶν, Nic. Al. 417.

Σπᾶν, ον, τό, dim. from sq., a
light, thin garment, Xen. Hell. 4, 5, 4.

Σπᾶν, ον, τό, (σπᾶν) a cloth
for wrapping about, a wrapper, like φᾶ
ρος, ἐλλυμα σπᾶν, a cloth for
wrapping washed linen in Od. 6, 179,
cf. σπᾶν; κακὴ σπᾶν, sorry
wraps, of a beggar, Od. 4, 245: so,
the shroud of a corpse, Od. 2, 102; 19,
147: also, sail-cloth, canvass, Od. 5,
318; 6, 269. Hence

Σπᾶν, ατος, ον, ὁ, (πώλῃ) one
who sells clothes, esp. old clothes.

Σπᾶν, ἰδός, fem. from
foreg.: hence, σπ. ἄγορά, the old
clothes market.

Σπᾶν, εος, τό,=σπᾶν: me-
taph., σπᾶν βολβῶν, the coats of
onions, Nic. Th. 882.

Σπᾶν, ον, ὁ, (σπᾶν, ἔχω)
circle-holding, circular, Anth. P. 6,
295.

Σπᾶν, ὦ, (σπᾶν) like σπᾶν
ῶν, to swathe, esp. to wrap a child in
swaddling-clothes, like σπᾶν, Call.
Del. 6; doubted by Lob. Phryn. 204.

ΣΠᾶΝ, f. σπᾶν: aor. ἐσπᾶν:
pf. pass. ἐσπᾶμαι: aor. pass. ἐσπᾶ-
σθην [ᾶ]: freq. impf. σπᾶσκεσθον,
Hdt. 4, 42. To sow:—I. to sow seed,
Hes. Op. 389, Sc. 399; σῖτον σπ.,
Hdt. 4, 17.—II. to sow a field, νεῖον,
Hes. Op. 465; πεδιάδα, τέμενος, Hdt.
9, 116, 122; ἡ σπᾶν Ἀλγυπτος,
the arable part of Aegypt, Hdt. 2, 77

πόντον σπᾶν, proverb. of lost la-
bour, Theogn. 106, 107; also εἰς
ὕδωρ and ἐν ὕδατι σπᾶν.—comi-
cally, σπ. τινὰ καινοτάτια διανοῖαι,
Ar. Vesp. 1044.—III. metaph., to sow
children, i. e. engender, beget them, Soph.
Aj. 1293, etc.; σπ. τέκνων ἄλοκα, Eur.
Phoen. 18; but Aesch. Theb. 754 ex-
presses this by πρὸς ἄνθρωπον σπ. ἄρου-
ρον, to cast seed into the field:—pass.,
to spring or be born, Soph. O. T. 1498,
Eur. Ion 55: etc.—IV. generally, to

scatter like seed, throw about, χρυσὸν καὶ ἄργυρον, Hdt. 7, 107; σπ. φλόγα, Trag. ap. Arist. Poët. 21, 14:—*to spread a report, σπ. ματαίαν βάσιν*, Soph. El. 642: *so, σπ. τι πολλοῖς, to scatter among many*, Id. Fr. 585; cf. Ar. Ran. 1206:—*pass., to be scattered or dispersed, ἐσπαρμένοι εἰς ἄρπαγην*, Xen. Hell. 3, 4, 22; *κατὰ ἔρωαν*, Ib. 6, 2, 17. (Hence σπέρμα and Lat. *spargo*.)

Σπείρω, = ἐλίσσω, only in Gramm.,

† σπείρα.

Σπειρούμενος, ες, (σπείρον, εἶδος) like a covering.—II. with many coats, like an onion, Nic. Al. 253, 527.

Σπείσαι, inf. aor. of σπένδω, Od.

Σπείσασα, Ion. for ἐσπείσει, 3 sing. aor. of σπένδω, Hom.

Σπείσις, ἡ, (σπένδω) = σπονδή, ἄνθ.

Σπείσω, fut. of σπένδω.

† Σπείω, οὗς, ἡ, *Spio*, a Nereid, Il. 18, 43.

Σπεκλώω, v. σπλεκλώω.

† Σπεκουλάτωρ, ορος, ὁ, the Lat. *speculator*, or as Wahl prefers *spiculator* (from *spiculum*) = *δορυφόρος*, one of the king's body-guard, N. T.

Σπέλεθος, ὁ, and σπέλλης, ηκος, ὁ, = πέλεθος, q. v.

Σπέλλαιον, τό, Aeol. for ψέλλαιον.

Σπενδαῖον, σπενδείοον, σπενδοποιέω, f. l. for σπονδ-.

ΣΠΕΝΔΩ: f. σπείσω: aor. ἐσπείσα: pf. ἔσπεκα, Plut. Sertor. 14: pf. pass. ἐσπείσμαι: Hom. uses pres., impf., and aor. act., the impf. and aor. indicat. in the frequentat. forms σπένδσκε, σπείσασκε; also Ep. subj. pres. σπένδῃσθα, Od. 4, 591.

To pour (i. e. offer) a drink-offering, because before drinking wine they poured some on the table, hearth or altar, Lat. *libare*, oft. in Hom. σπείσαν τ' ἐπὶν ὅν ἔδωκε θυμῷ, Od. 3, 342; ἔδωκε σπείσῃς τε καὶ ἐσέσῃ, Od. 3, 45; also with dat. of the god to whom the libation was made, δέπας ἐλὼν σπείσασκε θεοῖσι, Od. 8, 89; οὐτε τω σπένδσκε θεῶν ὅτε μὴ Διὶ, of Achilles, Il. 16, 227, etc.; so also later, except that we have σπ. Ἀγαθῷ Δαίμονος [sc. σπονδῇ], Ar. Eq. 106: also c. dat. rei, ὅδατι σπ., to pour with water, Od. 12, 363; for which we also have the acc., σπ. οἶνον, to pour wine, Il. 11, 775, Od. 18, 151; (so, λοιβάς, σπονδάς, χοάς, Trag.)—also c. dat. instrumenti, σπ. δέπαι, δεπάσσει, Il. 23, 196, Od. 7, 137.—The religious sense, which the word always has in Hom., is lost in later authors, so that it means simply to pour, ἐκ χρυσῆς φιάλης ἐς τὴν θάλασσαν, Hdt. 7, 54; also σπ. φιάλῃ, Id. 2, 147: to sprinkle, Id. 4, 187: metaph., σπ. αἰδοῖς, to pour offerings of song, Pind. I. 6, 12.—This sense in Att. prose, as Plat. Legg. 799 B, Xen. Cyr. 7, 1, 1.—II. mid., to pour libations one with another; and so, this being the custom in making treaties, truces, etc., to make a treaty, make peace, Hdt. 3, 144: to be at peace, τὰ μὲν σπενδομένοι τὰ δὲ πολεμοῦντες, Thuc. 1, 18:—construction, σπένδεσθαι τι, to make peace with one, Eur. Bacch. 284, Thuc. 5, 5, etc.; in full, σπένδεσθαι τινι σπονδάς, Thuc. 5, 14; but, σπένδεσθαι τῇ πρεσβείᾳ, to give the embassy pledges of safe conduct, Aeschin. 62, 39: also, σπένδεσθαι πρὸς τινα for τινι, Thuc. 5, 17, Xen. An. 2, 5, 16:—the object of the treaty, as expressed by ἐπὶ τῷ, on these terms, Eur. Phoen. 1240, an t so Xen.: also,

σπένδεσθαι τινι ὥστε, c. inf., Thuc.; or c. inf. alone, Id. 7, 83; more rarely c. acc., σπείσασθαι εἰρήνην, to conclude a formal peace, Hdt. 7, 148; ἐσπείσθαι νείκος, to make up a quarrel, Eur. Med. 1140; σπ. ἀναιρεσιν τῶν νεκρῶν, ἀναχάρισθαι, to obtain a treaty for taking up, for retreating, Thuc. 3, 24, 109.—The pf. ἐσπείσμαι is used in act. sense in Eur. l. c.; but in pass., Thuc. 4, 16. Cf. λείβω.

† Σπένδων, οντος, ὁ, *Spondon*, masc. pr. n., Plut. Lyc. 28.

ΣΠΕ'ΟΣ, τό, Ep. σπείος, Lat. *SPECUS*, a cave, cavern, grot, μέγα, γλαφυρόν, Hom.: of the form σπείος, Hom. uses only nom. and acc. sing., with irreg. dat. σπῆι, Od. 2, 20, etc., Hes. Th. 297 (v. l. σπεί, Il. 18, 402, but v. Lob. Paral. 24): of σπείος the acc. sing. only in Od. 5, 194, and more freq. gen. σπείου, but only in Od.: of the plur., Hom. has only dat. σπέσσι and σπήεσσι, which are freq., but only in Od.: in H. Ven. 264 also gen. σπείων: an irreg. dat. plur. σπείατες, as if from σπείας, is in Xenophon. ap. Herodian., περὶ μὴν λέξεως, p. 30 Dind.—Ep. word. (From σπείος are derived σπῆλαιον and σπῆλνξ, Lat. *spelaeum* and *spelunca*.)

Σπέρδος, τό, (σπείρω) = σπέρμα, Nic. Th. 649, Al. 134, 330.

Σπέρδην, adv., (σπέρχω) hastily, ap. Hesych.

† Σπέρθης, εω, ὁ, *Sperthies*, a Spartan, who gave himself along with Bulis to death for his country, Hdt. 7, 134: cf. Σπέρχης.

Σπέρμα, ατος, τό, (σπείρω) that which is sown, seed, the seed or germ of anything, σπέρμα πυρός, a spark, Od. 6, 490, cf. Pind. P. 3, 65:—usu., the seed of plants, H. Hom. Cer. 308, Hes. Op. 444, Hdt. 3, 97; τὰ σπέρματα, seeds, Hes. Op. 444, 469:—also of animals, = γονή II, γόνος IV, the seed, Lat. *semen genitale*, Pind. P. 3, 27, Plat. Tim. 86 C:—metaph. of the germ of any thing, σπ. φλόγος, a spark, Pind. O. 7, 87; σπ. ὄλβον, Id. P. 4, 453; σπέρμα παρσχεῖν, Dem. 280, 28.—2. in poets very freq. for seed, offspring, Orac. ap. Thuc. 5, 16, and Trag.; of a single person, Pind. O. 9, 92, Aesch. Cho. 474, Soph. Phil. 364; more rarely in plur., Aesch. Supp. 290, Eum. 909, Soph. O. C. 600, 1275, and even Plat. Legg. 853 C.—3. also, race, origin, Soph. O. T. 1077.

Σπερμιογορατολεκιθολῶχυνωπόλως, ιδος, ἡ, a green-grocery-market-woman, Ar. Lys. 457.

Σπερμαῖνω, (σπέρμα) like σπείρω, to sow, to yield seed: metaph., σπ. γενεῇν, to beget a progeny, Hes. Op. 734.

Σπερματίας σικνός, ὁ, a cucumber left for seed, opp. to εὐνυχίας, Cratin. Odys. 8.

Σπερματίζω, f. -ίζω, = σπερμαίνω, esp. to come to seed, LXX.—pass., of a woman, to conceive or bear seed, lb.

Σπερματικός, ἡ, ὄν, (σπέρμα) — of or from seed, Theophr.: metaph., containing the germs of things, hence in Stoic philosophy, σπερματικοὶ λόγοι, certain laws of generation, contained in matter, Diog. L. 7, 148, Ritter's Hist. of Philos. 3, p. 528.—Adv. -κῶς, σπ. λέγειν, to observe in passing, casually, Clem. Al.

Σπερματίον, ον, τό, dim. from σπέρμα, Theophr. ap. Ath. 66 E. [α]

Σπερματίτις, ιδος, ἡ: φλέβες σπερματίτιδες (al. σπερματίδες), the spermatic veins, Syennas. ap. Arist. H. A. 3, 2, 15.

Σπερματισμός, οἷ, ο, (σπερματῖς emission of the seed.—II. in plur., σπέρματ-ις, to be afterwards planted out, Theophr.

Σπερματολόγος, α, = σπερματολόγος, Philostr. V. Soph. I, 22.

Σπερματολόγος, ον, = σπερματολόγος, Epich. p. 25.

Σπερματοπώλης, ον, ὁ, a seedsmen, Nicoph. Χειρῶ. 1, 5.

Σπερματούχος, ον, (ἐχω) seed-bearing, fruitful.

Σπερματοφάγος, ον, (σπέρμα, φάειν) eating seeds, Strab.

Σπερματοφύειος, and σπερματοφύης, ἐς, = σπερμιόφ.

Σπερματώω, ὦ, (σπέρμα) to sow, ground, σπερματομένη γῇ, Theophr.

—II. to bear seed.

Σπερματώδης, ἐς, (σπέρμα, εἶδος) like seed: metaph., undeveloped, Ar. mid. 4, proem.

Σπερματώσις, εως, ἡ, (σπερματῖς a sowing.—II. a bearing of seed, Plut. nias ap. Ath. 61 F. [α]

Σπερμεῖον, ον, τό, = σπέρμα, Nic. Th. 599.

Σπέρμενος, αν, ον, also ος, (σπέρμα) of, presiding over seeds, Or. 33, 3; 39, 5.

Σπέρμιον, ον, v. l. for foreg.

Σπερμιόβολέω, ὦ, (σπέρμα, βάλλω) to scatter seed: to yield seed.

Σπερμιονοέω, ὦ, to bear seed, Theophr.: from

Σπερμιόγονος, ον, bearing seed.

Σπερμιολόγος, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (σπέρμα λόγος) to pick up seeds, like bird Hipp.: to glean, pick up, collect by little and little, Philostr.—2. to be a σπ. μολόγος (signif. II), to be a babbler.

Σπερμιολογία, ας, ἡ, babbling, sip, Plut. Alcib. 36, etc.: and

Σπερμιολογικός, ἡ, ὄν, like a σπ. μολόγος, babbling; generally, i useless, joined with περίεργος, P. 2, 664 A: from

Σπερμιολόγος, ον, (σπέρμα, λέγειν) picking up seeds: hence as sub. ὁ σπ.,—1. a crow that picks up seed, Ar. Av. 232, 579; cf. Arist. H. A. 3, 6, Plut. Demetr. 28.—2. one who picks up scraps by begging or stealing, hence, one who retails scraps of knowledge, an idle babbler, Dem. 269, 19, Causab. Theophr. Char. 6; in superl. Dion. H. Epit. 17, 6.

Σπερμιποιέω, ὦ, (σπέρμα, ποιεῖν) to generate seed, of men, Arist. H. 10, 5, 5.

Σπερμυχεώ, ὦ, (σπέρμα, ἔχω) have or bear seed, dub. in Theophr.

Σπερμυφάγος, ας, ἡ, an eating seeds: from

Σπερμυφάγος, ον, = σπερματοφάγος, Sext. Emp. p. 16. [α]

Σπερμυφορέω, ὦ, to bear seed, Theophr.: from

Σπερμυφόρος, ον, (σπέρμα, φέρω) bearing seed, Theophr.

Σπερμυφύειος, ὦ, f. -ήσω, to produce seed, Theophr.: from

Σπερμυφύης, ἐς, (σπέρμα, φέρω) growing from seed, Theophr.

Σπερχεύς, ον, ὁ, Ion. -ήχης, *Spercheüs*, a river of Thessaly, 116, 174; Hdt. 7, 198†: strictly *Rapid*, from σπέρχω; τῶν τοιῶντα, lada.

† Σπέρχης, ιδος, ὁ, = Σπερχεύς, Theocr. 15, 98.

Σπερχνός, ὄν, ὄν, (σπέρχω) hasty, rapid, βέλος, Hes. Sc. 454: general, hasty, hot, violent, λόγοι, Aesch. Th. 285; and so, of diseases, pains, e Hipp., v. Foës. Oecon.—II. act. ἔσπ. τενε, pressing, = σπερχνοποιέω, sych.

ΣΠΕΡΧΩ, f. -ῶ, to set in rapid motion, to drive, hasten, urge on, ὅτε ἔρχονται ἄελλαί, when storms are driving fast, Il. 13, 334; cf. Od. 3, 1:—pass. σπέρχομαι, to move rapidly or hastily, to haste, be in haste, Il. 317; σπ. ἐρετμοῖς, to row rapidly, Il. 13, 22:—Hom., however, uses st freq. part. pres. pass. σπέρχου-μεν, as adj., in haste, hastily, hurriedly, ἐπεβήσθετο ὄφρον, Il. 24, 322, 3; cf. also of the mind, Hdt. 3, 72; σπερχθείς, Id. 1, 32; σπερχθείσα ὤ, in haste or heat, angry, Pind. I, 60; so, μὴ σπέρχου, be not hasty, R. Med. 1133; σπερχεσθαι τινι, to angry with one, Hdt. 5, 33. Rare Att. (Akin to Lat. pergo, expurgo, ergisco.)

ΣΠΕΤΕ, σπέτε, imperat. aor. of εἰπεῖν εἰπέ, εἴπατε, ὁπέτε, as σχές, ἐπέ, of ἔχω, E. M.

ΣΠΕΣΘΑΙ, inf. aor. of ἔσποιαι, as σπῆσαι of ἔσποιαι, Od.

ΣΠΕΣΣΙ, Ep. dat. plur. from σπέος,

σπέτε, v. σπέος.

ΣΠΕΥΩ, f. σπεύω.—I. transit., to press on, set a-going; esp., to press on, then, quicken, ταῦτα χρῆ σπενδύνει, Il. 13, 236; γάμον σπ., Od. 19, 137, 1, 138, etc., cf. Bornem. Xen. An. 7, 4; πᾶσαι σπενδύν τὰ ὕδεις, Hdt. 1, 206; so in Id. 8, an acc. must be supplied:—also, seek eagerly, strive after, c. acc., σπ. ὑπερτά, Pind. P. 3, 110, I. 4, 22 (31); εὐνυχίαν, Eur. Supp. 161:

to promote or further zealously, to urge on, τὸ ἐφ' ἑκάστων, Luc. 1, 141; σπ. ὑσπουδαστα, Eur. Fr. 200; in arguing, σπ. ἐναντι-ντία, Plat. Prot. 361 B:—so in

σπενδόμενα θυσίαι, Aesch. Ag. (ubi Ald. σπενδόμενα):—so in

ἐξον πᾶσι ἀγαθὸν σπενδόμενα, Eur. Fr. 753.—II. more freq. intr., to set one's self, press on, hasten, Hom., Hes.—construct., c. part., σπενδόμενος τὰ ὅρα, as (σπουδ-ῶς ἐπονέαστο), Od. 9, 250, 310:—

r. c. inf., to be eager to..., Hes. Op. 671, Pind. N. 9, 50, and Att., (so mid., σπενδόμενα ἄρετιν, Aesch. N. 360): c. acc. et inf., to be anxious, Hdt. 1, 74, Ar. Pac. 672;

σπ. ὡς Ζεὺς μήποτ' ὄρεσιν, Eur. Ph. 203; σπ. ὁπως μή..., Plat. g. 480 A:—σπ. περὶ Πατρόκλειον ὄντος, Il. 17, 121; σπ. ἰς μάχην, Il. 225; and in mid., σπενδομαι εἰς ἡλῆα, Il. 15, 402; σπ. ἐς τὰ πράγα, Eur. Ion 599:—App. has part.

σπενδόμενος as adj., in haste, haste, in which signf. Hom. always

part. pres. act. σπενδών, Il. 8, 23, 506, etc.; cf. Aesch. P. 192:—

ὄνεν τινι, to exert one's self for (her) (cf. σπουδάζω), Alex. Inert.—

in LXX., to be troubled in mind. c. deriv. from ἔτω, ἔσπον, σπείν:

ἀσπένδω again come σπουδή, etc.)

σπενδομαι, σπ. δ, Spousippus, of Eurymedon, successor of Plato

at the Academy, Ael. V. H. 3, 19.

σπενδομαι, verb. adj., one must

hasten, Ar. Lys. 320.

σπενδομαι, ἡ, ὄν. (σπένδω) hasty,

st. Eth. N. 4, 34.

σπενδομαι, ἡ, ὄν, verb. adj., done or

used eagerly.

σπενδομαι, Ep. dat. pl. from σπέος,

σπῆ, Ep. dat. sing. from σπέος,

and Hes.

σπλάδιον, ὄν, τό, dim. from σπ.,

poromp. (Com.) Pant. 1. [ἀ,

ἀδιον being put for ἀδιον: cf. ἐλά-

διον.]

ΣΠΗΛΑΙΟΝ, ὄν, τό, (σπέος) like σπήλυγξ, a grotto, cave, cavern, pit,

Lat. spelaeum, Plat. Rep. 514 A. Hence

ΣΠΗΛΑΪΤΗΣ, ὄν, ὁ, dwelling or wor-

shipped in grottoes, of certain gods, Paus. 10, 32, 5.

ΣΠΗΛΑΙΟΙΔΗΣ, ἐς,=sq.

ΣΠΗΛΑΙΟΝ, ἐς, (σπήλαιον, ἰδος) cavern-like, οἰκίαις, Plat. Rep. 514 A.

ΣΠΗΛΥΓΓΩΔΗΣ, ἐς,=foreg.

ΣΠΗΛΥΓΞ, νγος, ἡ, (σπέος)=σπή-

λαιον, Lat. spelunca, Arist. H. A. 9, 17, 2, Ap. Rh. 2, 568. (Perh. akin to

σπίλος, σπλάς.)

ΣΠΗΛΩΔΗΣ, ἐς,=σπηλαιώδης, dub.

ΣΠΙΓΩ, ὄν,=σπίνος, Hesych.

ΣΠΙΔΗ, ὄν, ἐς, gen. ἑός, only in

Il. 11, 754, διὰ σπιδὸς πεδίοιο, through the far-stretched, broad plain.

So Aristarch.; but others read δὲ ἄσπιδος, from an adj. ἄσπιδος, ἐς, which (if right) is merely σπιδής

with a euphon., and in nowise to be

derived from ἄσπιδ, as if round, shield-

shaped.—From the same root (for

which the Gramm. invent a verb

σπίζω) we have σπιδίος, α, ὄν,=μα-

κρός, Aesch. Fr. 323; σπιδόθεν=μα-

κρόθεν, Antim. 7, 34; σπιδόνος=πυκνός,

συνεχής, and σπιδόει=πλατύν, μέ-

γας, πυκνός, all quoted by Hesych.: σπιδεῖν also belongs to it; but hardly

the Lat. spissus.

ΣΠΙΖΑ and σπίζη, ἡ, (σπίζω):

—a small piping bird, esp. a kind of

finch, Lat. fringilla, Soph. Fr. 382,

Arist. H. A. 8, 3, 4; 9, 7, 11: cf. σπίν-

ος. Hence

ΣΠΙΖΙΑΣ, ὄν, ὁ, the sparrow-hawk,

Arist. H. A. 8, 3, 1; 9, 86, 1.

ΣΠΙΖΙΤΗΣ, ὄν, ὁ, a titmouse, Lat.

parus, Arist. H. A. 8, 3, 4.

ΣΠΙΖΩ, to pipe, chirp, of the shrill

note of small birds, also πιπίζω,

Lat. pipio, Arist. 1024.

ΣΠΙΘΑΜΑΙΟΣ, α, ὄν, dub. for σπιθα-

μαῖος, Lob. Phryn. 544.

ΣΠΙΘΑΜΩ, ἡς, ἡ, (σπίτω) the space

one can stretch over with the ends of the

thumb and little finger, a span, Lat.

dodrans: as a fixed measure, about

7½ inches, first in Hdt. 2, 106. Hence

ΣΠΙΘΑΜΑΙΟΣ, α, ὄν, of a span, a

span long, Arist. Pol. 7, 4, 10.

ΣΠΙΘΑΜΩΔΗΣ, ἐς, (εἶδος)=foreg.,

Diosc.

†ΣΠΙΘΡΙΔΑΤΗΣ, ὄν, ὁ, Spithridates,

a Persian, general of Pharnabazus,

Xen. An. 6, 3, 7.—2. a satrap of

Ionian and Lydia, Arr. An. 1, 12, 8.

ΣΠΙΛΑΔΩΔΗΣ, ἐς, (σπίλας, εἶδος)

rock-like: rocky, Strab.

ΣΠΙΛΑ, ὄν, ὁ, ὁ, a rock in or by

the sea, νῆας γε ποτὶ σπλάδεσσιν

ἔξαν κύματα, Od. 3, 298; οὐ γὰρ

ἔσαν λιμένες, ἄλλ' ἅκται προβλή-

τες ἔσαν σπλάδες τε πάγοι τε, Od.

5, 405, cf. 401, Soph. Fr. 341, Polyb.

1, 37, 2:—generally, a stone, Soph.

Fr. 678: a hollow rock, cave, Anth.—

Π. ἡ σπ. (sc. γῆ), argillaceous earth,

clay, Theophr. C. Pl. 3, 4, 4 Schneid.

Σπίλος, ὄν, ἡ,=foreg., a rock, cliff,

mountain. [I certainly in Lyc. 188,

and prob. in Ion ap. Hesych.: so that

the usu. accent σπίλος is wrong.]

Σπίλος, ὄν, ὁ, more rarely σπῖλος,

a spot, stain, blemish, Dorio ap. Ath.

297 C, Diosc.:—the Att. use κηλῖς

instead, Lob. Phryn. 28.

Σπῖλω, ὄν, to stain, soil, I X X.

Σπῖλῶδης, ἐς, (σπίλος, ἡ)=σπῖλα-

ῶδης, ὄλος, Polyb. 10, 10, 7.

Σπῖλωμα, ατος, τό, (σπῖλω) a

spot, stain.

Σπῖλωτος, ὅν, ὁν, (σπῖλω) stercor-

soiled.

Σπῖνη, ἡ,=σπίνος, γ. v.—II. a kind

of fish, Alex. Eretr. 1. [I.]

Σπινθάρηξ, ἡ, γος, ἡ; σπινθάρηξ

or -ης, γος, ἡ, Ap. Rh. 4, 1544; and

σπινθαρίς, ἰδος, ἡ, H. Hom. Ap. 442:—σπινθήρ, a spark.

†Σπινθάρος, ὄν, ὁ, Spintharus, a

barbarian who passed himself off as

a citizen of Athens, Ar. Av. 762.—2.

an Athenian, son of Eubulus, Dem.

1259, 2.—3. another in Dem. 1358, 8,

perhaps same as foreg.—Others in

Paus.; etc.

Σπινθεῖω, to emit sparks.

Σπινθήρ, ἡρος, ὁ, a spark, Lat. scintilla, Il. 4, 77: metaph., ἐκ τούτων

τοῦ σπ. ἑξακαυθὴ πόλεμος, Polyb. 18

22, 2.

Σπινθράκιω, and in Theophr.

σπινθρίω, to emit sparks.

Σπινθροβόλος, ὄν, (σπινθρῶ, βάλω)

emitting sparks.

Σπινθρόπομος, ὄν, (πέμπω)=

foreg.

Σπινθρίδιον, ὄν, τό, dim. from sq.,

Ar. Fr. 344, 7. [I.]

Σπίνιον, ὄν, τό,=sq., Eubul. In

cert. 14.

Σπίνος, ὄν, ὁ, (σπίζω) a small bird,

so called from its shrill, piping note (cf.

Arat. 1024), commonly eaten at Ath-

ens, prob. a kind of finch (yet differ-

ent from σπῖλα), Ar. Av. 1079, Pac.

1149, Eubul. Inert. 15, α, 5, etc.

The name σπίνος still remains in

Chios.—In Gramm. we also find σπῖ-

να, σπῖγος, ὄν, ὁ, but σπίνος

(properly) is prob. wrong.—II. a

kind of stone, which blazes when wa-

ter touches it, Arist. Mirab. 41.

Σπινός, ἡ, ὄν,=ισχνός, lean, thin,

Procl.

†Σπιτάκης, ὄν, ὁ, Spitaces, masc.

pr. n., Ctes.; Arr.; etc.

†Σπιτάμας, ὄν, ὁ, Spítamas, son-in-

law of Astyages, Ctes.

†Σπιταμένης, ὄν, ὁ, Spitamenes, a

Persian general, Arr. An. 3, 2, 8.—2.

a Bactrian, Id. 7, 4, 6.

Σπλαγχνεῖω, to eat the inwards

(σπλάγχνα) of a victim after a sacrifice,

Ar. Av. 984, cf. Lat. visceratio: also

in mid., Arr.—II. to prophesy from

the inwards, like the Roman extispices,

in mid., Strab.

Σπλαγχνίδιον, ὄν, τό, dim. from

σπλάγχνον, Diphil. Ἀπλῆστ., 1, 2

[I.]

Σπλαγχνίζομαι, f. -ισθῆσθαι, dep.

pass., (σπλάγχνον):—to feel pity, com-

passion or mercy, N. T.—The act

σπλαγχνίζω occurs once in LXX.,=

σπλαγχνεῖω.

Σπλαγχνικός, ἡ, ὄν, of the bowels,

good for them, φάρμακα, Diosc.

Σπλάγχνον, ὄν, τό,=σπλάγχνον,

v. I. Soph. Aj. 995.

Σπλαγχνίς, ἰδος, ἡ, = καρδιά,

Gramm.

Σπλαγχνισμός, ὄν, ὁ, (σπλαγχνί-

ζομαι) a feeding on the inwards of a

sacrifice, Lat. visceratio, LXX.—II

compassion, N. T.

Σπλάγχνον, ὄν, τό:—usu. in plur

σπλάγχνα, like Lat. viscera, the in-

ward parts, esp. the nobler parts of

them, the heart, lungs, liver, which

remained in sacrifices to be roasted

or fried at the fire, and eaten by the

sacrificers as a beginning of their

feast, σπλάγχν' ἐπάσαντο, Il. 1, 464,

etc., cf. Ar. Pac. 1105:—hence, the

sacrificial feast, Lat. visceratio, Ar. Eq

410, Vesp. 654.—2. though the σπλά-

γχνα (viscera thoracis) were usu. dis-

tinguished from the bowels (viscera

σπομίνης), as being eaten (*σὺν ἐντέροις τε σπλάγχνα*, Aesch. Ag. 1221), yet it was sometimes applied to the latter also, cf. Eur. El. 828 sq., with 838 sq.:—*σπλάγχνα ἐκβάλλει*, of one vomiting, Plut. 2, 831 C.—3. any part of the inwards, as of a child, *ὡς σπλάγχνα ἐλθεῖν*, to come from the womb, Pind. O. 6, 73, N. 1, 53; so, *ἐκ σπλ.*, Soph. Ant. 1066; and the sing. is so used in Aesch. Theb. 1031.—II. metaph., like our heart, the seat of the feelings, affections, esp. of anger, Ar. Ran. 844, 1006; and, generally, of anxiety, Aesch. Ag. 995; of pity, N. T.—so in sing., Soph. Aj. 995, Eur. Or. 1201, Hipp. 118; *ἄνδρὸς σπλάγχνα ἐκβαλεῖν*, i. e. to learn a man's true nature, Id. Med. 220.—But the sing. is rare in the literal signif., as Aesch. Eum. 249, Plat. Rep. 565 D, Tim. 72 C, Plut. Pyrrh. 4. (Hence *σπλαγχνίζομαι*: prob. akin to *σπλῆν*.)

Σπλαγχνόπτης, *ον*, *ὁ*, one who roasts *σπλάγχνα*.

Σπλαγχνοσκοπός, *ον*, (*σπλάγχνα*, *σκοπέω*) examining the inwards of a victim, to prophesy from them, Lat. *extispex*.

Σπλαγχνοτόμος, *ον*, (*τέμνω*) cutting up the *σπλάγχνα*.

Σπλαγχνοφάγος, *ον*, (*σπλάγχνα*, *φαγεῖν*) eating the *σπλάγχνα*, Plut.

Σπλεκός, *ὦ*, to have sexual intercourse, whence *διασπλ.*: also written *πλεκός*, *σπεκλώ*. (Root supposed to be *πλέκω*, Hemst. Schol. Ar. Plut. 1082.)

Σπληδός, *ὁ*,=σποδός, ashes, Lyc. 483, Nic. Th. 763.

ΣΠΛΗΝ, *ὁ*, gen. *σπληνός*:—the mill, spleen, Hdt. 2, 47, Hipp.: *σπλήνα ἐκβάλλειν*, of one dying with anxiety, Ar. Thesm. 3.—II.=σπλήνιον, Hipp. (Lat. *lien*; prob. akin to *σπλάγχνον*.)

Σπληνιῶν, *ὦ*, to be splenetic, Arist. Part. An. 3, 7, 15.

Σπληνιόν, *ον*, *τό*,=σπλήνιον.

[?] *Σπληνίζομαι*, dep. pass.,=σπληνιῶ.

Σπληνικός, *ή*, *όν*, (*σπλήν*) of the spleen: esp., diseased in the spleen, hypochondriac or splenetic, Macho ap. Ath. 348 E, cf. Foës. Oecon. Hipp. s. v. *σπλήν*.

Σπληνιόδετος, *ον*, (*δέω*) bound with a bandage: from

Σπλήνιον, *ον*, *τό*, a bandage, compress of linen moistened or spread with something to lay on a wound, Hipp., Philem. p. 405; cf. Foës. Oecon. Hipp. s. v. *σπλήν*.—II. a plant of the fern kind, spleenwort;=ὤσπλήνιον, Diosc. 3, 151.

Σπληνίσκος, *ον*, *ὁ*, dim. from *σπλήνιον*, a small bandage, Hipp.

Σπληνίτης, *ον*, *ὁ*, fem. -ίτις, ιδός, (*σπλήν*)—of the spleen, φλέψ *σπλ.*, a bloodvessel of the spleen, Syennas. ap. Arist. H. A. 3, 2, 7.

Σπληνιῶ, *ὦ*, *τό*, to apply a *σπλήνιον* to one, Chirurg. Vett.

Σπληνιώδης, *ες*, (*σπλήν*, *είδος*) like the spleen: also=σπληνικός, Galen.

Σπογγαῖον, *ον*, *τό*, Dim. from *σπόγγος*, M. Anton. 5, 9. [?]]

Σπογγεύς, *έως*, *ὁ*,=σπογγοθήρας, Arist. H. A. 9, 37, 6.

Σπογγία, *ἄς*, *ή*, like *σπόγγος*, a sponge, Lat. *spongia*, Ar. Ran. 482, 457, Arist. H. A. 9, 14, 3:—in Ion. written parox. *σπογγή*, Schäf. Greg. p. 148, Att. σφόγγ, q. v.

Σπογγιεύς, *ή*,=σπογγοθήρας, Theophr.

Σπογγίζω, 1. -ίω, (*σπόγγος*) to

wipe with a sponge, Ar. Thesm. 247; *τὰ βάθρα*, Dem. 313, 12; *τὰ ὑπόδηματα*, A. 351 A.

Σπογγιον, *ον*, *τό*, Att. σφ., dim. from *σπόγγος*, Ar. Ach. 463.

Σπόγγισμα, *ατος*, *τό*, that which is wiped with a sponge.

Σπογγιστικός, *ή*, *όν*, (*σπογγίζω*) that belongs to sponging: *ή -κή* (sc. τεχνή) Plat. Soph. 227 A.

Σπογγιοειδής, *ες*, (*σπόγγος*, *είδος*) sponge-like, spongy; epith. of the *δσ-τουν ήμμοειδής*, Hipp.

Σπογγοθήρας, *ον*, *ὁ*, (*σπόγγος*, *θηράω*) one who hunts for sponges, a diver for sponges, Plut. 2, 981 E.

Σπογγοκολυμθητής, *ον*, *ὁ*,=foreg., Lycurg. ap. Poll. 7, 137.

Σπογγολογέω, *ῶ*, (*λέγω*) to collect sponges.—II.=σπογγίζω.

ΣΠΟΤΤΟΣ, *ον*, *ὁ*, Att. σφόγγος, a sponge, σπ. πολυτρήσιον τραπέζας νίζον, Od. 1, 111, etc.; *σπόγγω ὑπὸ πρόσπα καὶ ἄμφω χεῖρ' ὑπομόρυνν*, Il. 18, 414; *σπόγγος ὑγρόσσων ὤλεσεν γραῖην*, Aesch. Ag. 1329; esp. for cleaning shoes, Id. Vesp. 600, cf. *σπογγίζω*.—II. *οἱ σπόγγοι*, the glands in the throat, tonsils, from their spongy nature and liability to swell, Hipp. (Akin to Lat. *fungus*.)

Σπογγοτόμος, *ον*, (*σπόγγος*, *τέμνω*) one that cuts sponges from the rocks, Opp. H. 5, 612.

Σπογγώδης, *ες*, =σπογγοειδής, Hipp.

Σποδά, *ή*, Lacon. for *σπονδή*, Ar. Lys. 173, ubi v. Dind.

Σποδενής, *ον*, *ὁ*, (*σποδός*, *εἶνῃ*) lying on ashes, Anth. P. 15, 26; al. *σπονδ.*

Σποδέω, *ῶ*, *φ*, -ίω, (*σποδός*) strictly, to knock off ashes or dust, to beat: hence, generally, to knock, smite, beat, Cratin. Πυτν. 8, 4, Ar. Nub. 1376, etc.; σπ. κονδύλοις, Id. Lys. 366; cf. *ἄσπστ.*, *καταστ.*: also pass., *σποδοῦμενος νιθάδι*, pelted by the storm, Eur. Andr. 1129; *πρὸς πέτρας σπ.*, dashed against the rocks, Id. Hipp. 1238; absol. *στρατός κακῶς σπονδοῦμενος*, handled roughly, in sorry plight, Aesch. Ag. 670.—II.=βινεύω, Ar. Eccl. 1016; and in Mid., ll. 113.—III. like *φλῶν*, *παῖειν*, etc., to eat greedily, devour, gulp down, Ar. Pac. 1306, Pherecr. Ἐπιλ. 1.—Whether *σποδά* is used in signif. of *σποδέω* is very dub. Hence

Σποδοστλαῦρα, *ή*, a street-walker, ap. Eust. Il. p. 1033, 61.

Σποδιά, *ἄς*, *ή*, Ion. σπονδιή, a heap of ashes: generally,=σποδός, ashes, Od. 5, 488, Eur. Cycl. 615, freq. in Anth. Hence

Σποδιαίος, *α*, *ον*,=σπόδιος.

Σποδιακός, *ή*, *όν*, made of the dross of metals, Medic.

Σποδιάς, *ἄδος*, *ή*, a tree of the plum kind, Theophr.; al. *σπονδιάς*.

Σποδίζω, *φ*, -ίω, (*σποδός*) to roast or bake in the ashes, Plat. Rep. 702 C: to singe, *τὰς τρίχας*, Diod.:—to burn to ashes, *κερανῶ σποδίσαι*, Ar. Vesp. 329.—II. intr. to be of an ash-colour, dub.

Σπόδιον, *ον*, *τό*, =σποδός III, Diosc.

Σπόδιος, *α*, *ον*, ash-coloured, gray, dvoç, Simon. Amorg. 43.

Σποδίσκομαι, (*σποδιά*) as pass., to burn faintly under the ashes, Nicet.

Σποδίτης ἄροτος, *ὁ*, bread baked in hot ashes, also *ἐγκρυφίας*, Diphil. Διαμωρ. 1.

Σποδιώδης, *ες*,=sq.

Σποδιοειδής, *ες*, (*σποδός*, *είδος*) ash-like, full of ashes: also ash-coloured.=

σπόδιος, dun-coloured, Hipp. differre from *τεφόρος*.

Σποδέω, *έσσα*, *εν*,=σπόδιος.

Σποδορχής, *ον*, *ὁ*, (*σποδέω*, *ὄρχ*)=κινάδοç.

ΣΠΟΔΟΣ, *ον*, *ή*, ashes, esp. of ashes, embers, Od. 9, 375, H. Me. 238: generally, ashes, Hdt. 2, 14, of men, Aesch. Ag. 435, 443, a Soph.:—*ἄμφι σποδὸν κάρα κεχρῶμεν* in sign of mourning, Eur. Supp. cf. 1160:—*εἰς σποδὸν ἐμβάλλει*, a punishment among the Persians, Ctes. Pers. 48, cf. Hdt. 2, 100 (ubi Bähr), 2 Maccab. 13, 5, sq.—II. du. Hdt. 4, 172.—III. the oxide of certain metals, as of copper, used in medicine, Foës. Oecon. Hipp.—IV. metaph., σ. *κυλίκιον*, *πίθον*, of a bilious old woman, as we say 'a spongy' Anth. P. 6, 291; 7, 455. (Acc. Orion from σβέννυμι, that which mains after the fire is put out, and strictly σβοδός: akin to ψόλος, ἀσβόλος, ἀσβόλη.) Hence

Σποδῶω, *ῶ*, to burn to ashes, Anth.

—to roast in hot ashes, Hipp.—Cf. σπόδεω.

Σποδώδης, *ες*, contr. for *σποδωδής*.

Σπολάς, *ἄδος*, *ή*, a leather garment, buff jerkin, Soph. Fr. 16, Ar. Av. 935, 944; Xen. An. 3, 3, 20.—D word adopted in Att.; v. Schäf. Gr. 364, and cf. στολάς.

Σπολεύς, *έως*, *ὁ*, a kind of *bre* *ον ὑπὸ τῶν συγγενῶν μόνον καταλίσκεσθαι*, Philet. 55.

+*Σπολήτιον*, or *Σπολήτιον*, *ον*, Sproletium, in Umbria, Strab. p. 22.

Σπόμενος, part. aor. 2 mid. of *ἐσμαι*.

Σπονδαγωγός, *όν*, offering *σπονδῶν* A. B.

Σπονδαρχία, *ας*, *ή*, for *σπονδαρχή*, the beginning of the drink-offering or libation, the right of beginning Hdt. 6, 57.

Σπονδαρχος, *ον*, (*σπονδή*, *ἄρχη*) ginning the drink-offering.

Σπονδανέω, *ῶ*, to play the flute, a σπονδή, Artemid. 1, 58: from

Σπονδανύλη, *ον*, *ὁ*, playing the flute at a σπονδή, Inscr.

Σπονδειαίος, (*σπονδείος* II) to spondee, Plut. 2, 1137 B.

Σπονδειακός, *ή*, *όν*, (*σπονδείος* spondaic, consisting of spondee, P. 2, 1137 B.

Σπονδευιεύς, *ον*, *ὁ*, (*σπονδεία* the use of the spondee, Plut. 2, 1135 B.—II. in music, a raising of the voice through an interval of three quarter-tones (diéseis), Aristid. Quint. p. 28.

Σπονδευιικάτῳληκτος, *ον*, *ἐπὶ* with a spondee.

Σπονδείον or *σπονδειον*, *ον*, *τό*, σκύφος), a cup from which the spon was poured.

Σπονδείος, *α*, *ον*, used at a σπονδή Ζεύς σπ., as the president of σπονδῶν.—II. σπονδείος (sc. πούς), *όν*, in a tree, a spondee, a foot consisting of long syllables, Plut. 2, 1135 A, e.—so called because at σπονδαί solemn melodies were used, ch in this metre. So, σπονδευιὸν μέτρον, σπ. αὐλήμα.

Σπονδή, *ής*, *ή*, (*σπένδω*):—a drink offering, like *χοή*, *χοαί*, i. e. the wine which was poured out to the gods before drinking, to hallow the drink, Lat. *libatio*, Hdt. 1, 132; νεκταρὶ σπονδαῖς ἄρσαι, Pind. 1, 6 (5), τρίτας σπονδὰς ποιεῖσθαι (where plur. is used of single libations), S. Cur. 2, 3, 1; cf. *τρίτοσπονδος*, S. II):—the custom is described in 1

480—esp. the solemn drink-offering made in concluding treaties of peace, covenants, etc.; hence—2. in plur. *σπονδαί*, a solemn treaty or truce (different from *εἰρήνη*, Andoc. 24, 40); *σπ. ἄκριτοι*, a truce made by pouring unmixed wine, II. 2, 341; 4, 159, cf. Hes. Op. 336; *σπονδὰς ποιεῖσθαι τινα*, to make a truce with any one, Hdt. 1, 21; *πρὸς τινα*, Ar. Ach. 52, 131; *σπονδὰς σπένδεσθαι* (v. sub *σπένδω*), and even *σπονδὰς τέμνειν* (like *ὄρκια* τ.), Eur. Hel. 1235; cf. also *ἄγω* IV. 2, ἐμμένω, *λύω*, *παρ-βαίνα*—*σπονδὰς ποιεῖσθαι τι*=*σπένδεσθαι τι*, to agree to certain terms. Thuc. 4, 15: *στ. αἰτεῖν τοῖς σώμασι*, to ask for safety to their persons, Aeschin. 46, 38—rarely in sing., Eur. Cycl. 469.—II. *σπονδὴ ὑπὲρ ἐλίου*, the juice of the grape, Soph. Fr. 464. (From the same root comes Lat. *spondeo*, *sponsus*, *sponsio*, orig. used of solemn covenants.) Hence—

σπονδοθήσιμος, *ον*, suited for a *σπονδὴ*, Philem. p. 377.

σπονδήτης, *ον*, *δ*, fem. -ῆτις, *ιδος*, making a *σπονδὴ*.

σπονδοφόρος, *ῶ*, (φέρω) to make or offer a *σπονδὴ*.

σπονδιάς, *ἄδος*, *ή*, v. *σποδιάς*.

σπονδιῶς, late form for *σπένδω*.

σπώνδῃς, *δ*=*σπονδήτης*, Hesych.

σπονδιόν, *ον*, τό, v. *σπονδιέον*.

σπονδότης, *ον*, *δ*, fem. -ῆτις, *ιδος*, =*σπονδοθήσιμος*, q. v., Anth. P. 6, 190.

σπονδοποιεῖν, (*σπονδὴ*, *ποιέω*) dep. mid., to make a drink-offering, conclude a truce, Nic. ar. Ath. 477 B.

σπονδοφόρεω, *ῶ*, to be a *σπονδοφόρος*.

σπονδοφόρος, *ον*, (*σπονδὴ* 2, φέρω)—bringing *σπονδαί*: usu. as subst., *δ* *σπ.*, one who brings proposals for a truce or treaty of peace, Ar. Ach. 217.—II.

esp., a herald or officer who published the sacred *σπονδαί* and *ἐκεχειρία* of the Olympic and other games, *σπονδοφόροι* Ζηνὸς Ἡλείου, Pind. I. 2, 35, ibi v. Dissen (23); cf. Thuc. 5, 49, Schneid. Xen. Hell. 4, 7, 2.—2. as a translation of the *fetialis* of the Romans, Dion. H. 1, 21.

σπονδύλη, *ης*, *ή*, Att. *σφονδύλη*, q. v. [6].

σπονδύλιον, *ον*, τό, and *σπονδύλιος*, *δ*, v. *σπονδύλ*. [6].

σπονδύλος, *ον*, *δ*, Ion. and common form for Att. *σφόνδύλος* (q. v.), Hipp., Arist. Part. 2, 9, 5, etc.

σπορά, *ἄς*, *ή*, (*σπεῖρω*) a sowing: a begetting of children, Plat. Legg. 729 D.—2. seed-time, *δεκέσθαι ἐν σποράν*, i. e. in the tenth year, Eur. El. 153.—II. the seed sown, *ξηρὰ σπ.*, seed sown in a dry land, Eur. Andr. 637; metaph., *generation*, birth, Aesch. Pr. 871, Soph. Aj. 1298.—2. that which is born, seed, offspring, Soph. Tr. 316, 420: in plur., *young ones*, Eur. Cycl. 56: generally, *θελὺς σπ.*, the female race, Id. Hec. 659, cf. Tro. 503.

†*σποράδες*, *ων*, *αι*, v. sub *σποράς*.

σποράδην, adv., (*σποράς*, *σπεῖρω*) scattered here and there, Lat. *passim*, *sp. ἀπὸ λλυσθαι*, Thuc. 2, 4; *οἰκίζω*, Plat. Prot. 322 A; cf. Isocr. 48 C, etc.

σποράδικός, *ή*, *ον*, scattered, living here and there, *σπ. ζῶα*, solitary animals, opp. to *ἀγέλαια*, Arist. Pol. 1, 3, 5, H. A. 1, 1, 23; so fem. *σποράς*, *ων*, 9, 24.—II.—*σποράς* II, *νοσήματα*, Hipp.: from

σποράς, *ἄδος*, *δ*, *ή*, (*σπεῖρω*)—usu. in plur., scattered, Hdt. 4, 113: esp. of ships scattered by a storm or a defeat, Thuc. 1, 49; 3, 69, 77: also with a masc. subst., *σπ. βίος*, prob

a vagrant life, Eur. Rhcs. 701. *αι* *σποράδες* (sc. *νῆσοι*), the *Sporades*, was the group of islands off the west coast of Asia Minor, †Strab. p. 124, etc.—†II. scattered all about, found everywhere, *νόσσοι*, Hipp.—Cf. foreg.

†*σποργή*, *ης*, *ή*=*σπαργή*.

†*σποργίλος*, *ον*, *δ*, *Sporgilus*, an Athenian, Ar. Av. 309.

σπορεύς, *έως*, *δ*, (*σπορά*) a sower, Xen. Oec. 20, 3.

σπορευτής, *ου*, *δ*=foreg.

σπορευτός, *ή*, *όν*, sowed, sown, *σπ. χώρα*, seed-land, Theophr.: from

σπορεύω, (*σπορεύς*)=σπεῖρω, to sow the ground, susp.

σπορητός, *ή*, *όν*, (*σπορά*) sown, scattered like seed.—II. as subst., *δ* *σπορητός*, a sown field, corn-field, Aesch. Ag. 1392.—2. a sowing, Xen. Hell. 4, 6, 13.—Cf. *ἡμτογ*.

σπόριμος, *ον*, (*σπεῖρω*) sown, to be sown, fit for sowing, *αὔλας*, Theoc. 25, 219; *γῆ σπ.*, seed-land, Xen. Hell. 3, 2, 10; so, *ή σπ.* (sc. *γῆ*), Theophr.: τὰ *σπόριμα*, the corn-fields, N. T.:—*αἰδῶς σπ.*=τὸ *αἰδοῖον*, Manetho.

†*σπόριος*, *ον*, *δ*, the Rom. name *Spirius*, Plut.

σπορολογεῖν, (*σπόρος*, *λέγω*) dep., to gather the fruits of the earth, Dion. H. Epit. 15, 3.

σπόρος, *ον*, *δ*, (*σπεῖρω*) a sowing, Hdt. 8, 109, Plat. Tim. 42 D.—2. seed-time, Xen. Oec. 17, 4.—II. seed, produce, *σπ. γῆς*, Soph. Phil. 706.—III. like *γονή*, *semen genitale*, Hipp.

σποῦ, in Scythian, *an eye*, Hdt. 4, 27.

σπονδάζω, f. -ἄσω usu. -ἄσωμαι as in Plat. Euthyphr. 3 E: (*σπονδῇ*):—strictly intr., to make haste, i. e. to be busy, eager, zealous, serious, or earnest, c. inf., to do a thing, Soph. O. C. 1143, Eur. Hec. 817, and Plat.; *δὲ ἐσπονδάδες ἄρχειν*, *wast eager* to rule, Eur. I. A. 337: freq. also *σπ. περί τι* or *τι*, Xen. Mem. 1, 3, 8, Plat. Rep. 330 C, etc.; *ὑπέρ τι*, Dem. 1371, 10; *πρὸς τι*, Id. 617, 10: so with a neut. adj., *πολλὰ σπ.*, Plat. Gorg. 481 B:—*σπ. πρὸς τινα*, to be busy with him, Xen. Cyr. 1, 3, 11; *σπ. περί τινα*, to be anxious for his success, canvass for him, Isocr. 1, 10, etc.; so, *σπ. τινί*, Plut. Artax. 21:—absol., to speak seriously, to be serious or earnest, Ar. Ran. 813, and oft. in Plat.; opp. to *σκόπτειν καὶ κωμῶδειν*, Ar. Plut. 557; *σπονδάει ταῦτα ἡ παῖς*; Plat. Gorg. 481 B, etc.; *ἐσπονδάσας, ὅτι ἐπελαβόμεν ἐρεσχλῶν* *δὸς, you took it seriously*, because I., Id. Phaedr. 236 B; *σπ. ὁπωρ.*, to endeavour that., Plut. Philop. 7:—*ἐσπονδάκος*, in haste, hurriedly, Ar. Thesm. 572.—II. transit.,—1. c. acc. rei, to do any thing hastily or earnestly: hence pass., *σπονδάσεται*, a thing is busily pursued, Eur. Supp. 761, Plat. Rep. 485 E: so, *σπονδὴ ἐσπονδασμένη*, serious attention, Id. Lys. 219 E; *προοίμια θαυμαστὰς ἐσπονδασμένα*, elaborately worked up, Id. Legg. 722 D; so, *τὰ μάλα ἐσπ. σῖτα καὶ ποτά*, Xen. Cyr. 4, 2, 38; *εἰ ταῦτα ἐσπονδασμένα ἐτέθη ἐν γράμμασι*, if those pains were seriously bestowed on letters, Ep. Plat. 344 C.—2. c. acc. pers., to exert or interest one's self about a person:—pass., to be courted, of women, Plut. Cimon 4, cf. Artax. 26:—in LXX., to trouble, disturb any one.

σπονδαίολογέω, *ῶ*, f. -ήσω, (*σπονδαίος*, *λέγω*) to speak seriously, talk on serious subjects, Xen. Symp. 8, 41; and so in mid., Id. An. 1, 9, 28.—pass., *δ λόγος ἐσπονδαίολογῆθη*, the matter was treated seriously, Id. Symp. 4, 50.

σπονδαιομήδης, *ον*, speaking seriously or on serious matters.

σπονδαίος, *α*, *ον*, (*σπονδῇ*):—(A persons, in haste, busy, zealous, serious, in earnest, opp. to *παίζων*, Schäf. Plut. 4, p. 409:—hence,—II. good, excellent, first in Hdt., but not freq. till Plat.; opp. to *φαῖλος*, Plat. Legg. 757 A, 814 E; *σπ. περί τι*, Ib. 817 A; *σπ. τι*, Xen. Mem. 4, 2, 2: esp. of men of character and importance, Xen. Cyr. 2, 2, 24.—2. of things, worth one's serious attention, serious, earnest, weighty, λόγος, Pind. P. 4, 235; *ισχυρίῳ χροῖμα σπονδαίων*, Hdt. 5, 78; opp. to *γελῖος*, Ar. Ran. 390; generally, excellent, good, *σπ. νομῆι*, Hdt. 4, 23; *σπ. εἰς ὄφιν*, goodly to look on, Soph. O. C. 577.—III. adv. -ως, with haste or zeal, seriously, earnestly, well, Xen. Cyr. 1, 3, 9, Plat., etc.:—comp. *σπονδαιότερον*, Xen. Cyr. 2, 3, 20; superl. -ότατα, most carefully, in the best way, Hdt. 2, 86.—We also freq. find an irreg. compar. and superl. *σπονδαιέστερος*, Hdt. 1, 8; -έστατος, Id. 1, 133. Hence

σπονδαιότης, *ητος*, *ή*, the character of the *σπονδαίος*, zeal, seriousness, earnestness, goodness, Def. Plat. 412 E.—II. of things, weight, importance, Diod.

σπονδαρχαίρεσις, *ας*, *ή*, active canvassing, Lat. *ambitus*.

σπονδαρχέω, *ῶ*, f. -ήσω, to be eager for offices of state, to canvass actively for them, Dio C.: so, *σπονδαρχίω*, *διασπονδάζω*: from

σπονδαρχης, *ον*, *δ*, (*σπονδῇ*, *ἀρχή*) one who is eager for offices of state, an active canvasser for them, Xen. Symp. 1, 4; but L. Dind. rejects the word altogether, reading *σπονδαρχίας* from Hesych. and A. B. 1, p. 63. Hence

σπονδαρχία, *ας*, *ή*, eagerness to gain offices of state, active canvassing for them, Lat. *ambitus*, Plat. Aemil. 38 etc.

σπονδαρχίας, *δ*, v. sub *σπονδάρχης*.

σπονδαρχίω, *ῶ*, strengthd. for *σπονδάρχης*, Arist. Pol. 5, 5, 10; cf. Lob. Phryn. 81.

σπονδαρχίως, *ον*, *δ*, comic patronymic of *σπονδαρχης*, one who is eager for office, a mock prop. n. in Ar. Ach. 595; like *στρατωνίδης*, *μισοπαρχίδης*, etc.

σπονδασμα, *ατος*, *τό*, (*σπονδάζω*) a thing or work done with zeal, a pursuit, Lat. *studium*, Plat. Phaedr. 249 D: a great work, Arr. An. 7, 7, 13.

σπονδασμάτιον, *ον*, τό, Dim. from foreg.

σπονδαστέος, *α*, *ον*, verb. adj. from *σπονδάζω*, to be sought for zealously, Xen. Lac. 7, 3.—II. *σπονδαστέον*, one must bestir one's self, be anxious, Eur. I. A. 902, Plat.

σπονδαστός, *ή*, *όν*, =foreg. I, Plat. Hipp. Maj. 297 B.

σπονδαστής, *ου*, *δ*, (*σπονδάζω*) one who wishes well to another, a supporter, partisan, Lat. *fautor*, Plut. Caes. 54, Artax. 26. Hence

σπονδαστικός, *ή*, *όν*, busy, zealous, earnest, serious, Plat. Rep. 452 E. Adv. -κώς, *σπ. ἔχειν*, Plat. 2, 613 A.

σπονδῇ, *ης*, *ή*, haste, speed, readiness, *σπονδῇ ἔχειν*, ποιεῖσθαι, to make haste, Hdt. 9, 89; *σπ. τίθεσθαι*, Soph. Aj. 13; *ὅκος αὐτὸν ἐρέωσι σπουδῆς ἔχοντα*, Hdt. 9, 66: also *σπ. ἔχειν*, c. inf., to make haste to do, Id. 6, 120: *σπονδῇ*, in haste, hastily, Od. 13, 279; 15, 209, Hdt. 9, 1, etc.; so, *διὰ σπουδῆς, κατὰ σπουδῇ* Xen. Hell. 6, 2, 28, An. 7, 6, 28—

ance.—II. zeal, pains, trouble, ἄτερ σπουδῆς, Od. 21, 409; σῆς ὑπὸ σπουδῆς, Aesch. Theb. 585; σπουδῆς ἄξιος, Soph. O. T. 778, Plat., etc.:—σπουδῆν, or σπουδῆν πολλὴν, μεγάλην ποιεῖσθαι, c. inf., to take great pains to., Hdt. 6, 107; 7, 205; περὶ τινος, Isocr. 91 B; also c. gen., σπουδῆν τινος ποιήσασθαι, to make much ado about a thing, Hdt. 1, 4; so, σπ. τίθεναι ἑμὲ τινος, Pind. P. 4, 492; σπ. ἔχειν τινός, Eur. Alc. 778, 1014:—ἡ σπ. τῆς ἀπίσεως, my zeal in commanding, Hdt. 5, 49; σπουδῇ ὅπλων, with great attention to the arms, Thuc. 6, 31, cf. Plat. Legg. 855 D:—σπουδῇ, as adv., with great trouble, i. e. scarcely, hardly, like σχολῇ, Od. 24, 119, Il. 2, 99; 5, 893, etc.; so, σπουδῇ πολλῇ, Hdt. 1, 88; σὺν πολλῇ σπουδῇ, Xen., etc.:—in plur., rivalries, Hdt. 5, 32; σπουδαὶ λόγων, Eur. Hec. 132.—III. an earnest, serious purpose, ὑπὸ σπουδῆς, in earnest, Il. 7, 359; 12, 233; σπουδῆν ποιεῖσθαι,=σπουδάζειν, Ar. Ran. 522: also, earnestness, seriousness, gravity, Xen. Symp. 1, 13:—σπουδῇ, in earnest, seriously, Plat. Apol. 24 C; πᾶν σπ., Id. Phaed. 98 B; πᾶσι σπ., Id. Legg. 952 A; μετὰ σπουδῆς, opp. to ἐν παιδιαῖς, Xen. Symp. 1, 1; μετὰ τε παιδιαῖς καὶ μετὰ σπουδῇ, Plat. Legg. 887 D; οὐ σπουδῆς χάριν ἄλλα παιδιᾷς ἔνεκα, Id. Polit. 288 C, cf. Symp. 197 E, etc.; Wyttenb. Ep. Crit. p. 236.—IV. zeal, esteem, respect, regard for a person, διὰ τὴν ἐμὴν σπουδῇν, out of zeal for me, Antipho 146, 13: κατὰ σπουδᾶς, through regard of persons, through party influence, Ar. Eq. 1370:—carassing, Lat. ambitus, Plut. Lucull. 42, Crass. 7. (From σπεύδω: akin to Lat. studeo, studium.)

†Σπυδιᾶς, ov, δ, Spudias, an Athenian, against whom one of the orations of Demosthenes was directed.

Σπουδογέλοιος, ov, (σπουδῇ, γέλοιος) blending jest with earnest, Strab.

Σπυράβια, ἡ, dub.: and σπυράβιον, τό,=sq., Diosc. [ᾶ]

Σπυράβος, ov, δ or ἡ, ball-dung, as that of sheep and goats, Hipp., v. Foës. Oecon. (Orig. perh. any round mass, from σπείρα.) [ῶ] Hence

Σπυράβωσς, ες, (είδος) like sheep or goat's dung, Hipp.

Σπυράς, ἄδος, ἡ, Hipp., and σπυράδιον, τό,=σπυράδος.

Σπυρθίζω,=σπυραρίζω, Ar. Fr. 681.

Σπυρίδιον, ov, τό, dim. from σπυρίς, Ar. Ach. 453, 469. [ῶ]

Σπυρίδων, adv., ἡ καὶ σπυρίς, A. B.

Σπυρίδωσς, ες, (είδος) of the shape or look of a spyrís.

Σπυρίδων, ὠνος, δ,=sq. [ῶ]

Σπυρίς, ἴδος, ἡ, (σπείρα) a round plaited basket: a fish-basket, Hdt. 5, 16, Ar. Pac. 1005:—used to translate the Lat. sporta, sportula, spursus deipnέιν, Ar. Ep. 4, 10; δειπνόν ἀπὸ σπυρίδος, coena e sportula, Ath. 365 A.

Σπυρίχνιον, ov, τό, dim. from σπυρίς.

†Σπωλητίνος, ov, δ, ὀινος, perh. Spoleitan, v. Σπολιόν, Ath. 27 B.

Σταβᾶτινός, ov, δ, and σταβεύς, ἑως, δ,=κωπεύων, κωπεύς, late.

Στάδην, adv., (στάζω) in drops, drop by drop, Hipp.

†Στάγειρος, ov, ἡ, Stagirus or Stagera, a city of Macedonia on the siazus Strymonicus, birthplace of Aristotle, now Stavros, Hdt. 7, 115; Thuc. 4, 88; also wr. Στάγειρα, τά, Diog. L., and Σταγείρα, ἡ, Dio Chrys.: hence δ Σταγειρίτη, an inhab. of S., Stagiritæ.

Στάγες, v. sub stacyón.

Στάγετός, δ, (στάζω) a drop.

†Στάγης, δ, Stages, a Persian, Xen. Hell. 1, 2, 5.

Στάγιον, τό, the character στῖ, dub.

Στάγμα, ατος, τό, (στάζω) a drop, that which is dropped, a liquid, στ. τῆς ἄνθεμουρου, honey, Aesch. Pers. 612.

Στάγονιās, ov, δ, running in drops, drop by drop, Diosc.

†Σταγόνιον, ov, ἡ, Stagonium, fem. pr. n., Ath. 586 B.

Στάγων, ὄνος, ἡ, (στάζω) a drop, φόνον, Soph. O. T. 1278, cf. Aesch. Cho. 400; ὀίνον, Eur. Cycl. 67; δίψιοι στ., of tears, Aesch. Cho. 186, cf. Ag. 888:—irreg. nom. pl. στάγες as if from στάς, Ap. Rh. 4, 626.—II. a metal that easily melts, perh. Lat. stannum, joined with μόλυβδος, Tim. Loc. 99 C.

Στάδιος, α, ov, (στάδην):—standing erect or upright, Ζεὺς στ., as in act to hurl his bolt, Aesch. Theb. 513; στ. ἐγχεῖν, pikes for close fight, opp. to missiles, Id. Pers. 240; cf. στάδιος I.

Στάδην, adv. (ίστημι) in standing posture.—II. (ίστημι A. IV) according to weight, Nic. Al. 327; cf. στήδην. [ᾶ]

†Στάδιας, ας, ἡ, Stadia, earlier name of Rhodes, Strab. p. 653.

Στάδιαιος, α, ov, (στάδιον) a stade long, deep, etc., Polyb. 34, 11, 14.—II. =σταδαίος, Themist.

Στάδιος, ov, δ, Ion. σταδῖος,=σταδιεύς, very dub.

Στάδιασμός, ov, δ, a measuring by stades, as if from σταδίω.

Σταδιεύς, ἑως, δ,=σταδιοδρόμος, Polyb. 40, 1, 1; παῖς στ., in the title of Pind. O. 14, cf. N. 8.

Σταδιεντῆς, ov, δ,=foreg., Nicet.

Σταδιένω, (σταδιεύς) to run in the stadium.

Σταδίη, ἡ, v. στάδιος.

Σταδιοδραμοῦμαι, a fut. in Eur. H. F. 863 contrary to analogy; for it should be σταδιοδρομήσω, from sq.: Herm. proposes στάδια δραμονίως, which Dind. supposes may have been the gloss to σταδιοδρομήσω.

Σταδιοδρόμω, ὦ, to run in the stadium, race, Dem. 1386, 10: from

Σταδιοδρόμης, ov, δ,=sq., Ar. Fr. 682.

Σταδιοδρόμος, ov, (στάδιον, δραμεῖν) running in the stadium, running for a prize: δ στ., Simon. 67; in title of Pind. O. 13: cf. σταδιεύς.

Στάδιον, ov, τό, (in plur. οἱ στάδιοι or τὰ στάδια, Hdt., Xen., etc.; but examples of the sing. masc. are rare, if any):—strictly, that which stands fast; hence, a fixed standard of length, a stade,=100 ὀργυαί, Hdt. 2, 149:—i. e. 600 Greek, 606½ English feet, about ½ of a Roman mile, Polyb. 3, 39, 8; a longer stade, of which there were 7½ in a Roman mile, is mentioned first by Dio C.; cf. Hussey, Weights and Measures, App. 11, sq.—In Ar. we have ἑκατὸν σταδίων ἄριστος, 'a dozen miles best,' Nub. 430; so, πλεῖν ἡ σταδίω λαλίστερος, Ran. 91.—II. a race-course (because the most noted, that of Olympia was exactly a stade long): hence, the course, race, strictly, a single course, opp. to the δίαυλος, Pind. O. 13, 50; σταδίων πόνος (or τόνος), ὁδός, τιμᾶ, Id. O. 10 (11), 76; 13, 41, 49; γυνὼν στ., opp. to ὀπλίτης ὁδός, P. 11, 74; ἀγωνίζεσθαι στ., to run a race, Hdt. 5, 22; ἀμύλλασθαι, Plat. Legg. 833 A; νικᾶν, Xen. Hell. 1, 2, 1, cf. Pind. N. 8, 26.—III.

firmness, solidity, fixedness. (D. σπάδιον, Lat. spatium.) [ᾶ]

Στάδιος, α, ov, (ίστημι) standing fast and firm, σταδῖον ὕμνην, cl. fight, fought hand to hand, Lat. pug stataria, Il. 13, 314, 713, cf. Thuc. 38; ἐν σταδίῳ (sc. ὕμνην), Il. 7, 24, 13, 514:—unmoving, Opp. C. 4, 32.

—II. standing upright or stiff, hence στ. χιτῶν,=ὀρθοσταδίας, an ungirt tunic hanging in straight plaits, Fr. 59, v. Lob. Phryn. 236; also, ραζ στ., a stiff breastplate, plate-armour, as opp. to στρεπτός or ἄνω δωτός, Müller Archæol. d. Kan. § 337, 3; 342, 4.—III. (ίστημι A. I) weighed, Nic. Al. 402. [ᾶ]

Στάδιος, δ, v. στάδιον.

Στάδιασμός, δ,=σταδίασμός.

†Στάζουσα, ἡς, ἡ, Stazusa (the dripping), a fountain, Paus. 2, 7, 4: from

ΣΤΑΖΩ, fut. στάζω:—I. transitive to drop, let fall or shed drop by drop, Πατρόκλην νέκταρ στάζει κατὰ ῥυθόν, Il. 19, 39, cf. 348, 354; σπέρμα θυτὸν ματρὶ τεὰ στάζειν, Pind. N. 1, 151; στ. αἷμα, ἄκρην, Aesch. Cho. 1059, etc.; στ. βότρυν, Eur. Phoe. 230:—metaph., στ. πόθον κατ' ὀμμάτων, Eur. Hipp. 526; χάριτας, Arist. P. 5, 13; ὑμερον, etc., Jac. Philos. Imag. p. 728.—II. intrans., to drop, fall in drops, drip, Hdt. 6, 74; τινός, v. a thing, Soph. El. 1423; but also dat., στ. χεῖρας αἵματι, to have one's hands dripping or reeking with blood, Aesch. Eum. 42; so, κᾶρα στάζει ἰδρῶτι, Soph. Aj. 10 (but, also, ἰδρὸς τὰ σώματα στάζων ἄπο, Eur. Bacc. 620); so, δακρύων ἰκράς στ., Eur. Andr. 534; ἄφρ' ὑγνέειν, Id. I. 308; ἐν αἵματι γέρα, Id. Bacc. 1164:—also of dry things, to fall, e. g. of ripe fruit, Aesch. Supp. 100, even of houses, to be ready to fall (Akin to σταλάω, σταλάζω, σταλάσω, and Lat. stagnum.)

Στάθεν, Aeol. 3 plur. aor. pass. from ἴστημι for ἐστάθησαν: but θέν, part. neut. aor. pass. from ἴσθαι.

Σταθερός, ᾶ, ὄν, (ίστημι) standing fast, firm, fixed; of the sea, calm, στ. γαῖμα, Aesch. Fr. 259, cf. Ant. P. 10, 17 (nisi legend. γαῖμα, v. i. fra): στ. μεσημβρία, high noon, where the sun as it were stands still in the meridian, Plat. Phaedr. 242 A; also στ. ἡμαρ, Ar. Rh.; τό στ. τῆς μεσημβρίας, Synes.; θέρος σταθερόν, winter, Antim. 76:—cf. Rubn. Tim. Adv. -ρός, vehemently, Crat. Seriph. 4.—II. ἡ σταθερά (sc. γῆ) Anth. P. 7, 393. Hence

Σταθερότης, ητος, ἡ, steadiness, firmness.

Στάθενσις, ἡ, a warming: [ᾶ] at

Σταθέντος, ἡ, ὄν, warmed, burnt, Aesch. Pr. 22: from

Στάδω, to scorch, burn, roast, fr. esp. fish, Ar. Ach. 1041, cf. Ec. 127. (Not from στα, nor from θέρος, but prob. from σταθερός.)

Σταθρός, ᾶ, ὄν,=σταθερός, Schell. Dion. Comp. 338. Hence

Σταθρότης, ητος, ἡ,=σταθερότης.

Σταθί, Dor. for στήθι, imperat. ac 2 from ἴστημι.

†Στάθμαι, ᾶν, αἰ, Stathmae, a place in Laconia, from which was named

δ Σταθμήτας ὀινος, Ath. 31 C.

Σταθμᾶω, ὦ, f. -ῶσ:—to measure by rule (στάθμη), Eur. Ion 1137; f. mid. σταθμήσομαι as pass., to be measured, Ar. Ran. 797.—II. σταθμῶμαι, Ion. σταθμέομαι, f. -ήσομαι, dep. mid.,=the act., Pind. O. 10 (11) 53:—also, to calculate estimate di-

ce or size, without actual measurement, Hdt. 2, 150; 9, 37, cf. Heind. t. Lys. 205 A; μετρέειν ἢ σταθμᾶν, Plat. Legg. 643 C.—2. metaph., measure, estimate, judge of a thing, by some fact, Hdt. 2, 2; 7, 237; σταθμῆσθαι ὅτι..., judging by the fact that..., Id. 8, 130, cf. 9, 37; absol., conjecture, Soph. O. T. 1111:—cf. ῥηθόμαι.—2. to pay regard to, τι, t. Lys. 205 A.

σταθμεύω, (σταθμός) to have or take quarters, App.

στάθμη, ης, ἡ, (ἰσθημι) a carpenter's or rule, Lat. assisus, ὁρὸν στά-εῖνθον, Od.; ἐπὶ στάθμην ἰδύ- Od. 5, 545; also, στάθμη δόρου ὕνεκ, Il. 15, 410; διαβήτην καὶ rule and compass., Plat. Phil. 56—but, strictly, στάθμη seems rather the chalked line, Lat. linea rubri- than the rule, and so it is ex-actly distinguished from κανὼν by Ages. 10, 2:—λευκὴ στ., the line left no mark, Lat. linea alba., cf. h. Fr. 307; hence, of a person, no power of judging, ἀεχνότης ἢ στάθμη εἰμὶ πρὸς τοὺς καλοὺς, And. Plat. Charm. 154 B.—2. pro-., πρὸς στάθμην, by rule, straight, Lat. ad assisum, Theogn. 543, cf. Soph. Fr. 421 (but also, beside line, wrong, Aesch. Ag. 1045); κα-στάθμην νοεῖν, to guess aright, Ocr. 25, 194:—στάθμζ πατρώα, measure (of piety) towards his fa-ther, Pind. P. 6, 45:—for Pind. P. 2, v. sub ἔλκω B. 3.—II. the plum- weight on the plumbline.—III. like μῆτρον, the line which bounds the race-., the goal, Lat. meta, πρὸς στά-δραμεῖν, metaph. of man's life, N. 6, 13, cf. Eur. Ion 1514.—metaph., a law, rule, ὑπὸ στάθμῃ ἔσθαι, Pind. Fr. 4, 5; ὕψιλός τις ἐν νόμοις, i. e. according to of Dorian rule, Id. P. 1, 120.—οράτων στάθμαι, the butt-ends, 17, 35.

στάθμισι, ἡ, (σταθμάω) a weigh-ut.

σταθμητικός, ἡ, ὄν, (σταθμάω) of for measuring.

σταθμητός, ἡ, ὄν, adj. verb. from αἰώω, to be measured, τινί, by a ard, Plat. Charm. 154 B; οὐ ὑπότος, Arr.—II. (στάθμη) straight-ly a rule or level.

σταθμίδιον, ον, τό, = σταθμῖον,

σταθμίζω, f. -ίσω, = σταθμάω, to E. M.

σταθμητικός, ἡ, ὄν, = σταθμητικός.

σταθμῖον, ον, τό, dim. from σταθμός balance.

σταθμῖς, ἡ, ὄν, = σταθμός.

σταθμίστης, οὐ, ὁ, (σταθμίζω) one weighs.

σταθμότης, ον, ὁ, (σταθμός, δι- he who assigns quarters, a quar-ster, Plut. Demetr. 23.

σταθμῶν, adv., to the stall, home- Od. 9, 451.

στάθμω, οὐ, ὁ, in Att. freq. with incl. plur. τὰ σταθμά, Soph. 489, O. T. 1139, etc.; but also incl. Eur. Andr. 280, Or. 1474:—u) a standing place, shelter for or animals, freq. in Hom., of yard buildings, stables, stalls, etc. (so Lat. stabulum from stare), 170, Cd. 17, 200, etc.; also freq. in, Il. 18, 589, Hes. Th. 444, generally, a dwelling, abode, first St. Th. 294, Pind. O. 5, 21, etc., "rag.—2. quarters, lodgings for soldiers, Lat. statio, man-stra:—so in Persia, σταθμοί

were stations or stages on the royal road, where the king rested in travelling, σταθμοὶ βασιλῆϊοι, Hdt. 5, 52; 6, 119: hence in reference to Persia it is used loosely of distances, a day's journey, day's march, usu.=5 parasangs, or 150 stades, though this was by no means fixed, cf. Xen. An. 1, 2, 10–20, and Sturz Lex. Xen.—II. an upright standing-post, freq. in Hom.; sometimes of the bearing pillar of the roof, παρὰ σταθμὸν τέγες, Od. 1, 333; 8, 458; sometimes of the door-posts, elsewh. παραστάδες, ἀργύρεοι σταθμοὶ ἐν χαλκῷ ἔστασαν οὐδὲρ, Od. 7, 89, cf. 10, 62, Il. 14, 167, etc.; so in Hdt. 1, 179, and Eur.: later, the plur. σταθμά, was used in this signf., Ar. Ach. 449.—III. (ἰσθημι A. IV) the weight of the balance, Il. 12, 434:—a certain weight, στ. σίτου, Hdt. 2, 168; σταθμὸν ἔχειν τάλαντον, to weigh a talent, Id. 1, 14; acc. absol., in weight, ἀναθήματα ἴσα σταθμὸν, lb. 92; ἡμιπλίνθια σταθμὸν διτάλαντα, two talents in or by weight, lb. 50; σταθμὸν βαρύνοντι τάλαντον, a talent, Babylonian weight, Id. 3, 89; ἴσταν σταθμὸν τι πρὸς..., Id. 2, 65:—σταθμὸν ἀριθμῶν καὶ μετρῶν ἐνρήματα, Soph. Fr. 379, cf. Decret. ap. Andoc. 1, 25, Xel. Mem. 3, 10, 10, etc.—hence, the scale or balance, Ar. Ran. 1365, 1407.

σταθμοῦχος, ον, ὁ, (σταθμός, ἐχω) a keeper of a house, landlord, Aesch. Fr. 211: esp., a lodging-house keeper, one who rents a whole house, and sublets it by separate rooms, Böckh. P. E. 1, 189; 2, 15.

σταθμοῦ, ὦ, f. -ώσω, (σταθμός) to bring to quarters, etc.—II. the aor. mid. σταθμώσασθαι is freq. in Hdt. in signf. of σταθμῆσθαι (v. σταθμάω), to connect, conclude by or from a thing, c. dat., Hdt. 4, 58; 7, 11; στ. τινι, ὅτι... to conclude by a thing that..., Id. 3, 38; 7, 102.

σταθμώδης, ες, (σταθμός, εἶδος) full of dregs or sediment, foul, thick, turbid, Hipp.

σταθμῶν, ὄνος, ἡ, = σταθμός I, and II.

σταῖν, ης, η, opt. aor. 2 of ἴσθημι, Hom.

σταῖμεν, σταῖτε, σταῖεν, Att. pl. opt. aor. 2 of ἴσθημι, for σταῖμεν, σταῖτε, σταῖσαν, as βεῖμεν, βεῖτε, βεῖεν.

ΣΤΑΙ΄Σ, (more rarely σταῖς, Lob. Paral. 88), τό, gen. σταῖτος; Att. στάς:—wheaten flour mixed and made into dough, Hdt. 2, 36.—II. = στέαρ, Foës. Oecon. Hipp. Hence

σταῖτηρος, η, ον, = sq.

σταῖτινος, η, ον, (σταῖς) of wheaten flour or dough, Hdt. 2, 47.

σταῖτιγης, ον, ὁ, = foreg., Epich. p. 37.

σταῖτοδής, ες, (σταῖς, εἶδος) like or of wheaten flour.

στακτή, ἡς, ἡ, Lat. stacte or stacta, the oil that trickles from fresh myrrh or cinnamon, oil of myrrh or cinnamon, Antiph. Φρεαρό. I, cf. Theophr. de Odor. 29.—Strictly fem. of στακτός.

στακτικός, ἡ, ὄν, = sq.

στακτός, ἡ, ὄν, (στάζω) oozing out in drops, trickling or dropping, στ. μύρον, Ar. Plut. 529; χυλοὶ στ., Plat. Criti. 115 A: στακτά, τά, resin, gums, balsams: στακτὸν ἔλαιον, oil that runs off without pressing, virgin-oil, like στακτή:—στ. ἄλλη, brine; στ. κονία, lime-water, Geop.

στάλα, ἡ, Dor. for στήλη, Pind.

στάλαγέω, ὦ, late form for σταλάω, Or. Sib

Στάλαγμα, ατος, τό, (σταλάω) *tha* which drops, a drop, Aesch. Eum. 802 Soph. Ant. 1224. [στά]

στάλαγμαῖος, α, ον, in drops, drop by drop.

στάλαγμαῖς, ον, ὁ, dropping, sick ling, Plin.

στάλαγμός, οὐ, ὁ, (σταλάω) a dropping, dripping, Aesch. Theb. 61, Eum. 247, 783, Soph. Fr. 340; αἷματος, Eur. Ion 351.

στάλάω, f. -ξω, = στάζω II, σταλάω, to drop, drip. Hence

στάλακτικός, ἡ, ὄν, dropping, drip ping, Diosc.

στάλακτις, ἡ, ὄν, that which drops, Id.

στάλακτός, ἡ, ὄν, (σταλάω) = στακτός, Id.

στάλασσω, Att. -ττω; fut. -ξω, = σταλάω I, Eur. Phoen. 1388:—c. acc. cognato, to have a thing dripping with., Sappho 82; cf. στάζω II, καταστάζω.—II. = σταλάω II, δάκρυ στ., Eur. Hel. 633.

στάλάω, = στάζω II, to drop, drip, Anth. P. 5, 237.—II. trans., to let fall in drops, δάκρυ, lb. 7, 552:—also σταλάω, σταλάσσω.

στάληδον, ὄνος, ἡ, a drop.

στάλιδωμα, ατος, τό, as if from σταλιδῶς, = σταλῖς. [ῖ]

στάλις, ἡ, Dor. for σταλῖς Anth. P. 6, 109, 187; 7, 338. [ῖ]

στάλις, ἡ, Dor. σταλῖς (ἰσθημι): any thing set up; a stake to which nets were fastened, v. l. Xen. Cyn. 2 8; 6, 7; cf. σχαλῖς.

σταλῖς, ἡ, Dor. for στήλις.

†στάλακας, α, ὁ, Stalacas, an Elean Xen. Hell. 7, 4, 15.

στάλωνρός, ὄν, Dor. for στήλ- (στήλη, *ἔργω):—τύμβος στ., a grave with a stēlē or gravestone, Anth. P. 7, 423.

σταλτέος, α, ον, verb. adj. from στελλάω, Clem. Al.

σταλτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (στέλλω) drawing together, contracting or lessening a thing, c. gen., Arist. Probl. 1, 33, Ath., etc.

σταλτός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. adj. from στελλάω.

στάλῳ, f. -ξω, to weep: hence ἀσταλῳ, ἀνασταλῳ, νεοσταλῳ. (Prob. from στάζω, σταλάω.)

σταμῖγορίς, ἡ, Dor. for στη- μαγ-, (στήμα, ἀγέρω) the twisting of several threads of the warp into one, ap. Hesych.

σταμῖν, Dor. for στήναι, inf. aor 2 of ἴσθημι, Pind.

†σταμῖνης, ον, ὁ, Stamenes, a sa trap of Babylonia, Arr. An. 4, 18, 3.

στάμιν or σταμῖς (no nom. is found in use), ἡ, ὄν, (ἴσθημι):—any thing that stands up; esp., in plur., the ribs of a ship standing up from the keel, Lat. staminina, ἱκρία ἀπαρὼν θαμέσι σταμῖνες, fitting planks to the close-set ribs, Od. 5, 252. [ῖ in gen.]

σταμνῖον, ον, τό, dim. of στάμνος, Eupol. Maric. 17, Ephipp. In cert. 3.

σταμνῖον, ον, τό, dim. of στάμνος Ar. Ran. 22, Lys. 196.

σταμνίσκος, ον, ὁ, dim. of sq.

στάμνος, ον, ὁ, also ἡ, Hermipp Phorm. 2, 7 (ἴσθημι): an earthen jar or bottle for racking off wine, l. c., Ar. Plut. 545,—which operation was called κατασταμνίζειν: generally, a jar Hipp.

στάν, Aeol. 3 pl. aor. 2 from ἴσθημι, for ἔσταν, ἔστησαν, II —2. neut. of part. στάς, στάσα.

στανώ, Cretic for ἴσθημι, Inscr.

στάσις, ἡ, (στάζω) a dropping, dri

ping, i.e. g. of blood from the nose, Hipp., v. Foës. Oecon.

Στά, *στάσα*, *στάν*, part. aor. 2 of *ίστημι*, Hom.

Στάς, Att. for *σταῖς*, q. v.

Στάσων, *ης, ή*, (*ίστημι*) a pledge given, ap. Hesych. [σά]

†Στάσανορ, *ορος, ό*, Stasanor, a general of Alexander the great, Arr. An. 3, 29.

†Στασέας, *ου, ό*, Staseas, a peripatetic of Naples, Cic. de Orat. 1, 22.

Στάσιάζω, *φ. -άσω* (*στάσις*): intr., to rebel, revolt, rise in rebellion, *τινί, against one*, Hdt. 4, 160, Xen. An. 2, 5, 28; *ἐπὶ τινι* Hdt. 1, 60; *περὶ τινος*, about or for a thing, Hdt. 5, 66, etc.; *ἐνεκά τινος*, Id. 9, 27—generally, to form parties, quarrel, be at odds, Hdt. 1, 59; 7, 2; 9, 27, Plat. Rep. 488 B, etc.; *στ. μετά τινος*, to side with one against another, Ar. Eq. 590:—esp., of states, to be at discord, be distracted by factions and party-strife, Ar. Av. 1014, Thuc. 4, 1, 66, etc.

Στάσιάρχης, *ου, ό*, Dio C., and *στάσιάρχος*, *ου, ό*, Aesch. Supp. 13 (*στάσις*, *ἀρχή*)—the chief of a band or company, Aesch.: esp., the head of a party, a leader in sedition, Dio C.

Στάσιασμός, *ου, ό*, (*στασιάζω*) the raising of sedition, Thuc. 4, 130; 8, 94.

Στάσιαστής, *ου, ό*, (*στασιάζω*) one who stirs up to sedition, N. T. Hence

Στάσιαστικός, *ής, ου, ό*, of belonging to a party: seditious, factious, Plat. Polit. 303 C. Adv. -κός, *στ. ἔχειν*, to be factious, Id. Phaedr. 263 A, Dem. 245, 20.

†Στασικράτης, *ους, ό*, Stasicrates, nasc. pr. n., Anth. P. 12, 91.

Στάσιμος, *ου, rarely ή, ου*; (*στάσις*):—act., setting, stopping: τὰ *στάσιμα* τοῦ αἵματος, *stypics*, Hipp. 638.

—II. pass., brought to a stand: standing, stationary, *στ. ὄδω*, Xen. Oec. 10, 11: *στ. firm*, like *στυρνός*, opp. *εὐρύς*, Hipp., Foës. Oecon.:—generally, stable, steady, regular, set, *κίνησις*, φύσις, Plat. Soph. 256 B, Rep. 539 D; so *ἀδ. -μως*, Id. Tim. 55 E: τὸ *στ. τοῦ ἵππου*, heavy cavalry, Polyb. 3, 65, 6.—2. of men, steady, Lat. *constans*, Polyb. 21, 5, 5: τὸ *στ.*, steadiness, Id. 6, 58, 13: used of the Hypodorian mode in music, Ar. Meteor. 19, 48.—3. ἀργύριον *στάσιμον*, money out at interest, Solon ap. Lys. 117, 39.—4. *στάσιμον* (sc. μέλος), τό, in tragedy, a song of the chorus continued without the interruption of dialogue or anapaests, and perhaps so named from its regular structure; or, acc. to others, because the *στάσιμον* was not sung till the chorus had taken its place in the orchestra, after the *πάροδος*, cf. Herm. Arist. Poët. 12, 8, Elem. Metr. p. 724, sq.; *στάσιμον* is also called *στάσις μελῶν* in Ar. Ran. 1281—in comedy there were no *στάσιμα*, Herm. Arist. Poët. 12, 2.—III. (*στάσις* III) weighed, weighable. [ᾶ]

†Στάσινος, *ου, ό*, Stasinus, a poet c. Cyprus, Ath. 682 C.

Στάσινοκτέω, *ᾶ*, (*κόπτω*) to stir up sedition.

Στάσιονοιέω, *ᾶ*, to cause sedition.

Στάσις, *εως, ή*, (*ίστημι*) act. a placing, setting.—II. (*ίστημι*) A. IV a weighing, weighing off or to, *στ. μισθοῦ*, the weighing out or paying of wages, Hipp.

B. (*ίσταμαι*) pass., a standing, the posture of standing, Aesch. Eum. 36; (*α. ἰσάν*), Xen. Cyn. 2, 8; ὑπόστασις *τοῦ λέγειν* acc. to Plat. Crat. 426 D; opp. to *φορέα, κίνησις*, Ib. 437 A, etc.—2. the place or way in which one

stands or should stand, a position, post, station, Hdt. 9, 21, 26, and Att.: esp. a point of the compass, *στάσις τῶν ὁρῶν*, τοῦ νότου, *τῆς μεσαμβρίας*, Hdt. 2, 26, etc.—3. the state or condition in which a person is, Lat. *status*, *ἐν καλλίονι στάσει εἶναι*, Plat. Phaedr. 253 D.—A. *στάσις μελῶν*, v. sub *στάσιμος* II. 4.—II. a party, company, band, Aesch. Cho. 114, 459, Eum. 311:—esp., one for seditious purposes, an illegal union to carry out political views, a faction, party, Theogn. 51, 779, Solon 15, 19, Hdt. 1, 59, 60, etc.; *αἱ τῶν Μεγαρέων στάσεις*, Thuc. 4, 71:—hence,—2. sedition, faction, discord, Pind. N. 9, 31, etc., Hdt. 5, 28, Thuc., etc.; *στ. ἀντινεῖρα*, Plat. O. 12, 23; *εἰς λόγον στάσιν ἐπελθεῖν*, Soph. Tr. 1180; *στάσει νοουσῶσα πόλις*, Eur. H. F. 34; *στάσεις παύειν*, Xen. Mem. 4, 6, 14; *ποιεῖσθαι*, Isocr. 56 D; *πόλεμοι καὶ στάσεις*, Plat. Phaed. 66 C; *στάσεις καὶ διαστάσεις*, Arist. Pol. 4, 11, 12; *στάσις ἐνεστί ταις γυνώμαις*, Thuc. 2, 20; *οὐκ ἐνὶ στάσει*, there's no denying it, Aesch. Pers. 738. [~]

†Στάσιχορος, *ου, ό*, Dor.=Στησίχορος.

Στάσιωδης, *ες*, (*στάσις*, *εἶδος*) seditious, tumultuous, Xen. Mem. 2, 6, 4.

Στάσιωρον, τό, in Eur. Cycl. 53, usu. explained by *στάσις ἐν ὄρει*, a mountain-fold—but, prob., it ought to be *στασιωρός*, *ό*, (*ὄρα*) watcher of the station or fold, like *θυρωρός*, *πυλωρός*.

Στάσιωτεία, *ας, ή*, a state of faction, formed after *πολιτεία*, Plat. Legg. 715 B, 832 C; from

Στάσιώτης, *ου, ό*, (*στάσις* B. II) one who stirs up sedition, esp. one of a party or faction, a partisan; in plur., the members of a party or faction in a state, *partisans*, *οἱ τοῦ Μεγακλέους στ.*, Hdt. as 1, 60, cf. 59, 173, etc., Thuc., etc.:—the champions of a cause, and with a punning allusion to *στάσιμοι*, as opp. to *οἱ βέοντες*, Plat. Theat. 181 A. Hence

Στάσιωτικός, *ής, ου, inclined to faction, seditious*, Thuc. 4, 130; 7, 57. Adv. -κός, Arist. Pol. 5, 6, 15.

Στάσκε, Ion. for *ἐστη*, 3 sing. aor. 2 from *ίστημι*, Il. 3, 217.

†Στατανός οἶνος, *ό*, wine of Statana (a city of lower Italy), Ath. 26 D.

Στάτεος, *α, ου*, verb. adj. from *ίστημι*, that must be placed.—II. *στατέων*, one must place.

Στάτενσις, *ής*=*στάθενσις*, Arist. Meteor. 4, 2, 1: from

Στάτεω,=σταθεύω, q. v.

Στάτηρ, *ήρος, ό*, (*ίστημι* A. IV) any weight.—II. esp. a coin of a certain weight, a stater, at Athens of silver, called also *τετράδραχος*, = about 70.4 cts., though, later, esp. in Philip's time and afterwards, a gold stater was current at Athens, worth 20 Att. drachmae, or 43.52. The stater first occurs as a name for the Persian gold coin, Hdt. 3, 130: the oldest were struck by Croesus in Lydia (cf. Hdt. 1, 54); Darius Hystaspis struck them of very pure gold, and they are said to have been called from him *Darics* (like a *Louis d'or*, a *Napoleon*, etc.), worth about 11. 1s. 10d., 1 English, or 55.33, —*στατήρες Δαρεικοί*, Hdt. 7, 28, cf. Ar. Plut. 816, Thuc. 8, 28. There were other staters in Greece, as the *Cyzicene*, = 28 Att. drachmae, Dem. 914, 11; the basest was the *Phocaeen*, Thuc. 4, 52, Dem. 1019, 16. Cf. Hussey An

cient W. and M. 3, 4; 7, 2, sq., Dict. Antiqu.—III. *one who owes money a debtor*, opp. to *ἀποδοστής*, Epich. 66. Hence

Στατήριαλος, *α, ου*, worth, of value of a στατήρ, Theopomp. (C. Call. 3:—*στατήριδος* is a dub. form)

Στατήριος, *ά, ου*=*σταθερός*, *ό*, Στατήριος, *ου, ό*, Att. for *στατήρ*.

Στατήζω, poet. for *ίστημι*, to pass.—*ίστ.μαι*, to stand, Eur. 90:—the act. is also used intr., stand, Eur. El. 315.

Στατικός, *ής, ου*, (*ίστημι*) causing stand, bringing to a standstill, A. Probl. 13, 5: *ή στατική*, an astrin herb, *σταϊκή*.—II. (*ίστημι* A. I) skilled in weighing, Plat. de Justo C:—hence *ή στατική* (sc. *ἐπιστήμη*) *Statics*, the science which ascertains properties of bodies at rest, opp. dynamics, Plat. Charm. 166 B, E. 55 E. Adv. -κός.

†Στατίλιος and -ίλλιος, *ου, ό*, Rom. name *Statilius*, Plut.

Στάτινος, *η, ου*, (*στάς*) Att. σταίτινος. [ᾶ]

Στατίτης, *ου, ό*, (*στάς*) Att. σταίτιτης.

Στάτος, *ής, ου*, verb. adj. from *ίστημι*, placed, standing, *στατός ἵππος*, stalled horse, Il. 6, 506; 15, 5, *στατὸν ὕδωρ*, standing water, Soph. Phil. 716; *στατοῖς λίκνοις*, Id. 724:—*στατός χιτών*, like *ὀρθόδιας* and *στάδιος χιτών* (v. *στάδιος* II), Plut. Alcib. 32.—II. *οἱ Στατοὶ*=*Ἀγαθοεργοί*, Ruhnke. Tim.

†Στατωνία, *ας, ή*, *Statonia*, a of the Tyrrheni, Strab. p. 226.

Σταῦ, τό, an ancient Greek letter, which stood between *ε* and *ς*, was retained as a numeral,=δκόπτα, *σαμῖτ*.

Σταυρόδον, adv., (*σταυρός*) like pale or cross, susp.

Σταυροειδής, *ές*, shaped like a cross.

Σταυρός, *ου, ό*, (*ίστημι*) an upright pale or stake, *σταυρούς ἐκτός ἐκ διαπερὲς ἐνθα καὶ ἐνθα περὶ καὶ θαμέας*, Od. 14, 11, cf. Il. 24, 10, also of piles, Hdt. 5, 16: cf. *σταυρά*:—later, the cross, as the Roman instrument of crucifixion, N. T. form was represented by the letter T, Luc. Jud. Voc.

Σταυρόπικτος, *ου*, (*σταυρός*, *τύνη*) marked with the cross, Eccl.

Σταυροφάνεια, *ας, ή*, (*σταυροφάνομαι*) the appearance of the Cross, Eccl. [ᾶ]

Σταυρός, *ᾶ*, (*σταυρός*) to strike pales, to impalise a place, Thuc. 100.—II. to crucify, Polyb. 1, 86, cf. *ἀναστ.* Hence

Σταυρώμα, *ατος, τό*, a place secured with a palisade; or the palisade itself, Lat. *vallum*, Thuc. 5, 10; 6, 64, 2, etc.

Σταυρώσις, *εως, ή*, (*σταυρόω*) palisading: also=foreg., Thuc. —II. crucifixion, Eccl. Hence

Σταυρόρωσις, *ου*, of the crucifixion, *ἡμέρα στ.*, Eccl.

Σταυρόρτηρ, *ήρος, ό*, and *σταυρής*, *ου, ό*, (*σταυρός*) one who dries in pales or stakes.—II. a crucifixion, Eccl.

Σταυρίδεντατος, *α, ου*, (*σταυρίδεντος*) dried and pressed grapes, like *σταλινής*, Hipp.

Σταυρίδιον, *ου, τό*, dim. from *φίς*, [ῖ]

Σταυρίδιος, *ου*,=σταυρίδης, *οἶνος*, Hipp. [ῖ]

Σταυρίδης οἶνος, *ό*, raisin-w

Σταφιδοποιία, ας, ἡ, a making of raisins, Geop.

Σταφιδόω, ὦ, to dry grapes, make raisins, Diosc.: from

Σταφίς, ἰδος, ἡ, a dried grape, raisin, ο ἁσταφίς, Theoc. 27, 9. (Akin σταφύλιον and στεμφύλον.)

Σταφύλαρα, ας, ἡ, (σταφύλη III, σενάω) a forceps for taking hold of uvula, Paul. Aeg.

ΣΤΑΦΥΛΗ, ἡς, ἡ, a bunch of grapes, σταφύλῃσι μέγα βριθόντων ὄρν, Il. 18, 561; ἡμερίς ἡβώσασα ἡλει δὲ σταφύλῃσι, Od. 5, 69, 70; cf. Plat. Legg. 844 E.—2. the leaf in the throat when swollen at the end so as to resemble a grape the stalk, Hipp., Nicoph. Incert. Arist. H. A. 1, 11, 12; cf. Foës. con.; and v. sub κατάρβρος:—a vine.—II. parox., σταφύλη, the name in a carpenter's level; also level itself; hence, ἵπποι σταφύλι ἐπὶ νάτον εἶσαι, horses equal in height even to a level matched to a city, Il. 2, 765.

Σταφύληκός, ον, (σταφύλη, κο-) cultivating grapes, Nonn.

Σταφύλητομία, ας, ἡ, a cutting of grapes.

Σταφύλητόμος, ον, (τέμνω) cutting grapes.

Σταφύλιζω, (σταφύλη) to make by a level or plumb-line.

Σταφύλιος, η, ον, (σταφύλη) of a bunch of grapes. [v]

Σταφύλιονος, ον, ὁ and ἡ, a kind of lot, or parsnip, Hipp., and Diosc. 39.—II. ὁ στ., an insect like the vulture, Arist. H. A. 8, 24, 6.

Σταφύλον, ον, τὸ, dim. of σταφυλή, M. Anton. 6, 13, [v].

Σταφύλις, ἰδος, ἡ, like σταφυλή, a bunch of grapes, Theoc. 27, 9.—II. stalk on which grapes hang, Lat. stipes.

Σταφύλιτης, ον, ὁ, appell. of Bacchus from σταφυλή, Ael. V. H. 3, 1.

Σταφύλοβολεῖον, and σταφύλοβόλον, ον, τὸ, (βάλλω) a place in which grapes are put for pressing.

Σταφύλοκάυστης, ον, ὁ, burning the grapes, Paul. Aeg.

Σταφύλοκλοπίτης, ον, ὁ, (σταφυλή, κλέω) a stealer of grapes, Leon. A.

Στάφυλος, ον, ὁ, Staphylus, son of Bacchus and Ariadne, Ap. Rh. 3, 1; acc. to Plut. Thes. 20, son of Bacchus and Ariadne; an Argonaut, Iliad. 1, 9, 16.—2. a historian of Cratis, Strab. p. 475.

Σταφύλοτομή, ὦ, to cut bunches of grapes.—II. to cut out the swollen uvula, mid. 3, 46; and

Σταφύλοτομία, ας, ἡ, a cutting of grapes: from

Σταφύλοτόμος, ον, (σταφυλή, τέμνω) cutting grapes.—II. cutting out the swollen uvula: τὸ στ., a knife for this use, Paul. Aeg.

Σταφύλοφόρος, ον, (σταφυλή, φέρω) bearing grapes.—II. τὸ στ. μόριον, uvula, Arist. H. A. 1, 11, 12.

Σταφύλωμα, ατος, τό, a defect in the inside of the cornea. [v]

Σταχάνη, ης, ἡ, (ἵστημι) a balance; v. word.

Σταχνηκομία, ὦ, f. -ῶσω, (στάχυς, ὦ) to bear ears of corn for hair, of Opp. C. 2, 150; cf. Lob. Phryn. from

Σταχνηκός, ον, (στάχυς, κομέω) bearing ears of corn, Nonn.

Σταχνηλός, ον, gleaning ears of corn.

Σταχνηρός, ἄ, ὄν, with ears of corn: τὰ στ., the plants that bear ears, the grasses, Theophr.

Σταχνητόμος, ον, (στάχυς, τέμνω) cutting ears of corn, tearing, Anth. P. 6, 95.

Σταχνητρόφος, ον, (στάχυς, τρέφω) feeding ears of corn, Anth. P. 7, 209.

Σταχνηφόρος, ον, (στάχυς, φέρω) bearing ears of corn, Anth., Nonn.

Σταχνηνός, η, ον, of an ear of corn, Lat. spiculus. [v]

Σταχνημήτωρ, ορος, ἡ, (στάχυς, μήτηρ) mother of ears of corn, epith. of Isis, Anth. Plan. 264.

Σταχνηοβόλω, ὦ, f. -ῶσω, (στάχυς, βάλλω) to put forth ears of corn, to put forth the ear, Theophr.

Σταχνηόρις, τρίχος, ὁ, ἡ, (στάχυς, ὀρίς) epith. of the vārdos, the leaves of which form ears, Mel. 1, 45.

Σταχνηολόγος, ὦ, f. -ῶσω, to glean ears of corn: and

Σταχνηολογία, ας, ἡ, a gleaning of ears of corn: from

Σταχνηολόγος, ον, (στάχυς, λέγω) gleaning ears of corn.

Σταχνηόμα, as, pass., (στάχυς) to have or be furnished with an ear of corn: to be in ear, Diosc.

Σταχνηοπλόκαμος, ον, (στάχυς, πλόκαμος) having the hair wreathed with ears of corn, Orph. Lith. 240.

Σταχνηοστεφάνος, ον, (στάχυς, στέφανος) crowned with ears of corn, Anth. P. 6, 104.

Σταχνηοτρόφος, ον, (στάχυς, τρέφω) feeding ears of corn, Orph. H. 39, 3.

Σταχνηοφόρος, ον, (στάχυς, φέρω) bearing ears of corn.

ΣΤΑΧΥΣ, voc, ὁ: pl. acc. στάχυς, Ar. Eq. 393.—an ear. of corn Lat. spica, uis. in plur. 1. 23 598 Hes. Op. 471, etc.; metaph. στ. ἄτης, Aesch. Pers. 821:—in Eur. of the Theban Σπαρτοί, Phoen. 939, H. F. 5.—II. generally, a plant; and, poet., a scion, child, progeny, Eur. Erechth. 17, 22; cf. καρπός I. 1.—III. the lower part of the abdomen, Lat. pubes, Poll. 2, 168.—IV. the plant stachys, woundwort, Diosc. 3, 110. (Akin to Germ. Achel, Stachel.) [v]

ὦ in Eur. H. F. 5.]

†Στάχυς, voc, ὁ, Stachys, masc. pr. n. N. T.

Σταχυνός, ες, (στάχυς, εἶδος) like ears of corn, Theophr.

Στεῦρ, τό, γεν. στεῦρος: contr. στήρ, στήρος (ἵστημι):—stiff fat, tallow, suet, such as ruminating animals have, Lat. sebum, sebum, στεῦρος μέγας προχός, a large cake of suet, Od. 21, 178, 183:—πιμελή is soft fat (v. sub voc.); but we find στεῦρ used for πιμελή in Xen. An. 5, 4, 28.—II. =σταῖς, dough made from wheat flour, Theophr. H. Pl. 9, 20, 2, ubi v. Schneid.; cf. Foës. Oec. Hipp.; as vice versa σταῖς (q. v.) is used for στεῦρ:—also leaven, ζύμη, Galen.—III. =στεῖρασμα. [v] in the oblique cases, cf. στεῖριον; but they seem to be always used as dissyll., as in Od. II. c.] Hence

Στεῖριον, η, ον, of tallow.—II. =σταῖριον, Aesop. [v]

Στεῖριον, ον, τό, dim. from στεῖς, Alex. Eretr. 1. [v]

Στεῖρατος, ὦ, f. -ῶσω, (στεῖρ) to turn into tallow or suet:—pass., to be fattened, LXX.; esp. to get a στεῖρασμα.

Στεῖρατος, ες, (στεῖρ, εἶδος) tallow, ζῶσα στ., animals that have tallow or suet. Arist. H. A. 3, 17, 5, Part. An. 2, 6, 2.

Στεῖρατος, ατος, τό, (στεῖρατος) a kind of fatty tumour, Galen.

Στεγάζω, f. -ῶσω, =στέγω, to cover, wrap around, Soph. El. 781; ἀσπίδες τὰ σώματα στεγάζουσι, Xen. Cyr. 7, 1, 32:—πλοῖον ἐστεγασμένον, a decked vessel, Antipho 132, 8.

Στεγάνη, ης, ἡ, (στεγανός) a covering, Anth. P. 6, 294. [v]

Στεγανουργία, ας, ἡ, the art of secret writing: from

Στεγανουργός, ον, writing in secret hand or cipher.

Στεγανόμιον, ον, τὸ house-rent, Ath. 8 D.

Στεγανόμος, ον, (στέγη, νέμω III, inhabiting a house, ὁ στ., the master of a house, Lyc. 1095: v. Lob. Phryg. 641.

Στεγανόπους, ποδός, ὁ, ἡ, (στέγα νός, πούς) covering one's self with one's feet, Alcman 56; cf. σκιάποδες.—II. στεγανόποδες, animals that have their toes connected by a membrane, web footed animals; opp. to σχιζόποδες, Arist. H. A. 2, 12, 3: cf. στεγρός.

Στεγανός, η, ὄν, (στέγα) covered, τιπὶ, by a thing, Soph. Ant. 114; roofed over, Thuc. 3, 21.—2. close, compact, water-proof, τρίχες, Xen. Cyn. 5, 10.—3. metaph. of persons, close, reserved, Lat. tectus homo, Plat. Gorg. 493 B; στεγανώτατα τὴν νεοῦ γνώμην ἐνδον κατεῖχε, Memnon 6, cf. Anth. P. 5, 216: proverb., Ἀρεοπα γίτον στεγανώτερος.—4. closed up, obstructed, νηδός, Nic. Al. 367.—II. act. covering, δοκοὶ στ., rafters, Eur. Cret. 2, 7: confining, enclosing, δίκτυον, Aesch. Ag. 358.—2. constipating, astringent: cf. the contr. form στεγνός.—III. adv. -νός, closely, in a close, thick stream, στ. ἵεναι, Thuc. 4, 100.

Στεγανόω, ὦ, (στεγανός) =στέγω

Hence

Στεγάνωμα, ατος, τό, roofing timber [v]

Στεγάρως, ον, ὁ, (στέγη, ἄρχω) master of the house, Hdt. 1, 133.

Στεγάρων, οντος, ὁ, =foreg, dut.

Στεγῶσις, ἡ, (στεγάω) a covering roofing.

Στέγασμα, ατος, τό, (στεγάω): any thing which covers or shelters, a covering, Xen. An. 1, 5, 10: esp., a roof, Lat. tectum, opp. to a σκέπασμα, Plat. Polit. 279 D, cf. Criti. 111 C.

Στεγαστήν, verb. adj. from στεγάω, one must cover, Xen. Eq. 12, 7.

Στεγαστήρ, ἥρος, ὁ, (στεγάω) a tile.

Στεγαστής, οὔ, ὁ, (στεγάω) one who covers.

Στεγαστός, η, ὄν, (στεγάω) covered, sheltered.

Στεγαστρίς, ἰδος, ἡ, (στεγάω) that covers or serves for covering, διφθέρα, Hdt. 1, 194.

Στεγαστρον, ον, τό, (στεγάω) a covering, cover, wrapper, Aesch. Cho. 984, cf. Fr. 344; esp. of leather, Lat. segestrium, segestre, Plut. Crass. 3.—2. a place in which to hide or keep any thing, a receptacle, Antiph. Aphr. 1, 9.—3. a covered carriage.

Στέγη, ης, ἡ, also τέγη, (στέγω):—a roof, Lat. tectum, Hdt. 6, 27, Aesch., etc.—II. a roofed place, a chamber, room, Hdt. 2, 2, 148; a tent, Soph. Aj. 108; a hare's seat or form, Id. Fr. 184.—2. esp. in plur., like Lat. tecta, a house dwelling, Aesch. Ag. 3, 518, Soph. etc.; κατὰ στέγας, at home, Soph. O. T. 637, etc.—III. the deck of a ship

Hence

Στεγήρης, ες, (στέγη, *ἄρω) with a covering or roof, roofed, οἶκος, Moschio ap. Stob. Eccl. 1, p. 242.

Στεγίτης, ον, ὁ, (στέγη) belonging to a roof, house or room, to be found

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therein:—στεγίτις, ἰδος, ἡ, a prostitute (whose haunt is called στέγος or τέγος).

Στεγρός, ἡ, ὄν, contr. from στεγανός, (στέγω) :—covered, water-tight, water-proof, πῖλος, Hdt. 4, 23; σκληρώματα, Eur. Cycl. 324; στ. πρὸς ὕδωρ καὶ πρὸς χιόνα, Hipp.—στεγνά, covered dwellings, Xen. Oec. 7, 19.—2. closed, costive, Hipp.—3. στεγὰ πτερὰ, wings joined by a membrane, like those of the bat, Nic. Th. 762; cf. στεγανόπους II. Hence

Στεγρότης, ητος, ἡ, closeness: στ. γαστρός, costiveness, Hipp.

Στεγνοφύς, ἐς, (στεγνός, φῆ) of thick nature, Anth. P. 11, 354.

Στεγνώ, ᾧ, (στεγνός) to cover closely.—II. to make costive: to check bleeding, Diosc.—2. to solder, lute; whence, συστεγνώ, to solder together; cf. Lat. stagnum, stannum, i. e. soldering-metal. Hence

Στέγνωσις, ἡ, a making close or costive, a checking of natural evacuations, etc., Poës. Oecon. Hipp.—II. a soldering. Hence

Στεγνωτικός, ἡ, ὄν, suited for making costive, stringent, Diosc.

Στεγνόμενον, ον, τό, (στέγος)= στεγανόμενον.

Στέγος, εος, τό,=the Homeric τέγος, a roof, Aesch. Pers. 141, Ag. 310, Soph. Aj. 307, etc.—a cinereal urn, Soph. El. 1165:—τάφος, a grave, Lyc. 1098.

ΣΤΕΤΩ, f. ἔω, to keep *loosely*, esp. so as to keep out wet, δόξα-ἄλα στέγω, a house that keeps out the sea, i. e. a good ship, Aesch. Supp. 134; absol., νῆες οὐδὲν στέγουσαι, not water-tight, Thuc. 2, 94: so in mid., ναὺς οὐκ ἔστέγατο κύμα, Phalaec. 5.—2. generally, to keep off, fend off, πῖλος οὐκ ἔστεγον τοξενύματα, Thuc. 4, 34; ὄρου πολέμου στέγειν, Aesch. Theb. 216, cf. 797; πληγὰς, Ar. Vesp. 1295; στ. τινός, to protect from..., Plat. Rep. 415 E:—mid., στέγεσθαι ἑμυροῦ, to keep off rain from one's self, Pind. P. 4, 144.—II. to cover over, shelter, protect, πύργοι πόλιν στέγουσιν, Soph. O. C. 15; cf. Xen. Cyr. 7, 1, 33.—2. to cover and conceal, κακὸν τι στέγειν ὑπὸ σκότῳ, Eur. Phoen. 1214; στ. σιγῇ, Soph. O. T. 341; τί χρὴ στέγειν ἡ τί λέγεται, Id. Phil. 136; cf. Valck. Hipp. 874: so in pass., to be kept secret, Thuc. 6, 72.—III. to hold water within itself, Plat. Rep. 621 A, Criti. 111 D; δακρυὸν ὁματ' οὐκ ἐκτέλει, Eur. I. A. 888: hence, τὸ μὴ στέγων, a leaky vessel, οὐκ ἂν δυνάμην μὴ στέγωντα πιμπλάειν, Eur. Incert. 9; hence applied by Plat. to a soul incontinent of desire, Rep. 586 B: then, —2. generally, to contain, hold any thing, as ashes, Soph. El. 1118, Eur. Ion 1412, Plat.—3. to bear up against, resist, Polyb. 3, 53, 2; 18, 8, 4, etc.;—whence some read in Soph. O. T. 11, στέγαντες, bearing, v. Dind. ad l. (Lat. tego, tectum; Germ. decken, Dach = our deck.)

Στεῖα, ἡ, worse form for στία.

Στειβνός, στειβία,=στιβνός, στιβία, dub.

Στεῖβω, lengthd. from root ΣΤΙΒ-: fut. στεῖβω: aor. 2 ἔστιβον.—cf. στιβία, στιβίω. To tread or stamp on, tread under foot, of horses, στεῖβοντες ἑκόντες τε καὶ ἄσπίδας, Il. 11, 534; 20, 499: to stamp ἐν βόθρῳ σιν εἶματα, washed the clothes by treading them in the water, Od. 6, 92, λίξ walken in Germ.:—νόμον στ., Nic. Th. 609; cf. sub στιβίω.—2. v. abs.

cognato, χορὸν στείβ., to tread a measure, dance, Eur. Ion 495.—3. absol., to tread, Eur. Hel. 689, Hipp. 217.—4. mid., to go upon any one's track, to chase, trace, hunt out, Theocr. 17, 122; so in act., Eur. Hipp. 217.—II. to stamp down, stamp tight, Opp. C. 1, 456. (Hence στιπτός, στιβάς, στιβαρός, στιβεύς, στίφος, στιφρός: στύψω, στιφελός, στιφός, στιφρός, στρυφνός: στύπος, στύπη, στύπη, στυπάς, στυπάω: στοιβή, στοιβάω: στόβος, στοβάζω: στόμφος, στομφάζω: στέμβω, στεμβάζω, στέμψων: akin to Lat. stirpo, stirpes, stupra, stuprum, our step, stop, stamp, stumpy.)

Στεῖλα, aor. Ep. from στελέω, for ἔστειλα, Hom.

Στεῖλαιος, ὅ,=sq., Hipp.

Στεῖλαιά, ἄς, ἡ, Ion. στεῖλαιή:—the hole for the handle of an axe, Od. 21, 422: cf. στελεά, στελεῖον, στέλεχος, στελεῖον, οὐ, τό, the handle or helve of an axe fitted in the στεῖλαιά, Od. 5, 236.

Στεῖλεόν, τό,=foreg.

Στεῖλαιόν, ενος, ὁ, ἡ, narrow-necked, Ion. for στεν-, Anth. P. 6, 248.

Στεῖνονפור, ον, Ion. for στενόπορος, Hdt.

Στεῖνός, ἡ, ὄν, Ion. for στενός, narrow, Hdt.

Στεῖνός, εος, τό, (στεῖνω) :—a narrow, close or confined space, Il. 8, 476, Od. 22, 460; στ. ὁδοῦ, a narrow part of the way, a pass, Il. 23, 419; στ. μάχης, the press of battle, Il. 15, 426.

—II. generally, press, straits, distress, πόνος καὶ στεῖνεα, Lat. angustiae, H. Hom. Ar. 533.—Cf. Att. στενός.

Στεῖνω, (στεῖνός) Ion. for στενός,=sq.

Στεῖνω, Att. στενω: (στεῖνός) :—to make strait, narrow or close, to confine, straiten, Orph. Arg. 112.—II. elsewh. only in pass., στεῖνομαι, στενωμαι, to become strait, to be narrowed, θυρετρα στεινεται φειγνonti, Od. 18, 386: to be straitened for room, Il. 14, 34: and so,—2. to be or become full, be thronged, Hes. Th. 160: c. gen., to be full of a thing, στείνοντο δὲ σκηοὶ ἀνῶν ὑπὸ ἐρίφω, Od. 9, 219; c. dat., with a thing, ποταμὸς στείνόμενος νεκύεσσι, Il. 21, 220.—3. hence, metaph., to be straitened, distressed, Hes. Th. 160; ἀρνείος λαχὼ στείνόμενος, distressed by weight of wool, Od. 9, 445.—Cf. Att. στενω. Hence

Στεῖνωμα, ατος, τό,=Att. στεῖνωμα, a narrow place.

Στεινωτός, ὄν, Att. στεν-, made narrow, straitened, στ. ὁδός, Il. 7, 143; 23, 416:—στεῖνωτός, ἡ, a narrow way, pass, Od. 12, 234. (For the compos., v. sub στενωτός.)

Στεινόμεν, Ep. for σῶμεν, 1 pl. subj. aor. 2. from ἴσθμι, Il. 15, 297; like βῆμεν for βάμεν, τραπέομεν for τράπωμεν, etc.

Στειπτός, ἡ, ὄν, (στείβω)=στιπτός, q. v.

Στεῖρα, ας, ἡ, Ion. στείρη, (στείρος, στερός):—the stout beam of a ship's keel, esp. the curved part of it, cutwater, Lat. carina, ἀπὸ δὲ κύμα στείρη πορφόρεον μεγάλ' ἵαχε, Il. 1, 482, Od. 2, 428: also, στεῖρωμα, στερέωμα, στήριγμα. (Strictly fem. from στείρος.)

Στεῖρα, ἡ, (στερός, στέρος) q. v. in Hom. βούς στείρα, a barren cow, Od. 10, 522; 11, 30,—where στείρα must be taken as a specific subst., in appos. with βούς, like βούς ταύρος, σὺς κῆπος, etc.:—for, if it were an adj. from στείρος, the Homeric form would be στείρη.

Στειρεῖω, (στείρος) to be barren.

†Στειριά, ἰς, ἡ, Stiriz, an Att. deme of the tribe Pandionis, Strab. p. 399: also wr. Στηρία and Στεριά hence Στειρεῖς, ἑως, ὁ, one of the deme Stiria, Lys. 147, 13; Plut. Alcib. 26: and adj. Στειριακός, ἡ, ὄν, of Stiria, Stirian.

†Στειρίς, ἰδος, ἡ, Stiriz, a place in Phocis, Plut. Cim. 1: cf. Στίρις.

Στείρος, α, εν, also ας, ον, Eur. Andr. 711: (στερός, στερός, στερός):—strictly, of the ground, barren, Lat. sterilis; metaph. of the female, Eur. I. c.: cf. στείρα, and στέρφος. Hence

Στείρω, ᾧ, to make hard or barren:—pass., to be so.

Στειρώδης, ἐς, (στείρος, εἶδος) as u were barren, Hipp.

Στειρώμα, ατος, τό, (στείρος)= στείρα, στερέωμα.

Στειρώσις, ἡ, (στείρος) barrenness, unfruitfulness.

Στείρφος, α, ὄν,=στιφρός, veri. dub.

Στείχω, lengthd. from root ΣΤΙΧ-: f. στεῖω: aor. 1 ἔστειξα, but also aor. 2 ἔστιχον. Strictly, to go up mount, ascend, πρὸς οὐρανόν, Od. 11, 17; ἐπὶ τὴν ἐνὶνν, Hdt. 1, 9: then generally, to go, journey, Hom., Hes., and Trag., whether of going to or from a place, hence sometimes simply to depart, Soph. Ant. 98, Tr. 47; or, to approach, Eur. Rhes. 992:—esp. to go after one another, go in line or order (whence στίχος, στίχες, στίχοις), ἐς πόλεμον στ., to march to war, Il. 2, 833; ὁ δ' ἵμα Πατρόκλῳ ἔστιχον Il. 16, 258:—στ. ὁδόν κάτω, Od. 17, 204; ἐν εὐθείᾳ δόξουσ, Pind. N. 1, 37:—which, later, is usu. expressed by an acc. cognat., στ. ὁδόν, Aesch. Ag. 81, Soph. Ant. 808; so, the words ἀνὴρ ὁπλίτης κλῆμακος προμαχάσεις στείχει, in Aesch. Theb. 467, may be compared to our phrase of 'walking a horse up to a place':—freq. also c. acc. loci, στ. πόλιν, δόμον, etc., Aesch. Supp. 955, Soph. O. C. 643:—metaph., στείχει δ' ἰωνος ἄρτι οὐα παρηίδων, Aesch. Theb. 534.—The word is only poet., and, Ion. (The root is found in the Lat. ve-stig-ium.)

Στεκτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (στέγω) covering esp. against wet: ἡ -κῆ (sc. τέγος) an art of sheltering, Plat. Polit. 280 C.

Στεγλιδολήκκυβος, ὁ, (στελγίς)= ευστορλήκκυβος.

Στεγλιδόποιός, ὄν,=σπλεγγιδόποιός.

Στεγλίζω,=σπλεγγίζω; from

Στελγίς, ἰδος, ἡ,=the more usual σπλεγγίς, q. v., Polyb. 26, 7, 10.

Στεγλίσμα, ατος, τό,=σπλεγγίσμα, and

Στεγλίστρον, ον, τό,=σπλεγγίστρον.

Στελεά, ἡ, Ion. στελεή=στελεῖα, Ar. Rh. 4, 957.

Στελεῖω, ᾧ, to furnish with a handle.

Στελεῖον, οὐ, τό,=στεῖλεῖον, a handle, Anth. P. 6, 297:—an implement of cookery, Anaxiphr. Kkbar. 1, 3.

Στελεῖω,=στελεῖω, Leon. Tar.

Στελεφόριον, ον, ὁ, a plant bearing ears, a grass, Theophr.

Στελεχρόν, (στέλεχος) adv., stem by stem, Ar. Rh. 1, 1004, (al. στέχον δόν.)

Στελεχρόν, ον, (στέλεχος, τέχνη) cutting stems, Anth. P. 6, 103.

Στελεχιαίος, α, ὄν, (στέλεχος): a trunk or stem: φλέψ στ., the venar, from which all the other branches.

ἑλκεδοκάρπος, οὐ, (στέλεχος, ἑλκος) bearing fruit on the stem, eophr.

ΣΤΕΛΕΧΟΣ, τό, the crown of the tree, whence the stem or trunkings, of trees, Lat. *codex*, ὄνους ἐλέχει, Pind. N. 10, 115, cf. Hdt. 35.—generally, a trunk, log, στελέχη ὄρεον, 'portare fustes', Ar. Lys. 1; ἐκπρεμνίζειν στελέχη, Dem. 3, 27. (Akin to στελέων, στελεός, stalk, Germ. Stiel.)

Στελεχόω, ὦ, to sprout out with, τι, ἵλο.

Στελεχόωδης, εἰς, (στέλεχος, εἶδος) a stem, Theophr.

Στελίδιον, οὐ, τό, dim. of στελέων, brius Fab. 21. [2]

Στελής, ἰδος, ἥ, also ἄστυλις, a pædic plant, a kind of mistletoe, also εἶαρ, Theophr.

Στέλλω, strengthd. from root ΣΤΕΛ, ΣΤΑΑ.—fut. στέλω, Ep. ἔλω: aor. ἔστειλα, mid. ἔστειμην, pass. ἐστάλην [ἀ], rarely ἐστέμην: perf. ἔσταλκα, pass. ἔσταλμαι, plupf. ἐστάλμην, of which a 3 pl. ῥαλάδατο occurs in Hdt. 7, 89, which Buttmann holds to be an ancient error for ἐστάλατο, as in Hes. 288.—Hom. has only pres. act. d. pass., aor. act. and mid. and fut., and these but rarely.

Radic. signf.: to set, place; esp., to in order, to arrange, array, ἐτάρον ἐλλων, Il. 4, 294; oft. with collat. inf., to furnish, equip, get ready, as, τινὰ ἐς μάχην, Il. 12, 325; στή, to rig or fit her out, Od. 2, 287; οἶον στ., Hdt. 3, 52: also, στρα- ν, στόλον, στρατόν στείλαι, to fit an armament, Hdt. 3, 141; 5, 64, sch. Pers. 177, etc.; στή πλοῦν, Pn. Aj. 1045: στέλλειν τινὰ ἐσθί- ναι furnish with a garment, Id. 314: mid., στείλασθαι πέπλους, to put on, Eur. Bacch. 821; ἐσθήτη στευ- μενός, Luc. Philops. 32:—pass., to one's self out, get ready, ἄλλοι δὲ ἔλλεσθε κατὰ στρατόν, Il. 23, 285; παλιμένος σκευην, furnished with esp., dressed, Hdt. 7, 62, 93; ἐστὶ πλόμενον, Xen. An. 3, 2, 7: also inf., ἐστέλλετο ἠπέναι, he prepared go, Hdt. 3, 124, cf. Eur. Tro. 181: hence σπολός, σπολή, apparel.—II. m the sense of getting a ship ready, and the like, comes that of to dispatch an expedition to, and generally, to patch, send, ἐς τόπον, Aesch. Pr. 7, etc.; c. inf., to charge one to do, αὖς δ' ἐγὼ ἔστειλ' ἰκέσθαι, Soph. act. 165, cf. Phil. 495:—esp. in pass., get ready for an expedition, to start, Hdt. 3, 53, 124, etc.; and so (esp. in 2 pass.), to go, depart, journey, γαγε, ἐς τόπον, Hdt. 1, 165, etc.; ἵαται, for some purpose, Id. 3, 102, ph. O. C. 530, cf. Aj. 328; ἴδιος κοινὸν σταλεῖς, Pind. O. 13, 69.— in Att. the act. has sometimes the trans. signf. of the pass., like Lat. *parare*, etc., to prepare to go, start, forth, where στόλον may be supplied, Hdt. 4, 147; 5, 125, Soph. Phil. 1, 640, Eur. Supp. 646; also στή, λευθόν, Aesch. Pers. 609.—III. in mid. sometimes, στέλλεσθαι τινὰ, to add for one, Br. Soph. O. T. 434, like *προστέλλομαι*, μεταπέμπομαι.—the act. is sometimes used by Soph. in a somewhat similar way, to fetch, bring person to a place, Phil. 60, 495, act. 165.—IV. as a nautical term, τὰ στελέων, to take in sail, shorten it, Od. 3, 11; 16, 353; and in mid., τὰ στελέεσθαι, Il. 1, 433; so, χιτῶνα ἐστάλατο, they girded up their

clothes to work, Hes. S. 288: hence, —2. generally, to bring together, contract; and in medic. writers, to bind, make costive, στή τήν κοιλίαν:—and metaph., λόγον στέλλεσθαι, to draw in, shorten one's words, i. e. not speak out the whole truth, Eur. Bacch. 669: πρόσωπον στέλλεσθαι, to draw up one's face, look rueful, A. B.:—in mid. and pass., to shrink up, flinch, Hipp.; to contract, Nic. Al. 193.

Στέλμα, ατος, τό, (στέλλω)=ζῶμα, a girdle, belt.

Στελμονίαι, αἱ, broad belts or girths, put round dogs when used to hunt wild beasts, Xen. Cyn. 6, 1. (Prob. a local form for τελαμών.)

Στεμβάζω, =sq.

Στέμνω, =στέιβω, esp. to shake by stamping: hence, ἄσπεμψός, ἄστέμ- βακτος, also στέμψυλον, στόμφος.

Στέμμα, ατος, τό, (στέφω)—usu. in plur. (though Ar. Pac. 498 has sing.), materials for crowning, a wreath, garland, chaplet, Il. 1, 14, where it is the suppliant's laurel-wreath wound round with white wool, Lat. *infulae*; so, Hdt. 1, 132; 7, 197: the στέμματα were either worn on the head or borne on the sceptre, cf. Il. 1. c., Eur. Andr. 894, Plat. Rep. 617 C: hence, also, the wool itself, Pors. Or. 12:—ἐκ τῶν στευμάτων, from shrine with chaplets decked, Ar. Plut. 39.

Στευμάτιος, οὐ, ὁ, a person wearing a wreath, Paus. 3, 20, 9.

Στευμάτιον, οὐ, τό, dim. from στέμμα. [ἀ]

Στευμάττω, ὦ, f. ὠσω, (στέμμα) to furnish, adorn with a wreath or chaplet, Eur. Heracl. 529.

Στευφύλλος, ἰδος, ἥ, dub. l. for στευ- φυλίτις, Ath. 56 C.

Στευφύλλης, οὐ, ὁ, fem. -ίτις, ἰδος, (στέμψυλον): made from fruit already pressed: οἶνος στή, wine from grapes already pressed, bad wine, Lat. *lora*: τρύγες στευφυλίτιδες, new wine from grapes already pressed, Hipp.

Στέμψυλον, οὐ, τό, usu. in pl. τὰ στέμψυλα: (στέμνω, στέιβω):—olives already pressed, the mass of pressed olives, oilcake, Lat. *fraces* from *frango*, Ar. Eq. 806, Nub. 45.—II. pressed grapes, Lat. *flores*, Alciph. 3, 20:— in which signf. the stricter Att. preferred βρύτια, βρύτια, Lob. 405.

Στέμψω, =στέμνω, dub.

Στενάγμα, ατος, τό, a sigh, groan, Soph. O. T. 5, Eur. Or. 1326, Heracl. 478: and

Στεναγμός, οὐ, ὁ, a sighing, groaning, Pind. Fr. 150, 4, and Trag., as Aesch. Pers. 896, Soph. O. T. 30; Plat., etc.: from

Στενάξω, f. ἄξω, strictly frequentat. of στένω, to sigh much or deeply, generally, to sigh or groan, Trag., as Aesch. Eum. 789, Soph. Phil. 916; very freq. in Eur.: c. acc., to sigh over, bewail, πό- μων, Soph. Ant. 882; τινά, Eur. Phoen. 1640: τί ἐστέναςζο τοῦτο: why utterest thou this complaint? Eur. I. T. 550:—the aor. is used by Dem. 690, 18; 835, 12. Hence

Στενακτέω, verb. adj., one must groan, Eur. Supp. 291.

Στενακτικός, ἥ, ὄν, sighing or groaning continually.

Στενακτός, ἥ, ὄν, (στενάξω) to be mourned, ἀνὴρ, Soph. O. C. 1663; λα- χή, ἄτη, Eur. Phoen. 1302, H. F. 917.

Στεναχύν, ενος, ὁ, ἥ, (στενός, αὐχὴν) narrow-necked, cf. στενω-

Στεγῆ, ἄξω, v. sub στοναχέω.

Στεναχί, ἥ, dub. for στοναχή, Buttm. Lexil. s. v. στεναχίζειν 3.

Στενάχιζω, f. ἴσω, = στήναι, στέ- νω, to groan, sigh, wail, ἀκινὸν στενα- χίζων, Od. 24, 316, cf. 9, 13, etc. Hes. Th. 858:—so in mid., Il. 7, 95 but in Hes. Th. 159, all the MSS. and good Edd. have στοναχίζετο.— II. transit., to bewail, lament, c. acc., Od. 1, 243.—The form στοναχίζω, which freq. occurs as a v. l., is reject- ed in Homer by Wolf, foll. by Spitzn. Excurs. iii. ad Il., but defended by Buttm. Lexil. s. v. Of στεναχίζω or στοναχίζω only the pres. and impf. seem to have been used by the an- cients; the aor. was furnished by στοναχέω.

Στενάχω, (στενός lengthd. by the sound *ach!* ἄχω)—lengthd. form for στένω, to groan, sigh, freq. in Hom., who usu. joins ἀδινά, βαρέα, μεγάλα or πυκνά μάλα στή, and uses the mid. in act. signf., Il. 19, 301; 23, 1, etc.; sometimes also in Trag., as Aesch. Pr. 99, Soph. El. 141; metaph. of the roar of a torrent, the noise of horses galloping, Il. 16, 391, 393; στοῖς στε- ναχούσῃ, like γεμούσῃ, groaning from being over crowded, Ar. Ach. 548.—II. transit., to bewail, lament, τὴν αἰεὶ στενάχσκε, Il. 19, 132, cf. Aesch. Pr. 99; so in mid., Od. 9, 467.—The ancients used only pres. and impf. of στενάχω, and most freq. part. pres. act. [ἀ]

Στενοβρόγχος, οὐ, (στενός, βρό- γχος) narrow-throated, of vessel* Arr. Epiet. 3, 9.

Στενοειπήκης, ες, narrow and long.

Στενοθώραξ, ἄκος, ὁ, ἥ, (σὺν νόσ, θώραξ) with narrow breast or chest, Galen.

Στενοκοίλιος, οὐ, (στενός, κοίλις) narrow-bellied, Medic.

Στενοκορίσις, ἥ, (στενός, κόρη III) unnatural contraction of the *φυλ*.

Στενοκύμων, ενος, ὁ, ἥ, (στενός, κύμα) surging in a narrow strait, Ar. chestr. ap. Ath. 313 A.

Στενοκώκτος, οὐ, (στενός, κώ- κτω)—τρίγες στενοκώκτου, hairs so fast set in, that one screams when they are pulled out, comic word in Ar. Lys. 448.

Στενολεσχεύω, ὦ, to talk subtly, quibble, Ar. Nub. 320: from

Στενολέσχης, οὐ, ὁ, (στενός, λέ- σχη) one that talks subtly, fond of quibbling.

Στενολεσχία, ας, ἥ, quibbling.

Στενολογέω, =στενολεσχεύω.

Στενολόγος, οὐ, (λέγω)=στενολε- σχης.

Στενόμακρος, οὐ, narrow and long.

Στενοπορβίς, ἰδος, ἥ, Archestr. ap. Ath. 92 D: fem. of

Στενοπορβός, οὐ, (στενός, πορ- βός) at or on a strait, Χαλκίς, Eur. I. A. 167.

Στενοπορία, ας, ἥ, a narrow way or pass Dio C.: from

Στενόπορος, οὐ, Ion. στενω-, (στε- νός, πόρος) with a narrow pass or open- ing, στή χώρας, Hdt. 7, 211; κύλια, Aesch. Fr. 729; ὁρμὸι Ἀδελίδος, Eur. I. A. 1497; ἀκτή, ap. Arist. Rhet. 3, 3, 1:—τὰ στενόπορα, narrow passages, defiles, Hdt. 7, 223, Thuc. 7, 73; also, a strait, narrow, Xen. Ath. 2, 13.

Στενόπους, ποδός, ὁ, ἥ, (στενός, πούς) narrow-footed, Arist. Physiogn. 6, 2.

Στενοπρόσωπος, οὐ, (στενός, πρός- ὦπον) narrow-faced, Arist. Physiogn. 5, 5.

Στενόπρωκτος, οὐ, narrow-imped- ed Στενόρρητος, οὐ, (ῥίς) with a nar- row, thin nose.

Δτε ἱρήνυ, ης, ἡ, (στενός, ῥύμη II) a narrow street. [v]

Στενός, ἡ, ὅν, Ion. στενός, narrow, strait, first in Hdt. 2, 8; 4, 195, etc.: ἐν στενῷ, in a narrow compass, Id. 8, 60, 2, Aesch. Pers. 413; τὰ στενά, a narrow pass, Hdt. 7, 223; so, τὸ στενόν, Xen. Cyr. 4, 1, 3; ἡ στενή, Thuc. 2, 99: εἰς στενὸν καταστήσει, will be brought into small compass, Dem. 15, 24.—II. metaph., close, confined, scanty, little, petty, Plat. Gorg. 497 C.—Opp. to εὐρύς and πλατύς. The old Gramm. say that στενός, like κενός, forms the compar. and superl. στενότερος, στενότατος, which seems to originate in the earlier Ionic form στενικός, cf. Butt. Ann. Ausf. Gr. § 65 Ann. 4, n.: στενότερος occurs Hdt. 1, 181; 7, 175, and as v. l. Plat. Phaed. 111 D, Xen. Cyr. 2, 4, 3; but στενώτερος, Arist. H. A. 2, 17, 29, Adv.-νός. Hence

Στενός, εος, τό, a strait, difficulty, trouble, distress, Aesch. Eum. 520; cf. Ion. στείνος.

Στενόσημος, ὄν, (στενός, σῆμα) with narrow border: ἡ στ., the Roman tunica angusticlavata, opp. to πλατύς, Arr. Epict. 1, 24.

Στενόστομος, ὄν, (στενός, στόμα) narrow-mouthed.

Στενότης, ητος, ἡ, Ion. στείν-, (στενός): narrowness, straitness, Hdt. 4, 85, Thuc. 4, 24; 7, 62.—II. metaph., scantiness, φορτίον, Lys. 9, 29: need, Lat. angustia, Joseph.

Στενοτάχης, ὄν, thin-necked. [α]

Στενοφλέβοτος, ὄν, ὁ, a narrow lancet, Paul. Aeg.

Στενοφύης, ἔς, (στενός, φύη) narrow by nature, Alex. Incert. 30, 5.

Στενοφυλλία, ας, ἡ, narrowness of leaf, Theophr.: from

Στενοφύλλος, ὄν, (στενός, φύλλον) narrow-leaved, Diosc.

Στενοφών, ὄν, (στενός, φωνή) with a weak, thin voice.

Στενοχώρῳ, ὦ, f. -ῆσω, (στενόχωρος) to be straitened or pressed for room, perh. in Macho ap. Ath. 582 B: but more freq., —II. trans., to straiten, Luc. Nigr. 13, Charito 9, 3, etc.: hence pass., Luc. Tox. 29, N. T., cf. Diod. 20, 29.

Στενοχωρής, ἔς,=στενόχωρος, Arist. Gen. An. 3, 4, 5; cf. Lob. Phryn. 185.

Στενοχωρία, ας, ἡ, narrowness of space, a confined space, by sea or land, Thuc. 2, 89; 4, 30, Plat., etc.: opp. to εὐρυχωρία.—II. metaph., straits, difficulty, στ. ποταμοῦ, difficulty of passing the river, Xen. Hell. 1, 3, 7: στ. βίου, scantiness of means, Ael. N. A. 2, 40?

Στενοχώρος, ὄν, (στενός, χώρα) of narrow space, strait, Hipp.

Στενόω, ὦ, f. -ώσω, Ion. στεινύω, to straiten, confine, Liban.

Στεντόρεος, α, ὄν, (Στέντωρ) Stentorian, κήρυξ, Arist. Pol. 7, 4, 11.

†Στεντορίς, ἰδος, ἡ, sc. λίμνη, Lake Stentoris, an estuary formed by the Hebrus near its mouth, Hdt. 7, 58.

Στέντωρ, ὄρος, ὁ, Stentor, a Greek at Troy, famous for his loud voice, Il. 5, 785: hence proverb., a Stentor.

Στενυρίς, ἡ, ὄν, Ion. for στενός, Simon. 210: ἡ στενυρίη, a narrow pass, Oenom. ap. Euseb.

Στενυροχώρα, ης, ἡ, Ion. for στενοχωρία, v. Poes. Oec. Hipp.

Στενυρόω, Ion. for στενόω, esp. to contract, Galen.

†Στενυκλῆρος, ὄν, ἡ, Ion. -κλῆρος, Stenyklerus, an ancient city of Mesopotamia, residence of its kings, Hdt. 9, 1382

64; Strab. p. 361: the plain around it was πεδῖον Στενωκληρικόν, acc. to Paus. 4 33, 4, from an ancient hero Στενωκλῆρος.

ΣΤΕΝΩ, Ion. στείνω; only used in pres. and impf.; (στενός). Strictly, to make narrow, straiten, esp. by cramming full:—pass. στενέομαι, Ep. στείνεσθαι (v. sub στείνω), to be narrow or strait.—II. to groan, sigh, Il. 10, 16, Od. 21, 247, etc., and Trag.; ὑπέρ τινος, Aesch. Pr. 66; τινί, at a thing, Aesch. Pers. 295; so, ἐπὶ τινι, Eur. Hipp. 903;—also of the hollow roar of the sea, Il. 23, 230, Soph. Aj. 675, cf. Aesch. Pr. 432:—also in mid., Aesch. Theb. 872, Eur. Ion. 721; of the plaintive note of the turtle-dove, ἔστανε τραγῶν, Theocr. 7, 141.—2. after Hom., also transit., to bewail, lament, c. acc., Trag., as Aesch. Pr. 435, Soph. Phil. 338; and in mid., Aesch. Pers. 62: στενέειν τινά τῃς τύχης, to pity him for his ill fortune, Aesch. Pr. 398; and without acc., 'Ελλάδος τῆς ταλαιπώρου στείνω, Eur. I. A. 370. The strict signif. of to straiten seems to be confined to the Ion. form στείνω, q. v., the usu. form being confined to the metaph. sense to groan, both in Hom. and Att. The connection of groaning, with confinement or over-fulness, is obvious enough; cf. γέμω with its Lat. deriv. gemere.

Στενώδης, ες, (στενός, εἶδος) somewhat strait or narrow, Scymn.

Στενώμα, ατος, τό, (στενώω) a narrow place or pass.

Στενώπαρχος, ὄν, ὁ, (στενώπός, ἄρχω) a surveyor of streets or roads Dio C.

Στενώπός, ὄν, Ion. and Ep. στείνωπός (στενός):—narrow, strait, confined; esp. ἡ στενώπός (sc. ὁδός),—also ἡ στενωπή, Lob. Phryn. 106,—a narrow way, by-way, lane, Lat. angustia, Soph. O. T. 1399, Plat. Tim. 70 B, cf. Luc. Nigr. 22 (where ὁ στ.): στ. Αἰδὸν, the narrow entrance to Hades, Soph. Fr. 716; στ. θαλάσσιος, of the straits of Messina, Aesch. Pr. 364; so, στ. ὤλος, Ap. Rh.:—also dim. στενωπίον, τό, and στενωπέιον, Jac. Ach. Tat. p. 962. (It is more natural to assume a compos. of στενός with ὦψ or ὀπή, than to consider -ωπός as a mere adj. termin.)

Στενώσις, εως, ἡ, (στενώω) a being straitened: anguish, LXX.

Στεπήριος, ὄν, (στέφω) of or for crowning, τὰ στεπήρια=στέμματα.

†Στεπτός, ἡ, ὄν, (στέφω) crowned, Anth.

Στεργῆνος, ὁ, = κόπρος, the Lat. stercus, ap. Hesych.

Στεργήθρον, ὄν, τό, (στεργω) a love-charm, etc., like φίλτρον:—then, love itself, affection, in sing., Aesch. Cho. 241; in plur., Id. Pr. 492; στεργήθρα ἔχεν τινός, Id. Eum. 192; so, στεργήθρα φρενῶν, Eur. Hipp. 256.

†Στεργημα, ατος, τό, (στεργω) a love-charm, Soph. Tr. 1138.

Στεργοῦνενος, ὄν, (στεργω, σύν-νενος) loving one's consort, Luc. 935 [v]

ΣΤΕΡΓΩ, f. -ξω, aor. ἔστεργα: with the rare pf. 2 ἔστοργα, Hdt. 7, 104. To love, esp. of the mutual love of parents and children, Soph. O. T. 1023, O. C. 1529, etc.; παῖς στεργεῖται καὶ στεργεται ὑπὸ τῶν γεννησάντων, Plat. Legg. 754 B; hence, of the mutual love between king and people, Hdt. 7, 104; 9, 113; of a country and her colonies, Thuc. 1, 38.—2. less freq. of the love of husband and wife, Hdt. 2, 181; 7, 69, Soph. T. 577, Eur. Andr. 469, etc.:—very seldom of mere sensual love as Xen. Symp. 8, 14 and 21.—3. generally, to love, like, to be fond of, have pleasure in, στ. εὐνοῖαν, Hdt. 104, cf. Aesch. Eum. 673, Soph. Aj. 277, etc.—2. c. part., Ζεὺς ἐπ' Αἰδὸν ὀνομαζόμενος στέργεις, whether the likeliest to be named (libentius audire) Jupiter or Pluto, Eur. Incert. 103.—III. to be content or satisfied, a quasi-absol., ὡς ἀπαὶν and ἀνέειν, Soph. O. 11, O. C. 7; and that,—1. c. acc., τὰ παρόντα, to be satisfied or content with the present state of things, a quiesce in, submit to, bear with them, Wess. Hdt. 9, 117; στ. τῇν τυραννίδα, bear with it, Aesch. Pr. 11; 1862; τὰδε μὲν στέργειν δὲτέλ' ἄπα πάντα, Ag. 1570; στ. τῇν γυναικί, Soph. Tr. 486; τὰ κακά, Phil. 53.—2. c. dat., στ. τοῖς παροῦσι, etc. Valck. Phoen. 1679; τῇ ἐμῇ τύχῃ στέργω, Plat. Hipp. Maj. 295 B.—absol., σ' ἐρέων, oblige me, do me the favour, Soph. O. C. 518.—IV. lik. εὐχομαι, to pray, beg, entreat, c. acc. et inf., Herm. Soph. O. C. 1096; and so many interpret Soph. O. T. II (supra III, cf. also στέγω fin.)—U. στοργή.

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Στερεόφρων, ονος, ό, ή, (στερεός) *hard or firm of soul, stubborn-hearted*, Soph. Aj. 926.

Στερεώω, ώ, (στερεός) *to make firm, strong*, Xen. Eq. 4, 3, Arist. Gen. An. 2, 2, in pass. :—*to confirm, settle*, X.

ΣΤΕΡΕΩΩ, ώ, fut. -ήσω, but also ω, Jac. Anth. P. p. 680, 711: hence Od. 13, 262, inf. aor. στερεέσαι. The pass. is most common in the col-
loq. form στερούμαι, which however is a modified signif. (v. sub voce) :—*στερήσονται*, in pass. signif., Thuc. 2, Xen. An. 1, 4, 8; 4, 5, 28; cf. στερούμαι: aor. ἐστερήθην, Pind., cf. Phoen. 1277.—Cf. στερίσκω.

To deprive, bereave, rob of any thing, ὅρα τινος, Od. 13, 262, Aesch. Pr. 2, Soph. Ant. 574, and Eur.:—*to be deprived, bereaved or robbed* of any thing, c. gen., ὅπλων στερηθείς, and N. 8, 46; τῶν ὀμμάτων, τῆς ἰσος στερηθῆναι, Hdt. 6, 117; 9, γῆς παρὰ τῶας ἐστερμένους, Aesch. Am. 755, etc.; also c. acc. rei, κτῆ-
ος ἐστερμένην, Soph. El. 960, cf. X. 3, 2: cf. ἀποστερέω.

Στερεώδης, ες, (στερεός, εἶδος) *of iron or solid nature*.

Στερέωμα, ατος, τό, (στερεώω) *that which has been made firm or solid, a solid body*, Anaxag. ap. Plut. 2, 891 C. 2, esp., a foundation, basis: e. g. the *leton*, on which the body is, as it were, built, Arist. Part. An. 2, 9, 12: τῆς ἀφ᾽ ἑαυτοῦ, Theophr.—4. in LXX., the *element of heaven*.

Στερεώσις, εως, ή, (στερεώω) *a making firm or hard: στ. τῆς μάχης, hardness, vehemence of battle*, LXX.

Στερήμα, ατος, τό, (στερεώω) *that which is taken away, plunder, booty*, Ph. Fr. 227.

Στερήσις, εως, ή, (στερεώω) *deprivation, privation, loss, τινος, of a thing*, u. 2, 63, Plat. Legg. 865 B. 1, u. 2.

Στερητικός, ή, όν, *depriving: τὰ = στερήσεις*, Plut. 2, 947 D.—II. *negative, of propositions*, οὐ κατηγόρητικός, Arist. Anal. Pr. 18, 1, etc. Adv. -κός.

Στερνίζω, for στερνίζω, barbarism in Thesm. 1185.

Στερνισκω, Att. collat. pres. of στε-
ρνω, Thuc. 2, 43, Plat. Rep. 413 A: pass., c. gen., Eur. Supp. 1093, 1100 ap. Arist. Eth. N. 6, 2, 6, etc.; also in Hdt. 4, 159; 7, 162.

Στερίβνυμαι, dep., (στερίβω) *to barren*.

Στερίβω, ή, όν, = στερήβω, Hipp. Hesychn.

Στερίβοποιέω, ώ, *to make firm or solid: from*

Στερίβω, ή, όν, = στερεός, στερεός, firm, hard, of ground, Thuc. 6, 1, strong, τὰς πύργους στερεωθέν-
τες ἐπὶ τοῖς ἀνδράσι, Id. 7, 36.—II. like Lat. *sterilis*, barren, unfruitful, of women, Thesm. 641, Plat. Theaet. 149 B.

Ruhnck. Tim., and στεῖρα.—III. of ship, ή, στερήβω, = στεῖρα, ap. Suid.

Στερίβω, ώ, *to make firm or solid*.

Στερίβω, ατος, τό, *a solid founda-
tion*, App. Civ. 4, 109. [Z]

Στερνικός, ή, όν, (στεργω) *dis-
posed to love, affectionate*, Arist. H. A. 44, 2: τὸ στ. = στοργή, Plut. 2, 4, C.

Στερνός, ή, όν, verb. adj. from

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στεργω, loved: *to be loved, amiable, lovely*, Soph. O. T. 1338.

Στερνίδιον, ου, τό, dim. from στερνών.—II. = προσστερνίδιον. [Z]

Στερνίζω, ικος, ή, = ἐντερνίζω, Hesychn.

Στερνίον, ου, τό, *a breast of meat*, Alex. Trall.

Στερνίτης, ου, ό, fem. -ιτις, ιδος, *of the breast*.

Στερνοβρίθης, ες, (στερνών, βρίθω) *with a strong chest, ἵππος*, Polyae. 4, 7, 12.

Στερνοκοπέομαι, as mid., *to beat one's breast for grief*.

Στερνοκτύπεω, = foreg., dub. in Aesop.

Στερνόναντις, εως, ό, ή, (στερνών, μάντις) *one who prophesies from his own breast, like θυμωμαντις*:—also = ἑγγαστριμύθος.

ΣΤΕΡΝΟΝ, ου, τό, *the breast, chest*, freq. in Hom. both in sing. and plur.; he always has it of males (στῆ-
θος being used of both sexes), βάλε δούρι στερνών ὑπὲρ μαζοῖο, Il. 4, 528, etc.; and in plur., ἐνρύτερος δ' ὤμοισιν ἰδὲ στερνόνειον, Il. 3, 194, etc.; στέρνα λαχνάεντα, Pind. P. 1, 34; also of horses, Il. 23, 365, 508; and of sheep, Od. 9, 443:—in Trag. oft. of women, as στέρνων πληγαί, δού-
ποι, like Lat. *plactus*, Soph. El. 90, Aj. 632, cf. Eur. Hec. 563; στέρν' ὤρασε, Aesch. Pers. 1054:—Xen. also uses it in plur. of a single man, Cyr. 1, 2, 13, etc.—2. in Trag., also, like στήθος, στήθεα, the breast as the seat of the affections, etc., Aesch. Cho. 746, Soph. O. C. 487, etc.; οὐτω χρὴ διὰ στέρνων ἔχειν, one ought to feel thus, Id. Ant. 639.—II. metaph., στέρνα γῆς, a broad-swelling country, Poet. ap. Suid.; cf. στερομήχος.

Στερνοσώματος, ου, v. sub στεροσώματος.

Στεροντύπτομαι, = στερνοκοπέομαι, *to beat one's breast for grief*, Lat. *plangere*, Plut. 2, 114 F: from

Στεροντύπτης, ες, (στερνών, τύπτω) *κτύπος* στ., the sound of beaten breasts, of passionate wailing, Eur. Supp. 604, cf. Anth. P. 7, 711. Hence

Στεροντύπια, ας, ή, *a beating of the breast for grief*, Lat. *planctus*, Luc. Luct. 19.

Στεροντύπτης, -τυπτόμαι, dub. for στεροντυπτής, -τυπτόμαι, Lob. Phryn. 593.

Στερνοῦχος, ου, (στερνών, ἔχω):—*χθών* στ., broad-swelling land, of the plain of Athens, Soph. O. C. 691; cf. στερνών II.

Στερονόθαλμος, ου, (στερνών, ὀ-
θαλμός) *with eyes in his breast*, Aesch. Fr. 188.

†Στερνοψ, οπος, ό, *Sternops*, son of Melas, Apollod. 1, 8, 5; where Heyne Στέρων.

Στερονόδης, ες, (στερνών, εἶδος) *like the breast*.

Στέρξεις, εως, ή, (στεργω) *a loving; love, affection; like στοργή*.

ΣΤΕΡΟΜΑΙ, as pass., only used in pres. and impf., with poet. part. aor. 2 pass. στερεῖς, = στερηθείς, Eur. Hec. 623, Hel. 95, El. 736:—collat. form of στερούμαι, στερίσκωμαι, but with a notion of state or condition,—*to be without, to be wanting in, to lack, want, lose*, Lat. *carere*, τινός, Hes. Op. 209, cf. Hdt. 8, 140, 1, and Trag., Plat., etc.: rarely c. acc., Eur. Hel. 95, cf. Elmsl. Bacch. 1369: absol., χαιρεῖν τε καὶ στέρεσθαι, Soph. Tr. 136.—This difference of signif. between στερεόμαι or -ισκομαι, and στερούμαι, should not be neglected.

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Στεροπεύς, έ, = ἄστεροπητής, Pca ap. Plut. 2, 1129 E, dub.

Στεροπή, ης, ή, = ἄστεροπή, ἄστρα-
πή, *a flash of lightning*, στ. πατρὸς Διός, Il. 11, 66, 184, Hes. Th. 845, ἀκτίες στεροπῆς ἀπορηγνυμένας, Pind. P. 4, 353; στεροπαῖν κεραυνῶν τε πρῶταίης, i. e. Jupiter, Ib. 6, 24 βροντῇ στεροπῇ τε, Aesch. Supp. 35, etc.:—generally, *any flashing, dazzling light, glitter, sheen*, χαλκοῖο, χρυσοῖο, Il. 11, 83, etc.; of the sun, λαμπρὰ στεροπᾶ ὀλεγεῖσθαι, Soph. Tr. 99; v. στοράπτω.

†Στερόπη, ης, ή, *Sterope*, a Pleiad, wife of Oenomaus, Apollod. 3, 10, 1: acc. to Paus. 5, 10, 6, daughter of Atlas.—2. daughter of Pleuron and Xanthippe, Apollod. 1, 7, 7.—3. wife of Dorylaeus, Strab. p. 477.—Owners in Apollod.

Στεροπηγερέτᾶ, ό, Ep. for στερο-
πηγερέτης, either (from ἀγείρω, στερο-
πή) *he who gathers the lightning*, or (from ἐγείρω) *who rouses the lightning*, Ζεύς, Il. 16, 298, cf. νεφέληγερέτα, [α, but always long by position at the end of the Hexam., before Ζεύς].

Στερόπης, ου, ό, *Lightner*, name of one of the three Cyclopes, Hes. Th. 140.

Στερός, ά, όν, = στερεός, στερρός, dub.

Στερόν, οπος, ό, ή, *lightning, flashing, bright*, Soph. Ant. 1127: acc. to Gramm., also = στεροσπή. (Usu., but prob. wrongly, deriv. from στερεώ and σῆ: cf. στεροπή, ἄστραπ-ή.)

Στερρόβερξ, ες, (στερρός, βαρύς) *hard and heavy, burdensome*; also στερεοβαρής.

Στερρόβας, ό, (βοάω) = χαλκο-
βόας.

Στερρόνυμος, ου, (στερρός, γινώ-
μι) *with strong limbs*, Anth. Plan. 52.

Στερρόποιέω, ώ, (στερρός, ποιέω) *to make hard, firm or strong*, Polyb. 5, 24, 9.

Στερρός, ά, όν, also ός, όν, Pors. Hec. 147:—collat. Att. form of στέ-
ρεος, *stiff, firm, solid*, open to soft, phant., fluid, Tim. Loc. 101 A; of wa-
ter, hard, Plut. 2, 725 D:—*stiff, strong, dour*, Eur. Supp. 711.—II. of lands or countries, *hard, stony*, Eur. Tro. 114: also barren, Lat. *sterilis*.—III. *stiff with age*, Ar. Ach. 219.—IV. metaph., *stiff, stubborn, hard, cruel, ἀνάγκη*, Aesch. Pr. 1052; δαίμονες, ἀλγυρόνες, etc., Eur. Andr. 98, Med. 1031; ψυχῇ, Ar. Nub. 420:—in adv., στερρόως, *stiffly, obstinately*, Xen. An. 3, 1, 22. Hence

Στερρόσωμα, ου, (στερρός, σῶ-
μα) *with strong body or frame*, Xen. arch. But. 1, as Lob. Phryn. 176 reads for στερροσώματος, cf. Meineke ad l.

Στερρότης, ητος, ή, = στερεότης, hardness, firmness.

Στερρόω, ώ, (στερρός) = στερεώω, *to make hard, firm or solid*.

Στερρῖνος, ή, ου, and στερρῖνιος, ου, (στερρός):—*hard, firm, tight*, esp. of leather.

Στεροδέπλος, ου, *clad in hide or skin*, Lyc. 652.

Στερός, εος, τέ, (στερρός):—*strictly any thing firm or tight*: esp. a *hide, skin*, Ar. Rh. 4, 1348, Leod. Tar. 11; cf. στερρός, τέφρος, ἑρφός.

—II. = λέπτυρον, *a husk, shell*.—III. = σέρφος. Hence

Στερόω, ώ, *to cover with hide*. Hence

Στερόωσις, ή, *a covering with hide*.

Στερόωτης, ητος, ό, *one clad in hide or skin*, Ibyc. 55.

ΣΤΕΡΩ not used in act., v. στέρισμα.

Στέφμαι, an Epic dep., used by Hom. only in 3 sing. of pres. and impf. στέφται, στέπτο, and by Aesch. Pers. 49, in 3 pl. στέφνται: (ίστημι):—strictly, to stand on the spot, στέπτο δὲ διψῶν, he stood there thirsting, Od. 11, 584: usu. c. inf., to stand as if going to do something, to give signs of something by one's attitude or bearing; hence, to assure, promise, boast, threaten, freq. in Hom.; c. inf. fut., Il. 2, 597; 3, 83; 9, 241; 18, 191; 21, 455; c. inf. aor., Od. 17, 525; also στ. τινί, c. inf. fut., Il. 5, 832.

†Στεφανῆς, ἄ, ὁ, Stephanas, masc. pr. n. N. T.

Στεφάνη, ης, ἡ, (στέφω):—any thing that surrounds or encircles the head, for defence or ornament: hence, —I. the brim of the helmet, projecting behind as well as before; βάλλ' ἔγχει δ' οὐδ' ἐντι ἀνὲν ὑπὸ στεφάνης εὐχάλων, Il. 7, 12; στ. χαλκοβάρεα, Il. 11, 96; the helmet itself, ἐπὶ στεφάνῃ κεφαλῇ οὐκ αἰεὶς θήκατο χαλκήρεα, Il. 10, 30.—2. part of a woman's head-dress, a diadem, coronal, Il. 18, 597, H. Hom. 5, 7, Hes. Th. 578, Böckh Expl. Pind. O. 2, 75 (135); found on statues of Juno, Müller Archäol. d. Kunst § 352, 5: στεφ. χρυσή, Hdt. 5, 118, cf. Ar. Eq. 968:—metaph., ἀπὸ στεφάναν κέκαρσαι πύργων, thou hast been shorn of thy coronal of towers, Eur. Hec. 910; (with allusion to the technical sense of στεφάνη, στεφανός, the wall round a town, cf. Id. Tro. 779):—στ. τριχῶν, a front of false hair.—3. the part of the head round which the στεφάνη is placed, the sutura coronalis, Medic.—4. the brim of any thing, brow of a hill, edge of a cliff, Il. 13, 138; cf. Polyb. 7, 16, 6.—5. part of the ποδὸστράβη, Xen. Cyn. 3, 12. [α] Hence

Στεφάνηδόν, adv., like a crown, Nonn.

Στεφάνηπλοκέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, to plait wreaths, Ar. Thesm. 448: and

Στεφάνηπλοκία, ας, ἡ, a plaiting of wreaths: and

Στεφάνηπλόκιον, ον, τό, a place where wreaths are plaited or sold, Anth. P. 12, 8: from

Στεφάνηπλόκος, ον, (στεφάνη, πλέω) plaiting wreaths, Theophr.: also στεφανοπλόκος, but in all these compounds the form with η is best, Lob. Phryn. 650.

Στεφάνηφορέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, to wear a wreath, Eur. H. F. 781, Dem. 530, fin.: and

Στεφάνηφορία, ας, ἡ, the wearing a wreath, esp. of victory, Pind. O. 8, 13; νίκης στ., Eur. El. 862.—II. the right of wearing a crown, which belonged to certain magistrates (v. sq. II), Dem. 525, 2, Plut. 2, 558 B: from

Σταφάνηφορος, ον, (στεφάνη, φέρω):—wearing a crown or wreath, crowned, Eur. Bacch. 531: ἀγὼν στ. = στεφανίτης, a contest in which the prize was a crown, Hdt. 5, 102, Andoc. 29, 11.—II. of στ., certain magistrates in the Greek states who had the right of wearing crowns when in office, as the archons at Athens, Aeschin. 3, 33: compared with the Roman flamen by Dion. H. 2, 64.

Στεφανίαιος, α, ον, (στέφανος) of or like a crown, Diod.

Στεφανίλιξ, Dor. aor. 1 ἐστεφάνιξα, to crown, Ar. Eq. 1225.

Στεφανίλικος, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to a crown or wreath.

Στεφάνιον, ον, τό, dim. from στέφανος. [α]

Στεφάνιος, ἰδος, ἡ = στέφανος.

Στεφανίσκος, ον, ὁ, dim. from στέφανος, Anacr. 53.

Στεφανίτης, ον, ὁ, fem. -ίτις, ἰδος, ἡ, (στέφανος):—belonging to, consisting of a crown or wreath: στ. ἀγών, a contest in which the prize was a crown or wreath, Xen. Mem. 3, 7, 1, Dem. 500, 5, Lycurg. 154, 22: esp. of the four great games, cf. στέφανος II. fin., and ἀργυρίτης: hence in Eccl., ὁ στ., the conqueror.—II. ἡ στεφανίτις (sc. βαφί) sutura coronalis, Medic.

Στεφάνιον, ἄνος, ἡ, the crested daw.

Στεφάνοπλοκέω, -πλοκία, -πλόκιον, -πλόκος, worse forms for στεφανηπλή-, Lob. Phryn. 650.

Στεφάνοποιός, ὄν, (στέφανος, ποιέω) making crowns, Arist. M. Mor. 2, 7, 30.

Στεφάνοπώλης, ον, ὁ, (στέφανος, πωλέω) a dealer in crowns: fem. στεφάνοπωλίς, ἰδος, Plut. 2, 646 E.

Στεφάνος, ον, ὁ, (στέφω):—strictly, that which surrounds or encompasses, στ. πολέμοιο, the circling crowd of fight, Il. 13, 736; of the wall round a town, Pind. O. 8, 42, cf. στεφάνη 2, εὐστεφάνος.—II. usu., a crown, wreath, garland, H. Hom. 6, 42; 32, 6, Hes. Th. 576: esp., the conqueror's wreath at the public games, crown of victory, Pind. O. 8, 99, etc.;—στ. εὐλαίης, Hdt. 8, 26; also called στ. θαλλοῦ, Aeschin. 34, 12, etc.; hence, στ. θαλλοῦ χρυσῶς, an olive crown worked in gold, Böckh Inscr. 1, p. 242:—hence, the meed of victory, the prize, victory, like Lat. palma, τοῦδε γὰρ ὁ στέφ., Soph. Phil. 841; στέφ. εὐκλείας, Id. Aj. 465.—We have it with various verbs, στέφανον προτιθέναι, to propose a prize, Thuc. 2, 46; στ. λαχεῖν, δέχασθαι, to win one, Pind. O. 10 (11), 73, P. 1, fin.; στέφ. περιβέσθαι, to put one on, Eur. Med. 984; στεφάνῳ στεφανωθήναι, Plat. Ion 530 D, etc.; στέφ. εἰρεν., ἀνείρειν, πλέκειν, Pind. N. 7, 113, Ar. Ach. 1006, Thesm. 400.—These prize-crowns were usu. of leaves, as of κόνινος at the Olympic games, δάφνη at the Pythian, σέλινον at the Nemean, κισσός or πῖπτος at the Isthmian.—2. a crown of glory, an honour, glory, Inscr. ap. Hdt. 4, 88, Lycurg. 154, 17, and freq. in Eur.—3. in the later times of Athens a public officer was oft. presented with a golden crown in approbation of his conduct, see the famous orations of Aeschin. in Ctesiphontem, and Dem. pro Corona.—4. a crown as a badge of office, public honours, distinction, Dem. 524, 24; v. στεφανηφόρος, στεφάνω fin.—5. οἱ στέφανοι, the garland-market, Antiph. Διδυμ. 4, v. Meineke.—Cf. στεφάνη.

†Στέφανος, ον, ὁ, Stephanus, an Athenian, son of Thucydides, Plat. Meno 94 C.—2. son of Menecles of Acharnae, against whom one of the orations of Demosthenes was directed.—Freq. as masc. pr. n., Dem.; Ath.; etc.

Στεφάνουχος, ον, (στέφανος, ἔχω) wearing a crown, Diog. L. 1, 73.

Στεφάνωφορέω, -φορία, -φόρος, worse forms for στεφανηφ-, Lob. Phryn. 650.

Στεφάνω, ὦ, f. -ώσω: Ion. pres. pass. στεφάνομαι for στεφάνομαι, Hdt.:—the act. does not occur in Hom., or Hes.: (στέφανος). Strictly, to surround, encompass, esp. to surround as a rim or border: hence, ἦν πέρι μὲν πάντη φόβος ἐστεφανώσθαι, round about the shield is Terror, Il. 5, 739;

so, τῇ δ' ἐπὶ μὲν Γοργῷ ἐστεφάνωται, Il. 11, 36; ἀμφὶ δὲ μιν νέφος ἐστεφανώσθαι, all round about him was a cloud, Il. 15, 153; περὶ νῆσον πάντος ἐστεφάνωται, the sea lies round about the island, Od. 10, 195: rarely c. acc. ἄστρο, τὰ τ' οὐρανὸς ἐστεφανώσθαι, constellations with which heaven, encircled, Hes. Th. 382:—also of crowd of people surrounding any thing, ἀμφὶ δ' ὄμιλος ἀπειροίτος ἐστεφανώσθαι, H. Hom. Ven. 120; περὶ δ' ἄλλοι ἐστεφάνωται, around were riches in circle placed, Hes. Sc. 204; cf. Q. Sm. 5, 99.—This was the Ep. usage.—I. later, to crown, wreath, χαίτην, Plat. O. 14, 35; κράτα κισσίνῳ βλαστῶμασιν, Eur. Bacch. 177; στεφάνη, Ib. 101, Ar., etc.; ῥόδοις, Ar. Eq. 966: also of crowning with libations, στ. τύμβον αἵματι, Eur. Hec. 128 (cf. στέφω II. fin.); metaph., στ. τινὶ χρῆστοις ἥθεσι, Ar. Nub. 960:—sometimes also c. gen. rei, Schäfer Long. p. 369, Phalar. p. 149:—στεφανοῦν ἐπαγγέλλαι, to crown one for good tidings, Ar. Eq. 647:—pass., I. be crowned or rewarded with a crown, Hdt. 7, 55; 8, 59:—mid., to win a crown, of the victor at the games, Pind. O. 7, 29, 146; 12, 25, N. 6, 33; also to crown one's self, of one going to sacrifice, Thuc.; of a Spartan preparing for battle, cf. Xen. Lac. 13, 8, 2.—2. to crown, honour, Eur. Tro. 1030, Critias 3, 1.—III. in pass. to wear a crown as a badge of office, esp. of persons sacrificing, Xen. An. 7, 1, 40; of magistrates in office, ὁ ἄρχων ἐστεφανωμένος, Dem. 520, 16; cf. στέφανος III.—V. plura ap. Spitzner Excurs. xxviii. ad II.

Στεφανώδης, ες, (στέφανος, εἰδος) like a wreath, wreathing, twisted, χιλιό, Eur. I. A. 1058.

Στεφανώμια, ατος, τό, (στέφανος)—that which surrounds or encompasses στ. πύργων, the surrounding towers, Soph. Ant. 122.—II. a crown or wreath, Theogn. 995, Soph. O. C. 684:—esp. a crown as the prize of victory, Pind. P. 12, 9, I. 2, 22.—2. generally, a reward, μόχθον, Eur. H. F. 355; an honour, glory, πλοῦτον, Κυράνας, Pind. P. 1, 96; 9, 5. [α] Hence

Στεφανώματιος, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to fit for a crown, Theophr.

Στεφανώτης, εως, ὁ, a crowning, [α]

Στεφανώτης, οὗ, ὁ, one who crowns

Στεφανώτικος, ἡ, ὄν, fit for crowning, ἄνθη, Ath. 73 A.

Στεφανώτης, ἰδος, ἡ, Theophr., and -ωρίς, ἰδος, ἡ, belonging to, fit for a crown or wreath, Apollonh. Cret. 1 cf. Lob. Phryn. 255.

Στεφανήπλοκος, Plut. 2, 41 E; -ηφόρος, Dion. H.: and -ηφόρος, Lyc. 327 = στεφανηφ-, v. Lob. Phryn. 680.

Στέφος, εως, τό, (στέφω):—poet. for στέφανος, a crown, wreath, Eur. I. A. 1512, etc.:—στέφον, = στέφμα, Aesch. Ag. 1265, Theb. 101, Soph. O. T. 913:—στέφον, of libations, Aesch. Cho. 95; cf. στέφω II. 2.

ΣΤΕΦΩ, f. -ψω: aor. ἐστεψα, pass. ἐστεφθην: pf. pass. ἐστεψαμην. To surround, encompass, encircle closely or thickly, like πυκάζειν, ἀμφὶ δὲ οἱ κέφαλή νέφος ἐστεψε, Il. 18, 205: metaph., θεὸς μορῶν ἔπεισι στέφει, the god invests the unsightly form with power of speech, Od. 8, 170; cf. ἡμὶν περιστεφέω.—II. to crown, wreath, τι νὺ ἄνθεσι, Hes. Op. 75; παγχιρροὺς λαφύρους, Soph. Aj. 93; μυρσίνῃ κλάδοις, Eur. Ae. 759; ἐρίω, Plat. Rep. 398 A; στ. μνημεία χειρῶν, Aesch. Theb. 50: esp. of crowning

th libations, στ. χοαῖσι, λοιβαῖς, siph. Ant. 431, El. 53, cf. Aesch. p. 95, Eur. Or. 1322; v. sub στεφάνος II, fin., στέφος:—mid., to adorn s's self, στεφθεσθαι ἑαυτοῦ, Mehlert Anacr. 32, 10;—in pass., to be crowned, τινί, with a thing, Aesch. fr. 44; but also στεφθεσθαι τινος ἢ στ. τι, Jac. Ach. Tat. p. 423.—2. Generally, to crown, to honour, Soph. fr. 458.—The notion of excessive mess, proper to this word, appears in ἐπιστάφω, ἐπιστεφής, cf. στεφάνος. Hence

Στέφος, εως, ἡ, a crowning.
Στέφανος, Ion. for στῶμενος, 1 plur. aor. 2 of ἱστημι, in Hom. always used as dissyll., Il. 11, 348; 22, 273.
Στῆ, Ion. for ἐστῆ, 3 sing. aor. 2 of ἱστημι, Hom.

Στήδον, adv., (ἱστημι)=στάδην II, weight, Nic. Al. 327.

Στήρ, στήρ, Ep. for στήρ, στή, 2 3 sing. subj. aor. 2 of ἱστημι, Il.

Στήδι, imperat. aor. 2 of ἱστημι,

Στηλαιοῖς, α, ον, (στήλως) of the mast.

Στηλβίας, ον, ὁ, (στήλως) a kind of mast.

Στηλβιδιον, ον, τό, dim. of στήλως, little breast. [I]

Στηλβικός, ἦ, ὄν, (στήλως) of, at or the breast, Arist. Part. An.

Στηλβιον, ον, τό, dim. from στήλως, st. Physiogn. 6, 11.

Στηλβόδεσμος, ης, ἡ=στηλβόδεσμος.

Στηλβόδεσμον, ον, τό, and -δεσμος, ὁ, a breast-band for women;—see the dim. ἡδεσμιον, τό, and in X. -δεσμύς, ἰδος, ἦ.

Στηλβουίδης, ες, (στήλως, εἶδος) like breast, Hipp.

Στηλβουελής, ες, (στήλως, μέλος):—fighting with the breast; epith. of the Ida, Valck. Theocr. 7, 139.

Στήλως, εως, τό, the breast, Lat. u. s. m., Hom., who has it of both sexes (cf. στήρνον), both in sing. and plur., βάλε στήλως παρὰ μασόν, Il. 4, 7; ἔβαλε στ. μεταμάζιον, 5, 19; ἔβαλε ἀπὸ στήλως ἀνέχνα τε στήλως τε, 226; so in Hes., and Att.—also animals, Il. 11, 282; 12, 204, etc.; by signf. Hom. has most freq. the dat. pl. στήλῃσιν.—II. metaph., breast as the seat of feeling, passion, thought, the heart, freq. in Hom., always in plur., θυμὸν ἐνὶ στήλῃσιν ὀρυεν, Il. 2, 142; νόον καὶ ὄν ἐνὶ στήλῃσιν ἔχοντες, 4, 309;—proverb., ἀπὸ στήλῃσιν λέγειν, speak from the heart, post-Hom.—the ball of the hand or foot, Arist. A. 1, 15, 6.—IV. a breast-shaped

or bank, a bank of sand or earth in river or the sea, Lat. dorsum, Polyb. 11, 2; elsewhere ταῖνια. (Prob. a ἱστημι, that which stands up.)

Στηλβιον, ον, τό, dim. of στήλως, ἡ, Geryon, 2, 7.

Στήλαι, ὧν, αἰ, Ἡράκλειται, v. Ἡράκλειται.—2. αἱ Ἰνδικαί, a mountain in India, to which Bacchus said to have proceeded in his Indian expedition, Strab. p. 171; in A. P. 623 αἱ τοῦ Διονύσου στήλαι. f. also Strab. p. 168, and 769.

Στήλη, ης, ἡ, Dor. στάλα, (ἱστημι)—an upright stone, a post, used as support or stay, Il. 12, 256; hence as image of firmness, ὥστε στήλην ἑμας ἐστάατο, 13, 437; also, a block of rock-crystal, in which the Egyptian mummies were cased, Hdt. 4, 4;—and so, generally, a block or pillar, Lat. cippus, rather than a pillar

(which is κίων, Lat. columna).—II. esp., a post or slab, bearing an inscription, a monument; and so,—1. a gravestone, Il. 11, 371, Od. 12, 14, etc.; ὥστε στήλη μένει ἑμπεδόν, ἡ' ἐπὶ τῷβω ἐστέκει, Il. 17, 434; μήτε στήλεις μήτε ὀνόμασι δηλοῦνται τοὺς τάφους, Plat. Legg. 873 D:—σάλαν θέμεν (of a poet), Pind. N. 4, 130.—2. a post or slab set up in a public place, inscribed with a record of victories, dedications, votes of thanks, treaties, decrees, and other documents, Hdt. 2, 102, 106, Ar. Ach. 727, Thuc. 5, 47, 56, etc.; τί βεβούλευται περὶ τῶν σκοπῶν ἐν τῇ στήλῃ παραγράψαι; Ar. Lys. 513:—γράφειν τινὰ εἰς στήλην, ἀναγράφειν ἐν στήλῃ, whether for honour, as Hdt. 6, 14; or for infamy, as Andoc. 7, 45 (cf. στήλῃτης); κατὰ τὴν στήλην, according to agreement, Ar. Av. 1051.—III. a boundary-post, Xen. An. 7, 5, 13, Decret. ap. Dem. 278, 23;—and so, the turning-post at the end of the race-course, Lat. meta, Soph. El. 720, 744:—hence, περὶ τὴν στ. διαφθεῖρεσθαι, Lys. Fr. 2, 3.—For Στήλαι Ἡρακλῆται, v. sub Ἡράκλειος. (Akin to στύλος, στυλός.) Hence

Στηλῆτης, ον, ὁ, fem. -ῆτις, ἰδος, Dor. σταλάτης, fem. -ῆτις=στηλῆτης, στηλῆτις, Anth. P. 7, 424.

Στηλβιδιον, ον, τό, dim. from στήλη, [I]

Στηλῆς, ἰδος, ἦ, dim. from στήλη.—II. esp., a pole to carry a sail at a ship's stern; v. also στυλῆς.

Στηλῆτευσίς, ἡ, a being written on a stēlē: esp. a being publicly placarded as infamous. Hence

Στηλῆτεντικός, ἦ, ὄν, of or fitted for invective.

Στηλῆτεῦσα, to inscribe on a stēlē, Plut. 2, 354 B; esp., to placard publicly, inveigh against.

Στηλῆτης, ον, ὁ, fem. -ῆτις, ἰδος, (στήλη)—of a stēlē, like one.—II. inscribed on a stēlē: esp., of one whose name is placarded as infamous, στηλῆτην τινὰ ἀναγράφειν, ποιεῖν, Isocr. 348 D, Dem. 122, 24; cf. στήλη II. 2.—III. dwelling on a pillar, like Simeon the hermit; also στυλῆτης. [I]

Στηλογράφεω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (στήλη, γράφω) to engrave or inscribe on a tablet:—hence=στηλῆτεῦσα, Dio C. Hence

Στηλογράφια, ας, ἡ, an inscription on a tablet.

Στηλοειδής, ες, like a post or pillar, of the form of one.

Στηλοκοπέω, ὦ, to engrave or inscribe on a tablet: hence=στηλῆτεῦσα.—II. to break or mutilate a stēlē.

Στηλοκόπτης, ον, ὁ, and -κόπος, ον, ὁ, (στήλα, κόπτω) a tablet-pickler, epith. of Polemo, a sort of Old Mortality, who used to go about copying the inscriptions on public monuments (στήλαι), Ath. 234 D.

Στηλοουργός, ὄν, v. σταλοουργός.

Στηλῶ, ὦ, to set up as a stēlē, Anth. P. 7, 394: to make a pillar of, LXX.—pass., to be set up, stand firm, LXX.—mid., στήλοῦσθαι τινί, like στήλοῦν ἑαυτῷ, to devote one's self to another, Eccl.

Στήμα, ατος, τό, (ἱστημι)=στήμων II, the exterior part of the membrum virile, Poll. 2, 171.—II. the stamen of a flower.—III. as nautical term,=σταμιν.

Στήμιος, ον, cont. for τημιόνιος, dub.

Στημονάιον, ον, τό, d' n. from στήμων.

Στημονητικός, ἦ, ὄν, belonging to the stēmon or warp, τέχνη στ., the art of spinning, Plat. Polit. 282 E.

Στημονίας, ον, ὁ=στημιόνιος: in Cratin. Incert. 96, of a thin, thread-like curl.

Στημονίζομαι, f. -ίσομαι, dep. mid., to stretch the warp in the loom, to beg the web, Arist. H. A. 9, 39, 5.

Στημονικός, ἦ, ὄν=στημονητικός susp.

Στημιόνιον, ον, τό, dim. from στήμων, Arist. Pol. 2, 6, 14.

Στημιόνιος, ον, of or like the threads of the warp.

Στημιονοφύς, ες, (στήμων, φνῆ) of the same kind with the threads of the warp, Plat. Polit. 309 B.

Στημιονώδης, ες, (στήμων, εἶδος) like the threads of the warp, of a torn edge, Plut. 2, 966 E.

Στημιονόρῳ, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (στήμων, ῥήγνυμι) to undo the threads of the warp.—II. intr., to break up into threads be torn to shreds, Aesch. Pers. 836.

Στήμων, ονος, ὁ, (ἱστημι):—the warp in the ancient upright loom at which the weaver stood instead of sitting, Hes. Op. 536; στήμονα νεῖν, Ar. Lys. 519:—the wool was called κρόκη (v. sub voc.), cf. Plat. Polit. 281 A, etc.—II. in wicker-work, the sticks round which the pliant twigs are plaited.—III. a thread as spun, Ar. Lys. 519.—2. στ. ἑξοσμῶνος, nickname of a very thin person, as we say, 'a thread-paper,' Ar. Fr. 684.

Στήμνια, τά, a nightly festival in which the return of Ceres from the nether world was celebrated by women, with mutual abuse and low language, Eubul. Incert. 25: hence, στήμνισσαι, to be scurrilous, ap. Hesych.—II. a place at Athens, Alciph. 2, 3.

Στηνίον, ον, τό,=στήλως.

Στηνιώσαι, v. Στήνια.

Στήρ, τό, gen. στήρος, contr. for στέαρ (q. v.): as κῆρ ἰὸρ κέαρ.

Στήριγμα, ατος, τό, (στηρίζω) a support, foundation, χερὸς στ., the support of one's hand, Eur. I. A. 617.—2. =Lat. furca, Plut. Coriol. 24.—3. =στέira, στέρωμαι.

Στηριγμός, οὔ, ὁ, (στηρίζω) a setting firmly, propping, supporting.—II. pass., a standing still, Plut. 2, 76 D: fixture, of steady light, as opp. to flashing, Arist. Mund. 4, 23.

Στήριγξ, υγος, ἡ, a support, prop, stay, Xen. Eq. 1, 5: the pole of a carriage, Lys. ap. Poll. 10, 157: also, the fork with which the pole was propped, until the beasts were yoked to it, Ib., Lat. furca.

Στηρίζω, f. -ίσω, (ΣΤΑ-, ἱστημι):—to set fast, make fast, prop, fix, set ἱριδας ἐν νεφέῃ στήριζει, he set rain bows in the cloud, Il. 11, 28; λίθον κατὰ χθονός, he set the stone fast in the ground, Hes. Th. 498; οὐρανὸν ἐστήριξε κάρη, she lifts up her head to heaven, Il. 4, 443: metaph., to con firm, establish, N. T.

B. pass. and mid., to be firmly set or fixed, to stand fast, οὐδὲ πόδες οὐκ εἶχε στηρίζεσθαι, i. e. he could not get a firm footing, Il. 21, 242; so, οὐ δαμῇ ἐστήρικτο, Hes. Sc. 218; δόμα τα κίονα πρὸς οὐρανὸν ἐστήρικται, the house is lifted up to heaven on pillars, Hes. Th. 779, cf. Eur. Bacch. 1073; κακὸν κακῷ ἐστήρικτο, evil was set upon evil, Il. 6, 111; δέκατος μείζον οὐρανὸν ἐστήρικτο, the tenth month was set in heaven, H. Hom. Merc. 11: ὅπου ποτὶ στήριζει, where soever thou art lying or tarrying, Soph. Aj. 195.—II. the act. also occurs in

same signf., *οὐδὲ πρὶν εἶχον στήριζαι* ποσὶν ἐμπεδοῖ, Od. 12, 434 (like *στηρίζεσθαι* in ll. 21, 242, v. supra); *κύμα οὐρανὸν στήριζον*, a wave rising up to heaven, Eur. Hipp. 1207; and *metaph.*, *κλέος οὐρανὸν στήριζον*, Elmsl. Bacch. 970; also, *πρὸς οὐρανὸν ἐστήριξε φῶς*, Ib. 1081:—of diseases, *τοῖς καὶ οὐ στήριζε* in a particular part, *ὅποτε εἰς τὴν καρδίαν στήριζαι* (sc. ἡ νόσος), Thuc. 2, 49, cf. Foës. Oec. Hipp.

†*Στησαγόρας*, Ion. -ρης, εἰω, δ, *Stesagoras*, an Athenian, father of Cimon, Hdt. 6, 33.—2. son of Cimon, Id. 6, 39.—3. a Samian, Thuc. 1, 116.

†*Στήσανδρος*, Ion. δ, *Stesandrus*, a citharoedus of Samos, Ath. 638 B.

†*Στησένωρ*, ὀρος, δ, *Stesenor*, a tyrant of Curium, Hdt. 5, 113.

†*Στηρικλείδης*, Ion. δ, *Stesichides*, an Athenian, who wrote a list of the Olympian victors, Diog. L. 3, 56.

†*Στηρικλῆς*, ἄνδρ, δ, *Stesicles*, an Athenian naval officer, Xen. Hell. 6, 2, 10.

†*Στησίλαος*, Ion. δ, Ion. *Στησίλεως*, *Stesilaus*, son of Thrasylus, a commander of the Athenians at Marathon, Hdt. 6, 114.—2. another Athenian, Plat. Lach. 183 C.

†*Στησίμβροτος*, Ion. δ, *Stesimbrotus*, a rhapsodist of the island Thasus, Plat. Ion 530 C; Plut. Cim. 4.—2. a historian, Plut. Pericl. 8.

†*Στήσιος*, Ion. δ, (ἰστυμ):—*Ζεύς Στ.*, the Rom. Jupiter Stator, Plut. Cicer. 16;—called *Ἐπιστάσιος*, Id. Rom. 18.

†*Στησίχορος* Ion. (ἰστυμ, χορός):—*exhibiting or leading χοροί*.—II. a throw at dice which showed eight pips.—acc. to Poll., from *ἑξ* eight-sided monument of the poet at Himera. [I]

†*Στησίχορος*, Ion. δ, *Stesichorus*, a Grecian poet of Himera in Sicily, a contemporary of Pythagoras, Plat. Phaedr. 243 A.

†*Στήρη* or *στήρα*, ἡ, a rare Dor. word for *γυνή*, Anth. P. 15, 26; cf. Lob. Paral. 429. (Some suppose the form arose from the words *διαστήτην ἐρίσαντε*, Il. 1, 6, where some wrote separately *διὰ στήτην ἐρίσαντε*, contending about a woman: but, more prob., this interpr. arose from *στήρη*, than vice versa.)

†*Στηρώδης*, εἰς, (σπῆρ, εἶδος) contr. for *σπειρώδης*.

†*Στηρωσι*, Ep. 3 plur subj. aor. 2 from *ἰστυμι*, for *στώσι*.

†*Στί*, v. sub Σ.

Στία, ας, ἡ, like *ψῆφος*, a small stone, pebble, Schol. Ap. Rh. 2, 1176: also *στίον*.—different from *ψία*, perh., only in dialect. [I: later writers, ignorant of this, wrote *στέια*, *στίον*.] Hence

†*Στιάζω*, to pelt with pebbles.

†*Στιβιδεύω*, (στίβας) to use as litter for animals, to spread as litter, Diosc.

†*Στιβάδιον*, Ion. τό, dim. of *στίβας*, Plut. Philop. 4, [α]

†*Στιβαδοκοῖτέω*, ὡ, f. -ήσω, (στίβας, κοῖτη) to sleep on litter or bedding of straw, leaves, etc., Polyb. 2, 17, 10.

†*Στιβαδοποιέωμαι*, (στίβας, ποιέω) as mid., to make one a bed of straw, leaves, etc., Arist. H. A. 8, 30, 4; 9, 2.

†*Στιβάζω*, f. -άσω, like *στίβω*, *στίβω*, *στίβω*, to tread upon.—II. to follow the track, track out, Aresas ap. Stob. Eccl. 1, p. 848, 854.

†*Στιβάζω*, ὡ, ἄν. (στίβω):—strictly, close pressed; and so, thick, strong, stout, sturdy, freq. in Hom., and Hes. both of men's limbs, *ὦμας; ἀνὴρ ὀρθόγυνος*, Il. 5, 400; 18, 415, *ὦμα*

18, 68; and of weapons, *ἐγχος, σάκος*, Il. 5, 746; 3, 335, etc.—of a man, Ar. Thesm. 639:—compar. *στίβρωτρερος*, Od. 8, 187.—Adv. -ρως, *πικὰ στίβρωδ' ἀραρυία πόλαι*, gates close shut, Il. 12, 454.

†*Στίβας*, ἄνδρ, ἡ, (στίβω):—a bed of straw, rushes, or leaves, whether strewed loose or stuffed into a mattress; hence, a mattress, Hdt. 4, 71; esp., one used by soldiers, Ar. Pac. 348, Xen. Hell. 7, 1, 16; made of rushes Ar. Plut. 541; of yew and myrtle twigs, Plat. Rep. 372 B; so, *σπειπτή φύλλας*, Soph. Phil. 33.

†*Στίβας*, ας, ἡ, (στίβω):—a treading, walking.—II. a going on the track with bounds.

†*Στίβεις*, ἄνδρ, δ, (στίβω):—one who treads or walks:—esp. a fuller, who cleans clothes by treading them; cf. *στίβω* I. fin.—II. one who tracks out; στ. κύνων, Opp. C. 1, 462.

†*Στίβεντης*, ὡ, δ, =στίβεις: from *Στίβω*, =sq., Plut. 2, 399 A, 966 C.

†*Στίβω*, ὡ, f. -ήσω, pf. pass. *ἐστίβημι*, (στίβω, στίβος):—to tread, walk upon.—II. to track, *πάν ἐστίβηται πέδον*, all has been tracked or searched, Soph. Aj. 874.

†*Στίβη*, ης, ἡ, frozen dew, rime, hoarfrost, esp. in the morning, Od. 5, 467; 17, 25. (From *στίβω*, as *πάγος*, *παγετός*, *πάγην*, *πηγυλῆς*, from *πήγνυμι*.) [I] Hence

†*Στίβεις*, εσσα, εν, frosty, rimy.

†*Στίβι*, τό, Lat. *stibium*, =στίμμι, q. v.

†*Στίβια*, ας, ἡ, poet. for *στίβεια*.

†*Στίβιάω*, ὡ, (στίβη) to freeze.

†*Στίβίζω*, f. -ίσω, to stain with black paint (στίβι):—mid., to paint one's eyelids and eyebrows therewith, LXX.

†*Στίβος*, Ion. δ, (στίβω):—a trodden way, a footpath, H. Hom. Merc. 352, Hdt. 4, 140, Soph., and Eur.: and *δρυμῶν*.—II. a track, footstep, H. Hom. Merc. 353; *κατὰ στίβον*, on the track or trail, Hdt. 4, 122; 5, 102, and Trag.: also, *στίβος ποδῶν*, Aesch., and Xen.: cf. Aesch. Ag. 411.—III. =στίβεια, a going, gait, as Herm. takes *στίβον κατ' ἀνάγκην* in Soph. Phil. 206; and the word is so used in Crinag.

†*Στίβω*, a collat. form of *στίβω*; *ὁδοὶ στίβόμεναι*, beaten ways,—if the reading of Schneid. and Dind. in Xen. An. 1, 9, 13 be right.

†*Στίβεις*, ἄνδρ, δ, (στίζω) a brander, Hdt. 7, 35.—II. the branding iron; also *καντήριον*, and in Suid. *κεντήριον*.

†*Στίγμα*, ατος, τό, (στίζω)—the prick or mark of a pointed instrument, a spot, mark.—233., a mark burnt in, a brand, Hdt. 7, 233; esp., of a runaway slave, Plat. (Com.) Hyperb. 2: also, generally, a mark, spot, as on the dragon's skin, Hes. Sc. 166,—though Herm. would read *στυγμαί*. Hence

†*Στυγμαῖος*, α, on, =στυγμαῖος, q. v.

†*Στυγματῆροσέω*, ὡ, to bear marks, esp. brandmarks, to be branded, Luc. Dea Syr. 59.

†*Στυγματῆφόρος*, on, (στίγμα, φέρω) bearing marks, esp. brandmarks, Polyaeus; cf. Lob. Phryn. 682.

†*Στυγματίας*, on, δ, ἴλον. -ινης, (στίγμα):—one who bears marks, esp. brandmarks; a branded culprit, runaway slave, *Asius 1, 1†, Ar. Lys. 331, Xen. Hell. 5, 3, 24; στ. οἰκίτης, Lys. ap. Ath. 612 C.—2. in Comedy, one whose property is marked as mortgaged, Cratin. Incert. 140: cf. *στίζω*.—II. a

critic who lays great stress on punctuation; v. *στίζω* II.

†*Στυγματίζω*, like *στίζω*, to brand.

†*Στυγματόφορος*, on, =στυγματῆφόρος, Polyaeus. 1, 24.

†*Στυγμή*, ης, ἡ, (στίζω):—a prick mark made by a pointed instrument; mathematical point, Lat. *punctum*, Ar. ist. Top. 1, 18, 8, etc.:—metaph. of any thing very small, a jot, tittle, *γε εἶχε στυγμὴν ἡ σκία τοῦτο*, Dem. 552, 7.—of time, a moment, *στυγμὴ χρόνον ὁ βίος*, Plut. 2, 13 B.—II. in Gramm., *στυγμὴ* or *τελείη στυγμὴ*, the full stop, period: *μέση στυγμὴ* the colon, *ὑποστυγμὴ*, the comma, =ὀξεῆλος III. Hence

†*Στυγματιος*, α, on, no bigger than point, Plut. 2, 1084 B: of time, momentary, Ib. 117 E, where the form *στυγμαῖος* is found, cf. Lob. Phryn. 544.

†*Στυγμός*, οὔ, δ, (στίζω) a pricking, poking, striking, Aesch. Supp. 839.

†*Στυγών*, ἄνδρ, δ, =στυγματίας, Ar. Fr. 46.

†*ΣΤΙΨΩ*, f. *στίζω*: pf. pass. *ἐστίβημι*. To mark with a pointed instrument, to prick, Lat. *pungere*: hence, *stigma*, as the Thracians used to do among whom *τό ἐστίβηται ἐννεγέει κέκριται*, Hdt. 5, 6, cf. 5, 35: also, to burn a mark in, to brand, as a mark of disgrace, Ib. 7, 35; esp. of runaway slaves, *δραπέτης ἐστίβημένος*, Ar. Av. 760; so, *ἐστ. αὐτομόλος*, Aesch. Pers. 38, 26, (cf. *στυγματίας*):—also, merely for the purpose of marking as one's property, as, *στίβει ἵππον*, elsewhere *ἐγκαύσαι*, cf. *κοππατίας*, *σαμόφρος* but στ. ἵππον also, to brand the figure of a horse upon a person, Plut. Nic. 29, cf. Pericl. 26:—hence, generally, to mark, *στίβειν χωρίον*, to mark a piece of land as mortgaged, by a notice set up upon it, v. Meineke Menand. p. 277, and cf. *ὑστικτός*:—rarely c. dupl. acc., *στίγματα στίβειν τινά*, to brand one with a mark, Hdt. 7, 233.—metaph., a breeze is said *στίβειν εἰς ἄλα*, Simon. 137.—2. to make spotted or parti-coloured, *βακτηρία στ.* to beat black and blue, Ar. Vesp. 1296:—pass., to be spotted, Xen. An. 5, 4, 32.—II. in Gramm., to put a full stop or period, Lat. *interpungere*, Anth. P. 15, 33; cf. *στυγμὴ* III. (The true root is ΣΤΙΠ, which appears in all the derivs., and in Lat. *instigo* and *distingo*, etc.) Hence

†*Στικτός*, α, on, verb. adj., *that ought to be pricked, branded, etc.*—II. to be punctuated, Gramm.

†*Στικτόπους*, on, (στικτός, πόσις) with spotted feet, Opp. C. 1, 307.

†*Στικτός*, ἡ, ὄν, verb. adj. from *στίζω*, pricked, branded;—in gen. marked spotted, dappled, esp. of deer, Soph. Phil. 184, Eur. Bacch. 111, 835.—va. riegated, *πτέρυξ*, Aesch. Fr. 291.—II. punctuated, Gramm.

†*Στικτόχροος*, on, contr. *-χρους*, on, (στικτός, χροά) with spotted skin, Anth.

†*Στίλβη*, ης, ἡ, (στίλβω) the sheen of a bright or polished surface.—2. a mirror.—II. a lamp, Ar. Fr. 470, Plat. (Com.) Incert. 15; cf. *πότης*. Hence

†*Στίλβηδόν*, adv., shining, glittering

†*Στίλβηδόν*, ὄνως, ἡ, =στίλβη I. polish, στ. λαβείν, Theophr.

†*Στίλβιδης*, on, δ, *Stilbides*, a celebrated seer at Athens, Ar. Pac. 1031

†*Στίλβοποιέω*, ὡ, f. -ήσω, (στίλβος, ποιέω) to make to shine, Diosc.

†*Στίλβος*, ἡ, ὄν, =στίλβη I. XX. Hence

†*Στίλβότης*, ἡτος, ἡ, =στίλβη I. Plut. Alcx 57.

Στίλβω, ὦ, (στίλβάς)=σι· λπνώ, XX.

ΣΤΙ'ΑΒΩ, f. -ψω, to glitter, glisten, polished or bright surfaces, ἐλαίῳ, 18, 596; metaph., κάλλει, χάρτι, στ., II. 3, 392, Od. 6, 237; ἀκτί- σι· στίλβοντι ἀπὸ τινος, beam from a h. Hom. 31, 11; στ. ὀπλους, Id. 4r. 1146; στ. νῶτον περὶ γού- νων, Ar. Av. 697: absol., of sleek rses, Eur. Rhcs. 618: c. acc. cog- no, στ. ἀστραπὰς, to flash lightning, r. Or. 480:—of the fixed stars, to nkle, Arist. An. Post. 1, 13, 2.—2. taph., to shine, be bright, Eur. Hipp.

Στίλβωμα, ατος, τό, (στίλβω) any- thing made to shine.—II.=στίλβωτρον, vase.

Στίλβων, οντος, ὁ, the planet Mer- cury, Arist. Mund. 2, 9; cf. Cic. Nat. 2, 20.—II. among the Sybarites, a wife.

Στίλβωνίδης, ου, ὁ, son of Stilbo, Av. 139.

Στίλβωσις, εως, ἡ, (στίλβω) a king to shine, polishing, LXX.

Στίλβωτης, οῦ, ὁ, a polisher.

Στίλβωτρον, ου, τό, an instrument polishing, Diosc.

Στίλη, ἡς, ἡ, a drop, Lat. stilla: metaph., like στήλη, a little bit, a mo- tie, Ar. Vesp. 213. [1]

Στίλπνός, ἡ, ὅν, glittering, glisten- ing, Eur. 11, 14, 351, cf. Luc. Gym- 29, Imag. 9.

Στίλπνότης, ητος, ἡ=στίλβότης, em. Al.

Στίλπνώ, ὦ, to make to shine, pol- ish, Arr. Epict. 2, 8.

Στίλπνωσις, εως=στίλβωσις II.

Στίλπνων, ανος, ὁ, Stilpo, a cele- brated philosopher of Megara, Ath. 10 D: Diog. L.

Στίλπωσις, εως, ἡ, (στίλβω) a shin- ing, glittering.

Στίμμι, τό, Lat. stimmi or stibium, a phre of antimony, whence a dark- ment was made, with which wo- men, esp. in the East, stained their lids, so as to add to the beauty of eyes, Diosc.: also, στίμμις or μίς, ἡ, acc. στίμιν, Antiph. Pa- 2; and, στίβι, τό.—It is still in use in Asia under the names cohel, meh.

Στίμμιζω, to tinge the eyelids black with stímimi.—mid. στίμμιζομαι, to tinge one's eyelids with black, Galen.

Στίμμις, ἡ, v. στίμμι.

Στίμμισμα, ατος, τό, the black pig- ment prepared from stímimi.

Στίς, ἡ, a word only used in gen. 3. στίχος, II. 16, 173; 20, 362, and nom. and acc. plur. στίχες, στίχας.

στίχας are other cases being taken for στί- χος, which, in all cases, is the com- monest form in prose:—a row, line, or file, esp. of soldiers, usu. in στίχες ἀνδρῶν, II.; ἀσπιστῶν, 16, 173; so Hes. C. 170:—mostly foot, but also, στ. ῥῶων τε καὶ ἄλλων, II. 20, 326; κατὰ στίχας, in files or lines, II. 3, 326: ἐπὶ στίχας, 18, 602: also in Att. poets, στίχες ἐμῶν, λαῶν, Eur. Heracl. 676, Eq. 163, cf. Aesch. Theb. 925:—in sing., battle-array, στίχος εἰμι ὑπερέξ, II. 20, 362:—metaph., μὴ στίχες, Pind. P. 4, 373; ἐπέ- στίχες, verses, lays, Pind. P. 4, 4.—Cf. στίχος, as also στίχοις and χορός. (For the root, v. στείχω.)

Στίχης, ἡ, (στίχω) a marking with a pointed instrument, pricking, branding, —II. punctuation.

Στίχων, τό=στία, q. v., Hipp.

Στίχονος, ἡ, ὅν, (not στείχονος, Dind.

Soph. Phil. 33,—for it i formed from the root ΣΤΙΒ-):—strictly, trodden down: hence, pressed closely, close, firm, solid, Lat. stipatus: στίπτη φύ- λας=στίβας, Soph. Phil. 33:—but, ἀνθρακες στίπτοι, a kind of hard coal or charcoal, Theophr. de Ign. 37: from which the Acharnians, as colliers, are called στίπτοι, Ar. Ach. 180,— unless here it be better taken in the signf. of στίφρός, σπρυνός (being joined with πρίννοι, σφενδάμννοι), sturdy, tough.

†Στίρσις, εως καὶ ἰδος, ἡ, Stiris, a city of Phocis, Paus. 10, 3, 2.

†Στίφάνη, ἡς, ἡ, Stiphane, a large lake in Pontus, Strab. p. 560.

Στίρος, εως, τό, (στείβω):—any thing pressed firm, compact, esp. a body of men in close array, Hdt. 9, 57, Aesch. Pers. 20; νεῶν στίφος, the close ar- ray of the ships, Ib. 366; στίρος ποι- ῆσασθαι, to form a close column, Hdt. 9, 70; cf. Ar. Eq. 852, Thuc. 8, 92, Xen. Cyr. 1, 4, 19, etc. [i only in Gramm., unless by error of accent in Edd.]

Στίρῶν,=στίφρῶν, dub.

Στίρῶς, ὁ, ὅν, (στείβω):—pressed close: hence, close, compact, solid, stout, strong, Ar. Fr. 190, Xen. Cyn. 4, 1; 5, 30, etc.; opp. to μαδάρος, of flesh, Arist. H. A. 4, 6, 9; to ὕγρος, Id. Gen. An. 2, 2, 5; στ. καὶ στερεόν, Ib. 3, 3, 3:—σπρυνός is a freq. v. I. (Strictly the same as σσιβαρός: hence σσιφελός, σπρυνός, σπρυνός, σπρυνός, στρίβνός, Ruhnck. Tim.) Hence

Στιρότης, ητος, ἡ, solidity, stout- ness, Timocl. Marath. 1, 3.

Στίρῶς, ὦ, to make firm, solid.

Στίχαιδός, οῦ, ὁ, (στίχος, ἄειδω) one who sings verses, a poet, Anth. Plan. 316.

Στίχαιον, ου, τό, dim. from στί- χος. [a]

Στίχας, ἄδος, ἡ, poet. for στίχος.

Στίχᾶς, (στίχῳ, στίχες, στίχος): —to set in rows or ranks: usu. in mid. στίχᾶσθαι, to march in rows, ranks, esp. of soldiers, freq. in II., where however we find only Ep. 3 pl. impf. ἐστιχόντων, II. 2, 92, etc.; also of ships in line or squadron, II. 2, 516, 602, etc.

Στίχες, al. v. sub *στίς: στίη, ἡ, =στίχος, dub.

Στίχρῶν, (στίχος) adv., by rows or lines, Hdn. 4, 9.

Στίχηρής, ες, and -ρός, ὁ, ὅν, in rows or ranks: esp. in verse.

Στίχιδιον, ου, τό, dim. from στί- χος, Plut. 2, 60 A, 668 A. [7]

Στίχίζω, (στίχος) to bring into rows, to arrange, dub. in LXX.

Στίχινος, ἡ, ὅν, (στίχος) of lines or verses: στ. θάνατος, of one who was rhymed to death, Anth. P. 11, 135.

†Στίχιος, οῦ, ὁ, Stichius, a leader of the Athenians before Troy, II. 13, 195.

Στίχιστής, οῦ, ὁ, a writer of verse.

Στίχογράφος, ου, (στίχος, γράφω) writing verse, Anth. P. append. 321. [a]

Στίχομυθῶ, ὦ, to answer one another line by line. Hence

Στίχομυθία, ας, ἡ, a conversation in alternate lines.

Στίχοποιία, ας, ἡ, verse-making, versification, Plut. 2, 45 B: from

Στίχοποιός, ὅν, (στίχος, ποίεω) making verses: ὁ στ., a verse-maker.

Στίχος, ου, ὁ, (στείχω):—a row, order, line, of persons and things, a rank of soldiers, Aesch. Pers. 366, Xen., etc.: a row of trees, etc., Xen. Oec. 4, 21: also of numbers, Plut.

Phaed. 104 B.—II. a line of writing line in a book, esp. in poems, a verse Ar. Ran. 1239, Plat. Legg. 958 F.—Cf. *στίς, στόχος, στίχοις. [i]

Στίχος, ἡς, v. *στίς.

Στίχοιργῶν, ὦ, (στίχοιργός) to make verses; hence

Στίχοιργήμα, ατος, ἰβ, a verse,

Στίχοιργία, ας, ἡ, versification: from

Στίχοιργός, ὅν, (στίχος, *εργω) versifying.

Στίχρῶς, ὁ, contr. for στίχαιοδός; Menaechm. ap. Schol. Pind. N. 2, 1.

Στίρῶς, ες, (στίον, εἶδος) stony, hard, Lat. scruposus, Galen.

Στέλεγγιδιον, ου, τό, dim. from στέλεγγις, Ath. 605 B.

Στέλεγγιδολήκτιος, ὁ, like ξυστρο- λήκτιος, the servant who carried his master's στέλεγγις and λήκτιος to and from the bath.

Στέλεγγιδοποιός, ου, (ποιεῶ) mak- ing στέλεγγις, Strab.

Στέλεγγις, to scrape or dress with the στέλεγγις at the bath or palaes- tra:—cf. ἀποστλ-.

Στέλεγγιον, ου, τό, dim. from sq.

Στέλεγγις, ἰδος, ἡ, (rarely στέλεγγις, στέλεγγις)—a sort of scraper, Lat. strigil, to remove the oil and dirt (γλοιός) from the skin in the bath or after the exercises of the Palaestra, Hipp., Plat. Hipp. Min. 368 C, etc.; cf. Dict. Antiq. p. 150:—proverb. of poverty, οὐδ' ἐστὶν αὐτῷ στέλεγγις οὐδὲ λήκτιος, Ar. Fr. 14, cf. Cic. Fin. 4, 12, Plut. 2, 59 F.—at Sparta reeds were used, elsewhere it was of metal, Plut. 2, 239 A.—II. a sort of tiara of this material, at Sparta, Sosib. ap. Ath. 674 B: hence of gold, of the same shape, Ath. 128 D; proposed as a prize, Xen. An. 1, 2, 10; also by the θεωροί sent to an oracle or a so- cial festival, v. Foës. Oecon. Hipp.—III. in Ar. Thesm. 556, the women are said to draw wine with στέλεγγι- des.

Στέλεγγισμα, ατος, τό, (στέλεγγίζω) like γλοιός, the oil and dirt scraped off by the στέλεγγις, Lat. strigmentum Lyc. 874; ubi legitur στέλεγγισμα.

Στέλεγγιστοον, ου, τό=στέλεγγις

Στέλεγγιστοός, ου, =στέλεγγιδοποι- ός: from

Στέλεγγος, τό, rare collat. form of στέλεγγις.

Στοά, ἄς, ἡ, or στοιά, Elmsl. Eur. Heracl. 431, Ar. Ach. 548 (ἰσθημι): a place enclosed by pillars, a colonnade, piazza, arcade, cloister, Lat. porticus, Hdt. 3, 52, Xen., etc.: they were usu. attached to a temple, etc., but also were separate buildings, used as places of resort in the heat of the day, cf. Dict. Antiq.—II. at Athens this name was given to various public buildings, prob. of a long shape supported by pillars: as,—1. a store- house, magazine, warehouse, esp. for corn, Ar. Ach. 548; also, στοιά ἀλ- φιτόπωλις, Id. Eccl. 686; cf. Ib. 14.—2. ἡ βασιλεία (or ἡ τοῦ βασιλέως) στοά, the court where the ἄρχων βασιλεὺς sat, Ar. Eccl. 684, Plat. Theaet. 210 D, cf. Paus. 1, 3, 1; 14, 6.—3. the Ποσειδέ, Andoc. 11, 37, cf. sub ποικίλος:—as Zeno of Citium and his successors taught in this pi- azza, this school of philosophers was called αἱ ἐκ τῆς στοᾶς or Στωικοί, and, as a nickname, Στώδες, Her- meas ap. Ath. 563 C.—III. a roof or shed to protect besiegers, like Lat. vinea, testudo, Polyb. 1, 48, 2: cf. στοά.

Στώας, ἡς, ὁ, v. φορέα, II. 3.

στόμα, in a journey privately undertaken, on one's own account, Hdt. 5, 1; opp. to κοινὸν στ., Id. 6, 39; ἔλευν-στούλῳ, with free course, Pind. 8, 141, cf. 2, 114; πατρῶον στόμα, as adv., by my father's sending, Hdt. 5, 1; 4, 43, and Trag.; οὐ πολλὰ στόμα, i. e. in one ship, Soph. Phil. 174;—generally, a party of men, a band, troop, very freq. in Aesch. 1, 29; πρόπας στόλος, all people, Soph. O. T. 170.—4. παγερ-στίον στ., periph. for παγκράτιον, Id. N. 3, 27. also, στ. λόγων, a set phrase, Emped. 68.—II. a stalk, stem, κέρκος μικρὸν στόλον ἔχουσα, Arist. Part. An. 2, 14, 5; cf. 4, 10, στόλος ὁμφαλῶδης, Id. Gen. An. 2, 6.—2. ἐμβόλον, a ship's beak, which the extremity was called ὁστόλον, Pind. P. 2, 114; usu-ally with brass, χαλκήρης στόλος, Aesch. Pers. 406, cf. Interp. ad Eur. P. 1135: hence, δώδεκα στόλοι, for δώδεκα νῆες, Id. I. A. 277. Στόμα, ατος, τό, Dor. στόμα:—the tooth, Lat. os, Hom., etc.: later poets oft. use the plur. for sing., like ὄρα, Jac. Anth. P. p. 263, 470:—στού, for the whole face, Il. 6, 43; 16, 1; metaph., στόμα πολέμοιο, ὕμνι, the very jaws of the battle, as of devouring monster, Il. 10, 8; 20, 1 (but cf. infra III);—periph., μα τὸ δῖον, for Jupiter, Aesch. 1033, cf. Soph. O. C. 603; στ. ὁδόν, etc., like Lat. os Pindari, Anth. 2, 1, p. 303:—in Trag., very freq. the mouth, tongue, as Aesch. P. 1032, Soph. O. T. 671; sometimes for speech, words, Soph. O. T. 426, 706.—Special phrases.—ἀπὸ στόματος εἰπεῖν, like ἀπὸ στήθεος, to speak by word of mouth, by memory, like ἀπὸ χειρὸς, Theaet. 142 D, Xen. Mem. 3, 9, etc.; so, διὰ στόμα λέγειν, Ch. Theb. 579, cf. Eur. Or. 103; στόματι λέγειν, Ar. Ach. 198: στόμα ἔχειν, to have always in s mouth, whether for good or ill, Eur. El. 80, Andr. 95; so, διὰ στόμα, Ar. Lys. 855; οἰκτός ἦν διὰ στόμα, Aesch. Theb. 51; πᾶσι διὰ στόματος, 'tis the common talk, Theb. 12, 21: ἐν στόμασιν or στόματι ἐν, Hdt. 3, 157; 6, 136: ὁ τι ἐν ἐπὶ στόμα, whatever is the most earnest, Lat. quicquid venerit in am, Plat. Rep. 563 C, cf. Schäf. Comp. p. 13: ἐξ ἐνὸς στόματος, a one voice, all at once, Ar. Eq. 1—κοίμην στόμα, i. e. to keep silence, Aesch. Ag. 1247; so, στόμα ἐν, ἐπὶ, Eur. Phoen. 865, 1283; also, δάκνειν στόμα, i. e. keep a forced silence, Aesch. Fr. Soph. Tr. 977 (cf. δάκνω, ὑπὲλ-στού—opp. to λύνειν στ., Isocr. 252.—II. the mouth of a river, Lat. os, ποταμῶν, Il. 12, 24, Od. 5, 441; ὁπλὸν στόμα μακρὸν, the wide mouth of the bay, Il. 14, 36, cf. Od. 90, Hdt. 2, 17; στ. τοῦ Πόντου, Juven. Pont. 12, Id. 86, cf. c. 4, 102; στ. εἰς βόλῃς, Ar. Eccl. 1—also, a chasm or cleft in earth or rock with a stream issuing out, Hdt. 1, 202: hence, any gate, or entrance, ἀργαλέον στόμα, Ag. 22, 137; so, στ. τῆς αἰθ., Xen. Cyr. 2, 4, 4; στ. φρέα-Id. An. 4, 5, 25; χθόνιον Ἀΐδα

στόμα, Pind. P. 4, 78; ἐπτάπυλον στόμα, the seven gates of Thebes, Soph. Ant. 119:—but, τὸ ἄνω, τὸ κάτω στόμα τοῦ ὀρύγματος, the width of the trench at top, at bottom, Hdt. 7, 23, 37 (cf. gape, gap).—III. the foremost part, face, front; esp. of weapons, the point, κατὰ στόμα εἰμένα χαλκῶ, Il. 15, 389: the edge of a sword, Lat. acies, Soph. Aj. 651, etc.:—hence, also like Lat. acies, the front ranks of the battle, the front, Xen. An. 3, 4, 42 and 43 (and so perh. στ. πολέμοιο, ὕμνι in Hom. should be taken):—κατὰ στόμα, face to face, front to front, Lat. adversa fronte, Hdt. 8, 11, Xen. An. 5, 2, 26; κατὰ στόμα τινός, confronted with him, Plat. Legg. 855 D:—ἀκρον στόμα πύργου, the edge or top of the towers, Eur. Phoen. 1166.

Στομακάκη, ἡς, ἡ, a disease in which all the teeth fall out, scurvy of the gums, Strab. cf. Plin. H. N. 25, 3. [α]

Στομαλγέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, to be στομαλγής.

Στομαλγής, ἐς, (στόμα, ἄλγος):—grievous with the mouth, i. e. talking incessantly, like στομαλγής. (Στομαλγής, στομαργία, στομαργέω, are prob. merely Att. forms of στομαλγ-, v. Pott. Et. Forsch. 2, 98; and cf. γλώσσ-αλγος.) Hence

Στομαλγία, στομαλγος,=στομαργ-. Στομάλίζομαι, used only in compd. διαστομαλίζομαι, which Hesych. explains by λοιδορεῖν.

Στομάλμην, ἡς, ἡ, (στόμα, λίμνη) like λιμνοθάλαττα, a place where the sea runs up inland, a salt-water lake, Lat. aestuarium, Strab. pp. 184, 595. (Before Aristarch., it was read in Il. 6, 4, v. Spitzn. ad l.)

Στομαλμνον, τό,=foreg., f. l. Theocr. 4, 23.

Στομαργέω, ὦ, to be very talkative; and

Στομαργία, ας, ἡ, endless talking, Philo: from

Στομαργος, ον, busy with the tongue, a noisy prater, loud-tongued, Aesch. Theb. 447, Soph. El. 607: στ. γλωσσ-αλγία, wearisome talkativeness, Eur. Med. 525: cf. στομαλγής.

Στοματτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (στόμα) belong- ing to, for the mouth, Galen.—II. diseased in the mouth.

Στοματοουργός, ὄν, (στόμα, *έργω) a word-maker, Ar. Ran. 826.

Στομανιλέω, ὦ, (στόμα, αἰλέω) to mimic a flute with the lips, Plat. Crat. 417 E; cf. Poll. 2, 101.

Στομαχικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for the stomach, stomachic.—II. disordered in the stomach, Diosc. Adv. -κός: from

Στομάχος, ον, ὁ, (στόμα II):—strictly, a mouth, opening: hence,—I. in the oldest Greek, the throat, gullet, ἀπὸ στομάχου ἀνῶν τάμε νη-λεῖ χαλκῶ, Il. 3, 292; 17, 47; 19, 266; the same as οἰσφάγος, Arist. H. A. 1, 16, 8, sq., compared with 1, 12, 1, but, after Arist., the orifice of the stomach; and, in later medical writers, the stomach itself:—in Hipp. also, the neck of the bladder or uterus:—v. Foës. Oecon., Greenhill Theophr. p. 56, 10.

Στομαβάζω,=στομαφάζω: from

Στόμβος, ἡ, ον,=βαρύχθος, βαρύ-φθογγος, Galen; cf. στόμβος II.

Στομήρης, ἐς, (στόμα)=εὐστόμος, εὐφύμος.

Στομίας ἵππος, ὁ, a hard-mouthed horse: also στόμις.

Στόμιον, ον, τό, dim. from στόμα, a small mouth.—II. the mouth of a ves- sel;—also of a grave, Soph. Ant.

1217; or of a cave, hence a cave, ναῦς of the lower world, Aesch. Cho. 86 ἡ (so Schol. 2^a 1), but rather to be referred to the cave at Delphi over which the sacred tripod was placed, Blomf. and Klaus. ad l., ὑπερκεῖσθαι: δὲ τοῦ σ. τρίποδα, Strab. p. 641) f.—generally, any aperture or opening, Plat. Rep. 615 D, E.—III. a bride-let, bit, χαλινὸς καὶ στόμα ἐμβαλεῖν, Hdt. 4, 72, cf. 1, 215; so, στόμιον παρέχειν, Soph. Tr. 1261; γνῶμι-στομίον ἄτερ εὐθύον, Aesch. Pr. 287; στ. δάκνειν, Aesch. P. 1009—συνδάκνειν, Xen. Eq. 6, 9; cf. Valck Hipp. 1223: met., στόμιον δεχέσθαι, Soph. El. 1462.

†Στόμιος, ον, ὁ, Stomius, masc. pr. n., Paus. 6, 3, 2; etc.

Στόμις, ὁ,=στομίας, Aesch. Fr. 335.

Στομίς, ἴδος, ἡ (στόμα):—the mouth- piece of a flute-player, also χειλωτήρ and φαρβεία, qq. v., Poll. 10, 56. Cf. ἐπιστομῖω.

Στομοδόκος, ον,=στομῶλος, Phlo recr. Incert. 71.

Στομοκάκη, ἡς, ἡ,=στομακάκη.

Στόμος, ὁ, dub. l. in Hesych. τοῖ στόβος, στόμβος.

Στομῶα, ὦ, f. -ώσω (στόμα):—to stop the mouth of, to muzzle or gag, Hdt. 4, 69;—pass., φημίς ἐστομωμένοι, with their mouths muzzled, Aesch. Fr. 330.—II. (στόμα II), τὴ furnish with a mouth or opening, ἐχίδνης ἐστομωμένη, set round with mouths of vi pers, Eur. I. T. 287: hence—2.=ἄν αστομῶ, to open, esp. medically, ei ther by the knife, or by alteratives, Hipp.—III. (στόμα III) to furnish w th a point or edge, and -if iron, to harden, make into steel, Plut. 2, 943 D, 946 C: metaph., to harden, τὴν ἄν for anything Ar. Nub. 1108, 1110.

Στομφάζω, f. -άσω (στόμφος):—to speak mouthfuls, to mouth —to talk big, vaunt, Ar. Vesp. 721

Στομφάζ, ἄκος, ὁ, ἡ, (στόμφος) one who speaks mouth-filling words, esp such as have the broad a and ω:—s. Aeschylus is called in Ar. Nub. 1367 cf. Schol. ad l.

Στομφασμός, οὐ, ὁ, (στομφάζω) talking big, bragging, Nicet.

Στομφαστικός, ἡ, ὄν, full-mouthed bragging.

Στόμφος, ον, ὁ, also στόβος, Lyc. 395; and perh. στόμφος (στόμα): strictly l, a full mouth, hence—1. lofty phrases, like ὄγκος, Lat. ampullae, Longin. also in worse sense bombast, Id.—2. scoffing, abuse, like λοιδορία, Lyc. l.:—II. as adj. στόμφος, ον, also ἡ, high-sounding, bombastic: bragging, Hipp.

Στομώδης, ἐς, (στόμα, εἶδος)=εὐ φημος, Soph. Fr. 947.

Στομῶμα, ατος, τό (στομῶα):—like στόμα II, a mouth, Πόντος, Aesch. Pers. 878.—II. (στομῶα III) any thing pointed, sharpened or hardened, a steel edge, Plut. 2, 326 B:—also, στ σιδη-ρου, the hardening of iron into steel, Ib 625 B.—2. a scale which flies from ham mered iron, Lat. squama ferri, Cels.

Στόμωσις, ἐως, ἡ (στομῶα):—a giv ing an edge to a thing, hardening of iron into steel, Muson. ap. Stob. p. 160, 55, Plut. 2, 73 C, etc.:—metaph., στόμα πολλὴν στόμωσιν ἔχον, a mouth that hath much sharpness of tongue, Soph. O. C. 795.

Στομωτήρ, ἥρος, ὁ, and στομωτής, οὐ, ὁ, (στομῶα III) one who hardens iron into steel.

Στονώχew, ὦ, f. -ήσω (στοναχή):—like στενώω, πτέναχew, to groan, πτε- 1384

II. 18, 124: cf. 24, 79.—II. trans., to sigh, groan over or for, τινά, Soph. El. 133.—The v. l. στεναίω, is rejected from Hom. by Wolf and Spitzner; v. sub στεναίω.

Στονάχη, ἤς, ἡ, (στενάχω): like σῆνος, a groaning, wailing, II. 24, 512, 596, etc.; also in plur., groans, sighs, II. 2, 39, etc. (cf. ὄρημα); so in Pind. N. 10, 141, Soph. Aj. 203 and Eur.

Στονυρίζω, στοναρίζομαι, v. sub στεναρίζω.

Στόναχος, οὔ, δ,=στοναχῆ.

Στονόεις, ὅσα, ὅν, (σῆνος): causing groans or sighs, βέλεα, II. 8, 159; διστόι, Od. 21, 60; κῆδεα, Od. 9, 12; etc.—generally, mournful, sad, wretched, ὠντή, εὐνή, Od. II. 382; 17, 102; ὠιδή, II. 8, 159; ὀμαδος, Pind. I. 8 (7), 55; and in Trag.

†Στόνοι, ὡν, οἱ, the Stoni, an Alpine people, Strab. p. 204.

Στόνος, οὔ, δ, (στένω) a sighing or groaning, Ἐρις ὀφέλλουσα στόνον ἀνδρῶν, II. 4, 445; στόνος ὄρνυτ' ἀεκίης, Od. 3, κτενιόμενῶν, Od. 23, 40;—and in Trag.: also of the sea, Soph. Ant. 592.

Στόνυξ, ὅχος, ὁ, like ὄνυξ, any sharp point, as of a rock, Ar. Rh. 4, 1679, Lyc. 1181 the tusk of a boar, Id. 486; a tooth, Id. 795; a sharp instrument, shears, knife, Anth. P. 6, 307. Hence

Στονυχῶδης, ες, (εἶδος) like a point, pointed.

†Στόρας, οὔ, δ, the Astura, a small river of Latium, now Stura, Strab. p. 232.

Στοργέα, ὦ, f. ἴσω,=στέργω.

Στοργή, ἤς, ἡ, (στέργω):—love, affection, esp. of parents and children, Philen. p. 427:—of sexual love, Mel. 14; 64, 8; 103; 109: cf. στέργω.

Στόρνυμι, shorid. στόρνυμι, and by metath. στῶρνυμι (v. fin.): fut. στῶρῶσθαι and στῶρῶσθαι, Att. στῶρῶ, in compd. παρὰστορῶ, Ar. Eq. 481: aor. ἐστόρεσα and ἐστῶρσα: pf. pass. usu. ἐστῶμαι: aor. pass. ἐστῶσθαι, whence καταστορεσθῆναι in Hipp.; but more freq. ἐστῶσθαι, which is the strict aor. form.—ἐστόρηθην only in Hesych.: verb. adj. στῶρωτός.—Of these forms Hom. has only aor. ἐστόρεσα with and without augm., and from στῶρνυμι, 3 plqr. pass. ἐστῶρωτο in II. From the form στόρνυμι, we have 3 sing. στόρνυσι, Eur. Heracl. 702; imperat. στόρνῶ, Ar. Pac. 910; part. στόρνυντες, στόρνυντα, Hdt. 7, 54, Soph. Tr. 898; and the compd. καστόρνυσα in Od. 17, 32.

Strictly, to spread, spread or stretch out, streu, λέχος σπείρειαι, Lat. lectum sternere, to spread or make up a bed, II. 9, 621, 660; so, δένυια, τάπητας, κῶσα στ., Od. 4, 301; 13, 73, II. 24, 793; so, σπορνὸν δένυια, Soph. Tr. 902; κλίνην ἐστῶρσαν, Hdt. 6, 139:—ἀνθρακὶν στ., to spread abroad or scatter a heap of coals, II. 9, 213.—2. to spread smooth, level, πόντον στ., Lat. sternere aequor, Od. 3, 158; to κύμα ἐστῶρω, Hdt. 7, 193: metaph. to calm, σπείρειας ὀργήν, Aesch. Pr. 190; to level, ἰαί low, ἴημα σπῶρνυσι χρόνος τὸ σόν, Eur. Heracl. 702; ἵνα σπῶρῶσμεν τὸ φρόνημα τῶν Πελοποννησίων, Thuc. 6, 18; cf. Epitaph. ap. Lycurg. 163, 32.—3. ὁδὸν στ., to make a level road, to pave it, Lat. viam sternere, viam stratum facere, hence in pass., ἐπαρμένει ὁδός, Hdt. 2, 138.—II. to streu, bestrew with a thing, ὁδὸν ἀνθρακίνην, Hdt. 7, 54, cf. 8, 99.—III. intr., to stretch or extend to, so

in part. aor. σπείρειας, Anacreont. 30, 3, cf. Wagner Alciph. 1, 1.—(Lengthened from root ΣΤΟΡ-, ΣΤΡΟ-, which answers to the Sanscr. stri, strī, Lat. sterno, stravi, stratum.) Hence

Σπείρειας, ὅς, ὁ, one who spreads, Lat. qui sternit.—II. the undermost of two substances by which fire is produced (πυρεῖα), Schol. Ap. Rh. 1, 1182.

Σπῶρθυγξ, υγγος, ἡ, also σπῶρθυγξ, υγος, ἡ, a point, spike, esp. the tyme of a deer's horn, Soph. Fr. 110; the tusk of a boar, Lyc. 492: a point or tongue of land, Id. 865, 1406; cf. Jac. Anth. P. p. 128, 149.—In Hesych. also σπῶρ-θη. (Seemingly akin to σπορνύν, σπῶρας, sturio.)

Σπῶρην, ἡ, ἡ,=ζώνη. Call. Fr. 476, Lyc. 1330.

Σπῶρνυμι, a later form of σπορνύνυμι, q. v.

Σπορνύν, ἡς, ἡ, a pointed instrument used by surgeons, Aetiae. (Seemingly akin to σπῶρθυγξ.) [v]

Σπορχαίω, to enclose cattle in a fold; elsew. σηκάω. (From εἶργω, ἔρκος, ὄρκος, ὀρκάνη, ὀρχάνη, akin to arceo.)

†Στουρά, ἄς, ἡ, Stura, a place in India, Art. Ind. 21, 1.

Στοχαζομαι, dep. c. fut. et aor. mid., Plat. Gorg. 464 C, etc.: pf. pass. ἐστόχασμαι, Id. Legg. 635 A: (στόχος). To aim or shoot at, c. gen., τοῦ σκοποῦ στ., Plat. Rep. 519 C, Isocr. 420 A; ἄλλου στοχαζόμενος ἔτυχε τοῦτου, to aim at one thing and hit another, Antipho 115, 19;—hence, metaph., to aim at, endeavour after, τοῦ ἡδέος, Gorg. 465 A, etc.; πρὸς τι, Id. Legg. 962 D.—2. esp., to endeavour to make out; to guess, c. acc. Plat. Legg. 635 A, Xen. Mem. 2, 2, 5;—absol., to make guesses, feel one's way, εὖ γε στοχαίει, Soph. Ant. 241.

Στοχάς, ἄδος, ἡ, a hillock ἢ mound thrown up for fixing the poles of nets (στοχοί) in, Poll. 5, 36; but it ought prob. to be στοιχάς.—II. as adj. v. sub στολάς.

Στοχάσις, εως, ἡ,=στοχασμός, Plat. Phil. 62 B.

Στοχάσμα, ατος, τό, (στοχαζομαι) the thing aimed at a mark, an arrow, javelin, Eur. Bacch. 1205.—II. the mark.

Στοχασμός, οὔ, δ, (στοχαζομαι) an aiming at a mark: hence, a guess, conjecture, Plat. Phil. 56 A.

Στοχαστέον, verb. adj. from στοχαζομαι, one must aim at, τινός, Arist. Pol. 2, 7, 7.

Στοχαστής, οὔ, δ, (στοχαζομαι) one who aims at any thing, one who has an end in view. Hence

Στοχαστικός, ἡ, ὅν, disposed to aim at, able to hit, c. gen., τοῦ ἀρίστου, Arist. Eth. N. 6, 7, 6; able to guess, guessing, τινός, Def. Plat. 412 E.—absol., sagacious, Plat. Gorg. 463 A. Adv. -κῶς, st. ἔχειν πρὸς τι, Arist. Rhet. 1, 1, 11.

Στόχος, οὔ, δ, a mark, v. l. for σκοπός, Xen. Ages. 1, 25:—a guess, conjecture, Aesch. Supp. 243.—(Orig. the same as στοίχος, στίχος.)

Στράβιλοκομία, ὦ, to have curly hair, Soph. ap. Poll. 2, 23; cf. Ellendt Lex. s. v.: from

Στράβιλοκόμης, οὔ, δ, (στράβαλος, κόμη) curly-headed.

Στράβυλος, οὔ, like στρεβλός, twisted: of hair, curly: also distorted. (Like στρεβλός from στρέφω.) [ā]

†Στράβαξ, ακος, ὁ, Strabax, an officer of the Athenians under Iphicrates, Dem. 482, 25; etc.

Στράβη, ἡς, ἡ, (στρέφω) a no fetter, mostly in plur.: more usu. compd. ποδοστράβη. [ā]

Στράβηλος, οὔ, δ, (στρέφω) στράβαλος, a wounded, distorted, as στρόβιλος and στρόμβος, esp. snail, Soph. Fr. 299: also a kind of olive, Meineke Pherecr. Agr. 2. [v] Στράβίζω, (στράβος) to have distorted eyes, to squint. Hence

Στράβισμός, οὔ, δ, a squinting.

Στράβος, ἡ, ὅν, (στρέφω) like στρόβιλος, distorted, oblique; esp. squinting, Lat. strabus, Poll. 2, 51. Hence

Στράβων, ὄνος, ὁ,=foreg, I. strabo, Com. Anon. (Nov.) Fr. 314.

†Στράβων, ὄνος, ὁ, Strabo, the celebrated geographer, of Amasea Cappadocia.—2. the Rom. name Strabo.

Στραγγαῖα,=στραγγαίω, δ, in Menand. p. 289.

Στραγγάλη, ἡς, (στράγγω) a halut. Agis 20.

Στραγγαῖα, ἄς, ἡ, (στράγγω) knot hard to unloose, cf. στραγγαίω II.=στραγγαῖον. Hence

Στραγγαῖα, ὦ, to tie knots, difficulties, Plut. 2, 618 F; cf. στραγγαίω.

Στραγγαίω, (στραγγαίω) to struggle, Lat. strangulare, Alciph. 3, 48.

Στραγγαῖον, οὔ, τό, usu. in plur. τὰ στρ., indurations in the limbs, by humours.

Στραγγαῖς, ἰδος, ἡ,=στραγγαῖα, Stratis Phoen. 5; στραγγαῖα σφίγγω=στραγγαῖω, Pherecr. tom. 12: στρ. γάλακτος, a clot of milk, Arist. H. A. 7, 11, 1; hence Chrysippus was called by Aristotle, στραγγαῖος Ἀκαδημαῖος, a knife to cut Academic knots, Plut. 2, 1033 E.

Στραγγαῖσμός, οὔ, δ, a struggle generally, a twisting.

Στραγγαῖσμός, ες, (στραγγαῖα) εἶδος like a knot.—II. metaph., knavery, LXX.

Στραγγαῖος, ὦ, (στράγγω, στράγγη) to twist up, knot: hence,—I. strangle, choke, LXX. Hence

Στραγγαῖωτός, ἡ, ὅν, twisted, knotted.

Στραγγαῖα, ας, ἡ, a hesitating, loitering, tarrying.

Στραγγεῖον, οὔ, τό, a currying instrument, elsew. σκῶνα.

Στράγγενμα, ατος, τό,=στραγγαῖα.

Στραγγεῖον, (στράγγω)=στρέφω to twist, wind:—usu. in mid. στραγγεῖομαι, to turn one's self about, to waver, loiter, tarry, ἐγὼ δὴ τῶν θαδὶ στραγγεῖομαι, Ar. Ach. 126; ταῦτ' ἔχων στρ.; Id. Nub. 131; ἀπὲρ τι, Macho ap. Ath. 580 E:—στρεῖνυμαι.

Στραγγία, ας, ἡ, poet. for στραγγαῖα.

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Στραγγία, ας, ἡ, poet. for στραγγαῖα.

Στραγγίας πυρός, ὁ, a kind of wheat, Theophr.

Στραγγίω, (στράγγω) to press, squeeze out, LXX.

Στραγγίς, ἰδος, ἡ,=στράγγω.

Στραγγός, ἡ, ὅν, (στοάγγω) twisted: also στραγγός.

Στραγγουρία, ας, ἡ, (στράγγω) retention of the urine (when falls by drops), strangury, Ar. Ve. 810, Ep. Plat. 358 E. Hence

Στραγγουρία, ὦ, to suffer from strangury, Ar. Thesm. 616, Plat. Le. 916 A.

Στραγγουρικός, ἡ, ὅν, (στραγγαῖα) liable to, suffering from strangury, Hipp. 513: τὰ στρ.=στραγγουρία Id. 190.

ΣΤΡΑΤΤΩ, ἄντ. στράγω, Lat. *tringo*, Germ. *strängen*, to draw tight, and or tie tight, squeeze, etc. (Root seldom, if ever, used; but hence come *στράξ*, *στραγός*, *στραγγός*, *στραγγέω*, *στραγγίζω*, *στραγγύω*, etc.; akin also to *στρενωμαι*.)

Στράγω, ἡ, γεν. στραγγός, (στράγω) that which oozes out, a drop, Meand. p. 82, Mel. 1, 38; cf. Schol. Ar. sub. 131.

Στραγός, ἡ, ὄν.=στραγγός.

Στράπτω, f. -ω, rarer and later or ἀστράπτω, to lighten, Soph. O. C. 515, Ar. Rh. 1, 544. (Acc. to some, akin to στρέφω, because of the zigzag motion of lightning.)

Στράπαρχέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, to lead or command an army. Hence

Στράπαρχης, οὐ, ὁ, (στράπαρχος, ἄρχω) a general of an army.=στρατηγός, dt. 3, 157; 8, 44, Aesch. Fr. 168. Hence

Στράταρχια, ας, ἡ, the office or dignity of a general, Philo.

Στράταρχος, οὐ, ὁ.=στράπαρχης, ind. P. 6, 31, 1. 5 (4), 50. [ῥά]

†Στράταρχος, οὐ, ὁ, *Stratarchus*, one of the Lagetas, a relative of Strabo, Strab. p. 477.

Στράτω, assumed as pres. of the p. imperf. ἐστράτωντο, they were engaged, Pl. 3, 187; 4, 378; cf. sub *πατόω*.

Στράτεια, ας, ἡ, Ion. στρατήνη, (στρατεύω) an expedition, campaign, στρατήνην ποιεῖσθαι, Hdt. 1, 71, 171, c.; εἰς στρ. ἕγειν τινάς, Eur. Supp. 9; ἐπὶ στρατείαις εἶναι, to be on foreign service, Plat. Sym. 220 A; so, στρατείαί εἰναι, Xen. Cyr. 5, 2, 19; στρατείας ἐκδῶντες οὐκ ἐξήσαν, Luc. 1, 15; οἵκοι καὶ ἐπὶ στρατείαις, at. domi militiaeque, at home and abroad, Plat. Phaedr. 260 B: freq. also plur., military service, warfare, Id. ep. 404 A, Legg. 878 C; so, ἡνδραστρατείας, returning from war, Aesch. p. 603, Eum. 631.—στρατιά is a constant v. l., and is sometimes undoubtedly used=στρατεία, v. sub c.; but στρατεία is never=στρατιά, an army, Stallb. Plat. Phaedr. c.

Στράτεια, ας, ἡ, the Warlike, epith. Minerva, Luc. D. Meretr. 9, 1.

Στράτευμα, ατος, τό, (στρατεύω) like στρατεία, an expedition, campaign, Aesch. Pers. 758, freq. in Hdt., Luc., etc.; στρ. ἐπὶ Σάμῳ, Hdt. 3, 48, and Trag.; στράτ. ἱππικόν, en. Cyr. 3, 3, 26; a company, band, Ar. Supp. 653. [ῥά] Hence

Στράτευματικός, ἡ, ὄν, inclined to war, warlike, military, Plut.

Στράτευσεω, desiderat. to be anxious for war, Dio C.

Στράτευσιμος, οὐ, fit for military vice, serviceable, ἡλικία, Xen. Hell. 5, 12; στρ. ἐπὶ, Id. Cyr. 1, 2, 4; στρατ., Polyb. 6, 19, 6: from

Στράτεισις, ἡ, an expedition, like στρατεία, Hdt. 1, 189. [ῥά]

Στρατευτόν, verb adj. from στρατεύω, one must march, Xen. Hell. 7, 1,

Στράτευτικός, ἡ, ὄν.=στρατευσιμός, Chaerem. ap. Ath. 562 F.

Στράτεω, f. -ω, (στρατός) to live in war, serve as a soldier, do military service, to take the field, march, etc. in Hdt., ἐπὶ τοὺς Πέρσας, ἐπὶ τὴν Ἑλλάδα, Hdt. 1, 77, Eur. H. F. 5, Thuc., etc.; c. acc. cognate, οὐ πόλεμον, Thuc. 1, 112: so also dep. mid. στρατεύομαι, to take the field, be on active service, serve as a

soldier, absol., Hdt. 4, 28, etc.; and like the act., ἐπὶ τινα, Id. 3, 139, etc.; aor. pass. ἐστρατεύθην, only in Pind. P. 1, 98; pf. pass. ἐστρατευμένος, having been a soldier, Ar. Ran. 1113:—later the dep. became much the most freq., and was used exactly like the act., as in Xen.—II. later, to take or receive into the army, to enroll, enlist, App., and Hdn.

Στράτγειον, οὐ, τό, (στρατηγός) the general's tent, Lat. *praetorium*:—at Athens, the place where the στρατηγὸς held their sittings, Lat. *curia strategorum*, Aeschin. 74, 21; cf. στρατήγιον.

Στράτηγέτης, οὐ, ὁ.=στρατηγός.

Στράτηγέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, to be στρατηγός, to be general, Hdt. 5, 28, Ar. Eq. 288, Thuc., etc.:—c. gen., to be general of an army, τῶν Ἀδων, etc., Hdt. 1, 34; 7, 82, 161; so in Soph. Aj. 1100, and often in Xen.: but also like ἡγεῖσθαι, c. dat., ἐστρατήγησε Λακεδαιμονίους ἐς Θεσσαλίην, Hdt. 6, 72, cf. Aesch. Eum. 25, Lys. 135, 29.—II. c. acc. rei, to do a thing as general, Xen. An. 7, 6, 40; πάντα στρ. ὑπὲρ Φιλίππου, to carry on the whole war in Philip's favour, Dem. 30, 13.—2. c. acc. pers., to out-general, Epist. Socr. 28, cf. καταστρατηγέω.—III. rare in pass. to be commanded, Plat. Ion 541 C, Dem. 52, 2. Hence

Στράτηγμα, ατος, τό, the act of a general, esp. a stratagem, piece of generalship, Xen. Mem. 3, 5, 22, Polyb., etc.

Στρατηγητέον, verb adj. from στρατηγέω, one must be a general, one must command, Plat. Sisyph. 389 D.

Στρατηγητικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging or suited to the command of an army, Plat. Philob. 56 B.

Στράτηγία, ας, ἡ, Ion. στρατηγή, (στρατηγός) the office, dignity, post of a general, command, Hdt. 6, 94, Eur. Andr. 678, 704; ἡνύσσαν Ἑλλάδος στρατηγίας, being chief general of Greece, Id. I. T. 17: καθίσταται τινα εἰς στρατηγίαν, Aeschin. 33, 28:—later, also the qualities, skill of a general, generalship, Xen. An. 2, 2, 13, etc.; his conduct, Thuc. 1, 95.

Στράτηγιον, ὦ, desiderat. of στρατηγέω, to wish to be a general, Xen. An. 7, 1, 33, Dem. 435, 27.

Στράτηγικός, ἡ, ὄν, (στρατηγός) of or fit for a general: ἡ -κή (sc. τέχνη)=στρατηγία II, Plat. Euthyd. 290 D, etc.; so στρ. ἔργα, Xen. Cyr. 1, 6, 12.—II. suited or fitted for command, general-like, versed in generalship, Plat. Gorg. 455 C, Xen. Cyr. 8, 4, 7:—adv. -κῶς, εὐ καὶ στρ., Ar. Av. 362: compar. -ώτερον, Polyb. 10, 32, 7.

Στράτηγιον, οὐ, τό.=στρατηγέον II, Dem. 1043, 11, Aeschin. 39, 25.—II.=στρατόπεδον, a camp, Soph. Aj. 721.

Στράτηγος, ἰδος, fem. adj., of a general, πύλαι στρ., the door or entrance of a general's tent, Soph. Aj. 49; ναὺς στρ., the admiral's ship, flag-ship, Thuc. 2, 84; cf. Andoc. 2, 31; so ἡ στρ., alone, Hdt. 8, 92.—II. as subst., fem. of sq., a female commander, Ar. Eccl. 835: from

Στράτηγος, οὐ, ὁ (στρατός, ἄνω) the leader or commander of an army, a general, very freq. from Hdt. downwards; opp. to ναύαρχος (admiral), Soph. Aj. 1232 (though at Athens the two offices were not distinct):—also, ἡ στρατηγός, Ar. Eccl. 491, 500; στρατηγὸς τοῦ πεζοῦ, Hdt. 7, 83.—II. at Athens, the title of 10 officers elected by yearly vote to command the army

anu navy, and conduct the war-drops' ment at home, first in Hdt. 6, 109,—where they are all in the field, with the Polemarch at their head; cf. πολεμαρχος, and v. Herm. Pol. Ant. 6, 152.—2. also the chief magistrates of the Achaians and some other Greek states, Polyb.—3. στρ. ὕπατος, the Roman consul, Id. 1, 52, 5; so, στρατηγός alone, 1, 7, 12, etc.; cf. ὕπατος II; στρ. ἐξαπέλεκτος, the praetor, Id. 3, 106, 6.—III. an officer with a recruiting commission.

Στρατήνη, ης, ἡ, Ion. for στρατεία, Hdt.

Στράτηλῦσις, ας, ἡ, Ion. -ίη:—an expedition, campaign, freq. in Hdt., στρ. ἐπ' Αἴγυπτον ἐποίετο 2, 1.—II. sometimes, but rarely, the army itself. as Hdt. 8, 140, 1.

Στράτηλῦσις, ὦ, f. -ήσω (στρατός, ἐλαύνω) to lead an army into the field, ἐπὶ τινα, ἐπὶ χώραν, Hdt. 3, 124, etc.; absol., 7, 108, Aesch. Ev. a. 687; στρ. ἐκέισε, Aesch. Pers. 717.—II. trans., to lead, command, c. g. d., Aesch. Pers. 717, Eur. Rhes. 276 c. dat., Id. Bacch. 52, El. 917.

Στράτηλῦσις, οὐ, ὁ, (στρατός, ἐλαύνω) a leader of an army, a general, commander, Soph. Aj. 1223, and E. ir.; στρ. νεῶν, Aesch. Eum. 637. [ῥά]

Στράτιώ, ἄς, ἡ, Ion. στρατιά—an army, squadron, Aesch. Pers. 534, Ar. Eq. 799, etc.; στρ. ναυτική, πεζή, Thuc. 6, 33, etc.:—generally, a company, band, Pind. P. 11, 75.—II. sometimes =στρατεία, an expedition, Ar. Eq. 587, Thesm. 828, 1169, Lys. 592 (where the metre requires it), Thuc. 8, 108; cf. sub στρατεία. (Not fem. from στρατός, but a lengthd. form of στρατός.) Hence

Στράτιάρχης, στράτιάρχος, ὁ,=στρατάρχης, -χος.

†Στράτις, ης, ἡ, Stratia, a city of Arcadia, Il. 2, 606: in Strabo's time in ruins, p. 388: cf. Paus. 8, 25, 12.

Στράτιος, οὐ, (στρατός) of an army or war, warlike; epith. of Jupiter, Hdt. 5, 119, Arist. Mund. 7, 3; and of Mars:—στράτιον, as adv., valiantly, Ar. Vesp. 618. [ῥά]

†Στράτιος, οὐ, ὁ, Stratius, son of Nestor and Anaxibia, Od. 3, 413, where acc. is Στράτιος.—2 an Aethian, son of Buselus, Dem. 1055, 25.—3. another, Isae. 84, 9.—Others in Paus.; etc.

Στράτιώτης, οὐ, ὁ, (στρατιά):—a citizen bound to or performing military service: then generally, one serving as a soldier, a soldier, Hdt. 4, 134, Thuc., etc.:—later, a soldier by profession, Arist. Eth. N. 3, 8, 9;—elsewh. μισθοφόρος.—II. ποτάμιος στρατιώτης, an Aegyptian water-plant, Sprengel Diosc. 1, 100; στρ. χιλιόφυλλος, our yarrow, Achillea millefolium, Ib. 101. Hence

Στράτιωτικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or belonging to soldiers, οὐκλήσεις, Plat. Rep. 415 E; σκηνή, Xen., etc.:—τὸ στρ. (sc. ὑγυρίον) the pay of the forces, Dem. 167, 16: but τὸ στρ. (sc. πλῆθος) the soldiery, Thuc. 8, 83:—τὰ στρατιωτικά (sc. ἔργα, πόματα), military affairs, Plat. Ion 540 E.—II. fit for a soldier, military, like στρατευσιμός, στρ. ἡλικία, the military age, Xen. Cyr. 6, 2, 37.—III. warlike, soldierlike, Polyb. 23, 17, 3; opp. to πολιτικός, Ib. 10, 4.

B. Adv. -κῶς, στρ. ζῆν, Isocr. 248 E; like a rude soldier, and so brutally, Polyb. 22, 21, 6:—but, στρατιωτικώτερον παρεσκευασμένοι (opp. to ἐ

νυμαχίαν) equipped rather as troops, Thuc. 2, 83.

Στρατιώτης, ἴδος, fem. of στρατιώτης.—II. as adj., στρ. ἀρωγὰ, the martial aid, Aesch. Ag. 47.—2. ἡ στρ. (sc. ναῦς), a troop-ship, transport, Thuc. 6, 43; 8, 62, Xen. etc.

Στρατοβάτης, οὐ, ὁ, (στρατός, βατ-τω) strictly, one who is in the camp, i. e. a soldier, Apollod.

†Στρατοβάτης, οὐ, ὁ, Stratobates, son of Electryon and Anaxo, Apollod. 2, 4, 5.

†Στρατοδόμος, οὐ, ὁ, Stratodemos, a Lacedaemonian, Thuc. 2, 67, v. l. Πρατόδομος.

Στρατοκῆρυξ, ὅκος, ὁ, (στρατός, κήρυξ) the herald of a camp or army, Joseph.

†Στρατοκλῆς, εἶδος, ὁ, Stratocles, a leader of the slingers from Crete in the Greek army of Cyrus, Xen. An. 4, 2, 29.—Others of this name in Isocr.; Dem.; etc.

†Στρατολά, ἡ, Stratola, fem. pr. n., Dem. 1351, 14.

†Στρατολάς, α, ὁ, Stratolas, an Elean, Xen. Hell. 7, 4, 15.

Στρατολόγῳ, ὦ, f. -ήσω, to levy an army, enlist soldiers, Plut. Mar. 9, Cat. Min. 27, etc.: and

Στρατολογία, ας, ἡ, a raising, levying an army: from

Στρατολόγος, οὐ, (στρατός, λέγω) raising, levying an army.

Στρατομάντις, εως, ὁ, (στρατός, μάντις) prophet to the army, Aesch. Ag. 122.

†Στρατονίκη, ας, ἡ, Stratonicea, a city of Caria, founded by Antiochus Soter, and named after his queen Stratonice, now Eskihissar, Strab. p. 660.—2. another city of Caria, lb.

†Στρατονίκη, ης, ἡ, Stratonice, daughter of Pleurion and Xanthippe, Apollod. 1, 7.—2. a daughter of Thespius, Id. 2, 7, 8.—3. sister of Perdiccas, wife of Seuthes of Thrace, Thuc. 2, 101.—4. wife of Antiochus Soter, Luc. de Dea Syr. 17.—Others in Ath.; etc.

†Στρατόνικος, οὐ, ὁ, Stratonicus, a citharoedus of Athens, Strab. p. 610.—Others in Ath. 782 B; etc.

Στρατοπεδάρχης, οὐ, ὁ, (στρατόπεδον, ἀρχω) a general officer, Luc. Hist. Consc. 22:—the Lat. tribunus legionis, Dion. H. 10, 36. Hence

Στρατοπεδάρχια, ας, ἡ, the office of στρατοπεδάρχης, Dion. H. ib.

Στρατοπεδεία, ας, ἡ,=στρατοπέδεις, Xen. Hell. 4, 1, 24.

Στρατοπέδευμα, ατος, τό, a camp, an army, Diod.

Στρατοπέδεις, εως, ἡ, an encamping, Xen. Cyr. 8, 5, 6, Plat. Rep. 526 D: also, the position occupied by an army, or by a fleet. Hence

Στρατοπεδευτικός, ἡ, ὄν, for an encampment, Polyb. 6, 30, 3.

Στρατοπεδεῖν, to encamp, δινοῦαι, take up a position, Xen. An. 7, 6, 24, cf. Porphy. Cyr. 4, 2, 6:—more freq. as dep. mid., στρατοπεδούμεαι, Hdt. 1, 62; 2, 141, Thuc., etc.; of a fleet, Hdt. 7, 124: from

Στρατόπεδον, οὐ, τό, (στρατός, πέδον):—strictly, the ground on which soldiers are encamped, Aesch. Theb. 79; in Hdt. 2, 154, Στρατόπεδα, as the proper name of a part of Aegypt:—hence, a camp, encampment, encamping army, Hdt. 4, 114, etc.; in both signs., Thuc. 3, 81: generally, an army, squadron, Hdt. 1, 76, etc.; also, a squadron of ships, Thuc. 1, 117, Lys. 162, 9.—2. the Greek name for the Roman legion, Polyb. 1, 16, 2, etc.

Στρατόπλωτος, οὐ, (στρατός, πλέω) transporting an army, ῥήτραι στρ., orders for sailing, Lyc. 1037.

†Στράτος, οὐ, ὁ, Stratus, a Thracian, Qu. Sm. 8, 99.—II. ἡ, a city of Acarnania on the Achelous, Thuc. 2, 80; Strab. p. 450: hence ἡ Στρατική, the territory of Stratus, Polyb. 4, 63, 10.—2. a city of Achaea, the subsequent Dyme, Strab. p. 387.

ΣΤΡΑΤΟΣ, οὐ, ὁ, an encamped army; generally, an army, host, freq. from Hom. downwards, who most freq. has ἀνὰ στρατόν, κατὰ στρ., throughout the army: στρ. ἀνδρών, a military force, Hdt. 1, 53; of a naval force, στρ. νηϊτης, ναυτικός, Thuc. 4, 85; 7, 71: in prose, as in Hdt., it is oft. omitted with ὁ πεζός, ὁ ναυτικός: v. sub vocc.—In Hom. στρατός always means the soldiery, the people, exclusive of the chiefs:—hence,—2. later, the commons, people,=λαός, δῆμος, opp. to οἱ σοφοί, Pind. P. 2, 160; cf. O. 9, 143, Aesch. Eum. 683, 762, Soph. El. 749; cf. στόλος I. 3.—3. any band or body of men, as of the Amphictyons, Pind. P. 10, 12; of the Centaurs, lb. 2, 86: metaph., ἐριβρόμον νεφέλας στρατός ἡμίλιχος, lb. 6, 11.

Στρατόφι, Ep. gen. of foreg., II. 10, 347.

Στρατόφύλαξ, ὅκος, ὁ, (στρατός, φύλαξ) a sentinel in a camp or army, Strab. [v]

Στρατός, ὦ, (στρατός) to lead to war, only found in the part. aor. 1 pass.: στρατωθέν, Aesch. Ag. 135 (ubi al. στρατευθέν)—for the Ep. impf. ἐστρατώνωτο belongs to a pres. στρατάω, cf. Butt. Ausf. Gr. § 105 Anm. 6.

†Στράττις, ἰδος, ὁ, Strattis, a tyrant of the island Chios, Hdt. 4, 138.—2. a poet of the old comedy, Meineke 2, p. 263 sqq.

Στράτιλλαξ, ὁ, Cic. ad Att. 16, 15, a comic dim., Lat. imperatorculus.

†Στράτων, υνος, ὁ, Strato, an Athenian, Ar. Ach. 122.—2. another, Id. Av. 942.—3. of the family of the Buselidae, Dem. 1064, 7.—4. a Phalorian, Id. 541, 17.—5. a king of Sidon, Ael. V. H. 7, 2.—6. a subsequent king of Sidon, Arr. An.—7. ὁ Φυσικός, a philosopher of Lampasacus, teacher of Ptolemy Philadelphus, Strab. p. 49; etc.—Others in Plut.; etc.

Στράτωνίδης, οὐ, ὁ, comic patronymic, Son of a Gyn, Ar. Ach. 596; cf. Σπουδαρχίδης.

†Στράτωνος νῆσος, ἡ, island of Strato, in Arabicus sinus, Strab. p. 770.

†Στράτανος πύργος, ὁ, tower of Strato, in Palestine, the later Caesarea, Strab. p. 758.

Στράφει, στράφηναι, part. and inf. aor. 2 pass. from στρέφω.

Στρεβλένμα, ατος, τό, as if from στρεβλέω, frowardness, LXX.; v. στρεβλός.

Στρεβλή, ης, ἡ, strictly fem. from στρεβλόω, an instrument for turning or winding, a windlass, roller, Aesch. Supp. 441, Arist. de Motu An. 7, 7, sq. i.—a screw, press, Plut. 2, 950 A:—a rack or instrument of torture, Polyb. 18, 37, 7.

Στρεβλοκάρδιος, οὐ, froward of heart.

Στρεβλόκερος, ων, with crumpled horns.

Στρεβλόπους, πουν, crook-footed.

Στρεβλόριν, ινος, (ρίς) crook-nosed.

Στρεβλός, ἡ, ὄν, (στρέφω):—twist-

ed, bowed, crookt, Ar. Thesm. 516 στρεβλὰ, tricks of wrestling, Ran. 878: of the eyes, squinting, in στραβός, A. B.: of the brows, kn wrinkled, Leon. Tar. 85.—II. metaph. like σκολιός, crooked in one's way, froward, LXX. Hence

Στρεβλότης, ητος, ἡ, a being twisted, Plut. Mar. 25: crookedness, δόξ Id. 2, 968 A.

Στρεβλόχελος, οὐ, (στρεβλός, χελος) crooked-lipped, i. e. deceitful, Nic.

Στρεβλός, ὦ, f. -ώσα, (στρεβλός, στρέβλη):—to twist or strain with windlass, ἥπλα ὀνοισι ξυλλίνοισι στρεβλοῖν, Hdt. 7, 36: also to screw up, stretch the strings of an instrument ἐπὶ τῶν κολλόπων στρεβλοῖν τὴν χορδάν, Plat. Rep. 531 B.—II. to twist or wrench a dislocated limb, with view to setting it, στρ. πόδα, Hdt. 129:—also, of wrestlers, Jac. Ph. lostr. Imag. p. 435:—pass., στρεβλοῦσθαι τοὺς ὀφθαλμοὺς, to squint.—2. stretch on the rack, etc., rack, torture, Ar. Ran. 620, Antipho 133, 17, etc. and metaph., Ar. Nub. 620:—pass. to be racked, wrunched, etc., στρεβλοῦσθαι ἐπὶ τροχῷ, Ar. Lys. 846, Plu. 875; στρεβλοῦσθαι ὅστανε, Lysias 134, 40:—Plat. also has fut. mid. στρεβλοῦσμαι in pass. signif., Re. 361 E. Hence

Στρεβλώσις, εως, ἡ, a putting to torture, Plut. 2, 1070 B.

Στρεβλώτης, ἡρος, ὁ,=στρεβλό-

της.

Στρεβλώτηριον, οὐ, τό, a rack, new of sq., Joseph.

Στρεβλώτηριος, α, οὐ, racking, to turing.

Στρεβλώτης, οὐ, ὁ, (στρεβλός) 3) a torturer, executioner: also=στρεβλώτηριον.

Στρέμια, ατος, τό, (στρέφω) the which is twisted or wound.—II. a wreath, strain, sprain, ῥήγμα ἡ στρέμια, Dem. 24, 6; 156, 1.

Στρέπυλλος, η, οὐ, (στρέφω, α γλη) whirling-bright, ὁρμη Νεφέλω comico-dithyrambic epith., Ar. Nu. 335.

Στρεπτήρ, ἡρος, ὁ, (στρέφω)=στρέφης, Anth. P. 5, 294.

Στρεπτινῶ, adv. (στρέφω) a gain in which a piece of money being laid down, was to be struck by another piece so as to be made to turn over, Poll. 9, 117.

Στρεπτός, ἡ, ὄν, also ὄς, ὄν, ver. adj. from στρέφω, easily bent or twisted, pliant: Στρεπτός χιτών, in lb. 113; 21, 31, was (acc. to Aristarch.) a shirt of chain-armor or mail, Λαλῶν ἀμυδία, elsewhere. ἀλυσίδων χ.; or, one covered with scales, elsewhere. λεπιδωτός χ.: στροπταὶ λίγα pliant withs, Eur. Cycl. 225.—2.

στρεπτός, also in full str. κύκλος, collar of twisted or linked metal, Lat. torques, esp. among barbarous nations στρ. περιανχένιος, Hdt. 3, 20; 9, 8, cf. Plat. Rep. 553 C, Xen. Cyr. 1, 2, etc.—3. of pastry, a twist, crackling, Dem. 314, 1, cf. Hippol. ar. Ath. 133 D.—II. metaph., to be bent or turned στροπτοὶ καὶ θεοὶ αὐτοί, the gods themselves may be turned, Il. 9, 49: στρ. φρένας, Il. 15, 203; στρ. γλῶσσαι, a glib, pliant tongue, Il. 20, 24.—III. bent, curved, στρ. σιδήρος, of pick-axe, Eur. H. F. 946.

Στρεπτοφόρος, οὐ, (στρεπτός I. φέρω) wearing a collar or necklace, Lat. torquatus, Hdt. 8, 113.

Στρεπυγών, ὄνος, ἡ, distress, suffering, Nic. Al. 313.

Στρεπύουαι, (στράγγω, στραγγί-

στραγγέομαι as pass.; strictly, to *queezed or pressed out in drops*; e.g., to be gradually drained of one's strength, grow weary, weary one's self, *ἐνδύεσθαι ἐν ἀνῷ ὀπίσθητι, ἐν νήρῳ*, Il. 15, 512, Od. 12, 351; *καυαίτοισι*, to be worn out by toils, Rh. 4, 384; *νόσση στρ.*, Call. Cer. later, generally, to be distressed, suffer distress, pain, etc., Nic. Al. (No act. *στρένω* seems to occur the usu. assumed mid. signf., *turn one's self about*, i. e. to hesitate, etc., like *στραγγέομαι*, is also

στρεφιδινέω, ᾧ, f. -ήσω, (*στρέφω*, ᾧ) :—to spin or whirl something about; hence, in pass., to spin round round, ὅσση ὀϊ στρεφιδίνεθον (for *στρεφν*), his eyes went round, of one eyed by a blow on the nape of the neck, Il. 16, 792.—II. intr. in act., to whirl round, Q. Sm. 13, 6. Also *φωδινέω*.

στρέφος, εὖς, τό, (*στρέφω*)=*στρέμ-*
στρέφος, τό, = *στέρφος*, q. v. *στρέφω*, ᾧ=*σπερφώω*.

στρέφω, ᾧ=*σπερφώω*.
ΠΡΕΦΩ, f. -ψω : aor. I *ἐστρεψα*, pf. *στρέψασκον*, Il. 18, 546; pf. *στρέψα*, cf. Theognet. ap. Anth. 104; ob. Phryn. 578: pf. pass. *ἐστραμ-*
aor. I pass. *ἐστρέφθην*, oft. in
pass., but only in part.; Ion. and
ἐστρέφθην, Theocr. 7, 132;—a
never found in Ep.; and in Att.
pass. *ἐστράφην* prevailed.
2 uses pres., impf., but most
aor. I act., and pres., impf., fut.,
sp. aor. I pass. No pres. *στρά-*
ems to be in use.

twist, turn, ᾧψ δὲ θεοὶ οἶνον
aor., Od. 4, 520; *ἔπινον στρ.*,
to guide horses, Il. 8, 168, Od.
25; so, *στρ. πηδάλιον*, Pind.
; *σάκος*, Soph. Aj. 575:—*στρ.*
in *πρόξ.*, Aesch. P. 707; *ἐν-*
σπινὰ πονηρά πρόματτα, Ar. Nub.
to wheel soldiers round, Xen.
I, 9.—II. to turn about, ἄνω καὶ
κάτω, to turn upside down, Aesch.
651; so, *κάτω στρ.*, Soph. Ant.
ἄνω κάτω στρ., Dem. 544, 2;
στρέφειν alone, to overturn, upset,
P. 1166, Meleg. 21: hence,
age, alter, Eur. Med. 416, Plat.
II. to twist a rope, Xen. An. 4,
to torture, torment, *στρέφει* με
τὴν γαστέρα, Antiph. Omph. 2,
N. A. 2, 44: v. sub *στροφός*.
στροφέω.—IV. to twist threads, i. e.
uc.—V. as a technical term of
ers, to twist the adversary back:
ἐρίδα στρέφειν, Pind. N. 4,
f. ἄσπερτρέφω.—VI. metaph.,
φρεσίν, to turn a thing over in
mind, Lat. *consilium animo vol-*
so, absol., τί στρέφω τάδε;
ec. 705; cf. Ael. N. A. 10, 48,
to turn from the right course, di-
bezzle money, Lys. 905, 4.

pass. and mid., to twist or turn
lf, to turn round or about, turn
ro, Hom.; *ἐνθα καὶ ἐνθα στρέ-*
of one tossing in bed, Il. 24,
urn to or from an object, acc.
prep. which follows, as, *ἐμελ-*
πρεσθ' ἐκ χώρης, Il. 6, 516;
also absol., to turn back, Il. 15,
oph. O. C. 1648, etc.; to turn
g, Xen. An. 3, 5, 1, etc.;—and
heavenly bodies, to revolve, cir-
c. Tim. 40 B, etc.—2. metaph.,
about, like a wrestler trying to
his adversary; and so, in ar-
g., to twist and turn, shuffle, τί
στρέφει; Ar. Ach. 385; τί

ὅττα ἔχων στρέφει; Plat. Phaedr.
236 E, etc.; *πῶσας στροφὰς στρέ-*
φεσθαι, to twist every way, Id. Rep.
405 C; cf. Euthyd. 302 B, *στροφῇ* I.
2.—3. to turn and change, *κἂν σοῦ*
στροφῇ θυμός, Soph. Tr. 1134: c.
gen. causae, τοῦ δὲ σοῦ ψόφου οὐκ
ἐν στροφῇ, I would not turn for any
noise of thine, Id. Aj. 1117; cf. *ἐπι-*
στρέφομαι.—II. to attach one's self, stick
close, *ὡλεμέως στρέφθεις*, Od. 9, 435;
16, 352;—then simply, like Lat. *ver-*
sari, to be always engaged, *ἐν τινι*,
Plat. Theaet. 194 B; and of things,
to be rife, *ταῦτα μὲν ἐν δῆμῳ στρέφε-*
ται κακῶ, Solon 15, 23.—III. of limbs,
to be twisted, dislocated, Hdt. 3, 129,
Plat. Legg. 789 E.

C. strictly in mid. signf., to turn
about with one's self, take back, Soph.
O. C. 1416.

D. intr. in act., like pass., to turn
about, Il. 18, 544, 546; where, how-
ever, *ζεύγεα* may be supplied from
v. 543; as may *οἷς* in Od. 10, 528:
of soldiers, to wheel about, Xen. An.
4, 3, 26, and 32: of the sun, to revolve,
Soph. Fr. 771, cf. Eur. Ion 1154.

(*στρέφω* is orig. the same word
with *τρέπω*: hence *στροφή*, *στρε-*
βλός, *στροφός*, *στροφός*, *στρομ-*
βέω.)

Στρέφωσις, ἡ, (*στρέφω*)=*στέρφω-*
σις.

†*Στρέψα*, ης, ἡ, *Strepsa*, a place in
Macedonia on the Thracian borders,
Aeschin. 31, 38.

Στρέψασκον, Ep. for *ἐστρεψαν*,
aor. I from *στρέφω*, Il. 18, 546.

Στρεψαῖχην, ενος, ὁ, ἡ, (*στρέφω*,
αἰχῇ) with twisted neck, *κῶων*, The-
opomp. (Com.) Strat. 1.

†*Στρεψιάδης*, ου, ὁ, *Strepsiades*, a
victor in the Isthmian games, cele-
brated in song by Pind. I. 7.—2. one
of the characters in the Clouds of
Aristophanes, formed from *στρέφω*,
with comic allusion to *στροφονδίκη*;
with irreg. voc. *Στρεψιάδες*, 1206.

Στρεψιμαλλος, ου, (*στρέφω*, *μαλ-*
λός) with curly wool, *οἷς*:—metaph.,
using distorted phrases, of Euripides,
prob. I. Ar. Fr. 542.

Στρεψιμέλος, ου, changing simple
airs, v. l. for *foreg*.

Στρεφνέω, εως, ἡ, a turning, twisting;
like *στροφή*.

Στρεψονδίκη, ᾧ, f. -ήσω, (*στρέφω*,
δίκη) to twist or pervert the right, Ar.
Nub. 434. Hence

Στρεψονδικοπᾶνωρυγία, ας, ἡ, (*πα-*
νωρυγία) cunning in the perversion of
justice, Ar. Av. 1468.

Στρεψονδινέω,=*στρεφιδινέω*, sup.
Στρηνῆς, ἐς, also *στηνρός*, ἡ, ὄν,
strong, hard, rough, harsh, esp. of
sounds, like *τραχύς*, ὀξύς; hence,
στηνρὲς βρέμει ἀκτῇ, Ap. Rh. 2, 323;
so, *στηνρὲς φωνεῖσα θάλασσα*, Anth.
P. 7, 287; *στηνρὲς θέγγεσθαι*, of
the trumpet, Id. 6, 350: cf. *στηνρῶ-*
ζω, Lat. *strenuus*.

Στηννίω, ᾧ, f. -άσω, (*στηνρός*):
—to be over-strong; hence, to wax
wanton, a word of the new comedy
for *τρῶφω*, Antiph. Didym. 1 (ubi v.
Meineke), Sophil. Philarch. 1, 3, Di-
phil. Incert. 48; cf. Phryn. 381.—II.
to exult over, Lob. l. c.

Στηνρός, ἡ, ὄν,=*στηννός*, q. v.
Στηνρός, ου, ὁ, and *στηνρός*, εως,
τό, (*στηννός*)=*power*, strength, Anth.
P. 7, 686; hence, haughtiness, like
ὕβρις, LXX.: c. gen., eager desire for
any thing, *μύρον*, Lyc. 438.

Στηνρῶωνος, ου, (*στηνρός*, *φωνή*)
rough-voiced, Callias Incert. 5.

Στηνρῶζω, (*στηννός*) to cry strongly

or, *ughly*, strictly of elephants: a.
written *στηνρῶζω*.

Στριβιλίκις, comic word, οὐδ' ἂν
στριβιλίκις, not the very least, not a
fraction, Ar. Ach. 1035. (Cf. sq.)

Στρίβος, ὁ, a weak, feeble voice, the
root of *στριβιλίκις*, acc. to Schol.
Ar. Ach. 1035; though he expressly
distinguishes it from a bird's voice,
λίκις. (Akin to *σφίζω*.)

Στριγμός, ου, ὁ,=*τριγμός*.

Στρίγξ, ἡ, gen. *στριγγός*, (*στρίξ*,
τρίξ):—a night-bird, so called from
its shrieking cry, Lat. *strix*.—II. a
row, line, cf. **στίξ*, *στίχος*, Lat. *triga*
a four *στλίξ* is quoted in Cramer's
Anecd.

ΣΤΡΙΨΩ, collat. form of *τρίξω*
seldom, if ever, used: hence *στρίγξ*
στριγμός, *στρίβος*, Lat. *strideo*.—II
collat. form of *στράγγω*, hence Lat
stringo.

Στριπνός, ἡ, ὄν, like *στιφρός*, *στρυ-*
φνός (q. fortasse legend.), firm, hard
solid, Plut. 2, 642 E.

Στριπνός, ου, ὁ, hard, sinewy flesh
LXX.

Στροβελολβλέφαρος, *στροβелоκε-*
μάω,=*στροβιλ-*

στροβελός, ἡ, ὄν,=*στροβιλό*
στροβίλος, *στροβίλος*.

Στροβένς, εως, ὁ, an instrument for
stirring, used by fullers.

Στροβέω, ᾧ, f. -ήσω, (*στροβός*):—
to spin a top, to make to spin or whirl
πάντα τρόπον σαυτὸν *στροβέει*, Ar.
Nub. 700, (hence, seemingly intr.
στροβέει (sc. *σαυτὸν*), Ar. Eq. 386
Vesp. 1528):—to make giddy, *τίνες* σι
δόξαι στροβουσι, Aesch. Cho. 1052
to distract, distress, νόσος *ἐστρόβησε*
τῇν Ῥώμην, Plut. Num. 13.—Pass.,
to be spun about, wheel round and round,
οἰσίν τε χεῖμαῖσι *στροβούμεθα*,
Aesch. Cho. 203; with fut. mid., Ar.
Ran. 817: to be distracted, *νύκτωρ*
καὶ μεθ' ἡμέραν, Polyb. 24, 8, 13.—
Cf. *στρομβέω*, -ώω.

Στροβηντός, ἡ, ὄν, whirled round or
about, Luc. Tragor. 12.

Στροβιλία, ἡ,=*στροβίλος* 5.

Στροβιλίω, ᾧ, f. -ήσω,=*στροβι-*
λίω.

Στροβιλεῶν, ὠνος, ὁ, (*στροβίλος* 6)
a forest of pines or firs, Lat. *pinetum*.

Στροβιλίη, ης, ἡ, a plug of lint twist-
ed into an oval shape like a pine-cone,
Hipp.; cf. Foës. Oecon. [i]

Στροβιλίζω, (*στροβίλος*) to twist
about, ἀχνέα, Anth. P. 6, 94.

Στροβίλινος, ἡ, ου, (*στροβίλος* 6)
of or like a pine-cone, Diosc. [βί]

Στροβίλιον, ου, τό, dim. of *στρο-*
βίλος, a small pine-cone, or small pine
tree, Diosc.—II. a cone-shaped ear-
ring. [βί]

Στροβιλίτης οἶνος, ὁ, wine fla-
voured with pine-cones, Diosc. 5, 44.

Στροβιολβλέφαρος, ου,=*ἐλικο-*
βλέφαρος, Orph. Litt. 666; Herm.
metri grat. *στροβιολβλέφαρος*, sed
v. *στροβίλος* fin.

Στροβιλοειδής, ἐς, like a *στροβι-*
λος, conical, Theophr. [hair]

Στροβιλοκομία, ᾧ, to have curly

Στροβίλος, ου, ὁ, (*στροφός*, *στρο-*
βέω, *στροφώ*)—any thing twisted up

στροβίλος ἑμὲ ἀκανθαν εἰλίσας οἰ-
ας, of the hedgehog, Ion ap. Att.

91 E.—or, one which turns round, spins
hence.—2. a top, Plat. Rep. 436 D.—

3. a whirlpool: a whirlwind, which spins
upwards, Arist. Mund. 4, 16; cf. Luc.

Tim. 19.—4. a twist or turn in music
Pherecr. Cher. 1, 14, Plat. (Com.)

Incert. 57.—5. a whirling dance, *τῇ*
rouette, Καρκίνου *στροβίλοι*, Ar. Pac

εβ4, cf. Vespi. 1502.—6.=κῶνος, the cone of the fir or pine, fir-apple, pine-cone, Lat. *nux pinea*, Theophr., cf. Schneid. in Indice, Lob. Phryn. 397: also of the tree itself, a fir, pine, Plut. 2, 648 D.—7. a cone-shaped earring, like κῶνος.—II. as adj., στροβίλος, ὅ, ὀν, whirling, Anth. P. 15, 25. [I regularly, as in ll. cc.; but ζ, in signf. I. 6, Anth. P. 6, 232.] Hence

Στροβιλόω, ὤ, to turn about, keep going, τὴν γλῶσσαν, Plut. 2, 235 E. Στροβιλόδης, ἐς, contr. for στροβιλοειδής, Plut. Sull. 17.

Στρόβος, ον, ὁ, also στροιβός and σρόμβος, (σπρέφω)—like σπρόφος, a top.—II. a making to spin, a whirling round; ποιμένος κακοῦ σπρόβω, i. e. by a whirlwind, Aesch. Ag. 657.—Cf. σπρόφος I. 1.

Στρογγυλαίνω, (στρογγύλος) to round off, Plut. 2, 894 A.

Στρογγυλεῖναι, ατος, τό, a round body. [v]

Στρογγυλεύω,=στρογγυλαίνω. †Στρογγύλη, ης, ἡ, Strongyle, one of the Aeolian islands near Sicily, now Stromboli, Thuc. 3, 58; Strab. p. 276.

Στρογγυλίζω, v. 1, for sq. in Dion. H.

†Στρογγυλίαν, ἡνος, ὁ, Strongyliion, a statuary, Paus. 1, 40, 3.

Στρογγύλλω, (from στρογγύλος, as στωμύλλω from στωμύλος) to round off, make round, Leon. Tar. 78, 8, Dion. H. Comp. 14.

Στρογγύλμα, ατος, τό,=στρογγυλεῖναι.

Στρογγυλόγλυφος, ον, cut round.

Στρογγυλοειδής, ον, (στρογγύλος, δινέω) turned into a round shape, unaded, Archestr. ap. Ath. 112 A. [v]

Στρογγυλοειδής, ἐς, somewhat round. Adv.—ως.

Στρογγυλόκανλος, ον, (στρογγύλος, καννός) with a round stalk, Diosc.

Στρογγυλόλοβος, ον, with a round prod or shell.

Στρογγυλοναύτης, ον, ὁ, (ναύτης) sailing in a merchant ship, Ar. Fr. 685; cf. στρογγύλος.

Στρογγυλόμααι, (στρογγύλος) as pass., to have an impression or conception of roundness, Plut. 2, 1121 A.

Στρογγυλόπλευρος, ον, (στρογγύλος, πλευρά) round-sided, of an eel, Strattis Phil. 1.

Στρογγυλόπρῶς, ον, (στρογγύλος, πρόσωπον) with a round face, Arist. H. A. 1, 16, 4, Physiogn. 3, 5.

Στρογγύλος, η, ον, (σπράγγω):—round, Hdt. 2, 92, Ar. Nub. 751, 1127, Plat., etc.:—spherical, opp. to πλατός, Plat. Phaed. 97 D; or, circular, opp. to εἰθύς, Pl. Meno 74 D:—στρογγύλη ναῦς=γαῦλος, ὀκλύς, a merchant-ship, from its round, roomy shape, as opp. to the long narrow ship-of-war (μακρά ναῦς), Hdt. 1, 163, Thuc. 2, 97; στρ. ἱστία, full, swelling sails, App.—II. metaph. of words and expressions, well-rounded, neat, pithy, close, terse, στρ. ῥήματα, Ar. Ach. 686; so, στρ. ὀνόματα ἀποτεορνεύται, Plat. Phaedr. 234 E; στρ. λέξεις, etc.; also, τὸ στρ. στόματος, neatness, terseness of expression, Ar. Fr. 397; στρογγύλος ἐκέρειν, like συστρέφειν, to express neatly and cleverly, cf. Lat. *verba* or *oratio pressa*, Cic. de Or. 2, 23, Brut. 55, cf. Schneid. Theophr. T. 3, p. 63; so in Germ. *gedrungen*: hence also, στρογγύλος βίον, i. e. to live closely, i. e. simply, Plut. 2, 157 B. Hence

Στρογγυλότης, ητος, ἡ, roundness, Plat. Meno 74 B.

Στρογγύλωμα, ατος, τό,=στρογγύλεμα, LXX. [v]

Στρογγύλωσις, ἡ, a rounding, Hipp.

[v]

Στροιβάω, and στροιβέω, ὤ, f.—ήσω,=στροβέω: from

Στροιβός, ὁ,=σπρόβος, σπρόμβος, ap. Hesyech.

†Στροίβος, ον, ὁ, Stroeus, an Athenian, father of Leocrates, Thuc. 1, 105.

Στρομβεῖον, ον, τό, da: from σπρόμβος, Nic. Th. 629.

Στρομβέω, ὤ, f.—ήσω,=στροβέω. Hence

Στρομβηδόν, adv., like a top, whirling, Anth. Plan. 300.

Στρομβίον, ον, τό, dim. from σπρόμβος.

†Στρομβιχίδης, ον, ὁ, Strombichides, father of Diotimus, Thuc. 1, 45; vulg., Στρομβίχιος, as also in Strab. p. 47.—2. son of Diotimus, a naval officer, Thuc. 8, 15; Xen. Hell. 6, 3, 2.

Στρομβοειδής, ἐς, (εἶδος) like a σπρόμβος, a top, cone, etc.

Σπρόμβος, ον, ὁ, (σπρέφω):—like σπρόβος, στροιβός, σπρόφος, σπρόβιλος, a body rounded or spun round: hence,—1. a top, ll. 14, 413.—2. a snail-shell, Arist. H. A. 1, 11, 1, Theocr. 9, 25:—also, the snail, Arist. H. A. 5, 15, 22, cf. 4, 4, 35.—3. a whirlwind, usu. στροφάλιγξ, Aesch. Pr. 1085.—4. a pine-cone, elsewh. σπρόβιλος, κῶνος, Nic. Th. 884.—5. a spindle, Lyc. 585. Hence

Στρομβόω, ὤ, like στροβέω, to turn round, spin about.—II. to make into a σπρόμβος.

Στρομβώδης, ἐς, contr. for στρομβοειδής: τὰ στρ., animals of the snail kind, Arist. H. A. 4, 4, 2, sq.

Στρονθάριον, ον, τό, dim. from στρονθός, Eubul. Incert. 14. [v]

†Στρονθας, ὁ, Struthas, a Persian, Xen. Hell. 4, 8, 17.

Στρονθείος, α, ον, of or like a στρονθός.—II. μῆλον στρ.,=στρονθιον III, Anth. P. 6, 252.

†Στρονθίας, ον, ὁ, Struthias, a parasite often named in comedy, Luc. Fig. 19.

Στρονθίζω, to chirp like a στρονθός, to twitter, chatter, Ar. Fr. 717.—II. to clean with the herb στρονθιον, Diosc.

Στρονθιον, ον, τό, dim. from στρονθος, Anaxandr. Anter. 1.—II. τὸ στρ. (sc. ριζιον), soap-wort, used for cleaning wool, Theophr.: a chaplet of this flower, Eubul. Steph. 2 (with a play on στρονθός IV), Theophr., etc.—III. (sub. μῆλον), also στρονθειον, a kind of quince, Theophr.

Στρονθιος, α, ον,=στρονθείος.

Στρονθιον, ὄνος, ὁ,=θοκάμλος.

†Στρονθοβάλανι, ον, οί, (στρονθός, βάλανος) the Struthobalani, name of a people in Luc. Ver. H. 1, 13.

Στρονθοκάμηλος, ὁ, ἄλθῃ, (στρονθός, κάμηλος) an ostrich, from its camel-like neck, *struthiocamelus* in Plin. 10, 1, 1. [v]

Στρονθοκεφάλος, ον, (στρονθός, κεφαλή) with the head of a στρονθός: with a sharp-pointed head, Plut. 2, 520 C.

Στρονθοπούς, πονι, with sparrow's or ostrich's feet.

ΣΤΡΟΥΘΟΣ, οὔ, ὁ, also ἡ, any small bird; esp., of the sparrow kind, a sparrow, ll. 2, 311, sq. in fem.; in masc., Hdt. 1, 159: generally, a bird, even of an eagle, Aesch. Ag. 145; cf. Ar. Vesp. 207, Av. 578.—II. ὁ μέγας στρ., the large bird, i. e. the ostrich, Xen. An. 1, 5, 2; also called στρονθοὶ κατάγαιοι (i. e. birds that run, do

not fly); later also στροιβοὶ χερσὶν, Wees. Hdt. 4, 175, 192, Sch. Xen. An. 1, 5, 2; also simply ὁ στρ., ὁ, like στρονθοκάμηλος, Ar. 1106, Av. 875.—III. ἡ στρ., a πλ. στρονθιον II.—IV. ὁ στρ., a leech, lecher, as in Juvenal, *passer* στρονθιον II.

†Στρονθοῦς, οὔντος, ὁ, Struthion, promontory near Mases in Asia, Paus. 2, 36, 3.

Στρονθοφάγος, ον, (στρονθον γεῖν) feeding on birds, Strab.

Στρονθωτός, ἡ, ὄν, as if στρονθῶ, painted or embroidered birds, Sophron ap. Ath. 48 C.

†Στρονχάτες, ον, οἱ, the Struchaei, a people of Media, Hdt. 1, 101.

†Στροφάδες, ον, αἱ, νήσοι, v. φάς II.

Στροφαῖος, α, ον, (στροφή), cunning.—II. ὁ στροφαῖος (στρ. II), epith. of Mercury, standard-bearer at the door-hinges, Ar. 1153, with a play upon signf. Schol.

†Στροφάκος, ον, ὁ, Strophakos, Thessalian, Thuc. 4, 78.

Στροφάλιγξ, ἡ, γιγξ, (στροφαλίξω)—a whirl, eddy, στρ. νηξ, ll. 16, 775, Od. 24, 39, cure, bend, Dion. P. 162, 584: star's orbit, Arat. 43.—III. any of a round shape, e. g. a chess-piece, Th. 697.—IV. a thing to turn round, axle, etc.

Στροφάλιξ, a lengthd. for σπρέφω, ἡλάκατα στρ., to turn spindle, i. e. to spin, Od. 18, 31, Anth. P. 6, 218.

Σπρόβιλος, ον, ὁ, a top.—II. a handle on a catapult.

Στροφάς, ὀδός, ὁ, ἡ, (στροφάω) turning round, whirling, circling of the constellations, ἄρκτου ὀδός κέλευθοι, the Bear's circling, Soph. Tr. 131, cf. Dion. P. 1, 4, 2, ἄελλα στρ., a whirlwind, Orph. 675:—of cranes on their return, 1032.—II. αἱ Στροφάδες (sc. τὰς Drifting Isles, a group not far from Zacynthus, supposed to have once floated, cf. Thuc. 2, 11, 1, called Πλωταί, Ar. Rh. 1, 1, 1, sq.; another deriv. is given for turning (σπρέφω) back here, sons of Boreas for the pursuit of the Harpies, Apollod. 1, 9, 2, Σποράδες, Κυκλάδες.

Στροφεῖον, ον, τό, (στροφάω) twisted noose, cord, Xen. Cy. II. an instrument for turning any with, esp. in the theatre, a machine which an actor disappeared from audience, Poll. 4, 132.—2. a windlass on which a cable runs, Navig. 5.

Στροφεύς, ὤς, ὁ, (σπρέφω), bre of the neck or spine.—II. the in which the door moves (cf. φεῖς), Ar. Thesm. 487, Polyb. 5, Luc.

Στροφέω,=σπρέφω, esp. to στρόφος (signf. II), Ar. Pac. 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

side of the ὀρχήστρα : hence also strain sung during this evolution ; trope, to which the ἀντιστροφή vers.

στρόφιγγες, ἑς, like a στρόφιγγς, h. Vett.

στρόφιγγς, ἡ, Plat. and Plut. stand : (στρέφω) —like στρόφειν, pivot, axle, pin, etc., on which a turns, Eur. Phoen. 1126.—2. στρόφιγγες were pivots sunk in socket, scarpī cardinales, at top and bottom of a door, and which there served as hinges : they were made from the λωτός, πύξος or πρίν, whereas the στρόφειν, made from στρέφα, was the socket in which στρόφιγγς turned, Theophr. H. Pl. 4, sq., cf. Vitruv. 4, 6, Plut. Rom.—hence, the vertebrae, as the pivots which the body moves, Pherecr. fr. 71 B, Plat. Tim. 74 A, B.—στρόφιγγς, of a well-hung tongue, Ar. 892.

στρόφίη, ἡς, ἡ, Strophia, a fountain Thebes, Call. Del. 76.

στρόφικος, ἡ, ὄν, (στρόφῃ) —fit for turning about ; —cf. sub λισσική.—II. (στρόφῃ II) strophic, consisting of a strophe.

στρόφιον, ον, τό, dim. from στρόφα band worn by women round the breast, or (more usu.) round the breast, Mys. 931, Thesm. 139, 255, Fr. cf. στρόφος I. 1.—II. a head-band by priests, Plut. Arat. 53, cf. L. 8, 73.

στρόφιος, ον, ὁ, Strophius, father Camandrius, Il. 5, 49.—2. son of Phocis, father of Pyrrhus, Pind. P. 11, 53 ; Eur. I. T. 60 : Mus. 2, 16, 7, also a son of Pylades and Electra.

στρόφῃς, ἡς, ὁ, (στρέφω) a twisting, lying, Ar. Nub. 450 ; cf. στρέφω I. 2.

στρόφῃς, ἡς, ὁ, (στρέφω) a twisting, lying, Ar. Nub. 450 ; cf. στρέφω I. 2.

στρόφῃς, ἡς, ὁ, (στρέφω) a twisting, lying, Ar. Nub. 450 ; cf. στρέφω I. 2.

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στρόφῃς, ἡς, ὁ, (στρέφω) a twisting, lying, Ar. Nub. 450 ; cf. στρέφω I. 2.

στρόφῃς, ἡς, ὁ, (στρέφω) a twisting, lying, Ar. Nub. 450 ; cf. στρέφω I. 2.

στρόφῃς, ἡς, ὁ, (στρέφω) a twisting, lying, Ar. Nub. 450 ; cf. στρέφω I. 2.

κόλπος, the Strymonicus sinus, a gulf on the coast of Macedonia, Strab.

†στρμόνιος, α, ον, of or relating to the Strymon, Strymonian, and so Thracian, ὁ στρ. πῶλος, of Rhesus, Eur. Rhes. 386 ; ἡ στρ. Ἀμφίπολις, Anth. P. 7, 485.

†στρμών, ὄνος, ὁ, the Strymon, a large river of Thrace, which empties into the Aegean, now Karasou, Hes. Th. 339 ; Hdt. ; etc.—The river-god was the father of Rhesus, Eur. Rhes. 351, sqq.

στρυνύω, v. στρυνύω.

στρυνός, ὄν, (στρύνω) —strictly, of a taste which draws up the mouth, rough, harsh, astringent, Plat. Tim. 65 D, Xen. Hier. 1, 22.—II. metaph. of temper, manner, etc., harsh, austere, στρ. ἥθος, Ar. Vesp. 877 ; cf. Xen. Cyr. 2, 2, 11.—III.—στρινός (q. v.), stiff, Opp. C. 1, 411 ; cf. Jac. Philostr. Imag. p. 263. [Acc. to Draco, p. 83, 2, v. by nature, as appears also by its deriv. from στύφω.] Hence

στρυνότης, ἡς, ὁ, a sour, harsh taste, sourness, Arist. Categ. 8, 8, Probl. 1, 42, 4.—II. metaph. sourness, ill-temper, Dion. H.

στρυνόω, ὦ, (στρυνός) to make sour or harsh : generally, = στύφω, Plut. 2, 624 E.

στρύνχη, ἡς, ἡ, = στρύνχος, dub. in Diosc.

στρύνχον, ον, τό, = sq., Nic. Th. 878.

στρύνχος, ον, ὁ, also ἡ, nightshade, solanum, a family of plants of which the ancients knew three or four species, some poisonous, one bearing an eatable berry of an acid, vinous flavour, Theophr., and Diosc. 4, 71—4 : cf. στρύνχος.

στρώμα, ατος, τό, (στρώννυμι) : —any thing spread or laid out for resting, lying, sitting upon, a mattress, bed, Theogn. 1193 : esp., in plur., the mattress and bed-clothes, bedding, Lat. vestis stragula, freq. in Ar., as Ach. 1090, Nub. 37, 1069, Comic. ap. Ath. 48 B, sq., Plat., etc. ; στρώματα αἰρεσθαι, Ar. Ran. 596 ; στρ. ὑποσπᾶν, to pull the bed from under one, Dem. 762, 4 ; περισπᾶν, Luc. Asin. 38.—2. in plur. also = στρωματεῖς, v. sq. 2.—3. in plur. also piles for building bridges on, Lat. sublicae, Polyae.

στρωμάτιος, ἡς, ὁ, the coverlet of a bed, first in the New Comedy, Antiph. Ἀποκαρπ. 1, Alex., etc. : also = στρωματόδεσμος, cf. Lob. Phryn. 401.—2. in plur. στρωματεῖς, patch-work (such as these coverlets were often made of) —the name of a miscellaneous work by Clemens Alex. — II. a flat fish marked with divers colours.

στρωμάτιω, f. -ισω, (στρώμα) = στρώννυμι.

στρωματίτης, ον, ὁ, ξρανός στρ., a picnic at which the host found the στρώματα.

στρωματόδεσμος, ον, τό ; and in Ar. Fr. 249, -δεσμος, ον, ὁ : —a leathern or linen sack in which slaves had to put the bed-clothes (στρώματα), and tie them up therein (συνδῆσαι μάντι, σνακενᾶσθαι), Ar. I. c., Plat. Theaet. 175 E, Xen. An. 5, 4, 13.

στρωματόθηκη, ἡς, ἡ, a pack-saddle. στρωματοφόρος, ὦ, to spoil carpets, etc., cf. σωματοφθ.

στρωματόφύλαξ, ἄκος, ὁ, ἡ, (στρώμα, φύλαξ) one who has the care of the bedding, table-cloths, etc., Plut. [v]

στρωμνή, ἡς, ἡ, a bed spread or prepared ; generally, a bed, couch, Pind. P. 1, 54, etc., and Att., as Aesch. Cho. 671, Thuc. 8, 8 ; a mattress, bedding,

Xen. Mem. 2, 1, 30 : —στρ. ὄφειτος of the golden fleece, Pind. P. 4, 410.

στρώννυμι, and -ννω, f. στρώσω formed metaplast. from στρόννυμι στρεννύμι, q. v. Hence

στρώσις, εως, ἡ, a spreading, covering, Ath. 48 D.

στρωτήρ, ἥρος, ὁ, (στρώννυμι) = στρώτης.—II. in plur., the rafters laid upon the bearing beam, Ar. Fr. 54 (where allusion is made to the proverb in A. B. respecting a drunken man, ὅταν μὴ δύνῃται τις τοῦ στρωτήρας ἡ τὰς δοκοὺς ἀριθμεῖν), Polyb. 5, 89, 6 : cf. Bockh Inscr. 1, p. 281.—2. the laths nailed across the rafters Philo.

στρωτηρίδιον, ον, τό, dim. from foregoing.

στρώτης, ον, ὁ, (στρώννυμι) : —like στρωτήρ, one that spreads, esp. one that gets ready the beds and dinner couches, Lat. strator, Ath. 48 D, Plut. Pelop. 30.

στρωτός, ἡ, ὄν, (στρώννυμι) spread, laid, covered, Lat. stratus, λέχος, Hes. Th. 798, Eur. Or. 313 ; στρωτὰ φάρη, Soph. Tr. 916.

στρωφάω, ὦ, poet. and Ion. freq. of στρέφω, as τραφάω for τρέφω : —to turn constantly, στρ. ἡλάκατα, to turn the spindle of wool, i. e. spin, Od. 6, 53, 306, etc. : —pass., στρωφᾶσθαι, to turn one's self about, keep turning, Il. 13, 557 ; 20, 422 : hence, like Lat. versari in loco, to keep in a place, abide, tarry, live there, Il. 9, 463, Hdt. 2, 85, and Hipp. (where it is wrongly written στροφάσμαι) : usu. στρωφᾶσθαι ἐν χώρῳ, Aesch. Ag. 1224, cf. Eur. Alc. 1052 ; but in pregnant signif., στρ. ἐπὶ πόλει, to visit cities and abide there, Hes. Op. 526.—II. intr., στρωφᾶν for στρωφᾶσθαι, Ap. Rh. 3, 893.

†στρυβέρρα, ας, ἡ, a city of Macedonia, Polyb. 28, 8, 8, in Liv. Stuber.

στῦγάνος, ἡ, ὄν, (στυνέω) the primary form of στυγνός.

στῦγάνωρ, ορος, ὁ, ἡ, (στυνέω ὡν) hating the man or the male sex, Aesch. Pr. 724. [α]

στῦγερός, α, ὄν, (στυνέω) : —hated, abominated ; hateful, abominable ; freq. in Hom., Hes., and Trag., both of persons and things ; στρ. Ἀιόης, Il. 8, 368 ; δαίμον, πόλεμος, γάμος, πένθος, etc., Od. 5, 396, Il. 4, 240, etc. ; so, μοῖρα, Eum., Aesch. Pers. 909, Theb. 335, Eum. 308, cf. Herm. Soph. Phil. 166 : —c. dat., filled with hate to any one, στυγερὸς δέ οἱ ἐπ' ἔλετο θυμῷ, he was his enemy in heart, Il. 14, 158. Adv. -ρως, Od. 23, 23, etc.—Poet word. Hence

στῦγερότης, ἡς, ἡ, a being hated, etc., hatefulness, dub.

στῦγερότης, ες, (στυνέω, ὡν) with hateful, horrid look, epith. of ἑλ-λος, Hes. Op. 194.

στῦγερωπός, ὄν, = foregoing : hateful, horrid, Anth. P. 9, 662.

στῦγέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω : lengthd. from root ΣΤΥΓ-, whence the deriv. terms used by Hom. are directly formed, viz. aor. 1 ἐστύξα, opt. στύξαιμι, Od. 11, 502 ; aor. 2 ἐστύγον Od. 10, 113, cf. Il. 17, 694 : fut. mid. as pass., στυγήσεται, Soph. O. T. 672. To hate, abominate, abhor, c. acc., freq. in Hom., Hes., and Trag. ; also in Pind. Fr. 217, 2, Hdt. 7, 236, and Ar., but never in Att. prose ; —a stronger word than μισέω, —to show hatred, not merely to feel it, cf. Eur. El. 1016 : —sometimes, c. inf., also to hate or fear to do a thing, Il. 1, 186, 8, 515, cf. Soph. Phil. 87.—II. in aor

l. to make *hateful, fœdful, horrid*, τῷ εἰ τῷ στυξαίμην μένος καὶ χεῖρας, then would I *dread* my courage and my hands a *dread* to many a one, Od. i. 1, 502:—but this aor. is used in the commor. sense by Ap. Rh. 4, 512, Anth. P. 7, 430.—Poet. word. Hence

Στύγημα, ατος, τό, an *abomination*, Eur. Or. 480.—II. *hatred*. [ῥ]

Στύγητος, ἤς, ὄν, also ὄς, ὄν, Aesch. Pr. 592 (στυγέω):—*hated, abominated, horrid*: to be *hated, hateful*, Aesch. l. c. Στύγιος, α, ὄν, also ὄς, ὄν, Eur. Med. 195, Hel. 1355 (Στύξ):—*Stygian, of the nether world*, Aesch. Pers. 668.—II.—στυγητός, *hateful, abominable, λυτὰι, ὄργαι*, Eur. l. c.

Στυγνάω, ἰ. -άσω, (στυγνός) to be or become *sad or gloomy*, to look so, LXX., and N. T.

†Στυγνή, ἤ, ὄν, *Stygna*, a Danaïd, Apollod. 2, 1, 4.

Στυγνοποῖός, ὄν, making *sad or gloomy*.

Στυγνός, ἤ, ὄν, strictly contr. from στυγανός=στυγερός, *hated, abhorred*; hence, *hateful*, of persons and things, ἀτῆ, δαίμων, Aesch. P. 886, Pers. 472, etc.: στυγνός εἰκον εἰ, you yield with an *ill grace*, Soph. O. T. 673.—II. *sad, sorrowful, gloomy*, of outward appearance, like *Lat. tristis*, στ. πρόωπον, Aesch. Ag. 639; ὀφρῶν νέφος, Eur. Hipp. 173; opp. to φαῖδρός, Xen. An. 2, 6, 9 and 11; but it is rare in prose. Hence

Στυγνότης, ἡτος, ἤ, *sadness, gloominess*, *Lat. tristitia*: esp., of outward appearance: hence of the sky, Polyb. 2, 20, 3, etc.

Στυγνόχρως, ὄν, (χρῶα) *sad-coloured*, Nicet.

Στυγνώω, ὦ, (στυγνός) to make *sad* i.e. pass., to be or become so, Anth. P. 9, 573.

Στυγνόμενος, ὄν, (στυγέω, δέμνιον) *ating marriage, νόος*, Anth. P. 10, 68.

Στύγιος, εὐός, τό, (στυγέω) *hatred, abhorrence*: *sadness, gloom, δυσέφρον στ.*, Aesch. Ag. 547; φρενῶν στ., Ib. 1308.—II. the object of *hatred*, an *abomination*, Ib. 558, Cho. 991; στυγὴ θεῶν, of the Erinyes, Id. Eum. 644 [ῥ]

*Στύγω, v. στυγέω.

Στύλις, ἰδος, ἤ, dim. from στύλιος.—II. like *σπῆλις*, a mast or spar to carry a sail at the stern, Plut. Pomp. 24.

Στύλισκος, ὄν, ὁ, dim. from στύλος, Strab.

Στύλιτης, ὄν, ὁ, fem. -ίτις, ἰδος, of π like a pillar, cf. σπηλιτής.

†Στυλλάγιον, ὄν, τό, *Styllagium*, a place in Triphylian Elis, Polyb. 4, 77, 9.

Στυλοβάτης, ὄν, ὁ, (στύλος, βαῖνω) the foot or base of a pillar, Plat. (Com.) 'Eort. 12. [ῥ]

Στυλόγυφος, ὄν, (στύλος, γλύφω) *cutting pillars*, Philo. [γλῦ]

Στυλοειδής, ἐς, (στύλος, εἶδος) like a pillar.—II. like a *stile or writing instrument*.

Στυλοπῦναιον, ὄν, τό, (στύλος, πῖναξ) a pillar with figures on it, Anth. P. 3, tit.

Στύλος, ὁ, a pillar, Hdt. 2, 169, Aesch. Ag. 898, Eur. I. T. 50.—II. any *long, upright body like a pillar*, a *pest*, *pale*, etc., Polyb. 1, 22, 4.—2. in late writers=Lat. *stilus*:—(but as the best authorities write *stilus*, not *stylus*, and the penult. of this word is short, *stilus*, whereas *stylus* always in *stýlos* (Eur. l. c., Leon. Tar. 64, 5, ap. Paus. 5, 20, 7), it is prob. that the Lat. *stilus* rather belongs to στέλεχος

stalk, which is one of its signs.—(στύλος is no doubt akin to στήλη, q. v.) Hence

Στύλλω, ὦ, f. -ώσω, to prop or stay with pillars, ζῶνι στυλλάσασθαι, to give stay to one's life (by means of children), Leon. Tar. 64.

Στύμα, ατος, τό, Acol. for στόμα, Theocr. 29, 25. [ῥ]

Στύμα, ατος, τό, (στύω) *priapism*, Plat. (Com.) Pha. 1.

†Στύμβαρα, ὦν, τά, *Stymbara*, a city of Macedonia, Strab. p. 327.

Στύμμα, ατος, τό, (στύφω) that which contracts: esp. a material for thickening oil, that it may retain scent better, Galen: see also στήνις.

†Στυμμόδωρος, ὄν, ὁ, *Stymmodorus*, masc. pr. n., v. l. in Ar. Lys. 259 for Στυμμόδωρος.

Στυμνός, ἤ, ὄν, (στύφω) drawn up: hence, *firm, solid*.

†Στυμφάλιος, α, ὄν, Ion. -ήλιος, of Στυμφάλις, *Stymphalian*, τείχη, Pind. O. 6, 167. [ῥ]

†Στυμφάλλις, ἰδος, ἤ, pecul. fem. to foreg., Pind. O. 6, 144; esp. ἡ Σ. λίμνη, in Hdt. 6, 76, Στυμφάλη, the lake of *Stymphalis*, or lake *Stymphalis*, in Arcadia, whence the Στυμφάλλιδες ὄρνιθες, killed by Hercules, Strab. p. 371; Paus. 8, 22; etc.: from †Στυμφάλος, ὄν, ἡ, Ion. Στυμφήλος, *Stymphalius*, a city of Arcadia, on a mountain of same name; its ruins near Zarakia, Il. 2, 608; Xen.; etc.—II. ὁ, a river flowing from lake *Stymphalis*, which disappears under ground, and reappears in Argolis as the Erasinus, Strab. p. 275, 371.—III. masc. pr. n., son of Elatus, a king of Arcadia, Paus. 8, 4, 4.—Others in Apollod., etc.

Στύξ, ἡ, gen. Στύγος, (στυγέω):—the *Styx*, i. e. the *Hateful*, a river of the nether world, by which the gods in Homer swore their most sacred oaths, Il. 14, 271; 15, 37, Od. 5, 185, cf. ὄρκος:—ἡ Στύξ, the nymph of this river, acc. to Hes. Th. 361, the eldest daughter of Oceanus and Tethys.—2. a well of fatal coldness in Arcadia, near Nonacris, Hdt. 6, 74; cf. Paus. 8, 17, 6, sqq.†—II. as appellat., piercing frost, in plur., αἱ στύγες, Theophr. C. Pl. 5, 14, 4.—2. that which is *hated*, an *abomination*, Aesch. Cho. 532; like στύγιος.—3. *hatred, abhorrence*, esp. of mankind, Alciph. 3, 34.

Στύπάζω, ἰ. -ύσω, (στύπος) to strike, beat.

Στύπαξ or στύππαξ, ἄκος, ὁ, (στύπη) a rope-seller, nickname of the Athenian Eucrates, Ar. Fr. 540; cf. στυπειοπώλης.

Στύπειον or στυππειον, ὄν, τό=στυπή, tow, Hdt. 8, 52, Xen. Cyr. 7, 5, 23, Dem. 1145, 6; cf. στύπη. Hence Στυπειοπώλης or στυππ., ὄν, ὁ, (πώλω) a hemp or rope-seller, Ar. Eq. 129; cf. στύπαξ.

Στυπείνος, ἡ, ὄν,=sq., LXX.

Στύπειος or στύππειος, α, ὄν, of tow: [ῥ] from

Στύπη, ἡ, ὄν, ἡ, tow, the coarse part of the stalks of flax or hemp next to the woody bark (στύπος). [ῥ] by nature, Lob. Phryn. 261; so that στύπη, etc., (with single π) are prob. the true forms, cf. κνίστα.] Hence

Στύπιος or στύππ., ἡ, ὄν, of tow, Lat. *stypus*, Diod. [ῥ]

Στυπιοποῖός, ὄν, (ποιέω) making tow.

Στυπιοπώλης, ὄν, ὁ=στυπειοπώλης.

Στύπογλύφος, ὄν, (στύπος, γλύφω)

cutting, hewing, working trunks or st [γλῦ]

Στύπος, εὐός, τό, a stem, stick, block, Lat. *stipes*, Ap. Rh. 1, 1, Polyb. 2, 10, 14:—also=κτύπος, μόν στ., Nic. Th. 952, Al. 70. (F. στύφω, στυφλός, akin to στείβα, as Lat. *stipes* to *stipio*.)

Στυππειον, στυππ., στυππ., etc.; v. στυππειον, etc.

Στυπτηρία, ἰον. στυπτηρίη, ἡ, an astringent salt, prob. alum, from χαλκίτις (q. v.), Hdt. 2, and freq. in Hipp.; v. Foës. Oec. Beckm. Arist. Mirab. 139. From

Στυπτηρίς, α, ὄν,=στυπτική

Στυπτηριδής, ἐς, like στυπτική containing it, ὕδατα, Theophr.

Στυπτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (στύφω) of a gent or bitter taste: generally, as gent, thickening, Diosc.

†Στύρα, ὦν, τά, *Styra*, a city the island Euboea, near Carys Il. 2, 539; Dem.; etc.; hence Σ. πρύς, ἑως Ion. εὐός, ὁ, of Styra, Strab. An. Hdt. 8, 46.

Στυράκιος, ἰ. -ίσω, (ὁ στύρας) stick or thrust with the στύρας.—I. (στύρας) to be somewhat like the gust the storax, esp. in smell, Diosc.

Στυράκινος, ἡ, ὄν, (ἡ στύρας) of storax, Diosc. [ῥ]

Στυράκιον, ὄν, τό, dim. of στύρας, Thuc. 2, 4. [ῥ]

Στύρας, ἄκος, ὁ, like στυράκιος the spike at the lower end of a shaft, Xen. Hell. 6, 2, 19, Plat. L. 183 E. (Prob. akin to στόρνυξ.)

Στύρας, ἄκος, ἡ, (once in Strab. ὁ), the shrub or tree which yields storax (cf. sq.), Hdt. 3, 107. [ῥ]

Στύρας, ἄκος, τό, storax, a sweet smelling gum or resin used for incense, and produced by the shrub στύρας, (ἡ), Theophr., and Diosc. 79.

Στυρβάζω,=τυρβάζω.

†Στυρεὺς, ὁ, v. sub Στύρα.

Στυρίς, ἡ, (στύω) *priapism*.

Στυτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (στύω) *causing priapism*, Iewd, Ath. 18 E.

Στυφεδάνος, ὄν, v. τυφεδάνος.

Στυφέλιμος, οἶ, ὁ, a striking, buffing, pushing; generally, ill-used abuse, Ar. Eq. 537: from

Στυφέλιω, ἰ. -ξω, (στυφέλλω): strike rudely, smite, Ἀπόλλων ἐὸν φέλιξεν ἀσπίδα, Il. 5, 437, cf. 7, 2, 16, 74; νέφεα στ., of the wind scatter the clouds, Il. 11, 305; στ. πρὸ ἐξ ἐδῶν, to thrust him rudely from his seat, etc., Il. 1, 581, Od. 17, 2, generally, to treat roughly and rudely, maltreat, by deed or word, Il. 21, 3, 512, Od. 18, 416, etc.—Ep. word, used by Xenophon, 6, 2 Bgk.†, Pind. 247, Soph. Ant. 139.

Στυφέλλος, ἡ, ὄν, also ὄς, ὄν, Aesch. Pers. 964 (cf. στυφλόγος): (στυφλό) close, solid, hard, rough, ἀκή, Aesch. l. c.: also of flavour, astringent, acid, Mel. 1:—metaph., harsh, severe, cruel, ἐξέταται, Aesch. Pers. 80.

Στυφέλλωδης, ἐς, (εἶδος)=foreg.

Στυφλός, ὄν, shortd. from στυφέλλος, hard, rugged, ἀκταί, πέτραι γῆ, Aesch. Pers. 303, P. 748, Soph. Ant. 250, Eur. Bacch. 1137:—often but wrongly, written στυφλός.

Στυφρός, ἡ, ὄν,=στυρνός, dub.

Στυφροίς, εσσα, ἐν, poet. for στυπτικός, v. l. Nic. Al. 375.

Στυφοκόπος, ὄν, (στύπος, κόπτο) striking with a stick; esp.=ὄρνυπος, of a favourite Athen. game, which they put quails in a snaring, and hit them on the head with little sticks: if a quail flinched

out of the ring, it was reckoned beaten, Ar. Av. 1299. (libri *στυμπίου*, v. ad l.)

τύφος, ἡ, ὄν.=στυφρός. Hence τυφρός, πτος, ἡ, thickness, firmness, solidity, Plut. 2, 96 F.

τυφρός, ἄ, ὄν. (στυφώ)=στυφνός, ὄντος, στυφλός, v. l. Arist. H. A. 7, 29.

τύφω, f. -ψω, to contract, draw together; esp. of an astringent taste, *λεα στυφθεῖς*, having one's lips drawn up by the taste, Anth. P. 9, —II. intr., to be astringent, Diosc.: aph. to look sour. [ὑ always, ningly, Nic. Al. 375.]

Εὐστυφών, ἄνους, ὁ, *Stypho*, a Lacedaemonian, son of Charax, Thuc. 4, 38. *εὐστυφίς*, εὐς, ἡ, (στυφώ) a contracting, joining together, esp. by an astringent e.—II. in dyeing, the steeping of in some astringent solution, as a n, to prepare it for taking the astringent, Arist. Color. 4, 4;—*suffilantem medicamentis, ut purpuram dicit*, Cic.—III. in perfumery, the steeping of oil with certain drugs to e it retain the scent longer, cf. *μυα*.

ΤΥΩ, f. στύσω, to make stiff or sensu obsceno, *penem erigere*, Lys. 593:—pass. *στυσμαι*, with ntr. pf. act. *ἐστυκα*, of men, freq. ar. [ὑ only in pres. and impf.] in to στύσω.)

στωά, ἡ, Dor. for στοά, v. στοία. *στωάδιον*, ὄν, τό, dim. of στοά. *στωαῖκος*, ἡ, ὄν, (στοά) of a colonnade, piazza.—II. usu. *Stoic*, of or being to the Stoics or their system: ὁ *a Stoic*, Diog. L.

στωαῖς, ἴδος, peculiar. fem. of στωαῖς.

στωμυλεύω, and dep. *στωμυλεύομαι*, and in Ar. Eq. 1376 as *στωμυλέομαι*,=στωμύλλω.

στωμυλῆθρος, ὄν, ὁ,=sq., dub.

στωμυλῆθρος, ὄν, *talkative*, *babbling*, Aristaeon. 1, 1, [ὑ]

στωμυλία, ας, ἡ, wordiness, Ar. 1069, Polyb. 9, 20, 6. Hence *στωμυλοσυσλεκτάδης*, ὄν, ὁ, (στυλῶ) a gossip-gleaner, Ar. Ran. 841.

στωμυλός, only used in pres., in *στωμυλός*, as *στοργυλλῶς* from *στοργυλλός*:—to be talkative, to chatter, Ar. Nub. 1033; ludicrously of s, Id. Ran. 1310.—More freq. as *στωμύλλομαι*, Id. Thesm. 1073, s. 1071; also in good sign., to chat away, *εἰς ἀλλήλους*, Ar. 995. Hence

στωμύλμα, ατος, τό,=στωμυλία, Ran. 943: hence of persons, a *terbox*, Ib. 92.

στωμύλλω, ὄν, (στόμα):—mouthy, *talkative*, full of small talk, Ar. 429, Polyb. 40, 6, 2:—in good f., *fluent*, *conversing like a gentleman*, Anth. P. 9, 187, [ὑ]

ΤΥ, Dor. ΤΥ, Lat. *TV*, our *OU*, Gem. *DU*, Sanscr. *TVAM*,; subst. pron. of the second pers.: nom. *τύνη*, in Il. 5, 485, etc.:—*σοῦ*, dat. *σοῦ*, acc. *σέ*, which are enclit. *σου*, *σοῖ*, *σε*. Hom.

er uses the common gen. *σοῦ*, freq. the Ion. and Ep. *σεῦ*, *σέο*,; also *σθεν*; moreover *σεν*, *σσο*, etc.:—Hdt. has only *σσο* (enclit.), i. Dor. gen. *τεῦ*, rarely *τέο*, thd. *τεῶν* and (in Il. 8, 37) *τεοῖο*, i. and Dor. *τεῦς*, *τεούς*.—Dat. Ion. and Ep. *τοῖ*, in Hom. and always enclit., while in them has the accent: Dor. *τεῖν*, *τίν*, former also in Il. 11, 201, Od. 4,

619, etc.; the latter in Pind. O. 10 (11), 114.—Acc. *σέ*; Dor. *τέ*, Theocr. 1, 5; enclit. *τυ*, Ib. 56, 78, etc.

—Strength, by compos. with the enclit. *γε*, *σύνγε*, *σούγε*, etc., *thou at least*, for *thy part*, several times in Hom. and freq. in Att.; Dor. *τύγα*, Theocr. 5, 69, 71.—In Ion. prose *σῦ* is used c. inf., as c. imperat., Hdt. 3, 134; 4, 163.—Different roots appear in the other numbers, dual *σφῶ*, pl. *ὕμεις*, qq. v. [ὑ, except in Ep. nom. *τύνη*, i. in *τεῖν* and *τίν*. Even in Ep. there seems to have been no elision of the dat. *σοῖ* or *τοι*, Heyne Il. T. 7, p. 401.]

Σύαγρειος, ὄν, (σάγαρος II) of the wild boar, Diosc.

Συάγρεια, ας, ἡ, (σῦς, ἄγρα) a boar-hunt, Anth. P. 6, 34.

Συάγριος, ὄν,=σάγρειος, Lynceus ap. Ath. 402 A.

Συάγρις, ἴδος, ἡ, a sea-fish, Epich. p. 13.

Συάγρος, ὄν, ὁ, (σῦς, ἄγρα) one who hunts wild boars, Soph. Fr. 166. —II.=σῦς ἄγριος, a wild boar, Antiph. Ἀραπ. 1; but never in the best Att., Lob. Phryn. 381. [ὑ]

Συάγρας, ὄν, ὁ, *Syagrus*, an ancient poet, said to have sung of the Trojan war, Ael. V. H. 14, 21.—2. a Lacedaemonian, Hdt. 7, 153.

Συαγρῶδης, ες, (σάγαρος, εἶδος) like a wild boar, Polyb. 34, 3, 8, Strab.

Συαγχος, ὄν, (σῦς, ἄγχω) choking or suffocating swine. [ὑ]

†Συάδρας, ὁ, *Syadras*, a statuary of Sparta, Paus. 6, 4, 4.

Συαίνα, ης, ἡ, (σῦς) a sow.—II. a sea-fish, Opp. H. 1, 129. [ὑ]

Συάνια, ἡ, Dor. for *συνήια*, q. v.

Συαῖς, ἄκος, ὁ, a kind of pulse, Lob. Paral. 276.

Συᾶς, ἄδος, ἡ, usu. in plur. *σῦδες*,=υᾶς, υᾶδες.

Συᾶληξ, ες,=sq.

Συᾶξ, ἄκος, ὁ, ἡ, (σῦς) hoglike, swinish, Hesych.: also *συνᾶς*, ruttish, lustful, Ib.: cf. Lat. *subare*.

†Συβαριδῆς, ὄν, ὁ, *Sybariades*, a Lacedaemonian, a conqueror at Olympia, Paus. 5, 8, 10.

Συβαρίζω, f. -ισω, to live like a Sybarite or voluptuary, Ar. Pac. 344 [where however ὕ in arsis].

Συβαῖρις, ιος and ἴδος, ἡ, *Sybaris*, a city of Magna Graecia, on a river of the same name, noted for luxury, †Hdt. 6, 21; Thuc. 7, 35; etc.†; afterwards called *Θούριοι* or *Θούριον*, †Strab. pp. 251, 262, sq.—2. another city, of the Bruttii, Id. p. 264.—II. ὁ, a river of Lucania mentioned under foreg. 1.—2. a fountain near Bura in Achaia, Strab. p. 386†: hence.—III. as appellat. *luxury*, *voluptuousness*. (From *σβαρός*, proud, acc. to Valck. Callim. p. 192: but the name of the city and river was doubtless older than the luxury of the citizens. Yet this existed in very ancient times, and gave rise to the words *συβαριάω*, *συβαριασμός*, *συβαριακός*.) [ὑ]

Συβαρίτης, ὄν, ὁ, a Sybarite, †Hdt. 5, 14†:—metaph., a voluptuary. [z]

Συβαρίτικος, ἡ, ὄν, of Sybaris: λόγος Σ., a class of fables among the Greeks, Ar. Vesp. 1259, ubi v. Schol., cf. 1427, 1435: †ιστορία Σ., Ael. V. H. 14, 20†.—II. metaph., *voluptuous*, *luxurious*.

Συβαρίτις, ἴδος, fem. of *Συβαρίτης*, a woman of Sybaris, Ar. Vesp. 1438: †ἡ Σ. κρήνη, the fountain Sybaris, Theocr. 5, 146: v. *Συβαρίς* II. 2.

†*Συβάρας*, α, ὁ, Dor. for *Συβαρῆς*, Theocr. 5, 5, etc.

Συβάς, ἄδος, ὁ, ἡ, v. *σῦβαξ*. *Συβαύβαλος*, ὁ, cf. *σσοβᾶς*, Meiske Cratin. Incert. 33 B.

Συβῆνη or *σὺβῆνη* [z], ἡ, a flute case, Ar. Thesm. 1197, 1215; cf. *σῖβῆνη*.

Συβόσιον, ὄν, τό, (σῦς, βόσκω) herd of swine, Il. 11, 679, Od. 14, 101 (both times in pl. *σὺν* *συβόσια*, and with *ι* in arsis); Polyb. 12, 4, 8.—II. a pigsty.

Συβότα, τά, Thuc. 1, 47, 50, 52, 54, the name of some islets near Corcyra, and spots on the main-land opposite; originally, no doubt, *swine-pastures*.

Συβότης, ὄν, ὁ,=συνβότης, Arist. Poet. 16, 4, cf. Jac. Ael. 8, 19.

Σύβρα, adv.=*τύρβα*.

Συβριάζω, (Σύβαρις) to riot, revel. Hence

Συβριακός, ἡ, ὄν, *voluptuous*: and *συβριασμός*, ὄν, ὁ, *voluptuousness*, *luxury*.

Συβρώτω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, to be a swineherd: from

Συβώτης, ὄν, ὁ, (σῦς, βόσκω) a swineherd, Od. 4, 640, etc., Hdt. 2, 47, 48, Plat., etc. Hence

Συβωτικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or belonging to a swineherd, μέλος *συνβ.*, the swineherd's song, Poll. 4, 187.

Συβώτρια, ας, ἡ, fem. of *συνβώτης*, Plat. (Com.) Incert. 12.

Συγγάλατος, ὄν, (σύν, γάλα)=ὁμογάλακτος.

Συγγάμοος, ὄν, ὁ, brother-in-law of the same person.

Συγγαμέω, ὦ, to marry together, at the same time, Strab. Emp. p. 650: and

Συγγαμία, ας, ἡ, union by wedlock: from

Συγγάμος, ὄν, (σύν, γαμέω) united in wedlock, married, ἄλλω, to another, Eur. El. 212; ὁ, ἡ *σύνγαμος*, husband or wife: the plur., also in a wider sense, connected by marriage, like *γαμβρός*, Eur. Andr. 182, cf. Valck. Phoen. 431.

Συγαννέσκομαι, dep.,=συν, χαιρω, Themist.

Συγγελάω, ὦ, f. -άσω, (σύν, γελάω) to laugh with or together, Eur. Erechth. 20, 22.

Συγγενεῖα, ὦ, f. -ήσω, to reckon up one's pedigree, v. l. Hdt. 2, 143.

Συγγένεια, ας, ἡ, (συγγενής):—sameness of stock, descent or family, relationship, kin, Eur. I. A. 492, Thuc. 3, 65, etc.:—not applied to the relation of parents and children, Isae. 72, 32:—generally, a class, Arist. An. Post. 1, 9, 2.—2. *kinsfolk*, *kin*, *family*, Eur. Or. 733, 1233:—collectively, *one's kin*, *kinsfolk*, *kinsmen*, ἡ *Περικλέους ὅλη οἰκία* ἡ ἄλλη *συγγένεια*, Plat. Gorg. 472 B, cf. Charm. 155 A; in plur., *families*, Dem. 25, 87; 796, 17:—in Diod. 13, 20, *συγγένεια*, of two sons.—II. the relation of a colony to the mother-city, Wolf Dem. Lept. p. 328.—III. *family influence* or *interest*, *τιμὴ καὶ ἐνργ.*, Stallb. Plat. Symp. 178 C, where Wyttenb., needlessly, *εὐγένεια*.

Συγγενέτιρα, ας, ἡ, fem. of sq., a common mother, Eur. El. 746.

Συγγενέτης, ὄν, ὁ, a common father. Hence

Συγγενέτις, ἴδος, ἡ,=συγγενέτιρα, Philo.

Συγγενής, ες, (σύν, *γένω) born with, connate, natural, inborn, ἥθος, Pind. O. 13, 16; σ. νόσημα, Hipp. συγγενές *νι*, natural to him, Aesch.

Ag. 832, cf. Pind. N. 1, 41; v. sub *συνήντος*.—II. of the same stock, race, descent or family, akin to, *τινί*, Hdt. 1, 109, and Att.; also as subst., *τινός*, Plat., Xen., etc., as *φίλος καὶ ξ. τι-νός*, Plat. Rep. 487 A:—absol., *akim*, kindred, Pind., Trag., etc.; *συγγενέ-στατος*, most nearly akin, Isae. 85, 25:—*oi συγγενεῖς*, kinsfolk, kinsmen, Pind. P. 4, 236, Hdt. 2, 91, etc.; not applied to children (*ἐκγονοί*) in relation to their parents, Isae. 72, 12; proverb., *τοῖς συγγενεῖσι τὰ τῶν συγγενῶν*, Id. 48, 40:—*τὸ συγγενές*, = *συγγένεια*, kindred, relationship, Aesch. Pr. 289, Soph. El. 1469, Thuc., etc.; but also the spirit of one's race, Pind. P. 10, 20, N. 6, 15:—*συγγενεῖς* δὲ κύσθος αὐτῆς θύατρα (for τῷ τῆς ἐτέρας), Ar. Ach. 789.—Adv. *-νός*, Eur. H. F. 1293.—2. metaph., *akim*, cognate, of like kind, freq. in Plat., cf. Ar. Eq. 1280; σ. τιμωρία, a fitting, proper punishment, Lycurg. 165, 10:—homoge-
neous, Arist. An. Post. 1, 9, 1.—III. at the Persian court, *συγγενής* was a title bestowed by the king as a mark of honour, (like our old English *cousin*, Germ. *Vetter*), cf. *ἑμοιος*, Schneid. Xen. Cyr. 1, 4, 27.

Συγγενῆναις, ἡ, like *συνουσία*, a be-
ing together, meeting, Plat. Legg. 948 E; cf. Lob. Phryn. 352.

Συγγενήτωρ, ορος, ὁ, = *συγγεννή-
τωρ*, dub.

Συγγενικός, ὁ, ὄν, (*συγγενής*) be-
coming, beseeching, or due to kinsmen,
belonging to one's race or family, Hipp.;
σ. φιλοστοργία, Polyb. 32, 11, 1; τὰ
κοινὰ καὶ σ., things common and of
our own nature, Alex. Ach. 1, 7. Adv.
κώς, like kinsfolk, Dem. 797, 2.

Συγγενίς, ἰδός, peculiar, fem. of *συγ-
γενής*, Plut. 2, 265 C; cf. Lob. Phryn.
452.

Συγγενῶν, ὦ, f. -ῆσω, (*σύν*, *γεν-
νῶν*) to beget or produce jointly, Plat.
Theat. 156 E. Hence

Συγγενήτωρ, ορος, ὁ, a common
father, Plat. Legg. 874 C.

Συγγεῖομαι, dep. mid., to taste with,
eat with.

Συγγεωργέω, ὦ, to be a fellow-la-
bourer, Isae. 76, 25: from

Συγγεωργός, οὗ, ὁ, (*σύν*, *γεωργός*)
a fellow-labourer, Ar. Plut. 223.

Συγγηθεῖν, ὦ, (*σύν*, *γηθεῖν*) pf. -γέ-
γηθα, to rejoice with, *τινί*, Eur. Hel.
727.

Συγγηράσκω, fut. -άσομαι, (*σύν*,
γηράσκω) to grow old together with,
γηράσκοντι τῷ σώματι συγγηρά-
σκουσι καὶ αἱ φρένες, Hdt. 3, 134; cf.
Eur. Incert. 31, Isocr. 2 C; cf. *συν-
νεῖδω*.

Σύγγηρος, ον, (*σύν*, *γῆρας*) growing
old together, Anth. P. 7, 260, 635.

Συγγινώμαι, Ion. and later *συγ-
γίνω* [γ], fut. -γηνόσμαι, dep. mid.
(*σύν*, *γίνωμαι*). To be with any one,
hold converse or communication with,
τινί, Hdt. 3, 55, Thuc. 2, 12, Plat.,
etc.; also, σ. ἐξ λόγου *τινί*, Ar. Nub.
253; of disciples, to discourse with
a master, *περί τινας*, Plat. Phaed. 61
D, cf. Meno 91 E.—of things, to fall
in with, *ἐνδεῖα*, Plat. Phil. 45 B;—in
comic writers, of good eating, σ. μά-
ζαις, σπλάγγνις, etc., Meineke Com.
Fr. 2, p. 438:—σ. γυναῖκι, like *συν-
εντιάζειν*, to have sexual intercourse
with her, Hdt. 2, 121, 5, Xen. An. 1,
2, 12.—2. also, to come to assist, *τινί*
or *πρός τινα*, Aesch. Cho. 456, 460;
cf. Soph. El. 411.—3. absol., to come
together, meet, Thuc. 5, 37, σ. ἐξ πό-
νιν, Hdt. 1, 172; of *συγγινώμενοι*,
comrades, Xen. Mem. 1, 2, 16.

Συγγινώσκω, Ion. and later *συγ-
γίνω*, f. -συνγινώσομαι: aor. 2 *συνέγνων*
(*σύν*, *γινώσκω*). To think with,
agree with, *τινί*, Hdt. 4, 43; *πρός τι*,
Id. 4, 5; *τι*, Thuc. 7, 73:—absol., like
Lat. *consentire*, to consent, agree, Hdt.
7, 13, Thuc. 2, 60; so in mid., Hdt.
3, 99, 7, 12:—hence,—II. to yield up,
Lat. *condonare*, *τινί τι*, Xen. Ath. 2,
20: hence,—2. to yield, allow, acknow-
ledge, own, confess, *τι*, Hdt. 4, 3, Thuc.
8, 24; c. inf., Hdt. 6, 92; c. acc. et
inf., Id. 1, 89, 91:—also in mid., to
grant, allow, etc., Hdt. 5, 94, etc.; c.
inf., to allow, confess, that., 1, 45; 4,
126, etc.; so, c. part., *παθόντες ἀνέγ-
γροῖμεν ἡμαρτηκότας*, Soph. Ant. 926;
also, σ. ὧς., Plat. Legg. 717 D.—3. to
be conscious, *ἐαυτῷ*, with one's self,
c. inf., Hdt. 3, 53; σ. σφίσι *ὧς*, c.
part., Lys. 115, 11; so also in aor. 2
act., *συνγινῶναι ἐαυτῷ*, c. part., Hdt.
5, 91.—III. to have a fellow-feeling with
another; and so, to make allowance for
him, excuse, pardon, forgive, Soph. Tr.
279; *τινί*, Eur. El. 1105, etc.; *τινὶ
τὴν ἀμαρτίαν*, Lat. *ignoscere alicui
culpa*, Eur. Andr. 840, cf. Aesch.
Supp. 215; also, *ἐγγινῶθαι ἡμῖν τοῖς
λελειμένοις*, Eur. Hel. 82:—so in
mid., Aesch. Supp. 216:—pass., to
obtain pardon or forgiveness, *συνγινῶ-
νται μοι*, Lat. *ignoscitur mihi*, v. l.
Xen. Cyr. 7, 1, 44.—This signif. of
the verb is first in Att., though Hdt.
uses *συνγινῶμι* so.

Σύνγινω, ας, ἡ, = sq., Soph. Ant.
66.

Συνγινῶμι, ης, ἡ, a fellow-feeling
with another; and so, pardon, forgive-
ness, *συνγινῶμην ἔχειν τινί*, to pardon
one, Hdt. 1, 155, Plat., etc.; *τινός*,
for a thing, Hdt. 6, 86, 3, Plat., etc.;
σ. ποιήσασθαι, Hdt. 2, 110:—opp. to
συνγινῶμην τινάκειν, Xen. Mem. 1,
7, 4; *γίγνεται μοι συγγινῶμι*, Hdt. 9,
58; *ἐστὶ μοι συγγινῶμι*, Thuc. 8, 50;
συνγινῶμην αἰτεῖσθαι, Plat. Crit. 106
B; *διδόναι, ἀπονέμειν*, Polyb. 12, 7,
5, Luc. Alex. 17:—of acts, etc., *κα-
κῇ μὲν ἀλλὰ συγγινῶμην ἔχει*, admits
of excuse, is excusable, Soph. Tr.
328; *ἔχειν τι συγγινῶμης*, Thuc. 3,
445; so, *συνγινῶμι* (ἐστὶ), c. acc. et
inf., it is excusable that., Id. 4, 61; 5,
88, Dem. 415, 16: falso c. dat., *συγ-
γίνω*, *ἔχειν*, Hdt. 1, 39, †—II. leave,
permission.

Συνγινῶμένω, ὦ, (*συνγινῶμην*)
to pardon, allow, worse form for *συγ-
γινῶσκω* III, Apollod. 2, 7, 6; cf. Lob.
Phryn. 382.

Συνγινῶμονικός, ὁ, ὄν, (*συνγινῶμην*)
inclined to pardon, or make allowance,
indulgent, Ar. Rhet. 2, 6, 19.—II. of
things, *παρόνατος*.

Συνγινῶσύνῃ, ης, ἡ, = *συνγινῶμι*,
Soph. Tr. 1265: from

Συνγινῶμι, ον, gen. ονος, (*συγ-
γινῶσκω* III): pardoning, forgiving a
thing, σ. εἶναι *τινός*, Eur. Med. 870:
—disposed to pardon, indulgent, Id.
Incert. 3, 1; *συνγιν. εἶναι τι*, to be in-
dulgent, show favour to any one, Thuc.
2, 74, cf. Xen. Mem. 2, 14: τὸ
ἐγγιν. = συγγινῶμι, Plat. Legg. 757 D.
—II. pass., pardoned, forgiven, deserv-
ing pardon or indulgence, pardonable,
allowable, Thuc. 3, 40; 4, 98.—III.
(*συνγινῶσκω* I) agreeing with, App.

Σύνγινωστός, ὁ, ὄν, (*συνγινῶσκω*
III) a pardoning, C. tem. Al.

Συνγινῶστέον, or *ἐα*, verb. adj. of
συνγινῶσκω, one must pardon, in-
dulge, *τινί*, Plat. Phaedr. 236 A.

Συνγινῶστός, ὁ, ὄν, verb. adj. of
συνγινῶσκω, to be pardoned, pardon-
able, allowable, Soph. Fr. 323, and

Eur.: *συνγινῶστέον* (τὰ) ἐστὶ, c. n.
Eur. Alc. 137, Med. 491.

Συγγογγυλίξω, f. -ῖσω, (*συν*, *γυγ-
λίξω*) to turn round together, Ar. The-
61.

Συγγομόφω, ὦ, (*σύν*, *γομόφω*)
join or fasten with nails, Didot., Pl.
Num. 9.

Συγγονεύς, ὁ, c. gen. rei, one who
has something (as a disease) born of
him, congenital, Hipp. Foës. Oec.

Σύγγονος, ον, (*σύν*, **γένω*)
with, inborn, natural, ἀτρύα, Pl.
N. 11, 15; φρήν, Aesch. Theb. 103;
*ἐγγονον βορροῖσι τὸν πένοντα λη-
τίσαι*, Id. Ag. 885.—II. connected
blood, akin, Lat. *cognatus*, Pind. P.
190, Eur., etc.; σ. τέχνη, the a-
proper to his race, Pind. P. 8, 66,
esp., ὁ, ἡ, σ., a brother, sister, freq.
Eur.—III. of one's native country, Sop.
Fr. 758.—Poet. word.

Σύγγραμμα, ατος, τό, (*συγγραφ-
ω*)—that which is noted or written down,
writing, a written paper, Hdt. 1, 48,
a writing, book, work; esp., a pro-
work, opp. to *ποίημα*, Plat. Legg. 6,
B, Isocr. 16 B, 23 B; a written spee-
ch, Id. 405 C:—a written form, law, or
narrative, Plat. Polit. 299 D, sq.; a
law, Aeschin. 71, 30:—a phy-
sician's prescription, Xen. Mem. 4,
10, Arist. Eth. N. 10, 9, 21. Cf. *σ-
γραφεύς*.

Συγγραμμάτιον, ον, τό, dim. from
foreg, Luc. Herod. 1.

Συγγραμματοφύλαξ, ὁ, a keeper
of books, librarian.

Συγγραφέυς, εὐς, ὁ, (*συγγραφ-
ω*) one who notes or writes down; esp.
one who collects and writes down histo-
facts, an historian, Xen. Hell. 7, 2,
then, a prose-writer, opp. to *ποιητής*,
Plat. Phaedr. 235 C; and, general-
ly, a writer, author, Ar. Ach. 1150, Pl.
Phaedr. 272 B; cf. Heind. Plat. L.
204 D, Schäf. Dion. Comp. p. 105.
II. of *συγγραφέας*, at Athens (in the
21st year of Pelop. war), a committee
to consider all suggested alterations
of the constitution, Thuc. 8, 67;
συγγραφέας III. 2.

Συνγράφή, ης, ἡ, (*συγγραφῶ*)—
writing or noting down, Hdt. 1, 93:—
that which is written, a writing, book,
esp., a history, Thuc. 1, 97.—2. es-
pecially, a written contract, a covenant, bond,
συγγραφή, opp. to the looser *συνδι-
καγμα*, etc., Thuc. 5, 35, Dem., etc.
συγγ. ναυτικά, Dem. 932, 3; κατὰ
τὰς *συγγραφάς*, according to the
covenant, Lys. 184, 38; ἀνδριάντα ἐκ-
δοκῶς κατὰ σ., having delivered to
status according to contract, De-
268, 10 (hence, *work done by contract*)
as a painting, Andoc. 31, 17; cf. *σ-
γραφεύς* V:—any document, Plat. Leg.
953 E.

Συνγράφειν, ας, ἡ, = *foreg*, Aret.
Συνγροαῖκος, ὁ, ὄν, (*συγγραφ-
ω*) belonging to a contract, Luc. Pisc. 2,
or to prose, A. B. 368, 25. Adv. *-κῶς*,
σ. ἐπεῖν, to speak like a book or book-
i. e. with great precision, Plat. Phae-
102 D.

Συνγράφος, ον, ἡ, = *συγγραφή*, du-
Συνγράφω, f. -ψω, (*σύν*, *γράφω*)
write or note down, Lat. *scribere*,
Hdt. 1, 47, 48 (in mid.):—to descri-
be, εἰδος τοῦ καμῆλον ὀκείον τὸ ἐστὶ
Id. 3, 103, cf. 6, 14.—II. to compose
writing or a work in writing, Lat. *com-
ponere*: c. acc., πόλεμον *ἔσ.*, to write
the history of the war, Thuc. 1, 1;
συγγραφεύς, Theocrit. Epigr. 20, 4; σ.,
τὴν ὁμοτισίαν, to write a book on co-
etry, Plat. Gorg. 518 B, etc. (hen
συγγραφεύς); esp., to write in-pro-

to ποιεῖν, *Id. Ilys.* 205 A; cf. *af. Dion. Comp.* p. 25, 70, 105, —then, generally, to *compose*, esp. a speech to be delivered another, *Isocr.* 1 C, 230 A, and ; so also in mid., *Plat. Euthyd.* A.—III. to *draw up, vouch*, *Xen.* 1, 2, 3, 2:—esp., to *draw a written act*—usu. in mid. *συγγράφειν* to settle by contract or bond, *Xen.* 2, 2; *συγγράφειν* εἰρήνην πρὸς , to make a treaty of peace with another, *Isocr.* 265 E; σ. γάμον, to make contract of marriage, *Plut.* 2, 1034 —but, *συγγράφειν* αἰς ἐμπόριον, to make a contract to carry a ship to a, *Dem.* 1286, 19; 1297, 3:—pass., *συγγραμμένους*, one bound by contract, *Hipp.*—2. also in mid., to *draw form of motion* to be submitted to *A. Them.* 432, *Plat. Gorg.* 451 IV. to *paint to order* or *by contract* (*συγγραφή* II), *A. Ar.* 805; cf. *λεία*.

συγγραμνάζω, f. -άσω, (σύν, γνυμι) to exercise together, *Polyb.* 5, 65, pass., to exercise one's self with or *her*, *Plat. Symp.* 217 B, C. Hence *συγγραμνάζας*, ας, *her, common exercise*, *Plut.* 2, 898 B, etc.

συγγραμναστής, οὐ, ὁ, (*συγγραμνάζω*) companion in bodily exercises, *Plat.* a. 218 B, *Legg.* 830 B.

συγκαθαίρω, f. -ίσω, (σύν, καθαίρω) to burn up together, *Plut. Aemil.* to burn along with, *τινὶ τι*, *Id.* 2, E.

συγκαθαίρειν, ὦ, *Ion.* *συγκατ.*; fut. (σύν, *καθαίρειν*):—to pull down together, to join in pulling down, *τὸν λαόν*, *Thuc.* 1, 132; τοὺς κρητὰς, *Id.* 8, 48:—to accomplish a thing with any one, σ. *τινι* ἀγῶνας , *Hdt.* 9, 35.

συγκαθαρίζω, (σύν, *καθαρίζω*) to purify with or together.—II. esp. συμπεριστέλλω, to bury along *Soph. Aj.* 922.

συγκαθέρος, ον, (σύν, *καθέρα*) going with or together, a fellow-assessor, *Phryn.* 465.

συγκαθέσθαι, c. fut. mid. -εδοῦ- (σύν, *καθέσθαι*):—to pull down together with, *τινὶ*, *Isocr.* 236 D: to sit *her*, *Plat. Theat.* 162 D.

συγκαθέμαρμαι, (σύν, *κατὰ*, εἰμαρπ. pass. with pres. signf., to be led with by fate, ἀλλήλοις, *Hierocl.* *Stob.* p. 416, 3, M. *Anton.*

συγκαθεύρω, Att. for *συγκατεῖρω*, to put up with others, *Xen. Cyr.* 6, 1, *Aeschin.* 26, 9.

συγκαθέλω, f. -έω: aor. -εἰλκῶσα (λω) —to drag down with or to *her*, *Aesch. Theb.* 614.

συγκαθεύω, εως, ἡ, (*συγκαθίημι*) a going down together with, letting in, n.—II. (from mid.)=*συγκατάθε-*

συγκαθεύησις, ἡ, a sleeping with, intercourse.

συγκαθεύω, f. -ήσω, to sleep with, *Aesch. Cho.* 906; esp. of sexual course, σ. *τινι*, *Cratin.* *Incert.* *Plat. Legg.* 838 B.

συγκαθεύω, f. -ήσω, (σύν, *καθεύω*) to sleep down with, *Diosc.*

συγκάθημι, (σύν, *κατὰ*, ἡμαι) to sit by the side of, *Hdt.* 3, 68, *Eur. Cyc.* 810: esp., to sit together at common work, or in deliberation, in assembly, *Thuc.* 5, 55, *Xen.* 2, 4, 23.—II. to sink or subside *her*, settle down, *Lat.* *considere*, *Id.*

συγκαθιδρύω, (σύν, *καθιδρύω*) to

set up or dedicate with, *τὸν Ἑρμῆν ταῖς Χάρισι*, *Plut.* 2, 44 E:—pass., to be set up together with, *τινὶ*, *Strab.* p. 411.

συγκαθιδρύω, ὦ, to consecrate with or at the same time.

συγκαθίζω, f. -ιζήσω, (σύν, *καθίζω*) to make to sit together:—mid. or pass., to sit together, meet for deliberation, *Xen. Hell.* 5, 2, 35.—II. σῶμα *συγκεκαθισ-*, a bent, stooping figure, *Arist. Probl.* 3, 2.

συγκαθίημι, f. -ήσω, (σύν, *καθίημι*) to let down with or together, *Eur. Hel.* 1068:—σ. *εαυτόν*, to let one's self down, *stoop*, εἰς *τι*, *Plat. Theat.* 174 A; then absol., in like signf., to stoop, *condescend*, *τινὶ*, to another, *Id. Rep.* 563 A, cf. *Stallb. Protag.* 336 A, *Heind. Theat.* 168 B; cf. *συγκαταβαῖναι*, and *Lob. Phryn.* 398:—pass., to stoop down and enter, εἰς *τόπον*, *Polyb.* 8, 26, 1.

συγκαθίστημι, (σύν, *καθίστημι*) to set with or together; to join in setting up, or establishing, esp. of setting up kings, *Lat. constituere*, *Aesch. Pr.* 305, *Lex ap. Andoc.* 13, 13, *Xen. Ages.* 2, 31; or, of settling disturbed countries, *Thuc.* 4, 107:—to help in arranging, managing, treating, *Eur. Hipp.* 294, cf. *Thuc.* 6, 68.—II. in pass., and intr. tenses of act., to go down (into the arena) with another; generally, to take one's ground for a contest with any one, σ. τοὺς πολέμους εἰς μάχην, τοὺς ὑπερναντίους κατὰ πρόσωπον, *Polyb.* 11, 23, 4; 9, 3, 6; πρὸς *τινα*, *Id.* 31, 20, 8; οἱ *συγκαθεστώτες*, the contending parties, 4, 12, 6.

συγκαθορίζω, f. -ίσω, (σύν, *καθορίζω*) to bring to port together: in pass., to be at anchor along with one, *Polyb.* 5, 95, 3.

συγκαθοσιύω, ὦ, (σύν, *καθοσιύω*) to consecrate with or at once, *Plut.* 2, 636 E.

συγκαθυφαίνω, (σύν, *καθυφαίνω*) to interweave with, *LXX.*

συγκαίρος, ον, (σύν, *καιρός*) conformable to the time: generally, agreeable to, suitable, *Alciph.* 3, 16.

συγκαίω, Att. -κάω [ᾶ]: fut. -καύσω (σύν, *καίω*):—to set on fire with or at once, burn up, *Lat. comburere*, *Plat. Tim.* 22 C: *κοιλίαι* *συγκαίειν* ἀγαθαί, having a tendency to inflammation, *Hipp.*—pass., to be burnt up, *Plat. Tim.* 49 C.

συγκακοπαῖν, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (σύν, *κακοπαῖν*) to be unfortunate with, at once, together.—II. to be compassionate, to feel with or for.

συγκάκουργεω, ᾶ, f. -ήσω, (σύν, *κακούργεω*) to behave ill with others, *Liban.* Hence

συγκάκουρῆγμα, ατος, τό, mischief jointly done.

συγκάκουργία, ας, ἡ, a joining in mischief with others.

συγκάκοχθεωμαι, as pass., to endure adversity with.

συγκάκω, ᾶ; and *συγκάκυνω*, *Theophr.*; to injure, harm, or corrupt conjointly.

συγκάλέω, ᾶ, f. -έσω, (σύν, *κάλέω*) to call or summon together, call to council, *Il.* 2, 55; 10, 302; so *Hdt.* 1, 206, *Aesch. Supp.* 517, etc.: also in mid., *Hdt.* 2, 160:—to invite to a feast, *Xen. Cyr.* 8, 4, 1:—mid., to call and collect to one's self.

συγκάλλνδθεωμαι, as pass., to roll about together or with, v. l. in *Xen.* for *συγκάλλ-*

συγκάλλνω, (σύν, *καλλύνω*) to sweep or sweep together, *Arist. Probl.* 24, 9, 1.

συγκαλύμμα, ατος, τό,=*συγκάλυψις*, *LXX.*

συγκάλυμμός, οὐ, ὁ,=*συγκάλυψις* formerly read in *A. Ar.* 1496.

συγκάλυπτός, α, ον, (*συγκάλυπτο*) to be covered or veiled, *Aesch. Pr.* 520.

συγκάλυπτός, ἡ, ὄν, (*συγκάλυπτο*) veiled, wrapped up, *Aesch. Pr.* 496.

συγκάλυπτο, f. -ψω, (σύν, *καλύπτο*) to cover or veil completely, *Eur. Phoen.* 872, *Plat. Rep.* 352 D:—mid. *συγκάλυψσθαι*, to wrap one's self up, cover one's face, *Xen. Cyr.* 8, 7, 28, *Symp.* 1, 14. Hence

συγκάλυψις, ἡ, a covering quite up [ᾶ]

συγκάμνω, (σύν, *κάμνω*) to labour or suffer with, sympathize with, *τινὶ*, *Aesch. Pr.* 413, 1059, *Soph. El.* 987, etc.

συγκαμπή, ἡς, ἡ, a bending together. a joint, *Xen. Eq.* 1, 8, *Polybus ap. Arist. H. A.* 3, 3, 4: and

συγκαμπτός, ἡ, ὄν, bent together *Arist. Incess.* *An.* 9, 11: from

συγκάμπτο, f. -ψω, (σύν, *κάμπτο*, to bend together, bend the knee-joint, *Plat. Phaed.* 60 B, cf. *Xen. Eq.* 7, 2:—pass., to bend, so as to sit down, *Plat. Phaed.* 99 D.—II. metaph., to bow down, humble, *LXX.* Hence

σύγκαμψις, ἡ, a bending in or to gether, a crooking, curving.

συγκάμνω, ὦ, to help as *κανη* φόρος.

συγκάμνωμαι, dep., to help in falsifying.

συγκαρκίνδομαι, (σύν, *καρκίνω*) as pass., of corn, to entwine its roots, *Pherecr.* *Autom.* 8.

συγκάσινγη, ἡς, ἡ, (σύν, *κασίγη*) an own sister, *Eur. I. T.* 800.

σύγκαις, ὁ ὅς, (σύν, *κάσις*) an own brother or sister, *Eur. Alc.* 410.

συγκαταβαῖναι, f. -βήσομαι, (σύν, *καταβαῖναι*) to go or come down with or together, *Aesch. Eum.* 1046, *Eur. Andr.* 505; e. g. to the sea-side, *Thuc.* 6, 30: to come to one's aid, *Aesch. Cho.* 727:—of the hair, to hang down, *Jac. Philostr.* *Imag.* p. 266: so, *συγκάτεμ-*—2. metaph., to let one's self down, condescend, submit to, εἰς *τι*, *Polyb.* 4, 45, 4, etc.; σ. εἰς *πάν*, to agree to all conditions, *Id.* 3, 10, 1: cf. *συγκαθίημι*.—II. to come to pass at the same time.

συγκαταβάλλω, (σύν, *καταβάλλω*) to throw down along with or together, *Plut. Lucull.* 23:—τὰ *χρήματα* σ., to pay together, *Dio C.*

συγκατάβασις, ἡ, a going down with.—II. metaph., condescension, submission, accommodation. Hence

συγκαταβάτικός, ἡ, ὄν, condescending, accommodating.

συγκαταβιβάζω, f. -άσω, (σύν, *καταβιβάζω*) to lead or decoy down with one, *Polyb.* 5, 70, 8.

συγκαταβίω, ὦ, f. -ώσομαι (σύν, *καταβίω*) to live with or together *Plut.* 2, 754 A.

συγκαταγήρασις, ἡ, a growing old together, a living even to old age together. *Plat. Legg.* 930 B: from

συγκαταγήρασκω, fut. -γήράσομαι. aor. -εγήρασα (σύν, *καταγήρασκω*):—to grow old with or together, *Hdt.* 1, 203, *Hipp.*, *Isae.* 2, § 8.

συγκαταγινώσκω, later -γινώσκω, (σύν, *καταγινώσκω*) to condemn along with or at once, *Dion. H.*

συγκαταγομφώ, ὦ, (σύν, *καταγομφώ*) to nail together, join together, *Plut.* 2, 426 C.

συγκαταγράφω, f. -ψω, like *εὐγράφω*, to write down. [ᾶ]

Συγκατάγω, f. -ξω, (σύν, κατάγω) to lead down with :—to join in bringing back, τήραννον, Ar. Thesm. 339.

Συγκαταδραβάνω, (σύν, καταδραβάνω) to sleep with one, Ar. Eccl. 613, 622.

Συγκαταδικάζω, to sentence or condemn together.

Συγκαταδιώκω, (σύν, καταδιώκω) to pursue with or together, Thuc. 8, 28, in pass.

Συγκαταδουλώ, ω, (σύν, καταδουλώ) to join in enslaving, Thuc. 3, 64; 8, 46.

Συγκαταδύνω and -δύω: aor. -έδυν (σύν, καδύνω): to sink or set together with, Πλειάδι, Theocr. Epigr. 9. Hence

Συγκατάδύσιν, εως, ή, a sinking, diving with, Strab.

Συγκαταζώω, (σύν, καταζώω) to spend one's life with, τινί, Plut. 2, 749 D.

Συγκαταεγγνύμι, f. -ξω, (σύν, καταεγγνύμι) to yoke together, to join in marriage, marry, τινά τινι, Plut. Camill. 2: σ. τινά ἄτῃ, to bind one fast to misery, Soph. Aj. 123; cf. συγκεσάννυμι.

Συγκαταθάπτω, f. -ψω, (σύν, καταθάπτω) to bury along with one, Hdt. 2, 81; 5, 92, 7, Lys. 196, 12.

Συγκαταθesis, εως, ή, (συγκατατίθημι) agreement, approval, Polyb. 2, 58, 11, etc.; esp. in Stoic philos., the assent given by the mind to its perceptions, assensus in Cic. Acad. Pr. 2, 47, cf. Plut. 2, 1055 F, 1056 C, etc.—II. submission, Plut. Anton. 24. Hence

Συγκαταθετικός, ή, όν, accordant, approving, Plut. 2, 1122 B.

Συγκαταβέω, (σύν, καταβέω) to make an inroad with another, Xen. Cyr. 5, 3, 1.

Συγκαταβλάω, (σύν, καταβλάω) to break all to pieces, Macho ap. Ath. 348 F.

Συγκαταθνήσκω, (σύν, καταθνήσκω) to die along with, τινί, Anth. P. 7, 139.

Συγκαταίθω, (σύν, καταίθω) to burn all together, Soph. Ant. 1202.

Συγκαταίνεσις, ή, approval, sanction; from

Συγκαταίνεω, ω, (σύν, καταινέω) to agree with, favour, τινί, Xen. Cyr. 3, 3, 20: to sanction, approve, Polyb. 15, 8, 9, Plut. Camill. 6. Hence

Συγκαταίνος, ον, agreeing, approving, Philipp. ap. Dem. 284, 3.

Συγκαταίρω, Ion. for συγκαθαίρω, Hdt.

Συγκαταίρω, to come to land together, v. I. Polyb. 1, 52, 6.

Συγκαταϊτιάμαι, f. -ίσομαι, (σύν, καταιτιάμαι) dep. mid., to accuse with;—aor. I συγκαταϊτιάθηναι, as pass., to be jointly accused, Joseph.

Συγκατακείνω, =συγκατακείνω, App.

Συγκατακαίω, Att. -κάω [ā] (σύν, κατακαίω): to burn along with, τινί τι, Xen. An. 3, 2, 27:—pass., to be burnt with, τινί, Hdt. 4, 69, Diod.

Συγκατακάλπτω, f. -ψω, (σύν, κατακάλπτω) to wrap up with, Diod.

Συγκατάκειμαι, (σύν, κατάκειμαι) as pass., to lie down with, to lie with, of sexual intercourse, Ar. Eccl. 614, Plat. Phaedr. 255 E, etc.

Συγκατακλάω, f. -ίσω, to break to pieces at once. [ā]

Συγκατακλείω, Ion. -κλήω, (σύν, κατακλείω) to shut in or enclose with or together, Hdt. 1, 182; σ. τινά ὑπόβη, Luc. Vit. Auct. 9.

Συγκατακληρονομέω, ω, f. -ήσω, to inherit along with, LXX.

Συγκατακλίω, (σύν, κατακλίω)

to make to lie with, τήν νύμφην τῷ νυμφίω, Plut. 2, 655 A:—pass., to lie on the same couch with another at table, Ar. Ach. 981, Nub. 49. Hence

Συγκατάλσις, εως, ή, a lying together with another in bed or at board, Clearch. ap. Ath. 516 B.

Συγκατακοιμάω, ω, (σύν, κατακοιμάω) to cause to sleep together, Joseph. :—pass. c. fut. mid., to sleep together.

Συγκατακολουθέω, ω, f. -ήσω, (σύν, κατακολουθέω) to follow along with, Strab.

Συγκατακομίζω, f. -ίσω, (σύν, κατακομίζω) to bring down together, Dion. H. 7, 12.

Συγκατακόπτω, f. -ψω, (σύν, κατακόπτω) to cut up along with or together: in pass., Plut. Sull. 22, Caes. 18, etc.

Συγκατακοσμέω, ω, (σύν, κατακοσμέω) to order or arrange together, Plut. 2, 938 F. Hence

Συγκατακόμησις, εως, ή, an ordering or settling together, Philodem. de Mus.

Συγκατακρηνίζω, f. -ίσω, (σύν, κατακρηνίζω) to throw down a precipice along with or together, Joseph.

Συγκατακτάομαι, f. -ήσομαι, (σύν, κατακτάομαι) dep. mid., to join with another in acquiring, σ. Φιλιππῷ τήν ἀρχήν, Dem. 246, 3.

Συγκατακτείνω, f. -κτενῶ, (σύν, κατακτείνω) to kill, slay, murder with or together, Soph. Aj. 230, Eur. Or. 1089.

Συγκατακῦλλω, (σύν, κατακῦλλω) to roll down at once or together, Dion. H. [i]

Συγκαταλαμβάνω, f. -λήφομαι, (σύν, καταλαμβάνω) to take, receive with or together, Xen. Cyr. 4, 2, 42.—II. to enclose with walls, Thuc. 7, 26.

Συγκαταλέγω, f. -ξω, to elect with or besides: to note or write down with or at the same time.

Συγκαταλείπω, f. -ψω, (σύν, καταλείπω) to leave all together, Thuc. 5, 75.

Συγκαταλήγω, f. -ξω, (σύν, καταλήγω) to leave off together, Dem. Phal.

Συγκαταλλάσσω, Att. -ττω, (σύν, καταλλάσσω) to reconcile to each other, Dion. H.

Συγκαταλογίζομαι, f. -ίσομαι, (σύν, καταλογίζομαι) dep. mid., to calculate or consider with or together, Joseph.

Συγκαταλύω, (σύν, καταλύω) to join or help in undoing or putting down, τόν όημον, Thuc. 8, 68, Lys. 146, 7, etc.—II. intr. to halt or stop for the night with another, Plut. 2, 94 A.

Συγκαταμαρτυρέω, ω, f. -ήσω, (σύν, καταμαρτυρέω) to join in bearing witness against another, v. I. Dem. 855, 18.

Συγκαταμύγνυμι, and -νω, f. -μίζω, (σύν, καταμύγνυμι) to mix in with, mingle with, Χάριτας Μούσαις συγκαταμύγνυς, Eur. H. F. 674:—mid., to absorb in a thing, give up to it, ὥδαις καί θαλίαις τήν ψυχήν συγκαταμύγνυται, Xen. Hier. 6, 2:—pass., to be mingled with, εἰς τι, Plat. Polit. 288 E.

Συγκαταμύω, (σύν, καταμύω) to shut, close quite or altogether, Anth. P. 9, 311.

Συγκατανανυμῶ, ω, to conquer with or together by sea, Diod.

Συγκατανέμω, (σύν, κατανέμω) to allot or assign together:—mid., to divide jointly among themselves, γῆν, Thuc. 6, 4.

Συγκατανεσιόβημι, ον, (σύν, κατανεσιόβημι) living by saying 'yes,' comic epith. of a parasite, Crates ap. Stob. p. 150, 40.

Συγκατανεύω, (σύν, κατανεύω) agree, consent to, τοῖς λεγομένοις, Polyb. 3, 52, 6; to grant at the same time, τινί τι, Id. 7, 4, 9.

Συγκαταπατέω, ω, (σύν, καταπατέω) to trample down together, Diod.

Συγκαταπαύω, (σύν, καταπαύω) bring at the same time to an end:—pass. and mid., to cease at the same time.

Συγκαταπίμπλημι, f. -πλήσω, (σύν, καταπίμπλημι) to fill up with at the same time, esp., with something together, c. gen. rei, Antipho 116, 13; cf. ἀντιπίμπλημι III.

Συγκαταπίπτω, f. -πεσοίμαι, (σύν, καταπίπτω) to fall down along with σ. ταῖς τύχαις, to let one's spirits fall together with one's fortunes, Dion. H. de Isocr. 9.

Συγκαταπλέκω, f. -ξω, (σύν, καταπλέκω) to plait or twist with, Dion. H.

Συγκαταπολεμέω, ω, (σύν, καταπολεμέω) to overcome with or together, Diod.

Συγκαταποντώ, ω, or -τίξω, (σύν, καταποντώ) to sink in the sea together, Sext. Emp. p. 352.

Συγκαταπράσσω, f. -ξω, to act or do with or together with, join in doing, Dem. 63, 2; 96, 21.

Συγκαταπρήβω, (σύν, καταπρήβω) to burn with or together, Paus.

Συγκαταριθμέω, ω, (σύν, καταριθμέω) to include in the account, Arist. Categ. 8, 38.

Συγκαταρρέω, f. -ρέυσομαι, to flow down or fall off together.

Συγκαταρρίπτω, (σύν, καταρρίπτω) to throw down together, Diod. Luc. Contempl. 5.

Συγκαταρχώ, f. -ξω, (σύν, καταρχώ) to begin with, Eccl.

Συγκατασβέννυμι, f. -σβέσω, to extinguish together.

Συγκατασῃπω, to make to putrefy with or together:—pass. c. perf. 2 act. to rot with or together.

Συγκατασκάπτω, ον, δ, a joint-destructor, Lyc. 222: from

Συγκατασκάπτω, f. -ψω, (σύν, κατασκάπτω) to raze, pull down with another or altogether, Eur. Or. 735, Rhes. 391, Andoc. 13, 38.

Συγκατασκεδάννυμι, f. -δάσω, (σύν, κατασκεδάννυμι) to pour over at the same time, Xen. An. 7, 3, 32, where some books give the act., and some the mid.

Συγκατασκευάζω, (σύν, κατασκευάζω) to help in establishing or setting up, τήν ἀρχήν, Thuc. 1, 93; c. dat. pers. Dem. 33, 4; 215, 27, etc.; to furnish completely, Plat. Polit. 274 D, Isocr. 27 E, etc.; τινί, with a thing, Plat. Legg. 920 D.

Συγκατασκηνώ, ω, (σύν, κατασκηνώ) to bring into one tent or dwelling with others, Xen. Cyr. 5, 4, 17.

Συγκατασκήπτω, f. -ψω, to fall down with or together.

Συγκατασπάω, f. -άσω, (σύν, κατασπάω) to snatch away with or together, Xen. Cyr. 5, 5, 24, in pass.: to pull down with one's self, Luc. Nigr. 11.

Συγκατασπείρω, (σύν, κατασπείρω) to scatter with or together, Heliod.

Συγκαταστύσιάζω, (σύν, καταστύσιάζω) to help in stirring up, τήν πόλιν, Plut. Philop. 13.

Συγκαταστύσσω, εως, ή, (συγκατίστημι) a falling in with so as to fight, σ. τὸν θύριον, a conflict with animals, Polyb. 4, 8, 9.

Συγκαταστρέφω, f. -ψω, (σύν, καταστρέφω) to end, close or conclude together:—mid., to make subject together

at the same time, Thuc. 6, 69, Xen. r. 8, 1, 8.
 συγκατασχηματίζω, f. -ίσω, (σύν, σχηματίζω) to bring into shape, in accordance with, τινί, Plut. 2, D.
 συγκατάτασις, εως, ἡ, (συγκατα-) a stretching together, violent ten- sion, Hipp. 864.
 συγκατατάσσω, Att. -ττω, f. -ζω, (σύν, κατατάσσω) to arrange, draw up or together, Xen. Cyr. 6, 3, 32.
 συγκατατείνω, (σύν, κατατείνω) to stretch, extend with or together, Hipp.
 συγκατατίκω, f. -ζω, (σύν, κατα-) to melt down together: —pass., melt away with or together; συγκα- τίκεσθαι τινί, ike Lat. intabescere, melt away over a thing, to spend all powers upon it, ἔργοις, M. Anton.
 συγκατατίθημι, (σύν, κατατίθημι) to deposit together or at the same time, 59, 25, in mid.:—pass., to agree, assent to, τινί, Philipp. ap. Dem. 22; τινί περί τινος, Plat. Gorg. C.
 συγκατατρέχω, (σύν, κατατρέχω) to go together, come together, Leucipp. Diog. L. 9, 31.
 συγκατατρίβω, (σύν, κατατρίβω) to rub together, Plut. Cleom. 26.
 συγκατατρώω, f. -ζομαι, to gnaw pieces along with, to destroy gradu- ally.
 συγκαταφύγειν, inf. aor of συγκα- λῶ, Plut. Thes. 22.
 συγκαταφεύγω, f. -ζομαι, to flee to safety.
 συγκαταφέρω, (σύν, καταφέρω) to bring with or together:—pass., to be car- ried along with, Arist. Probl. 23, 4, 1; metaph., to agree, go along with union, τινί, Polyb., 10, 5, 9, etc.
 συκαταφθείρω, (σύν, καταφθείρω) to destroy or lose together, Polyb. 9, 1.
 συγκαταφλέγω, f. -ζω, (σύν, κατα-) to burn with or together, Luc. 30.
 συκαταφονεύω, (σύν, καταφονεύω) to death with or together, Polyaeen.
 συκαταφρονέω, ὦ, (σύν, καταφρο-) to despise with or alike, App.
 συκαταφρόνησις, εως, ἡ, utter con- tempt, App.
 συκαταφύρτος, ον, (σύν, κατά, mixed or kneaded in with, Philox. th. 643 C.
 συκαταχράομαι, (σύν, καταχράο-) dep., to consume or misuse alike, A. Al.
 συκαταχώννυμι, f. -χώσω, to bury Geop.
 συκαταψεύδομαι, f. -σομαι, (σύν, ψεύδομαι) dep., to join in a lie st. τινός, Aeschin. 49, 21.
 συκαταψηφίζω, f. -ίσω, (σύν, κα- τήφω) to condemn with or together, to reckon along with, N. T., in
 συκατέδω, to eat, devour with or er. (?)
 συκατέειμι, (σύν, κατά, εἶμι) to go with, Luc. D. Mort. 27, 7: esp. συκαταβαίνειν, of hair, to fall in ts, Jac. Philostr. Imag. p. 266.
 συκατεργάζω, f. -ζω, Att. συγκα- τέρω, q. v.
 συκατεξάνιστημι, v. l. Plut. Alex. tr συνεξάνιστημι.
 συκατεπειγώ, to urge on together.
 συκατεργάζομαι, f. -άσομαι, (σύν, εργαζομαι) dep. mid.:—to help or any one in accomplishing a work, 4, Hdt. 1, 162; 2, 154, Eur. Or. auc. 1, 132;—to be of use to any

one, to help, aid, assist, τιν. Hdt. 8, 142, etc.—II. to kill with or together, join in murdering, Eur. H. F. 1024.
 συκατέρχομαι, f. -ελεύσομαι, (σύν, κατέρχομαι) dep. mid., c. aor. et perf. act., to come back, return with or to- gether, Lys. 187, 33, Plut., etc.
 συκατεσθίω, (σύν, κατεσθίω) to eat up together, Plut. 2, 94 A.
 συκατεύχομαι, f. -ξμαι, (σύν, κατεύχομαι) dep. mid., to pray, beg for with or together, τι, Soph. Ant. 1336.—II. to pray to with or together, τινί, Plut.
 συκατέχω, f. -θέξω, (σύν, κατέχω) to help in holding down, Plat. Crat. 404 A.
 συκατηγορέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (σύν, κατηγορέω) to charge or accuse with, at once or together, Dem. 434, 22; 1232, 24.—II. in logic, to predicate jointly. Hence
 συκατηγόρημα, ατος, τό, that which is said or can be said of a person or thing along with other words, a syncategorematic word, such as ad- jectives and adverbs. Hence
 συκατηγορηματικός, ἡ, ὅν, that can be used as a συκατηγόρημα.
 συκατηγόρησις, ἡ, a joint accusa- tion.
 συκάθημαι, Ion. for συκάθηναι, Hdt.
 συκατηρεφής, ἐς, quite covered, Lyc. 1280.
 συκατοικέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (σύν, κα- τοικέω) to dwell with, Soph. O. C. 1259.
 συκατοικίζω, f. -ίσω, (σύν, κατοικ- ῶ) to settle, colonize jointly with an- other, σ. τινί Σάμον, Hdt. 3, 149: to establish jointly, μνημεία, Thuc. 2, 41.—II. σ. τινά, to settle, plant in a place along with or together, Eur. Hipp. 646: to help in establishing or restoring, Thuc. 6, 4, 8.
 συκατοικτιζώ, f. -ίσω, (σύν, κα- τοικτιζώ) to pity jointly with another:—mid., to lament with or together, Soph. Tr. 535.
 συκατολισθαίνω, (σύν, κατολι- σθαίνω) to slip and fall together, Diod.
 συκατορθώω, ὦ, (σύν, κατορθώω) to help in fighting, Isocr. 112 E, Plut. 2, 53 C.
 συκατορούσσω, Att. -ττω, (σύν, κατορούσσω) to bury with, Plut. Ly- sand. 30, etc.
 συκατῶντις, ἡ, a patching up, cob- bling, Clem. Al.: from
 συκατῶν, (σύν, κατῶν) to patch up, cobble, strictly of shoemakers and saddlers, Luc. Hist. Conscrip. 23; ἐσθῆτες συκατεκτυμέναι ἐκ..., Id. Saturn. 28:—metaph., ψεύσματα συκα., to patch up lies, Clem. Al.
 σύγκαυστις, εως, ἡ, (συγκαίω) a burning: esp. a scorching, over-roasting, Plat. Tim. 83 A.
 σύγκεας, part. aor. 1 of συγκαίω, Ar.
 σύγκειμαι, (σύν, κείμαι) as pass., to lie with or together, Soph. Aj. 1309.—II. to have been put or fitted together, to be composed, ἐκ τινων freq. in Plat., etc.; συγκείται τὸ σῶμα ἐξ ὁστων καὶ νεύρων, Plat. Phaed. 98 C; τὴν φύ- σιν ἡμῶν ἐκ τε τοῦ σώματος συγκεί- σθαι καὶ τῆς ψυχῆς, Isocr. Antid. § 193; so of quack-doctors, ἐξ ἁδόξιας συγκείμενοι, Foës. Oec. Hipp.; ἐξ ὁνομάτων συγκείμενος ἄνθρωπος, Aeschin. 86, 27:—of words, to be compounded, Id. Crat. 402 D: εἰς ἐν συγκείμενον, compounded into one body, Id. Phil. 29 D: συμφοραὶ ὑπὸ ποιητῶν συγκείμεναι, misfortunes composed by poets, Isocr. 76 A; πᾶν

τα αὐτῷ σύγκειται καὶ μεμηχάνηται. Lys. 98, 34; cf. Antipho 122, 4, Thuc. 1, 22, etc.—III. to be agreed on by two parties, ὁ συγκείμενος χρόνος τὸ σ. χρόνιον, the time, place agreee upon, Hdt. 4, 152; 8, 128; κατὰ τὰ σ. according to the terms of the agreement, Hdt. 3, 158, etc.; κατὰ τὰ σ. πρὸς τινα, according to what had been agreed on with him, Id. 6, 14; ἐκ τῶν συγκείμενων, Thuc. 5, 25; παρὰ τὰ σ. Luc. Jup. Trag. 37: also, σπονδαὶ σὺ καλῶς σύγκεινται, Thuc. 8, 43; συ- κείμενα σημεῖα, Ar. Eccl. 6, cf. 61.—2. impers., συγκείται, it has been or is agreed on, c. inf., Hdt. 9, 52; absol., Thuc. 4, 23: so, συγκείμενοι σοί, c. inf., since they had agreed to..., Hdt. 5, 62.—Cf. συντίθημι. Hence
 συγκείμενος, adv. part. pres., ac- cording to agreement.
 συγκεκράμενος, adv. part. pf. pass. of συγκεράννυμι, in a mixed or tem- pered manner.
 συγκεκροτημένως, adv. part. pf. pass. of συκροτέω, as if hammered together, firmly, Luc. Merc. Cond.
 συγκελεύω, (σύν, κελεύω) to join in ordering, bidding, etc., Eur. I. A. 892: also in mid.
 συγκεῖλλω, (σύν, κέλλω) to push together, Opp. H. 5, 602.
 συγκενῶ, ὦ, to empty out with, to make empty with.
 συγκεντέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (σύν, κε- τέω) to pierce together, to stab at once Lat. telis confodere, Hdt. 3, 77: i. pass., ἐμελλε συγκεντηθήσεσθαι, Is. 6, 29; cf. συνακοντίζω.
 συκεράννυμι, ὦ, ὡς, f. -κεράσω: [α]: pf. -κέρακα, pass. -κέράμαι:—aor. 1 pass. συνεκράβην, Ion. -εκρή- θην; 1 pass. -εκεράσθην, Plat. Legg. 889 C: fut. pass. συκεκράσσομαι, Eur. Ion 406: (σύν, κεράννυμι). To mix together, mingle, commingle, Thuc. 6, 18; λύπη τὴν ἡδονὴν ξ., to temper pleasure by a mixture of pain, Plat. Phil. 50 A.—II. in pass., to be mixed with, τινί or πρὸς τι, Plat.: παιδεία ἐκείρους συγκεκράμενη, Dem. 1414, 7; to become united, coalesce, Xen. Cyn. 3, 1:—of persons, to be close friends with, τινί, Xen. Cyr. 1, 4, 1; so, φίλῃσι μεγάλας συνεκρήθησαν, Hdt. 4, 152, ubi v. Wess. (and so in mid., συγκεράσασθαι φίλιαν, to form a close friendship, πρὸς τινα, with any one, Hdt. 7, 151); cf. Pors. Med. 138.—2. to become closely acquainted with, become deeply involved in, συκε- κράσθαι ὁδῶ, Soph. Ant. 1311, cf. Aesch. Cho. 744; so, σ. δαίμονι, Ar. Plat. 853; σ. οἰκτρ., to be deeply af- fected by pity, Soph. Aj. 895; παγ- χρίστω συγκραβείς, Id. Tr. 662.—III. mid. to mix with or for one's self, Plat. Tim. 35 A, 69 D. Hence
 συγκεράσμα, ατος, τό, a mixing, tempering.
 συγκερασμός, οὔ, ὁ, a mixing, tem- pering.
 συγκεραστός, ἡ, ὅν, συκεράννυ- μι) mixed; tempered by mixing.
 συγκερατίζομαι, (σύν, κερατίζω) dep., to butt, fight with the horns LXX.
 συκεραυνῶ, ὦ, (σύν, κεραυνῶ) to strike with a thunderbolt, shiver in pieces, Cratin. Pytin. 8, Eur. Bacch. 1103, ubi v. Elmsl.:—pass., συκεραυ- ναθείς, thunder-stricken, Lat. attonitus, Archil. 36.
 συκερκίζω, ι. -ίσω, (σύν, κερκίζω) to weave together, Plat. Polit. 310 B.
 συκεφαλᾶν, ὦ, (σύν, κεφαλᾶν) to bring together, sum up the heads of chief points, to sur- up, reckon up, Aes-

chin. 62, 9; more freq. in mid., Plat. Phil. 11 B, Soph. 219 B, Xen. Cyr. 8, 1, 15, etc. Hence

Συγκεκλήσθαι, ατος, τό, the sum total of a reckoning; and

Συγκεκλήσθαι, εως, ή, a summing up, conclusion, Def. Plat. 415 B. Hence

Συγκεκλήσθαι, ή, όν, summing up the principal points.

Συγκεκλήσθαι, adv. part. pf. pass. from συγχέω, mixedly, confusedly, indiscriminately, Arist. Eth. N. 7, 1, 6.

Συγκεκλήσθαι, ού, ό, (σύν, κηδεσθής) one's brother-in-law, ap. Dem. 949, 6; one's father-in-law, Diod.

Συγκεκλήσθαι, (σύν, κηδεύω) to join in burying, Phylarch. ap. Ath. 606 F.

Συγκινδυνεύω, (σύν, κινδυνεύω) to be involved in danger along with others, τινί, Thuc. 8, 22, Plat. Legg. 969 A, etc.: absol., to be partners in danger, Xen. Ages. 11, 13.

Συγκινεύω, ώ, f. -ήσω, (σύν, κινεύω) to move, excite together, Polyb. 15, 17, 1.—pass., to move along with, τινί, Arist. Top. 2, 7, 5, Polyb., etc. Hence

Συγκίνημα, ατος, τό, that which is moved jointly.—II.—sq. [ί]: and

Συγκίνησις, εως, ή, joint-motion: metaph., an emotion.

Συγκιννώ, and in Tim. Loc. 96 A, συγκιννημι,=συγκεράννυμι.

Συγκλάζω, f. -κλάζω, to sound with.

Συγκλαίω, Att. -κλάω [α], to weep with.

Συγκλάσσις, εως, ή, a breaking together: σ. της φάλαγγος, collision with the enemy's main body, Arr. An.: and

Συγκλασμός, ού, ό, foreg.: from Συγκλάω, [α] f. -κλάω, (σύν, κλάω) to break together, break off, Chærem. ap. Ath. 608 C.—pass., to be broken off, Plat. Theæt. 173 A; metaph., τὰς ψυχὰς συγκεκλασμένοι, Id. Rep. 495 E.—II. intr., to dash together, Ath. 608 C.

Συγκλάω, Att. for Συγκλαίω. [α]

Συγκλείω, εως, ή, Att. συγκλησις, ή, (συγκλείω), a shutting up, closing up (of a line of battle), Thuc. 5, 71.—2. a being closed, συγκλείωμεν έχειν, to be closed, Poes. Oec. Hipp.: close union, Plat. Tim. 81 B: συγκλείσεις, narrow passes, defiles, Polyb. 5, 44, 7, Plut. Camill. 41 (Reiske et Schäf. συγκλείσεις).

Συγκλείωμα, ατος, τό, (συγκλείω) a joint, band, border, LXX.

Συγκλεισμός, ού, ό,=συγκλείσεις.—II. confinement, prison, LXX.

Συγκλειστός, ή, όν, shut up: with the power of shutting or closing, όστρακα, Arist. H. A. 4, 4, 11:—verb. adj. from

Συγκλείω, f. -κλείω: Ion. συγκλίνω, f. -ίσω: Att. συγκλήω, f. -ήσω, (σύν, κλείω). To shut up, hem in, inclose, Hdt. 4, 157, 7, 41; έ. διὰ μέσον, to intercept, Thuc. 5, 64; έ. ρηδι έ. τινά, Eur. And. 122.—2. to shut close, to close, στόμα, όμμα, Eur. Hipp. 498, Ion 241; τὰς πύλας, Thuc. 4, 67; τὰς θύρας, Aeschin. 11, 3:—to shut up, close shops, etc., τὰ καπηλεία, τό δικαστήριον, Lys. Fr. 2, 5 Andoc. 7, 26:—σ. τοὺς όδθαλμούς, to close them up (by blows), Dem. 1259, 13.—3. to close up, as an army does its ranks, Thuc. 4, 35; 5, 72; so, σ. τὰς άπίδας, to lock their shields, Xen. Cyr. 7, 1, 33.—4. to close, conclude, τὰ προεξηρημένα τοίς έλλένει, σ. to make the latter part

of the speech fit as a conclusion to the former, Isocr. 238 A: to close, come to an end, συγκλειούσης της ώρας ήδη, Polyb. 17, 7, 3.—II. pass., to be shut in, etc., λίμνη συγκεκληρισμένη πάντοθεν, Hdt. 7, 129.—2. to be closely united, Isocr. 342 D; hence, επιγαμίαι συγκεκλήσθαι, Xen. Hell. 5, 2, 19.—Cf. κλείω, sub fin.

Συγκλέπτω, ον, ό, a fellow thief.

Συγκλέπτω, f. -ψω, (σύν, κλέπτω) to steal along with, μετά τινος, Antipho 145, 27: to elude, evade, την όψιν, Poes. Oec. Hipp.

Συγκλησία, Ion. for συγκλείω.

Συγκληρία, ας, ή, (συγκληρος) a happening together, coincidence, παθημάτων, Hipp.; v. Poes. Oecon.

Συγκληρονομέω, ώ, to be joint-heir, Dion. H.: from

Συγκληρονόμος, ον, a joint-heir.

Συγκληρος, ον, (σύν, κληρος) allotted together, coming together by chance, bordering upon, neighbouring, χθών, Eur. Heracl. 32; τείχεα, Nic. Al. 1.—II. assigned by lot, allotted, Plat. 2, 103 F. Hence

Συγκληρόω, ώ, to join or embrace in one lot, Plat. Legg. 745 C: to choose by lot, όκαστήριον, Plut. Alcib. 19.—II. to assign by lot, τινί τι, Dem. 183, 1. Hence

Συγκληρώσις, ή, an allotting, assigning by lot.

Συγκλήσις, συγκλήω, v. σύγκλεισις, συγκλείω.

Συγκλητικός, ή, όν, (συγκαλέω) calling together, convening.—II. ό συγκλ., a senator, Luc. Alex. 25, v. sq.

Συγκλητος, ον, (συγκαλέω) called together, summoned, Eur. I. A. 301:—ή συγκλητος (sc. έκκλησία) a legislative body, Arist. Pol. 3, 1, 10; at Rome, the senate, Polyb., etc.; so, συγκλητος λέσχη, Soph. Ant. 159.

Συγκλινής, ές, (σύν, κλίνω) lying with: a bedfellow.—II. inclining together, hanging upon, επί τινι, Aesch. Fr. 77. Hence

Συγκλινάι, αί, the meeting-line of mountain-ridges which slant towards one another, έ. των τόπων, defiles, Plut. Pomp. 32, Pyrrh. 28.

Συγκλίνω, f. -ινάω, (σύν, κλίνω) to incline together, to lean towards, Polyb. 7, 12, 4.—Pass., to lie with, γυναικί, Hdt. 2, 181, Eur. Alc. 1090. [κλί] Hence

Συγκλίσσις, ή, an inclining together; cf. σύγκλεισις, fin.

Συγκλίνης, ον, ό, (συγκλίνω) one who lies with one, a companion at table, Plut. 2, 149 B, 503 A. [ί]

Συγκλονέω, ώ, (σύν, κλονέω) f. -ήσω, to dash together, confound utterly, entangle, II. 13, 722, cf. Anth. P. 9, 755. Hence

Συγκλονήσις, ή, a dashing together.

Συγκλύδαζομαι,—sq., lambl.

Συγκλύδωνίζομαι, dep., to be disturbed by storms and waves.

Συγκλύζομαι, (σύν, κλύζω) as pass., to be washed over by the waves, of a ship, Plut. 2, 206 C, 467 D. Hence

Συγκλύζω, ύδος, ό, ή, washed together, esp. by the waves: metaph., άνθρωποι σύγκλ., a promiscuous crowd, a mob, Lat. colluvies hominum, Thuc. 7, 5, Plat. Rep. 569 A, Luc., etc.; also, σύγκλύδος, ον, Clem. Al.—Cf. σύνηλς.

Συγκλυσμα, ατος, τό, that which is washed together.

Συγκλυσμός, ού, ό, (συγκλύζομαι) a meeting of waves, Menand. p. 194.

Συγκλύω, to listen to, agree to.

Συγκλώθω, f. -ώσω, (σύν, κλώθω)

to spin together:—II. to unite by f. Hence

Σύγκλωσις, εως, ή, a spinning together: a uniting by fate, M. Ant. 2, 3.

Συγκνώσω, and -σώ, ώ, to see or stew together, συγκεκνωσμένα ζωκρέατα, Ath. 395 F.

Συγκοιλάνω, to hollow out with.

Συγκοιμάωμαι, as pass., with f. mid. -ήσομαι, (σύν, κοιμάωμαι) to sleep with another, lie with, of man, σ. γυναικί, Hdt. 3, 69, Soph. El. 274; of the woman, Aesch. A. 1258, Eur. Phoen. 54. Hence

Συγκοιμημα, ατος, ό, a sleeping together.—II. the partner of one's bed, plur., Eur. Andr. 1273, cf. Monk H. pol. 11: and

Συγκοιμησις, εως, ή, a sleeping together; sexual intercourse, Plat. Phædrus 255 E, Rep. 460 B.

Συγκοιμητήρ, ήρος, ό, and συγκοιμητής, ού, ό, a husband.

Συγκοινολογέομαι f. -ήσομαι, (σύν, κοινολογέομαι) dep. mid., to join forming plans or plots, Dinarch. 40.

Συγκοινοίμαι, (σύν, κοινώ) dep. mid., to impart, communicate, give share of, Thuc. 8, 75.

Σύγκοινος, ον, common, familiar.

Συγκοινωνέω, ώ, f. -ήσω, to partake with, have a joint share of a thing, νός, v. I. Isae. 70, 28, Dem. 1299, 2 from

Συγκοινωνός, ή, όν, (σύν, κοινώ) partaking jointly, τίντος, also τινί, N. T.

Συγκοιτάδιος, ον, = σύγκοιτα Gramm.

Συγκοίτιον, ον, τό, (sc. άργύριον) a harlot's hire.

Σύγκοιτις, ιδος, pecul. fem. of σύγκοιτος, ον, (σύν, κοιτή) a fellow, ύπνον σ. γλυκύ, Pind. P. 42.

Συγκολάζω, f. -άσω, (σύν, κολάζω) to help in chastising, Plat. Legg. 7, D.

Συγκολλάω, ώ, (σύν, κολλάω) -ήσω, to glue or stick together, Ar. Ves. 1041; είς ταυτό, Plat. Tim. 43. Hence

Συγκόλλησις, εως, ή, a gluing sticking together; and

Συγκόλλητης, ού, ό, (συγκολλάω) a gluer or stickler together: metaph. a fabricator, σ. ψευδών, Ar. Nub. 44.

Συγκόλλος, ον, (σύν, κόλλα) glued together: generally, closely joined, Soph. Fr. 746:—adv. -λλως, accordance with, τινί, Aesch. Sup. 310; σ. έχειν, to agree, Id. Cho. 54.

Συγκολμβάω, ώ, f. -ήσω, to swim with, dive together.

Συγκομιδή, ής, ή, a bringing together, Thuc. 2, 52: esp. of harvest, gathering in, housing, καρποὺ συγκ., 3, 15; τὰν όραιον, Plat. Legg. 8, E; σίτου, Xen. Hell. 7, 5, 14: from

Συγκομίζω, f. -ίσω, (σύν, κομίζω) to carry or bring together, Hdt. 1, 2, etc.: of harvest, to gather in, house it, Xen. Mem. 2, 8, 3, etc.: so pass., όργή συγκομιζέσθαι, it is ripe for carrying, Hdt. 4, 199:—mid., collect to or for one's self, εμψυχόνε's self with, Hdt. 2, 94 (and in Act. 2, 121, 4); to send for, Xen. Cyr. 8, 2, 24: συγκομιζέσθαι είς ψυχήν, to store up in one's soul, learn, Ib. 1, 5, 12: σ. προς έαυτόν, claim as one's own, Ib. 4, 3, 17: pass., to be gotten or gained both once, Soph. O. C. 585.—II. to help burying, τὸν νεκρόν, Soph. Aj. 104 like συστέλλειν. Hence

συγκομίστηρ, ἥσος, ὁ, a reaper.
συγκομιστήριος, α, ον, of or belong-
ing to harvest: τὰ συγκομιστήρια (τὰ
ἔσθια), the feast at harvest-home.

συγκομιστός, ἦ, ὄν, (συγκομίζω)
eaten together, of harvest, gathered
δελπινον σ., a picnic, Ath.: but,—
ἄρτος σ., bread of unbolted meal,
pho ar. Ath. 109 B: σ. διατήρημα
mixed food, v. Pösch. Oec. Hipp.

συγκοινοῦμαι,=sq.
συγκοινοῦμαι, (σύν, κοινώ) as
to, to roll in the dust with another;
to wrestle or struggle with, τινί,
t. 2, 97 A.

συγκοπή, ἥς, ἡ, (συγκοπτω) a cut-
short: shortness, φράσεως σ., con-
nected, Longin.: hence, in Gramm.,
σύν, i. e., a striking out one or more
parts in a word.—II. a striking to-
gether, collision, Lat. collisio, τῶν ἡχῶν
Dion. H.—III. a sudden loss of
strength, swoon; cf. σύγκοπος, συγ-
κοπία III.

συγκοπία, ὦ, to labour along with,
I.
σύγκοπος, ον, (συγκοπή III) falling
in a swoon, Diod. 3, 57.

συγκοπτικός, ἦ, ὄν, fit for cutting
—II. causing sudden faintness;
συγκοπή III.

σύγκοπος, ον, chopped up, λάχα,
Ath. 373 A: from

συγκόπτω, f. -ψω, (σύν, κόπτω) to
together, cut up, Xen. Cyr. 6, 4,
τεμνόν συνεκοψε πάντα καὶ διέ-
σπειρεν, Hdt. 7, 34; to thrash soundly,
συν, τινά, Lys. 97, 42, Xen.
p. 8, 6, Metagen. Thur. 4; συγ-
κομίζω, Eur. Cycl. 228, cf. Xen.
2, 3, 20.—II. to cut short, abridge,
concide.—III. to shake violently;
tired, tire:—esp. in pass., συγκε-
καί, to feel all sore from weariness,
sophr.

συγκορδύλλω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, and -ίζω,
(κορδύλη)=συναρδύλλω.

συγκορδύαντιώ, ὦ, to join in the
of the Corybantes: to share inspi-
ration or frenzy, Plat. Phaedr. 228 B.

συγκορδύφω, ον, (σύν, κορδύη) with
artifices joined, κῶνοι, Arist. Probl.
1, 2.

συγκορδύφω, ὦ,=συγκεφαλαίω,
to complete, Dion. H. Hence
συγκορδύφωσις, ἡ,=συγκεφαλαίω-
σις.

συγκοσμέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (σύν, κοσ-
μέω) to arrange together, to adjust,
Coel. 2, 13, 2.—II. to confer
on, to be an ornament to, Xen.
2, 2, 26.

συγκοττάβιζω, (σύν, κοτταβίζω)
to play at the cottabus with.

συγκοφίζω, f. -ισω, (σύν, κοφίζω)
to lighten, or hold up, Luc. Tox.

συγκραδάνω, (σύν, κραδάνω) to
together, Arist. Mund. 4, 29.

συγκράμα, ατος, τό, (συγκεράννυμι)
mixing, mixture, Plut. 2, 943 E.
ce.

συγκραμῆτικός, ἦ, ὄν, belonging to
mixing; of a mixed nature, Plut. 2,
943 E.

συγκρασις, εως, ἡ, (συγκεράννυμι)
mixing together, blending, Eur. Aeol.
χρυσάμηνον, Plat. Polit. 277 C;
ο. ἐξ τινος, Thuc. 8, 97; πρόσ
Plut. Arat. 10: of friendship, Id.
n. 31.

συγκράτεον, verb. adj. of συγκε-
καί, one must mingle or blend,
Phil. 62 B.

συγκράτνω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (σύν, κρα-
τάω) to hold together, Plut. 2, 508 D,
A.

Σύγκρατος, ον, (συγκεράννυμι)
mixed together, Luc. Amor. 12: closely
united, σ. ζεύγος, Eur. Andr. 494.

συγκρατύνω, (σύν, κρατύνω) to
strengthen together: to make quite
strong, Plut. 2, 656 E:—pass., to be-
come so, Hipp. 1006.

συγκρέκω, to weave together.
συγκρηνίζω, (σύν, κρηνίζω) to
throw down a precipice with or together,
Polyb. 8, 34, 7.

συγκρητίζω, (σύν, Κρητίζω) to make
two parties join against the third. Hence
συγκρητισμός, οὐ, ὁ, the union of
two parties against a third, Plut. 2,
490 B.

συγκρίμα, ατος, τό, (συγκρίνω) a
compound substance, Plut. 2, 898 D, etc.

συγκρίματιον, ον, τό, dim. from
foreg., M. Anton. [ἄ]

συγκρίνω, (σύν, κρίνω) to separate
from other matter and compound anew,
in gen., to compound, put together, opp.
to διακρίνω, Epich. p. 95, Plat. Tim.
67 D, etc.: hence, esp. in physical
philosophy, τὰ συγκρινόμενα, com-
pound matter, Anaxag. 3, cf. Plat.
Phaed. 72 C, Parm. 157 A, etc.—II.
to compare, τι πρόσ τι, Arist. Rhet. 1,
9, 38; cf. Lob. Phryn. 278; τινί τι,
N. T.: συγκρ. τι ἐκ παραθέσεως,
Polyb. 12, 10, 1; and, in pass., to
measure one's self with another, strive
or contend, LXX. Hence

Συγκρίσις, εως, ἡ, a putting togeth-
er, compounding, opp. to διακρίσις,
Plat. Tim. 64 E, 65 C, etc.—II. a
comparing, comparison, Menand. p.
401; πρόσ ἄλληλα, Arist. Top. 1, 5,
9, cf. Polyb. 15, 11, 9; and freq. in
late prose and Luc. and Plut.; cf.
Lob. Phryn. 278.

συγκριτέον, verb. adj. of συγκρίνω,
one must compare, Arist. Pol. 4, 12, 3.

συγκριτικός, ἦ, ὄν, (σύγκρισις)
compounding, compositive, opp. to δια-
κριτικός, Plat. Polit. 282 B, sq., Arist.
Top. 1, 15, 21.—II. comparing: ὁ συγ-
κριτ. (sc. τρόπος) the comparative de-
gree, Plut. 2, 677 D, Gramm. Adv.
-κός.

συγκρίτος, ον, (συγκρίνω) put to-
gether, compound.—II. comparable, τινί,
Polyb. 12, 23, 7.—2. v. l. for συγκρι-
τικός II.

συγκροτέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (σύν, κρο-
τέω) to strike together: σ. τῷ χεῖρει, to
clap the hands, Xen. Cyr. 2, 2, 5:
absol., to clap, applaud; and, in pass.,
to be applauded, Xen. Symp. 8, 1.—II.
to beat, hammer, or weld together, Ar.
Eq. 471.—2. metaph., σ. ὀνόματα, to
weld words together (by composition,
contraction, etc.), Plat. Crat. 409 C,
415 D, 416 B.—3. to weld a number of
men into one body, i. e., train and dis-
cipline them, τὸν χορόν, Dem. 520,
11.—in pass., esp. of ships, soldiers,
etc., to be well-trained, in good disci-
pline, Xen. Hell. 6, 2, 12; συγκερο-
τῆμένος τὰ τοῦ πολέμου, Dem. 23, 3;
συγκερ. πληρώματα, Polyb. 1, 61, 3,
etc. Hence

Συγκρότημα, ατος, τό, any thing
beaten, welded together.—2. metaph.,
a mass, multitude, crowd.—II. any thing
hammered out or forged in the mind, an
artifice, craft.

συγκρότησις, εως, ἡ, (συγκροτέω)
a hammering, welding together.—II. a
joining together, conspiracy, Joseph.

Συγκροτος, ον, welded together, v. l.
for σύγκρατος.

συγκροτούσιος, ον, v. συγκρούσιος.

συγκρομα, ατος, τό, (συγκρούω)
borrowed money: hence debt.

συγκρούσιος, (συγκρούω) γέλωσις,
laughter accompanied by clapping of

the hands, etc., immoderate mirth, Pa-
roemioigr.; so in Suid., γέλωσις συ-
γκροτούσιος.

συγκρούσις, εως, ἡ, (συγκρούω)
striking, dashing together, collision, ἀνέ-
μων, Theophr.; φωνήεντων, Plut. 2
1047 B.—2. quarrel, Plut. Num. 17.—
II. in music, the rapid alternation of
two notes, a shake.—2. in genl. a trem-
bling, quaking.

συγκρουσμός, οὐ, ὁ,=foreg., Plut.
Marcell. 16, etc.

συγκρουστός, ἦ, ὄν, struck or beat
en together: ἱμάτιον συγκρ., a cloth
with a thick, shaggy pile, like velvet or
plush, Diosc.: from

συγκρούω, (σύν, κρούω) to strike to-
gether, clap, τῷ χεῖρει, Ar. Ran. 1029:
—to bring into collision, Dem. 231, 12;
282, 1; to throw into confusion, Isocr.
68 B.—II. metaph., to stir up, excite,
to embroil, σ. τινὰς ἀλλήλοισι, to wear
them out one against the other, Thuc.
1, 44; σ. πόλεμον, Diod.—III. intr.,
to strike one against another, νῆες ἀλ-
λήλας συγκρούουσαι, Polyb. 1, 50, 3
—Cf. συγκροτέω.

συγκρούπω, f. -ψω, (σύν, κρύπτω)
to cover up or completely, δέμας ὅπλοισι,
Eur. Heracl. 721:—to conceal utterly,
Id. I. T. 1052, Antipho 118, 19, Xen.
Cyr. 8, 1, 40, etc.; generally, to hide,
πενίαν, Amphip. Erith. 1. Hence

Συγκρύψις, ἡ, complete concealment.
συγκτάομαι, f. -ήσομαι, (σύν, κτά-
ομαι) dep. mid., to win or gain along
with, Thuc. 7, 57, Arist. Pol. 5, 7, 9.

συγκτερίζω, f. -ίζω, (σύν, κτερεῖ-
ζω) to join in paying the last honours to
a corpse, Ar. Rh.

συγκτησεῖδιον, and -σίδιον, ον, τό,
dim. from sq.

Συγκτήσις, ἡ, joint-possession.

συγκτήτωρ, ορος, ὁ, a joint pos-
sessor.

συγκτίζω, f. -ισω, (σύν, κτίζω) to
join with another in founding or colo-
nizing, σ. Βάπτω Κυρήνην, Hdt. 4,
156, cf. Thuc. 7, 57. Hence

Συγκτίσις, ἡ, the joint building or
founding of a city.

συγκτίστης, ον, ὁ, (συγκτίζω) a
joint founder or colonizer, Hdt. 5, 46.

συγκτυπέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (σύν, κτυ-
πέω) to crash with or at the same time
Nonn.

συγκυβευτής, οὐ, ὁ, a person with
whom one plays at dice, a fellow-game
ster, Aeschin. 8, 41, 9, 6: from

συγκυβεύω, (σύν, κυβεύω) to play
at dice with, τινί, Hdt. 2, 122, Arist.
Eth. N. 9, 12, 12.

συγκυκάω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (σύν, κυκάω)
to throw into an utter ferment, to con-
found utterly, Ar. Ach. 531, Plat.
Legg. 669 D.

συγκυκλέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (σύν, κυ-
κλέω) to roll along together, Plat. Polit.
269 C: also συγκυκλόω.

συγκυκλώψ, ωπος, ὁ, a fellow-Cy-
clops.

συγκυλινδέομαι, (σύν, κυλινδέω)
as pass., to roll about or wallow together,
ἀκρασία, Xen. Symp. 8, 32.

συγκυλίωμα, (σύν, κυλίω) as pass.,
=foreg., ap. Ath. 588 E. [ῥ]

συγκυνηγετέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, to hunt
together.

Συγκυνηγέτης, ον, ὁ,=συγκυνη-
γός.

συγκυνηγέω, ὦ, -ήσω,=συγκυνη-
γετέω, Arist. Eth. N. 9, 12, 2: from

συγκυνηγός, Dor. and Att., συγκυ-
νήγος, ὄν, (σύν, κυνηγός) a fellow-
hunter, Eur. I. T. 709; ἡ σ., a fellow
huntress, Id. Hipp. 1093.

συγκυπτης, ον, ὁ, that which stoops
towards: in mechanics, a kind of press

or support, Lat. *capreolus*, Vitruv. 4, 2, from

Συγκύπτω, f. -ψω, (σύν, κύπτω) to bend forwards towards each other, *κέοιτα*, Xen. An. 3, 4, 19: absol., to stoop and lay heads together, Ar. Vesp. 5:0; hence, συγκύψαντες ποιοῦσι, πλάσσουνσι, they do it in concert, in conspiracy, Hdt. 3, 82; 7, 145; τούτο δ' ἐν ἐστὶ συνεκεννός, Ar. Eq. 554.

Συγκυρέω, ὦ, f. -κυρήσω or -κύρωσι, (σύν, κυρέω) = I. of persons, to meet, come together by chance, μήπως συγκύρῃσιν οὐδὲν, Il. 23, 435; so of ships, Hdt. 8, 92: to meet with an accident, ἡ τύχη, Soph. O. C. 1404; also, σ. ἐς τι, to light upon a thing, Eur. Andr. 1172: c. part., σ. παραπλοῖσται, Hdt. 8, 87.—II. of events and accidents, to happen at the same time, τινί, to one, Hdt. 4, 15, Eur. Ion 1448; impers., c. inf., συνεκύρῃσεν γενέσθαι, it came to pass that., Hdt. 9, 90; τὰ συγκυρήσαντα, what had occurred, Hdt. 1, 119; so in pass., τὸ ἐξ Λακεδαιμονίου συνεκεκρυμένον, Hdt. 9, 37.—III. of places, to be contiguous to, τινί, Polyb. 3, 59, 7. Hence

Συγκύρημα, ατος, τό, a chance, accident, Polyb. 4, 86, 2, etc.

Συγκύρησις, εως, ἡ, (συγκυρέω) a meeting by chance: a conjuncture, event, Polyb. 9, 12, 6.

Συγκυρία, ας, ἡ, rarer form for foregoing, τὰ ἀπὸ συγκυρίας, chance events, Foës. Oec. Hipp.: τὰ κατὰ συγκυρίαν, by chance, N. T.†

Συγκυρκάνω, ὦ, =συγκυκάω, Epigr. ap. Ath. 432 C.

Συγκυρώω, ὦ, to establish or sanction along with a thing.

Συγκυρσις, ἡ, =συγκύρησις.

Συγκύβω, to make to stoop, LXX.

Συγκυθωνίζομαι, (σύν, κυθωνίζω) dep., to tattle together, Ath. 19 D.

Συγκώλω, ου, (σύν, κώλω) with limbs united: generally, standing close together, σκέλη, Xen. Cyn. 5, 30.

Συγκωμάω, f. -άσω Dor. -άζω, (σύν, κωμάω) to march together in a κώμος, Pind. O. 11 (10), 16, Luc. Salt. 11.

Συγκωμός, ου, (σύν, κώμος) a partner in a κώμος, a fellow-reveler, Eur. Bacch. 1171, Ar. Ach. 264; c. dat., σ. Διονυσῷ, Aesch. Fr. 381, e conj. Pors.

Συγκωμῶδω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (σύν, κωμῶδω) to play with in a comedy, Luc. —II. to mock or scoff with.

Συγζαίνω, (σύν, ζαίνω) to card with or together, to card thoroughly. —II. metaph., to bring together, join.

Συγζενιτεύω, (σύν, ζενιτεύω) to be with on a journey or in a foreign country.

Συγζέω, f. ξέω, (σύν, ξέω) to smooth by scraping or planing metaph., to polish one's style, Dion H.

Συγξηοαίνω, to dry up with.

Συγζύω, f. -ίζω, (σύν, ζύω) to scratch or tear to pieces, Diog. L. 4, 17.

Συγχαίρομαι, dep. mid., =συγχαίρω.

Συγχαίρω, (σύν, χαίρω) to rejoice with, take part in another's joy, Aesch. Ag. 793, Ar. Pac. 1330; σ. ἐπὶ τινί, Xen. Hier. 11, 12.—II. to wish one joy, congratulate, σ. τινὶ τὸν γεγενημένον, to wish one joy of., Dem. 194, 23; so, σ. τινὶ ὅτι., Aeschin. 34, 9: so in 30r. pass. Συγχαίρηθι, Anacreont. 34, 30; fut. -ρησάμενος θιν ἐπὶ τινί, Polyb. 30, 16, 1.

Συγχαλάω, ὦ, f. -άω, (σύν, χαλάω) to relax with or at the same

time, Archyt. ap. Steph. Excerpt. p. 81.

Συγχαλκεύω, (σύν, χαλκεύω) to weld together, Ath. 488 F.

Συγχαρήτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (συγχαίρω) congratulatory, Joseph.

Συγχαρίζομαι, f. -ίζομαι, (σύν, χαρίζομαι) dep. mid., to be agreeable at the same time, or with others, to comply with, gratify: συγχεχαρισμένος, dearest, most lovely.

Συγχαρτικός, ἡ, ὄν, =συγχαρητικός.

Συγχειλίαι, αἱ, (σύν, χεῖλος) the joining of the lips, Arist. Physiogn. 6, 18.

Συγχειμάζω, f. -άσω, (σύν, χειμάζω) to winter with or together.—Pass., to weather the same storm, Ar. Plut. 847.

Συγχειρίζω, (σύν, χειρίζω) to administer with, τινί τι, Polyb. 6, 2, 14.

Συγχειροπονέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (σύν, χεῖρ, πονέω) to do at the same time by manual labour, Luc. Lexiph. 2.

Συγχειρουργέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (σύν, χειρουργέω) to put hand to a thing together, to accomplish, τὰ ἱερά, Isae. 70, 28.

Συγχευῖαι, Ep. inf. aor. 1 of sq.

Συγχέω, f. -χέωσι: Hom. uses pres. and impf. act. and aor. Ep. συγχέας; but more usu. συνέχευα, inf. συγχέαι; and 3 syncope, aor. pass. συγχυτο, (σύν, χέω). To pour together, commingle, confound, Il. 15, 364, cf. 366, 373; 16, 471; σ. τὰ διακεκριμένα, Plat. Phil. 46 E (so, στήμονας συνεκχυμένους διακρίνομεν, Id. Crat. 388 B): so, like συγχώννυμι, σ. τοὺς τάφους, Hdt. 4, 127; τὴν ὁδόν, Hdt. 7, 115 (cf. Bähr ad l.).—2. of persons, to confound, trouble, ἀνδρα, θυμόν, Od. 8, 139, Il. 9, 612, etc., Hdt. 8, 99; and in pass., σὺν δὲ γέροντι νόος χυτο, Il. 24, 358; τί συγχυθεῖς ἐστῆκας; Eur. Dem. 1005; συνεχέοντο ἀγνώμων τῶν φαιμένων, Hdt. 7, 142.—3. σ. ὀρκία, σπονδάς, νόμιμα, etc., to scatter them to the winds, set them at naught, violate them, Il. 4, 269, Valck. Hdt. 7, 136, Eur. Hipp. 1063; also, σ. χάριν, Soph. Tr. 1229; τὴν πολιτείαν, τὸν βίον, Dem. 729, 14; 777, 9, etc.: but, πόλεμον συγχ., to stir up a war, Lat. *conflare bellum*, Polyb. 4, 10, 3.

Συγχίλιάρχος, ου, ὁ, a fellow-tribune, Joseph.

Συγχίς, ἴδος, ἡ, a kind of shoe or sock, Anth. P. 6, 294; cf. Jac. p. 198; cf. συγχίς.

Συγχώνδρωσις, ἡ, a growing into one cartilage.

Συγχορδία, ας, ἡ, harmony of strings, concord, Soph. Fr. 361: from

Συγχορδός, ου, (σύν, χορδή) harmonious, in harmony, strictly of musical strings; generally, harmonizing, agreeing.

Συγχορευτής, ου, ὁ, (συγχορεύω) a companion in a dance, Plat. Legg. 653 E, 665 A, Xen. Hell. 2, 4, 20.

Συγχορεύτρια, ας, fem. of foregoing, partner in the dance, Ar. Fr. 399.

Συγχορεύω, (σύν, χορεύω) to dance with, Ar. Av. 1761: to be one of the same chorus, Plut. 2, 94 B.

Συγχορηγέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, to assist with supplies, τινί, Polyb. 4, 46, 5, Plut.; to assist by supplying, τροφάς, Plut. Rom. 6: to contribute towards, Id. Phoc. 30: from

Συγχορηγός, ὄν, (σύν, χορηγός) a fellow-choragus: generally, sharing with a partner in the expense, Dem. 853, 1.

Σύγχορος, ου, (σύν, χορός) partner in the chorus, Νυμφών, Orph. H. 10, 9.

Σύγχορος, ου, (σύν, χορός) strictly, with the grass joining, i. e. bordering, χθόνα σύγχορον Συρία, Aesch. Supp. 5, cf. Eur. Antip. 9; c. ge. σύγχορτοι Ὀμόλας, Eur. H. F. 37: σύγχορτα πεδία, i. e. the marches boundaries of two lands, Id. Andr.

Συγχῶω, Ion. for συγχώννυμι, q.

Συγχεράομαι, f. -ήσομαι, (σύν, χεῖρ) dep. mid., to use at the same time generally, to make use of, τινί, Plat. 3, 14, 5.—II. to borrow jointly, Id. 14.—III. to have dealings, associate with, τινί, N. T. Hence

Συγχερησις, εως, ἡ, common or joint use, Clem. Al.—II. intercourse.

Συγχεστηρίζομαι, dep., to consult an oracle together.

Συγχερίπτω, f. -ψω, =συγκερῶ.

Συγχερίσμα, ατος, τό, (συγχερίσσειν), ointment, salve, Diosc.

Συγχερίστειν, one must anoint; a

Συγχερίστος, ἡ, ὄν, anointed: verb, adj. from

Συγχερίω, f. -ίζω, to anoint.

Συγχερονέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, and -νίζω, f. -ίζω, (σύγχρονος) —to be contemporary with, τινί, Ath. 599 C.—II. to lay a long time together, LXX.—III. be in the same tense, Gramm. Hence

Συγχερονισμός, ου, ὁ, agreement of time.

Σύγχρονος, ου, (σύν, χρόνος) contemporaneous.

Σύγχροος, ου, contr. -χροος, ου, (σύν, χρώα) —of like colour or look like ὁμόχροος, Polyb. 3, 46, 6, Pors. dipp. ap. Ath. 596 D.

Συγχρώω, f. -ώσω, (σύν, χρώω) to colour, to give a colour to, Plut.

934 D.—II. in painting, to blend colours; and in pass., of the colours, melt one into the other, though Schi takes it =συγχρωτίζεσθαι from χρώα, Dion. Comp. p. 366.

Σύγχρωος, ωος, ὁ, ἡ, (σύν, χρώω) body to body, usu. as adv. συγχρωτῶν, Lob. Phryn. 414.

Συγχρωτίζω, (σύν, χρωτίζω) to pass, to touch one another: to be in contact, have close intercourse with, ν. κροῖς, Diog. L. 7, 2; cf. συγχρόω.

Συγχρώω, later form for συγχέω.

Σύγχυσις, εως, ἡ, (συγχέω) —mixing together, commingling, confounding, Hipp.: a destroying, βίον, ὁμῶν, Eur. Andr. 292, 959; σπονδῶν, Thuc. 1, 146; 5, 46; νόμιον, Isocr. 64 C.

σύγχυον ἔχειν, to be confounded, Eur. I. A. 354, 1128: σύγχυσις ὀρκίων was the name given by the Gramm. to the first half of the fourth book of the Iliad, see v. 269; —of persons, confusion, Luc. Nigr. 35, cf. Polyb. 14, 8.

Hence

Συγχυτικός, ἡ, ὄν, commingling, confounding, Plut. 2, 948 D.

Σύγχυμα, ατος, τό, (συχώννυμι) that which is heaped together, a heap, mound.

Συγχευνέω, (σύν, χωνεύω) to melt together, to melt down, Lycurg. 164, 23, 39, Dem. 615, 12.

Συγχώννυμι, and -νύω: Ion. pres. συγχῶω, inf. συγχώννυμι, Hdt. 4, 120, also in Xen. Hell. 3, 1, 18: f. -χῶσι (σύν, χώννυμι). To heap all together

to heap with earth, cover up, σπορὰ κρήνας, ὄδατα, τάφους, Hdt. 1, 68, 4, 120, 140; τὴν ὁδόν, Hdt. 8, 71.—II. to make into ruinous heaps, destroy like καταβάλλειν, Id. 9, 13; also in pass., οὐκῆματα, συγχευόμενα, Id. 8, 144.—III. to throw one thing into heap with another, confound with, τινί τι, Aesch. Fr. 1049.

Συγχεωρέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω (Xen. Hel. 3, 2, 12, Isocr. 118 D), and -ήσω

Συκομύας, or -μάμμης, ὁ, ἄ coward, εἰς τὴν; cf. βλιτομάμμης.

Συκομορέα, ας, ἡ, = συκομορος, N. T.

Συκομοσίτης οἶνος, ὁ, wine prepared from the συκομορον.

Συκομορον, ον, τό, the fruit of the συκομορος.

Συκομορος, ον, ἡ, (σῦκον, μόνον) : —the fig-mulberry, an Egyptian kind that bears its fruit on the branches, and has leaves like the white mulberry (*figus sycomorus*, Linn.). Diosc. 1, 181, Plin. 13, 14 : —Theophr. calls it *συκάμινος* ἢ *Ἀλγυπτία*, H. Pl. 1, 1, 7; 14, 2; and the συκομορος was oft. called simply *συκάμινος*, as in LXX., Luc. 17, 6. (The Hebrew is *sikamah*.)

ΣΥΚΟΝ, ον, τό, a fig, Od. 7, 121, Hdt. 2, 40, and Att.: proverb., ὅσα διαφέρει σῦκα καρδάμην, 'as different as chalk from cheese,' Henioch. Trochil. 1, 2.—II. from its shape, a large wart, esp. on the eyelids, Hipp.: also on the anus, of piles, Galen., cf. Foës. Oecon. Hipp., and v. *σύνκωσις*. —III. *pudenda muliebria*, Ar. Pac. 1349, cf. 1346.

Συκοπέδιλος, ον, ὁ, (σῦκον, πέδιλον) fig-sandaled, a parody on Homer's χρυσοπέδιλος, with a play on συκοφάντης, Cratin. Eun. 2.

Συκοπρωκτος, ον, (σῦκον II, πρωκτός) with warts or piles on the posterior.

Συκοσπάδιος, ον, ὁ, and *σῦκοσπᾶς*, ἄδος, ὁ, (σῦκον, σπάω); —comic for συκοφάντης, formed after λυκοσπᾶς.

Συκοτράγειω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (συκοτράγος) to eat figs, Theophr. Char. 10.

Συκοτράχιδος, ον, ὁ, a fig-nibbler, comic nickname for a miser, Archil. Fr. 114 : strictly dim. from

Συκοτράγος, ον, (σῦκον, τρώγω) fig-eating, Ael. N. A. 17, 31.

Συκοτρώκτης, ον, ὁ, = foreg.

Συκορὸς, ὄν, also *συκωρός*, (ῥα, ὄντος) watching figs.

Συκοφάντης, ὦ, f. -ήσω, to be a συκοφάντης or informer : and so, —I. c. acc. pers., to inform against, accuse, slander, Ar. Vesp. 1096, Av. 1431 : hence in pass., ὅτι τινος συκοφαντοῦμαι, Lys. Fr. 26.—2. c. acc. rei, to lay information against a thing, Ar. Ach. 519, Xen., etc. : —but σ. τριάκοντα μνᾶς, to extort them by laying informations, Lys. 177, 32.—3. absol., to use an informer's tricks, Plat. Rep. 341 B.—II. = *κνίως* ἑρωτικῶς, Meineke Plat. (Com.) Incert. 36, Menand. p. 295. Hence

Συκοφάντημα, ατος, τό, a syco-phante's trick, a false accusation, slander, misrepresentation, Aeschin. 33, 19.

Συκοφάντης, ον, ὁ, (σῦκον, φαίνω) : —a fig-shower, i. e. one who informs against persons exporting figs from Attica, or plundering sacred fig-trees : hence, a common informer, and so, generally, a false accuser, slanderer, backbiter. The Sycophants began to multiply from the time of Pericles, and were a common object of attack to the comic writers, Ar. Ach. 818, sq., etc.; v. esp. Schol. Plut. 31.—The literal signif. is not found in any ancient writer; and is perh. altogether an invention.

Συκοφαντήτος, ἡ, ὄν, accused by sycophants.

Συκοφαντία, ας, ἡ, (συκοφάντης) the behaviour of a sycophant, false accusation, misrepresentation, slander, Lys. 102, 5, Xen. Hell. 2, 3, 12, Dem., etc.; σ. τινι διδοῖναι, to give occasion for false informations against him, Dem. 642, 11. Cf. sq.

Συκοφάντης, ον, ὁ, (συκοφάντης) in Ar. Eq. 437, πνεῖ κακίας καὶ συκοφάντης, Caecias is blowing, and the Sycophant-wind; but there is a play on κακίας καὶ συκοφάντης, there is a wind of villany and sycophaney.

Συκοφαντικός, ἡ, ὄν, (συκοφάντης) like a sycophant, slanderous, Dem. 967, 11. Adv. -κῶς, Isocr. Antid. § 330.

Συκοφάντρια, ας, ἡ, fem. of συκοφάντης, Ar. Plut. 970.

Συκοφαντώδης, ες, sycophant-like, Lys. Fr. 2, 1.

Συκοφάσις, ἡ, = συκοφαντία, dub. I. Diog. L.

Συκοφορεῖον, ον, τό, a basket for carrying figs : from

Συκοφορέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, to carry figs : from

Συκοφόρος, ον, (σῦκον, φέρω) carrying figs, Strab.

Συκόω, ὦ, (σῦκον) to make into a fig.—2. like *συνκίζω*, to feed with figs.—3. in pass., to have warts.

Συκχίς, ἴδος, ἡ, also written *συκχᾶς*, ἄδος, ἡ, and *σύνκχος*, ὁ, like *συνκχᾶς*, a kind of shoe or sock.

Συκχίδος, ες, (σῦκον, εἶδος) fig-like, Arist. H. A. 9, 40, 5 : full of figs.

Συκκάμα, ατος, τό, = *σύνκωσις*. [v]

Συκκῆν, ὄνος, ὁ, (σῦκον) a fig-garden, LXX.

Συκκρέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, to watch figs : from

Συκκρός, ὄν, (σῦκον, ῥα) watching figs, = *συνκωρός*, LXX.

Συκκώσις, ἡ, (συκόω) a rough, fig-like excrescence on the flesh, esp. on the eyelids, Foës. Oecon. Hipp.; cf. *σύνκων* II. [v]

Συκωτός, ἡ, ὄν, (συκόω) fed or fattened on figs, ἦπαρ *συκ.*, the liver of an animal so fattened, Lat. *jejur ficatum*.—II. dressed or flavoured with figs, τὰ συκωτά, Hipp.

Σύλλα, τὰ, v. sub *σύλη*.

Σύλλα, Ep. for *ἐσύλλα*, 3 sing. impf. act. from *σῆλλω*.

Συλλάγαγέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω (σῦλον, ἄγω) to carry off as booty or plunder, Heliod.—II. to rob, despoil, τὸν οἶκον, Aristaeen. 2, 22.

Σύλλασκε, Ion. impf. from sq. [v]

Σύλλω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, frequent. 3 impf. *σύλλασκε*, Hes. Sc. 480.

To strip off, esp. to strip off the arms, etc., of a slain enemy, Hom. (only in Il.), Pind., etc. Construction : —I. in full, c. acc. pers. et rei, to strip off from another, strip him of his arms, etc., τεύχεα σ. τινι, Il. 15, 428; 16, 500; σ. τὴν θεὸν τοὺς στεφάνους, Dem. 616, 19; σ. ῥήματα ἁλλήλων, to steal one another's phrases, Dion. H. : —hence, in pass., c. acc. rei, to be stripped, robbed, deprived of a thing, σκῆπτρα, ἑκτὴν συλλαβεῖν, Aesch. Fr. 761, Eur. I. A. 1275, cf. Soph. Phil. 413.—2. c. acc. pers. only, to strip, σ. τινὰ νεκρὸν, Il. 10, 343, 387 : to strip bare, pillage, plunder, τοὺς θεούς, τὰ ἱρά, etc., Hdt. 6, 101, and Att.—3. c. acc. rei only, to strip off, in Hom. usu. τεύχεα συλᾶν, oft. with the addition of ἀπ' ὧμων, Il. 6, 28, etc.; so, ἀπὸ χροῶς ἐντεα σ., Il. 13, 640 : —then, generally, to take away, off, down, τόξον σ., to take down the bow, Il. 4, 105; σ. πῶμα φαρέτης, to take the lid off the quiver, Il. 4, 116 : usu. with a notion of violence or suddenness, σ. κράτα Μεδεισας, Pind. P. 12, 28; σ. θεῶν γέρα, Aesch. Fr. 83, cf. Soph. Phil. 1363; συλ. τὴν λόγῳ τὰ τὴν προγόνων ἔργα, Dem. 442, 7 : c. gen. loci, τίς σε δαίμων συλᾶ πάτρας; Eur. Hel. 669 : —pass., to be taken away, carried off as spoil, σεσυ-

λημένον ἄγαλμα, Hdt. 6, 118 : to taken away, Eur. Hipp. 799; σοὶ βεῖς ἀγεγείων, taken out of the b. i. e. having become a man, Pind. 9, 135. Rarer collat. forms are *λεῖω*, and *σῦλεω*. (From *σῦλον*, λη, akin to *σύνλλα*, *σύνλεω*, *σῶλον*, cf. Butt. Lexil. s. v. *κελαῖν* 3.)

†*Συλλέα*, ας, ἡ, *Sylea*, daughter of Corinth, Apollod. 3, 16, 2.

†*Συλλεύς*, ἑως, ὁ, *Syleus*, son of Neptune, king at Aulis, Apollod. 6, 3.—II. τὸ *Συλλεύς* πεδῖον, the pl. of *Syleus*, along the Strymonicus nus, Hdt. 7, 115.

Συλλέω, rare collat. form of *σύνλω*, to despoil, esp. of arms, τινά, Il. 5, 4, also, to despoil one secretly of anything, to trick, cheat, Il. 24, 436. Cf. *σῶλεω*.

Συλλέω, = *σύνλω*, in Chandi. Ins.

Σύλη, ἡς, ἡ, or *σῦλον*, ον, τό, u. in plur., *σῦλαι* or *σῦλα* : —the right of seizing the ship or cargo of a merchant (esp. a foreigner), to cover losses incurred through him (cf. *σῆμβολον*), generally, the right of seizure, strict fear) of goods only, as opp. to ἀνδροληψία, Dem. 1232, 4; σῦλας διδοῦναι τινί, τὰ τῦλον, Id. 931, 23; opp. to *σῦλα* (σῦλα) ? *ἐχειν κατὰ τῖνος*, Arist. O. 2, 11, 1; ὅπου σῦλαι μὴ ὦσιν Ἀθηναῖοις, where the Athenians have fear) no right of seizure, ap. Dem. 9, 4 : —σῦλα ποιεῖσθαι τοὺς βουλομένους to exercise this right against the

Lys. 185, 18.—This right of reprisal when exercised in wartowards wh states, answers, more or less, to the modern letters of marque, v. Böckh E. 1, 185; 2, 375. (Cf. *σῦλα*.) Hence

Σύλλημα, ατος, τό, (σῦλᾶω) sp. booty, plunder. [v]

Σύλλησις, ον, (σῦλᾶω) robbed, sp. len, Maxim. 583.

Σύλησις, εως, ἡ, (σῦλᾶω) a spoils plundering. [v]

Συλλήτερος, ας, ἡ, fem. from *σῦλη*, Eur. H. F. 377.

Συλλήτης, ἡρος, ὁ, and *σῦλητης*, ὁ, (σῦλᾶω) a robber.

Συλλήτρια, ας, ἡ, fem. from *σῦλη*, τήρ.

Συλλήτωρ, ορος, ὁ, = *σῦλητης*, Aesch. Supp. 927.

Συλλαβή, ἡς, ἡ, (σῦλλαβεῖν) a taking together; also, concept pregnancy.—II. act. that which holds together, *σῦλλαβαὶ πέπλον*, i. e. girdle, Aesch. Supp. 457.—2. *σῦλλα* that which is held together; usu., several letters taken together so as to form one sound, a syllable, Eur. Palam. 2, and freq. in Plat.; σ. βραχέα μακρά, Arist. Categ. 6, 3 : —ἐν γράμματι *σῦλλαβαὶ*, in written word, Aesch. Theb. 468.—III. in mūs the concord called the Fourth, Böckh Philolaos p. 68. Hence

Συλλαβίζω, f. -ίσω, to join letters into syllables, to pronounce letters together, Plut. 2, 496 F.

Συλλαβικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to syllables, syllabic.

Συλλαβομάχεω, ὦ, (σῦλλαβή, μάχη) to fight for syllables, Philo.

Συλλαβοπευσίλλητης, ον, ὁ, (σῦλλαβή, πυνθάνομαι, λαμβάνω) : —animating each syllable before pronouncing it, Hegesand. ap. Ath. 162 A, w. v. I. -λαβητής.

Συλλάβος, ὁ, = *στίλβος*, σῖλβος the title of a book, dub. in Cic. A. 4, 4 b.

Συλλαγνέω, = *συμπορνεύω*.

Συλλαγχνάω, f. λήξωμαι, (σῦ-

αγγαῶ) to be joined with any thing
lot, τινί, Plat. Polit. 266 C, E,
im. 18 E, Plut., etc.

†Σύλλαος, ον, ὁ, Syllaus, a governor
of the Nabataei, Strab. p. 780.
Συλλαῖός, ὡ, (σύν, λαλέω) f.-ήσω,
talk with, τινί, Polyb. 4, 22, 8.

Συλλαμβάνω, f.-λήσσομαι: pf.
νέειλμαι, aor. συνέλαβον, inf.
συνάλλεσθαι.—συνλήπεται, for pass.
t. συνληφθήσεται, in Xen. An. 7,
14, is certainly wrong, (σύν, λαμβάνω).
To take together, lay hold of,
ize, Hdt. 6, 26; to seize the person
, apprehend, arrest, Id. 1, 80; 2,
4, etc., and Att.; κόμην ἀπρεῖ
ψι συλλαβὸν χερσὶ, Soph. Aj. 310.
II. To put together, close, τὸ στόμα
ἰ ὀφθαλμούς (of a corpse), Plat.
maed. sub fin.—III. To comprehend,
ἰ ἐπεὶ πάντα συλλαβὸν εἰπεῖν,
Hdt. 3, 82; πᾶν συλλαβὸν εἰρκαῶ,
Hdt. 7, 16; 3, also; ε. εἰς ἐν, Plat.
maed. 147 D.—also of the mind,
comprehend, understand, τὸ ῥηθὲν,
ν λόγον, τὴν φωνήν, Hdt. 1, 91;
49; 4, 114, cf. Pind. O. 13, 103.—
to bring together, collect, esp. to
ly scattered troops, Hdt. 5, 46; σ.
γὺνάμεις, Plat. Gorg. 456 A.—V.
receive at the same time, enjoy to-
her, Hdt. 1, 32.—VI. of women, to
ceive, become pregnant, Plut. 2, 829
—VII. συλλαμβάνειν ἐαυτὸν ἐκ
γ, to take one's self off from the
d, Soph. Phil. 577.—VIII. to take
h or besides, take as an assistant,
ν ὀκνήν σ., Eur. Palam. 5:—but
o.—IX. c. dat. pers., to take part
h another, assist him, Hdt. 6, 125,
I Att.; εἰς τι, towards a thing,
7, 6, cf. Xen. Mem. 2, 6, 28; so,
τίνι τινοσ, to take part with one in
thing, assist one in it, Eur. Med.
3, Ar. Vesp. 734, etc.: absol., to
ist, Aesch. Cho. 812, Plat. etc.:
n this signif. the mid. is also freq.,
νέλαβeto τὸν στρατεύματος, he
e part in it, Hdt. 3, 49, cf. Soph.
il. 282, cf. Br. Ar. Lys. 313, Pac.
il. 3, cf. συνεπιλαμβάνομαι.

Συλλαμπάω, f.-ψω, (σύν, λάμπω) to be
bright, to be bright on all sides or
ver, Lat. collucere. Hence

Συλλαμψις, εως, ἡ, a being bright
all sides or all through.—II. a union
ight, Plut. 2, 625 F.

Συλλαμβάνω, f.-λήσω, to be hid with
together.

Συλλάντιος, ὁ, and -ια, ἡ, dub.
of Jupiter and Minerva, Plut.
curg. 6 (Schäff. Έλλάν-).

Σύλλαας, α, ὁ, the Rom. name
lla, Strab.—2. a Carthaginian
τιος Σύλλας is mentioned in Plut.
m. 15.

Συλλατρεύω, (σύν, λατρεύω) to be
with or together, Plut. 2, 941 E.

Συλλαφίσσω, f.-σω, (σύν, λαφύσσω)
levour, carry off together, Luc. 1267.

Συλλαείνω, (σύν, λαίνω) to smooth
rubbing together, to polish, Dion. H.
I. to rub, pound up with, τινί,
usc.

Συλλέγω, f.-ξω, (σύν, λέγω) to
ect, gather, Il. 18, 301, Hdt. 1, 68;
07, and Att.; esp. of money, Xen.;
in mid., ὅπλα τε πάντα λάρνακ'
ἀργυρῶν συλλέξας, O. 11, 413:
Ar. Pac. 1327.—2. of persons, to
together, Eur. I. T. 303; and in
l., Od. 2, 292:—pass., to come
ther, assemble, esp. in aor. 2 συλ-
ήναι, Hdt. 1, 81; 7, 8, 1, etc.;
ταῦτ' σ., Plat. Legg. 961 A; εἰς
δικαστήριον, Id. Phaed. 59 D;
ὡς τὸ λεῖον, Id. Legg. 784 A.—3. to
ect, g: together, στασιώσας, Hdt.

1, 59: to raise or levy an army, Lat.
conscribere, Xen. An. 6, 1, 6, etc.—4.
σ. σθένος, to collect one's powers,
make a rally, Eur. Phoen. 850; so,
εἰ τῆς ὀσθενείας σ. ἐαυτὸν, Plat. Ax.
370 E.—5. σ. φιλίας, to form many
friendships.—6. in pass., of things, to
come together, arise, become customary,
Xen. Cyr. 1, 4, 3.

Συλλείβω, f.-ψω, (σύν, λείβω) to
pour together, commingle, Arist. Meteor.
1, 13, 10.—Pass., to flow, run together.
Συλλείω, ὦ, to make smooth by
rubbing together.

Συλλειτουργός, ὦ, f.-ήσω, to be a
fellow-λειτουργός: from

Συλλειτουργός, ὄν, performing a
public service (λειτουργία) with or at
the same time.

Συλλεκτός, ον, gathered or brought
together.

Συλλεκτρος, ον, (σύν, λέκτρον)
partner of the bed: a husband or wife,
Eur. H. F. 1, 1268: σ. τινί, having
the same bed-fellow, Luc. D. Deor. 6, 5.

Συλλέξις, εως, ἡ, (συνλέγω) a gather-
ing together, assembling.

Συλλεσχηνεύω, (σύν, λεσχηνεύω)
to converse with, App.

Συλλήβδην, (συνλαμβάνω) adv.,
taken together, i. e. collectively, in sum,
in short, Theogn. 147; βραχεὶ δὲ μύθῳ
πάντα σ. μύθε, Aesch. Pr. 505; opp.
to κατὰ συμκρόν (little by little),
Plat. Rep. 344 A; to καθ' ἑκαστον,
Xen. Oec. 19, 14; etc.

Συλλήγω, to make to cease at the
same time.

Συλλήξις, εως, ἡ, (σύν, λαχάνω)
a joining together by lot or fate; gen-
erally, a joining together, combining: σ.
πυκτόν, a pairing of boxers by lot,
Plat. Legg. 819 B, cf. Wytenb.
Plut. 2, 390 B.

Συλλήπτειρα, ας, ἡ, fem. from συλ-
ληπτήρ.

Συλληπτέον, verb. adj. of συλλαμ-
βάνω, one must lay hold of together,
Eur. Cycl. 472.

Συλληπτήρ, ἥρος, ὁ,=συνλήπτωρ.

Συλληπτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (συνλαμβά-
νω) apt or able to conceive, θήλειαι,
Arist. Gen. An. 2, 8, 13. Adv. -κῶς.

Συλληπτός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. adj., taken
together.

Συλλήπτρια, ας, ἡ,=συνλήπτειρα,
Xen. Mem. 2, 1, 32.

Συλληπτωρ, ορος, ὁ, (συνλαμβά-
νω) a partner, accomplice, assistant,
Aesch. Ag. 1506; τινός, in a thing,
Eur. Or. 1229, Antipho 123, 35, Plat.
Symp. 216 D, etc.

Συλληρῶ, ὦ, f.-ήσω, to trifle with
or at the same time.

Συλληρστέω, to join in robbery.—II.
trans., to steal with.

Συλληστήρ, ἥρος, ὁ, and συλλή-
στης, ον, ὁ, (σύν, ληστής) a fellow-
robber.

Συλληστρία, ας, ἡ, fem. from foreg.,
Ar. Fr. 399.

Συλληψις, εως, ἡ, (συνλαμβάνω)
a taking together, or putting together;
esp., a seizing, laying hold of, arrest-
ing, apprehending, ποιεῖσθαι ἐξέληψιν,
to arrest, Thuc. 1, 134; σ. κατα-
σκεινάζειν, Aeschin. 85, 37.—II. a
grasping with the mind, comprehension.

—III. conception, pregnancy, Arist. H.
A. 7, 2, 3, etc.: also of the child, ἡ
ἐν μητρὶ σ. Τρωμύλον, Plut. Rom. 12.
—IV. a taking with one, taking as as-
sistant:—a taking part with another,
help, assistance.

Συλλήσσομαι, to slip away at the
same time.

†Σύλλων, ον, τό, Syllium, a strong
city of Pamphylia, Arr. An. 1, 26, 5.

Συλλίπαίνω, (σύν, λιπαίνω) α
melt down with something else, to mel
out, Strab.

Συλλογός, εως, ὁ, one who assem
bles, Böckh Inser. 2, p. 253? Hence

Συλλογευτικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to
collecting or assembling.

Συλλογή, ἥς, ἡ, (συνλέγω) like
συνλέξις, a gathering, collecting, ὅρν
γάνων, Thuc. 3, 111: σ. τριχέματος
the first growth of a beard, Aesch.
Theb. 666.—2. a raising, levying of
soldiers, Lat. conscriptio, συλλογήν
ποιεῖσθαι, Xen. An. 1, 1, 6.—II. (from
pass.) an assembling, an assembly, cors
course, Hdt. 5, 105; ποιεῖν συλλογήν
to hold an assembly, Lys. 160, 23.

Συλλογίζομαι, f.-ισομαι, (σύν, λο-
γίζω) dep. mid., to reckon all together
bring at once before the mind, Hdt. 2
148: generally, to sum up completely,
reckon up, Plat. Tim. 87 C: to consider
fully, σ. ὅτι., etc., Plat. Rep. 516 B.
—II. esp., to bring together premises,
and draw a conclusion from them, to
reason, infer, conclude, Lat. colligere,
τι, Plat. Gorg. 479 C, Phil. 41 C; σ.
ὅτι., Id. Rep. 516 B, etc.—hence, in
the Logic of Aristotle, to infer by
way of syllogism, to conclude; συλλ.
τι κατὰ τινος, to conclude one thing of
another; συλλ. τι εἶναι, Anal. Post.
1, 16, 1: cf. συλλογισμός. Hence

Συλλογισμός, α, ον, wont to unite,
collected from divers places, ὅδασ,
Arist. Meteor. 2, 1, 6; ἄνθρωποι,
Luc. Tox. 19.

Συλλογισμός, οὔ, ὁ, (συνλογίζο-
μαι) a reckoning all together, reckoning
up: generally, consideration, reasoning,
Plat. Theat. 186 D.—II. a conclusion,
consequence, inference from premises
(Cicero's ratiocinatio), Id. Cat. 413
A:—hence, in the logic of Arist., a
syllogism or demonstrative argument, in
which a conclusion is deduced by
comparison of its terms with a mid-
dle term (as opp. to induction, ἐπα-
γωγῇ, q. v.), Anal. Pr. 2, 23, 1, Post.
1, 1, 2, etc.; but sometimes in a
looser sense, for any reasoning, as ὁ δὲ
ἐπαγωγῆς συλλ., Anal. Pr. 2, 23, 2:
cf. συλλογισμοὶ II.—III. in Diod.,
military pay, dub.

Συλλογιστής, οὔ, ὁ, (συνλογίζο-
μαι) one who reckons, an accountant.—
II. one who deduces, concludes or infers.

Συλλογιστέος, α, ον, verb. adj. from
συνλογίζομαι, to be concluded or infer-
red, Plat. Rep. 517 C.—II. συλλογι-
στέον, one must conclude, Arist. Org.
Συλλογιστικός, ἡ, ὄν, (συνλογί-
σής) of, suited for, practised in conclu-
ding, inferring, illative, Def. Plat. 414
E, Arist. An. Pr. 1, 25, 9, etc.

Σύλλογος, ον, ὁ, (συνλέγω) like
συνλογία, a gathering, esp. an assembly,
concourse, meeting of persons; freq. in
Hdt., usu. in the phrase, σύλλογον
ποιήσασθαι, opp. to διαλύειν, Hdt. 7,
10, 4, and Att.; of the people, διαλύ-
εσθαι ἐκ τοῦ συλλόγου, Hdt. 3, 73—
so often in Att., esp. of any special
regular meeting or assembly, opp. to the
common ἐκκλησία, Thuc. 2, 22, Plat.
Legg. 764 A, cf. Xen. An. 5, 7, 2
Dem. 378, 24.—II. metaph. collected
ness, presence of mind, σύλλογον ψυ-
χῆς λαβεῖν, Eur. H. F. 626.

Συλλοιοδρέω, ὦ, f.-ήσω, (σύν, λοι-
δορέω) to join in revelling, LXX.

Συλλούνομαι, (σύν, λούω) mid. o
pass., to bathe together, Plut. Cat. Maj.
20, Luc., etc.

Συλλοχάω, ὦ, in LXX.=συνλοχί-
ζω.

Συνλοχία, ας, ἡ, (σύν, λόχος II) a
joining soldiers into λόχοι, levying
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νοσορ.—II. medic., a stoppage, obstruction, like ἄθροισμα, Hipp.

Συλλοχίζω, (σύν, λοχίζω) to put together with, τινά τινα, Plut. 2, 761 B, etc. Hence

Συλλοχισμός, ὁ=συλλοχία.

Συλλοχίτης, οὐ, ὁ, a soldier of the same λόχος, Hdt. 1, 82.

Συλλυπέω, ὦ, f. -ψω, (σύν, λυπέω) to hurt or mortify together, σ. τινά αὐτόν, to make him share one's grief, Arist. Eth. N. 9, 11, 4.—pass., to feel pain for, sympathy or condole with, τινί, Hdt. 9, 94, cf. 6, 39, Antipho 122, 4, etc.

Συλλύσις, εως, ἡ, (συλλύω) a dissolution, end of hostility: a treaty of peace, league, Diod.

Συλλυσσάω, ὦ, (σύν, λυσσάω) to rave, go mad with: also in pass., Anth. Plan. 83.

Συλλύω, f. -ύσω, (σύν, λύω) to help in loosing or setting free, e. g. from crime, Aesch. Cho. 294;—but others, perh. better, explain it to lodge with, (cf. καταλύω, κατάλυμα).—II. opp. to συνάπτω, to part combatants, like διαλύω, Soph. Aj. 1317.

Συλόν, τῶ, v. sub σύλη.

Συλόννξ, ὅχος, ὁ, ἡ, (συλάω, ὄννξ) taking away, paring the nails, Anth. P. 6, 307.

Συλλοσών, ὠντος, ὁ, Syloson, son of Aeaces, brother of Polycrates in Samos, Hdt. 3, 39, 139.

†Συμαίθος, οὐ, ὁ, the Symaethus, a river of Sicily, emptying into the sea south of Catana, Thuc. 6, 65; Strab. p. 272.

Συμβάδην, adv., (συμβαίνω) with the feet close together, opp. to περιβάδην (with the feet asunder as in riding), Nicet. [α].

Συμβαδίζω, f. -ίσω, (σύν, βαδίζω) to go with, Joseph.

Συμβαίνειν, f. -βήσομαι: pf. -βέβηκα, Ion. inf. συμβεβάναι, Hdt. 3, 146: aor. 2 συνέβην, inf. συμβήναι, (σύν, βαίνειν). To stand with the feet together, opp. to διαβαίνειν, διαβαίνοντες μάλλον ἢ συμβεβήκοτες, Xen. Eq. 1, 14; ἀνδράς συμβεβηκώς, a statue with closed feet, as in early Greek art, Müller Archäol. d. Kunst § 68, 3.—II. to stand with or beside, so as to assist, Soph. Aj. 1281; but, Τίρυντι συμβέβηκε, he has reached Tyrins and is there, Id. Tr. 1152.—III. to come together, meet, esp. on a conference: to agree with, Lat. convenire; and so,—I. to come to an agreement, make an agreement, Hdt. 1, 13, 82, Thuc., etc.; ῥός τινα, with another, Thuc. 1, 103; 4, 61: generally, to be or make friends with, τινί, Ar. Ran. 807: ἐκ πολέμου ξυμβί, Id. Vesp. 867:—pf. συμβεβάναι, of the terms, to be agreed on, Hdt. 3, 146.—2. to suit, fit, be like, τινί, Hdt. 1, 116; 2, 3: to coincide, correspond with, ὁ χρόνος τῇ ἡλικίᾳ συμβαίνει, Hdt. 1, 116; ἐκ ταύτῃ σ., Aesch. Cho. 210, cf. 580, Soph. Tr. 1164.—3. to be fitting, to suit, Lat. convenire, Dem. 360, 5; 493, fin.—IV. to fail to one's lot, Dem. 1154, 11.—V. of chance events, etc., to come to pass, fall out, happen, Lat. contingere; usu. impers. συμβαίνει, συμβέβη, sometimes c. dat. et inf., συνέβη αὐτῷ ἀνελεῖσθαι, Hdt. 6, 103, cf. 3, 50, Thuc. 1, 1: also c. acc. et inf., συνέβη Γέλωνι νικᾶν, Hdt. 7, 166, cf. Thuc. 4, 25, etc.: in Plat. oft. συμβαίνει εἶναι or γίγνεσθαι, it happens to be, i. e. is; but also c. part., σ. ὄν, γιγνόμενον, Id. Soph. 224 D, Phil. 42 D:—τὸ συμβεβηκός, a chance event, contingency, Plat. Parm. 128 C, Dem. 89,

27, cf. Arist. Top. 1, 5, 8, sq.: so, τὸ συμβαίνοντα, Xen. Cyr. 1, 6, 43; κατὰ συμβεβηκός, by chance, contingently, Arist. Eth. N. 3, 10, 5, etc.; so, τοῦ συμβαινόντος ἔστι, 'tis an everyday matter, Isae. 47, 40: also euphem., ὡν τι συμβῇ, if any thing happens (meaning something bad), Dem. 551, 15.—2. esp., to turn out in a certain way, ὁρθὸς συνέβαινε ἡ σήμη, Hdt. 9, 101. ἐχθιστα συμβεβήκει, Soph. El. 262; τὸ μαντεῖον τοῖνάντων ξυνέβη, Thuc. 2, 17; κακὸς, καλὸς ξυμβῆναι, Xen. Mem. 1, 2, 63, Cyr. 5, 4, 14, Eur. I. T. 1055; so, absol., to turn out well, Lat. succedere, ἦν ξυμβή ἡ πείρα, Thuc. 3, 3, cf. Plat. Legg. 744 A.—3. of consequence, to come out, result, ἀπαντῶντες ἐς τοιαῦτα ἀφ' ὧν ἡ ἀσθένεια ξυμβαίνει, Thuc. 8, 45; κάλλιστον δὲ ἔργον ἡμῖν ξυμβήσεται, Id. 6, 33:—so of logical conclusions, to follow, freq. in Plat., as Phaed. 74 A, Gorg. 459 B, etc.

†Συμβάκη, ης, ἡ, Symbace, a city of Armenia or Media, Strab. p. 523.

Συμβακχεύω, (σύν, βακχεύω) to join in the feast of Bacchus, or Bacchic revelry, absol., Eur. Bacch. 725; μετὰ τινος, Plat. Phaedr. 234 D: so of countries, mountains, etc., Jac. Philostr. Imag. p. 294.

Συμβακχος, οὐ, ὁ, and ἡ, (σύν, Βάκχος) joining in Bacchic revelry, τινί, Eur. Tro. 500.

Συμβάλλω: f. -βάλλω: aor. συνέβαλον, inf. συμβάλειν: pf. -βέβηκα: aor. 1 pass. συνεβλήθην.—of which tenses Hom. uses only pres., c. aor. act. et mid.; he has much more freq. the Ep. intr. aor. -εβλήμην in the forms ξυμβλήτο, -βλήτην, -βλήντο, -βλήται, -βλήμενος, -βλήμεναι, which Wolf, even where the verse does not need it, writes with the Att. ξ, while in the fut. mid. (pass.) συμβλήσομαι, and in all other tenses, he retains σ. In Hdt. may be noted the Ion. part. pres. and aor. συμβαλλέμενος, συμβαλλέμενος, Schweigh. v. 1. Hdt. 1, 69, etc., cf. Butt. Ann. Ausf. Gr. § 112 Ann. 7, (σύν, βάλλω).

To throw, bring or put together, e. g. of rivers that fall into one another, συμβάλλειν ὕδωρ or ροάς, Il. 4, 453; 5, 774; also in mid., ὕδωρ συμβάλλεσθαι, Hdt. 4, 50:—to throw together, collect, Xen. Cyr. 2, 1, 5, etc.: and then, seemingly intr., to come together, Ib. 6, 2, 41:—σ. μινούς, ἀσπίδας, of men in close combat, Ar. Pac. 1274, and Xen.: σ. βλέφαρα, ὄμματα, to close the eyes, Aesch. Ag. 15, 1294:—generally, to join, unite, σ. σχοινία, to twist ropes, Ar. Pac. 37; ξ. δεξιάς, to join hands, Eur. I. A. 58; σ. λόγους τινί, Ib. 830:—σ. συμβόλαιά τινι or πρὸς τινα, to make a contract with a person, esp. to lend him money on bond, Dem. 907, 5, Plat. Rep. 425 C; absol., in same signif., Isocr. 402 D, Plat. Alc. 1, 125 D:—mid., to bring together some of one's own property, to pay a share, contribute, συμβάλλεσθαι ὁκάδα τινί, to give him one's merchant-vessel Hdt. 3, 135; ῥημάτια τινι εἰς τι, to contribute one's share for any joint-stock business, invest one's money therein, συμβόλαιον εἰς ἀνδράποδα συμβεβλημένον, Dem. 822, 4; generally, to contribute, ἡ τύχη οὐδὲν ξυμβάλλεται εἰς τὸ ἐπαίρειν, Thuc. 3, 25, etc.; so, συμβάλλεσθαι πρὸς τι, Xen. Cyr. 2, 4, 21, Isocr. 143 E; and so c. acc., τὸ μὴ ἀναγκεῖν πολλὰ συμβάλλεται, Plat. Apol. 36 A; rarely c. gen. partitivo, ξυμβάλλεται πολλὰ τοῦδε δέματος, many things contribute (their

share) of this fear, i. e. join in causing it, Eur. Med. 284; συμβάλλεσθαι ἐνείαν, to contract friendly relation Xen. An. 6, 6, 35; συμβάλλεσθαι γνώμας, to add one's opinion to that others, Hdt. 8, 61; and simply, to add, Pind. I. 1, 84; συμβάλλεσθαι λόγον (or absol., as Lat. conferre, with or without sermonem), to bring words together, converse, confer, τινί, Xen. A. 2, 21; 6, 14; also c. acc.—II. to be joined together; esp., in hostile sense, to set them together, match them, ἡμῶν σὺν ἡμῖν, Lat. committo, θεοὶ σὺν ἡμῶν ἀμφοτέρων, Il. 20, 55; ἐμὲ κεν Μενέλαον συμβάλεται μάχεσθαι, Il. 7, 70; σ. τινά τινα, to set one to fight with another, Hdt. 3, 32.—2. intr., to come together, σύμβαλον μάχεσθαι, Il. 16, 565; also, συμβῆ alone, to come blows, engage, oft. in Hdt., either absol., or c. dat. pers., as 1, 77, 80, 103; more rarely, σ. πρὸς τινα, Xen. Cyr. 7, 1, 20; sometimes in mid., σὺν δ' ἐβάλοντο μάχεσθαι ἐναντίον, Il. 12, 377.—3. in Att., we also have συμβῆναι τινί, Lat. committere pugnam, Eur. Bacch. 837; σ. ἐχθραν, ἐριν τινί, Id. Med. 44, 521; cf. Soph. A. 1323.—4. in mid., to fall in with one, meet him by chance, c. dat., freq. in Hom., who uses Ep. aor. ξυμβλήτω, etc., and fut. συμβήσομαι, solely in this signif., Νέστορι δὲ ξυμβλήτω, I. 14, 27, cf. 39; ξυμβήμενος ἄλλω, δότις, Od. 11, 127, etc.; ὅτε κε συμβήσεται αὐτῷ, Il. 20, 335:—(so later, in act., συμβάλεην τινί, πρό τινος, Aesch. Cho. 461, 677; absol. c. roads, to meet, join, Soph. O. C. 901).—III. to put together; and so, to compare, τί τινι, Hdt. 2, 10; 3, 160; also τι πρὸς τι, Hdt. 4, 50; so in pass., Id. 2, 10; 3, 125; τὸ Βαβυλωνίων τάλαντον συμβαλλέμενον πρὸς τὸ Εὐβοϊκόν, the Babyl. talent being reduced to the Euboic, Hdt. 3, 95.—2. to compare one's own opinion with facts and so to come to a conclusion, to conclude, infer, guess, conjecture, συμβάλεην τι εἶναι, Pind. N. 11, 43; τινί, Soph. O. C. 1474, Eur. Or. 1394; also to interpret, Id. Dem. 1675:—but in this sense, from Hdt. downwards, usual in mid., and that either absol., as Hdt. 4, 15, 45, 87, etc.; or, τι ἐκ τινος, 6, 107; or c. acc. et inf., as Hdt. 1, 68; 2, 33, 112, etc.; or foll. by ὅτι,—Hdt. 3, 68: also c. acc., to guess or make out by conjecture, to interpret, understand, Hdt. 4, 111; 6, 107.—IV. to put together, reckon, compute, συμβάλεσθαι τι εἶναι, Pind. N. 11, 43; τινί, Soph. O. C. 1474, Eur. Or. 1394; also to interpret, Id. 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Dem. 1675:—but in this sense, from Hdt. downwards, usual in mid., and that either absol., as Hdt. 4, 15, 45, 87, etc.; or, τι ἐκ τινος, 6, 107; or c. acc. et inf., as Hdt. 1, 68; 2, 33, 112, etc.; or foll. by ὅτι,—Hdt. 3, 68: also c. acc., to guess or make out by conjecture, to interpret, understand, Hdt. 4, 111; 6, 107.—V. to put together, reckon, compute, συμβάλεσθαι τι εἶναι, Pind. N. 11, 43; τινί, Soph. O. C. 1474, Eur. Or. 1394; also to interpret, Id. Dem. 1675:—but in this sense, from Hdt. downwards, usual in mid., and that either absol., as Hdt. 4, 15, 45, 87, etc.; or, τι ἐκ τινος, 6, 107; or c. acc. et inf., as Hdt. 1, 68; 2, 33, 112, etc.; or foll. by ὅτι,—Hdt. 3, 68: also c. acc., to guess or make out by conjecture, to interpret, understand, Hdt. 4, 111; 6, 107.—V. to put together, reckon, compute, συμβάλεσθαι τι εἶναι, Pind. N. 11, 43; τινί, Soph. O. C. 1474, Eur. Or. 1394; also to interpret, Id. 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πύθμα: hence in Eccl. esp., the watchword or distinctive mark of the Christian body, consisting in their confession of faith, a creed, Lat. *symbolum*.—5. a symbol, outward sign of a conception or idea, Arist. Interpr. 2, 2; 14, 14.—II. in legal phrase, τὰ σύμβολα was a covenant or treaty between two states for mutual protection of commerce; such, that all commercial disputes were settled in the law-courts of the defendant's city, σύμβολα ποιέσθαι πρός πόλιν, to make a commercial treaty with a state, Dem. 79, 17; τὰ σ. συγγέιν, to violate such treaty, Id. 570, 18;—this relation (which superseded the more ancient process of reprisals, σῦλαι, ρύσια) was called ἀπὸ συμβόλων κοινωνεῖν (Arist. Pol. 3, 1, 4); or, οἰκας λαμβάνειν καὶ δίδοναι, (cf. λαμβάνω fin.): the lawsuits were αἰ ἀπὸ συμβόλων δίκαι, or συμβόλαια δίκαι (Thuc. 1, 77); and to bring such action, ἀπὸ συμβόλων δικάζεσθαι (Antipho 138, 31);—at Athens, however, these phrases were often applied to the arrangement by which that state compelled all her subject-states to bring their causes for trial to her courts, Xen. Ath. 1, 16.—Cf. Böckh P. E. 2, p. 141, Dict. Antiq. s. v.

Σύμβολος, ον, (συμβάλλω):—coming together, meeting: chance, occasional: hence, ὁ σύμβολος (sc. οἰωνός), an augury, omen, Aesch. Fr. 487, Xen. Apol. 13, cf. Soph. Fr. 161.

†Συμβόλιον λιμὴν, ὁ, a harbour of the Tauric Chersonese, Strab. p. 308.

Συμβόσκω, f. -ήσω, (σύν, βόσκω) to pasture sheep or cattle together or on common land:—pass., to feed or live together, LXX.

Συμβότης, ον, ὁ, one who tends cattle on a common pasture.

Σύμποτος, ον, pastured together or in common: ἀγρός σ., common pasture-land.

Συμβουλεύμα, ατος, τό, (συμβουλέω) advice given, Xen. Apol. 13, Eq. 3, 12.

Συμβουλεύεις, εως, ἡ, (συμβουλέω) advice, Def. Plat. 413 C.

Συμβουλεύεός, α, ον, (συμβουλέω) to be deliberated upon; to be advised, Thuc. 1, 140.—II. συμβουλεύεον, one must advise, τιμή, Isocr. Antid. § 187.

Συμβουλευτής, οὔ, ὁ, (συμβουλεύω) an adviser, counsellor, Lat. *auctor*, Plat. Legg. 921 A.—II. (βουλευτής) a fellow-senator. Hence

Συμβουλευτικός, ἡ, ὄν, fit or disposed for advising; persuasive, opp. to βιαστικός, Plat. Legg. 921 E, Arist. Rhet., etc.

Συμβουλεύω, (σύν, βουλεύω) to advise, counsel, τινί, like Lat. *consulere aliquem*, Hdt. 1, 59, etc.; τινί περί τινος, Plat. Prot. 319 D; σ. τινί, c. inf., to advise one to do a thing, Hdt. 1, 53; 2, 107, etc.; and without the inf., σ. τινί τι, Theogn. 38, Hdt. 1, 71; 7, 237: ὅ σ., to advise one not., Hdt. 7, 16:—absol., to advise, give advice, Soph. O. T. 1370, etc.; ὁ συμβουλεύων, an adviser, Lat. *auctor*, *suasor sententiae*, Arist. Rhet. 1, 1, 10; τὰ συμβουλευοντα τῶν ποιημάτων, Isocr. 23 B: τὰ συμβουλευθέντα, the advice, Id. 29 C.—II. mid., to take advice or counsel: hence, also to consult with a person, i. e. ask his advice, τινί, Lat. *consulere aliquem*, Hdt. 2, 107; τι, in a matter, Thuc. 8, 68;—σ. τι κατὰ τινος, to consider, debate a matter with another, Ar. Nub. 475:—ab-

sol., to consult together, deliberate, Xen. Cyr. 2, 1, 7, etc.: we have the act. and mid. opposed, συμβουλευόμενον ἂν συμβουλεύσειε τὸ ἄριστα, if one asked his advice he would give him the best, Hdt. 7, 237.

Συμβουλή, ἡς, ἡ,=sq., Hdt. 1, 157, Xen. An. 5, 6, 4, Plat., etc.; σ. περί τινος, Plat. Gorg. 455 E: εἰς σ. παρακαλεῖν τινα, Id. Prot. 313 A, etc.

Συμβουλία, ας, ἡ, Ion. -ίη, (σύν, βουλή) advice or counsel given, freq. in Hdt., as 3, 125; 4, 97; also Xen. Mem. 1, 3, 4, etc.

Συμβούλιον, ον, τό, (σύν, βουλή) advice, counsel.—II. a council, N. T.

Συμβούλομαι, (σύν, βούλομαι) dep. pass., c. fut. mid.:—to will, to wish together with, συμβούλοναι μοι θανέιν, Eur. Hec. 373: to agree with, τινί, Plat. Lach. 189 A, etc.: absol., to consent, Id. Legg. 718 B.

Σύμβουλος, ον, ὁ, (σύν, βουλή):—an adviser, counsellor, Soph. Phil. 1321, Thuc. 3, 42, etc.; τινός σ. περί τινος, about a thing, Aesch. Pers. 170, Cho. 86, Plat. Prot. 319 B, etc.; ξύμβουλος εἰμι, c. inf., Aesch. Eum. 712:—at Athens, the council of the Θεσμοθῆται were called their σύμβουλοι, Dem. 1330, 15, cf. Dict. Antiq. v. πάρεδροι.

Συμβράβευν, (σύν, βραβεύν) to judge or govern along with, τινί, LXX.

Συμβράζω, (σύν, βράζω) to boil up together:—pass., to be thrown out as in boiling, LXX.

Συμβράσσω, Att. -ττω, (σύν, βράσσω) to shake violently together or along with others:—pass., καχασμῷ συμβράττεσθαι, to be convulsed with laughter, Nicet.

Συμβρέω, (σύν, βρέω) to soar, along with or together, Dio C.

†Σύμβροι, ὧν, οἱ, the Insubres, Strab. p. 218; v. Ἰνσούβροι.

Συμβρόκω, (σύν, βρόκω) τὸν δὲ δόντας σ., to gnash the teeth, Iamb. [v]

Συμβύω, f. -ύσω, (σύν, βύω) to cram, huddle together, Ar. Vesp. 1110. [v]

Σύμβωρος, ον, (σύν, βωρόω) sharing (i. e. worshipped at) one altar, Strab.

†Σύμη, ἡς, ἡ, Syme, a small island on the coast of Caria, Il. 2, 671; Hdt. 1, 174.

Συμμάθητής, οὔ, ὁ, (συμμανθάνω) a fellow-disciple, a school-fellow, Plat. Euthyd. 272 C. Hence

Συμμάθητιάω, desiderat. of συμμανθάνω, to wish to be a fellow-disciple.

Συμμαινομαι, (σύν, μαινομαι) pass. c. pf. 2 συμμέμνη, to rave or be mad along with or together, Luc.

Συμμάλασσω, Att. -ττω, to soften with or together.

Συμμανθάνω, f. -μᾶθσομαι, (σύν, μανθάνω) to learn along with one, τινί, Xen. Symp. 2, 21: κοῦδεῖς ἐπιστάται με συμμαθεῖν τόπος, prob. is, and no place knows it so that I may learn, Soph. Aj. 869, v. Elmsl. (ap. Dind.) ad l.:—ὁ συμμαθόν, one that is accustomed to a thing, Xen. An. 4, 5, 27.

Συμμάρπτω, f. -ψω, (σύν, μάρπτω) to seize together, Il. 10, 467, Orac. ap. Hdt. 6, 86, 3; σύν δὲ δυν μάρφας, Od. 9, 289, cf. Eur. Cycl. 397.

Συμμάρτυρ, ὅρος, ὁ, ἡ, (σύν, μάρτυρ) a fellow-witness, joint witness, Soph. Ant. 846, Plat. Phil. 12 B.

Συμμαρτύνω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (σύν, μαρτυρέω) to bear witness with or in accordance with another, τινί, Soph. Phil. 438, Eur. Hipp. 286; τι, to a fact, Solon 28: συμμ. τὰ ρηθέντα τοῖς ἔργοις, Isocr. 47 A; σ. τινι ὅτι

πάντα ἄληθῆ λέγει, Xen. Hell. 3, 35.

Συμμάρτυρος, ον,=συμμάρτυρος. Συμμαστιγῶ, ὦ, (σύν, μαστιγῶ) whip or lash along with or together, Luc.

Συμμάχομαι, f. -ήσομαι, Ion. συμμάχομαι, τινί, Hdt. 7, 239.

Συμμαχέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, to be a ally, Aesch. Pers. 793; in alliance, Thuc. 1, 35; 7, 50:—generally, to help, aid, succour; σ. Soph. Ant. 740, Phil. 1366, Plat. τοῖσιν εὖ φρονούσι συμμαχεῖτε Critias 13; σ. ὥστε εἶναι, to assist wards., Hdt. 1, 98.

Συμμαχία, ας, Ion. συμμαχίη, ἡ, (σύμμαχος) help, succour, aid, alliance offensive and defensive (opp. an ἐπιμαχία or defensive one, Thuc. 1, 44), Hdt., etc.; σ. ποιεῖν, to enter into alliance, Hdt. 5, 63, 73: generally, the duty or office of a σύμμαχος ἑταίρος, Aesch. Ag. 1321.—II.=τὸ συμμαχικόν, οἱ σύμμαχοι, the body of allies, Hdt. 1, 77, Thuc. 2, 9; cf. ἐπικουρία II.—an allied or auxiliary force, Thuc. 73: generally, a body of friends, P. O. 10 (11), 88; cf. Schäf. App. Dem. 1, p. 851. Hence

Συμμαχικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for allies allied; θεοὶ ξ., the gods invoked at making of an alliance, Thuc. 3, 1.—II. τὸ συμμαχικόν, the auxiliary allied forces, Hdt. 6, 9, Thuc. 4, 7, 2, also, a treaty of alliance, Ar. E. 193, Thuc. 5, 6.—III. adv. -κῶς, an ally, Isocr. 62 C, 186 A.

Συμμαχίς, ιδός, peculi. fem. of σύμμαχος, allied, νέες, etc., Thuc. 1, 2, 2; also=τὸ συμμαχικόν, Id. 5, 110.

Συμμαχόχομαι, f. -οῦμαι, (σύν, χομαι) dep. mid., to fight along with one, τινί, Plat. L. 699 A, and Xen.: generally, to succour, τινί, Xen. An. 5, 4, 10:—συμμαχέομαι, q. v. [α]

Σύμμαχος, ον, (σύν, μάχη):—fighting along with, leagued or allied with, τινί, freq. from Hdt. downwards; χωρίον τὸ δὲ δέματον ξύμμαχον γυναι, Thuc. 4, 10; πολλά ἐστὶ ξύμμαχα, Xen. An. 2, 4, 7:—he ὁ σ., as subst., an ally, auxiliary, Pind. 1, 6 (5), 39, Hdt. 1, 22, etc.; generally, an assistant, he Hdt. 5, 65, cf. 3, 31; 4, 129, T. etc.

†Σύμμαχος, ον, ὁ, Symmachus, masc. pr. n., Paus.; etc.

Συμμεθαρμόζω, (σύν, μεθαρμόζω) to alter along with or together, Diom.

Συμμεθελκώ, and -έλκω, to drag away together.

Συμμεθεῖς, εως, ἡ, (συμμετέχω) participation in, τινός, Arist. Eth. 7, 12, 20.

Συμμεθέπω, (σύν, μεθέπω) to jointly with, σκήπτω, Anth.

Συμμεθίστημι, (σύν, μεθίστημι) help in changing, Arist. Probl. 26.—II. pass. c. aor. 2 et pf. act. change places along with another, I. Pyrrh. 16, Id. 2, 53 B, etc.

Συμμεθεῖσκαμι, as pass., = Plut. 2, 97 A, 124 C.

Συμμεθύω, (σύν, μεθύω) to get drunk along with or together, Ath.

Συμμεῖω, ὦ, to diminish, along with or together.

Συμμετρακιδῶς, ες, (σύν, μετρακιδῶς) altogether childish, Lucil. Gell. 18, 8.

Συμμελάνω, to make black with

to make quite black.

συμμελαυνέμενοι, ὦ, to wear mourn-
along with others.

συμμελετάω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (σύν, μελε-
to exercise or practise with or to-
Antipho 124^{ff} 26, Anth. P. 12,

συμμελῆς, ἑς, (σύν, μέλος) in unison
Ael. N. A. 9, 29.

συμμετρημένος, adv. part. pf.
s. from συμμετρέω, in proportion or
tion, symmetrically, proportionately,
p.

συμμένω, f. -μενῶ, (σύν, μένω) to
together, keep together, of an army,
n. 101, 7: of treaties, etc., to hold,
βάσις ἰσχυραὶ οὐκ ἐθέλουσι συμ-
εν, Hdt. 1, 74: ἐνμένειν οὐ
χίμια, Thuc. 1, 18: χαλεπὸν δι-
σμένειν, Plat. Phaedr. 232 B,
Xen. Hell. 7, 1, 2.

συμμερίζω, (σύν, μερίζω) to give
e of a thing with others:—mid., to
ake of a thing jointly with others,
at. pers., N. T.

συμμεριστός, ὥς, ὁ, and -τής, οὐ,
partaker.

συμμεριστήρια, fem. of foreg.
συμμεσουράνιος, ὦ, to be in the same
dian. Hence

συμμεσουράνσις, ἡ, a being in the
meridian, Strab.

συμμεσουράνιος, α, ον, in the same
dian, Ptolem. [α]

συμμεταβαίνω, (σύν, μεταβαίνω)
ss over, be transferred at the same
Luc. Nigr. 38.

συμμεταβάλλω, f. -βάλλω, (σύν, με-
λλω) to change along with another
(intr.), Arist. Gen. An. 1, 2, 8,
An. 9, 3:—pass., to change sides
ake part with, τινί, Aeschin. 77,

συμμεταδίδωμι, (σύν, μεταδίδωμι)
part information about a matter,
ί τινας ὁ περὶ τίνος, Polyb. 5,
23, 14, 7.

συμμεταίτιος, ον, like μεταίτιος,
ός τε, contributing to cause a
, Plat. Tim. 46 E.

συμμετακινέω, ὦ, to alter along with
ether.

συμμετακλίνομαι, (σύν, μετά, κλί-
pass., to recline at meals together,
A. I.

συμμετακοσμέομαι, (σύν, μετακοσ-
ss pass., to change one's habits
another, Plat. Alex. 47.

συμμεταλαμβάνω, f. -λαμβάνω, to
e in with others.

συμμεταπίπτω, (σύν, μεταπίπτω)
nge sides along with others, τινί,
I. Polyb. 9, 23, 8.

συμμεταποιέω, ὦ, to alter along with
ether.

συμμετασχηματίζω, (σύν, μετα-
τίζω) to change the shape of a
with or together:—pass., to as-
a different shape together.

συμμετατίθημι, (σύν, μετατίθημι)
e differently together:—mid., τὸν
ν συμμετατίθεσθαι πρὸς τι, to
one's shield according to the
, Polyb. 18, 13, 7:—pass., to
e along with, ταῖς πραγματίων
ολαῖς, Id. 9, 23, 4.

συμμεταφέρω, f. -μετοίσω, (σύν,
έρω) to transpose, shift with or
r, Plat. 2, 901 C, 1071 B.

συμμεταχειρίζομαι, f. -σομαι, (σύν,
ειρίζω) dep. mid., to take charge
g with, σ. μεθ' ὧν τὸ σῶμα,
I, 17.

συμμετρώχομαι, f. -μετελεύσομαι,
μετρώχομαι) dep. mid., c. aor.
act., to go after, to pursue togeth-

συμμετέχω, f. -θέζω, (σύν, μετέχω)
part in or partake of a thing

with a person, Βάκχαις συμμετασχέ-
σω χορόν, Eur. Bacch. 63, cf. Supp.
648; c. gen., έργου, Xen. An. 7, 8,
17; etc.

συμμετωρίζω, (σύν, μετωρίζω) to
raise along with or together, Hipp.

συμμετωροπολέω, ὦ, to join in
transcendental speculations, Philostr.

συμμετέχω, = συμμετέχω, Soph.
Ant. 537.

συμμετοικέω, ὦ, (σύν, μετοικέω)
to emigrate along with, τινί εἰς τόπον,
Plut. Num. 21.

συμμετοικίζω, to transplant together
to another place.

συμμετόχος, ον, (συμμετέχω) par-
taking in, τίνος, N. T.

συμμετρέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (σύν, μετρέω)
to make one thing commensurate with
another or proportional to it, to adapt,
τι πρὸς τι, Theophr.; τι εἰς τι, Jac.
Philostr. Imag. p. 379:—in mid.,
ὥραν συμμετρήσασθαι, to compute, as-
ertain the time of day, Hdt. 4, 158;
ἐνμετρήσαντο [τὸ τεῖχος] ταῖς ἐπι-
βολαῖς τὸν πλίνθων, Thuc. 3, 20:—
pass., to be commensurate, πρὸς τι,
Plat. Tim. 19 C; ἡμᾶρ συμμετρούμε-
νον χρόνῳ, this day brought into reck-
oning with the time of his absence,
Soph. O. T. 73; ἐξήβητο μακρὸν συμ-
μετρονέμον χρόνῳ, he died measured
out by (i. e. having reached to) length
of days, Id. 963; ἐς ἐννευδαμονίσαι
τε ὁ βίος καὶ ἐντελευτήσῃαι ἑννεμ-
ετρήθη, Thuc. 2, 44. Hence

συμμετρήσις, εως, ἡ, a measuring by
a standard, admeasurement, Thuc. 2,
20; and

συμμετρητής, οὐ, ὁ, a measurer, calcu-
lator.

συμμετρία, ας, ἡ, (σύμμετρος) sym-
metry, due proportion, freq. in Plat.;
opp. to ἀμετρία, Id. Legg. 925 A; σ.
τίνος πρὸς τι, Id. Rep. 530 A; ἡ
πρὸς ἀλλήλα σ., Id. Soph. 228 C.

συμμετρίαις, εως, ἡ, a measuring by
a standard, admeasurement, Thuc. 2,
20; and

συμμετρητής, οὐ, ὁ, a measurer, calcu-
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a standard, admeasurement, Thuc. 2,
20; and

συμμετρητής, οὐ, ὁ, a measurer, calcu-
lator.

Σύμμετρος, ον, (σύν, μέτρον):—
commensurate with, ἀρβύλη ποδὶ ἔ.,
Eur. El. 533; λόγοι ἀνδρὶ σύμμε-
τροι, Isocr. 57 C: also c. gen., of like
measure or size with, Eur. Scir. 1:—
of Time, commensurate with, keeping
even with one, δαλὸν ἡλικά σύμμε-
τρόν τε διαί βίου, Aesch. Cho. 612;
of like age with, τινί, Soph. O. T. 1113:
ποῖα σύμμετρος προὔθη τύχη; coin-
cident with (i. e. in consequence of) what
chance has he come? Id. Ant. 387:—
2. like, resembling, τριχὺς ἐνμύτρον
τῷ σῷ κάρῳ, Aesch. Cho. 227:—3. in
mathematics, having a common meas-
ure, opp. to ἀσύμμετρος, Arist. Rhet.
2, 19, 5, etc.—II. symmetrical, in due
proportion, freq. in Plat.:—generally,
fitting, meet, due, Aesch. Eum. 531;
δένδρον πολυκαρπότερον τοῦ σύμμε-
τρον, Plat. Tim. 86 C:—σύμμετρος
ὡς κλέειν, within fit distance for hear-
ing, Soph. O. T. 84:—moderate, πό-
νοι, Isocr. 4 C: moderate in size, στέ-
γη, Xen. Oec. 8, 13.—III. adv. -τρώς,
Eur. Alc. 26; c. ἔχειν, to be in pro-
portion, Xen. Eq. 1, 16; σ. ἔχειν πά-
χους, Plat. Tim. 85 C.—Compar.
-ότερον, better fitted, τινί, Dem. 1409,
22. Hence

Συμμετρότης, ητος, ἡ, = συμμετρία.

Συμμερίκιον, (σύν, μήκος) to lengthen
with or after any thing, Nicet.

Συμμερνια, ας, ἡ, (σύν, μήνη) the
period when the moon does not shine,
Lat. interlunium, Arr. Peripl.

Σύμμετρος, ον, (σύν, μέτρος) with
the things close together, Hipp.

Συμμετρούμαι, (σύν, μετρούω) dep., to
wind together, M. Anton. [v] Hence

Συμμετρίαις, εως, ἡ, a measuring by
a standard, admeasurement, Thuc. 2,
20; and

Συμμετρητής, οὐ, ὁ, a measurer, calcu-
lator.

Συμμετρία, ας, ἡ, (σύμμετρος) sym-
metry, due proportion, freq. in Plat.;
opp. to ἀμετρία, Id. Legg. 925 A; σ.
τίνος πρὸς τι, Id. Rep. 530 A; ἡ
πρὸς ἀλλήλα σ., Id. Soph. 228 C.

Συμμετρίαις, εως, ἡ, a measuring by
a standard, admeasurement, Thuc. 2,
20; and

Συμμετρητής, οὐ, ὁ, a measurer, calcu-
lator.

Συμμετρία, ας, ἡ, (σύμμετρος) sym-
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lator.

Συμμετρία, ας, ἡ, (σύμμετρος) sym-
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Συμμετρίαις, εως, ἡ, a measuring by
a standard, admeasurement, Thuc. 2,
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lator.

Συμμερίδεις, εως, ἡ, a winding to-
gether, connexion, M. Anton. 4, 40.

Συμμερίτωρ, ορος, ὁ, (σύν, μήτωρ),
a fellow-counselor, Ap. Rh. 1, 228.

Συμμηγιάομαι, f. -άσομαι, (σύν
μηγιάομαι) dep. mid., to take counsels
with or together, Il. 10, 197.

Συμμηγιάναομαι, f. -ήσομαι, (σύν,
μηγιάναομαι; dep. mid., to bring about
together, to help to bring about or pro-
cure, Xen. Cyr. 1, 6, 11: to form plans
with, τινί, Plut. Alex. 72.

Συμμύλω, (σύν, μύλω) to defile
with or together, LXX.

Σύμμιγνᾶ, (συμμίγνυμι) adv., mixed
ly, all together with, c. dat., Hdt. 6
58.

Συμμίγδην, adv., = foreg., Nic. Th.
677.

Συμμίγης, ἑς, (συμμίγνυμι) mixed
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gled, promiscuous, Soph. Tr. 762; ἐν
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Phaedr. 239 C:—ἀνδρὶ καὶ γυναικί
σ. κακά, common to both, Soph. O. T.
1281. Hence

Συμμίγας, ας, ἡ, = σύμμιξις, dub.

Σύμμιγμα, ατος, τό, a mixture, com-
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Συμμίγνυμι, more rarely -νύω, Xen.
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σ. τινὰ εὐθαλεῖ τόχῳ, to introduce to,
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ἄχλος, Thuc. 6, 4, 17.—σ. εἶδος, of a centaur, Eur. Thes. 6.—II. mingled, confounded, Id. Iro 13, 3. Adv. -τως, Strab.

Συμμιέμεσθαι, f. ἡσμαι, (σύν, μίεσθαι) dep. mid., to join in imitating or copying, τινί, Plat. Polit. 274 D. Hence

Συμμιμητής, οὗ, δ, a joint-imitator, N. T.

Συμμινησκομαι, pf. -μέμνημαι, as pass., (σύν, μιννήσκω) to remember, bear in mind along with, τι, Dem. 1129, 15.

Συμμινύθω, (σύν, μινύθω) to decrease with ὁ, together, Philostr. [v]

Σύμμιξις, εως, ἡ, (συμμιγνυμι) a mixing, mixture, τινός πρὸς τι, Plat. Phil. 23 D, cf. Polit. 309 B; also, τινός καὶ τινος, Id. Soph. 264 B.—promiscuousness, γάμον, Id. Legg. 721 A.—II. intercourse, esp. sexual intercourse, Id. Legg. 839 A.

Συμμιόγω, Ep. and Ion. for συμμιγνυμι, q. v.

Συμμισέω, ὦ, (σύν, μισέω) to join with in hating, τινί τινα, Polyb. 1, 14, 4.

Συμμισοπνηρέω, ὦ, to feel a common hatred to what is bad, I.X.X.

Συμμινώσθαι, -μνῶμαι, Ion. for συμμινησθαι.

Συμμιμνέουσιν, εως, ἡ, recollection together, Sext. Emp. p. 618: from

Συμμιμνησέμεν, like συμμινησκομαι, to remember along with or together.—II. to mention at the same time, Plut.

Συμμογέω, ὦ, f. ἡσω, (σύν, μογέω) to toil or weary one's self with others, Opp.

Συμμοιράω, ὦ, f. ἴσω [ἄ], (σύν, μοιράω) to impart at the same time:—Mid., to partake in with, M. Anton.

Συμμολπος, ον, = συνωδός, Eur. Ion 165.

Συμμολύνω, to defile, pollute with or together.

Συμμοναρχέω, ὦ, (σύν, μοναρχέω) to be monarch with or together, App.

Συμμονή, ἡς, ἡ, (συμμένω) a remaining together, Chrysipp. ap. Plut. 2, 1054 F.

Συμμονόομαι, (σύν, μονόω) as pass., to be alone with one, τινί Joseph.

Συμμορία, ας, ἡ, (σύν, μέρος):—strictly, a joint division:—a word used at Athens after the census of 377 B. C., when the 1200 wealthiest citizens were divided into 20 συμμορίαι or companies, 2 in each tribe (φυλή), and each containing 60 members: each συμμ. was called on in its turn to discharge extraordinary expenses of war by payment of the property-tax (εἰσφορά):—first in Xen. Hell. 1, 7, 32; but the chief ancient authority is the speech of Dem. περὶ τῶν Συμμοριῶν; cf. Böckh P. E. 2, 285, sqq., Dict. Antiqu. s. v. εἰσφορά.—2. generally, partnership with, concern in, τινός, Aristid. 2, p. 20.—II. the word is used by Dion. H. 4, 18, of the Classes of Servius.

Συμμοράρχης, ον, δ, and -αρχος, ὁ, (ἀρχω) the first man, or president of a συμμορία, also ἡγεμὼν συμμορίας.

Συμμορίτης, ον, δ, a member of a συμμορία.

Συμμορος, ον, (σύν, μόρος) like συντέλης, united for the purposes of taxation, etc.; οἱ ἐξομμοροί, of the minor states of Boeotia, Thuc. 4, 93; cf. Arnold ib. 76.

Συμμορῖζω, = συμμορῶ.

Συμμορφος, ον, (σύν, μορφή) conformed to, τινί and τινός, N. T. Hence

Συμμορφόομαι, as pass., to be conformed to, τινί, N. T.

Συμμοχθέω, ὦ, (σύν, μοχθέω) to share in toil with, τινί, Eur. I. T. 690.

Συμμύω, ὦ, (σύν, μυνέω) to initiate with or together, Plut. Alex. 2.

Συμμιολόγος, ον, (συμμύω, λόγος) one that shuts up his words.

Συμμύσις, ἡ, (συμμύω) a closing up of the womb, Hipp.

Συμμύστης, ον, δ, (σύν, μύστης) one who is consecrated with others.

Συμμύω, f. -ύσω, (σύν, μύω) to be shut up, close, be closed, of wounds, σύν δ' ἔλκεα πάντα μέμκε, Il. 24, 420: later usu. of the eyelids and lips, Plat. Rep. 529 B, Tim. 45 E (hence, to be silent, Polyb. 31, 8, 8); also, of the mouth of the uterus in pregnant women, Hipp.; generally, of pores, Plat. Phaedr. 251 B.

Συμπαγής, ἐς, (συμπαγνυμι) joined or put together, Plat. Tim. 45 A, etc.

Συμπαγία, ας, ἡ, = σύμπηξις, Stob. Ecl. 1, 1100.

Συμπάθεια, ας, ἡ, like-feeling, fellow-feeling, community of feeling or disposition, Polyb. 22, 11, 12, Stoic. ap. Plut. 2, 906 E: sympathy, Ib. 119 C, etc.; and

Συμπάθω, ὦ, f. ἡσω, to feel with or together, to sympathise with, Arist. Physign. 4, 1, Plut., etc.:—also c. dat rei, to sympathise in, feel for, ἀνυχαις, Isocr. 64 B; cf. συμπάσχω: from

Συμπάθης, ἐς, (σύν, πάθος, πάσχω) of like feelings or constitution: endued with fellow-feeling, sympathising with, τινί, Arist. Physign. 4, 2, Polyb. 2, 56, 7, etc.: sympathetic, compassionate, Plut. 2, 536 A, etc. Comp. -θέσπερος, Plat. (Com.) Incert. 19.

Συμπάθεις, ἡ, = συμπάθεια, Hipp. [ἄ]

Συμπάθητιά, ὦ, to feel disposed to sympathise with, τινί.

Συμπάθια, ας, ἡ, poet. for συμπάθεια, Anth. Plan. 143.

Συμπαιάνιζω, (σύν, παιανίζω) to sing the pæan with another, τινί, Dem. 380, 27: generally, to shout out together, Polyb. 2, 29, 6.

Συμπαίγμων, ον, gen. ονος, playing with: ὁ, ἡ σ., a playfellow.

Συμπαιδάγωγέω, ὦ, (σύν, παιδάγωγέω) to bring up along with, The mist.

Συμπαιδεύω, (σύν, παιδεύω) to teach together, Xen. Oec. 5, 14:—pass., to be educated with others, Isocr. 193 B; μετά τινος, Isae. 77, 32.

Συμπαίζω, f. -ζομαι, (σύν, παίζω) to play or sport with, τινί, Anacr. 2, 4; 15, 4, Soph. O. T. 1109; absol., to play together, Hdt. 1, 114: c. acc. cognato, σ. εορτήν μετά τινος, to keep holiday or festival with, Ar. Pac. 817. Hence

Συμπαίκτηρ, ἥρος, δ, and -κτης, ον, δ, in Mel. 97: = συμπαίστης: fem. συμπαίκτηρια.

Συμπαίκτωρ, ορος, δ, = συμπαίστης, Mel. 114, Leon. Tar. 30.

Συμπαίσδεν, Dor. for συμπαίζεν, Theocr. 11, 77.

Συμπαίστης, οὗ, δ, (συμπαίζω) a playmate, playfellow, Plat. Minos 319 E: fem. συμπαίστρια, ἡ, Ar. Ran. 411.

Συμπαίστωρ, ορος, δ, = foreg., Xen. Cyr. 1, 3, 14.

Συμπαίω, f. ἡσω, παορ. -ἐπαίσα, (σύν, παίω q. y.) to dash together or against, πολλοὶ μέτωπα συμπαίοντο δόχοις, Soph. El. 727.—II. intrans., ἐρίδος ἐνέπαισε Κρόδων, in Eur. Hec. 112, ubi v. Pors.

Συμπαιώνιζω, = συμπαίανιζω

Συμπάλαιω, (σύν, παλαιώ) to wile with, Plut. Alcib. 4, etc.

Συμπάλαμφομαι, f. ἡσμαι, (επαλαμφομαι) dep. mid., to take in hand along with, to help or assist in a thing, Synes.

Συμπάν, τό, the whole collection, neut. of σύμπαρ, q. v.

Συμπάνηγυρίσις, (σύν, πανηγύριον) to keep high festival, attend a assembly along with others, Plut. metr. 25, Dio 17. Hence

Συμπάνηγυρισταί, οἱ, persons join in keeping festival.

Συμπάνουγέω, ὦ, (σύν, πανουγέω) to play the knave along with, Plut. 2, 64 C.

Συμπαραβυδίζω, to go along together

Συμπαραβάλλω, to compare with together.

Συμπαραβύω, (σύν, παραβύω) to cram in along with, τινί, Luc. [v]

Συμπαραγγέλλω, τινί, to help in canvassing for an office (v. παραγγέλλω 3), Plut. Crass. 7.

Συμπαραγγυνομαι, (σύν, παραγγυνομαι) dep. mid., to come in at same time, of fruit ripening, Hdt. 199: to stand by another, τινί, D. 1369, 17; to come in to assist, Th. 2, 82; 6, 92.

Συμπαραγάω, f. -ξω, (σύν, παράγω) to lead by along with or together, Dio

—mid., to arrive or advance along with or together.

Συμπαραδιδίω, ὦ, (σύν, παραδίδω) to signify at the same time, Stob.

Συμπαραδιδόμι, (σύν, παραδίδω) to give up along with, Procl.

Συμπαραδύομαι, as pass., to go along with another.

Συμπαραδέω, (σύν, παραδέω) along with, Dem. 52, 2, Plut. Th. 10, etc.

Συμπαρανέω, ὦ, f. -έσω (σύν, παρανέω): to join in recommending, κατά τῇ πόλει, Ar. Ran. 687; καὶ κατὰς πόρσονται συμπαραινέειν, Soph. Fr. 14.—2. to join in approving, Ib. 435, Ar. Av. 852.

Συμπαρακαθέσθαι, (σύν, παρακαθέσθαι) dep. pass., to sit beside another, μετά τινος, Plat. Lys. B.

Συμπαρακαθίζω, (σύν, παράκαθίζω) to set beside with another: intrans. or pass., = foreg., Dem. 840, 9.

Συμπαρακἀλέω, ὦ, f. -έσω, (επαρκαλέω) to call upon or exhort together, ἐπὶ συμμαχίαν, Ep. B. A: to invite at the same time, ἐπὶ Xen. Cyr. 3, 1, 38.—II. to invoke together, Ib. 3, 3, 21.—III. to ask for the same time, τι ἀπὸ τινος, Id. H. 4, 8, 13.

Συμπαρακατὰκλινω, (σύν, παρακατὰκλινω) to make to lie beside, C. [v]

Συμπαρακείμαι, (σύν, παράκειμαι) as pass., to lie along with or by the side of any one, Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 107.

Συμπαρακελεύω, f. -σω, (σύν, παρακελεύω) to join in exhorting: so, συμπαρακελεύομαι, as dep. mid., Ib. 295 D.

Συμπαρακμίζω, (σύν, παρακμίζω) to be past one's prime along with, Diosc.

Συμπαρακόλουθω, ὦ, (σύν, παρακόλουθω) to follow along with, ἀσπαρῶ, Plat. Polit. 308 D: to follow mind, τῷ λόγῳ, Ib. 271 C: esp. follow close, stick to, Aechm. 87, συμπαρ. φόβος, Xen. Hec. 6, 6.

Συμπαρακομίζω, (σύν, παρακομίζω) to carry or lead together, to a place

ships, to convey, Thuc. 8, 41; and pass., lb. 39.

Συμπαρακύπτω, (σύν, παρακύπτω) bend one's self along with, Luc. Ica. m. 25.

Συμπαραλαμβάνω, (σύν, παραλαμβάνω) to take along with, κοινωνούν τι σ., Plat. Phaed. 65 A, cf. 84 D, sch. 179 E. Hence

Συμπαραλήπτειν, verb. adj., one must take along with a thing, Arist. Met. Al. 37, 4.

Συμπαραμένω, (σύν, παραμένω) to go along with or among, c. dat., Hipp., d. Thuc. 6, 89.

Συμπαραμίννυμι (σύν, παραμίννυμι; more rarely -νύω, Ar. Plut. 719; -μίσγω, Hipp.; to mix or mingle th.

Συμπαρανῶλίσκω, (σύν, παρά, ἀνα-σκώ) to waste or destroy together, Dio

Συμπαρανεύω, (σύν, παρανεύω) to dissent or agree in both ways, of ambiguous oracles, Arist. Rhet. 3, 5, 4.

Συμπαρανήχομαι, f. -ζομαι, (σύν, παρανήχομαι) dep., to float along with, c.

Συμπαρανομέω, ὦ, (σύν, παρανομέω) to transgress the laws along with, seph.

Συμπαραπέμπω, (σύν, παραπέμπω) escort along with others, Aeschin. 50,

Συμπαραπλέω, f. f. Plut. Crass. 25, to entwine th., f. l. Plut. Crass. 25.

Συμπαραπλέω, (σύν, παραπλέω) sail along with, Polyb. 5, 63, 9.

Συμπαραπληρωματικός, ἦ, ὄν, = συμπληρωματικός.

Συμπαραπύλλωμι, (σύν, παραπύλλωμι) to destroy along with:—pass. and d., to perish along with or besides, m. 396, 7.

Συμπαρασκευάζω, (σύν, παρασκευάζω) to get ready, bring about along with others, τινί τι, Xen. Cyr. 7, 5, 81: help or join in preparing, lb. 5, 3, 14, d. Dem.; σ. τὸν ἀγῶνα, to help in aiding for it, Andoc. 17, 16; συμπαρῶς, una efflicere ut..., Dem. 413, 5.

Συμπαρασπονδῶ, ὦ, to join in break a truce or league.

Συμπαραστάτης, ὦ, to be a συμπαράστατης, to stand by, help, τινί, sch. Fr. 218, Ar. Ran. 385, Eccl. 15.

Συμπαραστάτης, οὐ, ὁ, (συμπαρίστατης) one who stands by to aid, a joint per or assistant, Soph. Phil. 675, τῶν.

Συμπαρατάζεις, ἦ, a meeting in battle array: generally, a desperate struggle, between disease and one's constitution, Hipp., cf. Foës. Oecon.

Συμπαρατάσσομαι, Att. -ττομαι, ἔν, παρατάσσω as pass.:—to be set array with others, fight along with, en. Hell. 3, 5, 22; μετὰ τινων, v. l. m. 304, 10, cf. 300, 15.

Συμπαρατείνω, (σύν, παρατείνω) stretch out along with, Philostr.

Συμπαρατρέω, ὦ, (σύν, παρατρέω) to stand by and watch along with together, Dem. 204, 20. Hence

Συμπαρατρήσεις, ἦ, a watching along th.

Συμπαρατίθηναι, (σύν, παρατίθηναι) place alongside of, Polyb. 2, 66, 7.

Συμπαρατρέφω, f. θρέψω, (σύν, παρατρέφω) to feed or nurture along with, en. Oec. 5, 5; cf. Schäff. Greg. p. 40.

Συμπαρατρέχω, (σύν, παρατρέχω) run along with, Plut. Cat. Maj. 5.

Συμπαρατοχάζω,=foreg., Plut. 2, 0 B.

Συμπαραφέρω, (σύν, παραφέρω) to try forth along with:—pass., to rush

forth or over along with, Xen. Cyn. 3, 10.

Συμπαραφύομαι, as pass., to grow along with or together.

Συμπαραφύω, to sit by with or together, v. l. Luc. Navig. 31.

Συμπάρεμι, (σύν, παρά, εἰμι) to be present along with, τινί, Dem. 749, 16: to be present together or at the same time, Xen. Hell. 7, 1, 12, Lac. 12, 3:—to come to help, τινί, Id. Hell. 4, 6, 1.

Συμπάρεμι, (σύν, παρά, εἰμι) to go along at the same time, Aeschin. 42, 37: to go on together, Xen. Hell. 2, 1, 28.

Συμπαραεἰσέρχομαι, (σύν, παρῑεἰσέρχομαι) dep. mid., c. aor. et pf. act.: to go or slip in along with, Luc. Tim. 28.

Συμπαραεἰσφθέρομαι, (σύν, παρά, εἰσφθέρω) as pass., to fall into misfortune along with or together, Joseph.

Συμπαραέκτεσις, ἦ, a stretching out beside together; and so a comparing: from

Συμπαρακτείνω, to stretch out beside together; to compare.

Συμπαραφέρω, to carry or bring into along with.

Συμπαρέπομαι, (σύν, παρέπομαι) dep. mid., to go along with, accompany, Xen. Cyr. 7, 1, 8: metaph., τινὶ συμπάρεται, lb. 2, 1, 23, Hier. 8, 5; cf. Plat. Legg. 667 E.

Συμπαρέχω, (σύν, παρέχω) to offer or present along with, φόβον, ἀσφάλειαν τινί σ., Xen. An. 7, 4, 19; 6, 30: in mid., Id. Symp. 8, 43.

Συμπάρηκος, (σύν, παρήκω) to be present together with, Plut. 2, 1024 C.

Συμπάρθενος, οὐ, ἦ, (σύν, παρθένος) a fellow-maiden, Ael. V. H. 12, 1.

Συμπαραπινεύω, (σύν, παραπινεύω) to ride along with, Dio C. 63, 2.

Συμπαραπίτταμαι, dep. mid., to fly along with.

Συμπαρίστημι, (σύν, παρίστημι) to place with by the side of, τινά τινι, Pind. O. 6, 72:—pass. and mid., c. aor. et pf. act., to stand beside so as to assist, Soph. O. C. 1340.

Συμπαρίκοικος, οὐ, (σύν, παρίκοικος) dwelling beside along with, neighbouring, Eupol. Kol. 26.

Συμπαραίχομαι, dep., to have past by with or together.

Συμπαρολιθαίνω, (σύν, παρολιθαίνω) to slip along with or together, Plut.

Συμπαρομαρτέω, ὦ,= συμπαρέπομαι, to follow together with, τινί, Xen. Cyr. 8, 7, 7; ἐπὶ τι, lb. 1, 6, 24.

Συμπαροξύνω, (σύν, παροξύνω) to provoke along with, together, Xen. Oec. 6, 10.

Συμπαρορομῶ, ὦ, (σύν, παρορομῶ) to urge on along with or together, πρὸς τι, Arist. M. Mor. 2, 10, 3.

Συμπαρορτύνω,=foreg.

Συμπᾶς, συμπᾶσα, συμπᾶν, (σύν, πᾶς) all together, all at once, all in a body, Hom. only in plur.; in Od. 7, 214; 14, 198, though the metre does not require it, he uses the Att. ἑνὶ μῦτι later with article, οἱ ἑμπάστες, Soph. O. T. 752, Xen., etc.:—post-Hom. also in sing., with collective nouns, the whole, ὁ συμπᾶς στρατός, Hdt. 7, 82; ἑμπᾶσα πόλις, Plat., etc.; χρόνῳ συμπαῖντι, Pind. O. 6, 94; αἰῶν, Eur. Hec. 757: also, σ. ἀρετῇ, σῶμα αἰσθήσεως, Plat.: ξ. γνώμη, the general scope (of a speech), Thuc. 1, 22:—τὸ συμπαῖν, the whole together, the sum of the matter, Hdt. 7, 143, Soph., etc.; the universe, Isocr. 223 E: but also τὸ συμπαῖν, as adv., altogether, on the whole, in general, Thuc.

4, 63, Isocr. 18 B, etc.; so, **σύμπαντα** Fiat. Legg. 679 E.—Cf. **σύνάπα**; [The neut. **σύμπαν** also seems some times to have had ὦ in Att., Draco p. 29, 26.]

Σύμπασμα, ατος, τό, that which is sprinkled over one, like **διάπασμα** Foës. Oecon. Hipp.: from

Συμπάσσω, (σύν, πάσσω) to besprinkle, bestrew, Plut. 2, 89 D, 638 E.

Συμπάσχω, (σύν, πάσχω) to suffer along with, have like feelings, be affected by the same thing, Plat. Charm. 169 C: to have a fellow-feeling, to sympathize with, τινί, Id. Rep. 605 D, Polyb., etc.

Συμπάταγέω, ὦ, to beat together, clap; v. **συμπλαταγέω**.

Συμπάτάσσω, f. -ζω, (σύν, πατάσσω) to strike along with or together, Eur. Supp. 699.

Συμπάτεω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (σύν, πατέω) to tread together, tread, as clothes in washing, Cratin. Incert. 116:—pass., to be trampled under foot, as by horses, Aeschin. 77, 10, Polyb. 1, 34, 7, etc.

Συμπατριώτης, οὐ, ὁ, (σύν, πατριώτης) a fellow-countryman, a form condemned by Luc. Soloe. 5.

Συμπάχυνω, (σύν, παχύνω) to make thick or fat along with or together, Hipp.

Συμπεδάω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (σύν, πεδάω) to bind together, bind hand and foot: metaph. of the frost, to benumb, v. l. Xen. An. 4, 4, 11.

Συμπείθω, f. -σω, (σύν, πείθω) to persuade along with or together, to join in persuading, Lycurg. 162, 2; c. acc. et inf., Xen. Cyr. 2, 2, 24; also, σ. τοῦ μὴ ἄνδρην, to help in persuading against despair, Thuc. 7, 21:—pass., to allow one's self to be persuaded at the same time, τι, to a thing, Aeschin. 64, 1; ποιεῖν τι, Polyb. 17, 13, 4; συμπεπεισμένοι καθ' ἑαυτῶν, Luc. Jup. Trag. 45.

Συμπεριρος, οὐ, (σύν, πεῖρα) experienced in, acquainted with a thing, Lat. expertus rei, c. dat., Pind. N. 7, 15:—II. experiencing the same thing with others.

Συμπείρω, (σύν, πείρω) to pierce through together, Plut. Camil. 41, etc.

Συμπέμπω, f. -ψω, (σύν, πέμπω) to send or despatch along with or at the same time, τινί τινα or τι, Pind. I. 5 (4), fin., Hdt. 1, 36; 5, 80, Aesch. Supp. 493, etc.; τινὲς τινί, Xen. Cyr. 1, 4, 7.—2. to help in conducting, τὴν πομπήν, Isae. 61, 17, Lys. 137, 23.

Συμπενθέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (σύν, πενθέω) trans. to join in mourning for a thing, τι, Lycurg. 153, 23.—II. intr., to mourn together, τινί, with one, Aesch. Cho. 199; absol., Eur. H. 1340, Dem. 1399, 26.

Συμπένομαι, (σύν, πένομαι) dep., to be poor along with another in a thing τινί τινος, Plat. Meno 71 B.

Συμπευτε, (σύν, πέντε) five together, by fives, Valck. Hdt. 4, 66.

Συμπεταίνωμαι, (σύν, πεταίνω) as pass., to become quite ripe, come to a head, Hipp.

Συμπεπλεγμένως, adv. part. pf. pass. from **συμπλέκω**, complicatedly, involvledy.

Συμπεττικός, ἦ, ὄν, promoting digestion, digestive: from

Συμπέπω,=συμπέσσω, q. v.

Συμπεραῖνω, (σύν, περαίνω) to finish along with or at the same time, dub. I. Hdt. 2, 11: to join in finishing or accomplishing, Isocr. 76 C:—κλήθρα μοχλοῖς σ., to secure the door with bars, Eur. Or. 1551:—pass., to be quite finished, Plat. Tim. 39 D, Xen. Cyr. 6, 1, 30.—II. ir Logic, to conclude so

and so, Arist. Org. : also in mid., Id. Anal. Pr. 2, 5, 1 :—pass. συμπερα-νται, the conclusion is so and so, it results or follows that...—III. mid. συμπεραίνεσθαι τινι ἐχθραν, to join fully in enmity with another, Dem. 281, 27.—IV. intr. in act., to stretch far out, extend along with, Arist. H. A. 5, 5, 7.

Συμπεοαῖω, ὦ, (σύν, πεοαῖω) to conclude along with, together :—pass., to be concluded, εἰς together, εἰς τι, Clem. Al. Hence

Συμπεραῖωσις, εως, ἡ, a common ending, τοῦ βίου, Clem. Al.

Συμπεραντικῶς, ἡ, ὅν, (συμπεραίνω) tending to a conclusion, conclusive. Adv. -κῶς, σ. λέγειν, to speak conclusively, Arist. Soph. El. 15, 5.

Συμπεράσμα. ατος, τό, (συμπεραίνω) a finishing, end :—in Logic, the conclusion in a syllogism, Arist. An. Pr. 1, 8, 3, Eth. N. 1, 8, 1, etc. Hence

Συμπερασματικός, ἡ, ὅν, finishing :—in Logic, belonging to the conclusion, hence conclusive. Adv. -κῶς, Arist. Rhet. 2, 24, 2.

Συμπερασμός, οὔ, δ, = συμπεράσμα, Artemid. 3, 58.

Συμπεραστικός, ἡ, ὅν, = συμπεραντικός. Adv. -κῶς.

Συμπερῶν, (σύν, πέρω) to destroy with, Eur. Hel. 106, in tmesis.

Συμπεριάγω, f. -ξω, (σύν, περιάγω) to lead, drive about along with or together, Xen. Cyr. 4, 3, 1, Oec. 8, 12 :—mid., to lead about with one's self, Id. Hier. 2, 8. [α] Hence

Συμπεριᾶγωγός, ὅν, bringing round to a point with σ at the same time; generally, coöperating, Plat. Rep. 533 D.

Συμπεριαίρῶ, ὦ, to join, help in taking away from all around.

Συμπεριρροβῶ, ὦ, to buzz about together, Themist.

Συμπεριγίγνομαι, dep. mid., to exceed, surpass along with or at the same time.

Συμπεριγράφω, (σύν, περιγράφω) to cancel together, Sext. Emp. p. 488. [α]

Συμπεριδινῶ, ὦ, (σύν, περιδινῶ) to make to whirl about with or together :—pass., to whirl round with or together, Tim. Loc. 96 D.

Συμπεριέμι, (σύν, περί, εἰμι) to go about along with, τινί, prob. I. Xen. Cyn. 10, 4.

Συμπεριέλκω, (σύν, περιέλκω) to drag about together, Plut. ?

Συμπεριενεκτήειν, verb. adj. of συμπεριφέρω, one must accommodate one's self to, τινί, Socrat. ap. Stob. p. 456, 50.

Συμπεριέρχομαι, (σύν, περιέρχομαι) dep., to go about with or together, App.

Συμπεριέχω, (σύν, περιέχω) to embrace with or together, Dion. H.

Συμπεριζώννυμι, (σύν, περιζώννυμι) to gird about with :—mid., to gird one's self with a thing, e. g., stays, Ath. 551 D.

Συμπεριβῶ, f. -θεύομαι, (σύν, περιβῶ) to run about with, M. Anton. 7, 47.

Συμπεριῦπταμαι, dep. mid., to fly about with or together.

Συμπεριλαμβάνω, (σύν, περιλαμβάνω) to embrace together with, τινί τι, Plat. Tim. 74 D :—generally, to embrace or comprehend at once, lb. 58 A : to comprehend people in a treaty with others, Philipp. ap. Dem. 251, 9, cf. Decret. ap. 235, 16 : συμπεριελήφθαι, Arist. Top. 6, 4, 13. Hence

Συμπεριλήπτειν, verb. adj., one must also embrace or comprehend, Theophr.

Συμπερινοῶ, ὦ, (σύν, περινοῶ) to consider well with or together, M. Anton.

Συμπερινοστέω, ὦ, (σύν, περινοστέω) to travel with or together, Luc. Tox. 56, etc.

Συμπεριοδεύω, (σύν, περιοδοεῦω) to come round together with, τῇ σελήνῃ, Arist. Mund. 4, 35 : to describe together, Strab.

Συμπεριπατέω, ὦ, (σύν, περιπατέω) to walk about with, τινί, Plat. Prot. 314 E.

Συμπεριπλέκω, (σύν, περιπλέκω) to plait all round with, encompass with.

Συμπεριπλέω, (σύν, περιπλέω) to sail about with, Vita Hom. 8, App.

Συμπεριπλοκή, ἡς, ἡ, (συμπεριπλέκω) an encompassing or surrounding with, Luc. Hist. Conser. 55.

Συμπεριποιῶ, ὦ, (σύν, περιποιῶ) to help in procuring, τινί ἀοχήν, Polyb. 3, 49, 9.

Συμπεριπολέω, ὦ, (σύν, περιπολέω) to follow all about, Plut. 2, 745 E, 766 B.

Συμπερισπάω, to circumflex the last syllable also.

Συμπεριστέλλω, (σύν, περιστέλλω) to help in cloaking, ἀμαρτίας, Polyb. 10, 25, 9.

Συμπεριστρέφω, (σύν, περιστρέφω) to turn about with : in pass., to revolve along with, Arist. Mund. 2, 7, Plut. 2, 927 D.

Συμπεριτειχίζω, (σύν, περιτειχίζω) to help in walling round, Plut. Timol. 9.

Συμπεριτίθηναι, (σύν, περιτίθηναι) to put round together, π. αὐτῷ δόξαν, to get honour for himself at the same time, Plut. Nic. 5.

Συμπεριτρέπω, (σύν, περιτρέπω) to turn about with or at the same time.

Συμπεριτρέχω, (σύν, περιτρέχω) to run about with, Luc.

Συμπεριτυγχάνω, (σύν, περιτυγχάνω) to fall in with at the same time, only as v. I. Xen. An. 7, 8, 22.

Συμπεριφαντάζομαι, (σύν, περί, φαντάζομαι) as mid., to form conceptions of, contemplate at once, M. Anton. 10, 38.

Συμπεριφέρω, (σύν, περιφέρω) to bear, carry about with, Plat. Rep. 404 C.—II. pass. συμπεριφέρομαι, to be carried round together, lb. 617 B : συμπεριφέρεσθαι περιφοράν, Id. Phaedr. 248 A.—2. συμπεριφέρεσθαι τινί, to go about with one, to have intercourse with one, live in his society, Polyb. 2, 17, 12, cf. Wytt. Plut. 2, 124 B :—hence, to accommodate, adapt one's self to, σ. τοῖς καιροῖς, Aeschin. 50, 17 : of things, to understand and follow them, be well acquainted with, τοῖς λεγομένοις, τοῖς παραγγελλομένοις, Polyb. 3, 10, 2 ; 10, 21, 9.

Συμπεριφείρομαι, (σύν, περιφείρω) as pass., to go about with any one, to one's own ruin, Luc. Pseudol. 18.

Συμπεριφορά, ἡς, ἡ, (συμπεριφέρω) intercourse, companionship, society, Polyb. 5, 26, 15 : hence, revelry, debauch, Wytt. Plut. 2, 124 B.—2. an accommodating temper, indulgence, complaisance, Polyb. 1, 72, 2, cf. 24, 2, 10 :—also, like συνουσία, sexual intercourse, Diod.—II. ability, adroitness.

Συμπεριφράσσω, Att. -ττω, (σύν, περιφράσσω) to fence all around or together, Arist. Physiogn. 6, 16.

Συμπερονάω, ὦ, f. -ῥῶ, (σύν, περονάω) to pin together, χείρας θνησὶς συμπερονημένας, Plut. Crass. 25.

Συμπέσσω, Att. -ττω, (σύν, πεσσω) to help in cooking : to digest entirely, assimilate, Arist. Gen. An. 3, 2, etc.

Συμπετάννυμι, to spread out, tend with or together.

Συμπετόμαι, dep. mid., to fly up or together.

Συμπέττω, Att. for συμπεσσω, q. v.

Συμπέψις, εως, ἡ, (συμπέσσω) digestion, Ath.

Συμπήγνυμι and -νύω : lut. -πις, (σύν, πήγνυμι, —to put together, frame make, τάφον, Eur. Supp. 938 ; λόγον, Pind. N. 5, 53 ; in mid., —συνήγνυσαι δόφρον, Critias 1, 10.—2. make solid, congeal, γάλα συνήγνυθε made it curdle, Id. 5, 902, cf. Plat. Tim. 85 D.—II. Pass. with pf. συμπέπηγα, to be compounded, Anaag. 4.—2. to become solid, congeal, Plat. Tim. 81 B, 91 A, etc.

Συμπηδάω, ὦ, f. -ῥῶ, to leap up or at the same time. Hence

Συμπηδήμα, ατος, τό, a leap taken with or together.

Συμπήκτος, ον, (συμπήγνυμι) : joined together, put together, framed made, ἐκ τινος, Hdt. 4, 190 : closely fitted, jointed, Ar. Ran. 800.—2. curdled, σ. γάλα, Philox. ap. Ath. 147 B.

Συμπήξις, εως, ἡ, (συμπήγνυμι, putting together, framing, Hdn. 4, 2.

Συμπιέζω, f. -έσω, (σύν, πιέζω) press or squeeze together, to grasp closely with the hand, Plat. Phaedr. 6, B, Soph. 247 C :—σ. τὸ στόμα, I. Philipp. Emp. 1, 3 : pass., to be squeezed up, opp. to διέλκεσθαι, Xen. Men. 3, 10, 7, cf. Arist. P. ool. 11, 4. Hence

Συμπιέσις, εως, ἡ, a pressing together, Plat. Cat. 427 A. [I]

Συμπιέσμός, οὔ, δ, = foreg.

Συμπιλέω, ὦ, f. -ῥῶ, (σύν, πιλέω) to force together like felt : generally, to compress, Plat. Tim. 45 B ; and more freq. in pass., lb. 49 C, Polit. 281 A ; κομὴ συμπιλημένη, matted hair, Luc. Tox. 30. Hence

Συμπιλήσις, εως, ἡ, a felting together, compressing. [πλ] : and

Συμπιλητής, οὔ, δ, one who feels together or compresses. Hence

Συμπιλητικός, ἡ, ὅν, compressing apt to close up, τῶν πόρων, Tim. Loc. 100 E.

Συμπιλόω, συμπιλωτικός, = συμπιλέω, ἡτικός.

Συμπίνω, f. -πίομαι, (σύν, πίνω) to drink together, σ. μετὰ τινος, Hdt. 2, 121, 4 ; esp. at a drinking-party or any entertainment (συμπόσιον, q. v.). Plat. Symp. 213 A ; παρὶ τινί, Xen. Cyr. 5, 2, 28.

Συμπιπράσσω, Ion. -πιπρήσσω, to sell with or together.

Συμπιπρῶναι, (σύν, πίπρηναι) to set fire to, burn along with, v. I. Plut.

Συμπίπτω, f. -πεσοῦμαι : pf. -πέπτωκα, (σύν, πίπτω). To fall together, meet violently, Lat. concurrere of winds, σὺν δ' Εὐρότῃ τε Νότορ τιπέσσον, Od. 5, 295 ; so of two champions beginning fight, σὺν δ' ἑπέσσον Il. 7, 256 ; 21, 387 ; so in Hdt., to come to blows, opp. to distant fighting 1, 214, cf. 5, 112 ; also, σ. τινί, Pind. I. 4, 86 (3, 69) ; σ. τινί εἰς ἀγῶνα, Soph. Tr. 20, cf. Eur. Tro. 1036 :—of ships, λάβρω κλύδωνι σ. Id. I. 1393 ; συμπεσοῦσης νηὶ νεῶς, Thuc. 7, 63.—2. generally, to fall in with meet with, esp. with accidents, misfortunes, c. dat. rei, Hdt. 3, 52, Soph. Aj. 429, etc. : also, σ. ἐς νεῖκα, Hdt. 3, 120, 9, 55.—3. also of accidents

* fellow-citizen, Aesch. Theb. 605, Eur. Heracl. 826;—but condemned by Phryn. p. 172.

Συμπολλοί, αι, α, (σύν, πολὺς) many together, Plat. Alc. I, 114 B, etc.

Συμπομεύω, (σύν, πομπεύω) to accompany in a procession, Aeschin. 6, 43.

Συμπονέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (σύν, πονέω) to work with or together, to help or relieve in toil, τινί, Trag., as Aesch. Pr. 274, Soph. El. 986; σ. τινι πόνους, Eur. Or. 1224; also, σ. κακοῖς, to take part in them, Ib. 683.

Συμπονηρέομαι, (σύν, πονηρέω) dep., to join others in villany, play the knave together, Ar. Lys. 404.

Συμπορεύομαι, dep. c. fut. mid. et aor. pass., (σύν, πορεύω) :—to go or journey together, Eur. I. T. 1488, Xen. An. 1, 3, 5, etc.:—metaph., to consort together, hold intercourse, Plut. Lycurg. 15.

Συμπορθέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, like συμπερθεώ, to help to destroy or lay waste, τί τινι, Eur. Or. 888.

Συμπορίζω, f. -ίσω, (σύν, πορίζω) to help in procuring, Thuc. 7, 20:—taid., to do so for one's self, Id. 8, 1, Isocr. 47 A. Hence

Συμπορισμός, οὐ, ὅ, a bringing together and providing, Joseph.

Συμπορνεύω, to commit fornication with.

Συμπορπιάω, ὦ, (σύν, πορπιάω) to join together: to set as jewels, LXX. Hence

Συμπορητός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. adj., pinned together.

Συμπορσύνω, (σύν, πορσύνω) to help to arrange, to promote, Hipp., Ap. Rh. 4, 549. [v]

Συμποσία, ας, ἡ, (συνπίνω) a drinking together, Sappho 33, Pind. P. 4, 524.

Συμποσιάζω, f. -άσω, to drink together.

Συμποσιακός, ἡ, ὄν, (συνπόσιον) fit for a drinking party, convivial: τὰ τ. distinguished from τὰ συμποτικά by Plut. 2, 629 D.

Συμποσιαρχέω, ὦ, to be a συμποσί-αρχος, Arist. Pol. 2, 12, 12.

Συμποσίαρχος, ου, ὅ,=συμποσίαρχος, Plut. 2, 620 E.

Συμποσιαρχία, ας, ἡ, the office of συμποσίαρχος, Plut. 2, 620 A.

Συμποσίαρχος, ου, ὅ, (συνπόσιον ἄρχω) the president of a drinking-party, toastmaster, Lat. rex convivi or magister bibendi, Xen. An. 6, 1, 30, Plut. 2, 620 B, etc.: cf. συμποτικός.

Συμποσιαστής, οὐ, ὅ,=συμπότης. Συμπόσιον, ου, τό, (συνπίνω):—a drinking-party, entertainment, feast, Lat. convivium, first in Theogn. 298, 16, Hdt. 2, 78, Pind., etc.: strictly after the δειπνον, cf. Ar. Ach. 1142; cf. συμποτικός. On the Athenian symposia, v. Dict. Antiqq., Plat., Xen., and Plut. wrote dialogues under this name.

Συμπόσις, ἡ,=foreg., dub.

Συμπότης, ου, ὅ, (συνπίνω) a fellow-drinker, a boon-companion, Hdt. 2, 78, 173, Pind. O. 1, 99, P. 6, fin., and Att.

Συμποτικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to, suited for a συμπόσιον, Ar. Ach. 1142; νόμοι σ., the laws of such parties, enforced by the συμποσίαρχος, Plat. Legg. 671 C (whence the phrase συμπόσιον παιδαγωγέειν, Id. Legg. 641 B): σ. ἄρμονίαι, airs suited for drinking-songs, Id. Rep. 398 E: συμποτικός, a jolly fellow, Ar. Vesp. 1209, cf. Polyb. 31, 21, 8.

Συμπότης, ἴδος, and συμ-ότρια, stems from συμπότης

Συμπους, ποδος, ὅ, ἡ, with the feet closed together.

Συμπραγματεύομαι, f. -εύσομαι, (σύν, πραγματούμαι) dep. mid., to assist in transacting business, Plut. Lycurg. 5.

Συμπράκτωρ, Ion. -πρήκτωρ, ορος, ὅ, (συμπράσσω) a helper, assistant, Hdt. 6, 125, Xen. Cyr. 3, 2, 29; σ. ὁδοῦ, a companion in travel, Soph. O. T. 116.

Συμπραξίς, ἡ, a doing with, an assisting, assistance.

Συμπράσσω, Att. -ττω: Ion. -πρήσσω: f. -ξω, (σύν, πρᾶσσω):—to do with another, to help in doing, absol., Aesch. Pr. 295, Soph. Tr. 1177; συμπτρ. τι, Soph. Aj. 1396, Eur. I. T. 980: to help in negotiating, εἰρήνην, Xen. Ages. 7, 7: οἱ συμπράσσοντες, the confederates, Thuc. 4, 67, Xen. Hell. 3, 3, 10: to act with, assist, τινί, Lys. 128, 5, Isocr.: etc.; to make for, τινί περί τινος, Xen. An. 5, 4, 9; σ. ὥστε γενέσθαι τι, Id. Cyr. 3, 2, 28, etc.; σ. τινί ὅπως ἔξει, Isocr. 67 B.—2. to be on the side or in the interest of another, Thuc. 8, 14; σὺν κακῶς πράσσοντι σ. κακῶς, to share in another's woe, Eur. Heracl. 27.—II. mid. συμπράσσομαι, to assist in exacting a debt, συνεπρήξαντο Μενέλεω τὰς Ἐλένης ἀρπαγὰς, they helped Menelaus to avenge the rape of Helen, Id. 5, 94; cf. συνεκπράσσομαι.

Συμπράτης, ου, ὅ, (συνπράσσω) a fellow-dealer, Lys. ap. Poll. 7, 12. [α]

Συμπρεπής, ἐς, (σύν, πρέπω) be- seeming, befitting, τινί, Aesch. Supp. 458, Theb. 13; in tmesis.

Συμπρέπω, (σύν, πρέπω) to agree with, τινί, Plut. Philop. 11:—to besit, bescem, βοᾷ σὺν Ἀριστοκλείδῃ πρέπει, Pind. N. 3, 119.

Συμπρεσβεντής, οὐ, ὅ, a fellow-ambassador, Lys. 177, 41, Aeschin. 24, 12: from

Συμπρεσβεύω, (σύν, πρεσβεύω) to be a fellow-ambassador, be joined with on an embassy, Dem. 400, 11, Aeschin. 50, fin.:—mid., to join in sending an embassy, Thuc. 3, 92; 5, 44.

Συμπρεσβυς, εως, ὅ,=συμπρεσβεντής, but prob. only in plur. (cf. πρέσβυς II), Thuc. 1, 90, sq.; σ. τινί, Xen. An. 5, 5, 24.

Συμπρεσβύτερος, ου, ὅ, a fellow-presbyter, N. T.

Συμπρήκτωρ, ορος, ὅ, Ion. for συμ-πράκτωρ, Hdt.

Συμπρήσσω, Ion. for συμπράσσω, Hdt.

Συμπριάσθαι, inf. aor. 2 (with no pres. in use, cf. *πριάμαι), to buy along with or together, Lys. 164, 33. [i]

Συμπροάγω, f. -ξω, (σύν, προάγω) to lead forward, escort with or together, Dion. H.—II. intr. to move forward with or together. [α]

Συμπροανξάνομαι, (σύν, πρό, αν-ξάνω) as pass., to increase with or together, Hipp.

Συμπρογινώσκω, (σύν, προγινώ-σκω) to foreknow or foresee along with, Iamb.

Συμπρόεδρος, ου, (σύν, πρόεδρος) presiding along with, Joseph.

Συμπρόεμι, (σύν, πρό, εἰμι) to go forth, come out along with, or together.

Συμπροέρχομαι, dep. mid.,=foreg., Ath.

Συμπροθυέομαι, (σύν, προθυέομαι) dep. c. fut. mid., et aor. pass.:—to have equal desire with any one; c. acc. rei, to join zealously in promoting, τὸν ἔκπλουν, Thuc. 8, 1, cf. Xen. Cyr. 6, 1, 19; more usu. c. inf., to have a joint zeal, share in the desirs

thm., Thuc. 8, 2, Xen. An. 3, 1, etc.; so, σ. ὀψος, Ib. 7, 1, 5. ἀνὰ to share one's eagerness, Id. Hell. 4, 5.

Συμπροκόπτω, to advance or crease with.

Συμπροκύπτω, to bend forward along with, to bend over.

Συμπρονομεύω, to join in foraging or plundering.

Συμπροσενέω, ὦ, (σύν, προσενέω) to help in furnishing with means, Hel. 146.

Συμπροπέμω, (σύν, προπέμω) escort or attend together, join in escorting, τινά, Hdt. 9, 1, Ar. Ran. 404, 13; σ. τινά ναυσίν, Thuc. 1, 2, Xen., etc.

Συμπροπίπτω, (σύν, προπίπτω) go forth with, τινί, Polyb. 31, 22, 1.

Συμπροπορεύομαι, (σύν, πρό, πορεύομαι) dep. c. fut. mid., et aor. pass., to travel forward with, to advance with, LXX.

Συμπροσέχω, f. -ξω, (σύν, προσέχω) to lead along with or together.—intr. to move towards or advance with sub. στρατόν. [α]

Συμπρόεμι, (σύν, πρός, εἰμι) approach along with or together, LXX.

Συμπροέρχομαι, dep. mid., c. acc. et pf. act.,=foreg.

Συμπροσέχω, to apply or attend along with or together (sub. τὸν νοῦν or τὴν ψυχὴν).

Συμπροσίσχω, =foreg.:—pass., cleave to, Plut. 2, 322 F.

Συμπροσκύνέω, ὦ, to worship along with or together.

Συμπρομύννυμι, f. -μίσω, (σύν, προμύννυμι) to add to and mix together.—II. intr., to go into company with, converse with, τινί, Plat. Theaet. 183 E.

Συμπροσπίπτω, (σύν, προσπίπτω) to fall to or on together, M. Anton.

Συμπροπλέκω, f. -ξω, (σύν, πλέκω) to twine in with or together:—pass., to contend or struggle to the last, LXX.

Συμπροψαύω, (σύν, προσψαύω) touch along with, Aesop.

Συμπροστερέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, to precede or exceed together, ap. Suid.

Συμπροτρέτω, f. -ψω, (σύν, πρέτω) to urge on together, Dion. H.

Συμπροφητεύω, (σύν, προφητεύω) to prophesy along with or together, Pl. 2, 860 D.

Συμπροχέω, f. -χεύσω, (σύν, προχέω) to pour out together, v. I. Or. Arg. 573.

Συμπροχωρέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, to forward with or together.

Συμπροῦνταις, εως, ὅ, (σύν, προῦνταις) a joint-prytanis, Dinarch. ap. P. 6, 159.

Συμπρώτα, adv., first of all, Emp.

Συμπτερόω, ὦ, to join with in finishing with wings.

Συμπτερούσομαι, dep. mid., to flutter with, Nicet.

Συμπτυκτικός, ἡ, ὄν, folding up. Συμπτυκτός, ου, (συνπτύσσω) folded up, σ. ἀνάπαιστοι, folded anapestics, i. e. spondaei, Meineke Phere. Coriann. 5.

Συμπτυξίς, εως, ἡ, a folding up, laying by: from

Συμπτύσσω, f. -ξω, (σύν, πτύσσω) to fold up and lay by, Soph. Tr. 691. Συμπτυστός, ου, (σύν, πτύω) to spitten on, abominable: but the word very dub., Osann Auctar. Lex. p. 1.

Συμπτῶθεν, ἔντος, τό, neut. pf. aor. I pass. of συμπίπτω, that which has fallen in ruins.

Συμπτώμα, ατος, τό, (συνπίπτω)

any thing that has befallen one, a chance, casualty, esp. a mischance, Luc. 4, 36; ἀκούσιον σ., Dem. 5, 20; κατὰ σ., by chance, Polyb. 4, 2;—a disease, Plat. Ax. 364 C; Lob. Phryn. 248. Hence

συμπταματικός, ἡ, ὄν, exposed to chance or accident.

συμπτασία, ας, ἡ=sq.
συμπτασις, εως, ἡ (συμπίπτω)—falling together, collapsing, contraction, p.—II, a falling together, a meeting, αμῶν, Polyb. 3, 49, 6; ὁρῶν, 2, 14, esp. in hostile sense, an attack, Id. 1, 57, 7, etc.

συμπτωχός, ον, (σύν, πτωχός) a woe-beggar, Synes.

συμπυκνάζω, f. -άσω, (σύν, πυκνάζω) to crowd quite up, Diod.

συμπυκνός, ον, (σύν, πυκνός) press-together, tight, Xen. Eq. 10, 10.

συμπυκνώω, ὤ, (σύν, πυκνῶω) to press close together, make compact, p.

συμπυνθάνομαι, (σύν, πυνθάνω) dep. mid., to ask, hear or learn of with, τινί τι, Eur. Hel. 328.

συμπυρόω, ὤ, (σύν, πυρόω) to burn consume along with or together, Eur. 1, 377, Rhcs. 960;—Pass., Id. p. 1071.

συμπωλέω, ὤ, (σύν, πωλέω) to sell or together, Dio C.

συμπωρόω, ὤ, to join or bind together callus (τῶρος);—Pass., to be united to grow in such a manner.

συμφύγειν, inf. aor. of συνεσθίω.

συμφαίνομαι, to appear along with together, Hence

συμφανής, ἐς, manifest at the same quite manifest, Arist. Eth. N. 1, de Anima 1, 2, 25, Polyb., etc. clear or bright on all sides.

συμφαντάζομαι, (σύν, φαντάζω) as to appear, be thought of or imagined along with, Plut. 2, 392 E.

συμφάσις, εως, ἡ, (συμφάσσω) appearing together, ἄστρον, a conjunction, Arist. Meteor. 1, 6, 1.

συμφέρεαι, impers. from συμφέρω 5.

συμφέρον, τό, neut. from συμφέρω 5.

συμφερόντως, adv. part. pres. from συμφέρω, profitably, τινί, Plat. Legg. A, Isocr. 19 E, Xen., etc.

συμφερός, ἡ, ὄν, (συμφέρω) like together, brought together; united, ed., συμφερέτω ἀρετή, Il. 13, 237.

συμφέρος, f. συνίσσω: aor. 1, συνή-α: aor. 2, συνήνεγκον: pf. συνα-σχα (Dem. 294, 15), (σύν, φέρω).

bring together, gather, collect, ἐς ν, Hdt. 7, 152; esp., like συγκο- of dead bodies, cf. Xen. An. 6, Lycurg. 153, 29.—2. to match to- gether, like συμβάλλω, Aesch. Theb. 3.—3. to bear along with or jointly, τῷ to bear, Xen. Cyr. 4, 3, 13; σ. κακῶ, etc., to bear, suffer, en- with others, Soph. El. 916, Eur. 1366, etc.: hence, to suffer, bear

indulge, ὁράς συνοίω σοι, Th. Eum. 848.—4. to bring together, unite, βουλευμάτα, Aesch. Pers. πῶν ὁσοῦπερ ἂν σθένω, Soph. 46; εἰς τι, Hdt. 3, 92.—5. seem- ingly, the acc. rei being omitted, useful or profitable, τινί, for one, h. Supp. 753, Soph. Phil. 627, etc.; εἰς or πρὸς τι, Xen. Hell. 19, Mem. 2, 2, 5; ἐμφέρεται σωφρο- νῶ σθένει, Aesch. Eum. 520: καλῶς ἐμφέρεται, Ar. Ach. 252; ἐρεῖ ἐπὶ τῷ βέλτιον, ἄμεινον, Eur. 7, 8, 4, Andoc. 10, 35 (cf. B. 5);—part. συμφέρον, ονσα, useful, expedient, fitting, Soph. O.

T. 875, etc.; esp. in neut. συμφέρον, οντος, τό, use, profit, advantage, expediency, Soph. Phil. 926, and freq. in prose: τὰ συμφέροντα ἄνθρωποις, Plat. Legg. 875 A; but also, τὰ τῆς πατρίδος σ., Dinarch. 102, 40;—hence adv. συμφερόντως (q. v.): συμφέρον ἐστὶ=συμφέρεαι, Ar. Plut. 49.—II. intr.,—1. to agree with, ἐμφέρεται ὅνομα τοῖς ἐμοῖς κακοῖς, Soph. Aj. 431; to assist, Id. Phil. 659: to come to terms with, bear with, give way to, τοῖς κρείσσοσι, Soph. El. 1465, Elmsl. Med. 13; cf. infra B. 2.—2. of events, to happen, take place, turn out, c. inf., Hdt. 3, 129; 6, 22, 117, etc.: συνή- νευκε αὐτῇ ἐς εὐτυχίην γενόμενα, it turned out for her advantage, Hdt. 8, 88; cf. infra B. 5.

B. pass. συμφέρομαι: fut. mid. συνίσσονται: aor. pass. συνενείχθην (Hdt.), Att. συννήχθην: pf. συνή- νευμαι. To come together, of sexual intercourse, σ. γυναικί, Ar. Lys. 166.

—2. in hostile sense, to meet in battle, engage, Lat. congregari, Il. 11, 736, Aesch. Theb. 636, Thuc. 7, 36; so, συνοισιόσθα πολεμίζην, Hes. Sc. 358.—3. to agree together, ὥστε ἀπαλ- λάσσεσθαι τὸν πόλεμον, Thuc. 4, 65: to live on friendly terms with, τινί, Hdt. 4, 114; to bear with, Soph. O. C. 641; cf. supra II. 1: to agree with, τινί, Hdt. 1, 173; 2, 80, etc.; cf. Aesch. Supp. 243:—ἐγὼ δὲ τοῦτοισι κατὰ ταῦτα εἶναι οὐ ἐμφέρομαι, Plat. Prot. 317 A; so, συμφέρεται τοῦτο εἶναι, this is generally allowed to be, Hdt. 2, 79, cf. 4, 13.—4. to be acquainted, κακῶ συνοισιόμενος, Id. 6, 50.—5. of events, to happen, turn out, like act. (II. 2); ἐμφέρεσθαι ἐπὶ τῷ βέλτιον, Ar. Nub. 590, cf. supra I.

5: hence also impers., συμφέρεται ἐς τὸ ἄμεινον, it happens, falls out for the better, Hdt. 7, 8, 1; οὐδὲν σφί χρηστὸν συνεφέρετο, no good came off it to them, Hdt. 4, 157; so, αὐτῷ συνεφέρετο παλινκτότης, it turned out ill to him again, c. inf., Schweigh. Hdt. 4, 156; so too, συνηνείχθη γενέ- σθαι, Id. 1, 19, etc., Thuc. 1, 23, etc.; or c. ὥστε or inf., Hdt. 1, 74:—part. τὰ συμφερόμενα, things which happen, events.

συμφεύγω, f. -φεύζομαι, (σύν, φεύ-γω) to flee along with, τινί, Hdt. 4, 11, Eur., etc.; σύν φεύγονσι συμφεύγεν, Eur. Heracl. 26: esp., to be banished along with or together, Lycurg. 151, 13; ξ. φυνήν, Plat. Apol. 21 A.

συμφήμι, (σύν, φημι) to assent, approve or agree fully, Aesch. Pr. 40, Soph., etc.; to agree with, τινί, Eur. Hipp. 266; ἐμφήμι σοι, I grant you, Plat. Rep. 403 C, 608 B; and often so in Platonic dialogue: ἐμφαθὶ ἡ ἄπειπε, say yes or no, lb. 523 A:—σ. c. inf., to agree that., Soph. O. T. 553, and Xen.

συμφήτωρ, ορος, ὁ, a witness.

συμφθαρσις, εως, ἡ, (συμφθέρω) a melting into one another, esp. of col- ours.

συμφθέγγομαι, f. -γξομαι, (σύν, θέγγομαι) dep. mid., to sound with or together: to accord with, Plut. Alcib. 2, etc.

συμφθέρω, (σύν, φθέρω) to destroy along with or entirely, σ. λέχος, to pol- lute the bed, Eur. Andr. 947:—Pass., to perish along with, τινί, Arist. Top. 6, 13, 4, Polyb. 6, 5, 6; συμφθείρεσθαι εἰς τὸ αὐτό, to meet unfortunately at one place, Plut. 2, 708 E.—II. of col- ours, to melt or die away into each other, lb. 436 B; cf. Schäf. Dim. Comp. p. 129.

Συμφθίνω, (σύν, φθίνω) intr. and in pass., to pine away or decay along with τινί, Arist. Gen. An. 2, 6, 49.

Συμφθόγγος, ον, (σύν, φθόγγος) sounding together, σύμφθι, οὐκ εὐφω-νος, sounding together, but not in har-mony, Aesch. Ag. 1187.

Συμφίλλω, ὤ, f. -ήσω, (σύν, φίλλω) to love mutually, Soph. Phil. 519 Hence

Συμφιλία, ας, ἡ, mutual friendship, Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10, 115.

Συμφιλοδοξέω, ὤ, (σύν, φιλοδοξέω) to take part in promoting, Cic. Att. 5, 17, 2.

Συμφιλοκαλέω, ὤ, (σύν, φιλοκα-λέω) to join in love of beauty, Plut. 2, 53 C:—to be candidate for an honour along with another, Id. Sertor. 14.

Συμφιλολογία, ὤ, (σύν, φιλόλο-γέω) to join another in the study of language, Cic. Fam. 16, 21, 8.

Συμφιλομάθεω, ὤ, to join another in the love of knowledge.

Συμφιλονεικέω, ὤ, (σύν, φιλονει-κέω) to be emulous along with another, join in quarrelling with, τινί, Plat. Prot. 336 E: to join in a disputation, Plut. Arat. 3:—to take zealous interest in, τινί, Andoc. 31, 39.

Συμφιλοσοφέω, ὤ, (σύν, φιλοσοφέω) to join another in the love and pursuit of wisdom, Arist. Eth. N. 9, 12, 2, Luc. D. Deor. 18, 2.

Συμφιλοτιμέομαι, (σύν, φιλοτιμέο-μαι) dep. c. fut. mid., et aor. pass., to join in emulating, τινί, Diod., Plut. Lucull. 6, etc.

Συμφλάω, f. -άσω, (σύν, φλάω) to crush in pieces, Foes. Oec. Hipp.

Συμφλέγω, f. -ξω, (σύν, φλέγω) to set on fire together, Eur. Bacch. 595; σ. κεραννῶ, Theocrit. 22, 211; of κωε Anth. P. 5, 111.

Συμφλογίζω, f. -ίσω,=foreg., LXX.

Συμφλύαρεύω, ὤ, to chatter, trifle along with or together.

Συμφοβέω, ὤ, f. -ήσω, (σύν, φοβέω) to frighten at the same time:—Pass., to be afraid at the same time, Thuc. 6, 101.

Συμφοιτάω, ὤ, Ion. -έω, fut. -ήσω, (σύν, φοιτάω) to go regularly to a place together, Hdt. 2, 60; 4, 180: esp., to go to school together, Ar. Eq. 988 (ubi v. Interpp.), Plat. Euthyd. 304 B, etc. Hence

Συμφοίτησις, εως, ἡ, a going to school together, Aeschin. 2, 23: and

Συμφοίτητης, οὗ, ὁ, a schoolfellow, Plat. Euthyd. 272 D, Xen. Hell. 2, 4, 20, etc.

Συμφονεύω, (σύν, φονεύω) to kill along with or together, τινί, Eur. Hec. 391, cf. Ion 851.

Συμφορά, ἄς, ἡ, Ion. -ρή, (συμφέ-ρω) a bringing together: but usu.,—II. (from συμφέρω A. II. 2, B. 5), an event, circumstance, hap, chance, πᾶν ἐστιν ἄνθρωπος συμφορῇ, Hdt. 1, 32, cf. 7, 49, 1; συμφορὰ βίω, the hap of life, Trag., cf. Eur. Ion 536; both of good and evil chances, but far more freq. the latter, a mishap, mischance, misfortune, distress, evil, a disease, com-plaint, defeat, σ. οἰκτρά, Pind. O. 7, 141; συμφορὰ δαδαιγμένοι, Id. P. 8, 125; σ. πάθων, Aesch. Pers. 436; and freq. in Att.; συμφορῇ χρῆσθαι, to be unfortunate, Hdt. 1, 42, etc.; συμφορῇ or μεγάλῃ σ. ποιεσθαι τι, to look upon or consider a thing as a great misfortune, Hdt. 1, 83, 216, etc., cf. συμφοραῖν: proverb., πῖνε, πῖν ἐπὶ συμφοραῖς, Simon. (120) ap. Ar. Eq. 406:—rarely in good sense, good luck, a happy issue, Aesch. Ag. 24 Soph. El. 1230; σ. ἄσθλαι, εὐδαίμα

νός, Eur. Alc. 1155, El 457; σ ἀγαθή, Ar. Eq. 655, cf. Schäf. Dion. Comp. p. 10.—2. very rarely in a moral relation, an offence, trespass, Plat. Legg. 854 D, 934 B. Hence

Συμφορά(ω), f. -άσω, and συμφορῶν, to befall one's ill-luck, like συμφορὴν ποιεῖσθαι, Vit. Hom. 14.

Συμφορεῖς, ὁ, (συμφέρω A. II):—in Xen. Hell. 6, 4, 14, a Lacedaemonian officer, a sort of aid-de-camp.

Συμφορέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, = συμφέρω, but only in the primary signif., to bring together, to gather, collect, hear up, Hdt. 5, 92, 7; 9, 83, Thuc. 6, 99; εἰς μίαν ὀλκην, Plat. Legg. 805 E; πνεῦμα συμφορῶν τὴν χρίαν, Xen. Cyn. 8, 1; αἰτίας καὶ σκόμματα καὶ λοιδορίας σ., Dem. 230, 6. Hence

Συμφορήμα, ατος, τό, that which is wrought together, a heap, Plut. 2, 955 A. and

Συμφορήσις, εως, ἡ, a bringing together, Plut. Pericl. 34, Otho 14.

Συμφορητός, ἡ, ὄν, (συμφορέω) wrought together, collected promiscuously, ὕχλος, Dion. H., etc.; σ. ἐκ πολλῶν τόπων, Id.; compiled, Luc. Pseudol. 1:—σ. ἐστιαίος or δειπνον, a meal towards which each guest contributes, Lat. convivium collativum, a picnic, Arist. Pol. 3, 11, 2; 15, 7; v. Lob. Paral. 493.

Συμφορός, ον, (συμφέρω):—happening with, accompanying, λιμὸς ἀεργῶ συμφορός ἀνδρὶ, hunger is the slyard's companion, Hes. Op. 300; c. gen., πεινὴν οὐ σύμφορον, ἀλλὰ κόροιο, Hes. Th. 593, cf. Ruhnk. Ep. Cr. p. 63.—II. useful, profitable, Hdt. 8, 60, 1, Soph., etc.: suitable, proper, fit, c. dat., κοῦρη οὐ σύμφορος ἐστὶν ἔκτῃ, the sixth day is not good for a girl, Hes. Op. 781; σ. γυνὴ νέα οὐ σύμφορον ἀνδρὶ γέροντι, Theogn. 457; ἡ πεινὴ κακὸν σύμφορον ἀνδρὶ φέρειν, poverty is fit for a bad man to bear, Id. 526: τὰ σύμφορα, "3 σύμφορον, what is expedient, Soph. C. C. 464, 592; τῶν ἀναγκαίων συμφορῶν διαναστάς, departing from his necessary (i. e. natural) interests, Thuc. 4, 128 (v. Gölter):—σύνφ. ἐς τι, Thuc. 3, 47; πρὸς τι, Plat. Legg. 766 E.—Adv. -ρως, σ. ἔχειν, to be expedient—Arist. 102 E: compar. συμφορότερον, Thuc. 3, 40: superl. -ώτα, Eur. Med. 876.

Συμφοράδμων, ονος, ὁ, ἡ, giving good counsel, a counsellor, εἰ γὰρ... τοιοῦτοί τε δέκα μοι συμφοράδμους εἰεν, Il. 2, 372; cf. Anth. P. 9, 365: from

Συμφοράομαι, f. -άσομαι, mid. c. pf. pass. συμπεφράσμαι (Soph. Ant. 364), (σύν, φράζομαι). To take counsel with one, c. dat., ἐῷ θυμῷ, Od. 15, 202; also, τίς δ' αὐτοὶ θεῶν συμφοράσατο βουλὰς; who imparted his counsels to thee? Od. 4, 462; cf. Il. 1, 537; 9, 374:—but, μήτιν συμφοράσασθαι (sc. ἐαυτῷ), to contrive a plan, Hes. Th. 471, cf. Soph. l. c.—II. latter, act. συμφορίζω, f. -άσω, to say or express together with; so in pass., Plut. 2, 22 A.

Συμφορίζεις, εως, ἡ, (συμφορίζω) a closing up, Theophr.

Συμφορίζεις, ἡ, (συμφορίζω) the connexion of speech, context.

Συμφορίζω, Att. -ττω, f. -ξω (σύν, φράσσω):—to press or pack closely together, Hdt. 4, 73; τὰς ναῖς, Xen. Hell. 1, 1, 7; τὰς σαρίσας, Polyb. 2, 89, 9.—II. to force together and shut in, to fence all round, λιθοβολεῖ περιβόλῳ, Plat. Tim. 74 A, E: to block up, Id. Phaedr. 251 E, in pass.

Συμφορονέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (σύν, φρονέω) to be of one mind or opinion with

any one, to agree with, assent to, σ. ἀλλήλοις εἰς τι, Polyb. 4, 60, 4; ἐπὶ τινι, Id. 3, 2, 8; π. ὅς τινα περὶ τινος, 4, 81, 3: absol., to agree together, Lat. conspire, Id. 2, 22, 1, etc.—II. to comprehend, also to ponder, consider, c. acc., Id. 18, 9, 2, Plut., etc.—III. to recollect one's self, Plut. Cat. Min. 70. Hence

Συμφορόνησις, εως, ἡ, agreement, union, Polyb. 2, 37, 8.

Συμφορονίζω, = σωφρονίζω, dub. in Joseph.

Συμφοροντίζω, (σύν, φροντίζω) to have a joint care for, τινός, Luc. Dem. Encom. 25.

Συμφορόνησις, ης, ἡ, = συμφορόνησις, App.

Σύμφρονος, ον, (σύν, φρονός) watching with or together, a fellow-watchman, μέλαθρον ξ. ἐμοῦ, the chamber that keeps watch with me, i. e. in which I lie sleepless, or which I cannot quit, Soph. Phil. 1455.

Συμφρόγω, f. -ξω, (σύν, φρόγω) to roast or burn quite up, Theophr.

Σύμφρων, ονος, ὁ, ἡ, (σύν, φρήν): of one mind, agreeing, brotherly, Aesch. Ag. 110; σ. θεοί, Id. Cho. 802.

Συμφύας, ἄδος, ἡ, (συμφύω) a growing-together, connexion by natural growth, as of the joints, Foës. Oec. Hipp.

Συμφύαδενω, (σύν, φύαδενω) to banish with or at the same time, Iambl.

Συμφύας, ἄδος, ὁ, ἡ, (σύν, φύας) a fellow-exile, Eur. Bacch. 1382, Thuc. 6, 88.

Συμφύῃ, ης, ἡ, = σύμφυσις, v. 1. Plat. Legg. 734 E, for συνφύῃ.

Συμφύης, ἐς, (συμφύω) grown together, joined or united by nature, intimately connected, σ. γίνεσθαι τινι, Plat. Soph. 247 D, Tim. 45 D: metaph., τῷ κοινῷ συμφ., attached by nature to a commonwealth, of bees, Plut. Lycurg. 25. Adv. -ῶς. Hence

Συμφύτια, ας, ἡ, = σύμφυσις, Plut. 2, 1112 A, etc.

Συμφύλας, ἄκος, ὁ, (σύν, φύλας) a fellow-watchman or guard, Thuc. 5, 80, Plat. Rep. 463 C, Xen., etc. [γ]

Συμφύλλασσα, f. -ξω, (σύν, φύλλασσω) to watch, keep guard along with or together, Hdt. 7, 172, Plat. Rep. 451 D.

Συμφυλέτης, ον, ὁ, of or from the same φύλη, Lat. contrubilis: in genl., a countryman, v. 1. Isocr. 263 A.

Συμφύλος, ον, (σύν, φύλον) of the same stock or race with, τινί, Arist. Part. An. 4, 6, 3: kindred, natural, Plat. Ax. 366 A.

Συμφυρόω, = συμφύρω, Plut. 2, 398 A, Diosc.

Συμφυρόδην, (συμφύρω) adv., mixedly, Nic. Th. 110.

Συμφυρτός, ον, kneaded or mixed together: metaph., confounded, confused, Eur. Hipp. 1234: from

Συμφύρω, f. -σω, (σύν, φύρω) to knead together: metaph., to confound, confuse, commingle, αἶμα συμπεφύρμενον πυρὶ, Eur. Med. 1199; σ. εἰς ἐν, Phat. Phil. 15 E; συμπεφύρμενος λύπαις, μετὰ κακῷ, Id. Phil. 51 A, Phaed. 66 B: πλαγαῖς συνέφυρε πρόσπων, Theocr. 22, 111. [φῶ]

Συμφύσσω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (σύν, φύσσω) to blow together, Lat. conflare; hence, to beat up, contrive, ταῦτ' ἐφ' οἷσιν ἐστι συμφυόμενα, Ar. Eq. 468.—II. metaph., συμφορῶσθαι εἰς ταῦτόν, to blow (as it were) into one horn, i. e., to agree exactly, harmonize in all things, Plat. Legg. 708 D:—in pass., of the wind, to blow at the same time, Plut. Sertor. 17.

Συμφύσιον, ὦ, to unite or join with nature.

Σύμφυσις, ἡ, (συμφύω) a growing-to-

gether, natural joining, esp. of limbs, Hipp., v. Foës. Oecon.: in g intimate connexion, union, dependence.

Συμφυτεύω, (σύν, φυτεύω) to grow along with or together, σὺν τῇ ἑμῇ μὲν φυτεύει δόξαν, Plut. 1, 6, (3), metaph., to contrive or plot with, τῇ, Soph. O. T. 347.

Συμφυτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (συμφύω) liable to grow together, of a wound, Probl. 1, 33.

Συμφύττον, ον, τό, a plant, common in old English boneseet, so named for its healing qualities (v. foreg.), symptum officinale, Linn., Diosc. 4, 10: f.

Συμφύτος, ον, (συμφύω)—planted together with: metaph., innate, inbred, ἀρετά, Pind. l. 3, 23; σ. αὐτοῦ one's natural age (acc. to the Schol.) or rather the time appointed by nature, Aesch. Ag. 107: νεῖκεον σ. τέκνῳ, the natural author of strife, Id. 152: τὸ σ., according to one's nature, R. Andr. 954; σ. δελτία τινι, Lys. 31; ἐπιθυμία, Plat. Polit. 272: etc.: cf. συγγενής, σύγγονος—grown together, closed, healed, a wound.

Συμφύω, f. -ύσω, (σύν, φύω) to grow together, συντηῆσαι καὶ συναῖσαι εἰς τὸ αὐτό, Plat. Symp. 192: cf. Ep. Plat. 323 B, Arist. Meteor. 1, 1.—II. pass., with act. pf. συμφύκα, aor. 2 συνέφυν, to grow together, be naturally or necessarily connected, ἀλλήλοις, εἰς ἐν, εἰς ταῦτόν, Plat. Rep. 588 C, D, 503 B: to grow close, as a wound, Arist. Probl. 1, —so of a political constitution, Pol. 4, 32, 9.

Συμφωνέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (σύν, φωνέω) to agree in sound, be in harmony or conson, ἐκ πασῶν μία ἁρμονία συμφωνία, Plat. Rep. 617 B, cf. Arist. An. Post. 2, 2, 3.—II. usu. metaph., to agree with, hold or express the same opinion with, τινί, freq. in Plat.; τὰ ἔργα συμφωνεῖ τοῖς λόγοις, Plat. Laec. E.—2. to make an agreement or bargain with any one, σ. πρὸς τινα, Xen. H. 1, 3, 8; περὶ τινος, Polyb. 2, 15, 3.—3. also to unite for a bad purpose—conspire, Arist. Pol. 4, 12, 5. Hence

Συμφωνήσις, ἡ, an agreeing together, union.

Συμφωνία, ας, ἡ, (σύμφωνος) agreeing together in sound, union, sound, symphony, ἁρμονία τινι, διαγίγεται, acc. to Plat. Symp. 187: Crat. 405 D, cf. Rep. 430 E; ἀσύνφωνον ἐν ὁρῇ ἡ βαρεῖ, Arist. Post. 2, 2, 3:—strictly of two sound only, a concord, accord, such as fourth, fifth and octave (=διὰ τεσσάρων, διὰ πέντε, διὰ πασῶν), distinguished from mere ὁμοφωνία, Plat. 389 D; cf. Müller Literat. of Gr. 1, p. 151, Dict. Antiqu. p. 649.—II. union of many voices or instruments—concord:—a concert either of vocal or instrumental music, Polyb. 26, 10, 1.

Σύμφωνος, ον, (σύν, φωνή)—agreeing in sound, harmonious, Ar. Av. 1, 659; χοροδαί, H. Hom. Merc. 51:—erally, echoing to, c. gen., βοῆς, Soph. O. T. 421.—2. esp. as music. term—concord with, accordant, Plat. L. 812 D; distinguished from ὁμόφων, Arist. Probl. 19, 16, and 39.—II. l. metaph., agreeing in union, friendliness, χῆνυχ, Pind. P. 1, 136; δέξιμυ, Soph. O. C. 619; and freq. in Plat. σ. τινι, agreeing, in union with, τὰ πρὸς τινα, as Ep. Plat. 332 D; φωνὴν τινι πρὸς τινα, Polyb. 5, 5:—adv. -ως, Plat. Epin. 974 C. II. also pass., agreed upon, σ. ὁ, perh. in Diod. 5, 6.

συμφωνούντες, (συμφωνέω) adv., *in harmony or agreement with, jointly*, Legg. 662 E.
 συμφωρίζω, f. -σω, (σύν, φωρίζω), *we light together*, Plut. 2, 893 A.
 ὀμφαλίω, ατος, τό, (ψάλλω) a *sounding of strings*.
 ὀμφανσις, εως, ἡ, a *joint touching*:
 ὀμφαῖω, f. -σω, (σύν, ψαῖω) *to hit one another, τοῖς σάμασι*, Xen. op. 4, 26.
 ὀμφάω, f. -ήσω, (σύν, ψάω) *to scrape her*: hence, *to wipe out the traces of anything in the sand, etc.*, Ar. v. 975: generally, *to sweep away, ταμὸν τὸν ἵππον συνψήσας ὀπιον οἰχόμεε σόμην*, Hdt. 1, 189.
 ὀμφελλίζω, *to stammer with or together*.
 ὀμφεῖδομαι, f. -σομαι, (σύν, ψεύδω) Dep. mid., *to tell a lie with or together*, Polyb. 6, 3, 10.
 ὀμφηρίζω, (σύν, ψηφίζω) *to reckon her, count up*, N. T.—II. more in mid., *to vote with, τινί*, Ar. 142. Hence
 ὀμφηφιστής, οὖ, ὁ, a *joint reckoner*.
 ὀμφήσῃ, ον, (σύν, ψηφός) *voting τινί*, Plat. Gorg. 500 A, etc.; *τι-σός*, *voting with one for a thing*, esp. 380 C, Crat. 398 C; *λαβεῖν συνψηφόν*, Dem. 206, 15; cf. Lob. n. 2.
 ὀμφήσω, *to rub with or together*.
 ὀμφυρίζω, f. -σω, *to whistle, whisth or together*.
 ὀμφόφω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (σύν, φροφέω) *like a noise together, τοῖς ὀπλοῖς*, Id. 1, 34, 2; σ. τοὺς θυρεοὺς ταῖς ἰσφαῖς, *to rattle upon the shields of the swords*, Id. 11, 30, 1.
 ὀμφήχω, ὦ, *to be of one mind*:
 ὀμφήχια, ας, ἡ, *unity of mind*:
 ὀμφήχος, ον, (σύν, ψυχῇ) *of one at unity*.
 ὀμφόχω, (σύν, ψύχω) *to cool with either*:—pass., *to grow cool or cold together*, Hipp. 244. [v]
 ὀ, old Att. *ἔν* (v. sub voc.), *with, dat., the Lat. cum, and Sanscrit sa-, sam, ἄμ-α, Lat. sim-c-*—the radic. sign. being,
 —I. *usu, along with, in company together with*, Hom., etc.—2. *with a notion of help or aid, σύν θεῷ, God's help, (the God being con- sidered as standing with or by one)*, Il. Od. 13, 391; so, *σύν δαίμονι, αἰ, σύν Ἀθηνῇ*, Il. 11, 792; 20, etc., cf. Böckh Pind. P. 9, 2; so *esse, σύν τινι εἶναι or γίνεσθαι, with another*; i. e. *on his side, party*, Xen. An. 3, 1, 21; *οἱ νι, any one's friends, followers*, 2, 15, etc.—3. *furnished with, with, ἄκοιτις σύν μεγάλῃ ὀρε- λ.* 24, 193.—4. *of any accidental*; in Hom. esp., *σύν νηυσί, i. e. aboard ship*; *σύν ἱπποῖσιν καὶ νηὶ*, Il. 5, 219; *esp. of arms, σύν δ, τοῖσιν, ἐνταῖς, στήθεσσι, σύν δ, ατος*; also, *θυέλλαι σύν ἄνεμος σύν λαίλαπι*, Il. 15, 7, 57; in such cases *σύν* is off. here *καὶ* might stand, cf. μετά of necessary connexion, *con- cence, etc., σύν μεγάλῃ ἀποτίσει, with a great loss, i. e. suffer*, Il. 4, 161; *σύν δημοσὶο κακῷ, loss to the public*, Theogn. 50; *σύν ἄγαθῷ, to your advantage*, Cyr. 3, 1, 15; just like the Lat. *in commundo, publico cum incom- muni* *ἐπιμαρτυ, attended with pol-* Soph. Ant. 172: and so, gen-

erally, *to denote agreement, σύν τοῖς νόμοις, in accordance with the laws*; *σύν τῷ δικαίῳ καὶ καλῷ*, Xen. An. 2, 6, 18; so, *σύν κόσμῳ, σύν τάχει, etc.*, which answer pretty much to the advs. *κοσμίως, ταχέως, etc.*, freq. in Att.—6. *of the instrument or means, with or by which a thing is done, with, by means of, σύν νεφέεσσι κάλυπ- νη γαῖαν καὶ πόντον*, Od. 5, 293; so in Att., *σύν βίᾳ, by force*.—II. The att. use the dat. alone, where in Ep. the prep. *σύν* is added, esp. in such phrases as *αὐτοῖσι συμμάχοισι, etc.*; v. sub *αὐτός* I. 4, cf. Lob. Phryn. 100.

B. *σύν* sometimes follows its case, Il. 10, 19, Od. 9, 332; 15, 410.

C. *σύν* AS ADV., *together, at once, jointly*, Hom.; though he also has it merely detached from its verb by tmesis: so, *ἐν κακῷ ποιεῖν*, Thuc. 3, 13.—2. where persons are spoken of, *σύν* may be rendered *besides, more- over, furthermore, too*, Il. 23, 879; in Att. esp. followed by *δέ, σύν δ' αὐτοῖς ἐγώ*, Soph. Ant. 85, etc.; *σύν δ' ἐγώ παρών*, Id. Aj. 1288: but also *together, all at once*, Od. 10, 42; *σύν τε δι- πλῶ βασιλῆς*, Soph. Aj. 960.

D. *IN COMPOS.*—I. *with, along with, together, at the same time*, hence of any kind of union, connexion, or partici- pation in a thing, and metaph. of agreement or unity, like Lat. *con-*. In compos. with a transit. verb *σύν* may refer to the object as well as the subject, as *σύν* in *συγκτείνειν* may mean *to kill one person along with, amongst others*; or, *to join with others in killing one*.—2. *of the completion of an action, quite, thoroughly, completely, as in συμπληρῶ, συνάγειν, συγκόπτω, συμπατέω, συντρίβω, etc.*: hence it seems oft. only to strengthen the force of the simple word.—3. with numerals it has a separate force, *σύν- δυο, two together, i. e. by twos, two and two*; and so *σύντρεῖς*; like Lat. *binī, ternī, etc.*—II. further must be re- marked, that *σύν* in compos., before β μ π φ ψ, changes into *συμ-*; before γ κ χ, into *σγ-*; before λ into *σνλ-*; before σ usu. into *σνσ-*; and that ν is wholly dropped before ζ, before σ followed by a conson., and perh. sometimes before ξ. In one poet. passage ap. Plut. Phaedr. 237 A, we have *ἔνυ* alone in tmesis, *ἔνυ μοι λαβεῖν for συλλάβεσθέ μοι*. [v]
Σύν, acc. from *σῦς*, Hom.

Συνάγᾶλλοι, dep. mid., *to re- joice with or together*.

Συναγᾶνακτέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (σύν, ἀγανακτέω) *to be angry along with, τινί ἐπὶ τινι*, Polyb. 2, 59, 5, etc. Hence

Συναγᾶνάκτησις, ἡ, *joint anger or displeasure*.

Συναγᾶπάω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (σύν, ἀγαπάω) *to love along with or together, τοῖς φίλοις τοῖς φίλοις σ.*, Polyb. 1, 14, 4.

Συναγγέλλω, (σύν, ἀγγέλλω) *to an- nounce along with or together*, Dion. H.

Συναγγελοῦ, ου, ὁ, (σύν, ἀγγελοῦ) a fellow-messenger or ambassador, Hdt. 7, 230.

Συναγείρω, fut. -ερώ: aor. *ξυνά- γεῖρα*, in Il. 20, 21, metri grat., (σύν, ἀγείρω). *To gather together, assemble*, Id. 20, 21; also, σ. ἐκκλησίην, Hdt. 3, 142, cf. 1, 206; σ. πάντας εἰς τό- πον, Plat. Crit. 121 C:—esp., *to col- lect armies, soldiers, etc., στόλον, στρατεύμα*, Hdt. 1, 4; 4, 4, Polyb., etc.:—pass., *to gather themselves to- gether, come together, assemble, συνα- γειρόμενοι, those who are assembling*,

Il. 24, 802; but *συναγορεύει*. *Ἐσ* syncop. part. aor. 2 pass., *those assem- bled, an assembly*, Il. 11, 687.—2. *σ* collect the means of living, etc., βίῳ τῷ, Od. 4, 90; and in mid., *to collect for one's self, κτήματα*, Od. 14, 323; 19, 293; cf. *συναείρω*.—3. metaph., σ. ἐαυτὸν, *to collect one's self*, Plat. Prot. 328 D:—so in pass., *to rally*, Id. Phaed. 67 C, Charm. 156 D.

Συναγέλαζω, f. -άσω, (σύν, ἀγέλα ζω) *to bring into a flock or herd*:—pass. *to herd together with, τινί*, Polyb. 6, 5, 7, Plut. 2, 40 A. Hence

Συναγέλασμός, οὖ, ὁ, a *driving to gether*:—a *flocking together*.

Συναγέλαστικός, ἡ, ὄν, (συναγε λάζω) *driving together in herds*:—*flock- ing or herding together, social*, Por- phyr.

Συναγένητος, ον, (σύν, α priv., γέ- γνομαι), *or συναγένηντος, ον, (γεν- νάω)*, *alike uncreated, co-eternal*, Eccl.

Συναγεία, ας, ἡ, = Homer's *μσ- γάγκεια*, a narrow valley in which streams meet, Theophr. C. Pl. 2, 4, 8, Polyb. 18, 14, 5, Plut., etc.

Συναγιάζω, f. -ίω, *to deck out, adorn*.

Σύναγμα, ατος, τό, (σύνάγω) *that which is brought together, a collection, concretion*; esp. of stone or gravel in the kidneys, Hipp.; v. Foës. Oecon.

Συναγνοέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, *to be igno- rant along with or together*.

Συναγνύμι, (σύν, ἀγνύμι): aor. *συνέαξα* (the only tense found in use, —*to break together, break to pieces, shiv- er, ἐγχεος, ὁ συνέαξε*, Il. 13, 166; *νῆ ας συνέαξαν ἑλλάς*, Od. 14, 383; *τέκνα ἑλάμοιο συνέαξε, he broke their necks*, Il. 11, 114.

Συναγοράζω, f. -άσω, (σύν, ἀγορά ζω) *to buy up*, Arist. Oec. 2, 9, 1.

Συναγορεύσεις, ἡ, a *speaking with*: —a *defending*: from

Συναγορεύω, (σύν, ἀγορεύω) *to speak with another, join in advising recommend the same thing*, ξ. τί τι νι, Thuc. 7, 49; c. inf., Xen. Hell. 5, 2, 20; foll. by *ὡς* . . . Id. Cyr. 6, 2, 24: *to agree or assent to a thing, τοῖς λε- γομένοις*, Isocr. 69 B; opp. *to ἀντε- λέγω*, Lys. 122, 23.—II. *to speak with or in behalf of a person, support him, advocate his cause, σ. τινί*, Thuc. 6, 6; 8, 84, and Xen.; σ. τινὸς σωτη- ρία, Dem. 194, 22; *ταῖς ἐπιθυμίαις ῥισκ*, Id. C. Pass., *to have others ad- vocating one's cause*, Plut. 2, 841 E.

Συναγραυλέω, ὦ, (σύν, ἀγραυλέω) *to be, live in the country along with or together*, Dion. H.

Συναγρεύω, (σύν, ἀγρεύω) *to hunt or catch jointly with*, Leon. Tar. 17.

Συναγρίς, ἰδος, ἡ, a kind of sea-fish, Epich. p. 105, Arist. H. A. 2, 13, 9, 15, 14.

Συναγρόμενος, Ep. part. aor 2 pass. syncop. of *συναγρεύω*, Il.

Συναγρυπνέω, ὦ, *to keep awake with*, Aristaeen.: from

Συναγρυπνός, ον, (σύν, ἀγρυπνός) *keeping awake with*, Nonn.

Συναγρώσσω, = *συναγρεύω*, Nonn.

Συναγυρμός, οὖ, ὁ, (σύν, ἀγυρμός, a bringing together, collecting, τῆς φρ- νήσεως, Plat. Polit. 272 C.

Συναγυρτός, ὄν, (σύν, ἀγυρτός) *as- sembled, collected*, Plat. Legg. 845 E. [v]

Συνάγχη, ης, ἡ, (σύν, ἀγχω) a kind of sore throat; constantly interchanged with *κυνάγχη*, v. Foës. Oecon. Hipp. Hence

Συνάγχιος, ἡ, ὄν, *liable to be af- fected with συνάγχη*.

Συνάγχομαι, (σύν, ἀγχω) *as passa, to be choked or oppressed*, LXX.

Συνάγω, f. -άω: aor. 1 σύνῃσα, part. -άσα, Hdt. 7, 60 (where Schweigh. συνάξας); but usu. aor. 2 σύνῃγαγον: Att. pf. συνέηχα, Xen. Mem. 4, 2, 8; συναγχοχα, Arist. Oec. 2, 1, 10; old Att. ξυνάγω, which Hom. also uses metri grat. (σύν, άγω).

To lead together, to gather together, συναγεν νεφέλας, Od. 5, 291; ἵνα οἱ σὺν πόρτον άγοιμι, Od. 14, 296; ὁρ-κία φέρτα δέων συναγεν, Il. 3, 269; σ. δικαστήριον, Hdt. 6, 85; ἐκκλη-σιαν, Thuc. 2, 60; ἐνθα ποτ' Ὀρφεὺς συναγεν δένδρεα Μούσαις, συναγεν θήρας, Eur. Bacch. 562; in ll. usu. in the phrases, συνέαγειν "ἀρη, ἐρι-δα" Ἀρχος, ὑμῖν, πόλεμον, to join battle, begin the battle-strife, etc., Il. 2, 381; 5, 861; 14, 448, etc.:—also, like συμβάλλω, συνήμι, to set to fight, Aesch. Theb. 508, 756:—hence intr., σ. εἰς μέσον, to engage in fight, Theocr. 22, 82, cf. Polyb. 11, 18, 4.—2. to gather in fruits, Id. 12, 2, 5.—II. generally, to bring together, join in one, unite, Hdt. 6, 113, cf. Eur. I. A. 290; also, σ. εἰς ἐν, Id. Or. 1640; εἰς ταύ-θον, Plat. Phaedr. 256 C: σ. γάμον, to contract a marriage, Xen. Symp. 4, 64; σ. ἐταρείας, Plat. Rep. 365 D.—2. metaph., to bring together, make friends of, reconcile, Dem. 1335, fin.; 1360, 6; cf. Plat. Polit. 311 C.—III. to draw together, straiten, narrow, τὴν πρῶτον, τὴν διώρυχα, Hdt. 1, 194; 4, 52; τὴν πόλιν, Polyb. 5, 93, 5, etc.; and, in pass., ἐς δὲν or ἐς στενὸν συνήχθαι, Diod., and Athen.; also, ὁρῶνς συνάγειν, to contract the brows, front, Soph. Fr. 752; but, σ. τὰ ὦτα, to prick the ears, of dogs, Xen. Cyn. 3, 5.—in pass., to be straitened, afflicted, λιμῶ, σιτοδεία, Polyb. 1, 18, 7 and 10.—IV. to collect or club together for a picnic; hence seemingly intr., συνάγειν ἀπὸ συμβολῶν, to have a picnic (like δεικνέειν ἀπὸ συμβολῶν), Di-phil. Zogr. 2, 28: cf. Meineke Menand. p. 68, Schweigh. Ath. Al. 142 C.—in LXX., and N. T., generally, to receive hospitably, entertain.—V. to collect from premises, i. e. to conclude, in-fer. Hence

Συναγώγεος, εἰς, ὁ, one who brings together, an assembler, Hipp.; σ. πολι-τῶν, Lys. 124, 13.—II. one who brings into one or unites, Plat. Symp. 191 D.—III. οἱ σ., the contracting muscles, Hipp.

Συναγωγή, ἥς, ἡ, (συνάγω):—a bringing together, gathering, εἶπον, Polyb. 1, 17, 9, etc.; σ. πολέμου, a levy-ing war, Thuc. 2, 18.—2. a collection of writings, etc., a treatise, Plat. 2, 1131 F, 1132 E.—3. an assembly, meet-ing, LXX.—and, a place of meeting or assembling, esp. among the Jews after the captivity, a synagogue, N. T.—II. a bringing together, uniting, opp. to διαίρεσις, Plat. Phaedr. 266 B: hence, a coupling, Id. Theaet. 150 A: σ. στρατιᾶς, a forming in close order, Id. Rep. 526 D.—III. a drawing togeth-er, σ. τοῦ προσώπου, a pursing up or wrinkling of the face, Isocr. 190 E.

Συναγωγή, ας, ἡ:—foreg. II, Plat. 2, 632 E.

Συναγώγιμον δειπνον, τό, =sq., Alex. Φιλολ. 1, Ephipp. Ger. 3.

Συναγώγιον, ου, τό, (συνάγω IV) a picnic, Menand. p. 58.

Συναγωγός, ὅν, (συνάγω):—bring-ing together, uniting, ἀμφοῖν, Plat. Tim. 31 C; φίλιας σ., Id. Prot. 322 C.

Συναγωνιά, ὡς, (σύν, άγωνία), to share in the anxiety, Polyb. 3, 43, 8, Plat. 2, 96 A.

Συναγωνίζομαι, f. -ίζομαι, (σύν,

άγωνίζομαι) dep. mid., to contend along with, to share in a contest, τινί, with one, Ar. Thesm. 1061, cf. Thuc. 1, 123; τινί πρὸς τινα, Plat. Alc. 1, 119 E: generally, to share in the fortunes of another, τινί, Thuc. 3, 64: to help, aid, succour, second, τινί τι, one in a thing, Dem. 872, 20; τινί πρὸς τι, one to-wards a thing, Id. 231, 20. Hence

Συναγώνισμα, ατος, τό, succour in a contest: generally, succour, aid, Polyb. 10, 43, 2.

Συναγωνιστής, οὔ, ὁ, (συναγωνίζο-μαι) one who shares with another in a contest, a fellow-combatant, Dem. 239, 21, etc.; τινός, for a thing, Aeschin. 52, 37; 66, 24: a fellow-soldier, Plat. Alc. 1, 119 D: generally, a second, assistant, Isocr. 70 B, etc.

Συναδέλφος, ον, (σύν, ἀδελφός) one that has a brother or sister, opp. to ἀνάδελφος, Xen. Mem. 2, 3, 4, [α].

Συναδίκεω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (σύν, ἀδικέω) to join in wrong or injury, τινί, with another, Thuc. 1, 37, 39, Plat. Rep. 496 D, Xen., and Oratt.

Συναδόντως, adv. pres. part. from συναδῶ, in unison.

Συναδοξέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (σύν, ἀδοξέω) to share in disgrace with, Plat. 2, 96 A.

Συναδῶ, f. -άσομαι, (σύν, άδω) to sing with or together, to accompany in a song, τινί τι, Aeschin. 49, 42; 50, 3.—II. generally, to accord with, agree with, τινί, Soph. O. T. 1113, Ar. Av. 858, Plat., etc.

Συναέθλος, ον, =συναθλος, [α].

Συναιίδω, poet. for συναίδω, Theocr. 10, 24, Arat. 752.

Συναίρω, =συναίρω, to raise up to-gether, σὺν δ' ἑταροὶ ἤεραν, Il. 24, 590, cf. 10, 499:—mid., to take for one's self, choose, ἐκ πολλῶν πίσυρας συναίρεται ἔκπους, Il. 15, 680, Spitzn.; vulg. συναίρεται.

Συναίξω, poet. for συναΐξω.

Συναίτετώ, ὦ, f. -ήσω, to agree in declaring spurious.

Συναβλέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, =συναγωνί-ζομαι, N. T.—II. to impress by practice upon, μεταφορᾶς μνήμη συνηθλη-μένης, Diod. 3, 4.

Συναβλος, ον, helping in a contest, also συναβλος.

Συναβροίζω, (σύν, ἀβροίζω) to gather together, assemble, εἰς ἐν, Ar. Lys. 585; esp. of soldiers, Xen. An. 7, 2, 8, Lys. 194, 2.—pass., in intr. signif., Xen. An. 6, 5, 30; ξυναβροισθῆναι εἰς ἐν, Plat. Tim. 25 B; εἰς μίαν πόλιν, Id. Rep. 422 D: οὐ ξυνηβροισται στρα-τῶ, has not joined the main army, Eur. Rhes. 613. Hence

Συναβροισίς, ἡ, a gathering together: and

Συναβροισμα, ατος, τό, an assem- blage.

Συναβροισμός, οὔ, ὁ, =συναβροισίς, Babrius 28, Plat. 2, 884 D.

Συναβύρω, to play with or together. [δ].

Συναΐδην, (σύν, άΐδην) adv., pressing violently or boisterously togeth-er, Hes. Sc. 189, olim συναΐκην.

Συναίδιος, ον, (σύν, άίδιος) co-eter- nal, Ecccl.

Συναιβριάζω, (σύν, αιβριάζω) to clear at the same time, v. l. Xen. An. 4, 10, for διαιβρ.

Συναιβίσσω, (σύν, αιβίσσω) to flut- ter along with or together, Nonn.

Συναικλία, ας, ἡ, (σύν, αικλον) Lacon for σύνδειπνον, Alcmann 19.

Σύναιμος, ον, (σύν, αίμα):—of com- mon blood, kindred, γονάξ, Soph. El. 156; ὁ, ἡ, ξ., a kinsman, kinswoman, esp. a brother, sister, Id. Ant. 198, 488; Ζεύς ξ., as presiding over kindred, Ib.

659; νεῖκος ξ., strife between kins- men, Ib. 794.

Συναίμων, ον, gen. ovov, = foreg. Συναίνεσις, εως, ἡ, approbation, sent, Plat. 2, 258 B: and

Συναίνετης, ον, ὁ, one who ag- rees, approves, or assents: from

Συναίνεω, ὦ, f. -έσω, (σύν, αίω) to join in praising or approving, Aesch. Ag. 484, Plat. Rep. 393 E, and Xen. to consent, come to terms with and Aesch. Ag. 1208, Soph. Phil. 11, 1. σ. ποιέιν, to do, Xen. Cyr. 4, 4; hence, to agree with, τινί, Hdt. 5, 7, Soph. El. 402.—II. to grant at one's will, Eur. Rhes. 172, Xen. Cyr. 5, 20.

Συναίνωος, ον, agreeing with. Συναίνωμι, (σύν, αίνωμι) dep. pres., to take hold of together, to grasp, Ἀπῶ δὲ συναίνωτο τόξα, Il. 502.

Συναίρεμα, ατος, τό, a contraction. Συναίρεσις, εως, ἡ, a taking or dr- ing together, Plat. 2, 924 F.—II. Gramm. synaeresis, whereby two vowels are not changed, but coalesce in a diphthong, as, διόστις ολότις, opp. διαίρεσις: from

Συναίρεω, ὦ, fut. -ήσω: fut. 2-aor. -είλω: Hom. only uses 3 aor. σὺνελεν, and part. σὺνελών, (σ. αἰρέω). To grasp or seize together, χλαῖναν μὲν σὺνελών καὶ κώεα, 20, 95; cf. Thuc. 2, 29:—to seize once, πάντα ξυνήρει ἡ νόσος, Thuc. 2, 51:—to join in lifting or grasping, αἰχμήν, Soph. Trach. 884.—2. to bring together, bring into small compass, comprehend: hence, ξυνελών λέγω, I briefly, in a word, Thuc. 1, 70; 2, etc.; ὡς σὺνελόντι εἰπεῖν, to express concisely, briefly, Xen. An. 3, etc.: so in mid., εἰς ἐν λογισμῶν ξυν-ρούμενον, Plat. Phaedr. 249 B.—pass., to be contracted, Polyb. 10, 4.—II. to carry away with one, to stroy all trace of, ἀμφοτέρως δ' ὀφεί- σιν ἐν λίθοις, Il. 16, 740: to clean away, Soph. Tr. 884: often in- taph., to cut short, destroy, make an- end of, v. Arnold Thuc. 8, 24; to end, clude, πόλεμον, Plat. Marcell. 3, 4, μα, τῆρ, φάρμακον, etc., Dio. hence, to achieve, accomplish, τὸ ὁ- στημα σὺνήρητο, Plat. Lysand. cf. 2, 759 C.—2. to help to conq- subdue, τὴν Σούβαριν, Hdt. 5, 44, cf. Thuc. 2, 29.—In Arist. Rhet. 1, 7, legend. σὺνήρηται (Bekk. σὺν-ρηται).

Συναίρω, (σύν, αίρω) poet. σ. ναίρω (q. v.):—to raise, lift or take with or together:—mid., to take part in a thing, c. gen. rei, συναίρεσθαι τὸν πόλεμον, κινδύνον, Thuc. 5, 28, 10:—but also c. acc. rei, to help bearing, οὐ ξυναίρεται ὁρῶν, Eur. Rhes. 495; ξυναίρεσθαι κινδύνον, Thuc. 2, 71; also, c. Κύπρον τὸν Αἰσχ. Fr. 650; φόνον, Eur. Or. 7.—pass., συναίρεσθαι εἰς τὸ αὐτὸ be joined together, to unite, Xen. A. 2, 2.

Συναίσθανομαι, f. -σθῆσμαι, (σ. αἰσθάνομαι) dep. mid., to perceive al- with or together; esp. by the organs sense; to feel, Arist. H. A. 4, 8, Polyb., etc. Hence

Συναίσθησις, εως, ἡ, joint-sensat- ions, πρὸς τι, Plat. 2, 75 A, 76 B.

Συναίσθησις, f. -έω, to hasten togeth- er, Συναίς, (σύν, αίσθησις) to grace with or at the same time, M. Tyr.

Συνετιδύομαι, dep. mid., to ad- along with.

Συναιτιος, ον, also α, ον, (σύν,

—being the cause of a thing (τινὶ σὺν αὐτῷ, helping another, helping another towards a thing, σ. τινὶ ἀνασώτηρι, helping him towards... 89 A, 91 B: sharing in the guilt (in τινός) with another (τινί), Antid. § 102, Dem. 246, 11.—2. rei only, being joint-cause, acc. to, Plat. Gorg. 519 B, etc.:—as subst., συναίτιος φόνου, accomplice in murder, Aesch. Ag. 1116, at Tim. 46 D; οὐκ αἰτίων ὄντων, Id. Gorg.: τὸ συναίτιον, a joint or second cause, Tim. Locr. 93 A.

αἰχμαῖος, f. -άσω, (σύν, αἰχμῆ, fight along with, Anth. P. 15, 50. αἰχμαλωτίζω, f. -ίσω, to take along with.

αἰχμαλωτος, on, peculiar fem. (σύν, αἰχμῆλωτος) a fellow-warrior, N. T.

αἰχμος, on, allied with, an ally. αἰωρεῖω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (σύν, αἰώ, to raise and hold suspended to)—pass., to be so raised, ξυναιέναι τὸ ὄρω τὸ πνεῦμα, Plat. l. 112 B. Hence αἰωρήσει, εως, ἡ, a raising or doing with or together, Plat. Tim.

αἰκμάζω, f. -άσω, (σύν, αἰκμάζω, at the same time, as of plants, Pl. 11, 417:—of persons, to h at the same time with, τινί, Lycurg. 1, cf. Pomp. 1, Polyb. 3:—absol., to flourish together, T. Gracch. 3.—II. συνακμάσαι ἱερμαῖς πρὸς τι, to be in the st degree zealous for a thing, Pl. 16, 28, 1.

ἀκολασταίνω, (σύν, ἀκολασταίνω dissolutely with or together, 2, 140 B, etc.

ἀκολουθεῖω, ὦ, (σύν, ἀκολουθεῖω follow along with or closely, τινί, 6, 44, Xen., etc.; μετὰ τινος, Rep. 464 A: esp. to follow an ant, understand, λόγῳ, Plat. Phil. Legg. 629 A:—to follow necessity by a term, to be involved in it (cf. ὁφείλω), Arist. An. Pr. 1, 46, 15. ἀκόλουθος, on, (σύν, ἀκόλουθω accompanying, metaph., Arist. Al. 26, 2.

ἀκοντιζέω, f. -ίσω, (σύν, ἀκοντιζέω to throw a javelin along with or on, Antipho 124, 31.—II. to strike any javelins, Lat. telis confodere, οντισθήσαν, Polyb. 1, 34, 7, where however Schweigh. προσυνεκεντήθησαν.

ἀκοος, on,=συνήκοος, dub. ἀκούω, f. -ούσομαι, (σύν, ἀκούω along with or at the same time, Hell. 2, 4, 36:—but, σ. ἀλλή- to hear each the other, Id. An. 5,

ακροατίζω, f. -ίσωμαι, (σύν, ακροατίζω) dep. mid., to breakfast together, μετὰ τινος, Antiph. 26.

ακροόμαι, f. -άσομαι, (σύν, ακροόμαι) dep. mid., to listen to with ther, Plat. Menex. 235 B.

ακτέον, verb. adj. from συναγέ, must bring together, Plat. Rep.

ακτήρ, ἥρος, ὅ, (συνάγω) one things together, a collector.—II. any which guards one, an apron. Hence ακτήριον, on, τὸ, a heaping up:

ακτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (συνάγω) able to together, accumulative: τὸ σ., of accumulation in oratory, as speaks of τὸ σ. καὶ κροστικόν nosthenes, Dem. Encom. 32.

Συνᾶλάλαμα, ατος, τό, cry, clamour raised in common, LXX: from Συνᾶλᾶλᾶω, f. -άξω, (σύν, ἀλάλᾶω) to cry aloud with, ῥωτῶ, Eur. H. F. 11; cf. Polyb. 1, 34, 2.

Συνᾶλόμαι, (σύν, ἄλομαι) dep. pass., to roam, wander about with, share the exile of any one, Diog. L. 6, 20.

Συναλγέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (σύν, ἄλγέω) to share in suffering or grieving for, τι, Soph. Aj. 283; συναλγών, a partner in suffering, Ib. 255.—II. to feel with, sympathise in, ταῖς σαις τύχαις, Aesch. Pr. 288: absol., to share in sorrow, show pity, Eur. H. F. 1202, etc., Antipho 122, 4, Plat., etc.; σ. ψυχῇ, Dem. 321, 19. Hence

Συναλγηδόν, ὄνος, ἡ, joint grief:—in plur.,=αἱ συναλγουσαι, fellows or partners in pain, Eur. Supp. 74.

Συναλγύνω, (σύν, ἄλγυνω) to make to feel pain with:—to fill with compassion, Opp. H. 1, 726.

Συναλδής, ἡς, (σύν, ἀλδαίνω) growing together, Nic. Al. 544, Opp.

Συναλεαίνω, (σύν, ἄλεαίνω) to help to warm, Plut. 2, 691 E.

Συνᾶλειπτικός, ἡ, ὄν, daubing together, effacing or blotting out: melting together, coalescing by συναλοιφή (q. v.), Sext. Emp. p. 251. Adv. -κώς, by coalition, Gramm.: from

Συνᾶλείφω, f. -ψω, (σύν, ἄλείφω) to smear together, hide by daubing, smooth over, Arist. Rhet. 2, 6, 8: to close up, plaster up, Theophr.—II. to melt together: generally, to join, combine, unite.—2. in Gramm., to melt two syllables into one, Dion. H.; v. συναλοιφή:—pass., to coalesce, esp. in Gramm., of two syllables.

Συνᾶλέω, f. -έσω, (σύν, ἄλέω) to grind together, grind small.

Συνᾶληθεύω, (σύν, ἄλητεύω) to be true together, Arist. Interpr. 10, 5.—II. to join in seeking or speaking the truth, Plut. 2, 53 B.

Συνᾶληθω,=συναλέω.

Συνᾶλητεύω, (σύν, ἄλητεύω) to roam, wander about with, Heliod.

Συναλθαίνω, and συναλθαίω, v. sq.

Συναλθέω, transit., to heal or cure with or together:—pass., to heal up, of a wound or fracture, also in the form συναλθάσσομαι, Foës. Oec. Hipp.

Συναλτίζω, f. -ξω, (σύν, ἄλττω)=sq., Ar. Lys. 93¹.

Συναλίσσω, f. -ίσω, (σύν, ἄλίσσω) to bring together, collect, assemble, ἐς τόπον, Hdt. 1, 125, 176, etc.; πάντας εἰς ἓν συναλ., Eur. Heracl. 404:—pass., to come together, assemble, meet, Hdt. 1, 62; 5, 15. [ᾶ, Eur. l. c., ubi v. Elmsl.]

Συνᾶλίσκομαι, (σύν, ἀλίσκομαι) as pass., c. fut. mid. -ᾰλίσσομαι, pf. act. -εἰλόκα, to be taken captive with or together, Plut. Dio et Brut. 3.

Συναλλάγῃ, ἡς, ἡ, (συναλλάσσω):—an interchange, ξυναλλαγῇ λόγων, by reconciling words, Soph. Aj. 732; so, λόγων ξυναλλαγῇ, opp. to battle, Eur. Supp. 602: absol., a making up of strife, reconciliation, making of peace, Thuc. 4, 20; ὅρκῳ ξυναλλαγῇ, Id. 3, 82; ξυναλλαγαί, a treaty of peace, Xen. Hell. 6, 5, 8.—2. generally, commerce, intercourse, λέκτρων ἐλθεῖν εἰς ξυναλλαγῇ, Eur. Hipp. 652.—II. that which is brought about by the intervention or agency of another, δαμόνων ξυναλλαγαί, interventions of the deities, opp. to συμφοραί, Soph. O. T. 34: so νόσον ξυναλλαγῇ, by the intervention of disease, i. e. by disease as an agent, Ib. 960: generally, the issue of such intervention, a contin-

ency, Id. O. C. 410; μολόντα δὲ θύρας ξυναλλ., coming with destructive issues or results, Id. Tr. 845.

Συναλλάγμα, ατος, τό, (συναλλάσσω):—a mutual agreement, covenant contract, Dem. 766, 3, etc.; cf. Arist. Rhet. 1, 1, 10, Eth. N. 5, 2, 13,—which passage shows that συναλλάγμα is the most general word for 'a contract':—more special kinds are συγγραφῇ, a written contract; συμβόλαιον a contract for loan of money; συνθή και, a convention (usu. of political nature), v. Dict. Antiqq. s. v. συμβόλαιον. Hence

Συναλλαγματικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to contracts. Adv. -κῶς.

Συναλλακτήρ, οὐ, ὁ, a mediator: a negotiator.

Συναλλακτικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or belonging to barter, reconciliation, intercourse, etc. Adv. -κῶς.

†Συνᾶλλαξις, εως, ἡ, Synallaxis, a nymph, Paus. 6, 22, 7.

Συναλλάξις, εως, ἡ, exchange, barter, commerce, Plat. Legg. 850 A: from

Συναλλάσσω, Att. -τρω: f. -ξω, (σύν, ἄλλάσσω):—to interchange a thing with: to exchange pledges, etc., as, σ. τὰ συμβόλαια τινι, to exchange bonds, negotiate with him, Dem. 760, 12, cf. 867, 11.—2. intr. in act., to deal, associate, have intercourse, have to do with, Soph. O. T. 1110, 1130, Eur. Heracl. 4:—so in pass., τινί, Soph. Aj. 493.—3. but also trans., to bring into intercourse or communication, associate with, τινά τινι, Aesch. Theb. 597: hence, to reconcile, τινά τινι, Thuc. 1, 24:—pass. and mid., to be reconciled with one, come to terms, agree with him; to make arrangement, to make a league or alliance with, μετρίως, on fair terms, Thuc. 4, 19; πρὸς τινα, Id. 8, 90: generally, to make peace, Thuc. 5, 5.

Συναλλοιόω, ὦ, to alter together or with others.

Συνᾶλλομαι, (σύν, ἄλλομαι) dep. mid., to leap together, Luc. Gymn. 4: of a horse, to rear and leap upon, Plut. 2, 970 D.—II. to start back with terror Artemid. 1, 29.

Σύναλμα, ατος, τό, a leap taken to gether.

Σύναλμος, on, (σύν, ἄλμα) salted Macho ap. Ath. 580 D.

Συνᾶλοῶ, ὦ, f. -ήσω, poet. -ονᾶς, (σύν, ἄλοῶ) to thresh with or together: generally, to dash to pieces, smash, Theocr. 22, 128, Opp. C. 1, 268.

Συνᾶλοιφή, ἡς, ἡ, (συναλείφω) a melting together: esp., in Gramm., a coalescing of two syllables into one, either by Synaeresis, Crasis or Elision (ῥαί ψις), Sext. Emp. p. 250: Draco, p. 157, enumerates seven kinds of συναλοιφή.

Σύνᾶλος, (σύν, ἄλς) eating salt with one: in genl., eating with or together, Lat. consaliuus.

Συναλόω,=συναλοῶ, very dub.

Συνᾶλῶ, f. -ύσω, (σύν, ἄλῶ) to wander about: to be at a loss, to be sad or sorry along with or together, Plut. Anton. 29.

Συνᾶλωνιάζω, (σύν, ἄλων) to be with on the threshing floor.

Συνᾶμα, adv. for σὺν ᾧμα, together Theocr. 25, 126: oft. in tmesis, σὺν δ' ᾧμα, Jac. Anth. P. p. 217, 795.

Συνᾶμῖθῶ, (σύν, ἀμαθῖν) to amiable together, Ap. Rh. 3, 295.

Συναμόομαι, (σύν, ἀμάω) as mid., to gather together, Ap. Rh. 3, 154.

Συνᾶμαρτάνω, (σύν, ἀμαρτάνω) to sin along with or together, Plut. 2, 53 C.

Συνυμλλίομαι, f. -ήσομαι, (σύν, ἑμλλίομαι) dep. c. fut. mid. et aor. pass. :—to begin a race, start along with or together, Eur. H. F. 1205.

Συναμμα, ατος, τό, (συνάπτω) a joining of several things, a band, knot, Arist. Part. An. 4, 10, 26, Gen. An. 5, 7, 22.

Συνάμωρος, f. l. for σινάμωρος, q. v. **Συνάμπεχω**, fut. -αμβέξω: aor. -ἤμπεπον, inf. -αμπιχεῖν, (σύν, ἄμπεχω). To cover up together or entirely: metaph., to cloak, wrap up, Aesch. Pr. 521: so in mid., τί συναμπισχει κόρας; why dost veil thine eyes? Eur. H. F. 1111.

Συναμπρέω, (σύν, ἄμπρέω) to help in drawing, Arist. H. A. 6, 24, 3.

Συνάμνω, (σύν, ἄμνω) to join in assisting, τι, Eur. I. A. 62.

Συναμφιάζω, (σύν, ἄμφιάζω) to put about one along with or together: generally, = συναμπέχω, Clearch. ap. Ath. 356 F.

Συναμφιβάλλω, to throw around or put on together.

Συναμφότερος, α, ον, (σύν, ἄμφότερος) usu. in plur., both together, Theogn. 818, Hdt. 1, 147; 3, 97, and Att.:—in sing., ὁ ὅς βλος, Plat. Phil. 22 A; τὸ ἕξ = συναμφότεροι, Id. Symp. 209 B; τοῦτο συναμφότερον, e. g., this united power, Dem. 22, 6.

Συνάμω, οί, αί, (σύν, ἄμω) both together, Plat. Polit. 278 C, Ap. Rh. 4, 134.

Συναναβαίνω, (σύν, ἀναβαίνω) to go up with or together, esp. of going into central Asia, Hdt. 7, 6, Xen. An. 1, 3, 18, Isocr. 70 E.

Συναναβλαστάνω, (σύν, ἀναβλαστάνω) to shoot forth with or together, Theophr.

Συναναβοάω, ὦ, (σύν, ἀναβοάω) to cry out along with or together, Xen. Cyr. 5, 1, 6.

Συναναβόσκομαι, (σύν, ἀνά, βόσχω) as pass., to feed and grow up along with or together, metaph., Plat. 2, 409 A.

Συναναγνώσκω, (σύν, ἀναγνώσκω) to read with or together, Plat. 2, 97 A, etc.

Συνάναγκάζω, f. -άσω, (σύν, ἀναγκάζω) to force or compel at the same time, c. inf., v. I. Isocr. 78 D:—pass., to be compelled at the same time, c. inf., Xen. Hier. 3, 9, Dem. 803, 24:—II. to obtain by force, extort, Isocr. 58 E; ὅκοι συνναγκασμένοι, Eur. I. A. 395. Hence

Συνάναγκασμός, οῦ, ὁ, constraining proof, Iamb.: and

Συνανάγνωσις, εως, ἡ, a reading together, Plat. 2, 700 B.

Συναναγράφω, to register with or together.

Συναναγνύνω, ὦ, (σύν, ἀνά, γνύνω) to leave naked together, Plat. Lyc. et Num. 3.

Συνανάγω, f. -ξω, (σύν, ἀνάγω) to carry back together:—pass., to retire together, Polyb. 1, 66, 10; also, to go to sea together, Dem. 910, 17.

Συναναδείκνυμι, f. -δείξω, to proclaim as colleagues to an office.

Συναναδέχομαι, (σύν, ἀναδέχομαι) dep. mid.:—to undertake together, σ. κίνδυνον, Polyb. 16, 5, 6.

Συναναδίδωμι, (σύν, ἀναδίδωμι) to give back along with, Luc. Symp. 15. [i]

Συναναδιπλόω, ἡ, (διπλόω) reduplication.

Συναναεὐγνύμι, (σύν, ἀναεὐγνύμι) to set out along with, Plat.

Συναναζέω, f. -ξέσω, (σύν, ἀναζέω) to make to boil with or together, Diosc.

Συναναζήτω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (σύν, ἀναζήτω) to search out with, Heliod.

Συναναθρηνέω, ὦ, (σύν, ἀναθρηνέω) to mourn over along with, Xen. Ephes.

Συναναθυμιάω, ὦ, (σύν, ἀναθυμιάω) to burn as incense together:—pass., to be burnt together, Arist. Probl. 12, 11.

Συναναίρεισις, ἡ, a destroying together: from

Συναναίρῶ, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (σύν, ἀναίρῶ) to take away, cut short, destroy along with or together, Antipho 134, 23, Isocr. 407 C:—pass., to be destroyed together, Lycurg. 155, 32, cf. Arnold Thuc. 8, 24:—II. to give the same answer, ἐὰν καὶ ἡ Πυθία συναναίρῃ, Plat. Rep. 540 C.

Συνανακάπτω, (σύν, ἀνακάπτω) intr., to return along with, Polyb. 8, 29, 6.

Συνανάκειμαι, (σύν, ἀνάκειμαι) as pass., to recline together, esp., at table, LXX.

Συνανακεράννυμι, f. -άσω, (σύν, ἀνακεράννυμι) to mix up along with, Plut.

Συνανακεφαλαίω, ὦ, to sum up the whole briefly, Dion. H.

Συνανακίνῶ, ὦ, f. -ήσω, to move or stir up along with or together.

Συνανακίρηνυμι, = συνανακεράννυμι.

Συνανακλίνομαι, as pass., (σύν, ἀνά, κλίνω) to lie down along with, esp., in bed or at table, μετὰ τιος, Luc. Asin. 3.—The act. συνανακλίνω occurs in Eumath. [i]

Συνανακοινολογέομαι, (σύν, ἀνά, κοινολογέομαι) dep. mid.:—to impart for deliberation, τι, v. I. Dinarch. 93, 41.

Συνανακομίζω, (σύν, ἀνακομίζω) to bring back or restore along with, Polyb. 4, 25, 8, in mid.

Συνανακράσις, εως, ἡ, a mixing up with other things.

Συνανακυκλέω, or -κυκλώ, ὦ, to make to go round together:—pass., to come round together, Plat. Polit. 271 B.

Συνανακῦλλομαι, as pass., to turn round or roll along with, [i]

Συνανακύπτω, to raise up the head along with.

Συναναλαμβάνω, (σύν, ἀναλαμβάνω) to take up together, Plat. 2, 214 E.

Συνἀνάλισκω, f. -λίσσω, (σύν, ἀνάλισκω) to spend or waste along with, τι, v. I. Dem. 12, 12; 1220, 2:—II. to help by furnishing money, Xen. Mem. 2, 4, 6.

Συναναμαλίσσω, (σύν, ἀμαλίσσω) to soften along with or together, Diosc.

Συναναμέλω, (σύν, ἀναμέλω) to sound with, sing with, Ael. N. A. 11, 1.

Συναναμίγνυμι, f. -ξω, (σύν, ἀναμίγνυμι) to mix up with, Plat. Philop. 21, in pass.

Συναναμνησκω, (σύν, ἀναμνησκω) to remind along with or together:—pass., to remember along with or together, Plat. Legg. 897 E.

Συναναμίξω, εως, ἡ, (συναναμίγνυμι) a mixing together; intercourse, LXX.

Συναναμύνομαι, Ion. for συναναμνήσκω.

Συναναπάλλομαι, as pass., to fly forth along with, Philostr.

Συναναπαύομαι, (σύν, ἀναπαύω) pass., to sleep with, τι, v. I. Plut. 2, 125 A.

Συναναπειθω, (σύν, ἀναπειθω) to assist in persuading, Thuc. 6, 88, Isocr. 50 A.

Συναναπέμω, f. -ψω, (σύν, ἀναπέμω) to send up together, Plut.

Συναναπηράω, ὦ, to spring up with, v. I. Arist. Mirab. 127.

Συναναπλήμνυμι, to fill up with, Joseph.

Συναναπίπτω, f. -πεσθῆμι, = ἀνάκειμαι, Philo.

Συναναπλίσσω, to form or form along with or together.

Συναναπλέκω, f. -ξω, (σύν, ἀπλέκω) to plait upon or into along with, Luc.

Συναναπληρώω, ὦ, (σύν, ἀναπληρώω) to fill up at the same time, οφρ., in pass.: to make up or compensate for, τι, Polyb. 23, 18, 7.

Συναναπράσσω, Att. -πτω, (σύν, ἀναπράσσω) to help or join in exarpayment, μισθόν παρά τιος, Xen. An. 7, 7, 14.

Συναναπράζω, f. -σω or -ξω, snatch up with or together.

Συναναρρίπτω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, = Luc.

Συναναρρίπτω, f. -ψω, to throw along with or together. [i]

Συνάναρχος, ον, (ἀναρχος) likewise without beginning, Eccl.

Συνανασκάπτω, (σκάπτω) to dig along with or besides, Strab.

Συνανασκευάζω, to refute along with.

Συνανασπάζω, (σύν, ἀνασπάζω) draw up together, Luc. Catapl. 18.

Συνάνασσω, to rule with, Inscr.

Συναναστομόμομαι, (σύν, ἀνά, στόμος) as pass., to be joined by a mouth or opening, to open into, τὸ ἄλγα συνεστομόματι τῇ Προποντίδι, Arist. Mund. 3, 10;—so, intr. in act., μνη Μαιώτις εἰς τὸν Ὠκεανὸν ἀστομόουσα, Arr. Periplus. p. 37, Hud.

Συναναστρέφω, f. -ψω, (σύν, ἀναστρέφω) to turn back together:—pass. and mid., to live along with or among, τι, v. I. Plut. Lycurg. 17, etc. Hence

Συναναστροφή, ἡς, ἡ, a turn about with:—esp. in plur., intercourse, social life, Diod. 4, 4.

Συνανασώζω, f. -σω, (σύν, ἀνασώζω) to restore along with, τι, v. I. Polyb. 3, 77, 6, etc.

Συνανατέλλω, (σύν, ἀνατέλλω) rise or appear with or together, Ael.

Συνανατρίκω, f. -ξω, (σύν, ἀνατρίκω) to melt with or together, Plut. Pomp. 8.

Συνανατίθηναι, (σύν, ἀνατίθηναι) set up and consecrate along with, Luc. [i]

Συνανατολή, ἡς, ἡ, (συνανατέλλω) a rising together, Strab. p. 24.

Συνανατρέφω, f. -θρέψω, (σύν, ἀνατρέφω) to rear along with, Plut.

Συνανατρέχω, (σύν, ἀνατρέχω) run up along with, Plut. Alex. 15.

Συνανατρίβω, f. -ψω, (σύν, ἀνατρίβω) to rub upon together:—pass., have intercourse with a person, and something from him. [i]

Συναναφαίνω, (σύν, ἀναφαίνω) hold up and show together:—pass., appear on high together, Dem. Phil.

Συναναφέρω, (σύν, ἀναφέρω) bring up together, Plat. 2, 451 A metaph., to bring up before one, τι, to at the same time, Polyb. 5, 32, 4, pass., to be carried up with, τι, v. I. Meteor. 1, 3, 27:—II. intr., to reveal one's self along with or together.

Συναναφθέγγωμαι, (σύν, ἀναφθέγγωμαι) dep. mid., to cry out or speak together, Plut. Mar. 19.

Συναναφλέγω, to set fire to along with or together.

Συναναφορά, ἡς, ἡ, (συναναφέω) a carrying up together:—metaph., reference to something before, M. Anton.

Συναναφύρω, (σύν, ἀναφύρω)

α or mix up together:—pass., to mix together, ἐν τῷ πηλῷ, Luc. an. 1: so of lewdness, παῖσιν ἡ μίξις, Luc. Saturn. 28; σ. ἐν κα-
 εῖσις μετ' ἑταίρων, Ath. 567 A.
 συναφῶς, (σύν, ἀναφῶς) to pro-
 ceed with:—pass., c. aor. 2 et
 ct., to grow up with, Clem. Al.
 συναγέω, f. -χέω, (σύν, ἀνα-
 γένω) to pour upon with, Heliod.
 συναγορεύω, (σύν, ἀναγορεύω)
 ence in chorus with, metaph., Arist.
 d. 2, 2.
 συναγρόμμαι, (σύν, ἀνα-
 γρόμμαι) dep., to cough up togeth-
 er μετά τινος, Luc. Gall. 10.
 συναγρόννυμι, fut. -χρώσω, (σύν,
 ἀγρόννυμι) to rub against and so
 rt colour:—pass., to rub against
 another; with collat. notion of be-
 stained and infected, βαρβαροῖς
 μοχλοῖς, Plut. 2, 4 A, ubi v.
 tenb. Hence
 συναγρώσις, εως, ἡ, an imparting
 r: infection, Plut. 2, 680 E.
 συναχωρέω, ὤ, f. -ήσω, (σύν, ἀνα-
 γένω) to go back along with or togeth-
 er, Lach. 181 B.
 συνανᾶν, v. συνεᾶν.
 συναναστῆναι, (σύν, ἀνδρά-
 νη) to behave bravely with or to-
 gether, Diod.
 συναρᾶσθαι, (σύν, ἀνδρῶν) pass.,
 to go along with, συνανδροῦται
 σ. Hipp.
 συνάμει, (σύν, ἀνά, εἰμι) to grow
 th, Ael. N. A. 6, 63.
 συνανείρω, (σύν, ἀνείρω) to keep
 together, Arist. de Anima 1, 2, 5.
 συνανέλω, f. -έω, to draw up with
 ether.
 συνανέρχομαι, (σύν, ἀνέρχομαι)
 mid., c. aor. et pf. act.:—to come
 up with, τινί, Ap. Rh. 2, 913.
 συνανέχω, to hold up together.—II.
 to come forth along with or togeth-
 er rise together.
 συνανθῶ, ὤ, f. -ήσω, to grow
 again with or together.
 συνανθεῖω, ὤ, (σύν, ἀνθεῖω) to blos-
 som with or together, Theophr., Polyb.
 2.
 συνανθρωπεύομαι, f. -εύσομαι, dep.
 rarely in act. συνανθρωπεύω
 ἀνθρωπεύομαι) to live with or
 as men, ἐν ταῖς οἰκίαις, Arist.
 8, 14, 1; ζῶα συνανθρωπεύον-
 domestic animals, Ib. 5, 8, 6.
 —II. to put one's self on a level
 with.
 συνανθρωπέω, ὤ, to live with men,
 πολλοῖς, Plut. 2, 823 B.
 συνανθρώζω, f. -ίσω,=συνανθρω-
 γαί, of domestic animals, Arist.
 1, 1, 30. Hence
 συνανθρωπιστικός, ὅς, ὅν, gladly
 living with mankind.
 συνανῶ, ὤ, (σύν, ἀνιᾶω) to af-
 long with or together, Synes.
 συνανήμι, (σύν, ἀνιήμι) to relax
 with or together, Philo.
 συνανίπτω, dep. mid., to fly up
 th along with.
 συνανίστημι, (σύν, ἀνίστημι) to
 to stand up or rise together, Xen.
 o. 9, 5.—in pass., c. aor. 2 et
 act., to rise at once or together, Id.
 3, 34.—2. to help in setting up
 or restoring, τὰ τεῖχη, Id. Hell.
 o. 3.—3. to drive out from a country
 er.
 συνανίσχω,=συνανέχω, Ael. N. A.
 2.
 συνανιχνεύω, (σύν, ἀνιχνεύω) to
 along with, Ael. N. A. 10, 45.
 συνανόη-αῖν, to join in foolish con-

συνανολόγημι, also -οίγω, Inscr., to
 open together.
 συνανομιώζω, (σύν, ἀνομιώζω) to
 bewail with or together, App.
 συνανταγώνισμα, f. -ίσμα, dep.
 mid., to help in fighting against anothe-
 r, v. 1. Plat. Alc. 1, 119 D.
 συναντάω, ὤ, Ion. -έω: f. -ήσω
 (σύν, ἀντάω):—to come to meet togeth-
 er, i. e. to fall in with or meet one anothe-
 er, Od. 16, 333; generally, to meet,
 assemble, εἰς τόπον, Philipp. ap. Dem.
 280, 10.—also, σ. τινι, to meet with,
 Hes. Th. 877, Eur. Ion 787, Ar. Plut.
 41, and Xen.; so in mid., Il. 17, 134;
 v. Lob. Phryn. 288, cf. συνάντομαι.
 Hence
 συνάντημα, ατος, τό, an occurrence:
 and
 συνάντησις, εως, ἡ, a meeting, Eur.
 Ion 535: a happening, an occurrence,
 LXX.
 συναντιάζω, f. -άσω,=συναντάω,
 τινί, Soph. O. T. 804.
 συναντιβάλλω, (σύν, ἀντιβάλλω)
 to set against together and so to com-
 pare closely, Clem. Al.
 συναντιλαμβάνομαι, (σύν, ἀντι-
 λαμβάνω) as pass., to lay hold along
 with, to help in a thing, τινός, LXX.
 συναντλέω, ὤ, f. -ήσω, (σύν, ἀν-
 τλέω) to drain along with or together,
 σ. πόνους τινί, to join him in bearing
 all his sufferings, Lat. una exhaurire
 labores, Eur. Ion 200.
 συνάντομαι, (σύν, ἀντομαι) dep.,
 poet. for συναντάω, to come over
 against, fall in with, meet, τινί, Od. 4,
 367, etc.; ἀλλήλοισι δὲ τῶγε συν-
 ἀνέστησαν παρὰ ἡγήν, Il. 7, 22; also
 in hostile sense, to meet in battle, Il.
 21, 34, cf. Pind. O. 2, 71: κόρος οὐ
 δίκῃ συναντόμενος, satiety that never
 combines with justice, Ib. 175; φόρυγ-
 γι σ., to approach (i. e. use) the lyre,
 Id. I. 2, 4.—Cf. Lob. Phryn. 288.
 συνάντω,=sq.:—seemingly intr.,
 to come to an end together with, σ. βίον
 δυντος αἰγῶν, Aesch. Ag. 1123. [v]
 συνάνω, (σύν, ἀνῶ) to accomplish,
 arrive at together, Arist. Physiogn. 6,
 54.
 συναξίω, ὤ, (σύν, ἀξίω) to join in
 desiring or thinking fit; and so, gener-
 ally, to approve, allow, c. acc. et inf.,
 Xen. Cyr. 7, 1, 15.
 συναξίς, εως, ἡ, (σύν, ἀξίς) a bring-
 ing together: an assembly, esp. at the
 Lord's Supper, Communion, Eccl.
 συναϊδία, ας, ἡ,=συνωδία.
 συναιδός, ὄν,=συνωδός, q. v.,
 Eur. H. 7, 787.
 συναϊρέω, ὤ, strictly, to be yoked
 together with: generally, to accompany,
 c. dat., ἐλπίς οἱ συναϊρεῖ, Pind. Fr.
 233.
 συνάρορος, ὄν, Dor. and Att. for
 συνήρορος, q. v. [a]
 συναπάγω, f. -ξω, (σύν, ἀπάγω) to
 lead away with, τινί, Xen. Cyr. 8, 3,
 23.—pass., to be led away, seduced by
 or with, N. T. [a]
 συναπαθάνάτιζω, f. -ίσω, to make
 immortal with or at once.
 συναπαίρω, (σύν, ἀπαίρω) to lift
 and carry off together.—II. intr., to go
 away with, Luc. Bis Acc. 27.
 συναπαντάω, ὤ, f. -ήσω, (σύν,
 ἀπαντάω) to meet at the same time,
 Arist. Mirab. 56.
 συναπαρτίζω, f. -ίσω, (σύν, ἀπαρ-
 τίζω) to make even together.—II. intr.,
 to be equal one to another, to correspond
 with, Strab. p. 617. Hence
 συναπαρτισμός, οὔ, ὁ, a making
 even or exact together.
 συνάπας, ἄσα, ἄν, like σύμπας,
 strengthd. for πᾶς, πᾶσα, πᾶν, all to-

gether, usu. in plur., Hdt. 1, 98, 134,
 etc.: but also in sing., with collect-
 ive nouns, τὸ συνάπαν τράτευμα,
 Hdt. 7, 187; especially of countries,
 Id. 2, 39, 112; 9, 45; μουσική συνά-
 πασα, the whole range of..., Plat. Soph.
 224 A.
 συναπατάω, ὤ, (σύν, ἀπατάω) to
 join in cheating, Plut.
 συναπαναγάζομαι, as pass., to be
 forth together.
 συναπειλέω, ὤ, f. -ήσω, to threaten
 with or at the same time.
 συναπέμμι, (σύν, ἀπό, εἰμι) to be
 away or absent with or at once.
 συναπέμμι, (σύν, ἀπό, εἰμι) to go
 away, depart together, Xen. An. 2, 2, 1,
 Lys. 134, 34.
 συναπειπεῖν, inf. aor. of συναπό-
 φημι.
 συναπελάνω, to drive away with
 or together.—II. seemingly intr., to
 ride, march or go away with or at once.
 συναπελευθεροῦ, ὄν, set free with a
 fellow-freedman.
 συναπεργάζομαι, (σύν, ἀπεργάζο-
 μαι) dep. mid., to help in finishing or
 completing, Plat. Rep. 443 E, Tim. 38
 E.
 συναπερείδω, (σύν, ἀπερείδω) to
 fix firmly together, σ. τήν ὑπενόαν
 τινι or ἐπὶ τινι, to help in fixing a
 suspicion upon one, Plut. Cic. 21.
 συναπερείν, inf. fut. of συναπό-
 φημι.
 συναπέρχομαι, (σύν, ἀπέρχομαι)
 dep. mid., c. aor. 2 et pf. act., to go
 away, depart with or at once, Arist.
 Gen. An. 1, 18, 53, etc.
 συναπεσθῆναι, (σύν, ἀπεσθῆναι) to
 make straight together, help to guide
 Plut. 2, 426 C.
 συναπεχθίνομαι, (σύν, ἀπεχθίνο-
 μαι) dep. mid., to become an enemy
 with or together, share in enmities with,
 Plut. 2, 96 A.
 συναπισταμαι, Ion. for συναφίστα-
 μαι, Hdt.
 συναπλόω, ὤ, to unfold with or at
 once, Callistr.
 συναποβαίνω, (σύν, ἀποβαίνω) to
 go away along with or together: to dis-
 embark along with, Hdt. 6, 92.
 συναποβάλλω, (σύν, ἀποβάλλω)
 to lose at the same time, Diod., Plut.
 Philop. 21.
 συναποβιάζω, (σύν, ἀποβιάζω) to
 force, drive away together: also in mid.
 συναποβιάζεσθαι ταῖς ἐπιμελείαις,
 to strive with all force and diligence,
 Arist. H. A. 7, 1, 4.
 συναποβρέχω, (σύν, ἀποβρέχω) to
 macerate along with, Diosc.
 συναπογράφω, as mid., (σύν,
 ἀπογράφω): to enter one's name as
 candidate together, Plut. Aemil. 3.
 συναπογυνώω, ὤ, f. -ώσω, to lay
 bare along with.
 συναποδεικνύμι, to demonstrate to-
 gether, Eucl.
 συναποδημέω, ὤ, f. -ήσω, to be
 abroad together, Arist. Pol. 5, 11, 20,
 from
 συναπόδημος, ὄν, (σύν, ἀπόδημος)
 abroad together, Arist. Pol. 2, 5, 4.
 συναποδιδράσκω, (σύν, ἀποδιδρά-
 σκω) to run away along with, τινί, Ar.
 Ran. 81.
 συναποδίδωμι, (σύν, ἀποδίδωμι)
 to give back with or together, Dio C.
 συναποδοκιμάζω, (σύν, ἀποδοκι-
 μάζω) to join in reproaching. Xen. Oec.
 6, 5.
 συναποδόρομαι, dep., to lament with
 or together, Joseph.
 συναποδύω, (σύν, ἀποδύω) to strip
 off with or together:—pass., συναποδύ-
 εσθαι τινι εἰς or πρὸς τι, to strip one

for a contest along with, Plut. 2, 94 C (ubi v. Wytténb.), 406 E.

Συναποθλίβω, (σύν, ἀποθλίβω) to squeeze, press, crush together, Diosc.

Συναποθνήσκω, f. θάνομαι, (σύν ἀποθνήσκω) to die together with, τινί, Hdt. 3, 16; 5, 47, Plat. Phaed. 88 D.

Συναποικέω, ὦ, (σύν, ἀποικέω) to place elsewhere together:—pass., to migrate together, hence to remain constant, Soph. O. C. 1752, as Herm. reads, for ξυνάποικείται; but Dind. ξύν' ἀποικείται.

Συναποικίζω, to remove together.

Συναποίχομαι, dep. mid., to have gone away together.

Συναποκαθαίρω, to purify from any thing together.

Συναποκάνω, (σύν, ἀποκάνω) to be weary together, Eur. I. T. 1371.

Συναποκείμαι, (σύν, ἀποκείμαι) as pass., to be laid up together: l. vulg. Soph. O. C. 1752: v. sub συναποικέω.

Συναποκείρω, to shear off with or at once.

Συναποκινδυνεύω, (σύν, ἀποκινδυνεύω) to venture or risk along with, Heliod.

Συναποκλείω, to shut off, close up with or at once.

Συναποκλίνω, (σύν, ἀποκλίνω) to turn away with or together.—II. intr., to fall off with or together, ἐπ' ἄμφοτερα, Plut. 2, 790 E. [i]

Συναποκλύω, (σύν, ἀποκλύω) to wash away with or at once, Diosc.

Συναποκομίζω, (σύν, ἀποκομίζω) to carry away with or at once, Diosc.

Συναποκόπτω, f. -ψω, (σύν, ἀποκόπτω) to cut off with or together, Plut.

Συναποκρίνομαι, (σύν, ἀποκρίνω) as pass., to be carried off or secreted together, Arist. H. A. 7, 1, 12.—II. to answer along with or at once. [i]

Συναποκτείνω, (σύν, ἀποκτείνω) to kill along with or together, Antipho 134, 8, Aeschin. 48, 3.

Συναποκτινύνμι, = foreg., Arist. Eth. Eud. 7, 12, 26.

Συναπολαμβάνω, f. -λῆσθαι, (σύν, ἀπολαμβάνω) to receive from another with or together: generally, to take or receive in common or at once, esp., that which one has a right to, συναπ. τὸν μισθόν, etc., Xen. An. 7, 7, 40.—II. to intercept with.

Συναπολάμπω, f. -ψω, (σύν, ἀπολάμπω) to shine forth together, Luc.

Συναπολαύω, f. -σομαι, (σύν, ἀπολαύω) to enjoy together, Arist. Eth. Eud. 7, 12, 4: to share in profit or loss, Id. Probl. 5, 22, 1.

Συναπολείπω, f. -ψω, (σύν, ἀπολείπω) to forsake along with or at once, Diosc.

Συναπολήγω, f. -ξω, (σύν, ἀπολήγω) to cease along with or together, σ. τοὺς πόδας τῷ ἀσκητήριω, to have the feet ending with (i. e. reaching to) it, Philostr.; cf. Jac. Imag. p. 507.

Συναπολλύνμι, (σύν, ἀπολλύνμι) to destroy together, Antipho 139, 7; σ. τοὺς φίλους, to destroy one's friends as well as one's self, Thuc. 6, 12.—pass., to perish along with or together, Hdt. 7, 221, Thuc. 2, 60, Lys. 128, 20, Plat., etc.

Συναπολογέομαι, f. -ήσομαι, (σύν, ἀπολογέομαι) dep. mid., to join or help in defending, τινί, ap. Dem. 707, 15; 749, 23; μισθοῦ, for hire, Lycurg. 167, 23.

Συναπομάλισσω, f. -ξω, (σύν, ἀπομάλισσω) to soften together, Aristaeon, 1, 1.

Συναπομύραίνω, (σύν, ἀπομαραινέω) to make to wither along with or to-

gether:—pass., to fade away and die with or together, Xen. Symp. 8, 14.

Συναπονεύω, (σύν, ἀπονεύω) to bend away from a thing along with or together, Thuc. 7, 71; cf. Plut. 2, 780 A.

Συναπονοέομαι, (σύν, ἀπονοέομαι) dep. c. fut. mid., aor. et pf. pass., to defend one's self desperately together with, τινί, Diod.

Συναποξύνω, (σύν, ἀποξύνω) to shave off with or together, Themist. [vω]

Συναποπέμπω, (σύν, ἀποπέμπω) to send away along with or together, Xen. Cyr. 3, 1, 2.

Συναποπλέω, f. -πλεύσομαι, to sail away with or together.

Συναπορέω, ὦ, and as dep. pass. συναπορέομαι, (σύν, ἀπορέω) to be in doubt together with, Sext. Emp. p. 634, in pass.

Συναπορρήγνυμι, (σύν, ἀπορρήγνυμι) to break or tear off together, Plut. Mar. 12.

Συναπορρίπτω, (σύν, ἀπορρίπτω) to throw away along with, Philostr. [i]

Συναποσβέννυμι, (σύν, ἀποσβέννυμι) to put out with or together, τί τινι, Anth. P. 7, 367: pass., Plut. Marcell. 24.

Συναποσεμνύνω, (σύν, ἀποσεμνύνω) to exalt or extol highly together, Diod.

Συναποσπᾶω, (σύν, ἀποσπᾶω) to tear off together, Apollod. 2, 7, 7, in pass.

Συναποστᾶζω, to drop down from along with.

Συναποστάτης, οὐ, ὅ, (σύν, ἀποστάτης) a fellow-apostate, Diod.

Συναποστέλλω, (σύν, ἀποστέλλω) to send away, dispatch together with, τινί, Thuc. 6, 88, Isae. 59, 9, and Xen.

Συναποστερέω, ὦ, (σύν, ἀποστερέω) to help to strip or cheat, τινά τινος, one of a thing, Dem. 872, 21, cf. 864, 16.—II. to help to get by cheating, τῇ, Plat. Legg. 948 C.

Συναποτελέω, ὦ, (σύν, ἀποτελέω) to finish off or complete along with or together, Plat. Polit. 258 E.

Συναποτερματίζω, to bound, border with or together.

Συναποτίθεμαι, (σύν, ἀποτίθεμι) as mid., to put off together, Plut. 2, 37 D. [i]

Συναποτίκτω, (σύν, ἀποτίκτω) to produce at the same time, Plut. Theaet. 156 E.

Συναποτίλλω, (σύν, ἀποτίλλω) to pluck off along with or together, Diosc.

Συναποτροχάζω, =sq.

Συναποτρέχω, to run off along with or together.

Συναποφαινομαι, (σύν, ἀποφαινώ) as mid., to assert likewise, together, Aeschin. 33, 32; σ. τινι, to agree with another in asserting, Polyb. 4, 31, 5.

Συναποφάσκει, εἰς, ἧ, (συναποφῆμι) a joint denial, Arist. Metaph. 9, 5, 10.

Συναποφέρω, (σύν, ἀποφέρω) to carry off along with or together, Demad. 180, 17:—mid., to take away with one, Ath. 273 F.

Συναπόφημι, (σύν, ἀπόφημι) to deny together.

Συναποφθίνω, (σύν, ἀποφθίνω) to destroy together, Opp. H. 5, 576: pass., to perish together, Ib. 587.

Συναποχράζομαι, dep. mid., to use up along with or together.

Συναποχωρέω, ὦ, to go away together, Polyb. 20, 10, 5.

Συναπτέον, verb. adj. from συνάπτω, one must join together.

Συναπτικός, ἦ, ὄν, joining together uniting. Adv. -κῶς.

Συναπτός, ἦ, ὄν, also ὅς, ὄν, Eccl. 508:—verb. adj., joined together, fastened, tied, Ar. l. c.: linked together, continuous, Arist. Rhet. Al. 2, etc.: v. Lob. Paral. 497: from

Συνάπτω, f. -άψω, (σύν, ἀπτάω) join together, χειρὶ χεῖρα, of dance Ar. Thesm. 955; but, σ. χεῖρας bind another's hands, Eur. Hel. 615, cf. 198, Plat. Legg. 698

στόμα, to kiss one, Eur. I. T. 1371, proverb., σ. λίνον λίνω, to keep doing the same thing, Plat. Euth. 298 C, ubi v. Schol.:—also σ. τῷ

πινός, as δύο ἐξ ενός, Eur. I. T. 1371, cf. Hipp. 515; opp. to σ. τρία εἰς etc., Plat. Rep. 588 D, cf. Eur. Bac. 1304; so in pass., συνάπτεται ἐτεῖ ἐξ ἑτέρου, Plat. Soph. 245 E:—

μηχανήν, to frame a plan, Aesch. 1609, Eur. Hel. 1034: σ. ὄναρ τινι, to connect it with, refer it to him, Id. I. T. 59:—also, εἰ τινά γῆνι bury him, Eur. Phoen. 673, cf. I. 544: εἰ τινί κακῷ, to bring evil upon him, Id. Med. 1232; εἰ τινί δαίτα, Ion 807.—II. esp. of persons,—1. hostile signifi., σ. τὰ στρατόπεδα μάχην, to bring them into action, H. 5, 75; so, σ. τινός, to make the fight, Soph. Aj. 1317, Eur. Supp. 480:—and very freq., σ. μάχην, λεμον, to join battle, begin war, H. 6, 108; 1, 18, etc.; τινί, with c. cf. Eur. Hel. 55, etc.: absol., συνῆλθε, Hdt. 4, 80, cf. Ar. Ach. 6

and then, σ. μάχην, Eur. Heracl. 8 also, σ. ἐχθραν τινί, lb. 459:—the phrases come from the simple notion as in σ. φάσιγνα (Eur. Or. 148 Lat. consere manus.—2. in friend signifi., σ. ἑαυτὸν εἰς λόγους τινί, enter into conversation with him, Ar. Lys. 468; so, σ. μῦθον, Eur. Supp. 566: also, σ. ὄρκους, Eur. Phoen. 1241, κοινωνήσαν, Xen. L. 6, 3:—and freq. in Eur., σ. γάμου λέκτρα, κῆδος, to form an alliance marriage; but in mid., ξυνάπτει κῆδος θυγατρὸς, to get one's daughter married, Thuc. 2, 29:—also, σ. ἐν πόδα τινί, to meet him, Eur. Ion 6 Phoen. 37.

B. intrans. :—1. of lands, to border on, lie next to, Hdt. 2, 75, Aes. Pers. 885: then, generally, to be joined to, Elmsl. Soph. O. T. 6 Monk Eur. Hipp. 187; γεωλόφοις ἀπτόντες τῷ ποταμῷ, reaching to

Cat. 3, 67, 6: σ. πρὸς τι, to reach to, Polyb. 6, 2:—2. of time, to be night hand, ὥρα συνάπτει, Pind. P. 4, 4 χρόνον συνάψαντος, Polyb. 2, 2, συνήλθαντος τοῦ καιροῦ, Id. 6, 36 etc.:—to meet in one point, coincide, συνάπτει ἐν αὐτῇ πάντ' ὅσα αὐτῷ, Arist. Eth. N. 8, 4, 7.—3. of persons, σ. λόγοιαι or εἰς λόγους τινί, to enter into conversation with., Soph. 21, Eur. Phoen. 702: also, σ. εἰς ρεῖματα, to join the dance, Id. Bac. 133: σ. ἐς χεῖρα γῆ, i. e. to close to land, Id. Heracl. 429:—σ. πᾶν πᾶν ξυνάπτει μοι, i. e. I have conversed with all, Id. Supp. *014.

C. mid. and pass., to lay hold of, to part with one, Aesch. Pers. 742; τινι in a thing, Ib. 724:—to contribute towards, τινός, Soph. Fr. 710.—2. bring upon one's self, πληγὰ, De 1018, 8.—3. ἀναλογία συνμηνη, continuous proportion; cf. συνεχής.

Συναπτῶδω, ὦ, to push off or away along with or together, Arist. Prob. Luc. Tox. 19.

ἀνδράσσω, Att. -τω : f. -ξω, (σύν, σσω) :—to dash together, to dash pieces, σύν κεν ἀραξ' ἡμέων κεφαλάς, Od. 9, 498; σύν δ' ὅστε' ἀραξεν τ' ἄνδρσι, Il. 112, 384; σ. οἶκον, τν, Eur. H. f. 1142, Heracl. 378; ass., to be dashed in pieces, of ships, Pl. 170; but, συναρᾶσθαι κεφαλάς, to get their heads broken, Id. 2. —II. to beat or hammer together, Eur. Fast, Ap. Rh. 2, 614.

συναρᾶσθαι, as pass., to be covered with fine net-work (like a spider's web), Hipp.; but cf. Foës. Oecon.

συνᾶρᾶσθαι, (σύν, ἀρᾶσθαι) to please satisfy together, συνᾶρᾶσθαι μοι ταῦ- Dem. 404, 12.—2. impers., like placet, συναρᾶσθαι μοι, I am con- also, c. inf., Xen. Hell. 2, 3, 42.—to concede, grant, τινί τι, Ap. Rh. 1, cf. 4, 373; to agree with, τινί, Pl. 1100.

συνᾶρᾶσθαι, f. -ξω, (σύν, ἀρᾶσθαι) to do as well or together.

συνᾶρᾶσθαι, ὦ, (σύν, ἀρᾶσθαι) to be together, σ. ἐπέσσει, to agree with one, Ap. Rh. 4, 418.

συνᾶρᾶσθαι, foreg.

συνᾶρᾶσθαι, on, stronger form of σῶ, Opp. H. 5, 424.

συνᾶρᾶσθαι, ὦ, (σύν, ἀρᾶσθαι) to join together :—pass., to fit closely, Hipp.

συνᾶρᾶσθαι, on, (σύν, ἀρᾶσθαι) link- together : agreeing with, in accordance τινί, Aesch. Ag. 254; ubi Wel- et Dind. ξυνορᾶσθαι.—II. con- by the article. Hence

συνᾶρᾶσθαι, ὦ, to link together :—to be joined, Galen. Hence σῶρᾶσθαι, εως, ἡ, a being joined together; a peculiar mode of joining; cf. διὰρᾶσθαι.

συνᾶρᾶσθαι, ὦ, (σύν, ἀρᾶσθαι) to along with, to take into the account, 52, 26; so in mid., Plat. Phil. 1, n. pass., Arist. Eth. N. 1, 7, 8.

συνᾶρᾶσθαι, εως, ἡ, a counting with, Ath.

συνᾶρᾶσθαι, on, (σύν, ἀρᾶσθαι) d with, included in a number.—like or equal number, Simon. 23.

συνᾶρᾶσθαι, ὦ, f. -ξω, (σύν, ἀρᾶσθαι) to take breakfast or luncheon, Ar. Av. 1486, Aeschin. 7, 1, Luc. 50.

συνᾶρᾶσθαι, (σύν, ἀρᾶσθαι) to deeds with another, ἅμα τινί, Tro. 803.

συνᾶρᾶσθαι, on, (σύν, ἀρᾶσθαι) to assist with, Luc. Asin. 21. [ᾶ]

συνᾶρᾶσθαι, dep. (σύν, ἀρᾶσθαι) :—satisfied with, submit to together another, τινί, Theophr. Char. 3,

συνᾶρᾶσθαι, ἡς, ἡ, a joining or fitting together, combining, Tim. Loc. 95 B : only : from

συνᾶρᾶσθαι, Att. -ότω : f. -σω Dor. and. N. 10, 22, (σύν, ἀρᾶσθαι) to kind, λῆθοι εὖ συνηρμοσμένοι, 163; συναρᾶσθαι βλάσφα, the eyelids, Eur. Phoen. 1451, Pl. 1167 :—to fit or furnish with a τινί, Eur. Tro. 11 : so, εὐχε- βοροῦς, to furnish them with sness, i. e. make them indif- to crime, Aesch. Eum. 495.—to join together, unite, βλαν καὶ δι- lon 28, 14; τινί τι, Pind. l. c. :—to compound a word, Plat. 14 B.—3. to put together, so as to a whole, σκάφος, Eur. Hel. συνηρμοσμένος ἐκ τινος, Plat. 4 C; ξ. πόλιν, etc., Plat. Legg. 5. πολλάς περὶ καὶ ἀνά-

γα, Id. Rep. 519 E.—4. metaph., to fit or adapt one thing to another, σ. τινὶ τὸν τρόπον, Ephipp. Έμπολ. 2, 4; so in pass., πρὸς παρόντα συνηρ- μωμένοι, Xen. Apol. 16 : esp. of music, λύρα συνηρμοσμένη πρὸς τὸν αὐ- λόν, Id. Symp. 3, 1.—II. intr., to agree together, ἀλλήλου, Plat. Prot. 333 A; σ. τινὶ ἐς φίλιν, Xen. Mem. 2, 6, 20 : to fit, suit, Id. Cyr. 7, 5, 60.—III. in mid., much like act., to join together, unite, Plat. Tim. 53 C, Polit. 309 C.

συναρμολογέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, foreg., N. T.

συναρμολογέω, ὦ, to agree together.

συναρμολογέω, on, (σύν, ἀρμολογέω) joined together, joined, Math. Vett., Philo.

συναρμολογέω, verb. adj. from συναρμολογέω, one must join together, Plat. Tim. 18 C.

συναρμολογέω, foreg.

συναρμολογέω, οὐ, ὁ, (συναρμολογέω) one who joins or fits together, Luc. Somn.—II. an assistant ἀρμοστής, deputy governor, Id. Toxar. 32. Hence

συναρμολογέω, ἡ, ὅν, qualified for uniting, lamb.

συναρμολογέω, adv. part. pres. from συναρμολογέω, fitly, suitably, Plat. Legg. 967 E.

συναρμολογέω, Att. for συναρμολογέω.

συναρμολογέω, ἡς, ἡ, joint robbery.

συναρμολογέω, fut. -άσω later -άξω, (σύν, ἀρᾶσθαι) to snatch and carry with one, carry clean away, Aesch. Pers. 195; esp. of a storm, Soph. El. 1150; and of an eagle, Xen. Cyr. 2, 4, 19 :—pass., to be seized and carried off, Soph. Aj. 498, Fr. 485.—2. ξ. χεῖρας, to seize and pin them together, Eur. Hec. 1163, cf. Lys. Fr. 45, 4 : so in mid., ξυναρμολογέω τινα μέσων, of a wrestler, Ar. Lys. 437.—3. metaph., σ. φρενί, to seize with the mind, catch eagerly at, Soph. Aj. 16 : σ. τὸ ζῆτοῦμεν, in arguing, to be guilty of a petio principii, Luc., Sext. Emp. p. 81.

συναρμολογέω, ὦ, to be sick with or together.

συναρμολογέω, ἡ, (συνᾶρᾶσθαι) a joining together.

συναρμολογέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (σύν, ἀρᾶσθαι) to hang up with : to knit or join together, σ. γένος, Eur. Med. 564 :—pass., συνηρᾶσθαι πλείους ναῦς περὶ μῖαν, to be closely engaged or entangled with., Thuc. 7, 70; συνηρᾶσθαι πολέμῳ, Plut.; but also, συνηρᾶσθαι τισί, Plut. Num. 20; to hang close on an enemy's rear, Id. Pomp. 51. Hence

συναρμολογέω, ἡ, a fastening or knitting together.

συναρμολογέω, f. -ίω, (σύν, ἀρᾶσθαι) to finish completely, Schäf. Dion. Comp. p. 296.

συναρμολογέω, (σύν, ἀρᾶσθαι) to fit out, furnish with, ἀσπίδι, Ap. Rh. 2, 1077 :—mid., to join in accomplishing, τι, Id. 4, 355. [ῶ]

συναρμολογέω, foreg.

συναρμολογέω, (σύν, ἀρᾶσθαι) to help in canvassing, Plut. 2, 97 A.

συναρμολογέω, ας, ἡ, joint administration.—II. in plur., αὶ συναρμολογίαί, the assembled magistracy, Arist. Pol. 4, 14, 4, Polyb.; etc. : from

συναρμολογέω, on, (σύν, ἀρᾶσθαι) ruling with.

συναρμολογέω, f. -ξω, (σύν, ἀρᾶσθαι) to rule jointly with, τινί, Hdt. 8, 130 : to be a colleague or partner in office, Thuc. 7, 31 : hence, ὁ συναρμολογῶν, a colleague, Id. 6, 25; 8, 27, Lys. 125, 6, Plat., etc.—II. as dep. miki., συναρμολογέω, to begin with, begin in like manner.

*συναρμολογέω, hence αὐ. 2 συναρμολογέω :—like συναρμολογέω, to join together.—

II. intr. in pf. συνᾶρᾶσθαι ὡς, the song hung well together, H. Hom. Ar. 164; φάλαγξ συναρᾶσθαι, Luc. Zeux. 8.

συνᾶρᾶσθαι, ὅν, (σύν, ἀρᾶσθαι) a joint helper, H. Hom. 7 4, Anth. P. 6, 259.

συνᾶρᾶσθαι, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (σύν, ἀρᾶσθαι) to join in impiety, Antipho 125 29.

συναρᾶσθαι, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (σύν, ἀρᾶσθαι) to practise together, join in practising ἐπιμέλειαν, Isocr. 295 D, δεινότητά, Dem. 450, 6 :—pass., to be trained as to act together, of soldiers, Plut. Cleom. 20. Hence

συναρᾶσθαι, εως, ἡ, joint practice.—II. complete practice, Dion. H.

συναρᾶσθαι, to rejoice or be glad with.

συνᾶρᾶσθαι, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (σύν, ἀρᾶσθαι) to be unwise or foolish along with, Eur. Phoen. 394, ubi v. Pors. et Schäf., cf. Lob. Phryn. 630.

συναρᾶσθαι, (σύν, ἀρᾶσθαι) dep. mid., to greet together, Heliod.

συναρᾶσθαι, ὦ, =sq., to keep the shields close together, Xen. Hell. 7, 23, cf. sq.

συναρᾶσθαι, fut. -ίω Att. -ιῶ (σύν, ἀρᾶσθαι) :—to hold the shields together, to stand in close rank, Polyb. 4, 64, 6, etc. : generally, to fight together, ξυναρᾶσθαι ἐναντία τινί, Xen. Hec. 3, 5, 11; ubi al. ξυναρᾶσθαι, cf. foreg.—II. to be a messmate, τινί, Eur. Cycl. 39. Hence

συναρᾶσθαι, οὐ, ὁ, a holding of the shields together, fighting in close rank, Diod., Ael. Tact. 11.

συναρᾶσθαι, οὐ, ὁ, (συναρᾶσθαι) a shield-fellow, comrade, messmate, Soph. O. C. 379; σ. τινί, Anth. Plan. 184.

συναρᾶσθαι, (σύν, ἀρᾶσθαι) to be full of ears of corn, Arat. 1050. [ῶ]

συναρᾶσθαι, f. -ίω, to play at ἀσπράγγαλι with.

συναρᾶσθαι, f. -ψω, to flash like lightning with or together.

συναρᾶσθαι, ας, ἡ, slight disagreement among friends, Procl.

συναρᾶσθαι, dep., to secure along with.

συναρᾶσθαι, ὦ, (σύν, ἀρᾶσθαι) to be sad or angry along with, to feel common anger at a thing, μόχθοις, κακοῖς, Aesch. Pr. 161, 243, 303.

συναρᾶσθαι, foreg.

συναρᾶσθαι, ὦ, (σύν, ἀρᾶσθαι) to behave unseemly along with Plut. 2, 64 C.

συναρᾶσθαι, (σύν, ἀρᾶσθαι) as pass., to share in business with, τινί, Plut. Philop. 4, Id. 2, 95 D, E.

συναρᾶσθαι, to look fixedly at.

συναρᾶσθαι, (σύν, ἀρᾶσθαι) as pass., to share in dishonour with, τινί, Plut. Agis 17.

συναρᾶσθαι, foreg., Plut. Flamin. 19.

συναρᾶσθαι, (σύν, ἀρᾶσθαι) to be joined in a vaporous form, Diog. L. 6, 73.

συνᾶρᾶσθαι, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (σύν, ἀρᾶσθαι) to be unlucky with or together μετά τινος, Lycurg. 166, 28; τινί Plut. Agis 17, etc.

συνᾶρᾶσθαι, ες, sharing in ill luck.

συναρᾶσθαι, (σύν, ἀρᾶσθαι) to dry up, τινί, Hipp., Eur. Cycl. 463 :—pass., to be dried up, wither away, Plat. Phaedr. 251 D.

συναρᾶσθαι, οὐ, ὁ, (σύν, ἀρᾶσθαι) a meeting of rays, Plut. 2, 893 A, 929 B.

συναρᾶσθαι, ας, ἡ, (σύν, ἀρᾶσθαι) foreg. : in the Platonic philos., the

meeting of the rays of sight from the eye (ὄψις) with the rays of light from the object seen, the union of which produced sight, Plut. 2, 901 C.

Συνανόω, ὤ, f. -ήσω, (σύν, ἀνός) to speak with or together: hence, like συμψομῆ, to agree: to confess, allow, Soph. Aj. 943.

Συναυλέω, ὤ, (σύν, αὐλέω) to accompany on the flute, τοῖς χοροῖς, Ath. 617 B.

Συναυλία, ας, ἡ, (σύν, αὐλός):—a playing on the flute together, a duet, trio, quartet, etc., of flutes, Soph. Fr. 79: also, a playing upon the flute and lyre together, Ath. 617 F: generally, any union of musical instruments, a concert, opp. to μονοῦδια, Plat. Legg. 765 B: hence, συναυλίαν κλέειν Ὀλύμπιον νόμον, to sob one of Olympus' pieces in concert, Ar. Eq. 9, cf. Meineke Antiph. Αὐλῆγ. 1:—then, —2. still more generally, any concert, agreement, fellowship, ὁδός ξ, i. e. single combat, Aesch. Theb. 839: σ. θρήνον, πένθους, etc., Jac. Philostr. Ύμν. p. 275.—II. (prob. from αὐλή, f. συναυλίζομαι) a dwelling together as men and wife, σ. ποιεῖσθαι, Arist. Pol. 8, 16, 10, cf. μοναλία: though this signif. almost melts into I. 2.

Συναυλιασμός, οὔ, ὁ, =foreg., dub. m Ath. 109 E.

Συναυλιζέω, f. -ίσω, (σύν, αὐλιζομαι):—to bring together into one αὐλή or αὐλῆς, to assemble, v. I. Xen. Hell. 1, 1, 30.—Usu. as pass. συναυλιζόμεαι, to sleep together, dwell together, LXX.: metaph. to be brought together in one or in one point of view, Hipp.: sometimes also used in aor. mid. Hence

Συναυλισμός, οὔ, ὁ, a dwelling together.

Σύνανλος, ον, (σύν, αὐλός):—playing the flute together: generally, sounding in concord or unison: harmonious, βοά, Ar. Ran. 212:—then, more generally, agreeing with, accordant, in harmony with, βοῦ ξ. χαρᾶ, Eur. El. 879: ἀνέμω σύνανλος ἤθη, he was borne away in union with the wind, as fast as the wind, Anacreont. 62, 10.—II. (ἀνλή) dwelling with or in a place, πρὸς χώρῳ, Soph. O. T. 1126; σ. μαρία, i. e. mad, Id. Aj. 611.

Συναυξάνω, f. -έξω, (σύν, αὐξάνω) to increase or enlarge along with or together, dub. I. in H. Hom. Cer. 268, Xen. Mem. 4, 3, 6; also, σ. τὴν ἡρῶν, Id. Cyr. 8, 3, 21: to join in exaggregation, τι, Polyb. 6, 15, 7:—pass., to increase with or together, was larger together, αὐξανόμενῳ δὲ σώματι συναυξάνονται καὶ αἱ φρένες, Hdt. 3, 134, cf. Eur. El. 544, Isocr. 193 C.

Συναφαίρειν, ὤ, f. -ήσω, (σύν, ἀφαιρέω) to take away together:—mid., to assist in rescuing, Thuc. 8, 92.

Συνάφινίζω, f. -ίω, (σύν, ἀφάνιζω) to make away at the same time, Strab.

Συνάφεια, ας, ἡ, the state of a συναφής, = συναφή: v. Lob. Phryn. 497.—2. in prosody, a mutual connexion of all the verses in a system, so that they are scanned as one verse, as in Anapaests.—II. a joining, joint, Aretae.

Συνάφεις, εως, ἡ, (συναφήμι) a letting loose with.—II. pass. a running out or away with.

Συναφέψω, f. -ήσω, to boil off or down together, Diosc.

Συνάφῃς, ἡ: ἡ=συνάφεια: a joining, junction, as in bivalve shells, Arist. Part. An. 4, 5, 30; ἡ τοῦ βέλους πρὸς τὸ ξύλον σ., Polyb. 6, 23, 11.—2. point of contact, Math.: from

Συνάφῃς, ἔς, united, joined, connected.

Συναφήμι, f. -φήσω, (σύν, ἀφίημι) to let loose together, Lat. una immittere, esp. upon the enemy, Polyb. 11, 12, 7; cf. Plut. 2, 674 C.

Συναφικνέομαι, dep. mid., to arrive with or together.

Συναφίστημι, (σύν, ἀφίστημι) to draw into revolt together, Thuc. 1, 56.

—II. Pass., c. aor. 2 et pf. act., συναφίσταμαι, Ion. συναπίσταμαι, to fall off or revolt along with, τινί, Hdt. 5, 37, 104; ὁ δῆμος συναφίσταται τοῖς ὀλίγοις, Thuc. 3, 39, etc.

Συναφομοίω, ὤ, (σύν, ἀπό, μοιῶω) to make quite like, τινί, Plut. 2, 51 D, 52 E, etc.

Συναφορίζω, f. -ίω, (σύν, ἀφορίζω) to mark off together, Plut. 2, 425 B.

Συναφθόμαι: dep. c. fut. mid. -θέσομαι, Att. -θήσομαι; aor. pass. -αφθεσθῆην, Dem. 491, 10, etc., (σύν, ἄφθομαι):—to be troubled or grieved along with or together, to moura with, τινί, Hdt. 8, 142, Dem. 491, 10; ἐπὶ τινι, at a thing, Xen. Cyr. 8, 2, 2, etc.; so c. dat. rei, lb. 4, 6, 5, Dem., etc.

Συναχνύμαι, (σύν, ἄχνυμαι) as pass., to be grieved along with, Q. Sm. 2, 625.

Σύνανψις, εως, ἡ, (συνάπτω) a binding or tying together, union, τ. πρὸς τι, Plat. Theat. 195 C: τινί, Arist. Part. An. 3, 4, 32.

Συνάω, ορος, ὁ, ἡ, a consort, spouse, Lob. Paral. 216.

Συνδαίω, f. -δαίω, (σύν, δαίω) to kill with another, kill also, Soph. Aj. 361.

Συνδαίνυμαι, dep., to eat with or together.

Συνδαιτάλεις, ὁ, (σύν, δαιταλέως) a fellow-guest, Ath.

Συνδαίτις, ιδος, ἡ, fem. of sq., v. I. Orph. H. 54, 11.

Συνδαίτωρ, ορος, ὁ, a sharer of meals, companion at table, οὐδὲ τις σ., Aesch. Eum. 351: from

Συνδαίω, f. -δαίω, (σύν, δαίω, δαίνυμι) to feast along with, σ. γάμων τινί, to share a marriage feast with one, Eur. Hel. 1439.

Συνδάκνω, f. -δῆξομαι, (σύν, δάκνω) to bite together, συνδ. τὸ στόμον, of a horse, to take the bit in his teeth and run away, Xen. Eq. 6, 9.

Συνδάκνω, (σύν, δακρύω) to weep with or together, Plut. 2, 599 B:—c. acc., to lament together, Id. Lucull. 29.

Συνδάμνω, ὤ, f. -άσω, (σύν, δαμνώ), to subdue in common with or together:—poet. pass., συνδάμνυμαι, to be subdued together, Nic. Al. 173.

Συνδάνεζομαι, (σύν, δανείζω) as mid., to borrow together, to scrape together by borrowing, Plut. Eumen. 13.

Συνδάπάνω, ὤ, f. -ήσω, to spend in or upon along with.

Συνδείδω, (σύν, δείδω) to fear with or in common; used esp. in pf. with pres. signif. συνδέδομαι, συνδέομαι, App.

Συνδειπνέω, ὤ, f. -ήσω, (σύν, δειπνέω) to dine or sup with, Lat. coenari apud aliquem, συνδειπνέω τῷ λῶντι, Epich. p. 15, cf. Xen. Hell. 4, 1, 6: to dine or eat together, Xen. Cyr. 4, 5, 9, etc.; μετὰ τινω, Isae. 39, 26: οἱ συνδειπνοῦντες, the members of a picnic party, Xen. Mem. 3, 14, 2.

Συνδειπνιον, ον, τό, poet. for sq., Call. Cer. 73, Ath. 140 C.

Συνδέπνον, ον, τό, (σύν, δειπνον) a common meal or banquet, Ar. Fr. 204, Plat. Symp. 172 B, Lys. ἡ. Ath. 365 B.

Συνδείπνος, ον, (σύν, δειπνον) dining together, a companion at table, Lat. conviva, Eur. Ion 1172, Xen. C. 3, 2, 25; ξ. τινά ποιεῖσθαι, Id. An. 3, 27; ξ. τινά ἀγεσθαι, to take I. with one as an umbra, Id. Cyr. 2, 2, 2.

Συνδεκάς, f. -άσω, (σύν, δέκα) to bribe the whole together, all at once ἡλίαν, Lex. ap. Dem. 1137: cf. Aesch. 112, 25.

Συνδεκάτευω, (σύν, δεκατενέω) help in exacting the tithes or tenths II. to celebrate the feast of a tenth day together, to join in keeping v. δέκατος II. 2.

Συνδένδρος, ον, (σύν, δένδρον) overgrown with trees, thickly wooded, Polyb. 12, 4, 2, Dicaearch. p. 12 σ., the woody country, the "Bush."

Συνδέομαι, (σύν, δέομαι) dep. mid. et aor. pass., to beg along with to join in begging or asking, Parm. 136 D; σ. τινας μὴ ποιεῖν, Ep. Plat. 318 C; τί τινας, something of a person, Dem. 962, 1.

Συνδέσις, εως, ἡ, (συνδέω) binding together, δεσμός, Hi. generally, a uniting, Plat. Tim. 4.—II. (from pass.) density, solidity.

Συνδεσμεύω, (σύν, δεσμεύω) to together, bind firmly, Polyb. 3, 42.

Συνδεσμέω, =foreg.

Συνδέσμιος, ον, (σύν, δεσμός) bound or captured along with, Dio.

Συνδεσμός, ον, ὁ; heterocl. π. σύνδεσμος, Eur. Il. citand. (σύν, μό): that which binds together, a bond, ξ. τοῦ μὴ ἀσθενεῖν εἶναι τὸ δέσμημα, Thuc. 2, 75: a headband, Eur. Med. 1193; σύνδεσμα ἑμῶν the fastenings of garments, Id. Ba. 697; σ. μελέων, the sinews or sinews, Eur. Hipp. 199: good men are called τῆς πόλεως, Plat. Rep. 520 A, Polit. 310 A: ξ. τῆς πόλεως, θεῶν, the bond between the state and heaven, Id. Legg. 921 C.—2. in gery, a bigamist, Foes. Oecon. H.—3. in Grammar, a conjunction, A. Rhet. 3, 5, 2: but he also uses a loose sense for a particle, Poet. 6.—II. that which is bound together, bundle, Hdn. 4, 12.

Συνδεσμάτης, ον, ὁ, =συνδέσμος, Thuc. 6, 60, Plat. Rep. 516 C.

Συνδέτης, ον, ὁ, (συνδέω) bound together, bound hand and foot, Ath. B, Dio C.—II. act. binding together. Hence

Συνδετικός, ὅν, fit for binding together or joining, Plat. 2, 908 B, νεύρα σ., =σύνδεσμα, Galen.

Συνδετός, ὄν, (συνδέω):—bound together, bound hand and foot, Soph. 296: united with, τινί, Plat. Polit. E.—II. as subst. σύνδετον (Lob. ad. 491), τό, =σύνδεσμος, Eur. 1390. Adv. -τως.

Συνδέω, (σύν, δέω) to mix up together, Q. Sm. 4, 213.

Συνδέω, f. -δῶ, (σύν, δέω) to together, συνδέω πῶδας δεινῶν λάρου, Od. 10, 168 (so, σ. τοὺς καὶ τὰς χεῖρας, Plat. Euthyph. C); γαυλοὺς συνδέει, Hdt. 8, 97: so in Att.: to bind up a wound 13, 599:—to bind hand and foot, τε μιν ἐνδούσας Ὀλύμπιοι ἦν ἄλλοι, Il. 1, 399; cf. Hdt. 9, 5, 9, Soph. Aj. 62, Phil. 1016, and etc.:—generally, σ. φίλους φ., Eur. Phoen. 538: τὸ κοῖνον ξ. τὰς πόλεις, Plat. Legg. 875 A: ἡ καὶ λῦσις κοινωνία ἐνδεῖ, Id. 462 B; σ. καὶ συνέχεν, Id. P. 99 C.—II. to stop, hinder, Jac. lostr. Imag. p. 522.—In Il. v. ways reads ἐνδῶ.

Συνδολῶ, ὤ, intr., to become manifest together, Theophr.

Συνδολος, ον, (σύν, δῆλος) quite as or manifest, Arist. Poët. 7, 12.

Συνδημαγωγέω, ὤ, (σύν, δημαγωγία) to join in seeking popularity, Plut. mp. 2:—συνδημαγωγῆσε τῷ πᾶσι τοῖς κολλοῦς, joined with his cavity in persuading the mob, Id. ea. 5.

Συνδημιουργέω, ὤ, f. -ήσω, to create with or together, Hierocl.: from

Συνδημιουργός, ὄν, (σύν, δημιουργία) creating along with or together, a maker, νόμων, Plat. Legg. 671

Συνδιαβαίνω, (σύν, διαβαίνω) to together, cross over together, Thuc. 01, Xen. An. 7, 1, 4.

Συνδιαβάλλω, (σύν, διαβάλλω) to together; and absol., like *trajicere*, συνδ. κόλπον, to cross gulf together, Thuc. 6, 44.—II. to along with or together, Dem. 4, fin.—pass., to be so accused, c. 61, Lys. 128, 40.

Συνδιαβαπτίζομαι, v. 1. in Dem. διαβαπτ-, q. v.

Συνδιαβαστάζω, f. -άσω, to carry together.

Συνδιαβιβάζω, f. -άσω, (σύν, διαβιβάζω) to carry through or over along with or together, Plat. Legg. 892 E.

Συνδιαγινώσκω, (σύν, διαγινώσκω) to decide along with, join in deciding, σ. τινὶ δρᾶν τι, Thuc. 2, 64. Συνδιᾶγω, f. -ξω, (σύν, διᾶγω) to go along together.—συνδ. (sc. τὸν βίον), live together, Arist. Rhet. 2, 4, 12; ἡμῶς ἀνόμους συνδ., Plut. 2, C. Hence

Συνδιᾶγῃ, ἥς, ἡ, a living together.

Συνδιαδίδωμι, (σύν, διαδίδωμι) to along with or also, Galen.

Συνδιαθερμαίνω, to warm thoroughly together, Hipp.

Συνδιαθέω, f. -θεύσομαι, (σύν, διαθέω) to continue running or racing together, μετά τινος, Plat. Polit. 266 C.

Συνδιατρέφω, εὖς, ἡ, in Logic, cross section: from

Συνδιατρέω, ὤ, (σύν, διατρέω) to at the same time, Plut. 2, 425

Συνδιαιτῶμαι, f. -ήσομαι, (σύν, διαιτῶμαι) as pass., to dwell with or together, Thuc. 2, 50; μετά τινος, Plat. 18 B; etc. Hence

Συνδιαίτησις, εὖς, ἡ, a living together, intercourse, society, Plut. Aemil. 16, etc.: σ. εἰς τινα, behaviour towards one, Arr. An. 4, 7.

Συνδιαιτώμενος, οὗ, ὁ, (συνδιαιτῶμαι) one who lives with another, a companion, v. 1. Luc. Saturn. 36.—II. a arbitrator, (v. διαιτητής) Dem. 55; 902, 25.

Συνδιαιωρίζω, f. -ίσω, (σύν, διαιωρίζω) to pass all one's life with, Philo. Συνδιακαίω, (σύν, διακαίω) to burn through at the same time, Plut. 2, 1.

Συνδιακινδυνεύω, (σύν, διακινδυνεύω) to share in danger, Hdt. 7, 220; τινος, Plat. Lach. 189 B.

Συνδιακομίζω, f. -ίσω, (σύν, διακομίζω) to carry through or over together: σ. τινος, to cross over together, Polyb. 3,

Συνδιακονος, ον, ὁ, (σύν, διάκονος) a servant, Posidipp. ap. Ath. 376 E.

Συνδιακοσμέω, ὤ, f. -ήσω, (σύν, διακοσμέω) to arrange or set in order along with or at once, Plat. Legg. 712 B.

Συνδιακρίνω, (σύν, διακρίνω) to mix together, Tim. Loc. 104 E:

—pass., to be separated at once, Arist. de Xenophano 2, 29.

Συνδιάκτορος, ον, ὁ, a fellow-διάκτορος, co-mate (said of Mercury), Luc. Contempl. 1.

Συνδιακυβερνάω, ὤ, (σύν, διακυβερνάω) to guide or govern jointly, Plat. Polit. 304 A.

Συνδιαλαμβάνω, f. -λήφομαι, (σύν, διαλαμβάνω) to examine along with or together, περί τινος, Polyb. 16, 25, 1.

Συνδιαλέγομαι, (σύν, διαλέγομαι) dep. c. fut. mid., aor. pass., etc.: to converse with or together, Diod.

Συνδιάληψις, ἡ, (συνδιαλαμβάνω) joint consideration, M. Anton. 1, 10.

Συνδιαλλάγη, ἥς, ἡ, a reconciliation, Dion. H.: from

Συνδιαλλάσσω, Att. -ττω, (σύν, διαλλάσσω) to help in reconciling, ἵνα συνδιαλλάττωσιν αὐτῷ τοὺς ἄλεις πρὸς τοὺς Φαρασίου, Dem. 352, 17; cf. Plut. Lysand. 8, etc.

Συνδιαλιμνίζομαι, dep., to help to ruin, Dion. H.

Συνδιαλύω, f. -λύσω, (σύν, διαλύω) to help in putting an end to, τὰς παραχάς, Isocr. 68 C: to help in reconciling, Dem. 897, 28:—mid., to help to pay, Luc. Dem. Encom. 45.—II. in pass., to be dissipated, melt away with, ὁμοῦ τινι, Plut. 2, 823 E.

Συνδιαμάχομαι, (σύν, διαμάχομαι) dep. mid., to fight together to the end, πρὸς τι, Plat. Phileb. 66 E. [α]

Συνδιαμένω, (σύν, διαμένω) to remain and persevere with or together, Xen. Cyr. 4, 5, 53.

Συνδιαμνημονεύω, (σύν, διαμνημονεύω) to mention or bring to remembrance along with or together, Dem. 347, 3, Aeschin. 3, 25.

Συνδιανέμομαι, (σύν, διά, νέμω) as pass., to be distributed with, τινί, Plut. 2, 1082 B:—to remain with, accompany, Ib. 1024 C.

Συνδιανέω, (σύν, διανέω) to incline, turn one's self every way together, Polyb. 1, 23, 10: metaph., σ. τῇ διανοίᾳ ἐπὶ..., Id. 3, 38, 5.

Συνδιανήχομαι, (σύν, διανήχομαι) dep., to swim through together, Sotion ap. Stob.

Συνδιανοόμαι, f. -ήσομαι, (σύν, διανοόμαι) dep. pass., to deliberate along with, τινὶ περί τινος, Polyb. 2, 54, 14: σ. πὸς ἄν., Id. 31, 20, 7.

Συνδιαπεραίνω, (σύν, διαπεραίνω) to help to bring quite to an end, Plat. Gorg. 506 B.

Συνδιαπέτομαι, (σύν, διαπέτομαι) dep. mid., to fly through or over as in a flock, Plat. Theaet. 199 E.

Συνδιαπλέω, (σύν, διαπλέω) to sail through together, Luc. Bis Acc. 27.

Συνδιαπολεμέω, ὤ, (σύν, διαπολεμέω) to carry on a war along with, to stay with throughout the whole war, τινί, Thuc. 8, 13, Bekk.

Συνδιαπονέω, ὤ, (σύν, διαπονέω) to work out, finish along with, μετά τινος, Plat. Legg. 842 E, Soph. 218 B.

Συνδιαπορέω, ὤ, (σύν, διαπορέω) to start doubts or questions together, Plut. Aristid. 11; περί τινος, Id. Pomp. 75; etc.

Συνδιαπράσσω, Att. -ττω, f. -ξω, (σύν, διαπράσσω) to carry through, effect together or besides, Isocr. 48 A, Luc. D. Deor. 24, 1, etc.:—mid., to negotiate with one, ὑπὲρ τινος, Xen. An. 4, 8, 24.

Συνδιαρθρώω, ὤ, (σύν, διαρθρώω) to arrange into members or clauses together, Arist. Metaph. 1, 8, 11.

Συνδιαρκεύω, ὤ, f. -έσω, to hold out along with or together.

Συνδιαρβέω, f. -εύσομαι, (σύν,

διαρβέω) to flow through along with or together, Diod.—II. to fall asunder along with or together.

Συνδιαρρήγνυμι, to break to pieces with.

Συνδιασκοπέω, ὤ, c. fut. -σκέψομαι, etc. (σύν, διασκοπέω):—to look through, examine along with, τί τινι οἱ μετά τινος, Plat. Prot. 349 B, 361 D—so in mid., Id. Rep. 458 B.

Συνδιαστρέφω, f. -ψω, (σύν, διαστρέφω) to distort along with or together:—pass. to be twisted together with, Plut. Lysand. 17, etc.

Συνδιασώζω, (σύν, διασώζω) to help in preserving, Thuc. 5, 62; 7, 57; σ. τινὶ τὴν οὐσίαν, Dem. 840, 16: σ. καὶ τὰ ὅπλα καὶ αὐτὸν ἐμέ, to save both my arms and myself together, Plat. Symp. 220 E.

Συνδιατάλαιπωρέω, ὤ, (σύν, διατάλαιπωρέω) to endure hardship with or together, Plat. Crito 45 D.

Συνδιατάρσσω, f. -άσω, (σύν, διατάρσσω) to alarm all at once, Plu. Demetr. 28.

Συνδιατείνω, (σύν, διατείνω) to extend along with or together, Plut. 2, 63 C.

Συνδιατελέω, ὤ, (σύν, διατελέω) to remain or continue with to the end, Plat. Phaed. 91 B, Dem. 1412, fin.

Συνδιατρήω, ὤ, (σύν, διατρήω) to watch along with or together, Polyb. 2, 58, 3.

Συνδιατίθημι, (σύν, διατίθημι) to help in disposing, Plut. Lycurg. 1, Timol. 24.

Συνδιατρέπομαι, (σύν, διατρέπω) as pass., to turn away, be put to shame along with, τινί, Plut. 2, 528 E.

Συνδιατρέφω, (σύν, διατρέφω) to help in bringing up, Ael. N. A. 3, 45.

Συνδιατρίβῃ, ἥς, ἡ, a passing time together: from

Συνδιατρίβω, f. -ψω, (σύν, διατρίβω) to pass one's time or live with or together, τινί and μετά τινος, Plat. Symp. 172 C, Isocr. 20 B, etc.; esp. with a master, as, οἱ τῷ Σωκράτει συνδιατρίβοντες, the disciples of Socrates, Xen. Mem. 1, 2, 3, 4, 1, 1: also in full, σ. τὸν αἰῶνα, Cratin. Archil. 1, 5; σ. διατρίβει ἄλλῃλοις, Aeschin. 21, 1.—II. of things, to occupy one's self with, μύθοις, Isocr. 73 E. [τρί]

Συνδιαφέρω, (σύν, διαφέρω) to bear to the end along with, to help in maintaining, σ. τινὶ τὸν πόλεμον, Hdt. 1, 18; 5, 79, 99; cf. Ar. Eq. 597.—II. to help in spreading a report.

Συνδιαφεύγω, f. -ξομαι, (σύν, διαφεύγω) to escape along with or together, Dio C.

Συνδιαφθείρω, (σύν, διαφθείρω) to destroy along with or together:—pass., to perish along with, τινί, Isocr. 167 D, v. 1. Dinarch. 99, 35.

Συνδιαφορέω, = συνδιαφέρω, Longus.

Συνδιαφύλασσω, (σύν, διαφύλασσω) to help in keeping or preserving, Lycurg. 168, 16; σ. τινὶ τὴν ἀρχὴν, Polyb. 7, 3, 7.

Συνδιαχειμάζω, f. -άσω, (σύν, διαχειμάζω) to pass the winter, be in winter quarters along with or together, μετά τινος, Plut. Ages. 40, etc.

Συνδιαχειρίζω, f. -ίσω, (σύν, διαχειρίζω) to take in hand, manage together, to assist in managing, Hdt. 9, 103: also sometimes as mid.

Συνδιαχέω, f. -χέσω, (σύν, διαχέω) to dissolve a thing so as to melt into another substance, Plut. 2, 953 D.

Συνδιδάσκω, f. -ξω, to teach along with or together.

Συνδίδωμι, f. -δῶσω, (σύν, δίδωμι) to give along with or together: to contribute, *τινὶ τι*, Plut. 2, 660 B, etc.—II. to give in, abate, slacken: to waver, sink, opp. to συντείνω, Foës. Oec. Hipp.

Συνδιεκκύπτω, f. -ψω, to stoop and slip out together.

Συνδιεκπύπτω, (σύν, διεκπύπτω) to rush out through together, Plut. Pol. 19.

Συνδιέξεμι, (σύν, διέξεμι) to go through and examine along with, *τινὶ*, Xen. Mem. 4, 7, 8.

Συνδιεξίημι, to let through along with or together.

Συνδιερχομαι, dep. mid., c. aor. et pf. act.: to go through with or at the same time.

Συνδιηθέω, ὦ, (σύν, διηθέω) to strain through together:—pass., to run through a strainer, filter through, Plat. Tim. 66 E.

Συνδιημέρευναι, εως, ἡ, a passing the day together, Plut. Demetr. 32: from Συνδιημερεύω, (σύν, διημερεύω) to spend the day with, *τινὶ*, Xen. Symp. 4, 44, Arist. Rhet. 2, 4, 12.

Συνδικάζω, f. -άσω, (σύν, δικάζω) to have a share in judging, Plat. Legg. 768 B: to be assessor to a judge, Lys. 184, 11, 24.

Συνδικασία, ας, ἡ, a common lawsuit.

Συνδικαστής, οὗ, ὁ, (σύν, δικαστής) a fellow-dicast or jurymen, Ar. Vesp. 197, 215, etc.

Συνδικέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, to be a σύνδικος or advocate, to defend one accused, Aesch. Eum. 579; σ. *τινι*, to be his advocate, Plat. Legg. 937 E, Andoc. 19, 31, etc.; esp., to be one of the public advocates (σύνδικος I. 2), Dem. 503, 18, etc.; σ. *τῷ δημοσίῳ*, Aeschin. 3, 33:—Ζεύς σοι τὸδε συνδικήσῃ, Jove will be thy advocate in this matter, Eur. Med. 157.

Συνδικη, ης, ἡ=sq., and συνδικασίς.

Συνδίκη, ας, ἡ, the position of a σύνδικος, a being advocate, Plat. Legg. 938 B: also in bad sense, partiality shown by the judge to one party: from

Σύνδικος, ον, (σύν, δίκη)—helping in a court of justice, advocating one's cause, *τινὶ*: as subst., ὁ σύνδικος, in a court of justice, an advocate, esp. at Athens, the defendant's advocate, defender, opp. to συνήγορος (the prosecutor), Plat. Legg. 929 E, Dem. 689, 7, cf. Herald's Jus Att. 3, 10, 14: generally, an advocate, supporter, backer, Aesch. Eum. 761; σ. *τύμβος* Ἰολάου σ. *αὐτῷ*, Pind. O. 9, 148; *τὸν νόμον σύνδικον ἔχων*, having the law on one's side, Isocr. 387 A; σ. *ὑπέρ τινος*, Dem. 271, 22.—2. at Athens, after the 30 tyrants, οἱ σύνδικοι were judges appointed to determine on confiscations and confiscated property, Lys. 146, 12, etc.; cf. Böckh P. E. 1, 212, Att. Process. p. 110.—II. belonging to in common, σ. Ἀπόλλωνος καὶ Μουσῶν κτάνων, their joint possession, Pind. P. 1, 3; so adv. *συνδίκως*, with joint sentence, jointly, (or simply for *σὺν δίκῃ*), Aesch. Ag. 1601.

Συνδιοικέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (σύν, διοικέω) to administer, order along with or together, Isae. 64, 15, Dem. 750, 11.

Συνδιόλλυμι, (σύν, διόλλυμι) to kill along with or together, Eur. Oed. 10.

Συνδιοράω, ὦ, f. -ύνομαι, (σύν, διοράω) to see through, examine along with or together, Isocr. 80 C, Bekk.

Συνδιорβώ, ὦ, (σύν, διορβώω) to make straight, set in order, arrange along

with or together: to set a dislocated joint, Hipp.

Συνδιορίζω, f. -ίω, (σύν, διορίζω) to mark off, limit, distinguish along with or together, Strab.

Συνδισκεύω, (σύν, δισκεύω) to play at quoits with, Luc. D. Deor. 14, 2.

Συνδιψάω, ὦ, (σύν, διψάω) to thirst along with, διψῶντι, Arist. Eth. Eud. 7, 6.

Συνδιωκομένως, adv. part. pres. pass. from συνδιώκω, in haste like a pursuer, Clem. Al.

Συνδιώκω, f. -ξω, (σύν, διώκω) to hunt or chase away along with or at the same time, Thuc. 1, 135, Polyb. 1, 17, 13, etc.—II. as law-term, to prosecute along with, help in the prosecution, Lex ap. Dem. 1068, fin., Luc., etc. Hence

Συνδιώξις, ἡ, joint pursuit. [I]

Συνδιόαις=συνδιόαις, LXX.—II. to make dubious. Hence

Συνδιόασμος, οὗ, ὁ=συνδιόασμός.

Συνδοκέω, ὦ, f. -δόξω, (σύν, δοκέω) to seem to one as to another, Eur. I. T. 71; cf. Xen. Cyr. 3, 3, 34, etc.—

2. esp., to seem good to another also, ταῖτα ξυνέδοξε τοῖς ἄλλοις, Thuc. 8, 84, cf. 4, 44; εἰ σοὶ συνδοκεῖ ὅπερ καὶ ἐμοί, Plat. Prot. 340 B:—also συνδοκεῖ, impers., like Lat. placet, εἰ ξυνδοκεῖ τοῖσιν ἄλλοις ὄρνεσθαι, Ar. Av. 197; εἰ τοι δοκεῖ σῶν ταῖτα, χημὶν ξυνδοκεῖ, Id. Lys. 167; ἡ καὶ σοὶ ξυνδοκεῖ οὕτως, Plat. Prot. 331 B: etc.:—the neut. part. is also used absol. like ἔξόν, παρόν, etc., συνδοκόν ἅπασιν ὕμιν, since you all agree, Xen. Hell. 2, 3, 51; συνδόξαν τῷ πατρί, since the father approved, Xen. Cyr. 8, 5, 28, cf. 8, 1, 8.

Συνδοκιμάζω, f. -άσω, (σύν, δοκιμάζω) to test or examine along with or together, Plat. Theat. 197 B, Tim. 20 D, Isocr. 20 C.

Συνδονέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (σύν, δονέω) to move, shake along with or together, Hipp.

Συνδοξάζω, f. -άσω, (σύν, δοξάζω) to agree with in opinion, confirm, hence οἱ συνδοξαζόμενοι νόμοι, Arist. Pol.—II. to glorify, extol jointly, N. T.

Συνδόξαν, v. συνδοκέω.

Συνδορπος, ον=σύνδειπνος, Lyc. 135.

Σύνδοσις, ἡ=σύνδοδος, Hipp.

Συνδοτήρ, ἥρος, ὁ, a joint giver.

Συνδουλεία, ας, ἡ, joint slavery or service: from

Συνδουλεύω, (σύν, δουλεύω) to be a fellow-slave, *τινὶ*, with one, Eur. Hec. 204.

Σύνδουλος, ον, ὁ, ἡ, (σύν, δοῦλος) serving with, a fellow-slave, Hdt. 1, 110 (v. l. συνδούλη), 2, 134, Eur. Ion 1109, etc.

Συνδράσσω, (σύν, δράσσω) to clutch along with or together, Q. Sm. 13, 185.

Συνδράω, f. -άσω, (σύν, δράω) to do along with or together, help in doing, τοῖς ῥῶσιν καὶ ξυνδράωσι, Soph. El. 498, cf. 1025, Thuc. 6, 64; σ. *τινὶ τι*, Eur. Andr. 40: ξ. αἵμα καὶ φόνον, to help in shedding blood and doing murder, Id. Or. 406: τὸ συνδράν χρέος, the joint necessity, Id. Andr. 337.

Συνδρηστήρ, ἥρος, ὁ, Ion. for συνδραστήρ, a joint agent, assistant:—fem. συνδρηστειρα, Ar. Rh. 3, 700.

Συνδρομάς, ἀδος, pecul. fem. of συνδρόμας:—αἱ σ. πέτραι=συνπληγάδες, Eur. I. T. 422.

Συνδρομή, ης, ἡ, a tumultuous concourse of people, Cepheid. ap. Arist. Rhet. 3, 10, 7, Polyb. 1, 67, 2:—esp. in Medic., a concurrence of symptoms, Foës. Oecon. Hipp.: from

Σύνδρομος, ον, (σύν, δρόμος, τρέ-

χω):—running together, mecing, πέτραι=συνδρομάδες, συμπληγάδες Pind. P. 4, 370: ὁ σ., as subst. place where several roads meet, Strab.—2. metaph., concurring, agreeing, Time, P' at Legg. 844 E.—II. run along with, following close, σ. Ἀρτέδος, Call. Lav. Pall. 110:—hence adv., ἔχων συνδρόμους βηνήλας, Aesch. Ag. 1184; also, συνδρόμῳ πορεύεσθαι, to keep up with in running, Plat. Polit. 266 C, cf. Arist. Plan. 276.

Συνδύαζω, f. -άσω, (σύν, δύω) to join two together, to couple, pair, Ar. Eth. N. 4, 1, 30; *τι πρὸς τι*, Id. E. 6, 7, 2; esp. to wed, συνδυαζέμεν ἄρβην θηλεία καὶ θήλειαν ἄρβην, P. Legg. 840 D; cf. Valck. Diatr. p. 11. intr. in act., to join one's self to any one, pair with, *τινὶ*, Polyb. 4, 6.—III. as law-term, συνδυάζεσθαι, to be in league or compact with one; cf. συνδυασμός.

Συνδυάινω, (σύν, δύω) to do

Galen.

Συνδύας, ἀδος, ἡ, (σύνδυω) pair σ. ἄλλος, one's wedded wife, E. Alc. 473.

Συνδυασμός, οὗ, ὁ, (σύνδυαζω): joining two together, a coupling, pairing, Arist. Pol. 6, 1, 4, etc.: marriage, and generally, sexual intercourse, P. Oec. Hipp.—2. a secret understanding of a judge with either party, Lat. pactum, Casaub. Sueton. Jul. 20.

Συνδυαστικός, ὁ, ὄν, (σύνδυαζω) disposed to live in pairs, ἄνθρωπος τῇ φύσει συνδυαστικὸν μᾶλλον ἢ λιτικόν, Arist. Eth. N. 8, 12, 7; Hierocl. ap. Stob. p. 414, 41.

Συνδυαστεύω, (σύν, δυναστεύω) to rule or have chief power along with together, Nicol. Damasc. ap. Ath. B.

Σύνδυο, οἱ, αἱ, τά, (σύν, δύο) together, two and two, by pairs, I. bini, H. Hom. Ven. 74, Xen. An. 1, 2, etc.; cf. Valck. Hdt. 4, 66, 10, 224.

Συνδυστῆχέω, ὦ, to be unlucky or with or together, to be in like misfortune, Eur. Or. 1099, Isae. 56, 17: from

Συνδυστῆχης, ἐς, (σύν, δυστῆχης) sharing in misfortune.

Συνδώδεκα, οἱ, αἱ, ταί, (σύν, δωκα) every twelve, by twelves or dozens, Lat. quodeni, Eur. Tro. 1076.

Συνεαίριζω, (σύν, εαίριζω) to pass spring with, *τινὶ*, Plat. 2, 959 C: with v. l. συνναρπ.

Συνεγγίζω, f. -ίω, (σύν, ἐγγίζω) to draw near together, Polyb. 1, 2. Hence

Συνεγγισμός, οὗ, ὁ, a drawing together, Strab.

Συνεγγράφω, f. -ύω, (σύν, ἐγγράφω) to register or enter along with, adscribere, εἰς θέσιν, Plat. 2, 763.

Συνεγγινάω, ὦ, (σύν, ἐγγινάω) to join in betrothing, Plat. Cat. Min.

Συνεγγίω, (σύν, ἐγγίω) adv., together, quite near, close to, Thuc. 24; c. gen., Xen. Hell. 6, 5, 17, c. dat., Arist. Pol. 2, 11, 1, Plu. 77 C:—superl., συνέγγιστα, P. Vesp.

Συνεγείρω, (σύν, ἐγείρω) to arouse or raise up (κνήσας), P. do-Phoc. 132; to awaken together, Plut. 2, 117 C.

Συνεγκάλειω, ὦ, f. -έσω, (σύν, καλέω) to accuse along with or together, Diod.

Συνεγκλίνω, (σύν, ἐγκλίνω) to in or towards along with or together, II. in Gramm., to write as an enclitic.

Συνέδριον, ἡ=συνεδρία.

Συνεδρόμας, aor. of συντρέχω

συνεδρία, ας, ἡ,=συνεδρία, Arist. Eud. 7, 2, 13: α. μετὰ φίλων, 18, 37, 2.

συνεδρευτής, οὔ, ὁ, an assessor in council: from

συνεδρεύω, (σύνεδρος):—to sit together or along with, σ. λόγῳ, to be present at, take part in a discussion, Metaph. 1, 5, 14.—II. to sit together or meet in council, Aeschin. 66, to consult together, Polyb. 2, 26, οἱ συνεδρευόντες, the members of a council, deputies, Dem. 133, 7; 215, τὰ συνεδρευόμενα, orders in decrees of the senate, Dion. H.

συνεδρία, ας, ἡ, the state of a συνεδρία, a sitting together, e. g. of birds, which omens were drawn, ch. Pr. 492; cf. Arist. H. A. 9, 1, opp. to διεδρία.—II. a sitting in council, a council, Xen. Mem. 4, 2, 3. συνεδριάω,=συνεδρεύω, LXX.

συνεδριακός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to or met by a συνεδριον, Polyb. 31, 12.

συνεδριάομαι, poet. for συνεδρεύω, Rh. 1, 328.

συνεδριον, ον, τό, (σύνεδρος) a sitting together, sitting in council: a council, council, Hdt. 8, 56, 75, Plat., esp. of the Areopagus, Aeschin. 11: a council of war, Xen. Hell. 1, 1 etc.—also used to translate Roman senatus, Polyb. 1, 11, 1, —2. the place of session, council-chamber, session-house, Lat. curia, Hdt. 3, 9, Xen. Hell. 2, 4, 23.

σύνεδρος, ον, (σύν, ἐδρα):—sitting together or with, esp. in council, Eur. 1, 92; δίκη σ. Ζηῶν Ἀρχαίους τρέφει, Soph. O. C. 1382; σ. κύκλος, assembled council, Id. Aj. 749.—II. one who sits with others, esp. in council, a councillor, senator, Hdt. 3, 101 σύνεδροι, select commissioners, Xen. Mem. 1, 2, 22; cf. 5, 85, Eur. ap. Dem. 747, 4, Isocr. 165 A. συνεκίστι, v. συνεκίσσι.

συνειργάω, Ep. for συνειργάω, Od. 4, 36, [α]

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συνειργάω, Ep. for συνειργάω, Od. 4, 36, [α]

συνεβήλω, (σύν, ἐβήλω) to wish with together, to consent, Antipho 122, 4, Hipparch. 9, 7:—in poets usual, ἐβήλω, Soph. O. C. 1344, Eur. H. 32, Ar. Av. 851.

συνεβήλω, f. -ίσω, (σύν, ἐβήλω) to accustom, ἐπερον ἐτέρω, Plat. Rep. A; σ. τινι ποιεῖν τι, to accustom to., Dem. 169, fin., etc. In pass., come used to: aor. 1 and pf., to be used to, τινι, Thuc. 4, 34; c. inf., ἐθισθῆναι ποιεῖν, Isocr. 22 C, Xen. A. 3, 14, 6. Hence

συνεθισμός, οὔ, ὁ, a being accustomed to anything, use, custom.

συνεθιστέω, verb. adj. from συνεθισμός, must accustom one's self, Plat. 520 C.

συνειδέναι, inf. of σύννοια, q. v. συνειδής, εὐς, ἡ, a knowing with self, consciousness.—2. conscience, and Bias ap. Stob. p. 192, q.

συνείδω, inf. -ιδεῖν, aor. 2 without συνόρα being used instead, εἰδών, to see together, see in one Plat. Legg. 904 B, etc.: to per-plainly, Xen. An. 1, 5, 9, Isocr. 1, etc.: to understand, Dem. 1351, cf. also σύννοια.

συνεκάω, (σύν, ἐκάω) to com-

pare together, and so copy, mimi, Ath. 391 B.

συνεκοσι, (σύν, εἰκοσι) twenty together, every twenty, Lat. vicens; Ion. συνεκοσι, ξυνεκοσι, Od. 14, 98.

συνεῖκω, (σύν, εἰκώ) to give way, Lat. concedere, τῷ καιρῷ, Polyb. 32, 19, 3

συνεῖλαπνύζω, to feast with or together, Nonn.

συνεῖλω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (σύν, εἰλώ) to crowd together, σ. τὰ τέκνα καὶ τὰς γυναῖκας ἐς τοὺς νεωσκόους, Hdt. 3, 45; also of things, to bind firmly together, ῥάβδους, Hdt. 4, 67:—pass., to be crowded or pressed together, εἰς ἑλαττον, into less compass, Xen. Hell. 7, 2, 8. Hence

συνεῖλσις, εὐς, ἡ, a crowding together, Ael.

συνεῖληχα, pf. of συλλαγχάνω.

συνειμαρμένα, τά, (σύν, εἰμαρμένα, μεῖρομαι) that which is jointly dependent on fate, Plut. 2, 569 E, Aristid.

σύνεμι, f. -έσμαι, (σύν, εἰμί):—to be with, be joined or linked with, ἐμελλον εἶτι ξυνέσσεσθαι διζῆι, Od. 7, 270; freq. periph. for a verb, σ. ὀνειρῶν, to dream, Aesch. Pers. 177; σ. νόσφ, σ. σὺν δίκῃ for νοσεῖν, δίκαιον εἶναι, Soph. O. T. 303, El. 611; σ. κόπῳ, μερίμναις, to be acquainted with toil, cares, Ar. Plut. 321, Nub. 1404; σ. πράγμασι, to be engaged in business, Id. Ran. 957; γεωργία σ., Xen. Oec. 15, 12; ἀπορία, εὐδαιμονία, Luc. Crop. 11, Bis Acc. 3:—also, ἐμοὶ ξυνέστιν ἐλπίς, Eur. Tro. 677.—2. of persons, to have intercourse with, live with, τινι, Soph. El. 264, Eur., etc.; μετὰ τινος, Ar. Plut. 504; esp. of a woman, to live with a husband,=συνουκία, Hdt. 4, 9, Soph. El. 276, etc.; and then, merely, to have sexual intercourse, Ar. Eccl. 619, cf. συνουσία:—generally, to agree with, take part or side with, Δίκη ξυνούσα φωτί, Aesch. Theb. 671, cf. Soph. O. T. 275, etc.:—to attend, as to a pupil, Plat. Theat. 151 A, etc.; οἱ συνόντες, followers, partisans, disciples, freq. in Plat., as Apol. 25 E, Theat. 168 A; guests, Xen. Symp. 1, 15, etc.

σύνεμι, (σύν, εἰμί):—to go or come together, hence to assemble, ἐς χώρον ἐνα, Il. 4, 446; 8, 60; ἐς τῷτό, Hdt. 1, 62.—2. in hostile sense, to meet in battle, engage with, Il. 6, 120; 20, 159, Hes. Th. 686, etc.; ἐριδι ξυνιόντες, Il. 20, 66, Hes. Th. 705: also of states, to engage in war, Thuc. 2, 8.—3. in peaceable sense, to come together, meet to advise or debate, Thuc. 2, 15, Lycurg. 165, 32, etc.; of conspirators, συν. ἐπὶ καταλύσει τοῦ δήμου, Dem. 745, 15, cf. Dinarch. 102, 15:—also of festive meetings, ξυνίεναι ξυνόδους, Plat. Symp. 197 D.—4. of sexual intercourse, Lat. coire, Arist. H. A. 5, 2, 2.—5. to come together, to come in, of money, χρήματα συνιόντα, Hdt. 1, 64; 4, 1.—Hom. in Il. has Att. form ξυνιόντες, ξυνισαν, etc., metri grat.

συνεῖπον, inf. -ειπεῖν, aor. of σύμ-φηνι:—to speak with any one, confirm what another says, Isocr. 399, fin.; to agree with, τινι, Xen. Cyr. 4, 2, 46, etc.; opp. to ἀντεπεῖν, Lys. 123, 12: to advocate his cause; and, generally, to help, further, σ. ταῖς ἐπιθυμίαις τινός, Isocr. 412 B.—2. to tell along with one, help one to tell, Eur. Hipp. 557.—3. in mid., συνεπισθαι, to agree upon, settle, Dion. H. 5, 51.—Cf. συνερῶ.

συνειργάω,=συνειργάω, Ep. συνεργάω, Il. 14, 36. [α]

συνειργάνωμι and -νύω,=sq.

συνειργάω, Ep. -εέργω, as in Od. Ion. -εργω: f. -ξω, (σύν, εἰργω). T shut in or enclose together, Od. 9, 427; to shut up, Soph. Aj. 593:—to bind or tie together, Od. 12, 424; 14, 72: generally, to join together, unite, esp. in wedlock, Plat. Rep. 461 B, cf. Wyttenb. Plat. 2, 138 B.

συνειρηκα, pf. of σύμφημι.

συνειρμός, οὔ, ὁ, a tying or joining together, connexion, dependence, Dem. Phal. 1: from

συνείρω, (σύν, εἰρω) to string together, join one after another, Ar. Av. 1079; generally, to connect together, Plat. Crat. 425 B, Legg. 654 A: to add besides, Lat. continuare, τὸν λόγον, Id. Polit. 267 A: esp., σ. λόγους ἀπνευστί, string words together, Dem. 328, 12, Arist. Eth. N. 7, 3, 8, cf. Polyb. 10, 47, 9: hence,—II. seemingly intr., to speak on, continue the subject, Arist. Metaph. 13, 3, 10, Gen. An. 1, 2, 1, Luc. Prom. 5: and then, more generally, to continue, c. part., συνεῖρον ἀπύοντες, i. e. they went off without pausing, Xen. Cyr. 7, 5, 6; σ. κινούμενος, to continue moving, Arist. Phys. Ausc. 8, 8, 5:—absol., to continue, be continuous or connected, Id. Meteor. 2, 5, 17, etc.

συνειράγω, f. -ξω, (σύν, εἰράγω) to bring in with or together, στρατὴν, Hdt. 5, 75; τὰ ἐπιτήδεα, Xen. Cyr. 3, 2, 24. [α] Hence

συνειρακτός, ον, introduced along with or together: ἡ σ. in Eccl., a priest's housekeeper, Lat. subintroduc-ta.

συνειρβαῖνω, (σύν, εἰρβαῖνω) to get into or embark in together with, τινι πλοῖον, Aesch. Theb. 602, cf. Eur. Med. 477; εἰς τὸ πλοῖον, Antipho 139, 7.

συνειρβάλλω, (σύν, εἰρβάλλω) to throw into with or together.—II. usu. intr., to make an inroad into a country together, join in an inroad, ἐς Ἀθήνας, Hdt. 9, 17, cf. Thuc. 4, 94: with an other, τινι or μετὰ τινος, Xen. Cyr. 7, 1, 30, Hell. 6, 5, 22. Hence

συνειρβολή, ἡς, ἡ, a joint invasion, inroad or attack.

συνειρδύνω,=sq.

συνειρδύνω, (σύν, εἰρδύνω) to slip into with or together, Arist. Mirab.

συνειρεῖμι, (εἰμι) to go into with or together.

συνειρεῖσθαι, (σύν, εἰρεῖσθαι) to join in driving into.—II. intr., to go, ride into along with, Plut. Artax. 13, etc.

συνειέρχομαι, (σύν, εἰέρχομαι) dep. mid., c. aor. et pf. act., to enter along with or together, δόμους, Eur. Hel. 327; εἰς τεῖχος, Thuc. 4, 57: οἰκάδε, Andoc. 31, 15; etc.

συνειεργάω, ὦ, to furnish with besides, to assist, Att. 367 B.

συνειρηγέομαι, (σύν, εἰρηγέομαι) dep. mid., to introduce along with or together, λόγους, Plut. 2, 795 B.

συνειρβλάω, Ion. -φλάω, to break along with or together, Hipp.

συνειρθάρσκω, to leap into along with or together.

συνεικατοικέω, ὦ, to dwell with in a place, Hipp.

συνεικομίζω, to carry into along with or together.

συνεικρίνω, (σύν, εἰκρίνω) as pass., to be introduced (as into the body, cf. ἐκρίνω) with or together, Plut. 2, 902 A.

συνεισομαι, fut. without any pres-in use, cf. sub σύννοια.

συνειπέμω, f. -ψω, (σύν, εἰπέμω) to send into along with, Ael. V. H. 12, 43.

Συνεισπηδάω, ὦ, (σύν, εἰσπηδάω) to leap into with or together, Opp.

Συνεισπίπτω, (σύν, εἰσπίπτω) to fall or be thrown into along with or together, εἰς τὴν θάλατταν, Xen. An. 5, 7, 25.—II. to rush in along with or together, esp. of soldiers pursuing the besieged to their own gates and getting in with them, σ. ἐς τὸ τεῖχος, Hdt. 3, 55, cf. 9, 102; τινί, with one, Thuc. 6, 100; σ. μετὰ τινος, Ar. Eccl. 1095; σ. εἰσω τὸν πυλῶν σύν τινι, Xen. An. 7, 1, 18; κατὰ τὰς πόλεις, Id. Hell. 4, 7, 6.

Συνεισπλέω, (σύν, εἰσπλέω) to sail into together, εἰς λιμένα, Xen. Hell. 1, 6, 16.

Συνεισποιέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (σύν, εἰσποιέω) to bring into along with or together: esp., to draw into one's own party, τινά, Plut. 2, 482 E, 484 D.

Συνεισπορεύομαι, as pass. c. fut. mid., to go into along with or together, Dion. H.

Συνεισπράσσω, Att. -ττω, f. -ξω, (σύν, εἰσπράσσω): to help one (τινί) in exacting money from another (τινά), Dem. 1205, 9.

Συνεισρέω, (σύν, εἰσρέω) to flow into together, to steal in together, Ael. N. A. 1, 2.

Συνειστρέχω, (σύν, εἰστρέχω) to run into along with or together, App.

Συνεισφέρω, (σύν, εἰσφέρω) to join in paying the war-tax, (εἰσφορά) Xen. Hell. 2, 1, 5. Hence

Συνεισφορά, ἄς, ἡ, a joint contribution, esp. to the war-tax, Dion. H.

Συνεισφλάω, Ion. for -θλάω, q. v.

Συνεισφορέω=συνεισφέρω.

Συνεισφόρεω, f. -ήσομαι, to let into along with or together.

Συνεκβαίνω, (σύν, εκβαίνω) to go out with or together, εἰς τὸ ὄρος, Xen. An. 4, 3, 22.

Συνεκβάλλω, (σύν, εκβάλλω) to cast out along with, τινί τι, Hdt. 3, 108; to assist in casting out or expelling, Xen. Hell. 3, 2, 13, etc.

Συνεκβιβάζω, f. -άσω, (σύν, εκβιβάζω) to help in bringing out, τὰς ἄμαζας ἐκ τοῦ πηλοῦ, Xen. An. 1, 5, 5.

Συνεκβοάω, ὦ, to shout out with or together, Hipp.

Συνεκβοήθω, ὦ, to join in going out to aid one, Diod.

Συνεκβράσσω, (σύν, εκβράσσω) to throw out together, as boiling water does scum: hence of the sea, to throw on shore along with, στρατηλάτην ναύταις, Lyc. 895:—in pass. to be ejected, cast out, LXX.

Συνεκδέχομαι, f. -ξομαι, (σύν, εκδέχομαι) dep. mid., to join in receiving, entertaining kindly, Plut. 2, 662 B.

Συνεκδημέω, ὦ, (σύν, εκδημέω) to be abroad with or together, Plut. Cat. Min. 5.

Συνεκδημία, ἄς, ἡ, a being or going abroad together: from

Συνέκδημος, ον, (σύν, εκδημος) a fellow-traveller, Plut. Otho 5, etc.

Συνεκδόμω, (σύν, εκδόμω) to give out together: esp., to help a poor man in portioning out his daughter (cf. εκδόμω I. 2.), σ. τινί τὴν θυγατέρα, Lys. 157, 18, Dem. 316, 4. [I]

Συνεκδοχή, ἡς, ἡ, (συνεκδοχομαι):—strictly, an understanding one thing with another: hence usu. in rhetoric, an indirect kind of expression, esp. when the whole is put for a part, or vice versa, Quint. Inst. 8, 6, 19. Hence

Συνεκδοχικός, ἡ, ὄν, making use of συνεκδοχή. Adv. -κῶς, in the way of συνεκδοχή, Diod.

Συνεκδρομή, ἡς, ἡ, a general running out, esp. for a sally.

Συνεκδύω, (σύν, εκδύω) to put off, strip off together:—Mid., to strip one's self off, put off together, ἅμα κιθῶνι εκδιδόμενῳ συνεκδύεται καὶ τὴν αἰδῶ γυνή, Hdt. 1, 8.—II. pass., c. aor. 2, et pl. act., to go out together, Polyae. 2, 31, 2.

Συνεκθειάζω, (σύν, εκθειάζω) to join in placing among the gods, Plut.

Συνεκθερμαίνω, (σύν, εκθερμαίνω) to heat together, Plut. Pomp. 8.

Συνεκθλύνω, (σύν, εκθλύνω) to help to make womanish, Ath. 687 A.

Συνεκθλίβω, (σύν, εκθλίβω) to squeeze out together, Arist. Probl. 4, 2, 1. [I]

Συνεκθνήσκω, (σύν, εκθνήσκω) to die along with or together, σ. τῷ πωματι, i. e. to drink till wine and drinker fail together, Eur. Cycl. 571.

Συνεκκαίδεκα, (σύν, εκκαίδεκα) sixteen together, by sixteens, Dem. 260, fin.

Συνεκκαίω, f. -καύσω, (σύν, εκκαίω) to set on fire with or together, Ael. V. H. 13, 1: metaph. to help to inflame, τινά, Polyb. 3, 14, 3.

Συνεκκαλέω, ὦ, f. -έσω, (σύν, εκκαλέω) to join in calling out:—to entice out or excite together, τινά πρὸς τι, Polyb. 18, 2, 11.

Συνέκειμαι, (σύν, εκκειμαι) as Pass., to be exposed along with a child, Heliod. 2, 31.

Συνεκκεντέω, ὦ, (σύν, εκκεντέω) to pierce, stab at once, LXX., nisi legend. συγκ-.

Συνεκκλέπτω, (σύν, εκκλέπτω) to help to steal away, Eur. Tro. 1018, Hel. 1370; σ. γάμους, to help in evading or frustrating a marriage, Id. El. 364.

Συνεκκλησιάζω, (σύν, εκκλησιάζω) to frequent the εκκλησία together, Plut. Sol. 18.

Συνεκκλίνω, (σύν, εκκλίνω) to bend aside together, Diod. [I]

Συνεκκλύζω, (σύν, εκκλύζω) to wash out along with or together, Arist. Gen. An. 1, 19, 20.

Συνεκκολλυμβάω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (σύν, εκκολλυμβάω) to swim out from together, Galen.

Συνεκκομίζω, (σύν, εκκομίζω) to help in carrying out a thing, help in achieving, Eur. Hipp. 465: σ. τινί κακά, πόνους, to help one in bearing them, Id. Or. 685, El. 73; cf. συνεκφέρω.

Συνεκκόπτω, (σύν, εκκόπτω) to help to cut out, cut away, Xen. An. 4, 8, 8.

Συνεκκρίνω, (σύν, εκκρίνω) to help to secrete, Arist. Gen. An. 2, 4, 5. [I]

Συνεκκλάεω, ὦ, to utter along with or together.

Συνεκλάμπω, (σύν, εκλάμπω) to shine forth together, Plut.

Συνεκλαίνω, (σύν, εκλαίνω) to smooth off along with or together, Diosc.

Συνεκλέγω, (σύν, εκλέγω) to pick out along with or together:—mid., to contract an illness, Luc. Epist. Saturn. 28.

Συνεκλείω, ὦ,=συνεκλαίνω.

Συνεκλείπω, (σύν, εκλείπω) to vanish along with or together, Plut. 2, 777 A; etc.: Νούμα συνεκλείπει ἐν εἰρήνῃ τὴν Ῥώμην εἶναι, Id. Lycurg. et Num. 4.

Συνεκλεκτός, ἡ, ὄν, (συνεκλέγω) chosen along with or together, N. T.

Συνεκλύω, (σύν, εκλύω) to dissolve with or together: συνεκλύεσθαι τὴν ψυχὴν τῷ σώματι, Plut. 2, 596 A; πάντα συνεκλύεται, Anth. P. 6, 56.

Συνεκμάχω, ὦ, (σύν, εκ, μάχομαι) to march out to fight together, Ar. Lys. 1154.

Συνεκμοχλεύω, (σύν, εκμοχλεύω) join in forcing with a lever, Ar. Lys. 4.

Συνεκνήχομαι, Dep. mid., to swim out along with.

Συνεκπέμω, (σύν, εκπέμω) send out or forth together, Plat. Ti. 91 A; to conduct or take out together, Xen. Hell. 7, 2, 18.

Συνεκπεπαίνω, (σύν, εκπεπαίνω) to help to ripen, Plut. 2, 700 F.

Συνεκπέπω, later form for συνεπέσω.

Συνεκπεράω, ὦ, f. -άσω Ion. -ήσω (σύν, εκπεράω) to run to the end along with or together, μετὰ τινος, Xen. Cyn. 4, 5.

Συνεκπέσσω, Att. -ττω, f. -πέτω (σύν, εκπέσσω):—to help in getting rid of by digestion, Plut. 2, 648 F: pass. Arist. Probl. 2, 21, 1, Plut. 647 D.—II. metaph., to boil down and so, to make mild, mellow together, Plut. 2, 676 B.

Συνεκπηδάω, ὦ, (σύν, εκπηδάω) spring out along with or together, Philostr.

Συνεκπιέζω, f. -έσω, (σύν, εκπιέζω) to press out together, Geop.: from Συνεκπιεστός, verb. adj., one much pressed out together.

Συνεκπικραίνω, (σύν, εκπικραίνω) to make angry along with or together, Plut.

Συνεκπίπτω, (σύν, εκπίπτω) to make hot together, Arist. Meteor. 1, 9.

Συνεκπίνω, (σύν, εκπίνω) to drink out or off along with or together, τινί, Xen. An. 7, 3, 32. [I]

Συνεκπίπτω, (σύν, εκπίπτω) to come forth along with or together, μετὰ τινος, Plat. Theat. 156 B.—II. esp. of the voting tablets coming out of the urn in which they were collected

to come out in unison or agreement; and so, generally, of the votes, to turn out to agree, happen to agree, αὐ γινώσκον συνεκπίπτουσιν, Hdt. 1, 206; 8, 49 so, οἱ πολλοὶ συνεκπίπτουσιν, Hdt. 1, 123:—c. dat., to come out equal to another, run a dead heat with him ἀγανίζομενος στάδιον συνεκπίπτει τῷ πρώτῳ, Hdt. 5, 22, cf. Plut. 2, 1045 D.—III. to fall out, to be thrown out

fail together, ἐν τινί, Demad. 179, 25 but Bekker would eject the ἐν—to be torn out together, ἐκ τῶν βύζων, Plat. Tim. 84 B. [I]

Συνεκπλέω, Ion. -πλώω, (σύν, εκπλέω) to sail out along with, τινί, Hdt. 1, 5, Thuc. 4, 3, Lys. 132, 7, etc.

Συνεκπληρόω, ὦ, (σύν, εκπληρόω) to fill quite up, fill up the measure of a thing, τὸ ἐλλειπές, Polyb. 16, 28, 2 to complete, Id. 14, 4, 3: to indulge in the full, Id. 3, 78, 5.

Συνεκπλήσσω, Att. -ττω, (σύν, εκπλήσσω) to strike with fear together, Plut. 2, 41 C.

Συνεκπνέω, f. -πνεύσω, (σύν, εκπνέω) to breathe out, i. e. breathe one's last along with another, τινί, Eur. I. T. 684.

Συνεκποιέομαι, (σύν, εκποιέω) to be sufficiently supplied by, to be content with, τινί, Polyb. 6, 49, 7; cf. εκποιέω IV.

Συνεκπολεμέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (σύν, εκπολεμέω) to vanquish along with or together, Diod.

Συνεκπολεμέομαι, (σύν, εκπολεμέω) as pass., to become hostile together, πρὸς ἀλλήλους, Plut. 2, 380 B.

Συνεκπορεύω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (σύν, εκπορεύω) to help in working out a thing, help in achieving or effecting, τι, Eur. I. T. 1063 Hel. 1406: σ. μόχθον τινί, suffer in the εὐά with him, Eur. Andromed.

4. — to assist to the utmost, Eur. *h* 740; cf. Plut. 2, 807 C, etc.

συνεπνοητέον, verb. adj., *one must p in working out*.

συνεππορεύομαι, (σύν, ἐκπορεύω) pass. c. fut. mid., *to go or travel out along with or together*, LXX.

συνεπτορίζω, (σύν, ἐκπτορίζω) *to p in discovering and procuring*, Xen. 1, 5, 8, 25, Plut. 2, 73 E.

συνεπτοστέον, or -έα, verb. adj., *of συνεπνέω, one must drink out or off*, Plut. 1055.

συνεπτοστέω, Att. -ττω, Ion. -πρήσσω; f. -ξω (σύν, ἐκπράσσω) :—*to ex- money with or together*.—Mid., *to a person (τινί) in taking vengeance a thing (τι), to assist him in aveng-* Hdt. 7, 169; cf. συμπράσσομαι.

συνεπυρόω, ὤ, (σύν, ἐκπυρόω) *to a together*, Plat. Tim. 65 E.

συνεπρέω, (σύν, ἐκπρέω) *to flow or out along with or together*, Clem.

συνεπρόβω, ὤ, *to gulp down along with or together*.

συνεπστράτεύω, (σύν, ἐκστρά-) *to march out along with or to- ter*, Joseph.

συνεπσώζω, (σύν, ἐκσώζω) *to help drawing out of danger and delivering*, Th. O. C. 566, Antipho 140, 28.

συνεπταπείνω, ὤ, (σύν, ἐκταπει-) *to humble greatly along with or to- ter*; *σ. ἐάντων*, to condescend greatly, t.

συνεπτάρασσω, Att. -ττω, *to disturb with or together*.

συνεπτάσσω, Att. -ττω, (σύν, ἐκ-) *to arrange in line or battle order with others*, Xen. Cyr. 6, 3, 18.

συνεπτείνω, (σύν, ἐκτείνω) *to ch out along with or together*, Philo.

intr., *to extend along with or to- al*, Plut. 2, 901 B; (al. pass.)

συνεπτέλω, ὤ, f. -έσω, (σύν, ἐκτε-) *to help in completing*, Theophr.

συνεπτεῖνω, (σύν, ἐκτεῖνω) *to cut exterminate together*, Plut. 2, 159 C.

συνεπτεόν, verb. adj., *from συνεχέω, must keep with one or together*, Xen. 7, 5, 70.

συνεπτιθῆμι, (σύν, ἐκτιθῆμι) *to se, put on shore, along with or ther*, Plut. 2, 27 C.

συνεπτιθνήσκειν, (σύν, ἐκ, τιθη-) dep., *to assist in fostering*, Plut. 32 C.

συνεπτικός, ἦ, ὄν, (συνέχω) *fit for ing together or maintaining*, ἀλτία ὦν δλων, Arist. Mund. 6, 1; *σ. σωφροσύνης*, Phintys ap. Stob. p. 26 :—also pass., *lasting, enduring*, Theophr.—II. Adv. -κώς, *summa-*

συνεπτικός, (σύν, ἐκτίκτω) *to forth along with or together*, *σ. ἡν, to produce young ones and food together*, as oviparous ani- do, Arist. Pol. 1, 8, 10, Gen. 3, 2, 9.

συνεπτινύω, = *συνεκτινύω*, Plut. Jul. 13.

συνεκτινω, f. -τίσω [τ], (σύν, ἐκτί-) *to pay along with or together*, *to in paying*, Plat. Legg. 855 B, 1254, 27.

συνεκτοκίζω, (σύν, ἐκτοκίζω) *to to produce together*, LXX.

συνεκτραχίζομαι, (σύν, ἐκτρα-) *to be run away with horse or as if by a horse*, Plut. 2, 0.

συνεκτραχύνω, (σύν, ἐκτραχύνω) *to take quite savage along with or ther* :—pass., *to become so*, Put. 16.

συνεκτρέφω, f. -θρέψω, (σύν, ἐκ-) *to rear up along with or together, τοῖς παιδάς*, Plat. Menex. 249 A; *μετά τιος*, Id. Symp. 209 C :—pass., *to grow up with, συνεκτραφεῖς ἐμοί*, Eur. I. T. 709, cf. Andoc. 7, 29.

συνεκτρέχω, (σύν, ἐκτρέχω) *to run out along with or together, to rally out together*, Xen. Hell. 4, 3, 17, Ages. 2, 11.—II. *to turn out well, to prosper*, speed, Polyb. 12, 13, 5, cf. 10, 40, 6.

—III. *to be equal to, correspond in size, quantity, opinion, etc.*, c. dat. Schaff. Dion. Comp. p. 425.

συνεκτρίβω, f. -ψω, (σύν, ἐκτρίβω) *to destroy utterly with or together*, LXX.

συνεκτροφος, ὄν, (συνεκτρέφω) *reared up together*, LXX.

συνεκφαίνω, (σύν, ἐκφαίνω) *to show or signify together, τινί τι*, Plut. 2, 33 D.

συνεκφέρω, (σύν, ἐκφέρω) *to bear or carry out together, esp. to burial* : hence *to attend a funeral*, Thuc. 2, 34 :—*to vomit forth, disgorge together*, Plut. 2, 453 D.—II. *to bear to the end along with, τινί τι*, Eur. Dictys 7.—III. *to utter, express with or together*; metaph., of an artist, *σ. τῇ μορῇ τῇ ὡρετῇ*, Plut. 2, 335 B; cf. 25 C.—IV. pass., *to go out from with or together*.

συνεκφεύγω, (σύν, ἐκφεύγω) *to escape with*, Philostr. Imagg. 2, 2.

συνεκφλεγμαινω, (σύν, ἐκφλεγμαι-) *to become inflamed together*, Theophr. Fr. 7, 12.

συνεκφορά, ἄς, ἦ, (συνεκφέρω) *a carrying out together, esp. to burial*.—II. *an uttering together*, Dion. H.

συνεκφορέω, ὤ, = *συνεκφέρω*, Heliod.

συνεκφύω, (σύν, ἐκφύω) *to produce along with or together*, Philostr.

συνεκφωνέω, ὤ, (σύν, ἐκφωνέω) *to call out, utter along with or together*. Hence

συνεκφωνήσις, εως, ἦ, *an uttering together*, Clem. Al. :—hence, = *συνή- σις* 2.

συνεκφωτίζω, (σύν, ἐκφωτίζω) *to lighten quite up, or mutually*, Plut. 2, 596 A.

συνεκχέω, (σύν, ἐκχέω) *to pour out together* :—pass., *to stream out together*, metaph. of men, Polyb. 9, 9, 7, cf. 11, 14, 7.

συνεκχύνω, ὤ, *to help in emptying* : as medic. term, *to assist nature in emptying the vessels of the body*, Hipp.; v. Foës. Oecon.

συνελαττόω, ὤ, *to lessen or diminish along with*, Ach. Tat.

συνελαύνω : f. -ελάσω [ᾶ], Ep. -ελάσσω, etc., (σύν, ἐλαύνω). *To drive together*, Il. 11, 677, Xen. Cyr. 1, 14, 14 : *σ. δόντας ἑλ.*, *to gnash the teeth together*, Od. 18, 98 : *to hammer together*, Plut. 2, 567 E :—pass., *to be driven or forced together*, Polyb. 4, 48, 2, etc.—II. esp., *to set together, set one against the other, like συνέμι, συμβάλλω*, Lat. committere, θεοῖς ἐριδι ξ., Il. 20, 134; 21, 394 : *to make to fight with each other*, Od. 18, 39 : also intr., *ἐριδι ξ.*, *to meet in quarrel*, Il. 22, 129.—Hom. usu. has Att. form *συνέλε*, but always metri grat. : he only uses pres., and Ep. aor. *συνελάσσαμεν*, *συνελάσσει*, etc.

συνελέγχω, *to convince together*.

συνελεῖν, inf., and *σύνελεν*, Ep. 3 sing. aor. 2 of *συναίρεω*.

συνελευθερώω, ὤ, (σύν, ἐλευθερώω) *to join in freeing from, τινά τιος*, Hdt. 5, 46 : absol., *to join in freeing, τὴν Ἑλλάδα*, Id. 7, 51, 157, Thuc. 2, 72, etc.

συνέλευσις, ἦ, *a coming together meeting, intercourse*.

συνελεύσομαι, fut. of *συνέρχομαι*. Hence

συνελευστικός, ἦ, ὄν, *disposed for intercourse or society*, Plut.

συνέλιξις, ἦ, *a rolling together, com bining* : from

συνελίσσω, Att. -ιτω, (σύν, ἐλίσ-) *to roll together*, Arist. H. A. 2, 11, 2.

συνελευστέον, *one must draw to- gether*, Xen. Ages. 9, 4 : verb. adj. from

συνέλλω, f. -ξω : aor. -εἰλῦσα (cf. ἔλκω) :—*to draw together or to a point*, Plat. Symp. 190 E : *σ. ἐάντοις*, *to draw together or into union*, opp. *τ. ἐλκεσθαι ἐς τὸ ἐναντία*, Id. Theaet. 181 A.—2. *to draw up, contract, θρῆλαι λ' εἰς ἐαυτὸν ἐννελέκτας*, Ar. Nub. 585.—II. *to draw out along with, to help to draw out*, Ar. Pac. 417, Xen. Ages. 2, 15.

συνελῶν, part. aor. 2 of *συναίρεω* Od.

συνεμβαίνω, (σύν, ἐμβαίνω) *to ge in along with or together*, *σ. τινί εἰς τι*, *to embark with one in any undertaking*, Schweigh. Polyb. 29, 3, 8, cf. 1, 20, 7.

συνεμβάλλω, (σύν, ἐμβάλλω) *to throw in along with, help in putting in*, Ar. Lys. 246.—II. intr., *to fall in or upon, join in attacking*, Xen. Hell. 7, 4, 22; *σ. εἰς τὴν Ἀττικὴν*, *to make a joint inroad*, Dem. 299, 10. Hence

συνεμβολή, ἥς, ἦ, *a throwing or putting in together*, *σ. κώπης*, *the regular dip of all the oars together*, to the sound of the κέλευσμα, Aesch. Pers. 396 :—and *συνεμβολαῖς* should be read in Id. Ag. 984, though the passage is corrupt.

συνέμεν, for *συνεῖναι*, inf. aor. 2 of *συνίημι*, Pind.

συνεμπάσσω, *to strew in or upon along with or together*.

συνεμπιπρήμι, (σύν, ἐμπιπρήμι) *to burn along with or together*, Eur. Rhes. 489.

συνεμπίπτω, (σύν, ἐμπίπτω) *to fall in or upon together* :—*to come on or happen together*, Hipp. Demetr. 34, etc.

συνεμπλέκω, (σύν, ἐμπλέκω) *to twine or plait in together*, Plut. 2, 71 F.

συνεμπνέω, (σύν, ἐμπνέω) *to blow in along with or together*, Longin.

συνεμπορος, ὄν, (σύν, ἐμπορος) *travelling with* : *ὁ σ.*, as subst., *a fellow-traveller, a companion, attendant*, Aesch. Co. 208, Soph. Tr. 318, Phil. 542; opp. *το ἡγεμῶν* (a guide), Plat. Phaed. 108 B; *συνεμπόρους ἐμοί*, Eur. Bacch. 57; *λύπη δ' ἄμισθος ἐστὶ σοι σνέμπορος*, Aesch. Co. 733 :—*σ. χορείας*, *partner in*, Ar. Ran. 396; v. Valck. Callim. Fr. 67, 3.

συνεμπρῆσαι, aor. 1 inf. of *συνεμπιπρήμι*.

συνεμπτῶσις, ἦ, (συνεμπίπτω) *a happening together*.

συνεμφάνω, (σύν, ἐμφαίνω) *to point out, indicate together*, Theophr., Ath. 663 C :—pass., *to appear together or besides*, Id. Hence

συνέμφασις, εως, ἦ, *a pointing to, indicating together* : *σ. τινός*, *secondary allusion to a thing*, Ath. 325 B.

συνεμφέρω, (σύν, ἐμφέρω) *to bring in with, or perhaps merely strengthened for συμφέρω*, in an obscure passage of M. Anton. 3, 4; v. Gataker.

συνενατίον, (σύν, ἐναντίον) adv. *just over against, right opposite*, Opp.

συνενδεῖννυμι, *to give notice of along with*.

Συνενδίδωμι, (σύν, ἐνδίδωμι) to give
m, abate, Diod. Hence

Συνένδοσις, εως, ἥ, a giving in, giv-
ing way, Plut. 2, 680 A.

Συνενδύω, (σύν, ἐνδύω) to put in
along with or together, Arr.

Συνενεύομαι, as pass., Ep. for
συμβέρομαι, to be carried so as to meet,
hence to strike or dash against, τῷ δὲ
συνενέκεται, Hes. Sc. 440: prob.
the only example of this form of the
pres.

Συνενηθουσιάζω, (σύν, ἐνηθουσιάζω)
to share in inspiration or enthusiasm,
Diod.

Συνενηθουσιάζω, ὦ, = foreg., Polyb.
38, 4, 7, Plut., etc.

Συνενοόω, ὦ, to have in one's mind
along with or together.

Συνενόω, ὦ, to unite in one, dub. 1,
Polyb. 2, 14, 1.

Συνεντάσσειν, εως, ἥ, (σύν, ἐντείνω)
tension, pressure together, Plut. 2, 589
A, 901 D.

Συνεντάσσω, to arrange with, bring
into line with.

Συνεξαίγω, f. -ξω, (σύν, ἐξάγω)
to lead out, carry away along with or to-
gether, Plat. Theat. 157 D, Plut., etc.

Συνεξαίθερόω, ὦ, (αἰθήρ) to change
into air with.

Συνεξαίθριόω, f. -άσω, (σύν, ἐξ-
αίθριόω) to put into the open air along
with or together, Diosc.

Συνεξαίρω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (σύν, ἐξαι-
ρέω) to take out along with or together:
to help in removing, τὸ θηρίον ἐκ τῆς
χώρας, Hdt. 1, 36: τὸν ἐχθρόν σ. δό-
μαν, Eur. Ion 1044:—to help in tak-
ing, σ. τινι πόλιν, Xen. Hell. 7, 4,
12: μετὰ τινος, Aeschin. 32, 28; so,
σ. Φύργας, Eur. Tro. 24:—to help in
rescuing, Polyb. 5, 11, 5:—mid., συνε-
ξαίρεισθαι τὴν τινός, to take away from
one, Xen. Cyn. 5, 28.

Συνεξαίρω, (σύν, ἐξαίρω) to elevate
or excite along with, Jac. Philostr.
Imag. p. 321, cf. p. 219.—II. intr. to
go out along with, of colonies, Polyb.
12, 5, 8;—but, συνεξηρκός, Id. 3, 68,
8, is now altered.

Συνεξακολουθεῖν, ὦ, (σύν, ἐξακολου-
θεῖν) to follow constantly, to attend en-
tirely where, συνεξακολουθεῖ τινι ὕειδος,
Polyb. 2, 7, 3, cf. 58, 11: to fall to
one's lot, Id. 3, 63, 11, etc.: to be habit-
ual to, συνεξακολουθεῖ οἱ ἀσέληγεια,
Id. 37, 2, 4: τὰ συνεξακολουθοῦντα
τοῖσι, the consequences, Id. 3, 109,
9:—of events, to turn out in accordance
with, τινί, Id. 18, 15, 12.

Συνεξακοντίζω, to throw for, dari
along with or together.

Συνεξακούω, f. -ούσμαι, (σύν, ἐξ-
ακούω) to hear all of a thing at the
same time or together, Soph. Tr. 372,
Plut. 2, 720 D.

Συνεξαλείφω, (σύν, ἐξαλείφω) to
wipe out together, Plut. Cat. Min. 17.

Συνεξάλλομαι, dep. mid., to leap
out along with or together.

Συνεξαμαρτάνω, (σύν, ἐξαμαρτά-
νω) to err along with, have part in a
fault, Antipho 138, 18, Thuc. 3, 43,
Lys., etc.; σ. τοῖς ἀσεβήμασιν τινος,
Polyb. 5, 11, 1.

Συνεξαμιλλάομαι, (σύν, ἐξαμιλλά-
ομαι) dep. c. fut. mid. et aor. pass.,
to begin a contest with or together, labour
equally with, Plut.

Συνεξαναλίσσω, (σύν, ἐξαναλίσσω)
to consume along with or together, Dion.
H.

Συνεξαναπληρόω, ὦ, (σύν, ἐξαν-
απληρόω) to fill up again with or togeth-
er Hipp.

Συνεξανθέω, ὦ, (σύν, ἐξανθῶ) to
blossom together, Plut. 2, 434 B

Συνεξανίστημι, (σύν, ἐξανίστημι)
to make to stand up together:—to stir up
or excite together, Plut. 2, 44 C.—II.
pass., c. aor. 2 et pf. act., to rise and
come forth with, v. 1. Xen. Cyr. 8, 4,
27; to rise up at the same time, Plut.
Ages. 12, etc.—2. to rise in rebellion,
rebel, revolt, riot along with or together,
Polyb. 16, 9, 4.

Συνεξαντλέω, ὦ, to exhaust, endure
along with or together.

Συνεξάνω, Att. -ανύω, [ῥ] (σύν,
ἐξάνω) to accomplish along with or
together, Hermesian. 5, 39.—II. absol.,
(sub. τὸν δρόμον) to overtake or equal
in running, Plut. 2, 137 C.

Συνεξαπτάω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (σύν, ἐξα-
πατάω) to cheat along with or together,
Dem. 202, 14; 673, 2, Plut., etc.

Συνεξαποστέλλω, (σύν, ἐξαπο-
στέλλω) to send forth together:—pass.,
f. -σταλήσομαι, aor. 2 -εστάλην, to go
out with, Polyb. 23, 14, 11.

Συνεξάπτω, f. -ψω, (σύν, ἐξάπτω)
to set on fire along with or together,
Plut. 2, 929 B.

Συνεξαριθμέω, ὦ, (σύν, ἐξαριθμέω)
to reckon, count with or besides, Diod.

Συνεξαρκέω, ὦ, f. -έσω, (σύν, ἐξαρκέω)
to suffice along with or together, Strab.

Συνεξάρχω, (σύν, ἐξάρχω) to join
in leading, τῷ δῆμῳ, Plat. Ax. 368 D.

Συνεξατμίω, (σύν, ἐξατμίω) to
evaporate with or together, Arist. Part.
An. 2, 4, 1, Gen. An. 3, 2, 5.

Συνεξατονέω, ὦ, (σύν, ἐξατονέω)
to lose tension, become powerless along
with or together, Plut. 2, 528 E.

Συνεξαναίνω, to dry up with or at
the same time.

Συνεξεγείρω, (σύν, ἐξεγείρω) to
rouse together:—pass., to be roused or
excited together, Polyb. 4, 47, 3.

Συνεξείμι, (σύν, ἐκ, εἰμι):—to go
out along with or together, μετὰ τινος,
Thuc. 3, 113; τινί, Xen. Cyr. 1, 4, 15.

Συνεξελαύνω, f. -ελάσω, (σύν, ἐξε-
λαύνω) to drive out along with or to-
gether, Aesch. Ag. 1606.—II. intr. (sub.
στρατὸν, ἵππον, etc.), to march out,
ride out, Anth. P. 9, 175.

Συνεξελεύθερος, ου, ὁ, a fellow-
freedman, App.

Συνεξελίσσω, Att. -ττω, to unroll
with or together, Callistr.

Συνεξελκύνω, to draw out with.

Συνεξεμέω, ὦ, f. -έσω, (σύν, ἐξε-
μέω) to vomit out with, Arist. H. A. 5,
15, 10.

Συνεξερεθώ, (σύν, ἐξερεθώ) to
make red, inflame with, Hipp.

Συνεξερευνάω, ὦ, f. -ήσομαι, (σύν,
ἐξερευνάω) to search out, examine thor-
oughly with, τινί τι: in aor. mid.,
Plat. Theat. 155 E.

Συνεξερύνω, (σύν, ἐξερύνω) to draw
out with or together, Anth. P. 6, 57.

Συνεξερχομαι, (σύν, ἐξερχομαι)
dep. mid., c. aor. et pf. act.:—to go or
come out with, τινί, Hdt. 5, 74, Eur.
Hec. 1012, Thuc. 8, 61, etc.; esp. to
attack, Xen. Hell. 3, 4, 2.

Συνεξετάζω, f. -άσω, (σύν, ἐξετάζω)
to search out and examine along with or
together, Plat. Legg. 900 D.—Pass.,
to be reckoned with or among, οἱ συνεξε-
ταζόμενοι μετὰ τινος or τινί, his party
or adherents, Dem. 556, 16; 576,
12, cf. Luc. Imag. 15:—also, συνεξε-
τάζεσθαι τινι, to measure one's self
with one, rival him, Alciph. 3, 54.

Συνεξευπορέω, ὦ, or -ίξω, f. 1. for
συνεκπορίζω in Xen.; cf. Lob. Phryn.
595 sq., Schäf. Mel. p. 6, 7.

Συνεξευρίσκω, (σύν, ἐξευρίσκω) to
help or join in finding out, τινά, Ar.
Thesm. 601; πάντα, Isocr. 50 B:—
σ. ὁπως σωθήσεσθε, Eur. Heracl. 420.

Συνεξηγίμαι, f. -ήσομαι, dep. m
to lead out together.

Συνεξημερόομαι, (σύν, ἐξημερ-
ομαι) as pass., to become tame or civilized
or together, ὁ ὅμιος ἀμα τῇ χώρῃ
εἶ, Plut. Num. 16.

Συνεξιόρῳ, ὦ, (σύν, ἐξιόρῳ)
exude together, Hipp.; σ. ὀνύχῳ
send forth an ill odour with the per-
sorption, Arist. Probl. 13, 11.

Συνεξιμάω, (σύν, ἐξιμάω)
exude, throw off, Arist. Probl. 5,
2.

Συνεξιόσω, ὦ, (σύν, ἐξιόσω)
equalize, make even with, in pass., D.
2, 10.

Συνεξισταμαι, (σύν, ἐξιστα-
μαι) as pass., to rise and go out, march out
battle, τινί, to meet another, Polyb.
34, 9.

Συνεξίχνεω, (σύν, ἐξίχνεω)
trace out along with, τινί τι, Plut. 2,
18.

Συνεξοδεύω, (σύν, ἐξοδεύω) to
out of along with or together, τινί, Id.
248 F.

Συνεξόζω, (σύν, ἐξόζω) to smell
a thing besides, Theophr.

Συνεξοκέλλω, (σύν, ἐξοκέλλω)
drive out together.—2. intr. (sub.
ναῦν), to push out together, Plut. 2,
C.

Συνεξολισθαίνω, to slip out al-
with, Manetho.

Συνεξομοίω, ὦ, (σύν, ἐξομοίω)
make quite like, τί τινι, Plut. 2, 1054
C:—pass., to become so, Theophr., et
συνεξομοιοῦσθαι τῷ περιέχοντι,
become acclimated, Polyb. 4, 21,
Hence

Συνεξομοίωσις, ἥ, complete assim-
tion.

Συνεξορθαίω, (σύν, ἐξορθαίω)
raise up, excite together, Plut. 2, 998
C.

Συνεξορίζω, to help to remove bey-
the frontiers.

Συνεξορμάω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (σύν,
ορμάω) to help to urge on, Isocr. 1,
C: τινά πρὸς τι, Plut.; etc.—II. intr.
to rush forth or rally out together, X.
Cyr. 1, 4, 20; 7, 1, 29: ὅλη συνεξ-
ορμῇ τῷ σίτῳ, shoots up along with
corn, Id. Oec. 17, 12 and 14.

Συνεξορούω, (σύν, ἐξορούω) to
out with or together, Ath.

Συνεξορύσσω, Att. -ττω, to dig
with or together.

Συνεξοστρίκιζω, to banish by os-
cism with or together.

Συνεξουρέω, to discharge with
urine, Hipp.

Συνεξορραίνω, (σύν, ἐξορραίνω)
moisten with or together, Plut. 2, 752
C.

Συνεξωθέω, ὦ, (σύν, ἐξωθέω)
thrust out together, Hipp., Plut. 2,
F, etc.

Συνεόρσις, ἥ, dub. 1. in Plut. 2,
A: the sense requires συνερεθισ-
or some such word.

Συνεορτάζω, (σύν, ἐορτάζω) to h-
festival with or together, Plut. 2,
D. Hence

Συνεορταστής, ου, ὁ, a sharer in
festival, Plat. Legg. 653 D.

Συνεορχμός, ου, ὁ, poet. for συ-
ρχμός, = συγχή, a joining, κεφαλῇ
καὶ ἀνέχον ἐν συνεορχμῷ, Il. 14, 4,
ubi v. Spitzner; cf. ὄρχα.

Συνεπαίω, f. -έω, (σύν, ἐπάω)
join in bringing in against another,
in inviting, Thuc. 4, 1, 79.

Συνεπαγωνίζομαι, (σύν, ἐπαγω-
νίζομαι) dep. mid., to join in stirring
a contest, τοῖς γεγονόσι, besides
that had happened, Polyb. 3, 118,
Hence

Συνεπαίδω, and poet. -αείδω, (ἐ-
παίδω) to join in celebrating, *Αρτε-
Eur. I. A. 1492.—II. to sing spells
charms together, ἐφ' ὧδ' σ, Theophr.

συνεπαίνεω, ὦ; f. -έσω Ep. -ήσω
syn, epainéō):—to approve or advise
together, Aesch. Theb. 1073: to join
advising or recommending, c. inf.
c. 4, 91, Xen. Cyr. 5, 3, 34; c.
1, to approve, consent or agree to,
An. 7, 3, 36, Plat. Hipp. Min.
: absol., to approve, Xen. Cyr. 4,
3, Dem. 288, 6: σ. τινι, to agree
one, Dem. 1438, 9.—II. to join in
singing, τινά, Xen. Hipparch. 5, 14.
συνεπαίνομαι, ov, (σύν, επαίνομαι)
sing in approbation of a thing, con-
ing to it, c. dat. rei, Hdt. 3, 119;
il. 5, 20, 31: σ. εἶναι=συνεπαί-
c. acc. et inf., to consent that...,
7, 15.

συνεπαίρω, (σύν, επαίρω) to raise,
at the same time, εαυτὸν, Xen. Eq.
—II. to urge on together or also, c.
Xen. Symp. 8, 24, cf. Oec. 5, 5.
συνεπαυθάνομαι, dep. mid., to feel
with.

συνεπαυτίζομαι, (σύν, επαυτίζω)
dep. mid., to accuse together, in-
in the same charge, τινά τινας,
c. 1, 135, Plut. Pericl. 10, etc.

συνεπαυροέμαι, (σύν, επαυροέω)
ass., to continue soaring over, τινά,
Alex. 33.

συνεπακούσθω, (σύν, επακούω)
to follow with or together, follow
τινί, Plat. Phaed. 81 E, Calli-
ar. Stob. p. 426, 15, Plut., etc.

συνεπακτῆρ, ἦρος, ὁ, a fellow-
man.

συνεπαλάλῳ, f. -ξω, (σύν, επα-
λάλω) to join in raising the war-cry,
ph.

συνεπαύνω, (σύν, επαύνω) to
in repelling, c. acc., Thuc. 6, 56.

συνεπανίστημι, (σύν, επανίστημι)
to rise, esp. rise up against to-
:—II. pass., c. aor. 2 et pf. act.,
in a revolt or rebellion, Hdt. 1,
61, Thuc. 1, 132.

συνεπανορθῶ, ὦ, (σύν, επανορ-
to join in setting right or estab-
lishing, Dem. 140, 14, Polyb. 30, 18,

συνεπαπερίδω, to support one's self
along with or together.

συνεπαύρομαι, Ion. for συνεφέ-
μαι, Hdt.

συνεπαύρω, to help, aid, succour
er.

συνεπασκῶ, ὦ, to join in practising,
id.

συνεπαύξω and -αύξω, to in-
crease, enlarge along with or together.
intrans. and in pass., to grow

συνεπαφήμι, (σύν, επαφήμι) to
use at jointly or together, Joseph.

συνεπεγείρω, to help to arouse
st.

συνεπέδω, aor. 1 from συνεπε-
Xen.; not from συνεπέδω.

συνεπέα, ac, ἡ, (σύν, επος) the
tion of words or verses, Dion. H.
c. 23; al. συνέχεια.

συνεπέω, (σύν, επείω) to urge
along with:—pass., to increase or
with, Ael. N. A. 14, 23.

συνεπέμμι, (σύν, επί, εἰμι) to go
against, join in attacking, τινί
τινος, Thuc. 3, 63.

συνεπέμμι, (σύν, επί, εἰς, εἰμι)
into along with, Cato. 615 C.

συνεπεκκλέω, ὦ, to roll into be-
dr along with.

συνεπεπίπτω, (σύν, επεπίπτω)
h in upon along with, ἅμα τινί,
Feb. 17, cf. Coriol. 8.

συνεπεφέρω, (σύν, επεφέρω)
to, to bring in together with one's
Xen. Hell. 6, 5, 43, si vera lec-

συνεπεκρίνω, (σύν, επεκρίνω) to
drink off quickly, Anth.

συνεπεκτείνω, (σύν, επί, εκτείνω)
to help to stretch out over, Aristaen. 2,
15.

συνεπεκθαίνω, (σύν, επί, εκθαίνω)
to show forth manifestly:—pass., to be
or become quite manifest, shine forth to-
gether, v. l. Plut. Anton. 83.

συνεπελαφρύνω, (σύν, επελαφρύνω)
to help to make light, i. e., to assist
in bearing, c. τινί τὸν πόλεμον, Hdt.
1, 18.

συνεπεμβαίνω, (σύν, επεμβαίνω)
to take one's stand upon together, σ.
τοῖς καιροῖς, ταῖς ἀτυχαις, to pounce
upon opportunities, etc., Polyb. 20,
11, 7; 30, 9, 21.

συνεπεμβαίνω, to show on the sur-
face with or together: susp.

συνεπεργάζομαι, dep., to help in
performing, Aristid.

συνεπεριδῶ, f. -σω, (σύν, επερίδω)
to help in inflicting, πληγὴν, Plut.
Brut. 52: σ. ὑπονοῖαν τινι, to help to
fix a suspicion on him, Id. Caes. 8.

—2. to transfix, τινά, Id. Philop. 10:
—συνεπερίσας τῇ ῥύμῃ τοῦ ἵππου,
charging him with all the force of his
horse, Id. Marcell. 7.

συνεπερίζω, (σύν, επερίζω) to con-
tend with, τινί, Anth. P. 9, 709.

συνεπεσπύρην, Ion. aor. of συνε-
φέπομαι, Hdt.

συνεπευθύνω, (σύν, επευθύνω) to
help to direct or guide, Plut. Romul. 7,
etc.

συνεπευφθήμεω, ὦ, to join in cheer-
ing, Diod.

συνεπεύχομαι, (σύν, επεύχομαι)
dep. mid., to join in a prayer, Thuc. 6,
32: c. inf., to vow at the same time, σ.
θῆσαι, Xen. An. 3, 2, 9, cf. Ar. Thesm.
952.

συνεπηχέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (σύν, επη-
χέω) to join in singing, sing in cho-
rus, ὁ μὲν ἐξήρχε παῖδων, οἱ δὲ πάν-
τες συνεπήχσαν, Xen. Cyr. 3, 3, 58;
cf. 7, 1, 25, Plut. 2, 44 C, etc.

συνεπιβαίνω, (σύν, επιβαίνω) to
go together towards or upon, mount a
ladder together, Polyb. 10, 13, 8.—II.
to enter upon or undertake along with,
τινί τι, Antipho 117, 41.

συνεπιβάλλω, (σύν, επιβάλλω) to
cast upon together.—II. intr., to coincide
with, τινί, Polyb. 2, 56, 4.—III. mid.,
to begin together.

συνεπιβλάπτω, f. -ψω, (σύν, επι-
βλάπτω) to damage besides at the same
time, Arist. Pol. 2, 9, 20, in pass.

συνεπιβουλεύω, (σύν, επιβουλεύω)
to join in plotting against, Isae. 61,
40.

συνεπιγανυρόω, ὦ, (σύν, επιγανυ-
ρόω) to encourage along with, Plut. 2,
746 D, 796 A.

συνεπιγίγνομαι, (σύν, επιγίγνομαι)
dep., to come on together, of arill-
ness, Diod.

συνεπιγυρᾶν, ὁ, a fellow-registrar,
fellow-clerk, Isocr. 367 A.

συνεπιγράφω, f. -ψω, (σύν, επιγρά-
φω) to ascribe or assign besides, τυχὴν
πράγματι, Plut. 2, 816 D.—II. pass.,
to be enrolled among, take part in or
with, Clem. Al. [α]

συνεπιδείκνυμι, (σύν, επιδείκνυμι)
to point out together, Polyb. 3, 38, 5, in
pass.

συνεπιδέω, (σύν, επιδέω) to bind
fast with or to, τινί τι, Hipp. 748.

συνεπιδύμεω, ὦ, (σύν, επιδύμεω)
to come to a place and stay there to-
gether, Strab.

συνεπιδίδωμι, (σύν, επιδίδωμι) to
give up wholly or willingly, εαυτὸν τινί
or εἰς τι, Polyb. 32, 10, 5; 21, 10.—

II. intr., to increase along with or to-
gether, Plut. 2, 448 D.

συνεπιζύνωμι, to yoke along with
or together, v. l. Ath.

συνεπιζητέω, ὦ, (σύν, επιζητέω)
examine along with, Aristaen. 2, 3.

συνεπιθεῖζω, (σύν, επιθεῖζω) to
ascribe to divine interposition, Plut.
Sull. 6, etc.

συνεπιθεωρῶ, ὦ, (σύν, επιθεωρῶ)
to contemplate along with, Sext. Emp.
p. 379.

συνεπιθῆγω, (σύν, επιθῆγω) to help
to sharpen or stimulate, Plut. 2, 433 D.

συνεπιθροῦβέω, ὦ, (σύν, επιθρο-
βέω) to join in applauding loudly, Plut.
2, 531 C.

συνεπιθρηνέω, ὦ, (σύν, επιθρηνέω)
to join in bewailing, Plut. 2, 541 A, etc.
Hence

συνεπιθρήνησις, εως, ἡ, a joint be-
wailing, Plut. 2, 610 B.

συνεπιθρῆνσις, ἡ, (σύν, επιθρῆνσις)
participation in luxury, Plut. 2, 1092
D.

συνεπιθυμέω, ὦ, (σύν, επιθυμέω)
to desire along with, τινί τινος, Xen.
Hipparch. 1, 8. Hence

συνεπιθυμητής, οὔ, ὁ, one of the
same desires with another, Plat. Cli-
toph. 408 C.

συνεπιθώσσω, (σύν, επιθώσσω)
to cheer on together, esp. of hallooing
to hounds, Plut. 2, 757 D.

συνεπικάθηναι, strictly, perf. of
-καθίζομαι, to sit upon with or together
Eumath.

συνεπικέμαι, (σύν, επίκειμαι) as
pass., to press upon together: to join
in attacking, Ar. Eq. 267.

συνεπικεράννυμι, to mix with be-
sides.

συνεπικρινάω, =foreg.

συνεπικλάω, f. -άσω, (σύν, επι-
κλάω) to break with or at once: me-
taph., τῆς αλσθήσεως συνεπικλάσεως
τὴν διάνοιαν, Plut. Philop. 9, [α]

συνεπικοσμέω, ὦ, (σύν, επικοσμέω)
to help to adorn, Xen. Hier. 8, 6, Arist.
Eth. N. 1, 10, 12.

συνεπικουρέω, ὦ, (σύν, επικουρέω)
to join as an ally, help to relieve, ὑπο-
ρίαις, Xen. Cyr. 1, 6, 24, Hier. 3, 2.

συνεπικονοίω, (σύν, επικονοίω)
to lighten at the same time, Plut. Ca-
mill. 25:—to help in relieving, Id. Eu-
men. 9.

συνεπικρᾶδάνω, (σύν, επικραδᾶ-
νω) to move one thing backwards ana-
forwards with another; τὸ σῶμα τῇ
οὐρᾷ συνεπ., of dogs near game, Xen.
Cyn. 6, 16.

συνεπικρίνω, (σύν, επικρίνω) to
help to judge or decide between, τινάς
Plat. Legg. 792 C; absol., Plut. 2,
53 B.

συνεπικροτέω, ὦ, (σύν, επικροτέω)
to join in applauding, Plut. 2, 56 B,
63 A.

συνεπικρύπτω, (σύν, επικρύπτω)
to help to conceal, Plut. Timol. 10, etc.

συνεπικρύβω, ὦ, (σύν, επικρύβω)
to join in ratifying, τί, Polyb. 4, 30, 2,
etc.

συνεπικωμάζω, (σύν, επικωμάζω)
to join in a κῶμος with, τινί, Ath. 534
E.

συνεπιλαμβάνομαι, (σύν, επιλα-
βάνω) as mid.:—to take part in with
or together, have a share in, partake in,
c. gen., στρατεύματος, πολέμου, Hdt.
3, 48; 5, 45, v. Thuc. 6, 70, (cf. συλ-
λαμβάνω IX, προσεπιλαμβάνω):—to
help, support one, Thuc. 3, 74; (so in
act., which is very rare, Id. 2, 8);
συνεπιλαβέσθαι τινί σωτηρίας, to
help one towards it, Polyb. 11, 24, 8,
etc., cf. Plut. Themist. 12

Συνεπιλαμπρύνω, (σύν, ἐπιλαμπρύνω) to help to brighten, σ. φρόνημα, Plut. 2, 795 C.

Συνεπιλάμπω, (σύν, ἐπιλάμπω) to shine upon or forth at the same time, Theophr.

Συνεπιλέγομαι, dep., to read over with.

Συνεπιλεκτέον, verb. adj. from συνεπιλέγω (not in use), one must further add, Eust.

Συνεπιλείπω, to fail along with or together, Iamb.

Συνεπιλογίζομαι, dep. mid., to reckon with besides.

Συνεπιμαρτύρεω, ὦ, (σύν, ἐπιμαρτύρεω) to join in attesting or ratifying, Arist. Mund. 6, 31, Polyb. 26, 9, 4, Plut., etc. Hence

Συνεπιμαρτύρησις, εως, ἡ, joint testimony or approval, M. Anton. 1, 10. [v]

Συνεπιμειδιάω, ὦ, f.-άσω [ᾶ], (σύν, ἐπιμειδιάω) to smile at with or together, Plut. 2, 672 E.

Συνεπιμελόμαι, dep. c. fut. mid. et aor. pass.; (σύν, ἐπι, μέλομαι) :—to join in taking care of or attending to, τινός, Thuc. 8, 39, and Xen.; to have joint charge of, τῆς στρατιάς, Xen. An. 6, 1, 22; to join in providing, συνεπιμελήθησαν ὅπως τι ἔσται, Plat. Legg. 754 C. Hence

Συνεπιμελητής, οὔ, ὁ, one who joins in taking care of, an associate, Xen. Cyr. 5, 4, 17.

Συνεπιμερίζω, to assign along with or together.

Συνεπιμετρέω, to add to the measure.

Συνεπιμίγνυμι, to mix with besides. Συνεπιμύνω, (σύν, ἐπιμύνω) to join in assenting, Arist. Soph. El. 7, 2; ἐξ ὅλης ψυχῆς σ. τινί, Plut. 2, 446 A; etc.

Συνεπινύχχομαι, f.-ξομαι, (σύν, ἐπινύχχομαι) to sleep along with or together, Aristae.

Συνεπινοέω, ὦ, (σύν, ἐπινοέω) to join in contriving, Polyb. 8, 17, 2.

Συνεπιπιορκέω, ὦ, to join in swearing falsely.

Συνεπιπάσχω, (σύν, ἐπιπάσχω) to feel emotion at a thing with another, Plut. 2, 1037 A.

Συνεπιπλέκω, (σύν, ἐπιπλέκω) to help to twine or plait, Anth. P. 4, 2.

Συνεπιπλέω, f.-πλευσομαι, (σύν, ἐπιπλέω) to sail against together, to join in a naval expedition, Dem. 1224, 27.

Συνεπιπυνεύω, ὦ, (σύν, ἐπιπυνεύω) to help in extra-work, v. l. Xen. Cyr. 5, 4, 17.

Συνεπιρρέπω, (σύν, ἐπιρρέπω) to incline towards along with, Plut. Phoc. 2.

Συνεπιρρέω, (σύν, ἐπιρρέω) to flow along with or together, Plut. 2, 696 D. Συνεπιρρώννυμι, (σύν, ἐπιρρώννυμι) to help to support, Plut. Alex. 33.

Συνεπισημαίνω, (σύν, ἐπισημαίνω) to help to indicate, Plut. 2, 398 A:—but usu. as dep., συνεπισημαίνομαι, to join in expressing a judgment, whether of disapproval, Polyb. 4, 24, 5; or of approval, Diod.

Συνεπισκοπέτομαι, v. συνεπισκοπέω.

Συνεπισκευάζω, to prepare along with, Procl.

Συνεπισκοπέω, ὦ, f.-σκέφομαι, (σύν, ἐπισκοπέω) to look over, examine along with or together, Xen. Mem. 4, 7, 8; συνεπισκέψασθαι τι τινί, or μετά τινος, Plat. Hipp. Maj. 296 B, Crat. 422 C.

Συνεπισκοπος, οὔ, ὁ, a joint overseer or superintendent.

Συνεπισκυροπάζω, (σύν, ἐπισκυ-

ροπάζω) to look sternly at with or together, Plut. 2, 672 E.

Συνεπισπάω, (σύν, ἐπισπάω) to draw on with, Plut. Crass. 19.—II. usu. in mid., to draw along with, τινά τινι, Dem. 411, 2.—2. to draw to one's self wholly or at once, draw over to one's own views, etc., τινά, Plat. Rep. 451 A, Xen. Cyr. 2, 2, 24; πρὸς τι, Plat. Soph. 236 D, Polyb., etc.

Συνεπισπένθει, σπόμενος, inf. and part. aor. 2 of συνεφέπομαι.

Συνεπισπένδω, (σύν, ἐπισπένδω) to join or assist in forcing onward, τὰς ἑμάδας, Xen. An. 1, 5, 8.

Συνεπιστάμαι, (σύν, ἐπιστάμαι) dep. pass., to know along with, be privy to, τι, Xen. Hell. 5, 4, 19; σ. τινί ποινὰν δράσαντι, Luc. Catapl. 23.—2. to know thoroughly, Plat. Legg. 821 C.

Συνεπιστάσις, ἡ, joint attention or observation.

Συνεπιστάτew, ὦ, (σύν, ἐπιστάτew) to direct, superintend, preside in common, Plat. Rep. 528 C.

Συνεπιστέλλω, (σύν, ἐπιστέλλω) to send with or together, Luc. Cron. 15.

Συνεπιστενάζω, (σύν, ἐπιστενάζω) to groan at or over together, Epict. Ench. 16.

Συνεπιστένω, foreg., Plut. Galb. 23.

Συνεπιστρέτευω, (σύν, ἐπιστρέτευω) to join in war against, Thuc. 5, 48.

Συνεπιστρέφω, f.-ψω, (σύν, ἐπιστρέφω) to turn round at the same time, τὸν ἄτρακτον, Plat. Rep. 617 C, cf. Tim. 84 D.—2. to help to turn towards, serve to make attentive, Plut. Num. 14; πρὸς τινα, Id. 2, 542 C, etc.—pass., to pay all one's attention, πρὸς τι, Id. Lycurg. et Num. 4.—II. intr. to turn jointly towards, πρὸς ἀλλήλας, Id. Num. 13. Hence

Συνεπιστροφός, ον, twisted up together; concise, Philostr.

Συνεπισφάζω, (σύν, ἐπισφάζω) to kill at a spot along with, Parthen. 6, 4.

Συνεπισχύω, (σύν, ἐπισχύω) to help to strengthen or support, Xen. Mem. 2, 4, 6; σ. ταῖς πλεονεξίαις τινός, Polyb. 28, 5, 5.

Συνεπιτάσις, ἡ, joint erection, dub. in Iambi.

Συνεπιτάχνω, (σύν, ἐπιτάχνω) to join in hastening, Plut. Agis 8, etc.

Συνεπιτείνω, (σύν, ἐπιτείνω) to help to strain or aggravate, ὀργὴν τινος, Polyb. 3, 13, 1.—2. intrans., to be parallel with, Arist. Insomn. 2, 17.

Συνεπιτελέω, ὦ, f.-έσω, (σύν, ἐπιτελέω) to help to accomplish, Plut. Paen. 13; to join in performing, παιῶνα θεῶ, Xen. Ages. 2, 17.

Συνεπιτέμνω, to help to cut off, shorten, abridge.

Συνεπιτίθημι, (σύν, ἐπιτίθημι) to help in putting on, to put on still more, Plut. 2, 748 C.—II. mid. to set on or attack jointly, τινί, Thuc. 3, 54; 6, 17; 5. τινί μετά τινος, Thuc. 1, 23; 6, 10, Plat. Phil. 16 A:—to throw one's self upon, seize and use to one's own advantage, σ. τῇ ἀγνοίᾳ τινός, Polyb. 6, 43, 4, cf. 2, 45, 4. [i]

Συνεπιτιμάω, ὦ, to help to scold or punish.

Συνεπιτρέπω, (σύν, ἐπιτρέπω) to commit jointly to one's charge, Joseph.

Συνεπιτρίβω, (σύν, ἐπιτρίβω) to destroy at once or utterly, σ. πάντα, Xen. An. 5, 8, 20. [tri]

Συνεπιτροπος, οὔ, ὁ, (σύν, ἐπιτροπος) a joint-guardian, -τινί, Dem. 818, 2, 21.

Συνεπιτροχάζω, to run violently towards with or together.

Συνεπιτύφω, ὦ, (σύν, ἐπιτύφω) to help to puff up, Plut. 2, 58 B.

Συνεπιφαίνομαι, (σύν, ἐπιφαίνομαι) as pass., to appear on some occasion along with, Plut. 2, 767 C, etc.

Συνεπιφάσκω,=συνεπιφήμι, Plut. 2, 63 C.

Συνεπιφέρω, (σύν, ἐπιφέρω) to apply, ὄνομα, Plut. Pom. II. of a term, to carry along with, i. e. to imply, involve, as 'quadruped' implies 'animal,' Arist. Top. 8, An. Pr. 1, 46, 15.

Συνεπιφεύγω, to flee to along or together.

Συνεπιφθάνω, to join in assenting, promising.

Συνεπιφθγγομαι, (σύν, ἐπιφθγγομαι) dep. mid., to help in calling, Plut. Timol. 27.

Συνεπιφορτίζω, (σύν, ἐπιφορτίζω) to help to lade still more, Plut. 2, C.

Συνεπιχειρέω, ὦ, to take in with or jointly.

Συνεπιχειρονομέω, ὦ, to use rational violence, Diod. Excerpt. 3, 593 Wess.

Συνεπιχωρέω, ὦ, to go to with together, Inscr.

Συνεπιψεύδομαι, (σύν, ἐπιψεύδομαι) dep. mid., to join in lying, Dian. 223.

Συνεπιψηφίζω, (σύν, ἐπιψηφίζω) to join in putting to the vote; hence join in ratifying a motion, Arist. 2, 10, 7.

Συνεποκέλλω, (σύν, ἐποκέλλω) put to land with or together, Plut. 161 A.

Συνεπομαι, aor. -εσόμεν, (σύν, ἐπομαι) :—to follow close upon or τινί, Hdt. 5, 47; 7, 39, Aesch. 955, etc.; ποίμενας σ., to follow flocks, i. e. tend them, Soph. O. 1125; τῷ βίῳ ξυνέσπετο (thy tunes) have remained constant to life, lb. 1523; σ. λόγῳ, to follow understand it fully, Plat. Legg. C; μουσικῇ ξυνεπόμενοι τέχναι, arts attendant on music, Id. Philol. C; τὰ τοῦτοις ξυνεπόμενα, the consequences of these, Id. Legg. 679 E, Tim. 52 D;—but also as subsgen., like Lat. consequentia, ξυνεπόμενα τούτων, Plat. Legg. 899 C.

Συνεπομνύμι, (σύν, ἐπομνύμι) swear to in addition or besides, τι, Lys. 237; c. inf., Xen. An. 7, 6.

Συνεποτρύνω, (σύν, ἐποτρύνω) join in urging on, Soph. El. 299.

Συνεποσθλωσις, εως, ἡ, (σύν, ἐποσθλωσις) a scarring quite over, Arist. P. 1, 49.

Συνεποτρέχω, f.-ίσω, (σύν, ἐποτρέχω) to direct another in one's course, metaph. from a fair way, Arist. Coel. 3, 2, 17; cf. H. A. 13, 9.

Συνεπτυγμένως, adv., part. pf. in, taken together, Eccl.

Συνεπωάζω, (σύν, ἐπωάζω) to on eggs together with, τῇ θηλειᾳ, A. H. A. 5, 27, 4.

Συνεπωθέω, ὦ, (σύν, ἐπωθέω) help to push towards or upon, Plut. 1005 A.

Συνεράννυμι, f.-ίσω, (σύν, ἐράννυμι) to collect contributions: generally collect or contribute, ἀλλήλους, χρεῖας, App. :—pass., to assemble, or run together, Plat. Ax. 369. Hence

Συνεράνισμός, οὔ, ὁ, a gathering collecting, Plut. 2, 992 A.

συνεργιστός, ὄν, (συνεργαζώ) joins in collecting, Crobylus γγ. 1:—as Pors. for συνεργιστός, inf. aor. without any συν- in use, to pour together, Isocr. 110 B; so part. συνερά- Arist. Gen. An. 3, 1, 38, with συνεργιστάς.
συνεραστής, οὐ, ὁ, a joint lover, σ. τι, loving one jointly with another, Xen. Symp. 8, 41: from συνεργάω, (σύν, ἐράω) to love jointly in concert, τινα τι, Eur. Andr.—in pass. or mid., συνερασθαι to return him love for love, Bion
συνεργάζομαι, f. -ίσσεται, (σύν, ἐργαί) dep. mid., to work with another, to help, assist him, Soph. Ant. 1. πρόσ τι, to help towards, connect to a thing, Xen. Cyr. 7, 1, 33. the pf. in pass. sense, λήθου γοασμένοι, stones wrought so fit together, i. e. wrought for a thing, Aesch. Thuc. 1, 93. Hence συνεργάω, ας, ἡ, joint work or labour.—II. a place where several slaves employed together, a work-house, Lat. *calumna*, Diod. 20, 13.
συνεραστής, οὐ, ὁ, =sq., Jac. Anth. 394.
συνεργάτης, οὐ, ὁ, (συνεργάζομαι): fellow-workman, partner, colleague, *ant*, Soph. Phil. 93, Eur. Hipp. 1. τινός, in a thing, σ. ἄγρας, Eur. A. 1146:—so, in fem., συνεργάτινον, Id. El. 100. [ᾶ]
συνεργάτης, οὐ, ὁ, poet. for συνεργός, Leon. Tar. 91. [ῖ]
συνεργάτης, ἰδός, ἡ, fem. from συνεργός, q. v.
συνεργεία, ας, ἡ, =συνεργία.
συνεργεῖον, οὐ, τό, a workshop.
συνεργήτης, οὐ, ὁ, =συνεργάτης.
συνεργέω, ὦ, impf. συνηργονν, (σύν, ἐργαί):—to work together with, ἄλλω, Xen. Mem. 2, 3, 18; to join in work, Eur. Hel. 1427: general to cooperate with, assist, τι, 799, 11; σ. τι, συµφέροντα, to be fitting service, Xen. Mem. 3, σ. τι, πρόσ τι, Polyb. 3, 97, pass., to receive aid, be helped, H. Hence
συνεργήμα, ατος, τό, assistance, sup. Polyb. 2, 42, 4; πρόσ τι, 3, 99, 9.
συνεργήτης, οὐ, ὁ, =συνεργάτης, P. 7, 693. Hence
συνεργητικός, ἡ, ὄν, coöperative, M. 6, 42.
συνεργία, ας, ἡ, (συνεργός) joint- assistance or help, coöperation, 8, 35, 10;—and, in bad sense, racy, collusion, Dem. 1285, 17; 1, Dinarch. 104, 33.
συνεργίον, οὐ, τό, =συνεργεῖον.
συνεργολάβος, οὐ, (συνεργός), λαμβάνων, undertaking work in partnership with, Strab. p. 354. [ᾶ]
συνεργονέω, ὦ, to support in work with.
συνεργός, ὄν, (σύν, *ἐργαί) working together, joining or helping in work, pers., Xen. Cyr. 8, 4, 17, etc.:—part in a thing, c. dat. rei, θρηνηνός, Eur. Hel. 1112; by gen. rei, σ. τεύχεος, helping to t., Pind. O. 8, 43; σ. ἰδίων ἑταίρας, helping towards them, Hipp. 676, Med. 845; σ. τι, helping a person in a thing, n. 1, 9, 21; σ. εἰς τι, Id. Symp. 1, πρόσ τι, Id. Mem. 4, 3, 7; ἐν τ. Eq. 588:—and as subst., ὁ, ὁ, or ἡ, =συνεργάτης, -άτης, r. 1446, Med. 395, Plat., etc.—the same labour or trade as another, a fellow-workman or colleague c. gen. pers., Dem. 395, 23: in this signf. some write συνεργός, cf. Bast Ep. Crit. p. 208.
συνεργέω, old form of συνεργίζω, q. v.
συνεργός, f. -ῶ, (σύν, ἐργάω) to join in a work, help, τι, Soph. El. 350, Tr. 83.
συνεργεῖω, f. -σω, (σύν, ἐργεῖω) to set firmly together, σύν τε στόμ' ἐπεισάτο, Od. 11, 426; σ. ὀδόντας, to set the teeth, lock them fast, Foës. Oec. Hipp.: to bind together, fasten up, Eur. Bacch. 97:—pass., συνεργεῖσθαι τοὺς ὀδόντας, to have the teeth set or locked, Foës. u. s.; σ. χεράς δεσφύει, to have one's hands tight bound, Id. I. T. 457, cf. Theocr. 22, 68.—2. σ. τὸν λογισμὸν, to apply reasoning, Plat. 2, 600 D.—II. intr., to be firmly set, ὀδόντες συνεργεῖσθαι (sic leg. pro ἡρασι), Foës. ut supra.—2. to meet, engage, attack, τι, Polyb. 5, 84, 2: to dash together, Plut. Themist. 14.—3. to lean against, πρόσ τινα, Plut. 12, 21, 3.
συνεργεῖω, to dash together, break in pieces, destroy.
συνεργεῖται, ἡ, (συνεργεῖω) a setting firmly together, ὀδόντας, a setting or locking of the teeth, Foës. Oec. Hipp. Hence
συνεργεῖστικός, ἡ, ὄν, leaning firmly against: helping to prop, Plut.
συνεργέσω, to row with or together.
συνεργέω, Att. συνεργῶ, fut. without any pres. in use, (σύν, ἐρέω q. v.) I shall speak with or together, shall advocate, support in a speech, Xen. Cyr. 2, 2, 22; 8, 1, 6: cf. συνεῖπον.
συνεργίζω, f. -ίσω, (σύν, ἐρίζω) to contend with or together, LXX.
συνεργίθος, οὐ, ὁ, also ἡ, (σύν, ἐπι-θός) a fellow-worker, helper, assistant, Od. 6, 32, as fem., as in Ar. Pac. 786: esp., one who is hired to assist in domestic work, as spinning, sewing, etc., Jac. Anth. P. p. 471:—σ. τέχνης, assistant arts, Plat. Rep. 533 D, Legg. 889 D.
συνεργητικός, ἡ, ὄν, (συνεργέω):—of a speaker, driving his opponent into a corner, cogent, Ar. Eq. 1378; cf. συνακτικός.
συνεργεῖς, εως, ἡ, (συνεργέω) a forcing together, junction: esp. (with or without γάμου) wedlock, Plat. Rep. 460 A, Tim. 18 D.
συνεργόμαι, inf. συνεργεσθαι, or perh. better συνερέσθαι, dep. mid., to ask with or together.
συνεργεῖσθαι, =συνεργεῖω, to creep together, Opp. H. 1, 328.
συνεργόω, pf. 2 of συνέρχων, q. v. signf. II:—συνεργώσσε, in Heracl. Alleg. 52, either should be συνεργώγε, or must come from συνέρχων in intr. signf.
συνεργόμοι, f. -ελεύσομαι, (σύν, ἐρχομαι) dep. mid. c. aor. 2 et pf. act.:—to come, go along with or together, Hdt. 7, 97; σύν τε δὴ ἐρχομένη, Il. 10, 224.—II. to come together, meet, Hdt. 1, 152; σ. ἐς ταῦτό, Id. 1, 202; εἰς ἐν, Eur. Phoen. 462; σ. ἐς λόγους, Hdt. 1, 82; and simply, σ. τι, to have dealings with, Soph. O. T. 572:—to have sexual intercourse with, γυναικί, Xen. Mem. 2, 2, 4.—2. in hostile signf., to meet in battle, Hdt. 1, 80; σ. εἰς μάχην, Plat. Theaet. 154 D; ἐπὶ ἡρώων, Dem. 532, 8: also of the battle, μάχην ὑπὸ τινω, ἐκτελεσθῆναι, engaged in, contested by them, Thuc. 5, 74.—3. c. acc. cognato, στρατεῖαν c. (like ὁδὸν ἐρχ.), to join in an expedition, Thuc. 1, 3; so, σ. λέχος σύν, to share thy bed, Soph. Aj. 491, cf.

Pors. Phoen. 831; but also—III. ὁ things, to be made up, completed, Hdt. 3, 159: to be joined in one, Soph. Tr. 619; so, σ. ἐς ταῦτόν, Hdt. 4, 120, and freq. in Plat.—IV. of events, to concur, happen together, Hdt. 6, 77.
συνεργάω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (σύν, ἐργάω) to ask with or at the same time, Luc. Bis Acc. 22.—II. λόγων σ., to put questions, and draw conclusions from the answers, Cicero's interrogations conclude, Sext. Emp., cf. Diog. L. 2, 119:—pass., to be established by such mode of arguments, Luc. Hist. Conscr. 17. Hence
συνεργώτης, ἡ, a syllogism couched in questions, Sext. Emp.
σύνεξ, Att. ἔσνεξ, imperat. aor. 2 of συνήμι, mind, mure!
συνεσθίω, (σύν, ἐσθίω) to eat with or together, Arist. Eth. Eud. 7, 12, 9. †σύνεσιος, οὐ, ὁ, Synesius, mass pr. n., Ant. Plan. 38.
σύνεσις, εως, ἡ, Att. ἔσιν, (συνήμι):—strictly, like συμβλησις, a hitting, coming together, joining, union, ἔσνεσις δύο ποταμῶν, Od. 10, 515 (in Att. form metri grat.).—II. usu., the faculty of comprehension, judgment, understanding, intelligence, sagacity, first in Hdt. 2, 5; 7, 49; σ. φρονέων, Pind. N. 7, 88; οἰκτεῖ ἔσνεσις, by his mother-wit, opp. to μάθσις (of Themistocles), Thuc. 1, 138, cf. Arist. Eth. N. 6, 10, and συνετός: hence of animals generally, Plat. Menex. 237 D.—2. conscience, =συνείδησις, Eur. Or. 396, Menand. p. 224, Polyb. 12, 26, 13.—3. perception, Plut. 2, 588. 1). σ. τινός, acquaintance with a thing, Diod. 1, 1.
συνεσκεασμένος, adv. part. pf. pass. from συνεσκενάζω, by joint preparation, v. I. Sen. Oec. 11, 19.
συνεσκεασμένος, adv. part. pf. pass. from συνεκιάω, obscurely.
συνεσκόμην, aor. of συνεσκομαι.
συνεσταλμένος, adv. part. pf. pass. from συστήλλω, shortly: in Gramm. with a short vowel, Ath. 106 B.—II. of a mode of life, simply, frugally, σ. ζῆν, Plut. 2, 216 F, etc.
συνεστέον, verb. adj. from σύνεμι, one must meet, τι, Plat. Prot. 313 B
συνεστηκός, adv. part. pf. from συνίστημι, steadfastly, gravely, σ. ἔχει, Arist. Pol. 8, 5, 22.
συνεστίασις, ἡ, a feasting, banquet ing together.
συνεστιάω, ὦ, f. -ίσω [ᾶ], (σύν ἐστιάω):—to entertain in one's house—pass., to live or feast along with or together, Lys. Fr. 31, 2, Isae. 45, 7, Luc., etc.
συνεστή, ης, ἡ, (σύν, ἐστία):—a common feast, Hdt. 6, 128; where Schäf. with one MS. reads συνεστή, a being together (like εὐεστή),—for Hdt. would have written συνίστη, not συνεστή.
συνεστήσις, οὐ, (σύν, ἐστία):—a sharing one's hearth or house, living together, a fellow-lodger, Soph. O. T. 249; esp., a guest, Eur. Alc. 1151, El. 784: σ. καὶ ἰοστράτης, Plat. Euthyphr. 4 B; σ. καὶ συστάσις, Ep. Plat. 350 C;—σ. πύλεος, a fellow-citizen, Aesch. Theb. 773: σ. δαιμόν, Anth. P. 6, 248.—2. as epith. of gods, the guardians of the hearth, upholding hospitality, Aesch. Ag. 704, cf. Theb. 770.
συνεστραμμένος, adv. part. pf. pass. from συστρέφω, as if twisted up, σ. εἰπεῖν, to speak tersely, Arist. Rhet. 2, 24, 2.
συνεσταῶ, ἡ, v. sub συνεστήσι.
συνεταίρω, ὦ, to cohabit illicitly with, Aeschin. Epist.

συνεταίρω, ὦ, to cohabit illicitly with, Aeschin. Epist.

Συνεταίρις, ἰδος, fem. from sq., a female companion, friend, Erin. 2, 7.

Συνεταίρος, οὐ, ὁ, (σύν, ἐταίρος) a companion, partner, comrade, Hdt. 7, 193.

Συνετέω, like συνίημι, to understand, dub. in Hipp.

Συνετίζω, f. -ίσω, to make sensible, make to understand, LXX.: from

Συνετός, ἦ, ὄν, (συνίημι):—understanding, sagacious, first in Hdt. 1, 185, and Pind.; esp. by nature, opp. to ὁμαθόν, Pind. O. 2, 152 sq., Thuc. 1, 84, etc., cf. σύνεσις: of Jupiter and Apollo, ξυνετοὶ καὶ τὰ βροτῶν εἰδότες, Soph. O. T. 498:—τὸ συνετόν,= σύνεσις, Eur. Or. 1180.—II. pass., easy to be comprehended, intelligible, Hdt. 2, 57; esp. in oxymora, ἀναβοῶν οὐ συνετὰ συνετῶς, Eur. I. A. 466; so, δοξύνετον ξυνετόν μέλος, Id. Phoen. 1507; and the act. and pass. senses conjoined, εὐξυνετος ξυνετοῖσι βοά, Id. I. T. 1092. Adv. τῶς, Eur. I. c., etc.

Συνεῦθε, 3 aor. Ep. of obsol. συνανδάνω, to please likewise, Ap. Rh. 3, 30, Pseudo-Phocyl. 178.

Συνεασσάτω, ἦρος, ὁ, (σύν, εἰάω) a fellow-bacchanal, Orph. H. 1, 34.

Συνευδαίμονέω, ὦ, (σύν, εὐδαίμονεω) to share in happiness, Xen. Hell. 5, 1, 16.

Συνευδοκέω, ὦ, (σύν, εὐδοκέω) to approve of with or together, to consent, Demad. 180, fin.; τινί, to a thing, LXX.

Συνεύδω, f. -ευδήσω (σύν, εὐδω):—to sleep or lie with, γυναικί, Hdt. 3, 69; ἀνδρί, Soph. El. 587, Eur. El. 1145:—ὁ συνεύδων χρόνος, the time which passes while one is asleep, Aesch. Ag. 894.

Συνευημερέω, ὦ, (σύν, εὐημερέω) to enjoy the day together, Plut. Coriol. 4.

Συνευκοσμέω, ὦ, to arrange with, Inscr.

Συνευνάζω, (σύν, εὐνάζω) to make to lie together; to marry to each other:—pass., to lie with, esp. of sexual intercourse, Hdt. 6, 69, 107, Pind. P. 4, 452, Soph. O. T. 932.

Συνευνῶ, ὦ=foreg., Luc. V. Hist. 2, 46.

Συνευνέτης, οὐ, ὁ, (σύν, νενος):—a bed-fellow, husband, consort, Eur. Med. 240, etc.: συνευνέτις, ἰδος, ἡ, a wife, Id. Andr. 908.

Συνευνός, οὐ=σύν, νενος.

Συνευνομέομαι, as pass., to live together under good laws or a good government, v. l. Plut.

Σύν, νενος, οὐ, (σύν, εὐνή) in one bed together: ὁ or ἡ σ., a bed-fellow, consort, husband or wife, but esp. the latter, Pind. O. 1, 143, Aesch. Pr. 866, Ag. 1116, Soph. etc.—The fem. συννή, in Mel. 89, is a f. l.: v. Jac. Anth. P. p. 96, Lob. Paral. 473.

Συνευπρίσσω, to receive favours, derive profit along with or together, Dem. 105, 23 and 26. But it should be written divisim σύν εὐ πεπονθότων, Lob. Phryn. 619.

Συνευπρόσσω, ὦ, (σύν, εὐπρόσσω) to help to provide, contribute, c. acc. rei, Dem. 894, 10; also with the acc. rei omitted, σ. ἐκ τῶν ἰδίων πρὸς τὴν κοινὴν σωτηρίαν, Lycurg. 167, 34: c. gen. rei, to provide a part of, contribute towards, προικός, Isac. 87, 40; χρημάτων ἀναλωμάτων, Dem. 94, 21; 1369, 18:—generally, to assist, help, τινί, Dinarch. 97, 32:—to help in contriving, συνευπ. ὅπως..., Plut. Lycurg. 15.

Συνευρίσκω, to find, find out along with or together

Συνευσχημονέω, ὦ, (σύν, εὐσχημονέω) to observe decency with, τινί, Plut. 2, 442 F.

Συνευτυχέω, ὦ, (σύν, εὐτυχέω) to be fortunate or prosperous along with or together, σ. βίον, Eur. Hipp. 1119.

Συνευφημέω, ὦ, (σύν, εὐφημέω) to use words of good omen or to be silent together.—II. transit., to extol, praise or bless together, Diod.

Συνευφράζομαι, to think well along with, dub. in Ap. Rh. 3, 918; for it should be written divisim; σύν εὐ φρ., Lob. Phryn. 624.

Συνευφραίνομαι, (σύν, εὐφραίνομαι) as pass., to rejoice with or together, LXX.

Συνευχομαι, f. -χομαι, (σύν, εὐχομαι) dep. mid.: to pray with or together, Eur. I. T. 1221; τι, for a thing, Hel. 646; σ. τινι or μετὰ τινος, jointly with one, Plat. Phaedr. 257 B, Legg. 909 E; but he also uses dat. of person for whom one prays, Legg. 687 D.

Συνευχεύω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (σύν, εὐεχεύω) to entertain along with or together:—pass., to feast with or together, Arist. Eth. Eud. 7, 12, 14.

Συνεψάπτομαι, Ion. συνεπάπτομαι: f. -άπτομαι (σύν, ἐπί, ἄπτο): dep. mid.:—to lay hold of jointly, τινός, Plut. Brut. 52: to put hand to along with another, to help in a work, ἔργον, Pind. O. 10 (11), 117:—to help, assist, esp. to join one (τινί) in attacking another (τινός), Hdt. 7, 158, cf. Luc. Amor. 6.

Συνεφαρμύζω, to suit, fit along with or together.

Συνεφεδρέω, to wait as ἐφεδρος, together, Polyb. 1, 27, 9: σ. τοῖς καιροῖς, to watch one's times and seasons, Id. 31, 13, 6.

Συνεφέλλω, aor. -εἰλκῦσα (cf. ἔλλω):—to draw after or to along with or together, Plat. Phaed. 80 E:—mid., to pull down with one, Plut. 2, 529 C, etc.

Συνεφέπομαι, aor. -εφεσπόμην, Ion. -επεσπόμην, (σύν, ἐφέπομαι) dep. mid.:—like συνεπακολούθεω, to follow along with or together, τινί, Hdt. 5, 47; 9, 102; absol., Xen. Cyr. 6, 4, 10, Plat. Legg. 701 A; etc.—cf. συνέπομαι.

Συνεφθβέω, (σύν, ἐφθβέω) to pass one's youth together, Plut. 2, 816 A.

Συνεφθβος, οὐ, (σύν, ἐφθβος) at the age of youth together, a fellow-youth, Aeschin. 50, 33; 7, 37.

Συνεφθίναω, to sit by the side of.

Συνεφίστημι and -ιστάνω: f. -στήσω: aor. -έστησα, (σύν, ἐφίστημι):—to place upon together: metaph., to make attentive, τινὰ ἐπὶ τι, Polyb. 11, 19, 2; σ. τοὺς ἀναγινώσκοντας, Id. 10, 41, 6:—seemingly intr. (sub. τὸν νοῦν) to attend to, observe along with, σ. ἐπὶ τι, Id. 3, 9, 4; τινί, 9, 2, 7; cf. 4, 40, 10, etc.—II. pass., συνεφίστάμαι, c. aor. 2 et pf. act., to stand over, superintend along with or together, Thuc. 2, 75.

Συνεφομοίω, ὦ, to make like one's self, Plut. 2, 780 B, al. συνεψ-.

Συνέχεια, ας, ἡ, continuity, unbroken connexion, Plat. Soph. 261 E, 262 C; of time, Plut. 2, 792 D.—II. continued attention, perseverance, Dem. 301, 14: from

Συνεχής, ἐς, (συνέχω):—keeping or holding together, continuous, in an unbroken line or series, Arist. An. Post. 1, 29, 1; opp. to διωρισμένος, Id. Categ. 6, 1:—of time, continuous, unceasing, unintermitting, σ. πυρετός, opp. to διαλείπων, Hipp., v. Foës. Oecon.; so, ἡ βῆσις, a continuous speech, Thuc.

5, 85; πόνος συνεχέστερος, a continued struggle, Id. 7, 81; τὸ χέος,=συνέχεια, Ib. 71; πόλεμος βίον συνεχής, Plat. Legg. 622 c.:—adv. -χῶς, Ep. and Ion.:—continually, unceasingly, Hes. Th. Hdt. 7, 16, 3; σ. πολεμεῖν, Th. 11, cf. 5, 24:—but in Ep. we συνεχέος, as adv., Il. 12, 26; strength, συνεχέος αἰεὶ, unceasing, Od. 9, 74; (like συνεχέος in Hdt. 1, 67, cf. Meineke M. p. 182); συνεχέος, also in Pind. 110 (3, 83), Ar. Eq. 21; κατὰ Polyb. 3, 2, 6.—II. c. dat., in with, Polyb. 1, 42, 9: neat to, χέος ταῦτοισι, Hdt. 4, 22.

[Συνεχέος and συνεχέος in Hes. have σύν in arsis, with the υ being doubled: so also in Ep., as Theocr. 10, 12, Ap. R. 1271.]

Συνεχθαίρω, (σύν, ἐχθαίρω) to together, join in hating, Anth. P.

Συνεχθραίνω, f. -είρω, foreg.

Συνέχθω, poet. for συνεχθραίνω, Soph. Ant. 523.

Συνεχρίζω, (συνεχής) to combine, necl.

Συνέχω, f. -έω, (σύν, ἔχω):—to or keep together, confine, secure, ὅπως τῆρος ὀχθρὸς χρόνισι συνέχων, 133; ἵνα τε συνέχουσιν τένοντες κίονες, where the sinews of the hold (it) together, Il. 20, 415; cf. Sc. 315, Pind. P. 1, 35, etc.; in esp., to keep soldiers together, An. 7, 2, 8; to keep the state together, keep it from falling to pieces, πρὸς Eur. Supp. 312; κοινωνίαν, Gorg. 508 A; πολιτείαν, Dem. 15:—also, σ. τὴν εἰρεσίαν, to keep rowers together, make them yoke together, Thuc. 7, 14.—2. to contain, prise, embrace, Plat. Hipp. Min. D; σ. εἰς ἐν, Id. Legg. 945 D; h. τὸ συνέχον, that which contains chief-matter, Polyb.—3. like comprimere, to check, hinder.—4. to strain, oppress, afflict: hence, in pass., συνέχεσθαι τινι, to be strained, troubled, distressed, and, erally, to be affected by, under the influence of any thing whether in or body, e. g. πόλεμος, δουλεία, 5, 23; 6, 12; ὀνειράται, Aesch. 656; φροντίδι, Eur. Heracl. 1271, Thuc. 2, 49; κακὸς νοσῶν etc., Ar. Eccl. 1096, Plat. Gorg. A, etc.:—but also, σ. χαλεπὸν, to be oppressed by a severe father, 3, 131.—5. also in pass., συνέχων, αλκμῆσι, like συμπλέκεσθαι, to gage, fight with spears, Hdt. 1. The fut. mid. συνέξομαι, in signif., Dem. 1484, 23; part. aor. συσχομένον, in pass. signif., Plat. Theat. 165 B, is rare.

Συνεψέω,=συνέψω, Hipp.

Συνεψιφάω, ὦ, (σύν, ἐψιφάω) to play together, Anth. P. 5, 288.

Συνέψω, f. -εψήσω, (σύν, ἐψήσω) to boil or smelt with, τινι τι, Arist. M. 62.

Συνηβάω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (σύν, ἡ) to pass their youth together: to be along with or together, τινί, Or. 5, 472, cf. Plut. 2, 409 A; absol. acr. 22, 43.

Συνηβολέω, ὦ, to happen, come to pass to one. Hence

Συνηβολή, ης, ἡ, a happening, ing to pass, Ap. Rh.

Συνήβω, οὐ, (σύν, ἡβή) you the same time, a young friend orrade, Eur. H. F. 438.

Συνηγέομαι, (σύν, ἡγέομαι) mid., to lead on together, Diod.

etc.: esp. of letters, words, etc., σ. γραμμάτων, Aesch. Pr. 460; ῥημάτων καὶ ὀνυμάτων, Plat. Soph. 263 D: hence, a composition, treatise, book, cf. Foës. Oec. Hipp.—2. logical and mathematical synthesis, a process of deduction from first principles, opp. to analysis.—3. a composition of medical drugs, etc., Theophr.—II. metaph., like συνθεσία, an agreement, treaty, Pind. P. 4, 299; good faith, Id. Fr. 221.—III. in the Roman times, a kind of dress-garment worn at dinner-parties, etc., Martial, etc.; cf. Becker Gallus 1, p. 37, Dict. Antiq. s. v.

Συνθετέον, verb. adj. of συντίθημι, one must compound, Plat. Crat. 434 B.

Συνθέτης, οὐ, ὁ, (συντίθημι) a putter together, composer, writer, Plat. Legg. 722 E: esp., σ. λόγων, a prose-writer, like συγγραφεύς, opp. to ποιητής, Paus.

Συνθετίζω, τὸ, put together, arrange, Joseph., in mid.

Συνθετικός, ἡ, ὄν, (σύνθεσις) skilled in putting together, τινός, Luc. Hist. Conscr. 47; ἐπιστήμη σ., the art of composition, Plat. Polit. 308 C.

Συνθετός, οὐ, also η, ον, Lys. Fr. 18, Arist. Poët. 16, 10; 20, 5: (συντίθημι):—put together, compounded of parts, composite, compound, Plat. Phaedr. 78 B, etc.; of a centaur, Xen. Cyr. 4, 3, 20, cf. Lys. I. c.: σ. ἐκ πολλῶν, Plat. Rep. 611 B, cf. Phil. 29 E:—esp. in language, compound, φωνή, Arist. Poët. 20, 5, sq.:—complex, σ. ἀναγνώσεις, lb. 16, 10.—II. put together, got up, and so, σ. λόγοι, feigned, forged words, Aesch. Pr. 686.—III. metaph., agreed upon, covenanted, ἐκ συνθέτου, by agreement, Lat. ex compacto, Hdt. 3, 86; cf. σύνθημα.

Συνθεῖω, f. θεύσομαι, (σύν, θέω) to run together, Luc. Tim. 45, etc.:—of things, to go along with, to go smoothly with, οὐκ ἔμιν συνθεύσεται ἡδὲ γε βεβλή, Od. 20, 245:—also, to run together, meet, join in one point, Xen. Eq. 10, 11, Plut., etc.

Συνθεωρέω, ὤ, (σύν, θεωρέω) to look upon, contemplate with or together: also, to study carefully, Arist. Eth. Eud. 7, 12, 14.

Συνθεώρος, οὐ, ὁ, a colleague in a mission (θεωρία), Inscr.

Συνθῆγω, f. -ξω, (σύν, θῆγω) to help to sharpen or provoke, ὁρῶν συνθετήγμενος φένας, Eur. Hipp. 689.

Συνθήκη, ἡς, ἡ, (συντίθημι):—a putting together: esp. of words and sentences, a composition.—II. an agreement, arrangement, convention, Plat. Crat. 433 E; so in plur., Aesch. Cho. 555:—a contract, covenant, treaty, esp. between states, (cf. συνάλλαγμα), Thuc. 5, 31; but usu. in plur., articles of agreement, heads of a covenant, ἔ. τιγῶν πρὸς βασιλέα, Thuc. 8, 37, cf. Plat. Crito 54 C, Dem. 199, 9; συνθήκας ποιησάσθαι τινι, Hdt. 6, 42, and Xen.; σ. ἀναίρειν, Λύειν, Isocr. 365 A, 37 B; ἐκ τῶν σ., according to the covenant, Isocr. 78 C; κατὰ τὰς σ., Plat. Theaet. 183 C; opp. to παρὰ τὰς σ., Id. Crito 52 D; also, διὰ συνθήκης, Arist. An. Pr. 1, 44, 1; ἐκ συνθήκης, Lat. ex compacto, Plat. Legg. 879 A.—Cf. συνθεσία, σύνθεσις. Hence Συνθηκοποιόμαι, dep. pass., = συνθήκην ποίεομαι.

Συνθηκοφύλαξ, ἄκας, ὁ, the guarantee of a covenant. [ῶ]

Σύνθημα, ατος, τό, (συντίθημι):—that which is put together, as the letters of words, a writing, Soph. Tr. 158.—II. any thing agreed upon, a preconcerted signal, Hdt. 8, 7: a conventional

sign, Plat. Crat. 433 E: in plur., letters in cipher, Polyb. 8, 17, 9, cf. συνθηματικός:—hence,—2. a watchword, Hdt. 9, 98 (where Ἡδὴ is the word); σ. παρέχεται, the word is passing round, Xen. An. 1, 8, 16; 3. παραδίδοται, to pass it, lb. 7, 3, 34: opp. to παρασύνθημα, any other kind of military signal, v. Stanl. Aesch. Ag. 21.—3. any token, pledge of agreement, Soph. O. C. 1594: a sign, omen, συμφορὰς σ. ἐμῆς, Soph. O. C. 46.—4. = συνθήκη, an agreement, covenant, σ. ποιέσθαι, Xen. An. 4, 6, 20; ἀπὸ συνθήματος and ἐκ συνθήματος, by agreement, Lat. ex compacto, Hdt. 5, 74; 6, 121; ὑπὸ συνθήματι, Ael. N. A.:—generally, communion, connexion, τί σ. ἰστίδι καὶ βακτηρίᾳ, Ath. 215 D. Hence

Συνθηματίας, α, ον, agreed upon: bespoken, Ar. Thesm. 458.

Συνθηματίζω, (σύνθημα) to give a preconcerted sign:—mid., to make an agreement, Nicet.

Συνθηματικός, ἡ, ὄν, (σύνθημα) in or by preconcerted signs, γράμματα σ., writings in cipher, Polyb. 8, 18, 9, ubi v. Schweigh. Adv. -κῶς, in cipher, lb. 19, 4.

Συνθημάτιον, ον, τό, Dim. from σύνθημα.

Συνθηράτης, οὐ, ὁ, a fellow-hunter, Xen. Mem. 3, 11, 15: from

Συνθηράω, ὤ, (σύν, θηράω) to hunt with, τινί, Xen. Cyr. 3, 1, 14, and 38.—2. to catch or find together, in mid., Soph. Ant. 433 (in tmesis): hence in pass., χεῖρες συνθηράμεναι, hands taken by force, made powerless, Soph. Phil. 1005.

Συνθηρευτής, οὐ, ὁ, = συνθηράτης, Xen. Cyr. 2, 4, 15.

Συνθηρεῖω, = συνθηράω, Eur. Erechth. 17, fin., Plut. 2, 799 D:—pass., to be caught, found out to be so and so, μίμησις ταῦτα συνθηρεύεται, this is found to be all imitation, Ar. Thesm. 156.

Σύνθηρος, ον, (σύν, θήρα) =—hunting with, τινί, Xen. Cyr. 3, 1, 7: joining in pursuit of, τινός, Id. Mem. 2, 6, 35.

Συνθιάσεύω, (σύν, θιάσεύω) to hold the θιάσος along with or together, Strab.

Συνθιάσώτης, οὐ, ὁ, a partner in the θιάσος: generally, a fellow, comrade, σ. τοῦ ληρέιν, a fellow-gossip, Ar. Plut. 508.

Συνθλάω, f. -άσω, to crush along with or together, Theophr. [ᾶ]

Συνθλίβω, f. -ψω, (σύν, θλίβω) to press together, Plat. Tim. 91 E. [ῆ]

Hence

Συνθλίψις, ἡ, a pressing together.

Συνθνήσκω, (σύν, θνήσκω) to die with or together, Trag., as Aesch. Ag. 819, etc.; ἀνόντι συνθανεῖν, Soph. Tr. 798, Fr. 690; ἡ γὰρ εὐσέβεια σ. βροτοῖς, Id. Phil. 1443.

Συνδοιῶν, ορος, ὁ, (σύν, δοιῶν) a partaker in a feast, Eur. El. 638. [ᾶ]

Συνδοῖνος, ον, = σύνδειπνος, Polemo ap. Ath. 234 D.

Συνθολῶω, ὤ, to make muddy: metaph., to confound together.

Συνθορύβέω, ὤ, (σύν,θορυβέω) to applaud along with or together, Diod.

Συνθρανώω, ὤ, (σύν, θρανώω) to break in pieces, shiver, Eur. Bacch. 633.

Συνθραύω, (σύν, θραύω) = foreg., Eur. Or. 1569, Xen. Ages. 2, 14, Polyb.

Συνθρηγέω, ὤ, to mourn along with or together.

Συνθρηγός, ον, (σύν, θρηγέω) condoling, Arist. Eth. N. 9, 11, 4.

Συντριάβεύω, (σύν, θοιᾶν) to share in a triumph, Plut. Mar. Lucull. 36.

Συνθρίβω, contr. for συνθερίβω, συνέρσις, εως, ἡ, (σύν, ερπελίτι), Sext. Emp. p. 588.

Σύνθρονος, ον, (σύν, θρόνος) throned with, σύνθρονος Ἡφαιστ. Or. Sib. ap. Luc. Peregr. 29:—ruler, Mel. 129; σ. Δίκη, Anth. 445.

Σύνθρονος, ον, (σύν, θρόνος) to break in harmony, σ. κιθάρῃ, P. 9, 308.

Συνθρύπτω, f. -ψω, (σύν, θρύπτω) to break in pieces:—to weaken, θρύπτειν, N. T.

Συνθυμέω, ὤ, to be of one prob. 1. Épich. p. 115.

Συνθυόομαι, as pass., to be with or together.

Συνθύτης, οὐ, ὁ, a fellow-officer, Inscr.: [ῶ] from

Συνθύω, (σύν, θύω) to offer, σ. ἀλὼν with, τινί, Eur. El. 795: σ. θύοντες, Polyb. 4, 49, 3.—A dep. mid., συνθυόμαι.

Συνθυόω, ὤ, = συνθηάω, Jo. Σύνθυκος, ον, = σύνθακος, O. ap. Euseb.

Συνταίνω, (σύν, ταίνω) to cheer with or together, Opp. C. 3, 167.

Συντιδεῖν, aor. 2 inf. of συνορᾶν.

Συντιδιᾶω, to appropriate alone or together.

Συντιδράω, to set up, found, do along with or together.

Σύντις, imperat. of συνίημι, dub.

Συντίμεν, Ep. for συντινέμεν, pres. from συνίημι, Hes. Th. 8.

Συντιεράομαι, f. -άσομαι, (σύν, τιεράομαι) dep. mid.:—to share in the ly office, Strab., Dion. H., etc.

Συντιερεύς, εως, ὁ, (σύν, ιερεύς) fellow-priest, Plut. Aemil. 3, etc.

Συντιεροποιέω, ὤ, to join in sac with one, τινί, Isae. 71, 5: from

Συντιεροποιός, ὄν, joining in sac or worship.

Συντιερός, ον, (σύν, ιερός) joint sacrifices or worship:—worship along with another, τινός, Plut. E: cf. σύνναος. [ῆ]

Συντιερούργεω, ὤ, = συντιεροποιέω, Dion. H.

Συντίζνω, (σύν, ἰζάνω) to sit etc., like συνίω I.—2. to sink, f. the wind, Luc. V. Hist. 1, 29: to sit down, collapse, Arist. Somn. 1.

—to shrink up, collapse, ἀόκεος ὅς τι συντίζαν, Theocr. 22, 11, P. Popic. 43, etc. Hence

Συντίζησις, εως, ἡ, a falling of houses, Plut. Crass. 2.—2. in Gr. a melting of two vowels into one.

Συντίζω, f. -ίξω, (σύν, ἰζώ), to sit with or together, to hold sittings or meetings, of a court of magistrates, Hdt. 6, 58.—2. to fall together, sit as the ground: to shrink up, col. Arist. Probl. 21, 9; so, ἐς ταύτην Plat. Tim. 72 D.—II. transit., down together or beside.

Συντίμη, Att. ἐντίμη: impf. ἴην, or usu. συντίειν, Jac. Ach. p. 442: f. -συντίειν, or usu. συντίμαι: aor. 1 σνήκα, or pf. συντίειν.—In Hom. we find of pres., imperat. ξύντιε, Od. 1, 271, etc. which Theogn. 1240 has the form σύντιε: of impf. 3 pl. ξύντι ξυντίεσαν, with v. l. ξύντιεν, ll. 1, of aor. 1, Ep. 3 sing. ξύντιεκε, 8: of aor. 2, imperat. ξύντιε, ll. 1, etc.: of aor. 2 mid., 3 sing. ξύντιε, Od. 4, 76; subj. 1 pl. συντίεσθα, 381:—all except last form with

ζυν-, *thout* gk seldom required by verse.—Further may be remarkable old inf. pres. *συνιενναι*, Theogn. 1; Ep. inf. *συνιενναι*, Hes. Th. 831; —inf. aor. 2 *ζυνέμεν*, Pind. P. 3, —cf. *ζημι*.

strictly, to send together, to bring together, esp. in hostile sense, *συνβαλλω*, Lat. *committere*, *σφωδρὸς ἐνένηκε μάχασθαι*, Il. 1, 8; *οὐδὲν ἄλλο μὲν ἐνένηκε μάχασθαι*, Il. 7, —II. metaph., to perceive, hear, oft. Hom. (who also has mid. in this inf., *ἀγορεύοντος ζυνετο*, Od. 4, —generally, to be aware of, observe, 15, 34; to take in, understand, 3, Hdt., Trag., etc., (v. infra); *ἐξήλουν*, to understand one another's usage, Thuc. 1, 3.—Construction like that of *ἀκούω*, in Hom. c. gen. pers. et acc. rei, *θεῶς ὅσα, ἑρμῆς, ἑρμῆς, ἑρμῆς*, Il. 2, 192, etc.; also c. gen. pers., Il. 2, 26, etc.; and a c. gen. rei, Il. 1, 273; so in Hdt., 1, and Att.; sometimes c. gen., as Hdt. 4, 114, Plat. Alc. 1, 132 but mostly c. acc. rei only, Hdt. 3, Pind. P. 3, 141, Aesch. Pers. etc.—also, like all verbs of peric. c. part., as *συνῆκα γεγεννηγός*, Luc. D. Deor. 2, 1, but this is —also foll. by a relat., σ. *ὅτι...*, Foes. Oec. Hipp.—The word in metaph. signif. strictly means, to bring the outward object into connexion the inward sense.—III. in mid., to be to an understanding or agreement, *ἀπὸ αὐτῶν, ὅρα συνώμεθα γάμου*, Il. 13, 381: hence, *συνήγη*, *συνήγησις*. [On quantity v. *ζημι*: Hes. however has *ζ* in *συνναι*, while sometimes in Att. we find *σ*, Ar. Av. 946, cf. Seidl. Dochn. 1.]

συνικετεύω, (σύν, *ικετεύω*) to suppet together with, *τινί*, Plut. Aristid. c.

συνικμάζω, f. *-άσω*, (σύν, *ικμάζω*) to make quite wet, wet through:—pass., *ἐκτέλει*, to be wet or soaked, Theophr.

συνικνέομαι, (σύν, *ικνέομαι*) dep., to come together, meet, Theophr. *συνιλλομαι*, (σύν, *ιλλω*, *εἰλω*) as to be rolled together, dub. in Eur. Steph. 2, 3.

συνιμεν, Ep. for *συνιενναι*, inf. from *σύν* (εἰμι). [ῥ]

συνιπτάσθαι, (σύν, *ιπτάσθαι*) to ride with, *τινί*, Plut. 2, 1043

συνιπταρχος, οὐ, δ, (σύν, *ιπταρχος*) a commander of horse, Hdt. 7, 88.

συνιπτεύς, εἰς, ὁ, (σύν, *ιπτεύς*) a rider, comrade in cavalry-service, c. 558, 13.

συνιπτεύω, = *συνιπτάσθαι*, Dio

συνιπτία, ας, ἡ, a troop of horses. *συνιπταμαι*, dep. mid.:—to fly with together.

συνισμι, ιδος, ὁ, *Syniris*, masc. c., Polyb. 5, 57, 5.

συνισσαν, Ep. 3 pl. impf. from *σύν* (εἰμι) went together.—II. Ep. 3 pl. impf. of *σύννοια*, shared in the ledge.

συνισμός, v. sub *σύννοια*. *συνισμός*, (σύν, *ισμός*) to join together, Scymn. 370.

συνιστάνω, rarer collat. form for *συνισται*, Polyb.

συνιστάω, ὦ, rarer collat. form of *συνισται*, whence impf. *συνίστα*, b. 3, 43, 11.

συνιστήμι, impf. *συνίστην*: f. *συνω*, aor. 1 *συνέστησα*, (σύν, *ιστή*) To piece or set together: hence, to associate, unite, band together,

σ. Ἀρκάδας ἐπὶ Σπάρτῃ, Hdt. 6, 74; cf. Thuc. 6, 16, Xen. Cyr. 6, 1, 26; but, σ. *Ἀσίαν ἑαυτῷ*, to unite Asia in dependence on himself, Hdt. 1, 103; σ. *τινὰς ἐξ ἑνωμοσίων*, Thuc. 8, 48; and in a rare phrase, *μαντικὴν ἑαυτῷ συστήσαι*, to bring prophetic art into union with himself, i. e., to win, acquire it, Hdt. 2, 49.—2. to put together as a whole, to compose, create, form, frame, freq. in Plat.; *πράγμα ὁτιοῦν ἐκ χρηστών καὶ πονηρῶν σ.*, Plat. Polit. 308 C; σ. *τὴν ὀλιγαρχίαν*, Thuc. 8, 48; *ἐταίρειαν*, Dem. 1137, 4:—hence, to bring into order, appoint, arrange, contrive together, join in contriving, in bad sense, σ. *θάνατον ἐπὶ τινί*, Hdt. 3, 71; σ. *τιμὰς*, to settle prices, Dem. 1285, 6:—in this sense, freq. in fut. and aor. 1 mid., *συστήσασθαι τὸ ὅλον, οὐρανόν, τέχνην, πόλιν*, Plat. Phaedr. 269 C, Tim. 32 B, etc.; *πόμεον, πολιορκίαν, κίνδυνον*, etc., Polyb. 2, 1, 1, etc.; (but Plat. has the fut. mid. in pass. signif., Tim. 54 C).

—3. to bring together as friends, introduce or recommend one to another, *τινὰ τινί*, Xen. An. 3, 1, 8, Plat. Lach. 200 D, etc.: to recommend, advise one to do, c. inf., Dem. 1032, 27, cf. 1029, 26.—4. to make solid, firm, σ. *τὸ σῶμα*, Hipp. Aphor. 3, 17, cf. infra Il. 4; σ. *τὰ ἔργα*, to harden tracks in mud, Xen. Cyn. 5, 3; esp. of liquids, to make them congeal, curdle, σ. *γάλα*, Arist. H. A.—II. more freq. in pass., with aor. 2 act. *συνέστην*; pf. *συνέστηκα*, part. *συνεστηκός*, usu. contr. *συνεστός*, ὥσα, ὥς, Ion. *συνεστεός*, εἶσα, εἰς. To stand together, Hdt. 8, 27, Xen., etc.: to meet, assemble, Eur. I. A. 87; also, to stand one's ground, Hdt. 6, 29.—2. in hostile signif., to meet, come together, once only in Hom., *πόλεμος συνεσταότος*, when battle is joined, has begun, Il. 14, 96; *μάχης συνεστεώσης*, Hdt. 1, 74; *πόλεμος ἐνέστη*, Thuc. 1, 15:—then of persons, *συνίστασθαι τινί*, to meet him in fight, Aesch. Theb. 435, 509; also, *ἐν μάχῃ σ. τινί*, Eur. Supp. 847; *συνεσταίης δὲ μάχης*, Id. Phoen. 755: to be at odds with, differ with, *τινί*, Hdt. 4, 132; 6, 108; to contradict, *τινί*, Jac. Anth. P. p. 71:—absol., *συνεστηκότες τῶν στρατηγῶν*, when the generals were in dispute, Hdt. 8, 79; *γνώμαι συνεστήσαν*, opinions clashed, Hdt. 1, 208, cf. 7, 142.—3. of friends, to form a league or union, to band together, Thuc. 6, 21, 33, etc.; *συνίστασθαι πρὸς τινά*, to league one's self with him, Id. 1, 1, 15; *μετὰ τινος*, Dem. 917, 13, etc.: to *συνιστάμενον*, a conspiracy, Ar. Eq. 863, cf. Xen. Cyr. 1, 1, 2; so, *τὸ συνεστηκός*, Thuc. 8, 63, Aeschin. 44, 23:—generally, to be connected or allied, as by marriage, c. acc. cognato, *ἔλεος Ἡρακλεῖ εὐστασία*, Soph. Tr. 28.—4. like *σύνεμι*, to be engaged, involved, or implicated in a thing, *λυμῶ, πόνω*, Hdt. 7, 170; 8, 74; *ἀλλοθύνει*, Soph. O. C. 514; *συνεστῶτες ἄγωνι ναυτικῷ*, Thuc. 4, 55.—5. to be put together, composed, created, framed, Eur. Incert. 101, 6, and Plat.; of a play, Arist. Poet. 14, 2:—to consist, *ἐκ μερῶν*, Plat. Tim. 56 B:—hence, to arise, become, take place, *β. 25 A*, etc.; and, in perf., to exist, to be so and so, *ἡ πολιτεία ἐνέστηκε μύμισι βίον*, Id. Legg. 817 B.—6. to hold together, endure, continue, like *σύνεμι*, *τοῦτο συνεστήκει μέχρι οὐ...*, Hdt. 7, 225: *τὸ συνεστηκός* οὐ *τὸ συνεστηκός*, the existing state of things; *στράτευμα συνεστηκός*, a standing army.—7. to be

contracted: *συνεστῶς πρόσωπον*, frowning, gloomy countenance, Piu Demetr. 17; *τὸ συνεστῶς φρενῶν silliness*, Eur. Alc. 797.—8. to be compact, tight, firm, *σώματα συνεστηκότες*, of animals in good condition, Xen. Cyn. 7, 8, cf. Plat. Tim. 83 A:—to acquire substance or consistency, of eggs, Arist. H. A. 6, 13, 3; *συνεστηκότες διαχωρήματα*, excrements with a firm consistency, freq. in Hipp. cf. Foes. Oecon. s. vv., *ζυνιστήμι, συνίστασθαι, συνεστηκός*:—to be congealed or frozen, *συνεστηκῆναι χιών*, Polyb. 3, 55, 2.

Συνιστορέω, ὦ, (σύν, *ιστορέω*) to know about a thing along with or together, σ. *αὐτῷ*, to be conscious of a thing, Menand. p. 224.

Συνιστορῶ, ορος, ὁ, ἡ, (σύν, *ιστορῶ*) knowing along with another, conscious, of *θεοὶ ζυνιστορες*, the gods are witnesses, Soph. Phil. 1293; cf. Ant. 542, Eur. Supp. 1174, Thuc. 2, 74.—2. conscious of a thing, esp. a crime, *τινός*, or (with the verbal constr.) *τι*, Aesch. Ag. 1090.

Συνισχνάινω, (σύν, *ισχνάινω*) to help to dry up, shrivel, make lean, Hipp. metaph., to join with in reducing, *ὁ νόμος αὐτὰ τὰ χρόνῳ συνηχνάει*, Eur. I. A. 694 (al. *ζυνισχνάει*, cf. sub *ισχνάινω*).

Συνισχυρίζω, (σύν, *ισχυρίζω*) to help to strengthen, *τινὰ*, Xen. Cyr. 2, 2, 26.

Συνισχύω, to be strong, stout with or together. [ῥ]

Συνίσχω, = *συνέχω*: pass., to be afflicted, Plat. Gorg. 479 A.

Συνισχνεύω, to track, trace out together.

† *Σύνναδα*, ὠν, τά, *Synnada*, a town of Phrygia, famed for the marble in its vicinity, Strab. p. 576, sqq. Hence

† *Σύνναδικός*, ἡ, ὧν, of *Synnada* *Synnadic*, ὁ Σ. *λίθος*, Strab. l. c.

Σύνναλω, (σύν, *ναλω*) to dwell or live with, *γυναῖξ*, Aesch. Theb. 195, et. Soph. Phil. 892, Tr. 1237.

Συννακτός, ἡ, ὧν, verb. adj. from *συννάσσω*, pressed together, Plut.

Σύνναος, ὠν, (σύν, *ναός*) of gods, in the same temple, worshipped together, Strab., Plut. 2, 668 E, etc.; cf. Er. nesti Indic. Cic.

Συννάσσω, f. *-ξω*, (σύν, *νάσσω*) to pack tight together, *συννάσαντες*, Hdt. 7, 60, acc. to Schweigh. for *συνάσαντες*.

Συνναυάγῳ, ὦ, (σύν, *ναυάγῳ*) to suffer shipwreck together, Aesop.

Συνναυιάτης, οὐ, ὁ, (σύν, *ναυιάτης*) a shipmate, Soph. Phil. 565. [ῥ]

Συνναυκλήρος, οὐ, (σύν, *ναυκλήρος*) a joint-owner of a ship: a partner, Luc. Tragop. 327.

Συνναυμάχῳ, ὦ, (σύν, *ναυμάχῳ*) to engage in a sea-fight along with, *τινί*, Hdt. 8, 44, cf. Ar. Ran. 702, Thuc. 1, 73.

Συνναυσθλόω, ὦ, to cross by ship together.

Συνναύτης, οὐ, ὁ, (σύν, *ναύτης*) a shipmate, Soph. Aj. 902, Eur. Cycl. 425, Plat. Rep. 389 C, etc.

Συνναέω, (σύν, *ναέω*) to spend one's youth with, *τινί*, Eur. Dan. 2—2.—sq., Alciph. 2, 3, Philostr.

Συννεανένομαι, (σύν, *νεανένομαι*) dep. mid., to be young or riotous together, Dio C.

Συννέμο, (σύν, *νέμο*) to feed or tend together, of the shepherd:—pass., to feed with, *τοῖς θήλει*, of the herds, Arist. H. A. 6, 18, 17:—generally, to be conjoined, Plut. 2, 424 A, 744 F.

Συννεύεται, v. *συννέω*.

Συννέωσις, ἢ, (συννέω) a joining, union by sinews.

Σύννεσις, εως, ἢ, an inclination together, πρόσ τι, Plut. 2, 428 A:—metaph., agreement, union, πρόσ ἀλλήλας, Polyb. 2, 40, 5; from

Συννέω, (σύν, νέω) to bend, incline together, e. g. τὰς ὀφρύς, Luc. (!) Philopat. 1:—also intr., to turn to one point, πρόσ τὸ αὐτό, Polyb. 3, 32, 7; εἰς ἐν κέντρον, Plut. Num. 9; κάτω συνν., Luc. Gymn. 24.—II. to approve by a nod, consent, Soph. O. T. 1510, Pind. O. 7, 121 in thesis.

Συννέφεια, ας, ἢ, (συννέφω) a clouding over: a clouded sky, dub. in Arist. Probl. 26, 38.

Συννέφελος, ου=συννέφης, Thuc. 9, 42.

Συννέφω, ὦ, to collect clouds, Ζεὺς συννέφει, Ar. Av. 1502; and then impers., συννέφει, it is cloudy (like ἔχει, νύφει, etc.), εἰ συννέφει, εἰκος ἵσται, Arist. Rhet. 2, 19, 24.—metaph., συννέφουσιν ὁμματα, wearing a dark and cloudy look, Eur. El. 1078.—II. 'to be under a cloud, in adversity, Eur. Dan. 4, 7: from

Συννέφω, ἐς, (σύν, νέφος) clouded, -loudy, ἀήρ, νύξ, Polyb. 9, 15, 12; 16, 3:—of persons, gloomy, Eur. Phoen. 1307; ὁμμα, Mel. 44.

Συννέφια, ας, ἢ=συννέφεια.

Συννέφω, ὦ=συννέφω.

Συννέφω, =συννέφω, very dub. except in pf. συννέφω, Ar. Fr. 142, 349.

Συννέω, Ion. -νήω, and -νήω: f. νήω, (σύν, νέω):—to pile or heap together, near up, Hdt. 1, 34, 86, etc.; Ion. pf. pass. 3 sing. συννενέαι, Hdt. 2, 135; 4, 62; τὸν νεκρὸν ὁμοῦ ἀλλήλοις συννεννέμενων, Thuc. 7, 87.

Συννέω, f. -ήσω, =συννήθω, M. Anton.

Συννεωπερίζω, f. -ίσω, (σύν, νεω-περίζω) to join in innovation or sedition, Strab.

Συννήω, Ion. for συννέω.

Συννήθω, (σύν, νήθω) to spin with; to allot by the thread of fate, M. Anton. 4, 34.

Συννηπιᾶω, to play the child, act or talk childishly with.

Συννήσις, εως, ἢ, (συννήθω) a spinning together; connexion, M. Anton. 4, 40.

Συννηστεύω, to fast with or together.

Συννήχομαι, f. -ξομαι, (σύν, νήχομαι) dep. mid., to swim with or together, Ar. Eccl. 1104, Luc. V. Hist. 1, 33.

Συννήω, Ion. for συννέω.

Συννικάω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (σύν, νικάω) to have part in a victory, τινί, with another, Eur. Alc. 1103; μετὰ τινος, Xen. Cyr. 6, 4, 14; absol., Andoc. 27, 2. II. transit., to help in conquering, Dio C.

Συννωέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (σύν, νοέω) to think upon together, to think deeply upon, meditate or reflect on, consider, τι, Soph. O. C. 453, and freq. in Plat.; σ. ὅτι., Plat. Polit. 280 B:—so in mid., Eur. Or. 634, Ar. Ran. 598, Plat. Alc. 2, 138 A.—2. simply, to think, suppose, Plat. Soph. 238 C. Hence

Συννοητός, ἢ, ὅν, comprehensible.

Σύννοια, ας, ἢ, Ion. συννοή, (σύν-νοος):—meditation, deep thought, συννοή ἐξεσθαι, Hdt. 1, 88; cf. Soph. Ant. 279; ἐς σ. αὐτῷ ἀφικέσθαι, Plat. Rep. 571 D:—esp., anxious thought, anxiety, συννοία δάπνοια κέρυ, Aesch. Pr. 437; ἐπὶ συννοία πῶδα κυκλεῖν, Eur. Or. 632; σύν-

νοιαν ὁμασιν φέρων, Id. Heracl. 351.—2. consciousness, σ. οἶον δέδρακε, Eur. Andr. 806.

Συννωμέομαι, dep. mid., to live all together, Plut. 2, 1065 E.

Συννωμεύς, εως, ὅ, a fellow-shepherd.

Συννωμή, ἡς, ἢ, (σύν, νομή) a feeding together, joint pasture, Plat. Polit. 268 C.—II. in Plat. Legg. 737 E, Bekk. reads γενόμενα ἀνὴρ καὶ κληρὸς συννωμή (for ἐν νόμῳ), the man and his allotment being a joint affair; but Ast's reading, συννωμα, is easier.

Συννωμίζω, f. -ίσω, (σύν, νομίζω) to think or agree with, Plat. Minos 316 D.

Συννωμικός, ἢ, ὅν, (σύννομος):—of or for feeding together: ἡ -κῆ (sc. τέχνη), v. l. for συννωμή 1, in Plat. 1. c.

Συννωμοθετέω, ὦ, (σύν, νομοθετέω) to be a joint lawgiver, Plat. Legg. 833 E, Dem. 708, fin.

Σύννομος, ον, (σύν, νέμω 1, νομή):—feeding with or together, herding together, gregarious, ὅσα, Plat. Criti. 110 B:—metaph., ἐρωτες ἀταις σ., Aesch. Cho. 598.—2. c. gen. rei, partaking in a thing, σ. τινὶ τινος, partner with one in a thing, Pind. I. 3, 27; σ. λέκτρων, partner of the bed, Aesch. Pers. 704; cf. Ar. Av. 678.—3. as subst., ὁ, ἡ σ., one who lives with, a consort, Soph. El. 600; of birds, a mate, Ar. Av. 209:—then, esp. of brothers and sisters, Soph. O. C. 340; ὡς λέοντες συννόμοι, like twin lions, Soph. Phil. 1436:—any companion, Plat. Legg. 666 E:—metaph., θαλάσσης σύννομοι πέτραι, of the Scironian rocks which skirt the sea, Eur. Hipp. 979; also, ποταμῶν σύννομοι νεφέων ὁρόμον, i. e. swift as the clouds, Id. Hel. 1488.—4. generally, associated, kindred, σ. τέχνη, Plat. Polit. 287 B; cf. 289 B, Legg. 930 A: λίθοι σ., stones uniformly hewn, fitted, Polyb. Spicileg. 2, 1.—II. parox., συννόμος, ον, act. tending cattle together, Heliod.

Σύννομος, ον, ὁ, a living together, pairing, Ael. N. A. 15, 3.

Σύννοος, ον, Att. contr. -νοος, ον, (σύν, νόος) in deep thought, meditative, Isocr. 5 A, Plut. Themist. 3, etc.:—anxious, gloomy, βλέμμα, Arist. Probl. 31, 7, 5.—II. σ. γίγνομαι, to come to one's self, become wise or prudent, Arist. Pol. 2, 7, 17.

Συννωσέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (σύν, νοσέω) to be sick, ill together, Eur. I. A. 407; or along with, τινί, Id. Andr. 948; νοσοῦντι συννωσοῦσ' ἀνέξομαι, Id. Incert. 100, 6.

Συννωκτερεύω, (σύν, νυκτερεύω) to pass the night with, Plut. Dio 55.

Συννωφοκόμος, ον, (σύν, νυφοκόμος) helping to deck a bride, Eur. I. A. 48.

Σύννυμφος, ον, ὁ, ἡ, a brother's wife or sister's husband, LXX.

Συννωδεύω, (σύν, δδεύω) to journey along with, τινί, Plut. Pomp. 40, etc.

Συννοδία, ας, ἢ, (συννόδος) a journey in company, Cic. Att. 10, 7, 2, Plut. 2, 48 A, ubi v. Wytenb.—II. a party of travellers, caravan, Strab.: generally, a family, LXX.

Συννοδικός, ἢ, ὅν, v. sq.

Συννόδιον, ον, τό, dim. from σύννοδος, esp., the conjunction of the moon with the sun, when no moon shines:—hence, μήνη συννοδική, Lat. interlunium; νύξ συννοδική, a moonless night, Synes.

Συννοδίτης, ον, ὁ, (σύν, ὁδίτης) a fellow-traveller, Anth.

Συννοδιπορεύω, ὦ, to travel together, Luc. Heimot. 13: from

Συννοδιπόρος, ον, (σύν, ὁδοί πορος) a fellow-traveller, Xen. Mem. 2, 2.

Συννοδότης, ἰδος, ἢ, (συννόδος) kind of runny, caught in the leg, Ath. 312 B, Diphil. Siphn. ib. 32.

Συννόδος, ον.=συννοδότης, Ar. P. 7, 635: cf. Epict. 2, 14, 8; 3, 5.

Σύννοδος, ον, ἢ, (σύν, ὁδός) ing together, assembly, meeting, for deliberation, Hdt. 9, 27, Orat. 9, 43, Thuc., etc.; or for festivity, Thuc. 3, 104: generally, a feasting, meeting, party, σ. καὶ δεῖπνα, 1 Theat. 173 D: σ. πρόσ τῷ διαίτα, a meeting of parties in court, Id. 1266, 9:—ξύννοδοι, political union, Thuc. 3, 82.—2. in hostile sense, meeting of two armies, Lat. concursus, Thuc. 3, 107; 5, 70, and Xen. sexual intercourse, like συνουσία, coitus, Arist. H. A. 5, 14.—4. things, a coming together, as χροτῶν σύννοδος, an incoming of months, Hdt. 1, 64; like πρόδρομοι.—5. a joining, σύννοδοι θαλάσσης, of straits of the Hellespont, Eur. I. 393: σ. μηνῶν, i. e. the end of month and beginning of another, Arist. Gen. An. 2, 4, 9: a conjunction of the sun and moon, Plut.:—generally, union, junction, Plat. Phaed. 9, etc.

Συννόδους, οντος, ὁ, ἢ, (σύν, ὁδός) with teeth together, i. e., that meet at their whole surface, opp. to καρχηδονς (with pointed teeth): τὰ σ. δόντα, animals with such teeth, Ar. H. A. 8, 6, 1.—II. as subst., 6 εἶδη τὰ σ. σ. δόντα, Lat. den. Epich. p. 105, Anaxandr. Protes. 50; also συννόδων, Antiph. Cycl. 3.

Συννοδύνομαι, (σύν, ὁδύνω) to flit together:—pass., to sympathize with another: generally, to be sorrowful, LXX.

Συννοδύρομαι, (σύν, ὁδύρομαι) mid.:—to bewail along with or together, Plat. Menex. 247 C. [δύ]

Συννόδος, ὁ, =συννόδους II, q. v.

Συννόζω, (σύν, ὅζω) to smell of, smelt at once, Arist. Probl. 12, 4.

Σύννοδα, pf. with pres. signif., (th. being no pres. συννέδω) 3 pl. συννέδωσι, Lys. 119, 5 (Att. usu. συννέδωσι inf. συννεδέναι: plpf. with inf. signif. συννέδω, Att. συννέδω, Ion. plur. συννέδωτε, Hdt. 9, 58: to also belongs fut. συννέδομαι, rare συννεδίσω (Isocr. 5 B). To share the knowledge, be cognisant of a thing, to be privy to it, Lat. conscius e. absol., Hdt. 5, 24, 6, 57; σ. τι, Id. 10, 39; αὐτὸς ξυννεδὸς ἡ μαθὼν ἄλλῳ, Soph. O. T. 704:—but usu. 2. c. dat. pers., to know the same as another, σ. ἐαυτῷ, to be conscious, convinced with one's self, c. part., which may be in the nom., ἐσθλὸς ὢν αὐτὸν ξυννέδω, Soph. Fr. 669; ὁρῶν ἐμαυτῷ οὐδ' ὅτι οὐκ σφὸς ὄν, Ar. Apol. 21 B; or in the dat., ξ. ἐμαυτῷ οὐδὲν ἐπισταμένῳ, Ib. 22 C, cf. Syn. 193 E, 216 B, etc.:—also c. acc. σ. ἐμαυτῷ τι καλόν, I know something good of myself, Ar. Eq. 1, μὴδὲν ἐαυτῷ συννεδέναι, to have load on one's conscience, Socrat. I. gen., etc., ap. Stob. Tit. 24, cf. I. 4, 4; hence, τὸ συννεδός=συννέδω, also conscience, Wolf Dem. Leptin. p. 2.

—but also, συννοδὰ τινί τι, to know something of another, Hdt. 8, 113, 58, Eur. Ion 956, etc.: σ. τινί, αὐτῷ, privy to his opinions, Xen. Hell. 3.

mid. οἱ συνομοσάμενοι τινί, his fellow-conspirators, Plut. Sertor. 27.

Συνομοιοπαθέω, ὦ, (σύν, ὁμοιοπαθέω) to be of like passions with, to sympathise with, τινί, Arist. Rhet. 3, 7, 5: so συνομοπαθεῖω.

Συνομοῖω, ὦ, (σύν, ὁμοῖω) to make quite like, Dion. H.

Συνομολογέω, ὦ, (σύν, ὁμολογέω) to say the same thing with; and so, to agree with, τινί, Hdt. 2, 55: to confess together, confess the whole, τῇ, Thuc. 1, 133:—to agree mutually, c. acc. et inf., περί δικαιοσύνης σ. πάντα εἶναι—αὐτὰ καλά, Plat. Legg. 859 D; so in mid., Id. Euthyd. 280 A: συνομολογημένοι τούτο κείμενα, Id. Phil. 41 J.—II. to agree to do, promise, τῇ, Xen. An. 4, 2, 19, etc.—III. to come to terms with, make a covenant with; hence, συνθηκαί συνομολογημένοι, Polyb. 4, 21, 2.

Συνομολογία, ας, ἡ, agreement, confession: an agreement, covenant, Plat. Soph. 252 A: from συνομολογος, on, agreeing to: confessing.

Συνομοπαθεῖω, ὦ, = συνομοιοπαθεῖω, Plat. Alcib. 23, etc.

Συνομορέω, ὦ, to border on, march with, τινί, N. T.: from

Συνόμορος, on, (σύν, ὁμορος) bordering on, marching with.

Συνομοσία, ἡ, worse form for συνομοσία.

Συνομωνιμέω, ὦ, to have the same name with another: from

Συνομωνύμος, on, (σύν, ὁμώνυμος) having the same name with, τινός, Achae. ap. Ath. 173 D, Anth. P. 6, 306.

Συνοξύνω, (σύν, δξύνω) to bring to a point, Polyb. 6, 22, 4.

Συνοξέω, υ, (σύν, δξέω) brought to a point, pointed, Theophr.

Συνοπαδός, ὄν, (σύν, ὁπαδός) following along with, attending on, c. gen., ἰουίδης, Panyas. 1, 13; c. dat., θεῶ, Plat. Phaedr. 248 C: absol., Id. Soph. 216 B.

Συνοπαίζομαι, f. -άσσομαι, mid. (σύν, ὁπάω):—to follow along with, attend on, v. 1. Soph. Fr. 342; Dind. συμπλάζομαι.

Συνοπάων, onος, δ, ἡ, = συνοπαδός, Opp. H. 30, 5, Anth. [α]

† Συνοπηδός, ὄν, Ion. for συνοπαδός.

Συνοπλίζω, to arm together:—pass., to be a companion in arms.

Σύνοπλος, on, (σύν, ὁπλον) under arms together, allied, δόρατα, Eur. H. F. 128.

Συνοπλοφορέω, ὦ, to bear arms with or together, Themist.

Συνοπτᾶω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (σύν, ὀπτᾶω) to roast together, Hippoloch. ap. Ath. 129 B.

Συνοπτικός, ἡ, ὄν, seeing the whole together, seeing at a glance, taking a comprehensive view, Plat. Rep. 537 C: τὸ συνοπτικόν, far-sightedness, acuteness: from

Σύνοπτος, on, (συνόψομαι) that can be seen at a glance, within sight, Arist. Pol. 2, 12, 9, Polyb. 2, 28, 9: cf. ἐπισύνοπτος.

Συνόρασις, εως, ἡ, a seeing all together, far-sightedness, Clem. Al.: and

Συνόρατικός, ἡ, ὄν, = συνοπτικός: from

Συνόραω, ὦ, f. συνόρωμαι: cf. συνείδω (σύν, ὀράω):—to see the whole together, to see at a glance, σ. πάντα, Plat. Phaedr. 265 D, etc.: to take a view of a thing, Dem. 1122, 16: aor. pass. συνώφθη, Polyb. 6, 19, 6.

Συνοργιάζω, (σύν, οργιάζω) to assist in holding orgies, Plut. 2, 944 C.

Συνοργίζομαι, as pass. c. fut. mid. -ίσσομαι, rarely -ισθήσομαι, as in Dem. 547, 6: aor. συνοργίσθη, (σύν, οργίζομαι). To be angry along with or together, Isocr. 78 E, Dem. 516, 7, and 1. c.

Συνόργιος, on, (ὄργια) joining in celebration of orgies.

Συνορέω, ὦ, (σύνορος) to border on, be a neighbour, τινί, Polyb. 5, 55, 1.

Συνορθιάζω, to set upright along with, Philo.

Συνορθῶ, ὦ, (σύν, ὀρθῶ) to make straight together, bring into order, App.

Συνορθος, on, (σύν, ὀρθος) dawning or coming to light along with; a word introduced into Aesch. Ag. 254 by Wellauer and Dind.: cf. συναρθρος.

Συνορία, ας, ἡ, (σύνορος) neighbourhood.

Συνοριγνάομαι, dep. pass.:—to desire with or together.

Συνορίζω, f. -ίσω, (σύν, ὀρίζω) to make to border on, combine, Arist. Coel. 3, 8, 12.—II. intr. = συνορέω.

Συνορίνω, (σύν, ὀρίνω) to rouse or stir up together, ἵνα οἱ σύν θυμὸν ὀρίνης, Il. 24, 467, cf. 568:—pass., συνοριζόμενοι κίνυντο φάλαγγες, the lines moved on by one impulse, Il. 4, 332, [α]

Συνόρκος, on, (σύν, ὄρκος) bound together by oath, Xen. Vect. 5, 9.

Συνορμάς, ἄδος, ἡ, = συνδοράς, συμπληγός, Simon. 163.

Συνορμάω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (σύν, ὀρμάω) to set in motion or urge on together, Plut. 2, 1129 E.—II. more usu. intr., to move on, start, set out along with or together: so also in pass.

Συνόρμενος, part. aor. mid. of συνορμνμ.

Συνορμέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (σύν, ὀρμέω) to lie at anchor together, Polyb. 5, 68, 6.

Συνορμίζω, f. -ίσω, (σύν, ὀρμίζω) to bring to anchor together, Xen. Hell. 1, 1, 17, Polyb., etc.: generally, to pack close together, Dio C.

Συνόρννμι, = συνορίνω: hence part. aor. 2 mid. συνόρνομενος, having started or set forth together, Aesch. Ag. 420.

Σύνορος, on, Ion. σύνορος (σύν, ὄρος): bordering on, marching with, continuous, σ. πολιτεία, Arist. Eth. N. 8, 10, 3, cf. Eth. Eud. 7, 9, 1: κόμης πηλοῦ κάσις ἔξνορος, dust twin-brother of mud, Aesch. Ag. 495.

Συνοροῦω, (σύν, ὀροῦω) to rush on with or together, Ap. Rh. 2, 88.

Συνοροφῶ, ὦ, (σύν, ὀροφῶ) to roof over, over-arch, Luc. Amor. 12.

Συνορχέομαι, (σύν, ὀρχέομαι) dep. mid.:—to dance together, Plut. 2, 52 B.

Συνουλόω, ὦ, to scar quite over, Galen. Hence

Συνουλώσις, εως, ἡ, a scarring over, making quite whole, LXX. Hence

Συνουλωτικός, ἡ, ὄν, scarring over and making whole.

Συνουρίζω, σύνορος, Ion. for συνορ-.

Συνουσία, ας, ἡ, Ion. -ίη, (σύνειμι, part. συνών, συνοῦσα):—a being with or together, esp. for purposes of feasting, conversing, etc., a friendly meeting, party, Hdt. 2, 78, and Plat.; ἡ ἐν οἴῳ σ., = συμπόσιον, Plat. Legg. 652 A, cf. Isocr. 9 A; and absol., Isocr. Antid. § 305: σ. ποιεῖσθαι, to converse together, Plat. Symp. 176 E, Soph. 217 D; διαλέγειν, Id. Lach. 201 C; συνουσίαν συγγενέσθαι, Id. Legg. 672 A; αἱ σοφαὶ συνουσίαι, of literary parties, conversazioni, Ar.

Thesm. 21; ἡ περὶ τὰ γράμματα, τῶν μαθητῶν, of school-Plat. Polit. 285 C.—2. a living together, friendly intercourse; generally intercourse, society, Hdt. 6, 128, A. Eum. 285, Soph., etc.; κοινή συνουσία, Ar. Nub. 649; σ. τινος intercourse with one, Soph. Fr. 12, Eccl. 110, Plat., etc.:—but, ἐν αἰ θηρῶν, = οἱ ἐξόντες ὅθρως, Phil. 936; so, ὅταν δὲ πλεῖστον νόσον ξυνουσίᾳ, Ib. 520:—the or rules of society, Plat. Theaet. E; οὐ λόγοις: ἂλλὰ τῇ ἐξυνοῦσθαι, but by custom, Soph. O. C. 6, esp., sexual intercourse, Lat. Plaut. Symp. 191 C, 206 C, etc. ὁρὸς σ., Jusjur. ap. Dem. 137, Hence

Συνουσιάζω, to keep company, esp., to have sexual intercourse, pomp. ap. Ath. 526 E. Hence

Συνουσιᾶσις, εως, ἡ, Philo.

Συνουσιασμός, οὔ, δ, Plut. 2, 1, συνουσία, esp. sexual intercourse.

Συνουσιαστής, οὔ, δ, (συνουσιάζω) one who keeps company with, a companion, Plat. Minos 319 E; a d. Xen. Mem. 1, 6, 1. Hence

Συνουσιαστικός, ἡ, ὄν, suit society or company, agreeable, Ar. 1209: esp., given to sexual intercourse.

Συνουσιῶω, ὦ, to connect essentially with:—pass., to agree essentially, τινί. Hence

Συνουσιώσις, ἡ, essential connection.

Συνοφρόδομαι, (σύν, ὀφροδός) pass., to knit the brow, ἀψήθη αὐφρωμένη, with bent and gloomy Soph. Tr. 869: ξυνωφρωμένῳ, ὀψῳ, with frowning, gloomy countenance, Eur. Alc. 777, cf. 800.

Συνόφρως, υ, gen. υος, (σύν, with meeting eye-brows, Arist. o. g. 6, 41;—of girls, Theocr.

συνόφρων βλεφάρων ἵπην κλέει, Anacreont. 15, 16;—still considered as a beauty in the East.—I. knitted brow.

Συνοφρόματα, ατος, τό, a meeting the eye-brows.

Συνοχεύς, εως, δ, (συνέχω) which holds together, a hold-fast.

Συνοχέω, ὦ, (σύν, ὀχέω) to hold with or together:—pass., to hold together in a chariot, Plut. Ant. etc.

Συνοχή, ἡς, ἡ, Att. ἐνοχή, (σύν, χω):—a being held together, joining, ἐν ἐνοχῇσιν ὁδοῖς, cross-roads, Il. 23, 330; but, χῆσιν ἀγῶνος, in battle-conflict, Sm. 4, 342, cf. Ap. Rh. 1, 1, metaph. distress, anguish, LXX. N. T.—II. a fastening, band.

Top. 4, 2, 13: of a belt or girdle, Rh. 1, 744, cf. Opp. H. 5, 1, plur., bonds, Manetho. Hence

Συνοχρόν, adv., holding together, Anth. P. 9, 343.

Συνοχμάω, (σύν, ὀχμάω), or bind together, Luc. Tragop.

Συνοχμός, οὔ, δ, = συνοχή, χμός (q. v.), Il. 14, 465.

Σύνοχος, on, (σύν, ὀχέω) like χῆς, joined together: metaph., with, suiting, τινί, Eur. Bacch. Hel. 171.—2. of Time, lasting, ual.

Συνόχωκα, old Ep. and Ion. pf. of συνέχω, for συνόκωκα, held together, come together, στήθος συνοχωκότε, shoulders towards each other over the c. 2, 218: cf. συνοκαχῇ.—II. to together, sink down, Q. Sm. 7, 5, the form v. Buttm. Ausf. C. Anm. 5.

Σύνοψις, *εως, ἡ, a seeing all together*, and, generally, *a general view, compilation*, Plat. Legg. 858 C: *συν-
τόνεις* εἰς σ., one must bring under
view, Id. Rep. 537 C; *ὡπὶ μίαν
γλαυκίν*, Polyb. 1, 4, 1; *ἐν σ. ἀλ-
λως*, in sight of one another, Ib.
5, 6.—II. *a general view of a sub-
ject, synopsis*, Plut. 2, 1057 C: from
σύνοψομαι, fut. of συνόρω.

συννοσησάμενος, ὤ, (σύν, ὀψοφάγω)
gluttonous with or together, Plut.
C.

συνσ-, συνσ-, συνστ-: for words
only so written v. sub συσσ-,
κ-, συστ-.

συντάγῃ, ἤς, ἡ, (συντάσσω):—*a
ing together in order, arranging, es-*
physician's prescription, Artemid. 4.
—II. in plur. *συντάγαι*, like *συν-*
τάγμα, a covenant, treaty, Iamb.

συντάγμα, ατος, τό, (συντάσσω)
which is put together in order:
ce,—1. σ. ὀπλιτῶν, ἱππέων, etc.,
dy of troops drawn up in order;
erally, *a body of troops, a squadron*,
rps, Xen. Hell. 3, 4, 2, Polyb. 9,
etc.—2. *the constitution of a state*,
ολιτείας, a form of constitution,
r. 145 B, 264 C.—3. *a table or*
dule regularly drawn out σ. *συν-*
ταγμῶν, Aeschin. 67, 16.—4. *an*
agement of musical notes, like ὁμο-
a mode, Δωρικόν σ., Arist. Pol.
7.—5. *a regular collection of writ-*
a work, book, Plut. 2, 1036 C,
Hence

συνταγματάρχης, ου, ὁ, (ἄρχω)
leader of a *συντάγμα* (1), Luc.
ch. 2, Pseudol. 18.

συνταγματικός, ὅς, ὅν, of or like a
ταγμα: τὰ *συνταγματικά*, a reg-
est treatise, opp. to ὑπομνηματι-
κον.

συνταγματίον, ου, τό, dim. from
ταγμα.

συντήκης, ἐς, (συντήκω) *asthmatic*,
astr.

συντακτέον, verb. adj. from συν-
τάσσω, *one must arrange*, Luc.

συντακτήριος, ου, and συντακτι-
κός, ὅς, ὅν, (συντάσσω) *putting to-*
gether in order, arranging.—II. from mid.
or for departure; σ. λόγος, a fare-
speech.

συντακτός, ὅς, ὅν, verb. adj. from
τάσσω, *put together in order, estab-*
lished, Diog. L. 7, 58, 64.

συντάλαιπνρῶς, ὤ, f. -ῶς, (σύν,
τάλαιπνρῶς) to endure along with or
er, τι, Soph. O. C. 1136; to share
sely, μετά τιος, Ar. Lys. 1221.
sometimes as dep. pass., -πω-
ν.

συντάλυσινργῶς, ὤ, to work wool
er, Ath. 516 B.

συντάμιος, ου, ὁ, and συντάμιος,
(σύν, ταμίας) a colleague in the
worship, Dio C.

συντάμνω, Ion. for συντέμνω, Hdt.
συνάμνω=συντείνω, to stretch to
πολλὴν πείρατα συντανασσαι
χει, bringing the issues of many
s together in small compass, Pind.
158.

συντάξις, *εως, ἡ, (συντάσσω) a put-*
together in order, arranging, Plat.
24 C: esp., of soldiers, *a draw-*
ing in order, array, Thuc. 6, 42; σ.
θῆαι, Xen. Cyr. 2, 4, 1.—2. σ.
στρατιωτική, military disci-
-Xen. Cyr. 8, 1, 14:—*arrange-*
system, method, Lat. *constitutio*,
Rep. 591 D; σ. τοῦ ποιεῖν τι,
14, 27: *a position, condition*, ἡ
ἀγορὰ σ., Plat. Rep. 462 C:—*iza-*
tion, Dem. 182, 25.—3. *a put-*
together, compiling a book, histo-

ry: hence, *a writing, narrative*, Polyb.
1, 4, 2, etc.—4. in Gramm. *the combi-*
ination of words and sentences, the doc-
trine of grammatical connexion, syntax.

—II. like *συντάγμα*, that which is put
together, esp. *a body of troops, ἡ εἰς*
μυριάς σ., Xen. Hell. 5, 2, 37; σ. *ἑλ-*
ληνική, the combined forces of Greece,
Plut. Aristid. 21.—2. *a covenant, con-*
tract, Dem. 1334, 12.—3. *an assigned*
impost, contribution, euphem. for φό-
ρος, tribute or tax, Dem. 60, 11; σ.
τελεῖν, ὑποτελεῖν, Aeschin. 67, 21,
Isocr. 140 B: introduced at Athens
by Callistratus, v. Böckh P. E. 2,
162.—4. *covenanted pay or reward*, a
more delicate word than *μισθός*, first
in Dem. 95, 9 and 20; 305, 16: *an*
annual allowance, salary, pension, Plut.
Alex. 21, Lucull. 2.

συνταπεινῶς, ὤ, (σύν, ταπεινῶς)
to join in humbling, reducing, Strab.

συντάραξις, *εως, ἡ, a total confu-*
sion, Arist. Probl. 1, 4: [τά] from

συντάρασσω, Att. -ττω; f. -ξω,
(σύν, τάρσσω):—*to throw all together*
into confusion, to disturb, trouble, Lat.
conturbare, σὺν δ' ἱπποῦς ἐτάραξε, Il.
8, 86; σὺν δ' ἡμῖν δαῖτα τάρ., Il.
1, 579: σ. τὴν κρήνην, to trouble the
water, Hdt. 9, 49; σ. σ. τὴν ἑλλά-
δα, Id. 3, 138: to trouble, to confound,
perplex, Ar. Nub. 1037; σ. τὰ πράγ-
ματα, Dem. 714, 26; etc.:—*pass.*,
to be troubled, thrown into confusion,
of soldiers, Thuc. 7, 81; of social or-
der, Soph. Ant. 1067, Xen. Hell. 3,
4, 7; *συνταραχθέντος βίου*, Thuc. 3,
84; νόμοι σ., all legal order was at an
end, Thuc. 2, 52; αἰθρὴ πόντω *συν-*
ταράκτα, Aesch. Pr. 1088; to be much
distressed, νόσω, Plat. Legg. 798
A.—II. c. acc. rei, σ. πόλεμον, to stir
up war, Polyb. 4, 14, 4, Plut.

συνταργάνω, ὤ, (σύν, ταργανῶς)
to wrap up, Lyc. 1101.

συνταρβός, ου, (σύν, ταρβός, ταρ-
σός):—*interwoven, entangled, δένδρον*
σ., a tree with interlacing roots, The-
ophr. Hence

συνταρβῶς, ὤ, to interweave, entan-
gle, in pass., to be full of entangled
roots, Theophr.

συντάσις *εως, ἡ, (συντείνω) a*
stretching together, straining, exertion,
Plat. Symp. 206 B, Phil. 46 D.—II.
distension, Hipp.

συντάσσω, Att. -ττω; f. -ξω, (σύν,
τάσσω):—*to put together in order, esp.*
to draw up soldiers in order, put an
army in array, like διατάσσω, Hdt. 7,
78, Xen. Cyr. 3, 1, 2, etc.: but, also,
to draw up along with others, form into
one body with them, Ib. 6, 4, 14, Hell.
4, 8, 28.—2. generally, *to arrange, or-*
der as parts of a whole, organise, Lat.
constituere, τὸ σώμα, Plat. Gorg. 504
A: to regulate, ordain, τὰς ὥρας, Id.
Phil. 30 C, etc.: to contrive by art,
Dem. 888, 26.—cf. *σύνταγμα* 4.—3.
to ordain, command, τινὰ ποιεῖν τι,
Xen. Cyr. 8, 6, 8; also, σ. τινὲ τι,
Plat. Legg. 625 C.—4. to put together
or compose a narrative, Polyb. 2, 40,
4.—5. to impose a tax or tribute on, cf.
B. 4.—II. pass., to be drawn up in or-
der, Xen. Cyr. 1, 4, 18, etc.—2. to be
joined to, τινί, Plat. Legg. 903 D; οἱ
συνταγματέννοι, conspirators, Xen.
Hell. 3, 3, 7.—3. metaph., to rally, col-
lect one's self, be collected or firm, ὁ *συν-*
ταγματέννος, a sober, steady man, Ib.
4, 8, 22; πρὶν *συνταχθῆναι τὴν δό-*
ξαν, before their minds are collected,
their courage screwed up, Thuc. 5, 9.
—4. to be assessed for taxation, Dem.
167, 6; 168, 21.—III. mid., to put one's
self in order of battle, form, Ar. Lys.

452; τισὶ or μετὰ τινῶν, in the sam,
body as others, Xen. Hell. 1, 2, 15,
Vect. 2, 3.—3. to arrange for one's self,
and so much like the act., to ordain
Plat. Legg. 625 E, cf. 781 B: σ. *λέ-*
γους, to put together, compose them,
Plat. Phaedr. 263 E; βιβλῶν, Polyb.
1, 3, 8; (and absol., to write, ὑπὲρ τι-
νος, Id. 9, 2, 2); σ. ὑπόθεσιν, to treat
of a subject, Schäf. Dion. Comp. 70.
—3. to agree together, bargain, Dem.
344, fin.; Aeschin. 14, 33; πρὸς ἀλ-
λῆλους, Polyb. 3, 67, 1:—(so in pass.,
τὸ *συνταγματέμενον* and τὸ *συνταχθέν*,
an agreement, Polyb. 3, 42, 9, etc.; cf.
σύνταξις II. 4).—4. later, to take leave
of one, *bid him farewell*, τινί, Jac.
Anth. P. p. lxxviii.

συντάτεον, verb. adj. from συντε-
νω, one must use exertion, strive earnest-
ly, Ep. Plat. 340 C.

συντάτικος, ὅς, ὅν, (συντείνω) *strain*
ing, drawing tight.

σύνταφος, ου, (σύν, τάφος) buried
along with, together, in the same grave
Plat. Legg. 873 D.

συντάχυνω, (σύν, ταχύνω) to help
to urge on, hurry, Hdt. 3, 71.—II. intr.,
to hasten, Id. 3, 72; ὁ βίος *συνταχύν-*
ει, life hastens to an end, Id. 2, 133.

συντείνω, (σύν, τείνω) to stretch to-
gether, strain, draw tight, Eur. Hipp.
257; σ. τὰ νῆδρα, opp. to χαλάω,
Plat. Phaedr. 98 D: metaph., to exert,
ποδὸς ὁρμήν, Eur. El. 112; to urge
on, excite, ὁρμήμα κινῶν, Id. Bacch.
867; σ. τινὰ εἰς or ἐπὶ τι, Plat. Gorg.
507 D, Legg. 641 E; σ. ἐάντιν, Id.
Euthyphr. 12 A:—*pass.*, to exert one's
self, endeavour, c. inf., Plat. Rep. 504
E; *συντεταμένον τε καὶ σπονδαζόν-*
τα, Id. Euthydr. 288 D; γνῶμη *συν-*
τεταμένη, earnestly, seriously, Xen.
Oec. 2, 18.—II. intr., to exert one's
self, strive, Plat. Soph. 239 B:—
hence, like Lat. contendere, to haste,
hasten, σ. δρόμῳ εἰς ἄστυ, Plut. Nic.
30:—to increase, *συντείνοντος τοῦ κα-*
κῶς, Plut. Dio 45.—2. to direct all one's
powers to one object, tend towards,
Lat. tendere ad., c. inf., Eur. Hec.
190; εἰς, ἐπὶ, πρὸς τι, Plat. Legg.
903 C, Polit. 294 B, Legg. 903 C, Xen.
Ages. 7, 1: and more literally, σ. τοῖς
τόξοις, to aim at, Hipp.

συντερίζω, f. -ίσω, (σύν, τερίζω)
to help to build a wall or fortification,
Thuc. 4, 57, Xen. Cyr. 3, 2, 24.

συντεκμαιρόμαι, (σύν, τεκμαιρό-
μαι) dep. mid., to conjecture from signs
or symptoms, Foës. Oec. Hipp.: to
guess, calculate, Thuc. 2, 76, Xen.
Symp. 2, 8.

συντεκνοποιέω, ὤ, (σύν, τεκνω
ποιέω) to breed children with one, of the
woman, Xen. Mem. 2, 2, 5.

συντεκνῶ, ὤ,=foreg.; generally,
to breed, Ar. Thesm. 15.

συντεκταίνωμαι, (σύν, τεκταίνω)
dep. mid., to help to build, make or frame
Plat. Tim. 30 B, 45 B, Ar. Rh. 1, 1295

συντελέω,=συντελέω II. 2, to
belong to, Pind. P. 9, 100.

συντέλεια, ας, ἡ, (συντελέω):—*a*
paying in together: a joint or common
contribution for the public burdens, σ.
ποιεῖν, Dem. 306, 18.—II. at Athens,
a subdivision of the συμμορία, (q. v.),
consisting of 5, 6, or 15 citizens, who
equipped a ship for the public service
at their joint expense, and were
called *συντελείς*, Hyperid. ap. Harp.;
but the subject is very obscure, v.
Böckh P. E. 2, 344 sq.—2. any simi-
lar partnership for bearing public bur-
dens, εἰς σ. ὤγειν τὰς λειτουργίας,
to impose the liturgies on a company,
not on one person (as was usual)

Dem. 463, 24, cf. 262, 8: generally, a club, company, Plat. Legg. 905 B; hence, σ. θεῶν (who separately were called τέλειοι), Aesch. Theb. 251:—a federal union of cities with a common treasury, Polyb. 5, 94, 1, Plut. Philop. et Flam. 1.—III. the combination of parts to one end, unity of a scheme, Plat. Legg. 905 B:—accomplishment of a scheme, opp. to ἐπιβολή, etc., Polyb. 1, 3, 3; 4, 3, etc.; σ. ἐπιθεῖναι τι, Id. 11, 33, 7.—2. in grammar, the perfect tense, Dem. Phal.—IV. in later philosophers, like ἐντελέχεια, reality, Ocell. Luc.

Συντελείω, ὦ, to make quite perfect, Clem. A. Hence

Συντελείωσις, εως, ἡ, a completion; esp. a perfect, completed action, opp. to παράσις, Gramm.

Συντέλεσμα, ατος, τό, (συντέλω) a joint contribution, tax, LXX.—II. accomplishment, completion.

Συντελεστής, οὔ, a member of a συντέλεια, (II).—II. a completer, finisher: hence

Συντελεστικός, ἡ, ὄν, complete, perfect: ὁ σ. (sc. χρόνος) the perfect tense, Gramm.

Συντελέστρια, ας, ἡ, fem. of συντελεστής.

Συντελευτάω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (σύν, τελευτάω) to help to bring to an end.—II. intr., to die along with or together, Diod.

Συντέλλω, ὦ, f. -έσω, (σύν, τέλλω) to bring to one end together, bring quite to an end, finish, σ. τὴν δαπάνην, to make up the whole sum, Dem. 183, 13; so too, σ. (sc. τὰ ἄρματα) εἰς τὰ ἑκατὸν ἄρματα, to make up the number 100, Xen. Cyr. 6, 1, 50:—of a workman, ὅς ἐξήκου, make, σ. γείσον, Lys. ap. Poll.; στέφανον, ap. Dem. 522, 4.—2. to perform or celebrate sacred rites, ἀγιστείας, Plat. Ax. 371 D; τὰ Ἰσθμία, etc., Plat. Ages. 21; etc.—II. to pay joint taxes, tribute, to incur joint expense: σ. ἐξήκοντα τάλαντα, Aesch. 67, 17: but mostly, without the sum expressed, σ. εἰς τὸν πόλεμον ἐν ταῖς εἰσφοραῖς, to pay all alike in the εἰσφοραῖς, towards the war, Dem. 465, 23.—2. συντέλειν εἰς τοὺς ἵππους, etc., strictly to pay to the knights or the class of knights, and so to belong to this class or body (because at Athens all citizens were classed acc. to their τίμημα, or rateable property); then, generally, to belong to it, be counted in a class or body, σ. εἰς ἄνδρας, Isocr. 277 B; σ. εἰς τοὺς νόβους, Dem. 691, 18: cf. τελέω III: so, also, σ. εἰς Ὀρχομενόν, εἰς τὸ Ἀρακιδικόν, etc., used esp. of a number of small states tributary to or under the protection of a larger, Thuc. 4, 76, Xen. Hell. 7, 4, 12: hence, also, to go to make up the whole, belong to, count as part of a people, εἰς τινας, v. Arnold Thuc. 2, 15: also c. dat., σ. Θηβαίους, Isocr. 298 B, cf. Plut. Arat. 34; hence, συντελεῖν τῷ βίῳ, Alex. Incert. 31. Hence

Συντελής, ἐς, effecting joint payments, paying joint taxes or tributes, Antipho a. Harp.; ἕκτος καὶ δέκατος σ., paying a sixteenth share, ap. Dem. 261, 3:—hence, belonging to the same συντέλεια (II) or company, Dem. 564, 27:—σ. πόλιν, the city which had to pay a part of the penalty, Aesch. Ag. 532.—2. rated in the same class, counted among, belonging to:—absol., σ. μόρια, the component parts, Arist. Part. An. 3, 14, 3: cf. συντελέω II. 2.—3. tributary to another state, dependent upon it, Lat. tributus, πόλιν εἰς αὐτοὺς συντελεῖ πικρὴν, Dem. 198, 5. Hence

Συντελικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to a συντέλης, or συντέλεια, (II): τὸ συντελικόν=συντέλεια, a body of persons paying *as jointly*, Lat. contribui, Polyb. 40, 3, 4.—II. in Gramm., χρόνος σ., the perfect tense; ῥήμα σ., verbum perfectum: στάσις σ., status facti seu praeiterii et consummati, Quintil. 3, 6, 46.

Συντέμνω, Ion. -τάμνω, Hdt.; fut. -τεμῶ (σύν, τέμνω)—to cut all in pieces, to chop up, Ar. Ran. 1262: to divide, Plat. Polit. 261 A.—II. to cut down, cut short, Lat. concidere, σ. τὰς πύρας ἐς ἑλαττον, Thuc. 7, 36; τοὺς χιτῶνας, to cut out, shape them, Xen. Cyr. 8, 2, 5; ξυντέμνει δ' ὁρος ὑγράς θαλάσσης, the sea cuts short my realm, Aesch. Supp. 258:—metaph., to cut short, abridge, σ. πολλοὺς ἐν βραχεὶ λόγους, Ar. Thesm. 178; συντέμνέ μοι τὰς ἀποκρίσεις καὶ βραχύνερος ποιεῖ, Plat. Prot. 334 D (cf. infra III. 2); to cut down, σ. τὴν μισθοφορίαν, Thuc. 8, 45; σ. τὰς δαπάνας εἰς τὰ καθ' ἡμέραν, to cut down one's expenses to one's daily wants, Xen., Hier. 4, 9; so, σ. εἰς εὐτέλειαν, Thuc. 8, 86; also, σ. τιμὰς, Aesch. Eum. 227; συντέμνοναι θεῶν βλάβας τοὺς κακόφρονας, Soph. Ant. 1103; so in mid., Id. Fr. 678, 16.—III. seemingly intr.—1. (sub. ὁδόν), to cut the road short, cut across, σ. ἀπ' Ἀμπελόν ἄκρην ἐπὶ Καναστραῖν ἄκρην, Hdt. 7, 123: cf. σύντομος II.—2. (sub. λόγον, v. supra II), to cut the matter short, speak briefly, ὥς δὲ συντέμνω, Eur. Tro. 441, cf. Hec. 1180; συντέμνε, cut short, make an end, Mnesim. Dνκ. 1, 4; ὥς συντέμνοντι εἰπεῖν, like συνελόντι εἰπεῖν, or simply συντεμνοντι, Valck. Schol. Phoen. 837.—3. τὴν χρόνον συντάμνοντες, as the time became short, Lat. instante tempore, Hdt. 5, 41: cf. σύντομος II.

Συντερετίζω, (σύν, τερετίζω) to whistle an accompaniment, Theophr. Char. 21, Schneid.

Συντερμονέω, ὦ, to march with, border on, τινί, Polyb. 2, 21, 9: from

Συντέρμων, ον, (σύν, τέρωμα) bordering on, close together, Anth. Plan. 185.

Συντέρπω, to delight along with or together.

Συνταγαμένως, adv. part. pf. pass. from συντάσσω, in an orderly manner, in set terms, σ. καὶ πιθανῶς, Plat. Apol. 23 E, Bekker; cf. sq.

Συντεταμένως, adv. part. pf. pass. from συντείνω, earnestly, eagerly, Ar. Plut. 325, Plat. Rep. 499 A, Phil. 59 A, etc.;—usu. with v. l. συνταγαμένως.

Συντετραίνω: f. -τρήσω, aor. -έτρησα: pf. pass. -τέτρημαι: the pres. -τιτραίνω or -τιτρώ is a late form, (σύν, τετραίνω). To bore through so as to meet each other, σ. τοὺς μυχοὺς ἀλλήλοις, Hdt. 2, 11 (cf. παραλλάσσω); τὴν τὸν ποτοῦ διέξοδον συντέτρησαν εἰς τὸν μυελόν, they carried the passage through into the marrow, Plat. Tim. 91 A, cf. Criti. 115 D; συντρήσαι εἰς τὰ τῶν πλησίων, to run out a gallery into one's neighbour's mines, Dem. 977, 22:—pass., to be connected by openings or channels, εἰς ἀλλήλους, Plat. Phaed. 111 D, cf. Criti. 115 E; συντέτρηται ἡ δόσφορις τῷ στόματι, Arist. Probl. 13, 2, cf. 33, 17, 2; so, εἰς τὴν ψυχὴν ἡ ἀκοή συντέτρηται, Plut. 2, 502 D.—II. metaph., συντετραίνειν μῦθον δι' ὧτων, to let words pierce in, sink deeply, Aesch. Cho. 451.

Σύντευξις, εως, ἡ, (συντυχάνω)=συντυχία II.

Συντεχνάω,=sq., Plut. Timol. 10, Marcell. 20.

Συντεχνάομαι, (σύν, τεχνάω) dep. mid.:—to help in continuing, τινὶ τὰ ἔργα, Dem. Phai.; σ. ἀπὸ Plut. Demetr. 43.

Συντεχνίτης, ον, ὅς,=sq. Σύντεχνος, ον, ὅς, ἡ, (σύν, τέχνω) practising the same art, a fellow in, Ar. Fr. 226; c. gen., one's fellow-man, Ar. Ran. 763; Minerva is σύντεχνος of Vulcan, Plat. I. 274 C.

Σύντηγμα, ατος, τό, (σύν, τέγω) that which is melted down and so solved, Arist. Somn. 3, 10.

Συντηκτικός, ἡ, ὄν, apt to melt one or dissolve, Arist. Somn. 3, from

Συντήκω, f. -ξω, (σύν, τέκω) melt into one, melt down, σ. καὶ συναί εἰς τὸ αὐτό, Plat. Symp. 193:—to make to waste or pine away, συντήκουσι νύκτες ἡμέραις τε δόμοις, Eur. I. A. 398; also, τὸν πρὸς συντήκουσα δακρύοις, Id. Med. 2. pass. συντήκομαι, aor. 1 συντήχην, aor. 2 συντετάκην [α]: an same signif. intr. pf. act. συντέτε to melt away, disappear, Xen. Cyr. 1:—to waste, fall away, συντήκοι λύπαις, νόσος, Eur. El. 240, O. cf. Ib. 283, Med. 689; συντακεῖ ἐρωμένη, melted away with him, Symp. 192 E. Hence

Σύντηξις, εως, ἡ, a melting into, Theophr. Cic. Att. 10, 8.—II. a ing away, wasting, falling away, H. cf. Poes. Oecon.

Συντηρέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (σύν, τηρέω) to watch closely together, observe, cf. Polyb.: σ. τὴν γνώμην παρ' ἐμοῦ, to keep it close, Id. 31, 6, 5:—to aim, Plut. Marcell. 12. Hence

Συντηρήσις, ἡ, a watching close observation. Hence

Συντηρητικός, ἡ, ὄν, watching ly.

Συντίθημι, f. συνθήσω, (σύν, τίθημι):—to place, put together, Hdt. 4, 67, Plat., etc.: σ. ἄρθρα στόματος, to close the lips, Eur. Cycl. 62: add together, as numbers, Hdt. 2.—2. to put together, combine, build, σ. πεντηκόντερος καὶ πρᾶς, Hdt. 7, 36; to compose, τιθέντες, Hdt. 4, 23; ἐκ τῶν νεύων τὸ περὶ οὐκ συντιθέμενον, Hdt. 7, σ. τὸ πᾶν, to frame the universe, συνθεῖς, the Creator, Plat. Tim. metaph., συντιθεῖς γέλων π. Soph. Aj. 303; σ. δυοῖν ἀμύλλαν, strive for two things at once, Eur. 95.—3. to compose, as an author a book, Thuc. 1, 21, 97; σ. μὴ ποίησιν, etc., Plat. Rep. 377 A, Phaedr. 278 C, etc.—4. to combine words, Plat. Crat. 424 E, 434 A: to plan, devise, contrive, μόνον Aesch. Supp. 65; ὁ συνθεῖς Soph. O. T. 401; cf. Thuc. 8, also, σ. λόγον, to devise a story, Baech. 297.—6. to put together, take together, unite, comprehend, γένος ἐκ ἐν, Id. Med. 747; ἐν χεὶ συνθεῖς λόγους, putting things ly together, speaking briefly, El. 673.—7. to give into a person's mind, Polyb. 5, 10, 4.—8. to convince, infer, Id. 23, 15, 14; λογισμῷ, Arr.

Β. Mid. συντιθεμαι, as fin. Hom., though he only uses the 2 (in sign. I):—1. strictly, to gether for one's self; and so, to a thing, take heed to it, συντιθεὶς λήν θυμῷ, Il. 7, 44; φρεσὶ σ' αὐοῖν, Id. 1, 328; and, simply perceive, hear, κλαιοῦσθαι ὅσα σὺ Od. 20, 92; so, συνθέμενος

d. P. 4, 494: but Hom. has it usu. ol. in the phrase, *οὐ δὲ σύνθεο*, do *not take heed*, Il. 1, 76, etc.; *οὐ δὲ θεοθυμῷ*, Od. 15, 27.—2. to agree on, *σύνθεοι*, *συνμαχίην*, *ὁμαχίην*, etc., *σύνθεοι*, 2, 181; 8, 140, 1, etc.; *σ. ξεινήν*, i. e. with one, Id. 1, 27; *ταῦτα θέμενοι*, having agreed on these acts, Id. 1, 87; *ἐνέθεσθε κοινῇ*, Eur. Bacch. 807, cf. 808; *σ. τίθεμαι τινί τι*, with another, Hdt. 5, 7, etc.; also, *σ. τι πρὸς τινα*, 7, 145: sometimes c. inf. pro *ut*, to covenant or agree to do, *μισθῶ εἶπεν παρέχειν*, Pind. P. 11, 64; *σ. fut.*, Hdt. 9, 7, 2, Thuc. 6, 65; an inf. must be supplied in the cases, *κατὰ (i. e. καθ' ὃ) συνεθή- ρον*, *καθ' ὃτι ἀν συνθῶνται*, etc., 3, 86, Thuc. 5, 18; *σ. ὥς*, Id. 6, also in pass., *συντεβείς χρόνος*, time agreed on, Plat. Phaedr. 254 absol., to make a covenant, *τινί*, An. 1, 9, 7: also, to bet, *ωαγή*, *σ. τινα*, Plat. Alcib. 8:—cf. *συν- τεύω*.

συντίκτω, to beget or bear, procreate or together.

συντίλλω, (σύν, τίλλω) to pluck or with or together, Anth. P. 12, 27.

συντίμω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (σύν, τιμῶ) due together or with others:—mid., *τιμῶσαντο ὑπὲρ ἐμοῦ ταύτην*

εἰςφόρον, they fixed this as the es- timate of my contribution, Dem. 815, —pass., to be honoured among or by others, Lys. 189, 40; to increase value, rise in price, Dem. 1285, 15.

συντίμησις, εως, ἡ, value, worth, LXX. [τι]

συντιμωρέω, ὦ, (σύν, τιμωρέω) to help and help:—mid., to help to help, Hipp.

συντινάσσω, f. -ω, (σύν, τινάσσω) to shake to the foundations, Lat. *concute*, Arist. Mund. 4, 29; *σύν δὲ τί- μάχαν*, i. e. began to fight at once, Theocr. 22, 90.

συντιναίνω,=συντινέω.

συντινάρω,=συντινάρω, later as of the pres. *συντινάρω*.

συντινάρω, (σύν, τινάρω) to wound in many places, Xen. Hell. 3, 1, to wound at the same time, Plut. 63, etc.

συντινάρω, to help in winding up business.

συντινάρω and *συντινάρω*, to cut or abridge.

συντινάρω, ἡς, ἡ, (σύντομος II) a cut-short, Dio C.

συντινάρω, ας, ἡ, (σύντομος II) argument, shortness, brevity, *σ. λόγων*, Phaedr. 267 B.

συντινάρω,=συντινάρω: from *σύντομος*, *ον*, (σύντινάρω) cut up, *σ. fut.*, cf. infra.—II. cut off, cut

abridged, shortened, esp. of a *σ. ὁδός*, a short cut, Ar. Ran. with a pun on sign. I); so, *τὰς ὁδοῦ*, Hdt. 1, 185; 4, 136; *συντι- νάρω*, the shortest cut, Id. 2, 158; 3; *ἡ σύντομος* (sc. ὁδός), Hdt. 5, cf. *συντινάρω* III.—2. concise, brief, *λογαῖα*, *ἐπέμοι μὴ μήκος ἀλλὰ ὅμα*, Soph. Ant. 446; cf. Aesch. 698, etc.: generally, short, Thuc.

—III. adv. -μως, of time, shortly, *σύντομα*, Hipp., Soph. O. T. 810, —2. *σ. λέγειν*, etc., shortly, *con- cise*, Aesch. Eum. 585, Soph., etc.; *σ. ἐλπεῖν*, Plat. Tim. 25 E:—*σ. ὅτερον*, Isocr. 53 D, etc.:—*σ. ὁσάτως*, Soph. O. C. 1579.

συντινάρω, ὦ, to stretch tight, strain.

συντινάρω, ας, ἡ, (σύντονος) a thing, straining, distension, Hipp.—

2. intense application, opp. to relaxation, Arist. Pol.; *πρὸς τι*, Def. Plat. 413 D.—II. strength, energy: intensity, *τοῦ παθήματος*, Plat. Tim. 84 E.—III. agreement Diog. II. 7, 140.

συντονολόισι ἁρμονία, ἡ, a musical mode, called also *ὑπερλύδιος*, Plat. Rep. 398 E; cf. Böckh Pind. I, part. 2, p. 237.

σύντονος, *ον*, (συντινέω) on the stretch, strained tight: *τὸ σ.*=συντο- νία, Xen. Cyn. 6, 7: intense, excessive, *πόνος*, ὁδὸν, Foes. Oec. Hipp. *σ. πορεία*, a forced march, Polyb. 5, 47, 4.—2. strong, grave, earnest, austere, opp. to *ἀνεμῆτος*, *σ. μοῖσα*, Pratin. ap. Ath. 624 F; to *μαλακός*, Plat. Soph. 242 E: so, *συντόνωος ζῆν*, Plat. Rep. 623 B.—3. violent, impetuous, eager, *συντόνωος* *χερὶ λύει τὸν αὐ- τῆς πῆλπον*, Soph. Tr. 919; *βακχεῖα*, ὁρμήμα, Eur. Bacch. 126, 1091: so of persons, Plat. Symp. 203 D.—II. in harmony, accordant with, *γράμμασι*, Eur. I. A. 116.—III. adv. -τως, intensely, unflinchingly, *βλέπειν*, *μένειν*, Plat. Phaedr. 253 A, Rep. 539 D. Hence

συντόνωος, ὦ, to mark with the same tone or accent.

συντονοῦω, ὦ, (τόρμος) to fasten with pegs, Math. Vett.

συντονοῦναι, ὦ, to stir up together as with a spoon.

συντραγῶδω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (σύν, τραγῶδω) to act tragedy, act with, Luc. Alex. 12: or, in accordance with, *τινί*, Plat. 2, 771 A.

συντραπέζος, *ον*, (σύν, τράπεζα) a messmate, *βίον σ. εἶχειν*, to live with one, Eur. Andr. 658, Xen. An. 1, 9, 31. [α]

συντρανῶω, f. -ισω, (σύν, τρανῶω) to live with or together, Clem. Al.

συντρεῖς, *ολ*, *αλ*, -τρια, *τά*, (σύν, τρεῖς) three together, three and three, Od. 9, 429, cf. Valck. Hdt. 4, 66; *κα- τὰ σύντρεψις*, Plat. Tim. 54 E.

συντρέπω, f. -ψω, (σύν, τρέπω) to help in turning, esp. to flight.

συντρέφω, f. -θρέψω, (σύν, τρέφω) to help to feed: to feed besides, Xen. Mem. 4, 3, 6:—pass., to grow up together, live together, Plat. Legg. 752 C, and Xen.; *τινί*, with one, Eur. Hel. 1036.—II. in pass. also, of liquids, to be congealed: hence, to be consolidated, to assume a consistency, Plat. Phaedr. 96 B, Tim. 75 A.

συντρέχω: f. -θρέξωμαι, usu. -δρά- μωμαι: aor. 2 *συνεδράμουν*, (σύν, τρέχω)—to run together, Hdt. 2, 121, 4: esp. as enemies, to rush together, meet in battle, Hom., only in Il. 16, 335, 337, in aor. 2, which prevails also in Hdt.—2. as friends, to come together, unite, agree, *αἱ γυνῶμαι συνδράμον ἐς τωτό*, Hdt. 1, 53; *συντρέχουν τοῖς κριταῖς*, to agree in (or about) the judges, Xen. Cyr. 8, 2, 27 (where others take it, to meet before, have recourse to them).—3. to meet with, *μῶρος*, Soph. Tr. 880:—to agree with, fit, harmonise with, *τινί*, Ib. 295:—absol., of time, to concur, coincide, Aesch. Fr. 286, Eur. O. 1215; *εἰς ταῦτὸ τὸ δίκαιον ὅμα καὶ ὁ κайρὸς καὶ τὸ συμ- φέρον συνδεδράμκε*, Dem. 214, 7.—4. to run together, twist or shivel up, as hair, Xen. Cyn. 10, 17.—II. to as- semble, gather together, meet, Hdt. 8, 71; *εἰς τι*, in one, Eur. Pal. 1; *εἰς τόπον*, Lycurg. 149, 40: of clouds, to gather in, thicken, Hdt. 1, 87: of li- quids, to mingle with, *τινί*, Soph. O. C. 160.—III. to run the same way with, *τινί*, Plat. Polit. 266 C.

σύντρησις, εως, ἡ, (συντετραίνω)

a piercing through, connection by a passage or channel, *ἐκ τινος εἰς τι*, Arist. H. A. 1, 16, 9: cf. *συντετραίνω*.

σύντρητος, *ον*, pierced through; joined by a passage.

συντετραίνω, ὦ, (σύν, τραίνω) to dash to pieces with a trident, Plat. Com.) Hell. 2: generally, to shatter *σπρεττῶ σιδήρῳ συντετραίνωσιν πόλιν* (metaph. from a pick-axe), Eur. H. F. 946.

συντερίβη, ἡς, ἡ,=συντρίψις, LXX.

συντερίβης, ἡς,=σύντριβι: from *συντερίβω*, f. -ψω, (σύν, τρίβω) to rub together, *σ. τὰ πυρεῖα*, to rub dry sticks together to procure a light.—II. to shatter, shiver, *τὴν χύτραν*, Plat. Hipp. Maj. 290 E, Lys., etc.: to make a jelly of, like Lat. *conterere*, *contundere*, Eur. Cycl. 705; *σ. ταύς*, to stave them in, Thuc. 4, 11: generally, to destroy utterly, Ar. Vesp. 1050: to crush an enemy, Polyb. 5, 47, 1:—hence, *συντερίβηναι τῆς κεφαλῆς*, to have one's head broken (like *καταεγῆ ναι*), Ar. Pac. 71; *τὴν κεφαλὴν*, Lys. 98, 7; *τὴν κλῆιν*, Andoc. 9, 6.—III. metaph. in pass.—1. to be in perplexity, anguish, *τὴν διανοίαν*, Polyb. 21, 10, 2.—2. to run against, clash with, Dem. 142, 22. [i]

συντρίπαρχεω, ὦ, to be a συντρί- παρχος, Lys. 107, 21; 907, fin.: from *συντρίπαρχος*, *ον*, ὁ, (σύν, τρι- παρχος) a partner in the equipment of a trireme, Dem. 566, 24, etc.

συντριμμα, *ατος*, τό, (συντρίβω) that which is shattered: a fracture, Arist. de Audib. 34: ruin, LXX.—II. a thing to stumble against, obstacle.

συντριμμός, *ον*, ὁ,=σύντριψις, LXX.

σύντριψ, ἴβος, ὁ, ἡ, (συντρίβω) shattering: hence the *Smasher*, a lubber-fiend that breaks all the pots in the kitchen, Epigr. Hom. 14, 9.—II. =οἰκότριψ, dub.

σύντριψις, εως, ἡ, (συντρίβω) a dashing together: shattering, breaking: generally, a blow, LXX.

συντροφία, ας, ἡ, a growing up together, *πρὸς τινα*, Strab.: generally, a living together, society, Polyb. 6, 5, 10: a brood, Anth. P. 7, 216: from

σύντροφος, *ον*, (συντρέφω) brought up together with, *τινί*, Hdt. 1, 99: hence, as old as, of the same origin as, *τινί*, Id. 2, 65: *ἐ. γένος*, as Ajax calls the Athenians, Soph. Aj. 861.—2. generally, living with, *φρονέει*, Soph. El. 1190; *ὅμμα σ.*, a friendly eye, Id. Phil. 171: *τὰ σύντροφα*, common, every-day evils, Thuc. 2, 50: of animals, domestic, Xen. Mem. 2, 3, 4: metaph., *τῇ Ἑλλάδι πενίη ἀλεῖ σύντροφος*, Hdt. 7, 102, so c. gen., *πηνάων σύν- τροφα μεικρακόλλια*, Eubul. Orthan 1; *τὸ τῆς οὐσέως εὐντροφον*, Plat. Polit. 273 B.—3. like *συντροφία*, also, *σ. ὁργαί*, Soph. Aj. 639; also, *σ. τινός*, Id. Phil. 203.—II. act., *σ. ζωῆς*, helping in the preservation of life, Xen. Mem. 4, 3, 8; cf. Plat. Legg. 845 D.

συντροχάζω, like *συντρέχω*, to run with or together, Mel. 127, Anacreont. 32, 3, Plut. Ages. 36, etc.:—also, *συν- τροχάω*.

συντρυγάω, ὦ, to gather in, as grapes, with or together.

συντρυγῶ, ὦ, to share in luxury with, v. l. for *συντροφία* in Eubul. I. c.

συντρυγῶναι, fut. -τεύσομαι: aor. 2 *συνέτρυγον* (σύν, τρυγῶναι)—I. or persons, to meet with, fall in with, *τινί*, Hdt. 4, 14, Ar. Nub. 598, etc.; so, *μοῖρα τοῦδ' ἐχθίονι σ.*, Soph. Phil. 683; more rarely *τινός*, Herm. Soph.

1445

Phil. 320, O. C. 1482; cf. ἐντυγχάνω: absol., Id. O. T. 122; ὁ συντυγχάνω, like ὁ τυγχάνω, the first that meets one, any one, Eur. Rhés. 864; ὁ αἰεὶ συντυγχάνω, Id. Hec. 1182; so, ὁ συντυγχάνων, Plat. Legg. 762 D;—(so also, τὸ συντυγχόν, the first that comes to hand, any thing common, mean, bad, Hdt. 1, 61, Xen. Ages. 9, 3); but, οἱ συντυγχόντες, of two persons meeting, Hdt. I 134—II. of accidents, etc., to happen to, befall, τινί, Hdt. 8, 136, Thuc. 3, 59; also absol., to happen, fall out, εὖ συντυγχόντων, if things go well out, Aesch. Theb. 274; impers., συντυγχάνει, it happened that., c. inf., Thuc. 7, 70.

Συντυμβορῶν, ὦ, (σύν, τυμβωρυχέω) to help in robbing (or, pedantically, in digging) graves, Luc. Lexiph. 2.

Συντύπῳ, ὦ, (σύν, τυπώ) to form or fashion along with: hence in mid., συντυπῶσαι τὰς ψυχὰς τοῖς παροῦσι, to allow the soul to be acted on by circumstances, Simplic.

Συντυραννέω, (σύν, τυραννέω) to share in absolute power with, Strab.

Συντυραννοκτονέω, ὦ, to join in slaying tyrants, Luc. Tyrann. 7.

Συντυράννος, οὐ, ὁ, also ἡ, (σύν, τυράννος) a fellow-tyrant, Plut. 2, 105 B. [rũ]

Συντύρῳ, ὦ, (σύν, τυρώ) to make into cheese together: hence, comically, —Lat. concoquere, to get up, concoct, Ar. Eq. 479.

Συντυχία, ας, ἡ, Ion. συντυχίη, (συντυγχάνω) a meeting with: a hap, chance, event, incident, Theogn. 590, Hdt. 3, 43, etc.: σ. κρύσεσσα, Pind. I. 1, 54; μεταλλαγαὶ συντυχίας, Eur. H. F. 766; κατὰ συντυχίην, by chance, Hdt. 3, 74, etc.:—esp., a happy chance, happy event, Hdt. 1, 68, Pind. P. 1, 70, Soph. Ant. 158; etc.:—but also, a mishap, mischance, accident, Thuc. 3, 45, Plat. Phaedr. 248 C.—II. later, an assembly: conversation, acquaintance. Hence

Συντύχικός, ἡ, ὄν, accidental, Plut. 2 611 A.

Συννυαίνομαι, pass., to be wet along with or together.

Συννυθλέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (σύν, νυθλέω) to chat with or together, Luc. Lexiph. 14.

Συννυλακτέω, ὦ, to bark together, Nonn.

Συννυμεναῖῳ, ὦ, (σύν, νυμεναῖῳ) to join in the bridal hymn, Plut. 2, 138 B.

Συννυμεῖω, ὦ, (σύν, νυμεῖω) to praise in song together with, Synes.

Συννύπαγω, f. -ξω, to bring under together. [ũ]

Συννυπακοῦσθαι, one must join in obeying, Strab.: from

Συννυπακούω, f. -σομαι, (σύν, υπακούω) to obey together, τινί, Polyb. 25, 9, 7; πρὸς τι, in a thing, Id. I, 66, 7.—II. to comprehend under the meaning of terms.

Συννύπαρκος, οὐ, (συννύπαρχω) co-existent. Hence

Συννύπαρσις, εως ἡ, coëxistence, Sext. Emp. p. 677.

Συννύπαρχος, οὐ, ὁ, a fellow-governor: esp. among the Romans, a joint-officer.

Συννύπαρχω, (σύν, νύπαρχω) to be or exist together, Polyb.

Συννύπατεύω, (σύν, νύπατεύω) to be a fellow-consul, Plut. Poplic. 1, Fab. 25, etc.

Συννύπατος, οὐ, ὁ, a fellow-consul, Lat. collega. [ũ]

Συννύπειμι, (εἶμι) to be in πτ and πτ together.

Συννυπερβάλλω, (σύν, υπερβάλλω) to carry over together.—II. intr., to pass over along with, σ. τινί τὸν Ταβρον, Polyb. 4, 48, 6.

Συννυπρετέω, ὦ, (σύν, ὑπηρετέω) to join in helping, τινί, Plat. Legg. 934 B.

Συννυπηχέω, ὦ, (σύν, ὑπηχέω) to accompany in singing, Himer.

Συννυποβάλλω, (σύν, υποβάλλω) to put close at hand together, Plut. Fragm. 1, 1.

Συννυποδεῖκνυμι, and -νύω, f. -δείξω, (σύν, υποδεῖκνυμι) to suggest along with or together, Polyb. 17, 15, 12. Hence

Συννυποδεικτέον, verb. adj., one must indicate together, Polyb.

Συννυποδύομαι, (σύν, υποδύομαι) to go under or insinuate one's self with, τινί, Plut. 2, 542 B.—II. c. acc., to undergo along with or together, κίνδυνον, Id. Brut. 18.

Συννυποεγγνυμι, (σύν, υποεγγνυμι) to yoke together, Ath. 533 D.

Συννυποκορίζομαι, f. -ίσομαι, (σύν, υποκορίζομαι) dep. mid.:—to call by diminutive names:—the act. συννυποκορίζω in Eust. II. p. 1283, 40.

Συννυποκρίνομαι, (σύν, υποκρίνομαι) dep. mid.:—to play a part along with or together, τινί, Polyb. 3, 52, 6; cf. 31, 7.—σ. τινί προσποιέμαι, to support another in his pretence, Plut. Mar. 14.

Συννυπολαμβάνω, to help in supporting, Geop.

Συννυπονοέω, ὦ, (σύν, ὑπονοέω) to comprehend under the meaning of terms, Arist. Soph. El. 17, 15.—II. to perceive, bear in mind together, Polyb. 4, 24, 2.

Συννυποπίπτω, (σύν, υποπίπτω) to be comprised together, Sext. Emp. p. 489.

Συννυποπτεύω, (σύν, υποπτεύω) to suspect together, Polyb. 14, 4, 8.

Συννυποπίπτωσι, εως ἡ, (συννυποπίπτω) a being comprised in one view, perceived together, Sext. Emp. p. 490.

Συννυποστελλω, to shorten along with or together.

Συννυποτίθεμαι, (σύν, υποτίθεμαι) as mid., to lay down, assume a thing along with or together, Plat. Ax. 370 A: to help in composing, σ. τινί λόγον, Plut. Cat. Min. 66. [ũ]

Συννυπουργέω, ὦ, to join in serving or assisting.

Συννυποφέρω, to sustain, suffer along with, τινί τι.

Συννυποφύομαι, (σύν, υποφύομαι) as pass., to grow up after, Plut.

Συννυποχωρέω, ὦ, to give way along with or together.

Συννυφαίνω, (σύν, ὑφαίνω) to weave together; metaph., ὥστε ταῦτα συννυφανθῆναι, so that this web was woven, Hdt. 5, 105; generally, to put together, frame, σ. λόγον, Plat. Tim. 69 A; also in mid., πλέγμα ἐξ ἀέρος καὶ πυρός συννυφασθαι, Ib. 78 B:—ἀλλήλοις συννυφασμένοι, quite close together, Ael. N. A. 15, 3. Hence

Συννυφασσις, εως ἡ, a weaving together, Plat. Polit. 310 E. [ũ]

Συννυφασμα, ατος, τό, that which is woven together, a web.

Συννυφείαι, αἱ, (συννυφεί) bees' cells (from their net-like appearance), a honeycomb, Arist. H. A. 9, 40, 9; which he also calls ἱστοὶ συννυφείας, Ibid. 8. [ũ]

Συννυφῆς, ἡς, ἡ, = συννύφασμα:—it was taken for the wool in Plat. Legg. 734 E; but ἐννύφη is now received there.—II. metaph., συννυφολήσεων,

a putting together, construction of houses Plat. Epinom. 975 B.

Συννυφῆς, ἐς, woven together, v. s. συννυφείαι.

Συννυφίστημι, (σύν, ὑφίστημι) call into existence together: pass., w. perf. and aor. 2 act., to exist together coëxist.—II. in mid., to undertake along with, τινί τι, Polyb. 4, 32, 7.

Συννυφώω, ὦ, to exalt with or together. LXX.

Συννυφῶω, ὦ, to sing, play with together.

Συννυφῆς, = sq.

Συννυφία, ας, ἡ, (συννυφός) a sing-together: hence, agreement, assent, Plat. Legg. 837 E.

Συννυφώνω, (σύν, ὠδύω) to be travail along with or together: σ. τινί, to share in distresses, Eur. H. 727. [ũ]

Συννυφός, ὄν, (σύν, ὠδῆ) sing-together or together: echoing or responding to, ὁρμηγμοσὶ, Eur. Or. 133, H. 174; metaph., according with, in harmony with, τινί, Hdt. 5, 92, 3, E. Med. 1007; φρονεῖν συννυφός, Ar. A. 634; λόγος σ. τοῖς ἔργοις, Arist. E. N. 10, 1, 4.

Συννυφῶω, ὦ, f. -ωθήσω and -ώω (σύν, ὠθέω) to push, press, force together, τι εἰς τόπον, Plat. Tim. 53 A, 58 etc.—II. intr., to force one's way, push in together, Arist. Mirab. 99. Hence

Συννυφῶσις, ἡ, a pushing, pressing together.

Συννυμεθα, 1 pl. subj. aor. 2 mid. συννύμι, II. 13, 381.

Συννυμία, ας, ἡ, (σύν, ὠμος) joining of the shoulder-blades, Polyb. 12, 25, 3.—II. also in horses, a twisting of the shoulder-blades, Hippolatri.

Συννυμίασις, ἡ, = foreg. II, Hippolatri.

Συννυμοσία, ας, ἡ, (συννύμνυμι):—being leagued by oath, conspiracy, Ar. Eq. 476, Thuc. 6, 27, 60, etc.: esp. a federacy, πρὸς τινας, Id. 5, 83.—II. body of men leagued by oath, cf. σ. ἐταιρεία II.

Συννυμόσιστον, οὐ, τό, that which sworn to by clubbists or conspirators, Dion. H. 10, 41.

Συννυμότης, οὐ, ὁ, (συννύμνυμι) one who is leagued by oath, a fellow-conspirator, confederate, Soph. O. C. 130, Ar. Eq. 257, etc.; ἐπὶ τινί, against another, Hdt. 7, 148; metaph., ὑπὸ πόνος τε, κύριοι ξ., Aesch. Eum. 12 cf. συννύμνυμι I. Hence

Συννυμοτικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for a conspiracy, adv. -κός, Plut. 2, 813 A.

Συννυμοτής, ιδος, fem. from συννύμνυμι.

Συννυμοτός, οὐ, (συννύμνυμι) leagued or banded by oath: τὸ συννυμοτόν συννυμοσία II, Thuc. 2, 74.

Συννυόμεαι, f. -ήσομαι, (σύν, ὠμαι) dep. mid.:—to buy with or together: esp., to hire a body of soldiers take into one's pay, σ. ἱπποῦν, Id. 27.—II. to buy up, Lat. coëmere, cit. Lys. 164, 36;—the pf. συννυόμενος used as pass., ὁ συννυόμενος σίτον corn bought up, Id. 165, 17; but w. act. signifi. in Dem. 175, 11; 689, 2 cf. ἄνδρα, fin.

Συννυνύμια, ας, ἡ, likeness of nature, Arist. Rhet. 3, 2, 7: from

Συννυνύμνω, οὐ, (σύν, ὄνομα) of I. name or meaning, Aesch. Supp. II, Eur., etc.—II. in the logic of Aristotle, univocal, as opp. to ὁμώνυμος (equivocal); for συννυνύμια are objects pressed by one common name, as m and ox by animal, Categ. 1, 3, Top. 10, 3;—so in adv. -μως, Id.

Συννυριστής, οὐ, ὁ, one who drives a swan, Liv. Zeux. 9.

Foris. Oec. Hipp.—IV. in music, a drawing out or prolonging the tones, Ptolem. Harm. 2, 12.

Συρμαία, ας, ἡ, Ion. συρμαίη, (συρ-
μός IV):—an emetic or purgative
draught, much used by the Egyptians,
Hdt. 2, 88; cf. συρμαίω: they com-
pounded it (says Erotian) of the juice
of the radish (ραφανίς) and salt water,
hence the radish itself is called συ-
ρμαίη, Hdt. 2, 125, cf. Ar. Pac. 1254;
hence also Ar. calls the Egyptians
μελανοσυρμαίος λαός, Thesm. 857:
proverb., συρμαίαν βλέπειν, to look
like one just going to vomit, ap. Pha-
vorin.—II. also, acc. to Hesych., a
mixture of honey and suet, given as a
prize at Sparta, in a contest of the
same name. Hence

Συρμαίω, to take an emetic or purge,
of the Egyptians, συρμαίζουσι τρεῖς
ἡμέρας ἐπεξῆς μῆρος ἐκάστου, ἐμ-
ετοῖσαι θηρόμενοι τὴν γυμνίην καὶ κλύ-
σμασι, Hdt. 2, 77.

Συρμαισπώλης, οὐ, ὁ, (συρμαία,
πωλέω) one who sells emetics or purges,
Ar. Fr. 252.

Συρμαίωσις, οὐ, ὁ, (συρμαίω) the
use of an emetic or purge, Foës. Oec.
Hipp.

Συρμάς, ἄδος, ἡ, (σύρω)=σύρμα II,
Anth.

Συρμαίτης, οὐ, ὁ, fem. συρμαί-
τις, ἰδος:—κόπρος σ., manure mixed
with sweepings or litter, Theophr.; v.
σύρμα II.

Συρμός, οὐ, ὁ, (σύρω):—any thing
that draws, drags, or tears along with
violence, any lengthened, trailing motion,
like Lat. tractus, the track of meteors,
waves, etc., σ. πρηστήρων, Plat. Ax.
370 C, cf. Arist. Mirab. 130, 1; νιφε-
τός, ἀνέμων, Anth. P. 7, 8, 498, χα-
λασγίης, Leon. Al. 12, etc.—II. that
which is drawn or dragged along; hence
like Lat. tractus serpentis, the trail of a
serpent, Plat. Anton. 86.—III.=σύρ-
μα.—IV. a vomiting, Lat. vomitus:
generally, a purging and clearing of
the body, Nic. Al. 256: hence συρμαία.
†Σύρορος, οὐ, ὁ, Syrmus, a king of
the Triballi, Plut. Alex. 11; Strab. p.
301.

†Σύρορος, οὐ, ἡ, or Σύρος, Syrmus,
a city of Caria, Paus. 3, 26, 10.
Συρός, ἡ, Acol. for σάρις, flesh.
Συρομένως, adv. part. pres. mid.
from σύρω,=σύρην.

Συροπέρδιξ, ἰκος, ὁ, =Σύρος πέρ-
δις, Ael. N. A.

Σύρος, οὐ, ἡ, Syros, one of the Cy-
clades; also Σύρα, ἡ, and in Od. Συ-
ρίη.—II. Σύρος, οὐ, ὁ, a Syrian, †Hdt.
1, 6, etc.; hence as appell. of a slave,
Syros, Strab. p. 304, freq. in Com.;
cf. Hor. Serm. 1, 6, 38; so also in
fem. Σύρα, q. v.

Συροφονίς, ἰκος, ὁ, a Syro-phoeni-
cian, Luc. †Deor. Concil. 4†: fem.
Συροφονίσσα, N. T.

Σύρραγμα, ατος, τό, (συρράσσω) a
dashing together, conflict, battle, like
σύρραξις, Plut. 2, 346 E, ubi v.
Wyttenb.

Συρράδιος, οὐ, (σύρω) promiscuous,
cf. Hesych.

Συρράδιουργέω, ᾧ, to commit a
crime with, τινί, Plut.

Συρράθάγέω, ᾧ, (σύν, θαγάω) to
make a noise with or together, Nic. Th.
194.

Σύρραξις, εως, ἡ,=σύρρηξις, Arist.
Mirab. 130, 2: a conflict, battle; cf.
σύρραγμα.

Συρραπάτος, ὄν, sewn together, Arr.;
v. Lob. Paral. 493: from

Συρράπτω, f. -ψω, (σύν, ράπτω) to
sew or stitch together, δέρματα νεύρω

βοός, Hes. Op. 542, cf. Hdt. 2, 86; 4,
64: τὰ στόματα τῶν ἀνθρώπων συνῶ,
to sew men's mouths together, i. e. stop
their mouths, muzzle them, Plat.
Euthyd. 303 E: σ. ἐπιθυμίας ἀπο-
λαύσει, to bring appetites into con-
nexion with enjoyment, i. e. to gratify
them immediately, Plut. 2, 565 D.

Συρράσσω, Att. -ττω: f. -ξω:—συρ-
ρήσσω, συρρήγγνυμι, to dash together,
fight with another, τινί, Lat. confli-
gere cum aliquo, Thuc. 8, 96; ἀντιμέ-
τωπος συνέρραξε τοῖς Θηβαίοις, Xen.
Hell. 4, 3, 19, cf. 7, 5, 16:—v. συρ-
ρήγγνυμι II, σύρραγμα.

Συρράφηνς, ὁ, one who sews or stitch-
es together.

Συρράφῃ, ἡς, ἡ, a sewing together.
Συρρέω, f. -ξω, (σύν, ρέω) to do
along with or together, Anth. P. ap-
pend. 164.

Συρρέβομαι, (σύν, ρέωμαι) dep. to
roam about together, v. I. LXX.

†Συρρέντινος, ἡ, οὐ, of Surrentum,
Surrentine, esp. ὁ Σ. οἶκος, Ath. 27 B:
from

†Συρρέντον, οὐ, τὸ, Surrentum, a
city of Campania, Strab. p. 247.

Συρρέτω, (σύν, ρέτω) to bend or
turn together, σ. τῇ διανοίᾳ ἐπὶ τι,
Polyb. 3, 38, 5.

Συρρένσις, εως, ἡ, a flowing together,
conflux, Arist. H. A. 5, 19, 4: from

Συρρέω, f. -ρεύομαι: pf. -ερρήν-
κα, (σύν, ρέω):—to flow together or in
one stream, of rivers, Plat. Phaed.
109 B, 112 A; metaph. of men, to
flow or stream together, Hdt. 8, 42;
and of money, Isae. Menecl. § 34.

Σύρρηγμα, ατος, τό,=σύρραγμα.

Συρρήγγνυμι, f. -ρῃξω: pf. pass.
συνερρήγγναι: aor. pass. συνερρήγγην
[ᾶ]: intr. pf. 2 συνερρήγα—συνρῃ-
γγνῶ, συρρήσσω, συρράσσω, συρράσ-
σω, are collat. forms, (σύν, ρήγγνυμι):
—I. trans., to tear or break up, dash to
pieces: metaph. κακοῖσι συνερρήγκται,
he is broken down by sufferings, Od. 8,
137.—2. συρρήξαι εἰς ἐν ἅπαντα,
to break up all into one, i. e. to join in
one, Ar. Eccl. 674.—3. to strike or
dash together: metaph. to cause to
burst or break out, σ. πόλεμον, Plut.
2, 1049 D.—II. Pass. and intr. in act.
(esp. in the pf. -ερρήγα, which is
always intr.): to break or fall to
pieces, to burst out and crush together,
run together, of rivers, "Ἄλλος συρ-
ρήγγνυσι ἐς τὸν Ἑρμον, Hdt. 1, 80:
so of war, tumult, etc., to break out,
ὁ πόλεμος συνερρήγγει, Thuc. 1, 66,
π. συρράγνεντος, Plut. 2, 322 B; σ. ἡ
κραυγὴ, Id. Arat. 21.—2. like συρράσ-
σω, to meet in battle, engage, Plut.
Caes. 45.—3. to break or burst forth.
Hence

Συρρήξις, ἡ, a striking, dashing,
running together, esp. the first onset in
battle: cf. σύρραγμα.

Συρρήζομαι, (σύν, ριζέω) as pass.,
to take or strike root at the same time,
Luc. V. Hist. 1, 8.

Συρρήζω, οὐ, (ρίζω) having taken
root together.

Συρρήπτω, (σύν, ρίπτω) to throw
or cast together, Diod. [I]

Συρρήσῃ, ἡς, ἡ,=σύρρηνσις, The-
ophr.

Συρρήοια, ας, ἡ, = foreg., Hipp.,
Polyb. 2, 32, 2; v. Lob. Phryn. 497.

Συρρήοος, οὐ, (συρρήω) flowing to-
gether, confluent, Tim. Loc. 101 E.
—II. as subst., συρρήους, = foreg.,
Arist. H. A. 10, 7, 12.

Συρρήσις, ἡ,=σύρρηνσις, Polyb. 9,
43, 5.

Σύροσις, ἡ, (σύρω) a rare form for
συρμός.

Σύρτης, οὐ, ὁ, (σύρω) a rope or cord
for drawing out.—II. in mechanics,
the sheaf of a block, Math. Vect.

Σύρτις, ἰδος, ἡ, (σύρω):—a sand-
bank in the sea, esp. the Syrtis (Major
and Minor) on the coast of Libya.
Hdt. 2, 32, 150: τῇ μεγάλῃ Σύρτι
on the coast of Cyrene, now gulf of
Sidra, Polyb.; Strab.; etc.: ἡ μι-
κρά ὁ ἐλάττων, on the coast of By-
zacene, now gulf of Gabes, Id.—
metaph., destruction, ap. Hesych.

Συρτός, ἡ, ὅν, (σύρω) swept or
washed down by a river, of gold-dust,
etc., Polyb. 34, 9, 10, Strab.

Συρφέας, ἄκος, ὁ, (σύρω)=συρφετός,
σύρφος, Ar. Vesp. 673.—II. as adi.
=συρφετώδης.

†Συρφέας, ἄκος, ὁ, Syrfhaz, masc.
pr. n., Ar. An. 1, 17, 12.

Συρφετός, οὐ, ὁ, (σύρω):—lengthd.
form for σύρφος,=φορτός, any thing
dragged or swept together, sweepings,
refuse, litter, Lat. quisquilae, χυρτός
καὶ συρφετός, hay and litter, Hes. Op.
604, cf. σύρμα II.—II. metaph.,
a mixed crowd, mob, rabble, σ. δούλων,
Plat. Gorg. 489 C, Theaet. 152 C:
also, one of the mob, like Horace's
plebs eris, Plat. Hipp. Maj. 288 D.
(Akin to σύρβη, τὴρβη, Lat. turba.)
Hence

Συρφετώδης, ες, (εἶδος) like a συρφε-
τός, jumbled together, promiscuous, σ.
ὄχλος, Polyb. 4, 75, 5; cf. Luc. Salt.
83.

Σύρφος, ὁ,=σέρφος.

Σύρφος, εως, τό,=συρφετός, which
is a lengthd. form.

ΣΥΡΩ, in pass. only with aor. 2
ἐσύρην. To draw or trail along, to
drag a net, Plut. 2, 977 F:—to drag by
force, force away, hale, N. T.: of rivers
to sweep or carry down with them,
σύρεται ὁ χυρτός, Strab., cf. Plut.
Mar. 23; κλύδων δελφίνα ἐσύρηται
ἐπὶ χερσόν, Anth. P. 7, 216, cf. 9, 84:
so of war, to sweep away, Plut. 2, 5,
F; cf. σπρώς:—absol. in pass., of a
stream, to flow or run down, Dion. P.
16, 46. [v, except in aor. 2 pass.
ἐσύρην.]

ΣΥΣ, ὁ and ἡ, but oftener masc.
than fem.: gen. σῦς, cf. σὺν: v. i.
in pl. Hom. never contracts the noun
σῦς, of acc. he has both forms, σῦς
and σὺς, in dat. σὺσι and σῦσσι: he
uses, like Hdt., both forms, σὺς and
σὺς.—Like σὺς, a swine, pig, a hog, boar
or sow, freq. in Hom., usu. in masc.
σὺς ἄγριος, a wild boar, Il. 8, 338
ἄγροτερος, Il. 293; also, σὺς κάρπιος
σὺς κάρπος (σ. pass. vocc.); so too
σὺς χλοῦνης, σῦς χλοῦνας, Il., and
Hes. Cf. sub σὺς. [v in mono-
syll. cases, in the rest v.] (Lat.
SUS, Germ. SAU, our sow, of which
swine is strictly the plur.: prob. from
σέννομαι, ἔσνομαι, σμένεω, akin to
θύω B, as in Lat. sus, from the
violence and fierceness of the wild
boar.)

†Σὺς, ὁ, the Sys, a mountain-tor-
rent of Olympus in Boeotia, Paus.
9, 30, 11.

Συσβέννυμι, (σύν, σβέννυμι) to
extinguish together, Opp. H. 2, 471.

Συσκάπτω, (σύν, σκάπτω) to dig
together.—II. to fill or heap up, σ. τοῖ
γυρῶνς, Theophr.

Συσκεδάννυμι, also -νῶ, fut. σκ
δάσω (σύν, σκεδάννυμι):—to help-
scattering: to toss all about, Ar. Ka.
903.

Συσκεμμα, ατος, τό, joint consid-
eration.

Συσκεπάζω, to cover with or e-
tirely.

συσκῆπτου, verb. adj., *one must consider*, μετά τινος, Plat. Soph. 218 from

συσκῆπτομαι, f. -ψομαι, (σύν, σκέπαι) dep. mid.:—*to consider along*

συσκενάζω, f. -άσω, (σύν, σκενάζω): *make ready by putting together, to put up baggage, etc.*, for another, C. 1, 4, 25; and then, generally, *to make ready, prepare*, τὸ δειπνον, Vesp. 1251: *to hatch, get up*, com., Dem. 764, 7, cf. 365, 5; σ. τὴν βασιλείαν, Dion. H. 3, 35.—II. mid., *to pack up one's own baggage, pack up*, Lat. convasare, vasa colligere, Thuc. 7, 74, Plat. Theaet. 175

Xen., etc.: esp. in part. aor. 1, or pf. pass., *all packed up, ready a start*, παρὲναι συσκευασμέναι, Xen. Cyr. 3, 2, 3; πορεύεσθαι συσκευασμένοι, Ib. 6, 2, 3, etc.: the pass. is even followed by an acc., συσκευασμένος τὰ ἐαυτοῦ ἐνθάδε, all his goods packed up and brought over, Lys. 187, 28, cf. Id. Fr. 32, 1, 2, 3, 16.—2. *to prepare, make ready*, ποιεῖν, Xen. Cyr. 8, 5, 1; ἐπιτήδεα, etc., Id.—3. *to congregate up*, as in act., Dem. 772, 11.

to bring together, scrape up for one's use or advantage, σ. χρήματα, Arg. 149, 44, cf. Dinarch. 100, 25: *to catch, fall upon, surprise*, Dem. 14: and so of love, συσκευάζεται ἄνθρωπον, Xen. Cyr. 5, 1, 16.

συσκευασία, ας, ἡ, *a packing up, a getting ready*, esp. for a journey or war, Xen. Cyr. 4, 2, 35.

συσκευαστής, οὐ, ὁ, (συσκενάζω) *he packs up or gets ready*, Clem.

συσκενῆ, ἡς, ἡ, *a getting ready, preparation*, esp. on the theatre: metaph. *trick, sleight of hand, delusion*, Hdin.

συσκευοφόρος, ὦ, (σύν, σκευοφόρος) *to bear or carry baggage along with*, Xen. Cyr. 8, 3, 7.

συσκευορῶμαι, f. -ήσομαι, (σύν, ῥέωμαι) dep. mid.:—*to contrive, plan, plot*, Dem. 313, 15.

συσκηνώ, ὦ, (σύν, σπένδω) *to be in the same tent or house with*, like ὁμοσκηνέω: *to lodge together*, Xen. Hell. 3, 2, 8: *to mess or dine with* any one, Xen. Cyr. 2, 2, 1, Hence

συσκηνήτης, ἥρος, ὁ, *one who dwells in another, a messmate*: fem. συσκητις, Ar. Thesm. 624.

συσκηνία, ας, ἡ, (σύν, σκηνοσ) *a dwelling in one tent*: esp. of soldiers, *a dwelling together*, Xen. Hell. 5, 3, 20, 1, 2, 26. Hence

συσκηνίον, ου, τό,=συσσίτιον, usu. ar. τὰ συσκήνια, for the Spartan law, Xen. Lac. 5, 2.

συσκηνος, ον, (σύν, σκηνή) *dwelling in one tent*: *a messmate, comrade*, Lat. contubernalis, Thuc. 7, 75, An. 5, 8, 6, etc. Hence

συσκηνώ, ὦ,=συσκηνέω, Xen. 7, 1, 38.

συσκιάζω, f. -άσω, (σύν, σκιάζω) *to cover quite over*, Hes. Opp. 1, 1, 1. e. *to get a beard*, Supp. 1050: metaph. *to veil, conceal*, Dem. 155, 25, and v. 1, 23, fin.—trans. *to shade with*, πεύκασι συσκιάζει, Bacch. 1052. Hence

συσκιάσις, ας, ἡ, *a shading, shadowing, covering*: [?] and

συσκιάσις, ατος, τό, *a shaded place*, also=foreg.

Συσκίασμός, οὐ, ὁ,=συσκιάσις, LXX.

Σύσκιος, ον, (σύν, σκιά) *quite-shaded, shady, covered*, Xen. Cyn. 8, 4: τὸ σύσκ, the shade or shadiness of a tree, Plat. Phaedr. 230 B; cf. Luc. Gymn. 16.

Συσκιρτάω, ὦ, (σύν, σκιρτάω) *to leap together*, Ael.

Συσκοτέω, f. -έψομαι, (σύν, σκοπέω) *to contemplate along with or together*, Plat. Phaed. 89 A, Lach. 189 C: also as dep. mid., συσκοπέομαι.

Συσκοτάζω, f. -άσω, (σύν, σκοτάζω) *to make quite dark*.—II. intr., *to grow dark*: impers., συσκοτάζει, it grows dark, Thuc. 1, 51; 7, 73, Xen., etc.; so, ἡδὴ συσκοτάζοντος, when it was now getting dark, Lys. Fr. 45, 4.

Συσκορυθράζω, (σύν, σκυθρωπάζω) *to be or look sad along with or together*, Eur. Incert. 100, 4, Xen. Cyr. 6, 2, 21.

Συσκυλόω, ὦ,=συνκαλύπτω.

Συσμηρίζω, *to solder together*.

Συσπάράσσω, Att. -ττω, f. -ξω, (σύν, παράσσω) *to pull all to pieces*, N. T. Συσπᾶσις, ἡ, *a drawing together*.

Συσπαστός, ον, or συσπαστός, ὄν (Loh. Paral. 490), *drawn together: closed by drawing together, βαλάντιον*, Plat. Symp. 190 E: from

Συσπᾶω, f. -άσω, (σύν, σπᾶω) *to draw together, squeeze together*, Ar. Fr. 406, Plat. Tim. 71 C; συσπαστικός τῶν δακτύλων, Luc. Tim. 13:—*esp. by stitching, to sew together*, τὰς διφθέρας, Xen. An. 1, 5, 10. [α]

Συσπειράω, ὦ, (σύν, σπειράω) *to roll up together*:—mid., *to wrap one's cloak about one*, metaph. of one who is content with a little (mea virtute me involvo), Plut. 2, 828 C, v. Wyttenb. 157 C.—II. in pass. of soldiers, *to be formed, stand in close order*, Xen. Cyr. 7, 5, 6, etc.; σ. ἐπὶ τόπον, to march so to a place, Id. Hell. 2, 4, 11.—2. *to shrink up, shrivel*, Plat. Symp. 206 D.

Συσπείρω, (σύν, σπείρω) *to sow or sprinkle along with or together*, Luc.

Συσπένδω, f. -σπείσω, (σύν, σπένδω) *to join in making a libation*, Dem. 400, 21, Aeschin. 61, 2:—mid., *to join in making a treaty*, etc.

Συσπένδω, (σύν, σπένδω) *to join in hastening or pressing on, to lend a helping hand*, τινί, to one, Hdt. 1, 92; φιλεῖ δὲ τῷ κάμνοντι συσπένδειν θεός, Aesch. Fr. 277.

†Συσπριτίς, ἰδος, ἡ, Syspritis, a district of Armenia, Strab. p. 503.

Συσπλαγχνέω, (σύν, π्लाγχνέω) *to help to πλάγχνα at a sacrifice*, Ar. Pac. 1115.

Συσποδέω, ὦ, *to mince up*.

Σύσπονδος, ον,=ὁμόσπονδος, Aeschin. 50, 9.

Συσπουδάω, f. -άσω, (σύν, σπουδάω) *to make haste along with or together, to be zealous or serious concerning*, περί τινος, Ar. Pac. 768, Xen. An. 2, 3, 11.—II. transit., *to pursue, do or manage along with or together*, τινί τι, Xen. Ages. 8, 2: *to take any one's part, favour him*, τινί, Dio C. Hence

Συσπουδαστικός, ἡ, ὄν, *zealous in helping*, M. Anton. 1, 16.

Συσσαίνω, (σύν, σαίνω) *to caress or fondle together*, τινά:—pass., *to feel flattered or pleased by a thing*, τινί, Polyb. 1, 80, 6.

Συσσαρκία, ας, ἡ,=εὐσαρκία, for which it is v. l. in Hipp.

Συσσαρκῶω, ὦ, *to join, unite by flesh, cover over with flesh*. Hence

Συσσάρκωσις, ἡ, *a joining with flesh, growing over with flesh*.

Συστάτω, f. -ξω, (σύν, στέτω) *stop or fill quite up*, Arist. Probl. 24, 8, 4.

Συσσεισμός, οὐ, ὁ, *a shaking together esp. a whirlwind*, LXX.: also *an earthquake*: from

Συσσεῖω, (σύν, σείω) *to shake together, to put in motion together*, H Hom. Merc. 94: *to make to tremble, awe*, LXX.

Συσσεύω, *to urge on, set in motion along with or together*.

Συσσημαίνωμαι, (σύν, σημαίνω) dep., *to seal or sign along with others, join in signing or ratifying*, Dem. 928, 4; 1034, fin.

Σύσσημος, ον, (σύν, σῆμα) *marked in common; esp. of weights and measures, stamped as current*: τὸ σύσσημον, a fixed sign or signal, like σύμβολον, LXX.: *a pledge or pawn*, Anth. P. appendix, 32.

Σύσσηπω, f. -ψω, (σύν, σῆπω) *to digest completely, τὴν τροφήν*, Arist. Part. An. 3, 14, 13:—pass., c. perf. act., *to grow putrid together*. Hence

Σύσσηψις, ἡ, *a growing putrid, decaying together*.

Σύσσιτοις, ὦ, (σύσσιτος) *to mess with*, τινί, Ar. Eq. 1325, Lys. 137, 18, etc.: absol., in plur., *to eat or mess together*, Plat. Symp. 219 E, Dem. 401, 1, etc. Hence

Σύσσιτῆσις, εως, ἡ,=sq., Plut. Lycurg. 12. [σ]

Σύσσιτις, ας, ἡ, (σύσσιτος) *a messing together or in common*, Plat. Legg. 781 A: *a club or mess*, Xen. Oec. 8, 12. Hence

Σύσσιτικός, ἡ, ὄν, *of or for a mess, οἶκος*, Doriad, ap. Ath. 143 C.

Σύσσιτιον, ου, τό, usu. in plur. τὰ συσσίτια, *a common meal, a mess*, such as Lycurgus instituted for all the Spartans, Hdt. 1, 65, Ar. Eccl. 715, Plat., etc.; cf. φειδιτή.—II. *a mess-room, common hall*, Eur. Ion 1165 Plat. Legg. 762 C; σ. χειμερινά, winter-quarters, Id. Criti. 112 B. [σ]

Συσσιτοποιέω, ὦ, (σύν, σιτοποιέω) *to help to prepare corn or bread*.—II. *to prepare and knead with bread*, ἄρτω, Diosc.

Σύσσιτος, ον, (σύν, σίτος) *eating together or in common, a messmate*, Theogn. 309, Hdt. 5, 24, Ar. Vesp. 557, Xen., etc.

Συσσότης, ης, or σύσσοια, ας, ἡ, *joint motion of several bodies to one point*, a word of the Atomic Philosophy, Democ. ap. Hesych.: from

Συσσοῦμαι, defect. dep., *to rush along with or together*.

Συσσυκοφαντέω, ὦ, (σύν, σφωφαντέω) *to join in laying false informations*, Dem. 1359, 4.

Συσσώρω, *to draw backwards and for* wards, *to disturb*.

Συσσώζω, (σύν, σώζω) *to help to save, deliver*, Eur. I. A. 1209, Ar. Thesm. 270, Thuc. 1, 74.—II. *to maintain, observe along with or together*, Polyb. 10, 47, 10.

Συσσωμάτοποιέω, ὦ, (σύν, σωματοποιέω) *to bring into one body with or together, to incorporate*, Arist. Mund. 4, 32.

Σύσσωμος, ον, (σύν, σῶμα) *joined, united in one body*, N. T.

Συσσωρεύω, (σύν, σωρεύω) *to heap up or together*, Diod., Ath. 333 B.

Συσσωφρονέω, ὦ, (σύν, σωφρονέω) *to be a partner in temperance*, Συσσωφρονεῖν γάρ, οὐχὶ συννοσεῖν ἔφην, Eur. I. A. 407; συσσωφρονήσω σώφρονι, Scol.

Συστάδην, adv.,=sq., Polyb. 3, 72

8; 13, 3, 7. [α]

Συστάδον, adv., (συνίστημι) *standing close, close together, συστ. μάχας χρῆσθαι*, to fight in close combat, Lat. *cominus pugnare*, Thuc. 7, 81: so, ἡ συσταδὸν μάχη, Hdn. 4, 7.

Συστάθειν, to toast together: to *toast, toast thoroughly*.

Συσταβόμεναι, dep. mid., = συμμέτρω.

Συσταβία, ας ἡ, a mixing together by weight, Diosc. from

Σύσταβμος, ον, (σύν, σταβμός III) *of equal weight*, Hipp. ap. Galen.

Συσταλτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (συστέλλω) *drawing together, constringent, checking*, opp. to *κινητικός*, Arist. Probl.

Συσταμνίζω, (σύν, στάμνος) to put together in the same vessel, τί τινι, Nic. ap. Ath. 133 D.

Συστάς, ὁδος, ἡ, (συνίστημι) *standing close together: συστάδες ὑπεπέλων*, vines planted closely and irregularly, not in rows, Lat. *vites compluviales*, Arist. Pol. 7, 11, 5, cf. Hesych. sub ν. *ὑσταδες*.—2. συστάδες θαλάσσης, ὑβρίων ὑδάτων, cisterns, reservoirs for sea or rain water, Strab. p. 773.

Συσταϊάζω, f. -άω, (σύν, στασιάζω) to join in rebellion or sedition, take part therein, Thuc. 4, 86, Plut. C. Gracch. 13:—to be of the same party with, τινί, Plut. Hence

Συστασιαστής, οὗ, ὁ, a fellow-rebel or rioter, N. T.

Συστασις, εως, ἡ, (συνίστημι):—a setting together, composition: so, σ. προσώπου, a studied arrangement, serious expression of countenance, of Pericles, Plut. Pericl. 5.—2. introduction, recommendation, Id. Themist. 27, etc.—3. the forming of a plan, σ. ἐπιβουλῆς, Polyb. 6, 7, 8.—II. (συνίσταται) a standing together, meeting,

esp. in hostile sense, a conflict, battle, Hdt. 6, 117; 7, 167; a quarrel, Eur. Heracl. 415: metaph., σ. γυνήκει, a conflict of mind, intense anxiety, Thuc. 7, 71.—2. a collection, e. g. of humours, Foës. Oec. Hipp.—3. a union; a political union, club, like *ἐταιρεία* (q. v.), Dem. 1122, 5: a knot of men assembled, Eur. Andr. 1083, Thuc. 2, 21, Xen. Eq. 7, 19.—4. friendship or alliance, πρὸς τινα, Polyb. 3, 78, 2: a conspiracy, ἐπὶ τινα, Plut. Pyrrh. 23.—5. the constitution of a person or a thing, τῶν ὀρώων τοῦ κόσμου, τῆς ψυχῆς, Plat. Symp. 188 A, Tim. 32 C, 36 D, etc.; σ. ψυχικῆς, Arist. Categ. 8, 13:—absol., a political constitution, Plat. Rep. 546 A.—6. metaph., σ. φρενῶν, sternness, harshness, rigour of mind, Eur. Hipp. 983, cf. Alc. 397.—Cf. *συνίστημι* throughout.—III. of bodies, a becoming compact or solid, recovery of good condition, etc., Plat. Tim. 89 A.

Συστάσιωτης, ον, ὁ, (σύν, στασιώτης) a member of the same party or faction, a partisan, Hdt. 5, 70, 124, Strab., etc.

Συστάτης, ον, ὁ, (συνίστημι) one who stands with others: in plur., the rafters of the roof which meet in the top-ridge. [ᾶ] Hence

Συστάτικός, ἡ, ὄν, introductory, commendatory: proverb., τὸ κάλλος πάσης συστατικώτερον ἐπιστολῆς, personal appearance is better introduction than any letter, Diog. L. 5, 18: ἡ συν- (sc. ἐπιστολή), a letter of introduction, Id. 8, 87, and N. T.—II. drawing together, making compact or solid, carding.

Συν-ανρόω, ὦ, (σύν, στανρόω) to secure, fortify with a palisade.—II. to unify along with, τινί, N. T.

Συστενάζω, f. -άω, (σύν, στεγάζω)

to cover together or entirely, τῷ, with a thing, Plat. Tim. 75 C; in pass., Xen. Cyr. 6, 2, 17.

Συστενῶω, ὦ, to solder together.

Συστέλλω, to go at the same time or together.

Συστέλλω, pf. συνέσταλκα, (σύν, στέλλω):—to draw together, to straiten: hence, to lessen, shorten, esp. to shorten sail (sub. ἱστία), Ar. Ran. 999, cf. Eq. 432.—2. to draw in, contract, εἰς τὸ ἐλάχιστον, Dem. 309, 2: to check, restrain, moderate, Plat. Legg. 691 E, and freq. in Plut.: σ. τὴν δαίταν, Plat. Cat. Min. 4:—pass. to contract, grow smaller, Xen. Vect. 4, 3: συστέλλεσθαι εἰς εὐτέλειαν, to retrench expenses, Thuc. 8, 4 (cf. συντρέπω); συστ. εἰς ὀλίγον, Plut. Aristid. 14, etc.; ἐξ βραχύ, Luc. Icarom. 12:—συστεταμένην διάνοιαν ἔχειν, to keep a moderate mind, Isocr. 280 D; συστεταμένος ὄγκω, short in stature, Diod.; cf. συστεταλμένος.—3. metaph., to lower, humble, abase, τὰ μέγιστα θεὸς συνέστειλεν, Eur. Teleph. 25: and in pf. pass., to be lowered or cast down, συνέσταλμαι κακοῖς, Id. H. F. 1417, cf. Tro. 108.—II. to wrap closely up, shroud, esp. of the dead, Eur. I. T. 295, in pass.: also, πέποις συσταλέντες, Id. Tro. 378:—mid., συστέλλεσθαι θαίματα, to wrap our cloaks close round us, Ar. Eccl. 99: hence, συστέλλεσθαι ἑαυτὸν, to gird up one's loins, get ready for action, Id. Eccl. 484: and so, συσταλῆς, tucked up, all ready, Id. Vesp. 424.—2. to cloak, hide, Plut. Galb. 18.—III. in Gramm., to use a syllable as short.

Συστενάζω, f. -έω, (σύν, στενάζω) to sigh or groan with, τινί, Eur. Ion 935.

Σύστενος, ον, (σύν, στενός) running to a narrow point, Antimach. Fr. 89: formed like σύνοζυς.

Συστενοχωρέω, ὦ, (σύν, στενοχωρέω) to drive into a narrow place together, trammel quite up, Plut. 2, 601 D.

Συστένω, = συστενάζω, Arist. Eth. N. 9, 11, 4.

Συστεφάνηφορέω, ὦ, (σύν, στεφανηφόρῳ) to wear a crown with others, σ. τινι, Scol. ap. Ath. 695 D.

Συστεφάνω, ὦ, (σύν, στεφανῶν) to crown with or together, Anth. P. 5, 36:—pass., to wear a crown with, συστεφανοῦντο καὶ συνεπαίνυνε τῷ Φίλιππῳ, Dem. 380, 27.

Συστήμα, ατος, τό, (συνίστημι) a whole compounded of several parts or members, a complex whole, Plat. Epin. 991 E, Arist. Mund. 2, 1.—2. a body of persons leagued by the same laws, institutions, etc., a regular government, established power, confederacy, Plat. Legg. 686 B: also, the constitution of a state, σ. δημοκρατίας, πολιτείας, Polyb. 2, 38, 6; 6, 11, 3; σ. τῶν Ἀχαιῶν, Id. 2, 41, 15.—3. a body of soldiers, a corps, usu. of a definite number, like τάγμα and σύνταγμα, hence σ. μισθοφόρων, ἱππέων, etc., Id. 1, 81, 11, etc.; but, τὸ τῆς φάλαγγος σύστημα, the phalanx itself, Id. 5, 53, 3.—4. generally, a flock, herd, ζῶων, ἱπποτροφείων, Id. 12, 4, 10, etc.—5. a college of priests or magistrates, Id. 21, 10, 11.—6. in music, the combination or union of several tones, Plat. Phil. 17 D: esp. the concord of four tones.—7. in metre, the union of several verses *near* into one whole, as esp. in anapaests: cf. *συνάφεια*.—8. in medicine, like *ἄθροισις*, the accumulation or deposition of sediment, Foës. Oec. Hipp.—9. later, as we use it, a system, arrangement of the elements

of an art or science.—The word is late and rare in good Att. authors. Hence

Συστηματικός, ἡ, ὄν, combined one whole, brought into system, systematic, Plut. 2, 1142 F.

Συστοιχέω, ὦ, to stand in the same row or line with, Polyb. 10, 21, 7: to be co-ordinate with, τινι: and

Συστοιχία, ας, ἡ, a standing together in one row or line; a co-ordinate arrangement or series of co-ordinates, ist. Eth. N. 1, 6, 7:—any regularies, Id. Anal. Pr. 2, 21, 2: a belonging to the same class, kind, race or sex, Theophr., cf. Arist. Metaph. 9, 3, cf. *συστοιχος* fin.

Συστοιχος, ον, (σύν, στοιχός) standing in the same row or line with others belonging to the same class, kind, race, or sex: hence, co-ordinate, similar, opp. to *ἀντίστοιχος*, Arist. Top. 2, 1: so, in Aristot., the elements of air and fire, water and earth, are *συστοιχα*; but water and fire, air and earth are *ἀντίστοιχα*: so in Gramm., letters are *συστοιχα* to the organ of pronunciation as *συστοιχα*, as the labials π β φ, etc.; but classed acc. to their properties they are *ἀντίστοιχα*, the tenues π κ τ, etc.: this reciprocal relation of letters is called *συστοιχα* and *ἀντίστοιχα*:—hence, κατ' αὐτὰς *συστοιχίαν*, by the relation of letters.

Συστολέω, = συστολίζω, susp.

Συστολή, ἡς, ἡ, (συστέλλω) a drawing together, a contracting; metaph. repressing; reproof, Plut. 2, 544 E.—2. in medicine, a contraction of heart, Galen.—3. in Gramm., change of a long vowel into a short, e. g. ἔσαν for ἦσαν: also, a pronouncing as short a syllable strictly long—so also in music.—4. a lessening expenses, economy, Polyb. 27, 12:—in all these senses, opp. to *διαστολή*.

Συστολίζω, f. -ίζω, = συστέλλω put together, make, Eur. Or. 1435:—to clothe, deck, adorn along with others, Mel. 126.

Σύστομος, ον, (σύν, στόμα) with narrow mouth, opp. to *μεγαλόστομος*, Arist. Part. An. 3, 1, 12.—2. mouth, of a kiss, Telecl. Ap. 2. Hence

Συστομούω, ὦ, to make narrow-mouthed:—pass., to be joined with by a mouth, Strab. p. 308.

Συστοναίχω, = συστενάζω, Q. 1, 296.

Συστορέννυμι, (σύν, στορέννυμι) spread or lay together, Diphil. ap. 10, 38.

Συστοχαζομαι, (σύν, στοχαζομαι) dep. mid., to aim at with or together, M. Anton. 3, 11.

Συστραπεία, ας, ἡ, a common campaign or expedition, Xen. Hell. 3, 1, from

Συστραπείω, f. -σω, or more fully as dep. mid., -έομαι, f. -εύω (σύν, στραπείω):—to make a campaign or to be on service, serve a with or together, to join or share in expedition, τινι, or absol., Hdt. 5, 6, 9, Thuc., etc.—Hdt. always uses it as dep. mid.; Thuc. always as a verb. Xen. has both, but more usu. as a verb.

Συστραπήνη, ὦ, to hold joint command, to be the fellow-general of, τινι, Dem. 401, 2: from

Συστραπήνης, (not συστραπήν) Porpo Thuc. 3, 109), ου, ὁ, (στρατήγος) a fellow-general, partner in command, Eur. Phoen. 745, Thuc. 58, [ᾶ]

Συστραπῆτης, ον, ὁ, (σύν, στραπῆτης) a fellow-soldier, Xen. An.

Plat. Rep. 556 C: *τεμ. ὄτρ.*

στρατοπεδεύομαι, (σύν, στρατο-
ποία) dep. mid., to encamp along
τινί or σύν τινι, Xen. Hell. 6,
An. 2, 4, 9.

στρεμμα, ατος, τό, (συστρέφω)
thing twisted up together or collect-
like συστρόφη II: hence,—1. a
of men; a crowd, concourse,
b. 1, 45, 10.—2. a tumour, Foës.

Hipp.—II. roundness of form, as
drop of water.—III. any thing
d by art: a stratagem, plot, LXX.
στρεμμάτῳ, ον, δ, (σύστρεμ-
μα, ατος) the commander of a
army, Arr. Tact.

στρεμματίον, ον, τό, dim. from
στρεμμα, σ. ὕδατος, a whirlpool,
Mirab. 29.

στρεπτικός, ἡ, ὄν, twisting to-
ward, bringing to a head, Foës. Oec.
1: from

στρέφω, f. -ψω, (σύν, στρέφω) to
up together, roll into a mass, Lat.
obare; generally, to collect in one,
ine, as the wind does the clouds;
e, σ. τὸ Μηρόκον ἔθνος, Valck.
1, 101; of soldiers, σ. ἐαυτούς,
ly and throw themselves together,
in one body or into a solid, compact
esp. so as to resist attacks, Hdt.
6, cf. infra; σ. ἐαυτὸν, to rally,
to one's self, Plat. Rep. 336 B;

στέφας, absol., with all one's force,
its viribus, Aeschin. 68, 2:—pass.,
or become united in one body, com-
Hdt. 4, 136; 6, 6, 40; esp. of
ers, like σ. ἐαυτούς, Id. 9, 62,
c. 2, 4, etc.; συνεστραμμένοι, in
y, agmine facto, Xen. Hell. 6, 4,
c. c.: also, to club together, conspire,
c. 8, 54; ἐπὶ τινα, Aeschin. 52,
c. 1, to twist or curl the hair, σ. κο-
Theodect. ap. Strab.: συνε-
μένη βίσα, a knotted, gnarled
Theophr.: also, συνεστραμ-
αῖς βίαις, Id.—3. of sentences,
into a close form, compress, with
t. notion of brevity, conciseness,
ness, σ. λόγους, Antiph. Aphrod.

Φιλοθ. 1, 17; ἐνθυμήματα,
Rhet. 3, 18, 4; ῥῆμα βραχὺ καὶ
παραμυθία, a short and pithy
of the Lacedaemonians, Plat.
342 E, ubi. Stallb.:—so Cicero
contortus.—II. to twist or whirl
l, whirl away, carry off like a
wind, Aesch. Fr. 181, Ar. Lys.

—III. to turn all together, σ. ἐπὶ
to make them all wheel to the
Xen. Lac. 13, 6: σ. τὸν ἵππον,
in him about, Plut. Anton. 41.
στρογγυλίζω, f. -ίσω,=sq., Ni-
ap. Ath. 58 A.

στρογγύλλω, (σύν, στρογγύλλω)
up into a ball:—σ. τὴν οὐσίαν,
y at ball with it, i. e. to throw it
Alex. Phaedr. 2, 4.

στροφή, ἡς, ἡ, a rolling up together,
ting as of a thread, Plat. Polit.
c.—II. that which is rolled up or
l, any dense mass, like σύστρεμ-
ence,—1. a body of men, a crowd,
globus, Hdt. 7, 9, 2; a seditious
of mob, Polyb. 4, 34, 6; also, a
a of bees, LXX.—2. a gathering,
er, wen, Hipp., v. Foës. Oecon.—
t knot in wood, Theophr.—4. συ-
ρή, with or without ὄμβρου, a
a storm of rain, Polyb. 3, 74, 5;
k, 9: so, σ. ἀνέμου, a whirlwind;
ίτων, a whirlpool.—5. metaph.,
λέξεως, Dion. H.: cf. συστρέ-

3.
στροφία, ας, ἡ, combination, union,
or party purposes, Polyb. 24, 2,
r, it may be the power of turning

quickly, craft.—II. intercourse, familia-
rity: study of an author, Dion. H. de
Dinarch. 7: from

Συστρεφώ, ον, (συστρέφω) rolled
up together, compressed, combined, united.
—II. turning quickly: metaph., dex-
terous, artful, Lat. versutus.

Συστρινάω, to mourn with.
Συστύλλω, ον, (σύν, στυλόω) with
columns standing close, Vitruv. 3, 2.

Συστύνω, to draw together. [στυν]
Συσφάζω, f. -ξω, (σύν, σφάζω) to
slay, sacrifice along with or together,
Eur. I. T. 685, in aor. 2 pass. συσφα-
γῆναι.

Συσφαιρίζω, f. -ίσω, (σύν, σφαιρί-
ζω) to play at ball with or together, Plut.
Hence
Συσφαιριστής, οὔ, ὁ, one who plays
at ball with another, Ep. Plat. 363 D,
Ath. 19 A.

Συσφαιρόω, ὦ, to round off or make
quite round.

Συσφάλλω, (σύν, σφάλλω) to cause
to fall with:—pass., to fall with, Max.
Tyr.

Συσφάττω, f. -ξω,=συσφάζω.
Συσσηκώω, ὦ, (σύν, σσηκώω) to join,
fasten together, Timon ap. Diog. L. 2, 6.

Συσσηνῶω, ὦ, to wedge together, to
press together.

Συσσίγγω, (σύν, σσίγγω) to clasp
or bind close together, Anth. Plan. 199.
Hence

Συσσιγκτήρ, ἥρος, ὁ, a garment
laced tight to the body, like σφιγκτήρ,
LXX.: and

Σίσφιγκτος, ον, laced close together:
τὸ σ., a hook, LXX.

Σύσθημα, ατος, τό, (συσφίγγω)
that which is laced or bound close to-
gether: in plur., a chain, LXX.

Σύσφιγγε, εως, ἡ, (συσφίγγω) a
lacing or binding close together: also=
σύσθημα, LXX.

Συσφράγιζω, fut. -ίσω, to seal up:
used also in mid.

Συσσχετήριον, ον, τό, (συνέχω) a re-
pository, receptacle, offer, Stob. Ecl. 1,
p. 1082.

Συσχηματίζω, (σύν, σχηματίζω) to
form, fashion, or shape one thing after
another, σ. τι πρὸς τι, Arist. Top. 6,
14, 4:—pass., to form one's self after
another, to be conformed to his exam-
ple, πρὸς τινα, Plut. 2, 100 F, ubi v.
Wyttenb.; τινί, N. T.:—of the con-
stellations, to stand in mutual opposi-
tion, Sext. Emp. p. 343. Hence

Συσχηματισμός, οὔ, ὁ, mutual op-
position of the constellations, Sext.
Emp. p. 343.

Συσχολάζω, (σύν, σχολάζω) to de-
voted one's leisure to any thing with
others: to be a fellow-pupil with; in
genl. to be intimate, Luc. Jud. Voc. 8.
Hence

Συσχολαστής, οὔ, ὁ, a playmate,
Dion. H.: also, a school-fellow, Strabo,
Plut. 2, 47 E: cf. Lob. Phryn.
401.

Σύσχυλος, ον, (σύν, σχολή) at lei-
sure with or together.

Σύτο, 3 aor. synop. or plqpf. pass.
of σῶω, II. [ῶ]

Σύφας, ὁ,=γλεῦκος, ap. Hesych.:
hence, συφάκις=ὀπωρίζω, Ib. [ῶ?]

Σύφαρ, not σύφαρ, τό, a piece of old
or wrinkled skin, Sophron ap. E. M.,
Call. Fr. 49: the old coat or slough of
serpents and insects, Lat. exuviae,
Luc. Hermot. 79:—the skim or scum
on milk,=γραις.—II. as adj., σύφαρ,
ὁ, ἡ, very aged, Lyc. 793.

Σύφειος, ὁ,=σκῆ, Od. 10, 389.
Σύφες, οὔ, ὁ, (σῦς) a hog-sty, Od.
10, 238; 14, 13, 73: συφόνδε, to the
sty, Ib.

Σύφετος, ὁ,=foreg., dub.

Σύφρων, ὄνος, ὁ, later form for σα-
φής.

Σύφορβιον, ον, τό, (σῦς, φέρβω) a
herd of swine, Anth.

Σύφορβος, οὔ, ὁ, (σῦς, φέρβω) like
ὑπόφορβος, a swineherd, II. 21, 282, Od.
14, 504.

Σύφος, ὁ,=συφέος, Lyc. 676.
Σύφος, α, ον, Aeol. for σόφος, ap.
E. M.

Συχνάζω, f. -άσω, (συχνός) to be
frequent, to do or come frequently, like
θαμίζω.

Συχνάκις, adv., frequently, often,
oftimes, Luc. Scyth. 2. [ῶ]

Συχνασμα, ατος, τό, that which is
done frequently, dub.

Συχνός, ἡ, ὄν, —1. of time, long, σ
χρόνος, Hdt. 8, 52, Plat., etc.; σ. λό-
γος, a long, unbroken speech, Plat.
Gorg. 465 E, etc.—2. of number and
quantity, like πολύς, many, ἔθνεα,
νῆσος, Hdt. 1, 58; 3, 39, etc.; συχνόι,
many people together, Ar. Ran. 1267,
etc.; hence, τὸ πολίχνιον σ. ποιεῖν,
to make the small town populous,
Plat. Rep. 370 D:—with sing. nouns,
much, frequent, σ. οὐσία, Ar. Plut. 754;
πειθώ, Plat. Rep. 414 C; ἡ διοίκησις
σ., the expense was great, Dem. 1359,
9:—the dat. συχνῶ is oft. joined
with a compar. adj., like πολλῶ, as,
σ. βελτίων, far better, Plat. Legg.
761 D; νεώτερος ἐμοὶ καὶ συχνῶ,
younger by a good deal, Dem. 1002,
23.—II. the adv., -νῶς is rare, the
neut. συχνόν, συχνά, being used in-
stead, συχνόν διαμαστάνειν, to err
much, Plat. Phaedr. 257 C; συχνῶ
χαίρειν ἐάν, Ib. Philib. 59 B. (I'rob.
transp. and contr. from συνεχής.)

Συώδης, ες, (σῦς, εἶδος) swine like,
swinish, esp. gluttonous, Jac. Phil. stz
Imag. 511.

Σφάλανον, τό, a word coined by
Gramm. to show the deriv. of φάλαγ-
γον.

Σφάγειον, ον, τό, (σφάζω):—a bowl
for catching the blood of the victim in
sacrifices, Aesch. Ag. 1092, cf. Ar.
Thesm. 754.—II. like σφάγιον, the
victim itself, Eur. Tro. 742, El.
800.

Σφάγεύς, εως, ὁ, (σφάζω):—a slay-
er, butcher, Eur. I. T. 623: a murder-
er, cut-throat, Dem. 175, 27:—in Soph.
Aj. 815, ὁ σφαγεὺς ἔστηκε, of the
sword on which Ajax is about to
throw himself:—a sacrificial knife,
Eur. Andr. 1134.

Σφάγη, ἡς, ἡ, (σφάζω):—slaughter,
butchery, sacrifice, both in sing. and
plur., Trag.: also in prose, σφαγὰς
ποιεῖν, Dem. 424, 22:—σφαγαὶ πυ-
ρός, the sacrificial fire, Aesch. Ag.
1057:—with collat. signif. of a wound,
Soph. Tr. 573, 717: σφαγὴ αἵματος,
the blood gushing from the wound,
Aesch. Ag. 1389: the victim itself,
Soph. Tr. 756.—II. the throat, strictly
the spot where the victim is struck,
(cf. Lat. jugulum, jugulari): usu. in
plur., like Lat. fauces, Aesch. Fr.
863, Eur. El. 1228, cf. Thuc. 4, 48;
κοινὸν μέρος ἀνέχονος καὶ στήθους,
Arist. H. A. 1, 14, 2.

Σφάγια, ας, ἡ, a day of sacrifice,
strictly fem. from σφάγιος, sub. ἡμέ-
ρα.

+Σφαγία, ας, ἡ=Σφακτηρία, Plat.
Menex. 242 C; Xen.; etc.

Σφαγιαζομαι, f. -όσομαι, (σφάγιον)
dep. mid.:—to slay a victim, sacrifice,
παύρον, Hdt. 9, 61, 72; absol., Id. 6,
76:—an act. σφαγιαζώ occurs in Ar.
Av. 569; also part. pres. pass. in pres
signf., Ar. Av. 570; and so aor. πειτ

σφαίσις in pass. signif., Hdt. 7, 180, Xen. Lac. 13, 8. Hence

Σφάγιασμός, οὐ, ὁ, a slaying, sacrificing, Eur. El. 200.

Σφάγιαστήριον, οὐ, τό,=σφαγεῖον. Σφάγιδον, οὐ, τό, dim. from σφαίς. [ἴ]

Σφάγιζω,=σφαγιάζω.

Σφάγιον, οὐ, τό, a victim, Eur. Hec. 111: usu. in plur., σφάγια καλά or χρηστά, like *lepra* *calda*, victims of good omen, Hdt. 9, 61, 62, and Trag., esp. in Eur.; σφάγ. α ἔρδειν, τέμνειν, Aesch. Theb. 230, Eur. Supp. 1196; δούλα σφάγια, the slaughter of a slave, Eur. Hec. 137; so, σφάγια τέκνον, Id. Or. 815; σφάγια παρθένους κταίρειν, Id. Ion 278; also in Thuc. 6, 69, Xen., etc.—II.=σφαγεῖον, a bowl for the blood at sacrifices.—Strictly neut. from sq. [ἴ]

Σφάγιος, οὐ, also α, ον, (σφάζω) slaying, sacrificing: killing, deaden, Hipp.; σφ. μόρος, slaughter, Soph. ant. 1291. Cf. σφαγία, σφάγιον.

Σφάγίς, ἴδος, ἡ, a sacrificial knife, Eur. El. 811, 1142: generally, a knife, Polyæn.

Σφάγιτις, οὐ, ὁ, (σφαγή II) of the throat, φλέψ σφαγίτις, the jugular vein, Polybus ap. Arist. H. A. 3, 3, 2.

Σφάγγος, οὐ, ὁ,=σφάκος and σάγγανον II, Theophr.

Σφάδαζω (v. sub fin.): f. -άσω:—to toss the body about, to struggle, rear, and kick, like a restive horse, Aesch. Pers. 194, Soph. Fr. 727, Eur. Aeol. 19, Incert. 141:—to writhe, struggle from spasms, Foes. Oec. Hipp., Xen. Cyr. 7, 1, 37: of a wounded horse, Polyb. 34, 3, 5; and so Valck. proposed to read in Eur. El. 843; cf. ἀσφάδαςτος.—2. to struggle, be eager, impatient for a thing, ἐπὶ τὴν μάχην, Plut. Caes. 42:—cf. Wytte. Plut. 2, 10 C, Ruhnke. Tim.—Hdn., Draco, and E. M. write it σφαδάζω, as if contr. from σφαδαίζω, v. Ellendt Lex Soph. (Akin to πᾶω, σπαίρω, and prob. to σφύζω.)

Σφάδανός, ἡ, ὄν, v. I. II. 11, 165; 16, 372, for σφεδανός, q. v.

Σφάδασμα, ατος, τό,=sq.

Σφάδασμός, οὐ, ὁ, violent motion of the body, a spasm, convulsion, Plat. Rep. 579 E.

Σφαγῶ ΖΩ, and in Att. prose σφάτω: f. σφάξω: aor. σφάξα: pass. ἐσφάγην, Hdt. 5, 5, Pind. P. 11, 36, Eur. I. T. 177,—but in Att. usu. ἐσφάγην [ἴ]: pf. pass. ἐσφαγμαι: Hom. has pres. σφάζω, impf. and aor. act., pres. and pf. pass. To slay, slaughter, butcher, in Hom. always of cattle, etc.: μὴλ' ἄδινά σφάζονσι, Od. 1, 92, etc.: to offer, sacrifice; and, general-ly, to kill, Pind., and Trag.; so too in Xen. An. 4, 5, 16, etc.; σφ. καὶ ἐκδέρειν, Plat. Euthyd. 301 C:—strict-ly, to slay by cutting the throat, Lat. iugulare, Od. 3, 454; σφ. ἐπ' ὤμων ὑσχοῦν, to cut its throat, as it hung from the servant's shoulders, Eur. El. 813; so, σφ. παρθένον δέρην, Id. Or. 1199; δέρη σφαγεῖσα, the throat cut, Id. I. A. 1516:—poet., αἷμα σφάττειν, to shed blood in slaughter or sacrifice, Seidl. Eur. El. 92, 279; cf. σφαγή I, fin. (The root is ΣΦΑΓ-, as it appears in aor. 2, and σφαγή, etc.)

Σφαῖρα, ας, ἡ, a ball, esp. a playing ball, σφαῖρα παίζειν, to play at ball, Od. 6, 100; σφαῖραν ρίπτειν, Od. 6, 115; ὥσπερ σφαῖραν ἐκδεχόμενον τὸν λόγον, Plat. Euthyd. 277 B; cf. ὁδε-κέσκοντος.—2. a sphere, globe, which Anaximander, etc., conceived as sur-

rounding the universe, ap. Plat. Soph. 244 E, cf. Euseb. Praep. Ev. 1, 8, Arist. Mund. 2, 8; called σφαῖρος by Emped. 24: then freq. in Pythag. philosophy, of the spheres of the planets, cf. Arist. Coel. 2, 4, 5:—σφ. πλανομένη, opp. to ἀπλανής, a planet, opp. to a fixed star, Plut. 2, 1028 A.—3. a weapon of boxers, prob. an iron ball, worn with padded covers (ἐπισφαῖρια), instead if the usu. boxing-gloves (μάντες), in the σφαίρομαχία, Plat. Legg. 830 B, v. Wyttenb. Plut. 2, 80 B.—II. metaph., σφαῖραν ἀπέδειξε τὴν οὐσίαν, just like συντρογγύλλω (q. v.), Alex. Phaedrus 2, 3.—Cf. σφαῖρος. (Perh. akin to σπείρα, q. v. sub fin.)

Σφαῖρεὺς, ἑὸς, ὁ, a Spartan youth, between ἐφήβεια and manhood, Paus. 3, 14, 6;—prob. from his then begin-ning to use the boxing-gloves (σφαῖρα I. 3), or to play at foot-ball, cf. Müller Dor. 4, 5, ὁ 2.

Σφαῖροδόν, (σφαῖρα) adv.:—like a sphere, globe, or ball, ἦκε δέ μιν σφαῖροδόν ἐλιζόμενος, Il. 13, 204, cf. Anth. P. 6, 45, etc.

Σφαῖρίδιον, οὐ, τό, dim. from σφαῖρα. [ἴ]

Σφαῖρίζω, f. -ίσω, (σφαῖρα) to play at ball, Plat. Theaet. 146 A, Plut. 2, 45 E, etc.

Σφαῖρικός, ἡ, ὄν, (σφαῖρα) globular, spherical, v. I. Arist. Part. An. 4, 5, 365. Adv. -κῶς, like a globe, Plut. 2, 682 D.

Σφαῖρίον, οὐ, τό, like σφαῖρίδιον, dim. from σφαῖρα, Ep. Plat. 312 D.—II. a molecule, atom, Democr. ap. Arist. de Anima 1, 4, 19.—III. a round ticket or token, entitling the bearer to a present, specified upon it, Dio C.

Σφαῖρις, εως, ἡ, (σφαῖρίζω) a playing at ball, Arist. Rhet. 1, 11, 15.

Σφαῖρισμα, ατος, τό, a game at ball: a blow given in the game.

Σφαῖρισμός, οὐ, ὁ,=σφαίρις, Ar-temid. 4, 69.

Σφαῖριστήρ, ἦρος, ὁ,=σφαῖριστής.

Σφαῖριστήριον, οὐ, τό, a court for playing at ball: neut. from

Σφαῖριστήριος, α, ον, of or for a game at ball.

Σφαῖριστής, οὐ, ὁ, (σφαῖρίζω) a ball-player, Mel. 97. Hence

Σφαῖριστικός, ἡ, ὄν, skilled in play-ing at ball: ὁ σφαῖριστικός, a clever player: ἡ -κῆ, (sc. τέχνη) skill in ball-play.

Σφαῖριστρα, ας, ἡ,=σφαῖριστήρι-ον, susp. I. in Plut. 2, 839 B: but formed acc. to analogy of ἡλινόθηρα, ποτίστρα, etc.

Σφαῖριτής, οὐ, ὁ, sphere-shaped, globular.—II. fem. σφαῖριτις, ἴδος, the cypress, so called from its globular fruit, Foes. Oec. Hipp.

Σφαῖροειδής, ἑς, (σφαῖρα, εἶδος) ball-like, globular, spherical, Plat. Tim. 33 B, 63 A.—2. rounded, blunted, Xen. An. 5, 4, 12; cf. σφαῖροῦ.

Σφαῖρομάχῃ, ὤ, (σφαῖρα, μάχομαι) to spar with the σφαῖραι (σφαῖρα I. 3), Plat. Legg. 830 E.—2. to play at ball, Polyb. 16, 21, 6. Hence

Σφαῖρομαχία, ας, ἡ, a sparring-match with the σφαῖραι (σφαῖρα I. 3).—II. a game at ball, Seneca.

Σφαῖρομορφος, ον, globe-shaped, spherical.

Σφαῖροπαικτέω, ὤ, to play at ball: from

Σφαῖροπαικτης, ον, ὁ, a player at ball. Hence

Σφαῖρόπαικτον, ον, τό, a game at ball.

Σφαῖροποίηω, ὤ, f. -ήσω, to make

globular or spherical: of the poet, to spread his tail.

Σφαῖροποιός, ὄν, (ποίηω) making globular or spherical.

Σφαῖρος, ον,=σφαῖρα, Emped. ubi v. Sturz.

†Σφαῖρος, ον, ὁ, Sphaerus, cha-teer of Pelops, Paus. 2, 33, 1.—2. Borysthenes (2), a pupil of Ze-plut. Cleom. 2.—Others in Ath.

Σφαῖροῦς, ὤ, to make round, globe, or spherical:—pass., στήθεα δ' ἐρωτο, his chest was round and sweet Theocr. 22, 46.—II. in pass., also pointed weapons, ἀκόντια ἐσφαμένα, spears with buttons, like foils, Xen. Eq. 8, 10; opp. to λείχευμα, Arist. Eth. N. 3, 1, 17; Polyb. 10, 20, 3. Hence

Σφαῖρομα, ατος, τό, any thing made round or globular: esp. in plur., the round weight in stilliards, Ath. Mechan. 20, 2.—2. in pl., the buttocks, Sext. Emp. p. 114.

Σφαῖρών, ἄνος, ὁ, a round fish-net, Opp. H. 3, 83.

Σφαῖροσις, εως, ἡ, a spherical shape, Paul. Aeg.

Σφαῖροστήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, (σφαῖρα) leathern thong for tying the shoes, LXX al. σφύροστήρ.

Σφαῖρωτός, ἡ, ὄν, (σφαῖρώ) round-ed.—II. with a ball or button at the end, like ἐσφαῖρωμένος, Xen. Eq. 8, 10.

Σφαῖρέλιος, ον, ὁ, suffering from σφάκελος.

Σφαῖρέλιος, to suffer from σφάκελος to be gangrened, mortify, ἐσφακέ-τε τὸ δαστέον καὶ ὁ μηρὸς ἐσάπη, Hec. 3, 66; σφακέλιαντος τοῦ μηρὸς σάπεντος, Id. 6, 136.—in Hipp., Att. usu. as dep. mid., σφακέλιος.—2. of the effect of severe cold single limbs, to be frostbitten, Dion.—3. of trees, to be blighted, smut, Arist. Respir.—4. generally, to suffer violent pain, have spasms or convulsions like σφαδάζω.

Σφαῖρελισμός, οὐ, ὁ,=sq., Hipp.

Σφαῖκελος, ον, ὁ, gangrene, mortification, Hipp.: the strict techni-word is γάγγραινα:—blight, smut, mildew of trees.—2. generally, a spasm, convulsion, like σφαδασμός, Aesch. 878: metaph., σφ. ἀνέμῳ, the con-sive fury of winds, Ib. 1046. (summed to be akin to σφαδάζω v. sub fin.) [ἴ]

Σφάκος, ον, ὁ, the plant sage, I. salvia, Ar. Thesm. 486; still called ἐλελίσφακία in Greece, v. Schn. Ind. Theophr.—II. a kind of tree-mound esp. on oaks, also σφάγ-φάσκον and σάγγανον. [ἴ]

†Σφακτηρία, ας, ἡ, Sphacteria, island on the coast of Messenia, Pylos, also called Σφαγία, now I.agia, Thuc. 4, 8; Strab.; etc.

Σφάκτης, ον, ὁ, a slayer, murderer Σφακτός, ἡ, ὄν, (σφάζω) I. slayer, butcher, daic, Eur. Hec. 1077.

Σφάκτρια, fem. of σφάκτης priestess, Jac. Anth. P. p. 594.

Σφάκτρον, ον, τό, (σφάζω) a paid for victims, Pol. 6, 97.

Σφάκωδής, ες, (σφάκος, εἶδος) sage: abounding in sage.

Σφάλαξ, ακος, ὁ, the buck-thorn from

Σφαλάσσω, f. -ξω, to sting, scroap. Hesych.

Σφαλέρονηκος, ον, dangerous swim, ποταμός.

Σφαλέρος, ὁ, ὄν, (σφάλω) making to fall, trip, totter or stagger: meta-slippery, delusive, dangerous, Lat. brucus, τυραννίς χρήμα σφαλερόν, I. 3, 53; sc. γνώμη σφαλερωτέρη

Id. 7, 16, 1; σφαλερὸν ἡγεμὸν
Eur. Supp. 508; so in Thuc.
Plat., etc.—II. intr., ready to
trotting, reeling, staggering, κω-
σches. Eum. 371; ῥύμα, Soph.
9.—σ. πρὸς ὑγίειαν, uncertain
of health, Plat. Rep. 404 A.
ῥός, Eur. I. A. 601.

ἄλλος, οὐ, δ, a round, leaden plate,
was thrown by a strap attached
to a variety of the δίσκος.—II.
prisons, a round block of wood
with two holes for the feet, a pair of
—Written also σφαλός. (Akin
to φάλαξ.)

ἄλλω, aor. 1 ἐσφαλ-
ῶ, σφάλλαι, Dor. ἐσφάλα, σφα-
λῶ, aor. 2 ἐσφάλον: pass. pf. ἐσφαλ-
ατο, ἐσφαλῃν [α]; but there is
a 2 mid. ἐσφαλόμην, Butt. m.
Gr. § 96 Anm. 5, n, cf. Bekker
5, 110. Hom. only uses it
in aor. 1, the compds. ἀποσφά-
λφ., —To make to fall, throw down,
tripping up (like Lat. *pedes*
Liv. 21, 36), to trip up in west-
ward? Ὀδυσσεὺς δὲ νύκτα σφάλλαι
τε πελάσσας, I. 23, 719:—
to down, overthrow, Od. 17, 464,
O. 2, 145; opp. to κατορθοῦν,
El. 416; ἵνα ἐπανορθοῦν, Plat.
461 C, and Xen.:—to make to
reel like a drunken man, Xen.
8, 10, cf. I. 3, 10:—generally,
throw, ruin, Hdt. 7, 16, I. Pind.
7 (3, 53), Soph. Fr. 204, Eur.
2, to make to totter or stagger, and
h., to perplex, embarrass, Hdt. 7,
to balk, foil, Soph. Aj. 452, and
—II. pass., to be tripped up, stum-
bling, reel like a drunken man,
esp. 1324, Xen., etc.: to fall,
etaph. of persons falling from
fortunes, Soph. Tr. 297, 719,
etc.—2. esp. to be balked or foiled,
ἐν τινι, Hdt. 7, 50, I.; κατὰ τ.,
52; περί τ., Plat. Rep. 451 A;
λοῖς σφαλῆναι, Polyb. I, 43, 8;
th a neut. adj., ἐν μέγα σφάλ-
ῃ, Plat. Legg. 648 E; οὐ τι μὴ
γ' ἐν σοί ποτε, I shall never be
tripped in thee, Soph. Tr. 621,
1136:—in Att., c. gen. rei, to
be of or foiled in a thing, βου-
ναι, Aesch. Eum. 717; γάμον,
τύχης, Eur. Or. 1078, Med.
Phoen. 758; οὐκ ἐσφαλται τῆς
αἰ, Plat. Crat. 436 C; also,
ἐσθαι ἀνδρός, to lose him, Soph.
3.—3. to fail, i. e. err, go wrong,
Hdt. 5, 50, Soph. El. 1481,
A. 1541, Plat., etc. (σφάλλω
a root σ-φλ-ός, (ἐρίσφλρος),
to fail, fallere, Germ. *fallen*, to
so akin to balk, foil:—and σ-
μαι answers to Germ. *fallen*,
to fall, falli.—The σ is dropped,
σ-πύγγος, fungus, σ-φενό-ωνη,
Hence

ἄμα, ατος, τό, a trip, stumble,
ter, Anth. P. 7, 634.—II. met-
ph. a fall, failure, defeat, Hdt. I,
6, Thuc. 5, 14.—2. a fault,
trespass, τὰ πρόσθε σφ., Eur.
44, Supp. 416, cf. Plat. Theat.

ἄμα, ὦ, f. ἡσω,=σφάλλωμαι,
35, 5, 2:—Hesych. explains it
ῥάω, σφαδός.

ἄμα, ὦ, v. σφαλλός.

ἄμα, ον, δ, (σφάλλω) one who
or throws down, Lyc. 207.

ἄμα, ὦ, es=ασφαλτώδης.
ἄμα, ον, τό, a small bed, He-

5, σφαγός, the Lat. *fauz, faucis*,
found in the compd. διασφάξ,
ob. Paral. 97.

Σφάρῳξομαι, (σφάραγος) dep. mid.,
to burst with a noise, to crack, crackle,
as green wood does in the fire, so,
ρίζαι σφαραγεῖντο, the roots of the
eye crackled or hissed (when Ulysses
burnt them with the hot stake), Od.
9, 390.—2. to groan with fullness,
to swell, like σπαργάω, σφριγάω, οὐδα-
τα σφαραγεῖντο, Od. 9, 440; cf. sq.
Σφαιράγξω, to move, stir up with a
noise and bustle, ἐνοσίν τε κόνιν τε,
Hes. Th. 706.

ΣΦΑΨΑΤΟΣ, cv, ὁ, a bursting with
a noise, cracking, crackling. (The
Sanscr. root is *spḥurj*, explode, to-
nare: akin to σφριγάω, σπαργάω, cf.
σφαργέω, and v. Pott Et. Forsch. I,
238).

Σφᾶξ, a rare enclit. acc. from σφεῖς,
Il. 5, 567, Parmenid. 12 Fülleb.

Σφᾶς, acc. pl. fem. from σφός, Od.
2, 237. [α]

Σφάττω, more freq. Att. pres. for
σφάω, Att. impf. ἐσφάττων: all oth-
er tenses are formed from σφάω: no
pres. σφάσσω occurs, Lob. Phryn. 241.

Σφε, Ep. and Ion. enclit. acc. pl.
masc. and fem. of σφεῖς, Il. 19, 256,
Hdt., and Trag.; also as acc. dual,
Od. 8, 271; 21, 192, 206.—II. in Attic
and later poets, esp. Trag., also acc.
sing., Aesch. Pr. 9, Theb. 469, etc.,
Phil. O. T. 761, O. C. 40, Ant. 44,
Sph. 200, etc.; cf. Valck. Hipp. 1253:
so also in Hdt. 3, 52, 53:—v. σφεῖς.

Σφεῖ, nom. and acc. pl. neut. from
σφεῖς, Hdt.

Σφεᾶς, Ep. and Ion. acc. pl. masc.
and fem. for σφᾶς, Hom., and Hdt.

Σφεδανός, ἡ, ὄν, prob. an old col-
lat. form of σφοδρός (cf. ψεδνός, ψα-
θαρός), eager, vehement, violent, Nic.
Th. 642:—in Hom. only as adv.,
ἐπετο σφεδανόν, followed eagerly, Il.
11, 165; 16, 372; σφεδανόν ἔφεπε, Il.
21, 542. (In the last passage, Heyne,
with Aristarch., wrote σφεδανῶν as
=φουενῶν, but v. Spitzn. ad h. l. et
ad 11, 165.)

ΣΦΕΙΣ, nom. plur. masc. and fem.
of the personal pron. of 3d person,
they: rare neut. σφέα, most freq. in
Hdt.: gen. σφῶν; dat. σφίσσι [ῖ]; acc.
σφᾶς, neut. σφέα:—but of these
forms Hom. uses only genit. in phrase
σφῶν αὐτῶν; and dat. very freq.—
The following are the Ep. and Ion.
forms. Nom., σφεῖς, Hdt.; the un-
com. form σφεῆς is not found. Genit.,
σφέων, in Hom. of course a monosyll.,
and sometimes enclitic, Il. 18, 311,
Od. 3, 134; merely poet. σφέων,
Hom., only in Il., and always in
phrase ὥσαν or ὥσαι ἀπὸ σφέων.
Dat., σφί and σφίν, oft. in Hom.; also
in Ion. prose, and Trag.; the *i* some-
times elided, as in Il. 3, 300: properly
enclit., but written σφίν in Hdt. 7,
149: the use of σφί as dat. sing. for
οἱ is rare, H. Hom. 18, 19; 30, 9,
Aesch. Pers. 759, Soph. O. C. 1490,
v. Lob. Aj. 801 (for in Od. 15, 524,
σφίν should with Voss be referred to
all the suitors, and in Hes. Sc. 113,
to Mars and Cycnus): Buttman suspects
that only σφιν, not σφί, was used
as sing., from the apparent analogy of
ἐμιν, τίν, ἴν, v. Lexil. voc. *vōe* 14.
Accus. σφεᾶς, oft. in Hom., and Hdt.,
usu. enclit., and then always to be
pronounced as one long syllable, as
is proved esp. by Od. 8, 315; for
where a short syll. is wanted, σφᾶς is
now restored from the MSS. (v. sub
voc.): when accented in Hom. it is
a dissyll., Il. 12, 43, Od. 12, 225, etc.,
(so that in Od. 8, 480; 13, 276, the
accent should be taken off): σφεῖς

is another very rare form, (I, 13 214
where Wolf wrongly σφέας: σφᾶ
also is a rare poet. acc., always en-
clit., Il. 19, 256, which however in
all other places of Hom. is acc. dual,
e. g. Od. 8, 271, also Hes. Sc. 62
which makes it prob. that σφε was
orig. contr. from σφῶς: in later Ep.
it is usu. plur., Jac. Anth. P. p. 261,
and in other poets, esp. Trag., σφε,
like νιν, is sing. masc. and fem., v.
sub σφε, and cf. Thom. M. p. 825.
Rare Aeol. and Dor. forms are nom.
σφές, dat. σφίν and σφιν, acc. σφε.
All the oblique cases may be used enclit.,
except the circumflexed σφῶν and
σφᾶς.—In Hom. this pron. is strictly
personal, and therefore he uses no
neut. (which first occurs in Hdt.): in
Od. 9, 70; 10, 355, indeed, it refers
to a thing, which however is a femi-
nine noun: as early as Hom. the no-
tion is oft. strengthd., as in σφῶν αὐ-
τῶν, so σφέας αὐτούς, Od. 12, 225, cf.
Thom. M. p. 826: unusul., παρά σφιν
ἐκίστω for παρά σφέων ἐκίστω, Il.
5, 195.—II. we must here remark a
rare poet. usage of σφεῖς for 2d pers.
pl., μετὰ σφίσιν for μετ' ὑμῖν, Il. 10,
398; so too acc. to Schäf. Greg. p.
470, Spohn Hes. Op. 56, σφίν αὐτοῖς
for ὑμῖν αὐτοῖς, and so in Ap. Rh. 2,
1278: and later even in prose for 1st
pers., Wolf Proleg. p. ccxlvii, cf. σφέ-
τερος, σφώτερος and ἐός.—On the
prob. origin of this pron. from ἐ,
Lat. *se*, cf. Butt. Lexil. s. v. *vōe* 11
not.

Σφέλας, ατος, τό, a footstool, Od.
18, 394; Ep. plur., σφέλᾶ, Od. 17,
231.—II. a rowing bench.—III. a hollow
block of wood, for putting any thing
into, Nic. Th. 644. (Prob. akin to
σφαλλός, σφαλός: perh. also to
σφάλλω, cf. Butt. Lexil. s. v. *προ*
σλείν sub fin.)

Σφέλα, ατος, τό, the blossom of the
holm-oak (πρίνος).

†Σφενδάλη, ἡς, ἡ, Sphendale, an
Attic deme of the tribe Hippothoon-
tis; hence Σφενδαλείς Ion. -εες,
ἔων, οἱ, the inhab. of Sphendale, Hdt.
9, 15.

Σφενδάμνινος, ἡ, ον, of maple wood
hence, metaph. for tough, stout (like
our "hearts of oak"), Ar. Ach. 181;
cf. πρίνινος: from

Σφενδάμνος, ον, ἡ, the maple, Lat.
acer, Theophr.

Σφενδικίω,=sq., Luc. Pseudol.
24; but dub.

Σφενδονάω, ὦ, Ion. -νέω, f. ἡσω, to
sling, to use the sling, Xen. An. 3, 3, 7,
15, etc.—II. to throw as from a sling, hurt
violently, ἐκ κλισμῶν σφενδονάωτο
χωρὶς ἀλλήλων μέλη, Eur. Phoen.
1190.—III. to move like a swing, to
swing, brandish, Id. Supp. 715.

ΣΦΕΝΔΟΝΗ, ἡς, ἡ, a sling for
throwing, Lat. *funda*, being a strip
of leather broad in the middle and
narrow at each end, Il. 13, 600
Archil. 4, Thuc. 4, 32, etc.: hence,
—II. any thing of like shape.—1. a
sling for a disabled arm, Pöss. Oec.
Hipp.—2. also, a bandage for a wound-
ed limb, v. Il. I. c.: a band round the
pudden, elsewhere, φύλαξ, φύλακται
χοιροκομῶν, Pöss.—3. a head-band
worn by women, broad in front,
Winckelm. Gesch. d. Kunst. 3, 2,
§ 13.—4. the hoop of a ring in which
the stone was set as in a sling, esp. the
outer or broader part round the stone,
as also in Lat. *funda* for *pala annuli*
Eur. Hipp. 862, ubi v. Valck., Plat.
Rep. 359 E, cf. Ruhnk. Tim.—5. the
white of the eye, cf. a strip-stripe

a *stinging map*, like the Tabula Peutingeriana.—III. *any means of throwing, a throw*, cast, Aesch. Ag. 1010.—IV. *that which is slung, the stone or bullet of the sling*, Xen. An. 3, 4, 4; 5, 2, 14, etc., cf. Ar. Nub. 1125.—V. *a vault, arched way*.—VI. like *funda*, *any elliptical figure*. (σφενδόνη is the Lat. *funda*, with σ prefixed, cf. σφάλ-λα fin.) Hence

Σφενδονήδον, adv., like *a sling*.

Σφενδονήσις, εως, ή, (σφενδονάω) *a stinging, throwing with a sling, the art thereof*, Plat. Legg. 794 C.

Σφενδονήτης, ου, ό, (σφενδονάω) *a slinger*, Hdt. 7, 158, Thuc. 6, 22, etc. Hence

Σφενδονητικός, ή, ου, *belonging to or fitted for a slinger or slinging*: ή-κή (sc. τέχνη), *the art of slinging*, Plat. Lach. 193 B.

Σφενδονίω, = σφενδονάω, LXX.

Σφενδονιστής, also -ιτης, ου, ό, = σφενδονήτης, v. l. in LXX.

Σφενδονοειδής, ές, (είδος) *sling-shaped*.

Σφέος, -έη, -έον, Ep. collat. forms for σφός, σφέτερος, Ar. Rh.

Σφές, Aeol. and Dor. for σφέις.

Σφετερίζω, f. -ίζω and Dor. -ίζω (σφέτερος):—to make one's own, appropriate, esp. other people's property, Plat. Legg. 715 A, 843 D.—more usu. as dep. mid., σφετερίζομαι, whence aor. part. σφετεριζόμενος, Aesch. Supp. 39; cf. Xen. Hell. 5, 1, 36, Dem. 882, 13, etc. Hence

Σφετερισμός, ου, ό, *appropriation, επί σφετερισμῷ, for one's own use and advantage*, Arist. Rhet. 1, 13, 10: and

Σφετεριστής, ου, ό, *an appropriator*, opp. to ἐπίτροπος, Arist. Pol. 5, 11, 33.

Σφέτερος, α, ου, possessive adj. of the 3d pers. pl., from the pers. pron. σφέις, *their own, their*, Hom., Hes., Pind., etc.; τῷ σφέτερον αὐτῶν, *their own business*, Plat. Soph. 243 A;—

tut in *prose*, the gen. ἐνυτῶν is commonly used for it.—II. sometimes also used of the other persons; e. g.—

—1. of the 2d pers. pl., = ἡμέτερος, Hes. Op. 2, Theocr. 22, 67, Ar. Rh. 4, 1327, Wolf Proleg. p. ccxlviii; cf. σφέις II.—2. of the 3d pers. sing., =

έός, whether direct or reflexive, *his, his own*, Hes. Sc. 90, Pind. O. 13, 86, P. 4, 147, etc., Aesch. Ag. 760.—3. of the 1st pers. sing., = ἐμός, only in Theocr. 25, 163.—4. of the 2d pers. sing., = σός, *thy, thine*, Id. 22, 67.—5. of the first pers. plur., = ἡμέτερος, cf. Schneid. Xen. Cyr. 6, 1, 10.—Cf. σφός.

(The Lat. *vester* is to σφέτερος, as *vespa* to σφήξ.)

Σφέων, Ep. and Ion. gen. of σφέις, Hom., and Hes.

Σφή, dat. fem. from σφός, II.

†Σφήκεια, ας, ή, *Sphaceia*, early name of the island Cyprus, Lyc. 474.

Σφηκεῖον, ου, τό, (σφήξ) *a kind of φάλαγγιον, venomous like a wasp*, Nic. Th. 738.

Σφήκειος, α, ου, of the wasp: *wasp-like, waspish*.

Σφηκιά (not σφήκιά), ᾶς, ή, (σφήξ):—*a wasp's nest*, Soph. Fr. 856, Eur. Cycl. 475, Ar. Vesp. 224, etc.: σφήκιά ἐχθρῶν, opp. to ἐσμός φίλων, Plat. 2, 96 B.

Σφήκιος, ου, ό, = σφήκισκος, Meineke Pherecr. Incert. 54.

Σφήκιον, ου, τό, *a cell in a wasp's nest, as κηρίον of bees*, Arist. H. A. 9, 41, 6, Ael. N. A. 4, 39.

Σφήκισκος, ου, ό, (σφήξ) *a piece of wood pointed like a wasp's sting, a point-*

ed stick or stake, elsewh. σκόλον, Ar. Plut. 301: *a pile for building*, Polyb. 5, 89, 6.

Σφηκισμός, ου, ό, *an imitation of the hum of a wasp on the flute*.

Σφηκίσις, ή, = σφήκιά, dub.

Σφηκοειδής, ές, (σφήξ, είδος) = σφηκώδης.

Σφηκός, ου, ό, = σφηκώδης, Soph. Fr. 27.

Σφηκῶ, ῶ, f. -ώσω, (σφήξ):—to make like a wasp, i. e. to pinch in the waist:—hence, in pass., πλοχομοὶ χρυσὸν τε καὶ ἀργύρῳ ἐσφήκοντο, the braids of hair were bound up with gold and silver, Il. 17, 52; δειρὴν ἐσφήκωται, he is narrow in the neck, Nic. Th. 289; θυρίδες εὐ καὶ καλῶς ἐσφήκωμένα, well-closed window-shutters, Aristid.; so, καλύμματα ἐσφήκ., Anacr. 19, 3.—σφηκός is freq. confounded with σφήνω.

Σφηκώδης, ές, contr. for σφηκοειδής, *wasp-like*, i. e. pinched in at the waist like a wasp, Ar. Plut. 561, sq.—II. στίχος σφηκώδης, *a wasp-like verse, with a time wanting in the middle*, Gramm., v. Buttm. Schol. Od. 10, 60.

Σφήκωμα, ατος, τό, (σφήκῶ) *that which is tied tight*.—II. *a band for binding firmly*.—III. *the point of a helmet where the plume is fixed in*, Soph. Fr. 314, Ar. Pac. 1216.

Σφήκων, ὄνος, ό, (σφήξ) *a wasp's nest*, prob. l. Arist. H. A. 9, 41, 5.

Σφήλαι, inf. aor. from σφάλλω.

Σφήλην, Ep. for ἐσφήλην, 3 sing. aor. 1 act. from σφάλλω, Od.

Σφήλος, ή, ου, *easily moved*, Hesych., as also its oppos., ἄσφήλος;—ἄσφαλής: in use we have only the compd. ἐρίσφήλος.

†Σφήλος, ου, ό, Σφελίς, son of Bucolus of Athens, father of Isaus, Il. 15, 338.

ΣΦΗΝ, σφήνός, ό, *a wedge*, Aesch. Pr. 64.—II. *any thing wedge-shaped, e. g. an instrument of torture*, Plut. 2, 498 D.

Σφήνριον, ου, τό, dim. from σφήν. [α]

Σφήνεύς, έως, ό, *a sea-fish, a kind of mullet*, prob. from its wedge-like shape, Euthyd. ap. Ath. 307 B.

Σφήνισκος, ου, ό, dim. from σφήν.

Σφήνοειδής, ές, (σφήν, είδος) *wedge-shaped*, Theophr.

Σφήνοκεφάλος, ου, (σφήν, κεφαλή) *with wedge-shaped or peaked head*, Strab. p. 70.

Σφήνοπάγων, υνος, ό, (σφήν, πάγων) *with wedge-shaped or peaked beard*, as Mercury is represented: hence as his epith., Artemid. 2, 42; cf. Müller Archäol. d. Kunst 379, 1 and 4:—in comedy old men were thus represented, Luc. Ep. Saturn. 24.

Σφήνω, ῶ, (σφήν) *to cleave with a wedge*.—II. *to wedge together, wedge in, bind or shut close with a wedge*:—pass., to be wedged in, Polyb. 27, 9, 4: cf. σφήνω.—III. *to torture, rack* (v. σφήν II), Plut. 2, 498 D. Hence

Σφήνωμα, ατος, τό, *that which is wedged or driven in*; and

Σφήνωσις, εως, ή, *a cleaving with a wedge*, Galen: also, *a wedding, pressing together*, Plut. 2, 127 D, ubi v. Wyttenb.

ΣΦΗΞ, σφήκος, ό, *a wasp*, Il. 12, 167, Hdt. 2, 92, Ar., etc.: called ἐννῶδοι, from their making their nests by the road-side, Il. 16, 259.—II. = σφήκισκος, Pherecr. Incert. 54; cf. σφήκας. (σφήξ is to Lat. *vespa*, Germ. *Wespe*, our *wasp*, as σφέτερος to *vester*;—at the end of the root chang-

ing to *p*, as vice versa in ἐσφίγγω. It may be akin to σφίγγω, *tie tight*, from the thin middle of insect.)

†Σφήπτιος, α, ου, of Σφηπτήτιον, Plat. Apol. 33 E: πρόσθεος Σφήπτιον, *Sphettian with comic allusion to the sharp and calumniating habits of the in* Ar. Plut. 720: cf. also Schol. a from

†Σφήπτός, ου, ό, Σφηπτός, a deme of the tribe Acamantis, p. 397: hence adv. Σφήπτοι, at Σφηπτός, Lys. 148, 33: Σφήπτιον from Σφηπτός, Plut. Thes. 13.

Σφί and σφίν, Ep. and Ion. plur. of σφέις, Hom., and Hdt.; as dat. sing.; v. sub σφέις.

Σφιγγία, ας, ή, *greediness*, an LXX. (Prob. from σκυφός for φία.)

Σφιγγίον, ου, τό, (σφίγγω) *a strap, band, esp. a bracelet or necklace*, I.

†Σφίγγιον ὄρος, τό, *mountain the Σφίγγας*, = Φίκελον.

Σφιγγόπου, ποδός, ό, ή, (Σπίνος) *sphinx-footed, with sphinxes' claws*, Callix. ap. Ath. 197 A.

ΣΦΙΤΤΩ, f. σφίξω: pf. ἔσφισα, γέφυ, -γκται, etc. To tight, Aesch. Pr. 58; bind in or toge Emped. 168; to squeeze, torture: erally, to shut close, πύλας, Anth. 5, 294: to straiten, abridge, φρί Plut. 2, 1011 F; but, σφ. λόγων, to one's utterance stopped, be ton tied, lb. 6 E: pass., ἐσφίγγεσθαι, Musc. Enc. 3. (Cf. σφήξ, fin.) H.

Σφινκτηί, ήρος, ό, *that which is tight, a lace, band, Lat. spinthrae* rather *spinter, κόμης σφ.*, Anth. 206.—II. *a muscle closing an aper* (such as the *sphincter ani*), which usually remains in a state of contraction, lb. 12, 7.—III. *a Tarentine τῶν, prob. because faced tight a body*; also συνσφινκτηί.

Σφίλκτης, ου, ό, = κινάδης, Cr. Incert. 89; so *spinthrae* in Tacit., Suet.;—the reason of the name b in σφινκτηί II.

Σφινκτός, ή, ου, verb. adj.: σφίγγω, *tight-bound*, Mel. 60: θῶς σφινκτός, *death by strang* Eustath. Adv. τῶς.

Σφινκτορ, ὀρος, ό, poet. for σφίτηρ, Anth. P. 6, 233.

Σφίγμα, ατος, τό, (σφίγγω) *which is bound tight*.—II. *a band compressing by machines*, Math. I.

Σφίγμός, ου, ό, = σφίγγεις, N. Vett.

Σφίγξ, ή, gen. Σφίγγος, Σφίη she-monster, daughter of Ech and her son Orthrus, or of Chimaera and her brother Orthrus, Hes. 326, (where however Wolf has stored the Boeot. form Φίξ).

Tag, she is said to have proposed a riddle to the Thebans, murdering who failed to guess it; Oed. guessed it, and she killed herself. Argumenta ad Soph. O. T.: in w of art she is usually represented a woman's bust on the body of a

ess. The legend seems to come Aegypt, where the colossal head of a Sphinx is still left uncovered by sand. Formerly there were male as well as female, Hdt. 2, cf. Meineke Philom. p. 411: the said to have symbolised the overflow of the Nile; but that were also connected with the worship of Bacchus is clear Hdt. 4, 79. (The usu. deriv. is σφίγγω, as if the Throtter.)

ἄφριξις, εως, ἡ, (σφρίγγω) a binding
fr. Ael. N. A. 8, 18.

Σφιδή, ἡς, ἡ, like χορδή, gut, cat-
; cf. the Lat. fides.

Σφιδάω, ὡς, to hum, buzz, of gnats.

Σφῖν, ν. ὁ, ὁφίσιν, dat. from σφέις,
m.

Σφουγγία, ἡ, also σφάγγιον, σφάγ-
ιον, Att. for σπογγ-, Piers. Moer. 360,
nsl. Ar. Ach. 463, Lob. Phryn. 113.
Σφούρα, adv., strictly neut. pl. from
σφούρος, very, very much, exceedingly,
sently, Hdt. 9, 17, Soph. El. 1053,
150, Plat., etc.; τὸ σφ., Plat.
inpr. 210 B, etc.: σφούρα γε, in an-
swers, strongly affirmative, Id.

Σφωδρίας, οὐ, ὁ, Sphodrias, a cele-
brated commander of the Spartans,
n. Hell. 5, 4, 15; Plut. Agesil. 24.
σφ., a cynic, writer of a τέχνη ἐρω-
τή, Att. 162 B.

Σφοδρός, ὁ, ὄν, also ὄς, ὄν, Plat.
p. 586 C:—vehement, violent, exces-
sive, τὸ σφοδρὸν μῖσος, Thuc. 1, 103;
ἐκεία, Xen. An. 1, 10, 18; ἐπιθυμία,
Plat. Polit. 308 A; σφοδρότερα
αἰσθήτης, Arist. Top. 1, 7, 3.—2. of
n, violent, impetuous, νέος καὶ σφ.,
it. Legg. 839 B; φιλόδοτος καὶ
Id. Apol. 23 D:—also active, zeal-
ous, ὑπηρετᾷ, Xen. Cyr. 2, 1, 31:—
strong, robust, ἡ γεωργία σφοδρὸν
σώμα παρέχει, Xen. Oec. 5, 5.—
adv. σφοδρόρως, vehemently, etc.,
Id. σφ., Od. 12, 124; alone, Xen.
C. 5, 4 and 13, Arist. Categ. 7, 35;
but in Att., σφδώρα (q. v.) is the
adv.: superl. -ότατον, Xen. Eq.
13. (Akin to σπεύδω, σπουδή:
σφεδανός.) Hence

Σφοδρότης, ἡ, σφ., vehement, vio-
lent, Plat. Polit. 306 E; in plur., Id.
p. 733 B.

Σφοδρύνω, (σφοδρός) to make vehe-
ment:—pass. σφοδρύνομαι, to be or
come so, σφοδρύνεσθαι τι, to put
grievous trust in a thing, Aesch.
1011.

Σφονδύλειον, οὐ, τὸ, an herb, Nic.
p. 948. [σ]

Σφονδύλη, ἡς, ἡ, Att. for σπονδύλη,
o. Phryn. 113:—an insect which
lives on the roots of plants, prob. a kind
beetle: it has a strong smell when
kicked, Ar. Pac. 1077, cf. Schneid.
st. H. A. 5, 8, 3; 8, 24, 6. [σ]

Σφονδύλιον, οὐ, τὸ,=σφονδύλειον,
usc. 3, 90. [σ]

Σφονδύλιον, οὐ, τὸ, dim. from
σφονδύλος. [σ]

Σφονδύλος, οὐ, ὁ, like σφόνδυλος,
vertebrae, Il. 20, 483. [σ]

Σφονδύλοειδος, οὐ, (σφόνδυλος,
ἔω) twirled on a spindle, Anth. P.
247.

Σφονδύλεις, εσσα, εν, (σφόνδυ-
λος) composed of vertebrae, Manetho.
Σφονδύλιαντις, εως, ὁ, ἡ, (σφόν-
δυλος III. 1, μάντις) prophesying from
spindle.

Σφόνδυλος, οὐ, ὁ, Att. for the Ion.
l. common σπώνδυλος, v. Lob.
ryn. 113:—a vertebra, Lat. vertebra,
r. Phoen. 1413, Ar. Vesp. 1489,
it. Tim. 74 A: esp., the second large
vertebra of the neck, also μέγας σφ. and
ἴος, Foës. Oecon. Hipp. s. v. σπών-
δυλος:—then, generally, a joint, esp.
the scorpion's tail.—II. a tambour
a column, i. e. one of the pieces
which go to make up the shaft, Cal-
ap. Ath. 206 A.—III. any round
y:—as, —1. verticillus, the round
light which balances and twirls a
ndle, Plat. Rep. 616 C, sq.:—then,
round stone, σφ. μεγάλοι, Math.
tt.: also of the voting pebbles, ψή-

φοι.—2. the head of the artichoke, Gal-
len: then, generally, the whorl of a
plant, the verticillus of Linnaeus.

Σφός, σφή, σφόν, sing. his, his own,
fem. her, her own, like ἑός, Hom.—II.
in plur. for masc. and fem., their, their
own, belonging to them, like σφέτερος,
Hom., and Hes.; in later poets also
σφέος. (From σφέ, σφέις, like Lat.
suus from se.)

Σφραγίδιον, οὐ, τὸ, dim. from σφρα-
γίς, Ar. Thesm. 427; cf. θριπτήδεστος.
[ζ]

†Σφραγίδιον, οὐ, τὸ, Sphragidium,
a cave of the nymphs of Cithaeron,
Paus. 9, 3, 9. Hence

†Σφραγιτιδες, οὐ, αἱ, Νύμφαι, the
Sphragidian Nymphs; v. foreg., Plut.

Σφραγιδονυχωγοκήτης, οὐ, ὁ,
(σφραγίς, ὄνως, ἀργός, κομῶς) comic
name for a coxcomb, acc. to some, a
lazy long-haired onyx-ring-wearer; or,
as others, a long-haired fellow with
rings up to the whites of his nails!, Ar.
Nub. 332.

Σφραγιδούλακιον, οὐ, τὸ, a ring
or jewel-box. [λα]

Σφραγιδούλας, ἄκος, ὁ, a keeper
of the seals. [σ]

Σφραγίζω, Ion. σφρηγίζω, f. -ίσα:
—to seal, γράμματα, Eur. I. A. 38:
to seal up, shut up, Aesch. Eum. 828,
in pass.—II. to mark with wounds,
scratches, etc., cf. Eur. I. T. 1372.—
III. metaph., to limit, define, determine,
fr. Anth.: from

Σφραγίς, Ion. σφρηγίς, ἴδος, ἡ, a
seal with which any thing is fastened
up or marked: a signet, seal-ring, The-
ogn. 19, Hdt. 3, 41; σφραγίδα ἐπι-
βάλλειν, Ar. Av. 560, cf. Plat. Polit.
289 B, etc.:—a ring, Hdt. 1, 195.—2.
the gem or stone for a ring, Id. 7, 69,
cf. Theophr. Lap. 44: generally, a
gem, Luc. adv. Indoct. 8.—II. the im-
pression of a signet-ring, a seal, σφρα-
γιδος ἔρκος, Soph. Tr. 615; cf. Eur.
I. A. 155:—any round mark, Opp. C.
2, 299.—III. any thing sealed or mark-
ed with a seal, a token, ticket, passport,
Ar. Av. 1213. [ζ; though in late
poets we have σφρηγίδας [ζ], Jac.
Anth. P. 431.]

Σφράγιμα, ατος, το, (σφραγίς)
an impression of a signet-ring, a seal,
Eur. Hipp. 864, Xen. Hell. 1, 4, 3.
[α]

Σφραγιστήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, (σφραγίζω)
a sealer, i. e. a seal-ring, signet, Diog.
L.

Σφραγιστήριον, οὐ, τὸ, a seal, stamp.

Σφραγιστής, οὐ, ὁ,=σφραγιστήρ,
Plut. 2, 363 B.

Σφραγιστικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for seal-
ing.

Σφραγιστός, ἡ, ὄν, (σφραγίζω) seal-
ed, μέτρον σφρ., a measure stamped
with the public seal, Inscr. ap. Röckh
P. E.

Σφρηγίζω, σφρηγίς, Ion. for σφραγ-
ίζω, σφρηγίος, ἡ, ὄν, plump, fresh,
Hipp. ap. Timae. Gloss.

Σφρηγίω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, to be full to
bursting, to be plump and full, Lat. tur-
gere, turgescere, esp. (like κυδανύω)
of a woman's breasts, Foës. Oec.
Hipp.: then, generally, of young
persons, high-fed horses, etc., to be
full and plump, to be in full health and
strength, Lat. vigere, σφρηγίζοντι σώμα-
τι, Eur. Andr. 196; εἰσωματεῖ καὶ
σφρηγῖ, Ar. Nub. 799, cf. Lys. 80: τὰ
σώματα σφρηγίζοντες, Plat. Legg. 840
B:—metaph., to swell with pride, θυ-
μός σφρηγίζω, Aesch. P. 380; so,
σφρηγίζω μῦθος, a swelling, haughty
speech, Eur. Supp. 478:—also, to
swell with desire, be at heat, Opp. C. 3,

368, to last, c. inf., Ael. N. A. 14, 5.—
On the word v. Ruhnk. Tim. (Σφρη-
γίω is seemingly only another form
of σπαργάω, akin to σφαραγέω, σφά-
ραγος, q. v.)

Σφρηγίος, εως, τὸ, full health and
strength, σφρηγίει βραχύνων, Her-
mipp. Strat. 1, 6.—II. metaph. strong
desire.

Σφρηγώδης, ες, in high health and
strength, Lat. vegetus.

Σφύγμα, ατος, τὸ, (σφύζω)=σφυ-
γμός. Hence

Σφυγμάτωσης, ες, = σφύγγωδη
Plat. Ax. 368 D, Plut. 2, 1088 D.

Σφυγμή, ἡς, ἡ,=σφυγγμός, dub. in
Galen.

Σφυγγικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or belonging to
the pulse.

Σφυγγός, οὐ, ὁ, (σφύζω):—in the
earliest medic. writers, the throbbing
pulse in inflamed parts, elsewh. παλ-
μός, Hipp.: then, the beating of the
heart, and generally, of any artery,
the common regular pulse, Id.; cf. Foës.
Oecon.—II. metaph., desire, any violent
emotion, Wytenb. Plut. 2, 132 D.

Σφυγγώδης, ες, (σφύγγος, εἶδος)
like the pulse, throbbing, ἔλακος, Hipp.

Σφύζω, f. -ξω, to throbb, beat violently,
elsewh. πᾶλλω, cf. σφυγγός: but
also of the regular pulse, to beat, Foës.
Oec. Hipp.: τὰ σφύζοντα, the veins
or arteries, Plat. Phaedr. 251 D.—II.
metaph., to be very eager, ἐπὶ τι, ap.
Suid. (Akin to σφασάω, σφάκελος.)
Hence

Σφύξις, εως, ἡ, = σφυγγός, Arist.
Gen. An. 5, 2, 3.

Σφύρα, ας, ἡ, a hammer, Od. 3, 434.
—II. an implement of husbandry, a bee-
tle, mallet, for breaking clods of earth,
Hes. Op. 423, Ar. Pac. 566. (Akin to
σφαῖρα, from its round head; also to
σφύρον, q. v., like Lat. malleus,
malleolus pedis.) [In the earliest and
best poets ὁ, and therefore properisp.
ap. Butt. Ausf. Gr. § 34 Ann. 4 n.,
Dind. Ar. l. c.; for σφύρα there is no
authority, even in E. M. 823, 20,
sq.]

Σφύραινα, ἡς, ἡ, a sea-fish, so call-
ed from its shape, the hammer-fish, in
Att. κέστρα, Stratis Maced. 2; cf.
Arist. H. A. 9, 2, 1.

Σφύρας, ἰδος, ἡ, Att. for σφυρας,
σπίρραθος, round dung, such as that
of goats and sheep, Ar. Pac. 790, ubi
v. Schol. (Akin to σφαῖρα and σφύ-
ρα, q. v.)

Σφύρηλάτης, ὦ, to work with the
hammer, to hammer, Philo. Hence

Σφύρηλάτης, ἡ, a hammering.

Σφύρηλάτος, οὐ, (σφύρα, ἐλάων) .
—wrought with the hammer, hammered

beaten, forged, σίδηρος, πέδα, Aesch.
Theb. 816, Pers. 747; εἰκόλ χρηστὴ
σφ., Hdt. 7, 69; σφ. ἐν Ὀλυμπίᾳ
σταθῆναι, Plat. Phaedr. 236 B; cf.
Theocr. 22, 47; opp. to works of cast
metal (ἔργα χανευτά).—II. metaph.,
as if of beaten iron, tough, hard, ἀνὰ
καὶ σφ., Pind. Fr. 223; so, σφ. φίλια,
close friendship; and σφ. νοῦς, a close,
shrewd mind, like Homer's πεκτικός
νός, Wytenb. Plut. 2, 65 D; σφ.
λόγος, Luc. Dem. Enc. 15.

Σφύριον, οὐ, τὸ, also proparox.
σφύριον, dim. from σφύρα, a small
hammer or mallet, Chirurg. Vett. ὅ]

Σφύρίς, ἰδος, ἡ, Att. for σφυρίς,
Geop.; Lob. Phryn. 113.

Σφύροδέτης, οὐ, ὁ, (σφύρον, δέω)
an ankle-band, Hesych.

Σφύροκόπτης, οὐ, τὸ, (σφύρα) a
kind of hammer.

Σφύροκοπέω, ὦ, to beat, smit
hammer, LXX.: and

Σφί, σκοπία, ας, ἡ, a beating with the hammer, forging: from
Σφύροκοπος, ον, (σφύρα, κόπτω)
 beating with the hammer.—II. propa-
 oxyt. σφύροκοπος, ον, pass., beaten
 with the hammer.

Σφύρεκτύπεω,=σφυροκοπέω.

†Σφύρομαχος, ου, ὁ, v. I. Ar. Eccl.
22 for Σφύρομαχος.

Σφύρον, ον, τό, the ankle, κνήμα ἡ
ἡδὲ σφύρα, II. 4, 147, cf. 518, etc., Ar-
phil. 26, 11: metaph., ὀρθὸν στήσαι
ἐπὶ σφύρῳ, to set upright, Pind. I. 7
(6), 19; ποδῶν τένοντε ἐς σφύρον ἐκ
πτέρης, II. 22, 397; Eur. Phoen. 26,
etc.: σφ. μονόχηνον, of a horse, Eur.
I. A. 225; σφύρῳ κόυφω, Id. Alc. 586.
 —II. metaph., the lowest part or end of
 any thing, e. g. of a mountain, ἐν
 Παλίον σφύροις, Pind. P. 2, 85; also,
 Λιβίας ἄκρον σφύρον, the very fur-
 thest part of Libya, Theocr. 16, 77.
 (Akin to σπείρα, σφαῖρα, from the no-
 tion of roundness common to them all;
 also, akin to σφύρα, as in Lat. malle-
 olus peais, to malleus.)

Σφύρομαι, (σφύρον) as pass., only in
 an Ithyphallic song ap. Ath. 622 C,
 ἐθέλει γὰρ ὁ θεὸς ὀρθὸς σφύρου-
 μένος διὰ μέσον βαδίζειν, prob. in ob-
 scene signif.

Σφύροπρησῖπύρα, ἡ, (σφύρον, πρή-
θω, Πύρ) furing the ankle, epith. of the
 gout, Luc. Tragor. 199. [πῖρᾱ.]

†Σφύρος, ου, ὁ, Sphyrus, son of Ma-
 chaon, Paus. 2, 23, 4.

Σφύροω, ῶ, (σφύρα) to hammer.—II.
 to rake in the seed with the σφύρα.
 Hence

Σφύρωσις, ἡ, a raking in the seed with
 the σφύρα (II). [v]

Σφύρωτήρ, ἥρος, ὁ, v. σφαιρωτήρ.
Σφύρωτος, ὡ, ὄν, (σφύρω) hammer-
 ed.

Σφύσσω, Dor. for σφίζω.
Σφός, shortened Att. nom. and acc.
 for σφῶι, q. v.; also in II.—II. as a
 contraction for σφῶι in Hom., dub.

ΣΦΩΕ', dual masc. and fem. nom.
 and acc., σφῶν gen. and dat., of the
 person. pron. of 3d pers.:—they two,
 both of them, Hom., who however only
 uses σφῶι as acc., σφῶν as dat., both
 always enclit.; strengthd. σφῶν ἡμ-
 ποτέρωιν, Od. 20, 327: σφῶι for σφῶν
 is without example:—whether σφῶι
 was also used for σφῶι is dub.; it is
 found as a v. l. for it in II. 7, 280:—
 the contract. of acc. σφῶι, into σφῶ,
 is equally dub. (in II. 17, 531 Wolf
 has restored σφῶ Αἰάντε), though
 Antimach. is said to have so used it,
 Apoll. de Pronom. p. 373: but it is
 certain that in Ep. the dat. was shortd.
 into σφῶν, the acc. into σφε, so that
 it became one with the plur.,
 II. 11, 111, Od. 8, 271, etc.; cf. σφεῖς,
 and Buttm. Lexil. s. v. νῶι 13.

ΣΦΩΙ', nom. and acc., σφῶν gen.
 and dat.,—dual masc. and fem. of the
 person. pron. of 2d pers.:—you two,
 both of you, freq. in Hom., esp. in II.;
 also strengthd., ἡμφοτέρω σφῶι, II. 7,
 280: hence arose a shortd. form of
 nom. and acc. σφῶ, not σφῶ or σφῶ,
 II.; gen. and dat. σφῶν, Od. 4, 62;
 and the shortd. forms only are al-
 lowed in Att., as Aesch. Pr. 12, Ar.
 Ran. 867, cf. Piers. Moer. p. 266.—
 None of these forms are enclit., and
 σφῶι for σφῶν is without any certain
 example, for in II. 4, 286 it is the ac-
 cus., depending upon κελεύω, the
 assumption also that σφῶν is some-
 times used for σφῶι, as in Od. 23, 52,
 rests only on a false interp., cf.
 Buttm. Lexil. s. v. νῶι 8. Hence

Σφῶιτερος, α, ον, possess. adj. of
 1456

2d person dual σφῶι:—of or belonging
 to you two, σφῶιτερον ἔπος, the word
 of you two, Juno and Minerva, II. 1,
 216.—2. as adj. of 3d pers. dual σφῶι:
 —of or belonging to them two or both
 of them, Antimach. ap. Apollon. Dysc.
 de pron., v. Buttm. Lexil. s. v. νῶι,
 etc. 6.—II. directly for σφέτερος in
 Ap. Rh.—1. for 3d pers. sing., whe-
 ther direct or reflexive, his, his own,
 etc., 1, 643; 3, 600.—2. for 2d pers.
 sing., thy, thine, 3, 395; so too The-
 ocr. 22, 67. [v]

Σφῶν, contr. Att. gen. and dat.
 from σφῶι or σφῶν, also Od. 4,
 62.

Σχᾶδόν, ὄνος, ἡ, the larva of the
 bee or wasp, Arist. H. A. 5, 22, 12.—

II. the cell of a honeycomb, the honey-
 comb, Lat. favus, Ar. Fr. 302, 6, The-
 ocr. 1, 147.

ΣΧΑ'ZΩ, f. -άσω [α]: 3 pl. impf.
ἐσχάζσαν, Lyc. 21. To slit, cut open,
 esp. σχ. φλέβα, to lance or open a vein,
 to let blood, Hipp., and Xen. Hell. 5,
 4, 58; so, σχ. τὸν ἀγκῶνα, i. e. to
 bleed in the arm, Foës. Oec. Hipp.:
 and Ar. uses ἐσχῶν (from σχᾶω)
 in the same way, Nub. 209:—Cf. Lob.
 Phryn. 219.—2. to cleave or burst in
 twain, of flowers, σχ. κάλκας, Anth.;
 so metaph., θάλαμον σχάσε μῆριν, Ib.
 9, 422.—II. to let fall, σχ. οὐράν,
 to drop the tail, Xen. Cyn. 3, 5; σχ.
 βαλβίδα, to let fall the rope, and so
 open the race-course, Lat. aperire
 carceres, Lyc. 13:—mid., σχάσασθε
 τὰς ὀφρύς, let down your eyebrows,
 Plat. (Com.) Eort. 5; metaph., σχά-
 ζεσθαι τὴν ἱππικὴν, to give up one's
 love for horses, Ar. Nub. 107.—2. to
 let drop, κόπαν σχάσαν, i. e. cease
 rowing, Pind. P. 10, 79:—to check,
 master, overpower, πῦρ, Id. N. 4, 104;
 δεινὸν ὄμμα, Eur. Phoen. 454; φθόγ-
 γον ἀγῆρον, Ib. 960.—3. to let go, σχ.
 τὴν φροντίδα, to let the mind go, give
 it play, Ar. Nub. 740; σχ. τὰς μηχαν-
 νὰς, to let off the engines, Plut. Mar-
 cell. 15.—4. to run by a rope over a
 pulley, σχ. ἄγκυραν, Lyc. 99, cf. 21,
 329.—5. to let a joint go and then pull
 it back, to set it by a wrench, Foës. Oec.
 Hipp.—6. as pugilist term, σχ. τὴν
 χεῖρα, to bring back the hand to its
 former position, recover it. (In signif.
 I. it is very clearly akin to σχίζω, and
 perh. to κείω, κείω: in signif. II. it
 rather points to χαλάω, cf. σχαστήρια,
 χαλαστήρια; but prob. this is acci-
 dental, for the signfs. under II. all
 come from the notion of cutting open,
 and so letting go, letting loose.)

Σχᾶλιδῶα, ὡ, (σχαλῖς) to prop up
 nets with forked sticks. Hence

Σχᾶλιδῶμα, ατος, τό, a forked prop
 or stay. [v]

Σχαλῖς, ἰδος, ἡ, a forked stick, used
 as a ladder, Lat. scala:—also, used as
 a prop for nets, Xen. Cyn. 6, 7; v. l.
 σταλῖς, q. v.

Σχάσις, εως, ἡ, (σχαζῶ) a pricking:
 a bleeding, scarifying, Theophr. [v]

Σχάσμα, ατος, τό, (σχαζῶ II. 4) that
 which has been wrenched, Hipp. ap.
 Erotian.

Σχασμός, οὔ, ὁ, (σχαζῶ)=σχάσις.
 —II.=σχάσμα, Hipp.

Σχαστήρ, ἥρος, ὁ, (σχαζῶ) a snare,
 trap, Lat. tenebracula, unless it should
 be σχαλιστήρ, from σχαλῖς.

Σχαστήρια, ας, ἡ, (σχαζῶ II) a rope
 for letting down: esp., across the en-
 trance to a race-course, Galen.—II. the
 rope running round a pulley; the pulley
 itself, Polyb. 8, 7, 10; 8, 3: hence,
 διὰ μιάς σχαστηρίας ὀργάνου, by
 one pul' or turn of the machine, Arist.

Mund. 6, 14; cf. σχετήριον, χαλα-
 ρία.

Σχαστήριον, ου, τό, (σχαζῶ)
 lance.

Σχᾶω, impf. ἐσχῶν, rarer
 collat. form of σχάζω, used p-
 only in impf., Ar. Nub. 409:
 Hipp. has the compds. ἀποσχᾶν,
 τασχᾶν, Lob. Phryn. 219.

Σχέ, imperat. aor. of ἐσχῶ for c-
 prob. only found in compds., as
 σχε, μέτασχε, πάσασχε, etc.,
 Hec. 836, Or. 1330.

Σχεδάριον, ον, τό, dim. from
 a little tablet or book. [α]

Σχέδη, ης, ἡ, (σχιζῶ) strictly,
 thing formed by cleaving, hence a
 leaf, prob. borrowed from
 Lat., for it is first used in Greek
 Eustath., and Moschop.; while
 Lat. schedā and scida are found
 Cic., and Plin.

Σχέδην, adv., (ἐσχῶ, σχεῖν) gen-
 thoughtfully, Macho ap. Ath. 349 I.

Σχεδία, ας, ἡ, Ion. -ῖη, a light bo-
 raft, float, Od. 5, 174, 177, etc.;
 ἡ δὲ σφῆριν, a raft of hides, Xen. A.
 2, 4, 28: generally of ships, Eur. H.
 113.—2. a light military bridge,
 bridge of rafts or pontoons, Hdt. 4,
 97, etc.; σχ. λινοδέσμοις, of Xerxi
 bridge, Aesch. Pers. 69.—3. a lig-
 scaffold or frame, σχ. ὑπότροχον,
 frame on wheels, for moving any thin-
 upon, Math. Vett.—II. a cramp
 holdfast, Philo. (In signif. I the wo-
 is prob. fem. from σχέδιος, something
 knocked up off-hand, and only for in-
 mediate use. The last signif. however
 points immediately to ἐσχῶ.)

†Σχεδία, ας, ἡ, Schedia, a city
 Aegypt on the Canobic mouth of the
 Nile, Strab. p. 800.

Σχεδιδῶα, f. -άσω, (σχεδιδῶς)
 do or treat of a thing off-hand or on a
 spur of the moment, σχεδιδῶντα ἡ-
 γειν ὁ τι ἂν τύχῃ, Plat. Sisyph. 38
 E: then, esp., to speak or write of
 a man, Anaxandr. Ἱπράκις, 1, 3, Cf.
 Att. 6, 1, 11.—2. intr., to be careless
 or negligent, τοῖς κοινοῖς πράγμασι
 in the administration of the govern-
 ment, Polyb. 23, 9, 12; ὑπὲρ τι-
 νοῦ, Id. 12, 4, 4.—II. (σχεδῶν)=ἐγγί-
 LXX.—Cf. ἀποσχεδιδῶα.

Σχεδία, ἰδος, ἡ, a boraginace-
 plant, Hipp.; cf. Foës. Oecon.

Σχεδιάσμα, ατος, τό, (σχεδιάζω)
 that which is done off-hand, an exten-
 pore speech or action, Cic. Att. II
 19, 2.

Σχεδιάσιμος, οὔ, ὁ, (σχεδιάζω)
 speaking, making or writing off-hand
 Plat. Sisyph. 390 C.

Σχεδιαστικῶς, adv., off-hand, hastily.
 †Σχεδιεῖον, ον, τό, tomb of Sche-
 dius, in Daphnus, Strab. p. 424.

Σχεδῖην, Ep. adv. formed from the
 fem. from σχέδιος, like σχεδόν, o-
 place, near, nigh, Lat. cominus, II. 5
 830.

Σχεδῖος, α, ον, (σχεδῶν):—of place
 near, σχεδία μάχη, close fight, hand t-
 hand, σχεδία βέλη, weapons for clos-
 fight, Aesch. Cho. 162; cf. σχεδῖην

—II. of time, sudden, on the spur o-
 the moment, off-hand, ποτός, Anth. P.
 11, 64; ἐπὶ σχεδῖον as adv., as w-
 upon the sudden, Aretae. —adv-
 -ῖος, Arist.

†Σχεδιός, ου, ὁ, Schedius, son o-
 Iphitus and Hippolyte, leader of the
 Phocians before Troy, II. 2, 517,
 etc.—2. son of Perimedes, also a
 leader of the Phocians before Troy
 II. 15, 515.

Σχεδιογράφος, οὔ, ὁ (σχεδία, ἔργω)
 a raft-builder

ἐδισμός οὐ, ὁ, a dance of women, dub.
 ἐδογρᾶφόν, ας, ἡ (σχεῖν, γράφω) *ch on a tablet*. Hence
 ἐδογρᾶφικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for *g on a tablet*.
 ἐδόν, adv., from near, from hand, Lat. *cominus*, Il. 16, 800, but also, *nigh at hand, near*, c. vel dat., σχ. ἔλθεν τι, σχ. ἴτινος, Od. 2, 267; 19, 447, though here too the first signifi-
 be defended; for to come from towards a person is to come very *nigh*: from
 ἐδόν, adv., (ἐχω, σχεῖν) — of near, hard by, nigh, Lat. *comi-
 g* in Hom., and Hes., esp. in *as* *σχεδόν εἶναι*, *σχεδόν εἶναι*: Hom. uses it sometimes *σχεδόν οὕτως*, Il. 5, 458; times c. dat., oftener c. gen., *ν ἔγχεος*, σχ. αἵματος, Il. 20, Od. 11, 142:—Hes. has it only and c. dat.: so in Pind. *τύ-
 γ*, N. 10, 123; also, *σχεδόν τι*, *σχεδόν παρά τι*, Id. P. O. 1, 118.—2. rarely of motion, *a neighbourhood of, towards*, opp. *ἐσχατῆς*, Od. 9, 280.—3. me-
 of relationship, Od. 10, 441.—
 t-Hom., of degree, *nearly, pretty
 all but*, σχ. πάντες, πάντα, *early* all, Hdt. 1, 10, 65; and so *at πάντα*, σχ. εἰρηκα ἂ νομίζω
 εἶναι, Dem. 38, 27; s. ταῦτα, the same, Hdt. 2, 48, cf. 6, Att. esp. with verbs of know-
 χ. ἐπίσταμαι, Soph. Tr. 43; *δα*, Eur. Tro. 898:—oft. in-
 merely to soften an assertion, *61 C*, 63 E, etc., cf. Schäf. *6*. 54:—*σχεδόν τι* s freq. in *σχεδόν τι πρόσθ' α*, just be-
 Soph. O. T. 736 *σχεδόν τι* Plat. Gorg. 472 C: freq. in *ti* answers, Id. Soph. 250 C. *θρός* or *σχεθρός*, ἄ, ὄν, (ἐχω, *α*):—Att. for *σκεθρός*, ap. *α*, who explains it by *τλημων*, *α*, assumed as a collat. form (as *φλεγέω* from *φλέγω*), to *usu*. in strengthd. signif. to *esp fast, check, hinder*. But *α* appears to be a fiction; for *α* it is found in use, that *α* be referred to the aor. *εσχε-* poet. lengthd. form of *εσχον* would then be an *αἰνυτό-*;—this is certainly true of *α* who only has *εσχεδον*, *σχε-
 χεδε(ν)* *σχεθε(ν)*, *εσχεθέτην*, *α*, *σχεθεῖν*, Il. 23, 466, etc.; *α* *σχεδον* *σχεθον* *αὐτοῦ*, 14, *α* *τοῦ* *εσ*, 13, 163; *επ' ἀγκυ-
 αλιν* *σχεθεῖν*, Od. 14, 494; *α* *σχεθεῖα*, 8, 537; *σχεθε δ' ἰοιο*, 4, 758 (so, *ὅπως αἰ αὐ-
 ρεως* *σχεθῶ*, Ar. Lys. 425); *α* Pind. and Att. the inf. and *α* *usu*. written *σχεθεῖν*, *σχε-
 α* wrongly for *σχεθεῖν*, *α* *no* evidence of the existence *α*. *σχεθῶ*, impf. *εσχεθον*, can-
 ced, except the authority of *α*mm., as E. M. 739, 51; *α* might have been misled by *α*cents, v. Herm. Soph. El. *α* these facts were first observed *α*. Med. 186, 995, Heracl. 272; *α*ny verbs of the same sort, *α* *α*, *ειργασθῆναι*, etc., will be *α*ully discussed in Ellendt *α*ph. s. v. *εικαθεῖν*:—the *α* cases in favour of a pres. *α* Pind. P. 6, 19, Aesch. Cho. *α*ugh it is by no means neces-

sary here. However, the pres. *σχε-
 α*, etc., is maintained by Stallb. Plat. Gorg. 483 A, Euthyphr. 15 D, who refers to Imman. Hermann de Verbis in -αῖα -αῖα, etc. (Erfordiae 1832), as conclusive on this side.—II. to have a child, produce, Soph. Fr. 230. *σχεδόνος*, ἡ, ὄν, (ἐχω, σχεῖν) *tena-
 cious*, dub.; v. Sturz Emped. p. 230. *σχεῖν*, inf. aor. of ἐχω, Il. *σχελῖς*, ἰδος, ἡ, Att. for *σκελῖς*, usu. in plur. *σχελίδες*, ribs of beef, Aesch. Fr. 331, Ar. Eq. 362; *σχελῖ-
 δες* ὀλόκνηται, Pherecr. Metall. 1, 13; cf. Luc. Lexiph. 6. *σχελυνάω*, v. *χελυνάω*. *σχεμεν*, Ep., and Ion. inf. aor. of ἐχω for *σχεῖν*, Il. 8, 254: lengthd. *σχεμεναι*. *σχενδύλα*, ἡ, also *σχενδύλη*, a ship-carpenter's and blacksmith's tool, perh. a pair of pincers or tongs, Anth. P. 11, 203. (From ἐχω, σχεῖν.) Hence *σχενδύλλω*, ὦ, to take hold of with a *σχενδύλα*. *σχενδύλη*, ἡς, ἡ=σχενδύλα. [ῥ] *σχενδύλιον*, ου, τό, dim. from *σχενδύλα*. *σχενδύλληπτος*, ον, held with a *σχενδύλα*. *Σχέο*, Ep. and Ion. imperat. aor. mid. of ἐχω for *σχοῦ*, Il. *Σχερία*, ας, ἡ, Ep. -ῖη, ἡς, Scheria, the island of the Phaeacians, Od. 7, 34; 6, 8†: later Κέρκυρα, Lat. Corcyra, now Corfu, †Strab. p. 44, 299†. (Prob. from sq.) *Σχερός*, ὁ, explained by Gramm., the firm land, mainland, as opp. to the sea, but used only in the phrase *ἐν σχε-
 ρῷ*, in a row or line, one after another, uninterruptedly, successively, Pind. N. 1, 105; 11, 49, I. 6 (5), 32: some-
 times written together, *ἐνσχερός*, *ἐπ-
 σχερός*, qq. v. (Usu. deriv. from ἐχω, *σχεῖν*, like *ἐφεξῆς*: but the signif. quoted by Gramm. points to *ξερός*, *ξηρός*, *σκληρός*, *χέρρος*, *χέρσος*, etc.) *Σχέ*, imperat. aor. of ἐχω. *Σχέσθαι*, inf. aor. mid. of ἐχω; Od. *Σχέσις*, εως, ἡ, (ἐχω, σχεῖν):—state, condition, esp. habit of body, which is alterable, opp. to *ἐξῆς* or *διάθεσις* (constitution or temperament, which is permanent), Hipp.; v. Foes. Oecon.: and so *temporary*, passing diseases are said to be *ἐν σχέσει*, opp. to those which have become constitutional (ἐν ἐξεί), lb.; *σχέσις* *ἐξως*, Luc. Symp. 23—generally, the nature or fashion of a thing, ὅπ-
 λων, Aesch. Theb. 507, Plat. Rep. 452 C; *τριχῶν*, Xen. Symp. 4, 57; *βίον σχ.*, a way of life, Dem. 1122, 25.—II. a checking, retention, esp. of urine, Hipp.; opp. to *ροή*, Plat. Crat. 424 A. *Σχεταῖος*, α, ὄν:—hence *σχεταῖα* ὄναι, to do what ought to be stopped, to behave unseemly, Hipp. *Σχετήριον*, ου, τό, (ἐχω, σχεῖν) that which checks, a remedy, λιμοῦ, against hunger, Eur. Cycl. 135. *Σχετικός*, ἡ, ὄν, (ἐχω, σχεῖν) holding back; holding firmly, retentive, τινός, Plut. 2, 725 A, etc.—II. in Logic, relative. *Σχετλιασμός*, f. -άσω, (σχετλιος):—to complain of hardship, to complain angrily and bitterly, Ar. Plut. 477, Anti-
 pho 124, 17, Plat. Gorg. 519 B; *ἐπί* *τινι*, Dem. 913, 9. Hence *Σχετλιασμός*, οὐ, ὁ, angry, bitter complaining, impatience, and the like, Thuc. 8, 53. *Σχετλιαστικός*, ἡ, ὄν, suited to complaint, indignant.

Σχέτλιος, α, ὄν, though H. m. n. *σχετλίη* only in Il. 3, 414, Od. 23, 150; *σχετλίη* only Od. 4, 729; *α*, *ον*, Eur. I. T. 651: (ἐχω, σχεῖν).—I. of persons, doing and enduring, daring rash, reckless; hence, *hard-hearted* *crud*, *merciless*, *savage*, freq. in Hom.; usu. of heroes, etc., terrible for strength and recklessness, as Achilles, Diomed, Hector, Il. 5, 403; 9, 630, etc.; *σχετλιος*, οὐδὲ θεῶν ὄντι *ἡδέαστο*, Od. 21, 28; esp. of the Cyclops, Od. 9, 351, 478; also of Jupiter, Il. 2, 112, Od. 3, 161; of the gods generally, Il. 24, 33; of Saturn, Hes. Th. 488; of sleep, during which one is killed, *cruel*, Od. 10, 69; also of wild beasts, *savage*, Hdt. 3, 198:—in Oratt., *σχ. καὶ ἀναιδής*, Dem. 346, 1, etc.—2. much-suffering, *unhappiness*, of Nestor, *σχετλιος* ἐσσι, γεραίε σὺ μὲν πόνον οὐποτε λήγεις, Il. 10, 164, cf. Od. 12, 279:—hence, just like *τλήμων*, *miserable*, *unhappy*, Aesch. Pr. 644, and freq. in Eur.: oft. with the notion of contempt, *ὁ σχετλιώτατε ἀνδρῶν* *O wretched fool!* Hdt. 3, 155; *ὁ σχέ* *τλιε*, Soph. Phil. 369, cf. Ant. 47, Eur., etc.;—but this signif. of *miserable* never occurs in Hom.; for in Il. 18, 13, which is usu. quoted for it, the sense of *reckless*, *rash*, should be retained.—II. of things, first in Od. and Hes., but only in the phrase *σχε-
 τλία* *ἔργα*, *cruel*, *shocking*, *abominable* doings, Od. 9, 295; as opp. to *οἰκη* and *αἰσμία* *ἔργα*, Od. 14, 83; as = *ἀτασθαλία*, Od. 22, 413; so in Hdt. 6, 138; also, *σχ. πέποννα πράγματα*, Ar. Plut. 856; also, *σχετλία* alone, as, *σχετλία γάρ*, Soph. Aj. 887; *σχε-
 τλία* *παθεῖν*, Eur. Andr. 1179; *σχ. καὶ ὑπερβολῇ λέγειν*, Plat. Gorg. 46; B; *δεῖναι καὶ σχ.*, Isocr. 378 A.—[Hom. always puts *σχετλιος* em-
 phatically at the beginning of a line, except once in fem., Il. 3, 414; and twice in neut., Od. 14, 83; 22, 413. Hence always *σχετλ.* in Hom., except in Il. 3, 414, where *σχετλίε* must either be pronounced as dissyll. or has the first syll. short.] *Σχέτο*, Ep. for *εσχετο*, 3 sing. aor. mid. of ἐχω, Il. *Σχήμα*, ατος, τό, (ἐχω, σχεῖν):—like Lat. *habitus*, the form, shape, frame, outward appearance, the figure, person. Ar. Eccl. 150; also in plur., Eur. Antiop. 6; *μορφῆς σχήματα*, Id. I. T. 292; *σχ. τριγώνον*, a triangular shape, Polyb. 1, 42, 3:—periphr. *σχῆ-
 μά* *τινος* for *τις*, as, *σχ. Ἱππομέδοντος*, Aesch. Theb. 488; *σχῆμα πέ-
 τρας*, Soph. Phil. 952; *σχ. δόμων*, Eur. Alc. 911, etc.—2. esp., the form, figure, opp. to the reality, οὐδὲν πλὴν *σχῆμα*, a mere outside, Eur. Aeol. 18, cf. Erechth. 17, 27: hence, a *meri* show, pretence, like *πρόσχημα*, Thuc. 8, 89.—3. the bearing, look, air, mien, *τύραννοι σχ. ἔχειν*, Soph. Ant. 1169 *ἀφοβον σχ. δεκνύνα*, Xen. Cyr. 6, 4, 20; *ταπεινὸν σχ.*, lb. 5, 1, 5: esp., *stateliness*, *dignity*, *pomp*, Ar. Eq. 1331, *ἀρχῆς σχ.*, Plat. Legg. 685 C; *οἱ* *κατὰ σχ. φέρειν* *τι*, not according to his rank, Polyb. 3, 85, 9:—of the stately air of a horse, Xen. Eq. 1, 8, 7, 10: in plur., *gestures*, Xen. Apol. 27.—4. the fashion, manner, way of s thing, *σχ. βίον*, *μάχης*, Eur. Med. 1039, Phoen. 252; *τοῦτο κατὰσχ. σχήματι*, Plat. Criti. 112 D: *σχῆμα* *στολής*, fashion of dress, Soph. Phil. 223; so, *σχῆμα* alone, Xen. Oec. 2, 4.—5. a character assumed, Lat. *persona*, *partes*, *σχ. ποιεῖν*, *μεταβάλλειν* Plat. Rep. 476 B. Alc. 1, 135 D: *ἐκ*

ἡτρός σχήματι, Lat. in matris loco, Id. Legg. 918 E, cf. Isocr. 311 E.—6. the state, nature, constitution of a thing, πόλεως, Thuc. 6, 89; so, σχήματα νόσων, species, kinds of diseases, Hipp., v. Foës. Oecon.—7. a figure in dancing; hence in plur., steps, Eur. Cycl. 221; and, generally, a dance, Ar. Vesp. 1485; cf. σχημάτων.—8. also in music, Plat. Legg. 655 A in rhetoric, etc., Id. Ion 536 C, cf. Cic. Brut. 37, etc.: in logic, the figure of a syllogism, Arist.—9. a sketch, outline, plan, scheme of a thing, Plat. Rep. 365 C: a mathematical form, diagram. Hence

Σχηματίζω, f. -ίζω, to form, shape, dress up, arrange, τὰ στρατόπεδα, Plat. Rep. 526 D: so in mid., σχηματίζεσθαι κόμη, to dress her hair, Eur. Med. 1161.—2. σχήματα σχ., to gesticulate, Plat. Hipp. Min. 374 B; and, absol., to dance, Ar. Pac. 324.—II. pass. σχηματίζομαι, to put one's self in certain forms or postures, assume various shapes, Foës. Oec. Hipp. 1: to gesticulate, Xen. Symp. 1, 9.—2. to be dressed out, tricked or adorned in a certain way, ἐσχηματίζονται ἰσπίς, Aesch. Iph. 465.—3. to behave or demean one's self in a certain way, give one's self a certain appearance, Lat. simulare, ὡς εἰδὼς ἐσχηματίζετο, he made as if he knew him, Plat. Soph. 268 A, cf. Stallb. Gorg. 511 D; σχηματίζονται ὑμᾶς εἶναι, they pretend to be unlearned, Id. Prot. 342 D; cf. Phaedr. 255 A: ἐσχηματισμένος, made up, artificial, with borrowed plumes, Lys. Fr. 43, cf. Ruhnk. Tim.

Σχημάτων, οὐ, τό, dim. from σχῆμα, esp. in plur., the figures of a dance, σχηματῖα Δακωνικά, Hdt. 6, 129. [α]

Σχηματίζεις, ἦ=sq.

Σχηματισμός, οὐ, δ, (σχηματίζω) the assuming of a shape or posture, a dressing up, τοῦ σώματος, Plat. Rep. 425 B—and so, absol., pomp, vanity, Ib. 494 B:—generally, assumption of what does not belong to one, pretence, Plut. Nic. 3, Arat. 49, etc.—outward behaviour, Id. Dio 13: deportment, Id. Demosth. 10, Num. 8; etc.

Σχηματογράφος, ὦ, to mark figures, Arithm. Vett.

Σχηματογράφια, ας, ἡ, a marking of figures.

Σχηματοθήκη, ης, ἡ, a magazine of gestures, etc., Ath. 258 A.

Σχηματοποιέω, ὦ, (σχήμα, ποιέω) to give form, shape or fashion to a thing, and so = σχηματίζω, Theophr.—pass., like σχηματίζομαι, to take a form, shape or posture, Xen. Eq. 10, 5: to gesticulate. Hence

Σχηματοποιία, ας, ἡ, a forming, shaping or putting in posture.—II. usu. of pantomimes, gesticulation.

Σχηματῶτης, ητος, ἡ, a late form for σχῆμα, Hermes ap. Stob. Eccl. 1, 162.

Σχήσεις, ἦ=σχέσεις, Hesych.; cf. Lob. Phryn. 447.

Σχήσω, fut. of σχῶ, Hom.

Σχητηρία, ας, ἡ, (ἐχω, σχήσω)=σχητρίον, σχιστήρια.

Σχιδακηδόν, also, σχιδάκηδον, adv., splinter-wise, esp. of fractures of the bones, Medic.

Σχιδακώδης, ες, (σχιδᾶς, εἶδος) like a splinter, splintery, Diosc.

Σχιδαρόπους, ποδός, δ, ἦ=σχιδόπους, Arist. ap. Ath. p. 397 B.

Σχιδαῖς, ἄκος, δ, =sq., Anth. P. 6, 231. [γ]

Σχίον, ης, ἡ, (σχιζώ) like σχίζα, a cleft piece of wood, a splint, splinter, like Lat. scindula from scindo: hete-

rocl. acc. σχίδα for σχιδόν, Hesych. [ζ]

Σχιδιον, ου, τό, dim. from foreg.—2. in plur.=ὠμόλινα. [ζ]

Σχιδος, τό=σχιδόν, σχίζα, Hesych. Σχιδώνυχος, ον, (σχιζώ, ὄνυξ) with cloven hoofs, susp.

Σχιζα, not σχίζα, ης, ἡ, Ion. σχίζη, (σχιζώ)—a piece of wood cleft off, a splinter, pale, like σχιδόν, σχιδᾶς, Od. 14, 425: in plur., wood cleft small, esp. fire-wood, Il. 1, 462, Od. 3, 459: hence, from the common use of such wood, —2. a torch, brand, Ar. Pac. 1024, 1032.—3. an arrow, LXX.—II. a cleft, gap, Synes.

Σχιζίλας, ον, δ, =ισχνός, τετανός, Cratin. Incert. 90, ubi v. Meineke.

Σχιζιον, ον, τό, dim. from σχίζα.

Σχιζογυνανδρός, δ, acc. to Phavorin.—συκοφάντης.

Σχιζοποδία, ας, ἡ, the nature of a σχιδόπους, Arist. Part. An. 1, 3, 18.

Σχιζόπους, ποδός, δ, ἡ, (σχιζώ, πούς) with parted toes, opp. to στεγανόπους, Arist. H. A. 8, 3, 12, Part. An. 1, 3, 20.

Σχιζόπτερος, ον, (σχιζώ, πτερόν) with parted wings, of birds, opp. to bats and winged insects (δολόπτερα), Arist. Incess. An. 10, 4.

ΣΧΙ'ΖΩ, f. -ίζω [ζ], to split, cleave, Od. 4, 507; of the plough, Pind. P. 4, 406; σχίσει κεραυνὸν Ζεὺς χθόνα, Id. N. 9, 59; κᾶρα πέλεκει, Soph. El. 99; esp. of wood, Xen. An. 1, 5, 12, etc.: to rend asunder, Hes. Sc. 428: σχίσειν ὄλεβα, like σχάζειν, Plat. Tim. 36 D:—generally, to part asunder, separate, H. Hom. Merc. 128; Νεῖλος μέσσην Αἰγυπτον σχίζων, Hdt. 2, 17, cf. 4, 49:—so in pass., Νεῖλος σχίζεται τριφασίας ὁδοῦς, branches into three channels, Id. 2, 17, cf. 1, 75; so, περὶ δ' σχίζεται τὸ τοῦ Νεῖλου ρεῖμα, Plat. Tim. 21 E; so also, σχιζομένη ὁδός, Hdt. 7, 31; ἡ στρατὴν ἐσχίζετο, the army divided, 8, 34; ἐσχίζοντό σφεων αἱ γνώμαι, their opinions were divided, 7, 219.—II. σχίσειν γάλα, to make milk curdle, make the whey separate from the curds: hence γάλα σχιστον, curds, Diosc. (Akin to κέλω, κέλω, σχάζω, to Lat. scindo, scheda, Germ. scheiden, etc., cf. Pott Et. Forsch. 1, 244.)

Σχινδάλμος, ον, δ, Att. for σκινδάλμος, a cleft piece of wood, a splinter, Ar. Nub. 130, Ran. 819: also σχινδάλμος, δ, Hipp.

Σχινδύλω, =σχίζω. Hence Σχινδύλησις, ἡ, a cleaving into small pieces, Galen. [ν]

Σχινέλαιον, ον, τό, (σχίνος, ἔλαιον) mastich-oil, from the berries of the σχίνος, Diosc.

Σχινίζω, f. -ίζω, (σχίνος)—τοὺς ὀδόντας σχ., to clean the teeth with a mastich tooth-pick, Iamb.; so also absol. in mid.—II. in mid. also of certain movements in a dance, Ath. 621 C, ubi al. σχοινίζομαι.

Σχινίος, η, ον, (σχίνος) of mastich-wood, Diosc. [σχι]

Σχινίς, ἰδος, ἡ, (σχίνος) the berry of the mastich-tree, Theophr.—II. a name of Venus, Lyc. 832.

Σχινોકέφαλος, ον, (σχίνος II, κεφαλῇ) with a squill-shaped, i. e. peaked head, epith. of Pericles, Cratin. Iphratt. 1; cf. Plut. Pericl. 3 and 13.

Σχίνος, ον, ἡ, the mastich-tree, Lat. lentiscus, first in Hdt. 4, 177; browsed by goats, Babrius 3, 5 (Boisson).—II. a squill, usu. σκίλλα, Ar. Plut. 720, v. Foës. Oec. Hipp.

Σχινωτρώκτης, ον, δ, (σχίνος, τρώγω) one who chews mastich-wood or

uses a mastich toothpick, Luc. L. 12.

Σχινωτρώξ, ὦγος, δ, (τρώγω) foreg.

Σχινωδής, ες, (εἶδος) mastich full of it.

Σχίσις, εως, ἡ, (σχιζώ) a cleaving, division, Plat. Phaedr. C: esp. of roads, Ib. 108 A; of Plut. 2, 93 F. [ζ]

Σχίσμα, ατος, τό, (σχιζώ) that is cloven or parted: a cleft, division, of hairs, Arist. H. A. 2, 1, 2: generally, division, variance, N. T. Hence

Σχισματικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or from: schismatic.

Σχισμή, ἡς, ἡ, a cleft, Arist. 1, 6, 6.

Σχισμός, οὔ, δ, (σχιζώ) a cleaving, Aesch. Ag. 1149.

Σχιστός, ἡ, ὄν, (σχιζώ) cloven, divided, σχιστὴ ὁδός, Soph. 733: σχ. γάλα, v. σχίζω fin.: a tail, a kind of women's shoes so called from their finety-ness Eupol. Phil. 2: σχιστός χιτωνῆος garment, Poll.—2. cloven, opp. to μώνυξ, Plat. Polit.—II. that may be split or cleft, Lat. fissilis, Theophr.

Σχοῖλτο, poet. for σχοίντο opt. aor. mid. of σχῶ, Il. 2, 98.

Σχοῖν, opt. aor. act. of σχῶ. Σχοίνεος, εως, δ, Schoenaeus of Athamas and Themisto, k. Boeotia, father of Atalanta, A. 1, 9, 2.

Σχοίνος, ἄς, ἡ, (σχοίνος) a bunch of rushes, Theophr.—II. or line measured out (v. σχοίνω) hence, the circuit of a city, C. Strab. p. 379.—III. a cording to σχ. βοτρίων, a garland or cluster of grapes, Joseph.

Σχοιναία, ας, ἡ, (σχοίνος) ropewalk, Inscr. Olbian.

Σχοινίζω, f. -ίζω, (σχοίνος) measure out a country by σχοίνω, to portion out conquered countries, mid. σχοινίζομαι, v. I for σχοίμαι.

Σχοινίλος, ον, δ, a water-bird, the white water-wagtail, Pro. to κίγκλος, Arist. H. A. 8, 1, where, however, Bekk. reads νίλος: the forms σχοίνιλος, v. are also found.

Σχοινικός, ἡ, ὄν, =sq.

Σχοίνιως, η, ον, (σχοίνος) rushes, made of rushes, Eur. A. Ar. Fr. 227.—II. like a rush, long, lank, Hesych.; like Lat. ejuncidus, for gracilis.

Σχοίνιον, ον, τό, (σχοίνος) rope twisted of rushes; general rope, cord, Hdt. 1, 26; 5, 85, A. 22, etc.: proverb., ἐξ ἁμῶν πλέκειν, Aristid.—II. metaph. broken series or chain, λένει σ. μερμυῶν, Pind. Fr. 124, like orum catenam abruptum in Se. III. in comedy, for the membrum Ar. Vesp. 1342.

Σχοινιστράφος, ον, (σχοίνος) =σχοινιστρώφος.

Σχοίνιος, ον, =σχοίνιλος, v. Cycl. 208.

Σχοινιστρώφος, ον, (σχοίνος) twisting ropes: a rope.—II. winding up the rope of a water-drawer.

Σχοινισμυβολέος, ον, (σχοίνος) (σμβάλλω)=foreg.

Σχοινίς, ἰδος, ἡ, (σχοίνος) = sel of rushes, a sieve, etc.: also cord, Theocr. 23, 51.—II. the the σχοίνος, Theophr. [ζ]

οἰνός, ἰδός, [i], poet. fem. of οἶνος, Nic. Al. 546.

οἰνίσμα, ατος, τό, (σχοινίζω) a ring out by schoinoi.—II. a piece of so measured out, a portion, allot.—LXX.

οἰνισμός, οῦ, ὁ, (σχοινίζω) a ring out with ropes, Plut. Lucull. where it is usu. interpr. racks; Schäf. ad l.

οἰνίτης, οἰ, ὁ, (σχοίνος) made of, fem. -ίτης, ἰδός, Leon. Tar.

οἰνίνω, υνος, ὁ, = schoiniklos, H. A. 9, 1, 27.—II. an effeminate the flute.

οἰνοβάτης, ὦ, to dance on a rope:

οἰνοβάτης, ου, ὁ, (σχοίνος II.) a rope-dancer, schoenobates in, 3, 77. [u] Hence

οἰνοβότης, ας, ἡ, a rope-dance, Hence

οἰνοβητικός, ἡ, ὅν, of or for rope-dancing, ἡ -κή (sc. τέχνη), the art of dancing.

οἰνόδεμος, ου, ὁ, a rope of rush-net.

οἰνόδετος, ου, (σχοίνος, δέω) with ropes or cords, Nicet.

οἰνόδρομία, ας, ἡ, rope-dancing, from

οἰνόδρομος, ου, (σχοίνος, τρέχω), a rope-dancer.

οἰνοειδής, ἐς, (σχοίνος, εἶδος) like: rushy.—II. like a rope or Joseph.

οἰνοεῖς, εσσα, εν, (σχοίνος) rushy: οἰνοεῖς.

οἰνόπλεκτος, ου, (σχοίνος, πλέκειν) of rushes, ὄγγος Araros 7, 1, 4.

οἰνόπολικός, ἡ, ὅν, of or for making, σπάρτον, Strab.: from

οἰνόποκος, ου, (σχοίνος, πλέκειν) rushes: a maker of rush-nets, etc., Hipp. p. 1120.

οἰνόπλοος, ου, ὁ, a dealer in rush-nets, etc.

Οἰνόσ, ου, ὁ, also ἡ in later from about Theophr.: a rush,

pus, Hdt. 4, 190; esp., the arrowish, Hipp. cf. Foes. Oecon.

στιβάς: various other kinds and, ὀλόσχοινο, ὀξύσχοινο, ρανίς, μυρεφίη, etc.: also, a stiff rush, a reed, arrow, Batr.

r. Ach. 230; used as a spit, Com. Incert. 22.—2. a place

ushes grow, a rush-bed, Od. 5, 1, 4, 90.—II. ὁ and ἡ, any

sted or plaited of rushes, esp. rope, and so generally, a rope,

rst in Hdt. 1, 66; 5, 16, etc.;

οἰνόν:—πλεκτή σχ., a basket,

89.—III. in Greece, the schoi-

a land-measure, by which, as

y by the pectica, conquered

were measured out and also

new settlers, cf. Hdt. 1, 66;

a Persian measure by Call. ap.

602 F, cf. Ath. 122 A:—Hdt.,

akes it=2 Persian parasangs,

akes; but it was usu. taken

that length, Hero de Mens.

οἰνός, ου, ἡ, Schoenus, a city

otia on the Schoenus, near

, II. 2, 497; Strab. p. 408:

Σχοινεῖς, εως, ὁ, an inhabit. of

us, Anth. P. 13, 22.

marked out thereby, hence—1. straight in a straight line, Hdt. 1, 189, 199; σχοινοτένης ποιήσασθαι, to draw a straight line, Hdt. 7, 23.—2. stretched out lengthwise, far stretched out, prolix, in which sense Pind. Fr. 47 has a peculiar fem. σχοινοτένεια ὠοῖδα, formed like ἡδυτέπεια, μουνοτένεια, etc.—II. twisted or plaited of rushes, Anth. P. 6, 5.

Σχοινοτονία, ας, ἡ, a straight course.

—II. length, Strab.: from

Σχοινοτονός, ου, (σχοίνος, τείνω) stretched with rushes or cords, διφρος σχ., a seat of rushes, Hipp.

Σχοινοῦς, οὔσσα, οῦν, contr. for schoinoi: esp. ὁ σχ., a place grown over with rushes, Strab. Hence

†Σχοινοῦς, οὔντος, ὁ, Schoenus, a river of Boeotia, Strab. p. 408.—II. a harbour of Corinth on the Sinus Saronicus, Id. p. 369.—III. a large plain in Hispania, the Spartaria of Pliny, near Carthago Nova, Id. p. 160.

Σχοινοφιλιῖδα, adv., written also σχοινοφιλιῖδα and σχοινοβουλιῖδα, a game somewhat like our hunt-the-slipper, Poll. 9, 115.

Σχοινοφόρος, ου, carrying rushes, cords or mats.

Σχοινογάλινος, ου, with a rein of twisted rushes. [u]

Σχοινοῦς, ες, = σχοινοειδής, Nic. Al. 152.

Σχοινωτός, ἡ, ὅν, (as if from σχοινοῦς) twisted like a rope or cord, Cosmas.

Σχολλάζω, f. -άσω, (σχολή) to have leisure or spare time, to be at leisure, to have nothing to do, Ar. Lys. 212, Thuc. 4, 4, Plat., etc.: c. inf., to have leisure or time to do a thing, Xen. Cyr. 2, 1, 9; 8, 1, 18; hence,—2. to act leisurely, linger, delay, Aesch. Supp. 207, 883, Eur. Hec. 730.—II. σχ. ἀπό τινος, Lat. vacare a re, to have rest or respite from any thing, cease from doing, Xen. Cyr. 7, 5, 52, cf. Hell. 7, 4, 28; so, σχ. τινός, Plut.—III. σχολάζειν τινί, Lat. vacare rei, to have leisure, time or opportunity for any thing, to devote one's time to any thing, ἐσχόλακεν ἐν τούτῳ πάντα τὸν βίον, Dem. 594, 16; so, σχ. πρὸς τι, Xen. Mem. 3, 6, 6; περί τι, Plut. Brut. 22.—2. also c. dat. pers., to devote one's self to him, τοῖς φίλοις, Id. Cyr. 7, 5, 39: esp. of scholars, σχ. τινί, to devote one's self to a master, attend his lectures, Plut. 2, 844 A, B.—3. absol., to devote one's self to learning; and then, to give lectures (cf. σχολή), keep a school, Id. Demosth. 5.—IV. of a place, to be empty, vacant or unoccupied, Id. C. Gracch. 12.

Σχολαῖος, α, ου, (σχολή)—at one's leisure or ease, slow, σχ. κοιμισθῆναι, to go leisurely, Thuc. 3, 29; σχολαία πορεία, Xen. An. 4, 1, 13. Adv. -ως, Ib. 1, 5, 8;—compar., σχολαιτέρα or -αιτερον, Hdt. 9, 6, Thuc. 4, 47, Plat., etc.; superl. σχολαιτατα, Xen. Hell. 6, 3, 6;—as if formed from dat. σχολῇ, ἡ παλαιτερος from πάλαι: but also σχολαιύτερον, -ότατα, Xen. An. 1, 5, 9, Lac. 11, 3. Hence

Σχολαιότης, ητος, ἡ, slowness, laziness, Thuc. 2, 18.

Σχολαρχέω, ὦ, to be a σχολάρχης, Diog. L. 8, 1.

Σχολαρχής, ου, ὁ, (σχολή III, ἄρχω) the head of a school.

Σχολαστήριον, ου, τό, (σχολλάζω) a place for passing leisure in, Plut. Lucull. 42, Moschio ap. Ath. 207 E.

Σχολαστής, οῦ, ὁ, like σχολαστικός, at leisure, βίος, Plut. 2, 135 B: ἄργος καὶ σχ. ἄλγος, Id. Solon 22.

Σχολαστικός, ἡ, ὅν, (σχολλάζω) be-

ing at leisure, idle, Arist. Pol. 6, 8, 22 σύλλογοι σχ. lounging parties, Ib. 5, 11, 5: τὸ σχολαστικόν, leisure, Epict.—II. devoting one's leisure to learning, learned, Lat. scholasticus, scholaris, Plut. Cicer. 5.—2. a pedant, learned ass, simpleton, Luc. Hierocl. etc.

ΣΧΟΛΗ, ἡς, ἡ, leisure, spare time, rest, ease, Lat. otium, vacatio, first in Hdt. 3, 134, Pind. N. 10, 86, then freq. in Att.: σχολὴν ἀγειν, to be at leisure, Hdt. 1. c., Eur., etc.; μὴ σχολὴν τίθει, i. e. make haste, Aesch. Ag. 1059; ἡνίκ' ἂν σχολὴν λάβω, Eur. I. T. 1432; σχ. ἔχειν ἀμφὶ ἐαυτόν. Xen. Cyr. 7, 5, 42, Mem. 2, 6, 4: σχολή (ἐστί) μοι, c. inf., I have time to., Aesch. Ag. 1055, Plat., etc.: οὐ σχολὴ αὐτῷ, Plat. Prot. 314 D; σχολὴ ἔδοκει γιγνέσθαι, he thought he had plenty of time, Thuc. 5, 10: σχ. διδόναι, παρέχειν τινί, Xen. Cyr. 4, 2, 22, Hier. 10, 5: σχολὴν τινος περιμένειν, to wait one's leisure, Plāt. Rep. 370 B: σχολῆς ἔργον, a work for leisure, i. e. requiring attention, Eur. Andr. 552: off. with a prep., as adv., ἐπὶ σχολῇ, at leisure, at a fit time, Eur. I. T. 1220; so, ἐπὶ or μετὰ σχολῆς, Plat. Theaet. 172 D, Criti. 110 A; κατὰ σχολὴν, Id. Phaedr. 228 A; cf. infra B.—2. c. gen., leisure, rest from a thing, κακοῦ, Soph. O. T. 1286; πόνων, Eur. H. F. 725; so, σχ. ἀπό τινος, Plat. Phaed. 66 D, cf. Xen. Cyr. 8, 3, 47.—3. idleness, σχολῇ τερπνὸν κακόν, Eur. Hipp. 394, cf. Soph. Fr. 288.—II. that in which leisure is employed, esp., a learned discussion, disputation, lecture, Lat. schola, Plat. Legg. 820 C; σχολὴν περὶ πολιτείας γραφάμενος, Plut., etc.; cf. Wyttenb. 2, 15 A, Cic. Tusc. 1, 4: hence learned leisure, philosophy, and the like

Plut.—III. the place where such lecture were given, a school, Arist. Pol. 5, 11, 5, Plut. Alex. 7:—but also,—2. = σχολαστήριον, Vitruv.

B. σχολῇ, as adv., leisurely, like σχολαῖος (q. v.), Thuc. 1, 142.—2. as one's leisure, i. e. scarcely, hardly, not at all, Soph. O. T. 434, Ant. 390, Plat., etc.: a little, οὐ κάμνω σχολῇ, Eur. Ion 276.—3. ἥπου σχολῇ, after εἰ δὲ μή., much less, Andoc. 12, 21, cf. 13, fin.; so, σχολῇ γε., Plat. Phaed. 65 B.

Σχολιαστής, οῦ, ὁ, (σχόλιον) a choliast, commentator.

Σχολικός, ἡ, ὅν, (σχολή II) scholastic, usual in the schools, σχ. πῶρα σημειώσεις, = τὰ σχόλια, Prol. Arist. Plant.—Adv. -κῶς, after the manner of the schools, Sext. Emp. p. 461.

Σχολιογράφος, ὦ, to write scholia.

Σχολιογράφος, ου, (σχόλιον, γράφω) writing scholia, ὁ σχ., a commentator.

Σχόλιον, τό, (σχολή II) a scholium, interpretation, comment, Cic. Att. 16, 7, 3; σχόλια συναγείρω, Luc. Vit. Auct. 23.

Σχόμενος, η, ου, part. aor. mid. of ἔχω, Hom.

Σχοῦ, imperat. aor. mid. of ἔχω.

Σχῦρος, ου, ὁ, a hedge-hog, urchin, also χῆρ, the Lat. heres, hericius, heri naceus, akin to χοῖρος.

Σχῶ, subj. aor. act. of ἔχω, 1 plur σχόμεν, II.

Σχῶν, part. aor. act. of ἔχω, Od. Σῶ, v. σῶα, σῆθω.

Σῶ, Att. nom. pl. contr. for σῶω.

†Σωγένης, ους, ὁ, Sogēnes, son of Thearion of Aegina, a victor in the pentathlon at the Nemean games, Pind. N. 7, 11, 103.

†Σῶγχις, εως, ὁ, Sonchis, an Aegyptian priest of Sais, Plut. Sol. 26.

†**Σωδάμας** *λυτος, δ, Sodama*, masc. pr. n., Paus.

†**Σωδάμας** *ον, δ, Sodamus*, masc. pr. n., Anth. P. 7, 494; etc.

Σωδάριον, *ον, τό, v. sub σουδάριον*. **Σώδης**, *αι, a kind of singing bird*, Opp. ix. 3, 2.

Σώεσκον, *Ion. impf. from σώω, II. 8, 363, v. σώζω*.

Σωζέπολις, *εως, δ, ή, = σωσίπολις*. **Σώζω**, lengthd. from ΣΑ'Ω, ΣΑΟ'Ω, ΣΩ'Ω, (v. infra): f. σώσω, aor. έσωπα: pass. έσώθην: pf. pass. usu. σέσωμαι, but more Att. σέσωμαι, cf. Plat. Criti. 109 D, Bekk. —mid. σώζομαι, etc. Of these regul. forms Hom. has only part. pres. σώζων, Od. 5, 490: the opt. σώσει is dub. in Hes. Op. 374. But from the obsol. σαόω, Hom. has the Ep. forms—1. regul. fut. σώσω, and aor. act. έσώωσα [ω], very freq.: fut. mid. σώσωμαι, Od. 21, 309; aor. pass. έσώδην, which aor. occurs also in Att.:—of this pres. there occur only *σαοί*, Theogn. 666, Call. Del. 22, *σαοῖσι*, Tyrtae. 2, 13, imperat. *σαόν*, H. Hom. 12, 3 (where however Wolf has *σάω*), Call. Epigr. 34, and twice in Anth.; but in some of these places changes are proposed.—2. from contr. pres. σώω (whence the usu. σώζω), part. σώοντες, Od. 9, 430; freq. impf. σώεσκον, II. 8, 363: Ap. Rh. has besides *σάετε* and mid. *σάεσθαι*.—3. from σώω, subj. *σός, σός, σωσι*, II.—4. imperat. act. *σάω [ω]*, *σώ* for the contr. form, Od. 13, 230, etc.: but also as 3 impf. for έσώ, II. 16, 363: etc.: and *σάω* also stands for *σάζε* and *έσάζε*, cf. Heyne II. 16, 363: the regul. aor. pass. έσώθην is first in Hdt. 4, 97.—Buttm. recognises an old Att. fut. σώω in Boeckh Inser. 1, p. 107.

To save, rescue, keep, Hom.; esp., *to keep alive, preserve, ζωούς σώω*, II. 21, 238; opp. to *ἀπόλλυμι*, Xen. An. 3, 1, 38:—pass., *to be saved, preserved, kept alive, opp. to ἀπολέσθαι*, II. 15, 503, Od. 3, 185, etc.; generally, *to be well off, do well, prosper, οἱ σωθήμενοι, those who would be well*, Plat. Theacr. 176 D.—2. of things, *to keep safe, preserve*, only once in Hom., *σπέρμα πυρός σώων*, Od. 5, 490 (yet in Greek poetry *fire* is a living element); for in *σ. πάλιν, νῆας*, etc., the inmates are referred to: but in Att. freq. of things, *σ. τὰ πατρίδα, τὰ ὑπάργοντα*, Ar. Thesm. 820, Thuc. 1, 70: *σ. καίρον*, Dem. 343, 4: and so *to maintain, uphold*, Id. 622, 16.—3. *to keep, i. e., observe, the laws, etc.*, *σ. ἐφετμάς*, Aesch. Eum. 241; νόμους, Soph. Ant. 1114; τοὺς σούς λόγους, Eur. Hel. 1552, etc.: also *σ. λέχος ἀκήρατον, to keep it undefiled*, Id. Or. 575.—4. in mid. c. acc., *to preserve for one's self, esp. to store up in mind, remember*, opp. to *διολλύναι*, Soph. O. T. 318, cf. El. 1257; or to *διαθελείναι*, Eur. Hipp. 389, ubi v. Monk, and cf. Elmsl. Bacch. 792; and so in prose, Plat. Rep. 455 B, Theacr. 153 B, 163 D; the act. in this signf. occurs, Eur. Hel. 266.—II. Construction.—1. simply c. acc. v. supra.—2. with additional signf. of motion to a place, *to bring one safe to, ές προχούς*, Od. 5, 452; *ἐπὶ νῆα*, II. 17, 692, *πάλιν*, II. 5, 224, etc.; later also with adverbs, *δεῦρον, ποιοί*, etc., Valck. Phoen. 732: in pass., *to get safe off or escape to a place, ὅπισω ές οἶκον σωθήναι*, Hdt. 4, 97, cf. 5, 98; 9, 103; *σο, ἐπὶ, πρὸς τόπον*, Xen. An. 6, 3, 20, etc.; *πόλις ὅμῳν έσώδην*, Theocr. 15, 4.—3. *σ. ἐκ πολέμου*,

φλόισβοιο, etc., *to carry off safe, rescue from...*, II. 5, 469; 11, 752, Od. 4, 753: *ἐχθρῶν σώσαι χθόνα, to rescue it from them*, Soph. Ant. 1162: and in pass., *σωθῆναι κακῶν*, Eur. Or. 779: cf. *σώτηρ*.—4. c. inf., *αἷ σε σώζουσιν θανέιν, who save thee from dying*, Eur. Phoen. 600.

Σωκάριον, *ον, τό, = χοινόν*, Math. Vett.

Σωκέω, *to have power or strength*, Aesch. Eum. 36: *to be able, be in a condition or state to do*, c. inf., Soph. El. 119.

†**Σωκλᾶρος**, *ον, δ, Socrates*, masc. pr. n., Plut.

Σωκλείδας, *a, Dor. and Σωκλειδης, on, δ, Socrates*, an Aeginetan, Pind. N. 6, 35.—2. a Spartan, Xen. Hell. 7, 4, 19.

†**Σωκλῆς** *contd. κλῆς, έους, δ, Socrates*, son of Lycæon, Apollod.—Others in Dem.; etc.

ΣΩΚΟΣ, *ον, δ, stout, strong*, epith. of Mercury, II. 20, 72; also as a pr. n. †**Socus**, son of Hippasus, a Trojan†, II. 11, 427.

Σωκράτῆς, †**Dind. -τάω, ὤτ**, comic word in Ar. Av. 1282, *to do like Socrates, to imitate his dress, gait, and slovenly habits*.

Σωκράτης, *εος contr. ους, δ; acc. sing. in Plat. †Symp. 174 A; etc. †Σωκράτη, †so in Ar., Nub. 182, 1465, etc. †; in Xen. †Mem. 1, 1, 1; etc. †Σωκράτην*: vocat. *Σώκρατες*, †Xen. Symp. 2, 10; Plat. Theatr. 147 C; etc., *Socrates*, son of Sophroniscus, the celebrated Athenian philosopher, Plat.; Xen.; etc.—2. son of Antigeneas, a naval commander of the Athenians, Thuc. 2, 23.—3. a banker at Athens, Dem. 953, 12.—4. an actor at Athens, Id. 314, 12.—5. an adherent of Philip of Macedonia, of Oreus, Id. 126, 4.—6. an Achaean, a commander of the Greeks in the army of the younger Cyrus, Xen. An. 2, 6, 30.—Others in Plat. Theatr. 147 D; Polyb.; etc. [ω]

†**Σωκρατίδης**, *ον, δ, Socratides*, an Athenian archon, Ol. 101, 3, Dem. 1186, 10; 1356, 5.

†**Σωκρατίδιον**, *ον, τό, dim. from Σωκράτης*, my dear Socrates, Ar. Nub. 222.

Σωκρατικός, *ή, ὄν, adj. from Σωκράτης*, Socratic, of or concerning Socrates: of *Σωκ.*, the philosophers of his school, †Luc. Amor. 23.

Σωκρατόγομος, *ον, (Σωκράτης, γομφώ)* nailed, patched up with or by Socrates, Mnesil. ap. Diog. L. 2, 18.

Σωλήν, *ήνος, δ, a channel, gutter, pipe*, Archil. 98, Hdt. 3, 60: *a syringe, squirt*, as perh. in Plut. Galb. 19.—2. *a cylindrical box for keeping a broken limb straight*, Foës. Oecon. Hipp.—3. *a hollow fold in a garment*.—4. *a grooved tile*, Lat. *imbrex*, Plut. 2, 526 B.—5. *a shell-fish*, perh. like the razor-fish, Epich. p. 22. (Said to come from *αἰλόε*.)

Σωληνάριον, *ον, τό, Diosc.*, and *σωληνίσκος*, *ον, δ, dim. from σωλήν*. **Σωληνιστής**, *ον, δ, as if from σωληνίζω*, *one who fishes for the σωλήν* (5), Phanias ap. Ath. 90 E.

Σωληνοειδής, *ές, (σωλήν, είδος)* groove-like or pipe-shaped, Dio C.

Σωληνοθήρας, *ον, δ, one who fishes for the σωλήν* (5), Ath.

Σωληνώω, *ω, (σωλήν) to make into a groove or pipe*, Paul. Aeg. Hence **Σωληνωτός**, *ή, ὄν, like a σωλήν, grooved, hollowed out*.

Σώμα, *ατος, τό, the body as a whole, both of men and animals: but in*

Hom., as Aristarch. remarks, *the dead body, corpse, carcass, w the living body is δέμας*, Apollon. s. v. *σώμα*: *ώστε λέων έχάρη λω ἐπὶ σώματι κύρσας*, II. 3, 2 v. Heyn.; *σώμα δὲ οἰκάδ' έμμεναι πάλιν*, 7, 79; *σ. κατελέει άθαρπον*, Od. 11, 53.—from H. 538 downwards, also of the *living body*; so Hdt. and Att. i. signis.; *δῶμοι καὶ σώματα*, Theb. 890; etc.—*έχεν τὸ σ. κῶς, ώς βέλτιστα*, etc., to be in a good state of body, etc., Xen. 3, 12, 1, and 5.—2. *body*, as o the *spirit (είδωλον)*, Pind. F. opp. to the *soul (ψυχή)*, Plat., Gorg. 493 A, Phaed. 91 C: *τ. σώματος έργα, bodily labours*, Mem. 2, 8, 2; *αὶ τοῦ σ. ἥδονα κατὰ τὸ σ. ἡδ.*, Ib. 1, 5, 6, Plat. 328 D; cf. *σωματικός: τὸ εἶμα τιμώματα, bodily punishm* Aeschin. 46, 31.—3. *one's life flesh, life, existence, περί τὸ άγωνίσσθαι*, Lys. 102, 35 (but *one's personal freedom*, Id. 167 *τὸ σώματος στερείσθαι*, Antiphr. 19.—II. generally, any material, real substance, σ. *ἐμψυχον καὶ άψυχον*, Plat. Phaedr. 245 E, an *outward corporeal frame*, Id. †Polit. 288 I. *σώμα τὸ κόσμον, τοῦ παντός*, Tim. 31 B, 32 C: *the whole bi mass of a thing, τοῦ ὕδατος*, Probl.: but also an *animal bo* opp. to plants, Plat. Rep. 564 III. *a person; human being*, Plat. 908 A, Xen., etc., cf. Lob. I. 378: esp. of slaves, *σώματα αλωτα*, Dem. 480, 10, Plut., ε. *έλεύθερα σώματα*, Xen. Hell. 19.—also periph., *σώμα τι*, Valck. Phoen. 415.—IV. *member* when spoken of by *σώμα παιδοποιόν*, Ael.

Σωμᾶλεπτεύω, *ω, (σώμα, ὤ to anoint the body and exerc* Diod.

Σωμασκέω, *ω, (σώμα, άσκ exercise the body, to practise w* etc., Xen. Cyr. 1, 6, 17; 3, 1, 20.—metaph., *σ. τὸν πόλεμον, to one's self for war, prepare for it*, Aemil. 8. Hence

Σωμασκήτης, *ον, δ, one who tises bodily exercises: also a tea* them, Diog. L. 8, 46; and

Σωμασκία, *ας, ή, bodily ex* esp. of an athletic kind, Plat. 646 D, 674 B, Xen. Mem. 3, 9,

Σωμάτειον, *ον, τό, like σωμα dim. from σώμα*.

Σωματευμπορέω, *ω, to trade in of a slave-merchant, Strab.: a* **Σωμάτευπορία**, *ας, ή, trade in* from

Σωμάτεμπορος, *ον, (σώμα, ρος)* a slave-merchant.

Σωμάτηγέω, *ω, to lead a mas* corps: from

Σωμάτηγός, *όν, (σώμα, άγω ing a man, i. e. used for riding,* onos, Suid.

Σωμάτίζω, *(σώμα) to embody* ενσωματίζω, Stob.

Σωμάτικός, *ή, ὄν, (σώμα) bod or for the body*, Lat. *corporeus*, Arist. Eth. N. 10, 3, 6; *ρόμυ, μιν*, Polyb. 6, 5, 7, etc. Adv. Plut. 2, 424 D.

Σωμάτινος, *η, on, (σώμα, = [ω]*

Σωμάτιον, *ον, τό, dim. from a small body*, Isocr. 415 E.—plur., *padding or stays*, used by to improve their figure, Plat. (Incert. 68; cf. Luc. Jup. Trag.

ook, a volume, Heraclid. Alleg. 1. A corporate body, Pandect. [α] αὐτοπλάβια, ac, ἡ, bodily harm.

αὐτοειδής, ἐς, (σῶμα, εἶδος) like nature of a body, corporeal, Plat. 1. 83 D: τὸ σ., a corporeal n. b. 81 C, etc.—II. metaph., c., systematic, ἀπαγγελία, Arist. Al. 37, 14; ἱστορία, Polyb. 1, Adv. δῶς.

αὐτοθήκη, ἡς, ἡ, a coffin, Inscr. αὐτοκάπλος, ον, ὁ,=σωματέμ-

αὐτοποιέω, ὦ, (σῶμα, ποιέω) to into a body or a whole: and to be united in one body, Polyb. to make like a body, make con- firm, strengthen, ἐθνος, Polyb. 2: hence, to maintain, support, Diog. L. 2, 138: to refresh, ψυ- χλπίδα, Polyb. 3, 90, 4, Fr. Gr. 10 exali, magnify, πράξεις, Id. 58.—III. to embody, personify, προσωποποιέω, Ernesti Lex.

αὐτοποιία, ac, ἡ, personification. αὐτοπενής, ἐς, suited, fitted, for the body.

αὐτότης, ητος, ἡ, (σῶμα) corpo- Sext. Emp. p. 325.

αὐτοπροείον, ον, τό, (σῶμα, α) a place where slaves are kept, agastulum, Diod.

αὐτοσυργία, ac, ἡ, (σῶμα, *ἐργω) ατοποιία, Hermes ap. Stob. p. 1088.

αὐτοφθόρεω, ὦ, (σῶμα, φθεῖρω) uirt or enervate the body, Aesch. 18; ubi nunc Dind. στρωμα- τώματ-

αὐτοφορβός, ον, nourishing or ting the body.

αὐτοφρονήτης, ἡτος, ὁ,=σω- λιάς.

αὐτοφύλακός, ὦ, f.-ἡσω, to be a ward, Diod.: and

αὐτοφύλακία, ac, ἡ, a guarding y, Diod.: and

αὐτοφύλακτον, ον, τό, a place re is guarded or kept, a grave, Luc. Contempl. 22: ἡ

αὐτοφύλαξ, ἡτος, ὁ, (σῶμα, φύ- body-guard, Ath., Hdn. 4, 13. [ῥ]

αὐτόω, ὦ, (σῶμα) to embody, make body: in pass., to become solid

stantial, Arist. Gen. An. 2, 6, eophr.—II. to bring into a whole,

αὐθώδης, ἐς, =σωματειδής, hr.

αὐτῶσις, εως, ἡ, (σωματώω) an ing: a thickening, Theophr. [α] ἡς, ἡτος, ὁ, ὁμοῖς, a statuary, 6, 14, 13.

Att. acc. sing. for σῶων, Thuc.

αὐτῶ, for σώζω, Dinol. ap. A. B.

αὐτῶι, =σοῦμαι, πέτομαι, Ap. f. Ruhnke. Ep. C. 206.

αὐτῶντης, ον, ὁ, v. σωναῦτης.

αὐτῶ, α, ον, contr. σώς, q. v.

αὐτῶς, ον, ὁ, Sopaeus, father person who delivered the ora- Isocrates entitled Τραπεζί- ocr. 358 C.

αὐτῶρος, ον, ἔ, Sopatrus or So- writer of Paphos, Ath. 644 B: 158 E.—Others in N. T.: etc.

αὐτῶ, Dor. and poet. for σωπῶω, v. l. Pind. O. 13, 87 (130), I. (89):—like βώσασθε for βί- α

αὐτῶν, ὁ, Sopithes, a king of li, Strab. p. 700.

αὐτῶν, dub. word quote! η y a. from Xen., σ. οὐ κύνεται

†Σώπολις, ἰδος, ὁ, Sopolis, an Athe- nian, Isocr. 386 D.—2. a cavalry officer of Alexander the Great, Arr. An. 1, 2, 5; ἄς, ἡ, Others in Anth.: etc.

†Σώρα, ac, ἡ, Sora, a city of La- tium, Strab. p. 238.

Σωρακίς, ἡ, a woollen cloth for rub- bing down horses, Poll.

Σώρακος, ον, ὁ, (σωρός) a chest or basket, for various purposes, Ar. Fr. 244; cf. Jac. Anth. P. p. 91.—II. a barrow for carrying wood upon. [α, Ar. l. c., Babr. Fr. 25, Schneid.]

†Σώρακτον, ον, ὁρος, τό, Mons So- racte, a mountain of Etruria, now Sant Oreste, Strab. p. 226.

Σωρεία, ac, ἡ, a heaping up, Plut. Otho 14.—II.—σωρός.

Σωρείτης, ον, ὁ, heaped up, in heaps: esp. in Logic, ὁ σωρείτης (συλλογισ- μός) a sorites, or a heap of syllogisms, the conclusion of one forming the premiss of the next, Cic. Acad. 2, 16, etc., Luc. Symp. 23;—acervus was used in Lat. as well as sorites.

Σωρεός, ὁ,=σωρός, Suid.

Σωρεῖμα, ατος, τό, (σωρεύω) that which is heaped up: a heap, pile, Xen. Cyr. 7, 1, 32.

Σωρεῖσις, εως, ἡ, an accumulating, Arist. Metaph. 12, 2, 7: and

Σωρεῖσις, ἡ, ὄν, heaped up, Alex. *Ἐπ. 1: from

Σωρεῖω, f.-εύσω, (σωρός) to heap one thing on another, εἰς τι, Arist. Rhet. 2, 15, 2.—II. to heap with some- thing, c. gen., σ. αἰγιαλὸν νεκρῶν, Polyb. 16, 8, 9; c. dat., σ. βρομῶς λιβάνω, Hdn. 4, 8; ἀνένας στέμμα- σιν, Anth. P. 7, 233.

Σωρηδόν, adv., as if from σωρέω, by heaps, Polyb. 1, 34, 5, etc.

Σωρίκος, ἡ, ὄν, (σωρός) of or be- longing to heaps: of the nature of a σω- ρεῖτης, Sext. Emp. p. 231; cf. Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 47.

Σωρίτης, ον, ὁ,=σωρείτης. Hence Σωρίτικός, ἡ, ὄν, in the form of a sorites. Adv. -κῶς, Sext. Emp.

Σωρίτης, ἰδος, ἡ, fem. from σωρί- της: esp. epith. of Ceres, The Giver of heaps of corn, Orph. H. 39, 5.

Σωρειδής, ἐς, (εἶδος) like heaps, Hesych.

Σωρός, ον, ὁ, a heap, Lat. cumulus, ψήγματος, Hdt. 6, 125: esp. a heap of corn, Hes. Op. 776; σ. σίτου, Hdt. 1, 22, 4, 2, 75; ξύλων, λίθων σ., Xen. Hell. 4, 4, 12; generally, a heap, quan- tity, χρημάτων, κακῶν, ἀγαθῶν, Ar. Plut. 269, 270, 804: a heap or mound of earth, Xen. Vect. 4, 2: νεκρῶν σ., Xen. Hell. l. c. (Akin to σωρός, q. v.)

ΣΩΣ, ὁ, σῶν, τό, defect. adj., of which we find in good authors only the acc. sing. σῶν, acc. pl. σῶς, which is also nom. pl. in Dem. 61, 13; 93, 24:—but σῶ, σῶες are said to have been used as nom. pl., and the Gramm. quote a fem. sing. σῶ, and neut. pl. σῶ, of which the last occurs in Eur. Hypsip. 12, Plat. Criti. 111 C, Bekk.:—Hom. has only nom. sing. masc. σῶς. Of the post-Hom. lengthd. form σῶος, the exact Att. writers used only nom. plur. masc. and neut. σῶοι, σῶα, Thom. M. p. 830; though Xen. also has σῶος, An. 3, 1, 32; and Luc. σῶσος, pro Laps. 8: so, the Ion. σῶος seems to have been used only in nom. and acc. sing. and pl. of all genders, —at least both Hom. and Hdt. avoid the gen. and dat. Lastly, the radic. form ΣΑΟΣ has been preserved only in the Homeric compar. σῶωτερος, cf. Piers. Moer. p. 347.

Radic. signif., safe and sound, alive and well, in good case, Iat. salvus, esp

of men, Hom., Pinc. Fr. 242, ar. Att.; cf. Valck. Phœa. 732; σῶς κ. ὑγίης, Hdt. 4, 76, Thuc. 3, 34, Plut. Tim. 82 B: also of things, sound, whole, entire, remaining, Iat. integer, αἰ πέδα ἐτι καὶ ἐς ἐμὲ ἥσαν σώα, Hdt. 1, 66; ποτὶν., εἰπερ ἐστὶ σῶν, Soph. Phil. 21; σῶα ἀποδιδόναί τὰ χρήματα, Xen. Cyr. 7, 4, 13, cf. Al. Lys. 488.—2. metaph., safe, sure, cer- tain, νῦν τοι σῶς αἰπὺς ὀλεθρος, Il. 13, 773, Od. 5, 305. (From σῶς comes σώω with its collat. forms: and σώς, ζωός, ζωά, ζωά, etc., are prob. akin to it. From this root, the Greeks, in their fondness for good omens, formed a great number of proper names, Σῶσος and fem. Σωσά, Σωσίας, Σώστρα- τος, Σωκράτης, etc.)

†Σωσάνδρα, ac, ἡ, Sosandra, a priestess of Minerva, Luc. Imag. 4: prop. fem. from

†Σωσάνδρος, ον, ὁ, (σῶζω, ἀνήρ) Sosandrus, masc. pr. n., Anth. P. 6, 253; Paus.

Σωσάνιον, ον, τό, part of a coat of mail, shoulder-piece, v. Winckelm. Gesch. d. Kunst. 3, 4, 45.

†Σώσαρχος, ον, ὁ, (σῶζω, ἀρχή) Sosarchus, masc. pr. n., Anth. P. 12, 37.

†Σωσθάνης, ονς, ὁ, Sosthanes, a commander of the Persian cavalry, Aesch. Pers. 32.

†Σωσθένης, ονς, ὁ, Sosthenes, masc. pr. n., Diog. L.; N. T.; etc.

†Σωσιώδης, ον, ὁ, Dor. -ας, Sosia des, masc. pr. n., Anth. P. 12, 204.

†Σωσιεύς, ον, ὁ, Sosias, son of Philo- cleon, an Athenian, Ar. Vesf. 78.—2. a Syracusan, an officer in the Greek army of the younger Cyrus, Xen. An. 1, 2, 9.—3. a philosopher, Ael. V. H. 2, 31.—4. a slave-name in comedy, Ath. 468 B. (Cf. ΣΩΣ, fin.)

†Σωσίβιος, ον, ὁ, Sosibius, a genera- of Ptolemy Lagus, Polyb. 5, 65; Plut. Cleom. 33.—Others in Ath.: etc. from

Σωσίβιος, ον, saving life. [ε]

†Σωσιγένης, ονς, ὁ, (σῶζω, γένος) Sosigenes, masc. pr. n., Plut.; Dion. H.; etc.

†Σωσίθεος, ον, ὁ, (σῶζω, θεός) So- sitheus, an Athenian, father of Eubulides, Dem. 1061, 9.—2. a tragic poet, Ath. 415 B.—Others in Anth.; etc.

†Σωσικλῆς contd. -κλῆς, εως, ὁ, (σῶζω, κλῆος) Sosicles, a Corinthian, Hdt. 5, 92.—2. an opponent and ac- cuser of Demosthenes, Dem. 310, 9.—3. a banker, Id. 953, 15.—Others in Anth.; Plut.; etc.

Σωσικσμος, ον, preserving order, oi the world. [ε]

†Σωσικράτης, ονς, ὁ, (σῶζω, κρά- τος) Sosicrates, a grammarian of Rhodes, Ath. 163 F; 261 E.—2. a poet of the new comedy, Meineke, 1, p. 498.—Others in Strab.

†Σωσίλος, ον, ὁ, Sosilos, of Ilium, writer of a history of Hannibal, Polyb. 3, 20, 5.

†Σωσιμένης, ονς, ὁ, Sosimenes, father of Panætius, Hdt. 8, 82.

†Σωσίμος, ον, ὁ, Sosimos, a banker at Athens, Ath. 611 E.

†Σωσίνομος, ον, ὁ, Sosinomus, an Athenian banker, Dem. 959, 26.

Σωσίλοικος, ον, saving or maintain- ing the house. [ε]

†Σωσίπατρος, ον, ὁ, Sosipater, masc. pr. n., Anth. 5, 52; N. T.; etc.

†Σωσίπολις, ἰδος, ὁ, Sosipolis, a divinity honoured by the Eleans, Paus. 6, 20, 2: from

Σωσίπολις, εως, ὁ, ἡ, (σῶζω, πόλις)

giving the city or state, Ar. Ach. 163.

[†] †Σώσιππος, ου, ὁ, (σώζω, ἵππος) Sosippus, masc. pr. n., Anth. P. 6, 296.

†Σωσίπολις, ὁ, = Σωσίπολις, Anth. P. 11, 199.

†Σώσις, ἰδος, ὁ, = Σωσίας, Sosis, masc. pr. n., Anth. P. 6, 118. Cf. Krüger ad Xen. An. 1, 2, 9.

†Σωσίστρατος, ου, ὁ, Sosistratus, an adherent of Philip of Macedon in Euboea, Dem. 324, 17.—Others in Diod. S.; etc.

†Σωσιφάνης, ους, ὁ, Sosiphanes, a poet, Ath. 453 A.

†Σώσος, ου, ὁ, Sosus, masc. pr. n., Anth. P. 6, 216. (Cf. ΣΩΣ sub fin.)

†Σώσις, ἰδος, ὁ, Sospis, masc. pr. n., Plut.; etc.

Σωστήων, verb. adj. from σώζω, one must save, Eur. H. F. 1385.

Σώστης, ου, ὁ, = σωτήρ.

Σωστικός, ἡ, ὄν, (σώζω) able to save, keep or uphold, c. gen., ἀγαθοῦ, Arist. M. Mor. 1, 2, 4. Adv. -κῶς.

Σωστός, ἡ, ὄν, saved.

†Σωστράτη, ης, ἡ, Sostrate, fem. pr. n. Ar. Eccl. 41: cf. Σωστράτος 3.

†Σωστράτιδας, ου, ὁ, α, ὁ, Sostratidas, a Spartan ephor, Xen. Hell. 2, 3, 10.—2. an Athenian, father of the commander Sophocles, Thuc. 3, 115.

†Σωστράτος, ου, ὁ, Sostratus, father of Agesias of Syracuse, Pind. O. 6.—2. an Aeginetan, Hdt. 4, 152.—3. an Athenian, derided for his effeminacy, and called Σωστράτη, Ar. Nub. 679; etc.—Many others of this name in Dem.; Plut.; etc.

Σώστρον, τό, prob. only used in plur. σώστρα, (σώζω):—a reward for saving one's life; a thank-offering for deliverance from a danger, σώστρα τοῦ παιδὸς θύειν θεοῖς, Hdt. 1, 118; a sum given to a physician on recovery:—also, the reward for bringing back a runaway slave, σώστρα τούτου ἀνακηρύσσειν, Xen. Mem. 2, 10, 2.

†Σώστρος, ου, ὁ, Sosytus, masc. pr. n., Anth. P. 9, 412.

†Σωσώ, οὐς, ἡ, Sosus, fem. pr. n., Anth. P. 6, 216. (Cf. ΣΩΣ, sub fin.)

†Σωτώδης, ου, ὁ, Sotades, a Grecian poet under Ptolemy Philadelphus, Ath. 620 E.—2. a Cretan, Dem. 1382, 8.—Others in Paus.; etc.

Σώτεια, ας, ἡ, fem. from σωτήρ, Hdt. 2, 156, Pind. O. 13, 76, Plat. Legg. 960 C.—II. freq. epith. of protecting goddesses, as of Τύχη, Pind. O. 12, 3 (cf. σωτήρ II); of Themis, Id. 8, 28; of Εὐνομία, lb. 9, 25; of Ceres, Ar. Ran. 378; also of Juno, the Juno Sospita of the Romans.

Σωτέως, α, ου, verb. adj., to be saved or delivered.

Σωτήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, vocat. σωτήρ, Ar. Thesm. 1009 (σώζω)—a saviour, deliverer, preserver, c. gen. subjecti, σ. ἀνθρώπων, νηῶν, Ἑλλάδος, etc., H. Hom. 21, 5; 33, 6, Hdt. 7, 139; but also c. gen. objecti, σ. νόσον, κακῶν, βλάβης, etc., a preserver from ills, hurt, etc., Soph. O. T. 304, Eur. Med. 360, Heracl. 640, cf. Pors. Praef. Hec. p. xxxii.—II. freq. as epith. of protecting gods, and above all of Jupiter, Pind. O. 5, 39, Trag., etc.; to whom persons after a safe voyage addressed their vows, Donalds. Pind. O. 8, 20 (27). To Ζεὺς Σωτήρ the third cup of wine was dedicated (Διὸς σωτηρίου σπονδὴ τρίτου κρατήρος, Soph. Fr. 375); and to drink this cup became a symbol of good-luck, Donalds. Pind. I. 6 (5), 1; hence, proverb., τὸ τρίτον τῷ

σωτήρι, for the third (i. e. the lucky) time, Meind. Plat. Rep. 583 B, Charm. 167 A; on which notion there is a play in Aesch. Ag. 1387. (Three being a mystical number of good omen, Id. Cho. 1073, Eum. 760; and Ζεὺς was himself called τρίτορος, Id. Supp. 27, Ep. Plat. 334 D, cf. Spanhem. Ar. Plut. 1175, Müller Eum. § 95, and v. sub τρίτοσπονδος.)—Also of other gods, as of Apollo, Aesch. Ag. 512, etc.; and we have it for σώτεια, as epith. of Τύχη, Aesch. Ag. 664, Soph. O. T. 81; and absol. for a guardian or tutelary god, Hdt. 8, 138.—Lastly, it is used as a mere adj. with a fem. noun, σωτήρες τιμαί, the office or prerogative of saving, of the Dioscuri, Eur. El. 993, cf. Lob. Aj. 323. Hence

Σωτηρία, ας, ἡ, Ion. -ιη, a saving, deliverance, means or way of safety, safety, Lat. salus, Hdt. 4, 98, etc., and freq. in Att.; σωτηρίην ὑποτιθέναι τινί, μηχανάσθαι, Id. 5, 98; 7, 172; σ. τινι κατεργάσασθαι, πορίζειν, Eur. Heracl. 1045, Plat. Prot. 321 B.—2. a safe return, ἡ οὐκ ἄδε σωτηρία, Dem. 1211, 17; σ. εἰς τόπον, Plut. 2, 241 E: poet. also, νόστιμος σ., Aesch. Pers. 797, Ag. 343.—3. a keeping safe, ἐπὶ σωτηρίᾳ, for safeguard, Plat. Legg. 909 A:—σ. τινός, security for possession, guarantee for the safe keeping of a thing, ap. Dem. 927, 8.

Σωτηριακόν, οὗ, τό, the charges of a funeral, Hesych.

†Σωτηρίδας, ου, ὁ, Soteridas, a Sicyonian, Xen. An. 3, 4, 46.

Σωτηρικός, ἡ, ὄν, = sq., dub.

Σωτήριος, ου, (σωτήρ)—a saving, delivering, Trag., Plat., etc.: c. gen. pers., saving or delivering him, πόλεως σωτήριος, Aesch. Eum. 701, cf. Soph. Aj. 779; also c. dat., πόλει σωτήρια, Aesch. Theb. 183, cf. Valck. Phoen. 1099: τὰ σωτήρια, like σωτηρία, deliverance, safety, Soph. El. 925, Plat. Polit. 311 A; so, τὸ σωτήριον, Luc. Jup. Trag. 18.—2. τὰ σωτήρια (sc. ἑρά), a thank-offering for deliverance, σ. θύειν θεοῖς, Xen. An. 3, 2, 9; 5, 1, 1.—3. the public privy at Smyrna was called τὸ σ.—II. pass., saved, delivered, preserved, Soph. O. C. 487, cf. Ellendt Lex. Soph. s. v.—III. adv. -ως, σ. ἔχειν, to be convalescent, Plut. 2, 918 D.

Σωτήριχος, ου, ὁ, = σωτήρ.

†Σωτήριχος, ου, ὁ, Soterichus, masc. pr. n., Anth. P. 11, 331; Plut.; etc.

Σωτηριώδης, ες, (σωτήριος, εἶδος) wholesome, Dio C. Adv. -δως.

†Σωτιανοί, ὧν, οἱ, the Sotiani, a Celtic people, Ath. 249 A.

†Σωτίων, ὧνος, ὁ, Sotion, an Alexandrian grammarian, Ath. 343 C.—Others in Plut.; etc.

Σώτρευμα, ατος, τό, = sq.

Σώτρον, ου, τό, the wooden circuit of the wheel, the fellow; the iron hoop or tire being ἐπίσώτρον. (Deriv. uncertain.)

†Σωφάνης, ους, ὁ, Sophanes, an Athenian, of Decelea, Hdt. 9, 73 sqq.

†Σωφηνή, ης, ἡ, sc. γῆ, Sophene, a district in Armenia, Strab. p. 527: hence Σωφηνός, οὗ, ὁ, an inhab. of Sophene, Id. p. 530.

†Σωφίλος, ου, ὁ, Sophilus, v. Σοφίλος 1.—2. a Samian pancratiast, Dem. 537, 15.—3. a comic poet of the middle comedy, Meineke 1, p. 425.

Σωφρονεῖα, ᾧ, poet. σάφρ. ἡ -ῖωσ:—to be σώφρων, be sound of mind, in one's sound senses, Hdt. 3, 35; hence, to be discreet, temperate, moderate, Trag., etc.; opp. to μαίνεσθαι, to ὑβρίζειν,

Plat. Phaed. 244 A, Xen. Cyr. 8, τὸ σωφρονεῖν = σωφροσύνη, Aesch. 982, Ag. 1425; σ. περί τι, καί Xen. Mem. 1, 1, 20; 4, 3, 1; obedient, lb. 3, 5, 21.—2. to learn iation, self-control, etc., to recover senses, Hdt. 3, 64, Aesch. Eum. etc. Hence

Σωφρόνημά, ατος, τό, the action σώφρων, an instance of temperate moderation, etc., Xen. Ages. 5, = σωφρονοστής, Aristarch. ap. p. 602, 13.

Σωφρονητέον, verb. adj. from φρονεῖν, one must be temperate, Luc.

Σωφρονητικός, ἡ, ὄν, = σωφρονιστός, an instance of temperate moderation, Xen. Mem. 5; ubi al. σωφρονικόν.

Σωφρονίζω, ἡ, -ίσω, (σώφρων) call a person to his senses, to moderate, chasten, Eur. Tro. 350, pho 118, 16, Plat., etc.; τὴν λαὸν λιμῶ σ., Xen. Mem. 2, 1, 1 ὑμνῶς, to pant less violently, H. F. 869.—2. to chastise, correct, Antip. 8, 1, Thuc. 6, 78; ἐγ. λειπῶ σ. τι, Id. 8, 1.—II. intr., have like a σώφρων, Joseph. B. 2, 5.

Σωφρονικός, ἡ, ὄν, (σώφρων) rally temperate, moderate, sober, Plat. Polit. 307 A, Xen. Mem. 9, etc. Adv. -κῶς, Ar. Eq. 545.

Σωφρονίσκος, εως, ἡ, (σώφρων) chastisement, correction, App.

†Σωφρονίσκος, ου, ὁ, Sophroniscus, an Athenian, father of Socrates.

Σωφρονίσμα, ατος, τό, (σώφρων) a chastisement, lesson, Aesch. S. 992.

Σωφρονισμός, οὗ, ὁ, = σωφρονισμός, Plat. 2, 653 C, etc.

Σωφρονιστήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, = σωφρονιστής, Plat. Cat. Maj. 27.—II. in the wise-teeth, elsewhere, κραντ Hipp.

Σωφρονιστήριον, ου, τό, a house of correction, Plat. Legg. 908 A.

Σωφρονιστής, οὗ, ὁ, (σώφρων) one that makes temperate, a moderate, chastener, chastiser, Thuc. 3, 68, 87, Plat., etc.—II. at Athens, s. intendents of the youth in the gymnasium in number, Plat. Ax. 367 A, Herm. Pol. Ant. 150, 4. Hence

Σωφρονιστικός, ἡ, ὄν, making temperate, etc., chastising.

Σωφρονιστός, ὧς, ἡ, Ion. φρονίσις: σωφρονιστικός ἐνεκα τῆς σωφρονιστικῆς, Plat. Legg. E.

Σωφροσύνη, ης, ἡ, poet. σάφρ. (Hom.), the character or conduct of the φρων, moderation, good sense, prudence, discretion, Od. 23, 13; in plur., Od. 39; the common form first in Thuc. 379, etc.:—esp., moderation in sexual desires, self-control, temperance, chastity, sobriety, Lat. temperantia, modestia, τὸ κρατεῖν ἡδονῶν καὶ ἐπιθυμιῶν, Plat. Symp. 196 C; cf. Phaed. C. Rep. 430 E, sq., Arist. Eth. N. 3.

Σώφρων, ὧνος, ὁ, ἡ, Ep. σάφρ. (as in Hom.): neut. σώφρων: sound mind, Lat. sanae mentis, h. discreet, prudent, II. 21, 462, O. 158; σώφρων ἐστὶ, c. inf., Thuc. 42: moderate, sensible, Hdt. 1, 4, —esp., free from sensual desires, perate, chaste, sober, Theogn., uses both forms, cf. 41, 437, 454, and Att.; σ. καὶ ἐγκρατής ἐστὶ Plat. Gorg. 491 D, cf. Arist. Eth. 3, 10—also, σ. γνώμη, Aesch. 1664; σ. ἐχθαί, Id. Supp. 710.—ὄνως, Hdt. 4, 77, Aesch., etc. compar. σωφρόνεστερον, (ἐν τῷ

τεσπερον, Hdt. 3, 71):—superl. *τατα*, Plat. Legg. 728 E. (From *ταρῖν*, cf. Arist. Eth. N. 6, 5, 6, Crau. 411 E.)

Σάφρων, *ονος*, *δ*, *Sophron*, a mimographer of Syracuse, Arist. Poet. 1. Σωχάρης, *ονος*, *δ*, *Socharis*, masc. Plut. Cim. 8, for Σωφάνης. *τά*, a softer Ion. form for *τάχος*, *τά*, *τά* to pieces: the compd. *κατατά* occurs in Hdt. 4, 75.

τά, Ep. for *τάχος*, q. v., Hom. *τάδινα*, *ή*, *saving from travail*, n. of Diana, Boeckh Inscr. no. 1595.

T

τ, *ταῦ*, *τό*, indecl., nineteenth letter of the Gr. alphabet: as numeral, 300, but, = 300,000. In MSS. old Edd. we also find the form *τ*. Aleatic and other changes of *τ*: in Aeol. and Dor., *τ* and *σ*, as *τύ*, Lat. *tu*, Germ. *du*, our *thou*: so *τοί τε τύκον τευτλόν φατί*, etc., *οί σέ ούκον τευτλόν φησι*, etc., n. Greg. p. 236: the Att. also put *τ* σ, v. σ III: the Ion. alone preceded the softer *σ*—2. in new Att., as *τά* as Dor. and Boeot., *ττ* for *σσ*, in verbs, but also in some nouns; III.—3. in Aeol. and Dor., *π* for *τ*, initial *π* for *στ*, v. π IV; hence *πρην* for *ταός*.—4. in Ion., esp. in *τά*, the tenuis *τ* for its correspond-aspire *θ*, e. g. *αὔτις* for *αὐτίς*: the Att. in the substantive termin. *τ*, off. took the place of *θ*, *κόσμος* for *φόβητρον* *σάρων* for *κόρων*, etc., Lob. Phryn. 131.—5. poets, metri grat., insert a *τ* after the beginning of some words, *πτόλις*, *πτόλεμος*.—6. later, the tion of *τ* chiefly marked the Ma- nian dialect, Koen Greg. p. 338: modern Greeks always put a *τ* e ζ, to represent *σ*, e. g. *τῆζα* for *σάκμα*, *τῆζω* for *σίζω*, etc.; sound this *τ* much like our *sh*.—The same relation between *τ* and *σ* appears in the Teutonic lan- ges, as Germ. *zu*, *zählen*, *zahn*, etc., Engl. *to*, *tell*, *tame*, *tongs*, etc., in Dor. and Ion., *τ* is dropped e oblique cases of some neut. *τά* of 3d decl., as *κέρας*, *κρέας*, etc., etc. for *κέρας*, etc., Koen Greg. p. 311; so also in Att., where how- contraction always follows, as *τά*, etc. See a laughable account encroachments of *τ* on other let- in Lucian's Judicium Voculum. *τά*, apostroph. for *τε*, and—2. the cle *τοι*, which used to be written *τά* apostroph. before *άν* and *άρα* *τάν*, *τάν*, *άρά*, *μέντάν*, etc., is more correctly joined with them *τασίς*, *τάν*, *τάρα*, *μεντάν*, etc. wrote it *τάρα*, but v. Butt- m. Gr. § 29 Anm. 22.—A rare eli- of *τοι* before *αἴψα* is found, Od. 7.—3. the artic. *τό*, *τά* is never id by apostrophe, but may suffer —4. *τι* or *τί* can suffer neither on nor crasis.

τά, neut. pl. from *δ*, *δ* and *δς*.

τάβαι, *άν*, *αί*, *Tabae*, a city of a, Strab. p. 576.—2. a city of Per- Polyb. 31, 11, 3.

τάβαιρας, *ον*, *δ*, a wooden bowl, a an word, Amynt. ap. Ath. 500 D. *τάβαλά*, *τά*, Persian for *τάμπα*, kettle-drum (the Moorish *atabal*, h has been adopted into Span- Hesych.; v. Salmas. ad Solin.

τάβαλος, *ον*, *δ*, *Tabalus*, a Per- sian governor in Sardes, Hdt. 1, 153.

τάβει, *άν*, *αί*, *Tabae*, a city of Greater Phrygia, Strab. p. 576.

τάβερναι, *άν*, *αί*, the Lat. *taber- nae*, only as pr. n., *τρεῖς* *Ταβέρναι*, the Three Taverns, a place on the Ap- pian way near Forum Appii, N. T.

τάβηρον, *τό*, *πεδίον*, the *Taber- nion plain*, in Phrygia, Strab. p. 629.

τάβιθά, *ή*, *Tabitha*, Heb. fem. pr. n., N. T.

τάβιτί, in Hdt. 4, 59 appell. of Vesta among the Scythians.

τάβλα, *ή*, the Lat. *tabula*, a dice- table. Hence

τάβλιζω, f. -ισω, to play at tables or dice.

τάβλιππη, *ης*, *ή*, comic word, formed after *Καλλιππη*, a game at dice, Anth. P. 11, 373.

τάβιστήριον, *ον*, *τό*, a place for dice-playing, Gramm.: from

τάβιστής, *ου*, *δ*, (τάβλιζω) a dice- player.

τάβρακα, *Tabraca*, a city of Afri- ca, Polyb. 12, 1, 2: hence *δ* *Ταβρα- κηνός*, an inhab. of T., Id.

τάγαθό, Att. contr. for *τά αγαθά*.

τάγαί, *άν*, *αί*, *Tagae*, a city of Parthia, Polyb. 10, 29, 3.

τάγαίος, *α*, *ον*, doing or done by command, Hesych.

τάγαμένονος, Att. contr. for *τοῦ* *Ἀγαμέμνονος*.

τάγη, *ή*, also *τάγγος*, *τό*, (τα- γός) a being or becoming rancid: hence, a kind of putrid swelling or abscess, Hipp.

τάγγισις, *ή*, = *ταγγή*. [?] *Ταγγίω*, f. -ισω, to be or become ran- cid: to have *ταγγαί*, Medic.

τάγγος, *ή*, *ον*, rancid, Anth. P.: cf. Lob. Paral. 341.

τάγγος, *εος*, *τό*, = *ταγγή*.

τάγγω, = *ταγγίω*.

τάγεια, *ας*, *ή*, the office or rank of *ταγός*, Xen. Hell. 6, 4, 34.

τάγεις, *εῖσα*, *έν*, part. aor. 2 pass. from *τάσσω*.

τάγειω, to be *ταγός*, Xen. Hell. 6, 1, 7:—in mid., *τάγενσαι* *ἀρίστους* *άν- δρας*, order or station the bravest men, Aesch. Theb. 58:—pass., to be united under one *τάγος*, Xen. Hell. 6, 1, 4.

τάγειω, *ω*, (ταγός) to be commander or ruler, c. gen., *ἀπάσης* *Ἀσίδος*, Aesch. Pers. 764.

τάγή, *ης*, *ή*, like *τάξις*, an ordering, arraying, array, Lat. *acies*, Ar. Lys. 105.—2. command, rule, hence, *ξύ- φων* *τ*, the chiefs of one mind, Aesch. Ag. 110.—3. also fem. of *ταγός*, Lex. MS. in Osann. Auctar. Lex. p. 141, 154. [*α*, Aesch. l. c., but *α* Ar. l. c., cf. *ταγός*.]

τάγηριον, *ον*, *τό*, dim. from *άτα- γήρι*, late. [*α*]

τάγηριος ἄρος, *δ*, = *ταγηνίτης*, *τηγαν*, Magaes Dionys. 2.

τάγηριος, like *τηγανίω*, to fry, broil, Eupol. Incert. 2. Hence

τάγηρισται, the Broilers, name of a lost play of Aristoph.

τάγηριστός, *ή*, *όν*, verb. adj., roast- ed, fried, baked.

τάγηριτης, *ον*, *δ*, = *τηγανίτης*, Ath. 646 D.

τάγηροκνισοθήρας, *ον*, *δ*, (τάγη- ρον, *κνίσσα*, *θήρῳ*) a frying-pan-snif- fer, Eupol. Κόλακ. 4, doubted by Lob. Phryn. 627 sq., but v. Meineke l. c.

τάγηρον, *ον*, *τό*, like *τήγανον*, a frying-pan, sauce-pan, Ar. Eq. 929, Plat. (Com.) Pha. 1, 12, Luc. Symp. 38. [*α*]

Τάγηροστροφήον, *ον*, *τό*, a spoon for stirring in a frying-pan.

Τάγηροστροφον, *ον*, *τό*, = *foreg.*

Τάγης, *ον*, *δ*, = *ταγός*, v. l. Xen. Hell. 6, 1, 6.

Τάγης, *ατος*, *τό*, (τάσσω): — *thes* which has been ordered or arranged. esp., —1. an ordinance, command, νό μου τ., Def. Plat. 414 E.—2. a regula- body of soldiers, a division, brigade, Xen. Mem. 3, 1, 11, Polyb.; the Ro- man manipulus, Polyb. 6, 24, 5.

Ταγματάρχης, *ον*, *δ*, (άρχω) the leader of a *τάγμα*.

Ταγματικός, *ή*, *όν*, (τάγμα 2) be- longing to a *τάγμα*, Lat. *legionarius*.

Ταγός, *ου*, *δ*, (τάσσω): — an ar- ranger, orderer, commander, ruler, Il. 23, 160; *ταγός* *μακάρον*, Jupiter, Aesch. Pr. 96; *ταγός* *Περσών*, Id. Pers. 23; *ναών* *ταγός*, Ib. 480; cf. Soph. Ant. 1057, etc.: specially, as title of the Chief of *Thessaly*, Xen. Hell. 6, 1, 6; 4, 28, etc. [*α* usu., as in Trag.; but *α* in Il. l. c., and in Ar. Eq. 159, acc. to the Rav. MS.: there is the same doubt in *ταγή*, *ταγούχος*: whence Brunck assumes a twofold deriv. from a pf. *τέταγα* (which however does not occur), and from aor. pass. *τάγηται*.]

Τάγος, *ον*, *δ*, the *Tagus*, in His- pania, Strab. p. 106.

Ταγούχος, *ον*, *δ*, (ταγή, έχω) he that has the command or rule, a commander, ruler, Aesch. Eum. 296. [*α*, l. c.]

Τάγυρι, *τό*, indecl. = sq., Eupol. Aly. 10, cf. Piers. Meer. p. 331: an old Att. word, prob. used only as an adv., without article. For Solon 21, 3 (Bach), v. sub *Αιγναστάτης*. [*α*] *Τάγυριον*, *ον*, *τό*, also in plur., = *τὸ* *ἐλάχιστον*, a little bit, crumb, Lat. *par- ticula*. [*υ*]

Τάδελοφού, Att. contr. for *τῶ* *ἀδελ- φού*.

Τάδικον, Att. contr. for *τὸ* *ἀδικον* *Τάδεις*, *εῖσα*, *έν*, part. aor. 1 pass. from *ταίνω*, Hom.

Τάθη, Ep. for *ἐτάθη*, 3 sing. aor. 1 pass. from *ταίνω*, Il. [*α*]

Ταί, Ep. and Ion. for *αί*, nom. pl. fem. of the art. *δ*, Hom., and Hdt.

Ταινάρτος, *ον*, *δ*, of *Taenarus*

Taenarian, *ή* T. χθών, = *Ταίναρον*, Ar. Rh. 1, 102.

Ταινάρος, *ον*, *δ* and *ή*, also *Ταινά- ρον*, *ον*, *τό*, *Taenarus*, a promontory and town on the southern end of La- conia, H. Hom. Ap. 412: *τῶν* *ε* celebrated temple of Neptune and a cave, through which was fabled to be the entrance to the lower world, now *Cape Matapan*, Eur. H. F. 23; Thuc. 7, 19; Strab. pp. 360, 362, etc.

Ταινία, *ας*, *ή*, (τείνω): — a band, riband, fillet, Lat. *taenia*, *fascia*, esp. a head-band, worn in sign of victory, Xen. Symp. 5, 9, Plat. Symp. 212 E; cf. *ταινίω*: also the breast-band of young girls, Anacreont. 22, 13 —2. of a ship, the pennant, streamer —1. a strip or tongue of land, a sand bank Polyb. 4, 41, 2.—III. in joiner's work a fillet, *fascia*.—IV. a tape-worm, Plin. —V. a kind of long, thin fish, Epich. p. 29. [*α* is found in arsis, ap. Diog. L. 8, 62, v. Blomf. Aesch. Pr. 93.]

Ταινιάω, = *ταίνω*.

Ταινίδιον, *ον*, *τό*, Dim. from *ταινία* a small band, Hipp. [*υ*]

Ταινιοειδής, *ες*, like a *ταινία*, nar- row, thin, *ξύλα*, Theophr.

Ταινιον, *ον*, *τό*, Dim. from *ταινία* a small band.

Ταινιόπωλις, *ή*, (ταινία, πωλέω) dealer in *ταίνιαι*, Eupol. Προsp. Dem. 1309, 2.

Ταινίω, ὦ, to bind with a ταινία a head-band. esp. as conqueror, Ar. Ran. 393, Thuc. 4, 121, Xen. Hell. 5, 1, 3:—in mid., to wear one, Ar. Ecc. 1032.

Ταινιώδης, ες, = ταινιοειδής, Theophr.

Τάτιον τ. sub τάτιον.

Τάκτειν, by crasis for τὸ ἀκάρειν, Ar.

Τάκει, τάκτειν, by crasis for τὰ ἐκ-

Τάκτερος, ἄ, ὄν, (τήκω):—molten, flowing, fluid; soft, tender, τακτὰ μηκάδων μέλη, Antiph. Ἀγροικ. 1, 4; τακτὰ ποιεῖν τὰ κρέα, Dionys. (Com.) Ὁμων. 1, 7: metaph., melting, languishing, Ἔρος, Anacr. 107; so, of the eyes of lovers, τακτὰς κόρας λεύσσειν, Anth. P. 9, 567; τ. βλέπειν, Alciph. 1, 28; τ. τι ἐν τοῖς ὀμμοῖν πάθος ἀνυπαίρνειν, Luc. Amor. 14:—of song, Ael. N. A. 5, 38.—II. act., serving to melt, ὕδατα, Hipp. Hence

Τάκτερός, ὁ, ἡ, (χρός) with tender flesh, Antiph. Aphrodis. 1, 5.

Τάκτερό, ὦ, to make soft, to boil soft, to melt, Diosc.

Τάκτιστα, for τάχιστα, barbarism in Ar. Thesm. 1214.

Τακτέον, verb. adj. from τάσσω, one must arrange or order, Plat. Legg. 631 D.

Τακτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (τάσσω) fit for ordering or arranging, esp., belonging or fit for military tactics, ἀριθμοὶ τ., regular lines of battle, Xen. Cyr. 3, 3, 11; τ. ἀνὴρ, a tactician, Id. 8, 5, 15; τακτικὸν ἡγεῖσθαι τι, to think it a good piece of tactics, Ib.:—ἡ τακτική (sc. τέχνη), the art of drawing up soldiers in array, tactics, Nicom. ap. Ath. 291 D., so, τὰ τακτικά, Xen. Cyr. 1, 3, 14, etc.: τ. σύγγραμμα, a treatise on tactics. Adv. κως: from

Τάκος, ἡ, ὄν, verb. adj. from τάσσω, ordered, arranged, fixed, stated, τ. ἀργύριον, a fixed sum, Thuc. 4, 65; σίτος τ., a fixed quantity of corn, Ib. 16; τακτὴν τροφὴν λαμβάνειν, Plat. Legg. 909 C.

Τάκος, Dor. for τήκος, Pind. [α]

Τάκον, ὁ, a kind of sausage or rissole, Crates Θηρ. 3, cf. Poll. 6, 53.

†Ταλαβρόκη, ης, ἡ, Talabroce, a city of Hyrcania, Strab. p. 508.

Ταλῆσέρως, ὄν, (*τλῶ, *έργω):—bearing, enduring labour, painful, drudging, of mules, Il. 23, 654, 662, Od. 4, 636, and Hes.; also of Hercules, like πολὺτλας, Theocr. 13, 19: laborious, πόρος, Opp. H. 5, 50.

Τάλαινα, fem. from τάλας.

Ταλαινιώδης, ὄν, ὁ, patronym. formed irreg. metri grat. for Ταλαϊώδης, son of Ταλαῖς, †Mecisteus, Il. 2, 566; Adrastus, Pind. O. 6, 24. [Ἰων]

Ταλαίπωρό, ὦ, f. -ῖσω, (ταλαίπωρος):—to do hard work, to go through hard labour, to suffer hardship or distress, Eur. Or. 672, Ar. Lys. 1220, Thuc. 1, 99; 5, 74, etc.; ἀνυπαίρνεται καὶ συνεχῶς ταλαίπωροισι, Dem. 22, 24.—II. rarely trans., to weary, wear out, ἀποποι, πάντα τρόπον τεταλαίπωρκεν ἡμᾶς, Isocr. 163 A:—hence very oft. in the intr. sign. of act., ἐν τοῖς ἀγροῖς ταλαίπωροῦμενοι, Ar. Plut. 224; ἵνα ἡμεῖς ταλαίπωροῖτο μὴδ' ἄχθος φέροι, Id. Ran. 24; cf. Vesp. 967; τεταλαίπωροῦμενοι ὑπὸ τῆς νόσου, worth out by..., Thuc. 3, 3; τὴν μῆκει τοῦ πολέμου, Dem. 231, 15; διὰ τὸν πόλεμον, Isocr. 89 D; σώμα ταλαίπωροῦμενον, a worn out, exhausted frame, Plut. Brut. 37. Hence

Ταλαίπωρμα, ατος, τό, a misery, hardship, dist. star, P. alar.

Ταλαίπωρος, ας, ἡ, Ion. -ίη, hard work, severe labour, Hipp., etc.; in plur., great bodily exertions, like ταλαίπωρματα, Hdt. 4, 134; 6, 12.—2. bodily pain, suffering, Thuc. 2, 49: hence, hardship, trouble, affliction, misery, distress, Thuc. 4, 117; ἡ ἐν τοῖς ἔργοις τ., Polyb. 3, 17, 8: from

Ταλαίπωρος, ὄν, going through much toil, laborious, much-enduring:—suffering hardship, trouble or distress, wretched, miserable, Pind. Fr. 210, Aesch. P. 231, 595, Soph. O. C. 14, etc.:—so of things, ὁ ταλαίπωρος πράγματα, Ar. Av. 135. Adv. -ως, Ar. Ecc. 54, Thuc. 3, 4. (Usu. deriv. from *τλῶ, πῶρος: but prob. it is a collat. form of ταλαπειρία.)

Ταλαίφωρον, ονος, ὁ, ἡ, (*τλῶ, φῶρ) much-enduring, wretched, Soph. Ar. 903, Ant. 866, Eur. Hel. 524: daring, Soph. Ant. 39.

Ταλῆκάρδιος, ὄν, (*τλῶ, καρδία):—patient of heart, stout-hearted, epith. of Hercules, Hes. Sc. 424: of Oedipus, much-enduring, miserable, Soph. O. C. 540, Epigr. ap. Aeschin. 80, 9.

Ταλῆνῶν, to call one's self unhappy, like σχετλιῶς.

Ταλάντιος, α, ὄν, dub. 1. for τάλαντιος, Lob. Phryn. 544.

Ταλάντατος, η, ὄν, superl. from τάλας.

Ταλαντάω, = ταλαντεύω, dub.

Ταλαντεία, ας, ἡ, (ταλαντεύω) a balancing, swinging motion, restored by Stallb. Plat. Crat. 395 E.

Ταλάντερος, α, ὄν, compar. from τάλας.

Ταλάντενσις, ἡ, = ταλαντεία.

Τάλαντεν, (τάλαντον):—to balance:—hence, in pass., to sway backwards and forwards, to oscillate, waver, μάχης δεῖρο κἀκείσε ταλαντενομένης, Dioid. 11, 22, cf. 16, 4, Plut. 2, 682 E.—2. to weigh, and so, to decide, determine, ὕδασι (i. e. by the κλεψύδρα) ἡλείοιο ταλαντενοῦσι κέλενθους, Anth. P. 9, 782; νύκτα τ. Τιτάν, Ib. append. 92: τούτων σὺ τὴν ἀρεὴν ταλ., Alciph. 1, 8; τὸ ζῆν ὑπὸ τούτων οὐ ταλαντενεῖται, Ib. 25.—II. intr., like πανταλεῖν, to swing to and fro, oscillate, Arist. Incess. An. 8, 7.

Τάλαντιος, α, ὄν, (τάλαντον) worth a talent, οἶκος, Dem. 833, 23:—so of persons, worth a talent, i. e. possessed of one, Crates Tolm. 2; ἔγγυος τ., surety for a talent, Arist. Oec. 2, 23.—2. weighing a talent, λιθοβόλος τ., an engine throwing stones of a talent weight, Polyb. 9, 41, 8; generally, immense, τ. νοσήματα, Ael. cae. (Com.) Eudym. 2.

Ταλαντίω, f. -ισω, = ταλαντεύω, cf. πανταλίζω.

Τάλαντον, ὄν, τό, a balance, ζυγὸν τάλαντον, Aesch. Supp. 823; cf. Ar. Ran. 797: but almost always in plur., a pair of scales, χρύσεια πατήρ ἐτίτανε τάλαντα, Il. 8, 69, cf. 16, 658; ἐπὶν κλίνῃσι τάλαντα Ζεύς, Ib. 19, 223; ὥστε τάλαντα γυνή..., ἦτε σταθμὸν ἔχουσα καὶ εἰριον ἡμῖς ἀνέλκει ἰσάζουσα, Id. 12, 433; τάλαντα βρίας οἱκὶ ἰσοβρόχου τύχη, Aesch. Pers. 346; etc.—II. any thing weighed,—1. a definite weight, a talent, in Hom. always of gold, χρυσοῖο τάλαντον, Od. 8, 393; in plur., Il. 19, 247, etc.; ἀργυρίον τάλαντα, first in Hdt., v. infra.—In the post-Hom. writers, it took a double sign.,—1. the talent of weight, of which there were many, but those in general use were the Euboic or Attic talent, = almost 57 lb.; and the Aeginetan, = about 82½ lb., first in Hdt. 2, 180, etc. (cf. ἡμιτάλαντον):

esp. of a ship's tonnage, Hdt. 1, 194, 2, 96.—2. the talent of money, i. e. a talent's weight of silver, or a sum of money equivalent to this; so that, in our current coin, the Euboic and Attic talent would be worth in Eng. money £243. 15s., i. e. about \$1056.60f., containing 60 minae, and 6000 drachmae, Hdt. 3, 89, who there mentions a Babylonian talent of money, which was to the Euboic as 7 to 6:—Hd. calls the money-talent τ. ἀργύριον, 28; and this phrase recurs occasionally in Att., cf. Xen. Hell. 3, 5, 1.—On these points v. Hussey, Weights and Measures.—3. that which is weighed out, apportioned, allotted to one (from the metaph. of Jupiter's golden scales in Il. 8, 69, etc., Jac. Anth. P. p. 945. (From *τλῶ, Lat. tul-isse, Sanscrit, tul, ponderare, Pott Et. Forsch. 1, 265.))

Τάλαντοῦχος, ὄν, (τάλαντον, ἐχῶ) holding the balance: metaph., Ἄρης τ. ἐν μάχῃ δορός, he who turns the scale of battle, Aesch. Ag. 349 (where δορός belongs to μάχῃ, not to τάλ.).

Τάλαντώ, ὦ, like ταλαντεύω, to weigh, balance:—pass., to be balanced: also opp. to ἰσοβροπτεῖν, to waver, sway to and fro, Plat. Tim. 52 E. Hence

Ταλάντασις, εως, ἡ, a weighing, Antipho ap. Poll. 9, 53.—2. (from pass.) a wavering.

Τάλος, ἡ, ὄν, (*τλῶ) = τλήμων, Ar. Av. 687.

†Ταλαός, οὔ, ὁ, Talasus, son of Bias and Pero, king of Argos, an Argonaut, Pind. N. 9, 33.—2. son of Cretheus, Paus. 8, 25, 9.

Ταλαπῆδης, ες, (*τλῶ, πάθος) = τληπαθής.

Ταλαπειριος, ὄν, (*τλῶ, πείρα) —one who has seen and suffered much, in Od. mostly of Ulysses, εἵνιος ταλ. ἐνθάδ' ἰκάνω, Od. 7, 24, etc.; ἰκέτη ταλ., 6, 193:—hence in later times vagrant, vagabond, πτωχὸς τ., Anth. P. 10, 66.—Cf. ταλαίπαρος.

Ταλαπενθής, ες, (*τλῶ, πένθος) bearing great griefs and sufferings, patient in woe, θυμός, Od. 5, 222.—2. of things, toilsome, δοσίμη, Panyas. 1, 5.

†Τάλαρες, ὄν, ω, οἱ, the Talares, Molossian people around Pindus, Strab. p. 434.

Ταλάριον, ὄν, τό, = sq. [α]

Ταλάρης, ἰδος, ἡ, dim. from sq. Lat. quasillus: also, ταλαρίσκος, cf. Theocr. 15, 114f., Anth. P. 6, 174.

Ταλάρως, ὄν, ὁ, a basket, Lat. quibus, Od. 4, 131, Hes. Sc. 293: usu. of wicker work, πλεκεῖς τάλ., Il. 15, 568, Od. 9, 247; in the latter passage, a cheese-basket, through which the whey can run off, cf. Ar. Ran. 560, Anth. P. 9, 567.—2. a wicker cage for fowls, hen-coop; and, metaph. Μουσέων τ., of the Museum, Timon ap. Ath. 22 D. (Prob. from *τλῶ, that which bears or holds: others not so well from τάλαια.) [τᾶ]

Τάλῶς, τάλανω, τάλαν: γεν. ἄνω, αἰνῆ, ἄνος: voc. τάλαν, Hom., and Ar. Ran. 559, Ecc. 658, though τάλως is more usu. in Att.: τάλας ἡ, fem., Ar. Thesm. 1038, cf. infra (*τλῶ):—like τλήμων, suffering, wretched, Lat. miser, Od. 18, 327, ar. Trag.; c. gen., οἰ' γὰρ τάλανω ἐμφορὰ κακῆς, Aesch. Pers. 445; cf. Ar. Plu. 1044:—sometimes also in bad sense fool-hardy, τάλαν, O wretch! Od. 1, 68:—but, τάλαν, as a sort of coaxing address, Ar. Lys. 910, 914; ὁ τάλαννα, Ar. Ecc. 242.—Compar. τάλῶτερος, α, ὄν: superl. τάλαντατος, ὄν.—Poet. word, used also by Xe

Jyr. 4, 6, 5. [τάλας, Br. Ar. Av. 1494; Dor. also τάλως, Theocr. 2, 4, cf. ac. Anth. P. p. 547.]
 Τάλασιος, ἡ, ov, Ion., and Ep. τάλασσιος, ἡ, ov, (ταλασία):—belonging to wool-spinning, ταλασία ἐργασίας, Ap. Rh. 3, 292; so, ταλασία ἡ, Xen. Oec. 7, 6.
 Τάλασια, ας, ἡ, wool-spinning, = ταλαιουργία, Plat. Legg. 805 E, Xen. Mem. 3, 9, 11. (Prob. from *τῆλως, because the wool seems to have been weighed out to the spinners: therefore, strictly, the weighing out of wool to be spun.) Hence
 Τάλασιος, ov, v. sub ταλῆσιος.
 Τάλασιουργός, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (ταλαιουργός) to spin wool: generally, to spin, Xen. Mem. 3, 9, 11.
 Τάλασιουργία, ας, ἡ, = ταλασία, Plat. Polit. 282 C, 283 A; and
 Τάλασιουργικός, ἡ, ὅν, belonging to wool-spinning, Xen. Oec. 9, 7, Plat. Polit. 282 C; ἡ -κή (sc. τέχνη), = reg., lb. A, B; from
 Τάλασιουργός, ὄν, (ταλασία, *ἐρ) spinning wool; as subst., ὁ or ἡ wool-spinner, Plat. Ion. 540 C.
 Τάλασις, ἡ, (*τῆλως) = τῆλσις. [τῆλ] Τάλασιφρων, onος, ὁ, ἡ, (*τῆλως, ἡν) = patient of mind, stout-hearted, hence ταλασιφρόνα περ θεός εἶπεν, 4, 421; but in Hom. usu. as epith. to Ulysses, Il. 11, 466, and Od.; so in Hes. Th. 1012.
 Τάλασσις, -σις, 2 and 3 pers. sing. subj. from *τῆλως, etc., Hom. — c. formed a fut. ταλάσω, 746.
 Τάλασρινος, on, ὁ, ἡ, ῥινός II. — with shield of tough bull's-hide, th. of Mars, τ. πολέμοστῆς, Il. 5, 20, 78, etc.; so as epith. of Πόλεως, Ar. Pac. 241; and, jokingly, Lamachus, Id. Ach. 964: hence, generally, sturdy, tough, stout, ταλαῖον πολεμίζειν, Il. 7, 239; τ. χρός, thick, tough hide, Anth. P. 7, 208. The diphthong *av* is due to the diminutive, ταλάρινος.)
 Τάλαφρων, onος, ὁ, ἡ, shortd. form ταλασιφρων, Il. 13, 300.
 Τάληθες, Att. by crasis for τὸ ἀλη-
 Τάλθυβιάδης, ov Ion. εἰω, ὁ, son of Talhybius; in pl. of Τάλθυβιάδης, a city in Sparta, who, as descending from Talhybius, held the office of alds at Sparta, Hdt. 7, 134.
 Τάλθυβιος, on, ὁ, Talhybius, the alld of Agamemnon at Troy, Il. 1, 3, 118: honoured as a hero in art, Hdt. 7, 134.
 Τάλιδά, ἡ, v. sub τῆλσις, N. T.
 Τῆλσις, ιδος, ἡ, a marriageable maid-like νύμφη, Soph. Ant. 629: only st. (Prob. from θῆλως, θάλλω, τηλάω. Some connect it with the iac talitha (maiden) in N. T., from *tal*, recens fuit.)
 Τάλλα or τάλλα, by crasis for τὰ λα, cf. ἄλλω I. 3.
 Τάλμενα, τά, Talmena, a harbour the Indian sea, Arr. Ind. 29, 1.
 Τάλως, on, ὁ, Talus, son of Oenon, Paus. 7, 4, 8.
 Τάλως, ὦ, ὁ, Talos, nephew of Adalus, an artist, honoured as a aldo on the citadel at Athens, Apol. 3, 15, 9; Luc. Pisc. 42.—2, a zen man made by Vulcan for Minos, to guard the island of Crete; troyed by Medea, Apollod. 1, 9, 2; Rh. 4, 1638 sqq.: cf. ap. Plat. 320.
 Τάμα, Att. by crasis for τὰ ἐμά.
 Τάμῆστα, αλφ., for τὰ ἑλίστα, ἑλίστα. [α]

†Τάμασος, on, ἡ, Tamasus, a city of Cyprus, Strab. p. 255.
 †Τάμβραξ, ακος, ἡ, Tambra, a city of the Parthians, Polyb. 10, 31.
 Τάμε, for ἔταμε, Ion. 3 sing. aor. of τέμνω, Il. [α].
 Τάμενν, poet. for ταμεῖν, inf. aor. Ion. of τέμνω, Il.
 Τάμείας, on, ὁ, = ταμίας.
 Τάμειον, on, τό, = ταμειον, Lob. Phryn. 493, Bernhardy Dion. P. p. 897.
 Τάμεσθαι, inf. aor. Ion. mid. of τέμνω, Il. 9, 580.
 Τάμεσιχρός, οος, ὁ, ἡ, (τάμνω, χρός) cutting the skin, wounding, χαλκός, ἐχέειν, Il. 4, 511; 13, 340.
 Τάμα, ας, ἡ, Ep., and Ion. -ῆα, a housekeeper, housewife, freq. in Hom.; τ. ἡ πάντ' ἐφύλασεν, Od. 2, 345; γυνή τ. Il. 6, 390; ὑμῖν ποίος τ., 24, 302:—so Xen. Oec. 9, 11; 10, 10:—cf. sq. fin.
 Ταμίας, on, ὁ, Ep., and Ion. -ῆς, heterocl. dat. plur. ταμῖων, in many Att. Inscr. ap. Böckh, v. esp. 1, p. 180:—a distributor, dispenser, Il. 19, 44, cf. Ar. Vesp. 613; so, τ. πλοῦτον ἀνθρώποις, Pind. O. 13; ὁ τῶν πνευμάτων τὸ σώματι τ. πλεῖστον, Plat. Tim. 84 D.—2, generally, a manager, overseer, Jupiter is called τ. πολέμοιο ἀνθρώπων, Il. 4, 84; so Aëolus is τ. ἀνέμων, Od. 10, 21; and a king is ταμία Κυράνας, Pind. P. 5, 82, etc.; τ. Διός, the steward or priest of Jupiter, Pind. O. 6, 7; τ. Μοισῶν, i. e. a poet, Pind. N. 10, 97, Fr. 4; οἶκος τ. σφεδῶνον, that hath store of crowns, Pind. N. 6, 44: τ. γνώμης, one that is master of his judgment, Theogn. 504; τ. ἡμῶν τῆς τε ἐπιθυμίας καὶ τῆς τύχης, Thuc. 6, 78; τ. τριταῖος, of Neptune, Ar. Sub. 566; ἄλλος ταμία, the lords of the sea, Critias I, 11; cf. ταμία.—II. later, esp., a steward, receiver, comptroller, treasurer, as early as Hdt., τ. τῶν βασιλέως χρημάτων 2, 121, 1; τ. τοῦ ἱεροῦ, the comptroller of the sacred treasure in the citadel of Athens, Hdt. 8, 51, called τ. τῆς θεοῦ by Dem. 1075, 2, cf. Plat. Legg. 774 B, E: v. plur. ap. Herm. Pol. Ant. § 151, 7.—2, at Rome, the quaestor, Dion. H., Plut. Poplic. 12, etc. (Either from τέμνω, ταμ-εῖν, one who cuts for each his share: or akin to I. at. dare, δαίω, v. Pott Et. Forsch. 1, 186.)
 Ταμίας, ας, ἡ, (ταμεινός):—the office or business of a ταμίης or ταμία, stewardship, housekeeping, management, Plat. Legg. 806 A, Xen. Oec. 7, 41.—2, at Rome, the quaestorship, Lat. quaestura, Plut. Cat. Min. 17, 18.
 Ταμείας, on, ὁ, = ταμίης, Dio C.
 Ταμεινόν, on, τό, (ταμεινός) a magazine, storehouse, treasury, Thuc. 1, 96, Xen. Eq. 4, 1.
 Ταμεινός, ατος, τό, (ταμεινός) that which one has to manage, stores, supplies, Diod.—II.—sq., Xen. Oec. 3, 15.
 Ταμεινός, ἡ, like ταμείας, housekeeping, etc.
 Ταμεινήριον, on, τό, = ταμεινόν.
 Ταμειντικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ταμεινός):—of or for housekeeping; savings, careful.—II. at Rome, belonging to the quaestor or quaestorship, Lat. quaestorius, Plut. Cat. Min. 16, etc.
 Ταμεινῶρ, ορος, ὁ, poet. for ταμί-ας, Manetho.
 Ταμεινός, and as dep. mid., ταμεινόμεναι—to be a ταμίης or ταμία, to be a housekeeper or manager, οὐκέτι ἐμοὶ ταμεινός, Ar. Eq. 948, cf. 959; σὺ γὰρ ταμεινὸς ἐγενες, Vesp. 964; ταμεινός τῆς παροῦσης, Dem. 570.

15: and in mid., αὐταῖς ταμεινέσθαι Ar. Thesm. 419.—II. trans., i. dec out, to dispense, in act., Plat. Rep. 463 C; τὰ τέμνα ταμεινέσθαι ἐκ τῆς ψυχῆς, Xen. Symp. 4, 41; and so in pass., τὴν δύναμιν ἐκ τούτου ταμεινόμενῃν, Plat. Rep. 508 B.—also, τοὺς νόμους ταμεινέμεθα, we have the laws dealt out, Lys. 183, 17.—III. of keeping house, to regulate, manage, Ar. Av. 1542, Lys. 493 sq., Xen.:—and in pass., χώρα ταμεινόμενα τινὶ, governed by one, Pind. O. 8, 40.—2, husband, save, store up, ταμεινός ἐ, Ἀκροπόλει τὰ ἱερῆα, Dem. 741, 4; Ζητὸς ταμεινέσκε νόνας, she was the depository of it, Soph. Ant. 950.—3, metaph., to turn to good account, husband, manage well, ἰσχύν, Hipp.; also, ταμεινέσθαι τὴν τύχην, τὸν καιρὸν, to make the best use of fortune or the time, Dion. H.: ταμεινέσθαι εἰς ὅσον βουλόμεθα ἄρχειν, to control and determine how far we mean to extend our sway, Thuc. 6, 18; so, ἐξεστὶν ἡμῖν ταμεινέσθαι ὅποσος ἂν βουλοίμεθα μάχεσθαι, Xen. An. 2, 5, 18, cf. Cyr. 3, 4, 7; ἐς τὸ αὐρίον ταμεινέσθαι τὸ μῖσος, to lay it by., Luc. Pr. 8; cf. Wyttensb. Plat. 2, 131 D.—In this signif. usu. as dep., though Hipp. 1. c. has act.—IV. to be quaestor, Plut. Num. 9, etc.
 Ταμίη, ἡ, Ep. and Ion. for ταμία, Hom.
 Ταμίης, on, ὁ, Ep. and Ion. for ταμίας, Il., and Hdt.
 Ταμιονχέω, ὦ, to have the charge of the store-room, Nicet.
 Ταμιονχος, on, ὁ, (ἐχω) havin charge of the store-room, and so = ταμίας.
 Ταμίσινης τυρός, ἔ, cheese made with rennet.
 Ταμίσος, ἡ, Dor. word = πνετία, rennet, Hipp.; δέρμα νέας ταμίσιος ποτόσδον, Theocr. 7, 16. [α]
 Ταμῆσω, Att. contr. for τὰ ἐν μέσῳ, restored by Reiske and Bekk. from MSS. in Dem. 995, 27.
 †Τάμνα, ἡ, Tamna, a city in Arabia Felix, Strab. p. 768.
 Τάμνω, Ep. and Ion. for τέμνω, q. v. Hom., Hes., and Hdt.
 †Ταμνῆς, ὦν Ion. εἰω, al, Tamy nae, a city of Euboea in the territory of Eretria, with a temple of Apollo, Hdt. 6, 101; Id. Dem. 567, 2.
 †Ταμνράκη, ἡς, ἡ, Tamyrace, a promontory on the Euxine, near the Tauric Chersonese, Strab. p. 308: hence Ταμνράκης κόλπος, ὁ, a gulf near foreg., Id. ib.: cf. Καρκινίτης.
 †Ταμύρας, ὁ, ὁ, Ταμύρας, a river of Phoenicia, also called Δαμούρας, Strab. p. 756.
 Ταμών, part. aor. Ion. of τέμνω, Hom.
 Ταμωνίτις, ιδος, ἡ, Tamontitis, a district of Syria, later assigned to Armenia, Strab. p. 528.
 †Τάμος, ὁ, ὁ, Tamos, an Aegyptian of Memphis, a governor of Ionia; later a commander of the fleet of the younger Cyrus, Thuc. 8, 31; Xen. An. 1, 2, 21.
 Τάν or τάν, indecl., only Att. and in phrase ὁ τάν or ὁ τάν, as a form of address, mostly in good sense, sir, my good friend, first in Soph. O. T. 1145, Phil. 1387, freq. in Ar., and Plat.; rarely (acc. to Herm. Soph. Phil. 1373, never) in bad sense, like οὗτος V, Plat. Apol. 25 C, Dem. 16, 23, used in addressing several persons, Cratin. Incert. 145.—Cf. Rubok. Tim. (Even the ancients differed much about the origin and form of the
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word.--Some, as Philem. de Nomin. 319, etc., wrote it *ῥαν*; others, as E. M. p. 825, 10, *ωτάν*; others, as Apoll. Dysc. ap. A. B. p. 569, 11, *ωτάν*. So a.s.o. some modern editors write it *ὡ τάν*, taking it as vocat. of *ἑτάν*, like *μεγιστάν*, *ξυνάν*, etc.: others, *ὡ τάν*, as if vocat. of *ἑτης*, q. v.; others, as Herm. l. c., and Bekker, *ὡ τάν*: others, as Dind., etc., *ὡ τάν* or *ὡ τάν*, without apostrophe. Passow follows these, thinking it a shortd. form of Dor. *τῆνος* (according to the analogous usage of *οὔτος*, *ὡ οὔτος*); or, referring it, with Buttm. Ausf. Gr. § 57 Anm. 1, to *τῶ, τῶν*, as an old dialectic vocat. of the 2d personal pron.: and Donaldson, New Crat. p. 162, adopts the latter view, comparing the Sanscr. *tvam*.)

Τάν, Att. by crasis for *τοῖ ἄν*, Buttm. Ausf. Gr. § 29 Anm. 22.

Τάν, Att. contr. for *τὰ ἔν*.

Τάναγρα, ας, ἡ, a copper kettle.

†*Τάναγρα*, ας, ἡ, *Tanagra*, a town of Boeotia, τὸν Ἀσopus, Hdt. 9, 15; Strab. pp. 403 sqq. Hence

†*Ταναγραῖος*, α, ον, of or belonging to *Tanagra*, *Tanagraean*; cf. T., Hdt. 5, 79: ἡ *Ταναγραία*, the territory of T., Strab.

†*Ταναγρινός*, ὁ, ὄν,=foreg., δ T.,=ὁ ἀλεκτρυών, Luc. Gall. 4.

Τανύκηκς, ες (ταναός, ἀκή), with a long point or edge, τ. χαλκός, Il. 7, 77; of an axe, 23, 118; of a sword, 24, 754, etc.—II. far-stretching, Ἄλπειρς, Orph. Arg. 1124.—Constantly interchanged with *τανυκήκς*.

Τανύχηκτες, ον, ὁ, (ταναός, ἡχέω) far-sounding: poet. ἡχέτα, v. l. Opp. C. 2, 144.

Τανυκήκς, ες=sq. [v]

Ταναμύκος, ον, (ταναός, μυκίωμα) bellowing so as to be heard far off, loud-bellowing, βοῦς, Anth. P. 6, 116.

†*Ταναῖς*, ἰδος and ἰος, ὁ, the *Tanaïs*, a river of Sarmatia, flowing between Europe and Asia into the Palus Maotis, now the *Don*, Hdt. 4, 20; Strab. p. 65, 108, 490, etc.—II. ἡ, a city at mouth of *Areth*, Strab. p. 493.

Τανανθρία, Att. contr. for *τὰ ἐνανθρία*.

Τανυόδειρος, ον, (ταναός, δειρή) long-necked, Aus. Ev. 254, 1394.

†*Ταναοζάρης*, ον, ὁ, *Tanaozares*, a son of Cyrus, Xen. Cyr. 8, 7, 11: cf. *Ταναοζάρης*.

Τανυός, ἡ, ὄν, also ὁς, ὄν, Il. 16, 589, (τανύω, τεινῶ)—stretched, outstretched, long, τ. αἰγανῶν, Il. l. c.; tall, slim, ὀσάττης, H. Hom. Cer. 454; πλόκαμος τ., flowing locks, Eur. Bacch. 455; τ. αἰθῆρ, outspread ether, Id. Or. 322; τ. γῆρας, long old age, Anth. P. 5, 282.

†*Ταναός*, ὁ=Τάνος, Eur. El. 410.

Ταναῦπος, ποδός, ὁ, ἡ, (ταναός, ποῦς) old Ep. form for **ταναῖ-πος*, *τανύπος*, stretching the feet, swift-running, or taking long steps, or long-legged, long-shanked, μῆλα, Od. 9, 464, H. Ap. 304, Merc. 232:—the common form *τανύπος* occurs in Soph. 837, as epith. of the Erinyes.

Τανυῶψς, ες, (ὀψῆ) woven long and finely, [v]

Τανύχαλκος, ον, with a long metal head or point. [v]

Τανυόπις, ἰδός, ἡ, (ταναός, ὤψ) far-sighted, Emped. 11.

Τάνδον or *τάνδον*, Att. crasis for *τὰ ἐνδον*.

Τάνδρι, τάνδρος, Att. crasis for *τῶ ἀνδρι*, τοῦ ἀνδρός.

Τάνεα, αἰ, beams, Lat. *tigna*, Theophr. (Prob. from *τεινῶ*.)

Τανηλεγής, ες, (ταναός, λ:γω)—laying one out at length, freq. epith. of death, Μοῖρα τανηλεγέος θανάτοιο, Od. 2, 100, etc.; Κῆρ τ. θ., 11, 170, Il. 8, 70, etc.

Τάνηλοφος, ον, long-necked, with a long dome or top.

Τανήλυγς, ες, (ταναός, ἡλύγη)—throwing a long shadow, of the darkness of death, v. l. for *τανηλεγής* in Od. 11, 398.

Τανθάλωζ, collat. form of sq.

Τανθάρωζ, to quiver, shiver, shake, also *κανθαρίζω* and *τανθαλῶζ*, a rare word, only found in Gramm., perh. akin to *ταυθάρωζ*, *τανταλεῖω*, *τανταλίζω*, and *τανταλῶ*. Hence

Τανθάρωστός or *-ιστός*, ον, ὁ, shaking violently, Theopomp. (Com.) Incert. 35:—pecul. fem. *-ούστρια*.

†*Τανθάρωπεια* for *τὰ ἀνθρώπεια*, Xen. Mem. 1, 1, 12.

Τάνικα, Dor for *τάνικα*.

†*Τάνις*, ἰος, ἡ, *Tanis*, a city of Lower Aegypt, Strab. p. 802.

†*Τανιτικός*, ἡ, ὄν, of *Tanis*, *Tanitic*, τὸ Τ. στόμα, one of the mouths of the Nile, Strab.: and so *Τανίτης*, as ὁ Τ. νομός, the *Tanitic* nome, Id.

†*Τάννιτος* κόμη, ἡ, the town *Tannetum* in Gallia Cisalpina, Polyb. 3, 40, 13.

†*Τάνος*, ον, ὁ, the *Tanus*, a river of Argolis, Paus. 2, 38, 7: cf. *Ταναός*.

Τανταίλια, ἡ, v. l. in Plat. for *ταλαντεία*, q. v.

†*Ταντάλειος*, α, ον, of *Tantalus*, *Tantalæan*; Πέλοψ δ T., Pelops, the son of *Tantalus*, Eur. I. T. 1.

†*Ταντάλειος*, α, ον=foreg., Anth.

Ταντάλειω, to move like a *τάλαντον*, away to and fro.—II. trans., like *ταλαντεύω*, *τανταλῶ*.

†*Τανταλίδης*, ον poet. εω, ὁ, son of *Tantalus*, i. e. Pelops, Tyrtæ. 3, 7: cf. *Τανταλίδαι*, the descendants of *Tantalus*, in Eur. Or. 813 Atreus and Thyestes.

Ταντάλιζω, like *ταλαντίζω*,=ταλαινῶ, I. Anacr. 82:—proverb., τὰ Ταντάλον τάλαντα τανταλίζεται, he weighs in purse as much as *Tantalus*, v. Paroemiogr. p. 377, Gaisf.

Ταντάλος, ον, ὁ, *Tantalus*, king of Phrygia, ancestor of the Pelopidae, Od. 11, 582, sq.—Adj. *Ταντάλειος*, α, ον, and *Ταντάλειος*, α, ον, pecul. fem. *Ταντάλις*, ἰδός, which is also a patronym., daughter of *Tantalus*. (Clearly akin to *τάλαντον*, *ταλαντώ*, *τανταλῶ*, prob. in relation to the mythological story of his hanging balanced over water, etc.)—12. son of Thyestes, first husband of Clytemnestra, slain by Agamemnon, Eur. I. A. 1150.—3. a commander of the Spartans, Thuc. 4, 75.—Others in Apollod.; etc.

Ταντάλω, ὦ, like *ταλαντώ*, to swing, shake, dash:—pass., *τανταλωθεῖς*, swung, hurled, dashed down, Soph. Ant. 134.

Ταντός, contr. for *τὰ ἐντός*, Plat. Tim. 79 D.

Τανυγλήννος, ον, (τανύω, γλήνη) large-eyed, full-eyed, Nonn.

Τανυγλωσσο, ον, (τανύω, γλῶσσα) long-tongued: chattering, κορῶναι, Od. 5, 66.

Τανυγλώχης, ἰνος, ὁ, ἡ, (τανύω, γλῶχῃ) with long point or head, διστοί, Il. 8, 297, Simon. 45.

Τανυδρομος, ον, running at full stretch, Aesch. Eum. 371; cf. *τανύω* fin., *τανάβητος*.

Τανυθεῖρος, ον, (τανύω, ἔθειρα) long-haired, with flowing hair: pecul. fem. *τανυθεῖρα*, Pind. O. 2, 46.

Τανυήκης, ες, (τανύω, ἑκή):—like *τανυήκης*, with a long point or edge, *τανυήκης* ὄρο, Il. 14, 385, Od. 10, 439, etc.—II. far-stretching, ὄροι, Il. 16, 768.—Cf. *τανυήκης*.

Τανυήλις, ἰκος, ὁ, ἡ, of extended age, Leon. Tar. 1.

Τανυήχεται, ὁ=ταναήχεται, prob. I. Opp. C. 2, 144.

Τανυθρίς, τρίχος, ὁ, ἡ, long-haired, shaggy, αἰς, Hes. Op. 514; ταν. ὄς, bristly swine, Simon. Amorg. 1.

Τανυκνήμις, ἰδος, ὁ, ἡ, (τανύω, κνήμις) long-legged, long-shanked, Nonn.

Τανυκνημος, ον=foreg., Nonn.

Τανυκραῖος, ον, (τανύω, κραιρά) long-horned, Opp. C. 1, 191, Anth., etc.

Τανυκρόπις, ἰδος, ὁ, ἡ, with long high shoes.

Τάνυμαι, as pass.,=τάνομαι, τεῖ νομαι, to be stretched, extend, τάνυται, Il. 17, 393. [α]

Τάνυμετρος, ον, (τανύω, μέτρον) of long measure, Paul. S. Ambo 49.

Τανυμήκης, ες, (τανύω, μήκος) long stretched, slim, ἱεταί, Anth. P. 6, 170.

Τανύν, adv. for *νύν*, now, at present, v. νύν I. 3.

†*Τανυζάρκης*, ονς, ὁ, a son of Cyrus the elder, Ctes.: cf. *Ταναοζάρης*.

Τανυπέπλος, ον, (τανύω, πέπλος) with flowing periplos, long-robed, freq. in Hom., and Hes., always as epith. of high-born dames, Ἑλένη, Il. 3, 228; Θέτις 18, 385. [v]

Τανυπλεκτος, ον, (τανύω, πλέκω) long-plaited, in long plaits, Anth. P. 7, 473.

Τανυπλευρος, ον, (τανύω, πλευρά) long-sided, huge, πέτοοι, Anth. P. 9, 656.

Τανυπλόκαμος, ον, (τανύω, πλόκαμος) with long locks of hair, Nonn.

Τανύπους, ὁ, ἡ, v. sub *τανάπους* [v]

Τανυπρεμνος, ον, (τανύω, πρέμνον) with long stem, φηγός, Nonn.: with tall trees, 1ῶη, Coluth. 195.

Τανυπρωρος, ον, (τανύω, πρῶρα) with long front: of a ship, with long prow, Q. Sm. 5, 348.—II. going over the whole front.

Τανυπτερος, ον, shorter form for *τανυσίπτερος*, with extended wings long-winged, οἰανοί, H. Hom. Cer. 89 αἰετός, Hes. Th. 523, cf. Ibyc. 3, Pind. P. 5, 149.

Τανυπτερύγος, ον, =sq., Simon. 2, 4.

Τανυπτερυς, ὄγος, ὁ, ἡ, (τανύω, πτερυς) with outstretched or long wings, hence swift-flying, οἰανοί, Il. 12, 23 ἄρπη, 19, 350.

Τανυπτορός, ον, (τανύω, πτόρος) with long boughs, Nonn.

Τανυρίβος, ον, (τανύω, ῥίβα) wit long, outstretching roots, αἰγείρος, Hes. Sc. 377.

Τανυρίνιος, ον, (τανύω, ῥίς) long-nosed, Nonn.

Τανυσίπτερος, ον, (τανύω, πτερόν) =*τανύπτερος*, *τανυπτερύς*, ὀνυθε. Od. 5, 65, cf. 2, 468, Hes. Op. 210: αἰετός, H. Hom. Merc. 213; cf. A. Av. 1415, etc.

Τανυσίπτερύγος, ον=τανυπτερόν, *Τανύσις*, ἡ, (τανύω)=τάσις, Hip. 833. [α]

Τανυσκίος, ον, (τανύω, σκιά) wit long-stretching shadow, Opp. C. 4, 35.

Τανυσκόπελος, ον, with high-peaks, cliffs or rocks.

Τανύσκο, late form for *τανύω*.

Τανύστροφος, ον, with a long turn or circuit.

Τανυστίς, ὄος, ἡ, (τανύω) a stretching, τ. τόξου, a stringing the bow O. 21, 112.

Τάνυφύρος, ον, (τανύω, σφυρόν) with long, taper ankles or feet, θυγάτηρ, τα, ἡ. Hom. Cer. 2, 77; Ὠκεανία, Hes. Th. 364.

Τάνυτρίχος, ον, = τανύτριξ, Opp. J. 1, 186.

Τάνυθρογος, ον, (τανύω, φθόγγος) far-sounding, loud-sounding, Q. Sm. 1, 110.

Τάνυφλοιός, ον, (τανύω, φλοιός) strictly, with long bark: of trees, of all or slender growth, κρίνεα, Il. 16, 67; αἰγίρος, Soph. Fr. 692.

Τάνυφύλλος, ον, (τανύω, φύλλον) with long-pointed leaves, of the olive, Od. 13, 102, 346.—II. with thick foliage, εἰς, φρος, Theoc. 25, 221. [v]

Τάνυχειλος, ἐς, (τανύω, χεῖλος) ong-beaked, long-nibbed, ὄρνις, Q. Sm. 1, 12; also of the bee, Ib. 3, 221.

Τάνυω: fut. -ύσω, also -ύω in Od. 1, 174, acc. to Buttm. Ausf. Gr. § 95 nm. 17: pf. pass. τετάνυσμαι: aor. pass. ἐτανύσθην=τείνω, τιταίνω, ὑπύσχομαι. To stretch, strain, stretch

ω, Hom.; τ. ἱν, Il. 17, 547; τ. βι, ω, to string a bow, Od. 24, 176; τὸ ἐν τόσων... τανυσάμενος, having truth his bow, Il. 4, 112, cf. Archil. Bergk; so, absol., Od. 21, 152, 171 q.; ῥηϊδίως ἐτάνυσσε νέω ἐπὶ κόλῳ, ὅππῃ χορδῇ, Ib. 407; but, ἐπὶ Ἀκράντι τανύσας (sc. διστότος), aiming at it; τ. κανόνα, to draw the weaving-bar tight, to weave, Il. 23, 61; ἱμαῖοι τ., to pull, guide with

eastern reins, Il. 23, 324; ὅρμα τάνυν ἐπὶ Ἰσθμῷ, drove it to the Isthmus, Pind. O. 8, 65; cf. infra Il. 3.—. to stretch out, to lay along, lay out, ὑπάρχοντες σπορέας ὀβελούς ἐφύετο τάνυσται, Il. 9, 213; ἔγχος, Od. 15, 283; τράπεζαν τ., to set out a

table, freq. in Od.; τ. κληῖδα, to let it hang, hang it up, Od. 1, 442; τ. ἑν ἐκονίῃ, ἐπὶ γαίῃ, to lay one in the dust, stretch him at his length, Il. 3, 25, Od. 18, 92; cf. ἐτανύω.—3. to strain, to strain, i. e. put in violent

strain, strain yet further, make more intense, μάχην, Il. 11, 336; ἔριδα, Il. 14, 89; πόνον, Il. 17, 401; from the metaphor fully expressed in Il. 13, 59, ὁμοῖον πολέμιον πείρα ἐπαλάζαντες ἐπ' ἀμφοτέροισι τάνυσσαν

cf. ἐπαλάσσω).—II. pass., to be on the stretch, to expand, γναυθοὶ τάνυνθεν (for ἐτανύσθησαν), the hollow heeds filled out, Od. 16, 175.—2. to be stretched out, to extend, νόσος παρέκ ἰμάνος τετάνυσται, Od. 9, 116; τάνυστο περὶ σπείους ἡμερίς, Od. 5, 8; ἐτανύσθη πάλιν, he stretched himself every way, Hes. Th. 177; τανυθεῖς, stretched on the ground, Il. 13, 92, etc.—3. metaph., to strain or exert

ne's self, esp. to run at full stretch, of orses galloping, ἵπποισι τανόντο φοβρὸν προτὶ ἄστυ, Il. 16, 375; so, ν ῥυτρίσι τάνυσσεν, Il. 16, 475; and f mules, ἄμωτον τανόντο, Od. 6, 3; cf. τάνυμαι.—Ep. word, used

freely by Pind., but never in Trag. Cf. τείνω sub fin.] (v) always, except 1 Anacreont. 38, 5:—hence, Hom. eq. doubles σ in asor, metri grat.]

†Τάξας, ὁ, Taxacis, a king of the Icythians, Hdt. 4, 120.

Τάξις, ον, τό, dim. from τάξις. Τάξις, ον, ὁ, (τάξις) the officer of a magistrate, a sergeant, late. Hence

Τάξεωτικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to a αξεωτής.

Ταξιαρχος, ὦ, to be a ταξιαρχος, τ. Pac. 44, Thuc. 8, 92, Lys. 130, 21. Ταξίαρχος, ον, ὁ=ταξιαρχος, Hdt. 9, 99; 9, 53, Aesch. Fr. 168; cf. Pop. c. Xen. Cyr. 2, 1, 22.

Ταξιαρχία, ας, ἡ, the office, duty or business of a ταξιαρχος: from

Ταξιαρχος, ον, ὁ, (τάξις, ἀρχω):—the commander of a large division of an army, a brigadier, Hdt. 8, 67; more definitely, ταξιαρχοὶ τῶν πολλῶν, Hdt. 9, 42.—II. at Athens, the commander of the τάξις, or quota of infantry furnished by a φύλη, of course

ten in number, the like cavalry-officers being φύλαρχοι, Ar. Pac. 1172, Av. 353, etc., cf. Herm. Pol. Ant. § 152: but in Thuc. 4, 4; 7, 60, it seems to be used of all officers under the στρατηγοί, v. Arnold ad l.; in Xen. usu. a centurion, captain.

†Τάξιλα, ὠν, τά, Taxila, a city of India, Strab. p. 691.

†Ταξίλης, ὁ, Taxiles, a king of the Indians, Strab. p. 689.

†Ταξίλος, ον, ὁ, Taxilus, a general of Mithradates, Paus. 1, 20, 6.

Ταξιλόχος, ον, (τάσσω, λόχος) commanding a division of an army, τ. λαῶν Anth. P. append. 9, 5.

Ταξιοῦμαι, as pass., to engage in battle, Pind. O. 9, 118: from

Τάξις, εως, Ion. ιος, ἡ, (τάσσω):—an arranging: esp. of soldiers, a drawing up in rank and file, the disposition of an army, Thuc. 7, 5:—battle array, order of battle, Lat. acies, κατὰ τάξιν, Hdt. 8, 86; ἐν τάξει, Thuc. 4, 72, etc.; ἐς τάξιν καθίστασθαι, ἀνάγειν, Thuc. 4, 93, Ar. Av. 400; τάνιν διασπῆν, Thuc. 5, 70; and of ships, ἐκ τῆς τάξεως ἐκπλῶσαι, Hdt. 6, 14.—2. a single rank or line of soldiers, Lat. ordo, ἐπὶ τάξεισι δόλιγας γίνεσθαι, to be drawn up a few lines deep, Hdt. 6, 111, cf. 9, 31.—3. a post or place in the line of battle, Lat. statio, Hdt. 9, 21, 26, etc.; ἡ ἑκαστος τὴν τ. ἔχει, Xen. An. 4, 3, 29: ἐκλείπειν τὴν τ., Hdt. 5, 75; λείπειν, Plat. Apol. 29 A, Dem., etc.; διαφύλλαιπεν, Xen. Cyr. 5, 3, 43; τῆς τάξεως παραχωρεῖν, Dem. 38, 26, etc.—4. like τάγμα, a division of an army, a brigade, esp., at Athens, the quota of infantry furnished by each φύλη, (cf. ταξιαρχος), Lys. 140, 30; 147, 19: but oft. of smaller bodies, a company, cohort, etc., Xen. An. 1, 2, 16, etc.; cf. Arnold Thuc. 4, 4: ζυν ἐπὶ τὰς τάξεσιν, Soph. O. C. 1311; of ships, a squadron, Aesch. Pers. 380:—generally, a band, company, φίλια γὰρ ἦδε τ., Id. Fr. 128.—II. an arranging, arrangement, τοῦ δόλου, Xen. Cyr. 8, 7, 22: τ. λόγων, opp. to its matter, Arist. Rhet. 3, 12, 6.—2. esp. an assessment of tribute, Xen. Ath. 3, 5, (cf. συνταξίς, and our tax): an arrangement with creditors, Plat. Legg. 844 B, Lex. ap. Dem. 715, 2.—III. order, good order, τ. καὶ κόσμος, Plat. Gorg. 504 A; οὔτε νόμος οὔτε τάξις, Id. Legg. 875 C; ἐν τάξει, in an orderly manner, Ib. 637 E; ὑπερον τῆς τάξει, later in order, Dem. 32, 18.—IV. the post, rank, or position one holds, ὑπὸ χθόνα τάνιν ἔχουσα, Aesch. Eum. 396; ἰδία βίον τ., Isocr. 116 B; οἰκέτον τ., Dem. 313, 13: hence, ἐν Θεττάλων τάξει, ἐν ἐχθροῦ τ., viewed as Thessalians, as an enemy, Id. 246, 2; 481, 21; etc.: ἐν ἐπηρείας τάξει, by way of insult, Id. 229, 14: hence,—2. one's duty towards another, ἡ ὑπὲρ τιος τ., Id. 273, 26, cf. 1478, 15; ἡ ἐννοία τ., the duty of good-will, Id. 286, 3.—V. an order, class of men, as of magistrates, Xen. Mem. 2, 1, 7, Dem. 17, 17.—Cf. τάσσω, throughout.

Ταξιφύλλος, ον, (τάξις, φύλλον) with regular leaves, Theophr.

Ταξιώτης, ον, ὁ, and ταξιωτικός, ἡ, ὄν,=ταξεώτης, -ωτικός.

Τάσος, ον, ὁ, the yew tree, Lat. taxus, usu. σμίλαξ, σμίλος, Galen.

†Ταόκη, ἡς, ἡ, Taocae, ancient residence of the Persian kings, Arr. Ind. 30, 3.

†Ταοσία, ας, ἡ, Tavia, a city in Gallatia, Strab. p. 567.

†Ταόχοι, ὠν, οἱ, the Taochi, a people between Armenia and the Euxine near the Phasis, Xen. An. 4, 4, 18; 6, 5; etc.

Ταπεινολογία, ας, ἡ, low, humble speech.

Ταπεινοβήρμωσύνη, ἡς, ἡ,=fores.

Ταπεινός, ἡ, ὄν, low:—1. of place, lying low, χώρα, Hdt. 4, 191; ταπεινὰ νέμεσθαι, to live in low regions, Pind. N. 3, 144; τ. ἔξοχα, Eur. Or. 1411; so, of stature or size, low, Xen. Eq. 1, 3.—2. of condition, brought down, humbled, low, Hdt. 7, 14, Aesch. Pr. 908; τὰ μέγιστα θεὸς ταπειν' ἔθηκε, Eur. Tel. 25: esp. of rank, of low rank, lowly, poor, mean, Lat. vilis, Eur. Hec. 245, Andr. 979, Xen., etc.; τ. καὶ ἄπορος διαίτα, Plat. Legg. 762 E: hence, ταπεινὰ πράττειν, to be

poorly off, Plut. Thes. 6.—3. like Lat. humilis, demissus, downcast, downhearted, διάνοια, Thuc. 2, 61: also simply, submissive, obedient, Aesch. Pr. 320: τ. τινα παρέχειν, Xen. An. 2, 5, 13: in bad sense, mean, base, abject, τ. καὶ ἀνελεύθερος, Plat. Legg. 774 C, Xen. Mem. 3, 10, 5; and in good sense, lowly, humble, Plat. Legg. 716 A, Xen. Cyr. 5, 1, 4.—4. of style, low, poor, τ. λέξις, Lat. exilis dictio, Arist. Rhet. 3, 2, 1.—II. Adv. -ῶς, Xen. Cyr. 5, 5, 8, and Isocr. (acc. to some from τάπηξ, ὅστις, ὀπίπετος: others from πέδιον, as if for πεδυνός, πεδὺνός.) Hence

Ταπεινότης, ἡτος, ἡ, lowness of stature, Hdt. 4, 22.—2. of condition, lowness, low estate, abasement, Thuc. 7, 75.—3. lowness of spirits, dejection, Xen. Hell. 3, 5, 21: in bad sense, baseness, vileness, Plat. Polit. 309 A: in good sense, lowliness, humility, ἐς τοσαύτην τ. καθίσταται, Isocr. 65 B.

Ταπεινοφρονέω, ὦ, to be ταπεινὸν φρον, LXX., Arr. Epict. 1, 9.

Ταπεινοφροσύνη, ἡς, ἡ, lowliness of mind, N. T.: from

Ταπεινόφρων, ονος, ὁ, ἡ, (ταπεινός, φρήν) low-minded, base, Plut. 2, 336 E:—in good sense, lowly in mind, humble, LXX.

Ταπεινώ, ὦ, (ταπεινός) to make low, lower, humble, abase, tame, Xen. An. 6, 3, 18; τ. καὶ συστέλλαν, Plat. Lys. 210 E; ταπεινωθεὶς ὑπὸ πένιαις, Id. Rep. 553 C; τεταπεινῶται ἡ τῶν Ἀθηναίων δόξα, Xen. Mem. 3, 5, 4:—ταπεινὸν τό συμ³εβηκός, to make light of a thing, Aeschin. 87, 24:—in good sense, to make lowly or humble, N. T. Hence

Ταπεινώμα, ατος, τό, that which is made low:—in astronomy the declination of a star, opp. to ὑψωμα, Plut. 2, 149 A.

Ταπεινωσις, εως, ἡ, (ταπεινώ) a lowering, humbling, abasing, Polyb. 9, 33, 10: abasement, defeat, Plat. Legg. 815 A, Plut.—2. lowness of style, Plut. 2, 7 A, Quintil. Inst. 8, 3, 48.—3. in good sense, lowliness, humility, N. T. Hence

Ταπεινωτικός, ἡ, ὄν, lowering: dis couraging, etc.

Τάπηξ, ἡτος, ὁ, a carpet, rug, Lat. tapes, made of wool, Od. 4, 124; τ. ἑλ, τ. ΙΙ, 16, 224: used to spread or seats and beds, Il. 9, 200, Od. 10, 12 etc.; φορὸν ἔχειν ἀντὶ τάπητος, Ar. Plut. 542.—Later forms are ταπίς

πίσις, qq. v. (Prob. akin to δάπεδον.) [α]

Τάπριον, ου, τό, dim. from foreg., Alciph. Fr. 18.

Τάπρ, Att. contr. for τὰ ἐπὶ.

Τάπεικῆ, Att. for τὰ ἐπ'.

Τάπης, ιδος, ἡ, later form for τάπης, Xen. An. 7, 3, 27, where the acc. τάπιδά occurs, which shows that the right accent is τὰπης, not τάπης, for then the accus. would be τάπιν. The form δάπης is a common v. l., as in Xen. Cyr. 8, 8, 16. [α]

Τάπρ, Att. contr. from τὰ ἀπό.

Τάπορρητῆ, Att. for τὰ ἀπορρῆ.

†Τάποσειρις, ἡ, Taposiris, a city of Egypt, not far from Alexandria, Strab. p. 799: who also mentions another westward from Alexandria.

†Ταπουρία, ας, ἡ, = Ταπυρία, Polyb. 10, 49, 1.

†Τάπουροι, οί, = Τάπυροι, Arr. An. 7, 23, 1.

†Ταπορβάνη, ης, ἡ, Taprobane, an island on the coast of India, now Ceylon, Strab. p. 690, etc., Dion. P. 593. [βῆ]

Ταπρῶτα, adv. for τὰ πρῶτα, at first, Il. 1, 6.

†Ταπυρία, ας, ἡ, Tapuria, the country of sq. Strap. p. 517.

†Τάπυροι, ων, and Τάπυριοι, ων, οί, the Tapuri, a nomadic people of Asia near the Caspian, Strab. p. 514, etc.

Τάρ, acc. to some old Gramm. an enclit. conjunction, εἰ τάρ, οὐ τάρ, etc., where we write εἰτ, ἄρα, οὐτ' ἄρα, as in Il. 1, 65, 93.

Τάρα, Att. contr. for τοι ἄρα, Buttm. Ausf. Gr. § 29 Ann. 22: others write τάρα [-], as Dind. Ar. Ran. 252.

Τάραγμα, ατος, τό, (ταράσσω) disturbance, trouble, πίπτει ἐν τ., Eur. H. F. 1091. [α]

Τάραγμός, οὔ, ό, (ταράσσω) like τάραις, a disturbance, confusion, τ. ἐς φρένας πίπτει, Aesch. Cho. 1058.

Τάράκτης, ου, ό, (ταράσσω) a disturber, Lyc. 43. Hence

Τάρακτικός, ἡ, όν, disturbing, of food ψυχῆ, Plut. Crass. 23:—esp. of food that does not agree with the stomach, Id. 2, 734 E; τ. οἰσός, lb. 648 B, etc.

Τάρακτός, ἡ, όν, verb. adj., from ταράσσω, disturbed, troubled: that may be disturbed or troubled.

Γάρακτροι, ου, τό, a tool for stirring with, a ladle, Ar. Pac. 654. [α]

Τάράκτωρ, ορος, ό, poet. for τάραικτης, Aesch. Theb. 572.

Τάρανός, ου, ό, a horned quadruped of the North, Theophr. [α]

Τάραντίς, ου, ό, to imitate the Tarentines, to take their part: esp. to ride like a Tarentine horseman.

Ταραντίνιον, ου, τό, a fine Tarentine woman's garment, prob. woven from the threads of the pinnae, Ath. d. Dim. Ταραντίδιον, Luc. Calumn. 16, D. Meret. 7, 2: v. Bentley's Dissert. 1, p. 391 Dyce.

†Ταραντινος, η, ου, of or belonging to Tarentum, Tarentine; ό Τ. κόλπος, sinus Tarentinus, now gulf of Taranto, Strab. p. 262: ἡ Τ., ie territory of T., Id. p. 254.

Τάραξις, ου, ό = τάραικτης. Τάραξικάρδιος, ου, (ταράσσω, καρδία) heart-troubling, Ar. Ach. 315.

Τάραξίπολις, εως and ιδος, ό, ἡ, (ταράσσω, πόλις) troubling the city, Philo. [α]

Τάραξιππος, ου, (ταράσσω, ἵππος) troubling or frightening horses:—ό τ., the name of an altar on the Olympic

race-course, described by Paus. 6, 20, 15, cf. lb. 19, and 10, 37, 4.

Τάραξιππόστράτος, ου, (ταράσσω, ἵππος, στρατός) troubling the horse, of Cleon as a sworn foe to the Ἱππείες, Ar. Eq. 247.

Τάραξις, εως, ἡ, (ταράσσω) = ταραγμός, confusion, βίου, Ar. Thesm. 137: a disordered state of the bowels, bowel-complaint, Foës. Oec. Hipp.—II. also in medic., inflammation of the eyes, lb. [α]

†Ταραξίων, υνος, ό, Taraxion, an officer in the island of dreams, Luc. Ver. H. 2, 33.

Τάρας, ατος, ό, †Thuc. 6, 104, and usu. †also ἡ, †Dion. P. 376†, Tarentum, a town of Magna Graecia, on a river of the same name, a colony of the Spartan Partheniae under Phalantus, now Taranto†, Hdt. 1, 24.—†2. ό, a river of same name, v. foreg., Paus. 10, 10, 8.—II. an ancient hero, mythic founder of Tarentum, son of Neptune, Strab. p. 279; Paus.

†Ταράσκων, υνος, ἡ, Tarascum, a city of Gallia Narbonensis, Strab. p. 187.

ΤΑΡΑΨΣΩ, Att. -τω, in Att. also shortd. θράσσω, q. v.: fut. ταραΐω; mid. ταραΐσθαι in pass. signif., Thuc. 7, 36: pf. τέτρηχα (intr.), cf. infra II. To stir, stir up, trouble, συναγεν νεφέλας ἐτάραξε δὲ πόντον (sc. Ποσειδῶν), Od. 5, 291; so, τ. πέλαγος ἄλός, Eur. Tro. 88, cf. 687; τ. τὸν θῖνα, to stir up the sand, Ar. Vesp. 696; γῆν καὶ θάλατταν τ. εἰκῇ, Id. Eq. 431; τ. καὶ κυκάν, Id. Ach. 688; so also, βροντῆμασι κυκάνω πάντα καὶ παρασέτω, Aesch. Pr. 994; τάρ. φόρμακον, like κυκάνω, Meineke Ameips. Sphend. 2:—οὐ χθόνα ταρασσόντες, troubling not earth (i. e. not ploughing), Pind. O. 2, 114;—metaph., τ. φωνάν, to wag the tongue, Pind. P. 11, 66; τ. νεῖκος, πόλεμον, to stir up strife, war, Soph. Ant. 794, Plat. Rep. 567 A; τ. οἶκας τινί, Plut. Themist. 5: to jumble up, Lat. commiscere, Dem. 370, 12:—so also absol., Soph. O. T. 483, and freq. in Plut.:—pass., γόος ἀμφιλαφῆς ταραχθεῖς, Aesch. Cho. 331.—2. usu., to trouble the mind, confound, alarm, frighten, Aesch. Cho. 289; τ. ψυχὴν, φρένα, γνώμην, Soph. Fr. 607, Eur., etc.: so, τ. γλώσσαν, Eur. I. A. 1542; πολλά μὲ γάραιτε, Plat. Phaed. 103 C; etc.; cf. συνταράσσω.—3. to trouble, disturb, throw into disorder, esp. an army, Hdt. 9, 51, Xen., etc.; and in pass., to be in disorder, Hdt. 4, 125; 8, 16, Thuc., etc.:—τ. τοὺς ταρασσέειν τὸν κόπτεον, Hdt. 8, 12:—τ. τὴν κοιλίαν, to disorder the bowels, Foës. Oec. Hipp.—4. oft. of political matters, to agitate, distract, τὴν πόλιν, Ar. Eq. 867; τὰ πράγματα, Dem. 278, 15: and pass., to be in a state of disorder or anarchy, ἐν ἀλλήλοισι τ., Thuc. 2, 65, cf. Dem. 22, 8, etc.—II. except in the places quoted, Hom. only uses the intrans. pf. τέτρηχα, to be in disorder or confusion, be in an uproar, τετρήχει δ' ὑγορή, Il. 2, 95; ὑγορή τετρηχία, Il. 7, 346: also, τετρηχία θάλασσα, Leon. Tar. 96: hence τρηχός, Att. τραχός, τρηχύνω, etc.—The common opinion, that τέτρηχα is pf. of a verb τρήχω, is refuted by Buttm. Lexil. s. v., after the old Gramm.—Later poets indeed acted on this opinion so far as to form a pres. τρήχω, to be rough or stiff, e. g. Nic. Th. 521; and Ap. Rh. 3, 1393 uses τέτρηχα in this signif. (Akin to τάρβω, ταραβέω, perh. also to ἄρα-

σω, δάσσω, βήσσω, v. βήγνυμι.) Hence

Τάραιχῆ, ης, ἡ, contr. τάραιη, trouble, disorder, confusion, οὐ φρενὸν ταραχαί, Pind. O. 7, 55; γνώμης, Hipp. Isocr. 16 A (cf. ταραχώσης); τ. παρῆεν, Plat. Phaed. 66 D: esp. of an army or fleet, Hdt. 1, 32; Thuc. 3, 77, etc.; τῇ ταραχῇ, in the confusion, Hdt. 3, 126, 156:—also, political confusion, tumult, etc., Isocr. 33 B, Xen., etc.:—τ. ἀδελφῶν, a quarrel between brothers, Pseud. Eur. I. A. 508:—τ. τῆς κοιλίας, a bowel-complaint.

Τάραχος, ου, ό, =foreg., Xen. An. 1, 8, 2, Plut. Pomp. 61, etc. [α]

Τάραχῶδης, ες, (ταραχῇ, εἶδος) troublesome, fond of troubling or perplexing, τὸ θεῖον (ἐστὶ) φθονερὸν καὶ ταραχῶδες, Hdt. 1, 32; τυχῇ, Isocr. 50 C; φάρμακον, Luc. D. Mar. 2, 2.—II. troubled, disordered, confused, τ. ναυμυρία, Thuc. 1, 49; στρατεύματα, Xen. Cyr. 3, 3, 26: esp. of persons, troubled in mind, delirious, and the like, Hipp.: τὰ τῆς γνώμης ταραχώδεα fits of delirium, Hipp., cf. Foës. Oec. also, κοιλία τ., disordered bowels, Id.—ίχνη τ., confused traces (of game) Xen. Cyn. 5, 4.—Adv. -δός, Dem. 1477, 7.

Τάρβυλος, α, ου, (τάρβος) frighted, fearful, H. Hom. Merc. 165, Soph. Tr. 953.

†Τάρβασσός, οὔ, ἡ, Tarbassus, city of Pisidia, Strab. p. 570.

†Τάρβαλλοι, αν, οί, the Tarbelli, a people of Gaul, Strab. p. 190.

Τάρβέω, ώ, f. ἴσω, (τάρβος):—intr., to be frightened or alarmed, to fear, θυμῷ τ., Hom.; θάρσσο...φρεσὶ μηδὲ τί τάρβει, Il. 24, 171, cf. 21, 288, Od. 18, 330, etc.; τ. φόβω, Eur. H. F. 971; so prob., Soph. Tr. 37, cf. Valck. Phoen. 364, and v. τάρβος:—τ. μή., Soph. O. T. 1011, etc.:—τὸ τάρβεω, a state of fear, Eur. Or. 312; τεταρβηκός, fear-stricken, Id. I. A. 857:—also, to feel awe, reverential fear, τὸ μὲν τάρβισσαντε καὶ αἰδομένο βασιλῆα στήτην, Il. 1, 331.—2. c. acc., to stand in awe of, revere, σέβας, χρησμοῦ, Aesch. Eum. 700, 714: to fear, dread, Soph. O. C. 293, Tr. 720, and Eur.:—c. inf., Eur. Ecceh. 774.—II. causative, c. acc. pers., like φοβέω, to frighten, alarm, Il. 6, 469; 11, 405; 17, 586.—Poet. word.

Τάρβη, ης, ἡ, =sq., Suid.

ΤΑΡΒΟΣ, εως, τό, fright, alarm, terror, Il. 24, 152, 181: also, awe, reverence, τινός, for one, Aesch. Pers. 696; περιφόβον τ., Id. Supp. 736: so τάρβους εἰς φόβον ὑψοκομην, Eur. Phoen. 361 (where Valck. distinguishes φόβος, fear, from τάρβος, expressed fear, fright).—II. an object of alarm, a fear or alarm, πόλει τάρβος ἦσθα, Eur. Bacch. 1211:—poet. word.

Ταρβοσύνη, ης, ἡ, poet. for τάρβος, Od. 18, 342.

Ταρβοσύνος, η, ου, (τάρβος) of frightened, Aesch. Theb. 240.

Ταρβύνω, = τάρβω, Hesych., who also quotes ταραμύσμαι in same signif. Τάργα, Att. for τὰ ἔργα: others τάργα.

Ταργάνω, = ταρασσω, Hesych. Ταργάνη, ης, ἡ, also σαργάνη plaited work, a band, cord. [γῆ]

Ταργάνων, ου, τό, vinegar, bad wine, Lat. lora, Phoenix ap. Ath. 495 E.—Ion. word. Prob. from ταρασσω, and so strictly thick, troubled liquor; cf. sq. Hence

Ταργάνω, ώ, to stir up, stir together, οἶνος τεταργανωμένος, thick

ome, or imply=τάργανον Plat. (Com.)?

Ταργάνω, ὦ, (ταργάνη) to bind.
†Ταργίταος, ον, ὁ, Targitæus, son of Jupiter, progenitor of the Scythæ, Hdt. 4, 5.

Ταργύριον, by crasis for τὸ ἀργύριον, Ar. Thesm. 1196: so also, τάργυριον, etc.

Τάρες, gen. τάρων, shortd. for τέτταρες, Amphis Plan. 1, 11, cf. ταρτηρίον.

Ταρίφη, ἡ=ταρπάνη, Hesych.
†Ταρίχαιες, ον, οἱ, the Tarichæes, name of a people, formed from τάρικος, inhabiting a large fish, Luc. Ver. 1, 1, 35.

Ταρίχαια, ας, ἡ, Ion. ταριχητή, (ταριχέω) a preserving, embalming, Luc. Nec. 15:—αἱ Ταριχηταί, places a Egypt so called from the number of mummies made or kept there, Hdt. 2, 5, 113.

†Ταριχία, ας, ἡ, Tarichæa, a city of Judea, on the lake Genesareth, named for its salted fish, Strab. p. 764.
—2. v. sub foreg.—3. In Strab. p. 834 ταριχίααι are small islands on the Iarthaginian coast.

Ταριχείον, ον, τό, Ion. χρίον, (ταριχέω) the place in which pickling or embalming is done.

Ταρίχμπορος, ον, ὁ, a dealer in salt sh.

Ταρίχινους, ἡ=ταριχία, of mummies, Hdt. 2, 85, 88; of fish, Id. 4, 53.

Ταρίχιντης, οὔ, ὁ, (ταριχέω) a alter, pickler or embalmer, Hdt. 2, 89.

Ταρίχιντος, ἡ, ὄν, verb. adj., salted, ckled, Ath.: from

Ταρίχυν, f. -εύσω, (τάριχος):—to preserve the body by artificial means, to abalm, esp. of the Egypt. mummies, Hdt. 2, 66, 88, etc.; cf. ταρύω.—II. esp., to preserve, dry, or poke meat, fish, etc., for eating, ταρύω, to salt, Hdt. 2, 77; τ. ὕα, Plat. symp. 190 D: τεμάχῃ τεταριχέοναι preserved meat, Xen. An. 5, 4; then also of other substances, to season wood by soaking it in water, c.—III. metaph. of care, disease, re, in pass., to waste away, wither, ἡδὲ ταριχυνθέντα παμφάρμακόν μόνον, Aesch. Cho. 296; so, τεταριχυντός, opp. to νεαλῆς καὶ πρόσφατος, em. 788, 24.—2. in medic., to reduce patient by starving, cf. προταριχέω.

Ταρίχινος, ὄν, (τάριχος, ἄω) winking about salt-fish, Alex. Σωφιστ. 1.

Ταρίχηρος, ἄ, ὄν, belonging to τάρικος, τ. κεράμιον, a pickling-jar, Arist. A. 4, 8, 21; τ. ὀσμὴ, a smell of it, 20.—2. esp., belonging to salt-fish, γάρκος, salt-fish pickle, Soph. Fr. 1, in contr. form ταρχήρος.

Ταρίχιον, ον, τό, dim. from τάρικος, Ar. Pac. 563, Comicl ap. Ath. 9 C, sq. [πλ]

Ταρίχιον, ον, τό, v. τάρικος, fin.

Ταρίχοπλεως, ον, (τάριχος, πλέως) l of salt-fish, Poët. ap. Ath. 116 B.

Ταρίχοπαλειον, ον, τό, the salt-market, Theophr. Char. 6: from Ταρίχοπαλέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, to sell v salt fish, Plat. Charm. 163 B.

†Ταρίχοπαλέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, to sell v salt fish, Plat. Charm. 163 B.

†Ταρίχοπαλέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, to sell v salt fish, Plat. Charm. 163 B.

†Ταρίχοπαλέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, to sell v salt fish, Plat. Charm. 163 B.

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†Ταρίχοπαλέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, to sell v salt fish, Plat. Charm. 163 B.

†Ταρίχοπαλέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, to sell v salt fish, Plat. Charm. 163 B.

†Ταρίχοπαλέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, to sell v salt fish, Plat. Charm. 163 B.

†Ταρίχοπαλέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, to sell v salt fish, Plat. Charm. 163 B.

†Ταρίχοπαλέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, to sell v salt fish, Plat. Charm. 163 B.

metaph. of a stupid fellow, Meineke Antiph. Ἀλγενομ. 1, 2.—In Att., the neut. τὸ τάρικος, εὐς contr. οὐς, is also used, e. g. Chonid. Ptoch. 2, Ar. Vesp. 491, Fr. 528, etc. (ap. Ath. 119 B, sq.), v. Piers. Moer. p. 369: also, τὸ τάρικον, Anaxand. Pharm. 2, 2.

†Τάρικος, ον=ταριχευτός, Ael. N. A. 12, 6; 15, 9. [ε]

†Ταρκονόμοτος, ον, ὁ, Tarcondimotus, a king in the range of Amanus, Strab. p. 676.

†Ταρκυνία, ας, ἡ, the city Tarquinii in Etruria, Strab. p. 219: hence οἱ Ταρκύνιοι and Ταρκυνίται, the inhab. of T., Id.

†Ταρκύνιος, ον, ὁ, the Rom. name Tarquinius, Strab.; Plut.

†Τάρκων, ὄνος, ὁ, Tarchon, founder of Tarquinii, Strab. p. 219.

Ταριύσσω, to frighten, Lyc. 1177, ubi v. Bachmann. (Hence ἀτάριυνκτος.)

†Τάρνη, ης, ἡ, Tarne, a city of Lydia, at the base of Mt. Tmolus, Il. 5, 44.

†Ταρπάνη, ης, ἡ, a large wicker basket. [πῶ]

†Ταρπεῖος, α, ον, Tarpeian, Anth. Τάρπη, ης, ἡ, and ταρπέος, οὔ, ὁ, wicker-work: esp. a large wicker basket. (Hence Ταρπάνη, akir to παρρός, ταρσός.)

†Ταρπῖναι, Ep. ταρπήμεναι, inf. aor. 2 pass. of τέρπω, Hom.

†Ταρπητες, ον, οἱ, the Tarpetes, a people on the Palus Maeotis, Strab. p. 495.

†Τάρρha, ας, ἡ, Tarrha, a city of Crete, Paus. 10, 16, 5. Hence

†Τάρρhaίος, α, ον, of Tarrha, Tarrhaean.

†Τάρρακτινα, ἡ, the city Tarracina in Latium, now Terracina, Strab. p. 231: hence ὁ Τάρρακτινίτης, ον, an inhab. of T., Polyb.

†Τάρρακόν, ὄνος, ἡ, Tarraco, a city of Hispania, Polyb. 10, 34, 1; now Tarragona.

†Τάρριον, ον, τό, dim. from παρρός, a small hurdle.

†Τάρροθος, ὁ=the more usu. ἐπι-τάρροθος, Lyc. 360, 400, etc.

†Τάρρός, ὁ, -ρόω, -ρώδης, -ρωμα, Att. for ταρσ-.

†Ταρσήιον, ον, τό, Tarseium, a city of Hispania, near the Pillars of Hercules, Polyb. 3, 24, 2.

†Ταρσεύς, ἑως, ὁ, an inhab. of Tarsus, Luc. Macrob. 21; N. T.; etc.

†Ταρσιὰ and τερσιὰ, ἡ=ταρσιὰ, q. v.

†Ταρσός, οὔ, ὁ, Att. παρρός; also heterocl. plur. τὰ ταρσὰ in late poets, as Opp., and Nonn. (τέρσσομαι)—a stand or frame of wicker-work, a crate, flat-basket, Lat. crates, for warming or drying things upon, as for drying cheeses on, Od. 9, 219: a mat of reeds, such as were built into brick-work to bind it together, ταρσοὶ καλάμων, Hdt. 1, 179, ubi v. Bähr: a wicker basket, Ar. Nub. 226, cf. Thuc. 2, 76: a mass of matted roots, Theophr.—II. any broad, flat surface, as,—1. τ. ποδός, the flat of the foot, the part between the toes and the heel, Il. 11, 377, 388, Hdt. 9, 37: it answers to καρπός in the hand, Foes. Oecon. Hipp.:—generally, the foot, Anacreont. 38, 4.—2. τ. κωπέως, the flat end, blade of an oar, Lat. palmula, Hdt. 8, 12: generally, an oar, Eur. I. T. 1346; cl. πλάτη—also as a collective noun, the whole line of oars on one side of a ship, v. Arnold Thuc. 7, 40, Polyb. 1, 50, 3, etc.—3. τ. πτέρυγος, the flat

of the wing when stretched out, any so, generally, a wing, Mel. 42. Anacreont. 9, 3:—from the fabled fall of the wing of Pegasus, the city of Tarsus had its name, Juven. 3, 118.—4. τ. ὀδόντων, the row of teeth in a saw, Opp. H. 5, 202.

†Ταρσός, οὔ, ἡ, Tarsus, ancient capital of Cilicia, on the Cydnus, Strab. p. 672 sqq.; also pl. Ταρσῶν, Xen. An. 1, 2, 23. (v. foreg. Il. 3 fin.)

†Ταρσῶα, Att. παρρῶα, ὦ, (ταρσός) to make a hurdle or crate: generally, in pass., to be matted, of roots, Theophr.:—so of the reticulation of veins, περί τὴν ὅλην κεφαλὴν ἐκτεταρωταί, prob. 1. Hipp., v. Foes. Oecon.:—also, τεταρσωμένος, of plants with pinnatifid leaves, Diosc.

†Ταρσῶδης, ες, Att. παρρῶδης, (ταρσός, εἶδος) like a hurdle or crate, planted: and so matted, of roots, Theophr.

†Ταρσῶμα, ατος, τό, Att. παρρῶμα, =ταρσός.—II.=καπηλασία, Ar. Fr. 686.

†Ταρτάρεος, α, ον, Tartarean, horrible, τάραραμα, Eur. H. F. 907.

†Ταρτάρῳ, to quake with cold, shiver, Plut. 2, 948 F.

†Ταρτάρῳπαις, παιδός, ὁ, ἡ, (Τάρταρος, παῖς) child of Tartarus, Orph. Arg. 975.

†Τάρταρος, ον, ὁ: also ἡ T., Pind. P. 1, 29, Nic. Th. 203: heterocl. p. τὰ Τάρταρα, first Hes. Th. 119, 841, as in Lat. Tartarus, Tartara:—Tartarus, a dark abyss, as deep below Hades, as earth below heaven, the prison of Saturn, the Titans, etc., Il. 8, 13 sq., 481, Hes. Th. 807, etc., (never in Od.). Later, Tartarus was either the nether-world, generally, like Ἄϊδος, Hes. Sc. 255; or the regions of the damned, as opp. to the Elysian fields, Voss Virg. G. 1, 36. In Hes. Th. 822 personified as husband of Gaea and father of Typhoeus.

(Prob. onomatop., to express something terrible: like other redupl. forms καρκαίρος, κάρκαρον, βάμβαρος, μύμαρος, βόμβαρος, μόμωρος, etc.)

†Ταρτάρῳ, ὦ, to hurl or cast into Tartarus, ὠΝ. T.

†Ταρτηνιόν, τό, shortd. for τερταρ-, Macho ap. Ath. 582 E: cf. τάρες.

†Ταρτήσιος, α, ον, of Tartessus, Tartesian, Ar. Ran. 475.

†Ταρτησῖος, ἰδος, ἡ, Tartessis, a district between the mouths of the Baetis, old legendary land in the far west, with which Tartarus is placed in connexion by Strab. p. 148 sqq.

†Ταρτησσοί, ον, ὁ, Hdt. 1, 163, and ἡ, Dion. P. 337, Tartessus, an ancient city on the southwestern coast of Hispania, by some named Gades, by others Carteia, but its actual site, if any particular city is meant, has not been determined, v. Bähr ad Hdt. 1. c.; Strab. p. 151.—II. ὁ, the Tartessus, ὁ Βαίτης, Arist. Meteor. 1, 13, Strab. p. 148.

†Ταρφέες, οἱ, ταρφέα, τά, v. sub παρφύς.

†Ταρφεῖος, ἄ, ὄν, (cf. sub παρφύς):—thick, close together, frequent, Lat. frequens, Hom., only in Il., and a' ways in fem. plur., ταρφεῖαι ριφάδες, κόρυθες, Il. 12, 158; 19, 357, 359.

†Τάρπη, ης, ἡ, Tarphæ, an ancient city of Lycris, Il. 2, 533; acc. 10 Strab. p. 426 the later Φαργυαί.

†Τάρπη, Ep. for ἐταρπῆς, 3 sing. aor. 1 pass. of τέρπω, Od., τάρπηται for ἐταρπῆσαν, 3 pl., Od. 6, 99.

†Τάρφος, εὐς, τέ, closeness, thickness, 1469

αρφα αἰλη, thickets, II. 5, 555; 15, 606. (From πρέφω, to thicken.) Hence

Ταρφός, εἰα, ὅ, also ὅς, ὅ, Aesch. Theb. 535;—thick, close, ταρφός οἰς I. c.; ταρφός ἐχέτης, Orac. ap. Luc. Jup. Trag. 31.—Hom. only uses the plur. masc. and neut., like Lat. *frequentes* ταρφές Ιοί, II. 11, 387, Od. 22, 246; so, ταρφές κερανοί, Hes. Th. 693; ταρφέα δράγματα, II. 11, 69; neut. pl. ταρφέα, freq. as adv., oftentimes, often, II. 12, 47; 13, 718, Od. 8, 379.—Hom., also in II., has a fem. ταρφεαί, which with this accent belongs to a nom. ταρφεός (as θάμεος and θάμεες are collat. forms), ταρφεαί νύφδες, κόρυβες, II. 12, 158; 19, 357, 359: so Aristarch. wrote it; but others would write ταρφεαί, as if from ταρφός, cf. Spitzn. II. 12, 158.

Ταρχαίνω, (τάρχη)—ταρσσω, Hesych.

Τάρχεα, τά, ν. τάρχος.

Τάρχεω, = τάρχω, Hesych.: hence ὑπάρχεωτος.

Τάρχη, ἦ, shortd. form of ταραχή, Hesych.

Ταρχήρος, ον, shortd. for ταριχηρός.

Τάρχος, τό, usu. in plur. τά τάρχεα, a solemn funeral, Lat. *inferiae, exsequiae*.

Ταρχύω, f. -ύσω, to bury solemnly, νέκυν, II. 7, 85; εἰ ταρχύσονται τύμβω τε στήλῃ τε, 16, 456, 674. (Hence ὑπάρχεωτος, τάρχος, ταρχάνιος; = επιτάφιος: τάρχανον, = πένθος, κήδος, Hesych.: but ταρχύω itself seems to be a shorter form for ταριχεύω, as τάρχος for τάρχιος.) (ῥ) in all tenses, both in II., and Ap. Rh. 2, 839; 3, 208.]

†Τάσιος, ον, ὁ, *Tasius*, leader of the Rhoxolani against Mithradates, Strab. p. 306.

Τάσις, εως, ἦ, (τείνω) a stretching, straining, τῆς φωνῆς, Plut. 2, 1047 A: a raising of the note, in music, Ib. 2, 1020 E: τάσιν λαβεῖν, of darts, Id. Sull. 18: ὀφρύων τ., a raising of the eyebrows, Anth. P. 12, 42.

†Τασκοί, ὧν, οἱ, the *Tasci*, a people of Persis, Dion. P. 1069.

ΤΑΣΣΩ, Att. -ττω: fut. τάσω, pass. τέταμαι (Ar. Av. 636): aor. ἔτασα, mid. ἑτάσασθαι, pass. ἐτάσθη, but also ἐτάγγην [ᾶ]: pf. pass. τετάγμαι. To arrange, put in order, esp. in military sense, to draw up soldiers, array, marshal, freq. from Hdt. downwards.—pass., to be drawn up, εἰς μάχην, Hdt. 1, 80; οὐδένα κόσμον ταχθέντες, Id. 9, 69, etc.:—also in mid., to fall in, form in order of battle, τάσασθαι κύκλον, to form in a circle, Thuc. 2, 83; 3, 78; τάσασθαι οὐχ ὁμοίως, Id. 5, 68; sometimes with an acc. added, ἐπὶ τεσσάρων ἰσάζεσθαι τὰς ναῦς, having drawn up their ships in four lines, Id. 2, 90 (cf. Eur. Heracl. 664); but, εἰκοσι ναυσὶ ἐτάσαντο, Thuc. 3, 77: so in pass., κατὰ μίαν ναὶν τεταγμένοι, in single column, Id. 2, 84, cf. 6, 67:—generally, τεταγμένοι μετὰ τινος, coupled with it, Thuc. 2, 63.—2. to post, station, τινὰ ἐπὶ τινος, one against another, Hdt. 5, 109; ἐπὶ τινι, Aesch. Theb. 448, and Eur., etc.; ἐπὶ τινι, Xen. Cyr. 2, 1, 9, etc.; πρὸς τινι, Id. Hell. 1, 7, 34, Plat. Polit. 262 E: hence,—3. to appoint, τινὰ ἐπὶ τινος, one over a thing, to a service or task, Dem. 143, 23; ἐπὶ τινι, Aesch. Pers. 298, Eur. Ion 1040, etc.: ἐπὶ τῇ, Ar. Av. 636, and Xen.; πρὸς τῇ, Xen. Cyr. 5, 4, 7:—freq. also, τ. εἰαυτὸν ἐπὶ τῇ, etc., to undertake a task, Xen.,

etc.; to affect to be so and so, Dem. 438, 5:—oft. c. inf., to appoint one to do a thing, and in pass., to be appointed to do, Aesch. Eum. 279, 639, etc.; οἱ τεταγμένοι (sc. ποιεῖν or πρὸς τοῦτο), Xen., etc.:—also, (sine inf.) τ. τινὰ ἄρχοντα, to appoint him ruler, Xen. Hell. 7, 1, 24; πρῆβεις ταχθέντες, Dem. 363, 3; so, τοῦτο τετάγμεθα (sc. ποιεῖν), Eur. Alc. 49.—4. to order, τινὰ ποιεῖν τι, Hdt. 3, 25, Soph. O. C. 639, Eur. Hec. 223; also, τινὶ ποιεῖν, Xen. Cyr. 1, 5, 5, etc.; so in pass., οἷς ἐτέτακτο βοηθεῖν, Thuc. 3, 22: τάσσεσθαι ἐς Αἴγυπτον, to be ordered to Aegypt, Hdt. 3, 62:—also simply, τ. τι, to order a thing, Plat., etc.; οὐτὼ τάττει ὁ νόμος, Id. Lach. 199 A.—5. to assign to a class, τ. εἰς..., Xen. Mem. 2, 1, 7:—pass., to be assigned, τινὶ, Pind. O. 2, 54, cf. Dem. 200, 11.—6. to fix or assess payments to be made, τ. τινὶ φόρον, Aeschin. 31, 20, cf. Dem. 690, 1; so, τ. ὀραχμῇ τινι, Xen. Hell. 1, 5, 4; so too, χρήματα τάσαντες φέρειν, Thuc. 1, 19, etc.; and in pass., φόρον ἐτάχθησαν φέρειν, Hdt. 3, 97; τάσσειν ἄγγυριον, to fix the price, at which..., Thuc. 4, 26:—also in mid., to take a payment on one's self, i. e., agree to pay it, φόρον τάσασθαι, Hdt. 3, 13; 4, 35, 65; χρήματα ὑποδοῦναι ταξάμενοι, Thuc. 1, 101; ταξάμενοι κατὰ χρόνον, agreeing to pay by instalments, Ib. 117, cf. 3, 70:—generally, to agree upon, τι, Plat. Rep. 416 D, Legg. 844 B; also, τάσασθαι εἰς ὀφρην, Hdt. 3, 97:—but, in mid., also, much like the act., ἐτάξαι φόρους οἱ προσείναι, Id. 3, 89.—7. to impose punishments, etc., τ. δίκην, Ar. Vesp. 1420, Plat., etc.; τ. ἑμῶν, τιμωροῖν, Plat. Legg. 876 C, Dem. 500, 25; τ. θάνατον τὴν ζῆλιν, Lycurg. 156, 10.—8. to fix, settle, ὁ τεταγμένος χρόνος (like τακτός), Hdt. 2, 41, and so very freq.; also, τὰ τεταγμένα ὀνόματα, the received names, Isocr. 190 D; ἡ τ. τέχνη, regular art, Id. 293 C.—First in Pind., and Hdt.

Τάτα, = τέττα, Anth. P. 11, 67; cf. Martial. 1, 101.

Τάτω, Dor. for τητάω, Pind.

†Τατιάδος, οὔ, ὁ, *Tatiamus*, masc. pr. n., Anth.

Τατικός, ἦ, ὄν, (τείνω) stretching: fitted for so doing.

Τέτιον, Att. contr. for τὸ αἰτιον, Ar. Thesm. 549; more correct than ταῖτιον, Buttm. Ausf. Gr. § 29 Anm. 10 n.

†Τάτιος, ον, ὁ, the Rom. name *Tatius*, Plut.

Τατός, ἦ, ὄν, that can be stretched, Arist. H. A. 3, 13, 1.

Τάττω, Att. for τάσσω, q. v.

Τατύρας, ον, ὁ, and τατύρος, ὁ, oriental name of the pheasant, Persian *tedsreu* (Pott Et. Forsch. 1, p. lxxx), Pamphil. ap. Ath. 387 D; cf. τέτυρος.

†Ταῦγέτη, ἡς, ἦ, Dor. -τα, Ion. Τηγέτη, Ταγέτη, daughter of Atlas and Pleione, Pind. O. 3, 53.

†Ταῦγετον, ον, τό, Ion. Τηγέτον, Mons *Tägētus*, a range running through Laconia, now called *Pentadaktulos*, Od. 6, 103; Hdt. 4, 146: also ὁ Ταγέτας, Luc. Icarom. 19, and τὰ Ταγέτα, Plut. [ῥ]

†Ταυλάντιοι, ὧν, οἱ, the *Taulantii*, an Illyrian or Epirotic people around Epidamnus, Thuc. 1, 24; Strab. p. 326.

Ταῦλη, ἡς, ἦ=τάβλα, *tabula*, Agath.

Ταῦρα, ἦ, a barren cow, Lat. *taura*.

Ταυράω, ὧ, (ταῦρος) to want the bull of cows, Arist. H. A. 6, 18, 12 (but with v. l. ταυριάω); cf. ταυριάω.

Ταυρέα, ας, ἦ, Ion. ταυρέη, contr. ταυρή, also ταυρεία, (sub. ὁρά) = a bull's hide, ox-hide.—II. a kind of drum covered with thin skin, Geop. also a scourge or whip, like the American cowhide, Lat. *taurea*, Artemid. 70.

†Ταυρέας, ον, ὁ, *Taureas*, an Athenian, Plat. Charm. 153 B.—Others Andoc.; Dem., etc.

Ταυρέιος, α, ον, also ος, ον, Eur. Hel. 1582 (ταῦρος):—of bulls, oxen or cows, Lat. *taurinus*, φόνος, κέρατα, etc., Aesch. Theb. 44, Soph. Tr. 518, etc.; but in Hom. always, of bulls, hide, κνήνη, ἄσπίς, II. 10, 258; 13, 161, etc.: cf. ταῦρος.

Ταυρεινὸν, ὄνος, ὁ, name of a month at Cyzicus, Inscr.

Ταυρελάτης, ον, ὁ, (ταῦρος, ἐλαύνω):—a bull-driver: a Thessalian horseman who played a principal part in the bull-fights (ταυροκαθάματα), Anth. P. 9, 543. [ᾶ]

Ταυρελάφος, ον, ὁ, an ox-deer, an animal used as a beast of burden in India, acc. to Cosmas, cf. Ael. N. A. 17, 45.

Ταυρελέφας, αντος, ὁ, an ox-elephant, an Indian monster, cf. Jacob ad Ael. N. A. 17, 45.

Ταῦρος, α, ον, = ταῦρεος.—I. epith. of Neptune in Boeotia, Hes. Sc. 104, either because bulls were offered to him, as Tzetzes says, or from the roaring of lake Onchestos, Götting ad l.: cf. ταῦρος 2.

Ταυρῆ, ἦ, ν. ταυρέη.

Ταυρηδόν, (ταῦρος) adv., like a bull, esp., fiercely, savagely, Lat. *torvo vultu* ταυρηδόν βλέπειν or ὑποβλέπειν, Anth. P. 804, πρὸς τινι, Heind. Plat. Phaed. 117 B; cf. ταυρόα.

†Ταυριανή, ἡς, ἦ, *Tauriane*, a district near Thuri, Strab. p. 254.

†Ταυριανον, ον, τό, *Taurianum*, city of the Brutii, Strab. p. 256.

†Ταυριανός, ἦ, ὄν, born under the constellation *Taurus*; cf. κριανός.

Ταυριόα, ν. sub ταυρόα.

Ταυριδίων, ον, τό, dim. of ταῦρος.

†Ταυρικός, ἦ, ὄν, of, belonging to bull.

†Ταυρικός, ἦ, ὄν, of the *Tauri*, *Tauric*, Hdt.; etc., esp. ἡ Ταυρική (with and without γῆ, χθών), *Taurica*, the country between the Palus Maeotis and the sinus Carcinites, now *Crimea*, Hdt. 4, 99; Eur. I. T. 85: τὰ Ταυρικά οὐρεα, the *Tauric* mountains in the Thersonese, Hdt. 4, 3.

†Ταυρινοί, ὧν, οἱ, or Ταυρίνοι, the *Taurini*, a people of Gallia Cisalpine, Strab. p. 204.

†Ταυρισκοί, ὧν, οἱ=foreg., Polyb. 2, 15, 8: distinguished from them by Strab. p. 293.

†Ταυρισκος, ον, ὁ, *Tauriscus*, masc. pr. n., Arr. An. 3, 6, 7.

†Ταυρίων, ὄνος, ὁ, *Taurion*, a commander of the Achaeans, Polyb. 5, 92.

Ταυροβόας, ον, ὁ, bellowing like bull, v. l. Orph. 5, 3.

Ταυροβόλος, ον, (ταῦρος, βάλλω) striking or slaughtering bulls, τελεῖται, a sacrifice of a bull, Anth. P. append. 164, 239.

Ταυροβόρος, ον, (ταῦρος, βορά) devouring bulls, λέων, Anth. Plan. 94.

Ταυρογαστρος, ορος, ὁ, (ταῦρος, γαστήρ) with a paunch or body of a bull metaph., huge, Anth. Plan. 52.

Ταυρογενής, ἐς, (ταῦρος, γένος) doubtful epith. of Bacchus, Orph. F. 28, 7.

Γαυροδέτης, ον, ὁ, (ταῦρες, δέω) binding bulls bull-binder; fem. -δέτης, dos, Anth.

Ταυρόδετος, ον, (ταῦρος, δέω) :—τ. δέλλη, bound with bull's-hide glue, Eur. Cret. 2, 8; cf. ταυρόκολλα.

Ταυροειδής, ἐς, (ταῦρος, εἶδος) bull-like, bull-shaped, Strab.

Ταυρόβορος, ον, roaring like a bull. Ταυρόθυτος (ταῦρος, θύω) λιβητή, libation at the sacrifice of a bull, Orph. Arg. 612.

†Ταῦροι, ον, ol, the Tauri, a Scythian people dwelling in the peninsula, named from them Tauric Cheronessa, Hdt. 4, 99; Strab. p. 308.

Ταυροκαθάπτης, ον, ὁ, the stuffed figure used at bull-fights to enrage the bull; v. sq.

Ταυροκαθάψια, τά, (ταῦρος, καθάπτωμαι) a bull-fight, held on occasion of a festival in Thessaly, Böckh Schol. Pind. P. 2, 78; cf. ταυρελάτης.

Ταυρόκερως, ὄνος, ὁ, ἡ, (ταῦρος, κέρα) with bull's horns, Eur. Bacch. 00.

Ταυροκεφάλος, ον, bull-headed. Ταυρόκολλα, ἡς, ἡ, (ταῦρος, κόλλα) hue made from bull's hides, Polyb. 6, 3, 3.

Ταυροκολλώδης, ἐς, like bull's-hide hue.

Ταυροκράνος, ον,=ταυροκεφάλος, Eur. Or. 1378, Anth. Plan. 126.

Ταυροκτονέω, ὦ, to slaughter, sacrifice bulls, θεοῖσι, Aesch. Theb. 276; acc., βοῖς, Soph. Tr. 760.

Ταυροκτόνος, ον, (ταῦρος, κτείνω) killing or slaying bulls, λέων, Soph. Phil. 400.—II. proparox. ταυρόκτο-
ον, pass., killed by a bull.

Ταυρομάχια, ἀς, ἡ, or -μάχιον, τό, μάχη) a bull-fight, Inscr.

†Ταυρομενίον, ον, τό, Taurome-
nium, a city on the east side of Sicily, Strab. p. 266; hence ὁ Ταυρομενί-
ον, an inhab. of T., Id. p. 267; and
Ταυρομενία, the territory of T., Id.
268.

Ταυρομέτωπος, ον, (ταῦρος, μέτω-
ον) bull-faced, Orph. H. 44, 1.

Ταυρομορφος, ον, (ταῦρος, μορφή)
bull-formed, ὄμμα Κηφισοῦ, Eur. Ion
261.

Ταυροπάριος, ον, ἡ, (ταῦρος, ἀρβένος) either bull-maiden, i. e. Eu-
ropa, who was carried away by a
bull; or, cow-maiden, of Io, Lyc.
292.

Ταυροπάτωρ, ορος, ὁ, ἡ, (ταῦρος, ἀτήρ) spring from a bull, of bees,
Theoc. Pistula; cf. Virg. G. 4, 554,
4. [α]

Ταυροπόλος, ον, ἡ, Eur. I. T. 1457,
r. Lys. 447; also ταυροπόλη, Soph.
i. 172;—a doubtful name of Diana,
erh. honoured by sacrifice of bulls or
wining bulls; cf. Liv. 44, 44, Lob.
glaoph. p. 1089,—τό Ταυροπόλιον,
er temple on the island †(Icaria)†
polichē, Strab. p. 639.

Ταυροπόους, ποδος, ὁ, ἡ, -πουν, τό,
ταῦρος, πους) bull-footed, τ. σήμα, of
river-god, Eur. I. A. 275.

Ταυροπόρως, ον, bull-faced,
front-de-boeuf.

ΤΑΥΡΟΣ, ον, ὁ, a bull, freq. in
poem, esp. as a sacrifice to Neptune:
also, ταῦρος βοῦς, like σὺς κάπρος,
ἵρκος ἱρηῖς, etc., Il. 17, 389;—ἀπέχε-
της βοῦς τὸν ταῦρον, oracularly of
game-mann and his wife, Aesch. Ag.
126.—a wandering murderer is com-
pared to a bull driven by a rival from
the herd, Soph. O. T. 478, cf. Virg.
i. 3, 224, sq.—2 the priest of Neptune
†ταυροσ.—II. th bull as a sign of the

Zodiac.—III. the space between the tes-
ticles and fundament, elsewhere κοχώνη:
also the membrum virile, whence λάσ-
ταυρος: cf. also Κένταυρος III. (Cf.
Welsh taru, Gaelic tarbh.)

†Ταῦρος, ον, ὁ, Taurus.=Τάλας 2,
Apollod. 1, 9, 26; Plut. Thes. 19.—2 a
Lacedaemonian, son of Echitimides,
Thuc. 7, 119.—Others in Apollod.;
etc.—II. Mt. Taurus, a celebrated
range dividing Asia into two great di-
visions, ἡ Ἀσία ἡ ἐντός and ἡ ἐκτός
τοῦ Ταύρου.—III. ἡ, a stronghold in
Judea, near Jericho, Strab. p. 763.

†Ταυροσθένης, ον, ὁ, Taurosthenes,
an Aeginetan, victor at Olympia,
Paus. 6, 9, 3.

Ταυροσφάγεω, ὦ, to cut a bull's
throat, slaughter a bull, τ. ἐς σάκος, to
cut its throat (so that the blood runs)
into a hollow shield, Aesch. Theb. 43:
from

Ταυροσφάγος, ον, (ταῦρος, σφάτ-
τω)—like ταυροκτόνος, slaughtering
bulls, esp. in sacrifice, τ. ἡμέρα, Soph.
Tr. 609. [α]

Ταυροσφάγος, ον, (ταῦρος, φαγεῖν)
eating bulls, epith. of Bacchus, Soph.
Fr. 594; whence Ar. Ran. 357 trans-
fers it to Cratinus, v. Meineke Com.
Fragm. 1, p. 52, and cf. ταυρογενής.
[α]

Ταυροφάνης, ἐς, (ταῦρος, φαίνω)
bull-like, Dion. P. 642.

Ταυροφθογγος, ον (ταῦρος, φθόγ-
ος):—τ. μῦμοι, sounds that imitate
the bellowing of bulls, Aesch. Fr. 54.

Ταυροφόνος, ον, (ταῦρος, φονεύω)
=ταυροσφάγος, τ. τριετηρίς, Pind.
N. 6, 69; epith. of Hercules, Theoc.
17, 20.

Ταυρόφορος, ον, drawn by a bull.

Ταυροφύης, ἐς, (ταῦρος, φύη) bull-
shaped, Nonn.

Ταυρόω, ὦ, (ταῦρος) to make into a
bull:—pass. ταυρόομαι, to be or become
savage as a bull, Aesch. Cho. 275, Eur.
Bacch. 922; to look savage, ταυροῦ-
σθαι ὄμμα τινί, to cast savage glances
on one, Eur. Med. 92; cf. ταυρηδόν.
—II. of sexual intercourse only in the
deriv. ἀταύρωτος.

Ταυρά, οὖς, ἡ, epith. of Diana, like
ταυροπόλος.

* Ταυράδης, ἐς, contr. for ταυροει-
δής, Nic.

†Τάυρων, ὄνος, ὁ, Tauron, masc.
pr. n., Arr. An. 5, 14, 1.

†Ταυχίρα, ον, τά, Tauchira, a city of
Cyrenaica, later Arsinoë, Hdt. 4,
171.

Ταυράπις, ιδος, pecul. poet. fem.
of sq., Nonn.

Ταυροπός, ὄν, (ταῦρος, ὦψ) bull-
faced, Ion ap. Ath. 35 E.

Ταυρώψ, ὄπος,=foreg.

Ταῦς or ταῦς,=μέγας, πολὺς, ap.
Hesych.

Ταῦσιμος, ἡ, ον, and ταῦσιος, ον,
words assumed by Gramm., as com-
mon forms of the Ion. τῆσιος.

Ταῦτα, neut. pl. from οὔτος, used
freq. as adv., v. οὔτος XV.

Ταῦτά, contr. for τὰ αὐτά. Hence
Ταῦτάζω,=τὰ αὐτά λέγειν: then,
generally,=ταῦτάζω, which seems to
have arisen from it, Ruhnck. Tim.

Ταῦτη, dat. fem. from οὔτος, very
freq. from Hdt. downwds., v. sub οὔ-
τος XVI. also ταυτηῖ, Ar. Thesm.
1221.

Ταῦτι, strengthd. Att. for ταῦτα,
v. οὔτος XVIII. [γ]

Ταῦτιζω, to make or take as one and
the same: to speak with tautology.

Ταυτό, Ion. ταὐτό, Att. also ταῦ-
τόν, contr. for τὸ αὐτό, τὸ αὐτόν, just
the same. Hence

Ταῖ ποίαιμος, ον, of the same blood,
Niet.

Ταῦτοβουλία, ἀς, ἡ, like will a
mind.

Ταῖτογε, Att. contr. for τὸ αὐτό γε

Ταῖτογενής, ἐς, of the same sex or
kind, Niet.

Ταῖτογράφω, ὦ, to write in the same
way.

Ταῖτοδόξος, ον, of the same opinion.

Ταῖτοδυνάμειω, ὦ, to have the same
power or force: of words, to mean the
same: from

Ταῖτοδύνωμι, ον, of the same pow-
er, force or meaning. [v]

Ταῖτοειδής, ἐς, of the same kind or
shape.

Ταῖτοεπεία, ἀς, ἡ,=ταῖτολογία

Ταῖτοεργέω, ὦ, to do the same.

Ταῖτοεργία, ἀς, ἡ, sameness of deed
or action.

Ταῖτοζήλος, ον, zealous for the
same, Niet.

Ταῖτοβελής, ἐς, willing the same
τὸ ταῖτοβελής,=ταῖτοβουλία.

Ταῖτοκλινής, ἐς, under the same cli-
mate, Strab.

Ταῖτολογέω, ὦ, to be a ταῖτολό-
γος, τ. περί τιος, to repeat what has
been said about it, Polyb. 1, 1, 3, etc.

Ταῖτολογία, ἀς, ἡ, repetition of what
has been said. Hence

Ταῖτολογικῶς, adv., tautologically.

Ταῖτολόγος, ον, (ταῖτό, λέγω) re-
peating what has been said, ταυτολόγος,
Anth. P. 9, 206. Adv. -ως.

Ταῖτομάϊον, contr. for τὸ αὐτόμα,
a hap, chance; ἀπό ταῖτομάϊον, of
itself, by chance, Thuc. 6, 36, Plat.
Euthyd. 282 C.

Ταῖτομήκης, ἐς, of the same length,
Math. Vett.

Ταῖτονωέω, ὦ, to be of the same
mind.

Ταῖτοπάθεια, ἀς, ἡ, liability to the
same sufferings, etc.: [α] from

Ταῖτοπάθης, ἐς, (ταῖτό, πάσχω,
παθεῖν) having suffered or felt the same.
liable to the same sufferings, accidents
etc.

Ταῖτοποδία, ἀς, ἡ, repetition of the
same foot in the same verse.

Ταῖτοσήμαντος, ον,=sq.

Ταῖτόσημος, ον, of the same signifi-
cation.

Ταῖτοσθενής, ἐς, of the same strength.

Ταῖτοσπορος, ον, of the same birth
or sex, Niet.

Ταῖτοσυλλάβειω, ὦ, to have the same
syllables.

Ταῖτότης, ητος, ἡ, (ταῖτό) sam-
eness, identity, Arist. Eth. N. 8, 12, 3.

Ταῖτοφωνία, ἀς, ἡ, sameness of
tone: from

Ταῖτόφωνος, ον, of the same tone.

Ταῖτώνυμος, ον, (δύνομα) of the same
name.

Τάφε, in Pind. for ἐτάφε, 3 sing.
aor. with no pres. in use, v. sub τέ-
θηκα.

Τάφειος, α, ον, (τάφος) v. sub τα-
φίος.

Τάφευς, ἐως, ὁ, (θάπτω) one who
buries the dead, a burier, Soph. O. C.
582, El. 1488.

Τάφειον, ὄνος, ὁ, (τάφος) a burying
ground.

ΤΑ ΦΗ', ης, ἡ, (v. sub θάπτω):—
burial, Lat. sepultura, ταφῆς ταχεῖν,
κνρήσαι, Hdt. 1, 24, 112, etc.: mode
of burial, Id. 2, 85; 5, 8:—the plur. is
often used of one burial, like Lat.
funera, as Hdt. 5, 63, Soph. Aj. 1090
1109; ταφὰς ποιεῖσθαι, Thuc. 2, 34:
—in plur., also, of a burial-place, Hdt.
4, 71:—την ταφὴν τὸν ταῦρος οὐκ

ἔπλεα 3e, he received no payment for u. Dem.

Τάφιος, η, ον, Ep., and Ion. for ταφικός, belonging to a burial or a grave, r. φάρος, a winding-sheet, shroud, Od. 2, 99; 19, 144, etc.

†Ταφιασός, οὔ, δ, Taphiassus, a mountain in the territory of Calydon, containing the tomb of the Centaurs, Strab. p. 427.

†Τάφιος, α, ον, of Taphus, Taphian, Ἄρης, Eur. I. A. 284: in pl. οἱ Τάφιοι, the Taphians, famous as seamen and pirates, whence the epithet oar-loving in Hom., Od. 1, 181, 419; 15, 426; Eur. H. F. 60: cf. Τηλεβοά.

Τάφιος, α, ον, = ταφίος, τ. λίθος, a gravestone, Anth. P. 7, 40.

Τάφοδια, Att. crasis for τὰ ἐφ.

Τάφοειδής, ἐς, (εἶδος) like a burial or grave, Dio C.

ΤΑΦΟΣ, ον, δ, (v. sub θάπτω):—a burial, Lat. funus, esp. a funeral-feast, wake, Hom., and Hes.; δαινύναι τάφον, to give a funeral-feast, II. 23, 29, Od. 3, 309, like γάμον δαινύναι: τάφον ταχύνει, to obtain the rites of burial, Eur. Hec. 47; τάφον τινός θέσθαι, to perform them, Soph. O. T. 1447; τ. περιστέλλειν νεκρού, Id. Aj. 1170; also in plur., Plat. Rep. 414 A, etc.—II. the grave itself, tomb, Hes. Sc. 477, Pind. I. 8 (7), 126, Trag., etc.: but never so in Hom.:—in plur., a burial-place, Hdt. 4, 127, etc. [τά]

ΤΑΦΟΣ, τό, (v. sub τέθηκα):—astonishment, amazement, τάφος δ' ἔλε πάντας, Od. 21, 122; τάφος δέ οἱ ἦτορ ἔκανε, 23, 93, etc.; dat. τάφει in Ilyc. 52.—ἀμβρος from the same root is more freq. [~v]

Τάφος, ον, ἡ, Taphus, the old name of one of the small islands between Acanthia and Leucadia, N. W. of the Echinades, +Od. 1, 417;—acc. to Nitzsch the modern Meganisi: the Taphians were famous seamen and pirates, v. Nitzsch Od. 1, 181: in Strabo's time it was called Ταφίους, σῆντος, (v. l. Ταφιοῖσσα) Strab. p. 556.

Ταφρεία, ας, ἡ, (ταφρεύω) a making of ditches or trenches, Dem. 325, 20.

Ταφρέυμα, ατος, τό, (ταφρεύω) a ditch already made, Plat. Legg. 761 B.

Ταφρενσις, ἐως, ἡ, a digging, method of digging, Ael. N. A. 9, 8: from ταφρεύω, (ταφόρος) to make a ditch, Plat. Legg. 760 E, 778 E.

Ταφόρ, ἡ, Ion. for τάφορος, Hdt. 4, 28, 201, ubi v. Schweigh.

Ταφορβολέω, ὦ, to throw up the earth from a ditch.

Ταφορεῖδής, ἐς, ditch-like, trench-like.

Ταφοροῖτέω, ὦ, to make a trench for besieging, Diod.

Τάφος, ον, ἡ, a ditch, trench, freq. in Hom. (esp. in Il.), usu. τάφον ὀρύσσειν, Il. 7, 341, etc.; τ. ἐλαύνειν, to draw a trench, Ib. 450; so too Hdt. 4, 3, etc.; in plur., Soph. Aj. 1279;—Callim. is said to have used it as masc., and so in Alcidas. p. 65;—cf. modern Greek τράφος, δ. (From same root as θάπτω, τάφος.) Hence

Ταφρόδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) contr. for ταφροειδής.

Ταφρορύχος, ον, (τάφος, ὀρύσσειν) digging a ditch or trench, a sapper and miner, Diog. L. 4, 23. [v]

Τάφων, part. aor., v. sub τέθηκα.

Τάχα, adv., (ταχύς)—quickly, soon, forthwith, Lat. statim, oft. in Hom.

who, like Hes. and Pind., uses it only of time, Il. 1, 205, Od. 18, 72, etc.; in which signif. it is also found in Att., as Aesch. Theb. 261, cf. Rhnhk. Tim., Heind. Plat. Phaedr. 228 C:—τάχ' ἐπειδὴν for ἐπειδὴν τάχιστα, Lat. quum primum, Plat. Phaedr. 242 A, ubi v. Heind.: ἡ τάχα, soon if faith, Od. 18, 73, 338.—II. in prose and Att., τάχ' ὦν is freq. used to express something more or less probable, probably, perhaps, may be, first in Hdt. 1, 70, etc., and freq. in Trag., etc.; usu. c. optat., as Aesch. Eum. 512, etc.; but sometimes c. indic., Plat. Phaedr. 256 C: τάχ' ἂν alone, in answers, Id. Soph. 255 C:—strengthen, τάχ' ἴσως ἂν, τάχ' ἂν ἴσως, ἴσως τάχ' ἂν, Id. Soph. 247 D, Polit. 264 D, Tim. 38 E, cf. ἴσως III:—the ἂν is rarely omitted, as in Plat. Legg. 711 A, Bion 5, 8, cf. Jelf Gr. Gr. § 859.—For superl. τάχιστα, v. ταχύς C. II.

Τάχεως, adv. from ταχύς, q. v.

Τάχινά, v. sub ταχύνω.

Τάχιναν, ον, δ, epith. of the hare, Ael. N. A. 7, 47. [z]

Τάχινός, ἡ, ὄν, poet. for ταχύς, Ap. Rh., Anth. P. 6, 167, etc.: neut. plur. ταχινά, = τάχα, also ταχινός.

Τάχινον, ονος, neut. of ταχίων, freq. as adv. [α]

Τάχιστα, superl. adv., v. sub ταχύς, C. II.

Τάχιστος, η, ον, superl. of ταχύς, Hom., and Hdt., v. ταχύς, C. II. [α]

Τάχινον, ονος, neut. ταχίων, compar. of ταχύς, q. v. (C. I. 3.)

†Ταχυμῶν, οὗς, ἡ, Tachomero, an island of the Nile, on the borders of Aethiopia, Hdt. 2, 29.

ΤΑΧΟΣ, εος, τό, (ταχύς):—swiftness, speed, quickness, fleetness, Il. 23, 406, 515, Hdt., etc.; τάχος ψυχῆς, quickness of mind or apprehension, Plat. Legg. 689 C, cf. Eur. Bacch. 670.—II. τάχος is freq. used in adverbial phrases for ταχέως, as, ἀπὸ τάχους, Xen. An. 2, 5, 7; διὰ τάχους, Soph. Aj. 822, etc.; ἐν τάχει, Pind. N. 5, 64, Aesch. Pr. 747, etc.; κατὰ τάχος, Hdt. 1, 124, 152; σὺν τάχει, Soph. O. C. 885, 904; and absol. τάχος, Aesch. Ag. 945, Eum. 124:—also with relatives, ὥς or ὅ τι τάχος, like ὥς (ὅ τι) τάχιστα, Hdt. 5, 106; 9, 7, and Att.; ὅσον τάχος, Soph. El. 1373, etc.; ἡ (Dor. ᾗ) τάχος, Pind. O. 6, 39, Theocr. 14, 68, cf. Valck. Hipp. 491:—also, ὥς τάχεος εἶχεν ἑκάστος, Hdt. 8, 107; ὥς εἶχον τάχος, Thuc. 7, 2; πῶς τάχους ἔχει, Plat. Gorg. 451 D; cf. Jelf Gr. Gr. § 528. [α]

Τάχυν, neut. from ταχύς, q. v.

Ταχύαλος, ον, (ταχύς, ἄλίσκομαι) conquered quickly or easily, χώρα, Hdt. 7, 130. [α]

Ταχύβάδιος, ον, = sq., Physiogn.

Ταχύβάμων, ονος, δ, ἡ, (ταχύς, βαῖνω) fast-walking, fast-going, Arist. Physiogn. 6, 44. [α]

Ταχύβάτης, ον, δ, = foreg., Eur. Rhes. 134. [α]

Ταχύβλαστία, ας, ἡ, a sprouting or growing quickly, Theophr.: from

Ταχύβλαστος, ον, (ταχύς, βλαστάνω) sprouting or growing quickly, Theophr.

Ταχύβουλος, ον, (ταχύς, βουλή) quick or hasty of counsel, Ar. Ach. 630. [v]

Ταχύγερως, ον, (ταχύς, γῆρας) quickly growing old, Hipp.

Ταχύγλωσσοι, ον, (ταχύς, γλῶσσα) quick of tongue, talking fast, Hipp.

Ταχύγονία, ας, ἡ, quick production, Arist. H. A. 6 37 4: from

Γάχγυονος, ον, (ταχύς, γονη) yielding fruit quickly or soon, Theophr.

Τάχγυονος, ον, (ταχύς, γόνυ) quick kneed, i. e. swift-footed, Nonn.

Ταχγυράφω, ὦ, to write fast from

Τάχγυράφος, ον, writing fast, a fast writer. [α]

Τάχγυδακρυς, υ, gen. υος, (ταχγδάκρυ) soon moved to tears, Luc. N. v. 2.

Τάχυνδίνης, ἐς, (ταχύς, δινέω) whirling quickly, Nonn.

Τάχυνδρομέω, ὦ, to run fast; and Τάχυνδρομία, ας, ἡ, quickness in running, Arist. Probl. 5, 9, 1: from

Τάχυνδρομος, ον, fast running.

Τάχυνεργής, ἐς, = ταχύτεργος.

Τάχυνεργία, ας, ἡ, quickness in working, Xen. Cyr. 7, 1, 19.—II. wavering inconstancy, App.: from

Τάχυνεργος, ον, (ταχύς, *ἐργάω) doing or working quickly.—II. wavering inconstant. [v]

Τάχυνήτης, ἐς, (ταχύς, ἐρέσσω) fast rowing, ὄχος, Aesch. Supp. 33.

Τάχυνθανάτος, ον, dying soon.—II. act., killing speedily.

Τάχυνίπτος, ον, riding fast. [v]

Τάχυνκίνητος, ον, moving quickly. [v]

Τάχυνκρίσιμος, ον, (ταχύς, κρίσις) leading quickly to a decision: in medic., bringing quickly to a crisis, Hipp. [z]

Τάχυνμάθης, ἐς, quick, apt to learn.

Τάχυνμηνής, εως, δ, ἡ, (ταχύς, μῆναι) swift to anger, Anth. P. 9, 524, 20. [v]

Τάχυνμήτης, ον, δ, Nonn., and -μητις, ιος, δ, ἡ, = ταχύβουλος.

Τάχυνμωρος, ἡ, (ταχύς, μῆτηρ) being quickly or often a mother, Anth.

Τάχυνμορος, ον, (ταχύς, μόρος) soon-dying, short-lived, κλέος, Aesch. Ag. 486. [v]

Τάχυνμθος, ον, (ταχύς, μῆθος) speaking fast, Nonn. [v]

Τάχυναντέω, ὦ, (ταχύς, νάτης) to sail fast, Thuc. 6, 31, 34, Polyb. etc.

Τάχυνοία, ας, ἡ, = ἀγχίνοια, dub.: [v] from

Τάχυνοος, ον, contr. -νοος, ον, = ἀγχίνοος. [v]

Τάχυνον, (ταχύς) to make quick: speedily, to hasten, ἐρε on, Soph. Aj. 1164; and so perh. in Δ. 255.—II. intr., to be quick, to make haste, need, hurry, Aesch. Pers. 692, Soph. O. v. 861, O. C. 219; and in prose, Xen. Cyr. 8, 5, 15. [v]

Τάχυνπειθής, ἐς, (ταχύς, πείθω) soon persuaded, credulous, Theocr. 2, 138; 7, 38.—II. obeying quickly or easily.

Τάχυνπέτης, ἐς, (πέτομαι) flying fast.

Τάχυνπλέω, ὦ, to sail fast, Polyb. 3, 95, 6: and

Τάχυνπλοία, ας, ἡ, swiftness in sailing: from

Τάχυνπλος, ον, contr. -πλους, ον, (ταχύς, πλέω) fast-sailing.

Τάχυνπνοια, ας, ἡ, quickness of respiration, Hipp. p. 278.

Τάχυνπομπος, ον, (ταχύς, πέμπω) sending or accompanying quickly, διωγμός, Aesch. Supp. 1046. [v]

Τάχυνπορος, ον, (ταχύς, πόρος) fast-going, quick of motion, Aesch. Ag. 486, Eur. El. 451; τ. κώπη, Id. Hel. 1272;—always in lyric passages.

Τάχυνποτος, ον, (ταχύς, πότος) = ταχύμορος, Pind. O. 1, 107, Anth. [v]

Τάχυνπους, ποδος, δ, ἡ, (ταχύς, ποῦς) swift-footed, Eur. Bacch. 792.

Ar. Eq. 1068; τ. ἔγχες, Eur. Tro. 232; κῶλον, Id. Bacch. 168. [v]

ταχύπτερος, εν, (ταχύς, πτέρω) swift heels, i. e. swift-footed, *lra*, Theogn. 551.

ταχυπτεροῖ βέω, ὦ, to moult quick-Aristeaen. 2, 1.

ταχύπτερος, ον, (ταχύς, πτερόν) swift-winged, Aesch. Pr. 88.

ταχύ κωλος, ον, (ταχύς, πόλος) swift horses, Δαναοί, Il. 4, 2, etc.; but never in Od. [v]

ταχύρροθος, ον, (ταχύς, ῥόθος) hing rapidly, λόγοι, Aesch. Theb.

ταχύρροστος, ον, =foreign, Soph. C. 1081.

ΤΑΧΥΣ, εἰα, ὡ, like ὠκύς, quick, fast, fleet, first in Hom., who it mostly of speed in running, which he sometimes expresses more by ταχύς ποδάς, Il. 13, 249; ταχύς θέειν, Od. 17, 309; then in Hdt., and Att.: opp. to βραχύς, quick, speedy, Aesch. Pers. Soph., etc.:—and of the mind, e. Ion 742; τ. ἑλπίδες, Pind. P. 61; τ. πρὸς ὀργήν, Plut. Cat. 1.

Adv., τᾶχύς, quickly, etc., Il. 365, Hes. Th. 103, and Att.: the is also expressed by periph., ταχύν, in haste, Thuc. 3, 13; also neut. ταχύ as adv., Eur. 885, and Ar.; more freq. τάχα, cf. τᾶχος.

Comparison:—I. compar.,—I. egul. form ταχύτερος, α, ον, is att., but in Hdt. is the usu. form, ποιεῖν ταχύτερα ἢ σοφώτερα; 7, 194, cf. Lob. Phryn. 77; τᾶσον, as adv., Hdt. 4, 127; 9, 101. usu. θάσσων, neut. θάσσων, gen. Hom.; new Att. θάττων, neut. the neut. as adv., like Lat. oft. stands for the positive, Il. 9, Od. 16, 130, Pind., etc.; οὐ οἰσεῖ; i. e. make haste and Soph. Tr. 1183, cf. O. T. 430. the compar. ταχίων, neut. ion, is freq. in late prose, as Dion. H., and Plut.; but rare in good Piers. Moer. p. 436, Meineke nd. p. 144.—II. superl., τάχι-η, ον, the prevalent form of us in Hdt.: Hom. however uses neut. plur. τάχιστα as superl. (of τάχα), most quickly, most ly, ὅτι τάχιστα, as soon as may soon as possible, like ὅ τι, ὡς τά-τε., Il. 4, 193, etc.; so in Hes., and Att., ὅ τι ὡς τάχιστα, also as a conjunction, like Lat. *inim*, in which case ὅς is usu. from τάχιστα, Hdt. 1, 11, etc.; so, ὅπως, ὅσον τάχιστα, Supp. 465, 883, Soph., etc.: ἔπειαν (Att. ἔπην) τάχιστα, 163, 129;—freq. also in prose, χρίστων (sc. ὁδόν), as adv., by *akest* way, i. e. most quickly, Hdt. 11, 86, etc. (Perh. akin to θέω). npar., των, ion, but in later Ep. v.]

τακάρθμος, ον, (τάχης, σκαρθ-
uift-springing, Anth. P. 9, 227,
Jac.

τακλήγης, ἐς, swift of leg or foot.
τακπεριος, ον, (ταχύς, σπέρμα)
producing seed, v. I. Arist. H. A.

quickly bringing forth, Arist. Probl. 10, 9.

Ταχύφωνος, ον, fast-speaking. [v]
Ταχύχειλος, ἐς, (ταχύς, χείλος) quick-lipped, ἀνάλω τ., flutes or pipes over which the lips run rapidly, Leon. Tar. 1, 3; al. πανχυχειλεις.

Ταχύχειρ, χειρός, ὁ, ἡ, (ταχύς, χεῖρ) quick of hand, nimble, Critias 46. [v]

Ταχύχειρία, ας, ἡ, quickness of hand, dexterity, A. B.

†Ταχώς, ὦ, ὁ, Tachos, a king of Aegypt, Ael.

Τᾶων, Dor. and Aeol. gen. plur. fem. of the article, for τῶν, also very freq. in Hom., and Hes. [a]

Τᾶών, ὄνος, ὁ, v. ταῶς.

Τᾶώνιος, ον, of a peacock: from

ΤΑΩΣ, ὁ, gen. ταῶ, acc. ταῶν (not so well ταῶς, ταῶ, etc.), Ar. Av. 102, 269; nom. pl. ταῶ, or ταοί, ap. Ath. 655 A:—but also, nom. τᾶών, gen. τᾶώνος, nom. pl. ταῶνες, dat. ταῶσι, Ar. Ach. 63, cf. Butt. Ausf. Gr. § 58 s. v., Jacobs Ael. N. A. 11, 33:—a peacock:—metaph. of cockcombs, Ar. Ach. 1. c., cf. Strattis Maced. 7.—Acc. to Trypho ap. Ath. 397 E, the Athenians inserted an aspirate ταῶς, cf. Dind. Ar. Ach. 63:—this was prob. a relic of the digamma, ταῶς, which appears in the Lat. *pavo*, whence Anglo-Sax. *rawa*, our peafowl, etc.

TE, enclitic particle, and, Lat. *que*, esp. in poets: acc. to Herm. Soph. O. T. 688, distinguished from *καί*, in being *adjective*, rather than *conjunctive*—i. e., in that it merely strings expressions together without implying any actual connexion between them, cf. Il. 19, 221, Od. 1, 392, and v. Herm. H. Hom. Cer. 488. It joins not merely single words, but also clauses, as in Il. 2, 193.

Special usages:—I. *τε* usu. stands, in joining words, after the word to be joined; or, in joining clauses, after the first word of the clause to be joined, as in Il. 1, 5.—II. a nearer connexion is marked by *τε...τε...*, both...and... πατήρ ἀνδρῶν τε θεῶν τε, Hom.; so in prose, as Antipho 116, 8; 117, 9, Plat., etc.: it may be repeated any number of times, as εἰδός τε μέγας τε φῶν τ' ἄγχις τε ἔκει, Il. 2, 58; cf. 1, 177, Aesch. Pr. 89, sq., 486, sq., Soph. Tr. 1094, sq.; so, sometimes in prose, Lys. 153, 22, Xen. Cyr. 3, 36:—the phrase πρὶν γ' ὅτ' ἂν ἐνδεκάτῃ τε δωδεκάτῃ τε γένηται in Od. 2, 374, prob. means, till eleven days are past and the twelfth come.—III. the closest union, implying a real connexion, is expressed by *τε καί*, as in Hom., αὐτοὶ τε καὶ ἱπποί, πύματόν τε καὶ ὕστατον, etc.; or by *τε...καί...* with one or more words between, as is usu. in prose; though even here *τε καί...* is often found, as, εὐ τε καὶ χεῖρον, Thuc. 2, 35; βουλευταὶ τε καὶ ἐπίσταται, Id. 3, 25, etc.; cf. Lat. *et...et...*, *que et*, both...and..., as well so..., as so..., not only...but also...; cf. καὶ II:—on ὅι τε ἄλλοι καί, ἄλλως τε καί..., etc., v. sub ἄλλος I. 3, ἄλλως I.—2. in this sign. τ' ἡδὲ is solely Ep., Il. 2, 206, etc.; τ' ἡδὲ is very rare.—3. the transpos. *καὶ τε* is also peculiar to Ep., Il. 1, 521; 9, 159, etc.; and repeated, *καὶ τε...*, καὶ τε..., Od. 14, 465; yet that *καί...τε* is good Att., at least when one or more words come between, is established by Schäf. Dion. Comp. p. 101.—IV. *τε* is sometimes put in irregular positions, as *λοίστην τε τιτυ-*

σκο-ενοι λάεσσ' τ' ἐβαλλον, Il. 3, 89 νόησε δὲ διος Ὀδυσσεὺς σάινονται τε κίνας, περί τε κτύπος ἦλθε ποδοῖν, Od. 16, 6; ὠρώνοντες ἐως ἰκοῖται γῆρας τε λιπαρόν, θρέψαι δὲ παῖδων νύον, Od. 19, 367:—sometimes also, it joins a finite verb with a participle, as, ἄλλα τε φραζόμενος καὶ δὴ καὶ ἐπεὶ ὤφει, Hdt. 1, 95; ἄλλα τε τρώω πειράζοντες καὶ μηχανῆν προσήγαγον, Thuc. 4, 100; cf. Herm. Vig. n. 219.—V. though *τε* is an enclitic, yet there are many places where it seems to go before the word to which it refers, v. Elmsl. I. A. 508, Heracl. 622, Herm. Soph. Phil. 454, etc.: but the exceptions are for the most part more apparent than real: for, often, the irregularity is caused by an ellipse; or, the word which *τε* actually follows is so closely connected with that to which it belongs, as to be almost part of that word; and so, *τε* may stand,—1. after a genitive dependent on the word to which *τε* belongs, as Hes. Op. 19,—2. after the article of the word to which *τε* belongs, as Soph. Phil. 314, cf. 325.—3. after a relative on which the whole sentence depends, as Aesch. Theb. 1073.—4. most freq. after a prepos. when it refers to the second clause as well as the first, Pind. P. 1, 22, Hdt. 1, 69, etc.: but this, for the most part, only where the prepos. is the first word of the clause, Pors. Or. 887.—See further Pind. N. 1, 46, Aesch. Cho. 130, and v. Jelf. Gr. Gr. § 756.—VI. in Ep. and Ion., *τε* stands after relatives seemingly pleonast., which is thus to be explained:—The relatives in the earliest language were nothing but demonstratives, which therefore needed to be joined by *τε*. When they themselves obtained a relative force, *τε* was dropped as superfluous: but in Hom. this had not yet been fully done, and hence it is that ὅς τε, ἦτε, ὅ τε, ὅς τε, οἷοι τε, ὁπποτέρω τε, οἰστίως τε are still so freq. in him, while in Att. nothing of this usage remained, except the particles ὥτε, ὥς τε, and the phrases οἷός τε, ἐφ' ὥτε. The same may be said of the relat. adverbs, which are very freq. in Hom. with *τε*, as, ἐνθα τε, Il. 5, 305; ὅτε τε, Il. 5, 500; ὅτε πέρ τε, Il. 10, 7; ὥς τε, Il. 2, 474, ὥς τε, Il. 9, 481; ἕνα τε, ἄλλα τε, Il. 19, 165, etc.; cf. Herm. Vig. n. 315; so too, ἐπεὶ τε, freq. in Hdt., e. g. 5, 33. This old usage is compared by Herm. Soph. O. T. 688, to the Germ. *der da...*, which is also somewhat antiquated. Nitzsch Od. 1, 50, attempts an ingenious distinction between ὅς, ὅς τε, ὅθι, ὅθι τε, etc.—2. Hom. oft. puts other particles between the relatives and *τε*, esp. ὁρᾶ τε (never ὁρᾶς τε), ὁρᾶ μὲν τε, ὁρᾶ περ τε, Herm. H. Hom. Ap. 390.—VII. in Hom. also *τε* is used seemingly pleon. after other particles, esp.,—1. after γάρ, to strengthen it, like Lat. *etenim*, Il. 1, 81; 4, 160, etc.; also, *τε γάρ*, Il. 23, 277; and even in Att., Schäf. Soph. Tr. 1021, Dion. Comp. p. 409.—2. after μὲν, v. μὲν XI.—3. after δέ, but also, but then, very freq. in Hom., also with a word between, νῦν δ' ἅμα τ' αὐτίκα, Il. 9, 519; μὲν τε... δέ τε..., answering to one another, Il. 5, 139; 21, 260; but δέ τε is never found in Att., Herm. Vig. n. 316, Seidl. Eur. El. 667.—The union of *τε* with other particles is to be explained in the same way as its union with relatives, from its gen.

zrat connective power, which we are not quite unable to express, cf. also ἦτε.—VIII. τε in the first clause is not always followed by τε or καί in the second, but sometimes by δέ, as in the famous passage of Il. 10, 224, σὺν τε δὴ ἐρχομένοισι καὶ τε πρὸ δ' τοῦ ἐνόησεν... μούνοισι δ' εἴπερ τι νόησεν... etc.; so too, Soph. O. C. 367, Tr. 285, Wellauer Aesch. Pers. 617: in this case the second clause is made emphatic by δέ, as in Lat. by et vero: more rarely followed by ἦ, Pind. O. I, 167, I. 8, 74, Böckh v. ll. p. 352; but sometimes even in prose, e. g. Plat. Theat. 143 C, Ion 535 D.—2. also, μὲν in the first clause is sometimes followed by τε in the second, v. μὲν I. 6.

Τέ, Dor. for σέ, acc. sing. from σὺ, Theocrit. 1, 5, cf. Ar. Ach. 779: always oxyt., whereas τυ (as the accus.) is always enclit., Buttm. Ausf. Gr. § 72 Anm. 7.

Τέ, apostroph. for τεά, neut. pl. from τεός, Il. 5, 237.

†Τέανον, or Τεανόν, οὐ, τό, —1. Ἀποῦλον, Teanum Apulorum, a city of Apulia, Strab. p. 242.—2. Σιδικη-ρόν, Teanum Sidicinum, a city of the Osci in Campania, Id. p. 237.

†Τεάρκων, ωνος, ὁ, Tearchon, an Aethiopian traveller, Strab. p. 61.

†Τεάρου, ὁ, the Tearus, a Thracian river joining the Hebrus, Hdt. 4, 89.

†Τεάσπις, ιος, ὁ, Teaspis, a Persian, Hdt. 4, 43.

†Τεατέα, ας, ἡ, Teatea, or Teate, capital of the Marrucini, Strab. p. 241.

†Τέβρος, ου, ὁ, v. Σέβρος.

ΤΕΤΙΓΩ: fut. τέγξω, to wet, moisten, Trag.: τ. τινί, to bedew with, esp. with tears, as, δάκρυσι τέγγων κόλπον, Aesch. Pers. 540; ἀπ' ὅσπων παρειῶν νοτίους ἐτέγξα παγαῖς, Id. Pr. 401; and so simply, τ. παρειῶν, Id. and in pass., to weep, Aesch. Pers. 1063.—2. c. acc. cognate, τ. δάκρυα, to shed tears, Pind. N. 10, 141; ἄδινον χλωρὸν τέγγει δακρύνον ἄνραν, Soph. Tr. 849: hence in pass., δακρυος ἐτέγγετο, a shower fell, Id. O. I. 1279.—II. to soften (properly, by soaking or bathing), αἰοδαὶ θέλξαν νιν ἰπτόμενοι οὐδὲ θερμὸν ἕδωρ τόσον γε μάλθακα τέγγει γυνί, i. e. ὥστε μάλθακα γενέσθαι, Pind. N. 4, 5: to melt, move to compassion, touch at heart, Valck. Hipp. 303.—Pass. τέγγομαι, to be touched or moved, yield, Aesch. Pr. 1008; χαρεῖτ' ὀργή καὶ μὴ τέγγεσθ', Ar. Lys. 550; ὑπὸ κακοδοξίας τέγγεσθαι, Plat. Rep. 361 C; etc.—III. to dye, stain, Lat. tingere; metaph., like Lat. imbuere, τ. λόγον ψεύδει, δάκρυα στοναχαῖς, Pind. O. 4, 28, N. 10, 141. (Lat. tingo, Germ. tünchen, Engl. tinge, are akin.)

†Τεγέα, ας, ἡ, Ion. -έη, and Τέγεια, Tegea, an ancient city of Arcadia, in the southeast, Il. 2, 607; Thuc. i. etc.: adj. Τεγεατικός, ἡ, ου, of Tegea.

Τεγεαῖτης, ου, ὁ, †Ion. -έτης, † of or from Tegea, †Hdt. 1, 65; 9, 26†: then, by a play upon words, of or from a brothel, cf. Diog. L.; v. τέγος IV. [α]

†Τεγεατικός, ἡ, ου, of Tegea.

†Τεγεαῖτης, ιδος, ἡ, fem. from foreg; esp. † T. the territory of T., Polyb. 16, 17, 4.

Τέγος, ου, (τέγος):—with a roof or the roof, τ. βάλαμοι, the women's chambers at the top of the house, Il. 6, 248; elsewhere ὑπερφῶς οἶκος.

†Τεγεστραῖοι, ου, οἱ=Τεργεσταῖοι, Dion. P. 382.

Τέγη, ἡ,=στέγη, τέγος, Hesych. Τεγκτός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. adj. from τέγγω, wetted, or that can be wetted, Arist. Meteor. 4, 9, 2.—2. softened, or that may be softened, Lat. exorabilis.

Τέγξις, εως, ἡ, (τέγγω) a wetting, moistening, Hipp.

ΤΕΤΟΞ, εος, τό, like στέγος, a roof, covering of a house or room, Lat. tectum, Od. 10, 559; 11, 64, Ar. Nub. 1126; θεῶ μ' ἀπὸ τοῦ τέγους, Ar. Ach. 262; τ. τοῦ οἰκήματος, Thuc. 4, 48, Xen., etc.—II. any covered part of a house, a hall room, chamber (properly, at the top of the house), Od. I, 333; 8, 453, etc.; τέγος Παρνασσίου, the temple at Delphi, Pind. P. 5, 54; λιθινὸν ἐκδοὺν τέγει, i. e. in a cave, Id. N. 3, 94.—III. a vault, grave, Lyc.—IV. later, esp., a brothel, stew, Jac. Anth. P. p. 717, cf. Polyb. 12, 13, 2. (Στέγος is merely another form of the root; which recurs in Lat. tēgo, tectum, in Germ. decken, Decke, Dach, our deck, thatch.)

†Τεγυρίος, ου, ὁ, Tegyrius, a king of Thrace, Apollod. 3, 15, 4.

†Τεθάλωια, Ep. fem. part. pf. τέθη-λα from θάλλω, Hom., and Hes.: the Homeric masc. is τεθελῶς, in the Doric poets τεθάλω.

Τεθάρρηκός, adv. part. pf. from θαρρῶ, boldly, Polyb. 2, 10, 7.

†Τεθάφαται, Ion. 3 pl. pf. pass. from θάπτω, Hdt. 6, 103.

†Τέθεικα, pf. from τίθημι, a form of Boeot. origin.

Τέθηλα, pf. from θάλλω, Od., and Hes.

Τέθηπα, pf. with pres. signf., from a root ΤΑΦ-, of which no pres. is found, but it occurs in aor. τᾶφειν (v. infra), and τάφος, τό.—I. intr., to be astonished, astounded or amazed, θυμός μοι ἐνὶ στήθεσσι τέθηπεν, Od. 23, 105; mostly in the part. τεθηπός, Il. 4, 243; 21, 64, etc.; Ep. plqf. as imperf. ἐτεθήπεα, Od. 6, 166; ἐτεθή-πας (to be pronounced as a quadrisyll.) (Od. 24, 90:—to this belongs also aor. ἐτάφον, which is also freq. in Hom., but only in masc. part. τᾶ-φόν, in the phrases τᾶφόν ἀνόροντες, Il. 9, 193; στή δὲ τᾶφόν, 11, 545, etc.; but Pind. has 3 sing. τᾶφε, P. 4, 168:—later, the pf. is sometimes joined with the part., τέθηπα ἀκούον, Hdt. 2, 156.—2. c. acc., to wonder or be amazed at a thing, only in Hesych.; for in Od. 6, 168, τέθηπα has its usu. intr. signf.: Hesych. quotes a pres. ἥπω in this signf.—II. of the causative perf. τῆθᾶρα, to astonish, amaze, τινά, we have 3 sing. τῆθαρε, in Croyl. Apol. 1, as emended by Casaubon. (Akin to θάμωρα, θάομαι, θαέ-ομαι, θαύμα, etc.)

Τέθμος, α, ου, Dor. for θέσμος, fixed, settled, regular, Lat. sollemnis, εὐροτᾶν Ἡρακλέος τέθμον, Pind. N. 11, 35: τέθμον, τό, = sq., a law, Id. I. 6 (5), 28; cf. Opp. C. 1, 450.

Τεθμός, ὁ, Dor. for θεσμός, that which is fixed, a law, custom, freq. in Pind., as O. 6, 117; 7, 162; cf. Dis- sen N. 4, 33 (54), and v. sub ἀμφί-αλος, ἐγκώμιος.

†Τεθνάβη, imperat. pf. of θνήσκει, Il. 22, 365.

†Τεθναῖν, opt. pf. of θνήσκει, Il.

†Τεθνάκην, Aeol. for τεθνάναι, inf. pf. of θνήσκει, Sappho 2, 15.

†Τεθνάνειν and τεθνάναι, Ep. inf. pf. of θνήσκει, for τεθνάναι, Hom.; but the form τεθνάναι, only in Il. 24, 225. [α]

†Τεθνάμειν, Att. for τεθνήκαμεν, 1 pl. perf. of θνήσκει

†Τεθνάναι [α], inf. pf. of θνήσκει, but also τεθνάναι in Theogn. 11 and Aesch. Ag. 539; cf. Draco p. 13; 108, 25.

†Τεθναῖσι, 3 pl. pf. of θνήσκει, Hom. Τεθνεῖκα, Boeot. for τεθνήκα, of θνήσκει, like τεθεικα, from τίθη part. τεθνεῖως.—v. sub τεθνήσκει.

†Τεθνεός, ὄτος, ὁ and τό, usu. A. masc. and neut. part. pf. of θνήσκει in Hom. only Od. 19, 331; fem. θνεῶσα: but in Hdt. 1, 112, we find the neut. τεθνεός, which is better.

†Τεθνηκα, perf. of θνήσκει, Hom. Τεθνήξομαι, Att. fut. of θνήσκει, Br. Ar. Ach. 590.

†Τεθνήξω, ὄτος, Ion. for τεθνεῖ, masc. and neut. part. pf. of θνήσκει which is the only form allowed Aristarch. in Hom., and he is followed by Wolf: Zenodot., followed by Buttm., preferred the Boeot. τεθνεῖως, cf. Spitzner II. 6, 71; Hom. has also gen. τεθνήστος, acc. -ῶτα, 19, 300, Od. 24, 56: the fem. however even in Hom. is always τεθνηκυῖα (The neut. may perhaps have been τεθνήκος).

†Τεθνός, poet. for τεθνεός.

†Τεθορεῖν, redupl. for θορεῖν, aor. of θρώσκει.

†Τεθοροβημένος, adv. part. pf. p. from θοροβῶ, tumultuously, in an orderly manner, ἀποχωρεῖν, Xen. H. 5, 3, 5, etc.

†Τεθρήμερον, ου, τό, a time of days, Anth.

†Τεθριππηλάτης, ου, ὁ, one drives a τέθριππον. [α]

†Τεθριπποβάμων, ονος, ὁ=sq. στόλος = τέθριππον; Eur. Or. [α]

†Τεθριπποβάτης, ου, ὁ, (τέθριπποβαῖνο) one who goes in a τέθριππον four-horse driver, epith. of the Okeanos, Hdt. 4, 170.

†Τέθριππος, ου, (τέτταρα, ἔπειτα with four horses yoked abreast, v. infra, Pind. I. 1, 18; ζεύγος τ., Aesch. 357; ὄχος, Eur. Hipp. 1212; ἄμμι τ., the chariot-race, Id. Hel. 386.) τέθριππον (sc. ἄμμα), τό, a horse chariot, Pind. O. 2, 91, Hdt. 103; τ. ἵππων, a team of four abreast, Ar. Nub. 1407: in plur., of a single chariot, Pind. P. 1, 114.

†Τεθριπποτρόφος, ὤ, to keep a of four horses, Hdt. 6, 125: from τεθριπποτρόφος, ου, (τέθριπποτρέφα):—keeping a team of horses, τ. οἰκία, i. e. a wealthy house that could support this the most expensive contest in the games, Hdt. 6, 125.

†Τεθρολημένος, adv. part. pf. from θρολέω, as is well known.

†Τεθρονημένος, pf. pass. part. θροπνῶ, Qu. Sm. 4, 396. Hence Τεθρονημένος, adv., luxuriously.

†Τεθρώνιον, ου, τό, Τεθρονη small city of Phocis, on the Causus, Hdt. 8, 33: in Paus. Τεθρόνιον, τό, as is well known.

†Τεθρονημένος, part. pf. pass. θροπνῶ, Qu. Sm. 4, 396. Hence Τεθρονημένος, adv., luxuriously.

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avouring to evacuate, with a hard pol., Aretae.

TEINΩ: f. τεινῶ. aor. ἔτεινα, ss. ἐράθην [ā]: pf. τέτακα, pass. τάμην.—Hom. has of act., pres. d aor.; pass., 3 sing. pf. τέταται, sing. plqpf. τέτατο, 3 dual τέτασθην, pl. τέταντο, Il. 4, 544, 3 aor. τάθη, rt. ταβείχ.

To stretch, strain, extend, τένδον τ., stretch the bow to its full, τένδον to utmost, Il. 4, 124, cf. Aesch. Ag. 1; ἥλια ἔξ άντνγος τ., to tie them ht, at full stretch, Il. 3, 261; 5, 262; in pass., λυῶς τέτατο, it was at full stretch, Il. 3, 372, cf. 14, 404; ἱστία τέτατο, the sails were stretched taught, ss. Op. 547; so, of light, Soph. l. 831; of sound, Id. Ant. 124.—to lay along, stretch out, φάσανον λαπύρων τέτατο, hung along or side, Il. 22, 307: esp., to stretch the earth, lay prostrate, ταβείχ ἐπὶ γῆ, Il. 13, 655, εν κονίσι τέτατο, ss. 536, 544: ταβείχ ἐν δεσμοῖ, ly-stretched in chains, Od. 22, 200.—metaph., to set on the stretch, strain to the utmost, ἴσον τείνειν πολέμου, to strain the even tug of war, Od. 10, 101; so in pass., τῶν ἐπὶ ἴσῳ ἡ τέτατο πόλεμος τε, Il. 12, 436; 413, cf. Hes. Th. 638; τέτατο περὶ σύμνην, the fight was strained to the utmost, was intense, Il. 17, 543; οἱσι τάθη δρόμος, their pace was sped to the utmost, Il. 23, 375 (but τὸν δρόμος is merely the course—extended or of its direction, Il. 23, Od. 8, 121): τ. αὐδάν, to strain voice, raise it high, Aesch. Pers.—in pass., absol., to exert one's self, be anxious, Pind. I. 1, 70; ἀμφὶ Id. P. 11, 82.—2. to extend, lengthen of time, τ. βίον, Aesch. Pr. 539; α, Eur. Ion 625; τείνειν λόγον, μακρῶν τείνειν, Aesch. Cho. 510; ἄτην τείνουσι βούαν; Eur. Med. v. sub μακρῶν, ἔκτεινον.—3. to act, direct towards a point, strictly to the bow, τ. βέλη ἐπὶ Τροίῃ, A. Phil. 178: hence, τείνειν φόνεισ τινα, to aim, design death to Eur. Hec. 263 (but, τ. φόνον, to murder, Id. Supp. 672); τ. εν εἰς τινα, Plat. Phaed. 63 A; u, Id. Theaet. 163 A.

τεινῶν, intr., of geographical pos., to stretch out or extend towards... c., Hdt. 2, 8, cf. 4, 38: then, ly, to stretch, extend, Aesch. Theb. and Plat.; so, of time, τεῖνοντα εν, lengthening time, Aesch. Pers.—rarely so in pass., τὸ ὅρος τετα- τον αὐτὸν πρόπον, Hdt. 2, 8.—to aim at, hurry on, hasten, οἱ δ' εν εἰς πόλιν, Eur. Supp. 720; εν εἰς τινα, Ar. Thesm. 1205; εν ἀνω πρὸς τὸ ὅρος, Xen. An. 21.—generally, to reach, Lat. here, ἐπὶ τῇ ψυχῇ, Plat. The- 186 C; ἐπὶ πᾶν, Id. Symp. 186 III. to tend, refer, belong to, Lat. ac, p-tinere ad., τείνει εἰς σέ, it is directed to you, Hdt. 6, 109, Phoen. 428, etc.: ποί τείνει; hat tends it? Plat. Crito 47 C; ὅς τε, Id. Symp. 188 D, etc.; εἰς ὅ, Id. Crat. 439 B.—Plat. uses ass. much in the same way.—2. εν πρὸς τινα or τε, to come near and so, to be like, Plat. Theaet

169 A, Jrat. 402 C; so, ἐγγὺς τε τείνειν τινός, Id. Phaed. 65 A, Rep. 548 D.—IV. absol., to be on the stretch, be vehement, obstinate, τείνειν ἄγαν, Soph. Ant. 711.

(The root is TAN-, TEN-, as in Sanscr. tan (extendere), τάννυμαι, τάννυ, τινάω: hence τένος, τένων, Lat. tendo, teneo, tenuis, tenor, tenuis, Germ. dünn, our thin; also prob. ταῖνα; and acc. to some, tabula, like fabula from φημί:—but τιτύσκομαι is prob. a distinct word.)

Τείος, for τέος, q. cf. sub fin.

†Τειρεσίας, εν Ep. ao, ὅ, Ion. -σίης, Tiresias, the celebrated blind soothsayer in Thebes, son of Eueres and Chariclo, Od. 10, 492; etc.; Pind. N. 1, 92; cf. Luc. Astrol. 11.

Τείρος, εος, τό, Ep. form from τέρας, found only in pl. τεῖρεα, the heavenly constellations, signs, Il. 18, 485; ενὶ τεῖρεσιν αἰθέρος, H. Hom. 7, 7; cf. τέκμαρ sub fin.

†ΤΕΙΡΩ, impf. ἔτειρον, found only in pres. and impf. act. and pass. To rub, rub away: usu. metaph., to wear away, wear out, distress, afflict, either in body or mind, ἀλλά σε γήρας τεῖρει, Il. 4, 315; βέλεος δέ σε τεῖρει ἀκοκή, 13, 251; τεῖρε γὰρ αὐτὸν ἔλκος, 16, 510; ὀδυνῶν αἰ νῦν μιν τεῖρουσι κατὰ φρένας, 15, 61, cf. Od. 1, 342; ἰδὼς γὰρ νιν ἔτειρεν, 5, 790; also of a noisome smell, Od. 4, 441; so, τίχαι τεῖρουσί με, Aesch. Pr. 348; ὀδύνῃ με τεῖρει, Eur. Rhes. 749:—so in pass., ἐνδοθι θυμὸς ἔτειρετο πένθει λυγρῷ, Il. 22, 242; τεῖρετο δ' αἰνῶς, Il. 5, 352, cf. Od. 4, 441, etc.; also in Hes. Fr. 51, Theogn., and Att. poets.—Poet. word. (The following are cognate words, Lat. tero, τέρομαι, τινάω τετραίνω, τορὸς τορέω, τρώω τρύχω, θρύπτω, τρίβω, θραύω, τιτρώσκω, τρώγω, τέρην tener.)

†Τείσπος, εν Ion. εω, ὅ, Τείσπερ, son of the elder Cyrus, Hdt. 7, 11.

Τειχεσβλήτης, εν, ὅ, v. l. for τεῖχεσπλήτης, thrower down of walls.

Τειχεσπλήκτης, εν, ὅ, striker of walls, of a battering-ram.

Τειχεσπλήτης, εν, ὅ, (τειχος, πελάζω):—strictly approacher of walls, i. e. stormer of cities, epith. of Mars, Il. 5, 31, 455.

Τειχέω, like τεῖχίζω, to build walls or fortresses, to build, Hdt. 1, 99, etc.; τεῖχος τεῖχειν, Id. 9, 7.—II. to wall, fortify, c. acc., Hdt. 5, 23; 8, 40, etc.: cf. τεῖχίζω.

Τειχίεις, εσσα, εν,=τειχιόεις.

Τειχίρης, ες, (τειχος, *ἄρω):—within walls, enclosed by walls; and so,—1. beleaguered, besieged, Hdt. 1, 162; τεῖχεσσι ἀντιόυσιν, Thuc. 2, 101, cf. Xen. Hell. 5, 3, 2; τ. γίνεσθαι, Andoc. 26, 9; like πυργήρης.—2. walled, fortified, LXX.

Τειχίω, f. -ίσω, (τειχος): to build a wall; generally, to build, τεῖχος ἔτειχίσσαντο, they built them a wall, 1, 162; τεῖχος αἰνέουσιν, Thuc. 2, 101, cf. Xen. Hell. 5, 3, 2; ἐνυμα στρατοπέδω τ., Thuc. 1, 11; πύργος τεῖχίσται, Pind. I. 5 (4), 56, cf. P. 6, 9:—in plqpf. τετεῖχιστο, impers., there were buildings, Hdt. 1, 181.—II. to wall or fortify, τὸ ὅρος, Hdt. 1, 175, etc.; Μαγνησίαν, Dem. 15, 20; so in mid., τεῖχίσθαι τὸ χωρίον, Thuc. 4, 3:—pass., to be walled or fenced with walls, οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἐτεῖχίσθησαν, Id. 1, 93; τὰ τετεῖχισμένα, the fortified parts, Id. 4, 9; Ἀγυπτον τῷ Νείλῳ τετεῖχισμένην, Isocr. 224 A: cf. τεῖχῶ.

Τειχικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for a wall Lat. muralis.

Τειχιόεις, εσσα, εν, (τειχος) walled of towns, Il. 2, 559, 646.

†Τειχιόεις, εντος, ὅ, contd. Τειχιόης, οντος, Τίχιοις, a fortress by Trachis, Strab. p. 428.

Τειχίον or τεῖχων, εν, τό,=τειχος, a wall, μέγα τεῖχίων ἀλλῆς, Od. 16, 165, 343 (the same as ἔρκεα, lb. 341):—a dim. only in form; yet usu. limited to private buildings, etc.; not being used, like τεῖχος, of city-walls, v. Ar. Eccl. 497 (though in Ar. Vesp. 1109 it seems to be so), Thuc. 6, 66; 7, 81; cf. Thom. M. p. 837, Meineke Com. Fr. 2, p. 511. Hence

†Τειχίον, εν, τό, Tichium, a small town of Aetolia, Thuc. 3, 96.

†Τειχιούσσα, ης, ἡ, Tichiusa, a fortified place in the territory of Miletus, Thuc. 8, 26; in Ath. 325 D Τειχιούς.

Τειχίσις, εως, ἡ, (τειχίζω):—the work of walling, building a wall, Thuc. 7, 6, Xen. Hell. 6, 5, 4.

Τειχίσμα, ατος, τό, (τειχίζω) a wall or fort, a raised fortification, Eur. H. F. 1096, Thuc. 4, 8, 115, etc.

Τειχισμός, ον, ὅ,=τειχίσις, Thuc. 5, 82; 6, 44, Polyb., etc.

Τειχιστής, οῦ, ὅ, (τειχίζω) a builder of walls, etc., LXX.

Τειχοδομέω, ὦ, to build a wall or fortress, Anth. Plan. 279: and

Τειχοδομία, ας, ἡ, a building of walls or forts, Plut. Nic. 18: from

Τειχοδόμος, ον, (τειχος, δέμω) building a wall or fort, Manetho.

Τειχοκαταλύτης, εν, ὅ, a demolisher of walls. [v]

Τειχοκράτέω, ὦ, (τειχος, κρατέω) to take a fort, Ctesias, Polyae. 4, 2, 18

Τειχολέτης, ον, ὅ, (τειχος, ὀλλύνω) a destroyer of walls or fortifications fem. -έτις, ιδος, Simyl. ap. Plut. Romul. 17.

Τειχομάχειον, εν, τό,=τειχομάχιον.

Τειχομάχέω, ὦ, (τειχομάχος) to fight with the walls, i. e. to assault, storm, besiege, Hdt. 9, 70, Thuc. 7, 79, Xen., etc.; τ. τινι, Ar. Nub. 481; τεῖχομαχεῖν δυνατοί, skilled in conducting sieges, i. e. good engineers, Thuc. 1, 102.

Τειχομάχης, εν, ὅ, (τειχος, μάχομαι) fighting with walls, i. e. assaulting, besieging them; an engineer, Ar. Ach. 570. [α]

Τειχομῆχία, ας, ἡ, Ion. -ίη, a battle with walls, i. e. an assault, siege, Hdt. 9, 70: the twelfth book of the Iliad was so called, Plat. Ion 539 B. Hence

Τειχομῆχικός, ἡ, ὄν, adapted for besieging.

Τειχομήχιον, εν, τό, an engine for demolishing walls.

Τειχομάχος, εν, v. l. for τεῖχομάχης.

Τειχομολῆς, ες, (τειχος, μέλος) walling by music, τ. κιδάρον, of Amphion's lyre, Anth. P. 9, 216.

Τειχοποία, ας, ἡ, a building walls or forts, Diod.—II. the office of the τεχοποιοί: from

Τειχοποίω, ὄν, (τειχος, ποίεω) building walls or forts, Lyc.: supervising their repair: esp.—II. οἱ τεχοποιοί, at Athens, magistrates who had the care of the city walls, Dem. 243, 26, Aeschin. 57, 15.

Τειχόπυργος, ον, ὅ, a gate-tower, gatehouse in the wall.

ΤΕΙΧΟΣ, εος, τό, a wall, esp. a wall round a city, town-wall, freq. from Hom. downwds.; in early times

ways of massy stone (cf. λογάς, λογάδην, λιθολόγος); hence a ξύλινον τεῖχος was something unusual, Orac. ap. Hdt. 7, 141, cf. 8, 51; 9, 65; (Pind. uses this phrase for a funeral pile, P. 3, 67): τεῖχων κιβάνες, coats of wall, i. e. walls one within the other, Hdt. 7, 139: τεῖχος ἐλαίνειν, cf. ἐλαύνω, III. 2; τ. ῥήσασθαι, to breach the wall, II. 12, 90, 257; τεῖχος ἀναρρήξας, 7, 461; so in Att. prose, τ. ἀραιεῖν, καθαιρεῖν, περιαιρεῖν, κατασκάπτειν, etc.; opp. to τ. οικοδομεῖν, τεῖχεσιν, ἀνορθοῦν, etc.—It differs from τοῖχος, as Lat. murus, moenia, from paries,—as city-walls etc. from a house-wall: cf. τεῖχον.—II. any fortification, a castle, fort, Hdt. 3, 14, 91, etc.: also, in plur., of a single fort, as we say fortifications, Id. 4, 12.—III. a walled, fortified town or city, Hdt. 9, 41, 115, Xen., etc.; and so in plur., Hdt. 1, 98, Xen.

†Τεῖχος, ους, τό, Tēchos, a fortress near Dyme, Polyb. 4, 59, 4.

Τεῖχοςκοπία, ας, ἡ, a looking from the walls name given to the 3d book of the Iliad.

Τεῖχοφύλακός, ὦ, to watch or guard the walls, Dion. H. 4, 16, Plut. Crass. 27; v. Lob. Phryn. 574, sq., who rejects the form τεῖχοφύλακτος in Ptolemaeus 7, 11, 5, as contrary to analogy: from

Τεῖχοφύλαξ, ἄκος, ὁ, (τεῖχος, φύλαξ) one that has the watch or guard of the walls, a sentinel, warder, Hdt. 3, 157, [v]

Τεῖχοδριον, ου, τό, dim. from τεῖχος, Xen. Hell. 2, 1, 28.

Τεῖως, adv., Ep. and Ion. for τέως, Od.

Τέκε, Ep. 3 sing. aor. of τίκτω, Hom.

Τεκεκτόνος, ου, dub. in Orph. for τεκοκτόνος, Lob. Phryn. 678.

Τεκμαίρομαι, dep., v. infra B: (τέκμαρ)—to set as an end or boundary, to ordain, decree, esp. of God or Fate, τ. κακά τι, II. 6, 349; 7, 70; πόλεμον, δίκην τι, Hes. Op. 227, 237:—generally, of any person in authority, to lay a task upon a person, enjoin, appoint, ποιμπῆν ἐξ τοῦ ἐγὼ τεκμ., Od. 7, 317; ἄλλην θ' ἡμιν δόδον τεκμηράτο Κίρκη, 10, 563: and, with a notion of foretelling, τότε τοι τεκμηρίω δέλεθρον, II. 11, 112; 12, 139: out, c. inf., to settle with one's self, i. e. to design, purpose to do, H. Hom. Ap. 285 (which in v. 287 is explained by φρονεῖν): to mark out, Lat. designare, εἰδρας προπεύσας, Plat. Legg. 849 E;—but this sense is very rare after Hom., and Hes.—II. after Hom., almost always, to perceive from certain signs and tokens, to infer, conclude, judge, usu. c. dat., ἐμπύρος τεκμαίρεσθαι, to perceive or judge by the burnt-offering, Pind. O. 8, 4: τεκμαίρομαι ἔργουσι Ἡρακλέους, Id. Fr. 151, 5; τ. τὰ μὴ γινωσκόμενα τοῖς ἑμφανέσι, to judge of the unknown by the known, Hdt. 2, 33; ἔργω κοῦ λόγῳ τ., Aesch. Fr. 336; cf. Soph. O. T. 916, Eur. Oenom. 6, Isocr. 70 A, etc.: we also find, τ. τι ὑπό or ἐκ τίνος, Xen. Mem. 3, 5, 6; 4, 1, 2, Plat., etc.; ἀφ' αὐτοῦ τὴν νόσον τεκμαίρεται, Ar. Vesp. 76; and, τ. τι πρὸς τι, Dem. 820, 15; also, περί τίνος instead of acc., τ. περί τῶν μελλόντων τοῖς γεγενημένοις, Isocr. 128 B:—τεκμαίρεσθαι τι οὐκ..., to take as a reason the (following) fact that..., Thuc. 1, 1, Xen. Rep. 8, 2; cf. τεκμήριον 1:—τ. εἰ..., to be uncertain whether..., Anth. P. 12, 177:—in

medic., to judge, conjecture from symptoms, Hipp.; cf. τεκμαίροις II.—2. to look about after a mark, sign or token, to look about for any thing, oft. with collat. notion of desire, Valck. Phoen. 186:—also, τ. εἰς..., to direct a thing to or towards..., Dion. P. 101, 135.—3. to reckon, count, c. acc., Ar. Rh. 4, 217.

B. an act. τεκμαίρω occurs first in post-Hom. poets, to show by a sign or token, c. acc., Pind. O. 6, 123, Aesch. Pr. 605; also, τεκμαίρειν τι ἰδεῖν, Pind. N. 6, 14:—to determine, finish, τ. αἰδοῖν, Arat. 18.

ΤΕΚΜΑΡ, Ep. τέκμαρ, τό, as Hom. always has it, while the other form occurs in Hes. Fr. 55, 2, Pind., Aesch., etc.; both indecl.:—a fixed mark or boundary, goal, end, ἵκετο τέκμαρ, he reached the goal, II. 13, 20; εὐρέτο τέκμαρ, he came to the end (of trouble), II. 16, 472; τέκμαρ εὐρεῖν, generally, to find an end or way out, Od. 4, 373, 466, cf. Pind. N. 11, 57, P. 2, 90; ἴλιον τέκμαρ, the end of Troy, II. 7, 30, etc.; τ. αἰῶνος, a term of life, Pind. Fr. 146.—2. a fixed line of separation, τ. δειλῶν τε καὶ ἐσθλῶν, Hes. Fr. 55, 2.—II. like τεκμήριον, a fixed sign, sure sign or token, though only of some high and solemn kind, as Jupiter says that his nod is μέγιστον τέκμαρ ἐξ ἐμῆθεν, the highest, surest pledge I can give, II. 1, 526; τ. τινός, a sure token of something, Aesch. Ag. 273, 315, Supp. 483; a sign of weather, etc., Id. Pr. 454, cf. Buttm. Lexil. s. v.: hence, with collat. notion of foretelling, a prophecy, H. Hom. 32, 13; and, since these were chiefly taken from the sky, a sign in the heavens, constellation, like τέρας, τεῖραρα and signa, Arat., and Ar. Rh.—Poetic word.

Τεκμαίροις, εως, ἡ, (τεκμαίρομαι) a judging from sure signs or tokens; esp. in medic., a judging from symptoms, conjecturing, Hipp., cf. Foës. Oecon.: generally, a proving, showing, οὐ δύκαται τεκμαρσιν εχει, has no real way of proving or showing why..., has no just grounds, Thuc. 2, 87.

Τεκμαρός, ἡ, ὄν, (τεκμαίρομαι) from which a token can be taken, possible to be made out, οὐδὲν προσιδόντι τεκμαρτόν, Cratin. Ὀρ. 3.

Τεκμήριον, ου, τό, (τεκμαίρομαι):—like τέκμαρ II. (cf. Arist. Rhet. 1, 2, 17), a sure sign or token, esp. when used as a proof, first in Hdt. 2, 13, 43; τεκμηρίοισιν ἐξ ολιγωμάτων, Aesch. Ag. 1366; θανόντος πίστ' ἐχων τεκμήρια, Soph. El. 774; τ. περί τῶν μελλόντων, Andoc. 23, 39; etc.—in Att., we often have τεκμήριον εἰς as an independent clause, now the proof of it is this (which follows), take this as a proof, e. g. Thuc. 2, 39, cf. Wolf Dem. Lept. 459, 28; more fully τεκμήριον δὲ τούτου καὶ τόδε παρὰ μὲν Κύρον, κ. τ. λ., Xen. An. 1, 9, 29.—II. a proof from sure signs or tokens, Aesch. Eum. 485, and freq. in Plat., etc.:—in the Logic of Aristotle, a demonstrative proof, opp. to the fallible σημείωσις, v. Anal. P. 2, 27, Rhet. 1, 2, 16.

Τεκμηρίω, to show or prove by evidence, Thuc. 1, 9; τοσαῦτα ἐτεκμηρίωσε οὐκ..., thus much evidence has he given to the fact that..., Id. 3, 104:—mid., to conclude from a sure sign or token, Philo.

Τεκμηρίωδης, ες, (εἶδος) of the nature of a τεκμήριον, Arist. Rhet. 2, 25, 14.

Τεκμηρίωσις, εως, ἡ, a proving: proof, Arr.

†Τέκμησσα, ης, ἡ, Tecmessā, daughter of the Phrygian Telentes, or Teuthas, taken captive by Telamonia Ajax, to whom she bore Eurysaces Soph. Aj.

Τέκμαρ, τό, Ep. form from τέκμαρ q. v.

Τεκνίδιον, ου, τό, dim. of τέκνον a little child, Ar. Lys. 889. [v]

Τεκνιον, ου, τό,=foreg., Anth.

Τεκνονόω, ὦ, to beget or bear young, Anth. P. 9, 22: and

Τεκνονογία, ας, ἡ, a begetting bearing of children, N. T.: from

Τεκνονόγος, ου, (τέκνον, γένεα) begetting or bearing children, Aesch. Theb. 929.

Τεκνοδαίτης, ου, ὁ, (τέκνον, δαίμων) devouring his children Orac. ap. Paus. 8, 42, 6.

Τεκνοῖς, v. sub τεκνοῦς.

Τεκνοκτονέω, ὦ, to murder children Clem. Al.: and

Τεκνοκτονία, ας, ἡ, child-murder Plut. 2, 998 E: from

Τεκνοκτόνος, ου, (τέκνον, κτείνω) murdering children, μύσος, Eur. H. 1, 1155.

Τεκνολετήρ, ἥρος, ὁ, (τέκνον, ὄνυμι) having lost one's children (young); fem. τεκνολέτειρα, of the nightingale, Soph. El. 107.

Τέκνον, ου, τό, (τίκτω, τεκνέω): that which is born or produced, hence (like A. Sax. bearn, Scottish beir, from beran, to bear,—οὐκ ἔστι μήτις ἡ κεκλήμενον τέκνον τοκεύς, τροφίς, etc., Aesch. Eum. 658), a child, whether son or daughter, ἄλοχοι καὶ υἱὰ τέκνα, II. 2, 136, etc.: the sin is used by Hom. only in vocat., as form of address from elders to the youngers, my son, my child, sometimes with masc. adj., φίλε τέκνον II. 22, 84, Od. 2, 363, etc., the relation or particle is oft. in masc. fem., as in Hdt. 7, 224, Pind. Fr. 15 Eur. Supp. 12 sq., Tro. 735.—2. animals, the young, II. 2, 311, Od. 1, 217, cf. Valck. Hdt. 3, 109, Xen. Cy. 4, 1, 17, etc.—3. birds are called ἄθερος τέκνα, Eur. El. 897.—Of τέκνον ποιεῖν, ὦ, i. ἡσσω, (τεκνοποιέω) to make children:—in act., of the woman, to bear them; in mid., of the man, to beget, Xen. Mem. 2, 2, 4, etc.—in mid., also, to have children begetten for one, Xen. Lac. 1, 7. Hence

Τεκνοποιήσις, ἡ = τεκνοποιία and Τεκνοποιητικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging fitted for the begetting or bearing children: ἡ-κή (sc. τέκνη), as a subdivision of the οἰκονομική, Arist. P. 1, 3, 2.

Τεκνοποιία, ας, ἡ, (τεκνοποιέω) making of children, a bearing or begetting of children, Xen. Mem. 1, 4, Lac. 1, 3.

Τεκνόποιος, ου, (τέκνον, ποιεῖν) child-avenging, μῆτις, Aesch. Ag. 1.

Τεκνοποιός, ὄν, (τέκνον, ποιεῖν) child-making, hence, τ. γυνή, of the wife, Hdt. 1, 59; τ. πόσις, of the husband, Eur. Tro. 853: τὰ τ. ἀφ' ὁδία, legitimate sexual intercourse opp. to unnatural crimes, Xen. H. 1, 29.—II. generally, able to bear, fruitful, Hdt. 5, 40.

Τεκνορραΐστις, ου, ὁ, (τέκνον, ραῖω) destroying children, Lyc. 38.

Τεκνοστορία, ας, ἡ, a begetting children, Anth. P. 7, 568: from

Τεκνοστόρος, ου, (τέκνον, σπείρω), i. e. begetting children, Manet

Τεκνοστορία, ας, ἡ, child-murder Τεκνοτροφέα, ὦ, to rear children young, Arist. H. A. 9, 40, 32: and

Τεκνοτροφία, ας, ἡ, a rearing of children or young, Arist. H. A. 6, 4, 5: from

Τεκνοτρόφος, ον, (τέκνον, τρέφω) feeding or rearing children.—II. προπαύ. τεκνιότροφος, ον, pass., fed or reared by children.

Τεκνοῦς, οὔσα, οὖν, for τεκνοῦεις, σα, εν, having children, Soph. Tr. 98; cf. παιδοῦς.

Τεκνοφάγία, ας, ἡ, a devouring of children: from

Τεκνοφάγος, ον, (τέκνον, φαγεῖν) eating children, Luc.

Τεκνοφθορέω, ὦ, to destroy children; and

Τεκνοφθορία, ας, ἡ, destruction of children: from

Τεκνοφθόρος, ον, (τέκνον, φθείρω) destroying children.

Τεκνοφύ, poet. gen. from τέκνον, Simon. 7, 20.

Τεκνοφόνος, ὦ, to murder children, Leon. Al. 31, etc.: from

Τεκνοφόνος, ον, (τέκνον, φονεύω) murdering children, LXX.

Τεκνώ, ὦ, f. -ώσω, (τέκνον) to furnish or stock with children, τ. πόλιν μὲν, Eur. H. F. 7.—pass., to be furnished with children, i. e. to have them, Phoen. 882.—II. to engender, procreate children; in act., usu., of the man, to beget them, Hes. Fr. 43, 6, Ar. Phoen. 19, Hel. 1146; νόμιμος, m a bride, Id. Med. 805: (whether the fem. τεκνοῦσα is found in SS. or Edd., it should be read here τεκοῦσα or τεκνοῦσσα, as ph. Tr. 308):—mid., of the female, bear children; as metaph., χθὼν τεκνοῦσα τέκνα, Id. I. T. 1262, cf. pp. 1087; also metaph., ὄλβος τεκνοῦται, it has offspring, Aesch. Ag. 1: μύριος ὁ μύριος χρόνος τεκνοῦντας ἡμέρας τε, Soph. O. C. 1: but the mid. is used of the man Eur. Med. 574, and the act. of the man, Theophr. H. Pl. 9, 18, 10.—ss., to be born, Pind. I. 1, 25, Eur. Iden. 863: metaph., μὴ καὶ τεκνω-δυσφορῶντος γόος, Aesch. Theb. 1, cf. Soph. O. T. 867; whence Ph. O. T. 1215 has the strange case, γάμον τεκνοῦντα καὶ τεκμενον, i. e., a marriage where husband and son are one.—III. to take as child, adopt, Lat. adoptivum facere, and, Hence.

Τεκνώμα, ατος, τό, that which is a child: metaph., τ. πόνον, the due of toil, Aesch. Fr. 292.

Τεκνώσις, εως, ἡ, (τεκνώω) a begetting, bearing, τέκνωσις ποιεῖσθαι, to beget children, Thuc. 2, 44.—II. a

being as one's child, adoption, Diod. 4, 67.

Τεκνοκτόνος, ον, = τεκνοκτόνος.

ΤΕΚΟΣ, εος, τό, poet. dat. pl. εσσαί, τεκέεσσι, both in Hom., i. for τέκνον, oft. in Hom., and

εως, freq. as a term of endearment to elders to their youngers;—also Pind. I. 6 (5), 44: δυσσεβίας μὲν τέκος, Aesch. Eum. 534; etc.: also of animals, Il. 8, 248, etc.

Τεκταῖνα, ἡ, fem. of τέκτων.

Τεκταίνωμαι, f. τεκτανοῦμαι (τέκτων: dep. mid?—strictly, to work as τέκτων, or carpenter: but usu.

ss., to make, build, frame of wood or other materials, τ. νῆός τευ, Il. 5, χέλυν, H. Hom. Merc. 25; ναῦς, Lys. 674; and freq. in Plat.; οὐνόμνητος, the maker, Plat. Tim.

—metaph., to devise, plan, conspire by craft or cunningly, Lat. re or machinari, τ. μῆτιν, Il. 10, πύργωλά τι τ. τ., to fit and fast-

en together, Soph. Fr. 746, σιγῇ δ' ἐτεκτάναντ' ἀπόφθεγκτόν μ', they kept me from speech of them, Eur. I. T. 951; cf. Plat. Tim. 91 A.—Later we find the act. τεκταίνω in same signif., first in Ap. Rh. 2, 381; 3, 592, and in late prose:—but Dem. 921, 22, has τὰ τεκταίνοντα, in pass. signif.

Τεκτονίρχος, ον, = ἀρχιτέκτων, τ. μοῖσα, Soph. Fr. 170.

Τεκτονεῖα, ας, ἡ, or τεκτονεῖα, ας, ἡ, carpentry, Theophr.

Τεκτονεῖον, ον, τό, the workshop of a τέκτων, Aeschin. 17, 33.

Τεκτονεῖν, like τεκταίνωμαι, to be a carpenter, Artemid. 1, 1.

Τεκτονικός, ἡ, ὄν, (τέκτων):—practised or skilled in building, Plat.: as subst., ὁ τ., a good carpenter or builder, Id. Rep. 443 C, etc.; as opp. to a smith (χαλκευτικός), Xen. Mem. 1, 1, 7:—ἡ -κῆ (sc. τέχνη), carpentry, building, freq. in Plat.; as opp. to χαλκεία, χαλκευτική, Plat. Prot. 324 E, Xen. Oec. 1, 1, Diog. L. 3, 100.

Τεκτονόχειρ, ὁ, ἡ, (τέκτων, χεῖρ) with the hand of a τέκτων, Orph. Fr. 8, 44.

†Τεκτόσαγες, ὡν, οἱ, the Tectosages, a Gallic tribe, who settled in Asia Minor, Strab. p. 187.

Τεκτοσύνη, ης, ἡ, (τέκτων) the art of a carpenter or builder, carpentry, ἀνὴρ ἐν εἰδὸς τεκτοσύνην, Od. 5, 250; ἄτιμον χέρα τεκτοσύνας, hand unpolished in its art, Eur. Andr. 1015; metaph., τ. ἐπέων, Anth. P. 7, 159.

Τεκτοσύνος, η, ον, poet. for τεκτονικός.

Τέκτων, ονος, ὁ, any worker in wood, esp. a carpenter, joiner, builder, τέκτονες ἄνδρες, οἱ οἱ ἐποίησαν βάλαμον καὶ δάμα καὶ ἀλὴν, Il. 6, 315, cf. 5, 59; πύτνιν οὐρεσι τέκτονες ἄνδρες ἐξέταμον πελέκεσσιν, 13, 390; νῆον τ., a ship carpenter or builder, Od. 9, 126; τέκτονα δοῦρων, 17, 384; cf. Xen. Mem. 1, 2, 37.—2. generally, any craftsman or workman, κερασφόρος τέκτων, a worker in horn, Il. 4, 110: rarely of metal-workers, H. Hom. Ven. 12, cf. Eur. Alc. 5; being usu. opp. to χαλκεῖς or σιδηρεῖς (a smith), Plat. Prot. 319 D, Xen. Hell. 3, 4, 17; cf. τεκτονικός.—3. a master in any art, as in gymnastics, Pind. N. 5, 90; of poets, τέκτονες σοφοὶ ἐπέων, Id. P. 3, 200; τέκτονες ὕμνων, Cratin. Eun. 3 (ap. Ar. Eq. 530); but, τέκτονες κώμων, in Pind. N. 3, 7, are the χορευταί:—of a physician, τ. νωδυνάτι, Pind. P. 3, 11.—III. a planner, plotter: an author, νεικέων, Aesch. Ag. 152:—poet. also τέκτων γένους, the author of a race, Aesch. Supp. 594. (Akin to τέχνη, τίκτω, τεκνέω.)

Τεκών, aor. part. of τίκτω.

Τελαῖων, ὄνος, ὁ, a broad band or strap for bearing or supporting any thing; hence,—I. a leather strap or belt, freq. in Hom., whose heroes use it for carrying both the shield and sword, hence we read of Ajax, ὄνω τελαῖωνε περὶ στήθεσσι τετάσθην, ἦτοι ὁ μὲν σάκος, ὁ δὲ φασηύων, Il. 14, 404; ξίφος οὖν κολέφ τε καὶ ἐντμήτωρ τελαμών, 7, 304; cf. 18, 598; τ. ἀσπίδος, 2, 388, etc.: in Hom., the τελαμών is usu. ἀργύρεος, silver-studded, Il. 18, 480; also χρυσεός, Od. 11, 610; φαεινός, Il. 12, 401, Hes. C. 222.—2. a broad, linen bandage for wounds, Il. 17, 290, Hdt. 7, 181; cf. Valck. Phoen. 1663.—3. a long linen bandage for rolling about mummies, a roller, Hdt. 2, 86, Anth. P. 11, 125.—II. in architecture, Τελαμῶνες were

colossal male figures used as bearing pillars, being the Roman name for Ἀτλαντες, Müller Archäol. d. Kunst § 279; cf. Καρυάτιδες. (No doubt from τλήναι, to bear, whence also the hero Telamon prob. took his name; cf. Ἀτλας.)

†Τελαμών, ὄνος, ὁ, Telamon, son of Aeacus, king of Salamis, an Argonaut and Calydonian hunter, Il. 17, 293; Pind. N. 3, 39.—II. a port of Etruria, Polyb. 2, 27.

†Τελαμωνιάδης, ον Ep. and Ion εω, ὁ, Dor. -δας, a son of Telamon, i. e., Ajax, Il. 9, 623; Pind. I. 6, 38; Teucer, N. 4, 77.

Τελαμωνίζω, f. -ισω, (τελαμών) to bind up, esp. to bind up a wound, Satyr. ap. Ath. 248 F.

Τελαμώνιος, α, ον, of or belonging to a τελαμών, v. l. for στελαμόνιος in Xen. Cyn. 6, 1.

†Τελαμώνιος, α, ον, of or relating to Telamon, Telamonian, ὁ Τ., Ajax i. e., son of Τ., Il. 2, 528, etc.

Τελαράχης, ον, (ἀρχη) the commander of a τέλος (signif. II).

Τελαρχία, ας, ἡ, the duty or rank of a τελαρχης.

Τέλβω, τέλβομαι, = ἀτέμβω, Hsych.

Τελεαρχία, ας, ἡ, the office of τελεάρχος, Plut. 2, 811 B.

Τελεάρχος, ον, ὁ, (τέλος III.) a police magistrate at Thebes, Ib.

†Τελέας, ον, ὁ, Teles, an infamous character in Athens, satirized by Ar. Pac. 1008, etc.—2. father of Chryseila in Corinth, Ath. 436 F.

†Τελέδαμος, ον, ὁ, Teladāmus, an Argive, an adherent of Philip, Dem. 324, 10.—Others in Polyb.; etc.

Τελέειν, εντος, v. τελέειν.

†Τελεθρίον, ον, τό, Mt. Telethrus, in Euboea, Strab. p. 445.

Τελέθω: 3 sing. frequent. impf. τελέθεσκε, H. Hom. Cer. 242. To come forth, come into being, to be quite so and so; and, by consequence, to be, in which signif. it is not rare in Hom., as, ἀνιτρεπέες, μινυρθάδιοι τελέθουσι, Il. 9, 441, Od. 19, 328; ἀμείνων τελέθει, Od. 7, 52; so also Orac. ap. Hdt. 7, 141, Theogn., Pind., and other poets, but never in Soph.:—also ο time, νύξ τελέθει, it is quite night, Il. 7, 282, 293, cf. Il. 12, 347, Od. 17, 486, Hes. Op. 179, 504. (Poet. word, being a lengthd. form of τέλλω, q. v., in intr. signif.:—a connexion with βάλλω is very unlikely.)

Τελειογενέω or τελεοῦν, to produce fruit in perfection or in due season, Theophr. C. Pl. 1, 11, 3; 3, 18, 1: and

Τελειογονία, ας, ἡ, or τελεογ., timely or perfect production or birth, Arist. Gen. An. 2, 8, 17: from

Τελειογόνος or τελεογ-, (τέλειος, *γένω) bearing timely, perfect young or fruit, Arist. Gen. An. 4, 9.—II. proparoxyt. τελειογόνος, ον, pass., born in due or full time, Id. H. A. 7, 4, 19.

Τελειοκαρπέω, ὦ, or τελεοκ., to produce perfect fruit, Theophr.

Τελειόκαρπος, ον, or τελεόκ., producing perfect fruit.

Τελειοποιέω, ὦ, to make perfect, complete, Eccl.

Τελειοποιός, ὄν, making perfect, completing.

Τέλειος, α, ον, in Att. also ος, ον: also τέλεος, as in Hdt. (cf. infra C): both forms are common in Att., but the latter most freq., esp. in prose:—(τέλος.) Having reached its end, finished, Hom. (only in Il.), etc.; of vic-tims, complete, perfect, entire, with-out

spot or blemish, αἶγες τέλειαι, Il. 1, 66; 24, 34, v. Hdt. 1, 183 (cf. infra II): but, ἱερὰ τέλεια are perfect sacrifices, sacrifices of full tale or number, or performed with all rites, Lex ap. Andoc. 13, 9, Dem. 1365, 17: so in Il. 8, 247; 24, 315, some take αἰετὸς τελειότατος πεπετηνὸν to be the surest bird of augury; cf. τελήεις.—2. of animals, full-grown, ἔλεον νεαροῖς ἐπιθύσας, Aesch. Ag. 1504 (and so some take αἶγες τ. in Il. 1. c.): esp., τ. ἀνὴρ, a full-grown man, Lat. *adultus*, Xen. Cyr. 1, 2, 4, 12, 14; (in Hesych., τέλειοι οἱ γεγαρηκότες, cf. infra II. 2): τ. ἵππος, opp. to πῶλος, Plat. Legg. 834 C; hence also, τ. ἄρμα, a chariot drawn by horses, opp. to ἄρμα πολλόν, Inscr. in Wordsw. Athens and Att. p. 161:—hence generally, perfect in his or its kind, τ. σοφιστής, Plat. Crat. 403 E; τέλ. εἰς, κατὰ or πρὸς τι, Id. Phaedr. 269 E, Tim. 30 D, Legg. 647 D: τὸ τέλεον, perfection, Id. Phil. 66 B.—3. of qualities, numbers, times, etc., absolute, perfect, complete, freq. in Plat.: also of evils, τ. νόσση, a fatal illness, Hipp.; τέλεια, τελειωτὰ ὀδία, Plat. Rep. 384 B, 344 A.—4. of actions, ended, finished, Soph. Tr. 948, ubi v. Herm.: so too of prayers, vows, etc., fulfilled, accomplished, εὐχολαί, Pind. Fr. 87, 12: τέλειον ἐπ' εὐχὰ ἐσλόν, Id. P. 9, 156; εὐχματα, Ar. Thesm. 353; of omens or predictions, ὅπως οὐ τέλην, a vision which imported nothing, Hdt. 1, 121: also, τ. ψήφος, a fixed resolve, Soph. Ant. 632.—5. in arithm., those numbers are τέλειοι, which are equal to the sum of their factors or divisors, as, 6=3+2+1; 28=14+7+4+2+1; etc.; cf. Plat. Rep. 546 B.—II. act., bringing to pass, accomplishing, ἀρά τ., a curse working its own fulfilment, Blomf. Aesch. Theb. 832 (where τέλειά).—2. of the gods, listening to, fulfilling prayer, as granting success in anything, esp. Ζεὺς τ., Pind. P. 1, 130; Aesch. Ag. 973; τέλειον τελειότατον κράτος, Ζεὺ, Id. Supp. 266:—esp. as epith. of Juno ζῳγία, he Lat. *Juno pronuba*,—as the presiding goddess of marriage, looked upon as a τέλος or perfect condition of life, Pind. N. 10, 31, Aesch. Eum. 214, Ar. Thesm. 973 (v. supra II), cf. Ruhnck. Tim., and τέλος, v. 2.—3. τέλειος ἀνὴρ,—Lat. *paterfamilias*, the head or lord of the house, Aesch. Ag. 972; cf. ἡμιτελής.—III.—τελευταῖος, last, Soph. Tr. 948.—IV. τέλειον, a royal banquet, as a transl. of the Pers. *tyctya*, Hdt. 9, 110,—the only place where he uses this form.—V. adv. εἰός, at last, Aesch. Eum. 320.—2. completely, absolutely, τ. ἐς ὁσθενεῖς ἐρχεσθαι, Hdt. 1, 120; τ. ὄφρων, Isae. Fr. 1, 4. Cf. τελήεις.

†Τελεοστιγμή, ἥς, ἡ, for τελεία στιγμή, a full stop, period, dub.

†Τελειότης, ἡτος, ἡ, (τέλειος) completeness, perfection, Def. Plat. 412 B.

†Τελειοτοκῶ, ὦ, to bear a timely, full-grown child; and

†Τελειοτοκία, ας, ἡ, the timely birth of a child: from

†Τελειοτόκος, ον, bearing perfect or timely children.

†Τελειουργέω, ὦ, (*ἐργω) to perfect, complete, Theophr.

†Τελειώω or τελεώω, ὦ, (τέλειος): —to make perfect, esp. to inaugurate as king, confirm in the kingdom, Hdt. 3, 86: to consecrate to a sacred office, LXX.—II. to complete, bring to accomplishment, Hdt. 1, 120; τέλ. λόχον, to make the troop accomplish its end,

i. e. to make it successful; Soph. O. C. 1059: τ. τὸ εἶδος, to complete it, make it perfect, Arist. Eth. N. 10, 4, 1.—2. to fulfil, accomplish, Soph. Tr. 1257; τὰς σπονδὰς, Thuc. 6, 32; τελευθέντων ἀμφοτέροισι, when their wishes were accomplished for both, Hdt. 5, 11.—III. in pass., to come to full age, grow up, Plat. Symp. 192 A, Rep. 466 E: and generally, to be made perfect, completed, of numbers, Id. Polit. 272 D.

†Τελεῖω, Ep. for τελέω, q. v., Hom.

†Τελεῖωμα, ατος, τό,=sq.

†Τελεῖωσις, εως, ἡ, (τελεῖω) a completing, making perfect, Arist. Anal. Pr. 1, 6, 17: consecration, LXX.—II. a being perfect, perfection, Plut. 2, 961 C.—2. marriageableness; marriage, LXX.

†Τελειωτής, οὔ, ὁ, a perfecter, finisher. Hence

†Τελειωτικός, ὅς, ὁν, perfecting, completing, ending.

†Τελεινικίω, to make empty, coined by Cratin. (Seriph. 10, ubi v. Meineke) from Τελένικος, the name of a poor man otherwise unknown: hence, Τελενίκιος ἡχώ, an empty sound.

†Τελένικος, ον, ὁ, Telenicus, an Athenian, Andoc. 5, 40.—2. a Byzantine, Ath. 638 B.

†Τελεογονέω, νία, -νος,=τελειογ.—Τελεοδρομέω, ὦ, to complete the course.

†Τελεόδρομος, ον, completing the course.

†Τελοκαρπέω, -καρπος,=τελειοκ.—Τελομήνης, ον, (τελέω, μήν): —ἄροτος τ., the year revolving with full complement of months, i. e. a full twelvemonth, Soph. Tr. 824:—τέκνον τ., a child born after the full number of months, born in due season, Arist. H. A. 7, 4, 20.

†Τελέοντες, οἱ, one of the four original Attic tribes, prob. (from τελέω III) the Consecrators, i. e. Priests; or (from τελέω II) the Prayers, Farmers, cf. Thirlw. Hist. of Gr. 2, p. 5, and cf. Ἀθικωρεῖς:—others however read Τελέοντες: compare Hdt. 5, 66, with Eur. Ion 1580.

†Τελεος, τελεώω, v. sub τέλειος, τελεῖω.

†Τελεσάρχος, ον, ὁ, Telesarchus, a Samian, Hdt. 3, 143.—2. father of the Aeginetan Cleander, Pind. I. 8, 3.—Others in Paus.; etc.

†Τελεσας, αντος, ὁ, Telesas, a rhetorician at Athens, Ath. 220 B.

†Τελεσθά, οὐς, ἡ, Telestho, a daughter of Oceanus, Hes. Th. 358.

†Τελεσία, ας, ἡ, Telesia, an ancient city of the Samnites, Strab. p. 250.

†Τελεσιάδας, α, ὁ, Telesiadas, a Theban, Pind. I. 4, 77.

†Τελεσιάζω, (τελέσιος)=τελέω.

†Τελεσίαις, α, ὁ, Telesias, masc. pr. n., Plut.; Ath.; etc.

†Τελεσίδρομος, ον,=τελεόδρομος: generally, complete, Incert. ap. Stob. Ecl. 1, p. 274.

†Τελεσίτερος, ον, accomplishing, performing a sacrifice, or a sacred function.

†Τελεσικαρπέω, ὦ,=τελοκαρπέω.

†Τελεσικαρπος, ον,=τελοκαρπος, Strab.

†Τελεσικράτης, ον, ὁ, Telesicrates, a Cyrenean, victor in the Pythian games, Pind. P. 9, 2 sqq.

†Τελεσίλλα, ἡς, ἡ, Telesilla, a Grecian poetess of Argos, Apollod. 3, 5, 6; Plut.; etc.—Others in Anth.

†Τελεσίνικος, ον, ὁ, Telesinicus, a Corinthian, Paus. 5, 32.

†Τελεσίνοος, ον, conti. -νοος, om.=τελεσίφρων.

†Τελεσίνοος, ον, ὁ, or Τελεσίνοος, Telesinus, masc. pr. n., Plut. Lys. 4, Sull. 4.

†Τελέσιος, ον, finishing: τ. ἡμέρα the last day.

†Τελεσιουργέω, ὦ, (τελεσιουργῆ) to finish a work, accomplish, Polyb. 4, 10:—pass., to be brought to perfection, Arist. H. A. 6, 10, 16, Plut., etc. Hence

†Τελεσιούρημα, ατος, τό, a completed work: the end worked out, a completed purpose, Polyb. 3, 4, 12.

†Τελεσιουργία, ας, ἡ, the finishing of a work.

†Τελεσιουργικός, ὅς, ὁν, fitted for working its end, v. l. for sq.

†Τελεσιουργός, ὄν, (τελέω, ἐργω) completing a work: working its end effectively, Plat. Phaedr. 270 A, Polyb. 2, 40, 2; cf. foreg.

†Τελεσίπιπτα, ἡς, Telesippa, fem. pr. n., Plut. Alex. 41: Dor. form of Τελεσίππη, wh. occurs as pr. n. of an Athenian female, Dem. 1064, 15.

†Τελεσίς, ὁ, Telesis, masc. pr. n., Ath. 21 F.—2. ἡ, fem. pr. n., Phil. taer. ap. Ath. 587 E.

†Τελέσις, εως, ἡ, completion.

†Τελοσφάντης, ον, ὁ, (φαίνω)=ιεροφάντης, ὀργιοφάντης.

†Τελοσφρων, ον, ὁ, ἡ, (τελέω φρῶν)—μήνις τ., wrath that works will, i. e. divine vengeance, Aesch. Ag. 700.

†Τελέσκω, v. sub τελίσκω.

†Τέλεσμα, ατος, τό, (τέλέω) τέλος IV, toll, taxes: generally, on lay, a payment, Diod. Excerpt. p. 57 Luc. Saturn. 35.

†Τελεσμός, οὔ, ὁ, completion, finishing.

†Τελεσίγamos, ον, poet. for τελεσίγαμος, perfecting or consecrating marriage, Nonn.

†Τελεσίγονος, ον, poet. for τελεσίγονος, perfecting or completing birth, Nonn.

†Τελεσιδόστειρα, poet. for τελεσιδοστία=τέλος δοστία, she that gives completeness or accomplishment, Μοῖρα, Eur. Heracl. 899.

†Τελεσίνοος, ον, poet. for τελεσίνοος, Orph. Ag. 1308.

†Τελεσταγόρας, ον, ὁ, Telestagoras, a wealthy man in Naxos, Arist. Ath. 348 B.

†Τελεστής, ον, ὁ, Dor. -τας vs. also in Att., Telestas, a son of Pnia Apollod. 3, 12, 5.—2. a dancer, Aeschylus, Ath. 22 A.—3. a poet, Selinus, Ath. 616 E.—Others Paus.; etc.

†Τελεστήρ, ἥρος, ὁ,=τελεστής.

†Τελεστήριον, ον, τό, a place of initiation, as the temple at Eleus, Plut. Themist. 1, Pericl. 13.—II. τελεστήρια (sc. ἱερὰ), a thank-offering for success, Xen. Cyr. 8, 7, 3:—ne from sq.

†Τελεστήριος, α, ον, accomplishing.—2. initiating.

†Τελεστής, οὔ, ὁ, —a magistrate, Böckh Inscr. 1, p. 28.

†Τελετικός, ὅς, ὁν, (τέλέω) finishing, etc.: esp. proper for initiation or consecration, initiative, mystical, καὶ μαντικός βίος, Plat. Phae. 248 D, 265 B: σοφία τ., the wisdom of the mysteries, Plut. Solon 12. A.—κός.

†Τελεστός, ὅς, ὁν, verb. adj. fr. τελέω, completed, initiated.

†Τελέστωρ, ορος, ὁ, poet. for τελεστής, Anth. P. 9, 525, 20.

†Τελεσφορέω, ὦ, (τελεσφόρος) toll

bring fruit to perfection, Theophr.: generally, to bring to perfection, Strab.—II. to pay toll or custom, Xen. Vect. 5.

Τελεσφόρησις, ἡ=sq.
Τελεσφορία, ας, ἡ, a bringing to perfection;—esp., an initiating in the mysteries, initiation, Call. Cer. 129, p. Rh. 1, 917: a festival of this kind, ἐπετήσιος, Call. Apoll. 77.—II. toll, custom, A. B. p. 309: from

Τελεσφόρος, ον, (τέλος, φέρω): bringing to an end, in Hom. always in phrase, τελεσφόρον εἰς ἐναντιόν, for the space of a year's accomplishing its aim, for a full year, Il. 19, 32, Od. 4, 5, etc., and so Hes.—where the sense is strictly pass., yet the accent paroxyton, and so it remained in later writers, as, τελεσφόροι ἄνθρωποι, Aesch. Theb. 655, Cho. 212, Eur. Phoen. 69; χρησμός, Ib. 641; ἱσμάτα δὸς τελεσφόρα, grant accomplishment to the visions, Soph. El. 6, cf. Eur. Phoen. 641.—II. really, bringing to an end, accomplishing, οἶρα, Aesch. Pr. 511; Δίκη, Soph. 1390: πεσεῖν ἐς τὸ μὴ τελεσφόρον, to fall fruitless, powerlessness to the bound, Aesch. Ag. 1000.—2. bearing fruit in due season, and so, generally, productive, Theophr.—3. having the management or ordering, τ. δομῶντων, Aesch. Cho. 663; cf. τέλειος II. 2. Τελεσφόρος, ον, ὁ, Telesphorus, a hero of Lysimachus, Att. 616 B. Others in Diog. L.; etc.

Τελεσών, ὄνος, ὁ, Teleson, masc. n., Anth. P. 6, 35.

Τελεταρχία, ὦ, to be a τελεταρχία, consecrate.

Τελεταρχίης, ον, ὁ, (τελετή, ἄρχω) beginner of a consecration, Orph. nce

Τελεταρχία, ας, ἡ, the business of a τελαρχίας.—II. in Eccl., the Holy unity.

Τελετή, ἡς, ἡ, (τελέω):—like τέλει, a finishing, making perfect: esp., initiation in the mysteries, or, celebration of mysteries, Hdt. 2, 171, doc. 15, 5; ἐς χεῖρας ἐν-εσθαι τὴν τελετήν, to receive initiation, Hdt. 4, 1, καθαρῶν καὶ τελετῶν τυχεύουσα, Phaedr. 244 E; so, λύσεις τε καθαρῶν ἀδικημάτων, ἀς δὴ τελεῖς καλοῦσιν, Id. Rep. 365 A; cf. nino Isocr. 46 B.—II. in plur., stic rites, Eur. Bacch. 22, 73, etc., Nub. 304, Plat. etc.:—and so, any religious rites, a feast, festival, Pind. P. 172, N. 10, 63; and so in sing., r. I. T. 959:—metaph., πρωτογό- τελετή, of a child's birth, Pind. O. (11), 63.

Τελετουργία, ὦ, to effect consecra- tion, consecrate: and

Τελετουργία, ας, ἡ, consecration: n

Τελετουργός, ὄν, working by means consecration, Eccl.

Τελεταγόρας, ον, ὁ, Teletagoras, son of Hercules, Apollod. 2, 7, 8.—ers in Anth.; etc.

Τελευταίος, α, ον, (τελευτή):—ing to an end, or, being at the end, Lat. ultimus, first in Hdt. 5, 68; 42; ἡ Τ. ἡμέρα, one's last day, Ph. O. T. 1528; ἐν τελευταίοις τεύει, Plat. Rep. 619 E: oft. with ας, τελ. εἶπε, ἤλθε, etc., Xen., etc.: ὁ τελευταῖος, as adv., lastly, Lat. temo, Hdt. 1, 91, etc.; also τελευτή, Plat. Rep. 516 B, etc.; τὰ τε- ταῖα, Id. Gorg. 515 E.—2. of the end of the end of life, Soph. Tr. 3.—3. ex-teme, excessive, ὑβρίς, Id. 271

†Τελευταός, αντος, ὁ, Teleutas, a Phrygian, father of Tecmessa, Soph. Aj. 210.

Τελευτάω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (τελευτή):—like τέλειω, to bring about, complete, accomplish, Lat. perficere, freq. in Hom., who uses it not only of finishing a work begun, as in Od. 5, 253; but also of fulfilling an oath or promise, wish or hope, ἐξέδωρ τ., Od. 21, 200, cf. Il. 15, 74; very often, ἐπεὶ δ' ὁμοσεν τε, τελευτήσεν τε τὸν ὅρκον, when he had pronounced the words and completed the oath, i. e. ratified it by going through the regular forms, Il. 14, 280, Od. 2, 378, etc.; οὐ Ζεὺς ἀνδρῶσι νόημα πάντα τελευτᾷ, Il. 18, 328; so, τελευτᾶν τινι κακὸν ἥμαρ, to bring about an evil day for one, Od. 15, 524; so also, τ. πόνους Δαναοῖς, Pind. P. 1, 105, cf. Eur. Phoen. 1580.—Pass., τελευτάομαι, fut. mid., -ήσομαι, (in pass. signif., Il. 13, 100, Eur. Od. 8, 510, Eur.), to be fulfilled, to come to pass, happen, Il. c., etc.; πρὶν γε τὸ Πηλεΐδα τελευτῆ- θῆναι ἐξέδωρ, Il. 15, 74.—II. to bring to an end, finish, end, Hom., etc.: τ. ἀσπυχὸν ἡμέραν, to close a peaceful day, Pind. O. 2, 61:—esp., τ. τὸν βίον, τὸν αἶψα, to finish life, i. e. to die, Hdt. 1, 32; 9, 17, etc., Aesch. Ag. 929, etc.:—hence, absol., τελευτᾶω, to end, die, εὐ or κακῶς τ., Hdt. 3, 40, 43; τελευτᾶν ὑπὸ τίνος, to die by another's hand or means, Hdt. 1, 39; 4, 78, etc., and freq. in Att.; so, τ. ὑπ' ἀλλοφρόνων χειρῶν, Aesch. Theb. 930; τὴν μάχην, Aesch. Theb. 617:—also c. gen., τελευτᾶν βίον, to make an end of life, Xen. Cyr. 8, 7, 17; (so, λόγον τ., Thuc. 3, 59):—hence, —2. generally intr., to come to an end, Lat. finire, αὐ εὐτυχία ἐς τοῦ- τὸ ἐτελευτήσαν, his good fortune came to this end, Hdt. 3, 125; τ. ἐς τοῦτ' ἡμέραν, to end in the same letter, 1, 139; cf. 2, 33; 4, 39; so, ποῖ τελευτᾷ; in what does it end? Aesch. Pers. 735, cf. Cho. 528, Soph. O. C. 477, Plat. Legg. 630 C, etc.—3. the part. τελευτῶν, ὡσα, ὧν, was used with verbs like an adv., at the end, lastly, at last, as, κῦν ἐγγίγνετο πλῆγῃ τελευτῶσα, there would have been a fray to finish with, Soph. Ant. 261; τὰς ὀλοφύρορας τελευτῶντες ἐξέ- κεινον, at last they got tired of mourn- ing, Thuc. 2, 51, cf. 8, 81; and freq. in Plat., etc.; sometimes even with another part., τελευτῶν ὄσας, at last having bound him, Lys. 142, 13, cf. 125, 35.

Τελευτέω, Ion. for foreg., only found in part. τελευτέοντες, Hdt. 8, 38.

Τελευτή, ἡς, ἡ, (τελέω, τέλος):—like τελετή, a finishing, fulfilment, accomplishment, τελευτῆν ποιῆσαι, to accomplish, Od. 1, 249; 16, 126; so, κρῖναι τελευτᾶν γάμον, Pind. P. 9, 118; πᾶσαν τελ. πράγματος δεῖξεν, Id. O. 13, 104.—II. a finish, end, μύθοιο, Il. 9, 625, etc.:—esp., βίοτοιο, Il. 16, 787; βίον τ., Il. 7, 104, Hdt. 1, 30, 31, etc.; and so without βίον, the end or issue of life, death, Pind. O. 5, 52, Thuc. 2, 44; τ. ὑστάτη, Soph. Tr. 1256; τελευτῆν τελεῖν, Ib. 79: also θανάτοιο τελευτή, the end that death brings, Lat. mortis exitus, Hes. Sc. 357, cf. τέλος I. 6:—ἐς τελευτῆν, at the end, at last, H. Hom. 6, 29, Hes. Op. 331: in plur., τελευταὶ Λιβύης, =ἐσχχαιαί, the end, extremity of Libya, Wess. Hdt. 2, 32; so, τελευταὶ γά- μων, κακῶν, the issues of, Eur. Med. 1368, El. 908

†Τελετή τία, ας, ἡ, Teleutia, a Spartan female, Plut.

†Τελευτία, α, ὁ, Teleutias, a hal- brother of Agesilaus king of Sparta Xen. Hell. 4, 19; Plut. Ages. 21.—2. son of Theodorus, Anth. P. 7, 496

Τελέω, ὦ, Ep. also τελεῖω, both in Hom.: f. τέλειω, and in Hom. metri- grat. τέλειωσι: τελέω also, Att. τε- λέω, seems to have been a real future form, Il. 8, 415, Plat. Prot. 311 B: so too in pass. τελευέμενα, Hdt. 1, 200, cf. Buttm. Ausf. Gr. § 95, 9: pf. τε- τέλεκα, Dem. 295, 29, etc.—Pass. τε- λέομαι, Ep. -εἰομαι: fut. mid. in pass. signif. τελεέσομαι: aor. ἐτελέσθην. pf. τετέλεσμαι:—(τελέω).

To bring about, complete, fulfil, accomplish; and, generally, to perform, do, Lat. perficere, freq. from Hom. downwards; esp. to fulfil or keep one's word, etc., as, τ. ἔπος, μῦθον, ὑπό- σχεσιν, Il. 14, 44, Od. 4, 776; 10, 483; τελέω καὶ πάροισιν ὑπέρσσην Il. 23, 20, cf. 21, 457, Od. 4, 699 hence also, to grant one the fulfilment or accomplishment of anything, τινι, Il. 9, 157, Od. 22, 51; τ. νόον τινί, to fulfil his wish, Il. 23, 149; so, τ. ἐξέδωρ, Hes. Sc. 36; τελέσαι κότον, χόλον, to glut his fury, wrath, Il. 1, 82; 4, 178; rarely c. inf., οὐδ' ἐτέ- λεσσε φέρειν, he succeeded not in, Il. 12, 222 (cf. ἀνὸς III): generally, to grant in full, work out, Lat. finire, ἀγα- θόν, Od. 2, 34; ἡγῆρας ἄρειον, Od. 23, 286; κακόν τινι, etc.: but, ὅρκια τε- λεῖν, like ὅρκον τελευτᾶν, to finish, complete or confirm an oath, Il. 7, 69; τ. ἐνός, Aesch. Ag. 973; ἱερά, Eur. Bacch. 485 (unless this belongs to signif. III): absol., to accomplish one's work, θεῶν τελεσάντων, Pind. P. 10, 78, cf. Aesch. Theb. 35, 782, Soph. El. 947, etc.:—in Att., τελεῖν c. acc. is merely a periphr. for the verb, to which the acc. is akin, φόνον τελεῖν for φονεῖν, γάμον τ. for γαμεῖν, Ruhnck. Tim., etc.—Pass., to be brought about, completed, fulfilled, accomplished to come to pass, happen, freq. in Hom., who besides the pres. uses part. pf. mostly (as always in Hes.) in neut. τὸ καὶ τετελεσμένον ἐστὶ, ἔσται, etc.—the masc. only in Il. 1, 388, H. Ven. 26; the fem. not at all: so, ἔστα τελευέμενον, Hdt. 1, 206: τετελεσμε- νον ἐστὶ=τελεισθαι δυνατόν, Heyn. II. 14, 195:—proverb., αὐτίκ' ἐπειδ' ἡμα μῦθος ἔην τετελεστο δὲ ἔργον, 'no sooner said than done', Il. 19, 242: τετελεσμένους=τέλειος, absolute. Lat. summas, Pind. N. 9, 14.—2. to make perfect, ἐρετάν, Ib. 4, 70; τ. τινα, to bless him with perfect happi- ness, Id. I. 6 (5), 67; so, τετελεσμέ- νον ἐσλόν, Id. N. 9, 13; τελεσθεῖς ὀλβος, Aesch. Ag. 752:—also, to bring a child to maturity, bring it to the birth, Eur. Bacch. 100.—3. to bring to an end, finish, end, ὁρόμον, πόνον, Il. 23, 373, Od. 3, 262; 23, 250; τ. ἀέθλους, ἥμαρ, Od. 5, 390; ἡματα μακρὰ τελε- σθῆν, Od. 10, 470, Hes. Th. 59: so in pass. of men, to make an end of life, come to one's end, Aesch. Cho. 875, cf. Dissen Pind. O. 9, 15 (23).—4. in poets sometimes intr., like the pass. to come to an end, be fulfilled, turn out so and so, Aesch. Cho. 1021, Theb. 693, Soph. El. 1419:—also, τ. εἰ- πόπον, to finish (one's course) to a place, i. e. arrive at it, like ἀνέω I. 3, Markl. Eur. Supp. 1142, Schäf. Mel. p. 94.—II. to pay what one owes what is due, θεμιστας, Il. 9, 156, 298 generally, to pay, present, δόρα, δωτι- νην, Il. 9, 598 Od. 11, 352; ὅμνον

TEAI. P. 1 153; 2, 24:—hence in Att., esp. of all state-taxes, to *pay tax*, duty, toll, etc., *τελεῖν τὸ μετοίκιον*, to *pay the tax of a metoikos*, Plat. Legg. 850 B; and so, τ. τὸ θητικόν, τὸ ξενικόν, etc., ar. Dem. 1067, 27; 1309, 5; τ. συντάξας, Aesch. chin. 66, 40, cf. Böckh P. E. 2, 267:—also, simply, to *lay out*, *spend*, τ. ἐς τι, to *lay out money upon a thing*, as, in pass., ἐς τὸ δέικνον τερακόσια γάλατα τετελεσμένα, Hdt. 7, 118, cf. Xen. Cyr. 8, 1, 13; τ. μισθόν, χρήματα, etc., Ar. Ran. 173, Plat. Apol. 20 A, etc.—metaph., τ. ψυχῇν Αἰδᾶ, to *pay one's life to Hades*, i. e. die, Pind. I. 1, 99:—also in pass., to *receive payment*, Dem. 1461, 16;—but the act., τελέσαι, to *exact payment*, in Xen. Hell. 3, 5, 3, can hardly be right. (Hence εὐτελής, πολυτελής, etc.)—2. since at Athens all the citizens were distributed into classes acc. to their property, and then rated for the payment of taxes, the usu. expression for this was *τελεῖν εἰς* or *ὡς ἱππῶδα* or *εἰς ἱππείας*, to *pay to the knights*, and so, to *belong to the class of knights*, Lat. *censeri inter equites*, Isae. 67, 24.—3. then, generally, *τελεῖν εἰς*, to *belong to*, to be reckoned among, τ. ἐς Ἕλληνας, ἐς Βοιωτοὺς, to *belong to the Greeks, the Boeotians*, Hdt. 2, 51; 6, 08; ἐς Φάραλλον ἐτέλεσε, Thuc. 4, 18; εἰς ἄστυν τ., to *become a citizen*, Soph. O. T. 222; εἰς ἄνδρας τελεῖν, to *come to man's estate*, Plat. Legg. 923 E; εἰς γυναῖκα ἐξ ἄνδρων τ., to *become a woman instead of a man*, Eur. Bacch. 822.—4. rare phrase, πρὸς τὸν πατέρα τελέσαι, to *compare with his father*, Hdt. 3, 34.—III. to *consecrate*, initiate, esp. in the mysteries:—pass., to *have one's self initiated*, Lat. *initiare*, Ar. Nub. 258, Plat., etc.; Διονύσου τελεσθῆναι, to *be consecrated to Bacchus*, initiated in his mysteries, Hdt. 4, 79, cf. Xen. Symp. 1, 10; cf. τέλος V. τελετή—c. acc., τελεσθῆναι Βακχεΐα, Ar. Ran. 357, cf. Plat. Phaedr. 250 B; στρατηγὸς τελεσθῆναι, to *be formally appointed general*, Dem. 171, 19; τετελεσμένον σωφροσύνη, a *viatary of Temperance*, Xen. Oec. 21, 12.

†Τελέων, οντος, ὁ, *Teleon*, son of Ion, acc. to myth. from whom the Τελέωντες (q. v.) in Attica were named, Eur. Ion 1579.—Others in Ar. Rh. 1, 72; etc.

Τελεωτικός, ὁ, ὄν.,=τελειωτικός. Τελής, εσσα, εν, (τελέω)—*perfect*, complete, of full number, etc., hence like τέλειος, esp. of victims, in Il. and Od. always ἐρδειν or ῥέζειν τελέσας ἐκατόμβας, i. e. either hecatombs of full tale or number, or of full-grown beasts, or beasts without blemish: also, τελέηεντες οἰωνοί, birds of *sure augury*, as if they brought about what they betokened, opp. to μαυιλόγοι, H. Hom. Merc. 544 (as perh. τελεῖσθαι οὐρανοῦ, cf. τέλειος I): in this signf. Tyrtae. 8, 2 has ἔπειτα τελέεντα, *sure predictions*, from the orig. form τέλειος.—II. τελής ποταμός, of ocean, is prob. the last river, in which all others end, Hes. Th. 242; others take it=ὑπόρροος.—Er. word.

Τέλως, εος, τό, rare poet. form for τέλος, Call. Lav. Pall. 206, Cer. 77. (Formed from τέλος, as ἄχθος from ἄχος.)

Τελικός, ὁ, ὄν., belonging to the τέλος (in its various signfs.): ἀγαθὰ τελικά, final goods, i. e. things connected with the chief good, Stoical

term in Diog. L.,—the *bona ad illud ultimum pertinentia* of Cic. Fin. 3, 16; κεφάλαια τελικά, topics drawn from these goods.

†Τελίσκο, poet. for τελέω: we also have τελέσκω, Nic. Fr. 2, 10; v. Lob. Paral. 435.

Τέλιμα, ατος, τό, as if from τελίω,=τέλεσμα, Hipp., susp.

Τέλλω, ἥ=τελλῖν, dub. in Xen. †Τέλληρ, ηνος, ὁ, Tellen, masc. pr. n., Anth. P. 7, 719.

†Τέλλῖνα, ὧν, αἰ, Tellenae, a town of Latium, Strab. p. 231: in Dion. H. Τέλλῖνη, 3, 38.

†Τέλλιᾶδης, ον Ion. εω, ὁ, son of Tellias; οἱ Τελλιᾶδαι, the Tellidae, a celebrated prophet-family in Elis, Hdt. 9, 37.

†Τέλλιος, ον, Ion. -ης, εω, ὁ, Tellias, a seer of Elis, Hdt. 8, 27.—2. a Syracusan general, Thuc. 6, 103.

Τέλλιν, ης, ἥ, a kind of shell-fish, called also from its shape ξιφύδριον, Epich. p. 65, Sopat. ar. Ath. 86 A. [†

Τέλλης, ἥ=foreg., prob. l. Epich. p. 43.

†Τέλλης, ιδος, ὁ, Tellis, a Spartan, father of Brasidas, Thuc. 2, 25.—2. a Spartan ambassador, Thuc. 5, 24.—Others in Paus.; etc.—3. gen. ιως, ὁ, a wretched flute-player, Plut.

†Τέλλος, ον, ὁ, Tellus, an Athenian, called the happiest of men by Solon, Hdt. 1, 30.

ΤΕΛΩΜ f. τελῶ: aor. ἔτεila: Aeol. τελῶω, ἔτελσα: pf. pass. τέταλμαι: plqpf. ἐτετάλμην: aor. l. ἐτάλθην.—Mid. τέλλομαι, aor. l. ἐτελάμην. To *make to arise*, call into existence, make, ἔτεilaν ὁδόν, made, accomplished their way, Pind. O. 2, 126: but usu. in pass., to *come forth*, arise, much like τέλθω, αἰεὶ τέλλετο, arose in successive generations, Pind. P. 4, 457; ὕμνοι τέλλεται καὶ ὄρκιον, Id. O. 11 (10), 5; ἐς χάριν τέλλεται, it turns to good, lb. 1, 122 (for Aesch. Thel. 768, cf. πέλω, sub fin.)—sometimes intr. in act., like ἀνατέλλω, ἡλῖον τέλλοντος, at sun-rise, Soph. El. 699, cf. Ap. Rh. 1, 688, Jac. Anth. P. p. 966.—Poet. word, used by Hom. only in the compds. ἀνατέλλω, ἐπιτέλλω (oft in tmesis, sometimes trans., ἐπὶ μύθον ἔτελλεν), and περιτέλλομαι. (Hence τέλθω, in intr. signf.: τέλλω is prob. orig. a collat. form of στέλλω, as τρέπω of στρέφω, ego of στέγω, etc., cf. Σ, σ VIII. 2:—its connexion with τέλως, τέλος may be doubted, though Pind. O. 2, 126, favours this.)

†Τέλλων, ιως, ὁ, Tellon, a boy-victor at Olympia, Paus. 6, 10, 9.

Τέλμα, ατος, τό, (τέλλω)—*water which has run together and accumulated*, standing water, a pool, puddle, pond, Ar. Av. 1593: a marsh, swamp, Plat. Phaedr. 109 B, Xen. Oec. 20, 11: generally, low land subject to inundation, flat meadow-land, Hdt. 2, 93.—II. the mud or slime of a swamp; hence, mud for building with, mortar, τέματι ὑφαλπῶ χρῆσθαι, Hdt. 1, 179; cf. τελέμις.—2. the space pointed with mortar, between the courses of masonry, Procop.—III.—πέλμα, very dub. Hence Τελαῖταιος, α, ον, of a marsh, ὕδωρ τ., marsh water, Arist. H. A. 1, 1, 15; βάτραχοι τ., lb. 9, 40, 37.

Τελαῖτῶν, ὦ, (τέλμα) to *make into a marsh*.—Pass., to *become marshy*, Strab.

Τελαῖτῶδης, ες, (τέλμα, εἶδος):—marshy swampy, muddy, Arist. H. A. 6, 16, 4: metaph. in med. ic., full of bad humours, Hippo

†Τελευσσεύς, εως Ion. ἥος, 5, 2, inhab. of Telmessus, Hdt. 1, 78; els where Τελευσσεύς: οἱ Τελευσσεῖς, title of a comedy of Aristophanes.

†Τελευσός, οὔ, ἥ, =Τελευσός Hdt. 1, 78.

Τελέμις, ιως, ὁ, like τέλμα II, misstme, Isae. ap. E. M.

†Τελευσσοῦς, εως, ὁ, a Telmissia inhab. of Telmissus, famed for the skill in divination, Arr. An. 1, 24.

†Τελευσσίς, ιδος, ἥ, sc ἄκρα, τ. missis, promontory near Telmissus Strab. p. 665.

†Τελευσσοῦς, οὔ, ἥ, also Τελευσός, Telmissus, an ancient city of Lycia, on the borders of Caria, Strab. 665.—2.=Τερμυσός in Pisidia, P. lylb.—3. ὁ, a mountain in Lydia, P. laeph.—4. a river of Sicily, near Segesta, Ael. V. H. 2, 33.

†ΤΕΛΩΣ, εος, τό, an end accomplished: and so, the fulfilment, completion, accomplishment of any thing. Lat. effectus (v. sub fin.), first in Hom., ar. Hes.: τέλος ἐπιτιθέναι τι, to *put a finish to a thing*, Il. 19, 107; 20, 36 and Att.; so, τέλος ἐπιγίγνεται ἰσ, one's prayers are accomplished, O. 17, 496 (in Att. τέλος γίγνεται τι, or τι, the end or issue of a thing comes): τέλος ἔχειν, to *have reached the end*, to be finished or ready, Il. 1, 378 (so, τ. λαμβάνειν, Plat. Crat. 4 C): absol., the accomplishment of wishes, success, Od. 9, 5: τ. γάμοιο, accomplishment of marriage, Od. 2, 74, cf. infra V. 2: generally, an event, issue, Lat. eventus, exitus, τ. πολυμοιο, Il. 3, 291; 16, 630, etc.: es later, τέλος, like τελευτή, with at without βίου, the end of life, death, Hdt. 1, 31, etc., cf. κάμπτω II. 3. the end proposed, chief matter, μῦθος ἢ τέλος, Il. 9, 56; 16, 83: free in philosophers, of the end of action first in Plat. Gorg. 499 E; hence later τὸ τ. was used simply for ἀγαθόν, the chief good, Cicero's fin bonorum, etc., cf. Arist. Eth. N. I, Diog. L. 10, 137, Cic. Fin. 1, 12, 3.—4. τέλος μισθοιο, time for the payment, Il. 21, 450.—5. τέλος ἔχειν, have full powers, of plenipotentiary Thuc. 4, 118.—6. periph. in various phrases, τέλος θανάτου, the end, point or term of death, i. e. death, Lat. ius mortis, Il. 3, 309, Od. 5, 326, Hes. Op. 165, Aesch. Theb. 906, cf. τελευτή: so too, τ. νόστοιο, return, O. 22, 323, Pind. N. 3, 44; so, τ. χαρῶν, Pind. I. 1, 7; ἀπαλλαγῆς, Valc. Hdt. 2, 139; τ. μοίρας, Theocr. 1, 9, etc.; cf. Dissen Pind. O. 2, 17 (3.—7. a being complete or perfect, perfidious, full age, τέλος ἔχειν or λαμβάνειν, to *be grown up*, Plat. Phaedr. 2 B, Legg. 834 C.—8. adverbial usage—τέλος for κατὰ τὸ τέλος, at the end at last, Hdt. 1, 36, etc., Aesch. I. 663, etc.; τὸ τέλος, Plat. Legg. 7 E, etc.; so, ἐς τὸ τέλος, Hdt. 3, 4 εἰς τέλος, Soph. Phil. 409, Eur., etc.—in dat. τέλει, at all, Lat. omnino, Soph. O. T. 198:—διὰ τέλος, through out, forever, completely, Aesch. P. 2, Soph. Aj. 685, Eur., etc.; διὰ τέλος αἰε, Plat. Phil. 36 E.—Later writers not seldom used plur. for sing., Sch. Bos Ell. p. 465.—II. a body of soldiers prob. of a definite, complete number though this is nowhere stated, Il. 380; 10, 470, etc.; ἱερὸν τέλος

α στραπὴν of the watch, II. 10, 56 never in Od. in this signif.: κατὰ ἄλλα, in regular bodies, in troops, Lat. *armatim*, Hdt. 1, 103; 7, 87, etc.: in the Roman army, a legion—also, δὴρμα τέλη, troops of two-horsed chariots, Aesch. Pers. 47: τέλη νεῶν, madoons of ships, Thuc. 1, 48.—Cf. ἱεῖς.—2. metaph. of other things, νεῶν τέληα, flocks of birds, v. 1. for νεῶν, Hdt. 2, 64: τ. ἀθανάτων, Aesch. r. 144, cf. Thuc. 161.—III. the high or low station in civil life, i. e. a magistracy, office, like Lat. *magistratus*, ἄλος δωδεκάμηνον, Pind. N. 11, 10; Aesch. Ag. 1202, Eum. 729; οἱ ἐν ἑλῇ, men in office, magistrates, Soph. r. 1352, Phil. 385; ἔξω τῶν βασιλευμένων καὶ τῶν μάλιστα ἐν τέλει, Thuc. 1, 10, etc.; οἱ ἐν τέλει ἔδοντες, Aesch. Hdt. 3, 18; 9, 106; poet., οἱ ἐν τέλει βεβώτες, Soph. Ant. 67; οἱ τὰ τέλη ἔχοντες, Thuc. 5, 47: Att. τὸ τέλος, the government, τοῦτ' ἔδοξε τῶδε Καδμεῖον τέλει, Aesch. Theb. 1025; τὰ τέλη, the magistrates, Thuc. (who joins it with a masc. part. and plur. verb) 1, 58; 4, and Xen.: hence, of any superior power, as Jupiter is called τέλειον τελοτάτων κράτος, Aesch. Supp. 525. IV. that which is paid for state purposes, a tax, duty, toll, Ar. Vesp. 658, etc.; ἀγορὰς τ., a market-duty, Aesch. 896; τέλος πριάσθαι, ἐκλέγειν, to farm a tax, and collect it, m. 745, 16; cf. τέλειον II. 1; τ. τελεῖν, to pay it, Plat. Legg. 847 B: I so Herm. takes Soph. Ant. 143, πον Ζηνὶ τροπαίρ παγχαλκά τεβάνδοντες them to be tributary tribes:—for λύνειν τέλη, cf. λύνω IV. generally, outlay, expense, Thuc. 6, 16, Aesch. Diatr. p. 202, Ruhnk. Tim.: ἕξις.—2. at Athens, the property of citizens, that at which he was rated for taxation, and according to the amount of which he belonged to a certain class, Lat. *status*: hence, generally, a class, order of citizens, Dem. 462, 26, etc.; τὰ τέληα ζημιωνέσθαι, to be punished in proportion to one's property or rank, Isae. 47, 26, cf. Dem. 1076, 19: τέλειον II. 2.—V. consummation by being consecrated or initiated, initiation, into the Eleusinian mysteries, which were considered as the consummation of life (cf. Isocr. 46 B); whereas the Romans took them as beginning (initia) of a new and personal life in plur., also, the mysteries themselves, esp. the Eleusinian, Valck. p. 25, Lob. Soph. Aj. 692; called μεγάλα τέλη by Plat. Rep. 560 E: τέλειον IV, τελετή II.—2. general, any religious ceremony, a solemnity, ὁ γαμήλιον, Aesch. Eum. 835; φικά τέλη, Soph. Ant. 1241: τέλειος τελεωθῆναι, to marry, τέλειος married persons, etc., cf. τέλειος

The strict signif. of τέλος—not as ending of a departed state, but the end of a complete and perfect one, cf. ἑλῶ—is remarkably illustrated by agreement of ἀρχή with signif. III, the Lat. *initia* with signif. V; cf. Thsm. Antiq. 1, appendix 14, p. 465 Engl. Tr., Nitzsch Od. 9, 5.) ἐλὼδε, as adv., towards the end or θανάτου τέλειος, II. 9, 411; 13, ἐλσον, τό, poet. collat. form from ἑλῶ, τέλσον ἄρουρας, τέλσον νεῖσιον, boundary of the corn-land, i. e. a corn-land marked off by limits, 3, 707; 18, 544. Τέλφουσα ἡ,=Τελφύσσα. Τελ-

φούσιος=Τελφούσιος, H. Hom. Ar. 244, 386, etc.

†Τελφούσιος, α, ον, of Telphusa, Telphusian; οἱ Τ., Polyb. 4, 73, 2; ἡ Τελφουσία, the T. territory, Id. 4, 60, 3.

†Τελφουσσα and Τέλφουσα, ἡς, ἡ, Telphusa, a city of Arcadia, on the Lacon, Polyb. 2, 54, 12.

Τελχίν, ἴνος, ὁ, also written θελχίν, one of the Telchines, who were the first inhabitants of Crete (hence called Τελχινία), Cyprus and Rhodes, and the first workers in metal; but (like the Duerger of the northern mines) of ill report as spiteful enchanter or genii, cf. Höcks Kreta 1, 345, 356, Welcker Aesch. Trilogie p. 182, Müller Archäol. d. Kunst 70.—II. later, as appellat. ὁ τέλχιν, a mischievous, spiteful person: and then as adj., τέλχινες οἵητες βιβλίων, of grammarians, Anth. P. 11, 321; and as fem. Τ. δεξιά, Liban. (No doubt from θέλγω, though Büttmann, Mythol. 1, 164, connects it with the Roman Vulcanus, and Hebr. Tubalcain.)—III. as masc. pr. n., Telchini, Apollod.; Paus.; etc.

†Τελχινία, ας, ἡ, Telchinia, ancient name of Crete, and of Sicyon, Steph. Byz.: v. sub foreg. I.

†Τελχίνος, ἴδος, ἡ, Telchinis, ancient name of Rhodes, Strab. p. 653: v. sub Τελχίν.

Τελχίταινω, (Τελχίνες) to be spiteful, malignant, Gramin.

Τελωνάρχης, ον, ὁ, a chief τ λώνης.

Τελωνεία, ας, ἡ,=τελώνη.

Τελωνεῖον, ον, τό,=τελώνιον.

Τελωνέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, to be a τελώνης, Luc. Pseudol. 30: c. acc., τ. τινα πικρῶς, to take heavy toll of one, excise him, Strab.: metaph., τ. τοῦ λόγου, to make merchandise of talking, cf. καπηλεύω.

Τελώνης, ον, ὁ, (τέλος IV, ὠνόμαται): a farmer or collector of the tolls, customs or taxes of a state, Ar. Eq. 248, Aeschin. 17, 3; v. Böckh P. E. 2, 52, sq.:—later, oft. in a contemptuous sense, ἐφ' οἷς ἂν καὶ τελώνης σεμνυνθῇ ἡ βάναντος, Polyb. 12, 13, 9: in N. T. as transl. of the Lat. publicanus.

Τελωνήτης, οὔ, ὁ,=foreg., Manetho.

Τελωνία, ας, ἡ, the office of τελώνης: tax-gathering, or rather the farming the taxes, Dem. 568, 7.

Τελωνικός, ἄδος, ἡ, of tolls or customs, μάσα τ., the good fare of the τελῶναι, Anth. P. 6, 295: pecul. fem. of sq.

Τελωνικός, ἡ, ον, of or for τελωνία, τ. νόμοι, the excise and custom laws, Dem. 732, 1; τὰ τελωνικά, the tolls, Plat. Legg. 842 D.

Τελώνιον, ον, τό, a toll-house, custom-house, N. T.

Τεμαχίζω, f. -ίσω, (τέμαχος) to cut into pieces, slice, esp. to cut up large sea fish, for salting, Xenocr.: metaph., to divide and retail, Plut. 2, 837 D.

Τεμαχίον, ον, τό, Dim. from τέμαχος, Plat. Symp. 191 E. [α]

Τεμαχιστός, ἡ, ον, verb. adj. from τεμαχίζω, sliced and salted, Macho ap. Ath. 244 G.

Τεμαχίτης, εν, ὁ,=ἰχθύς τ., a large sea-fish sliced and salted. Eubul. Ἀνασῶς 1, 4.

Τεμαχοπώλης, ον, ὁ, (τέμαχος, πωλέω) a dealer in salt-fish, Antiph. Korr. 1.

Τεμάχος, εος, τό, (-έμνω, τιμῶν):—a slice cut off, esp. a slice of salt-fish

(τομός being usu. employed of other meat), Hipp., Ar. Eq. 283, Nub. 339, etc.: cf. Lob. Phryn. 22.

†Τεμβρίων, ὠνος, ὁ, Tembrion, founder of Samos, Strab. p. 633

†Τεμενίδης, ον, ὁ, Temenides an Athenian, taxiarch of the tribe Pandionis, Aeschin. 50, 42.

Τεμενίω, f. -ίσω, (τέμενος) to make a sacred grove, consecrate a spot of ground, τέμενος τεμ. τινί, Plat. Legg. 738 C; ἐτεμενίσθη, Dio C. 57, 9.

Τεμενικός, ἡ, ον,=sq.

Τεμένιος, α, ον, of or belonging to the τέμενος: ὅνλλος τεμενία, the grove in the τέμενος, Soph. Tr. 754.

Τεμένισμα, ατος, τό, (τεμενίω) the precincts of a temple, Dio C. 57, 9.

Τεμενίως, ον, ὁ,=τεμένιος: esp. at Syracuse, Apollo of the Temenos: fem. Τεμενίτις ἄκρα, the ridge in that quarter of the city; and the quarter itself was called Τεμενίτης, Arnold Thuc. 6, 75; 7, 3, and Appendix p. 526: τὸν Τεμενίτην in Xen. An. 4, 4, 15, v. Interp. ad l., perhaps Τημενίτης (q. v.) to be read: from

Τέμενος, εος, τό, (τέμνω):—a piece of land cut or marked off, assigned as a private possession, esp. to kings and chiefs, καὶ μὲν οἱ (sc. Βασιλεῖσιν) Δῆκιον τέμενος τῶνον ἔξοχον ἄλλων καλὸν φυτὰς καὶ ἀρούρας, ὄφρα νέμοιτο, II. 6, 194, cf. 20, 184, 391; also 9, 578; 12, 313, Od. 6, 293: τέμ βαθυλήϊον, II. 18, 550; ὁμῶς Ὀδυσσῆος τέμ. μέγα κοπρίσσαντες, Od. 17, 299; so in plur., τεμένη, Od. 11, 185.—II. esp., a piece of land marked off from common uses and dedicated to a god, a sort of churchyard, ἐνθα δέ οἱ τέμ. βωμός τε θνήσκει, II. 8, 48, cf. Od. 8, 363, etc.; in it stood the βωμός or νηός, cf. Hdt. 2, 155; 3, 142:—hence the Pythian race-course is called a τέμενος or sacred field, Pind. P. 5, 45; Syracuse is the τέμ. Ἀρεος, Ib. 2, 2; the sacred valley of the Nile is the τέμ. Νείλοιο, Ib. 4, 99; the lake formed by the Cephissus is the τέμ. Κασσιόδος, Ib. 12, 47; and, later, the sea is called the τέμενος of Neptune, cf. ἄλσος II.: poet. also, τ. αἰθέρος, like coeli templa in Lucret., Aesch. Pers. 365.—III. later, any grove or park, the τεμένη of the gods being usu. planted. Hence

Τεμενοῦχος, ον, (έχω) holding a τέμενος, Pind. Fr. 185.

Τεμενωρός, οὔ, ὁ, (ούρος): guardian of a τέμενος.

Τεμένη, ἡς, ἡ, Temene, a place whence (acc. to Od. 1, 184) the Taphians obtained copper in exchange for iron: Strabo and other ancients place it on the Italian coast, †considering it the Tempsa of Strabo's time, p. 255†: others more prob. in Cyprus, the original country of copper, cf. Nitzsch l. c. †Cf. Τάμσος.

†Τεμμεκε, ον, οἱ, the Temmecees, the oldest inhabitants of Boeotia, Strab. pp. 321, 401.

†Τεμμεκίος, α, ον, Boeotian; ἡ Τ. κλιτύς, Lyc. 786.

Τέμνω, ἰον, τῶννω, lengthth. from root TEM-, TAM: fut. τεμῶ: aor. ἔταμνω, in Att. ἔτεμον: pf. τέμνηκα, Ion. and Ep. part. (in pass. signif.) τεμνῶς, Ar. Rh. 4, 156: pf. passa. τέμνημαι: aor. pass. ἐτέμην: fut. 3 τεμνήσονται (in compd. ἐκτεμν.), Plat. Rep. 564 C.—Hom. in pres. and impf. act. and pass. uses the Ion. form τῶννω, which prevails also in Hes., and Hdt.: only in Od. 3, 175, we find τέμνειν: his aor. is always ἔταμνω, inf. τῶμειν Ep. τῶμειν, mid. inf.

μασθαι, subj. τάμνεται, and so Hdt. —On τέμει in Il. 13, 707, v. sub v. τέμνω. —Hom. oft. has a form τμήγω, aor. 1 ἐτμήξα: aor. 2 ἐτμήγον: aor. pass. ἐτμήγην [α], which is only Ep.

To cut, hew, cut to pieces, cut off, freq. in Hom., etc.; esp., —I. of men, to cut, wound, maim, ἄλλων τμήμεν χροά χαλκῷ, Il. 13, 501; 16, 761. —2. of the surgeon's knife, to cut, as opp. to κείναι or cautery, first in Aesch. Ag. 849, Xen. An. 5, 8, 18, and freq. in Plat., as Gorg. 480 C, 521 E; cf. τομῶ. —II. of animals, to cut up, cut to pieces, Hdt. 2, 65; generally, to slaughter, sacrifice, Il. 19, 197; σφάγια, Eur. Supp. 1196: also in mid., τανυόμενον κρέα, Od. 24, 364. —3. δρκα τάνειναι, to make a covenant, truce, etc., with sacrifice; and so, to make or take solemn oaths, Il. 2, 124, Od. 24, 483, etc.; also, φιλότητα καὶ δρκα πιστὰ τάνειναι, Il. 3, 73, etc.; and in mid., δρκα τάνεισθαι, Hdt. 4, 70 (but Hdt. also uses the act., τισὶ μένειν τὸ δρκα, 4, 201): curiously c. dupl. acc., θανάτων νύ τοι δρκεῖ ἔταμνον, I made a truce which was death to thee, Il. 4, 155:—cf. the Lat. *foedus ferre*, *foedus ictum*. —3. in Hes. Op. 784, 789, to cut, geld animals, Lat. *castrare*. —III. of trees and wood, to cut, cut down, fell, hew, δούρατα, φειρούς, etc., Od. 5, 162; 12, 11, etc., Hes. Op. 805; τίς...ἔτεμε τὴν δακρυόεσσαν Ἰλίου πέικαν; Eur. Hel. 231; etc.; ῥόπαλον τετμημένον, Od. 17, 195: also in mid. c. acc., δούρα τάνεισθαι, to fell one's self timber, Od. 5, 243, Hdt. 5, 82; also λίθους τάνεισθαι, to have them wrought or hewn, Hdt. 1, 186: τ. σίτον, to cut, reap corn. —2. φάρμακον τάνειναι, to cut or chop up a plant for purposes of medicine or witchcraft, Ruhrk. H. Hom. Cer. 229, cf. Blomf. Aesch. Ag. 16, and v. Pind. P. 4, 393, Plat. Legg. 336 B, 919 B: hence, πόρον τάνειναι, is contrive a means, Aesch. Supp. 807: cf. ἀντιτέμνω, ἀντίτοπος. —3. τάνειναι γῆν, πεδίον, etc., to lay waste a country by felling the fruit-trees, cutting the corn, etc., Thuc. 2, 18, 19, Andoc. 24, 25, etc.; cf. κείρω: false of peaceful operations, to clear a much-wooded country by felling the trees for agricultural purposes, γῆν πολυδένδρεον τ., Sol. 5, 47. —IV. to cut off, sever, κίρα, Soph. Phil. 619, etc.; τριχὰς ἐτμήθη, Eur. Tro. 480. —2. to part off, mark off, τέλον ἀρούρης, Il. 13, 707; τέμενος, Il. 6, 194; ἄροισιν, Il. 9, 580: hence, τέμνοντι ὑφὶ βοῶν ἀγέλας (for ὑμφετάνοντο), they cut them off, surrounded them, Il. 18, 528; cf. περιτέμνω Il. —V. to cut or draw a line, cut lengthwise, as τ. ἄροισιν, to plough it, Aesch. Fr. 184; and so, τ. ὀχετοῦς, to cut or carry channels along, Plat. Tim. 70 D, 77 C: also, τ. δόους, to cut, make roads, clear a way, Thuc. 2, 100, Plat., etc.; οὐ τετμημένον τῶν δόων, Hdt. 4, 136:—hence, —2. τέμνειν ὁδόν, κέλευθον, to make one's way, go on, advance, Eur. Phoen. 1, Ar. Thesm. 1100; cf. Böckh Expl. Pind. P. 5, 82 (119); τὴν μεσόγαλον τῶν δόων τ., to take the middle road, strike through the interior, Hdt. 9, 89; so, μέσον τέμνειν, to hold a middle course, Plat. Prot. 338 A; διὰ μέσον τ., Id. Polit. 262 B; τὴν μέσην τ., Plut. 2, 7 B: but also—3. of ship, to cut through the waves, plough the sea, Lat. *secare mare*, τ. πέλαιος μέσον, κύματα θαλάσσης, Od. 3, 175; 13, 88, Pind. P. 3, 121; so, metaph., ψεύδη...τέμνοισαι κυλίνδοντ' ἐλπί-

δες, nen's hopes are tossed about as they cut (the sea of) lies, Id. O. 12 8:—so too of birds, τ. αἰθέρος αἰλακα τ., to plough, cleave the air, Ar. Av. 1400: hence, —4. absol., τέμνειν, to go, Ar. Rh. 4, 771. —VI. to cut short, bring to a crisis or decision, Lat. *decidere*, τ. μαχὴν τέλος, Pind. O. 13, 80; κίνδυνον τ. σιδήρῳ, Eur. Heracl. 758.

Τέμπεα, τά, contr. Τέμπη, Tempé, the romantic valley between Mounts Olympus and Ossa, through which the Peneüs escapes into the sea, Hdt. 7, 173. —II. any sequestered vale, Cic. Att. 4, 15, 5. Cf. Theocr. 1, 67. Hence

†Τεμπικός, ἡ, ὄν, of Tempé, Ael. V. H. 3, 1.

Τεμτίς, ἰδος, ἡ, of or belonging to Tempé, Nic.

Τεμπάδης, ες, (Τέμπεα, ἰδος) like the vale of Tempé.

†Τέμπα, ης, ἡ, Tempsa, a city of Brutium, Strab. p. 255: cf. Τεμση. Τέμω, an orig. form of the pres. τέμνω, retained by Heyne in Il. 13, 707, cf. Butt. Ausf. Gr. § 92, fin.: but Wolf reads the fut. τεμεί, and the passage is dub., v. Spitz. ad l.

Τεναγίζω, f. -ισω, (τέναγος) to be covered with shoal-water, Strab. p. 50: to stand in pools of water, Plut. Lucull. 24.

Τεναγίτης, ὄν, ὁ, fem. -ιτις, ἰδος, shallow, Anth. P. 9, 551: from

Τενάγος, εος, τό, shoal-water, a shoal, shallow, whether in the sea or in rivers, Lat. *vadum*, Pind. N. 3, 41, Hdt. 1, 202; 8, 129, Thuc. 3, 51, etc. (Prob. from τεῖνω, τεῖνω.) Hence

Τεναγῶω, ᾶω, to fill with pools of shoal-water.

Τεναγώδης, ες, (τέναγος, ἰδος) covered with shoal-water, standing in pools, Lat. *vadosus*, Polyb. 10, 8, 7, Ap. Rh. 4, 1264.

†Τεναγόν, ὄντος, ὁ, Tenagon, a Bactrian, Aesch. Pers. 306.

†Τεναρος, ὄν, ὁ, Tenarus, a writer, Ath. 672 A.

Τένωα, to gnaw, gnaw at, Hes. Op. 522: esp., to nibble at, eat daintily, Att. τένωα. (Prob. from τεῖνω, like *tenuis*, from *tendo*, and so strictly to nibble away, make thin.)

†Τενέα, ας, ἡ, Tenaea, a town in the territory of Corinth with a temple of Apollo, Strab. p. 380. Hence

†Τεναίτης, ὄν, ὁ, an inhab. of Tenaea, Strab. l. c.: and

†Τενατικός, ἡ, ὄν, of Tenaea, Teneatic; ἡ Τ. πύλη, the Teneatic gate in Corinth, Paus. 2, 5, 4.

†Τενέας, ὄν, ὁ, the Tinea, a river of Umbria, now Tinea, Strab. p. 227.

†Τενέδιος, α, ὄν, of Tenedos, Tenedian; for the proverb. Τενέδιος ἄνθρωπος, Τ. πέλεκυς, v. Paroem. Zenob. 6, 9, Meineke Menand. p. 70.

†Τένεδος, ὄν, ἡ, Tenedos, an island of the Aegean sea on the coast of Troas, earlier called Leucophris, Il. 1, 452; etc., with a city of same name, Strab. p. 604.

†Τενεῖαι, ὦν, αἱ, Tenēae, fountains near Orchomenus in Arcadia, Paus. 8, 13, 5.

†Τένης, or Τέννης, ὁ, Tenes, son of Cycnus, king of Tenedos, Strab. p. 640.

Τενεῖα, ας, ἡ, a nibbling, tasting daintily: hence lickerishness, gluttony, Ar. Av. 1691: from

Τενεβῶω, to be a gourmand, Lat. *lignurire*, *catillari*: also as dep., τενοβωμαι: from

Τένθης, ὄν, ὁ, (τένωω) a dainty

feeder, gourmand, Cratin. Incert. Ar. Pac. 1009; cf. προτενθής.

†Τενθρηδών, ὄνος, ὁ, Tenthedra leader of the Magnesians from The sally before Troy, Il. 2, 756.

Τενθρηδών, ὄνος, ἡ, a kind of or wasp, Arist. H. A. 9, 43, 2;—also ἄνθρηδών, πεμφρηδών.

Τενθρήνη, ης, ἡ,=foreg., Nic. A. 560.

Τενθρήνιον, ὄν, τό, the nest of a tenθρηδών, Arist. H. A. 9, 43, 2. Hence

Τενθρηνιώδης, ες, (εἶδος) full holes, honey-combed, Ael. N. A. 12, 2, prob. l. in Hipp. for τεθρ-, v. For Oec. sub hac v.

Τενθρηνώδης, ες,=foreg., Plut. 721 E.

Τένθω, Att. for τένδω.

Τενία, ας, ἡ,=τανία, Gramm.

Τενίδιον, ὄν, τό, dim. from foreg.

Τέννος, εος, τό,=τένος.

Τενοτάγρα, ας, ἡ, (τένων, ἄγρσκι) wounded in a sinew, Medic.

Τένος, εος, τό,=τένων, τενία, τενία, Gramm.

†Τέντυρα, ὄν, τά, Tentyra, a city the Thebaid in Aegypt, Strab. 814. Hence

†Τεντυρίτης, ὄν, ὁ, an inhab. Tentyra; οἱ Τ., Strab. p. 814.

Τένων, ὄντος, ὁ, (τεῖνω) =strictly, any tight-stretched band, esp., a sinew, tendon, like νεῖρον, most freq. the two strong tendons of the neck, νοντες αἰχίνιοι,=ivinoi, Od. 3, 24 and oft. in dual, ἄμφω ῥῆζε τένων Il. 5, 307, etc., cf. 4, 521; of the an ἔνα τε ζυνέχουσι τένοντες ἄγκυρα 20, 478; of the foot, ποδῶν τένην τένοντε, 22, 396; cf. Hes. Sc. 4, 0: in Trag., usu., of the tendons of foot, τ. ποδός, Eur. Phoen. 42, Cy 400; and then absol. for the foot, Aesch. Cho. 209, cf. Elmsl. Men. 1134, Bacch. 936.—II. metapn., λιανήν, a strip of land, mountain-ridge, Jac. Anth. P. p. 47, cf. αἰχίν. (Aik to τανία and τενία.)

Τέξις, εως, ἡ, (τίκτω, τέξω) child-bearing.

Τέξω and τέξομαι, fut. of τίκτω Hom.

Τέο, Ion. and Dor. for τένος, gen. from interrog. τίς, Il. 2, 225, etc.—Teo, Ion. and Dor. for τινός, gen. from enclit. τίς, Od. 16, 305.

Τεό, Dor. for σοῦ, gen. from σὺ, Alcman.

Τεοῖο, Ep. for σοῦ, gen. from σὺ only in Il. 8, 37, where it must not be changed into τεοῖο.

Τεοῖον, Ion. for τισί, dat. plur. from τίς, Hdt. 1, 37, etc.

Τεός, ἡ, ὄν, Ep. and Ion. for σῆθη, thine, hence Lat. *tuus*, freq. Hom., Hes., Hdt., and Pind.; also lyric passages of Trag., as Aesch. P. 162, Soph. O. C. 534, Eur. Heracl. 911. [τέος is used as one sh syll. in Praxill. ap. Hephaest. p. Gaisf., cf. Seidl. Eur. El. 468.]

†Τέος and τεός, obsolete nom., found in Gramm., the oblique cases of which are used for the corresponding cases of τίς and τις, esp. gen. a dat. plur. τεῶν, τέοισι: the dat. sin is always τεῶν, therefore belongs solely to the enclitic τις: the gen. 1 however must not be referred to τεῶν v. sub τίς.

Τεοῦ, Ep. and Dor. for σοῦ, gen. from σὺ, Call. Crr. 98, Apol. Dv. de Pron. p. 356.

Τεός, Dor. and Aeol. for σοῦ, gen. ἡμ. σὺ, but Buttm. would rather give it paroxyt. τέον.

Τεράω, f. -άσω, (τέρας) to interpret omens or prodigies, Aesch. Ag. 125. II. = τερατονομαί.

Τερεμνον, ον, τό, = τέρεμνον, q. v., nr.

Τερεμνος, ον, = τέρεμνος. Hence Τερεμνότης, ητος, ἡ, = τερεμνότης. II. = sq., very dub.

Τερεμότης, ητος, ἡ, softness, Thehr.: from

Τεράμων, ον, gen. ονος, (from τελέ, τέρην) —soft, tender: becoming by boiling, esp. of pulse, Theophr.: ο of water itself: compar. -ονέστες; Theophr. [α]

ΤΕΡΑΣ, ατος Ep. αος, τό: nom. Τέρατα, Ep. Τεράα; Τεράατ᾽ [ρε], on. P. 604; Τέρα, Ar. Rh. 4, 1410:

τ. τεράων, Ep. gen. and dat. τεράων, τερέων, Aicæ. 109: dat. Τερασι, τ. τερέεσσι, II. A sign, wonder, marvel, of any appearance or event, in which men believed that they could see the finger of God, and read the

future, Lat. portentum and prodigium, ος Τερας, II. 5, 742, Od. 16, 320, 232, cf. Od. 3, 173, Hdt. 6, 98; ἡμῖν μὲν τὸδ' ἔφηνε Τερας Ζεὺς, 2, 324, cf. Od. 3, 173, Hdt. 6, 98; ὁφθαλμοὶ Τεραα, Od. 12, 394; Τερε, Od. 21, 415; also, τ. φανήτα, 20, 101; φαίνεται, Hdt. 7, 57; so τ. γίνεταί, Hdt. 8, 37; τ. ποιοῖο, the fearful signs of coming

τ. II. 11, 4, cf. Hes. Th. 744, Pind. 13, 103, etc.: —hence, —II. any thing that serves as a divine sign or omen; as, —1. a huge, unearthly creature, monster, of a serpent, II. 12, 209, Ap. 302; δάϊον τ., of Typhoeus, ch. Pr. 352; ἀπρόσμαχον τ., of verber, Soph. Tr. 1098; οὐρεον of the Sphinx, Eur. Phoen. 806; ρον, ἄγριον Τερας, Id. Hipp. 1214, 1247. —2. a strange monster, abor-

tion, Lat. monstrum, Plat. Crat. 393 394 A; cf. Aesch. Cho. 548. —3. like τέκμαρ, τέρεα, Lat. signa, gen. in the heavens, a star, meteor, II. 4, 76; of the rainbow, II. 11, cf. 17, 548. —4. in colloquial language, Τερας λέγεις καὶ θαυμαστὰν, t. Hipp. Maj. 283 C, cf. Theat. D: Τερας λέγεις, el., Id. Meno D. (Akin to τέραμα.)

Τερασκόπος, ον, poet. for τερατο- ποσ, Pind. P. 4, 357, and Trag.; διά τ., 'my prophetic soul,' Aesch. 978: cf. Lob. Phryn. 673.

Τεραστία, ἡ, f. l. for τερατεία.

Τεραστειος, α, ον, and τεραστιος, (τέρας) — strange, monstrous, portentous, Theophr. Char. 21, 1, 1, Luc. Alex. 16, etc.

Τεράτεια, ας, ἡ, (τερατονομαί) a telling of τέρατα; or, a talking and acting as if one was a τέρας: hence, generally, humbug, quackery Ar. Nub. Polyb. 2, 17, 6, etc.

Τεράτειος, ον, = τεραστιος. [α] Τεράτεομαι, dep. mid., to talk τέρατα, to speak marvels, Lat. portenta a: to practise jugglery or quackery; generally, to play the marvellous, in arch-quack, Ar. Eq. 627, Ran. 4; ἀποθανάτων καὶ τερατ., Aesn. 13, 29. Hence

Τεράτευμα, ατος, τό, a jugglery & piece of quackery, Ar. Lys. 762.

Τεράτιος, ον, δ, = τερατουργός, a gler, Diod.

Τεράτιω, = τερετίω, Hesych.

Τερατικός, ἡ, ον, = τεραστιος. Adv. τ. εἴ, wonderfully well, ap. Plut. 124 C

Τερατογονία, ας, ἡ, a monstrous birth, abortion.

Τερατογράφω, ὦ, (τέρας, γράφω) to write of τέρατα, Strab. p. 22.

Τερατοκῆω and τερατοκία, ἡ, f. l. for τερατοτ.

Τερατολογέω, ὦ, to tell of marvels or strange phenomena, Arist. Meteor. 2, 8, 34: and

Τερατολογία, ας, ἡ, a telling of τέρατα or marvels, Isocr. Antid. § 304: from

Τερατολόγος, ον, (τέρας, λέγω) telling of τέρατα; a marvel-monger. — II. pass., of which marvellous things are told, marvellous, strange, Heind. Plat. Phaedr. 229 E.

Τερατομύθος, ον, of marvellous strange shape.

Τερατοποιέω, ὦ, to do τέρατα or marvels: and

Τερατοποιία, ας, ἡ, jugglery, Apollon. Hist. Fab. 6: from

Τερατοποιός, ον, (τέρας, ποιέω) doing τέρατα, working wonders, LXX. — II. in bad sense, jugglery: ὁ τ., a juggler.

Τερατοσκοπία, ας, ἡ, an observing and interpreting of τέρατα: from

Τερατοσκοπος, ον, (τέρας, σκοπέω) observing and interpreting τέρατα; ὁ τ., a soothsayer, Plat. Legg. 933 C, E.

Τερατοτοκῆω, ὦ, to give birth to a monster: and

Τερατοτοκία, ας, ἡ, an unnatural birth, monster: from

Τερατοτόκος, ον, giving birth to a monster.

Τερατοουργέω, ὦ, to work τέρατα or wonders, to be a juggler; and

Τερατοουργία, ατος, τό, a marvellous deed: jugglery trick.

Τερατοουργία, ας, ἡ, a working of τέρατα or wonders, Plut. 2, 17 B: jugglery. — II. also = foreg.: from

Τερατοργός, ον, working wonders: ὁ τ., a juggler.

Τεράτω, ὦ, to make a τέρας of any thing: —mid., to look on as a wonder, stare at, Timon ap. Diog. L. 4, 42.

Τεράτῳδης, ες, (τέρας, εἶδος) like a τέρας, marvellous, wondrous, Ar. Nub. 364; σοφία τ., marvellous wisdom, Xen. Epist. 1, 8; also of men, τ. εἰς σοφίαν, Plat. Euthyd. 296 E; τὸ τερατῳδες, Arist. Poët. 14, 4.

Τεράτωδία, ας, ἡ, any thing marvellous.

Τεράτωπός, ον, (τέρας, ὤψ) —with a marvellous strange face, τ. ιδέσθαι, marvellous to behold, H. Hom. 18, 36.

Τέρβινθος, ὁ, contr. for τερεβίνθος.

†Τεργέστη, ης, ἡ, and Τεργέσται, αλ, Tergeste, a city of Histria, at the head of the Adriatic, now Trieste, Strab. p. 215, 314: hence ὁ Τεργεσταῖος, the inhab. of T., Dion. P.

Τερεβινθῳ, f. -ῖω, to be like turpentine, Diosc.: and

Τερεβινθώδης, η, ον, made from the turpentine-tree or from turpentine, χρίσμα, Xen. An. 4, 13; οἶνος, ἔλαιον, Diosc.: from

Τερεβινθος, ον, ἡ, shortd. τέρβινθος, earlier form τερμίνθος, ἡ, (q. v.), also πρέμβθος and τριμβθος, ἡ, —the terebinth or turpentine-tree, Lat. pistacia terebinthus, LXX.: —also the resin that flows from a wound in its bark, turpentine, cf. Winer's Biblisches Realwörterbuch, s. v. Hence

Τερεβινθώδης, ες, (εἶδος) full of terebinth-trees, νησίς, Anth. P. 9, 413.

†Τερίετα, ης, ἡ, Terina, fem. pr. n., Anth. P. 5, 111. —In Lyc. 726, a city of Italy.

Τέρεως, as collat. form of τέρην,

is rejected by Elmsl. Eur. Med. 873, but cf. Lob. Paral. 139.

Τέρεων or τέρεμων, both in Eur., Valck. Phoen. 335: —any thing closely shut fast or closely covered, a room, chamber, Eur. Hipp. 536, Alc. 457; τέρεμνα οἶκων, παστάδων, periph. for the house, etc., Id. Hipp. 418, Gr. 1371.

Τέρεμος, ον, also τέρεμος, for στέρεμος, στερρός, στερεός, firm, close. Hence

Τερεμνότης, ητος, ἡ, also τεραμενότης, firmness.

Τερεποτλόκιμος, ον, (τέρην) with soft, silky hair.

Τέρενος, η, ον, a rare collat. form of τέρην, Anth. P. 9, 430.

Τερενόχρος, ον, contr. -χρους, ον, with the heterocl. dat. τερενόχροι in Opp. H. 2, 56 = sq.

Τερενόχρως, ὠτος, ὁ, ἡ, (τέρην, χρώς) with tender skin, τερενοχρώτες μαζῶν ὄνεις, Anaxandr. Protes. 1, 37.

Τερετίω, f. -ῖω, to twitter, chirrup, strictly of swallows and grasshoppers; hence of the strings of the lyre; also of men, to trill, quaver, whistle, Teles ap. Stob. p. 69, 19, Babrius 9, 4 (Boisson.); τ. πρὸς τὸ δίχορδον, Euphron ap. Ath. 380 B; περ. τὸ πιστικόν, Plat. (Com.) Kalm. 2: cf. συντερ-. (Onomatop.) Hence

Τερέτισμα, ατος, τό, a twittering, chirruping, of swallows and grasshoppers: hence of the lyre, etc., a trilling, quavering, Anth. P. 7, 612; cf. Luc. Nigr. 15: —generally, an empty sound, Arist. Anal. Post. 1, 22, 4.

Τερετισμός, οὔ, ὁ, = foreg., Arist. Probl. 19, 10.

Τερέτριον, ον, τό, dim. from τέρετρον, Theophr.

Τέρετρον, ον, τό, a borer, gimlet, Lat. terebra, Od. 5, 246; 23, 198, Leon. Tar. 4, etc.

Τερέω, ὦ, f. -ῖω and -ῑσω, to bore, bore through, pierce. —2. to turn on a lathe. (Akin to τέρω, τετραίνω, τράω, τιτρώσκω.)

Τερεθνίζουμαι, only found as pass., to be worm-eaten, esp. of wood, Diosc.: of bones, to be carious: from

Τερεθών, ὄνος, ἡ, the wood-worm, Lat. teredo, Ar. Eq. 1308. —II. caries in the bones, Hipp. (From τέρω, τετραίνω, τιτρώω, and so strictly τηρόν.)

†Τερεθών, ὄνος, ἡ, Teredon, a city of Babylonia, Dion. P. 982; Strab. p. 765. —II. a female flute-player, Ar. Thesm. 1175.

Τέρην, ενῶ, εν, gen. ενος, είνης, etc., (τέρω). Strictly, rubbed down, and so, smooth, soft, delicate, Lat. tener, in Hom. mostly in neut., τέρεν δάκρυ, II. 3, 142, etc.; τέρενα φύλλα, 13, 180, Od. 12, 357; τέρεν ἄνθεα ποίης, Od. 9, 449; only in the phrase, τέρενα χροά, II. 4, 237, etc., Hes. Op. 520, Th. 5; fem. γλήχωνι τερεῖνῃ, H. Cer. 209; τέρεναν ματέρ' οἰνάνθες ὀπάραν, Pind. N. 5, 10, cf. Aesch. Supp. 998; τέρενα δάφνη, Ibyc. 7; ὄνιν τέρεναν, Eur. Med. 905: —compar. τερεινότερος, Anth. (Akin to τέρεν, τεράμαν, as also to Lat. teres, tener, from tero.)

Τεθήρετα, ας, ἡ, jugglery, sleight of hand: esp. in rhetoric, quackery, use of clap-traps, Pherecr. Incert. 12, Diog. L. proem. 17; cf. Ruhnk. Tim. (Acc. to Moeris, p. 364, contr. from τερατεία.)

Τεθήρευμα, ατος, τό, a jugglery-trick, clap-trap, Clem. Al.: from

Τεθηρέουμαι, dep., to practise juggling, to use clap-traps, De n. 1405.

7. Arist. Top. 8, 1, 17. (Cf. *τεροβρία*.) Hence

Τερθοεύς, ὁ, a juggler, dub.

Τερθρόν, ὄνος, ὁ, v. *τερθρωτήρ*.

Τερθρία, ας, ἡ, = *τεροβρία*.

Τέρβριον, ὄν, ὁ, the rope from the mid of a sail-yard (*τέρβριον*), with which the sails were furled, a sail-rope, Ar. Eq. 440: strictly an adj., *τέρβριον κάλως*, as in Galen.

Τέρβρον, ὄν, τό, the end, extremity, Euprod. 252, Eur. Euryth. 3.—II. esp., the end or point of a sail-yard, like *κεραία*; or acc. to others, the hole therein through which passed the *τέρβριον*. (Akin to *τέρμα*, τέλος, τέλοςον: some refer signif. II to *τερταίνω*.)

Τέρβρος, ὁ, = *τέρβριον*.

Τερβρωτήρ, ἥρος, ὁ, (*τέρβρον*) the place at the end of a ship's prow, from which the underpilot (*πρωρεύς*) kept a look-out, Hesych.: hence the *πρωρεύς* himself is called *τερβρωτήρ*, Id.

†*Τέρβια*, ἡς, ἡ, *Terina*, a city of the Brutii, Strab. p. 256: hence

†*Τερναίος*, ας, ὄν, of *Terina*, *Terinaean*, ὁ Τ. κόλπος, the *Terinaeus Sinus*, later *Sinus Vibonensis*, Thuc. 2, 104.

Τέρμα, ατος, τό, an end, boundary, Lat. *terminus*—I. the goal round which horses and chariots had to turn at races, ἔλθουσιν περὶ τέρματα, Il. 23, 309; στρέφειν, βάλλειν or εὐ σχεθεῖν περὶ τέρμα, Ib. 323, 333, 462, 466; τέρματα σημαίνειν, Ib. 358, 757; ἔστασεν ἐν τέρμασιν ἄγωνος, Pind. P. 9, 92; cf. Soph. El. 686, and v. sub *δωδεκάγναμπος*—the meta of the Romans, elsewh. *καμπτήρ*, νύσσα.—2. the mark at which the quivets were thrown, Od. 8, 193.—II. generally, an end, finishing, e. g. of a river's course, Ar. Hd. 4, 52: in plur., the far-end, boundaries, Id. 7, 54; ἴσο τ. ἀρετῆς ἢ θανάτου, Tyr. 107.—τ. πλοῦτος, a limit to wealth, Theogn. 227, cf. Aesch. Ag. 1002, etc.—πρὸς τέρμα εἶναι, ἐπὶ τέρμ' ἀρκεῖσθαι, to have reached the limit, be at the end, Aesch. Fr. 828, Soph. Aj. 48:—then, of any end, τ. ἀέθλων, the prize of games, Pind. I. 4, 115 (3, 85); cf. τέλος I. 1, fin.: τ. βίου, the term or end of life, death, Simon. 100, 13, Soph. O. T. 1530; τ. μόχθων, πλάνης, κακῶν, Aesch. Fr. 100, and Eur.; τ. τέχνης, the highest point of art, Anth.:—also like τέλος periph., as, τέρματα ἑμπορίης for *ἐμπορίη*, Theogn. 1168; τέρμα ἀγχιόνης, Aesch. Eum. 746; τ. θανάτου, γήρας, Eur. Hipp. 140, Andr. 1081; τ. σωτηρίας, Soph. O. C. 725, cf. Eur. Or. 1343.—3. the last or highest power, supremacy, τ. Κορίνθων ἔχειν, to be sovereign of Corinth, Simon. 172 Schneidew. (cf. Buttm. Lexil. s. v. *έρμα* 3, not;); so, θεοὶ ἑπὶ τέρμα τέρμ' ἔχοντες, Eur. Supp. 617, cf. Anth. P. 12, 170: v. sub τέλος III, κύρος.—III. *τέρμα*, like τέλος, as adv., at last, †*Pseudo-Phocyl*. 130†.—Chiefly poet. (The form points to *τέρω*, Lat. *tero*, as the root,—perh. strictly the stone that is worn by turning round.) Hence

Τερμίζω, f. -ίζω, and in Strab. *τερματίζω*, f. -ίζω, like *ορίζω*, to limit, define.—II. to end, finish.

†*Τέρμερα*, ὄν, τά, *Termera*, a city of Asia Minor on the borders of Lycia and Caria; hence *Τερμερεῖς*, γας Ion. εὐς, ὁ, an inhab. or native of *Termera*, Hdt. 5, 37.

Τερμέριον οἱ Τερμέριον κακόν, τό, proverb., a misfortune one brings

on himself, said to be deriv. from one *Τέρμερος* (q. v.) a highwayman, v. *Paroemiogr.* p. 377.

†*Τερμέριον*, ὄν, τό, *Termerium*, a promontory of Caria near *Termera*, Strab. p. 657.

†*Τέρμερος*, ὄν, ὁ, *Termerus*, a robber of the mythic period, slain by Hercules, Plut. Thes. 11.

†*Τερμισσός*, ὄν, ἡ, and *Τερμισσός*, *Termissus*, a strong city of Pisidia, Strab. p. 570: hence ὁ *Τερμισσεύς*, εὐς, an inhab. of T., Id. p. 630.

Τερμεύς, ὁ, (τέρμα) Ζεύς, the guardian of boundaries, ὄριος.

†*Τερμίλαι*, ὄν, οἱ, the *Termilae*, a Cretan race, who settled in Lycia under Sarpedon, the Solymi of Homer, later called Lycians, Hdt. 1, 173; Strab. p. 573; etc.

†*Τερμινεύς*, ὁ, appell. of Apollo, Lyc. 1207.

Τερμινθίνος, ἡ, ὄν, earlier form of *τερεβινθίνος*, Theophr.: hence pecul. fem. *τερμινθίς*, ἰδος, Nic. Al. 299.

Τερμινθος, ὄν, ἡ, earlier form of *τερεβινθος*, Theophr.—2. in medic., a swelling like the fruit of the terebinth-tree, v. *Foës*, Oecon. Hipp.—II. also a flax-like plant, growing parasitically on the olive, from which the Athenians made fishing-lines, Theophr., Mel. 1, 30; v. *Salmas.* ad Solin. 911 A.

Τερμίδεις, εσσα, ἐν, (τέρμα);—ending or going to the end, ὥστες *τερμίδεσσα*, a shield that covers one even to the end, i. e. all over, Il. 16, 803; χιτῶν *τερμίδεις*, like χ. *ποδῆρος*, a frock reaching to the ground, Od. 19, 242, Hes. Op. 535.

Τέρμος, α, ὄν, (τέρμα);—at the end, last, always of time, τ. *ἡμέρα*, the day of death, Soph. Ant. 1331; *τερμια χώρα*, the spot where one is destined to end life, Soph. O. C. 89.

Τέρμις, τος, ἡ, = *τέρμα*, Hesych.

Τερμοδρομέω, ὦ, to run to the goal, Manetho.

Τερμύνος, α, ὄν, at the end, τ. *πάγος*, the hill at the world's end, Aesch. Pr. 117: from

Τέρμων, ὄνος, ὁ, = *τέρμα*, a boundary, Aesch. Fr. 177, Eur. Hipp. 746; and in plur., Ib. 3, etc.—II. an end, Aesch. Supp. 624; τ. *βίου*, Ecl. Phoen. 1352.

†*Τερπανδρός*, ὄν, ὁ, (τέρπω, ἀνήρ) *Terpander*, a poet of Antissa in Lesbos, Ael. V. H. 12, 50.

†*Τερπιάδης*, ὄν, ὁ, son of *Terpius*, i. e. *Phemius*, Od. 22, 330.

Τερπικέρανος, ὄν, (τέρπω, κεραυνός) delighting in thunder, epith. of Jupiter, Hom., and Hes.

Τερπνίστατος and *τέρπνιστος*, irreg. superl. from sq.

Τερπνός, ἡ, ὄν, (τέρπω)—delight-some, delightful, pleasant, agreeable, enjoyable, cheering, first in †*Tyrtae*. 3, 38, Mimm. 1, 1†; 5, 3, Theogn. 1013, and freq. in Pind., Aesch., etc.; also in Att. prose, πρὸς τὸ *τερπνόν*, as Thuc. 2, 53; τὰ *τερπνά*, delights, pleasures, Isocr. 6 C, Xen. Mem. 2, 1, 23:—in Hom. only as v. l., Od. 8, 45.—II. pass., delighted, gladsome, merry, Mehlh. Anacr. 37, 1: and so some take Aesch. Ag. 143, ὀβρικύλοισι *τερπνά* (Dor. for *τερπνῆ*), delighting in the young of beasts.—III. regul. compar. and superl. *τερπνότερος*, -ότατος, Theogn. 1062, 256; irreg., *τερπνίστατος*, *τέρπνιστος*, Call. Fr. 256.—IV. adv. -νός, Theogn. 910, Soph. Fr. 517, 5. Hence

Τερπνότης, ἡρος, ἡ, *pleasante* delight.

Τερπότραμις, εὐς, ἡ, = ἡ τῶν ἀφιδισίων *τέρπις*, Teleclid. ap. Pho. v. however *Meineke* Incert. 23.

ΤΕΡΠΙΩ, f. -ψω: aor. *τέρπειν*: I. the pass. and mid. *τέρπειμαι* has Ep. a threefold aor.,—1. *ἐτέρπει*, Od. 8, 131, and Att.; or, *ἐτάρπει*, Od. 6, 99; 19, 213.—2. *ἐτάρην*, in inf. *ταρπῆναι* and *ταρπῆναι*, Hom.; and subj. *τράπειω* (by met. for *ταρπῶ*), hence *τράπειον*, Il. 441, Od. 8, 292.—3. redupl. through all moods, *τεταρπόμεν*, *τεταρπεται*, *τεταρπόμεθα*, *τεταρπόμενοι*, in in Hom., who now and then also has aor. mid. *ἐτερπύμην*, *τερπύμεν*, Od. 12, 188; *τέρπειται*, H. Ar. 15 usu. aor. 2 mid. *ἐταρπόμεν*.

Strictly, to fill to the full, *satis content*; hence, generally, to delight, gladden, cheer, ὁ *κεν τέρπειναι* αἰεὶς, Od. 17, 385; τῇ (sc. *φύρμυγι*) *θυμὸν ἐτέρπειν*, Il. 9, 189; *πείσοιαι θυμὸν ἐτέρπον*, Od. 1, 107; etc.; καὶ τὸν ἐτέρπε λόγους, Il. 15, 393; also in Trag.; proverb., *ἥλις ἥλι τέρπει*, Plat. Phaedr. 240 C, etc.: absol., to give delight, Od. 1, 347; *τέρποντα*, delights, Soph. O. C. 121 cf. 1281.—II. more freq. in pass. a mid., strictly, c. gen. rel. to have enough of, *enjoy* to one's heart's content *ἐπεὶ τάρπημεν ἐδῆς* ἡδὲ *ποτῆτι*, Il. 11, 780; *τεταρπόμενος σῖτον κ' οἶνον*, Il. 9, 705, cf. Od. 6, 99; so, *ἔπνον*, *εὐνῆς*, *φιλόητος*, Il. 24, 3, C. 23, 346, 300; τ. *ἡβης*, to enjoy one's youth, Od. 23, 212: metaph., τ. *γῶν*, to take one's fill of lamentation, Il. 10, Od. 11, 212, etc.—2. to be cheerful, *enjoy* one's self, *make merry*, dat. rei, *φῶρμυγι, μούσῳ, δίσκῳ*, etc., Hom., Hes., etc.; c. eating and drinking, *τέρπεσθαι δαιτὶ*, Hom.; *βάλλης*, Od. 11, 603, Hes. Op. 11 so, *λαμπάδι* *τερπόμεναι*, Aesch. Eu. 1042; cf. Soph. O. C. 1140, etc.; *ἐτινι*, Eur. Rhes. 194:—also c. par. *τέρπειται τιμῶμενος*, Id. Bacch. 32 etc.; cf. Xen. Mem. 2, 1, 24:—*ἄβσποινε καὶ τέρπον*, drink and be merry, Hdt. 2, 78.—3. rarely c. acc., *οἱ μοῖραν τέρπεσθαι, to enjoy a portion*, Hes. Fr. 56, 6; *τέρπεσθαι θυμῷ*, Eur. Or. 1043.—4. oft. with words that limit its signif. most closely, *τέρπεσθαι θυμῷ*, Il. 19, 31, Od. 16, 26; *θυμῷ*, Il. 21, 45; καὶ *θυμῷ*, Hes. Op. 58; *τέρπεσθαι ὄνα*, Il. 1, 474, Od. 4, 102, etc.; *φρέσιν*, Il. 19, 19, Od. 5, 74; *ἐνὶ φρεσὶ*, Od. 8, 368; *τεταρπόμενος οἴλῳ κῆ*, Od. 1, 310; *ἄπαταιαι θυμὸν τέρπειται*, Pind. P. 2, 135. (τέρπω- is the Sanscrit *trip*, gaudere, satiare: prob. akin *τρέφω*.) Hence

Τερπωλή, ἡς, ἡ, poet. for *τέρπη*, delight, Od. 18, 37, Archil. 7, Theog. 978, 1064.

Τέρπων, ὄνος, ἡ, = *φόρε*, E. M.

Τέρπω, v. *τέρσσω* II.

Τέρσαινω, aor. *ἐτέρσηνα*:—to d. up, wipe up, αἶμα μέλαν *τέρσεν*, 16, 529; cf. *τέρσσω*.

Τερσά, ας, ἡ, like *ταρσός*, *ταρσὶ* τρασιά, a contrivance for drying a thing on, Simon. 217.

Τέρσσομαι, dep., with inf. aor. par. *τερσῆναι*, *τερσημένοι*, as if *ἴπῳ ἐτέρσην*, Il. 16, 519, Od. 6, 98.—be or become dry, to dry up, *ἔλκε ἔρσσετο πᾶσατο δ' αἶμα*, the wound dried up and the blood stanchied, 11, 267; *θειλόπεδον τέρσεται ἡέλι*, the plain is parched by the sun, Od. 124: c. gen. *ὅσσε δακρυόφιν ἔρσσει*

eyes became dry from tears, Od. 5, 2.—II. the act. first occurs in later v. (Hom. using only *τεπαινω*), 3 ag *τέρπει*, Theocr. 22, 63; though Att. holds this to be a fut., as if in pres. *τέρπω*; and certainly we have an aor. of this form, viz. *ἱματίαν τέρπον*, inf. *τέρσαι*, in Nic. Th. 693, 709. (The Sanscr. *trish*, *trire*, etc., Pott Et. Forsch. 1, 270; in to *ταρσός*, also perh. to *θέρω*, *θερ*, *θεριός*, Lat. *tergo*, *tergeo* and *terreo*.)

τέρσω, Aeol. fut. of *τείρω*.—II. v. *τέρσομαι* II.

τέρσιος, *ον*, *δ*, *Tertius*, Rom. sc. pr. n., N. T.

τέρτυλλος, *ον*, *δ*, *Tertullus*, a man orator, employed by the Jews against Paul, N. T.

τέρυνης, *ον*, *δ*, v. sq.

τέρυν, *υος*, *δ*, *ή*, *τέρυν*, τό, (*τείνω*)—strictly, worn by rubbing; worn jaded, *τέρυν* ἵππος, also *τερίννης*, but only in Hesych. (*τέρυν* was *τέρειν*, except that use condescended the latter to the notion of *soft*, in a good sense.)

τέρυσκω, *τέρυσκομαι*, = *τείρω*, *ω*, *τριβω*, Hesych.

τέρφος, *εος*, τό, also *έρφος* and *έρφος*, a skin, shell, = *λέπος*, Nic. 268.

τέρχνος, *εος*, τό, also *πέρχνος*, a

τερπία, *α*, *δ*, *Terpsia*, a victor in Isthmian games, v. I. Pind. O. 59.

τερψικλής, *έους*, *δ*, *Terpsicles*, a poet, Ath. 325 D.

τερψικράτης, *ης*, *ή*, *Terpsicrate*, a spiad, Apollod. 2, 7, 8.

τέρψιμυρτος, *ον*, (*τέρπω*, *βροτός*) denoting the heart of man, epith. of sun, Od. 12, 269, 274; of morn (g), H. Ar. 411, Orph.

τέρψιμος, *ον*, (*τέρπω*, *νός*) heart-denying, Anth. P. 9, 505, 2. [i]

τέρψις, *εως*, *ή*, (*τέρπω*)—full enjoyment, and, generally, enjoyment,

h. c. gen., *τέρψις αἰδέης*, Hes. 917; *δείπνον τέρψις*, Pind. P. 1; *εἰς τέρψιν τινός ἔλθειν*, Eur. en. 195, cf. I. T. 797, Cycl. 522: *adness, delight, pleasure*, Pind. O. 15, Aesch. Ag. 611, etc.; distinguished from the more general term *ή* by Prodicus ap. Arist. Top. 2, cf. Plat. Phil. II B; *τ. ήδονής*, Erechth. 20, 23.

τερψιχόρεια, *ας*, *ή*, = sq.

τερψιχόρη, *ης*, *ή*, Att. *τερψιχό-* Plat. Phaedr. 259 C; cf. A. B. p.

—*Terpsichore*, the Dance-enjoyment of the nine muses, Hes. Th. later she appears as inventress

patroness of the higher kind of dancing: from

τερψιχόρος, *ον*, also, *α*, *ον*, (*τέρπος*) enjoying the dance, esp. the al dance, of Apollo, Anth. P. 9, 20.

τερπίων, *υος*, *δ*, *Terpsion*, of a pupil of Socrates, Plat.—writer on *γαστρολογία*, Ath. 337

σάρα, v. *τέσσαρες*.

σασάραβος, *ον* (*τέσσαρες*, *βοῦς*) four steers, II. 23, 705.—II. made four ox-hides.

σασάρακα, *οι*, *αι*, *τά*, four-out more usu. *τεσσαρεσκαίδεκα*, hat even with a neut. subst., as, *τεσσαρεσκαίδεκα ἔτη*, Hdt. 1, 86, cf. Phryn. 409, v. Butt. Ausf. Gr. Anm. 16.—when the *τέσσαρες* inflected, it was written *divisim*, l. c. Hence

Τεσσαράκαιδέκαδωρος, *ον*, (*δῶρον* II) :—fourteen hand-breadths long, broad, high, etc., Anth.

Τεσσαράκαιδέκαταιος, *α*, *ον*, on the fourteenth day.

Τεσσαράκαιδέκατος, *η*, *ον*, (*τεσσαρακαίδεκα*) the fourteenth, Lob. Phryn. 409.

Τεσσαράκαιδεκῆτης, *ον*, *δ*, fourteen years old: fem. *-έτης*, Anth.

Τεσσαράκονθήμερος, *ον*, of forty days, Hipp.

Τεσσαράκοντα, Att. *τεττάρκοντα*, *οι*, *αι*, *τά*, indecl. (*τέσσαρες*) :—forty, Hom. etc. [i]

Τεσσαράκοντάετης, *ον*, *δ*, and *-ετής*, *ές*, (*έτος*) forty years old, Hes. Op. 439. Hence

Τεσσαράκοντάετία, *ας*, *ή*, a space of forty years, Philo.

Τεσσαράκονταίος, *α*, *ον*, dub. l. for *τεσσαρακοσταίος*.

Τεσσαράκοντακαιπεντάκιςχίλιος, *τος*, *ή*, *όν*, the forty-five-thousandth, Plat. Legg. 877 D.

Τεσσαράκοντακις, adv., forty times.

Τεσσαράκονταπηνχος, *υ*, gen. *εως*, forty cubits long.

Τεσσαράκοντάς, *αδός*, *ή*, the number forty.—II. a period of forty days, Hipp.

Τεσσαράκοντήρης, *ες*, with forty banks of oars; v. sub *τριήρης*.

Τεσσαράκοντόρηνιος, *ον*, (*δρηνια*) forty fathoms high, deep, etc., Hdt. 2, 148.

Τεσσαράκοντούτης, *ον*, *δ*, contr. for *τεσσαρακονταέτης*.

Τεσσαράκοσιοι, *αι*, *α*, a false form for *τετρακόσιοι*, Butt. Ausf. Gr. 52, p. 412.

Τεσσαράκοσταίος, *α*, *ον*, of forty days, on the fortieth day, Theophr. : from

Τεσσαράκοστός, *ή*, *όν*, (*τεσσαράκοντα*) :—the fortieth: *ή* *τεσσαρακοστή* (sub. *μοῖρα*), —1. a tax of one-fortieth, Ar. Eccl. 825.—2. a fortieth, a coin of Chios (as the French have their *centimes*), Thuc. 8, 151.

ΤΕΣΣΑΡΕΣ, *οι*, *αι*, *-ρα*, *τά*, gen. *ον*: dat. *τέσσαρι*, poet. *τέτράρι*, first in Hes. Fr. 47, 5, also in late prose; Ion. *τέσσεραι*, Hdt. 6, 41: Att. *τέτταρες*, *τέττάρ* : in Ion. prose *τέσσερες*, *τέσσερα*: Dor. *τέττορες* and *τέτορες*: Aeol. *πίσρες*, sometimes also indecl., as *τέσσαρες* for dat., Lob. Phryn. 409.—Four, Hom. (who uses both common and Aeol. form), etc.—(Its form varies much:—Sancr. *chatur*, *chatvār*: Lat. *quatuor*, but in Oscan *petur*, = Aeol. *πίσρες* (cf. *ποιός*, *qualis*, *ἵππος*, *equus*, etc.), Germ. *vier*, our *four*, etc.: cf. *τέταρος*, fin.)

Τεσσαρεσκαίδεκα, *οι*, *αι*, *τά*, indecl., fourteen, Hdt. 1, 86; cf. Lob. Phryn. 400: but in Att. *τέσσαρες* is inflected. Hence

Τεσσαρεσκαίδεκαταίος, *α*, *ον*, on the fourteenth day, Hipp.

Τεσσαρεσκαίδεκίτης, *ον*, *δ*, one who keeps the fourteenth day.

Τεσσαρεσκαίδέκατος, *η*, *ον*, Ion. *τεσσερες*, the fourteenth, Hdt. 1, 84, etc.

Τεσσαρεσκαίδεκῆτης, *ον*, *δ*, fourteen years old, Plut. Aemil. 35.

Τεσσαράκοντα, Ion. for *τεσσαράκοντα*, Hdt.

Τεσσερες, *οι*, *αι*, *-ρα*, *τά*, Ion. for *τέσσαρες*, Hdt.

Τεσσερήκοντα, *οι*, *αι*, *τά*, Ion. for *τεσσαράκοντα*, Hdt.

Τεταγμένως, adv. part. pf. pass. from *τάσσω*, in order, orderly, regularly, ἄρχεσθαι, Plat. Legg. 700 C; *πολυευσθαι*, Isocr. 169 C.

Τετάρων, *όντος*, *δ*, Ep. *τετάρ* part. aor. 2, with no pres. in use, *ρίψε* ποδός *τετάρων*, taking him by the foot, Il. 1, 591, cf. *λαμβάνω*, ἔλαω: also simply, *ρίπτασκον τετάρων*, Il. 15, 23. (The old Gramm., as far as signifi. went, rightly recognised *τετάρων* as strengthd. poet. for *λαβών*, but its kin to *τείνω*, pf. *τέτινα*, is justly rejected by Schneider and Butt. Lexil. s. v. They assume TA as the root, which also appears in *τῇ* (q. v.), in Lat. *tango*, *te-tig-i*, and our *take*, *touch*.)

Τέτακα, perf. from *τείνω*.

Τέταλμαι, pf. pass. from *τέλλω*, hence *τέταλτο*, Ep. 3 plqpf. for *έτεταλτο*, Od.

Τέταμαι, pf. pass. from *τείνω*.

Τεταμένεινως, adv. part. pf. pass. from *ταμεινω*, frugally, thriftily, Dion. H.

Τετανικός, *ής*, *όν*, suffering from *τέτανος*.

Τετανοειδής, *ές*, like *τέτανος*, dub. l. Theophr.

Τετάνοβρις, *δ*, *ή*, (*τετανός*, *βρίς*) with long, straight hair, Plat. Euthyphro 2 B.

Τετάνος, *ής*, *όν*, (*τείνω*, *τανύω*)—stretched or straightened, smooth, *τετάνον ἔφος*, Nic. Al. 343, cf. 464; *πρίαν*, Leon. Tar. 28; *τετάνον κακάθαρν πρόσωπον*, Galen; cf. Jac. Anth. P. p. 512.

Τέτανος, *ον*, *δ*, a straining, stretching: strain, tension.—II. a convulsive tension of the body, so that it becomes stiff as a corpse, *tetanus*, Hipp., v. Foës. Oecon.;—*rigor nervorum* in Celsus; cf. *ἐμπροσθέντος*, *ὀπισθόθεντος*, Plat. Tim. 84 E.—II. sensu obsceno, Ar. Lys. 553, 846.

Τετάνωω, *ω*, (*τετανός*) to stretch, straighten, Diosc.

Τετάνωθρον, *ον*, τό, a lotion for freeing the skin from wrinkles, a cosmetic [i]

Τετάνωμα, *ατος*, τό, (*τετανώω*) = foreg.

Τεταραμένως, adv. part. perf. pass. from *ταράσσω*, confusedly, Plat. Legg. 668 E, Isocr. Antid. 6262.

Τέταρος, *ον*, *δ*, a pleasant, Ptolem. ap. Ath. 654 C; cf. *τατίρας*.

Τεταρπετο, *-πόμεσθα*, *-πόμενως* Ep. redupl. aor. 2 of *τέρπομαι*, Hom.

Τεταρτάζω, to have a quartan-fever

Τεταρτάκιος, *ής*, *όν*, of a quartan fever, Diosc.

Τεταρτάριος, *α*, *ον*, of four days, or the fourth day, *τ. γενέσθαι*, to be four days dead, Hdt. 2, 89; *ἄφικνεῖσθαι τεταρταίους*, Plat. Rep. 616 B *τ. πυρετοί*, quartan-fever, Id. Tim. 86 A.

Τεταρτημοριαίος, *α*, *ον*, to be had for a quarter of an obolus, worth as much, Lat. *quartanarius*; from

Τεταρτημόριον, *ον*, τό, (*τέταρος* *μόριον*) the fourth part, Hdt. 2, 180 esp. of an obolus, Lat. *quadrans* Arist. Pol. 7, 1, 4.

Τεταρτολογέω, *ω*, to take every fourth man, Lat. *quartare*.

Τέταρος, *η*, *ον*, the fourth, Hom., who also has Ep. form *τέταρος*: τό *τέταρον*, as adv., the fourth time, Hom., or (as Wolf) *τοτέταρον*. Adv. *-τως*, four-fold, Lat. *quadruplo*, Plat. Tim. 86 A, cf. Lob. Phryn. 311.—II. *ή* *τετάρτη*, —1. (sub. *ήμέρα*) the fourth day, Hes. Op. 802.—2. (sub. *μοῖρα*) a liquid measure (cf. our *quart*); the Spartan kings had a μέδωμος of corn and a *τετάρτη* of wine on the 1st and 7th of the month, Hdt. 6, 57. (Sancr. *chaturthā* stands between

τεταρος and Lat. *quartus*. cf. Li-thuan. *ketvirtas*.

Τετάρσθην, Ep. for ἐτετάρσθην, 3 dual plqpf. pass. from τεῖνω, II. 4, 536; 1, 14, 404.

Τετάρτο, Ep. for ἐτετάρτο, 3 plqpf. pass. from τεῖνω, Hom.

Τετάρταται, Ion. 3 pl. pf. pass. from τάρσσω, Hdt. [α]

Τετάρτεσσον, part. pf. pass. from τεῖνω, Hom.

Τετάρταται, Ion. 3 pl. pf. pass. from τεῖνω, Hom.

Τετεύχον, 3 dual pf. from τεύχω, II. 13, 346; but Buttm., Catal. Verb. s. v. *τεύχω*, would read ἐτεύχον, considering redupl. impf. τετεύχον, post-Hom.

Τετεύχμαι, an Ep. pf. pass. with pres. signif. formed from the subst. τεύχεα, without any pres. in use:—to be armed, inf. τετεύχσθαι, Od. 22, 104.

Τετεύχμενος, adv. part. pf. pass. from τεύχω, artificially.

Τετηρημένος, adv. part. pf. pass. from τηρέω, attentively.

Τετήμαι, (τίω, τίνω):—to be sorrowful, to sorrow, *mourir*, Hom., though of the indic. he only uses 2 dual *τετήσθον*, II. 8, 447; elsewhere always the part. *τετημένος*, *τετημένη* (as in Hes. Th. 163), always with ἦτορ added, except in II. 9, 30, 695:—besides, we find the act. form *τετήω* (in same signif.) mostly in the phrase *τετήοσι θυμῷ*, with *sorrowing heart*, II. 11, 555; 17, 664; 24, 283; also, *ἶκον τετήροτες*, II. 9, 13; ἦσαν *τετηρότες*, they were *sorrowing, distressed*, II. 9, 30, 695.—No act. τείω occurs: out the word is akin to *τίνειν*, *τιμω-οίσθαι*, to be punished, and so made *sad*. [λ]

Τετήμενος, η, ov, part. pf. pass. from τίω, Hom.

Τέτλα, shortd. for τέτλασι, v. l. II. 4, 412, for τέττα.

Τετλάθι, poet. imperat. pf. of *τλάω, Hom., and Hes.

Τετλάην, poet. opt. pf. of *τλάω, II.

Τετλάμεν, Ep. inf. pf. of *τλάω, Od.; cf. Herm. H. Hom. Cer. 148 [α]; but τέτλασι, 1 pl. pf., not found in Hom.

Τετλάμεναι, Ep. inf. pf. of *τλάω, Od.

Τετλήως, ὄτος, fem. -ηνία, Ep. and Ion. part. pf. of τλάω, Hom.

Τετημένος, η, ov, part. pf. pass. of τέμνω, Od.

Τετημός, Ep. part. pf. of τέμνω, (with pass. signif.), Ap. Rh.

Τέτμον, Ep. for ἐτετμον, an aor. without any pres., used by Hom. in indicat. both with and without augm., to reach, come up to, find, *ἐνθ' ὅγε Νέστορ' ἔτεμνε*, II. 4, 293; *ὅνκ' ἐνδόν ἄμμονα τέτμεν ἄκοιτον*, 6, 174, etc.; *ὅν γήρας ἔτετμεν*, Od. 1, 218; and once in the 2 sing. subjunct., Od. 15, 15.—2. c. gen., to receive by fate or lot, have by, partake of, *ἀπατηροῖο γένεθλῃς*, Hes. Th. 610.

Τετοκνία, fem. part. pf. of τίκτω, Hes. Op. 589.

Τετολμηρότος, adv. part. pf. from τολμάω, Polyb. 1, 23, 5.

Τετόρες, Ep. redupl. aor. 2 of τωρέω, Hesyech.

Τετόρες, οί, αἱ, -ρα, τά, Dor. for τέσσαρες, Hes. Op. 696, Epigr. in Hdt. 7, 228.

Τετορήσω, irreg. fut. from τωρέω, q. v.

Τετρά-, for τέτορα, τέσσαρα, only in the deriv. and compd. words, which

Τετράβαμων, ov, gen. ovos, (τέτρα-, βαῖνω):—four-footed, ἵπποι, Eur. El. 476; τ. ἀπήνη=τέθριππον, Id. Tro. 517; τ. ἡλά, ψάλια, the hoofs, trappings of horses, Id. Phoen. 792, 808:—τετράβαμοσι γυίοις, in the shape of a quadruped, Id. Hel. 376. [βὰ]

Τετράβάρης, ἐς, (τέτρα-, βάρος) four times as heavy, Alcae. 83, in poet. gen. pl. τετραβαρήων.

Τετράβιβλος, ov, (τέτρα-, βίβλος) consisting of four books, title of a book by Ptolemy, Buttm. Mus. d. Alterthumsw. 2, 3, p. 485. [α]

Τετράβειος, ov,=τεσσαράβιος, Call. Dian. 53, Q. Sm. 6, 547. [α]

Τετράβρυον, εως, ὁ, a metrical foot consisting of four short syllables, usu. προκελευσματικός.

Τετράγηνος, v, gen. vos, (τέτρα-, γῆρος) four-toned, τ. αὐδῆς, the music of the tetrachord, Terpander ap. Strab. p. 618.

Τετράγλωσσος, ov, of four tongues or languages.

Τετραγλώχης, ἱνος, ὁ, ἡ, (τέτρα-, γλοχίν) with four points or angles, square, Leon. Tar. 35.

Τετράγνθος, ov, (τέτρα-, γνάθος) with four jaws, esp. as epith. of a spider, φάλαγγιον, Strab.

Τετραγγραμμάτος, ov, (τέτρα-, γράμμα) of four letters: τὸ τ., the word of four letters, i. e. in Hebrew the sacred name JeHoVaH.

Τετράγραμμος, ov, with or of four lines.

Τετράγνως, ov, (τέτρα-, γνά) as large as four yokes of land, Od. 7, 113:—τετράγνως as subst., a measure of land, as much as a man can plough in a day, Od. 18, 374, cf. Ap. Rh. 3, 1344. [α]

Τετράγωνέω, ᾧ, (τετράγωνος) c. acc. pers., to stand in square with another, ὁ Ἄρης τετραγωνεῖ τὸν Δία, astrolog. phrase in Luc. (?) Philop. 24.

Τετράγωνία, ας, ἡ, the spindle-tree, bird-cherry, Lat. *eumyrtus europaeus*, so called from its square fruit, Theophr.

Τετράγωνιαῖος, α, ov,=τετράγωνος.

Τετράγωνίζω, f.-ισω, (τετράγωνος) to make square, square, of lines or numbers, Plat. Theat. 148 A, Rep. 527 A: τ. κύκλον, to square the circle, Arist. Soph. El. 11, 3.

Τετράγωνιον, ov, τό, a cloak with four lappets, dub.

Τετράγωνισμός, οὔ, ὁ, (τετραγωνίζω) a making square: quadrature, as of the circle, Arist. Anal. Post. 1, 9, 1, Soph. El. 11, 3.

Τετράγωνοειδής, ἐς, square-looking.

Τετράγωνοπρόσωπος, ov, (τετραγώνος, πρόσωπος) square-faced, of otters and beavers, Hdt. 4, 109.

Τετράγωνος, ov, (τέτρα-, γώνος) strictly four-angled, but usu. with four equal angles, rectangular, esp. square, Hdt. 1, 178, 181, Thuc., etc.: τ. ἐργασία, of the Hermes-statues, Thuc. 6, 27: τὸ τετράγωνον, a square, esp. a body of men drawn up in a square, Lat. *agmen quadratum*, Xen. Lac. 12, 1; τ. τάζεις, in Thuc. 4, 125; cf. *πλαίσιον*.—II. made square, as broad as long, Lat. *quadratus*.—III. metaph., perfect as a square; generally, complete, perfect, *χερσὶ καὶ ποσὶ καὶ νόῳ τετράγωνος* τετυμένος, Simon. ap. Plat. Prot. 344 A (Fr. 12, 2 Schneidew.), cf. Arist. Eth. N. 1, 10, 11.—IV. τ. ἀριθμός, a square number, i. e. a number multiplied into itself, Plat. Theat. 147 E.—V. ἱμάτιον and σχῆμα τετράγωνον, the Greek cloak which hung

square, while the Roman toga formed a ἡμίκυκλιον.—VI. Adv. -ως, Pl. lostr.

Τετράγωνωδης, ες,=τετραγωνοειδής.

Τετράδακτυλῖαιος, α, ov, four fingers long or broad.

Τετράδακτυλος, ov, four-fingered.

Τετράδαρχεσθαι,=τετραρχεσθαι. Hence

Τετράδαρχία, ας, ἡ,=τετραρχία, Aristid.

Τετράδειον, ov, τό, (τετράς) a number of four, four united persons or things, a quaternon, also τετράδιον, Phil. and N. T.

Τετράδισταί, οἱ, young people who met to make merry on the fourth of a month, Alex. Chor. 1; cf. Meineke Menand. p. 110.—II. men born to a life of toil, like Hercules, who was born on the fourth of the month (τετράς, v.), A. B. p. 309.

Τετράδραχμῖαιος, α, ov,=square.

Τετράδραχμος, ov, (τέτρα-, δραχμή) weighing or worth four drachms: τὸ τ., a silver coin of four drachms, i. e. a tetradrachm, Plat. Ac. 366 C.

Τετράδρυμος, ov, (τετράς) fourfold. Opp. C. 2, 181. (-δρυμος is plainly a adj. numeral ending, cf. δίδρυμος, τριδρυμος, ἐπτάδρυμος, also ὠφιδρυμος [α])

Τετράδων, ὁ, a bird, prob. of the grouse kind, tetrao Linn., Alcae. 110, cf. τέτρας.

Τετράδωρος, ov, (δῶρον II) four palms long or broad. [α]

Τετράδωρος, ov,=τράς, ὄφις, Ant. P. 7, 210.

Τετράλιξ, ἱκος, ὁ, ἡ, (τέτρα-, ἐλῖς) four times wound or twisted round: τ. τεράλιξ, ἡ, a plant of the thistle kind also τετράλιξ, q. v.

Τετράλιγος, ες,=sq., Theocr. 7, 14

Τετράενος, ov, (τέτρα-, ἐνός) four years, four years old, Lat. *quadmus*, παῖς, Call. Fr. 154. [α]

Τετράετηρία, ας, ἡ, a term of four years.

Τετράετηρικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or belonging to a τετράετηρίς.

Τετράετηρίς, (sc. ἐορτή), ἴδος, ἡ, festival held every four years, like the Olympic games.

Τετράετηρος, ov,=sq.

Τετράετης, ἐς, (τέτρα-, ἔτος) four years old, Plat. Legg. 793 E.—II. p. rox. τετράετης, ες, of four years, χρ. vos, Hdt. 1, 199. Hence

Τετράετια, ας, ἡ, a term of four years, Theophr.

Τετράευκτος, ov,=sq., Philem. Nomin. 318.

Τετράβυος, ov, (τέτρα-, βυγῖο) four-yoked, ὄχος, Eur. Hel. 1039: generally, fourfold: τὸ τ. (sc. ἄρμα) a four-horsed chariot.

Τετράβυς, ὄχος, ὁ, ἡ,=τετράβυγος. Nonn.

Τετράβω, to cackle, as a hen does laying an egg, Alex. Mynd. ap. At. 398 D.

Τετράήμερος, ov, of four days, laying four days.

Τετράβελμνος, ov, (τέτρα-, βέλμνον):—of four layers, τ. σάκος, shield of four ox-hides, II. 15, 479, C. 22, 122.

Τετράθυρος, ov, (θύρα) with four doors or openings. [α]

Τετραῖνω, lengthd. from ῥαῖναι TPA: fut. τετράνω: aor. ἐτέτρινον in Hom. τέτριναι: later ἐτέτρινον also, fut. τρήσω: aor. ἔτρησα: pass. τετρήμαι.—Hom. only uses aor. We have a pres. τετραῖνω, Theophr., with an aor. ἐτίσανα.

Pl. 2, 7, 7; 5, 4, 5 (si vera l.): a pl. imperf. pass. τετρήνοντο, in Call. Dian. 244, cf. τετρήνω.—The pres. τετρήνω, not till later. Generally, the compounds διατετρω-, συντετρω-, are more used. To bore through, pierce, τι, Il. 2, 396, Od. 5, 247; 23, 198; λίθος τετρήμενος, Hdt. 2, 96; so, πείθος τετρω-, of the Danaidae, Xen. Oec. 7, 2; τετρανθείς αὐλός, Leon. Tar. 2.

Τετράριππον, ον, τό, rare collat. form of τετρίππον. [α] Τετράκαιδεκετής, ἐς, fourteen years old.—II. parox. ἑττης, ἐς, of fourteen ars.

Τετράκαιδεκέτης, fem. ετις, ιδος, foreg. I, Isocr. 388 E. Τετρακέρως, ὡν, (τέτρα-, κέρας) ur-horned, ἑλαφος, Anth. P. append. 9, Opp. [α]

Τετρακέφαλος, ον, (τέτρα-, κεφα-) four-headed, Epigr. ap. Eust. II. 1353, 8; [with αλ at the end of hexam., as if -κέφαλος; cf. τρι-κέφαλος, κυνοκέφαλος].

Τετρακίνη, ης, ἦ=ὑρι-ἀκίνη, Hipr. n. 75. [κλ]

Τετράκις, (τέτρα-) adv., four times, I, 5, 306, Ar. Plut. 851: post-Hom. so τετράκι, Pind. N. 7, 153, Call. Epigr. 55, 2. Hence

Τετρακίηρόιοι, αι, α, (μύριοι) four times ten thousand, forty thousand, Xen. t. 2, 1, 5: [α]

Τετρακίχιλιοι, αι, α, (χίλιοι) four thousand, Hdt. 2, 9, etc. [χλ]

Τετρακίων, ον, gen. ονος, (τέτρα-, ὡν) with four pillars, Orph. ad Mus. [α]

Τετρακίστοδος, ον, (τέτρα-, κλάω) ken fourfold, in four, Procl.

Τετρακίλιος, ον, under all four quarters of heaven.

Τετρακίλινος, ον, (τέτρα-, κλίνη) h. four couches, Luc. Tox. 46.

Τετρακνάμος, ον, Dor. for τετράμνος, (τέτρα-, κνήμη) four-spoked, ἄμας τετρω-, of Ixion's wheel, Pind. 2, 73; ἰνυξ τετρω-, the wyneke I on the four-spoked wheel, Ib. 4, 382.

Τετρακνάμιος, ον, dub. l. for foreg.

Τετρακόνρυμνος, ον, (τέτρα-, κόρυμνος; II.) —with four bunches; generally, clustering, κισσός, Anth. P. 7,

Τετρακόρωνος, ον, (τέτρα-, κορό-) four times a crow's age, Hes. Fr. 2.

Τετρακόσιοι, αι, α, four hundred, t. 1, 178, etc. Hence

Τετρακόσιοστός, ἦ, ὄν, the four hundred, LXX.

Τετρακόστος, ἦ, ὄν,=τεσσαράκοστος. [α]

Τετρακοτύλιαος, α, ον,=sq., Sext. pr. p. 152.

Τετρακότυλος, ον, consisting of, or being four κοτύλαι, Theophil. Boe- l. 1.

Τετρακτύς, ὅος, ἦ, (τετράς):—the number four, Lat. quaternio, esp. with the Pythagoreans, who held it to be root or source of all things, ναὶ τὸν ἀμετράτα ψυχᾷ παραδόντα πρακτύν, παλὴν ἀνάνω φύσεως, sq. Ar. 48, cf. Sturz Emped. p. 35, Ritter Hist. Phil. I, 363.

Τετρακκύλος, ον, (τέτρα-, κύκλος) r-wheeled, ἀπέρη, Il. 24, 324; ὕμνα, Od. 9, 242, Hdt. 1, 188. [α] al-ys, except in Od. l. c., ubi al. τεσσάρκκυλοι.]

Τετρακύλος, ον, four-footed. [α]

Τετρακύμια, ας, ἦ, (τέτρα-, κύμη) tion of four villages, Strab. p. 405.

Τετρακύμος, ον, ὄ, (τέτρα-, κύμος) triumphal song and dance sacred to

Hercules (cf. τετραδιστάς II) Ath. 618 C. [α]

Τετράλινον, τό, a fourfold lace or string. [α]

Τετράλις, ἦ=τετραέλις II, Theophr.

Τετράλογία, ας, ἦ, (τέτρα-, λόγος):—a group of four dramas, three tragedies and one satyric play, which were exhibited together on the Attic stage for the prize at the festivals of Bacchus, without the satyric play, the three tragedies were called τριλογία, v. Müller Gr. Literat. 1, p. 319, Welcker Aeschyl. Trilogie.

Τετράμερής, ἐς, (τέτρα-, μέρος) quadruplicate, Plut. 2, 139 B.

Τετράμετρος, ον, (τέτρα-, μέτρον) consisting of four metres, i. e., in iambic, trochaic and anapaestic verse, consisting of four double feet, or syzygies, (Lat. versus octonarius); in dactylic, cretic, bacchiac, antispastic, choriambic, and paenonic verse, consisting of four feet, ὁ τετρω-, a verse of this length, Ar. Nub. 642, 645; so, τὸ τετράμετρον, Xen. Symp. 6, 3. [α]

Τετραμηνιαίος, α, ον,=sq., Diod.; cf. Lob. Phryn. 549.

Τετράμηνος, ον, (τέτρα-, μήν):—of four months, lasting four months, Thuc. 5, 63, Polyb., etc. [α]

Τετραμμαί, perf. pass. from τρέπω, hence part. τετραμμένος, Hom., and Hes.

Τετραμναίος, α, ον,=τετράμνους, Diod.

†Τετραμνηστος, ον, ὁ, Tetramnestus, a Sidonian, Hdt. 7, 98.

Τετράμνους, ονν, (τέτρα-, μνᾶ):—of four minae, worth or weighing four minae, Ath.; cf. Lob. Phryn. 553.

Τετράμορις, ας, ἦ, a fourfold portion, Xen. An. 7, 2, 36; 6, 1: from

Τετράμορος, ον, (τέτρα-, μοῖρα) consisting of four parts, fourfold, φρονό- ρα, Eur. Rhes. 5. [α]

Τετράμορος, ον,=foreg. [α]

Τετράμορφος, ον, (τέτρα-, μορφή) four-shaped, fourfold, ὦραι τ., the four changing seasons, Eur. Incert. 120. [α]

Τετραντίαος, α, ον, worth a fourth part, dub.

Τετρανυκτία, ας, ἦ, (νύξ) a space of four nights.

Τετράς, ἄγος and ἄκος, ὁ, name of two kinds of wild birds, acc. to Ath. 398; one prob. of the grouse kind, tetrao, Linn.; the other a small bird; cf. Epich. p. 25, Ar. Av. 885;—cf. τρεῖς, τετράων, and also τετάρως.

Τετράζοος, ον, (τέτρα-, ζέω):—split four times, δένδρα τ., trees which must be so split, before they can be worked, Theophr. H. Pl. 5, 1, 9: cf. δίζοος, μονόζοος.

Τετραζός, ἦ, ὄν, fourfold, Arist. Metaph. 12, 2, 7.

Τετραδοία, ας, ἦ, and τετραῖδιον, ον, τό, (τέτρα-, ὁδός) a place where four roads meet, Lat. quadrivium.

Τετραδίοδος, ον, ἦ=foreg., Orac. ap. Paus. 8, 9, 4; cf. τριόδος. [α]

Τετραῖδιος, ον, (τέτρα-, δοῖδή) of four notes in music, Plut. 2, 1132 D.

Τετραῖργυιος, ον, (τέτρα-, ὄργυια) four fathoms long or broad, Dio C.

Τετραῖορία, ας, ἦ, a four-horsed chariot, Pind. O. 2, 8, P. 2, 8, etc.: from

Τετραῖορος, ος, contr. τετρωρος, (τέτρα-, ὄρω):—yoked four together, ἵπποι, Od. 13, 81; τ. ἄρμα, a four-horse chariot, Pind. P. 10, 101, etc.: also, τετρωρος ὄχος, τετρωρον ἄρμα, Eur. Hipp. 1229, Alc. 483.—II. four-legged, ταῖρος, Soph. Tr. 507. [α]

Τετραῖπάλαι, (τέτρα-, πάλαι) adv., four times long ago, i. e. long, long ago,

Call. E. ligr. 2, 4; cf. δεκαπάλαι [α]

Τετράπάλαιστιαος, α, ον,=sq. Geop.

Τετράπάλαιστος, ον, (τέτρα-, παλαιοτή) of four spans, four spans long or broad, Hdt. 2, 149. [α]

Τετράπεδος, ον, (τέτρα-, πέδον) of or with four surfaces, Hdn. 8, 4.—II. of four feet, τὴν πλάτει, Polyb. 8, 6, 4; cf. Orac. ap. Plut. Aemil. 15.

Τετράπέτος, ον, (τέτρα-, πέτα) four-footed, Orph. Lith. 741. [α]

Τετράπηχυαίος, α, ον,=sq.

Τετράπηχυς, υ, gen. εος, (τέτρα-, πήχυς) four cubits (six feet) long, Hdt. 7, 69, Plat., etc.; of men, six feet high, tall fellows, Ar. Ran. 1014.—Cf. Lob. Phryn. 549. [α]

Τετραπλάσιον, to make fourfold.

Τετραπλασιεπιδιμήρης, ἐς, 4½ times as great (14:3), Arithm. Vett.—So, τετραπλασιεπιτέμπετος, ον, 4½ times as great (21:5).—τετραπλασιεπιτέ- ταρτος, ον, 4½ times as great (17:4).—τετραπλασιεπιτετράμερης, ἐς, 4½ times as great (24:5).—τετραπλασιε- πιδιμήρης, ἐς, 4½ times as great (19:4).—τετραπλασιεπιτέτριτος, ον, 4½ times as great (13:3).—τετραπλασιεφύμ- σιν, υ, 4½ times as great (9:2).

Τετραπλάσιος, α, ον, fourfold, four times as much, Lat. quadruplus, Plat. Rep. 369 E, etc. Adv. -ως. Hence

Τετραπλάσιότης, ητος, ἦ, multipli- cation by four.

Τετραπλήσιον, ον, gen. ονος, = τετραπλάσιος.

Τετραπληθρία, ας, ἦ, an area of four πλέθρα, Inscr.: from

Τετράπληθος, ον, (τέτρα-, πλῆ- θρον) consisting of four πλέθρα, a Polyb. 6, 27, 2.

Τετραπλευρος, ον, (τέτρα-, πλεῖ- ρα) four-sided, κίων, Anth.

Τετραπλή or τετραπλή, adv., in a fourfold manner, fourfold, Il. 1, 128.

Τετραπλόος, η, ον, contr. -πλῶος, ἦ, ονν, fourfold, Lat. quadruplus: τὸ τ.=τετραμορία, Xen. An. 7, 6, 7. Adv. -πλῶος=foreg., LXX. (For deriv., cf. ἀπλόος.)

Τετράππων, ονν, (τέτρα-, πνέω, πνοή) with four nostrils: Lyc. has also a fem. τετράπνη, 1313.

Τετράποδον, adv., on four feet, Ar. Pac. 896: from

Τετράποδης, ον, ὁ, (τέτρα-, πούς) four-footed.—II. four feet long, broad or deep. Hence

Τετράποδη, adv., on all fours, Polyb. 5, 60, 7.

Τετράποδια, ας, ἦ, (τετράπους II.) a measure or length of four feet, Böckh Inscr. 1, p. 279

Τετράποδιζω, -f. -ίζω, (τετράπους) to go on all fours, to be or live as a quadruped, Arist. H. A. 2, 1, 48. Hence

Τετράποδιστής, οῦ, ὁ, going on all fours, quadrupedal.

Τετράποδιστή, adv.,=τετραποδή- τλ, Luc. D. Mar. 7, 2.

Τετράποδος, ον, collat. form of τετράπους, Lob. Phryn. 546. [α]

Τετράπολις, εως, ἦ, poet. τετρά- πτολις, of or with four cities, λαός τ. of the northern part of Attica, Eur. Heracl. 81, ubi v. Elmsl.; +composed of Oenoe, Marathon, Probalinthus, and Tricorythus, cf. Ar. Lys. 285; Strab. p. 446.—2. Δορικὴ, the Dorian Tetrapolis, between Locris and Thes- saly, composed of Erineus, Boeum, Pindus, and Cytneae, Strab. p. 425 sq.—3. τῆς Συρίας, or Σελευκίς, composed of Antiochia, Aramea, Laodicea, and Seleucia, Strab. p. 749†.—4. of Cephalenia, +consisting

et Pale, Cranii, same, and Pronit, Thuc. 2, 30. [α]

Τετραπόλος, ον, (τέτρα-, πολλέω) turned up, ploughed four times, Theocr. 25, 26. [α]

Τετραπόρος, ον, with four passages, ways or holes. [α]

Τετράπος, ον, poet. for τετράπους, Arat. 214. [α]

Τετράπους, ὁ, ἡ, -πουν, τό, (τέτρα-, πούς) four-footed, Hdt. 2, 68; 4, 71; λέια τετράπους, a booty of cattle, Polyb. 1, 25, 7:—τὰ τετράποδα, quadrupeds, Hdt. 3, 106, Thuc. 2, 50, etc.—II. of four feet in length, Plat. Meno 85 B, C. [α]

Τετραπρόσωπος, ον, with four faces or fronts.

Τετραπτερος, ον, (τέτρα-, πτερόν) four-winged, Soph. Fr. 27. Hence

Τετρακερυλλίς, ἰδος, ἡ, a four-wing, i.e. a grasshopper or locust, Boeot. word in Ar. Ach. 871; Elmsl. thinks that by τῶν ὀρθαλίων ἡ τῶν τετρακερυλλίδων, is intended birds and beasts; and Dind. follows him;—but the τετρακερυλλίδων is prob. brought in παρ' ὑπονοίας.

Τετραπύλον, ον, (τέτρα-, πύλον) four-winged, Ar. Ach. 1082.

Τετραπτο, Ep. for ἐτέτρο, 3 sing. plqpf. pass. from τρέπω, Hom.

Τετραπτολις, ἡ, poet. for τετράπολις, Eur.

Τετραπτύχος, ον, (τέτρα-, πτυχή) fourfold, four-leaved, Hipp.

Τετραπτώτος, ον, with four cases, Gramm.

Τετραπύλος, ον, four-gated.

Τετραπυργία, ας, ἡ, (τέτρα-, πύργος) a building with four towers, Polyb. 31, 26, 11. Hence

†Τετραπυργία, ας, ἡ, Tetrapirgia, name of a place in Cyrenaica, Strab. p. 838.

Τετραπύγων, ὡνος, ὁ, a plant,= τριφυλίων, Diosc.

Τετραπώλια, ας, ἡ, a team of four horses.

Τετράρβαντος, ον, with four staves, rods, streaks or rows.

Τετράρβυθος, ον, consisting of four metres.

Τετράρβυθος, ον, (τέτρα-, βύθος) with four poles and yokes, i.e. eight-horsed, Xen. Cyr. 6, 1, 51; also τετράρβυθος.

Τετραρχέω, ᾧ, to be a tetrarch, N.T.: from

Τετράρχης, ον, ὁ, (τετράς, ἄρχω) a tetrarch, as among the Galatians in Asia, of whom each tribe had four chiefs, Plut. Anton. 56, etc.—II. a leader of four λόχοι. Hence

Τετραρχία, ας, ἡ, a tetrarchy, the power or dominions of a tetrarch, Eur. Alc. 1154, Dem. 117, 26, Plut. Anton. 36.—Thessaly was anciently divided into 4 tetrarchies, Thirlw. H. of Gr. 6, p. 14; cf. τετράς II.—II. τ. ἱππικῆς, the command of four λόχοι, Arr. An. 3, 18. Hence

Τετραρχικός, ἡ, ὄν, of, belonging to a tetrarch or tetrarchy, Strab.

Τετραρχος, ον, ὁ,=τετράρχης, Plut. 2, 768 B.

Τετράς, ἄδος, ἡ, the number four,= τετρακτὴς, Arist. Metaph. 13, 3, 9, etc.: esp.—2. the fourth day, Hes. Op. 792, 796, etc.:—τετραδὶ γέγονας, proverb. of one who labours for others, not for himself (cf. τετραδιότης), Plat. (Com.) Incert. 29, Ariston. Hl. dy. 6.—II.—τετραρχία I, Hellen. ap. Harpocr. s.v. τετραρχία. (Strictly short, for τετράρας)

Τετράς, ἄντος, ὁ, the fourth part.—

II. a coin, a fourth, like Lat. quadrans; cf. ἑξάς.

Τετρασημος, ον, (τέτρα-, σῆμα) of four signs: in music, of four kinds of time, Osann Anal. Cr. p. 76, Auctar. Lex. p. 157. [α]

Τετρασκαλιος, ον, with four σκαλοῖ: four-oared, Diod.

Τετρασκελής, ἐς, (τέτρα-, σκέλος) four-legged, four-footed, Trag.; τ. οἰωνός, of a kind of griffin, Aesch. Pr. 395.

Τετρασούρον, ον, τό, four asses, the Rom. sestertius, one fourth of the denarius, Arr. Epict.

Τετραστάδιος, ον, (τέτρα-, στάδιον) four stades in length: τὸ τ., a length of four stades, Strab. [στὰ]

Τετραστάτηρος, ον, (τέτρα-, στατήρ) worth four staters, Ar. Eccl. 413.

Τετραστεγος, ον, (τέτρα-, στέγη) with four stories, Diod.

Τετραστήχος, ον, (τέτρα-, στίχος) in four rows, lines, LXX.

Τετραστοχία, ας, ἡ, a fourfold row or line, Theophr.: from

Τετραστοιχος, ον, (τέτρα-, στοιχος) in four rows, like τετραστήχος, Theophr.

Τετραστοον, ον, τό, an antechamber, Lat. atrium.

Τετραστόκος, ον, surrounded with four στοαί or cloisters.

Τετραστήλος, ον, (τέτρα-, στῆλος) with four pillars in front, of a temple, Vitruv.

Τετρασύνλλαβία, ας, ἡ, a being of four syllables: from

Τετρασύνλλαβος, ον, of four syllables.

Τετρασχιστος, ον, split or parted into four.

Τετρασχοινος, ον, four σχοῖνοι, (i.e. 240 stades) long, Strab.

Τετρασώματος, ον, (τέτρα-, σῶμα) with four bodies, Paul. S. Ambo 252.

Τετράτομος, ον, cut fourfold, in four. [α]

Τετράτονος, ον, of four tones or notes. [α]

Τετράτος, ἡ, ον, poet for τέταρτος, fourth, Hom. Hes. Pind.; τὸ τέτατον, the fourth time, Il. 21, 177, Hes. Op. 594, Sc. 363.

Τετράτροχος, ον, four-wheeled.

Τετράτρυθος, ον, (τέτρα-, τρύπτω):—broken into four pieces, or, that may be so broken, ἄντος, Hes. Op. 440.

Τετράρα, pf. from τρέπω, also τέτροφα:—but—II. dub. for τέτροφα, pf. from τρέφω, in Simmias.

Τετραράλλαγχα, ας, ἡ, the command of a τετραράλλαγχα: from

Τετραράλλαγχα, ον, ὁ, (ἄρχω) the leader of a τετραράλλαγχα.

Τετραράλλαγχα, ας, ἡ, (τέτρα-, ἄλλαγχα) a corps of four phalanxes or a phalanx in four divisions, Polyb. 12, 20, 7, Ael. Tact. 40.

Τετραράλλος, ον, of a helmet in Il. 5, 743; 11, 41, usu. taken as τετράφαλος.—If a lengthening of the form τετράφαλος be not allowed (and it is suspicious, for in both places ἀμφάλος is added), Buttman's assumption (Lexil. s. φάλος) 9 becomes very prob., viz. that the root is φάλλος (a word never indeed found in use), either the plume itself, or an epithet of it; and so, τετραράλλος would mean with four crests or plumes: cf. φάλλος, φάλλριον. [α]

Τετραράλος, ον (τέτρα-, ἄλος):—κυνέη, κόρυς, a helmet with a fourfold ἄλος, Il. 12, 384; 22, 315; v. ἄλος, ἀμφάλος, and foreg.

Τετραράμικος, ον, compounded of four drugs.

Τετράφαται, -φατο, Ep. and Ion pl. pf. and plqpf. pass. from τρέπω. [α]

Τετράφε, v. l. Il. 21, 279; 23, 34 for γ' ἐτράφε.

Τετραφύλος, ον, (τέτρα-, φύλη) divided into four φυλαί, Hdt. 5, 66.

Τετράχι, (τέταρες) adv., in four parts. τ. διανέμεν τι, Plat. Goi 464 C.

Τετραχείρ, χειρος, ὁ, ἡ, four-handed. [α]

Τετραχῆ, adv.,= τέτραχα, Xe. Hell. 5, 2, 7, Luc. Navig. 16.

Τετραχθα, adv., poet. for τέτραχ Il. 3, 363, Od. 9, 71, cf. διχθα αὖτριχθα. [θα]

Τετραχίω, f. -ισω, (τέτταρα) to divide into four parts: to do or engage to do the fourth part, Ar. Fr. 688.

Τετραχμιον or τετράχμιον, ον, τ shortened for τετράδραχμιον, Böck Inscr. 1, p. 750.

Τετραχοιαίος, α, ον,=τετράχο Inscr.

Τετραχοινικός, ἡ, ὄν,=sq., Diosc. Τετραχοινίς, ἰκος, ὁ, ἡ, holding four χοίνικες.

Τετραχος, ον, contr. -χους, ον, holding four χοές, Anth. [α]

Τετραχορδός, ἡ, ὄν, of or belonging to the tetrachord, Plut.: from

Τετραχορδος, ον, (τέτρα-, χορδή) four-stringed: τὸ τ., the tetrachord, a scale comprising two tones and half, Arist. Probl. 19, 33;—the oldest Greek musical system, and the base of all later ones, v. Müller Literat. c. Greece 12 § 3, Dict. Antiqq. p. 625.

Τετραχρονία, ας, ἡ, four times, four kinds of time or measure.

Τετραχρονιος, ον,=sq.

Τετραχρονος, ον, of four times four kinds of time.

Τετραχυτρος, ον, (τέτρα-, χυτρος) made of four pots, τρυφάλεια, Bab 258.

Τετραχworos, ον, with four divisions, Diosc.

Τετραχώς, (τέτταρες) ας, in fourfold manner, Arist. Categ. 2. Plut.

Τετράων, ἄνος, ὁ, also τετράδων a bird of the grouse kind, tetrao Linn. Plin. (Akin to τετράς)

Τετράωτος, ον, (τέτρα-, οὖς) with four ears or handles, Sinarist. ap. Ath 483 A.

Τετρεμῖνω, used only in pres. and impf., to tremble, Hipp., Ar. Nub. 294, 374. (A redupl. form of τρέω, τρέμω.)

Τετρημαι, pf. pass. from τετραίνω.

Τετρήμερος, ον, (ἡμέρα) of four days: ἡ τετρήμερος (sc. ἡμέρα), the fourth day.

Τετρηνα, Ep. for ἐτέτρηνα, aor. from τετραίνω.

Τετρήνω, dub. for τετραίνω, in Hipp., and Callim.; although Buttman. Catal. Verb. s. v. τετρήνω, lets it pass as Ion.

Τετρήρης, ἡ, (sc. ναῦς) a quadreme, Polyb. 1, 47, 5. Cf. τριήρης.

Τετρηρικός, ἡ, ὄν, πλοῖον,=foreg., Polyb. 2, 10, 5.

Τετρηρα, intr. perf. with pres. signf. from τετράσω, q. v.: hence part. fem. τετρηρυία, Il. 7, 346; and in Il. 2, 95, Ep. 3 sing. plqpf. τετρηρυει.

Τετρίγει, Ep. 3 plqpf. from τρίζω, Il. [ζ]

Τετρίγνια, part. fem. pf. from τρίζω, Hom.

Τετρίγνως, Ep. for τετρίγνως acc. pl. part. masc. pf. from τρίζω, Il. 2, 314.

ετρίξ, ιγος, ἡ, a wild bird, prob. he grouse kind, Arist. H. A. 9, 1, 7: τέτρινξ.

ἑτρώμος, ὁ, = τρώμος, Gramm.

ἑτρώγιος, ὁ, (ὄρνις) = τετράγιος, Xen. Cyn. 2, 5.

ἑτρώφα, perf. from τρέφω, Od. 23, —II. pf. from τρέπω, q. v.

ἑτρώβουλος, α, ὄν, = τετρώβο-

ουλοῦν, to receive four obols; ce, to be a soldier, Theopomp.

ἑτρώβουλος, ὄν, (τέτρα-, ὀβολός) king or worth four obols, Lob.

yn. 549: proverb, τετρώβουλον ἔστι, it's very dear, Ar. Pac.

ubi v. Schol.—II. τὸ τετρώβουλον, a piece of four obols; esp. of the

soldiers' pay; hence proverb, τετρώβουλος, a soldier's life, Paus. ap. t. 1405, 29.

ἑτρώκοντα, Dor. for τεσσαράκοντα, Archimed.

ἑτρώκοστομόριον, ὄν, τό, Dor., or the part.

ἑτρώκοστος, ἡ, ὄν, Dor. for τεσκόστος.

ἑτρώμενος, ἡ, ὄν, part. pf. pass. τετρώσκω, Hdt.

ἑτρώρια, ας, ἡ, contr. for τετραο-

τρώρις, ιδος, ἡ, = foreg.

ἑτρώριος, ὄν, = τέρωρος, τερος, Soph. Fr. 781.

ἑτρώρος, ὄν, contr. for τετρώρος,

τρώροφος, ὄν, (τέτρα-, ὀροφή) of stories, Hdt. 1, 180.

ἑτρώ, a friendly or respectful ad-

of youths to their elders, Father, 412; cf. τάτα, ἄττα, ἄππα, ἄπ-

ἄππα. †Cf. also τέτλα.

ἑτρώρακοντα, τέτταρες, etc., Att.

ἑτρώρα. [ῥᾶ]

ἑτρώμητρα, ας, ἡ, (τέττις, μή-

the matrix or larva of the τέττις, H. A. 5, 30, 5.

ἑτρώνις, ὄν, τά, a smaller kind

τέττις, Arist. H. A. 4, 7, 13; cf. like Com. Fr. 2, p. 887.

ἑτρώφορος, ὄν, (τέττις, φέρω):

ing a τέττις or cicada: the

ians esp. were called τεττιγοί,

because in early times they

golden τέττιγες as an emblem

of their race (cf. τέττις II, Ar. Eq.

ἑτρώφος, ὄν, v. foreg., Eust.

ἑτρώφης, ες, (ειδος) like a τέτ-

τις. Bacch. 7.

ἑτρώξ, v. τιτρώξ.

ἑτρώξ, ιγος, ὁ, a kind of grass-

hopper, Lat. cicada, a winged insect

of basking at noon on single

or bushes, when the male makes

ping noise by striking the low-

membrane of the wing against the

air: this noise was so pleasing to

the ears of the ancients, that their po-

ets always using it as a simile for

the sounds, as Il. 3, 151, Hes. Op.

ic. 393; and Plat. calls them

ἑτρώφῃται, Phaedr. 262 D.

ἑτρώφῃται, Virg. Ecl. 5, 77. People

hem, as now in Spain, in rush-

and fed them with γήτειον, r. 1, 52, Mel. 112. The Greeks

of larvae.—II. χρυσέα τ., a gold-

da, such as were worn by the

ians before Solon's time, as an

and of their claim to being Ἀλ-

ἑτρώγες (for such was the supposed

of the insects): prob. it was a

th a gold cicada for a head,

served to fasten the κρωβύλον

of hair on the crown, Thuc.

cf. τεττιγοφόρος, Schol. Ar.

Nub. 984.—III. τ. ἐνώλιος, a lobster, Ael. (Prob. onomatop.)

ἑτρώγμαι, pf. pass. from τεύχω,

Hom., plqpf., ἑτετύγμην, Ep. τετύ-

γμην, Hom.

ἑτετύκειν, Ep. redupl. inf. aor. 2 of

τεύχω, Od. 15, 77, 94.

ἑτετύξαι, 2 sing. pf. pass. from τεύ-

χω, Il.: ἑτετύξω, Ep. for ἑτετύξω, 2

sing. plqpf., Il.

ἑτετύφωμένως, adv. part. pf. pass.

from τυφώω, stupidly, Dem. 665, 13.

ἑτετύχαι, part. τετύχκώς, pf. of

τεύχαι, Hom.

ἑτετύχθαι, inf. pf. pass. from τεύχω,

Hom.

ἑτεύ, Dor. gen. from τύ, σύ, for

σοῦ, Alcman.

ἑτεύ, Ion. and Dor. for τίνος, gen.

from τίς; but τευ enclit. gen. for τινός

from τίς, freq. in Hom., and Hes.

ἑτεύμα, ατος, τό, (τεύχω) that

which is made, a work, Anth.

†ἑτεύθαι, ας, ἡ, Teutha, a town of

Achaia, Strab. p. 342.

†ἑτεύθας, ὄν, ὁ, the Teutha, a

river of Elis, Strab. p. 342.

ἑτεύθιδος, ὄν, τό, dim. from τευ-

θίς, Pherecr. Pers. 1, 10, Ephipp.

Ὀμοί. 1, 4, [θί, Il. c.]

ἑτεύθιδος, ες, like a τεύθις.

ἑτεύθις, ιδος, ἡ, a kind of cuttle-fish

or squid, eaten at Athens, Lat. sepia,

loliigo, Simon. 201, Ar. Ach. 1156,

Eq. 934, etc. [-ίς, Ar. Il. c.; though

Draco p. 15, 24, makes it long.]

ἑτεύθος or τεύθος, ὁ, the sepia or

cuttle-fish, Arist. H. A. 4, 1, 8, ap.

Ath. 326 D: (seems a different spe-

cies from foreg.)

†ἑτευθρανία, ας, ἡ, Teuthrania,

a city of Mysia, residence of the early

kings of Mysia, on the Caicus, said

to be so named from Teuthras, Xen.

An. 2, 1, 3; Hell. 3, 1, 6: in Aesch.

Suppl. 549 Teυθραντος ἄστν.—Also

the territory around the city, Hdt. 2,

10; in Pind. O. 9, 108⁸ called Teυ-

θραντος πεδίων; ἡ Teυθραντιάς γῆ,

Anth. P. 3, 2.

†ἑτευθραντιος, ὄν Ep. αο, ὁ, son of

Teuthras, i. e. Axyllus, Il. 6, 13.

†ἑτευθραντιος, α, ὄν, of Teuthrania,

Teuthranian, Eur. Lycim. 3: pecul.

fem. Teυθραντιάς, v. Teυθραντία, fin.

†ἑτευθράς, αντος, ὁ, Teuthras, an

ancient king of Mysia, Apollod. 2, 7,

4: from him Teυθραντία said to be

named, and called also Teυθραντος

ἄστν, v. Teυθραντία.—2. a Greek from

Magnesia before Troy, Il. 5, 705.—

Others in Paus.; etc.

ἑτευθράδης, ες, shaped like a τεύθος.

ἑτεύκρον, τό, an herb of the ger-

mander kind, Diosc. 3, 111.

†ἑτευκρίς, ιδος, ἡ, fem. adj., of or

relating to Teucer, or of the Teucri,

Teucrian, ἡ Teυκρις γῆ, αία, in genl.=

Τρωάς, Aesch. Ag. 113; Hdt. 2,

118.

†ἑτευκροί, ὄν, οί, the Teucri, in

genl. the Trojans, Hdt. 7, 122; so

also were the priests of Jupiter in

Olbe named, Strab. p. 672.—Also

written Τευκροί, Call. Dian. 231.

†ἑτευκρος, ὄν, ὁ, Teucer, son of the

Scamander and the nymph Idaea, acc.

to Apollod. 3, 12, 1 the earliest king

of Troy.—2. son of Telamon and He-

sione, half brother of Ajax, from Sa-

lamin, Il. 8, 266; after the Trojan

war founded Salamin in Cyprus,

Pind. N. 4, 76: cf. Aesch. Pers. 895.

ἑτευκτῆρ, ἡρος, ὁ, a maker.

ἑτευκτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (τευχάνω) usually

attaining to or reaching, τινός, Arist.

Eth. N. 6, 9, 4.

ἑτευκτός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. adj. from

τεύχω, made, prepared, esp. used

artificially, artificial; v. τυκτός.

ἑτευκτωρ, ὀρος, ὁ, = τευκτῆρ, Man

etho.

ἑτευκόμαι, f. -ήσομαι, dep. mid.,

= τεύχω, τευχέομαι, Antim. 3.

†ἑτευμησιός, α, ὄν, of Teumesus;

Teumesian; for the proverb, ἡ Τευ

μησία ἁλώπηξ, v. Dubn. Cycl. Fr. p

589, 3.

†ἑτευμησός, οὔ, ὁ, and ἑτευμησός,

Teumesus, a town of Boeotia on the

road from Thebes to Chalcis, H

Hom. Ap. 224; Eur. Phoen. 1100,

etc.—Also a hill near this city, Strab

p. 412.

ἑτευξίς, εως, ἡ, like τῶξις, a putting

together: a making, preparation.—II.

(τευχάνω) attainment, acquisition, Arr.

Epict.

ἑτεύς, Ael. and Dor. for σοῦ, gen.

of σύ, τυ: never enclit.

†ἑτεύτα, ἡ, Teuta, a queen (Illy

ria, Polyb. 2, 4, 7.

ἑτεύταξω, for ταύταξω, to say or do

the same thing: c. inf., to bid or order

repeatedly, Pherecr. Incert. 55: v. πε

ρί τι, to linger, dwell upon a thing, be

constantly at it, Plat. Rep. 521 E, Phil.

56 E, Tim. 90 B, cf. Huhn. Tim.;

like διατρέβειν, σπουδάζειν, πραγμα

τεύσθαι: later also in mid., 'the

mist.

†ἑτευταμίς, ὄν, ὁ, Teutamias, a

king of Larissa in Thessaly, Apollod

2, 4, 4.

†ἑτευταμίης, ὄν Ep. αο, ὁ, son of

Teutamias, a Pelasgian noble, i. e.

Lethus, Il. 2, 843.

†ἑτευταμος, ὄν, ὁ, Teutamias, a lead

er of the argyraspides, Plut. Eum. 13.

—2. father of Bias, Diog. L. 1, 82,

from whom a place in Priene was

named Τευταμειον, Ib. 88.

ἑτευτασμός, οὔ, ὁ, a dwelling on a

thing, occupation therewith.

ἑτευτάω, collat. form from τευτά

ζω, Hesych.

†ἑτευτιάς, ὄν, ὁ, Teutias, a

Elean, Thuc. 3, 29.

†ἑτευτλιον or τευτλιον, ὄν, τό, = τευ

τλιον, Att. for σευτλιον, Ar. Ran

942.

ἑτευτλῆς, ιδος, ἡ, Att. for σευτλῆς

Theophr.

ἑτευτλόεις, εσσα, εν, contr. οἷς

οὔσσα, οὔν, of or full of beet: hence

the island Τειτλώσσα or Τετλώσσα

σα, Beet-island, †Teutussa, an island

on the coast of Asia Minor near

Rhodes†, Thuc. 8, 42: from

ἑτευτλον, ὄν, τό, Att. for τῷ ἰον.

and common form σευτλιον, a kitchen

herb, beet, Lat. beta, Ar. Pac. 1014.

†ἑτευτλούσσα, ἡ, v. sub τευτλόεις.

ἑτευτλοφάκη, ἡς, ἡ, a dish of beet

mixed with lentils, Diosc. [α]

†ἑτευτονες, ὄν, οί, the Teutones

Strab. p. 196.

ἑτευτεσφόρος, ὄν, (τεύχος, φέρω

wearing armour, armed, Aesch. Cho

627, Eur. Supp. 654, Rhes.

ἑτευξέω, v. τευτεχναί.

ἑτευξής, εσσα, εν, (τεύχος) armed,

Opp. C. 3, 4.

ἑτευχής, ες, (τεύχος, *ἄρω) arm

ed, Orph. Arg. 525.

ἑτευχηστήρ, ἡρος, ὁ, Aesch. Pers

901; τευχηστής, οὔ, ὁ, Id. Theb. 644

(τεύχος): an armed man, warrior, v.

Lob. Paral. 449.

ἑτευχ

ἡκε ἔπλον, a tool, implement, utensil: esp. in plur. τεύχεα, like ἔντεα, implements of war, armour, arms, very freq. in Hom., and Hes.; more precisely, ἄρτια τεύχεα, πολεμῖα τ., Il. 6, 340; 7, 193; always of a warrior's whole armour, harness, τεύχεα ὀδεῖν, καταδύειν, ἀποδύειν, Il.; χαλκήρεα τεύχε' ὑπ' ὤμων στήθεσιν, Il. 15, 544; ἔκτορι δ' ἥρωος τεύχε' ἐπὶ χροῖ, 17, 210:—so also in Soph. Aj. 571, 577, etc.—2. in plur. also, the tackle, rigging, etc., of a ship, Od. 15, 218; 16, 326.—3. later, esp., a vessel of any kind, bathing-tub, Aesch. Ag. 1128: a cinerary urn, Soph. El. 1114, 1120; a balloting-urn, Aesch. Ag. 815, Eum. 742, etc.—4. in medic., the human frame, body, as holding the intestines, cf. Pösch. Oecon. Hipp.: τεύχος νεοσσῶν λευκόν, of an egg, Eur. Hel. 258.—5. after the Alexandrian age, also a book, Anth. P. 9, 239; cf. Jac. p. 13; hence, πεντάτευχος, ὀκτάτευχος, etc. (The Germ. *Zeug* is from the same root.)

Τευχοφόρος, ον, (τεύχος, φέρω) bearing arms, armed, Eur. Rhés. 3.

ΤΕΥΧΩ: f. τεύξω: aor. ἔτευξα: pf. τέτευχα: pf. pass. τέτυγμαι: fut. 3 τετεύξομαι: aor. pass. ἐτύχθην (oft. used by Ep. in signif. of ἐτυχόν)—which tenses are all in Hom.: he also oft. uses the irreg. (poet.) 3 pl. τετεύχεται, τετεύχαστο, the latter also in Hes. Th. 581: the redupl. aor. 2 τετύκειν, and aor. mid. with act. signif. τετυκόντο, τετύκεσθαι, are also solely Ep. and Ion.,=τεύξαι, τεύξασθαι, Od. 15, 94, Il. 1, 467:—the pf. act. indeed appears in Il. 13, 346 as a real act. (unless we read ἐτεύχοντο for τετύχοντο, v. Spitzn. ad l.), but elsewhere it is used in the signif. of τυγχάνω, q.v.; (for in Plat. Rep. 521 E, εἰτεύτακε is the true reading, now generally adopted, cf. Lob. Phryn. 395): the fut. 3 τετεύξομαι has always the intr. signif. of τέτυγμαι, Il. 13, 345; 21, 322: besides ἐτύχθην, the common reading gives τευχθέν in Anacreont. 10, 5.

To prepare, get or make ready, make, in Hom. and Hes. of any work, whether of the mind or hands; esp. of works in wood or metal, to work, Il. 2, 101; 18, 373, etc.; of women's handiwork, ἐμυθα τ., Od. 7, 235; of food or meals, to dress, 20, 108, etc.; and Hom. uses the Ep. aor. act. and mid., τετυκεῖν, τετυκέσθαι, in this signif. only, and always joined with δαῖτα, δειπνον and δόρπον, Il. 1, 467; 2, 430, Od. 8, 61, etc.; also, Jupiter is said τ. ὀμβρον ἡε χάλαζαν, Il. 10, 6; then, in many metaph. senses, τεύχειν ἄλγεα τινί, to work one woe, Il. 1, 110; τ. πόλεον, θάνατον, γέλον, Od. 24, 476; 20, 11; 18, 350; τ. παλῶσιν, to make a rally, Il. 15, 70, cf. Hes. Sc. 154; τ. γάμον, to bring about a marriage, Od. 1, 277; τ. πομπήν, βαῖν, Od. 10, 18, 188: to form, create, Il. 5, 449, Od. 8, 177: ἐν δ' ἄρα οὐ στήθεσσι... αἰμυλίους τε λόγους καὶ ἐπὶ κλοπον ἥδος τεύξω, Hes. Op. 79, cf. Hes. Th. 570, Op. 263:—so also in later poets, θεός οὐ πάντα τεύχων βροτοῖσι, Pind. Fr. 105; τ. μέλος, Id. P. 12, 34; τ. ναὶ πομπάν, lb. 4, 292; τ. γέρας τινί, to get him honour, Id. I. 1, 19; τ. καυά, Aesch. Eum. 125; στάσιν τ. ἐν ἀλήλῃαι, i. e. to quarrel, Id. Pers. 189; rarely like δράν, c. dupl. acc., τεύχων τινά τι, to do a thing to one, Soph. Phil. 1189; etc.—The pres., impf., and fut. mid. τεύζομαι also sometimes take an acc. like the act., Il.

19, 208, Od. 10, 182; though τεύζομαι occurs also as fut. pass., Il. 5, 653.

—In pass., oft. c. gen. rei, τεύχεσθαι χρυσόιο, κασιτέροιο, to be made of..., Il. 8, 574, Od. 19, 226, Hes. Sc. 208; so in pf. act., ἐπίτονος βοός ρινόιο τετυχώς, made of ox-hide, Od. 12, 423; but also c. dat. rei, Od. 10, 210; 19, 563.—II. the pf. pass., as representing that which has been made, and so is existing, is oft. used (esp. by Hom.) as=γίγνεσθαι or εἶναι, chiefly in 3 sing., the plqpf. being used as impf., Ζεὺς ταμῆς πολέμοιο τέτυκται, Il. 4, 84; cf. 5, 78, 402, Od. 4, 392, etc.; γυναικός ἀντὶ τετύξω, thou wast like a woman, Il. 8, 163, cf. Od. 8, 546; freq. of any thing ordained or destined, μοῖρα τέτυκται, Il. 18, 120, Hes. Op. 743, cf. Il. 22, 30, Od. 4, 772; so, ἐν βροτοῖσι γέρον λόγος τέτυκται, Aesch. Ag. 750, cf. Eur. El. 457:—so in aor. pass., Aesch. Eum. 353.—2. the part. pf. τετυγμένος has not only the signif. made, built, but usu. also a collat. notion of well-made, well-wrought, compact, lasting, δώματα, βωμόε, τεῖχος, σάκος, δέπας, εἵματα, etc., Hom.; metaph., ἡγρός καλὸν τετυγμένος, a well-tilled field, Od. 24, 206; νόος ἐν στήθεσσι τετυγμένος, a firm and active mind, Od. 20, 366, cf. τετραγώνος, πυκνός V; (so, τυκτός was used for εὐ τυκτός, ποιητός for εὐ ποιητός): οὐκ ἐτι γὰρ δύναται τὸ τετυγμένον εἶναι ἀνυκτον, what is done can never be undone, Pseudo-Phocyl. v. 50:—Later prose writers have also a pf. τέτυγμαι, part. τετυγμένος, Lob. Phryn. 728; and Hdt. so uses the pf. act., v. sub τυγχάνω. (Nearly akin to τυγχάνω, the notion implied in which has grown out of the pass. pf. of τεύχω; hence, in Ep., the pass. forms τέτυγμα, ἐτετύγην, ἐτύχθην, are substantially the same with τυγχάνω, ἐτυχον: and the act. pf. τέτευχα, when used intr., is exactly like τυγχάνω: further, τεύχειν is manifestly akin to τίκτω, Germ. *zeugen*; cf. τεύχομαι.)

Τέφρα, ἦ, Ep. and Ion. τέφρη, (θάπτω, τέφρος, τύφος)—ashes, as of the funeral pile, Il. 23, 251; νεκταρέν δὲ χιτῶνι μέλαν' ἠμφίζανε τέφρη (sprinkling the clothes with ashes being an expression of deep sorrow, as, later, sprinkling the head), Il. 18, 251: τέφραν καταπάσαι, ἐμπάσαι, Ar. Nub. 178, Plat. Lys. 210 A:—in the phrase τέφρα τίλλεσθαι (cf. τίλλω), prob. a kind of pungent dust, Ar. Nub. 1083:—proverb., ὀρκους εἰς τέφραν γράφειν, Philonid. Incert. 1; cf. ὄωρ. Hence

Τεφραῖος, α, ον, ashy, ash-coloured, Ael. N. A. 6, 38.

Τεφρός, ἄδος, δ, ash-coloured, a kind of πέττις, Ael. N. A. 10, 44.

Τεφρῆεις, εσσα, εν, poet. for τεφρός, Nonn.

Τεφρίζω, to be ash-coloured.—II. transit.=τεφρώω.

Τεφρίντος, η, ον,=τεφρός, Hipp.

Τεφρίον, ον, τό, an ash-coloured ointment, esp. for the eyes.

Τεφροειδής, ἔς, (τέφρα, εἶδος) like ashes, ash-coloured, Diosc.

Τεφρός, δ, ὄν, (τέφρα) ash-coloured, χρώμα, Arist. H. A. 9, 45, 3.

Τεφρώω, ὦ, (τέφρα) to make ash-coloured.—II. to make into ashes, burn to ashes, Lyc. 227, Nic. Al. 534.

Τεφρώσης, ες, contr. for τεφροειδής, Plut. Themist. 8, Ser. 17.

Τεφρώσις, εως, ἡ, (τεφρώω II) a burning to ash

Τεχνάζω, f. ἄσω,=τεχνῶω: ei to use art or cunning, deal subtly, shifts or subterfuges, Hdt. 3, 130; 1; τί ταῦτα στρέβει τεχνάζεις; Ar. Ach. 385; cf. Ran. 957; τ. τε ψεύδεσθαι, Plat. Hipp. Min. 371: τους λαγὺς θηρώντες πολλὰ τεχνάζοντες, Xen. Mem. 3, 11, 7.—II. H also uses aor. mid., ἐτεχνάσασθην, contrive, 2, 121, 1: and in pass., ἐξαι τετεχνάσμεναι, made skilful, Hipp.; cf. Lob. Phryn. 477.

Τεχνάεις, εσσα, εν, Dor. for νήεις, [α]

Τεχνάσμα, ατος, ὅ, any thing made or effected by art, artificial, a piece handiwork, κέδρον τεχνάσματα, of cedar-coffin, Eur. Or. 1053; cf. τ. νημα.—II. an artifice, trick, lb. 15; Ar. Thesm. 198, Xen. Hell. 6, 4, 7.

Τεχνάσμός, οῦ, δ, a cunning contrivance, artifice, Manetho.

Τεχνάστος, α, ον, verb. adj. fr. τεχνάζω, to be contrived.—II. τεχνάστων, one must contrive, τ. ὅπως Arist. Pol. 6, 5, 8.

Τεχνάστης, οῦ, δ,=τεχνίτης.

Τεχνάστος, ἦ, ὄν, verb. adj. fr. τεχνάζω, made by art, cunningly made, Arist. Part. An. 1, 1, 11.

Τεχνῶω, ὦ, f. ἴσω, (τέχνη)—make cunningly or skilfully, make art, ἱστών, Od. 7, 110:—but also always in Att.), τεχνόμαι, f. ἴμαι, as dep. mid., to make, contrive, prepare by art, to execute or perform skilfully, Il. 23, 415, Od. 5, 259; 613; so, τ. κακά, Soph. Phil. 80, Ant. 494, Eur. Med. 369, etc.—inf., to contrive how to do, Thuc. 4, 1; so also, followed by a relat., to contrive or devise means for doing, τεχνομαίω ες γέννηται παῖς ἑμῆς, Hom. Ap. 326; so, τ. τί ἂν οἶ, Xen. Ages. 9, 3.—Xen. also v. τεχνόμαι as a pass., to be made art, Cyr. 8, 6, 23.—Cf. τεχνόω.

Τέχνη, ἡς, ἡ, (v. sub fin.)—an handicraft, trade, in Hom. esp. a m. al-worker's art, Od. 3, 433; 6, 2, etc.; also that of a shipwright, Il. 61; of a physician, Hdt. 3, 130; 4; αἱ τέχναι βροτοῖσιν ἐκ Προμηθέως, Aesch. Fr. 506; τῆς τέχνης ἐμπεῖρα, Ar. Ran. 811; τέχνην ταύτην ἐγὼ makes this his trade, Lys. 93, 103, 43; ἐπὶ τέχνῃ μαθεῖν τι, to have learnt a thing for a trade, Plat. Ph. 312 B; τέχναι καὶ ἐργασίαι, X. Mem. 3, 10, 1; τέχνην ποιεῖσθαι, to make a trade of it, Dem. 982, 2. generally, an art or regular method of making or doing a thing, οὐδὲν ἐπιστήμη, whether of the useful (productive) arts, or of the fine art, Plat., Arist., etc., v. esp. Arist. R. 1, 1, 2, Eth. N. 6, 4; ἡ περὶ τὸ λόγον τ., the art of rhetoric, P. Phaed. 90 B; so τέχναι τῶν λόγων or perh. rather tricks of rhetoric, Aeschin. 16, 31, etc.: τέχνη, by way of art, Stallb. Plat. Euthyd. 282 ἡ φύσις ἡ τέχνη, Id. Rep. 31 B.—art, skill, cunning of hand, ὥσπερ σάν τ., Pind. O. 7, 91:—esp. in sense, δολὴν τέχνην, Od. 4, 455, 7; Hes. Th. 160: in plur., cunning, vices, as in Lat. *malae artes*, Od. 8, 332; arts, wiles, Hes. Th. 496, 9; δολίαις τέχναισι χρησόμενος, Ph. N. 4, 93; τέχναισι τινός, by his (or, simply, by his agency), Pind. 3, 20: τέχνην κακὴν ἔχει, he has bad trick, Hes. Th. 770; cf. Pind. 4, 57 (3, 53), Soph. Phil. 88, etc.—any way, manner or means whereby a thing is gained, usu. implying art or cunning: hence the phrases, ἀνδρὶ

νη, in no wise, Hdt. 1, 112: ἰσθύνῃ, straightway, Hdt. 9, 57; so, ἡ τέχνη, by all means, Ar. Thesm. Eccl. 366; παντοῦ τέχνη, Soph. 752, etc.; cf. μηχανή.—II. a work, Soph. O. C. 472, Fr. 168. (From root as τέκτω, τεκνέω;—and, i., akin to τεύχω.)

τεχνήεις, εσσα, εν, (τέχνη)—cunningly wrought, ingenious, Od. 8, 297; iv. τεχνήεντως, artfully, with art, 5, 270.

τέχνημα, ατος, τό, (τεχνάω)—that is cunningly wrought, a work of a handiwork, Soph. Phil. 36, are the plur. is used of a single r, cf. τέγνασμα, and Pors. Or.), Plat. Prot. 319 A, etc.—II. an device, trick, artifice, Aesch. Fr. Eur. I. T. 1355: so, of a man, a of art, all trick and cunning, Soph. 928.

τεχνήμων, ov=τεχνήεις, Anth. P. 4, Opp. C. 1, 326.

τεχνήτης, ov, δ, dub. form for τεχνητός, rejected by Bekker in Arist. i. per Somn. 1, 7:—so, for τεχνήν-ν. τεχνήν-ν.

τεχνήτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (τεχνάω) refining ally.—II. pass., much refined, elaboratus, Polyb. 32, 20, 9.

τεχνήτος, ἡ, ὄν, (τεχνάω) cunningly wrought, Plut. Peric. 6.

τεχνήτιον, ov, τό, dim. from τέχνη.

τεχνικός, ἡ, ὄν, (τέχνη)—artistic, ous, skilful, workmanlike, of per-Epich. p. 79, Plat., etc.: esp. of rhetoricians and grammarians, τεχνικός λόγος περί, Plat. Phaedr. 273 περί τούτους λόγους τ., Ib. A; ὁ τε καὶ ἀναθός ῥήτωρ, Id. Gorg.—2. of things, artificial, opp. to φυσ., Theophr.—II. of or by art, technical, τοῦτο σοφὸν εὐρών τεχνικόν, Plat. Phaedr. 273 Euthyphr. 14 E: regular, systematic, τ. πραγματεία, Plat. Gorg. etc.; ἔχειν τὸ τ. περί τι, to be ally employed upon..., Arist. 1, 2, 1:—adv. -κώς, according to es of art, in a workmanlike manner, Phaedr. 271 C, etc.—2. art-nnning, Polyb. 16, 6, 6.

τεχνήν, ov, τό, dim. from τέχνη, Rep. 495 D.

τεχνήν, ας, ἡ, a working artist-at, elaboratio: artifice: Epicur. 98. L. 10, 93; vulg. τεχνήνεια:

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τεχνήν, ας, ἡ, a working artist-at, elaboratio: artifice: Epicur. 98. L. 10, 93; vulg. τεχνήνεια:

Τεχνοδίατος, ov, (τέχνη, δίατα) living in art, of Vulcan, Orph. 65, 3.

Τεχνοειδής, ἐς, (τέχνη, εἶδος) like art, artistic, Diog. L. 7, 156.

Τεχνολογία, ὦ, f. -ήσω, to bring under rules of art, to systematise, τι, Arist. Rhet. 1, 1, 9: also, τ. περί τι-ος, Ib. 10: and

Τεχνολογία, ας, ἡ, systematic treatment, of grammar, Plut. 2, 514 A: from

Τεχνολόγος, ov, (τέχνη, λέγω) discussing and treating by rules of art, esp. rhetoric and grammar.

Τεχνοπαίγνιον, ov, τό, a game of art, esp. a way of showing off one's powers of verse-making, Ausonius.

Τεχνοποιέω, ὦ, to make artificially.

Τεχνοπωλικός, ἡ, ὄν, (τέχνη, πω-λέω) fond of trading in art, making gain thereof, Plat. Soph. 224 C.

Τεχνοσύνη, ης, ἡ, poet. for τέχνη, Leon. Tar. 25, 8.

Τεχνοσύνη, ὦ, f. -ήσω, to work artificially, Eumath: hence

Τεχνοσύνημα, ατος, τό, a work of art, Eumath.

Τεχνοουργία, ας, ἡ,=foreg.

Τεχνόω, ὦ, f. -ώσω, (τέχνη) to instruct in an art, Galen.

Τεχνόδριον, ov, τό, Dim. from τέχνη, Plat. Rep. 475 E.

Τεχνόφιον, ov, τό,=foreg., Sueton. [ῥ]

†Τέχνων, ὠνος, ὁ, Technon, a flute-player, Ath. 344 C.

Τέω, Ion. for τίνι, dat. from τίς; but τῶν Ion. for τινί, dat. from τίς, Hom., and Hdt.

Τέων, Ion. for τίνων, gen. pl. from τίς; Hom.; sometimes to be pronounced as monosyll., Od. 6, 119; 13, 200.

Τέων, Ep. for τῶν, ὦν gen. pl. from ὅς, Nict. Al. 2: also Ion. for τινών, Butt. Ausf. Gr. § 77 Ann. 3.

Τέως, Ep. τεῖως, only in Od. 4, 91; 15, 127; 16, 139; and perh. τεῖος (v. sub fin.).—of time, so long, meanwhile, the while, correlat. to ἕως, as ἕως ἐγώ.. ἡλώμεν, τεῖως μοι ἀδελφεὸν ἄλλος ἐπέφην, Od. 4, 90, cf. Il. 20, 42; ὅρα stands for ἕως in Il. 19, 189; but oft. without any antecedent, Il. 24, 658, Od. 15, 127, etc., and Att.; ὁ τεῖως χρόνος, Lys. 179, 13, etc.; φίλοι τεῖως ὄντες, Isae. 36, 10; etc.:—also before, ere this, Hdt. 6, 112, cf. Xen. An. 7, 6, 29.—2. later Ep., to avoid hiatus, use τεῖως for ἕως, Herm. H. Hom. Ven. 226, Cer. 138; a usage, which is found also in Hdt. 4, 165, and Hipp.; and maintained even in Att. by Butt. Dem. Mid., ind. s. v.—II. absol., a while, for a time, Od. 15, 231, etc.; and in Att., as Ar. Nub. 66; usu. with some answering word, as, τεῖως μὲν..., αὐτὰρ νῦν, Od. 16, 139; τεῖως μὲν..., ἄλλ' ὅτε δὴ, 24, 161; τεῖως μὲν..., μετὰ δέ., Hdt. 1, 11; τεῖως μὲν..., δέ., 6, 83; τεῖως μὲν..., τεῖλος δέ., 1, 82; cf. Ar. Thesm. 449, Xen. Cyr. 5, 3, 17, etc.—Cf. ἕως. [Besides the natural quantity —, τεῖως occurs in Hom. as a monosyll., e. g. Od. 15, 231; 16, 370; 24, 162: but in Il. 20, 42, acc. to the common reading, τεῖως must be a trochee; to avoid which Thiersch proposes τεῖος, Gr. Gr. § 168, 10; and Spitzner reads τόρα δ': so, in Il. 19, 189, for αὐθι τεῖως ἐπιφύομεν, Herm. reads αὐτοθι τεῖος;—but the passage is dub., v. Spitzner: cf. εἰος, and ἕως sub fin.]

†Τέως, ὦ, ἡ, Teos, one of the Ionian cities on the coast of Asia Minor, opposite Samos; its site is now Boudoun, Hdt. 1 147; Thuc.; etc.

Τῇ, old Ep. imperat. like λάβω, ἔχε, φέρε, there, take, which is always followed by a second imperat. of more precise signif., τῇ, σπείσιν Δι., Il. 24, 287; τῇ, πῖε οἶνον..., Od. 9, 347; τῇ, τόδε ὄραμακον ἐσθλὸν ἔχων ἔρ-χεν, 10, 287; so too, τῇ νῦν, Il. 219; τῇ νῦν, καὶ σοι τοῦτο κεμήλιον ἔστω, Il. 23, 618; τῇ δὲ, Od. 8, 477; τῇ δέ, Od. 5, 346.—In the old poets τῇ was always used absol. like the French tiens, tenez; (v. supra): later as in Anth., it is now and then followed by an acc., Jac. Anth. P. p. 498. But τῇ is a real imperat., from a root *τάω, akin to *τάγω, τε-παγών (formed on analogy with ζῆν), and not for τῇ. a dat. of the relat. pron., used adverbially, is shown by Butt. Lexil. s. v., and indeed is fully proved by the plur. τῇτε, used by Sophron ap. Schol. Ar. Ach. 204.

Τῇ, dat. fem. from ὁ, and poet. also from ὁς.—II. as adv. like τούτῃ and the Lat. hac, here, etc. v. ὁ A, B. 1.

Τῆβεννα, ης, ἡ, a Greek dress worn by persons of distinction, Po. yo. 10, 4, 8; also, τῆβεννος, ov, ἡ, Plut. Rom. 26, etc.; (also written τῆμενος and τῆμενίς). These words were used to express the Roman toga, trabea, chlamys by Polyb., Dion. H., anē Plut. Hence

Τῆβέννεος, ov, and τῆβέννικός, ἡ, ὄν, wearing a toga or trabea; ἐσθῆ-τῆβέννικῃ, for τῆβεννα, Strabo.

Τῆβέννις, ἰδός, ἡ, and τῆβέννος, ἡ, =τῆβεννα, q. v.

Τῆβεννοφόρεω, ὦ, to wear the τῆβεννα, Lat. togatus, trabeatus, chlamys datus.

Τῆγανίζω, f. -ίσω, to melt or fry in a τῆγανον, LXX.

Τῆγανόν, ov, τό, dim. from τῆγα νον. [ῥ]

Τῆγανισμός, οὔ, ὁ, (τηγανίζω) a frying in a τῆγανον, Menand. p. 90.

Τῆγανιστός, ἡ, ὄν, melted or fried in a τῆγανον, Ath.

Τῆγανίτης ἄρτος, ὁ, bread baked in a τῆγανον; a pancake, Hippon. 26; cf. ταγηνίας.

Τῆγανον, ov, τό, a pan for melting or frying, Pherecr. Pers. 4, etc.: also τῆγανον, q. v. (Prob. from τῆγω, to melt.)

Τῆδε, dat. fem. from ὁδε (q. v.), used as adv.

Τῆδε, v. τῆτε.

Τῆδί, dat. fem. from ὁδί (q. v.), used as adv.

Τῆθελῃς, ὁ, also τῆθελᾶς, τῆθαλ-λαδὺς, τῆθαλλαδούς, and τῆθαλλω-δούς, ὁ, (τῆθη II) a grand-dam's pet: hence a spoiled child, a silly, ill-bred fellow, Lob. Phryn. 299.

Τῆθεω,=τιθεύω, susp.

Τῆθη, ης, or τῆθη, ης, ἡ, a grand mother, Ar. Ach. 49, Plat. Rep. 461 D, Isae. 40, 16, etc.—II.=τίτῃς, a nurse: but it is prob. that, in all places where this signif. is required, τίτῃς should be read, for the words are perpetually interchanged in MSS., Meineke Menand. p. 190, Lob. Phryn. 134.

Τῆθνός, ὄν,=τιθνός, susp.

Τῆθια, ας, ἡ,=τῆθίς,—general[ly] a term of respectful address to elderly women.

Τῆθίβιος, ἡ,=τῆθία, Gramm.

†Τῆθίς, ἰδός, ἡ, (τῆθη II):—a father's or mother's sister, aunt, Dem. 818, 4, 1039, 4; cf. Lob. Phryn. 134.

Τῆθος, εος, τό, an oyster, τῆθεα δέ-φω, Il. 16, 717: cf. sq.

Τήβου, τά=τήθεα, oysters, Arist. Z. A. 4, 6, 1.

Τηβνύκιον, ον, τό, prob. dim. from foregoing, Epich. p. 22.

Τηβός, ἴος, ἡ, Tethys, wife of Oceanus, nurse of Juno, Il. 14, 201, 202; daughter of Uranus and Gaea, mother of the river-gods and Oceanides, Hes. Th. 136, 337.—II. in later Greek and Latin poets, as Virg., Tethys is the sea itself. (Prob. from τήθη, the nurse or mother of all: acc. to others, the Earth.) [ῥ in dissyll. cases, Virg. G. 1, 31; ῥ in the trisyll.]

†Τήϊος, η, ον, of Teos, Teian; οἱ Τήϊοι, Strab. p. 644.

Τηκεδάνος, ἡ, ὄν, melting, molten, fusible.

Τηκεδονικός, ἡ, ὄν, wasting away, pining.

Τηκεδών, ὄνος, ἡ, a melting, or wasting away: hence, consumption or decline, Od. 11, 201: also, a means for reducing one's self, Hipp.; τηκ σαρκός, Tim. Locr. 102 C, cf. Plat. Tim. 82 E.

Τηκτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (τήκω) capable of melting, τινός, Arist. Part. An. 2, 2, 15.

Τηκτός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. adj. from τήκω, melted, melted down, poured in, μόλυντος, Eur. Andr. 267: capable of being melted or dissolved, σώματα τηκτά καὶ ἄτηκτα, Plat. Soph. 265 C: ὕδατα τ., soft water, Foës. Oec. Hipp.

THKΩ, fut. τηξω:—transit., to melt, melt down, make to melt, χιόνα, Aesch. Fr. 290, etc.: esp., to smelt metals, Hdt. 3, 96: τηκεῖν καὶ λείβεῖν, Plat. Rep. 411 B, etc.—2. metaph., τ. θυμόν, to let the heart melt or pine away, Od. 19, 264; τιν' αὖτ' ἵκεῖν (Dor.) ὡδ' ἄκροτον ὁμῶναι; (i. e., τίνα οἰμώξεις τηκομένη;) Soph. El. 173; τήξουσιν ἔρωτες κραδίην, Anth. P. 5, 278.—II. pass. τηκομαι, aor. ἐτάκην (αἶ), to melt, melt away, Hes. Th. 862, 866, 867.—2. metaph., to melt or waste away, pine, esp. with disease, sorrow, desire, Od. 5, 396; 8, 522; τηκετο χρώς, τηκετο καλὰ παρῆμα δακρυχέουσα, Od. 19, 204, 207; τηκερως νοσήσῃ, Hdt. 3, 99; cf. Theocr. 1, 66, 82, etc.:—to come to nought, δοξάει...τακοῦνται κατὰ γὰρ μινθύνουσιν, Aesch. Eum. 374:—of putrefying flesh, to fall away, Plat. Tim. 82 E, etc.; κηκίς μινθύνει ἐτήκετο, Soph. Ant. 1008.—III. the pf. τέτηκα has also an intr. signif., to be in a melting state, to be pining away, κλαίονσα τέτηκα, Il. 3, 176; κλαίω, τέτηκα, Soph. El. 283; so in Plat., etc.: κρέα τετηκότα, sodden flesh, Eur. Cycl. 246; πῦρ τετακόσ, a dead fire, Id. Supp. 1141. (Prob. akin to τέγγω: from a like root comes Lat. tabeo, tabesco.)

Τηλαυγέω, ὦ, to shine afar. Hence Τηλαύγιον, ατος, τό, brightness seen far off, LXX.

Τηλαυγής, ἑς, (τήλε, ἀυγή):—far-shining, far-beaming, τ. πρόωπον, of the sun, H. Hom. 31, 13; τηλαυγέα εἰματα, of the moon, Ib. 32, 8; so in Theogn., Pind., etc.: generally, far-seen, conspicuous, ὄφθος, Soph. Tr. 524. Adv. -γῶς, N. T.:—τηλαυγέστερον ὄραν, to see to a greater distance, Diod. 'Poet. word.—Cf. ἡγέλε, fin.

†Τηλαύγις, ον, ὁ, Telauges, a Samian. son of Pythagoras, Schol. Plat. Rep. 475.

Τηλαύγιος, ἡ, brilliance, brightness. Τήλε, adv. like τηλοῦ, far off, far away, far, Hom.: abroad, Od. 2, 183; 17, 312; μάλα τήλε, Hes. Th. 1014; also like τηλόθεν, c. gen., far from,

τήλε φίλων καὶ πατρίδος αἵης, Il. 11, 817; 16, 539; τήλε δ' ἀπεπλάγχθη σάκεος ὀρόν, Il. 22, 291: etc.; so, τήλε δ' ἀπ' αὐτοῦ κάππεσεν, Il. 23, 880, cf. Od. 5, 315, Hes. Sc. 275; also, τήλε ἐκ., Il. 2, 863: τήλε πρὸς δουραῖς, Aesch. Pers. 232. This word and its compds. remain unchanged in Aeol. and Doric, as Pind. P. 11, 36, etc. (The root is referred by Buttm. to τέλος, cf. τηλόγετος.) Hence

Τηλεβάθης, ἑς, (βαθός) far-deep, very deep, Opp. Hal. 1, 633.

Τηλεβόαι, ὦν, οἱ, the Teleboae, an Acarnanian tribe, later called Τάφιοι (q. v.), † Hes. Sc. 19; † Pind. N. 10, 27; Strab. p. 456; v. sq. II.

Τηλεβόας, ον, ὁ, (τήλε, βοάω) shouting afar or loud.—II. as pr. n., Teleboas, grandson of the autochthon Lelex, whose sons, Τηλεβόαι, occupied Acarnania, Strab. p. 322.—Others in Apollod.; etc.—III. a river of Armenia, joining the Euphrates, Xen. An. 4, 4, 3.

Τηλεβολέω, ὦ, to throw, hurl or strike from afar, Nonn.: from

Τηλεβόλος, ον, (τήλε, βάλλω) striking from afar, χερμῖς, Pind. P. 3, 86; of a bow, Anth. P. append. 9, 49.

†Τηλεγονία, ας, ἡ, Eugammon's poem concerning Telegonus, son of Ulysses, Düb. Cycl. Fr. p. 584.

Τηλέγονος, ον, (τήλε, γένω) born far from one's father or father-land, cf. τηλόγετος: but usu. as pr. name, Hes. Th. 1014, etc., like Lat. Proculus: cf. sq.

†Τηλεγόνορος, ον, ὁ, Telegonos, son of Proteus in Torone, Apollod. 2, 5, 9.—2. a king of Aegypt, husband of Io, Id.—3. son of Ulysses and Circe, who, acc. to Mythol., slew his father, Hes. Th. 1014; Luc. Salt. 46: acc. to the Cycl. Fr. Düb. p. 601, son of Calypso and U.; v. foreg.

Τηλεδύνος, ὄν, lasting long, lingering, Or. Sib., e conj. Schneideri pro τηλεδάνος. (Like πευκεδάνος, τινος, formed from τήλε, with pecul. termin. -δάνος.)

Τηλεδύπος, ἡ, ὄν, (τήλε) from a far country, foreign, ἀνδρες, ξείνοι, Od. 6, 279; 19, 351, etc.: also, afar off, distant, νήσοι, Il. 21, 454. (On the termin. -δύπος, v. sub ἀλλοδαπός, ποταπός.)

Τηλεθάω, lengthd. for θάλλω, τέθλα, θηλέω, θαλέω, used only in part. pres. luxuriant-growing, blooming, flourishing, ἔλη τηλεθώσα, Il. 6, 148; εἵλαιοι τηλεθώσαι, Od. 5, 63; δένδρεα τηλεθώοντα, 7, 114: metaph. παῖδες τηλεθώοντες (or -ώντες?) blooming children, Il. 22, 423; χαίτη τηλεθώουσα, luxuriant hair, Il. 23, 142: c. dat., ἄνθεσι τ., blooming with flowers, H. Hom. 6, 41.

†Τηλεθροος, ον, far-sounding.

†Τηλεκλειδής, ον, ὁ, Teleclides, a poet of the old comedy, Meineke 1, p. 86, sqq.

Τηλεκλειτός, ὄν, also ἡ, ὄν, Ap. Rh. 3, 1097 (τήλε, κλειτός):—far-famed, Φοίνεις, Il. 14, 321; Ἐφιάλτης, Od. 11, 308:—elsewh. as epith. of the Trojan ἐπικούροι, Il. 5, 491, etc.; and then Wolf wrote τηλεκλητοί (v. sq.); but Buttm. dissents, Lexil. s. v. κλειτός. Cf. Spitzn. Exc. xi. ad Il., where he also discusses the question of accent.

†Τηλεκλής, ἑους, ὁ, Telecles, a Dorian, Ap. Rh. 1, 1040.—2. a Samian, Hdt. 3, 41.—3. an Athenian, Andoc. 6, 36.—Others in Arist.; etc.

Τηλεκλήτος, ὄν, (τήλε, κλητός,

καλέω):—called from afar, sumptu to aid from afar, v. foreg.

†Τηλεκλος, ον, ὁ, Teleclus, son Archelaus, king of Sparta, Hdt. 204.

Τηλεκλύτος, ὄν, not τηλέκλυτ, Buttm. Lexil. s. v. κλειτός, ἱ (τήλε, κλυτός, κλύω)=τηλεκλει (from which strictly it only differs the quantity of the penult.), Ὀρέστ Od. 1, 30; cf. Il. 19, 400.

†Τηλεμάχος, ον, (τήλε, μάχω) fighting from afar, Ἀρτεμις, L. Lexiph. 12:—usu. proparox., as name, Τηλεμαχος, ὁ, Hom.: v. [α] Hence

†Τηλεμάχος, ον, ὁ, Telemachus, son of Ulysses and Penelope, Od. 113, sqq.; and freq.—Others in Dem. Paust.; etc.

†Τηλεμος, ον, ὁ, Telemus, son Eurymus, a celebrated seer, Od. 509.

Τηλέπλανος, ον, (τήλε, πλαναμαι) far-wandering, πλάναι τ., devot wanderings, Aesch. Pr. 576, e c. Elmsl.; olim τηλέπλῃγκτοι.

†Τηλεπομπος, ον, (τήλε, πέμπω) sent, far-journeying, φάος, Aesch. 300.

†Τηλεπόρος, ον, (τήλε, πόρος) travelling, τ. βόαμα, Scol. ap. Nub. 967: far-stretching, ἄντρα, So. Ant. 983.

†Τηλεπόλυς, ον, (τήλε, πόλη) gates far distant from each other, (10, 82; but in Od. 23, 318, W. writes it Τηλεπόλων, as the name of the Laestrygonian city, which should be done in both places or rather.

†Τηλεσκοπος, ον, (τήλε, σκοπεῖν) or viewing afar, far-seeing, μα, Ar. Nub. 290.—II. proparox., λέσκοπος, ον, pass., far-seen, conspicuous, Hes. Th. 566, 569, Soph. 319.

†Τηλεφαής, ἑς, (τήλε, φάος) far-ning: only found in the peculiar pr. name Τηλεφέσσα, contr. Τηφέσσα, Apollod.

†Τηλεφάνης, ἑς, (τήλε, φαίνω) appearing afar, far-seen, conspicuous, τυμβος, Od. 24, 83; πῦρ, Pind. 95, 7; σκοπταί, Ar. Nub. 281: hearing, τ. ἀχώ, Soph. Phil. 189; τηλωπός.

†Τηλεφάνης, ον, ὁ, Telephanes, flute-player at Athens in the time Demosthenes, Dem. 520, 9.—Others in Ath.; etc.

†Τηλεφάντος, ον,=τηλεφάνης, Pl. Fr. 1.

†Τηλεφάσσα, ης, ἡ, Telephassa, wife of Agenor, mother of Cadmus, Apollod. 3, 1, 1.—Acc. to Mosch. 42, wife of Phoenix son of Agenor v. sub τηλεφαής.

†Τηλεφάτος, ον,=τηλεφάνης, Pl. Fr. 58, 4.

†Τηλεφειγής, ἑς, far-shining.

†Τηλεφειδής, ον, ὁ, son of Telephus, i. e., Eurypylus, O. 11, 519.—Τηλεφίδαι, the descendants of Telephus, Anth. Plan. 91.

†Τηλεφίλον, ον, (τήλε, φίλος) strictly, far-love, the leaf of a plant used as a charm by lovers, try whether their love was returned it was laid on one hand or arm struck with the other, and a crack was a favourable omen, οἱ τὸ τηλεφίλον...πλατάγησεν, Theophr. 3, 29:—hence, as adj., τηλεφίλον πλατάγημα, Anth.

†Τηλεφίον, ον, τό, a kind of seed also called αἰζίκιον ἀγρίου and ὀρχάνην ἄγρια, Lat. illecestris, Hipoc.

Τηλεφός, ου, ὁ, *Telephus*, son of Eules and Auge, father of Eurys, adopted by Teuthras of Mysia became his successor, Pind. O. 12. Apollod. 2, 7, 4; cf. Paus. 8, 7.—3. a Macedonian, Arr. An. 6, 6.

ἡλεχθῶν, ονος, ὁ, ἡ, (τῆλε, χθῶν) *ign.*, far-away, γαῖα, Opp. H. 4,

ἡλια, ας, ἡ, Att. for the Ion. and upon ἡλια, any flat board or tray i. a raised rim or edge, as,—1. a hoop of a sieve, Ar. Plut. 1037, v. Schol.—2. a stand on which r, etc., was set out for sale, Peilap. ap. Arist. Rhet. 3, 10, 7.—3. a *gig-table*, Aeschin. 8, 22.—4. a *whereon game-cocks, quails, etc.*, set to fight, Poll. 9, 108.—5. a *key-board*, Ar. Vesp. 147.

ἡλικός, η, ον, Dor. *tālīkós*, of an age, so old or so young, Il. 24, Od. 1, 297, etc.; c. inf., οὐ γὰρ σταθμίζον μένειν ἐπὶ τῆλικός, Od. 17, 20, cf. Theogn. 578: so *t. Lat. tantus*, cf. sq.:—τῆλικός anteceded to the relative ἡλικός, *rog. πῆλικός*, akin to τῆλις, Dor. *is*, cf. Lat. *talis*. [γ]

ἡλικόσδε, ἡδε, ὄνδε, = foreg., h. O. T. 1508, Ant. 727, Plat., —also, so great, Lat. *tantus*, Plat. aet. 155 B.

ἡλικούτος, αὐτή, οὔτο, also οὐ-*an* fem. Soph. Il. citand., Att. for κοκ, Aesch. Ag. 1620, Soph. O. 51, El. 614: Plat., etc.: also, so *g.*, τῆλ. ὄν, Plat. Gorg. 466 A, —of things, *τηλικαῖτα καὶ τοιαῖτα*, Dem. 348, 18, etc.; *γνώσθαι οὐτα καὶ τῆλ.*, Isocr. 247 A:—*σγθδ.* *τηλικουτοῦ*, —ον, etc., Ar. 819, etc.—The neut. as adv., *ry*, so much. (Not a compd. of *g.* and οὐτος, but rather a *hening* of τῆλικός, as οὐτος of *ημοῦτος* of *τίμος*, etc.)

ἡλίνης, ου Ion. εω, ὁ, *Telines*, a phant of Telus, an ancestor of η, Hdt. 7, 153.

ἡλινος, η, ου, of *fennugreek*, μύρον, b. 31, 4, 2: from

ἡλς, εως and ἰδος, ἡ, a legumi-plant, *fennugreek*, *foenium Graec-*

ἡλς, ἰδος, ἡ, v. *τάλις*.

ἡλίστος, η, ου, (τῆλῶν):—superl. out posit. or compar. in use, *far-most remote*: τῆλίστον, τῆλίσ-*s* adv., *farthest off*, Orph. Arg. 1186.

ἡλίστος, ου, ὁ, (τῆλῆς):—οἶνος τ., *racked off over fennugreek*, and so *wed with it*.

ἡλῶθεν, also τῆλῶθε, adv. (τῆ-*from* *afar*, from a foreign land, *θεν ἡλῶθεν*, Il. 5, 651; cf. Soph. 318, Phil. 454: in Hom., usu. *θεν* by *ἐκ*, τῆλῶθεν ἐξ ἀπῆρης, 1, 270, etc.; rarely c. gen., *far* τῆλῶθεν Πελειῶδων, Pind. N.

It was never used like τῆλῶθ, *far*, though some have taken it some places, as, *εἰ καὶ μῦλα ἔθεν ἑσσί*, but here it means, *you are there, whence it is so*, come, Od. 6, 312; cf. 7, 194, Il. 39.

ἡλῶθι, adv., = ἡλῆς, τῆλῶν, *far*, at a distance, Od. 1, 22, Il. 8, etc.: c. gen., τῆλῶθι πάτρης, Il. etc.

ἡλῶθι, adv., = τῆλῶν, τῆλῶθι, Apoll.

ἡλοπέρης, ες, (τῆλε, πέτομαι) *γνης*, Anth. P. 6, 239.

ἡλορῖς ὄν, collat. form of τῆλου-

ρός, of a person, *τηλορῖς ναῖω*, Eur. El. 251,—altered by Seidler into τῆλῶρῖς.

†Τῆλος, ου, ὁ, *Telus*, a flute-player, Ath. 624 B. Cf. Τέλλαν and Τηλεφάνης.

†Τῆλος, ου, ἡ, *Telus*, a small island of the Aegean, opposite Cnidus, now *Episkiora*, Hdt. 7, 153: one of the *Sporades*, Strab. p. 488.

Τῆλῶσε, (τῆλῶν) adv., to a distance, far away, Il. 4, 455; 22, 407.

Τηλοτάτω, adv., superl. of τῆλῶν, *farthest away*, like the common πορῶτάτω, Od. 7, 322.—Compar. *τηλοτέρω*, *farther away*, like πορῶτέρω, Arat. 1050: but with another compar., *by very far*, Hipp.

Τηλοῦ, adv., like τῆλε, *afar*, *far off* or *away*, in a far country, Hom., and Hes.; τῆλοῦ ἐπ' Ἀλφειῷ, Il. 11, 712: also c. gen., *far from*, Od. 13, 249; 23, 68 (but, τῆλοῦ τῶν ἄργων, *far away* in the country, Ar. Nub. 138): so, τῆλοῦ ἀπὸ... Hes. Th. 304. (Opp. to ἀγῶν and ἄγχι. An obsol. adj. τῆλός may be taken as the source whence come τῆλοῦ, τῆλοι, τῆλοθι, τῆλῶθεν, τῆλῶσε, all used as advs.: so too compar. and superl. *τηλοτέρω* and *τηλοτάτω*: a collat. form τῆλν for τῆλε is recognised by Ap. Dysc.; hence superl. *τῆλίστος*, cf. sub τῆλυ-*γετος*.)

Τηλουρός, ὄν, (τῆλε, ὄρος):—strictly, *with distant boundaries or confines*; hence, generally, of places, *far away*, *far*, *distant*, χθῶν, Aesch. Pr. 1, v. 1 in Soph. Aj. 564, Eur. Or. 1325, Andr. 889; cf. *τηλορός*. Τῆλν, adv. rare collat. form for τῆλε, Apoll. Dysc. de Pron. 329 B.

Τηλυγέτης, ου, ὁ, =sq., Phot.

Τηλυγετός, η, ου, later also ος, ου:—well beloved, usu. of sons, Il. 5, 153; 9, 143, 285, 482, Od. 4, 11; 16, 19, H. Cer. 164, 284; of a daughter, Il. 3, 175: in bad sense, *τηλυγετός* ὥς, like a *spoilt child* or pet, one who is brought up *θαλίῃ ἐν πολλῇ*, Il. 13, 470; cf. 9, 143, 285.—The word must have something like the signs just given; but the etymology is very doubtful. The ancients mostly held it to be a compd. of τῆλε (or τῆλν, q. v.), and *γένω, γίνονται, *born afar off*, i. e. *when his father was far away*, like τῆλεγονος; or, *born at a distant time*, late born, like *ὕψιγονος*. But the former interpr. will not suit the passages in Hom.; and, for the other, the sense of *Time* given to τῆλε is unexampled, except in the late word *τηλεδανός* (which itself is not without suspicion). Other ways therefore have been tried. Döderlein (Comment. de v. τῆλυγετος, Erlange 1825, and in the Rhein. Museum), derives it from βάλλω, τέθηλα, θῆλος, and *γένω, =θαλερός γενέω, θαλερός κατά φύσιν. Buttm. (Lexil. s. v.) assumes that τῆλε, τέλος, is of the same root with τῆλος, τελευτή, τελευτάτος, so that we may interpret τῆλυγετός (with Orion ap. Etym. Gud. p. 616, 37) ὁ τελευτάτος τῷ πατρὶ γενόμενος, *one born at the end, the last born*. And this suits all the Homeric passages, if with Buttm. we take τελευτάτος to mean the *last child*, i. e. *one followed by none*, even though none have gone before: and so the meaning of τῆλυγετός will melt into that of *μονογενής*, q. v. So also, τῆλυγετός may be applied to a son who has no brother, as in H. 9, 143, 285 to Orestes, though he had three sisters; and in H. Cer. 164 to Demophoon,

though he had four: and so τῆλυγῆ τη may be a daughter, who has no sister, like Hermione, Il. 3, 175; though, acc. to Od. 4, 11, she had a brother Megapenthes, who again is called τῆλυγετός, as being the only son of Menelaus and Helen. If this be so, there is nothing remarkable in the combination of μόνος τῆλυγετός, Il. 9, 482, Od. 16, 19:—and of τῆλυγετός ὕψιγονος, H. Cer. 164.—II. from the first-named interpretation of the radic. signf., it was used by later authors in a purely local signf., *born afar off*, and so *living afar off*, *distant*, Eur. I. T. 829 (the only example in Att.), Simmias ap. Tzetz. Chil. 8, 144. [ῶ]

Τῆλνς, υ, v. τῆλῶν.

†Τῆλνς, υος, ὁ, *Telys*, a prince of Sybaris, Hdt. 4, 44.

Τηλῶπις, ἰδος, pecul. fem. of sq. Orph. Arg. 898.

Τηλωπός, ὄν, (τῆλε, ὥψ) *looking afar*, *seeing to a distance*.—II. pass., *seen from afar*, *far off*, Soph. Aj. 564: of sound, *perceived*, *heard from afar*, Id. Phil. 216; cf. *τηλεφανής*.

Τημέλεια, ας, ἡ, *care*, *heed*, *attention*, *attendance*: from

Τημελέω, ὠ, (τῆλῆς) to take care of, c. gen., Eur. I. T. 311:—to heed, look after, c. acc., Id. I. A. 731, Plat. Legg. 953 A.

Τημέλη, ἡ, rare collat. form of τῆμέλεια.

Τημελής, ἐς, (μέλω) *careful*, *heedful*. (Hence ἀτμελής, ἀτμελέω.)

Τημελίη, ης, ἡ, Ion. for τῆμέλεια.

Τημελονχέω, = τῆμέλω. Hence Τημελονχῆμα, atos, τό, an *object of attention*, Clem. Al.: and

Τημελονχῆς, ἡ, *care*, *attention*.

Τημελοχῶς, ου, full of care; = τῆμελής.

†Τημενίδες πύλαι, αἱ, the *Temenian gate* in Tarentum, Polyb. 8, 27, 7.

†Τημενίδης, ου, ὁ, son or descendant of Temenus, Anth. P. 11, 195: usu. οἱ Τημενίδαι, the *Temeniadae*, descendants of Temenus, who, expelled from Argos, founded the Macedonian monarchy, Hdt. 8, 138: hence the kings of Macedon so called, Thuc. 2, 99.

†Τημενίον, ου, τό, *Temenium*, a town of Argolis on the Argolic gulf, with the tomb of Terrenus, Strab. p. 368.

Τημενίς, ἡ, τίμενος, ἡ, v. sub τῆβεννα.

†Τῆμενος, ου, ὁ, *Temenus*, the elder son of Aristomachus, a Heraclid, king of Argos, Plat. Min. 683 B; Apollod. 2, 8, 2.

Τῆμερα, τίμερον, v. sub τίμερον.

Τῆμῃ, Att. contr. from τῆ ἐμῇ.

†Τῆμνον, ου, τό, *Μονὴ Temnus*, a range in Mysia, Strab. p. 616.

†Τῆμνος, ου, ἡ, *Temnus*, a city on the Aeolian coast of Asia Minor at the mouth of the Hermus, Hdt. 1, 149; Xen. Hell. 4, 8, 5; etc.

Τῆμος, adv., then, thereupon, always of past time, answering to the relat. conjunction ἤμος, Il. 23, 228, Hes. Op. 486, 583, Soph. Tr. 533:—more freq. with a particle, τῆμος ἄρα, Il. 7, 434, Od. 4, 401, etc.; τῆμος δέ, Hes. Op. 668; τῆμος δῆ, Od. 12, 441; τῆμος ὅτε, Jac. Anth. P. p. 420; also answering to εὔτε, Od. 13, 95:—absol. without any conjunction to answer to, H. Merc. 101, Hes. Op. 557: ἐς τῆμος, till then, Od. 7, 318.—II. in Ar. Rh. 4, 252, *to-day*. (Per. akin to ἡμαρ, cf. σήμερον τίμερον, ὅπτες ἤτε. Or it may be shortd. from αὐτῆμαρ.)

†Τ. βαρηνίς, ιδος, ἡ, fem. adj. *Tiberian*; esp. ἡ Τ. γαία, = Τιβερηνία, p. Rh. 2, 1015.

†Τιβερηνοί, ὧν, οἱ, the *Tibareni*, a people on the Euxine between the halys and the Mosynoeci, Hdt. 3, 1; Xen. An. 5, 2; Ap. Rh. 2, 377.

†Τιβεριάς, ἰδος, ἡ, *Tiberias*, so called from the emperor Tiberius, a city of Galilee on the lake Genesareth, N. T.; and this lake hence also called, Id.

†Τιβήριος, ον, ὁ, the Rom. name *Tiberius*, N. T.; also Τιβήριος?

†Τιβήρις, ὁ, the *Tiber*, Strab. p. 1 etc. Τιβήρην, ἦνος, ὁ, = τριπόρος, Lye. 04. [τῖ-]

†Τιβήριον, ον, ὁ, = foreg.; perh. akin. ἱβήριον, ἱβήριος: cf. Lob. Paral. 138.

†Τιβήριος, ον, ὁ, *Tiberus*, a Paphlagonian name, Strab. p. 553: cf. Τιβήριος.

†Τιβίος, ον, ὁ, *Tibius*, a Phrygian asc. pr. name, esp. freq. as name of iues, Strab. p. 553.—Cf. Id. p. 551.

†Τιβίσις, ιος, ὁ, the *Tibis*, a branch of the Ister in Thrace, Hdt. 4, 49.

†Τιβούρα, ὡν, τὰ, *Tibur*, in Latium, rab.: hence Τιβουρτινὸς οἶνος, ὁ, *burtime* wine, Att. 26 E.

†Τιβυβάρι, τό, Att. for κιννάβαρι, p. Mel. 4. [τῖ]

†Τιβυβρίνιος, ἡ, ὅν, *vermilion-colored*.

†Τίγγις, ιος and εως, ἡ, *Tingis*, a city of Mauritania, Strab. p. 238.

†Τιγράνης, ον, ὁ, *Tigranes*, a leader the Persians, Hdt. 7, 62.—2. a king the Armenians, Xen. Cyr. 3, 1, 7, 3.—3. a Persian satrap, Dem. 193, Others in Luc.; etc.

†Τιγράνκερα, ὡν, τὰ, *Tigranota*, a city of Greater Armenia, built Tigranes, Strab. p. 532.

†Τίγρις, ητος, always in Xen., and εως, ιδος, ὁ, the *Tigris*, a celebrated river of Asia, joining the Euphrates, flows into the Arabian gulf as Πασιόνιος; gen. also ιος, v. Tzschucke p. 521, and εως, Eustath. Dion. 976; dat. also Τίγρει, and Τίγρι, ἰδος, p. 522; acc. also Τίγριν, Hdt. 89, Τίγριδα, Hdn. 3, 74; v. Euh. ad Dion. P. vv. 976, 988.—Two rivers of this name in Armenia, 5, 52, v. Bahr ad l., and Krüger Xen. An. 4, 4, 3. (Pers. tir, an sw, Sanscr. *tigra*, acutus, Pott Forsch. 1, 235.)

†τίγρις, ἡ, also ὁ, Alex. Πυρραν. 4, 1. H. A. 8, 28, 14, Theophr.; the T. The declension with the gen. ιος, acc. τίγριν, nom. plur. τίγρις, gen. εων, seems to have been best Att.; gen. τίγριδος, etc., till later. However the animal seems to have been unknown in Greece till Alexander's time; Seleuc. sent one to Athens, ὁ Σελευκίδης, Alex. I. c., cf. Meineke Phil. 372. Hence γροειδής, ἐς, (εἰδος) like a *tiger*, spotted.

†Τιγριννοί, ὧν, οἱ, the *Tigurini*, a German name, Strab. p. 293.

†τίειον, ον, τό, = τίον, Strab. p. 542. τίον, (τί):—to be always asking after. Ar. Ph. 689.

†τί, streng. thd. for τί, why? where? Hom., Hes. and Att. Comedy: used by a particle, τίη δέ, Il. 15, Od. 16, 421, etc.; τίη δὲ, Il. 21, 1, τίη τ' ὀψι, Ar. Thesm. 84, cf. 755.—It is usu. written oxytone at. Butt. Ausf. Gr. § 117 Anm. f. 671. (It was formed from τί, τίη from ὅτι, and ἐπειδή from τί—acc. t. Butt. Lexil. sub v. 9 for τί.)

†τί ἢν εἶναι, τό, as subst., *existence in thought or idea*, as distinct from the matter or reality, Arist. Metaph. 6, 4, 4, 6, etc.

†Τίθημι, ον, ὁ, Ion. for τίωμαι, Hdt. Τίθαιδωσσω, to build, make a nest,—of bees, to make honey-combs, Od. 13, 106; also of fowls, Nic. Th. 199.

—II. to nourish, foster, tend, Lyc. 622. (Akin to τίωμαι, τίθη, τίτην, τίθηνη, τίθασός, τίθασσός, etc.)

†Τίθαρος, ον, ὁ, *Titharus*, son of Datis, a leader of the Persians, Hdt. 7, 88.

†Τιθάς, ἰδος, ἡ, ὄρνις, like τίθη, the domestic hen, barn-door fowl, Anth. P. 9, 95.

†Τιθασεία, ἡ, (τιθασεύω) a taming, domestication, ἔχθων, Plat. Polit. 264 C.

†Τιθασεύμα, ατος, τό, (τιθασεύω) a device for taming or domesticating.

†Τιθασεύσις, εως, ἡ, (τιθασεύω) a taming, domesticating, prob. I. Theophr.

†Τιθασεντήρ, ητος, ὁ, = sq.

†Τιθασεντής, ον, ὁ, (τιθασεύω) one who tames, domesticates, Ar. Vesp. 704. Hence

†Τιθασεντικός, ἡ, ὅν, tameable, Arist. H. A. 1, 1, 33.

†Τιθασεντός, ἡ, ὅν, verb. adj., tamed: tameable.

†Τιθασέντωρ, ορος, ὁ, poet. for τιθασεντής, Opp. C. 2, 543.

†Τιθασέω, to tame, domesticate, Plat. Rep. 589 B, etc.; τιθασένωντες τὰ χρήσιμα τῶν ζώων, Xen. Mem. 4, 3, 10:—metaph., ἡμᾶς τιθασένωνσι χειροῖς ποιούντες, Dem. 37, 9: from

†Τιθασός, ὅν, not so well τίθασος, (τίθος, τίθη, τίτην, τίθηνη): tamed, domesticated; esp. of animals, tame, domestic, Lat. *cicur*, *χῆν*, Soph. Fr. 745, cf. Epicrat. Laïs; opp. to ἀγριος, Plat. Polit. 264 A:—and so of plants, cultivated, reared in gardens, etc., Plut. Cor. 3; hence adv. -σός, τ. ἔχειν, to be reclaimed, Plat. Tim. 77 A:—τιθαστός 'ἄρης, domestic, intestine strife, like ἐμφύλιος, Aesch. Eum. 356.—The forms τιθασός, τιθασσέω, etc., are rejected by Bekk. in Plat., and Dem., though he retains them in Arist.—that is, he thinks them less good Att.; they are never found in poets. Hence

†Τιθασοτρόφος, ον, (τρέφω) keeping tame animals, Opp. C. 1, 354.

†Τιθασεία, τίθασσός, etc., v. sub τιθασεία, etc.

†Τιθασσω, rare collat. form from τιθασέω.

†Τιθέμεν, for τίθεμεν, as διδόμεν for δίδωμεν, 1 pl. pres. from τίθημι, Lob. Phryn. 245; so τιθέσσι, Ion. and Att. 3 pl. for τιθεῖσι, τιθεῖσθαι for τιθενται.

†Τιθέμεν, for τιθέναι, inf. of τίθημι, Hes. Op. 742, Pind. P. 1, 78.

†Τιθεμῖ, Aeol. Dor. and Ep. for τίθημι.

†Τιθεν, Aeol., Dor. and Ep. for ἐτίθεσαν, 3 pl. impf. from τίθημι.

†Τιθεσκε, Ion. 3 impf. from τίθημι.

†Τιθεσκῆ, ητος, ὁ, = τιτηνός, Or. Sib. Τιθεσκῶ, dub. form of τιθεσκῶ.

†Τιθεῶ, poet. form of τίθημι, used by Hom. only in 3 impf. ἐτίθει, τίθει of the pres. we have 2 sing. τιθεῖς, Pind. P. 6, 14; 3 sing. τιθεῖ, Minn. 1, 6; 5, 7; never in Att., Pors. Or. 141.

†Τιθῆ, ἡ, rare collat. form from τίθη, τίθηνη.

†Τιθήμι, τίθης, τίθησι, but 2 sing. in Hom. always τίθησθα, which is also the 2 sing. impf. in Od. 9, 404; 3 pl. τιθεῖσι, Hom., and Hes.; Ion. and Att. τιθέσσι: inf. τιθέναι, Hom., and Hes.; also τιθέμεναι, Il. 23, 83; and τιθέμεν (v. sub voc.). Of the

impf. ἐτίθην, Hom. has only 3 π. τίθεσαν, Od. 22, 456; Ion. τίθεσκον also ἐτίθεα. He also has the collat. form τίθεω, q. v. Fut. ἔθω, Ep. inf. ἠθέσμεναι, Hom., ἠθέσμεν, Pind. Aor. 1 ἔθηκα, Hom., and Hes.—with and without augm. Pf. τίθεικα, plqpf. ἐπέθεικεν, post-Hom. Aor. 2 ἔθηρ in Hom. usu. without augm., esp. in 3 pl. θέσαν: opt. θέειν: subj. ὁῶ, Ion. resolved θέω, whence θέωμεν (pronounced as dissyll.), Od. 24, 485; and lengthd. Ep. θέω, Hom.; θέωμεν for θέωμεν, ὁῶμεν, Il. 23, 244, Od. 13, 364; but 2 sing. θέης, not θέις, Il. 16, 96, Spitzn. Exc. i. ad Il.: inf. θέιναι, in Hom. also θέμεναι, and sometimes in Od. θέμεν, so too Hes. Op. 61, 67: imperat. θές for θέθι. (Both aorists are common, but the inf. and part. are always formed from aor. 2.)—Mid. τίθεμαι, Ep. part. τιθέμενος, Il. 10, 34: impf. ἐπιθέμεν, rare in Hom. Fut. ἠθέσομαι, post-Hom. Aor. 1 mid. ἔθηκαμην, whence ἠέκατο, Il. 10, 31, Hes. Sc. 128, part. ἠέκαμενος, Pind. P. 4, 51, 201. Aor. 2 mid. ἔθηρην, freq. in Hom., 3 opt. θέτω, Od. 17, 225; θέω, imperat. for θέσω, Od. 10, 333. The aor. 1 mid. belongs exclus. to Ion. and Dor.: the Att. use only the aor. 2. Pass. τίθεμαι: fut. τεθήσομαι: aor. ἐτέθη: pf. τέθειμαι: plqpf. ἐπέθειμαι. Hom. has not the pass. at all. (The root was ΘΕ-Ε, ΘΗ-, whence τίθημι; as Sanscr. *dadhāmi* from *dha-*.) [τί, as a mere redupl.]

Radic. signif. to put, set, place; and then, generally, to bring a thing into a place, put it therein; and so, to bring into a situation or condition, to bring about cause. The mid. in Hom. only differs from the act., in the action being strictly reflected on the subject, or something immediately connected with it, cf. Il. 3, 310; 10, 31: so that it is difficult to separate them.

A. in strictly local signif., to set, put, place, followed rather by *in* than *into*, like Lat. *ponere* and *collocare*, τ. ἐν... Hom.; also c. dat. only, Od. 10, 333, etc.: more rarely, to put into, εἰς... Il. 23, 704; 24, 797: also, τ. ἐπὶ or μετὰ τινι; also, τ. ἐπὶ τινος, Od. 6, 252; ὑπὸ τινι, Il. 10, 34; ὑπὸ τινι, Il. 8, 441; ὑπὸ τινι, Il. 24, 644, ὑπὸ τι, Od. 4, 445; etc.—Special usages:—I. θεινὰν τινι τι ἐν χειρὶ or χειρσίν, e. g. γέρας, κίθαριν, to place it in his hand, give it him by so doing, Hom.; also, τ. οἶνον ἐν χεῖρεσσι, to hand the wine to him, Od. 14, 448: in mid., of women, θέσθαι νύον, παῖδα ὑπὸ ζώνῃ, to have a child put under her girdle, i. e. to conceive, H. Hom. Ven. 256, 283: metaph., θεινὰν τινι ἔπος, μένος ἐν φρεσὶ, βουλὴν, νόον, θυμὸν ἐν στήθεσσι, to plant a word, warning, etc., in his mind, like the Att. νουθεῖν, (where we rather say, to put him in mind, in a rage, etc.), Hom.; but, τίθεμεν νόον, to lay a thing to one's own heart, bear in mind, Pind. P. 1, 78; and in mid., θέσθαι θυμὸν ἐν στήθεσσι, to lay up wrath in one's heart, treasure it there, Il. 9, 629; so, αἰδῶ καὶ μέμνημι ἐν φρεσὶ θέσθαι, Il. 13, 121; θέσθαι τινι κόπον to harbour enmity against him, Il. 8, 449; θέσθαι νόον καθαρόν, Theogn. 89; τιθέμενος ἀγαπητοῦ νοῦ, Aesch. Pr. 163: absol., ἐν φρεσὶ θέσθαι, c. inf., to bear in mind, think of doing a thing, Od. 4, 729; cf. βάλλω III.—II. to set, place, fix upon a thing, ἐπὶ φρένα θεῖν ἡγ' ἱεροῖσι, he turned his mind, gave his attention to them, Il. 10, 46

—III. to fix, settle, τ. τέρατα, to set the boundaries, II. 23, 333, Od. 8, 193: esp., τ. ἄγωνα, to appoint, hold games, Hdt., etc.; πεντητηρίδα τ., to institute it, Pind. O. 3, 38: usu. of the prizes in these games, to bring them out, Lat. *proponere*, ἔθλα, II. 23, 263, etc.; in full, θειναί ἐς μέσον, Ib. 704: in Att. usu. ἐν μέσῳ τ., Lat. in *medio ponere*, to lay before people (but in Aesch. Cho. 145 to interpose as a parenthesis); οὖν ἐς μέσον ἄρχην ἔθεις, placing it at your disposal, Hdt. 3, 142: elsewhere. τ. τι εἰς τὸ κοινόν, Xen. Mem. 3, 14, 1.—2. to assign, award, τιμὴν τινι, II. 24, 57: esp. τ. νόμον, to assign, fix, give law, of a supreme legislator, Plat. Rep. 339 C, Dem. 731, 21, etc.; but θέσθαι νόμον, strictly, to give one's self a law, of any procedure under republican forms, and hence usu. of cases of Greek lawgiving, Hdt. 1, 29, etc.; cf. Stallb. Plat. Gorg. 483 B; hence the word θεσμός for νόμος, τιθέναι θεσμόν, Aesch. Eum. 484: so, ἀγορὴν θέσθαι, to hold or call an assembly of the people, Od. 9, 171, etc. (where, however, the mid. may mean to call it for one's own business): hence, —3. generally, to ordain, establish, order, οὐτὼ νῦν Ζεὺς θεῖν, So may Jupiter ordain for me., Od. 8, 465, etc.—4. ὀνομα θέσθαι τινι, to fix a name upon him, solemnly give it, Od. 19, 403: but usu. in mid., ὀνομα θέσθαι—not reflexively, to give one's self a name, but to give a child either one's own name, or at least a name at one's own discretion, Od. 19, 406, Hdt. 1, 113, etc.; so always in Att., Valck. Phoen. 12.—5. in mid., to fix in common with others, agree upon, ἡμέραν, Dem. 1039, 6.—IV. to place, set up, erect, esp. to deposit in a temple, like ἀνατίθεσθαι, to devote, dedicate, ἀγάλματα, Od. 12, 347, cf. II. 6, 92, Valck. Phoen. 57: nence—2. of artists, to exhibit their works: then, also, to represent, portray in a work of art, of the shield of Achilles, II. 18, 541, 550, etc.; so, ponere virum, Hor. Od. 4, 8, A. P. 34.—V. to assign to a place or class, to hold, reckon, τι εἰς τι, Plat. Soph. 264 C, cf. 235 A; also, ἐν τινι, Ib. 236 C: freq. in mid., τιθέναι τινα ἐν τιμῇ, to hold him in honour, Hdt. 3, 3; but, τίθεναι ἐν αἰτίᾳ, Hdt. 8, 99; τ. τι ἐν αἰσχρῷ, to reckon it for shameful, Eur. Hec. 806: τίθεναι τινα ἐν φιλοσόφῳ, Plat. Rep. 475 D; also, θέναι ἐν μέρει τινός, Id. Soph. 252 B, and so in mid.:—then, generally, to hold, reckon for or as, esp. in mid., implying that such is one's own opinion, so c. dupl. acc., τί δ' ἐλέγχεα ταῦτα τίθεσθαι; why hold you this for a reproach? Od. 21, 333: and so, —ἡγεῖσθαι, νομίζειν, to hold, believe, θέσθαι παρ' οὐδέν, to set at nought, Aesch. Ag. 230; but also in act., θέναι τινα τῶν πεπεισμένων, to put him down, reckon him for one of them, Plat. Rep. 424 C, cf. Dem. 645, 22.—VI. to place to account, in rationem referre, Dem. 825, 2; 839, 24.—VII. τὴν ψῆφον τίθεναι, to put the pebble down on the board, count, reckon: but in mid., τίθεσθαι ψῆφον, to put down one's pebble or ballot, to give one's vote, Xen. Cyr. 1, 3, 17; ἐπὶ φόνῳ, for death, Eur. O. 756; hence also, τίθεσθαι τὴν γνώμην, to determine, c. inf., Hdt. 7, 82; ταῦτη, Ar. Eccl. 658; περὶ τινος, Andoc. 26, 9; τίθεσθαι τινι (sc. τὴν ψῆφον), in his favour: and so, τίθεσθαι τῇ γνώμῃ, to agree to the opinion, Soph. Phil. 1448,

ubi v. Herm.—2. to pay down, pay, discharge, καταβολάς, μετοίκιον, etc., Dem. 791, 21; 845, 21.—VIII. to deposit, as in a bank, Dem. 1236, fin.; for which however Hdt. 6, 86 has the mid., χρήματα θέσθαι παρὰ τινα, to deposit one's money in his hands:—also, to deposit a pledge and borrow money, ὁ θεῖς, the mortgager, ὁ θέμενος, the mortgagee, Plat. Legg. 820 E; cf. Lob. Phryn. 468.—IX. in military language, τίθεσθαι τὰ ὅπλα, has three signs;—1. to stack, pile arms, as in a camp, to bivouac, esp. in the face of an enemy, Thuc. 4, 44; 7, 3: hence, ὅπλα τ., to encamp, take up a position, Valck. Hdt. 9, 52, Xen. An. 1, 5, 17, etc.—2. to get soldiers under arms, to draw up in position, in array, ἀντία τινός, against one, Hdt. 5, 74, (but in 1, 62, ἀντία τοῦ ναοῦ seems to be merely over against it, cf. Porpo Ind. Xen. Anab.): poet., πάτρας ἐνεκα εἰς ὅρην ἐθεντο ὅπλα, Inscr. ap. Dem. 322, 6.—3. to lay down one's arms, surrender, Plut. 2, 759 A: so, πόλεμον θέσθαι, to settle, end it, Thuc. 1, 82:—but, —4. εὖ θέσθαι ὅπλα, merely to keep one's arms in good order, Xen. Cyr. 4, 5, 3; like εὖ ἀσπίδα θέσθαι, II. 2, 382.—X. to lay in the grave, bury, Thuc. 1, 138.

B. metaph., to put in a certain state or condition, much the same as ποιεῖσθαι, and so oft. to be rendered by our make: hence, —I. of persons, to make one something, appoint, θέναι τινα μάντιν, Iερείαν, Od. 15, 253, II. 6, 300; so, θ. τινα βασιλέα, ἀρχέπολιν, Pind. O. 13, 31, P. 9, 93: θέναι τινα γυναῖκα τινος, to make her another's wife, of a third person who negotiates a marriage, II. 19, 298; but in mid., θέσθαι τινα γυναῖκα ὥς αὐτοῖν, to make her one's wife, take her to wife, Od. 21, 72, 316; ἥτε με ποιοῦσθαι ὅπως ἐθέλει, who has made me such as she will, Od. 16, 208; οὓς ἐθικας ἐταίρους, thou hast made my comrades swine, Od. 10, 338; so, ναῦν λῆαν ἐθέκε, Od. 13, 163, cf. II. 2, 318: also, θέσθαι τινα γέλωτα, to make one a laugh, a laughingstock, Hdt. 3, 29; 7, 209; but, θέναι τινα γέλων, to cause them laughter, Eur. Ion 1172.—2. with an adj., θέναι τινα θάνατον καὶ ἡγήσαν, to make him undying and undecaying, Od. 5, 136; so, τυφλόν, ὠφεινόν τ. τινα, II. 6, 139; 9, 483; ζηλωτόν, Pind., etc.—3. τίθεσθαι τινα παῖδα, to make him one's child, adopt him, Plat. Legg. 929 C.—4. c. inf., to make one do so and so, τίθεναι τινα νικῆσαι, to make him conquer, Pind. N. 10, 89; μετατρέπειν, Fr. 164.—II. of things, etc., to make, prepare, cause, bring to pass, ἔργα, II. 3, 321; τ. κέλαδον καὶ αὐτὴν, to make an uproar, II. 9, 547; ὀρυμαγδόν, Od. 9, 235; c. dat. pers., τ. φῶς ἐτάροισι, to bring light to his comrades, II. 6, 6; so, χάριμα ἄλλοις ἔθηκεν, Pind. O. 2, 180; πόλεα κατασκαφὰς θέντες, Aesch. Theb. 47; εἰρήνην φίλοις, Id. Pers. 769; etc.—2. freq. in mid., to make or prepare for one's self, θέσθαι κέλευθον, to make one's self a road, open a way, II. 12, 418; μεγάλην ἐπιγονυῖδα θέσθαι, to make one's self, get a large thigh, Od. 17, 235, cf. 18, 74: θέσθαι πόνον, to work one's self annoy, Aesch. Eum. 226; μαρτύρια θέσθαι, to procure one's self testimony, Hdt. 8, 55; χάριν τίθεσθαι τινι, to win favour from a person, do him a kindness, Hdt. 9, 90, 107; ἡμικασθαι ἀνδρός αἰδοῖον παρ' οἷον, to put on the aspect of a rever-

end man, Pind. P. 4, 52, cf. Interp. Hesych. 1, p. 1710.—3. εὖ ὁ καλὰ θέσθαι τι, to manage or arrange a thing well for one's self, to make good use of, Hdt. 7, 236, Valck. Hipp. 708, cf. supra A. fin.

C. τίθημι c. acc. oft. stands periphr. for a simple verb, σκέδαται θέναι, to make a scattering, for σκαδάσαι, Od. 1, 116: so, θέναι κρύφον μέσων, αἰών, for κρύπτειν, νενῶσιν, αἰνεῖν, Pind. O. 7, 111; 8, 11; N. 1, 5: also in mid., θέσθαι μάχην for μάχεσθαι, II. 24, 402; θέσθαι θυσίαν, γάμον, for εὐνεῖν, γαμεῖσθαι, Pind. O. 7, 77; 13, 75; θέσθαι σπονδὴν ἀμφὶ τινος, Pind. P. 4, 492; τ. ἐπιστροφὴν πρό τινος, Soph. O. T. 134; but usu. c. gen., θ. λησμοσύνην συγγαμωσύνην τινός, Soph. Ant. 151, Tr. 1265.

Τιθηνεία, ας, ἡ,=τιθηνία, Opp. H. 1, 663.

Τιθηνεῖω,=sq.
Τιθηνεῖω, ὦ, f. -ῆσω, to take care of tend, nurse, but usu. in mid. (v. Schaf. Mel. p. 82), H. Hom. Cer. 142, Xen. Cyr. 8, 5, 19: generally, to keep, like θεραπεύειν, οὐ (where) πότνια σμενὶ τιθηνόινται τέλη θνατοῖσι, Soph. O. C. 1050: from

Τιθήνη, ἡς, f., strictly fem. from τιθήνη, a nurse, waiting-woman, τιθήνη, II. 6, 389; παῖς ἄτερ ὧς φίλας τιθήνας, Soph. Phil. 704, cf. Plat. Tim. 49 A, etc.:—anetaph., Aetna is called χυλὸς τιθήνη, Pind. P. 1, 39: generally for μήτηρ, Coluth. 372.

Τιθήνηα, ατος, τό, (τιθήνηα), nursing, ῥόδα ἔαρος τῷ, Chaerem. ap. Ath. 608 E.

Τιθήνησις, εως, ἡ, (τιθήνηα), nursing, tending, rearing, Plat. Legg. 790 C.

Τιθηνήτειρα, ἡ,=τιθήνη, Antip. Sid. 45.

Τιθηνήτηρ, ἡρος, ὁ,=τιθηνός, Anth. Plan. 179.

Τιθηνήτιρος, α, ον, nursing, tending, Anth. P. 9, 1.

Τιθηνία, ας, ἡ,=τιθήνησις, LX X.

Τιθηνός, ον, nursing, tending, rearing, πόνον τιθηνός τροφὰς ἀποδοῦναι, i. e. to keep and feed a nurse in return for her labours, Eur. I. A. 1230:—also ὁ τ., as subst., one who nurses or brings up, a foster-father, tutor, Nic. Al. 31; and ἡ τιθηνός,=τιθήνη, Pind. Fr. 14. (From τιθή, τίθη, τιθός, etc.)

Τιθησά, Ion. for τίθης, 2 sing. from τίθημι, Od. 9, 404, 24, 476.

†Τιθορέα, ας, ἡ, Tithorea, a city of Phocis, on Mt. Parnassus, Paus. 10, 32, 8.—2. the northwestern summit of Parnassus, Hdt. 8, 32.

Τιθός, ἡ, ὄν,=τιθασός, Arat. 96 Ael.

†Τιθρας, αντος, ὁ, Tithras, an A. tic deme of the tribe Aegeis. Hence Τιθραῖος, ας, ον, of Tithras, I. thrasian, Ar. Ran. 477.

†Τιθραστής, ον, ὁ, Tithraustes, Persian governor in Lydia, Xe. Hell. 3, 4, 25.

†Τιθρώνιον, ον, τό,=Τεδρώνιον, Paus. 10, 3, 2.

Τιθύμῃλις, ἰδος, ἡ,=τιθύμῃλι παρὰλῳος, Opp.—The form τιθύμῃλις ἰδος, ἡ, in Nic. Th. 617, is rejected by Schneider.

†Τιθύμῃλλος, ον, ὁ, Tithymallus, name of a parasite in comedy, Aristoph. Pyth. 1, 2.

Τιθύμῃλας (not so well τιθύμῃλας), ὁ, spurge, euphorbia, Cratyl. Inscr. 135, Ar. Eccl. 405: hetero. pl. τιθύμῃλα, Anth. P. 9, 217.—Ma-

inds were known to the ancients. —1. *τ. ἄρρηκ*, also *χαρᾶκιος, κομῆς, ἀμυγδαλοῦχος* and *κωβίος*. —2. *τ. ὀθλός*, also *καρνίτης, μυρτίτης* and *μυρσινίτης*. —3. *τ. παρύλλος*, also *ὀθαμῆλος*. —4. *τ. ἡλαιοκόπιος*. —5. *τ. παρυσίας*. —6. *τ. δεινδρόνης*. —7. *τ. λατρυγῆλος*. Physicians used the name or berries, as a purgative or emetic. (Prob. from *θύμος*, from some likeness to the plant *θύμος* or *α* wart; v. *θύμος* II.) [v] *Τιθωνός*, οὐ ποτ. οἶο, ὁ, *Tithonus*, brother of Priam, husband of Aurora, and father of Memnon, *†* Il. 11, 1; 20, 37; H. Ven. 219; Hes. Th. 984; v. c. —metaph. of a decrepit old man, i. Ach. 698,—because, as the tale went, Aurora begged Jupiter to grant immortality to Tithonus, but forgot to ask for eternal youth, so that he kept pining away for ever. *†* *Τίκτινον*, οὐ .ό, *Ticinum*, a city Gallia Cisalpina, now *Pavia*, Strab. 217. *†* *Τίκτινος*, οὐ, ὁ, the *Ticinus*, a river Gallia Cisalpina joining the Po, v. the *Tesino*, Strab. 209. *Τικτικός*, ὅς, ὁν, of or belonging to childbirth, *τ. φάρμακον*, a medicine used for women lying in, Ar. Fr. 690: from *τίκτω*, lengthd. from root TEK-: *τ. τέως*, Od. 11, 249, H. Hom. erz. 493; usu. *τέσμαι*, Od. 19, 99, Hes. Th. 469, 898, H. Hom. Ap. 101; v. also *τεκούμαι*, inf. *τεκίσθαι*, H. Hom. Ven. 127, though Buttm. questions this form, as also *τεξεῖσθαι* Arat. 124: aor. *έτεκον*: pf. *τέτοκα*, part. *τετοκώς, υἷα, ός*, Hes. Op. 9. The pf. pass. *τέτεγμαι* and *τ. έτέγην*, are used by Hipp., Paus., Anacreon. 39, 8; 41, 1; but not in good Att.; *τέτομαι* only in iambes; aor. 1 act. *έτεξα* is very rare, ob. Phryn. 743.—Only poets use *τεκμαι* as dep. mid. in same signif. act., Aesch. Fr. 38; aor. 1, *τέξαται*, Hes. Th. 889, though here the reading varies: freq. in aor. 2, *έτεμην, τέκετο, τεκίσθαι*.—Of these uses Hom. has pres. and impf., but not freq. aor. *έτεκον, τέκον*, also not in the mid. form, *τεκίσθαι, τέκετο*; the f. *τέξω, τέξομαι*, v. supra. To bring into the world:—1. usu. of mother, to bring forth, bear, Lat. *parere, τέκω, παῖδα, υἱόν, ός*, first Hom.: usu. c. dat. pers., to bear a child to a father; but also *ὅπο τι νι*, 2, 714, 728, 742, etc.; also, *τ. έκός*, to have a child by a father, Isae. 29; *ή τεκούσα, the mother* (cf. *παῖς*) and in prose, Plat. Charm. 8 B.—2. of the father, to beget, not in Hom., who uses the aor. mid., mostly in this signif., yet not always, Il. 2, 742; 6, 206; 22, 48; also in iamb., Hes. Th. 208, 287, Fr. 10, 2, sch. Eum. 660 (cf. infra 3); but in d., Id. Fr. 32, 1, Eur. I. A., Hel. 3, H. F. 1023.—3. of both parents, 22, 234, 481, Od. 7, 55; 23, 61, Hes. Th. 45: hence, *οἱ τεκόντες, the parents*, Aesch. Theb. 49, Soph. O. 999, etc.; c. gen., just like *οἱ τέτρες, ὁντων τοῖς τεκούσι*, Aesch. rs. 245:—and so, separately, *ό τε νι, the father*, Aesch. Cho. 690, ph. O. C. 1108; *ή τεκούσα, the mother*, Aesch. Theb. 928, etc.; c. 1, *οἱ κείνων τεκόν*, Eur. El. 335; but the accent does not change, ob. Phryn. 322: also, *οἱ τεκόμενοι*, the mother, Aesch. Cho. 419.—II. beasts, to bear young, breed, Il. 16, Hes. Op. 589; of the hare, *τ. έτετοκε*, *τ. έτε τίκει*, *τ. έτε κνεί*,

Xen. Cyn. 5, 13; of birds, to hatch, Il. 2, 313; *ὥς τίκειν*, to lay eggs, Hdt. 2, 68.—III. of trees, to bear, produce, *ή γή τίκτοσσα ποῖαν*, Eur. Cycl. 333; *καρπών*, Ar. Nub. 1103: in mid., Aesch. Cho. 127.—IV. metaph., to produce, generate, bring about, λέγω τήν χώρην λιμὸν τέξεσθαι, Hdt. 7, 49: *ἐπειχθῆναι τίκει* σφάλματα, Id. 7, 10, 6; *τὸ γὰρ δυσσεβές έργον μετά μὲν πλείονα τίκει*, Aesch. Ag. 760; *μή θράσος τίκτη* φόβον, Id. Supp. 498; *χάρις χάριν γὰρ έστιν ή τίκτοσσ' αἰεί*, Soph. Aj. 522; *μέλη, ῥήματα*, Eur. Supp. 180, Ar. Ran. 1059; *αἱ αἰεί τίκει* πόλεμον καὶ έχθραν, Plat. Rep. 547 A; *πῦρ τέξεται*, Xen. Cyr. 7, 5, 23; etc.

Τίλαι, αἱ, any thing pulled to pieces; flocks, notes floating in the air, Plut. 2, 722 A, cf. *τίλος*.

† *Τιλαταῖοι*, ὧν, οἱ, the *Tilataei*, a Thracian people around Mt. Scamius, Thuc. 2, 96.

Τίλλω, ὠ, f. *ήσω*, to have a thin stool, *χολήν τιλλῶν*, Hippon. 40. Hence *Τίλλημα*, ατος, τό, a thin stool. [i] *Τιλλάρια*, τά, v. *τιτάρια*.

† *Τιλλίβορος*, οὐ, ὁ, *Tilthorus*, a famous highwayman, Luc. Alex. 2. *Τιλλοπαῖων*, ὠνος, ὁ, (*τίλλω*, *πάω*) one who plucks out his beard, A. B.

ΤΙΛΛΩ, f. *τίλλω*: aor. *έτιλα*: pf. pass. *τέτιμαι*. To pluck, pull, pluck out or off, tear, shred, *πολλίς δ' ὄρι' ἀνὰ τρήκας έλκετο* χερσίν, *τίλλων* εκ κεφαλῆς, Il. 22, 78, cf. 406; so in mid., *χαίτας τίλλεσθαι*, to pluck out one's hair, Od. 10, 567: *τίλλειν πέλειαν*, to pull, rend a dove in pieces, Od. 15, 527, cf. Hdt. 3, 76, Aesch. Pers. 209; as a description of an idle fellow, *τίλλων* εαυτὸν, Ar. Pac. 546, cf. Ach. 31: but *τέτρω* *τιλλῶναι*, as a punishment of adulterers, Id. Nub. 1083; cf. Ran. 424, and v. sub *παρὰ-τίλλω*, *τέτρω*:—τ. *μέλη*, to pull the harp-strings, play harp-tunes, Cratin. Hor. 2.—2. since tearing the hair was a usual expression of sorrow, hence, *τίλλεσθαι τινα*, to tear one's hair in sorrow for any one, i. e. to mourn bitterly for him, Il. 24, 711; like *κόπτεσθαι τινα*, *τῦπτεσθαι τινα*, Lat. *plangere aliquem*, cf. Heyne Tibull. Obs. 1, 7, 28.—3. metaph., to pluck, tear, annoy, like Lat. *vellere, vellicare, vexare*, Bergk Anacr. 34; *ὅπο τῶν συκοφαντῶν τίλλεσθαι*, Ar. Av. 285; cf. Theoc. 3, 21. (Akin to Lat. *vellō, vellicō, vellus, villus*, and the redupl. *titillo*, perh. also to *σῖλλυβος* and *σῖλλος*).

Τίλλων or *τίλων*, ὁ, a fish of the Thracian lake Prasias, Hdt. 5, 16:—wrongly written also *τίλων*, *ψύλων*.

Τίλημα, ατος, τό, (*τίλλω*) any thing pulled or shredded, esp. lint, Hipp.—II. any thing that can be pulled or plucked.—III.—*τίλισ*, Diosc.—IV. in medic. language, *τίλματα*=*σπάσματα*, Galen.

Τίλμιον, οὐ, τό, dim. from foreg., Galen.

Τίλμός, οὐ, ὁ, (*τίλλω*) a pulling, tearing, of the hair, Aesch. Supp. 839.

Τίλος, not *τίλος*, ὁ, a thin stool, as in diarrhoea, *stercus liquidum*. (Hence *τίλλω*: akin to *σπατίλη*.)

Τίλος, ὁ, (*τίλλω*) any thing pulled or shredded, flock, down, etc.: οἱ *τίλοι*, the fine hair of the eyebrows, also *τὰ τίλια*, cf. *τίλαι*. (Akin to *πίλων*, *πίλος*, but not to *όπιλος*.)

Τίλισ, εως, *ή*, (*τίλλω*) a pulling, shredding.—II. a tearing.

Τίλτός, *ή*, ὁν, verb. adj. from *τίλλω*, pulled, plucked, shredded: *τίλτός* *μοτός*, also *τὸ τίλτός* (or *τίλτων*),=

τίλα I, *at*:—but *τὸ τίλτόν* (sc. *τὸ ρίχης*) salt-fish that was stripped of its scales before curing, Nicost. Antyll. 2, 5, Plat. (Com.) Incert. 14.

Τίλη, *ης*, *ή*=*σίλη*, *Lucet*: also written *τίλη*, Lob. Phryn. 300.

† *Τιλόουσα*, or rather *Τιλόουσσα* *ή*, Dor. *Τιλόουσα*, Pind. ap. Ath. 41 E, also written *Τιλόουσα, Τίλρussa*, a fountain in Boeotia, near Haliartus, sacred to Apollo, H. Hom. Ap. 244; Strab. p. 410:—also the nymph of the fountain, H. Hom. l. c. (contd. from *Τιλόφρεια*, from *τίλη* = *σίλη*, Ilgen ad l. H. Ap. Pyth. 66).

† *Τιλόφουσιον*, or rather *Τιλόφουσιν*, οὐ, τό, Dor. *-ώσσιν*, *Τιφρυσσιον*, a city of Boeotia on lake Copais, Strab. p. 410.—2. a mountain near this city, Id. p. 411.

† *Τιλόφουσιος*, οὐ, ὁ, Dor. *-ώσσιος*, an inhabitant of *Tiphressium*; esp. as epith. of Apollo, *Telphussian*, from the fountain *Τελφούσσα*, H. Hom. Ap. 386.

† *Τιλόφωσαῖον*, οὐ, τό, *Tilphossaeum*, a fortress on *Τιλόφουσιον* 2, Dem. 385, 5.

Τίλων, ὠνος, ὁ, v. *τίλλων*.

† *Τιμαγένης*, οὐς, ὁ, *Timagenes*, a historian and rhetorician of Alexandria, Suid.; Strab. p. 711.

† *Τιμάγηντος*, οὐ Ep. οἶο, ὁ, *Timagetus*, keeper of a palaestra, Theoc. 2, 18.

† *Τιμαγόρας*, οὐ, ὁ, *Timagoras*, masc. pr. n., Theogn. 1055.—2. father of Timonax of Cyprus, Hdt. 7, 98.—3. a Tegeat, Thuc. 2, 67.—4. an Athenian, an envoy to the Persian king, Xen. Hell. 7, 1, 33; Dem. 400, fin. Others in Ath.; etc.

† *Τιμέσσα*, *ης*, *ή*, (i. e. *τιμήσσα*) *Timaea*, fem. pr. n., Anth. P. 6, 272.

† *Τιμαία*, *ας*, *ή*, *Timaea*, wife of the Spartan king Agis, Plut. Lys. 22.

† *Τιμαῖθς*, οὐς, *ή*, *Timaeus*, m. pr. n., Anth. P. 7, 463.

† *Τιμαίνετος*, οὐ, ὁ, *Timanetus*, a celebrated painter, Paus. 1, 22, 7.—Others in Paus.; etc.

Τιμαιογράφος, ὠ, to write a *Timaeus*, used of Plato by Timot. Phil. 14, 7, cf. Valck. Aristob. p. 65.

Τιμαῖος, οὐ, highly prized, Diocl. Incert. 2; but usu. as prop. n. *Τιμαῖος*: v. sq.

† *Τιμαῖος*, οὐ, ὁ, *Timaeus*, a philosopher of Locri in Italy, a follower of Pythagoras, Plat. Tim.—2. a historian of Tauromenium in Sicily, Polyb.; Ath. 163 C; etc.—3. a pupil of Plato's from Cyzicus, Ath. 509 A.—4. a sophist, author of the *Lexicon* to Plato.

Τιμαλφός, ὠ, f. *ήσω*, to do honour to, to worship, honour, exalt, *τιμ. λόγος νίκαν*, Pind. N. 9, 130; *μολόντα τ.*, to celebrate any one's arrival, Aesch. Eum. 15; also of the gods, τ. *θεοῖς*, Id. Ag. 922; and in pass., *σκήπτροι* *σι τιμαλφόμενος*, Id. Eum. 626, cf. 807: rare in prose, as in Arist. Poi. 7, 17, 10: from

Τιμαλφής, *ές*, (*τιμή*, *ὑλφειν*):—fetching a price: costly, precious, *κτῆμα τιμαλφέστατον*, Plat. Tim. 59 B.

† *Τιμάνδρα*, *ας*, *ή*, *Timandra*, a daughter of Tyndareus, Apollod. 3, 10.—2. mother of Laïs of Corinth, Ath. 535 B.—3. a mistress of Alcibiades, with him at his death, Plut. Alcib. 39.—Others in Anton. Lib.

† *Τιμανδρίδας*, οὐ, ὁ, *Timandridas*, a Lacedaemonian, Ael. V. H. 14, 32.

† *Τιμανδρός*, οὐ, ὁ, *Timander*, a Theban, father of Asopodorus, Hdt. 9, 69.—2. a Macedonian, Arr. Ar. 1, 22, 4.

†Τιμάνθης, ους, ὁ, *Timanthes*, a Corinthian, father of Timanor, Thuc. 1, 29.—Others in Paus.; etc.

†Τιμάνοριδας, ου, ὁ, *Timanoridas*, a Corinthian, Dem. 1354, 11.

Τιμάντω, Dor. for τιμάντω, τ. τιμῆς.

†Τιμάνωρ, ορος, ὁ, Ion. Τιμίνωρ, *Timānōr*, a Corinthian, son of Timantes, a naval commander, Thuc. 1, 29.—Others in Anth.; etc.

†Τιμάρως, ου, Dor. for τιμωρός, q. v., Pind. [α]; Ion. τιμωρός.

†Τιμάρωχος, ου, poet. for τιμωρός, having honour, or held in honour, honoured, H. Hom. Ven. 31, Cer. 269. [α]

†Τιμαρέτιος, α, ου, of or relating to *Timarete*, T. παῖς, Anth. P. 6, 280.

†Τιμαρέτη, ης, ἡ, *Timarete*, a priestess at Dodona, Hdt. 2, 55: Dor. -ρέτα, Anth. P. 6, 280.

†Τιμαρές, ους, ὁ, *Timares*, masc. pr. n., Anth. P. 7, 652.

†Τιμαρίων, ου, ἡ, *Timarium*, fem. pr. n., Anth. P. 12, 113.

†Τιμαρχία, ας, ἡ, (τιμῆ, ἀρχω) in Plato Rep. 545 B, 550 D, = τιμοκρατία, q. v.—II. the censorship at Rome, Lat. *censura*, Dio C.

†Τιμαρχίδης, ου, ὁ, *Timarchides*, an Athenian archon, Diod. S. 12, 6.—Others in Paus.; etc.

†Τιμαρχος, ου, ὁ, *Timarchus*, an Athenian statesman, assailed by Aeschines for his infamous conduct, adv. Tim.; Dem. 341, 18; etc.—2. another Athenian, son of Tisias, Aeschin. 22, 25.—Others in Plat. Theag. 129; Plut.; etc.

†Τιμαρχώδεις, εων, οί, (Τιμαρχος 1, εἶδος) *Timarchus-like*, adj. formed by Aeschines in derision of foreg. 1, Aeschin. 22, 28.

†Τιμασάρχος, ου, ὁ, *Timāsarchus*, son of Timocritus of Aegina, victor in wrestling among the boys at the Nemean games, Pind. N. 4, 16.

†Τιμασίων, υνωος, ὁ, *Timasion*, a leader of the Greeks who accompanied the younger Cyrus, from Dardania, Xen. An. 3, 1, 47.—Others in Anth.; etc.

†Τιμαων, ου, τό, *Timavum*, temple of Diomedea on sq., Strab. p. 214.

†Τιμανος, ου, ὁ, the *Timavus*, a small river of Histria at the extremity of the Adriatic, now *Timavo*, Strab. p. 214.

†Τιμαχίδας, α, ὁ, *Timachidas*, a Rhodian, Ath. 31 E.

Τιμῶ, ὦ: f. ἴσω. aor. ἐτίμησα, besides which Hom. uses aor. mid. τιμήσασθαι in same signif., Od. 19, 280; 20, 129; 23, 339. II. 22, 235.—where τιμήσασθαι is f. l., for this fut. is pass. H. Ap. 485, and in Att., cf. Piers. Moer. p. 367; though we also have the strictly pass. form τιμηθήσονται in Thuc. 6, 80, whereas the only other example of τιμήσονται in act. signif., Xen. Cyr. 8, 7, 15, is now corrected by L. Dind. on Thuc. 3, 40: Plat. however uses τιμήσονται, ἐτιμώσμεν, as mid. in signif. III. 2, Apol. 37 B, Legg. 954 B.—In Il., Od., and Hes. the only pass. tense is pf. τετίμημαι; in Hdt. also aor. ἐτίμηθην, 5, 5, etc.—(τιμῆ).

To deem or hold worthy, oft. in Hom., who uses it mostly of the bearing of inferiors towards superiors, as of men to gods, their elders, rulers, guests, etc., to honour, respect, revere, treat honourably, respectfully, and reverently, περί κῆρι θεόν ὡς τιμῶντων, Od. 19, 280; δαίνεσθαι θεόν ὡς τιμῶσιναι, Il. 9, 155; so in pass., σκηπτρῶ μὲν τοι δάκε τετιμῶσιναι, περί πάντων, I. 9, 28, cf. 12, 310; c.

gen. rei, τετιμῆσθαι τιμῆς, to be deemed worthy; f. honour, Il. 23, 649:—also conversely of the bearing of superiors to inferiors, as of gods to men, parents to children, to value, prize, love, Il. 2, 4, Od. 3, 379; 14, 203, Hes. Th. 81, 532, etc.:—so also in Hdt., Pind., and Att., ἐξῶχος τίμασεν, Pind. O. 9, 105; δαίμονων τιμῶν γένους, Aesch. Theb. 236; τὸν φίλον τιμῶσιν ἐξέσσον πατρί, Soph. Ant. 644; cf. Plat. Legg. 932 A, etc.:—to honour with a thing, τ. τινα τάφω, γόοις, Aesch. Theb. 1046, Supp. 116; χοροῖς, στεφάνοις, etc., Eur.; δώροισι καὶ τιμαῖς, Plat. Legg. 953 D:—hence, simply, to reward, Hdt. 7, 213, Xen. Cyr. 3, 3, 6: οἱ τετιμῆμένοι, men of rank, men in office, Xen. Cyr. 8, 3, 9.—II. of things, to value, prize, H. Hom. 24, 6, Pind., etc.; ταῦτα τῇδε τιμᾶτε, form the same estimate with her, i. e., obey like her, Soph. Aj. 688; τί τὴν τυραννίδα τιμᾶς ὑπέρευν; Eur. Phoen. 549:—c. gen. pretii, to estimate or value at a certain price, Plat. Legg. 917 C, 921 B; πλοῖα τετιμῆμενα χρημάτων, Thuc. 4, 26; τετιμῆσθαι ἐκάστον τὴν οὐσίαν χρᾶν, that each man's property should be valued (for assessment), Plat. Legg. 955 D; etc.:—esp. in mid., πολλοὶ τιμᾶσθαι, like πολλοὶ ποιεῖσθαι τι, with act. signif., Hdt. 3, 154; 30, πρό πάντων τιμᾶσθαι τι, Thuc. 3, 40; μέϊονος τιμᾶσθαι, Xen. Cyr. 2, 1, 13; ἐτιμῶσαντο τὰς οἰκίας, Polyb. 2, 62, 7; cf. προτιμᾶω.—III. as Att. law-term:—1. in act., of the judge, to estimate the amount of punishment due to the criminal, Lat. *litē aestimare*, τ. τὴν ὕψιν τῆς βλάβης, Plat. Legg. 879 B; so τ. τὴν βλάβην, Ib. 843 D; τ. ὅ τι δεῖ πάσχειν τὸν ἡττηθέντα, Ib. B; τ. τὴν δίκην, to award the sentence, Plat. Legg. 880 D; τ. μακρὰν τινι, to award the long line, i. e., sentence of death, Ar. Vesp. 106, ubi v. Interpp.: hence, τ. τινι θανάτου (sc. δίκην), to give sentence of death against a man, or (as we say) condemn him to death, Id. Gorg. 516 A, Dem., etc.; τ. τινι δέκα τάλάντων, to mulct him in ten talents, Dem. 1332, 6, etc.; so, ἡ ἡλίατα τιμᾶτο περὶ αὐτοῦ θὸν ἂν δόξη παθεῖν, Lex ap. Dem. 529, 21:—so in pass., τιμᾶσθαι ἄγγυριον, to be condemned to a fine, τινος, for a thing, Lex ap. Dem. 529, 26, cf. 732, 21: also, εἰ τετιμῆται τινα θανάτου, if sentence of death has been passed upon him, Plat. Legg. 946 E, cf. Antipho 145, 44.—2. in mid., of the accuser, τιμᾶσθαι τινα [δίκην] δεσμών, φυγῆς, ἄγγυριον, τὰν ἐσχάτων, θανάτου, etc., to lay the punishment at death, exile, etc., against the accused, pray for such sentence against him, Lys. 105, 17; 178, 26, Plat. Crito 52 C, Gorg. 486 B:—in reply, the accused could, if found guilty, lay the punishment at a less rate, which was called ἀντιτιμᾶσθαι, Plat. Apol. 36 B, or ὑποτιμᾶσθαι, Xen. Apol. 23 (though the latter has been questioned):—cf. τιμῆμα II, Att. Process p. 724, sq.:—but also in same signif., c. acc. pers., τιμᾶσθαι τινα, Plat. Legg. 954 B.—Cf. τίω, τίνω, τίνωμι.

†Τιμᾶω, ορος, ὁ, v. sub τιμωρός.

†Τιμέας, ου, ὁ, *Timeas*, son of Polynices, one of the Epigoni, Paus. 2, 20, 5.

Τιμῆ, ης, ἡ, (τίω) :—worth, worship, honour paid to one, a mark of honour or esteem, honour, ἐκ δὲ Διὸς τιμῆ καὶ κῶδος ὁπάξει, Il. 17, 251; ἐν δὲ ἡ τιμῆ ἡμῶν κακος ἦδὲ καὶ ἐσθλός, U. 9, 319;

τιμῆν ἔχειν πρὸς τιμῶν, Hdt. 1, 120 ἐν τιμῇ τιθεσθαι, Id. 3, 3; τ. ἐνρίσκεσθαι, δέκεσθαι, Plat. Phaed. 113 D τιμῆν νομίζειν τι, Xen. Cyr. 1, 6, 11 etc.—2. a post of honour, rank, dignity esp. of gods and kings, τ. θεῶν, Od. 5, 335; τ. βασιλῆς, Il. 6, 193: absol. lordship, rule, dominion, Od. 1, 117, 11, 338, Hdt., etc.: cf. Böckh v. Pind. P. 4, 106 (191):—generally, prerogative, privilege, esp. like γέρας the special attribute of any god, both in sing. and plur., Hes. Th. 203; cf. Ruhnk. H. Hom. Cer. 328, Valck. Hipp. 107, Hemst. Luc. Dial. Der. 26, 1; σκηπτρὸν τιμᾶς τ' ἀποσυνάται, Aesch. Pr. 171; μητρόδ μηδμοῦ τιμᾶς νέμειν, Id. Eum. 624:—hence, a dignity, office of rank, Aesch. Ag. 44; ἀρχαὶ καὶ ἄλλαι τιμαὶ, Plat. Apol. 35 B; etc.:—and so, a civil magistracy, usu. in plur., like Lat. *honores*, *muneris*, Hdt. 1, 59, cf. Seid. Eur. El. 988; ἐκβάλλειν τινὰ τῆς τιμῆς, Xen. Cyr. 1, 3, 9:—then, an office τιμῆ ἵχαρις, Hdt. 7, 36:—3. a present of honour, compliment, offering, e. g., to the gods, Hes. Op. 141: a reward present, Lat. *honorarium*, Soph. Ant. 699, Plat. Phileb. 61 C; cf. Wol. Dem. Lept. p. 233, and v. sub γέρα.—II. a pricing, valuing, estimate of the worth or price of a thing, Plat. Legg. 744 D: hence, the worth, value or price of a thing, like ἡ ἄξια, Lat. *pretium* H. Hom. Cer. 132 (elsewh. in Hom. ὄνος):—ἐξενρίσκειν τῆς τιμῆς τι, to get a thing at a price (i. e. a high price) Hdt. 7, 119; τῆς αὐτῆς τ. πωλεῖν Lys. 165, 16; πρίασθαι, Dem. 563 7; δεκαπλάσιον τῆς τιμῆς ὑποτίνασθαι, Plat. Legg. 914 B:—an assessment rating, τοῦ κλήρου, Ib. 744 D:—hence —2. an estimate, valuation, assessment of damages, with view to compensation, and so compensation, satisfaction esp. in money, a penalty, ὕπνοσθαι τινι τιμῆν, to get one compensation Il. 1, 159; τίειν or ὑποτίνασθαι τινι, to pay or make it, Il. 3, 286, 288 so, ἄγειν τιμῆν, Od. 22, 57; then generally, punishment, viewed as an estimate and payment of damages, like τιμῆμα, τίσις, Lat. *ultio*, Od. 14, 70, 117, etc. Hence

Τιμῆς, εσσα, εν: contr. τιμῆς, Il. 9, 605; acc. τιμῆντα, Il. 18, 475: Dor. τιμῆς, Pind. I. 4, 12 (3, 25):—valued, prized, honoured, esteemed, of men Od. 13, 129; 18, 161.—2. of things prized, valuable, costly, χρυσός, δάρον, etc., Od. 1, 312; 8, 393:—compare τιμῆστέρος, Od. 1, 393; superl. ἐστρατός, Od. 4, 614; 15, 114.

†Τιμηνειδής, ου Ion. εω, ὁ, *Timigenides*, son of Herpys of Thebes, Hdt. 9, 38.

Τιμῆμα, ατος, τό, (τιμῶ) :—that which is estimated, valued or determined by valuation; hence, —1. worth, price, value: τιμῆμα τύμβου, a price or honour paid to the tomb, Aesch. Ch. 511.—II. an estimate, valuation, τ. τῆς δέξας, Eur. Hipp. 622; esp.—2. the estimate of damages done, and so a penalty, punishment, Lat. *litis aestimatio*, Ar. Vesp. 897, Plat. 480, Plat., etc.: esp. a fine, Plat. Legg. 845 E, etc., cf. Att. Process p. 175; v. τιμᾶω III.—3. the nominal value of which an Athenian citizen's property was rated for the purposes of taxation, his rate of assessment, rateable property, Lat. *census* Lys. 148, 40; 156, 13, Plat., etc. hence, ἡ ἀπὸ τιμῆμάτων πολιτεία, government where the magistrates were chosen according to property, timocracies

ty, Plat. Rep. 550 C; so, ἐκ τιμημάτων ἀργαί, Id. Legg. 698 B.—The τιμήμα was different from the οὐσία or real value, being calculated at so many years' purchase, varying with the class of the citizen, v. Dem. 815, fin., Böckh P. E. 2, 269 sq. [L]

Τιμηνορίδης, ου, ὁ, Timenoridae, masc. pr. n., Anth. P. 7, 513.

Τιμήντα, poet. for τιμήντα, contr. acc. from τιμήεις, II.

Τιμήρορος, ου, Ion. for τιμάρορος, τιμαρός, q. v.

Τιμηροῦλλέω, or, perh. better, τιμολέω, (ἐλλέω) :—to raise the price, sell dearer, LXX.: cf. sq., et τιμοπωλέω.

Τιμηρός, (ἐρύω)=foreg.

Τιμῆς, poet. contr. for τιμήεις, II.

†Τιμησιος, ου, ὁ, Timesius, a Clazomenian, who led a colony to Abdera, Hdt. 1, 168: in Ael. V. H. 12, 9, Τιμησιος.

†Τιμησίθεος, ου, ὁ, Timesitheus, a citizen of Delphi, Hdt. 5, 72.—2. an inhab. of Trapezus, Xen. An. 5, 4, 2.—Others in Aeschin.; etc.

Τιμήσιος, ου, = τιμητός, formed like ὑμνήσιος, Ael. N. A. 11, 7.

Τιμήσις, εως, ἡ, (τιμῶ) :—an estimating, valuing the worth or price of a thing, esp., of property, Plat. Legg. 378 E, Polyb. 32, 14, 3:—an assessment of damages, τ. ποιεῖν τι, Antipho 30, 25; ἀπαντῶν εἰς τὴν τ., Aeschin. 22, 21; cf. τιμῶ III.—II. a holding forth, honouring, honour, Plat. Legg. 396 C. [L]

Τιμήσσα, poet. contr. fem. from τιμήεις, for τιμήσσα.

Τιμητεία, ας, ἡ, (τιμητεύω) the censor's office or dignity, censorship, Plut. Cat. Maj. 16, etc.; also τιμητία, ἡ, d. Aemil. 38, bis.

Τιμητέος, α, ου, verb. adj. from τιμῶ, to be honoured, Eur. Or. 484, Plat. Rep. 561 C.—II. τιμητέον, one must honour, Plat. Legg. 722 B.

Τιμητής, to be censor, Plut. T. Aracch. 14.

Τιμητήρ, ἥρος, ὁ, = τιμητής, hence

Τιμητήριος, ου, estimating, honouring.

Τιμητής, ου, ὁ, (τιμῶ) :—one who values or estimates, an appraiser; esp., he who assesses damages or penalties, Plat. Legg. 843 D.—II. at Rome, the censor, who took the census, i. e. rated the property of the citizens, Polyb. 6, 3, 3, etc. Hence

†Τιμητικός, ἡ, ου, verb. adj. from τιμῶ, and so,—1. honouring, τινός, lut. 2, 120 A.—2. of or for determining the amount of punishment, πινάκιον, Ar. Vesp. 167.—II. ὁ τ., Lat. vir notorius, one who has been censor (τιμητής) : ἡ τιμητική ἀρχή=τιμητεία, lut. Aemil. 38, etc.

Τιμητός, ἡ, ου, verb. adj. from τιμῶ, rateable: esp. as Att. law-term, ὅν τιμητός, δίκη τιμητή, of suits in which the damages are to be assessed by the judges, Dem. 834, 26; opp. to ἡ ἀτιμωτός, where the penalty is fixed by law. Others say just the reverse, but v. Att. Process p. 171 sq.

†Τιμιδας, α, ὁ, Timidas, an Aeginian, Pind. N. 6, 106, ubi B. conjectures Πολυτιμιδας.

Τιμοπωλέω, ὦ, to sell dear.

Τιμοπώλης, ου, ὁ, (πωλέω) one who sells dear, Phryn. (Com.) Traged. 5: from

Τίμος, α, ου, in Att. also ος, ου, (τιμῆ) :—valued; of persons, esteemed rich, held in honour, worthy, ὅδε σαι φίλος καὶ τίμιος ἐστί, Od. 10, 1; cf. H. Aj. 483. Hdt. 9, 71, etc.;

ἄνδρα τίμιον, Aesch. Cho. 556; τίμοι ἐν τῇ πόλει, Plat. Legg. 829 D; etc.:—of things, prized, τινί, Hes. Fr. 39, 7; so, γέρας τ., Aesch. Supp. 986; οὐδὲν κτήμα τιμώτερον, Soph. Ant. 702, cf. Eur. Alc. 301.—τὰ τίμα,=τιμαί, Polyb. 6, 9, 8.—2. of high price, dear, Lat. carus, Hdt. 8, 105, Lys. 165, 1, Plat. Euthyd. 304 B; etc.—II. act. esteeming, honouring. [τῇ] Hence

Τιμότης, ἥρος, ἡ, worth, value, preciousness, N. T.

Τιμοῦλλέω, v. τιμηροῦλλέω.

†Τιμῆς, ου, Ion. εω, ὁ, Timmes, a Scythian, Hdt. 4, 76.

Τιμογράφω, ὦ, to write down the value: to value, rate, LXX.

†Τιμοδημίαι, ὦν, οἱ, the Timodemidae, descendants of Timodemus, Pind. N. 2, 27.

†Τιμόδημος, ου, ὁ, Timodemus, an Athenian of Acharnae, victor in the Nemean games, Pind. N. 2, 22, etc.: an opponent of Themistocles, Hdt. 7, 125.—2. a banker at Athens, Dem. 953, 16.

Τιμόθεος, ου, honouring God: esp. as a pr. n.: v. sq.

†Τιμόθεος, ου, ὁ, Timotheus, father of Conon, Paus. 8, 52, 4.—2. son of Conon, an Athenian commander, Ar. Plut. 180; Xen. Hell. 5, 4, 64.—Others in Paus.; Ath.; etc.

†Τιμόκλεια, ας, ἡ, Timoclea, fem. pr. n., Ar. Thesm. 374; Plut. Alex. 12; etc.

†Τιμοκλείδας, ὁ, Timoclidās, a tyrant in Sicily, Paus. 2, 8, 2.

†Τιμοκλῆς, εως, ὁ, Timocles, an Athenian archon, Diod. S.—Others in Paus.; etc.

†Τιμοκράτης, ου, ὁ, Timocrates, an Athenian against whom one of the orations of Dem. is directed.—Other Athenians in Thuc. 5, 19; Xen. Hell. 1, 7, 3; Dem.; etc.—2. a general of the Lacedaemonians, Thuc. 2, 85.—Many others of this name in Thuc.; Xen.; etc.

Τιμοκράτια, ας, ἡ, (τιμῆ, κρατέω) a state in which a love of honour is the ruling principle, Plat. Rep. 545 B; also τιμαρχία.—II. a state in which state-offices and honours are distributed according to a rating of property, timocracy, Arist. Eth. N. 8, 10, 2. Hence

†Τιμοκρατικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for a τιμοκρατία, one who favours such a government, Plat. Rep. 549 B, etc.: ἡ τ. πολιτεία, =foreg., Arist. Eth. N. 8, 10, 1.

†Τιμοκρέων, ουτος, ὁ, Timocreon, an athlete and poet of Rhodes, Ael. V. H. 1, 27; Plut. Them. 21.

†Τιμόκριτος, ου, ὁ, Timocritus, masc. pr. n., Pind. N. 4, 21.—2.

†Τιμόλαος, ου, ὁ, Dor. Τιμόλας, Timolaus, a Corinthian, Xen. Hell. 3, 5, 1.—2. a Theban, a partisan of Philip of Macedonia, Dem. 241, 26: in Polyb. 17, 14, 4 Τιμόλας.—Others in Paus.; etc.

†Τιμόλεων, ουτος, ὁ, Timoleon, a celebrated general of the Corinthians, commanded in Sicily, Plut.

†Τιμόμαχος, ου, ὁ, Timomachus, a commander of the Athenians, of Acharnae, Xen. Hell. 7, 1, 41; Dem. 658, fin.; etc.—2. a celebrated painter of Byzantium, Anth. Plan. 135.—Others in Ath.; etc.

†Τιμονόη, ης, ἡ, Timonoë, fem. pr. n., Anth. P. 7, 522.

†Τιμονόος, ου, ὁ, Timonoüs, masc. pr. n., Pind. N. 2, 16.

†Τιμόξενος, ου, ὁ, Ion. -ξενος, Timoxenus, a commander of the Scio-

naei, Hdt. 8, 128.—2. a commander of the Corinthians, son of Timocrates, Thuc. 2, 33.—Others in Dem., Polyb.; etc.

Τιμόπολις, εως, ὁ, ἡ, (τιμῆ, πόλις) honoured by the city: dub., v. ad Eur. Supp. 375.

Τίμος, ὁ, poet. form for τιμή, Archil. 88, Aesch. Cho. 916: also written oxyti, but v. Blomf. Aesch. l. c.

†Τιμόσθενης, ου, ὁ, Timosthenes, a victor in wrestling at the Nemean games, of Aegina, Pind. O. 8, 19.—Others in Dem.; Paus.; etc.

†Τιμόστρατος, ου, ὁ, Timostratus, a poet of the new comedy, Meineke 1, p. 499.

Τιμούχος, ου, (τιμῆ, ἔχω) having honour, honoured, esteemed.—2. among the Massilians, etc., the city magistrate, Strab.

†Τιμοφάνης, ου, ὁ, Timophanes, a Corinthian, Arist. Pol. 5, 5, 9.—2. a Mytilenaeon, Id. 5, 3, 3.

†Τιμοχάρις, ιδος, ὁ, Timocharis, an astrologer, Plut.

†Τιμῶ, οὐς, ἡ, Timo, a priestess of Paros, Hdt. 6, 134.

†Τίμων, ανος, ὁ, Timon, a citizen of Delphi, Hdt. 7, 141.—2. an Athenian, son of Echeatrides, the misanthrope, Ar. Av. 1549; Luc. Tim.—Others in Paus.; etc.

†Τιμόνας, ακτος, ὁ, Timonax, a Persian naval commander from Cyprus, Hdt. 7, 98.—Others in Anth.

†Τιμονίδης, ου, ὁ, Timonides, a writer, Plut. Dion. 35.

Τιμόνιον, ου, τό, a Timon's, i. e. a misanthrope's dwelling.—II. Timonium, a fortress of Paphlagonia; hence fem. adj. Τιμονίτης, Strab. p. 562.

Τιμορέω, ὦ, f. -ῆσω (τιμωρός) :—to help, aid, succour, τινί, Hdt. 1, 141, 152, etc., and Att.; also absol., Hdt. 1, 18:—esp., to assist by way of redressing injuries, to avenge, τινί, Hdt. 1, 103; 8, 144; absol., 1, 4.—In full construction, the person avenged is in dat., the person on whom vengeance is taken in acc., τιμωρεῖν τινι τοῦ παιδὸς τὸν φόνεα, to avenge him on the murderer for (the murder of) his son Xen. Cyr. 4, 6, 8, ubi v. Poppo, cf. Soph. O. T. 107: also, τιμωρεῖν τινί τι, to avenge a thing for one, Plat. Apol. 28 C; distinguished from punishment (κολάζειν), Arist. Rhet. 1, 10, 17:—pass. τιμωρῆσθαι τι, to have vengeance taken for any one, Hdt. 9, 79; rarely in act. sense, επιτιμωρῆσαι Δεωνίδην, for τετιμωρῆσθαι Δεωνίδην, Hdt. 9, 78; πατρί τιμωρῆσθαι πάντα, for πατρί τιμωρεῖν, Soph. El. 349.—2. τιμωρεῖν τινα, for τιμωρεῖσθαι τινα, to take vengeance on him, Soph. O. T. 107, 140, cf. Pors. Or. 427.—II. mid., τιμωρεῖσθαι τινα, to help one's self against any one, i. e., to avenge one's self upon him, always c. acc. pers., as Hdt. 3, 53; so, ἔκαστον τιμωροῦναι, the Self-tormentor, name of a play by Menander, cf. Xen. Cyr. 3, 1, 15: c. gen. rei, τιμωρεῖσθαι τινά τινα, to take vengeance on one for a thing, Hdt. 3, 145, and Plat.; also, ἀντί τινα, lb. 6, 135; but more freq. c. acc. rei, as Eur. Cycl. 695, Xen. An. 7, 1, 25, v. Elmsl. Eur. I. T. 554:—also absol., to avenge one's self, seek vengeance, Hdt. 3, 49:—but, τιμωρεῖσθαι τινι, or ὑπὲρ τινα,=τιμωρεῖν τινι, to assist, Soph. El. 349, 399, Phil. 1258, Xen. An. 1, 3, 4. Hence

†Τιμωρήμα, ατος, τό, help, aid, succour, τὸ τιμωρῆσαι, the help received by a man, but also c. dat., τὰ Μενέλαω τιμωρήματα, succour given to him,

Hdt. 7, 169.—II. *vengeance*, τ. τινωρ εἰς τινα, taken by one upon another, Plut. 2, 860 A: a penalty, διπλά ἐστὶ τὰ τιμωρήματα τῶν ὀφλόντων, Plat. Legg. 866 B.

Τιμωρῆν, verb. adj. from τιμωρῶ, one must assist, avenge, punish, Hdt. 7, 168, Isocr. Antid. § 186.

Τιμωρήσις, εὖς, ἡ, (τιμωρῶ) a helping, succouring: punishment, Plat. Legg. 874 D.

Τιμωρήτηρ, ἥρος, ὅ,=sq., Hdt. 5, 80.

Τιμωρήτης, οὔ, ὁ, (τιμωρῶ) a helper: an avenger. Hence

Τιμωρητικός, ἡ, ὄν, ready to avenge, Arist. de Virt. et Vit. 6, 2.

Τιμωρία, ας, ἡ, Ion. -ρίη:—help, aid, succour, τιμωρίην εὐρίσκεισθαι, Hdt. 3, 148, cf. 5, 90, etc., Eur. Or. 425.—II. *revenge, vengeance* on another, τ. καὶ τίσις, Hdt. 7, 8, 1: usu. c. gen., Aesch. Pers. 473; but also κατὰ τινας, Lycurg. 167, 39, Dem. 317, 16; ἔς τινα, Hdt. 1, 123; τιμωρίαν ὑπὲρ ὧν ἐπετόνθην λαβεῖν, Dem. 702, 20; τ. παρὰ τῶν θεῶν, Hdt. 2, 120: punishment, torment, torture, but distinct from κόλασις, Arist. Rhet. 1, 10, 17: from

Τιμωρός, ὄν, (τιμῇ, αἰρώ, αἰρῶ):—cont. from τιμωρός, τιμωρός, as in Pind. O. 9, 124, and Aesch.: Aesch. Supp. 43 has an acc. τιμωρα, as if from τιμῶρ, ὁρος, ὁ:—strictly, valuing, honouring; but usu.,—I. helping, aiding, succouring; ὁ τ., a helper, aider, Hdt. 2, 141.—II. *avenging, punishing* for wrong done, c. gen. pers., τ. τινωρ, any one's avenger, Pind. l. c., Aesch. Ag. 1280, Soph. El. 811, etc.; also c. dat., τιμ. τινί, Hdt. 7, 171; and, τ. τινί τινωρ, helping one to vengeance for a thing, Soph. El. 14: λόγος τ., a plea or argument for vengeance, Hdt. 7, 5:—an executioner, Polyb. 2, 58, 8.

†Τιμῶσα, ης, ἡ, Timosa, fem. pr. n., Ath. 609 A.

Τίν, Dor. for σοί, dat. of σύ, like τειν, Pind., etc.;—never enclit., except in Theocr. 21, 28.—II. Dor. for σέ, also with the accent, Corinna 4, Pind. P. 8, 97, Theocr. 11, 39, 55, 68, [z]

Τιναγμα, ατος, τό, (τινάσσω) that which is shaken:—a shake, quake, Anth. P. 9, 139, [z]

Τιναγμός, οὔ, ὁ, a swinging, shaking.

Τινακτήρ, ἥρος, ὁ, (τινάσσω) one who swings or shakes: fem. γῆς τινακτεῖρα νόσος, τραίνα, Aesch. Pr. 924.

Τινακτής, ον, ὁ,=foreg.

Τινακτοπῆλῆς, ἥκος, ὁ, ἡ, shaking one helmet or plume.

Τινακτρία, ἡ,=τινακτεῖρα.

Τινακτωρ, ὁρος, ὁ,=τινακτής, of Neptune, Soph. Tr. 502.

Τινάσσω, f. -ξω: aor. pass. ἐτινάχην, in Strabo also ἐτινάγην. To swing, shake, brandish, ὄνο δοῦσε τινάσσω, Il. 12, 298, etc.; φάσγανον, 22, 311; ἄσπεροπῆν, αἰγίδα, 13, 243; 17, 595; so, τ. ἐν χερσὶν πύρρον βέλος, Aesch. Pr. 917; τόξα καὶ λόγχας βόρπαλον τε, Soph. Tr. 512: also, τ. γαίαν, of Neptune, Il. 20, 57: ἐάνοῦ ἐτίναξε λαβοῦσα, shook her by her robe (to make her attend), Il. 3, 385: θρόνον λακτίων ἐτίναξε, upset it, Od. 22, 88: to toss about, scatter, of the sea or wind, Od. 5, 363, 369; νεῖρα κίθαρὰ τ., to make the strings quiver, strike them, Anth. i.—in mid., τιναζάσθην περὶ, they shook their wings, Od. 2, 151; so, τιναζονται

περὶ γέσσοι, Arat. 971:—pass., πῆλῆς τινάσσετο, Il. 15, 609; ἐτινάσσετο μακρὸς Ὀλύμπος, Olympus shook or quaked, Hes. Th. 680: φόβῳ τινάσσεσθαι, to quake with fear, Ap. Rh. 4, 641. Cf. ἐκτινάσσω, συντινάσσω. (Akin to τείνω, τανύω.)

Τίνη, rare Dor. collat. form for τίν, Apoll. Dysc. [z]

Τινῶλες, α, ον=sq., Nic. Al. 445, 463, Nonn.

Τινθός, ὄν, boiling-hot:—ὁ τ. as subst., the steam of a kettle, Lyc. 36.

Τινύμαι, as mid., poet. for τίνουμαι, to punish, chastise, c. acc. pers., Ζεὺς τίνεται ὅστις ἁμαρτή, Od. 13, 214, cf. Il. 3, 279; c. acc. rei, τ. λῶβην, to chastise insolence, Od. 24, 326; φόνον, Eur. Or. 323: absol., to avenge one's self, Hdt. 5, 77.—2. to avenge, take vengeance for, Ὀρκον, Hes. Op. 806. The act. does not occur till late. [T], Ep., whence it is freq. wrongly written τίννυμαι: τῖ, Att., cf. τίνω. Buttin. indeed (Catal. Verb. s. v. τίνω) assumes τίννυμαι as Ion. (and so it stands in Hdt. l. c.), τίννυμαι as Att. But would not this require also an Ion. τίννω besides τίνω?]

Τίνω, f. τίσω: aor. 1 ἔτισα: pf. τέτικα, pf. pass. τέτισμαι: aor. pass. ἐτίσθην:—cf. sub τίω Il.—1. in act., to pay a price by way of return or recompense (whereas τίω is confined to the signf. of paying honour, cf. τίω Il.); usu. in bad signf., to pay a penalty, τιμὴν, θάψην, Il. 3, 289, Od. 2, 193; ποινάς, Pind. O. 2, 106; δίκην, Soph. Fr. 94, etc.; also, τ. ἴσων (sc. δίκην), Soph. O. T. 810; like Lat. poenas dare or solvere, Pers. Med. 798; but also in good signf., to pay a debt, acquit one's self of an obligation, τ. ζυῶγρια, Il. 18, 407; τίσειν ἀστω πάντα, Od. 8, 348; τ. χάριν τινί, to render one thanks, Aesch. Pr. 985; τ. δασμὸν, Soph. O. C. 635: very freq. in Trag., who use it in all kinds of phrases, as, τ. ἀντιποίνους ὄδας, Aesch. Eum. 268; ἄρῳ τ. χρέος, to discharge the duty, i. e. do the work of a curse, Id. Ag. 457; τ. μύσος, prob. to send one pollution in payment for another, Id. Cho. 650, cf. Soph. Phil. 959; so, ὧν προσπάθην τὸ τίνειν, to pay back what one has first suffered, Soph. O. C. 229 (cf. sub fin.).—Construction: the thing for which one pays, freq. in gen., τ. ἀμοιβὴν βοῶν, to pay compensation for the oxen, Od. 12, 382; so, τ. τινί ποινὴν τινωρ, to pay one retribution for a thing, Hdt. 3, 14; 7, 134; also, τ. πληγὴν ἀντί πληγῆς (which is prob. the full constr.), Aesch. Cho. 313: but also freq. in acc., the price being omitted, to pay or atone for a thing, τίσειαν Ἀχαιοί. ἐμὰ δάκρυα σοῖσι βέλεσσι, Il. 1, 42; so, τ. ὕβριν, Od. 24, 352; τ. φόνον or λῶβην τινός, Il. 21, 134; 11, 142; διπλά δ' ἔτισαν Πριάμοιο θάμματα, Aesch. Ag. 537; etc.:—more rarely c. acc. pers., τίσεις γυναικὸν τὸν ἐπεφνης, thou shalt make atonement for the son thou hast slain, Il. 17, 34:—the price is usu. in acc., as we have seen, but also in dat., σὺ κράστι τίσεις, Od. 22, 218; so, τ. ψυχῇ, Aesch. Cho. 277; but, τ. θανάτῳ, to pay for it by death, Id. Ag. 1529:—absol., to make return, repay, Soph. O. C. 1203; and so it must be taken Ib. 230, ubi v. Herm.—II. in mid., to have a price paid one, make another pay for a thing, avenge one's self on him, to chastise, punish one, Lat. poenas sumere de aliquo, freq. from Hom. downwards.—Construction: usu. c. acc.

pers., Il. 2, 743, Od. 3, 197; the thing being added in genit., τίσεισθαι Ἀλέξανδρον κακότητος, to punish him for his wickedness, Il. 3, 366, cf. Od. 3, 206, Theogn. 204; also, τινα ὑπὲρ τινωρ, Hdt. 1, 27, 73; c. acc. rei, to take vengeance for a thing, τίσαισθαι φόνον, βίην τινός, Il. 15, 116, Od. 23, 31; but also c. dupl. acc. pers. οὐκ εἰ, ἔτισατο ἔργον αἰεὶς ἀντίθεον Νηλέα, he made Neleus pay for his misdeed, visited it on his head, Od. 15, 236: also, τίσαισθαι τινα δίκην, to exact retribution from a person, Elmsl. Eur. Med. 1283, cf. ἀντίτινον, ἀποτίνω:—but also we have, τίσεισθαι τινα ἀμοιβῆς, φύγῃ, to repay or requite with., Pind. P. 2, 44, Aesch. Theb. 638:—absol., to repay one's self, take vengeance, ἡμεῖς δ' αὐτὲ ἀνείρομενοι κατὰ δῆμον τίσομεθα, Od. 13, 15, cf. Il. 3, 351, Od. 3, 203; 12, 378 (where τίσαι is imperat. aor. mid.). The fut. and aor. 1, act. and mid., are most freq. in this signf. of paying or receiving a price, v. τίω Il.: the signf. of the act. and mid. are never interchanged, as they have been by Döderlein Soph. O. C. 229:—cf. τίννυμαι, τιμωρῶ. [z] of pres., in Ep.; z in Att., as Aesch. Pr. 112, Soph. O. C. 635, Eur. Or. 7; z also in the Dor. of Pind., as P. 2, 44, and even in Solon 5, 31, as also in later Epigr. poets, Jac. Anth. P. p. 823: z in fut., aor. 1, and pf.]

Τίω τίω, imitation of a bird's note, Ar. Av. 237.

Τίσις, Aeol. for τίσις, dat. pl. from τίς, Sappho 113.

†Τιον, ον, τό, or Τιος, ον, ἡ, Tium or Tius, a city of Bithynia; in Strab. Τίειον: hence Τίανός, ἡ, ὄν, of Tium Tiam, Luc. Alex. 43.

Τίος, τίως, τίω, τιούς, τεοῖς, Dor. for τίω, σοῖ, gen. from σοῖ, Ap. Dysc. Τίω, Boeotian for τεός, σός, Ap. Dysc.

Τίποτε; (τί, πότε):—what or why then? why? wherefore?

Τίποτε; Ep. syncope. form for τίποτε; Hom., Aesch. Ag. 975 (lyr.), oft. elided before an aspirate, τίπθ',—ὅν τιπτε δέ σε χρεώ, v. sub χρεώ, χρεῶ.

†Τίρεως, ω, ὁ, Tireus, a eunuch of Darius Codomanus, Plut. Alex. 30.

†Τιρῖζος, ον, ὁ,=Τηρῖζος.

†Τιρῖς, ἡ, Tirizis, a promontory of Haemus, with a fortress of same name, Strab. p. 319.

†Τιρῖστασις, εὖς, ἡ, Tiristasis, city of Thrace, Dem. 159, 11.

†Τιρυνθός, α, ον, of Tiryns, Tirynthian, στρατός, Pind. O. 10, 40: esp. as epith. of Hercules, ὁ Τ., Call. Dian. 146:—ἡ Τιρυνθία, the Tirynthian territory, Hdt.

†Τιρυνθός, ον, ἡ,=Τίρυνς, Hes. Sc. 81, where better Τίρυνθος as gen. of sq.

†Τίρυνς, νθος, ἡ, Tiryns, an ancient city of Argolis, residence of Proetus and Perseus, Il. 2, 559; Hdt. 6, 77; etc.: famed for its walls of Cyclopian architecture. [z]

ΤΙΣ, neut. τι: gen. τινός, Hom. τευ, Att. τον: dat. τινί, Hom. τῳ or τεῳ, cf. ὁ D: acc. τινά, τι: plur. τίνεις, τινά, gen. τινῶν: dat. τισί: acc. τινές, τινά: of the plur., Hom. only uses acc. τινάς, Il. 15, 735, Od. 11, 371, except in compds. οὔτινας and οὐτινας.—Indef. pronoun, enclit. through all cases: masc. and fem., one, a certain one, hence any one, some one, also freq. to be rendered by our indef. article a, an; in Hom. usu. of

some inconsiderable person, who cannot be specially described, or who is now first spoken of: so of places and things, *τις νῆσος, ποταμός, ὄρος*, etc., an island, etc., Hom.:—*neut. some thing, any thing*, Hom.:—*εί τις, εἴ τι*, if any one or any thing, usu. emphat., *whoever, whatever*, Hom., like Lat. *si quis*.—From Hom. downwards its noun is oft. put in gen., *θεῶν, ὄλων, ἐχθρῶν* *τις*, etc., for *θεός τις*, etc.—Although the enclitic *τις* can never begin a clause, yet it may stand before its subject or even be itself the subject, esp. in Ion. prose: also, *τις* is put between its gen. and the article of that gen., as, *τῶν τις Περσέων* (for *τις τῶν Π.*), *τῶν τις Φοινίκων*, Hdt. 1, 85; 8, 90, etc.; and so sometimes in late authors, as Ath. 108 D, Hemst. Luc. Nigrin. 38.—II. in collective signif., where an indefinite portion of a multitude is spoken of, *ὥδε τις εἵπεσκον*, but thus men spake, Il. 7, 201, cf. 6, 79, etc.: sometimes ironical, *most men, men in general*, Il. 13, 638, Od. 3, 24.—2. like *εκάστος* or *πᾶς*, each, each one, every one, as, *εὐ μέν τις δόρυ ἠψάσθω*, Il. 2, 382; *ἀλλὰ τις αὐτὸς τω*, let each come himself, Il. 17, 254, etc.: so, *ἐὰν τις στυγέρι καὶ ἄλλος*, that men may for ever dread, Il. 8, 15.—3. something like this is found in Att., e.g., *κολάζεν αὐτὸν τινα οὐκ προσήκοντα*, each one his own, Thuc. 1, 40; *φοβέται τις*, fear is among them, Aesch. Cho. 59; and in *τίς, τις*, some one, somebody, one, is used for pers. pronouns in all cases, as for *ἐγὼ* or *ἡμεῖς*, Soph. Aj. 245, r. Thesm. 603; for *σύ*, Soph. Aj. 138; and prob. of 3 pers., Ar. Ran. 52, 554;—and then always in sing., when when a plur. is signified: but—4. the relative to *τις* in this collective signif. is sometimes used in plur., as, *οἱ τις*, 965, Xen. Mem. 1, 2, 62.—in poets, the neut. *τι* with a negative is used to comprehend all genders, *nothing, no creature or being*, Herm. H. Hom. Merc. 143; *τῶν ἄλων οὐ τις* *τις* *πεφυγμένον ἐστ'* Ἀφροίτην, οὐτε θεῶν, οὐτ' ἀνθρώπων, H. en. 34.—III. *τις*, like Lat. *aliquis* *quidam*, *quidam*, emphat. of a person or thing, *some great one, some eat thing, πῦρ τις εἶναι*, you tasted that you were somebody, Eur. I. 939; *κῆρῶν τις φαίνομαι* *ἡμεῖς*, let all I too am somebody, Theoc. 79; also in plur.—*λέγειν τι*, to near the mark, Plat. Prot. 339 C, c., opp. to *οὐδὲν λέγειν*, Herm. ig. n. 113.—2. emphat. a man, opp. a brute, *τις ἡ κύνων*, Ar. Pac. 24, c. Eur. Cycl. 117; but,—3. reversely, with signif. of contempt, *somebody or her*: esp. with proper names, *Θερπιδίς τις ἦν*, there was one Therpsides, Soph. Phil. 442: hence *τις*, for a slave, en. Symp. 1, 3, etc.—4. Aristot. joins with the article, thus, *ὁ τις ἄνθρωπος*, ὁ τις ἵππος, an individual man, horse, etc., Categ. 2, 2; 5, 1.—IV. joined with adjs., *τις* makes them as precise, in some degree, more or less, freq. ironical, as, *τις θαρσαύτης*, 449, cf. Il. 3, 220, Od. 3, 382, Wess. Hdt. 4, 198: thus, *μαθής τις*, a slow sort of person; *ἰνόμενος*, a madman, into *μαίνόμενος* *τις*, a crazy sort of fellow, etc.—freq. in Att.: so with an adj. of number, size or the like, *ὅσος τις χρυσός*, what wealth of gold, Od. 10, 45; *ὅσος τις*, Od. 9, 65; *ὅλος τις*, Il. 5,

638, Od. 20, 377; *ὁποῖός τις*, etc.: cf. *ὅστις*; *πᾶς τις*, every one, Elmsl. Med. 548; *εἷς τις*, some one, etc., v. Ellendt Lex. Soph. 2, p. 832: *πολύς τις*, Hdt. 5, 48; *ὀλίγοι τινές*, or (as Aesch.) *οὐ πολλοὶ τινες*, some few: esp. in phrases like *τρεῖς τινες*, some three or so, cf. Thuc. 3, 68; 7, 87, cf. Schäf. Greg. 8: esp. interrog., *πόσος τις*; *ποῖός τις*, etc., Trag.—2. in this signif. *τις* is joined as adv. with verbs and adjectives, *somewhat, in a way, in a manner*, freq. in Hom., and Hdt.; also with another adv. or adj. used as adv., *οὕτω δὲ τις ἰσχυραί*, *οὕτω δὲ τις πολύγονον*, etc., Hdt. 3, 12, 108, cf. 4, 52; so also, *ἥττον τις*, *somewhat less*, *οὐδὲν τι*, *πάνν τι*, *πολύ τι*, *σχεδόν τι*, etc.—V. *τις* *τε*, usu. in similes:—so too, *ὥς τις τε, ὡς ὅτε τις τε*, for *ὥς τε*, Il. 3, 33, etc.: though *τε* is sometimes strictly a conjunction, Od. 19, 265, etc.—VI. *τις* for *ὅς, ὅστις*, only in late poets, as in Call., cf. Jac. Anth. P. p. 88, 740; never in Att.—VII. as a doubtful negat., *ἢ τις ἢ οὐδείς*, but one—if so many, next to none, Valck. Hdt. 3, 401, Xen. Cyr. 7, 5, 45; *ἢ τις ἢ οὐδὲν*, little or nothing, Plat. Apol. 17 B: so, *εἰς ἀντρί, οὐδὲς ἀντρί*, as *vel duo, vel nemo*, Pers. Sat. 1, 3.—VIII. *τις* is really pleonast. in such phrases as *οὐδὲν τι* or *μηδὲν τι*, Democr. ap. Stob. p. 310, 42, Jac. Ach. Tat. p. 728; and so perh. in the susp. *οὐδείς τις*, Eur. Alc. 79.—2. also pleon. in *τὸ μέν τι...*, *τὸ δέ τι*, for *τὸ μέν...*, *τὸ δέ*, Ep. Plat. 358 A; also *μακά...*, *ὁ μέν τις...*, *ὁ δέ τις*, Bornem. Xen. Symp. 2, 6, Cyr. 2, 3, 19.—3. in long sentences, and such as have two clauses, *τις* is oft. repeated, Pors. Hec. 1161, Elmsl. Ar. Ach. 569; whereas elsewhere it is found only in the second, Pors. Hec. 370.—IX. *τις* is sometimes omitted, *οὐδὲ κεν ἔνθα τέον γε μένος καὶ χεῖρας ὄνιστο* (sc. *τις*), Il. 13, 287; but more freq. in Att., as Soph. O. C. 1226, El. 1323, Stallb. Plat. Gorg. 456 D; though many passages are wrongly referred hither, v. Herm. Soph. O. T. 316.—2. still more singularly *τις* is omitted before a gen. case which must depend upon it, as, *ἡ [τις] τὰς ὡσὼν Σισυφίδων γενεαί*, Soph. Aj. 190; *ἡν γὰρ ποτ' αὐτὸς ἡ [τις] τῶν ἐγγυγενών*, Ar. Nub. 1128; *οὐκ ἂν αὖλ' ἐκμάθοι [τις] βορῶν*, Soph. Tr. 2 (though Herm. defends Triclinius' reading—*ἐκμάθοις*), cf. Hemst. Luc. Nigrin. 24.—3. *τις* must often be supplied from what goes before, Heind. Plat. Gorg. 478 C, Prot. 319 D.—Cf. *ὅστις, οὗτις, μήτις, ἄλλοτι*. [*ι* in all cases: Hom. however sometimes has *τις* long in arsis, Il. 24, 149, Od. 21, 324: the neut. *τι* is never elided.]

TIS; neut. *τί*; gen. *τίνος*, in Hom. always *τέο* and contr. *τεῷ*, Att. *τοῦ*: dat. *τίνι*, Att. also *τῷ*, cf. D: acc. *τίνα*, neut. *τί*. Plur. *τίνας*, *τίνα*: gen. *τίνων*, in Hom. always *τέων*: dat. *τίσι*: acc. *τίνας, τίνα*. Of the plur. Hom. uses only nom. *τίνες* with gen. *τέων*, nor has he the dat. sing., *τίνι*.—Pronoun of direct question, always written with the acute accent, masc. and fem. *who? which? neut. what? which?* Lat. *quis, quae, quid?*, Hom.:—strength. *τίς γάρ*, *τί γάρ*, just like Lat. *quisnam, quidnam*, Il. 2, 803, and freq. in Od.; also in Pind. P. 4, 124, and Att. (cf. infra VIII. 2): *ἐς τί*; *until when? how long?* Il. 5, 465: *τίς δ' οὐτός* *ἐρχεται*; *who art thou that comest?* Il. 10, 82, cf. Pors.

Hec. 499: sometimes also expressing surprise or anger, as in *τί τοῦτο*; *τί χρῆμα*; *ἐα, τί τοῦτο*; and the like, Valck. Hipp. 905.—When the question is asked by *τίς* or *τί* without an interrog. particle, the pronoun follows the verb, e.g. Ar. Pac. 192, 206, Nub. 239.—II. the question is variously modified by the addition of *ἄν* or *κεν* and a change of mood:—1. *τίς ἄν* or *κεν*, with the opt., expresses strong doubt, *who could, who would do so?* Od. 21, 259, Il. 10, 303, etc.: rarely so with the indic., as in Hes. Sc. 73.—2. the poets however omit *ἄν* or *κεν* with the opt. when the doubt becomes in fact a denial, *who could do so?* i. e. *no one could*, v. Aesch. Cho. 315, Soph. Ant. 604.—3. *τίς* with the subjunct. expresses deliberation whether a thing shall be done or not, *what must I do? what must I say?* Herm. Vig. n. 108.—III. *τίς* is more rarely used for *ὅστις* in indirect question, or rather oratio obliqua after verbs which themselves express a question, doubt, etc., and that usu. with the opt., *ἥρῳτα δὲ ἔπειτα, τίς εἴη καὶ πόθεν ἔλθοι*, Od. 15, 423, cf. 17, 368, Soph. El. 316, etc.; cf. Dind. ad O. T. 1144:—yet, from the liveliness common in Greek narrative, the verb of the indirect question oft. passes again into the indic., as if the question were direct, as, *ἐπισκεψόμεθα τίνες πέπναιται*, Xen. An. 3, 3, 18.—IV. sometimes two questions are asked in one clause by different cases of *τίς*, as, *ἐκ τίνος τις ἐγένετο*; *from whom is who descended?* i. e., *who is he and from whom descended?* Wytt. Ep. Cr. p. 181.—2. a like doubling of the question lies in the union of *τίς* with other interrog. words, *τίς πόθεν εἰς ἀνδρῶν*, Od. 1, 170, cf. Soph. Tr. 421: *πῶς τί*; Heind. Plat. Hipp. Maj. 297 E.—V. after *τί* as predicate followed by *ἐστί*, the subject is not sel. dom put in plur., as, *τί ποτ' ἐστίν*, *ἂ διανοοῦμεθα*; *τί ποτ' ἐστὶ ταῦτα*, Plat. Theat. 154 E, 155 C, Heind. Plat. Gorg. 508 B.—VI. *τίς=ποῖος*, Soph. Tr. 311, O. T. 489; cf. Herm. Vig. n. 114.—2.—*πότερος*, Xen. Cyr. 1, 3, 17; like Lat. *quis? for uter?* Liv. 30, 1.—VII. *τί*; alone, as a simple question, *what?*—but, in comic writers, it sometimes takes the article, *τὸ τί*;—this happens when the question refers to something going before, about which one desires to be further informed, Ar. Pac. 696, Nub. 775, Av. 1039: if that which goes before is in plur., the question may be asked by *τὰ τί*; Ar. Pac. 693.—VIII. *τί*; also oft. stands absol. as adv., *how? for why? wherefore?* Il. 1, 362, 414, etc.: so too in Att., though they also have in full *διὰ τί*; cf. *τίη*—2. *τί γάρ*; *why not? how else?* Lat. *quid enim? quidni?* Aesch. Ag. 1239, Eum. 678, v. Blomf. Cho. 880 (Dind.): used in affirmative answers, Plat. Phaedr. 258 D, Theat. 209 B, etc.; cf. Schäf. Soph. O. C. 1679: cf. infra 5.—3. *τί δέ*; *but how?* i. e. *only see now!* serving to pass on quickly to a fresh point, the Lat. *quid igitur?*, *τί δέ, εἰ μή...*, what else but..., *quid aliud, nisi*, Xen. Oec. 9, 1; cf. Soph. O. T. 941, Phil. 421: so also, *τί δέ ὃν*;—of course *τί δέ* beginning a clause has its simple interrog. and connective force.—4. *τί ὃν*; *τί ὃν ποτε*; *why ever? why in the world?* expressing surprise, Plat. Gorg. 469 A:—so too *τί ὃντα*; *how, pray?*—5. *τί μὴν*; *why not?* i. e. *yes certainly*, much like *τί*

Τιτθίζω, to suck the breast.—2. trans., to suckle.

Τιτθίον, *ov, τό*, Dim. from *τίτθη* I, Ar. Ach. 1199, Ran. 412, etc.

Τιτθίς, *ιδος, ἡ*, Dim. from *τίτθη*. Τιτθολάβειν, *ω*, (*τίτθη*, λαμβάνω) to take hold of the teats, Aristaeon. 2, 6.

Τιτθός, *οὔ, ὁ*, like *τίτθη*, the teat, nipple of a woman's breast, Ar. Rhem. 640, Lysias 92, 32, 38: rarely if the man's, Jac. Anth. P. p. 753.—I. a nurser, rearer, like *τροφός*, Philo.

Τιτθίω, like *πιπίζω*, to cry 'ti ti,' chirrup like a young bird; *τιτθίζοντες* was the reading of Zenodotus for *τεριγγόντες* in Il. 2, 314. (Onomatop., like *τεττίζω*).

Τιττίς, *ιδος, ἡ*, like *πιπύς*, a small chirping bird, Phot.

Τιτλάρια, *α*, *τί*, a kind of writing-tablets, Ar. Epict.: others write *τιτλάρια*, and take it to mean pens.

†Τιτλος, *ου, ὁ*, the Lat. *titulus*, a title, inscription, N. T.

†Τιτορμος, *ου, ὁ*, *Titormus*, an Aetolian herdsman, brother of Melas, renowned for his strength, Hdt. 6, 127; el. V. H. 12, 22.

†Τίτος, *ου, ὁ*, the Rom. name *Titus*, *olyb*.

Τιτραίνω, *dub. form*, and *τιτρώω*, to form, for *τετραίνω*.

Τιτρώσκω, and, in Od. 21, 293, ΡΩΩ, *q. v.*: f. *τρώσω*: aor. *έτρωα*: pf. *πασα*, *τρώμαι*. To wound, *πρ*, Il. 23, 341, Od. 16, 293; *τρώω* τὸν μῦρον, to be wounded in the thigh, Hdt. 6, 5; *θνήσκοντας ἡ τετρωγας*, Aesch. Theb. 242:—also of lips, to damage them, Thuc. 4, 14; *ἡμίσηται τῶν νεῶν τετρωμέναι*, dt. 8, 18:—of wine, to do one a mischief, οἶνος σε τρώει μελιτόνης, *ὅς τε ἡ ἄλλους βλάπτει*, Od. 21, 293; *ὥσει νιν οἶνος*, Eur. Cycl. 422; *σε εἰ ἡ ἔρωσε*, *έτρωσε*, Hl. Hipp. 392, Valck. Diatr. p. 52; *τὰ παραδείγματα ἡμῶς οὐδὲν τιτρώσκει*, Plat. *αἱ*, 13 C.—(Akin to *τορώω*, **τρώω*, *τρώω*: hence *τραῦμα*.) Hence

Τιτρωσμός, *ου, ὁ*, a wounding.—II. miscegrange, Hipp.

Τιτρίο, barbarism for *τιτθίον*, Ar. *esm*. 1185.

Τιτρίβιζω, strictly of the cry of partridges, but different from *κακαβίζω*, *leophr*. ap. Ath. 390 B.—also like *βίζω*, *τιτρίζω*, of swallows and other alit birds, to twitter, chirrup, used by Av. 235 in compd. *ἀμφιτιτρίζω*.

Τιτροκτόνος, *ου*, (*Τιτροός*, *κτείνω*) *ying* *Τιτρογ*, Call. Dian. 110.

Τιτροός, *ου, ὁ*, *Τιτρογ*, son of Gaean, whose liver was always torn into two vultures in the nether world, a punishment for violence offered Latona, Od. 11, 576, cf. 7, 324: *sc.* to Apollod., 1, 3, 12, son of Juer and Elara: cf. *Έλάρα*.

Τιτροπῖνος αὐλός, *ὁ*, a shepherd's pipe or flute, Artemid. ap. Ath. 182 D.

Τιτροστής, *ου, ὁ*, a piper, App. n. 66.

Τίτρος, *ου, ὁ*, Dor. for *Σάτυρος*, a tyr., companion of Bacchus; but also distinguishes the *Τίτρος* in the *Σάτυροι*, *Σειληνοί*, etc., pp. 4, 470:—hence, a common shepherd's name, *Τιτρογ*, *Σάτυρος* also used for a prop. n., †Theocr. 3, cf. *Υποδείξεις* of 3d Idyll.—II. = *τύτρος* 3, a tailed ape, not the same

πίθκος, Theophr. Char. 5, cf. *Αἰ*. I. 3, 40, Schol. Theocr. 3.—III. h the Laconians, the goat or ram

that leads the flock, the bell-wether, Serv. Virg. Ecl. 1. [i]

Τιτύσκειναι, only used by Ep. in pres. and impf., combining the signf. of the kindred verbs *τεύχω*, *τυγχάνω*:—hence,—I. like *τεύχω*, to make, make ready, prepare, *τιτύσκειτο* πῦρ, Il. 21, 342; *ἦπ' ὄχεσθι τιτύσκειτο ἔπιν*, he put two horses to the chariot, Il. 8, 41; 13, 23:—in Alexandr. poets, we find an act. form

τιτύσκειναι, Arat. 418, Lyc. 1403; so also in Antim. Fr. 26, cf. Ruhnck. Ep. Cr. p. 38.—II. more freq. like *τυγχάνω*, to aim, with darts, etc., *τινός*, at a person, *τινί*, with a thing, as,

Μηριόνης δ' αὐτοῖο τιτύσκειτο δοῦρι, Il. 13, 159; *ἐγχείρῃ δ' αὐτοῖο τιτύσκειτο*, Il. 21, 582; cf. 3, 80; 11, 350, etc.; *τιτύσκεισθαι καθ' ὁμίλον*, 13, 498, 560; *ἄντα τιτύσκεισθαι*, to aim straight before one, at a mark right opposite, Od. 21, 421; 22, 266: absol., 22, 118:—also, to shoot a bolt into its socket, *τινός*, 21, 48:—also, *χερσὶ τιτυσκόμενος*, of a boxer, Theocr. 22, 187:—c. acc. cognate, *φώριον βλέμμα τιτύσκεισθαι τινος*, to cast a stolen glance at one, Anth. P. 5, 221.—2. metaph., *φρεσὶ τιτύσκεισθαι*, to aim at a thing in mind, i. e. to purpose, design, c. inf., Il. 13, 558: hence of the Phaeacian ships, *ὄφρα σε τῇ πέμψωσι τιτυσκόμεναι φρεσὶ νῆες*, Od. 8, 566.

Τιτάω, *οὐς, ἡ*,= *ἡμέρα*, day, Call. Fr. 206, Lyc. 941; cf. *Τιτάν*, fin.

Τίφη, *ης, ἡ*, a kind of grass or straw (which some compare to, or confound with *ὀλίρα*), Theophr.—II. a kind of beetle (like *τίλφη* or *σίλφη*), or, acc. to others, the water-spider, that runs on the top of smooth water, Lat. *tipula*, cf. Ael. N. A. 8, 13:—also a kind of small boat, Ar. Ach. 920, 925, as Elmsl. interprets it from Suid.; and Dind. quotes Schol. Pac. 142 to the same effect. (Perh. from *τίφος*.) [i?]

Τίφθ', for *τίπτε*, before an aspirate, Hom.

Τίφος, *α, ου, of* or belonging to a *τίφος*, marshy. [τῖ]

Τίφος, *εος, τό*, standing water, a pond, pool, Theocr. 25, 15, Ar. Rh.—II. *τὰ τίφη*, woodlands, Lyc. 268.

Τίφον, *τό*, a plant of the narcissus kind, used for garlands and nose-gays, perh. akin to *ζώνων*.

Τίφον, *νος, ὁ*, *Τίφης*, the pilot of the ship *Argo*, †Ar. Rh. 1, 105†.—II. the night-mare, Lat. *incubus*.

Τιφώδης, *ες*, (*εἶδος*) like a *τίφος*, and so= *τίφιος*, Strab.

ΤΙΩ: f. *τίσω*: impf. *έτιον*: pres. pass. *τίομαι*: pf. pass. *τέτιμαι*, part. *τετιμένος*: Ep. inf. pres. act. *τίμεν*: impf. act. and pass. *τίσκον*, *τίσκετο*, Hom., and Hes. (cf. infra II) To pay honour to a person (whereas *τίνω* is confined to the signf. of paying a price); hence, to esteem, honour, respect, like *τιμῶω*, the bearing of men towards the gods, Il. 8, 540; 9, 238; 13, 827, Od. 13, 129, etc.; and conversely of the gods towards men, Il. 1, 508; 9, 110; in which signf. we also find the mid., *Ζεὺς τίεται αὐτῇν*, Hes. Th. 428; but more usu. of the respect paid by men to other men, kings, etc., *ὅς σε θεὸν ὧς τίουσιν*, Il. 9, 302; *ἰσον γὰρ σε θεῶ τίουσιν* Ἀχαιοί, Ib. 603; *ἀριστον Ἀχαιῶν ὀφείδεν ἔτισσαι*, 1, 244, cf. 354; *ἀνδρὰ φόβοντων, ὃν ἄνθρωποι περ ἔτισαν*, *ἡμίτηκος*, 9, 110, etc.; on τ. *τινὲν ἐκ κορὸς ἀίσω*, v. sub *κάρ* (= *θρίξ*); τ. *ξείνων*, Od. 15, 542; τ. *τινὰ φιλό-*

τητι, Il. 9, 631:—also of things, *θεοὶ δίκην τίουσιν*, they honour right, Od. 14, 84; *ἱλίοι μοι τίεσκον*, Il. 1, 46:—in this sense the trag. use only the pres. and impf. (cf. infra II), *δαίμωνος τίει*, Aesch. Theb. 77, cf. Ag. 259, 531; *—τίεν μέλος*, to honour, i. e. sing the strain, Ib. 706: part. pf. pass. *τετιμένος*, honoured, Hom., and Hes.; *τινί*, by any one, Il. 24, 533, Od. 13, 28, etc.; always of men, Herm. H. Hom. Ap. 478; *—τετιμέναι* in Aesch. Cho. 399 is against the metre, cf. sub *τιτνῶν*.—2. to value or rate at a certain worth, *τρίποδα δωδεκάβοιον, γυναῖκα τεσσαράβοιον*, to value a tripod at twelve steers' worth, a woman at four, Il. 23, 703, 705.—II. the fut. and aor. 1, *τίσω*, *έτισα*, are used by post-Homeric poets only in the signf. of *τίνω*, to pay a price, make return; and *τίσομαι*, *έτισαμην* only in that of *τίνεσθαι*, have a price paid one, or return made one, so that these tenses properly belong to *τίνω*,—except in the Homeric passages above quoted.—Perh. also *τίομαι*, which is strictly only pass., may be used for *τίνομαι* in late poets. [Of pres. and impf., in Ep., *ἔ* in arsis, *ἔ* in thesis; but sometimes *ἔ* even in thesis, before a long syll., e. g., Od. 14, 84; 16, 306:—in Att. usu. *ἔ*!—in pf. pass. always of cf. *τίνω* fin.]

Τίω, *τίως*, Dor. forms for *σοῦ, τέω*, *τεωός*.

Τλάθνυμι, *ον*, Dor. for *τλήθνυμι*, and Pind. [α]

Τλαιπαθής, *ές*,= *τληπαθής*, Hesych.

Τλαισίφρων, *ονος, ὁ*, *ἡ*,= *τλησιφρων*, Hesych.

Τλάμων, Dor. *τλήμων*, Pind. [α]

†Τλαπόλεμος, *ου, ὁ*, Dor.,= *Τηλόλεμος*.

ΤΛΑΩ, a radic. form never found in pres., this being supplied by the pf. *τέτληκα*, or the verbs *τολμῶω*, *ἀνέχομαι*, *ὑπομένω*, etc.: fut. *τλήσομαι*:—aor. *έτλην* (as if there were a pres. *τλήμι*, which there is not, Pors. Phoen. 1740); imperat. *τλήθε*; opt. *τλαίην*, Ep. 3 pl. *τλαίην* (for *τλαίησαν*), Il. 17, 490; part. *τλῆς*, *τλῆσας*, *τλάν*; inf. *τλάναι*:—pf. (with pres. signf.) *τέτληκα*, but as a real pf. in Ar. Plut. 280.—These are all in Hom.:—from the pf. *τέτληκα*, which he uses only in indic., is formed the poet. syncop. imperat. *τέτλαθι*, *τέτλάτω* [α], Od. 16, 275; opt. *τετλαίην*, Il. 9, 373; inf. *τετλάναι* [α], for which Hom. uses *τετλάνειν*, and in Od. 13, 307 *τετλάνεσθαι*: Ep. part. *τετληώς*, *ότος*, Hom., and Hdt. fem. *τετληνία*, Od. 20, 23: the Ep. aor. *έτάλασα* [α] (as if from a pres. *ταλάω*), Hom.; who also has the Ep. form *έτάλασσα*, Il. 17, 166, subj. *ταλάσσω*, *ης, η*, Il. 13, 829; 13, 164; whence a fut. *ταλάσσω* in Lyc. 746.

Strictly, to take upon one's self, to bear; to suffer, undergo, hardship, disgrace, etc., but never like *φέρω*, of bodily loads or burdens; c. acc. rei, *έτλην οὐ ὅπου καὶ ἄλλος*, Il. 24, 505; *έτλην ἀνέρος εὐνήν*, I submitted to be wedded to a man, 18, 433; *έτλα πένθος*, Pind. I. 7 (6), 52; *τλήναι πάθη*, Aesch. Pr. 704, etc.—2. inf., to dare or venture to do, *πὺς έτλης έλθόμενος οἶος*, Il. 24, 519; *οὐτε λόχονδ' έναι τέτληκαρ θυμῷ*, 1, 228; cf. 21, 150; 7, 480, etc.; so also in Hes., Pind., etc.:—in Att. poets, to dare to do something contrary to one's feelings, whether good or bad, hence to have the courage, effrontery, grace, patience, cruelty, to do any thing, *πὺς έτλης σὰς ὀφεις μαρῶσι*

how couldst thou quench thy orbs of sight? Soph. O. T. 1327; *μη τλήῃς με προσδοῦναι*, be not so cruel as to forsake me, Eur. Alc. 275, (see more examples ap. Monk ad l.); so c. acc. *rei* (where *drān* may be supplied), to dare a thing, i. e. dare to do it, Soph. Tr. 71, cf. Eur. Hec. 1251.—later c. part. pro inf., Aesch. Ag. 1041, Theb. 756; cf. Od. 5, 362, Schaf. Soph. El. 943.—3. absol., to be patient, submit, venture, etc., *ἦτοι ἐγὼ μὲνδὲ καὶ τλήσσομαι*, Il. 11, 317; esp. in imperat., *τέτλαθι μῆτερ ἐμὴ καὶ ἀνασχεῖο*, Il. 586; etc.; *τετλήοτι θυμῷ*, Il.; *κρωδίη τετληνία*, Od. 23.—Poet. word, used also by Xen. Cyr. 3, 1, 2; *τολμάω* being the common prose word. (*Τλᾶω* is radically the same as *τολμάω*, Sanscr. *tul*, Lat. *tol-erare*, *tul-isse*, (*t*) *latus*: hence *τελῶμων*, *τάλαντον*.) Hence

Τλήθυμος, *ον*, Dor. *τλᾶθ-*, (*θυμός*) of enduring soul, stout-hearted, 'Οδυσσεύς, Anth. P. 9, 472; *τλ. κύων*, a staunch hound, Pind. Fr. 258; *τλ. ἄλκα*, Id. N. 2, 24.

**Τλήμι*, v. sub **τλᾶω*.
†*Τλημονίδης*, *ον*, *δ*, *Tlemonidas*, a Spartan, commander of pelastae, Xen. Hell. 5, 3, 3.

Τλημόνως, adv. from *τλήμων*, q. v.

Τλημόσυνη, *ης*, *ῆ*, that which is to be endured, misery, distress, in pl., H. Hom. Ap. 191.—II. *endurance*, *patience*, Archil. 1, 6. Hence

Τλήμων, *ονος*, *δ*, *ῆ*, vocat. *τλήμων*, (**τλᾶω*):—suffering, enduring; hence, —I. *patient*, *steadfast*, *stout-hearted*, of Ulysses, Il. 20, 231, 498, (to whom a *τλήμων* *θυμός* is ascribed, Il. 5, 670); also, *bold*, *daring*, *hardy*, *θαρσαλέου* καὶ *τλήμονες*, Il. 21, 430; *τλάμονι ψυχᾷ*, Pind. P. 1, 93; cf. Elmsl. Heracl. 570; and in bad signif., *over-bold*, *reckless*, Lat. *audax*, Aesch. Cho. 383, 596, Soph. El. 439, Eur. Med. 865.—II. *full of suffering*, *wretched*, *miserable*, Theogn. 196, Aesch. Pr. 614, Soph. Phil. 161, etc.; *τλήμονες φοναί*, *τύχαι*, Eur. Hipp. 1177, H. F. 921; *τληνοῦστάτος λόγος*, Id. Hec. 562;—in Ar. Thesm. 1072, *θανάτοι* belongs to *υἱός* ἐβλάχον, not to *τλήμων*.—III. adv. *μόλως*, *patiently*, Aesch. Cho. 748, Eur. Supp. 947.—Poet. word, used once or twice by Xen.

Τληπάθεια, *ας*, *ῆ*=*ταλαιπωρία*.
Τληπάθew, *ω*, to endure misery, like *ταλαιπωρέω*.

Τληπάθης, *ές*, (**τλᾶω*, *πάθος*)=*ταλαιπώρος*, *wretched*.

†*Τληπόλεμος*, *ον*, *δ*, *Tlepoletus*, son of Hercules and Astyoche (or Astydamia, Pind. O. 7, 43), fled from Argos to Rhodes for murder, and from Rhodes went with nine ships to the Trojan war, in which he was slain, Il. 2, 653, sqq.; 5, 659.—2. son of Damastor, a Lycian, Il. 16, 416.—3. a general of the Athenians, Thuc. 1, 117.—4. a general of Alexander the Great, Arr. An. 3, 22, 1.—Others in Paus.; etc.

†*Τλησίας*, *ον*, *δ*, *Tlesias*, an Athenian archon, Paus. 4, 15, 1.

Τλησικάρδης, *ον*=*ταλακάρδης*, *hard-hearted*, Aesch. Ag. 430.

†*Τλησιμένης*, *ονος*, *δ*, *Tlesimenes*, *masc*, *gr. n.*, Anth.; Paus.; etc.

Τλησιόμοχος, *ον*=*sq.*, Eur. Iocert. 63.

Τλησίπονος, *ον*, (**τλᾶω*, *πόνος*) *patient of toil*, *stout-hearted*, Opp. C. 4, 4, H. 1, 35.

Τλήσις, *εως*, *ῆ*, (**τλᾶω*) *endurance*:—*ἀρετή*. Hence

Τλητικός, *ῆ*, *όν*, of or for enduring, *patient*, Philo.

Τλητός, *ῆ*, *όν*, verb. adj. from **τλᾶω*,—I. act., *suffering*, *enduring*, *patient*, *steadfast in suffering or labour*, Il. 24, 49.—II. pass., *suffered*, *endured*: to be suffered or submitted to, *endurable*, Aesch. Pr. 1065, etc.; cf. Valck. Hipp. 874.

†*Τλῶς*, *ω*, *ῆ*, *Tlos*, a city of Lycia, Strab. p. 665; hence *Τλωεύς*, *εως*, *δ*, an inhab. of *Tlos*, Anth.

†*Τμάγεν*, Ep. for *ἐτμάγησαν*, 3 pl. aor. pass. of *τμήγω*, Il. 16, 374. [α]

Τμάγον, Ep. for *ἐτμαγον*, aor. act. of *τμήγω*. [α]

†*Τμάριος*, = *Τομάριος*, Call. Cer. 52.

†*Τμάρος*, *δ*, = *Τόμαρος*, Strab.

Τμήγηρ, *ον*, *δ*, = *τμήγων*, Dor. for a ploughshare.

Τμήγος, *εως*, *τό*, ploughed land: a furrow.

Τμήγω, aor. 1 *ἐτμήξα*; aor. 2 *ἐτμάγον*; aor. mid. *ἐτμηξάμην*; aor. pass. *ἐτμάγην* [α]:—Ep. collat. form from *τένω*, to cut, cleave, *τμήξας*, Il. 11, 146; in aor. pass., metaph., to be divided or dispersed, to part, *ἐπεὶ ἄρ' τμάγεν* (3 pl. for *ἐτμάγην*), Il. 16, 374. Hom. uses also in the comps. the pres., aor. 2, and (more freq.) aor. 1; the aor. mid. occurs in Nic. Al. 301. No pres. *τμήσσω*, or fut. *τμήξω* is found. Hence

Τμήδην, adv. (*τένω*):—by cutting, or grazing, Il. 7, 262.
Τμήμα, *ατος*, *τό*, (*τένω*, *τμήγω*):—that which is cut, cut off, a section, piece, portion, Plat. Symp. 191 D, etc.—2. a cut, incision, wound, Id. Gorg. 476 C. Hence

Τμημάτῳς, *ες*, (*εἶδος*):—like or in the form of a *τμήμα*.—II. *endued with a quality of cutting or parting*, Hipp.

Τμήξας, part. aor. 1 from *τμήγω*, Il.

Τμήσις, *εως*, *ῆ*, (*τένω*, *τμήγω*):—a cutting, cutting off or in two, Plat. Symp. 190 E; *τι. τῆς γῆς*, ravaging a country, Id. Rep. 470 A; cf. *κείρω* I. 3, *τένω* III. 3.—II. a division, branch of a subject, Id. Polit. 276 D.

Τμητός, *α*, *ον*, verb. adj. of *τένω*, to be cut, etc.—II. *τμητόν*, one must cut, *διχῶ*, Plat. Symp. 219 D.

Τμητήρ, *ῆρος*, *δ*, (*τένω*) one who cuts or severs, a destroyer, Nonn.

Τμητής, *ον*, *δ*, = *foreg.*, Theophr. Hence

Τμητικός, *ῆ*, *όν*, cutting, severing, Plat. Tim. 56 A, Theophr.: cutting, piercing, *πνεῦμα ὀριμὸν καὶ τι.*, Plut. 2, 697 B.

Τμητός, *ῆ*, *όν*, (*τένω*):—cut, *heven*, *τι. μῦντες*, thongs shaped by cutting, Soph. El. 747, Eur. Hipp. 1245.—2. cut lengthwise, furrowed, *ὀλκοί*, Soph. El. 863.—3. cut, severed.

Τμητοσύνη, *ος*, *ον*, (*τμητός*, *σῖδηρος*) cut down with iron, *ὕλη*, Anth. P. 14, 19.

†*Τμῶλος*, *ον*, *δ*, *Tmolus*, an early king of Lydia, Apollod. 2, 6, 3.—II. *Mt. Tmolus*, in Lydia near Sardis, now *Bouz Dagh*, Il. 2, 866; Hdt. 5, 100: sacred to Bacchus, Aesch. Pers. 49; cf. Strab. p. 625, sqq.

†*Τνέφαχθος*, *ον*, *δ*, *Tnepachthos*, an early king of Aegypt, Diod. S. 1, 45.

Τό, neut. of *δ*.

Τοαρχαῖον, adv., of old, better divism, *τὸ ἀρχαῖον*.

Τόδε, v. sub *οἶδ*.

Τοδεύτερον, adv., the second time, better divism, *τὸ δευτέρον*.

Τοδί, neut. of *οἶδε*.

Τοεπίπαν, adv., on the whole, better divism, *τὸ ἐπικαν*.

Τόθεν, demonstr. adv., strictly an old form of the gen. *τοῦ*, hence, thence, Hes. Sc. 32:—also for *όθεν*, Böckh v. 1. Pind. N. 9, 18 (40), Aesch. Pers. 100, and perh. in Hes. l. c.—II. hence, therefore, thereupon, like *ἐκ τούτου*, Aesch. Ag. 220, cf. Ar. Rh. 4, 990.—Only poet.—(*Τόθεν* answers to the relat., and interrog., *όθεν*, *πόθεν*, q. v.)

Τόθι, adv. demonstr., there, in the place, like *αὐτόθι*, *αὐτόθι*, Od. 15, 239, also in H. Hom., and Pind.—II. also for relat. *όθι*, where, Pind. N. 4, 84, and in Alex. poets, as Theocr. 22, 199; yet only to avoid a hiatus or to make a syll. long by position, Herm. Orph. Arg. 631, H. Hom. Ven. 158, Jac. Anth. P. p. 565.—Only poet.—Cf. the corresponding relat. and interrog. advs. *όθι* and *πόθι*.)

Τοι, enclit. particle, strictly an old dat. for *τῷ*, therefore, accordingly, connecting by way of inference; often also serving to strengthen an assertion, in truth, in sooth, verily, etc. (though it is hard to render it by any English word), freq. in Hom.; so too in Trag., very freq. to introduce a general sentiment or maxim, Pors. Hec. 228, Valck. Phoen. 1455:—rarely to denote the apodosis, as in Il. 22, 488.—In prose it very often serves to strengthen other particles, which it usu. follows:—cf. *γάρ τοι* (sub *γάρ* IV. 9), *γέ τοι*, *ἦτοι*, *καίτοι*, *μέν τοι* (sub *μέν* II. 10), *μήτοι*, *οὔτοι*, *οὐ γάρ τοι*, Od. 21, 172; *εἰ γάρ τοι*, Od. 17, 513; *ῆ γάρ τοι*, Od. 16, 199; but sometimes *τοι* is put first, as *τοιγάρ*, *τοιγάρτοι*, *τοιγαρόν*, *τοίνυν*; so in *τοί ἄρα*, *τοί ἄρα*, which however are mostly contracted by crasis into *τᾶρα* and *τᾶρα*, as also *τοί ἄν* into *τᾶν*, *μῆντοι ἄν* into *μεντᾶν*—for *τοι* is not *evident* in those cases, Elmsl. Ar. Ach. 322, Soph. O. C. 1351, Monk Eur. Hipp. 443.

Τοι, Dor., Ion. and Ep. for *σοί*, dat. sing. from *σύ* (but with this difference, that *σοί* always retains its accent in Dor., Ion. and Ep., while *τοι* is always enclitic), freq. in Hom., and Hdt., v. Herm. H. Hom. Merc. 368.

Τοί, *ταί*, Ep. and Ion. for *οἱ* or *οἱ*, *αἱ* or *αἱ*, nom. plur. from *δ* and *οἱ*, often in Hom., though always if strict demonstr. sense: but in Dor. without any such restriction.

Τοιγάρ, a strengthd. form of the enclit. particle *τοι*, so then, therefore, accordingly, esp. freq. in prose, but found as early as Hom., Il. 1, 76; so *τοιγάρ ἐγὼν ἐρέω*, Il. 10, 427, Od. 8, 402, etc.; usu. beginning a speech or narrative:—but not so in Aesch. Theb. 1033, Pers. 607, Soph. Aj. 666.

Τοιγαρόν, Ion. *τοιγαρόν*, a strengthd. form of *τοιγάρ*, esp. freq. in prose, as Hdt. 4, 148, Plat. Soph. 234 E, 246 B, etc.: esp. with the imperat., cf. Soph. Phil. 341.

Τοιγάρτοι, a strengthd. form of *τοιγάρ*, esp. in prose, usu. at the beginning of a speech or narrative, Aesch. Supp. 655, Plat. Phaed. 82 D, Gorg. 471 C, etc.:—sometimes with a word between, as *τοιγάρ ἐγὼ τοι*, Il. 10, 413, Od. 1, 179 (but in these passages rather the dat. for *σοί*?)†, etc.

Τοίνυν, Ep. for *τοίνυν*, gen. and dat. dual from *οἱ*, Hom.

Τοίνυν, (*υνν*):—a strengthd. form of the particle *τοι*, therefore, then

1, eq. i prose, *ei τοῖνυν...*, Hat. 1, 2. In Att. oft. used to resume or continue a speech, *further, moreover*. Ch. Theb. 990, etc.; *ἐλέγες τοι δὲ δῖτα...*, Plat. Gorg. 459 A, cf. An. 3, 1, 36, etc.;—sometimes highly ironical, Soph. O. T. 1067.—Sometimes at the beginning of a speech, *ἐγὼ μὲν τοῖνυν...*, referring to something present to the mind of the speaker and hearer, *now I*, Xen. An. 2, 2, cf. Thuc. 5, 87, 89; v. ap. Lob. Phryn. 342.

τοῖο, Ion. and Ep. for *τοῖο*, gen. from *ὁ*, Hom.

τοῖος, *τοία* (Ion. *τοίη*), for *τοῖον* (*τοῖο*, gen. of *ὁ*, ἡ, τό):—of such kind, or of quality, such, such a., such, Lat. *talis*, demonstr. Pron., to which the relat. *οἷος*, interrog. *ποῖος*, indefin. *ποῖός* correspond, very, as early as Hom., and Hes. exactly, *τοῖος* requires a following use with *οἷος*, as in Il. 1, 262, Od. 57, etc.; but for *οἷος* we have *οἷος*, as in Od. 17, 421; or the simil. relat. pron., as in Il. 7, 231, Od. 36, etc.: *τοῖος ὅπως*, such as., is very rare, Od. 16, 208.—but *τοῖος* is not common in Hom. without any other, referring to something gone before, such as is said; so also in Il. 1, 6 (5), 20, Aesch. Eum. 379, Aj. 562, etc.—with the superl., *μέγιστος τοῖος*, Hes. Th. 703, Lob. Phryn. 424.—In prose, the simple form *τοῖος* is used when a great stress only is laid on the quality, *τοῖος ἢ τοῖος*, Plat. Rep. 429 B, 2, cf. Phaedr. 271 D; otherwise *οἷος* or *τοιοῦτος*.—II. *τοῖος*, c. inf., as to do, i. e. fit or able to do, *ἵκαννεν*, Od. 2, 60: cf. *οἷος*.—with an adj. of the same gender and case, it makes the proper signf. of adj. more prominent, so very, *ἐπὶ τοῖος τοῖος*, just of moderate size, Il. 23, 246; *πέλαγος μέγα τοῖον*, so large, Od. 3, 321; *κεφαλῆος τοῖο*, so very crafty, Od. 15, 451; and stranger, *ἄβλητος μάλα τοῖος*, leading gentle, Od. 11, 135; 23, Σαράνιον μάλα τοῖον, Od. 20, IV. Hom. uses the neut. *τοῖον* v. so, thus, so very, so much, Il. 41, Od. 1, 209; 3, 496, etc.—but we have also *τοῖος*.

τοῖοςδε, *αἶδε* (Ion. *ἦδε*), *ὄνδε*, in Ion. Att. also *τοῖοςδε*, etc.:—= *τοῖος* with stronger demonstr. signf., of such kind, nature or quality, usu. the collat. notion of so great or great, but in Hom. not so freq. as in Hdt. and Att. much more strictly, anteceded, to *οἷος*, as *δοιλοῦνδ' οἷος δδ' ἐστὶ*, Od. 1, 371, 24, 375: but more usu. with any relat., *τοῖοςδ' ἢ μὲν δέμας ἦδ' ὄντα*, Od. 17, 313; *τοῖοςδ' ἐστὶ τοῖοςδε τε χεῖρας*, 19, 359; *τοῖοςδε τε λαός*, a host such as large, Il. 2, 120, 799; *τοῖοςδε τοῖοςδε*, Hdt. 2, 73; *ἕτερος τ.*, such another, Hdt. 1, 207: ellipt., *τοῖοςδ' ἐστὶν* [τόπος], in such wise, Is. 48, 7, 10, 5: *ἐν τῷ τοῖοςδε*, in such circumstances, Hdt. 9, 27: sense is made more indef. by *τοῖοςδε* *τις*, freq. in Att., as Plat. Rep. 173 E; etc.; but also in Hdt. 1, 1.—In comparison *ὥς* also stands instead of *οἷος*, Aesch. Pers. 179.—In narrative *τοῖοςδε* is properly, *such*, *τοιαῦτα*, as aforesaid, Hdt. 1, 207; cf. *ὅδε*, *οὗτος*. Cf. *τοῖος*.

τοῖος, *αὐτή*, *οὗτο*, Att. also *οὗτον*, which however is also

kind in Od. 7, 309; 13, 330, and seems to prevail in Hdt., while we find *τοῖος* in Aesch. Pr. 801, Ag. 315, and Thuc. 7, 86: Att. also *τοῖον*, Plat. Theat. 163 E:—*τοῖος* and *τοῖοςδε*, but with stronger demonstr. signf., of such kind, nature or quality, in Hom. not so freq. as *τοῖος*, but in Att. the most common of the three forms, usu. with collat. notion of so great, etc.; but sometimes (from the context) with that of so small:—strictly anteceded, to *οἷος*, as in Od. 4, 269, Plat. Symp. 199 D, etc.; to *δοσος*, Il. 21, 428; to *ὥστε*, Plat. Symp. 175 D;—but more freq. without any relat., Pind. O. 6, 24, Hdt., etc.; *ἐν τῷ τοῖοντῳ*, *ἐν τοῖς τοῖοντῳ*, in such a state of things, Xen., etc.; *τοιοῦτός ἐστι* or *γίγνεται εἰς*, or *περί τινα*, he is so disposed towards any one, Xen. Cyr. 5, 2, 27, Isocr. 4 D; c. dat., *τοιοῦτός τινι*, such in a thing, Soph. Phil. 1271; strengthd., τ. ἕτερος, just such another, Hdt. 1, 207; 3, 47; also in neut., *ἕτερον τοιοῦτον*, *ἕτερα τοιαῦτα*, Hdt. 1, 120; 2, 5: the sense is still more indef. in *τοιοῦτός τις*, such a one, freq. in Att., which phrase we oft. translate by an adv., as, *ἐγένετο ἡ διακομιδὴ τοιαύτη τις*, it took place in some such way, nearly so, Polyb. 3, 45, 6.—In prose narrative, *τοιαῦτα* properly refers to what goes before; so, *τοιαῦτα μὲν δὴ ταῦτα*, Aesch. Pr. 500; cf. *τοιοῦδε*, fin.—After a question, *τοιαῦτα* affirms like *ταῦτα*, (v. οὗτος XIII), just so, even so, Valck. Phoen. 420, Seidl. Eur. El. 640.—*Τοιαῦτα*, absol., like the Lat. *et sic porro*, *τὰ πλοῖα*, *τὰ τοιαῦτα*, ships and such-like, Dem. 96, 10.—Adv. *-τως*, τ. ἔχει, v. I. Antipho 143, 7.—Cf. *τοιοῦτος*. (*Τοιοῦτος* is not a compd. of *τοῖος*, *οὗτος*, but merely a lengthd. form from *τοῖος*, as *ποῖος*, *τηλικούτος*, etc., from *τόσος*, *τηλίκος*, etc.) [*τοῖ*, freq. in Trag. and Com., Valck. Phoen. 512, Diatr. p. 109.] Hence

Τοιοῦτόςχημος, *ον*, (σχῆμα) of such shape, Sext. Emp. p. 413.

Τοιοῦτόςχημων, *ον*, gen. *ονος*,= foreg.

Τοιοῦτότροπος, *ον*, (τοῖος, τρόπος) of such fashion or kind, such like, Hdt. 7, 226, Thuc. 2, 13, Plat., etc.; v. Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10, 79. Adv. *-πως*.

Τοιοῦτόχρους, *ον*, (τοῖος, χρῶμα) of such like colour, Hipp.

Τοιοῦτόσης, *ες*, (τοῖος, εἶδος) of such kind, like *τοιοῦτότροπος*, Luc. Pisc. 20.

Τοῖςδεσι, Od. 10, 268; 21, 93, and *τοῖςδεσσι*, *τοῖςδεσιν*, oft. in Hom.,—old Ep. forms for *τοῖσι* *δέ*, anomalous.

Τοίχαρος, *ὁ*, (τοῖχος II, ἄρχω):—overseer of the rowers on each side of the ship; cf. Luc. D. Meretr. 14, 3.

Τοῖχίζω, (τοῖχος II):—of a ship, to lie on her beam-ends.

Τοῖχιον, *ον*, τό, dim. from *τοῖχος*, Inscr.

Τοιχογράφια, *ας*, ἡ, a writing or painting on the wall: esp. the Annals of the Roman Pontifex Maximus, which were written for perusal on the temple walls: from

Τοιχογράφος, *ον*, (τοῖχος, γράφω) writing or painting on the walls. [ἄ]

Τοιχοδιόπτω, *ορος*, *ὁ*, one who creeps through a hole in the wall (in order to steal); generally=*τοιχωρύχος*.

Τοιχοκράνον, *ον*, τό, the top of a wall.

Τοιχοῦμαι, (τοῖχος) as *παύω*, *ῥα* have the conception of a wall, as opp. to really seeing one, Plut. 2, 1120 D cf. *ἵππομαι*.

Τοιχωρῆτης, *ον*, *ὁ*,=*τοιχωρύχος* Lob. Phryn. 232.

Τοῖχος, *ον*, *ὁ*, the wall of a house or court, Hom., who also has in full τ. δωματος, τ. μέγαρον, Il. 16, 212, 18, 274; τ. αὐλῆς, Hes. Op. 730; οικίας, Plat. Rep. 574 D; γράφειν ἐν τοῖχοις, Legg. 859 A; cf. διορύσσω, λευκῶς.—II. in plur., the sides of a ship, Od. 12, 420, Thuc. 7, 36, Theocr. 22, 12:—proverb., *ὁ ἐν πρῶτων τοῖχος*, 'the snug side of the ship,' Ar. Ran. 537. (Akin to *τεῖχος*, which however was never used in these senses, v. *τεῖχος* fin.)

Τοιχωρῆνέω, *ᾶ*, f. -ῆσω, (τοιχωρύχος) to dig through a wall like a thief to be a housebreaker, Ar. Plut. 163 Xen. Mem. 1, 2, 62; cf. διορύσσω metaph., *οἶα ἐτοιχωρῆσαν περὶ το δάνειον*, what thieves tricks they play with their usury, Dem. 925, 24. Hence

Τοιχωρῆνημα, *ατος*, τό, a hole dug in the wall: metaph., a thievish trick [ῥ]

Τοιχωρύχια, *ας*, ἡ, a digging through the wall, housebreaking, Xen. Apol. 25: and

Τοιχωρύχικῃ, *ῆς*, ἡ, (sc. τέχνη) a housebreaker's life, Sext. Emp.: from

Τοιχωρύχος, *ον*, *ὁ*, (τοῖχος, ὄρυσσω):—one who digs through the wall i. e. a housebreaker, burglar, τ. καὶ ἐρῶντοιοι, Plat. Legg. 831 E: generally, a thief, knave, freq. in Ar., Is. Ran. 773, Plut. 204.

Τοῖως, *τοιῶσδε*, advs. from *τοῖος*, τοῖοςδε.

Τόκι, Dor. for *τότε*, Pind. O. 6, 112, N. 6, 18.

Τοκάρδιον, *ον*, τό, like sq., dim. from *τόκος* II. [i]

Τοκάριον, *ον*, τό, dim. from *τόκος* II, a small rate of interest, small profit, Lat. *usura*. [ἄ]

Τοκάρδιον, *ον*, τό, v. l. for *τοκαρίδιον*

Τοκάς, *αῖος*, ἡ, (τίκτω):—one who has just brought forth, Lat. *foeta*, *cūctis θήλειαι τοκάδες*, Od. 14, 16; *τοκάς λέαινα*, a lioness with cubs, Eur. Med. 187:—c. gen., *τοκάς τινος*, one's mother, Id. Hipp. 559. Hence

Τοκάω, *ᾶ*, to be near delivery, Cratin. Inscrt. 93.

Τοκετός, *ον*, *ὁ*,=*τοκόος*, birth, delivery, Arist. Gen. An. 2, 8, 21, Leon. Tar. 71.—II. that which is brought forth, Agath. proem. Anth. 64.

Τοκεύς, *εὖς*, *ὁ*, (τίκτω):—one who begets, a father: in Hom. always, and in Hes. usu. in plur. *τοκῆες*, *τοκεῖς*, parents; so also in Trag.;—also in dual, Od. 8, 312; the sing. in Hes. Th. 138, 155, Aesch. Eum. 658 (cf. sub τέκνον).—Hom., Hes., and Hdt. usu. have the Ion. forms *τοκῆες*, *ἡών*, etc.; yet in Il. we have also the gen. *τοκέων*, cf. Lob. Phryn. 69: the dat. *τοκέσσι* in an Epigr. in Beekh Inscr. 1, p. 536.

Τοκῆσσα, *ἡ*, (τόκος)=*τοκάς*, Hipp. *Τοκίζω*, (τόκος II):—to lend on interest, ἐπ' ἐνεία ὀβολοῖς, Dem. 1125, 27; τ. τόκον, to practise usury, Anth. P. 11, 309. Hence

Τοκισμός, *ος*, *ὁ*, the practice of usury, Xen. Vect. 4, 6; Arist. Pol. 1, 11, 3.

Τοκιστής, *ος*, *ὁ*, (τοκίζω) an usurer, Plat. Alc. 2, 149 E.

Τοκογλύβω, *ᾶ*, to practise sordid usury, Plut. 2, 34 D, Luc., etc.: from

Τοκογλύφος, *ὁ*, (τόκος II, γλύφω)

one who splits interest, i. e. calculates
his usury to a fraction, a sordid usurer,
Plut. 2, 18 E, Luc., etc.; generally,
=ὀβολοστάτης, Jac. Anth. P. p. 598.
Τοκοληψία, ας, ἡ, a taking of interest.

Τοκοπράκτωρ, ὁ, (πράσσω V. 2):
one who exacts interest.

Τόκος, ον, ὁ, (τίκτω):—a bringing
forth, birth, of women, Il. 19, 119, H.
Cer. 101; of animals, Il. 17, 5: in
plur., Soph. O. T. 26, 173, Eur., etc.;
ὁ τ. τῆς γυναικός, the time of her de-
livery, Hdt. 1, 111, cf. Soph. Fr. 424.
—2. the offspring, young child, son,
πάντων Ἀργείων ὄρεαν γενεὴν τε
τόκον τε, Il. 7, 128; of an eagle, ἐλ-
θὼν ἐξ ὄρεος, ὅθι οἱ γενεὴ τε τόκος
τε, Od. 15, 175: Οἰδῖπον τόκος, his
son, Aesch. Theb. 372, cf. 407, etc.—
II. metaph., the produce of money lent
out, hence interest, Lat. usura (as
Shakspeare says of usurers, that they
'take a breed of barren metal,' cf. Plat.
Rep. 555 E, Arist. Pol. 1, 10, 5); τό-
κος δνάτωρ, Pind. O. 11 (10), 12; in
sing. and pl., Ar. Nub. 18, 20, 34, etc.;
τόκος κομίζεσθαι, Plat. 1. c.; ὑπο-
λαμβάνειν, Lysias 148, 16; ἐπὶ τόκῳ
δανείζειν, Plat. Legg. 742 C; τόκοι
τόκον, compound interest, Ar. Nub.
1140; cf. ἐπίτοκος II, ἐπίτριτος III,
and on the whole question of Greek
interest, v. Böckh P. E. 1, 164 sq.—
2. of the produce of land, Xen. Cyr. 8,
3, 38.

Τοκοφορέω, ὦ, (τόκος II, φέρω) to
bring in interest, Dem. 1362, 25.

†Τολέριον, ον, τό, Tolerium, a city
of Latium, Dion. H.

†Τολιστοβόγιοι, ον, οἱ, the Tolisto-
bogi, one of the chief tribes of the
Galatae in Asia Minor, Strab. p. 566.

Τόλμᾶ, ἡ, and Ion. τόλμη, ης,
which prevails also in early Att., El-
lendt Lex. Soph., Dind. Eur. Ion
1416; though τόλμᾶ must be allowed
in Eur. Andr. 702, Ion 1264, Ixion
2: τόλμᾶ is Dor., as in Pind.:—courage
to undertake or venture a thing,
boldness, daring, Pind. O. 9, 122, etc.,
Hdt. 2, 121, 6, and Att.: τόλμα καλ-
ῶν, courage for noble acts, Pind. N.
7, 86.—2. esp. in bad sense, over-bold-
ness, recklessness, Lat. audacia, Aesch.
Cho. 996, Soph. O. T. 125, Eur., etc.;
τ. καὶ ἀναίδεια, Isae. 60, 43; καὶ
θρασυτης, Plat. Lach. 197 B; καὶ
ἀναισχυντία, Id. Apol. 38 D; etc.
(Akin to *τλάω, q. v., Lat. tolerare.)

†Τολμαῖος, ον, ὁ, Tolmaeus, father
of Tolmides, an Athenian, Thuc. 1,
108; 4, 53.

Τολμάω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, Ion. τολμέω,
Hdt. 8, 77, τολμῆτε for τολμάτε,
Dor. (τόλμα)—like *τλάω, to under-
take, take heart either to do or bear any
thing terrible or difficult (v. *τλάω
II), freq. in Hom., usu. absol., as τῶν
ὄντιν θυμὸς ἐνὶ στήθεσιν ἐτόλμα,
Il. 17, 68, cf. 10, 232; c. acc. rei, to
endure, undergo, Plat. Legg. 872 E.—
2. c. inf., to have the heart, cruelty, etc.,
to do a thing in spite of any natural
feeling, like Lat. audere, c. inf., Il. 8,
424, Od. 9, 332, etc.; see examples
(as of ῥήναι), ap. Monk Alcest. 285:
sometimes c. part. pro inf., Od. 24,
162:—more rarely c. acc., τολμᾶν
πόμενον, to undertake, venture on it,
Od. 8, 519; ἐξόδους τολμᾶν, Pind. P.
5, 156; πάντα τολμᾶν, etc., Jac. Anth.
P. p. 438; hence in pass., οἱ ἐτολμή-
θη πατήρ, such things as my father
had dared (or done) against him. Seidl.
Eur. El. 275:—also in prose, as Plat.
Apol. 31 C, Symp. 182 E, etc.

Τολμήεις, εσσα, εν, Dor. -αίεις,

Pind. (τόλμα):—enduring, steadfast,
stout-hearted, Od. 17, 284: daring, bold,
adventurous, Il. 10, 205, Pind. P. 4,
157, like the prose τολμηρός.—Er.
contr. τολμῆς, ἡσσα, ἦν, whence su-
perl. τολμηστάτος, Soph. Phil. 984,
where others wrongly read τολμώ-
στατος, v. Buttm. Ausf. Gr. § 66 Anm.
3.

Τόλμημα, ατος, τό, (τολμάω):—an
adventure, enterprise, freq. in Eur., usu.
in plur.; but in sing., Phoen. 1676;
τ. τολμᾶν τοιοῦτον, Ar. Plat. 419;
cf. Thuc. 6, 54, etc.

Τολμηρία, ας, ἡ, boldness, rashness.

Τολμηρός, ὁ, ὄν, usu. prose form
for τολμηρῆς, Antipho 122, 30, Thuc.
1, 74, etc., Lys. 186, 14, etc.; also in
Eur. Supp. 305. Adv. -ρως, Thuc. 3,
83.

Τολμῆς, ἡσσα, ἦν, poet. contr. for
τολμήεις, q. v.

Τολμησις, εως, ἡ, (τολμάω) a being
bold, daring, Def. Plat. 412 B.

Τολμησάν, verb. adj. from τολ-
μάω, one must venture, etc., τι, Eur.
Med. 1051, etc.

Τολμητής, οὔ, ὁ, (τολμάω) a bold,
venturous man, Thuc. 1, 70: τ. θυμός,
Anth. P. 9, 678.

Τολμητίας, ον, ὁ,=foreg., Agath.

Τολμητικός, ἡ, ὄν,=τολμηρός.

Τολμητός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. adj. from
τολμάω, ventured, to be ventured or
hazarded, Sappho 2, 17, Soph. Phil.
634, Eur. Hel. 816.

†Τολμίδης, ον, ὁ, Tolmides, son of
Tolmaeus, an Athenian general,
Thuc. 1, 108, 113; etc.—2. a herald
of Cyrus the younger, Xen. An. 3, 1,
46.

Τολμίστατος, v. τολμήεις.

Τολιπόν, or divisim τό λοιπόν, as
adv., henceforward, for the future, freq.
in Att.—2. for the rest, accordingly,
Xen. An. 3, 2, 8.

†Τόλοφος, ον, ὁ, Tolophus, an Ae-
tolian, Thuc. 3, 100.

†Τολοφώνιος, α, ον, Tolophonian,
of Tolophon, a city of the Locri Ozo-
lae, Thuc. 3, 101.

Τολύπνεμα, ατος, τό, = τολύπη.

[ὑ] Τολύπνετικός, ἡ, ὄν, fit for accom-
plishing.

Τολύπνεω (τολύπη):—strictly, to
wind off carded wool into a clew for
spinning, Ar. Lys. 587:—usu. met-
aph.—1. ὀλόων τ., like πλέκειν and
στράφειν, to contrive, devise, invent
stratagems, Od. 19, 137: so, πένθος
τινὶ τ., to work one grief, Eur. Rhes.
744.—2. to wind up, achieve a hard task,
τ. πόλεμον, Il. 14, 86, Od. 1, 238, etc.;
ὁπόσα τολύπνεος, how great things
he achieved in war, Il. 24, 7:—cf. ἐκ-
τολύνεω.

Τολύπη, ης, ἡ, a clew or ball wound
up, wool carded and ready for spinning,
Lat. glomus, Soph. Fr. 920, Ar. Lys.
586.—II. a lump, ball of any thing,
πράσων, Eubul. Καμπύλ. 4: then,—
III. from a likeness of shape,—1. a
globular cake.—2. a round kind of
gourd, pumpkin, LXX.

†Τολώσσα, ης, ἡ, Tolosa now Tou-
louse in Gaul, Strab. p. 188.

Τομαῖος, α, ον, also ος, ον, (τομή):
—cutting.—II. pass., cut, cut off, βό-
στροχος, Aesch. Cho. 168; ἄκος τ.,
Ib. 539, Supp. 263,—to be explained
from the phrase τέμνειν ἄκος, Blomf.
Ag. 16.

†Τομαριάς, ἄδος, ἡ, pecul. fem. to
Τομαρίος, ἡ T. φηγός, from which
the Argo was formed, Orph. Arg.
1161.

Τομαρίον, ον, τό, dim. from τόμος.

†Τομαρίος, α, ον, of Τομαρία,
marian: from

Τομάρος, ον, ὁ, †Tomārus or To-
rus, a mountain of Epirus, not
from Dodona; also written Τωμά
Strab. p. 327, 328†: v. sub Τό-
ρος. †[α in Callim. Cer. 52.]

Τομάω, ὦ, (τομή) to need cut
πῆμα τοῦν, a disease that calls
the knife, Soph. Aj. 582.

Τομεῖον, ον, τό, (τομή)=σφα-
γῆριον.

Τομεῖς, εως, ὁ, Dor. dat. plur.
μέσι, Archimed., v. Buttm. Ausf.
§ 52 fin. not.: (τομή)—one that
—2. a shoemaker's knife, Plat. Al.
129 C; also, pincers, a forceps, Me-
—3. οἱ τομεῖς, the cutting teeth, in-
—II. in mathematics, a section,
or spherical, Math. Vett.

†Τομεύς, εως, ὁ, Tomeus, a mu-
tain in Messenia, near Coryphassus,
Thuc. 4, 118.—2.—Τόμοι, Strab.

Τομέχρι, adv.,=μέχρι, Lob. Ph.
50.

Τομή, ἡς, ἡ, (τέμνω):—the end
after cutting, a stump of a tree, I.
235, cf. Soph. Fr. 479; the end
beam, Thuc. 2, 76; λίθοι ἐν τῇ
ἐγγώνιοι, stones cut square at
end, Id. 1, 93; the place from which
lock of hair has been cut, Aesch. C.
230.—II. a cut, stroke, wound, S.
Tr. 887, Eur. El. 160, etc.—III. a
ting, cutting off or down, Soph.
700:—esp., as a surgical operation,
Pind. P. 3, 95; καὶς καὶ τ., I.
Prot. 354 A, etc.; cf. τέμνω I.

IV. severance, separation, τ. καὶ
κρίσις, Plat. Tim. 61 D.

†Τομπος, ον, ὁ, the Tomer
river of India, Arr. Ind. 24, 1.

Τομίας, ον, ὁ, (τέμνω) one who
been cut or castrated, κριὸς τ., a
Antiph. Kvκλ. 2, 4.

Τομικός, ἡ, ὄν, (τέμνω) of one
cutting.

Τόμος, ον, (τομή) cut, Ar.
192: τὰ τόμια (sc. ἱερά),=ἐν τῷ
parts of a sacrifice used on taking
emn oaths, Ib. 186, Antipho 139
Dem. 642, 18.

Τομῆς, ἰδος, ἡ,=τομεύς II.

†Τόμοι, ον, οἱ, Tomi, a city on
Euxine near Odessus, so called to
myth. from τέμνω, because M
here cut in pieces her brother At-
tus, Apollod. 1, 9, 24.

Τομός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. adj. from τέ-
μνω: sharp, Plat. Tim. 61 E,
Dem. 777, 3: compar. τομώτερος.
Pseudo-Phocyl. 116; superl.
τος, Soph. Aj. 815, ubi v. Lob.—
-μως, sharply, clearly, Call. Fr. 78.

Τόμος, ον, ὁ, (τέμνω):—a cu-
piece cut off, a slice, γαστήρ,
κοῦντος, Ar. Eq. 1179, 1190.—
part of a book written and rolled
itself, a volume, tome.

Τόμουρος, ον, ὁ, a priest at Do-
(Usu. deriv. from τομαῖος=θεμέ-
as if for τομαῖουρος, whence so-
critics read τομαῖος or τομαῖου-
θεμιστες in Od. 16, 403. Others
rive it from mount Τωμός in Epi-
Steph. Byz., cf. Virg. Ecl. 8, 44, v.
Juppiter Tmarus in Claudian
Get. 18: the mountain is called
μαρος by Strabo, p. 328, Tōmar-
Plin.; others again from τέμνω,
and understood it of an eunuch
priest.)

†Τόμυρις, ιος, ἡ, Tomyris, q.
of the Scythae, who is said
have conquered and slain the
der Cyrus, Hdt. 1, 205; in Luc.
μυρίς.

Τοναῖος, α, ον, (τάνος):—stre-

med: ἡ τωναία (sc. φωνή), a strain-
loud voice, Alex. Παλλὰξ. 1.
ὑγιάνον, ον, τό, (τόνος):—a tun-
pipe, pitch-pipe, to give the key for
singing or speaking (φωνασικὸν ὄρυ-
ον, ὃ τοὺς φθόγους ἀναβιβάζον-
Plut. T. Gracch. 2): elsewh.
όνον. [ῥ]

ονέα=τόνω, Eust.
ονθολυγέω, v. sq.
ονθολύω or -ίζω, to speak inarticu-
lately, mutter, babble, Ar. Ach. 683,
747, Vesp. 614 (in all which
ages the best MSS. and Edd.
the form in -ίζω, cf. Lob. Phryn.
—Rarer collat. forms, τονθορυ-
ον-λυγέω, Pherecr. Metall. 1, 4;
τονθορύω or τονθρίζω, Opp. C.
41; 3, 169. Hence τονθρός, ἡ,
ering; τονθροστής, οὐ, ὁ, a mut-
ter, like γογγυστής.

ονιαός, α, ον, (τόνος) consisting
of one tone, διάστημα, Arist. Probl. 19,
Plut. 2, 1018 F, etc.

ονίζω, to furnish with a tone or ac-

τονικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or by stretching,
consisting of one tone.

ονοειδής, ἔς, like a tone.

ονος, ον, ὁ, (τείνω) that by which

is stretched, or that which can

be stretched, a rope, cord, brace,

ὁλ τόνων τῶν κλινέων, the cords

of, Hdt. 9, 118, cf. Ar. Eq. 532

(b ἑσπινότος); ὁμολίνον μακροὶ

ἄνθρωποι, Aesch. Fr. 175.—also of the

strands of a rope, ἐκ τριῶν τό-

ξεν. Cyn. 10, 2.—2. in animals,

they are the sinews or tendons, Lat.

Hipp.; v. Foës. Oecon.—3. in

lines, τόνου and ὑπὸ τόνου, strains

counter-strains, Plut.; cf. Id.

Ell. 15.—II. a stretching, tight-

ening, straining, strain, τ. τῶν

ῥων, Hdt. 7, 36.—2. esp. of sounds,

raising, raising of the voice, Dem.

etc.: hence,—a. a tone, note,

voice, Plat. Rep. 617 B, etc.;

musical instrument, Plut. 2, 827

b.—metaph., of colour, Ib. 563 E.

c. tone or accent of a word or

phrase, Gramm.—c. τόνος ἐξάμε-

τρονόμετρον, Hdt. 1, 47,

τρίμετρον, Hdt. 1, 174.—d. in

musical writers, τόνου, strains

or modes, Lat. modi, Plut. 2,

1135 A, etc.: in the earliest

music there were three, acc.

different divisions of the Tetrachord,

viz., the Dorian, Lydian and

Phrygian: of these each was one

degree higher than the other, so that

Dorian was lowest, the Lydian

middle, and the Phrygian between

the other two; but as in later times each

was subdivided by a half,

there were added two new

ones, the Ionian between the Dori-

an and Phrygian, and the Aeolian

between the Phrygian and Lydian.

Towards the number was still fur-

ther extended, and there arose two

more, the smaller of eleven, the

greater of fifteen modes, having their

names compounded from the five

mentioned, v. Böckh de Metr.

p. 212 sq., where the pecu-

liar character of each is given.—

ἰσχύς, of force, straining one's pow-

er, generally, force, strength,

Plut. Demetr. 21, etc.; τ.

Id. Brut. 34.—III. metaph., di-

rect course, εὐθύν τόνον τρέχειν,

to run straight, Plut. Demosth. 13.

τόνω, ὦ, to stretch, strain, brace up,
Tim. Locr. 103 E: esp., to strengthen
the sound; to place the tone or accent
on a word or syllable, accentuate it,
Gramm.

τόνυ, v. sub νύν I. 3.

τόνωδης, ἔς, contr. for τονοειδής,
Hipp.

τόνωσις, εως, ἡ, (τόνώω) a stretch-
ing, bracing: esp., a strengthening of
the sound by the tone or accent, accentua-
tion.

τόνωτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (τόνώω) belonging
to, fit for stretching or strengthening.

τοξάζομαι, f. ἵσσομαι, dep. mid.,
(τόξον):—to shoot with a bow, τινός,
at one, Od. 8, 218; 22, 27.—Poët.
word, for which τοξεύω is usu. in prose.

τοξαλκῆτης, ον, ὁ,=sq., Anth. P.
append. 319, Ael. N. A. 11, 40.

τοξαλκῆς, ἔς, (τόξον, ἄλκη) mighty
with the bow, Orph. H. 57, 2.

τοξάριον, τό, dim. from τόξον. [ᾶ]

†τοξάρις, ἰδός, ὁ, Toxaris, a Scy-
thian, who visited Athens and be-
came the friend of Solon, honoured
after death by the Athenians as a
hero, in the character of ξένος λα-
τρός, Luc. Scyth. 2.—2. a chief
character in Lucian's dialogue so
entitled.

τοξάρης, ον, ὁ,=sq.

τοξάρχος, ον, ὁ, lord of the bow, a
bowman, archer, Aesch. Pers. 556; cf.
τόξον I. fin.—II. the captain of the
τόξοι at Athens, Thuc. 3, 98; cf.
Böckh P. E. 1, 278. (From τόξον,
as ἑπταρχος from ἑπτος.)

τοξασμός, οὐ, ὁ,=sq., Nicet.

τοξεία, ας, ἡ, a shooting with the
bow, archery, Plut. ?—II. collective
for ὁλ τοξόται, the archer-force, Phi-
lostr.

τοξελκῆς, ἔς, drawing the bow.

τόξημα, ατος, τό, (τοξεύω) that
which is shot, an arrow, Pind. I. 5 (4),
59, Hdt. 4, 132, etc.; ὅσον τόξημα
ἐξικνέεται, the distance of a bow-
shot, Hdt. 4, 139; εἰς τόξημα ἐξικνεύ-
σθαι, to come within shot, Xen. Cyr.
1, 4, 23; so, ἐν τὸς τοξέματος, Ib.:
—metaph., ὁματός θελκτήριον τό-
ξημα, Aesch. Supp. 1005, cf. Ag.
240, Soph. Ant. 1085.—II. collective
in plur. for ὁλ τοξόται, the archery,
Hdt. 6, 112, Plut. Pyrrh. 21.

τόξων, εως, ὁ, a Bowman: as prop.

n., Bowyer, Hes. Fr. 41, 4.

τόξωνος, ἡ, a shooting with the bow.

τοξενήρ, ἥρος, ὁ, =sq., Arat.,
etc.: fem. τοξενεῖρα, Opp. C. 3,
22.

τοξεντής, οὐ, ὁ, (τοξεύω) a Bowman,
archer, Il. 23, 850. Hence

τοξεντικός, ἡ, ὄν, fond of the bow
or archery.

τοξεντός, ἡ, ὄν, struck by an arrow,
shot, ἐκ Φοῖβου, Soph. Phil. 335:
verb. adj. from

τοξεύω, like the poet. τοξάζομαι,
(τόξον) to shoot with the bow, τινός,
at a mark, Il. 23, 855; πάντες, ὥστε
τοξόται σκοποῦν, τοξεντὲ ἄνδρος τοῦ-
δε, Soph. Ant. 1034; also, εἰς τινα
or τι, Hdt. 1, 214; 8, 128; πρὸς τι,
4, 94; absol., to use the bow, Id. 1,
136.—2. metaph., to shoot or aim at,
c. acc., ταῦτα νοῦς ἐτόξενσεν μάτριν,
this hath my mind aimed at in vain,
Eur. Hec. 603, cf. Tro. 255, cf. Soph.
O. T. 1196: so, ἡ τυραννὶς πάντοτε
τοξενεῖται ἔρωσι, Eur. Incert.
173.—II. to shoot or slay with the bow,
τινά, Hdt. 3, 74; in pass., Xen. An.
1, 8, 20.—III. to shoot from a bow, τι,
hence metaph., τ. ὕμνου, Pind. I. 2,
5, so, γλώσσα τοξενεῖσα μὴ τὰ καί-

ρια, Aesch. Supp. 446; πᾶν τετάρτο-
ναι βέλος, Eum. 676.

τοξήρης, ἔς, (τόξον, ἄρᾳ ?):—fur-
nished with the bow, χεῖρ, Eur. Alc. 35.
—2.—τοξικός, τ. σάχη, Id. H. F. 188.
τ. ψαλμός, the twang of the bow-string,
Ib. 1063.

τοξικός, ἡ, ὄν, (τόξον) of or for the
bow, τ. θωμῆς, ἀτρακτός, Aesch. Pers.
460, Fr. 123.—2. ἡ τοξική (sc. τέχνη),
bowmanship, archery, Plat. Symp. 197
A, etc.; cf. τοξοσύνη.—II. τὸ τοξί-
κόν, collectively, the bowmen, for οἱ
τοξόται.—2. τὸ τ. (sc. φάρμακον), poi-
son for smearing arrows with, Diosc.

†τοξικράτης, ἥς, ἡ, Toxicate, fem.
pr. n., daughter of Thespius, Apollod.
2, 7, 8: cf. sq.

τοξικράτος, ον, and poet. η, ον, or
perh. τοξικράτης, ἔς, (τόξον, κρατέω)
lord of the bow, prob. only found as
prop. n., Lob. Phryn. 666.

†τοξίλοι, ον, ὁ, the Toxili, an In-
dian people, Dion. P. 1141.

τοξοβέλεμος, ον,=sq., Orph. H.
33, 6.

τοξοβόλος, ον, (τόξον, βάλλω)
shooting with the bow, Anth. P. 12, 181.

τοξοδάμης, ατος, ὁ,=sq., Aesch.
Pers. 26, 30. [ᾶ]

τοξοδάμων, ον, (τόξον, δαμάω)
subduing with the bow, τ. Ἄρης, the
war of archers, i. e. the Persians,
Aesch. Pers. 86 (cf. τόξον I. fin.).
Ἄρτεμις, Eur. Hipp. 1451, cf. Diphil.
Ἐλενηφ. 1, 3.

τοξοειδής, ἔς, shaped like a bow.

τοξοθήκη, ἥς, ἡ, a bow-case or
quiver.

τοξοκλύτος, ον, (τόξον, κλυτός)
famed for the bow, Pind. Fr. 279.

τόξον, ον, τό, a bow, its arrows be-
ing ὀιστοί, ὀϊά, Hom., who, like Hdt.,
is fond of using the plur. τὰ τόξα for
the sing., usu. with epith. καμπύλα:
the Homeric bow was of two pieces
of horn joined by the πῆχυν in the
middle, Il. 11, 375; the word for the
string being νευρά or νεῖρα βεῖα,
and for the ends, κοῦρᾶνι:—for a de-
scription of a man drawing a bow, v.
Il. 4, 123 sq.: τόξα τιτανεῖν, to draw
the bow, Il. 5, 97; also, τόξον ἔλκεν,
Il. 11, 582; ἀνέλκεν, Il. 13, 583; so
later, τόξον τεῖνεν, ἐντεῖνεν, ταῦ-
τεν, cf. sub vocc.; though these
words often mean only to string it.
cf. παλίντονος.—The bow was spe-
cially the Oriental weapon, hence,
τόξον ῥῆμα (i. e. the Persians), opp. to
λόγχης ἰσχύς (i. e. the Greeks),
Aesch. Pers. 147; cf. τοξοδάμωνος,
τοξονκλός, τοξότης I. —Metaph.,
τόξω, by guess, Aesch. Co. 1033.—2
sometimes, the bow is used for bow-
manship, archery, τόξων εὐ εἰδώς
Hom.; ἡ τέχνη τῶν τόξων, Hdt. 1,
73; πρὸς τόξων κρίσιν, Soph. Tr.
266.—II. esp. in plur., bow and arrows,
Hom., Hdt., v. Interp. ad Soph.
Phil. 652, Eur. Ion 524: and some-
times perh. τὰ τόξα for the arrows
only, Soph. Phil. 654, Plat. Legg.
815 A.—III. any thing bowed or arched,
an arch; the rainbow, Lat. arcus coeli.
Aesch. ap. Näk. Choeril. p. 189; τόξα
λατάρων, the curve described by liquor
thrown from a cup, Critias 1, 2.
(Prob. from τυχάων, τυχεῖν, through
the Dor. form τώσας, q. v.)

τοξοποιέω, ὦ, (τόξον, ποιέω) to
make like a bow, to arch, τ. τὴν δόρυ.
of a supercilious person, Ar. Lys. 8:
cf. δόρυς.

τοξοποιία, ας, ἡ, a making of bows.

τοξοποιός, ὄν, making bows.

τοξοσύνη, ἥς, ἡ, (τόξον) bowman-
ship, archery, Il. 13, 314, Eur. And.

194.—poet. word, ἡ τοξική being used in prose.

Τοξοευχῆς, ἐς, (τόξον, τεύχ., τεύχος) armed with the bow, Aesch. Supp. 283.

Τοξότης, οὐ, ὁ, (τόξον):—a bowman, archer, Il. 11, 385, Hdt. 3, 39, etc.—it was the device on Persian coins, Plut. Artax. 20; cf. τόξον I. fin.—2, the Archer, Arctienens, a sign in the Zodiac.—II. at Athens, οἱ τοξόται were the policemen, also called Σκίθαι, because they were slaves bought by the state, and usu. from the parts north of Greece, Andoc. 24, 8, Aeschin. 51, 19; v. Ar. Ach. 54, 711, Eq. 665, etc., cf. Herm. Pol. Ant. § 129, 13; v. sub τόξαρος.

Τοξότης, ἰδος, ἡ, fem. from foreg., archeress, epith. of Diana, Call. Dian. 223: αἱ Τοξότιδες, name of a play by Aesch.—II. a loophole for shooting arrows through, Polyb. 8, 9, 3.

Τοξουλκός, ὄν, (τόξον, ἔλκω):—drawing the bow, λῆμα τ., skill in archery, of the Persians, Aesch. Pers. 55; αἰχμή τ., the bow-stretching arrow, Ib. 239; cf. τόξον I. fin.

Τοξοφορέω, ὦ, to bear a bow, of Cupid, Anth. P. 12, 162: from

Τοξοφόρος, οὐ, (τόξον, φέρω):—bow-bearing, epith. of Diana, Il. 21, 483; of Apollo, H. Ap. 13, 126, etc.; of the Cretans, Pind. P. 5, 54; hence, ὁ τ.=τοξότης, Hdt. 1, 103, Orac. ap. 9, 43.

Τοξόω, ὦ, (τόξον)=τοξεύω:—to bend like a bow, Aetiae.

Τοπάριον, οὐ, τό, Diod.; and τοπάριος, ὁ, λίθος,=sq.

Τόπαρος, οὐ, ὁ, the yellow or Oriental topaz, Dion. P. 1121; Pliny's topaz (H. N. 37, 32) seems to be different.

Τοπάω, f. -άω, (τόπος) to put in a place; but usu.—II. to aim at; metaph., to guess, divine, τι, Aesch. Ag. 1369, Soph. Fr. 225, Ar. Vesp. 73, Plat., etc.; περί τινι, Plat. Theaet. 155 D.

Τοπάλαι, adv.,=πάλαι, long since, long ago. [πᾶ]

Τοπάλαιον, adv., of old, formerly.

Τόπαν, adv., altogether, quite, wholly; but, ἐς τοπάν, in general, for the mass of men, opp. το συνετοί, Pind. O. 2, 153. [Where the ult. is short, v. πάς, sub fin.]

Τοπάράπαν, adv.,=παράπαν. [πᾶ]

Τοπαραντικά, adv.,=αὐτίκα. [τῇ]

Τοπαρόνθε, -θεν, adv.,=παρόνθε, Od., and Hes. [ᾶ]

Τοπαρός, adv.,=παρός, Hom., and Hes. [ᾶ]

Τοπαρχης, οὐ, ὁ, =τόπαρχος, LXX.

Τοπαρχία, ας, ἡ, the province or office of a τόπαρχος, LXX.: from

Τοπαρχος, οὐ, ὁ, also ἡ, (τόπος, ἄρχω) ruling over a place; γυνή τ., the mistress, Aesch. Cho. 664: ὁ τ., a governor.

Τοπείον, οὐ, τό, a rope, cord, Archipp. On. 1, Strattis Mac. 1; cf. τοπήιον.

Τοπηγορία, ας, ἡ, (τόπος II, ἀγορεύω) discussion on a τόπος or common-place, rhetorical treatment of the same, Iongin. 11, 2.

Τοπήιον, οὐ, τό, Ion. for τοπείον, Call. Del. 315.—II. a cut hedge, Pliny's opus toriarium.

Τοπικός, ἡ, ὄν, (τόπος) belonging to a place, local:—adv. κῶς, with reference to place, Plut. 2, 424 E.—II. concerning τόποι or common-places. Aristot. wrote a treatise (τὰ τοπικά) on the subject; being, he says, the me-

thod or system of drawing conclusions in probable matter, the art thereof being ἡ διαλεκτική, Top. 1, 1, 1.

Τόπιον, οὐ, τό, dim. from τόπος, a small place.

Τόπιτης, οὐ, ὁ, of, from or belonging to a place. [ῖ]

Τόπλεον, adv.,=πλέον.

Τοπογραμμάτεως, ἑως, ὁ, a place-writer, an Aegyptian magistrate, Böckh über eine Aeg. Urkunde auf Papyrus, p. 18.

Τοπογράφω, ὦ, to describe a place or country, Strab.: and

Τοπογραφία, ας, ἡ, a description of a place or country, topography, Strab.: from

Τοπογράφος, οὐ, (τόπος, γράφω) describing a place or country: hence, ὁ τ., a topographer. [ῶ]

Τοποθεσία, ας, ἡ, the situation of a place, Diod.—II. the description of a place, topographical account, Cic. Att. 1, 13, 5: from

Τοποθετέω, ὦ, (τόπος, τίθημι) to mark the situation of a place, like τοπογραφέω, Strab.

Τοποκράτέω, ὦ, (τόπος, κρατέω) to rule or be master of a place, Philo.

Τοποκράτωρ, ορος, ὁ,=τόπαρχος. [ᾶ]

Τοπολλάκις, adv.,=πολλάκις, Pind. O. 1, 52; also written divivim.

Τοπομάχew, ὦ, (τόπος, μάχομαι) to wage war by holding strong positions which the enemy dares not attack, Plut. Flamin. 3, Cleom. 20.—II. τ. περί τῆς στάσεως, to fight for position, Diod.

ΤΟΠΟΣ, οὐ, ὁ, a place, spot, Lat. locus, regio, first in Aesch., and then freq. in all Att. writers: freq. periphr., χθονὸς πᾶς τόπος, i. e. the whole earth, Aesch. Eum. 249; 'Ελλάδος τόποι, Id. Supp. 232; Θρήκης ἐκ τόπων, Eur. Alc. 67; τοὺς τῆς χώρας τόπους, Plat. Legg. 760 C; cf. Valck. Hipp. 1053; ὁ τόπος τῆς χώρας, the local circumstances of a district, Dem. 48, 22:—τόπω, c. gen., in place of, instead of, Hdn.: ἡνὰ τόπον, on the spot, immediately, Herm. Eur. Supp. 622 (604); ἐπὶ τόπον, Polyb. 4, 72, 5; παρὰ τόπον, at a wrong place, Strab.—2, a place or part of the body, Foës. Oecon. Hipp.—3, a place, passage in an author, susp. in Xen. Mem. 2, 1, 20, v. Valck. Hdt. 2, 117.—II. a common-place, in rhetoric, Arist. Rhet. 1, 2, 211, cf. 2, 23;—whose τόποι are Cicero's loci communes de Orat. 3, 27, Topica passim.—III. metaph., a place, occasion, opportunity, susp. in Thuc. 6, 54.

Τοποτηρητής, οὐ, ὁ, a representative, Lat. locum tenens.

Τοπρίν, adv.,=πρίν, Hom., and Hes.: τοπρίσθεν, adv.,=πρόσθεν, Hom.: τοπρότερον, adv.,=πρότερον: also written divivim.

Τοπρώτον, adv., first, at first, in the first place, Hom., and Hes.: also written divivim.

Τόρυος, οὐ, ὁ, a vulture, Call. Fr. 204, Lyc. 357, 1080.—II. τ. ὑγρόφοιτος, i. e. a swan, Lyc. 88.

Τορόβιον, οὐ, τό,=sq., Diosc. 3, 63. [ῶ]

Τορόβιον, οὐ, τό, an umbelliferous plant, hart-wort, Schneid. Nic. Th. 841.

Τορεαταί, ὄν, οἱ, the Toreatae, a people on the Palus Maeotis, Strab. p. 495: in Dion. P. 682 the Ὀρεαταί prob. the same.

Τορεία, ας, ἡ, (τορεύω II) a carving in relief, in metal or wood, Plut. Aemil. 32, etc.

Τόρευμα, ατος, τό, embossed work,

work in relief (v. τορεύω II), St. a piece of such work, a vase work relief, etc., Menand. p. 12.—II. in H. F. 978, =τόρευμα, a whorl, round, v. Matthia ad l.: Herm., Steph., reads πόρευμα.

Τορεύς, ἑως, ὁ, (τορεύω) the or graver of a τορευτής: also, a borer or piercer, Leon. Tat. 4.

Τορευσίς, ἡ,=τορεία.

Τορευτής, οὐ, ὁ, one who works in relief (v. τορεύω II), Polyb. 26, Hence

Τορευτικός, ἡ, ὄν, of, belonging to a τορευτής, or to work in relief, a therein, Clem. Al.:—ἡ-κῆ (sc. τῆς) the art of embossing or working in relief, esp. in metal, Plin. 34, 19, 2; cf. τορεύω II.

Τορευτός, ἡ, ὄν, worked in relief, chased, ποτήρια, Menand. p. metaph., elaborate, τορ. ἔπος, Cic. 15; cf. Bentl. Call. Fr. 40: verb. from

Τορεύω, strictly,=*τορέω, to pierce through: metaph., ὠδὴν τ., to pierce strain, proclaim loud and ly, Ar. Thesm. 986; though I and others would there read τορ. εν.—II. to work figures by beating metal into rounded prominence (ἐκτυπον), i. e. to work in relief, or to others) to chase, Lat. caelare, etc.: v. Dict. Antiqu. p. 179.—Oft. founded with τορευτός; Lob. P. 324, Meineke Menand. 294.

*Τορέω, obsol. pres., whence, aor. 2 ἔτορον:—to bore, pierce, ζστῆρα, Il. 11, 236; more rarely ἰ ἑτόρησα, part. τορήσας, H. 11, 119:—the redupl. aor. τέτορον is traced in Hesych. with the int. πρῶσαι.—II. metaph., to proclaim, piercing tones, in which Plut. Ar. Pac. 381 uses the irreg. fut. τορήσω: cf. τορεύω I, and τορ. (Orig. identical with τερπαίνω, τείρω, τορός, akin to τρώω, τρώσκα, as also to τόνρως, etc.): the lat. form τορεύω was usually conformed to one sign.)

†Τόρηθος, οὐ, ὁ, Torebus, mas. n., Plut.

Τορητός, ἡ, ὄν, (τορέω) bored, ed: vulnerable, Lyc. 456.

Τόρμᾶ, Lyc. 262, and τόρμη sq. II.

Τόρμος, οὐ, ὁ, any hole, sock, which a pin or peg is stuck, H. 74, cf. Wessel. Diod. 2, 8, the of a wheel, like πλῆμνη: the in which a door turns, Vitruv.:—τέρμα, the turning-post, like καμπτήρ, Lyc. 487.

Τορεία, ας, ἡ, (τορνεύω) a turn as on a lathe, a rounding off.—II. red timber for ship-building, Theophr.

Τόρευμα, ατος, τό, (τορνεύω) which is turned on a lathe, round the turner's chips or shavings, Diosc. 3, 63.

Τορευτήριον, οὐ, τό, a turner's chisel, Theophr.

Τορευτής, οὐ, ὁ, (τορνεύω) a turner, worker in wood, etc. Hence

Τορευτικός, ἡ, ὄν, fit for work of turning on a lathe.

Τορνεύω-λύρ-ασπίδο-πηγύλιν, lyre-turner and shield-maker, a word in Ar. Av. 491.

Τορνεύτός, ἡ, ὄν, turned on a lathe, verb. adj. from

Τορνεύω (τόρνω):—to turn, with a lathe and chisel, Lat. torquere, to round, Plat. Criti. 113 D: in διὰ καὶ σφαίροειδὲς αὐτὸ ἔτορον το, Id. Tim. 33 B:—metaph. of vultures to turn neatly, or round off, Ar. T. 54, cf. Schäf. Plut. Aemil. 37:—

ly, to twist round, Eur. Cycl. 661. *τορεύν* fin.)

ορνίσκος, ον, ὁ, dim. from *τόνος*. ορνειοδής, ἐς, shaped like a circle, *ided*.

όρνος, ον, ὁ, a carpenter's tool for ring a round, like our compasses, i. a mere pen or pencil at the end string, Lat. *tornus*, Theogn. 803; λοτερεῖς ὡς ἀπὸ τόνου, Hdt. 4, cf. Plat. Phil. 51 C, 56 B; τροχὸς ἢ γραφόμενος, Eur. Bacch. 1067. i. a turner's chisel, a lathe-chisel, βυκας τόνου κμάτος, Aesch. Fr. (hence, *τορεύν*). — 2. a carver's or chisel, Lat. *scalprum*, *caelum*, v. Virg. Ecl. 3, 38.—III. that which *turned*, a circle, round, Dion. P. 157. i. identical with *τόμος* and *τόρα* akin to *τείρω*, *τόρος*, *τορός*, *το-)

τόρεύν, ὦ, to round, make round, *off with compasses*: Hom. uses the mid., *τορνῶσαντο σῆμα*, they *ded them off* the barrow, Il. 23, εἰδαὸς ἡνὸς τορνῶσεται ἄνθρω, *ill round him off* the ship's bottom, *it round and smooth*, Od. 5, 249; Dion. P. 1170.

τόρος, ὦ, ὅν, (τείρω):—*piercing* of the voice, *piercing*, *thrilling*, so prob. *τορός φόβος*, Aesch. 32: esp. in adv., *τορός γεγῶ*, Eur. Ion 696; and of the ear, *fine*, Anth. P. 7, 409.—2. *me-*, like *τρανής*, clear, distinct, *ἐρμηνεύς*, ἔπος, Aesch. Ag. 616, 1162; esp. in adv., *τορός εἰδὲ* Emped. 92; τ. λέγειν, ἀπαγγέλλ- Aesch. Pr. 609, Ag. 632, etc.; οὗς γεγωνέναι, Eur. Ion 696.—*τορέω* II. *τορεύν* I.—II. of per- sharp, ready, active, Xen. Lac.; *τορός τε καὶ ὀξέως διακονεῖν*, d. Plat. Theat. 175 E.

τόρος, ον, ὁ, (τείρω):—a borer, used *ing for water*, Philyl. Φρεωρ. 1, Meinek.: hence, *τορέω, το-

τόρος, ον, ὁ, *Torus*, a mountain cily, Polyb.

τορτίξ or τοροτίξ, imitation of a note, Ar. Av. 267.

τόρτυρα, ης, ἡ, Tortyra, name of a, Ath. 30 A.

τορύλας, ον, ὁ, Torylaus, a Thes- 1, Thuc. 4, 78.

τορνώω, Hipp., and τορυνέω, = *νω*: from

τορνήν, ης, ἡ, (τείρω):—a stirrer, for stirring things while boiling, *judicula*, Ar. Eq. 984, Av. 78. [ῶ] i. but ῖ in Leon. Tar. 14, 6, cf. *το* p. 86: nothing can be proved *Eupol.* Incert. 60.]

τορνήτος, ὦ, ὅν, verb. adj. from *τώω*, stirred up or about.

τονώω, to stir, stir up or about, Ar. 172. [ῶ]

τορωναῖος, ης, ον, of Torone, To- *ων*; ἡ Τορωναῖα ἄκρα, the prom- *y of Torone*, elsewhere called *us*, Hdt. 7, 122: ὁ Τ. κόλπος, *Torenean gulf*, now gulf of Cas- *ia*, Strab. p. 330.

τορῶν, ης, ἡ, Torone, a city of *adonia*, Hdt. 7, 122; in Chalci- *Thuc.* 4, 110.

τοσάκις, adv. (τόσος) *so many times*, *en*, Ep. also *τοσάκις*, and *τοσ-* in Hom. only the latter, cf.

[α]

τοσάτιος, α, ον, Ep. *τοσάτιος*, *for τόσος*, Cas. Anth. P. p. 141; *a correlative ὁσάτιος*. [α]

τοσαντάκις, adv., = *τοσάκις*, An- 34, 3, Plat. Rep. 516 C, Xen. *α]*

Τοσανταπλῆσιος, α, ον, (τοσοῦτος) *so many fold, so many times, so many or so much more*, corresponding to the *relat. ὁσαπλῆσιος*. [α]

Τοσανταπλῆσιον, ον, gen. ονος, = *foreg.*

Τοσαντῶος, adv., *in so many ways*, Arist. Anal. Pr. 1, 36, 1.

Τοσίμερον, adv., = *σήμερον*, *to-day*.

Τόσος, ης, ον, Ep. τόσος, ης, ον, like Lat. *tantus*, of size, *so great*: of space, *so wide*: of time, *so long*: of number, *so many*: of sound, *so loud*: in gen. of degree, *so much*, *so very*:—*oft.* in Hom., both in common and Ep. form; *so too* in Hes.: usu. answered by the *relat. ὅσος*, which we express by *as*, *ὅστις τόσος γε ὅσος Τελαμῶνιος*, Il. 2, 523, etc.; but *τόσος* oft. stands absol., esp. in Hom., when it either refers to something gone before, *so great as has been said*, or to a well-known magni- tude, which may be great or small, *acc. to the context*: with numeral adverbs, *τρίς τόσοι*, thrice as many, Il. 1, 213; 21, 80; 24, 686, cf. 9, 379; *so also* in Pind., Hdt., and Att.—Τόσος is used absol. as a demonstr. pron. only in poets, for which in prose we usu. find *τοσόδε* or *τοσοῦτος*. Yet *τόσος* is used in prose, when a slight stress only is laid on the quantity, *τόσον καὶ τόσον*, *τόσα καὶ τόσα*, *so and so much*, Plat. Phaedr. 271 D, Dem. 1307, 18; *ζημιούσθω τόσῳ καὶ τόσῳ*, Plat. Legg. 721 D: cf. *τοῖος*.—2. τό- *σος* is used as a relative, for *ὅσος*, Lat. *quantus*, by Pind. N. 4, 8; cf. Call. Apoll. 94.—II. in Hom., *τόσον* and *τόσσον* are very freq. as adv. with verbs and adverbs, *so much*, *so far*, *so very*, Lat. *tantum*; *λίην τόσον*, *so much too much*, Od. 15, 405: *τόσον...*, *ὅσον*, Il. 3, 450, etc.; *so, τόσον...*, *ὥς*, Il. 22, 424, Od. 4, 106; *τόσον...*, *ὥς ὅτε*, Il. 4, 130.—2. *ἐκ τόσον*, *so long since*, is always used of time, often in Hdt., v. Schweigh. ad 6, 84, cf. 5, 88, Plat. Legg. 642 E.—3. *τόσῳ...* *ὅσῳ*, with a compar., Lat. *eo, quo, tanto, quanto*, Plat. Legg. 665 E.—4. Opp. uses *τόσον* also like the Lat. *tantum*, only, C. 2, 183.—Cf. *τοσόδε*, *τοσοῦτος*.

Τοσόδε, ἡδε, ὅνδε, Ep. *τοσόδε*, = *τόσος*, with stronger demonstr. signif., Hom., who has both common and Ep. form, but not so freq. as *τό- σος*, while in Att. it is more freq., and in prose the regular form, v. sub *τό- σος*:—in Ep., *τοῖόδε* *τοσόδε* *τε* joined, v. *τοῖόδε*:—*τόσονδε* *μέντοι* *χάρισται μοι*, Plat. Rep. 457 E; etc.:—C. inf., *so strong*, *so able*, to do a thing, Od. 3, 305; with an answering *ὅσος*, Il. 14, 94; 18, 430.—II. *τοσόνδε*, Ep. *τοσόνδε*, as adv., *so very*, *so much*, to such a degree, Il. 22, 41, Od. 21, 253.—Att. *τοσοῖδι*, *τοσοῖδι*, *τοσοῖδι*, *this so great as it is*, etc., e. g. in a mathe- matical demonstration, Plat. Meno 83 D.

Τοσουτάριθμος, ον, (τοσοῦτος, ἀριθ- *μός*) *of large a number*, Aesch. Pers. 432.

Τοσοῦτος, αὐτη, οὔτο, (in Att. more freq. *τοσοῦτον*, Valck. Hipp. 1250, Elmsl. Med. 254, and so even in Od.; yet in comedy usu. *τοσοῦτο*): Ep. *τοσοῦτος*, etc.:—pron., = *τόσος*, with a stronger demonstr. signif.: Hom. has both common and Ep. form, but more rarely than *τόσος*, while in Att. it is very freq.: also to designate a very small degree, hence *τοσοῦτον*, like *τοσοῦτον μόνον*, only *so much*, *so much and no more*, Valck. Hipp. 804, L. b. Soph. Aj. 747: *ἐς τοσοῦτους τε-*

ταίμενοι, opp. to *οὕτω βαθία φα- λαγῆ*, Xen. Cyr. 6, 3, 22:—*ἐς τοσοῦ- τῳ*, Lat. *eatenus*, Hdt. 3, 113; *so, ἐπὶ τ.*, Id. 6, 97: in neut. c. gen., *τοσοῦ- τον ὀνήσεος*, Od. 21, 402; *ἐς τοσοῦ- τῳ τοῦ λόγου*, Hdt. 6, 134: c. acc., *τοσοῦτος μέγας*, *so large*, Hdt. 7, 103; *τοσοῦτος τὸ βάθος*, *so deep*, Xen. An. 3, 5, 7; *τοσοῦτος τὴν ἡλι- κίαν*, Plut. Arat.; also, *τοσοῦτος ἡλι- κίας*, Id. Cat. Min. 69, etc.:—*ἐτερον τοσοῦτο*, *as great*, *as much or many* again, Hdt. 2, 149;—answered by *ὥς*, Od. 21, 402, as in Lat. *tantus...quam*, cf. Dial. de Caus. Corr. Elog. 6.—II *τοσοῦτο* or *τοσοῦτον*, Ep. *τοσσ-*, as adv., *so much*, *so far*, *so very*, Od. 8, 203; 21, 250: with a superl., *τοσοῦ- τον νεώτατος*, Il. 23, 476; *οὐ τοσοῦ- τον, ὅσον...*, *not so much so, as...* *το- σοῦτῳ*, *by so much...*, Xen. An. 1, 5, 9, Plat., etc.—Att. *τοσουτοσί*, *τοσαντή*, *τοσουτονί*. (The word is not a compd. with *οὗτος*, but merely lengthd., like *ταιοῦτος*, *τηλικούτος*, *τημουῦτος*.)

Τόσσαις, Dor. for *τόσσαις*, aor. part. of an unknown pres.=*τηγάνω*, to happen to be, Pind. P. 3, 48 (just as *τυγάνω* is used, lb. 4, 7): cf. Böckh Nott. Crit. p. 456, and v. sub *ἐπείσσο- σε*. (From this root prob. comes *τό- ζον*.)

Τοσσάκι, Hom., and τοσσάκις, adv. Ep. for *τοσάκις*, q. v. [α]

Τοσσάτιος, ης, ον, Ep. for *τοσάτιος*. [α]

Τοσσῆνος, Dor. for *τοσοῦτος*, The- ocr. 1, 54. No form *τοσσῆνος* seems to be in use.

Τόστος, ης, ον, Ep. for *τόσος*, Hom., and Hes.

Τοσσόςδε, ἡδε, ὅνδε, Ep. for *τοσός- δε*, Hom.

Τοσσούτος, αὐτη, οὔτο and οὔτον. Ep. for *τοσοῦτος*, in Od. always in neut. *τοσοῦτον*.

Τότε, adv., *at that time*, *then*, Hom. and Hes.; antec. to the *relat. ὅτε* or *ὁπότε* (cf. infra II); and cf. the *interrog. πότε*;—usu. of a time be- fore known or made known; but also of a time following, Il. 1, 100; 4, 182, cf. Od. 15, 228: strengthd., *τότε καὶ*, Il. 5, 394; more freq. *τότε γε*, *then at least*, *just then*, Hom.:—generally, in Att., *afore-time*, *formerly*, *erst*, Br. Ar. Plut. 1118, Lys. 1024, Markl. Eur. I. A. 46, Heind Plat. Theat. 157 A.—2. joined with other particles, at the beginning of a sentence, *καὶ τότε δὴ*, Il. 1, 92, Od. 8, 299; *καὶ τότε ἔπειτα*, Il. 1, 426; *καὶ τότε μὲν*, Il. 20, 40; *δὴ τότε γε*, Od. 15, 228; *τότε δὴ ῥα*, Od. 9, 52.—3. with the article, *οἱ τότε*, *people then living*, Il. 9, 559, etc.; *τῇ τῷ ἡμέρᾳ*, Soph. El. 1134; *ἐν τῷ τότε* (sc. *χρόνῳ*), Plat. Criti. 110 D, 111 E; *εἰς τότε τὸν χρόνῳ*, Id. Legg. 740 C.—4. *ἐκ τότε*, *since then*, *εἰς τότε*, *till then*, Plat. Legg. 830 B, etc.—II. in apodosis, answering to *ὁπότε*, Od. 23, 257; to *ὁπότε* *κεν* or *ὁπὸτ' ἂν δὴ*, Il. 9, 702; 21, 341, cf. Od. 10, 294; to *ἄλλ' ὅτε δὴ*, Il. 21, 451; to *εἰ*, Il. 4, 36; to *εἴπει κα*, Il. 1, 192; to *ἡνίκα*, Soph. Aj. 773.—2. joined with other particles, *ὅτ τότε* after *ἡμος*, Il. 1, 476, Od. 9, 59; *afte-* *αὐτὰρ ἐπεὶ*, Il. 12, 17; *also* *καὶ τότε δὴ* after *ἡμος*, Il. 8, 69; after *ὅλλ* *δὲ δὴ*, Od. 4, 461; *δὴ ῥα τότε* after *εὐτ' ἂν*, Hes. Op. 563; *τότ' ἔπειτα* after *αὐτὰρ ἐπὶν δὴ*, Id. 614; and *καὶ τότ' ἔπειτα* after *ἡμος*, Il. 1, 478.

Τότε, adv., *at times*, *now and then*, usu. in answering clauses, *τοτὲ μὲν... τότε δέ...*, *at one time...*, *at another*, Od. 24, 447, Aesch. Ag. 100; Soph. O

Σ. 1745, Ar. Eq. 540, Xen., etc.; so, τόκα μὲν...τόκα δέ (Dor.), Pind. N. 6. 19;—like the common ποτέ μὲν..., ποτέ δέ:—τότ' ἢ τότ', at one time or other, Aesch. Ag. 766;—also, τότε μὲν...ἔστι δὲ ὅτε and ἄλλοτε δέ, Plat. Phaedr. 237 E; τότε μὲν..., αὐτίς δέ, Id. Gorg. 491 C; etc.:—however it sometimes stands single in Att. Heind. Plat. Phaedr. 116 A;—and even in Il. 11, 63.

Τοτελευταῖον, adv., at last, lastly. Τοτεράρον, adv., for the fourth time, Il.; where however Wolf writes τὸ τέταρον divisim, although he has τοπρώτον and τοτρίτον as one word.

Τοτηνικά, or divisim τὸ τ.,=τηνικά, Soph. O. C. 440. [ῥ]

Τοτηνικάδε, adv.,=τηνικάδε. [ῥ] Τοτηνικάτα, adv.,=τηνικάτα, Lob. Phryn. 50.

Τοτοβρίξ, imitation of a bird's note, Ar. Av. 243.

Τοτοῖ, an exclam., like ὅτοτοῖ, Aesch. Pers. 551, 561.

Τοτρίτον, adv., for the third time, Hom.; cf. τοτάρων.

Τού, v. ὅ, and τίς.—II. τον enclit., v. sub ὅ, D.

Τού, τούν, τούγα, Boeot. for σύ, σύγε, the Lat. tu, or thou.

Τούβολοῦ, Att. contr. for τοῦ ὀβολοῦ.

†Τούδε, τό, Tuder, a city of Umbria, Strab. p. 227.

†Τούθα, ας, ἡ, Tuhoa, a branch of the Ladon in Arcadia, Paus. 8, 25, 12.

Τούκ, Att. contr. for τοῦ ἐκ.

†Τοῦκείθεν, Att. contd. for τὸ ἐκείθεν, Soph. O. C. 505; Eur. Suppl. 758.

†Τούκις, ἡ, the town Tucci, in Hispania Baetica, Strab. p. 141.

Τούλασσον, contr. for τὸ ἐλασσον, Theogn.

†Τούλλιος, ου, ὁ, the Rom. name Tullius.

†Τούλλον, ου, τό, Tullum, a mountain in Noricum, Strab. p. 207.

Τούμν, τοῦμπάλιν, τοῦμπροσθεν, contr. for τὸ ἐμ., Att.

Τοῦναντίον, contr. for τὸ ἐναντίον, Ar., etc.

Τοῦνεκα, contr. for τοῦ ἐνεκα, for that reason, therefore, Hom., and Hes., in Ap. Rh. also τοῦνεκεν.—II. interrog., for τίνος ἐνεκα; wherefore? Jac. Anth. P. p. 873.

†Τοῦνθέρδε, Att. contd. for τὸ ἐνθέρδε, Eur. Suppl. 758.

Τοῦνομα, contr. for τὸ ὄνομα, Il.

†Τοῦντεῦθεν, Att. contr. for τὸ ἐντεῦθεν, henceforth, Xen.

Τοῦπος or τοῦπος, Att. contr. for τὸ ἔπος.

Τοῦργον or τοῦργον, Att. contr. for τὸ ἔργον.

Τοῦρανοῦ, Att. contr. for τοῦ οὐρανοῦ.

†Τοῦρδιτάνια, ας, ἡ, Turditania, a district of Hispania Baetica, Strab. p. 139; οἱ Τοῦρδιτάνιοι, the Turditani, dwelling also in part in Lusitania, Id. ib.; also called Τοῦρδοῦλοι, Id.

†Τοῦσκλον, ου, τό, Tusculum, in Latium; hence Τουσουλανός, ὁ, an inhab. of T., Strab.

†Τοῦσκοι, ων, οἱ, the Tuscii=Τυρρηνοί, Strab.

Τοῦτάκις or -κί, poet. adv. for τότε, Theogn. 842, Pind. P. 4, 49; 9, 24.—II.=τοσάκις. [ῥ]

†Τοῦταπος, ου, ὁ, the Tutarus, a river of India, Arr. Ind. 4 10.

Τοῦτεῖ, adv Dor. ἐν ταύτῃ, like

εἰ for ἡ, πτεῖ for πῃ, Theocr. 5, 103: used just like ἐκεῖ, v. οὗτος XV.

Τούτερον, Ion. contr. for τὸ ἕτερον, Hdt.

Τοῦτί, v. οὗτος XVII.

Τοῦτογί, τοῦτοδί, v. sub οὔτος.

Τοῦτόδε, adv., hence, thence, Theocr. 4, 10; cf. αὐτόθεν.

Τοῦτῶ, adv.,=τοῦτεῖ, ταύτῃ, Sophron ap. Apoll. Dysc., v. I. Theocr. 5, 45; cf. Butt. Ausf. Gr. Gr. § 116 Anm. 24.

Τοῦτῶθεν, adv., thence, Theocr. 4, 48.

Τοῦφῶν, ὄνος, ὁ, a tuff-stone quarry, Tabul. Herac.

Τόφος, ου, ὁ, a loose species of stone, tuff, Lat. tophus.

Τόφρῳ, adv. of time, up to that time, so long, Hom.; strictly answering to the relat. ὄφρα, which may go first, as in Il. 18, 381, Od. 20, 330, H. Cer. 37; and in this case τόφρα δέ sometimes stands for τόφρα, Il. 4, 221, Od. 10, 126.

For the usu. τόφρα...ὄφρα, we also find τόφρα...ἕως, Od. 5, 122; τόφρα...ἕως ἄν, Od. 2, 77; but more freq. reversely ἕως...τόφρα...as Il. 15, 392, Od. 12, 328, etc.; ἕως...τόφρα δέ...Il. 10, 507, Od. 5, 424, etc.; ἄλλ' ὅτε ὄφρ...τόφρα...Od. 10, 571; πρίν...τόφρα...Il. 21, 101; εὔτε...τόφρα δέ...Od. 20, 77.—2. τόφρα sometimes stands absol., meantime, meanwhile, the time referred to being before known, as in Il. 10, 498; 13, 83, Od. 3, 303, 464, etc.—II. τόφρα...ὄφρα, as a final conjunction, so that, that, only metri grat. in Alexandr. poets, Br. Ap. Rh. 4, 1487, Jac. Anth. P. p. 507, 790.

†Τόχαροι, ων, οἱ, the Tochari, a nomadic people of Bactria, Dion. P. 752: belonging to the Scythian race, Strab. p. 511.

Τόχαινα, ἡς, ἡ, a barren she-goat, Arist. Gen. An. 4, 4, 15.

Τράγκανθα, ἡς, ἡ, a low shrub; the astragalus, whence the gum tragacanth, Theophr.

Τράγῳλίζω, = τρώγω, Ar. Vesp. 674:—so the modern Greeks say στραγῳλία for τραγῳλία, Coray Heliod. 2, p. 88.

Τράγῳνόν, ου, τό, gristle, a cartilage, Ath. 347 E.

Τράγανος, ὁ,=τράγος III, Medic.

†Τραγασαί, ὧν, αἱ, Tragassae, a place in Troas famous for its salt works, whence Τραγασαῖος, α, ου, Tragassaeon, esp. τὸ Τραγασαῖον ἄλοπῆγον, Strab. p. 605.

Τραγῳσάιος, α, ου, strictly adj., of or from the Épirotic city Τραγασαί: but in Ar. Ach. 808 of swine, ὡς τραγασαῖα φαίνεται, with a play on τραγεῖν; and Ib. 853, Τραγασαῖον πατρός; with a play on τράγος II.

Τράγῳ, ὦ, (τράγος):—of men,=τραγῳγῆ III, q. v.; cf. καπρῳ, τανρῳ.—II. esp. of vines, to be over-luxuriant, run to leaf, like ὑλομανέω, Arist. Gen. An. 1, 18, 58, Theophr.

Τράγεῖν, inf. aor. of τρώγω.

Τράγειον, ου, τό, v. τράγος. Τράγος, α, ου, like τράγεος, (τράγος) of or from a he-goat: ἡ τραγέη (sc. δορά), a goat's skin, Theocr. 5, 51. [ῥ]

Τραγέλαφος, ου, ὁ, (τράγος, ἐλαφος) the goat-stag, as the Greeks called a fantastic animal, represented on Eastern carpets and the like, Ar. Ran. 937: τραγέλαφοι and κένταυροι are expressly named as fabulous creatures by Plat. Rep. 488 A, Arist. Anal. Pr. 1, 38, 2, Post. 2, 7, 2.—2. a drinking-cup which had such a creature worked in relief on the fore-part, or was itself

in this shape, Antiphan. etc. ap. 500 D, E; cf. ὄνος VIII.—II. lat. real animal of Arabia, or on the sis, prob. a kind of bearded deer, etc.: also ζομβρος.

Τράγεος, α, ου,=τράγειος, A. hence ἡ τραγῆ (sc. δορά), a goat's Lob. Phryn. 78.

Τραγῆμα, ατος, τό, like τραγῶν, strictly that which is eaten for eat, sake; in plur., sweetmeats, confectary, dessert, and the like, Lat. be French dragées, Ar. Ach. 1091, 510, Xen. An. 2, 3, 15, etc.: dried fruits, such as figs, almonds, v. omnino Plat. Rep. 372 C. [ῥ]

Τραγῆματίω, to eat τραγῆμα, Arist. Eth. N. 10, 5, 4: also in τραγῆματίσθαι, Menand. p. 179.

Τραγῆματίσμος, ὁ, an eating of γῆματα, Arist. ap. Ath. 641 E.

†Τραγία, ας, ἡ, Tragia, a small island of the Aegean, near Samos, Thuc. 1, 116: also αἱ Τραγίαι, Lob. Phryn. 78.

Τραγιάμβος, ου, ὁ, the tragician [ῥ]

Τραγίω, f. -ισω, (τράγος) to be a he-goat:—hence, -ι, to stink like he-goat, also in full, τρ. ἐν ὄσμῃ, Di. —II. to be lewd or lecherous like a goat, only of the man, Hipp.; as conversely, catullire only of the woman.—III. of the signs of puberty, esp. the voice, to break, grow rough, hoarse, also τραγῶν, the Lat. hirtallire, Arist. H. A. 7, 1, 3, Gen. 5, 7, 20, etc.; v. Foës. Oecon.

Τραγικένομαι, Dep., to speak or act in tragic fashion.

Τραγικός, ἡ, ὄν, (τράγος):—strictly, of or like a goat, goatish, like τράγειος, τράγεος, Plat. Crat. 408, but in this signif. not common in later authors, as Plut. Pyrrh. II, 6, Luc.; v. Jac. Anth. P. p. 594.—II. usu., of or belonging to tragedy, trag. first in Hdt. 5, 67, and Att. (cf. τρωδία): τρ. ἄνῃρ,=τραγώδης, H. Phaed. 115 A; τρ. ἄλτρος, of the spirit distressed with pain by tragic acts, Ar. Ran. 1005, v. Müller Eum. 32 sq.:—hence, —2. generally, stately, majestic, magnificent, Ar. Pac. 1 τραγική γὰρ ἐστὶν ἡ ἀπόκρισις, H. Meno 76 E; also in bad sense, pompous, affected, Plut. 2, 330 A.—III. -κῆς, in tragic style or fashion, τρ. γειν, Plat. Rep. 413 B.—2. οἰκεῖν, to live in splendour, Plut. Poplic. Hence

Τραγικώδης, ες, (εἰδος) of the kind or fashion, Palaeph. 41.

Τραγίνος, η, ου, like τράγειος, a he-goat, Anth. P. 9, 558.

Τραγίον, ου, τό, a plant smelling like a he-goat, also τράγειον, Di. [ῥ]

†Τράγιον, ου, τό, Tragium, a kind of Laconia, Strab. p. 360.

Τραγίσκος, ου, ὁ, Dim. from τράγος, a young he-goat, Theocr. 5, —II. a sea-fish, Marcell. Sid. 23.

†Τραγίσκος, ου, ὁ, Tragiscus, Tarentine, Polyb. 8, 29.

Τραγῳβῳν, ου, gen. ὄνος, (τράγος, βῳν) goat-footed, of Pan. [ῥ]

Τραγῳειδής, ἐς, (τράγος, εἶδος) a he-goat, Plat. Crat. 408 D.

Τραγῳκῆρος, ων, (τράγος, κέρ) with goat's horns:—a plant, Diosc.

Τραγῳκουρικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or shearing he-goats, μάχαιρα, Luc. Ph. 46.

Τραγῳκόπος, ου, (τράγος, κτείν) —αἷμα τρ., the blood of slaughtered goats, Eur. Bacch. 139; cf. Lob. 324, p. 228.

Τραγῳμάσχῳλος, ου, (τράγος,

αὐτῇ) with armpits smelling like a goat, γράσων, Ar. Pac. 811.

Τραγοπόδαγρα, ας, ἡ, name of a mico-tragic drama ascribed to Lumen, wherein the miseries of the gout are described.

Τραγόπους, ποδός, δ, ἡ, (τράγος, ποῦς) goat-footed, Simon. 25.

Τραγοπείσιον, ης, ἡ, a gruel made out of trágos (signif. V).

Τραγοπύγων, ὠνός, δ, (τράγος, ὄγων) with a goat's beard, Cratin. alt. 6.—II. as Subst., a plant, goat's urd, Theophr.

Τραγορύγιον, ον, τό, goat's marrow, Nic. Al. 310:—τραγορυγανίς οἶνος, wine flavoured therewith, osc. 5, 55. [Z]

ΤΡΑΤΟΣ, ον, δ, a he-goat, Lat. hirs, caper, Od. 9, 239; in full, οὐ τράτι τῶν αἰγῶν, Hdt. 3, 112.—II. the stink-smell of the armpits, Lat. hirs, alarum, cf. Ar. Ach. 853.—III. the signs of the signs of puberty appear, pp.; v. Foes. Oecon. and cf. τραύς III.—2. lewdness, lechery, Luc.—a small sea-fish, Opp. H. 1, 108.—a mess of groats made of wheat, spelt, &c., Lat. tragus.—VI. a kind of sponge, Ist. H. A. 5, 16, 3.—VII. name of several plants not distinctly known, osc. (From τραγεῖν, τρώω, to eat;—rode, caper, vitem, Ovid.)

Τραγοσκελής, ἐς, (τράγος, σκέλος) goat-shanked, goat-footed, applied to a goat, Hdt. 2, 46.

Τραγοῦριον, ον, τό, Tragurium, in Insularia; in Polyb. Tragurion.—2. a burnian island, Strab. p. 124.

Τραγοφάγος, (τράγος, φαγεῖν) to eat-goats, Strab.

Τράγος, Dor. for τρώω, like πῦρ for πῶτος, etc. [α]

Τραγοφάριον, ον, τό, dim. from τράγος. [α]

Τραγωδία, ᾧ, (τραγῶδης) to act a tragedy, (strictly, to chant or sing it, τραγῳδία), Ar. Nub. 1091: generally, to represent or exhibit in tragedy, Thesm. 85:—pass., to be made the subject of a tragedy, Isocr. 190 A, An. 4, 144.—II. metaph., to tell in tragic style, to exaggerate, declaim on, τι, t. Crat. 414 C, Dem. 229, 18; 400, —III. later, merely, to sing, recite, &c. Hence

Τραγῳδῖμα, τό, a tragic representation: also=τραγῳδία.

Τραγῳδότης, ον, δ,=τραγῳδός.

Τραγῳδία, ας, ἡ, (τραγῳδός): a tragedy, or heroic play, invented by the Dorians, and among them of lyric character (τραγικοί χοροί, Hdt. 5, 67, Bentl. Phal. p. 285 sq.): then transplanted to Athens, where it usually assumed its regular dramatic form, Arist. Poet. 4, 14, sq. The first occurs in Ar. Ach. 464, etc. Strictly, the goat-song, either from a goat was sacrificed, or because a goat was the prize, or because the actors were clothed in goat-skins, Bentl. Phal. pp. 209, 292, &c. Literat. of Greece, ch. 21, &c. Antiqq. s. v.: cf. also τραγῳδία. Generally, any grave, serious poem as opp. to κωμῳδία: hence Homer is called a writer of tragedy, Theat. 153 E.—2. any solemn, serious narrative, Polyb. 6, 56, 11: &c. of the solemn discourses of philosophers, Plut.: and so, generally, to display, Pseudo-Zaleuc. ap. Pl. Phal. p. 353, 7.—3. a melancholy event, as we say a tragedy, 2, 462 B, etc.

Τραγῳδοδιδάσκαλος, ον, δ, shorted for τραγῳδοδιδάσκαλος.

Τραγῳδοδίδης, ἡ, ὅν, (τραγῳδός) befitting a tragic poet or tragedian, τραγῳδικὸν βλέπειν, Ar. Plut. 424: generally, the more usu. τραγικός, τρ. χοροί, Ar. Ach. 886; τρ. τέχνη, Id. Ran. 1495.

Τραγῳδιογράφος, ον, (τραγῳδία, γράφω) writing tragedies, Polyb. 2, 17, 6.

Τραγῳδιοποιός, ὅν, v. l. for τραγῳδοποιός.

Τραγῳδοδιδάσκαλος, ον, δ, a tragic poet, who himself trained his own chorus and actors, and, in early times, took a part in the representation himself, Ar. Thesm. 88: also τραγῳδοδιδάσκαλος, Ath. 699 B.

Τραγῳδοποιία, ας, ἡ, tragic poetry: from

Τραγῳδοποιός, ὅν, (τραγῳδία, ποιέω) making tragedies, a tragic poet, tragedian, Ar. Thesm. 30; cf. sq. sub fin.

Τραγῳδός, οὔ, δ, (τράγος, αἰδοῦς, ὥδός):—first in Ar., strictly a goat-singer, i. e. a tragic poet and singer, these characters being orig. one, (v. τραγῳδία), Ar. Pac. 806, Av. 787: later, when the poets ceased to act, the term τραγῳδός, tragedian, was usu. confined to the tragic actor, Ar. Thesm. 391, Plat. Rep. 395 A; & the tragic poet being called τραγῳδοποιός or τραγῳδοδιδάσκαλος.

†Τραϊανός, οὔ, δ, the emperor Trajan, Hdn.

Τρακτίζω, to whiten or bleach like wax.

Τρακτῶν, οὔ, τό, and τρακτός, οὔ, δ, white, bleached wax, Paul. Aeg.

Τρακτωμα, ατος, ἡ, a sticking plaster of white wax, Hippiatr.

Τράλλεις, εων, οἱ, Trallians, Thracian barbarians employed in Asia as mercenaries, torturers, and executioners, Hesych.—II. αἱ Τράλλεις, Tralles, a city in Lydia, †Xen. An. 1, 4, 8; Strab. p. 648.

†Τράλλις, εως, ἡ,=foreg. II, Anth.

†Τραμβήλος, ον, δ, Trambelus, a king of the Leleges, Ath. 43 E.

Τράμη, ἡ,=sq.

Τράμης, ἡ, the line which divides the scrotum, and runs on to the breech, the perineum, Hippon. 60, Ar. Thesm. 246; cf. Foes. Oecon. Hipp. (Cf. Lat. trames).

Τράμυς, ιδος, ἡ, a ship, Nic. Th. 268, Lyc. (Akin to τράπηξ, τράφης, and Lat. trabs.)

Τρανέω,=τρανώ, dub.

Τρανής, ἐς, (*τρώω, τετραίνω):—piercing, keen, sharp, of sight and hearing:—then, metaph., like τῶρος, clear, plain, distinct, οὐδὲν γὰρ ἴσμεν τρανές, ἀλλ' ἀλόμεθα, Soph. Aj. 23: freq. in adv., τρανῶς εἰδέναι, εἰρεῖν, μανθάνειν, Aesch. Ag. 1371, Eum. 45, Eur. El. 758; cf. Wyttben. Plut. 2, 4 A.

†Τρανίψαι, ὧν, οἱ, the Tranipsae, a Thracian people north of Byzantium, Xen. An. 7, 2, 32.

Τρανός, ἡ, ὅν, later form of τρανής, Anth. P. 9, 298. Hence

Τρανότης, ητος, ἡ, clearness, plainness.

Τρανῶ, ᾧ, (τρανής) to make clear, plain, distinct, Anth. P. append. 304. Hence

Τρανῶμα, ατος, τό, that which is made clear or plain, τρανώματα γλῶττης, words, Emped. 349.

Τρανῶσις, ἡ, a making clear and plain. [α] Hence

Τράνωτικός, ἡ, ὅν, faded for clearing up or making plain.

Τράπε, for ἐτραπε, Ep. 3 sing. αὐ 2, from τρέπω, II.

Τράπεζα, ης, ἡ, a table; esp., a dining-table, eating-table, freq. in Hom., who gives each guest a separate one, Od. 17, 333, 447; 22, 74; after dinner they were removed, Xen. Symp. 2, 1; Virgil's mensis remotis, (though Casaub. Ath. 639 B, understands this of the courses only, v. infra 2; cf. Dict. Antiqq. s. v. mensa): ξενία τράπεζα, the hospitable board, held so sacred that it was sworn by, Od. 14, 158; 21, 28, etc.; τραπέζῃ καὶ κοίτῃ δέκεσθαι, to entertain at bed and board, Hdt. 5, 20; τραπέζης καὶ κοίτης μετέχει (sc. ἡ γυνή), Plut. Brut. 13: Περικλὴν τράπεζαν παρετίθετο, he kept a table in the Persian fashion, Thuc. 1, 130; so, τρ. Συρακοσία, Plat. Rep. 404 D: εἰς ἄλλοτριαν τράπεζαν βλέπειν, to live at the expense of others, Xen. An. 7, 2, 33: τὴν τρ. ἀνατρέπειν, to upset the table, Dem. 403, 17; hence proverb. of a spendthrift, Andoc. 17 10.—2. a table, as implying what is upon it, a dinner, meal, Hdt. 1, 162 Xen. An. 7, 3, 22; also, βορᾶς τρ. Soph. O. T. 1464, cf. Wyttben. Plut. 2, 70 E; αἱ δευτέραι τρ., Lat. mensae secundae, the second course, Ib. 133 E, Ath. 639 B, sq.—II. a money-changer's table or counter, a bank, Lat. mensa argentaria, Plat. Apol. 17 C, etc.: ἡ ἐργασία τῆς τραπέζης, the trade of a banker, Dem. 946, 2; τράπεζαν κατὰ σκευάζουσαι, to set up a bank, Isae Fr. 2, 3; ἀνασκευάζειν τρ., to break a bank, cf. ἀνασκευάζω 4.—III. any table or flat surface on which a thing rests.

as,—1. the cross bench in which the mast is fixed.—2. the place where slaves are exposed for sale.—3. a tablet for embossed work or inscriptions, Lat. tabula, Paüs. 8, 31, 3.—4. a square cut tomb stone, Plut. 2, 338 C;—mensa in Cic. Legg. 2, 26.—5. a part of the liver, Nic. Th. 560, ubi v. Schneid. (The word is prob. shorted from τετράπεζα, though others put in a claim for τριπέζα, mensa tripes)—unluckily, in spite of Horace, we do not know whether the earliest tables had three or four legs.) [τρά] Hence

Τράπεζενός, εως, δ, αἰ, of or belonging to a table, in Hom. always κίνεος τραπέζης, dogs that were fed by their masters at dinner, pet-dogs, Il. 22, 69; 23, 173, Od. 17, 309.—II. a parasite, Plut. 2, 50 C; cf. Aristias ap. Ath. 686 A.

Τραπεζίης, εσσα, εν, (τράπεζα) of from or for the table, Nic. Th. 526.

Τραπεζήτης, ὅς,=τραπέζεύς, κνών, Ib. 40.

Τραπεζία, ας, ἡ,=τραπέζοποιία, dub. in Theophr. H. Pl. 3, 10, 1.

Τράπέτιον, ον, τό, dim. from τράπεζα, a small table or counter, esp. of a money-changer, Lys. Fr. 28.—II. in geometry, an irregular four-sided figure, Arist. Probl. 15, 4, 1.

Τράπέτιον, to be a trapézites Dem. 953, 15, cf. 1111, 10.

Τράπέτιον, ον, δ, (τράπεζα II):—one who keeps an exchange-table or bank, for the convenience of market-people, a money-changer, banker, mostly of the class of freedmen, Lat. argentarius, nummularius, Dem. 1186, Polyb. 32, 13, 6: cf. ἀνασκευάζω 4. Hence

Τράπέτιτικός, ἡ, ὅν, of, concerning a banker or banking, name of an oration of Isocr.

Τράπεζοειδής, ἐς, τράπεζα, εἰδός

trapezium-shaped, Strab. Plut. 2, 895 D.

Τραπεζοκόμος, ον, (τράπεζα, κομέω) *laying out a table, waiting at a table*, Diog. L. 9, 80, Plut. 2, 616 A, etc.; cf. Ath. 170 E.

Τραπεζοκόρος, ον, (τράπεζα, κορέννμι) *filling one's self at another's table; or (from κορέω) rubbing the table*, epith. of parasites, Pseudo-Phocyl. 85.

Τραπεζόλοχος, ον, *a table licker, parasite*.

Τραπεζοποιέω, ὦ, *to set out tables with meats*, Diphil. Ζωγρ. 2, 3: and

Τραπεζοποιία, ας, ἡ, *a serving at table*, prob. l. in Strab.: from

Τραπεζοποιός, ον, (τράπεζα, ποιέω) *setting out a table, serving it*, like τραπεζοκόμος, Antiph. Met. 1, cf. Ath. 170 D, sq.

Τραπεζορήτωρ, ορος, ὁ, *a table-talk-er*, Ath. 22 E.

Τραπεζότης, ητος, ὁ, *the abstract quality of a table*, Diog. L.

†Τραπεζούντιος, α, ον, of Trapezus (2), Trapezuntian, Xen. An. 4, 8, 23; etc.; and

†Τραπεζούσιος, α, ον, = *foreg.*; esp. ἡ Τραπεζούσια, *the territory of Trapezus*, Strab. p. 547: from

†Τραπεζοῦς, οὔντος, ὁ and ἡ, Trapezus, a city of Arcadia on the Alps, whose inhab. removed to sq., Hdt. 6, 127.—2. a large commercial city on the Euxine in Pontus, now Trebisond, Xen. An. 4, 8, 12; Strab. p. 548.—II. ὁ, a mountain in the Tauric Chersonese, Strab. p. 309.

Τραπεζοφόρος, ον, (τράπεζα, φέρω) *bearing a table*:—I. ὁ τρ., *a table-bearer*, Ar. Fr. 175.—II. ἡ τρ., *a priestess of Pallas at Athens*, A. B.—III. τὸ τρ., *a sideboard*, Artemid. 1, 76.

Τράπεζω, ὦ, (τράπεζα) *to set upon a table*, Soph. Fr. 541, in pass.

Τραπεζώδης, ες, = *τραπεζοειδής*.

Τραπεζώμα, ατος, τό, *that which is set upon table*, cf. ἐπιτραπέζι.

†Τραπεζών, ὄνος, ὁ, Trapezon, a hill near Antiochia, Strab. p. 751.

Τραπεζώω, εως, ἡ, (τραπεζώω) *a setting upon table*, Plut. Mor. t. 5, p. 530 C, Wytenb.

Τραπέσιμεν, Ep. for *τραπέωμεν*, *τραπέωμεν*, subj. aor. 2 pass. of *τέρπω*, Hom.; but also from *τρέπω*, Od. 8, 292.

Τραπέλιζω, = *τροπαλίζω*.

Τραπέλος, ἡ, ὄν, (τρέπω) *easily turned*, more use in compds., as *ὄνδρα-τρέπελος*, *ἐνδραπέλος*, etc.

Τραπέμυλιν, adv., *turned backwards*, Pherecr. Incert. 56.

Τραπέσδα, ἡ, Dor. for *τράπεζα*.

Τραπέσθαι, inf. aor. 2 mid. from *τρέπω*, Hom.

Τράπεω, *to tread grapes*, Od. 7, 125, Hes. Sc. 301, Anan. 2: hence Lat. *trapetes*, *trapetum*, an oil-press. (Buttm. Lexil., s. v. *eilein* 15, thinks that the root of this word runs through all Europ. languages, as Germ. *trappen*, *treten*, our *tread*, etc.)

Τραπήναι, inf. aor. 2 pass. from *τρέπω*.

Τράπηξ, ηκος, ὁ, also *τράφηξ*, (τρέπω):—*a beam to turn any thing with*, like *τράπηξ*, *τράφηξ*: generally, like *δόνον*, *a spear-shaft*, Lyc. 1001 (in form *τράφηξ*): but also *a beam, stake*, post, cf. *τράπις*. (Cf. Lat. *trabs*, *trabes*.) [ἄ]

Τραπήτεον, verb. 1 d]. from *τρέπω*, aor. *τραπέην*, *τραπέει*, with pass. signif. *one must turn* Luc.

Τραπήτης, οὔ, ὁ, (τραπέω): *a wine-vessel*.

Τράπητός, ἡ, ὄν, (τραπέω): *press*

ed out, τρ. οἶνος, *wine fresh from the press*, Lat. *mustum*.

Τράπω, Ion. for *τρέπω*, q. v., Hdt. [ἄ]

†Τράριον, ον, τό, *Trarium*, a town of Aeolis, Strab. p. 607.

Τράσιά, ἄς, ἡ, like *ταῖρος*, *ταρός*, *ταρσία*, *τερσία*, a *hurdle, crate*, whereon to dry fruit, cheese, etc., Ar. Nub. 50.

†Τρασιμένη λίμνη, ἡ, *lacus Trasimenus*, in Etruria, Polyb.: in Strab., p. 226, *Τρασιμένη*.

†Τράσιπτες, ὡν, οἱ, *the Traspies*, a Scythian race, Hdt. 4, 6.

Τρανλιζώ, f. -ίζω, *to be τρανλός*, to *lisp* and *mispronounce a letter*, Lat. *balbutire*, as Alcibiades made *r* into *l*, Ar. Vesp. 44, sq.; so of children, Nub. 862, 1381, Arist. H. A. 4, 9, 17. Hence

Τρανλισμός, οὔ, ὁ, *a lisp*, Lat. *balbuties*.

Τρανλός, ἡ, ὄν, *lisp*, *mispronouncing*, Lat. *balbus*, Hdt. 4, 155, cf. *τρανλιζώ*: opp. to *τορός*, Plut. 2, 405 B: cf. *ψέλλος*.—II. also of the swallows' song, Anth. P. 9, 70. (From *θραύω*, *θραυλός*.) Hence

Τρανλότης, ητος, ἡ, *lisp*, Arist. Probl. 11, 30, 2.

Τρανλόφωνος, ον, (τρανλός, φωνή) *with lisp*, voice, ap. Hesych.

Τραῦμα, ατος, τό, Ion. *τρώμα*, *a wound*, hurt, *ἀπὸ τοῦ τρώματος ἀποθνήσκειν*, Hdt. 2, 63; *ἐκ τοῦ τρ. τελευτᾷ*, Id. 3, 29; so in Att., Aesch. Ag. 866, Eur., etc.: *τραύματα λαβεῖν*, Plat. Alc. 1, 115 B; *τυπτεσθὼ ἀνεν τραυμάτων*, Id. Legg. 845 C.—II. of things, *a hurt, damage*, as of ships, Hdt. 6, 16.—III. of losses in war, *a heavy blow, defeat*, Id. 1, 18; 4, 160, etc. Cf. also *τρώμα*. (From *τρώω*, *τιτρώσκει*: akin to *θραύω*.) Hence

Τραυματίας, ον, ὁ, Ion. *τρωμ.*, *a wounded man*, Pind. Fr. 244: *οἱ τρ.*, *the wounded of an army*, Hdt. 3, 79, Thuc. 8, 27.

Τραυματίζω, f. -ίζω, Ion. *τρωμ.* (τραῦμα):—*to wound*, Hdt. 1, 59, etc., Thuc. 4, 12, etc.; *τραυματισμένον γὰρ ὡς κύων νεβρόν εκμαστένου-μεν*, Aesch. Eum. 246.

Τραυματικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for wounds, Diosc.

Τραυματοποιός, ὄν, *making wounds*.

Τραῦσανον, Pherecr. Incert. 57, and *τραῦσανον*, τό, v. *τρώσανον*.

†Τραῦος, ον, ὁ, *the Trauis*, a river of Thrace, Hdt. 7, 109.

†Τραυσί, ὄν, οἱ, *the Trausi*, a Thracian tribe about Rhodope, Hdt. 5, 4.

Τρῶβῆλις, or *τρῶβαλλίς*, ἰδος, ἡ; *τρῶβῆλος*, ὁ, v. *τροβαλίς*.

Τρῶφέμεν, Ion. for *τραφείν*, intr. inf. aor. 2 from *τρέφω*, Hom., and Hes.

Τράφειν, Aeol. for *ἐτρέφειν*, 3 pl. aor. 2 pass. from *τρέφω*, Hom.—II. Aeol. or Dor. for inf. *τρέφειν*, Pind. P. 4, 205.

Τρῶφερός, ὁ, ἄν, (τρέφω):—*strictly, well-fed, fat*, οἱ *τραφεροί* or *τὰ τραφερά*, *the fat ones*, i. e. fishes, Theocr. 21, 44; but in Hom. always, *ἐπὶ τραπερῶν τε καὶ ὑγρῶν*, *o'er dry land and sea*, Il. 14, 308, Od. 20, 98, H. Cer. 43 (Milton's 'over moist and dry', Par. L. 3, 652); as also *ξηρὴ* and *ὑγρὴ* are opposed: hence later, *ἡ τραπερὴ* is used simply for *γῆ*, *land*, like *χέρρος*, Anth. P. 9, 672; *τραφερὴ ἄρουρα*, Opp. H. 1, 204; also *κέλυνθος ὑγρὴ καὶ τρ.*, Ar. Rh. 2, 545; *ἡθεα τραπερά*, tracts of dry land,

Opp. H. 5, 334.—II. act. *feeding, fattening*, νομός, Arat. 1027.

Τράφης, ηκος, ὁ, v. *τράπηξ*. [ἄ]

Τράφος, ἡ, Dor. for *τάφος*. [ἄ]

Τράφος, Aeol. and Dor. for *τρέφω* Böckh Pind. P. 2, 44 (84).

Τραχάλας, ἄντος, ὁ, Dor. for *τραχίλας*, (τράχλος) epith. of Constantine the Great, *bull-necked*, παχὺς τὴν αὐχέναν: but Aurel. Vict. explains by *irritor*,—such, acc. to Polem. Physiogn., being the character of stout men.

†Τραχεῖα, ας, ἡ, (τραχύς) *Trachea* a part of Ephesus, Strab. p. 634.

†Τραχειώτης, ον, ὁ, fem. -ώτις, *inhab. of Cilicia Trachea*, Strab. 668: *Τραχειώτις*, ἡ, their territory, Id.

Τραχίλάγχη, ης, ἡ, *a cord for struggling*, Euxanp.

Τραχίλας, ὡν, τά, (τράχλος) *scraps of meat and gristle from about the neck, which were thrown away with the offal*; hence simply, *offal*, Ar. Ves. 933; *βόετα τρ.*, Hipp. 1227.

Τραχίλαιος, α, ον, (τράχλος) *from or from the neck*, Strab.

Τραχίλας, ὦ, (τράχλος) *to arch the neck*, as a horse does: metaph., *to be haughty, headstrong*, LXX.

Τραχίλιζω, f. -ίζω, (τράχλος) *take by the throat, to seize*: and *pass.*, *to be seized, made captive*, Dio L.—2. esp. in wrestling, *to bend the neck back or grip by the throat*, τρ. *τοὶ νεανίσκου*, Plut. Anton. 33: and *pass.*, *to be so seized*, Plut. 2, 521 C and, absol., *to be throttled*, Plat. Rive. 132 C; cf. Xen. Lac. 5, 9, and v. *στραχίλισμός*.—II. *to throw over the head*, as a horse does its rider: hence *in pass.*, *to be flung headforemost*; and of ships, *to be carried down by a whirlpool*, Strab.—III. *to bend back the victim's neck*, so that the throat gapes with cut: hence, *to expose to view*, lay bare N. T.

Τραχίλμαϊος, α, ον, dub. for *τραχίλαιος*, Lob. Phryn. 558.

Τραχίλισμός, οὔ, ὁ, (τραχίλιζω) *bending the neck back*, or a *seizing of the throat*, a trick in wrestling, Lu. Lexiphi. 5, Plut. 2, 526 E.

Τραχίλοδεσμός, ον, ὁ, (τράχλος, δεσμός) *chaining the neck*, Ant. P. 6, 107.

Τραχίλοειδής, ες, like *the neck*.

Τραχίλοκάκη, ης, ἡ, *a neck-plague*, i. e. iron collar; cf. *ποδοκάκη*. [ἄ]

Τραχίλοκοπέω, ὡν, (τράχλος, κόπτω) *to cut the throat, behead*, Plut. 308 D. Hence

Τραχίλοκοπία, ας, ἡ, *a cutting of the throat*.

Τράχλος, ον, ὁ: heterocl. pl. *τράχλη*, Call. Fr. 98; but a *sin* τὸ *τράχληον*, only in Gramm.—*the throat, neck*, Hdt. 2, 40; distinguish from *αὐχὴν* by Plat. Phaedr. 253 F.—*proverb.*, *ἐν βρόχῳ τὸν τράχλην*, *ἐχὼν ἐνομοθέτη*, etc., 'with a halt round his neck', Dem. 744, 7.—*the upper part or neck of the murex*, III. *the middle part of a sail*. [ἄ]

Τραχίλοστόμος, ον, *bull-necked*.

Τραχίλώδης, ες, = *τραχίλοειδής*.

Τράχιν, or Τράχίς, ὄνος, ἡ, *το Τονχ.*, Trachis, a city and district Thessaly, named from its rough, mountainous surface (τραχύς), Il. 12, 68 Eur. Heracl. 193;—*the district*, Thuc. 4, 78, elsewhere *Τραχινία*, q. v.†: adj. *Τραχίνιος*, α, ον, Ion. *Τραχίνι* + Hdt. 7, 198; Soph. Tr. t. 1

†Τραχίνα, ης, ἡ, earlier name of Terracina, Strab. p. 233.

†Τραχίνια, ας, ἡ, Ion. *Τονχινία*

territory of Trachis, Tracivnia, v. sub
ραχίν. Hdt. 7, 198; Thuc. 3, 92.
Τράχουρος or τραχούρος, ὁ, (τρα-
χός, οὐρά):—a sea-fish, rough-tail,
umen, ap. Ath. 326 A.

Τράχου, ὦ=τραχύνω, Joseph.
Τράχουζέτω, to walk on rough,
clay ground, Hipp.

Τράχυνδερμος, ον, =sq., Arist. ap.
th. 305 D.

Τράχυνδερμων, ον, (τραχύς, δέρμα)
rough-skinned, Epich. p. 29.

Τράχυλογος, ον, rough-spoken, like
χαλυστομος.

Τραφνυτικός, ὁ, ὄν, making rough:
metaph., exasperating: from

Τραχύνω, Ion. τρηχ-: pf. τετράχυν-
ται, or τετράχυνται, Arist. H. A. 4,
fin., or τετράχυνται, Schaf. Schol.
p. Rh. 3, 276: (τραχύς). To make

rough, rugged, etc., Plat. Tim. 65 D,
I; ἀγρη τρηχύνει πέλαγος, Ar.
h. 4, 768.—Pass., to become so, Plat.
im. 66 C.—In Aesch. Theb. 1045,

ἀγνην refers to τραχύς ὁ δῆμος,
st before, call them, make them as
rough as may be, I care not.—II. me-
ph., in pass., to be angry, exasperated,
lat. Prot. 333 E.

Τραχύνστροκος, ον, (τραχύς, στρά-
ν) rough-shelled, Arist. H. A. 4, 4, 6.

Τραχύνπους, ποδός, ὁ, ἡ, (τραχύς,
πός) rough-footed, Arist. H. A. 5,
3.

Τραχύς, εἶα, ὅ, Ion. τρηχύς (as al-
ways in Hom., Hes., Hdt.):—rough,
ragged, rocky, λίθος, ἀκτὴ, ἀταρπός,
5, 308, Od. 5, 425; 14, 1; as epith.
Ithaca, Od. 9, 27; 10, 417; so, τρ.,

Hdt. 4, 23; τρ. καὶ χαλεπὴ ὁδός,
at. Rep. 328 E:—of the voice, τρα-
τὰ φωνή, Id. Tim. 67 C; also τρα-
ς τῇ φωνῇ, of a man, Xen. An. 2,
9.—2. metaph., rough, hard, harsh,
rude, ὁμίλην, Hes. Sc. 119; τρα-
τὰ νύξας πολέμοιο, Pind. I. 4, 26

35); τρ. ἐφεδρός (like the slang
rase, 'a rough customer'), Id. N. 4,
1; οὐ τραχύς εἰμι καθέμεν, I am
tiggardly in paying, lb. 7, 111:
ὁλως, Aesch. Theb. 1044, cf. Pr.

λόγοι, lb. 311; ὀργή, Eur. Med.
3; ἦτος, Plat. Crat. 406 A.—II.

ν. τραχέως, Ion. τρηχέως; esp. τρ.
μέτεν, to handle roughly, Hdt. 1,
etc. (cf. πρέπειν); τραχέως
ειν, Isocr. 33 D:—sometimes neut.

adv., τραχὺ βλέπειν, to look rough
angry, Philostr. (Akin to ῥάσσω,
ῥάσσω, ῥάσσω, ῥάσσω, etc.).

Τραχύσμα, ατος, τό, Ion. τρηχ-
σα, a roughness, Hipp.

Τραχυσμός, οὐ, ὁ, (τραχύνω) rough-
ness, Hipp.

Τραχυστομέω, ὦ, to be rough-mouth-
ed: to have a harsh pronunciation, Strab.
d

Τραχυστομία, ας, ἡ, harsh pronun-
tiation: from

Τραχυστομός, ον, (τραχύς, στόμα)
rough-mouthed: of rough speech or pro-
nunciation, Strab.

Τραχύντης, ητος, ἡ, (τραχύς) rough-
ness, ruggedness, τῆς χώρας, Xen. Cyr.
5, 67; sharpness, of a bit, Id. Ec.
6.—II. metaph., hardness, harsh-
ness, ὁργή, Aesch. Pr. 80.

Τραχύφλοιος, ον, (τραχύς, φλοιός)
rough rind or bark, Theophr.

Τραχύσμα, ας, ἡ, roughness of
ce, Arist. Gen. An. 5, 7, 25: from

Τραχύφωνος, ον, (τραχύς, φωνή)
rough voice or speech, Diod.

Τραχά, Dor. for τρέχω, Pind. P. 8,
3; cf. τράφω. [u]

Τραχόδης, ες, (τραχύς, εἶδος) of
gh nature, as v. l. in Arist. H. A. 5,
8.

Τράχωμα, ατος, τό, that which is
made rough: a roughness. Hence

Τράχωματικός, ὁ, ὄν, belonging to
roughness: curing it, Galen.

Τράχων, ὄνος, ὁ, a rugged, stony
tract: fin pl. Τράχωνες, οἱ, two moun-
tains above Damascus, Strab. p. 755.

Τραχυνίτης, ον, ὁ, fem. -ίτης, ἰδός,
ἡ,=τραχύς: esp. in fem. the rugged
country, N. T.

†Τρεβελλικός, ἡ, ὄν, Trebellian, a
Neapolitan wine, Ath. 27 B.

†Τρεβίας, ον, ὁ, the Trebia, a branch
of the Po, Polyb.

†Τρεβόνιος, ον, ὁ, the Rom. name
Trebonius, Plut.

ΤΡΕΙΣ, τό, αἰ, τρία, τά, gen. τρι-
ῶν, dat. τρισί, and in Hippon. Fr. 8,
τρισίος (as δνοῖσι, Ion. for δνοσί), ac-
c. same as nom.: on the variations of
declension in compds., v. Lob. Phryn.

108:—THREE, Sanscr. TRI, Lat.
TRES, tria, etc., Hom., etc.: τρία
ἐπη, three words, proverb. in Pind. N.

7, 71,—for from the earliest times
three was a sacred and lucky number:
on διὰ τριῶν, v. sub τριάς.

Τρεῖω, poet. for τρέω, Opp. C. 1,
416.

Τρεμῖθος, ἡ, poet. for τέρμινθος,
Nic. Th. 844; al. τριμῖθος.

Τρέμω, found only in pres. and
impr.:—to tremble, quake, quiver, Il.
13, 18; esp. for fear, Il. 10, 390, Od.

11, 527: also of a light, fluttering
robe, Il. 21, 507:—cf. inf., like τρο-
μέω, to tremble or fear to do, Aesch.

Theb. 419, Soph. O. C. 129:—c. acc.,
to tremble at, fear, Soph. O. C. 256,
Eur., etc., τρ. τὸ πᾶγμα, Ar. Ach.

489; τὸ μέλλον, Plat. Parm. 137 A;
τρ. περί τινος, Id. Rep. 554 D:—τρ.
μὴ κτάνη τὸν ἄνδρα, Soph. O. T.

947. (From τρέω, akin to τετρεμαί-
νω and τρέωω, Lat. tremo.)

Τρέξω, for θρέξωμαι and θρέζεται,
barbarism in Ar. Thesm. 1222, 1225.

Τρεπτεῖν, verb. adj. from τρέπω,
I must turn, Ar. Eq. 72.

Τρεπτικός, ἡ, ὄν, changeable, varia-
ble, Mac. Tyr.

Τρεπτός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. adj. from τρέ-
πω, turned, or to be turned about, guided,
changed, or to be changed.

Τρεπτότης, ητος, ἡ,=τροπή, Hes-
ych.

ΤΡΕΠΩ, Ion. τράπω, Hdt.: f. τρέ-
πω (Ion. fut. mid. ἐπιτράπωμαι, Hdt.
3, 155): aor. 1 ἔτρεψα (Ion. ἐπέτρε-
ψα, v. l. Hdt. 4, 202), mid. ἐτρέφηναι,
pass. ἐτρέφην, Eur. Ion. ἐτρέ-
φην, freq. in Hdt., also in Od. 15,

80: besides the aor. 1 act., Hom. has
very freq. aor. 2 act. ἐτράπον (some-
times also used intr., Il. 16, 657), aor.

2 mid. ἐτράπομην, in Hom. more freq.
than aor. 1 mid.: and so aor. 2 pass.
ἐτράπον, Ep. 1 pl. subj. τραπεῖομεν
(for τραπεῖωμεν, τραπεῖωμεν), Od. 8,

292: once we find aor. 2 mid. in pass.
signif. (in compd. ἀνατρέπω), Plat.
Crat. 395 D. Pf. act. τέτροπα, Soph.

Tr. 1008, Ar. Nub. 858, Andoc. 17, 15;
later, τέτρωθα, Dinarch., cf. Buttin.
Ausf. Gr. § 97 Anm. 2, and v. sub

ἀνατρέπω: pf. pass. τέτρωμαι, of
which Hom. and Hes. have only part.

τετρωμένος, and once the imperat.
τρέψαθω, Il. 12, 273: of the plqpf.
pass., Hom. has Ep. 3 sing. τέτρωπα;
also 3 pl. τετράφατο, Il. 10, 189;

τετράφαται, Ep. 3 pl. pf. pass.,
Theogn. 42.—From the aor. 1 has
been formed the singular pres. ἐπιτρά-
πέωμαι, Il. 10, 421.

To turn or guide towards a thing,
oft. in Hom., usu. followed by εἰς or
πρός, also by ἀνά, c. acc., Il. 19, 212,

Od. 13, 80: by παρά c. acc., Il. 21,
603; by ἐπὶ c. dat., Il. 13, 542; or c.

acc., Hes. Op. 644: by ἀντίον c. gen.,
Hes. Op. 592: τρ. τινὰ εἰς εὐνήν,
to conduct, show one to his bed, Od. 9,

294: hence, to guide, lead, drive, Oe.
9, 315.—Pass. and mid., to turn one's
self, turn, ἐπὶ ἔργα τρέπεσθαι, to turn

or go to work, Il. 3, 422; 23, 53, and
freq. in Plat.; also, τρ. εἰς and πρὸς
ἔργον, Hes. Op. 314, cf. Wytt. Ep. Cr.

p. 235; so, τρέπεσθαι εἰς ὄρχη-
στὸν, εἰς αὐδὴν, Od. 1, 422; 18, 304,
ἐπὶ φροντίδας, Eur. I. A. 646; ἐφ'
ἄρπαγην, Thuc. 4, 104; πρὸς ἄλκην,
Hdt. 3, 78; πρὸς ληστείαν, Thuc. 1,

5; etc.:—also simply c. locality, like
Lat. spectare in., ἀντ' ἡελίου τε
τραμμένως, turned towards the sun,

Hes. Op. 725; πρὸς τοῦ Τυλῶν
τετρ., Hdt. 1, 84, cf. 3, 101; and re-
versely, ἔξω τὸ ἄσπετος τετρ., I. 2,

181; τραβέντες ἐς τὸ πεδίον, 9, 56;
τρέπεσθαι ὁδόν, to take a course, I,
11; so, τρ. ἐπὶ ψευδοῦ ὁδόν, lb. 117,
etc.; and, τράπεσθαι πρὸς., Id. 4,

60: freq. in 'Trag., etc., ὅπη τρέφω-
μαι; ποὶ τράπωμαι; which way shal.
I turn me, Eur. Hipp. 1066, etc., cf.

Aesch. Pers. 470, Eur. Op. 634.—II.
to turn, i. e., turn round or about, ἔ-
που, Il. 8, 432; also, πάλιν τρέπειν,
to turn back, Il. 8, 399, etc.; τὰ κατὰ

τρ. ἔξω, to turn the best side outmost,
show the best side (of a garment),
Pind. P. 3, 149, cf. Theophr. Char.

22.—pass., to turn (intr.), πάλιν τρέ-
πεσθαι, Il. 21, 468; ὁπίσω τρέπε-
σθαι, Il. 12, 273; also c. gen., to turn

from., πάλιν τρέπεσθαι τινος, Il. 18,
138: but, αἰχμήν τράπετο, the point
bent back, like ἀνεγναμμένη, Il. 11,

237:—intr. in act., like the pass.,
Hes. Th. 58.—2. τρ. τι ἐς τινα, to turn
upon another's head, τρ. τὴν ὀργὴν

εἰς τινα, Dem. 103, 25: freq. in im-
precations, τράποιτο εἰς τὴν ἐμὴν
κεφαλὴν, on my head be it! cf. Hdt.

2, 39, Aesch. Eum. 434, Ar. Ach. 833,
1019: so, τρέψετε εἰς ὑμᾶς αὐτοὺς
Lys. 114, 10.—3. to turn another way,

to alter, change, Od. 19, 472; ἐς κακὸν
τρ. τι, Pind. P. 3, 63; τι ἐπὶ τὸ βέλ-
τιον, Ar. Nub. 589; ἐς γέλων τρ. τὸ

πᾶγμα, Id. Vesp. 1261.—In pass. and
mid., to be changed, change, τρέπεται
χρῶς, his colour changes, Il. 13, 279,

Od. 21, 413, etc.; so, τρέπεται νόος,
θυμός, φρήν, Od. 3, 147; 7, 263, Il.
10, 45: absol., τράπωμαι, I am changed,

change my opinion, Hdt. 7, 18; τραμ-
μένως, one who has turned, has changed
his mind, Hdt. 9, 34: also c. inf., κρα-
δίη τέτραπο νέεσθαι, Od. 4, 260:

hence, οἶνος τρέπεται, the wine turns,
becomes sour, v. τροπία.—III. to turn
or put to flight, rout, defeat, Il. 15, 261,

Hdt. 1, 63, etc.; in full, τρ. φύγαδε,
Il. 8, 157; later usu., τρ. εἰς φυγὴν,
Lat. convertere in fugam, Xen. An. 1,

8, 24.—Pass. τραπεῖναι, also τρεφθῆ-
ναι, part. τρεφθείς, Xen. Cyn. 12, 5,
to be put to flight, turn and flee, also
freq. τραπεῖναι φυγῇ or εἰς φυγὴν:—

and so in mid., τραπεῖσθαι, to turn
one's self to flight, take to flight, flee,
Hdt. 1, 80; ἐς φυγὴν, Hdt. 8, 91:—

so also, intr. in act., φύγαδ' ἔτραπε,
Il. 16, 657.—But aor. 1 mid., τρέπα-
σθαι, in act. signif., to turn an enemy

away from one's self, put him to flight,
Eur. Heracl. 842, Xen. An. 5, 4, 16
6, 1, 13, etc.—IV. to turn away, keep
off, οὐκ ἂν με τρέψειαν δοσι θεοὶ εἰδ'
ἐν Ὀλύμπῳ, Il. 8, 451; ἀπὸ τινος,
Il. 22, 16; ἐκίς τινος, Od. 17, 73: to

hinder, prevent, Il. 4, 381 5, 187, Hes.
Sc. 456.—V. to overturn like ἀνατρέ-
πειν

α, εὐτὺν αὐτὰ μὲν σκιά τις ἂν τρέβεται, Aesch. Ag. 1328; also, ἀνακινῶ τρ., Id. Fr. 309, 8.—VI. τρ. κινῶ, c. inf., to persuade him to, etc., Pind. P. 3, 97.—VII. to turn, apply, τρ. τι ἐς ἄλλο τι, Hdt. 2, 92; πῶς τέτροφον ἑξ ἐμβάδας; what have you made of your shoes? Ar. Nub. 858; and so in mid., τρέπεται δὲ ἐπὶ τι, Plat. Charm. 156 C, Euthyd. 363 C:—in pass., to turn one's self, direct one's attention to a thing, attend to it, be occupied with it, τετραμμένος πρὸς ἄριστον, Hdt. 1, 63.

(Τρέπω is orig. identical with στρέφω,—perh. akin to τρέω, τρέμω, Lat. tremo: hence old Lat. trepo=verto, whence trepidus.—Τραπέω on the contrary is a different verb.)

Τρεῦς, ἄντος, ὁ, v. τρέω.

Τρέσσης, ου, ὁ, (τρέω) a trembler, coward.

Τρέφος, εος, τό, (τρέφω)=θρέμμα, cf. θρέφω, Soph. Fr. 166.

TPEΦΩ, Aeol. and Dor. τράφω (v. sub v.): fut. θρέψω: aor. 1 ἔθρεψα, mid. -ἄμην, Od. 19, 368: Ep. aor. 2 ἔτραφον, intr. (v. infra), Ep. inf. τραφέην, Hom., and Hes.: pf. τέτροφον (intrans. in Od. 23, 237, but trans. in Soph. O. C. 186), and τετράφα, Lat. Phryn. 577: pf. pass. τέθραμμαι, inf. τεθράσθαι, Plat. Legg. 625 A (not τετράσθαι, which belongs to τρέπω), and τέτρεμαι: aor. 1 pass. ἔθρεφην: more freq. aor. 2 ἔτράφην [α], 3 pl. ἔτράφον for ἐτράφον, Il. 23, 348.—The fut. mid. θρέψομαι in pass. signif., Plat., and Xen.

Strictly, like πήγνυμι, to make firm, thick or solid, to thicken or congeal a liquid, γάλα θρέψαι, to curdle it, Od. 9, 246; τυρὸν τρέφειν, Theocr. 25, 106; (hence, τροφῆς): of cold, to freeze:—pass., c. pf. act. τέτροφα, to become firm, curdle, congeal, freeze, περὶ χρὸς τέτροφον ἄλμη, Od. 23, 237; cf. περιτρέφω.—II. usu., to make fat, to fatten, nourish, feed, make to grow or increase, nurse, bring up, rear, esp. of children bred, brought up in a house, freq. from Hom. downwards, δ' σ' ἐτρέφε τυτθὸν ἐόντα, Il. 8, 283; ἡ μ' ἔτεξε, ἡ μ' ἔθρεψε, Od. 2, 131; etc.: also in mid., to rear for one's self, θρεψαῖο τε παῖδα, Od. 19, 368, Pind. O. 6, 78, etc., and Att.: hence a boy is called τρεφόμενος so long as he remains in the charge of the women, i. e. till his fifth year, Hdt. 1, 136; also, τρ. μέχρι ἡβης, Thuc. 2, 46; μητρὶν τεθραμμέναι, Aesch. Theb. 792:—so of slaves, cattle, dogs and the like, to keep them, Il. 22, 69, Od. 14, 22, etc.; (δοῦλος οὐκ ἄνιτρος, ἀλλ' οἶκος τραφείς, Soph. O. T. 1123): of plants, to rear, tend, Il. 17, 53; 18, 57, Od. 14, 175; also, τρ. γυναικα, Eur. I. A. 749; αἰγιαλὸν ἐνδὸν τρέφει, he keeps quite a sea-beach in the house, Ar. Vesp. 110: τροφήν τρ. τινά, to bring up in a certain way, Hdt. 2, 2:—in hist. writers, to feed, subsist an army, Thuc. 4, 83; τρ. τὰς ναῦς, 8, 44:—also in various metaph. signs., τρ. κόμην, to cherish one's hair, wear it long, Lat. comam alere, Il. 23, 142, cf. Hdt. 1, 82; τρ. θεῶν πλόκαμον τρ., Eur. Bacch. 491; τρ. ὀπῆν, Ar. Vesp. 477: τὰ δ' ἐσσι τρέφει Ἀλκυόνη, this is what puts fat on swine, Od. 13, 410: esp. of the earth, sea, etc., ὅλην τρέφει ἄγρια, the forest breeds, feeds or nourishes wild animals, Il. 5, 52; χθὸν τρέφει φάρμακα, the earth produces medicines, Il. 11, 41; ὅν πόντες τρέ-

φει, Pind. I. 1, 68; πολλὰ γὰρ τρέφει δεινὰ, Aesch. Cho. 585; τοῦ τρέφοντος ἡλιον χθονὸς φύσιν, Id. Ag. 633, cf. Eur. Hec. 1181, etc.:—hence in poets, simply, to have within or upon itself, to contain, have, ὁ τι καὶ πόλις τέτροφεν ὄφιλον, Soph. O. C. 186, cf. Tr. 117, 817; τρέφειν τὴν γλῶτταν ἡσυχωτέραν, to keep his tongue quieter, Id. Ant. 1089; νόσον τρ., Id. Phil. 795. Pass., to grow, grow up, wax, thrive, increase, Hom., once only in pres., Il. 9, 143; more freq. in aor. and pf. pass.: hence to be born, πατρὸς τραφεῖς, Soph. Phil. 3, cf. Aj. 557; and then simply to live, be, Id. O. T. 1380, Ar. Av. 335.—III. Hom. uses an intr. aor. 2 act. ἐτράφον (for the pf. τέτροφα, v. supra I. fin.), as ἐτραφε for ἐτράφη, Il. 21, 279; ἐτραφέτην for ἐτράφητην, Il. 5, 555; τραφόμεν (Ion. inf. instead of τραφεῖν) for τραφήναι, Il. 7, 199, Od. 3, 23, etc.:—as transit. the aor. 2 is used by Hom. only in Il. 23, 90, and perhaps even there ἐτράφον should be read: reversely some Gramms. read in Il. 23, 84, ὡς ὁμοῦ ἐτράφεμέν περ for ἄλλ' ὁμοῦ ὡς ἐτράφημέν. Later, this aor. became obsol., except in Ep. imitators, as some read in Call. Jov. 55, Orph. Arg. 378. Cf. Butt. Catal. sub v.

Τρεχεδειπνέω, ὦ, to run, hasten to a banquet: from

Τρεχεδειπνος, ου, (τρέχω, δειπνῶ) running to a banquet, Plut. 2, 726 A: τρεχεδειπνία, τά, a kind of dress shoes, Juven. 3, 67.

Τρέχνος, εος, τό, Dor. for τέρχνος, Anth. P. 15, 25.

TPEXΩ, rare fut. θρέξομαι: aor. 1 ἔθρεξα:—but the usual fut. and aor. come from another root ΔPEM-, ΔPAM-, viz., δράμωμαι, (rarely δράμω, of which the compd. ὑπερδραμῶ in Philaet. Atalanta 1; δράμωμαι in compd. ἀναδράμεται, Anth. P. 9, 575; cf. θεύσσομαι, θενοσσομαι, sub θεῶς): aor. 2 ἐδράμην: pf. δέδρομκα [α]: poet. pf. δέδρομα. The verb is rather rare in Hom., who has the pres. in Il. 23, 520, Od. 9, 386; and in Il. 18, 599, 602, an aor. θρέξα-σκον (ἔθρεξα was also old Att., Herm. Ar. Nub. 1005, Thesm. 657); but the usu. aor. 2 in Il. 23, 393, Od. 23, 207: and the poet. pf. in compds.—Dor. τράχω [α], Böckh v. I. Pind. P. 8, 34 (45): fut. θράξομαι, θραξοίμαι.

To run, hasten, hurry, Hom., etc.: also with ποσί, πόδεσσι, Il. 18, 599, etc.; ἅμα τινί, Hes. Op. 217; βαδίζειν καὶ τρ., Plat. Gorg. 468 A, etc.: also of things, to move quickly, Od. 9, 386, Il. 14, 413; τὸ δ' ἐν ποσὶ τράχον ἴτω, let what is now before me go trippingly, Pind. P. 8, 45:—c. acc. cognato, τρ. δρόμον, βῆμα, ἀγῶνα, etc., to run a course, a heat, Eur. El. 883, 954; τρ. περὶ νίκης, Xen. An. 1, 5, 8: hence metaph., ἀγῶνας δραμεῖν περὶ ἐαυτοῦ, to run for one's life or safety (as we say "to run a risk"), Hdt. 7, 57; 8, 102; so, τρ. περὶ τῆς ψυχῆς, Id. 9, 37; φόνον πέρι, Eur. El. 1264; ἀγῶνα θανάσιμον δρ., Id. Or. 878; cf. θεῶ I, κρέας fin.: also, παρ' ἐν πάλασμον ἔδραμε νικῆν, he was within one fall or bout of carrying off the victory, Hdt. 9, 33; cf. παρὰ C. I. 6, τριάς:—τοῦ προσωτάτω δραμοῦσα, Soph. Aj. 731.

Τρέφεις, εως, ἡ, (τρέπω) a turning, Diog. L. 7, 114.

Τρεψέχρως, ὡτος, ὁ, ἡ, (τρέπω, χρώς) changing the colour or skin, a

kind of polypos (cf. τρέπω II., Arist. ap. Ath. 318 B).

TPEΩ, inf. τρέειν: f. τρέσω: aor. ἔτρεσα, Ep. τρέειν: etc.: Ep. preτρέω:—this verb is never contracted except when the contraction is in ei. To tremble, quake, quiver, esp. f. fear, Hom., and Hes.: hence, to fly away, flee, fly, Il. 11, 745, Od. 6, 13 Hes. Sc. 171:—τρέσας, a runaway coward, Il. 14, 522; esp. at Lacedaemon, as, Ἀριστοδόμος ὁ τρέσας, Id. 7, 231, cf. Tyrtae. 2, 14: hence the comic subst., τοεσῶς, ἄντος,—trans., to fear, dread, be afraid of, acc., Il. 11, 554; 17, 663, Aesch. Ag. 549, etc.; cf. Pors. Phoen. 1093: also, τρ. μή..., Aesch. Theb. 790: rare in prose, as Xen. An. 1, 9, (Onomatop., like τρέμω, τετρεμαίνω, Lat. tremo, terreo, Sanscr. tras, or tremble, etc.)

†Τρηβοῦλα, ἡ, Trebula, a city the Sabines, Strab. P. 228.

Τρήμα, ατος, τό, (*τράω, τετρανω):—that which is pierced through: hole, Ar. Vesp. 141, Eccl. 906, Plat. etc.: τρ. φαίδος, the eye of a needle.—II. in plur., the holes or pips of dice.

Τρημάτις, f. -ῖω Dor. -ῖξω, to bet on the pips of dice.

Τρημάτιον, ου, τό, dim. from τρήμα, Math. Vett.

Τρηματιστής, ου, ὁ, Dor. τρηματιστής, (τρηματίζω) one who bets on the pips of dice, a dicer.

Τρημάτιδες, εσσα, εν, (τρήμα) with many holes, porous, Anth. P. 6, 62.

Τρημάτωδης, ες,=foreg.

Τρήμη, ης, ἡ=τρήμα, Ar. Fr. 69.

†Τρημῖνοι, ων, οἱ, the Treviri in Gallia near the Rhine, Strab. p. 194 in Dio C. Τρηουήριον.

†Τρήρες, ων, οἱ, poet. acc. Τήρηας, Callin. 3, the Treres, a Thracian people on the borders of Macedonia, Thuc. 2, 96: removed in part to Asia Minor, Strab. p. 586.

†Τρήρος, ου, ἡ, Treveris, a region of Thrace.—2. a river of Latium, Strab. p. 237.

Τρηρός, ὁ, ὄν, (τρέω)=sq., dub.

Τρήρον, ανος, ὁ, ἡ, (τρέω)=fearful, timorous, shy, in Hom. always epith. of wild doves, πέλειαι or πελιάδες, Il. 5, 778; 22, 140, etc.: later as subst. ἡ τρ., the trembler=πέλειαι, Ar. Pac. 1067.

†Τρήσις, εως, ἡ, (*τράω, τετρανω) a boring or piercing through, Plat. Polit. 279 E.—II. a hole, Arist. H. A. 1, 16, 10.

†Τρήτα, ἡ, Treta, a city of Cyprus, Strab. p. 683.

†Τρητόν, οὔ Ep. οἶο, τό, (ὄρος) M. Tretus, a mountain in Argolis near Nemea with the hole of the Nemean lion, Hes. Th. 331; Paus. 2, 15, 2, cf. Diod. S. 4, 11.—2. a promontory of Numidia, Strab. p. 829. From

Τρητός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. adj. of τράω (τετρανω), bored through, with a hole in it, τρ. λίθος, Od. 13, 77: Hom. uses joins ἐν or παρὰ τρητοῖς λεχεῖσιν, prob. of inlaid bedsteads, Il. 4, 443, Od. 1, 440, etc.; others explain it of the holes through which the cords or girths of the bedstead were drawn, v. Od. 23, 198:—τρητός μλισσῶν πόνος, i. e., the honeycomb, Pind. P. 6, fin.

†Τρηχάλεος, ἡ, ου, Ion. for the sol. τραχάλεος, poet. for τρηχῆς.

†Τρηχίς, Τρηχύνη, v. Τρηχίς, etc.

†Τρηχὺβάτω, τρηχύνω, Ion. for τραχύνω.

†Τρηχὺς, εἰα, ὅ, Ion. for τραχὺς, Hom., Hes., and Hdt.

Τρίηχσμα, τρηχυσμός, Ion. for τρίαχ.

Τρήχω, assumed as pres. of the Homer. pf. τέτρηχα; but needlessly; v. sub ταρασσω.—II. in later Ep., to be rough or uneven, from τρηχός, Nic. Th. 521.

Τρηχός, εὖς, ἥ, (τρηχός) a rough, stony country, Nic. Th. 283.

Τρηχώδης, ες, Ion. for τραχώδης.

Τρί-, from τρίς or τρία, in compds. three, thrice: also indefinitely, to add emphasis, e. g., τριδούλος, τριδύστηνος, τριβάρβαρος, τριάνωρ, like Lat. terque quaterque.

Τρία, neut. from τρεῖς, q. v., Hom. [7].

Τρίαγμός, οὖ, ὁ, (τριάζω) a victory. Τριάδελφαι, αἱ, the three sisters.

Τριάζω, f. -άσω, and τριάσσω, f. -ξω, (τρία)—to conquer, vanquish, strictly of a wrestler, who did not win until he had thrice thrown his adversary, or conquered him in three bouts (πάλαιμματα), cf. Aesch. Eum. 589, Soph. Tr. 678, 13, Lucill. ap. Anal. Br. 2, p. 321, Heind. Plat. Phaedr. 256 B: ὅ, διὰ τριῶν ἀποδόλμματα, I am utterly undone, Eur. Or. 434. (Hence τριακτῆρ, τριακτός, ἀτριάκτος.)

Τριάζω, f. -άσω, (τρία) to triple, multiply by three.

Τρίαυνα, ης, ἥ, (τρία) a trident, the badge of Neptune, Il. 12, 27; Od. 4, 66, Aesch., etc.: cf. τριανόω.

Τριανωτήρ, ἥρος, ἥ,=τριανωτήρ.

Τριανωτῶδης, ες, contr. -ώδης, ες, εἶδος trident-shaped.

Τριανωκράτωρ, ορος, ὁ, ruler of the trident, of Neptune, Inscr. [α].

Τριανόω, ᾶ, (τρία) to move or leave with the trident: generally, to leave up, overthrow, τρ. τι μοχλοῖς, Eur. Bacch. 348; πρ. τὴν γῆν διέκλειψ, to break it up with a mattock, Ar. ac. 570. Hence

Τριανωτήρ, ἥρος, ὁ, one who breaks up the ground.

Τριακάδεκα, οἱ, αἱ, 14, indecl. fifteen. Hence

Τριακάδεκέτης, ον, ὁ, (ἔτος) thirteen years old: fem. -έτης, ἰδος, Plat. egg. 833 D.

Τριακάς, ἄδος, ἥ, Ep. and Ion. τριακάς, contr. for obsol. τριακοντάς: τρεῖς, (τρία) the number thirty, ἐς τριακάδας δέκα ναῶν, Aesch. Pers. 39.—II. the thirtieth day of the month, Hes. Op. 764: at Athens the τριακάδες were dedicated to the memory of the dead, like the Roman novendia, Harpoer, etc.—III. a political division of the πόλις at Athens, containing thirty families,=γένος, Böckh, E. 1, 47: also at Sparta, Hdt. 1, 5,—either = 30 families, 1-10th of a pha, or—10 families, 1-30th of an pha, Müller Dor. 3, 5, § 6.

Τριακάτιοι, οἱ, the ἑξήκτιοι belonging to one τριακάς (III).

Τριάκις, (τρία) adv., three times, Inscr. Ar. Fr. 607. [κί]

Τριακοντάμμοτος, ον, (τριάκοντα, μμο) with or of thirty knots, Xen. Syn. 2, 5.

Τριακοντήμερος, ον, Ion. τρηκοντήμερος, Dor. τριακοντάμερος, (τριάκοντα, ἡμέρα) of thirty days, Hdt. 2, 4.

Τριάκοντα, Ep. and Ion. τρήκοντα, f. αἱ, τά, indecl.; yet Hes. Op. 694 as the gen. τρηκόντων, and so later imitators, as Call. Fr. 67; dat. τρηγνέσσων, Jac. Anth. P. 665, 794:—αἱ, Hom., etc.—II. of τρ., esp.,—at Sparta, the council of thirty, assigned to the kings, Xen. Hell. 3, 4, etc.—2. at Athens, a body of thirty, commonly called the thirty tyrants,

appointed on the taking of Athens (B. C. 404), Ib. 2, 3, 2, etc. [τρία: but in late Epigr. also αἱ, Jac. Anth. P. 617, 705, 806.]

Τριακοντάτηρίς, ἰδος, ἥ, ἑορτή, a festival returning every thirty years, Dio C.: from

Τριακοντάτης, ες, Ion. τρηκ., (τριάκοντα, ἔτος):—thirty years old, Plat. Legg. 961 B, etc.—II. τριακονταέτης, ες, of thirty years, τριακονταέτης σπονδαί, Thuc. 5, 14; but fem. -έτης, ἰδος, Hdt. 7, 149.—But in Att. the usu. form is τριακοντούτης, ες, in both signifi., cf. Thuc. 1, 23, 115, with Plat. Rep. 539 A, Legg. 670 A; and as fem., τριακόντοντις, ἰδος, ἥ, τριακοντούτιδες σπονδαί, Ar. Ach. 194, Eq. 1388, and so in Thuc. 1, 87, though he has more freq. the form in -ης, v. supra, cf. Lob. Phryn. 408. Hence

Τριακοντάετία, ας, ἥ, a period of thirty years, Dion. H. 2, 67.

Τριακοντάζυγος, ον, (τριάκοντα, ζυγον) with or of thirty benches of oars, Theocr. 13, 74.

Τριακοντάκις, (τριάκοντα) adv., thirty times, Plut. [τά]

Τριακοντάκλιнос, ον, (τριάκοντα, κλίνη) of thirty couches, Plut. 2, 679 B, Ath. 541 C.

Τριακοντάκωπος, ον, (τριάκοντα, κόπη) thirty-oared, Polyb. 22, 26, 13.

Τριακοντάμερος, ον, Dor. for τριακοντήμερος, of thirty days, Inscr.

Τριακοντάμηρος, ον, of thirty months.

Τριανωταναιος, α, ον, (τριάκοντα, ναῦ) weighing thirty minae, λιθος, Polyb. 9, 41, 8.

Τριακοντάμυριον, ον, τό, a thirtieth part.

Τριακοντάπηχυς, ν, (τριάκοντα, πήχυς) thirty cubits long, Ath. 203 F.

Τριακονταπλάσιος, ον, and τρίακονταπλῆσιον, ον, thirtyfold, thirty times as many, Math. Vett.

Τριακοντάπους, ποδος, ὁ, ἥ, (τριάκοντα, πούς) thirty feet long or high, Dion. H.

Τριακονταρχία, ας, ἥ, (τριάκοντα, ἀρχα) the rule of the thirty (tyrants) at Athens, Xen. Hell. 6, 3, 8.

Τριακοντάχοος, οον, contr. -χους, οον, (τριάκοντα, χέω) producing thirtyfold, Theophr. H. Pl. 8, 3, 8.

Τριακοντήρης, ες, thirty-oared, ἥ τρ., a war-ship of thirty banks of oars, Ath. 203 D; cf. sub τρήρης.

Τριακοντόργυιος, ον, (τριάκοντα, ὄργυια) of thirty fathoms, Xen. Cyn. 2, 6.

Τριακόντορος, ον,=τριακοντάζυγος, Thuc. 4, 9; Hdt. uses the form τρηκόντορος, e. g. 4, 148; 7, 97; cf. πεντηκόντορος.

Τριακοντούτης, -ούτις, v. sub τριακονταέτης.

Τριακόσιοι, αἱ, α, Ep. and Ion. τρηκόσιοι, three hundred, Hom., etc.: οἱ τρ., at Athens, v. sub συμμορία.

Τριακοσιομέδμνος, ον, (τριάκόσιοι, μέδμνος) of three hundred medimni: οἱ τρ., at Athens, those whose property produced three hundred medimni, i. e. the ἱππεῖς, Böckh P. E. 2, p. 262.

Τριακοσίχοος, ον, contr. -χους, οον, bearing three hundred-fold.

Τριακοστάιος, α, ον, (τριάκοστος) on the thirtieth day: thirty days old, παιδίον, Phylarch. ap. Ath. 606 F.

Τριακοστήμιον, ον, τό, Ion. τρηκ., a thirtieth part, Hipp.

Τριακοστόδιος, ον, (όνο) the thirty-second, Math. Vett.: from

Τριάκοστος, ἥ, ὅν, Ion. τρηκ., (τριάκοντα) the thirtieth, Hdt. 4, 44,

etc.:—ἥ τριακοστή, a duty of one tau tieth, Dem. 467, 2.

Τριακτῆρ, ἥρος, ὁ, a victor, Aesch. Ag. 171; cf. τριάζω.

Τριακτός, ἥ, ὅν, (τοιαύτω) conquered.

Τριάνωρ, ορος, ἥ, (τρι-, ἀνὴρ) shi that has had three husbands, of Helen, Lyc. 851. [α]

Τριαρίοι, οἱ, the Lat. Triarii, Polyb. 6, 23, 16.

Τριάριμος, ον, (τρι-, ἄριμος) with three sails or masts, Luc. Pseudol. 27.

Τριαρχία, ας, ἥ, the Lat. triumphatus, Dio C.

Τριάς, ἄδος, ἥ, (τρεῖς):—the number three, a triad, Plat. Phaed. 104 A, etc.

Τριάς, ἀντος, ὁ, a coin worth three χαλκοί, Lat. triens, Hesych.

Τριάσσω, f. -ξω=τριάζω, q. v.

Τριάυλας, ἄκος, three-furrowed, three-pronged.

Τριάυλην, ενος, ὁ, ἥ, (τρι-, αὐλήν) with three necks, Lyc. 1186.

Τριβάκος, ἥ, ὅν, (τρίβω):—rubbed, worn, Lat. tritus, ἥ τριβακή (sc. χλαμύς), Anth.:—so too, τὸ τριβακόν (sc. ἰμάτιον), Ib.; esp. of a smooth, fine summer-garment, opp. to thick, rough winter clothes, Artemid. 2, 3.—II. a hackneyed, crafty fellow, Lat. veterator, like τριβων and τριμμά.—III. ἀσέλγεια τριβακή (v. τριβάς), Luc. Amor. 28.

Τριβαλλικός, ἥ, ὅν, of the Triballi, Triballian, τὸ Τ. πεδίον, Hdt. 4, 49.

Τριβαλλοί or Τριβαλλοι, ον, οἱ, the Triballi, a people on the borders of Thrace (v. Bähr Hdt. 4, 49); †Thuc. 4, 101†: hence as a comic name for barbarian gods, Ar. Av. 1529, 1533, 1627.—II. a slang term for young fellows who lounge about taverns, etc., like the 'Mohocks' of Addison's time, Dem. 1269, 9; cf. sq., and Lob. Aglaoph. p. 1037.

Τριβαλοπανάθορρα μεираκύλια, a comic exaggeration of the name Τριβαλλοι (v. foreg. II), Eubul. Ὁρθ. 1, 3.

Τριβαλός, f. l. for τριβακός.

Τριβάνω, ον, gen. ονος,=τριτο βάμων. [α]

Τριβανον, τό,=τρίπανον, susp.

Τριβανος, ὅ,=λήκυθος, Hesych.

Τριβαξ, ακος, ὁ, ἥ,=τριβακός, Gramm.

Τριβάββαρος, ον, (τρι-, βάββαρος) thrice-barbarous, Plut. 2, 14 B.

Τριβάς, ἄδος, ἥ, (τρίβω) a woman who practises lewdness with herself or with other women.

Τριβάφος, ον, (τρι-, βάπτω) thrice dyed, i. e. of genuine dye, Jo. Lyd.

Τριβελέγη, ες, (τρι-, βέλος) three-pointed, Anth. Plan. 215.

Τριβείς, εως, ὁ, (τρίβω) a rubber,=τρίπτης, Strab. p. 710:—in mechanics, the fitting upon which the axle rubs, Math. Vett.

Τρίβη, ἥς, ἥ, (τρίβω) a rubbing:—usu. metaph.;—1. a rubbing or grinding down, wearing away, spending, βίον Aesch. Ag. 465; χρόνον, Soph. Ant. 1078; ἄξιαν τριβὴν ἔχει, 'his time well spent, Aesch. Fr. 639; βίος οὐκ ἄχαρις ἐς τὴν τριβὴν, a pleasant enough life to pass, Ar. Av. 156.—2. a busy one's self about a thing, practising it, practice, esp. as opp. to the ory, Hipp.: also mere practice, routine, as opp. to true art, οὐκ ἔστι τέχνη, ἀτεχνος τριβή, Plat. Phaedr. 260 E: hence joined with ἐμπειρία, Ib. 270 B Gorg. 463 P; τριβὴν ἔχεν ἐν τιτι Polyb. 1 32, 1.—3. that about which one

'*is busied, the object of care, anxiety, love* etc., like πόνοσ and Lat. *cura*. 'Ορέ στήν τήν ἐμὴν ψυχῆς τριβήν, Aesch. Cho. 749.—4. *delay, putting off*, ἐτ τριβὰς ἔλawn, to seek delays, Soph. O. T. 1160; also, τριβὰς πορίζων, Ar. Ach. 385; and with the verb omitted, ὡ τριβὴς ἐτι, no more delays, Soph. Ant. 577; τριβὴς ἐνεκα, Thuc. 8, 87 (which may, however, be act., to wear them out); τριβὴν λαμβάνει ο πόλεωσ, Polyb. 1, 20, 9.

Τριβικός, ἦ, *vn*, founded on practice. †Τριβόκη, *ov*, *ol*, the Tribocci, a people in Gaul near the Treviri, of German origin, Strab. p. 193.

Τριβόλεκτράπελος, *ov*, in Ar. Nub. 1003, τριβόλεκτράπελα στωμύλλειν, to deal in coarse, rude jests. [α]

Τριβόλος, *ov*, (τρι-, βάλλω, βέλος), —like τριβελῆς, three-pointed, three-pronged: hence as subst. —I. ο τριβόλος, a caltrop, Polyaen. 1, 39, 2; v. Dict. Antiqq.; also, a thing of like shape on a horse's bridle.—2. from the likeness of shape, a prickly water-plant, water-caltrop, Lat. *tribulus*, Diosc.: also a like plant on land, which was apt to stick in sheep's wool, Ar. Lys. 576, cf. Voss Virg. G. 1, 153; —Alcae. 34 calls sour wine δξύτερον τριβόλων.—3. in plur., smart sayings, gibes, the French pointers, which were attributed to Gorgias, Philostr.—II. τὰ τριβόλα, a threshing-machine, a board with sharp stones fixed in the bottom, Math. Vett., Virgil's *tribula*, Georg. 1, 164 [where the *t* shows that in this signif. it is from τριβω, 'ero]; but we have τριβόλους ἀχυρό-τριβας in Anth. P. 6, 104.

Τρίβος, ἦ, also ο in Eur. Or. 1251, Plut. Arat. 22: (τριβω)—a worn or beaten track, a road, path, H. Hom. Merc. 448: hence the high road, highway, Hdt. 8, 140, 2; τρ. ἀμαζήρης, Eur. Or. 1251—metaph., a path of life, βιότου τριβὸν ὁδεύειν, Anacreont. 41, 2; ποιήν τις πρὸς ἔρωτασ ιοι τριβὸν; Anth. P. 5, 302; and so perh., τριβὸι ἔρωτων, Aesch. Supp. 1043.—II. a rubbing, like τριβίς, Aesch. Ag. 391; τρ. κρηπίδος, the rubbing of a shoe, Aetiae.—2. a hollow made by rubbing, Hipp.—III. metaph., like τριβή, practice, use, τριβὸν λαμβάνειν, to get accustomed to a place or thing, Foëx. Oec. Hipp.—2. delay, Aesch. Ag. 197.—IV. bodily exercise, Nic. [ζ]

Τριβράχης, ο, (τρι-, βραχῦς) a metrical foot consisting of three short syllables.

Τριβροχός, *ov*, (τρι-, βρέχω) thrice-wetted, i. e. drenched, soaked.

Τρίβω, f. τρίβω: aor. 1 pass. ἐτρίβην, Thuc. 2, 77, but more usu. in aor. 2 ἐτρίβην [ζ]—Hom. has only the pres. and aor. 1 act.; in compds. also the fut.—The fut. mid. τριβόμαι in pass. signif., cf. Thuc. 6, 18; 7, 42, Ellendt Lex. Soph. s. v. To rub, hence, to thresh corn, thresh it out, because among the Greeks this was done by rubbers or rollers, Il. 20, 496: also to grind, pound, bruise, τετριμμένα θυμῆματα, Hdt. 2, 86; to beat up or make, φάρμακον, καταπλασθόν, μῶαν, Ar. Thesm. 486, Plut. 717, Pac. 816:—μοχλὸν τριβειν ἐν ὀφθαλμῷ, to work round the stake in his eye, Od. 9, 333: χρυσὸν βασάνω τρ., to rub gold on a touch-stone, so as to test its purity, Theogn. 450 (cf. πασάριβω)—and in mid., τριβεσθαι ὤσος, to rub pollution upon another, τὰντ him with it, Aesch. Eum. 195 [cf. προστριβω]; τρ. τήν κεφαλὴν,

to scratch the head, in perplexity, Aeschin. 34, 26.—II. to rub away, grind down, wear out, wear, damage, bruise, τετριμμένοι τὰ ἐπ' ἀριστερὰ τῶν κεφαλῶν, Hdt. 2, 93: esp. to wear out clothes, v. τριβων: and of a road, to wear or tread it smooth, ἀτραπὸς τετριμμένη, Ar. Ran. 123 (hence τριβω).—2. of time, to wear away, spend, and in pass., χρόνον τριβόμενον, as time wore on, Hdt. 4, 201:—so later, τρ. βίον, to pass away, spend life, Lat. *terere vitam*, Soph. El. 602, Ar. Pac. 590; τρ. πόλεμον, to prolong a war, Polyb. 2, 63, 4:—hence absol., to waste time, tarry, Aesch. Ag. 1056, Dem. 678, 10.—III. metaph. of persons, to wear out, ἀλλήλους τριβόντι σκολήσι δίκησι, Hes. Op. 249; τριβεσθὰ κακοῖσι, to be worn out by ills, Il. 23, 735; τριβόμενος λαός, an oppressed people, Hdt. 2, 124; τριβεσθαι αὐτὴν περὶ αὐτὴν, to wear itself out by internal struggles, Thuc. 6, 18: of money and property, to waste, squander it, joined with δαπανᾶσθαι in Hdt. 2, 37.—2. to wear or use, κατόμοσα... μὴ πολλὸν χρόνον θεοῖς ἐτι σκῆπτρα ταυῖα τριβεῖν, Ar. Av. 636.—3. in pass., to be much busied or engrossed with a thing, πολέμω, Hdt. 3, 134: to practise one's self in a thing, use one's self to it, ἁψὲ' ἄρετῇ, Theogn. 465. [τριβω is from the same root with τείρω, τρώω, τρύχω, θρύπτω, etc.: hence Lat. *tero*, *trivi*, *teres*, *tener*, German *reiben*, *treiben*, our *rub*, *drive*]. [ζ in all tenses, except aor. 2: but ζ usu. in derivs., they being mostly derived from this tense.]

Τρίβωμος, *ov*, ο, a threefold or triangular altar.

Τρίβων, ὠσος, ο, (τριβω)—a worn garment, threadbare cloak, Eur. Autol. 1, 12, Ar. Ach. 184, 343, Plat. Prot. 335 D, etc.:—esp. such as was worn by the Spartans, hence, Λακωνικὴν καὶ τριβωνας ἔχειν, Dem. 1267, 22; the τριβὼν was then adopted by philosophers, and in after-times by monks: hence as an emblem of austere life or severe study, and later of monachism, as we say 'the cowl', v. Wytttenb. Plut. 2, 52 C.—II. as adv., practised, well versed or skilled in a thing, c. gen. τριβὼν αὐτῆς, Hdt. 4, 74; τρ. λόγων, Eur. Bacch. 717, El. 1127; also c. acc., τριβὼν τὰ τοιάδε, Id. Med. 691, etc.:—hence, —2. absol., a hackneyed, crafty fellow, a rogue, Ar. Nub. 869, 870; cf. ἐπιτριπτός. [ζ]

Τριβωνάριον, *ov*, τό, dim. from τριβων, a small cloak. [α]

Τριβωνέομαι, (τριβων) dep., to practise roguery; or (as others take it), to put off, delay, Antipho p. Harp.

Τριβωνικός, adv., in the fashion of a τριβων, χλαῖναν ἀναβαλοῦ τριβωνικός, Ar. Vesp. 1132.

Τριβωνίον, *ov*, τό, dim. from τριβων, Ar. Vesp. 33, 116, etc.

Τριβωνιώδης, *es*, = τριβωνώδης.

Τριβωνοφόρεω, ὦ, to wear a τριβων, Plut. 2, 52 C: and

Τριβωνοφορία, *as*, ἦ, the wearing of a τριβων, Plut. 2, 52 C; cf. τριβων I, fin.: from

Τριβωνόφορος, *ov*, (φέρω) wearing a τριβων.

†Τριγὰβοι, *ov*, οἱ, Trigaboli, a place in northern Italy where the Po divides itself into two branches, Polyb. 2, 16, 11.

Τριγάμια, *as*, ἦ, a threefold or third marriage: from

Τριγάμος, *ov*, (τρι-, γαμέω) thrice-married, of Helen, Stesich. 74.

Τριγένεια, *as*, ἦ, a third generation or race, also τριγονία: τρ. ἀγαθῶν three kinds of goods, Sext. Emp. 171: from

Τριγενής, *és*, (τρι-, *γένω) thrice-born, as some flies and moths, Ar. Gen. An. 3, 9, 11.

Τριγενία, *as*, ἦ, = τριγένεια, dub. Τριγέννητος, *ov*, (τρι-, γεννάω) thrice-born, epith. of Minerva, Lyc. 51.

Τριγεργήσιος, *ov*, of thrice Gerenges, i. e. thrice as old as Nestor. Anton. 4, 50; cf. sq.

Τριγέρων, *ov*, ος, ἦ, (τρι-, γέρων) thrice old, i. e. very old, τριγέρων μῖθος τὰδε φωνεῖ, 'tis an old saw, Aesch. Cho. 314.

Τριγίγας, *av*, ος, ο, (τρι-, γίγας) a triple (i. e. huge) giant, Orph. Arg. 1348. [γί]

Τρίγλη, *ov*, or τριγλή, *as*, ἦ, a mullet, Italian *triglia*, Epich. p. 34, cf. Ath. 324 D, sq.; τριγλαί ἄπ' ἀνθρακίς, Anth. P. 6, 105.

Τρίγληρος, *ov*, in Hom. as epith. of earrings, ἔρματα τριγλήνα (prot. from τρι-, γλήνως), with three bright drops or brilliants, Il. 14, 183, Od. 18, 298, cf. Lucas Quaest. Lexil. § 10 though others would refer it to γλήνῃ in the signif. of an eye or hole, cf. τριπίς, τριοπίς: τὸ τριγλήρον, an ear-ring of this kind.—III. three-eyed of Hecate, Ath. 325 A.

Τριγλίζω, like κυχλίζω, to giggle, titter.

Τριγλίον, *ov*, τό, and τριγλῖς, *idos*, ἦ, dim. from τριγλα.

Τριγλοβόλος, *ov*, (τριγλα, βάλλω) striking or catching mullets, Plut. 2, 966 A.

Τριγλοφόρος, *ov*, (τριγλα, φέρω) bearing mullets: τρ. χιτῶν, a net for catching them, Anth. P. 6, 11.

Τριγλόφος, *ov*, (τριγλα, γλόφος) thrice-slit or cloven, αλχίη τρ., a trident, Opp. H. 5, 377.—II. ἡ τριγλόφος, in Doric architecture, the triglyph, a three-grooved tablet placed at equal distances along the frieze; it seems orig. to have been the end of the beam (the spaces between being a first open, and then called ὀπαί, afterwards filled up and called μετοπαί) first in Eur. Or. 1372, I. T. 113: also τὸ τριγλόφος, Arist. Eth. N. 10, 4, 2.

Τριγλώχης, *iv*, ος, ο, ἦ, (τρι-, γλῶχιν) three-tongued, three-barbed, ὀστρεὸς, Il. 5, 393; 11, 507; as epith. of Sicily, Pind. Fr. 219; in later poet. with a neut. subst., Lob. Paral. 204.—τρ. ὕμενες the valvulae tricuspidales of the thorax, Galen.

Τριγμός, *ov*, ο, (τριζω) a chirping, squeaking, esp. of mice and bats: creaking, grating, jarring, Lat. *stridor*.

Τριγνώθος, *ov*, with three jaws.

Τριγυλάς, ο, a kind of fish (cf. τριγύλα), Sophron ap. Ath. 324 E.

Τριγυμός, *ov*, (τρι-, γυμός) with three nails, Soph. Fr. 295.

Τριγονέω, ὦ, to be in the third generation, Theophr. : and

Τριγονία, *as*, ἦ, the third generation, πονηρὸς ἐκ τριγονίας, Dem. 1377, 3 cf. τριδούλος: from

Τρίγονος, *ov*, (τρι-, *γένω) begetting or bringing forth thrice:—τριγωνα τέκνα, three children, Eur. H. Fr. 1023: τριγόνοι κόραι, three daughters, id. Ion 496.

Τριγράμμιατος, *ov*, with or of three letters.

Τριγωνίζω, f. -ίσω, to make triangular: but in Plut. 2, 416 C, to triple multiply by three, for he says that 40 πεντάκις τριγωνισθεῖς = 9720.—II. α play the τρίγωνον, v. τριγωνον II 9

Τρίγωνικός, ἡ, ὄν, *triangular*.

Τρίγωνιστή, (τριγωνίζω) adv., *triangular-wise*, Math. Vett.

Τρίγωνιστρια, ας, ἡ, *a woman who plays the τρίγωνον* (signif. II. 2), Luc. Lexiph. 8.

Τρίγωνοειδής, ἐς, (εἶδος) *triangular-shaped*, Arist. H. A. : from

Τρίγωνος, ὄν, (τρι-, γώνος) *three-cornered, triangular*, of the Delta, Aesch. Pr. 815; τρ. ῥυθμοί, Id. Fr. 70.—2. *triangular numbers* (ἀριθμοὶ τρίγωνοι, Plat. 2, 1003 F) are those which can be disposed in a triangle, as 3 : 1, 3 : 2, etc.,—being represented by the formula $\frac{n^2 + n}{2}$.—II. as subst., *τρίγωνον*, τό, *a triangle*, Plat. Tim. 50 B, etc.—2. *a musical instrument of triangular form*, somewhat like a harp, with strings of equal thickness but unequal lengths, Plat. Rep. 399 C :—also, ὁ τρίγωνος, Soph. Fr. 361.

Τρίδακτύλιαιος, α, ὄν,=sq.

Τρίδακτύλος, ὄν, (τρι-, δάκτυλος) *three-fingered*.—II. *three fingers long*.

Τρίδαιρος, ὄν, (τρι-, δειρή) *three-ecked*, Luc. 966.

†Τρίδεντιον, ὄν, οἰ, the *Tridentini*, on the Athesis, Strab. p. 204.

Τρίδασπος, ὄν, with three masters.

Τρίδουλος, ὄν, (τρι-, δούλος) *a slave through three generations, thrice a slave*, ἐκ τριῆς μητρὸς τριδούλος, Soph. O. T. 1063; cf. *τριγονία*.

Τρίδραχμος, ὄν, (τρι-, δραχμή) *worth or weighing three drachms*, Ar. ac. 1202 : τὸ τριδραχμον, *three rachms*.

Τρίδυμος, ὄν, (τρίς) *threefold, triple* : τριδυμοὶ (sc. παῖδες), *three born at a birth*, Plat. 2, 906 B : formed like *ιδυμος*.

Τρίδυστηνος, ὄν, (τρι-, δύστηνος) *woe-wretched*, Anth.

Τριέλκτος, ὄν, (τρι-, ἐλίσσω)—*twice wound or coiled*, epith. of ὄφις, Ibac. ar. Hdt. 6, 77 : τρ. ἱχνοπέδη, *a noose of three threads*, Anth. P. 6, 09; τρ. νῆμα (of the Fates), Ib. 7, 4 :—τρ. θύρακες, of a ship's plank—lb. Append. 15.

Τριέλξ, ἱκος, (τρι-, ἐλξ) *a triple wreath*, Chaerem. ar. Ath. 679 F.

Τριέμβολος, ὄν, (τρι-, ἐμβολος) *ke three ship's beaks*, Ar. Av. 1256.

Τριένος, ὄν, (τρι-, ἐνος) *three-yearly*, Theophr.

Τρίεσπερος, ὄν, (τρι-, ἐσπέρα) : *in three successive nights*, δνειρος, Luc. omn. 12 :—esp. as epith. of Hercules, who was begotten in three nights, Lyc. 33.

Τριετία, ας, ἡ, (τριετής) :—like *μετία*, *a period of three years*, v. schaf. Appar. Dem. 3, p. 504.

Τριετήρ, ἥρος, ὅ,=τρίετης, Orph. I. 52, 4.

Τριετηρκός, ἡ, ὄν, *belonging to a trieτηρ*, Plat. 2, 671 D : from

Τριετηρίς (sc. ἐορτή), ἰδος, ἡ, *a iennial festival*, esp. of Bacchus, but also of Neptune, of Juno and other divinities, in sing., Pind. N. 6, 69; i plur., Hdt. 4, 108, Eur. Bacch. 33, Plat., etc.—2. (sub. περίοδος), *cycle or period of three years* : from

Τριετήρος, ὄν,=τρίετης.

Τρίετης, ὄν, ὅ, (τρι-, ἐτος) :—*of three years*, χρόνον τριετα, Hdt. 1, 99 : τὸ τριετες, *a space of three years*, lat. Legg. 794 A. Adv., *τριετες, i.e. years long*, Od. 2, 106; 13, 377.

Τριετία, ας, ἡ,=τρίετια, Theophr.

Τριετίζω, f. -ισω, (τριετής) *to be three years old*, LXX.

†Τριεφών, ὄντος, ὅ, *Triephon*, a character in (Luc. ?) Philopatr.

Τρίζυγος, ὄν, (τρι-, ζυγόν) *three-yoked*, of the Graces (*Gratia... nudis juncta sororibus*), Soph. Fr. 490; τριζυγοὶ θεαί, Eur. Hel. 357 :—also, τριζύγης, ἐς, Anth. P. 11, 27.

Τρίζυγος, ὅ, ἡ,=foreg. : *threefold*, triple, Anth. P. 6, 181, etc.

ΤΡΙΖΩ : f. τρίζω or τρίζω : pf. τέτριζα with pres. signif., the only tense in Hom.,—except in Od. 24, 5, 7, where he has the pres.; and even in Att. the pf. is more freq. than the pres. : rare Ep. part. *τετριγώτες*, for *τετριγότες*, Il. 2, 314 :—of animals, to cry sharp and shrilly, to squeak, chirp, twitter, of young birds, Il. 2, 314; of bats, Od. 24, 7, v. Valck. Hdt. 3, 110; 4, 183; also applied to the noise made by ghosts (which, in Shakspr., 'squeak and gibber'), Il. 23, 101, Od. 24, 5, 9 : *νότα τετριγέει* (Ep. plqpf.), the wrestlers' backs cracked, Il. 23, 714; also of the gnashing or grinding of teeth, Epich. p. 9 : later of the noise of the elephant, Luc. Zeux. 10 : also of things, to creak, grate, jar, Lat. *stridere* ; cf. τρίζω, κρίζω.

Τρίρκας, ἰδος, ἡ, Ep. and Ion. for *τριάκας*, Hes., and Hdt.

Τρίρκοντα, *τριαρκόσια*, etc., Ep. and Ion. for *τριάκ-*.

Τρίρμερτα, ας, ἡ, (τρίρμερος) *a period of three days*, LXX. Hence

Τρίρμερίζω, *to be about a thing for three days*.

Τρίρμερόνυκτος, ὄν, *lasting three days and nights*.

Τρίήμερος, ὄν, (τρι-, ἡμέρα) of or for 3 days, 3 days old, M. Anton. 4, 50.

Τρίμικτον, ὄν, τό, *a έκτεγς* (and a half, dub.; v. Meineke Plat. (Com.) Φάων 2, 12.

Τρίμιμολία, ἡ, v. *τριετημιολία*.

Τριμήπιχης, v, (τρι-, ἡμι-, πῆχυς) *a cubit and a half long*, Ath. 199 C.

Τριμηποδίατος, α, ὄν, *a foot and half long* : from

Τριμηπόδιον, ὄν, τό, (τρι-, ἡμι-, πούς) *a foot and half*, Xen. Oec. 19, 4 and 5.

Τριμήτονιον, ὄν, τό, (τρι-, ἡμι-, τόνος) *a tone and half* : in music, the discord now called 'the minor third.'

Τριμήχοινις, ἱκος, ὅ, ἡ, (τρι-, ἡμι-, χοῖνις) *a χοῖνις and half*, dub. I. in Theophr., perh. *τριμήχοινικιον*, τό.

Τριμωβολίατος, α, ὄν, *worth an obol and half* : from

Τριμωβόλιον, ὄν, τό, (τρι-, ἡμι-, ὀβολός) *an obol and half*, Ar. Fr. 144.

Τριηραρχέω, ὦ, *to be a τριήραρχος*, to command a trireme, Hdt. 8, 46 : also c. gen., τρ. νηός, Hdt. 7, 181.—II. at Athens, to be trierarch, i. e. fit out a trireme for the public service, Ar. Eq. 912, Ran. 1065; τρ. πολλά, Antipho 117, 33; τρ. τριηραρχίαν, Lys. 135, 31 : οἶκος τριηραρχῶν, a family wealthy enough for the trierarchy, Isae. 66, 38 :—cf. *τριηραρχία*. Hence

Τριηραρχία, ατος, τό, *the expense of the τριηραρχία*.—II. the trierarch's crew of seamen, Dem. 1220, 12.

Τριηράρχης, ὄν, ὅ, later form for *τριήραρχος*, q. v.

Τριήραρχος, ας, ἡ, (τριήραρχος) *the command of a trireme*.—II. at Athens, the fitting out of a trireme for the public service (cf. *τριήραρχος* II), first in Lys. 908, 5, Xen. Oec. 2, 6 : the trierarchy was the most important of the extraordinary λειτουργία. On the office, its duties, liabilities, etc., v. Böckh P. E. 2, pp. 319–368, Dict. Antiqq.—2. the office of *trierarch*, Xen. Ath. 1, 13.

Τριηραρχικός, ἡ, ὄν, *belonging to fitted for a τριήραρχος* or *τριηραρχία*, τρ. νόμος, Dem. 329, 18 : τὸ τριηραρχικόν, the Navy-office, Decret. ib. 261, 15 : from

Τριήραρχος, ὄν, ὅ, (τριήρης, ἄρχω) *the captain of a trireme*, Hdt. 8, 93, Polyb. 1, 50, 4.—II. at Athens, a *trierarch*, one who (singly or jointly with other citizens) had to fit out a trireme for the public service, being also responsible for the command, first in Ar. Ach. 546, Thuc. 6, 31, etc.—*τριηράρχης* is a later form, v. Böckh P. E. 2, p. 358 : cf. *τριηραρχία* II.

Τριήραυλις, ὄν, ὅ, (τριήρης, αὐλῆω)—*the flute-player*, who gave the time to the rowers in the trireme Dem. 270, 13.

Τριήρετεύω, *to row in a trireme*.

Τριήρετης, ὄν, ὅ, *a rower in a trireme*.

Τριήρετικός, ἡ, ὄν, (τριήρης) of or like a trireme, App.

Τριήρης, Ion. for *τριήρεος*, gen. from *τριήρης*, Hippon. 7.

Τριήρημολία, ας, ἡ, also *τριημιολία*, a light, undecked vessel of war, West. Diod. 20, 93.

Τριήρης, ἐς, gen. εος, Ion. εως : gen. pl. *τριηρέων* (or, acc. to Thom. M., *τριηρέων*), Xen. Hell. 1, 4, 11, contr. *τριήρων*, not *τριηρών*, Thuc. 6, 46, Dem. 180, 16, cf. Kühner Gr. Gr. § 284 : (τρίς, *ἄρω, not ἐρέσω). Strictly, *triply-furnished or equipped* :—ἡ *τριήρης* (sc. ναῦς), Lat. *triremis*, a galley with three banks of oars, the common form of the Greek ship-of-war (ναὺς μακρά), first in Hdt. 2, 159, etc. Triremes were first built by the Corinthians, Thuc. 1, 13. The lowest rowers being called *θαλάμιοι*, the middle *ζυγῖται*, and the topmost *θρανῖται* (cf. sub vocc.) ; one man managed each oar. The *τριήρης* continued to be the largest ships up to about the end of the Pelop. war, after that, *quadriremes* (*τετρήρεις*), *quinqueremes* (*πεντήρεις*), etc., became common,—up to the *τεσσαρακοντήρης* of Ptolemy Philopator (Plut. Demetr. 43, Ath. 203 D). The construction of a trireme presents no great difficulty—taken alone; but when we come to the enormous size of a *τεσσαρακοντήρης*, or even a *δεκήρης* (words, be it observed, strictly analogous to *τριήρης*, *triremis*), the subject of ancient ship-building becomes very perplexing, v. Dict. Antiqq. p. 891.—2. metaph. *a ship-shaped drinking vessel*, Pors. Med. 139.—II. of three stories, like *τριώροφος*.

†Τριήρης, ὄν, ὅ, *Τριῆρες*, a place in Phoenicia, Polyb. 5, 68, 8.

Τριηρικός, ἡ, ὄν,=τριηρετικός.

τὸ τρ. (sc. μέλος), Ath. 535 D.

Τριήρετης, ὄν, ὅ, (τριήρης) *one who goes in a trireme*, esp. as a soldier or rower, Hdt. 5, 85, Thuc. 6, 46, Xen. An. 6, 4, 7 :—the form *τριηρέτης* is dub.

Τριηροειδής, ἐς, like *a trireme*.

Τριηρονόμος, ὅ,=τριήραρχος.

Τριηροποιός, ὄν, (τριήρης, ποιέω) *building triremes*, Dem. 598, 23.

Τριβάλασος, ὄν, Att. -τος, (τρι-, βάλασσα) of three seas, touching on or connected with three seas, Ephor. ap. Strab. [βῆ]

Τριβάλλης, ἐς, *thrice blooming*, i. e. richly blooming.

Τριθεία, ας, ἡ, (τρι-, θεός) the *Holy Trinity*, or belief therein, Eccl. Hence

Τριθεΐτης, ὄν, ὅ, *a believer in the Trinity*, Eccl.

Τριθημερίνος, ἡ, ὄν, (τρίτῃ) *done three days ago*, three days old.

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Τρίθρονος, ον, three - throned or seated.

Τρίππος, ον, with three horses : τὸ τρίππον, a team of three, Lat. triga.

Τρικυλίνδης, ον, = τρικυλίνδης-τος.

†Τρικάρων, ον, τό, (τρικάρηνος) Tricaranium, a fortress of Philus, Xen. Hell. 7, 2, 1; Dem. 206, 6.

Τρικάρανος, ον, ὁ, (Dor.=τρικάρηνος) the Three-headed, a satirical attack on three cities, Sparta, Athens, Thebes (cf. τριπολιτικός), falsely attributed to the historian Theopompus, Müller Intro. to Mythol. p. 33, 116 (Engl. Tr.).

†Τρικαρηνία, ας, ἡ, Tricarenia, a city on the Euxine, Palaeph. 25, 2.

Τρίκάρηνος, ον, poet. for τρικέφαλος, (τρι-, κάρηνος) three-headed, Hes. Th. 287, Hdt. 9, 81, Pind. Fr. 70, Eur., etc. [κῆ]

Τρίκαρπος, ον, (τρι-, κάρπος) bearing fruit thrice a year : also=τριετής.

Τρίκερος, ὢν, three-horned.

Τρίκεφάλος, ον, (τρι-, κεφαλῇ) three-headed, Ar. Fr. 468, Luc. V. Hist. 1, 11, etc. [Penult. in Att. sometimes long, as if τρικέφαλλος, Dind. Ar. Eq. 417 : cf. κυνοκέφαλος, τετρακέφαλος.]

†Τρίκη, and Τρίκη, ης, ἡ, Tricca, a city of Thessaly near the Peneus, with a temple of Aesculapius, Il. 2, 729; Strab. p. 437; now Tricala.

Τρίκλινος, ον, (τρι-, κλίνη) with three couches : -ὁ τ. (s. c. oikos), like the Roman triclinium, a dining-room with three couches, Antiph. Incert. 34, Amphip. Incert. 10; also, τὸ τρ., Polyb. 31, 4, 3.

Τρίκλιστος, ον, (τρι-, κλύω) thrice washed or cleansed, Ar. Fr. 693.

Τρίκλινος, ον, with or of three stools.

Τοικλωστος, ον, (τρι-, κλώω) thrice-spun, three-threaded, Anth. P. 6, 109.

Τρίκοκκος, ον, with three grains or berries.

Τρίκόλλυβον, ον, τό, a three-κόλλυβος piece.

Τρίκόλουρος, ον, (τρι-, κόλουρος) thrice docked or cut short, Arith. Vett.

†Τρίκόλωνι, ὢν, οἶ, Tricoloni, a city of Arcadia with a temple of Neptune, Paus. 8, 35, 6 : from

Τρίκόλωνος, ον, three-hilled.

†Τρίκόλωμος, ον, ὁ, Tricolomus, son of Lycanor, myth. founder of Τρίκόλωνι, Paus. 8, 3, 4.

†Τρίκόροι, ὢν, οἶ, the Tricorii, a people in Gaul, Strab. p. 185.

Τρίκορος, ον, (κόρη III)=τρίγληνος.

†Τρίκόρυθος, ον, ὁ and ἡ, Tricorythus, an Attic deme of the tribe Aeanthis, Strab. p. 379 : cf. τετράπολις 1.

Τρίκόρυθος, ον, =sq., Αἶας, Eur. Or. 1480.

Τρίκορυς, ὅθος, ὁ, (τρι-, κόρυς) with triple plume, Eur. Bacch. 123.

†Τρίκορύστιος, α, ον, of Tricorythus, Tricorysian, ἡ ἐμπίς Τ., Ar. Lys. 1032.

Τρίκορύθος, ον, (τρι-, κορυφή) three-pointed c. pronged, Geop.

Τρίκορώνος, ον, (τρι-, κορώνη) as old as three crows, Anth. P. 5, 289; 11, 69.

Τρίκοτύλος, ον, (τρι-, κοτύλη) holding three κοτύλαι, Ar. Thesm. 743, Dionys. (Com.) Σωφ. 1.

Τρίκουρος, ον, (τρι-, κουρά) shorn every three years, Hesych.

†Τρίκρανα, ἡ, Tricrana, an island at the promontory Buporthmus in Argolis, Paus. 2, 34, 8.

†Τρίκράνος, ον, (τρι-, κρίανος) three-headed, of Cerberus, Soph. Tr. 1098, Eur. H. F. 1277.

Τρίκράσπεδος, ον, (τρι-, κράσπεδον) with triple border, Archimed.

†Τρίκρηνα, τά, Tricrena, a place in Arcadia so named from three fountains there, Paus. 8, 16, 1.

Τρίκροτος, ον, rowed with triple stroke, of a trireme, Aristid. : cf. δίκροτος, μονόκροτος.

Τρικτύς, ὅος, ἡ=τριτύς, as τριξός=τρισός, τριτύς, Sophron ap. Ath. 480 B. (?)

Τρίκυβδος, ον, holding three κύβοι, Anacr. 29. [ῶ]

Τρίκυλίνδης, ον, thrice-rolled, also τρικυλίνδης.

Τρίκύλιστος, ον, =foreg., Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10, 5.

Τρίκυμία, ας, ἡ, (τρι-, κύμα) the third wave : hence, a huge, mighty wave, since every third wave was supposed to be larger (Plat. Rep. 472 A), as in Latin the fluctus decupanus, Eur. Hipp. 1213, Tro. 83 : hence, metaph., τρ. κακῶν, Aesch. Pr. 1015; ἐν ἀπάσαις τρ. τῆς τύχης, Luc. Demosth. Enc. 33 : also, τρ. λόγος, a prodigious swell of words, Heind. Plat. Euthyd. 293 A.

Τρίκυλος, ον, (τρι-, κύλων) three-membered, τὸ τρίκυλον, a sentence of three-clauses, Dion. H.

†Τρίκωνιεύς, ἑως, ὁ=Τριχωνεύς, Paus. 2, 37, 3.

Τρίκωπος, ον, with three pairs of oars, v. l. Clem. Al.

Τρίλγνηρος, ον, and in Stesich. 7, τριλγύνος, ον, holding three bottles. [α]

Τρίλαμπής, ἑς, ἡ (i. e. very) bright.

Τρίλιθος, ον, (τρι-, λίθος) of or with three stones : -τὸ τρ., a temple (at Bálbec) built of three enormous stones, Joh. Malal.

Τρίλιθος, ον, consisting of three threads or strings; τὸ τρ., a necklace of three strings of pearls.

Τρίλιτρος, ον, of three pounds : τὸ τρ., three pounds, Lat. tripondium.

Τρίλιςτος, ον, poet. for τριλίςτος, (τρι-, λίττοι, λίσσονται) : thrice, i. e. often or earnestly, prayed for, Il. 8, 488.

Τρίλοβος, ον, (τρι-, λοβός) three-lobed, Alex. Mynd. ap. Ath. 392 C.

Τρίλογία, ας, ἡ, (τρι-, λόγος) a trilogy, the three tragedies, which the Athen. tragic poets exhibited together; cf. sub τετραλογία.

Τρίλογχος, ον, (λόγχη) three-pointed.

†Τρίλοφία, ας, ἡ, a triple crest, Ar. Av. 94 : from

Τρίλοφος, ον, (τρι-, λόφος) with three-crests : with three peaks.

†Τρίμικτρα, ἡ, fem. from sq., Anth. P. 9, 396. [α]

Τρίμικτρος, ἄρος, ὁ, thrice-blessed.

Τρίμυμια, ἡ, (τρι-, μύμια III) : an ancestress in the sixth generation, Lat. tritavia.

Τρίμελής, ἑς, (τρι-, μέλος) : consisting of three μέλη, of a certain style of music, Plut. 2, 1132 D.

†Τρίμερεια, ας, ἡ, a consisting of or division into three parts : from

Τρίμερής, ἑς, tripartite, threefold. Hence

†Τρίμεριζω, to divide into three parts.

Τρίμετρια, ας, ἡ, a consisting of three metres : from

Τρίμετρος, ον, (τρι-, μέτρον) : of verses, consisting of three metres ; i. e. in iambs, trochaics, and anapaestics, of three syzygies (of τρι- 'feet') ;

but in dactyls, etc., of three single feet : hence the iambic verse of six feet is called by the Greeks τριμέτρος ἱαμβικός, Hdt. 1, 12; later ἱαμβικός τρ., -but Lat. versus senarius yet Horace follows the Greek mode of scanning, pede ter percusso, eac. syzygy having only one ictus : -σύνος τριμέτρος, trimeter verse, Hdt. 1, 174; τὸ τριμέτρον, Ar. Nub. 642 -cf. τετράμετρος.

Τρίμηνιαίος, α, ον, =sq., Theophr. v. Lob. Phryn. 550.

Τρίμηρος, ον, (τρι-, μήν) : -of three months, three months old : ἡ τρίμηρος, a period of three months, Hdt. 2, 124 τρ. χρόνος, Soph. Tr. 164; πύρος τρ. wheat sown in spring, so as to ripen in three months, Theophr.

Τρίμιθος, ἡ, v. τρέμιθος.

Τρίμιτινος, ἡ, ον, of τριμίτος : also =sq., Aesch. Fr. 320.

Τρίμιτος, ον, (τρι-, μίτος) having three threads in the warp : generally three-threaded, Lysipp. Bacch. 3, hence, ὁ τρίμιτος οὐτὸ τρίμιτον, three-threaded linen, sackcloth, Lat. trilevium, a garment of such cloth, Cratin. (Juv. Omph. 2 : -hence dim. τὸ τριμίτιον, a small sackcloth garment. Cf. δμίτος. [ῶ]

Τρίμιμα, ατος, τό, (τρίβω) : -that which is rubbed : metaph., like τρίβω II. 2, a practised, tricky knave, Ar. Nub. 260, Av. 430. -II. a drink or brew prepared of pounded groats, grates, spices, etc., Sodad. Έγκλει. 1, 4, Ar. ionic. Φίλεπ. 1, 8; cf. Meinek. Com. Fr. 2, p. 295. -III. a kind of fine pastry.

Τρίμιστιον, ον, τό, dim. from τρίμιμα, a spiced drink, Sodad. Έγκλει. 1, 17, Diphil. Ζωγρ. 1. [α]

Τρίμιθος, οὐ, ὁ, (τρίβω) : a rubbing off, filings, etc. -2. a beaten road, like τρίβος, Xen. Cyn. 3, 7; 4, 3, etc.

Τρίμιναιος, α, ον, (μνῆ) : -worth of weighing three minae.

Τρίμινος, ὦ, ὁ, (μνῆ) a three minae piece, cf. δμινος.

Τρίμοιρα, ας, ἡ, (τρίμορος) a triple portion; triple pay. Hence

Τρίμοιρίτης, ον, ὁ, receiving three parts, Luc. Jup. Trag. 48.

†Τρίμορος, ον, (τρι-, μοῖρα) three-fold, triple, χλαῖνα, Aesch. Ag. 872 -later, τριμοριαῖος, α, ον, Lob. Phryn. 545.

Τρίμορος, ον, =foreg., Orph. Arg. 1054.

Τρίμορφος, ον, (τρι-, μορφή) triple-formed, triple, Μοῖραι τρ., the three fates, Aesch. Fr. 516.

Τρίμυξος, ον, (μύξα) with three wicks

†Τρίνακίη, ης, ἡ, poet. v. sq., Dion. P. 434.

Τρίνακρία, ας, ἡ, Trinacria, epith. of Sicily, from its three promontories (τρεῖς, ἄκρα) : †Thuc. 6, 2; Call. Dian. 57†. -Others write Τρινακία, from ἀκῆ, Call. Anth. P. p. 226. Hence

Τρίνακριος, α, ον, †Trinacrian, Sicilian, πόντος, Ar. Rh. 4, 291.

†Τρίνακρίς, ἰδος, ἡ, pecul. fem. to foreg.

Τρίναξ, ἄκος, ἡ, (τρι-, ἀκῆ) like θρίναξ, a trident, or three-pronged mattock, Anth. P. 6, 104. [ῶ]

†Τρίνασος, ον, ἡ, Trinasas, a fortress near Gythium in Laconia, Paus. 3, 22, 3.

†Τρίνεμεια, ἑων, οἶ, an! Τρίνεμεια, ας, ἡ, Trinemēia, a deme of the tribe Cecropis, Call. Fr. 57.

Τρίνυκτιον, ον, τό, (νύξ) the space of three nights.

Τρίψας, ἄντος, ὁ, a Sicilian coin of three χαλκοῖ. Lat. triens.

Τριζος, ἡ, ὄν, Ion. for τρισός, Hdt.; so δίζος for δισός, cf. Koca Greg. 435.

Τριβολιαιίς, -μῆτις, f. l. for τριβύ, Lob. Phryn. 551, 709.

Τριδόμεν, ὦ, to go a road three times.

Τριδία, ας, ἡ, a meeting of three roads, Lat. trivium.

Τριδότης, ον, ὁ, (τριόδος) one who frequents cross-roads: generally, a street-bounger, low fellow, A. B. [2]

Τριδότης, ἰδος, ἡ, fem. from foreg., epith. of Hecate, who was worshipped at the crossing of three ways, Lat. Trivia, Plut. 2, 937 E.—2. σοβῆς τρ., a street-walker, Philo.—3. generally, from the street, low, common, Lat. trivialis.

Τριδονατία or τριδονατική (sc. τέχνη), fishing with a trident or leister.

Τριδοντιον, ον, τό, dim. from τριδόντιον.

Τριόδος, ον, ἡ, (τρι-, ὁδός)=τριοδία, a meeting of three roads, Lat. trivium, Theogn. 907, Pind. P. 11, 59, where the plur. is used for the sing., cf. Böckh ad l. (38); τροχίλατος σχιστὴς κελύθου τριόδος, Aesch. Fr. 160; cf. Eur. Supp. 1212, Plat., etc.: hence ἐν τριόδῳ γινόμενος, of a low fellow, Lat. homo trivialis, Plat. Legg. 799 C; cf. τριδότης, -ίτις, and Lob. Phryn. 38.

Τριόδους, ὀδοντος, ὁ, ἡ, (τρι-, ὀδός) with three teeth:—ὁ τρ., as subst.,=τρίαινα, a trident, Pind. O. 4, 45, 1. 8 (7), 75; used for spearing fish, Plat. Soph. 220 C.

Τριόχος, ον, (τρι-, ὄχος) with three branches or boughs, Theophr.

Τριόισι, v. sub τρεῖς.

†Τριόπας, ον, Ἐρ. Τριόπης, εω, Τριόφ, σπος, and Τριόπος, ον, ὁ, Τριπας, son of Neptune and Canace; or acc. to Diod. S. 5, 57 son of Helius, king in Thessaly, Call. Cer. 24, 44; cf. Apollod. 1, 7, 4.—2. father of Phorbas, H. Hom. Ap. 211:—Τριόρος, Id. 213:—son of Phorbas, Paus. 16, 1.—3. father of Pelasgus, Id. 2, 2, 4. Hence

†Τριόπειος, α, ον, of or concerning Triopas, Anth.

Τριόπης, ον, ὁ, fem. -ίς, ἰδος, like τριόβηλος, three-eyed.

†Τριωτίδης, ον, ὁ, son or descendant of Triopas, οἱ Τριωτίδαι, Call. Cer. 2.

†Τριωτικός, ἡ, ὄν, of Triopium, Triopian, τὸ Τριωτικὸν ἱερόν, the temple of Apollo and Neptune) on (the promontory) Triopium, Hdt. 1, 144.

†Τριόπιον, ον, τό, Triopium, a promontory on the Cnidian peninsula a Caria (or the tract of country along the coast), Hdt. 1, 174: in Theocr. 7, 68 Τριόπος κολῶνα, now cape Krio.—2. a city on foreg. promontory, Str. An. 2, 5, 7.

†Τριπίσιος, α, ον, adj. from foreg., Triopian, esp. epith. of Apollo, who had a temple thereon, Hdt. 1, 144.

Τριπίσιος, α, ον,=τριπίσης.

Τριπίσις, ἰδος, ἡ, fem. from τριπίσης. I.=τριπίτις.

†Τριπίσιος, ον, ἡ, Triopius, a city of Jos, Mosch. 3, 104.—II. ὁ,=Τριπίσιος 2.

Τριπύργιος, ον, (τρι-, ὄργιον) three fortresses long, Xen. Cyr. 6, 1, 52.

Τριπύρια, ας, ἡ, three boundaries, Lat. trifinium.

†Τριπύριος, ον,=the more usu. τριπύριος, Hdt. 1, 180.

Τριπύργος, ον, ὁ,=sq. I, Timae. ap. Polyb. 12, 15, 2.—II.=sq. II, Ar. Av. 181, Vesp. 1534; cf. Arist. H. A. 8, 1.

Τριπύργος, ον, (τρι-, ὄργιος) with

three tes-acles: metaph., very lewd or lecherous.—II. ὁ τρ., a kind of falcon or kite, Simon. 202, Ar. Av. 1206; also τριπύργος, q. v.—2. ἡ τρ., a fabulous plant, also called κενταυρίς, Theophr.

Τριστό, a sound imitative of a bird's voice, Ar. Av. 243.

Τριστίτιον, ον, τό, dim. from sq.

Τριστίτις, ἰδος, ἡ, an earring or brooch with three drops, cf. τριγύληρος. (The word is prob. orig. the same with τριόπις, τριόπης, as also the form ὁ τριόπτης: so in Aeol. and Att., ὅττε was formed from ὅσσε, ὅττις from ὄψις, etc.)

Τριόβηλος, ον, three-eyed.

†Τριόβ, σπος, ὁ,=Τριόπας.

Τρίπαις, παίδος, ὁ, ἡ, (τρι-, πᾶις) having three children, Plut. Num. 10.

Τρίπαλαι, (τρι-, πᾶλαι) adv., long, long ago, Ar. Eq. 1153; cf. τετραπᾶλαι.

Τρίπαλαιος, α, ον, very old, cf. τριπᾶνιος. [2]

Τρίπαλαιστιναιος, α, ον,=sq., v. Lob. Phryn. 548.

Τρίπαλαιστος, ον, (τρι-, παλαιστή) three hands broad, long, etc., Hdt. 1, 50, where some MSS. give τριπᾶλυστος.

Τρίπαλτος, ον, (τρι-, πᾶλλω) thrice brandished; metaph., furious, fierce, πῆματα, Aesch. Theb. 985.

Τρίπανουργος, ον, (τρι-, πανούργος) triply base, an arch-togue, Mel. 12, 4. [2]

Τρίπαπος, ον, ὁ, an ancestor in the sixth generation, Lat. tritavus.

†Τριπαράδεισος, ον, ὁ, Triparadisi, name of a place, Diod. S.

Τρίπαρθενος, ον, (τρι-, παρθένος) consisting of three virgins, τρ. ζεύγος, Eur. Erechth. 3, v. Soph. Fr. 490; cf. τριζυγῆ.

†Τριπάροδος, ον, with triple entrance.

Τρίπατορες, οἱ,=πρόπακτοι; and, generally,=οἱ πρότοι ὀρχηγῆται.

Τρίπατρος, ον, (πατήρ) begotten by three fathers.

Τρίπαχιος, ον, said to be Dor. for τριπῆχιος: but in Aesch. Ag. 1476, the α is short, so that it must be referred to παχίς, or must be altered; τριπᾶλιον has been proposed by Blomf., and received by Klausen.

Τρίπεδος, ον, (τρι-, πούς) three feet long, Polyb. 6, 22, 2.

Τρίπέδων, ὄνος, ὁ, ἡ, (τρι-, πέδη) a slave who has been thrice in fetters, Lat. trifurcifer.

Τρίπεμπλος, ον, (τρι-, πέμπλος) childish from age, Plut. 2, 1071 C: cf. οὐςπεμφ.

Τρίπερυσ, adv., years ago.

Τρίπτηλος, ον, (τρι-, πτήλον) three-leaved, H. Hom. Merc. 530: τὸ τρ.=τρίφυλλον, the herb trefoil, Nic.

Τρίπτης, ἔς, (πετάννυμι) triply spread, threefold.

Τρίπτηδος, ὁ, δρόμος τρ., the gallop of a horse, elsewh. ὁ διὸν κάλπη, cf. Lat. tripudium (?), and v. sub τριποδίζω.

Τρίπηγος, v. gen. εος, (τρι-, πῆγος) three cubits long, Hes. Op. 421, Hdt. 4, 192, Eur. Cycl. 235, Xen., etc.:—metaph., τριπῆγη ἔπη, Crates Lam. 2, Horace's verba sesquipedalia, Lob. Phryn. 549.

†Τριπῆθικινος, ἡ, ον, (τρι-, πῆθος) thrice or thoroughly apish, Anth. P. 11, 196.

Τρίπλαξ, ἄκος, ὁ, ἡ, (τρίς)=triple, threefold, Lat. triplex. II. 18, 480: formed like διπλάξ.

Τρίπληγος, ἡ, ον, (τρι-, πλανῶ) wandered through by three, Lyc. 846.

Τρίπλησις, α, ον, thrice as many as much, or as great as, c. gen., Al. Ach. 88, Plat., etc.; τριπλάσιος τῆς ἡ πρότερος, Dem. 1048, 25: ab sol., τριπλάσιον δύναμιν εἶχε (sc. τῆς πρότερας), Xen. An. 7, 4, 21:—τριπλάσιον as adv., τρ. σου; thrice as much as you, Ar. Eq. 285, cf. 718.

Adv. -ίως.

Τρίπλησιον, ον, gen. ονος,=foreg

Τρίπληθος, ον, three πλέθρα long.

Τρίπληκῆς, ἔς, thrice-plaited, three fold, Lat. triplex.

Τρίπλευρος, ον, (τρι-, πλευρά, three-sided, Strab.

Τριπλῆ, II. 1, 128, v. τριπλῆος.

Τριπλοίστος, ὄν, made threefold, tripled, οἷος τρ., as Herm. now reads in Soph. Ant. 858, for τριπλοίστον οἶκον.

†Τριπλοκος, ον, (πλέκω)=τριπλεκῆς.

Τρίπλος, ἡ, ον, contr. -πλοῦς, ἡ, ον, multiplicative adj. from τρεῖς:—triple, threefold, Pind. O. 9, 3, Aesch., etc.; ἐν τριπλάσι ἀμαξίτοις,=ἐν τριδύ, Soph. O. T. 716. Adv. -πλῶς: but the dat. fem. τριπλῇ is used as adv. in II. 1, 128.—Instead of Att. neut. plur. τριπλᾶ we find in low Greek also τριπλᾶ, Buttm. Ausf. Gr. Gr. § 2, p. 397.

†Τριπόδεος, ον, Ion. -ήιος, ον, (τρι-, πούς) three-footed, Call. Del. 90: peculiar poet. fem., τριπόδης, ἰδος, ἡ.

†Τριπόδες, ὡν, οἱ, Tripodes, (the tripods) a street in Athens leading from the Prytaneum, so called from the tripods therein consecrated, Paus. 1, 20, 1.

†Τριποδῆλος, ον, (τρίπους, λα λέω) speaking from a tripod, prophesying, Christodor. Ecphr. 72. [2]

Τρίποδης, ον, ὁ, (τρι-, πούς):—three feet long, Hes. Op. 421: βάβυτε ρον τριπόδου, Xen. Oec. 19, 3.—II. three-footed.

†Τριποδοφόρος or -δοφορέω, ὦ, (τρι-, πους, φέρω) to bring a tripod, offer it a sign of victory, esp. in dramatic contests, Strab.

†Τριποδοφωρικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to τριποδοφορεῖν.

Τριποδίω, f. -ίσω, to gallop, of a horse, Lat. tripedo.

Τριπόδιον, ον, τό, dim. from τριπύσιον, Antiph. Incert. 32.

†Τριποδίσκιον, ον, τό, and -δίσκος, ὁ, dims. from τριπύσιον.

†Τριποδίσκιον, ον, τό,=sq., Strab. p. 394.

†Τριποδίσκος, ον, ὁ, Τριποδίσκει, ὡν, οἱ, and Τριποδίσκη, ἡς, ἡ, Tripodiscus, a town of Megaris, Paus. 1, 43, 7.

†Τριποδοειδής, ἔς, tripod-shaped.

†Τριποδοφορέω, ὦ, v. τριποδοφορέω

†Τριπόθητος, ον, (τρι-, ποθεῖν) thrice (i. e. much) lodged for, Mosch. 3, 52.

†Τριποκος, ον, (τρι-, πόκος) with triple (i. e. thick) wool, Dicaearch. p. 29.

†Τριπόδιον, ον, τό, a flower, perh. a kind of aster, Theophr.

†Τριπόλις, εως Ion. -ιος, ὁ, ἡ, (τρι-, πόλις) with three cities, γᾶσις τρ., cf. Rhodes, Pind. O. 7, 34:—ἡ τρ., a union of three cities: v. sq.

†Τριπόλις, εως, ἡ, Tripolis, a union of three cities,—1. in Arcadia, comprising Calhcia, Dipoea, and Nonacris, Paus. 8, 27, 4.—2. in Phoenicia, a colony of the three cities Tyre, Sidon, and Aradus, Strab. p. 754.—3. a district of Laconia, Polyb. 4, 81, 7.

Τριπλόιστος, ον, (τρι-, πολλῶ) thrice built, triply or firmly founded, οἰκος, Soph. Ant. 851; but cf. τριπλοιστός.

Τριπλόιτικός, οὔ, ὁ, title of a work of Dicaearchus quoted by Athen. 141 A: also another name for the satiric treatise named Τρικάρανος, Joseph. c. Apion, I, 24, cf. Cic. Att. 13, 32, 2.

†Τριπολίτις, ιδος, ἡ, = τριπολὶς, e. g., Πελαγονία τ., in Macedonia, Azorius, Delicha, and Pythium, Strab. p. 326.

Τρίπολος, ον, (τρι-, πολλῶ) thrice turned up or ploughed, i. e. bearing three crops in a year, of corn-land, Il. 18, 542, Od. 5, 127, Hes. Th. 971.

Τρίπονος, ον, (τρι-, πόνω) thrice (i. e. much) worked: ἔρις τρ., a contest between three labouring women, Leon. Tar. 20.

Τρίποσθητος, ον, (τρι-, ποσθῆω) thrice-wasted: also τριπόσθος, ον, Anth.

Τριπορνεΐα, ας, ἡ, threefold whoredom, Anthip. ap. Ath. 587 C, from

Τοίπορος, ον, (τρι-, πόρη) a whore of the third generation, Theopomp. (Hist.) ap. Ath. 595 B.

Τρίπος, ον, ὁ, poet. for sq., Il. 22, 164, Hes. Sc. 312; cf. Jac. Anth. P. in indice. [i]

Τρίπους, ποδος, ὁ, ἡ, -πουν, τό, (τρι-, πούς) three-footed, thrice-legged or with three feet: and so—*I. measuring three feet*, τρ. τὸ εἶρος, Hdt. 3, 60.—*II. going on three feet*, proverb. of an old man who leans on a staff, τριπόδας ὁδοὺς στείχει, Aescn. Ag. 80; cf. τριποδάμων, and see the Sphinx's riddle in Argum. Soph. O. T.: hence —2. usu. as subst., τρίπους, ὁ, a tripod, a three-footed brass kettle, Il. 18, 344, sq., Od. 8, 434, etc.; τρίπους ἐμπυριβήτης, Il. 23, 702; so, τρ. ἀμφίπυρος, Soph. Aj. 1405:—besides these we hear of τρ. ἄντροι, vessels untouched by fire, which seem to have been of fine workmanship, used only for ornament, Il. 9, 122, 264, cf. Il. 373, sq., Paus. 4, 32, 1. In Hom., tripods are often given as prizes, Il. 11, 700; 23, 264, 485, etc.; also as gifts of honour, Il. 8, 290, Od. 13, 13. In aftertimes, tripods of fine workmanship, bearing inscriptions, were placed as votive gifts in the temples, esp. in that of Apollo at Delphi; these were then called τρ. ἀναθηματικοί, Δελφικοί, and were sometimes of precious metals, even of gold, Hdt. 8, 82, Ar. Plut. 9, Thuc. 1, 132, Paus. 10, 13, 9, cf. Dict. Antiqu. :—hence, a street of Athens adorned with these gifts was called ὁ Τρίποδες, Paus. I, 20, 1.—*III. any thing with three legs*, generally, a three-legged table, etc., Xen. An. 7, 3, 21:—esp. the stool of the Delphic priestess, Eur. Ion 91, Or. 163, etc.; proverb., ὥς ἐκ τριπόδος λέγειν, i. e. authoritatively, Ath. 37 fin.

Τρίπυτος, ον, (τρι-, πιπράσκω) thrice sold, Ar. Fr. 718; cf. πάλμπυρος.

Τρίπρωπος, ον, (τρι-, πρῶσπον) three-faced, Charil. ap. Ath. 325 D.—II. of three persons.

Τριπτήρ, ἥρος, ὁ, (τριβω)—a rubber or tool for rubbing with, a pestle, Ar. Ach. 937, cf. Nic. Th. 95.—*II. a press*: esp. the board under the screw of a wine or oil press, A. B.; cf. Nic. Al. 493.—*III. the vat (lucus) into which the wine or oil runs*, Harpocr.

Τοιπήριον, ον, τό, a rubbing-tool.

Τοίπτης, ον, ὁ, (τριβω) one who

rubs; esp. one who rubs down in the bath, Plut. Alex. 40.

Τριπτόλεμος, ον, ὁ, Triptolemus, son of Celeus and Metanira, an Eleusinian, who spread the worship of Ceres, H. Hom. Cer. 153, etc.: for other accounts of his parentage, v. Paus. I, 14, 2-4; Plat. makes him one of the judges in the lower world, Apol. 41 A.

Τριπτός, ἡ, ὄν, (τριβω) rubbed: that may be rubbed or pounded.

Τρίπτυχος, ον, (τρι-, πτύσσω)—consisting of three layers or plates, three-fold, triple, τριφάλεα, Il. 11, 353; τρ. τυραννίδες, Eur. H. F. 474; sometimes simply = τρεῖς, Id. Or. 1513, Phoen. 1635.

Τρίπτωτος, ον, with three cases, Gramm.

†Τρίπυλον, ον, τό, Tripylum, a place in Halicarnassus, Arr. An. 1, 2, 2: from

†Τρίπυλος, ον, ὁ, Tripylus, masc. pr. n., Plut. Arat. 41, where prob. Τριπύλλος.

Τρίπυλος, ον, three-gated, E. M.

†Τριπυργία, ας, ἡ, Tripyrgia, a place in Aegina, Xen. Hell. 5, 1, 10.

Τρίπυλος, ον, (τρι-, πῶλος) of or with three horses, Eur. Andr. 277.

Τρίβρυχος, ον, of three times or feet.

Τρίβρυχος, ον, (τρι-, βρυῖος) with three poles, i. e. with six horses, Aesch. Pers. 47.

Τρίς, adv. of τρεῖς, thrice, three times, Lat. ter, oft. in Hom., and Hes.: τρίς τόσος, τρίς τόσον, thrice as much or many, Hom.; ἐς τρίς, up to three times, even thrice, Hdt. 1, 86: but often used merely to heighten the simple notion, esp. in compds., like τρισάθλιος, τρισμακαρ, etc., like the Lat. ter, and our thrice, Valck. Theocr. 15, 86; cf. τρι-, τριάξ, τρικνμία. Proverb., τρίς ἐξ βάλλειν, to throw thrice six, i. e. the highest throw (there being three dice), hence simply to win, be lucky, Aesch. Ag. 33, ubi v. Blomf., cf. Plat. Legg. 968 E. [i] usu.; yet Hes. Op. 172, has τ in arsis at the beginning of a verse.]

Τρισάγιος, ον, also, α, ον, (τρῖς, ἅγιος) thrice-holy, Eccl. [α]

Τρισάενσιος, ον, strengthd. for ἀέναος.

Τρισάθλιος, α, ον, thrice unhappy, Soph. O. C. 372 (where however Pers. wrote it divisim), Luc., etc.

Τρισάλαστος, ον, strengthd. for ἄλαστος, Mel. 72. [α]

Τρισυλτήριος, ον, thrice sinful, LXX.

Τρισυλῆπιος, ον, quite harmless, Theophr. [α]

Τρισυάνριθμος, ον, thrice, i. e. quite innumerable. [α]

Τρίσυνθρωπος, ον, ὁ, (τρῖς, ἄνθρωπος) thrice a man, used by Diogenes, as = τρισάθλιος, Diog. L. 6, 47.

Τρίσασπιος, ον, = τρισάθλιος. [α]

Τρίσπειριον, ἡ, ον, ὁ, an Aepagite thrice over, i. e. a stern and rigid judge, Cic. Att. 4, 15, 4.

Τρίσπειριος, ον, (τρῖς, ἀριθμός) thrice numbered, Luc. Alex. 11. [α]

Τρίσπειρεὺς, ἔως, ὁ, thrice-conqueror.

Τρίσπασμενος, ἡ, ον, (τρῖς, ἄσμενος) very willing, very glad, but better written divisim, Poppo Xen. An. 3, 2, 24.

Τρίσαυγυστος, ον, ὁ, three times over Augustus.

Τρίσαυγος, ον, (τρῖς, ἄυρος) very untimely, Anth. P. 7, 527. [α]

Τρις δόλυντος, ον, thrice or thoroughly, Osann. Auctar. Lex.

Τρισεύλειος, ον, = τρισέβλητος, Anth. P. 7, 737.

Τρισούστηρος, ον, = ἰστέγος, Anth. P. 9, 574.

Τρίσενάς (sc. ἡμέρα), ἄδος, ἡ, (τρῖς εἰνὰς) the third ninth day in a month i. e. not the 27th, but the ninth day (ἡ ἐννεὰς) of the third decad, the 29th Hes. Op. 812; called also δευτέρη φθινόπωρος.

Τρίσεληνος, ον, (τρι-, σελήνη) three moons or nights: epith. of Hercules, like τριέσπερος, Anth. P. 9, 441, cf. νύξ, Anth. Plan. 102.—2 πλάτος τρ., the breadth of three moons of the earth's shadow, Plut. 2, 923 B.

Τρίελλκτος, ον, = τριέλλκτος.

Τρίεξώλης, ον, ὁ, thrice accursed, strengthd. for ἐξώλης.

Τρίεπαρχος, ον, ὁ, thrice an ἑπαρχος, Anth.

Τρίενδαίμων, ον, gen. ονος, thrice happy.

Τρίεντυχῆς, ἐς, = foreg.

Τρίεσθος, ον, thrice boiled.

Τρίεχθιστος, ον, strengthd. for ἐχθιστος, thrice detested, A. B.

Τρίεωςλος, ον, strengthd. for ἐωςλος, very stale, Ael. N. A. 17, 44.

Τρίσημος, ον, (τρι-, σῆμα) of three signs: in music and prosody, like τριχρονος, of three times, i. e. of three short syllables; or (which is equivalent), of one short and long one.

Τρισηνῆς, ἐς, (τρῖς, σῆσκα) thrice dead or worthy of death, Greg. Naz.

Τρικαιδεκά, αἰ, αλ, τὰ, indecl., thirteen, for τριακαίδεκα, Il. 5, 387, Od. 24, 340; cf. Lob. Phryn. 409. Hence

Τρικαιδεκάετης, ον, ὁ, (ἔτος) thirteen years old, Isae. Fr. 1, 12.

Τρικαιδεκάκλιος, ον, (τρικαῖδεκα, κλίνη) with thirteen couches, Callix. ap. Ath. 205 E.

Τρικαιδεκάμηνος, ον, every thirteen months.

Τρικαιδεκάπηχυς, υ, gen. εος, (τρικαῖδεκα, πῆχυς) thirteen cubits high, ἄνηρ τρ., a long, lazy loon, Theocr. 15, 17.

Τρικαιδεκαπλῆσιον, ον, gen. ονος, thirteen-fold.

Τρικαιδεκαστάσιος, ον, (τρικαῖδεκα, ἰστημι):—of thirteen times the weight or value, χρυσῖον τρ., Hdt. 3, 95. [σῆ]

Τρικαιδεκάτατος, α, ον, on the thirteenth day, Hipp.: from

Τρικαιδεκάτος, ἡ, ον, (τρικαῖδεκα) the thirteenth, Hom., and Hes.

Τρικαιδεκάφορος, ον, (φέρω) bringing thirteen times, Luc. V. Hist. 2, 13.

Τρικαιδεκῆτης, ον, ὁ, fem. τρικαιδεκῆτις, ιδος, (τρικαῖδεκα, ἔτος) of thirteen years, thirteen years old, Lys. 116, 28.

Τρικαιδεκῆρης, ἐς, (τρικαῖδεκα, *ἄρω) with thirteen banks of oars, Plut. Demetr. 31, Ath. 203 D; v. τήρης.

Τρικακοδαίμων, ον, (τρῖς, κακοδαίμων) thrice unlucky, Ar. Ach. 1024, Ran. 19, etc.

Τρικαιδεκοργγίος, ον, of thirteen fathoms, prob. l. Theophr.

Τρικάλμος, ον, (τρι-, σκαλμός) strictly with three tholes or oar-pegs but, νῆες τρ. = τριήρεις, Aesch. Pers. 679, 1074.

Τρικατάπνυσ-ις, ον, thrice-abominable.

Τρικατάρυτος, ον, (τρῖς, κατάρυτος) thrice-accursed, Dem. 794, 24. [α]

Τρισκελής, ἐς, (τρι-, σκέλος) three-legged, three-footed, τράπεζα, Cratin. Incert. 9, cf. Theocr. Ep. 4, 3

Τριχοπάνιστος, ον, (τρις, κοπάνη-) thrice struck or stamped, ὅπως τρ., rice kneaded, i. e. fine bread, Batr.: al. τρισκοπάνιστος. [ᾱ]
 Τρίλοπος, ον, (τρίς, λῶπος) thrice led, δένδρον τρ., a tree which loses bark three a year, Theophr.
 Τρίσμικαρ, ἄρος, ὁ, ἡ, strengthd. μίκαρ, thrice blest, Od. 6, 154, 155; τρισμικαρες καὶ τετράκις, Virgil's que quaterque beati, Od. 5, 306; α. τρισμικάρι. [ᾱ]
 Τρισμικάρσιος, α, ον, = foreg., Ar. h. 400, Nb. 166.
 Τρισμικάριστος, η, ον, = τρίςμα-
 Τριμυῖκάρτης, ον, ὁ, epith. of Pygoras, the thrice-dying one, as α on τρισμικαρ, Antiph. Neott.
 Τριμυκάρος, ον, = τρίςμικαρ, Becker Syll. Ep. 75, 3. [ᾱ]
 Τριμύγιος, η, ον, thrice-greatest. τρισμός, ον, ὁ, -like τριμύς, the thrice a shrill noise, chirruping, twiling, creaking, Lat. stridor, Theophr.
 Τριμύριοι, αἱ, α, (τρίς, μύριοι) ten thousand, 30,000, Hdt. 2, 163: in sing. with a collective subst., μυρία ἵππος, thirty thousand horse, ch. Pers. 315. [ῥ] Hence τριμύριον πάλαι, (πάλαι) adv., y-thousand-times long-ago, Ar. Eq. 1, 15; cf. τρίπαλαι, τετράπαλαι. τριμύριον σπλήστιον, ον, gen. ονος, y-thousand-fold.
 Τριμύριος, α, ον, γ. τριμύριοι. τριμύρετος, η, ον, in Cratin. Nom. of the strings of the lyre (cf. γη- but the signf. is dub.
 Τριμυῖνός, α, ὁν, (τρίς, ὑμῖνός) wretched, Archil. 116 Bergk.
 Τριμυῖνός, ον, (τρίς, ὄλβιος) thrice y or fortunate, Soph. Fr. 719.
 Τριμυλμυιονίκη, ον, ὁ, (τρίς, μυνιονίκη) thrice victorious at war, οἶκος, Pind. O. 13, 1: [ν] τρισπαστος, ον, drawn threefold, v. αἰα.
 Τριπθάμος, ον, (τρι-, σπιθαμή) spans long, Hes. Op. 424, Xen. 9, 13. [σπῖ]
 Τριπῆνος, ον, (τρι-, σπονδή) -poured, τρ. χοαί, a triple drinking to the dead, of honey, milk wine, Soph. Ant. 431, cf. Od. 11, 1.
 Τρισάκις, (τρίς) adv., thrice, three Mel. 89. [ᾱ]
 Τρισάτιος, ον, poet. for τρισσός, τρισάτιος for μέσος, Anth. P. 6, 1.
 Τρισᾶχῃ, (τρισσός) adv., in three, Arist. Meteor. 1, 13, 28.
 Τρισένω, (τρισσός) to do a thing or for the third time.—2. to remain days, LXX.
 Τρισέζω, ον, (τρισσός, ζωή) with invs, Aesch. Fr. 354.
 Τρισθεν, (τρισσός) adv., from sides, Anth. P. 9, 651.
 Τρισκέφαλος, ον, (τρισσός, κύ-) three-headed, Orph. Arg. 974.
 Τρισκεφάλως, ον, v. l. for foreg.
 Τρισός, ἡ, ὄν, Att. τριττός in Plat., ον. τρισός in Hdt., like δισσός, (τρίς) :—threefold, Lat. triplex, Fr. 68, 2, Pind. P. 8, 115 :—in -τρεῖς, Hdt. 1, 171, Soph. O. C. lat. Rep. 504 A, etc. : cf. τρι- γ. Adv. -σας.
 Τρισσάης, ἐς, and in Anth., ἴσφατος, η, in a threefold light.
 Τρίσω, ὦ, to triple, to make or take 10.

three stades long, Plat. Criti 115 E.
[α]
Τριστάσιος, ον, (τρίς, ἰστημι) τ.
πρὸς χρυσίον, worth thrice its weight in
gold, Arr. Indic. [α]
Τριστάτης, ον, ὁ, (τρίς, ἰστημι) =
τριτοστάτης.—II. one who stands next
the prince, a chief man, LXX. [α]
Τρίστεγος, ον, (τρι-, στέγη) of or
with three stories: τὸ τρ., sub. οἰκῆμα,
the third story, N. T.; also ἡ τριστεγῆ.
Τρίστιχος, ον, (τρι-, στίχος) of three
rows, lines or verses, Plat.
Τριστοχίης, Hes. Th. 727; and
τριστοχίη, ll. 10, 473; adv. of sq.,
three rows or lines: [χ] from
Τρίστοιχος, ον, (τρι-, στοίχος) in
three rows or lines, Od. 12, 91; v. Jac.
Anth. P. p. 614.
Τρίστομος, ον, (τρι-, στόμα) three-
mouthed.—II. three-edged or three-point-
ed, ἀλγύη, Ant. P. 6, 167.
Τρίσυλλαῖός, ὦ, to consist of three
syllables; and
Τρίσυλλαία, ας, ἡ, a consisting of
three syllables: from
Τρίσυλλαβος, ον, (τρι-, συλλαβή)
trisyllabic, Luc. (!)
Τρίσυνθετος, ον, triply compounded.
Τρίσυντατος, ον, ὁ, (τρίς, ὑπατος)
thrice-consul, Plut. Galb. 22; Schäf.
divisim. [ῥ]
Τρίφυλλον, ον, τό, poet. for τρι-
φύλλον.
Τρίφυλλος, ον, poet. for τριφύλ-
λος.
Τριχίλιος, αι, α, (τρίς, χίλιος)
three thousand, ll. 20, 221, etc.: also
in sing. with collect. subst., as, τρι-
χίλια ἔππος, Longus. [χ] Hence
Τριχίλιστός, ὅ, ὄν, the three-thou-
sandth, Plat. Phaedr. 249 A; and
Τριχίλιόφορος, ον, (φέρω) carrying
or holding three thousand (measures),
Ἰλκάς, Dion. H. 3, 44.
Τριχιστος, ον, cloven in three.
Τρίχοινον, ον, three σχοῖνοι long,
road, etc.
Τριώμοτος, ον, (τρι-, σῶμα) three-
odied, Lat. tricornior, of Geryon,
Aesch. Ag. 870; of Chimaera, Eur.
on 204; of Cerberus, Id. H. F. 24.
Τρίσωμος, ον, = foreg.
Τριτάγωνιστέω, ὦ, to be a τριτα-
γωνιστής, Dem. 314, 12; 315, 10: τρ.
νι, to play the third part to another,
Plut. 2, 840 A: from
Τριτάγωνιστής, ὅ, ὄν, (τρίτος, ἀγω-
ιστής) the third combatant: esp. on
the stage, the player who takes the third
part, and so a third-rate performer,
cf. a play of Antiphanes, cf. Em.
270, 12:—v. Müller Literat. of
cr. 1, p. 305.
†Τρίταια, ας, ἡ, Tritaea, an ancient
city of Achaia: later one of the
chaian confederacy, Polyb. 4, 6, 9;
trab. p. 341.—II. fem. pr. n., daugh-
ter of Triton, Paus. 7, 22, 8.
†Τριταίνεω, ἔως, ὁ, ὡν inhab. of
Tritaea; cf. Τριταίνεος, Ion. -έες, the
Tritaeans, Hdt. 1, 145; Paus.—2.
Τριταίνεα, Att. -ῆς, ἔως, ὁ, Tritae-
as, in Thuc. 3, 101, as a people of
ocris, considered by Poppo as inhab.
Τρίταια, Prolegg. 2, p. 170; re-
ferred as different by Bähr ad Hdt.
33.
Τρίταιζω, to have a tertian fever.
ence
Τριταϊκός, ὅ, ὄν, belonging to a ter-
tian fever (τριταϊὸς πυρετός), like one,
Josc.
Τριταιογενής, ἐς, produced by tertian
fever, ἀλγῆματα, Hipp. Adv. -νός,
R.

old, π αἶς, etc.: τρι. γενομένος, a te being three days dead, Hdt. 2, 89 cf. τετταρταῖος.—3. three days ago Schweigh. Hdt. 7, 196; cf. Po. yb 15, 33, 11.—4. generally for τρίτος, τρι. φέγγος, ἡμέρα, Eur. Hec. 32 Hipp. 275; cf. δευτεραίος.—II. ὁ τριταῖος (sc. πυρετός), a tertian fever of ague, Plat. Tim. 86 A. Hence Τριταῖοςφύξ, ἐς, (φύξ) of the nature of a tertian fever, πυρετός, Hipp.; v. Foes. Oecon.

Τριτάλανταῖος, α, ον,=sq., Plut Aemil. 33.

Τριτάλαντος, ον, (τρι-, τάλαντον) of three talents' weight, Ar. Lys. 338: worth three talents, οἶκος, Isae. 39, 40.—cf. Phryn. 547. [τῷ]

Τριτάλας, -τάλανα, -τάλαν, strength, for τάλας, thrice-wretched, Eur. Hipp. 739. [τῷ]

†Τριτανταίχημης, ον Ion. εω, ὁ. Tritantaechnes, son of Artabazus, commander of the Persians, Hdt. I, 192; 7, 82.

Τριτάνυστος, ον, (τρι-, τανύω) triply-stretched, very long, δόναξ, Anth. P. 6, 192. [τῷ]

Τριτύλος, ον, poet. lengthd. for τρίτος, like μέσσαςτος for μέσθος. Hom. [2]

Τριτάω, ὦ, only in Ep. part, τρι τώσσα σέλην, the moon when three days old, Arat. 796.

†Τριτῆαι, ὧν, αἱ, Tritēae, a city of Phocios on the borders of Locris, Hdt. 8, 33: v. Τριταῖες 2.

Τριτέγγονος, ον, ὁ, and τριτέγγονη, ἥς, ἡ, a descendant in the third degree, Lat. trinepos, trinepsis.

Τριτῆα, τῆ, (τρίτος) the third rank or place, third prize, formed like πρώτῃ, δευτέρῃ, ἀριστείῃ, Plat. Phil. 22 E.

Τριτεύς, εως, ὁ, the third part of a μέδωμος: formed like ἐκτέγς.

Τριτετής, οὔ, ὅ, one who holds an office for the third time: from Τρίτενο, to be the third, formed like πρώτενο, etc.:—to be any thing for the third time.

Τριτημορίωζ, ῖ, -ισω, to divide into three parts: from

Τριτημόριος, α, ον, (τρίτος, μέτρομα):—equal to a third part, c. gen., τριτημορίῃ ἡ Ἀσσυρίῃ τῆς Ἰλλυρίας, Hdt. 1, 192.—II. as subst., τριτημόριον, τό, for τὸ τρίτον μέρος, third part, a third, Hdt. 9, 34, Thuc. 2, 98, etc.—2. a coin, worth six χαλ κοί.

Τριτημορίς, ἰδος, ἡ, like τριτημόμιον, a third part, Hdt. 1, 211, 212, etc.

Τριτημόρον, ον, τό,=τριτημόριον II. 2), Philen. p. 375, 381.

Τριτοβάμιον, ον, gen. ονός, (πρώτος, βαῖνω) going as a third, forming a third fold, βάκτρον, Eur. Tro. 276. f. τρίτοϋ II. [βῶ]

Τριτογένεια, ας, ἡ, (*γένω)—the Trio-born, epith. of Minerva, also as subst. as a name of Minerva, Hom., and Hes. (From the lake Τριτωνίς a Libya, near which the oldest legend represents the goddess as born. acc. to others, τριτῶ was a Cretic or eol. word for κεφαλῇ, and so τριτογένεια would be the headborn; but the word τριτῶ is itself dub., and the legend to which it refers is certainly not earlier than Hes. Th. 924, nay does not appear in its full form until tesichorus, as Schol. Ar. Rh. 4, 1310 asserts, cf. Müller Orchom. p. 355, Meine Stesich. Fr. 76,—whence some infer that H. Hom. 28, 4, 5 was written after Stesich.—Others interpret

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ιστρογενεία, born on the third day, Welcker Aesch. Trilog. p. 65.)—II. in Pythag. philosophy, this was a name of the number three, and of the equilateral triangle, Plut. 2, 381 F.

Τριτογενής, εός, ή, rarer collat. form of foreg., H. Hom. 28, 4, †Orac. ap. Hdt. 7, 141†, Ar. Eq. 1189.

Τρίτοκέα, (τρίτος, τόκος, τίκω) to bring forth thrice, or three at one birth, Anth. P. 9, 430.

Τρίτομηνης, ιδος, ή, for ή τρίτη του μηνός, the third of the month, at Athens sacred to Minerva, Harpocr.

Τρίτομος, ον, thrice-cut—τὸ τρίτομον, a piece of salt fish.

Τρίτονος, ον, of three tones : in music, the discord between the fourth and fifth.

Τρίτοπάτωρ, ορος, ό, (τρίτος, πατήρ) father in the third degree.—II. on the Τρίτοπάτορες worshipped at Athens, v. Lobbeck in Friedem. and Seeb. Misc. Crit. 1, 3, p. 520 sq., 4, p. 616 sq. [α]

Τρίτος, η, ον, (τρίς, τρεῖς)—the third, Hom., Hes., etc.; τρίτος αὐτὸς ἦλθε or ἐπῆλθε, he went himself the third, i. e. with two others, cf. Od. 20, 135: τρίτος γενέσθαι, to be third in a race, Isocr. 353 D: ἐς τρίτην ἡμέραν, the day after to-morrow, Ar. Lys. 612; cf. Lob. Phryn. 323.—II. τρίτον, as Adv., for the rarer form τρίτως, thirdly, in Hom. always τὸ τρίτον (or, as Wolf writes, τοῖς τρίτον); so in Hdt. 1, 55, etc.: τρίτος, first in Plat. Tim. 56 B, cf. Lob. Phryn. 311.—III. τὰ τρίτα,—1. (sub. ἱερά), a sacrifice to the dead, offered the third day after the funeral, Isae. Menela. § 46.—2. τὰ τρίτα λέγειν τι, to play the third part to any one, like τριταγωνιστεῖν τι, Dem. 418, 5, cf. Ar. Lys. 613. (Sancser. tritiya.) [α]

Τρίτοσπονδος, ον, = τρισπονδος, γρ. αἰών, a life in which one pours the third libation (to Ζεὺς Σωτήρ, cf. σωτήρ II), i. e. a complete life, which leaves nothing to wish for but its permanence, Aesch. Ag. 245.

Τρίτοσπορος, ον, (τρίτος, σπορά) sown for the third time, τρ. γονή, the third generation, Aesch. Pers. 818.

Τρίτοστάτης, ον, ό, (τρίτος, ἵστημι) standing third or in the third rank of the chorus, Arist. Metaph. 4, 11, 4: fem. ἄτης, ιδος, Ar. Fr. 411. [α]

Τρίτω, ω, to divide into three parts.

Τριταῖος, α, ον, very dub. form of τριταῖος.

Τριττός, ή, όν, Att. for τριστός.

Τριττύα, ή, = τριττός II, Epich. p. 114. [α]

Τριττύαρχεω, ω, to be head of a τριττύς, Plat. Rep. 475 A: from

Τριττύαρχης, ον, ό, = sq.

Τριττύαρχος, ον, ό, (ἄρχω) chief of a τριττύς (III).

Τριτύς, ύος, ή, also τριτύς, τριτύς, the number three, Lat. ternio.—II. a sacrifice of three animals, bull, he-goat, boar, or bull, he-goat, ram, (like the Roman suovetaurilia,) Call. Fr. 403, cf. Ar. Plut. 820, ubi v. Schol. cf. τριτύς: used esp. on making solemn oaths.—III. usu. at Athens, a third of the φύλη, Dem. 184, 10, Aeschin. 58, 8:—a division made prob. for military purposes, v. Herm. Pol. Ant. § 99. (The Aeol. form τριτύς brings us to the Lat. tribus.)

†Τριτύμαλος, ον, ό, Tritymallus, masc. pr. n., Plut. Cleom. 19; cf. Τριτύλος.

Τριτώ, ή, = κεφαλή, v. Τριτογενεία.

Τριτώ, ύος, ή, = Τριτογενεία or Τριτωνίς, epith. of Minerva, Ep. Ad. 132.

Τρίτων, υνος, ό, Triton, a sea-god, son of Neptune and Amphitrité, Hes. Th. 930: later in pl. Τρίτωναες, Tritons, a lower race of sea-gods, with fishes' (or sometimes) with horses' tails.—2. esp. the god of the Libyan lake Tritonis, Hdt. 4, 179, Ar. Rh. 4, 1552, Müller Orchom. p. 351.—II.

a river in Libya, joining the lake Tritonis with the sea, Hdt. 4, 178, 191.

—†2. = Νείλος, Ar. Rh. 4, 269; cf. 260†.—III. a mountain-stream in Boeotia, running into the lake Copais, †Paus. 9, 33, 7, etc.†, Müller Orchom. p. 45. [α]

Τριτωνιάς, αδος, ή, like Τριτωνίς, epith. of Minerva: but, λίμνη Τρ., the Libyan lake Tritonis, Eur. Ion 872.

Τριτωνίος, α, ον, Tritonian.

Τριτωνίς, ιδος, ή, a lake in Libya famous in old Greek legends, Tritonis, Pind. P. 4, 36, Hdt. 4, 178: † acc. to the Libyan legend the nymph of this lake was the mother of Minerva by Neptune, Hdt. 1, 180.—2. a fountain near Aliphera in Arcadia, where also Minerva was said to have been born, Paus. 8, 26, 6.†—II. epith. of Minerva, †Ar. Rh. 1, 109†, Müller Orchom. p. 213, 355.—†2. fem. adj. from Τρίτων II. 2, as epith. of Θήβη, Ar. Rh. 4, 260.

Τρίτως, adv., v. τρίτος II. fin.

Τρίτωσις, ή, reduction to a third part. [α]

Τριφάης, ές, in a triple light.

Τριφάλαγγια, ας, ή, (τρι-, φάλαγξ) a triple phalanx, Polyb. 6, 40, 11, etc.

Τριφάλεια, ας, ή, (τρι-, φάλος)—a helmet with triple φάλος, Coluth. 30; who (if the reading be right) meant it for the original form of Homer's τριφάλεια.

Τριφάλης, ητος, ό, title of a comedy of Ar., †Luc. Fugit. 32†. (Prob. from φάλης, φάλλος.) [α]

Τριφάνης, ές, appearing threefold.

Τριφάσιος, α, ον, (τρεῖς) threefold, Lat. triplex, Hdt. 5, 1; in plur. like τρέοι, generally = τρεῖς, Hdt. 1, 95; 2, 17, etc.; cf. διφάσιος. [α]

Τριφάτος, η, ον, = foreg., Nic. Th. 102. [α]

Τριφίλητος, Dor. -άτος, ον, (τρίς, φίλω) thrice-beloved, Theoc. 15, 86.

†Τριφολίνος, ον, ό, οίνος, a kind of Italian wine, Ath. 26 D.

Τριφορέω, ω, to bear thrice, esp. fruit, Theophr.: from

Τριφόρος, ον, (τρίς, φέρω) bearing thrice, esp. fruiting thrice a year.

Τριφύης, ές, (τρι-, φύη) of threefold nature, threefold, Theophr.

Τριφύιος, ον, = foreg.

†Τριφυλία, ας, ή, (τρίφυλος) Triphylia, the southern part of Elis, so called from its inhabitants being descended from three different races, Strab. p. 342 sqq.

†Τριφυλιάκος, ή, όν, Triphylia, ή Τ. Πύλος, Strab. p. 348.

†Τριφύλλος, α, ον, = foreg., Strab. p. 337.

†Τριφύλλος, ιδος, ή, pecul. fem. to foreg., e.g., γαία, Dion. P. 409.

Τριφύλλιον, ον, τό, Dim. from τριφύλλον.

Τριφυλλίς, ιδος, ή, a plant, the same as οξύλλος, Diosc.

Τριφύλλον, ον, τό, a plant, trefoil, clover, Hdt. 1, 132: strictly neut. from τριφύλλος, ον, (τρι-, φύλλον) three-leaved.

Τριφύλος, ον, (τρι-, φύλη) of three tribes, τριφύλους ποιεῖν, to divide them into three tribes, Hdt. 4, 161.

†Τριφύλος, ον, ό, Triphylus, son of

Arcas, from whom in Mythol. is rived the name of Triphylia, Po. 4, 77; Paus. 10, 9, 5.

Τρίφωνος, ον, (φώνη) three-voiced

Τρίχᾶ, Hom., Hdt. 4, 67; but τριχᾶ Hdt. 3, 39, Plat., etc., Adv. (τρίς) threefold, in three parts, Lat. trifaria

II. 2, 655, Od. 8, 506; c. gen., τρυνκτός ἐπν, 'twas in the third watch

the night, Od. 12, 312; 14, 483: τρσχίζειν τι, Hdt. 4, 67: τριχῇ ὁσθαί, διελέσθαι τὴν πόλιν, Hdt.

Isocr. 120 A, cf. Plat. Rep. 569.

τριχῇ διανεμῖται τὸ στρατεύμα, Legg. 683 D. Hence

Τριχάϊκες, οί, the threefold people i. e. the Dorians, so called from the three tribes, (Ἰλλυαῖοι, Δαυαῖοι, Πάμφυλοι), Od. 19, 177, Hes. Fr.

Böckh Expl. Pind. O. 7, 76, Mü. Dor. 1, 1, § 8 sq. (The deriv. uncertain—some take it to mean triphumed, αἰσσω, comparing κορυθαῖκες)

Τρίχακτον, ον, τό, = κτένιον, Si

Τρίχάλεπτος, ον, (τρι-, χάλεπτος) very difficult: very angry, Anth. P. 229.

Τρίχαλκος, ον, ό, a coin worth 1 χαλκόν.

Τρίχᾶλος, ον, Dor. for τριχῆς (τρι-, χῆλη) cloven in three: τρ. κ = τρικνμία, Aesch. Theb. 760.

Τρίχᾶπτος, ον, (θρίς, ἄπτος) p. ed or woven of hair, ἀμπεχόνα, F. recr. Metall. 1, 28,—το τρ. (sc. λινον), a garment of hair, LXX. [α]

Τρίχας, ή, a kind of thrush or ffare, Arist. H. A. 9, 20.

Τρίχες, αί, nom. pl. from θρίς, H [α]

Τρίχῃ, adv., in threefold manner sub τριχᾶ.

Τρίχῆλάβον, το, poet. for τριχῆ βιον.

Τρίχηνος, ον, (τρι-, χαῖνω)—i. t. yawning, yawning wide: acc. to oth with three throats.

Τριχθά, adv. poet. for τριχᾶ, in into three parts, in three pieces, II

668; 3, 363, Od. 9, 71. [α] Hen

Τριχθάδιος, α, ον, threefold, A

P. 9, 482. [α]

Τριχιάωω = τριχιάω.

Τριχίαι, ον, ό, a smaller kind of χίς, Arist. H. A. 8, 13, 10, Dorian

Ath. 328 E.

Τριχίαιος, ον, ό, one that is hairy cf. sq. sub fin.

Τριχίαις, ή, (τριχιάω)—a dis of the eyelids, when the lashes grow side and cause pain, Hipp.—II.

ease of the urethra, when the urin full of small hair-like substances, len.—III. a disease of the breasts of men giving suck, when they crack very fine fissures, Erotian.—Cf. F. Oecon.

Τριχιάω, ω, (θρίς) to show hair to have the triχίστις of the bre

Arist. H. A. 7, 11, 1, Bekker.

Τριχίδιον, ον, τό, dim. from τρι

Alex. Ὀδυσσ. 2, 3. [α]

Τριχίνος, η, ον, (θρίς) from ο hair, Plat. Polit. 279 E, Xen. An

8, 3. [α]

Τριχίον, ον, τό, dim. from θρίς little hair, Arist. Probl. 33, 18, 1

2, 727 A. [α]

Τριχίς, ιδος, ή, (θρίς)—a kind anchovy full of small hair-like b

Ar. Ach. 551, Eq. 662.

Τριχίσμος, ον, ό, (θρίς) = τριχί III, Erotian.

Τριχοβάπτης, ον, ό, (θρίς, βάπ) a hair-dyer.

Τριχοβόρος, ον, (θρίς, βόρω) ing or eating hair.

Τριχόσους, *ον*, with locks of

Τριχόβρος, *ως*, and Τριχοβρός, *ος*, *ὁ*, *ῆ*, like Τριχοβόρος, eating; hence Τριχοβόρες, in Ar. Ach. 1, are = σῆτες, θρίπες, σκόληκες, &c.; cf. Poll. 2, 24.

Τριχόειδος, *ἔς*, (Θοῖξ, εἶδος) like *hair*, *hairy*, Diosc.

Τριχόθεν, *adv.*, from three sides or

Τριχοῖνικος, *ον*, (τρι-, χοῖνις) holding or measuring three χοῖνικες, Xen. 7, 3, 23;—hence, in comic phrase, ἔπος, a most capacious word, Ar. p. 481,—like ῥῆμα μυριάφορον.

Τριχοκόμος, *ον*, dressing the hair.

Τριχοκομητής, *οὔ*, *δ*, a hair-dresser.

Τριχοκομία, *ας*, *ῆ*, a cutting of

Τριχολάβιον, *ον*, τό, tweezers for

Τριχολάβης, *ιδος*, *ῆ*,=foreg.

Τριχόλεως, *ον*, *ὁ*, Tricholeus, masc.

Τριχολογέω, *ῶ*, to pick out hairs,

Τριχόλωτος, *ον*, (τρι-, χολώ) detested, Anth. P. 9, 168.

Τριχομαλλος, *ον*, (Θοῖξ, μαλλός) fleeced, Anth. P. 9, 150.

Τριχομάνης, *τό*, a plant, a kind of

Τριχομαρία, *ας*, *ῆ*, a battle by tug-

Τριχοπλάστης, *ον*, *ὁ*, a hair-dresser,

Τριχοποιέω, *ῶ*, to make, i. e. get hair.

Τριχορός, *ον*, (τρι-, χορῶ) three-

Τριχορδής, *ος*, (Θοῖξ, ῥέω) shedding

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Τριχορδής, *ος*, (Θοῖξ, ῥέω) shedding

Τρίχρωμος, *ον*, shortd. fo: foreg., Luc. D. Meretr. 9, 2.

Τρίχρωμος, *ως*, *ὁ*, *ῆ*,=Τριχρόματος, Arist. Meteor. 3, 2, 4.

Τρίχρως, *ον*, woven of hair, v. l. for Τρίχρατος in Pherecr.

Τρίχρως, *ες*, (Θοῖξ, εἶδος) like hair, hairy, fine as a hair, Arist. H. A. 9, 37, 2: metaph., φωνία τρ., small, slender voices, Id. Audib. 57.

Τρίχρως, *ατος*, τό, (τριχῶ) a growth of hair, Hdt. 7, 70; ἐν γενεῖον συλλογῇ Τριχρόματος, i. e. at the age of manhood, Aesch. Theb. 664. [7]

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with the port Pogon, now *Damata* II. 2, 561; Hdt. 8, 41, 42; Strab. p. 373; etc.—II. *δ*, Troezen, son of Pelops, father founder of foreg. city, Strab. I. c.; Paus. 2, 30, 8.

†Τροϊζήνιος, *α*, *ον*, of Troezen, Troezenian; cf. T., Hdt. 7, 99:—†Τροϊζήνια γῆ, the territory of Troezen, Eur. Med. 683.

†Τροϊζήνος, *ον*, *ὁ*, Troezenus, son of Ceas, a Ciconian, II. 2, 847.

†Τρόκμοι, *ων*, *οι*, the Trocmi, a Gallic tribe on the Halys, in Gallatia, Strab. p. 187.

Τρομοεῖο, *ον*, for τρομέειντο, II. 10, 492, v. τρομέω.

Τρομερός, *ῶ*, *ον*, trembling, τρ. γῆρα, Eur. Phoen. 303, H. F. 231; trembling, for fear, quaking, Id. Tro. 176, etc.: from

Τρομέω, *ῶ*, like τρέμω, to tremble, quake, quiver, esp. from fear, *οι* δὲ μὴλ' ἐτρόμεον καὶ ἐδεΐδισαν, II. 7, 151.—II. c. acc., to tremble before or at a person, to fear, dread, II. 17, 203, Od. 16, 446, etc.—In both signifi. Hom. uses both act. and mid., esp. the latter, but only in pres. and impf.: Ep. and Ion. τρομεῖοτο for τρομέειντο, II. 10, 492; Ion. part. τρομεύμενος, Solon 28, 12.—An old poet. word, used by Aesch. in Pr. 542 (in act.), Pers. 64 (in mid.); but never by Soph., or Eur.

†Τρόμος, *ητος*, *ὁ*, Tromes, an Athenian, father of Aeschines, as he is called by Dem. 270, 7: cf. Ἀτρώμητος.

Τρομητός, *ῆ*, *όν*, and τρομικός, *ῆ*, *όν*, late forms for τρομερός.

†Τρομίλεια, *ας*, *ῆ*, Tromilia, a town of Achaea, celebrated for its cheese of goat's milk, which is called Τρομικὸς τυρός by Simon. ap. Ath. 658 B.

Τρομοποιέω, *ῶ*, to make to tremble: from

Τρομοποιός, *όν*, causing fright or trembling.

Τρόμος, *ον*, *ὁ*, (τρέμω) a trembling, quaking, quivering, esp. from fear, πάντας ἔλε τρόμος, II. 19, 14; ὑπὸ δὲ τρόμος ἔλλαβε γνία, 3, 34, etc.; τρόμος μ' ὑφέρει, Aesch. Cho. 464, cf. Eur. Bacch. 607:—also from cold, Plat. Tim. 62 B, 85 E.

Τρομώδης, *ες*, (τρόμος, εἶδος) trembling, tremulous, of delicious persons, Hipp.; v. Foës. Oecon.

Τρόπα or τροπᾶ, *adv.*, turning, τρ. παίζειν, like ὁστρακίνδα.

Τροπαία, *ας*, *ῆ*, (sc. πρὸς), fem. from τροπαῖος, a returning wind, alternating wind; esp., one which blows back from sea to land, (cf. τροπή III. 3) opp. to ἀπὸγαία, Arist. Probl. 26, 5 and 40, Theophr., cf. Lob. Paral. 314 hence metaph., λήματος, ὁρένος τροπαία, a change in the spirit of one's heart, etc., Aesch. Theb. 706, Ag. 219 ubi v. Blomf.—2. generally, a change, from, release from, κακῶν, Aesch. Cho. 775.

†Τρόπαια, *ων*, τά, Tropaea, a place in Arcadia, Paus. 8, 25, 1.

Τρόπαιον, *ον*, τό, but Ion. and ob Att. τροπαῖον, A. B. p. 678, 20, cf. Koen Geog. 20, 21:—strictly neut. from τροπαῖος, a trophy, (or as it should rightly be, a tropee), Lat. trophaeum, Trag., etc.; being a monument of the enemy's defeat (τροπή); usu. consisting of shields, helmets, etc. taken from the enemy, hung on trees or (more commonly) fixed on upright posts or frames. If the enemy allowed the trophy to be put up, it was a confession of defeat; and after this

being dedicated to Ζεύς Τροπαῖος, it was inviolable: when spoils were taken on both sides, both parties set up trophies, Thuc. 2, 92, etc., v. Dict. Antiqq. The common phrase was στήσι or στήσασθαι τρ., to set up trophies, Eur. Or. 713, Andr. 763, etc., cf. Pors. Phoen. 581; also, τρ. θέσθαι, θέσθαι, Aesch. Theb. 277, Ar. Lys. 318;—also c. gen. pers., τροπαῖα τῶν βαρβάρων, trophies won from them, Lys. 193, 6, Xen. An. 7, 6, 36, cf. Soph. Tr. 1102, Eur. I. c.; so, στήσαι τροπαῖα κατὰ or ὑπὸ τῶν πολεμίων, equiv. to the Lat. triumphare de aliquo, Lys. 149, 27, Aeschin. 75, 40. *

Τροπαῖος, α, ον, (τροπή) of a turning or change (cf. τροπαῖα).—II. of, belonging to defeat or rout (τροπή), ἐχθρῶν θύεντ τρ. (sc. ἐπ' αὐτῶν), Eur. Heracl. 402: θεοὶ τρ., the gods who have given victory, esp., Ζεὺς τρ., Soph. Ant. 143, Eur. Heracl. 867.—2. causing rout, Ἐκτορος ὄμμασι τροπαῖοι, i. e. terrible to the eyes of Hector, Eur. El. 469, v. Barnes ap. Dind.—Cf. τροπαῖον.—III. like ἀποτροπαῖος, turning away, averting, Lat. averruiculus, Ζεὺς, Soph. Tr. 303, cf. Wytt. Plut. 2, 149 D.

Τροπαῖονυχία, ας, ἡ, the taking of a trophy: victory: from

Τροπαῖονυχος, ον, (τρόπαιον, ἔχω)—having or gaining trophies: τρ. Ζεὺς, the god to whom trophies are dedicated, Arist. Mund. 7, 3; to translate Jupiter Feretrix, Dion. H. 2, 34.

Τροπαφορία, ας, ἡ, the bearing of a trophy, Plut. Pelop. et Marc. 3: from

Τροπαφορέος, ον, (τρόπαιον, φέρω) bringing trophies or victory, Anth. P. 5, 294; λῖθος, Plan. 222, cf. 259, etc.

Τροπαῖλλος, poet. for τρέπω.

Τροπαῖλισμός, ὁ, poet. for τροπή.

Τροπαῖλις, ἰδος, ἡ, like δέσμη, a bundle, bunch, σκορδῶν τρ., a bunch of garlic, Ar. Ach. 813; olim τροπαῖλις vel τροφαῖλις.—It is Dor. for τροπήλις, which is now found only in Gramm.

Τροπεῖον, ον, τό, v. τροπήιον.

Τροπέω, rare poet. form for τρέπω, to turn, Il. 18, 224.

Τροπή, ἥς, ἡ, (τρέπω):—a turn, return, turning round or about, τροπαὶ ἡλίου, the solstices or tropics, Lat. solstitia, Od. 15, 404, Hes. Op. 477, 562, 661;—i. e. the points of midsummer and midwinter, when the sun appears to turn his course, or cross from north to south in the ecliptic, called τροπαὶ θερινὰι καὶ χειμερινὰι by Hdt. 2, 19, Plat., etc.; also known as τροπαὶ βόρειοι καὶ νότιοι, cf. Voss. Virg. Ecl. 7, 47.—II. esp., the turning about of the enemy, putting to flight or routing him, τροπήν νικῶν ποιεῖν or ποιεῖσθαι, to put one to flight, Hdt. 1, 30, Ar. Eq. 246: poet., ἐν μάχῃ τροπή, Aesch. Ag. 1237; ἐν τροπῇ δορός, in the rout caused by the spear, Soph. Aj. 1275, Eur. Rhes. 82.—2. (pass. τρέπομαι) a flying, fleeing, flight, Lat. conversio in fugam, Hdt. 7, 167.—III. a turn, turning, change, τροπὰς τραπόμενος πλείους τοῦ Εὐρώπου, Aeschin. 66, 27; αἰ τοῦ αἵματος τρ., Tim. Locr. 102 C; τροπαὶ περὶ τὸν ἑρα, changes in the air or weather, Plut. 2, 946 E: of wine, a turning sour, Il. 939 F; cf. τροπίας.—2. τροπαὶ λέξεως, a change of speech by figures or tropes (τρόποι), Luc. Dem. Encom. 6.—3. plur. τροπαὶ, changing or alternating winds; elsewh. τρο-

παῖα.—IV. in Democr.,=θέσις, position, Arist. Metaph. 1, 4, 11. [In Hes. ll. c., we have μετὰ τροπὰς ἡλίου, at the end of the verse, the ult. of the acc. pl. being used short after the Dor. manner.]

Τροπήιον, ον, τό, Ion for τροπεῖον, a press, Hippon. 42: but we should prob. read τροπήιον, τραπήιον, from τραπέω.

Τροπήλις, ἰδος, ἡ, v. τροπαῖλις.

Τρόπηξ, ηκος, ὁ, the handle of an oar, an oar; cf. τραπήξ.

Τροπῆς οἶνος, ὁ, turned, i. e. sour, wine, (cf. τρέπω 4), Ar. Fr. 13.

Τροπιδεῖον, ον, τό,=τρόπις, τροπιδεῖα καταβάλλεσθαι, to lay the keel, Plat. Legg. 803 A; vulg. τροπιδία.

Τροπικός, ἡ, ὄν, (τρόπος):—belonging to a turn or turning; ὁ τρ. κύκλος, the tropic or solstice, Plut. 2, 890 E, cf. 898 B, etc.: τὰ τροπικά, the parts thereunto adjacent, Arist. Meteor. 1, 6, 6.—II. in rhetoric, tropical, figurative, τρ. λέξις, a figurative expression; but on the Stoical τροπικόν, v. Upton.

ad Epict. 1, 29, 40. Τρόπις, ἡ, older Ep. gen. τρόπιος, later τροπιός, also τρόπεως: (τρέπω):—a ship's keel, Od. 12, 421, etc.; τρ. νεός, Od. 7, 252; 19, 278, Hdt. 2, 96; and poet., like Lat. carina, a ship, Soph. Fr. 151:—τρόπιος θέσθαι, to lay the keel, i. e. to build a ship, Plut. Demetr. 43; cf. τροπιδεῖον:—metaph., τρ. τοῦ πράγματος, Ar. Vesp. 30.

Τροπολογεω, ὦ, to speak in tropes: to expound allegorically.

Τροπολογία, ας, ἡ, tropical or figurative speech.

Τροπομάσθης, ητος, ὁ, either a supple, cringing fellow; or one who deserves whipping for his manners,—a word condemned by Luc. Pseudol. 24.

Τροπός, αὐ, ὁ, (τρέπω) a twisted leathern thong, with which the oars were fastened to the thole, as is even now the practice in the Archipelago, τρ. δερμάτινοι, Od. 4, 782; 8, 53: also, στρόφος, Lat. strophus, strophus, strophus, and later τροπωτήρ.—II. in later authors, a beam, like τράπηξ, τράφηξ, Moschio ap. Ath. 208 C.

Τρόπος, ὁ, (τρέπω):—a turn, direction, way, διώρυγες παντοίους τρόπων ἔχονσαι, Hdt. 2, 108, cf. 1, 189, 199: but,—II. usu. metaph., a way, manner, fashion, guise, freq. from Hdt., and Pind. downwards; τὸ παρεόντι τρόπῳ χρεῖσθαι, to go on as one is, Hdt. 1, 97:—esp. in various adverbial usages;—1. in dat., τρόπῳ τοιῷδε, in such wise, Hdt. 3, 68; οὐδενὶ τρόπῳ, in no wise, Id. 4, 111; τίνοι, τί τοῖω τρόπῳ; how? Valck. Hipp. 911, 1296, Elmsl. Bacch. 1293; παντὶ τρόπῳ, by all means, Aesch. Theb. 301: ἑκονσίῳ τρόπῳ, willingly, Eur. Med. 751; τρόπῳ φρονέει is explained, according to [the child's] humour, in Aesch. Cho. 754:—more rarely in pl., τροπίοισι ποίοις, Soph. O. C. 468, cf. Phil. 128 (so, ἐν τρόπιοις ἴξιονος, after the fashion of Ixion, Aesch. Eum. 441; γυναικὸς ἐν τρόπιοις, Id. Ag. 918)—2. absol. in acc., πάντα τρόπῳ, Hdt. 1, 189; τοῖτον τὸν τρόπον, τόνδε τὸν τρόπον, Plat., etc.; τρέπον ταλαίπωρον ἥν, Hipp.: βάρβαρον τρόπον, in barbarous guise or fashion, Aesch. Theb. 463; ὀρνίθιος τρόπον, in guise like a bird, Hdt. 2, 57, cf. Aesch. Ag. 390, etc.—3. with preps., ἐκ παντὸς τρόπῳ, by all means, Xen. An. 3, 1, 43, Isocr., etc.:

also, κατὰ πάντα τρ., Xen. An. 6, 30:—κατὰ τρόπον, fitly, duly, I. rite, Isocr. 16 A, etc.; κατὰ τρόπον φύσιν, according to nature, Pl. Legg. 804 B; but, τὸ κατὰ τρόπον ἔθος, the usual custom, Id. Tim. 6.

ἤ.—III. of persons, a way of life, haec custom, Pind. N. 1, 42; τρόπος ἐχθρῶς, Ar. Plut. 47: hence,—2. man's ways, habits, character, temp. τρόπον ἡσυχίου, cf. a quiet temp. Hdt. 1, 107, cf. 3, 36; φιλένθροπος, Aesch. Pr. 11; οὐ τούτου τρόπον, Vesp. 1002; ξυγγνής τοῦμου τ. πον, Id. Thesm. 574; πρὸς τρόπον τινός, agreeable to one's temper, P. Phaedr. 252 D, opp. to ὑπὸ τρόπον, Rep. 470 C, Schaf. Mel. p. 61; ταλλάττει οὐ τὸν τρόπον, ἀλλὰ: τόπον, coelum non animum mutat, A. Clinton. 65. 1:—esp. in plur., Pind. 10, 58, and Trag., etc.; σκληρός, ὁὗς τοὺς τρόπους, Ar. Pac. 350, 9: ὑπηρετεῖν τοῖς τρόποις τινός, Ran. 1432: opp. to νόμοι, Thuc. 39.—IV. in music, like ἀρμονία, a particular mode, τρ. Λύδιος, Pind. O. 25; cf. Plat. Rep. 424 C.—V. πρό: in rhetoric, tropes, figures, i. e. chan. or figurative expressions, Cic. Brut., where he translates it by verborum immutationes.—VI. in logic, the m. of a proposition, Herm. ad Arist. terpr. 12.

Τροποφορέω, ὦ, (τρόπος, φέρω) c. acc. pers., to bear with another man's manners, Lat. morigerari alium, Cic. Att. 13, 29, 2: cf. τροποφορέω.

Τροπῶω, ὦ, (τρόπος):—like τρέπω to make to turn, put to flight, in m. Dion. H. 2, 50.—II. (τρόπος ἰ) furnish the oar with its thong, in m. ναυβάτης δ' ἄνηρ τροποῦτο κῆρ σκαλῶν ἀμφ' εὐηρετμον, fastened oar by its thong round the thole, Aesch. Pers. 376:—in pass., of oar, to be furnished with its thong, Ach. 553. Hence

Τροπωτήρ, ἥρος, ὁ,=τρόπος, Ach. 549, Thuc. 2, 93:—φλεβός: sensu obsceno, Xenarch. Bourn. 1, 8, ubi v. Meineke.

†Τρουντεῖνον, ον, ὁ, the Truentinus a river of Italy in the territory of Picentini, Strab. p. 241.—2. ἡ, Cas. l. m. Truentinum, a town on this river, Id. ib.

Τρουῖλλον, ον, τό, a ladle, troula, trulla or trullus, Hero.

Τροφαῖλιον, ον, τό, dim. from τρ. φάλις, Alex. Παννυχ. 1, 12. [α]

Τροφαῖλις, ἰδος, ἡ, fresh cheese (i. τρέφω, to curdle), Antiph. At. 1, 1; also, τρ. τυροῦ, Ar. Vesp. 838. We find also τροφαῖλις, Aeol. τρ. φάλις, τραφαῖλις, τραφαῖλος.

Τροφεῖα, τά, (τροφεύω):—pay rearing and bringing up, the wages of nurse or rearer, τρ. πληροῦν, ἀποδοῦναι, ἐκτίεναι, Aesch. Theb. 477, Eur. Ion 852, Plat. Rep. 520 B; τρ. τρός, a mother's reward for nursing, Eur. Ion 1493.—II. βίου τροφεῖα, τροφή, one's living, food, Soph. O. 341.

Τροφεύς, ἐως, ὁ, (τροφή):—one rears or brings up, a rearer, tu Soph. Phil. 344, Eur. El. 16, Antip. 125, 24, etc.; of a woman, Aesch. Cho. 760.—II. in Soph. Aj. 863, A. addresses the plains and fountains Τροῦ, χαίρετ' ὦ τροφῆς ἐμοί, i. e. who have fed me, or with whom I have lived!—cf. τροφός.

Τροφεύω, later collat. form for τρέφω, to rear, Philo.

Τροφέω,=τρέφω, hence in Od.

τροφόμεντα as v. l. for τροφ(ε)ν, v. l. Phryn. 589.

Τροφή, ἡς, ἴ, (τρέφω) :—nourishment, food, victuals, Hdt. 3, 48, Soph. *ill.* 32, etc.; βίον τροφήν or τροφαί, way of life, livelihood, living, *Id.* O. 328, 339, 362, 446; so τροφή alone, *Aj.* 499, *El.* 1183, *Plat.* *Phaed.* D, etc.—II. a rearing or nursing, *nging up*, Hdt. 2, 3, and *Trag.*; *ρεν τροφήν ἀμείβαν*, Aesch. *Ag.* 1;—and oft. in plur., as Aesch. *ll.* 1159; τροφαί ἱππων, *Pind.* O. 24;—ἐκτινέει τροφάς, much like *ρεία*, *Id.* *Theb.* 548 :—in Aesch. *Ieb.* 786, *Pind.* now reads with *hütz*, ἐπεκτόνους τροφάς.—2. a tending or keeping of animals, Hdt. 2, 65; *ρεάς ἱππων*, *Pind.* O. 4, 24.—III. e θρέμια, that which is reared or *ght up*, a nursing, brood, of young *ple*, *Soph.* C. T. 1; of animals, *r. Cycl.* 189.

Τροφήμα, ατος τό, (τροφέω) nourishment, food.

Τρόφι, ἡ, 11, 307, v. τρώφης.

Τρώφας, ον, ὁ, (τρέφω) brought up, the house, stall-fed, *ρ. ἱπποί*, opp. *κορβάδες*, *Arist.* H. A. 8, 24, 2; so, *βούξ*, *Plut.* *Aemil.* 33.

Τρώφιμος, α, ον, nourishing.

Τρώφιος, ἡ, ον, also ας, ον, (τροφή) :—nourishing, nutritious, opp. to σός, *Theophr.* c. gen., γῆ τρώφιος τέκνων, earth fruitful in child, *Eur.* *Tro.* 1302; also, τρώφ. πεύκος, *Plat.* *Legg.* 845 D.—II. ὁ τρώφς, one who feeds board, master of house; ἡ τρώφιμ, the mistress—pass., nourished and reared up, a seling, foster-child, *παῖς τρ. τινος*, *r. Ion* 684; οἱ τρώφιμοι, *Plat.* *Rep.* D, etc., esp. of persons adopted *Spartan families*, thus differing *μόδακες* or *μόθωνες* (*vernae*), *A. Hell.* 5, 3, 9, v. *Sturz.* *Lex.* τ.—τρ. κύνες, dogs kept in the *ie*. Cf. also *μόθων*, *μόθας*.—2. of *its*, flourishing, luxuriant, *Theophr.* *ice*

Τρώφιος, ἡ, ον, nutritiousness. Τρώφιος, α, ον,=τρόφιμος, *Numen.* *Ath.* 304 E.

Τρώφης, ὁ, ἡ, τρώφης, τό, gen. *ιος*, (φω) :—well-fed, stout, large, τρώφης, a huge, swollen wave, *Il.* 11, 307, τρώφεις of men, ἔπειαν γέναν—τρώφεις οἱ παῖδες, when the child grow big, *Hdt.* 4, 9.—II. τρώφης νοστιάται, like τρώφιμος, nurse of the Earth-shaker, *epith.* of the *rhin* in *Opp.* H. 2, 634 (al. τρώφης). Τρώφωδης, ες, (είδος) thickened, *Id.* τρώφιαδες οὐρεῖν, *Hipp.*; cf. *s. Oecon.*

Τρώφεις, εσσα, εν, (τρέφω) :—well-stout, large, big, κυμάτα τρώφεις, *Il.* 15, 621, *Od.* 3, 290; cf. τρώ- and πηγός.

Τρώφοντος, ὄν, c. gen., ὀρνίθων, *ng birds*, *Manetho.*

Τρώφους, οὐ, ὁ and ἡ, (τρέφω) a feeder : in *Hom.* only in *Od.* and as a nurse, *φίλη τρώφος* *Εὐρύκλεια* *Il.*, etc.; so too in *Hdt.* 2, 156; 6, and *Att.*; of a city, *Συρακόσαι*, *ἀν- ἱππων τε δαυμόναι τροφού*, *l. P.* 2, 5.—The masc. seems to be chiefly used in the form *νός*, *Rob. Phryn.* 316: perh. the local exceptions, where we find *ός* as masc., are *Eur.* H. F. 45, 469 (which *Herm.*, *Soph.* *Phil.* defends against *Emsley's* altera-), *Plat.* *Polit.* 263 A.—2. in neut., *τροφόν*, that which nourishes, food, *r. Polit.* 289 A.—II. pass., a foster-nursing, *Hesych.*

Τροφοφόρος, ὦ, to bring one nourishment, cherish, sustain, LXX. and N. T. (with ἐτροφοφόρησε as v. l.): from Τροφοφόρης, ον, ὁ, one who rears or nourishes.

Τροφώδης, ες, of nutritious nature.—II.—τροφώωδης.

Τροφώνιος, ον, ὁ, the mythical builder of the first temple of Apollo at Delphi, *H. Hom.* *Ap.* 296; afterwards himself the possessor of a celebrated oracle, in a cave near Leba dea in Boeotia, *Hdt.* 1, 46, etc.; thence οἱ σκολοὶ Τροφώνιου, *Eur.* *Ion* 300; in *Strab.* τοῦ Διὸς Τροφώνιου μαντεῖον, p. 414: and simply εἰς Τροφώνιον, *Ar. Nub.* 508.

Τροχάδην, adv., (τρέχω) :—running in the course or race, formed like *λογάδην*, *σποράδην*, etc. [*α*]

Τροχάζω, f. -άσω, (τρόχος)=τρέχω, to run along, run quickly, *Hdt.* 9, 66, *Eur.* *Hel.* 724, *Xen.* *An.* 7, 3, 46, etc.;—though the verb was rejected by the Atticists, *Lob. Phryn.* 582 :—τρ. ἐν τοῖς ὅπλοις, *Polyp.* 10, 20, 2.

Τροχάϊκος, ον (as some Gramm. prefer) τροχαιτικός, ἡ, ὄν, trochaic.

Τροχάϊος, α, ον, (τρόχος) :—running, tripping :—usu. in prosody, ὁ τροχάϊος (sc. πούς), a trochee, foot consisting of a long and short syllable, also called χορείος, *Plat.* *Rep.* 400 B; used esp. in quick time, *Arist.* *Rhet.* 3, 8, 4: hence in music, οἱ σάλπιγγαὶ τροχάϊον τι συμβόησαντες, playing a brisk march, *Incert.* ap. *Suid.*

Τροχάϊεον, ον, τό, (τροχάλος) a globe or sphere, *Arat.* 530.

Τροχῆλῖα, ας, ἡ, (τροχάλος) a cylinder revolving on its own axis, the shaft of a pulley (τροχίλῖα), *Arist.* *Mechan.* 18;—unless it be the same as τροχίλῖα (q. v.), for in l. c. both occur together; and *Poll.* 9, 31 uses τροχάλῖα alone, v. *Hemst.* Hence

Τροχῆλῖω, f. -ίσω, to roll :—pass., to be rolled or roll along, *Sturz Phere-* *cycl.* p. 77.

Τροχίλῖωδης, ες, (είδος) like a τροχάλῖα, *Hipp.*

Τροχῆλῖος, ἡ, ὄν, (τρέχω) : running, τροχάλῖον τινα τινέειν, to make one run quick, *Hes.* *Op.* 516; τρ. ὄχοι, swift chariots, *Eur.* I. A. 146: hence ἐντροχάλῖος.—II. round, *Anth.* P. 5, 35, etc.; cf. τροχμαλός.

Τροχαντήρ, ἡρος, ὁ, (τροχάζω) :—a runner, runner round.—II. the ball on which the hip-bone turns in its socket.—III. part of the stern of a ship.—IV. an instrument of torture, *Joseph.*; cf. τροχός IV.

Τροχάς, ἄδος, ἡ,=ἐνδρομῖς, a light shoe, for running quick.

Τροχάσμα, ατος, τό, (τροχάζω) a racing-chariot.

Τροχάω, Ep. collat. form of τροχάζω, *Anacreont.* 32, 6: esp., to revolve, *Arat.* 227: hence, also, to be round, *Nic.* *Th.* 166.

Τροχάρος, ὧ, ὄν,=sq., dub. in *Nic.* *Th.* 658.

Τροχερός, ὧ, ὄν, (τροχός) running round, rolling, ῥυθμός τρ., tripping time, *Arist.* *Rhet.* 3, 8, 4.—II. round as a wheel.

Τροχή, ἡς, ἡ,=τρόχος, a running, course, *Hesych.*

Τροχῆλῖστια, ας, ἡ, the driving of a carriage: generally, motion, *Hipp.*

Τροχῆλῖτέω, ὦ, to drive a chariot :—generally, to drive about, drive round and round, *μανίασις τροχῆλῖτεῖν τινα*, *Eur.* *Or.* 36; *Κῆρες τροχῆλῖτῆσσαν* ἔμμαν ῥ. *πλανώμενον*, *Id.* *El.* 1253: from

Τροχῆλῖτης, ον, ὁ, (τροχος, ελατ-
νω) :—strictly, one who guides wheels, i. e. a charioteer, formed like *ἐπιπλά-
της*, *Soph.* O. T. 806, *Eur.* *Phoen.* 39. [*α*]

Τροχῆλῖτος, ον, (τροχός, ἐλαύνω) drawn by wheels, carried on wheels, *σκη-
ναί*, Aesch. *Pers.* 1001; *δίφροι*, *Soph.* *El.* 49.—2. dragged by or at the wheels, *σφαγαί* Ἐκτορος τροχῆλῖται, *Eur.* *Andr.* 399.—3. ploughed with wheels, *τροδόος*, Aesch. *Fr.* 160.—4. turned or formed on the wheel, esp. the potter's wheel, *λόχνος*, *Ar.* *Ecc.* 1, cf. *Xenarch.* *Boutal.* 1, 9, et ibi *Meineke.*—5. metaph., driven round and round, driven about, *Eur.* I. T. 82.

Τροχῖα, ἄς, ἡ, (τροχός) the track of wheels; generally, a track, *Nic.* *Th.* 816.—II. the round of a wheel, *Anth.* P. 9, 418.

Τροχίασμα, ατος, τό, as from τρο-
χιάζω,=τροχός, wheel-work.

Τροχῖω, f. -ίσω, (τροχός) :—to turn round on the wheel, torture, *Antipho* 113, 33, in pass., cf. *Arist.* *Eth.* N. 7, 13, 3.—II. to run over with the wheels.—III. to furnish with wheels, *Math.* *Vett.*—IV. intr., to run round; and generally, to run, *Arist.* *Probl.* 23, 39, in mid.

Τροχίλῖα, ας, ἡ, a pulley, *Lat. tro-
chlea*, *Ar.* *Mechan.* 18; where also we have *τροχάλῖα* (q. v.), and as a v. l. *τροχίλῖα*: *τροχίλῖα* is another form, v. sub voc.

Τροχίλῖα, ας, ἡ,=foreg., *Ar.* *Lys.* 722, *Archipp.* *Op.* 1 :—also *τροχίλῖα*, *τά*, *Plat.* *Rep.* 397 A.

Τροχίλος, ον, ὁ, (τρέχω) :—a small bird of the wagtail or sand-piper kind, said by *Hdt.* to pick *βδέλλαι* out of the crocodile's throat, v. *Bahr* *Hdt.* 2, 68; cf. *Arist.* H. A. 9, 6, 6, who represents it as picking the crocodile's teeth: elsewh. *κλαδαρόνυχος*, cf. *Ar.* *Av.* 79, *Ach.* 876, *Plac.* 1004.—2. a small land-bird, prob. the wren, also *πρέσβυς* and *βασιλεῖς*, *Arist.* H. A. 8, 3, 14; 9, 1, 21; which *Pliny* also calls *trochilus*: the crested wren was called *τύραννος*.—II. in architecture, a hollow running round the base of a column, also called *scotia*, *Vitr.* [In *Hdt.* the older edd. wrote *τροχίλος*, but the poetic passages quoted show that it is short, and *τροχίλος* is now generally read.]

*Τρόχιλος, ον, ὁ, *Trochilus*, a hie-
phant from Argos, *Paus.* 1, 14, 2.

Τρόχιος, ον, τό, dim. from τροχός.

Τροχίος, ὧ, ὄν, v. *Jac.* *Anth.* P. p. 187, like *τροχεός* and *τροχερός*, running round :—round, *φθοῖς*, *Anth.* P. 6, 258.

Τρόχις, ἰος and εως, ὁ, (τρέχω) a runner, messenger, footman, Aesch. *Pr.* 941.

Τροχίσκιον, ον, τό, dim. from sq.

Τροχίσκος, ον, ὁ, dim. from τρο-
χός, a small wheel or circle, *Theophr.* : a small globe or ball, hence a ball of soap, a pastille, etc., *Galen.*; v. *Coës.* *Oecon.*

Τρόχιμῖλος, ον, ὁ, (sc. λίθος) like τροχάλῖος, a rolled stone, pebble, cobble, *Theophr.* :—in plur. also, τὰ τροχίμαλα, a heap of such stones, a cobble-wall, *Nic.* *Th.* 143, cf. *Lyc.* 1064.

Τροχοδινέω, ὧ, f. -ήσω, (τροχός, δι-
νέω) :—like στροφοδινέω, to turn round and round, whirl or roll round, *δμιατα* ἐλλίγην *τρ.*, Aesch. *Fr.* 882.

Τροχοειδής, ες, (τροχος, είδος) :—like a wheel, round, *τρ. λίμνη*, the lake of Delos, *Theogn.* 7, *Hdt.* 2, 170; 7, 140; called also *περιγηγής* (q. v. : cf. *sq.*)

Τροχάεις, εσσα, εν, (τροχός):—*round as a wheel, round*: τρ. λίμνη, Call. Del. 261 (cf. foreg.): cf. Nic. Th. 332, etc.

Τροχοκυράς, ἄδος, ὁ, ἡ, and τροχοκυρίς, ἴδος, ἡ, (τροχός, κείρω) *shaven or short all round*, Choeril. 4.

Τροχοπαικτέω, ὦ, (τροχός, παίκτης):—*to play with wheels or hoops*, Artemid. 1, 76; or perh.=τροχούς μιμεισθαι in Xen. Symp. 2, 22.

Τροχοπέδη, ης, ἡ, the drag or break of a wheel, Lat. sufflamen, Herodes ap. Ath. 99 C; also ἐποχύνε.

Τροχοποιέω, ὦ, to make wheels, Ar. Plut. 513: from

Τροχοποιός, ὄν, (τροχός, ποιέω) *making wheels*: ὁ τρ., a wheelwright.

Τροχός, οὐ, ὁ, (τρέχω):—strictly, a runner: usu. any thing round or circular, a round ball or cake, τροχὸς κηρόν, στέατος, Od. 12, 173; 21, 178: the sun's disk, Ar. Thesm. 17: esp., —II. a wheel, Il. 6, 42; 23, 394, Pind., etc.; τροχοῖς ἐπιμαζευμένη, Soph. Ant. 251:—τροχούς μιμεισθαι, to imitate wheels, of one who bends back so as to form a wheel, Xen. Symp. 2, 22; 7, 3:—metaph. of fortune, Soph. Fr. 713.—2. a potter's wheel, Il. 18, 600; τροχῷ ἐλαθείς, Ar. Eccl. 4; cf. Lob. Phryn. 147.—III. a boy's hoop, made of iron or copper, with loose rings that jingled as it moved, the *Græcusa trochus* of Horat. Od. 3, 24, 57, cf. Ars P. 380: the stick was called ἐλατήρ, having a wooden handle and a crooked iron point, the *clavis adunca* of Propert. 3, 12, 6; the play itself was called κρικηλασία.—This τροχός, Lat. trochus, must not be confounded with the top, ῥόμβος, στρόμβος, βέμβιξ, Lat. turbo.—A hoop-dance is described by Xen. Symp. 7, 2.—IV. the wheel of torture, ἐπὶ τροχῷ στρεβλοῦσθαι, ἔλκεσθαι, Ar. Plut. 875, Pac. 452, Lys. 846, Dem. 856, 13; ἐπὶ τὸν τροχὸν ἀναβῆναι, Antipho 134, 10; cf. Andoc. 6, 44.—V. τροχοὶ γῆς, θαλάσσης, round spots of land encompassed by water or water by land, Plat. Criti. 115 C.—VI. any thing surrounding a place, city-walls, Soph. Fr. 222, v. Bast Greg. Cor. p. 512; like πρόχωμα, θριγκός.—Cf. sq. sub fin.

Β. τροχός, ον, ὁ, a running, course, esp. a circular course, revolution, e. g. of the sun, Soph. Ant. 1065 (though others keep this in the signif. of wheel, v. Ellendt).—2. καμπτός τρ., expressly opp. to ὀρόμος, a straight course, Foës. Oec. Hipp.: generally, a race, running, Eur. Med. 46, ubi v. Elmsl.—II. a place for running, race-course, Eur. Hipp. 1133.—III. a runner.—IV. a badger, Arist. Gen. An. 3, 6, 6. (Ammonius distinguished the two signfs. as above,—writing τροχός for a round, ῥόχος for a course, v. Valck., cf. Ellendt Lex. Soph.)

Τροχῶδης, ες, (τροχός, εἶδος)=τροχοειδής.

Τρόχωμα, ατος, τό,=τροχός VI. Τρόβλιον, ον, τό, (not τρυβλίον, Meineke Com. Fr. 3, p. 535), a cup, bowl, Ar. Ach. 278, Av. 77, etc. (In form it is a dim., but not in signif.; nor does any simpler form occur; unless Zeune's conj. of τρυβί, from τρύβη, be received in Nic. Al. 44.)

Τρυβάβλιον, also τρύγηβόλιον, ον, τό, a place for keeping fruits in. †Τρυγάις, ον, ὁ, Τρυγαῖος (i. e. vine-dresser), chief character in the Plutus of Aristophanes.

Τρυγάω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (τρύγη):—to gather in ripe fruits, gather in the vin-

tage or harvest, τρυγεῶσιν, Od. 7, 124; ἐτρύγων, Hes. Sc. 292; σπειρουνσι καὶ τρυγῶσι, etc., Ar. Av. 1698:—c. acc. cognato, τρυγῶν καρπὸν, Hdt. 4, 199: also in mid., μέλι τρυγᾶσθαι, Mosch. 3, 35.—II. c. acc., to reap or take the crop off a field, ὅτε τρυγῶνεν ἁλώην (Er. opt. for τρυγῶνεν), Il. 18, 566; κῆπον τρ., Longus:—metaph. c. acc. pers., like καρποῦσθαι, to take a crop of one, i. e. get something out of him, Luc. D. Meretr. 1, fin.—III. proverb., ἐρήμας τρυγᾶν (sc. ἀμπέλους), to strip unwatched vines, used of one that is bold where there is nothing to fear, Ar. Eccl. 886, Vesp. 634, ubi v. Schol.

Τρύγας, ὁ, v. l. for πύργαρος, Arist. H. A. 8, 3, 13.

Τρύγηρός, ἄ, ὄν, (τρύξ)=τρυγῶδης, full of lees.

Τρύγέω, =ξηραίνω, Hesych., v. τρύγη II.

Τρύγη, ης, ἡ, (τρύγω):—ripe fruit gathered in for keeping, fruits of the field and of trees, corn, fruit, etc., like ὄπωρα, H. Hom. Ap. 55.—II. dryness, Nic. Th. 368. (Prob. akin to φρύγω, φρίσσω, φρύττω, as the notion of ripeness includes that of dryness, esp. in corn.) [v]

Τρύγηβόλιον, ον, τό, v. τρυγαβόλιον.

Τρύγησιμος, ον, ripe for gathering. Τρύγησις, εως, ἡ, (τρυγάω) harvest, vintage, Plut. 2, 646 D.

Τρυγητήρ, ἥρος, ὁ, (τρυγάω) one who gathers ripe fruits, esp. grapes, Hes. Sc. 293. [With ῥ, contrary to custom.]

Τρύγητήριον, ον, τό, a wine-press. Τρύγητής, οὐ, ὁ, =τρυγητήρ, LXX.

Hence Τρύγητικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to the harvest or vintage.

Τρύγητος, ον, ὁ, (τρυγάω):—a gathering of fruits, harvest, vintage:—also, the time thereof, the harvest or vintage, Thuc. 4, 84.—II. =τρύγη, the fruit gathered, crop. (The stricter Gramm. write τρύγητος in signif. I, τρυγητός in signif. II; v. sub ἀμνησ.) [v]

Τρύγητρια, ἡ, fem. of τρυγητήρ, Dem. 1313, 6.

Τρύγηφάγος, ον, (τρύγη, φαγεῖν) eating fruits, esp. corn, like σιτοφάγος, Plut. 2, 730 B; also ὀτρυγηφάγος. [v]

Τρύγηφάνιος, (τρύγη, φαίνομαι) οἶνος, ὁ, or τὸ τρυγηφάνιον, a second wine pressed from the husks, Lat. lora, Pollux.

Τρύγηφόρος, ον, (τρύγη, φέρω) bearing fruits, esp. wine, H. Hom. Ap. 529.

Τρύγλια, ας, ἡ, (τρύξ), dub. in Geop.

Τρύγιας, ον, ὁ, (τρύξ) full of lees, οἶνος, Orac. ap. Ath. 31 B.

Τρύγιζω, (τρύξ) to become full of lees.

Τρύγικός, ἡ, ὄν, (τρύξ) of lees τρυγώδικος, Ar. Ach. 623.

Τρύγιτις, η, ον, (τρύξ) full of lees. [v]

Τρύγις, ἡ, =δολυρα, dub. in Hipp. p. 92.

Τρυγείδαμων, ονος, ὁ, (τρύξ, δαίμων) in Ar. Nub. 296, for τρυγῶδός, with a play on κακοδαίμων, a poor devil poet.

Τρυγιδίφσις, ἡ, a diving into lees, a game where something was put into a bowl full of lees and one had to get it out with the lips, Pollux.

Τρυγῶζω, =τρυζώ, of doves, A. B. p. 1452.

Τρύγοιπέω, ὦ, to strain, filter, to strain wine: from

Τρύγοιπος, ὁ, (τρύξ, ἵπος):—straining-cloth, esp. for wine, Ar. F. 535, Plut. 1087, ubi v. Hemst.; Lob. Phryn. 303. [v]

Τρυγόνω, v. θρυγανῶ.

Τρυόνιον, ον, τό, dim. from τργών, Philodem. ap. Suid. s. v. Σακῶν.

Τρυόνιος, α, εν, coming from belonging to a τργών, Opp. H. 2, 4.

—II. τὸ τρ., a plant, also περιστερε τρύγος, ὁ, later form for τρύ Spohn Niceph. Blemm. p. 41.

Τρυῶνεν, Er. for τρυγῶνεν, 3 opt. from τρυγάω, Il. 18, 566.

Τρύω, to dry, Hesych., cf. τρυεῖν and θρύω.

Τρύωδέω, =κωμωδέω.

Τρυῶδης, ες, (τρύξ, εἶδος) like Hipp., Plut. 2, 693 E.

Τρυῶδία, ας, ἡ, =κωμωδία, Ach. 499, 500.

Τρυῶδικός, ἡ, ὄν, =κωμωδία, Ar. Ach. 886. Adv. -κῶς.

Τρυωδοποιμονοικῆ, ης, ἡ, (τέχνη), the art of comedy, Ar. Fr. 3.

Τρυῶδός, οὐ, ὁ, (τρύξ, ὀδῆ) strictly, a must-singer or lees-singer, the older word, but less honourable for κωμῶδός, Ar. Vesp. 650, 155, either because the singers smeared their faces with lees as a ludicrous disguise, (as Hor. A. P. 277 assume) or because the prize was new wine, so to others a vintage-singer, i. e. so not from τρύξ, but from τρύγη. Τρυῶδός, -έω, -δία, -δικός, are used for κωμῶδός, etc.; but never for τρυῶδός, etc., except satirically, Benti. Phal. p. 296.

Τρυῶν, ὄνος, ἡ, (τρύξ) the turd, named from its cooing, Ar. 302, 979: proverb of a great talk τρυῶνός λαλίστερος, Meineke M. nand. p. 148; cf. Theocr. 15, 88. II. a kind of roach with a prickly the tail, Epich. p. 35, Luc.

ΤΡΥΖΩ, only used in pres. a. impf., to make a low, murmuring sound, esp. of the note of the ὀδολύγος, Theocr. 7, 140, Arat. 948, Anth. 5, 292; cf. τρυγῶζω:—also of liquid to squirt out with a noise, Hipp., Foës. Oecon.:—metaph. of men, mutter, murmur, Il. 9, 311. (Onomatop., like τρίζω, from which it differs only in that τρύξω refers to dul τρίζω to sharper, shriller sounds, Jac. Anth. P. p. 714.)

Τρύζλα, ἡ, =τρυλλῆς.

Τρυλλῆς, ον, ὁ, (τρύω) something for stirring with, a ladle, spoon, I. trua, trulla, Luc. Lexiph. 7.

Τρύηλις, ἡ, =τρυλλίς. [v]

Τρυλλίς, also τρυλλίω, =θρυλίζω, Hipp.: esp. of the cry of a quail. Poll. 5, 89. (Onomatop., τρύξω.)

Τρύμα, ατος, τό, (τρύω)=τρυμνὸν hole.

Τρυμάλις, ἄς, ἡ, (τρύω)=τρυμνὸν a hole, Stod. ap. Ath. 621 A.

Τρυμάτιον, ον, τό, dim. from τρύμα. [v]

Τρύμη, ης, ἡ, (τρύω) a hole—metaph., a sharp f. low, sly knave, Nub. 443, [v]

Τρύξ, ἡ, gen. τρύγός, (τρύγω) new wine not yet fermented and racked off, wine with the lees in it, must, I. mustum, first in Anacr. 39, Hdt. 23: hence, new, bad wine, Cratin. 4. Proverb., τρύξ κατ' ὀπωρᾶν, must autumn, Lat. quæ nondum decedat, an unsettled business, Cic. Att. 2, 3.—II. the lees of wine, oil, etc., and

Lat. *jaex*, οἶνος ἀπὸ τριγός, Archil. i, 3; ἐπειδὴ καὶ τὸν οἶνον ἤξιους τίθεναι, ἐννεκ' ὅτι ἐστὶ σοὶ καὶ τὴν τριγὰ, Ar. Plut. 1086; καὶ ἐς τριγὰ, Theocr. 7, 70; ἐν τῇ τριγῇ τοῦ πίνου, Luc. Tim. 19;—generally, *dross*, of metal, Lat. *scoria*, τρὺς σιδηρήσας, Nic. Al. 51, cf. Lob. Phrynn. 3; of bile and other secretions, Hipp. 2. metaph., of an old man or woman, Ar. Vesp. 1309, Plut. 1086.—III. τρὺς στεμνολίτιδες, second wine pressed out of the husks, poor wine, Lat. *ra*, Geop.; also, ἡ ἀπὸ στεμνολῶν ρύς, Theophr. : cf. τρυγηφάνιος.—V. τρὺς οἶνον ὀπτή or πεφρυγμένην, *ilt* of tartar, later φέκλη (Lat. *faecula*), obtained from the matter deposited on the bottom and sides of ine-vats, τροχίσκος τρυγὸς ἡ ρυτμήα, scouring balls of this substance, Theophr. H. Pl. 9, 9, 3.

Τρῳζῶδες, *es*, late form for τρυγῶδες.

Τρῶος, τό, (τρῶν)=πόνος, *distress*, *il*, labour.

Τρύπα, ἡ, (τρύω)=τρύπη, a hole. *ence*

Τρυπῶλωπης, ηκος, ὁ, (ἰλῶπης) *a* *trap* that creeps into any hole: a sly *ave*, A. B.

Τρύπάνη, ης, ἡ, (τρύπαν) like τρύπανον, a borer, gimlet. [ῶ]

Τρύπανία, *ας*, ἡ, a thong drawn through the handle of a borer.

Τρυπῶνίζω, *f*, -ισω, to bore, pierce *ough*.

Τρύπανιον, ου, τό, dim. from τρύπανον, a small borer, gimlet. [ῶ]

Τρύπανον, ου, τό, (τρύπαν)=: a prenter's tool, a borer, auger, Od. 9, 5;—where it is a large borer turned in by a bow or thong through the

ndle (τρύπανία), cf. Eur. Cycl. 461, 1, Crat. 388 A, Leon. Tar. 28, etc.

II. a surgical instrument, the trepan, ὅδῳ καὶ εὐθύ, the straight-pointed *an*, Hipp. ap. Galen. : τρ. ἰατρικόν, another kind with a guard to

prevent its piercing to the brain, Galen. :—III. fire or touchwood, for kindling

, Soph. Fr. 640; cf. τρυεῖον.—IV. τρύπανα, metaph. for οἱ ἀνοήτοι, *ous* who will do nothing without driv-

, Crates ap. Stob. p. 55, 43.

Τρυπῶνιχος, ου, ὁ, (ἐχω) the han-*of* of a borer.

Τρύπαω, ὦ, *f*, -ήσω, (τρύπα, τρύ-*α*, to bore, pierce through, Od. 9, 384, 1, Crat. 387 E, etc.: δι' ὧτος τρυ-*πη* μένω, through well-bored ear,

open to hear, Soph. Fr. 737; also, ὧτα τετρυπημένος, having one's *s* pierced for earrings, Xen. An. 3, 11: ψήφος τετρυπημένη, the peb-

ble of condemnation (which had a hole *t*, opp. to πλήρης, Aeschin. 11, 34; τρυπητο ἐξόδοις, Luc. Alex. 16;—*su* obsc., Anth. Plan. 243.—Acc. Thom. M. the word is not Att., but *l*, c.

Τρύπη, ης, ἡ, like τρύπα, a hole. [ῶ, Anth. P. p. 801.]

Τρύπημα, ατος, τό, (τρύπα) that *ch* is bored, a hole, Eupol. Incert.

Τρ. νεῖδος, *i*, e. one of the holes for oars, Ar. Pac. 1234; also, sensu *coeno*, Ar. Eccl. 624.

Τρύπησις, *ως*, ἡ, (τρύπη) a boring, *st*, Eth. Eud. 7, 10, 4.

Τρύπητήρ, ἡρος, ὁ, (τρύπη) a cop-*or* or earthenware vessel pierced full of *s*, a colander.

Τρύπητής, οὔ, ὁ, (τρύπη) a borer, *l*, Crat. 358 D.

Τρύπων, ορος, ὁ, ἡ, (τρῶν, ἀνήρ) *ring*, *i*, e. wearing out or harassing

, ἀνάδι, Soph. Phil. 209. [ῶ]

Τρῶσιβιος, ου, (τρῶν, βίος) wearing *out* life, making it miserable, Ar. Nub. 421. [σῖ]

Τρῶσιππιον, ου, (τρῶν, ἵππος):—a mark burnt on the jaw of a horse *superannuated* in the public service, Eupol. Incert. 17, cf. Meineke. Crates Sam. 2.

Τρῶσις, ἡ, (τρῶν) a wearing away; *exhaustion*, *distress*.

Τρῶσκω, *f*, τρῶσω,=τρώω, τρώω, Hesych., but also like τρύγω, τρυγέω, =ξηραίνω, to dry, Id.—Prob., however, only coined by Gramm. to get at the forms τρυγή, τρυγάς, etc.

Τρῶμος, οὔ, ὁ, (τρῶν) a murmuring, moaning.

Τρῶσός, ἡ, ὅν, (τρῶν) easy to be rubbed, friable: and so=τρυφερός; hence, acc. to Scaliger, the Lat. *trösulus*, weakling.

Τρῶτανέω, to weigh: from

Τρῶταν, ης, ἡ, the tongue of a balance; generally, a balance, pair of scales, Lat. *trutina*, Ar. Vesp. 39, Dem. 60, 7, Luc., etc. [ῶ]

†Τρύφαινα, ης, ἡ, Tryphaena, fem. pr. n., N. T.

Τρύφαλεια, *ας*, ἡ, a helmet, freq. in Hom., and Hes.; τρύπτωρος, Il. 11, 352; αἰλῶπις, 13, 530; ἵππουρις, 19, 382. (Usu. deriv. from τρίς and φά-

λος, a helmet with three φάλοι, cf. τρύφαλεια: but Buttm. Lexil., s. v. φά-

λος, fin., remarks that τρυφάλεια is a more general name, not the name of

any special sort: hence he derives it from τρώω, as a helmet with a pro-

jection (φάλος) pierced to receive the *plume*, opp. to καταίτως. Heiner. Hes. Sc. 197 also rejects the old account.)

Τρυφάλη, ης, ἡ=τρυφάλεια, only in Hesych.

Τρυφάλις, ἰδος, ἡ, (τρυφός) a small piece or slice, τρυφῶ, Luc. Lexiph. 13; *al*. τρυφάλης: τρυφαίς in Draco is

perh. only a f. l.

Τρυφάς, ακος, ὁ, a wanton, debauchee, Hippodam. ap. Stob. p. 250, 22. [ῶ]

Τρυφάω, ὦ, *f*, -ήσω, (τρύφή):—to live softly or delicately, fare sumptuously or daintily, Eur. Supp. 552, Ion 1376, τρ. ἐν ταῖς ἐσθῆσι, Isocr. 21 B;—part.

τρυφῶν, delicate, effeminate, Ar. Nub. 48, etc.; τὸ τρυφῶν, effeminacy, Ar. Vesp. 1455;—hence, like Lat. *fastidire*, to slacken in exertion, Plat. Eu-

thyd. 11 E, Lach. 179 C.—2. to be licentious, to revel, Eur. Bacch. 969, Ar. Lys. 405, etc.: to be extravagant, opp.

to γλίσχρως ζῆν, Arist. Pol. 2, 7, 7.—3. to pride one's self, ἐπὶ τινι, Eur. I. A. 1303:—to carry it high, give one's

self airs, be insolent, like ὑβρίζειν, Lat. *delicias facere*, Eur. Supp. 214, Dem. 402, fin.; τρ. διότι..., Plat. Prot. 327 E.

Τρυφεραίνομαι, *as* pass., (τρυφερός) to be made or be delicate, etc.; τρυφρανέβης, with a coxcomb's air, Ar. Vesp. 688.

Τρυφεραμπέχορος, *ος*, (τρυφερός, ἀμπεχόνη) with soft garments, Ἰωνες, Antiph. Dodon. 1.

Τρυφερέωνος, *as* pass., (τρυφερός)=τρυφεραίνομαι.

Τρυφερία, *ας*, ἡ, (τρυφερός)=τρυφερότης.

Τρυφερόβιος, ου, living delicate'y, luxuriously.

Τρυφερός, ὁ, ὅν, (τρύφή): soft, delicate, τρ. πλόκαμος, Eur. Bacch. 150:—effeminate, luxurious, voluptuous, like ὑβρός, Ar. Vesp. 558 D; τὸ τρυφερόν, effeminacy, Id. Eccl. 901; ἐς τὸ τρυφερότερον μετέστησαν, Thuc. 1, 6.

—So adv. -ῶς. Arist. Pol. 2, 9, 6;

and neut. τρυφερόν *as* adv., Ar. Vesp. 1169.—II. feeble, frail, Plut. Phoc. 2.

Τρυφερόσαρκος, ου, (τρυφερός, σὰρξ) with soft, tender flesh or body.

Τρυφεροστήμιον, ου, (τρυφερός, στήμιον) of delicate warp or texture.

Τρυφερότης, ητος, ἡ, (τρυφερός) luxury, daintiness, Ath. 544 F, LX X.

Τρυφερόχρως, *ων*, -χρῶς, ὧτος, ὁ, ἡ, and -χρῶτος, *ων*, τρυφερός, χρῶς) of tender skin or hue, Diosc.

Τρυφερώδης, *ες*, (τρυφερός, εἶδος) of delicate or luxurious kind: prone to luxury. Adv. -ῶς.

Τρύφή, ης, ἡ, (θρύπτω, τρυφῆναι): softness, delicacy, daintiness, Eur. Incert. 12, 3, and Plat.: esp. in plur., luxuries, daintinesses, effeminacy, Lat. *deliciae*, τρυφαὶ Τρωαίκαί, Eur. Or. 1113; τρυφῶς τρυφῶν, Id. Bacch. 970; στολίδα τρυφῶς, Id. Phoen. 1491.—2. revelling, wantonness; τῶν γυναικῶν ἡ τρυφή, Ar. Lys. 387; τρ. καὶ ἰσχυρολογία, τρ. καὶ μαλθακία, Plat. Gorg. 492 C, Rep. 590 B.—3. conceit, insolence, Ar. Ran. 21, Plut. 818; ὕβρις καὶ τρ., Plat. Gorg. 525 A.

†Τρύφη, ης, ἡ, Tryphe, fem. pr. n., Alexis Toicist. 1, 3.

Τρύφηλος, ἡ, ὅν, rare poet. form for τρυφερός, Anth. P. 7, 48.

Τρύφημα, ατος, τό, (τρύφω) the object in which one takes pride or pleasure, τρ. λέκτρων, Eur. I. A. 1050; in plur., luxuries, Lat. *deliciae*, Polyzel. Incert. 1.

Τρυφήτης, οὔ, ὁ, also τρυφήτίας, *ον*, ὁ, a voluptuary.

Τρυφήτις, ὦ, desiderat. from τρυφῶ, to long to revel or riot, Clem. Al.

Τρυφήτικός, ἡ, ὅν, (τρύφω) given to revelry, voluptuousness, Clem. Al.

†Τρυφιδώδωρος, *ον*, ὁ, Tryphiodorus, a late poet.

Τρυφοκαλάστρις, ἡ, a soft, costly woman's garment, Ar. Fr. 309, 6.

Τρύφος, *εος*, τό, (θρύπτω, τρυφῆναι)—that which is broken off or to pieces, a piece, morsel, lump, Od. 4, 508; ἄρτον, Anth. P. 6, 105: in plur., Hdt. 4, 181; τρ. κύλικος, a potsherd, Choeril. 8.

†Τρύφος, *ωνος*, ὁ, (θρύπτω, τρυφῆναι) Tryphon, appell. of Ptolemy (8), Ael. V. H. 14, 31.—2. An Alexandrian grammarian, Ath. 618 C.—Others in Plut.; Ath.; etc.

†Τρυφώδης, ης, ἡ, Tryphosa, fem. pr. n., N. T.

Τρυφήλος, ἡ, ὅν,=sq.

Τρυφῶν, ὦ, ὅν, (τρυφός) ragged, tattered, worn out, τρυφῶν περὶ τρυφῶν χροά λακίσματα, Eur. Tro. 496.

Τρυφῶν, *ος*, (τρυφός) made of rags, ragged, Joseph.

Τρυφῶν, *ον*, τό, dim. from τρυφῶν, a tatter or shred, Hipp.

Τρυφῶν, *ον*, ὁ=στρύχνος, Theocr. 10, 37.

Τρυφῶν, ὦ,=τρυφῶν, τρύφω, τρύφω, dub.

Τρύφος, *εος*, τό, (τρυφῶ) that which is worn out, esp. a tattered garment, a rag, shred, Soph. Fr. 843; τρύφει πέπλον, Eur. El. 501: esp. in plur., rags, tatters, Il. 184, Ar. Ach. 418, etc. [The old Gramm. write τρύφος but the poets have always *ς*, acc. to the deriv. from τρύφω.]

Τρύφος, rare pres. for τρύφω Mimmerm. 2, 12:—later writers

formed from it an aor. ἐτρυφῶσα, pass. ἐτρυφώθην, and part. pf. pass. τετρυφώμενος, the two latter in Hipp.; so, τὸ πολὺμα τετρυφώμενος Thuc. 7, 28, cf. Polyb. 1, 11, 2.

Τρυχώ, f. ξω, (τρώω):—*to rub away, wear out, destroy, liken tr., to consume, waste the household or property*, Od. 1, 248; 16, 125, cf. Hes. Op. 303; πτωχὸν οὐκ ἂν τις καλέοι τρώοντά ἐ αὐτόν, no one would invite a beggar to eat him out of house and home, Od. 17, 387.—2. generally, *to wear out, waste, τρώειν βίον ἐν κακότητι*, Theogn. 909; τρώουσιν ἔρωτες, πόθος, etc., Anth. P. 12, 88, 143; *to distress, afflict, γὰ φθίνουσα τρώει ψυχάν*, Soph. O. T. 666; τρώουσα σαρτήν, Eur. Hel. 1286:—pass., *to be worn out, etc.*, τρώομενος, Od. 1, 288; 2, 219, cf. Theogn. 750; λιμὸν τρώεσθαι, Od. 10, 177; so, εὐναῖς ἀναδρόμους τρώεσθαι, Soph. Tr. 110; ἀμπαλκίαις τρ., Eur. Hipp. 147; cf. Ar. Ach. 68, etc.; also c. gen., τρώεσθαι τιος, *to waste, pine away for some one*, Ar. Pac. 989. A rare collat. form is τρυχώ, q. v., and cf. τρώω. [v]

Τρύχσις, εως, ἡ, exhaustion, distress, Max. Tyr. [v]

ΤΡΥΨ, esp. used in pf. pass. τέτρημαι, part. τετρωμένος, inf. τετρώσθαι; the other tenses are more usu. taken from τρύχω: yet Aesch. Pr. 27 has fut. τρύσω. *To rub, rub off or away*: hence, *to wear out, harass, distress, afflict, vex, τετρωμένοι ταλαιπώρισιν*, Wess. Hdt. 6, 12, cf. Ruhnk. Tim.; γῆρα, δάκρυσι τετρωμένοις, Anth. P. 6, 228; 9, 549; τετρώσθαι ἐς τὸ ἐσχατὸν κακοῦ, Hdt. 1, 22, cf. 2, 129; πόνοις τετρωμένα σώματα, Plat. Legg. 761 D; πράγματα τετρωμένα, Polyb. 1, 62, 7. (Τρώω is akin to τετραίνει, τρώω, τιτρώσσω, τείρω, iero, etc. Hence πρύος, πρύχω, τρύχω, τρύσσω, τρύπη, τρυπάω, τρυπάνον: τρύμα, τρύμη, τρυκλιά: θρύπτω, τρύφος, τρυφή, τρυφάω, τρυφερός, etc.) [v], so that it is wrong to write τετρώμμαι, τετρωμέννος, as is sometimes done, Wess. Hdt. 2, 129, etc.]

†Τρωαί, ὧν, αἱ, the Trojan females, Il. 3, 384; etc.

Τρωάς, ἀδος, ἡ, fem. of Τρώς, fas adj. τρώος, H. Hom. Ven. 114:—esp. (with or without γυνή) *a Trojan woman*, in plur. freq. in Il.—II. later †(with or without γῆ), *the region of Troy, the Troad*.—III. Τροας, a later city on the coast of Phrygia, v. Ἀντιγόνη (2), N. T.

Τρωάλια, τά, (τρώγω):—*fruits, etc., eaten raw, esp. at dessert, nuts, almonds, sweetmeats, etc.*, Ar. Plut. 798, Pac. 772; rarely in sing., as in Pind. Fr. 94; also τρωκτά. The adj. τρωγάλιος, = τρωκτός, is quoted by Hesych.

†Τρωγίλιον, ον, τό, Trogilium, a city and promontory on the Ionian coast of Asia Minor, near Mycale, and an island of same name lying near, Strab. p. 636.

†Τρωγίλις, ον, ὁ, Trogilus, one of the harbours of Syracuse, Trogilium portus, Thuc. 6, 99; 7, 2.

†Τρωγίτις, ἰδος, ἡ, Trogitis, a lake in Lycania, Strab. p. 568.

Τρώγη, ης, ἡ, (τρώγω):—*a hole, hollow*, Batr. 52 Arist. H. A. 5, 20, 2; cf. Foes. Oec. Hipp.

Τρωγλήτης, ον, ὁ, a kind of swallow that inhabits holes, like our sand-martin:—also τρωγλήτης.

Τρωγλίτις, ἰδος, ἡ, a kind of myrrh; also τρωγλοῦτις.

Τρωγλοδύνω, = τρωγλοδύω. [v]

Τρωγλοδύνω, ὦ, to dwell in holes, Arist. Part. Ar. 3, 6, 9: from

Τρωγλοδύτης, ον, ὁ, (τρώγη, δύω)

one who creeps into holes: hence of Τρωγλοδύται, Troglodytes, as name of an Aethiopian tribe who dwell in holes or caves, Hdt. 4, 183, cf. Arist. H. A. 8, 12, 3.—†2. a people in northern Caucasus, Strab. p. 506.—II. name of a bird, prob. = τρωγλήτης. [v] Hence

Τρωγλοδυτικός, ἡ, ὧν, of, belonging to dwellers in holes, ζῶα τρ., animals that do so, Arist. H. A. 1, 1, 27: βίος τρ., a subterranean life.—II. of or belonging to the Troglodytes, Diosc. Adv. —κῶς, Strab.

Τρωγλοδύτης, ἰδος, ἡ, = τρωγλίτης, Diosc.

Τρωγλοδύτης, ον, = τρωγλοδύτης, Arist. Part. An. 4, 11, 9.

Τρωγλοδύω, (τρώγη, δύω) to creep into holes or caves, dwell therein: only in part., Batr. 52. [v]

†Τρωγύλιον, ον, τό, another form of Τρωγίλιον, N. T.

ΤΡΩΨΜ, f. τρώεμαι: aor. ἐτρώγον, for aor. 1 ἐτρώα is prob. only found in the compd. κατατρώγαντες in Timon Fr. 7: aor. pass. ἐτρώην [v]

Τρῶναι, v. τρώω, esp. of herbivorous animals, as of mules, ἀγρωστίν τρ., Od. 6, 90; of swine, ἐρεβίνθους τρ., Ar. Ach. 801: hence of men, to eat raw vegetables, opp. to eating dressed food, τοῖς γενομένοις κνύμους οὔτε τρώουσι οὔτε ἐψοντες πατέονται, Hdt. 2, 37, cf. 1, 71; 2, 92; 4, 177: esp. of a dessert, to eat fruits, as figs, almonds, etc., Ar. Pac. 1324, (δ. τρωγῶν, τρωκτά):—generally, to eat, τρ. καὶ πίνειν, Dem. 402, 21. (Τρώω is from the same root as τρώω, τρώω, qq. v.)

†Τρώες, ὧν, οἱ, the Trojans, v. Τρόες 1.

Τρωῖθεν, adv., from Troy, Pind. N. 7, 60.

†Τρωῖδας, ἀδος, ἡ, v. sub Τρώος.

Τρωικός, ἡ, ὧν, (Τρώς) Trojan, λαός, πεδίον, Il. 10, 11: τὰ Τρωικά, Trojan affairs, i. e. the Trojan war, Hdt. 2, 145.

†Τρωῖλος, ον, ὁ, Troilus, son of Priam and Hecuba, Il. 24, 257: also wr. Τρώῖλος.—2. an Olympic victor from Elis, Paus. 6, 1, 4.

Τρώϊος, ἡ, ον, Ep. and Ion. for Τρώος, Trojan, ἱπποί, Il. 15, 222†: peculiar fem., Τρωῖάς, ἀδος, ἡ, ἱππαικές, Il. 9, 139; etc.; αἱ Κολωναί Τρωῖάδες, Thuc. 1, 131: as subst. †, a Trojan woman, Il. 118, 122; etc. cf. Τρώας.

Τρωκτά, τά, v. τρωκτός.

Τρωκταῖω, = κακουργέω, E. M.

Τρωκτής, ον, ὁ, (τρώγω):—a gnawer, lover of dainties: but in Od. 14, 289; 15, 416, Phoenician traffickers are called τρωκταί, greedy knaves: hence the old Gramm. explain it by πανούργος, κακοῦργος, ὑπατέως, φιλοχρήματος: others however take it here as a prop. n. As adj., τρωκταί χεῖρες, the greedy hands of a usurer, Anth. P. 9, 409.—II. a sea-fish with sharp teeth, Ael. N. A. 1, 5,—the ὤμια of Opp. (From τρωκτής came the later Lat. trutta; hence Ital. trutta, our trout.)

Τρωκτός, ἡ, ὧν, verb. Adj. from τρώγω, to be gnawed or eaten raw: eatable, Hdt. 2, 92: τὰ τρωκτά, the τρωγῶν, figs, almonds, etc., dessert, Hipp., Xen. An. 5, 3, 12.

Τρώμα, τρωματίζω, τρωματίζης, Ion. for τρωματ-, Hdt.

Τρώμη, ης, Dor. τρωμή, ἡ, = τρώμα, τρωμά, τρ. ἔλκος, a festering wound, Pind. P. 4, 483.

†Τρωνίς, ἰδος, ἡ, Tronis, a region of Daulia, Paus. 10, 4, 10.

Τρώωνναι, τρωωνύω, = τρώω, 1 τρώσκω, dub.

Τρώς, ὁ, gen. τρωγός, (τρώγω) gnawer: esp. a caterpillar, Strattus I. cert. 18.—II. = τρώγη, Hesych.

Τρωαλλίς, ἰδος, ἡ, = foreg. I, Ale

Ἀπτεγλανκ. 1, 12.

Τρώωνον, ον, τό, (τρώγω) which falls from the manger when eat are eating, waste.—II. dry wood, brushwood, Theophr., also written τρώωνον and τρωσσανον.

Τρωαζήτης, ον, ὁ, (τρώγω, ἄζωτο Bread-gnawer, name of a mouse Batr. 28.

Τρώξιμος, ον, (τρώγω) = τρωκτός, —τὰ τρώξιμα = τρωκτά, Hipp.

Τρώξιν, εως, ἡ, (τρώγω) a gnawing eating of raw fruit.

Τρώος, ἡ, ὧν, contr. for Τρώων (Τρώς), Trojan, ἱπποί, Il. 23, 291 Τρωαί κύνες, oft. in Il.; but when Trojan women are meant, it is Τρωαῖ without i. subscr.

Τρωοφθόρος, ον, (Τρώς, φθείρω) destructive to the Trojans or to Troy, Anth.

Τρωπῶν, ὦ, poet. for τρέπω, turn: to change, ἦτε θάμα τρωπῶν χεῖρι πολυχρῆα φανήν, of the night gale, Od. 19, 521:—mid., to turn one self, turn about or back, πάλιν τρῶπῶσαι, Il. 16, 95; πρὸς πόλιν, Od. 24, 536; φόβονδε, Il. 15, 666; τρῶπασκετο φεύγειν, Il. 11, 568: c. τρωχῶν, στραφῶν, νομάω.

Τρώς, ὁ, gen. Τρώος, Τρος, τρον Erichthonius and Astyoche, the mythic founder of Troy, Il. 20, 230 Paus. 5, 24, 5†: hence, Τρώες, o. gen. Τρώων, Trojans, oft. in Hom.—2. son of Alastor, a Trojan, Il. 20, 462.

Τρώσις, εως, ἡ, (τρώω) a wounding Hipp.

Τρώσσω, = τρώω, τιτρώσσω, dub.

Τρωσμός, ον, ὁ, (τρώω) a wound wounding.—II. like ἐκτροσμός, a mis carriage, Hipp.; cf. Lob. Phryn. 209.

†Τρωτίλον, ον, τό, Trotilum, a place near Syracuse, Thuc. 6, 4.

Τρωτός, ἡ, ὧν, verb. adj. from

τρώω, τιτρώσσω, to be wounded, vulnerable, Il. 21, 568.

Τρωῶν, τό, like τρώμα, Ion. for τρωάμα, formerly read in Hdt. 4, 180 and still in Luc. de Dea Syr., which is in imitation of Hdt. Also quoted as τρώωμα, Butt. Ausf. Gr. § 2 Ann. 19.

Τρωάω, Ep. for τρέχω, to run, 22, 163, Od. 6, 318; cf. τρωάω.

ΤΡΩΨΜ, radic. form of τιτρώσσω, to wound, but in the more gen. signifi of βλάπτω, to hurt, harm, bring to harm, ὁνός σε τρώει, Od. 21, 293, cf. Call. Dian. 133.—The fut. τρώσω, etc., are better referred to the usu. form τιτρώσσω, q. v.

Τῷ, Dor. for σῷ, Pind. P. 2, 105 Ar. Ach. 777: but also acc. for σῷ, then, however, always enclit., lb. 730 [v]

†Τύανα, ὧν, τά, Tyana, a city of Cappadocia, at the base of Mt. Taurus, Strab. p. 537: also called ἡ Εὐσέβεια πρὸς τῷ Ταύρῳ, lb.: hence

†Τυανεύς, εως, ὁ, an inhab. of Tyana; esp. Ἀπολλώνιος, Luc.

†Τυανίτις, ἰδος, ἡ, the territory of Tyana, Strab.

†Τυβαρίς, ὁ, a Dorian salad, parsley picked in vinegar, Poll.

Τύβιον, τό, a dim. from the root

*τύβος, cf. ἡμιτύβιον.

Τυγάριον for θυγάριον, barbarism in Ar. Thesm. 1184, 1210.

Τυχάνω, lengthd. from root ΤΥ

which appears in aor. 2, and τύχη: αὐτ. τεύχομαι: aor. ἐτύχον, Ep. subj. τύχοι, Il. 7, 243: in Ep. also aor. 1 τυχεύω [v]: pf. τετύχηκα [v], Ion. 1.30 τέτυχα, Hdt. 3, 14, and in later writers, as Arist., and Polyb.; and atereven τέτυχα, Lob. Phryn. 395: pf. ass. τετύχημαι.—Hom. oft. uses each or, sometimes the pf. τετύχηκα, the impf. τύχανε only in Od. 14, 31, the pres. not at all.

A. To hit, esp. to hit a mark with an arrow, Hom., etc.; τὸν δοῦρὶ τυήσας, Il. 12, 394; ἡμυροτες οὐδ' ἐτύγες, 5, 287: hence the part. τυχών is ft. joined with βάλλειν, οὐτάν, etc., 98, etc.; so conversely, τὸν θρηνηρὶ ἐτύχσε βαλὼν, 15, 581; βαλὼν υχοίμ, Hdt. 3, 35:—construct., ther c. acc., v. supra, and cf. Il. 4, 66; 5, 582, Od. 22, 7: or c. gen., Il. 5, 37; 23, 857; also c. dupl. gen., Hdt. 3, 35: τ. κατὰ κληίδα Il. 5, 579: Hom. su. constructs it with acc., when the object hit is alive, with gen. when it is lifeless; cf. Xen. An. 3, 2, 19, Cyr. 3, 28.—II. generally, to hit, hit upon, hit upon, with collat. notion of accident, to happen upon:—1. of persons, to meet by chance, absol., Od. 21, 13, es. Th. 973; c. gen., Od. 14, 334; 1, 291; and freq. in Pind., etc.:—2. to find a person such and such, ἄν ἡμῶν τεύχονται, Lys. 151, 27; ὡτάτε αὐτοὺς ὅποιον τινῶν ἡμῶν υχον, Xen. An. 5, 5, 15.—2. of things, to meet with, hit, reach, gain, obtain a thing, c. gen., πομπῆς καὶ στοῖο, Od. 6, 290; φιλόστοιχ, Od. 1, 158; αἰδοῦν, Theogn. 253, 256; and freq. in Pind., and Att.: absol., Ph. O. T. 598; in Att. also c. acc., sch. Cho. 711, Eum. 856, etc., cf. Soph. l. c., Elmsl. Med. 741,—high Herm. Vig. n. 198 endeavours to explain away this usage:—after the case a gen. pers. may be added, to obtain a thing from a person, Soph. Phil. 1315, O. C. 1168; also, ἐκ τινος, Ant. 665.—3. also in bad sense, to meet with, suffer violence, Hdt. 9, 108; τραυμάτων, καὶ ἄν τετυγνῇ, Aesch. Ag. 866, Eur. Alc. 1280; δίκης, κρίσεως τ., Plat. Arg. 472 D, Phaedr. 249 A, cf. Hec. 869 B;—just like κρούσαι, cf. Hec. Hdt. 7, 208.—4. in or. part., to meet, one who meets one by chance, the first one meets, any one, Lat. quivis, Hec. Rep. 539 D, etc.; οἱ τυχόντες, every-day men, the vulgar, Xen. Mem. 2, 10, Dem., etc.: οὐχ ὁ τ. λόγος, a common discourse, Plat. Legg. 723 D, οἱ τ. φάβοι, trifling fears, Lycurg. 1, 34; τὸ τυχόν, any chance thing, Plat. Tim. 46 E: cf. ἐπειμι (εἶμι) Il. 1, 2, τυγάνω, and v. infra B.—III. abstr., to hit the mark, gain one's end or purpose, as we say, to make a hit, Il. 4, 466; to gain one's request, Hdt. 1, 5, 23: καλῶς τυχεῖν, Aesch. Ag. 951: and in speaking, to be successful, τί νιν λέγονσα... τύχομαι ἄν; sch. Ag. 1233, cf. Cho. 418, Herm. Phil. 223.—2. of place, μή σὺ εὖ εἰδὼς τυχῶς, mayest thou never get her, Od. 12, 106, cf. Hes. Th. 973. generally, to have the lot or fate, ὃς κε τύχη, whoever draws the lot (nely, to die), Il. 8, 430.—4. for γέλω, Pind. O. 2, 95, N. 7, 16, 81, ὃς πρᾶττειν καὶ τ., Plat. Euthyd. 1, 1.

intr., to happen, come to pass, fall by chance, εἴπερ τύχησι μῦλα ὄδον, if by chance she be quite near, 1, 116; πέτρῃ τετύχηκε διαμπεταυδοτέρωθ', Od. 10, 88; διαμπε

διαμπερὶσιν πετυχηκώς, Il. 17, 748:—Hom. uses only pf. in this intr. signif.—2. of events, acts, or undertakings, to happen to one, befall one, come to one's lot or share, c. dat. pers., οὐνεκά μοι τύχη πολλή, because much fell to me, Il. 11, 684, cf. Böckh v. l. Pind. P. 1, 35 (68): esp. with collat. notion of falling out well, succeeding, καὶ μοι μάλα τύγχανε πάντα, Od. 14, 231:—so in Att., as Aesch. Pr. 346, Soph. Phil. 275, etc.: τὸ τυγχανόντα, accidents, Eur. Ion 1511: hence, also,—3. from the orig. sense of hitting the mark, esp. in point of time, to happen at a particular time, ὅπως ἐτύγχανεν, as it chanced, l. e. without any rule, indefinitely, Eur. Hipp. 929; so, ὡς ἐτύγχαν, Xen. Mem. 3, 9, 13; so, ἡ ἐτύγχε, ὅπου ἐτύγχε, Id. Oec. 3, 3, Cyr. 8, 4, 3; ὁπότε τύχοι, sometimes, Plat. Phaed. 89 B; so, ὅπῃ or ὅπου τύχοιεν, where they chanced to be, Xen. An. 5, 4, 34, cf. Plat. Symp. 173 A: τὸ ὅπῃ ἐτύγχαν, mere chance, Plat. Phil. 28 D: cf. adv. τυχόν.—II. as this notion must include that of a chance coincidence, hence τυγχάνω in this signif. is joined with the part. of another verb, so that the two together form one finite verb, and the notion added by τυγχάνω can oft. only be rendered by an adv., just, just now, just then, (like old Engl. jump; as Shakspr., 'bring him jump where he may Cassio find'), ὃ τυγχάνω μαθόν, which I have just learnt, Soph. Tr. 370; παρὼν ἐτύγχανον, I was by just then, Soph. Aj. 742; ἐτύχον στρατευόμενοι, they were just then engaged in an expedition, Thuc. 1, 104; ἐτύγχε κατὰ τοῦτο καιροῦ ἔλθων, he came just at that nick of time, Id. 7, 2: hence by chance or hap, as Pind. N. 7, 8, αὖτε καὶ αὖτε τυγχανῶν cannot be translated at all, esp. in p. 2. 2. τυγχανῶν ὧν, which is simply=εἰμῶ, Hes. Fr. 22, 11, Soph. Aj. 88, Ar. Plut. 35, Plat. Prot. 313 C, etc.—2. is also used in this signif. without any part., οὐκ ἀποδύομαι Ἀπόλλωνος τυχόντος, not being absent, Pind. P. 4, 9 (cf. τόσσαις); εἰ σοι χαρὰ τυγχανέη τάδε, Soph. El. 1457; νῦν δ' ἄγροισι τυγχανέη, Ib. 313: cf. Aj. 9: so, εἰ σὺ τυγχανέης ἐπιστήμων τούτων, Plat. Prot. 313 E, cf. Gorg. 502 B:—Porson indeed (ad Hec. 782) follows Phrynichus in rejecting this usage, but v. Herm. Soph. Aj. 9, El. 46, Elmsl. Mus. Crit. 1, p. 351, Lob. Phryn. 277.—3. in phrases like διὰ τὴν τύχην, τοῦτο λέγονται (Plat. Prot. 353 A, cf. Gorg. 522 C, Symp. 181 B); τὰχ' ἂν, εἰ τύχοιεν, σωφρονέστερον γένονται (Dem.), etc.,—we may easily supply a part. from the other verb, διὰ τὴν τύχην λέγοντες, εἰ τύχοιεν γένονται, though indeed εἰ τύχοιεν and the like are so precisely=εἰ τύχοι, etc., that the use of the plur. seems to be a mere case of attraction to the subject of the other case, as is very freq. in Att., e. g. with ὁλῶς or δίκαιός εἰμι: in other cases, as, ἀνεπαύοντο, ὅπου ἐτύγχανον ἕκαστος, Xen. An. 3, 1, 3, ὡς ἕκαστος ἐτύγχανον, ἠλλύζοντο, Ib. 2, 17, either ὄντες must be supplied, or ἐτύγχανον taken as=ἦσαν.

(Τυγχανῶν is akin in root and sense not only to τεύχω, but also to τιταίνω, τιτύσκομαι: the intr. notion of τυγχανῶν has sprung from that of the pass. of τεύχω, on which account Ep. use the pass. forms τέτυχαίμ, ἐτύγθην, much like τυγχανῶν, ἐτύχον, cf. Buttm. Catal. sub voc.)

†Τυδείδης, ου Ep. and Ion. αὐα and α, ὁ, Tydides, son of Tydeus, l. e. Diomedes, Il. 5, 1; etc.

Τυδεύς, ὥς Ep. εὐός, facc. Τυδῆ, Il. 4, 384†, ὁ, Tydeus, son of Oeneus king of Calydon, Il. 2, 406; 14, 115.—2. an Ionian, Thuc. 8, 36.—3. a general of the Athenians, Xen. Hell. 2, 1, 16.—Others in Paus.; etc.

Τυδεῖ, Dor. for τῆδε, τυδεῖ ἐλλέε for δεῖρο, come hither, Sappho 1, 5, where however vi is one syll., cf. Valck. Opusc. p. 348: τυῖ is Cretan, acc. τῷ Hesych.; cf. Schol. Il. 14, 298.

Τυόν, τό,=θύον, dub. in Theophr. Τυκάνη or τυτάνη, ἡς, ἡ, an instrument for thrashing, Lat. tribula.

Τυκίζω, f. -ίζω, (τύκος) to work stones, λίθους, Ar. Av. 1138. Hence

Τυκίσμα, ατος, τό, a working of stones: in plur. κανόνων τυκίσματα, l. e. walls of stone worked square by rule, opp. to the rude Cyclopean building, Eur. Tro. 812, cf. H. F. 945, Lyc. 349.

Τύκον, τό, Aeol. and Dor. for σῶκον, Strattis Phoen. 3.

Τύκος, ὁ, also τύχος, (τεύχω, τέτυγμα); an instrument for working stones with a mason's hammer or pick, Eum. H. F. 945; cf. Poll. 10, 147.—II. from the likeness of shape, a battle-axe, pole-axe, Hdt. 7, 89. [v]

Τυκτά, a Persian word, which Hec. 9, 110 translates by τέλειον δειπνον βασιλείων.

Τυκτός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. adj. from τεύχω, τέτυγμα, like τεκτός, strictly, made, made ready: hence Ἄρης is called τυκτὸν κακόν, an evil of man's making, as opp. to those that are strictly natural, Il. 5, 831; so, τυκτῇ κρήνῃ, a fountain made by man's hand Od. 17, 206: hence usu. like τετυγμένους and εὐτυκτος, well-made, well-tought, Il. 12, 105; of a bowling-green, Od. 4, 627; 17, 169; τυκτὰ μάρμαρος, of a tomb-stone, Theocr. 22, 210: cf. ποιητός.

Τύλαρος, ὁ, dim. from τύλος.—II. =μινδαλος.

Τυλαρός,=μινδαλῶν: also sensu obsceno.

Τυλάς, ἄδος, ἡ, a kind of thrush, also ἱλλάς.

Τυλία, ἡ, and τυλία, ἡ, rarer col. lat. forms of τύλη.

Τυλείον, ου, τό, dim. from sq., Soph. Fr. 794; cf. Lob. Phryn. 174.

ΤΥΛΗ, ἡς, ἡ, like τύλος, any swelling or lump, esp. —I. a callus, like τύλος l. —II. a pad for carrying burdens on, a porter's knot, Ar. Ach. 860, 954; invented by Protagoras, acc. to Arist. ap. Diog. L. 9, 53; or (as the Schol. takes it) the shoulders grown callous with carrying weights, cf. Teleclid. (ibi cit.) Fr. 18, Poll. 7, 133: so also, the lump, bunch of a camel, Hesych.—III. a cushion, bolster, Lat. culcita, Sappho 54, Eupol. Kolak. 21, Antiph. Phaon 1; but in strict Att. τυλείον or κνέβαλλον was preferred, Meineke Eupol. l. c., Lob. Phryn. 173. (Perh. akin to Lat. to rus.) [v] seems to have been long, Luc. 52, Ammian. 19, for the places of Ar. prove nothing; but cf. τύλος.]

Τυλίσσω, Att. -ττω, to twist or roll up, Lyc. 11.—II. to bend: aor. pass. ἐτυλίχθη, v. l. in Theocr. 23, 54, for ἐλνυλχθη. (Acc. to some from τυλος, τυλη, acc. to others, not so well, from εἰλω, εἰλίσσω.)

†Τυλλίος, ου, ὁ, the Rom. name Tullius, also wr. Τουλλίος.

Τυλαιοδός, ἑς, (τύλος, εἶδος) like a lump or callus.

Τυλόμεν, εσσα, εν, callous, knobby, Nic. Th. 272; from

ΤΥΛΩΣ, ὁ,=τύλη I, a knot or callus, Xen. Mem. 1, 2, 54; esp. on the hands, Luc. Somn. 6; cf. τυλώω.—II. any thing rising or sticking out like a lump, a knob, knot; esp.—1. a wooden nail or bolt, used in shipbuilding, Ar. Ach. 553, Polyb. Fr. 129.—2. membrum virile, like μάνδαλος and πύσσαλος, Hesych.—3. a spindle, Heliod.—III. the hair of the eyebrows, Poll. 2, 50. [v seems to be always short in this form, Nic. Th. 178, Jac. Aeth. P. p. 204, —for Ar. Ach. 553 proves nothing; but cf. τύλη.]

†Τυλος, ον, ἡ,=Οἰτύλος.—2. Τυλος, an island of the Persian sea, famed for its pearl-fishery, Arr. An. 7, 20, 6.

Τυλόπατης, ητος, ὁ, later word for ἀμφετόπατης, a carpet alike on both sides, a double carpet, usu. in plur. [ἄ]

Τυλώω, ὦ, (τύλος) to make callous, τυλοῖ τό στόμα ὁ χαλινός, Xen. Eq. 6, 9:—pass., to grow hard or callous, μακρά τετυλωμένους ἐνδοθι χεῖρας, Theocr. 16, 32; ῥόπαλα σιδηρὰ τετυλωμένα, clubs knobbed or knotted with iron, Hdt. 7, 63; cf. τυλωτός.

Τυλόφαντης, ον, ὁ, (τύλη III, ὀφάτω) one who weaves cushion covers, Poll.

Τυλώδης, ες, contr. for τυλοειδής, Plut.

Τυλώμα, ατος, τό, (τυλώω) that which has become callous, the palm of the hand, sole of the foot.

Τυλώσις, εως, ἡ, (τυλώω) a making callous.

Τυλωτός, ἡ, ὅν, verb. adj.—from τυλώω (q.v.), ῥόπαλα τυλωτά, knobbed or knotted clubs, like τετυλωμένα, Hdt. 7, 69.

Τυμβάς, ἄδος, ἡ, (τύμβος) a sorceress, witch, so called from their haunting tombs, Lat. bustuaria, ap. Hesych.

Τυμβαύλης, ον, ὁ, (τύμβος, αὐλέω) one who plays the flute at a funeral, Lat. siticen, Galen.; cf. Perizon. Ael. V. H. 12, 43.

Τυμβεία, ας, ἡ, (τυμβεύω) a burial. Τυμβείος, ας, ὅν, (τυμβος) belonging to a tomb, sepulchral, Lyc. 882.

Τυμβεῖα, ατος, τό, (τυμβεύω):—a burial, grave, Soph. Ant. 1220.—II. the corpse to be burnt or buried, Eur. Ion 933.

Τυμβεῖσις, ἡ, a burying.

Τυμβεύω, (τύμβος):—to bury, burn or entomb a corpse, σῶμα τυμβεύσαι τάφῳ, Soph. Aj. 1063; cf. Eur. Hel. 1245; ποῦ δ' ἐτυμβεύθη τάφῳ; Ar. Thesm. 885.—2. χόας τυμβεύσαι τι, to pour libations on one's grave, Soph. El. 406.—II. intr., to be entombed, ἐν ταύτῃ ζωσά τυμβεύσει στέγγ, Id. Ant. 888.

Τυμβήρης, ες, (τύμβος, *ἄρω I):—provided with a grave, buried, entombed, Soph. Ant. 255.—II. grave-like, θάλαμος, lb. 948; ἔδραι, Ar. Thesm. 889.—Cf. πυργήρης, τευχήρης, etc.

Τυμβίας, ἄδος, ἡ, pecul. poet. fem. of τυμβιος, Nonn.

Τυμβιδίος, α, ον, poet. for τυμβεῖος, Orph. Arg. 575.

Τυμβιον, ον, τό, dim. from τύμβος.

Τύμβιος, α, ον, (τύμβος)=τυμβεῖος.

Τυμβίτης, ον, ὁ, fem. τυμβίτις, ἴδος, in or at the grave:=τυμβεῖος, Leon. Tar. 65.

Τυμβογέρων, οντος, ὁ, an old man on the edge of the grave.

Τυμβολήτης, ον, ὁ, fem. -έτις, ἴδος, =τυμβούριχος, Anth.

Τυμβονόμος, ον, (τύμβος, νέμω) feeding or living on graves, Synes.

Τύμβος, ον, ὁ, strictly, the place where a dead body is burnt, Lat. bustum: usu., a mound of earth heaped over the ashes, a cairn, barrow, Lat. tumulus, Hom., Hdt., etc.; τῷ κέν οἱ τύμβον μὲν ἐποίησαν Παναχαιοί, Od. 1, 239, cf. Il. 2, 604, 793, etc.; τύμβον χέειν, Od. 4, 584; 12, 14; 24, 80; on this stood the tombstone (στήλη), Il. 11, 371:—generally, a tomb, grave, Pind. O. 1, 149, Trag., etc.; θρηνεῖν πρὸς τύμβον, Aesch. Cho. 926, cf. 87:—also, the tombstone with the figure of the dead, A. B. p. 309; cf. τύμβος ξεστός, in Eur. Alc. 836.—II. metaph., γέρον τυμβος=τυμβογέρων, Eur. Med. 1209, Heracl. 167; ὦ τύμβε, Ar. Lys. 372; as Plaut. says caput decus! (Prob. from τῶμα, q. v.)

Τυμβοστίνη, ης, ἡ, a wall in Constantinople, so called because it was repaired with tombstones, V. Hammer's Constantinopolis, 1, p. 67.

Τυμβούχος, ον, dwelling in a tomb, sepulchral, ap. Suid.

Τυμβοχοεῶν,=τυμβοχοεῶ.

Τυμβοχόω, ὦ, like τύμβον χέειν or χόσαι, to throw up a cairn or barrow, Hdt. 7, 117, v. l. Il. 21, 323: and

Τυμβοχόη or τυμβοχόη (Lob. Phryn. 498), ης, ἡ, a throwing up a cairn or barrow, Il. 21, 323; cf. Butt. Ausf. Gr. § 30 Ann. 5 not: from

Τυμβόχος, ον, (τύμβος, χέω) throwing up a cairn or barrow.—2. throwing or pouring upon a grave.—II. pass., thrown or poured upon the tomb, χειρώματα, Aesch. Theb. 1022.

Τυμβόχυστος, ον, (τύμβος, χώννυμι) heaped up into a cairn or barrow, ἔρμα τ., Soph. Ant. 848.

Τυμβωρύχέω, ὦ, to break open graves, Arist. H. A. 8, 5, 2: and

Τυμβωρύχια, ας, ἡ, a robbing of graves: from

Τυμβωρύχος, ον, (τύμβος, ὀρύσσω):—digging up graves, breaking open graves and robbing them: as subst., ὁ τ., a grave-robber, Ar. Ran. 1149, Luc. Jup. Trag. 52. [ῥύ]

Τύμμα, ατος, τό, (τύπτω) a blow, stroke, Aesch. Ag. 1430, Theocr. 4, 55, Nic. Th. 931, etc.

Τυμμή, ἡ, rarer collat. form of τύμμα, ap. Suid.

†Τυμνης, ον Ion. εω, ὁ, Tymnes, father of Histiaeus of Ternera, Hdt. 5, 37: 7, 98.—2. a poet of the Anthology.

Τυμνάνδιος, ον, ὁ,=τυμνανοειδής:—ὁ τ., (sc. ὑδρῶν or ὑδρεος) tympani, a kind of dropsy in which the belly is stretched tight like a drum.

Τυμπαίνω, f.-ίσω, (τύμπανον):—to beat a drum, as was done in the worship of Cybele, Eupol. Bapt. 1: in pass., τυμπαίνεσθαι κατὰ τὰς ἐξόδους, to march out to the sound of drums.—2. τ. ἐπὶ ταῖς θύραις, to drum with the hand on them, LXX.—II. to beat with a stick, cudgel, N. T.; cf. ἀποτυμπαίνω.—III. of orators, to use violent gestures.

Τυμπαῖον, ον, τό, dim. from τύμπανον, Strab. [ἄ]

Τυμπαῖνισμός, οὔ, ὁ, (τυμπαίνω) a beating of drums, drumming, as the Galli did in the worship of Cybele, Ar. Lys. 388; cf. Lob. Aglaoph. p. 652, sq.:—hence, this worship itself, the μῦθρος ἱερά, Plut. 2, 171 B, 338 C.—II. a beating with sticks.

Τυμπαῖνιστής, ον, ὁ, (τυμπαίνω) one who beats the τυμπαῖον, a drum-

mer: pecul. fem. τυμπανίστρια, of priestess of Cybele, Dem. 320, Luc. Somn. 12; cf. Lob. Aglaoph. 652.

Τυμπαῖνιτης, ον, ὁ,=τυμπανίτης. Τυμπαῖνῶδης, ον, (τύμπανον, δονεῖν) sounding with drums, Orph. H. 13, 3.

Τυμπαῖνοειδής, ες, (τύμπανον, δος) like a drum, Arist. Coel. 2, 9.

Τυμπαῖνεις, εσσα, εν, =foreg., ὑδρῶν τ.=τυμπανίς, Nic. Al. 34.

Τύμπανον, ον, τό, more usu. for τυμπαῖον, (τύπτω):—a kettle-drum such as was used esp. in the worship of Cybele and Bacchus, Simon. 10, 5, Hdt. 4, 76; τύπανα, ῥέας τε πρὸς ἐμὰ ἐνρήματα, says Bacchus, Eur. Bacch. 59, cf. 156, Cycl. 65, 20, etc.:—(hence tympania, pearls with a side flat, Plin.)—II. a drum-stick; ar. generally, a staff, cudgel, Ar. Pl. 476; ubi v. Hemst.—III. an instrument for cutting off heads.—IV. Virg. G. 2, 444, tympana are waggon wheels made of a solid piece of wood rollers.—V. in architecture, a sunk panel of any shape, esp. the triangular space at the end of the roof of a temple, the pediment, Lat. tympanum fastigii, Vitruv. 4, 7, § 55: the square panel of a door, Lat. tympanum, Id. 4, 6, § 4.—Cf. τυπανόν.

Τύμπανος, ον, ὁ,=foreg., dub., Anth. P. 6, 220; cf. Jac. p. 176.

Τυμπαῖνοτερπής, ες, (τύμπανον, τέρμα) delighting in drums, Orph. 26, 11.

Τυμπαῖνοτρίβης, ον, ὁ, (τύμπανον, τρίβω) τυμπανοτρίβη in Plaut., a drummer, esp. used of the Galli in the worship of Cybele:—hence, —2. metapl. an effeminate person: and so,=κύνος, [2]

Τυμπαῖνοφορέομαι, as mid., to carry drums, Clearch. ap. Ath. 541 E.

Τυμπαῖνώδης, ες, contr. for τυμπαῖνοειδής.

†Τυμφαία, ας, ἡ, Tymphaea, a hill region around Τυμφή, in Epirus, Ar. An. 1, 7.

†Τυμφαῖς, ἴδος, ἡ, pecul. fem. from sq., Call. Dian. 179.

†Τυμφαῖος, α, ον, of Tymphaea, Tymphaean, Lyc. 802; Τυμφαῖον, Strab. p. 326.

†Τυμφή, ης, ἡ, Mt. Tymphaea, Epirus, Strab. p. 325.

†Τυμῶλος, ον, ὁ,=Τυμῶλος, Ant. 1.

†Τυνδάρειος, α, ον, of Τυνδάρειος Tyndareus, T. παῖς, i. e. Clytaemnestra, Eur. Or. 374; T. παῖς also referring to Helen, Ar. Thesm. 919.

Τυνδάρεος, ον, ὁ, Tyndareus, husband of Leda, Od. 11, 298; etc.† Τυνδάρεως, εω, ὁ, —the form Τυνδάρως, as we say Tyndarus, will hardly be found in classical Greek, though the patronymic Τυνδάρειος [2] seems formed from it.

†Τυνδάρωνη, ης, ἡ, daughter of Τυνδάρειος, i. e. Helen, Christod. Ecphr. 167.

†Τυνδαρίων, ον, ὁ, son of Τυνδαρίων (v. sub Τυνδαρεος), i. e. Pollux, Theocr. 22, 89: οἱ Τυνδαρίοι, i. e. Castor and Pollux, H. Hom. 26, 2, Hdt.; etc.

†Τυνδαρίος, α, ον,=Τυνδαρεος, esp. of Τ. σκόπελοι, four small rock islands on the coast of Marmarica, Strab. p. 799.

†Τυνδαρίς, ἴδος, ἡ, daughter of Τυνδαρεῖος, i. e. Helen, Eur. Hec. 269.—II. Τυνδαρίς, a city on north coast of Sicily Polyb. 1, 25

†Τυνδάρικος, ον, ὁ, 2 *yndarichus*, a poet, Ath. 662 D.

Τύνη, Ep. and Dor. for τὴ, σύ, thou, reg. in Il., and Hes., like ἐγὼνη for γῶ. [v]

†Τύνης, ητος, ἡ, *Tunes*, a city of Zeugitana, now *Tunis*, Polyb. 1, 30, 5; also ὁ T., Id. 1, 67:—in Strab. p. 34 Τύνις.

†Τυννίχος, ον, ὁ, *Tynnichus*, a citizen of Chalcis, composer of a paean to Apollo, Plat. Ion 534 D.—Others in Anth. P. 7, 229; etc.

Τυννός, ἡ, ὄν, Dor. for μικρός, so *mall*, so *little*, Lat. *tantillus*, Theocr. 4, 137: ἐκ τυννῶν, like ἐκ παίδων, from childhood, Schäf. Mel. p. 70. Identical with τυντός, though some derive it from τύνω.)

Τυννοτός, ον, Att. -οσί, -ονί, so *mall*, so *little*, Lat. *tantillus*, Ar. Ach. 67, Ran. 139, etc.—The form τυννοτός is wrong. (Formed from τυννός, like τοιοῦτος, τοσοῦτος, τηλικούτος, ὅμοι τοιοῦτος, τόσος, τηλίκος:—not *omps* of οὔτος.)

†Τυννώδας, ον, ὁ, *Tynnondas*, a Liboan, Plut. Sol. 14.

Τυντλάω, to go in the mud or mire: hence, to grub round the roots of a vine, r. Pac. 1148.—2. transi., to pelt with lth., insult grossly, Sosp. Καταφυνό. 35.—II. Hesych. also explains it as τράσσω.

†Τυντλος, ον, ὁ, *mud*, *mire*, *dirt*, enand. p. 289.

†Τυντλώδης, ες, (εἶδος) *muddy*, *miry*, rty.

†Τύξις, ἡ=τεῦξις, Hesych.

†Τύζα, f. -ῶσα, (τύπος)=τύπω, pp. C. 1, 457.—II. (τύπη)=τύπτα, v. Hesych.

†Τύραιον, ὄν, τό, *Mt. Tyraeus*, in riphilian *Is.*, Paus. 5, 6, 7.

†Τυπάνα, ας, ἡ, Polyb., Τυπα-α and Τυπακέα, Strab., Τυραῖα, city of Triphylia *Is.*

†Τυπάνον, ον, τό, (τύπτω) rarer form of τυμπανον, H. Hom. 13, Aesch. Fr. 54, Diog. (Trag.) ap. th. 636 A, and Anth.;—so in Lat. *typanum*, where a short syll. is quired, Nake Opusc. p. 34 sq., Sillig attul. 63, 9. [v]

†Τυπανος, ον, ὁ, a bird, prob. a *kind pecker*, Arist. H. A. 9, 1, 17.

†Τυπῆς, ἄδος, ἡ, (τύπη) a mallet, *hammer*, Soph. Fr. 743.

†Τυπετός, οὔ, ὁ, (τύπτω) a beating, *riking*.—II. like κοπετός, a beating breast for grief, *mourning*, Dion. H. 67.

†Τυπή, ἡς, ἡ, (τύπτα) a blow, *wound*, 5, 887, in plur., Nic. Th. 358.

†Τυπίας, ον, ὁ, (τύπτω) χαλκός, *ought copper*, Lat. *ductilis*.

†Τυπικός, ἡ, ὄν, conformed to a τύς, Plut. 2, 442 C: *typical*, *figurative*, *ycl*.

†Τυπῆς, ἰδος, ἡ=τυπῆς, a mallet, *mmr*, Ar. Rh. 4, 762, Diod.

†Τυποπλαστία, ας, ἡ, (τύπος, πλάσ-) a moulding of figures.

†Τύπος, εος, τό=τύπωμα. [v]

†ΤΥΠΟΣ, ον, ὁ, a blow, Orac. ap. th. 1, 67; cf. ἀντιτύπος.—II. that *ich is produced by the blow*; hence, 1. the mark of a blow, *impression*; the press of a seal, Eur. Hipp. 862, Lys. 40, Cic. Att. 1, 10, 3; the stamp a coin, Luc. Asin. 21; (so, metaph., e χαρακτήρ, Aesch. Supp. 282, at. Rev. 377 B); cf. κόμμα.—τύ-α, marks, such as letters, Plat. aedr. 275 A; τύποι γραμμάτων, at. Alex. 17; τύποι στίβου, the *uts*, tracks of footsteps, Soph. Phil. 1: τύποι πλῆγων; etc., Plut. Aemil.

19.—2. any thing wrought of metal or stone, τύποις ἐσκευάσθαι and ἐγγε-γλυφάσθαι, to be furnished or carved with figures worked in relief, Hdt. 2, 138; σιδηρῶν τοις ἰσπίδος τύποις, Eur. Phoen. 1130; ἐν τύπῳ and ἐπὶ τύπῳ, in relief, Paus. 2, 19, 7; 9, 11, 3; cf. ἐκτύπος.—hence, simply, a figure, image, statue of a man, etc., Hdt. 2, 86; 3, 88; also γραπτοὶ τ., Eur. Hypsip. 11:—hence, τύπος τινός, a man's image, i. e. himself, Aesch. Theb. 488; χρυσέων ζῳάνων τύποι, Eur. Tro. 1074.—3. esp., an outline, sketch, draught: hence metaph., τύ-πω, ὡς τύπῳ, ἐν τύπῳ, usu. with λέ-γειν, λαμβάνειν, περιλαμβάνειν, to treat in outline, in general, Stallb. Plat. Cratyl. 397 A; ὡς ἐν τύπῳ, μὴ δὲ ἀκριβέως, εἰρησθαι, Id. Rep. 414 A; cf. Arist. Eth. N. 2, 2, 3; 1, 11, 2; ὅσον τύπῳ, in outline only, Id. Top. 1, 1, 7: hence—4. the general character of a thing, its kind, sort, Plat. Rep. 387 C, Philab. 51 D: then—5. a certain formula, acc. to which fevers and other diseases increase and abate: hence, τὰ πάθῃ τυποῦνται, the diseases assume a τύπος.—6. the original pattern, model, type, after which a thing is wrought, Plat. Rep. 443 B, etc.: hence a type, figure, Eccl. 7.—7. as adv., τύπον, like as, just as; cf. δίκην, ὁμάς.—III. like κτύπος, the effect produced on the ear by the sound of a blow, as the beat of horses' feet, Xen. Eq. 11, 12.—IV. an action for debt, in better Greek λῆξις, Lat. formula, Att. Process p. 595, note. Hence

†Τύπῳ, ὡ, to make an impression, to impress, stamp, τ. σφραγίδι, to seal, Philo.—II. to form, mould, model, Plat. Prot. 320 D, cf. Theaet. 194 B:—pass., to receive a form, be modelled, as opp. to painting, Id. Soph. 239 D; τοῦ τυποῦντος καὶ τυποῦμένου, Plut. 2, 1024 C: metaph., ἡρ φθόγοις ἀνάρμοις τυπώεις, the air being impressed by inarticulate sounds, Ib. 589 C; also of the soul, Ib. 945 A, etc.—III. in pass. of diseases, cf. τύπος II. 6.

†Τυπητέος, α, ον, to be beaten: adj. verb. from

†Τύττω, strengthd. from root ΤΥΠ-, which appears in aor. 2 pass., in τύ-πος, etc.: fut. τύψω: aor. 1 ἐτύψα; aor. 2 ἐτύπον (Eur. Ion 767); aor. pass. ἐτύπην: pf. pass. τέτυμαι. In Att. we find also a fut. τυπτήσω, Ar. Nub. 1444, Plut. 20; whence was formed by later authors a pf. τετύπηκα, pass. -μαι, and aor. pass. ἐτυπτήθην, Lob. Phryn. 764, Jac. Anth. P. p. 483: the fut. pass. τυπτή-σμαι, in Ar. Nub. 1379, is altered by Butt. Ausf. Gr. § 113 Ann. 10 n., into τυπήσμαι. Hom. has pres. and impf. and pres. pass., aor. act. ἐτύπα, pf. pass. τετυμένος, and aor. pass.

To beat, strike, smite, strictly with a stick, τύπτοντι βοτάλοισιν (sc. τὸν ὄνον), Il. 11, 561; but in Hom. mostly with weapons of war, φαγά-νω, ἄορι, ἔφιει, δορυ, ἐγχεσι τύπναι, Il. 4, 531; 13, 529, etc.; κατὰ γαστέ-ρα τύψεν, 17, 313; so, τ. εἰς τὸν ὦμον, Xen. Cyr. 5, 4, 5:—metaph., ἄχος ὅδῃ κατὰ φρένα τύψε βαθείαν, sharp grief smote him to the heart, Il. 19, 125; so, ἡ ὑλθῆθη ἐτύψε Καμβύσεα, Hdt. 3, 64; ἀνίας τυπεῖς, Pind. N. 1, 81:—later also, to sting, ὅδῃς μ' ἐτύψε μικρός, Anacreont. 36, 10:—and in Polyb. 3, 53, 4, of missiles; whereas Hom. opposes τύπναι to βάλλειν, Il. 11, 191, etc.—2. ὅλα τύ-πναι ἐοικετοῖς, i. e. to row, freq. in

Od.; χθόνα μτώπω τυπναι, i. e. to fall headlong, Od. 22, 86; ἔχρια πό-δεσσιν τύπναι, to tread in his very track, Il. 23, 764; absol., Τέφερος λαίλαπι τύπναι, the west-wind beat- ing, lashing with fury, Il. 11, 306; cf. Pind. P. 6, 13, v. sub ὑποτύπτα:—c dupl. acc., τ. τινὲ πλῆγας, Antipho 127, 13; cf. infra III.—II. mid. τύπτο-μαι, to beat, strike one's self, esp. like κόπτομαι, Lat. *plango*, to beat one's breast for grief, Hdt. 2, 61; hence τύπτεσθαι τινα, to mourn for a per- son, Id. 2, 42, 61, 132; v. sub κόπτα, τίλλω, Heyne Tibull. 1, 7, 28.—III. pass., to be beaten, struck or wounded, δορυ τυπεῖς, etc., Hom.; κράτων τυπτομένων, Od. 22, 309:—c. acc., to receive blows or wounds, ἔλκεα, ὅσ' ἐτύπη, Il. 24, 421; so, τύπτομαι πολλὰς (sc. πλῆγας), I get many blows, Ar. Nub. 972, cf. Aeschin. 19, 30. (Akin to κτύπος, κτυπέω, v. τύ-πος III.)

†Τύπῳδης, ες, (τύπος II. 3, εἶδος):—like an outline or sketch; ὡς εἰς τὸν πῶδῃ μύθησιν, so far as belongs to general or superficial knowledge, Arist. Mund. 6, 1. Adv. -ὄδῳ, Strab.

†Τύπωμα, ατος, τό, (τυπώω):—that which is formed, fashioned, modelled; τ. χαλκοτύλεον, a brazen urn, Soph. El. 54: a figure, outline, τ. μορφῆς, Eur. Phoen. 162.—II. an impression made on the senses, Plut. 2, 1121 C. [v]

†Τύπωσις, εως, ἡ, (τυπώω) a form- ing, moulding, Theophr. a mould model, Plut. Brut. 37.

†Τύπωτης, οὔ, ὁ, fem. τυπώτης, ἰδος, ἡ, (τυπώω) forming, fashioning, model- ling, σφρηγὶς τυπώτης, a seal-ring, Orph. H. 33, 26. Hence

†Τυπωτικός, ἡ, ὄν, able to form or mould, Euryparm. ap. Stob. p. 555, 50.

†Τυπωτός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. adj. from τυ-πώω, fashioned, modelled, Lyc. 262.

†Τυρῳίκης, ὁ, a kind of cheese-cake, Philox. ap. Meinek. Com. Fr. 3, p. 641.

†Τυράμβη, ης, ἡ, *Tyrambe*, a city on the Maeotis, Strab. p. 494.

†Τυραννεῖον, ον, τό, a tyrant's dwell- ing, usu. in pl., Plat. Timol. 13, etc.

†Τυραννέω, f. -έωσα, and τυραν-νέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, the former always in Hdt., but Soph. and other Att. writers use both forms indifferently:—fut. τυραννήσμαι in pass. signf., Dem. 506, 22. To be a tyrannos or absolute sovereign, first in Hdt. 1, 15, etc.: c. gen., to be τυραννός of a people or place, to rule, govern it absolutely, τ. Ἀθηνῶν, Solon 25, 6; Μιλήτων, Ἀθηναίων, Hdt. 1, 20, 59; χθονός, Soph., etc.: sometimes also c. acc., Dem. 127, 1; cf. κρατέω—the aor. τυραννέσθαι also has the signf. to have become τυραννός, making a transition from private life to this estate, Hdt. 1, 14.—Pass. τυραννέομαι, -έο-μαι, to be under the sway of τυράννοι, to be governed with absolute power, Thuc. 1, 18; πόλεις τυραννεύμεναι, Plat. Rep. 545 C; υπό τινος τυραννέσθαι, Dem. 506, 22, cf. Plat. Rep. 574 E.—II. τυραννέω has also the signf., to be of a tyrannical disposition, be imperious, act so, Plat. Alc. 1, 135 A, Meno 76 B.

†Τυραννησία, desiderat. from fore going, to aspire to sovereignty.

†Τυραννητέον, verb. adj. from τυ-ραννέω, one must be tyrant, Dion. H.

†Τυραννία, ας, ἡ=τυραννίς, v. 1. Xen. Oec. 1, 15:—in Xenophon. ap. Ath. 526 B (3, 2 Bgk.)†, τυραννίης with the penult. long.

†Τυραννιάω, ὡ, to smack of tyranny

to play the tyrant, Diog. L. 3, 18.—II. = τυραννεία.

Τυραννίζω, f. -ίσω, (τύραννος) to make the part of tyrants, Dem. 213, 15.

Τυραννικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to a tyrant, Aesch. Ag. 828; γρόποισιν οὐ τυραννικοῖς, Id. Cho. 479; τ. δόμος, στέγη, Eur. Med. 740, etc.:—defeating a tyrant, lordly, imperious, Plat. Phaedr. 248 E, etc.; τυραννικὸν φρονεῖν, Ar. Vesp. 507; so in superl. τυραννικώτατος, Plat. Rep. 575 D, 580 C.

Τυραννίς, ἰδος, ἡ, vocat. τυραννί, Soph. O. T. 380:—the rule of a tyrant, absolute power or sway; and, generally, kingly power, sovereignty, royalty, Archil. 21 (Bergk), Pind. P. 2, 159; 11, 81, Hdt. 3, 53, 81, and freq. in Att.:—v. sub τυράννος.—2. in plur., αἱ τυραννίδες=οἱ τυράννοι, Hdt. 8, 137.—II. fem. from τυράννος, LXX.

†Τυραννίων, ὠνος, ὁ, Tyrannio, a grammarian of Amisus, teacher of Strabo, Strab. p. 548.

Τυραννοδιδάσκῆλος, ον, ὁ, (τύραννος, διδάσκαλος) a teacher of tyrants, Plat. Theag. 125 A.

Τυραννοκτονέω, ὦ, (τυραννοκτόνος) to slay a tyrant, Luc. Tyrann. 20, 21, Plut.

Τυραννοκτονία, ας, ἡ, the slaying of a tyrant, Luc. Tyrann. 22.

Τυραννοκτονικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to the slaying or slayer of a tyrant, App.

Τυραννοκτόνος, ον, (τύραννος, κτείνω) slaying a tyrant, Luc. Tyrann. 1, etc.

Τυραννοποιός, ὄν, (τύραννος, ποιέω) making tyrants, Plat. Rep. 572 E.

Τυράννος, ον, ὁ, also ἡ, strictly Dor. for κυράννος, from κύρος, κύριος, a lord, master; hence, usu., an absolute sovereign, unlimited by law or constitution, prob. first in H. Hom. 7, 5, where it is used of the gods, cf. Aesch. Pr. 736, Soph. Tr. 217, Ar. Nut. 564: the word first began to be used in the time of Archil., Hippas ap. Argum. Soph. O. T., Schol. Aesch. Pr. 224; and became common in Theogn., Pind., and Hdt.; when, free constitutions having superseded the old hereditary sovereignties (βασιλείαι), all who obtained absolute power in a state were called τυράννοι, tyrants, usurpers; so that the term rather regards the way in which the power was gained, than how it was exercised; as e. g. it was applied to the mild Pisistratus, but not to the despotic kings of Persia: however, as usurpation usu. leads to violence, the word soon came to imply reproach, and was then used like our tyrant or despot, as in Plat., Gorg. 510 B, Polit. 301 C, etc.; cf. Arnold Antiqu. 1 to Thuc. vol. 1, Dict. Antiqu. in voc., Ebert Dissert. Sicul. 1, p. 1-64.—2. in a wider sense, the tyrant's whole family, the royal race, Schaf. Soph. Tr. 316, Reisig Enarr. O. C. 847 (851).—3. ἡ τυράννος, both the queen herself and the king's daughter, princess, Eur. Hec. 809, Med. 877, 1356: so, ὁ τυράννος, the king's son, prince.—II. τυράννος, ον, as adj. like τυραννικός, kingly, lordly, imperious, τυράννα σκήπτρα, Aesch. Pr. 761; τυράννα ὀράν, Soph. O. T. 588, cf. Ant. 1169, Valck. Hipp. 840; ἡ τυραννὸς κόρη, Eur. Med. 1125; τυράννου πόλις, Thuc. 1, 122, 124; τυράννου δῶμα, the king's palace, Eur. Hipp. 643, etc. [6]

Τυραννοφόνος, ον, (τύραννος, φονεύω) slaying tyrants, Anth. P. 7, 388.

Τυραννόφρων, ονος, ὁ, ἡ, (τύραννος, φρόν) of imperious temper, Dio Chrys.

†Τύρας, ον, Ion. Τύρης, εω, ὁ, the Tyrras, a river of European Sarmatia, which falls into the Euxine, now the Dniester, Hdt. 4, 11; Strab. p. 107.

Τύρβα, adv., (τύρβη), péle-mêle, topsy-turvy; also σύρβα.

Τυρβάω, f. -άσω, to trouble, stir up, Lat. turbare, τὸν πηλὸν, Ar. Vesp. 257, cf. Soph. Fr. 928; τὴν φλόγαν Ἄρης σὺς προσώπω πάντα τυρβάζει κακά, Soph. Fr. 720:—pass., to be in disorder, be jumbled or crowded together, Ar. Pac. 1007.

Τυρβάστια, ἡ,=τύρβη II.

Τύρβη, ης, ἡ, Att. for Ion., and in low Greek σύρβη, disorder, throng, bustle, the Lat. turba, τύρβην παρασχεῖν, Hipp.; τὴν τύρβην ἐν ἡ ὤμην, Isocr. Antid. ὁ 138; cf. Xen. Cyr. 1, 2, 3.—II. a Bacchic festival and its dance, Paus. 2, 24, 6. (Akin to θορυβος, θορυβέω.)

Τυρεία, ας, ἡ, (τυρεῖω) a making of cheese, Arist. H. A. 3, 21, 6.—II. confusion,=κήκησις.

Τυρέμια, ατος, τό, (τυρεῖω) that which is curdled, cheese, Eur. El. 496, Cycl. 162. [5]

Τυρενσις, εως, ἡ, (τυρεῖω)=τυρεία, Arist. H. A. 3, 20, 13. [5]

Τυρεντήρ, ἥρος, ὁ, and τυρεντής, οὔ, ὁ, (τυρεῖω) one who makes cheese; Έρμῆς τυρεντής, Mercury as god of goat-herds, and giver of goat's-milk cheese, Anth.

Τυρέω and τυρέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (τυρός) like τυρώω, to make cheese, τυρὸν τυρῶσαι, Alcmæon 25; also, to make into cheese, hence, τυρεῖται τὸ γάλα, Arist. H. A. 3, 20, 14; and, impers., τυρεῖται, cheese is made, Ib. 6.—II. metaph., to stir up, jumble or make a mess of anything, confound, like τυρβάω, κυκᾶω, Dem. 436, 5; τυροῦντες ἅπαντα, Archestr. ap. Ath. 311 B.—2. to mix and so to manage or prepare a thing cunningly, κακὸν τινι τ., Luc. Asin. 31; cf. Casaub. Ar. Eq. 479.

†Τυρία, ας, ἡ, Tyria, wife of Aegyptus, Apollod. 2, 1, 5.

†Τυριαῖον, ον, τό, also Τυρίατον, Tyriaeum, a city of Lycaonia on the borders of Phrygia or in Phrygia Paroreios, now Arkut Khan, Xen. An. 1, 2, 14; Strab. p. 636.

†Τυριάσπης, ον, ὁ, Tyriaspes, a Persian satrap, Arr. An. 4, 22, 5.

†Τυριγέται, (also Τυραγέται more correctly in Strab.), ὧν, οἱ, the Tyragetae, i. e. the Getæ along the Tyrras, Hdt. 3, 51; Strab. p. 128.

Τυρίδιον, ον, τό, dim. from τυρός, Epich. p. 56. [1]

†Τυρίος, α, ον, of or relating to Tyre, Tyrian, Aesch. Pers. 963, Eur. Phoen. 639.

Τυρίσδω, Dor. for συρίζω, v. l. Theocr. 1, 2.

†Τυρίσκοι, οἱ, v. l. for Ταυρίσκοι, Τυρίσκοι, ον, ὁ, dim. from τυρός, Ael. N. A. 8, 5.

†Τύρνος, ον, ὁ, Turnus, king of the Rutuli, Dion. H.

Τυροβάλλον, ον, τό, (βάλλω) a cheese-basket.

Τυρογλύφον, ον, ὁ, (τυρός, γλύφω) Cheese-scoop, name of a mouse in Batr. 137. [γλῦ]

†Τυροδίσα, ης, ἡ, Tyrodiza, a city of Thrace, on the coast of the Aegean, Hdt. 7, 25.

Τυροῖς, εσσα, εν, contr. τυροῦς, οὔσα, οὖν, (τυρός):—cheesy, like cheese, ἄρτος, Sophron ap. Ath. 110 D:—ὁ τ. (sc. ἄρτος or πλακοῦς), cheese-bread, a cheese-cake, or simply

cheese, Theocr. 1, 58, Hegem. ap. Al. 698 F. [In Theocr., either τυρόντι must be taken as a trissyll.; or, rather should be written contr. τυροῦντι Dor. τυρόντι, as Sophron has it.]

†Τυροῖσσα, ης, ἡ, Tyroessa, 1. Cheese-island, Luc. Ver. H. 2, 25.

Τυρόκλεψ, ὁ, (κλέπτω) a cheese thief.

Τυρόκοστις, ἡ, (τυρέζ, κνάω) cheese-scraper or grater, Ar. Vesp. 936, Av. 1579.

Τυροκομῆιον, ον, τό, a cheese-cake, cheese-rack: from

Τυροκομέω, ὦ, to make or take care of cheese.

Τυροκοπέω, ὦ, (κόπτω) to eat cheese.

Τυροκόσκινον, ον, τό, a cheese-sieve.—II. a cheese-cake, Ath. 647 E.

Τυρόμαντις, ὁ and ἡ, (τυρός, μάγισ) one who divines from cheese, Ar. N. A. 8, 5, Artemid. 2, 74.

Τυρόνωτος, ον, (τυρός, νῶτος) cheese-backed, i. e. spread with cheese, πλακοῦς, Ar. Ach. 1125 (cf. τυροφόρος),—parodied from σιδερόνωτος.

Τυροσόος, ον, (ξέω) scraping cheese.

Τυροποιέω, ὦ, (τυρός, ποιέω) make cheese, Longus. Hence

Τυροποιός, ας, ἡ, cheese-making.

Geop.

Τυροποιικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for cheese making.

Τυροπωλέω, ὦ, to sell cheese, so like cheese, τέχνην ποιητῶν τ., Ar. Ran. 1369: from

Τυροπώλης, ον, ὁ, (τυρός, πωλέω) a cheese-monger, Ar. Eq. 854.

ΤΥΡΟΣ, οὔ, ὁ, cheese, Od. 4, 8, etc.; v. sub ὀπίας, χλωρός III.—τυρός, the cheese-market, Lys. 167, 8.—II. βούτυρον. [5, as in all derivatives and compounds, Draco p. 88, 2 Schweigh. Ath. 27 F.]

†Τύρος, ον, ἡ, Tyre, an ancient and celebrated city of Phoenicia, at first on the continent (afterwards called Παλαιτύρος), after its investment by Nebuchadnezzar built upon an island near, which, then being joined to the mainland, formed a peninsula, Hdt. 2, 44; etc.; Dion. P. 911. An island τυρός is mentioned by Strab. p. 76 in the Persian gulf: its inhabitants also Τύριοι, Tyrians, Id. p. 764.

Τυρότομος, ον, (τέμνω) cutting cheese.

Τυροφάγος, ον, ὁ, (τυρός, φαγέω) Cheese-eater, name of a mouse in Batr. 226. [α]

Τυροφορεῖον, ον, τό, a cheese-stand for cheese-racks, Poll.

Τυροφόρος, ον, (τυρός, φέρω) bearing cheese, having cheese on it, πλακοῦς, Anth. P. 6, 155; cf. τυρόνωτος.

Τυροψήκτης, ον, ὁ, a place for drying cheese:—τυροκομῆιον.

Τυρώω, ὦ, (τυρός) to make into cheese, γάλα, LXX. —pass., to curdle.

†Τυρρήνιος, α, ον,=Τυρρήνιος, Hdn. 8, 4.

†Τυρρήνια, ας, ἡ, Ion. Τυρρηνία, Etruria, in Central Italy, Hdt. 1, 94, Strab. p. 219.

†Τυρρήνικος, ἡ, ὄν, poet. Τυρρ.=Τυρρήνιος; τὸ Τ. πέλαγος, the Tyrrhenian sea west of Italy, Thuc. 4, 24; Strab. p. 209:—ὁ Τ. ὀπλίσκος, Id. pp. 92, 108:—ἡ Τ. σάλπιγξ, an invention of the Etrurians, Eur. Phoen. 1376.

†Τυρρήνις, ἰδος, ἡ, poet. Τυρρηνίς, v. sub Τυρρήνιος.

†Τυρρηνολήτης, ον, ὁ, destroyer of Tyrrhenians, Anth. P. 9, 524, 20.

Τυρρήνιος, ἡ, ὄν, poet. Τυρρ. = Τυρρ.

Aetna, Etruscan, first in H. Hom. 6, Hes. Th. 1015, Pind. P. 1, 139; Hdt. 1, 94; cf. 57†: hence peculiar. *Τυρρηνίς, ἰδος, ἡ, ἴπος*. *Τυρσ.* *Jur. Med.* 1342: *αἱ Τυρρηνίδες, Etrurian women*, Polyaeu. 7, 49.

†*Τυρρηνός, οὔ, ὁ, ἰον. Τυρσηνός, Tyrrhenus*, son of the Lydian king Tyrs, who passed over from Lydia with a Pelasgian colony to Italy, and gave, according to the legend, name to *Tyrrhenia or Etruria*, Hdt. 1, 94; *trab.* p. 219.—2. son of Hercules and Omphale, Paus. 2, 21, 3.—Others *Diog. L.*; etc.

†*Τυρρηνουργής, ἔς, (Τυρρηνός, *ἐρ-)* of Tyrrhenian or Etruscan work, *teineke Com. Fr.* 2, p. 91.

†*Τυρρίδιον, ον, τό, dim.* from *τύρ-ς, [ἴ]*

†*Τυρσάνος, ὁ, Dor.* = *Τυρρηνός, ind.*

†*Τυρσηνός, ἡ, v. sub Τυρρηνός.*
†*Τυρσηνός, Τυρσηνῆ, etc., Ion.* ad poet. for *Τυρρηνός, etc.*

†*ΤΥΡΣΙΣ, ἡ, gen. ιος, Xen. An.* 7, 12; acc. *τύρσιον*, Pind., and Xen.; at nom. pl. *τύρσεις, gen. ἑών, dat. ῶν, Xen. An.* 4, 4, 2, Hell. 4, 7, 6, *yr.* 5, 10: later *τύρρις*, like *Lat. turris*—a tower, Pind. O. 2, 127: *p.*, the tower on a wall, a bastion, *en. ll. c.*:—also, a walled city, fortified house, etc., Nic. Al. 2, Dion. H. thought by some to be akin to *θύρ-ς, q. v.*)

†*Τύρσος, ὁ,=foreg.*

†*Τύρταλος or Τυρταίος, ον, ὁ, Τυρ-ς*, a poet of Athens, or Erineus, whose martial songs aided the Spartans in the second Messenian war at Legg. 629 A; *Strab.* p. 362.

†*Τύρταμος, ον, ὁ, Τυρτάμος*, proper me of Theophrastus, *Strab.* p. 618.

†*Τύρρη, ἡ, dub. l.* for *τύρρη*.

†*Τύρῳ, οὗς, ἡ, Τύρο*, daughter of Imonoeus, wife of Cretheus, mother Pelias and Neleus by Neptune, d of Aeson, Phereas and Amythaon, Cretheus, Od. 11, 235 seq.; *Apol.* 1, 9, 8.

†*Τυρώδης, ἔς, (τυρός, εἶδος) like ἔς, Plut.* 2, 131 E.

†*Τυρωνίδας, ὁ, ὁ, Tyronidas*, a goat, *Paus.* 8, 48, 1.

†*Τυρωτός, ἡ, ον, verb. adj.* from *τύρω, prepared with cheese.*

†*Τυρῶν, ἡ, v. τυρῶν.*

†*ΤΥΤΘΟ Σ, ὄν, latter also ἡ, ὄν:—* *εἶ, small, young*, as adj. in Hom. *days of men, τὸν γ' ἔθροινε δόμοις τυτθὸν ἔνντα*, while yet a little *εἶ, ll.* 11, 223; *τυτθὸς εὐόσα*, 22, *εἶ, τυτθὸν δντ' ἐν σπαργάνῳ*, *sch. Ag.* 1606.—2. *τυτθὸν*, as adv., *little, a bit*, esp. of space, *ἄνεχά-ο τυτθὸν ὀπίσσω*, *ll.* 5, 443; *ἡλευα-τυτθὸν ἔγχος*, 13, 185; *τ. ἀποπρό-ον, 7, 334*—*scarcely, hardly*, *ll.* 15, 139, 335, *Aesch. Pers.* 564.—of voice, *low, softly, gently*, *τυτθὸν γαμήνῳ*, *ll.* 24, 170—*more rarely* pl. *τυτθῶν*, in Hom. only *τυτθῶ τιγῆσαι, κεύσσαι*, to cut small, *Od.* 174, 388. (Prob. akin to *τυτθός, θη.*)

†*τύτῳ, οὗς, ἡ, the night-owl*, so called in its cry, *ap. Hesych.*, v. *Plaut. maechm.* 4, 2, 91.

†*Τυφάδιος, α, ον, v. sub sq.*
†*τύφαιον, ονος, ὁ, poet. Ep.* lengthd. *n* for *τύφον*, *q. v.*: hence, *Τυφά-ος, α, ον, poet.* for *Τυφώνιος*, *†Τυ-νίη πέτρῃ, the Tyrrhenian rock*, in Icaesus, where Typhon was struck by Jupiter, *Ap. Rh.* 2, 1210†: *ul. fem. Τυφαιονίς, ἰδος: Τυφά-ος, τό, a mountain between Olym-*

pus and Thebes, *Heinr. Hes. Sc.* 32. [*Cf. Τυφών.*]

†*Τυφεάνος, οὔ, ὁ, (τύφος):—one with smoky, clouded wits, a stupid fellow, a dullard*, *Ar. Vesp.* 1364; *Bruckn* from *Suid.* would read *στυφεάνος*, a sulky fellow (from *στυφός*), but cf. *τυφονέργων*.

†*Τυφεδών, ὄνος, ἡ, (τύφος) a kindling, lighting, inflammation.—II. a torch.*

†*ΤΥΦΗ, ης, ἡ, a plant used for stuffing bolsters and beds*, like the tomentum cirsense of the Romans, *typha* Linn., our cat's-tail.

†*Τύφῃρη, ἔς, (τύφος, *ἄρω?) set on fire, burning, lighted, λύχνος, Anth.* P. 6, 249. (Others derive it from *τύφῃ.*)

†*Τυφλίνης ὄφης, ὁ, a kind of serpent, like our blind-worm, Lat. caecilia (caecus), Arist. H. A.* 6, 13, 9: but in 8, 24, 7, we have *τοῖς τυφλίνοις ὄφεισι*, as if from *τύφλιος* or *τυφλί-νος*, cf. *Ael. N. A.* 8, 13:—also, *τυφλῶν* and *καφίας*.

†*Τυφλογενής, ἔς, born blind.*
†*Τυφλοπαστέομαι, as pass., to be born blind, of bears.*

†*Τυφλόπους, ὄν, blinding.*
†*Τυφλόπους, ποδός, ὁ, ἡ, (τυφλός, ποῖς) with blind foot* (as in Milton 'these dark steps'), of Oedipus, *Pors. Phoen.* 1549.

†*Τυφλός, ἡ, ὄν, blind*, in Hom. only *ll.* 6, 139, H. Ap. 172, but freq. from Hom. downwds.; *τυφλός ἐκ δευροκό-τος*, *Soph. O. T.* 454, etc.—*c. gen.* *τ. τινος, blind to a thing*, *Xen. Symp.* 4, 12, cf. *τυφλὸς I:—τὰ τυφλά τοῦ σώματος, i. e. one's back*, *Xen. Cyr.* 3, 3, 45:—*proverb., ὁ τυφλὸς παρὰ τὸν κερὸν λαλεῖ*, of one whose attacks are unfelt, *Cratin. Archil.* 3.—*II. metaph.* also of the other senses and the mind, *τ. ἡτορ*, *Pind. N.* 7, 34; *τυφλὸς τὰ τ' ὤτα, τὸν τε νοῦν, τὰ τ' ὀμματα*, *Soph. O. T.* 371.—*III.* of things, *dark, unseen, dim, obscure*, as we too say, *blind, ἐλπίδες*, *Aesch. Pr.* 250; *ἀτηρ*, *Soph. Tr.* 1104; *τὸ δ' αἶρον τυφλὸν αἰὲν ἔρπει*, *Id. Fr.* 685; *τ. σπιδάδες, blind rocks*, *Anth.* P. 7, 275.—2. of the mouths of rivers and harbours, *choked with mud*, *Plut. Sulla* 20; *τυφλὸς ὄζος*, a branch without buds or eyes, *Theophr.*—*IV. Adv.* *ἄλως, τ. ἐχειν πρὸς τι, to be blind to it*, *Plat. Gorg.* 479 B. (*Τυφλός* is prob. shortd. from *τυφελός*, from *τύφος*, and so strictly *smoky, misty, darkened*; and perh. akin to *σιφλός.*)

†*Τυφλόστομος, ον, (τυφλός, στόμα) with blind mouth, i. e. with the mouth choked up, of rivers*, *Strab.*

†*Τυφλότης, ητος, ἡ, (τυφλός) blindness*, *Plat. Rep.* 353 C, *Alc.* 1, 126 B.—*II. metaph.* of consonants, *which have no proper sound*, *Plut.* 2, 738 C.

†*Τυφλόφορος, ον, (τυφλός, φέρω) carrying a blind person.—II. proparox.*
†*Τυφλόφορος, ον, pass., carried by a blind person*, *Theocr. Fistula* (*Anth.* P. 15, 21).

†*Τυφλώω, ᾶ, (τυφλός):—to blind, make blind, τυνά, Hdt.* 4, 2; *ὀμματα, ὀφθαλμοί, ὄνυν*, *Eur. Cycl.* 470, *Hec.* 1035, *Phoen.* 764:—*pass., to be blinded or blind*, *Hdt.* 2, 111; *τυφλοῦσθαι περὶ τι*, *Plat. Legg.* 731 E; *τυφλοῦσθαι τινος, to be deprived of the sight of a thing*, *Id. Tim.* 47 B, cf. *τυφλός I:—in Soph.* *Ant.* 973, *Τυφλόθεν ἔλκος* must be a wound wherein is blindness; but the whole passage is corrupt, *v. Dind.*—*II. metaph., to blind, dull, baffle, μόχθος, φράσαι, τε-τύφλωνται* *Pind.* I. 5 (4), 72, O. 12,

13: also of milk and the like, *to fail, cease, οὐρα τυφλοῦται*, *Nic. Al.* 340.—*like the intr. τυφλώτω, cf. Schöa.* *Greg. Cor.* p. 925.

†*Τυφλώδης, ἔς, (εἶδος) of a blind nature, blind, dim, dull.*

†*Τυφλώσις, εως, ἡ, (τυφλός) a making blind, blinding*, *Isocr.* 257 E: a blunting, dulling.—*II. blindness*, *Hipp.*

†*Τυφλώτω, to be blind,=τυφλὸς* in *pass.*, *Luc. Nigr.* 4; *περὶ τι*, *Polyb.* 2, 61, 12: *to be dim, of writing*, *Philostr.* (Formed like *λιμύτω* from *λιμός, ὄνειρώττω* from *ὄνειρος.*)

†*Τυφλώψ, ὤπος, ὁ, ἡ, (τυφλός, ὤψ) blind-faced, blind:—ὁ τυφλώψ = τυφλίνης ὄφης*, *Nic. Th.* 492.

†*Τυφλογέρων, οντος, ὁ, ἡ, (τύφος, γέ-ραν):—a silly old man, whose mind is misty and confused with age, a dullard, dotard*, *Ar. Nub.* 908, *Lys.* 335:—*perh.* with a play on *τυμβογέρων* cf. *τυφεάνος.*

†*Τυφομάνης, ἔς, (τύφος, μαίνεσθαι) mad with vanity*, *Nicet.* Hence

†*Τυφομάνια, ας, ἡ, mad vanity: cf τυφομανία.*

†*Τυφοπλάστεω, ᾶ, to invent a false hood out of vanity.*

†*Τύφος, ον, ὁ, (τύφος) smoke, mist, cloud.—II. metaph., conceit, vanity* (because it clouds or darkens a man's intellect), *Antiph. Progon.* 1, 2: *generally, folly, silliness, absurdity*, freq. in late prose, as *Plut.* 2, 81 C, E, etc.; cf. *Gataker M. Anton.* 2, 17, 6, 13.—2. *stupor arising from fever, etc.*, *Hipp.*; *v. Foës. Oecon.*

†*Τύφος, ὁ,=τύφος, dub.*

†*Τυφώω, ᾶ, (τύφος) to wrap in smoke or mist: metaph., to make dull or senseless, τυφῶνεν τινα εἰς ἐλπίδα μειζόνων πραγμάτων, to puff him up to...*, *Hdn.* 6, 5:—*usu.* in *pf. pass.* *τυφώμαι*, *to be wrapped in clouds of conceit and folly, to be silly, stupid, absurd*, *Dem.* 116, 6; 229, 1, etc.; *ᾶ τυφώμενε, O you dullard!* *Flat. Hipp. Maj.* 290 A. (From *τύφος, τύφος*. Others, as *Harpocr.*, derive it from *τυφός*, from the *stupefying effect of a sudden storm*, like *ἐμβρόν-ητος, παραπλήξ*, *Lat. s-tupidus, s-turpe*, comparing the words of *Alcaeus*, *Fr.* 84, *πάντα δὲ τυφός ἐξέλετο φρένας*.)

†*Τυφροστός, οὔ, ὁ, Typhrestus*, a mountain range in western Thessaly; also *Τυφρορηστὸν ὄρος*, *Strab.* p. 433.

†*ΤΥΦΩ, f. θύψω: aor. ἔθνψα: pf. pass. τέθυμαι or τέθυμαι: aor. pass. ἐτόφην [ῥ]. To raise a smoke, c. acc. cognate, καπνὸν τυφνέιν*, *Hdt.* 4, 196; *absol.* *to smoke, ἔτυφε κύνεπτω*, *Soph. Ant.* 1009.—*II. trans., to smoke, καπνὸν τυφνέιν μελίσσω, to smoke bees for the sake of taking their honey; or simply, καπνὸν τυφνέιν*, *Ar. Vesp.* 457; and metaph., *καπνὸν τυφνέιν πόλιν*, to fill the town with smoke, *stupefy the folk*, *Il.* 1079.—2. *to consume in smoke; hence, to burn in a slow fire:—pass., to smoke, smoulder, τυφεται Ἴλιον*, *Eur. Tro.* 146, cf. *Bacch.* 8:—*metaph., τυφόμενος πό-λεμος, a war which is smouldering*, but has not yet broken out, *Plut. Sull.* 6: also of concealed love, *πύθοις τυφόμενον πυρ*, *Mel.* 13; cf. *Id.* 4, *Anth.* P. 5, 124.—(Τύφος is akin to *θύω, θυμός*, *Aeol. θυμός*, as also to *Lat. fumus*, and to *τυμμός*; prob. also to *θά-πτω, τάφος, τέφρα*, and to the *Lat. tepor, tepro, teporus, tepidus.*) [*ῥ* in *pres.*, *ῥ* in *aor. pass.*]

†*Τυφώδης, ἔς, (τύφος, εἶδος) like smoke, smoky, misty.—II. metaph.*

stall, stupid, insensible, Hipp.; like τυφελός.

Τυφάεις, ἑως Ep. εὐς, ὁ, contr. Τυφός, ὦ, Typhoeus, Typhos, a giant buried by Jupiter in Cilicia under the land of the Arimi, Il. 2, 782: he was the youngest son of Gaia and Tartarus; cf. Hes. Th. 821: but Pind. (who first uses the contr. form Τυφός) places him under Aetna, and so accounts for its eruptions: he seems to have been a type of volcanic agency in general, v. Böckh Expl. Pind. P. 1, 13 (31): cf. τυφός. [ῥ in trisyll. cases, ῥ in dissyll., cf. Τυφών].

Τυφωμανία, ας, ἡ, (τυφός, μαίνωμαι) a madness partaking of stupor and frenzy, Hipp.: better form than τυφωμ., cf. Lib. Phryn. 698.

†Τυφών, ὠρος, ὁ, Typhon, of Aegim, founder of Caulonia, Paus. 6, 3, 12.—2. Τυφών, ὠρος, ὁ, an early king of Aegypt, dethroned by Orus; for the legend see Kenrick ad Hdt. 2, 144.

Τυφών, ὠρος, ὁ, poet., esp. Ep. Τυφῶν, ὠρος, in Opp. also Τυφῶν-ρος, Typhon, Typhaon, the same giant who is more freq. called Τυφός, Τυφάεις, H. Hom. Ar. 306, 352, Hes. Th. 306.—II. as appellat.—=τυφός II. [ῥ in the dissyll. form Τυφών, ῥ in the trisyll. Τυφῶν, except in Opp. H. 5, 217, in the rare gen. Τυφῶνος: ᾤ in the termin. ᾶν, as in Ποσειδάων, contr. Τυφῶν, not Τυφῶν, cf. Arcad. p. 94, 6.] Hence

†Τυφῶνειος, α. Ion. η, ον, of Typhon, Typhonian.

Τυφῶνικός, ἡ, ὄν, Typhonian, coming from, belonging to Typhon; but,—II. (τυφῶν II) tempestuous, ἄνεμος, N. T.

Τυφῶνιος, α, ον,=foreg. Later, fatuous persons were called of τυφῶνιοι, v. τυφός II:—poet. Τυφῶνιος, from Τυφῶν.

Τυφῶνοειδής, ἐς, (τυφῶν II) like a whirlwind. Adv. -δῶς, Strab.

Τυφός, ὦ, ὁ (v. sub fin.), contr. for Τυφάεις, q. v.—II. as appellat. τυφός, gen. τυφῶ, Aesch. Supp. 560; dat. τυφῷ, Aesch. Ag. 656, Ar. Lys. 974; acc. τυφῶ, Ar. Eq. 511: but gen. τυφόνος, and this form prob. is always used in plur.: (cf. Piers. Moer. p. 366, Butt. Ausf. Gr. 2, p. 397:—a furious whirlwind that rushes upwards from the earth, whirling clouds of dust, prob. because it was held to be the work of Typhos; and, generally, a furious storm, Aesch., etc., ll. cc., Soph. Ant. 418, cf. Arist. Mund. 4, 18; 6, 22:—also of a waterspout, like αἰφών.

Τυχάζομαι, =στοχάζομαι, τυγχάνω, Hipp. ap. Erot.

Τύχαιον, ον, τό, strictly neut. from εἶ, a temple of Τύχη. [ῥ]

Τύχαιος, α, ον, (τύχη) accidental, chance, Dio C. [ῥ]

Τυχεῖν, inf. aor. 2 of τυγχάνω.

Τυχεῖον, ον, τό, (τύχη) in Byzant. Greek, the temple of the Genius urbis or loci, Bast Ep. Cr. p. 55.

ΤΥΧΗ, ἡς, ἡ, (cf. τυγχάνω) that which seems to govern human affairs, chance, luck, Lat. fortuna, casus, first in H. Hom. 10, 5, Theogn. 130, Archil. 131, and then freq. in all writers: proverb., κολών τύχη, no one can call fortune his own, Aesch. Fr. 270, cf. Thuc. 5, 102; ἐπὶ ξυροῦ τύχης βεβάναι, Soph. Ant. 996:—a notion of Divine Providence is often associated with it, τύχα δαίμονος, τύχα θεῶν, σὺν θεοῦ τύχα, Pind. C. 8, 88, P 8 75, N 6, 41; and so in the com-

mon phrase, θεῶν τύχη, Hdt. 1, 126, etc., cf. Valck. 3, 153; also, ἐκ θείας τ., Soph. Phil. 1317: whence Τύχη was deified, like Lat. Fortuna, Τύχη Σώτειρα, Pind. O. 12, 3; T. Σωτήρ, Aesch. Ag. 664; cf. Soph. O. T. 1080; but this did not prevail till later, when Τύχη τυχεῖ, etc., was a common phrase, Meineke Com. Fr. 3, p. 154.—2. it may designate either good or bad fortune, good or ill luck, but usu. the former, as σὺν τύχῃ, Pind. N. 5, 88, I. 8 (7), 149, σὺν τύχῃ τυχεῖ, Aesch. Cho. 138, cf. Id. Theb. 472, Seidl. Eur. El. 588; so, τύχα μολεῖν, Pind. N. 10, 47; but, τύχη, by ill-luck, Antipho 141, 20:—often however an epith. is added, as δούλειος τ., Pind. Fr. 244; τ. παλικοτος, Aesch. Ag. 571, etc.; μάκαρ σὺν τύχῃ, Ar. Av. 1723; so also in the common Att. phrase, τύχῃ ἀγαθῇ, in prayers and good wishes, like Lat. quod bene vortat, Ar. Av. 675, Andoc. 16, 6, Dem. 33, 14; by crasis, τυχεῖα γὰρ, Nicost. Pandr. 2; so, ἐπ' ἀγαθῇ τύχῃ, Ar. Vesp. 869, cf. Plat. Legg. 757 E; μετ' ἀγαθῆς τύχης, Il. 813 A: ἀγαθῇ τύχῃ was also a formula introduced into statutes, treaties, and other documents, like Lat. quod felix faustumque sit, and our 'In the name of God,' Decret. ap. Thuc. 4, 118, cf. Stallb. Plat. Crito 44 D.—3. adverbial usages, τύχῃ, by chance, Lat. forte, forte fortuna, Soph. Ant. 1182; opp. to φύσει, Plat. Prot. 323 D; ἀπὸ or ἐκ τύχης, Id. Phaedr. 265 C, Schäf. Dion. Comp. p. 146; κατὰ τύχην, Xen. Hell. 3, 4, 13, etc.—II. a chance, hap, lot, in which signif. the art., a pron., or some such word is usu. added, as, ἂ τύχα, Simon. 16: τίς τ. ἐχθρίων τῆςδε; Aesch. Pers. 438; ἥδε τ., Soph. Phil. 1098; τίς τύχης, τό ἐμὲ τυχεῖν.—! Lat. O infortunium! what a piece of ill-luck, that! Xen. Cyr. 2, 2, 3:—so also freq. in plur., τύχαί ὑμέτεροι, your fortunes, Pind. P. 8, 103; τ. σά, Aesch. Pr. 288, etc.:—usu. of mischance, misfortunes, Seidl. Eur. Tro. 364. [ῥ]

†Τύχη, ἡς, ἡ, Tyche, a Nereid, H. Hom. Cer. 440.—2. a daughter of Oceanus, Hes. Th. 360.—3. goddess of fortune, Fortuna, Strab. p. 238.—II. Dor. Τύκα, the northwestern part of Syracuse, so called from a temple of Fortune, Steph. Byz.

Τυχερός, ὁ, ὄν, (τύχη) from or by chance, lucky or unlucky, but usu. lucky, fortunate, Aesch. Ag. 464. Adv. -ρῶς, Ar. Ach. 250, Thesm. 305.

Τυχεῖς, part. aor. 1 pass. of τεύχω.

†Τυχιάδης, ον, ὁ, Tychiades, masc. pr. n., Luc. Philops. 1.

Τυχίω, (τύχος)=τυκίω.

Τυχικός, ἡ, ὄν,=τυχερός, Polyb. 9, 6, 5. Adv. -κῶς, Id. 28, 7, 1.

†Τυχικός, ον, ὁ, Tycheus, masc. pr. n., N. T.

Τυχίος, ον, ὁ, Tychius, masc. pr. n., a fan artist from Hyle in Boeotia, Maker (from τεύχω, for he made shields, Il. 7, 220).

Τυχόν, ὁ, v. τυχερός, perhaps, Xen. An. 6, 1, 20, Plat. Alc. 2, 140 A:—strictly acc. of the part. neut. aor. 2 of τυγχάνω, used absol. like ἔξω, παρὼν, etc.

Τυχόντως, adv. part. aor. 2 of τυγχάνω, by chance, at random, Aris. Gen. An. 4, 4, 11.

Τύχος, ὁ, (τεύχω) v. τυκός.

Τύχων, ὠρος, ὁ, (τύχη) Tychon, the god of chance, as Τύχη is the goddess,

Strab. p. 588, who seems to connect him with Priapus; whence some derive it from τεύχω, the maker, generator, cf. Wessel. Diod. 1, p. 252.—2. servant of Plato, Diog. L. 5, 42, and of Aristotle, Id. 5, 15, v. l. Τύχων.† [ῥ]

Τύψις, εως, ἡ, a beating: also—τύμμα, Nic. Th. 921, 933.

Τῷ, dat. sing. from neut. τό, used absol., therefore, so, in this wise, Hom. v. ὁ, ἡ, τό, Α, B. II.—II. for τινί, dat. sing. of τίς.

Τῷ, enclit., for τινί, dat. sing. of τίς.

Τῷγαλμα, Ion. crasis for τὸ ἄγαλμα, Hdt.

Τῷδε, dat. of δόδε, used as adv.—οἷός, Eur. H. F. 665.

Τωθάω, Dor. τωθάσσω: fut. -άσω, also -άσομαι (Plat. Hipp. Maj. 290 A):—to mock or scoff at, jeer, quiz, τινά, Hdt. 2, 60, Ar. Vesp. 1362, 1368, Plat. l. c.: in pass., to be jeered, Plat. Rep. 474 A:—as an instance of τωθάζειν, the ancients quote the epigram of Empedocles in Anth. P. append. 21, cf. Müller Aeginetica p. 170. Hence

Τωθασμός, οῦ, ὁ, mockery, scoffing, jeering, Arist. Pol. 7, 17, 10.

Τωθαστής, οῦ, ὁ, a mocker.

Τωθαστί, adv., scoffingly, jeeringly.

Τωθαστικός, ἡ, ὄν, given to mocking, scornful. Adv. -κῶς.

Τωθεῖα, ας, ἡ=τωθασμός.

†Τυκίδιον, τό, Att. crasis for τὸ οἰκίδιον, Ar. Nub. 92.

Τῶληθές, Ion. crasis for τὸ ἀληθές, Hdt.

†Τῶμπεχόνων, ον, τό, crasis for τὸ ἀμπεχόνων, Theocrit. 15, 21.

Τῶποβαῖνον, Ion. crasis for τὸ ἀποβαῖνον, Hdt.

Τῶρχαιον, Ion. crasis for τὸ ἀρχαῖον, Hdt.

Τῶς, demonstr. adv., answering to the interrog. πῶς; and to the reflex ὡς, οἷός, so, in this wise, Il. 3, 415, Od. 19, 234, Hes. Sc. 219: also not rare in Trag., as Aesch. Theb. 484, 637, Supp. 69, 691; after ὥσπερ Soph. Ag. 841.—II. Dor.=οὔ, where Theocrit. Ep. 4, 1.

Τῶρεκέις, contr. for τὸ ἀπρεκέις, Mel. 123, 12.

†Τῶγυνοί, ὦν, οἱ, the Toygeni, a Gallic tribe, Strab. p. 183.

Τῶτό, gen. τῶτόεν, dat. τῶτόν, Ion. for τὸ αὐτό, τοῦ αὐτοῦ, τῷ αὐτῷ, Hdt. (Not to be written τῶτό, etc., nor yet as Schweigh. does, τῶντό etc.)

Υ

Υ, v, ὃ ψιλόν, τό, indecl., twentieth letter of the Gr. alphabet: as a numeral υ'=400, but ς=400,000. The written character Υ at first also stood for the digamma, and was therefore a semi-vowel: hence as a vowel it was distinguished by the name of Υ ψιλόν, which it retained, after the digamma had disappeared from use. So the Lat. V served both for the semi-vowel V (i.e. the digamma), and as a vowel, which latter was not distinguished by a special character U until in later times.—In later Greek however, v in the diphthongs αυ and ευ often passed into a consonant again, and was then expressed by β thus from αὐρα came καλαυρὸν καλάβρον, and the like, Koeh Greg. p. 354, Jac. Anth. p. 586; and in modern Greek υ is generally pronounced as β.

The use of *υ* was most freq. with the Aeolians, being put by them for *υ* as in *δυνμα στῆμα ὕνεις ὕμοιος μῦς* for *δυνμα στῆμα ὄνεις ὄμοιος μῦς*, Koen Greg. p. 584, sq.; unless, with Buttm. (Lexil. s. v. *βούλωμαι*, n.), *υ* in all such cases is to be taken for the short Aeol. *ου*, and is to be pronounced accordingly.—2. sometimes *υ* is also changed *α* into *υ*, as, *σῦρς* for *σῶρς*.—3. sometimes *υ* into *ι*, as, *ἐλύνη τέκτων* for *χελώνη τέκτων*, East Greg. p. 586.—4. sometimes *υ* into *ι*, as, *φῶα οἶτυ φῶτω*, Buttm. Lexil. s. v. *ὑπερφύλαξ* 7.—5. they often inserted *υ* after *α* and *ε*, as, *σῦρ* ἰσῦρ *ἔθνα χένω* for *ἄρ ἄρς θέω* *ῶα*, Koen Greg. p. 591, 612:—when follows the vowel, it disappears after this inserted *υ*, as, *ἀνὰ ἀνύκων ἡμα ἄστος* *θεύγειν ἐνθεῖν* for *ἀλλή* *λκύν* *ἄλλη ἄλσος* *θέλγειν* *ἐλθεῖν*, Koen Greg. p. 354: but when thus inserted, *υ* is always a semi-vowel, and hence the position of the breathing and accent should be not *ἀνὴρ ὥς αῦμα*, but *ἀνὴρ ὠνὸς αῦμα*, etc.—6. *υ* was also inserted by the Aeolians, Boeotians and Laconians after *σ* as to form with it the diphthong *σῦ*, as *σῦνός σῦνός φοῖνός* for *πό*, *πό*, etc.: and reversely also they placed *ο* before *υ*, e. g. *κοῦνης κοῦμα* *νύλη* for *κύνες* *κῦμα* *συνάλη*, Koen Greg. p. 208, 388.—7. the Aeolians changed the diphthong *ου* into *οι*, as *Μοῖσα* for *Μοῦσα*, *λέγοισα* for *λέγονσα*, and so sometimes in the masc. acc. plur. of the 2nd declens., e. g. *Διαλ. Aeol. 50*; but this last instance is rare, Koen p. 618.—8. lastly, words beginning with *υ*, the Aeolians use the spiritus lenis, whereas in Att., and the common written language, it always has the spiritus asper.

Υ *υ*, sound to imitate a person uttering a feast, Ar. *Plut.* 895.

Υ *Υαγνις*, ἰδός, ὁ, *Hyagnis*, father of arsyas in Phrygia, inventor of the art of playing on the pipe, *Plut.* 2, 32 F; *Anth. P.* 9, 266: cf. *Ath.* 1 B.

Υ *Υάγχη*, ης, ἡ, (ὕς, ἄγχω) a sore on swine: generally, a bad sore on swine: cf. *κυνάγχη*, *συνάγχη*. [*υ*]

Υ *Υάων*, ὄνος, ης=σάγων, *Ath.* 94 [*υ*]

Υ *Υάδες*, ὡν, αἱ, (ὕα) the *Hyades*, i. e. Rainers, *Lat. Pluviae*, in Virg., ten stars in the head of the bull, which threatened rain when they were with the sun, *Il.* 18, 486, *Hes.* 613. The Romans also called them *suculae*, little pigs, because by a range mistake they derived the word from *υ*, *Voss Virg. G.* 1, 138: *Hes.* Fr. 60, names five Hyades as nymphs, like the Charites, *Φαιούλη, Κλέα, Κλέα, Φαίω, Εὐδωρη*. These legends made them the Nymphs who reared Bacchus, *Pherecyd.* Fr. p. 109, *Sturz.* [*Usu.* *υ* *υ* *υ*, but in *r.* *Ion* 1156, *El.* 468, *υ*]

Υ *Υαυά*, ης, ἡ, (ὕς) —strictly, a Libyan wild-beast, the modern *hyena*, an animal of the dog kind, with a bristly mane on the hog (whence the name), *Hdt.* 92, *Arist. H. A.* 8, 5, 2, *Ael. N. A.* 22, etc.; also called *γλάνος* or *γλάνος* and *κροκόττας* or *κροκόττας*—a sea-fish, prob. a kind of plaice, *men. ap.* *Ath.* 326 F, *Ael. N. A.* 27; also *υαίνις*.—III. *αἱ Υαῖναι*, women dedicated to the religious service of Mithras, the men being called *υαῖτες*, *Porphyr.* [*υ*]

Υ *Υαίνις*, ἰδός, ης=υαῖνα II, *Epich.* 34. [*υ*]

Υ *Υαῖτοι*, ὡν, οἱ, the *Hyaei*, inhab. of *Hyaea* ("Yaia"), a town of the Locri Ozolae, *Thuc.* 3, 101.

Υ *Υακίω*,=υετίω, *Hesych.*

Υ *Υακίνθια*, ὡν, τὰ, (sc. *ιερά*) the *Hyacinthia*, a Laced. festival in honour of Hyacinthus, *Hdt.* 9, 7, 11; *Thuc.* 5, 25, etc. [*υ*]

Υ *Υακινθίω*, f. -ισω, to be like the flower *υακίνθος*, *Plin.* [*υ*]

Υ *Υακινθινόβαφής*, ἐς, (υακίνθινος, βάπτω) dyed hyacinth-colour, *Xen. Cyr.* 6, 4, 2. [*υ*]

Υ *Υακινθινόβαφής*, ης, (υακίνθος) hyacinthine, hyacinth-coloured, *κόμαι υακινθίνω* ἄνθει ὁμοίαι, *Od.* 6, 231; 23, 158; of hair, *Luc. Imag.* 5: cf. *υακίνθος*, B. I. [*υ*]

Υ *Υακινθίς*, ἰδός, ἡ, prop. daughter of Hyacinthus: in pl. *αἱ Υακινθίδες*, daughters of Erechtheus, or of Hyacinthus (3), *Dem.* 1397, 17.—II. ὁδός, *Hyacinthis*, a way through Laconia, *Ath.* 173 F.

Υ *Υακίνθος*, ὡν, ὁ, *Hyacinthus*, a Laconian youth, beloved by Apollo, who killed him by an unlucky cast of the discus, *Eur. Hel.* 1469; cf. *Υακίνθια*, *Müller Dor.* 2, 8, § 15.—†2. son of Pierus and the Muse Clio, favourite of Thamyris, *Apollod.* 1, 3, 3.—3. a Lacedaemonian, who removed to Athens, and whose daughters, during a war with Minos, were offered up in sacrifice, *Apollod.* 3, 15, 8.

B. as appellat.—I. ὁ *υακίνθος*, also *ἡ* (v. fin.), the *hyacinth*, first in *Il.* 14, 348, *H. Cer.* 7; a flower said to have sprung up from the blood of Hyacinthus, or acc. to others from that of Telamonian Ajax: and some botanists, as Sprengel, think they can decipher on the petals the initial letters of these names, *ΥΑ* or *ΑΙ*, or the interjection *αἱ* *αἱ*, cf. *Ovid Met.* 10, 211; hence the epithets *γραπτὰ υακίνθος*, *Theocr.* 10, 28; *αἰσθητή*, *Nic. ap.* *Ath.* 683 D, cf. *Virg. Ecl.* 3, 106. This name seems to have taken in the whole family of the *Iris* (though *Nic. l. c.* compares the *Iris* to it); whence may be explained the very different accounts of its colour. *In Hom.* it must be very dark, for in *Od.* 6, 231; 23, 158, he calls locks of hair *υακινθίνω* ἄνθει ὁμοίαι; and it is expressly called *black* in *Theocr. l. c.*, *Virg. Ecl.* 2, 18 (for the *Lat. vaccinium* is only a corruption of *υακίνθος*). Again, the *hyacinth* is purple, i. e. dark-red, in *Mel.* 105, *Euphor.* Fr. 38, *Ovid. l. c.*; and iron-coloured, ferrugineous, in *Virg. Ecl.* 4, 183; but the latter poet also makes it *sky-blue* and *snow-white*. However, whether the *υακίνθος* was of the *iris* or *gladiolus* kind, or rather (as some think) the *larkspur*, *Delphinium Ajacis*, *Linn.*, it certainly had nothing in common with our hyacinth, v. esp. *Voss Virg. Ecl.* 2, 18, 50; 3, 106; 10, 39.—*Hom.* makes it masc.: after him it seems to have been much more freq. fem., although in *Lat.* the fem. remained more rare, *Voss Virg. Ecl.* 5, 38.—II. ἡ *υακίνθος*, the *hyacinth* or *jacinth*, a precious stone of hyacinthine colour, *LXX.*, cf. *Plin.* 37, 40.—this seems never to be masc. [*υ*]

Υ *Υακινθώδης*, ἐς, like a *hyacinth*, *hyacinthine*. [*υ*]

Υ *Υαλόος*, α, ὡν, contr. *υαλοῦς*, α, ὡν, *Lob. Phryn.* 309, (υαλος)=υαλινος, of glass, glassy, *Anth.* [*v.* υαλος fin.]

Υ *Υάλη*, ης=υαλος, susp.

Υ *Υαλίω*, (υαλος) to be like glass. [*υ*]

Υ *Υαλίος*=πολεμικός, *Suid.*, who derives *Ἑνυάλιος* from it.

Υ *Υαλίονος*, ης, ὡν, later *υέλινος*, (υαλος) of or made of glass, glass, *Ar. Ach.* 74. [*Cf.* υαλος fin.]

Υ *Υαλίτης*, ης, ὁ, fem. *ἱτις*, ἰδός, (υαλος) of or belonging to glass: γῆ ἄμμος *υαλίτης*, vitreous or quartzous sand, *Strab.* [*υ*]

Υ *Υαλοειδής*, ἐς, (υαλος, εἶδος) like glass, glassy, transparent, *χημικός*, *Hipp.*: also, *υαλώδες οὖρον*, *Id.*, cf. *Foës.* ὁ *υ. λίθος*, a precious stone, perh. our topaz, *Theophr.*, cf. *Orph. Lith.* 277. [*Cf.* υαλος fin.]

Υ *Υαλοεις*, ἐσσα, εν, (υαλος) of glass: like glass, glassy, transparent. [*υ*, but in *Ep.* and *Epigr.* poets also *υ* in *arsis* *Anth. P.* 5, 48.]

Υ *Υαλος* or *υέλος*, ὡν, ἡ, (v. infra):—orig., any kind of clear, transparent stone, used by the Egyptians to enclose their mummies in, *Hdt.* 3, 24.—where it is prob. oriental alabaster, or arragonite, which is transparent when cut thin, v. *Bähr ad l.*, *Belzoni's Researches*, p. 236:—also, of crystal, amber, etc.—2. a convex lens of crystal, used as a burning-glass, *λίθος διαφανής ἀφ' ἧς τὸ πῦρ ἄπτονται*, *Ar. Arb.* 766, cf. *Theophr. de Igne* 73:—*Plin.* 37, 10 mentions globes filled with water used in the same way; cf. also *σκάφον*.—II. glass, *Lat. vitrum*, first in *Plat. Tim.* 61 B;—though glass itself (not then, it seems, called *υαλος*) existed in the time of *Hdt.*, for the *ἀρήματα λιθινὰ χυτὰ*, mentioned in 2, 69, were no doubt of this material: we also have a *σκύφος χυτῆς λίθου* in *Epich.* *ap.* *Ath.* 432 C.

—On the history of ancient glass, v. *Strab.* p. 758, *Plin.* l. c., *Dict. Antiqq.* sub v. *Vitrum*.—The form *υαλος* is said to be Att.; yet later, as in *Arist. An. Post.* 1, 31, 4, and *Theophr.*, we have *υέλος*, *ἡ* and *ὁ*, *Hemst.* *Thom.* M. 862, *Lob. Phryn.* 309, A. B. p. 68, 22: in *Hdt.* the MSS. vary between *υαλος* and *υέλος*, but the latter is now generally received. (The word is said to be Egyptian, which will agree with the place of its earliest manufacture: those who maintain its Greek origin refer it to *ὕα*, as we speak of the water of a precious stone.) [*υ*]: but in some derivs. *η* metri gratia, as in *υάλεος*, *Anth. P.* 6, 33; 12, 249; *υαλοειδής*, *Orph. Lith.* 277, *υαλόχρους*, *Leon. Tar.* 5.]

Υ *Υαλοτέλης*, ὡν, ὁ, an artificer or worker in glass. [*υ*]

Υ *Υαλουργεῖον* or *υέλ*, ὡν, τό, the workshop of a *υαλουργός*, glass-house, *Diosc.*

Υ *Υαλουργική*, ης, ἡ, (sc. *τέχνη*), the art of making glass.

Υ *Υαλουργός*, οὔ, ὁ, a glass-worker *Strab.* [*υ*]

Υ *Υαλοῦς*, α, ὡν, contr. for *υαλέος*, q. v.

Υ *Υαλόχρους*, ὡν, contr. *χρῶς*, ὡν, (υαλος, χρῶς) glass-coloured, *Leon. Tar.* 5. [*Cf.* υαλος.]

Υ *Υαλοχρώδης*, ἐς=foreg., *dub.* in *Anth. P.* 6, 232.

Υ *Υαλώ*, ὡ, (υαλος) to make into glass, vitrify. [*υ*]

Υ *Υαλώδης*, ἐς, cf. sub *υαλοειδής*. [*υ*]

Υ *Υαλώμα*, ατος, τό, (υαλώ) a glazing of the eye, glassy-eye, a disease of horses, *Hippiat.* [*υ*]

Υ *Υαλώπις*, ἰδός, ἡ, (υαλος, ὡπ) glassy, crystalline, *ἱασις*, *Orph. Lith.* 607. [*υ*]

*Υάμας, ον, δ, *Hyamus*, son of Lyceus, Paus. 10, 6, 3.

*Υάμπεια, ας, ἡ, *Hyampēa*, one of the two summits of Mt. Parnassus, Hdt. 8, 39.

†Υάμπολις, εως and ιος, ἡ, *Hyampolis*, a city in the north of Phocis near Cleonae, prop. Υάντων πόλις (v. Υάντες), II. 2, 521; Hdt. 8, 28; Strab. p. 401. Hence

†Υαμπολίδας, ον, δ, *an inhab. of Hyampolis*; Υαμπολιδῶν τὸ πρῶσταιον, in Xen. Hcl. 6, 4, 27 is considered to be Cleonae.

†Υανθίδας, ον, δ, *Hyanthidas*, masc. pr. n., Paus. 2, 4, 3.

†Υαντες, ων, οί, (sing. Υας, αντος), the *Hyantes*, the early inhabitants of Boeotia, driven by Cadmus to Phocis; a portion went also to Aetolia, Strab. p. 401 sqq. Hence

†Υάντιος, α, ον, of the *Hyantes*, *Hyantian*; in genl. Boeotian, Ap. Rh. 3, 1242.

†Υαῖται, ὧν Ion. ἐων, οί, the *Hyatae*, an old name of the Sicyonians, Hdt. 5, 68.

†Υάρωτις, ιδος, δ, the *Hyarotis*, a river of India, Strab. p. 694.

†Υάζα, (ύβος) to stoop forward and set up the back to vomit, Suid. [v]

†Υββάλλω, Ep. synop. for ύποβάλλω, II. 19, 80.

†Υβλα, Ion. Υβλη, ης, ἡ, *Hybla*, three cities of Sicily; —1. ἡ μεγάλη or μεῖζων, on the southern slope of Aetna, Strab. p. 268: —the inhab. Υβλαῖοι. —2. ἡ ἐλάττω, also Ἡραία in the south-east of Sicily, between Acrae and Syracuse, Steph. Byz.: cf. Hdt. 7, 155.—3. ἡ μικρά, later called Μέγαρα, near Syracuse, famed for its honey, Thuc. 6, 4; Strab. p. 267: —acc. to Steph. Byz. also ἡ Γαλεωτῆς, for which Thuc. has Γελαῖτις, 6, 62; cf. Μεγάρα II. 2. Hence

†Υβλαῖος, α, ον, of *Hybla*, *Hyblaeus*, τὸ Υ. μέλι, Strab. p. 267; οἱ Υβλαῖοι, the *Hyblaeans*, (of Υ. 1), Thuc. 6, 94.—2. of Υ. 2, οἱ Υ. οἱ Μεγάρεις, Id. 6, 4.

†Υβλησις, εν, δ, *Hyblesius*, a shipowner, Dem. 926, 8.

†Υβλων, ων, δ, *Hyblon*, an early king of Sicily, under whom the Megarians founded Hybla, Thuc. 6, 4.

ΥΒΟΨ, ἡ, εν, bent outwards, hump-backed, opp. to λορόδος, Theocr. 5, 43; cf. Foës. Oecon. Hipp. (Akin to κυφός, to Lat. gibbus, gibba, gibber, to Germ. Hübel, and our hump.) [v] Hence

Υβος, ον, δ, the *bunch* or *hump* of a camel, Arist. H. A. 2, 1, 24.

†Υβόω, ὦ, (ύβος) to bend outwards, to make hump-backed. [v]

†Υβρέας, ον, δ, *Hybreas*, an orator and statesman at Mylaea, Strab. p. 659.

†Υβρίας, ον, δ, *Hybrias*, a poet of Crete, Ath. 695 F.

†Υβρίγελως, ωτος, δ, (ύβρις, γέλως) a scornful laughter, Manetho.

Υβρίζω, f. ύβρίσω, also ύβρισθαι, Ar. Eccl. 666: (ύβρις). To *wag* wanton, *run riot*, esp. in the use of superior strength, or in the enjoyment of pleasure, ύβρίζοντες ύπερφιάλως δοκίουνσιν δαίνυσθαι κατὰ δόμα, Od. 1, 227; ύβρίζοντες ἀτάσθαλα μηχανώνται, 3, 207; 17, 588; ἀλλά μάλ' ύβρίζεις, 18, 380; so, ὅππῃτ' ἀνὴρ ᾠδίκος καὶ ἀτάσθαλος...ύβρίζει πλοῦτα κεκορμημένους, Theogn. 749; esp. of lust, Xen. Mem. 2, 1, 30; opp. to σωφρονεῖν, Xen. Cyr. 3, 1, 30, Anipho 128, 16: —often of over-fed

horses, asses, etc., to *whinny*, *neigh*, *bray*, etc., Hdt. 4, 129, (ubi v. Wessel.), Xen. Cyr. 7, 5, 62, cf. Böckh Expl. Pind. P. 10, 36 (55): —of plants, to *run riot*, *grow rank and luxuriant*, Theophr.: of wine, to *ferment*, Ael.: —metaph., of a river carrying away a horse, Hdt. 1, 189.—II. esp. in dealing with other persons, ύβρ. τινά, to *treat him despitefully*, do him *despite*, to *outrage*, *insult*, *affront*, *ill-treat*, *injure*, first in II. 11, 695, Od. 20, 370, and then freq. in Trag., etc.; but in Att. prose the more usual phrase was ύβρ. εἰς τινά, to *deal wantonly* with him, *commit outrages* towards him, Eur. Phoen. 620, Hipp. 1073, etc.; ύβρ. εἰς τοὺς θεούς, Ar. Nub. 1506; εἰς τὴν πατρίδα, Isocr. 64 A: —(acc. to Luc. Soloece. 10, ύβρ. τινά was to *do one a personal injury*, ύβρ. εἰς τινά, to *injure* some person or thing belonging to one; but the distinction, though it seems just, was little attended to, cf. Indices ad Oratt. Att.): so also, ύβρ. περὶ θεού, Plat. Legg. 885 B, cf. 761 E: ύβρ. ἐπὶ τινά, to *exult* over a fallen foe, Eur. H. F. 708: —often c. acc. cognato, ύβρ. ύβριν, Aesch. Supp. 880, Eur. I. A. 961, etc.; so, ύβρ. ύβρει, Id. Bacch. 247; and in pass., ύβριν ύβρισθῆναι, Ib. 1298 (cf. ύβρισμα, ύβρισμός); so too, ύβρ. ἐδίκηματα, to *do wanton wrongs*, Hdt. 3, 118: hence c. dupl. acc., ύβρ. τινά τι, Soph. El. 613, Plat. Symp. 222 A.—2. at Athens esp. in legal sense, to *do one a personal outrage*, to *beat and insult*, *ravish*, and the like, (cf. ύβρις II. 2), Lys. 142, 12; 169, 36, Dem. 516, 6, sq., etc.; ύβρισηῖναι βία, Plat. Legg. 874 C; ύβριμένος τὰς γνάθους, *mauled on the cheeks*, Ar. Thesm. 903; ύβρίζομενος ἀποθνῖσκει, he *dies of ill-treatment*, Xen. An. 3, 1, 13: hence also, ύβρισθαι, to be *mauled*, of eunuchs, Id. Cyr. 5, 4, 35.—III. σπολὴ οὐδὲν τι ύβρισμένη, a dress of no ostentatious character, Ib. 2, 4, 5.—Cf. ύβρις throughout. [v by nature.]

†Υβριλίδης, ον, δ, *Hybrilides*, an Athenian archon, Paus. 6, 9, 2.

†Υβριοπάθew, ὦ, (ύβρις, πάσχω) to *suffer outrageous treatment*, like δεινοπάθew.

†Υβρις, εως Ep. ιος, ἡ, *wanton violence*, arising from the pride of strength, passion, lust, etc., *wantonness*, *riotousness*, *insolence*, freq. in Od., usu. of the suitors, μνηστήρων, τὴν ύβριν τε βίη τε σιδήρεον οὐρανόν ἔκει, 15, 329, cf. 4, 321, etc., Nitzsch ad 1, 7; ύβρις ὑπέρβιος, ἀτάσθαλος, 1, 368; 16, 86; opp. to εἰνομία, 17, 487; oft. coupled with βίη, as of the violence of soldiers in a conquered town, 14, 262; 17, 431; opp. to δίκη, Hes. Op. 215; joined with ὀλετωρία, Hdt. 1, 106; δυσσεβίας μὲν ύβρις τέκος, Aesch. Eum. 534: —acc. to Plato, ύβρις is ἐπιθυμία ἀρξίσης ἐν ἡμῇ ἡ ἀρχή, Phaedr. 238 A; hence in the poets oft. joined with κόρος (v. κόρος I. fin.): —also, *rank lust*, *lewdness*, etc., opp. to σωφροσύνη, and then of over-fed horses, etc., *riotousness*, *restiveness*, Hdt. 1, 189; and of asses, ύβρις ὀρθία κνωδάων, Pind. P. 10, 55, cf. N. 1, 75 (v. ύβρίω I): οἶνον ύβρις, its *fermentation*, Ael.—II. of outward acts towards others, a *piece of wanton violence*, *despiteful treatment*, an *outrage*, *insult*, II. 1, 203, 214: in plur., Hes. Op. 145: ταῦτ' οὐκ ύβρις ἐστὶ, Ar. Nub. 1299: —for ύβριν ύβρίσειν, cf. ύβρίω II.—2. esp., an *outrage on the person*, esp. *violation*, *rape*, Lys. 92, 4;

so, ύβρις παίδων, Isocr. 89 A; ύβρις τοῦ σώματος πεπρακώς, Aeschin. 26, 41; so, πικράσκειν τὸ σῶμα ἐφ' ύβρει, Id. 5, 5; γυναικας δειρ' ἡγαγεν ἐφ' ύβρει, Dem. 440, 7; etc.—At Athens the νόμος ύβρεως was very important, the punishment being capital; under it came all the more serious injuries done to the person, the slighter kind being *alkia*; hence in the former case the injured person proceeded to *γραφή*, *indictment*, *prosecution*; in the latter by *δίκη* or *private suit*: —γραφὰί ύβρεως were tried before the Thesmoethetae, Dem. 976, 11; 1102, 18; one of the most notable cases on record is Demosthenes' prosecution of Midias, see the law there quoted, p. 529, 15: cf. Att. Process, pp. 319 sq., 548 sq., Dict. Antiq. p. 522.—III. sq. of a *loss by sea*, Pind. (v. sub ναυσίστονος), Act. Apost. 27, 21.

B. as mascul. adj., ύβρις ἀνὴρ, for ύβριστής, a *violent*, *overbearing man*, opp. to δίκαιος and ἀγαθός, Hes. Op. 189. (The word prob. comes from ύπερ.) [v by nature.]

†Υβρίς, ιδός, ἡ, a night bird of prey, Arist. H. A. 9, 12, 5.

†Υβρίσσω, Dor. for ύβρίζω.

†Υβρισμα, ατος, τό, (ύβρις) a *wanton act*, *outrage*, *insult*, Lat. contumelia, Hdt. 3, 48; 7, 160, and Eur.; τὸδ' ύβρισμ' ἐς ἡμᾶς ἤξεισεν ύβρισταί, Eur. Heracl. 18; cf. Xen. Ath. 3, 5; cf. ύβρίω II.—II. the *object of insult*, ὃ θέσθαι τινά, to *make a mock of*, in suit one, Eur. Or. 1038.

†Υβρισμός, ον, δ, = *foreg.*, ύβρις σμός ύβρίειν, Aesch. Fr. 165.

†Υβριστήρ, ἦρος, δ, poet. for sq., Mel. 119, also v. I. II. 13, 633.

†Υβριστής, ον, δ, (ύβρις) a *violent*, *overbearing person*, a *wanton*, *insolent man*, ύβρισταί, —τῶν μέντοι αἰὲν ἀτὰρ σθάλω, οὐδὲ δύνανται φυλότιδος κορέσασθαι, II. 13, 633; ύβρισται τε καὶ ἄγριοι οὐδὲ δίκαιοι ἤε φιλόξενοι, Od. 6, 120; 9, 175; ύβρ. καὶ ἀτάσθαλοι, 24, 281: a *licentious*, *ungovernable man*, Hdt. 1, 89; 2, 32, cf. Lys. 169, 32, etc.; esp., opp. to σώφρων, *lustful*, *lewd*, Ar. Nub. 1068, Xen. Cyr. 3, 1, 21, etc.; ὁ εἰς ὅτιον ύβρ., Aeschin. 3, 24: —also, *ύβριστής ἀνεμος*, Hes. Th. 307, of *beasts*, *tameless*, *savage*, *wild*, ταῦροι, Eur. Bacch. 743; ἱππος, Xen. Cyr. 7, 5, 62: —cf. ύβρι στος fin.

†Υβριστής, ον, δ, the *Hybristes*, a river of Northern Asia, Aesch. P. 717, acc. to some; others make it an epithet of the *Araxes*, or of other rivers, v. Blomf. ad l.; and refer to Hdt. 1, 189, who applies ύβρίζω to the Gyndes.

†Υβριστικός, ἡ, ὢν, (ύβριστής) given to *wantonness*, *insolence*, *outrageous*, *insolent*, Plat. Phaedr. 252 B, etc.; ύβριστικώτατος, Dem. 218, 6: —διήγησις ύβρ., a *narrative of an outrage*, Dion. H.: τὸ ύβριστικόν, an *insolent disposition*, Xen. Mem. 3, 10, 5. Adv. —κως, Plat. Charm. 175 D, Xen. Cyr. 8, 1, 33.

†Υβριστις, ιδός, ἡ, fem. form ύβριστής, but very dub., Lob. Phryn. 256, Paral. 443.

†Υβριστοδίκαι, οί, *abusers of law*, *corrupt judges*. [δῶ]

†Υβριστος, ἡ, ον, (ύβρίζω) like ύβριστικός, *abusive*, *insulting*, *insolent*, *εργον*, Pherecr. Incert. 23, cf. Plat. (Com.) Peis. 2.—Hence the compar. and superl., ύβριστότερος, ύβριστότατος, Hdt. 3, 81, Ar. Vesp. 1303, Plat. Legg. 641 C, 808 D, etc. These are referred by Butt. (Ausf. Gr. 66

n. 1) and others to *ὑβρίστης*, under the notion that *ὑβρίστος* (i. e. *ιστός*) is a verbal adj.: but the Gramm. agree in writing it *ὑβρίστος*, some taking it as shortd. from *ιστικός*, some as itself a superl. *ῥάστος*, cf. Lob. Paral. 40.

ὑβρίστρια, ας, ἡ, fem. from *ὑβρίστω*, LXX.

ὑβριμα, ατος, τό, (*ὑβρώ*) like *ὑβος*, hump, hunch, Galen. [v]

ὑβώσις, εως, ἡ, a making humped.—II.=*ὑβος*. [v]

ὑγεία, ας, ἡ, low Greek for *ὑγιεία*, v. 32, 14, 12, etc.: never in Att., s. Moer. p. 380, Pors. Or. 229, Paral. 28. [v]

ὑγιεννεις, ἑων, αἱ, the *Hygennes*, a people of Asia Minor, Hdt. 3, 90, re Wesseling proposes *Ὀβιγε-*

ὑγιάω, f. -άσω, (*ὑγίης*) to make d. or healthy, heal, Arist. Top. 1, i. m. Loc. 104 D.—pass., to be healthy, get well, Arist. An. Post. 9, Phys. Ausc. 5, 5, 5.

ὑγιαίνω, f. -αῖνω: aor. *ὑγίανα*: (s):—to be sound, healthy or in health, Lat. bene valere, Simon. 12, 1, 153, Ar. Av. 605; opp. to *νοκῶμαι*, Plat. Gorg. 495 E, 505 *ὑγιαίνας* καὶ σωθεῖς, Dem. 1256, to be in a certain state of health, νοσηλότερον ἢ *ὑγιενότερον*, Aphor. 6, 2.—2. metaph., to be of mind, Theogn. 255, Ar. Nub. Av. 1214, Plat., etc.; in full, *ὑγιέναι*, Hdt. 3, 33; so, τὸ *ὑγιαίνειν* Ἑλλάδος, Id. 7, 157: οἱ *ὑγιέτες*, opp. to turbulent agitators, Dem. 28, 15, 12.—3. *ὑγιαίνει*, like *ὑγίαι*, a common form of taking farewell, Lat. vale, Ar. Ran. Eccl. 477. [v] Hence

ὑγιαίνεις, εως, ἡ, a making or being sound, Arist. Phys. Ausc. 5,

ὑγιαντός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. adj. from *ὑγίαι*, healed: to be healed, curable, Phys. Ausc. 5, 1, 2. [v]

ὑγίαισις, εως, ἡ,=*ὑγιαίνεις*, Arist. Eud. 2, 1, 5.

ὑγιασμα, ατος, τό, (*ὑγιάζω*) a cure.

ὑγιαστικός, ἡ, ὄν, (*ὑγιάζω*) good aling, wholesome; and

ὑγιαστός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. adj. from *ὑγίαι*, healed: to be healed, both in Phys. Ausc. 8, 5, 14.

ὑγεία, ας, Ion. *ὑγίειν*, ης, ἡ, and times in Att. *ὑγεία*, as in Ar. 474, 731, Meineke Menand. p. 14.

ὑγεία, ας, v. i. (*ὑγίης*):—soundness of body, Lat. *salus*, v. 77, Pind. P. 3, 128, and Att.: *ὑγιέναι*, a healthy state of mind,

ness of mind, Aesch. Eum. 535. mem. pr. n. *Hygiea*, the goddess of health, daughter or wife of Aescu-

l. Anth. 7 [v]

ὑγιένος, ἡ, ὄν, (*ὑγίης*) good for the wholesome, sound, healthy, *ὑγιένος*, a healthy country, Xen. Cyr. 1, cf. Plat. Rep. 401 C; of food,

me, Id. Mem. 1, 6, 5, Plat. Rep. 1, etc.:—of persons, sound, healthy, strong, Lat. *sanus*, Id. 408 A.

ὑγιένος, health, opp. to τὸ νοσερόν, Rhet. 1, 2, 1.—II. adv. *ὑγιένος*, *ὑγιένως*, Plat. Rep. 407

comp. *ὑγιενότερος* and *ὑγιένως*, Lac. 2, 5, Mem. 3, 13, 2; su-

perior, Ib. 4, 7, 9. [v]

ὑγιένος, εσσα, εν, Boeot. for *ὑγιένος*, the acc. *ὑγιέντα ὄλβον*, in O. 5, 53. [v] v. eq.

ὑγιένος, ες, v. eq.

ὑγιένος, ἡ, ὄν, (*ὑγίης*):—I. good

for the health, wholesome, Pind. N. 3, 29.—II. of persons, in full health, healthy, hearty, strong, Lat. *sanus*, *ὑγιηρότατος*, Hdt. 4, 187, who however in 2, 77 has also a superl. *ὑγιηρότατος*, which points to a posit. *ὑγιήρης*, itself not found: opp. to *νοσερός*, Hipp. Adv. *ῥῶς*, Id. [v]

ὑγιήσῃ, ἑς, gen. *ἑός*, sound, healthy, hearty, strong in body, Lat. *sanus*, s. Solon 5, 38f, *ὑγεία ἀποδέξαι* or *ποιεῖν τινα*, to restore him to health, make him sound, Hdt. 3, 130, 133; τὸ *ὑγιές* τοῦ σώματος, opp. to τὸ νοσούν, Plat. Symp. 186 B; opp. to *σαθρός*, Id. Theaet. 179 D.—2. of one's case or condition, *σῶς καὶ ὑγιής*, safe and sound, Hdt. 4, 76, Thuc. 3, 34, and Plat.—II. sound in mind, sound-minded, Simon. 12, 12 (Scheidewin), Plat., etc.; *φρένες ὑγιείς*, Eur. Bacch. 948:—then metaph. of words, advice, etc., sound, wholesome, wise, like *κρήνιος*, v. *μῦθος*, a wholesome word, Id. 5, 524 (the only place where any of this family of words occurs in Hom.); so, v. *λόγος*, *βοῦλευμα*, Hdt. 1, 8; 6, 100; so in Att., *μηδὲν ὑγιές* προφέρειν, φρονεῖν, λέγειν, to advance or think no one sound, wise word, etc., Soph. Phil. 1006, Eur. Phoen. 201; οὐδὲν *ὑγ.* φέρεν, *ἄσκειν*, etc., Ar. Ach. 956, Plut. 50, etc.; οὐδὲν *ὑγ.* διανοεῖσθαι, Thuc. 3, 75; and of a person, *ὑγιές* *μῦθε* *ἐν*, i. e. a mass of corruption, Ar. Plut. 37, cf. Stallb. Plat. Rep. 584 A; *ἐπ' οὐδενὶ ὑγίει οὐδ' ἀληθεῖ*, Rep. 603 B, cf. Phaedr. 242 E; so adv., *ὑγιῶς κρῖναι*, Rep. 409 A.—Compar. and superl. *ὑγιέστερος*, -έστατος, but an irreg. form *ὑγιώτερος* occurs in Sophron ap. E. M. [v]

ὑγιόσυνια, ας, ἡ, (*ζυγός*) sound, healthy combination. [v]

ὑγιόσιω, ᾧ, to make sound, heal, Diod. [v]

ὑγιώω,=*ὑγιάζω*, Hipp. [v]

ὑγρός, ἡ, v. sub *ὑγρός*.

ὑγρώω, f. -άσω, (*ὑγρός*) to be wet or moist, Hipp.

ὑγρῶναι, f. -αῖνω, (*ὑγρός*) to wet, Xen. Cyn. 5, 3: of a river, to water a country, Eur. Tro. 230, Hel. 3; *βλέφαρον ὑγρ.* ὀκρῶναι, Id. Hel. 673:—τὸ *ὑγρῶναι*, the fluidity, Plat. Tim. 51 B. Hence

ὑγρῶναι, ἡ, a wetting, watering.

ὑγρῶναι, ἡ, ὄν, fit for wetting.

ὑγρῶσις, ας, ἡ, (*ὑγρῶσις*) a wetness, moisture, Hipp.; v. Wyttenb. Plut. 364 D.

ὑγρασμα, ατος, τό, (*ὑγρῶσις*) that which is wetted or moistened.—II.=foreg., Hipp.

ὑγρῶναι, ὄν, ας, as if from *ὑγρῶναι*, Ion. for *ὑγρῶσις*, Hipp.

ὑγρῶναι, ᾧ, to go or live in the water, Jac. Anth. P. p. 621: from

ὑγρῶναι, ὄν, ας, going or living in the water. [v] Hence

ὑγρῶναι, ὄν, ας, going in the wet; v. *ὑγρῶναι*.

ὑγρῶναι, ὄν, ας, going in the wet, wetted, Nonn.

ὑγρῶναι, ὄν, ας, going in the wet; v. *ὑγρῶναι*.

ὑγρῶναι, ὄν, ας, going in the wet; v. *ὑγρῶναι*.

ὑγρῶναι, ὄν, ας, going in the wet; v. *ὑγρῶναι*.

ὑγρῶναι, ὄν, ας, going in the wet; v. *ὑγρῶναι*.

ὑγρῶναι, ὄν, ας, going in the wet; v. *ὑγρῶναι*.

ὑγρῶναι, ὄν, ας, going in the wet; v. *ὑγρῶναι*.

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ὑγρῶναι, ὄν, ας, going in the wet; v. *ὑγρῶναι*.

ὑγρῶναι, ὄν, ας, going in the wet; v. *ὑγρῶναι*.

ὑγρῶναι, ὄν, ας, going in the wet; v. *ὑγρῶναι*.

or every one of the Lernæan hydra which was cut off, Plat. Rep. 426 f.

†Υδρα, ας, ἡ, (with or without *ερναία*) the Lernæan *Hydra*, sprung from Typhon and Echidna, having nine heads, Apollod. 2, 5, 2; acc. to others fifty or even a hundred heads: f. Paus. 2, 37, 4-5.—II. *Hydra*, a promontory on the Aeolian coast of Asia Minor, Strab. p. 622.—III. a lake in Aetolia, near Pleuron, later Lymachia, Id. p. 460.

Υδράγωγεον, ον, τό, an aqueduct, Strab.: from

Υδράγωγος, ὦ, (ὕδραγωγός) to conduct or convey water, Strab.

Υδράγωγία, ας, ἡ, a conducting or conveying of water, Plat. Tim. 77 E.—I. a water-course, Arist. Part. An. 3, 9: and

Υδράγωγιον, ου, τό, = ὑδραγωγεῖον.

Υδράγωγος, ὄν, (ὕδωρ, ἄγω) conducting or conveying water: ὁ ὑδρ., a maker or manager of aqueducts, Lat. *quæler*, Plut. 2, 914 B:—τὸ ὑδρ., an aqueduct, LXX.—II. in Hipp., one who drinks much water, a dropsical person.

Υδραῖνον, (ὕδωρ) — to be water: ὕδρ., of a river, Eur. Tro. 226: to sprinkle with water, τινά, Id. I. T. 54: ὕδρ. χόος τι, to pour out libations, Eur. I. T. 161; and in mid., to the wash one's self, ὑδραῖνέμενη, Id. 4, 750, etc.; λουτρά ὑδραῖνασθαι, to pour water over one's body, ur. El. 157.

Υδραῖος, α, ον, (ὕδωρ) by water, on water, opp. to χερσαῖος, Nicet.

Υδραῖστια, ας, ἡ, and ὑδραῖστια, ἡ, plur. from ὑδραῖσσιον, (ὕδωρ, ἔλω) :—a water-mill: in Hesych. also *τίττα*, ἡ.

Υδραῖλτης, ον, ὁ, a water-mill, Caub. Strab. p. 556.

Υδραῖλη, ἡ, (ἄλμη) salt water.

†Υδραμαρία, ας, ἡ, *Hydamaria*, fabulous city on the fabulous island *abalusa*, Luc. Ver. H. 2, 4.

Υδραντικός, ἡ, ὄν, = ὑδραντικός, ὄν.

Υδραργύρος, ον, ὁ, (ὕδωρ, ἄργυρος) fluid silver, quicksilver, artificially prepared from cinnabar-ore: native quicksilver was called ἄργυρος χυτός.

Υδραράπας, ἄγος, ὁ, a water-clock, κλειψύδρα.

Υδραῖλης, ον, ὁ, one who plays the *ραυλίσ*.

Υδραῖλησις, ἡ, = ὑδραυλίσ.

Υδραυλικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to a *ραυλίσ*, Math. Vett.: from

Υδραυλίσ, εως, ἡ, (ὕδωρ, αὐλῆα) a *draulic organ*, v. Ath. 174 A, seq.

Υδραυλος, ὁ, = foreg.

†Υδραῦτιον, ον, ὁ, the *Hydraotes*, an *Indian river*, Arr. An. 5, 4, 2.

†Υδρεα, ας, ἡ, *Hydraea*, an island off of Argolis, Hdt. 3, 59.

Υδρεία, ας, ἡ, (ὕδρευω) — a *draw-water*, *fetching water*, Thuc. 7, 13, at. Legg. 844 B.—2. a distribution moisture, irrigation, Plat. Tim. 77 Legg. 761 C.—II. water, a body of water, Diod.

Υδρεῖον, ον, τό, Ion. ὑδρήιον, ἡρεῖω) :—a *water-bucket*, *well-bucket*, Id. 3, 14.—II. a place where water is run, a well or reservoir, Polyb. 34, 2, Strab.

Υδρεῖλαιον, ον, τό, water mixed with Plut. 2, 663 C.

Υδρεῖμα, ατος, τό, (ὕδρευω) a place where water is drawn, a well.

Υδρεῖς, εως, ὁ, poet. for ὑδρευτής, inetho; Lob. Phryn. 316.

†Υδρενσις, εως, ἡ, = ὑδρεῖα, irrigation, Theophr.

†Υδρευτής, οὔ, ὁ, a drawer of water, waterer.

†Υδρευω, (ὕδωρ) :—to draw, fetch or carry water, Od. 10, 105, Theogn. 264:—usu. in mid., to draw or go for water, Od. 7, 131; 17, 206, Hdt. 7, 193, Eur., etc.; παρὰ τῶν χειτῶν ὑδρευέσθαι, Plat. Legg. 844 B.

†Υδρήιον, ον, τό, for ὑδρεῖον, Hdt.

†Υδρήλος, ἡ, ὄν, (ὕδωρ) :—watery, moist, wet, λειμῶνες, Od. 9, 133, Σάμος, H. Ap. 41; νεφθ, λιβάδες ὑδρ., Aesch. Supp. 793, Pers. 613; κρωσσοί, σπαγόνες, Eur. Cycl. 89, Supp. 206.—Poet. word, used also by Hipp.

†Υδρήλος, ον, ὁ, *Hydrelus*, a Lacedæmonian, Strab. p. 650.

†Υδρήρος, ἡ, ὄν, = ὑδρήλος, Eur. (?) ap. Stob. p. 520, 32.

†Υδρηχός, ον, = ὑδροχός, τῶμα, Eur. Incert. 12.—II. ὁ ὑδρ., the sign *Aquarius* in the Zodiac, Plut. 2, 908 C.

†Υδρία, ας, ἡ, (ὕδωρ) a *water-pot*, *bucket*, *pail*, Ar. Av. 602, Vesp. 926, Eccl. 678.—II. a vessel of any kind, ὑδρ. χαλκῇ, of the balloting urn in the law-courts, Dem. 1155, 6, cf. Plut. T. Gracch. 11:—a *cinerary urn*, Luc. Demosth. Enc. 29, Plut. Philop. 21, etc.

†Υδριάς, ἄδος, ἡ, (ὕδριον) *Νύμφη*, a *water-nymph*, Nonn.

†Υδριάφορος, ον, (ὕδρια, φέρω) carrying a *water-vessel*, Ar. Eccl. 738.

†Υδρίον, ον, τό, dim. from ὕδωρ, a small quantity of water, Lat. *aquila*, Strab. p. 560.—II. a *water-clock*, Math. Vett.—III. = ὑδρεῖον.

†Υδρίσκη, ης, ἡ, dim. from ὑδρία, Ath. 438 F.

†Υδρίστικός, ἡ, ὄν, fitted for moving in the water, v. l. for ὑδροστικός, Ath. 99 B.

†Υδρίσφής, ες, dipped in water, like *υδροσφής*.

†Υδρογάρον, ον, τό, γάρον prepared with water.

†Υδρογαστωρ, ορος, ὁ, ἡ, (ὕδωρ, γαστήρ) with water in the belly, dropsical, Manetho.

†Υδρογνῶμων, ον, finding out water and digging wells. Hence

†Υδρογονικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for the production of water, Geop.

†Υδροδόκος, ον, (ὕδωρ, δέχομαι) receiving or containing water, Nonn.

†Υδροδόμος, ον, dwelling in water.

†Υδροδόμος, ον, (ὕδωρ, δρᾶμειν) running in water, i. e. swimming, Orph. H. 23, 7.

†Υδροειδής, ες, (ὕδωρ, εἶδος) like water: watery, Eur. Rhes. 353.

†Υδροεῖς, εσσα, εν, (ὕδωρ) watery, Eur. Hel. 349: fond of the water, Lat. *aquaticus*, poet.

†Υδροθήκη, ης, ἡ, a reservoir of water, cistern.

†Υδροθήρας, ον, ὁ, (ὕδωρ, θήρῶ) a *water-hunter*, *fisherman*, Ael. N. A. 14, 19; cf. Ib. 20.

†Υδροθήρια, ας, ἡ, hunting in or on water, fishing, Ael. N. A. 14, 19; cf. Ib. 20.

†Υδροθηρικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to fishing, Ael. N. A. 14, 24.

†Υδρακέλευθος, ον, dub. l. for ὑδροκέλευθος, Orph. H. 20, 3.

†Υδροκέφαλος, ον, τό, Cels.; and ὑδροκέφαλος, ον, ὁ, water in the head, *hydrocephalus*.

†Υδροκέφαλος, ον, suffering from water in the head.

†Υδροκλήζ, ης, ἡ, water in the scrotum, *hydrocele*. Hence

†Υδροκλήκς, ἡ, ὄν, suffering from *hydrocele*.

†Υδροκρινάω, ω, to mix with water, Lob. Phryn. 630.

†Υδρολόγιον, ον, τό, (λόγος) a *water-clock*, formed like *ωρολόγιον*.

†Υδρομαντις, εως, ὁ, ἡ, (ὕδωρ, μάντις) one who divines from water, a *water-prophet*, Strab.

†Υδρομασθεντής, οὔ, ὁ, (ὕδωρ, μαστεύω) one who seeks for water, Geop. Hence

†Υδρομαστευτικός, ἡ, ὄν, of, belonging to the search for water: ἡ -κῆ (sc. τέχνη), the art of seeking for water, Geop.

†Υδρομέδουσα, ης, ἡ, (ὕδωρ, μέδουσα) *Water-queen*, name of a frog, in Batr. 19.

†Υδρομέλαθρος, ον, (ὕδωρ, μέλαθρον) dwelling in water, *Ichthys*, Emped. 225.

†Υδρομέλι, ιτος, τό, (ὕδωρ, μέλι, *hydromeli*, a kind of mead, Geop.

†Υδρομέτριον, ον, τό, a vessel for measuring hydrostatically, Math. Vett.

†Υδρομύλον, ον, τό, a drink of water and *μηλόμελι*, Diosc. 5, 30.

†Υδρομύτης, ες, (ὕδωρ, μίγνυμι mixed with water, *Aretae*.

†Υδρομύλη, ης, ἡ, and ὑδρομύλος, ον, ὁ, a *water-mill*.

†Υδρομύμοιμα, (ὕδωρ, νέμω) as pass., to get a supply of water, Luc. Lexiph. 9.

†Υδροπέπερι, εως, τό, *water-pepper*, *Polygonum Hydropiper*, Diosc. 2, 191.

†Υδροποιός, ὄν, (ὕδωρ, ποίω) producing water, watery, Plut. 2, 939 E.

†Υδροπόρος, ον, = ὑδροπόρος, Nonn.

†Υδροποσία, ας, ἡ, *water-drinking*, Xen. Cyr. 1, 5, 12, Plat., etc.: and

†Υδροποσιών, ὦ, to drink water, Hdt. 1, 71, Xen. Cyr. 6, 2, 26, Plat., etc., —as opp. to σίνα διαχρήσθαι: cf. ὑδροποσιέω: from

†Υδροπότης, ον, ὁ, (ὕδωρ, πίνω) :—a *water-drinker*, Xen. Cyr. 6, 2, 29: hence in comic phrase for a *thin-blooded*, *mean-spirited fellow*, Jac. Anth. 1, 2, p. 231; so, ὑδατοποτής, in Phryn. (Com.) Incert. 1; ὕδωρ πίνω, Deir. 73, 3; Horace's *acque potor*.

†Υδροποτιέω, acc. to the Gramm. the more correct form of ὑδροποσιέω v. Lob. Phryn. 456.

†Υδροροδίνιον, ον, τό, oil of roses mixed with water, —or rose-water?

†Υδροροσάτον, ον, τό, rose-water.

†Υδρορόβια, ἡ, and poet. ὑδροροσά-ρόν, Lob. Phryn. 492: (ὕδωρ, ῥόβη) :—a *water-course*, whether on the ground, a conduit, canal, sluice, Ar. Ach. 922, 1186; or on the roof, a gutter, spout, Ar. Vesp. 126.—II. = ὑδρωψ, A. B.—III. a hidden rock in the sea.

†Υδρορόβια, ας, ἡ, = foreg., Polyb. 4, 57, 8; v. Lob. Phryn. 497: from

†Υδρορόβος, ὁ, (ὕδωρ, βέω) = ὑδρορόβια, Alciph. 3, 47.

†Υδρορόβια, ἡ, also ὑδρορόβη = ὑδρορόβια, Lob. Phryn. 492. [ῥῶ]

†Υδρος, ὁ, (ὕδωρ) :—like ὑδρα, *water-serpent*, Il. 2, 723.—II. a smaller kind of water-animal, elsewhere *φαλῶν γινω* or *σαῖρος*.

†Υδροσεληνίτης, ον, ὁ, a fine kind of selenite.

†Υδροσκοπέω, ὦ, to search for water, Geop.

†Υδροσκοπική, ης, ἡ, (sc. τέχνη) the art of finding water, well sinking, Geop.:—τὸ -κόν, a treatise on this art, Ib.

†Υδροσκοπίον, ον, τό, a *water-clock*

†Υδροσκόπος, ον, (ὕδωρ, σκοπέω seeking or finding water: ὁ ὑδρ., water-seeker, well-sinker.

†Υδροσπονδα (sc. ἑρᾶ), τᾶ, a *drunk offering* of water, Porphyri, cf. ἐλάει

ἐπονθα μελίσπονδα, οἰνόσπονδα.—The ὑδρόσπονδα were also called *νηφάλια*.

ὑδροστάσιμος, *ον, of or with standing water*, Diosc. [ἄ]

ὑδροστάσιον, *ον, τό, (σῆναι) standing water, a pond*, pool. [ἄ]

ὑδροστάτεια, (ὑδωρ, ἰσθμῷ) as pass., to have stagnant water.—τόποι ὑδροστατοῦμενοι, spots with standing water, marshes, ap. Suid.

ὑδροστατής, *ον, ὁ, a hydrostatic balance*, Procl. [ἄ]

ὑδροσφραγής, *ον, ὁ, (ὑδωρ, ὀσφραίνω) a water-smeller*, Alciph. 3, 61.

ὑδροτόκος, *ον, (ὑδωρ, τίκτω) producing water, of a well*, Ap. Rh.

†ὑδρόσις, οὔντος, ὁ, (ὑδρόεις) *Hydruntum*, a city on the east coast of Calabria, Strab. p. 281.

†ὑδρόσσα, ἥ, ἡ, (i. e. ὑδρόεσσα) *Hydrussa*, an island in the Saronicus sinus, on the coast of Attica, Strab. p. 398.

ὑδροφάντης, *ον, ὁ, one who discovers water, a well-sinker*.

ὑδροφαντική, ἥ, ἡ, (sc. τέχνη) *the art of discovering water*.

ὑδροφάγας, *ον, ὁ, = ὑδροφάβος*, Plut., cf. Lob. Phryn. 639, Aj. 604.

ὑδροφοβία, *ας, ἡ, (ὑδροφάβος) horror of water caused by the bite of a mad dog, hydrophobia*.

ὑδροφοβία, ὦ, f. -ῶσα, to have the hydrophobia.

ὑδροφοβικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to or seized with hydrophobia: πάθος ὕ. = ὑδροφοβία.

ὑδροφόρος, *ον, (ὑδωρ, φοβέω) having a horror of water, having the hydrophobia*.—II. as subst. ὁ and ἡ ὑδρ., = ὑδροφοβία, Diosc.

ὑδροφορέω, ὦ, (ὑδροφόρος) to carry water, Xen. An. 4, 5, 9.

ὑδροφόρησις, ἡ, and ὑδροφορία, *ας, ἡ, a carrying of water*.

ὑδροφορία (λερά), *τά, the water-carrying, a festival in Aegina*: from

ὑδροφόρος, *ον, (ὑδωρ, φέρω) carrying water*: ὁ ὑδρ., a water-carrier, Hdt. 3, 14: fem. ἡ ὑδροφόρος, Xen. An. 4, 5, 10.

ὑδροχάρης, *ες, (ὑδωρ, χαίρω) delighting in water*; or ὑδρόχαρις, ὁ, Grace of the waters, name of a frog in Batr.; cf. *λυμοχαρίς*.

ὑδροχοεῖον, *ον, τό, a well, cistern*.

ὑδροχοεύς, *εως, ὁ, like ὑδροχόος, one who pours water*.—II. the constellation *Aquarius*, Arat. 389.

ὑδροχόη, ἥ, ἡ, a water-drain, gutter, aqueduct.

ὑδροχόος, *ον, (ὑδωρ, χέω) pouring or pouring forth water*.—II. ὁ ὑδρ., the constellation *Aquarius*, Anth. P. 12, 199, Manetho.

ὑδροχύτος, *ον, (ὑδωρ, χέω) pouring or gushing with water, κρῆναι*, Eur. Cycl. 65:—overspread with water, κόλπος, Nonn.

ὑδρώδης, *ες, (ὑδωρ, εἶδος) like water, watery, wet*, Theophr.

ὑδρωπίω, ὦ, f. -ῶσα, (ὑδρωψ) to have the dropsy, Arist. Gen. An. 5, 8, 13; cf. Foës. Oec. Hipp.

ὑδρωπικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ὑδρωψ) *dropsical*, Arist. Probl. 3, 7.

ὑδρωπιδής, *ες, and ὑδρωποιδής, ες, (ὑδρωψ, εἶδος) like dropsy, showing symptoms thereof, dropsical*, Hipp., v. Foës. Oecon.

ὑδρωψ, ὡπος, also ὀπος, ὁ, (ὑδωρ) *dropsy*, Hipp., who distinguishes two kinds, ὁ ὑποσκαρίδιος and ὁ μετ' ἐμψυσματος, cf. Foës. Oecon.—2. like χῶδος, any watery humour, Hipp.—II. a dropsical person, Id., in which signif. he more exact Gramm write it

oxyt. ὑδρώψ, and take ὑδρόπος as gen. (The word is formed from ὑδωρ without any compos. with ψ, cf. αἰμάληψ, θυμάληψ, μώληψ, etc.)

ἴδω, v. sub ἰδέω.

ἴδωρ, τό, gen. ἑάτος, like σκῶρ, σκατός (for no nom. ἑάωρ or ἑάας occurs): an Ep. dat. ἴδει in Hes. Op. 61, Theogn. 955, whence Callim. Fr. 466 formed a nom. ἵδος: (ἴω, v. sub fin.). Water, of any kind, fresh or salt, spring or rain, Hom., etc.: freq. also in plur., but so used by Hom. only in Od. 13, 109; esp. of rivers, ὕδατα Καφίσια, the waters of Cephissus, Pind. O. 14, 1; freq. in Trag.: more definitely, ἴδωρ πότιμον, fresh water, Xen. Hell. 3, 2, 19: ἴδωρ πλατύ, salt water, Hdt. 2, 108; so, ὕ. ἄμυρνον, Thuc. 4, 26, etc.:—

ἴδωρ κατὰ χειρὸς, water for washing the hands, Ar. Vesp. 1216, Av. 464, (like χέρνυψ):—on γῆν καὶ ἴδωρ αἰτεῖν or διδοῖναι, v. sub γῆ.—Proverbs, γράφειν τι εἰς ἴδωρ, of anything fleeting or untrustworthy, Soph. Fr. 694, Plat. Phaedr. 276 C, (cf. τέφρα); δταν τὸ ἴδωρ πνίγῃ, τί οὐ ἐπιπνίγειν; of a lost case, Arist. Eth. N. 7, 2, 10: ἴδωρ πνέειν, cf. ὑδροποτις.—2. esp., rain-water, Il. 16, 385; and then simply rain, ὕσαι ὕδατι, Hdt. 1, 87; ἴδωρ γίγνεται, ἐπιγίνεται, Id. 8, 12, 13; also called, ὕδωρ ἐξ οὐρανοῦ, Thuc. 2, 77, and in plur., ὕδατα ὁμβρία, Pind. O. 10 (11), 22; τὰ Διὸς ὕδατα, Plat. Legg. 761 A, etc.: hence, Ζεὺς ἴδωρ βεῖ, ὁ θεὸς ἴδωρ ποιεῖ, Ar. Rub. 1280, Vesp. 261; absol., ὕδατα ποιεῖ, Theophr.:—ὕδατα βρονταῖα, thunder-showers; ὕδατα σκληρά or μαλακά, heavy or slight rains, etc., Hipp., v. Foës. Oecon.—3. for the phrase ἐν ὕδατι βρέχεσθαι, Hdt. 3, 104, v. sub βρέχω.—4. in Attic law-phrases, τὸ ἴδωρ was the water of the water-clock (κλειψύδρα), and hence the time it took in running out, εὖν τὸ ἴδωρ ἐγγαγῆν, i. e. if there's time enough, Dem. 1094, 3; ἐν τῷ ἐμῷ ὕδατι, ἐπὶ τοῦ ἐμοῦ ὕδατος, in the time allowed me, Id. 274, 9; 1318, 6; οὐκ ἐνδέχεται πρὸς τὸ αὐτὸ ἴδωρ εἰπεῖν, one cannot say (all) in one speech, Id. 817, 9; τὸ ἴδωρ ἀναλῶσαι, Dinarch. 105, 38; so, διδάσκειν πρὸς σμικρὸν ἴδωρ, Plat. Theaet. 201 B; ἐν μικρῷ μέρει τοῦ παντός ἴδωρ, Dem. 847, 15: ἐπὶ λαβεῖ τὸ ἴδ., stop the water (which was done while the speech was interrupted by the calling of evidence, etc.), Id. 1103, fin., etc.; v. plur. ar. Indd. Oratt. Att. (The word orig. had the digamma, Φύδωρ, cf. sub ὦν fin.—Cf. Sanscr. uda, Lat. udus unda, Slav. voda, Goth. vato, which brings us to water:—Erse and Cornish dowr, Welsh dwr.) [ῶ strictly, and so always in Att.; but in Ep., from Hom. downwards, usu. ἴ in arsis, ῶ in thesis, Herm. H. Hom. Cer 381.]

Τεῖκος, ἡ, ὄν, and ὑέτος, α, ὄν, also ος, ὄν, (ῶς)—of or belonging to a swine, like νίκος, ὕνιος, νεῖα κοιλία, pig's tripe, Ar. Eq. 356; ὅθριον ὕ., as a type of brutish ignorance, Plat. Rep. 535 E; cf. Ruhnke. Tim., and v. sub ὕνιος, νίκος. [ῶ]

Ἰέλος, α, ὄν, contr. ὑέλοος, ἄ, οὖν, later form for ὑάλοος, q. v.

Ἰελέψης, οὖ, ὁ, (ὑέλος, ἐψω) one who melts, makes glass.

†Ἰέλη, ἥ, ἡ, = Ἰελέα, Strab. p. 252.

Ἰελίζω, ὑέλινος, ὑέλιτος, Ion. or later forms of ὑάλο.

Ἰελος, v. sub ὑάλο.

Ἰελοουργεῖον, ἵελοურγος, Ion. later forms of ὑάλο.

Ἰελοφος, ὁ, = ὑελέψης.

Ἰελῶδης, *ες, = ὑαλῶδης*.

Ἰετίζω, f. -ῶσα, (ὑέτος) to cause to rain, pour out, LXX. [ῶ]

Ἰέτιος, α, ὄν, (ὑέτος) rainy, driving rain, Arist. Probl. 26, 7; νότος Theophr.; Ζεὺς ὕ., Jupiter pluviator, Arist. Mund. 7, 2.—ὑέτ. ὕδωρ, tri water, Plut. 2, 911 F.—compar. τιώτερος, Theophr. [ῶ]

†Ἰετίς, ἴδος, ἡ, (ὑέτος) Hyetis, fountain near Miletus, Theophr. 115, [ῶ]

Ἰετίος, *εσσα, εν, = ὑέτιος*, Ant. P. 9, 525, 21. [ῶ]

Ἰετόμαντις, *εως, ὁ, ἡ, (ὑέτος) prophet of rain, κορώνη*, Euphor. Fr. 65.

Ἰετός, οὖ, ὁ, (ῶ) rain, Il. 12, 13; Hes. Op. 543; ὅτιοι ὑέτον, Ar. Vesp. 263;—esp. a heavy shower, Lat. nimbus, whereas ὁμβρος, Lat. imber, pluvia, is a lasting rain, and ψεκάς ψακάς, a drizzling rain, Xen. Cyn. 4, Arist. Meteor. 1, 9, 6.—II. as a in superl., ἀνεμοὶ ὑέτοτατοι, the rainiest winds, Hdt. 2, 25,—where however Buttm. would write ὑέτοτατοι. (The word appears in i. o. uel.) [ῶ, except in Ep. gen. ὑετοῖν]

Ἰετώδης, *ες, (ὑέτος, εἶδος) like rain, rainy, showery*, Joseph. [ῶ]

Ἰγνέως, *εως, ὁ, a swinish, brutish fellow*. [ῶ]

Ἰγνέω, ὦ, f. -ῶσα, like σῆρ-έω, be or act like a hog, be swinish, unbecomingly or stupid, Plat. Theaet. 166 B, and

Ἰγνία, *ας, ἡ, like σσηνία, swinishness*, Ar. Pac. 928; cf. ὑάδια: from

Ἰγνός, ἡ, ὄν, (ῶς) like σσην swinish, θρέμματα ἰγνά, swinish creatures, Plat. Legg. 819 E; cf. τεῖος [ῶ]

Ἰγς, *ον, ὁ, (ῶ) epith. of Jupiter like ὑέτιος*, Hesych.—II. epith. Sabazios or Bacchus, Meineke Euphor. Fr. 14 (in Hesych. also Ἰγί—prob. as the god of fertilizing moisture, hence his mother Semele was called Ἰγ, and the nymphs who reared him Ἰγδες.—To which these the cry of Ἰγς ἄγτης in Dem. 313, 27, should be referred, is due [ῶ]

†Ἰγττός, οὖ, ἡ, Hyettus, a town in Boeotia near Copae, Paus. 9, 24, so called acc. to Paus. l. c. from Argive of that name.

Ἰθλέω, ὦ, f. -ῶσα, (ἔθλος) to be nonsense, trifles, Ar. Rub. 7. Hence

Ἰθλημα, *ατος, τό, in plur., = ἴθλος*.

Ἰθλός, *ον, ὁ, idle talk, nonsense like ἄλρος*, Plat. mugae, Plat. R. 336 D, Dem. 931, 12; γραιὺν ἰθλόων ἡλικῶν, old wives' gossip, Plat. Theaet. 171 B:—in Gramm. also ἑαθλός or ἑθλό (Akin to ἑδω, ὑέω, ὕμος).

Ἰτα, Ep. acc. of ἰός, Hom.

Ἰταρχία, *ας, ἡ, (ἰός, ἀρχή) power of the Son*, Eccl.

Ἰτάσι, poet. dat. pl. of ἰός, Hom.

Ἰτάσιον, *ον, τό, dim. from ἰός*.

Ἰτένς, *εως, ὁ, (ἰός) a son's grandson*, Isocr. 424 A.

Ἰτέη, ἥ, ἡ, fem. of ἰτέος, a daughter, granddaughter.

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Vesp. 1356.—II. dim. from ἰός, X. Mem. 1, 2, 30.

Ἰτέον, οὖ, ὁ, (ἰός) like ἰτέος son's son, grandson, Plat. Legg. 1 A, Xen. An. 5, 6, 37:—fem. ἰτέων also ἰτέωνος, ἰτέωνος, ἰτέων.

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ns have crept into Edd. even of
ac., and Plat., v. Thom. M. p. 866,
p. Phryn. 68: in later prose, as

, a dat. pl. υἱέσι occurs. Homer
s it in both declensions, but not

all cases;—gen. υἱού only in Od.
238, elsewhere υἱέας; dat. always

or υἱέ: acc. υἱέα, Il. 13, 350,
wh. always υἱέων:—plur. nom. al-

ys υἱέας or υἱέ: gen. υἱέων; dat.
σ., Od. 19, 418; acc. υἱέας, as v. l.

5, 159, elsewhere υἱέας—he also
as the contr. forms, gen. υἱός, dat.

acc. υἱά, dual υἱέ (distinguished
a the voc. sing. υἱέ by the accent),

r. υἱές, dat. υἱάσι, acc. υἱάς;—but
e remained wholly Ep.—The de-

cision, υἱός, etc., belongs solely
on prose. The pretended Att.

υἱός seems to be a mere inven-

Gramm., v. Lob. Phryn. 40.

1 less were any such nom. forms
υἱεύς, υἱές, υἱέ, υἱέ, ever in use.

on, Hom., etc.—υἱόν ποιεῖσθαι
e, to adopt as a son, Aeschin. 32,

2 later, the plur. was freq. used,
παῖδες, as a periphr. for trades

professions (which indeed were
handed down from father to

as, ιατρῶν υἱέες, ῥητορῶν υἱέες,
physicians, orators, etc.; so in

a, υἱέες Ἀχαιῶν for Ἀχαιοί: cf.
I. 2. (The Sanscr. root is su-

terare), the same as Gr. φύω: so
filius from the old fuo; cf. Pott

Forsch. 1, p. 215: it recurs most
ly in the Spanish hijo.) [Hom.

etims has the first syll. short in
is, but only in the forms υἱός, Il.

ἠ, υἱόν, Il. 4, 473, υἱέ, Il. 7, 47, cf.
m. H. Hom. Ap. 46.]

υἱός, Ep. gen. of υἱός, Hom.

υἱότης, ἡ, (υἱός)

Ἰλῆτομος, *ον*, Dor. ἔλατ- = ἔλο-
τόμος, Theocr. 17, 9. [v]

Ἰλῆτορῶς, *ω*, = ἔλοτορῶς. [v]
Ἰλῆτορος, *ον*, = ἔλοτορος, Ar. Ach.
272. [v]

Ἰλῆτορης, *ον*, *ο*, [v] = ἔλῳδης, Nic.
Th. 55.

Ἰλῆτορος, *ον*, (ἔλῃ, οὐρος) watching
a wood, a forester, epith. of Pan, Ar.
Rh. 1, 127, Leon. Tar. 17. [v]

Ἰλῆα, *ας*, *η*, the sole of a shoe, ap.
Hesych., prob. of wood; hence Lat.
sola.

†Ἰλῆας, *ον*, *ο*, the Hyllias, a river of
lower Italy between Croton and Sy-
baris, Thuc. 7, 35.

Ἰλῆβάτης, *ον*, *ο*, (ἔλῃ, βαίνω) he
that walks or haunts the wood. Antiph.
Cycl. 2, Anaxil. Circé 1.—The form
is rejected by Lob. Phryn. 637, who
reads ἔλῃβάτης. But Meineke re-
jects this also, and reads ἔλῃβατος or
-βάτης, v. ad loca.

Ἰλῆγενής, *ές*, dub. l. in Anth. for
λῆγενής, ὕλογενής, v. Lob. Phryn.
637.

Ἰλῆζω, *ι*, -ίσω, to cleanse, clear, of
sediment, to filter, strain, Diosc.: ἔλ-
έσσαι τὰς ῥίνας, to blow one's nose,
Cratin. Incert. 98: ἔλῃέσθαι διὰ τι-
νος, Plut. 2, 897 B; cf. δαλῃζω.
(Acc. to Grammar from ὕλις, transpo-
sed for ἔλῃς).

Ἰλῆκός, *η*, *ον*, (ἔλῃ) : — of be-
longing to matter, material, ἔλῃκῃ οὐ-
σία, Arist. Metaph. 7, 4, 1, 8, 7; v.
ἔλ. ἀρχή, Id. Part. An. 1, 1, 20; cf.
ἔλῃ III. 2.—II. in Eccl., worldly, secu-
lar. [v]

†Ἰλῆκος, *η*, *ον*, of or relating to
Hyle; esp. ἡ Ἰλῃκὴ λίμνη, lake Hy-
lice, in Boeotia, same with Cephisia,
Strab. p. 407.

Ἰλῆσκοπος, *ον*, read by Bast in
Anth. for ἔλῃσκ- or ὕλῃσκοπος, but
v. Lob. Phryn. 637.

Ἰλῆσις, *ος*, *ι*, (υλῃζω) a straining,
filtering. [v]

Ἰλῆστός, *η*, *ον*, (ὑλῃζω) strained;
to be strained or filtered, Diosc.

Ἰλῆστῆρ, ἥρος, *ο*, (ὑλῃζω) a filter,
strainer, colander, Diosc., Att. τρυγού-
πος. [v]

Ἰλῆστριον, *ον*, τό, = foreg. [v]

Ἰλῆστριον, *ον*, τό, contr. for foreg.
[v]

†Ἰλῃλαϊκός, λῃμῆν, *ο*, the Hyllæic
port, in Corecra, now Kalikiopoli,
Thuc. 3, 72; in Dion. H. also Ἰλῃλ-
ικός, and in Ap. Rh. 4, 1125 Ἰλῃλικός:
cf. Leake ap. Bloomfield ad Thuc.
1. c.

†Ἰλῃλειοί, *ων*, οί, = Ἰλῃλεῖς (2),
Dion. P. 386.

†Ἰλῃλεῖς, *ων*, οί, (sing. Ἰλῃλέως),
the Hyllæes, one of the three Dorian
tribes, in Sicyon, so named from
Hyllus son of Hercules, Hdt. 5, 68:
v. Dict. Antiqq. p. 1002.—2. on the
peninsula Hyllis in Illyria, so called
from Hyllus also: poet. Ἰλῃλῆς, Ap.
Rh. 4, 524.

†Ἰλῃληῖς, ἰδος, *η*, fem. adj. of Hy-
llis, Hyllæan: ἡ Ἰ. γαῖα, = Ἰλῃλῆς,
Ap. Rh. 4, 562.

†Ἰλῃλικός, = Ἰλῃλικός.

†Ἰλῃλῆς, ἰδως, *η*, of or relating to
Hyllus, Hyllæan, Pind. P. 1, 120.—2.
= γῆ, Hyllis, the peninsula named
after Hyllus in Illyria.

†Ἰλῃλος, *ον*, *ο*, Hyllus, son of Her-
cules and Deianira, Soph. Tr. 56;
Hdt. 8, 131.—2. son of Hercules and
Melite, who went with a colony of
Phæaciens to Illyria, Ap. Rh. 4, 538.
—II. a river on the Ionian coast of
Asia Minor, joining the Hermus, Il.
20, 392: later Φρύγιος, Strab. p. 626.

†Ἰλῃλος, *ον*, *ο*, dim. from ὄδρος.—
II. the ichneumon.

†Ἰλῃλάτης, *ον*, *ο*, = ἔλῃλάτης, Anth.
P. 6, 32, Plan. 233.

Ἰλῃλόος, *ον*, *ο*, (ἔλῃ, βλος) living
in the woods, name of a sect of Indian
devotees, Arr. †Strab. p. 713†. (A
literal translation of Vānaprastha, the
Sansk. name for one of the third or-
der, i. e. a hermit, acc. to Manu.) [v]

Ἰλῃγενής, *ές*, = ὕλογενής, ap. Ath.
63 B. [v]

Ἰλῃοράφος, *ον*, painting wood, writ-
ing upon wood. [v]

Ἰλῃοδίαυτος, *ον*, = ἔλῃοβιος, Synes.
[v]

Ἰλῃοδρόμος, *ον*, (ἔλῃ, δραμεῖν)
roaming the wood, of wild beasts, Ar.
Thesm. 47. [v]

Ἰλῃοκάτοικος, *ον*, (κατοικέω) dwell-
ing in the wood. [v]

Ἰλῃόκομος, *ον*, (ἔλῃ, κόμη) thick
groun with wood, vάπος, Eur. And.
283. [v]

Ἰλῃοκόμος, *ον*, (ἔλῃ, κομέω) taking
care of woods, fond of them. [v]

Ἰλῃοκπέω, *ω*, (ἔλῃ, κόπτω) to chop
or peck wood, Arist. H. A. 9, 17, 1. [v]

Ἰλῃοκουρος, *ον*, (ἔλῃ, κείρω, κουρά)
= ἔλῃτόμος, Lyc. 1111. [v]

Ἰλῃομῆνέω, *ω*, f. -ήσω, to grow too
rank or run to wood, esp. of the vine,
Lat. silvescere, cf. τραγῶν, Hipp.:
then, generally, to run riot, Wytténb.
Plut. 2, 15 F.—II. τὰ πεδία ὕλομανεῖ,
the plains are overgrown with thick
wood, Strab. p. 684: [v] from

Ἰλῃομῆνης, *ές*, (ἔλῃ, μῃνομαι) mad
after the woods.—II. of fruit-trees, run-
ning to wood, Theophr. [v]

Ἰλῃομάχέω, *ω*, f. -ήσω, (ἔλῃ, μάχο-
μαι) to fight or contend in woods, defend
one's self by forests, App. Mithr. 103. [v]

Ἰλῃομήτρα, *η*, a wood-worm. [v]

Ἰλῃονόμος, *ον*, (ἔλῃ, νόμομαι) living
in the woods, θῆρ, Simon. 108, 7; of
bees, Arist. H. A. 9, 40, 20.

Ἰλῃοσκόπος, *ον*, (ἔλῃ, σκοπέω) watch-
ing over woods, epith. of Pan.

Ἰλῃοτομέω, *ω*, f. -ήσω, (ἔλῃτομός)
to cut or fell wood, Hes. Op. 420. [v]

Ἰλῃοτομία, *ας*, *η*, (ἔλῃτομός) the
cutting or felling of wood, Arist. Pol. 1,
11, 4.

Ἰλῃοτομικός, *η*, *ον*, of, belonging to
the felling of wood: ἡ κῆ (sc. τέχνη),
the woodman's art or trade, Diog. L. 3,
100: [v] and

Ἰλῃοτόμην, *ον*, τό, a timber-yard, a
wood-market, Strab.: [v] from

Ἰλῃτόμος, *ον*, (ἔλῃ, τέμνω) :—cut-
ting or felling wood: ὁ ὕλ., a wood-cut-
ter, woodman, Il. 23, 114, 123, Hes.
Op. 805, Soph. El. 98.—II. proparox.
ἔλῃτομος, *ον*, pass., cut in the wood:
τὸ ἔλῃτομον, a plant cut in the wood,
used as a charm, H. Hom. Cer. 229;
—like ἔποταμόν: cf. τέμνω III. 2.
[v]

Ἰλῃτοράγέω, *ω*, (ἔλῃ, τρώγω) to eat
wild roots and fruits, Ael. N. A. 16, 21.
[v]

Ἰλῃτοράφης, *ές*, (ἔλῃ, τρέφω) nour-
ished by matter, material, Procl. ap. A.
Br. 2, p. 443. [v]

Ἰλῃοργία, *ας*, *η*, the carpenter's art,
carpentry: [v] from

Ἰλῃοργός, *ον*, (ἔλῃ, *εργω) work-
ing wood: ὁ ὕλ., a carpenter or wood-
man, Eur. H. F. 241. [v]

Ἰλῃοφάγος, *ον*, (ἔλῃ, φαγεῖν) feed-
ing in the woods, βοῦς, Hes. Op. 589.
—II. eating, consuming wood.

Ἰλῃοφορβός, *ον*, (ἔλῃ, φέρβω) feed-
ing in the woods, Eur. I. T. 261.

Ἰλῃοφορέω, *ω*, to carry or gather
wood: [v] from

Ἰλῃοφόρος, *ον*, (ἔλῃ, φέρω) carrying

wood, Leon. Tar. 16: — of a mountain
wooded, woody, Polyb. 3, 55, 9. [v]

Ἰλῃώδης, *ες*, (ἔλῃ, εἶδος) woody,
wooded, bushy, Thuc. 4, 8, 29.—II. =
ἔλῃώδης, impure, muddy, Schaf. Greg.
555; cf. ἔλῃζω. [v]

Ἰλῃορός, *ον*, (ἔλῃ, οὐρος) = ἔλῃο-
ρός: — οἱ ἔλῃοροί, = ἀγρόνομοι, magis-
trates who managed the public forests
Arist. Pol. 6, 8, 6.

Ἰλῃα, *ατος*, τό, (ῥω) that which
is rained upon, cf. ὅσμα.

Ἰλῃοδῆπος, *η*, *ιν*, (ἔλῃς) :—v. the
countryman, Lat. vestrās.—II. gene-
rally, = ὑμέτερος. (On the deriv. v.
sub ποδάπός, and cf. ἔλῃοπάτος.) [v]

†Ἰλῃές, *ον* Ion. *εω*, *ο*, Hymætes, a
general of the Persians, son-in-law
of Darius, Hdt. 5, 116.

Ἰλῃεῖς, old Aeol. Dor., and Ep. ὕ-
μεες, (as always in Hom.): Ion. ὑμέ-
ες Dor. ὕμεες (gen. ὕμεων, Ion. ὕμεων, as
usu. in Hom., always as dissyll.), bu-
Ep. also ὕμεων, Il.: — dat. ὕμιν, often
in Hom., who also, though more rare-
ly, uses old Aeol. ὕμμι, ὕμμιν, as in
Pind. O. 13, 18, P. 2, 6: but ὕμιν
[—] or ὕμιν, and ὕμιν only in Trag.,
perh. only in Soph.; though the latter
was admitted in one or two
places of Hom. by some ancient crit-
ics, v. Thiersch Gr. Gr. § 204, 9:—
acc. ὕμας, Ion. ὕμας, as usu. in
Hom., but always as dissyll.; besides
this he has freq. the old Aeol. ὕμας
as in Pind. O. 8, 19, Dor. ὕμέ: in
Trag. also ὕμας [—] or ὕμας:—the
only word (out of the strict Dor. ec-
lect) of which some forms have
with the smooth breathing, as in Ep.
ὕμμι, ὕμμε, v. supra.—Pron. of 2nd
pers., plur. of σὺ, ye, you, Sanscr. yū-
yam, Pers. shumā, etc.: sometimes
also addressed to an individual
though in reference to others with
him, as Od. 12, 81, 82, cf. Böckh
Expl. Pind. P. 7, 17, Tibull. 1, 3, 1
and v. ὑμέτερος, sub fin. [v]

Ἰλῃεῖον, Ep. gen. of ὕμεῖς, Il. [v]

Ἰλῃέναιος, *ον*, *ο*, (Ἰλῃήν):—hyme-
naeus, a wedding song, sung by the
bride's attendants as they led her to
the bridegroom's house, Il. 18, 493
Hes. Sc. 274; ὕμεναῖον ἰαχὴ ἀμφό-
νων, Pind. P. 3, 30; so in Trag.:—
hence, a marriage, Soph. O. T. 422
Eur. Ion 1475; and in plur., Id. I. A.
123, etc.—II. later, = ὕμνην, Hymen,
the god of marriage, addressed in the
wedding-songs as ὕμνην ὁ ὕμεναῖος
Eur. Tro. 314, Ar. Av. 1742, Pac.
1235; Dor. ὕμνην ὁ ὕμεναῖος, Theoc.
18, 58; Catull. 62. [v]

†Ἰλῃέναιος, *ον*, *ο*, Hymenaeus,
masc. pr. n., Ath.; N. T.; etc.

Ἰλῃεναῖω, *ω*, (ὕμεναῖος) to wed,
take to wife, always of the man, Ar.
Pac. 1076, 1112, Theocr. 22, 179
generally, to tie together, couple.—II.
to sing the wedding-song, Aesch. Pr.
557. [v]

Ἰλῃεήιος, *ον*, *ο*, epith. of Bacchus
as cause of joy, Anth. P. 9, 524, 21
[v]

Ἰλῃένινος, *η*, *ον*, (ὕμνην) of skin or
membrane, Ath. [v]

Ἰλῃένιον, *ον*, τό, dim. from ὕμνην.
Arist. H. A. 1, 17, 17. [v]

Ἰλῃενοειδής, *ές*, (ὕμνην, εἶδος) like
skin, skinny, membranous, Arist. H. A.
3, 15, 1. [v]

Ἰλῃενοπτερος, *ον*, (ὕμνην, πτερόν)
with wings of skin, membrane-winged,
like the bat, Luc. Muscae Enc. 1.

Ἰλῃενοστράκος, *ον*, (ὕμνην, ὄστρακον)
said of earthenware as thin or
transparent as a membrane or skin, Luc.
Lexiph. 7.

Υμενώ, ὦ, (ὕμνη) to change into in, enclose in skin:—pass., to become in or membrane, Hipp. [v]
 Υμενώδης, ες, =υμενοειδής, Arist. A. 1, 16, 16, etc.:—of liquids, full membranous substances or fibres, Oecon. Hipp. [v]
 Υμέος, Dor. for ὑμείος, [v]
 Υμέτερος, α, ον, (ὕμεις):—your, ura, Lat. vester, Hom.; ὑμέτερος ἄσπον θυμός, the courage of each you, Il. 17, 226; also, ὑμέτερος αὖν θυμός, your own mind, Od. 2, 138; ὑμέρονδε, to your house, Il. 23, 86; ὑμ. (sc. μέρος), what in you lies, for our part, Hdt. 8, 140, 1, cf. Plat. org. 522 C:—in prose sometimes till the article, ταῖς ὑμετέραις πόλε-Plat. Legg. 836 C, etc.:—later, it sometimes stands for σός, Jac. Anth. p. 119, 627;—cf. also ὑμός, [v]
 Ὑμῖν, ἐνός, ὁ, a skin, membrane, ist. H. A. 3, 13, 2, etc.; ὕμνη πε-ἀρόδος, the pericardium; ὕμνη πε-ῶναιος, the peritonæum, Medic.; ὕμν ἡ γρόος, the large dorsal sinew of rattilaginous fish, Ael. N. A. (14, 21) f. erh. akin to ὑφ-ή, ὑφ-αῖνα, Lat. suo, if the primary signif. were that of inc web.) [v]
 Ὑμῖν, ἐνός, ὁ, hymen, the god of rriages, cf. Il. cc. sub Ὑμῆναος: a vocat. Ὑμῆν is quoted, Call. Fr. 1.—Il. like ὑμῆναος, a wedding-song. erh., like foreg., from root Ὑ, su-, connect, Pott. Et. Forsch. 1, 230., in arsis, Il. cc. sub Ὑμῆναος: but ὁ ὕ, as in Ὑμῆναος, Ov. Her. 6, 45; 9, 134; 14, 27.]
 Ὑμῆναος, ον, ὁ, poet. for ὑμῆναος, pph. 73, cf. Herm. Elem. Metr. p.
 Ὑμῆσσός, Att. Ὑμῆτρός, οὐ, ὁ, Hymettus, in Attica near Athens, ed for its honey, Hdt. 6, 137, ab. p. 399.
 Ὑμῆττειος, α, ον, pecul. fem. ηττεις, ἰδος, of Hymettus, Hymet-α, μέλι, Anth. P. 7, 36. [v] Anth. : ὁ Nic. Al. 446.]
 Ὑμῆττιος, α, ον, =foreg., Strab. 99: hence proverb. Ὑμῆττιον στό-ἄνοιγειν.
 Ὑμεις, ὕμεις, ὑμῖ ὕμιν, old Aeol., and Ep. for ὑμῖς, ὑμεῖς, ὑμῖν, m.
 Ὑμῆος, α, ον, Aeol. for ὑμός, ὑμέ-ος.
 Ὑμῶγρας, ον, ὁ, (ὕμνος, ἄγορεύω) nger of hymns, Anth. P. 9, 525, 21. (ὑμῶα, poet. for sq., Hes. Op. 2. ὑμῶα, ὡ, fut. -ήσω: Dor. ὑμῶα, Lys. 1305: (ὕμνος):—to sing, laud, se, sing of, tell of, Lat. canere, c, first in Hes. Th. 11, 33, then, in the Homeric Hymns, Pind., Trag.; also in Hdt. 4, 35, and, a prose; ἃ τὴν πόλιν ὑμῶα, the its wherein I have praised our city, ic. 2, 42:—to speak much of; hence, pass., ὑμῶα, famous, Xen. 1, 7, 1, 38, cf. Hdt. 5, 67.—2. also had sense, to reproach, chide, Lat. epere, Plat. Rep. 329 B; ὑμῶατο ὑμῶα καλὴ ῥόδοις, Aesch. Theb. f. Ruhnk. Tim.—3. c. acc. εἰ, to, ὕμνον, παῖνα, Aesch. Ag. 1191, : H. F. 688:—hence, to tell over over again, to be always telling of, decantate, Plat. Prot. 317 A, Rep. E, etc., cf. Valck. Phoen. 441; ῥόμον ὑμῶα, to recite the form of law, Plat. Legg. 870 E; (as in we have carmen for a form of is, Liv. 1, 26, etc.); ὁ δ' ἔπε: με βαλ', ἀεὶ δ' ὑμῶα (Schol. ὀλὴν ῥήματα), Soph. Ag. 292.—II. to sing, Stallb. Plat. Rep. 463

D; περί τινας, Thuc. 1, 21. [In Att sometimes ὕ, Pors. Med. 441.]
 Ὑμνηπολέω, =ὑμνοπολεῖω.
 Ὑμνηπόλος, ον, =ὑμνοπόλος, poet.
 Ὑμνητός, ον, =ὑμνητός, Ael. N. A. 12, 5.
 Ὑμνησις, εως, ἡ, (ὕμνω) a singing, lauding, praising, Diod.
 Ὑμνητέον, verb. adj. from ὑμνέω, one must praise, Plat. Epin. 983 E.
 Ὑμνητήρ, ἥρος, ὁ, =sq., Leon. Tar. 80: fem. -ήτειρα, Anth. P. 8, 35.
 Ὑμνητής, οὐ, ὁ, (ὕμνω): a singer of hymns or praise; generally a minstrel, Plat. Rep. 568 B. Hence
 Ὑμνητήριος, ον, and in Strab. ὕμνητικός, ἡ, οὐ:—belonging to, fitted for singing praise or praising.
 Ὑμνητός, ἡ, ὁν, verb. adj. from ὑμνέω, sung of, praised, lauded, εὐδαίμων καὶ ὕμν., Pind. P. 10, 34; cf. 11, 93.
 Ὑμνήτρια, and ὕμνητρίς, ἰδος, ἡ, fem. of ὕμνητήρ, ὕμνητρίς.
 Ὑμνιον, ον, τό, =ἁμνιον, shortd. for ὕμνιον, dim. from ὕμν.
 Ὑμνίς, ἰδος, ἡ, Hymnis, fem. pr. n., Anth. P. 7, 643.
 Ὑμνῶ, Dor. for ὑμνέω, Ar. Lys. 1305.
 Ὑμνογράφος, ον, (ὕμνος, γράφω) writing hymns, LXX. [a]
 Ὑμνοδοτεῖρα, ας, ἡ, fem. from sq., v. l. Orph. H. 2, 7.
 Ὑμνοδοτήρ, ἥρος, ὁ, (ὕμνος, δίδω-μι) giver or inspirer of hymns, poet.
 Ὑμνοθέτης, ον, ὁ, (ὕμνος, τίθημι) a composer of hymns, a lyric poet, Mel. 1, 44, 123, etc.; cf. Jac. Anth. P. 42.
 Ὑμνοθέτος, ον, composed of hymns or songs.
 Ὑμνολογέω, ὦ, to sing praise: and Ὑμνολογία, ας, ἡ, a song of praise, praise; and
 Ὑμνολογίζω, =ὑμνολογέω: from Ὑμνολόγος, ον, (ὕμνος, λέγω) sing-ing hymns or praise.
 Ὑμνοποιός, ον, (ὕμνος, ποιέω) mak-ing hymns, a minstrel, Eur. Supp. 180, Rhes. 651.
 Ὑμνοπολεῖω, to be busied with songs of praise, Synes.: from
 Ὑμνοπόλος, ον, (ὕμνος, πολέω) busied with hymns or songs: ὁ ὕμν., a poet, minstrel, Emped. 407, Simon. 52, 2, Anth. p. 7, 18, etc.
 Ὑμνος, ον, ὁ, a song, ὕμνος ὡιδῆς, merely of the music, Od. 8, 429, and in the Hymns; but in Hes. Op. 655, both of the air and words:—a hymn, festive song or ode, usu. in praise of gods or heroes, (ὕμνος θεῶς καὶ ἐγκώ-μια τοῖς ἀγαθοῖς, Plat. Rep. 607 A, cf. Legg. 700 B, 801 D), very freq. in Pind., ὕμνος πολὺφάτος, ἐπικώμος, καλλίνικος, O. 1, 14, N. 8, 85, etc.; Θήρωνος Ὀλμπιονίκαν ὕμνον, O. 3, 5: so in Trag., etc.; ὕμνος ἐπὶ νύμ-φειος, Soph. Ant. 814:—(rarely of dirges, Aesch. Pers. 625, cf. Theb. 867).—It was sometimes in Epic form, as the Homeric and Orphic hymns; but more usu. in Lyric, as those of Pindar, (cf. Ar. Eq. 530);—the latter being properly sung to the cithara without dancing, Procl. ap. Phot. p. 523. (Prob. from same root as ὠδέω.)
 Ὑμνωδέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (ὕμνωδός) to sing a hymn or song of praise, Plat. Legg. 682 A: generally, to sing, ὕμν. ῥήρον, Aesch. Ag. 990.—II. =χορ-σμοδέω, Eur. Ion 6; cf. ὑμνωδία II.
 Ὑμνώδης, ες, (ὕμνος, εἶδος) like a hymn, Philostr.
 Ὑμνωδία, ας, ἡ, (ὕμνωδός) the sing-ing of a hymn, hymning, Eur. Hel. 1434.—II. =χορσμοδία, a prophetic strain, Id. Ion 682.

Ὑμνωδογράφος, ον, f. -ος, ὕμνω-γράφος.
 Ὑμνωδός, ον, (ὕμνος, ὥδῃ): sing-ing hymns or odes, ὕμν. κόραι, the minstrel maids, Eur. H. F. 394.
 Ὑμός, ἂνδ ἡ, ὁν, Dor. and Ep. for ὑμέτερος, your, Il. 5, 489; 13, 815, Od. 1, 375; 2, 140, Pind. P. 7, 15 cf. ἁμός, [v]
 Ὑμός, ὁ ὑμός, ὁ, v. uia.
 Ὑν, acc. from ὕς, Od.
 Ὑνις, εως, ἡ, v. ὕννις.
 Ὑννιάχος, ον, fighting with a ploughshare.
 Ὑννις or ὕνις, ἡ, a ploughshare, Plut. Rom. 11, etc.; cf. Jac. Anth. P. p. 147, 254, 284. (Plut., 2, 670 A, derives the word from ὕς, from the hog's nozzling and rooting.) [Suid says that ὕ is long, quoting Anth. P. 6, 104, where it is short; so Ibid. 7, 176.]
 Ὑννος, ὁ, f. l. for Ἴννος.
 Ὑοβοσκός, οὐ, ὁ, (ὕς, βόσκω) a swineherd, Arist. H. A. 8, 21, 2.
 Ὑοβότης, ον, ὁ, =foreg.
 Ὑοειδής, ες, (ὕς, εἶδος) like a swine or hog, swinish, hoggish.—II. ὄστον ὕο., a bone on the top of the wind-pipe, shaped like the letter Υ, also called ὕψιλοειδής, Poll. [v]
 Ὑόεσσα, ης, ἡ, Ὑόεσσα, a fount ain near Troezen in Argolis, Soph Fr. 20.
 Ὑομουσία, ας, ἡ, (ὕς, Μούσα) swine's music, swinish taste in music, Ar. Eq. 986. [v]
 Ὑπόλος, ὁ, (ὕς, πολέω) a swine-herd. [v]
 Ὑπόπρωρος, ον, (ὕς, πῶρα):—cf a ship having a beak turned up like a swine's snout, cf. Σάμαινα: hence, ναὶς ὑπόπρωρος τὸ σίμωνα, Plut. Pericl. 26, where before Coray was falsely read ὑπόπρωρος: Hdt., 3, 59, says of the same ships, νηῶν κατρί-ους ἔχουσάν τὰς πῶρας. [v]
 Ὑός, ὁ, Att. for νίος, not in use, Lob. Phryn. 40.
 Ὑός, gen. from ὕς, Hom. [v]
 Ὑοκνῦμάω, ὡ, (δοκνῦμας) to be mad from taking henbane: generally to be raving mad, Pherecr. Coriann. 7.
 Ὑοκνῦμας, ον, (ὕς, ὁν, of henbane, ἔλαιον, Diosc.: from
 Ὑοκνῦμας, ον, ὁ, (ὕς, κύμας) strictly hog-bean, but answering to our henbane, which causes giddiness and madness, Xen. Oec. 1, 3, cf. Plut. Demetr. 20. [v]
 Ὑοφόρβιον, ον, τό, a pig-sty. [v]
 Ὑοφόρβιον, ον, τό, a herd of swine, Strab.: [v] from
 Ὑοφόρβος, οὐ, ὁ, (ὕς, φέρβω) a swineherd. [v]
 Ὑπάγνακτέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (ὑπό, ἀγανακτέω) to become somewhat wroth, Dion. H., Hdn. 2, 7.
 Ὑπάγνᾶω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (ὑπό, ἄγα πᾶω) to love a little or love underhand, Joseph.
 Ὑπαγγέλλω, (ὑπό, ἀγγέλλω) to tell underhand, betray, Diod.
 Ὑπαγγεῖλος, ον, (ὑπό, ἀγγεῖλος) called by a messenger, Aesch. Cho. 838.
 Ὑπάγγελτος, ον, verb. adj., told underhand: betrayed, ap. Suid.
 Ὑπαγκάλιζω, f. -ίσω and -ῶ, (ἐγ, ἀγκάλισμαι) to take into or in the arms, embrace, Eur. Cycl. 498, so in pass., γένος ἐπηγκαλισμένη, having them clasped in her arms, Id. Heracl. 42.
 Ὑπαγκάλιος, ον, =ὑπάγκalos, ap. Suid. [αῦ]
 Ὑπαγκάλισμα, ατος, τό, (ὑπαγκα-λίω) that which is taken into the arms

ει ενωρακέ; hence, a wife, mistress, love, Soph. Tr. 540, Eur. Hel. 242; of a child, Eur. Tro. 752; v. Elmsl. Herac. 42. [κα]

ὑπαγκάλιος, ον, (ὑπό, ἀγκάλῃ) taken into the arms, in arms, of a child, Dion. H. 7, 67; also ὑπαγκάλιος:—cf. ὑπαλένιος.

ὑπαγκώνιον, ον, τό, (ὑπό, ἀγκών) a cushion under the elbow, like Lat. cubital from cubitus, Galen.

ὑπαγνῦμι, f. -άξω, (ὑπό, ἄγνυμι) to break underneath, Opp. H. 4, 653.

ὑπαγόρευσις, εως, ἡ, suggestion, advice, Joseph. i; and

ὑπαγορευτικός, ἡ, ὄν, suggestive, τινός, Sext. Emp. p. 495: from

ὑπαγορεύω, (ὑπό, ἀγορεύω) to dictate, Lat. praetere verbis, Xen. Oec. 15, 5, Dem. 219, 27, etc.—II. to tell underhand, give information of, etc.—III. to suggest, τινί τι, e. g. ἐλπίδα, πρόφασιν, Strabo, c. Plut. Marcell. 29.—IV. to reply, answer.

ὑπαγορία, ας, ἡ, = ὑπαγορευσίς, advice, Dor., Lob. Phryn. 702.

ὑπαγορικός, ον, (ὑπό, ἀγορικός) somewhat clownish, subrusticus, Ar. Fr. 552.

ὑπαγρυπνός, ον, (ὑπό, ἀγρυπνός) somewhat sleepless, Hipp.

ὑπάγω, f. ὑπάγω, (ὑπό, ἄγω):—A. transit., to lead or bring under, ὑπάγειν ἵππους ζυγόν, to bring the horses under the yoke, yoke them, Il. 16, 148; 23, 291; also simply ὑπάγειν ἵππους, Od. 6, 73:—for Soph. Ant. 353, v. sub ἀέξω.—2. to bring under one's power, οἱ θεοὶ ὑπάγαγον σε ἐς χεράς τὰς ἐμάς, Hdt. 8, 106; in mid., to bring under one's own power, reduce, πόλιν, Thuc. 7, 46.—3. to draw from; hence in pass., ὑπαγομένον τοῦ χρώματος, Thuc. 2, 76.—II. to bring a person before the judgment seat (where the ὑπό refers to his being set under or below the judge); as, ὑπάγειν τινά ὑπὸ τὸ δικαστήριον, ὑπὸ τοὺς ἑόρτους, to bring one before the court, i. e. to accuse, impeach him, Hdt. 6, 72, 82; so, ὁ τινά εἰς δίκην, Thuc. 3, 70: ὑπάγειν τινά θανάτῳ ὑπὸ τὸν δῆμον, to impeach him before the commons on a capital charge, Valek. Hdt. 6, 136, cf. Xen. Hell. 2, 3, 12; so ὑπάγειν alone, Ib. 33; and (in mid.) Eur. El. 1155.—III. to lead slowly on, τὸ στρατεύμα, Thuc. 4, 127.—2. to lead one on by degrees or secretly, Xen. Cyn. 5, 15: esp., to draw on an enemy by pretended flight, Id. Cyr. 1, 6, 37; 3, 2, 8:—then, to lead one on, induce one (to do a thing), esp. by deceit or cunning, Lat. inducere, Wess. Hdt. 9, 94; so c. inf., Eur. Andr. 428; and in mid., ἐλπίσιν ὑπαγαγέσθαι τινά, Isocr. 100 D, cf. Xen. An. 2, 4, 3, Dem. 105, 7, etc.; also, ὑπ. τινά εἰς ἐλπίδα, Eur. Hel. 826:—in mid. also to suggest something, throw out so as to lead a person on, Eur. Andr. 906, Xen. An. 2, 1, 18:—in pass., κατὰ μικρὸν ὑπαχθεῖς, Isocr. 82 B; ἐλπίσι καὶ θανατικοῖς ὑπάγεσθαι, v. I. Dem. 59, 18; ὑπὸ ἀπατὸν καὶ ἀλαζονευμάτων, v. I. Aeschin. 25, 23, etc.—IV. to lead or take away from under, τινά ἐκ βελέων, Il. 11, 163.—2. to carry down, carry off below, Lat. subducere; hence, ὑπάγειν τὴν κοιλίαν, to purge the bowels, Hipp., v. Lob. Phryn. 308; cf. sub fin.

B. intr., to take one's self away secretly, withdraw, retire, ὑπάγω φρένα τέρψας, Theogn. 917:—of an army, to draw off or retire slowly, Hdt. 4, 120, 122, Ar. Av. 1017, Thuc. 4, 126, etc.

—II. to go after, go slowly on, ἡγάγεθ' ὑμεῖς τῆς ὁδοῦ, Ar. Ran. 174, cf. N^o. b. 1298; ὑπάγε, like ἄγε, come! cheer up! Eur. Cycl. 52.—III. also of an army, to come slowly or gradually on, Xen. An. 3, 4, 48; 4, 2, 16.—IV. medic., of the bowels, to be open, κοιλία ὑπάγουσα, Galen.; cf. A. IV. 2.

ὑπάγωεῖς, εως, ὁ, a trowel or tool for shaping bricks or tiles, Ar. Av. 1149, ubi v. Schol.—II. an instrument of torture.—III. a moveable bridge on stringed instruments, also ὑποβολεύς, Math. Vett.: from

ὑπάγωγῃ, ἡς, ἡ, (ὑπάγω) a leading on, τινός, Xen. Cyn. 6, 12.—2. a misleading, allurement, v. I. Dem. 444, 23.

—II. a clearing out or purging of the body downwards, τῆς κοιλίας, Diosc.

—III. a leading back: intr., a return, retreat, withdrawal, Thuc. 3, 97.

ὑπάγωγιδιον, ον, τό, and ὑπάγωγιον, ον, τό, dim. from ὑπαγωγῆς.

ὑπάγωγικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ὑπαγωγή) leading on, attractive, dub., v. Schäf. Dion. Comp. p. 34.

ὑπάγωγός, ὄν, (ὑπάγω) carrying off downwards, ὑπ. τῆς κοιλίας.

ὑπάδω, (ὑπό, ἄδω) to sing to, accompany with the voice, τινί, Ar. Ran. 366, 874.—II. to sing gently or softly.

ὑπάειδα, poet. for foreg., Call. [Sometimes in arsis ā.]

ὑπάειρος, ον, (ὑπό, ἀήρ) found in, living in the air, Ael.: cf. ὑπέρειρος.

ὑπαί, poet., esp. Ep. for ὑπό, q. v. sub init. [ῥ]

ὑπαίσις, f. -άξω, (ὑπό, ἀλάξω) to wail, sigh to or at.—II. to sigh gently, be rather sad.

ὑπαιδείδουκα, Ep. for ὑποδεδούκα, pf. of ὑποδεῖω, H. Hom. Merc. 165.

ὑπαιδέομαι, f. -έσομαι, dep. c. aor. pass. ὑπηρεσθῆναι, and mid. ὑπηρεσάμεν (ὑπό, αἰδέομαι):—to feel somewhat of shame, awe, respect before another, c. acc., Xen. Hell. 5, 3, 20.

ὑπαίτερος, ον, ὁ, a kind of eagle, Arist. H. A. 9, 32, 3: al. γυπαίτερος.

ὑπαίθῃ, adv. (ὑπό, ὑπαί):—out under, slipping under and away, hence, escaping to one side, Il. 15, 520; 21, 271; 22, 141.—II. as prep. c. gen., under, at a person's side to support him, Il. 18, 421; 21, 255.

ὑπαιβρίδω, f. -άσω, to be in the open air.

ὑπαίθριος, ον, also α, ον, Eur. Andr. 227 (ὑπό, αἰθήρ):—under the sky, in the open air, esp. of an army, ὑπ. ἔχειν, κατακοιμῆσθαι, etc., Hdt. 4, 7; 7, 119, Thuc. 1, 134, etc.; c. gen., ὑπ. νυκτός, Pind. O. 6, 104:—also of things, ὑπ. λύγνα καίειν, Hdt. 2, 62; ὑπ. πάγοι, Aesch. Ag. 335; ὑπαίθριος δεσμοῖσι πασσαλεντός ὢν, Id. Pr. 113; v. Lob. Phryn. 251, and cf. sq.

ὑπαίθριος, ον, = foreg., ὑπ. ἐνῆν, Hipp.; ὑπαίθριον ἔλιν, Babrius 12, 13 Boisson:—but not used in good Att., except in the phrase, ἐν ὑπαίθρῳ, sub Dio, in the open air, Antipho 130, 29, Xen. Mem. 2, 1, 6, Oec. 7, 19, v. Lob. Phryn. 251:—esp. in military language, from Polyb. downwards, τὰ ὑπαίθρια is the field, the open country, opp. to fortified places, τῶν ὑπ. κρατεῖν, ἀντιποιεῖσθαι, to be in possession of the country, Casaub. Polyb. 1, 12, 4; 40, 6; τῶν ὑπ. ἐκκαρπεῖν, to retire from the open country and shut themselves up in the towns, Id. 9, 3, 6; εἰς ὑπ. ἐξελθεῖν, to take the field, Id. 10, 3, 4.

ὑπαίθῳ, poet. = ὑποκαίῳ, Soph. Tr. 1210.

ὑπαϊκάλλω, Dor. word for ὑπαίσις, Ael. N. A. 4, 45.

ὑπαίνισσμαι, Att. -ττομαι, f. -ῶμαι, (ὑπό, αἰνίσσμαι) dep. mid.:—to intimate darkly, give slight hints, Dem. 348, 6, Plut. Rom. 8.—2. glance at.

ὑπαίτια, ὄν, τὰ, Ὑπαερα, a city of Lydia on the southern slope of Tmolus, Strab. p. 627.

ὑπαίρεω, Ion. for ὑφαίρεω, Hdt.

ὑπαίρω, to lift up gently or by degrees.

ὑπαισθάνομαι, dep. mid., to observe secretly:—to notice slightly.

ὑπαίσσω, f. -έω, (ὑπό, αἴσσω) to rush under, go quickly under, c. acc. ὑπαίξει φρίκα, Il. 21, 126; δὴ θυρῶν Soph. Aj. 301.—II. to dart out from under, c. gen., βωμοῦ, Il. 2, 310. [Ep. usu. α, but α in Il. 21, 126, as usu. in Trag.]

ὑπαίσχρος, ὄν, somewhat base or ugly.

ὑπαίσχνομαι, (ὑπό, αἰσχύνω) pass., to be somewhat ashamed, τινί τι, of a thing before a person, Plat. Lach. 179 C.

ὑπαίτιος, ον, (ὑπό, αἰτία):—under accusation, called to account, for a thing, τινός or ὑπέρ τινος, Antipho 117, 8; 125, 34: ὑπ. τινί, responsible to one, liable to be called to account by him, Xen. Mem. 2, 8, 5: ὑπαίτιός ἐστι τινί πρὸς τινος, a charge is made against one by another, Id. An. 3, 1, 5.

ὑπαίφινισσω, Ep. for ὑποφινίσσω, Nic.

ὑπαίρεομαι, (ὑπό, αἰρέω) pass., to hang, or be in suspense under, dub. in Plut. 2, 170 F.

ὑπακμάζω, to be at or in full vigour.

ὑπάκοῦς, ἡς, ἡ, (ὑπακούω) obedient, LXX.

ὑπακολουθεῖν, ᾧ, (ὑπό, ἀκολουθεῖν) to follow close behind, v. I. Xen. Hell. 5, 1, 21, Plut. Demosth. 7.

ὑπάκουός, ὁ, ὁ, (ὑπακούω) listening to, obeying, τινός, Ap. Rh.

ὑπακουσίς, εως, ἡ, (ὑπακούω) hearing, hearkening or listening to.

ὑπακουστέον, verb. adj. from ὑπακούω, one must obey, Ep. Plat. 328 B.—II. one must understand, τι περί τινος, Plat. Soph. 261 D.

ὑπακουστέω, ᾧ = ὑπακουστέω, v. I. Xen. Cyr. 5, 3, 56.

ὑπάκουῖν, f. -ούσομαι (ὑπό, ἀκούω) —to listen, hearken, give ear, Od. 14, 485, H. Ven. 181; to listen to and answer, Od. 4, 283; 10, 83; and so (though very rarely) in prose, as in Xen. Cyr. 8, 1, 18; δεῖν αὐτὸν ὑπ. to accept an invitation to dinner, Ath. 247 D.—II. to hearken to, give ear to, τινί, Ar. Lys. 878, Thuc. 5, 98, etc. ὑπ. τοῖς λόγοις, to attend to and answer them, Plat. Legg. 898 C; also c. gen., Aeschin. 61, 33:—esp. of porters, to answer a knock at the door, Plat. Crito 43 A, Phaed. 59 E; cf. Ar. Vesp. 273, Act. Apost. 12, 13.—2. to obey, submit to, c. gen. pers., Hdt. 3, 101, Thuc. 4, 56; c. dat. pers., Thuc. 2, 61:—to yield to, comply with, c. dat. pers., Plat. Rep. 459 C, Dem. 426, 15:—c. gen. rei, to be affected or moved by a thing, Plat. Theat. 162 D, Xen. Cyr. 8, 1, 20:—absol., to submit, comply, Hdt. 3, 148; 4, 119; and with a neut. adj., τοῖτο ὑπ. ὑπακούειν, in this matter he obeyed, Xen. Cyr. 2, 3:—metaph., ἀγαθὰς ἡλίων ὑπ., to be exposed to the sun's rays, Pind. O. 3, 44.—III. c. acc. rei, to understand as so and so, κοινόν τι ὑπ., Plat. Phil. 31 C; cf. ὑπακουστέον.—The fut.

πακούσεται seems to be a pass. pers. in Thuc. 6, 69, though it has been otherwise explained, v. Göller.

†Υπακρός, *ον*, (ὑπό, ἀκρός) nearly the highest, Plat. Rival. 136 C.

†Υπακτικός, *ῆ, ὄν*, (ὕπαγος IV. 2) for carrying downwards: ὑπ. τῆς ἑλπίδος, purgative, Ath.

†Υπακुरίς, *ιός, ὁ*, the Hyracuris, a river of European Sarmatia, Hdt. 4,

†Υπαλγέω, *ᾧ*, to have a slight pain, app.

†Υπαλέαζω, (ὑπό, ἀλεῖζω) to warm somewhat or gradually, Ael. N. A. 15,

†Υπαλείμμα, *ατος, τό*, a salve for healing. [α]

†Υπαλείπτως, *ον*, verb. adj. from ἀλείφω, able to be spread, Galen.

†Υπαλείπτρις, *ίδος, ῆ*, and ὑπάλειπρον, *ον, τό*, a spatula for spreading salve, both in Hipp.; v. Foës. Oeol. [α] From

†Υπαλείψω, *φ*, (ὑπό, ἀλείφω) to say thinly on, to spread like salve; in ἡ, ὑπαλείψεσθαι φάρμακον, Plat. ch. 185 C.—pass., ὑπαλείψθεν μιν, Arist. Probl. 38, 3, 3.—II. to anoint, *τό* ὀφθαλμόν, Ar. Ach. 1029:

in mid., to anoint one's self, Ar. Pac. Fr. 181; ὑπ. τοὺς ὀφθαλμούς, to anoint one's eyes, Xen. Oec. 10, 5;

ὑπὸς πρὸς τὸν ἑτερον ὑπαλείφεται, anoints himself to fight with the

her, Com. ap. Plut. Pomp. 53.—ὑπαλείφεσθαι εἰς ἱμάτιον, to anoint

self with one's clothes on one's

†Υπαλειψίς, *εως, ῆ*, an anointing, anointing one's self with one's clothes

†Υπαενοῦμαι, *dep. mid.*, (ὑπό, ἔνοω) —to avoid, shun, flee from, esp. c. acc., usu. in aor., ὑπαενοῦμαι θανάτῳ, Od. 15, 275, cf. Hes. 555, 758: cf. ὑπαλύσσω.

†Υπαλλάγῃ, *ῆς, ῆ*, (ὕπαλλάσσω) an exchange, exchange, change, Philo,

Eur. Hel. 294.—II. *hupallagē*, a

re of speech, by which the parts

of a proposition seem to be inter-

changed, Quintil. Instit. 8, 6, 23.

†Υπαλλάγμα, *ατος, τό*, (ὕπαλλάσ-

σσω) that which is interchanged, barter

exchanged, νόμισμα ὑπαλλάγματος

ὑπέρ, money is the substitute for,

representative of demand, Arist. Eth.

5, 11.—Phryn. 306 objects to its

being used for ἐνέχρον.

†Υπαλλακτικός, *ῆ, ὄν*, of or for ex-

changing.

†Υπαλλάσσω, *Att. -ττω, f. -ξω*, (ὕ-

παλλάσσω) to interchange, ex-

change, barter, Polyb. 5, 8, 9; to sub-

stitute one for another, Luc. Soloec.

†Υπάλληλος, *ον*, (ὑπό, ἀλλήλων)

designate one to another, Arist. Me-

th. 4, 10, 4.

†Υπάλπειος, *ος, α, ὄν*, (ὑπό, ἀλ-

πείος) under the Alps: —ῆ ὑπ. (sc. ὡς)

sub-Alpine Italy, Plut. Mar-

3.

†Υπάλυξίς, *εως, ῆ*, an avoiding, shun-

escapement, Il. 22, 270, κακὸν ὑπ.,

23, 287: only poet. [α] from

†Υπαλύσκο, *φ*, -ξω,=ὑπαλεινοῦμαι, *mid.*, shun, flee from, escape, c. acc.,

†Υπαλύσσω, *ατος, τό*, (ὕπαλύσ-

σσω) to interchange, ex-

change, barter, Polyb. 5, 8, 9; to sub-

stitute one for another, Luc. Soloec.

†Υπαμβλῆς, *ἔς*,=ὑπαμβλύς, Phil.,

very dub.

†Υπαμβλύνω, to make blunt by de-

grees.

†Υπαμβλύς, *ύ*, somewhat blunt.

†Υπαμβέβομαι, (ὑπό, ἀμβέβω) as

mid., to interchange, exchange; πόν-

τος ὑπ., to exchange land for sea, go

into the sea, Opp. H. 1, 651.

†Υπαμμος, *ον*,=ὑφαμμος, Theophr.

ap. Ath. 62 B.

†Υπαμπεχῶ, (ὑπό, ἀμπεχῶ) to keep

under a covering or cloak, Plut.

†Υπαμφιέννυμι, (ὑπό, ἀμφιέννυμι)

to put on under another garment, Ael.

†Υπάνα, *ῆ*, and †Υπανα, *τά*, Hy-

pana, a city of Triphylian Elis, Polyb. 4, 77, 9.

†Υπαναβάλλομαι, *mid.*, to put off or

delay a little.

†Υπαναβλέπω, (ὑπό, ἀναβλέπω) to

see again by degrees, gradually recover

one's sight, Ael. N. A. 3, 25.

†Υπαναγιγνώσκω, later -γινώσκω, (ὑπό, ἀναγιγνώσκω) to read one thing

to put on another, esp. in public, Isae. 83,

19, Aesch. 42, 26.

†Υπαναγνώστης, *ον, ὁ*, a public

reader.

†Υπανάγω, *φ*, -ξω, (ὑπό, ἀνάγω)

to lead off gradually, withdraw, Joseph:

—pass., c. aor. 2 mid., to set sail gradu-

ally or unnoticed.

†Υπαναδύω, (ὑπό, ἀναδύω) to come

up from below, emerge:—mid., to with-

draw secretly from a matter.

†Υπαναθλίβω, to press or squeeze up

from below. [ε]

†Υπανακινέω, *ᾧ*, (ὑπό, ἀνακινέω)

intr., to rise up and go away, withdraw,

retreat, ἐπὶ τὸ δεῖπνον, Ar. Eccl. 1165.

†Υπανακλίνω, to bend under, lie un-

der. [ε]

†Υπαναλίσκω, (ὑπό, ἀναλίσκω) to

spend or lavish gradually, Thuc. 3, 47.

†Υπαμεῖλω, *φ*, -ψω, (ὑπό, ἀμα-

μεῖλω) to sing a hymn with, Ael. N.

A. 14, 5.

†Υπαναπίμπλημι, (ὑπό, ἀναπί-

μπλημι) to fill underneath, Ael. N. A.

17, 13.

†Υπανάπτω, to kindle underneath.

†Υπαναρώ, *ᾧ*, to plough up a little,

ap. Suid.

†Υπαναστάσις, *ῆ*, a rising up from

one's seat to make room or show respect

to another, Stallb. Plat. Rep. 425 B,

Arist. Eth. N. 9, 2, 9; cf. ὑπανί-

στημι.

†Υπαναστάτεον, verb. adj. from

ὑπανίσταμαι, one must rise up, esp.

to make room for another, Xen. Lac.

9, 5.

†Υπαναστρέφω, *φ*, -ψω, (ὑπό, ἀνα-

στρέφω) to turn back, Hipp.

†Υπανατέλλω, (ὑπό, ἀνατέλλω) to

spring forth from under, πηγὴ ὑπ., Ael.

N. A. 15, 4.

†Υπαναφλέγω, (ὑπό, ἀναφλέγω) to

kindle, inflame gradually, Ael. V. H.

14, 41.

†Υπαναφύομαι, (ὑπό, ἀναφύομαι)

mid., c. aor. 2 et pf. act., to grow or

be reared up under or gradually, Ael.

V. H. 14, 7.

†Υπαναχωρέω, *ᾧ*, *φ*, -ξω, to go back

gradually or secretly. Hence

†Υπαναχωρήσις, *ῆ*, a gradual going

back, retiring.

†Υπανδρός, *ον*, (ὑπό, ἀνδρῶν) under

a man, i. e. married, γυνή, Polyb. 10,

26, 3: but in Plut., γυναῖκα ὑπανδρά,

loose women, Pelopid. 9.—II. metaph.,

feminine, effeminate, ὑπ. ἀγωγῇ, an

effeminate mode of life, Diod.

†Υπάνεμος, *ᾧ*, (ὑπό, ἀνεμός) to

breathe upon a little, fan gently, Liban.

†Υπανερπύω, (ὑπό, ἀνερπύω) to

creep up secretly or softly, Ael. N. A.

5, 3.

†Υπανέχω, *φ*, -ξω, to stand under and

hold up, Eust.

†Υπανθῶ, *ᾧ*, (ὑπό, ἀνθῶ) to begin

to flower: to come out like blossom,

Philostr.

†Υπανθρόος, *ον*, (ὑπό, ἀνθρόος)

slightly coloured, esp. with blood, ὑπαν-

θρόον πτύειν, Hipp.

†Υπανιάω, *ᾧ*, (ὑπό, ἀνιάω) to trouble

a little:—pass., to be somewhat distress-

ed, Ar. Nub. 1195.

†Υπανίημι, (ὑπό, ἀνίημι) to remit or

relax a little, Plut. Aemil. 23, Dio 7.

†Υπανίς, *ιός, ὁ*, the Hypanis, a

river of European Sarmatia, rising

in a lake (μήτηρ Ὑπανίος, Hdt. 4,

52), and falling into the Euxine, now

the Bog, Strab. pp. 107, 306.—2. a

river of Asiatic Sarmatia, emptying

into the Maetis, Id. p. 494.—3. a

river of India, Id. p. 701: cf. Dion,

P. 1145.

†Υπανίστημι, (ὑπό, ἀνίστημι) to set

up slowly and gradually:—pass., with

aor. 2 and pf. act., to rise, stand up,

Theogn. 485; of game, to start up, to

be sprung or roused, Xen. Cyr. 2, 4,

19:—ὑπανίστηναι τῆς ἐδρας or τῶν

θάκων τινί, to rise up from one's seat

to make room or show respect to an

other, esp. to one's elders, Lat. as

surgere alicui, Hdt. 2, 80, Xen. Symp.

4, 31, etc.; τῶν θάκων τοῖς πρεσβυ-

τέροις ὑπανίστασθαι, Ar. Nub. 993,

cf. ὑπανίστασις.

†Υπανίσχω,=ὑπανέχω:—intr.,=

ὑπανατέλλω, Ael. N. A. 11, 10.

†Υπανίγνυμι,=sq.; βίκος ὑπα-

νέγνυτο, the cask was tapped,

Ephipp. Eph. 1, 2.

†Υπανοίγω, (ὑπό, ἀνοίγω) to open

from below or underneath, γράμματα

ὑπανόγω, he opened letters underhand,

Dem. 889, fin.

†Υπαντάξω, *adv.*, (ὑπό, ἄντα)=ἐν-

τικρῶ, Ar. Fr. 534.

†Υπαντάω, *ᾧ*, Ion. *ἔω*; *φ*, -ξω, (ὑπό, ἀντάω):—to come or go to meet,

τινί, Pind. P. 8, 84; sine casu, Xen.

Cyr. 4, 2, 17; also, τινός, Soph. Phil.

719.—2. to meet, i. e. to reply or object

to, τοῖς ἐμοῖς βουλευμασι, Eur. Supp.

398.—Later authors, as Hdn., have

the mid. ὑπαντάομαι in same signif.

Lob. Phryn. 288. Hence

†Υπάντησις, *εως, ῆ*, a coming to

meet; hence, a retort, answer, Sext.

Emp. p. 425.

†Υπαντιάω, *φ*, -ξω, (ὑπό, ἀν-

τιάω):—to come or go to meet, step

forth to meet, Il. 6, 17; usu. c. dat.,

Pind. P. 8, 13, Aesch. Pers. 834, 850,

and Xen.; but also c. acc., Pind. P.

5, 59, Hdt. 4, 121.

†Υπαντιάω, *ᾧ*, *φ*, -ξω,=foregoing,

Opp. H. 2, 565.

†Υπαντλέω, *ᾧ*, *φ*, -ξω, (ὑπό, ἀν-

τλέω) to pump out from below, Philostr.

Hence

†Υπάντλησις, *εως, ῆ*, a pumping up

from below, dub. in Diod. 2, 10.

†Υπάντομαι, only in pres. and impf.,

=ὑπαντάω, Hdn. 4, 11, 4.

†Υπαντρος, *ον*, (ὑπό, ἀντρον) with

caverns or hollows underneath, cavern-

ous, γῆ, Arist. Probl. 23, 5, 2.

†Υπάννομαι, as mid., to accomplish

gradually.

†Υπαξίνος, *ον*, (ὑπό, ἄξιν) under

the axle, Call. Lav. Fall. 14.

†Υπακαίδεντος, *ον*, somewhat un-

taught or unpolished, A. B.

†Υπαπειλέω, *ᾧ*, *φ*, -ξω, (ὑπό, ἀπει-

λέω) to threaten underhand, τινί, c. inf.

Xen. Hell. 4, 6, 3.

ὑπάνεμι, (ὑπὸ, ἄνεμι) to depart underhand or slowly, to withdraw, retreat, retire, Thuc. 3, 111; 5, 9.

ὑπαπέρχομαι, (ὑπὸ, ἀπέρχομαι) dep., c. aor. act., = foreg., Ael. N. A. 11, 33.

ὑπαποκινέω, ὦ, (ὑπὸ, ἀποκινέω) intr., to move off secretly or softly, sneak away, c. gen., τῆς ὁδοῦ, Br. Ar. Av. 1011. — Hence, ὑπαποκινήτω, νε β. adj., one must make off, sneak away, Ar. Thesm. 924.

ὑπαποκρύπτω, f. -ψω, (ὑπὸ, ἀποκρύπτω) to conceal under, Ael. N. A. 5, 40.

ὑπαποτρέχω, (ὑπὸ, ἀποτρέχω) to run away secretly, slip away, Ar. Eccl. 284.

ὑπαποψήχω, f. -ξω, (ὑπὸ, ἀποψήχω) to rub or scrape off by degrees, Ael.

ὑπάπτω, Ion. for ὑφάπτω, Hdt.

ΥΠΑΡ, τό, indecl., a real, visible appearance in a state of waking, a waking vision, opp. to ὕπαρ (a dream), hence, οὐκ ὕπαρ, ἀλλ' ὑπαρ, i. e. no illusion but a reality, Od. 19, 547; 20, 90; so, ὑπαρ ἐξ ὕπνου, Pind. O. 13, 95; ἐξ ὕπνου ἄν' ἡρή ὑπαρ γενέσθαι, Aesch. Pr. 486; ἵνα ὑπαρ ἄν' ὕπνου γέννηται, Plat. Polit. 278 E, Valck. Animon. s. v., Wyttenb. Plut. 2, 166 A. — II. as adv., strictly an absol. acc., in a waking state, awake, Plat. Theat. 158 B: hence, really, actually, Id. Rep. 520 C, 574 E, 576 B: — ὕπαρ ἦ ὑπαρ ζῆν, to pass life asleep or awake, Id. Rep. 476 C; hence, οὐτε ὕπαρ οὐτε ὑπαρ, neither in appearance nor in reality, i. e. not at all, Id. Rep. 382 E, Phil. 36 E: ὑπαρ καὶ καθ' ἡμέραν, opp. to κατὰ τὸν ὕπνον, Polyb. 10, 5, 5. [v]

ὑπάρσσω, Att. -ττω, to strike at underneath.

ὑπαργίης, εσσα, εν, = ὑπόλευκος, Nic. Th. 663.

ὑπαργίλος, ον, (ὑπὸ, ἀργίλος) somewhat clayey, argillaceous, γῆ, Theophr.

ὑπαργμα, ατος, τό, (ὑπάργω) that which subsists: hence, — I. substance. — II. in plur., property, Parthen. 1. — III. = ὑπαρξίς.

ὑπαργνέω, (ὑπάργω) to use silver-gilt, i. e. base money, Plut. 2, 328 A. — II. in pass., to get into debt: hence

ὑπαργνεύεις, εως, ἡ, debt, a being in debt. [v]

ὑπαργνός, ον, (ὑπὸ, ἀργνός) having silver underneath; hence of rocks and the like, containing silver, veined with silver, πέτρα, Eur. Cycl. 294: γῆ, λόφος, Xen. Vect. 1, 5; 4, 2: — of metallic substances, containing a proportion of silver, Plat. Rep. 415 C; cf. ὑποσίδηρος. — II. turned into silver, i. e. sold or hired for silver, φωνά, Pind. P. 11, 65; cf. καταργνός II. — III. of silver-gilt, στέφανος ὑπαρ καὶ κατάρυσος, Inscr.:

ὑπαρδμησις, ἡ, a counting under or among.

ὑπάρκιος, ον, f. . for ἐπάρκιος, Gryph. 281.

ὑπαρκτέον, verb. adj. from ὑπάρχω, one must begin, τι, Plat. Rep. 46^c C.

ὑπαρτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ὑπάρχω) self-subsisting: ὑπ. ῥῆμα, a verb substantive.

ὑπάρκτιος, ον, (ὑπὸ, ἀρκτε) towards the north, Plut. Mar. 11, Sc. tor. 17.

ὑπαρκτός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. adj. from ὑπάρχω, subsisting, existent, Plut. 2, 146 C. — II. lying underneath: that which is laid as a foundation, Posidon. ap. Diog. L. 7, 91, cf. 10, 135.

† Ὑπαρνα, ὠν, τά, Hyparna, a fortress in Caria, Arr. An. 1, 24, 4.

Ὑπαρνος, ον, (ὑπὸ, ἀρνός) — with a lamb under it, i. e. suckling a lamb, or (metaph.) a babe, Eur. Andr. 557.

Ὑπαρξίς, εως, ἡ, (ὑπάρχω) subsistence, existence. — II. substance. — III. like τὰ ὑπάρχοντα, that which one has, one's property, goods, Polyb. 2, 17, 11.

Ὑπαρῶς, ὦ, f. -δω, (ὑπὸ, ἀρῶς) to plough just before sowing, Lat. importare, lire, Theophr.

Ὑπαρπάζω, Ion. for ὑφαρπάζω, Hdt.

Ὑπαρτῶς, ὦ, (ὑπὸ, ἀρτῶς) to hang or bind on underneath, Ael. N. A. 5, 7.

Ὑπαρχῆ, ἡς, ἡ, the beginning: ἐξ ὑπαρχῆς, from the beginning, over again, Soph. O. T. 132, Dem. 1013, 9, Arist. Rhet. 1, 1, 15.

Ὑπαρχία, ας, ἡ, the office or rank of ὑπαρχος, lieutenantancy, Strab.

Ὑπαρχος, ον, ὁ, (ὑπὸ, ἀρχός) commanding under another, ἄλλων ὑπ., Soph. Aj. 1105: a lieutenant, τοῖς ἐμοῖς ὑπαρχός, Eur. Hel. 1432: a lieutenant-governor, viceroy, Hdt. 3, 70; 4, 166, etc., and Xen.: hence as translation of the Roman *legatus* (in the army), and *procurator* (in the provinces). — II. as adj., subject to one, τινός, Polyb. 7, 9, 5.

Ὑπάρχω, f. -ξω, (ὑπὸ, ἀρχω) to begin, start, Od. 24, 286, Hdt., and Att., but rare in Trag.: — Construct. — I. c. gen., to make a beginning of, begin, ἀδίκων ἔργων, ἀδίκης, Hdt. 1, 5; 4, 1; cf. Valck. ad 7, 9; ὑπ. κακῶν ἔχων, Eur. Phoen. 1581, Andr. 274, cf. H. F. 1169; ὑπ. τῆς ἐλευθερίας τῇ Ἑλλάδι, Andoc. 18, 34. — 2. c. part., to begin doing, ἐμὲ ὑπάρχον ἀδικα ποιεῖντες, Hdt. 6, 133; 7, 8; 2. ὑπάρχον ἐν (or κακῶς) ποιῶν τινα, Xen. An. 2, 3, 23; 5, 5, 9; ὑπ. κατανῶν, he dies first, Valck. Phoen. 1376: also reversely, ὑπάρχων ῥόικεις αὐτούς, Isocr. 356 A; so, ὁ ὑπάρχων, the beginner, (in a quarrel), Dem. 1350, 4, cf. 1345, 7. — 3. c. acc., ὑπ. ἐνεργείας εἰς τινα or τινί, to begin (doing) kindnesses to one, Dem. 431, 17, Aeschin. 31, 31: hence in pass., ὑπηρεσίαι ὑπηρεγμένας εἰς τινα, Ib. 42, 23: αὐτὸς ὁ ὑπάρχων ὑπαργμένα (Ion. for ὑπάρχον), Hdt. 7, 11; οὐδὲν μοι ὑπάρκτο εἰς αὐτόν, Antipho 136, 13. — 4. absol., Od. 1, c., etc., — also in mid., to make a beginning, Plat. Tim. 41 C.

B. to begin to be, come into being, arise, spring up, Aesch. Cho. 1068, Dem. 408, 22: — hence, to be there, be at hand, be ready, Pind. P. 4, 366, Soph. Phil. 704, Xen. Cyr. 1, 5, 5, etc. — 2. simply, to be, Hdt. 1, 192, etc.; ὑπάρχει ἀγαθὴ φύσεως, he is of a good natural disposition, Xen. Oec. 21, 11: — πημονῆς ἄλις γ' ὑπάρχει, Aesch. Ag. 1656; and, absol., οἵκοις ὑπάρχει τῶνδε, there is store of these things to our house, Ib. 961: — ὑπάρχει, impers., the fact is that..., c. acc. et inf., Soph. El. 1340. — 3. to be such, be so and so, τῆς φύσεως ὑπαρχούσης, Xen. Cyr. 6, 4, 4: ἡ ὑπάρχουσα τιμὴ, the price be it what it may, ap. Dem. 926, 24. — 4. to be possible, ὑπάρχει, it is possible, cf. inf., Eur. Heracl. 184; ὥσπερ ὑπάρχει, as well as they could, Thuc. 3, 109; ὑπάρχον, absol. (like ἐξόν, παρόν) it being possible, Plat. Symp. 217 A; τιθέναι ὥς ὑπάρχον, to lay down as possible, Id. Rep. 458 A. — II. to lie under, hence like ὑπόκειμαι, to be taken for granted, Plat. Symp. 198 D; τοῦτου ὑπάρχοντος, Lat. his positus Id. Tim. 30 C. — III. to belong to, — ὡς, Thuc. 6, 87,

Plat. Theat. 150 B, C, τ, τῆς ὑπάρχων οὐδ' ὅς; assignig as a property of art, Id. Phileb. 58 C: hence, — 2. freq. in part., τὰ ὑπάρχοντα, one's property, all that is at one's command, Thuc. 1, 70, etc.: present advantage, Dem. 18, 12; ἐκ τῶν ὑπαρχόντων, according to one's means, under the circumstances, Xen. An. 6, 4, 9: also a man's natural parts, talents, Plat. Alc. 1, 104 A, etc.: — also in pass. ὑπηρεγμένων πολλῶν ἀγαθῶν, Lys. 1159; τὰ παρὰ τῶν θεῶν ὑπηρεγμένα, Dem. 12, 1. — 3. impers. ὑπάρχει μοι, it belongs to me, I have, Hdt. 6, 109; and c. inf., it is mine to be or do, Plat. Phaed. 81 A, Andoc. 22, 13, etc.

Ὑπαρῶμυτίζω, (ὑπὸ, ἀρωματίζω) to have something of an aromatic flavour Diosc.

Ὑπασθενέω, ὦ, to be rather sick or sickly: to begin to be sick.

Ὑπασπίδιος, ον, (ὑπὸ, ἀσπίς) — under shield, covered with a shield, in Hom. as adv., ὑπασπίδια προποδίζω and προβιβάν, Il. 13, 158, 807, 16, 609: ὑπ. κόσμος, the body-armour, Soph. Aj. 1408; ὑπ. κοιτός, sleep in arms, Eur. Rhes. 740. [z]

Ὑπασπίς, f. -ισω, (ὑπὸ, ἀσπίς) to carry the shield for one, serve as shield-bearer, τινί, Pind. N. 9, 80, Eur. Heracl. 216. Hence

Ὑπασπιστήρ, ὅρος, ὁ, = sq. 2, Aesch. Supp. 182.

Ὑπασπιστής, οὗ, ὁ, (ὑπασπίς) shield-bearer, esquire; generally, an arm-bearer, Hdt. 5, 111, Eur. Phoen. 1213, Xen. An. 4, 2, 20. — 2. shielded, armed with a shield, heavy-armed, Eur. Rhes. 2. — 3. the ὑπασπίδιοι were distinguished corps in the Macedonian army (to which the foot-guards belonged), — so called from their using the long shield, Thirlw. H. of Gr. 6 p. 148.

Ὑπαστράπτω, (ὑπὸ, ἀστράπτω) to flash or gleam by reflection, Philostr.

Ὑπαστρον, ον, (ὑπὸ, ἀστρον) under the stars: guided by the stars, ὑπαστρον γάμον μῆχαρ ὀρίζομαι φυγῆ, mark out by the stars a plan for escaping marriage by flight, i. e. flee to escape marriage, guiding my course by the stars, Aesch. Supp. 393.

Ὑπασώδης, ες, somewhat nauseous Hipp.

Ὑπάτα, ὠν, τά, Hypata, a city of Thessaly on the Sperchius, Polyb. 20, 9, 6; Luc. Asin. 1.

Ὑπάτεια, ας, ἡ, the office or rank of an ὑπάτος, the consulate, Plut. Poplic. 10, etc.

Ὑπάτειος, (ὑπάτος) to be consul Plut. Poplic. 3, etc.

Ὑπάτη, ἡς, ἡ, (sc. χορδή) the lowest chord or note in the earliest Greek musical scale, Plat. Rep. 443 D; cf. μέση.

Ὑπάτης, ον, ὁ, Hypates, a Theban, Xen. Hell. 7, 3, 7.

Ὑπάτια, ας, ἡ, Hypatia, a celebrated female philosopher, daughter of Theon of Alexandria, Anth. P. 9, 400. [v]

Ὑπάτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ὑπάτος) of belonging to a consul, consular, Plut. Camill. 1, etc. — II. having been consul of consular rank, Lat. consularis, Id. 2, 619 C.

Ὑπάτιος, α, ον, = foreg. [v] in arsis Anth. P. 7, 591.]

† Ὑπάτιος, ον, ὁ, Hypatius, masopr. n., Anth. P. 7, 592. [v]

Ὑπατιζέω, (ὑπὸ, ἀπίζω) to burn under a thing so as to fumigate it Diosc. Hence

Υπατιμυρός, οὐ, δ, a holding under as to fumigate, Diosc.

Υπατμός, οὐ, δ, smoke or fumigation from below.

Υπατόδωρος, ον, δ, Hypatodorus, Tanagra, Xen. Hell. 5, 4, 49.—2. stajuary, Paus. 8, 26, 7.

Υπατον ὄρος, τό, and δ "Υπατος, f. Hypatus, in Boeotia, Strab. p. 12.

Υπάτοπος, ον, (ὕπο, ἄτοπος) somewhat absurd, Arist. Part. An. 1, 4, 5.

Υπάτος, η, ον, for ὑπέρτατος, like at, summus for supremus; the highest, premost, first, in Hom. usu. epith. Jupiter, ὑπάτος κρείοντων, θεῶν, c. of the gods above, opp. to χθόνιοι, esch. Ag. 89; also, ὑπάτος χώρας reg., lb. 509; the word was retained legal forms in this signf., ὑπέρ, ἄθρηνα, ap. Dem. 531, 7; 1072, 1, 66; ὑπ. θεμῶς, Id. N. 10, 60.—simply of place, ἐν πυρῇ ὑπάτῃ, the very top of the funeral pile, Il. 1, 165; 24, 787.—3. of quality, thest, best, Pind. O. 1, 161: ὑπ. πρὸς ἐτήν, most excellent, Pind. P. 6, 42.

4. of time, last, Lat. supremus, ph. Ant. 1332.—5. c. gen. (as if a perl. preposition), ὑπ. λέχων, high over their nest, Aesch. Ag. 51.—II. ὑπάτος, the Roman consul, Polyb. ; στρατηγός II. 3; so, ὑπάτον ἔχεν, Id. 2, 11, 1, cf. 3, 40, 9. II. ἡ ὑπάτη, v. sub voc. (Cf. μέτος, νεάτος, μήτατος, etc.)

Υπατικίως, τό, to speak Attic a little, yet to speak Attic.

Υπατικός, ἡ, ον, (ὕπο, ἄττικός) newish Attic, half-Attic, Timon ap. g. L. 2, 19.

Υπάτιφος, ον, (ὕπο, ἄντιφος) modestly free from vanity, Timon ap. kt. Emp. p. 58.

Υπάτωρ ἐξουσία, ἡ, potestas contris, late.

Υπαυάζω, f. -άσω, (ὕπο, αὐγάω) hie under;—esp. of slightly raised ies reflecting light, as a woman's asts, Philostr.—II. to begin to shine, m, of day-break, Luc. V. Hist. 2, 47.

Υπαυγής, ἐς, ὑπαυγος, ον, under light, reflecting light.

Υπανδιόλομαι, dep. mid., to be ewhat stubborn.

Υπανέλω, ὤ, (ὕπο, αἰλέω) to play he flute to, μέλος τινί, Alcman 75.

Υπανλος, ον, (ὕπο, αἰλή);—under the court or tent, c. gen., σκηρής ἡλος, under the tent, Soph. Aj.

Υπανσθηρός, ἄ, ὄν, somewhat harsh ous.

Υπανχένιος, α, ον, (ὕπο, ἀχένιος) e the neck or throat, βύρσα, Anth. 1, 41:—τό ὑπ., a cushion or pillow he neck, Luc. Gall. 11.

Υπανχενν, ον, τό, (ὕπο, ἀχην) lower part of the neck, Arat. 487,

Υπανχηής, εσσα, εν, (ὕπο, ἀχέ) somewhat dry, Nic. Fr. 5.

Υπαρίσταμαι, as pass., with aor. 1 pf. act. (ὕπο, ἀρίσταμαι):—to ack slowly, Ael.: to withdraw, iph 128, 9, Diog. L. 1, 44.

Υπαρίζω, (ὕπο, ἀρίζω) to be what frothy.—II. to froth up from e.

Υπαρός, ον, (ὕπο, ἄρρος) somee frothy, ὄμμα ὑπ., an eye pearling ears, Eur. Rhes. 711.

Υπάρων, ονος, δ, ἡ, (ὕπο, ἄρων) what stupid, silly or unintellectual: e compar. -έστερος, Hdt. 4, 95.

Υπάωνος, ον, (ὕπο, ἄφωνος) partly, indistinct, Hipp.

†Υπάχαιοι, ὡν, οἱ, the Hypachaei, earlier name of the Cilicians, Hdt. 7, 91.

Υπαχλύνω, and -ύω, (ὕπο, ἄχλύνω) to darken by degrees. Pass., to grow dark by degrees, ὑπαχλύνθη οὐρανός, Q. Sm. 1, 67.

Υπάειοι, Ion. 3 pl. from ὑπείμι for ὑπείσι, II.

Υπέγγυος, ον, (ὕπο, ἐγγυος) under surety,—1. of persons, having given surety, responsible, liable to be called to account or punished, Aesch. Cho. 38; ὑπ. πλῆν θανάτου, subject to any punishment except death, Wess. Hdt. 5, 71: c. dat., δικά καὶ θεοῖς ὑπέγγυοι, Eur. Hec. 1629.

Υπεγείρω, (ὕπο, ἐγείρω) to rouse gradually, Philostr.

Υπεγκλίνω, (ὕπο, ἐγκλίνω) to incline or bend a little or gradually, Orph. [i]

Υπεγχεώ, f. -χεύσω, (ὕπο, ἐγχεώ) to pour in, Plut. Anton. 75.

Υπέδεισαν, Ep. for ὑπέδεισαν, 3 plur. aor. 1 from ὑποδείω, II.

Υπέδεκτο, Ep. 3 sing. aor. 2 mid. from ὑποδέχομαι, Hom.

Υπέδομαι, (ὕπο, εἶδομαι) dep. mid., to look at, view from below, Lat. suspicere, Eur. Supp. 694: metaph., to mistrust, suspect, Lat. suspicari, Id. Ion 1023.—Cf. ὑπέιδον.

Υπεικάθω, collat. form of ὑπέικω, Soph. El. 361, Plat. Apol. 32 A; but prob. only so in aor. ὑπείκαθεν, v. sub σχέλω. [α]

Υπεικτέον, verb. adj. from ὑπέικω one must give way or yield, Soph. Aj. 668, Plat. Crito 51 B.

Υπεικτικός, ἡ, ὄν, yielding.

Υπέικω: fut. -ξω, Soph. O. T. 625; also -ζομαι, II. 23, 602, Od. 12, 117:—in Hom. usu. ὑποείκω, (ὕπο, εἰκω). To retire, withdraw, depart, c. gen. loci, νεῶν, from the ships, Il. 16, 305; ὑπ. τινί ἔδρῃς, to retire from one's seat for another, make room for him, Od. 16, 42: ὑπ. τῷ ἀρχαίῳ λόγον, to draw back from., Hdt. 7, 160; ὑπ. τινί λόγον, to give one the first word, allow him to speak first, Xen. Cyr. 8, 7, 10,—where all these phrases are joined,

δδῶν καὶ θύκων καὶ λόγον ὑπέικειν, cf. Mem. 2, 3, 16.—2. but also c. acc., πάριθε νεμεσσηθεὶς χεῖρας ἐμὰς ὑπέειξε, he escaped my hands, Il. 15, 227 (though Eust. joins χεῖρας νεμεσσηθεὶς).—II. metaph., to yield, give way, comply, Il. 15, 211; 20, 266; θεοῖσιν ὑπέειξαι ἀθανάτοισι, Od. 12, 117, cf. Il. 23, 602, etc.: ἀλλ' ἦτοι μὲν ταῦθ' ὑποείξομεν ἀλλήλοισι, Il. 4, 62; σοὶ πᾶν ἔργον ὑποείξομαι, I will give way to thee in., Il. 1, 294; so, ὑπ. τινί, c. inf., to yield to one and permit that., Lat. concedere ut., Soph. O. C. 1184; ὑπ. λόγος τυνός, to yield to one's arguments; in gen., to submit to, to obey, Aesch. Ag. 1362; γήρα ὑπ., Eur. I. A. 139; ὑπ. θυνομενοι, Plat. Legg. 717 D, etc.—III. c. inf., to leave off, cease, πολεμίζειν, δαμνῆναι, Ap. Rh.

Υπέιλω, ὑπέιλω,=ὕπιλω, q. v.—Pass., to wriggle, creep under, ὑπέιλοῦνται πέτραν, Ael. N. A. 9, 57.

Υπέιλωσσω, Att. -ττω, (ὕπο, εἰλωσσω) to turn from below upwards, Ach. Tat.

Υπείμι, (εἰμι):—to be under, c. dat., φίλτατοι ἄνδρες ἐμῷ ὑπέασι μελάβρω, are under my roof, Il. 9, 204; also ὑπό τι, Hdt. 2, 127: esp. of young sucking animals, πολλῇσι [ἱπποῖς] πῶλῳ ὑπύσαν, under many mares were sucking toals, Il. 11, 681: also of horses, to be under the yoke, or yoked in the chariot, ὑπ. ἄρμασι, Hdt. 7, 86.—2.

to be near, be at hand, at command, ἵστοι ἄρκεῶν ὑπὲν, Hdt. 1, 31; ὑπεστί μοι θράσος, Soph. El. 470; cf. Dem. 801 25; ὑπόουσι τῆς ἐχθρας, Isae. Cleon. 41.—II. to be or lie underneath, Hdt. 2, 127; κρηπίς ὑπὲν λιθίνῃ, Xen. An. 3, 4, 7; so, κοῦδῶτω κακῶν κρηπίς ὑπεστί, Aesch. Pers. 815.—2. like ὑποκείσθαι, to be laid down, as sumed as a basis, ὑπόντος τοῦδε, granting this, Eur. El. 1036.—3. to remain at the bottom, linger or lurk, Xen.: of things, to be left remaining, Thuc. 8, 36, Dem. 330, 4: to remain after every thing else, Thuc. 6, 87.—III. to be subjected or subject, Eur. Supp. 443.

Υπείμι, (ὕπο, εἰμι)=ὑπέρχομαι, Lat. subire, ὑπ. τινί, to steal secretly upon one, insinuate one's self into his favour, Ar. Vesp. 465: also to come gradually or stealthily, Paus. 7, 1, 3.—II. more rarely, to depart gradually or secretly, Hdt. 4, 120.

Υπέιξις, εως, ἡ, (ὕπέικω) a yield ing or giving way, pliancy, obedience, both in sing. and plur., Plat. Legg. 727 A, cf. 815 A.

Υπέπειν, (ὕπο, εἶπον) to say to, after, besides, τινί τι, Ar. Vesp. 55:—then, like ὑπαγορεύω, to say or repeat before another, Lat. praefere verba, ὑπ. ὄρκον, Ar. Fr. 479, cf. Eur. Supp. 1171: to say by way of preface or precaution, Dem. 637, 11, cf. Isae. 84, 37.—II. to say softly or secretly, whisper, Ar. Plut. 997; and in the same sense it must be taken in the strange passage, οὐδενός ἀκοῇν ὑπέπειν, Eur. H. F. 962.—III. to suggest, Soph. Aj. 213, Thuc. 1, 90: to hint, throw out, promise, Id. 1, 35.—IV. to add, Lat. subicere, Dem. 797, 19.—V. to interpret, understand in a certain way, Stallb. Plat. Prot. 343 E.

Υπέιρ, poet. for ὑπέρ, used when a long syll. is needed before a vowel, e. g. ὑπέιρ ἄλα, Hom.: also in compounds. [ῥ]

Υπεράλιος, ον, poet. for ὑπερέλιος, Dion. P. 1085. [α]

Υπερέχω, poet. for ὑπερέχω, Hom.

Υπεροπλος, ον, poet. for ὑπεροπλος.

†Υπεροχίδης, ον, δ, son of Hyperochus, i. e. Iteumoneus, Il. 11, 673.

†Υπεροχος, ον, δ, Ep.=Υπεροχος, Hyperochus, masc. pr. n., a Trojan, Il. 11, 335:—in Apollod. 3, 12, 5, a son of Priam.

Υπεροχος, ον, poet. and Ion. for ὑπεροχος, q. v.

Υπέρω, f. -έρω, to tie or fasten underneath.

†Υπέρων, ονος, δ, Hyprton, a Trojan, Il. 5, 144. [ῥ]

Υπέσας, Ion. for ὑφέσας, part. aor. 1 act. from ὑφέισα, q. v., Hdt. 3, 126; 6, 103.

Υπεσδύνω,=sq.

Υπεσδύμαι, (ὕπο, εἰσδύω) dep., with aor. 2 and pf. act., to get in underhand, to slip or steal in, Hdt. 1, 12.

Υπεσείμι, (ὕπο, εἰς, εἰμι) to go in under or underhand, Luc.

Υπεσέρχομαι, dep., with aor. and 1 pf. act., (ὕπο, εἰσέρχομαι) to come into under or underhand, γήρας ὑπεσέρχθῃ μοι λαθόν, came on me unawares, Plat. Ax. 367 B; esp. of states of mind, ὑπεσέρχεται με δόος, ἔλεος, etc., fear, pity steals over me, Schäf. Greg. p. 375.

Υπεσρέω, f. -ρῶσμαι, (ὕπο, εἰσρέω) to flow in gradually, Longus.

Υπέκ, before a vowel ὑπέξ, (ὕπο, ἐκ); poet. prep. c. gen. and from under, from beneath, out and away, oft. in Hom. though Wolf in his last ed. of

the *liad* always writes *divisim* *ιπ'* *εκ*.

Υπεκβαίνω, *f.* -βήσομαι, to go out from below.

Υπεκβάλλω, (ὕπο, ἐκβάλλω) to cast out secretly, reject, *Plut.* 2, 530 D.

Υπεκδέχομαι, *f.* -ξομαι, (ὕπο, ἐκδέχομαι) *dep. mid.* to have under one's self, hence of a cow, πόστιν μαστω, to have a calf under her at the udder, *Anth. P.* 9, 722.

Υπεκδιδράσκω, (ὕπο, ἐκδιδράσκω) to run out secretly, *Plut.*

Υπεκδύομαι, (ὕπο, ἐκδύομαι) *dep.*, *c. aor.* 2 and *pf. act.*, to slip out of, escape, *c. acc.* -πόνου, *Eur. Cycl.* 347: *absol.*, ὑπεκούς, having slipped out, *Hdt.* 1, 10, *Plut. Arat.* 9, etc. Hence

Υπεκδύσις, *εως*, ἡ, a slipping out or away, escape, *Opp. H.* 3, 395.

Υπέκθεσις, ἡ, a putting out secretly.

Υπεκθῆω, (ὕπο, ἐκθῆω) to run off secretly or gradually, *Emped.* 269, *Plut.*

Υπεκκαθαίρω, (ὕπο, ἐκκαθαίρω) to cleanse or purge from the bottom, *Hipp.*

Υπεκκαίω, *f.* -καύω, (ὕπο, ἐκκαίω) to set on fire from below or by degrees, *Theophr.*: *metaph.*, ὑπ. τὴν γνώμην, *Luc. Peregr.* 26.

Υπεκκαλύπτω, (ὕπο, ἐκκαλύπτω) to uncover from below or a little, *Leon. Tar.* 68.

Υπέκκαυμα, *ατος*, τό, (ὕπεκκαίω) that with which a thing is lighted, combustible matter, *Xen. Cyr.* 7, 5, 22.—2. *metaph.*, a provocative, incentive, *Lat. fomes*, ὑπ' ἐρωτος, *Xen. Symp.* 4, 25; πόδον καὶ χάριτος, *Plut. Lycourg.* 15; etc.—II. that by which heat is removed, a fomentation, *Hipp.* p. 1243.

Υπεκκαύω, *ης*, *οὔ*, δ, (ὕπεκκαίω) one who heats a fire underneath, esp. for sacrifice.

Υπεκκαύστρια, *ας*, ἡ, *fem.* of foregoing, *Plut.* 2, 292 A.

Υπέκειμαι, (ὕπο, ἐκκειμαι) as *pass.*, to be carried out and put in a place of safety, to be put safe away, *Hdt.* 8, 41; 9, 73, *Thuc.* 8, 31; ἐς τόπον, *Hdt.* 8, 60, 2; of money, *Thuc.* 1, 137.

—Cf. *ὑπεκτίθμι*.

Υπεκκενώ, *ω*, (ὕπο, ἐκκενώ) to empty out below, *Dio C.*

Υπεκκλέπτω, (ὕπο, ἐκκλέπτω) to carry off secretly, *Plut. Themist.* 25.

Υπεκκλίνω, (ὕπο, ἐκκλίνω) to bend aside, escape, *Ar. Eq.* 273: *c. acc.*, to shun, avoid, *Plut. Camill.* 18 [ἔ].

Υπεκκομίζω, *f.* -ίζω *Att.* -ίζω, (ὕπο, ἐκκομίζω) to carry out or away secretly, *Thuc.* 4, 123: in *mid.*, ὑπεκομισσάσθαι πάντα, to get all one's goods carried secretly out, *Hdt.* 9, 6, cf. *Xen. Cyr.* 2, 4, 13.

Υπεκκρίνω, (ὕπο, ἐκκρίνω) to carry off by stool, *Diog. L.* [ἔ].

Υπεκλαμβάνω, *f.* -λίσσομαι, (ὕπο, ἐκλαμβάνω) to carry off underhand, ὑπ. ἴσω δόμον, *Eur. H. F.* 997.

Υπεκλύνω, (ὕπο, ἐκλύνω) to let loose from below or secretly — *pass.*, to cease gradually, *παλμοὶ ὑπεκλυνόμενοι*, *Hipp.* [v. *λύω*].

Υπεκπέμπω, (ὕπο, ἐκπέμπω) to send away underhand, *Soph. El.* 1350, *Thuc.* 4, 8; ὑπ. χθονός, *Eur. Hec.* 6: τῶις λάβρω, *Eur. And.* 47.

Υπεκπεράω, *ω*, *f.* -άσω [ἔ], (ὕπο, ἐκπεράω) to pass gradually over, *Orph. Arg.* 68.

Υπεκπηδώνω, *ω*, (ὕπο, ἐκπηδώνω) to spring out from under, *Aristaen.*

Υπεκπλέω, (ὕπο, ἐκπλέω) to sail out secretly, *Plut. Lysand.* 11.

Υπεκπνέω, (ὕπο, ἐκπνέω) to expire or evaporate gradually, *Plat. Ax.* 365 C.

Υπεκπονέω, *ω*, (ὕπο, ἐκπονέω) to

work out under another's command, *Diosc.*

Υπεκπρό, *adv.*, (ὕπο, ἐκ, πρό) out from forth, *Ar. Rh.* 4, 225.

Υπεκπροβέω, *f.* -θεύομαι, (ὕπο, ἐκ, προβέω) to run forth from under, run on before, *Il.* 21, 604, *Od.* 8, 125: also *c. acc.*, to outrun, outstrip, *Il.* 9, 506.

Υπεκπροθράσσω, *inf. aor.* 2 -θορεῖν, (ὕπο, ἐκ, προθράσσω) to spring forth from under, *Opp. C.* 4, 160.

Υπεκπρολύω, (ὕπο, ἐκ, προλύω) to loose from under, ἡμιόνους ἀπήνης ὑπ., to loose the mules from under the carriage-yoke, *unyoake* and let them go away, *Od.* 6, 88.

Υπεκπρορέω, *f.* -ρῖσσομαι, (ὕπο, ἐκ, προρέω) to flow forth from under, *Od.* 6, 87.

Υπεκπροτάμνω (Ion. for -τέμνω) πόντον, to run forth over the sea, *Ar. Rh.* 4, 225, in *thesis*.

Υπεκπροφεύγω, (ὕπο, ἐκ, προφεύγω) to flee away secretly, escape and flee, *Il.* 20, 147, *Od.* 20, 43; *c. acc.*, *Od.* 12, 113, *Hes. Sc.* 42.

Υπεκπροχέομαι, (ὕπο, ἐκ, προχέω) as *pass.*, to flow forth from under, *Q. Sm.* 13, 57.

Υπέκπυρος, *ον*, (ὕπο, ἐκ, πῦρ) somewhat on fire, *Orph.*

Υπέκρεω, *f.* -ρῖσσομαι, (ὕπο, ἐκ, κρεῖω) to flow out under, to pass gradually away, *Plat. Symp.* 203 E:—ὕπεκκρεῖς τῆς σκηνῆς, having slipped out of the tent, *Plut. Pomp.* 3:—ὕπεκκρεῖ τί με, it slips from my memory, *Id.* Mar. 46.

Υπέκρυνγνυμαι, (ὕπο, ἐκρυνγνυμαι) as *pass.*, to be gradually broken away, *Plut. Camill.* 3.

Υπεκρίπτω, (ὕπο, ἐκρίπτω) to throw secretly out of, τινός, *Plut. Ages.* et *Pomp.* 1.

Υπεκρύνομαι, (ὕπο, ἐκρύνομαι) *dep. mid.*:—to draw out from under and rescue, *φόνου*, from death, *Ar. Rh.*

*Υπεκσάω, *obsol. pres.* for *sq.*, hence *Eur. aor.* ὑπέξεσάωσεν, *Il.* 23, 292.

Υπεκσώζω, (ὕπο, ἐκσώζω) to save from under, rescue or deliver from, φίλου δ' ὑπεκσώζοιεν ἐναλίην πόρον, *Aesch. Pers.* 453.

Υπεκτάνω, (ὕπο, ἐκτάνω) to stretch out under, *Paul. S. Ambo.* 54.

Υπεκτελέω, *ω*, to accomplish secretly, *Q. Sm.* 1, 204.

Υπεκτίγω, *f.* -ζω, (ὕπο, ἐκτίγω) to melt or waste slowly away, *Hipp.*

Υπεκτίθμι, (ὕπο, ἐκτίθμι) to put out secretly:—*mid.*, to bring one's property to a place of safety, put or carry it safe away, esp. of persons or things with which one escapes from the dangers of war, ἐγ' ἂν τέκνα τε καὶ τοὺς οἰκέτας ὑπεκθέωνται, *Hdt.* 8, 41, *Thuc.* 1, 89; ὑπεκθέσθαι παῖδας ἐς Σαλαμίνα, *Lys.* 194, 1, etc.: so, ὃν ἐξω δωμάτων ὑπεξέθον, *Eur. Andr.* 69, cf. *Soph. El.* 297:—*pass.*, like ὑπέκκειμαι, to be carried safe away, *Hdt.* 5, 65.

Υπεκτρέπω, (ὕπο, ἐκτρέπω) to turn away, turn gradually or secretly from a thing, ὑπ. πόδα τινός, *Soph. Tr.* 549:—*mid.*, to turn aside from, shun, avoid, *c. acc.*, *Plat. Phaed.* 108 B; ὑπεκτραπέσθαι μὴ οὐ ξυνεκσώζειν, to decline the task of helping—, *Soph. O. C.* 566.

Υπεκτρέχω, *f.* -θρέξομαι and -δράμωμαι: *aor.* 2 ὑπέξεδράμην (ὕπο, ἐκτρέχω)—to run out from under, run beyond, *c. acc.*, *Soph. Tr.* 167: hence to escape, shun, avoid, also *c. acc.*, *Hdt.* 1, 156, *Soph. Ant.* 1086, *Eur. Med.* 524, etc., cf. *Valck. Phoen.*

581: so also *c. inf.*, ἢν ἐγὼ μὴ θανέω, ὑπεκδράμω, *Eur. Andr.* 338.

Υπεκτροφή, *ης*, ἡ, a bringing up by slow degrees, education.

Υπεκφαίνομαι, *pass.*, to shine forth a little.

Υπεκφέρω, (ὕπο, ἐκφέρω) to carry out or lift up a little, σάκος, *Il.* 8, 268: of time, to put off a little, *v. l.* *Il.* 22, 202.—II. to carry out from under, carry off underhand, esp. out of danger, γεν., τινὰ πολέμοιο, *Il.* 5, 318, cf. *Il.* 628: generally, to carry away, *Od.* 496.—III. *intr.*, ὑπεκφέρειν ἡμέρης ὁδόν, to get on before, have the start by a day's journey, *Wess. Hdt.* 4, 125, which in 4, 120 he expresses by ἡμέρης ὁδόν πρόχειν τινός.

Υπεκφεύγω, (ὕπο, ἐκφεύγω) to fly or run away out of, flee away or escape secretly, *Il.* 8, 243, *Od.* 23, 320: more freq. in *Hom. c. acc.*, ὄλεθρον, *Κῆρα*, κακότητα, etc., *Il.* 16, 687, etc.; ἡμαρ ὕπ., *Soph. Ant.* 776, cf. 549, etc.; ὑπ. τι ἐς τόπον, *Thuc.* 2, 91; cf. *Plat. Euthyd.* 291 B.

Υπεκφυγγάνω, foreg., *Hipp.* Υπεκχέω, *fut.* -χέωσι, (ὕπο, ἐκχέω) to pour out from below or gently, *Ar. Rh.* 3, 705:—*metaph.*, to get rid of, φθόνου, etc., *Plut.* 2, 78 E.

Υπεκχωρῶ, *ω*, (ὕπο, ἐκχωρῶ) to go out of from under, retire slowly or unnoticed, ἐκ τῆς Ἀττικῆς, *Hdt.* 9, 13, 14; also *c. gen.*, ὑπ. τοῦ βίου, *Plat. Legg.* 785 B: but *c. dat. pers.*, to retire and give place to another, *Plat. Phaed.* 103 D.—II. of excrement, to go off by stool. Hence

Υπεκχωρήσις, *εως*, ἡ, a going off from below, excretion by stool, *Hipp.* pp. 408, 421. Hence

Υπεκχωρητικός, *ης*, *όν*, going off from below, i. e. by stool, *Hipp.* p. 420, *sqq.*

Υπέλαιον, *ον*, τό, the sediment or lees of oil, *elsewh.* γλοιός.

†Υπέλαιος, *ον*, ἡ, (ὕπο, ἐλαιο) Hypalaenus, a fountain in Ephesus, *Ath.* 361 D.

Υπελαύνω: *f.* -λάσω [ἔ], *Att.* -λάω (ὕπο, ἐλαύνω):—to drive under, into or to: *usu.* seemingly *intr.* (*sub. ἵππον*, στρατόν, etc.), to ride, march, etc., under, into or up to, *Xen. An.* 1, 8, 15.

Υπελαφρός, *ά*, *όν*, (ὕπο, ἐλαφρός) somewhat light, *Sext. Emp.* p. 229, *Adv.* -ῶς.

Υπελαφρύνω, to lighten a little.

Υπελθεῖν, *verb. adj.* of ὑπέρχομαι, one must go under, *Strabo* p. 622.

Υπεμβάλλω, to cast, pull or push in underhand.

Υπεμβρόω, *ω*, (ὕπο, ἐμβρόω) to impregnate, κόρη, *Soph. Fr.* 708, 4.

Υπεμνήμις, in *Il.* 22, 491, πάντα δ' ὑπεμνήμις of an orphan boy, *usu.* interpreted—he hangs down his head, casts down his eyes utterly; so that it must be taken as *Ep.* 3 *sing. pf.* from ὑπμνήω for ὑπεμνήμις (ν being inserted metri grat., as in νώνυμος for νώνυμος, παλαμναῖος from παλάμη, etc.): others would read ὑπεμνήμις; others would assume a special pres. ὀπμνήμις, etc.—*v.* Heyne ad *l.*, Spitzner *Exc.* xxxiii. ad *II.*

Υπεμπίτρημι, (ὕπο, ἐμπίτρημι) to set on fire under or underhand, *Joseph.*

Υπεμφαίνω, (ὕπο, ἐμφαίνω) to hint or give to understand in part.

Υπεναντιόμαι, *dep.*, to contradict a little, *Titl.*

Υπεναντίας, *α*, *ον*, (ὕπο, ἐναντίας) set over against, *Titl.*, *Hes. Sc.* 317:—2 set against, hostile, hence an *ἔχθρος*.

ent, adversary, Lat. inimicus, Thuc. 2; οἱ ἔνι, the enemy, Lat. hostes, Polyb. 1, 11, 14.—3. somewhat opposed or contrary to, τινί, Xen. Hell. 4, 8, 4, Plat. Legg. 810 D, etc.: τὸ ὑπεναντίον τούτου, in opposition thereto, in the contrary thereof, Hdt. 3, 80.—f. logical propositions, subcontrary, common. Herm.—never so in Arist.—II. adv. -ως, Theophr. Hence
 'Υπεναντίως, ἤτος, ἤ, contradiction, disagreement, Epicur. in Diog. 1, 10, 77.
 'Υπεναντίωμα, ατος, τό, (ὑπεναντίωμα) = foreg., Arist. Poet. 25, 22: a self-contradiction, Arist. Soph. El. 2, 2.
 'Υπεναντίως, εως, ἤ, (ὑπεναντίωμα) a being opposed to, like ὑπεναντίως, Hipp.: λαβεῖν ὑπεναντίως, to involve contrarieties, Dem. 405, 18.
 'Υπενδίδωμι, (ὑπό, ἐνδίδωμι) to weave a little, knock under, Thuc. 64.
 'Υπενδοθεν, adv., from within.
 'Υπενδύμα, ατος, τό, (ὑπό, ἐνδύμα) an under-garment, Anth. P. 6, 201.
 'Υπενδύτης, ου ὅ, = foreg., Strab. 1.
 'Υπενδύω, (ὑπό, ἐνδύω) to put in secretly, τι, Alex. Isost. 1, 11: ὑπενδόμενοι χιτῶνας, having on tunics (their arms), Plut. Aemil. 18, Id. 2, 595 E.
 'Υπερθε, and, before a vowel, εν, adv., under, underneath, beneath, ὅρα κάλ' ὑπερθε, Il. 4, 147, cf. 6: esp., under the earth, in the nether world, 3, 278; 20, 61; also c. gen. which sometimes goes before, sometimes after), under, beneath, ποδῶν ὑπερθε, Il. 2, 150; ὑπ. Χίοιο, Od. 172; cf. Hes. Sc. 418, Pind. N. 10, 4: —oi ὑπ., opp. to οἱ οὐράνιοι, at Aesch. 371 B.
 'Υπερνοέω, ὦ, (ὑπό, ἐννοέω) to be a thing in the mind, secretly pursue it, Ael.
 'Υπερνώω, (ὑπό, ἐξάγω) to carry out under or secretly, esp. out of danger into safety, ὀλέσσει δαίμονας ἐξαγῶν, Od. 18, 147; cf. Il. 20, 3, Hdt. 8, 40; v. sub πεκτικόν.—ὑπ. πόδα, Eur. Hec. 812; ὑπ. γόνυ, Luc. Nigr. 18—hence, seemingly intr., to make off, retire, withdraw gradually, Hdt. 4, 120, Xen. Cyr. 3, 60. Hence
 'Υπερνώω, ἤ, ἤ, a leading out and ὑπ., withdrawal, τινός, M. Anton. 23.
 'Υπερφαίρεσις, εως, ἤ, a taking out below: a secret or gradual taking up, removal, v. Wytttenb. Plut. 2, C: μεθ' ὑπερφαίρεσιν, gradually: 1.
 'Υπερφαίρετος, α, on, verb. adj., to remove, Hipp.: from
 'Υπερφαίρεω, ὦ, (ὑπό, ἐξαιρέω) to take away privily, to make away with, out of the way, destroy secretly or dually, δολον δομάτων, Eur. Hipp.: ὑπ. τινι τὰ δεινὰ, to set him quiet all danger, Thuc. 4, 83; cf. Plat. p. 567 B: τοῦπικλήμ' ὑπερφαίρεω, ing done away with the offence, Ph. O. T. 227, ubi v. Elmsl.: ὑπ. ἄ τινος, to drain his blood by de, Soph. El. 1411:—generally, to, aside, put out of the question, hence pass., τούτων ὑπερφαίρεται, being out of the question, Hdt. 7, 1:—mid., to take out or away privily one's self, put out, Plat. Theaet. C, Bekker; to steal or purloin, n. 365, 27.
 'Υπερφαίρω, (ὑπό, ἐξαιρώ) to raise,

lift up from below or gradually, dub. in Xen. Hier. 5, 2 (ubi v. Schneid.).
 'Υπερφαρίζω, (ὑπό, ἐκ, ἀκρίζω) to bring out upon a mountain-top, Eur. Bacch. 678.
 'Υπερφαλέσθαι, inf. aor. 1 of ὑπερφαίρωμαι, dep. mid., to flee out underhand and escape, c. acc., Il. 15, 180.
 'Υπερφαύσκω, f. -ῶω, = foreg., c. acc., Hes. Th. 615, Ap. Rh.
 'Υπερφαυβαίνω, f. -βήσομαι, (ὑπό, ἐξαναβαίνω) to rise out from under secretly or gradually, ποδί, Theocr. 22, 197.
 'Υπερφαύγομαι, as pass., c. aor. 2 mid. (ὑπό, ἐκ, ἀνά, ἄγω):—to sail out and away secretly, Thuc. 3, 74. [α]
 'Υπερφανόμαι, as mid., with aor. 2 -έδων and pf. act. (ὑπό, ἐκ, ἀναδύομαι)—to dive up, emerge, come from under secretly or gradually, λάθρῃ ὑπερφανῶς πολλῆς ἁλός, Il. 13, 352.
 'Υπερφανοταμαι, = ὑπανίσταμαι, τινί, Luc. Demon. 63, Plut., etc.
 'Υπερφαντλέω, ὦ, (ὑπό, ἐξαντλέω) to drain out from below, exhaust, κακῶν κύμα φρενί, Eur. Ion 927.
 'Υπερφαπτο, (ὑπό, ἐξάπτω) to kindle from below, underhand or gradually, Ael.
 'Υπερφαφύω, (ὑπό, ἐξάφω) as pass., to be drained off, of streams that lose themselves in the sand, Ap. Rh. 2, 983.
 'Υπερφαίμι, (ὑπό, ἐκ, εἶμι) to go away under or secretly, withdraw gradually, Hdt. 4, 120; 7, 211: ὑπ. τινί, to make way for one, give way to him, Dem. 775, 27:—of snow, to disappear gradually, Plat. Phaed. 106 A.—II. to go out to meet or against one, Hdt. 1, 176.
 'Υπερφαίνω, Ion. for ὑπερφαίνω, Hdt.
 'Υπερφαίνομαι, f. -λάσω [α], Att. -λῶ (ὑπό, ἐξελάνω):—to drive out under, drive off secretly or by degrees, Hdt. 4, 120, cf. 130.—II. seemingly intr., to drive, ride, march out gradually (sub. ἄρμα, ἵππον, στρατόν, etc.).
 'Υπερφαίνεσις, ἤ, a secret going out or forth.
 'Υπερφαίρω, (ὑπό, ἐξερύω) to vomit forth, disgorge gradually, Nic. Al. 227.
 'Υπερφαίρω, Ion. ὑπερφαίρω, (ὑπό, ἐξερύω) to draw out from under, draw off or snatch away underhand, Hdt. 7, 225.
 'Υπερφαίρωμαι, dep., with aor. 2 and pf. act., (ὑπό, ἐξερύομαι) to go out from under: to go out secretly, withdraw, retire, Thuc., etc.:—rarely c. acc. pers., to retire, withdraw from or before, Thuc. 3, 34; c. dat., to give way to, Plat. Legg. 865 E.—2. to rise up and quit one's settlements, to emigrate, Hdt. 1, 73; 8, 36.—II. to go out to meet, Id. 1, 176.
 'Υπερφαίρω, (ὑπό, ἐξέρχω) intr., to get up and go away secretly, Hdt. 5, 72; 6, 74.
 'Υπερφαίρω, ἤ, ὄν, in some measure explanatory.
 'Υπερφαίσταμαι, as pass., with aor. 2 and pf. act., (ὑπό, ἐξίσταμαι):—to go out from under, come out or forth underhand or suddenly, esp. from an ambuscade.—2. to go out of the way of, shun, avoid, c. acc., ὑπερφαίσταται βούλομαι τὸν λόγον, Plat. Phil. 43 A; c. dat., to give place to, make way for, Xen. Ath. 1, 10, cf. Plut. Solon 25.—3. c. gen. rei, to go off from a thing, i. e. give up all claim to it, ὑπερφαίσταται τῶς ἀρχῆς, Hdt. 3, 83, like Lat. abdicare se magistratu: so, c. inf., ὑπ. ἀρχεῖν, Luc. Saturn. 6.
 'Υπερφαίδο, on, ἤ, an involuntary stool, Hipp. p. 106.
 'Υπερφαίσις, on, under the power of

another, subject, opp. to ἀπείσθηται v. ad Babr. 15, Boisson.
 'Υπερφαίσθησις, ἤτος, ἤ, subjection.
 'Υπερφαίσις, ἐς, and -μῆριος, on, an arithmetical term, denoting the same relation in sublt action, as ἐπιμῆρις and ἐπιμῆριος in addition, i. e. containing the whole minus a certain part:—e. g., in the ratio, 3 : 2, the number 2 is ὑπερφαίσις, because it contains $\frac{1}{2}$ less than 3, Arist. Metaph. 4, 15, 3: cf. sqq.
 'Υπερφαίσις, on, containing the whole minus a fourth, as in the ratio, 4 : 3.
 'Υπερφαίσις, on, containing the whole minus a third, as in the ratio 3 : 2.
 'ΥΠΕΡ, Ep. also ὑπείρ, if the last syll. is wanted long, but in Hom. only in the phrase ὑπείρ ἄλως:—prep. governing gen. and acc., which recurs in all the Indo-Germanic languages, Sanscr. उपari, Lat. super, Germ. über (old G. ubar), A. Sax. ofer (our over); cf. up, upper, etc.: v. also the opp. ὑπό. From it are formed the compar. and superl. ὑπέρτερος, -τατος, the latter short into ὑπατος. [v]
 A. WITH GENIT., which expresses that, over which something is or happens.—I. of place, over;—I. in a state of rest, over, above, very freq. in Hom., e. g. Il. 4, 528, Od. 1, 137; ὑπὲρ κεφαλῆς στήναι τινι, to stand over his head as he lies asleep, Il. 2, 20, Od. 4, 803, etc.; τὸ οὐρος τὸ ὑπὲρ Τεγένης, Hdt. 6, 105: ὑπὲρ ἁλός, θαλάσσης, of towns, etc., on the sea, by it, Dissen Pind. N. 7, 64.—2. in a state of motion, over, across, Hom., e. g. Il. 15, 382, Od. 17, 575: hence,—3. over, beyond, Il. 18, 228, Od. 13, 257.—II. like πρό (from the notion of standing over to protect), for, for defence of, in behalf of, τείχος ὑπὲρ νεῶν, Il. 7, 449; ἐκατομῆρην βρέσαι ὑπὲρ Δαναῶν, Il. 1, 444: generally, for the good or safety of, ὅθεν ὑπὲρ τῆς πόλεως, Xen., etc., cf. Valck. Phoen. 1336:—the orig. notion appears most plainly in phrases like ὑπὲρ τῆς πατρίδος ἀμύνειν, to fight for one's country; ὁ ὑπὲρ τῆς Ἑλλάδος θάνατος, etc., freq. in Hdt. and Att.—2. for the sake of a person or thing, in Hom. only joined with λίσσομαι, e. g. ὑπὲρ τοῦ κῆν, πατρός καὶ μητρός, ψυχῆς, etc., Il. 15, 660, 665; 22, 338; 24, 466: later, with other like verbs, as γυνάσσομαι, Br. Ap. Rh. 3, 701; cf. πρόσ A. III. 3, ἀντί II. 5.—3. in Att., esp. Trag., for, because of, by reason of, much like ὑπό, c. gen., ὑπὲρ ἀλγέων, πένθους, παθῶν, ἔριδος ὑπὲρ, etc., Markl. Eur. Supp. 1125.—4. c. inf., for the purpose of, ὑπὲρ τοῦ μὴ πράττειν τὸ προσταττόμενον, ὑπὲρ τοῦ σώζεσθαι, τὸ μὴ ὑποβαίνειν, Att.—5. for, i. e. instead of, in the name of, ὑπὲρ ἐαυτοῦ, in his stead, Thuc. 1, 141: sometimes as a mere periph. for gen., στρατηγῶν ὑπὲρ ἑμῶν being your general, i. e. by commission from you, vestra auctoritate, cf. Dem. 30, 13:—though in like phrases it also means power or command over, as in ὑπὲρ τῆς Ἀσίας στρατηγίας, etc., Wolf Dem. Lept. p. 299.—III. like περί, on, of, concerning, Lat. de, ὑπὲρ σθένος ἀλγεῶν ἀκούω, Il. 6, 524, and so perh. in 12, 424; τὰ λεγόμενα ὑπὲρ τινος, Hdt. 2, 123: sometimes also in Att., Erf. Soph. O. T. 164, but v. Dind. ad l. Markl. Lys. 100, 19.
 B. WITH ACCUS., expressing that, over and beyond which a thing goes;

—1. of place in reference to motion, *over, beyond and away*, freq. in Hom., e. g. II. 5, 16, 851, Od. 7, 135, etc.—II. of measure, *over, above, exceeding, beyond, ύπὲρ δύναμι, λόγον, ύπὲρ ἡμᾶς*, beyond our powers, Heind. Plat. Parm. 128 B; *ύπὲρ τὴν ἡλικίαν*, above his years, beyond what could be expected of his age: hence—2. often where we say *against, contrary to, ύπὲρ αἰσάν*, beyond, against right, opp. to *κατ' αἰσάν*, within, according to it, II. 3, 59, etc., *ύπὲρ μοῖραν*, II. 20, 336; *ύπὲρ θεόν*, II. 17, 327; *ύπὲρ ὅρκια*, II. 3, 299, etc.; cf. *ύπέρμορον*, παρά C. I. 4, b.—III. of number, *above, upwards of, ύπὲρ τὰ τετταράκοντα ἔτη*, Xen. Hell. 5, 4, 13; *ύπὲρ τὸ ἥμισυ, more than half*, Id. Cyr. 3, 47.—IV. of time, *ύπὲρ τὴν ἡβητικὴν ἡλικίαν*, beyond, i. e. after early manhood: but—2. from the opposite point of view, *beyond, i. e. before, earlier than, ύπὲρ τὴν φθοράν*, Plat. Tim. 23 C.

C. POSITION: *ύπὲρ* may follow its subst. in all cases, but then by anastrophe becomes *ύπερ*, II. 5, 339, Od. 19, 450, etc., and in Trag.

D. IN COMPOS. *ύπὲρ* signifies *over, above*, in all relations, e. g.—I. of place, *over, beyond*, as in *ύπερβαίνω*.—2. of doing a thing in defence of, or for one, as in *ύπεραλγέω*, usu. c. gen.—3. of quantity, usu. of excessiveness, as in *ύπερήφανος, ύπερφύλιος*.

Υτέρα, ας, ἡ, (ύπέρ) = the uppermost rope, i. e. the brace, which attaches the sailyards (ἐπίκρια) to the mast, and by means of which the sails are shifted, Od. 5, 260. [v]

Υτέρα, ων, τά, a kind of caterpillar, Geometra, Linn., Arist. H. A. 5, 19, 9.

Υπερβέλετος, ον, also α, ον, (ύπέρ, ἀβέλετος) above measure simple or silly, πρόσφαις, Dem. 1178, fin.

Υπεργάδομαι, = υπεργαμαι, dub. Υπεργάδος, ον, over-good, extremely good. [α] Hence

Υπεργαδότης, ητος, ἡ, exceeding goodness.

Υπεργάλλομαι, dep., to rejoice exceedingly.

Υπεργάμαι, (ύπέρ, ἄγαμαι) dep., c. aor. pass., to admire above measure; to be exceedingly pleased, Plat. Symp. 180 A. [α]

Υπεργάνακτέω, ὦ, (ύπέρ, ἀγανακτέω) to be exceedingly angry, τινός, at a thing, Plat. Rep. 535 E; τινί, Aeschin. 9, 13.

Υπεργάπῳ, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (ύπέρ, ἄγαπῳ) to love exceedingly, make much of, τινά, Dem. 172, 18; 686, 9.

Υπεργορεύω, to speak for one, τινός.

Υπεραγνώνω, ὦ, (ύπέρ, ἀγνώνω) to keep watch for one, τινός, Ael. N. A. 8, 25.

Υπεράγω, f. -ξω, (ύπέρ, ἄγω) to excel, surpass, c. gen., Polyb. II, 13, 5:—part., *ύπεράγων, ουσα, ον*, extraordinary, Dioid.; hence, adv., *υπεραγόντως*, exceedingly, LXX.

Υπεράγωνιάω, ὦ, (ύπέρ, ἀγωνιάω) to be in great distress, Dem. 1410, 4; δία τινα, Plat. Euthyd. 300 C.

Υπεράγωνίζωμαι, dep. mid., to fight for, τινός.

Υπερέμω, = υπεραίρω:—*ύπερηέρη*, Anth. P. 5, 299.

Υπερίηξ, ἔς, gen. ἑός, (ύπέρ, ἤμι) = blowing down from above; or, blowing very hard, ἀέλλα, II. 11, 297.

Υπερβλήω, = υπεργαυνίζωμαι.

Υπεραδέομαι, dep. (cf. αἰδέομαι):—*so feel much shame before one*, to stand in too great awe of him, c. acc., A. P. R. 3, 978.

Υπεραμύω, ὦ, (ύπέρ, αἰμῳ) to have overmuch blood, Xen. Eq. 4, 2; ubi olim ἐξεμύω. Hence

Υπεραμύσις, εως, ἡ, overfulness of blood.

Υπεραίνετον, ον, (ύπέρ, αἰνέω) exceeding praiseworthy, LXX.

Υπεραίρω, (ύπέρ, αἶρω) to lift or raise up over, τὴν κεφαλὴν εἰς., Plat. Phaedr. 248 A:—pass., to be much elated, prob. I. Arist. Virt. et Vit. 7, 5.—II. intr., to rise up over, to climb or get over, c. acc., like Lat. transcendere, τερχία ὑπ., Xen. Hipparch. 8, 3; ἄλ- πευς, Polyb. 2, 23, 1, cf. I, 47, 2:—as military term, to outflank, τινά, Id. 1, 50, 6, etc.—2. to transcend, excel, outdo, τινά, one in a thing, Dem. 301, 25; 798, 8: hence, to conquer, τινά, Id. 1395, 23.—3. to overshoot, go beyond, c. acc., καίρων, Aesch. Ag. 786, Polyb., etc.; also c. gen., Plat. Legg. 717 D.—4. absol., of a river, to overflow, be in flood, Dem. 1274, 20.

Υπεραίσιος, ον, (ύπέρ, αἶσα) beyond what is right, excessive, immoderate, poet.

Υπεραισχυρος, ον, (ύπέρ, αἰσχυρός) exceeding base or ugly, Xen. Cyr. 2, 2, 28.

Υπεραισχύνομαι, (ύπέρ, αἰσχύνομαι) as pass., to feel much ashamed, Aeschin. 75, 9; ἐπὶ τινί, Id. 5, 21: c. part. to be ashamed at doing a thing, Dromo Psalt. 1.

Υπεραιρέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω (ύπέρ, αἰώ- ρέω) to hang up over or above:—pass., to hang or be suspended over, project over a thing, τινός, Hdt. 4, 103, Hipp. p. 795.—2. in nautical language, *υπεραιρέθηναί*, c. gen. loci, to tie off a place, Hdt. 6, 116.—3. in medic., to lift or draw the overlapping ends of a broken bone till they meet, Hipp. Hence

Υπεραιώρησις, εως, ἡ, a hanging up over:—intr., a hanging over, Hipp. pp. 795, 851.

Υπερακμάζω, to surpass in vigour or bloom, c. acc.

Υπερακμός, ον, (ύπέρ, ἀκμή) beyond the bloom of youth, N. T.

Υπεράκοντιζω, f. -ίσω, (ύπέρ, ἀκον- τίζω) to overshoot, i. e. to outdo, τινά, one in a thing, Ar. Av. 363; δια- κοσίασι βουσὶν ὑπερηκόντισα, I over- shot him with 200 kine, Id. Eq. 659; cf. Diphil. Πολυτρ. 1, 5:—also, ὑπ. τινά κλέπτω, to outdo one in steal- ing, Ar. Plut. 666.

Υπερακριβής, ἔς, (ύπέρ, ἀκριβής) exceedingly exact, Luc. Hermot. 54.

Υπερακρίζω, (ύπέρ, ἀκρίζω) to mount upon, climb over, c. acc., τερχη, Xen. Hipparch. 6, 5.—II. to project, beetle over, c. gen., δόμων, Eur. Supp. 988.

Υπεράκριος, ον, (ύπέρ, ἀκρα):—lying over or upon the heights, dwelling thereon; τὰ ὑπ., the heights above or near, Hdt. 6, 20:—οἱ ὑπ., at Athens, the poor inhabitants of the Attic high- lands, opp. to the richer classes of the plains and coasts, πῶλαιοι and πάρα- λοι, Wess. Hdt. 1, 59; cf. διακρίοι.

Υπερακρος, ον, (ύπέρ, ἀκρος) over or on the top. Adv. -κρως, ὑπ. ζῆν, to carry every thing to excess, Dem. 1415, 1.

Υπεραλγέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (ύπέρ, ἀλ- γέω) to be afflicted, feel pain for a thing, τινός, Soph. Ant. 630, Ar. Av. 466.—2. to grieve exceedingly, τινί at a thing, Hdt. 2, 129: absol., Eur. Med. 118, Heracl. 619; ὑπ. ἐπ' ἀλγούντι, Arist. Rhet. 2, 6, 8, cf. Luc. Asin. 38.

Υπεραλγής, ἔς, gen. ἑός, (ύπέρ, ἀλγος) exceeding grievous or painful,

Soph. El. 176.—2. suffering excessively, Polyb. 3, 79, 12.

Υπεράλλος, ον, (ἄλς) over the sea at sea; cf. ὑπεράλλος.

Υπεραλκής, ἔς, gen. ἑός, (ύπ., ἀλκή) exceeding strong, Plut. Pomp. 65.

Υπεράλλομαι, (ύπέρ, ἄλλομαι) dep. mid., to spring or leap over, or be- yond, c. gen., αὐλῆς ὑπεράλλεμενος, 5, 138; also c. acc., πολλὰς στίβας ὑπεράλτο, II. 20, 327; so in A. prose, as Xen. An. 7, 4, 17, Eq. 8, 4, Luc. Gymn. 8.

Υπεράλλος, ον, (ύπέρ, ἄλλος) above others, exceeding great, Pind. N. 3, 57.

Υπεράλμα, ατος, τό, a leap over.

Υπεράλλπειος, ον, (ύπέρ, Ἀλπεῖς) over the Alps, Lat. transalpinus, Strab.

Υπεραμφισβητέω, ὦ, to dispute ex- cessively or superfluously.

Υπεραναβαίνω, f. -ήσομαι, (ύπέρ, ἀναβαίνω) to step up over: metaph. to transcend, surpass.

Υπεραναβλύζω, to sprout up over a thing, c. gen.

Υπεραναιδέομαι, = sq., dub.

Υπεραναιδένωμαι, (ύπέρ, ἀναι- δένωμαι) dep. mid., to surpass in im- prudence, Dind. Ar. Eq. 1206, Lob. Phryn. 67.

Υπεραναιδίζομαι, = 1. reg., dub.

Υπεραναισχυντος, ον, (ύπέρ, ἀναι- σχυντός) exceeding imprudent, Dem. 1071, 27.

Υπερανάκειμαι, (ύπέρ, ἀνάκειμαι) as pass., to lie sit above another a table, Diog. L.

Υπερανυτείνω, to stretch or hold up over.

Υπεραντέλλω, poet. *υπεραντ-* (ύπέρ, ἀντέλλω) to rise over, Ar. Rh. 1, 776.

Υπερανέχω, (ύπέρ, ἀνέχω) to rise up over, Strab. p. 400 Casaub.

Υπερανθήω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (ύπέρ, ἀν- θέω) to blossom or bloom over.—II. u bloom exceedingly.

†Υπερανθής, ονς, ὁ, Hyperanthes son of Darius Hystaspis, Hdt. 7, 224.

Υπεράνθρωπος, ον, (ύπέρ, ἀνθρῶ- πος) superhuman, Dion. H. 11, 35, Luc.

Υπερανίσταμαι, as pass., with aor. 2 and pf. act., (ύπέρ, ἀνίσταμαι) to stand up or project over, c. gen., Dion. H. 9, 68; absol., Luc. Icarom. 12.

Υπερανίσχω, = υπερανέχω.

Υπεραντλέωμαι, (ύπέρ, ἀντλέω) as pass., to be very leaky, ὑπ. ἄλμυ, to be waterlogged, Luc. Merc. Cond. 2.

Υπεράντολος, ον, (ύπέρ, ἀντολος) strictly of a ship, quite full of water (ἀντολος), waterlogged, Luc. Navig. 16: metaph., overwhelmed with sorrow and sufferings, c. dat., συμφορᾷ, Eur. Hipp. 767.—II. act., overflowing, over- powering, metaph. abundant, Luc. Tim. 4, ubi v. Hemst.

Υπεράνω, (ύπέρ, ἄνω) adv., over above, οἰκεῖν, Luc. D. Deor. 4, 2, etc. ὑπ. γίνεσθαι, to become uppermost, get the upper hand of, τινος, Luc. Plut., etc.—2. οἱ ὑπ. πλεονασμοί, ex- cessive repetitions, Polyb. 12, 24, 1 [α]

Υπεράνω, ορος, ὁ, Dor. for ὑπερ- ἥνωρ, Eur.

Υπεράπᾶτώ, ὦ, (ύπέρ, ἀπᾶτώ) to deceive or cheat excessively, Arth. P. 9, 761.

Υπεραποδίδωμι, (ύπέρ, ἀποδίδω- μι) to give up for something else, Inser.

Υπεραποθήσκω, (ύπέρ, ἀποθήσ- κω) to die for, τινός, Plat. Symp. 179 B, 180 A.

Υπεραποκρίνομαι, (ύπέρ, ἀποκρί- νομαι)

ω) as mid., to answer for one, defend him, τινός, Ar. Vesp. 951, Thesm. 186. [I]

Υπεραπόλλυμαι, as pass., to die for one, τινός.

Υπεραπολογέομαι, dep., with fut. mid., aor. mid. and more rarely pass. (ὕπερ, ἀπολογέομαι): to speak for any one, defend him, τινός, Hdt. 5, 136, Xen. Hell. 1, 7, 16; ὑπ. τῆς ὑπόθεσις, Antipho 119, 26.

Υπεραποφαντικός, ἦ, ὄν, affirming again or doubly, v. l. for sq.

Υπεραποφάντικός, ἦ, ὄν, (ὕπερ, ἀποφάν) denying again or doubly, Diog. L. 7, 69.

Υπεραποχράω, to be more than enough.

Υπεραποχρώντως, adv. part. pres. ct., more than enough.

Υπεράριστος, f. ὑπέρσω, (ὕπερ, ὑρέκω) to please above measure, Opp.

Υπεράριθμος, ὄν, supernumerary. [I]

Υπεραρβώδης, ὦ, f. ἤσω, Ion. for περσώδης, to be exceeding afraid, ἢ Ἑλλάδι for Hellas, Hdt. 8, 72.

Υπεάριστος, εὖς, ἦ, (ὕπεραρ) a rising over or above.—II. metaph., excellence, preeminence, LXX.

Υπεάρχιος, ὄν, (ὕπερ, ἀρχή) before all beginning, Eccl.

Υπεάρχω, to rule over: to prevail.

Υπερασθενής, ἐς, (ὕπερ, ἰσθενής) exceeding weak, Arist. Pol. 4, 11, 5.

Υπερασθαινώ, (ὕπερ, ἰσθαινώ) gasp exceedingly, Arr.

Υπεράσσω, ὄν, (ὕπερ, ἰσθαινώ) inspiring or panting exceedingly, Xen. ync. 10, 20.

†Υπεράσιος, ὄν, ὁ, Hyperasius, v. περσισιαν.

Υπερασμένιος, (ὕπερ, ἰσμενίω) to be exceeding great pleasure in a thing, τί τι, Plut. 2, 1094 C.

Υπερασσάομαι, (ὕπερ, ἰσπάζω) dep. mid., to be exceeding fond of, en. Symp. 4, 38.

Υπερασπίω, (ὕπερ, ἀσπίω) to ver and protect with a shield, τινά, olyb.; but also τινός, Arr. An. 6, 1. Hence

Υπερασπισμός, οὗ, ὁ, a covering with a shield, protection, LXX.: and

Υπερασπιστής, ἦρος, ὁ, and ὑπερασπιστής, οὗ, ὁ, a protector, champion, XX.

Υπερασπιστρια, ας, ἡ, fem. of reg., Joseph.

Υπεράστειος, ὄν, (ὕπερ, ἀστέιος) exceedingly polished or witty, Ath. 250

Υπεραστράπτω, (ὕπερ, ἀστράπτω) lighten exceedingly, Arr. Cyn.

Υπερασχάλλω, (ὕπερ, ἀσχάλλω) to be exceeding angry, Aristid.

Υπερασχημένω, ὦ, (ὕπερ, ἀσχηνέω) to behave with great indecency, ut. 2, 45 F.

Υπεραστόπος, ὄν, (ὕπερ, ἀστοπος) jond measure absurd, Dem. 213, 25.

Υπεραττικίζω, (ὕπερ, Ἀττικίζω) imitate the Attic dialect to excess, illostr. Hence

Υπεραττικισμός, οὗ, ὁ, extravagant imitation of the Attic dialect.

Υπεραττικός, ἦ, ὄν, (ὕπερ, Ἀττικ) excessively Attic, carrying imitation of the Attic dialect to excess, Luc. xiph. 25. Adv. -κώς, Id. Demon. 26.

Υπερανγάζω, f. ἰσώ, to shine over, gen.; to shine exceedingly.

Υπερανγής, ἐς, gen. εὖς, (ὕπερ, γή) shining exceedingly, Luc. V. st. 1, 29.

Υπερανξάνω, (ὕπερ, ἀνξάνω) to increase or enlarge above measure, Andoc. 23. Hence

Υπερανξήσις, εὖς, ἡ, exceeding increase or growth.

Υπεραυχέω, ὦ, f. ἤσω, (ὕπερ, αὐχέω) to vaunt one's self overmuch, be overproud, Thuc. 4, 19.

Υπερανχής, ἐς, gen. εὖς, = sq., Tryph. 671.

Υπερανχός, ὄν, (ὕπερ, αὐχή) exceeding boastful, overproud, Xen. Ages. 11, 11; ὑπερανχα βάζειν, Aesch. Theb. 483.

Υπεράφανος, ὄν, Dor. for ὑπερήφανος, Pind.

Υπεραφρίζω, f. ἰσώ and ἰώ, (ὕπερ, ἀφρίζω) to foam exceedingly, Eubul. Κυβερν. 1, Aristopho Φιλων. 1.

Υπεραφής, ἐς, (ὕπερ, ἀφής) overburdened, Theocr. 11, 37, Nic., etc.

Υπεράρθωμαι, as pass. with fut. mid. -αἰσέομαι (ὕπερ, ἀρθωμαι): to be exceedingly vexed or grieved at a thing, c. dat., τῇ Μιλήτῳ ἰλῶσει, Hdt. 6, 21; cf. Soph. El. 177.

Υπεράρθωμι, ὄν, (ὕπερ, βαρθώμι) stepping over the threshold: metaph., going beyond bounds, transgressing.

Υπερβαίνω, fut. -βήσομαι: aor. 2

ὑπερέβην, Ep. ὑπέρβην (ὕπερ, βαίνω): to step over, mount, scale, c. acc., ὑπ. τεύχος, Il. 12, 468; οὐδὸν, Od. 8, 80, etc.; οὐρεα, Hdt. 4, 25; τεῖχη, δόμον, Eur. Bacch. 654, Med. 382, Thuc., etc.: but also c. gen., ὑπ. τοῦ πύργου, Hdt. 3, 54, cf. Eur. Ion 220: — of rivers, to overflow, run over their banks, ἐς τὴν χώραν, Hdt. 2, 13; and absol., 2, 99.—2. to overstep bounds, transgress a law, θέμιν, Pind. Fr. 4; νόμον, Hdt. 3, 83, Soph. Ant. 449, etc.:—and so, absol., to transgress, trespass, ὅτε κέν τις ὑπερβῇ (Ep. subj. aor. for ὑπερβῇ) καὶ ἡμάρτη, Il. 9, 501; ὑπ. καὶ ἡμάρτανειν, Plat. Rep. 366 A: cf. ὑπερβασία.—3. to pass over, pass by, take no notice of, Lat. praetermitto, τοὺς προσεχέας, Hdt. 3, 89; cf. Dem. 51, 7, etc.: hence to leave out, omit, Plat. Rep. 528 D, etc.; ὑπ. τῆς οὐσίας, to omit part of it, Arist. An. Post. 2, 5, 2.—II. to go beyond, i. e. to surpass, outdo, τινά τι, one in a thing, Plat. Tim. 24 D, Rep. 478 C: but also absol., Theogn. 1009.—III.

to stand over, shield, protect, c. dat., Opp. H. 1, 710.

B. transit. in fut. -βήσω, aor. 1 -έβησα — to put over, lift or raise over, ὑπ. τὴν κνήμην ἐπὶ τὰς δεξιὰς πλευνάς, to throw one's legs over the horse's right side, Xen. Eq. 7, 2.

Υπερβακχέω, (ὕπερ, βακχέω) to express in an over-Bacchic style, i. e. exaggerate grossly, Philostr. V. Soph. 2, 28.

Υπερβαλλόντως, v. sq. II. 6.

Υπερβάλλω, Ep. also ὑπειβ- (II. 23, 637): f. -βαλῶ (ὕπερ, βάλλω): to throw over or beyond a mark, to overshoot, ὑπερβαλε σήματα πάντων, Il. 23, 843; τόσσον πάντος ἀγώνος (sc. σήματα) ὑπερβαλε, Ib. 847.—hence to beat another in throwing, τινά, Ib. 637.—ὑπ. ἄκρον, to get over the top, Od. 11, 597.—2. to outstrip in racing, Xen. Cyn. 6, 20, cf. Soph. El. 716: hence—II. in various metaph. signs:—1. to overshoot, outdo, excel, surpass, τινά, Hes. Op. 491, and Att.; to conquer, prevail over, τινά, Hdt. 7, 168; 8, 24; rarely c. gen., as Pind. Fr. 133:—ὑπ. τινά τι, to outdo one in a thing, Eur. Hipp. 924, Ar. Plut. 109; ἐν τινί, Plat. Legg. 734 B: cf. infra B; so, ὑπερακοντίω.—2. to go beyond, exceed, πόσιος μέτρον, Theogn. 479; cf. Hdt. 3, 23; ὑπ. τὸν χρόνον, to exceed the time, i. e. be too late, Xen. Hell. 5, 3, 21: ὑπ. τὸν καιρὸν,

to exceed all reasonable bounds, Dem 660, fin.:—hence absol., to exceed all bounds, to go too far, be overgreat, Aesch. Pers. 291, Eur. Bacch. 785, Alc. 1077 Thuc. 7, 67: οὐχ ὑπερβαλὼν, keeping within bounds, Pind. N. 7, 97: c. dat. rei, to exceed in a thing, Plat. Gorg. 475 B; and later c. gen. rei, Heind. ib.—3. to outbid at an auction, ἀλλήλῃ, Lys. 165, 1:—absol., to go on further and further, esp. in such bidding, Andoc. 17, 26: so, προβαίνω τοῖς χρήμασι ὑπερβάλλων, he went on bidding more and more, Hdt. 5, 51, cf. Thuc. 8, 56.—4. to be at its height, of the sun, Hdt. 4, 184.—5. to be over and above, Xen. Hier. 4, 8.—6. esp. freq. in part. ὑπερβάλλοντα, οὐσα, ὄν, exceeding great, excessive, extraordinary, strange, ὑπ. καρτερὸς κτύπος, Aesch. Fr. 923; τὸ ὑπερβάλλον αὐτῶν, such part of them as is extraordinary, Thuc. 2, 35:—τὰ ὑπερβάλλοντα, an over-high estate, Eur. Med. 127; extremes, Plat. Rep. 619 A:—adv. -λόντως, exceedingly, Plat. Rep. 492 B; opp. to μετρίως, Isocr. 8 B.—III. to pass over, cross mountains, rivers, etc., like Lat. transire, superare, c. acc. loci, πρῶνα, Aesch. A. 307; κορυφάς, Id. Fr. 722; γῆς ὄρου, Eur. A. 443; etc.: rarely c. gen., as Eur. Ion 1321: of ships, to double a headland, ἀκράν, Thuc. 8, 104, cf. Hdt. 7, 168, fin.—2. of rivers, to overflow, τὰς ἀρούρας, Hdt. 2, 111: of a kettle, to boil over, Id. 1, 59.

B. mid., like A. II. 2, to outdo, surpass, excel, overcome, c. acc., Hdt. 2, 110, etc.; τινί, in a thing, Hdt. 1, 61; 9, 71, Ar. Eq. 409, 890, etc.; εἰς τι, Plat. Criti. 115 D:—to conquer, prevail over, φίλτροις ὑπ. τινά, Soph. Tr. 584; μάχη τινά, Eur. Or. 691.—2. to exceed all bounds, Hdt. 3, 21.—3. to in pass., ὑπερβεβλημένη γυνή, an excellent, surpassing woman, Eur. Alc. 153; φύσις, ταφὴ περβεβλημένη, Plat. Rep. 559 B, Legg. 719 D.—II. to put off, delay, c. acc., Hdt. 4, 9: c. part., to put off doing, Hdt. 9, 51: absol., to delay, linger, Id. 3, 17, 76; 7, 206; εἰσαυτὴ ὑπερβαλέσθαι, Plat. Phaedr. 254 D.

Υπερβάρειω, ὦ, to overload; from

Υπερβάρης, ἐς, (ὕπερ, βαρύν) over loaded, exceeding heavy, Aesch. A. 1175:—but ὑπερβαρύν, ὅ, is the better form acc. to Lob. Phryn. 539.

Υπερβασία, ας, ἡ, (ὕπερβαίνω): a transgression of law, trespass, esp. wanton violence, Il. 3, 107, Od. 3, 206, Soph. Ant. 605: also in plur., Il. 23, 589, Od. 22, 168, Hes. Op. 826: only poet., cf. ὑπερβασία:

Υπερβασίς, εὖς, ἡ, (ὕπερβαίνω) an overstepping: hence = foreg.—II. = ὑπερβατόν.—III. act.=ὑπερβίβασις (nisi hoc legend.), Polyb. 4, 19, 8.

Υπερβάτεον, verb. adj. from ὑπερβαίνω, one must pass over, c. acc., Plut.

Υπερβάτηρ, ἦρος, ὁ,=ὑπερβάτης. Hence

Υπερβάτηριος, ὄν, of or for passing over, υπερβάτηρια θύειν (sc. ἑρῶ); cf. διαβατήρια.

Υπερβάτης, ὄν, ὁ, (ὕπερβαίνω) one who passes over. [I]

Υπερβάτον, ὄν, τό, a figure of speech, hyperbaton, i. e. a transposition of words or clauses in a sentence, Quintil. Inst. 8, 6, 65: strictly neut. from

Υπερβάτος, ἦ, ὄν, later ὄς, ὄν, (Lob. Paral. 484); verb. adj. from ὑπερβαίνω, to be passed or crossed, scaleable, of a wall, Thuc. 3, 25.—2

placed crosswise, transposed, usu. of words, Plat. Prot. 343 E; σύνθεσις ὑπερβατή, Arist. Rhet. Al. 26, 1 and 3: ἔπ. νόησεις, thoughts expressed in

inverted phrases, Dion. H. —so adv. τῶς, in inverted order, Arist. Rhet. Al. 31. 5; also, δι' ὑπερβαίνον, Strab. Dion. H. —3. passed over slightly: hence adv. —τῶς, negligently, Hipp.: cf. ὑπερβαίνον.—II. act. beyond all bounds, excessive, outrageous, Aesch. Ag. 428.

ὑπερβεβλημένος, adv. part. pf. pass. of ὑπερβάλλω, immoderately, Arist. Eth. N. 3, 10, 4.

ὑπερβήν, Ep. 3 sing. subj. aor. 2 act. of ὑπερβαίνω, for ὑπερβῆν, Il. 9, 301.

ὑπερβιάζομαι, f. -άσμαι, (ὑπέρ, βιάζομαι) dep. mid., to press exceeding heavily, of the plague, Thuc. 2, 52.

ὑπερβιάζω, f. -άσω, (ὑπέρ, βιάζω) to carry over, transport, c. dupl. acc., Polyb. 8, 36, 9, Luc. V. Hist. 2, 42.—II. to transposition the letters of a word. Hence

ὑπερβιβάζει, εως, ἡ, a carrying over, v. ὑπερβιβάζει III: and

ὑπερβιβασμός, οὗ, ὁ, a transposition, esp. of the accent.

ὑπερβίη, ης, ἡ, overbearing might, arrogance, Suid. [2]

ὑπερβίος, ον, (ὑπέρ, βία) —of overwhelming strength or might, Ἡρακλῆς, Pind. O. 10 (11), 20: usu. in bad sense, overweening, lawless, outrageous, wanton, Il. 18, 262; ὑπερβίος ὕβρις, Od. 1, 368: —also neut. ὑπερβίον, as adv., Il. 17, 19, Od. 12, 379. (The Lat. super-bus may be compared.)

†ὑπερβίος, ον, ὁ, Hyperbion, one of the sons of Aegyptus, Apollod. 2, 1, 5.—2. son of Oenops in Thebes, Aesch. Theb. 504.—Others in Paus.; etc.

ὑπερβλαστάνω, (ὑπέρ, βλαστάνω) to shoot over-luxuriantly, Theophr. Hence

ὑπερβλαστής, ἐς, gen. εὖς, shooting over-luxuriantly, Theophr.

ὑπερβλήν, (ὑπερβάλλω) adv., above measure, Orph. Arg. 255.

ὑπερβλήω, ατος, τό, (ὑπερβάλλω) the portion of a plane projecting beyond a given line, Archimed.

ὑπερβλύω, f. -ύσω, (ὑπέρ, βλύω) to well over, overflow: metaph. to overstep, transgress, c. acc., Clem. Al. Hence

ὑπερβλύσις, εως, ἡ, an overflowing, Galen.

ὑπερβοά, ὦ, (ὑπέρ, βοάω) to out-roar, τὴν βάλλαντι, Aristid.

ὑπερβολήν, (ὑπερβολή) adv., immoderately, excessively, Theogn. 484. [α]

ὑπερβολαιοί, ον, οἱ, the highest tones in the tetrahord scale, Pherecr. Chir. I, 24, p. 334; cf. Plut. 2, 1029 A: from

ὑπερβολή, ης, ἡ, (ὑπερβάλλω) —a throwing beyond, overshooting, hence superiority, greater force or power, χρημάτων, χειρῶν, Eur. Med. 232, Hipp. Καλύπτ. 2.—2. excess, over-great degree of a thing, op. to ἔλλειψις or ἐνδεΐα, Plat. Prot. 357 A, B: —hence in various phrases, ἐπέφερον γὴν ὑπ. τοῦ καινοῦσθαι, pushed on their extravagance in revolutionizing, Thuc. 3, 82; οὐκ ἔχει ὑπερβολήν, it can go no further, Dem. 553, 12; so, μὲνδῆαν ὑπ. λέιπειν, Isocr. 42 B, Dem. 35, 18; εἰ τις ὑπ. τούτου, if there's aught beyond (worse than) this, Dem. 362, 5, cf. Isocr. 90 D: ταῦτ' οὐχ ὑπ.: is not this the extreme, the last degree? Dem. 825, 21: τοσαύτην ὑπ. ποιῆσαι ὥστε, to go so far that..., Id. 291, 24; ὑπ. ποιῆσαι ἐκείνου τῆς αὐτοῦ βδελυρίας, to carry his own rascality beyond theirs, Id. 609,

8, cf. 657, 21, Lys. 143, 20: αὐτ' αὖτ', ὑπ. ποιῆσαι, to put an extreme case, Dem. 447, 25: —esp. with a prep. in adverbial signif., = ὑπερβαλλόντως, as, εἰς ὑπερβολήν, Eur. Hipp. 939 (ubi v. Valck.), Melanipp. 14, etc.; εἰς ὑπ. τινος, beyond him or it, Id. Autol. 1, 6, Dem. 1411, 14: καθ' ὑπερβολήν, Soph. O. T. 1196, Isocr. 84 D: πρὸς ὑπερβολήν, Isocr. 43 A.—3. overstrained phrase, hyperbolé, Isocr. 58 D.—II. a passing over, crossing mountains, etc., Xen. An. 1, 2, 25.—2. the place of passage, a mountain-pass, Ib. 3, 5, 18; 4, 4, 18.—III. (from mid.) delay, Hdt. 8, 112, Polyb. 14, 9, 8.—IV. the comic-section called hyperbola, because the angle which its plane forms with the base of the cone is greater than that of the parabola.

ὑπερβολία, ας, ἡ, = ὑπερβολή, Hesy.

ὑπερβολικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ὑπερβολή) overstrained, exaggerated, extravagant, Polyb. 18, 29, 13. Compar. -κάτερον, Id. 7, 12, 8.

ὑπερβολίμος, ον, (ὑπερβολή III) to be put off, delayed, δίκη ὑπ., a sentence which is delayed.

†ὑπερβολος, ον, ὁ, Hyperbolus, an Athenian popular leader, Ar. Eq. 1304; Thuc. 8, 73; etc.—2. a flute-player of Cyzicus, Ath. 538 F.

ὑπερβόρειος, ον, and ὑπερβόρεος, ον, (ὑπέρ, βορέας) —beyond Boreas, i. e. in the extreme north: —οἱ ὑπερβόρειοι or ὑπερβόρεοι, the Hyperboreans, a supposed people in the extreme north distinguished for piety and happiness, first in H. Hom. 6, 29; v. esp. Pind. P. 10, 47, Hdt. 4, 32, sq.: —τύχη ὑπερβόρεος, proverb. of more than mortal fortune, Aesch. Cho. 373.

ὑπερβορίς, ἰδος, pecul. poet. fem. from foreg., Dion. H.

ὑπερβράζω, (ὑπέρ, βράζω) to boil or foam over, in aor. pass., Anth. P. 11, 248.

ὑπερβριθής, ἐς, gen. εὖς, (ὑπέρ, βριθος) poet. for ὑπερβαρὺς, ὑπερβαρὺς, overloaded, exceeding heavy, Soph. Aj. 951.

ὑπερβρυχάομαι, dep., to bellow excessively, etc.

ὑπερβρῦν, (ὑπέρ, βρῦν) to be overfull, to overflow, Luc. Rhet. Praec. 6. [ε]

ὑπεργάζομαι, f. -άσμαι, dep. mid., but also in pf. ὑπείργασμαι as pass. (ὑπό, ἐργάζομαι): —to work under, plough up, prepare for sowing, τὸ σπόρον νεὸν ὑπ., Xen. Oec. 16, 20.—II. to subdue, reduce: in pf. pass., to be subdued, ὑπείργασμαι ψυχὴν ἔρωτι, Eur. Hipp. 504.—III. to do underhand or secretly, Plut. Galb. 9.—IV. = ἐπηρετέω, to do a service: in pf. pass., πόλλ' ὑπείργασται φίλα, Eur. Med. 871.

ὑπεργάμια, ας, ἡ, a late marriage.

ὑπεργάνναι, (ὑπέρ, γάνναι) as pass., to exult much, Philostr.

ὑπεργαγλιζω, (ὑπέρ, γαργαλιζω) to uddle to excess, Eumath.

ὑπεργεῖος, ον, (ὑπέρ, γέα, γῆ) above the earth; above ground, Arist. H. A. 1, 1, 27.

ὑπεργέλοιος, ον, (ὑπέρ, γέλοιος) above measure ridiculous, Dem. 406, fin.

ὑπεργεμίω, f. -ίσω, (ὑπέρ, γεμίω) to overfill, overload, Xen. Vect. 4, 39.

ὑπεργέμω, (ὑπέρ, γέμω) to be overfull, τινός, of a thing, Alex. Συντροφ. 1, Polyb. 4, 75, 8.

ὑπεργηράσκω, (ὑπέρ, γηράσκω) to be exceeding old, Diog. l. 8, 52.

ὑπεργήγρος, ον, v. l. for sq. Luc. Demon. 63.

ὑπεργήγρος, ον, (ὑπέρ, γῆρας) exceeding old, of extreme age, Luc. l. Mort. 27, 9, etc.: τὸ ὑπ., extreme old age, Aesch. Ag. 79.

ὑπεργήγρος, ον, (ὑπεργέμω) overladen, Strab. p. 818 Casaub.

ὑπεργράφω, f. -ψω, to paint or write over or upon. [α]

ὑπεργρινος, ον, (γύα, γνία) = ὑπερμήκης.

ὑπερδῶσιν, v. (ὑπέρ, δασύν) thick hairy, ἀνὴρ, Xen. Cyr. 2, 2, 28: —thick with leaves, very close or dense, κιστός, Ael. N. A. 7, 6.

ὑπερδέης, ἐς, gen. εὖς, Ep. ac. ὑπερδέα, for ὑπερδέα, -α, cf. ἀκλήδης, δυσκλήτης: (ὑπέρ, δέος): —above fear, undaunted, ὑπερδέα δῆμον έχοντες, Il. 17, 330; —where some Gramm. derive it from δέομαι (want) in the sense of much less, Spitzner.

ὑπερδεῖδω, (ὑπέρ, δεῖδω) to fear for one, τινός, Aesch. Theb. 29, Soph. Ant. 82: absol., to be in exceeding fear, Hdt. 8, 94.

ὑπερδειμαίνω, (ὑπέρ, δειμαίνω) to be much afraid of, τινά, Hdt. 19.

ὑπερδεινός, ον, (ὑπέρ, δεινός) exceedingly alarming or dangerous, πρᾶγμα μοι εἰς ὑπερδεινόν περιέστω, Dem. 551, 2.

ὑπερδεινότης, ὦ, f. -ήσω, to fear immoderately.

ὑπερδέξιος, ον, (ὑπέρ, δεξιός) high above one on the right hand, Xen. An. 4, 8, 2, ubi v. Hutchinson.—generally, lying above or over, ὑπ. κρήνιον, higher ground, Ib. 3, 4, 37; τὰ ὑπερδέξια, Ib. 5, 7, 31; ἐξ ὑπέρδεξιον, from above, Id. Hell. 7, 4, 13.—c. gen., above, λόφος ὑπερδέξιον τῶν πολεμίων, Polyb. 1, 30, 7.—metaph. superior, successful in a thing, τινί, Polyb. 5, 102, 3, etc.: having to advantage, victorious over, τινός, Plut. Num. 20.

ὑπερδέω, f. -ήσω, (ὑπέρ, δέω) bind upon, τί τινι, Anth.

ὑπερδιατείνωμαι, (ὑπέρ, διά, τείνω) as pass., to strain or exert one's self above measure, Dem. 501, 3; 770.

ὑπερδίδωμι, (ὑπέρ, δίδωμι) to give up in behalf of, τί πρό τινος, Eur. Erechth. 17, 18.

ὑπερδικάζω, f. -άσω, to plead for τινός.—II. to avenge.

ὑπερδικάζω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, to speak or plead for, ὑπ. τὸ φέγειν τινός, to undertake his defence for him, Aesch. Eum. 652; so, ὑπ. τοῦ λόγου, Plaut. Phaed. 86 E: from

ὑπερδίκος, ον, (ὑπέρ, δίκη) —exceeding just, strict, severe, Νέμεσις, Pind. P. 10, 68: also of things, κῆρ ὑπερδίκ' ἦ, though they be never just, Soph. Aj. 1119. Adv. -κῶς, Aesch. Ag. 1396.

ὑπερδιπλήν, v. gen. εὖς, above two cubits long. [1]

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ὑπερδιπλῆς, v. gen. εὖς, above two cubits long. [1]

ὑπερδοξάζω, (ὑπέρ, δοξάζω) to praise exceedingly, Eccl.

ὑπερδυνάμειος, ον, (ὑπέρ, δύναμις) of higher power, Θεμιστ. [1] Hence

ὑπερδυνάμειος, v. gen. εὖς, above two cubits long. [1]

ὑπερδυνάμειος, v. gen. εὖς, above two cubits long. [1]

ἡ γὰρ ὁδοῦτος, οὐ, *hyper-dorian*, a musical mode.
 Ὑπερέδομαι, fut. ὑπερεδοῦμαι, to over or above.
 Ὑπερεθίζω, (ὕπο, ἐρεθίζω) to provoke, *newhat*, tease, App.
 Ὑπερεῖα, αἱ, ἡ, *Hyperēa*, a fountain in Thessaly, Il. 2, 734: acc. to rab. p. 439 in the city Phærae; cf. 432.—II. the earlier seat of the Phæaciens, from which they retired to Scheria, Od. 6, 4; later erpp. considered it to be Camarina Sicily; but on Scheria and the later residence of the Phæaciens, Nitzsch Od. vol. 2, pp. 72, sqq.—2. a town in the territory of Troje, Paus. 2, 30, 8.
 Ὑπερείδης, οὐ and οὐς in Inscr., = Ὑπερίδης, Ath. 341 C.
 Ὑπερίδων, inf. ὑπερίδω, aor. hout any pres. in use, ὑπεροράω used instead:—to overlook, neglect, c. acc., Hdt. 5, 69, Thuc. 32; 5, 6, etc.; c. gen., Luc. Dea. 3.
 Ὑπερίδω, (ὕπο, ἐρείπω) to under-vert, subvert, overturn, Plut. 2, 71 B, v. Wytenb.—II. intr. in aor. 2, οἶπον, to tumble, fall down, Il. 23, 31.
 Ὑπείρισ, εὼς, ἡ, a propping up, oring.
 Ὑπείρισμα, ατος, τό, (ὕπερίδω) a or support set underneath, Arist. An. 2, 9, 10.
 Ὑπείριστικός, ἡ, ὄν, for propping up, oring.
 Ὑπερβάλλω, (ὕπερ, ἐκβάλλω) to over or cast out over:—seemingly in-s., sub. εἰπόντων, to stretch or reach beyond, Thuc. 8, 104, acc. to Pop. cf. ὑπερβάλλω.
 Ὑπερέκεινα, adv., (ὕπερ, ἐκεῖνος) ἐπέκεινα, on yon side, beyond, N. T.
 Ὑπερεκθέρπεινω, (ὕπερ, ἐκθερα-ί) to seek to win by constant or ex-cess attention, Aeschin. 48, fin.
 Ὑπερέκειμαι, (ὕπερ, ἐκκειμαι) as to lie or stand out beyond, lie be-fore exposed, Plut. 2, 1066 C, dub.
 Ὑπερεκρεμάννυμι, (ὕπερ, ἐκκρε-νυμι) to hang out over, τινός, Anth. 92.
 Ὑπερεκρίσις, ἡ, excessive secretion of secretion, Medic.
 Ὑπερεκταίω, f. -παίω, (ὕπερ, ἐκ-ί) to strike out beyond or over: phi., to excel, surpass, Clem. Al.
 Ὑπερεκτεμνω, to send out over or d.
 Ὑπερεκπερισσού, adv., for ὑπερ-ρίσσειν, more than superabundant-XX.
 Ὑπερεκπ(πτω), f. -πεσοῦμαι, (ὕπερ, ἔρω) to fall out over or beyond, to, c. gen., Plut. 2, 877 A.—II. to go beyond all bounds, Luc. iot. 67.
 Ὑπερεκπλήσσω, f. -ζω, (ὕπερ, ἐκ-ί) to frighten or astonish beyond re-—pass. ὑπερεκπλήττειν, beside one's self, be quite astonished, i. Xen. Cyr. 1, 4, 25; ὑπερεκ-πλήσσειν ὡς ἀμαχόν τινα Φίλιπ- Dem. 19, 16.

Ὑπερεκπτοῖς, εὼς, ἡ, (ὕπερεκπ-ί) exaggeration, Longin.
 Ὑπερεκτάσις, ἡ, a stretching out over: from
 Ὑπερεκτείνω, to stretch out over or beyond.—II. absol., to strain or exert one's self exceedingly.
 Ὑπερεκτινῶ, (ὕπερ, ἐκτινῶ) to pay for any one, τινός, Luc. D. Mort. 22, 2. Hence
 Ὑπερεκτίσις, εὼς, ἡ, payment for any one.
 Ὑπερεκτρέπομαι, as pass., to eschew utterly, τινά.
 Ὑπερεκφυγῶ, (ὕπερ, ἐκφυγῶ) to come out beyond and escape, c. acc., Hipp.
 Ὑπερεκχέω, (ὕπερ, ἐκχέω) to pour out over, Ael. N. A. 12, 41:—pass., to overflow, Strab.
 Ὑπερεκχύνω, collat. form of foreg., to run or flow over, in pass., N. T.
 Ὑπερεκχύσις, εὼς, ἡ, (ὕπερεκχέω) a pouring out over: an overflowing, of the sea, Plut. 2, 731 C.
 Ὑπερέλαϊσις, εὼς, ἡ, = ὑπερβολή, Hesych.
 Ὑπερέλαφρος, οὐ, (ὕπερ, ἐλαφρός) exceeding light or nimble, Xen. Cyn. 5, 31.
 Ὑπερεμβάλλω, to throw or put in over, add.
 Ὑπερεμέω, ὦ, (ὕπερ, ἐμέω) to vomit violently: also of over-full veins, to cause suffusion, Hipp.: yet cf. ὑπερ-αἰώω.
 Ὑπερεμπλήρωμι, (ὕπερ, ἐμπλήρω-μι) to fill over-full:—pass., to be over-full, τινός, of a thing, Xen. Cyr. 1, 6, 17, Ael. N. A. 14, 25.
 Ὑπερεμπλήρω, to be over-full, τινός.
 Ὑπερεμφορέομαι, (ὕπερ, ἐμφορέω) as pass., to be filled over-full, be over-loaded, Luc. D. Meretr. 6, 3.
 Ὑπερενδοξός, οὐ, (ὕπερ, ἐνδοξός) exceeding famous, LXX.
 Ὑπερενιαυτίζω, (ὕπερ, ἐνιαυτίζω) to last above a year, Julian.
 Ὑπερεντέλης, ἐς, gen. ἐός, (ὕπερ, ἐντέλης) more than complete, Dio C.
 Ὑπερεντεύξις, εὼς, ἡ, intercession for another, Eccl.
 Ὑπερεντροφάω, ὦ, (ὕπερ, ἐντροφ-άω) to be exceeding haughty, Alciphir. 1, 37.
 Ὑπερεντυγχάνω, (ὕπερ, ἐντυγχά-νω) to interfere for, τινός, N. T.
 Ὑπερεξαίρω, to raise exceedingly, Eust.
 Ὑπερεξακισχίλιοι, αἱ, α, above 6000, Dem. 1375, 16.
 Ὑπερεξανθέω, ὦ, to blossom over-much or very much.
 Ὑπερεξυπνάζω, ὦ, (ὕπερ, ἐξυπνάζω) to deceive beyond measure, Plut.
 Ὑπερεξερνώ, f. i. for ὑπεξερνώ.
 Ὑπερεξίσταω, to stand out or forth over.
 Ὑπερεξηκοντέτης, ἐς, (ὕπερ, ἐξη-κοντα, ἑτος) above sixty years old, Ar. Eccl. 982.
 Ὑπερεξηκοντούτης, ἐς, = foreg.
 Ὑπερέξω, εὼς, ἡ, (ὕπερ, ἐξω) a property or quality in excess, Plat. Tim. 87 E.
 Ὑπερεπαίνω, ὦ, f. -ήσω and Att. -έσω (ὕπερ, ἐπαίνω): to praise above measure, Hdt. 1, 8, Ar. Eq. 680, Plat. Euthyd. 303 B, etc.
 Ὑπερεπαίρω, (ὕπερ, ἐπαίρω) to ex-ceed beyond measure, App.
 Ὑπερεπίγομαι, (ὕπερ, ἐπέigo) as pass., to hasten exceedingly, App.
 Ὑπερεπιθυμέω, ὦ, (ὕπερ, ἐπιθυμέω) to long for exceedingly, Xen. Cyr. 4, 3, 21; 6, 1, 5.

Ὑπερεπί εἶναι, (ὕπερ, ἐπιτείνω) to strain too tight, Philostr.
 Ὑπερέπτο, -ψω (ὕπο, ἐρέπτο):—to eat away from below, cut away from under, of a stream, κοινὴν ὑπερέπτε ποδοῖν, Il. 21, 271.—II. to gnaw secretly, of mental sufferings, Q. Sm. 9, 377.
 Ὑπερεράω, also as dep. -όμαι, to love beyond measure, c. gen.
 Ὑπερερίζω, (ὕπο, ἐρεθίζω) to irritate a little, App.
 Ὑπερέσσω, Att. -τω, (ὕπο, ἐρέσ-σω) to row just behind, or row gently, Ael.
 Ὑπερέρχομαι, (ὕπερ, ἐρχομαι) dep. mid., with aor. 2 and pl. act.:—to come or go out over, pass over, c. acc., Xen. An. 4, 4, 3: to exceed, excel, ἐν τινί, Pind. O. 13, 20.
 Ὑπερεσθίω, f. -έδομαι, (ὕπερ, ἐσ-θίω) to eat immoderately, Xen. Mem. 1, 2, 4.
 Ὑπερεσθύνω, pf. pass. of ὑπερ-σύνω.
 Ὑπερέσχεθον, poet. aor. 2 of ὑπερ-έχω, Il.
 Ὑπέρην, (ὕπερ, εὐ) adv., exceed-ingly well, excellent, Plat. Theaet. 185 D, Xen. Hier. 6, 9.
 Ὑπέρηνγε, adv., strengthd. for εὐ-γε, Luc. Paras. 9.
 Ὑπερευγενής, ἐς, (ὕπερ, εὐγενής) of very noble race, Arist. Pol. 4, 11, 5.
 Ὑπερευγομαι, (ὕπο, ἐρευγομαι) dep. mid., to vomit forth from beneath, Ar. Rh. 3, 984.
 Ὑπερευδαιμονέω, ὦ, (ὕπερ, εὐδαι-μονέω) to be exceeding happy, Arist. Rhet. 2, 8, 3.
 Ὑπερευδοκέω, = sq.
 Ὑπερευδοκίμω, ὦ, (ὕπερ, εὐδοκί-μέω) to enjoy exceeding great renown, Lys. 112, 45.
 Ὑπερευθής, ἐς, poet. for ὑπέρυθρος, Arat. 867, Opp. H. 3, 167.
 Ὑπερευκαίρω, ὦ, (ὕπερ, εὐκαιρέω) to have an exceeding good opportunity, have great advantages: of things, to be very convenient, οἰκία ὑπερευκαίρου-σα, Hipp. p. 1276.
 Ὑπερευπρεπῶς, adv., exceeding pro-perly or becomingly.
 Ὑπερευτυχία, αἱ, ἡ, (ὕπερ, εὐτυ-χία) exceeding good luck, Anth. P. 5, 47.
 Ὑπερυφραίνω, (ὕπερ, εὐφραίνω) to cheer beyond measure:—pass., c. fut. mid., to rejoice exceedingly, Luc. Icarom. 2.
 Ὑπερευχομαι, f. -ζομαι, (ὕπερ, εὐ-χομαι) dep. mid., to wish excessively, Joseph.—II. to pray for any one, τινός, Clem. Al.
 Ὑπερεύωνος, οὐ, (ὕπερ, εὐώνος) exceeding cheer, Ael. V. H. 14, 44.
 Ὑπερεχθάρω, (ὕπερ, ἐχθάρω) to hate exceedingly, c. acc., Soph. Ant. 128.
 Ὑπερεχίδης, οὐ, ὁ, *Hyperichides*, an Athenian, father of Gallias, Thuc. 6, 55.
 Ὑπερεχόντως, adv. part. pres. act. from ὑπερέχω, preeminently.
 Ὑπερέχω, Ep. ὑπερέχω, Il., and Theogn.: Hom. uses impf. in Il. aor. ὑπερέσχεον, and in poet. form -έσχεθον, Il. 11, 735, (ὕπερ, ἐχω).
 To hold up or on high, hold over a thing, τί τινός, e.g. σπλάγχνα Ἡφαίστοιο, Il. 2, 426:—esp. to hold over any one for protection, αὐτῷ ὑπερέχε χειρὰ Ἀπόλλωνος, Il. 5, 433; αἱ κ' ἔμ-μιν ὑπερέσχε χεῖρα Κρονίωνος, 4, 249; cf. Od. 14, 184: also c. gen., ὑπ. χεῖ-ράς τινος, Il. 9, 420, 687, Theogn. 755; so, πόλεως ὑπ. Ἀλκάν, Aesch. Theb. 215; σκιάδων ὑπ. τινός, Ar. Av. 1508,

cf. Hebst. Luc. Tim. 10 —2. to have above, *ὑπερέχεν εὐρέας ὠμούς*, he had his broad shoulders above the rest, i.e. out-topped them by the head and shoulders, Il. 3, 210; cf. infra.—II. intr., to be above, stand out above, as out of water, Hdt. 2, 4, 41; and c. gen., *ὑπ. τῆς θαλάσσης*, Thuc. 7, 25; so, *ὑπερέσχετο γαίης*, rose above, over-looked the earth, Il. 11, 735; so, *ἵκνους ὀμί' ὑπερσχόν*, Eur. Phoen. 1384; *σκεύη ὑπερέχοντα τοῦ τευχίου*, Plat. Rep. 514 B; cf. Xen. An. 3, 5, 7, etc.:—and absol., to rise above, overtop, Hdt. 5, 92, 6, etc.:—of a star, to rise above the horizon, *εὐτ' ἀστήρ ὑπέσχετο φάντατος*, Od. 13, 93.—2. metaph., to be above others, be superior, Theogn. 202; to excel, surpass, conquer, outdo, c. acc. pers., *τινὰ τινι*, one in a thing, Aesch. Pers. 709; *σωφροσύνη πάντας ὑπ.*, Eur. Hipp. 1365; but more usu. c. gen. pers., Plat. Parm. 150 E; cf. Plat. Tim. 24 D, etc.: *οἱ ὑπερέχοντες*, the more powerful, Aesch. Pr. 213.—absol., *εἰάν ἡ θάλαττα ὑπέρσχη*, be too powerful, Dem. 128, 25;—pass., to be outdone, *ὑπὸ τινος*, Plat. Phaed. 102 C.—3. c. gen. rei, to rise above, be able to bear, Ar. Pac. 17; so, *ὑπ. ἀναλομάτων*, to bear the expense, Diod.—4. in military phrase, to out-flank, *τῶν πολεμίων ὑπ. τῷ κέρατι*, Xen. Hell. 4, 2, 18, cf. Thuc. 3, 107.—III. to get over, cross, c. acc. loci, Thuc. 3, 23.

ὑπερψάω, f. ψήσω, to over-boil.

ὑπερέω, Ion. fut. of ὑπείπειν, q. v.

ὑπερέρω, εως, ἡ, a boiling over, Arist. Probl. 24, 6, 1: and

ὑπερέρστος, on, verb. adj., boiling over, Arist. Mund. 4, 27: from

ὑπερέρω, f. -ξέσω, (ὑπέρ, ξέω) to boil over, Ar. Eq. 920.

ὑπερέρως, on, contr. ὑπέρζως, on, surviving, outliving.

ὑπερηγορέω, like ὑπεραγορεύω, to speak for, τινός.

ὑπερηγορία, ας, ἡ, a defence.

ὑπερῶμαι, as pass., c. fut. mid., (ὑπέρ, ῥόδομαι) to rejoice beyond measure at a thing, τινί, Hdt. 1, 54; 3, 22; c. part., ὑπερῶμετο ἀκούων, he rejoiced much at hearing, Id. 90, Xen. Cyr. 3, 1, 31; also, ὑπ. ὄντι., lb. 8, 3, 60.

ὑπερῶνυς, υ (ὑπέρ, ῥῶς) exceeding sweet or pleasant.—Adv. -έως, Xen. Cyr. 1, 6, 21; superl. -ῥῶστα, Luc. D. Mort. 9, 1.

†ὑπερήδης, ἰδος, ἡ, (acc. ὑπερήδιστα) contr. ὑπερήδα=ὑπέρεια (1), Pind. P. 4, 223.

ὑπερήλιξ, ἰκος, ὁ, ἡ, (ὑπέρ, ἡλιξ) above a certain age, Luc. Amor. 10.

ὑπερήμαι, strictly pf. of ὑπερέζομαι, to sit above, c. gen.

ὑπερημερία, ας, ἡ, a being over the day, i. e. as law-term, a failure in observing the appointed day, esp. the day for payment, ἡ ὑπ. ἐξήκει, the term is expired, Dem. 1154, 8; ἀναβάλλεσθαι τὴν ὑπ., to defer it, lb. 17:—hence,—2. forfeiture of recognisances, the execution consequent thereupon, a distress, λαμβάνειν τι ὑπερημερία, to seize a thing by virtue of this right, Id. 894, 8: from

ὑπερημερος, on, (ὑπέρ, ἡμέρα):—over the day, i. e. not observing the appointed day; and so, suffering a distress, execution, Dem. 518, 2; 927, 1; ὑπ. γίνεσθαι, he does not keep the time of payment, Antipho 136, 29, Lys. 167, 42; so, ὑπερημερον λαμβάνων τινά, i. e. having a right to detain upon him, Dem. 540, 22:—c. gen., metaph., ὑπ. γάμων, past the

time of marriage, Anaxandr. Incert. 17.

ὑπερήμιους, υ, (ὑπέρ, ἡμιους) above half, more than half, Hdt. 7, 40, 156; ὑπερήμισυ τινος, Xen. An. 6, 2, 10.

ὑπέρημος, on, (ὑπὸ, ἔρημος) somewhat desolate, Plut. Poplic. 4.

ὑπέρηνεμος, on, (ὑπέρ, ἄνεμος) above the wind.

ὑπερηγορή, ης, ἡ, (ὑπερήνωρ) exceeding spirit or courage: haughtiness, Ar. Rh. 3, 65.

ὑπερηγῶν, onτος, ὁ, exceeding manly;—but always used in bad sense (though Hom. always uses ἡγορή=ἁνδρία, manliness, courage), overbearing, overweening, Hom., mostly in plur.; in Od. mostly of the suitors; also of the Cyclopes, Od. 6, 5; of all the Trojans, Il. 4, 176, and in sing. of the Trojan Deiphobus, 13, 258: strength. kakōs ὑπερηγορόντες, Od. 2, 266; 4, 766. Cf. ὑπερήνωρ, ὑπερμενής, ὑπερόπλος, ὑπερφάλος.—II. in comic phrase, excelling men, thinking one's self more than man, Ar. Pac. 53. (No verb ὑπερηγορέω occurs: cf. ὑπερμενέω): from

ὑπερήνωρ, ορος, ὁ, ἡ, (ὑπέρ, ἀνῆρ):—like foreg., overbearing, overweening, of the tyrant Pelias in Hes. Th. 995; so, μεγαλαυρία ὑπεράνωρ, Eur. Phoen. 185:—the adj. seems to have been used only in bad signif., v. foreg.:—in Hom. only as prop. n.; f. v. sq.

†ὑπερήνωρ, ορος, ὁ, Hyperenor, son of Panthous in Troy, Il. 14, 516.—2. one of the Sparti in Thebes, Paus. 9, 5, 3.—3. son of Neptune and Aleyone, Apollod. 3, 10, 1.

†ὑπέρης, ἦτος, ὁ, Hyperes, son of Neptune, king of Troezen, Paus. 2, 30, 8.

ὑπερήσει, 3 sing. fut. of ὑπερήμι, Od.

†ὑπερησίη, ης, ἡ, Hyperesia, a city of Achaia, Il. 2, 573 [I]: acc. to Paus. 7, 26, 1, the later Aegira.

†ὑπερήσιος, on, ὁ, Hyperesius, father of the Argonauts Asterius and Amphion, of Pallene in Achaia, Ar. Rh. 1, 176.

†ὑπερήσις, ἰδος, ἡ, fem. adj., of Hyperesia, Hes. ap. Steph. Byz.

ὑπερηφάνεια, ας, ἡ,=ὑπερηφάνια, Dio C.

ὑπερηφάνεομαι, dep., rarely as act. ὑπερηφάνεω,=sq.

ὑπερηφάνω, ὦ, f. -ῆσω, to be conspicuous above others, in Hom. only once in part. much like ὑπερηγορέω, overweening, arrogant, ὑπερηφάνεόντες Ἐπειοί, Il. 11, 694;—so in P. Polyb. 6, 10, 8, etc.—II. transit. to puff off, magnify, ἐαυτὸν, Polyb. 5, 33, 8; to treat superciliously, condemn, c. acc., Luc. Nigr. 31:—c. inf., to scorn to do, Schäf. Long. p. 419: and

ὑπερηφάνια, ας, ἡ, arrogance, contemptuous bearing, Plat. Symp. 219 C; ὑπ. τρόπον, βίον, Xen. Cyr. 5, 2, 27, Dem. 559, 17:—also c. gen. objecti, contempt towards or for., Plat. Rep. 391 C, Dem. 577, 16: from

ὑπερήφανος, on, (ὑπέρ, φαίνομαι):—conspicuous above others; v. sub ὑπερήφανος:—of persons, conduct, etc.—1. in good sense, excellent, magnificent, noble, Plat. Phaed. 96 A, Symp. 217 E, Gorg. 511 D: but,—2. more usu. in bad signif., overweening, arrogant, Hes. Th. 149, Pind. P. 2, 52, Aesch. P. 402, Dem. 42, 27, etc.:—so in adv., -ως ἔχειν, to bear one's self proudly, Plat. Rep. 399 B, Theaet. 175 B, etc.; ζῆν, Isocr. 72 D.—3.

generally, extravagant, splendid, π. ρια, Philpidd. Incert. 5, 3.

ὑπερηφής, ἐς, = ὑπερφής, Hesych.; v. Lob. Phryn. 699.

ὑπερηχέω, ὦ, f. -ῆσω, (ὑπέρ, ἦ) to sound over or above.—II. intrans. sound exceeding loud.

ὑπερθα, Acol. for ὑπερθε.

ὑπερθάλασσιος, on, (ὑπέρ, λασσα) some way above or from sea, opp. to παραθάλασσιος, Hec. 199, [I]

ὑπερθάλασσιος, on, over the beyond seas.

ὑπερθάρβω, ὦ, to be exceedingly courageous.

ὑπερθαναύζω, f. -άσομαι, ὑπερθνω-, (ὑπέρ, θαναύζω) to wonder exceedingly, be much astonished, Hdt. 3, 3.—II. c. acc., to wonder at, admire, Luc. Zeux. 3.

ὑπερθε and -θεν, adv., (ὑπέρ, from above, down from above; merely above, ἀντάρ ὑπερθε φέρην κεφαλὴν, Il. 2, 218; cf. 5, 1, τάφος καὶ τεῖχος ὑπερθεν, 12, etc.: esp. from heaven above, i. e. the gods, Il. 7, 101, Od. 24, 344, Cer. 13: τὰ ὑπερθεν, Pind. Mem. 4, 11:—c. gen., above, over, Pind. 1, 342, Aesch. Ag. 232, etc.; ὑπ. γὰρ σθαι τινος, to get the better of, Bacch. 904: ὑπερθεν εἶναι τί, be above or beyond, i. e. worse than, Eur. Med. 650.

ὑπέρθεμα, ατος, τό, an outbid.

ὑπερθεματίζω, to outbid. Hence

ὑπερθεματισμός, on, ὁ, an bidding or raising the price: and

ὑπερθεματιστής, on, ὁ, one outbids.

ὑπερθεμιστοκλῆς, ὁ, a more Themistocles; so, ὑπερπερικλῆς

ὑπερσωκράτης, etc.

ὑπέρθεος, on, (ὑπέρ, θεός) than God, cf. Meineke Menand. 578.

ὑπερθεραύεω, (ὑπέρ, θεράω) to cherish or court exceedingly, Hes.

ὑπερθερμαίνω, f. -ανώ, (ὑπερθερμαίνω) to warm or heat excessively, Hipp., Arist. Probl. 1, 12, 2, in p. Hence

ὑπερθερμασία, ας, ἡ, immoderate warming, heating.

ὑπέρθερμος, on, over-warm, hot

ὑπερθεσίμους ἡμέρα, ἡ, a day which eating was passed over, a fast, Eccl.: from

ὑπέρθεσις, εως, ἡ, (ὑπερθεσίζω) a passing over, like ὑπερβολή, hence, the place of passage, a v. pass, Strab.—II. a transposition, of words or propositions.—III. banishment, exile: proscription, dub.—I. passing over, overlooking.—V. a putting off, delay, Polyb. 3, 112, 4; ὑπ. εἶναι to be put off, Id. 2, 51, 7; λαμβάνειν ὑπ. εἰς τινα, to be postponed for sake of consulting one, to be referred to him, Id. 18, 25, 7.—VI. like ὑβολή, exaggeration.—VII. the superlative degree, Gramm. Hence

ὑπερθετικὸς, ἡ, ὄν, superlative ὑπ., the superlative degree. Adv. in the superlative.

ὑπερθεύω, f. -θεύσομαι, (ὑπέρ, to run over or beyond, ἔκραινα, Aesch. 562, Eur. Arch. 4: to outdo, to surpass, excel, outdo, τινά τι, Eur. Andr. 195; cf. Plat. Legg. D, Valck. Phoen. 581.

ὑπερθίγης, ἐς,=ὑπερήφανος.

ὑπερθνήσκω, (ὑπέρ, θνήσκω) die for, τινός, Eur. Phoen. 998, 499.

ὑπερθορεῖν, inf. aor. 2, -θορέειν, fut. of ὑπερθρόσκω, q. v.

Υπερβοῦρέω, ὦ, to make an excessive noise.

Υπερβοῦσίνομαι, as pass., c. fut. id., (ὑπέρ, θρασύνω) to be exceeding id., act so, Dio C.

Υπερβῶσκα: fut. -θοροῦμαι, Ep. οροῦμαι: aor. -έθορον, Ep. -θορον, f. -θορέειν (Hdt.), contr. -θορείν, πέρ, (θρῶσκα). To overleap, leap, ring, or bound over, c. acc., τάθρον υπερβοῦσται, Il. 8, 179; ὑπέρθορον κλον αὐλῆς, 9, 476; cf. 12, 53; so, υπερβοῖν τοὺς ἀνθρώπους, τὸ ἔργ., Hdt. 2, 66; 6, 134; τὸ πείδιον, Isch. Ag. 297, cf. 827; βᾶριν οὐκ υπερβοῖται, Id. Supp. 874, also, ὑπέρ κος ὑπ., Solon 15, 28, c. gen., λῶος ὑπ., Eur. Hec. 823.

Υπερβυμέναι, dep. pass. to be ἐρβυμένος, Dio C.

Υπερβύσιος, ον, (ὑπέρ, θυσιός) high-riled, daring, high-minded (req. in m.), always in good signif., Il. 2, 5, 376, etc., so in Hes. Th. 937, id. P. 4 23, etc.—II in bad signif., r-daring, overweening, Hes. Th. 9: over-spirited, of a horse, Xen. 3, 12.—III. furiously angry; in v., -μῶος ἄγαν, Aesch. Eum. 824.—much inclined, Inscr.

Υπερβύριον, ον, τό, (ὑπέρ, θύρα) the lintel of the doorway, Od. 7, 90, intr. Hes. Sc. 271; superliminare Vitruv. 4, 6, 4;—also, υπερβυρίς, ὅ, ἡ, [v]

Υπερβύριος, ον, (ὑπέρ, θύρα) above door: τὸ ὑπ.—foreg., Hdt. 1, 179. Υπερβιάω, (ὑπέρ, βιάω) to shout ye, out-shout, c. gen., Anth. Plan.

Υπερίδειν, inf. aor. ὑπερίδων.

Υπερίδης, ον, ὁ, Hyperides, a vibrated orator and statesman in ens, son of Cleander, Dem. 271, 291, 6; etc.—2. son of Callaeus, Id. 273, 6.

Υπερίδων, (ὑπέρ, ἰζάνω) to sit or above, Nonn.

Υπερίμμι, f. -ῖσω, (ὑπέρ, ἱμμι) to further, send beyond the mark, ε Φαίηκον τὸν γ' ἰξεταί οὐδ' ὀψεται, Od. 8, 198.

Υπερίκον, τό, v. ὑπέρεικον.

Υπερίκταινμαι, as pass., in the use, πόδες ὑπερίκταινοντο, the went exceeding swiftly, Od. 23, 3 b. from ἱκταρ):—others read κατακταίνοντο, and some ὑποκαταίνοντο.

Υπερίνῶ, (ὑπέρ, ἰνῶ) to purge violently, Poes. Oecon. Hipp. Hence ὑπερίνησις, ἡ, violent purging, [v]

Υπερίνος, ον, (ὑπερίνῶ) cleared purged violently, Hipp. p. 517, ophr.: ὑπ. ὀρνίθες, hens exed by laying, Arist. Gen. An. 3, 1, 1.

Υπερίονις, ον, ὁ, patronym. from ἰών, Hyperion's son, i. e. Ἥλιος, 12, 176, H. Cer. 74, Hes. Th.

Υπερίονις, ἰδος, ἡ, daughter of Hy-, Pythagorean name for the 1.

Υπερίππη, ἡς, ἡ, Hyperippe, daughter of Arcas, Paus. 5, 1, 4.

Υπερίπταμαι, dep. mid., later form υπερπέτομαι, to fly above or over, rh.

Υπερίσθμῶ, ὦ=sq., dub. in Po., 19, 9.

Υπερίσθμῶ, (ὑπέρ, ἰσθμός) to convey over an isthmus, πλοῖα, v. 5, 101, 4, etc.;—like διεϊρώ, alck. Hdt. 7, 24.

Υπερίστῳμαι, as pass., with aor. 1 pf. act. (ὑπέρ, ἰσταμαι):—to

stand over, c. gen., Hdt. 7, 17:—esp., to stand over one for protection, protect, defend, τινός, Soph. El. 188.

Υπερίστω, ορος, ὁ, ἡ, (ὑπέρ, ἰστω) knowing too much, knowing but too well, c. gen., Soph. El. 850.

Υπερίσχυος, ον, very lank or thin.

Υπερίσχυρος, ον, (ὑπέρ, ἰσχυρός) exceeding strong, ἔρμα, Xen. Cyr. 5, 2, 2; cf. Arist. Pol. 4, 11, 5.

Υπερίσχυω, f. -ίσω, (ὑπέρ, ἰσχύω) to be exceeding strong, Theophr. [v]

Υπερίσχω,=ὑπερέχω, Polyb. 3, 84, 9.

Υπερίων, ονος, ὁ, Hyperion, in Hom. the Sun-god,=Ἥλιος: yet he always joins Ὑπερίων Ἡέλιος or Ἡέλιος Ὑπερίων, except in Il. 19, 398, Od. 1, 24, H. Ap. 369, where Ὑπερίων stands alone for Ἥλιος: acc. to Od. 12, 132, he is father of Phaethusa and Lampetie by Neaera. Some ancients derive it from ὑπέρ ἰών, he that walks on high, moves above us: but the ι of the penult. makes it prob. that Ὑπερίων is a shortd. form of the patronym. Ὑπεριονίων, son of Hyperion: cf. Μολίων, and v. Böckh Expl. Pind. O. 11, 25.—Acc. to Hes. Th. 134, 374, Hyperion is the son of Uranus and Gaea, husband of Thia, father of Helius, Selené and Eos, cf. H. Hom. Cer. 26, H. Hom. 28, 13; but in H. Hom. 31, 4, Helius is son of Hyperion and Euryphaessa;—hence Ὑπεριονίδης, i. e. Ἥλιος, cf. Apollod. 1, 2, 2.

†Υπερίων, υνος, ὁ, Hyperion, son of Agamemnon, king of Megara, Paus. 1, 43, 3.

Υπερκαγύζω, (ὑπέρ, καγύζω) to laugh loud out, Diog. L. 7, 185.

Υπερκαθαίρω, to cleanse out, purge excessively. Hence

Υπερκαθάριστος, εως, ἡ, excessive purging, Hipp.

Υπερκαθεύδω, (ὑπέρ, καθεύδω) to have a care of one sleeping, c. gen., Philostr.

Υπερκαθῆμαι, (ὑπέρ, κάθημαι) strictly pf. pass. of -έζομαι, to sit over, above or upon, τινός, also ἐπὶ τινός, Xen. An. 5, 2, 1.—II. metaph., to sit over and watch, keep an eye on, τινός, lb. 5, 1, 9.

Υπερκαίρος, ον, (ὑπέρ, καίρος) over or beyond the time: hence, at wrong times, like ἄκαιρος, Ath. 613 C.

Υπερκαίω, fut. -καύσω, (ὑπέρ, καίω) to burn violently, Poll.

Υπερκαῖέω, ὦ, to be quite luckless, formed like ἑκκαῖος, Hesych.

Υπερκαῖός, ὦ, to make exceedingly wretched.

Υπερκαλλῆς, ἐς, gen. ἐός,=sq., Xen. Cyr. 5, 1, 18.

Υπερκάλος, ον, (ὑπέρ, κάλος) exceeding beautiful, Arist. Pol. 4, 11, 5.

Υπερκάνω, (ὑπέρ, κάνω) to suffer or labour for any one, τινός, Eur. Bacch. 963, I. A. 918.

Υπερκαρπῆς, ὦ, (ὑπέρ, καρπῆς) to bear over-much fruit: in aor., to be exhausted by fruiting, Theophr. C. Pl. 2, 11, 2.

Υπερκαταβαίνω, (ὑπέρ, καταβαίνω) to get over and descend, get quite over, c. acc., μέγα τεῖχος υπερκατέβησαν ὄμιλιν, Il. 13, 50, 87.

Υπερκατάγλαστος, ον, (ὑπέρ, καταγέλαω) exceedingly absurd, Aeschin. 81, 29.

Υπερκατάκειμαι, (ὑπέρ, κατάκειμαι) as pass., to lie or sit above, esp. at table, c. gen., Luc. Symp. 31.

Υπερκατάληκτος, ον, v. καταλη-
κτικός.

Υπερκατηφής, ἐς, (ὑπέρ, κατηφής) exceeding downcast, Luc. Amor. 52.

Υπερκαχλάς, (ὑπέρ, καχλάς) to ruin bubbling or boiling over, Luc. D. Marin. 11, 2, Philostr.

Υπερκεῖμαι, (ὑπέρ, κείμαι) as pass., to lie or be situated over or above Isocr. 75 A; also c. gen. loci, Polyb. 4, 29, 1, etc.

Υπερκεράσις, εως, ἡ, an outflank ing, Polyb. 1, 27, 5, etc.: from

Υπερκεράω, ὦ, (ὑπέρ, κέρας VI) —to outflank, i. e. bring the wings of our army round those of an enemy, c. acc., Polyb. 11, 23, 5.

Υπερκερως, ον, (ὑπέρ, κέρας) with immense horns, ελαφος, Poll.

Υπερκερῶσις, ἡ,=ὑπερκερασις.

Υπερκερλέω, ὦ, (ὑπέρ, κηλέω) to charm beyond measure, Luc. Amor. 1.

Υπερκινδυνεύω, to meet danger for another, c. gen.

Υπερκλινῶ, ὦ, to overrun, over flow.

Υπερκολάκεω, (ὑπέρ, κολακέω) to flatter immoderately, τινά, Dem. 391, 19.—II. to excel in flattery, Dio C.

Υπερκομίζω, f. -ίσω and -ῶ, (ὑπέρ κομίζω) to carry over, Strab.

Υπερκομπος, ον, (ὑπέρ, κομπέω) strictly, making an exceeding loud noise: metaph., overweening, boastful, arrogant, like ὑπερήφανος, Aesch. Theb. 391, 404: generally, excessive, extraordinary, θράσος, Id. Pers. 831; c. dat., νῆες υπερκομποῖται τάχει, ships surpassing in swiftness, lb. 342.—Blomf. Aesch. Theb. 387, would alter, υπερκομπος (in this signif.) into -κοπος: but Herm. throws a doubt over on the existence of this latter word, Opusc. 5, p. 153.

Υπερκόπος, ον, (A) (ὑπέρ, κόπος) over-tired, foredone with toil, Arist. Mirab. 6.

Υπερκόπος, ον, (B) overstepping all bounds, overweening, overbearing, boastful, like ὑπερκομπος, ὑπερήφανος, Aesch. Theb. 455, Soph. Aj. 127 (ubi v. Lobbeck.) Adv. -πως, Aesch. Cho. 136.—Cf. however ὑπερκομπος, ὑπερκόπος: from

Υπερκόπτω, f. -ψω, (ὑπέρ, κόπτω) to overstep, excel, Themist.

Υπερκορέω, Ion. for ὑπερκορέννμι, to over-fill or glut, τινά τινος, one with a thing, Theogn. 1154.

Υπερκορής, ἐς, and ὑπερκορος, ον over-full, glutted.

Υπερκορῶσις, εως, ἡ, a projecting point or end, Hipp. [v]

Υπερκόσμιος, ὦ, (ὑπέρ, κόσμος) supramundane, Eccl.

Υπερκότος, ον, (ὑπέρ, κοτέω):—exceeding angry, furious, violent: hence, exceeding savage or fearful, Aesch. Ag. 822. Adv. -τως, overmuch, exceeding ly, Id. 466, Eur. H. F. 1087.—Blomf. ad Ag. 453 alters -κότως into -κόπως; cf. ὑπερκομπος.

Υπερκραζομαι, to shout out, Philostr., in 3 fut. -κεκραζομαι.

Υπερκρατέω, ὦ, (ὑπέρ, κρατέω) to overpower, c. acc., LXX.—2. intr., to prevail.

Υπερκρεμάννμι, f. -κρεμᾶσω Att. -κρεμῶ, (ὑπέρ, κρεμάννμι) to hang up, hence metaph., ὑπ. γῆρας ὑπέρ κεφαλῆς, Theogn. 1016; ὑπ. ἄτην τινί, Pind. O. 1, 91.

Υπερκρίνω, to surpass, excel.

Υπερκτάομαι, (ὑπέρ, κτῖομαι) dep. mid., to acquire over and above, πολύ τι κακὸν υπερκτείω, thou hast brought much evil on thyself, i. e. more than was needful, Soph. El. 217: ο υπερκτορον.

ὑπερκύνεος, *ov*, *vay*, dark blue.

[δ.] ὑπερκύβιστάω, *ω*, (ὑπέρ, κυβιστάω) to plunge headlong into danger, Polyb. 28, 6.

ὑπερκύβιστος, *αντος*, *δ*, (ὑπέρ, κύβιστος) :—exceeding famous or renowned, only found in acc. sing. and plur., *ἐπ*. Ἀχαιοῖς, *Il*. 4, 66, 71; *Μενότιον*, *Hes. Th.* 510.—Some take it to be contr. from ὑπερκυδής, *-δής*, *Dor*. -*δās*, *άντος*, like *ἀργήεις -ής -ας*, *φώνηεις -ας*, *τιμῆεις -ας*, etc.; but, then, it should be properisp. for which there is no authority, Spitzn. ad *Il*. 4, 66. [κῶ]

ὑπερκύνιος, *ον*, (κύκνος) surpassing the song of swans.

ὑπερκύπτω, (ὑπέρ, κύπτω) to bend, stretch and peer over, *Ep. Hom.* 14, 22, *Plat. Euthyd.* 271 A : to peer or stick out over a thing, c. gen., *Nicostr. Klv.* 1, 2, *Luc. Lucr.* 16.—2. to step over or beyond, overstep, c. acc., *Anth. P.* 6, 250.

ὑπερλάλῃω, *ω*, (ὑπέρ, λαλέω) to speak for, *τινός*, *Philostr.*

ὑπερλαμπρος, *ον*, (ὑπέρ, λαμπρός) exceeding bright, *ἀκτίνες*, *Ar. Nub.* 571.—II. of sound, very clear or loud, *ἐπ*. *ὁλολύξεν*, *Dem.* 313, 22.

ὑπερλαμπρύνουμαι, (ὑπέρ, λαμπρύνω) as pass., to make an exceeding splendid show, to be exceeding gay : also to distinguish one's self beyond measure, *Xen. Cyn.* 3, 7.

ὑπερλάμπω, *φ*, *-ω*, (ὑπέρ, λάμπω) to shine exceeding brightly, *Plut.*

†ὑπέρλαος, *ον*, *δ*, *Hyperlaus*, son of *Melas*, *Apollod.* 1, 8, 5.

ὑπερλεπτός, *ον*, exceeding thin, fine or delicate.

ὑπερλέυκος, *ον*, (ὑπέρ, λευκός) exceedingly white, *Hipp.*

ὑπερλίαν, (ὑπέρ, λίαν) adv., beyond measure, exceedingly, *N. T.*

ὑπερλύδιος, *ον*, (ὑπέρ, Λύδιος) *hyper-Lyidian*, i. e. in a musical mode higher than the *Lydian*. [*λύ*]

ὑπερλύπτειω, *ω*, (ὑπέρ, λυπτέω) *f*. -*ήσω*, to grieve or distress beyond measure :—pass., to be distressed beyond measure, *Hdt.* 8, 90.

ὑπερμάζω, *ω*, to be overfull (ὑπέρ) of barley bread (μάζα), to be wanton from high feeding, *Luc. Navig.* 15, *Alciph.* ; cf. *κριθῶ*—2. (μαζός) to have overfull breasts, *Synes.*

ὑπερμαινόμεναι, *f*. -*μαινόμηναι*, *αορ*. -*μαινῶν*, (ὑπέρ, μαινόμηναι) as pass., to be or go stark mad, *Ar. Ran.* 776.

ὑπερμαίης, *ες*, *Dor.* for ὑπερμηής, *Pind.* [ε]

ὑπερμαντεύομαι, (ὑπέρ, μαντεύομαι) dep. mid., to consult an oracle for or on account of, *τινός*, *dub.* *l.* in *Eur.* *Ion* 431.

ὑπερμαργος, *ον*, (ὑπέρ, μάργος) exceeding silly, *Dion. H.*

ὑπερμάχῃω, *ω*, (ὑπέρ, μάχη) :—to fight for any one, *τινός*, *Soph. Ant.* 94, *Eur. Phoen.* 1258 : also, *ἐπ*. *τινί τινος*, to fight with one for another, *Soph. Aj.* 1346 : later c. acc. Hence

ὑπερμάχησις, *ή*, defence : [α] and ὑπερμάχητικός, *ή*, *όν*, inclined to fight for or defending, *Plut. Num.* 16.

ὑπερμάχομαι, (ὑπέρ, μάχομαι) dep. mid.,—*ὑπερμαχέω*, *τί τινος*, to fight out a thing for any one, *Soph. O. T.* 265. Hence

ὑπέρμαχος, *ον*, fighting for : a champion, *Anth.*

ὑπερμεγέθης, *Hdt.* [α]

ὑπέρμεγας, -*μεγάλη*, -*μεγα*, (ὑπέρ, μέγας) immensely great, *Ar. Eq.* 158.

ὑπερμεγέθω, *ω*, to be or grow immensely great, *Artemid.* 1, 31 : from

ὑπερμεγέθης, *ες*, *Ion.* ὑπερμεγέθης, gen. *εος*,—*ὑπέρμεγας*, *Hdt.* 2, 175 ; 4, 191, etc.—II. exceeding difficult, *έργον*, *Xen. Cyr.* 1, 6, 8.

ὑπερμεθύσκωμαι, as pass., *αορ*. ὑπερμεθύσθην, (ὑπέρ, μεθύσκω) to be excessively drunk, *Hdt.* 2, 121, 4.

ὑπερμενέτης, *ον*, *δ*, poet. for ὑπερμενής, *H. Hom.* 7, 1.

ὑπερμενέων, *οντος*, *δ*, exceeding mighty, *ἄνδρες ὑπερμενέοντες*, for ὑπερμενέες, *Od.* 19, 62. (No verb -*μενέω* occurs : cf. ὑπερηνόρεω) : from

ὑπερμενής, *ες*, (ὑπέρ, μένος) :—exceeding mighty, exceeding strong, in *Hom.*, and *Hes.* freq. epith. of Jupiter and of kings : also in bad sense, overweening, insolent, *Od.* 19, 62. Poet. word.

†ὑπερμένης, *ονς*, *δ*, *Hypermenes*, a *Lacedaemonian*, *Xen. Hell.* 6, 2, 25.

†ὑπερμενίδης, *ον*, *δ*, *Hypermenides*, a leader of the *Corinthians*, *Paus.* 4, 19, 2.

ὑπέρμετρος, *ον*, (ὑπέρ, μέτρον) beyond all measure, excessive, *Plat. Legg.* 864 D. Adv. -*τως*, *Eur. Iro* 22.

ὑπερμήκης, *ες*, gen. *εος*, (ὑπέρ, μήκος) :—exceeding long, *χείρ*, *Hdt.* 8, 140, 2 ; *δρόμοι*, *Aesch. P.* 591 :—exceeding high, *Ὀλυμπος*, *Hdt.* 7, 128, 129 : ὑπερμάκης βοῶ, a cry exceeding loud, *Pind.* O. 7, 69.

ὑπερμιζολύδιος, *ον*, in a mode higher than the *miæzo-Lyidian*, *Ath.* 625 D.

ὑπερμισέω, *ω*, (ὑπέρ, μισέω) to hate exceedingly, *Lys.* 188, 32.

†ὑπερμνήστρα, *ας*, *ή*, *Hypermnestra*, daughter of *Danaus*, wife of *Lyncus*, *Pind.* N. 10, 10.—2. daughter of *Thestius*, *Apollod.* 1, 7, 10.

ὑπέρμυρα, *v. sq.*

ὑπέρμυρον, adv. (ὑπέρ, μόρος) :—over, above, beyond fate or destiny, said of those who by their own fault add to their destined share of misery,—not so much contrary to, as beyond (i. e. besides) destiny, *Il.* 21, 517, *Od.* 1, 34, 35, etc. : also ὑπέρμυρα, *Il.* 2, 155.—*Nitzsch* *Od.* 1, 33, writes it division ὑπέρ μόρον, on the analogy of ὑπέρ μοῖραν, etc. (cf. ὕπερ B) ; but *v. Heyne* *Il.* t. 4, p. 224. Others take it as neut. from an adj. ὑπέρμυρος, *ον* ; an adv. -*ως* is found in *Eust.*

ὑπερνεολκέω, worse form of ὑπερνεολκέω.

ὑπερνεφέλος, *ον*, (ὑπέρ, νεφέλη) above the clouds, *Luc. Icarom.* 2.

ὑπερνεφέω, *ω*, to soar or rise above the clouds : from

ὑπερνεφής, *ες*, (ὑπέρ, νέφος) above the clouds.

ὑπερνεύω, fut. -*νεύσομαι*, to swim over.

ὑπερνεωλκέω, *ω*, (ὑπέρ, νεωλκέω) to haul or bring ships over land, *Strab.*, cf. *Schweigb. Polyb.* 8, 36, 12.

ὑπερνήχομαι, dep. mid., to swim over, upon or above.

ὑπερνικάω, *ω*, *f*. -*ήσω*, (ὑπέρ, νικάω) to surpass or excel far, *N. T.*

ὑπερνοέω, *ω*, (ὑπέρ, νοέω) to think or reflect upon, c. acc., *Soph. O. C.* 1741.

ὑπερνότος, *ον*, also *α*, *ον*, *Dion.* P. 151 (ὑπέρ, νότος) :—beyond the south-wind, i. e. at the extreme south, opp. to ὑπερβόρεος, *Hdt.* 4, 36.

ὑπερπαύω, *ω*, to be very fair or flazen, of hair.

ὑπερπαύω, *f*. -*ἄνω*, (ὑπέρ, ἔπαυω) to dry or dry up exceedingly, *Hipp.* pp. 364, 454, etc. :—*παεσ*, to

bz or become *sz*, *Arist. Meteor.* 1, 1, 13. Hence

ὑπερξηρᾶσθαι, *ας*, *ή*, excessive dryness, *Hipp.* p. 460.

ὑπέρξηρος, (ὑπέρ, ξηρός) exceedingly dry, droughty, *Arist. H. A.* 10, 3, 1, de *Respir.* 14, 7.

ὑπέρρογος, *ον*, (ὑπέρ, ὀργος) exceeding bulk, size or proportions, *οἰκιστῶν*, *Xen. Hell.* 5, 4, 58 ; *δύναμις*, *Dem.* 46, 16 ; *ἐπ*. γήρας, excessive age, *Plat. Legg.* 728 E :—of pious, verbose style, *Plut.* 2, 7 A :—generally, very great, very important, πρᾶγμα, *Luc. D. Mort.* 23, 2. Hence

ὑπερογκέω, *ω*, to become exceedingly large, *Hipp.* p. 819.

ὑπεροδνέω, *ω*, (δόννη) to feel excessive pain.

ὑπεροειδής, *ής*, (ὑπερος, εἶδω) pestle-shaped, *Hipp.* [v]

ὑπεροιδάινω, (ὑπέρ, οἰδάινω) transit., to swell up excessively.—intrans., to swell, be swollen much, *Anth.*

ὑπεροιδάω, *ω*, (ὑπέρ, οἰδάω) transit., to swell excessively, *Luc. Am.* 53.

ὑπεροικέω, *ω*, (ὑπέρ, οἰκέω) dwell above, beyond or over again, c. gen., *Hdt.* 4, 13, 21, 37 ; but also c. acc., *Hdt.* 7, 113.

ὑπεροκορμέω, *ω*, to build on above.

ὑπεροίκω, *ον*, (ὑπέρ, οἶκος) dwelling above, beyond or over against, gen., *Hdt.* 4, 7.

ὑπερόνιος, *ον*, (ὑπέρ, ὄνιος) moderately fond of wine, *Polyaen.* 25, 1.

ὑπερολομαι, dep., to be very so conceited.

ὑπερολίστω, to shoot over or beyond, outshoot.

ὑπερόλλος, *ον*, exceeding rich, prosperous or happy, susp.

ὑπερορβία, *ας*, *ή*, (ὑπέρ, ὄμβρος) a violent storm of rain, *Arist. H. A.* 19, 7, *Meteor.* 2, 8, 39.

ὑπερον, *ον*, τό, later form of ὑπερος, *Polyb.* 1, 22, 7, *Luc. Philop.* 35 ; cf. *Schäff. Mel.* p. 72. [v]

ὑπερον, τό, *v. ὑπερα*.

ὑπερόσος, *ν*, (ὑπέρ, ὄσος) exceedingly sharp.—2. exceeding keen or violent, *πυρετός*, *Hipp.* p. 759.

ὑπεροπλήεις, *εσσα*, *εν*, *Ep.* ὑπέροπλος :—*Ap. Rh.*, 2, 4, has *perl. ὑπεροπληέστατος*.

ὑπεροπλία, *ας*, *ή*, (ὑπέροπλος)—proud confidence in arms ; proud defiance, scornfulness, *Il.* 1, 205, in *pl.*—II. in good signif., high courage, *Theocr.* 25, 139. [i *Ep.*]

ὑπεροπλίωμαι, *f*. -*ίσσομαι*, *δ*, mid., (ὑπέρ, ὀπλίω) :—transit., to vanquish by force of arms, *οὐκ ἄν μιν ἄνῃρ ὑπεροπλίωσαιτο*, *Od.* 268, acc. to *Aristarch.*,—where others explained it to treat haughtily or scornfully.

ὑπέροπλος, *ον*, (ὑπέρ, ὀπλον) proudly trusting in force of arms, hence, overweening, arrogant, daring, but never of persons in the old poets, — in *Hom.* only ὑπέροπλος εἰπεῖν, to speak haughtily, arrogant, *Il.* 15, 185 ; 17, 170 ; so, *ἡρόει*, *δ*, ὑπέροπλος, *Hes. Th.* 516, 619, 619, *ήβα*, *Pind.* P. 6, 48 :—then, general excessive, immense, overwhelming, *ἄ*, *Pino.* O. 1, 90, cf. P. 9, 24, *Butt.* *Lexil.* s. v. ὑπερόφλος 9.—Only *per* (Some, too subtly, derive it from ὑπέρ, πέλωμαι : others make it from ὀπλότροπος, too youthful : but no doubt ὑπέροπλος comes from ὀπλον, *v.* as ὑπέρβιος from *βία*.)

ὑπεροπτάω, ὦ, to overtake, to roast
 arch too much
 ὑπερόπτης, ον, ὁ, (ὑπερόψομαι)
 contemner, disdain, χρυσὸν κα-
 ῖς ὑπερόπτης, Soph. Ant. 130 (e
 j. Herm.); ὑπ. τῶν ἐλιθότων,
 uc. 3, 38: absol., disdainful, haugh-
 Theocr. 22, 58.
 ὑπερόπτης, εως, ἡ, (ὑπεροπτάω)
 overbaking, drying up.
 ὑπερόπτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ὑπερόψομαι)
 ased to despise others, contemptuous,
 lainf, Dem. 218, fin. Adv. -κῶς,
 a. Hell. 7, 1, 18.
 ὑπερόπτος, ον, (ὑπερόψομαι) :—
 looked, slighted, disdained. — II.
 t. pl. as adv., disdainfully, Soph.
 T. 883.
 ὑπερόρᾶς, εως, ἡ, an overlooking,
 laining, LXX.: and
 ὑπεροράτικός, ἡ, ὄν, = ὑπεροπτι-
 : from
 ὑπεροράω, fut. -όψομαι: aor.
 ρεῖδον, inf. -ιδεῖν: aor. pass.
 ράσθην, Thuc. 7, 42 (ὑπέρ, ὀράω).
 look over, c. acc., τὴν θάλασσαν,
 7, 36. — II. to overlook, i. e. not
 ud, to let pass, c. acc., Lys. 198, 1,
 chin. 16, 25.—2. to slight, despise,
 ain, c. acc., Hdt., Thuc., etc. (cf.
 ὑπερέδω); pass., ἡ Λακεδαιμόν
 ὡς ἤκουσε καὶ περῶσθη, Thuc.
 3, etc.:—rarely c. gen., ὑπερορᾶ
 ἀπολογία, Antipho 122, 43.—
 ether the fut. ὑπερόψομαι was
 used as pass., is very dub., cf.
 ind. Thuc. 3, 40.
 ὑπερορῶμαι, (ὑπέρ, ὀρῶ) as
 , to break into violent rage, Dio C.
 περὶ ὧμαι, as pass., to long
 dingly for, c. gen.
 περὶρία, ας, ἡ, v. ὑπερόριος.
 περὶρίζω, (ὑπέρ, ὀρίζω) to drive
 ud the frontier, banish, Plat. Rep.
 D.
 περὶρός, ον, also α, ον, v. infra.
 -ουριος: (ὑπέρ, ὀρος):—over-
 boundaries or confines, ῥίπτειν
 οὔριον, Theocr. 24, 93: hence
 gn. λαλιά v. a tale of outlandish,
 f-the-way, foreign matters, Aes-
 34, 29: ὑπ. ἀσχολία, occupation
 ud, Thuc. 8, 72; ὑπ. ἀρχή,
 chin. 3, 34.—2. ἡ περὶρία (sc.
 the country beyond one's own fron-
 a foreign land or country, Andoc.
 10, Lys. 187, 26, Plat. Phaedr.
 D, etc.: opp. to τὰ ἐνθίμα, Xen.
 7, 1, 27; also, τὰ περὶρία (sc.
 a), Id. Ath. 1, 19.—II. strange
 ud, Aristid.
 περὶρισμός, οὗ, ὁ, a conveying
 ud the boundaries, banishment.
 περὶρομαίνω, = ὑπερέρχομαι.
 περὶρυνναι, (ὑπέρ, ὀρυνναι) as
 , to rise up over, hang over, ἕτας
 ὀρυνναι πόλει, Soph. O. T. 6
 e conj. Musgr.)
 πέρορος, ον, = ὑπερόριος. — II.
 who outruns the term of payment,
 not pay punctually.
 περὶρόριος, ον, worse form for
 ὑπερόριος.
 περὶρῶδώς, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (ὑπέρ,
 ὀδῶ) to be much afraid, τινός, for
 Eur. Supp. 344: cf. Ion. ὑπερ-
 ὀδῶ.
 πέρος, ον, ὁ, a pestle to bray and
 d with, Hes. Op. 421, Hdt. 1, 200:
 overb., ὑπέρων περιστροφῇ or
 τροπῇ like τροπᾶνον περιστρο-
 f one who always goes round in
 same circle, goes over and over
 same thing, Plat. (Cm.) Adon.
 f. Heind. Plat. Theat. 209 E.
 ike Philem. p. 366.—II. the
 et of a door.—Later, τὸ ὑπέρων,
 [v]

ὑπερουράνιος, ον, (ὑπέρ, οὐρανός)
 above the heavens, τόπος, Plat. Phaedr.
 247 C. [ū]
 ὑπερουρίος, ον, Ion. and poet. for
 ὑπέρουριος, c. v.
 ὑπερουσίος, ον, (ὑπέρ, οὐσία) su-
 persubstantial, Eccl. Hence
 ὑπερουσιότης, ητος, ἡ, supersub-
 stantiality, Eccl.
 ὑπερόρδιον, ον, τό, the brow, part
 of the forehead above the eyebrows (ἐπι-
 σκύνιον).
 ὑπερορῶδῶμαι, dep. mid., to be
 supercilious.
 ὑπερόρως, v, gen. voc, supercil-
 ious.
 ὑπερορχέω, ὦ, (ὑπέρ, ορχος) to project,
 hang over.
 ὑπερορχή, ἡς, ἡ, (ὑπέρ, ορχος II) :—a
 projecting or standing forth: a projec-
 tion, prominence, tip of a thing, ῥινός
 ὑπερορχαί, Ephipp. Geryon. 2, 3: a
 ridge, height, Polyb. 10, 10, 10, etc.—
 II. metaph., a surpassing, excelling:
 preëminence, 25, 9, 3, etc.—2. excess,
 superabundance, like ὑπερβολή, πλού-
 τῳ ὑπερορχαί, Plat. Legg. 711 D: ἡ
 ὑπ. τῆς δυναστείας, Polyb. 1, 2, 7,
 etc.: hence, ἡ ὑπ. alone, power, au-
 thority, dignity, oft. in Polyb.—3.
 of language, periphrasis, lengthiness, opp.
 to ἑλλειψίς, Plat. Polit. 283 C.
 ὑπερορχή, ης, ἡ, Hyperochē, a
 Hyperborean maiden, Hdt. 4, 33.
 ὑπεροχίδης, ον, ὁ, Hyperochides,
 an Athenian, Thuc. 6, 55: cf. ὑπει-
 ροχίδης.
 ὑπεροχικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for ὑπερο-
 χή, preëminent.
 ὑπέροχος, ον, Ep. and Ion. ὑπεί-
 ροχος, (ὑπέρ, οχος II) :—prominent,
 eminent, distinguishing above others, c. gen.,
 ὑπέροχον ἔμμεναι ἄλλων, Il. 6, 208;
 11, 784; absol., H. Hom. 11, 2, Hdt.
 5, 92, 7; ὑπ. θήρες, mighty beasts,
 Pind. N. 3, 40; ὑπ. σθένος, Aesch.
 Pr. 429; ὑπ. βία, overbearing force,
 Soph. Tr. 1096:—a superl. -ώτατος
 in Pind. P. 2, 70.
 ὑπέροχος, ον, ὁ, Hyperochus, a
 writer of Cyme, who wrote Κυμαϊκά,
 Ath. 528 D.
 ὑπεροχῶδῶς, ὦ, (ὑπέρ, οχρῶ) to
 make excessively firm, Clem. Al.
 ὑπεροφία, ες, ἡ, contempt, disdain,
 νόμος, Thuc. 1, 84; ἀνθρώπων, Dem.
 577, 17: absol., haughtiness, arrogance,
 Lys. 128, 42, Luc., etc.: and
 ὑπερόφως, εως, ἡ, a despising: gen-
 erally, = foreg., LXX.: from
 ὑπερόψομαι, fut. of ὑπεροράω,
 q. v.
 ὑπεροφνέω, ὦ, to outbid in the
 purchase of provisions.
 ὑπερπύγῃ, ες, (ὑπέρ, πάγος,
 πύγνυμι) :—very frosty: τὸ ὑπ., too
 hard frost, Xen. Cyn. 8, 2.
 ὑπερπᾶθῶς, ὦ, f. -ήσω, to suffer
 excessively, be vehemently troubled or
 afflicted, Eur. Phoen. 1456: from
 ὑπερπᾶθῆς, ες, grievously afflicted.
 ὑπερπαῖω, f. -παίσω, (ὑπέρ, παῖω)
 to overstep, surpass, excel, c. gen., Ar.
 Eccl. 1118; also c. acc., Dem. 1217,
 18, Polyb. 14, 5, 14, etc.
 ὑπερπαλαῖω, to beat in wrestling:
 generally, to exceed.
 ὑπερπαλύνω, to strew or scatter
 over.
 ὑπερπαφᾶζω, (ὑπέρ, παφᾶζω)
 to bubble or boil over, Luc. Lexiph. 8.
 ὑπερπαχύνω, (ὑπέρ, παχύνω) to
 make exceedingly thick or fat:—pass.,
 to be or become so, Theophr.
 ὑπερπαχύς, v, gen. εος, (ὑπέρ,
 παχύς) exceedingly thick or fat, Hipp.
 ὑπερπειθῶ, to convince even to su-
 pererogation.

ὑπερπέλομαι, (ὑπέρ, πέλωμαι) *
 be over or above, c. gen., Ap. Rh. 4,
 1637.
 ὑπερπενθέω, ὦ, (ὑπέρ, πενθέω) to
 mourn exceedingly, c. acc., Philostr.
 ὑπερπεινῶ, to ripen too much,
 make over-ripe.
 ὑπερπέπτω, later form for ὑπερ-
 πέσσω.
 ὑπερπερισσεύω, (ὑπέρ, περισ-
 σεύω) intrans., to have a superabun-
 dant, abound exceedingly, N. T.: also
 as dep., ὑπερπερισσεύομαι, N. T.
 ὑπερπερίσσω, η, ον, (ὑπέρ, περισ-
 σός) excessive. Adv. -σως, N. T.
 ὑπερπερκάζω, (ὑπέρ, περκάζω) to
 have too deep a colour, be over-ripe, Eu
 math.
 ὑπερπέσσω, f. -πέψω, (ὑπέρ, πέσ-
 σω) to digest very quickly, Hipp.
 ὑπερπέταμαι, dep. mid., = ὑπερπέ-
 τομαι.
 ὑπερπεταννύμι, f. -πετάσω, (ὑπέρ
 πεταννύμι) to stretch over, Luc. Rhet.
 Praec. 6, 11. Pass., to stretch one's
 self, and so to hover over, Diod. 4, 51.
 ὑπερπέτομαι, dep., later form for
 ὑπερπέτομαι.
 ὑπερπετήεω, ες, (ὑπέρ, πέτομαι)
 flying over or above, βέλη ὑπ. τινος,
 darts flying over the soldiers' heads,
 Polyb. 18, 13, 3, cf. Diod. 14, 23.—II.
 stretching beyond, outflanking, φάλαγξ,
 Dion. H. 9, 11.—III. reaching high,
 θαράκη, Polyb. 8, 6, 4.
 ὑπερπέτομαι, dep. mid. -πιτόμαι,
 (ὑπέρ, πέτομαι) fut. mid. -ί to fly
 over, above or beyond, ὑπερπτατο χυλ
 κεν ἔγχος, Il. 13, 408; 22, 275, cf.
 Od. 22, 280: to fly over, beyond, c.
 acc., ὁ δ' (ὁ λύας) ὑπερπτατο σήματα
 πάντα, Od. 8, 192:—a 3 sing. aor. 3
 act. ὑπερέπτα occurs in Soph. Ant.
 113: v. sub πέτομαι.
 ὑπερπέττω, Att. for ὑπερπέσσω.
 ὑπερπηνύμι, f. -πήσω, to fasten,
 fix over or upon.
 ὑπερπηδάω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (ὑπέρ, πε-
 δᾶω) to overleap, escape from, θεοὶ
 πλῆγην, Soph. Fr. 656.—II. to over
 leap, overstep, transgress, τὰ νόμια,
 Dem. 644, 16, cf. Aeschin. 55, 29;
 82, 29.—III. to overleap, surpass, ὑπ.
 τὸ μηχανηματι τὸν ἐμπαντα, Plat.
 Legg. 677 E, cf. Ael. N. A. 6, 25.
 ὑπερπιαίνω, (ὑπέρ, πιαίνω) to
 make exceeding fat, Galen.
 ὑπερπικρός, ον, ὑπέρ, πικρός) ex-
 ceeding sharp or bitter, esp. in temper,
 Aesch. Pr. 944.
 ὑπερπλήνημι, (ὑπέρ, πλήνημι)
 to overflow:—pass., to be overfull of a
 thing, Hipp. p. 536; ὑπερπλήσθεις
 μέθης, Soph. O. T. 779, cf. 874; διὰ
 τὸ ὑπερπλήσθαι, Arist. H. A. 9,
 40, 29.
 ὑπερπίνω, (ὑπέρ, πίνω) to drink
 overmuch, Xen. Cyr. 8, 8, 10. [i]
 ὑπερπίπτω, (ὑπέρ, πίπτω) to fall
 over, run over, of water, Polyb. 4, 39,
 8: to go beyond, e. g. of arrows or
 spears.—II. of time, to be past, gone
 by, ἦν ὑπερπῆσθ' ἡ νῦν ἡμέρη, Hdt. 3,
 71: so also in Hipp. [i by nature.]
 ὑπερπλάζω, (ὑπέρ, πλάζω) to make
 to wander above, Euphor. Fr. 36.
 ὑπερπλεονάζω, (ὑπέρ, πλεονάζω)
 to abound exceedingly, N. T.
 ὑπερπλέω, to sail over or beyond.
 ὑπερπλήθης, ες, superabundant,
 Nichochar. Lemn. 1; ὑπερπλήθῃ
 ἐξμαρτηκώς, having done more mis-
 der than enough, Dem. 802, 25-
 from
 ὑπερπλήθω, to be overfull of a
 thing.
 ὑπερπλημύρεω, ὦ, to overflow.
 ὑπερπληνῶ, ὦ, (ὑπέρ, πληνῶ)
 155

in *plē* *everfull*, Xen. Cy. 8, 2, 22:—*pass.*, to be overfull, be gorged to the full, Xen. Lac. 5, 3, Arist. H. A. 8, 5, 5.

ὑπερπλήσσομαι, (ὑπέρ, πλήσσω) to be greatly astonished, Luc. Rhet. Praec. 13; but ought prob. to be ὑπερεκπλ.

ὑπερπλούσιος, *on*, (ὑπέρ, πλούσιος) exceeding rich, Arist. Pol. 4, 11, 5.

ὑπερπλουτέω, *ω*, *f*. -ήσω, to be exceeding rich, Ar. Plut. 354: from

ὑπερπλουτος, *on*, poet. for ὑπερπλούσιος, Aesch. Pr. 466; but also in Plat. Rep. 552 B.

ὑπερπνέω, (ὑπέρ, πνέω) strictly, to breathe or snort over any one: hence, to raise one's self proudly above any one, τινά, Philostr.

ὑπερπνίγης, *ές*, (πνίγω) = ὑπερ-*causivus*.

ὑπερποθέω, *ω*, *f*. -έσω and -ήσω, to desire excessively.

ὑπερπολάω, to overflow, overtrun, Strab.: cf. ἐπιπολάω.

ὑπερπολλος, *η*, *on*, Ion. for *sq*.

ὑπερπολυς, -πολλη, -πολυ, (ὑπέρ, πολός) overmuch, very much or many, Hipp. p. 1015, Aesch. Pers. 794, Xen. Hell. 3, 2, 26, Dem. 1073, fin.

ὑπερπονέω, *ω*, (ὑπέρ, πονέω) to toil or labour beyond measure, Xen. Mem. 1, 2, 4: to suffer or endure much, c. acc., Soph. O. C. 345.—II. to toil or suffer for any one, Plat. Legg. 717 C: also in mid., ὑπερπονείσθαι τινος, to take trouble or distress on one's self for another, Soph. Aj. 1310.

ὑπέρπονος, *on*, (ὑπέρ, πόνος) act., toiling beyond measure:—quite worn out, Plut. Alex. 61.

ὑπερπόντος, *on*, also *a*, *on*, Pind. P. 5, 79, Aesch. Ag. 414: (ὑπέρ, πόντος):—over or beyond the sea, over the water, far away, Aesch. l. c.:—from beyond the sea, i. e. foreign, strange, γλῶσσα, Pind. l. c., cf. Aesch. Supp. 42:—φοιτᾷ ὑπ., i. e. ὑπέρ τὸν πόντον, Soph. Ant. 785.

ὑπερποτάομαι, Ep. for ὑπερπέτομαι, Theocr. 15, 120.

ὑπερπροθυμέομαι, *f*. -θυμηθήσομαι, (ὑπέρ, προθυμέομαι) dep. pass.:—to have an excessive liking or zeal, be exceedingly ready.

ὑπερπροφύγω, *v*. l. for ὑπεκπροφένω, Hes. Sc. 42.

ὑπερπᾶτο, Ep. 3 sing. aor. of ὑπερπέτομαι, Hom.

ὑπερπῶχος, *on*, (ὑπέρ, πωχός) exceeding poor, Arist. Pol. 4, 11, 5.

ὑπερπυκνός, *on*, exceeding dense or close.

ὑπερπυπάζω, (ὑπέρ, πυπάζω) to make very much of one, to fondle, caress, and call him πύππαξ, Ar. Eq. 680.

ὑπερπύρος, *on*, (ὑπέρ, πῦρ) exceeding fiery, Arist. Respir. 14, 7.

ὑπερπυρρίω, *ω*, *f*. -ώσω [ᾶ], (ὑπέρ, πυρρίω) to grow redder than another.—II. but also to redden or blush for another, τινός, Ar. Ran. 308.

ὑπερπῶλος, *on*, (ὑπέρ, πῶλος) like πολύπικτος, exceeding rich in horses, Dub. l. Aesch. Pers. 794, altered by Herm. into ὑπερπόλλους.

ὑπερπῶρωσις, *εως*, *η*, the formation of a callus over a broken bone.

ὑπερπωτάομαι, dep. mid., poet. for ὑπερπέτομαι.

ὑπερρύαγ, 3 sing. aor. 2 pass. of ὑπορύαγ, Il. [ᾶ]

ὑπερρύος, *on*, (ρέω) flowing over.

ὑπερσαρκέω, *ω*, *f*. -ήσω, (ὑπέρ, σάρξ) to have or get an excess of flesh, Hipp. p. 909, acc. to Schueid.; al. ὑπερσαρκίζω.

ὑπερσαρκώω, *ω*, to make exceeding fleshy or fat. Hence

ὑπερσάρκωμα, *ατος*, τό, overgrowth of flesh: and

ὑπερσάρκωσις, *εως*, *η*, a making or being exceeding fleshy.

ὑπερσεμνός, *on*, (ὑπέρ, σεμνός) exceeding grave, solemn or pompous, Philo.

ὑπερσεμνύνομαι, (ὑπέρ, σεμνύνω) mid., to be exceeding solemn or pompous, Xen. Symp. 3, 11.

ὑπερσεύω, (ὑπέρ, σεύω) to drive away over: pf. pass. ὑπερσέσμαι, to hasten over, ὁρέων ἄκρις, Q. Sm. 2, 183.

ὑπερσκελής, *ές*, (ὑπέρ, σκέλος) with immoderately large legs, Plat. Tim. 87 E.

ὑπερσκληρός, *on*, exceeding dry or hard.

ὑπερσοφιστεύω, (ὑπέρ, σοφιστεύω) to be an arch-sophist, Philostr.

ὑπερσοφιστής, *ου*, ὁ, (ὑπέρ, σοφιστής) an arch-sophist, Phryn. (Com.) Incert. 1.

ὑπερσοφός, *on*, (ὑπέρ, σοφός) exceeding wise or clever, Ar. Ach. 972, Plat. Euthyd. 289 E.

ὑπερσπονδάω, (ὑπέρ, σπονδάω) to take exceeding great pains, περί τι, Luc. Gymn. 9.

ὑπερσπονδός, *on*, exceedingly nervous or earnest.

ὑπερσταθμίζομαι, *as pass.*, (σταθμίζω) to outweigh.

ὑπερστώτω, *ω*, = ὑπερίσταμαι, to stand over and protect, c. gen., Aesch. Supp. 342.

ὑπερστάχυνω, *ω*, to bear ears of corn in abundance.

ὑπερστένω, (ὑπέρ, στένω) to sigh or groan over, *v*. l. Aesch. Pr. 66.

ὑπερστέργω, to love excessively.

ὑπερστίζω, to shine exceedingly.

ὑπερσπρύννυμι, and -νύω, *f*. -σπρώω, to spread, strew or lay over or upon.

ὑπερσυντελικός, *η*, *ον*, χρόνος, tempus plus quam perfectum.

ὑπερσέχω, = υπερέχω, but *v*. σέχω.

ὑπερσχη, ὑπέρσχοι, 3 sing. subj., and opt. aor. 2 act. of υπερέχω, Hom.

ὑπερτάλαντάω, *ω*, (τάλαντον) to outweigh.

ὑπερτάτος, *η*, *on*, superl. from ὑπέρ, uppermost, highest, Il. 12, 381; 23, 451, Hes. Op. 8, Pind. O. 2, 140, etc., and in Att. poets: eldest, Pind. N. 6, 36: mostly poet., cf. ὑπατος. Pind. has also ὑπερώτατος, N. 8, 73.

—Cf. ὑπέρτερος. [ῶ]

ὑπερτείνω, *f*. -τενῶ, (ὑπέρ, τείνω):—I. transit., to stretch over, across or upon, Hdt. 4, 71: to hold out over, τινί τι, Eur. El. 1257; ὑπ. σκιάν σειρίων κνύός, to spread a shade from the sun over the house, Aesch. Ag. 967 (κνύός being joined with σκιάν), cf. Eur. El. 1022:—but, ὑπ. χεῖρά τινος, to stretch the hand over one for protection, Eur. I. A. 916; also, ὑπ. πόδα ἑκτῆς, to stretch one's foot over the beach, l. e. pass over it, Id. Med. 1288, cf. Id. Scir. 1.—II. intr., to stretch, stand or jut out over, ὑπέρ τῶν τεύχους, Thuc. 2, 76: also c. acc., ὑπ. τὸ κέρας, to outflank the enemy's wing, Xen. Hell. 4, 2, 19.—2. metaph., to go beyond, exceed, surpass, usu. c. gen., as in Dem. 1406, 1; but also c. acc., Arist. Pol. 7, 10, 6, An. Pr. 2, 23, 3, Polyb. 1, 26, 15.

ὑπερτέλειος, *on*, (ὑπέρ, τέλος) beyond the mark or measure, excessive, supernumerary.

ὑπερτέλεος, *on*, = foreg.

ὑπερτέλω, *ω*, to get *παι* overleap, c. acc., Aesch. A. 359:

ὑπερτελής, *ές*, gen. *έος*, (ὑπέρ, λος) going over or beyond the mark so in gen., going over, overleap, Aesch. A. 286: but c. gen., ὁ ὑπερτελής, one who has reached tip of his labours, Soph. Tr. 36 (τέλλω) = ὑπερτέλλων, rising, arising over or above, Eur. Ion 154.

Numbers are called ὑπερτελείη the sum of their different factors greater than themselves, such as because 6+2+4+3=15; opp. τ. λιτής.

ὑπερτέλλω, *f*. -τελλῶ, (ὑπέρ, τ. λω) to appear over or above: ὁ ὑπερτέλλας ὁ ἥλιος, the sun when he has above the horizon and reached a certain height, Hdt. 3, 104: also, ὁ ὑπερτέλλας, to start from the ground, Phoen. 1007; c. gen., φαρέων μὲν ὑπερτέλλων, Eur. Or. 839; κοῦ ὑπερτέλλων πέτρος, the stone ing over his head, Id. Or. 6: later c. dat., Anth.

ὑπερτενής, *ές*, gen. *έος*, (ὑπέρ, τ. νω) stretched or stretching over: h. standing or jutting forth over, c. ἰστίδος ὑπ. χαλκός, Aesch. (I. A. B. p. 533, 10).

ὑπερτερέω, *ω*, *f*. -ήσω, to be over or above: hence, to surpass, to exceed; and

ὑπερτερία, *ας*, *η*, Ion. -ίη, *η*, upper part, esp., the upper frame carriage on which the ladder is laid 6, 70, Plat. Theaet. 207 A.—II. ing over and above, preëminence. = ὑπερηγανία, in Theogn. 418, to the interp. of Hesych., th. this seems dub.

ὑπέρτερος, *a*, *on*, compar. ὑπέρ, over or above, upper, κρέ ὑπέρ, flesh from the outer parts of a tim, as opp. to the σπλάγνα towards, Od. 3, 65, 470:—higher, greater, better, more excellent, κίδος, εὐχο 11, 290; 12, 437; γενεῇ ὑπ., high birth, i. e. nobler, Il. 11, 786 (w. however some ancients explain ὑπέρτερος, adding that in Ion. ὑπέρτερος signifies younger, in Trag. times older, cf. Archil. 24 Bergk ὑπέρτερον θέσθαι τί τινος, to p. one thing above another, Pind. I. cf. P. 2, 111; ὑπέρτερα νεύερα ναι, to turn things topsy-turvy, Lys. 772.—II. stronger, mightier, ὑπ., Soph. El. 455:—c. gen., rious or triumphant over, Pind. 62, Eur. Med. 921.—III. further, Soph. Ant. 16.—The compar. ὑπέρτερος and ὑπέρτερος are only found in Hesych. Cf. ὑπ. τατος. [ῶ]

ὑπέρτεχνος, *on*, (τέχνη) exceeding artificial or ingenious.

ὑπέρτῳ, (ὑπέρ, τῳ) *ω*, exceeding, Strab.

ὑπερτήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, and -τήριον = ὑπερτερία, both very dub.

ὑπερτίθω, *f*. -θήσω, (ὑπέρ, τίμω) to put or set over, across; in ὑπερτίθεσθαι τινά περὶν ποταμῶν, Ilyb. 22, 22, 9.—2. c. acc. loci only, ὑπερβάλλω, ὑπ. ὄρος, etc., to pass over a mountain, Id. 34, 13, II. metaph., to put or set over, like praeficere, c. acc. pers. et dat. rei, ὑπερτίθεμεν παντί, Pind. P. 5, hence in mid., ὑπερτίθεσθαι τινος to commit or intrust a thing to any esp., to disclose it to him, in order ask his advice thereon, τὰ σπονδῶν στερα τῶν πραγμάτων, τὸ ἐνὶ τῶν and the like, Hdt. 1, 8, 107, 108, 71, etc.; so also, though more rare

act., υπερτιθέναι τι τι. where it denotes a simple communication or announcement, Hdt. 3, 155; 5, 32, cf. alk. ad 7, 8, 1.—2. to hold over for protection, χρεια ὑπὲρ τινος, Jac. Anth. 1, 2, p. 188.—3. to place higher, hence to prefer, τί τινος, also τί τιμι:—mid., to take a higher place; hence, excel, surpass, τινά τιμι and κατά τι, Polyb. 2, 63, 3; 17, 17, 3.—4. of me, to outlast, outlive, c. acc., Strab. 5. in mid., to put off, delay, adjourn, γὰρ ταχέισαν ἡμέραν, Polyb. 5, 29, etc.

ὑπερτίμιος, ὦ, (ὑπέρ, τιμῶ) to prize or honour exceedingly, c. acc., Soph. Ant. 284: to prize overmuch, errate.

ὑπερτίμιος, ον, (ὑπέρ, τίμιος) over-
ar, ὑπ. ἀγοράζειν τι, to buy too dear, ist. Oec. 2, 34, 5. [τῖ]

ὑπερτοκέω, ὦ, (ὑπέρ, τόκος) to
duce very many young: in aor., to
exhausted by breeding, Theophr.

ὑπερτολμος, ον, (ὑπέρ, τόλμα) over
id., Aesch. Cho. 590.

ὑπερτονέω, ὦ, to overstop, Hipp.
Galen.: from

ὑπερτονός, ον, (ὑπέρ, τείνω) over-
atened, strained to the utmost, at full
ch, exceeding loud, γήρυμα, Aesch.
um. 569; βοά, Ar. Nub. 1154.

ὑπερτοξύω, ον, (ὑπέρ, τοξύω)
to be shot beyond: μίσμα οὐχ
εργ., an abomination not to be out-
le, Aesch. Supp. 473.

ὑπερτοξεύω, (ὑπέρ, τοξεύω) to
ershoot, Aen. Tact.

ὑπερτριβύω, (ὑπέρ, τραγίω) to
ell rank like a he-goat, Diosc.

ὑπερτρίβω, ἐς, (ὑπέρ, τρέβω)
urished with exceeding care.

ὑπερτρέχω, ἰ. -τρέω and -δρά-
μαι, in Philaetaer. Atal. 1, 3 also
μαῖ: aor. -έδραμον (ὑπέρ, τρέχω)
to run over or beyond, outrun, escape
at, πενίην, Theogn. 620, cf. Eur.
973.—2. to excel, surpass, τινά τι—
Eur. Tro. 930, Philaetaer. l. c.—3.

overstep, transgress a law, Soph.
nt. 455.

ὑπερτρίσσυλλάβος, ον, of more than
ee syllables.

ὑπερτρίφω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (ὑπέρ,
φύω) to revel or riot extravagantly,
ic.

ὑπερτριβίζω, (ὑπέρ, βριζίω) to in-
it, maltreat excessively, Dio C.

ὑπερτριβαίνω, (ὑπέρ, τριβαίνω) to
ke too moist, Hipp. p. 446: pass., to
me so, Id.

ὑπερτρώος, ον, (ὑπέρ, ὥδω) over-
led with water: in medic., very drop-
al, Hipp. p. 183.

ὑπερτριβιάω, ὦ, f. -άσω [ᾶ] (ὑπό,
τριβιάω):—to grow rather red, blush
tittle, Ar. Plut. 702.

ὑπερτρώος, ον, (ὑπό, ἐρυθρός)
ewhat red, reddish, Hipp., Thuc. 2,
Plat. Rep. 617 A.

ὑπερτυνητός, ὦν, (ὑπέρ, ὑμένω)
ch to be extolled, LXX.

ὑπερτυμός, ον, =foreg., dub.

ὑπερψήλος, ον, (ὑπέρ, ψήλός)
eeding high, Xen. An. 3, 5, 7.

ὑπερψύω, ὦ, (ὑπέρ, ψύω) to ex-
or extol exceedingly, LXX.

ὑπερψύω, ἐς, (ὑπέρ, ψάω) exceed-
t bright, far seen.

ὑπερφαίνομαι, (ὑπέρ, φαίνομαι)
pass. and mid., to appear, show one's
ver over or above, λόδον, Thuc. 4, 93;
er c. acc., Plut. Dio 39.—Nic. Th.

uses the act. υπερφαίνω as neu-

ὑπερφαλαγγέω, ὦ, (ὑπέρ, φάλαγξ)
tend the line of one's phalanx so as
outflank the enemy: generally, to

outflank, c. gen., Xen. Cyr. 6, 3, 20, cf.
7, 1, 5.

ὑπερφαλαγγίσαις, ἡ, and -ίωσις,
ἡ, as if from υπερφαλαγγίω, -ίω,
an outflanking of the enemy's line.

ὑπερφάνη, ἐς, gen. ἐός, (ὑπερφαί-
νομαι) appearing over or above, out-
topping others, δόρατα ὀρθά και ὑπερφα-
νῇ, Xen. Hipparch. 5, 7, acc. to Steph.
and Schneid., ubi al. ἐπερφήανα.—II.
also=—ὑπερφαίης.

ὑπερφάσας, αντος, ὁ, Hyperphas,
father of Eurygania, Apollod. 3, 5, 8.

ὑπερφάτος, ον, (ὑπέρ, φάτος, φη-
μί):—marvellous, unspeakable, "inex-
plicable," Pind. Fr. 74, 8; τινί, in or
for a thing, Id. O. 9, 98.

ὑπερφέγγει, ας, ἡ, (ὑπέρ, φέγ-
γος) an excessive shining, lambl.

ὑπερφείρα, ας, ἡ, (ὑπερφέρης II)
haughtiness, pride, LXX.

ὑπερφέρτης, ον, ὁ, he who is su-
preme; the ruler; in Dion. H., =Lat.
Jupiter Feretrius.

ὑπερφέρω, ἐς, gen. ἐός, (ὑπερφέ-
ρω II):—projecting, prominent; hence
eminent, LXX.—II. = ὑπερρήφανος,
Gramm.

ὑπερφέρω, to bear or carry over, ὅπ.
τὸν ἱσθμὸν τὰς ναῦς, Thuc. 3, 81, cf.
4, 8.—II. usu. intr., to raise one's self,
rise above: to be prominent, stand out,
Hipp.: hence,—III. to surpass, excel,
have the advantage over, τινός τιμι, one
in a thing, ῥόδα ὁδοῦ ὑπερφέροντα
τῶν ἄλλων, Hdt. 9, 96, cf. 8, 138, Ar.
Eq. 584, Thuc. 1, 81: τέχνη τέχνης
ὑπερέροντα, Soph. O. T. 381.—also
c. acc., ὑπερφέρεis τόλμη τε τόλμαν
καὶ λόγῳ χρηστῶ λόγον, Eur. Heracl.
555 (80 ἐπ. τὴν ἀνδραπνὴν φύσιν,
Isocr. 52 E, cf. Plut. Rom. 7)—c.
dat. rei only, to excel in a thing, Hdt.
4, 74, Pors. Hec. 268.

ὑπερφέρω, adv., like ὑπερφνώς,
ὑπεράγαν, excessively, overmuch,
Aesch. Ag. 377: too highly, φρονεῖν,
Aesch. Pers. 820, Eur. Phoen. 550;
φέρειν ὅπ., like δεινὸς φέρειν, Id. H.
F. 1321.

ὑπερφεύγω, (ὑπέρ, φεύγω) to get
out over and escape, Hipp., Aesch. Pers.
100.

ὑπερφθέγγομαι, (ὑπέρ, φθέγγομαι)
dep. mid., to sound, resound or shout
above, or louder, ὅπ. εὐτελεία, to excel
therein, Plut. 2, 396 D.

ὑπερφθίω and ὑπερφθίω, (ὑπέρ,
φθίω, φθίω) to kill or destroy for one:
—pass., to die for or in behalf of one,
ὑπερφθίτο πατρός, Pind. P. 6, 29.

ὑπερφύλος, ον, overbearing, over-
weening, haughty, arrogant, proud, vi-
olent, freq. in Hom. (esp. in Od. of the
suitors); so of the Cyclopes, Od. 9,
106; and of the Trojans, Il. 3, 106;
13, 621, etc.; cf. Pind. O. 10 (11), 43,
P. 4, 197: also, θυμὸς ὅπ., a haughty
spirit, Il. 15, 94; ἔπος, μῦθος ὅπ., a
haughty, arrogant word, Od. 4, 503,
774; οἶνος ὅπ., Ion ap. Ath. 495 B.—
But that orig. the word only meant
exceeding in power, most puissant, with-
out any bad signif., is prob. from Od.
21, 289, where Antinous uses it of
himself and the rest of the suitors,
ὑπερφύλοισι μεθ' ἡμῖν δαίνυνται:
and so in Pind. Fr. 93, it is simply
most huge, mighty, cf. Id. P. 2, 80.—
This orig. notion appears most clear-
ly in the adv., -λως, exceedingly, ex-
cessively, ὅπ. μεσέζειν, Il. 13, 293;
μεσάζω, Od. 17, 481; 21, 285; ἀνι-
άζειν, Il. 18, 300: whence the adv.
also passes into the signif. of haughti-
ly, arrogantly, Od. 1, 227; 4, 663, etc.

It is plain then the bad signif. is only
so far in the word itself, as it denotes

excess, cf. Butt. Lexi. s. v. 1 Deu.
very dub. Two have been suggest-
ed; first by poet. dialectal change
from υπερβίος (quasi υπερβίολος)
second, by Aeol. change of v for ὑπε-
φύης, which is maintained by Butt.
s. v., Nitzsch Od. 4, 663. Others
from φύλῃ, turning over the cup's brim,
hence excessive: but this is very far-
fetched. That of the old Gramm.,
perjured, breakers of truces made by
turbations from φύλῃ, is worst of all.)

ὑπερφίλῶ, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (ὑπέρ, φι-
λέω) to love beyond measure, Ar. Plut.
1072, Xen. Cyr. 1, 4, 6.

ὑπερφίλος, ον, (ὑπέρ, φίλος) a
very warm friend, Plut. (?)

ὑπερφίλοσφῶ, ὦ, (ὑπέρ, φιλοσο-
φῶ) to philosophise exceedingly, Hipp.
p. 1279.

ὑπερφίλοτιμος, ον, over-ambitious.

ὑπερφλεγμαινώ, (ὑπέρ, φλεγμαι-
νώ) to be excessively inflamed, Hipp. p.
411, etc.

ὑπερφλοῖος, ον, flourishing, rich,
luxuriant, μῆλα, Emped. 289. (Prob.
from φλοῖο, q. v., φλέω, cf. Plut. 2
683.) [οἱ l. c.]

ὑπερφλύάρεω, ὦ, to talk or chatter
very absurdly, A. B.

ὑπερφλύω, to boil, bubble, or spout
over.

ὑπερφοβέομαι, (ὑπέρ, φοβέω) pass
c. fut. mid., to be excessively afraid,
Aesch. Theb. 238; ὅπ. μῆ., Xen.
Cyr. 1, 4, 2.

ὑπερφοβός, ον, (ὑπέρ, φόβος) very
fearful, timid, Xen. Ec. 3, 9.—II.
(causal), very terrible, LXX.

ὑπερφορέω, ὦ, like ὑπερφέρω I, to
carry over, Xen. Cyn. 8, 4.

ὑπερφρίσσω, Att. -ττω, f. -ξω,
(ὑπέρ, φρίσσω) to shudder at one be-
yond measure, to be terribly afraid of
one, τινά, Luc. Jup. Confut. 4.

ὑπερφρῶνῶ, ὦ, to be ὑπερφρῶν,
to have high thoughts, Aesch. Ag. 1039;
ὅπ. τινι, to be proud of a thing, Hdt.
1, 199.—2. to look down upon, disdain,
c. acc., Aesch. Pers. 825, Ar. Nub.
226, Thuc. 3, 39, etc.; hence also in
pass., Thuc. 6, 16:—also c. gen.,
Eur. Bacch. 1326, Ar. Nub. 1400,
Plat. Phaedr. 258 B.—II. to surpass
in knowledge, ὅπ. ἱστορία τὸν δῆμον,
v. l. Aeschin. 19, 42: πάντα ὑπερφρῶ,
to be thoroughly well-informed, Hipp.
Hence

ὑπερφρόνησις, εως, ἡ, contempt,
θανάτου, Plut. 2, 238 B.

ὑπερφροντίζω, (ὑπέρ, φροντίζω) to
be exceedingly concerned, Heliod.

ὑπερφρόνως, adv. from ὑπερφρῶν.

ὑπερφροσύνη, ης, ἡ, (ὑπερφρῶν)
contempt, disdain, Plut. 2, 19 D. 827 A.

ὑπερφρύγιος, ον, hyper-Phrygian
a musical mode. [ῥ]

ὑπερφρύωνος, ονος, ὁ, ἡ, (ὑπέρ, φρύγ-
ων):—high-minded, haughty, disdainful,
proud, ὅπμα, λόγοι, Aesch. Theb. 380,
410; στήματα, Eur. Heracl. 388:
neut. pl. ὑπερφρύωνας, as adv., Soph.
Aj. 1236:—in good sense, ἐκ τοῦ
ὑπερφρύωνος, with confident superiority,
Thuc. 2, 62.

ὑπερφύης, ἐς, (ὑπέρ, φύη):—over-
grown, enormous, immense, Aesch. Fr.
212.—II. of things, monstrous, extra-
ordinary, singular, ὅπ. λίθοι, ἔργον,
in good sense, Hdt. 2, 175; 9, 78; in
bad, Id. 8, 116; ὅπ. τοῦ μεγέθους, Ar.
Plut. 734: marvellous, strange, τέχνη,
Ar. Eq. 141: πῶς οὐχ ὑπερφύνης; is
it not mighty strange? Dem. 848, 23:
strange, absurd, σθένεια λέγεις καὶ
ὑπερφύη, Plat. Gorg. 467 B: τὸ δὲ
πάντων ὑπερφύεστατον., Lys. 178,
40:—oft. also joined with a relat.

ὑπερφύς ὄσος, Ar. Plut. 750; ὑπ. ὤσ., like Lat. *mirum quam*, ὑπερφύει ὡς μεγάλη βλάβη, Plat. Gorg. 477 D.—II. adv. ὤς, marvellously, wonderfully, excessively, exceedingly, Ar. Ach. 142; in affirm. answers, ὑπερφύως αὖν οὖν, Plat. Rep. 525 B: so, ὑπερφύως ὤσ., freq. in Plat., cf. Stallb. Symp. 173 C.—When joined with other adjs. it always comes second, δεινὸν καὶ ὑπ., etc., Lob. Paral. 541.

ὑπερφύομαι, pass., with aor. 2 and pf. act.: (ὑπέρ, φύω) —to spring up over or above: hence, to outshoot, surpass, excel, c. acc. pers. et dat. rei, ὁ ὑπερφύς Ἑλλήνας ἰσχυρῶ, Hdt. 6, 127.

ὑπερφύω, ὦ, (ὑπέρ, φύω) to blow up, inflate excessively, Luc. Contempl. 19.

ὑπερφονέω, ὦ, (ὑπέρ, φωνέω) to cry exceedingly loud, LXX.—II. trans., to out-bawl, τινά, Luc. Rhet. Praec. 13.

ὑπερχαίρω, (ὑπέρ, χαίρω) to rejoice exceedingly at a thing, τινί, Eur. Med. 1165.—II. c. part., to delight in doing a thing, Xen. Cyr. 1, 3, 3.

ὑπερχαλάω, ὦ, (ὑπέρ, χαλάω) to let down over or upon, Leon. Al. 4; a. ἵπτεκχ-.

ὑπερχάρης, ἐς, gen. ἐός, (ὑπέρ, χαίρω) overjoyed, ἐπὶ τινί, Polyb. 1, 44, 5.

ὑπερχαίλης, ἐς, gen. ἐός, and ὑπέρχειλος, ov, over the brim.

ὑπερχέω, f. χεύσω, (ὑπέρ, χέω) to pour over —pass., to overflow, overrun, Arist. Probl. 3, 34, 1.

ὑπερχθύνιος, ov, (ὑπέρ, χθών) above the earth, Anth.

ὑπερχλιδάω, ὦ, f. ἥσω, (ὑπέρ, χλιδάω) to be over-luxurious, be wanton, proud or arrogant, Soph. Tr. 281.

ὑπερχολιάω, ὦ, (ὑπέρ, χολιάω) to have an excess of bile: hence, to be or grow exceedingly angry, Ar. Lys. 694.—II. transit., to fill full of bile, Hipp. ap. Galen.

ὑπερχόλος, ov, (ὑπέρ, χολή) exceeding bilious or wrathful, Antiph. Incert. 92.

ὑπερχομαι, f. -ελεύσομαι, dep. mid., with aor. act. ὑπῆλθον, ὑπῆλθον: Hom. uses only the aor. in both forms (ὑπέρ, ἔρχομαι). To go or come under, get under, go into, enter, like Lat. *subire*, c. acc., θάμνους, δώμα, μέλαθρα, Od. 5, 476; 12, 21; 18, 150; δόρ' ἂν γὰρ ὑπῆλθον, Aesch. Eum. 339; more rarely c. dat., Μεινεκε Philem. p. 385: ὑπ. ὑπὸ τὴν φορὰν τοῦ ἀκόντιου, to come within its range, Antipho 121, 35, cf. 124, 20, sq.—II. to go into secretly, to creep or steal into: hence of involuntary feelings, to come upon or over one, c. acc. pers., Τρώας τρώους ὑπῆλθε γυνί, fear came over the Trojans in their limbs, Il. 7, 215; 20, 44; so, ὑπέρχεται με φρίκη, Hdt. 6, 134; cf. Soph. Phil. 1231, El. 928, Valek. Phoen. 1378.—III. metaphor., to creep into another's good graces, to fawn on, cringe to him, Ar. Eq. 270, Andoc. 31, 43; ὑπ. καὶ δουλεύειν, Plat. Crito 53 E; ὑπ. καὶ θεραπεύειν, Dem. 623, 22:—then, to undermine, entrap, λάθρα μὲ ὑπῆλθον, Soph. O. T. 386, cf. Phil. 1007; δόλω μὲ ὑπῆλθε, Eur. Andr. 436;—c. acc. rei, to seek by base arts, τὴν τυραννίδα, Plut. Dio 7.—2. to bow down to, honour, reverence, τινά, Xen. Lac. 8, 2, also, to shrink from, dread, κτ. Ath. 2, 14.—IV. to go from under, go from bottom to top, Aesch. Fr. 155.—V. to advance slowly, Xen. An. 5, 2, 70

ὑπερχρεῶς, ov, (ὑπέρ, χρεός) over head and ears in debt, Dem. 821, 14.

ὑπερχρήματος, ov, (ὑπέρ, χρῆμα) exceeding wealthy, Ocell. Luc.

ὑπερχρονίζω, to be over the time, go or pass over the time.

ὑπερχρόνιος, ov, and ὑπερχρονος, ov, beyond time, eternal.

ὑπερχρύσις, εως, ἡ, (ὑπερχέω) an overflowing, Plut. 2, 502 A, etc.

ὑπερχωρέω, ὦ, (ὑπέρ, χωρέω) to depart over, v. 1. Thuc. 4, 43, for ὑποχωρέω.

ὑπέρψυχος, ov, (ὑπέρ, ψυχή) above the soul, overpowering the soul, Plat. Tim. 88 A, Bekk.

ὑπέρψυχρος, ov, (ὑπέρ, ψυχρός) exceeding cold: metaph., very frigid, of a bad joke, Luc. Hist. Conscr. 16.

ὑπέρψυχο, (ὑπέρ, ψύχο) to chill excessively, strike with a violent chill, Hipp. p. 446, etc.

ὑπερώα, ας, ἡ, Ion. ὑπερώη, the palate, Il. 22, 495, elsewhere οὐρανός and οὐρανίσκος: strictly fem. from ὑπερώς.

ὑπερωδυνέω,=περοδυνέω, Hipp.: and

ὑπερωδυνία, ας, ἡ, (δύνη) excessive pain: from

ὑπερόδυνος, ov,=ὑπερόδυνος.

ὑπερωέω, ὦ, f. ἥσω, (ὑπό, ἐρωέω) to go back, retire, recoil, Il. 8, 122, 314.

ὑπερωϊσθεν, adv., from an upper room, Od. 1, 328: [] from

ὑπερωϊόν, ov, τό, Ep. and Ion. for ὑπερών, q. v., Hom.

ὑπερωϊός, ἰα, ἰον, v. ὑπερώος.

ὑπερωικάνιος, ov, over, beyond or across the ocean. [α]

ὑπερωμία, ας, ἡ, (ὑπέρ, ὤμος) the part above the shoulders, LXX.

ὑπερωνέομαι, (ὑπέρ, ὀνέομαι) dep. mid., to buy too dear, Themist.

ὑπερώνυμος, ov, above all name, inexpressible.

ὑπερών, ov, τό, Ep. and Ion. ὑπερώιον, the upper part of the house, the upper story or upper rooms, where the women resided, παρθένους αἰδοίη ὑπερώιον εἰσαναβύσα, Il. 2, 514; εἰς ὑπερὶ ἀναβὰς, 16, 184; and oft. in Od.; ἐξ ὑπερών, Pind. Fr. 25; also in Att., as Ar. Eq. 996, Plut. 811.—Strictly it is neut. from sq., sub. ὀκνημα.

ὑπερώος, ὡα, ὦον, Ion. and Ep. ὑπερώιος, being above or over, ὑπ. θάλαμος=ὑπερώνος, Plut. Pelop. 35:—cf. ὑπερώα. (ῶιος-ῶος is a mere termin., the adj. being formed from ὑπέρ, just as πατρώιος, -ῶος from πατήρ.)

ὑπερώρος, ov, (ὑπέρ, ὥρα) beyond the season, over-ripe, Diosc.

ὑπερωρόφιος, ov, over or above the roof.

ὑπερώσιος, ov,=περιώσιος, Suid.

ὑπερώστατος, ἡ, ov, poet. superl. for ὑπέρτατος, Pind. N. 8, 73.

ὑπερωτάω, ὦ, f. ἥσω, (ὑπό, ἐρωτάω) to ask covertly, to imply or insinuate by a question, Plat. Gorg. 483 A.

ὑπεσθίω, f. ὑπέδομαι, (ὑπό, ἐσθίω) to eat away under.—II. to eat gradually or secretly.

ὑπεσεῖται, Dor. for ὑπέσεται, ὑπέσται, 3 sing. fut. from ὑπεσιμ.

ὑπεσταλμένος, adv. part. pf. pass. from ὑποστέλλω, drawn back or in, retiringly, modestly, Heraclid.

ὑπέσταν, Ep. for ὑπέστησαν, 3 plur. 2 aor. from ὑφίστημι, Il.

ὑπέσχεθον, ες, ε, poet. for ὑπέσχον, lengthd. aor. 2 act. of ὑπέχω, Il. 7, 188.

ὑπέσχημαι, perf. of ὑπισχνέομαι, ἰπέχομαι.

ὑπέσθιος, ov, (ὑπό, εἶδος; or what still or calm, in the calm, clear sky) γέρονται, Arat. 1012: τὸ ὑπ. τῆς βλίσσης, a tolerable calm, Plut. Themist. 32: of a place, Ap. Rh. 3, 120 [i in arsis in Arat. l. c.]

ὑπεσθύνος, ov, (ὑπό, εὐθύνος) liable to give account for one's administration of an office, accountable, answerable, responsible, Aesch. Pr. 324; ὑπεσθύνος πόλει, Id. Pers. 213; ὑπ. ὡς as opp. to μοναρχίᾳ, Hdt. 3, 80; ὑπ., at Athens, officers who had to give an account (of their administration) Ar. Eq. 259, Antipho 146, 23, etc.: ὑπεσθύνος παραινέσις, Thuc. 3, 4.—2. c. genit., liable to, ὑπεσθύνος ἀρχῆς ἑτέρας, ap. Dem. 747, 1; ὑπ. προκλήσεως, etc., Dem. 1114, 2; but also, liable to make amends or pay for a thing, e. g. of slaves, σῶμα ὑπὸ ἀδικημάτων, they must pay for the misdeeds with their body, Dem. 61, 5; guilty of a thing, Luc.—3. also dat., ὑπ. κινδύνῳ, τιμωρίᾳ, Lycour. 166, 17; 169, 8; but c. dat. pers. subject to the will of others, depends on them, Lat. *obnoxius*, Dem. 291, 1; Aeschin. 51, 3.

ὑπευδόμεαι, 2s pass., (ὑπό, ἐκνύω)—hence fem. pr. t. aor. ὑπευνηθεῖσα, v. 1. in Hes. Th. 374 (where however it is better written ὑποδύμεισθα), lying under a man, and s. pregnant.—II. to be underbedded with a thing, i. e. lying or sitting upon ὀρθάλεις νεοσσός ὑπευνηθεῖσα, Nil. A. 294.

ὑπέχω, f. ὀφέω: aor. ὑπέσχεο cf. ὑπέσχεθον, (ὑπό, ἐχω). To hold under or underneath, ὑπέσχεθε χεῖρ Il. 7, 188: esp., to hold a cup under another vessel, while something poured into it, Hdt. 2, 151, Ar. Ac. 1063, (Pac. 431:—ὑπ. μαστῶν, of mother, Eur. Ion 1372:—ὑπ. (sc. τῆς χεῖρα) to hold out the hand (to receive bribes), Dem. 421, 18; cf. κυλλός:—ὑπ. οὐαί, like Lat. *praebere aurem*, lend an ear, Simon. 7, 16.—2. to support, suggest, τι, Dissen Pind. O. 2, 3, (99): to allege, make a pretence of, τῆς ἐκεχειρίας, Ar. Pac. 908.—3. to supply, afford, πάντα, Ar. Lys. 841; τι, τι, Plat. Theaet. 191 D: ὑπ. ἐαυτοῦ, Lat. *praebere se alicui*, to put one's self at the disposal of another, Xen. Cy. 7, 5, 44, cf. Stallb. Plat. Rep. 399 B: also c. inf., ὑπόσχες Σωκράτει ἐξελέγχει, let Socrates examine you, Plat. Gorg. 497 B.—II. to be under, uphold, c. acc., Hdt. 4, 72: hence like Lat. *sustinere*, to bear up against, undergo, subject to, suffer, ὕταν, Soph. Tr. 1274; ζημίαν, Eur. Ion 1308; τιμωρίαν, Thuc. 6, 80, cf. 3, 53.—2. esp. in law phrases, ὅπ. δίκην τινός, to have to give an account of a thing, Hdt. 2, 118; τινί, to a person, Soph. O. 552, Eur. Hec. 1253, Or. 1649; so too ὅπ. λόγον, to have to give account, Plat. Prot. 338 D, etc., (but also, to sustain an argument, Arist. Rhet. 1, 1, 1, cf. Anal. Pr. 2, 19, 1); ὑπ. εἰδύνας, Lys. 115, 1; ὑπ. αἰτίαν τινός, to be accused of a thing, Antipho 137, 18, cf. Thuc. 6, 80, etc.: also ὑπ. φόνον τινός, to give account for the murder of any one, Eur. El. 1318.—On the use of the mid., v. sub ὑπισχνέομαι.

ὑπήβολος, ov,=ὑπόβολος, q. v.—ὑπήριος, ov, (ὑπό, ἀήρ, ἡῆρ) under the air, exposed to the air, Ar. Rh. 4, 1577.

ὑπήκοον, ov, τό, a narcotic plant with leaves like rue, Diosc.

ὑπήκοος, ov, (ὑπό, ἀκοή)—giving

s, *neaking*, listening to: hence a *earer*, scholar.—II. *obeying, obedient*, *subject*, usu. c. gen., Hdt. 1, 102; 4, 67, etc., Aesch., Thuc., etc.;—c. at., Eur. Herac. 287 (ubi v. Elmsl.), R. Plut. 146, Xen. Cyr. 2, 4, 22,—and so most usu. in late authors: Thuc. has *ὅτι τινός*, 6, 20, but *ὅτι ἄρα*=*ὅποτελός*, 7, 57.—III. the *subt* allies of Athens were called *ὀπῆροι*, opp. to the *αὐτόνομοι*, Böckh *E.* 2, p. 141.

Ἵππῆλατος, *ον*, (ὅπό, ἐλαύνω) *driv*g, carrying off downwards, *φάρμακα* *r*, purging medicines, Hipp.

Ἵππῆλός, *ἐς*, (ὕπαλείφω) *smeared*, *p.* with pitch.

Ἵππῆλατος, *α*, *ον*, (ὅπό, ἵμαρ) *to*wards, *in*, early morning, like *ὑπῆρ*. Opp. H. 4, 640. [ῥ]

Ἵππῆλα, *v* sub *ὑπερῆμνωκε*.

Ἵππῆρες, *3 pl. aor. Ion.* of ὀπῆροι, *II.* 5, 885.

Ἵππνέμος, *ον*, (ὅπό, ἄνεμος): *ndy*, *betokening* wind, Arat. 839: *full* wind, ὅπ. ὄν, a wind-egg, which *duces* no chicken, Ar. Fr. 237, at. (Com.) Daed. 1, etc.; (*ἀνε*αῖον ὄν was considered better *cl.*, Moer. p. 73, cf. Bergk ap. Meike *Com. Fr.* 2, p. 1018)—properly eggs laid by hens without the *ck*, Arist. H. A. 6, 2, 10, sqq., 10, 2, sqq.; so, ὅπ. κύημα, Arist. Gen. 3, 1, 5, and 18;—so, in Ar. *v*, ὅπ. ὄν is the egg produced by *ht* alone, without impregnation; so, Luc. Sacrif. 6 calls Vulcan the *παῖς* of Juno.—II. *metaph.*, *vain*, *empty*, of men, a *braggart*, Plut. *tor.* 12.

Ἵππνέμος, *ον*, (ὅπό, ἄνεμος) *under* wind, sheltered from it, opp. to *ἀνεμος*, Soph. Ant. 411, Thuc. 2, Arist. H. A. 6, 1, 6: *ἐκ τοῦ* on the leeward side, Xen. Oec. 7.—In Eur. Cycl. 44, ὅπ. αὔρα, *b.* means a gentle breeze.—II. *fi* as the wind, Ep. Adesp. 313.

Ἵππῆν, *ης*, *ῆ*, the under part of the *e*, on which the beard grows; hence *beard* itself, esp. the moustache, sch. Fr. 27; ὅπ. ἄκουρος, Ar. *sp.* 477; ὅπῆρας ἐλκεῖν, to let the *d* grow long, trail a beard, Ar. *s.* 1072. (Deriv. uncertain.) Hence Ἵππῆντης, *ον*, ὁ, a bearded man, that has a beard, πρώτων ὅπ., of a *th*, with his first beard, II. 24, 348, 10, 279, cf. Plat. Prot. 309 B.

Ἵππῆνός, *ον*, (ὅπῆν, βίος) *liv*ing with a beard, Plat. (Com.) Presb. 2.

Ἵππρος, *ον*, ὁ, *Hypemus*, of Pisa, victor in the *διάνυλος*, Paus. 5, 8, 6. Ἵπποῖος, *η*, *ον*, (ὅπό, ἡώς)—*about* *n*, towards mornings, early, II. 8, Od. 4, 656; *στίβη* ἵπποῖος, *early* *e* or morning frost, Od. 17, 25:—*Ἵπποῖος*.

Ἵππῆρας, better ὑπῆρῆμῦ, (ὅπό, ἡώς) *adv.*, somewhat softly, gently, *uly*, Dion. P. 1122.

Ἵππῆρεῖα, *ας*, *ῆ*, (ὅπῆρετώ)—*utly*, the service of rowers and *sail*-sea-service:—but usu., as *con*e, the whole body of rowers and *ors*, a ship's crew, Thuc. 8, 1, Lys. 27, Dem. 1208, 20:—Thuc. *op*s. ὑπῆρῆται τοῦ κυβερνήται (1, 1; to *δρανήται* (6, 31); and so, in *la*, ὑπῆρῆται are opp. to *ναῦται*, *ῆται*, *ἐρέται*, 1209, 11; 1214, 23; *i*, 13, sq.; v. Arnold Thuc. 1, c., *ὑπῆρῆτης* I.—II. generally, *hard* *ice*, hard work, Ar. Vesp. 602: *ser*-vice to another, assistance, Plat. *g.* 961 E, etc.: attendance on, obe-

to another, τινός εἰς τινα, Plat.

Legg. 729 D; *τινί*, Ib. 717 C.—2. in plur., the class of manual labourers, servants, officers, Ib. 956 E.—III. at Athens, esp., a public duty or service, orig. differing from ὄρχη in having a salary, Böckh P. E. 1, 320.

Ἵππῆρον, *ον*, τό, (ὅπῆρετης) the cushion on a rower's bench, Thuc. 2, 93; εἰς ὅπ. καὶ κώπην, i. e. to rowers' service, Plut. Themist. 4:—also a riding-pad or saddle-cloth, Diod. 20, 4.—II. the rowers' pay.

Ἵππρετώ, *ω*, *ι*, -ῆσω, (ὅπῆρετης):—strictly, to row, πλοῖον ὑπὸ ὄνῳ ἀνδρῶπων ὑπῆρετῶσθαι δυνάμενον, Diod. 2, 55: to do rowers' service, Ael. N. A. 13, 2.—II. generally, to do hard service, to work for, aid and aid, *τινί* εἰς τι, Hdt. 1, 109; *πρός* τι, Xen. Eq. 8, 7:—to serve, assist, minister to, Lat. *inservire*, *τινί*, Hdt. 8, 41, and Att., *ἐργοῖς ἀνοσίους ὅπ.*, Soph. O. C. 283; to comply with, gratify, like *χαρίζε*-*σθαι*, Xen. Cyr. 5, 1, 20, etc.; *τοῖς* τρόποις ὅπ., to comply with, humour his ways, Ar. Ran. 1432:—esp. of women, etc., *sui copiam facere*, Xen. Hier. 1, 38:—also, ὅπ. τι, to do a service, Soph. Phil. 15; ὅπ. *τινί* τι, Dem. 1356, 26; hence in pass., to be done as service, τὰ ἅπ' ἡμέων εἰς ἡμέας ὑπῆρετῆται, Hdt. 4, 139, cf. Isocr. 39 E.—2. absol., to be a servant, be in a servile condition, Id. Vesp. 518.—The mid. is rejected by Herm. in Soph. El. 1298, cf. Elmsl. Herac. 1017, O. C. 491; but in Hdt. 1, 108, it is sufficiently established. Hence

Ἵππρετῆμα, *ατος*, τό, service rendered, service, help, Lat. *officium*, Antipho 113, 10, Plat. Alc. 1, 106 B, etc.; ποδῶν ὅπ., feet that serve one, Soph. El. 1358.

Ἵππρετης, *ον*, ὁ, (ὅπό, ἐρέτης):—a rower; generally, a seaman, sailor, any one whatever of a ship's crew, but distinguished from the ἐπιβάται and ναῦται by Dem. 1209, sq.; cf. ὅπῆρεσία I, v. Böckh P. E. 1, p. 373.—II. any doer of hard work, a labourer: hence one who does a service to another, a helper, assistant, servant, underling, inferior officer, Lat. *apparitor*, Hdt. 3, 63; 5, 111, cf. Xen. Hell. 2, 3, 54, Dem. 690, 21; ὁ τῶν ἐνδεῶν ὅπ., Plat. Phaed. 116 B: so Mercury is ὅπ. θεῶν, Aesch. Pr. 954: freq. in Att. in all kinds of relations, whether of servants, or friends, cf. Xen. Mem. 2, 10, 3:—ὅπ. ἐργον, a helper in a work, Id. An. 1, 9, 18.—2. at Athens, esp., the servant who attended each man-at-arms (ὀπλίτης), to carry his baggage, rations, and shield, like *σκενο*-*φόρος*, Thuc. 3, 17: they were sometimes light-armed as slingers or bowmen, cf. Ar. Av. 1186.—3. in Xen., ὑπῆρεται were a number of men in immediate attendance on the general, as aides-de-camp or adjutants, Cyr. 2, 4, 4; 6, 2, 13, etc.

Ἵππρετῆς, *ῆ*, (ὅπῆρετώ) a serving or attending, service.

Ἵππρετῆον, verb. adj. from ὅπῆρετώ, one must serve, help, *τινί*, Arist. Eth. N. 9, 2, 1.

Ἵππρετικός, *ῆ*, ὄν, (ὅπῆρετώ) belonging to rowing, πλοῖόν ὅπ., a rowing vessel, galley, but v. signf. II.—II. generally, suited or inclined for serving, serviceable, *τινί*, Plat. Euthyphr. 13 D; *τινί* εἰς τι, lb.: helping or attending, ὅπλα ὅπ., the arms of the common men, Xen. Cyr. 2, 1, 18: *κέλης* ὅπ., a cock-boat, attending on a larger vessel, Id. Hell. 1, 6, 37.

Ἵππρετής, *ιδος*, fem. from ὅπῆρετης II, Eur. I. A. 322, Plat.

Ἵπῆρος, 3 sing. aor. 2 from ὕπερ, *ρεῖπω*, II.

Ἵπῆσω, *Ion.* for ὕφῶσω, fut. *σ* ὀφίμην, Hdt.

Ἵπῆριον, *ον*, τό, the part of the body below the ἥτρον, Ath.

Ἵπῆξέω, *ω*, *ι*, -ῆσω, (ὅπό, ἡξέω) to sound under, to answer with a sound from below, χθῶν ὑπῆχῆσε, Eccl. Supp. 710.—2. of musical strings, to sound to, answer, Arist. Probl. 19, 42, 1, etc.: so, *θερινόν ὑπῆχει τῷ τερτίγων χορῷ*, Plat. Phaedr. 230 C.

Ἵπῆρος, *ω*, *α*, ὦν, (ῆως)=ἵπποτος

Ap. Rh. 14, 841.

Ἵπῆρμι, *Ion.* for ὀφίμην, Hdt.

Ἵπῆλλο, *α*, *ον* 1 ἵπῆλα, Xen. Oed. 1; *α*, *ον* pass. ὑπῆλλῆθην, Hipp. ap. Galen. (ὅπό, ἴλλω):—strictly, to force or draw in underneath, οὐρῶν ὅπ., like Lat. *remulcare caudam*, to put the tail between the legs in fear, Eur. 1, c.; metaph., ὅπ. στόμα, to keep one's tongue under, i. e. be silent, check a feeling one dares not express, Soph. Ant. 509, (as he said just before, *εἰ μὴ γλῶσσαν ἐγκλείσει φόβος*):—cf. Ael. N. A. 12, 7, Buttm. Lexil. s. v. *εἰλεῖν* 12, and v. *εἰλεῖν*.

Ἵπῆλαστέω, *ω*, to twinkle a little with the eyes.

Ἵπνέω, *ω*, to evacuate downwards or a little.

Ἵππος, *ον* Ep. *οιο*, ὁ, the Hypyrius, a river of Bithynia near Prusa, Ap. Rh. 2, 795.

Ἵπσθα, *Aeol.* for ὀπισθε, like *ἐξῷ* *πισθα* for ἐξοπισθε.

Ἵπιστημι, *Ion.* for ὀφίστημι, Hdt.

Ἵπισχνέομαι, contr. -όνμαι, *Ion.* pres. ὀπισχῶμαι, as also in Aesch. Eum. 804: fut. ὀπισχῆσομαι: *aor.* ὀπέσχον, imperat. ὀπέσθον, also with pass. form ὀπισσέθητι (as Stephan. reads in Plat. Phaedr. 235 D): pf. ὀπέσχημαι:—Hom., like Hdt., uses only the *Ion.* pres. and the *aor.*: (ὕλο, ἔχω, ἴσχω.) Strictly, to hold one's self under: hence, to take upon one's self, i. e., to undertake, promise, engage, often in Hom.; esp. of a father, to promise his daughter in marriage, betroth her, Il. 13, 368, Od. 4, 6; and of the bride, to plight her troth, Oid. 2, 91: also, to vow to the gods, ἐρά, *εκα*-*ου*-*βας*, etc., Il. 6, 93, 115, etc.; usu. *τινί* τι, Il. 9, 263; 12, 236; 19, 141, etc.; so too in Hdt.:—with inf. fut., Il. 6, 93, 274, etc., and in Att., as Soph. Phil. 615, etc.; with acc. and inf. fut., Od. 8, 347; rarely with inf. pres., Il. 2, 112; 9, 19 (where however ἄπονεσθαι has a fut. signf.): also, with inf. *aor.*, sometimes in Att., as Xen. in Anab. (1, 2, 2; 2, 3, 20) has inf. *aor.*, while in Cyp. (2, 12; 6, 1, 21) he uses inf. fut., cf. Lob. Phryn. 749: also with ἡ μὲν followed by inf. fut., Xen. Cyr. 6, 2, 3:—generally, to assure, assert, profess, like Lat. *proferi*, with inf. pres., Hdt. 2, 28; 7, 104, Plat. Soph. 232 D, 234 B.—(ὀπισχνέομαι is strictly only a collat. form of ὀφίστημι, which accordingly supplies several of its tenses.)

Ἵπισχνος, *ον*, somewhat thin or lean.

Ἵπισχῶμαι, *Ion.* for ὀπισχνέομαι, q. v., Hom., and Hdt.

Ἵπῆχον, *ον*, (ὅπό, ἔχων) under foot, susp. in Q. Sm. 9, 383.

Ἵπῶγῃ, *ῆς*, *ῆ*, Od. 5, 404, v. 1. *foi* ἐπῶγῃ.

Ἵπῶλέος, *α*, *ον*=ὑπνηρός, Nic Th. 160, Al. 85.—II. act., sending to sleep, sleepy-making, *κοπος*, Anth. P. 5, 47.

Ἵπνῶπάης, *υ*, ὁ, (ὅπνος, ἄπα

ραιω) beguiling sleep, or pleasing in sleep Mel. 66, 102. [ἀ]

Υπνάω, ὤ, Ion. -έω, (ὕπνος) to sleep, usu. in mid. Hence

Υπνηλός, ἦ, ὄν, poet. for sq., Nic. Th. 189; but also in late prose, as Diog. L. 6, 77.

Υπνηρός, ἄ, ὄν, (ὕπνῳ) drowsy: ὁ ὑπνηρός, drowsiness, Hipp. p. 295.

Υπνητικός, ἦ, ὄν, disposed to sleep.

Υπνίδιος, α, ὄν, = ὑπνηρός, Leon.

7a1. 65.

Υπνίζω, (ὕπνος) to put to sleep.

Υπνικός, ἦ, ὄν, (ὕπνος) belonging to or producing sleep, Hipp.

Υπνοδοτήρ, ἦρος, ὄν, = sq.: fem. ὑπνοδοτειρα, ἦ, Eur. Or. 175.

Υπνοδότης, ὄν, ὁ, (ὕπνος, δίδωμι) giver of sleep, νόμος ὑπν., a lulling strain, Aesch. Pr. 575: fem -ότις, ἰδος, ἦ.

Υπνοδάτης, ὄν, ὁ, = foreg., fem. ὠτις, ἰδος, ἦ, Orph. H. 56, 8.

Υπνομύχαι, ὤ, (ὕπνος, μάχομαι) to fight with sleep, withstand sleep, Xen. Cyr. 2, 4, 26.

Υπνον, ὄν, τό, a kind of moss growing on trees, Theophr.

Υπνοποιέω, ὤ, to cause or bring sleep: from

Υπνοποιός, ὄν, (ὕπνος, ποίεω) causing sleep, lulling to sleep, Ael. N. A. 16, 27.

Υπνος, ὄν, ὁ, sleep, very freq. in Hom.: also of sleeping or lying with a woman, Od. 11, 245; of the sleep of death, ἡλκκος ὕπνος, Il. 11, 241: ἐν ὕπνῳ πάλτε, to fall a-sleep, Pind. I. 4, 39 (3, 41); ὕπνῳ εἶδεν, Soph. O. T. 65; ἐν ὕπνῳ, καθ' ὕπνον, Plat. Rep. 476 C, Legg. 800 A, etc.: also in plur., Hipp., ἐκ τῶν ὕπνων ἐγείρεσθαι, Plat. Rep. 330 E; cf. 537 B, Soph. 266 B; περὶ πρώτους ὕπνους, for περὶ πρώτον ὕπνον (as in Plut. Lysand. 28), about the first sleep, Eubul. Antiop. 4: —τάπητες μαλακώτεροι ὕπνῳ, Theocr. 15, 125, cf. 5, 51, —as in Virgil, somno mollior herba.

—II. Sleep, as a god, twin-brother of Death, Il. 14, 231; 16, 672, 682; acc. to Hes. Th. 212, son of Night without father. (Sanscr. swap, dormire, svaripa, Lat. sompnus, sop-or: prob. also akin to ὕπτιος, as sompnus, sompnus, surpnus; and so strictly a lying on the back.) [ὕ in Att. poets, and Anth., Jac. Anth. P. p. 261.]

Υπνοφάνης, ἐρ, (ὕπνος, φαίνωμαι) appearing in sleep, Manetho.

Υπνοφύβης, ὄν, ὁ, (ὕπνος, φοβέω) frightening in sleep, Anth. P. 9, 524, 21.

Υπνοφόρος, ὄν, (ὕπνος, φέρω) bringing sleep, Plut. 2, 657 D.

Υπνώω, ὤ, f. -ώσω, (ὕπνος) to lull to sleep: —pass., to fall asleep, sleep, Hdt. 1, 11; 3, 69.—II. intr., like pass., Eur. Cycl. 454, Mosch. 2, 24: cf. ὑπνώω.

Υπνώδης, ἐρ, (ὕπνος, εἶδος) of a sleepy nature, drowsy, Eur. H. F. 1049; ξξξ, Plat. Rep. 404 A.

Υπνώδια, ας, ἦ, sleepiness, drowsiness, Iamb.

Υπνώδης, Lacon. inf. from ὑπνώω for ὑπνώει, Ar. Lys. 143.

Υπνώσσω, Att. -ττω, = ὑπνώω, intr., to be sleepy or drowsy, Aesch. Eum. 124, 121, Plat. Rep. 534 C; simply, to sleep, Eur. Or. 173: —metaph., οὐκ ὑπνώσσει κέαρ, my heart resteth not, Aesch. Th. 287.

Υπνωτικός, ἦ, ὄν, (ὕπνώω) inclined to sleep, sleepy, drowsy, Arist. Probl. 3, 34, 2, etc.—II. act., putting to sleep, cίνες, Theophr.

Υπνώω, Ep. for ὑπνώω II, intr., to

sleep, Il. 24, 344, Od. 5, 48; 24, 4: metaph., to go to rest, of the stars, to set, Coluth. 342.

ΥΠΙΟ, prep., with gen., dat., and acc.: poet., esp. Ep., υπαί (like δαί for διά), when the last syll. cannot otherwise be made long; this Wolf allows in Hom. only before δ (Il. 3, 217; 10, 376, etc.), and before π, as Il. 2, 824; never before λ, ν, or ρ, nor yet before a vowel, Il. 15, 275; sometimes in compds., as ὑπαιδεύομαι, H. Hom. Merc. 165: rarely in Att. poets, as Aesch. Ag. 892, 944, 1164, Eur. El. 1186, Ar. Ach. 970.—(Υπό is to Sanscr. upa, Lat. sub, just as υπέρ to upari, Lat. super.) [ὑ]

A. WITH GENIT.—I. of place, indicating that, from under which one comes or goes, αὐτὶς ἀναστήσονται ὑπὸ ζόφῳ, they will again rise from under, from forth the gloom, Il. 21, 56; ῥέει κρήνη ὑπὸ στείονος, Od. 9, 141; ὅσσε δεινὸν ὑπὸ βλεφάρων ἐξεφάνθη, Il. 19, 17: esp. of rescuing from under another's power, after the verbs ἐρύσσει, ἀρπάζει, ῥύσσει, ἐρύειν, Il. 9, 248; 13, 198; 17, 224, 235; or out of danger, Il. 23, 86, cf. Herm. Eur. Hec. 53: also with λύνει, ἵπκων ὑπὸ ζυγῷ λῖ, from under the yoke, Il. 8, 543, Od. 4, 39; ὑπ' ἀρειοῦ λυόμεν, I loosed myself from under the ram, Od. 9, 463; σπλάγχνων ὑπὸ ματέρος μολεῖν, i. e. to be born, Pind. N. 1, 55, cf. O. 6, 74: cf. ὑπέκ.—2. like ὑπό, c. dat., of the object, under which a thing is or is placed, under, beneath, strictly with some collat. signif. of motion, which however often disappears, ὑπ' ἀνθεράωνος τέτατο, Il. 3, 372; ὑπὸ στέριονο τυγχήσας, Il. 4, 106, etc.; also, νέρβην ὑπὸ γ. Il. 16, 347.—in this signif. ὑπό c. gen. is so freq. in Att., that Thom. M. 868 calls this the Att. gen.; cf. Lob. Phryn. 196.—II. of cause or agency, freq. with pass. verbs, and with neutrs in pass. signif., as, ὑπὸ τινος θνήσκειν, πίπτειν, ὀλέσθαι, θύμῳ, πάσχειν, etc., where the gen. denotes the agent, under whose hand, i. e. by or through whom the thing takes place, as in the Lat. ablat. with a or ab, e. g. Il. 1, 242; 3, 61, 436; 4, 479; 5, 92, etc.; ὅφ' ἐαυτοῦ, by one's own free action, i. e. of one's self, Lat. sua sponte, ὅφ' ἑμῶν ἀντῶν, Thuc. 4, 64: ἀκούειν ὑπὸ τινος, to be told by one, hear from him, Soph. Aj. 1321, Pors. Med. 1011: sometimes with a verbal subst., as, τὸ ὑπὸ νόμον ἐπίταγμα (i. e. ἐπιτασσόμενον), Stallb. Plat. Rep. 359 A: —cf. πρόσ A. II.—2. also in pregnant phrases, not only of the immediate act of the agent, but also of its further result, σπέρχεσθαι ὑπὸ τινος, to haste driven on by some one, Il. 13, 334; so, φεύγειν ὑπὸ τινος, i. e. to flee before him, Il. 18, 149, cf. Il. 7, 64; 11, 119, 424, Od. 5, 320; 7, 263, etc.—3. in Hdt. and Att., often extended to the agency of feelings, passions, etc., as ὑπὸ δόου, χαρᾶς, φόβου, ὀργῆς, ἀγνοίας, σπουδῆς, ῥίγους, etc., by or from fear, joy, etc., and so oft. answering to Lat. prae or propter, e. g. Hdt. 1, 85, 131; 3, 129, etc. Hence ὑπό is used even with active verbs, where some passive word may be supplied, e. g. πράττειν τι ὑπ' ἀρετῆς, to do somewhat from courage, i. e. put to it by courage, Hdt. 8, 1; ποιεῖν τι ὑπὸ δόου, etc. ὁρῶσιν ὑπὸ μαστιγῶν, Valck. Hdt. 7, 21: esp. where the object is made more prominent than the subject, as,

οὐ σέγε δόλος ἔσχε ὑπὸ χειρὸς ἐμῆς for οὐγε ἐσχέθης δόλω.—4. to express subjection, ἀρετῶν ὑπ' αὐτοῖς they are virtuous under his sway, Od. 19, 114.—5. but ὑπό oft. serves merely to denote the attendant or accompanying circumstances; sometimes with part. added, so that ὑπό is merely periph. for the gen. absol. ἀσάντων ὑπ' Ἀχαιῶν, at their shouting, i. e. as they shouted, Il. 2, 330, 16, 277; ὑπὸ Ζεφύροιο ἰωῆς, Il. 276, etc.: freq. of accompanying music, etc., to give the time; κομίζειν ὑπ' αὐλοῦ, Hes. Sc. 278, sq., cf. Theogn. 371, Archil. 62, Charax. p. 117; πίνειν ὑπὸ σάλπιγγος, A. Ach. 1001, v. Wess. Hdt. 1, 17: hence, ὑπ' εὐφροσύνης θύσαι, to offer a sacrifice accompanied by it, Soph. El. 630; also, ὑπὸ φαντοῦ πορεύεσθαι, as if under its guidance or escort, Xen. Lac. 5, 7: ὑπὸ πομπῆς ἐξάγειν τινά, in or with solemn procession, Hdt. 2, 45: in the same way it is used c. dat.

B. WITH DAT. of the object, under which a thing is, and so c. place, freq. in Hom., e. g. ὑπὸ ποσσίν, Il. 2, 784, et passim; ὑπὸ πλάτανσῳ, Il. 2, 307; ὑπὸ τῷ αὐτῷ, at its foot, Il. 2, 866, cf. Od. 1, 186; ὑπὸ τῇ ἀκροπόλει, Hdt. 6, 105; ὑπ' ἄρμασι, under, i. e. yoked to the chariot, Il. 8, 402, cf. 18, 244: hence such phrases as ὑπὸ χειρὸς τινος δαμῖναι, ἄλωνα, etc., Il. 2, 374, 860, etc. ἔμψε ὑπὸ χειρὸς δάμασσον, Il. 5, 353: ὑπὸ δουρὶ δαμῖναι, Il. 5, 653, etc.—II. of the object, under whose hand, i. e. by or through whom a thing is done, φέβεσθαι ὑπὸ τινι, for fear him, Il. 11, 121; so, φοβείσθαι, ἐρμῇ ὑπὸ τινι, etc., freq. in Hom. with intrans. or pass. verbs, Il. 1, 637, Od. 13, 82; so, ὑπὸ πομπῇ τινι βῆναι, Il. 6, 171: τίκτειν, τικτεσθῆναι ὑπὸ τινι, Il. 2, 714, 728, 742; c. ὑπευναιόμεναι.—2. expressing subjection or dependence, ὑπὸ τινι, under one's power, Od. 3, 304; ὑπ' ἀνδράσι, O. 7, 68: and, in Att., εἶναι ὑπὸ τινι, to be subordinate, subject to him; ὁ ἐάντ' ὑπὸ τινος ἑῷ, under one's self alone, Hdt. 11; τεθραμμένος ὑπὸ τινι, under the eye or direction of a teacher, Stallb. Plat. Rep. 391 C; ἔχειν ὅφ' ἐαυτοῦ, to have under one, at one's command, Hdt. 7, 157.—3. like ὑπό c. gen. I. ὑπ' αὐλητῆρι πρόσθ' ἐκίον, advanced to the music of the flute-player, Il. Sc. 283, also ὑπ' αὐλῷ, ὑπὸ κήρυκ' ὡστί, ὁδοί, λαμπάδι, etc., Hems. Luc. D. Mort. 6, 6. It may be remarked that ὑπό has no signif. c. dat., which it has not also c. gen.; but as its signif. c. gen. do not belong to the dat.: later it is found as a mere periph. of the dat., Jac. Anth. I. p. 69.

C. WITH ACCUS., to express motion towards and under an object, freq. in Hom., as, ὑπὸ σπέος ἦλσε μῆλα, drove them under, i. e. into the cave, Il. 4, 279; ὑπὸ ζυγῶν ἦγαγεν, Od. 3, 383, λένα ὑπὸ γαίαν, i. e. to die, Il. 18, 333.—the more vague signif. of wards, in the direction of a place, later, for phrases like ὑπὸ Τροίῃ, Od. 4, 146; ὑπὸ πτόλιν, Il. 11, 181: ὑπὸ τεύχεσ, Il. 4, 407, are to be taken literally of the lofty site of the cities and so, ὑπὸ δεικαστήριον ἔγειν, Hdt. 6, 72, 104, prob. refers to the elevated seats of the judges above the parties, cf. πάγῳ I. 2.—II. like ὑπό c. dat. under an object, without signif. of motion, Il. 2, 603, Od. 2, 181, etc.: ὑπὸ

ὅ τ' ἡγάλον τε, everywhere under the sun, Il. 5, 267; ὑπὸ τὴν ἄρκτον, Idt. 5, 10—a sort of middle sign, connecting these last, lies in such places as Il. 3, 371; 21, 26, Od. 20, 78.—2. under shelter or protection of, not so behind a thing, ὑπὸ τὴν θύρην, Idt. 1, 12; cf. Hdt. 9, 96.—III. of me, like Lat. *sub*, in loose definitions of time, about, near, ὑπὸ νύκτα, towards night, as night came on, cf. Il. 22, 102, Hdt. 6, 2; ὑπὸ τὴν ἑα, πὸ ταῦτα, about the same time, Hdt. 1, 142; ὑπὸ τὸν σεισμόν, Thuc. 2, 7; and even during, πάντ' ὑπὸ μνησίαν, throughout its continuance, Il. 6, 202: sometimes c. part., ὑπὸ τὸν πῦρ κατακαίοντα, about the time of s burning, Hdt. 1, 51.—IV. as c. en. and dat., to express subjection or dependence: also, though rarely, of circumstances influencing an action.—V. ὑπὸ τι, as adv., to a certain degree, in some measure, Lat. *aliquatenus* Plat. Gorg. 493 C, Phaedr. 12 D.

D. POSITION: ὑπὸ can always follow its subst., becoming, by anastrophe, ὑπὸ. It is freq. separated from the subst. by some intervening words, as in Il. 2, 465, Od. 1, 131; 5, 10, etc.

E. ὑπὸ without case, as ADV., *under, below, beneath*, oft. in Hom.; esp. young under the mother, i. e. at the breasts, Od. 4, 636; 21, 23.—2. hind, Hdt. 7, 61.—II. secretly, *unperceived*, Il. 23, 153; 24, 507.—III. *ὑπ' ὅ*, (or as some write it) *ὑπέκ*, cf. b v. In Hom. the separation of the prep. from its verb by tmesis is very freq., and sometimes it follows, as German prepositions, in which case it suffers anastrophe, e. g. Od. 17.

F. IN COMPOS.—I. *under*, as well rest as of motion, as in ὑπεμμι, ὑποβαίνω, etc.—2. of the mixing of the thing with another, as ὑπάργυρ-ος, ὑπόχυρος.—3. of the agency or fluence under which a thing is done, express subjection, subordination, c., as ὑποδαμύω, ὑποδμύω, etc.—denoting what is in small degree, adual, secret, etc., *somewhat, a little*, ὑποκίνηω, ὑποδεήγ: by degrees, by the little and underhand, secretly, just like Lat. *sub*, as ὑποθωπεύω, ὑποκορ-μαι.

ὑποκαταίνομαι, v. ὑπερικταίνομαι.

ὑπομόνος, on, (ὑπό, ὄμος) the estranged from the muses or from literature and the arts, Plat. Rep. 548

ὑπόβαθος, on, ὅ, and ὑποβάθρα, ἦ,=sq.

ὑποβάθρον, on, τό, any thing put set under, a prop, stay, groundwork, se.—2, the foot.—3. a footstool, Theb.—4. a carpet spread under foot, en. Mem. 2, 1, 30: from

ὑποβαίνω, f. -βίσσομαι, (ὑπό, βαί-ν) to go under, stand under, esp. as a prop or base.—II. to go under or down; the tide, to ebb, Plut. 2, 897 B.—metaph., τεσσαράκοντα πόδας ὀψὲς τῆς ἐτέρας (πυραμίδος) τῶν μέγιστος, going 40 feet below the size of the other pyramids, i. e. ending it 40 feet lower, Hdt. 2, 127: αἰχμήματος, to abate from boasts, Dion. H. 8, 48.—2. to decrease, or less, also of numbers, Plat. Legg. 5 B.—3. to be lower or inferior, be second in rank.—4. μικρόν ὑποβάς, writing, a little farther below in the t.

ὑποβάκχεος, on, ὅ, in metre, a foot consisting of one short and two long syllables, e. g. Ποσειδών, like the Βακχέιος, Dion. H.

ὑπόβακχος, on, (ὑπό, Βάκχος) under the power or influence of Bacchus, hence frenzied, Philostr.

ὑποβάλλω, f. -βάλλω, (ὑπό, βάλλω) to throw, put or lay under, as clothes, carpets, etc., Lat. *substernere*, λῖτα, Od. 10, 353; πῖλους, Xen. Cyr. 5, 5, 7.—ὑπ. τινί τι, Eur. Or. 223, etc.; also, τι ὑπὸ πόδας, Xen. Oec. 18, 5: ὑπ. αἶγας τοῖς τραγοῖς, like Lat. *submittere*, Longus 3, 21:—to place under (as a beginning, foundation), Aeschin. 4, 19; and in mid., Polyb. 13, 6, 2.—2. to subject, ἐκόντων τινι, Aeschin. 66, 25.—II. in mid., to substitute another's child for one's own, Hdt. 5, 41, Ar. Thesm. 340, 407, Plat. Rep. 538 A, Dem. 563, 5, etc.; the origin of which phrase is plain from the words of Eur., μαστὸ γυναικὸς σῆς ὑπεβλή-θην λάβρα, Alc. 639; cf. ὑποβολι-μαῖος:—metaph., ὑποβαλλόμενοι κλέπτονσι μύθους, they lay false charges at his door, Soph. Aj. 188, cf. Isocr. 314 C.—III. to throw in a word under or after another, to rejoin, reply, retort, interrupt, as usu. explained in Il. 19, 80 (in Ep. form ὑββάλλω); but cf. signf. IV, and v. ὑποβλήθην:—so, however, in Aeschin. 12, 15; 60, 24, etc.—IV. to suggest, whisper something to another as a prompter does, or to have another to speak for one, while one prompts him, Il. 19, 80, acc. to Herm. Opusc. 5, 302: ὑποβαλεῖν δυνήσεσθαι ἦν τι ἐπι-λανθάνονται, Xen. Cyr. 3, 3, 55; cf. Plat. Gorg. 491 A:—to dictate, ὑπ. λόγον τινί, Isocr. 280 E, cf. 112 C, Dem. 580, 6, etc.; ὑπ. ὄνματα, of an informer, Lys. 132, 9: cf. ὑποβο-λή I. 3.—V. to throw to or before, as food to beasts, etc., Polyb. 1, 82, 2.—VI. in mid., to appropriate to one's self, ἀλλότρια, Strab.

ὑποβαρβαρίζω, f. -ιῶ, (ὑπό, βαρ-βαρίζω) to speak a little like a foreigner, speak rather broken, Plat. Lys. 223 A.

ὑποβάρβυρος, on, speaking somewhat barbarously.

ὑποβάσις, εως, ἦ, (ὑποβαίνω):—a going down or backward.—II. a stooping or crouching down, esp. of a horse that lowers itself to take up the rider, Lat. *subsessio*, Xen. Eq. 1, 14; cf. ὑποβιβάζομαι.—III. a basement, pedestal, foot, Inscr.

ὑποβάσκινος, on, (ὑπό, βάσκανος) somewhat envious, Manetho.

ὑπόβατος, ὅ, Ion. for ὑπόβαθος,

ὑποβαστάζω, to bear from under, underprop.

ὑποβάθρον, on, ὅ,=ὑπόβαθρον. [ῶ]

ὑποβόδω, (ὑπό, βόδω) to break wind secretly, Luc. Lexiphr. 10.

ὑποβένθος, on, (ὑπό, βένθος)=ὑποβύθιος, Anth. P. 7, 636.

ὑποβήσσω, Att. -βήτω, f. -βήξω, (ὑπό, βήσσω) to cough a little, have a slight cough, Hipp. p. 176, Luc. Gall. 10, etc.

ὑποβιβάζω, f. -άσω, (ὑπό, βιβάζω) to draw or bring down: in medical phrase, to carry off downwards, i. e. by purging, ὑπ. τὰ χολώδη, Diosc.:—mid., to let one's self down, stoop or crouch down: of a horse, to lower itself to take up the rider, Lat. *subsidiere*, Xen. Eq. 6, 16. Hence

ὑποβιβασμός, ὄν, ὅ, a carrying off downwards, purging.

ὑποβιβρόσκω, (ὑπό, βιβρόσκω) to eat away underneath, in pass., Q. Sm. 9, 382.

ὑποβινητιάω, ὅ, (ὑπό, β νητιάω) ὑποβινητιῶντα βρώματα, ἀρῆσ-ιας, Menand., cf. Meineke p. 161.

ὑπόβλαισος, on, (ὑπό, βλαιοός), bent outwards a little, Arist. Inc. An 16, 1.

ὑποβλαστάνω, f. -οτήσω, (ὑπό βλαστάνω) to bud or grow from below —to grow a little or gradually, Joseph

ὑπόβλεμμα, ατος, τό, a secret look a look askance, angry look: and

ὑποβλεπτικός, ἦ, ὄν, casting a stolen look, eyeing askance: from

ὑποβλέπω, f. -ψω, (ὑπό, βλέπω) to look up from underneath at, glance at or look askance at, eye scornfully, angrily,

τινά, Lat. *limis oculis intueri, suspi- cere*, Ar. Thesm. 396; ὑποβλέ. τινά ὡς καταφρονούντα, ὡς διαφθόρεα

Plat. Symp. 220 C, Crito 53 B; cf Luc. Symp. 6:—also, to cast stoler

looks at, of lovers, Plut. 2, 521 B:—hence in pass., ὑποβλέπτομαι ὡς ἐν

νωμένοι, Eur. H. F. 1287.—II intrans., to look with the eyes half open

to wink, twinkle, of people half asleep

Hipp.; esp., to give an angry side-look

etc., ταυροῦδον ὑπ. πρὸς τὸν ἄνδρα

Plat. Phaed. 117 B; ἀπειλητικὸν τι ὑπ., Luc. Vit. Auct. 7. Hence

ὑπόβλεψις, εως, ἦ, a casting side-glances: a looking askance or angrily

at, etc.

ὑποβλήδην, adv., (ὑποβάλλω):—strictly, throwing under, esp. suggest-

ing a word, hence by way of caution

warning or reproof; ὑποβλήδην ἡμεῖ

βeto, Il. 1, 292; cf. Herm. Opusc. 5,

305, sqq., v. sub ὑποβολή I. 3.—II,

suspiciously.—III. looking sidelong,

H. Hom. Merc. 415 (where ὑποβλέ-

βδην has been conjectured, but v.

Herm. ubi supra).

ὑποβληδόν, adv.,=foreg.

ὑπόβλημα, ατος, τό, any thing put

under.

ὑποβλητέος, α, on, verb. adj. ὡς

ὑποβάλλω, to be laid or put under,

τινι, Xen. Oec. 19, 9: to be substituted

for another, etc.—II. ὑποβλητέον,

one must put under, etc., Dion. H.

ὑποβλητικός, adv.,=ὑποβλήδην.

ὑπόβλητος, on, (ὑποβάλλω):—

put under.—II. put in another's place,

spurious, counterfeit, false, Soph. O.

C. 794; λόγος, Aj. 481.

ὑποβλήτω, (ὑπό, βλήτω) to cut

out secretly, as honey from a hive,

Philostr.

ὑποβλύω, to sprout up from below.

ὑποβλύεις, εως, ὅ, (ὑποβάλλω) one

who puts or lays under, gives a hint or

notion of, a suggester, reminder (v. ὑπο-

βολή I. 4):—in a theatre, a prompter,

Plut. 2, 813 E; cf. Meineke Comm.

Misc. p. 42.

ὑποβλή, ἦς, ἦ, (ὑποβάλλω):—I.

actively, a throwing, putting or laying

under, hence a hiding, concealing, ὑπ

ἐνεδρενόντων, a setting men in am-

bush, the hidden position of an ambus-

cade, Polyb. 3, 105, 1.—2. a substituti-

on by stealth, esp. of euppotionis

children, Plat. Rep. 538 A; ὑποβολῆς

γράφειν τινα, to charge any one

with bastardy, A. B., cf. sq.—3. a

suggesting, reminding, ἐξ ὑποβολῆς,

upon secret advice, Xen. Cyr. 3, 3, 37;

cf. Polyb. 9, 24, 3:—hence prob., ἐξ

ὑποβολῆς ραψωδεῖσθαι, to recite ac-

cording to a hint or cue given, Diog. L.

1, 57 (on this disputed phrase, v. on

the one side, Herm. Opusc. 5, 300, sqq.,

7, 65, sqq.; and on the other, Wolf

Proleg. II. p. cxl).—II. pass., *thai*

which is put under, a foundation, ground

work, Plut. 2, 320 B:—metaph., like

ὑπόθεσις, the subject, subject-matter,

λογον, of a speech. Luc.—2. *natural ability, capacity*, Muson. ap. Stob. Ecl. 2, p. 428.

ὑποβολαίς, α, ον, (ὑποβολή 1. 2):—substituted by stealth, suppositions; spurious, counterfeit, esp. of children, like νόθος, Plat. Rep. 537 E; τὰ ὑπ. (sc. τέκνα), Hdt. 1, 137, Polyb., etc.

ὑπόβολος, ον, pledged; v. sub ὑπόβολος.

ὑποβορβόρις, ον, and υποβόρβορος, ον, with a muddy bottom.

ὑποβορβορύς, (ὑπό, βορβορύς) to rumble a little; ἐν ποταμίῳ ὑπόβ. to drink with a noise, Hipp. p. 126, cf. 166, 1121.

ὑποβουλεύω, = ἐπιβουλεύω, very dub.

ὑποβραγχος, ον, (ὑπό, βράγχος) somewhat hoarse from cold, Hipp. p. 415.

ὑποβραχεῖν, aor. 2 of ὑποβράζω or ὑποβράσσω, to crack under or with, Q. Sm. 10, 72.

ὑποβραχύν, v, somewhat short:—adv., ὑπόβραχυν, gradually.

ὑποβρέω, (ὑπό, βρέω) to roar under or in answer to, c. gen., Ἄϊδος ὑποβρέμει μυχός γᾶς, Aesch. Pr. 434.

ὑποβρέω, (ὑπό, βρέω) to soak or moisten a little.—II. to wet or soak one's self a little; metaph., to drink moderately, οἰναρίως ὑποβρέειν, Alex. Incert. 5:—ὑποβεβεγμένος, somewhat drunk, Luc. D. Deor. 23, 2, ubi v. Hemst.

ὑποβρομέω, ὦ, = ὑποβρέω, Nic. Al. 287.

ὑποβρόχη, v. ὑπόβρυχος.

ὑποβρύχιοι, dep. pass., to roar or bellow a little.

ὑποβρύχιος, ον, poet. also α, ον, H. Hom. 33, 12, and even in Plat. Phaedr. 248 A (ὑπό, βρύχιος):—under water II. cc., Hdt. 1, 189.—II. in the deep, and so (generally) lying deep, not near the surface, Hipp.; underground, opp. to ἐπιπολάων, Luc. Dipsad. 3.—II. metaph., ὑπ. πυρετός, a hidden fever, one that shows itself by degrees, Hipp. [ὑ].

ὑπόβρυχος, ον, = foreg., usu. in neut. plur. ὑπόβρυχα as adv., under water, ὑπόβρυχα θῆκε, Od. 5, 319; γενέσθαι, Hdt. 7, 130; ναυτίλλονται, Arat. 426; Opp., etc.;—though Buttm. Lexil. s. v. βρόχαι 9, would explain such passages adjectively.—All other parts of the word seem to be taken from ὑποβρύχιος.

ὑπόβρωμος, ον, (ὑπό, βρώμος) stinking a little, Diosc.

ὑποβυθιος, ον, (βυθός) = ὑποβρύχιος. [ὑ]

ὑπογαιδιος, ον, ὑπόγαιος, ον, v. sub ὑπόγαιος.

ὑπογάμιω, ὦ, (ὑπό, γαμέω) to marry thereupon or after, Ael. N. A. 7, 25.

ὑπογαστρίζομαι, (ὑπό, γαστρίζω) dep., to eat one's belly pretty full, Aesop.

ὑπογάστριον, ον, τό, the lower belly from the navel downwards, a sea-fish, Hipp.—II. the lower part of a paucifish, esp. of the tunny, a favourite dish at Athens, Comici ap. Ath. 302 D, sq., whence the joke in Ar. Vesp. 195:—strictly neut. from

ὑπογαστριος, ον, (ὑπό, γαστήρ) of or belonging to the belly, παθὴ ὑπ., lusts of the belly, Philo.

ὑπογενίωμα, (ὑπό, γένιωμα) dep. aīd., to be born: to be in aor. ὑπογενίσθαι, transit., to bear, bring forth, Euphor. Fr. 61

ὑπόγειος, ον, (ὑπό, γῆ) under the earth, subterraneous, Aesch. Fr. 54, Plat. Ax. 371 A: Ion. ὑπόγαιος, Hdt. 2, 100, 148: in Hesych. also ὑπογαιδiosis.

ὑπόγεισος, ον, (ὑπό, γείσων) with a coping or eaves.—II. ἡ ὑπόγεισος, a kind of houseleek (ἀεζώνων) growing in the gutters of roofs, Plin.

ὑπογελάω, ὦ, (ὑπό, γελάω) to laugh sily, smile, Lat. subridere, Plat. Charm. 162 B.

ὑπογέμω, to be somewhat full.

ὑπογενιάω, (ὑπό, γενειάω) to treat by touching the chin, Aeschin. 9, 20.

ὑπογενειάκος, (ὑπό, γένειον) to have a beard beginning to grow, Philet.

ὑπόγειος, ον, = ὑπόγειος.

ὑπογρηάσκω (v. sub γρηάσκω), to grow rather old, grow old gradually, Ael. N. A. 7, 17.

ὑπογίνομαι, later γίνωμα, (ὑπό, γίνομαι) dep. mid., to grow up by degrees, after or in succession, Lat. subnasci, Hdt. 3, 159, Polyb., etc.:—to be forthcoming to meet an occasion, τιμὴ, Polyb.

ὑπογκόω, ὦ, to enlarge a thing somewhat, make it fat.

ὑπόγλανκος, ον, (ὑπό, γλανκός) somewhat grey, of eyes, opp. to ὑποχαροτός, Xen. Cyn. 5, 23; cf. γλανκός, χαροτός.

ὑπογλαύσσω, (ὑπό, γλαύσσω) to glance from under, glance furtively, like ὑποβλέπω, Mosch. 2, 86, Call. Dian. 54.

ὑπόγλισσρος, ον, (ὑπό, γλίσσρος) somewhat slippery or clammy, Hipp.

ὑπογλουτίς, ἰδος, ἡ, (ὑπό, γλουτός) the outer side of the thigh, opposite to the πρίνεον, Arist. H. A. 1, 14, 2.

ὑπογλυκαῖνω, (ὑπό, γλυκαῖνω) to sweeten a little: metaph., to coax and smooth down, τιμὰ, Ar. Eq. 216.

ὑπογλύκνυ, v. gen. eos, sweetish.

ὑπογλώσσιος, ον, Att. -τίος, (ὑπό, γλῶσσα):—under the tongue; to ὑπ., the region under the tongue, Arist. H. A. 2, 15, 10:—ὑπ. βάτραχος, = sq., Lat. rana.

ὑπογλωσσίς, ἰδος, ἡ, Att. -τίς, (ὑπό, γλῶσσα) a swelling on the under side of the tongue, Hipp.—2. a kind of chaplet, Philet. 53, Plat. (Com.) Ζεύς κακ. 4.

ὑπόγλωσσον, ὄν, τό, a kind of butcher's-broom or ruscus, on the leaves of which a small leaf like a tongue grows, with the flower and fruitstalk under it, written also ὑπόγλωσσον, Diosc. 4, 132.

ὑπογλώσσος, ον, later form for ὑπογλωσσιος.

ὑπογνάμπτω, f. -ψω, (ὑπό, γνάμπτω) to bend round under, bend unperceived or gradually, H. Hom. 7, 13; cf. ὑποκάμπτω.

ὑπόγυνθα, adv., in meditative or mournful mood, Hesych., who explains it, τὰς χεῖρας ἔχων ὑπὸ τὴν γνάθον.

ὑπογογγύω, to murmur or mutter to one's self.

ὑπογογγυστής, οὐ, ὅ, one that murmurs to himself.

ὑπογονάτιος, ον, under the knee; τὸ ὑπ., a knee-cushion.

ὑπογοννίς, ἰδος, ἡ, dub. 1. for ἐπιγν.

ὑπογραμμα, ατος, τό, (ὑπογράφω) that which is written under: a signature.—2. an inscription, Lycurg. 164, 33.—II. that which is painted: a staining, esp. of the eyelids: also the cosmetic used for that purpose, Ar. Fr. 695.

ὑπογραμμάτης, ας, ἡ, the office of ὑπογραμματεὺς, Plat. 2, 840 E.

ὑπογραμμάτης, εως, ὁ, (ὑπ. ἡ γραμμάτης) an under-clerk, under secretary, Antipho 145, 26, Lys. 186 3; cf. Böckh P. E. 1, 251.

ὑπογραμμάτεω, to be a ὑπογραμματεὺς, τινί, Antipho 147, 14; τὴ ἀρχὴ ὑπ., Lys. 186, 8.

ὑπογραμμός, οὐ, ὁ, (ὑπογράφω) a writing-copy, pattern, model, N. T.:—ὑπ. παιδικοί, copy-heads for children containing all the letters of the alphabet: three of such forms have been preserved by Clem. Alex., ἀπὸ πτε σφίγξ κλῶν ζβυχθηδόν, — βέδω ζῆμν χθὼ πλῆκτρον σφίγξ, — and κναξζβι χθῦπτηγς φλεγμὸν δρόνῃ, which last was wrongly ascribed to Theopis, Bentl. Phal. p. 240.

ὑπογραπτέον, verb. adv. from ὑπογράφω, one must sketch out, Strab.

ὑπογράφος, εως, ὁ, (ὑπογράφω) one who writes under another's orders, a secretary, amanuensis, Arist. Demosth. Enc. 44:—at Athens, the clerk of the Popular Assembly (the clerk of the Council being called ἀντιγραφεύς):—but in Ar. Eq. 1256, ὑπ. δίκων appears to be a private secretary, who drew indictments for a sycophant.

ὑπογράφῃ, ἡς, ἡ, (ὑπογράφω) a subscription, signature: esp. a bill of indictment, Lat. libellus accusatorius, Plat. Theaet. 172 E: cf. ὑπογράφω.—2. an impression, mark, τενόντων ὑπογραφαί, foot-prints, Aesch. Cho. 209.—3. a subjoined writing or table, Arist. Interpr. 13, 2.—II. a writing-copy.—III. a first sketch, design, outline, Lat. adumbratio, opp. to τελεωτάτη ἀπεργασία, Plat. Rep. 504 D:—metaph., sketch, general description, summary of what is to be said, an advocate's brief, lb. 548 D, Legg. 737 D, cf. Stallb. Theaet. 172 D.—IV. a painting under, of the eyelids, Xen. Cyr. 1, 3, 2; cf. ὑποχρύομαι.

ὑπογράφω, ον, τω, (sc. χρήματα) money lent upon a note of hand or bill.

ὑπογράφω, f. -ψω, (ὑπό, γράφω) to write under, subscribe, sign: also, to write under an inscription, subjoin to it ὑπ. τι στήλη, Thuc. 5, 56: to write the name or title upon a thing, to indorse with a title, etc., Dem. 973, 14, v. 1. 693, 10 (cf. ἐπιγράφω):—mid., to set one's name to a bill of indictment, etc.; ὑπογράφεσθαι τινί, to join in bringing a charge or accusation against any one, Lat. subscribere accusationem in aliquem, Dem. 1484, 17; cf. Eur. H. F. 1118.—II. to write under another's dictation, Plut. Caes. 17.—III. to write to be copied, ὥστε οἱ γραμματισταὶ τοῖς μὴτοις δεινοῖς γράφειν τὴν παιδὶν ὑπογράψαντες γραμμὰς τῇ γραφίδι, Plat. Rep. 326 D, ubi v. Heind.; hence, to prescribe, νόμον, Id. Legg. 734 E; cf. 711 B, Theaet. 171 D.—2. also in drawing, to sketch, draw in outline, Lat. adumbrare, opp. to ἀπεργάζομαι, Stallb. Plat. Rep. 500 E, Isocr. 99 B: metaph., to sketch, delineate, draw out, Plat. Rep. 548 C:—also in mid., Id. Rep. 501 A, cf. Legg. 803 A.—IV. to assign over, to pledge, mortgage, metaph., ὑπογράφειν τινὶ ἐλπίδα, to assign hope to one, i. e. feed him with empty hopes, Polyb. 5, 36, 1; 62, 1, etc.—V. ὑπογράφειν ὀφθαλμούς or βλέφαρα, to paint under or stain the eyelids. [ὑ]

ὑπογρύπος, ον, (ὑπό, γρύπος) with a rather hooked nose, Philost.

ὑπόγυιος, ον, also ὑπόγυος, ον, (ὑπό, γύνω):—under the hand, i. e. at hand, near, Hipp.: τὸ ὑπεγυιότατον, the readiest means, Arist. Pol. 6, 8, 3.—I. metaph. just out of hand.

Ἰποδημίον, *ον, τό, dim. from* foreg., Hipp. p. 828. [α]

Ἰποδημιαὶσθράβας, *ον, (ὑπόδημα, ράπτω) stitching shoes. ὁ ὑπ., a shoemaker, cobbler. [α]*

Ἰποδημιουργέω, *ῶ, (ὑπό, δημιουργέω) to make under or besides, Hipp. p. 1289.*

Ἰποδηῖον, *ῶ, (ὑπό, δηῖον) to treat in hostile manner, destroy, Q. Sm. 2, 260.*

Ἰπόδεσις, *εως, ἡ, (ὑπόδεω) like ὑπόδεσις, a binding under: also = ὑπόδημα and ὑποδεσμός, Hipp.*

Ἰποδιαβάλλω, *(ὑπό, διαβάλλω) to slander a little or secretly, Artemid. 5, 53.*

Ἰποδιαβιβρώσκω, *(ὑπό, διαβιβρώσκω) to gnaw through gradually, Hipp. p. 269.*

Ἰποδιαβόσκω, *to eat through or corrode a little.*

Ἰποδιαζευκτικός, *ἡ, ὄν, separating a little.*

Ἰποδιαίρεσις, *εως, ἡ, subdivision, Arithm. Vett.: from*

Ἰποδιαίρεω, *ῶ, to subdivide.*

Ἰποδιακονέωμαι, *dep. mid.: to serve under or with, τινί: from*

Ἰποδιακονος, *ον, ὁ, (ὑπό, διάκονος) an under-servant, Posidipp. Χορ., 1, 10. [α]*

Ἰποδιασπῶ, *ῶ, (ὑπό, διασπῶ) to draw asunder a little or gradually, Hipp. p. 986.*

Ἰποδιαστολή, *ἡς, ἡ, (ὑπό, διαστέλλω) a slight separation or stop, esp., between words in speaking or reading: also the symbol of a short pause, a comma or colon, Quintil.; cf. ὑποστιγμή.—II. a mark to divide the syllables of a word, to distinguish it from another like it, as ὁ τι is freq. written ὁ, τι.*

Ἰποδιαφέρω, *fut. -δοίσθαι, (ὑπό, διαφέρω) to set secretly at variance, Dio C.*

Ἰποδιαφθείρω, *f. -φθερῶ, (ὑπό, διαφθείρω) to corrupt secretly or gradually, begin to corrupt or destroy, Joseph.*

Ἰποδιδάσκαλος, *ον, ὁ, (ὑπό, διδάσκαλος) an under-teacher, esp. of a chorus, Plat. Ion 536 A.*

Ἰποδιδράσκω, *(ὑπό, διδράσκω) to teach by degrees, LXX.*

Ἰποδιδράσκω, *to escape secretly.*

Ἰποδιδωμι, *(ὑπό, δίδωμι) to give up, surrender, betray, Aristid.—2. to reflect, as a mirror, v. l. for ὑπόδ.—Plut. 2, 931 A.—II. intr., to give away, Arist. de Motu An. 2, 2: to decline, fall away, come to decay, opp. to ἐπιδίδωμι, Aristid.*

Ἰποδιηγῆσις, *εως, ἡ, a second or after-narrative.*

Ἰποδικάζω, *(ὑπό, δικάζω) to sentence, condemn, Nicet.*

Ἰποδίκος, *ον, (ὑπό, δίκη) accused, brought to trial, or liable to an action, τινός, for a thing, ὑπὸ. γενέσθαι χερῶν, Aesch. Eum. 260; cf. Andoc. 33, 13, Isae. 72, 22, etc.:—τὸν διπλάσιον τινὲ ὑπόδ., liable to forfeit twice the amount to one, Plat. Legg. 846 B; ὑπ. τῷ παθόντι ἔστω, ap. Dem. 518, 3:—of the offence, actionable, Lys. 117, 3.*

Ἰποδιπλῶ, *ῶ, (ὑπό, διπλῶ) to whirl round a little:—pass., to become dizzy, Call. Del. 79.*

Ἰποδιπλάσιος, *ον, twice as small, Arithm. Vett.*

Ἰποδιπλῶ, *ῶ, to double. Hence*

Ἰποδιπλάσις, *εως, ἡ, a doubling.—II. that which is doubled or laid double.*

Ἰποδιφθεροσ, *ον, (ὑπό, διφθέρα) under a skin or fur-garment, clothed in skins, Strab., Luc. Tim. 7.*

Ἰποδιψῶ, *ῶ, (ὑπό, διψῶ) to be somewhat thirsty, Hipp. p. 1067.*

*Ἰποδιψιος, *ον, and ὑπόδιψος, on, (ὑπό, διψα) somewhat thirsty.—II. act., exciting thirst in some degree.*

Ἰποδυμνίς, *part. aor. 1 pass. οἱ ὑποδυμνῶ, H. Hom., Hes.*

Ἰποδύς, *ῶς, ὁ, (ὑπό, δύνω) an under-servant, τινός, Od. 4, 386; cf. ὑποδρόστηρ.*

Ἰποδωρά, *ἡς, ἡ, (ὑποδέρω) a gradual stripping of the skin, Chirurg. Vett.*

Ἰποδοσις, *εως, ἡ, (ὑποδιδωμι) a decreasing, v. sub ὑπόδουσις.*

Ἰποδούλος, *ον, ὁ, an under-slave, Theophr.*

Ἰποδοχεῖον, *ον, τό, a place of reception, an inn: and*

Ἰποδοχεύς, *ἑός, ὁ, a receiver, host:—an undertaker: from*

Ἰποδοχή, *ἡς, ἡ, (ὑποδέχομαι) —a reception, entertainment, ἐς ὑποδοχὰς τοῦ στρατοῦ, Hdt. 7, 119, cf. Ar. Pac. 530; εἰςδεχσθαι ὑποδοχαῖς δόμων, Eur. I. A. 1229:—esp., a harbouring of runaway slaves, Thuc. 1, 139, cf. Plat. Legg. 955 B:—εἰς ὑποδοχὴν τοῦ στρατηγικοῦ ἐτάσσοντο, for the reception of the army (in hostile sense), Thuc. 7, 74.—II. acceptance, approval: hence, support, aid, succour, εἰς ὑποδοχὴν τινὶ πράττειν τι, by way of supporting, seconding him, Aeschin. 62, 32.—III. a supposition, inference, conclusion, Dem. 80, 1; 1482, 25.—V. a place of refuge, a retreat, Plat. Phil. 62 D, Xen. Vect. 3, 1:—a receptacle, Arist. Probl. 1, 40.*

Ἰποδρά, *poet. adv., freq. in Hom., but always in the phrase ὑπόδρα ἰδών, looking askance (cf. ὑποβλέπω), i. e. looking fiercely, grimly, gloomily, Il. 1, 148, etc.; later ὑποδράς, q. v.*

Ἰποδράκειν, *inf. aor. 2 of ὑποδέρκομαι.*

Ἰποδράμιοντρογέω, *ῶ, = ὑποτρογέω, v. l. Luc. Jup. Trag. 1.*

Ἰποδράς, *adv., later form for ὑπόδρα, Nic. Th. 765.*

Ἰποδραστία, *ας, ἡ, (ὑπόδρα) an angry look, Hesych.*

Ἰποδράσσομαι, *Att. -ττομαι, (ὑπό, δράσσω) as mid., to try to get hold of secretly, c. gen., v. l. for ἐπιδρ., Plut. Caes. 14.*

Ἰποδράω, *ῶ, f. -άσω, poet. ὑποδράω, (ὑπό, δράω) to serve one, be serviceable or useful to him, c. dat., ὁ σφιν ὑποδράωσιν, Od. 15, 333. [ῶ]*

Ἰποδρή, *ῶ, (ὑπόδρα):—one who looks fierce or gloomy, Nonn.*

Ἰποδρήσω, = ὑποδράω, *Ap. Rh. 3, 274.*

Ἰποδρήσειρα, *fem. from sq., Nonn.*

Ἰποδρόστηρ, *ἡρος, ὁ, (ὑπόδρα) an under-servant, attendant, assistant, τινός, Od. 15, 330; like ὑποδρός.*

Ἰποδρύμω, *v. gen. eos, somewhat acrid or pungent.*

Ἰποδρυμῶ, *ῶ, = ὑποτρέχω, c. acc., Sappho 2, 10, in pf. δεδρυμῶκεν.*

Ἰποδρυμῆ, *ἡς, ἡ, (ὑποτρέχω) a running under or into the way of a thing, Antipho 121, 32.—II. a place of refuge, asylum: refuge, safety; a burrow, Ael. N. A. 16, 15.—III. cringing, Lat. assentatio.*

Ἰποδρομος, *ον, (ὑποτρέχω, -δραμῆν) running under, down or into, ὄχθαις ὑπ., Orph. Arg. 800: running or slipping under, πέτρος ὑπ. ἰχνους, Eur. Phoen. 1391.*

Ἰποδρομῶς, *ον, ὁ, = ὑποδρομή, esp. a place to run into.—II. a kind of spider.*

Ἰποδροσος, *ον, (ὑπό, δρόσος) somewhat moistened or dewy, Theocr. 25, 16.*

Ἰποδρώσι, *Ep. 3 pl. of ὑποδράω, q. v.*

Ἰποδύνω, = ὑπόδυνω, *Hdt. [ε]*

Ἰποδύσις, *εως, ἡ, (ὑποδύνω) —a diving under, creeping or going into.—II. refuge, escape, ὠχθών, from la pours, prob. I. Aesch. Eum. 505, cf. ὑπόδουσις.*

Ἰποδύσκολος, *ον, (ὑπό, δύσκολος) somewhat morose or troublesome, σημειον ὑπ., a baddish symptom, Hipp. p. 148.*

Ἰποδύσφορῶ, *ῶ, to be somewhat displeased, Ep. Plat. 357 E: from*

Ἰποδύσφορος, *ον, (ὑπό, δύσφορος) rather impatient, Hipp. pp. 70, 124.*

Ἰποδύσχεραίνω, = ὑποδύσφορῶ, *Plut. 2, 711 D.*

Ἰποδύσῳδός, *ες, gen. eos, somewhat ill or rank smelling.*

Ἰποδύσσωμαι, *(ὑπό, δύσσωμαι) as pass., to be somewhat ashamed of, dislike, τι, Plut. 2, 646 B.*

Ἰποδύτης, *ον, ὁ, (ὑπόδυνω) a garment under a coat of mail, Diocl. Plat. Philop. 11. [ε]*

Ἰποδύνω, *f. -δύσω: aor. 2 ὑπέδυν also, ὑπόδυνω, (ὑπό, δύνω, δύνα) —to draw under, draw or pull on under, κινθῶν ὑπόδυνεν τοῖσι ἐμαῖσι, Hdt. 1, 155.—2. intr., ὑπόδυνεν ὑπὸ τι, to slip in under, Hdt. 4, 75; also in same signif., ὑπ. τι, to slip into, insinuate one's self into it, ὑπέδυνεν τῶν ἰώνων τὴν ἡγεμονίην, lb. 6, 2.—3. to slip from under, c. acc., as a horse from under its rider, Xen. Eq. 8, 7.—II. more usu. in pass. and mid., with aor. 2 and perf. act. (Hom. only uses aor. 2 act., fut. mid., and Ep. aor. mid. ὑπέδυστο) —to dive under, slip under or into, esp. by stooping, to steal or sink into, Il. 8, 332; 13, 421; usu. c. acc., ὑπόδυσσά βαλάνος κλῆπον, Od. 4, 435, cf. Il. 18, 145; also, ὑπὸ τὴν ἐσθλὴν, Hdt. 1, 31, cf. Plat. Gorg. 464 C; ὑπὸ τὴν κεραμίδι, Ar. Vesp. 205; εἰς., Jac. Ach. Tat. 617: to get into, put one's feet into shoes, ὑπόδυσθαι τὰς Λακωνικὰς, Ar. Vesp. 1158, cf. 1159; cf. ὑπόδυσσά.—2. c. gen., to slip out from under, creep or come forth from, θάμυν ὑπέδυστο, Od. 6, 127; so, κακὸν ὑπόδυσσά, Od. 20, 53.—3. to undergo labour or toil, take it on one's self, c. acc., ὑπὸ κίνδυνον, Hdt. 3, 69; πόλεμον, Hdt. 4, 120, cf. 7, 10, 8, Xen. Cyr. 1, 5, 12, etc.; also c. inf., to undertake, ὑπέδυνσαν πονὴν τίσαι, Hdt. 7, 134, Xen. Oec. 14, 3.—4. of feelings, to steal into or over, τίς μ' ὑποδύεται πλενρὺν ὀδύνα; Aesch. Eum. 842:—rarely c. dat., πᾶν δ' ἐπέδυν γόος, sorrow stole upon all, Od. 10, 398; cf. Soph. Phil. 1112:—so of diseases, Xen. Eq. 4, 2.—5. absol., to slip or sink away, Dem. 778, 20.—6. c. acc. pers., ὑπὸ δύσεσθαι τινα, to insinuate one's self into his favour or confidence: ὑπόδυσσά ὑπὸ τὸ σχῆμα, to assume the semblance, Arist. Rhet. 1, 2; ὑπὸ δύναι or ὑποδύεσθαι προσομοίον, Lat. subire personam.—7. ὀφθαλμοῦ ὑποδεδυκότες, sunken, hollow eyes, Luc. Tim. 17.*

Ἰποδωρίζω, *(ὑπό, δωρίζω) to speak with somewhat of the Doric manner.*

Ἰποδωρίος, *ον, (ὑπό, Δωριος) hypo-Dorian, a mode in music, Plat. 2, 1142 F.*

Ἰποδωριστί, *(ὑπό, Δωριστί) adv. in the hypo-Dorian mode, Arist. Prob. 19, 30; 48, 1.*

Ἰποεικάω, *poet. for ὑπείκω, Orph. Arg. 704.*

Ἰποεῖκα, *poet. for ὑπείνω (q. v.) Hom.*

Ἰποεργός, *ον, usq. conj. ὑπονογός, q. v., Hom.*

Υποζάκορος, to be a υποζάκορος.
Υποζάκορος, ον, δ, also η, (υπό, ζάκορος) an under-priest or priestess, minister, Hdt. 6, 134, 135. [α]

Υποζυγνύμι, and -νω: f. -ζεύω, (υπό, ζεύνυμι):—to yoke under or to, put under the yoke, Od. 15, 81, cf. 6, 73, Hdt. 4, 69: generally, to bring under, εις τὸ δουλικὸν γένος, Plat. Polit. 309 A.—pass., ὑπεζεύχθαι ἐνὶ γένει, to be brought under the same class, Arist. Part. An. 1, 4, 2; metaph., to be yoked under, submit to, c. dat., ἀνάγκαις ταῖςδ' ὑπέζευγμαι, Aesch. Pr. 108; ὑποζυγῆται πόνῳ, Soph. Aj. 24. Hence

Υποζυγεῖς, εως, η, a subdium.—II. i connecting with.

Υποζέω, f. -ζέσω, (υπό, ζέω) to ferment a little, to begin to ferment, Geop.

Υποζοφά, ὤ, (υπό, ζοφά) to be somewhat dark or black, Nic. Th. 337.

Υποζύγιον, ου, τό, a beast for the yoke, a beast of draught or burden, Theogn. 126, Hdt. 9, 39; usu. in plur., Hdt. 1, 167, etc. [ῥ]: neut. from

Υποζύγιος, α, ον, (υπό, ζυγόν) going or drawing under the yoke.

Υποζυγιάδης, ες, like a beast of burden, Ar. Fr. 696.

Υποζύγιος, ον,=υπόζυγιος, susp. n LXX.

Υποζυγῶ, ὤ,=υπόζευγνυμι, Luc. Amor. 28:—pass., ὑποζυγοῦσθαι πρὸς δὲ οὖς, of the jaw-bone, Hipp.

Υπόζω, f. -ζήσω, (υπό, ζήω) to smell a little, be somewhat rotten, LXX.

Υποζωγράφω, ὤ, (υπό, ζωγράφω) to paint under or in outline, Eumath.

Υπόζωμα, ατος, τό, (υπόζωννυμι):—the diaphragm, midriff, also διάζωμα, Arist. H. A. 3, 1, 25.—II. the rowers' crest that runs across the ship's sides also called σπνδερσοί, Stallb. Plat. Iep. 616 C, Legg. 945 C, cf. App. Iiv. 5, 91, etc.:—others take it to be n undergirth passed under an old hip to make her sea-worthy, v. Gölzer Thuc. 1, 30, and cf. ὑποζώννυμι I.—III. the middle part of the rudder.

Υποζώνιον, τό, a girdle.

Υποζώννυμι and -νω, f. -ζώσω, (υπό, ζώννυμι):—to under-gird, δ ὑπεκώως (sc. ὑμῖν), the pleura, Medic.:—pf. pass. c. acc., ζειράς ὑπεκώωμε-οι, girt with ζειραί (q. v.), Hdt. 7, 9; ἰμάντας ὑπεκώωμενοι, Plut. Rom. 6.—II. ὑπ. ναῦν, to furnish a ship with rowers' benches; or to undergird her, Acta Arsen. 27, 17: generally, to pair her for sea, Polyb. 27, 3, 3; v. πόζωμα II.

Υπόζωμα, ατος, τό,=υπόζωμα II, Iut. Rom. 7.

Υποθάλπω, f. -ψω, (υπό, θάλπω) to heat inwardly, Aesch. Pr. 880:—ass., to glow under, πέτρῃ πυρ ὑποάλλεται, Mel. 4, 55.

Υποθαρρέω, ὤ, (υπό, θάρρέω) to buck up courage, Ael.

Υποθειάω, (υπό, θειάω) to deify (most or secretly, Philostr.

Υποθεμα, ατος, τό, (υποτίθημι) that which is put under, a stand, base, Iut. 2, 1011 D.

Υποθεναρ, αρος, τό, the part of the arm under the thumb.

Υποθεραπεία, (υπό, θεραπεία) to be disposed to worship, τὸ θεῖον, Philostr.

Υποθερμαίνω, (υπό, θερμαίνω) to heat a little:—pass., to grow somewhat hot, ὑπεθερμάνθη ξίφος αἵματι, Il. 16, 33; 20, 476; metaph., Luc. D. Merit. 8, 3.

Υποθερός, ον, (υπό, θερός) somewhat hot or passionate, ὑπεθερμότερος

πόλεμος, Hdt. 6, 38, cf. Luc. Calumn. 5.

Υποθέσις, εως, η, (υποτίθημι):—a placing under: that which is placed under, a groundwork, foundation, ὑπ. υποτιθεσθαι τῷ λόγῳ, Hipp.; ἀρχαὶ αὐτ. πράξεων, Dem. 21, 7: hence, —II. that which is laid down as the foundation of an argument, a hypothesis, supposition, Lat. assumptio, freq. in Plat., ὑπ. υποθέσθαι, Soph. 244 C, etc.; ἐξ υποθέσεως, on supposition or assumption, Hipp., Plat. Rep. 510 B, etc.: hence—2. a question for discussion, the subject under discussion, Lat. argumentum, ἐπὶ τὴν ὑπ. ἐπανάγειν τὸν λόγον, Xen. Mem. 4, 6, 13; ἐπὶ τῆς ὑπ. μένειν, ἀποκτανῶν τινα, ἀπὸ τῆς ὑπ., Aeschin. 64, 31; 79, 6; γράφειν περὶ ὑπ., Lat. argumentum tractare, Isocr. 99 A.—3. the subject of a poem, etc., Longin.; cf. Schäf. Dion. Comp. p. 71.—III. that which is laid down as a rule of action, a principle of conduct, Dem. 28, 9; 143, 14; ὑπ. τοῦ βίου, Isocr. 12 C.—II. generally, a purpose, plan, design, Plat. Gorg. 454 C, Legg. 743 C: a proposal, Xen. Cyr. 5, 5, 13:—a promise, Thuc. 3, 66, acc. to the MSS., but ὑπόχεσις is the prob. I.—IV.=υποθήκη, a suggestion, counsel, Polyb. 2, 48, 8, etc.

Υποθετός, verb. adj. of υποτίθημι, one must suppose, Plat. Tim. 61 D.

Υποθέτης, ον, δ, (υποτίθημι) one who places under.—II. one who suggests, a prompter, adviser. Hence

Υποθετικός, η, ὄν, hypothetical, λόγοι, Muson. ap. Stob. p. 596, 5.—II. suggesting, advising.

Υπόθετος, ον, verb. adj., (υποτίθημι) placed under: τὸ ὑπόθετον (in medicine), a clyster, Antiph. Trau. 2, 4.

Υπόθεω, f. -θεύσωμι, (υπό, θεώ) to run in under, attack secretly, Pind. P. 2, 155.—II. to run in before, cut in before, in running a race, Ar. Eq. 1161.—III. to run close behind, Xen. Cyn. 3, 8.

Υποθεωρέω, ὤ, (υπό, θεωρέω) to contemplate or view from below, Plut. 2, 42 C.

Υποθῆναι, ὤν, αἰ, Hypo-thebae, a city in Boeotia, Il. 2, 505; either the later Πότνια, or the lower city of Thebes, opposed to the upper city or Citadel Cadmea; cf. Strab. p. 412.

Υποθῆγω, (υπό, θήγω) to sharpen or whet a little: metaph., ὑπ. τὸν σὺν εἰς ἀνάστασιν, to provoke him to rise, Ael. N. A. 8, 2.

Υποθήκη, ης, η, (υποτίθημι):—an under-prop, base, support: usu. metaph.—2. a suggestion, hint, counsel, warning, piece of advice, Hdt. 1, 156, 206, etc.; ποιεῖν τιναδ' υποθήκα, Ib. 211.—the ancients called didactic poems, such as Hesiod's, υποθήκα, cf. Isocr. 15 B, 23 C.—3. a pledge, deposit, a mortgage, Dem. 922, 5. Hence

Υποθηκμαῖος, α, ον, deposited in pledge.

Υποθῆλγος, εια, ν, (υπό, θῆλγος) somewhat feminine, effeminate, ὑποθῆλγος διὰλεκτος, Ar. Fr. 552.

Υποθήμα, ατος, τό, (υποτίθημι)=υπόθεμα.

Υποθημοσύνη, ης, η, advice or counsel suggested off-hand, a ready hint, warning, in plur., ὑποθημοσύνησιν Ἀθῆναις, Il. 15, 412, Od. 16, 233; also in Xen. Mem. 1, 3, 7, Luc. Astrol. 1: from

Υποθήμων, ονος, δ, η, (υποτίθημι) suggesting advice, advising.

Υποθῆριον, ον, τό, a kind of plaster or salve, Medic.

Υποθλάω, (υπό, θλάω) to crush slightly, Ael. N. A. 1, 15.

Υποθλίβω, f. -ίω, (υπό, θλίβω) to press under π γενί', Nic. Th. 296. [α]

Υποθλόω, ὤ, (υπό, θλόω) to make rather waddy, trouble, Ael. N. A. 4, 31.

Υποθρόνυμι, in Icar upon, dub. I for επιθ., in Ael.

Υποθροῦνέω, ὤ, (υπό, θροῦνέω) to make a little noise to begin to make a noise, εις τινα, Th. ic. 4, 28.

Υποθρόσσω, Att. contr. from ὑποθάρσσω, c. v.

Υποθρούω, (υπό, θρούω) to break a little, I. XX.

Υποθρηνέω, ὤ, to weep a little.—II. trans., to bewail a little.

Υποθρόνιον, ου, τό, a small foot stool; cf. θρόνους.

Υποθρόπτωμαι, as pass., with fut. mid. -φωμαι (υπό, θρόπτω):—to be delicate or feeble, backward and yielding, Plut. Peric. 15.—M. ὑπεθρόφην μετώπῳ, I wanted with her face—by stealing kisses, Anth. P. 5, 294.

Υποθρώσκω, (υπό, θρώσκω) to spring under or into, v. I. Orph. Arg. 736.

Υποθυμιάμα, ατος, τό, the burning of incense and the sweet scent thence arising, Hipp. p. 673.

Υποθυμιάς, ἰδος, η, ν. υποθυμῖς I.

Υποθυμιάσις, εως, η, a perfuming by burnt spices.

Υποθυμιάω, ὤ, f. -ίσω [α], (υπό, θυμιάω) to burn frankincense or other sweet spices on a fire, to fumigate therewith, Lat. suffire, Luc.

Υποθύμις, ἰδος, η, a garland worn on the neck, that one may enjoy the sweetness of the flowers, Anacr. 37, Sapphic 51, Alcae. 36, Bergk, where the MSS. of Ath. (674 C) have ὑποθυμῖας.—II. an unknown bird, Ar. Av. 304.

Υποθύρις, ἰδος, η, and ὑπόθυρον, ου, τό, (υπό, θύρα) the lower sill of a door: but both forms are susp.

Υποθύρις, η, (υποθύρω) an impulse, incentive, provocation, Lat. fomes, Polyb. 6, 59, 4, where ὑποθύρις is a f. l.

Υποθυρεῖω, (υπό, θυρεῖω) to flatter a little, win by flattery, Hdt. 1, 30, Ar. Ach. 639, Vesp. 610.

Υποθωρήσσω, f. -ξω, (υπό, θωρήσσω) to arm underhand:—mid., to arm one's self underhand or unnoticed, Il. 18, 513.

Υποθώσσω, (υπό, θώσσω) to call to a person softly, τινα, Ael. N. A. 8, 2.

Υποόχω, (υπό, ὀχω) to sound forth a little or in answer, Anth. P. 9 314. [α]

Υποόγνυμι and ὑποόγω, f. ὑποόξω, (υπό, ὀγνυμι) to open, open a little or secretly, τὴν θύραν, Ar. Thesm. 424.

Υποοιδάω, (υπό, οιδάω) to swell up a little.

Υποοιδάλεος, α, ον, (υπό, οιδάλεος) a little swollen, Lat. subtumidus, Hipp. p. 479, etc.

Υποοιδάω, ὤ, Ion. -έω, (υπό, οιδάω) intr., to swell up a little, Hipp. p. 137, etc.

Υποοικέω, ὤ, (υπό, οικέω) to dwell under, lie under, τινα, Anth.

Υποοικίζομαι, (υπό, οικίζω) pass. c. aor. mid.=foreg., c. acc., Anth. P. 7, 372.

Υποοικοδομέω, ὤ, (υπό, οἰκοδομέω) to build under, τοῦ τεύχους, Luc. Hist. Conscr. 3.

Υποοικουρέω, ὤ, f. -ήσω, (υπό, οἰκουρέω) to keep the house, stay at home, dwell within, Luc. Gall. 24, cf. Ael. N. A. 4, 43.—II. trans., to cherish secretly, to do or attend to secretly, Ar. Thesm. 1168, cf. Plut. Rom. 42 metaph. ἵσος υποοικουρήσει ὑποοικῶ

thease *α-πλ* in among them, Id. Ca. mill. 28:—metaph., ὑποκουνουμένη ὄργη, anger secretly cherished, Polyb. 4, 49, 4, cf. 3, 11, 3.—2. to steal into any one's good graces, gain underhand influence with him, Plat. Lucull. 34; χορημαίνε *ο-π*. καὶ διαφείρεται τινά, Id. Pomp. 58:—to egg on, Id. Otho 3.

ὑπομωῶ, (ὑπό, οἰμῶ) to wail softly, to whimper, Luc. Merc. Cond. 27.

ὑπονοῶ, *ο-ν*, (ὑπό, οἶνος) strictly under wine, i. e. rather drunk, Philostr.

ὑπονοῖμαι, dep. pass. = ὑπονοέω.

ὑποστέος, ἦ, *ο-ν*, verb. adj. of ὑποφέρω, to be borne, tolerable.

ὑποσώζω, poet. collat. form of ἰσχω, to hold under, τι, Ar. Rh. 3, 120.

ὑποσώχουμαι, (ὑπό, ἰσχω) as mid., to catch by something held under, Ar. Rh. 4, 169; 14, 473.

ὑποκαθαίρω, (ὑπό, καθαίρω) to purge downwards, Plut. 2, 127 C. Hence

ὑποκαθάρσις, *ε-ως*, ἦ, a purging downwards: a gentle purging, Hipp.

ὑποκαθέζομαι, fut. -εθούμαι, dep. pass. = ὑποκαθίμαι.

ὑποκαθεύδω, fut. -ενδύσω, (ὑπό, καθεύδω) to sleep a little, Philostr.

ὑποκάθημαι, Ion. -κῆται, (strictly pf. of ὑποκαθίζομαι):—to sit down under or in a place, station one's self there, ἐν τόπῳ, Hdt. 7, 27; ὑπ. χωρίος χυροῖς, to take up a strong position, Dion. H. 6, 42.—II. to sit down stealthily, lie in ambush, Xen. Hell. 7, 2, 5; also c. acc. pers., to lie in wait for, τὸν βάρβαρον, Hdt. 8, 40.

ὑποκαθίζω, fut. Att. -ιδῶ, (ὑπό, καθίζω) to set down under: to place in ambush:—mid., to lie in ambush, Lat. subsidere, ὑπ. ὑπὸ τῷ τείχει, Xen. Hell. 7, 2, 5; so in act., Polyb. 12, 4, 14.

ὑποκαθίμι, fut. -καθήσω, (ὑπό, καθίμι) to let down by degrees: τὰς ὀφρὺς, to let down or relax the eye-lids, to resume a quiet look, A. B. p. 55: ὁ πάγωνος βάθος, to let the beard grow long, Lat. promittere bardam, Eriphip. Navay. 1, 7.

ὑποκαθίστημι, (ὑπό, καθίστημι) to put in another's place, substitute, Hdt.

ὑποκαίω, (ὑπό, καίω) to set on fire from below, Hdt. 4, 61, Luc.

ὑποκάκοις, *ε-ς*, (ὑπό, κακοῦθης) somewhat malicious, Philo.

ὑποκακῶ, poet. for ὑποκατακῶ, *τ*. v.

ὑποκαλύπτω, *φ*. -ψω, (ὑπό, καλύπτω) to cover, hide, wrap up under, LXX.

ὑποκάμνω, (ὑπό, κάμνω) to be somewhat weary, or sick.

ὑποκάμπτω, *φ*. -ψω, (ὑπό, κάμπτω) transit., to bend under, bend short back, τὸν γλῶχιν δ' ἐκαμψαν, Il. 24, 274.—2. intr., to turn short back, double as a hare, Xen. Cyn. 5, 16.—II. metaph., to fall short of, καίρον χάριτος, Aesch. Ag. 786.

ὑποκάπηλος, *ο-ν*, ὁ, (ὑπό, κάπηλος) a petty huckster, Philostr. [αῖ]

ὑποκαπνίζω, to make a smoke under, fumigate. Hence

ὑποκαπνισμα, *α-τος*, τό, that with which one fumigates: and

ὑποκαπνισμός, *ο-ς*, ὁ, fumigation, Diosc.: and

ὑποκαπνιστός, ἦ, *ο-ν*, verb. adj., to be used, fit for fumigation.

ὑποκάπτω, *φ*. -ψω, (ὑπό, κάπτω) to snap up stealthily, Arist. H. A. 9, 24, 3.

ὑποκάριος, *ο-ν*, ὑπό, καρδία, under, 1005

as or in the heart, ἔλκος, ὀργή, Theoc. 11, 15; 20, 17.

ὑποκάροω, *ω*, (ὑπό, καρώ) to stun or stupefy a little, Diosc.

ὑποκάριος, *ο-ν*, (ὑπό, καρπός) under the wrist, ὑπ. ἄρτηρα, Aristae.

ὑποκάρω, (ὑπό, κάρω) to dry a little or gradually, Nic. Al. 80.

ὑποκάρωδης, *ε-ς*, (ὑπό, καρώδης) somewhat lethargic, Hipp. p. 81.

ὑποκαταβαίνω, fut. -βήσομαι, (ὑπό, καταβαίνω) to go down or descend by degrees, Hdt. 2, 15: to go down by stealth, Thuc. 7, 60, Xen., etc. Hence

ὑποκατάβασις, *ε-ως*, ἦ, a gradual going down.

ὑποκατακλίνω, (ὑπό, κατακλίνω) to lay down under:—pass., to lie down under, Plut. 2, 50 E; of a wrestler allowing himself to be beaten, lb. 58 F.—II. in pass., also, to lie or sit lower at table, τινί, lb. 618 E.—2. metaph., to give way, submit, yield, τινί, to one, Plat. Rep. 336 C, E; τινί τινος, to one in a thing, Dion. H.: absol., to give in, Dem. 127, 21. [i] Hence

ὑποκατάκλις, *ε-ως*, ἦ, a laying or lying under.—II. submission, compliance, flattery, Plut. 2, 58 D.

ὑποκαταλείπω, (ὑπό, καταλείπω) to leave behind, μνημόσυνον, Hipp. p. 102.

ὑποκαταμένω, (ὑπό, καταμένω) to remain behind and wait, v. l. Xen. Cyr. 4, 3, 3.

ὑποκαταπίπτω, (ὑπό, καταπίπτω) to sink down under, Q. Sm. 1, 588.

ὑποκατασκευάζω, to get ready secretly, Dem. Phil.

ὑποκατασκή, ἦς, ἦ, secret preparation.

ὑποκατάστασις, *ε-ως*, ἦ, (ὑποκαθίστημι) substitution; and

ὑποκατάστατος, *ο-ν*, verb. adj. from ὑποκαθίστημι, substituted.

ὑποκαταφρονέω, *ω*, (ὑπό, καταφρονέω) to slight or neglect a little, Hipp. p. 1133.

ὑποκαταχέω, (ὑπό, καταχέω) to pour gently forth, ὑποκακχεῖ αὐοῖδην, Sappho 48.

ὑποκάτεμι, (ὑπό, κάτεμι) to go on without notice, A. B. pp. 156, 180.

ὑποκατεσθίω, *φ*. -έθομαι, to devour or consume secretly.

ὑποκάτημαι, Ion. for ὑποκάθημαι, Hdt.

ὑποκατηφής, *ε-ς*, somewhat dejected or troubled.

ὑποκατορύσσω, (ὑπό, κατορύσσω) to bury under, Sophron.

ὑποκάτω, (ὑπό, κάτω) adv., below, under, ὑπ. τινός κατακλινέσθαι, Plat. Symp. 222 E; also absol., Id. Legg. 844 C: τὰ ὑποκάτω, the subordinate genera, Arist. Top. 4, 2, 4. [αῖ] Hence

ὑποκάτωθεν, adv., from below or underneath, οἱ ὑπ. ἀγροῖ, the lower lands, Plat. Legg. 761 B. [αῖ]

ὑποκατάρυχος, *ο-ν*, (ὑποκατορύσσω) buried, sunk into the earth, Theophr.

ὑπόκαυμα, *α-τος*, τό, that with which a thing is lighted.

ὑποκάυσις, *ε-ως*, ἦ, (ὑποκαίω) a lighting underneath: hence, —II. the fire under the hypocaustum, Plut. 2, 658 E: or the fire underneath a furnace; cf. sq.

ὑπόκαυστον, *ο-ν*, τό, (ὑποκαίω) in baths, a vaulted room heated by a furnace below, Lat. vaporarium: also, the furnace under such a room, Interpp. ad Vitruv. 5, 10.

ὑποκαύστρα, *α-ς*, ἦ, = foreg.

ὑποκέμαι, (ὑπό, κείμαι) as pass., to lie under, ὑποκειμένης τῆς Εὐβοίας

ὑπὸ τὴν Ἀτ. κῆν, Isocr. 63 B; πείδιον ὑπὸ κεῖται, Aeschin. 70, 20; ὑπόκειται θεμέλιοι, Thuc. 1, 93: and so, to lie hidden under, τῇ ἱατρικῇ ὑπ. ἡ κολακεία, Plat. Gorg. 465 B, cf. Prot. 349 B.—II. in various metaph. signs, —2. to be put under the eyes or mind, i. e. to be submitted, proposed to one, like πρόκειμαι, ὑποκεῖται μοι ὁ ἄλλος, Pind. O. 1, 135; αἱ ὑποκειμεναι ἐλπίδες, one's present hopes, Dem. 348, 22; οὐνοῖν ὑποκειμένων, two things being proposed, Id. 631, 18; τὰ ὑποκειμενα, the present state of things, Polyb. 3, 31, 6, etc.:—foll. by ὅτι., ὑπόκειται μοι ὅτι., I have laid down the rule that., Hdt. 2, 123.—2. to be laid down, assumed as a ground of argument, Plat. Crat. 436 D, and Arist.; ὑπόκειται γὰρ μὴ εἶναι., Plat. Eryx. 404 B; ὑποκεῖται, absol., a rule is laid down, Dem. 643, 22; τούτων ὑποκειμένων, Lat. his positus, Plat. Prot. 359 A.—cf. ὑποτίθημι I. 2, Wytttenb. Plut. 2, 235 E.—3. to be suggested, Hdt. 3, 40.—4. to be left at bottom, left remaining, ἐλπίς ὑπόκειται, Thuc. 3, 84; τιμωρία ὑπόκειται, Thuc. 3, 84; τιμωρία ὑπόκειται τοῖς τὰ ψευδὴ μαρτυροῦσι, is reserved for them, Dem. 913, 6, cf. Lycurg. 166, 23; so, ὑπόκειται τινι παθεῖν, Polyb. 2, 58, 10.—5. to be subject to, τινί, Plat. Gorg. 510 C.—6. ὅλη ὑποκειμένη, cf. ὅλη III.—7. ὑποκεῖσθαι τῇ γνώμῃ, to be fixed in the mind, Dem. 179, 6.—8. to be left behind in pledge, to be pledged or mortgaged, τινός, for a certain sum, Isae. 50, 31 Dem. 1187, 23; 1194, 17; ναὺς ὑποκειμένη τινί, Id. 1283, fin.; τὰ ὑποκειμενα, the articles pledged, Id. 926, 22: ὑποκειμενοί, of persons, bound for payment of a sum of money, Id. 816, 10.—9. τὸ ὑποκείμενον, in logic, the subject of a proposition, (the predicate being τὸ κατηγορούμενον), Arist. Categ. 5, etc.:—also, the subject of a disease, etc., Polyb. 1, 81, 6.—10. ὁ ὑποκείμενος χρόνος, the present tense, Gramm.—III. to fall down at a person's feet, like ὑποκίπτω, Plat. Rep. 494 B.—In most signs, it forms a sort of passive voice to ὑποτίθημι.

ὑποκείρω, (ὑπό, κείρω) to cut off below, Ael. N. A. 6, 41.

ὑποκελεύω, (ὑπό, κελεύω) to do the duty of a κελευστής: to give the time in rowing, sing the boat-song, Luc. Catapl. 19.

ὑποκέλλω, (ὑπό, δέλλω) to be cast away upon, arrive at, εἰς τι, Longin.

ὑπόκερος, *ο-ν*, somewhat empty, idle or vain.

ὑποκενῶ, *ω*, (ὑπό, κενῶ) to empty below, purge, κοιλίαν, Hipp. p. 45.

ὑποκεντέω, *ω*, (ὑπό, κεντέω) to prick slightly, Dio C.—II. to prick or pierce underneath, App.

ὑποκέρω, *ο-ν*, (ὑπό, κέρω) mixed with clay, Eust.

ὑπόκερας, *γεν. α-ος*, contr. *ω-ς*, ὁ, ἦ, τό, with horn underneath.

ὑποκερῶδες, *ο-ν*, somewhat hoarse, Hipp. p. 1215.

ὑποκενθής, *ε-ς*, hidden or concealed under: from

ὑποκεῖθω, to conceal under or m.

ὑποκεῖλαιον, *ο-ν*, τὰ, (ὑπό, κεφαλῇ) a bolster, pillow, Hipp. pp. 798, 813.

ὑπόκηρος, *ο-ν*, (ὑπό, κηρός) strictly of honey, mixed with wax: hence, generally, mixed, impure, opp. to ἁγνός, Hipp. p. 303.

ὑποκηρύσσομαι, Att. -ττομαι, (ὑπό, κηρύσσω) as mid., i. e. make known

voice of herald or crier to have a
ng proclaimed or cried, esp. for sale,
at. Prot. 349 A, Aescin. 59, 25.
Υποκλῖθῆναι, to accompany on the
p. τινί.
Υποκινδυνεύω, (ὑπό, κινδυνεύω)
run some risk, Plut. Pelop. 2, Schäf.
ουκ-
Υποκινδυνέος, ου, (ὑπό, κινδυνέος)
neither dangerous, Plat. Legg. 830
—II. being in some danger, endangered
little.
Υποκινέω, ὦ, (ὑπό, κινέω) to move
erneath, move softly or lightly, Ζε-
ου ὑποκινήσαντος (sc. τὸ κύμα),
4, 423; cf. Xen. Cyn. 3, 6, etc.:—
taph., to move a little, urge gently
Plat. Charm. 162 D.—II. intr., to
a little or gently, οὐδέμια πόλιν
ὑποκίνησε, none would have stirred
nger, Hdt. 5, 106, cf. Ar. Ran. 644.
ουκ-, metaphr., to have gone wrong, be
d or deranged, Stallb. Plat. Rep.
C, Luc. Eun. 13.
Υποκινῆναι or -ῶ, Ep. for ὑποκι-
νῆναι, Q. Sm. 3, 36; 4, 510. [i]
Υποκινῆναι, (ὑπό, κινῆναι)
to hum a tune, Ael. V. H. 9, 11.
Υποκινῆναι, as pass., to be slight-
ized, Arist. Insomn. 2, 14.
Υποκίρηνος, ου, somewhat yellow.
Υποκίρηνος, ιδος, ἡ, a parasitic
at which grows on the roots of the
τος, Cytinus hypocistis: its juice
used in medicine, Diosc. 1, 127.
Υποκλάδων, adv., with the knees
bent, inclined a little or grad-
y, Opp. C. 4, 205; from
Υποκλάζω, (ὑπό, κλάζω) to bend
knees under one, to sink slowly down:
graph. of an expiring lamp, etc.,
P. 5, 279.
Υποκλαίω, (ὑπό, κλαίω) to shed a
et tear, Aesch. Ag. 69.
Υποκλαῶ, ὦ, (ὑπό, κλαῶ) to break
neath, ἔπ. γούνων δεσμά, Nic.,
1, 514, 483:—to break by degrees,
Υποκλασθεῖς, Anth. P. 5, 216.
Υποκλέπτω, f. -ψω, (ὑπό, κλέπτω)
deal underhand, ὑπ. ἐανόν, to steal
from another's company, Luc.
Meretr. 10:—pass., to be stolen
y, Pind. N. 9, 77: c. acc. rei, like
πτερεῖσθαι, to be defrauded of a
g, εὐνήν, Soph. El. 115, ubi v.
—II. to keep secret, τι, Musae.
Υπόλιν ὑποκλεπτομένην, Anth. P.
5, 17: to cheat, beguile, ζηλὸν τινος,
2, 269.
Υποκλήζω, Ion. ὑποκληρίζω, (ὑπό,
κλήζω) to spread an underhand report:
e in pass., ἀγγελίαν Δαναῶν
ὑποκλήζομεναι, Soph. Aj. 225; but
Herm. et Dind., Δαναῶν ὑπο
κλήζω.
Υποκλῖναι, ἔς, gen. ἑός, bent under,
et: from
Υποκλίνω, (ὑπό, κλίνω) to make
er bow under a thing: pass., to
or lie under, c. dat., σχοῖνον ὑπε-
κλίνω, Od. 5, 463, cf. Anth. P. 9, 71,
—metaphr., to submit, Orph. Arg.
[i]
Υποκλονέω, ὦ, (ὑπό, κλονέω) to
a little:—pass., ὑποκλονεῖσθαι
to be thrown into confused flight
e one, Il. 21, 556.
Υποκλοπέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω,=ὑποκλέ-
πτω, —pass., to be hidden under, lurk
et places, εἰ τις ἀνδρῶν ζωὸς
et, Od. 22, 382; from
Υποκλόπος, ου, (ὑπό, κλέπτω)
a, furtive, Bacchyl. 35.
Υποκλύω, f. -ύσω, (ὑπό, κλύω)
h, cleanse from below, Anth.: ὑπ.
α, to purge the body by a clyster,
2, 127 C:—but in pass., in Luc.

Nigr. 16, to be flooded (metaf. h.) with
mischief. Hence
Υπόκλυσις, εως, ἡ, and ὑποκλυ-
σμός, οὐ, ὁ, a purging from below, as
by a clyster, the latter in Plut. 2,
974 C.
Υποκλύω, (ὑπό, κλύω) to hear se-
cretly, τινός, from one, Ap. Rh. 3,
477, cf. Q. Sm. 1, 509.
Υποκνῶ, ὦ, (ὑπό, κνῶ) to scrape
or scratch a little, Tryph. 43. [a]
Υποκνημίδιον, ου, οί, the Locri
dwelling under (i. e. at base of) Mt.
Cnemis, Paus. 10, 1, 2: cf. Ἐπικνη-
μίδιος.
Υποκνίω, f. -ίσω,=κνῶ: me-
taph., to excite underneath or inwardly,
ἔρως ὑπ. φρένας, Pind. P. 10, 94 (60):
—pass., to be somewhat provoked or ex-
cited, Xen. Mem. 3, 11, 3.
Υποκοιλίαν, (ὑπό, κοιλίαν) to
hollow out a little or by degrees, Joseph.
Υποκοίλιον, ου, τό, the lower belly.
Υποκοίλις, ιδος, ἡ, Aretae, and
ὑποκοίλιον, ου, τό, the lower eyelid or
part under the eye: cf. κύλα, ὑπόκυ-
λον, ὑποφάλλμιον: from
Υπόκοιλος, ου, (ὑπό, κοῖλος) some-
what hollow: hollow underneath.
Υποκολλάω, (ὑπό, κολλάω) to
flatter a little, Polyb. 6, 18, 5, in pass.
Υποκόλλω, ου, somewhat maimed.
Υποκολλπίδιος, ου,=sq
Υποκόλλπιος, ου, (ὑπό, κ ἰλπος) ly-
ing on the bosom, in the lap, ὑπ. ἔχειν
τινά, Anth. P. 5, 130; τινός, lb. 25:
—hence, a darling, favourite, pet.—II.
in the mother's womb, ὑποκόλλπιος αἰνὴ
χολώθη, Call. Del. 86.
Υπόκολος, ου,=foreg.
Υποκολυβάω, ὦ, (ὑπό, κολυ-
βάω) to dive under, Galen.
Υπόκομμα, ατος, τό, (κόπτω)=
ὑπόζωμα, in insects.
Υποκομπέω, ὦ, (ὑπό, κομπέω) to
sound in answer to, ἐν τῷ βαδίζειν,
Plut. 2, 672 A.
Υποκομνίβας, ου, ὁ,=sq., ap. He-
sych.
Υποκομνίβος, ου, (ὑπό, κομνίβος)
rather neat or elegant, Physiogn.
Υποκοινῶ, ὦ, and Theophr., -νί-
ζω,=ὑποκοινῶ.
Υποκοινῶς, εως, ἡ, a covering with
dust, esp. by digging round, Lat. pul-
veratio, Theophr.: from
Υποκοινῶ, f. -ίσω, (ὑπό, κοινῶ)
to cover with dust, esp. by digging round
the roots, Lat. pulverare, elsewh. ὑπο-
σκάπτω, Theophr.—II. in mid., of
wrestlers, to sprinkle one's self with
dust, hence, to prepare for the contest,
Comic. ap. Plut. Pomp. 53.
Υπόκοπος, ου, (ὑπό, κόπος) some-
what tired, Xen. Cyn. 6, 25.
Υπόκοπος, ου, (ὑπό, κόπος) mixed
with dung, Hipp. p. 1132.
Υποκόπτω, f. -ψω, (ὑπό, κόπτω)
to begin to cut, Strab.
Υποκορίζω, f. -ίσωμαι, (ὑπό, κο-
ρίζω) dep. mid.:—to play the child,
esp. to talk child's language, i. e. use
terms of endearment, such as diminutives:
hence, —I. transit., to call by
endearing names, e. g. of lovers, νη-
τάριον ἀν καὶ φάττιον ὑποκορίζετο,
he would call me cooingly his little
duck and little dove, Ar. Plut. 1011;
τῇν Ἐκάλην ἐτίμων, Ἐκάλην ὑποκο-
ρίζομενοι, Plut. Thes. 14.—2. to
call by a soft name, esp. to call some-
thing base by a fair name, to gloss
over, palliate, ἦν ἀνοίαν οὖσαν ὑποκο-
ρίζομεν καλοῦμεν ὡς ἐνήθειαν, Plat.
Rep. 400 E, 474 E, v. Stallb. ad 560
E; so, Φιλίππου φίλιαν καὶ ξενίαν
καὶ ἐταίριαν καὶ ταῖα ὑποκορι-
ζόμενος, Dem. 124, 11: cf. sq.—3.

also reversely, to call something g good
by a bad name, to disparage, οἱ μισοῦν-
τες ὑποκορίζομενοι ὀνομάζονται με
Κακίαν, my enemies nickname me
Vice, Xen. Mem. 4, 1, 26: cf. Plut.
Solon 16 fin.—4. to imitate, mimic
Philostr.—II. intr., to use diminutives,
Arist. Rhet. 3, 2, 15.—Cf. ὑποκοινῶ
ζομαι. Hence
Υποκορίσμα, ατος, τό, a cooing or
endearing name, as Demosth. said that
his nickname Βάταλος was a ὑπ.
τίτθης, Aeschin. 17, fin.; esp., a fair
name for something base, such as πα-
ράσιτος, Alex. Parasit. 1, 2, cf. Il.
Tarent. 3, 5; or σεισάγθεια for χρε-
ων ὑποκοπή, Plut. 2, 807 D:—hence,
=παράκληγμα, Plut. Galb. 20.
Υποκορισμός, οὐ, ὁ,=foreg., Arist.
Rhet. 3, 2, 15, Plut. Thes. 14.
Υποκοριστικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ὑποκορίζο-
μαι) glossing over by a fair name: ὄνο-
μα ὑπ., a diminutive. Adv. -κῶς, Plut.
2, 847 E, Ath. 308 F.
Υποκορίζομαι, Ion. for ὑποκορι-
ζομαι: to coax or soothe with soft names,
ἐσπερίας ὑποκορυ. αἰοδαίς, of the
serenades sung by girls on the even-
ing of a friend's marriage, Pind. P.
3, 32; cf. Hesych. s. v. κουρίζο-
μαι.
Υποκοφίζω, to lighten or relieve a
little.
Υπόκοφος, ου, (ὑπό, κοῦφος) some-
what light or fickle, Plut. Pelop. 14,
etc.
Υποκορῆθριον, ου, τό, v. ὑποκορη-
τήριον.
Υποκρέω, (ὑπό, κρέω) of string
ed instruments, to answer in sound, i. e.
to sound in harmony with, το καυχᾶ-
σθαι παρὰ καιρὸν μανίαισι ὑποκρέ-
κει, Pind. O. 9, 50.—2. trans. ὑπ. τι,
to play an accompaniment, Luc. D.
Meretr. 15, 2: ὑπ. τι πρὸς χάριν, et
a flatterer, Plut. 2, 55 D.
Υποκρεμννῶ, to hang, hang up
in H. Hom. Ap. 284, f. l. for ἐπικρε-
μννῶ.
Υπόκρημνος, ου, (ὑπό, κρημνός)
somewhat steep, almost precipitous,
Strab.
Υποκρήνη, ης, ἡ, a by-spring, by
well, Eunap.
Υπόκρηνος, ου, (ὑπό, κρήνην)
under the head.
Υποκρητρίδιον, ου, τό, a small
stand to put under the bowl (κρητήρ),
Hdt. 1, 25, cf. sq.:—ὑποστάτης was
the Att. word.
Υποκρητρίον, ου, τό, Ion. for
ὑποκράτρηιον,=foreg., Böckh Inscr.
1, p. 20, Osann Auctar. Lex. p. 161.
Υποκρίζω, (ὑπό, κρίζω) to grate or
jar a little, Ael. N. A. 6, 19.
Υποκρινάμαι, dep. mid., aor. ὑπε-
κρινάμην: later also aor. pass. ὑπε-
κρίθην (in mid. sign.), Ctes. Pers. 41
Polyb. 5, 25, 7 (cf. ἀποκρίνω), (ὑπό,
κρίνω). To reply, make answer, answer,
Hdt. II, 7, 407, Od. 2, 111; 15, 170,
Hdt. 1, 2, etc.: the Att. word was
ἀποκρίνομαι, which has been restoi-
ed by Bekk. in Thuc. 7, 44;—(though
ὑποκρ- is quoted by Suid., etc., v. Ar-
nold):—of an oracle, to give answer,
τινί τι, Hdt. 1, 78, 91; and so, also,
to expound, interpret, explain, διειρη-
ν, Od. 19, 535, 555; (so, κρίνεσθαι διει-
ρους, Il. 5, 150, cf. κρίνω II. 5); et
ὑπαικ., Theocr. 24, 66.—II. in Att.
usu., to question and answer on the
stage, speak in dialogue, hence, to play
a part on a stage, the part played be-
ing put in acc., as, ὑπ. τὸ βασιλ-
κόν, to take the king's part, play the
king, Arist. Pol. 2, 11, 19; ὑπ. Πρό-
μηθεα, Aianτα, etc.: also, ὑποκρ- 1000

γωνίαν, κωμωδίαν, to play a tragedy or comedy, Luc. Merc. Cond. 30, cf. Id. Salt. 84, Nigr. 11, 24, etc.; *ὑπεκρίθησαν τραγωδοί*, tragedies were performed.—2. hence the word was used also of the theatrical style of rhapsodists and orators, to exaggerate, Dem. 230, 7, cf. Wolf Proleg. p. xcvi.—3. metaph., to play a part, dissemble, feign, pretend, c. inf., Dem. 878, 3, Polyb. 2, 49, 7, etc.

Υποκρίσις, ας, ἡ, rarer form for *αἴ*, Anth. Plan. 289.

Υποκρίσις, εως, ἡ, (ὑποκρίνομαι): —a reply, answer, Hdt. 1, 90, 116, etc.—II. usu., the playing a part on the stage, playing or acting, the actor's art, his action, delivery, declamation, etc.; also an orator's delivery, elocution, Arist. Rhet. 3, 1, 3, and 12, 2.—2. metaph., the playing a part, hypocrisy, outward show, Polyb. 35, 2, 13, Luc., etc.—3. ὑποκρισιν, as adv., like *δίκην*, after the manner of, Böckh Pind. Fr. 259.

Υποκρίτης, ἥρος, ὁ, rarer form for *αἴ*, Hermeas ap. Ath. 563 E.

Υποκριτής, οὔ, ὁ, (ὑποκρίνομαι): —one who answers: an interpreter or expounder, αἰνιγμῶν, etc., Plat. Tim. 72 B.—II. usu., one who plays a part on the stage, a player, actor, Ar. Vesp. 1279, Plat. Charm. 162 D, etc.—2. a dissembler, feigner, hypocrite, N. T. Hence

Υποκριτικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to ὑπόκρισις, skilled therein, φύσει υποκριτικός, having a good natural delivery or elocution, Arist. Rhet. 3, 1, 7; suited for speaking or delivery, λέξις, lb. 3, 12, 2: ἡ κῆ (sc. τέχνη), the art of delivery, lb. 3, 1, 7.—2. acting a part, ὑπ. τοῦ βέλτιονος, Luc. Alex. 4.

Υποκρούω, (ὑπό, κρούω) to accompany on the lyre, Anth.—II. metaph., to take up the word, to break in upon, interrupt, c. acc., Ar. Ach. 38; and, in Eccl. 256, 618, with a play on the obscene signif. of κρούω: to contradict, answer, τινί, Plut. 2, 177 B.—2. to find fault with, attack, Ar. Plut. 548, in mid.

Υποκρύπτω, f. -ψω, (ὑπό, κρύπτω) to hide under or beneath, ἄχνη ὑπεκρύφθη, the ship was hidden beneath the spray, Il. 15, 626:—mid., to hide one's self; c. acc. pers., to keep something secret from him, Luc. Amor. 15, v. I. Xen. An. 1, 9, 19. Hence

Υποκρύψις, εως, ἡ, a hiding, keeping secret.

Υποκρώω, f. -ξω, (ὑπό, κρώω) to croak against, Luc. D. Mort. 6, 4.

Υποκτείνω, f. -κτινῶ, to kill or slay underhand.

Υποκύνεος, ον, (ὑπό, κύνεος) rather dark-blue, Alex. Mynd. ap. Schol. Theoc. 5, 96.

Υποκύβανος, ον=foreg.

Υποκύβερνῶ, ὦ, to be under-pilot, νῆος, of a ship.

Υπόκυκλον, ον, τό, part of a chair, elsewh. ὑπόστημα, ὑπόστατον or βάσις, v. I. Il. 18, 375.

Υπόκυκλος, ον, (ὑπό, κύκλος) round underneath, τάλαρος, Od. 4, 131.

Υπόκυλον, ον, τό, v. ὑπόκοilon.

Υποκύμαινω, to wave gently, like long hair.

Υποκύματιζω, (ὑπό, κυματίζω) to put into a gentle, waving motion, Philostr.

Υποκύομαι, mid., v. ὑποκύω.

Υποκύπτω, f. -ψω, (ὑπό, κύπτω) to stoop under, esp. under a yoke, hence οἱ Μῆδοι ὑπέκτανον Πέρσας, submitted to the Persians, Hdt. 1, 130, cf. 6, 25, 109; so, κύνας τοῖς ἀνθρώποις ὑποκύπτειν, Aesop.: abstl.,

of suppliants, to bow down, bow low, ὑποκύπτοντες ἰκετεύουσιν, Ar. Vesp. 555 (where however the Rav. MS. ὑποπίπτοντες), Luc. Navig. 30; so of animals drinking, Xen. An. 4, 5, 32; of persons stooping to peep into a place.—II. c. acc., ὑπ. τὰν ὄψαν, to stoop the shoulder so as to let a load be put on, Ar. Ach. 954.

Υποκύνω, ὦ, dub. I. in Dion. H. for ἐπικύνω.

Υπόκυντος, ον, (ὑπό, κύντος) rather gibbous or humped, Plut. 2, 890 D.

Υποκύντω, ὦ, to make somewhat crooked, bend a little.

Υπόκυντος, ον, =ὑπόκυντος.

Υποκύνιον, ον, τό, part of the ornament of a carriage-frame.

Υποκύω, (ὑπό, κύω) to impregnate, get with child: but prob. only used in mid., ὑποκύνω, of the woman, to conceive, become pregnant, hence part. aor. Ep. ὑποκυσσάμενη (not κυσσάμενη, v. sub κύω), having conceived, big with child, Il. 6, 26, Od. 11, 254, Hes. Th. 308; so of animals, Il. 20, 225.

Υποκῶλον, ον, τό, (ὑπό, κῶλον) the hip-bone, hip, Xen. Cyn. 4, 1, etc.

Υποκωμῶδῶς, ὦ, (ὑπό, κωμῶδῶς) to ridicule a little or underhand, Luc. Tox. 14.

Υποκωφός, ον, (ὑπό, κωφός) somewhat deaf, rather deaf, Ar. Eq. 43, Plat. Prot. 334 D, etc.

Υπολαῖς, ἴδος, ἡ, the hedge-sparrow, Arist. H. A. 6, 7, 5; vulg. ἐπιλαῖς: also written ὑπολαῖς, ὑπολαῖς, ὑπολαῖς.

Υπολαῖω, ὦ, f. -ῆσω, to chatter in an under tone, murmur.

Υπολαμβάνω, f. -λῆψομαι, (ὑπό, λαμβάνω) to get under another and take him up, to take up one fallen, as the dolphin did Arion, Hdt. 1, 24, Plat. Rep. 453 D.—2. to catch up, come suddenly upon, esp. of storms of wind, Hdt. 2, 25; 4, 179, etc.; of a fit of madness, Id. 6, 75; of a famine, Id. 6, 27; so of soldiers marching, δυσχωρία ὑπελάμβανεν αὐτοῦς, i. e. they came suddenly into difficult ground, Xen. Hell. 3, 5, 20—hence, absol., of events, to follow next, come next, ἡ ναυμαχία ὑπολαβοῦσα, Hdt. 8, 12, cf. 6, 27.—3. esp., to take up the discourse, and answer, to reply, rejoins, retort, Hdt. 1, 11, etc.; τι πρὸς τι, Thuc. 5, 85; c. inf., to follow that., Thuc. 5, 49:—but esp. in dialogue, ἐφη ὑπολαβὼν, ὅτι εἶπεν, he said in answer, Hdt. 7, 101, Thuc. 3, 113, freq. in Plat., and Xen.:—also, to take one up short, interrupt him (like ὑποκρούω), Xen. Cyr. 5, 5, 35.—4. to take up the conqueror, fight with him, Lat. excipere, Thuc. 8, 105.

—II.—ὑποδέχομαι, to take under one's protection, Xen. An. 1, 7.—2. to accept, entertain a proposal, Hdt. 1, 212; 3, 146.—III. to take up a notion, assume, suppose, usu. of an ill-grounded opinion, c. inf., Hdt. 2, 55, freq. in Plat., and Xen.:—hence, ὅτι τι (sc. εἶναι), to assume or understand it to be so and so, Plat. Prot. 341 B, Phaedr. 263 D: οὕτως ὑπ. περί τινος, Isocr. 32 B; etc.—2. to understand, apprehend, λόγον, Eur. I. A. 523, and Plat.; ὅτι τι εἰς τινα, to understand it of, i. e. apply it to him, Aeschin. 22, 29:—in pass., to be supposed, etc., Dem. 623, 5, etc.; ἡ ὑπελθὼν ἡμεῖς χάρις, the supposed favour, Id. 178, 8.—3. to suspect, disbelieve, Xen. Ages. 5, 6.—IV. to take or seize underhand, Thuc. 1, 68: to draw men off from their duty, seduce them, ὅτι μισθῶ μείζονι τοῖς ναυβάταις, Id. 1, 121.—V. to check, re-

strain, as a physician does a disease, Hipp., v. Foes. Oecon.—2. ὑπ. ἵππου as a term of horsemanship, to hold the horse, half-check him in his course, Xen. Eq. 7, 15; 9, 5, ἀναλαβὰς, being to check him quite, bring him to short, lb. 3, 5.

Υπολαμψίς, ἐς, γεν. ἐός, shining under, i. e. shining with reflected light, glittering, ἡλέκτρον, Hes. Sc. 14, from

Υπολάμπω, f. -ψω, (ὑπό, λάμψω) to shine under, Xen. Mem. 3, 8, 9, in pass., πῦρ τέφρῳ ὑπολαμπόμενον, Mel. 55, cf. Ap. Rh. 1, 1280.—II. shine a little, begin to shine, τὸ δὲ ὑπέλαμπε, like ὑπεφαίνετο, Hdt. 190; ὅτι ἡ ἡμέρα, Plut. Anton. 49; δαίδαν ὑπολαμπόμενῶν was on read in Il. 18, 492, Od. 19, 48; 290, where now ὑπο λαμπ- is read. Hence

Υπολαμψίς, εως, ἡ, a slight lustre, Hipp. p. 1133.

Υπολανθάνω, f. -λῆσω, to be concealed or hidden under.

Υπολαπάω, (ὑπό, λαπάω) empty from below, purge, Ael. N. 14, 14.

Υπολαπάρος, ον, (ὑπό, λαπαρό) somewhat flabby or loose, Hipp. p. 113, etc. [α]

Υπολαπάσω, Att. -ττω, =ὑπολαπάω.

Υπολαίνω, to smooth, rub, polish a little.

Υπολέγω, (ὑπό, λέγω) to dictate promptly, τί τινα, Plat. 2, 46 A.

Υπολέθριος, ον, (ὑπό, ὀλέθριος) almost fatal, dangerous, Hipp. p. 113.

Υπολείβω, f. -ψω, (ὑπό, λείβω) pour a libation therewith or to, Aesop. Ag. 69:—in pass., to trickle down, ὑπορρέω, Hipp.

Υπολείπω, ατος, τό, a remnant, remainder, Theophr.: from

Υπολείπω, f. -ψω, (ὑπό, λείπω) leave remaining, Od. 16, 50; ὑπ. λόγῳ, Thuc. 8, 2; ὑπ. τινὶ τιμαρτίῳ, Antipho 129, 14.—2. of things, to be left, one, ὑπολείψει ὅμῳς ἡ μισθοφορία, Lys. 177, fin.—II. pass., to be left, remaining or behind, ἐμπέποντο δ' ὑπέλειπε ἄβελον, Il. 23, 615; ἐν μεγάλῳ ὑπέλειπετο, he was left at home., 7, 230; cf. 17, 276, etc., Hdt. 2, 86, etc.; ὑπολείπεσθαι τοῦ στόλου, to stay behind the expedition, i. e. to go upon it, Hdt. 1, 165, cf. Aesop. Ag. 73:—generally, to remain behind to be left over and above, Plat., εἰ οὐδὲν ὑπολείπεται ἄλλ' ἢ τοῖσι, Id. Phaedr. 231 B.—2. to be left behind by any one, strictly in a race, Ran. 1092: hence of stragglers in army, to lag behind, Xen. An. 1, 2, etc.: metaph. to be inferior to one, νός, also ὑπό τινα.—3. absol., to be close to an end, νῆς, Soph. El. 1050, also, to fail in what is expected one, come short, Lys. 187, 10.—mid., to leave a thing behind one, acc., Wess. Hdt. 4, 121; 6, 7: to be remaining, keep by one, Id. 2, 25; ὑπέλειπεσθαι αἰτίαν, to leave cause reproach against one's self, Thuc. 140; so, ὑπολείπεσθαι ἀναφοράν, leave one's self means of escape, D. 301, 23. Hence

Υπολείψις, εως, ἡ, a remaining, being left behind, Theophr.—II. ἐκλείψει ἡλιον, an eclipse, Iamb.

Υπολέπρος, ον, (ὑπό, λέπρος) so what rough, scabby, Theophr.

Υπολεπτόλογος, ον, (ὑπό, λεπτόλογος) rather too subtle, Cratin. Inc. 155.

Υπολέπτος, ον, (ὑπό, λεπτός)

ewhat fine, Hipp. Luc. Philops.

Υπολεπτόν, (ὕπό, λεπτόν) to be rather fine, Paul. S. Ambo 74. Υπολευκαῖνα, (ὕπό, λευκαῖνα) to be white underneath—pass., to be underneath, or somewhat ite, II. 5, 502, cf. Luc. D. Meretr. 3, etc.

Υπολευκος, ον, (ὕπό, λευκός) white beneath.—II. whitish, Diosc.

Υπολευκόχρους, ὡτος, ὁ, ἡ, (ὕπό, ὑκόχρους) whitish, pale, Hipp. p. 5.

Υπολήγω, (ὕπό, λήγω) to desist gradually from, τινός, Ael. N. A. 12,

Υπολήξ, ἴδος, v. ὑπολαίξ.

Υπολήμμα, ατος, τό, (ὕπολαμβά) that which is supposed, an opinion, f. Plat. 413 B, Plut. 2, 164 F.—II. ception in the womb, dub. I. Plut. 2, E.

Υπολήν,ον, ον, τό, the vessel under press to receive the wine or oil, a. Lat. lacus, LXX.: neut. from Υπολήνιος, ον, (ὕπό, ληνός) placed under a press. Hence

Υπολήνιος, ἴδος, ἡ, = ὑπολήνιον, (I. Dian. 166.

Υπολήξ, εως, ἡ, (ὕπολήγω) at the ending, Ath. 491 E.

Υποληπτός, verb. adj. of ὑποβάνω, one must suppose, underid, Plat. Rep. 613 A, etc.

Υποληπτικός, ἡ, ὅν, (ὕπολαμβά) of, belonging to understanding, etc.; αμς ὅ. τινος, the faculty of understanding, etc., Def. Plat. 414 C, cf. M. on. 3, 9. Adv. -κῶς.

Υποληπτός, ὅν, verb. adj., (ὕποβάνω) supposable, Arist. An. Pr. 9.

(Υποληρέω, ὦ, (ὕπό, ληρέω) to talk what absurdly, to become imbecile, V. H. 3, 37.

Υποληψις, εως, (ὕπολαμβάνω) :—taking or catching up, esp. a taking the word, taking up the discourse are another leaves off: ἐξ ὑποεως, in turn, alternately, Stallb. Hipparch. 228 B; cf. citata sub ποβόλη:—hence, a rejoinder, answer, ὑπ. ποιείσθαι, Isocr. 227.—II. a taking in a certain sense, an understanding, opinion, conception, Def. 413 A sq., cf. Arist. M. Mor. 1, 13, Rhet. 3, 15, 1, etc.—also, the rate formed of a person or thing, a or bad reputation, public opinion, existimatio, Plut.

Υπολίανω, (ὕπό, λιγανώ) to be to sound a little, Jac. Ach. Tat. 23.

Υπολίαν, ον, gen. ονος, (ὕπό, ὀλί) somewhat less, slighter, or smaller, 8, 519.

Υπόλιθος, ον, (ὕπό, λίθος) somestony, Luc. Tim. 31.

Υπολιπτός, collat. form from λείπω.

Πολιμώδης, ες, gen. εως, (ὕπό, ὤδης) somewhat hungry, Plut.

Πολιταῖνος, (ὕπό, λιταῖνος) to be a little or by degrees, dub. in 1.

Πολιπαρός, ον, (ὕπό, λιπαρός) fat, Diosc. [i]

Πολιπῶς, ὦ, to be rather fat, dub. heōphr.

Πολιπής, ες, (ὕπολείπω) left staying behind, Plut.

Πολισθάνω and ὑπολισθαίνω, f. σος, (ὕπό, ὀλισθαίνω, -αίνω) to slip gently, εἰς τι, Ael. N. A. 9, 9.

Πολισπος, ον, (ὕπό, λισπος) somewhat, worn smooth, Ar. Eq.

Υπόλιθος, ον, Att. for ὀρεγ.

Υπόλιτος, ον, rather poor, little or mean.

Υπόλιχνος, ον, (ὕπό, λίχνος) somewhat lickish or dainty, Luc.

Υπολογέω, =sq.

Υπολογίζομαι, f. -ίζομαι Att. -ίζομαι (ὕπό, λογιζομαι), dep. mid.:—to take into the account, as matter of addition or subtraction, Polyb. 6, 39, 15, metaph., to take into account, κίνδυνον, πόνους, Plat. Apol. 28 B, Phaedr. 231 B, Dem. 259, 7, etc.; οὐδὲν ὑπ., Andoc. 33, 27:—to take notice, foll. by el., Plat. Crito 48 D. The act. ὑπολογίζω is v. l. Arist. Pol. 7, 3, 4. Hence

Υπολογισμός, οὔ, ὁ, = ὑπόλογος.

Υπολογιστέον, adj. verb. from ὑπολογίζομαι, one must take into account, Plat. Rep. 341 D.

Υπόλογος, ον, ὁ, (ὕπό, λόγος) a taking into account, ὑπόλογον ποιείσθαι τινος, Lat. rationem habere rei, Dem. 790, 9; so, ἐν ὑπολόγῳ ποιείσθαι τι, Lys. 102, 2.—2. as adj., taken into account, made accountable, ὑπόλογον εἶναι or γενέσθαι, Lys. 180, 36; 184, 31, Dem. 959, 7: ὑπόλογόν τι ποιείσθαι τι, Dinarch. 110, 25:—μηδὲν τῶν ἡμετέραν ἡλικίαν ὑπόλογον ποιήσθαι, not to hold us responsible, Plat. Lach. 189 B; cf. Stallb. Prot. 349 C.—II. in Arithm., of ratios in which the first number is the least, as 3: 5; opp. to πρόλογος:—cf. ὑποτέτατος.

Υπόλοιπος, ον, (ὕπό, λοιπός) left behind, staying behind, Hdt. 7, 171: esp., still alive, surviving, Lat. superstes, Id. 6, 123, etc.: generally, = λοιπός, remaining, Id. 7, 126, Thuc., etc.

Υπόλοφος, ον, somewhat oblique or obscure.

Υπολοπῶς, ὦ, to loosen the shell or rind a little or gradually, Theophr.; v. λοπῶς.

Υπολοχῶς, ον, ὁ, an under-λοχάγος, Xen. An. 5, 2, 13.

Υπολύδιος, ον, (ὕπό, Λύδιος) hypolydian, a mode in music, Plut. 2, 1141 B.

Υπολύζω, f. -ζω, (ὕπό, λῆζω) to hiccup or sob a little, Galen.

Υπολύριος, ον, (ὕπό, λύρα) :—under the lyre, ὄναξ ὑπ., either a bridge of reed on which the strings rest, or a rod of reed put under the strings (to prolong the sound, as horn was afterwards used), Ar. Ran. 233; cf. H. Hom. Merc. 47, sq. [λύ]

Υπολύσις, εως, ἡ, a loosing of that which is underneath: from

Υπολύω, (ὕπό, λύω) to loosen, untie, unwind from below, loosen a little or gradually, ὑπέλυσε γυῖα, loosened his limbs below, made his limbs sink under him (viz. by giving him a deadly wound), Il. 15, 581; so too, ὑπ. μένος καὶ γυῖα, to make courage and strength fail, 6, 27: also of wrestlers, γυῖα ὑπέλυσε, 23, 726; so in pass., γυῖα ὑπέλυντο, 16, 341; λῦθεν δ' ὑπὸ φαίδιμα γυῖα, Ib. 805; ὑπολύνεσθαι μοι τὰ γόνατα, Ar. Lys. 216.—II. to loose from under (the yoke), ὁ δ' ἔλυεν ὑδ' ἔκπουν, Il. 23, 513, cf. Od. 4, 39:—mid., σὺ τὸν γ'...ὑπέλυσσας δεσμῶν, thou didst set him free from bonds by stealth, Il. 401, cf. Od. 9, 463:—2. to untie another person's sandals from under his feet, take off his shoes, Ar. Nub. 152, Thesm. 1183; ὑπολύετε, παῖδες, Ἀλκιβιάδην, Plat. Symp. 213 B:—mid., to take off one's own sandals or shoes, Ar. Lys. 950, Plut. 927, cf. Xen. Lac. 2, 3; opp. to ὑποδείσθαι, cf. sub ὑποδῶ.

Υπολώϊς, ἴδος, ἡ, v. ὑπολαίξ.

Υπολωφῶς, ὦ, f. -ήσω, to flag little, or by little and little.

Υπομάζιος, ον, =sq., Aristaen. 1, 25.

Υπόμαζος, ον, (ὕπό, μαζός) under the breast, esp., under the mother's breast sucking, Lat. subtrunus.—II. οἱ ὑπόμαζοι, the parts under the breast, Bios 1, 26, nisi h. l. legend. οἱ δ' ὑπὸ μαζοί.

Υπομαίνουαι, (ὕπό, μαίνουαι) as pass., to be somewhat mad, Hipp. p. 352.

Υπόμακρος, ον, (ὕπό, μακρός) somewhat long, longish, Ar. Pac. 1243.

Υπομαλῆκίζομαι, (ὕπό, μαλῆκίζω) as pass., to grow soft or cowardly by degrees, Xen. An. 2, 1, 14.

Υπομαλάσσω, Att. -ττω, (ὕπό, μάλασσω) to soften by degrees:—pass., to be so softened, Luc. D. Meretr. 4, 2.

Υπομαντεύομαι, (ὕπό, μαντεύομαι) dep., to divine a little or after a manner, Plat. Sisyph. 388 B.

Υπομαραίνω, (ὕπό, μαραίνω) as pass., to wither gradually, Plut. 2, 411 E.

Υπομαργος, ον, somewhat crazy, madish, ὑπομαργότερος, Hdt. 3, 29, 145; 6, 75.

Υπομασθίδιος, ον [θῖ], and ὑπομάσθιος, ον, (ὕπό, μασθός) = ὑπομάζιος, Lob. Phryn. 557.

Υπομάσσω, Att. -ττω, (ὕπό, μάσσω) to knead underneath, a little smear or rub underneath, Theocr. 2, 59.

Υπομαστίδιος, ον, = ὑπομάζιος.

Υπομασχάλιος, ον, (ὕπό, μασχάλη) under the armpits: τὸ ὑπ., the part under the armpit.

Υπομαυρος, ον, somewhat dark or gloomy.

Υπομβρος, ον, (ὕπό, ὄμβρος) mixed with rain, θέρος ὑπ., a rainy summer, Plut. Camill. 3 (Schäff. ἐπομβρον); cf. Id. 2, 438 A.—II. wet under the surface, or wetish, Foes. Oecon. Hipp.

Υπομειδιάω, ὦ, (ὕπό, μειδιάω) to smile a little or gently, Anacreont. 29, 14: ὑπ. Σαρδόνιον, Polyb. 17, 7, 6.

Υπομεῖων, ον, gen. ονος, (ὕπό, μεῖων) somewhat less or inferior: ὑπομείονες, among the Spartans, were subordinate citizens, opp. to ὅμοιοι, Xen. Hell. 3, 3, 6, cf. Müller Dor. 3, 5, 7: in an army, οἱ ὑπ., the subaltern officers, Dio C.

Υπομελάνιος, (ὕπό, μελάνιος) to be blackish, Paus.

Υπομελανόρηνος, ες, somewhat like the μελάνρηνον, Epich. p. 59.

Υπομελανίζω, f. -ίζω, = ὑπομελάνω, Geop.

Υπομελάς, -μελαινά, -μελάν, somewhat black, blackish.

Υπομεφόμαι, (ὕπό, μέφομαι) dep., to blame a little or secretly, Plut. Cat. Min. 15.

Υπομεμφήμορος, ον, (ὕπό, μεμφήμορος) somewhat discontented with his lot, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 2. [i]

Υπομενεῖν, verb. adj. from ὑπομένα, one must sustain, abide, endure, Thuc. 2, 88, Plat. Legg. 770 E: also ὑπομενηνέτω, but the first form is better, Lob. Phryn. 446; cf. ὑπομον.

Υπομενετικός, ἡ, ὅν, = ὑπομενητικός, Arist. Eth. N. 3, 6, 6.

Υπομενετέον, = ὑπομενετέον, q. v. Isocr. 117 C.

Υπομενητικός, ἡ, ὅν, (ὕπομενω) disposed to undergo, submissive, Def. Plat. 412 B, 416 B, etc.; v. l. ὑπαμον.

Υπομενητός, less analogous form for ὑπομον., Lob. Paral. 494.

Υπομένω, fut. -μενῶ, (ὕπό, μένω) to stay behind, Od. 10, 232, 258 ■

stay at home, Hdt. 6, 51; 7, 209; also, *to remain alive*, Id. 4, 149;—generally, *to be permanent*, Arist. Categ. 6, 8.—II. trans., *to abide or await another*, esp. *to await his attack*, *bide the onset*, c. acc. pers., Il. 14, 488; 16, 814, etc.; so too Hdt. 3, 9; 4, 3, etc.;—never c. dat. pers.,—for in Xen. Hell. 5, 4, 40, Schneid. has altered the punctuation.—2. c. acc. rei, *to abide, submit to, endure any evil that threatens one*, δουλήτην, Hdt. 6, 12, Thuc. 1, 8; κύνδονον, πόνον, etc., Xen., Dem., etc.; hence ironically, *to be so disposed as not to abide the gifts*, Isocr. 60 B.—*ἐπ. τὴν κρίνιν*, *to await one's trial*, Aeschin. 29, 4, cf. Andoc. 16, 10, Lys. 159, 26;—generally, *to wait for, τὴν ἐορτήν*, Thuc. 5, 50; *to await one*, Plat. Phaedr. 250 C, etc.—3. absol., *to stand one's ground, stand firm*, Il. 5, 493, Hdt. 6, 96; so, *ἐξ ἄλλκην ἐπ.*, Thuc. 3, 108; *ἐπομένον καρτερεῖν*, *to endure patiently*, Plat. Gorg. 507 B.—4. c. inf., *to abide, venture, undertake, boldly resolve to do a thing*, like Lat. *posse, sustinere, oñd' ὑπέμεινε γινόμεναι*, he did not wait to become known, Od. 1, 410; also c. part., *εἰ ὑπομένουσι χεῖρας ἐμοὶ ἀνταγείρουνοι*, if they shall dare to lift hand against me, Hdt. 7, 101.—5. c. part., also, *οὐκ ὑπομένει ὠφελομένους*, he cannot bear to be helped, Plat. Gorg. 505 C.—6. *to uphold, support, maintain, ὀλβον*, Pind. P. 2, 48; *λόγον*, Stallb. Plat. Hipp. Maj. 298 D.

Υπομερίζω, fut. Att. ἰώ, (ὑπό, μερίζω) *to subdivide, make subdivisions*. Hence

Υπομερισμός, οὗ, ὁ, a subdivision.
Υπομηκάομαι, dep., *to bleat a little; but v. ὑπομηκάομαι*.

Υπομήκης, es, gen. eos;=ὑπόμακρος, Diog. L.

Υπομήλῳ, ὦ, *to probe to the bottom, probe thoroughly*.

Υπομήλιζω, (ὑπό, μηλίζω) *to be or look yellowish*, Diosc.

Υπομήλινος, η, ον, (ὑπό, μήλινος) yellowish, esp. light-yellow, Diosc.

Υπομήτριος, ον, *in the mother's womb*.

Υπομίννμι, f. μίξω, (ὑπό, μίννμι) *to mix under or among, μίχιν*, τινι, Plat. Tim. 74 D; *τὸ ὑπομειγμένον*, the admixture, Id. Phil. 47 A.—II. intr. and metaph., *to come near to or into secretly*, c. dat., ὑπ. τῇ γῇ, Thuc. 8, 102.

Υπομνήσκω, f. ὑπομνήσκω, aor. ὑπέμνησα, (ὑπό, μνήσκω):—I. act., —1. c. acc. pers., *to put one in mind or remind one of*, ὑπέμνησεν δέ ἐ πατρός, Od. 1, 321; cf. 15, 3, Thuc. 6, 19; also τινά τι, Thuc. 7, 64, Xen. Cyr. 3, 3, 37, etc.; ὑπ. τινά τι βούλεται., Plat. Phil. 31 C; ὑπ. τινά τι δτι., πῶς, etc., Id. Phaed. 88 D, etc.—2. c. acc. rei, *to bring back to one's mind, mention, suggest*, τι, Hdt. 7, 171; τινί τι, Aesch. Pers. 990.—II. pass., *to call to mind, remember, τινός*; but also τι, Plat. Phil. 47 E, Xen. Cyr. 6, 1, 24; *to make mention, περί τινος*, Aesch. Pers. 329.

Υπομίσσω, ὦ, f. ἦσω, *to hate a little*.

Υπομισθός, ον, (ὑπό, μισθός) *serving for pay, hired*, Luc. Alex. 49, etc.

Υπομόδομαι, contr. -μῶμαι, (ὑπό, μῶδομαι) dep. mid.: *to court a woman clandestinely, ζώντος ὑπ. γυναικα*, Oid. 22, 38. [α]

Υπομόδομαι, contr. -μῶμαι, Ion. pass. of ὑπομνήσκω. [α]

Υπόμνημα, ατος, τό, (ὑπομνή-

σκω) a remembrance, memorial, ἔχειν ὑπ. τινος, Thuc. 2, 44; ἢν ὑπόμνημα τοῖς ἐπιγιγνομένοις ἡ τῆς τῶν βαρβάρων ἀσεβείας, Isocr. 73 C, cf. 55 D, etc.;—mention, notice, Thuc. 4, 126, Xen. An. 1, 6, 3.—2. a note or memorandum entered by a tradesman in his day-book, ὑπόμνημα ὑπεγράψατο, he ordered a note to be made of it, Dem. 1193, 2, cf. 837, 17; so of bankers, ὑπομνήματα γράφεσθαι εἰσθαι ὡν διδῶσι χρημάτων., Id. 1186, 7;—then in plur., generally, *memorandums, notes*, Lat. *commentarii*, Plat. Phaedr. 276 D, Theat. 143 A; also like ὑπομνημονεύματα, memoirs, Polyb. 1, 1, 1; 6, 32, 4, etc.—3. later, also explanatory notes, commentaries.—4. a sketch, draught or copy of a letter, Ep. Plat. 363 E. Hence

Υπομνηματίζω, f. ἰσω, *to write or note down for remembrance, enter in a memorandum-book*: so in mid., of the annales, Polyb. 5, 33, 5.—2. ὑπομνηματίζεσθαι τινα, *to explain or interpret a writer*: οἱ ὑπομνηματισμένοι, commentators. Hence

Υπομνηματικός, ἡ, ὄν, *serving for explanation*, Diog. L. 4, 5.

Υπομνημάτιον, ον, τό, dim. from ὑπόμνημα. [α]

Υπομνηματισμός, οὗ, ὁ, (ὑπομνηματίζω) a writing or noting down, making a memorandum, in plur. οἱ μν., memoirs, Lat. *commentarii*, συντάσσειν ὑπ., Polyb. 2, 40, 4.—2. a commentary on an author.—II. a decree of the Areopagus, because these were kept as written records, Cic. Fam. 13, 1, 5, Att. 5, 11, 6.

Υπομνηματιστής, οὗ, ὁ, one who writes a memorandum.

Υπομνηματογράφω, ὦ, *to write down as a memorandum*: from

Υπομνηματογράφος, ον, *writing in a memorandum-book, writing down for reference or to hand down to posterity*.

Υπομνημονεύω, *to notice in a memorial or memoir (ὑπόμνημα)*.

Υπομνήνω, v. ὑπεμνήνω.

Υπομνήσις, εως, ἡ, (ὑπομνήσκω) a reminding, Thuc. 4, 17, 95; so Plat. calls writing οὐ μνήμης ἀλλ' ὑπομνήσεως φάρμακον, Phaedr. 275 A:—a mentioning, ὑπ. ποιεῖσθαι τινος, *to make mention of a thing*, Thuc. 3, 54, Plat., etc.; ὑπ. κακῶν, a tale of woe, Eur. Or. 1032.

Υπομνήσκω, later poet. form of ὑπομνησκω, Orph. H. 76, 6.

Υπομνηστέον, verb. adj. of ὑπομνήσκω, one must mention, Arist. Rhet. Al.

Υπομνηστεύομαι, (ὑπό, μνηστεύω) as pass. and mid., *to betroth underhand or beforehand, τὴν θυγατέρα ὑπ. τινί*, Arist. Pol. 5, 4, 7.—pass., ὁ ὑπομνηστευθεῖς, one betrothed beforehand, i. e. in his first wife's life-time, Ib.

Υπομνηστικός, ἡ, ὄν, *awakening the recollection, †suggestive*, Sext. Emp. p. 496.

Υπομνήστρια, α, expl. in A. B., as al ὑπονοῦσα τὴν θεὸν ἱεραία.

Υπόμνην, (ὑπό, ὁμνῶν) *to interpose by oath, ὑπομνῶνς φάναί*, Soph. Fr. 313.—II. more freq. in mid., ὑπόμνημα, f. ὑπομνοῦμαι, *to swear in bar of further proceedings, ὑπόμνητο ὡς ἡν Βωιωτός*, Dem. 1006, 3:—then, *to make oath or put in an affidavit that something serious prevents a person's appearing in court, and so to apply for a longer than the legal term*, Xen. Hell. 1, 7, 38, Dem. 1151, 2, etc.: so, ὑπ. τινα ἀπείναι δημοσία στρατευόμενον, Dem. 1174, 6; ὑπομώσθαι τις τὸν Δημοσθένη ὡς νοσοῦντα, one applied

for an extension of the term for Demosthenes, on the plea of sickness, Id. 1336, 10; and in pass., ὑπομώσθαι τοῦ τοῦτον, this affidavit being put by way of excuse, Id. 1174, 8:—c. ὑπομωσία.

Υπομονή, ἡς, ἡ, (ὑπομένω) a remaining behind.—II. a holding out under, patience under, λύτης, Deif. Plat. 412 C; πόλεμον, Polyb. 4, 51, 1; τῆς μαχαρίας ὑπ. τὸν πλῆγῶν, sword's power to sustain blows, Id. 15, 8.—III. a giving way to ill doing in others, or giving a loose to one's self, Theophr. Char. 6.

Υπομονητός, α, ον,=ὑπομνητός, Diog. L. 7, 126.

Υπομονητικός, ἡ, ὄν,=ὑπομνητικός, Arist. Virt. et Vit. 5, 1.

Υπομονητός, ὄν,=ὑπομνητός.

Υπομορφάω,=ἐπιμορφάω.

Υπομοσία, ας, ἡ,=ὑπαμοσία, q.

Υπομοσχέω, (ὑπό, μοσχέω) propagate by layers, suckers or shoots generally, *to propagate or extend secretly*, e. g. πόλεμον.

Υπομοχλήω, ον, (ὑπό, μοχλήω), baddish, rather hard, Comic. An. 202.

Υπομοχλεύω, (ὑπό, μοχλεύω) act as a lever, Hipp. p. 865.

Υπομόχλιον, ον, τό, the fulcrum, a lever, Arist. Mechan. 4, 1.

Υπομύω, *to groan slightly*.

Υπομύθεομαι, (ὑπό, μύθεομαι) de mid., *to say before, predict*, Ap. Rh. 460.

Υπομύκομαι, (ὑπό, μύκομαι) de mid., *to bellow in answer or in concert*, Aesch. Fr. 54; v. Herm. Opusc. 5.

Υπόμυξος, ον, (ὑπό, μύξα) one charged with mucus, Hipp.

Υπομύσρος, ον, (ὑπό, μύσρος) rather filthy or fetid, Hipp. [β]

Υπόμυω, (ὑπό, μύω) *to close a little, ὁμματα ὑπομυμκῶτα*, half-closed eyes Alciph.

Υπόμωρος, ον, (ὑπό, μωρός) rather stupid or silly, Luc. Icarom. 29.

Υποναίω, (ὑπό, ναίω) *to dwell under, χώρον*, Anth. P. append. 268.

Υπονεάω, *to begin to grow young again*.

Υπονεάω, ὦ, (ὑπό, νεάω) *to breed on fallow ground with the plough*, Lat. novare, Theophr.

Υπονεόμαι, poet. for ὑπονομέω q. v.

Υπονεῖω, (ὑπό, νεῖω, q. v.) snow a little: as if impers., ὑπένειε, there was a little snow, Thuc. 4, 10; also in pass., νῆξ ὑπονεφομένη, snowing night, Id. 3, 23.—Others write ὑπονίω.

Υπονεμεσάω, ὦ, *to be somewhat wroth*.

Υπονομέομαι, (ὑπό, νέω) as mid. *to eat away from beneath or secretly*, ἔλαβεν πῦρ υπονεμιόμενον, Anth. 7, 444.—II. *to go under, undermine; ὑπόνομος*.—III. *to deceive, trick*, τινι Epich. p. 4.

Υπονομέομαι, poet. νεόμαι, (ὑπ. νέομαι) dep., *to go under, enter*, N. Al. 190: ubi Schneid. ὑπὸ νεάται.

Υπονεύω, (ὑπό, νεύω) *to nod secretly*, to Orph. Lith. 99.

Υπονεφέλω, ον, (ὑπό, νεφέλω) under the clouds, Luc. Fugit. 25.

Υπονεύω, (ὑπό, νέω) *to swim undine*, Foës. Oecon. Hipp.

Υπονήσιος, ον, (ὑπό, Νήσιος) the promontory of Nisios, lying at its base, Od. 3, 81, v. l. 1, 186.

Υπονήφω, (ὑπό, νήφω) *to be fastid or abstinent*, Joseph.

Υπονήχομαι, (ὑπό, νήχομαι) de to swim under water, dice, Plat. A.

29, Brut. 30.—II. to be inferior swimming, *τινί, to one*, Ael. N. 2, 6.
 Υποπίπτω, f. -ψω, (ὕπο, νίπτω) to sink slightly or beneath.
 Υποπίσκος, ὅ, dim. from ὑποπίσκω, q. v.
 Υποπινώδης, ες, (ὕπο, νιτρώδης) somewhat alkaline, Philotim. ap. Ath. A.
 Υποπίφω, worse form for ὑποπείφω, q. v.
 Υποπνέω, ὦ, (ὕπο, νοέω) to suspect, Hdt. 9, 88, Eur. I. A. 1132, Thuc., etc.: c. acc. pers. et inf., ὑποπνέουσαν τοὺς Σαμίους τὰ τῶν Ἑλλήνων νῆιν, Hdt. 9, 99; also c. gen. pers., λέγοντων ὑποπνέετε ὡς λέγουσι., Luc. 1, 68; so, ὕπ. ὅπως., ὅτι., n. Cyr. 3, 20, Hell. 4, 8, 35.—II. to conjecture, guess, Ar. Lys. 1, 1, to guess at, form guesses about, τὰ πρὸς θεῶν, Andoc. 18, 15: also, ὕπ. εἰς τινα, to entertain a suspicion of, Ar. Plut. 361; so too, ὕπ. τί τι, Id. Lys. 38.—3. to get wind of a thing, Ar. Eq. 652, Lys. 1234. Hence ὑποπνέω, ατος, τό, a supposition, opinion, Hipp. p. 84.
 ὑποπνέοντι, verb. adj. from ὑποπνέω, one must suspect, Strab.
 ὑποπνότης, οὗ, ὅ, (ὑποπνέω) κατὰ σπουδὴν, jealous man.
 ὑποπνέουσιν, εως, ἡ, seduction.
 ὑποπνέουσι, οὗ, ὅ, a seducer.
 ὑποπνέων, (ὕπο, νοέω) to se-
 Nicet.
 ὑποπνέω, ας, ἡ, (ὕπονοεω):—a
 len meaning or sense; hence,—I. a
 opinion, Dem. 1178, 2: a conjecture,
 supposition, a fancy, Ar. Pac.,
 is. 5, 87; ἡ ὑπ. τῶν ἔργων, the
 reption entertained of the actions,
 ic. 2, 41, cf. Eur. Phoen. 1133.—
 the real meaning which lies at the
 im of a thing, the true intent, Xen.
 ap. 3, 6: esp., a covert (allegorical
 symbolic) meaning, Stallb. Plat.
 378 D: hence, ἐν ὑπονοίᾳ and
 ὑπονοίᾳ, allegorically, figurative—
 Ruhnck. Tim.
 ὑποπνέω, (ὕπονομος) to under-
 mine, make underground passages or
 es, Dinarch. ap. Suid.:—metaph.,
 stir up by secret arts, stratagems or
 igues, ὕπ. πτόλεμόν τινα, Dion. H.
 3.
 ὑποπνέω, ἡς, ἡ, (ὕπονομομαι) an
 terground passage, mine, Diod. 20,
 —II. metaph., in plur., secret strata-
 ges or intrigues. Hence
 ὑποπνέων, adv., underground, by
 s, Thuc. 6, 100.
 ὑποπνέω, ον, (ὕπο, νέμω B, νο-
 —going under ground, underground,
 —τάφοι, mines, App.: ὕπ. ἔλκος,
 ore that spreads under the surface,
 not appearing, Diosc.—II. ὑποπνέ-
 ὁ, as subst., an underground pas-
 s, mine, Thuc. 2, 76, Polyb., etc.:
 counterpipe, Arist. Meteor. 1, 13, 11.
 f. Lob. Paral. 387.
 ὑποπνέω, ὅ, (ὕπο, ὄνος VI) a wind-
 or capstan placed under a thing;
 ὑποπνέσκος, dub. in Hipp.
 ὑποπνέω, ὦ, (ὕπο, νοέω) to be
 sickly, Hipp. p. 514, Luc. Tox-
 29.
 ὑποπνέω, ον, subject to diseases,
 ealthy.
 ὑποπνέω, ὅ, (ὕπο, νοέω) to go
 :—to go down, sink, settle, Lat.
 videre, of a stack of wood, Hdt. 4,
 of a river, to abate, retire, v. p. 191,
 Thuc. 3, 89, Plut. 2, 366 E, etc.
 ace
 ὑποπνέω, εως, α, a return, a

retirement: a sinking, subsiding, of the
 sea, Plut. Anton. 3.
 ὑποπνέω, f. -ισω, to water under-
 neath, or a little.
 ὑποπνέω, ἰδος, ἡ, (νύμφη) a
 bride's-maid.
 ὑποπνέω, f. -ξω, (ὕπο, νύσσω) to
 prick, goad, sting underneath or a little:
 generally, to sting, Theocr. 19, 3.
 ὑποπνέω, f. -άσω and -άξω, (ὕπο, νυστάξω) to nod a little, fall
 asleep gradually, Plat. Symp. 223 D.
 ὑποπνέω, ον, (ὕπο, νωθρός) some-
 what lazy, sluggish, or dull, Eust.
 ὑποπνέω, ον, (ὕπο, ξανθός) yel-
 lowish or lightish brown, Diosc.
 ὑποπνέω, (ὕπο, ξενίζω) to tell in
 a foreign accent, τι, Luc. Icarom. 1.
 ὑποπνέω, f. -ξέσω, (ὕπο, ξέω) to
 polish underneath or a little.
 ὑποπνέω, (ὕπο, ξηραίνω) transi-
 t., to dry, dry up a little, Hipp. p. 452,
 etc. Hence
 ὑποπνέω, ας, ἡ, some degree of
 dryness, Hipp. p. 543.
 ὑποπνέω, ον, (ὕπο, ξηρός) some-
 what dry, or shrunk, Hipp., v. Foës.
 Oec.
 ὑποπνέω, f. -ισω, (ὕπο, δέξω) to be
 sourish, Ath. 114 C.
 ὑποπνέω, ον, (ὕπο, ξυλον) wooden
 underneath, i. e. of wood covered with a
 coat of some precious metal, Xen. Oec.
 10, 3, cf. Alex. Pioner. 7, Meineke
 Menand. p. 142: hence, spurious,
 counterfeit, A. B. p. 67, 6.
 ὑποπνέω, ὁ, or -έω, (ὕπο, ξυράω)
 to shave or cut off some of the hair,
 ὑπεξυρμένους, Archil. 9, 2, Luc. D.
 Mort. 9, 4, etc.
 ὑποπνέω, α, ον, (ὕπο, ξυρόν) under
 the shears or razor, Anth. P. 6, 307.
 ὑποπνέω, ον, = squ., dub.
 ὑποπνέω, v. gen. eor., (ὕπο, δξύς)
 somewhat sharp, sub-acid, Diosc., v.
 Lob. Phryn. 541.
 ὑποπνέω, (ὕπο, ξύω) to scrape a
 little, to graze slightly, ποταμὸς πέσαν
 νόπης ὑποπνέω, Anth. P. 9, 669; cf.
 Dion. P. 61, 385. [ξῦ]
 ὑποπνέω, ὦ, to be an under-
 παιδοτρίβης, Inscr.
 ὑποπνέω, (ὕπο, παίω) to play or
 joke a little, Ael. N. A. 12, 21.—II.
 trans., ὕπ. τινα, to jest upon one a
 little or underhand.
 ὑποπνέω, (ὕπο, παλαίω) to go
 down voluntarily in wrestling, Luc.
 Nero 8.
 ὑποπνέω, ον, (ὕπο, παρά-
 βόρος) somewhat exposed to the north,
 Theophr.
 ὑποπνέω, ὦ, (ὕπο, παραλη-
 ρέω) to be somewhat mad or silly, Hipp.
 p. 1210.
 ὑποπνέω, ον, (ὕπο, παρθένομαι), to flag a
 little in attention, Epict.
 ὑποπνέω, ον, (ὕπο, παρθένομαι),
 all but maiden, Ar. Fr. 190.
 ὑποπνέω, ὦ, f. -ωθήσω and
 -άσω, (ὕπο, παρθέω) to thrust aside
 by degrees or underhand, Isae. 73, 17.
 ὑποπνέω, f. -πάσω, (ὕπο, πάσω) to
 strew under, Hdt. 1, 132; to plaister
 under, ἄργιλον, Theophr.
 ὑποπνέω, ον, τό, = ὑπόστρωμα,
 Plut. 2, 839 A.
 ὑποπνέω, ὦ, to make some
 noise at a thing.
 ὑποπνέω, f. -σω, to make to cease
 gradually.
 ὑποπνέω, v. gen. eor., (ὕπο, πα-
 χύς) somewhat fat, Hipp., Luc. Bacch.
 2.
 ὑποπνέω, (ὕπο, πείθω) to persuade
 gradually, dub. in Heliod. 7, 2.
 ὑποπνέω, ὦ, (ὕπο, πείνω) to
 begin to be hungry, Ar. Plut. 536.

ὑποπνέω, ἡ, = ὑπόπνεια, c. osero
 ὑποπνέω, ὦ, (ὕπο, πείρω) to
 try to seduce, Ael. N. A. 14, 5?
 Alciphir.
 ὑποπνέω, ὦ, to be or grow ὑποπνέ-
 λιος.
 ὑποπνέω, ον, (ὕπο, πελιδνός)
 somewhat blackish, wan, or livid, Hipp.
 pp. 452, 557: also ὑποπνέλιος, ον, pp.
 76, 81.
 ὑποπνέω, ον, dispatched under
 hand, as a scout or spy, Lat. sub-
 missus, subornatus, Xen. An. 3, 3, 4:
 ubi olim ὑποπνέω: from
 ὑποπνέω, f. -σω, (ὕπο, πέμπω)
 to send under, to or into, c. acc., γῆν
 ὕπ., Eur. Hec. 208.—II. to send se-
 cretly, Thuc. 4, 46, Xen. Cyr. 2, 4,
 21:—to send as a spy, send in a false
 character, Lat. submittere, subornare,
 Xen. An. 2, 4, 22; cf. Thuc. l. c., and
 v. foreg.
 ὑποπνέω, Ep. part. pf. αἰ
 ὑποπνέω, II.
 ὑποπνέω, adv. part. pf. act
 of ὑποπνέω, submissively, ὕπ. καὶ
 ταπεινός, Polyb. 35, 2, 13.
 ὑποπνέω, ον, gen. ονος, some-
 what soft, Hipp. p. 1059.
 ὑποπνέω, dep., c. aor. act.
 ὑπέπαρδον, (ὕπο, πέρω) to break
 wind a little, Lat. suppedare, Ar. Ran.
 1095.
 ὑποπνέω, ὦ, to break or bend
 round a little or gradually. [αῦ]
 ὑποπνέω, (ὕπο, περί-
 πλυν) as pass., to have a slight diar-
 rhea, Hipp. p. 75. [πλῦ]
 ὑποπνέω, (ὕπο, περιψύχω) to
 shiver a little, Hipp. p. 73.
 ὑποπνέω, f. -άσω [αῦ], (ὕπο,
 περκάω) to assume a dark colour by
 degrees, esp. of grapes, hence to begin
 to ripen, Od. 7, 126; cf. Jac. Ach. Tat.
 p. 497.
 ὑποπνέω, f. -πέτω, (ὕπο
 πετάννυμι) to spread out under, lay
 under, Hipp. p. 887: πεδῖον ὑποπε-
 τταμένον, Luc. Fugit. 25. Hence
 ὑποπνέω, ατος, τό, a cloth to
 spread under, a carpet, rug, Plat. Polit.
 279 D.
 ὑποπνέω, (ὕπο, πέτω) dep.
 mid., to fly under or to, Paus.
 ὑποπνέω, ον, (ὕπο, πέτρα) some-
 what rocky, γῆ, Hdt. 2, 12.
 ὑποπνέω, ατος, τό, (ὕπο, πέσ-
 ον) an allurement, Plut. 2, 987 E.
 ὑποπνέω, f. -πῆσω, (ὕπο, πῆ-
 γνυμι) to make somewhat firm or hard:
 to make to curdle or freeze a little, Ael.
 N. A. 3, 30; 14, 7.
 ὑποπνέω, ὦ, (ὕπο, παραλήω) i
 bound, spring forth or up, Ael. N. A.
 12, 15.
 ὑποπνέω, f. -έσω, to squeeze gently
 ὑποπνέω, (ὕπο, πιθήκω) to
 play the ape a little, Ar. Vesp. 1290, in
 tmesis.
 ὑποπνέω, ον, (ὕπο, πικρός) some-
 what bitter, Theophr.
 ὑποπνέω, ον, (ὕπο, πίμελός)
 somewhat fat, Diphil. Siphn. ap. Ath.
 121 C.
 ὑποπνέω, f. -πλήσω, (ὕπο,
 πίμπλημι) to fill a little, fill by degrees
 —pass., τέκνον ὑποπλήμναι, to
 abound with children, Hdt. 6, 138.
 πῶγωνος ἢ ὑποπλήμνους, just
 beginning to have a thick beard, Plat.
 Prot. init.; γαργαλισμοῦ ὑποπλή-
 σθηναί, Plat. Phaedr. 253 E; ὑπο-
 πλήμναι τοὺς ὀφθαλμοὺς δακρύων,
 Luc. D. Marin. 12, 2.—II. in pass.
 also, to become pregnant, Ael. N. A.
 12, 21.
 ὑποπνέω, f. -πρήσω, (ὕπο,
 πίμπλημι) to burn from below or grad-

wally, Hdt. 2, 107, 111, in aor. I:—Ar. Lys. 348 has the pres.

Υποπίνω, f. -πίνωμαι, (ὕπό, πίνω) to drink gradually or slowly, hence to drink on a long time, soak, Lat. subbere (Sueton.), Ar. Av. 494, and Xen.: υποπεπικώς, rather tipsy, Ar. Pac. 874, Lys. 395, Xen. An. 7, 3, 29.—2. to drink moderately, Plat. Rep. 372 D. [L]

Υποπιπίσκω, f. -υποπίσω, to give to drink a little.

Υποπίπτω, f. -πεσοῦμαι, (ὕπό, πίπτω) to fall under or down, Xen. Cyn. 10, 18.—2. to fall down before any one, τινί, like ὑποκίμαι, Plat. Rep. 576 A:—hence, to be subject to him, fall under his power, ὑπό τινα, Isocr. 142 B: also of a flatterer, to cringe to, fawn on, τινί, Isae. 59, 15, Dem. 1121, 9; 1359, 18; but also c. acc., ὑποπεσὼν τὸν δεσπότην, Ar. Eq. 47, cf. Aeschin. 70, 1.—3. to fall or drop behind another, ἴσα βαῖνον ἔνιν, ὑποπεπικώς ἐκεῖνον ἐβιάζειν, Dem. 1120, 23.—II. to get in under or among, ἐς τοὺς ταρσοὺς, Thuc. 7, 40.—III. of accidents, to fall upon persons, to happen to, befall, visit, τινί, Eur. Antiope. 15: also intr., to happen, fall out, Isocr. 99 B; τὰ ὑποπίπτοντα, accidents, events, Polyb. 1, 68, 3.—IV. to fall to pieces, Plat. Legg. 793 C.—V. of places, to lie under a mountain, Polyb. 3, 54, 2:—to lie behind, Id. 6, 31, 1.

Υποπισσώ, Att. -τρώω, ὦ, (ὕπό, πισσώ) to pitch slightly over: in Ar. Plut. 1093 sensu obsceno, = βινέω.

Υποπλάγω, ον, (ὕπό, πλάγω) somewhat across, Hipp. p. 842. Adv. -ίως.

Υποπλάκιος, α, ον, (ὕπό, Πλάκος) under the Trojan mountain Placus, Θήβη, Il. 6, 397, cf. 6, 396, 425; 22, 479; cf. ὑπονήϊος.—Acc. to others from πλάξ, lying on the plain. [L]

Υποπλάκος, ον, = foreg.

Υποπλάτρεύω, ὦ, (ὕπό, πλαταρεύω) to rattle or roar under, Q. Sm. 3, 178.

Υποπλάτυς, υ, (ὕπό, πλατύς) somewhat flat or extended, Hipp. p. 185.—II. somewhat salt, Dicaearch., cf. Wessell. Hdt. 2, 108.

Υποπλέω, (ὕπό, πλέω) to fasten under, Lat. subnectere, Ael. N. 17, 21.

Υποπλέος, ον, Att. -πλεως, ον, (ὕπό, πλέος) pretty full, c. gen., δειμυτος, Hdt. 7, 47; ὕπ. τοὺς ὀφθαλμοὺς δακρύων, Luc.

Υποπλέω, f. -πλευνόμεναι, (ὕπό, πλέω) to sail under, τινί, Anth. P. 9, 296; tc. acc., N. T. Act. Ap. 27, 4.

Υποπλήθω, to be pretty full (?)

Υποπληρώω, ὦ, = ὑποπληρύνω.

Υποπλήσσω, Att. -ττω, to strike

beneath or gently.

Υποπλόος, ον, ὁ, (ὕπό, πλόος) a sailing under, Plat. Criti. 115 E.

Υποπλότος, ον, (ὕπό, πλότος) rich under the earth, i. e., in metals, Strab.

Υποπλόω, poet. and Ion. for ὑποπλέω, Anth. P. 9, 14.

Υποπνέω, f. -πνεύσω, (ὕπό, πνέω) to blow gently, N. T.

Υποποδίζω, = ἀναποδίζω.

Υποπόδιον, ον, τό, (ὕπό, πόος) a footstool, Luc. Hist. Conspr. 27.

Υποποῖοι, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (ὕπό, ποῖω) to make or put under, τινί τι, Plat. 2, 671 C:—mid., to subject to one's self, Luc. Toxar. 13.—2. to produce gradually, τι, Plut. Pericl. 5.—3. in mid., to try to make one's own, esp., to seek to gain by underhand tricks, intrigue, etc., τινά, Dem. 365, 11, Arist. Pol. 5, 4, 2.—II. to interpolate, introduce forged documents, Plut.—III. in mid., to as-

sume, affect, put on, Lat. simulare, τὴν τοῦ Κάτωνος παρήσαν, Plut. Caes. 41, cf. Alex. 5. Hence

Υποποιήτος, ον, taken to one's self, assumed, affected.

Υποποιήλιος, ον, somewhat variegated.

Υπόποκος, ον, (ὕπό, πόκος) woolly below; woolly, Philo.

Υποπόλιος, ον, (ὕπό, πολίος) somewhat grey, Luc. Hecr. 8, Anacreont.

Υποπολιτεύομαι, (ὕπό, πολιτεύομαι) dep. mid., to make one's measures in government subservient to another, Poll.

Υποπολλαπλάσιος, ον, many times smaller, Arith. Vett.

Υποπομπή, ἡς, ἡ, a summons, ut olin Aesch. Pers. 53 (ubi nunc ὑπό πομπαίς).

Υποπονέω, ὦ, (ὕπό, πονέω) to labour or suffer a little, Hipp. p. 1089.

Υποπόνηρος, ον, (ὕπό, πονήρος) somewhat wicked or bad, Hipp. p. 1194.

Υποπορεύομαι, (ὕπό, πορεύομαι) dep., to go secretly, Plut. Timol. 18. Hence

Υποπόρευσις, εως, ἡ, an entrance, Plut. 2, 968 B.

Υπόπορις, ιος, ἡ, (ὕπό, πόρις) with a calf under it, of a cow: hence of a mother with a child at the breast, Hes. Op. 601; cf. ὑπαρος, ὑπόρρηρος, ὑπότολος.

Υποπορυρίζω, fut. Att. -ίω, to be somewhat purple.

Υποπόρφυρος, ον, (ὕπό, πορφύρα) somewhat purple, Arist. H. A. 9, 14, 1; ῥόδον, Anth. P. 5, 84.

Υπόπονος, ὁ, ἡ, neut. -πονον, (ὕπό, ποῖος) having feet under one, furnished with feet, ζῶον, Arist. Metaph. 6, 12, 10, Incess. An. 8, 2: τὰ ὑπόποδα (sc. ζῶα), Id. H. A. 3, 1, 31.

Υποπραῖνω, Ion. -πρήνω, (ὕπό, πρᾶνω) to appease by degrees, Anth.

Υπόπρεμνος, ον, (ὕπό, πρέμνος) under the stem or trunk: with somewhat of a stem, Theophr.

Υποπρεσβύτερος, ον, somewhat old, Ar. Fr. 128. [v]

Υποπρήσω, fut. of ὑποπρήμην: v. πρήθω.

Υποπρήνω, Ep. and Ion. for ὑποπρᾶνω

(ὕπό, πρᾶνω) ὀδόντας, to gnash with the teeth secretly, Luc. D. Mort. 6, 3. [L]

Υποπρόβω, f. -θεύσομαι, to run forth under.

Υποπροβρέω, f. -βνύσομαι, to flow forth.

Υποπροχέω, (ὕπό, προχέω) to pour forth under, Jac. Anth. P. 529.

Υπόπρωρος, ον, (ὕπό, πρῶρος) under the prow or stem; but v. ὑπόπρωρος.

Υποπρώω, ὦ, (ὕπό, ὀπρώω) to roast a little, Theophr.

Υποπτερνίς, ιδος, ἡ, (ὕπό, πτέρνα II) the socket for the mast.

Υπόπτερος, ον, (ὕπό, πτερόν):—feathered, winged, ὄπις, Hdt. 3, 107; πέλεια, Soph. Phil. 288, etc.: also of a ship, Pind. O. 9, 36: metaph., ὑπ. ἀνορέας, soaring spirits, Id. P. 8, 130; ἔγω ὑπόπτερον (sc. τὸ νεῖκος), let it pass swift as flight, Eur. He. 1236; but, ὑπ. φροντίς, flighty, giddy thought, Aesch. Cho. 603.—proverb., ὑπ. ὁ πλούτος, wealth has wings, Eur. Iono 23, 4.

Υποπτερός, to be suspicious, c. acc. pers. et inf., to suspect that., Hdt. 3, 77; 8, 127; c. acc. pers., foll. by ὥς., 3, 68; by μὴ., 9, 90; also, ὑπ. εἰς τινα, c. inf., to have suspicions of him that., Thuc. 4, 51; cf. ὑπόπτης:—but also, merely, to guess, suppose, as

opp. to ἰκανῶς πυννῶς, Xen. Hell. 4, 29, Plat. Th-aet. 164 A.—II. transit., to suspect, hold in suspicion, τινί ἐς τι, Hdt. 3, 44, cf. Thuc. 6, 92: to have suspicions of, τινά, Soph. E. 43;—pass., to be suspected, mistrusted, Thuc. 4, 86; c. inf., Id. 6, 61.—2. acc. rei, to suspect a thing, Hdt. 6, 12, Eur. I. T. 1036, Plat., etc.; τι πεπινος, Plat. Crat. 409 D.

Υπόπτης, ον, ὁ, (ὕπό, πτήσις f. ὕψομαι):—suspicious, jealous, Soph. Phil. 136; ὅπ. εἰς τινα, Thuc. 6, 6.—of a horse, shy, Xen. Eq. 3, 9, Schol. Thuc. I. c.

Υποπτήσω, f. -ῶ, (ὕπό, πτήσις) to crouch or cover down from fear, hares, partridges, etc., πετάλιος ὑποπτηγῶτες (Ep. part. pf. for ὑποπτηγότες), Il. 2, 312; so, ὑποπτήσατο, Eur. Or. 777, Hel. 1203.—II. metaph. to crouch before another, bow down to, τινί, Xen. Cyr. 1, 5, 1; also τινί, Aesch. Pr. 960 (cf. 29), Xen. Cyr. 6, 8, Aeschin. 42, 1.—absol., to be modest or shy, Xen. Cyr. 1, 3, 8.

Υποπτισσώ, f. -ίσω, (ὕπό, πτίσσω) to separate by winnowing, Theophr. Pl. 4, 8, 14.

Υπόπτος, ον, (ὕπό, ὀπτός, f. ὑπόπτοιμα):—strictly, looked at from below, looked askance at, viewed with suspicion or jealousy, Lat. suspectus, Aesch. Ag. 1637, Eur., etc.: ὑπόπτον καθεστῶκει, it was a matter of jealousy, Thuc. 4, 78; ὕπ. τινι, an object of suspicion to him, Eur. El. 644, Thuc. 4, 104.—2. act., suspecting, fearing, Lat. suspicax, -ciosus, c. gen., ἀλδωσεν, Pors. Hec. 1117: τὸ ὕπ. jealousy, Thuc. 6, 85; so, τὸ ὕπ. τῆς γνώμης, 1, 90.—II. adv. -τως, with suspicion, suspiciously, ὕπ. διακείσθαι or ἔχειν, to lie under suspicion, τινί, Thuc. 6, 68, Xen. Hell. 2, 3, 40; so, εἰς ὅπα πτα μολεῖν τινι, Eur. El. 345.—3. act., ὕπ. ἔχειν πρὸς τινα, Dem. 381 fin.

Υποπτύσω, (ὕπό, πτύσσω) to fold, wrinkle under or a little, Hipp. p. 568.

Υποπύγχις, ιδος, ἡ, (ὕπό, πυγχή) a joining, ὄμακος, Plut. Aesop. 16.

Υπόπτωσις, εως, ἡ, (ὕποπτωσις) a falling under: submission.

Υποπτώσσω, = ὑποπτήσσω, Q. Sm. 5, 368.

Υπόπτωτος, ον, verb. adj. from ὑποπτίπτω, falling or coming under, ὑπό λόγον, Diog. L. 7, 165.

Υποπυθμίνιος, α, ον, = sq. Ath.

Υποπυθμήν, ενος, ὁ, ἡ, (ὕπό, πυθμήν) under the bottom, v. I. II. II. 635; cf. Eust. ad I., Ath. 492 A.

Υποπυθμίδιος, α, ον, = foreg.

Leon. Tar. 13. [L]

Υποπυθίσκος, (ὕπό, πύον) to make to suppurate a little: in pass., to begin to suppurate, Hipp. p. 910.

Υποπυκνάζω, (ὕπό, πυκνάζω) to become gradually full, τινί, Luc. Lex. iche. 14.

Υπόπυκνος, ον, (ὕπό, πυκνός) somewhat thick, πνεύμα, Hipp. p. 1028 somewhat full, Sueton.

Υπόπυος, ον, (ὕπό, πύον) mixed with pus, γάλα, Arist. H. A. 3, 20, 9.

Υποπυρεταῖος, (ὕπό, πυρεταῖος) to be somewhat feverish, Hipp. p. 217.

Υποπυρίαια, ὦ, to make to sweat a little.

Υπόπυρος, ον, (ὕπό, πῦρ) with fire under, with secret fire, Soph. Fr. 378 somewhat feverish, Hipp.

Υποπυρρίδιος, to be reddish, Diosc.

Υπόπυρρός, ον, (ὕπό, πυρρός) somewhat red, reddish, Arist. H. A. 9, 14, 2.

Υπόπυλος, ον, of a mare, with a foal under it, Strab.; cf. ὑπόπυλος.

Ἰπποράϊζω, ὑποράπτω, ὑποράφῃ ἢ ὑποράφω.—to knead lightly, Hipp. 60 (sensu obsce.)

Ἰπποράϊζομαι, (ὑπό, ὀργίζομαι) as ass, to be or become somewhat angry. Ἰππορέγγω, (ὑπό, ῥέγγω) to snore lightly or gently, Hipp. p. 119.

Ἰππορείος, ον, (ὄρος)=ὑπέρειος, v.

Ἰππορθῶ, ὦ, to set up under. Hence Ἰππορθώμα, ατος, τό, a prop, stay.

Ἰππορθόριος, ον, also α, ον, Anaeont. 9, 9 (ὑπό, ὄρθρος)=towards morning, at morning, early, ὑπ. φωνάι, the cock, l. c.

Ἰππορῥιζῶ, (ὑπό, ῥιπίζω) to fan st below or gently, πῦρ, Anth. P. 9, 3.

Ἰππορρῖνμι, f. -ῥσω. aor. 1 -ῥωσα πο, ὀρνυμι)—to rouse secretly or actually, πᾶσιν ὑφ' ἡμερον ὥρσε γόο, Il. 23, 108, Od. 4, 113, etc.; so aor. 2, τοῖον γὰρ ὑπώρρεο Μοῦσα, Ach. was the Muse's power to move, Od. 3, 62:—pass., to rise secretly or gradually, τοῖσιν ὑφ' ἡμερος ὥρτο γόοιο, Id. 16, 215: so also in 2 plupf. πολλὺς ὑπὸ κόμπος ὄρρει, Od. 8, 380.

Ἰππορόφος, ον,=ὑπόροφος: but, (from ὄροφος, a reed), ὑπ. βοά, the ft note of the pipe, Eur. Or. 147.

Ἰππορῥαῖζω, to grow rather easier, βῆναι to grow well.

Ἰππορῥαπίζω, (ὑπό, ῥαπίζω) to strike d drive on, dub. l. Dion. H.

Ἰππορῥάπτω, f. -ψω, (ὑπό, ῥάπτω) sew or stitch underneath; to patch: metaph., ὑπ. λόγον, Eur. Alc. 537.

Ἰππορῥαφῇ, ἤς, ἡ, a sewing or stitch underneath.

Ἰππορῥάχις, εως, ἡ, the hollow in ont of the hip.

Ἰππορῥέω, f. -ῥνήσομαι, (ὑπό, ῥέω) flow away or into under: hence,—I. slip or glide into unperceived, Lat. subere, πρόσ τῷ ἡθῃ, Plat. Rep. 424; ὅμην ὑπορῥέει πῶς, Id. Legg. 672; cf. Dem. 412, 12.—2. to slip away, εἰσμάτα ἐκ μέσσην ὑπορῥέοντα, Plat. zgg. 793 C; so of the hair, to fall Luc. Tim. S. 24; and of friends, Vit. Auct. 27:—of time, to slip away, glide on, Ar. Nub. 1289.—II. c. c., to undermine, and so make to fall, elf and Schäf. Dem. 472, 2.

Ἰππορῥήγνυμι, f. -ῥήξω, (ὑπό, ῥήγνυμι) to tear underneath:—in pass., ρανθεν ὑπερῥήγνυ αἰθήρ, the ether's cleft, opened itself heavenward, 8, 558; 16, 300.

Ἰππορῥήνος, ον, (ὑπό, ῥήν, ἄρην): poet. for ὑπαρνος, with a lamb un- it, Il. 10, 216; cf. ὑπόπορις.

Ἰππορῥίζος, ον, (ὑπό, ῥίζω) under root, Arist. H. A. 1, 13, 1.—II. root- at bottom, Theophr. Hence

Ἰππορῥιζῶ, ὦ, to furnish with a root: staph., to found or strengthen, Plut. ? Ἰππορῥίνιον, ον, τό, (ὑπό, ῥίς) the ion below the nose, Hipp.

Ἰππορῥίσις, ον, (ὑπό, ῥίς) under the se: τὰ ὑπ., the moustaches, Ctes. rs. 53.—II. speaking through the nose, zych.

Ἰππορῥιπίζω, f. -ίω Att. -ῖω, (ὑπό, ῥίξω) to fan from below or gently, staph., to fan the flame, ὑπ. ἐπὶ ἄσεις, App.

Ἰππορῥιπτῶ, ὦ, and -πτω, (ὑπό, ῥιπῶ) to throw under, add to, LXX. II. ὑπ. τινα τοῖς θηρίοις, to throw n to the wild beasts, Plut. Eumen.

Ἰππορῥοῖζω, ὦ, (ὑπό, ῥοῖζω) to ale or whistle gently, Plut. 2, 590 C. Ἰππορῥήσομαι, fut. pass., cf. ὑπορ-

Ἰππορῥύσις, εως, ἡ, (ὑπορῥέω):—a flowing or falling away, of flesh, etc., Hipp.—II. a flowing off or discharge below.—III. a conduit, underground channel, Strab.

Ἰππορῥοδέω, ὦ, (ὑπό, ὀρῶδέω) to be a little afraid of, τι, Eur. Pl. Δημ. 9.

Ἰππορῥῶς, ὤγος, ὁ, ἡ=ὑπορῥῶς, dub.

Ἰππορῥυγμα, ατος, τό, that which is dug below, a mine: from

Ἰππορῥύσσω, Att. -ττω, (ὑπό, ὀρύσσω) to dig under, undermine, Hdt. 5, 115, Polyb. 22, 11, 4, Luc., etc.

Ἰππορῥέομαι, f. -ῥέομαι, (ὑπό, ὀρ- χέομαι) dep. mid., to dance with or to music, Aesch. Cho. 1025; ὀρχησιν ὑπ., Plut. Num. 13.—II. to sing and dance a hyporcheme, Luc. Salt. 16. Hence

Ἰππορῥχημα, ατος, τό, a hyporcheme or choral hymn to Apollo, usu. in Cretic verses, and therefore near akin to the paeon, Plat. Ion 534 C; (on the difference, v. Müller Literat. of Gr. 1, p. 160). It was of very lively character, accompanied with dancing (whence the name), and pantomimic action; and is compared by Ath. (630 E) to the κόρυδα. Pindar's Fragments 71-82 are remains of hyporchemes. Hence

Ἰππορῥχημικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for a ὑπόρρχημα: ποίσις ὑπ., the composition of ὑπόρρχηματα, that style of poetry, Ath. 630 D.

Ἰππορῥχησις, εως, ἡ, (ὑπορῥέομαι) a dancing to the song accompanied by pantomimic action; v. ὑπόρρχημα.

Ἰπποσάγῃς, ἐς, (ὑπό, σάγῃ) going under the panniers or packsaddle, ὄνος ὑπ., an ass of burden.

Ἰπποσάθρος, ον, (ὑπό, σάθρος) somewhat rotten, Luc. D. Mort. 10, 1, Fugit. 32.

Ἰπποσαίνω, (ὑπό, σαίνω) to fawn a little, esp. of dogs: metaph., ὑπ. τῇ γλώττῃ, Ael. N. A. 9, 1, etc.:—c. acc., to fawn upon, Plut. 2, 65 C.

Ἰπποσαῖρα, (ὑπό, σαῖρα) to grin a little.—ὑπ. ὀδόντας, to show one's teeth a little, Opp. C. 2, 243.—pf. 2 ὑποσέσηρα, in pres. signf., to burst, esp. of over-ripe fruit, Philostr. Imagg. 1, 31.

Ἰπποσακκίζω, ον -σακίζω, (ὑπό, σακκίζω) to strain or filter, ὑπ. οἶνον, Luc.: metaph., to reduce gradually: also in mid., A. B. p. 68, 30.—II. like καλπάζω, to trot, ὑπ. τῆς ὁδοῦ, to trot along the road, ap. Phot. s. v.

Ἰπποσύλευω, (ὑπό, σαλεύω) to toss, agitate a little.—II. intr., to be in some motion or agitation, to be restless, App.

Ἰπποσάλος, ον, (ὑπό, σάλος) shaken underneath, γῆ, v. l. Plut. 2, 434 C: ὀδόντες ὑπ., loose teeth, Diosc.

Ἰπποσαλπίζω, (ὑπό, σαλπίζω) to sound the trumpet slightly, Anth. P. append. 372.

Ἰπποσάπρος, ον, (ὑπό, σάπρος) somewhat putrid or rotten, Hipp. p. 41, etc.

Ἰπποσαρκίδιος, ον, [Γ], (ὑπό, σάρξ) under the flesh or skin, Hipp.

Ἰπποσάρκιος, ον, (σάρξ)=foreg.

Ἰπποσεισμα, ατος, τό, (ὑποσειώ) that which falls through the sieve in sifting, Lat. micæ, Medic.

Ἰπποσεισμός, οὔ, ὁ, a shaking from below, a sifting: from

Ἰπποσειώ, f. -σειώ, (ὑπό, σειώ) to shake from below or gently, set in motion a little, Od. 9, 385, in Ep. form ὑποσεισίνω.

Ἰπποσέληνος, ον, (ὑπό, σελήνη) under the moon, Xenocr. ap. Stob. Ecl. 1, p. 62.

Ἰπποσεμνος, ον, (ὑπό, σεμνός) mil- ly venerable, grave, etc., Philostr.

Ἰπποσένουαι, as pass., to rush under v. l. Hes. Sc. 373, for ὅπο σευ.

Ἰπποσημαίνω, (ὑπό, σημαίνω) to give a sign underneath, throw out hints of, ὑπ. χρεῶν ὑποκοπᾶς, Plat. Rep. 566 A: to indicate or intimate to another, τι, Thuc. 1, 82; σάλπιγγι ὑπ., to make signal by sound of trumpet, Thuc. 6, 32:—to make signs of ap- plause, Stob.

Ἰπποσημῖα, ας, ἡ=ὑποσημείω- σις.

Ἰπποσημεῖω, ὦ, (ὑπό, σημείω) to note down one after another: also in mid., ὑπ. τὰ λεγόμενα, Diog. L. 2, 48. Hence

Ἰπποσημείωσις, εως, ἡ, a noting down, ὑπ. ποιεῖν, to take notes of a conversation, Diog. L. 2, 122.—II. a subjoined remark, note, lamb.

Ἰπποσήπω, (ὑπό, σήπω) to make to rot below or a little:—pass., with pf. 2 ὑποσέσηπα, to rot below or a little, to begin to rot or putrefy.

Ἰπποσιγᾶν, ὦ, (ὑπό, σιγᾶν) to be silent to or during, Aeschin. 50, 2.

Ἰπποσιόρηος, ον, (ὑπό, σιόρηος) having a mixture or proportion of iron in it, Plat. Rep. 415 C: cf. ὑπάργυ- ρος, ὑπόχρυσος.

Ἰπόσιος, ον, (ὑπό, σιμός) some- what flat-nosed, Ael. N. A. 12, 27. Hence

Ἰποσιμόν, ὦ, to curve or bend up wards a little, Alciph.

Ἰποσιώπιδω, ὦ, (ὑπό, σιωπάω) to pass over in silence, Aeschin. 88, 7. Hence

Ἰποσιώπησις, εως, ἡ, a passing over in silence.

Ἰποσκάω, f. -άσω, (ὑπό, σκάω) to halt a little, Luc. Tim. 20, Plut. 2, 4 A.

Ἰποσκαίρω, (ὑπό, σκαίρω) to spr- ing or jump up, Nonn.

Ἰποσκαλένω, (ὑπό, σκαλέω) to stir underneath, ὑπ. τὸ πῦρ, to stir up the fire, Ar. Ach. 1014.

Ἰποσκαλμῖς, ἴδος, ἡ, the lower part of a σκαλμός.

Ἰποσκαμβός, ον, somewhat crooked curved or bent.

Ἰποσκάπτω, f. -ψω, (ὑπό, σκάπτω) to dig under, dig about, like ὑποκονάω, Theophr.: ὑπ. μακρὰ ἄλματα, to mark out a long leap, Pind. N. 5, 37 (20): cf. σκάπτω II, βατῆρ 2. Hence

Ἰποσκάφῃ, ἤς, ἡ, a digging under a place dug under or undermined, θαλάσσης, Diosc. 5, 106.

Ἰποσκάφιόκαρτος, ον, of hair, cu somewhat in the σκάφιον fashion (v σκάφιον II), Nicost. Incert. 6.

Ἰποσκάφισμός, οὔ, ὁ, (ὑπό, σκαφίς II) a cleaning of corn with a fan or shovel, winnowing, Plut. 2, 693 D, though others read ὑποσκάφιφισμός in same sense.

Ἰποσκαλίζω, (ὑπό, σκαλίζω) to trip up one's heels, Lat. supplantare, ueneco to upset, throw down, Eubul. Semel. 1, 12, Dem. 1259, 10: metaph., to over- reach, outwit, Plat. Euthyd. 278 B; ὑπ. καὶ συκοφαντεῖν, Dem. 273, 21. Hence

Ἰποσκέλισμα, ατος, τό, a fall given by tripping up, LXX.: metaph., a trick, cheat: and

Ἰποσκελισμός, οὔ, ὁ, a tripping up, supplanting, LXX.

Ἰποσκέπτωμαι, (ὑπό, σκέπτομαι) dep. mid., to suspect, suppose, Lat. suspicari, Hipp. p. 44, etc.

Ἰποσκενῇ, ἤς, ἡ, a foundation, Lat. substructio.

Ἰποσκήνιζον, ον, τό, (ὑπό, σκήνη) usu. in plur. τὰ ὑποσκήνια, part of the

scenes in a theatre, but it is not known what, Ath. 631 F; v. Dict. Antiqu. p. 369, s. v.

Υποσκιάω, poet. for sq., Arat. 854: pass., Ap. Rh. 1, 451.

Υποσκιάω, (ὕπο, σκιάω) to shade, overshadow gradually, τῆς ὥρας ὑποσκιάουσης, when the time of day gradually made it dark, i. e., when it began to grow dark, Proteas ap. Ath. 130 A. Hence

Υποσκιάωσις, εως, ἡ, an overshadowing, Hipp. p. 1275. [2]

Υπόσκιος, ον, (ὕπο, σκιάω) :—under the shade, overshadowed, Theophr.: νιφάδι ὑπόσκιοι χθών, Aesch. Fr. 182, 8: ὑπ. σώματα, of suppliants shaded by their olive-branches (κεκτηρία), Id. Supp. 658, cf. 354.

Υποσκιρτάω, ὦ, (ὕπο, σκιρτάω) to leap up, Ael. N. A. 7, 8, Philostr.

Υποσκληρός, ον, (ὕπο, σκληρός) somewhat hard, Hipp. p. 552.

Υποσκληρύνωμαι, (ὕπο, σκληρύνω) as pass., to become hardish, Theophr.

Υποσκόλιος, ον, somewhat crooked.

Υπόσκοπος, ον, (ὕπο, σκοπέω) looked under, χεῖρ ὑπ., of a hand held so as to shade the eyes, Aesch. Fr. 71.

Υποσκοτεινός, ον, somewhat dark.

Υποσκοτός, ον, (σκοτός) = foreg., Inscr.

Υποσμίρῳ, ὦ, (ὕπο, σμαράγῳ) to resound under or with, Q. Sm. 12, 97.

Υποσμήχω, to rub or wipe a little.

Υποσμός, ον, (ὕπο, ὀσμή) with a keen scent, πρὸς τι, Arist. de Anima 2, 9, 8:—metaph., of keen perception.

Υποσμίχουμαι, (ὕπο, σμίχω) as pass., to smoulder away, Ap. Rh. 2, 445: also of the fires of love, Luc. [v]

Υποσπείω, ὦ, (ὕπο, σπείω) to scare a little, Heliod.

Υποσπόλικος, ον, (ὕπο, σπόλικος) somewhat faulty in speech or pronunciation, guilty of a slight solecism, Plut. 2, 615 D.

Υποσπομφός, ον, somewhat spongy or porous.

Υπόσοφος, ον, (ὕπο, σοφός) somewhat clever, skilful or wise, Philostr.

Υποσπαθισμός, οὗ, ὅ, (ὕπο, σπαθίζω) :—a surgical operation, wherein a kind of spatula (σπαθιον or ὑποσπαθιστήρ) is introduced under the skin of the scalp to loosen it.

Υποσπείρω, to gasp or struggle, esp. in death: of the pulse, to beat faintly.

Υποσπνίζομαι, (ὕπο, σπνίζω) as pass., to suffer want a little, c. gen. rei, βοράς, φόνου ὑποσπνισμένος, stinted of food, of blood, Aesch. Pers. 489, Cho. 577, cf. Soph. Aj. 740.

Υποσπῶ, ὦ, f. -ῶω, (ὕπο, σπῶω) to draw away from under, Plat. Euthyd. 278 C, Dem. 762, 4:—to draw or take secretly, πολέμους νεογόνων θρέμει ὑποσπῶς, Eur. El. 495: ὑπόσπασε θυγῆ πύδα, withdrew his foot secretly, stole away, Id. Bacch. 436:—mid., ὑποσπᾶσθαι τὸν ἵππον, to urge one's horse by a slight check of the rein, Xen. Eq. 7, 8. [α]

Υποσπερίδιον, ον, τό, the base of a σπείρα.

Υπόσπειρος, ον, (σπείρα) wound or wreathed under.

Υποσπείρω, to sow under or after: to sow secretly.

Υποσπλινίζομαι, as pass., to have a plaster or compress laid upon one's wound.

Υπόσπληνός, ον, (ὕπο, σπλήν) suffering in the spleen, Hipp. p. 50.

Υποσπογγίζω, (ὕτο, σπογγίζω) to

wipe a little with a sponge, Hipp. p. 1211.

Υποσποδίζω, (ὕπο, σποδίζω) to be or become somewhat ash-coloured, Diosc.

Υπόσπονδος, ον, (ὕπο, σπονδή) :—under a truce or treaty, secured by treaty, etc., ὑπ. ἐκχωρεῖν, κατελθεῖν, etc., Hdt. 3, 144; 6, 103; esp. in phrases of taking up the dead from a field of battle, e. g. τοὺς νεκροὺς ὑπ. ἀποδιδόναι, to allow a truce for taking them up, Thuc. 1, 63; τοὺς νεκροὺς ὑπ. ἀναρῆσθαι, αἰτεῖν, ἀπολαμβάνειν, etc., to demand a truce for so doing, which was an acknowledgment of defeat, Thuc. 4, 44, Xen., etc.: also ὑπ. ἀφίεναι τοὺς ἀρεστώτας, Xen. Hell. 1, 2, 18.

Υποσπονδῶ, f. -ῶω, (ὕπο, σπονδῶ) to be somewhat favourable or friendly to one, take part with one a little, τινά, Joseph.

Υποστάζω, f. -ῶω, (ὕπο, στάζω) to let drop slowly: intr., to drop slowly, ὑπ. ἐκ ῥινῶν, to have a running at the nose, Hipp. p. 151.

Υποστάθμην, ἡς, ἡ, (ὕπο, στάθμην) sediment, lees, Hipp. p. 50, Plat. Phaed. 109 C, cf. Wessel. Diod. 3, 44; ἐν τῇ Ῥωμύλῳ ὑποστάθμην, to translate Cicero's in faece Romuli, Plut. Phoc. 3.—II. whey.

Υποσταθμῖς, ἰδος, ἡ=foreg., ap. Suid.

Υπόσταξις, ἡ, (ὕποσταζω) a slow trickling or dropping.

Υπόστασις, εως, ἡ, (ὕφισταμαι) :—strictly, a standing under; hence, a remaining under, suppression, as of humours that ought to come to the surface, Hipp., v. Foës. Oecon.: ὑπ. κοιλίης, costiveness, Id.—II. anything set under, a stand, base, bottom, prop, support, stay, Id.—2. esp. in liquids, the sediment, lees, dregs, grounds, freq. in Hipp. of matter deposited in the urine, v. Foës. Oecon.: hence, also, foul water, slime, mud; generally, the solid part of any thing, as opposed to that which drains off, lb.—3. metaph., that which lies at the bottom of a thing, esp. of a narrative, speech or poem, the groundwork, subject-matter, argument, Polyb. 4, 2, 1, cf. Schweigh. 1, 5, 3, Diod., etc.; also, a starting-point, beginning, Diod. 1, 66.—4. subsistence, reality, real being, like ὑπαρξις, as opp. to mere appearance, καθ' ὑπόστασιν, opp. to καθ' ἐμφασιν, Arist. Mund. 4, 21: hence substance, nature, essence, as in Luc. Paras. 27.—5. in Greek Ecclesiast. writers, = Lat. Persona, a Person of the Trinity.—III. the quality or property of undergoing or undertaking any thing, stedfastness, endurance, firmness, Lat. fortitudo, Polyb. 4, 50, 10.—2. also an undertaking, enterprise, purpose, κατά τὴν ἰδίαν ὑπ., Diod.

Υποστάτης, ον, ὅ, (ὕφισταμαι) that which stands under, a support, prop, Lat. furca, Plut. Coriol. 24: the stand of a bowl, cf. ὑποκρητηρίδιον.—2. one that gives foundation, substance or existence, a creator, Eccl.: hence fem. ὑποστάτις, ἰδος. [α] Hence

Υποστατικός, ἡ, ὄν, placing one's self under, undergoing or undertaking a thing, c. gen. rei, ὑπ. δεινῶν, etc., Metop. ap. Stob. p. 10, 48: hence, stedfast, firm, Lat. fortis, Arist. Eth. Erid. 2, 5, 5:—adv. -κώς, Polyb. 5, 16, 4.—II. belonging to substance: in Greek Eccl. also Personal, cf. ὑποστάσις II. 5.—III. belonging to a ὑποστάτης.

Υποστάτος, ὄν, or ὑπόστατος, ον, verb. adj. from ὑφίσταμαι, set under: τό ὑπόστατον, a stand, like ὑποστά-

της, Paus.—II. borne, endured, to be borne or endured, οὐκ ὑποστατόν, Eur. Supp. 737, Antig. 18, 2.—III. substantially existing, Lat. subsistens, Sext Emp. p. 644.

Υποστάτρια, ας, ἡ, an under-hand maid of a temple, Inscr.

Υποσταχύνουμαι, as pass., (ὕπο σταχύνω) :—to grow up or wax gradually like ears of corn; metaph., ὑποσταχύνωτο βωὸν νέος, Od. 20, 212, u. a. ὑποσταχύνωτο, as if from ὑποσταχύνωμαι.—Later we find an act., ὑποσταχύνεσκον ἰουλοι, as v. l. in Ap. Rh. 1, 972.

Υποστεγασμα, ατος, τό, an under covering.

Υπόστεγος, ον, (ὕπο, στέγη) :—under the roof, in the house, Soph. Phil. 34; βεβᾶσιν δαμάτων ὑπόστεγοι, Id. El. 1385; εἰδεχέσθαι τὰ ὑπόστεγον, Id. Tr. 376, cf. Plat. Criti. 117 B.—2. covered over, ἄντρον, Emped. 9.

Υποστέγω, f. -ῶω, (ὕπο, στέγω) to cover, hide under, Xen. Cyn. 5, 10.

Υποστέχω, (ὕπο, στέχω) to go under, Philostr.

Υποστέλλω, f. -στέλω, aor. ὑπέστειλα (ὕπο, στέλλω) :—to make another let down, ἱστίον ὑπέστειλε, made him lower sail, Pind. 1, 2, 60: also in mid., ὑποστέλλεσθαι τὰ ἱστία, like ὑφίστασθαι, Schäf. Greg. p. 347.—2. to place in ambush, ἵδω, τινὰς ὑπὲρ τι, Polyb. 11, 21.—II. mid., to draw or shrink back from, c. acc., χειμῶνα, θέρος, Hipp. Aphor. 4, 6 and 7; so, ὑποστέλλεσθαι τινα, to cover with fear before any one, dread him, Diarrh. 91, 29:—also, ὑποστέλλειν ἑαυτὸν ὑπό τι, Polyb. 7, 17, 1, etc., (and so intr. in act., Id. 6, 40, 14)—2. ὑποστέλλεσθαι τι, to cloak, conceal or suppress a thing through fear, Plat. Apol. 24 A: hence absol., to cloak one's true thoughts, dissemble, ὑπ' λόγῳ, Eur. Or. 607, cf. Dem. 14, 4: esp., οὐδέν or μηδὲν ὑποστέλλεμενος, with no dissimulation, Isocr. 167 D, 196 B, Dem. 54, fin., 537, 7, etc.—3. generally, to withdraw, leave out of the question, except, Schäf. Greg. p. 347.

Υποστενῶ, f. -ῶω, = ὑποστένω, to sigh or moan in an undertone, Soph. Aj. 322, 1001.—II. in Aesch. Fr. 430, Atlas οὐράνιον πόλον νῶτον ὑποστενῶζει (as in the MSS.), groans under the weight of heaven, but the reading is disputed by Herm and Dind.;—Herm. proposes ὑποστεγᾶζει.

Υποστενῶμι, ἴτο, to groan beneath or under, † Il. 2, 781.

Υποστενῶω, =foreg., Q. Sm. 14, 37.

Υπόστενος, ον, somewhat narrow.

Υποστένω, (ὕπο, στένω) to sigh or groan in a low tone, begin to sigh or groan, Soph. El. 79, Ar. Ach. 162.

Υποστερέω, ὦ, f. -ῆσω, to bereave secretly.

Υποστερίσκω, =foreg.,

Υποστερίνω, f. -ῶω, (ὕπο, στέρον) to lay under the breast: mid., to place or lay under one's breast, φελλούς, Plut. 2, 324 F.

Υπόστερνος, ον, (στέρνον) under the breast.

Υποστήλωμα, ατος, τό, a pillar put under as a prop.

Υπόστημα, ατος, τό, (ὕφιστημι) —sediment, grounds, Hipp.—II. a station of soldiers, Lat. statio, LXX.—III. =περίνεον.

Υποστήριγμα, ατος, τό, an under prop, LXX.: from

Υποστηρίζω, f. -ῶω, (ὕπο, στηρίζω) to underprop, Luc. Hist. Conscr. 3.

Υποστημῖ, ἡς, ἡ, in Gramm., a comma, because it denotes a subdi-

tion of the sentence (*subdistinctio*), whereas the colon was called μέση στιγμή, media distinctio, and the full point τέλεστα στιγμή, distinctio: cf. ὑποδιαστολή: from

ὑποτίω, f. -ζω, (ὑπό, στίβω) to make somewhat variegated or spotted.—I. in Gramm., to put a stop, esp. a comma or colon.

ὑποτίλλω, (ὑπό, στίβω) to shine a little, dub. in Luc. D. Marin. 14, 2.

ὑποστολή, ἥς, ἡ, (ὑποστέλλω) a letting down, lowering: hence, a lessening, Plut. 2, 129 C.—II. submission.—II. prevarication.

ὑποστολλίζω, (ὑπό, στολλίζω) like ὑποστέλλω, to let down, lower, slacken, poet. ap. Plut. 2, 169 B.

ὑποστομία, τά, (ὑπό, στόμα) the it of a bridle.—II. the space under the mouth of a vessel, Geop.

ὑποστονύχίζω, = ὑποστεναχίζω, I. Hes. Th. 843.

ὑποστορνύμι, also -σρνύμι, nd -σρνώνμι: fut. -στορέσω and πρῶσω, pf. pass. ὑπέστρομαι, (ὑπό, στρορνύμι). To spread, lay or strew under, esp. of bed-clothes, δέμνια ποστρόσαι τι, Od. 20, 139; ὑποστρώνναι εἶναι, Xen. Cyr. 8, 8, 3; ὑποστρώσειε τρέκλον, Amphiscert. 10: so in mid., ὑποστρόσαι ἡς ὀρίγιανον, strew me some of it under, Ar. Eccl. 1030; ὃ χαλκὸς ὑπεστρώται, which has copper laid under, Orac. ap. Hdt. 1, 47: —λέκτρα ποστρόσαι τι, to make the bed for man, i. e. serve him as a wife, Eur. el. 59.

ὑποστρώτεσθαι, (ὑπό, στρατεύω) p. mid., to perform military service under any one, τι, App.

ὑποστράτηγος, ὡς, to be a lieutenant-general: ὑποστρ. τι, to serve under as lieutenant, Xen. An. 5, 6, 36, 1c.: from

ὑποστράτης, ὡς, (not oxyt. ὅς) (ὑπό, στρατήγος) a lieutenant-general, Xen. An. 3, 1, 32.—II. used of the Roman legatus.

ὑποστράτοφύλαξ, ὡς, ὁ, (ὑπό, πατοφύλαξ) as under-guard of the mp or army: a subordinate or lieutenant-general, Strab. [v]

ὑποστρέφω, f. -ψω, (ὑπό, στρέφω) turn round about or back, guide back, πους, Il. 5, 581; πάλιν ὑπ. βίοντον 'Αἶδαν, Eur. H. F. 736.—II. intr., to turn about, turn short round, esp. of rons flying, Il. 12, 71, Hdt. 7, 211; Eur. Al. 1019, Thuc. 3, 24:—so pass., αὐτὺς ὑποστρέφθει, Il. 11, 7, cf. Hdt. 4, 129, Soph. O. T. 728, an., etc.—2. also, to turn and flee, γαδὲ αὐτὺς ὑπ., Il. 11, 446.—3. nerally, to return, αὐτὺς ὑπ., Od. 8, 1, cf. Hdt. 4, 120, 124: so in fut. mid., γάρ σὺ ὑποστρέψῃσθαί οἶω, Od. 18, —4. to turn away, elude a person, ir. I. A. 363, Xen. An. 2, 1, 18.

ὑποστροβέω, ὡ, to agitate inwardly, sch. Ag. 1215 (in tmesis).

ὑποστρόγγυλος, ὡς, (ὑπό, στρογγύλος) somewhat round, roundish, Thehr.

ὑποστρόφη, ἥς, ἡ, (ὑποστρέφω): a turning round, Hipp.: a turning out, whether to flee, Hdt. 9, 22; or meet the enemy; hence ἐξ ὑποστροφῆς, Lat. converso agmine, Polyb. 2, 3, etc.—but ἐξ ὑποστροφῆς, also, e. Lat. denovo, again, anew, Herm. ph. El. 715; on the contrary, ap. p. 283, 18.

ὑποστροφός, ὡς, turning or coming back.

ὑποστρέφω, ες, causing a reverse, Hipp pp. 385, 1027.

ὑποστρέφω, ὡς, somewhat astringent or sour.

ὑποστρώμα, ατος, τό, (ὑποστρώννυμι) that which is spread or strewed under, a bed, bedding, litter, ἵππον, Xen. Eq. 5, 2.

ὑποστρώμιος, ὡς, (στρώννῃ) lying on a bed.

ὑποστρώννυμι, = ὑποστρέννυμι.

ὑποστέλλος, ὡς, (ὑπό, στέλλος) resting on pillars underneath, Diod.—τὸ ὑπ., a covered colonnade, pillared hall, Philo. Hence

ὑποστέλω, ὡ, to prop or support by pillars underneath. Hence

ὑποστέλλω, ατος, τό, a column or pillar standing for a support underneath. [στῦ]

ὑποστέφω, f. -ψω, (ὑπό, στέφω) to be astringent, Diosc.; ὑποστέφον ἥδονα, Plut. Anton. 24:—of astringent tastes, to screw up the mouth, Nic. Al. 17.—II. to thicken somewhat, Theophr. de Odor. 17; cf. προστέφω. [στῦ] Hence

ὑποστυψις, ἡ, astringency, Theophr.

ὑποστυγνύμενος, adv. pf. pass., confusedly.

ὑποστυγνέω, (ὑπό, συγνέω) to mingle or confuse a little, Luc. Soloec. 10: ὑποστυγνύμενος, somewhat confused, indistinct, Arist. Audib. 28.

ὑποσυνώνω, collat. form from foreg., Joseph.

ὑποσύνχυτος, ὡς, verb. adj. of ὑποσυνγέω, rather confused. Adv. -τως.

ὑποσνύλω, ὡ, (ὑπό, σνύλω) to take away secretly or softly, Alex. Trall.

ὑποσύμβολος, ὡς, (ὑπό, σύμβολος) veiled under symbols, Plut. 2, 673 B.

ὑποσνίξω, ὡς, -ίττω, f. -ζω, (ὑπό, σνίξω) to whistle gently, rustle, Aesch. Pr. 126: to make a slight, whistling sound, Hipp. p. 1220, etc.

ὑποσνύω, (ὑπό, σνύω) to draw off downwards, ὑποσνύεσθαι νηδύν, to purge, Nic. Al. 365.

ὑποσυστολή, ἥς, ἡ, = ὑποδιαστολή II.

ὑπόσυνχος, ὡς, (ὑπό, συγχος) somewhat frequent, Hipp. p. 979: neut. as adv., a good deal, Theophr.

ὑποσφαγιον, ὡς, τό, (ὑπό, σφαγή) the part where an animal is stabbed from below. [ῥ]

ὑποσφαγμα, ατος, τό, the blood of an animal mixed with divers ingredients, like our black puddings, Erasistr. ap. Ath. 324 A.—II. a place blood-shot, esp. a suffusion of blood in the eye from a blow.—III. the ink-like liquor of the cuttle-fish, Lat. sepia, Hippon. Fr. 46; cf. Foes. Oecon. Hipp.: from

ὑποσφάζω, f. -ζω, (ὑπό, σφάζω) to slaughter by a stab from below.

ὑποσφάξ, ὡς, ἡ, a cleft, like διασφάξ, Opp. H. 1, 744.

ὑποσφάττω, = ὑποσφάζω.

ὑποσφίγγω, (ὑπό, σφίγγω) to bind tight below, Christod. Ecphr. 81.

ὑποσφραγίζομαι, (ὑπό, σφραγίζω) mid., to put one's seal under, Phalar.

ὑποσφραίνομαι, (ὑπό, σφραίνωμαι) dep., to get scent of a thing, Lat. subodorare.

ὑποσφάξω, f. -άσω, to trip up.

ὑποσφάξω, v. sub ὑπέχω, σφάξω.

ὑποσφάσθαι, inf. aor. 2 mid. of ὑπασφάσθαι, Il.

ὑποσφάγιον, ἥς, ἡ, Ep. for -εσις, a promising, Il. 13, 369, Call.

ὑποσφάγιον, ὡς, = sq., Anth. P. 12, 24.

ὑποσφάγιον, ες, ἡ, (ὑποσφάγιον) a promising promise, Il. 2, 286, Od. 10,

483; ὑποσφάγιον ἐκπληρώσαι, Hdt. 5 35; κραινέον, Aesch. Supp. 368 ὑποδιδόναι, Isocr. Antid. 6 81: ὑπ ὑπολαβεῖν, to receive the fulfilment of a promise, Xen. Symp. 3, 3; ὑπ. ψεύδεσθαι, to fail in its performance, Aeschin. 20, 9; μεγάλας ποιεῖσθαι τὰς ὑπ., Isocr. 43 D, etc.:—cf. ὑπόθεσις, sub fin. Hence

ὑποσφάγιον, ἡ, ὡς, belonging to, inclined for promising.

ὑποσφάγιον, mid., = σχηματίζομαι, προσποιέομαι, Ruhnk. Tim. s. v., σχηματίζομαι.

ὑποσφάξω, f. -ίσω, (ὑπό, σφάξω) to split underneath: to split a little. Hence

ὑποσφάξιμα, ατος, τό, a kind of man's shoe.

ὑποσφάγιον, part. aor. 2 mid. of ὑποσφάγιον, Hom.

ὑποσφάγιον, part. aor. 2 act. of ὑπέχω.

ὑποσφάξω, (ὑπό, σφάξω) to preserve in some measure, Strab.

ὑποσφάγιον, ὡ, (ὑπό, σφάγιον) τι, to renew his body gradually, Stob. Ecl. 1, p. 746.

ὑποσφάγιον, (ὑπό, σφάγιον) to hear up under, Erotian.

ὑποσφάγιον, οὗ, ὁ, an inferior officer or under-teacher in the gymnasia, Isocr.

ὑποτάγη, ἥς, ἡ, (ὑποτάσσω) subordination, subjection, N. T.

ὑποταγίον, (ὑπό, ταγίον) χώρα, ἡ, land that runs out into tongues or points, Philo.

ὑποτακτικός, ἡ, ὡς, (ὑποτάσσω) bringing into subjection.—II. subjunctive; ὁ ὑποτακτικός, modus subjunctivus, Gramm.

ὑποταγίον, οὗ, τό, a plant cut off at bottom for magic purposes, H. Hecm. Cer. 228: from

ὑποτάγω, Ion. for ὑποτέμνω, Hdt.

ὑποτάγω, = ὑποτείνω, poet.

ὑπόταξις, εως, ἡ, (ὑποτάσσω) subjection, submission, Dion. H.

ὑποτάσσω, contr. -ράσσω, Att. -ττω: f. -ζω (ὑπό, τάρασσω) to stir up, trouble from below or a little, Ar. Vesp. 1285, Plut. Fab. 2, etc.:—pass. to be somewhat troubled, Luc. D. Mort. 7, 2.—cf. ὑποθολύω.

ὑποταβέω, ὡ, f. -ήσω, (ὑπό, ταβέω) to be somewhat afraid: also c. acc., to be somewhat afraid of a thing to fear a little, Il. 17, 533.

ὑποταβέω, ὡς, (ὑπό, τάρταρος) under Tartarus, dwelling therein θεοί, Il. 14, 279, Hes. Th. 851, cf. Luc. Herc. 1.

ὑπόταξις, εως, ἡ, (ὑποτείνω) a stretching under:—extension, Hipp.: πείδων ὑποτάσεις, the plains that stretch below, Eur. Bacch. 749.

ὑποτάσσω, Att. -ττω, f. -ζω, (ὑπό, τάσσω) to place or arrange under, Polyb. 3, 36, 7: ὑπ. εἰς τι, Lat. referre in numerum, Id. 17, 15, 4.—II. to post under or behind, ὑποτάσσεσθαι τι, Luc. Paras. 49; οἱ ὑποταταμένοι, subjects, Polyb. 3, 13, 8, etc.

ὑποταβίον, ὡς, τό, (ὑπό, ταβίον) III) the part between the scrotum and fundament, elsewhere. τριμήν and τριμήν.

ὑποταβέω, (ὑπό, ταβέω) to dig under, undermine, App.

ὑποτείνω, f. -τενάω, (ὑπό, τείνω) to stretch under, put under, Plat. Tim. 74 A: to stretch a thing by way of prop, πρόσ τι, Thuc. 7, 36: in pass., to lie under, lie as a foundation, Hipp.—2. to hold out before, to, or towards, hence, to hold out hopes, to promise, offer, c. inf., Hdt. 7, 158, Thuc. 8, 48

ἄπο, ἵπ τινί τι, e.g. μισθοῦς, Ar. Ach. 657, etc.—3. to lay or put before one, suggest, λόγους, Eur. Or. 905; ὑπ. ἑλπίδας, ὑποσχέσεις, Dem. 171, 24; 925, 6; ἀπάτην, Plut. Timol. 10:—so in mid., Plat. Theat. 179 E; in mid. also, to propose by way of question, Stallb. Plat. Gorg. 448 E.—4. to stretch or strain to the utmost, make intense or violent, ὀδύνας, Soph. Aj. 262.—II. intr., to stretch or extend out under, αἱ ὑπὸ τὰς γωνίας ὑποτείνονται πλεν-
ραι, the sides subtending the angles, Procl.:—ἡ ὑποτείνουσα (sc. γραμμή), the hypotenuse or line subtending the right angle, Plat. Tim. 54 D, Euclid.

Υποτείχω, f. -ίσω Att. -ῖω, (ὑπό, τεύχω) to build a wall under or across: to build a cross-wall, Thuc. 6, 99. Hence

Υποτείχους, εως, ἡ, the building of a cross-wall, Thuc. 6, 100.

Υποτεινίμα, ατος, τό, (ὑποτε-
χίζω) a cross-wall, Thuc. 6, 100.

Υποτεινός, οὔ, ὁ, = ὑποτείνισις.

Υποτεκνιάομαι, (ὑπό, τεκνιάω)
dep. mid., to guess at a thing, Ar. Fr. 1.

Υποτέλλω, ὦ, f. -έσω, (ὑπό, τέλλω) to pay off, discharge, esp. a tribute or tax, φόρον ὑπ., Hdt. 1, 171, Polyb. 22, 7, 8, etc.; and absol., to pay tribute, Thuc. 3, 46; ὑπ. φόρον βασιλεῖ (v. sub ἀξία), Hdt. 4, 201.

Υποτέλλης, ἐς, gen. ἐός, (ὑπό, τέ-
λλω IV).—ναιεῖται to pay taxes, taxable, tributary, Lat. vectigalis, tributarius, Thuc. 5, 111; in full, φόρον ὑποτέ-
λλης, Id. 1, 19; 7, 57.—II. act., receiv-
ing payment, c. gen., μισθοῦ, Luc. Merc. Cond. 36.—Cf. sq.

Υποτέλεις, ἰδος, ἡ, a name given by Herillus in Diog. L. 7, 165, to a man's natural talents, etc., which ought all to be subordinate to the attainment of the chief good (τέλος).

Υποτέλλομαι, (ὑπό, τέλλω) dep.
mid., to come forth from under, arise, Ar. Rh. 2, 83.

Υποτέμνω, Ion. -τάμνω, Hdt.: f. τεμῶ and -ταμοῖμαι (ὑπό, τέμνω)—
o cut away under or before: to cut un-
singly or cheatingly, Ar. Eq. 316.—
II. to cut off, Lat. interciperē, interclu-
dere, ὑπ. πτερά τινι, to cut them off
from his use, Plat. Legg. 844 A; ὑπ.
τὴν ἑλπίδα, Xen. Hell. 2, 3, 34; 7,
1, 29;—but more freq. in mid., ὑπο-
τέμνεσθαι τὰς ὁδοὺς, to cut off one's
way, stop one short, Ar. Eq. 291; ὑπ.
τὸν πλόνιν, Xen. Hell. 1, 6, 15; also,
ὑποτέμνεσθαι τινα, to intercept him,
Id. Cyr. 1, 4, 19; ὑπ. τὴν ἐπινόαν,
Polyb. 36, 1, 1, etc.:—so in pass.,
ὑποτάμνεσθαι τὸ ἀπὸ τῶν νεύων, to be
cut off from the ships, Hdt. 5, 86.

Υποτέταρτος, ον, (ὑπό, τέταρτος)
of numbers, in that relation by which
one is less than another by a fourth part
of itself, e. g. in the ratio of 4 to 5;
and so, just the converse of ἐπιτέ-
ταρτος.

Υποτετράγωνος, ον, almost square
or rectangular. [α]

Υποτετραῖνα, f. -τρήσω, to bore
through below.

Υποτεφρὸς, ον, somewhat ash-col-
oured.

Υποτεχνάομαι, (ὑπό, τεχνάομαι)
dep. mid., to come to aid by art, Alex.
Trail.

Υποτηρέω, ὦ, to note or remark un-
derhand.

Υποτίθημι, f. -θήσω, (ὑπό, τίθημι)
to place under, esp. as a basis or founda-
tion, τί τινι, Plat. Tim. 92 A.—2.
to lay down as a foundation, assume as
a principle, take for granted, suppose,
Id. Tim. 48 E, 61 D: and in pass., =

ἰπόμεμαι, Id. Legg. 812 A, Arist.,
etc.—II. to suggest, ἐλπίδα ὑποθεῖναι,
Pors. Or. 1184, cf. Xen. Hell. 4, 8,
28, Dem. 638, 24; ὑπ. λόγους, τέ-
χνας, Eur. I. A. 507, Bacch. 675:—
but more usu. in mid., to suggest, hint
a thing to one, ὑποθεῖσθαι τινὶ βου-
λήν, Il. 8, 36, 467; ἔπος, ἔργον ὑπο-
θεῖσθαι τινί, to suggest a speech, an
action, to any one, advise or counsel
him thereto, Od. 4, 163, Il. 11, 788;
δόλον ὑπεθήκατο, Hes. Th. 175, cf.
Od. 3, 27; so also freq. in Hdt., as 1,
80, 156; 3, 36, etc.; also in strengthd.
signif., to enjoin a thing upon one, Id.
4, 135:—c. dat. pers. only, ὑποθεῖσθαι
τινί, to advise, counsel, admonish one,
Od. 2, 194; 5, 143; and in Att., as
Ar. Av. 1362, Plat. Charm. 155 D;
πικνιδὺς ὑποθεῖσθαι τινί, Il. 21, 293;
ἰλάσθαι μοι εὐ ὑπόθεον, Od. 15, 310;
also c. inf., to advise one to do a thing,
Hdt. 1, 90; ὑποθεῖσθαι τινὶ ὠνεῖσθαι
ἔκπον, to instruct him how to buy...,
Xen. Eq. 3, 7:—and so later some-
times in act.: (hence ὑποθήκη).—
III. to place under a certain class,
Plat. Polit. 289 A.—IV. in mid., also,
to lay down with one's self, adopt as a
principle or rule for one's self, take for
granted, presuppose, premise, τι, Plat.
Phaed. 100 A, 101 D, etc.; also, ὑπ.
τί εἶναι..., Ib. 100 B, etc.; ὑπ. διδάκ-
τὸν ἀρετὴν (sc. εἶναι), Id. Prot. 361
B.—2. to propose to one's self as a sub-
ject of discussion or argument, τι, Xen.,
Plat., etc.: generally, to propose to
do, c. inf., Aeschin. 6, 1.—V. to sub-
ject to the influence of another, Pind.
O. 1, 30; cf. Plat. Polit. 308 A, Tim.
45 A.—VI. to put down as a deposit or
stake, pawn, pledge, mortgage, ὑποτι-
θεῖναι τὴν οὐσίαν, τὴν οἰκίαν, Isocr.
400 B, Dem. 842, 8; 1188, 2; ὑποτι-
θεῖναι τινὶ ταλάντων, to mortgage for
a talent, Aeschin. 68, 25; cf. ὑποθή-
κη.—but in mid. ὑποτίθεσθαι, of the
mortgagee, to lend money on pledge,
Dem. 841, 20, cf. 1223, 24, and cf.
Lob. Phryn. 468.—2. to stake, hazard,
venture, hence metaph., ὑποθεῖς τὸν
ἰδὼν κίνδυνον, at his own risk, Dem.
420, 25.—3. to lay in store, store up,
keep, hence ὑποθεῖναι τι τῇ γνῶμῃ,
to keep a thing in the memory, Dem.
550, 5.—VII. of a horse, ὑπ. τὰ σκέ-
λη, to bring his legs under him in gal-
loping, Xen. Eq. 11, 3; τὰ ὀπισθεν
σκέλη διὰ πολλοὺ ὑποθήσει, will
bring up his hind legs so that they are
far from touching the fore, Ib. 1, 4.

Υποτίλλω, (ὑπό, τίλλω) to tear
out, pluck out, Theophr.

Υποτιμῶ, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (ὑπό, τιμῶ)
to estimate at less, to lower the price,
Alex. Leb. 3, 4, si vera 1.—II. in
mid.,—1. to make a return or assess-
ment of one's property, Arist. Oec. 2, 6
and 36.—2. as law-term, to propose a
less penalty for one's self, opp. to that
proposed by one's accuser, to endeav-
our to lower the damages laid against
one, make a counter-estimate, Xen. Apol.
23, v. Butt. Dem. Mid. in Ind.; (but
in this signif. ἀντιτιμῶμαι (q. v.) is
the more regular term).—3. to pretend,
allege, lamb. Hence

Υποτιμῶν, εως, ἡ, an under-est-
imating: esp. = ἀντιτιμῶν, v. f. est.
II. 2.—II. a pretence, pretext, Plut. Cam-
mill. 40.

Υποτιμητής, οὔ, ὁ, (ὑποτιμῶ) one
who underbids.—II. as a transl. of the
Lat. subsecor, Dio C.

Υποτίθησθαι, ον, = sq., LXX.

Υποτίτθω, ον, (ὑπό, τίτθω) like
ὑπομάζω, under or at the breast,
sucking.

Υπ' αὐτῶν, = ὑποτετραῖνα.

*Υποτλάω, obsol. pres., ε. τι,
ὑποτλήσομαι, aor. ὑπέτλην, pf. ὑπο-
τέτληκα, to bear, endure, Anth. P. 5
302.

Υποτμήγω, -τμήσω, Ep. for ὑπο-
τέμνω, Ar. Rht. 4, 328, Q. Sm. 5, 244.

Υποτοβέω, ὦ, (ὑπό, ὀτοβέω) to
roar, sound under, to resound, echo.
Aesch. Pr. 574, in thesis.

Υποτομεῖς, εως, ὁ, (ὑποτέμνω) one
that cuts down or off: an instrument for
cutting off, LXX.

Υποτομή, ἡς, ἡ, (ὑποτέμνω):—
a cutting off below, cutting up, Theophr.
—II. metaph., a cutting off, cutting
short.

Υποτονθορίζω or -ρύζω, (ὑπό, τον-
θορίζω) to murmur softly, Luc. Necy-
om. 7, etc.

Υπότονος, ον, (ὑποτείνω) an un-
der-prop: esp. a pillar to prop the roof,
Lob. Soph. Aj. 108.

Υποτοξεύω, to shoot up with arrows
from below.

Υποτοπάζω, = ὑποτοπέω. Hence

Υποτοπασμός, οὔ, ὁ, a suspicion,
surmise, Joseph.

Υποτοπένω, = sq., Thuc. 8, 76: in
Gramm., to doubt the genuineness of a
passage.

Υποτοπέω, ὦ, to suspect, surmise,
like foreg., c. acc. et inf., Thuc. 1, 20,
51, etc.; ὑπ. ὅτι..., Id. 2, 13; also, ὑπ.
τινα, to suspect him, Id. 5, 116;—ear-
lier we have, in same signif., ὑποτο-
πέομαι, as dep., c. fut. mid. -ὑποτο-
πέομαι, aor. pass. ὑπετοπήθη, Hdt. 6,
70; 9, 116 (in the latter place c. acc.
rei), to suspect a thing, and so Ar.
Ran. 958, Lysias 114, 32; c. inf., Ar.
Thesm. 496: from

Υπότοπος, ον, = ὑποποτος, suspi-
cious, susp., cf. κακνυπότοπος.

Υποτορεῖω, (ὑπό, τορεῖω) to en-
grave in toreutic work, τινί, Ael. N. A.
10, 22.

Υποτραγῶδew, ὦ, (ὑπό, τραγῶδew)
to play a part in tragedy under or second
to..., τινί, Philostr.—II. to answer in
tragic tone, v. I. Luc.

Υποτραυλίζω, (ὑπό, τραυλίζω) to
lisp a little, Luc. Tim. 55.

Υποτραυλος, ον, (ὑπό, τραυλός)
lispng a little, Hipp. p. 1207.

Υποτραχέλιος, ον, τό, (ὑπό, τρέ-
χλος) the lower part of the neck.—II.
the neck of a column, Vitruv.

Υποτραχύνω, f. -νῶ, (ὑπό, τρα-
χύνω) to make a little rough or harsh.
—2. to grate on the ear, Dion. H.

Υποτραχύς, v. gen. εος, (ὑπό, τρα-
χύς) somewhat rough, Archestr. ap.
Ath. 330 A: metaph., somewhat angry,
Lob. Phryn. 541, Paral. 254.

Υποτρέω, Ep. for ὑποτρέω, Ti
mon 31.

Υποτρέμω, (ὑπό, τρέμω) to trem-
le a little, Plat. Rep. 336 E.

Υποτρέπομαι, (ὑπό, τρέπω) pass.,
to turn back and withdraw, Plut. 2,
77 E.

Υποτρέφω, f. -θρέψω, (ὑπό, τρέφω)
to bring up, cherish secretly or in suc-
cession, Xen. Cyr. 2, 1, 17; ὑπ. τὴν χο-
λήν, Luc. Calumn. 24.—pass., to grow
up secretly, or in succession, Lat. sub
nasci, Stallb. Plat. Rep. 560 A.

Υποτρέχω, fut. -θρέξω, in succes-
sion, aor. ὑπέδραμον: poet. pl.
ὑποδεδραμα, (ὑπό, τρέχω). To run
in under, ὑπέδραμον καὶ λάβε γούναν,
he ran and fell down before him, and
clasped his knees, Il. 21, 68, Od. 10,
323 (though it may be only, he ran
to him), cf. Eur. I. A. 631: ὑπέδραμον
ὑπὸ τοῖς πόδας τοῦ ἵππου, Hdt. 7,
88; ὑπ. ὑπὸ τὴν τοῦ ἀκούτιου οὐρανῶν

Antipho 121, 30.—II. to run under, stretch away under, ὑποδεδρόμε βήσσα, H. Hom. Ar. 284.—III. to run in between and catch, intercept, like ὑποτένομα, Xen. Cyr. 1, 2, 12.—IV. to enter unawares, Lat. subire, Hipp.: hence, also, to enter into any one's mind, come into the head, occur to one, like Lat. succurrit mihi, τιμή, Polyb. 16, 6, 10, etc.—also c. acc., ἔλεος ὑποτρέχει με, pity comes over or steals upon me, Id. 9, 10, 7, cf. 31, 8, 11.—V. like ὑπέρχομαι, to insinuate one's self into any one's good graces, flatter or deceive, ὑπ. τινά θωπεύει, Eur. Or. 669; cf. Plat. Rep. 426 B, Legg. 923 C, Aeschin. 76, 40.

Υποτρέψω, f. -τρέψω, (ὑπό, τρέω) to tremble a little: to shrink back, give ground, Il. 7, 217; 15, 636; ὑποτρέσαι, Pind. Fr. 246:—c. acc., to be afraid of any one, dread him, Il. 17, 587.

Υπότρητος, ov, bored or pierced through below.

Υποτριχύνω, υπότρηχυν, Ion. for ὑποτρίχυν.

Υποτριβή, ἤς, ἡ, a rubbing off below, ἱπποὶ χλωλευντες ἐξ ὑποτριβῆς, Lat. subtritus, App. Mithr. 75: cf. sq.: rom

Υποτριβή, f. -ψω, (ὑπό, τρίβω) to rub beneath, rub off or wear away gradually: in pass., ὑποτριβεῖναι τὰς πλάς, of horses, to run their hoofs off, Lat. subterere pedes, Diod. 17, 94: f. foreg.—II. to rub a little or gently, Hipp. p. 231: to grate or pound for the ish ὑπότρίμμα, Cratin. Del. 7. [z]

Υποτρίβω, (ὑπό, τρίβω) to chirp or whistle softly, cf. ὑποτρίβω.

Υποτρίμμα, ατος, τό, (ὑποτριβή) dish compounded of various ingredients rated and pounded up together, Hipp., ὑποτρίβω II: its general taste was or piquant, hence proverb., ὑπότρίμμα βλέπειν, to look sharp and stir, Ar. Eccl. 291:—green herb acres or soups (ὑποτρίμματα χλωρά) were also called φυλλάδες.

Υποτρίμμιον, ov, τό, dim. from reg., Telecl. Amphict. 1.

Υποτρίρχης, ov, ὁ, a kind of hawk, Arist. H. A. 9, 36, 1; cf. τριόρχης.

Υπότρίτος, ov, (ὑπό, τρίτος) of umbers, in the relation by which one is as than another by 1 of itself (e. g. the ratio of 2 to 3), and so just the converse of ἐκτίτριτος.

Υπότρινις, εως, ἡ, (ὑποτριβή) a rubbing under or among one another.—II. ὑποτρίνις τριπόδων, the cross-bars of the legs of tables, against which people rub their feet, Math. Velt.

Υποτρέμω, ὦ, = ὑποτρέμω, to tremble under or a little, Il. 22, 241:—acc., to tremble before any one, Il. 20, 28.

Υπότρομος, ov, (ὑπό, τρέμω) trembling a little, somewhat timid or fearful, Aeschin. 76, 18, Luc. D. Deor. 19, 1. lence

Υποτρομώδης, ες, (εἶδος) subject to tremor, Hipp. p. 1136.

Υποτροπιδήν, (ὑποτρέποιμα) adv., turning back, returning, Opp. H. 3, 274. [z]

Υποτροπή, ἤς, ἡ, (ὑποτρέποιμα) turning back: esp., a relapse, access of illness, Foës. Oecon. Hipp.

Υποτροπιάζω, (ὑποτροπή) to turn back: to recur, return, esp. of relapse in an illness, Lat. recidiva fieri, Hipp. lence

Υποτροπιασμός, οῦ, ὁ, a return: a lapse in illness, Hipp. p. 1250.

Υποτροπιά, poet. for ὑποτροπή, P. Rn. 1, 1032.

Υποτροπικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ὑπότροπος) turning back, returning, of an intermittent disease, Hipp. p. 128.

Υποτρόπιος, α, ov, (ὑπό, τρώπις) under the keel of a ship, Opp. H. 1, 224.

Υπότροπος, ov, (ὑποτρέπω):—turning back, returning or returned home, Il. 6, 501, Od. 20, 332; ὑπ. αὐτίς, Il. 6, 367, H. Ar. 476; ὑπ. οἰκάς, Od. 21, 211.—II. recurring, like ὑποτροπικός.

Υποτροφέω, ὦ, to bring up secretly or gradually.

Υποτροφή, ἤς, ἡ, that which is reared gradually, a plant, Max. Tyr.

Υποτροφος, ov, (ὑποτρέφω) reared at the breast, (cf. ὑπότροφος), Eur. I. A. 1204; Markl. reads ὑπότροφον, but v. Musgr.

Υποτρόχαιος, ov, somewhat round, roundish, v. 1. in Hdt. 3, 8, for περιτρόχαιος.

Υποτροχάω, ὦ, poet. for ὑποτρέχω, Mosch. 7, 5.

Υποτροχίζω, to bring, lay under or on a wheel.

Υπότροχος, ov, (ὑπό, τροχός) with wheels under, on wheels, πορεία, Polyb. 8, 36, 11, cf. Diod. 20, 48, 91.

Υπότρογος, ov, (ὑπό, τρύς) full of lees or sediment, Hipp. p. 1129.

Υποτρώγω, (ὑπό, τρώω) to murmur, hum in an under tone, of a chord, Anth. P. 11, 352 (al. -τρώω); also of the note of fowls, Ael. N. A. 7, 7.

Υποτρώω, (ὑπό, τρώω) to wear out, exhaust, or fatigue by degrees.—II. intr., to become fatigued by degrees, Nic. Al. 83.

Υποτρώγω, f. -ξομαι, (ὑπό, τρώω) to eat with other things, Xenophon. ap. Ath. 54 E.—II. to eat underhand or secretly, Xen. Symp. 4, 9.—III. metaph., to eat away from below or gradually, as a river does its banks, like ὑπόζωω, Call. Epigr. 45, 4.

Υποτυγχάνω, f. -τεύσομαι, (ὑπό, τυγχάνω) to come to meet.—II. like ὑπολαμβάνω, to interrupt, reply, answer, Plat. 2, 113 B, etc.

Υποτύπω, ὦ, (ὑπό, τύπω) to form slightly or generally, to sketch out, Lat. adumbrare, Arist. Eth. N. 1, 7, 17, Polyb. 22, 13, 6.—II. in mid., to portray to one's self, imagine, Plat. Tim. 76 E.

Υποτύπτω, f. -ψω, (ὑπό, τύπτω) to strike or push down, κοινῶ ὑπ. ἐς λίμνην, to push down into the lake with the pole, Hdt. 2, 136: ὑποτύψας κηλονήω ἀντλέει, he draws it dipping with the bucket into the water, Hdt. 6, 119: so, ὑποτύπτουσα φύλην τοῦ χρυσοῦ ἐδωρέετο, dipping deep down with the cup she gave him of the gold, Wess. and Valck. Hdt. 3, 130, cf. Hemst. Ar. Av. 1145.—II. in gen., to strike or plunge down, i. e. dive, Nic. Al. 499, Th. 176.

Υποτυπώσις, εως, ἡ, (ὑποτύπω) a formation, a general representation; a sketch, outline, Lat. adumbratio, TN. T.: and so an example, τινός, unto one, Id.†:—al' ὑποτυπώσις was the name given by Sext. Empiricus to his outlines of the Pyrrhonic philosophy, cf. Fabric. Sext. Emp. p. 1, Diog. L. 9, 78. [z] Hence

Υποτυπωτικός, ἡ, ὄν, by way of sketch or outline, compendious. Adv. -κῶς, Sext. Emp. p. 65.

Υποτύρις, ἰδος, ἡ, (ὑπό, τυρός) a kind of cheese-cake, milk curdled and pressed in moulds with honey, Chrysipp. Tyan. ap. Ath. 647 F.

Υποτύφλος, ov, (ὑπό, τυφλός) somewhat blind, P. Rn. 2, 53 E.

Υπότιφος, ov, somewhat arrogant, Timon ap. Diog. L. 9, 18; but cf. ὑπάτιφος.

Υπότιφος, f. -θύσω, (ὑπό, τύφω) to heat by fire from beneath: metaph. to inflame, set on fire, excite to passion gradually, ὑποτ. διαβολάς, Polyb. 5, 42, 3, cf. Luc. Gymnas. 26:—pass., to burn under or secretly, ἐχθρα, Ctes. Pers. 46. [z]

Υποτίσιος, ov, (ὑπό, οἶσας) under the ears, Orph. Arg. 219. [z]

Υποτίσιος, α (Ion. η), ov, (ὑπό, οἶσας) under-ground, subterranean, Plut. 2, 266 E, Opp. H. 3, 487.

Υποτίσιος, α, ov, (ὑπό, οἶσας).—under the udder, hence sucking, like ὑπομάζιος, Anth. P. 10, 101:—also, ὑποτίσιος, οἶ δ. [z]

Υποτύλος, ov, (ὑπό, οὐλή) of wounds, festering under the scar, only skinned over, Hipp.: so, ὑπ. σπλήν, Plat. Tim. 72 D:—hence, —2. metaph., unsound, rotten underneath, οἶδε καὶ ὑπ. ἐστὶν ἡ πόλις, Plat. Gorg. 518 E, cf. 480 B; ὑπ. αὐτονόμα, a hollow, unreal independence, Thuc. 8, 44; ὑπ. σχορία, Dem. 327, fin.; so this epith. was applied to the Trojan horse, Soph. Fr. 952; κάλλος κακὸν ὑποτύλον, a fair outside, but fraught with ills below, Soph. O. T. 1396; οἱ ὑποτύλοι, of false friends, Plut. Caes. 60, etc.; cf. Wytt. 2, 44 A.—Adv. -λως διακείσθαι τι, to be secretly hostile to one, Polyb. 10, 35, 6; ὑπ. ἀκροῦσθαι, to render a hollow obedience, Plut. Lucull. 21; etc. Hence

Υποτύλιος, ητος, ἡ, secret malice, treachery.

Υπουράιος, α, ov, (ὑπό, οὐρά) under, behind, or at the tail.

Υπουράνιος, ov, and in Arist. α, ov (ὑπό, οὐρανός):—under heaven or the heavens, Il. 17, 675: reaching up to heaven, κλέος, Il. 10, 212, Od. 9, 281. [z]

Υπουργέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (ὑπουργός) —like ὑπηρετέω, to render service or help to one in a thing, to serve, help, succour, τιμή, Hdt. 7, 38, etc.; also, χρηστὰ Ἀθηναίοισι ὑπ., to do them good service, Hdt. 8, 143, cf. Soph. Phil. 143, Antipho 127, 31, Thuc. 7, 62; so, ὑπ. χάριν τιμή, Aesch. Pr. 635, Eur. Alc. 842; ὑπουργεῖν πρὸς χάριν, Anaxil. Neott. 2, 2:—hence, τὰ ὑπουργεῖναι, services done or rendered, Hdt. 9, 109.—2. esp., to attend as a physician, Foës. Oec. Hipp.—3. c. dat. rei, to forward or promote a thing, lend a hand towards it, Hipp.—4. of things, to be serviceable, τιμή, for a purpose, Lat. subserveire, Id., cf. Foës. Oecon. Hence

Υπουργημα, ατος, τό, ε service done or rendered, Hdt. 1, 137, Andoc. 21, 41, Xen. Hier. 8, 7; and

Υπουργισμός, εως, ἡ, = ὑπουργία.

Υπουργητέον, verb. adj. from ὑπουργέω, one must serve or be kind to, Luc.

Υπουργία, ας, ἡ, (ὑπουργέω):—service, help; esp. medical attendance, Foës. Oec. Hipp.: dutiful kindness, Soph. O. C. 1413; and in bad sense obsequiousness, compliance, Xen. Hier. 1, 38, Luc. Pseudol. 25, etc.

Υπουργικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to or like a ὑπουργός, obliging, kind, courteous. Adv. -κῶς: from

Υπουργός, ὄν, contr. for ἔπουργος, rendering service, serviceable, promoting, conducive to, τῷ ἀποπήγνυσθαι, Xen. An. 5, 8, 15; c. gen. rei, Polyb. 5, 89 3:—ready to serve, kind, obliging:—ὑπ. τινοῦ, a service of any one, Polyb. 30 3, 4.

Ἵποις, ἴδις, ἡ, (οὐρά) a *crupper*, Lat. *postilena*.

Ἵποφάειρος, ον, somewhat cheerful or gay.

Ἵποφαίνω, f. -φάνω, (ὑπό, φαίνω) to show or bring to light from under, ὅρηνεν ὑπέφηνε τραπέζης, he drew the stool from under the table, Od. 17, 409.—2. to show a little, let appear, μικρὰν ὑπ. ἔλπιδα, Dem. 379, 1; cf. Polyb. 27, 10, 3, etc.—and in pass., to appear a little, just appear (v. infra III), Lys. 131, 25, Isocr. 60 A, etc.—II. pass., to show one's self or be seen under, ὑπὸ τὰς πύλας πόδες πολλοὶ ὑποφαίνονται, Thuc. 5, 10.—III. intr. (v. supra), to shine forth a little, just appear, Plat. Soph. 245 E; τοσαύτας ὁρῶν ἔλπιδας ὑποφαίνουσας, Dinarch. 92, 43:—esp. of the dawn of day, ὑποφαίνειν ἡμέρα, εὖς, the day gradually breaks or just begins to break, Xen. An. 3, 2, 1; 4, 3, 9, etc.; so, ἥδη ὑπέφαινε τι ἡμέρας, Plat. Prot. 312 A; so also sometimes ὑποφαίνει, absol., Heind. Plat. 1. c.: so, too, ὑποφαίνει ἔαρ, Xen. Hell. 3, 4, 16, etc.; cf. φαίνω; also in pass., ὑποφαίνεται ἔαρ, lb. 5, 3, 1.

Ἵποφάσις, ον, somewhat grey.

Ἵποφάκωδης, ες, (ὑπό, φακώδης) somewhat of a lentil colour, Hipp. p. 1008.

Ἵποφάρμασσω, Att. -ττω, f. -ξω, (ὑπό, φαρμάσσω) to spice or drug, οἶνον, Plut. 2, 614 B, cf. 672 B.

Ἵποφάσις, εως, ἡ, (ὑπό, φαίνω) a being half seen, ὑπ. τῶν ὀφθαλμῶν, of the eyes, when in sleep they show through the half-opened eyelids, Hipp. p. 37; cf. Foes. Oecon.

Ἵποφάντις, ιος, ἡ, Dor. for ὑποφάντις, tem. from ὑποφάντης. But for ὑποφάντις, in Pind. P. 2, 140, v. sub ὑποφάντις.

Ἵποφάουλος, ον, also ἡ, ον, Hipp. cf. Lob. Paral. 471 (ὑπό, φαῦλος):—somewhat vile or mean.

Ἵποφάνσις, ἡ, (ὑπό, φαῖσις) a small light shining through a hole: generally, a narrow opening, Wess. Hdt. 7, 36.

Ἵποφάουσκω, (ὑπό, φαῖσκω) to begin to shine, ὑποφάουσκον, at day-break, Arist. Prob. 8, 17, 1; cf. ὑποφώσκω.

Ἵποφάντις, ιος, ἡ, Aeol. for ὑποφάνσις, a prob. emendation of Böckh's in Pind. P. 2, 76 (140), viz. διαβολῶν ὑποφάντιες, for ὑποφάνσιες, secret tales of slander.

Ἵποφείδομαι, f. -σομαι, (ὑπό, φείδομαι) dep. mid., to spare a little, Xen. An. 4, 1, 8: ὑπ. μὴ ποιεῖν, Luc. Peregr. 6.

Ἵποφέρω, f. ὑποίσω: aor. ὑπήνεγκα and ὑπήνεγκον, (ὑπό, φέρω). To bear or carry away under, esp. to bear out of danger, to rescue, ἀλλὰ μ' ὑπήνεγκαν ταχέως πόδες (Ion. aor. for ὑπήνεγκαν), Il. 5, 885.—II. to bear or carry by being under, to bear a burden, ὑπ. ὅπλα, of an armour-bearer, Xen. Cyr. 4, 5, 57: hence, to bear, endure, suffer, πόνους καὶ κινδύνους, Isocr. 40 A; κ. καὶ φόβους, Plat. Theaet. 173 A; γῆρας καὶ πέναν, Aeschin. 12, 37; ἀνάλογα, Dem. 1359, 7: absol., to hold out, endure, Hipp.; and so in pass., ὀρθοστάδην ὑποφέρσθαι, to continue standing, Id.—III. to bring or place under: to hold out, suggest, proffer, tender, usu. with a collat. notion of secrecy or deceit, ὑπ. ἔλπιδα, Soph. El. 834:—hence, to pretend, allege, like προφέρω, Xen. Hell. 4, 7, 2.—IV. to carry down, of a river Plut. 2, 325 A, etc.:—make to

slip or fall, Ib. 459 B: hence pass., to sink, fall, give way, τὰ σκέλεα ὑποφέρεται, Hipp., cf. Plut. Sertor. 4:—so also sometimes intr. in act., χωρία ὑποφέροντα, slippery, steep places where one cannot keep one's footing, Poll.—2. intr., also to let the courage flag, lose courage.

Ἵποφεύγω, f. -ξομαι, (ὑπό, φεύγω) to flee from under, σὺν, τινά, Il. 22, 200, Eur. El. 1343: to retire a little, shrink back, Hdt. 4, 111, 120, Thuc., etc.

Ἵποφείως, a wild plant,=ὑπήκοον, Diosc. 4, 68.

Ἵποφηνέω, to hold the office of ὑποφάντης, τινί, Luc. Bis Acc. 1: from

Ἵποφάντης, ον, ὁ, (ὑπό, φημί):—an announcer, interpreter, expounder, esp. of the divine will or judgment, a priest who declares an oracle, Il. 16, 235; Μουσῶν ὑποφάνται, i. e. poets, Lat. vates, Theocr. 16, 29; 17, 115: cf. προφάντης. Hence

Ἵποφητικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to a ὑποφάντης or his office, proper to or becoming him.

Ἵποφῆτις, ἡ, fem. from ὑποφάντης. Ἵποφῆτωρ, ορος, ὁ, ἡ,=ὑποφάντης, Ap. Rh. 1, 22†; of poets, Anth. P. 14, 1; κithάρης ὑποφῆτορες, harp-players, Manetho.

Ἵποφθάδων, (ὑποφθάνω) adv., beforehand, like παραφθάνων, Opp. H. 3, 145.

Ἵποφθαλμιος, ον, (ὑπό, ὀφθαλμός) under the eyes, τὰ ὑπ., the parts under the eyes, Hipp.; v. Foes. Oecon.

Ἵποφθάρω, f. -θήσομαι, later also -φθάσω: aor. ὑπέφθασα and ὑπέφθην, inf. ὑποφθῆναι, part. ὑποφθῆς: pf. ὑπέφθασα, (ὑπό, φθάνω). To haste before, be or get beforehand, ὑποφθῆς δουρὶ μέσον περὶνεναν, getting beforehand he pierced him through the middle, Il. 7, 144; so in part. mid., ὑποφθῆμενος κτείνειν, Od. 4, 547; and c. acc., to be beforehand with one, τὸν ὑποφθῆμενόν φάτο μῦθον, Od. 15, 171; cf. Anth. P. 9, 227. [ἄνω Ep. -ἄνω Att.: in the other tenses ἄ, except in aor. part. -φθῆς, where it is always long.]

Ἵποφθέγγομαι, (ὑπό, φθέγγομαι) dep. mid., to speak in answer or after: or, to speak in an under-tone, ἐντὸς ὑπ., of an ἐγγαστριμύχης, Plat. Soph. 252 C, cf. Luc. Nigr. 13.

Ἵποφθεῖρω, (ὑπό, φθεῖρω) to destroy gradually:—pass., to waste or pine away, Hipp. p. 939.

Ἵποφθονέω, ὦ, (ὑπό, φθονέω) to envy a little, dub. l. Xen. Cyr. 4, 1, 13.

Ἵποφθονος, ον, (ὑπό, φθονος) a little envious or jealous. Adv. -τως, ὑπ. ἔχει πρὸς τινά, to behave somewhat jealously towards one, Xen. Hell. 7, 1, 26.

Ἵποφθορεύς, εὖς, ὁ, a corrupter, seducer.

Ἵποφιλέω, ὦ, (ὑπό, φιλέω) to love secretly or slightly, Aristaeon.

Ἵποφλεγέω, poet. for ὑποφλέγω, Nic. Al. 282.

Ἵποφλεγναιῶν, to be somewhat inflamed, to swell a little.

Ἵποφλέγω, (ὑπό, φλέγω) to heat from below, Anth. P. 9, 626.

Ἵποφλοισβος, ον, (ὑπό, φλοισβος) rushing or roaring from below, Orph.

Ἵποφονικίω, f. -ίσω, to look somewhat of a dark purple, susp.

Ἵποφοίνια, a corrupt word in Soph. Tr. 840; v. Dind. al.

Ἵποφονισσομαι, poet. ὑπαιφ-, as pass., (ὑπό, φονιάσσω) to become somewhat purple, Nic. Th. 178, 76C.

Ἵποφόνια, τά, (ὑπό, φόνος):—at Athens, the price paid by the murderer to the relations of the deceased, to buy off their vengeance, Philostr., and Aristid.,—the same as Homer's ποινή, and Solon's ἀμείναι, the Saxon were-geld: strictly neut. from

Ἵποφορά, ἄς, ἡ, (ὑποφέρω) a holding under, putting forward (by way of excuse), ἡ τῶν μνηνῶν ὑπ., Xen. Hell. 5, 1, 29:—also, that which is held forth hence an objection, Ernesti Lex. Rhet.—II. a hollow passage, as in Medic., a fistula or fistulous sore, Foes. Oecon. Hipp.

Ἵποφόρος, ον, (ὑπό, φόρος) subject to tribute, Lat. tributarius, vectigalis, τινί, Plut. 2, 774 C.—II. (ὑποφέρω IV) slipping from under one, steep, slippery.—2. with hollow passages, fistulous.

Ἵποφοραμοσύνη, ἡς, ἡ, (ὑπό, φραδομοσύνη) an addressing: in plur., counsels, Hes. Th. 658, though the reading varies.

Ἵποφράζομαι, (ὑπό, φράζω) as mid.,=ὑπονοέω, Ap. Rh. 1, 462.

Ἵποφράσσω, Att. -ττω, f. -ξω, to stop or block up.

Ἵποφρικτός, ον, (ὑπό, φρίξω) shuddering a little, LXX. [?]

Ἵποφρίσσω, Att. -ττω, f. -ξω, (ὑπό, φρίσσω) to shudder a little, Luc. Peregr. 39.—2. c. acc., to feel a slight or secret dread, before or of any one, τινά, Euphor. Fr. 73.

Ἵποφρύγιος, ον, (ὑπό, Φρύγιος) hypo-Phrygian, a mode in music, Plut. 2, 1142 F:—so adv. ὑποφρυγιστί, in the hypo-Phrygian mode, Arist. Probl. 19, 48, 1.

Ἵποφύγη, ἡς, ἡ, a refuge, θέρουσι from the heat, Joseph.

Ἵποφύομαι, mid., with aor. 2 and pf. att., (ὑπό, φύω) to grow from below, grow up under or to, Arist. H. A. 2, 2, 1; 8, 24, 1.

Ἵποφυσάω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, to blow under or gently.

Ἵποφύσις, εως, ἡ, (ὑποφύομαι) an under-growth.

Ἵποφύτω, (ὑπό, φυτεύω) to grow under, τινί τι, Theophr.

Ἵποφωλέω, (ὑπό, φωλεύω) to lie hidden under, τινί, Anth. P. 7, 375.

Ἵποφωλέω,=foreg.

Ἵποφονέω, ὦ, (ὑπό, φωνέω) to call out in answer, Plut. Pomp. 25, cf. 2, 53 B, etc.: to sing in answer, Mosch. 3, 49. Hence

Ἵποφώνησις, εως, ἡ, a calling to exhortation, Plut. 2, 33 D.

Ἵποφώσκω,=ὑποφάσκω, ὑπόφωσκούσης ἑω, Arist. Prob. 25, 5.

Ἵποχάζομαι, aor. -κεκαδύμην, (ὑπό, χάζομαι) dep. mid., to give away gradually or a little, in tmesis, ὑπὸ δὲ Τρώεσς κεκαδόντο, Il. 4, 498, like the prose ὑποχωρέω.

Ἵποχαῖνω, (ὑπό, χαίνω) like ὑποχάσκω, to gape a little, Ael. N. A. 15, 1.

Ἵποχαίρω, to rejoice a little or secretly.

Ἵποχαλαρός, ἄ, ὄν, somewhat slack or loose, Hipp. p. 865.

Ἵποχάλια, ὦ, (ὑπό, χαλάω) to slacken a little, τινός, from a thing, Ael. N. A. 12, 46.

Ἵποχλευταίνω, to become a little angry.

Ἵποχλινίδιος, α, ον, (ὑπό, χαλινός) under the bridle:—ἡ ὑποχλινιδίος (sc. ἡνία), prob. a snaffle-bridle, Xen. Eq. 7, 1.

Ἵποχλίκω, (ὑπό, χαλκίω) to look somewhat copper-coloured, ap. E. M.—II. transit., to change for copper, ap. Hesych.

Ἵποχαλκος, ον, (ὑπό, χαλκός) containing a mixture or proportion of copper, Plat. Rep. 415 B; metaph. Plut. 2, 1 B, 65 A: cf. ὑποσίδηρος, etc. Hence

Ἵποχαλκῶς, ὦ, to mix or alloy with copper, Lat. subaeraze.

Ἵποχαρίσσω, Att. -ττω, f. -ξω, (ὑπό, χαρίζω) to engrave under, Plut. Alex. 69.

Ἵποχάρσιος, ὄν, somewhat charops, Xen. Cyn. 5, 23.

Ἵποχάσκω, (ὑπό, χάσκω) = ὑποχαίω, Ar. Plut. 314, Xen. Eq. 6, 8. —II. c. acc., to gape with wonder at, τι, Hipp.

Ἵποχαννος, ον, (ὑπό, χαννός) somewhat conceited, Ath. 624 E. Hence

Ἵποχαννῶς, ὦ, to make somewhat conceited, Plut. 2, 21 C.

Ἵποχείρ, χειρός, ὁ, ἥ = sq., Soph. El. 1092, e conj. Musgr.

Ἵποχείριος, ον, in Hdt. also α, ον, (ὑπό, χεῖρ) under the hands, in hand, at hand, χρυσός τις χ' ὑποχείριος εἶη, Od. 15, 448: hence, under any one's power or control, subject to him, τι, Hdt. 6, 33, 44, etc.; ὑποχείριον ποιεῖσθαι and παρέχειν, to make subject, Hdt. 1, 106; 5, 91, etc.; ὑπ. εἶμι, γίγνομαι τι, I am, become subject to any one, Hdt. 6, 119, Aesch. Supp. 392, Xen. An. 3, 2, 3; λαβεῖν ὑπ., to get into one's power, Eur. Andr. 736, Lys. 101, 10, etc.; ἔχειν τινα ὑπ., Thuc. 3, 11, Xen., etc.; ὑπ. παραδιδόναι or ποιεῖν τινα τι, Lycurg. 148, 39, Xen. Cyr. 5, 3, 13: —ὑπ. τῷ ἱγέρῳ, under medical treatment, Hipp.

Ἵποχετεύω, (ὑπό, ὀχετεύω) to convey away under. [Emped. seems to have used the first syll. long metri grat., Nake Choeril. p. 118.]

Ἵποχέυμα, ατος, τό, that which is poured under, a gentle stream, Pind. P. 5, 134; though Böckh writes it division: from

Ἵποχέω, f. -χέσω: aor. ὑπέχεα, Ep. ὑπέχευα—the only form of the word used by Hom. (ὑπό, χέω): —to pour under, pour to, pour out: but also of dry things, to strew or spread under, Boetias, ῥῶπας, Il. 11, 843, Od. 14, 49, cf. 16, 47: φύλλα ὑποκεχυμένα ὑπὸ τοῖς ποσὶ, the leaves fallen and scattered under the feet, Hdt. 7, 218: —metaph., ὑπὸστρη ὑπέκχευτο ἀντῷ, doubt was poured secretly into him, i. e. stole over him, Hdt. 2, 152; 3, 66.

Ἵποχή, ἥς, ἡ, (ὑπέχω) a round fishing-net, Opp. H. 3, 81, Ael. N. A. 13, 17? Plut., etc.

Ἵποχῆλα, τά, (χηλή) the prominent bones of the knuckles.

Ἵποχθόνιος, ον, (ὑπό, χθών) under the earth, subterraneous, Hes. Op. 140 (where however Spohn reads ἐπιχθ-), Eur. Andr. 515, Luc.

Ἵποχθων, ονος, ὁ, ἡ = foreg., Anth. Ἵποχίτων, ανος, ὁ, ἡ, (ὑπό, χιτών) under the frock: —ὁ ὑποχ., an under-frock. [I]

Ἵποχλαίνω, (ὑπό, χλαίνω) to warm a little or by degrees, Plut. 2, 658 D.

Ἵποχλίω, f. -ίσω, (ὑπό, ὀχλίω) to lift with a lever, Poëta ap. Parthen. 21.

Ἵποχλωος, ον, (ὑπό, χλωός) of a palish yellow, like ὑποχλωρός, Call. Del. 60.

Ἵποχλωμελάς, ανος, ὁ, (μέλας) of a pale black, Foës. Oec. Hipp.: from

Ἵποχλωρός, ον, (ὑπό, χλωρός) greenish yellow: palish, Hipp.

Ἵποχνοάζω, f. -άζω, to begin to have

down (χνοός) on the chin, Meineke Com. Fr. 2, 751.

Ἵποχοίρις, ἰδος, ἡ, a plant of the succory kind, Theophr.

Ἵποχόλος, ον, (ὑπό, χολή) somewhat bilious, Hipp. p. 1210.

Ἵποχονδίακος, ἡ, ὄν, affected in the ὑποχόνδριον.

Ἵποχόνδριος, ον, (ὑπό, χόνδριος) —under the cartilage of the breast-bone: hence, τὸ ὑποχόνδριον, τὰ ὑποχόνδρια, the soft part of the body between this cartilage (or the false ribs) and the navel, Lat. hypochondria, v. Arist. H. A. 1, 13, 1: —translated praecordia by Celsus, cf. Foës. Oecon. Hipp.

Ἵποχορηγέω, ὦ, (ὑπό, χορηγέω) to furnish expenses; to support in an undertaking. Hence

Ἵποχορηγία, ας, ἡ, a supplying, furnishing expenses: generally, a supporting, succouring, Strab.

Ἵποχος, ον, (ὑπέχω): subject, under, control, τι, Xen. An. 2, 5, 7; also, ὑποχολίτινος, his subjects, Aesch. Pers. 24, Dem. 1315, 11.

Ἵποχραίνω, (ὑπό, χραίνω) to spot or soil a little, Coluth. 232.

Ἵποχρεμετίζω, fut. Att. -ῖω, (ὑπό, χρεμετίζω) to neigh to or with, Q. Sm. 8, 57.

Ἵποχρέμπτομαι, dep. mid., to ex-pectorate gently.

Ἵποχρεός, ον, gen. ω, (ὑπό, χρέος): —indebted, in debt, Ar. Nub. 242: —ὑπ. τινος, in his debt, his debtor, Plut. Solon 13: —hence, —2. ὑπ. τι, dependent upon him, Lat. obnoxius alicui, Polyb. 6, 17, 1, cf. 4, 51, 2.—3. generally, of property, involved, Lat. obaeratus, Isae. 81, 21, Dem. 1187, 18; obliged, bound, c. gen., ὑπ. φιλίας καὶ χάριτος, bound by ties of love and favour past, Plut. Pomp. 76; also c. dat., ὑπ. χάριτι, Polyb. 22, 2, 10; cf. 9, 29, 7.

Ἵποχρίω, (ὑπό, κρίω) to smear under or on, to besmeer or anoint a little, Lat. sublinere, τι, τι, Hdt. 2, 86: esp., to paint any one's face under the eyes, τι, Xen. Cyr. 8, 8, 20: —in mid., to paint one's own face, lb. 8, 1, 41: cf. ὑπογραφή.

Ἵποχρύσιος, ον, (ὑπό, χρυσός) containing a mixture or proportion of gold, Plat. Rep. 415 C; so, ὑπ. νεανίσκος, Luc. Tox. 16; cf. ὑπάργυρος, -σίδηρος, -χαλκός.—II. laden with gold, very rich, ἑμπορός, Heliod.

Ἵποχρωματίζω, fut. Att. -ῖω, to paint under or in.

Ἵποχύμα, ατος, τό, (ὑποχέω) a humour suffused over the eye, gutta serena, Hipp.: cf. sq.

Ἵποχύσις, εως, ἡ, (ὑποχέω): —a pouring under, suffusion.—II. esp. of the eye, when humours settle upon the cornea and cause blindness, a suffusion of humours over the eye, Foës. Oecon. Hipp.

Ἵποχύνῃ, ἥρος, ὁ, (ὑποχέω) a vessel to pour oil into a lamp, LXX.

Ἵποχύτος, ον, verb. adj. from ὑποχέω, poured under: mixed, adulterated, ὑπ. οἶνος, a sweet wine, to which prob. boiled must (ἐνύμα) was added, Phryn. (Com.) Incert. 13, Ath. 31 E.

Ἵποχωλαίνω, (ὑπό, χωλαίνω) to be somewhat lame, Hipp. p. 1223.

Ἵποχωλένω, = foreg.

Ἵποχωρέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (ὑπό, χωρέω) to go back, retire, recoil, Il. 6, 107; 13, 476; c. gen. ὑπ. τῆς χόρης, Hdt. 1, 207; so, ὑπ. τοῦ πεδίου, to retire from the plain, Xen. Cyr. 2, 4, 24: ὑπ. τι, to withdraw from one's seat in honour of one, give it up

to him, Ar. Ran. 790; cf. ὑπανίσταμι: —ὑπ. εἰς τόπον, Isae. 58, 19: —of in part, ὑποχωρῶν ὤχετο, ὑποχωρήσας φέυγει, Id. 49, 25, Dem. 613, fin.—II. to go or pass off below, hence, ἡ γαστήρ ὑποχωρεῖ, is open, loose.—III. εἰρεσία ὑπεχώρησεν ἐκ παλαμῶν, the rowing went on, stroke after stroke, Pind. P. 4, 360. Hence

Ἵποχώρημα, ατος, τό, a downward evacuation, excrement, Foës. Oecon. Hipp.

Ἵποχώρησις, εως, ἡ, (ὑποχωρέω) a going back, retiring, retreat, Polyb. 1, 23, 9.—II. a falling back, slackening, τινός, Def. Plat. 412 C: τῆς γαστρος, an evacuation of the body by stool, Foës. Oec. Hipp.: also = ὑποχώρημα, Arist. H. A. 8, 4, 2.

Ἵποχωρίζω, (ὑπό, χωρίζω) to separate partially or gradually, App.

Ἵποψάβηρος, ον, (ὑπό, ψαβήρος) somewhat crumbling or friable, Hipp. p. 218; al. ὑποψάφαρος, v. Foës. Oecon. [I]

Ἵποψάλλω, (ὑπό, ψάλλω) to handle or feel gently, as one does a beast to see if he is fat, Ar. Lys. 84.

Ἵποψάλλω, f. -ψάλλω, (ὑπό, ψάλλω) to touch from below, touch a little or softly, esp. the strings of the lyre: metaph. also of the strings, Philostr.: and generally of speech, ὑποψάλλει τὴν Ἀρθίδα ἢ γλώσσαν, his tongue has a twang of Attic, Id.

Ἵποψαμμος, ον, (ὑπό, ψάμμος) like ψαμμος, having sand under or in it, mixed with sand, sandy, λίμνη ὕπε, Xen. Hell. 3, 2, 19. Compar. ὅπερος, somewhat sandy, Hdt. 2, 12.

Ἵποψάομαι, v. ὑποψάω.

Ἵποψάρος, ον, (ὑπό, ψαρός) somewhat variegated or spotted, Strab.

Ἵποψάω, to touch below or slightly.

Ἵποψάφαρος, ον, = ὑποψάβηρος, q. v.

Ἵποψάω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, also as dep. mid. ὑποψάομαι, (ὑπό, ψάω) to wipe or strip off below, scrape below, τοῖς ποσὶ, Ael. N. A. 14, 5.—II. to wipe off slightly or gently. [I]

Ἵποψεκάω, (ὑπό, ψεκάω) to trickle under, v. I. Xer. Symp. 2, 26 (τοῖς ἐπιψ-).

Ἵποψηλλίζω, to lisp, stammer, stutter a little.

Ἵποψηφδομαι, f. -σομαι, (ὑπό, ψεύδομαι) dep. mid., to lie a little.

Ἵποψηλάφω, ὦ, Ion. -έω, = ὑποψαλάσσω.

Ἵποψηρίζω, strictly, to prick from below, like the ψήν (q. v.), metaph., to get with child.

Ἵποψηφιος, ον, ὑπό, ψήφος chosen secretly.

Ἵποψηφισίς, ἡ, a reckoning, calculation; and

Ἵποψηφιστής, οὔ, ὁ, (ὑπό, ψηφίζω) a calculator.

Ἵποψηφός, ον, (ὑπό, ψήφος) eligible to an office, τι, Synes.

Ἵποψία, ας, Ion. -ίης, ἡ, (ὑπό, ψία, f. ὑποψομαι): —suspicion, jealousy, surmise, doubt, ὑποψίην ἔχειν, Hdt. 9, 99; ἔς τινα, Id. 3, 52, cf. Antipho 116, 36, sq., Thuc. 4, 27; ποός τινα, Plat. Cic. 43; so, ὑπ. λαμβάνειν κατὰ τι, Dem. 852, 2 ἐν ὑπ. ποιεῖσθαι τι, Aeschin. 2, 19; ἐν ὑπ., δι' ὑποψίας ἔχειν τινα, Plut. Pyrrh. 23, Cat. Maj. 23, etc.; so, ὑπ. γίγνεται, εἰρέχεται τι, Thuc. 2, 13, Plat. Lys. 218 C: εἰς ὑπ. καθίσταται, τινα, to bring him into suspicion, Thuc. 5, 29; opp. to εἰς ὑπ. ἐμπεσεῖν, Antipho 116, 37: —of things, ἔχειν ὑπ., to admit of suspicion or doubt, Plat. Phaed. 84 C: ὅτ' ἐνδὲ

δοῦναι ὧς., Id. Legg. 887 E; ὅπ. π. α. ῥέχειν μὴ εἶναι τι, Id. Menex. 247 E.—II. a jealous, censorious watch, Thuc. 2, 37.

Ῥποψιαστικός, ἡ, ὄν, suspicious, surmising.

Ῥποψιθυρίζω, to whisper secretly or softly.

Ῥπόψιος, ον, (ὕφοράω, fut. ὑπόψομαι):—viewed from below, Lat. suspectus: hence, viewed with angry, suspicious looks, ὑπόψιος ἄλλων, Il. 3, 42 (where, however, Aristoph. and Herodion. read ἐπόψιος).—II. (ὕπό, ὀψις) under the eye or view, ἄλλων, Q. Sm. 13, 289; cf. Opp. H. 1, 30.

Ῥποψοφέω, ὤ, f. -ῆσω, (ὕπό, ψοφέω) to make a slight noise, ἐν τοῖς ποταμοῖς, Hipp.; ὅπ. καὶ ὑπὸ ψῆχειν, Ael. N. A. 6, 24; cf. Nake Choer. p. 250.

Ῥποψυχρός, ον, (ὕπό, ψυχρός) somewhat cold, coolish.

Ῥποψύχω, (ὕπό, ψύχω) to make somewhat cold, cool a little or gradually. [ψύ]

Ῥποψυνέω, ὤ, f. -ῆσω, (ὕπό, ὀψυνέω) to cheat in the purchase of victuals, Ael. Ach. 842.

Ῥποψωρόδης, ες, somewhat itchy or mangy.

Ῥποψίζω, f. -άσω, (ὕπτιος):—to bend one's self back: hence,—I. of haughty persons, to carry one's head high, carry one's chin in the air, Aeschin. 18, 34.—2. to be supine, careless or negligent, πρὸς τι, Hdn. 2, 8.—II. transit., to bend back:—in pass., ὑπτάζεται κάρα, it lies supine, Soph. Phil. 822. Hence

Ῥπτίσις, ἡ, = ὑπτιασμός.

Ῥπτίασμα, ατος, τό, (ὕπτιαζω):—that which is laid back, ὑπτίασματα χερῶν, attitudes of supplication with hands upstretched, Lat. supinis manibus, Aesch. Pr. 1005.—II. a falling backwards, a fall, ὑπτ. κειμένον πατρόε, Aesch. Ag. 1284.

Ῥπτιασμός, οὔ, ὁ, (ὕπτιαζω) a casting or laying back, Hipp.: τὸν its meaning in gymnastic contests v. Dict. Antiq. p. 724†.—II. metaph., a rejection, aversion to feet, nausea, Galen.

Ῥπτιαστέον, verb. adj. from ὑπτιαζω, one must throw back, ἐάντων, Xen. Eq. 8, 8.

Ῥπτιάω, ὡ, poet. for ὑπτιαζω, Arat. 789, 795.

Ῥπτίος, α, ον, bent back, laid back, on one's back, Lat. supinus, resupinus, freq. in Hom., esp. of one falling, opp. to πρηνής, Il. 11, 179; 24, 11; cf. Soph. O. T. 811, etc.; esp. also of persons in bed, ὑπ. κείσθαι, etc., Hdt. 4, 190, cf. Ar. Eq. 104, etc.; so of a languid, opp. to ὀρθός, Hdt. 2, 38.—ἐξ ὑπτίας νειν, to swim backwards, Plat. Rep. 529 C; hence, ἐξ ὑπτίας διανεῖν λόγον, to retrace an argument, Id. Phaedr. 264 A: ὑπτιος σέλμασιν ναυρίλλεται, i. e. he is shipwrecked, Soph. Ant. 716; cf. ὑπτίαω.—2. in the body, ὑπτία μέρη are the upper parts, e. g. the back compared with the belly:—but, γαστήρ ὑπτία, the belly uppermost, Eur. Cycl. 326; and so,—3. generally, of any thing turned up, turned the contrary way to that in which it usually is; hence, κράνος ὑπτιον is a helmet turned up, with the hollow uppermost, Aesch. Theb. 459; so, ὀπίς, Ar. Aech. 583, Lys. 185, Thuc. 7, 82; whereas, κύλιξ ὑπτία is a cup with the bottom uppermost, Ar. Lys. 195; ἰψίς ὑπτία, a half-wheel with the concave side uppermost, Hdt. 4, 72: ὑπτία νεῖο is sometimes the back of the

hand, Lat. manus supina (opp. to πρηνής χ., the palm of the hand, Lat. m. prona); but also the hollow of the hand turned upwards, Ar. Eccl. 782; ὑπτίας χεῖρας ἀνατείνειν, etc., to lift the upturned hands to heaven, Plut. Philop. et Flamin. 2:—hence, generally, of a perpendicular body, behind; of a horizontal one, above.—4. of place, sloping away from one, esp. of an almost level country, sloping evenly one way, sloping evenly and gradually, Lat. vergens in aliquam partem, as Aegypt, Hdt. 2, 7, App. Civ. 4, 2, Ael. N. A. 16, 15.—II. metaph., like Lat. supinus, supine, careless, Stob.; of the sea, calm, Philostr. (Ῥπτίος is to be derived from ὑπό, as Lat. supinus from sub: akin to ὑψος.) Hence

Ῥπτίότης, ἡτος, ἡ, the posture of a body laid backwards, Theophr.—II. metaph., supineness, calmness.

Ῥπτίω, ὤ, (ὕπτιος) to turn over, upset, ὑπτιοῦτο σκάφη νεῶν, Aesch. Pers. 418.

Ῥπτωάδιος, ον, (ὕπό, ὠνά) under or in the egg, unhatched, opp. to ἐπωάδιος, Opp. H. 1, 751. [ᾱ]

Ῥπτωόλος, ον, (ὕπό, ὀβολος):—mortgaged, Pherecr. Ipn. 2; al. ὑπὸ-βολου, the common form being ὑπό-βολου, v. Meineke l. c.

Ῥπτωθέω, ὤ, (ὕπό, ὠθέω) to push or thrust away, ὥσεν ὑπ' ἐκ δέφροιο, Il. 5, 854.

Ῥπτωλένιος, ον, also α, ον, (ὕπό, ὠλέν) under the elbow, φάετρα, Theocr. 17, 30; also as v. l. H. Hom. Merc. 510 (for ἐπωλ.).

Ῥπτωμοῖος, ον, (ὕπό, ὠμος) under the shoulder, ποὺς ὑπ., the forefoot, Arat. 144, 1115.

Ῥπτωμία, ας, ἡ, (ὕπό, ὠμος) the part under the shoulders, Galen.

Ῥπτωμοσία, ας, ἡ, (ὕπό, ὠμωμι) a making oath to bar proceedings at law, an application for delay upon affidavit, stating a sufficient cause, Dem. 260, 24: it was resisted by an ἀντοπωμοσία.—v. ὠμωμμι, and cf. Att. Process. p. 696, Dict. Antiq. pp. 354, 358.

Ῥπτωπιάζω, f. -άσω, (ὕπό, ὠπτιον):—to strike one under the eye, give him a black eye; to beat black and blue, Ar. Pac. 541, in pass.:—generally, to discipline severely, mortify, N. T.; and, metaph., to vex or annoy greatly, lb.

Ῥπτωπιασμός, οὔ, ὁ, a striking under the eye.

Ῥπτῶπιον, ον, τό, (ὕπό, ὠψ) the part of the face under the eyes, νυκτὶ βοῇ ἀτάλαντος ὑπῶπτια, like night in countenance, i. e. dark, gloomy, Il. 21, 463.—II. like ὑπωπιασμός, a blow in the face, Ar. Ach. 551, Vesp. 1386, Lysias 101, 24, etc.,—in plur.—III. the bruise caused thereby, any bruise or weal, Lat. suggillatio, suggillatum, Hipp.—IV. a plant, the root of which was supposed to cure bruises or weals, also ὑπωπίς, elsewh. θαψία, Diosc. 4, 157.

Ῥπτωπίς, ἰδος, ἡ, = foreg., signif. IV.

Ῥπτῶρεα, ας, ἡ, in prose also ὑπῶρεα, Ion. -ῆγ:—the foot of a mountain, the skirts of a mountain range, Il. 20, 218, Hdt. 2, 158; 4, 23 (where Gaisf. reads ὑπῶρεα), etc.; plur. ὑπῶρεαί, Hdt. 1, 110: usu. c. gen., ὅπ. οὐρεος, οὐρέων, Κίθαιρων, Hdt. ll. c. c., 9, 19, etc.—Opp. to ἡρώρεα, Plat. Legg. 680 E: from

Ῥπτῶρεος, ον, Ion. ὑπῶρεος, ον, (ὕπό, ὀρος) under a mountain or mountain-range: also written ὑπῶρεος.

Ῥπῶρορε, 3 sing. aor. 2 ἰεσθῶ Ep. of ὑπῶρονμ, Od.

Ῥπῶρορες, ον, also α, ον, Pind. P. 1, 188: (ὕπό, ὀροφος):—under the roof, dwelling under it, under cover, in a house, Il. 9, 640; ἡῶ τόξα κεῖται ὑπῶροφία (al. ὑπόροφ.), Simon. 46; ὀρομυγες ὕπ., the harps sounding in the hall, Pind. P. 1, 189; ὑπῶρ. φάλαγγες (spiders), Ar. Ran. 1314; etc.—2. ἡ ὑπῶροφία (sc. χῶρος), a chimney, Diad.:—hence also, ἡ ὑπ., lik. ὑπερῶν, a garret, Lat. coenaculum, Diad., and App. Cf. ὑπόροφος.

Ῥπῶροφος, ον, = foreg., Eur. El. 1166, Phoen. 299, H. F. 107; cf. Lob. Phryn. 706.

Ῥπῶρύχια, ας, ἡ, (ὕπορύσσω) a digging under, undermining.—II. the part undermined, App. Civ. 4, 111.

Ῥπῶρχος, ον, (ὕπό, ὠρχος) palish yellow, Hipp. p. 534, Luc. Tox. 19.

Ῥπῶρος, ον, ὁ, Hyraeus, son of Aegeus, Paus. 3, 15, 8.

Ῥπῶς, ἄκος, ὁ, a mouse, shrew mouse, Lat. sorax, Nic. Al. 37. (Perh. akin to ὄς.) [ῶ]

Ῥπῶς, ὕρρας, ὁ ὕρρας, (Lob. Paral. 77), adv., mingled together, among one another, Hesych., etc.; cf. Lob. l. c. (Acc. to some from σύρω, acc. to others from φύρω.)

Ῥργίς, ἰος, ὁ, = Σύργις, Hdt. 4, 57.

Ῥρία, ας, ἡ, Ion. -ιγ, Hyria, a small city in Boeotia on the Euripus, Il. 2, 496; cf. Strab. p. 404.—2. a city of Iapygia between Brundisium and Tarentum, Hdt. 7, 170: In Strab. p. 282, Οῦρία.

Ῥριατόμος, ον, (ὑριον, τέμνω) cutting beehives or honeycombs, a bee-master, Hesych.

Ῥριεύς, ὠς, ὁ, an inhab. of Hyria.—II. Hyrius, son of Neptune, Apollod. 3, 10, 1:—father of Orion, Strab. p. 404.

Ῥριον, ον, τό, dim from ὕριον, Hesych.

Ῥριον, ον, τό, Hyrium, in Apulia, Dion. P. 380; v. Οὔριον. [ῶ]

Ῥρκανία, ας, ἡ, Hyrcania, a country of Asia, bordering on the Caspian, Polyb. 10, 29, 2, sqq.

Ῥρκανιον, ον, τό, Hyrcanum, a stronghold in Judaea, Strab. p. 763.

Ῥρκανίος, α, ον, Hyrcanian; ἡ Ῥ. θάλασσα, the Hyrcanian sea, the eastern part adjacent to H., Strab. p. 509; also = Caspian, Id.; ol. Ῥρκανίος, Hdt. 3, 117.

Ῥρκανίης, ἰδος, ἡ, = Ῥρκανίος, Arr.

Ῥρκανός, οὔ, ὁ, Hyrcanus, a king of Judaea, Strab. p. 762.

Ῥρμίνη, ἡς, ἡ, Hyrmīne, a city or Elis, Il. 2, 616; near it the prom. Ῥρμινά or Ὀρμινά, Strab. p. 341.—II. a daughter of Epheus, Paus. 5, 1, 6.

Ῥρνηθῶ, οὔς, ἡ, Hymetho, fem. pr. n., Apollod. 2, 8, 5.

Ῥροιάδης, ον, Ion. ἠω, ὁ, Hyroades, a Mardian, Hdt. 1, 84.

Ῥρον, ον, τό, a beehive, Hesych. (Akin to Ῥρρίς.)

Ῥρράδιος, ον, ὁ, Hyrrhadius, masc. pr. n., Anth. P. 7, 89.

Ῥρρίς, ἡ, a wicker basket: prob. an obsol. root, whence

Ῥρρίσκος, ῥρίσκος or ῥρρίχος, [ῶ], ὁ, a wicker-basket, hand-basket, Ar. Fr. 476, 5. (Συρίσκος, συρίχος, ῥρίχος, ἄρριχος are clearly all kin dred forms.)

Ῥρτακίδης, ον Ep. αο, ὁ, son of Hyrtacus, i. e. Asius, Il. 2, 837.

Ῥρτακος, ον, ὁ, Hyrtacus, a Tru-

π. 1, Apollod. 3, 12, 5. — Π. -κόρος or -κινος, ἡ, a city of Crete, Polyb. Hist. Fr. 24.

*Υστάνη, ἡ, a pot-lid, Hesych.

†Υστέρη, ὁ, = πλανεύς, Hesych.

*Υστίος, οὐ, ὁ, Hytius, son of Gyrtius, a Mysian, I. 14, 511.

*Υρχα, (not ὕρχη, Lob. Paral. 34), ἡ, an earthen vessel for pickled fish, a pickle-jar, Ar. Vesp. 676, Fr. 367. (Akin to ὕρχη, as also to Lat. *orca* and *urceus*, Bentl. Hor. Sat. 2, 4, 66.)

*Υρχη, or ὕρχη, ἡ, = *furca*, Lob. Paral. 34.

*ΥΣ, ὁ and ἡ, gen. ὕος, acc. ὕν, like σὺς, a swine, pig, both boar and sow, esp. of the tame kind, not seldom in Hom., though he prefers the form σὺς, Nike Choeril. p. 157; also ὕς ἄγριος, as in Hdt. 4, 192, (who likewise uses both forms), Xen. Cyr. 1, 6, 28; cf. Lob. Phryn. 381. — Proverbs, ὕς ποτ' Ἀθηναῖαν ἐριν ἤρισε, or more shortly ὕς πρὸς Ἀθηναῖαν (as in Lat. *sus Minervam*), of dunces setting themselves up against wise men, Theocr. 5, 23: οὐκ ἂν πᾶσα ὕς γνοίη, Plat. Lach. 196 D: ὕς ἐκώμασε, of arrogant and insolent behaviour: ὕς ὑπὸ ῥόπαλον δραμεῖται, of one who runs willfully into destruction: παγὺς ὕς ἐκεῖτ' ἐπὶ στόμα (cf. βούς IV), Menand. p. 10: — ὕς Βουιτία, Pind. O. 6, 153, cf. Fr. 51.

*Υσγη, ἡ, ὁ, a shrub from which comes the dye ὕσγιον.

*Υσγινοβάφης, ἐς, (βάπτω) dipped or dyed in ὕσγιον, that is, scarlet, Xen. Cyr. 8, 13, Clearch. ap. Ath. 255 E.

*Υσγινοεῖς, ἐσσα, εν, scarlet, Nic. Th. 870, [where however ἔ]: from

*Υσγιον, οὐ, τό, a vegetable dye of bright crimson or scarlet colour, between purpureus and coccineus, perh. the kermes; from a shrub ὕσγη, which seems to have been the Galatian name for πρίνος III. [cf. Nic. Th. 511, Anth. P. 6, 254.]

*Υσδος, for ὕσδος, Aeol. for ὕζος, Sappho 4.

*Υσθην, ὕσθηναι, indic. and inf. or. pass. from ὕω.

*Υσθρις, τριχος, ὁ and ἡ, = ὕστριξ.

†Υσται, ὅν, αἰ, and (in Steph. Byz.)

Υσται, ας, ἡ, Hysiae, a city of Boeotia, at the base of Mt. Cithaeron, Hdt. 9, 15; Eur. Bacch. 751, where it is accented Υσῖται, and in Thuc. 3,

24, v. Poppo Proleg. 2, p. 288 n. 4: — on the frontiers of Attica, possessed later by the Athenians and named as a deme of Attica, Hdt. 5, 74 v. Bähr ad l. — 2. a town of Argolis, Thuc. 5, 83.

*Υσιρις, Aeol. for *Οσιρις.

*Υσις, εως, ἡ, (ὕω) a raining.

*Υσλος, or ὕσλος, οὐ, ὁ, also ἰσλός, or ὕσλος, the edge (corrigiae, ansulae) of a sandal, which was laced over part of the foot, so as to leave the greatest part bare, Lob. Paral. 34.

*Υσκλωτός, ἡ, ὄν, wearing the ὕσκλος, Dicaearch. p. 16 Huds.

*Υσθυα, ἡ, (ὕς) swine's dung, Hesych.: perh. a compd. from σκῶρ, σκατός.

*Υσμα, ατος, τό, (ὕω) rain, Hipp., in plur., cf. Lob. Paral. 420.

*Υσμίνη, ἡ, ὁ, a fight, battle, combat, ὄν, in Hom., esp. in Il.; usu. κρατερὴ ὕσμη; also, ὕ, δηϊοτήτος, Il. 20, 245; πρώτῃ ὕ, the front of the fight, Il. 15, 340; ὕσμινηδος, to the fight, Il. 2, 477: — in Il. 2, 863; 8, 56, we have a metaphor. Ep. dat. ὕσμινη as if from ὕσμινη or ὕσμις. — Ep. word. [cf.]

*Υσμων, υνος, ὁ, Hysmon, an

Olympic victor from Elis, Paus. 6, 3, 9.

*Υσπασίνης, υι, ὁ, Hyspasines, king in Charax on the Erythraean Mare, Luc. Macrobi. 16.

*Υσπέλεθος, οὐ, ὁ, swine's dung.

*Υσπλάγης, ἰδος, ἡ, Dor. for ὕσπληγίς, = ὕσπληγς, Ar. Lys. 1000; cf. Piers. Moer. p. 376.

*Υσπλαγς, αργος, ἡ, and ὕσπλαγς, αργος, ἡ, Dor. for sq.

*Υσπληγς, ηγος, ἡ, more rarely ὁ, Lob. Phryn. 71; also, ὕσπληγς, ηγος, ἡ, though Lob. doubts this: — a rope which was drawn across the bounds in a race-course, and was let down when they were to start, ὥσπερ ἀπὸ ὕσπληγγοῦ θέεν, Plat. Phaedr. 254 E, cf. Luc. Catapl. 4; ἐπισθεν ὕσπληγς, Luc. Tim. 20, cf. Calumn. 12; στήναι ἐφ' ὕσπληγγος, Joseph. — II. the snare or gin of a bird-catcher, Theocr. 8, 58: also the catch in a trap which falls when touched, Opp. Ix. 3, 18. — III. said also to be a swine-goad, (from πλῆσσω), like βουπλῆγς, but this signif. is very dub.

*Υσπολέω, ᾧ, to keep swine: from

*Υσπόλος, οὐ, keeping swine, a swine-herd, like αἰτόλος.

*Υσπορος, οὐ, ὁ, a swine-ford, a shallow place where swine can wade through, Nonn.; formed like βόσπορος.

*Υσσοῦκος, οὐ, ὁ, and ὕσσαις, ἄκος, ὁ, (ὕς) pudenda foeminae, like χοῖρος, Ar. Lys. 1001. (Cf. also σῶκ-ἀνδρός.)

*Υσσός, οὐ, ὁ, a javelin, the Roman pilum, Polyb. 1, 40, 12, etc.

*Υσσοπικτὴς οἶνος, ὁ, wine prepared with hyssop.

*Υσσωπος, οὐ, ἡ, an aromatic plant, hyssop, Diosc. 3, 27, LXX.; but different from our hyssop, which is not found in Aegypt or Syria, Sprengel, l. c. (Hebr. ἐζόβ.)

*Υσσώτος, ἡ, ὄν, made or shaped like a ὕσσος or pilum.

*Υσταίχμας, οὐ, ὁ, Hystaechmas, a leader of the Persians, Aesch. Pers. 972.

*Υστάνης, οὐ Ion. εω, ὁ, Hystanes, a Persian, Hdt. 7, 77.

*Υστάσπης, εως and οὐ, Thuc. 1, 115, ὁ, Hystaspes, son of Achaemenes, father of Darius, Hdt. 1, 209. — 2. son of Darius, leader of the Bactrians, Id. 7, 64.

*Υστάτιος, α, ον, strictly, belonging or proper to the last, but usu. merely poet. for sq., like μεσσάτιος for μέσος, τοσσάτιος for τόσος, etc., Il. 15, 634: neut. ὕσάτιον as adv., last, at last, Il. 8, 353; τί πρῶτον τί δ' ἐπειτα τί δ' ὕσάτιον κατελέξω; Od. 9, 14. [cf.]

*Υστάτος, η, ον, the last, utmost, hindmost, of space, Hom., etc., οἱ πρῶτοι τε καὶ ὕστατοι, Il. 2, 281; a rudder is called ἐθνήτηρ ὕστατος νεός, Aesch. Supp. 717: — opp. to πρῶτος: also of time, τίνα πρῶτον τίνα δ' ὕστατον ἐξενάρξεν, 5, 703; ἡ ὕσάτη (sc. ἡμέρα), Hdt. 2, 151, etc.; τὸν ὕστατον μέλλασα γόνυν, Aesch. Ag. 1445; etc.; c. gen., ὕστατος ἄλωςτος, too late for the capture, Pind. O. 10 (11), 50: — ὕστατον and ὕστατα, as adv., last, at last, of time, Hom., who also joins πύματόν τε καὶ ὕστατον, Od. 20, 116; ὕστατα καὶ πύματα, 4, 685; 20, 13. — Compar. ὕστερος, q. v.

*Υστέρα, ας, ἡ, Ion. ὕστερη, the womb, Arist. H. A. 1, 13, 3, etc.; usu. in plur., αἱ ὕστεραι, Ion. γεν. -εων, Hdt. 4, 109, Plat. Tim. 91 B, Hipp., v. Foës. Oecon. (If from ὕστερος, the last or lowest part of the female in-

testines, it cannot be connected with Lat. *uterus*, which is prob. akin to *ἐντερα*: but more prob. it is akin to *uterus*, and not to ὕστερος.)

*Υστεραίος, α, ον, (ὕστερος): — late subsequent, Hdt. 9, 3: usu. τῇ ὕστεραι, Ion. αἰν, (sc. ἡμέρα), on the following day, the next day, Lat. *postidie*, Hdt. 1, 77, 126, etc.; also, ἐς τὴν ὕστεραιην, 4, 113.

*Υστεραλγῆς, ἐς, (ὕστέρα, ἄλγος) causing pains in the womb, Hipp. p. 394: also, suffering from such pains.

*Υστερεῖω, = sq.

*Υστερέω, ᾧ, f. -ήσω; (ὕστερος): — to be behind or later, opp. to προτιρέω, c. gen., v. Lob. Phryn. 237: hence, — I. of place, to come after or after wards, ὅστ. τῇ διώξει, Thuc. 1, 134, ὅστ. τινας εἰς τόπον, Xen. Hell. 3, 5, 25. — II. of time, to come after, come later than, come too late for, ὅστ. τῆς μάχης πέντε ἡμέρας, Xen. An. 1, 7, 12, cf. Thuc. 3, 31: — c. dat. pers., to be too late for him, Thuc. 7, 29: absol., to come late or too late, Hdt. 1, 70, Xen. Hell. 5, 1, 3, Plat., etc. — III. metaphor., to come short of, be inferior to another, ὅστ. τινας ἐμπεριεί, Plat. Rep. 539 E; also. ὅστ. ἐν μηδενὶ μέρει ἀρετῆς, lb. 484 D. — 2. to come short of, be robbed of a thing, τινός, Dem. 447, 28: also in fut. mid., ἀστερήσομαι παιδός, Eur. I. A. 1203. — 3. to be in want of, to lack, miss, τινός, N. T.: esp. in pass., to be in want, lb. — IV. of things, to fail, be wanting, Lat. *deficere*, c. dat. pers., and absol., both in N. T. Hence

*Υστερήω, ατος, τό, a coming short, inferiority, deficiency, want, LXX.: a defect, Id. — Opp. to προτιρέω.

*Υστερῆσις, εως, ἡ, (ὕστερέω) a coming too late, coming short: generally, = foreg.; want, need, N. T. Hence

*Υστερητικός, ἡ, ὄν, coming after or afterwards: ὅστ. τύπος, of a fever which comes on later each following day.

*Υστερίζω, f. -ίσω Att. -ίω, (ὕστερος): — like ὕστερέω, to come after, come later or too late, τινός; of time, ἡμεῖον μὲν τῆς συγκαλειμένης ὑστερίζουν, to come one day short of or behind the day appointed, Hdt. 6, 89; so, ὅστ. τῶν καιρῶν, Dem. 50, 11: also absol., Thuc. 6, 69, Xen. An. 6, 1, 18: hence, — II. metaph., to come short of, be inferior to any one, c. gen., Isocr. 75 B, Xen. Mem. 3, 5, 13; τι, in a thing, Id. Cyr. 7, 5, 46. — 2. to suffer a loss in, or be in want of, to lack, c. gen. rei, Isocr. 204 A, Dem. 49, 1.

*Υστερικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ὕστέρα) of women, suffering in the womb, hysterical, Hipp., cf. Arist. Gen. An. 4, 7, 6: — ὅστ. πνίξ, passio hysterica, hysterics, Galen.; so, τὰ ὑστερικά (sc. πάθη), Hipp. Aphor. p. 1254. Adv. -κῶς, Diosc. — 2. of or belonging to the womb, πόρος, Arist. Gen. An. 1, 15, 3.

*Υστεροβουλέω, ᾧ, to deliberate after wards or after the fact: and

*Υστεροβουλία, ας, ἡ, deliberation after the fact, LXX.: from

*Υστερόβουλος, ον, late-reflecting.

*Υστερογενής, ἐς, (ὕστερος, *γένω not appearing until after the birth, Arist. H. A. 3, 11, 7; 20, 4: opp. to σύμφυτος.

*Υστερογονία, ας, ἡ, (γόνος) posterity.

*Υστερολογέω, ᾧ, to speak last; and *Υστερολογία, ας, ἡ, a speaking last, speech of the last speaker: esp. the part of the last actor. — II. in rhetoric = *præbysterion*: from

*Υστερολόγος, ον (ὕστερος, λέγω

speaking last: esp. the actor who plays the last part.

Υστερήμενις, ὁ, ἡ, = υστεράβουλος, Nonn.

Υστερον, v. ὑστερος.

Υστεροπαθεῖν, ὦ, (ὑστερος, πάσχω, παθεῖν) to suffer afterwards, Medic.

Υστερόποινος, ον, (ὑστερος, ποινή) avenging or punishing after, i. e. after the act, late-avenging, Ἐρινύς, Ἀτη, Aesch. Ag. 58, Cho. 383; cf. υστεροφθόρος.

Υστερόποτος, ον, (ὑστερος, πότος) supposed dead and then appearing alive, Plut. 2, 265 A, B.

Υστερόπου, ὁ, ἡ, neut. -που, (ὑστερος, πούς) coming late, ὑστ. βοηθῶ, Ar. Lys. 326; ὑστ. Νέμεσις, Anth. P. 12, 229.

Υστερόπρωτον, ον, τό, (ὑστερος, πρῶτος) in inverted order, first last and last first, Lat. praeposterum; cf. πρωθυστερον.

Υστερος, α, ον, the latter, later, following, etc., opp. to πρότερος, Il. 5, 17; for δέυτερος, Il. 16, 479, Antipho. 43, 7:—οὐδὲν ὑτέρα νέος, not a whit behind (slower than) a ship, Aesch. Eum. 251.—II. usu. of time, after, later, too late, Hom., etc.; c. gen., Il. 18, 333; c. gen. rei, too late for a thing, Hdt. 6, 120, Plat. Legg. 698 E:—ὑστέρω χρόνῳ, Hdt. 1, 130, etc.; ὑστέρω χρόνῳ τούτων, Id. 4, 166; 5, 32: ἡ ὑστέρα Ὀλυμπιάς, the Olympiad next following, Id. 6, 103: ἐξ ὑστέρου, afterwards, also ἐξ ὑστέρης, Id. 5, 106; 6, 85.—2. τὰ ὑστερα (in Medic.) = τὸ χορίον, the after-birth, Lat. secundinae, Hipp. p. 420; τὸ ὑστερον, Arist. H. A. 7, 10, 2.—III. metaph., standing after, inferior, ὑστέρος ἐχόν πῶλον, Soph. El. 734 (cf. Il. 23, 322): c. gen., second to, inferior to, Soph. Phil. 181, cf. 1364; γυναικὶς ὑστερος, under a woman's power, Id. Ant. 746.—Cf. the superl. ὑστατος.

Π. instead of the regul. adv. ὑστέρος, Hom., Hdt., and the Att. prefer ἡ neut. ὑστερον, of time, after, afterwards, hereafter, in future, for the future; also ὑστερα, Od. 16, 319; ἐς ὑστερον, Od. 12, 126, Hes. Op. 349, Hdt. 5, 41, 74; c. gen., ὑστερον τούτων, Hdt. 2, 135, etc., cf. 1, 91; ὑστερον ἐτι τούτων, Id. 9, 83; ὑστ. τοῦ δέοντος, Ar. Lys. 57, cf. Vesp. 690.

Υστεροφῆμι, ας, ἡ, (ὑστερος, φῆμι) posthumous fame, Plut. 2, 85 C, ubi v. Wytt.

Υστεροφθόρος, ον, (ὑστερος, φθείρω) destroying after (i. e. after the act), late-destroying, Ἐρινύς, Soph. Ant. 074; cf. υστερόποινος.

Υστερόφωνος, ον, (ὑστερος, φωνή) sounding after, echoing, Anth. Plan. 153.

Υστεροχρόνῳ, ὦ, (ὑστερος, χρόνος) to be later in time, Clem. Al. Hence

Υστεροχρονία, ας, ἡ, a later time.

Υστέρω, adv. of ὑστερος, like πρότερω of πρότερος, afterwards, too late, Diog. L. 3, 95.

Υσθρία, ον, τά, (ὕς) a festival at Argos at which swine were sacrificed to Venus, Zenod. ap. Ath. 96 A. (Suspiciously like a pun on μυσθρία.)

Υστοικός, οὗ, ὁ, a kind of drinking-cup, Rhinthon ap. Ath. 500 F.

Υστρίξ, ἴκος, ὁ and ἡ, also ὑστρίγξ and ὑσθρίξ, a hedge-hog, porcupine, esp. a Libyan kind, Hdt. 4, 192, Arist. H. A. 1, 6, 30; 2, 8, 17, 1.—II. = sq. (Us. deriv. from ὕς, θρίξ, bristles; but perh. akin to ὀστρίγξ, ὀστρίγξ, ὀστρίγξ.) Hence

Υστρίξ, ἴκος, ἡ, a whip for punishing slaves, Ar. Ran. 619, Pac. 746.

Υστρίχος, ον, δ, = foreg., Philo.

Υγάγευ, Dor. for ὑψηγοῦ, imperat. pres. from ὑψηγομαι.

Υγάδιον, ον, τό, dim. from ὑφή, Lob. Phryn. 74.

Υγάδρος, ον, (ὑπό, ἀδρός) somewhat thick, stout or strong, Poll.

Υγάζω, = ὑφάω, ὑφαίνω.

Υγαίμος, ον, (ὑπό, αἷμα) suffused with blood, blood-shot, ὄμμα, Stallb. Plat. Phaedr. 253 E; ὑγαίμων βλέπειν, Ael. N. A. 3, 21.

Υγαῖνο, f. -ῶν: aor. ὑφῆνα, Att. ὑῆνα, Lob. Phryn. 26: pf. ὑφαγκα:—Hom. has only pres. impf., and aor.

To weave, freq. in Hom., who always joins ἰσάτω ὑφαίνειν, except in Od. 13, 108, φάρεα; so, ἰμάτιον ὑφαίνειν, ὑφαίνεσθαι, Plat. Hipp. Min. 368 C, Phaedr. 87 B:—absol., to weave, ply the loom, Hdt. 2, 35; and in mid., Xen. Mem. 3, 11, 6 and 7, cf. Piers. Moer. p. 375:—in Theocr. 7, 8, should prob. be read (with Heinsius) αἰγέροι πελέαι τε εὐκκινον ἄλσος ὑφαίνοι (for ἔφαινοι), like Virgil's vites umbracula texunt.—II. oft. metaph., to spin, contrive, plot, plan, invent cunningly, like βάπτειν, ὑποβάπτειν, Lat. texere, of all schemes, good or bad, which are craftily imagined, freq. in Hom., usu. in the phrases μῆτιν or δόλον ὑφαίνειν, to which he often adds ἐνὶ φρεσὶ, Il. 6, 187, Od. 4, 678, 739; δόλον καὶ μῆτιν ὑφ., Od. 9, 422; μύθους καὶ μῆδεα πᾶσιν ὕ, Il. 3, 212; so in mid., Soph. Fr. 604, cf. Nicoph. Pandor. 1:—ὑφαίνειν τινὶ τι ἐπὶ τυραννίδι, to lay a plot against one to bring in a tyrannus, Ar. Lys. 630.—2. generally, to prepare, make, construct, φ. οικοδομήματα, Plat. Criti. 116 B, cf. Tim. 72 C:—φ. ἄλλων, to bring about, compass it, Pind. P. 4, 250; θεμελίαι Φοῖβος ὑφαίνει, he lays the foundation, Call. H. Apoll. 56; κήρον ὑφαίνειν, Tryph.—also like Lat. texere, to write a book, etc.—(Lengthd. from root ΥΨ, which appears in ὑφή, ὑφάω, Sanscr. vḥ, var. our weave, web, cf. Pott Et. Forsch. 1, 230, 259.) [ὑ, except in augmented tenses, Jac. Anth. P. p. 189, etc.]

Υφαίρεις, εως, ἡ, (ὑφαίρω):—a taking away under or underhand, stealing, or pilfering; ὑφ. τοῦ γραμματείου, a stealing from the clerk's office, ap. Dem. 1120, 4.—II. ὑφαίρειν τι ποιεῖσθαι, to undertake the moderation or mitigation of a thing, Polyb. 15, 8, 13.

Υφαίρετις, ας, ἡ, a midwife, ap. Hesych.

Υφαίρῳ, ὦ, f. -ῆσω: aor. ὑφέλλον, Ion. ὑπαίρῳ, Hdt. (ὑπό, αἰρέω):—to draw or take away from under, τί τινας, Pind. N. 7, 117, Plat. Theaet. 161 A.—2. to diminish gradually, τι, Thuc. 3, 82:—also φ. τινας, to diminish somewhat of a thing, Id. 1, 42.—3. to draw away, seduce, τοὺς ἐμμάχους, Thuc. 3, 13.—4. in reckoning, to subtract from, τί τινας.—II. mid., to take away from underhand, filch away, steal, Ar. Eq. 745, Nub. 179, Dem. 1119, 6, sqq., etc.; ὑφ. τί τινας, to steal it from him, Hdt. 5, 83; 9, 116, Lys. 143, 17, etc.; ὑφ. τι ἐκ τινας, Plat. Legg. 857 B: also, to rob, τινὰ τινας, Aeschin. 85, 30.—2. to make away with, Aeschin. 74, 13: part. pf. pass. ὑπαίρημενος, one who is put out of the way or made away with, Hdt. 3, 65.—3. to appropriate to one's self, make use of, appropriate, Br. Ar. Plut. 1140: ὑφ. τοὺς καιρούς, to make use

of the right time, take a hint, cf. Aeschin. 63, 12: ὑφ. τι σιγῇ, to keep a thing secret by silence, Eur. El. 271.

Υφαλικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ὑπό, ἄλικός) somewhat salt, Hipp. p. 284.—II. (ὑπό, ἄλς) near the sea, but in this signifi.

Υφάλλομαι, (ὑπό, ἄλλομαι) dep., to spring up from below, Lat. subsilire.

Υφαλιυρίζω, to be or taste somewhat salt, Plut. 2, 669 B: from

Υφάλιμρος, ον, somewhat salt.

Υφάλος, ον, (ὑπό, ἄλς) under the sea, φ. Ἐρεβος, the darkness of the deep, Soph. Ant. 589: ὑφ. πληγαί, τραύματα, damages to a ship under water, Polyb. 16, 3, 2; 4, 12.—2. me taph., cunning, like ὑπουλός.—II. somewhat salt, Diosc.

Υφάλικός, ἡ, ὄν, = ὑφαλικός.

Υφάλωδης, ες, (φάλος, εἶδος) somewhat like the sea, rather salt, Diod.

Υφάμμος, ον, (ὑπό, ἄμμος) like ὑπόφάμμος, having sand underneath or a sandy bottom; mixed with sand, sandy, Theophr.

Υφάνια, ὦ, poet. for ὑφαῖνο, Manetho. [ὑ]

Υφανίς, εως, ἡ, a weaving. [ὑ]

†Υφάντιον, ον, τό, Hyphantium, a mountain at Phocis, Strab. p. 424.

Υφάντης, ὁ, ὅς, (ὑφαῖνο) a weaver Phat. Phaedr. 87 B, etc. Hence

Υφαντικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging or suited to a weaver or weaving, Plat. Crat. 388 C:—ἡ -κῆ (sc. τέχνη), the art of weaving, Id. Gorg. 449 D, etc. Adv. -κάς, Id. Crat. 388 C. [ὑ]

Υφαντοδόνητος, ον, (ὑφαῖνο, δονέω) suwng in the weaving, woven, Ar. Av. 943.

Υφαντός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. adj. from ὑφαῖνο, woven, ἐσθής, εἵματα, Od. 13, 136, 218; 16, 231, and Trag.: τὰ ὑφάντα, cloth interwoven with figures, ὑφάντα τε καὶ λεία, Thuc. 2, 97. [ὑ]

Υφαντουργός, ὄν, making woven work. [ὑ]

Υφάντρια, ας, ἡ, fem. of ὑφάντης. [ὑ]

Υφάπτω, f. -ψω, Ion. ὑπάπτω, (ὑπό, ἄπτο) to set on fire from under, Hdt. 1, 176, etc., Eur. Or. 621; πόλις ὑφάπτεται πυρὶ, Id. Tro. 1274:—metaph., to inflame unperceived, excite, Xen. Cyr. 5, 1, 16.—2. absol., to light a fire under or in a place, Ar. Thesm. 730.—II. mid., to tie or bind under: ὑφάψασθαι δειρῆν, to tie a rope round one's neck, hang one's self, Parthen.

Υφαρμόζω, Att. -ττω, (ὑπό, ἄρμωζω) to fit under, Philostr.

Υφαρπάζω, f. -ἄσω, later also -ἄξω, Ion. ὑπ., Hdt. (ὑπό, ἄρπάζω):—to snatch away from under, take away underhand, filch away, Lat. surripere, Ar. Eq. 56, Thesm. 205, etc.; esp., to take away before another, ὑφ. λόγον, to snatch away a word just when one is going to speak it, take the word out of one's mouth, Hdt. 5, 50; 9, 91; so, absol., Plat. Euthyd. 300 C, cf. Ar. Nub. 490. Hence

Υφαρπάζεις, εως, ἡ, a snatching away under.

Υφαρπόμενος, poet. for ὑφαρπαζόμενος, Anth. P. 9, 619.

Υφασία, ας, ἡ, and ὑφάσις, εως, ἡ = φανασίς. [ὑ]

†Υφασίς, ιος, ὅς, = Υφανίς, Ar.

Υφασμα, ατος, τό, (ὑφαῖνο) a thing woven, web, Od. 3, 274, Aesch. Ag. 1492, Cho. 27, etc. [ὑ]

Υφαστρίς, ἴδος, ἡ, = ὑφάντρια, Hesych.

Υφάω, ὦ, poet. for ὑφαῖνο, hence ἰστοῖς ὑφάωσι (Ep. lengthd. for ὑφάωσι) Od. 7, 105. [ὑ]

Ἰφθαρ, ἄτος, τό, Arcadian name of the mistletoe of pines and firs, Theophr., cf. στελίς.
 Ἰφθερέω, (ὑπό, ἔδρα) to lie in ambush, Lat. subdere, App. Illyr. 20.
 Ἰφθερία, ας, ἡ, a sitting under, lower seat, Suid.
 Ἰφθεῖσθαι, pass. fut. mid. ὑφθεοῦμαι, (ὑπό, ἔξομαι) = ὑφθερέω, Opp. I. 2, 302.
 Ἰφθεμένως, adv. part. pf. pass. of ἰφθιμι, slackly, less violently or insolently, quietly, Lat. submissus, Xen. An. 7, 16.
 Ἰφθεῖσα, (ὑπό, εἶσα) I placed under secretly, hence Ion. part., ὑφθεῖσας νόρας, having set them in ambush, Aesch. Hdt. 3, 126; 6, 103: cf. ὑφθαῖ, and, for the signf., v. ὑφιστημι I. 2.
 Ἰφθεκτέον, verb. adj. from ὑφθεῖναι, to must support, Xen. Lac. 9, 5; ὑφθεῖναι, one must give account, Arist. An. Post. 1, 12, 2.
 Ἰφθελκτέον, verb. adj. from ὑφελκναι, one must draw away under or underneath, Ar. Eq. 920.
 Ἰφθελκυσμός, οὔ, ὁ, a drawing away under, withdrawing: from
 Ἰφθελκω, f. -ἐλκω or -ἐλκύνω (v. ἰδ' ἐλκω) —to draw away under, draw away underneath or gently, ὑφ. τινὶ οδοῖν, to draw one away by the two legs, Il. 14, 477 —to draw away earth —undermining, Thuc. 2, 76: —mid., ἐρικυκλὸν ὑφελκόμεναι, I trail along a pair of Persian slippers, Ar. Eccl. 9.
 Ἰφθελοῖατο, Ion. for ὑφελόιντο, 3. opt. aor. mid. of ὑφαίρεω.
 Ἰφθεν, adv., strictly ὑφ' ἐν, into or together, Theophr. —II. in gramm., ἡ ὑφεν, a sign for joining two clauses (—), a hyphen.
 Ἰφθεπομαι, (ὑπό, ἔπομαι) dep., to draw closely, App.
 Ἰφθερῶ, f. -ερῶ or -ερῶσω (v. ἰδ' ἐρῶ) —to creep on secretly, ὑφθερῶ: πολύ, the report spread far, Soph. T. 786; so in tmesis, φθονοῦν ὑφ' ἑγὼ ἐρπει Ἀτρεΐδαις, angry feelings creep abroad against them, Aesch. 5, 450. —II. c. acc., to steal upon, me over, like ὑπέρχομαι II, Lat. sub-animum, χαρὸς, τρόμος μ' ὑφθερτε, Aesch. Ag. 270, Cho. 464; cf. Soph. T. 786.
 Ἰφθεσις, εως, ἡ, (ὑφθιμι) a letting slip, slackening, Lat. remissio, Plut. 389 E, etc. —II. in Gramm., omission, ellipse.
 Ἰφθεσπερος, ον, (ὑπό, ἑσπερα) towards evening: neut. pl. ὑφθεσπερα as v., Anth. P. 5, 305, cf. Dion. P. 0.
 ἸΦΗ, ἡς, ἡ, a weaving, web, usu. plur., Aesch. Ag. 949, Eur. Ion 1146, at, etc.: so, πέπλων ὑφαί, Eur. I. 312. (Cf. ὑφαίνω fin.)
 Ἰφθηγμῶν, ὄνος, ὁ, = ἡγεμῶν, Mel. 8.
 Ἰφθηγόμεναι, f. -ἡσσομαι, (ὑπό, ἡγεῖν) dep. mid., to go just before, to lead, τινί, Eur. El. 664, Plat. thyd. 278 C, etc.; absol., to go first, d. way, Thuc. 1, 78, Plat. Phaed. D. 2. ὑφ. τι, to show how to do, in act in a thing, Lys. 912, 5, Plat. p. 403 E. —3. hence also, to lead prove a thing, Aesch. Eum. 192.
 Ἰφθηγσις, εως, ἡ, a leading, guiding, Dem. 277, 19; καθ' ἡφθηγσιν τις, Polyb. 10, 27, 3 but, ὑφ. τῶν ἀμῶν, the tracing of lines to serve a copy, Lat. ductus literarum, Plat. pt. 326 D. —II. a drawing off, ὑδα-

Ἰφθηγτήρ, ἡρος, ὁ, = sq., Soph. O. C. 1588.
 Ἰφθηγτής, οὔ, ὁ, (ὑφηγέομαι) one who leads the way, a guide, Soph. O. T. 1260, O. C. 502: a leader, adviser, Id. O. T. 966. Hence
 Ἰφθηγτικός, ὡς, ὁν, fitted for guiding, Diog. L. 3, 49.
 Ἰφθιμαι, as pass., to sit down: —strictly pf. of ὑφθεῖσθαι, as ὑφθεῖσα is a trans. aor. act., cf. εἶσα.
 Ἰφθιμόλιος, ον, of two numbers in such a ratio that the latter contains the whole of the other and half as much besides, (e. g. 2 and 3), Arist. Metaph. 4, 15, 3; —the reverse of ἡμιόλιος.
 Ἰφθιν γέω, ὦ, to be a ὑφθινός: generally, = ἡνιογέω, Luc. —pass., to drive after or behind, Dem. 1409, 24.
 Ἰφθινός, ον, ὁ, (ὑπό, ἡνιοχός) the charioteer, as subject to the warrior in his chariot, Il. 6, 19, Xen. Cyr. 6, 4, 4; cf. Lob. Paral. 383.
 Ἰφθίσων, ον, gen. ον, (ὑπό, ἡσσαν) somewhat less or weaker, Hes. Sc. 258.
 Ἰφθιδρόω, ὦ, (ὑπό, ἰδρόω) to perspire slightly, Hipp. p. 1076.
 Ἰφθιδῶ, f. -ἰδῶ = ἰφθιδῶ, Eur. Phoen. 1382. Hence
 Ἰφθιδῆσις, εως, ἡ, a sitting down: a sinking or falling in.
 Ἰφθίζω, fut. -ἰθῶ, (ὑπό, ἰζω) to sit down, settle: generally, to sink, sink or fall in: also in mid., Opp. H. 4, 246.
 Ἰφθιμι, Ion. ὑπθιμι, Hdt.: f. ὑφθίσω (ὑπό, ἰθιμι): —to send down, let down, let sink down, ὑφ. ἰστίον, to lower the mast, Il. 1, 434; ὑφ. ἰστία, to take in the sails, Lat. submittere vela, H. Hom. Ap. 504 (v. sub fin.): ὑφ. τινί τὰς ῥάβδους, of the lictors, Plut. Pomp. 19. —2. to send, put under, ὑπό δε θρήνην ποσὶν ἦκεν, Il. 14, 240, Od. 19, 57: to put a young one to its dam, put it to suck, ὑφθιητὶ τὰ μοσχία, Theoc. 4, 4, cf. Od. 9, 245, 309: but in mid., ὑφθεσθαι μαστοῖς, to put it to one's own breasts, to suckle it, Eur. Phoen. 31. —3. ὑφ. τινά, to engage any one secretly, to prepare him to play a part, to suborn, Lat. submittere, Soph. O. T. 387, Plat. Ax. 368 E; cf. ὑφθεῖσα: hence in part. pf. pass. ὑφθεμῖνος, lurking, like a serpent, Soph. Ant. 531. —4. to give up, surrender, συμ' ὑφθεῖσ' Ἀλγυδοσί, Eur. Med. 24: —ὑφθεῖναι τῇ γλῶττι (sc. τὰ ἡνία), to give reins to the tongue, Philostr. —II. intr., to slacken, relax or abate from a thing, c. gen., τῆς ὁργῆς, τῆς ἁγνῶς συνουσίης, Hdt. 1, 156; 9, 4, cf. Eur. Ion 847: also absol., to slacken, give in, abate, οὐδὲν ὑπέντεγες, Hdt. 7, 162: —so too in mid., ὑφθεσθαι ὁργῆς, Hdt. 2, 121, 4, cf. Ar. Ran. 1220, Vesp. 337; τὸ ὑδωρ ὑπέντα τοῦ ψυχροῦ, Hdt. 4, 181: hence, to yield, give way to any one in a thing, τινί τινος, Plut. 2, 54 C, ubi v. Wytt. —III. in pass., absol., to submit, surrender, Xen. An. 3, 1, 17; 3, 2, 3: —c. inf., to submit to do a thing, καταδένειν ὑφθεμῖν, Eur. Alc. 524: πλεῖν ὑφθεμῖν, to run with lowered sails, i. e., to lower one's tone, like Lat. submissis agere, Soph. El. 335; σώζω νεοσσὸς δρυὶς ὡς ὑφθεμῖν..., like a cowering hen, —or perh., with them under me, Eur. H. F. 72.
 Ἰφθιστημι, f. ὑποστήσω, (ὑπό, ἰσθῆμι) to place or set under, τινί τι, Hdt. 4, 152; 5, 16; ὑπ. προθύρῳ κίονας, Pind. O. 6, 1; and metaph., χῶραν ὑπέστασε ξένους κίονα, lb. 8, 35; ὑποστήσῃ τὸ πιστόν τινι, to give one sure ground of confidence, Aesch.

Supp. 461. —2. submit or propose, γινέμην, Soph. Aj. 1091. —3. to leave posted at a place, τινά, Xen. Hell. 4, 1, 26, nisi legend. ἐπιστ.—II. the mid. esp. in fut. and aor. 1, has at act sense, to substitute, τί τινι, one thing for another, Xen. Ages. 9, 1. —III. to conceive, suppose, like ὑπολαμβάνω, Diod. 1, 6, 12.
 B. pass., with aor. 2 and pl. act (Hom. uses only the aor. 2): —to stand under, be under or beneath, τινί, Hdt. 2, 153: τὸ ὑφιστάμενον, the milk, opp. to τὸ ἐφιστάμενον (the cream), Id. 4, 2. —II. to place one's self under an engagement, engage or promise to do, c. inf. fut., Il. 19, 195, Od. 10, 483; c. inf. aor., Il. 21, 273: also c. acc. cognato, ὑπέστην μὲνόν τινι, I made him a promise, Il. 5, 715; ὑπ. ὑπόσχεσιν, Il. 2, 286: c. acc. objecti, ὑπ. τινὶ τριπόδα, Il. 19, 243, cf. 11, 244: absol., to promise, Il. 4, 267; 15, 75; τίς ἀν μοι τοῦτο ποσὺς ἐπιτελέσειε, Hdt. 3, 127, cf. 128, Lys. 153, 31, etc. —2. to submit to any one, yield to him, τινί, Il. 9, 160: —also c. inf. aor., to sub nū to do or be, ὑπ. θανέειν, Eur. H. F. 706, cf. Ion 1415; δέκταρ ὑπέστηρ αἵματος (sc. γενέσθαι) Aesch. Eum. 204, cf. Lys. 182, 9. —3. c. acc. rei, to submit to, ἔρωτα, Eur. Tro. 415; πόνον, Id. Supp. 189; κίνδυνον, Lys. 115, 2, Dem., etc. —4. ὑποσθῆναι ὑρ χήν, to undertake an office, Lat. suscipere munus, Xen. An. 6, 1, 19. —III. to put one's self under a thing, hide one's self, lie concealed or in ambush, Hdt. 8, 91, Eur. Andr. 1114: cf. ὑφθεῖσα. —IV. to support an attack, hence to resist, withstand, usu. c. dat., as Aesch. Pers. 87, Thuc. 2, 61, etc.; rarely c. acc., as Eur. Cycl. 200, cf. H. F. 1349: —absol., to stand one's ground, face the enemy, Lat. subsistere, Id. Phoen. 1470, Thuc. 8, 68; opp. to φεύγω, Xen. Cyr. 4, 2, 31. —V. to succeed, come after another, τινά, Plat. Philib. 19 A. —VI. ἡ κοιλία ὑφίσταται, the bowels are costive, Medic.
 Ἰφθόλιον, ον, τό, (ὑπό, ὄλμος) a mortar-stand, Ar. Fr. 155. —II. the mouth-piece of a flute.
 Ἰφθόρσις, εως, ἡ, a looking at from below, suspicion, Diog. L. 2, 99, and Plut.: from
 Ἰφθόρῳ, ὡς, or rather as dep. ὑφθόρῳμαι, fut. ὑφθόρῳμαι (cf. ὑπείδωμαι): —like ὑποβλέπω, to look at from below, to look askance at, hence generally, to view with suspicion, keep in view, Lat. suspicere, suspicari, Xen. Mem. 2, 7, 12, Isae. Menec. 8, Dem. 240, 13, Luc., etc.; cf. ὑποπτορ.—II. to keep in view, be aware of, Thuc. 3, 40, in pass.
 Ἰφθόρῳς, οὔ, ὁ, (ὑς, φέρβω) like σῆψ, ὄφς, a swine-herd, freq. in Od.: τε. g. 14, 3; 16, 1; ἀνέρες ὑφθόρῳ, 14, 410.
 Ἰφθόρμεω, ὦ, (ὑπό, ὀρμῶ) to lie secretly at anchor, either from fear or in wait for others, Polyb. 3, 19, 8, etc.: metaph., to be closely attached to, ὑφ. τῷ πάθει τινός, Plut. 2, 61 E.
 Ἰφθόρμις, f. -ἰσω Att. -ἰω, (ὑπό, ὀρμῶ) to bring into harbour secretly: —pass., ὑφθόρμιζομαι, to come to anchor secretly; in genl., to come to anchor, Thuc. 2, 83.
 Ἰφθόρμιον, ον, τό, (ἄρμος) a neck-lace.
 Ἰφθόρμις, εως, ἡ, (ὑφθόρμις) a place for ships to run into, harbour, anchorage, Anth. P. 7, 699. —II. a running or putting in.
 Ἰφθόρμιστήρ, ἡρος, ὁ, (ὑφθόρμις) one who makes fast below, of a stone

fastened to steady a raft, Opp. H. 4, 421.

†Υφορμος, ον, ὁ, (ὑπό, ὄρμος II) an anchoring-place, anchorage, Arist. H. A. 5, 9, 2.—II. as adj., fit for anchoring in, τόπος, Strab. p. 645.

†Υφος, εὐς, τὸ, (ὕψαλον) like ὕψη, web, Plut. 2, 396 B. [ῥ]

†Υρόσωι, Ep. 3 pl. of ὑράω, Od. 7, 105.

†Υγυρος, ον, (ὑπό, ὕγρος) somewhat moist, Arist. Probl. 2, 17, 1.—II. filled with water, like sq. II.

†Υδυρος, ον, (ὑπό, ὕδωρ) under water, of a diver, Thuc. 4, 26.—II. full of water, χῶρα, Theophr.: dropsical, Hipp.

†Υψάγορας, ον, ὁ, Ion. -γόρης, (ὕψι, ἀγορεύω):—a big talker, a boaster, braggart, Od. 1, 385; 2, 85, etc.; also ὑψηγοράς.

†Υψαγορέω, ᾧ, to talk big, vaunt, also ὑψηγορέω.

†Υψάντυς, ὕγος, ὁ, ἡ, (ὕψι, ἄντυς) with a high arch, Nonn.

†Υψαυχενέω, ᾧ, (ὕψαυχην) to carry the neck high; to go in stately gait, prance, Plut. 2, 324 E, cf. Ael. N. A. 4, 29.

†Υψαυχενίζω, foreg., Anth. P. 9, 777.

†Υψαυχέω, ᾧ, like μεγαλυαυχέω, = ὑψαυχενέω, Soph. Fr. 953, †Pseudo-Phoc. 56.

†Υψαύχην, ενος, ὁ, ἡ, (ὕψι, αὐχὴν) carrying the neck high, ἵππος, Plat. Phaedr. 253 D: hence, stately, towering, ἐλάττη, Eur. Bacch. 1061; haughty, Anth. P. 9, 641, etc.

†Υπερεφής, ες, (ὕψι, ἐρέφω) high-roofed, high-waisted, ὄμα, Il. 19, 333, and oft. in Od.; ναός, Ar. Nub. 305.—Also ὑπερεφής (q. v.), ὑπόροφος, but never ὑψόροφος.

†Υψεύς, ὥς ποэт. εὐς, ὁ, Hypseus, son of the Peneus and the nymph Creüsa, king of the Lapithae, Pind. P. 9, 23; Apollod. 1, 9, 2.

†Υψηγόρας, ὑψηγορέω, Ion. for ὕψαγ-.

†Υψηγορία, ας, ἡ, big talking.

†Υψηγορος, ον, (ὕψι, ἀγορεύω) talking big, vaunting, Aesch. P. 318, 360.

†Υψηκός, ἥεσσα, ἥεν, poet. for ὕψηλος, Nic. Fr. 2, 62.

†Υψηλή, ἰδος, ἡ, daughter of Hypseus, i. e. Cyrene, Call. Apoll. 91.

†Υψηλαυχενεία, ον-ία, ας, ἡ, a carrying the neck high, Xen. Ec. 10, 13: from

†Υψηλαύχην, ενος, ὁ, ἡ, like ὕψαυχην, carrying the neck high.

†Υψηλοβῆτέω, ᾧ, to go or walk on high.

†Υψηλογνώμων, ον, gen. ονος, (ὕψηλος, γνώμη) high-minded, proud, Themist.

†Υψηλοκάριος, ον, (ὕψηλος, καρδία) high-hearted, proud, LXX.

†Υψηλόκηρυμος, ον, (ὕψηλος, κρηνὴς) high-cliffed, pétara, Aesch. P. 5

†Υψηλολογέομαι, dep., to talk high, speak proudly, vaunt, Plat. Rep. 545 E: and

†Υψηλολογία, ας, ἡ, high-talking, vaunting: from

†Υψηλόλογος, ον, (ὕψηλος, λέγω) talking high, vaunting, Themist.

†Υψηλόδοτος, ον, v. ὑψηλόδοτος.

†Υψηλόνοσος, ον, contr. -νους, ον, (ὕψηλος, νόσος) high-minded, Stallb. Plat. Phaedr. 270 A.

†Υψηλόνοτος, ον, high-backed.

†Υψηλοπέτρη, ες, high-flying.

†Υψηλοποιός, ον, (ὕψηλος, ποιέω) producing loftiness or sublimity, Longin.

†Υψηλόπους, ὁ, ἡ, neut. -πονν, high-footed.

†Υψηλός, ἡ, ὄν, (ὕψι, ὕψος):—high, lofty, on high, towering, Lat. altus, sublimis, θέλαμος, Od. 1, 426; πύργος, Il. 3, 384; etc.; of a highland country, χώρα ὀρεινὴ καὶ ὕψηλῃ, Hdt. 1, 110.—metaph., ὕψ. δόξης, ἀρεταί, κλέος, Pind. O. 2, 23; 5, 1, P. 3, 196, etc.; ὕψηλὰ κομπεῖν, to talk high and boastfully, Soph. Aj. 1230, ὕψ. ἐπὶ τανι, Eur. Hipp. 730, εἰπόντων ὕψηλό-τερον λημμάτων παρέχειν, Luc. Nigr. 25:—freq. in proverb. phrases, ὕψηλόν τινα αἰρεῖν, Eur. Scpp. 555, cf. Andoc. 24, 18, Aeschin. 51, 24; ἀφ' ὕψηλόν βραχὺν φέεσσι, Eur. Heracl. 613. Hence

†Υψηλότης, ητος, ἡ, loftiness, sublimity.

†Υψηλοτράχηλος, ον, high-necked.

[α]

†Υψηλοφανής, ες, (ὕψηλος, φαίνωμαι) appearing sublime, Longin.

†Υψηλόφος, ον, f. l. in Hipp., to be altered either into ὑψίλοφος, which occurs elsewhere, or into ὕψηλόλοφος, cf. Bast Ep. Cr. p. 53.

†Υψηλόφρονέω, ᾧ, to be high-minded, haughty; and

†Υψηλόφροσύνη, ης, ἡ, high-mindedness: haughtiness: from

†Υψηλόφρων, ονος, ὁ, ἡ, (ὕψηλος, φρῶν) high-minded, high-spirited, ἀντρη, Plat. Rep. 550 B: haughty, θυμός, Eur. I. A. 919.

†Υψηλοφύης, ες, (ὕψηλος, φύη) of a high growth, Theophr.

†Υψηλόφωνος, ον, with a high or loud voice.

†Υψηνωρ, ορος, ὁ, ἡ, (ὕψι, ἀνῆρ) raising or exalting men, Nonn. Hence

†Υψηνωρ, ορος, ὁ, Hypsenor, son of Dolopion, a Trojan, Il. 5, 77.—2. son of Hippasus, a companion of Antilochus before Troy, Il. 13, 441, sqq.

†Υψηρεφής, ες, gen. εὐς, (ὕψι, ἐρέφω) = ὑπερεφής, Il. 9, 578, Od. 4, 15, etc.

†Υψηρέω, ᾧ, to sound high or loud: from

†Υψηρήξ, ες, gen. εὐς, (ὕψι, ἥξος):—high-sounding, clear-sounding, ἱπποὶ ὕψι, because of their loud neighing, Il. 5, 772; 23, 27.

†Υψηρχίδας, α, ὁ, Hypsechidas, a Spartan, Plut. Sol. 10.

†Υψι, adv., high, aloft, on high, ὕψι ἀναθρόσκων, ὕψι βιβάς, Il. 13, 140, 371; Ζεύς ἡμερος ὕψι, 20, 155; ὕψι, at sea, 14, 77; also in Hes. (Hence ὕψιστος, ὑψίτερος, ὑψίστος. Cf. ὑπό and ὑπέρ.)

†Υψίαετος, ον, ὁ, a kind of eagle, Anton. Liber.

†Υψιβαθής, ες, (ὕψι, βαθύς) very deep, ὄρνεος, Opp. C. 3, 26.

†Υψιβαύων, ον, gen. ονος =sq. [α]

†Υψιβάτος, ον, (ὕψι, βαίνω) going or set on high, standing high, high-placed, πόλις, Pind. N. 10, 88; τρίποδος, Soph. Aj. 1404. [ῥ]

†Υψιβίας, ον, ὁ, Ion. ὕψιβιης, (ὕψι, βία) high and mighty, haughty, arrogant, Corinna ap. Hephaest. p. 108 Gaisf. [ῥ]

†Υψιβόας, ον, ὁ, (ὕψι, βοάω) loud-shouter, name of a frog in Batr. 205.

†Υψιβρεμέτης, ου, ὁ, (ὕψι, βρέμω) high-thundering, epith. of Jupiter, Il. 1, 354, Od. 5, 4, etc.

†Υψιβροτος, ον = foreg., Orph. H. 18, 1.

†Υψιγενέθλος, ον, of high birth or origin.

†Υψιγέννητος, ον, (ὕψι, γεννᾶω) high-grown, growing aloft, ἐλαίας ὕψι

γέννητος κλάδος, its topmost shoot Aesch. Eum. 43.

†Υψίγονος, ον, (ὕψι, *γένω) produced on high, Nonn.

†Υψίγυιος, ον, (ὕψι, γυῖον) with high limbs, high-stemmed, high-grown, ὤσος, Pind. O. 5, 30. [ῥ]

†Υψιδόματος, ον = sq.

†Υψιδόμος, ον, (ὕψι, δέμω) high-built, Coluth. 391. [ῥ]

†Υψιδόμορος, ον, high-running, metaling on high.

†Υψιδύκος, ον, (ὕψι, ζυγόν) strictly of the benches in ships, sitting high or aloft on the bench; hence metaph. as epith. of Jupiter, high-throned, sitting at the helm and guiding all, Il. 4, 166; 7, 69, etc., Hes. Op. 18.

†Υψίζανος, ον, (ὕψι, ζώνη) high-girded, Call. Fr. 19, 1.

†Υψιθέμεθλος, ον, (ὕψι, θέμεθλος) with deep foundations, Nonn.

†Υψιθεών, ον, ον, high-running but better divism, ὕψι θεών.

†Υψιθρόνος, ον, (ὕψι, θρόνος) high-throned, epith. of gods, Pind. N. 4, 105, 1, 6, (5), 23.

†Υψιθικός, ον = foreg., Synes. [ῥ]

†Υψιθρόνος, ον, (ὕψι, κόμην) with a high head or peak, ὄρνις, H. Hom. Ven. 265. [α]

†Υψικέλευθος, ον, (ὕψι, κέλευθος) wandering on high, Anth. P. 9, 207.

†Υψικέρατα, v. sub ὑψικερα.

†Υψικέρανος, ον, lightning, flashing on high, aloft.

†Υψικερας, ον, gen. ω, (ὕψι, κέρα) —high-horned, ἔλαφος, Od. 10, 158, ταυρος, Soph. Tr. 507:—we have also a metapl. acc. —κεράτα πέτραν, high-peaked rock, Pind. (Fr. 285) ap. Ar. Nub. 597, cf. Lob. Phryn. 685. [ῥ]

†Υψικλής, εὐς, ὁ, Hypsicles, maspr. n.

†Υψικόλωνος, ον, also η, ον, Q Sm., (ὕψι, κολώνη) with, on a high hill; generally, high, κίων, Opp. C. 4, 87.

†Υψίκομος, ον, (ὕψι, κόμην) high-haired, with lofty foliage, towering, ὄρνις, Il. 14, 398, etc., and in Hes.; ἐλάττη, Eur. Alc. 585; τὲν ὕψ. ὀρεοσι, Asiatic 4, 1. † [ῥ]

†Υψικόμπως, (ὕψι, κόμπος) advancing with high boasts, arrogantly, Soph. A. 766.

†Υψικράτew, ᾧ, to rule aloft or on high: from

†Υψικράτης, ον, ὁ, the high-ruling high-swaying. [α]

†Υψικράτης, ον, ὁ, Hypsicrates, a historian of Amisus, Luc. Macrotr. 22; Strab. p. 311.

†Υψικρεμής, ες, (ὕψι, κρεμάννυμι) high-hovering, Opp. C. 4, 93.

†Υψικρημνός, ον, (ὕψι, κρημνός) with high steep or cliffs, Ep. Hom. 6, 5: high-beetling, high-placed, πόλισμα, Aesch. P. 421.

†Υψιλοειδής, ες, (εἶδος) in the shape of an Y: cf. βοειδής, and v. Greenhill Theophil. p. 123, 9.

†Υψίλοφος, ον, (ὕψι, λόφος) with high crest, Αἶτνα, Pind. O. 13, 159, θυρίδες, Anth. P. 5, 153; v. l. Αἶτνα, Ran. 818:—cf. ὕψηλοφος. [ῥ]

†Υψίλυχνος, ον, (ὕψι, λύχνος) high-shining, ἀγνή, illumination by a high hung on high, Philox. ap. Ath. 147 A. [ῥ]

†Υψιμέδων, οντος, ὁ, (ὕψι, μέδω) the high-ruling, ruling on high, Ζεύς, Hes. Th. 529: generally, lofty, Παλαστός, Pind. N. 2, 29.

†Υψιμέλαθρος, ον, (ὕψι, μέλαθρον) high-built, H. Hom. Merc. 3, 13, 399.

Ψφινεφής, ἐς, (ὕψι, νέφος) dwelling
in the clouds, Ζεύς, Pind. O. 5, 40.

Ψφινόμος, ον, feeding or dwelling
nigh. [i]

Ψφίνοος, ον, contr. -νους, ονν,
ὕψι, νόος) high-minded, Nonn. [i]

Ψφίπαγής, ἐς, (ὕψι, πήγνυμι) high
minded or dull, Anth. Plan. 132.

Ψφίπεδος, ον, (ὕψι, πέδον) with
high ground, high-placed, Pind. I. 1, 42.

Ψφίπέταλος, ον, (ὕψι, πάλανον) =
ψικμος, comically of κράμβαι in
olyzel. Mus. 2.

Ψφίπετής, εσσα, εν, = ὑψιπέτης,
22, 408, Od. 24, 538.

Ψφίπτελος, ον, Ion. and Ep. for
ψιπέταλος, used like ὑψικόμος, of
ees, Il. 13, 437, Od. 4, 458; II. 588.

Ψφίπτης, ον, ὁ, (ὕψι, πέτομαι)
high-flying, soaring, αἰετός, Il. 12,
1, 219, Od. 20, 243, Soph. Fr. 423;
b. ἀνεμοί, Pind. P. 3, 189; —acc. to
ramm. ψφίπετης (contr. from ὑψι-
πέτης, q. v.)

Ψφίπτης, ἐς, (ὕψι, πίπτω, ἐπεσον)
fallen from heaven, cf. Διιπέτης.

Ψφίποδης, ον, ὁ, poet. for ὑψίπους,
ονν.

Ψφίπολις, ὁ, ἡ, (ὕψι, πόλις) the
highest or first in one's city, Soph. Ant.
0.

Ψφίπολος, ον, (ὕψι, πολέω) roam-
ing on high, Opp. C. 3, 111.

Ψφίπτορος, ον, (ὕψι, πορεύομαι)
ing on high, Opp. C. 3, 497.

Ψφίπτης, ον, like ὑψιπέτης,
ing aloft, Nonn.

Ψφίπους, ὁ, ἡ, neut. πουν, (ὕψι,
ὕς) high-footed; generally, on high,
t. sublimis, νόμοι, Soph. O. T. 866.

Ψφίπριννος, ον, (ὕψι, πρύμνα)
h high stern, Strab.

Ψφίπρινος, ον, with high prow.

Ψφίπυλη, ἡς, ἡ, and Ψφίπυλεια,
Pind. O. 4, 35; Ap. Rh. 1, 621;
ψιπύλη, daughter of Thoas, wife
Jason, Il. 7, 469; from

Ψφίπυλος, ον, (ὕψι, πύλη) with
h gates, Il. 6, 416; 16, 698. [i]

Ψφίπυρος, ον, (ὕψι, πύργος) high-
ered, Simon. 87, 3, Aesch. Eum.
i, Soph., etc.; ὑψ. ἐλπίδες, tower-
houses, Aesch. Supp. 96. [i]

Ψφίροφος, ον, f. l. for ὑψόροφος,
b. Phrym. 685.

Ψφισταί πύλαι, αἰ, (strictly the
hest) Hypsistae, a gate in Thebes,
wards the east, Apollod. 6, 6;
it is a temple of Ζεύς Ψφιστος,
ias. 9, 8, 5.

Ψφιστολος, ον, (στολή II) high-
led, girl up.

Ψφιστος, ἡ, ον, superl. from adv.
i, highest, loftiest, of places, Aesch.
i, 720, etc.—2. of persons, highest,
elling on high. Ζεύς, Pind. N. 11, 2,
i, Soph. Eum. 28, etc.—3. of things,
φανος, κέρδος, Pind. P. 1, fin. I.
4; κακῶν ὑψ., Aesch. Pers. 331.

Ψφιτέλεστος, ον, (ὕψι, τελέω) ini-
ed on high, Nonn.

Ψφίτενης, ἐς, stretched on high: on
h.

Ψφίτενων, οντος, ὁ, (ὕψι, τένων):
with high-strained sneezes, strong-
ked, ταίρος, Pseudo-Phocyl. 190:
ence acc. to Hesych., = ὑψηλαύ-
η.

Ψφίτερος, α, ον, compar. from
b. ὑψι, higher, loftier, Theocr. 8, 46.

Ψφίτυχος, ον, reaching a height, of
i fortune. [i]

Ψφίφαινος, ον, Philo; and ὑψί-
ης, ἐς, Anth. P. 7, 701 (ὕψι, φάος);
high-shining, far-seen.

Ψφιδάνης, ἐς, (ὕψι, φαίνομαι) con-
spicuous on high, Anth. P. append.
246.

Ψφιδερής, ἐς, = ὑψιδόρητος.

Ψφιδίτης, ον, ὁ, one who wanders
or moves on high.

Ψφιδόρητος, ον, (ὕψι, φορέω) high-
borne, soaring, Anth.

Ψφιδρον, ονος, ὁ, ἡ, (ὕψι, φρήν)
like ὑψηλόφρον, high-minded, haughty,
Pind. P. 2, 94.

Ψφίχαιτης, ον, ὁ, (ὕψι, χαίτη)
long-haired, ἀνέρες, Pind. P. 4, 306.

Ψφίων, ον, gen. ονος, poet. com-
par. from ὑψι, higher, loftier, Pind.
Fr. 232: cf. ὑψίτερος.

Ψφύεις, ὁ, Hyrsiois, a city in Elis,
Strab. p. 349.

Ψφύειν, and, later, θε, adv.:
(ὕψος) —from on high, from aloft, from
above, Lat. desuper, Il. 11, 53, Od. 2,
147, etc.; also in Hes., Aesch. Supp.
173, Eur., etc.; rare in prose, as in
Plat. Soph. 216 C.—II. like ὑψοῦ,
high, aloft, on high, also c. gen., above,
over, Pind. O. 3, 21.

Ψφύει, adv., (ὕψος) like ὑψοῦ,
high, aloft, on high, ὑψοῦ ἐόντι Διὶ,
Il. 10, 16, cf. 17, 676; 19, 376.—II. c.
gen., above, Nonn.

Ψφύει, adv., upwards, Lat. sursum,
ἀερεῖν, Sappho 73.

Ψφύλοφος, ον, = ὑψίλοφος, v. I.
Hipp. p. 1278.

Ψφύπρινμος, ον, = ὑψίπρινμος.

Ψφύπρινος, ον, = ὑψίπρινος,
Strab.

Ψφύροφος, ον, (ὕψι, ὀροφῇ): —with
high covering, high roofed, ὑψ. θά-
λαμος, οἶκος, Il. 3, 423; 24, 192,
Od. 2, 337, etc.; cf. ὑπερεφής, ὑψη-
ροφής.

Ψψος, εος, τό, (ὕψι) height, first in
Hdt. (v. infra); ὕψος κρείσσον ἐκπ-
δηματος, Aesch. Ag. 1376; εἰς ὄσον ὕψος
αἰρεῖν, Eur. Phoen. 404; ὅ. ἔχειν,
λαμβάνειν, to rise to some height,
Thuc. 1, 91; 4, 13, cf. 2, 75: the top,
summit, crown, metaph., ὕψος ἁμα-
θίας, Ep. Plat. 351 E.—ὄσον ὕψος,
how high, Xen. Symp. 2, 8; as absol.
acc., in height, Hdt. 1, 50, 178; ἐς
ὕψος, Id. 2, 135.—II. metaph., sub-
limity, Longin. Hence

Ψψόσε, adv., on high, upwards,
aloft, up, Il. 10, 461, 465, Od. 9, 240,
340, etc.

Ψψόστω, adv., superl. of ὑψοῦ,
most highly, Bacchyl. 26, 4.

Ψψοῦ, adv., (ὕψος): —high, aloft,
on high, up, Il. 1, 486, Od. 4, 785, etc.;
ὕψοῦ πατεῖν, Pind. O. 1, 184, cf. P.
10, 109; ὑψοῦ ἐξάραι τι, to praise it
highly, Hdt. 9, 79; ὑψοῦ αἰρεῖν θυ-
μόν, Soph. O. T. 914.

†Ψψοῦς, οντος, ὁ, (prob. contd.
from Ψψοῖς) Hypsus, a town of Ar-
cadia on a mountain of same name,
Paus. 8, 35, 7.

Ψψόθαλμος, ον, (ὕψι, ὀφθαλμός)
with high or prominent eyes.

Ψψόφωνος, ον, (ὕψι, φωνή) with
high, shrill voice, Hipp. p. 955.

Ψψόω, ὦ, f. -ῶω, to raise, elevate,
exalt, Hipp. Hence

Ψψωμα, ατος, τό, high position, ele-
vation, f. N. T.: in pl. οὐρανίους ὑψώ-
μασι, Pseudo-Phoc. 68; † esp., the as-
cension of a star, opp. to ταπεινώμα,
Plut. 2, 149 A, ubi v. Wyttenb.

Ψψώροφος, ον, = ὑψόροφος, Lob.
Phryn. 706.

Ψψωσις, εως, ἡ, (ὕψω) a heighten-
ing, raising, exalting, LXX.

Ψω, f. ὕω: aor. pass. ὕσθην:—
strictly, to wet, water: esp., to rain,
Ζεύς ὕει, Jupiter sent rain, Il. 12, 25,
Od. 14, 457, Hes. Op. 486, Theogn.

26, Valck. Hdt. 2, 13; ὁ θεός ὕει.
Hdt. 2, 13;—but the nom. was soon
omitted, and ὕει used impers., like
Lat. pluit, it rains, Hes. Op. 550, Hdt.
4, 28; ὕσται ὕσαι, Hdt. 1, 87; εἰ ὕει,
if it rained, Hdt. 4, 185: ὕοντος πολ-
λῶ, as it was raining heavily, Xen.
Hell. 1, 1, 16; (so the Greeks said
νίφει, σείει, etc., with or without ὁ
θεός):—also sometimes c. acc. loci,
ἐπτά ἐτέων οὐκ ἔειπν ἠθροισιν, for
seven years it did not rain on Thebes,
Hdt. 4, 151, cf. Paus. 2, 29, 6; (hence
the pass. usage, cf. infra B):—more
freq. c. acc. cognato, ὕει χρυσόν, it
rained gold, Pind. O. 7, 91; so, ὕσαι
τέφραν, etc.; and sometimes c. dat.,
ὕσαι λίθος, βατράχοις, etc., to rain
with.—;—just as in Lat. we find some
times pluit carnem, sanguinem, some
times pluit lapidibus, Valck. Hdt. 4,
151: ψακαζέτω δ' ἄρτοιςιν, ὕετω δ'
ἐτνει, like Falstaff's 'Let it rain po-
tatoes,' Niceph. Sir. 2.—II. pass. c.
fut. mid., to become wet, be wetted, esp.
with rain; λέων ὕμενος, a lion drench-
ed with rain, Od. 6, 131; ὕσθησαν α'
Θῆβαι, Thebes was rained upon, i. e.
it rained there, Hdt. 3, 10; so, ἡ γῆ
ὑεται, i. e. it rains in the country,
Hdt. 2, 13; ἡ γῆ ὑεται δλίγω, it rains
little or seldom there, Hdt. 1, 193:—
also, sometimes, to fall down in rain,
in a shower, e. g. ὑεται χρυσός, ἄρτος,
σίτος, it rains gold, bread, corn, etc.,
yet prob. only in late writers, as
Philo, Greg. Naz., etc.

(From ὕω come first ὕδος ὕδωρ
ὕδαλος ὕδατινος ὕδασις ὕδρα
ὕδρος ὕδρος ὕδρωσι: then ὑγρός
with its derivs.; and Lat. humus
humor humeo humesco humidus; as
also unus univus udus unda, and fundo
fundo: prob. also ἵδρος ἵδω ἵδρος
ἵδρος ἵδρω, Lat. sudor, sudor, and
(from its watery look) ὕελος, ὕαλος.
Cf. ὕδωρ.—The root may perhaps be
further traced in XY-, χέω.) [ὑ al-
ways.]

Ψωδης, ἐς, like ὕειδής, swinish
πάθος, Plut. 2, 535 F. [i]

Ψωδία, ας, ἡ, swinishness. [ὑ]

Φ

Φ, φ, φῑ, τό, indecl., twenty-first
letter of the Gr. alphabet: as a nu-
meral φ=500, but φ=500,000.

The consonant Φ arose from the
labial Π followed by the aspirate.
Before the present written character
came into use, it was written ΠΗ,
and is expressed in Lat., Engl., etc.,
by the Lat. ph: though, F, f, is its
proper representative:—for in Greek,
Φ was used to translate the Lat. F,
as Fabius, Φάβιος, etc.; in Italian all
the Latinised Greek words (the only
ones which in Latin had ph) are
spelt with f; and in Greek and Latin
words from the same root φ and f
correspond, e. g. φῶρ, fur, φάναι, fari
—It is prob. that Φ took the place of
the older F or digamma, which re-
mained in Latin in its primitive
form, v. Donalds. New Crat. p. 105,
124.

Changes of φ, esp. in the dialects.
—I. in Aeol. Dor. and Ion. the aspi-
rate was usu. dropped, and φ became
π, as in ἀσπράγος λίσπος σπῆγγος
σπονδύλιον ἀσπράγος λίσπος σπῆγ-
γος σπονδύλη, Koeri Greg. p. 344
this esp. the case with the Mae-
cedonians, who called their Philo;
Πίλιππος: the Att. on the other hand

were fond of the aspirated φ, esp. after σ, though not without exception, Lob. Phryn. 113, 399, but also at the beginning of the radical syllables, e. g. φανός πανός, φάτρα πύτρα (cf. rather πατήρ), φαινόλης παελία, φάρσος παρσ, flagrum πλῆρη, Buttjn. Lexil. s. v. φολκός; just as the High-German Pferd Pfahl pfeifen Dampf are in Low-German, *Perd Pahl peipen Dampf*, whence our *pad pale pipe damp*.—II. in Maced., φ sometimes changed to its nearest labial β, Βίλιππος Βρύγες for Φίλιππος Φρύγες, Hdt. 7, 73, Koen Gr. p. 285; cf. balanea φάλαινα.—III. in Aeol., Dor. and Ion., φ is more freq. for θ, as φήρ φλάω, φλίβω for θήρ θλάω θλίβω, etc., Koen Gr. p. 614.

Older Ep. and Eleg. poets considered φ in particular cases as a double consonant, so that a short vowel before it becomes long by position, e. g. in δόσι σκῆφος Ζεύροτος, Wolf Praef. II. lxxvii, Schäff. Theogn. 1057, Mehlh. Anacr. 35, 11.

Φά, Dor. for έφα, έφη, v. φμῖ. Φάσθεν, Ep. lengthd. for φάνθεν, i. e. φάνθησαν, 3 pl. aor. 1 pass. of φαίνω, II. 1, 200. [φά]

Φάιντατος, η, ον, irreg. Ep. superl. of φαεινός, most brilliant, brightest, ώστηρ, Od. 13, 93.

Φάιντερος, α, ον, irreg. Ep. compar. of φαεινός, more brilliant, brighter, Anth.

Φαβάτινος, η, ον, made of beans, from the Lat. faba, late word.

†Φάβιος, ον, ό, the Rom. name Fabius, Strab. p. 185; Plut.; etc.

Φαβοκτόνος, ον, (φάβ, κτείνω) killing doves, a dove-killer.

Φαβοτύπος, ον, (φάψ, τύπτω) striking doves: ό φαβοτύπος, a kind of hawk, = φασσοφόρος, Arist. H. A. 8, 3, 1. [v]

†Φάβρα, ας, ή, Phabra, a small island near Attica, Strab. p. 393, v. l. Φαίρα.

†Φαβρατερία, ας, ή, Fabrateria, a town of Latium, Strab. p. 237.

†Φαβρίκιος, ον, ό, the Rom. name Fabricius, Plut.

†Φαβωρίνος, ον, ό, Favorinus, masc. pr. n., esp. the rhetorician of Arelate in Gaul, Luc. Demon. 12; etc.

Φάγαινα, ης, ή, ravenous hunger.—II. = φαγέδαινα I.

Φάγανθρωπος, ον, = άνθρωποφάγος, devouring men, cannibal.

Φάγας or φαγός, ό, (φαγείν) a devouring, glutton, Cratin. Incert. 137 b; cf. Lob. Phryn. 434.

Φάγέδαινα, ης, ή, a cancerous sore, canker, Aesch. Fr. 231, Dem. 798, 23, v. Foës. Oecon. Hipp.—II. = φάγαινα I. Hence

Φάγεδανικός, ή, όν, spreading like a cancer, Diosc.

Φάγεδανόμα, pass., to suffer from φαγέδαινα, Hipp. p. 1125.

Φάγειν and φάγεμεν, Ion. and Ep. for φαγείν, Od.

ΦΑΓΕΙΝ, inf. from έφαγον, with no pres. in use, used as aor. 2 of έσθιω:—to eat, devour, both of men and beasts, oft. in Hom., who oft. joins πειν φάγεμεν τε, etc.: usu. constructed c. acc., but also c. gen., to eat of (i. e. part of) a thing, Od. 9, 102; 15, 373, cf. Jelf Gr. Gr. § 537:—generally, to eat up, waste, squander, Od. 2, 76; 4, 33.—A later Hellenistic fut. is φάγομαι, which was also used as pres., LXX., cf. Lob. Phryn. 327, but no pres. φάγω occurs. (Sanser. bhaksh comedere: hence, also prob. Lat. fauces, German Backen.)

Φάγέσωρος, ον, ό, a glutton, comic word.

Φάγμα, ατος, τό, (φάγειν) food, victuals.

Φάγησι, Ep. for φάγη, 3 sing. subj. aor. 2 act. of έσθιω, Hom.

Φάγησια, τά, (sc. έρα), (φαγείν) an eating-festival, Clearch. ap. Ath. 275 B.

Φάγησιπώσια, τά, (φαγείν, πίνω) an eating and drinking festival, Clearch. ap. Ath. 275 B.

Φάγησις, ή, (φαγείν) an eating or devouring, susp.

Φάγίλος, ον, ό, a lamb, strictly either when it begins to be eatable or to eat alone, Arist. ap. Plut. 2, 294 D.—Hesych. gives also the forms φαγηλός, φαγαλός.

Φάγομαι, Hellenist. fut. of φάγειν, q. v.

Φάγος, ον, ό, (φαγείν) a glutton, N. T.:—also written oxyt. φάγός, Lob. Phryn. 434.

†Φάγρος, ητος, ή, Phagres, a fortress in Macedonia at the passes of Mt. Pangaeus, Hdt. 7, 112; Thuc. 2, 99.

Φάγρος, ον, ό, a kind of fish, Antiph. Probat. 1, 3.—II. in Cretan, a whelstone.

*Φάγων, v. sub φαγείν.

Φάγω, όν, a glutton.—II. the jaw.

Φάγαρος, ον, ό, also φαγώριος, an unknown fish, perh. the same as φάγρος, Strab.

Φάς, 3 sing. aor. from όάω, φαίνω, with intr. signf. like έφάνη, appeared, Od. 14, 502.

Φάθοντιάς, άδος, ή, = sq., Opp. C. 1, 219.

Φάθοντις, ιδος, poet. fem. of φαέθων, shining, Anth.—II. of or relating to Phaëthon, Anth. p. 9, 782.

†Φάθονσα, ης, ή, Phaëthusa, daughter of Helius and Neaera, Od. 12, 132.

Φάέθω (φάω, φάω) :—to shine, but prob. only used in part. φαέθων, beaming, radiant, in Hom., and Hes., always as epith. of the sun, II. 11, 735, Od. 5, 479, etc.; and so Soph. El. 824, Eur. El. 464, in lyric passages: πάννην καὶ φαέθοντα, nights and days, Soph. Aj. 930.—2. the planet Jupiter, Arist. Mund. 2, 9. Hence

Φάεθων, οντος, ό, Phaëthon, one of the light-bringing steeds of Aurora, Od. 23, 246.—II. as masc. pr. n., son of Aurora and Cephalus, carried off by Venus, Hes. Th. 987: †in Apollod. 3, 14, 3, son of Tithonus.—2. son of Helius and Clymene, famous in later legends for his unlucky driving of the sun-chariot, †Eur. Hipp. 740; Ap. Rh. 4, 598, 623; cf. Luc. Dial. D. 25.—3. appell. of Absyrtus, Ap. Rh. 3, 1236.

†Φαεινίς, ιδος, ή, Phaënis, priestess of Juno in Argos, Thuc. 4, 133.

Φαεινός, ή, όν; also φαεινός, v. infra: (φάος) : shining, beaming, radiant, τιμή, with any thing, oft. in Hom.; esp. of burnished metal, κρητήρ, II. 3, 247, etc.; χαλκός, II. 2, 151; σάκος, δόρυ, etc.; and of bright colours, ζωστήρ φοινίκι φαεινός, II. 6, 219, cf. 15, 538; φ. πέπλος, πάπηρ, 5, 315; 10, 156; also of fire, II. 5, 215; of the moon, II. 8, 555; of Aurora, Od. 4, 188; of the eyes, II. 13, 3, 7, etc.; so in Pind. and Trag., v. sub fin.:—compar., φαεινότερος, II. 18, 610.—2. later also like λαμπρός, of the voice, clear, distinct, far-sounding, Pind. P. 4, 505.—3. generally, splendid, brilliant, όρεται, όνσιαι, etc., Pind. N. 7, 75, etc.—A poet. word.—Pind. always uses the form φαεινός, Böckh v. l. Pind. O 1, 6, which also occurs even in

Iambic passages of Ίαγ, v. a. 2; Phoen. 84, Eilendt Lex. S. 391.; but never in Ep.

Φάεινω, poet. collat. form of φαίνω to shine, give light, Od. 12, 383, 389, etc., Hes. Op. 526, Th. 372.

†Φαέννα, ας, ή, Phaënnia, one of the Graces, Paus. 3, 18, 6.

†Φαέννις, ιδος, ή, Phaënnis, a seeress, Paus. 10, 12, 10.

†Φαέννος, ον, ό, Phaënnus, a poet, Anth. P. 4, 1.

Φαεινός, ή, όν, collat. form of φαεινός, q. v. sub fin.

Φαεινόμενος, ον, (φάω, φαστός) :—bringing light to mortals, illuminating them, ήώς, II. 24, 785, Ήελιος, Od. 10, 138, 191, Hes. Th. 958; also in Eur. Heracl. 750.

Φαεσφορία, ας, Ion. -ίη, ης, ή, bringing of light: a lighting, illumination, Call. Dian. 11, Musae. 300, from

Φαεσφόρος, ον, (φάος, φέρω) :—light-bringing, λαμπάδες, Aesch. Aj. 489; φλόξ, Eur. Hel. 629; όφις, I. Cycl. 462:—contr. φασφόρος, q. v.

†Φαζημωνίτις, ιδος, ή, Phazemonitis, a district of Pontus, Strab. p. 560, from

†Φαζμών, ώνος, ό, Phazemon, town of Pontus, later Neapolis, Strab. p. 560: hence ό Φαζημωνίται, the inhab. of Ph., Id.

Φάβι, imperat. of φημι, Ar. [though Draco writes it φάβι.]

†Φαίαια, ας, Ion. Φαεική, ης, ή, in Hom. Φαίηκων γαία, Od. 3, 31, Phaeacia, the land of the Phaeacians = Σχερία.

Φαίαις, άκος, ό, Ep. and Ion. Φαίη, a Phaeacian: they were the Homeric inhabitants of the island of Scheria (i. e. Corcyra, now Corfu, famous for their seamanship, riches and hospitality, Od. †6, 3, 35, etc.—II. fem. masc. pr. n., the Phaeazt, name of an architect, who gave his name (φαίαιες or φαίαικοί) to conduits or sewers, Diod. †S. 11, 25.—2. son of Neptunus and Corcyra, progenitor of the Phaeacians, acc. to Diod. S. 4, 72.—3. son of Erasistratus, a commander of the Athenians, Thuc. 5, 4; Plut. Nic. 1.

†Φαίδμη, ης, ή, Phaedima, fem. pr. n., a Persian woman, Hdt. 3, 69.

Φαίδωμος, εσσα, εν, a rarer poet. form for sq., II. 13, 686.

Φαίδιμος, ον, also η, ον, Pind. I. 4, 51, N. 1, 101, (never used by Homer in fem.): (φαίνω) :—shining, beaming, radiant, of men's limbs, prob. in reference to the common use of oil, φαίδιμος ώμος, Od. 11, 127, etc.; φ. γυί, II. 6, 27; φ. κόμα, Pind. N. 1, 101, πρόσφις, Id. P. 4, 50; also ό. έππρω, Id. O. 6, 21.—2. of heroes, famous, glorious, Lat. clarus, illustris, oft. in Hom.—The word is rare in Trag. φαίδιμ' Άχιλλεύ, Aesch. (Fr. 122) ap. Ar. Ran. 992; φ. ώμοι, Soph. Fr. 403; φ. βραχίονες, Aesch. ap. At. 414 D.

†Φαίδιμος, ον, ό, Phaedimus, a king of the Sidonians, who kindly received Menelaus, Od. 15, 117.—2. sc. Amphion and Niobe, Apollod. 3, 5.—3. one of the thirty tyrants, Der. 402, 16; instead of whom in Xe. Φαίδριος.—4. a Lacedaemonian, Thuc. 5, 42.—5. a poet of the Anthology.—Others in Paus. 5, 8, 11; etc.—†Φαίδρα, ας, ή, Ep. Φαίδρη, Phaedra, daughter of Minos, wife of Theseus, became enamoured of her stepson Hippolytus, and by her misrepresentations caused his death, Od. 13, 325; Eur. Hipp.

Φαιδρία, ας, ἡ, *Phaedia* a town Arcadia, Paus. 3, 35, 1.
 Φαιδρίας, ου, ὁ, *Phaenarete*, an Athenian, one of the thirty tyrants, en. Hell. 2, 3, 2: cf. Φαίδριος 3—thers in Diog. L., etc.
 Φαίδριον, ου, ἡ, *Phaedium*, a female attendant of Epicurus, Diog. L. 21.
 Φαιδριέμων, ου, γεν. ονος, (εἶμα) clean attire.
 Φαίδριον, ου, (φαιδρός, νοῦς) of cheerful, joyous mind, Aesch. Ag. 29.
 Φαίδρος, ὁ, ὄν, (φῶς, φαῖνω):—light, beaming, φῶς, Pind. Fr. 228; ἰος, σελήνη, Aesch. Eum. 926, Ag. 8.—2. metaph., beaming with joy, joyous, joyful, φ. πρόσωπον, ὅμμα, Iolion 31, 34, Aesch. Ag. 520, Soph. l. 1297, etc.: then of persons, of glad maintenance, cheerful, joyous, Xen. Cyr. 3, 59, etc.; φ. λάμποντι μετώπῳ, Eq. 550; φ. ἐπὶ τινι, glad at a thing, sm. 332, 8: hence, φ. ὦτα, of a ear that pricks his ears, Ar. Pac. 6. Adv. -δρως, joyously, cheerily, βιοτεύσας, Xen. Cyr. 4, 6, 6; neut. φαίδρα as adv. in Soph. O. C. 319: p. to συγγνώμῃ, Xen. An. 2, 6, 11.—as masc. prop. n., properispom., ἰδρως, v. sq.: and the fem. Φαίδρα, α. Φαίδρη, is paroxyt.
 Φαίδρος, ου, ὁ, *Phaedrus*, a pupil friend of Socrates, Plat. Phaedr. 2. an Athenian commander, Strab. 446.
 Φαιδρότης, ητος, ἡ, (φαιδρός) brightness, lustre.—II. metaph., cheerfulness, youthness, Isocr. Antid. § 141.
 Φαιδρός, ὦ, (φαιδρός) to make light.—II. metaph., to cheer, make cheerful, gay or joyous:—pass., to be Xen. Cyr. 2, 2, 16. Cf. φαιδρύνω.*
 Φαιδρύντης, οῦ, ὁ, (φαιδρύνω) one who cleanses.
 Φαιδρύντρια, ας, ἡ, fem. of foregoing, washer of baby-linen, Aesch. Cho. 759.
 Φαιδρύνω, (φαιδρός) to make bright, cleanse, φ. λουτρόν, Aesch. Ag. 09; θεαί μορφῶν φαιδρύναν, gave a bright form, says Helen, Eur. Al. 678.—so in mid., χροῖα φαιδρύνσθαι, to wash one's skin clean, Hes. b. 751, cf. Mosch. 2, 31.—II. metaph., to cheer, please, Aesch. Ag. 20: in mid., φαιδρύνσθαι τὸν εὐνοῦ βίον, Plat. Legg. 718 B.—pass., brighten up with joy, Xen. Cyr. 5, 37, Hence
 Φαιδρυσμα, ατος, τό, that which makes bright: decoration, dress, Clem.
 Φαιδρυσμός, ὄν, (φαιδρός, ὥς)—th bright, joyous look, of a young man, Aesch. Ag. 725; ὅμμα φ., Eur. r. 894.
 Φαίδων, υνος, ὁ, *Phaedon*, of Elis, pupil of Socrates, Plat. Phaed.—an Athenian archon, Plat. Thes. i.
 Φαίδωνδας, ου, ὁ, *Phaedondas*, a pupil of Socrates, of Thebes or Cyrene, Plat. Phaed. 59; Xen. Mem. 1, 48.
 Φαίκις, ἰδος, ἡ, a kind of white se, worn by Athen. gymnasiarchs id Aegyptian priests, Anth. P. 6, 4; and we have a dimin. form φαίσιον, τό, in App. Civ. 5, 11, Plut. nton. 33.
 Φαίκος, ἡ, ὄν, Hesych. (Fr. 954) ap. hot. and Hesych., who explain it by ἰδρός, λαμπρός, so that it must belong to the root *φῶς, φαῖνω.
 Φαίμεν, 1 pl. opt. pres. from φημι, ε σίμεν, ll.

†Φαιναγόρη, ης, ἡ, = Φαναγορία, Dion. P. 552.
 †Φαιναρέτη, ης, ἡ, *Phaenarete*, an Athenian female, mother of Socrates, Plat. Theaet.
 †Φαινέας, ου, ὁ, *Phaeneas*, a leader of the Aetolians, Polyb. 17, 1, 4.
 Φαινέμεν, Ep. inf. pres. act. for φαίνεω, Od.
 Φαινέσκετο, Ion. for ἐφαίνετο, 3 sing. impf. pass., Od.
 †Φαινέστιος, ου, ὁ, *Phaenestius*, masc. pr. n., Ath. 15 A.
 Φαινίδω παίζειν, to play at ball, elsewh. ἐφετινίδα and ἀρπαστόν, Antiph. Incert. 8; cf. Ath. 14 F. (From φαῖνω.)
 †Φαινίππος, ου, ὁ, *Phaenippus*, an Athenian, Hdt. 6, 121.—2. a public secretary at Athens, Thuc. 4, 118.—3. an individual against whom one of Demosthenes' orations was directed.
 Φαινίς, ἰδος, ἡ, Laced. for ἀνεμώνη.
 †Φαινόκριτος, ου, ὁ, *Phaenocritus*, masc. pr. n., Anth. P. 7, 716.
 Φαινολή, ου, ὁ, the Lat. paenula, a thick, upper garment or cloak, N. T.: the forms φαίλωνης and φελώνης are dub.
 Φαινολής, ἰδος, ἡ, (φαῖνω) light-bringing, light-giving, ἥως, H. Hom. Cer. 51; ανός, Sapph. 68: not found in genit.; cf. μαινολής.
 Φαινολοθήκη, ης, ἡ, a closet or place for keeping φαῖνολοι in.
 Φαινομένηφι, Ep. dat. for φαίνομένη, Hom.
 Φαινομήρις, ἰδος, ἡ, (φαῖνω, μηρός) showing the thigh, with bare thigh, as Ibyc. 49 calls the Laconian damsels, from their wearing the σχιστός χιτών, v. Müller Dor. 4, 2, 3: we find it also properox. φαῖνομήρις, and in the form φανομήρις.
 Φαινοπροσωπέω, ὦ, (φαῖνω, πρόσωπον) to show one's face, come into public, a word formed by Cic. Att. 7, 21, 1, not quite acc. to analogy; for it should strictly be φαεροπροσωπέω. So our botanists talk of phaenogamous, for phanerogamous, plants. Hence
 Φαινοπροσωπητέον, verb. adj., one must show one's face, Cic. Att. 14, 22, 2.
 Φαῖνω, οπος, ὁ, ἡ, (φαῖνω, ὥς) = φαῖνώ: in ll. only as pr. n.: v. sq.
 †Φαῖνωψ, οπος, ὁ, *Phaenops*, son of Asius of Abydos, father of Xanthus and Thoon, ll. 5, 152; 17, 582.
 Φαῖνω (from root ΦΑ., which appears in φᾶ-ος, Sanscr. bhā lucere): f. φᾶνῶ, but also φᾶνῶ, Dind. Ar. Eq. 300, Eur. Bacch. 528, cf. Ap. Dysc. de Adv. p. 600: aor. ἐφῆνα, inf. φῆναι: later pf. πέφαγκα, Dinarch. (in compd. ἀποφ.): intr. pf. 2 πέφηνα. Pass. and mid. φαῖνομαι: fut. φᾶνῶμαι, Hom., φανήσομαι, Soph., etc.: aor. ἐφάνην, Hom., who also has intr. aor. act. φάνεσκε [α] (ll. 11, 64, Od. 11, 587), aor. 1 ἐφάνθη, with the Ep. 3 sing. aor. φᾶνθη, and 3 pl. φᾶνθεν, for ἐφάνθησαν, Od. 18, 68; inf. φᾶνῆναι for φανῆναι, ll. 9, 240: pf. πέφασμαι, 3 sing. πέφανται, inf. πέφανθαι, Soph., Plat., etc.; but the pf. 2 πέφηνα is also used in pass. signif., Soph. O. C. 329, etc., though sometimes in act., Id. Phil. 297: no aor. 2 act. ἐφάνον seems to have been used, Pors. Or. 1266 Meineke Phil. 1, 416.

To bring to light, bring into sight make to appear, τέρας τινί φ. to make a sign appear to one, ll. 2, 324, Od. 3, 173, etc.; σήματα φαίνων, ll. 2, 353; φ. ὁπώραν, Pind. N. 5, 10, ἐξ τοῦ φῶς φανέιν, Soph. O. T. 1229; φ. φόνον, lb. 853; φ. κακὸν ἔκλυεν, Eur. I. T. 899, etc.; v. sub φουράφ II. 2:—to show, make known, δόξῃ τινι, Od. 12, 334: φ. μυροῦς, ἐπιγυονίδα, to show by baring, i. e. to uncover..., Od. 18, 67, 74; so, φ. αὐχένα, Hdt. 2, 131: but, γόνον Ἐλένη φ., to show her a child, i. e. grant her to bear one, Od. 4, 12; so, φ. παρικότιν τινι, to show (i. e. give) one a wife, Od. 15, 26.—2. of sound, to make it clear to the ear, make it ring clear, αὐτὴν φαίνειν, Od. 8, 499; αὐληγὶς ὑπέρτονον γήρυμα φαίνεται στρατῷ, Aesch. Eum. 569; cf. Soph. Ant. 1078.—3. to show forth, display, exhibit, νοήματα, ll. 18, 295; ἀρετήν, Od. 8, 237; ἀεικέας, Od. 20, 309; βίην, Hes. Th. 689; ἐμπαχάναν, Pind. I. 4, 4 (3, 20); εἰνοίαν, Hdt. 3, 36 ὕβριν, Hdt. 3, 127: to make clear or plain, explain, expound, λόγον, Hdt. 1, 116, 117: also, λόγον ὁδοῦς, Hdt. 1, 95.—4. esp. in Att., to inform against one; hence, to indict, impeach, φαῖνω σε τοῖς πρῶτα, Ar. Eq. 300:—esp. to inform of a thing as contraband, Ar. Ach. 819, 824, sq.; so, φαίνειν πλοῖον, Dem. 1324, 20; τὰ φανθέντα, articles informed against as contraband, Id. 1325, fin.—5. aor. mid. φήνωσθαι, in signif. to show, display as one's own, Soph. Phil. 944.—II. absol., φαίνειν τινί, to light or give light to any one, carry a light before him, Od. 7, 102; 19, 25.—2. to give light, shine forth, of the sun, moon, etc., φ. εἰς τὸν οὐρανόν, Plat. Tim. 39 B; ἀλλά, σελάνα, φαῖνε καλόν, Theocr. 2, 11, cf. φῶς: hence the planet Saturn is called Φαῖνων (v. sub voc.)—so, ἡρ φαῖνω, spring when it shines forth, Aesch. Fr. 291, 4 (cf. ὑποφαῖνω); and, metaph., ἐλπίς ἀγανά φαίνουσα, Aesch. Ag. 101, if we keep the old reading:—and so of the Dioscuri appearing in mid-air, Eur. El. 1234, where Seidl. takes it=φαῖνομαι, but needlessly. In all these intr. usages we may easily supply the cognate acc., φῶς:—but,—3. Hom. uses the impf. φάνεσκε really intr., appeared, μετὰ πρῶτοις φάνεσκε, ll. 11, 64; ὑπέρθε δὲ γαῖα φάνεσκε, Od. 12, 241, cf. ll. 586.
 B. pass. φαῖνομαι:—to come to light, come to sight, be seen, appear, φαίνεται αὐγῇ, ll. 2, 456, cf. Od. 19, 39, etc.; esp. of the appearance or rising of heavenly bodies, to appear, ll. 8, 556, Hes. Op. 596; most freq. of the first gleam of day-break, ἡμος δ' ἡργένεα φᾶν ῥοδοδάκτυλος Ἥως, ll. 1, 477, Od. 2, 1, etc.; ἡμα ἡοῖ φανομένηφι at break of day, ll. 9, 618, Od. 4, 407, etc.: also of a rising wind, οὐδὲ ποτ' οὐροί πνέοντες φαίνοντο, Od. 4, 361:—in later writers φαίνόμενα are the phenomena of the heavens, as the times of stars rising and setting, etc., Arat.—2. to become seen by baring, ll. 22, 324, Od. 18, 67.—3. c. inf., to appear to be so and so, δομῶν ἡγίς τοι ἄρ' ἰστη φαίνεται εἶναι, Od. 15, 25, cf. ll. 335; οὐ γὰρ σφῆκ' ἐφαίνετο κέρδιον εἶναι, 14, 355; (this inf. is oft. omitted ὅστις φαίνεται ἄριστος (sc. εἶναι) Od. 14, 106, cf. ll. 2, 5; τοῖος ἐφαίνετο, ll. 5, 867):—in Hdt. and Att. we must distinguish between φαίνεσθαι, c. inf., and φ. c. part., the former denoting what appears or is likely, the

ταίη what is apparent or manifest, e. g. φαίνεται εἶναι, he appears, seems to be (like δοκεῖ); but φαίνεται ἔών, he manifestly is, cf. Hdt. 7, 137, 175, Aesch. Pr. 217, Pers. 786; so too, φαίνεται ὁ νόμος ἡμῶν βλάπτων, the law manifestly harms us; but, φαίνεται ὁ νόμος ἡμῶν βλάφει, it appears likely to harm us, Wolf Dem. Lept. p. 259, cf. Jelf Gr. Gr. § 484 Obs. 2, c; so, οὐκ ἄκαιρα φαίνεται λέγειν, Aesch. Pr. 1036; φαίνομαι δύο καθορᾶν εἶδη, Plat. Soph. 235 D; but, πλάγκτος οὐσ' ἐφαίνονην, Aesch. Ag. 593, cf. Pers. 786, etc.:—also with the part. omitted, φέρονται ἀρωπῆλῆτας σοφός (sc. ὧν), Pind. P. 4, 154, cf. N. 6, 25; Κάρες ἐφάνθησαν sc. ὄντες, they were found (to be) Carians, Thuc. 1, 8:—in like manner we have φαίνόμενος, η, ὄν, (objectively) of that which is evident, manifest, plain, certain, φαίνόμενον κακόν, Arch. 67; γ. ἄτα, Pind. N. 9, 50; but also (subjectively) that which seems or appears so (to us), seeming, apparent, opp. to τὸ ὄν, Plat. Rep. 596 E, Arist. Top. 1, 1, 3, Eth. N. 3, 4, etc.—4. freq. in Plato's dialogue, φαίνεται σοὶ ταῦτα; does this appear so? is not this so? Ans. φαίνεται, yes, Prot. 332 E, Rep. 333 C, etc.—5. οὐδαμῶν φανῆναι, Id. Phaed. 72 B; v. sub οὐδαμῶν.—6. Soph. El. 1274, has φανῆναι ὁδόν, which is a pregnant expression for ἵεναί ὁδόν ὥστε φανῆναι: somewhat of the same kind is κλέυνθον φανεί, Aj. 878.—II. strictly as pass., c. aor. 1 ἐφάνθη, to be denounced, informed against, τὰ ἥμισα τῶν φανέντων λαβεῖν, Dem. 1325, 28:—in Hom. however the aor. 1 pass. is always used in the signif. of the aor. 2.

†Φαινὼν, ὄν, η, Phaeno, a nymph, playmate of Proserpina, H. Hom. Cer. 418.

Φαίλων, ὁ, the name of a planet, the Shiner, our Saturn, Arist. Mund. 2, 9, Cic. N. D. 2, 20.

Φαινῶπις, ἴδος, η, pecul. fem. of sq.

Φαινῶψ, ὄπος, ὁ, η, (φαῖων, ὤψ) bright-eyed, conspicuous, Manetho.

ΦΑΙΟΣ, ἄ, ὄν, strictly, of the hue of twilight, dusky, dun, Lat. fuscus, of any colour mixed of black and white, Plat. Tim. 68 C, cf. Arist. Top. 1, 15, 7: of mourning, φαῖα ἱμάτια, Polyb. 30, 4, 5;—but opp. to both μέλας and λευκός, as ἄλιπος to λιπυρός and ἥδός, as a mere negative, Plat. Rep. 585 A.—2. it was also applied to sound, = συμφός, acc. to Arist.; but he (l. c.) disapproves the usage.

Φαιουρός, ὄν, (φαῖος, οὐρά) grey-tailed: acc. to others from φῶς, = λιμπουρός, Lyc. 334.

Φαιοχίτων, ἀνος, ὁ, η, (φαῖος, χιτὼν) dark-robed, Aesch. Cho. 1049, where the second syll. is long in arsis, cf. λαχέω, and v. χ sub fine. [i]

†Φαισανά, ας, η, Phaesana, a city in southern Arcadia, Pind. O. 6, 55. [av]

†Φαίστιος, α, ὄν, of Phaestus, Phaestian, Plut. Sol. 12; cf. Ath. 261 E: with pecul. fem. Φαιστιδής.

†Φαιστις, ἴδος, η, Phaestis, mother of Aristotle, Ep. Ad. 549; in Diog. L. 5, 1, Φαιστιδής.

Φαιστός, or Φαῖστος, η, ὄν, (φῶς) shining, bright, dub.

†Φαῖστος, ὄν, ὁ, Phaestus, son of Borus of Tarne in Maeconia, an ally of the Trojans, Il. 5, 43.—2. son of Rhopalus, grandson of Hercules, acc. to Steph. Byz. founder of II.; cf. Paus. 2, 6, 7.—2. 10, 1.—II. η, a city

of Crete near Gortyna, Il. 1, 648; Strab. p. 476.

†Φαῖσούλα, ὡν, τά, Faesulae, a city of Etruria, Polyb. 2, 25, 6; also η, Φαῖσούλα, 3, 82, 1: and Φαισοῦλαι, Dio C.

†Φαῖτος, ὄν, ὁ, Phaetus, a writer, Ath. 643 E.

Φάκῆς, ὁ, (φακῆ) a nickname, derived from lentils.

Φακεία, η, v. sub φακῆ.

Φάκελος, ὄν, ὁ, a bundle, fagot, Lat. fasciculus, φρυγάνων, ῥάβδων, Hdt. 4, 62, 67; ξύλων, Eur. Cycl. 242; also written φάκελλος, Thuc. 2, 77. [a] Hence

Φάκελόω, ὦ, to make up into a bundle, Nicet.

Φάκῆ, ης, η, strictly contr. for φακεία, which however is only found in Euphor. Ἀποδ. 1, who laughs at it; v. Meineke:—the fruit of lentils, (φακός): esp. a dish made thereof, dish of lentils, pulse, porridge, Ar. Eq. 1007, Vesp. 811, etc.; cf. φακός.

†Φακῆ, ης, η, Phace, sister of Ulysses, Ath. 158 C.

Φάκιον, η, ὄν, (φακῆ) made of lentils, ὄρος, Sopat. ap. Ath. 158 D.

Φάκιολος, ὁ, = φάκελος, susp. in Dion. H. 10, 16.

Φάκιον, ὄν, τό, (φακῆ) a decoction of lentils, used in emetics, Hipp.; v. Foës. Oecon. [a]

†Φάκιον, ὄν, τό, Phacium, a small town of Thessaly, on the Apidanus, Thuc. 4, 78.

Φάκοειδής, ἐς, (φακῆ, εἶδος) like lentils, lentiform.

Φάκοπτισάνη, ης, η, a dish of shelled or bruised lentils with barley: a decoction thereof. [a]

ΦΑΚΟΨ, ὄν, ὁ, the plant lentil; also its fruit, which was eaten esp. at funerals, Solon 30, 3, Hdt. 4, 17, Hipp., etc.: when made into porridge, it was usu. termed φακῆ (q. v.), Lob. Phryn. 455: φ. ὁ ἐπὶ τῶν τετρατάτων, the lesser duck-weed, lemma minor, Linn., Diosc. 4, 88.—II. a lentil-shaped vessel, a flattish warming-bottle, Hipp., etc.; cf. Foës. Oecon.—III. a lentil-shaped spot on the body, a mole, freckle, Plut. 2, 563 A, 800 E.

†Φακούσσα, ης, η, or Φάκουσα, Phacussa, a city of the Delta, Strab. p. 805.

Φάκουσις, εως, ὁ, η, with moles or freckles on the face.

Φάκωδής, ἐς, contr. for φακοειδής, like lentils, lenticular, Hipp.—II. full of lentil-shaped spots (φακός III).

Φάκωτός, η, ὄν, (φακός) made like lentils, lentiform.

Φάλαγγρχης, ὄν, ὁ, (φάλαγξ, ἄρχω) a leader of a phalanx. Hence

Φάλαγγρχια, ας, η, the post or rank of a φάλαγγρχης.

Φάλαγγιῶν, ὦ, = φάλαγγιῶν, dub.

Φάλαγγιδόν, (φάλαγξ) adv. in phalanxes or columns, Il. 15, 360, Polyb. 3, 115, 12.

Φάλαγγιῶν, ὦ, (φάλαγγιον) to be venomous or malignant.

Φάλαγγιδόχης, ὄν, bitten by a venomous spider, Diosc.

Φάλαγγιον, ὄν, τό, (φάλαγξ IV):—a spider, esp. a venomous one, Plat. Euthyd. 290 A, Xen., etc.—II. phalangium, a medicinal herb, said to cure this spider's bite, Diosc. 3, 123.

Φάλαγγισπλήκτης, ὄν, stung by a venomous spider, Galen.

Φάλαγγιτης, ὄν, ὁ, (φάλαγξ) a soldier in a phalanx, Lat. legionarius, Polyb. 4, 12, 12, etc.—II. = φάλαγγιον II, Galen. [i] Πῶς α

Φάλαγγιτικός, η, ὄν, like a phalanx, Polyb. 18, 11, 10.

Φάλαγγιμάχῳ, ὦ, to fight with in a phalanx generally, to fight in ranks, opp. to ἱπποῖσι, πυργοῖσι, Xen. Cyr. 6, 4, 18.—II. to fight with, i. e. against a phalanx: from

Φάλαγγομάχης, ὄν, ὁ, (φάλαγξ, μάχομαι) one that fights with (i. e. either in or against) a phalanx, ἐλέφαν, P. 9, 285. [a]

Φάλαγγιῶν, ὦ, (φάλαγξ II. 2) move by rollers, Math. Vett. Hence

Φάλαγγισμα, ατος, τό, a roller A. B.: and

Φάλαγγωσις, εως, η, a disease in the eyelashes when they grow in several rows or turn inwards, Paul. Aeg.

Φάλαγξ, αγωγος, η, a line or order of battle, battle array, Hom.; but only in Il., and the sing. only once, Τρώες ῥῆζε φάλαγγα, Il. 6, 6: elsewhere in plur., the lines or ranks of an army, battle, phalanxes, Δαναοὶ ῥῆξαντο φάλαγγας, Il. 9, 90, also, φάλαγγες ἰσδρών, Il. 19, 158, Hes. Th. 935.—the Greek mode of drawing up infantry, esp. in later times, the phalanx, i. e. close, compact mass of infantry, drawn up in files usu. of 8 deep, Thuc. 1, 68, etc.: but the depth was oft. much increased, esp. by the Thebans, who formed 25 deep at Delium (Thuc. 4, 93), and brought the phalanx to great excellence under Epaminondas; though Philip of Macedon brought it to perfection:—on the Maced. phalanx, v. Polyb. 18, 12, sq. Niebuhr R. H. 3, p. 466, sqq.:—ἐπὶ φάλαγγος ἄγειν, to lead in phalanx, Lat. quadrato agmine, Xen. Cyr. 1, 6, 43, cf. 6, 3, 21.—3. generally, the body, centre, as opp. to the wings (κέραια), Ib. 7, 1, 5, etc.—4. in Xen. also, a camp, Ages. 2, 15, Lac. 12, 3, Eq. 8, 12.—II. a round piece of wood, trunk, block, or log, φάλαγγες ἐβένου, Hdt. 3, 97: then, generally, a pole, truncheon, Plin., etc.—2. in plur. rollers for moving heavy loads, Lat. palangae, A. B. p. 115.—3. the beam of a balance, Arist. Mechan. 1, 20; 20, 1.—III. the bone between two joints of the fingers and toes, Lat. phalanx internodium, Id. H. A. 1, 15, 3.—IV. a spider, from the long joints of its legs, Ar. Vesp. 1509, Ran. 1314, Arist. H. A. 9, 1, 13; cf. φάλαγγιον. (I. has been suggested that the sense of rollers was the first, and that hence arose the Homeric usage of φάλαγγες, ranks of men rolling one behind another, Dict. Antiqu. s. v. But the sense of rollers occurs too late to allow us to adopt this conjecture. It seems akin to φάλλος, q. v. sub fin., and cf. supra II.) [a]

†Φάλακος, ὄν, ὁ, Phalaecus, a general of the Phocians in the Sacred War, Aeschin. 45, 20.—2. a poet, from whom the Phalaecian verse was named, Suid.

Φάλανα, ης, η, a whale, Lat. balæna: hence, of any devouring monster, Lat. bellua, Ar. Vesp. 35, 39.—Lyc. also has φάλη, 394; and no doubt the root is the same as Scandinavia hvalr, our whale, etc.—II. (φαλός) a moth, such as was called ἡ πεπομένη ψυχῇ, Hesych. [Prob. always φᾶ as in Nic. Th. 760, Juv. 10, 14; for the places of Ar. prove nothing: and if so, the later spelling, φάλανα arose from ignorance of the quantity.

Φάλακρα, ας, η, baldness, a bald head, Luc. Lexiphr. 15.

Φάλακράω, ὦ, to be bald-headed, also φαλακρίω, Philon. 87

Φαλακροειδής, ἐς, (φαλακρός, εἰδος) bald-like, like a bald head, Dio C.
 †Φαλακρὸν, οὗ, τὸ, *Phalacrum*, a promontory of Corcyra, Strab. p. 324.
 Φαλάκρος, ἄ, ὄν, bald-headed, bald-pate, Hdt. 3, 12, Ar. Nub. 540, Pac. 771, etc.—II. ὁ φαλακρός was the name of a famous fallacy, of the same kind as the Lat. *acervus*, cf. Horat. Epist. 2, 1, 45, Diog. L. 2, 108. (From βαλός, φαλαρός, but not a compd. of ἱάκρος,) [ἀκρίν Ar. Nub. 540.] Hence
 †Φαλακρότης, ἡτος, ἡ, baldness, Lat. *calvities*, Arist. H. A. 3, 11, 8.—II. a bald head.
 †Φαλάκρον, ὦ, (φαλακρός) to make bald; pass., to become bald, Hdt. 3, 12. Hence
 †Φαλάκρωμα, ατος, τό, that which is made bald, a bald head, LXX.: hence used for a bald man, Cic. Att. 14, 2: and
 †Φαλάκρωσις, εως, ἡ, a becoming bald, baldness, Plut. 2, 652 F.
 †Φάλανθιας, or -τίας, ον, ὁ, a bald man, Luc. Philops. 18.
 †Φάλανθος, ον, τό, Mt. *Phalanthus*, in Arcadia, Paus. 8, 35, 9.
 †Φάλανθος, ον, ἡ, *Phalanthus*, a city of Arcadia, Paus. 8, 35, 9.—II. ὁ, son of Agelaus, Paus. l. c.—2, a Spartan, leader of the Partheniae to Tarentum, Strab. p. 278 sqq.—Others in it; etc.
 †Φάλανθος, ον, = φαλακρός, Anth. p. 9, 317; cf. φαλάκριας.
 †Φάλανα, ἡς, η, *Phalanna*, a city in Thessaly, Strab. p. 440.—Luc. 904 as τὸ Φάλανον.
 Φάλαρα, τά, (φάλος):—once in Iom., II. 16, 106, as parts of the helmet, prob. the cheek-pieces, cf. φάλος ubi fin.: the sing. occurs in the phrase φάλαρον τιάρας, the headress of the old Persian kings, only in Aesch. Pers. 661, and even here rob. to be understood of the cheek-protecting, mentioned by Strab. p. 734, and still to be seen on Parthian coins.—II. later, mostly, the cheek-pieces of horses and mules, adorned with emossed straps, Lat. *phalarae* (*falerae*), etc., Hdt. 1, 215, Xen. Hell. 4, 1, 39; μυκητρια φ. πάλων, Soph. O. C. 070; cf. Eur. Supp. 586.—Cf. φαλαρός, [φά]
 †Φάλαρα, ὡν, τὰ, *Phalara*, a town in Thessaly, Strab. p. 60: hence ὁ φαλαρεὺς, an inhabit. of P.
 †Φαλαρεὺς, εως, ὁ, *Phalareus*, masc. r. n., Paus. 5, 17, 10.
 †Φαλῆριζω, (Φαλῆρις) to be a very phalaris for cruelty.
 †Φαλῆρις, ιδος, ἡ, Ion. φαλῆρις, (φαρός):—a cool, Lat. *fulica atra*, so called from its bald white head, Ar. ch. 875, Av. 565 (in Ion. form), Lat. *halāris*, *phalēris*. Acc. to Buttm., Lexil. s. v. φάλος 10, the bird in some parts of Germany is called the *Blessuhn*, from the white patch (*Blesse*) in its head.—II. a kind of grass, the tops of which prob. were like the plume of a helmet, Phal. *canariensis*, Diosc. l, 159.
 †Φάλαρις, ιος and ιδος, ὁ, *Phalaris*, a tyrant of Agrigentum in Sicily, notorious for his cruelty, Pind. P. 1, 87; Luc. Phalar.
 †Φαλῆρισμός, οὗ, ὁ, (Φαλῆρις) cruelty like that of Phalaris, Cic. Att. 7, 12.
 †Φαλάρων, τό, v. sub φάλαρα.
 Φαλάρος, ἄ, ὄν, Dor. for the Ion. αλῆρος,—also written *proparox.*:—cc. to Buttm. (Lexil. s. v. φάλος 10), having a patch of white, as ὁ κύνων ἄλαρος is (prob.) a black dog, with a patch of white on his head, Theocr. 8,

27; so, ὁ Φάλαρος, as a ram's name, Id. 5, 103:—cf. φαλαρίς. So Buttm. explains ὅρη χιονέσσει φάληρα in Nic. Th. 461, hills with white patches of snow, or crested with snow, cf. φαληριώω. Others explain it simply white; but v. Buttm. l. c. (From φαλός, ἡ, ὄν.)
 †Φάλαρος, ον, ὁ, Dor.=Φαλῆρος, *Phalārus*, a ram's name, Theocr. 5, 103.—II. a river of Boeotia, Paus. 9, 34, 5: cf. Φαλῆρος.
 †Φαλάσαρνα, ἡς, ἡ, *Phalasarna*, a city of Crete, on the west coast, Strab. p. 474.
 †Φαλέας, ον, ὁ, *Phaleas*, a Chalcedonian, Arist. Pol. 2, 4, 1.
 †Φαλερίνος, ον, ὁ, of *Falerii*, *Falerian*, οἶκος, Ath. 27 A.
 †Φαλερίων, ον, τό, the city *Falerii* of the Falisci, Steph. Byz.; cf. Strab. p. 226.
 ΦΑΛΗ, ἡ, v. sub φάλαινα.
 †Φαληρία, ὦ, (φαληρός) to be or become white, κύματα φαληριώοντα, waves crested with white foam, II. 13, 799,—the only place where the word occurs.
 †Φαληρικός, ἡ, ὄν, of *Phalerum*, *Phaleric*, e. g. τὸ Φαληρικὸν τεῖχος, one of the long walls of Athens, reaching to *Phalerum*, Thuc. 2, 13.
 †Φαληρίς, ιδος, ἡ, v. φαλαρίς.
 †Φαληροί, adv., at *Phalerum*, Plut. Thes. 17.
 †Φαληρον, ον, τό, *Phalerum*, and Φαληρός, οὗ, ὁ, *Phalerum*, the western harbour of Athens, †Hdt. 6, 116; 8, 91; Φαληρόθεν, from *Phalerum*, Plat. Symp. 172 A.
 †Φαληρόνδε, adv., to *Phalerum*, Thuc. 1, 107.
 †Φάληρος, ον, ὁ, *Phalerus*, one of the Lapithae, Hes. Sc. 180.—2. son of Alcon of Athens, an Argonaut, said to have constructed *Phalerum*, Ar. Rh. 1, 96; Paus. 1, 1, 4.—3. a Trojan, Qu. Sm. 8, 293.—4. founder of Soli in Cyprus, Strab. p. 683.
 †Φαληρός, ἄ, ὄν, Ion. for φαλαρός, q. v.
 †Φαλῆς, or φάλης, ἡτος, ὁ, = φαλλός, q. v., Ar. Thesm. 291, Lys. 771, Theocr. Ep. 4, 3; φάλης is said to be the Dor. form, but φάλης the Att.—II. Φαλῆς, ἡτος, ὁ, *Phales*, an inferior deity, associated with the worship of Bacchus, Ar. Ach. 263, sqq.
 †Φαλίς, ον, ὁ, *Phaliās*, son of Hercules, Apollod. 2, 7, 8.
 †Φαλίνος, ον, ὁ, *Phalīnus*, a Greek in the service of Tissaphernes, Xen. An. 2, 1, 7.
 †Φαλιόπωνς, ὁ, ἡ, neut. -πωνν, gen. -πόδος, (πούς) white-footed: from
 Φάλιος, α, ον, = φαλαρός, Call. Fr. 176. [α]
 †Φάλιος, ον, ὁ, *Phalius*, a citizen of Corinth, of the race of the Heraclidae, founder of Epidamnus, Thuc. 1, 24: cf. Strab. p. 316.
 Φάλις, ιδος, ἡ, the priestess of Juno at Argos, prob. from φαλός, because of her white dress, Euseb.
 †Φαλίσκοι, ον, οἱ, the *Falisci*, a people of Etruria, Polyb. 1, 65, 2. Hence
 †Φαλίσκον, ον, τό, and Φαλίσκος, ον, ἡ, = Φαλερίων.
 Φάληκς, ον, ὁ, also φάλικς and φόλικς, α, a piece in a ship, acc. to Poll. τὸ τῆ στεῖρα προσηλούμενον, of which the inner side was called ἐπιφόλικς, ἐφόλικς or βυσσητήρια. (Prob. akin to φάλαγξ II, cf. Buttm. Lexil. s. v. φολλικός 8.
 †Φάληκς, ον, ὁ, *Phalces*, a Trojan, II. 14, 513.—Others in Strab. p. 389; Paus.; etc.

Φαλλάγῳγια, (sc. ἱερά), τὰ, = φαλλοφῳρία.
 Φάλαινα, ἡ, v. φάλαινα:—φάλλη νος, ον, v. φαλλός.
 Φαλληφορέω, ὦ, to solemnize the φαλληφόρια, Plut. 2, 365 C.
 †Φαλληφόρια, ον, τὰ, (sc. ἱερά), a festival of Bacchus in which a phallus was carried in procession, Plut. 2, 355 E: from
 Φαλληφόρος, ον, = φαλλοφόρος.
 Φαλλικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for the φαλλός:—τὸ φαλλικόν (sc. μέλος) the phallic song, Ar. Ach. 261.
 Φαλλοβάτεω, ὦ, to mount on a phallus-shaped pillar: from
 Φαλλοβάτης, ον, ὁ, (φαλλός, βαίνω) one who mounts on a phallus-shaped pillar, a phallic priest, Luc. Dea Syr. 29. [βῦ]
 ΦΑΛΛΟΣ, οὗ, ὁ, *membrum virile*, esp. a figure thereof, which was borne in solemn procession in the Bacchic orgies, as an emblem of the generative power in nature, Hdt. 2, 48, 49, Ar. Ach. 243, etc.—the worship of the Lingam, still found in Hindostan, is of the same nature. The φαλλός was strictly of wood, esp. of fig-wood, cf. Meineke Strattis ὕγκαστ. 4: hence the adj. φάλληος, ον, is used for wooden, Orac. ap. Oenom. Euseb. (The same as φάλης or φάλης, Lat. *palus*, Germ. *Pfahl*, our pale, pole, cf. φάλαγξ II.)
 Φαλλοφορέω, ὦ, to celebrate a Bacchic festival, Ath. 445 B: from
 Φαλλοφόρος, ον, (φαλλός, φέρω) bearing a phallus, Ath. 622 D, sq.
 Φάλλος, ἡ, ὄν, (φάος) light, bright, shining, white. (Hence φάλιος, φαλαρός, -ήρος, φαληριώω, φαλακρός, φάλανθος, φαλαρίς).
 ΦΑΛΟΣ, ον, ὁ, a part of the helmet worn by the Homeric heroes; but what it was, is very hard to say. It was in the front, since sword-blows fall on it, II. 3, 362; 16, 338; and a spear passes through it into the forehead, II. 4, 459; it was just under the plume (λόφος), II. 13, 614; it projected beyond all other parts, so that the φάλοι of two helmets touched in front, II. 13, 132; 16, 216; we also hear of a helmet being ὑποφάλος, II. 5, 743; 11, 41. From these passages, Buttm. adopts the usual notion that the φάλος was what was afterwards called the κώνος, a metal ridge in which the plume was fixed, cf. Schol. Victor. II. 10, 358. But it is evident that the Scholiasts were as much at fault as we can be. And to us the passages seem rather to show that the φάλος was the shade or forepiece of the helmet; and that an ὑποφάλος κυνῆη was one that had a like projection behind as well as before, such as may be seen in the representations of many ancient helmets: then the φάλαρα would be pieces attached to the φάλος, as the cheek-pieces usu. are: but τετραφάλλος prob. comes from a different root, connected with φαληριώω, etc. four-crested, v. Buttm. ut supra 9. (φάλος may be connected with φάλης, φάλλος, from the notion of projection) [α]
 Φάμα, ἡ, Dor. for φήμη.
 Φάμεν, Ion. for ἔφομεν, 1 pl. impf. from φημί, Hom.—2. enclit., 1 pl. pres., II. 15, 735. [α]
 †Φαμενώφ, ὡφος, ὁ, *Phamenoph*, the Aegyptian name of Memnon, Paus. 1, 42, 3.
 Φάμι, Dor. for φημί.
 Φάν, poet. for ἐφήσαν, 3 pl. impf. from φημί, Hom. [α]

†Φαναγόρας, *ov* Ion. *ew*, *δ*, *Phanagoras*, father of Oenetas, Hdt. 7, 214.
†Φαναγορία, *ας, η, και -γόριον*, *ov*, τό, *Phanagoria* or *-orium*, a commercial city in Asiatic Sarmatia, Strab. p. 494: in Dion. P. Φαναγόρη, and in Scyl. ἡ Φαναγόριον πόλις.

†Φαναί, *ων, αι*, *Phanae*, southern promontory of Chios, and a port near it, Thuc. 8, 24; Strab. p. 645.—In Ar. Av. 1694 a play upon this with allusion to a supposed derivation from φαίνω.

Φάναιος, *α, ov*, (φανή)—giving or bringing light, epith. of Jupiter, Eur. Rhes. 355; also of Apollo.

Φάνάριον, *ov*, τό, dim. from φανός. [νῆ]

†Φανάρια, *ας, η*, *Phanaroea*, a district in Pontus, Strab. p. 556.

†Φάνας, *δ*, *Phanas*, a Messenian, victor at Olympia, Paus. 4, 17, 9.

Φανέμεν, Att. 1 pl. opt. aor. 2 pass. of φαίνω, Aesch.

Φάνεν, Acol. and poet. for ἐφάνησαν, 3 pl. aor. 2 pass. of φαίνω, Od. 18, 68; but φάνεν, part. neut. of same tense.

Φανερολογία, *ας, η*, an open speech.

Φανερόμιτος, *ov*, (φανέρως, μισέω) openly hating, an open enemy, opp. to φανερόφιλος, Arist. Eth. N. 4, 3, 28.

Φανεροποιέω, *ω*, to make manifest: to illustrate, explain. Hence

Φανεροποιήσις, *εως, η*, and φανεροποιία, *η*, a making manifest: a manifestation, explanation.

Φανέρως, *α, ov*, also *ος, ov*, Eur. Bacch. 991, 1011 (φαίνω)—open to sight, open, φανερά ἐξελθοῖ ἐς Αἴγυπτον, Hdt. 3, 5; φανερά ὁδός, Pind. O. 6, 124; visible, φανερός ὁμασι, Eur. Bacch. 501, etc.; φ. ὁστία, real property, opp. to money, Andoc. 15, 38, Isae. 59, 18, Dem. 986, 25; so, φανερόν κεκτησθαι μηδέν, to have no real property, Dinarch. 99, 13.—φ. ψήφω, by open vote, opp. to κρύβδην, Dem. 1078, 19.—2. plain, manifest, evident, φανερόν τιθέναι τι, Pind. O. 13, 139; ἢ φανεροὶ ἐγένοντο ἐν τῇ Ἑλλάδι, if they showed themselves in Hellas, Hdt. 2, 146.—in Hdt., and Att. very freq. c. part., like φαίνεσθαι, as, φανεροὶ εἶσι ἀπικόμενοι, they are known to have come, Hdt. 3, 26; ἐπισπένδων φανερός ἦν, Id. 1, 18; φ. ἐκβῆν τὸ πλοῖον ἄλλ' οὐκ εἰσβᾶς πάλιν, Antipho 132, 10; freq. in Plat., etc., Jelf Gr. Gr. § 684; but φανερός (εἶσι or γίνεσθαι) is also followed by ὅτι, ὅπως, Xen. Cyr. 2, 2, 12, Mem. 1, 1, 17; who also has the impers. φανερόν ἐστιν ὅτι, lb. 3, 9, 2, etc.:—φανερόν δέ, as an independent clause, usu. followed by γάρ, now this is evident, for., Wolf Dem. Lept. 459, 28, cf. τεκμήριον, μαρτύριον:—ἐκ τοῦ φανεροῦ=adv. φανερώς, Hdt. 5, 96; 8, 126, and Att.;—so ἐν φανερώ, ἐν τῷ φανερώ, Xen. Ages. 5, 7, Cyr. 7, 5, 55, etc.; κατὰ τὸ φανερόν, Ar. Thesm. 525.—3. of persons, known, famous, renowned, Xen. Cyr. 7, 5, 58.—II. adv. ρως, first in Hdt. 9, 71.

Φανερόφιλος, *ov*, (φανέρως, φίλος) openly loving, an open and undisguised friend, opp. to φανερόμισος, Arist. Eth. N. 4, 3, 28.

Φανερώω, *ω*, (φανέρως) to make manifest, N. T.—II. to make known or famous.—pass., to become so, ἐφανερώθη ἐς τοὺς Ἕλληνας μεγίστησι δαπάνησι, Hdt. 6, 122. Hence

Φανερώνω, *η*, a making visible: a manifestation.

Φάνεσκε, v. sub φαίνω, Hom. [ᾶ]

Φάνη, *ης, η* (φαίνω) a τὸ: usu.

in plur. *αι* φαναι, solemn torch-processions, such as took place in the Bacchic orgies, Eur. Ion 550, Rhes. 943.

Φανήν, Ep. for φανῆ, 3 sing. subj. aor. 2 pass. of φαίνω.

Φανήμεναι, for φανῆναι, inf. aor. 2 pass. of φαίνω, II.

Φάνης, *ητος, δ*, *Phanes*, a mystic divinity in the Orphic rites, representing the first principle of the world.—†2. masc. pr. n., of Halicarnassus, Hdt. 3, 4, 11†. [ᾶ]

Φανητιάω, *ω*, desiderat. of φαίνωμαι, to wish to appear, have a desire to show one's self, late word, Lob. Phryn. 80.

Φανητίζω,=φανερῶω, dub.

Φανήφορος, *ov*, (φανή, φέρω)—torch-bearing: metaph. having charge of sacred rites or mysteries, ἱερεῖς Φοῖβον, v. I. Anth. P. append. 164.

†Φανίας, *ov* poet. *ew*, *δ*, *Phanias*, an Athenian, Xen. Hell. 5, 1, 26.—2. a historian of Ereus in Lesbos, a pupil of Aristotle, Strab. p. 618; Plut. Sol. 14.—3. a poet of the Anthology, Anth. P. 4, 1, 54.—Others in Diog. L.; etc.

†Φανίον, *ov*, ἡ, *Phanium*, fem. pr. n., Anth. P. 12, 53.

Φανίων, *ov*, τό, dim. from φανός, Mel. 78, 4, 5; 79, 2.

†Φανόδημος, *ov*, *δ*, *Phanodemus*, a writer, Ath. 20 A.

†Φανόδοκος, *ov*, *δ*, *Phanodicus*, masc. pr. n., Diog. L.; etc.

†Φανοθέα, *ας, η*, *Phanothea*, an early Epic poetess, Clem. Al.

†Φανοκλής, *εους, δ*, *Phanocles*, a Greek elegiac poet, Plut.—Others in Dion. H.; etc.

†Φανόκριτος, *ov*, *δ*, *Phanocritus*, a writer, Ath. 161 C.

†Φανόμαχος, *ov*, *δ*, *Phanomachus*, an Athenian general, son of Callimachus, Thuc. 2, 70.

Φάνουηρις, *ιδος, η*,=φαינוμηρις.

Φανόπηγς, *ov*, *δ*, an opening for light, a window.—II. a small house: late word.

Φάνως, *ης, ov*, (φαίνω)—light, bright, πῦρ, θέα, Plat. Phil. 16 C, Rep. 532 C: τὸ φάνω, brightness, light, lb. 518 C, Xen. Cyn. 5, 18.—of garments, washed clean, σισύρα, χλαῖνα, Ar. Ach. 845, Eccl. 347.—2. clear, bright, joyous, like φαιδρός, φανός ἐν εὐφροσύναις, Aesch. Pr. 540; φ. βίον διάγειν, Plat. Phaed. 256 D; opp. to σκοτώδης, Id. Rep. 518 A.—3. visible, manifest.—4. famous, φ. καὶ ἐλλόγιμος, Plat. Symp. 197 A.—II. Φάνος, *δ*, (properisp.) the name of a sea-god. [ᾶ always, Draco p. 86, 5: the compar. and superl. therefore are φανότερος, -ότατος, not, as commonly written, φανώτερος, -ώτατος.]

Φάνος, *ov*, *δ*, (in Aesch. πᾶνός, q. v.), a lamp, lantern, torch, Ar. Lys. 308, Anth. P. 12, 116, cf. Schol. Hephaest. p. 2.

†Φάνος, *ov*, *δ*, *Phanus*, an Athenian, secretary of Cleon, Ar. Eq. 1256.

—2. a Pythagorean, Alex. Tarant. 1, 16.—3. a relative of Aphobus, Dem. 851, 22.

†Φανοσθένης, *ους, δ*, *Phanosthenes*, a general of the Athenians from Andros, Xen. Hell. 1, 5, 18.

†Φανοστράτη, *ης, η*, *Phanostrate*, an Athenian female, daughter of Stratus, Dem. 1056, 27.—2. a courtesan, Id. 610, 17.

†Φανόστρατος, *ov*, *δ*, *Phanostratus*, father of Demetrius Phalereus, Paus. 1, 25, 6.—2. an Athenian, Dem. 1258, 23.—Others in Isae.; etc.

†Φανότες, *εων, ol*, the inhab. of *Phanoteus*, the *Phanotians*, Polyt. 5, 96, 4, who also calls the city ἡ τῶν Φανωτῶν πόλις.

†Φανότες, *εως, δ*, *Phanoteus*, a city of Phocis, earlier Panopeus, Thuc. 4, 89.—II. an hereditary friend of Orestes of Phocis, Soph. El. 45.

†Φανότης, *ιδος, η*, fem. adj., of *Phanoteus*, the territory of Ph., Thuc. 4, 76.

Φανότης, *ητος, η*, brightness, clearness, Aristid.

Φανόω, *ω*,=φαίνω, Strab.

Φαντάζω, *ι, -άσω*, to make visible, clear or manifest, usu. with collat. notion of doing it frequently: later also to display, present.—II. usu. in pass., like φαίνομαι, to become visible, appear, show one's self, τιμῇ, Hdt. 4, 124; 7, 15; μηδὲ φαντάζον δόμων παρούσι Eur. Andr. 876, cf. Phoen. 93.—to make a show or parade, Lat. se ostentare, Schweigh. Hdt. 7, 10, 5.—2. φαντάζεσθαι τι, to be like some one, take his form, Aesch. Ag. 1511.—3. to appear or seem so and so, Plat. Hipp. Maj. 300 C, etc.—4. used for συκοφαντεῖσθαι, to be informed against, in Ar. Ach. 823.—III mid., c. acc. rei, to place before one's mind, present or represent an object to one's self. Hence

Φαντάσις, *ας, η*, a making visible showing: esp., a displaying, parading Lat. ostentatio, Posidon. ap. Ath. 212 C.—II. the look or appearance of a thing: esp., a showy appearance, show display, parade, Polyb. 32, 12, 6.—III as a term of philosophy, the power of perception and presentation in the mind, by which it places objects before itself, presents or represents them to itself, (the object so presented being the φαντάσμα), first in Plato, and Arist., v. Plat. Soph. 260 E—264 A; φ. καὶ αἰσθησις, Theaet. 152 C; cf. Stallb. Philab. 39 B, Plut. 2, 1084 F.—2. with the Stoics, the perception or impression received by the mind,—(the object producing the impression being τὸ φανταστόν,—and τὸ φανταστικόν the same passive state produced by unreal or imaginary φαντάστα, Plut. 2, 900 D, E, etc.)—hence, in fact,—φάντασμα, the object producing the impression, an image, Cicero's visum, Plat. Theaet. 161 E, Chrysipp. ap. Plut. 2, 1046 F, 1055 F, sqq.

Φαντάσιαιτικός, *ης, ov*,=φανταστικός, Plat. 2, 431 B, 432 C.

Φαντάσιοκοπέω, *ω*, to conceive vain fancies or hopes, LXX.: from

Φαντάσιοκόπος, *ov*, conceiving vain fancies or hopes.

Φαντάσιόπληκτος, *adv.*, in a manner that strikes the senses or imagination, M. Anton. 1, 7.

Φαντάσιος, *ω*, (φαντάσις) to bring images or presentations before the mind:—usu. as dep. pass., φαντασιόομαι to have or form images or presentations, c. acc. rei, Plut. 2, 236 D: generally, to possess the faculty of presentation, lb. 960 D.

Φάντασις, *εως, η*, (φαντάζω)=φαντάσια, an appearing, appearance, Lat. visum, Plat. Tim. 72 B.

Φαντάσιωδης, like φαντάσια, full thereof, Eust.

†Φαντασίω, *ωνος, δ*, *Phantasiōn*, a name formed by Luc. Ver. H. 2, 33.

Φάντασμα, *ατος, τό*, (φαντάζω)—an appearance, image, phantom, spectre, like the more usu. φάσμα, Aesch. Theb. 710, cf. Pors. Or. 401: a vision, dream, Theocr. 21, 30.—2. esp.,

mage presented to the mind by an object, Lat. *visum*, Plat. *Phaed.* 81 D, etc.: hence—3. a mere image, unreality, opp. to τὸ ὄν, to ἀλήθεια, etc., Plat. *Pharm.* 166 A, Rep. 598 B, etc.; distinguished from εἰκών, Id. *Soph.* 136 C.—cf. φαντασία III.

Φαντασμίτων, ον, τό, dim. from *oreg.*, Plut. 2, 766 B.

Φαντασμός, οὐ, ὁ,=φάντασμα, *Timon ap. Diog. L.* 9, 25.

Φανταστής, οὐ, ὁ, one who makes a parade, a boaster.

Φανταστικός, ἡ, ὄν, (φανταζώ) able to present or represent, Plat. *Soph.* 267 A: ἡ -κή (sc. τέχνη), the faculty of representation, Id. 236 D, etc.—II. able to perceive; cf. φαντασία III.

Φανταστός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. adj. from φαντάω, acting upon the φαντασία, v. (signif. III).

Φάντης, ον, ὁ, Phantes, one of the sons of Aegyptus, *Apollod.* 2, 1, 5.

Φαντί, Dor. for φασί 3 plur. pres. om. φημί.

Φαντίας, ον, ὁ, Phantias, a celebrated pilot of Athens, *Lys.* 702, 5.

Φανώ, οὐς, ἡ, Phano, daughter of Iseura, *Dem.* 1358, 5.

Φάο, Ep. for φάσος, imperat. pres. id. of φημί, Od. 16, 168, etc.

Φαῖδσιος, ον, (φάω, βίος) with glittering bow.

Φαολκός, ὄν,=φολκός, late.

Φάος, εος, τό, contr. φῶς, φωτός, ad then resolved (in nom. and acc.)

ῶς: plur. φάεα, rarely φῶτα, as in *trab.*—Hom. uses φάος and φῶς, never φῶς, and forms the oblique

uses from φάος only: Pind has only ῶς, and so the *Trag.* almost always

lyrics, while in dialogue they have φῶς and φῶς, whereas only φῶς

used in *Att.* prose, (however we

id. gen. φάονος in *Xen. Cyr.* 4, 2, 9

id. 26):—a dat. φῶ is quoted from *ur.* by *E. M.* p. 803; and a dat. φαί

recurs in *Or. Sib.* (φάω). *Light*, p. daylight, ἡδὴ μὲν φάος ἔην ἐπὶ

ῖονα, Od. 23, 371; κατέδυν λαμπρὸν ἰος ἡελίοιο, Il. 1, 605, etc.: also of

ing men, ζῶειν καὶ ὄρν φάος ἡλίοιο, Il. 18, 61, 442, Od. 4, 540,

c.; opp. to λείπειν φάος ἡλίοιο; in *Att.*, ζῆ καὶ φάος βλέπειν, *Aesch.* Pers. 299 etc.; ἐν φάει εἶναι, *orph. Phil.* 415, etc.; ἐν Διὸς φάει, *ur. Hec.* 707; πέμπειν τινὰ ἐς φῶς,

Ἄιδον πρὸς φῶς ἀναπέμπειν, ἀνὰ ἐς φῶς, *Aesch.* Pers. 630, *Soph.* ul. 625, *Ar. Av.* 699:—but, ἐς φῶς

ραι, to come into the light, i. e. into blic, *Soph. Phil.* 1353; so, ἐς φῶς

γειν, ἄγειν, etc., *Id.* 581, cf. *Fr.* 7, *Plat. Prot.* 320 D; τὸ φῶς κό-

ον παρέχει, light (i. e. publicity), *an. Ages.* 9, 1: φῶς γίνεται, it be-

comes light, i. e. day is breaking, *Plat.* ot. 311 A; εἰς ἔτι φῶς ἐστὶ, while

ere is still light, *Id. Phaed.* 89 C;

ἐν φάει, Od. 21, 429; κατὰ φῶς,

day, *Xen. Cyr.* 3, 25.—2. the ht of a torch, etc., a light, τίς τοι

ος οἶσται; Od. 19, 24, cf. 34, 64;

ος πάντοσσι παρέξω, 18, 316; so,

ος δάειν, *Aesch. Cho.* 863; ποιεῖν, *an. Hell.* 6, 2, 29; κατὰ φῶς πίνειν,

drink by the fire, *Id. Cyr.* 7, 5, 27;

light, *Id. Hell.* 5, 1, 8.—3. a window,

τα μετατιθέναι, *Plut.* 2, 515 B: *Lat. lumen*.—II. light, as a metaph.

joy, deliverance, happiness, vic-

ty, and the like, φάος δ' ἐτάροισιν

ικεν, Il. 6, 6; ἐπὶ φῶς ἐν νήσσοι

Il. 16, 95; and of persons, ἦν

νυτὶ φῶς Δανάοιοι γένομαι, *Id.* cf. 8, 282, etc.; Ἀκραγαντιῶν

ος, *Pind.* I. 2, 25 etc.:—esp. in ad

ressing persons, (like the Oriental 'light of my life!' 'light of my eyes!' etc.), ἡλθε, Τηλέμαχε, γλῆκερὸν φάος, Od. 16, 23; 17, 41; ὦ φίλτατον φῶς, *Schäf. Soph. El.* 1224; ὦ μέγιστον Ἑλλήσιν φάος, *Eur. Hec.* 841; cf. ὄμμα IV, φέγγος *fin.*—III. in plur. φάεα, the eyes, like *Lat. lumina*, Od. 16, 15; 17, 39; 19, 417: so, in sing., of the Cyclops' eye, *Eur. Cycl.* 633. [ᾧ mostly; but *Hom.* always has ᾧ in nom. and acc. plur. φᾶε; and so dat. plur. φᾶεσι in *Call. Dian.* 71, whereas in φᾶεσσι, a is short: so in the compd. περιφᾶεα κύκλα, *Opp. H.* 2, 6.]

†Φαυονεντία, ας, ἡ, Faventia, a city in northern Italy, *Strab.* p. 217.

Φάρ, ἀρός, τό, spelt, the Lat. far.—II. a kind of garment, cf. φάρος.

†Φάρα, ας, ἡ=Φαρά I.—2. a city in the territory of Carthage, *Strab.* p. 831.

Φάργγιον, ον, τό, dim. from φάργξ.

Φάραγγος, ες, (εἶδος) like a chasm or ravine, full of chasms, *Arist. H. A.* 6, 28, 1: from

Φάραγξ, ἄγρος, ἡ, a mountain or rock with clefts, a deep chasm, ravine, gully, cleft, *Aesch. Fr.* 15, 142, etc., *Thuc.* 2, 67, *Xen. Hell.* 7, 2, 13, *Dem.* 793, 6: akin to φάρυγξ. [ῶ]

†Φαρά, ὄν, αἰ, Pharae, an ancient city of Achaia, *Polyb.* 2, 41; in *Strab.* p. 386 Φάρα: hence φαρεῖς, *Ion. Φαρεῖς*, *Ion. οἱ*, the inhab. of Pharae, *Hdt.* 1, 145; or Φαραεῖς, *ἑνὸν*, *ol.*, *Polyb.* 4, 6, 9.—2. Ep. and *Ion. Φηραί*, a city of Messenia on the Nedon, *Il.* 9, 151, residence of Diocles, *Od.* 3, 488: also in sing. *Φηρή*, *Il.* 5, 543, and *Φηραί*, *Xen. Hell.* 4, 8, 7: hence οἱ Φαραῖται, the inhab. of P., *Paus.* 3, 26, who assigns it to Laconia 4, 16, 8, but cf. 4, 3, 2.—3. a city of Boeotia, *Strab.* p. 405.

†Φαρανδάκης, ον, ὁ, Pharandaces, a Persian, *Aesch. Pers.* 31.

†Φαρανδάτης, ον, ὁ, Pharandates, a leader of the Colchians in the Persian army, *Hdt.* 7, 79.

†Φάραξ, ακος, ὁ, Pharaax, an Athenian, father of Styphon, *Thuc.* 4, 38.—2. a naval commander of the Lacedaemonians, *Xen. Hell.* 3, 2, 12.

†Φαρασμήνης, ον, ὁ, Pharasmanes, a king of the Chorasmians, *Arr. An.* 4, 15, 4.

Φάράω, ὦ, to plough, ἄφαρον φάράωσι (sc. γῆν), *Call. Fr.* 183.—cf. ἄφαρος, ἄφάρωτος. (*Buttm. Lexil.* s. v. φολκός 3, derives it not from ἄρῶ, but from φάρω, akin to φάρυγξ and φάρος.)

†Φαραῶ, ὁ, Pharaoh, a common name of the kings of Aegypt, N. T.

Φάργγυμι, metaph. for φράγγυμι, φράσσω, *Hesych.*

†Φαρές, ὁ, Phares, masc. pr. n., N. T.

Φᾶρέτρα, ας, ἡ, *Ion. φᾶρέτρα*, (φέρετρα)—a quiver for arrows, *Lat. pharetra*, *Isid.* 15, 443; it had a cover (πῶμα), *Od.* 9, 314; hence called ἀμφιφρέτης, *Il.* 1, 45; also in *Pind.*, and *Att.*

Φᾶρετῶν, ὄνος, ὁ,=foreg., *Hdt.* 1, 216; 2, 141, etc.

Φᾶρετριον, ον, τό, dim. from φᾶρέτρα, *Mosch.* 1, 20.

Φᾶρετρόφρος, ον, (φαρέτρα, φέρω) bearing a quiver, *Mel.* 91.

†Φαρσίρις, ἡ, a Persian name which the Greeks changed to Παρσίρις, *Strab.* p. 785.

Φᾶρικόν, οὐ, τό, some kind of poison *Nic.*

Φάριον, ε, τό, dim. ἵον φᾶριον [ᾶ]

†Φᾶρις, ἰος, ἡ, Pharis, an ancient city of Laconia on the Phellias, *Il.* 2, 582: cf. *Strab.* p. 363; *Paus.* 3, 20 3: its territory, ἡ Φαραία, *Strab.* I. c.—II. ὁ, son of Mercury and Philodamia, founder of Pharae in Messenia *Paus.* 4, 30, 2.

†Φαρισαῖος, ον, ὁ, a Pharisee, N. T.: οἱ Φαρισαῖοι, the Pharisees, a sect of the Jews, proud and self-righteous N. T.

†Φαρισμάνης, ον, ὁ, Pharismanes, Persian pr. n., *Arr. An.* 6, 27, 2: cf. Φαρισμάνης.

†Φαρκαδῶν, ὄνος, ἡ, Pharcadon, a city of Thessaly, on the Peneis *Strab.* p. 438.

Φαρκιδῶ, ὦ, (φαρκίς) to wrinkle—pass. φαρκιδούμενος, wrinkled.

Φαρκιδόδης, ες, (φαρκίς, εἶδος) wrinkled, full of wrinkles, *Foës. Oecon. Hipp.*

Φαρκίς, ἰδος, ἡ, (φάρω)—a wrinkle, fold, *Soph. Fr.* 955. [i]

Φαρκτός, ἡ, ὄν,=φρακτός, *Hesych.* Φάρκτος=φράσσω, *Phot.*

Φαρμακῖα, ὦ, (φάρμακον)—to suffer from the effect of poison, be ill and out of one's senses, *Dem.* 1133, 26, *Plut.* 2, 1016 E, etc.—II. to desire, require medicine, *Luc. Lexiph.* 4.

Φαρμακεία, ας, ἡ, (φαρμακεῖον)—the using of medicine, esp. of purgatives, pharmacy, *Hipp.* and *Plat.*: in genl. the use of any kind of drugs, potions, spells, etc., *Plat. Legg.* 933 B:—also, poisoning, or, witchery, witchcraft, *Lat. veneficium*, *Dem.* 1025, 11, *Polyb.* etc.

Φαρμακεία, ας, ἡ,=φαρμακίς, *Arist. H. A.* 6, 18, 10; 9, 17, 1.

†Φαρμακίς, ας, ἡ, Pharmacia, the nymph of a fountain in Attica, *Plat. Phaedr.* 229 C.

Φαρμακῖον, ον, τό, a druggist's shop, *dub.* I. in *Plat. Phaedr.* 268 C.

Φαρμακένμα, ατος, τό,=φάρμακον. [μᾶ]

Φαρμακεύς, ἑως, ὁ, one who deals in medicines, charms or poison, a sorcerer, poisoner, *Soph. Tr.* 1140, *Plat. Symp.* 203 D, etc.

Φαρμακενσις, εως, ἡ,=φαρμακεία, *Plat. Legg.* 845 D.

Φαρμακεντής, οὐ, ὁ,=φαρμακεύς. Hence

Φαρμακεντικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for pharmacy, medical, *Plat. Tim.* 89 B: ἡ -κή (sc. τέχνη)=φαρμακία.

Φαρμακεντρια, ας, ἡ, fem. of φαρμακεντής, cf. φαρμακίς.

Φαρμακεῖον, (φάρμακον)—to administer a drug or medicine, *Plat. Rep.* 459 C, *Tim.* 89 D:—to use enchantments, practise sorcery or poisoning, φαρμακεῖν τι ἐς τὸν ποταμὸν, to use it as a charm to calm the river, *Hdt.* 7, 114:—pass., to administer φάρμακα to one's self, use medicines, esp. purgatives, *Hipp.*, cf. *Foës. Oecon.*—II. c. acc. pers., to drug a person, give him a poisonous or stupefying drug, *Eur. Andr.* 355, *Plat. Legg.* 933 D.

Φαρμακία, ἡ, poet. for φαρμακεία. *Anth.*

Φαρμακικός, ἡ, ὄν, of, belonging to a φάρμακον.

Φαρμακῖον, ον, τό, dim. from φάρμακον, *Plat. Phaedr.* 268 C, *Theaet.* 149 C. [μᾶ]

Φαρμακίς, ἰδος, fem. of φαρμακεύς, a sorceress, witch, *Lat. venefica*, *Ar. Nub.* 749, *Dem.* 703, 27, *Luc.*, etc.—II. as fem. adj., poisonous, venenous ταύρα, *Nic. Al.* 551.

Φεραῖα σπγᾶ, ας, ἡ,=foreg.

Φαρμάκῃτης (φάρμακον) οἶνος, ὁ, *drugged or medicated wine*: δακτύλιος φ., a ring containing poison, Eur. *Bapt.* 22, ubi v. Meineke: fem. -ίτης, doc, Galen.

Φαρμάκοις, εσσα, εν, = φαρμακώλης, *drugged*, Nic. Al. 593, where we have φαρμακοῖς for εσσα.

Φαρμάκομαντις, εως, ὁ, either one who is at once φαρμακός and μάντις, or who uses φάρμακα to divine from, name of a comedy of Anaxandrides.

ΦΑΡΜΑΚΟΝ, ου, τό, any artificial means, esp., for producing physical effects: hence, —I. a medicine, drug, remedy, in Hom. usu. of such as were applied outwardly, ἐπιθήσει φάρμαχ' ἅ κεν παύσει μελάνων δονάνων, Il. 4, 191; ἐπ' ὑρ' ἦπτα φάρμακα πύσσας, Ib. 218; ἐπιπάσσειν δοννήματα φ., 5, 401, cf. 900; 15, 394; φ. νόστον, a medicine for disease, Aesch. *Pr.* 249; etc.; cf. *infr.* IV.—Strictly, the φάρμακα applied outwardly were χρίσματα, ointments, salves, and παστά, ἐπίπαστα or καταπλάστα, plasters, Ar. *Plut.* 716, Theocr. 11, 1, sq.; those taken inwardly were βρώσιμα and πόσιμα or πύστα, cf. omnino Blomf. Aesch. *Pr.* 488; hence, φάρμακον πεπτικώς, Hdt. 4, 160, cf. *Pind.* P. 3, 90, sq.—II. a poisonous drug (as Shakspeare uses drug for poison): hence, a deadly, mischievous expedient or means, φ. κακά or λυγρά, οὐλόμενα, ἀνδροφόνα, θυμοφθόρα, Pl. 22, 94, Od. 1, 261; 2, 329; 10, 213, 236, 394; φάρμακα ἐξβάλλειν ἐς τὰ φράτα, Thuc. 2, 48.—III. an enchanted potion, philtre, etc.; also a charm, spell, incantation, enchantment, Pl. 11, 741, Od. 4, 220, 230; φαρμάκοις ἡγνώ τινα, Ar. *Thesm.* 561:—any secret means of effecting a thing, Hdt. 3, 85.—IV. generally, a remedy, Hes. *Op.* 483, etc.; c. gen., a remedy against something, τὸ σιγάν φ. βλάβης, Aesch. *Ag.* 548; φ. πόνων, φόβου, λύπης, Eur. *Bacch.* 283, etc.; so, φ. σφύων ψυχρῶν, a remedy against cold airs, i. e. a warm cloak, *Pind.* O. 9, 147; and so, γράμματα are called φάρμακα λήθης, Eur. *Palam.* 2.—2. also, a means of producing something, as, φ. σωτηρίας, Eur. *Phoen.* 893; ἀνίτης καὶ σοφίας φ., Plat. *Phaedr.* 274 E, v. Stallb. ib. 230 D; so *Pind.* calls a bride φάρμ. πρᾶν, O. 13, 121.

V. a dye, paint, colour, Emped. 84, Hdt. 1, 98, Ar. *Eccl.* 735, Plat. *Rep.* 420 C.—VI. a stimulant to give a relish to food, a spice, seasoning: also metaph., φάρμακον ὀρετῆς ἐπὶ θανάτῳ, the zest which virtue gives even to death, *Pind.* P. 4, 332. Cf. φαρμάσσω. [μᾶ usu., but μᾶ in some old Ion. poets, v. Welcker *Hippion.* Fr. 21, 44, Gaisf. *Hephaest.* p. 254, Blomf. Aesch. *Pr.* 981.]

Φαρμάκοποιέω, ὦ, to prepare medicines, poisons or colours.

Φαρμάκοποιτα, ας, ἡ, the preparation of medicines, etc.: the art of a φαρμακοποιός: from

Φαρμάκοποιός, ὄν, (φάρμακον, ποιέω) making medicines, mixing poison, preparing colours, ἔθνος φ., a nation of sorcerers, Aesch. *Fr.* 428.

Φαρμάκοποσία, ας, ἡ, a drinking of medicine or poison, Hipp. p. 1258, Xen. *An.* 4, 8, 21, Plat., etc.: from

Φαρμάκοποτέω, ὦ, (φάρμακον, πίνω) to drink medicine or poison, Theophr.

Φαρμάκοπωλέω, ὦ, to deal in medicines, poisons, Ar. *W.* 95: from

Φαρμάκοπώλης, ου, ὁ, (φάρμακον, πωλέω) a druggist, Ar. *Nub.* 766.

Φαρμάκός, οὐ, ἡ, (φάρμακον):—

like φαρμακεύς, a poisoner, sorcerer, magician, Hipp. 44, 6: irreg. superl. φαρμακίστατος, ἡ, the most arrant sorcerer or sorceress, Suid.—II. one who is sacrificed or executed as an atonement or purification for others, e. g. for the city, a scape-goat, Ar. *Ran.* 733;—called also δημόσιος; and, since criminals and worthless fellows were reserved for this fate, φαρμακός became a general name of reproach, like κάθαρμα, Ar. *Eq.* 1405, *Lysias* 108, 5, Dem., etc. [μᾶ sometimes, e. g. Hipp. *Fr.* 44, cf. φάρμακον, fin.]

Φαρμάκοτρίβης [ῖ], Dem. 1170, 29; and -τρίπτης, ου, ὁ (φάρμακον, τρίβω):—one who grinds and prepares drugs or colours.

Φαρμάκοτριψ, ἰβος, ὁ=foreg., susp., Lob. *Phryn.* 611.

Φαρμάκοσυρός, ὄν, = φαρμακοποιός, *Lyc.* 61.

†Φαρμακοῦσαι, ὄν, αἱ, *Pharmacussae*, two small islands near Salamis, Strab. p. 395.

Φαρμάκοφόρος, ον, producing φάρμακα, Eust.

Φαρμάκῳ, ὦ, f. -ώσω, = φαρμακεῖω: esp., to medicate, endue with healing power, *Pind.* P. 4, 393.

Φαρμακῆρ, ἦρος, ὁ=φαρμακεύς, *Opp.* H. 2, 483.

Φαρμακῆριος, α, ον, = φαρμακευτικός, *Lyc.* 1138.

Φαρμάκτης, ον, ὁ, = φαρμακτῆρ, φαρμακεύς, *Opp.* H. 4, 648.

Φαρμακτός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. adj. from φαρμάσσω, poisoned, drugged, Manetho.

Φαρμάκῳδης, ες, (φάρμακον, εἶδος) of the nature of a φάρμακον, poisonous, or medicinal, etc., Arist. *Mirab.* 77.

Φαρμάκῳν, ὄνος, ὁ, a dye-house, *Soph.* *Fr.* 956.

Φάρμαξις, εως, ἡ, = φαρμακεία, medical treatment, Plat. *Phil.* 46 A, cf. sq.: from

Φαρμάσσω, Att. -ττω; f. -ξω:—to use a φάρμακον or artificial means, of what kind soever, this being determined in each case by the context: Hom. has this word only once, Od. 9, 393, of a metal-worker, who tempers brass by plunging it in cold water, which is called φάρμαξις περὶ τὸν χαλκόν by *Plut.* 2, 395 B; cf. Meineke *Philem.* p. 385.—Usu., —I. to heal or relieve by drugs or medicine, to use medicines, Plat. *Legg.* 933 B.—II. to poison.—III. to enchant, bewitch, esp. by spells, charms, love-potions, philtres: also, to charm, bewitch by flattery, Plat. *Symp.* 194 A, *Meno* 80 A; πεφάρμαχθε, Ar. *Thesm.* 534;—and Aesch., by a strong metaphor, speaks of a lamp φαρμασσομένη χρίσματος παρηγορίας, *Ag.* 94.—IV. to dye, colour, paint: generally, to adulterate, alloy, mix, and so spoil: but, also, to season, spice.

†Φαρνάβαζος, ον, ὁ, *Pharnabazus*, a Persian satrap, Thuc. 2, 67.—2. another of Bithynia and of Phrygia, Xen. *An.* 7, 8, 25; 6, 4, 24; 5, 30; etc.

†Φαρναζήτης, ον Ion. εως, ὁ, *Pharnazathes*, a commander of the Indians, Hdt. 7, 65.

†Φαρνάκη, ἡς, ἡ, *Pharnace*, mother of Cinyras, *Apollod.* 3, 14.

†Φαρνακής, ον, ὁ, *Pharnaces*, a Persian satrap in Mysia, Thuc. 2, 67.—2. the first king of Pontus, grandfather of Mithradates the Great, *Polyb.* 3, 3, 6.

†Φαρνακία, ας, ἡ, *Pharnacia*, a stronghold in Pontus, the earlier Κερασσοῦς, Strab. p. 548.

†Φαρναπάτης, ον, ὁ, *Pharnaspates*, a general of the Parthians, *Plut.* *An.* 33: cf. *Dio C.* 48, 41.

†Φαρνόςπης, ον Ion. εως, ὁ, *Pharnaspes*, father-in-law of Cyrus, *Hdt.* 2, 1; 3, 2.

†Φαρνοῦχος, ον Ion. εως, ὁ, *Pharnuches*, a Persian cavalry commander, Hdt. 7, 68.—2. a Lycian, one of Alexander's officers, *Arr.* *An.* 4, 3.

†Φαρνοῦχος, ον, ὁ, *Pharnuchus*, Persian commander, Aesch. *Per.* 313; Xen. *Cyr.* 6, 3, 32.

Φάρος, εως, τό, later also φάρος (v. sub fin.):—any large piece of cloth, cloth, sheet, etc., Il. 18, 353, Od. 13, 108; a shroud, pall, Od. 2, 97: sail cloth, Od. 5, 258.—II. esp. a wide cloak or mantle, without sleeves, worn mostly by men loose over the χιτών, περὶ δὲ μέγα βάλλετο φάρος, Il. 2, 43; πορφυρεὸν μέγα φάρος ἔχων ἐξ χειρὶ, 8, 221: women also have: φάρος, Od. 5, 230; 10, 543: it might be thrown over the head as a hood or veil, Od. 8, 84.—(The Lat. *pallium* is prob. from the same root. [α always in Hom., being always in arsis: α first in Hes. *Op.* 200 in the form φάρεσσι. The Trag. seem to have preferred α in the nom. φάρος, φάρεα, φάρη; so also later Ep., v. *Draco* p. 35, 5, *Heyne* II. 24, 231, *Ap. Rh.* 3, 863. But α also in Trag., as Aesch. *Cho.* 11, Fr. 200, and Eur. cf. *Seidl.* *Dochm.* p. 257, *Herodian* in *Dind.* *Gramm.* p. 36.]

Φάρος, ον, ἡ, *Pharos*, an island in the bay of Alexandria, Od. 4, 355 afterwards famous for its lighthouse [cf. Thuc. 1, 104; Strab. p. 37, 791†: hence as appell., ὁ ὄρος, lighthouse, Anth.†—2. a small island on the coast of Dalmatia, earlier Πάρος, *Polyb.* 5, 108, 70: in Strab. p. 315, *Φαρίατ.* [α]

Φάρος, ὁ=φάρσος, *Lyc.* 154.

†Φαροῖσσι, ον, οἱ, the *Pharusii*, people of Africa, Strab. p. 826.

Φαρώσις, Ep. 3 plur. of φάρω, q. v.†

†Φαρσάλια, ας, ἡ, *Pharsalia*, a female dancer from Thessaly, *Ath.* 605 C.—II. v. *Φαρσάλιος*.

†Φαρσῆλος Ion. Φάρσηλος, ον, ἡ, *Pharsalus*, a city of Thessaly, in Phthiotis, near the Enipeus; in Strab. ἡ νεὰ Φάρσος, and near by ἡ παλαιὰ Φ., Thuc. 1, 111.

†Φαρσῆλιος, α, ον, Ion. -σῆλιος of *Pharsalus*, *Pharsalian*, *Arr.* *An.* 3, 11: ἡ Φαρσῆλια the territory of *Pharsalus*, Strab. p. 430.

Φάρσος, εως, ἰό, (*φάρω):—any piece torn off or severed, a part, portion, division, φάρσος πόλιος, the quarter of a city, Hdt. 1, 180, 181, 186; φ. βότρυς, *Anth.* P. 6, 299, etc.:—the Lat. *panis*, cf. φάρος, ὁ.

†Φαρύγαι, ὄν, αἱ, *Pharygae*, a city of Locris, Strab. p. 426, the Homeric Τάρφη.

Φάρυγγιζω, = λαρυγγίζω.

†Φάρυγγεθρον or φάρυγγεθρον, τό=φάρυνγ, Hipp. p. 915; al. φάρυνθα θρον. [v]

Φάρυγγιθν, (φάρυνγ) adv., like gulf, *Meineke* *Com.* Fr. 2, p. 290.

†Φάρυγγιον, ον, τό, *Pharygium*, point of land in Phocis, Strab. p. 324.

Φάρυνγ, ἡ, more rarely ὁ (v. sub fin.), gen. φάρυνγος (as always in Hom., and good Att., *Meineke* *Com.* Fr. 2, p. 39, 167), later φάρυνγο (*φάρω):—strictly, the joint opening of the gullet and wind-pipe (acc. t. Galen. ἡ χάρα εἰς τὴν ἀνῆκε το τε το στομαχὸν καὶ το τοῦ λάρυγγος πέρας). i. t. fauces; whereas *Arr.*

ἄσπερος it for the wind-pipe (λαρυγξ, ἄσπερος) as opp. to the gullet (οἰστροστός), Part. An. 3, 3, 1, cf. Foes. Dec. Hipp.:—generally, the throat, Id. 9, 373: also even of the outer part of the throat, the neck, Od. 19, 480: the dewlap of a bull, Lat. *palmaria*, Heliod.—Cf. Greenhill Theophil. p. 293.—II. metaph.=φάρυγξ, a gulf, cleft, chasm in the earth.—In Epich. p. 9, φάρυγξ is masc., but in Hom. always fem., and so in best Att., though from Arist. downwards some exceptions are met with, Thom. M. p. 570, Phryn. 65: no nom. φάρυξ seems to have been used. [φᾶ]

†Φάρυκος, ου, ὁ, *Pharycus*, masc. pr. n., Polyb. 9, 34, 10.

Φάρυκος or φάρυκος is said to be Aescul.=τολμήρος, θαρραλέος, and so prob. from θαρρός, θάρσος.

*ΦΑΡΩ, f. φάρω, pf. πέφαρκα, like σχίζω, to cleave, cut, sever; prob. only found in its derivatives, ὁ φάρος, φάραγξ, φάρυγξ, φάρω: from the fut. ἴ, comes φάρσος, Lat. *pars*: from pf., φακίς, φαρκίδω: akin to πείρω, πέπαρμαι.

Φᾶς, ὁ, part. from φημί, Hom.

Φάσας, ακος, ὁ, (φᾶω, φαίνω):—an informer, like συκοφάντης, Comic. ap. Hesych.

Φασγάνη, ἰδος, ἡ, dim. from sq., Anth. P. 6, 307.

Φασγάνων, ου, τό, (σφάζω, for φάσανον):—a cutting instrument, a sword, ft. in Hom., much the same (seemingly) as ὅρ and ξίφος, Od. 11, 24, 8, 82; δῶκεν μέγα φάσανον ἥρως ἰν κολεῖ τὸ φέρων καὶ ἐντμήν ἐλαμύνει, Il. 23, 824; κολεῖν γυμνόν, Pind. N. 1, 80; also in Trag.:—oet. word.—II. a plant, like ξιφίον, Theophr.

Φασγάνουρος, ὄν, (φάσανον, *ερω) forging swords, Aīsa, Aesch. Cho. 17.

Φασγάνω, (φάσανον) to slaughter with the sword, Hesych.

†Φασαλίς, ἰδος, ἡ, also Φάσηλις, dt. 2, 178; Thuc. 2, 69: *Phaselis*, a ty on borders of Pamphylia and Lycia, with three havens, Strab. 666. Hence

†Φασαλίτης, ου, ὁ, an inhab. of *haselis*, Dem.

Φάσολος, ου, ὁ, also written φασόλος and φασόλιος, a plant with eatle pods, a sort of kidney-bean, Lat. *asellus*, *phaseolus*, Epich. p. 100, Ar. ic. 1144.—II. a light boat, canoe, iff. prob. from its likeness to the d of the φάσολος, Catull. 4, Horat. l. 3, 29. [ᾶ]

Φάσθαι, ἄρ. inf. mid. of φημί, om.

Φάσθαι, inf. pres. mid. from *φᾶω, 1, 187, Od. 11, 443; or rather, perh., φημί,—for otherwise it should be overisp., φάσθαι.

Φαστάνικός, ἡ, ὄν, like Φασσιανός, on the river Phasis; but with a play φαίνω, = συκοφαντικός, Ar. Av. 5; cf. sq.

Φασσιανός, ὄν, (Φᾶσις) from the river Iasis in Colchis or Pontus, masc. f. (sc. ὄνις), the Phasian bird, easant, Lat. *phasianus*, Mnesim. il. 3; but in Ar. Nub. 109, it may be taken for a Phasian horse, cf. Lob. iyn. 400: again, Φ. ἄνθρω, with a iyn in φαίνω, = συκοφάντης, an informer, Ar. Ach. 726:—tin pl. of Φαζνολί, ὄν, a people of western Armenia around the Phasis, Xen. An. 6, 5.

†Φασίμηλος, ου, ὁ, *Phasimelus*, isc. pr. n., Ath. 539 A.

Φάτιμος, η, ον, belonging to outwrest appearance.

Φάσιόλος, ὁ, = φάσηλος, q. v.

Φάσις, εως, ἡ, (A) (φᾶω, φαίνω):—an accusation, information, esp. against smugglers, Dem. 793, 16; 941, 14; q. περί τι, Id. 1323, 6.—II. (φαίνωμαι) an appearance, apparition, dream. [ᾶ]

Φᾶσις, εως, ἡ, (B) (φημί) a saying, declaration, Arist. Eth. N. 6, 9, 3;—also, = κατάφασις, affirmation, opp. to ἀπόφασις, Plat. Soph. 263 E.

Φᾶσις, ιος, ὁ, the river Phasis in Colchis or Pontus, first in Hes. Th. 340. (Sometimes, but wrongly, accented Φάσις, Poppo and Krüg. Xen. An. 4, 6, 4): tin Xen. l. c. the Araxes in Armenia is meant.

Φασκαίνω, for βασκαίνω, fascino, E. M.

Φασκάς, ἄδος, ἡ, a kind of duck, Alex. Mynd. ap. Ath. 395 E; written also βασκάς, cf. Arist. H. A. 8, 3, 15.

Φάσκον, ου, τό, a long hairy moss on trees, Theophr.

Φάσχω, = φημί, to say, esp. to say yes, affirm, assert, allege, oft. with collat. notion of alleging what is untrue, to pretend, Lat. *prae se ferre*: hence, merely, to think, suppose, deem, oft. in Hom. (esp. in Od.): c. inf. fut., Il. 13, 100, Od. 5, 135; also freq. in Hdt., and Att.: σύ φ, to deny, c. inf., Hdt. 3, 58; φάσκονσα καὶ οὐ φάσκονσα, Plat. Theat. 190 A:—pass., ὡς ἐφάσκετο, Soph. Phil. 114.—Hom. only uses impf. ἐφάσκον, ες, ε, with and without augm.: the Att. have also pres. part. inf. φάσκον and φάσκειν, (and even they sometimes use the impf. without augm., as Ar. Lys. 519): but prob. there is no example of the pres. indic., save φάσκονσι in Plat. Phaed. 113 C, and there Heind. has restored λέγονσι, cf. Elmsl. Heracl. 903: however, φάσχω, as pres. subj., occurs in Aesch. Cho. 93, Ar. Vesp. 561.

Φασκωλίον, ου, τό, dim. from sq.

Φάσκαλον, ου, τό, = sq., Lys. ap. Harp.

Φάσκαλος, ου, ὁ, a leathern bag for clothes or money, etc., a cloak-bag, wallet, scrip, purse, Lat. *pasceolus*, Ar. Fr. 303: also written φάσκαλος.

Φάσμα, ατος, τό, (φᾶω, φαίνω):—an apparition, spectre, phantom, ghost, Hdt. 6, 69, Aesch. Ag. 415, Soph. etc.; φάσμα νυκτός, of a dream, Soph. El. 503; ονειρῶν φάσματα, Aesch. Ag. 274: φάσμα ἀνδρός, the spectral appearance of a man, Hdt. 4, 15, cf. 8, 84.—2. the vision, image of a thing, as opp. to the thing itself: hence, φάσματα were shows, mysteries, as images or types of realities, Plat. Phaedr. 250 C; cf. Lob. Aglaoph. p. 57, sq.—3. a sign from heaven, a portent, omen, Pind. O. 8, 57, Aesch. Ag. 145.—4. esp., a monster, prodigy, portent, Hdt. 3, 10; 4, 79: hence, periph., φάσμα τῶντων, ὕδρας, a monster of a bull, etc., Soph. Tr. 509, 837; Lat. *spectrum*, *monstrum*, *ostentum*, *portentum*, *prodigium*, Wytt. ad Julian. p. 159.

Φασμῳδῶδης, ες, like a spectre or ghost, spectral.

Φάσμοι, Dor. for ῥήσμοι, fut. mid. of φημί, Pind. [ᾶ]

ΦΑΨΣΑ, Att. φάττα, ης, ἡ, the common wood-pigeon, ring-dove or cushat, Lat. *palumbus*, Ar. Ach. 1105, Av. 303, Plat. Theat. 199 B:—the smaller kind was called φᾶψ.

†Φάσσο, ου, ὁ, *Phassus*, son of Lyeon, Apollod. 3, 8, 1.

Φασσοφόνης, ου, (φάσσα, φονεύω)

dove-killing, ἱρηξ, Il. 15, 238.—II later as subst., the specific name a kind of hawk, the dove-killer, lik φαβοτόπος, Arist. H. A. 9, 12, 4, cf. 6, 3, 1.—Φασσοφόνος is a worse form, rejected by Bekk. in Arist. l. c.

Φασσοφόντης, ου, ὁ, = foreg., dub. in Ael. N. A. 12, 4.

Φάσω, Dor. for φῆσω, fut. of φημί Pind.

†Φάσαν, ὄνος, ὁ, *Phason*, an Athenian, Plat. Prot. 310 A.

Φάτειός, ἄ, ὄν, poet. for φατέος, φατός:—οὔτι φατέιος, un-utterable, un-speakable, of horrible objects, Hes. Th. 310, Sc. 144, 161.

Φάτέον, verb. adj. from φημί, one must say, Plat. Phil. 40 B.

Φάτης, ου, ὁ, (φημί) a sayer.—2. a liar.

Φᾶτι, Dor. for φησί, 3 sing. pres from φημί.

Φᾶτίω, f. -ίω, (φᾶτις):—to say, speak, report, ἐφᾶτισαν [τὰ γράμματα] Φοινικία κεκλήσθαι, they spoke of them by the name of Phoenician, Hdt. 5, 58; οὐδὲν ἀναύδητον φᾶτίσασιν ἄν, Soph. Aj. 715: τὸ φᾶτίσμενον, as the saying is, Soph. O. C. 139, cf. λέγω IV. 8.—II. to promise, engage, betroth, τὴν παῖδά τινι, Eur. I. A. 135.—III. to call, name, Ib. 936, Ar. Rh. 4, 658.

Φᾶτίεις, ἡ, Dor. for φᾶτισι.

Φᾶτις, εως Ion. ιος, ἡ, (φημί):—like φῆμι, a saying, speech, report, Od. 21, 323; κατὰ φᾶτιν, as report goes, Hdt. 2, 102: c. gen. objecti, φᾶτις μνηστῆρων, a report of the suitors, Od. 23, 362: φᾶτις (ἐστὶ), tis said that., Pind. I. 8 (7), 88; cf. Soph. O. T. 715: φᾶτις ἐχει μιν, the report goes of him., Wess. Hdt. 7, 3; 8, 94; so, Φάλαριν κατέχει φᾶτις, Pind. P. 1, 187; but also, reversely, in same signif., ἐχει τινὲς φᾶτιν ἀνὴρ Ἐφέσιος, Hdt. 9, 84, cf. Eur. Hel. 251; cf. λόγος A. IV: φᾶτιν φέρειν, Aesch. Ag. 9; κλέειν, Soph. Aj. 850; ἐπέρχεται φ., Id. Ant. 700; etc.; but prob. never in Att. Prose.—2. speech, language, Ἑλλᾶν, Aesch. Ag. 1254.—4. one's (good or bad) report, reputation, fame ἐσθλῆ, Od. 6, 29: ἰll-report, Soph. Aj. 173; ὀπίσθιν βαρεῖα φ., Aesch. Ag. 456.—III. the saying of an oracle, Soph. O. T. 151; ὑπὸ θεοφᾶτων φ., Aesch. Ag. 1132; ἰπ' οἰωνῶν, Soph. O. T. 310.—IV. the subject of a saying or report, Νέστορα καὶ Σαρπηδόν, ἀνδρῶν πῶν φᾶτις (i. e. φᾶτις) the common-talk of men, the themes of many a tale. Pind. P. 3, 199: φᾶτιν ἀφᾶστον, a thing unspeakable, Soph. Tr. 694; cf. λόγος A. IX, βῆμα.

Φᾶτίσις, ἡ, Dor. φᾶτίεις, = foreg. [ᾶ]

Φατνεύω, (φᾶτνη) to feed at the manger, Oenom. ap. Euseb.

Φᾶτνη, ης, ἡ, a manger, crib or feeding-trough for horses, ἵππους ἀττάλλῃ ἐπὶ φᾶτνῃ, Il. 5, 271; ἵππους μὲν κατέδρσαν...φᾶτνῃ ἐφ' ἱππέϊ, Il. 10, 568; q. εὐξέστω, Il. 24, 280; so in Pind., and Att.:—proverb., κύνων ἐφᾶτνῃ, 'the dog in the manger,' Luc. Tim. 14, etc.:—for ὄνον φᾶτνῃ, v. sub ὄνος V. The common Greek form was πάβνῃ. (No doubt from πατέομαι, πάσασθαι.) Hence

Φατνίζω, f. -ίω, to keep at a manger or stall:—in pass., ἵππος φατνίζμενος, a stalled horse, Heliod.

Φατνόω, ὦ, (φᾶτνη) to hollow out like a trough, deepen.—II. to divide into compartments, pannel. Hence

Φατνώματα, τά, pannels, compartments in a ceiling, Lat. *lacunaria*, Po

ἦτο. II 27, 10, Callix. ap. Ath. 196 C.—II. the port-holes of a ship, Moschion ap. Ath. 208 B.—III. the holes or sockets of the teeth. Cf. Wytenb. Plut. 2, 227 C. Hence

πατωματικὸς, ἡ, ὄν, pannelled, Plut. Lycurg. 13, Id. 2, 227 C.

πατωτός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. adj., =foreg.

Φάτος, ἡ, ὄν, verb. adj. from φημι, said, spoken; it might be spoken, uttered or named: usu. c. negat., οὐ φάτος, un-speakable, un-utterable, ineffable, Hes. Sc. 230, Pind. O. 6, 62, I. 7 (6), 51; οὐ φάτον λέγειν, Ar. Av. 1713; cf. φάτειρος.—II. metaph., named, famous, notable, Hes. Op. 3. [α]

Φάτος, ἡ, ὄν, (φένω, πέφρον) slain, dead, ap. Hesych.

Φατρία, ἡ, v. φρατρία.

Φατριάρχης, ὄν, ὁ, v. φρατριάρχης.

Φάττα, ἡ, Att. for φάσσα.

Φαττάγης, ὄν, ὁ, an animal, supposed to be the pangolin, or scaly ant-eater, manis, Linn., Ael. N. A. 16, 6.

Φάττιον, ὄν, τό, dim. from φάττα, cf. sub ὑποκορίζομαι.

†Φαυδά, ἡ, Phauda, a fortress in Eideaea, Strab. p. 648.

Φαύω or φαύω, =φώω, φώγω, acc. to Phot. an Att. word, but known to us only from Gramm.: hence φαύσιγξ.

Φαυλεπίφανος, ὄν, (φαῦλος, ἐπί, φαῦλος) bad upon bad, bad as bad can be, Anth. P. II, 238.—cf. λεπτεπι-λεπτος, παππεπίπαππος.

Φαυλίω, f. -ίω Att. -ίω, (φαῦλος) to hold a thing cheap, to slight, depreciate, Plat. Legg. 667 A, Xen. Mem. 1, 6, 5.

Φαῦλος, α, ὄν, =φαῦλος, but φαν-λία ἐλαία, a large fleshy kind of olive, the Lat. olea regia, Theophr.: μῆλα φαῦλα, large coarse apples, Teleclid. Amphit. 2, cf. Ath. 82 B.

Φαυλίσμα, ατος, τό, =sq., LXX.

Φαυλισμός, ὄν, ὁ, (φαυλίζω) a slighting, depreciation.

Φαυλίστρια, ας, ἡ, a deriding, mocking woman, LXX.

†Φαῦλος, ὄν, ὁ, Phaülus, a Crotoniat, who thrice gained the victory in the Pythian games, Hdt. 8, 47; Ar. Ach. 214.—2. a general of the Phocians in the Sacred War, Dem. 661, 11.

Φαυλόβιος, ὄν, living badly or meanly.

Φαυλοκόλαξ, ἄκος, ὁ, (φαῦλος, κόλαξ) a flatterer of bad men, Nicet.

Φαυλόδονος, ὄν, ill-disposed.

Φαυλοβήμιον, adv., speaking evilly or ill.

ΦΑΥΛΟΣ, ἡ, ὄν, also ας, ὄν, Eur. Hipp. 435, Cresphont. 1, 8, Thuc. 6, 21.—φαῦρος is another form, considered more Att., and prevailing even in Hdt., though the MSS. vary, v. Schweigh. ad I, 120: φαῦρος is a more rare form:—all seem to be akin to παῖρος, Lat. paulus. Evil, bad, δαίμων φ., bad fortune, Theogn. 163 (the first example of the word); φ. ψόγος, ill report, Eur. Phoen. 94: =worthless; good-for-nothing, Eur. etc.; φ. καὶ μοχθήρης, etc., Plat. Gorg. 486 E; opp. to σπουδαῖος, Isocr. 1 A; φ. μάχεσθαι, Eur. I. T. 305; φαῦλος τὰ γράμματα, Plat. Phaedr. 242 C; φαυλότερος τινοῦ, worse than another, Hdt. 1, 126.—2. of things, paltry, mean, poor, sorry, δαίτια, Eur. Antiope. 45; φ. ἀσπίδες, τεύχεα, Thuc. 4, 9, 115, etc.—3. also of persons, οἱ φαῦλοι, the vulgar, the common sort, opp. to οἱ σοφοί, Eur. Hipp. 989, Phoen. 496, etc.: οἱ φαυλοτέροι, opp. to οἱ ἐννε-

τώτεροι, Thuc. 3, 37, cf. 83; joined with ἀκομφοί, Meineke Com. Fr. 2, p. 363.—4. of outward appearance, shabby, ugly, Ar. Eccl. 617, 626, 702.

—5. in Att. often without any bad sense, like ῥόδιος, opp. to χαλπεός, trifling, slight, easy, φ. πόνος, Eur. Supp. 317; φαῦλον πρᾶγμα, φαυλότατον ἔργον, Ar. Lys. 14, Eq. 213; τὸ ζητῆμα οὐ φαῦλον, Plat. Rep. 368 C; οὐ φαῦλον βασιλεῖα κτανεῖν, 'tis no slight matter to kill a king, Eur. El. 760.—freq. also in adv. φαῦλως, easily, φαυλοτάτα καὶ ῥᾶστα, Ar. Nub. 778; φαῦλως κρίνευ, to make light of, Aesch. Pers. 520; φαῦλως φέρειν τι, to bear a thing lightly, without much ado, Lat. leviter ferre, Eur. I. A. 850, Ar. Av. 961; φ. ἀποδιδαρ-σκεῖν, ἐκφενεῖν, to get off easily, Ar. Ach. 215, Thesm. 711.—7. not exact, roughly estimated, τὸ φαῦλον, as opp. to πᾶν ἀκριβές, Thuc. 6, 18; φαῦλως λογίσασθαι, to estimate roughly, not accurately, Ar. Vesp. 656; φ. εἰπεῖν, Lat. strictim dicere, Stallb. Plat. Rep. 449 C, etc.—Cf. φαῦρος. Hence

Φαυλότης, ητος, ἡ, badness, vileness, Plat. Legg. 646 B, Isocr. 71 B, Dem. 326, fin.: meanness, φ. στολή, Xen. Cy. 2, 4, 5; βρωμάτων, Ib. 5, 2, 16; φ. τῆς γῆρας, poorness of soil, Plat. Legg. 745 D.—2. want of accomplish-ments or skill, Eur. Pol. 8, 10: ἡ ἐμὴ ζ., my lack of judgment, my poor judgment, Xen. Mem. 4, 2, 39, cf. Plat. Hipp. Maj. 286 D.—3. in good sense, plainness, simplicity, Xen. Hell. 4, 1, 30.

Φαυλοουργός, ὄν, (φαῦλος, *ἔργω) working ill, a bad workman, Ar. Fr. 698.

Φαῦρος, α, ὄν, rare collat. form for φαῦλος, hence ἀφωρος.

†Φανουρούσι, ὡν, οἱ, =Φανορούσι, Dion. P. 216.

Φανσιβολέω, ὦ, (φαῦσις, βάλλω) to cast rays, shine, Nicet.

Φανσιβροτος, ὄν, or better, φανσιμβροτος, =φαεσιμβροτος.

Φανσιγξ, ιγξος, ἡ, (φανώ, φαῦω) a blister from burning: hence any blister or pustule, Lat. pustula, papula, Ar. Fr. 699; cf. Foës. Oec. Hipp.

Φανσιμβροτος, ὄν, =φαεσιμβροτος, Pind. O. 7, 71.

Φάσις, εως, ἡ, (φάω, φαῦω, φάσκει) light, splendour, lustre.—II. =φάσις, an appearance, σελήνης φ., the form, phase of the shining moon.—III. a signal given by lights, signal-fire, beacon, LXX.

Φάσκει, v. φαῦω.

Φανστήριος, ὄν, ὁ, (φαῦω) epith of Bacchus, from the torches used in his orgies, Lyc.

†Φανσιάδης, ὄν, Ep. ας, ὁ, son of Phausius, i. e. Apisaon, Il. 11, 578.

†Φανστινῆ, ἡ, the Rom. fem. n., Faustina, Hdn.

†Φανστινιάδης, ὄν, ὁ, son of Faustinus, Anth. P. 15, 48.

†Φανστινός, ὄν, ὁ, the Rom. masc. pr. n., Faustinus, e. g., Anth. P. 15, 48.

†Φαῦστυλος, ὄν, ὁ, the Rom. name Faustulus, Strab. p. 229.

Φαῦω, like φάω, φαῖνω, to shine, but like the collat. forms φάσκει, φαῦζω, φαῖω, prob. only in Gramm.

ΦΑΨ, ἡ, gen. φάβος, a wild kind of dove or pigeon, smaller than the φάσ-α, Aesch. Fr. 194, Lyc. 580.

ΦΑΨ, orig. root of φαῖνω, intr., to shine, be bright, appear, φάε δὲ χρυσό-θρονος Ἥως, Od. 14, 502: esp. of the heavenly bodies, cf. φαίνω II: in the

same intr. sign. Hom. uses the φησὶ πεφύσσομαι for φανήσσομαι, Il. 17, 153 and so in Att. the part. pf. πεφασμένος, manifest, plain, evident, q. (From this scarce root came not only φάος, φάσις, φαῖνω, with all their derivs., but also the whole family of φημι, φήμη, φάτις, Lat. fama, fari, etc.: for the first notion in all is to make known or evident, e. g. by words [α]

†Φάων, ἄνος, ὁ, Phaon, a beautiful youth of Mytilene, beloved by Sappho, Palaeoph. 49; Ael. V. H. 12, 18.—2. a Pythagorean philosopher, Ath. 161 C.

ΦΕΒΟΜΑΙ, poet. dep., used only in pres. and impf., =φοβέομαι, to be scared, to fear, hence to flee, μένεν ἐμπεδον οὐδ' ἐφέβοντο, Il. 5, 527; ὑπέτινι, for fear of one, 11, 121: also c. acc., to fear or flee any one, shun him, 5, 232. (Φέβομαι is the root of φόβος, φόβος, etc., as φέρω of φορέω, φορέω λέγω of λόγος, etc.)

Φεγγαῖος, α, ὄν, shining, dub.

Φεγγίτης, ὄν, ὁ, =σεληνίτης.

Φεγγισβόλεω, ὦ, (φάσκει, βάλλω) to emit light, shine, Manetho

Φέγγος, εως, τό, light, splendour, lustre, first in H. Hom. Cor. 279, and in Pind.:—esp., day-light, sun-light, though (acc. to Hesych., etc.) φάσις properly day-light, and φέγγος, moon-light; but it is never so used in Tag., who usu. speak of φ. ἡλίου, ἡμέρας, etc., v. esp. Soph. Aj. 573: Xen. however does use it so, Symp. 1, 9, Cyn. 5, 4; and so, νυκτερικὰ φέγγη, opp. to ἡμερινὸν φῶς, Plat. Rep. 508 C; (and the modern Greeks use φεγγάριον, of the moon or moonshine, Cyr. Heliod. 2, p. 290):—δεκάτη φέγγει ἔσται, i. e. in the tenth year, Aesch. Ag. 504: also, φ. πυρός, Aesch. Eum. 1022; φ. θυμάτων, Eur. Hec. 368, 1035.—II. metaph., light, joy, health, wealth, etc., Pind. P. 8, 133, Ar. Plut. 640, etc., cf. Valck. Hipp. 1122:—and, of persons, a light to others, Pind. N. 3, 113; 4, 21; cf. φάος II. (Φέγγος and φάος prob. come from the same root.)

Φέγγω, =φαῖνω, to make bright:—pass., to shine, gleam, φλογί, Ar. Ran. 344.—II. intr. to shine, Ar. Rh. 4, 1714. (From Φέγγω comes φθέγγομαι, by the same connexion as φημι from φάω, φαῖνω.)

Φεγγώδης, ες, light, shining, bright, luminous.

†Φεαί, ἄς, ἡ, (and in Od. 15, 397, αἱ Φεαί), a city of Elis on the river Iardanus, Il. 7, 135; Thuc. 2, 25; cf. Strab. p. 350: also a point of land with a small island and harbour of Pisatis, Strab. p. 342; in Polyb. 4, 9, 9 Φεαίς.

Φειδαλιφίστω, and φειδαλιφίτω, ὦ, to be sparing.

Φειδάλλωτος, ὄν, strictly, sparing of barley: generally, thrifty.

†Φείδας, ἄντος, ὁ, Phidas, a leader of the Boeotians before Troy, Il. 13, 691.

Φειδασμός, οὔ, ὁ, stinginess, thrift Liban.

Φειδέομαι, Ion. for φείδομαι, cf. Valck. Hdt. 8, 10.

†Φειδιάδης, ὄν, ὁ, Phidiades, a sec retary in Athens; an oration of Di narchus against him is cited by Dion. H. Din. 10.

†Φειδιάς, ὄν, ὁ, Phidias, the celebrated Athenian statuary, Plat. Hipp. Maj. 290; Ar. Pac. 605.—Others in Plut. Epicur. 15; etc.

Φειδιππίδης, ὄν, ὁ, †Phidippiades.

an Ἀφροῖον courier, Hdt. 6, 105; in Luc. called *Φιλιππίδης*. †—2. a comic prop. n. in Ar. Nub. (from *φείδομαι*, *ἔμφομαι*), v. sq.

†*Φειδιππίδιον*, *ον*, *ὁ*, cajoling dim. from *φείδομαι*, *my dear Phidippides*, Ar. Nub. 80.

†*Φειδιππος*, *ον*, *ὁ*, *Phidippus*, son of Thessalus, leader of the Greeks from the Sporades, Il. 2, 678; Strab. 9, 444.

Φειδίτειον, *ον*, *ὁ*, *φειδίτειον*.

Φειδίτης, *ου*, *ὁ*, a member of the *φειδίται*, Ath. 140 E.

Φειδίτιον, *ον*, *τό*, usu. in plur. *φειδίτια*, *τά*, spare thrifty meals (from *φείδομαι*), hence the public tables at Sparta (*συσσίτια*), at which all citizens ate together the same frugal meal, v. Dicaearch. ap. Ath. 141 A, q.—Müller, Dor. 4, 3, 3, plausibly suggests that this word may be a mere comic distortion of the proper name *φιλίτινα*, i. e. *love-feasts*; which is also borne out by the form *φιδίτια*, as we find it written in Arist. Rhet. 10, 7, Pol. 2, 9, 30.—At Crete they were called *ἀνδρεία*, v. *ἀνδρεία* II. —2. also the common hall in which the public table was kept.

†*Φειδολάος*, *ον*, *ὁ*, *Phidolaüs*, masc. r. n., Plut.

†*Φειδολάος*, *ὁ*, *foreg.*, Anth. P. 6, 35.

ΦΕΙΔΟΜΑΙ: fut. *φείσομαι*, later so *φειδήσομαι*, Ep. *πεφιδόσομαι*, i. Ep. redupl. aor. 2 *πεφιδόσθαι*, hence the Homeric inf. *πεφιδέσθαι*, *πφιδέσθαι*, besides which however he uses the aor. 1 *φείσομαι*, Il. 24, 236:—dep. mid.

To spare, Lat. *parcere*, c. gen., Il. 5, 22, Od. 9, 277; 22, 54, etc.; so in dt., and Att.; *μὴ φείσθαι βίου*, Soph. Ant. 749, etc.;—also of things, *φείδομαι τῶν νῶν*, *μὴδὲ ναυμαχίην ποιεῖν*, dt. 6, 68, 1, cf. *ἀφείδης*; so, *οὐ φείδομαι νεύρας Ἡρακλῆος*, Pind. I. 6, 50:—esp., of property, provisions, etc., to spare, use sparingly or thriftily, 24, 236; *σίτου*, Hes. Op. 602, cf. 7; *τῶν ὀντων*, Andoc. 21, 10; abul., to be thrifty, Lys. 163, 8; *γεωρῶντες καὶ φειδόμενοι*, Dem. 753, 1.—II. to draw back or from, turn away from, Lat. *abstinere*, *κελεῦσθαι*, Pind. 9, 46; *τοῦ κινδύνου*, *τοῦ ἁλόλου*, Xen. Cyr. 5, 5, 18, Hell. 7, 1, 24; *φείδομαι τέχνης*, i. e. do your best, Isocr. 2, 67:—also c. inf., to spare cease to do, Eur. Or. 393, ubi v. ors. (387), Xen. Cyr. 1, 6, 35; also *μὴ δράσαι*, Plat. Rep. 574 B:—*μὴ φειδόμενος*, *η*, *ον*, *φειδόμενος*, Anth. P. 5, 216, 269, etc.; adv. *-μένως*, T. Hence

Φειδός, *ῆ*, *ὄν*, sparing, thrifty; also *δός*, Call. Fr. 460.

†*Φειδοστρατος*, *ον*, *ὁ*, *Phidostratus*, grammarian in Athens, Plat. Hipp. aj. 286.

†*Φειδύλος*, comic dim. from *φείδομαι*, *ὁ μικρὸς* for *μικρός* and the like, M.

Φειδῶς, *δος*, contr. *οὐς*, *ῆ*, (*φειδομαι*): a sparing, *νέκυον*, Il. 7, 409: of ngs, esp., of property, etc., *thrif*, *ἡμῶτα δαρδύλῳ τινι ὑπέρβιον*, *ἐπὶ φειδῶ*, Od. 14, 92; cf. 16, 5, Hes. Op. 367; *βίου*, Eur. Hipp. λυτρ. 9:—c. inf., *φειδοί μηδέν* *εὐ* *μείν*, Eur. Iono 16, cf. Thuc. 7,

†*Φειδῶλας*, *α*, *ὁ*, *Phidolas*, a Corinthian, Paus. 6, 13, 9.

Φειδωλή, *ῆς*, *ῆ*, *φειδῶ*, Il. 22, 244, Iono 5, 46.

Φειδωλία, *α*, *ῆ*, *foreg.*, Ar. Nub.

835, Eccl. 750, Plat. Rep. 572 C, Plat. (Com.) ap. A. B. p. 115.

Φελλῶλος, *ῆ*, *ὄν*, (the fem. *-λός* in Lys. 92, 23 is prob. corrupt), (*φελῶ*):—sparing, thrifty, niggard, Ar. Nub. 420, Plut. 237, Plat., etc.: *φ. γλῶσσα*, a sparing tongue, i. e. sparing of words, Hes. Op. 718:—c. gen., *φ. χρημάτων*, Plat. Rep. 548 B. Adv. *-λως*, lb. 559 D.

Φελλῶν, *ωνος*, *ὁ*, *foreg.*—II. an oil-can with a narrow neck, that lets only a little run out.

†*Φελλῶν*, *ωνος*, *ὁ*, *Phidon*, king of the Thesprotians, Od. 14, 316.—2. a king of Argos, descendant of Hercules, Hdt. 6, 127; cf. Strab. p. 358.—3. an Athenian, father of Strepsiadēs, Ar. Nub. 134.—4. one of the thirty tyrants, Xen. Hell. 2, 3, 2.—Others in Arist.; etc.

Φελλωνίδης, *ον*, *ὁ*, comic prop. n. in Ar. Nub. 65, (from *φειδομαι*, *ἠνέομαι*): formed as a patronym, from *foreg.* 3.

†*Φελλωνίος*, *ον*, *ὁ*, of or derived from *Phidon* (2), Strab. p. 358.

Φεισμονή, *ῆς*, *φειδῶ*.

Φειστόν, verb. adj. from *φειδομαι*, one must spare, Isocr. 299 C.

Φέκλη, *ῆς*, *ῆ*, salt of tartar, the Lat. *faeculae*, *faex vini usta*.

Φέλα, *φέλας*, *ῆ*, *ν. πέλα* and *φελ-λός* II.

Φελλάτας λίθος, *ὁ*, a kind of stone of which statues were made, *lapis pelates* in Cato; v. sub *φελλός* II.

Φελλεύς, *εως*, *ὁ*, (*φέλλος* II):—stony ground: hence as name of a rocky district of Attica, †Phelleust, Ar. Ach. 273, Nub. 71:—in Isae. 73, 39, Bekk. gives *φελλεῖα* as neut. pl., stony grounds. *Φελλεύς*, *εως*, *ὁ*, (*φέλλος*) to float like cork. *Φελλεύων*, *ωνος*, *ὁ*, *φελλεύς*, Lob. Phryn. 167.

†*Φέλλιας*, *ον*, *ὁ*, the *Phellias*, a river of Laconia, Paus. 3, 20, 3.

†*Φέλλιν*, *ῆς*, *ῆ*, *Phellia*, a small town of Achaia, Paus. 7, 26, 10.

Φελλίνας, *ον*, *ὁ*, (*φέλλος*) light as cork: hence as name of a kind of water-fowl, Opp. Ix. 3, 23. [I]

Φελλίνιος, *η*, *ον*, (*φέλλος*) made of cork, Luc. V. Hist. 2, 4.

Φέλλιον, *τός*, *φελλεύς*, usu. in plur., Xen. Cyn. 5, 18.

Φελλίς, *ιδος*, *ῆ*, (*φέλλος* II) γῆ φ., a stony land or soil.

Φελλίτης, *ιδος*, *ῆ*, γῆ, *foreg.*

Φελλόδρυς, *υός*, *ῆ*, an Arcadian evergreen tree, more hardy than the *πρίνος*, Theophr. H. Pl. 3, 16, 3: Dor. *ἀρία*.

Φελλόπους, *ὁ*, *ῆ*, *-πουν*, *τός*, (*φελ-λός*, *πός*) cork-footed, Luc. V. Hist. 2, 4: *τοῖ* φ., a fabulous race, Luc. I. c. v. *φελλῶ*.

†*Φελλός*, *ὄν*, *ὁ*, the cork-tree, Lat. *quercus suber*, Theophr.—2. its bark, cork, esp. the cork on a net, Lat. *cortex*, Pind. P. 2, 146, Aesch. Cho. 506, Plat., etc. (Perh. akin to *φλοῖος*, etc.)—II. Macedon. for *λίθος*, a stone, prob. of a very porous kind, like the pumice or *tufa*, whence called *λίθος κισσηρόδης* by Harpocr.; acc. to Hesych. called from the Attic district *φελλεύς*, though the reverse seems more prob., cf. Ruhnk. Tim.: also written *φελός*, *φέλα*, *φέλλα*, and without aspirate *πέλα*, *πέλλα*. (Hence, *φελλεύς*, *φέλλων*, *φέλλιον*, *φελλῆς*, *φελλίτης*, rocky, barren ground; also, *ἄφελῆς*, without stones; and *φελλά-τας*.)

†*Φελλῶ*, *οὐς*, *ῆ*, Cork-island, a fabulous island, abode of the *Φελλόποδες*, in Luc. V. Hist. 2, 4.

Φελλῶδης, *ες*, (*φελλός*, *εἶδος*) *cork* like.

†*Φέλλων*, *ωνος*, *ὁ*, the *Phellon*, river of Triphylian Elis, Strab. p. 343.

Φελλῶνης, *ον*, *ὁ*, *φαιδῶνης*, susp.

Φελλόνιον, *ον*, *τό*, *διῆ*, from *φελῶ νης*, *ον* in N. T.

Φελλός, *ὁ*, *ν. φελλός* II.

Φεναγμα, *ατος*, *τό*, *φενάκισμα*, as if from *φενάσω*, Phot.

†*Φεναίος*, *φενεός*, Call. Del. 71.

Φενάκη, *ῆς*, *ῆ*, like *πνίκη*, *fal* hair, a wig, Eust., etc. (It is doubtful whether *φενάκη* belongs to the root *φέναι*, and so signifies strictly a deception, fraud, or whether *πνίκη* was the orig. form). [If from *φέναι* α: if from *πνίκη*, α.]

Φενάκια, *ας*, *ῆ*, *φενακισμός*, dub.

Φενάκιζω, *ι*, *-σω*, to play the *φέναις*, cheat, lie, Soph. Fr. 792, Ar. Ach. 90.

—2. trans., to cheat, trick, *τινά*, Ar. Pac. 1087, Plat. 271, Dem. 20, 5:—hence, in pass., to be cheated, Ar. Av. 921, Dem. 73, 1.

Φενάκικός, *ῆ*, *ὄν*, (*φέναις*) deceitful.

Φενάκισμα, *ατος*, *τό*, a deceit, trick.

Φενάκισμος, *ου*, *ὁ*, (*φενάκιζω*) cheat ery, quackery, imposition, usu. in plur., Ar. Eq. 633, Dem. 59, 18, etc.

Φενάκιστής, *ου*, *ὁ*, *φέναις*.

Φενάκιστικός, *ῆ*, *ὄν*, *φενακικός*.

Adv. *-κως*.

Φενάκμαντις, *εως*, *ὁ*, *ῆ*, (*φέναις*, *μάντις*) a lying prophet, Nicet.

ΦΕΝΑΞ, *ἄκος*, *ὁ*, a cheat, quack, impostor, Ar. Eq. 634, Ran. 909; in Ar. Ach. 89, perh. with a play on *φοῖνις* (the bird).

†*Φενεός*, *ον*, and *Φενεός*, *ου*, *ὁ* and *ῆ*, *Pheneüs*, a city of Arcadia on a lake of same name, Il. 2, 605; Hdt. 6, 74: hence fem. adj. *Φενεαῖς*, *ιδος*, esp. the territory of *Pheneüs*, Alciph.

**ΦΕΝΩ*, to slay, obsol. root, whence comes *φόνος* and some compds. like *Ἀρεΐφάτος*, *μυλήφατος*, *δουλήφατος*. To this root also belongs the aor. *ἔφεπον*, *πέφον* (being shortd. from the redupl. form *πέφονον*, like *λελεῖσθαι*, *λελεῖν*, *πεπείσθαι*, *πεπείν*), Hom., infin. *φεφόμενος*, Il. 6, 180: its part. *πέφων* is written parox. as if it came from a pres. *πέφω*, Il. 16, 827 (ubi v. Spitzn.), cf. 17, 539; and this pres. was actually adopted by Opp. H. 2, 133. To this also must be referred the pf. pass. *πέφωμαι*, of which Hom. has 3 sing. and pl. *πέφωται*, *πέφονται*, and inf. *πέφσθαι*, and the fut. pass. *πέφωσμαι*, *πέφωσεται*, Il. 13, 829, Od. 22, 217.—(No doubt akin to *σάω*.)

†*Φεραί*, *ων*, *αι*, *Pherae*, a city of Thessaly, residence of king Admetus, with the port Pagasae, Il. 2, 611; Strab. p. 436.—2.—*Φεραί* (2).

†*Φεραῖος*, *α*, *ον*, of or relating to *Pherae*, *Pheraean*, *οι Φεραῖοι*, Thuc. 2, 22:—*ῆ Φεραῖν*, appell. of Diana honoured in *Pherae*, Call. Dian. 259.

Φερανθής, *ες*, (*φέρω*, *ἄνθος*) flower-bringing, Eur. Mel. 110, 2.

Φερασπής, *ιδος*, *ὁ*, *ῆ*, (*φέρω*, *ἀσπίς*) shield-bearing, H. Hom. 7, 2, Aesch. Ag. 693.

Φερανγής, *ες*, (*φέρω*, *αὐγή*) bringing light, shining, Anth.

†*Φεραύλας*, *α*, *ὁ*, *Pheraulas*, a Persian, Xen. Cyr. 2, 3, 7.

Φεραῖα, *τά*, dub. I. for *φορβά*, q. v.

ΦΕΡΒΩ, to feed, nourish, *τινά*, H. Hom. 30, 2, Pind. O. 2, 134, and Eur.; also of shepherds, *φ. βορά*, Eur. Hipp. 75: like *σώω*, to preserve, Hes. Op. 375: rare in prose, cf. Plat. Criti. 115 A.—II. pass., with intr. plqpi *ἐπεφόρβειν*, to be fed, to feed upon a

thing, βοτάνης ἐπεφόρβει βοῦς, H. Hom. 30, 4; παρέξω δαίτ' ὑφ' ὧν ἐπεφόβην, shall make food for those by whom I feed myself, Soph. Phil. 937:—hence, to eat, consume, c. acc., like Lat. *depasci*, ἡ ψυχὴ τὸ σῶμα φέρεται, Hipp., cf. Foes. Oec.: metaphor., to feed on, φέρεσθαι σοφίαν, Eur. Med. 827: absol., to live, be, Ap. Rh. 4, 1016.—III. mid., c. acc., like *trēfo*, to enjoy, have, νόον, Pind. P. 5, 147; νόον προήγατον, Opp. H. 2, 643. (Hence *φορβή*: from same root comes the Lat. *herba*).

Φέρε, v. φέρω VIII.

Φεραυγής, ἐς, poet. for φεραυγής. †Φερεβοία, ac, ἡ, *Phereboea*, fem. pr. n., Plut. Thes. 29; etc.

Φερέβουτρος, v. gen. voc. (φέρω, βότρυς) bearing bunches of grapes, Nonn.

Φεργύλλος, ov, (φέρω, ἐγγύλη):—giving surety or bail, or able to do so:—hence, generally, to be depended upon, *sure, safe, able, capable, sufficient*, c. inf., φεργύλλος τσαυτήν δύναμιν παρσχεῖν, Hdt. 5, 39; λίμνη φ. διασώσας τὰς νῆας, Id. 7, 49, 1; cf. Aesch. Theb. 396, Eum. 87—also c. gen., able to answer sufficiently for a thing, Soph. El. 942; and so, φ. πρὸς τι, Thuc. 8, 68: absol., *trusty, φρονημα*, Aesch. Theb. 449, cf. 797:—cf. ἐγγύωρος.

Φεργυλῆς, ἐς, (φέρω, γάλας) bringing or giving milk, Orph. Lith. 216.

Φερέδειπνος, ov, bringing or giving a meal or feast. Hence

†Φερέδειπμος, ov, ὁ, *Pheredipmus*, masc. pr. n. in Ar. Vesp. 401.

Φερέζυγος, ov, (φέρω, ζυγόν) bearing the yoke, yoked, ἵππος, Ibyc. 2.

Φερέζωος, ov, (φέρω, ζώη) bringing life, Nonn.

Φερέκακος, ov, (φέρω, κακόν) inured to toil or hardship, Polyb. 3, 71, 10.

Φερέκαρπος, ov, (φέρω, καρπός) yielding fruit, Plut. 2, 495 C, Anth. P. 9, 778.

†Φερεκλής, ἐους, ὁ, *Pherecles*, an Athenian, †Andoc. 8, 18.—Others in Plut. Lys. 25; etc.

†Φερέκλος, ov, ὁ, *Phereclus*, constructor of the ship, in which Paris carried off Helen, Il. 5, 59: cf. Plut. Thes. 17.

†Φερεκράτης, ους, ὁ, *Pherecrates*, an Athenian poet of the old comedy, Plat. Prot. 327: cf. Meineke 1, p. 66 sqq.

†Φερεκδής, ους, ὁ, *Pherecydes*, ὁ Σύριος, son of Batys a philosopher from Syros, teacher of Pythagoras, Ael. V. H. 4, 28.—2. a historian, of Athens, before Herodotus, Plut. Thes. 26.

Φερέμεν, Ep. inf. pres. from φέρω, for φέρειν, Hom.

Φερεμελῆς, ov, ὁ, poet. for φερεμελίας, (φέρω, μελία) a spear-bearer, Minnrm. 11, 4.

†Φερενδάτης, ov Ion. εω, ὁ, *Phereclides*, a commander of the Persians. Hdt. 7, 67.

Φερένικος, ov, (φέρω, νίκη) carrying off victory, victorious:—ὁ Φ., name of race-horse of king Hiero, Pind. (The fem. pr. n. *Berevénikē* is merely Macedon. for *Φερενική*, cf. B, β. VI).

†Φερένικος, ov, ὁ, *Pherenicus*, masc. pr. n., Ath. 78 B; etc.

†Φερεντινόν, ov, τό, *Fereninum*, in Laetium, Strab. p. 226.

Φερέοικος, ov, (φέρω, οἶκος) bearing or carrying one's house with one, of the Scythians in Hdt. 4, 46: hence as subst., the house-carrier, i. e. snail, Hes. Op. 569, Cicero's *domiporta*; also a

tortoise, Interpr. Hesych. 2, p. 1500. Cf. *φέροικος*.—II. bringing a dowry.

Φερέπολις, ιος, ὁ, ἡ, (φέρω, πόλις) bearing or preserving the city, Τύχη, Pind. Fr. 14: only poet.

Φερεπονία, ac, ἡ, patience in toil or hardship, App. Proem.: from

Φερέπονος, ov, (φέρω, πόνος) bringing toil and trouble, being the cause thereof, ἀμυτλακία, Pind. P. 2, 56.

Φερέπτερος, ov, (φέρω, πτερόν) bearing wings, winged, Maxim.:—so *φερεπτερύγος*, ov, Opp. H. 2, 482; and *φερεπτερύς*, υγος, ὁ, ἡ.

Φερέπτολις, ιος, ὁ, ἡ, poet. for *φερέπολις*, Opp. H. 1, 197.

Φερέστιος, ov, (φέρω, βίος) bearing life or food, life-giving, food-giving, γαία, H. Hom. Ap. 341, Hes. Th. 693; φ. οὐθαρ ἀρούρης, Hom. Cer. 450; στάγυς, Aesch. Fr. 290:—also, φ. Ἡ3η, Emped.; Δημητρη, etc.

Φέρεσκε, Ion. and Ep. for *ἐφερε*, impf. from φέρω, Od.

Φερεσούκης, ἐς, gen. εός, like *φέρασις*, (φέρω, σάκος) shield-bearing, a shield-bearer, i. e. heavy-armed, Hes. Sc. 13.

†Φερεσσεύς, ov, ὁ, *Pheresseus*, a Persian leader, Aesch. Pers. 312.

Φερεσίπινος, ov, poet. for *φερέπινος*, Welcker Syll. 135, 5.

Φερεστιάδουλος, ov, yielding bunches of grapes, Mel. 110. [ᾶ]

Φερεστάχης, v. gen. voc. (φέρω, στάχυς) bearing ears of corn, Nonn.

Φερέστερος, ac, ov, said to be poet. for *φέρετος*, cf. *προφέρεστερος*.

†Φερετίμυς, ης, ἡ, *Pheretime*, wife of Battus III. of Cyrene, Hdt. 4, 162.

Φερετρέω, to carry on a *φέρετρον*, Plut. Marcell. 8, in pass.

Φερέτριος, ov, ὁ, Lat. *feretrius*, epith. of Jupiter, Dion. H. 2, 34, etc.

Φερέτρον, ov, τό, (φέρω) a bier, litter, Lat. *feretrum*, Polyb. 8, 31, 4:—contr. *φέρτρον*, Il. 18, 236.

Φέρην, Aeol. for *φέρειν*.

†Φέρης, ητος, ὁ, *Pheres*, son of Cretheus and Tyro, founder of Thessalian Phrae, Od. 11, 259; Apollod. 1, 9, 14.—2. son of Jason and Medea, Id. 1, 9, 28.

†Φερεητιάδης, ov Ep. ao, ὁ, son or descendant of *Pheres*, in Il. 2, 763 also *Φηρητ*.—in Eur. I. A. 217 Eumelus as grandson of *Pheras*.

†Φεριάς, ov, ὁ, *Pherias*, an Aeginetan, Paus. 6, 14, 1.

Φέριστος, η, ov, like *φέρτατος*, stoutest, bravest, best, ἀνδρα *φέριστος*, Il. 9, 110: but, mostly in addresses, *φέριστε*, Il. 6, 123; 15, 247, etc.; *φέριστε* Καδμείην ἀναξ, Aesch. Theb. 39; ὦ *φέριστε* δεσποτῶν, Soph. O. T. 1149; ὦ *φέριστε*, Plat. Phaedr. 238 D:—cf. *φέρτατος*.

Φέρμα, ατος, τό, (φέρω):—that which is borne, a load, burden: esp. the fruit of the womb, Aesch. Ag. 118; of the earth, Id. Supp. 690.

Φερνή, ης, ἡ, (φέρω):—that which is brought by the wife, a dowry, portion, Lat. *dos*, Hdt. 1, 93, and freq. in Eur., usu. in plur., as Or. 1662, Med. 956; φ. *θεραποντίς*, handmaids given as a dowry, Aesch. Supp. 979; φ. *πολέμου*, what the war brings in, booty in war, Eur. Ion. 298. Hence

Φερνίζω, f. -σω Att. -ῖω, to portion, endow, LXX.

Φερνιον, or *φερνιον*, ov, τό, (φέρω) a fish-basket, Menand. p. 220, Alciph. cf. *φορμός*.

Φερνοφόρος, ov, bringing a portion, dowered.

Φέρνω,=φέρω, dub.

Φέροικος, ov, an animal like the

squirrel (to judge from the descriptive in Phot.), different from Hesiod's *φέρουκος*, Cratin. Cleob. 7.

Φερόβλιος, ov, (φέρω, δόλος) bringing happiness, Orph. H. 63, 12.

Φερόσλος, ov, bearing arms.

†Φέροσσα, ης, ἡ, *Phersua*, daughter of Nereus and Doris, Il. 18, 48.

Φερεσφάτιον, Att. *Φερεσφάτιον*, or -*τειον*, ov, τό, a temple or sanctuary of *Proserpina*, Dem. 1259, 5, cf. Luc. Phryn. 369.

Φερεσφάσσα, Att. -ττα, and *Φερεσφάττα*, η,=Περσέφασσα, -ττα, Περσέφον, Soph. Ant. 894:—on the different signs of this prob. foreign word, v. Heind. Plat. Cratyl. 404 C.

Φερεσφόνεια, Φερεσφόνη, poet. for Περσέφονη.

Φερτάζω, rare collat. form of φέρω.

Φέρτατος, η, ov, stoutest, bravest, best, Hom.; c. dat. modi, *χερόν τε βίηφι τε φέρτατος ἦσαν*, Od. 12, 246; *περὶ δ' ἔγχευ' Ἀχαιῶν φέρτατος ἔσσι*, Il. 7, 289; *φέρτατος ὄλω*, Pind. N. 10, 24; *δ τι φέρτατον ἀνδρὶ τυχεῖ*, Id. O. 7, 49:—also, *φέρτιστος*, Id. Fr. 92.—II. compar., *φέρτερος*, ac, ov, stouter, braver, better; also, higher in rank, mightier, more powerful, Hom.; c. dat., Il. 3, 431, Od. 6, 6; also c. inf., Od. 5, 170; φ. *πατρός γόνος*, Pind. I. 8 (7), 70, cf. Aesch. Fr. 768: πολλὰ *φέρτερόν ἐστιν*, 'tis much better, Hom.; c. inf., Od. 12, 109:—*εἰς τὸ φ. τίθει τὸ μέλλον*, Eur. Hel. 346.

†Φέρτατος, ov, ὁ, *Phertatus*, an Athenian, Dem. 887, 2.

Φέρτος, ἡ, ov, poet. verb. adj. from φέρω, *endurable*, Eur. Hec. 159.

Φέρτρον, contr. for *φέρετρον*, Il. 18, 236.

ΦΕΡΩ, a root only used in pres. and impf., act. and pass.; though Hom. has also several irreg. forms, imperat. *φέρετε*, Il. 9, 171; 3 sing. *φέρσει*, as if from *φέρημι*, Od. 19, 111. Ion. impf. *φέρεσκε*, *φέρεσκον*, Od. 9, 429; 10, 108. From the pres. also comes the rare poet. verb. adj. *φερτός*, and the freq. collat. form *φορέω*.—The fut. *οἶσω*, mid. *οἶσμαι*, is supplied by the root *ΟΙΩ, only in mid. form in Hom.: he also has an Ep. imperat. *οἶρε*, of a form between aor. 1 and 2, Od. 22, 106, 481; and this is also assumed by the inf. fut. *οἶσμεν*, Od. 3, 429, *οἶσμεναι*, Il. 3, 120, *οἶσιν*, Pind. P. 4, 181:—from the same root come the fut. pass. *οἰσθήσομαι* and verb. adjs. *οἰστός*, *οἰστέος*, post-Hom.—also, but very rarely, we find an inf. aor. *ἄνωσαι*, with the verb. adj. *ἄνωστός*, Hdt. 1, 157; 6, 66; and pf. pass. *προοῖσται* in Luc. Parasit. 2.—Lastly, from the root *ΕΓΚΩ, or *ΕΝΕΤΚΩ come aor. 1 *ἤνεγκα*, chiefly used in the indic. and imperat. inflexions, and aor. 2 *ἤνεγκον*, chiefly used in inf. and part.:—but Hom. uses only the Ion. aor. 1, *ἤνεκα*, or (without augm.) *ἐνεκα*, subj. *ἐνεκα*, inf. *ἐνεκαί* †(opt. 3 *ἐνεκαί* occurs in Theoc. 1, 134)†, and of aor. 2 the Ep. inf. *ἐνεκέμεν*, Il. 19, 194, 3 sing. opt. *ἐνεκοί*, Il. 18, 147: the Ion. aor. pass. *ἤνεχθη* is post-Hom., Hes. Sc. 440; 3 pl. aor. mid. *ἤνεκαντο*, Il. 9, 127: from the same root are the post-Hom. tenses, pf. act. *ἐνήνεχα*, fut. pass. *ἐνεχθήσομαι*, pf. pass. *ἐνήνεγα* and aor. pass. *ἤνεχθη*:—we find even a pres. *συνενηέκομαι* (q. v.): in which alone the root *ἐνεκα* is preserved.

Radic. signf. TO BEAR (which indeed is the same word with ΦΕΡΩ, Lat. *FERO*, Sanscr. *B*

Pers. *BER*, etc.; cf. Germ. *bahren*, *fahren*).

A. Act.:—I. to bear or carry a load, *ἐν ταύροις φέρον μελινόδεα καρπῶν*, II. 18, 568, cf. 5, 484, Od. 4, 622, etc.; *χερσὶ φ. φ. ἐπ' ὤμοις*, Soph. *Ant.* 429, Tr. 564:—to bear (as a device), on one's shield, Aesch. *Theb.* 559, etc.:—*ἀνὰρς αἵματος χεῖρας φ.*, i. e. to bare hands clean from blood, Eur. *d.* pp. 316, cf. *Phoen.* 1529.—II. to bear, with collat. notion of motion, very freq. in Hom. of any thing that makes one move, *πόδες φέρον*, II. 6, 514; *πέδιλα τὰ μιν φέρον*, 24, 341, etc.; so horses are said *ἄρμα φέρειν*, II. 5, 232, etc.; and men, *μένος* or *μένος χερῶν ἰδὺς τινας φέρειν*, to bring one's strength to bear right upon or against him, II. 5, 506; 16, 602:—hence oft. in pass., v. infra B.—later, also, metaph., to lead, guide, Plut., cf. infra X.—III. to bear, endure, suffer pain, misfortune, hardship, etc., *λυγρὰ*, Od. 18, 135; cf. Hes. *Op.* 213; *ἄνθρωπ.*, Hdt. 1, 32: also, to be able to bear certain foods, etc., Xen. *Cyr.* 8, 2, 21.—2. esp. freq. with an adv., *βαρέως, χαλεπῶς, δεινῶς, πικρῶς φέρειν* τινι, like Lat. *aegre, graviter ferre*, to bear a thing impatiently, take it ill or amiss, Hdt. 3, 155; 5, 19; also, *βαρέως φέρειν τὸ πρόσημα*, Xen. *Hell.* 7, 1, 44:—expressed in one word by *δυσφορεῖν*; opp. to these are *κούφως, θαύλως, ἀπλῶς, πρῶως, βαδῶς, προθυμῶς φέρειν* τινι, Lat. *leviter ferre*, to bear a thing cheerfully or patiently, take it easily, quietly, etc., Hdt. 1, 35; 9, 18, 40:—these phrases are most freq. in Att., usu. c. acc. rei, but also *ἐπὶ τινι*, taking *φέρειν* in intrans. signif., e. g. *βαρέως* or *κούφως φέρειν ἐπὶ τοῖς γεγενημένοις*, Xen. *Hell.* 7, 4, 21; 3, 4, 9; cf. Dem. 1339, 20; c. dat. only, *βαρέως φέρειν τοῖς παροῦσι*, Xen. *An.* 1, 3, 3, cf. *Hell.* 5, 1, 29; and later *διὰ τινι*, Bast *Ep.* Cr. 105.—IV. to bring, present, give, *δῶρα*, Od. 8, 428, etc.:—mid., to carry or bring with one, produce or furnish for one's own use, Hdt. 4, 67; 7, 50.—2. *χάριν τινι φέρειν*, to grant any one a favour, do him a kindness, II. 5, 211, Od. 5, 307: in like signif., *ἡρα* and *ἐπιπῆρα φέρειν*, II. 1, 572, Od. 3, 164, etc.: after Hom., *χάριν τινι φέρειν*, was used like Lat. *gratiam ferre*, to show gratitude to him, Pind. O. 10, 21.—3. to produce, occasion, cause, work, *κλῆος τινί*, Od. 1, 283; 3, 204; *κακὸν* or *πῆμα, ἄλγεα*, etc., to work one woe, II. 8, 541, Od. 12, 231, 427, etc.; *ὁσιότητα φ. τινί*, to bring war upon one, Od. 6, 203; so, *Ἄρρη φ. τινί*, II. 3, 132; 8, 516; and so in Att., who use it only in such phrases as *τὰ λεγόμενα νικῆν φέρουσιν*, the victims portend victory (as if this necessarily brought it); also, *ἄσπερ τὸ δίκαιον ἔφερε*, as justice brought with it, brought about, i. e. as was just, no more than just, Hdt. 5, 58.—4. *μῦθον* or *ἀγγέλιον φέρειν τινί*, to bring one a speech, report a message, II. 10, 288; 15, 175, 202, Od. 1, 408; *ἐπιστολὰς φ.*, Soph. *Al.* 781:—in Att. *φέρειν* even stands by itself for *ἀγγέλλω*, to tell, announce, Aesch. *Pers.* 248, *Loeb.* A. J. 798.—5. to bring in, pay money, etc., *ἄποινα*, II. 1, 13, etc.; esp. to pay something due, discharge a debt, etc., *χρήματα*, Thuc. 1, 19; *φ. μίσθωσιν τοῦ ἐναντιοῦ*, to yield yearly rent, Isac. 54, 27; *φ. ἐννεα ὀβολοὺς τῆς μνάς τόκουσιν*, Lys. *Fr.* 2, 2, cf. *Lycurg.* 150, 42; so, *φόρον φέρειν*, to pay a tax or tribute, Plat. *P.* 298

A.; *δασμὸν*, Xen. *An.* 5, 7, 10; *τιμὴν φ.*, to pay a fine (but cf. V. 3).—6. to bear, bring forth, produce, whether of the earth or of trees, etc., Od. 4, 229; 9, 110, Hes. *Op.* 117, 565; *ἡ γῆ καρπὸν φέρει*, Hdt. 6, 139; cf. *Pind.* N. 11, 52, *Eur.*, etc.:—of animals, *μήτηρ κοῦρον φέρει γαστέρι*, II. 6, 59:—absol., to bear, bear fruit, be fruitful, *ἡ γῆ φέρει*, Hdt. 5, 82; *αἱ ἄμπελοι φέρουσιν*, Xen. *Oec.* 20, 4:—metaph., to bring in, yield, produce, *ἀνὰ ὁ τὸ πᾶν φέρων*, the contest that carries or decides everything, Hdt. 8, 100; *τὸ πᾶν ἡμῖν τοῦ πολέμου φέρουσι αἱ νῆες*, the ships give us our main strength in the war, Hdt. 8, 62; cf. *Soph.* *Phil.* 109.—7. *ψῆφον φέρειν*, to give one's vote, Lat. *ferre suffragium*, Isac. 85, 31: hence *φέρειν* alone, to elect, appoint or nominate to an office, Dem. 996, 20, sq.—V. to bear, carry off or away, freq. in Hom., *ἐκ τινας*, II. 14, 429; 17, 718, etc.: proverb., *ἐπὶ φέρον ἀναρπάσσαι ἄελλαι*, may the winds sweep away the word, Od. 8, 409, cf. 19, 565:—esp., —2. to carry away as booty or plunder, II. 2, 302, Od. 12, 99: esp. in the phrase *φέρειν καὶ ἄγειν*, v. sub ἄγω 1: also, simply, *φέρειν τινά*, to rob one, Thuc. 1, 7.—3. to carry off, gain, II. 1, 301: esp., to gain by toil or trouble, to win, achieve, *ἡ κε φέρεται μέγα κράτος*, II. 18, 308; *ἐναρα, τεύχεα*, II. 6, 480; 17, 70; *τὰ ἄριστετα*, τὰ νικητήρια φέρειν, Plat. *Rep.* 468 C, *Legg.* 657 E:—to fetch, II. 18, 191, Od. 2, 329:—also, to receive one's due, *φ. χάριν*, Soph. O. T. 764; *μισθὸν φέρειν*, like *μισθοφορεῖν*, to receive pay, Thuc. 3, 17, Xen. *Oec.* 1, 6, cf. *Meineke Menand.* p. 126:—so in mid., where the notion of doing it for one's self is strengthd., Od. 10, 124; so, *κράτος, κῆδος φέρεσθαι*, II. 13, 486; 22, 217; *ταῦτα ἐπὶ σμικρὸν τι ἐφέροντο τοῦ πολέμου*, this they received as a small help towards the war, Hdt. 4, 129: *ἀεθλον φέρεσθαι*, to carry off, win a prize, II. 9, 127; 23, 413; *τὰ πρῶτα φέρεσθαι* (sc. *ἄεθλα*), II. 23, 538, 663, etc.: hence metaph., *τὰ πρῶτα, τὰ δευτέρω φέρεσθαι*, to win and hold the first, the second rank, Hdt. 8, 104, cf. *Valck.* *Hdt.* 9, 78; *πλέον* or *πλείον φέρεσθαι*, to get more or a larger share for one's self, gain the advantage over any one, *τινάς*, Hdt. 7, 211; also, to be more esteemed, Plut., —the mid. *φέρεσθαι* therefore is used generally of everything which one gets for one's self, for one's own use and profit, which one takes and carries away, esp., to one's own home, e. g. II. 4, 97, Od. 2, 410, Hes. *Fr.* 39, 8:—hence, *φέρειν* or *φέρεσθαι* is freq. added to the inf. aor. *δοῦναι*, as *δ. πολέμονδε, οἰκονδε φέρεσθαι*, etc., II. 11, 798; 23, 513, Od. 1, 317:—to take home what one has received from another, *παρά τινος*, Hdt. 5, 47.—4. esp., to receive tidings, hear, learn, like Lat. *accipere* (sc. *numism.*), *Valck.* *Phoen.* 1450.—VI. absol., of roads, ways, etc., to lead to a place, *ἡ ὁδὸς φέρει*, like Lat. *via fert* or *ducit*, usu. *εἰς* or *ἐπὶ τόπον*, Hdt. 2, 122, 138; 7, 31; *ἀπλοῖς ὁμοῖς εἰς Ἀἰδὸν φέρει*, Aesch. *Fr.* 222; *ἡ εἰς Θῆβας φέρονσα ὁδός*, Thuc. 3, 24; *ἡ θύρα ἡ εἰς τὸν κῆπον φέρονσα*, the door leading to the garden, Dem. 1155, 13, etc.—2. then of a district, tract of country, etc., to stretch, extend to or towards, *φέρειν ἐπὶ, ἐς* or *πρὸς θάλασσαν*, Hdt. 4, 99; *χωρία πρὸς νότον φέροντα*, Id. 7, 201; like Lat. *vergere* or *spectare*.—3. to lead or

tend to an end or object, *ἐς ὁλόντη φέρει*, Hdt. 1, 10; *τὰ ἐς ἡσέων φέροντα*, Id. 4, 90; *τὰ πρὸς τὸ θυγατέριν φέροντα*, that which leads to health, Xen. *Mem.* 4, 2, 31; *ἵχνη τῆς ὑποψίας φέρει εἰς τινα*, the traces of suspicion lead to a certain person, Antipho 119, 7:—to contribute to or work with, *Markl. Supp.* 295, Br. *Soph.* O. T. 517.—4. to aim at a thing, hint or point at, refer to it, *εἰς* or *πρὸς τι*, oft. in Plat.: esp. of oracles, omens, etc.; so, *ἐς τί ὑμῖν ταῦτα φαίνεται φέρειν*; Hdt. 1 120 (who in like manner uses *ἔχειν εἰς* or *πρὸς τι*); *ἐς ἣν ἰόντες ἄγαντες φέρον τὸ μαντήριον*, Hdt. 9, 33, cf. 6, 19; so, *ἐπὶ τι*, Thuc. 1, 79, cf. *Plat. Charm.* 163 D; *ἡ τοῦ δήμου φέρε γνῶμη*, *ὥς*, the people's opinion inclines to this, that., Hdt. 4, 11; *τὴν ἡ γνῶμη ἔφερε συμβάλλειν*, their opinion inclined to giving battle, Id. 5, 118; 6, 110: also c. dat. pers., *πλέον ἔφερε οἱ ἡ γνῶμη*, c. inf., his opinion inclined rather to., Hdt. 8, 100, cf. 3, 77: similar is the Lat. *ferri animus*, c. inf., as in *Ovid. Met.* 1, 1.—5. in Hdt. 3, 134, *φέρει* is used much like *συμφέρει*, it tends (to one's interest), is expedient, *φέρει σοι ἐπ' ἀμφοτέρω ταῦτα ποιεῖν*.—VII. to carry or have in the mouth, i. e. to speak much of, *πολὺν φέρειν τινά*, Aeschin. 85, 33: more freq. in pass., *εὖ, παντρώς φέρεσθαι*, to be well or ill spoken of, Xen. *Hell.* 1, 5, 17; 2, 1, 6.—2. to be carried about, be in circulation, absol. *φέρεται*, like Lat. *fertur*, (the report) is carried about, i. e. it is said, they say, c. acc. et inf., *τοῖόνδε φέρεται πῆγμα γίνεσθαι*, Hdt. 8, 104; hence, *τὰ φερόμενα*=*τὰ λεγόμενα*, *Wyt.* *Ep.* Cr. p. 238.—VIII. the imperat. *φέρε* in Hom. keeps its orig. signif., bear, carry, bring: but, like *ἄγε*, it soon came to be used as an adv., *come, now, well*, esp. before the 1 pers. sing. or plur. of the subjunctive used imperatively, *φέρε ἀκούσω, φέρε στήσω μεν*, Hdt. 1, 11, 97, and freq. in Att.; v. *Elmsl.* *Heracle.* 559, *Dem.* 1242: more rarely before 2 pers., as in Hdt. 4, 127, *Soph.* *Phil.* 300: strengthd. *φέρε δῆ*, Hdt. 2, 14, Ar. *Pac.* 361, 959, and freq. in Plat.—2. *φέρε γάρ*, for look, only see now, usually introduces an example alleged by way of refutation: later authors used *φέρε* alone in the same way, and indeed it occurs as early as Ar. *Ach.* 541.—3. *φέρε, εὖν εὐρωμεν*, come, let us see if we can find., *quoniam experiamur*, *Stallb.* *Plat.* *Crat.* 430 A.—4. *φέρε*, c. inf., supposing, admitting that so and so is the case, like Lat. *fac, finge, pone*.—IX. part. neut. *τὸ φέρον*, as subst., that which leads, guides, hence fate, as Lat. *forts* and *fortuna* come from *fero* Wunderl. *Obs.* Cr. p. 55: but also *τὸ φερόμενον*=*Lat. sors*, *Reisig Enarr.* *Soph.* O. C. 1686.—X. the part. *φέρον* in all genders is freq. joined with another verb, so as to seem superfluous: but it serves to define the principal verb more closely; and here two cases are to be distinguished:—1. the part. adds a bye action to the main action, which we usually render by two verbs, freq. in Hom., e. g. *ἔδωκε φέρον, he brought and gave*, *Luc.* 22, 146; *δοῦν τῷ εἰνῶν τοῦτο φέρων* take this and give it him, 17, 345 *ἔγχος ἔστησε φέρον, he brought the spear and placed it*, 1, 127; *σίτον παρέθηκε φέρονσα*, and so on; but if the acc. belongs to the part. we usu. express it by the prep. *with*, like *ἔχων* (cf. *ἐχῶ* A. I. 3), *ἔλθων δὲ ὅπλα* *ὡς*

ζοντες, they came with their arms: but—2. φέρων also denotes, esp. with verbs of motion, a degree of speed or haste in the action of the principal verb, cf. infra B. I. fin.

B. Pass., to be borne or carried from a place, esp. involuntarily, hence in Hom. esp. to be borne, carried along by waves or winds, *θεύλλη, ἀνέμοις φέρεσθαι*, etc.:—to be carried away, to be hurried, swept away, to fall, rush, roll, fly along, like Lat. *ferri*, always with collat. notion of great speed, *πάν δ' ἡμαρ φερόμην, of Vulcan falling from Olympus*, Il. 1, 592; *ἦκε φέρεσθαι*, he sent him flying, Il. 21, 120; *ἴθυσ φέρεσθαι*, to rush right upon, Il. 20, 172, cf. Il. 15, 743; *ἦκα πόδας καὶ χεῖρε φέρεσθαι*, I set go my hands and feet, let them swing free (in the leap), Od. 12, 442, cf. 19, 468; so, *φερόμενοι ἐξέπιπτον ἐς τοὺς Αἰγινήτας*, Hdt. 8, 91, cf. 9, 62; *βία φέρεται*, Plat. Phaedr. 254 A; *πνεῦμα φερόμενον*, Id. Rep. 496 D, etc.:—more rarely in part. act. used in trans., *φέρονσα ἐνέβαλε νηὶ φίλῃ*, she bore down upon a friendly ship and struck it, Hdt. 8, 87: this part. act. is more freq. later, as *φέρων, hurriedly*, in haste, Aeschin. 25, 4; *readily*, Id. 66, 26, cf. Wess. Diod. 20, 16.—2. also of all bodies moved by their own impulse or power, to hasten, run, ride, fly, hover, swim, sail, etc., *ρεῖν καὶ φέρεσθαι*, Plat. Crat. 411 C; *ὁμόσε τινὶ φέρεσθαι*, to run against one, fall upon him, come to blows with him, Xen. Cyn. 10, 21: *εἰς τὴν ἐαυτοῦ φύσιν φέρεσθαι*, to fall back into one's own nature, Aeschin. 66, 21:—of a word let fall, *μέγα φέρεται, it comes with great weight*., Pind. P. 1, 170. (Hence *φορά*.)—3. metaph. εὖ, κακῶς φέρεσθαι, of things, schemes, etc., to turn out, prosper well or ill, succeed or fail, *τὰ πράγματα κακῶς φέρεται*, Xen. Hell. 3, 4, 25, as *Plaut. ut se nunc res fortunae nostrae ferunt*—εὖ φέρεται ἡ γεωργία, Xen. Oec. 5, 17; of a person, εὖ φερόμενος ἐν στρατηγίᾳ, being generally successful., Thuc. 5, 16; *δολιγῶς εἶχειν καὶ εἶναι ταῦτα φέρεσθαι*, to neglect a thing and let it take its course, Dem. 106, 12: rarely of persons, as in collat. form *φορέω, πατὴρ κατ' εὐχῆς φοροῦμενοι*, faring in accordance with their father's curses, Aesch. Theb. 819.—cf. supra A. VIII.

C. for the chief usage of the mid. v. supra A. V. 2.

†Φερῶν, ὁ, Pheron, son of Sesostrius, a king of Aegypt, Hdt. 2, 111, v. Bähr ad l.

†Φερωνία, ας, ἡ, Feronia, a city of Etruria, Strab. p. 226.

Φερωνύμεμαι, as pass., to bear a name from;—and

Φερωνμία, ας, ἡ, the name received from an event or action, Lat. *agnomen*, Opp. H. 1, 243: from

Φερώνημι, ον, (φέρω, ὄνομα) named from a thing, τινός: well-named, like ἐπώνυμος, Nic. Th. 666, Nonn., etc. Adv. -ως, Arist. Mund. 6, 20, Heraclid. Alleg. 22.

Φετιάεις, οἱ, also Φητιάεις and Φητιάλοι, the Lat. *Fetiales*, Schäf. Plat. Marcell. 5.

ΦΕΥΓ, exclamation of grief or anger, ah! alas! woe! like Lat. *heu, ha, ah, wae, wae, our fye!* oft. in Trag.:—also c. gen., *φεῦ τῃς Ἑλλάδος, woe for Hellas!* Plut. Artox. 22.—II. of astonishment or admiration, *ah! oh!* like Lat. *phy* or *papae*, Schol. Ar. Av.

162: also c. gen., *φεῦ τοῦ ἀνδρός, oh what a man!* Xen. Cyr. 3, 1, 39 (where however there is also a sense of grief): but, *φεῦ τὸ καὶ λαβεῖν πρόσφθγμα τοιοῦτ' ἀνδρός, oh to get but speech of such a man!* Soph. Phil. 234; cf. Plat. Phaedr. 263 D, etc. (Hence, *φεύγω*: cf. φῶ).

Φεύγμεν and φεύγμεναι, Ep. for φεύγειν, inf. pres. act. from φεύγω, Hom.

Φεύγεσκον, Ep. for ἐφύγεον, 3 sing. impf. from φεύγω, Hom.

Φεύγνυρος, ον, (φεύγω, ὕδωρ) *shunning water*, like *υδροφόβος*.

ΦΕΥΓΩ (v. sub fin.): f. *φεύσομαι*, Dor. *φευζομαι*, also in Att., as Eur. Hel. 1041, Ar. Ach. 203, Plut. 447, 496 (very late authors have also a fut. 2 *φυγῶ*): aor. *ἐφύγον*: pf. *πέφυγα*, pf. pass. c. act. signf. *πέφυγμαι*; Ion. impf. *φεύγεσκον*, Hdt. 4, 43: verb. adj. *φευκτός, φευκτέος*, and in fl. *φυκτός*—Hom. uses pres., impf., fut. *φεύσομαι*, aor., pf. opt. (Il. 21, 609), pf. part. (Od. 1, 12), pf. pass. only in part. *πεφυγμένος*:—further, he has the Ep. part. *πεφυζότες*, as if from *φύζω*, Il. 21, 6, 528, 532; 22, 1; cf. *φύζα*.

I. absol., to flee, take flight, run away, opp. to *διώκω*, Hom., etc.; *βῆ φεύγων ἐπὶ πόντον*, Il. 2, 665; *πῇ φεύγεις*; 8, 94, etc.; *φ. ἐκ κακῶν*, Soph. Ant. 437, cf. Hdt. 1, 65:—c. acc. cognato, *φύγε λαλιήρῳ δρόμῳ, ran the course full swiftly*, Pind. P. 9, 215; *φύγειν φυγήν*, Eur. Hel. 1041; also, *φ. τὴν παρὰ θάλασσαν* (sc. *οδόν*), to flee (the way) toward the sea, Hdt. 4, 12.—2. opt. however *φύγω* expresses only the purpose or endeavour to flee, when the compds. *ἀποφύγω, ἐκφύγω, προφύγω*, are oft. added to denote the flight itself as accomplished, as, *βέλτερον, ὥς φεύγων προφύγῃ κακὸν ἢ ἐλθόν*, it is better that one should run off and escape than stay and be caught, Il. 14, 81; so, *φεύγων ἐκφ.*, Hdt. 5, 95, Ar. Ach. 177; *φ. καταφ.*, Hdt. 4, 23; *φ. ὑπόφ.*, Ar. Nub. 167; cf. Fors. Phoen. 1231.—3. *φ. ὑπὸ τινος, to flee before any one*, Il. 21, 23, 554; cf. infra III.—4. *φ. εἰς...*, to have recourse to..., take refuge in..., Eur. Hipp. 1076.—5. c. inf., to shun or be shy of doing, shrink from doing, Hdt. 4, 76, Plat. Apol. 26 A:—absol., in same signf., to fear, flinch, Soph. Ant. 580:—the inf. oft. has a seemingly pleonast. *μή* put with it, like all verbs containing or implying a negation, as in Soph. Ant. 263, cf. Heind. Plat. Parm. 147 A, Soph. 235 B.—II. c. acc., to flee, i. e. to flee from, shun, avoid, *φεύγειν τινά*, Hom.; so, *φ. τινά ἐκ μάχης*, Hdt. 7, 104; also *φ. τι*, as *φ. θάνατον, ὄλεθρον, πόλεμον, κακόν*, Il. 6, 488; 22, 219, Od. 9, 455, etc.; *ἐνθ' ἄλλοι μὲν πάντες ὅσοι φύγον αἰτῶν ὀλέθρον, οἷκοι ἔσαν πόλεμόν τε πεφουγότες ἡδὲ θάλασσαν*, Od. 1, 11; so, *φ. θνείδος, ἀμαχανίαν*, Pind. O. 6, 152, P. 9, 163; *τὰν Διὸς μῆτιν*, Aesch. Pr. 907; *δομήν...* μή βαλῇ, πεφουγότες, Soph. Ant. 412; *φυγὴ φεύγειν γῆρας*, Plat. Symp. 195 B; etc.:—also c. acc. pers. et rei in the phrase *ποιόντες ἐπὸς φύγεν ἔρκος οδοῦντων*; Il. 4, 350, Od. 1, 64, etc.:—metaph. of all rapid movement, *ἡνίοχον φύγον ἡνία*, the reins escaped from his hands, Il. 23, 465, cf. Od. 10, 131.—2. the part. pf. pass. also retains the acc. in Hom., *πεφυγμένος νοῖαν, ὄλεθρον*, Il. 6, 488, Od. 9, 455: only in Od. 1, 18, c. gen., *πεφυγμένος ἑέβλων*, escaped

from toils, where the gen. is *οἱ τοῖς*, explained from the notion of release Nitzschl. c.—Hom. joins this part. all ways with *εἶναι* or *γενέσθαι*, and then uses it much like the pf. act. *πέφυγα*—3. in Att. also *φεύγειν* is sometimes found c. gen. pro acc., as in Soph. Phil. 1044, cf. Schäf. Schol. Ar. Rh. 4, 86.—III. to flee one's country for a crime, Il. 9, 478, Od. 13, 259; *φ. ὑπὸ τινος, to be banished by him*, Hdt. 4, 125; 5, 30; *φ. ὑπὸ τοῦ δήμου*, Xen. Hell. 1, 1, 27; so, *φ. τινά*, Hdt. 5, 62: hence, to go into exile, live in banishment, Lat. *exulare*, Hdt. 6, 103, and Plat.; *φ. πατρίδα*, for the more usu. *ἐκ πατρίδος*, Od. 15, 228, Xen. Cyr. 3, 1, 24, cf. Valck. Phoen. 1594; *φ. ἀειφυγίαν*, to be banished for life, Plat. Legg. 871 D, 877 C, 881 B.—IV. as Att. law-term, to be accused or prosecuted at law: hence, *ὁ φυγών, the accused, defendant*, Lat. *reus, ὁ διώκων, the accuser, prosecutor*, Plat. Rep. 405 B; c. acc., *φ. γραφὴν* or *δικήν*, to be put on one's trial for something, Ar. Eq. 442, Plat. Apol. 19 C, etc.; the crime being usu. added in gen., *φ. φόνον* (sc. *δικήν*), to be charged with murder, Lys. 118, 43, Lycurg. 166, 40, (the same is *φ. ἐφ' αἵματι*, Valck. Hipp. 35); so, *φ. δουλίας*, Ar. Ach. 1129: *φεύγει δίκην ὑπ' ἐμοῦ*, he is accused by me, Dem. 1184, fin. still the orig. signf., to flee from a charge, quit one's country on account of a charge or crime. (The root is strictly ΦΥΓ-, as in aor. *φυγεῖν, φυγή, φύξις*, Lat. *fuga, fugio*: perh. akin to Sanscr. *bhuj* infectore, our badge.—Akin to *φεύγω* are *φέβομαι, φόβος, φόβω*.)

Φεύζω, f. -ξω, to cry *φεῦ, cry woe, wail, τί ταῦτ' ἐφενξας*, Aesch. Ag. 1308. (From *φεῦ*, as *οἰμῶζω* from *οἶμοι, οἶζω* from *οἶ*, etc.)

Φευκταίος, α, ον, (φεύγω) = ὑποτρίπατος.

Φευκτέος, α, ον, verb. adj., to be avoided, shunned.—II. *φευκτέον, one must flee*, Eur. Hel. 860, Ar. Av. 392: tc. acc., Xen. Mem. 2, 6, 4.

Φευκτιάω, ὧ, desiderat. from *φεύγω, to wish to flee*, Arist. ap. Schol. Il. 16, 283.

Φευκτικός, ὧ, ὄν, fugitive, Lat. *fugax*.

Φευκτός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. adj. from *φεύγω, fled from, shunned, avoided*: to be shunned or avoided; that can be escaped or avoided, *οὐ φ., inevitable*, Soph. Aj. 224; cf. the poet. *φυκτός*.

Φευξίω, = *φευκτιάω*, Herm. Eur. H. F. 627.

Φευξιάω, ὧ, dub. for foreg., Piers. Moer. 14.

Φεύξιμος, ον, = *φύξιμος*, τόπος Polyb. 13, 6, 9.

Φεύξις, εως, ἡ, = *φύξις*, Scyth. Ant. 362.

Φεύζομαι, fut. of *φεύγω*: but *φεύξω*, of *φεύξω*.

Φεφάλω, ον, ὁ, Ar. Ach. 278, 668, Vesp. 227; also *φεφάλωξ, υγος*, ὁ, Archil. 61, Ar. Lys. 107:—a spark, piece of the embers or hot ashes: hence proverb., *οὐδέ φεφάλωξ*, Ar. Lys. 1, c. Hence

Φεφάλωω, ὧ, to reduce to ashes, to burn up, Aesch. Pr. 363.

Φεφάλωξ, υγος, ὁ, poet. for *φέφαλος*, q. v.

Φεφέλω, ον, ὁ, Ion. for *φέφαλος*. ΦΕΨΩ, ὧ, ὁ, a prickly plant, Lat. *pheos*, elsewh. also *στοιβή, ptelea spinosum*, Linn., Theophr.

φῆ. Ion. for ἔφη, 3 sing. imp. from φημί, Hom.

φῆ for φησί, enclit., Anacr. Fr. 38,

φῆ ἢ Φῆ=ὥς, as, like as, read by eneclotus in Il. 2, 144; 14, 499, and is to be used by later Ep. poets, as Antim., and Callim.: on this authority Herm., with great probability, reads φῆ βα, for ὅφ βα, in H. Hom. Rec. 241.—On its deriv., and connexion with ῆ, πῆ, τῆ, v. Buttm. exil. s. v.

†Φηγαία, ας, ῆ, Phegaea, a city of Arcadia, late Ψωφίς, q. v.

†Φηγεύς, εως Ep. ῆος, ὁ, Phegeus, son of Dares, priest of Vulcan in Il. 5, 11.—2. a king of Psothis in Arcadia, father of Arsinooe and genor, Hdt. 9, 26; Apollod. 3, 7, 5. Φηγεῖνος, ας, ον, contr. φηγηνούος, Anth. P. 6, 33.

Φηγγύος, ῆ, ον, (φηγγός) oaken, Il. 5, 38.

Φηγγινούος, ῆ, ον, contr. for φηγινέος. Φηγγός, ον, ῆ, a kind of oak, bearing a rescent acorn (Theophr. H. Pl. 8, 2), perh. quercus esculus, Linn. not the Lat. fagus, our beech, though the names are identical,—for the fruit is of a different shape, freq. in (not in Od.), and in Hes. Fr. 18; 7: Soph. calls the oak of Dodona παλαιά φ., Tr. 171; but ὄρος, Il. 68.—II. the rescent fruit of the same tree, Ar. Pac. 1137, Plat. Rep. 372 C. (perh. from φαγεῖν?)

Φηγγότευκτος, ον, (τευχω) made of tree φηγός, Lyc. 1432.

†Φηγγούος, οντος, ὁ, (φηγγός) Phegus, Attic deme of the tribe Erechtheis; τῆς ἡγγούσιος, ας, ον, of Phegus, Megarian, Andoc. 9, 25.

Φηγγών, ὠνος, ὁ, a place where the φηγός grows abundantly, an oak-wood or forest, Lat. esculum.

Φῆγ, Ep. for φῆ, 3 sing. subj. pres. t. from φημί, Od.

Φηλέω, susp., and φηληκίζω,=φη-

ῆλξ, ἡκος, ὁ, a wild fig, which emits ripe when it is not really so, Pac. 1165, cf. Soph. Fr. 792. (rob. from φηλός, deceitful.)

Φηλητεύω, to cheat, deceive, H. Hom. etc. 159: from

Φηλητής, οὔ, or φηλήτης, ον, ὁ, (ηλός)=a cheat, knave, thief, φάτης ληταί, H. Hom. Merc. 67, 446; ἡρ φ., Aesch. Cho. 1001, Soph. Fr. 1; Ἐρωῆς φηλητῶν ἀναξ, Eur. hes. 217: in Hes. Op. 373, Spohn & Göttl. write φηλήτης, cf. Jac. Ath. P. 122.

ΦΗΛΟΣ, ῆ, ὄν, or φῆλος, ον, de-ful, knavish, delusive, v. 1. Menand. 15. (Prob. akin to σφάλω, σφῆ-ι, and Lat. fallo.) Hence

Φηλώω, ὦ, to cheat, deceive, ἐφῆλωσε ἕνας, Aesch. Ag. 492; γλῶσσας γλῶμμοι, Eur. Supp. 243; cf. Lyc. 5, Ar. Rh. 3, 983, Meineke Menand. 15. Hence

Φηλώμα, ατος, τό, a deceit, decep-tion, cheat, Antipho ap. Schol. Ar. ac. 1165: and

Φηλώσις, εως, ῆ, a deceiving, cheat-

ῆμα, ατος, τό, (φημί) that which is id, a word, Hesych.

Φῆμη, ῆς, ῆ, Dor. φάμα, whence att. fama: (φημί)—strictly, like ὁμη-ῆ, a voice from heaven, an ominous or orphic voice, χαίρει δὲ φῆμη Ὀδυσ-σεύς φίλος υἱός, Od. 2, 35, ubi v. chol.; so, when Ulysses prays to Iphito, φῆμην τίς μοι φάσσω, etc., he answered by a voice from within,

Od. 2, 100-121; 20, 100, 105. an oracle, εἴτε τον θεῶν φῆμην ἀκούσας εἴτ' ἀπ' ἀνδρός, Soph. O. T. 43, cf. 86, 475, etc.; φῆμη ἐνείρον, an augury from a dream, Hdt. 1, 43; cf. 3, 153, etc.; μαντεύει φῆμαι, Eur. Hipp. 1056, cf. Ion 180; φῆμας τε καὶ μαντεύας, Plat. Phaed. 111 C, etc.: cf. φάτις, κληδών.—II. any voice or words, a speech, saying, Aesch. Ag. 938, Cho. 1045, etc.; λόγων φῆμη, a poet. periphr. for λόγοι, Soph. Phil. 846. also, a song, Aesch. Supp. 696:—esp., —2. a common saying, Aesch. Supp. 760: an old tradition or legend, πολλὰ φῆμαι, Eur. El. 701, cf. Plat. Phil. 16 C, Legg. 713 C, etc.—3. like Lat. fama, a rumour, report, Hes. Op. 759, 761, Hdt. 1, 31, and Att.; τὴν ἔχων φῆμην ἀγαθὴν ἦκει; Ar. Eq. 1319; φῆμης ὑποδέεσθαι, i. e. exaggerated, Thuc. 1, 11:—hence, a man's good or bad report, his fame, reputation, character, ἀγαθαὶ φάμαι, Pind. O. 7, 18; φῆμην προσποιεῖσθαι, Aeschin. 50, 26.—4. a message, Aesch. Cho. 741, Soph. El. 1109, cf. Wytt. at Jul. p. 150, sq.

ΦΗΜΙ, φῆς (not φῆς or φῆς), φησί, etc., inf. φάναι, part. φάς, φάσα, φάν, imperat. φάθι or φάθι (Schol. Ar. Eq. 23): impf. ἔφην: fut. φήσω: aor. 1 ἔφησα. Of the mid., we have inf. and part. pres. φάσθαι, φάμενος, the latter also in Att.; impf. ἐφάμην: fut. φήσομαι, Dor. φάσομαι, Pind. N. 9, 102:—from pass. some forms of the pf., as part. πεφασμένος, Il. 14, 127; imperat. πεφάσθω: verb. adj. φάτος, φάτος, φάτειος. The impf. ἔφην is used just like an aorist,=εἶπον: and the inf. φάναι was so generally referred to ἔφην in an aorist sense, that λέγειν or φάσκειν are used instead of the inf. pres.: the same holds good of the impf. mid., with the inf. and part. pres. The root *φῆ supplies the common aor. form εἶπον, as well as the more Ion. εἶπα, v. sub εἶπον: and the root *βῆω gives the pf. εἶπον, pf. pass. εἶρημαι, aor. pass. ἐβῆ-θην and ἐβῆθην, un-Att. εἰρήθην and εἰρήθην, fut. pass. εἰρήσομαι: while ἐρῶ, Ion. ἐρέω, from poet. pres. εἶρω, is the usu. fut. act.—In Hom., we have to remark 1 pl. opt. pres. φάμεν for φαίμεν, Il. 2, 81; 3 sing. subj. φῆη for φῆ, Od. 11, 128; sing. impf. φῆη for φῆν, φῆς for φῆς, φῆ for ἔφη, and 3 pl. ἔφαν, φάν very freq. for ἔφασαν, which however also occurs; imperat. mid. φάο for φάσο, Od. 16, 168, etc.

Φημί belongs to the root ΦΑΩ, whence come also φαῖνω, φάος, etc.: for the common radic. signif. is that of bringing to light, making known, and hence many forms of the pf. pass. of φημί are identical with those of φαῖνω. Ἥμι is a shortd. form of φημί, and φάσκα a synon. collat. form.—The pres. indic. φημί is enclitic, except in 2 pers. φῆς.

Radic. signif.: to declare, make known; and so, to say, speak, tell, both absol. and c. acc., very freq. from Hom. downwards: φάτο μῦθον, ἀγγέλλειν, freq. in Hom.; ἔπος φάσθαι, Il. 9, 100; 11, 788:—hence, like φάσκειν, to say (as one's belief), i. e. to think, φῆ γὰρ δὲ αἰρήσειν Προῖον πῶλον, Il. 2, 37; φαίης κε ζακτόν τε τὴν ἐμμεναι φάρονά τε, you would say he was., 3, 220; τί φῆς; or πῶς φῆς; how say you? i. e. can you really mean what you say?—an expression of astonishment, Valek. Phoen. 923: λέον ἐμοὶ φάσθαι, to say he is (i. e. fancy himself) equal to me, Il. 1, 187;

15, 167; μὴ φάθι λεύσσειν, think not that you see, Theocr. 22, 56:—but these signif. of thinking and saying run continually into one another, so that they cannot be distinguished, nor need they, cf. λόγος A and B.—The mid. has all these signif. as well as the act.—II. special phrases —1. φησί and φάσι are freq., esp. in prose, put in parenthetically, like our they say, it is said, French on dit, Dem. 650, 13; cf. Schaf. Dion. Comp. p. 29: just so in Lat. inquit and ait, Gronov. Liv. 34, 3, Bentl. Hor. Sat. 1, 4, 79:—esp., in urging an objection or counter-argument, v. Interp. Pers. Sat. 1, 40.—2. φησί and ἔφη are also freq. repeated after λέγειν or εἶπεν, somewhat like our vulgarism 'he said, says he...,' Heind. Plat. Charm. 164 E, cf. Xen. Mem. 1, 6 4; so Lat. ait, etc., Wolf Suet. Cass. 32.—3. φημί is sometimes joined with a synon. verb, e. g., ἔφη λέγων, ἔλεγε φάς, etc., Hdt. 3, 156; 5, 36, etc., and not seldom in Att.—This verb usu. goes before its subject, ἔφην ἐγώ, ἔφη ὁ Σωκράτης, said I, etc., but the order is sometimes inverted, ἐγὼ ἔφην, ὁ Σωκράτης ἔφη, I said, etc., as is shown by Bornem. Xen. Symp. 3, 7, against Heind. Cic. N. D. 1, 7 16: the same holds of εἶπεν, Bornem. Xen. Symp. 3, 8.—4. ἔφη is also used impers. c. acc. et inf., it is said that... Xen. An. 1, 6, 6; like Lat. ait, inquit.—III. in a more definite signif., like κατὰ φημι, to say yes, affirm, assert, maintain, assure, in Hom., as well as Att., Seidl. Eur. El. 33; καὶ φημι κύπτόμην, Soph. O. C. 317; φάναι τε καὶ ὑπαρνείσθαι, Plat. Theaet. 165 A; c. inf., φῆς ἡ καταρνεῖ μὴ δεδρακέην τάδε, Soph. Ant. 442:—on the other hand, οὐ φημι or φημι οὐχί, to say no, deny, refuse, c. acc. et inf., Hdt. 1, 19; 2, 63, etc., Aesch. Eum. 221, etc.—In this definite signif. the act. Att., besides pres., mostly use fut. φῆσω and aor. ἔφησα, but in impf. and inf. and part. pres., to avoid ambiguity, they prefer φάσκειν, φάσκων (the other forms of which are foreign to prose), and the mid. φάσθαι, φάμενος there was usu. a distinction between φάναι and φάσκειν, e. g., ἔφη σπονδῶ ζεῖν, he said he was in haste, ἔφασκε σπονδῶζειν, he alleged he was in haste, hence, φάσκων, maintaining, affirming, οὐ φάμενος, denying: yet we find also ἔφη in this signif., Xen. An. 1, 6, 7.—2. in Plato's dialogue we oft. have φάθι ἡ μὴ, say yes or no, yes or no?—answered by φημί, yes, or οὐ φημι, no, Stallb. Gorg. 500 D; so, οὐκ ἔφη, he said no, Id. Phaed. 117 E, etc.—IV. to bid, order, c. acc. et inf., Pind. N. 3, 49. [ā, except in φάσι, and in masc. and fem. part. φάς, φάσα: in inf. φάναι always, —for in Eubul. Incert. 1, 11, φάναι is no doubt corrupt, and cannot be defended (at least not in comic dialogue) by the example of τεθνάναι [for τεθνάναι, cf. Meineke l. c.] (φημί, φάναι is the Lat. fari, Sancer. bhā-sh, and is akin to βάζω.)

Φημίζω, f. -ίζω Att. -ίζω, Dor. -έζω (φῆμη):—to speak, utter, φῆμη οὐ τις παμπαν ἀπόλλαντα, ἢν τινα πολλὰ λαοὶ φημίζωσι, Hes. Op. 762; ἡ καὶ Δοξίας ἐφήμισα, Aesch. Cho. 558; ὄνομα φ., Opp. H. 5, 476:—to promise, τινὶ τι, Eur. I. A. 1356:—in mid., to express in words, συντόμως ἐφήμισα, Aesch. Ag. 629.

†Φημίος, ον, ὁ, Phemius, a famous singer in Ithaca, Od. 17, 263.

ἡμῖς, *ως, ἡ*, poet. for *ὅφην*, *speech, talk, discourse*, Il. 10, 20: *esp., report, one's good or bad report, fame, name, reputation*, Od. 6, 273; 24, 201; *δημοῖο ἡμῖς*, the voice or judgment of the people, Od. 16, 75; so, in *ἐς θῶκον πρόμολον δημιοῖο τε ἡμῖν*, Od. 15, 468, the words *δημιοῖο ἡμῖς* may be merely the talking of the people, i. e. the buzz and noise of the people in the assembly, though it is usually taken to mean the place of assembly itself, which in Od. 2, 150 is called *ἀγορὴ πολὺφῆμος*. In Hdt. 1, 43; 3, 153 the reading varies between *φῆμη* and *ἡμῖς*.

Φημιμός, οὐ, ὁ, (φημιζω)=*φήμη*, Suid.

†*Φημονή*, *ης, ἡ*, *Phemonē*, daughter of Apollo, the first priestess at Delphi, Strab. p. 419.

Φῆν, Ion. for *ἐφην*, impf. from *φημί*, Hom.

Φῆναι, inf. aor. 1 of *φαίνω*, Od.

Φῆνεις, 3 sing. opt. aor. 1 of *φαίνω*, Od.

Φῆνυ, *ης, ἡ*, the osprey or sea-eagle (*ossifraga*, Plin.), Od. 3, 372; 16, 217, Ar. Av. 304, Arist. H. A. 9, 34, 2.

†*Φηνά*, *οῖς, ἡ*, *Pheno*, daughter of Clytius of Athens, Paus. 2, 6, 5.

ΦΗΡ, ὁ, gen. *φήρος*, Acol. for *θήρ*, hence Lat. *fera*: *esp. in plur. Φήρες*, of the Centaurs, Il. 1, 268; 2, 743; in sing., Pind. P. 3, 8; 4, 211:—later also of the Satyrs.

†*Φηραί*, *ᾶν, αἰ*,=Φαραί.

†*Φηραία*, *ας, ἡ*, *Pheraea*, a city of Arcadia, Strab. p. 357.

Φῆρεα, τὰ, a swelling of the parotid glands, so as to be like the budding horns of Satyrs (*Φήρες*), Poes. Oec. Hipp.

†*Φηρητιάδης*, *ον* *Ερ*, *ας, ὁ*,=Φερητιάδης, Il. 2, 763.

Φηρομάνης, *ἑς*, gen. *ἑος*, (φέρ, *μαίνωμαι*):—*game-mad, madly fond of game or wild animals*, epith. of Bacchus, Anth. P. 9, 524.

Φῆς, 2 sing. from *φημί*: but *φῆς* for *ἐφῆς* 2 impf., both in Hom.

Φῆσθα, *Ερ*, for *ἐφῆσθα*, *ἐφῆς*, 2 sing. impf. from *φημί*, Hom.

†*Φῆστοι*, *ων, οἱ*, *Festi*, a city of Latium, Strab. p. 230.

Φητιάλει, *οἰ*,=φετιάλει, *q. v.*

Φῆτρη, *ἡ*, Ion. for *φάτρα*, *v. φράτρα*.

Φθαίρω, Dor. for *φθείρω*, Valck. Hdt. 5, 50.

Φθάνω, *Ερ*, for *ἐφθασαν*, 3 pl. aor. 2 of *φθάνω*, Il. 11, 51.

ΦΘΑΝΩ, fut. *φθήσομαι*, Il. 23, 444, Thuc. 5, 10, later also *φθάσω*: aor. *ἐφθην*, oft. in Hom., *Ερ*, 3 pl. *φθάν* for *ἐφθασαν*, Il. 11, 51; inf. *φθῆναι*, part. *φθάς*, subj. *φθῶ*, *Ερ*, 3 sing. *φθῆη* and *φθῆσιν*, Il. 16, 861; 23, 805; *Ερ*, 1 pl. *φθέμεν*, 3 pl. *φθέσιν*, Od. 16, 383; 24, 437, opt. *φθαίην*, Il.; more rarely *Ερ* 3 sing. *παρὰφθαίησι*, Il. 10, 346; post-Hom. aor. 1 *ἐφθάσε*:—*Ερ*, part. aor. mid. *φθάμενος*, Hom.: pf. *ἐφθάκα*. Dor. fut. *φθάξω*, Dor. aor. *ἐφθαξα*, †Theocr. 2, 115†:—an inf. aor. pass. *φθεσθῆναι*, not *φθαβῆναι*, occurs in Dion. H., cf. Lob. Paral. 46.

To come or do before another, to be beforehand with, overtake, outstrip, anticipate, in running or otherwise, Lat. *praevēnīre*, *φθάνει δέ τε καὶ τὸν ἄγοντα*, Il. 21, 262; cf. Hes. Op. 552, 568, Hdt. 7, 161, Valck. Phoen. 982; *ἐφθῆσαν τὸν χειμῶνα*, they anticipated the storm, Hdt. 7, 188.—2. absol., to come first, τοῦ φθάσαντος ἄρπαγῇ, the prey of the first comer, Aesch. Pers. 752:

φθ. εἰς τὴν πόλιν, Xen. Cyr. 5, 4, 7.—3. the action in which one outstrips another is expressed by the part. agreeing with the subject,—(Atē) πολλὸν ὑπεκπροθέει φθάνει δέ τε πᾶσαν ἐπ' αἶαν βλάβηποντοῦ ἀνθρώπων; and is beforehand in doing men mischief, Il. 9, 506; ἀλλ' ὅρα μιν φθῇ Τηλέμαχος κατόπισθε βαλὼν, Telemachus was beforehand with him in striking, Od. 22, 91, cf. Il. 10, 368, Od. 16, 383; so, freq. in Hdt., and Att., μόλις φθάνει θρόνονσιν ἐμπεσοῦσα μὴ χαμαὶ πεσεῖν, Eur. Med. 1169, cf. H. F. 986:—foll. by *πρῖν*; ἐφθη δρεξάμενος, πρῖν οὐτάσαι, Il. 16, 322, cf. Xen. Cyr. 3, 2, 4; by *ἦ*, φθῆσονται τούτοις πόδες καὶ γούνα καμόντα Il. 7, 191, Il. 23, 444, cf. Od. 11, 58, Hdt. 6, 108; so by *πρῖν ἦ*, Hdt. 9, 70:—more rarely *c. part.* pass., ἡ κε πολλὴ φθαίη πόλις ἄλυστα, the city would be beforehand in being taken, i. e. it would be taken first, Il. 13, 815: so, εἰ κε φθῆη τυτεῖς, should he be wounded first, Il. 16, 861, cf. Hdt. 6, 108: sometimes however we find an inf. instead of part., φθάσαι ἐπ' εἰς ἐκκλησίαν ἔλθειν, Ar. Eq. 935, cf. Wytt. ad Jul. p. 181, answering exactly to Lat. *occurre* *c. inf.* But, generally, our idiom reverses the phrase, so that the part. becomes the chief verb, and φθάνειν is rendered by an adv., *quicker, sooner, first, before, beforehand*, etc. (cf. *λανθάνω*, *τυγχάνω*), as, he struck sooner or first, φθάν κοσμηθέντες, they drew up first or before the rest, Il. 11, 51; ἐφθην ὑπὸ κίονος, I came sooner or first; φθάνω ἐνεργεῖτον, I am the first to show a kindness, etc.:—just in the same way, Hom. uses the part. aor. mid. *φθάμενος*, like an adv., with another principal verb, *c. g.* δε μ' ἔβαλε φθάμενος, for *δε μ' ἐφθῆ βαλὼν*, Il. 5, 119; 13, 387, cf. Od. 19, 449; and in later writers, *esp. Att.*, we sometimes find part. aor. act. in same way, as, οὐκ ἄλλος φθὰς ἐμεῦ κατήγορος ἔσται, no other shall be an accuser before me, Hdt. 3, 71; ἀνέφραξ με φθάσας, you opened the door before me, Ar. Plut. 1102; φθάσας προσπεσοῦμαι, Thuc. 5, 9:—still later, we have the pass., to be overtaken or taken by surprise, ὑπό τινος, Anth. P. 9, 278.—4. φθάνειν with *οὐ* and part., followed by *καὶ* or *καὶ* *εὐθὺς*, like Lat. *simul ac*, denotes two actions following close on each other or happening together, οὐ φθάνει ἐξαγόμενος καὶ εὐθὺς ὁμοῖος ἔστι τοῖς ἀκαθάρτοις, no sooner is he brought out than he becomes unclean, Xen. *Ερ*, 5, 10; οὐκ ἐφθῆ μοι συμβᾶσα ἡ ἀτυχία καὶ εὐθὺς ἐπεχείρησαν διαφθεῖναι τὸν ὄνθεν, scarcely or no sooner had misfortune befallen me, when., Dem. 1073, 20, cf. Markl. Eur. Supp. 1219; rarely *c. inf.*, Ar. Nub. 1384, Thuc. 1, 33.—5. in questions with *οὐ*, φθάνω denotes impatience to have the thing one asks about done, and so is mostly used to express a strong exhortation or urgent command, ἄποτρεχον οὐκ ἂν φθάνοις; make haste and run off, be off directly, Ar. Plut. 1133; εἰς ἀγορὰν ἴων οὐκ ἂν φθάνοις; lb. 874; οὐκ ἂν φθάνοις λέγων; Plat. Symp. 185 *Ε*; cf. Hdt. 7, 162; like Lat. *quin statim* in questions. In a like signif., the part. *φθάσας* (like *ἀνύσας*) is used with imperat., λέγε φθάσας, speak quickly, γράφε φθάσας, and the like: sometimes also *φθάσας* is joined with another part. dependent on it, φθάσας

ἀρπάσας, Hdt. 6, 65.—4. in answer with *οὐ* and opt. *c. ἂν*, οὐκ ἂν φθάνοιμι, I could not be too quick, i. e. will begin directly, Plat. Symp. 2 *E*, cf. Phaed. 100 *C*, Euthyd. 272 [α: but α of pres. in *Ερ*, as Il. 506; 21, 262; later, α or ᾱ to *σ* in the verse, Jac. Anth. P. p. 684.]

Φθάρμα, ατος, τό, (φθεῖρω) *periculis, deadly*, Def. Plat. 416 *B*, Arist. Eth. N. 6, 5, 6.

Φθαρτός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. adj. fr. φθεῖρω, corruptible, destructible, perishable, opp. to αἰδιός, Arist. An. Po. 1, 8, 2, etc.

Φθατάω,=φθάνω, Hesych., cf. *ταφθατοῦμαι*.

ΦΘΕΤΓΟΜΑΙ, *f. εἶμαι*: *α* ἐφθεγζάμην, dep. *mia*.—to utter sound or voice, *esp. to speak loud or clear, cry or shout aloud*, *α* *q.* in Ho (but only of the human voice), Hdt. etc.; φθ. φωνῇ ἀνθρωπότη, Hdt. 57; ἀπὸ γλώσσης, διὰ στόματος φθ. Pind. O. 6, 21, *Ερ*, 238; ψυχῆς φθ. ἐξαμένη ἰών, Xenophon, 6, 5 Bgk.—also of a weak, small voice, ὅλι δὲ φθεγξαμένης, Od. 14, 492; τὴν φθ. ἐξαμένην, Il. 24, 170:—also vowels, etc., to sound so and so, Plat. Crat. 394 *C*; also of the cries of animals, *e. g.* of a horse, to neigh, whinny, Hdt. 3, 84, 85; an eagle, to scree, Xen. An. 6, 1, 23; of a fawn, to cry Theocr. 13, 62; of a door, to creak Ar. Plut. 1099; of thunder, Xen. Cy. 7, 1, 3; so also of musical instruments Id. An. 4, 2, 7; 5, 2, 14: φθ. παλμαίς, to clap with the hands, Jb. Anth. P. p. 580.—2.=ονομάζειν, name, call by name, Plat. Rep. 527 *Phil*. 34 *A*, etc., cf. Heind. Thea. 157 *B*.—3. τὸ φθεγγόμενον=φθόγγος, Hdt. 8, 65.—II. *c. acc.* cognato, to utter or say a thing, φθ. ἔπος, to utter, Hdt. 5, 106; 7, 103; ὁδὸν ὁμοῖος γόνους ἀναφέλεις, Aesch. P. 34; κούρια, Soph. Phil. 862; ἄρδς, Eur. Phoen. 475; ὁρῶν, Id. I. T. 1385; Plat. Phil. 49 *B*, etc.—III. *c. acc.* per to praise, sing or celebrate one aloud Pind. O. 1, 59.—No act. form φθέγγω occurs. (Φθέγγομαι is prob. connected with φέγγω, as φημί with φαίνω.) Hence

Φθεγγώδης, *ες*, (εἰδός) like a voice loud, noisy or notorious, Poes. Oec. Hipp.

Φθεγκτός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. adj. fr. φθεγγομαι, sounding; vocal, Plat. 1017 *E*.

Φθέγμα, ατος, τό, (φθεγγομαι):—voice, Pind. P. 8, 42, Aesch. P. 58 etc., and in prose, as Plat. Rep. 6 *A*: periphr., ὡ φθέγω ἀναίδες, for φθεγξαμένη ἀναίδῃ, Soph. O. C. 86 *cf.* Aj. 14, El. 1225:—language, speech, Soph. Ant. 354:—a saying, word, I. O. C. 1177; and in plur., accenti words, and of birds, cries, Soph. E. 18, Eur. Hel. 747: generally, a sound, βροντὰς φθ., Pind. P. 4, 351; φθ. θύρας, Ar. Pac. 235: of musical sounds Plat. Legg. 812 *D*. Hence

Φθεγματικός, ἡ, ὄν, sounding, Ma Tyr.

Φθέγξω, *εως, ἡ*, (φθεγγομαι) speech utterance, Hipp.; *v. Poes. Oecon.*

Φθελομεν, *Ερ*, for *φθέμεν*, 1 pl. subj. aor. 2 act. of φθάνω.

ΦΘΕΙΡ, ὁ, later (but less Att.) Lob. Phryn. 307: gen. *φθειρός*:—louse, Lat. *pediculus*, Hdt. 2, 37; 163, and freq. in Ar.: proverb., πρὸ φθ. κείρασθαι, i. e. to be clean

μαγεν, Meineke Eubul. Dol. 3.—II. a sea-fish that sticks on other fishes, Arist. H. A. 4, 10, 4; 5, 31, 8.—III. the small fruit of a kind of pine, cf. *θεροποιός*.

Φθειριάω = φθειριώω, dub.
Φθειριώω, εως, *the lousy disease*, Lat. *morbus pedicularis*, Plut. Sull. 36; cf. Arist. H. A. 5, 31, 3: from

Φθειριώω, ω, f. -άσω (ᾶ), (φθεῖρ) to louse lice: esp., to have the morbus pedicularis, Diog. L., Plut. Sull. 36, etc.

Φθειριζώω, ᾶ, =sq., very dub.
Φθειριζομαι, (φθεῖρ) pass., to pick the lice off one's self, to louse one's self, lit. Hom.

Φθειριζός, ῆ, ὄν, (φθεῖρ) of or belonging to lice.

Φθειριστικός, ῆ, ὄν, (φθειρίζομαι) caking lice, ῆ, -κή (sc. τέχνη), louse-umting, Plat. Soph. 227 B.

Φθειροκομίδης, ον, ὅ, a lousy fellow, Iesych.

Φθειροκτονέω, ᾶ, to kill lice.

Φθειροποιός, ὄν, (φθεῖρ, ποιέω) producing lice, ῆριον, Plut.—II. πέντες φθ., pine that bears small cones, cf. φθεῖρ I., Theophr. H. Pl. 2, 6; also φθειροφόρος, Id. C. Pl. 1, 9, 2; cf. sq.

Φθειροτρώω, ᾶ, (φθεῖρ, τρώω) to eat lice, Hdt. 4, 109; others interpret it, to eat fir-cones (cf. φθεῖρ III), Bähr ad l.

Φθειροτρικτέω, =foreg., Arr. Pepl.

Φθειροφάγος, ον, (φθεῖρ, φαγέιν) eating lice; τὸν Φθ., Strab. p. 492.

Φθειροφόρος, ον, (φθεῖρ III, φέρω) sub φθειροποιός II.

Φθεῖρα, fut. φθεράω, Ep. φθέρω, II. 3, 625: pf. ἐφθαρκα, pf. 2 ἐφθορα, ass. ἐφθαρμαι, 3 pl. ἐφθάρηται in huc. 3, 13: aor. pass. ἐφθάρην, 3 pl. ἔφθαρν, Pind. P. 3, 66: (φθίω, φθίω) to corrupt, spoil, ruin, Lat. *perdere*, *perimere*, *μῆλα κακοὶ φθείροναι νοῖε*, Eur. Od. 17, 246, cf. Hes. Th. 876: waste, destroy, Hdt. 1, 76, and freq. I. Att.—pass., to go to ruin, perish, *φείρεσθε* (as a curse), *may ye perish!* in seize ye! II. 21, 128, Sannyr. Io: hence, in Att., φθείρον was a common imprecation, *go and be hanged!* *may with thee!* a murrain on thee! Lat. *in malum rem!* Ar. Ach. 460, Plut. 18, 610; so, *εἰ μὴ φθερεῖ τῆςδ' ὡς ἕλκυστ' ἀπὸ στέγης*, if thou depart etc., Eur. Andr. 709 (cf. φθόρος); so, *φείρον τῆςδε*, off from her! i. e. unbind her, let her go, Ib. 715; and once may be explained φείρεσθαι *ruin* in Aesch. Pers. 450 (unless δτ' *read* be read): but, *φθείρεσθαι εἰς πρός τι*, to run headlong into a state of ruin, e. g. *πρός τὸν πλουσίον*, em. 560, 10:—in Att. writers, esp. def. of persons who suffer loss from shipwreck, Eur. I. T. 276, Cycl. 299, Aesch. Aesch. Pers. l. c., Bruckner. O. T. 1502. The pf. ἐφθορα sometimes had the sign. of the pass. *θίνω* being the intr. pres.); but the st. Att. writers always use this ans., like ἐφθαρκα: cf. Phryn. 529.

2. of men, to put to death, kill, slay, stroy, Trag.:—pass., to be slain, perit, Aesch. Pers. 272, Soph. Aj. 25, c.—II. of a maiden, to dishonour, deflower her, Lat. *vitare*, Eur. elan. Soph. 5.—III. of colours, to fade together, cf. φθορά III.

Φθειρώδης, ῆς, (φθεῖρ, εἶδος) like e. lousy, Arist. H. A. 5, 31, 4, etc.

†Φθειρών ὄρος, τό, mountain of pines (φθίρ III), a mountain of Caria, II. 2, 8; acc. to Strab. p. 635 Mt. Latmus.

Φθειράμορος, ον, (φθεῖρα, βροτός) strong me, like φθισιμόροτος.

Epigr. ap. Paus. 3, 8, 9; v. l. φθερ-σισμῶρ.

Φθερσίγενής, ῆς, (φθεῖρα, γένος) destroying the race, Aesch. Theb. 1054.

ΦΘΕ'ΙΩ=φθίω, old root, occurring as v. l. in Od. 11, 330; 14, 117: hence φθόν, and prob. also φθόνος.

Φθέωμεν, φθέωσω, Ep. for φθώμεν, φθώσω, 1 and 3 plur. subj. aor. 2 act. of φθάνω, Od.

Φθῆ, Ion. for ἔφθῃ, 3 sing. aor. 2 act. of φθάνω, Hom.

Φθῆη, Ep. for φθῆε, φθῆ, 3 sing. subj. aor. 2 act. of φθάνω, II.

Φθῆσιν, Ep. for φθῆ, 3 sing. subj. aor. 2 act. of φθάνω, II.

Φθία, ας, ῆ, Ep. and Ion. Φθίη, Phthia, a place in Thessaly, the home of Achilles, Hom.:—hence, Φθιώτης, ον, ὅ, a man of Phthia, and fem. Φθιώτις, ἰδος, ῆ, sub. γῆ, the land of Phthia: also adjective Φθίος, α, ον, whence Φθίοι=Φθιώται, II. 13, 686; with pecul. fem. Φθιάς, ἰδος, ῆ, Eur. †Hec. 451:—adv., Φθίηνδε, to Phthia, II. 1, 169, etc.; Φθίηνφι, at Phthia, II. 19, 323. [i]

†Φθία, ας, ῆ, Phthia, daughter of Amphion and Niobe, Apollod. 3, 5, 6.—2. wife of Amyntor, Id. 3, 13, 18.—3. mother of Dorus and Laodocus by Apollo, Id. 1, 7, 6.

Φθίδιος, α, ον, (φθίω) perishable, Hesych.

Φθίμενος, Ep. syncop. part. aor. 2 of φθίω, φθίω. [i]

Φθίνα, ῆ, midew.—II. a kind of olive.—III. φθίνης νόσος, =φθινάς or φθόν.

Φθινάς, ἰδος, ῆ, (φθίω):—intr., decreasing, wasting, waning, *μηνῶν φ. ἡμέρα*, Eur. Heracl. 779; so, φθ. *σελήνη*, etc.—II. act., causing to decline, wasting, φθ. νόσος, decline, consumption, =φθίσις, Foës. Oec. Hipp.: νόσοι φθινάδες (generally), wasting diseases, Soph. Ant. 819.

Φθίνασμα, ατος, τό, as if from φθινάω, a declining, wasting, waning, sinking, *ἡλίου φθίνασματα*, Aesch. Pers. 2, 32. [i]

Φθινάω and φθινέω, ᾶ, to waste or pine, Luc. Paras. 57.

Φθινόκαρπος, ον, (φθίω, καρπός) having lost its fruitfulness, of a tree strip of its branches, Pind. P. 4, 471.

Φθινόκωλος, ον, with wasting limbs.

Φθινόπωρινός, ῆ, ὄν, autumnal, Arist. H. A. 5, 11, 1: and

Φθινόπωρις, ἰδος, pecul. fem. of foreg., Pind. P. 5, 161: and

Φθινόπωρισμός, ὅ, =sq., Anan. 1, 30: from

Φθινόπωρον, ον, τό, (φθίω, ὀπώρα):—the last part of ὀπώρα, i. e., strictly, the time between the rising of Arcturus and that of the Pleiads: hence, generally, late autumn, the fall of the year, Lat. *bruma*, *brumale tempus*, Hdt. 4, 42; 9, 117, Thuc. 2, 31, etc.;—the same as μετόπωρον, Schäf. Long. p. 344.

Φθινύσσκε, Ep. lengthd. impf. from sq., II.

Φθινύσθω, poet. for φθίω, used only in pres. and impf.;—I. trans., to waste, οἶκον, Od. 1, 250; οἶνον, 14, 95; φίλον κῆρ, αἰῶνα, to let one's heart or life pine away, 10, 485; 18, 203.—2. intrans., to waste away, decay, II. 17, 364, Od. 12, 131, etc.; τούτδε ἔα φθινύσθην, as an imprecation, II. 2, 346. [v]

Φθινύλλα, ῆ, (φθίω):—nickname for an old woman, skinny old hag, Ar. Eccl. 935; in which signf. Hesych. has ῆ φθία. [i]

φθίω, more usu. pres. for φθίω, q. v. [i. Ep. i Att.]

Φθινώδης, ῆς, (φθίω, ἰδος) like consumption, consumptive, Foës. Oec. Hipp.: τὸ φθ., a consumptive habit, lb.

†Φθίος, ον, ὅ, an inhab. of Phthia, v. sub Φθία, II.—II. as masc. pr. n., Phthius, son of Lyeon in Arcadia, Apollod. 3, 8, 1.

Φθισῆνωρ, ορος, ὅ, ῆ, (φθίω, ἀνῆρ) destroying or killing m. n., πόλεμος, oft. in II. and Hes.: later, generally, destructive, deadly, θυμός, μῆνις, Anth.

Φθισίαι, Ep. syncop. form of the inf. aor. pass. of φθίω, Hom.

Φθισίωω, ᾶ, to be consumptive, Arist. Probl. 28, 1, 1, Plut. 2, 43 A.

Φθισικέτωμαι, dep., to be consumptive, Galen.

Φθισικός, ῆ, ὄν, consumptive.—II. act., consuming.

Φθισιμβροτος, ον, (φθίω, βροτός) destroying or killing men, II. 13, 339 Od. 22, 297.

Φθίσω, εως, ῆ, (φθίω):—of persons consumption, decline, decay, Lat. *tabes* Hdt. 7, 88; cf. Foës. Oec. Hipp.—2 generally, a dwindling or wasting away, decay, καρπός, Pind. Fr. 74, 8: opp. to αὐξήσει, αὐξή, Plat. Phaed. 71 B, Rep. 521 E.—3. of the moon, a waning, Arist. Gen. An. 4, 2, 3, etc. [i]

Φθισίφρων, ονος, ὅ, ῆ, (φθίω, φρήν) destroying the mind, Opp. C. 2, 423.

Φθίτω, Ep. 3 sing. opt. aor. syncop. pass. of φθίω, Od. 11, 330.

Φθιτός, ῆ, ὄν, verb. abd. from φθίω, wasted, decayed, dead: οἱ φθιτοί, the dead, Aesch. Pers. 220, 523, Eum. 97, and Eur.; cf. Herm. Soph. Ant. 590.

Φθιτώω, ᾶ, =φθίνω, transit., Lyc 1159.

ΦΘΙΩ, impf. ἔφθιον, both tenses only in Hom., and used by him only once each, viz. in II. 18, 446, Od. 2, 368: transit. in the former passage, intr. in the latter. The common pres., ΦΘΙΝΩ, is always intrans. in Hom., and usu. so in Att.; indeed Valck., Diatr. p. 6, altogether denied its transit. usage, but v. Herm. Soph. El. 1406: φθίω seems to be the only form used in prose.—The fut. φθίσω, aor. ἔφθισα are always transit.—The tenses of φθίνω are formed from φθίω, but are of pass. or mid. form, viz., fut. φθίσομαι: pf. ἔφθιμαι: plupf. ἔφθιμην, which however is also syncop. aor., and, as such, has the inf. φθίσαι (not φθίσαι, Heyne II. 9, 246), φθίμενος, Hom., subj. φθίμαι, Ep. φθίομαι, φθίεται, II. 20, 173, and φθίμεσθα for φθινώμεθα, II. 14, 87, opt. φθίμην, φθίω, φθίτω, Od. 10, 51; 11, 330.—There is a lengthened poet. form φθινύθω (q. v.) both trans. and intr.

I. intr., to decay, wane, dwindle, of time, πρὶν κεν νῆξ ὀφθίω, first would the sight come to an end, Od. 11, 330: in this signf. the pres. φθίω is most usu., φθίνουσιν νύκτες, the nights wane or pass away, Od. 11, 183, etc.; μηδὲ σοι αἰὼν φθινέτω, let not thy life be wasted, Od. 5, 161: esp. in the monthly reckoning, μηνῶν φθινόντων, in the moon's wane, i. e. towards the month's end, Od. 10, 470, etc.

In later calendars indeed the μὴν φθίνων was the last decad (as in Thuc. 5, 54.—Ισάμενος and μεσών being the first and second); but there is no such division in Hom.: in whom (Od. 14, 162; 19, 307, τοῦ μὲν φθίνοντος μηνός, τοῦ δ' Ισάμενίου), μὴν φθίνων is the last half of the month, as is made quite clear by Hes. Op. 778:—of the stars, to wane, set, Aesch. Ag. 7:—then of life, strength, etc. to waste away, wither, φθίνει μὲν ἰα

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ῥε γῆς φθίνει δὲ σώματος, Soph. O. C. 610, cf. Tr. 548, etc.; οὐ φθίνει ἄρετά, Pind. P. 1, 184—2. of men, to waste away, pine, perish, die, ὡς γὰρ δόλω φθίρει, Od. 2, 368;—mostly in pass., αὐτὸς φθίεται, Il. 20, 173, cf. 14, 87; but more freq. in fut. and aor., ἵδη φθίνονται, Il. 11, 821, cf. 19, 329, Od. 11, 557, Pind., and Trag.:—so the pres. in Att., Soph. Tr. 558, Eur. Alc. 203, Plat. Phaedr. 246 E, Phaed. 71 B.—II. transit., to make to decay or pine away, to consume, destroy, φρένας ἐθλίει, Il. 18, 446; elsewhere only in fut. and aor., φθήσει σε τὸ σὺν μένος, 6, 407; τὸν Πάτροκλος ἐμελλεν φθίσειν, 16, 461, cf. 22, 61; οἱ μεμύσων Ὀδυσσέος φθίσαι γόνον, Od. 4, 741, cf. 16, 369, 428;—rare in Att., Μοῖρας φθίσαι, Aesch. Eum. 173, cf. Soph. O. T. 212, Tr. 709.

[Hom has *z* in pres. subj. φθίω, Od. 2, 368; *z* in impf. ἐθλίειν, Il. 18, 446; *z* always in fut. and aor. φθίσω, φθίσομαι, ἐθίσαι, e. g. Il. 16, 461; 24, 86, Od. 20, 67; but *z* always in pf. and plupf. pass., and in aor. sync., except in the opt. of the last, Od. 10, 51; 11, 330:—φθίνω has *z* in Ep., *z* in Att., as is also the case in τίνω: so first in Pind.; nay the Trag. sometimes use *z* even in fut. and aor. act., Soph. Aj. 1027, Tr. 709.] (Akin to φθίρω, cf. also φθέω.)

†Φθιώτης, Dor. -ας, ου Ion. εω, ὁ, voc. -τία, an inhabitant of Phthiotis in Thessaly, ὁ Φθ. Ἀχαιοί, Hdt. 7, 132; Thuc. 8, 3—also as adj., of Phthiotis, Phthiotic, Ἀρης, Eur. I. A. 236, Πηνελόε, Call. Del. 112.

†Φθιώτιος, α, ου, adj. from foreg., of Phthiotis, Πυρρὸς, Christod. Ecphr. 202.

†Φθιώτης, ιδος, ἡ, fem. from Φθιώτης, Phthiotic, γυναικες, Eur. And. 1047; ἔκταί, Tro. 1125—esp. ἡ Φθ., (with or without γῆ) Phthiotis, a district of Thessaly, Hdt. 1, 56; Eur. Andr. 664; Strab. p. 430.

Φθογγάζομαι, (φθογγή) dep. mid., = φθέγγομαι, Ion ap. Philon. 2, p. 466 (Manegey), Anth. P. 9, 539.

Φθογγάριον, ου, τό, dim. from φθογγή, a little voice or sound.—II. a tuning-pipe, Math. Vett. [z]

Φθογγή, ἡς, ἡ, (φθέγγομαι) like φθόγγος, the voice, esp. of men, Hom., and Trag.; οἶκος εἰ φθογγὴν λάβου σαφέστατ' ἀν λέξειεν, Aesch. Ag. 37; φθογγὴν ὤφειναι, Eur. Phoen. 418, etc.;—also, of animals, Od. 9, 167, Eur. I. T. 293.—This form is only poet., but v. sq.

Φθογγός, οὔ, ὁ, (φθέγγομαι) the voice, esp. of men, Il. 5, 234, etc.; of the Sirens, Od. 12, 41, 159; also in Trag., Ἑλλάδος φθογγὸν χέειν, Aesch. Theb. 73, etc.—also of birds, Soph. Ant. 1001; φθογγὸς οὐτ' ὀρνίθων οὐτε θαλάσσης, Eur. I. A. 9; of musical sounds, Id. El. 716; φθ. λύρας, Plat. Legg. 812 D.—This form, unlike φθογγή, occurs also in prose, as Plat. I. c., Soph. 663 E, etc.

Φθόγῃ, ἡς, ἡ, (φθέω) = φθόγῃς, Plat. Legg. 916 A, Isocr. 386 D.

Φθόγῃς, ιδος, ὁ, nom. pl. φθοῖς, Ar. Plut. 677, also φθόγῃς: Att. contr., ο φθοῖς, Piers. Moer. p. 386; also φθοῖς, ιδος, ἡ, nom. pl. φθοῖδες. A kind of cake, prob. round, Ar. I. c., Anth. P. 6, 258, 299.—2. medic., a dose or pill, Foes. Oec. Hipp.—II. in

Eupol. Incert. 71, a cup, prob. of the same shape, φιάλη ὑφαλωτός, cf. Ath. 502 C.

Φθοίσκος, ου, ὁ, dim. from foreg., a little cake: esp. in plur., pills, Foes. Oec. Hipp.: elsewh. τροχίσκοι.

Φθονερία, ας, ἡ, the disposition of the φθονερός, enviousness, Arist. Magn. Mor. 1, 28, 1: from

Φθονερός, ὁ, ὄν, (φθόνος):—envious, first in Theogn. 768, more freq. in Hdt., Pind., and Att.; τὸ θεῖον πᾶν ἐστὶ φθονερόν, the gods are very jealous, Hdt. 1, 32; 3, 40, cf. 7, 46, and v. φθονέω sub fin.; c. dat. rei, envious at a thing, Dion. H. 6, 46.—2. withholding through envy, grudging, reserved.—II. Adv. -ρως, φθ. ἔχειν, to be envious, Plat. Phaed. 243 C.

Φθονέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, ταδ-έσω, Pseudo-Phoc. 65 Gaisf., but Bgk. φθονεῖς, (φθόνος):—to be envious or jealous, to envy, bear ill-will, Il., etc.—Construction.—I. c. dat. pers. only, Pind. P. 3, 124; oft. with a part. added, φθ. τινι εὐ πρήσσοντι, to envy his good fortune, Hes. Op. 26, Hdt. 7, 236, 237: freq. also absol., Il. 4, 55, 56; μὴ φθονήσης, bear no malice, Lat. ne graveris, Stallb. Plat. Prot. 327 A.—2. c. dat. pers. et gen. rei, οὐ τὸ ἡμιδίων φθονέω, I envy thee not, bear thee no grudge for the mules, Od. 6, 68, etc., cf. 17, 400, Hdt. 7, 236; μηδέ μοι φθονήσης εὐγμάτων, Aesch. Fr. 583, cf. Eur. Hec. 238; μὴ μοι φθονήσης τοῦ μαθήματος, Plat. Euthyd. 297 B, etc.;—just like Lat. invidere alicui alicujus rei, Heind. Hor. Sat. 2, 6, 84; cf. μεγαλῶ.—3. c. acc. rei, to grudge, refuse, or withhold through envy or jealousy, Soph. O. T. 310: much more rarely ἐπὶ τινι, Xen. Cyr. 2, 4, 10, cf. Schäf. Appar. Dem. 3, p. 276.—4. c. inf., οὐκ ἂν φθονοίμην ἀγορεύσαι, I will not grudge to tell, refuse to tell, Od. 11, 381; μὴ φθόνει κίρναμεν, Pind. I. 5 (4), 30; φθονεῖς ἐπιδιδόναι αὐτόν, Ar. Thesm. 249, cf. Plat. Gorg. 489 A, etc.; sometimes c. part. proinf., μηδέ μοι φθόνει λέγων, Aesch. Theb. 480.—5. foll. by εἰ., or εἰάν., to take it ill or omit that... Hdt. 3, 146, Eur. Ion 1302, Xen. Hell. 2, 4, 29; by δτι., Xen. Cyr. 3, 1, 39.—6. c. acc. et inf., ἐφθονήσαν [οἱ θεοὶ] ἄνδρα ἐνα τῆς τε Ἀσίης καὶ τῆς Εὐρώπης βασιλεύσαι, we are jealous of one man's being king... Hdt. 8, 109, cf. Od. 1, 346; 18, 16; οὐ φθονὼ σ' ὑπεκρυβείν, Soph. Ant. 553.—7. pass., φθονοῦμαι, to be envied, or begrudged, like Lat. invidere (Hor. A. P. 56), Eur. El. 30, Polyb. 13, 2, 5. Hence

Φθόννησις, εως, ἡ, an envying, being jealous or grudging; generally,—sq., Soph. Tr. 1212.

Φθόνος, ου, ὁ, envy, enviousness, jealousy, at the good fortune of another (Xen. Mem. 3, 9, 8, Arist. Rhet. 2, 10): also an envying, being jealous of, a grudge, malice, Lat. invidia, first in Hdt., and Pind.—φθόνον χεῖν, ὑλφάνειν, κτᾶσθαι, to incur envy or dislike, Pind. P. 11, 45, Eur. Med. 297, Plat., etc.: φθόνος (ἐστί), c. inf., 'tis invidious to... I dare not... Eur. Hec. 288; φθόνος μή., Eur. Alc. 1135; οὐδεὶς φθ., i. e. I have no grudge, scruple, or objection, Aesch. Fr. 628.—of a person who grants a request, cf. Plat. Phaed. 61 D, Legg. 664 A, etc.; in plur. jealousies, heart-burnings, Plat. Legg. 870 C, etc.: c. gen. pers., envy from another, Plat. Hipp. Maj. 282 A: c. gen. rei, envy for or because of a thing, Lys. 195, 13, cf. φθονέω 2.—On the φθόνος or jealousy of the gods,

cf. φθοῖ ἐρός, and v. Valck. Hdt. 3, 4, Ruhnk. Rui. Lup. p. 75, Blomf. Aesc. Pers. 368, Ag. 921: hence the phrase τὸν φθόνον πρός κνον, Soph. Ph. 776; cf. προσκυνέω, νέμεσις. (From φθέω = φθίω, φθίνω, to diminish)

Φθόρα, ας, ἡ, Ion. φθορή, (φθίρω)—corruption, decay, φθορά καὶ γένεσις, Plat. Phaed. 95 E, etc.: destructio, Hdt. 2, 161, and Trag.: loss, ruin, destruction, Hdt. 7, 18, etc.: and of death, esp. by some general visitation as pestilence, Thuc. 2, 47, Plat. Leg. 677 A: in plur., Aesch. Ag. 814.—the deflowering of a maiden: general corruption, seduction, Lex ap. Aesch. 2, 36.—III. a mixing of colours for painting, Plat. 2, 346 A, ubi v. Wyt.

Φθορεύς, εως, ὁ, (φθίρω) a corrupter: esp., a seducer, debaucher, μητρὸς φθορεύς, prob. 1. Soph. Fr. 155, v. l. lendt, cf. Plat. 2, 18 C.

Φθορικός, ὁ, ὄν, (φθορά) destructive, pernicious, c. gen.

Φθορμαῖος, α, ου, of the nature of φθόρμος, having such properties, L. Phryn. 559.

Φθόρμος, η, ου, (φθορά) destructive, Manetho.—II. perishable.

Φθόρος, ου, (φθορά) destructive: τὰ φθ. (sc. φάρμακα), medicines produce abortion, Plat. 2, 134 F.

Φθοροεργός, ὄν, = φθοροποιός.

Φθοροόκος, ου, = οἰκοφθόρος.

Φθοροποιέω, ὦ, to commit injury, Diosc.: from

Φθοροποιός, ὄν, (φθορά) ποιέω causing ruin, ruinous, Plat. 2, 911 A.

Φθόρος, ὁ, = φθορά, Thuc. 2, 4, Plat. Euthyd. 285 B: hence, ἐς φθόρον, οὐκ ἐς φθόρον; a common form of cursing, Aesch. Ag. 1267, Th. 1252; ἀπαγ' ἐς τὸν φθόρον, Epich. 102; cf. φθίρω.—II. like ὀλεθρὸς pestilential fellow, Ar. Eq. 1151, Dem. 173, 16; also of a woman, ἡ φθόρος, Ar. Thesm. 535.—In the latter case it is sometimes written φθορός (oxyb. Lob. Paral. 345.

Φθορώδης, ες, of corrupt nature, p. tulent.

ΦΘΥ'Ω, v. sub ἐπιφθύζω.

Φε-, φιν-, in Ep. poetry a very frequent termin., mostly of the dat., but also of genit., both in sing. and plur., hence used as a mere adverbial termin., mostly of place, v. Butt. An. Gr. § 56 Anm. 2: †Jelf Gr. Gr. § 1.

Φιαλεῖν, φιαλεῖς, v. φιάλλω.

ΦΙΑ'ΑΗ, ἡς, ἡ, a broad, flat, shallow cup or bowl, esp., a drinking bowl for libations, the Lat. patena, 23, 270, 616; οἰνοδόκος, οἰνητρά, Pind. I. 6 (5), 40, N. 10, 80; freq. in Hdt. and Att.—also, a cinerary vase, v. l. 23, 243, 253.—It was never a measure, Butt. Lexil. s. v. ὑπερβάλλος.—II. from its broad flat shape, Ἀρεΐα φιάλη was a comic metaphor for ἀρεΐα, a shield, Antiph. Kaiv. 1, Anacr. Incert. 22; cf. Arist. Rhet. 11, 11; so, φιάλη alone, Paus. 5, 8. III. sunken work in a ceiling, Lat. lacunar, tectum laqueatum, Diod. 3, 47. The form φιέλη was less Att., Pie Moer. 390.

Φιλήφορος, ου, (φιάλη, φέρω) being a sacrificial cup:—as subadv., priest at Locri, Polyb. 12, 5, 9.

†Φιαλία, ας, ἡ, = Φιγαλία; hence ο Φιαλεῖς, an inh. of Ph., Anth. v. pend. 116.

Φιάλιον, ου, τό, [Luc], Eubul. Nec. 1, 3; φιάλις, ιδος, ἡ, Luc. Lexiph.—diminutives of φιάλη.

Φιλλίτης, ου, ὁ, (φιάλη) ἀριθμῶν an arithmetical puzzle concerning number of bowls; cf. μηλίτης

Φιῶλω, f. -ῶλω, to take in hand, undertake, set about a thing: a word I found twice, and both times in τῷ, οὐδὲ φιῶλεῖς, Ar. Vesp. 1348; τὸς ἔργῳ φιῶλουμεν, Ar. Pac. 432. c. to Eust., it is a shortd. form from φιῶλω: if so, it should be written φιῶλεῖς, φιῶλουμεν, v. Br. (ap. Dind.) r. Vesp. 1. c.

Φιῶλετοῦς, ἐς, (φιάλη, εἶδος) bowl-shaped, like a bowl.

Φιάλος, οὐ, ὁ, Phialus, son of Builion, Paus. 8, 3, 2.

Φιάλω, ὦ, (φιάλη) to hollow out or cavate like a flat bowl: τὰ δένδρα φ., hench round trees, Lat. ablaquare, 20p.

Φιάλω, οὐς, ἡ, Phialo, daughter Alimedon, Paus. 8, 12, 3.

Φιάλωτης, ἐς, contr. for φιαλοε-ς, Ar. 488 F.

Φιάλωτος, ἡ, ὅν (φιαλῶ) — θριάς, φιαλωτά, lettuce with a broad, flat head, Lat. lactucae sessiles, Geop.

Φιάρος, ἄ, ὄν, Ion. φιερός, smooth d. shining; esp., like λιπαρός, fair d. sleek; of a plump, youthful body,

once of a young girl, φιαροτέρα ὁμο-ς ὡμῶς, Theocr. 11, 21; cf. 31, Call. Fr. 257, Nic. Al. 387; and so shining cream, φιαρὴ γῆρυ, Nic.

91. (Acc. to some from πιαρ, π-ος, not improb.: others from φως, μινιαρόν from μινός. Buttin. would connect it with ὦω, compact, firm,

mp, as βιασος with θύω.)

Φιάρω, ὦ, and φιαρῶν, to make tight and clean.

Φιβάλοι Att. φιβάλεω (sc. ἰσχά-), αἰ, a kind of early figs, said to

be called from Φιβάλις, a district of Ilica or Megaris, Ar. Ach. 802, Co- ci ap. Ath. 75 B, sq.:—also, φιβά- α σῦκα, Pherecr. Crap. 1, and Ga- and μυρρίνα, Meineke Com.

2, p. 881.

Φιβάλω, ὦ, ἡ, the tree that bears φιβάλοι. [α]

Φιγαλία, ας, ἡ, Phigalia, a city in southwest of Arcadia, later Φια- α, Paus. 8, 3, 2; in Polyb. 4, 3, 8, γαλία; on the form Φιγάλια v. hr ad Hdt. 6, 83. Hence

Φιγαλεῖς, ἐος Ion. ἐος, ὁ, an in- of Phigalia; οἱ Φ., Hdt. 6, 83; Iy. 4, 3, 7; etc.

Φιγαλος, οὐ, ὁ, Phigalus, masc. n., Paus. 8, 3, 1.

Φιδάκη, ης, ἡ, Att. for πιθάκη v.), cf. Lob. Phryn. 113.

Φιδάλη, ας, ἡ, Phidalea, fem. pr. Anth. Plan. 66.

Φιδήνα, ὦν, αἰ, Fidenae, a city of Sabines, Strab. p. 226.

Φιδίς, ἡ, Phidis, fem. pr. n., Anth. 7, 429.

Φιδίτιον, οὐ, τό, v. φεοδίτιον.

Φιδόλεως, ὦ, ὁ, Philolaus, masc. n., Dem. 1047, 28 Bekk., ubi olim ὁλόλεως.

Φιδόλαι, =φειδομαι, only in Anth., 15, 25.

Φιδός, ἡ, ὄν, =φειδός, Call. Fr. 460.

Φιδέλη, φιερός, Ion. forms for φιά- φιαρός, q. v.

Φίκιον and Φίκεον, οὐ, τό, ὄρος, Phicius, a mountain of Boeotia

ar Thebes, a resort of the Sphinx, s. Sc. 33; Apollod. 3, 5, 8.

Φίλα ης, ἡ, Phila, fem. pr. n., a, artesian, Dem. 1351, 15.—Others in th.; Ath.; etc.

Φιλάβουλος, οὐ, (φίλος, ἄβουλος) fully unadvised, Mel. 55, Anth. Plan.

Φιλάβρος, οὐ, (φίλος, ἄβρός) loving

casy or refinement, Heliod. [z]

Φιλάβρος, οὐ, ὁ, Philabrus, son of

Cyneas in Eretria, Paus. 7, 10, 2: v. -αγρος.

Φιλάγυθια, ας, ἡ, love of goodness, Clem. Al.: from

Φιλάγυθος, οὐ, (φίλος, ἀγαθός) lov- ing goodness, Arist. M. Mor. 2, 14, 3.

Φιλάγγνητος, οὐ, (φίλος, ἀγνήτης) loving the Unbegotten One, Eccl.

Φιλάγλαος, οὐ, (φίλος, ἀγλαός) lov- ing splendour or beauty, like φίλοκα- λος, Pind. P. 12, 1.

Φιλάγρηνος, οὐ, (φίλος, ἀγρηνος) fond of a country life, Anth. P. 6, 73.

Φιλαγρέτης, οὐ, ὁ, (φίλος, ἀγρος) fond of the chase, a hunter: fem. -ετης, ιδος, Anth. P. 9, 396.

Φιλαγρέω, ὦ, (φίλαγρος) to love the country, Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10, 120.

†Φιλάγρος, οὐ, ὁ, Philagrus, an orator of Rhodes, Dion. H. de Din. 8.

Φιλαγρος, οὐ, (φίλος, ἀγρός) fond of the country, Luc. Lexiph. 3.

†Φιλαγρος, οὐ, ὁ, Philagrus, son of Cyneas, one of the betrayers of Eretria to the Persians, Hdt. 6, 101; in Paus. 7, 10, 2 Φιλαβρος.—2. son of Eubulides, an Athenian, Dem. 1057, 15.—Others in Dem. 1355, 23; etc.

Φιλαγρότης, ιδος, ἡ, =φιλαγρέτης, Orph. H. 35, 6.

Φιλάγρυπος, οὐ, (φίλος, ἀγρυ- πνος) fond of waking, wakeful, λύντος, Mel. 66; παννυχίδος, Anth. Plan. 309; πόθος, Anth. P. 5, 166.

Φιλάγυν, ανος, ὁ, ἡ, (φίλος, ἀγύν) fond of contests: used in contests, connected with them, κισσός, Anth. P. 7, 708. [α]

†Φιλάδελφεια, ας, ἡ, (city of brotherly love) Philadelphía, a city of Lydia, at base of Mt. Tmolus, so called from Attalus Philadelphus, now Alahshar, Strab. p. 579; N. T.—2. a city of Coele-Syria, earlier Ἀμμανα, Strab. p. 760.—II. fem. pr. n., Anth.

Φιλάδελφία, ας, ἡ, brotherly or sisterly love, Alex. Incert. 76, Luc.: from Φιλάδελφος, οὐ, (φίλος, ἀδελφός) fond of one's brother or sister, brotherly, sisterly, φ. δάκρυα, Soph. Ant. 527; cf. Plut. Solon 27.—II. as subst., a sweet-flowering shrub, perh. our jasm- mine, Apollod. ap. Ath. 682 C.

†Φιλάδελφος, οὐ, ὁ, Philadelphus, a philosopher, Ath. 1 D:—also as appell. of Ptolemy, etc.

Φιλάδυνάμος, οὐ, or -δυνάμος, οὐ, (φίλος, ἀδύναμος) soon weakening, πόρος, Foës. Oec. Hipp. [v]

Φιλάθελος, οὐ, Ion. and poet. for φίλαθος, Anth. P. 12, 143.

Φιλάθηναίος, οὐ, (φίλος, Ἀθηναῖος) fond of the Athenians, Ar. Ach. 142, Plat. Tim. 21 E, Dem. 439, 27. Hence

Φιλάθηναῖότης, ητος, ἡ, fondness for the Athenians.

Φιλαθλητής, οὐ, ὁ, (φίλος, ἀθλητής) fond of the games, Plut. 2, 631 A, etc.

Φιλαθλος, οὐ, (φίλος, ἀθλος) fond of the games, Plut. 2, 724 B. [z]

Φίλαι, Ep. 2 sing. imperat. aor. 1 mid. of φίλεω, Il. 5, 117; 10, 280.

†Φιλαί, ὦν, αἰ, Philae, a small island in the Nile in Upper Aegypt, with a city of same name, Strab. p. 818.

Φιλαίακτος, οὐ, (φίλος, αἰάω) fond of waiting: lamentable, κακά, Aesch. Supp. 803.

†Φιλαῖδαι, ὦν, οἱ, Philaidae, an Attic deme of the tribe Aegaeis, Plat. Hipparch. 228 B.

Φιλαίδημος, οὐ, gen. ονος, (φίλος, αἰδήμων) loving modesty, Anth. P. 7, 450.

†Φιλαΐδης, οὐ, ὁ, Philaides, a mes- senger from the Persian king, Epist. Plat. 363 C.

Φιλαΐματος, οἱ, (φίλος, αἶμα):—

fond of blood, blood-thirsty, φῶς ης, Aesch. Theb. 45; ἀλκή, Eur. Rhes. 332

ης φιλαΐματος χοαί, Id. Phoen. 174.

Φίλαμος, οὐ, [z] and φίλαμω, οὐ, gen. ονος, (αἶμα)=foreg.

†Φίλαμω, ανος, ὁ, Philaemon, son of Priam, Apollod. 3, 12, 5.

†Φιλανέτη, ης, ἡ, Philaenete, fem. pr. n., Ar. Eccl. 42.

†Φιλαίνιον, οὐ, ἡ, Philaenium, fem. pr. n., Anth. P. 11, 18; etc.

†Φιλαίνης, ιδος, ἡ, Philaenis, fem. pr. n., Anth. P. 7, 486; etc.: cf. Ath. 270 E; 335 C; Polyb. 12, 13, 1.

†Φιλαῖνον Βωμοί, οἱ, Arae Philae norum, the Altars of the Philaeni, a place forming the boundary between Carthage and Cyrene, Strab. p. 836; cf. Sallust Jug. 79: in Polyb. 3, 39, 2 Φιλαῖνον Βωμοί.

†Φίλαος, οὐ, ὁ, Philaeus, son of Ajax, after whom the deme Φιλαῖδα was said to be named, Hdt. 6, 35.

Φιλαίτερος, and φιλαίτατος, irreg. compar. and superl. of φίλος, q. v. (sub fin.)

Φιλαίτιος, οὐ, (φίλος, αἰτία):—fond of bringing charges, fault-finding, Aesch. Supp. 485; τινός, against one, Plat. Legg. 903 A:—censorious, querulous, discontented, Xen. Mem. 2, 8, 6; distinguished from φιλεπτιμητής by Isocr. 9 A.—II. liable to blame or attack, Dem. 150, 9. Adv. -ίως, Strab.

Φιλακίζομαι, = χαριεντίζομαι, E. M., Phot.: an obscure, perh. corrupt word: but the alteration of Ruhnck., φιλακκίζομαι, is against analogy: Struve conjectures φίλ' ἄκκίζομαι.

Φιλακόλαστος, οὐ, (φίλος, ἀκόλαστος) fond of intemperance, Plut. Timol. 14.

Φιλακόλουθος, οὐ, (φίλος, ἐκόλουθος) readily following, Ar. Ran. 415.

Φιλακράτος, Ion. -ητος, οὐ, (φίλος, ἀκράτος) fond of sheer wine: given to wine, said of Anacreon by Simon. 51, 5; Διόνυσος, Anth. P. 6, 169, etc.

Φιλακρίβειω, ὦ, to be fond of exactness, to be very exact.

Φιλακροῦμος, οὐ, fond of hearing of music, speaking, etc.

Φιλαλεῖπτέω, ὦ, to be fond of anointing one's self for wrestling.

Φιλαλέξανδρος, οὐ, (φίλος, Ἀλέξανδρος) a friend of Alexander, Strab. Plat. Alex. 4.

Φιλαλήτης, ἐς, gen. ἐος, (φίλος, ἀλήτης) loving truth, a friend of truth, Arist. Eth. N. 4, 7, 8, Luc. Pisc. 20, etc.—II. certain philosophers are called φιλαλήθεις by Diog. L. 1, 17, who seems to intend the Epicureans Adv. -θῶς.

†Φιλαλήθης, ονος, ὁ, Philaethes, masc. pr. n., Strab. p. 580.

Φιλαλληλία, ας, ἡ, mutual love.

Φιλάλληλος, οὐ, (φίλος, ἀλλήλων) fond of one another, Plut. 2, 977 C, etc.

Φιλαλλογενής, ἐς, a friend of for eigners.

Φιλάλυπος, οὐ, (φίλος, ἄλυπος) liking to be free from pain or grief, Orph. [α]

†Φιλάλυτος, οὐ, ὁ, (φίλος, ἄλύω) one who easily torments himself, Foës. Oec. Hipp.

Φιλάμα, Dor. for φίλμα, Theocr.

Φιλάμαρτημον, οὐ, (φίλος, ἀμαρτημα) loving sin, LXX.

†Φιλαμμονίδας, α, Dor. for -δης, οὐ, ὁ, son of Philammon, i. e. Eumolpus, Theocr. 24, 108.

†Φιλάμμων, ανος and ονος, ὁ, Philammon, an early minstrel of Thrace, father of Thamyris and Eumolpus, Eur. Rhes. 916; Apollod. 1, 3, 3.—2 an Athenian boxer, Dem. 331, 1

Φιλώμπελος, ον, (φίλος, ἄμπελος) friend of the vine, φιλαμπελωτάτης, Ar. Pac. 308.—II. rich in vineyards, Dion. H.

Φιλάνανυσσέω, ὦ, to be fond of reading, Diod.: from
Φιλάνανυσσος, ον, δ, (φίλος, ἀνανύσσω) fond of reading, Plut. Alex. 8.

Φιλανυλότης, ον, δ, (φίλος, ἀνάλισκω) fond of spending, prodigal, c. gen. rei, Plat. Rep. 548 B.

Φιλανάλωτος, ον, (=foreg.) fond of spending, Dio C. [vā]

Φιλανδρία, ας, ἡ, (φίλανδρος) love for a husband, Luc. Halc. 2.—or for the male sex in general, Eur. Andr. 228.

†Φιλανδρίδας, ον, δ, Philandridas, masc. pr. n., Paus. 6, 2, 1.

Φιλανδρος, ον, (φίλος, ἀνὴρ) fond of one's husband, conjugal, Luc. Halc. 8, cf. Wytt. Plut. 2, 57 D.—II. loving men, πέδον, Aesch. Theb. 902.—2. fond of men, lewd, Plat. Symp. 191 E; also of a masculine woman, Soph. Fr. 356.

Φιλάνθεμος, ον, =sq., Nonn.

Φιλανθής, ἐς, (φίλος, ἄνθος) fond of flowers, Eur. Incer. 115.

†Φιλάνθος, ον, δ, Philanthus, masc. pr. n., an Elean, Paus. 5, 2, 4.

Φιλανθρῆκεύς, ἑως, δ, (φίλος, ἄνθρακός) a friend of colliers, Ar. Ach. 336.

Φιλανθρώπεια, ατος, τό, a humane act, Plut. Solon 15, etc.: from

Φιλανθρώπιος, (φιλάνθρωπος) to be a friend to mankind, to be humane or benevolent: more usu. in mid., φιλανθρωπεύομαι, though then with a somewhat different signif., to behave or act humanely, kindly, etc., πρὸς τινα, Dem. 354, 1.—II. transit., to treat humanely or kindly, Diod. 18, 18, in pass.—2. to treat humanely, τι, Heliod.

Φιλανθρωπέω, ὦ, =foreg., LXX.—II. transit., to treat kindly, Polyb. 3, 76, 2, etc.; pass., φιλανθρωπηθεῖς, Id. 39, 3, 2.

Φιλανθρωπία, ας, ἡ, the character or conduct of a φιλάνθρωπος, friendliness, humanity, benevolence, Plat. Euthyphr. 3 D, Xen. Cyr. 1, 4, 1, etc.; opp. to φθόνος, Dem. 507, 26, etc.; to ζήλοιο, Id. 490, 7; ἡ τοῦ ἀνθρώπου φίλ., Id. 748, 28; φίλ. ἐς, πρὸς τινα, Polyb. 1, 79, 8 and 11; of a desert country, ἐσπερημένη πάσης φίλ., Diod. 17, 50.—clemency, Xen. Cyr. 7, 5, 73.—2. liberal conduct, liberality, Xen. Oec. 15, 9, φ. τέχνης, Aeschin. 30, 14.

Φιλανθρωπικός, ὅς, ὄν, and -τινος, ἡ, ον, belonging to or becoming a φιλάνθρωπος. Adv. -τως, Polyb. 33, 16, 3: from

Φιλάνθρωπος, ον, (φίλος, ἄνθρωπος) loving mankind, humane, kind, benevolent, Epich. p. 94: φ. καὶ φιλαθηνάιος καὶ φιλόσοφος, Isocr. 416; φ. πρόποι, Aesch. Pr. 11, 28: τὸ φ. = φιλάνθρωπία, said of animals, Luc. Cyn. 3, 9; so, τὰ φιλάνθρωπα, Polyb. 10, 38, 3, etc.—2. liberal, Xen. Oec. 19, 17.—II. adv. -πως, φ. τινὶ χρῆσθαι, Dem. 411, 10; cf. Isocr. 197 C.

†Φιλανόριον, ον, τό, Philanorium, a place in Argolis, Paus. 2, 36, 3.

Φιλάνωρ, ορος, ὅς, ἡ, Dor. for φιλήνωρ, (φίλος, ἀνὴρ) fond of one's husband, conjugal, τρόποι, στίβοι, Aesch. Ag. 411, 856; πόθος φ., Id. Pers. 135.—II. fond of men, βιοτά, Pind. Fr. 260.

†Φιλάνωρ, ορος, ὅς, Philānor, masc. pr. n., Paus. 6, 4, 7.

Φιλαιόδός, ὄν, (φίλος, αἰοδή, αἰοῖς) fond of singing or singers, Theocr.

28, 23; τέτις, Anth. P. 9, 372: musical, κερκίς, lb. 6, 47.

Φιλάπετος, ον, subject to bad digestion. [α]

Φιλάπεχθμοσύνη, ἡς, ἡ, fondness for making enemies, quarrelsomeness, Isocr. 344 C, D, Dem. 1268, 16: from

Φιλάπεχθμων, ον, gen. ονος, (φίλος, ἀπεχθμων) fond of making enemies, quarrelsomeness, wrangling, Lys. 170, 27, Isocr. 172 C, etc., Dem. 701, 24. Adv. -μόνως, φ. ἔχειν, to be quarrelsome, Plat. Rep. 500 B.

Φιλάπεχθής, ἐς, gen. ἐός, =foreg., Polyb. 12, 25, 6. Adv. -θώς, Id. 32, 20, 3.

Φίλαπολικός, ἡ, ὄν, =sq., Luc. Pisc. 20.

Φιλάπλος, ον, contr. -πλος, ονν, (φίλος, ἀπλός) fond of simplicity.

Φιλὰποδμος, ον, (φίλος, ἀπόδμος) fond of travelling, Xen. Hell. 4, 3, 2.

Φίλαργρέω, ὦ, to love money, be covetous, LXX.: and

Φίλαργρία, ας, ἡ, love of money, covetousness, Isocr. 178 D, etc.: from

Φίλαργγρος, ον, (φίλος, ἀργυρος) fond of money, covetous, Soph. Ant. 1055, Fr. 512, Xen. Mem. 3, 1, 10, Plat., etc.

Φίλαρετος, ον, (φίλος, ἀρετή) fond of virtue, Arist. Eth. N. 1, 8, 10. [α]

Φιλᾶριστείδης, ον, δ, a friend of Aristides, Anth.

Φίλαριστοτέλης, ον, δ, a friend of Aristotle, Strab.

Φιλᾶριμος, ον, (φίλος, ἄρμα) fond of chariots or the chariot-race, πόλις, Pind. I. 8 (7), 43; ὀθθαί, Eur. H. F. 467.

Φίλαρσάκης, ον, δ, a friend of Araces, Strab.

Φιλᾶρχος ὁ -χαῖος, ον, (φίλος, ἀρχαῖος) fond of what is old, fond of antiquity, Plut. 2, 1107 E, Ath. 126 B.

Φίλαρχέω, ὦ, to be fond of rule, Polyb. 6, 9, 6: and

Φίλαρχία, ας, ἡ, love of rule, lust of power, Polyb. 6, 49, 3, etc.: and

Φίλαρχικός, ὅς, ὄν, belonging to or beseming a φίλαρχος: from

Φίλαρχος, ον, (φίλος, ἀρχή) fond of rule or power, ambitious, Plat. Phaed. 82 C, Rep. 549 A, Polyb., etc. [I]

Φιλᾶσε, -άσας, Dor. and poet. for ἐφίλασε, φίλᾶσας.

Φίλαστράγαιος, ον, (φίλος, ἀστράγαλος) fond of playing at ἀστράγαλοι, Anth. P. 6, 276.

Φίλασώτος, ον, (φίλος, ἄσωτος) fond of a profligate life, Mel. 60, 64. [α]

Φιλᾶτο, Ep. 3 sing. aor. mid. of φίλέω, II. 20, 304. [I]

Φιλανθρώμιμος, ον, =φιλάδελφος, Lys. 566.

Φιλανλός, ον, (φίλος, αὐλός) fond of the flute, Μούσα, Soph. Ant. 965; δελφίς, Eur. El. 435. [I]

†Φιλανλός, ον, δ, Philanulus, masc. pr. n., Anth. P. 7, 470.

Φιλαντέω, ὦ, to be fond of self; and

Φιλαντία, ας, ἡ, self-love, self-regard, Plut. 2, 48 F: from

Φιλαντος, ον, (φίλος, αὐτός) loving one's self, Arist. Eth. N. 9, 8, 4, sq., in bad sense, selfish, lb., cf. M. Mor. 2, 14, 3. Adv. -τως, Luc. Amor. 27.

Φιλᾶω, ὦ, to rob, plunder, dub., cf. φιλήτης.

†Φιλᾶων, ὄνος, δ, Philaon, son of Chersis, brother of king Gorgus in Cyprus, Hdt. 8, 11.

†Φίλεας, ον, ἰον. -ἐης, εω, δ, Phileas, father of the Samian Rheocus, Hdt. 3, 60.—2. v. l. for Φίλατος, in Plut. Sol. 10.—Others in Dem.: Iys.; etc.

Φιλέγβος, ον, (φίλος, ἑγγύη) ready giving security or bail, Strab.

Φίλεγκλήμων, ον, (φίλος, ἐγκλήμων) fond of a-cusing, Clem. Al.

Φιλέσκε, ἰον. and Ep. impf. for φίλεω, Hom.

Φιλέθερος, ον, (φίλος, εὐειρα) usually worn on the hair, συνδών, Anth. P. 6, 307.

Φιλεδόμων, ον, gen. ονος, (φίλος, εἰδωμός) fond of learning, Strab.

Φιλέκδομος, ον, =φιλαπόδμος, Strab.

Φιλέλαιος, ον, loving the olive-tree

Φιλελεμῶν, ον, gen. ονος, =sq., LXX.

Φιλέλεος, ον, (φίλος, ἐλεος) loving pity, compassionate, Eccl.

Φιλελευθέριος, (φίλος, ἐλευθέριος) loving or practising liberality, Dio H.

Φιλελεύθερος, ον, (φίλος, ἐλεύθερος) loving freedom, liberal, Polyb. 30, 5.

Φιλέλλην, ηνος, ὅς, ἡ, (φίλος, ἑλλην) fond of the Hellenes or Greeks, Hdt. 2, 178, Isocr. 107 A, 199

Plat. Rep. 470 E, Xen., etc. *

Φιλέλπις, ιδος, ὅς, ἡ, readily hoping always hoping. [I]

Φιλέμπορος, ον, (φίλος, ἐμπορος) fond of traffic and travel, Nonn.

Φιλενδέκτης, ὄν, δ, (φίλος, ἐνδοκνυμι) fond of showing off or boasting

Φιλένδοξος, ον, (φίλος, ἐνδοξός) fond of renown, Cic. Att. 13, 19, 3.

Φιλένδοτος, ον, readily giving in opp. to ἀνένδοτος.

Φιλένθεος, ον, (φίλος, ἐνθεος) fond of revelling or enthusiasm, Orph. 10, 5.

Φιλένυχος, ον, (φίλος, ἐννυχος) loving night, Paul. S. Ecphr. 410.

Φιλέζοδος, ον, (φίλος, ἐξοδος) fond of going out or gadding about, Epicr. p. 86.

Φιλεοραστής, οὔ, δ, (ἐορτάζω) sq.

Φιλέορτος, ον, (φίλος, ἐορτή) fond of feasts, εἰρήνη, Ar. Thesm. 1147.

Φιλεπιστήμων, ον, (φίλος, ἐπιστήμη) fond of knowledge or science, Philon.

Φιλεπιτήρητης, οὔ, δ, (φίλος, ἐπιτήρησις) a censorious person, Isocr. 9 A, cf. φιλαίτιος.

Φιλεραστέω, ὦ, to love an ἐραστήν be amorous: from

Φιλεραστής, οὔ, δ, (φίλος, ἐραστής) one who loves an ἐραστήν, fond of lovers, amorous, Plat. Symp. 192 B.

Φιλεραστία, ας, ἡ, passionate love, Plat. Symp. 213 D, Aristaeon.: from

Φιλεραστος, ον, (φίλος, ἐραστής) loving ἐρασταί, amorous, Polyb. 24, 7.—II. agreeable to lovers, ῥόδον, Me. 98; πικρίς, Anth. P. app. 327.

Φιλεράστρια, ας, ἡ, pecul. fem. c. foreg., fond of intrigues, Anth. P. 5, 4.

Φιλεργέω, ὦ, to love work, be industrious, Plut. 2, 13 A: and

Φιλεργία, ας, ἡ, love of labour, industry, Xen. Oec. 20, 26: thrift, Dem. 945, 25, Arist. Rhet. 1, 5, 6: from

Φιλεργος, ον, (φίλος, ἔργον) loving work, working willingly, industrious, Dem. 957, 28. Adv. -γως, Ael. V. H. 12, 45.

Φιλέρμος, ον, (φίλος, ἐρμος) fond of being alone, Anth. P. 5, 9.

Φιλέριθος, ον, (φίλος, ἐριθος) fond of wool-spinning, practised therein, ἡλεκάτη, Theocr. 28, 1; Παλλάς, Anth. P. 6, 247.

Φιλερίς, ιδος, ὅς, ἡ, (φίλος, ἐρις) quarrelsome, Arist. Soph. El. 11, 2.

Φιλεριστέω, ὦ, to love strife, τριπύ-

Φίλεριστος, οὐ, ὁ=φίλερις, Alex. Incert. 56. Hence Φίλεριστικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to, becoming a φίλεριστος.

Φίλεριστος, οὐ=φίλερις. Φίλερις, ὡτος, ὁ, ἡ, (φίλος, ἔρωρ) none to love, full of love, Mel. 64, Luc. Amor. 12. [ζ]

Φίλεσπερος, ον, (φίλος, ἑσπέρα) fond of evening, Anth. P. 7, 31.

Φιλεταιρία, ας, ἡ, (φιλέταιρος) love of comrades, friendship, Xen. Ages. 2, 21.

Φιλεταιρία, ας, ἡ=foreg., Alex. Incert. 76.

Φιλεταίριον, ον, τό=ὑπάρινη, Diosc. 4, 8, cf. Foës. Oec. Hipp.

Φιλεταίρις, ἰδος, ἡ, pecul. fem. of eq., Nic. Th. 632.

Φιλέταιρος, ον, (φίλος, ἑταῖρος) fond of one's comrades or friends, true to them, Thuc. 3, 82, Xen. Cyr. 8, 3, 49, etc. Adv. -ως, Aeschin. 15, 32.

Φιλέταιρος, ον, ὁ, Philetaerus, brother of Eumenes, founder of the kingdom of Pergamus, Luc. Macrob. 12; cf. Strab. pp. 543, 624.—2. a poet of the middle comedy, of Athens, Meineke, 1, p. 349.—Others in Strab.; etc.

Φίλετονος, ον, (φίλος, ἔνθος) fond of pulse-soup, A. B. p. 70. [ζ]

Φιλεύδιος, ον, loving a clear sky.

Φιλεύσιος, ον, (φίλος, εὐοῖ) loving the cry of εὐοῖ, epith. of Bacchus, Anth. P. 9, 524, Nonn.

Φιλευλαβής, ἐς, γεν. ἑός, fond of caution, very cautious.

Φιλεύληχος, ον, (λείχω) fond of dainties, Leon. Tar. 14, e conj. Brunck., pro χείλος: Lob. Phryn. 573 prefers -λοχός.

Φιλευρός, ον, (φίλος, ἐννή) fond of the marriage-bed, Anacreont. 1, 7.

Φιλευπρόσωπος, ον, (φίλος, εὐ, πρόσωπον) loving fair faces, or wishing to have one.

Φιλευπρίδειος, α, ον, (φίλος, Εὐπρίδης) fond of Euripides, Plut. 2, 755 B.

Φιλευριπίδης, ον=foreg., name of a comedy of Axionicus.

Φιλευτακτος, ον, (φίλος, εὐτακτος) fond of order and decency, Anth. P. 6, 282.

Φιεντραπέλος, ον, (φίλος, εὐτράπελος) loving wit, Arist. Virt. et Vit. 6, 5.

Φιεύχειλος, ον, dub. 1, v. φιλεύχειλος.

Φιέφθρος, ον, (φίλος, ἐφθρος) fond of youths, Anth. P. 12, 161.

Φιέχθρις, ἐς, γεν. ἑός=φιλεχθρος, Theocr. 5, 137.

Φιλεχθρέω, ὦ, to exercise enmity, LXX.: from

Φιλεχθρός, ον, (φίλος, ἐχθρός) exercising enmity, prone to enmity, Paul. S. 74, 169. Adv. -θως, φ. ἔχειν πρὸς τινα, to be hostile towards any one, Diog. L. 3, 36. [ζ]

Φιέφθριος, ον, (φίλος, ἐψία) fond of play, Nonn.

Φιλέψιος, ον, ὁ, Philepsius, masc. pr. n., an Athenian, Ar. Plut. 177.

Φιλέω, ὦ. f. ὄνομ.: besides the regul.

φίλησα, Hom. as in the same act. sign. the Ep. aor. ἐφίλαμην in 3 sing. ἐφίλατο, φίλατο, Il. 5, 61; imperat. φίλα, Il. 5, 117; 10, 280 (Wolf writes φίλαι); subj. φίλονται [ζ], H. Hom. Cer. 117; but φίλατο as pass., Ar. Rh. 3, 66; and so, φιλάμενος, Anth. P. append. 317.—Ar. inf. pres. φίλμεναι, Il. 22, 265; inf. fut. φίλῃμεν, Od. 4, 171: Ion. impf. φίλεσκε, Hom., Ael. 2 pres. φίλσθαι for φίλει, Sappho.—The fut. mid. φίλῃ-

σομαι in pass. sign. (for φίληθήσομαι) occurs, besides Hom., in Antipho 113, 28; but also the fut. 3 πεφίλησσομαι as fut. pass.—A pres. φίλημι occurs Sappho 43; but nowhere φίλομαι: (φίλος).

To love, very freq. from Hom. downwards, (but rarely of mere sexual love, like ἔραμαι,—φίλειν being properly used of affection generally, whence Arist. says φιλοῦσιν οἱ ἐρώμενοι, Anal. Pr. 2, 27, 1, cf. infra I. 2); of the love of gods for men, μάλα τοὺς γε φιλεῖ Ἀπόλλων, Il. 16, 94, cf. 7, 204; of parents and children, kings, etc., Hom., etc.; πᾶς τις αὐτὸν τοῦ πέλας μάλλον φιλεῖ, Eur. Med. 86; c. dupl. acc., φιλότῳτα φιλεῖν τινα, Od. 15, 245.—also of things, to approve of, to like, sanction, σχέτλια ἔργα, Od. 14, 83; φ. οὐδίας, δέπνων τέρψιας, Pind. N. 3, 11, P. 9, 35; etc.:—pass., to be beloved by one, ἐκ τινος, Il. 2, 668; παρὰ τινος, Il. 13, 627; ὑπὸ τινος, Hdt. 5, 5; also τινί.—2. to treat affectionately or kindly, esp. to welcome a guest, Od. 4, 29; 5, 135, Il. 3, 207, etc.; ξείνον ἐνὶ μεγάροισι φ., Od. 8, 42; hence, παρ' ἡμῖν φιλεῖσθαι, βεθου welcome with us, Od. 1, 123, where the fut. mid. stands in pass. sign., cf. 15, 281.—3. of sexual love, Il. 9, 450, Od. 18, 325, Hdt. 4, 176, Ar. Ran. 541, Pac. 1138; cf. φίλοτης.—4. to show signs of love, esp. to kiss, φ. τῷ στόματι, to kiss on the mouth, opp. to φ. τὴν παρεῖαν, Hdt. 1, 134; so, φ. τὸ κῆρα, Soph. O. C. 1131; and in Att. freq. absol., Aesch. Ag. 1560, Ar. Av. 671, 674, Plat., etc.:—mid., to kiss one another, Hdt. 1. c.—Not in Hom., who uses κύσσω, κύσαι.—II. c. inf., to be fond of doing, be wont, used to do, φιλέει ὁ θεὸς τὰ ὑπερέχοντα κολούειν, Hdt. 7, 10, 5; and then freq. of things, events, αἶρα φιλέει πνέειν, Hdt. 2, 27; esp., φιλεῖ γίνεσθαι, it usually happens, as, ὑπὸ πείρῃς πάντα ἀνθρώποισι φιλεῖ γίνεσθαι, every thing comes to man by experience, Hdt. 7, 9, 3, etc., cf. 8, 128, Thuc. 3, 42:—so, μενᾶσθαι φιλεῖ, Pind. P. 3, 31; cf. N. 1, 15; φιλεῖ τίκτειν ὕβρις ὕβριν, Aesch. Ag. 764, cf. Supp. 769; τοῖς θαυσάστοι φιλοῦσι πάντες κεκείμενός ἐπαγγελᾶν, Soph. Aj. 989; etc.:—also absol., οἷα δὲ φιλεῖ (sc. γίνεσθαι), as is wont, Lat. ut solet, Plat. Rep. 467 B.—impers., φιλέει σημαίνειν, Hdt. 6, 27:—this usage is post-Hom.; the Lat. amare is used in the same way, as in Horat. Od. 2, 3, 10. [ζ, except in Ep. aor. ἐφίλαμην, but cf. φίλος.]

Φίλη, ἡς, ἡ, fem. from φίλος, a mistress, like ἑταῖρα.

Φίληρος, ον, (φίλος, ἥβη) loving youth. [ζ] Hence

†Φίληρος, ον, ὁ, Philebus, an Athenian, after whom one of Plato's dialogues was named.

Φιλήδew, ὦ, to love, seek or find pleasure, delight in a thing, c. dat., μάχας, Ar. Pac. 1130; τροφῇ τινι, Polyb. 34, 10, 4:—φ. χώρα, to like to dwell in a place, Ath. 312 E; also, φ. πρὸς χώρα, Alciph. 3, 24: from

Φιλήδης, ἐς, (φίλος, ἥδος) fond of pleasure, Arist. Eth. N. 8, 4, 4.

Φιλήδια, ας, ἡ, fondness for pleasure, pleasure in a thing, delight, ὑπὸ φίληδιας γυλλῆζειν, of pigs, Ar. Plut. 307, cf. 311.

Φιλήδωνew, ὦ, to be fond of pleasure, v. 1. for φιλήδew, Ael. N. A. 2, 15; and

Φιλήδωνια, ας, ἡ, fondness for pleasure, Plut. 2, 12 C, 21 C, etc.: from

Φιλήδωνος, ον, (φίλος, ἥδσις) fond of pleasure, Polyb. 40, 6, 11, etc.:—τὸ φίλ=foreg., Plut. 2, 1094 A.

Φιλήκοew, ὦ, to be attentive, Polyb. 3, 57, 4; and

Φιλήκοια, ας, ἡ, fondness for listening or hearing discourse, attentiveness, Isocr. 5 D: from

Φιλήκοος, ον, (φίλος, ἀκοή):—fond of listening, esp. to conversation, discourses, lectures, etc., φ. καὶ ζητητικός, φιλόμυθος καὶ φ. φιλοθεάμων καὶ φ., Plat. Rep. 535 D, 548 E, 475 D: fond of hearing or reading for mere pastime, opp. to ὁ φιλομαθῶν, Polyb. 7, 7, 8, etc.

Φιληλάκατος, ον, (φίλος, ἡλακῆτη) fond of the spindle, Anth. P. 6, 160. [α]

Φιληλιαστής, οὐ, ὁ, (φίλος, ἡλίσσῃς) one who delights in trials, esi as a jurymen (δικαστής) in the Heliaea, Ar. Vesp. 88.

Φιλήμια, ατος, τό, (φιλῶ I. 4) a kiss, Aesch. Fr. 128, Soph. Fr. 482, Eur. Andr. 416, Xen. Mem. 1, 3, 8, etc. [ζ]

Φιλημάτιον, ον. τό, dim. from foreg.

†Φιλημάτιον, ον, ἡ, Philematium, a courtesan in Athens, Luc. Dial. Meretr. 11.

Φιλήμεναι, Ep. inf. pres. act. of φιλέω, for φιλεῖν, Il. 22, 265.

†Φιλήμενος, ον, ὁ, Philemenus, masc. pr. n., Polyb. 8, 26.

Φιλήμια, v. φιλέω.

†Φιλημονίδης, ον, ὁ, Philemonides, masc. pr. n., Plat. Theag. 129 B.

Φιλημοσύνη, ἡς, ἡ, (φιλέω):—love, friendship, Theogn. 284, where Brunck, needlessly, would read συν ημοσύνη. (Formed from φιλήμων, which however occurs only as pr. n.)

†Φιλήμων, ονος, ὁ, Philemon, an Athenian, father of Aminiades, Thuc. 2, 67.—2. a barbarian, who wished to pass himself off as an Athenian citizen, Ar. Av. 763.—3. a poet of the new comedy, of Soli; there were two of this name, ὁ μείζων and ὁ νεώτερος, Meineke, 1, p. 446; Luc. Macrob. 16.—4. an actor, Arist. Rhet. 3, 12.—Others in N. T.; etc.

Φιλήμενος, ον, (φίλος, ἄνεμος) loving the wind, airy, windy, Plut. 2, 676 A.

Φιλήμων, ον, (φίλος, ἡνία) following the rein, obedient, tractable, Aesch. Pr. 465.

Φιλήνωρ, ορος, ὁ, ἡ, v. sub φιλάνωρ.

†Φιληρατίς, ἰδος, ἡ, Phileratias, fem. pr. n., Anth. P. 6, 347.

Φιλήρεμος, ον, (φίλος, ἐρετός):—fond of the oar, as epith. of the Phaeacians, Od. 8, 96, etc., of the Taphians, 1, 181.

Φιλήρις, ἰδος, ὁ, ἡ=φίλερις.

†Φιλήρις, ὁ, v. 1. for Φιλέρις=Φιλέας, Hdt. 3, 60.

Φιληρία, ας, ἡ, (φιλάω) thievishness, Hesych.

†Φιλησίη, ἡς, ἡ, Philesia, fem. pr. n., Anth. Append. 259.

Φιλησίμολος, ον, = φιλόμολος, Pind. O. 14, 19. [ζ]

†Φιλήσιος, ον, ὁ, Philesius, a leader of the Greeks under the younger Cyrus, an Achaean, Xen. An. 3, 1, 47.—2. a statuery of Eretria, Paus. 5, 27, 9.

Φιλήσις, εως, ἡ, (φιλέω) a loving affection, Arist. Eth. N. 9, 7, 6.

Φιλησιεπῶνος, ον, = φίλοστέφανος, Aristid.

Φιλήσιον, ον, fond of rest, peace, etc.

†Φιλητᾶς, ᾶ, ὁ, Philetas, a celeb.

ved grammarian and poet, of Cos, Theocr. 7, 40; Strab. p. 657. — 2. ἡτίας, a Sybarite, victor at Olympia, Paus. 5, 8, 9.

Φιλητέον, verb. adj. from φιλέω, *one must love*, Soph. Ant. 524, Arist., etc.

Φιλητεύω, φίλητης, dub. forms for φιλήτ-, Gaisf. Hes. Op. 373, Jac. Anth. P. p. 122.

Φιλητικός, ἡ, ὄν, (φιλέω) *given to loving, affectionate*, Arist. Eth. N. 3, 10, 2, Eth. Eud. 7, 4, 5. Adv. -κώς, Clem. Al.—II. *fond of kissing*, Arist. Probl. 30, 1, 8.

†Φιλητορίδης, ὄν Ep. αο, ὁ, *son of Philetor*, i. e. Demochus, Il. 20, 457.

Φιλητός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. adj. from φιλέω, *to be loved, worthy of love, τὸ φ, the object of love*, Arist. Eth. N. 9, 7, 6.

†Φιλητός, ὄν, ὁ, *Philetus*, masc. pr. n., N. T.

Φιλητρον, ὄν, τό, *an amour, intrigue*: also=φίλτρον, Anth. P. 11, 218: Nake Choeril. p. 98. [Ἦ]

Φιλήτωρ, ὄρος, ὁ, *a lover*; also ἡ φ. τινός, Aesch. Ag. 1446.

†Φιλήτωρ, ὄρος, ὁ, *Philetor*, father of Demochus, Il. 20, 457.—A Cretan name, Strab. p. 484.

Φιλία, ας, ἡ, Ion. φίλιη, Hdt., (φιλέω):—*love, affection, friendship*, Lat. *amicitia*, first in Theogn. 306, 600, 1098, Hdt. 3, 82, etc.; φ. πρὸς τινα, Xen. Mem. 2, 6, 29; also, φ. τινός, Id. An. 1, 3, 5: *φιλία ἡ ἐμῇ, ἡ σῇ, friendship for me, for thee*, lb. 7, 29, Eur. Or. 138, etc.; *φιλιαν λαβεῖν* or *κῆσασθαι* *πρὸς τινα*, to acquire one's friendship, Xen. Cyr. 3, 1, 28; φ. εἰς ἀλλήλους *ἀνακρίνασθαι*, Eur. Hipp. 253; *ποιεῖσθαι πρὸς τινα*, Xen. Mem. 2, 6, 29.—II. *fem. from φίλιος*, v. sub φίλιος.

†Φιλιάδης, ὄν, ὁ, *Philiades*, a tyrant of Messenia, Dem. 212, 26; Polyb. 17, 14, 3.—Others in Luc.; etc.

Φιλιάω, (φιλία) *to be or become a friend*, τινί, LXX.

Φιλιάτρος, ὦ, *to be a friend of the art of medicine*, Diosc.: from

Φιλιάτρος, ὄν, *a friend of the art of medicine*. [Ἦ]

Φιλικός, ἡ, ὄν, (φίλος):—*belonging to or befitting a friend, friendly*, Plat. Legg. 919 A, and Xen.: *φιλικά, proofs or marks of friendship, φιλικά παθεῖν*, Xen. Cyr. 4, 6, 6, An. 4, 1, 9. Adv. -κώς, *in a kind, friendly way*, Plat. Gorg. 485 E, and Xen.; φ. ἔχειν *πρὸς τινα*, Xen. Hell. 4, 8, 17; superl. -κώτατα, Id. Symp. 9, 4.

†Φιλίνη, ἡς, ἡ, *Philine*, mother of Theocritus, Theocr. Ep. 3. [iv]

†Φιλιννα, ἡς, ἡ, like *foreg.*, *Philine*, fem. pr. n., Ar. Nub. 684; Anth.; etc.

†Φιλίνιον, ὄν, ἡ, *Philinnium*, dim. from *foreg.*, fem. pr. n., Anth. P. 5, 121.

†Φιλίνος, ὄν, ὁ, *Philius*, an Athenian, son of Nicostratus, Dem. 566, 25.—2. a historian of Agrigentum in Sicily, Polyb. 1, 14, sq.—3. a herdsman, Theocr. 2, 115.—Others in Ath.; etc.

Φίλιος, α, ὄν, and Att. very freq. *pr. n.* (φίλιος).—I. act., *of or like a friend, friendly, kindly, ὕμνος, ἔπη, etc.*, Pind. P. 1, 116; 4, 51; λόγοι, γνῶμαι, Hdt. 7, 163; 9, 4; ὄμματα, ἀφῆν, etc., Aesch. Cho. 810, etc.; φ. τινί, *friendly towards one*, Xen. Cyr. 6, 1, 19:—*esp. as opp. to πόλεμος, friendly, φ. χώρα, πόλις, στρατεύμα, etc.*, Hdt. 7, 151, Xen., etc.; φ. τριῆρης, *a friendly ship*, i. e. one belonging to a

friendly power, Thuc. 4, 120: so too, ἡ φιλία (sc. γῆ, χώρα), *a friendly country*, opp. to ἡ πολεμία, Thuc., Xen. Cyr. 1, 6, 9, etc.—2. *Zeus φίλιος*, Jupiter as god of friendship, also φίλιος, without Ζεύς, Ar. Ach. 730, Pherecr. Crapat. 16, and Plat.; cf. Ruhnck. Tim., Stallb. Euthyphr. 6 B.—II. *pass. like φίλος, loved, beloved, dear, of persons and things, φ. ἄλοχος, βρέφη, etc.*, cf. Seidl. Eur. Tro. 243.—III. adv. -ίως, Thuc. 3, 65, Xen. Cyr. 6, 3, 13, Plat., etc.

†Φίλιος, ὄν, ὁ, *Philius*, masc. pr. n., Anth. Append. 376.

Φιλίω, ὦ, later form for φιλέω, *to make a friend of*:—*pass.*, *to become friends*, Aesop.

Φιλίππειος, ὄν, (Φίλιππος) *of or from Philip*, ἱστοία, Paus. 8, 30, 61: ὁ φ. (sc. χρυσὸς or στατήρ), *a gold coin coined by king Philip*, worth 1 l. 3s. 5d., *about \$5.10 of our money*, †Diod.

†Φιλίππηνός, οὔ, ὁ, Polyb., and Φιλίππησιος, N. T., *an inhab. of Philippi*.

Φιλίππια, ας, ἡ, (Φίλιππος) *love of horses or riding*, Stob. Ecl. 2, p. 120.

†Φιλίππιδης, ὄν, ὁ, *Philippides*, an Athenian, pupil of Protagoras, Plat. Protag. 315 A.—2. a friend and partisan of Midias, Dem. 581, 14; cf. 1332, 24, perhaps the same.—3. son of Philolochs, a poet of the new comedy, Ael. V. H. 12, 31; cf. Meineke 1, p. 470 sqq.—Others in Lycurg.; etc.

†Φιλίππιδόμαι, *as pass.*, *to be lean like Philippides*, Alex. Mandr. 5: τcf. *foreg.* 3.

†Φιλίππιω, f. -ίσω Att. -ίω, (Φίλιππος) *to be on Philip's side or party*, to *Philippize*, Dem. 287, 1, Aeschin. 72, 14.

†Φιλίππικός, ἡ, ὄν, of Philip, *Philippic*, πόλεμος, Polyb. 3, 32, 7.

†Φιλίππειος, ὄν, =*foreg.*, ἡ φ. πηγῇ, Paus. 8, 7, 4.

Φιλίππεισμός, οὔ, ὁ, (Φιλίππιω) *attachment to Philip and his party*.

†Φιλίπποι, ὄν, οἱ, *Philippi*, a city of Macedonia on the Nestus, near Amphipolis, earlier Κρηνίδες, Strab. p. 331; etc.: *an inhab.*, Φιλίππεις, -ήσιος, and -πηνός.

†Φιλίπποπολις, εως, ἡ, *Philippopolis*, a city of Thrace on the Hebrus, Polyb. 24, 6, 5.—2. =Θήβαι Φθίας, Polyb. 5, 100, 8.

Φιλίππος, ὄν, *fond of horses*, Pind. N. 9, 74, Soph. Fr. 523, 738, Eur., Xen., etc.—II. *as masc. pr. n.*, *Philip*, v. sq. [φῆ]

†Φίλιππος, ὄν, ὁ, *Philip*, masc. pr. n., —1. a Crotoniat, honoured after death as a hero, Hdt. 5, 47.—2. son of Alexander I, brother of Perdiccas, Thuc. 1, 57.—3. a Theban, Xen. Hell. 5, 1, 2.—4. son of Amyntas, the celebrated king of Macedon, Dem. passim.

—5. son of Demetrius, father of Perseus, Polyb.—Many others in Dem.; Polyb.; etc.

†Φιλίπποτρόφος, ὄν, *fond of keeping horses*, Phalar.

†Φιλίππον νῆσοι, αἱ, *islands of Philip*, in the Arabian gulf, Strab. p. 773.

Φιλίσκος, ὄν, ὁ, dim. from φίλος, Teles ap. Stob. p. 516, 19.

†Φιλίσκος, ὄν, ὁ, *Philiscus*, a poet of the middle comedy, Meineke 1, p. 423.—2. a citizen of Abydos, Xen. Hell. 7, 1, 27.—3. a tragic poet of Coreya, Ath. 198 B.—Others in Diog. L.; etc.

†Φιλιστιδής, ὄν, =Φιλιστίδης, Strab. p. 445.

†Φιλιστίδης, ὄν, ὁ, *Philistides*, a

tyrant of Oietis in Euboea, Dem. 19, 22: in Strab. Φιλιστιδής.

†Φιλίστιον, ὄν, ἡ, *Philistium*, i. e. pr. n., Anth. P. 5, 114.

Φιλίστιος, ὄν, Ion. for φίλῆστιος *fond of a family, sociable*, Foës. Oec Hipp.

†Φιλίστιον, ὄν, ὁ, *Philistion*, a wonder-worker of Syracuse, Ath. 438 E.—Others in Ath. 115 D; 516 C: Anth.; etc.

Φιλιστορέω, ὦ, *to love learning*, *to investigate curiously*.

†Φιλίστος, ὄν, ὁ, *Philistus*, son of Pasicles, who with Neleus founded Miletus, Hdt. 7, 97.—2. a historian at the court of Dionysius of Syracuse, Paus. 1, 13, 9.

Φιλίστωρ, ὄρος, ὁ, ἡ, *fond of learning*, *curious*.

Φιλίτιον, ὄν, τό, v. sub φειδίτιον.

†Φιλίτις, ὄρος, ὁ, *Philitis*, an Egyptian herdsman, after whom some pyramids were named, Hdt. 2, 128.

Φιλίχθος, ὄρος, ὁ, ἡ, (φίλος, χθός) *fond of fish*, Ath. 358 D.

Φιλίων, ὄν, poet. compar. of φίλος Od. 19, 351; 24, 268.

Φιλίωσις, εως, ἡ, (φιλιώ) *a making friendly*.

Φιλιωτής, οὔ, ὁ, (φιλιώ) *one who befriends, or makes a friendship*.

†Φιλίλευς, εως, ὦ, *Philleus*, masc. pr. n., Leon. Tar. 96.

†Φιλίλις, ὄρος, ὁ, *Phillis*, masc. pr. n., Anth. 7, 501.—2. a Delian, Ath. 21 F.

†Φιλλύρεα, ας, ἡ, *a tree, phyllyrea latifolia*, Diosc. 1, 125.

†Φιλλυρίδας, ὄν, Dor.=Φιλυρίδης, q. v.

Φιλόβακχος, ὄν, (φίλος, Βάκχος) *loving Bacchus or wine*, Anth. P. 7, 222.

Φιλόβαρβάρος, ὄν, (φίλος, βάρβαρος) *fond of barbarians or foreigners, loving barbarisms in language*, Plut. 2, 857 A.

Φιλόβαρβητος, ὄν, (φίλος, βάρβητος) *fond of the barbarian or lyre*, Ciri. 7, 4.

Φιλόβασιλεύς, ὄν, (φίλος, βασιλεύς) *loving the king*, Plut. Aemil. 24. Φιλόβασιλεύς, εως, ὁ, (φίλος, βασιλεύς) *a friend to the king*, Plut. Alex. 47.

Φιλόβασκύνος, ὄν, *envious*.

Φιλόβιβλος, ὄν, (φίλος, βιβλος) *fond of books*, Strab.

Φιλόβορος, ὄν, (φίλος, βορά) *fond of eating*, Hermes ap. Stob. Ecl. 1, p. 960.

Φιλόβοτρυς, v. (φίλος, βότρυς) *fond of bunches of grapes*, Plut. 2, 668 A.

Φιλόβουπαις, ὁ, ἡ, (φίλος, βούπαις) *loving full-grown boys*, Anth. 24, 255.

Φιλόβορος, ὄν, ὁ, =φίλοβορος.

Φιλογάβης, ες, Dor. for φιλογάβης, Aesch.

Φιλόγαίος, ὄν, (φίλος, γαῖα) *loving the earth*, Anth. P. 6, 104.

Φιλόγάμος, ὄν, (φίλος, γάμος) *longing for marriage*, μνηστήρες, Eur. I. A. 392.

Φιλογαστορίδης, ὄν, ὁ, and φίλογαστρίδας, ὄν, ὁ, (φίλος, γαστήρ) *one who loves his belly*, a γούτον, Anth. P. 8, 169.

Φιλογελοιστής, οὔ, ὁ, *a friend of jesters*.

Φιλογέλοιος, ὄν, (φίλος, γέλοιος) *fond of the ludicrous, given to jesting*, Arist. Rhet. 2, 13, 15, with v. 1. γε λος.

Φιλόγελως, ὄν, ὁ, ἡ, (φίλος, γέλος) *laughter-loving, fond of laughing*, Plat. Rep. 398 E; ἐναντίον τῷ δυνάμεικον τῷ φιλογέλῳ, Arist. Rhet. 2, 13, 15.

†Φιλογένης, ον, δ, *Philogenes*, an Athenian, founder of Phocaea, Strab. i. 633.
 Φιλογενναῖος, ον (φίλος, γενναῖος) loving the noble or nobleness: τὸ φ., the quality of loving the noble, Diog. L. 4, 19.
 Φιλογεωμέτρης, ον, δ, fond of geometry.
 Φιλογεωργέω, ὦ, to be fond of farming or a country life: and
 Φιλογεωργία, -, ἡ, fondness for farming or of a country life, Xen. Oec. 20, 25: from
 Φιλογεωργός, ον, (φίλος, γεωργός) fond of farming or a country life, Xen. Oec. 20, 26.
 Φιλογήτης, ἐς, gen. ἐός, Dor. -γῆ- ἡς, (φίλος, γῆθος, γῆθος):—loving mirth, *mithful*, Aesch. Theb. 918.
 Φιλόγλῶκος, ον, = sq., Arist. Eth. 2, 10, 28.
 Φιλόγλυκος, ν, gen. ἐός, (φίλος, γλυκός) loving sweet things, esp. sweet wine, Arist. Probl. 3, 28; cf. Lob. Phryn. p. 536.
 Φιλόγονία, ας, ἡ, love of children, Jallistr.: from
 Φιλόγονος, ον, (φίλος, γονή) loving ne's children, Joseph.
 Φιλόγοργος, ον, wont to be terrible & gloomy.
 Φιλογραμμᾶτέω, ὦ, to love books, Plut. Aemil. 28.
 Φιλογραμμάτια, ας, ἡ, love of books, Stob. Ecl. 2, p. 120.
 Φιλογράμματος, ον, (φίλος, γράμμα) loving books, Plut. 2, 963 B.
 Φιλογράφεω, ὦ, (φίλος, γραφή) to love painting, Plut. 2, 1093 D.
 Φιλογρήγορος, ον, = φιλάγρυπτος.
 Φιλογυμνάσια, ας, ἡ, dub. l. for φιλογυμνασία.
 Φιλογυμναστής, ὦ, to love gymnastic exercises, Plat. Prot. 342 C, E, Rep. 452 B: from
 Φιλογυμναστής, ον, δ, (φίλος, γυμναστής) fond of gymnastic exercises, Hipp. p. 280, Plat. Rep. 535 D, etc. Hence
 Φιλογυμναστία, ας, ἡ, fondness for gymnastic exercises, Plat. Symp. 182, 205 D.
 Φιλογυμναστικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to, proper to, or becoming a φιλογυμναστής, very dub. l. in Plat. Rep. 455 E.
 Φιλογυμναστος, ον, loving gymnastic exercises.
 *Φιλογύναις, gen. φιλογύναικος, = φιλόγυνος, Plat. Symp. 191 D: not used in nom. [v]
 Φιλογύναιος, ον, = φιλόγυνος, Arist. Physiogn. 3, 14. [v]
 Φιλονύνεια, ας, ἡ, = φιλογυνία, Cic. Tusc. 4, 11.
 Φιλογύνης, ον, δ, (φίλος, γυνή) fond of women, Antiph. Zacynth. 1. [v]
 Φιλογυνία, ας, ἡ, love of women, Plut. 2, 706 B: from
 Φιλόγυνος, ον, (φίλος, γυνή) fond of women, Lob. Phryn. 184.
 Φιλοδαίμων, ον, gen. ονος, (φίλος, δαίμων) given to demons or idols, Eccl.
 Φιλοδάκρυος, ον, and -δακρυς, ν, gen. υος, (φίλος, δάκρυ) loving tears, Diog. L. 3, 12.
 Φιλοδάμειω, dub. l. ap. Plut. 2, 745 C.
 †Φιλοδαμία, ας, ἡ, *Philodamia*, daughter of Danaus, Paus. 4, 30, 2.
 Φιλόδαφος, ον, (φίλος, δάφνη) loving the laurel, epith. of Bacchus, Eur. Alcymn. 4.
 Φιλοδείπνιστής, ον, δ, (φίλος, δευ- τριζώ) one who likes giving dinners, Diog. L. 3, 12.

Φιλόδειπνος, ον, (φίλος, δειπνόν) fond of good dinners, Plut. 2, 726 A.
 Φιλόδemonος, ον, (φίλος, δέμνιος) loving the bed, conjugal, Opp. C. 1, 161.
 Φιλόδενδρος, ον, (φίλος, δένδρον) fond of trees or the wood, Anth. Plan. 233.
 Φιλοδεσπαστής, ον, δ, a lover of cups or drinking.
 Φιλοδεσποίνος, ον, fond of the lady of the house.
 Φιλοδεσποτεύομαι, (φίλος, δεσπο- τεύω) dep., to love the rule of a master, Anaxil. Incert. 9.
 Φιλοδέσποτος, ον, (φίλος, δεσπό- τής) loving one's lord or master, Theogn. 847: also in bad sense, ἀνδρά- ποδα φ., slaves that love a master, crouching slaves, Hdt. 4, 142; of dogs, Plut. 2, 491 C.
 Φιλοδημία, ας, ἡ, love of the people, popularity: from
 Φιλόδημος, ον, (φίλος, δῆμος) a friend of the δῆμος or people, the commons' friend, Ar. Eq. 787, Nub. 1187.
 Φιλόδημος, ον, δ, *Philodemus*, an Epicurean of Gadara in Syria, Strab. p. 759: also a poet of the Anthology.—2. an Argive at the court of Hieronymus in Syracuse, Polyb. 7, 2, 2.
 Φιλοδημότης, ον, δ, (φιλόδημος) a friend to the people. Hence
 Φιλοδημοτικός, ἡ, ὄν, like a friend of the people, Dion. H.
 Φιλοδημώδης, ἐς, = foreg., Diog. L. 4, 22.
 Φιλοδίκαιος, ον, (φίλος, δίκαιος) loving the right, loving justice, Arist. Eth. N. 1, 8, 10, Plut. Aristid. 22.
 Φιλοδικαστής, ον, δ, (φίλος, δικα- στής) one who likes being a judge, name of a comedy of Timocles.
 Φιλοδίκηω, ὦ, (φιλόδικος) to be fond of law, Thuc. 1, 77.
 †Φιλοδικη, ἡς, ἡ, *Philodice*, daughter of Inachus, Apollod. 3, 10, 3.
 †Φιλοδίκηος, ον, δ, *Philodices*, an Athenian, Xen. Hell. 1, 3, 13.
 Φιλοδικία, ας, ἡ, fondness for law- suits, litigiousness: from
 Φιλόδικος, ον, (φίλος, δική) fond of law-suits, litigious, Lys. 116, 21, Dem. 1287, 17.
 Φιλοδίτης, ον, δ, (φίλος, οδίτης) a friend of travellers, Πάν, Anth. P. 6, 102.
 Φιλοδοξέω, ὦ, to love fame, seek hon- our, ἐπὶ τινί, in a thing, Arist. Rhet. 2, 10, 4; τινί, for a thing, Polyb. 32, 14, 10; φ. εἰς τοὺς Ἕλληνας, to seek credit for one's conduct towards them, Id. 1, 16, 10; —φ. ἐν ὀξυβάφω, i. e. to be a great man in a small way, Id. 12, 23, 7: and
 Φιλοδοξία, ας, ἡ, love of honour or glory, Polyb. 26, 2, 8: from
 Φιλόδοξος, ον, (φίλος, δόξα) loving fame, honour or glory, Plat. Rep. 480 A; περί τι, Arist. Rhet. 2, 10, 3; εἰς τινα, Polyb. 7, 8, 6, cf. φιλοδοξέω.— II. attached or bigoted to an opinion.
 Φιλοδοσία, ας, ἡ, = φιλοδοξία, Inscr.
 Φιλόδοσλος, ον, (φίλος, δούλος) loving slaves, Joseph.
 Φιλόδονπος, ον, (φίλος, δούπος) loving noise, Anth. P. 6, 297.
 Φιλόδρομος, ον, (φίλος, δρόμος) loving the course, Orph. H. 13, 11.
 Φιλόδροςος, ον, (φίλος, δρόσος) loving the dew, Nonn.
 Φιλόδουμος, ον, fond of lamentation.
 Φιλόδουτος, ον, (φίλος, δούρουμαι) fond of lamenting, indulging sorrow, Aesch. Supp. 69.
 Φιλοδωδέω, ὦ, to be fond of giving, be bountiful. Hence
 Φιλοδώρημα, ατος, τό, a liberal gift, Nicet.

†Φιλοδώρητος, ον, δ, *Philodoretus* masc. pr. n., Ai. Eccl. 51.
 Φιλοδορία, ας, ἡ, fondness for giving, bounty: from
 Φιλόδωρος, ον, (φίλος, δῶρον) fond of giving, bountiful, Plat. Symp. 197 D, Xen. Mem. 3, 1, 6, Dem. 264. 5. Adv. -ως, Plat. Theat. 146 D.
 Φιλοεργός, ον, or φιλέργος, ον, (φίλος, ἔργον) fond of work, industri- ous, Anth. P. 6, 48; 7, 423, etc.
 Φιλοεστίατωρ, ορος, δ, (φίλος, ἐσ- τίαω) one who is fond of feasting guests, Philo. [a]
 Φιλοεφύρος, ον, (φίλος, Ζέφυρος) loving the west wind, Anth. P. 10, 16; 12, 195.
 Φιλοζητητής, ον, δ, a friend to in quiry.
 Φιλοζέω, ὦ, like φιλοφνέω, to love life, Polyb. 11, 2, 11, etc.: and
 Φιλοζώτα, ας, ἡ, like φιλοφνία, love of life, with collat. sense of cow ardice, Polyb. 15, 10, 5: from
 Φιλόζωος, ον, (φίλος, ζώη): like φιλόφνης, fond of one's life, with collat. sense of cowardly, βροτοί, Eur. Phoenix 9, Arist. Rhet. 2, 13, 8.—II. (ζῶον) fond of animals, Xen. Mem. 1, 4, 7.
 Φιλόθακος, ον, fond of sitting; seden- tary, lazy.
 Φιλοθεάουσύνη, ἡς, ἡ, fondness for shows, Joseph.: from
 Φιλοθεάμων, ον, (φίλος, θέαμα) fond of seeing, fond of shows, plays or spectacles, Plat. Rep. 476 A. [a]
 Φιλοθεάω, ὦ, to be a φιλόθεος, Eccl.: and
 Φιλοθεία, ας, ἡ, the love of God, Eccl.: from
 Φιλόθεος, ον, (φίλος, θεός) loving God, pious, Arist. Rhet. 2, 17, 6.—II. beloved of God, Eccl. Hence
 Φιλοθεότης, ητος, ἡ, the love of God, a word condemned by Poll. 1, 21; cf. Lob. Phryn. 351.
 Φιλοθερμος, ον, (φίλος, θερμή) lov- ing warmth, Theophr. Plut. 2, 648 D.
 Φιλοθεσμος, ον, loving law and order.
 Φιλοθεωρέω, ὦ, to love speculation, Iambl.: from
 Φιλοθεωρός, ον, = φιλοθεάμων, Alex. Incert. 57, Arist. Eth. N. 1, 8, 10.— II. fond of philosophy.
 Φιλοθῆβαιος, ον, friend of Thebes, name of a play of Antiphanes.
 Φιλόθῆλνς, ν, (φίλος, ἥλνς) loving the female sex or females, Ael. N. A. 2, 43, Lob. Phryn. 536.
 Φιλοθρέω, ὦ, to be fond of hunting, Ael. V. H. 4, 31, 31, —the form φιλοθη- ράω is wrong, Lob. Phryn. 626: and
 Φιλοθηρία, ας, ἡ, love of hunting, love of the chase, Xen. Cyr. 2, 4, 26, Plut. 2, 633 A: from
 Φιλόθηρος, ον, (φίλος, θήρ) fond of hunting, Xen. Cyn. 5, 25, Plat. Rep. 535 D, etc.
 †Φιλόθηρος, ον, δ, *Philotherus*, masc. pr. n., Anth. App. 54.
 Φιλοθύβριος, ον, fond of noise or uproar.
 Φιλοθυκυδίδης, ον, δ, fond of *Thy- cydides*, Anth. Plan. 315.
 Φιλοτρέμων, ον, (φίλος, τρέφω) fond of rearing animals, Orac. Sib.
 Φιλοθρηνης, ἐς, = sq., Mosch. 4, 66.
 Φιλόθρηνος, ον, (φίλος, θρήνος) fond of wailing, given to lamentations, Nonn.
 Φιλόθρησκος, ον, loving rites and ceremonies, a formalist.
 Φιλόθρυπος, ον, (φίλος, θύρσος) loving the thyrsus, Orph. H. 53, 11: cf. ap. Hephaest. p. 68.
 Φιλοθύτης, ον, ἡ, = sq., Ar. Vesp. 82, Antipho 117, 3.

Φιλόθυρος, ον, (φίλος, θύω) fond of sacrificing: φ. θύγια, sacrifices offered with zeal, Aesch. Theb. 180.

Φιλοάτρος, ον,=φιλιάτρος. [i]

Φιλοοικεῖος, ον, (φίλος, οικεῖος) loving one's relations, Polyb. 32, 14, 9, Ael. N. A. 5, 28.

Φιλοκοδόμος, ον, (φίλος, οικοδοέω) fond of building, Xen. Oec. 20, 29, Plut.

Φιλοκοῖος, ον, (φίλος, οἶκος) loving one's home, Arist. Virt. et Vit. 8, 3. [i]

Φιλοκτιρμῶν, ον, gen. ονος, (φίλος, οκτιράω) prone to pity, compassionate, Eur. I. T. 345, Plat. Menex. 244 E. Adv. -μῶνος.

Φιλοκτιστός, ον,=sq., signif. I, Soph. Aj. 580.

Φιλοικτος, ον, (φίλος, οἶκος) fond of lamentation, mournful, piteous, Aesch. Ag. 240.—II.=φιλοκτιρμῶν. [i]

Φιλοῖνία, ας, ἡ, love of wine, Hdt. 3, 34: from

Φιλοῖνος, ον, (φίλος, οἶνος) fond of wine, Plat. Lys. 212 D, Rep. 475 A, etc.

Φιλοιστρομῶνής, ἐς,=sq., Orph. H. 13, 3.

Φιλοιστρος, ον, (φίλος, οἶστρος) loving frenzy, esp. loving the orgies of Bacchus and Cybelé, Orph. H. 26, 13, etc. [i]

Φιλοίστωρ, ορος, ὁ, ἡ,=φιλιστωρ. †Φιλοίστωρ, ον, ὁ, Philoetius, nea-therd of Ulysses, Od. 20, 185, etc.

Φιλοῖφρος, ον, ὁ, (φίλος, οἰφάω)—loving sexual intercourse, a lecher, Theocr. 4, 62:—also, φιλοφίος, ον.

Φιλοκάθαρτος, ον, loving cleanliness.

[α] Φιλοκάθαρος, ον, loving purity or wholeness. [α]

Φιλόκαιρος, ον, (φίλος, καινός) loving novelty, Dion. H., Plut. 2, 731 B, etc.

Φιλόκαισαρ, αρος, ὁ, (φίλος, Καῖσαρ) a friend to the Caesar or emperor, Inscr. ap. Osann Auct. Lex. Gr. p. 163.

Φιλόκακος, ον, loving the bad or base.

Φιλοκάκοργος, ον, (φίλος, κακοῦργος) fond of doing ill, Eccl. Adv. -γος, Eccl.

Φιλοκάλῳ, ὦ, (φιλόκαλος) to love what is beautiful, to indulge a taste for the refinements of life, Thuc. 2, 40.—to be fond of show, Plut. 2, 1044 D.—II. like φιλοτιμέομαι, to account a thing an honour, and hence to be eager or zealous, c. inf., Plut. Alex. 25.

Φιλοκάλῳ, ας, ἡ, love for the beautiful.

Φιλοκαλλωπιστής, οὗ, ὁ, one who loves ornament.

Φιλόκαλός, ον, (φίλος, καλός) loving the beautiful (both of personal and moral beauty), loving beauty and goodness, Plat. Phaedr. 248 D, Criti. 111 E.—fond of show and elegance, Xen. Cyr. 1, 3, 3; φ. περί τὰ ὅπλα, Ib. 2, 1, 22; φ. τὸ περί τῃν ἐσθίῃται, Isocr. 7 D.—II. fond of honour, seeking honour, φιλοκαλότερος ἐν τοῖς κινδύνοις, Xen. Symp. 4, 15.

Φιλόκαμῶτος, ον,=φιλόπονος. [α] Φιλόκαμψς, ἐς, gen. ἐος, (φίλος, καμπή) easily bent, pliant, Anth. P. 6, 294.

Φιλοκαρποφόρος, ον, (φίλος, καρποφόρος) rich in fruit, βέρος, Anth. P. 6, 42.

Φιλόκενος, ον, loving emptiness, fond of empty show.

Φιλοκέρδεια, ας, ἡ, love of gain, greed, Plat. Legg. 649 D, Xen. Cyn. 13, 12: and

Φιλοκέρδew, ὦ, to be greedy of gain, Xen. An. 1, 9, 16: from

Φιλοκέρδης, ἐς, gen. ἐος, (φίλος, κέρδος) loving gain, greedy of gain, Theogn. 199, Pind. I. 2, 9, Ar. Plut. 591: φ. καὶ φιλοχρήματος, Plat. Rep. 581 A; etc. Adv. -δώς. Hence

Φιλοκέρδεια, ας, ἡ,=φιλοκέρδεια, Diod.

Φιλοκέρτομος, ον, (φίλος, κέρτομος) fond of jeering or mocking, Od. 22, 287.

Φιλοκηδεμῶν, ὄνος, ὁ, ἡ, (φίλος, κηδεμῶν) fond of one's relatives, Xen. Ages. 11, 13.

Φιλοκῆδης, ἐς, (φίλος, κῆδος) loving sorrow, Ar. Fr. 700.—II.=foreg.

Φιλοκήπος, ον, (φίλος, κῆπος) fond of a garden, Diog. L. 9, 112.

Φιλοκιδάρστης, οὗ, ὁ, (φίλος, κιδάρστης) a lover of the cithara, Plut. 2, 633 A.

Φιλοκίνδυνος, ον, (φίλος, κίνδυνος) fond of danger, venturesome, bold, Xen. An. 2, 6, 7, etc.; πρὸς τὰ θηρία φιλοκινδυνότατος, Ib. 1, 9, 6; cf. Dem. 501, 16. Adv. -νως, Xen. Symp. 4, 33.

Φιλοκισσφόρος, ον, (φίλος, κισσφόρος) fond of wearing ivy, epith. of Bacchus, Eur. Cycl. 616.

Φιλόκλωνος, ον, (φίλος, κλαίω) fond of, given to weeping, Nonn.

Φιλόκλεαρχος, ὁ, fond of Clearchus, Plut. Artax. 13.

†Φιλοκλέων, ὠνος, ὁ, (friend of Cleon) Philocleon, a character in Ar. Vesp.

†Φιλοκλῆς, ἐους, ὁ, Philocles, a tragic poet in Athens, son of Aeschylus' sister, Ar. Av. 281.—2. an Athenian naval commander at Aegospotami, Xen. Hell. 1, 7, 1. Others in Diod. S.; Anth.; etc.

Φιλοκνήμις, ὁ, ἡ, fond of wearing greaves:—φιλοπλος.

Φιλόκνις, ον, (φίλος, κνίω) fond of pinching or teasing, Anth. P. 11, 7.

Φιλόκοινος, ον, (φίλος, κοινός) fond of what is common, Anth. P. 9, 546.

Φιλοκοιρανίη, ἡ, love of royalty, Orac. Sib.

Φιλοκόλας, ἄκος, ὁ, ἡ, (φίλος, κόλας) fond of flatterers, Arist. Eth. N. 8, 8, 1, Rhet. 1, 11, 26.

†Φιλόκομμος, ον, ὁ, a slave, favourite of the Emperor Commodus, Hdn. 1, 17, 6.

Φιλόκομος, ον, (φίλος, κόμη) fond of one's hair, Synes.

Φιλοκομπέω, ὦ, to be fond of boasting: and

Φιλοκομπία, ας, ἡ, fondness for boasting: from

Φιλόκομπος, ον, fond of boasting.

Φιλόκοπος, ον, requiring manure, Theophr.

Φιλοκοσμέω, ὦ, to love ornament or show, Clem. Al.: and

Φιλοκοσμία, ας, ἡ, love of ornament or show, Phil. Philop. 9: from

Φιλόκοσμος, ον, (φίλος, κόσμος) loving ornament or show, Plut. 2, 976 F, LXX.

Φιλοκράτης, ονος, ὁ, Philocrates, son of Demas, a general of the Athenians, Thuc. 5, 116.—2. son of Ephialtes, a naval commander of the Athenians, Xen. Hell. 4, 8, 24.—3. an Eleusinian, a partisan of Philip of Macedon, Dem. 230, 23; 343, 20; etc.—Others in Apollod.; etc.

Φιλοκρήνιος, ον, (φίλος, κρήνη) loving steep rocks, of goats, Leon. Al. 12.

Φιλοκρῖνέω, ὦ, to make nice distinc-

tions, Luc. Abdic. 4, cf. Phal 11, 3 also v. l. for φιλοκρ., in Thuc.

†Φιλόκριτος, ον, ὁ, Philocritus masc. pr. n., Anth. P. 7, 76.

Φιλοκρόταλος, ον, loving th. κράτα, Anth. P. 9, 505, 8.

Φιλόκροτος, ον, (φίλος, κρότος) loving noise or din, epith. of Pan, H. Hom. 12, 2.—2. loving applause.

Φιλοκτένιος, ον, poet. for φιλοκτῆμων, φιλοκτῆματος, loving possession; hence greedy of gain, covetous, in Il. 122, in superl. φιλοκτεανώτατος.

Φιλοκτῆματος, ον,=foreg.

Φιλοκτῆμων, ον, gen. ονος,=φιλοκτέανος, Solon 28, 19.

†Φιλοκτῆμων, ονος, ὁ, Philoctetes, masc. pr. n., Ar. Vesp. 1250; Isae. etc.

Φιλοκτημοσύνη, ης, ἡ, and φιλοκτησία, ἡ, love of possessions.

†Φιλοκτήτης, ον poet. leader, ὁ, Philoctetes, son of Poeas, leader of the Greeks from Thessaly before Troy, friend of Hercules, a distinguished archer, Il. 2, 718; Pind. P. 1, 97; Soph. Phil.; etc.

Φιλοκτίστης, ον, ὁ, and φιλοκτιστός, ον, fond of building.

Φιλόκυβος, ον, (φίλος, κύβος) fond of dice or gambling, Ar. Vesp. 75.

Φιλόκυδης, ἐς, gen. ἐος, (φίλος, κύδος) loving splendour, splendide, joyous, ἡβη, κύμος, H. Hom. Merc. 375, 481.

Φιλοκύνηγέτης, ον, ὁ, (φίλος, κυνηγέτης) a lover of hunting or the chase, Xen. Cyn. 5, 14; 12, 11.

Φιλοκύνηγας, ας, ἡ, love of the chase, Stob. Eccl. 2, p. 120: from

Φιλοκύνηγος, ον, (φίλος, κυνηγός) loving the chase, Plut. 2, 310 F. [α]

Φιλόκυνος, ον, and in Plat. Lys. 212 D φιλόκυνος, gen. κύνος, ὁ, ἡ, (φίλος, κύων) fond of dogs.

†Φιλόκυπρος, ον, ὁ, Philocyprus, a king of Salamis in Cyprus, Hdt. 5, 113; Plut. Sol. 26.

Φιλόκυων, ονος, ὁ, Philocyon, a brave Spartan, Hdt. 9, 71.

Φιλοκακωνιστής, οὗ, ὁ, fond of tripping, dub. I. Ath. 433 B.

Φιλόκαμος, ον, (φίλος, κάμος) fond of feasting and dancing, epith. of Anacreon, Simon. 51, 5; πικρῆς, Mel. 60.

†Φιλόκαμος, ον, ὁ, Philocomus, father of the philosopher Carneades, Diog. L. 4, 62.

Φιλόκαμος, ον,=φιλήρετρος, loving ears.

Φιλόλαγος, ον, (φίλος, λάγνος) fond of sexual intercourse, Hipp. p. 479.

Φιλολάκων, ὠνος, ὁ, ἡ, (φίλος, Λάκων) fond of the Lacedaemonians, Plut. Artax. 13; epith. of Cimon, Id. Pericl. 9, Cim. 16.

Φιλόλαλος, ον, fond of talking, Diog. L. 1, 92.

†Φιλόλαος, ον, ὁ, Philolaus (cf. Φιλόλαος), son of Minos and the nymph Paria, Apollod. 3, 1, 2.—2. a Pythagorean philosopher of Crotona, Ael. V. H. 1, 23:—a Ph. is mentioned in Plat. Phaed. 61 D as teacher of Cebes and Simmias, cf. Schol. ad l. 3.—a Corinthian, Arist. Pol. 2, 9, 6.

Φιλόλαμπάδος, ον, loving torches, epith. of Diana.

Φιλολήσιος, ον, poet. for φιλόλοσιος, (φίλος, λῆψις, λεία) loving booty, H. Hom. Merc. 335.

Φιλόληπτος, ον, fond of taking or receiving.

Φιλόλιθος, ον, (φίλος, λίθος) fond of precious stones, Plut. 2, 462 C.

Φιλόληχνος, ον, (φίλος, λῆχνος) loving dainties, dainty, Leon. Al. 30, etc.

φιλολογέω, ὦ, strictly, to love talking: but, usu., to love learning and literature, to be fond of learned discussion. Plat. 2, 133 B: and

φιλολογία, ας, ἡ, strictly, love of talking: but, usu., love of learning and literature, esp. of learned discussion, Isocr. Antid. § 316: fondness for argumentation, Plat. Theaet. 146 A:—later esp., the study of language and history, Plat. 2, 645 C: from

φιλόλογος, ov, strictly, fond of talking; talkative, in this signf. first in Ath. 39 B.—unless he is quoting from Alexis.—II. usu., fond of learning and literature, fond of learned discussion or argumentation, Plat. Phaedr. 236 E, etc.; φ. γ' εἰ καὶ χρηστός, Id. Theaet. 161 A; in Rep. 582 E, he joins the φιλόλογος with the φιλόσοφος, v. Lob. Phryn. 393; so Plat. joins it with φιλομαθής, 2, 618 E: opp. to ἀπαίδευτος, ap. Stob. p. 428, 53.—2. later, esp., a student of language and history, a learned man, in which signf. the name was first used by Eratosthenes of himself; so too it was applied to the Roman Grammarian Ateius Capito, because (says Sueton.) *multiplicata et varia doctrina censetur*: hence, φιλόλογα ἱερήματα, Plat. 2, 737 D. (Often written parox., φιλόλογος, which E. M. p. 406, 10 seems to favour: others, as Götting, write it in first signf. parox., φιλόλογος, in second, parox., φιλόλογος. But φιλόλογος in both is supported by Arcad. p. 89, 16, and modern critics, as Lob. Phryn. 393; and by all analogy of adjectives in *os* compounded of a verb and a noun, as in μισόλογος, etc.)

φιλόλογος, ov, δ, Philologus, masc. pr. n., N. T.

φιλολοιδορία, ας, ἡ, love of abuse: from

φιλολοιδορός, ov, (φίλος, λοιδορέω) fond of reviling, abusive, Dem. 269, 11, Plat. 2, 618 F, etc.

φιλολουτρέω, ὦ, to be fond of bathing, Hipp.: from

φιλολουτρός, ov, (φίλος, λουτρέω) fond of the bath or bathing, Hipp. p. 395; cf. Foëx. Oec., Lob. Phryn. 594.

φιλόλυπος, ov, (φίλος, λύπη) fond of pain, Plat. 2, 600 C.

φιλόλυρος, ov, (φίλος, λύρα) lyre-loving, Epich. p. 56.

φιλομάθεια, ας, ἡ, love of learning or knowledge, Plat. Rep. 499 E, Tim. 90 B: [α] and

φιλομάθεω, ὦ, to be fond of learning, eager after knowledge, Plat. Legg. 810 A, Polyb. 1, 13, 9, etc.: from

φιλομαθής, ἐς, γεν. ἐός, (φίλος, μαρνάω) fond of learning, eager after knowledge, Lat. *docilis*, Plat. Phaed. 67 B, 82 D, etc.; cf. φιλόλογος II.—C. gen. rei, eager after a thing, Id. Rep. 485 D, Xen. An. 1, 9, 5. Adv. -θως.

φιλομαθία, ας, ἡ, = φιλομάθεια, Strab.

φιλομάλακος, ov, loving effeminacy or delicacy, [α]

φιλομαντευτής, ου, δ, (φίλος, μαντεύομαι) one who takes note of portents or omens, Plat. Legg. 813 D.

φιλομαντις, ἐως, δ, ἡ, (φίλος, μάντις) fond of soothsayers or their art, Luc. Contempl. 11, Astrol. 27.

φιλομαστός, ov, (φίλος, μαστός) loving the breast, Aesch. Ag. 142, 720.

φιλομάχη, ας, ἡ, Philomache, daughter of Amphion, Apollod. 1, 9, 10.

φιλομάχος, ov, (φίλος, μάχη) loving

the fight, warlike, Pind. Fr. 142, Aesch. Theb. 129, Ag. 230.

φιλόμβριος, ov, Plat. (Anth. P. 6, 43); and φιλόμβρος, ov, Mel. 92 (φίλος, ὄμβρος):—fond of rain or moisture.

φιλόμβροτος, ov, (φίλος, βροτός) loving mortals, Maxim. 456.

†φιλόμβροτος, ov, δ, Philombrotus, an Athenian, Plat. Sol. 14.

†φιλομέουσα, ης, ἡ, Philomedusa, wife of Areithous in Arne in Boeotia, Il. 7, 10.

φιλομεδής, ἐς, (φίλος, μειδάω) Anth. P. 9, 524, v. sub φιλομειδής.

φιλομειράκιος, ov, = sq., Diog. L. 4, 40.

φιλομειράς, ἄκος, δ, ἡ, loving boys.

φιλομεής, ἐς, (φίλος, μέμφομαι) fond of finding fault, censorious, Plat.: the irreg. superl. φιλομευότατος, as if from φιλόμεμος, occurs in Plat. Cim. et Lucull. 1; v. Lob. Paral. 10.

φιλομερίμνος, ov, loving care, anxious and serious.

φιλομετάβολος, ov, (φίλος, μεταβολή) fond of change, variable, Sext. Emp. p. 234.

†φιλομήδης, ους (ou?), δ, Philomedes, masc. pr. n., Plat. Phoc. 32.

†φιλομήλα, Ion. -λη, poet. also Φιλομήλεια, Philomela, daughter of Pandion king of Attica, changed into a nightingale; acc. to Apollod., 3, 14, 8, into a swallow.

†φιλομήλα, ἡ, Ion. -λη, the nightingale, because, acc. to the legend, Philomela was changed into this bird, Luc., etc.

†φιλομηλίδης, ov, δ, son of Philomela, Od. 4, 343; 17, 134.

†φιλομήλειος, α, ov, (φιλομήλα) of the nightingale, Anth.

†φιλομήλιον, ov, τό, Philometium, a city of Phrygia on the borders of Lycania, Strab. p. 577.

†φιλομήλος, ov, (φίλος, μήλον) fond of apples or fruit, Doroth. ap. Ath. 276 F.

†φιλομήλος, ov, δ, Philomelus, an Athenian, father of Philippiades, Plat. Prot. 315 A.—2. a general of the Phocians in the sacred war, Paus. 10, 2, etc.—3. a leader of the Aetolians, Id. 10, 22, 13.—Others in Dem. 571, 4; etc.

†φιλομηρος, ov, (φίλος, Ὀμηρος) fond of Homer, Strab.

†φιλομήτωρ, ορος, δ, ἡ, (φίλος, μήτηρ) loving one's mother, Plat. Solon 27, etc.

†φιλομισέω, ὦ, to hate heartily: from φιλομισός, ov, (φίλος, μισέω) hating heartily. Adv. -σως.

†φιλομειδής, ἐς, poet. for φιλομειδής, laughter-loving, epith. of Venus, Od. 8, 362, Il. 3, 424, etc., and Hes.: of Bacchus, Anth. P. 9, 524; etc.

†φιλομειδής, ἐς, poet. for φιλομήδης, epith. of Venus in a prob. spurious line, Hes. Th. 200: explained by Gramm. *genitalia* (μήδεα) amans, from the story of her birth.

†φιλομνηστος, ov, δ, Philomnestus, a writer cited by Ath. 74 F.

†φιλομόλιπος, ov, (φίλος, μόλη) loving the dance and song, Pind. N. 7, 12.

†φιλομουσέω, ὦ, to love the Muses, Anth.: and

†φιλομουσία, ας, ἡ, love of the Muses, Luc., Plat.: from

†φιλομουσός, ov, (φίλος, Μοῦσα) loving the Muses, loving, learning the arts, etc., Plat. Phaedr. 259 B, Rep. 548 E, Xen., etc.; φ. λόγοι, Ar. Nub. 357.

†φιλομόχθηρος, ov, (φίλος, μόχθηρός)

loving bad men, Philonid. Incert. 1.—II. fond of toil or labour, v. 1. in Plat. Rep. 535 D.

†φιλόμοχθος, ov, = φιλόπονος. Plalar.

†φιλομυθεύω, ὦ, to be fond of legends or fables, Strab.: and

†φιλομυθία, ας, ἡ, a love of legends or fables: from

†φιλομύθος, ov, (φίλος, μύθος) fond of legends or fables, Plat. 2, 30 D.—II. talkative, Arist. Eth. N. 3, 10, 2.

†φιλομύρος, ov, (φίλος, μύρον) loving unguents, Alex. Ἐκπομ. 1.

†φιλομωμος, ov, (φίλος, μωμος) given to find fault, censorious, like φιλόψογος, Simon. 12, 14, Schneidew.

†φιλονάμιατος, ov, (φίλος, νάμα) loving water, Orph. 7, 16.

†φιλοναύτης, ov, δ, (φίλος, ναύτης) loving sailors, Anth. P. 6, 38.

†φιλονεικία, ὦ, to be fond of disputa, de quarrels some or obstinate, φιλονεικῶ ποιεῖν τι, to do a thing out of contentiousness, party-spirit, etc., Thuc. 5 43, Plat. Gorg. 457 E, etc.:—to strive or contend with one, τινί, Plat., etc. φ. τινι πρὸς τι, to strive with one for a thing, Plat. Legg. 731 A, cf. Rep. 338 A, Gorg. 457 E; περί τινας, Legg. 935 C, Isocr. 19 E; πρὸς ἀλλήλους, Lys. 100, 1;—τὰ χεῖρα φ., to be so obstinate as to choose the worst, Thuc. 5, 111, cf. Stallb. Plat. Prot. 360 E; and

†φιλονεικία, ας, ἡ, love of strife, contentiousness, rivalry, party-spirit, obstinacy, Thuc. 1, 41; 3, 82, Plat., etc.; φ. πρὸς τινα, rivalry with another, Xen. Ages. 2, 8; φ. πρὸς τι, obstinacy in a thing, Plat. Lach. 194 A; περί τινας, Xen. Cyr. 2, 1, 22: φιλονεικέειν ἐμβάλλειν or ἐμποῖν τινα, to excite such feelings in one, Ib. 7, 1, 13, 8, 2, 26: from

†φιλονέικος, ov, (φίλος, νεῖκος) fond of strife, contentious, Pind. O. 6, 32, Plat., etc.: emulous, obstinate, φ. καὶ φιλότιμος, Plat. Rep. 582 E; φ. βίος, Lysias 192, 8:—τὸ φ., = φιλονεικία, Xen. Cyr. 7, 5, 64. Adv. -κως, φ. ἔχειν πρὸς τι, to be eager after it, Plat. Gorg. 505 E; φ. ἔχειν πρὸς τινα, to vie with him, Xen. Cyr. 3, 3 57; 8, 4, 4.—Cf. φιλονέικος.

†φιλονέικος, ov, δ, Philoneicus, an Athenian, Dem. 434, 21.

†φιλονέος, ov, (φίλος, νέος) loving youth or youths, Luc. Amor. 24, Heliod.

†φιλονέως, ὦ, δ, Philonaüs, an Athenian, Antipho.

†φιλονικέω, ὦ, to love victory, strive for it, Isocr. 57 E, Bekk.: vulg. φιλονεικ-: so, Ib. 135 B, Bekk. reads φιλονικητέον ὑπὲρ τὸν ἐνθάδε ψήφισσιν, etc.: from

†φιλονίκος, ov, (φίλος, νίκη) loving victory, striving for it, Xen. Mem. 3, 4, 3, Isocr. 8 D, Bekk.; v. foreg.

†φιλονίκος, ov, δ, Philonicus, a philosopher of Megara, Dion. H.

†φιλονοθή, ης, ἡ, Philonothē, daughter of Tyndareus and Leda, Apollod. 3, 10, 6.—2. daughter of Iobates, Id. 2, 3, 2, elsewhere Ἀντίκλυα.

†φιλόνομος, ov, δ, Philonomos, son of Electryon and Anaxo, Apollod. 2, 4, 5; cf. Strab. p. 36, 4.

†φιλονοσέω, ὦ, (φίλος, νόσος) to be usually sick, Alciphr. 2, 2.

†φιλονύμφιος, ov, (φίλος, νυμφίος) loving the bridegroom or bride, Anth. P. 10, 21.

†φιλόξενος, ov, poet. for φιλόξενος, Od.

†φιλοξενέω, ὦ, (φιλόξενος) to love strangers, be hospitable.—II. to love what is foreign, Strab.

†Φιλοξένη, ης, ἡ, *Philoxene*, a courtesan, Aeschin. 16, 19.

Φιλοξενία, ας, ἡ, (φιλοξένος) *love of strangers, hospitality*, Plat. Legg. 953 A, Polyb. 4, 20, 1, etc.

†Φιλοξενίδος, ον, ὁ, *Philoxenides*, masc. pr. n., Anth. P. 6, 149.

Φιλοξενίζω, = φιλοξενέω.

Φιλόξενος, ον, ποэт. -ξένος (φίλος, ξένος) = *loving strangers, hospitable*, Od. (always in poet. form), Pind. O. 3, 1, N. 1, 30, Aesch., etc.; παθεῖν φίλ. ἔργον, to meet with an act of hospitality, Pind. I. 2, 36; —in Aesch. Cho. 656, where Porson proposed φιλοξένῃ (ad Eur. Med. 822), Dind. now reads φιλόξεν' ἐστίν [sc. τὰ δώματα] Αἰγίσθου βίᾳ. Adv. νως, Isocr. 48 D.

†Φιλόξενος, ον, ὁ, *Philoxenus*, an Athenian, satirised for his vices, Ar. Vesp. 84; cf. Ael. V. H. 10, 9.—2. of Pellene, a Greek in the army of the ten thousand, Xen. An. 5, 2, 15.—3. a poet of Cythera at the court of the elder Dionysius in Syracuse, Luc. Cal. 14; Paus. 1, 2, 3.—4. another in the time of Alexander, Arr. An. 3, 6, 4.—Others in Paus.; Ath.; etc.

Φιλοξήτωνος, ον, (φίλος, ξυήτωνος) usually oxytone, i. e. *having the acute on the last syllable*. [ῥ]

Φίλοιονος, ον, ποэт. for φίλοιονος, Anth. P. 5, 261.

Φιλοπαΐης, ἐς, fond of (i. e. a slave to) one's passions, sensual, Philo.

Φιλοπαίμοσυνη, ης, ἡ, a *love of play or sport*.

Φιλοπαίμων, ον, (φίλος, παίζω) : —fond of play or sport, sportive, ὀρχηθῆς, Od. 23, 134, Hes. Fr. 13, 3, Ar. Ran. 333 : —the form φιλοπαίσμων occurs in Plat. Rep. 452 E, Crat. 406 C, but with v. l. -παίμων.*

Φιλοπαΐκτης, ον, ὁ, = φιλοπαίμων. Φιλῶπαι, παιδός, ὁ, ἡ, (φίλος, παῖς) *loving one's children*, Anth.—II. *loving boys*, like παιδραστής, Plat. Rep. 474 D, Theocrit. 12, 29, Anth., etc. : α. χέλυσ, Simon. 51, 6; νόσος ρ., Call. Epigr. 48, 6.

Φιλοπαΐσμων, ον, v. sub φιλοπαίμων.

Φιλοπαΐστης, ον, ὁ, = φιλοπαίμων, Ael. N. A. 4, 34; 5, 39.

Φιλοπάρνυχος, ον, (φίλος, πάρνυχος) fond of *nightly festivals*, Anth. P. 5, 123.

†Φιλοπαππος, ον, ὁ, *Philopappus*, masc. pr. n., Ath. 350 C.

Φιλοπαράβολος, ον, (φίλος, παράβολος) fond of *daring, venturous*, Plat. Philoedem. 9. Adv. -λας.

Φιλεπαρθένος, ον, *loving virgins or the virgin state*.

Φιλεπατορία, ας, ἡ, (φιλοπάτωρ) *love of one's father*.

Φιλοπατρία, ας, ἡ, *love of one's country* : in Ar. Vesp. 1465, used for *love of one's father*.

Φιλοπατρίς, ιδός, ὁ, ἡ, (φίλος, πατρίς) *loving one's country*, Polyb. 1, 14, 4, where the acc. φιλοπατρίον occurs; cf. Anth. P. 7, 235, Cic. Att. 9, 10, 5; cf. φιλόπολις.

Φιλοπατρίων, ορος, ὁ, ἡ, (φίλος, πατρίων) *loving one's father*, Eur. Or. 1605, I. A. 638.

Φιλοπενθής, ἐς, (φίλος, πένθος) *indulging in mourning*, Plat. 2, 113 A; appropriate thereto, 822 B.

Φιλοπένταθλος, ον, fond of the *πένταθλον*.

Φιλοπενθής, ἐς, (φίλος, πυνθάνομαι) fond of *inquiring, curious*, Plut. 2, 515 E.

Φιλοπενστής, ὦ, to be *inquisitive*, v. Polyb. 3, 59, 6; from

Φιλοπενστής, ον, ὁ, = φιλοπενθής. Hence

Φιλοπενστήα, ας, ἡ, *desire of knowledge, curiosity*, Plut. 2, 518 C. Hence

Φιλοπενθητικός, ἡ, ὅν, and φιλόπενθος, ον, = φιλοπενθής.

Φιλόπικρος, ον, (φίλος, πικρός) fond of *what is bitter*, Arist. Eth. E. 2, 10, 28.

Φιλοπλάκωντος, ον, (φίλος, πλακούς) *cake-loving*, Anth. 644 A.

Φιλοπλάτων, ωνος, ὁ, ἡ, (φίλος, Πλάτων) fond of *Plato*, Diog. L. 3, 47. [ᾱ]

Φιλόπλεκτος, ον, (φίλος, πλέκω) usually *braided, κόμη*, Anth. P. 6, 206.

Φιλοπλόκαμος, ον, (φίλος, πλόκαμος) *loving tresses of hair* : generally, = εὐπλόκαμος, Euphor. Fr. 42.

Φιλόπλοος, ον, contr. -πλωνος, ονν, (φίλος, πλόος) fond of *sailing or swimming*, Anth. P. 6, 236.

Φιλόπλος, ον, (φίλος, ὅπλον) *loving arms or war*, Anth. P. 11, 195.

Φιλόπλουσιος, ον, = φιλόπλουτος, Heliod.

Φιλοπλουτέω, ὦ, to *love or seek riches* : and

Φιλοπλουτία, ας, ἡ, *love of riches, pursuit of them*, Plut. Lycurg. 30, Crass. 2, etc. : from

Φιλόπλουτος, ον, (φίλος, πλοῦτος) *loving or seeking riches*, Luc. Dom. 5, Plat., etc. ; φ. ὡμίλλα, *eager pursuit of wealth*, wealth eagerly sought, Eur. I. T. 412.

Φιλοποίει, ὦ, (φιλοποίος) to *make a friend of* : —mid., to *make any one one's friend*, attach him to one's self, Polyb. 3, 42, 2, etc. Hence

Φιλοποιήεις, εως, ἡ, a *making dear, gaining a friend*.

Φιλοποιήτης, ον, ὁ, (φίλος, ποιητής) a *friend of poets*, Plat. Rep. 607 D.

Φιλοποιία, ας, ἡ, = φιλοποιήεις, Diog. L.

†Φιλοποίμην, ενος, ὁ, *Philopoemen*, a general of the Achaeans, of Megalopolis, Polyb. 2, 40, 2, and freq.

Φιλοποίμνη, ον, (φίλος, ποιμήν) *loving the flock*, Theocr. 5, 106.

Φιλοποίος, ὅν, (φίλος, ποιέω) *making friends*, Plut. Cat. Min. 25, etc.

Φιλοπόλεμος, ον, ποэт. φίλοπτ-, (as always in Hom.) (φίλος, πόλεμος) : —fond of *war, warfare*, Il. 16, 65, 90, etc. (never in Od.) : τὸ φ., *love of war*. Adv. -μως, Isocr. 178 E.

Φιλόπολις, εως and ιδός, Ion. -ιος, ὁ, ἡ : Plat. has the gen. -ιδος, Rep. 470 D, but the acc. -ιν, Apol. 24 B; cf. Lob. Phryn. 607, Ar. Plut. 726, Thuc. 2, 60 (φίλος, πόλις) : —*loving the city*, θεοί, Aesch. Theb. 176 : —*loving one's city, patriotic*, Plat., etc. ; φ. Ἀσυχία, Pind. O. 4, 26; φ. ἄρετή, patriotism, Ar. Lys. 547 : —at Athens, φιλόπολις was used of a Greek patriot (in general), φιλόπολις of an Athenian, Stallb. Plat. Apol. I. c. Cf. φιλόπολις.

Φιλοπολίτης, ον, ὁ, (φίλος, πολιτής) *loving one's fellow-citizens*, Plut. Lycurg. 20, Flamin. 13, etc.

Φιλοπολύγελος, ωτος, ὁ, ἡ, (φίλος, πολύγελος) *loving much laughter* : poet. φιλοπολύγελος, Anth. P. 5, 243. [ῥ]

Φιλοπονέω, ὦ, (φιλόπονος) to *love labour, work hard, be diligent*, τι, in a thing, Plat. Rep. 535 D, and Xen. : τὸ φιλοπονέειν, = φιλοπονία, Xen. Oec. 21, 6. Hence

Φιλοπώνημα, ατος, τό, a *labour of love*, Phot.

Φιλοπώνηρία, ας, ἡ, a *love of bad men and actions*, Theophr. Char. 29 : from

Φιλοπόνηρος, ον, (φίλος, ποιητής) a *friend to bad men*, Plut. Alcib. 24.

Φιλοπονία, ας, ἡ, *love of labour, patient industry*, Plat. Rep. 535 C, D, Phil. καὶ καρτερία, Alc. I. 122 C; φιλόπερ τι, Xen. Mem. 3, 4, 9.—II. of things, *toilsome, laborious, πόλεμος*, Xen. Cyr. 7, 5, 47. Adv. -νως, Xen. Hell. 6, 1, 4; superl. -ώτατα, Polyb. 10, 41, 3.

Φιλόπονος, ον, (φίλος, πόνος) *loving labour, toilsome, industrious*, Hipp. p. 280, Soph. Aj. 879, Plat., etc. ; περί τι, Xen. Mem. 3, 4, 9.—II. of things, *toilsome, laborious, πόλεμος*, Xen. Cyr. 7, 5, 47. Adv. -νως, Xen. Hell. 6, 1, 4; superl. -ώτατα, Polyb. 10, 41, 3.

Φιλόπορνος, ον, (φίλος, πόρνη) *loving harlots or whoredoms*, Eccl.

Φιλοπορφύρος, ον, (φίλος, πορφύρα) *loving purple*, Clem. Al.

Φιλοποσία, ας, ἡ, *love of drinking, drunkenness*, Lat. *vinolentia*, Plat. Phaed. 81 E, Xen. Mem. 1, 2, 22, etc. : and

Φιλοποτέω, ὦ, to be *fond of drinking* drink much, Ath. 438 C : from

Φιλοπότης, ον, ὁ, (φίλος, πίνω) a *lover of drinking, fond of wine*, Lat. *vinolentus*, Hdt. 2, 174, Ar. Vesp. 79.

Φιλοποσία, ας, ἡ, = φιλοποσία, Hipp. ; v. Lob. Phryn. 522.

Φιλοπότις, ιδός, fem. from φίλο πότῃ, Ael. V. H. 2, 41.

Φιλόποτμος, ον, (φίλος, πότμος) fond of *misery, unfortunate*, Plut. 2, 986 E.

Φιλοπυλόμενος, ποэт. for φίλο πολυγελος, q. v.

Φιλοπραγματίας, ον, ὁ, = φίλο πράμων, Dio C.

Φιλοπραγμονέω, ὦ, to be *φιλοπράγμων* : —φ. τι, to *seek busily after*, v. for φιλοφρονέω, Stob. p. 426, 43.

Φιλοπραγμοσύνη, ης, ἡ, the *character or nature of a φιλοπράγμων*, a busy disposition, meddlesomeness, busy, restless habits of life, φεύγοντες τὰς τε τιμὰς καὶ ἄρχας καὶ δίκας καὶ τῇ τοιαύτῃ πᾶσαν φιλοπρ., Plat. Rep. 549 C; attributed to Philip of Macedon by Dem. 13, 9; 52, 9 : from

Φιλοπράγμων, ον, gen. ονος, (φίλος, πράγμα) fond of *business* ; esp. a meddlesome, prying fellow, busy-body, Lycurg. 148, 12, Isae. 49, 31; much like πολυπράγμων. Adv. -μόνος.

Φιλόπρακτος, ον, = φιλοπράγμων, Procl.

Φιλοπρεπής, ἐς, (φίλος, πρέπω) fond of *propriety or decorum*, v. l. Dion. H. : suspected by Schäf. Mel. p. 48.

Φιλοπροσγορία, ας, ἡ, *easiness of address, affability, courtesy*, Isocr. 6 B; from

Φιλοπροσγήγορος, ον, (φίλος, προσγήγορος) *easy of address, affable, courteous*, Isocr. 6 A.

Φιλοπροσνήης, ἐς, (φίλος, προσνήης) usually *kind and gentle* : superl. adv. -έστατα, Cic. Att. 5, 9, 1.

Φιλοπρωτεία, ας, ἡ, *love for the first rank* : the first rank, Diod. : from

Φιλοπρωτεύω, (φιλόπρωτος) to *wish or strive to be first*, N. T.

Φιλοπρωτία, ας, ἡ, = φιλοπρωτεία, Julian.

Φιλοπρωτος, ον, (φίλος, πρῶτος) fond of *being first*, Polyb. Fr. Gr. 115 : τὸ φιλ. = φιλοπρωτος, Plut. Solon 29.

Φιλοπρόλεμος, ον, ποэт. for φιλοπόλεμος, q. v.

Φιλόπολις, ὁ, ἡ, poet. for φιλόπολις, Eur. Rhes. 158.

Φιλόπροθος, ον, (φίλος, πρόθρος) *loving young shoots*, epith. of bees, Nonn.

Φιλοπρωχία, ας, ἡ, *love for the poor* Anth. P. 15, 34 [α], Eccl. : from

Φιλόπτωχος, ον, (φίλος πτωχός) *loving the poor*, Eccl.
 Φιλόπυρος, ον, (φίλος, πυρός) *loving wheat*. Anth. P. 6, 36.
 Φιλοπυστός, -πυστος, ον,=φιλο-
 πυντός, -πυντος.
 Φιλ· παριστάς, οὔ, δ, (φίλος, δπώ-
 ρα) *loving acquaintance*, Leon. Tar. 45.
 Φιλοπαῖως, ὤ, rarer collat. form
 of φιλοπαῖω.
 Φιλοπαῖως, ον, δ, later collat. form
 of φιλοπαῖω, Lob. Phryn. 45b, Pa-
 tal. 445.
 Φιλοργής, ἐς, οτ φιλοργός, ἐν, (φί-
 λος, ὄργη) *passionate*, Nic. Al. 175.
 Φιλοργιος, ον, (φίλος, ὄργια) *fond*
of secret rites or orgies, Anth. P. 10,
 11.
 Φιλοργός, οὔ, δ, *Philorgus*, masc.
 pr. n., Isocr. 382 A, with v. l. Φιλερ-
 γός.
 Φιλορήτωρ, ορος, ὁ, ἡ,=φιλορρή-
 τωρ.
 Φιλόρθιος, ον, (φίλος, ὀρθιος) *loving*
what is straight or right, Anth. P. 6,
 295.
 Φιλορυστία, ἀς, ἡ, *fondness for defini-
 tion*, Galen.
 Φιλορυστειαράς, ἀς, ἡ, fem. from sq.,
 Anth. P. 10, 21.
 Φιλορυστήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, one who loves
 the harbour.
 Φιλορυνθία, ἀς, ἡ, *fondness for birds*,
 Ar. Av. 1300: from
 Φιλορυνκός, ἴθος, ὁ, ἡ, (φίλος, ὄρνις)
fond of birds, Plut. Num. 4, etc.—2.
loved or haunted by birds, πέτρα, Aesch.
 Eum. 23.
 Φιλορρήτωρ, ορος, ὁ, ἡ, *loving ora-
 tors or eloquence*.
 Φιλόρρυθμος, ον, (φίλος, ρυθμός)
loving time (in music), Plut. 2, 1138 B.
 Φιλόρρύθων, ὤνος, ὁ, ἡ, (φίλος, ῥύ-
 θων) *usually lying on its nose*, κημός,
 Anth. P. 6, 246.
 Φιλόρρύθως, ὤνος, ὁ, ἡ, (φίλος, ῥύς Π,
 ῥύς) —*loving grapes*, ἡμπελος, Anth.
 P. 7, 22.
 Φιλορύνγοτροφέας, ὤ, to be *fond of*
keeping quails; cf. στυφοκόπος.
 Φιλόρυνξ, ὤνος, ὁ, ἡ, (φίλος, ὀρνύς)
fond of quails, Plat. Lys. 212 D.
 Φιλορχήμων, ον, gen. ονος,=sq.,
 Att. An. 6, 3, 10.
 Φιλορχηστής, οὔ, δ, (φίλος, ὀρχε-
 σμαι) *loving the dance*.
 Φιλόρρηστος, ον,=foreg., dub.
 Φιλορῳμιας, α, ον, a friend to the
 Romans, Strab.
 ΦΙΛΟΣ, ἡ, ον, usu. pass., *loved, be-
 loved, dear*, Lat. *amicus, carus, tūti*, to
 one, Hom., etc.; μάλα οἱ φίλος ἦεν,
 Il. 1, 381; φίλος ἀνάνητοις θεοῖσι,
 20, 347, etc.—*φίλος* soon came to
 be used as subst., like Lat. *amicus*, a
 friend, as even in Hom.; so that for
 ὁ ἐμοὶ φίλος, ὁ σοὶ φίλος, etc., we
 have also ὁ ἐμός, σὸς φίλος, etc.; and,
 with gen., ὁ Διὸς φίλος, Aesch. Pr.
 304, etc.; so also very freq. in ad-
 dressing others, (φίλος, φίλε, φίλοι,
 with and without subst., Hom., etc.;
 also, φίλε τέκνον, Od. 2, 363; 3, 184,
 etc.; φίλ' ἀνδρῶν, like πότνια θεῶν,
 δια γυναικῶν, Theocr. 15, 74; 24,
 40; cf. Pors. Praef. Hec. p. lxii:—
 in Hom., a husband is called *κοινυρ-
 διος φίλος*, Od. 15, 22; and a wife
 φίλη ἀνδρός, Il. 9, 146, 288; οἱ φί-
 λοι, friends, kinsmen, one's kith and
 kin, Hom., etc.; cf. sub φίλατος.—
 Proverb., κοινὰ τὰ τῶν φίλων, Plat.
 Phaedr. fin., etc.—2. φίλον ἐστὶ μοι,
 tis dear to me, pleases me, it is *after*
my own heart, Lat. *cordi est*, Hom.,
 etc.; eo, φίλον γίγνεται μοι, Od. 7,
 316, Pl. 7, 387; ἐξέσται, ὅπως ἐθέλει;
 καὶ σοὶ ὀίλον ἐπλετο θυμῷ, Od. 13

145, 335, etc.; so in plur. φίλα, ἡ
 γὰρ ἐμοὶ φίλ' ἀληθέα μυθήσασθαι,
 Od. 17, 15; sometimes c. inf., ἐνθα
 φίλ' ὀπταλέα κρέα ἐδμεναι, then it
 delights thee to eat roast-meats, Il. 4,
 345; cf. Hdt. 1, 08; 4, 97.—3. in the
 simple language of Hom. and early
 poets, φίλος is used of one's own limbs,
 life, etc., φίλον δ' ἐξαίνετο θυμῷν, he
 took away dear life, Il. 5, 155; κατε-
 πλῆγγ φίλον ἦτορ, 3, 31; εἰκόε...μοι
 φίλα γούνατ' ὀρώρη, 9, 609; φίλον
 κατὰ λαίον, 19, 109; esp. of one's
 nearest kin, πατήρ φίλος, 22, 408;
 φίλη ἄλοχος, etc.; φίλην...αἰνεσθαι,
 to take as his own wife, 9, 146:—and
 it became a regular epith. of many
 such words, even when no affection
 can be implied in it, as e. g., in Il. 9,
 555, it is said of Meleager, μητρί φί-
 λῃ Ἀλθαίῃ χυόμενος κῆρ:—also to
 denote possession, e. g., φίλα ἐμάτα,
 Il. 2, 261; φ. πόνος, their wanted la-
 bour, Theocr. 21, 20.—II. more rarely,
 and only in poets, in a c. sense, like
 φίλιος, *loving, friendly, fond*, τι-
 νί, Od. 1, 313; also τινός, Dissem
 Pind. N. 5, 7 (18): kindly, kind, φίλα
 μῆδεα, Il. 17, 325; φίλα φρονεῖν, to
 feel kindly, oft. in Hom.: φίλα ποιεί-
 σθαι τινι, to make friends, form friend-
 ship with any one, do him a kindness,
 Hdt. 2, 152; 5, 37; 7, 104; δαίμοσιν
 πρῶτα φίλα, Aesch.—In compos.,
 however, this is far the commonest
 sign.—III. adv. φίλος, in Hom. only
 once, φίλος χ' ὀρόωτε, ye would fain
 see it, Il. 4, 347; also in Hes. Sc. 45,
 Aesch. Ag. 246.—IV. φίλος has se-
 veral forms of comparison:—1. compar.,
 φιλιών, ον, Od. 19, 351; 24, 268: su-
 perl. φιλιωτός, ἡ, ον, Soph. Aj. 842.
 —2. compar. φίλτερος, oft. in Il.:—
 superl. φίλτατος, freq. in Hom.
 (mostly in Il.), who uses only this
 superl.; v. sub voce.—3. compar.,
 φιλαίτερος, superl. φιλαίτατος, Xen.
 An. 1, 9, 29, Hell. 7, 3, 8, Call. Del.
 58, Theocr. 7, 98.—4. regul. compar.
 φιλώτερος, superl. φιλώτατος, the
 former in Call. Fr. 146. [i: how-
 ever Hom. has *i* in vocat. φίλε, Il. 4,
 155; 5, 359, in arsis at the beginning
 of the verse.]
 Φίλοσαρκέας, ὤ, to be given to *fleshly*
lusts, Eccl.: and
 Φίλοσαρκία, ἀς, ἡ, *love of the flesh*
and fleshly lusts, Eccl.: from
 Φίλοσαρκος, ον, (φίλος, σάρξ) given
 to *fleshly lusts*, Eccl.
 Φίλοσίγματος, ον, *fond of the σύγ-
 μα*.
 Φίλοσίτονος, ον, (φίλος, σῖτος) *fond*
of corn, occupied about it, Xen. Oec.
 20, 27.—II. *fond of food, fond of eating*,
 Plat. Rep. 475 C.
 Φίλοσκαρβιμος, ον, (φίλος, σκαρ-
 βιμός) *fond of leaping or dancing*, Nonn.
 Φίλοσκεπος, ον, *fond of shelter*,
 Theophr.
 Φίλοσκηπτος, ον, (φίλος, σκηπ-
 τρον) *scriptured, βασιλεύς*, Anth. P. 9,
 691.
 Φίλοσκήπιον, ὤνος, ὁ, ἡ, (φίλος,
 σκήπιον) *loving a staff, usually carrying*
one, of Pan, Anth. 6, 232.
 Φίλοσκίος, ον, (φίλος, σκία) *fond*
of the shade, Theophr.
 Φίλοσκόπελος, ον, (φίλος, σκόπε-
 λος) *loving rocks*, Anth. P. 6, 32,
 Nonn.
 Φίλοσκοπος, ον, (σκοπός II) *usually*
hitting the mark.
 Φίλοσκύλας, ἄκος, ὁ, ἡ, (φίλος,
 σκύλας) *fond of dogs*, Nonn. [v]
 Φίλοσκιμμοσύνη, ἡς, ἡ, *fondness*
for scoffing or jesting: from
 Φίλοσκάμω, ον, (φίλος, σκάμμα)

fond of scoffing or jesting, Hdt. 2
 174.
 Φίλοσκοπῶ, ὤ, to *love scoffing* &
jesting, Ath. 616 B: from
 Φίλοσκάπτῃς, ον, δ,=φιλοσκά-
 μων, Arist. Virt. et Vit. 6, 5.
 Φίλοσμάριος, ον, (φίλος, σμαρ-
 γή) *loving noise or din*, Nonn. [α]
 Φίλοσμενος, ον, (φίλος, σμήνος)
loving beehives or swarms of bees,
 Nonn.
 Φίλοσοφέας, ὤ, f. -ῃσω, to be a φιλό-
 σοφος, to *love knowledge, to seek to be-
 come wise, to seek after knowledge for*
its own sake, Lat. *philosophari*, Hdt. 1,
 30, Thuc. 2, 40, Plat. Apol. 28 E,
 etc., and freq. in Isocr.: θεῶν οὐδεὶς
 φιλοσοφεῖ οὐδ' ἐπιθυμεῖ σοφὸς γενέ-
 σθαι, ἐστὶ γὰρ, Plat. Symp. 203, ult.
 —II. φ. τι, to *discuss or examine a*
subject by method or system, to inquire
into, study a thing, Lat. *meditari*, Isocr.
 159 D; φιλοσοφίαν φιλοσοφεῖν, *to*
seek out a philosophic system, Xen.
 Mem. 4, 2, 23, Jac. Ach. Tat. p. 935:
 τὰ φιλοσοφούμενα, *subjects of specula-
 tion*, Diog. L. 4, 49.—2. generally, *to*
study, work at a thing, φ. λόγον, Isocr.
 42 B; cf. φιλόσοφος. Hence
 Φιλοσόφημα, τό, a *subject of scien-
 tific inquiry*, like ζήτημα, Arist. Coel.:
 the inquiry itself, an investigation, philo-
 sophic treatise, Polyb. 34, 4, 4:—a
 demonstration, demonstrative argument
 or conclusion, Arist. Top. 8, 11, 12,
 cf. ἐπιχείρημα.
 Φιλοσοφῆτεον, verb. adj. from φιλο-
 σοφέας, *one must pursue wisdom*, Plat.
 Euthyd. 288 D, Isocr. Antid. § 304.
 Φιλοσοφία, ἀς, ἡ, (φιλόσοφος) *love*
of knowledge and wisdom, pursuit there-
of, study, Plat. Gorg. 484 C, etc.; ἡ
 οἴλ. κτήσις ἐπιστήμης, Id. Euthyd.
 288 D.—2. the systematic, methodical
 treatment of a subject, investigation,
 study thereof, Lat. *meditatio*, also in
 plur., ἐν ταῖς οἴλ. πολλὴν χρόνον δια-
 τρήσαντες, Plat. Theat. 172 C; τέχ-
 ναι καὶ φιλοσοφίαι, Isocr. 219 B: ἡ
 περὶ τὰς ἐριδας φ., *scientific treatment*
of argumentation, Id. 209 B, cf. 42
 B; πρὸς φιλοσοφίαν, *philosophically*,
 opp. to πρὸς δόξαν, Arist. Top. 1, 14,
 5. Cf. φιλόσοφος.
 Φίλοσοφοκλής, ὁ, a *lover of Sopho-
 cles*, Diog. L. 4, 20.
 Φίλοσοφομετρακίσκος, ον, δ, (cf
 φιλομειράς) a *systematic debaucher of*
youths, Att. 572 B.
 Φίλοσοφος, ον, (φίλος, σοφός, σοφία)
 strictly, *loving a handicraft or art, prac-*
tising it with skill and dexterity, cf.
 σοφός, σοφία, σοφιστής:—but the
 first actual use of the word is due to
 Pythagoras, who called himself φιλό-
 σοφος, a lover of knowledge for its own
 sake, a lover of wisdom,—not σοφός, a
 sage, Cic. Quaest. Tusc. 5, 3 and 4;
 τὸν φιλοσ. σοφίας φήσομεν ἐπιθυμῇ
 τὴν εἶναι πάσης, Plat. Rep. 475 B:
 —it was then used in a wide sense
 of all men of liberal education, scientific
 men, learned men, etc., as opp. to the
 vulgar (οἱ πολλοί), hence joined with
 φιλομαθίας and φιλόλογος, Plat. Rep.
 376 B, 582 E.—2. esp., *one who pro-*
fesses an art or science, a professor of
logic, rhetoric, etc., cf. Morus Isocr.
 Paneg. 1, Stallb. Plat. Symp. 182 E:
 —the pecul. signif. *philosopher*, i. e.
 one who speculates on the nature of
 things, man, freedom, truth, etc., first
 came into general use with the va-
 rious philosophical schools, from
 which time φιλόσοφος is a *philosopher*
 of the schools, one who teaches science,
 etc., according to his own system.—
 II. as adj., *philosophic, loving knowledge*,

νε., φύσις, ψυχὴ φιλ., Plat. Rep. 486 A, B.—III. adv. -φως, φ. διακείσθαι πρὸς τι, Isocr. Antid. § 296; also Cic. Att. 13, 20. [Ar. Ecl. 571 has φῶ long; cf. φ sub fin.]

Φιλοστῆλυγξ, υἱγος, ὁ, ἡ, (φίλος, σπῆλυγξ) fond of grottoes, Anth. P. 11, 194.

Φίλοσπονδος, ον, (φίλος, σπονδή) loving drink-offerings or libations, employed in them, Aesch. Cho. 292.

Φίλοσπονδός, ον, (φίλος, σπονδή) loving zeal, zealous, Anth. P. 5, 46.

Φιλοστάσιωτης, ον, ὁ, fond of sedition or rebellion.

Φιλοστάφυλος, ον, loving the grape-bunches, Nonn.

Φιλοστεφάνω, ὦ, to love crowns, i. e. honour and glory, περί τι, in a thing, Polyb. 7, 10, 2; φ. εἰς τοὺς Ἑλληνας, to lay one's self out for crowns of honour among them, Id. 1, 16, 10; cf. Plut. 2, 1000 B: from

Φιλοστεφάνος, ον, (φίλος, στέφανος) loving crowns, garlanded, Ἀφροδίτη, H. Hom. Cer. 102: κῶμοι, Eur. Cresph. 15, 8:—fond of crowns of victory, Plut. Lycurg. 23.

†Φιλοστέφανος, ον, ὁ, Philostephanus, a poet of the new comedy, Meineke 1, p. 498.—2. a historian of Cyrene, Ath. 292 F.—Others in Plut. Lyc. 23; etc.

Φιλόστονος, ον, (φίλος, στένω) loving sighs, indulging in them. Adv. νος, Aesch. Theb. 279.

Φιλοστοργέω, ὦ, to love tenderly, esp. of the love of parents and children, brothers and sisters, Plat. Legg. 827 B, cf. Polyb. 5, 74, 5: and

Φιλοστοργία, ας, ἡ, tender love, πρὸς τινα, Polyb. 9, 13, 2; 32, 11, 1:—affectionateness, Xen. Cyr. 1, 4, 3: from Φιλόστοργος, ον, (φίλος, στέργω, στοργή):—loving tenderly, affectionate, esp. of the affection of parents and children, brothers and sisters, etc., Xen. Cyr. 1, 3, 2, Theocr. 18, 13, Plut., etc. Adv. -γως, Cic. Att. 15, 17, 1 and 2.

Φιλοστράτιωτης, ον, ὁ, (φίλος, στρατιώτης) the soldier's friend, Xen. An. 7, 6, 4.

†Φιλοστράτος, ον, ὁ, Philostratus, an Athenian, who on account of his deceptions was called κυναλώπης, Ar. Eq. 1069.—2. accuser of the general Chabrias, Dem. 535, 9.—3. another Athenian, an orator, Id. 1045, 15.—Others in Paus.; etc.

Φιλότροφος, ον, loving change, changeable.

Φίλοσυγγενής, ἐς, (φίλος, συγγενής) loving one's relatives, Hierocl. ap. Stob. p. 449, 39.

Φιλόσυκος, ον, (φίλος, σῦκον) fond of figs, Plut. 2, 668 A.

Φιλοσύμμαχος, ον, loving, true to one's allies or confederates.

Φίλοσυνήτης, ἐς, gen. εὖς, (φίλος, συνήτης) loving society, Plut. 2, 56 C.

Φιλοσυνθεσία, ας, ἡ, fondness for comparison.

Φιλοσύνουσιζώω, (φίλος, συνουσιζώω) to love intercourse, esp. of the sexual kind, Diog. L. 3, 98. Hence

Φιλοσύνουσις, οὐ, ὁ, a lover of sexual intercourse.

Φιλοσύντομος, ον, (φίλος, σύντομος) loving brevity, Plut. 2, 511 B.

Φίλωσωμῆτέω, ὦ, to love, cherish, the body: and

Φίλωσωμάτια, ας, ἡ, love of the body, attention to it: from

Φίλωσωμάτος, ον, (φίλος, σῶμα) loving the body, indulging it, opp. to φιλόσφορος, Plat. Phaedr. 69 B; distinguished from φιλήλιονος, Plut. 2, 140

B:—cherishing or training the body, Ib. 593 D.

Φιλοσώφρων, ον, gen. ονος, loving moderation or chastity.

Φιλοτάριχος, ον, (φίλος, τάριχος) fond of salt fish, Antiph. Omph. 3. [ἄ]

Φίλος-τεκνία, ας, ἡ, love of one's children, Plut. 2, 14 B: from

Φιλότεκνος, ον, (φίλος, τέκνον) loving one's children or offspring, Hdt. 2, 66, Eur. Phoen. 356, Ar. Thesm. 752.

†Φιλοτερία, ας, ἡ, Philoteria, a city of Palestine, Polyb. 5, 70, 4.

Φιλοτεχνέω, ὦ, (φιλότεχνος) to love, cherish or practise an art, Plat. Prot. 321 E; περί τι, Epict.: φιλ. πρὸς τοὺς τεχνίτας, to converse with them in art, Polyb. 26, 10, 3, cf. Ael. V. H. 2, 2.—II. to use or employ art, Polyb. 16, 30, 2, Plut. 2, 1050 C, etc.:—to effect a thing by art, c. inf., Dioc. 13, 82, Plut. 2, 142 B. Hence

Φιλοτέχνημα, ατος, τό, a curious or favourite work of art, Cic. Att. 13, 40, 1.

Φιλοτεχνήμων, ον, gen. ονος, and -τέχνης, ον, ὁ,=φιλότεχνος.

Φιλοτεχνισίς, ἡ, worse form for sq.

Φιλοτεχνία, ας, ἡ, a love of, fondness for art and works of art, Plat. Criti. 109 C.—II. art, artificialness, Diog. L.—III. metaph. artifice, φιλ. καὶ δόλος, Dioc. 3, 37: from

Φιλότεχνος, ον, (φίλος, τέχνη) fond of art, ingenious, Plat. Rep. 476 A:—of things, artificial, curious. Adv. -νος, Plut. 2, 104 B.

Φιλότης, ητος, ἡ, (φίλος) friendship, love, affection, Hom., etc.; ξεῖνοι δὲ διαμπερὲς εὐχομεθ' εἶναι ἐκ πατέρων φίλότητος, Od. 15, 197; so, Soph. Aj. 1410, Phil. 1121; φιλότῃ χειρῶν, Eur. Or. 1048; but, διὰ τὴν ἡλιαν φιλότῃα βροτῶν, by his over great love for men, Aesch. Pr. 123;—also in Andoc. 19, 3; 27, 16, Lys. 194, 7 (Plat. Legg. 757 A, though in prose φίλια is the usu. form):—also of friendship between nations, Il. 3, 73, 94; 7, 302, etc.; κατὰ φιλότῃα συνήγενσθαι, to come together according to their friendship, Hdt. 1, 172; so of the bond of hospitality, Od. 15, 55, 197, etc.—2. in Hom., most freq. of sexual love or intercourse, in the phrases φιλότῃι or ἐν φιλότῃι καὶ ἐνὶ μύθῳ, etc., v. sub μύνημι, B. 5; also, ὅπως καὶ φ., Il. 13, 636; 14, 353, more rarely c. gen., φ. γυναικός, Hes. Sc. 31, cf. Th. 374, 405, 625, 822: but Pind., in this signf., always uses the plur., P. 9, 70, N. 8, 2.—II. in addressing persons, ὦ φιλότῃι, my love, friend, Plat. Phaedr. 228 D.

Φιλότησια, ἡ, v. sq. II.

Φιλότησιος, α, ον, also ος, on, Theogn. 489 (φιλότης):—of friendship or love, promoting it, φ. ἔργα, works of love, i. e. sexual intercourse, like ἔργα Ἀφροδίτης, Od. 11, 246: φ. δαίτια, Soph. El. 1074; φ. χορός, Ar. Fr. 564.—II. ἡ φιλοτήσια κύλιξ, the cup sacred to friendship, the loving-cup, Ar. Lys. 203, Alex. Incert. 24; so also, ἡ φιλοτήσιος, Theogn. l. c.; or, more usu., ἡ φιλοτήσια (without κύλιξ), φιλοτήσιαν λαβεῖν, to receive a health, have one's health drunk, Ar. Ach. 985; φ. προπίνειν, to drink a health, Dem. 380, fin.; cf. Alex. Dor. 3,—where, for τῆς φιλοτήσιος, it is proposed to read τρεῖς.

Φιλότις, ἡ,=φιλότης, dub.

Φιλοτιμέομαι, οἶμαι, dep. with fut. mid. -ήσομαι: aor. ἐφιλοτιμήθη, Xen. Mem. 2, 9, 3, Plat. Lach. 182 B; yet also aor. mid. ἐφιλοτιμήσθην, in Isocr., and Aristid. • φιλότι-

μος). To love, seek honour Xen. H. p. 9, 6: hence to be ambitious, emulous, jealous, often much like φιλοεικέω, Ar. Ran. 282; φ. ὅτι... be jealous because..., Xen. An. 1, 4, —2. φιλ. ἐπὶ τι, to place one's fan in a thing, glory, pride one's self upon it, Plat. Rep. 553 D, Xen. Mem. 2, 11, and freq. in Isocr.; ἐν τι, Plat. Lach. 182 B; φ. τι or πρὸς τι, to eager or anxious for a thing, pursue eagerly, Xen. Oec. 4, 24, Hell. 1, 6, 2, so, φ. περί τινος, Plut. 2, 760 B, etc. φιλ. πρὸς τινα, to vie eagerly with another, rival him, Plat. Symp. 17 E.—3. c. inf., to strive eagerly and emulously to do a thing, endeavour earnestly, aspire, οἱ πάντες ἄν φιλοτιμῶν θείεν φίλῳ σοι χρῆσθαι, Xen. Men. 2, 9, 3, cf. Oec. 21, 6;—φιλοτιμούμενοι ἐπιδείκνυνται πρὸς ἅπαντα, Plat. Phaedr. 232 A:—c. acc. et inf. to be anxious that..., Id. Hipparch. 1, 25.—4. φιλ. εἰς τινα, to make a display towards any one: hence, absolute to swagger, brag, Ar. Ran. 281: also φιλοτιμεῖσθαι τι, to make a present, Aristaen.—5. to contribute emulously or lavishly to an object, πρὸς τὴν πόλιν, Lycurg. 167, 39; εἰς τὴν τιμὴν, etc., Ael. Hence

Φιλοτιμία, ατος, τό, an act of ambition, Plut. Alcib. 16, Id. 2, 822 A and

Φιλοτιμητόν, verb. adj., one must be ambitious, Plut.

Φιλοτιμία, ας, Ion. -ίη, ης, ἡ, the character and conduct of the φιλοτιμία, love of honour or distinction, ambition, Pind. Fr. 229, Eur. Phoen. 532; φιλοτιμία ἐνέχεται, Eur. I. A. 527; c. Ar. Thesm. 383, Thuc., etc.—emulation, rivalry, πρὸς τινα, with another, Aeschin. 56, 7; φ. ἐπὶ τι, pride in or at a thing, Plat. Symp. 178 D; φ. τινός, eagerness for a thing, Xen. Cyr. 8, 1, 35:—hence,—2. in bad sense presumption, obstinacy, Valck. Hdt. 3, 53; whence φιλοτιμῖαι and φιλονεῖαι are joined by Plat. Rep. 548 C also, ostentatiousness, prodigality, Dem. 312, 26: and, in good sense, liberality, munificence.—3. honour, dignity, Xen. Hier. 1, 27, Aeschin. 60, 4.—II. punningly, the conduct of one Philotimus, Cic. Att. 7, 11, cf. 6, 9, 2.—III.—φιλοτιμία, a proof of glory, Dem. 729, 15: from

Φιλότιμος, ον, (φίλος, τιμή) loving honour, ambitious, Eur. Phoen. 567, etc.; φ. βίος, Lys. 192, 7; φιλ. ἐ σοφία, ἐπ. ἀρετῇ, Plat. Prot. 343 C, Legg. 744 E: τὸ φ.=foreg., Eur. I. A. 22, Thuc. 2, 44:—hence, zealous, emulous, earnest, εὐχῇ, Aesch. Supp. 656: also, splendid, ostentatious, prodigal: and, in good sense, much-honoured, like πολῦτιμος, Aesch. Eum. 1033.—II. adv. -μως, Lys. 147, 28, Isae. 67, 26; φ. ἔχειν πρὸς τι, to strive, exert one's self eagerly after a thing, Xen. Cyr. 1, 6, 26; etc.

Φιλότιμος, ον, (φίλος, τέμνω) fond of cutting: φ. ἡμέρα, the day of circumcision, Nonn.

Φιλοτοιοῦτος, ον, ὁ, (φίλος, τοιοῦτος) fond of such and such things, whatever they may be, Arist. Eth. N. 4, 4, 4, ubi v. Zell.

Φιλοτράχημον, ον, gen. ονος, (φίλος, τράχημα) fond of sweetmeats or dessert, Eubul. Καμπ. 5.

Φιλοτράπεζος, ον, (φίλος, τράπεζα) fond of the table, Ath. 113 E.

Φιλοτράφης, ἐς,=φιλοτρόφος, Fr. 11 Aug. 14.

φιλοτρφέω, ὦ, to be fond of feeding or keeping animals, φιλ. κύνας, Plut. 2, 684 D.—pass., to be well fed, fatted, LXX.: f. om.

φιλοτρόφος, ον, (φίλος, τρέφω) fond of feeding or keeping, Orph. H. 1, 5.—II. (τροφή) loving food.

φιλοτῦρανιον, ον, τό, poet. for φιλοτῦρανιον, dim. from φιλότης, a little pet, darling, Ar. Eccl. 891. [ῥ]

φιλοτῦραννος, ον, (φίλος, τύραννος) friend of tyranny, Plut. Peric. 4.

φιλότῦφος, ον, (φίλος, τῦφος) loving pride, arrogant, Philo.

φιλοτάβῳ, to be fond of blaming, Hipp. p. 1285. Hence

φιλοτάβστος, ον, fond of fault-finding, Hipp.

φιλουγίης, ἐς, gen. ἐός, (φίλος, ἰγίης) loving health, Arist. Eth. Eud. 2, 5, 5; v. l. φιλυγίης.

φιλοῦπνος, ον=φιλῦπνος.

φιλοῦργος, ον, ὁ, Philurgus, masc. pr. n., Ar. Lys. 266.

φιλοφαίης, ἄκος, ὁ, ἡ, loving the Phaeacians.

φιλοφάνης, ον, ὁ, Philophanes, a sophist, Plut. 2, 208 B.

φιλόφθογγος, ον, (φίλος, φθαγγή) loving noise, noisy, σκυλάς, Anth. P. append. 6.

φιλόφθονος, ον, (φίλος, φθόνος) given to envy, Diod. Plut. 2, 91 B.

φιλόφιλος, ας, ἡ, love of one's friends: from

φιλόφιλος, ον, (φίλος, φίλος) loving one's friends, Arist. Rhet. 2, 4, 26, etc.

φιλόφορμιγς, ἱγγος, ὁ, ἡ, (φίλος, φόρμιγς) loving the lyre, accompanying it, of song, Aesch. Supp. 696.

φιλοφρονέομαι, οὔμαι, dep., c. fut. mid., aor. mid. et pass. (v. infra):—(φιλόφρων). To treat, use or deal with affectionately, to show kindness and favour to, τινά, Hdt. 3, 50: also metaphor., φ. ἡττ κακία, to foster bad habits, Plat. Legg. 669 B: more rarely c. dat. φιλοφρονέσασθαι τινί τι, to show a favour to one, Xen. Cyr. 3, 1, 8; φιλ. πρὸς τινα, Diod. 16, 91, Strabo, etc.: metaphor., φ. θυμῷ, to indulge passion, like θυμῷ χαρίζεσθαι, εἰκεν, Plat. Legg. 935 G: more freq. later c. dat., as in Ath., and Diog. L.: a reciprocal sense, to show kindness to one another, to greet or embrace one another, Xen. Cyr. 3, 1, 40; for which, in An. 4, 5, 34, he has φιλοφρονέσασθαι ἀλλήλους, cf. Plat. Legg. 738 D.—II. absol., to be of a kindly, cheerful temper, Xen. Apol. 7. The act. φιλοφρονέω, only as f. l. for φίλα φρ., Od. 16, 17, and dub. in Nicostr. ap. Stob. p. 426, 43.

φιλοφρονέστερος, α, ον, compar. of φιλόφρων. Adv. -ρως.

φιλοφρόνημα, ατος, τά, friendly treatment, Aeschin. Epist.

φιλοφρόνησις, ἡ, a treating in a friendly manner.

φιλοφρονητικός, ἡ, ἐν, friendly, kind.

φιλοφροσύνη, ης, ἡ, (φιλόφρων):—a friendly temper and behaviour, friendliness, kindness, affection, II. 9, 256, Plat. Legg. 628 C, etc.; φ. τινός, affection for one, Hdt. 5, 92, 3:—esp., friendly treatment, greeting, welcome, σὺν φιλοφροσύναις δέχεσθαι, Pind. O. 6, 165.—II. cheerfulness, gaiety, Xen. Symp. 2, 24.

φιλοφρόσυνος, η, ον, =sq., Anth. P. append. 282.

φιλόφρων, ονος, ὁ, ἡ, (φίλος, φρήν):—kindly-minded or disposed, kindly, Κροῖσεν φιλόφρων ἀνετά, 1. e. his

affability and hospitality, Pind. P. 1, 184; φ. Ἀσυχία, Ib. 8, 1: kind, affable, as one of the qualities of a general, Xen. Mem. 3, 1, 6, cf. Symp. 8, 16. Adv. -φρόνως, φ. ἀσπάζεσθαι, δέχεσθαι τινα, to greet kindly, welcome, Hdt. 2, 121, 4; 3, 13, 51, etc.; φ. ἔχειν πρὸς τινα, to be kindly-minded towards one, Xen. Cyr. 3, 10: φ. βλέπειν, to wear a kind, friendly look, Xen. Mem. 3, 10, 4, cf. Symp. 1, 10.

φιλόφρωνος, ον, (φίλος, φωνή) fond of talking, noisy, Plut. 2, 967 B.

φιλοχάρης, ον, ὁ, Philochares, an Athenian, brother of Aeschines, Dem. 414, fin.

φιλοχαρίδας, α, ὁ, Philocharidas, a Spartan, Thuc. 4, 119; 5, 19.

φιλόχλαινος, ον, (φίλος, χλαῖνα) fond of a cloak, of wearing it, Nonn.

φιλόχλος, ον, (φίλος, ὄχλος) loving popular favour, Diog. L. 4, 41 and 42. [ι]

φιλοχορευτής, οὔ, ὁ, (φίλος, χορεύω) friend of the choral dance, epith. of Bacchus, Ar. Ran. 402, etc.

φιλόχορος, ον, (φίλος, χορός) loving the choir or choral dance, epith. of Pan, Aesch. Pers. 448; of Minerva, Ar. Thesm. 1136; φ. κῶμος, κιθάρα, Ib. 989, Eur. I. A. 1037.

φιλόχορος, ον, ὁ, Philochorus, a historian of Athens, Plut. Thes. 14.

φιλοχρημάτης, ὦ, (φιλοχρήματος) to love money, be covetous, Plat. Legg. 737 A, Isae. 81, 29.

φιλοχρηματία, ας, ἡ, (φιλοχρήματος) love of money, covetousness, Plat. Rep. 391 C, Legg. 747 B, Plut., etc.

φιλοχρηματιστής, οὔ, ὁ, (χρηματίζω) fond of making money, joined with φιλοχρήματος, Plat. Rep. 551 A. Hence

φιλοχρηματιστικός, ἡ, ὄν, proper to a φιλοχρηματιστής. Adv. -κῶς.

φιλοχρημάτος, ον, (φίλος, χρήματα) loving money, covetous, Andoc. 33, 20, Plat. Phaed. 68 C, 82 C, etc., cf. φιλοχρηματιστής:—τό φ.=φιλοχρηματία, Plat. Rep. 435 E. Adv. -τος, φ. ἔχειν=φιλοχρηματεῖν, Isocr. 7 A, Isae., etc.

φιλοχρημονέω, ὦ, (φιλοχρήμων)=φιλοχρηματέω, Plat. Legg. 729 A:—no alteration is needed.

φιλοχρημοσύνη, ης, ἡ=φιλοχρηματία, Plat. Legg. 938 C.

φιλοχρήμων, ον, gen. ονος=φιλοχρημάτος.

φιλόχρηστος, ον, (φίλος, χρηστός) loving goodness or honesty, Xen. Mem. 2, 9, 4.

φιλόχρηστος, ον, (φίλος, Χριστός) loving Christ, Eccl.

φιλόχρονος, ον, loving or seeking time.

φιλοχρυσία, ας, ἡ, love of gold: from

φιλόχρυσος, ον, (φίλος, χρυσός) greedy of gold, Luc. Gall. 13.

φιλοχρῶς, ὦ, to be fond of a place or country, to abide there always, haunt it, Hdt. 8, 111; cf. Ar. Fr. 198, c. dat., φ. τόποις, Polyb. 4, 46, 1; so ὄρεσι, λόφοις, etc.; ἐν and ἐπὶ τόπῳ, freq. in Dion. H.: and

φιλοχώρα, ας, ἡ, fondness for a place, love of one's haunts, local attachments, Ar. Vesp. 834: from

φιλόχωρος, ον, (φίλος, χώρα) fond of a place.

φιλοψευδία, ας, ἡ, propensity to lying: from

φιλοψεύδης, ἐς, gen. ἐός, (φίλος, ψεύδος, ψεύδομαι) fond of lies or lying, II. 12, 164: opp. to φιλόσοφος, Plat. Rep. 485 D. Hence

φιλοψευδία, ας, ἡ=φιλοψεύδεια Hipp.

φιλοψεύστης, ον, ὁ, (ψεύδομαι)=φιλοψεύδης.

φιλοψία, ας, ἡ, (φίλος, ψία) fondness for dainties, esp. fish, P. ut. 2, 730 A.

φιλόψιλος, ον, loving the last place in the chorus, cf. φιλένυ, Alcman 108.

φιλοψύγος, ὦ, to be fond of blaming, be censorious: from

φιλόψυγος, ον, (φίλος, ψύγος) fond of blaming, censorious, Eur. Phoen. 198, El. 904, Plat. Prot. 346 C. Adv. -γως.

φιλόψος, ον, (φίλος, ὕψον) fond of dainties, esp. fish, Plut. 2, 665 D, etc. [ι]

φιλόψοφος, ον, fond of making a noise.

φιλοψυχέω, ὦ, (φιλόψυχος) to be fond of one's life, hence, to be cowardly, dastardly or faint-hearted, Tyrtae. 1, 18, Eur. Hec. 315, etc.; φιλ. ὑπὲρ τῆς ἀρετῆς, Lys. 193, 5. Hence

φιλοψυγῆτον, verb. adj., one must love life, Plat. Gorg. 512 E.

φιλοψυχία, ας, Ion. -ιη, ης, ἡ, love of life, cowardice, faint-heartedness, φιλοψυχίην ἀναίρεται, he becomes fond of life, Hdt. 6, 29; so, πολλή φ. ἔχει με, Plat. Apol. 37 C: from

φιλόψυχος, ον, (φίλος, ψυχή) loving one's life; hence, cowardly, dastardly, faint-hearted, γυνή, Eur. Hec. 348; πλοῦτος φ. κακόν, Id. Phoen. 597. Adv. -χως. [ῥ]

φιλόψυχρος, ον, (φίλος, ψυχρός) loving the cold, Theophr. Plut. 2, 648 D.

φιλόω, ὦ, f. -ώσω, (φίλος) to make a friend of.

φιλιάτιον, τό, comic dim. from φίλατος, dub.

φιλάτος, η, ον, irreg. superl. of φίλος, Hom., and Hes.:—esp. in Trag., τὰ φιλάτα, one's best beloved, nearest and dearest, as parents, children, husband or wife, brothers and sisters, Valck. Phoen. 437, 1467; more rarely in prose, as Plat. Prot. 313 E, Gorg. 513 A, Legg. 650 A, cf. Valck. Hipp. 961.

†φιλάτος, ον, ὁ, Philatus, masc. pr. n., Anth. append. 287.

φιλέτος, α, ον, irreg. compar. of φίλος, II., and Hes.

†φιλιτιάδης, ον, ὁ, Philitiades, an Athenian, son of Ctesias, Dem. 929, 25, but in Id. 935, 1, he is called son of Ctesicles.

φιλήτρον, ον, τό, (φιλέω) a love charm, spell to produce love, whether a potion or any other means, φ. θελεκτήρια ἔρωτος, Eur. Hipp. 509, cf. Phoen. 1260, Andr. 541, etc.; said of the robe of Nessus by which Deianira hoped to win back the love of Hercules, Soph. Tr. 584, 1142: cf. omnino Theocr. 2, 1, sq.:—in genl. a charm, spell, as a means of winning or influencing others, Pind. P. 3, 112; hence the bit is called φ. ἱππειον, Id. O. 13, 95; Apollo's oracles are φίλτρα τέλη μνς, spells to produce boldness, Aesch. Cho. 1029; children are a φίλτρον of love to their parents, Eur. I. A. 917, Alcmen. 7; φίλτρον εἰρήνης, a charm to promote peace, Plut. Num. 16; so, φίλτρα γάμου, Anth. P. 9, 422:—in pl. also, love, affection, τὰ θεῶν δὲ φίλτρα φρονῶσα Τροία, Eur. Tro. 859; cf. Anth. P. 7, 623, Herm. Orph. p. 823. Hence

φιλήτροποιός, ὄν, (ποιέω) preparing love-charms, Aristaeon.

φιλήτροπον, ον, τό, (πίνω) a love-potion, susp.

φίλυβρις, ὁ, ἡ, (φίλος, ὕβρις) fond

of wanton violence, prone thereto, Crates ap. Clem. Al. 492 ult.

Φιλυβρίστης, οὐ, ὁ, =foreg. Anth. P. 5, 49.

Φιλυγής, ἄν. gen. εὐός, v. l. for φιλογυγής, q. v.

Φιλώρηλος, οὐ, (φίλος, ὕδρηλος) loving moisture, always moist, Anth. P. 6, 21.

Φιλώριος, οὐ, ὁ, =φίλωρος. Hence Φιλωρίων, ὦ, f. -ῶσα [ᾶ], to love water.

Φιλώριος, οὐ, (φίλος, ὕδωρ) loving water or watery things, Plut. 2, 399 F. [z]

Φιλύκη, ἡς, ἡ, v. φυλήκη.
†Φιλύλλιος, οὐ, ὁ, Phyllus, a poet of the old comedy, Ath. 640 E, cf. Meineke 1, p. 258.

Φίλυμος, οὐ, (φίλος, ὕμνος) loving song, Anacreont. 35, 16. [z]

Φιλύπηκος, οὐ, (φίλος, ὑπήκοος) loving one's subjects, Plut. Artax. fin.

Φίλυππος, οὐ, (φίλος, ὕπνος) loving sleep, Theoc. 18, 10. [z]

Φιλύποδοχος, οὐ, (φίλος, ὑπόδοχή) fond of hospitality, Diog. L. 2, 133.

Φιλύποτροφος, οὐ, (φίλος, ὑποτροφή) apt to return, of certain complaints, Hipp. p. 76, also of the seasons which bring them back, Id. p. 50; cf. Foës. Oec.

Φιλύποτροφώδης, ἐς, (εἶδος) = ζορεg, Hipp. p. 1121.

Φιλυποσία, ἀς, ἡ, a propensity to suspicion, susp.

Φιλύρα, (not φίλρα), Ion. φιλύρη, ἡ, the lime or linden tree, Lat. tilia, Hdt. 4, 67.—II. the bass underneath its bark, used to make paper and mats, and to tie up garlands, Horat. Od. 1, 38. [v]

†Φιλύρα, ἀς, Ion. -ρη, ἡς, ἡ, Philura, daughter of Oceanus, mother of Chiron by Saturn, Pind. P. 6, 21; Ar. R. 2, 1232.—2. wife of Nauplius, Apollod. 2, 1, 4, elsewhere called Clymene.

Φιλύρεα, ἀς, ἡ, a kind of shrub, Philura, Diosc.: also written φιλλυρεα, q. v.

†Φιλύρες, οὐ, οἱ, the Philures, a people of Pontus, Ar. Rh. 2, 393.

†Φιλυρηγίς, ἰδός, ἡ, fem. adj. of Philura or the Philures; esp. ἡ Φ. ὕρηος, Philureis, an island in the Euxine, Ar. Rh. 2, 1231.

†Φιλυρίδιος, οὐ, Dor. -δας, α, ὁ, son of Philura, i. e. Chiron, Hes. Th. 1002, where on account of i in first syllable some write Φιλλυρίδιος, as in Pind. P. 3, 1; cf. Ar. Rh. 1, 554.

Φιλύριδος, ἡ, οὐ, (φιλύρα) of the lime or linden tree, light as linden wood, Ar. Av. 1377. [v]

Φιλύριον, οὐ, τό, dim. from φιλύρα, esp. a small tablet of linden wood, Ael. V. H. 14, 12. [v]

Φιλύριος, οὐ, =φιλύρινος. [v]

†Φιλύς, voc. ὁ, Philus, masc. pr. n., in Elean, Paus. 7, 14, 11.

†Φιλῶ, οὐς, ἡ, Philo, fem. pr. n., Anth. P. 7, 463.

Φιλώδης, οὐ, (φίλος, ὥδη) fond of singing or song, song-loving, Ar. Vesp. 270, Ran. 241.

†Φίλων, ἄνος, ὁ, Philo, an Athenian, a friend of Phidippides, in Ar. Nub. 25.—2. father-in-law of Aeschines, Dem. 329, 15.—Others of this name in Dem. 384, 16; Strab.; etc.

†Φιλώνδας, οὐ and α, ὁ, Philondas, a Megarian, a resident alien at Athens, Dem. 1191, 27.—2. a herdsman, Theoc. 4, 1.

†Φιλονίδης, οὐ, ὁ, Philonides, an Athenian masc. pr. n., Ar. Plu. 179; 1616

cf. Dem. 831, 8.—Others in Diog. L.; etc.

†Φιλωνίς, ἰδός, ἡ, Philonis, fem. pr. n., Anth.

†Φιλωνίος κώμη, ἡ, (Village of Philo), Philoscome, a town in Aegypt, Strab. p. 805.

†Φιλωνύμος, οὐ, ὁ, Philonymus, masc. pr. n., Anth. P. 7, 162.

Φιλῶραιος, οὐ, loving the beautiful.

Φιλωρείτης, οὐ, ὁ, (φίλος, ὄρος) a lover of mountains, Anth. P. 6, 96.

†Φιλωτάς, οὐ and α, ὁ, Philotas, a descendant of Peneleos from Thebes, leader of a colony to Priene, Strab. p. 633 sq.—2. a celebrated general of Alexander the Great, son of Parmenio, Arr.

†Φιλωτάδης, οὐ, ὁ, Philotades, an Athenian, Aeschin. 16, 13.—2. a person against whom was one of the orations of Dinarchus, Dion. H. de Din. 12.

†Φιλωτέρα, ἀς, ἡ, Philotera, a port in Aegypt on the Arabicus sinus, Strab. p. 769.—II. sister of the second Ptolemy, after whom the city was named, lb.

†Φιλωτή, ἡς, ἡ, Philote, fem. pr. n., Plut. Rom. 29.

†Φιλῶτις, ἰδός, ἡ, Philotis, fem. pr. n., Polyb. 8, 30.

Φίλων, ὥπος, ὁ, ἡ, =φίλος, Hesych.

†Φιμβρία, οὐ, ὁ, the Rom. name Fimbria, Strab. p. 594.

ΦΙΜΩΣ, οὐ, ὁ, with poet. heterog. plur. τὰ φιμά, any instrument for keeping the mouth closed.—I. a muzzle, for dogs to prevent their biting, for calves to prevent their sucking, etc., Lat. capistrum, fiscella, φιμὼν περιθεῖναι τινί, Luc. Vit. Auct. 22, cf. Anth. P. 6, 312; elsewhere κημῶς, also, πῶσα-χος.—II. the nose-band of a horse's bridle, sometimes fitted (it seems) with pipes through which the horses' breath made a whistling sound, Aesch. Theb. 463; hence called φιμὼ ἀλῶστος, Id. Fr. 330; elsewhere πυνγεῖος.—III. a kind of cup, used as a dice-bowl, Lat. fritillus, Aeschin. 9, 9.—IV. =φίμωσις, Diosc. Hence

Φιμῶ, ὦ, f. -ῶσα, to muzzle, shut up as with a muzzle, φ. τῷ ξυλῶ τὸν ἀν-χένα, to make fast his neck in the pilory, Ar. Nub. 592; also metaph., to muzzle, put to silence, τινί, N. T.

Φιμώδης, ἐς, (φιμῶς, εἶδος) like a muzzle:—of astringent quality, Nic. Th. 892.

Φιμῶσις, ἐως, ἡ, (φιμῶ) a muzzling: a shutting or stopping up, Foës. Oec. Hipp.

Φιμῶτρον, οὐ, τό, (φιμῶ) an instrument for muzzling or stopping up.

Φιν, a Dor. form for φῶν, σφῶσιν, used by the Alex. poets, Call. Dian. 125, 213, Fr. 183, Nic. Th. 725, etc.

†Φινείδης, οὐ, ὁ, son of Phineus; οἱ Φινείδαι, i. e. Plexippus and Pandion, Soph. Ant. 971.

†Φινείδης, ἰδός, ἡ, fem. adj. of or relating to Phineus, αἱ Φινείδεις ἀκταί, the Phineian coast of Thrace near Salmydessus, Eur. I. T. 424: from sq. 2.

†Φινεύς, ἐως Ep. ἡος, ὁ, Phineus, son of Belus, brother of the Aethiopian king Cepheus, Apollod. 2, 1, 4.—2. son of Agenor, or acc. to Apollod. 1, 9, 21 of Neptune, king of Thrace around Salmydessus, famed in the legends of the Argonauts and of the Harpies, Aesch. Eum. 50; etc.; Ar. Rh. 2, 178.—3. son of Lycaon, Apollod. 3, 8, 1.

Φίνις, ὁ, =φῆγη, Diosc.

†Φινόπολις, ἐως, ἡ, Phinopolis, a

city founded by Phineus at the entrance of the Euxine, Strab. p. 319

†Φίντας, οὐ and α, ὁ, Phintias, masc. pr. n., Paus. 4, 16, 2; etc.

Φίντερος, φίντατος, Dor. for φίλτερος, φίλτατος, Epich. p. 29.

†Φιντίας, α, ὁ, (Sicil.—Φιλτίας Phintias, a Pythagorean philosopher, Plut.

Φιντίας, ὁ, in Pind. Ol. 6, 37, a pron. n., being Sicil. for Φιλτίας, like Φιλτίας, Φιντυλος, etc., Böckh. Expl. 156; acc. to others Dor. for φίλος.

†Φιντύλος, οὐ, ὁ, Phintylus, masc. pr. n., Anth. P. 6, 192.

†Φιντώ, οὐς, ἡ, Phinto, fem. pr. n., Anth. P. 6, 288.

†Φίντων, ἄνος, ὁ, Phinton, masc. pr. n., Anth. P. 7, 503.

Φῆς, ἡ, gen. Φηκός, Boeot. for Σφίγς v. l. in Hes. Th. 326, cf. Plat. Crat. 414 D, Lob. Phryn. 72.

†Φήμον Πικρῶν, τό, Firmum (Picenum), a town of the Piceni, Strab. p. 241.

†Φισινός, οὐ, ὁ, Phisinus, masc. pr. n., of Chios, Arr. An. 3, 2, 5.

Φιτάλιοι, οἱ, =φετιάλεις.

Φίτρον, οὐ, τό, =sq.

Φίτρος, οὐ, ὁ, the stem or stump of a tree, Lat. stipex (Arist. Plant. 1, 4, 3):—a block, log, a piece of wood, Il. 12, 29, etc., Od. 12, 11; elsewhere κομῶς.—II. a fire-brand, Lyc. 913. (Akin. to φύω, φῖτω, φυτεύω, hence acc. to Damm. contr. for φητρος.)

Φίττα, Aeol. for φῖττα, σῖττα.

Φιττάκια, τά, Aeol. for φηττάκια

Φῖτω, τό, poet. for φῖτωμα, Ar. Pac. 1164, Eupol. Antol. 8.

Φῖτωμα, ατος, τό, (φῖτῶ) a shooscion: metaph. of a son, Aesch. Ag. 1281; οὐκ ἐμὸν τό φῖτωμα, said Spartan mother of a cowardly son, Plut. 2, 241 A:—cf. φῖτωμα.

Φῖτωποιμήν, ἐνος, ὁ, poet. for φυτοκόμος, a tender of plants, gardener, Aesch. Eum. 910:—on the accent v. Lob. Paral. 195.

Φῖτῶς, voc. ὁ, a begetter, father, Lyc. 462, 486: from

Φῖτῶ, f. -ῶσα, (φῖτω) =φυτεύω, to sow, plant, beget, call into being, Aesch. Pr. 233, Supp. 312, Soph. Tr. 310, Aj. 1296; but rare in prose, as Plat. Rep. 461 A, Criti. 116 C; in mid. of the woman, to produce, bear, Hec.—Κεφάλῳ φητῶσας τὸν λόγον, Hes. Th. 986 [i. always, whence it is used by poets, metri grat., for φῖτωμα.]

†Φλά, ἡ, Phla, an island in lake Tritonis in Africa, Hdt. 4, 178.

†Φλάβιανός, οὐ, ὁ, the Rom. name Flavianus, Anth. append. 381.

†Φλάβιος, οὐ, and Φλασῶσιος, οὐ, ὁ, the Rom. name Flavius, Plut.; etc.

Φλάβῶ, ὦ, =φλάω, Hesych.

*Φλάζω, intr. form from φλάω, to be broken or rent with a noise, hence ar. 2 ἐφλάδον (like πέφραδον from φρέζω, ἔφραδον from χάζω, E. M. 403, 47). λακίος ἐφλάδον, Aesch. Cho. 29. The pres. prob. only occurs in the redupl. form παφλάζω, cf. Foës. Oec. Hipp.

Φλαῖνω, =foreg.

Φλαμέντας, οὐ, ὁ, the Lat. Flamen. App.

Φλάμενες, also φλαμῖνιοι, οἱ, the Lat. flamines, Plut.

†Φλαμῖνιος, οὐ, ὁ, the Rom. name Flaminius, Polyb. 2, 21, 7; in Strab. Φλαμῖνιος.

Φλάνῶσα, Dor. for φληνῶσσα.

Φλάσις, ἐως, ἡ, (φλάω) Ion. τοῦ θλάσιος, Hipp. p. 911. [z]

Φλάσμα, ατος, τό, Ion. τοῦ θλάσμα, Hipp. p. 840.

8, Aesch. etc.: φλέψ κοίλη, v. sub κοίλος I, fin.: — Hippocr. and the most ancient physiologists did not distinguish the veins from the arteries: — the word ὀρτηρία being by them used for all, v. Foës. Oec. Hipp. — II. like πηγὴ, any vein or channel, a vein of metal, Xen. Vect. 1, 5; a spring of water, the grain in wood, in stone, etc. — III. γονίμη φλέψ, membrum virile, Anth. P. 6, 218; also simply φλέψ, Xenarch. Bountal. 1, 8, Leon. Tar. 26.

ΦΛΕΨΩ, to gush, teem with abundance, overflow, Aesch. Ag. 377, 1416. — II. to overflow with talk, talk idly, Hesych.

(The verb φλέω itself, which seems to be used only in pres. and impf., is rare: it is more important as a root branching off in many directions. From the radic. notion, to gush or overflow, come first of all the forms φλύνω and βλύνω, (Lat. fluo, pluo), φλίω, φλιδύω, φλοῖω, φλοῖστος, and Lat. fleo: nearly akin are φλόος, φλοῖος, Lat. flos, flosce, also φλέψ, with the epithets of Bacchus Φλέων, Φλέως, Φλοῖος, Φλυνός, (all referring to a fullness of the generative powers of nature), and the name of a Bacchantes Φλείω: hence also come φλυκτῆς, φλύκταινα, φλύσις: also prob. φύλλον, florium, flos, florere: prob. Lat. flare is akin; as no doubt, rejecting the aspirate, is πλέως, πῦρ-πλημ, πλήθω, πλήρης, Lat. plenus, etc. To the signf. of overflowing with talk or words, belong φλάω, παφλάω, with the collat. forms φλαίνω, φλανύσσω, then φλέδων, φλῆδω, φληάω, φληνώ, with its derivatives, φλοῖας, φλύος, φλῆας, φλύαρος.)

†φλέων, ὄνος, ὁ, v. sub foreg., epithet of Bacchus, as increasing the growth of fruits, Ael. V. H. 3, 41.

Φλέωσ, ὦ, ὁ, Att. for the Ion. φλοῦς, a marsh or water plant, acc. to Sprengel arundo ampelodesmon, Ar. Ran. 244, Fr. 85; φλόος in Hdt. 3, 98, ubi v. Wessel.; on the forms v. Lob. Phryn. 293. — It must not be confounded with φέωσ.

Φληδῶα, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (φλέω) = sq., Hesych.

Φληνάφωα, ὦ, to chatter, babble, Ar. Eq. 664, Nub. 1475; φληναφῶν ἄνω κάτω, Alex. Ἀδωτ. 1, 1. — The forms φληναφῶν, -είω seem to be corrupt. Hence

Φληνάφημα, ατος, τό, = φληναφος, Eur. Epist. 5, [α]

Φληναφία, ας, ἡ, a chattering: from Φληναφός, ον, ὁ, like φληνος or ἡ φλεδών, idle talk, chatter, nonsense, Menand. p. 163. — II. as adj. φληναφός, ον, talkative, silly, Menand. p. 42.

Φληναφώσης, ες, (ειδός) talkative.

Φληνάω, νενῶ, and νένω, (φληνός) = φληνω, Foës. Oec. Hipp.

Φληνός, τό, = φληναφος.

Φληνίσσω, and φληνώω, = sq.

Φληνώ, to talk idly, prate, babble, Lat. nugari.

Φλιά, ἄς, ἡ, in plur. φλιαί, = σταβιοί, the door-posts, jambs, Od. 17, 221, Polyb. 12, 12, 2: — in sing., Theocr. 18, 23: also, the threshold, Id. 2, 60. — 2. the two pieces of wood by which the axle is attached to the body of the chariot, Foës. Oec. Hipp.

†Φλιαί, αί, v. Φλιούς.

†Φλιαρος, ον, ὁ, the Phliarus, a river near Coronea, Plut. Lys. 29, 56.

†Φλιας, αντος, ὁ, Phlias, son of Bacchus, an Argonaut of Arachthya in Argolis, Paus. 2, 12, 6: cf. Ar. Rh. 1, 115. [in arsis Ar. Rh. 1. c.]

†φλιάσιος, α, ον, of Phlius, Phliasian, Hdt. 9, 24; ἡ Φλιασία, the territory of Phlius, Thuc. 5, 83; Strab. p. 382.

Φλίβω, Aeol. and Ion. for θλίβω, Theocr. 15, 76, v. 1. Od. 17, 221 (where θλίβεται now stands), cf. Foës. Oec. Hipp. [I]

Φλιδύω, ὦ, like φλυνδύω, to overflow with moisture, fiat, etc., σπός φλιδύντος ἰλίου, Nic. Al. 569: hence, to putrefy, Id. Th. 363, cf. Plut. 2, 642 E.

Φλιδύω, = foreg., only in Gramm. [I]

Φλιμέλια, τά, the Lat. flemina.

†φλιονυτίς, ιδος, ἡ, poet. fem. to foreg., ἡ Φλ. αία, Ar. Rh. 4, 568.

†Φλιός, οντος, ὁ, (Xen. Hell. 7, 2, 1), Phlius, a celebrated city on the northwest of Argolis, earlier Ἀραντία and Ἀραιθυρέα, Pind. N. 6, 73; Thuc. 5, 58; etc.: in Diod. S. 14, 41 αἱ Φλιαί.

Φλίβης, ἡ, (φλίβω) Aeol. for θλίψις.

Φλίω, = φλιδύω.

Φλόα, heterocl. acc. sing. of φλόος, Nic.

Φλόγεος, α, ον, (φλόξ) burning, flaming, blazing, glittering, ὄρεα, Il. 5, 745; 8, 389; πυρός αἰγῶν, Eur. Hec. 1104; χέρας φλογέας δαλσίος, Id. Tro. 1257; λαμπάδες, Ar. Ran. 340: —inflamed, red, Foës. Oec. Hipp.

Φλογέουσα, in Orac. Sib., prob. f. l. for φλογέουσα.

Φλογερός, ὦ, ὄν, (φλόξ) = φλόγεος, blazing, flaming, fiery-red, σέλας, Eur. Hel. 1126; αἰθήρ, El. 991.

Φλογεράννης, ὕχος, ὁ, ἡ, (δυνξ) with fiery hoofs.

Φλογετός, οὔ, ὁ, (φλόξ) a burning, heat, like πυρετός.

Φλογιά, ἄς, ἡ, poet. for φλόξ, Nic. Th. 54, etc.

Φλογιάω, ὦ, f. -άσω [α], to take fire: to become inflamed and red, Foës. Oec. Hipp.

†Φλογιδά, α, ὁ, Phlogidas, a Spartan, Plut. Lys. 17.

Φλογιδιον, ον, τό, dim. from φλογίς, [I]

Φλογίζω, f. -ίσω, = φλέγω, to set on fire, burn, burn up, Soph. Ph. 1199: to roast or broil in or over the fire: — pass., to blaze, flame, ἥλιος φλογιζόμενος, Soph. Tr. 95.

Φλογίνος, η, ον, flaming, fiery, LXX.: τὰ φλόγινα (sc. ἱμάτια), flame-coloured garments, Lat. flammæa, Ath. 539 E.

— II. τὸ φλόγινον, = sq. II, Theophr.

Φλόγιον, ον, τό, dim. from φλόξ, Longin. — II. a flower, prob. the wall-flower, cheiranthus cheiri, Theophr.: also φλόγινον.

†Φλόγιος, ον, ὁ, (φλέγω) Phlogius, name of an inhab. of the sun, Luc. V. Hist. 1, 20.

Φλογίς, ιδος, ἡ, (φλέγω) a piece of roasted or broiled flesh, φλογίδες ταύρων, beefsteaks, Archipp. Ἡρακλ. γαμ. 2; so, φλογίδες κίπρου, Stratist. Καλλιπ. 1.

Φλογίσις, εως, ἡ, and φλογισμός, οὔ, ὁ, (φλογίζω) a roasting or broiling: also = φλογμός.

Φλογιστός, ὦ, ὄν, verb. adj. from φλογίζω, burnt, set on fire, Soph. El. 58.

Φλογμός, οὔ, ὁ, (φλέγω) burning heat, Aesch. Eum. 940; πυρός φλ. ὁ Διός, i. e. lightning, Eur. Supp. 831: — inflammation, Hipp.

Φλογμοσύραννος, ον, ὁ, a fire-king. [v]

Φλογοβάφης, ες, (φλόξ, βάπτω) dirt in fire, flame-coloured, Jo. Lyd.

Φλογογενής, ες, fire-born, Lat. flammigena

Φλογοειδής, ες, (φλόξ, εἶδος) flame, flaming, blazing, fiery, fiery-red, Plut. 2, 695 C, etc.: —inflamed, Hipp. p. 489.

Φλογόεις, εσσα, εν, = φλόγεος, Anth. P. 12, 225.

Φλογόλευκος, ον, (φλόξ, λευκός) flame-coloured mixed with white, Hesych.

Φλογόφατος, ον, (φλόξ, φαῖος) flame-coloured mixed with grey, Hesych.

Φλογώ, ὦ, f. -ώσω, = φλέγω.

Φλογώδης, ες, contr. for φλογονόδης, Hipp.

Φλογώμα, ατος, τό, that which burnt or roasted.

Φλογωπός, ὄν, (φλόξ, ὤψ) fiery-looking, fire-coloured, fiery, πῦρ, Aesch. Pr. 253; φρ. σήματα, omens or tokens by fire, lb. 498.

Φλογωπτις, εως, ἡ, (φλογώ) a burning heat, inflammation, Thuc. 2, 49, II. the burning part of a torch, v. Diod. 17, 115.

Φλογωπῶ, ὁ, ἡ, = φλογωπός, Aesch. Pr. 791; cf. Pors. Med. 1363.

Φλοῖα, ἄς, ἡ, = φλιά, v. 1. Theocr. 23, 18, Ar. Rh. 3, 278, etc., but v. dub. — II. in Lacon. dialect, an epithet of Proserpina, prob. from φλοῖος φλόος, φλοῖς, the blooming, verdant.

Φλοῖας, ἄκος, ὁ, (φλοῖω) = φλιάς, φλοῖαρον, ον, τό, dim. from φλοῖος, [α]

Φλοιδάω, ὦ, = sq., Hipp.

Φλοιδιάω and φλοιδύω, ὦ, (φλοῖα φλέω, φλύνω) to make to swell or ferment. — II. to heat, scorch, burn; pass., Lyc. 35.

Φλοῖζω, (φλόος) to strip off the rind to peel, Theophr.

Φλόινος, η, ον, of or from the water plant φλοῖος or φλέως, ἐσθίητες φλῆναι, garments thereof, mat-garments, Hdt. 3, 98.

Φλοιοβάρης, ες, (φλοῖος, βαρὺς) heavy with bark.

Φλοιοβάργες, ὦ, to have the bark burst, Diosc.: from

Φλοιοβάργης, ες, with the bark rind burst, Theophr. Hence

Φλοιοβάργας, ας, ἡ, a bursting the bark or rind, Theophr.

Φλοιοβρίκος, ον, (φλοῖος, βρίζω) having roots covered with coats of rind: peel: τὰ φλοιοβρίκα, bulbous plant, Theophr.

Φλοῖος, οὔ, ὁ, (φλέω, φλοῖω) — rind of trees, peel, bark, bass, Il. 1, 23, Hdt. 4, 67: — also, the husk of certain fruits, Plut. 2, 684 A: — metaph. as symbol of empty pride, Wytenb. Plut. 2, 81 B. Cf. φλόος, φλοῖος.

Φλοῖστος, ον, ὁ, (φλέω, φλοῖω) any confused, roaring noise, esp. the dull noise or din of a large mass of men in the battle-din, Il. 5, 322, 469; 10, 4 (never in Od.): of the noise of the sea, Aesch. Fr. 792, Soph. Fr. 3 (for Hom. has it not in this signf. except in compd. πολυφλοῖστος); ἰλυνεῖς, foam, Opp. H. 1, 777: — ἀφλοῖστος, — Poët. word.

Φλοῖστος, οὔ, ὁ, (φλοῖζω) a stripping off the rind, peeling, Theophr.

Φλοῖστικός, ἡ, ὄν, (φλοῖζω) suited for, skilled in peeling off the rind; — κή (sc. τέχνη), the art of making plaited-work from the bass of trees, making, Plat. Polit. 288 D.

Φλοῖα, (φλέω) to burst out, swell, in full vigour or bloom, Antimach. Fr. 69 (ap. Plut. 2, 683 F).

Φλοῖωδης, ες, (φλοῖος, εἶδος) like rind or bass: — hence metaph. ugly-minded, frivolous, Plut. 2, 81 B, ubi Wytenb.

Φλοῖωτις, ιδος, ἡ, (φλοῖος) bark or bass, Lyc. 1492

Φαλαίς, ἰδος, ἦ, cf. sq.
 Φάλιος, ον, ὁ, mullein, Lat. verbas-
 m., of which the ancients knew
 several kinds, Cratin. Incert. 135, and
 heophr.: we also find the forms
 ἰάμος, φλόνος, and πλόμος.—Its
 thick, woolly leaves served for lamp-
 jacks, where one kind was called
 ἰοῖς λυχνίτις or θρυαλλίς.

Φλονίς, ἰδος, ἦ, = φολῖς, λεπίς,
 esych.

Φλονίτις, ἰδος, ἦ, synonym. for
 ὄσμα, in Diosc. 3, 137, where some
 rite φλομίτις, and derive it from
 ἰόμος.

Φλόμος, ὁ, v. φλόμος.

Φλόξ, ἦ, gen. φλογός, (φλέγω):—a
 flame, blaze, any bright, blazing fire, Od.
 7, 1, and oft. in Il.; δεινὴ δὲ φλόξ
 ὑπὸ θεῶν καιόμενου, 8, 135; κατὰ
 ἵρ ἐκάτῃ καὶ φλόξ ἐμαράνθη, 9, 212;
 sq. also in Hes., etc.: φλόγα παρα-
 λείν, ἐγείρειν, to raise a flame,
 en. Cyr. 7, 5, 23, Symp. 2, 24:—
 ore fully, φλόξ Ἡφαίστοιο, Il. 17,
 Od. 1. c.; πυρός, Pind. P. 4, 400;
 ογὸς σπέρμα, of live charcoal, Id.
 7, 87: φ. κεραννία, οὐρανία, etc.,
 lightning, Aesch. Pr. 1017, Eur.
 ed. 144: also of the heat of the
 sun, Soph. Tr. 696, Eur., etc.:—met-
 ph., φλ. οἶνου, the fiery strength of
 ne, Eur. Alc. 758; φλ. πύματος,
 ph. O. T. 166.—The plur. φλόγες,
 mes, fire, is not rare in Anth., Ath.,
 in other late prose, L. Dind. Xen.
 mp. 2, 24.

Φλόος, ον, ὁ, contr. φλοῦς, with
 tapl. acc. φλόα in Nic. Al. 302,
 λέω):—rarer form of φλοῖός, Diosc.:
 o of the slough of serpents, Nic. 1. c.
 I. bloom, the blooming, healthy state
 a plant, Lat. flos, Arat. 335.

Φλόος, ὁ, Ion. for φλέως, q. v.—II.
 tr. for φλόος.

Φλύα, ας, ἦ, Phlyā, an Attic deme
 onging to the tribe Cecropis and
 r to Ptolemais; adv. Φλυσίη, at
 in Phlyā, Isae. 72, 38; hence ὁ
 νέυς, εως, an inhab. of Phlyā, a
 lyān, Isae. 68, 44; Plut. Sol. 12.

Φλύακιον, ον, τό, = φλύακίον. [α]
 ἰλῦακογράφω, ὦ, to write jests or
 ces: and

ἰλῦακογράφία, ας, ἦ, a writing of
 ts or farces: from

ἰλῦακογράφος, ον, (φλύαξ, γράφω)
 ing farces: ὁ φλ., a farce-writer,
 i. 702 B.

ἰλῦαξ, ἄκος, ὁ, Dor. form for φλύ-
 ας, (φλύα):—nonsense, foolery, drol-
 e; hence,—2. a kind of farce, said
 be invented by Rhinthon, φλύακες
 γυκοί, Anth. P. 7, 414: also called
 ποτραγωδία,—being prob. a kind
 ravestied tragedy.—II. of persons, a
 ter, droll, or player of farces.

ἰλῦάρω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, Ion. φλυηρ-
 ἄρος):—to talk folly or nonsense,
 y the droll, jest, Hdt. 7, 103, 104,
 q. 543, etc.; ἀεροβλατούτα καὶ
 ἡν πολλὴν φλυαρίαν φλυαρύντα,
 t. Apol. 19 C: also, to play the
 l, trifle, Lat. nugari, Xen. Cyr. 1, 4,
 Plat., etc.:—φλυαρεῖς ἔχων, Plat.
 rep. 490 E; cf. ἔχω A. IV. 8. Hence
 ἰλῦάρημα, ατος, τό, silly talk, fool-
 y, Joseph. [αρ]

ἰλῦάρια, ας, ἦ, (φλύαρος) silly talk,
 sense, foolery, Ar. Lys. 159, and
 t.; καπνὸς καὶ φλ., Plat. Rep.
 D: generally, a playing the fool,
 ether in word or deed, cf. Stallb.
 t. Symp. 211 E, and v. sub φλυα-
 ρία.—freq. also in plur., fooleries, Lat.
 se, Plat., v. Heind. Phaed. 66 C;
 αὶ καὶ φλυαρίαι, Id. Hipp. Maj.
 B.

Φνῦαρογράφω, φνῦαρογράφος, =
 φλυακογρ.

Φνῦαροκοπέω, ὦ, (κόπτω) strengthd.
 for φλυαρέω, to practise tom-foolery,
 Strab., v. Lob. Phryn. p. 416. Hence

Φνῦαροκοπία, ας, ἦ, tom-foolery.

Φνῦαρολογία, ὦ, -λογία, ἦ, = φλυ-
 αρέω, φλυαρία: from

Φνῦαρολόγος, ον, (λέγω) = sq.,
 talking foolery.

Φνῦαρός, ὄν, talkative, gossiping.—

II. as subst., ὁ φνῦαρος (proparox.),—

1. a silly talker, prater, Plat. Ax. 369

D.—2. silly talk, foolery, like φλυαρία,
 Ar. Nub. 364, Plat. Ax. 365 E; also

in pl., fooleries, Strattis Maced. 7.—

On the accent v. Lob. Paral. 345. [ῥ]

Φνῦαρόδης, ες, (φλύαρος, εἶδος)
 fooling, Plut. Lycurg. 6.

Φνῦαρόσω, = φλυαρέω, Hesych.; in
 Laconic φλονάσω.

†Φνῦγαδία, ας, ἦ, Phlygadia, a
 mountain of Noricum, Strab. p. 207.

†Φνῦγονιον, ον, τό, and Φνῦγονία,
 ας, ἦ, Phlygonium, a city of Phocis,
 Paus. 10, 3, 2.

Φνῦδόρος, ὁ, ὄν, like πλαδαρός,
 soft or flabby: from

Φνῦδόα, ὦ, like πλαδαύα, to have
 an excess of moisture, become soft or
 flabby, Foës. Oec. Hipp.

Φνῦζάκιον, ον, τό, dim. of φλύ-
 κταινα, Foës. Oec. Hipp.

Φνῦζογράφος, ον, = φλυακογράφος.

[α]

Φνῦζω, rarer collat. form from
 φλύα, Nic. Al. 214, cf. Foës. Oec.

Hipp.; and v. φλύα sub fin.

Φνῦηρος, φνῦηρέω, Ion. for φλύα-
 ρος, φλυαρέω.

Φνῦκταινα, ης, ἦ, (φλύα, φλύζω):
 —a rising on the skin; whether, a blister
 made by a burn or some outward
 cause; or, a pimple, pustule, striking
 out from within, Lat. pustula, Thuc.

2, 49, v. Foës. Oec. Hipp.; cf. ὀλο-
 φλυκτίς, ὀλοφυνδόν.

Φνῦκταινίδιον, ον, τό, dim. from
 foreg., Hipp. p. 183. [ῥ]

Φνῦκταινίς, ἰδος, ἦ, = foreg., Hipp.
 p. 994.

Φνῦκταινοειδής, ες, (φλύκταινα,
 εἶδος) pimply, pustulous, Hipp. p. 641.

Φνῦκταινόμοα, (φλύκταινα, εἶδος)
 as pass., to get or have pustules, Hipp.

Φνῦκταινώδης, ες, contr. for φλυ-
 κταινοειδής.

Φνῦκταινώσις, ἦ, (φλυκταινόμοα)
 an eruption of pustules, Hipp. p. 765.

Φνῦκτίς, ἰδος, ἦ, (φλύα), = φλύ-
 κταινα, Hipp.

Φνῦνδόα, = φνῦδόα.

Φνῦτός, τό, = φλύαρος II, idle talk,
 foolery, Archil. 113.

†Φνῦτός, οὔ, ὁ, Phlytus, a son of
 Earth, Paus. 4, 1, 5.

Φνῦσις, εως, ἦ, a breaking out, erup-
 tion, Foës. Oec. Hipp.: from

Φνῦα, f. -αω, and φλύζω, (φλέω):—
 to swell over, overflow, bubble or boil
 over or up, ἀνὰ δὲ ἐφλυε κατὰ ῥέεθρα,
 Il. 21, 361.—II. metaph., to overflow
 with words, talk idly, talk, babble, μά-

την φλύσαι, Aesch. Pr. 504; γράμ-

ματ' ἐπ' ἀσπίδος φλύοντα, Id. Theb.

661: later also, c. acc. cognato, φή-

μην συγγερὴν ἐφλύσεν, Anth. P. 7,
 351; so, φ. αἰσγρά, φλ. ὄνειδος, lb.—

Poet. word.—Βλύω, Βλύζω is the
 same word without the aspir.: on

this whole family v. sub φλέω. [ῥ] in
 pres. and impf., as in Il. 21, 361, ῥ in
 fut. and aor., (v. supra); for φλύα,
 Mel. 119, 4, Anth. l. c., may be refered
 to φλύζω.]

Φνεί, comic imitation of the snuff-
 ing, nasal sound phn, Luc. Lexiphr.
 29;—also cited from Ar. (Fr. 702) by

Gramm. as expressing the note of
 certain bird, E. M. p. 796.

Φοβέσκε, Ep. and Ion. impf. from
 φοβεῖν, for ἐφθβεῖ, Hes.

Φοβερίζω, f. -ίσω, (φόβος) to terrify
 scare, dismay, LXX. Hence

Φοβερισμός, οὔ, ὁ, a terrifying
 fright, LXX.

Φοβεροειδής, ες, (φοβερός, εἶδος)
 terrible to behold, LXX.

Φοβερός, ὁ, ὄν, fearful: hence,—I.

causing fear, dreadful, frightful, fear-
 ful, formidable, χρηστήρια φ., Hdt. 7,

139, and freq. in Aesch., etc.; φ. ἰδεῖν,
 προσδέσθαι, Aesch. Pers. 27, 48;

πλήθει φ., formidable only from num-
 bers, Thuc. 2, 98; c. inf., φ. προσπο-

λεμῆσαι, Dem. 42, 12, cf. Theocr. 22,
 2.—2. causing fear, serving as matter

of dread, ὁδὲ ὄρκος φ., Thuc. 3, 83,
 ἵππος φοβερὸς μὴ ὑνῆκστόν τι ποιή-

σθ, a horse that makes one fear he will
 do some mischief, Xen. Hier. 6, 15;

so, φοβερὸι ἦσαν μὴ ποιήσασθαι, Id.
 An. 5, 7, 2.—φοβερὸν (ἐστὶ) μὴ, there

is reason to dread that., Id. Cyr. 7, 5,
 22, Hier. 1, 12.—II. feeling fear, fright-

ened, affrighted, afraid, timid, φορῶν,
 Soph. O. T. 153; ὅμωα, Eur. I. A.

620; freq. in Plat.: τὸ ζύνθηδες φ., the
 feeling of fear and reverence, Thuc

6, 55.—III. caused by fear, troubled
 panic, φ. ἀναχόρησις, Thuc. 4, 128

φοβερὰ ὅσοις οὐκ ἔλγῃ πρόσσηζε, a mis-
 of fear., Aesch. Pr. 144: φ. φροντί-

δες, anxious thoughts, Plat. Theag.

127 B. Hence

Φοβερότης, ητος, ἡ, sternness, Arist.

Rhet. 1, 5, 11.

Φοβερωπός, ὄν, Orph. Fr. 8, 8, and
 φοβερωπῶ, ὦπος, ὁ, ἦ, H. 69, 8, (φοβε-

ρός, ὦπ) terrible of aspect.

Φοβεροστράτη, ης, ἦ, (φοβέω, στρα-

τός) scarer of hosts, epith. of Minerva,
 Ar. Eq. 1177; and

Φοβεροστράτης, ον, (φοβέω, στρατός)
 dismayng, scaring armies, Hes. Fr.

Φοβέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (φόβος):—to

strike with fear, to scare, frighten, dis-

may, in Il., esp. to put to flight, (never

in Od.): Ζεὺς καὶ ἄλκιμον ἄνδρα φο-

βεῖ, Il. 16, 689; etc. (cf. infra B.)

once in Hes., Sc. 162; then in Hdt.

7, 235, and Att., μὴ φίλους φόβεε,
 Aesch. Theb. 262; φοβεῖν λόγους, Id.

Pers. 215; φ. μὴ ὅτι ὀρῶντι τάρβος

οὐδ' ἐπος φοβεῖ, Soph. O. T. 296; cf.

Eur. Hipp. 572; ἡ δύναμις φοβοῦσα,
 Antipho 127, 23; then in Thuc., Plat.,

etc.

B. pass., φοβέομαι: fut. mid. φο-

βήσομαι, and fut. pass. φοβηθήσο-

μαι, used indifferently, Xen. Cyr. 1,

4, 19; 3, 30, 30; 8, 7, 15, though the

former more freq.: aor. ἐφθβήθην;
 aor. mid., ἐφθβήσάμην, only in late

authors, as Anacreont. 34, 11: pf.
 pass. πεφόβημαι. To be put in fear,
 take fright, be affrighted, to fear, dread,

in Hom. esp. to flee, freq. in Il., once
 in Od., 16, 163: this Homeric sense
 mostly in part. pf. πεφόβημένος, so
 in Hdt. 9, 70, and freq. in Att. Con-

struct., absol., καὶ μέσσον πεδὶον φο-
 βέοντα, βόες ὧς ἄς τε λέων ἐφθβήσε,
 Il. 11, 172;—ὑπὸ τινος φοβέεσθαι, to
 flee before him, Il. 8, 149; so, ὑπὸ
 τινι, Il. 15, 637; also c. acc., φοβεῖ
 σθαί τινα, to flee from, dread, fear any
 one, Il. 22, 250, and Att.; so, φοβεῖ
 σθαί τι, Hdt. 1, 39, and Att.; also
 φοβεῖσθαι αἰς or πρὸς τι, to be alarm-
 ed at a thing, Soph. O. T. 980, Tr.

1211; but, φ. ὑμῶν τινα, to fear, be
 anxious about a thing, Hdt. 6, 62
 περὶ τινος or τινί, Thuc. 2, 90, Plat.
 etc., cf. Heind. Plat. Euthyd. 275 B
 ὑπὲρ τινος, Stallb. Plat. Rep. 387 B

... c. acc. εἰρησάτο, φόβον φοβεῖσθαι, Eur. T. 1166, cf. Supp. 548: —φοβεῖσθαι μή., to fear lest a thing will be, Lat. *vereri* ne., Eur. Or. 770, Thuc., etc., (cf. μή B. IV); so, φῶτος μή., Thuc. 6, 13, Xen. Mem. 2, 9, 2; φ. μή οὐ, Xen. Oec. 16, 6, (cf. κῆ οὐ I): also, φοβ. ὅτι., ὅς., to fear that., not like Lat. *vereri* ut., but φ. μή, perh. a little stronger, Poppo Xen. Cyr. 3, 1, 1 — c. inf., to fear to do, be afraid of doing, Plat. Gorg. 457 E, Soph. 230 E, Xen. Cyr. 8, 7, 15.

ΦΟΒΗ, ης, ἡ, a lock or curl of hair, Aesch. Cho. 188; βοστρύχων ἡκρας φόβας, Soph. El. 449: generally, one's hair, Soph. O. C. 1464, Eur. Bacch. 683; δρακόντων φόβαι, i. e. the Gorgons's snaky locks, Pind. P. 10, 75: the mane of a horse, Soph. Fr. 587, 7, 10, Eur. Alc. 429.—II. metaph., like κόμη II, Lat. *coma*, the tresses of trees, their leafage, foliage, Soph. Ant. 419, Eur. Alc. 172, etc.; ἰων φόβαι, tuffs of violets, Pind. Fr. 45, 16; εὐπείραλοι φόβαι, Anth. P. 6, 158. (Damm refers this to φοβέω, as σόβη to σοβέω, cf. φόρισσω, ορίξ.)

Φόβηεν, Ep. and Dor. 3 pl. aor. I pass. from φοβέω, for ἐφοβήθησαν, Od. Φόβημα, ατος, τό, (φοβέω) a terror, object of fright, Soph. O. C. 699.

Φοβητέον, verb. adj. from φοβέω, one must frighten.—II. from φοβεόμαι, one must fear, Plat. Rep. 452 B, etc.—2. φοβητέος, α, on, to be feared, Id. Legg. 746 E.

Φοβητής, οὔ, ὁ, (φοβέω) one who scares or frightens.

Φοβητικός, ἡ, ὄν, (φοβέω) frightful, terrible.—II. liable to fear, fearful, timid, Arist. Pol. 8, 7, 5.

Φόβητρον, on, τό, a scarecrow, bugbear, fright, Plat. Ax. 367 A; Τιςφόβης τὰ φόβητρα, prob., tragic masks of the Furies, Lucill. 81.

†Φόβιος, on, ὁ, Phobius, son of Hippocles, Alex. Aetol. 12, 1.

Φοβόδουλος, on,=φόροφόρος, like one bitten by a mad dog.

Φόβος, on, ὁ, (φέβομαι):—fear, terror, fright, dismay, in Hom. and Hes., mostly flight, freq. in Il., once in Od., viz. 24, 57; so in Hdt. 7, 10, 5; so, generally, to be distinguished from δέος, as rather the outward show, than the sensation, of fear; (cf. sub. δέος): c. gen. subjecti, φόβος ἀνδρῶν, the flight of men, Il. 15, 310; but c. gen. objecti, fear or dread of another, cf. Aesch. Pers. 115, etc.; so, φ. ἁπῶς, ἕκ τινος, Xen. Cyr. 3, 3, 53, Aesch. Cho. 930; ὑπὸ τινος, Xen. An. 7, 2; πρὸς τινα, Dem. 798, 3; but very rare c. acc. objecti, φόβος Θηβαίων, =τὸ φοβεῖσθαι θ., Dem. 366, 26 (si sanus locus), cf. Stallb. Plat. Rep. 465 B: φόβονδε ἵππους ἔχειν, φόβονδε τροπάζεσθαι, αἰσέειν, like φύλασσε, to turn the horses to flight, etc., Il. 8, 139; 15, 666; 17, 579, φόβονδε ἀγορεύειν, to advise to flight, Il. 5, 252: δοῦναι τινα φόβον, Pind. P. 5, 61: φόβον βλέπειν, Aesch. Theb. 498; φόβον παρέχειν, also, ἐμβάλλειν, ἐντιθέσθαι τινα, to strike terror into one, Lat. *metum incutere alicui*, Eur. Hec. 1113, Xen. Cyr. 8, 7, 18, An. 7, 4, 1; φόβος ἔχει με, ἐμπιπτε μοι, Aesch. Ag. 1243, Eur. Or. 1255, Xen. An. 2, 2, 9; ὑπέρχειται με φ., Soph. Phil. 1231; διὰ φόβον ἔρχομαι, Eu. Or. 757; on the contrary, φόβον λύνει, Eur. Or. 104; ἀπαινεῖν τινα, Xen. Cyr. 4, 2, 10; φόβον ὑπαλάττειν, to get rid of it, Ib. 5, 2, 32: φόβος (ἐστὶ), c. inf., Xen. An. 2, 4, 3, μὴ., Mem. 2, 1, 25:—also in

plur., mostly poet., as I. nd. N. 9, 64, Aesch. Theb. 134, Eur., etc.; φόβους καὶ κινδύνους, Plat. Theat. 173 A.—2. an object of terror, a terror, Soph. O. C. 1652: plur. φόβοι, like Lat. *terrores*, ἦν φόβους λέγει, Soph. O. T. 917; cf. Xen. An. 4, 1, 23.—II. φόβος, personified, †Phobus, Terror, † Il. 15, 119, son of Mars. Il. 13, 299, and of Cytherea, Hes. Th. 934; usu. coupled with his brother Δεῖμος, Il. 4, 440; 11, 37.

Φοιβάζω, f. -άσω, (φοῖβος):—to cleanse, purify, Ap. Rh.—II. (Φοῖβος) to be inspired, prophesy, utter prophetic words, μύθους, Lyc.—2. transit., to inspire, Anth. P. 9, 525; πάθος φοιβάζον τοὺς λόγους, Longin.

†Φοιβαία λίμνη, ἡ, lake Phoebaea, near Troezen in Argolis, Paus. 2, 30, 7.

Φοιβαινῶ,=φοιβάζω. Φοιβάς, ἄδος, ἡ, the priestess of Phoebus: generally, an inspired woman, prophetess, Eur. Hec. 827: also as fem. adj.,=φοιβάζουσα.

Φοιβαστήρ, ἡρος, ὁ, and φοιβαστής, οὔ, ὁ, an inspired person.

Φοιβαστικός, ἡ, ὄν, (φοιβάζω) like inspiration, enthusiastic, Longin.: φ. χρησμῶν, uttering oracles, Plat. Rom. 21.

Φοιβαστρια, ας, ἡ, fem. from φοιβαστήρ, a prophetess, Lyc. 1468.

Φοιβάω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, poet. for φοιβάζω, to cleanse, wash, χεῖρας φοιβήσασα μύροις, Theocr. 17, 134, cf. Call. Lav. Pall. 11.

Φοῖβειος, α, on, also εος, on, Ion. Φοιβήσιος, (Φοῖβος) of Phoebus, belonging or sacred to him, †Eur. Ion 1089, Phoen. 225; τὸ Φοιβήσιον δάπεδον, I. A. 756†; hence, prophetic, inspired.

Φοῖβη, ης, ἡ, Phobē, Lat. Phoebe, one of the daughters of Uranus and Gaea, who bore Latona and Asteria to Coeus, Hes. Th. 136, 404: acc. to others the mother of Phoebus was so called, cf. sub Φοῖβος: and, later, Phoebe is a freq. epith. of Diana:—cf. φοῖβος.—†2. a nymph, wife of Danaus, Apollod. 2, 1, 5.—3. daughter of Tyndareus and Leda, sister of Clytemnestra, Eur. I. A. 50.—Others in Paus.; etc.

†Φοιβήσιος, η, on, Ion.=Φοῖβειος.

Φοιβήσις, ἰδος, pecul. poet. fem. of Φοῖβειος; Anth. †P. 9, 201.

Φοιβητέω, to be a φοιβητής.

Φοιβητής, οὔ, ὁ, a soothsayer, prophet.

Φοιβητός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. adj., prophesied, foretold.—II. inspired, prophesying, Manethro.

Φοιβήτρια, ας, ἡ, fem. of φοιβητής, a prophetess.—II. =καθάρτρια II, a cleanser, purifier.

Φοιβητροί, ορος, ὁ, =φοιβητής, Orph. Lith. 383.

†Φοιβία, ας, ἡ, Phoebia, a small town of the Sicyonians, Paus. 9, 15, 4.

†Φοιβίδας, α, ὁ, Phoeidas, a commander of the Spartans, Xen. Hell. 5, 2, 24.

†Φοιβίς, ἰδος, ἡ, Phoebis, a courtesan, Luc. Dial. Mer. 4.

Φοιβίτης, on, ὁ,=φοιβητής, susp.

Φοιβόλαμπτος, on, Ion. for sq., Hdt. 4, 13.

Φοιβόλαπτος, on; (Φοῖβος, λαμβάνω) rapt, inspired by Phoebus, Lyc. 1460.

Φοιβονομέομαι, (Φοῖβος, νέμομαι) pass., to be ruled by Phoebus, i. e. to be purified, Thessalian word in Plut. 2, 393 C.

Φοῖβος, ἡ, on, pure, bright, radiant,

δῶρα, Hes. Fr. 78, Lyc. 1009; ἡμῶς, Aesch. Pr. 22. (Prob. ἱεροφῶς, φῶς; cf. the old Latin *ferus, febrarius*.)—II. as prop. Φοῖβος, ὁ, Phoebus, i. e. the Bright Pure (cf. foreg.), old epith. of Apollo in Hom., who usu. joins Φοῖβος Ἀπόλλων, but also has Φοῖβος alone rarely inverted, Ἀπόλλων Φοῖβος, in Il. 20, 68, Hes. ap. Eust. Od. 232. Aesch., Eum. 8, makes the name originate with the god's mother Φοῖβη. But in no case must Home Φοῖβος be taken for the Sun-god (Ἥλιος), for Apollo did not receive this character till much later. Ter. epith. Φοῖβος refers rather to the purity and radiant beauty of youth, which was always a chief attribute of Apollo, so that something may be said of Kanne's hypothesis, that Φοῖβος connected with ἡβη, cf. Müller D. 2, 6, 7. The notion of prophetic touches to the person of the oracular Apollo, but without being expressed in the name Φοῖβος.

†Φοῖδας, on, ὁ, Phœdas, a ruler the Thebans, Plut. 2, 775 A.

Φοῖδες, cf. sub Φοῖς.

†Φοῖων, onος, ὁ, Phœzon, a place in Arcadia, Paus. 8, 11, 4.

Φοῖων, ης, ἡ, Lacon. for φοῖνῃν, ἡ φῖρ for θῖρ, Alcmān 11.

Φοινίγεις, εσσα, εν, (φοῖνός) blood-red, deep-red, δράκων, Il. 22, 220; μύσφω, Coluth. 43:—cf. δαφνός.

Φοινίγμα, ατος, τό, that which made red.

Φοινιγμός, οὔ, ὁ, (φοίνισσω) a reddening or making red.—2. an irritation of the skin by blisters and the like, Forster Hipp.

Φοινίω,=φοίνισσω.

Φοινικάνθεος, on, (φοίνις, ἄνθος) with purple flowers, rosy, Φοῖον, Lat. *purpureum ver*, Pind. P. 114.

Φοινικῶν, ὦ,=φοίνισσω, dub.

Φοινικέμω, γεν. onos, (Φοῖον εἶμα) for φοινικέμω, with garment of red, Epich. p. 25, c. conj. Porson.

Φοινικέιος, on, v. sub φοινικῆς [I]

Φοινικελίκτης, on, ὁ, a cheat, rogue, Hesych.; so, Φοίνις ἀνὴρ ἐπὶ τῇ λια εἰδός, Od. 14, 288.

Φοινικέας, εα, εον, contr. οῖς, on, q. v.: (φοίνις):—purple-red, p. plen or crimson, and (generally) p. Lat. *puniceus*, ῥόδα, Pind. I. 4, 30; also in Hdt. 1, 98; 2, 132, etc.—cf. φοίνις C. fin.—II.=Φοινικῆς Diod.; cf. Lob. Phryn. 148. [I]

†Φοινίκες, on, οἱ, the Phoenicians on the eastern shore of the Mediterranean, Il. 23, 744; etc.; for their migration hither from their original abode about the Ἐρυθρὴ θάλασσα v. Hdt. 1, 1; 7, 89, v. Φοίνις.

†Φοινίκη, ης, ἡ, (φοίνις) date-tree, Phoenicia, on the eastern coast of the Mediterranean in Asia, Od. 4, 8, Hdt. 2, 44, 116; etc.—2. a city on the coast of Chaonia in Epirus, I. lib. 2, 8. [I]

†Φοινικήσιος, η, on, Ep. and Ion. Φοινικεῖος, α, on, of Phoenicia, Phoenician, τὰ Φοινικῆς γράμματα, letters introduced into Greece from Phoenicia, Hdt. 5, 58.

Φοινικῆσιος, η, on, Ion. for φοινικεῖος,=φοίνικεος, of the date or palm tree, ἐσθῆς φοινικῆς, a garment of palm leaves, Hdt. 4, 43; φ. ὀνύρα μιν-wine, Ib. 1, 194; 2, 86, etc.

Φοινικῆς, η, on, Ion. for φοινικεῖος,=φοίνικεος, of the date or palm tree, ἐσθῆς φοινικῆς, a garment of palm leaves, Hdt. 4, 43; φ. ὀνύρα μιν-wine, Ib. 1, 194; 2, 86, etc.

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Φοινίκη, ἴδος, pecul. poet. fem. foreg.—II.=φοινικίς.
 Φοινικίας ἀνεμος, ὁ, a Phoenician wind, i. e. south-east, Arist. Meteor. 2, 10.
 Φοινικίδης, οὐ, ὁ, Phoenicids, a set of the new comedy, Stob.; cf. Meineke 1, p. 481.
 Φοινικίδιον, οὐ, τό, dim. from Φοίνιξ, a young or little Phoenician, Diog. 7, 3.
 Φοινικίω, f. -ῖω Att. -ῖω, (Φοίνιξ)—like βαρβαρίζω, to imitate the Phoenicians in manners or language, weak Phoenician, etc.: also of brutal st. Hesych.—II. (φοίνις) to be purchased.—
 Φοινικικός, ἡ, ὄν, (Φοίνις) Phoenician, Hdt. 6, 47; later, also, Punic, Carthaginian, †Thuc. 6, 46; Φοινικιστὴν τι, something Phoenician, i. e. a falsehood, for the Phoenicians were charged with deception from Homer onwards (cf. sub Φοίνις), Plat. ep. 414 C†—adv. -κῶς, in Phoenician fashion, Diog. L. 7, 25.—II.=φινικός, red; hence, metaph., κακὴ ὥν, (as we say, 'of deep dye'), Ar. ac. 303; v. Br. et Dind. Ib. 1173.
 Φοινικίνος, ἡ, οὐ, (φοίνις II)=φοινικῖος, φ. μύρον, palm-unguent, Anth. Θορκ. 1, 4; ὁ φ. (sc. οἶνος), tm-wine, Ephipp. Epheh. 1, Incert. (ubi v. Meineke).
 Φοινικίων, οὐ, τό, a musical instrument invented by the Phoenicians, also ἴνις. [v]
 †Φοινικῖον, οὐ, τό, ὅρος, Mt. Phoenicis, near Onchestus in Boeotia, Strab. p. 410.
 Φοινικίος, α, οὐ,=φοινικέος, Polyb. 23, 12 [v]
 Φοινικίου, οὐσσα, οὐν,=φοινικέος, Ar. Av. 272, Arist. Color. 5, 19 and cf. φοίνις C. fin.—II. τό φοινικῖον, a court of justice at Athens, named from its colour, Paus. 1, 28, 8; βατραχίου.
 Φοινικῖω, ὦ,=φοινικῖω.
 Φοινικίς, ἴδος, ἡ, (φοίνις):—a dark-l. crimson or purple cloth, Ar. Plut. 15.—2. a red cloak, Lat. *punicea vestis*, esp. a dark-red military cloak of the aedaeonians, Schol. Ar. Ach. 0, Lys. 1140, Schneid. Xen. Lac. 3, 3, Thom. M. p. 899; φοινικίδιον πάνν, a red cloak as bright as light can be, Ar. Pac. 1173, cf. 1175: a similar cloak worn by Persians, Schneid. Xen. Cyr. 6, 4, 1, cf. sq.—a red curtain, Aesch. 64, 27.—4. sea, a red flag hung out by the admiral as the signal for action: generally, a red banner, φοινικίδα ἀνατεῖν, a form in solemn curses or communications, Lys. 107, 40.—5. red ticket under high-hung pictures, tell their subject.
 †Φοινικίς, ἴδος, ἡ, Phoenicis, a city in Boeotia, earlier Μεδεῶν, Strab. p. 0.
 Φοινικιστής, οὐ, ὁ, (φοίνις):—a set of purple or red.—II. with the Persians, a wearer of purple, i. e. one of the highest rank, Lat. *purpuratus*, en. An. 1, 2, 20; whereas the παλαιουργεῖς, who were of lower rank, are only fanics of purple:—Latter indeed refers it to φοινικίς II, id interprets it a bearer of the red standard.—III.=φοινικίζων, brutally evil, E. M.
 Φοινικιστὴν, (Φοίνις) adv., in Phoenician fashion:—in the Phoenician or uic tongue, Polyb. 1, 80, 6.
 Φοινικίτης, οὐ, ὁ, (φοίνις B. II) φ. νος, palm-wine, Diosc. 5, 40.
 Φοινικὸβάλανος, οὐ, ἡ, (φοίνις B.

II, βάλανος) strictly, palm acorn, the fruit of the palm, the date, Polyb. 12, 2, 6, and Galen. [v]
 Φοινικὸβάρπος, οὐ, (φοίνις, βάπτω) purple-dyed, crimson, ἑσθήμη, Aesch. Eum. 1028.
 Φοινικὸβυτάω, ὦ, (φοίνις, βαίνω) to climb palms, Luc. D. Syr. 29.
 Φοινικὸβάρης, ἑς,=φοινικὸβάρπος, Philostr.
 Φοινικογενής, ἑς, (φοίνις, *γένω) Phoenician-born, Eur. Cret. 2.
 Φοινικὸδάκτυλος, οὐ, (φοίνις, δάκτυλος) crimson-fingered, ap. Arist. Rhet. 3, 2, 13.
 Φοινικοῖμων, οὐ, cf. φοινικέμων.
 Φοινικέος, ἑσσα, εν, poet. for φοινικέος, (φοίνις) dark-red, purple or crimson, II. 10, 133, Od. 14, 500, Hes. Sc. 95; αἵματι φοίνι, red with blood, II. 23, 717, Hes. Sc. 194. Cf. φοίνις C. fin. [Either Hom. and Hes. use ζ, or (which is more prob.) the word must be pronounced as trisyll., v. Heyne II. 10, 133.]
 Φοινικόκροκος, οὐ, (φοίνις, κρόκη) with purple wool; generally, woven of red wool, ζώνη, Pind. O. 6, 66.
 Φοινικόλεγνος, οὐ, purple or crimson-streaked, epith. of the bird πηνέλοψ.
 Φοινικόλοφος, οὐ, (φοίνις, λόφος) purple or crimson-crested, δράκων, Eur. Phoen. 820; of a cock, Theocr. 22, 72.
 Φοινικοπάρεος, οὐ, and Ion. πάρης, οὐ, (φοίνις, παρεία) red-cheeked, like μιλτοπάρεος, epith. of ships, the sides of which were painted red, Od. 11, 124; 23, 271. [v]
 Φοινικοπάρης, οὐ, (φοίνις, παρρη) with a purple or red border: τήβεννα πορφύρα φ., the Rom. *trabeae*, Dion. H. 6, 13.
 Φοινικὸπέδος, οὐ, (φοίνις, πέδον) with a red bottom or ground, of the Red Sea, Aesch. Fr. 178; cf. Herm. Opusc 4, p. 267.
 Φοινικὸπέζα, ἡς, ἡ, (φοίνις, πέζα) the ruddy-footed; and so, generally, ruddy, epith. of Ceres, Pind. O. 6, 159: prob. from the colour of ripe corn, Virgil's *rubicunda Ceres*, cf. Böckh ad l. (92).
 Φοινικὸπτερος, οὐ, (φοίνις, πτερόν) red-feathered.—ὁ φ., a red water-bird, perh. the flamingo, *Phoenicopterus*, Linn., Ar. Av. 273: also, ὄρνις φ., Cratin. Nemes. 4.
 Φοινικορόδιος, οὐ,=sq.
 Φοινικορόδος, οὐ, (φοίνις, ῥόδον) red with roses, λειμών, Pind. Fr. 95.
 Φοινικὸρυνχος, οὐ, (φοίνις, ῥύγχος) red-beaked, Arist. H. A. 9, 24.
 Φοινικοσκελής, ἑς, (φοίνις, σκέλος) red-legged, Eur. Ion 1207.
 Φοινικοστερόπης, οὐ, ὁ, Dor. -πας, (φοίνις, στερόπη) hurling red lightnings, Ζεύς, Pind. O. 9, 10.
 Φοινικὸστολος, οὐ, (φοίνις, στέλλω) sent by Phoenicians, Φοίν. ἔγχεα, i. e. ἔγχεα τοῦ τῶν Φοινικῶν στολόν, Pind. N. 9, 67.
 Φοινικοτρόφος, οὐ, (φοίνις B. II, τρέφω) bearing palms, Strab.
 Φοινικούρος, οὐ, ὁ, (φοίνις, οὐρά) a red-tail, red-start, a bird, Arist. H. A. 9, 49 B, 4.
 Φοινικῖος, ἡ, οὐν, contr. for -κεος, Xen. An. 1, 2, 16, Cyr. 7, 1, 2, etc.; cf. Lob. Phryn. p. 148, Paral. 236.
 Φοινικῖος, οὐσσα, οὐν, contr. for φοινικέος.
 Φοινικῖος, οὐντος, ὁ,=φοινικῶν, a palm-grove, Diod.
 †Φοινικῖος, οὐντος, ὁ, Phoenicis, a port on the south coast of Crete; in

N T. Φοίνις cf. Strab. p. 475—2. port of Messenia, Paus. 4, 34.—3. port of Cythera, Xen. Hell. 4, 8, 7.—4. a port on the Ionian coast of Asia Minor, near Mount Mimas, Thuc. 8, 34.—Others in Strab.; etc.
 †Φοινικοῦσσα, ἡς, ἡ, Phoenicussa, one of the Aeolian islands, Strab. p. 276.
 Φοινικοφάης, ἑς, (φοίνις, φάος) red shining, πούς, Eur. Ion 163.
 Φοινικόφυτος, οὐ, (φοίνις, φύω) grown with palms, Diod.
 Φοινικτικός, ὅν, ὄν, purpling, reddening.
 Φοινικῶν, ὄνος, ὁ, (φοίνις B. II) a palm-grove, Ael. N. A. 16, 18, Joseph.
 Φοίνις, ἱκος, ὁ, a Phoenician, Hom.: Φοίνις ἀνὴρ ἀπατήλια εἶδος, Od. 14, 288; for such was the general character of the Phoenicians, as the first commercial nation: in Hom. they appear as the first slave-dealers and kidnappers, cf. Od. 13, 272, sq.: fem. Φοινίσσα, ἡ, Od.—2. a Carthaginian, as descended from the Phoenicians, Böckh Expl. Pind. P. 1, 72 (138).
 B. Φοίνις, ἱκος, ὁ, as appellat., a purple-red, purple or crimson, because the discovery and earliest use of this colour was ascribed to the Phoenicians, II. 4, 141; 6, 219, Od. 23, 201, etc.: cf. infra C. fin.—II. the palm, palm-tree, date-palm, Od. 6, 163, H. Ap. 117: the male and female palms were distinguished by H. l., as ὁ φ. ἔρσην and ἡ φ. βαλανηφόρος, 1, 193: yet, he often makes the female palm masc., e. g. 4, 172, 182.—2. the fruit of the palm, the date.—3. a musical instrument, like a guitar, invented by the Phoenicians, Hdt. 4, 192; also φοινικῖον.—III. the fabulous Aegyptian bird phoenix, first in Hes. Fr. 50, 4, then in Hdt. 2, 73: cf. Creuzer's Symb. 1, p. 438.—IV. a kind of grass, *lolium perenne*, called also *ροῦς* and *ἀγγλινωφ*, Diosc. 4, 43.
 C. φοίνις, ἱκος, ὁ, as adj., with pecul. fem. φοινικισσῶν in Pind. P. 1, 45, 4, 365; but φοίνις as fem., Eur. Tro. 815; never as neut., Lob. Paral. 285:—purple-red, purple or crimson, generally, red or reddish, hence of the colour of a bay horse, II. 23, 454; of red cattle, Pind. P. 4, 365: also, like Lat. *fulvus*, of the colour of fire, φοινίσσα φλόξ, Pind. P. 1, 45; φοίνις πυρός πνοῦ, Eur. Tr. 815: cf. φοινῖς φοινήεις, δαφοινῖος.—Φοίνις, φοινικῖος, φοινικῖος, φοινικῖος, was a general name for all dark reds, from crimson to purple, while the brighter shades were denoted by πορφύρα, πορφύρεος, etc., or ὡλονογής, where as scarlet was κόκκινος, κόκκοβαφής, v. Arist. (or Theophr.) Color. 10, etc.: this class of words is used only of actual colour, seldom like πορφύρεος, with the transferred notion of brightness, splendour, etc., as in φ. ἡνία, Hes. Sc. 95; cf. Lucas Quaest. Lexil. 6 151.
 D. [In all signs. of the word, i in genit.: yet several Gramm., as Herodotus, Draco, and Priscian, would write it properispom. φοίνις in nom., Schäf. Hes. Op. 69, Soph. Phil. 562, cf. A. B. p. 70, 24; 14, 1429; but Wolf in Hom., Herm., Soph. O. T. 746, and others, prefer the paroxyt. φοίνις: the sign. of the word makes no difference, except that Wolf writes the masc. pr. n. Φοίνις, though this equally has i in genit.]
 †Φοίνις, ἱκος, ὁ, Phoenicis, masc. pr. n.—1. son of Ageur, brother of Cad

inus, Apollod. 3. 1. 1; acc. to Il. 14, 321, father of Europa.—2. son of Amyntor, friend and instructor of Achilles, Il. 9, 448, sqq.; cf. Ar. Ach. 421.—3. an Athenian, friend of the poet Agathon, Plat. Symp.—Others in Plut.; Ath.; etc.—II. of rivers,—1. a river of Locris near Thermopylae on the borders of Thessaly, Hdt. 7. 176.—2. another near Aegium in Achaia, Paus. 7. 23, 5.—III. a city of Crete, v. Φοινυκοῦς.

Φοίνιξις, εως, ἡ, (φοίνισσα) a red-dening or making red: in medic. = φοινυμός II.—II. redness, red colour.

Φοίνιος, α, ον, also ος, ον, Pind. I. 4 (3), 59; (φοινός):—blood-red, αἷμα, Od. 18, 197; hence, blood-stained, bloody, murderous, warlike, φ. ἀλκή, Pind. I. c.; φοινία ξυνωρίς, Aesch. G. 643; πρέπει παρῆς φοινίους ἄνιμοις, Id. Cho. 24; χεῖρ φ., Soph. Aj. 772; etc.—Only poet.

Φοίνισσα, fem. from Φοίνις, a Phoenician woman, Od. 15, 417.—II. fem. from φοίνις C, q. v.

Φοίνισσα, f. -ω, (φοινός):—to redd- en, make red, αἵματι πύντον, Orac. ap. Hdt. 8, 77; σφάγια φούν., Eur. Or. 1285; φοίνισσους παρῶν ἐμὴν αἰσχύνω, Id. I. A. 187;—pass., to be or become so, μαστίγει φοινυχθεῖς, Soph. Aj. 110; καὶ χροὰ φοινυχθήν, Theoc. 20, 16.—2. in medic., to redden and irritate the skin by blisters and the like, cf. Nic. Al. 254, Opp. H. 2, 427.—II. intr., to become red, Soph. Fr. 698; to blush, Nic. Th. 238, 303, 845.

Φοινός, ἡ, ὄν, (φόνος):—blood-red, φ. αἵματι, red with blood, Il. 16, 159: blood-stained, bloody, H. Hom. Ap. 362:—deadly, Nic. Al. 187.

Φοινώδης, ες, (φοινός, εἶδος) of blood-red aspect, Nic. Al. 489.

Φοῖς, ἴδος, ἡ, v. φός.

Φοιταλέος, α, ον, also ος, ον, (φοιτάω) roaming about, wandering, λίσσας μα- νιάδος φοιταλέον, Eur. Or. 327; φοι- ταλέοι, distraught, Anth. P. 9, 603.—II. act., driving madly about, madden- ing, κέντρα, Aesch. Fr. 599; μαστίγει, Opp. H. 2, 513.—Poet. word. [αἰ in Eur. I. c.; αἰ in Anth., and so, seem- ingly, in some lyr. passages of Trag., Seidl. Doehm. p. 38, Blomf. Aesch. Fr. 619.]

Φοιτάλιεύς, εως, ὅς=sq., Opp. C. 4, 236.

Φοιτάλιώτης, ον, ὅς, (φοιτάω) epith. of Bacchus, a roamer, stroller, Anth. P. 9, 524.

Φοιτάς, ἄδος, ἡ, (φοιτάω):—pecul. fem. of φοιταλέος, a strolling woman: hence, a common street-walker:—metaph., a mad, crazed woman, Aesch. Ag. 1273:—esp. of the Bacchantes, Eur. Bacch. 161.—II. as adj., mad, raving or maddening, φ. νόσος, mad- ness, frenzy, Soph. Tr. 980; φ. πλάνη, Lyc. 610:—also used with a neut. subst., φοιτάσαι περὶ, on wandering wings, Eur. Phoen. 1024; v. Pors. ad 1., et ad Or. 264, Lob. Paral. 2.

Φοιτάω, ὦ, Ion. εἰω, Hdt.: f. -ήσω: (φοῖτος):—to go to and fro, go up and down, go in and out, roam or stalk about, Lat. grassari, always with collat. notion of repeated, irregular or hasty motion, oft. in Hom., and Hes., φοῖτα δ' ἄλλοτε μὲν πρόσθ' ἔκτορος ἄλλοτ' ὅπισθεν, Il. 5, 595; φοῖταν ἐνθα καὶ ἐνθα κατὰ στρατόν, 2, 779; φοῖταν ἄλλοθεν ἄλλος, Od. 9, 401, etc.; φοῖτα μακρὰ βιβάς, Il. 15, 684, etc., cf. Soph. Tr. 11: so of wandering birds, Od. 2, 182, Eur. Hipp. 1059; of a vanquished bull, Soph. O. T. 476; διὰ νηὸς φοιτάω,

to wander up and down the ship, Od. 12, 420: Hdt. also has it mostly in signif. of repeated going or coming, as in 1, 37, 78, etc.: so of young men that delight to show their persons in the streets, λαμπροὶ τ' ἐν ἡβῃ καὶ πόλεως ἀγάλματα φοιτῶσ', Eur. Aut. 1, 10.—2. to roam wildly about, φοιτῶν μανιάων νόσους, Soph. Aj. 59, cf. O. T. 1255: hence, to go mad, rave, like ἄλῳμαι, esp. of Bacchantes and the priests of Cybelé, to roam about in frenzy or ecstasy, Anth. P. 6, 172; cf. φοιταλέος, φοιτάς: so too Lat. error mentis, opp. to mens constans.—3. of fits of pain, ἡδὲ [νόσος] δέξια φοιτὰ καὶ ταχεῖ' ὑπέρχεται, Soph. Phil. 808.—II. also with collat. notion of constant, regular motion, as esp. of objects of commerce, to come in constantly or regularly, be imported, Hdt. 3, 115; κέρεια, τὰ ἐς Ἑλλάδας φοιτέοντα, which are imported into Greece, Hdt. 7, 126; so, σῖτάς σφισι πολλὰς ἐφοῖτα, corn came to them in plenty, Hdt. 7, 23, cf. Lys. 902, fin., Xen. Hell. 1, 1, 35:—also, of the coming in of tribute or taxes, like Lat. re- dire, τάλαντον ἀργυρίου Ἀλεξάνδρῳ ἡμέρης ἐκάστης ἐφοῖτα, a talent of silver came in to Alexander every day, Hdt. 5, 17, cf. 3, 90.—2. φοιτῶν παρὰ τινα, to go to visit him, Hdt. 1, 96; esp. of a woman, to go in to a man, Hdt. 2, 111; 4, 1:—φοιτῶν ἐπὶ τὰς θύρας τινός, to wait at a great man's door, Xen. Cyr. 8, 1, 8, etc., cf. φοιτή- σις: so, of a dream that visits one frequently, Eur. Alc. 356, Plat. Phaed. 60 E: but mostly,—3. φ. εἰς, παρά, πρὸς, or ὅς τινα, to go to him constantly, resort to him, esp. to a teacher, Plat. Alc. 1, 121 E, Phaed. 59 D, Legg. 624 A, etc.; φοιτῶν εἰς διδα- σκάλον (sc. οἶκον), Ar. Eq. 1235, Plat. Prot. 326 C, Hemst. Luc. Somn. 1; τῶν διδασκάλων ὅποι ἐφοιτῶμεν, Isae. 77, 33: so, φοιτῶν was used absol., to go to school, Ar. Nub. 916, 938; ἐδι- δασκετο γράμματα, ἐγὼ δ' ἐφοίτων, Dem. 315, 7; cf. φοιτητής:—so also, φ. ἐς ἄγρας, Hdt. 1, 37; ἐς τὰ χρη- στῆρια, 6, 125; εἰς παλαιστράν, Plat. Gorg. 456 D; εἰς τὸ ἱερόν, Id. Legg. 794 B.

Φοιτεῖαι, ὧν, αἰ, Phoetiae, a city of Acarnania near Stratus, Polyb. 4, 63, 7.

Φοίτεον, ον, τό, Phoetium, a small city of Aetolia, Polyb. 5, 7, 7.

Φοιτέσκον, iterat. Ion. impf. 3 pl. from φοιτάω, Asius 2, 1.

Φοιτήσις, εως, ἡ, (φοιτάω) a constant going or coming, a visiting, Plat. Legg. 764 D, 784 D, etc.; φ. ἐπὶ τὰς θύρας, Xen. Hell. 1, 6, 7, cf. foreg. II. 2.—2. a going to school; hence, ἐκ φοιτήσεως τινός, of his school, Paus. 5, 17, 4.

Φοιτῆτεον, verb. adj. from φοιτάω, one must go constantly, Plat. Theaet. 161 E.

Φοιτήτην, Ep. for ἐφοιτάτην, 3 dual impf. act. from φοιτάω, Il. 12, 266.

Φοιτητής, οὔ, ὅς, (φοιτάω) one who constantly goes or comes; esp. one who goes to school, a disciple, pupil, Plat. Rep. 563 A, Legg. 779 D:—also φοι- τητήρ, ἦρος, Coluth. 99.—II. as masc. adj., =φοιταλέος, Nonn.

Φοιτιώω, poet. for φοιτάω, H. Hom. 25, 8, Call. Fr. 148, Ar. Rh.

Φοῖτος, ον, ὅς, a constant going or coming, a roaming about.—II. derange- ment of mind, madness, craziness, frenzy, σὺν φοῖτῳ φρενῶν, Aesch. Theb. 661.

(Prob. φοῖτος, φοιτάω, etc., belong to the root Οἰΰ, οἶσω, and so are akin

to οἶσος, οἶμος, οἶμη, οἶστρος, οἶστρος, cf. φολλός.)

Φολεγάνοριος, α, ον, of Pholegas drus, Pholeganitrian, Solon 16, from

Φολεγάνορος, ον, ἡ, Pholegand one of the Sporades, so called, s. to Steph. Byz., from a son of Min. cf. Strab. p. 484; αἰχμηρὴ Φ., Ar. P. 9, 421.

Φολιδόδης, ες, (φολίς, εἶδος) a scaly or hard surface, Hipp. p. 11

Φολιδωτός, ἡ, ὄν, or ὅς, ὄν, J. Philostr. Imag. 1, 19, as if from φ. δὴ: (φολίς):—armed, clad with sea of reptiles, λετιδωτός being used fishes, Arist. H. A. 1, 6, 4; 8, 4, etc.; θώρας φ., a coat of mail of metal plates overlapping one another, scale-armour, v. I. for σπολιδ., X. Cyr. 6, 4, 2, Virgil's pellis ahenis plumata squamis conserta.—II. spotted

Φολίς, ἴδος, ἡ, a scale, of reptile as opp. to λεπίς (of fishes), Arist. A. 1, 6, 4, cf. Opp. C. 3, 438, etc., but they are often interchanged.—a spot on a panther's or leopard's sh. Heliod.: hence any spot, fleck, po- like κηλὶς, σπιδίς, Ar. Rh. 1, 221 III. φολίς λιδοκόλλητος, a ceiling mosaic work, Diod. 18, 26. (Ph. akin to φλόος, as λετίς to λέπω, πός.)

Φόλλικς, ὁ, v. φάλλης.

Φολκός, ὁ, found only in Il. 2, 2, as epith. of Thersites: it used to be derived from φάεα, ἔλκεν, with twisted, distorted eyes, i. e. squint-eyed, ἡ στραβός: but Buttm., Lexil. s. v. makes it very prob. that φολκός is verbal form, which (like φάλλης, φάκις, φολκίς, etc.) may be referred to ἔλκω, ὀλκός, etc., as φόςος, to ὀφ- φοῖτος, to οἶσος, φόρμος, to ὀρμος, etc. and then he supposes the signif. to bandy-legged, Lat. valgus, which (he well remarks) suits the whole de- scription in Hom. far better, φολκ. ἔην χωλὸς δ' ἔτερον πόδα,—beg- inning with the lower parts, and going upwards.

Φόλλις, ἴκος, ἡ, the Lat. foliis.

Φόλλις, εως, ἡ, also ὁ, a single piece of money, as a sestertius, etc., used numbers and coins, from Lat. follis, Anth. P. 9, 528.

Φολήν, ης, ἡ, Pholoë, a wooded mountain-range between Arcadiana Elis, Eur. H. F. 182: Strab. p. 336

Φόλος, ον, ὁ, Pholus, a centau- son of Silenus and the nymph Meli- from whom foreg. was said to be named, Apollod. 2, 5, 4; Theoc. 149.

Φονάω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (φόνος) to ahrist for blood, murderous, Sop Phil. 1209; so in Ant. 117, Böck Dind., etc., (from the Schol.) re- φονόσας for φονιάς: cf. Ael. V. I. 2, 44; 3, 9.

Φονεργάτης, ον, ὁ, a doer of murder. [ῶ]

Φονευμα, ατος, τό, (φονεύω) the which has been slaughtered, or which destined for slaughter, of Ion, Eur. Ic. 1496.

Φονεύς, εως, Ep. and Ion. ἦρος, (*φένω) a murderer, slayer, homicid. Il. 18, 335, Od. 24, 434, Hdt. 1, 4, and Att.:—also, for φονεῦντα, of woman, τὴν ἐμὴν φονέα, Eur. I. 7, 585; μητέρα φονέα οὖσαν, Antiph. 111, 45; and so even ὁ φονεύς, Il. 113, 29:—metaph., φονεῖς εὐσεβείας, Ib. 126, 35. [Acc. φονέα, as an ian bus: but Eur. freq. uses it φονεῖ Pors. Hec. 876, cf. Meineke Philen u. 387.]

Φονεντής, οὔ, ὁ=φονεύς.

Φονεῖντρα, αἱ, ἡ, fem. of φονεντής, murderess.

Φονεύω, f. -ω, (φόνος) to murder, kill, slay, τινά, Hdt. 1, 35, 211, Aesch. Theb. 341, Soph., etc.: c. acc. cognato, φόνον φ. τινά, Lob. Paral. 515:—pass., to be slain, Pind. P. 11, 25.

Φονή, ἡς, ἡ, (*φένω)—a murder, homicide, slaughter, usu. in plur., ἀσπαίρειν ἐν ἀργαλέῃσι φονήσιν, Il. 10, 521; μαχῆσασθαι βοδὸς ἀμφὶ φονῇσι, Il. 15, 633; τιθέναι τινά ἐν φοναῖς, φονεύειν, Pind. P. 11, 57; ἐν φονῇσιν εἶναι, to be engaged in slaying, Hdt. 9, 76; ἐν φοναῖς πεσών, Aesch. Ag. 446, Soph. Ant. 696, cf. Ib. 1314, Eur. El. 1207: σπᾶν φοναῖς, like ἐπὶ φόρῳ, to rend in murder, i. e. murderously, Soph. Ant. 1003; ἵεσπτιν ἐν φοναῖς θηροκτόνοις, he is absent a-killing game, a-hunting, Eur. Hel. 154.—II. a place of murder or slaughter, field of battle, v. Böckh Expl. Pind. P. 11, 37 (56).—Rare in prose.

Φονικός, ἡ, ὄν, (φόνος):—inclined to slay, murderous, bloody, Thuc. 7, 29, Plat. Phaedr. 252 C.—II. concerning or belonging to murder, φ. δίκαι, trials for homicide, Antipho 125, 19; φ. νόμοι, laws respecting homicide, Dem. 122, 13, etc.; φ. ἀδίκημα, blood-guiltiness, Lycurg. 154, 29; τὰ φ., homicide, bloodshed, Isocr. 48 C.—Only used in prose, v. sq.

Φονίος, α, ον, also ος, ον, Aesch. Supp. 840 (φόνος):—of blood, φ. σταγόνες, Aesch. Cho. 400.—II. bloody, blood-reeking, χεῖρες, Aesch. Eum. 317; αἰχμή, Eur. Tro. 819; ὄνυξ, Id. Hel. 1089; etc.—2. bloody, murderous, δράκων, Aesch. Pers. 82; πληγῇ, Id. Cho. 312; φ. Αἰδώς, Soph. O. C. 1689:—also, φ. ἄλγεα, Pind. Pr. 97; ἄλγεα, ὄδυνη, etc., Eur. Phoen. 1031, etc.—3. of actions, etc., bloody, murderous, deadly, ἄγων, Eur. Or. 334; φ. ἔργα, deeds of blood, Id. El. 1178; φ. κατάρται, Ib. 1324: φονία νεφέλα, cf. νεφέλαι I.—Only in poets, cf. foreg.

Φονοκτόνέω, ὦ, to murder, pollute with murder or blood, LXX.: and

Φονοκτονία, αἱ, ἡ, murder: a deed of murder, LXX.: from

Φονοκτόνος, ον, (φόνος, λτείνω) murdering, slaughtering.

Φονολεϊβής, ἔς=sq., dub.

Φονολεϊβής, ἔς, (φόνος, λείβω) blood-dripping, blood-reeking, Aesch. Eum. 164: φ. τύχη, murder, Id. Ag. 1427.

Φονόρρητος, ον, (φόνος, ῥέω) blood-reeking, poet. also φονόρτος, Aesch. Theb. 939.

Φόνος, ον, ὁ, (*φένω):—murder, homicide, killing, slaughter, in war or the chase, freq. in Hom., etc., φόνον καὶ κῆρα φονεύειν τινί, Od. 2, 165, etc.; συμκρῆσι φόνον φέρεϊ ὀρνίθεσσι, Il. 17, 577, etc.; φόνον πράσσειν, Pind. N. 3, 81; and so, generally, bloodshed, carnage, Lat. caedes, also in plur., Od. 11, 612, Hes. Th. 228, Theogn. 51; φόνος Ἑλληνοκύριος, a slaughter of Greeks, Hdt. 7, 170; and then freq. in Att.: also in plur., murders, Soph. O. C. 1234, El. 11, etc.; φόνων ἀπέχουσαι, Ar. Ran. 1032:—cf. φονή.—2. blood shed in murder, gore, blood, Lat. caedes, cruor, Il. 10, 298, Od. 22, 376, and Trag.; κείσθαι ἐν φόνῳ, Il. 24, 610; also, φόνος αἵματος, Il. 16, 162; μέλανι φόνῳ δαίνων τέδον, Pind. I. 8 (7), 110; cf. Aesch. Theb. 44; etc.—II. of persons, φόνον ἑμμέναι ἠρώσει, to be a death to heroes, Il. 16, 144, cf. Od. 21, 24: so

Pind. calls Medea ἡ Πελλία φόνος, P. 4, 445.—2. a rascal that deserves death, a gallows' bird, Lob. Paral. 345; cf. βάραβρος. (The root is *φένω, whence πέφονος: and from a kindred root comes the Lat. funus.)

Φονώ, ὦ, (φόνος) to stain with blood, πεφονωμένον ἔγχος, Opp. C. 4, 192.

(Φόντης)=φονεύς, only in use in compounds, e. g. Ἀργειφόντης, βροτοφόντης, etc.

Φωνώδης, ες, (φόνος, εἶδος) like blood: ὁσμὴ φ., a smell as of blood, Theophr.

Φοξίδας, ον, ὁ, Phoxidas, masc. pr. n., Polyb. 5, 63, 11.

Φοξίνος, (not φόξινος, Meineke Mnesim. Ἰπποτρ. 1, 33), ον, ὁ:—a river-fish, Arist. H. A. 6, 13, 3; 14, 2.

Φοξίχειλος, ὁ, (φοξός, χεῖλος) narrowing towards the lips, narrower at the brim than below, Sim. 187; cf. Lob. Phryn. 666. [J]

Φοξός, ἡ, ὄν, pointed, tapering to a point, hence in the description of Theristes, φοξὸς ἐπὶν κεφαλῇν, he was peaked in the head, had a sugar-loaf head, Il. 2, 219; cf. ὀξυκέφαλος, σχινοκέφαλος, cf. Foes. Oec. Hipp. (The true deriv. is from ὀξύς, cf. φολλικός. The old notion of its being a compd. φάα and ὀξύς, sharp-eyed, is not worth mentioning.)

†Φόξος, ον, ὁ, Phoxus, masc. pr. n., Arist. Pol. 5, 3, 6.

Φοξότης, ἡ, (φοξός) pointedness, tapering shape, Polemo Physiogn.

Φοξόχειλος, ον, v. l. for φοξίχ-, q. v.

Φορά, ᾤς, ἡ, (φέρω):—A. as an act;—I. from the act. φέρω, a carrying, Soph. Tr. 1212: a bringing, ψήφου φορά, the giving one's vote, voting, Eur. Supp. 484, cf. Plat. Legg. 948 E.—2. a bringing in or paying of money, payment, χρημάτων, Thuc. 1, 96; δασμῶν, δασμῶν φορά, Plat. Legg. 706 B, Xen. Cyr. 8, 6, 16; αἱ ὑπόλοιποι φοραί, Lys. Fr. 2, 5; cf. infra B. 2.—3. a bringing forth, esp. of fruits of the field and trees, productiveness; opp. to ἀφορία, Plat. Rep. 546 A; cf. Arist. Gen. An. 3, 1, 15.—II. (from pass. φέρομαι) a being borne or carried, motion, freq. in Plat., and Arist.; cf. καὶ κίνησις, Plat. Crat. 434 C.—2. the course, career, orbit in which a body moves, φ. ὑστρων, ἡλίον, ψυχῆς, σφαίρας, etc., Plat.; ἡ φ. ἁκοντίου, the javelin's range, Antipho 121, 34.—3. rapid motion, a rush, Lat. impetus, φορᾷ λέναι, Plat. Rep. 617 B; φ. πραγμάτων, force of circumstances, Dem. 316, 27, cf. φέρω: hence of persons, φορὰ τοῦ πλήθους, Polyb. 10, 4, 3, cf. 30, 2, 4.—πινέτω κατὰ φορὰν ἡμικοτύλιον, let him drink ἅ a cotelet at a draught (a go), Hipp.

B. as a thing.—I. that which is borne or carried, esp.—1. a load, freight, burden, μίαν φ. ἐνεγκεῖν, Plut. Anton. 68.—2. that which is brought in or paid as rent or tribute, Lat. vectigal, Thuc. 1, 96, Xen. Cyr. 3, 1, 34, Dem. 547, 17, etc., v. supra A. I. 2, and cf. εἰσφορά, φόρος: the Athenians would not use the word of their own taxes, which they called συντάξεις.—3. that which is brought forth, fruit, produce, a crop, Lat. proventus: metaph., a large crop of traitors, Dem. 245, 16.—II.—κόμιστρον, Ar. Fr. 293.

Φοράδην, (φέρομαι) adv., borne or hurried along, rushing, Soph. O. T. 1311, Eur. Andr. 1166.—II. borne or carried in a litter, or the like, as a sick

person, Eur. Rhes. 888, Dem. 1263 11. [J]

Φοράς, ἄδος, ἡ, (φέρω) fruit-bearing, fruitful, Theophr.

Φορβαδικός, ἡ, ὄν, feeding, esp. of horses, etc., feeding in a pasture, cf. καὶ ἀγέλοιοι, Plut. 2, 713 B; cf. φορβάς.

Φορβαῖα, ἡ=φορβεῖα, dub.

Φορβαῖος, α, ον, (φορβή):—belonging to a pasture, giving pasture.—II. in the pasture, feeding there, grazing, Lat. pascuus, Call. Lav. Pall. 50.

†Φορβαντεῖον, ον, τό, temple of Phorbas, Andoc. 9, 9.

Φορβάς, ἄδος, ὁ, ἡ, (φέρω):—giving pasture or food, φ. γῆ, foodful earth, Soph. Phil. 700, Fr. 285.—II. in the pasture, feeding there, grazing with the herd or flock, ἵππος, πῶλος, βοῦς, etc., Plat. Legg. 666 E: also simply, ἡ φορβάς (sc. ἵππος), a mare grazing at large, opp. to τροφίας (stall-fed), Eur. Bacch. 165: also a hog, Lyc. 676; cf. φορβαδικός.—2. metaph. of women who support themselves by prostitution, Pind. Fr. 87, 11, Soph. Fr. 645.—Only poet.

†Φόρβας, αντος, ὁ, Phorbas, king of Lesbos, father of Διομήδην, Il. 9, 665.—2. son of Argus, father of Triopas, king of Argos, Paus. 1, 2, 6.—3. son of Triopas, father of Pellen, H. Hom. Ap. 211.—4. a Trojan, father of Ilioneus, Il. 14, 490.—Others in Eur. Supp. 680; Paus.; etc.

Φορβασία, ας, ἡ=φορβεῖα, dub.

Φορβεῖα, ᾤς, ἡ=sq.

Φορβεῖα, ᾤς, ἡ, (φέρω), φέρω):—pasture, fodder, food, food.—II. a feeding string, i. e. the halter by which a horse is tied to the manger: hence,—2. a mouth-band of leather put like a halter round the lips and cheeks of fiers, or pipers, to assist them in blowing, and soften the tone, Ar. Vesp. 582, cf. Dict. Antiqu. p. 209; elsewhere κηρύς, στομῆς, χειλωτήρ:—hence, ὑπερφορβεῖας φωνά, to blow the pipes with out this check, i. e. wildly, irregularly, Soph. Fr. 753, translated by Cicero sine modo:—the Lat. capistrum answers to the last signif. in both senses.

Φορβή, ἡς, ἡ, (φέρω):—pasture, food, esp. of horses and asses, fodder, forage, Il. 5, 202; 11, 562; but in Hdt. also freq. of men, food, meat, 1, 202; 4, 121, etc.; φορβῇ καὶ οἶνος, Id. 1, 211; ὄρνισι φ. παραλίους γενήσεται, Soph. Ag. 1065.

Φορβία, ας, ἡ=φορβεῖα.

Φορβόν, οὔ, τό=φορβή:—plur. τὰ φορβᾶ, Orph. Arg. 1118.

†Φόρβος, ον, ὁ, Phorbus, father of Pronoe, Apollod. 1, 7, 6.

Φορέσκε, Ep. and Ion. for ἐφόρει, 3 sing. impf. act. from φορέω, Hom.

Φορέσις, -την, Ep. for φορῆς, 3 sing. pres. subj. from φορέω, Od.

Φορεῖα, ᾤς, ἡ=βόρβορος, hence the Lat. foria, confortare.

Φορεῖαφόρος, ον, ὁ, (φορεῖον, φέρω) a litter-bearer, chair-man: a porter, Diog. L. 5, 73, Plut. Galb. 25; al. φορεῖοφόρος, v. Schäf. Plut. l. c., Lob. Phryn. p. 656.

Φορεῖον, ον, τό, (φορά, φέρω) a hand-barrow, litter, sedan-chair, Lat. sella, lectica, lectulus, Dinarch. 94, 41, Diog. L. 5, 41, Plut., etc.—II. a porter's wages, Poll.

Φορεῖοφόρος, εν, ὁ: cf. φορεῖαφόρος.

Φόρεμα, ατος, τό, later form for φόρημα, Lob. Phryn. 250.

Φορεσία, ας, ἡ, that which one wears a dress garment.

Φορετρων, ου, τό, a porter's wages.

Φορέως, έως, Ion. ἥος, δ, (φέρω) a bearer, carrier, Il. 18, 566: esp., a litter-bearer, Plut. Artax. 22; ἵππος φορέως, a pack-horse, sumpter-horse, Id. Aemil. 19.

Φορέω, ἑ. ἱ. ἥσω: Ep. inf. pres. φορῆναι, Pl. 2, 107, Od. 17, 224; φορῆμεναι, Il. 15, 310:—collat. form of φέρω, to bear, carry, ἵπποι οἱ φορέσκον ἀμύμονα Πηλεΐωνα, Il. 2, 770, cf. 10, 323; τά τε νῆες φορέουσιν, Od. 2, 390, to bear along, ἀχνας ἀνεμος φορέει, Il. 5, 499;—but, strictly, φορέω implies a constant repetition of the simple action of φέρω, and therefore very freq. signifies to wear clothes, armour, etc., μίτρης δ' ἦν ἐφόρει, Il. 4, 137; θώραξ χάλκεος, δν φορέσκε, 13, 372; cf. Od. 15, 127, Hdt. 1, 71, etc.; so in Att., φ. ἐμβάδας, Ar. Ec. 872; ἱμάτιον, Plat. Theat. 197 B:—ἀγγέλιον φέρειν, to convey a message, Hdt. 3, 53; but, ἀγγέλιας φορέειν, to convey messages commonly, serve as a messenger, Ib. 34:—then, freq., of qualities, properties, etc., both of mind and body, to have, possess, ἀγλαΐας φορέειν, to be pompous or splendid, Od. 17, 245; σκέλεα φορ. γαρύανον, Hdt. 2, 76; ἰσχυράς φ. τας κεφαλὰς, 3, 12, cf. 101; so, ὑπότερον δέμας φ., Eur. Hel. 618: βούρινον λίμα φ., Ar. Eq. 757; so, too, ἐν ἥθος φ., Soph. Ant. 705; φορεῖν δνομα, Id. Fr. 573:—φέρω and φορέω were often used as synonym, esp. poet., v. Lob. Phryn. 585.—II. pass., to be borne violently along, be hurried along, Aesch. Theb. 362, 819, Soph. El. 752, and Eur. to be storm-torn, Ar. Pac. 144.—III. mid., like ἐμφέρομαι, προσφέρομαι, to fetch for one's self, fetch regularly, Eur. El. 309: esp., to take to one's self, eat, λευκανήνδε φορένμενος, putting food into one's mouth, Ap. Rh. 2, 192.

Φορηδόν, adv., like φοραάδην, bearing: borne, Luc. Timon 21.

Φόρημα, ατος, τό, (φέρω) that which is carried, a load, freight, Soph. Phil. 474: metaph., a burden, Aesch. Fr. 272, Eur. Polyid. 11.—II. in plur., things worn, wearing apparel, ornaments, rings, etc., Ar. Fr. 310, cf. Plut. Demosth. 30.—III. as a transl. of Lat. fericulum, Plut. Sull. 38, Lucull. 37.

Φορῆμεναι, Ep. inf. for φορεῖν, Il. 15, 310.

Φόρημι, poet. collat. form from φορέω.

Φορῆναι, Ep. inf. pres. of φορέω, Hom.

Φόρησις, έως, ἡ, (φέρω) a bearing, wearing, Dion. H.

Φορητός, ἡ, ὄν, also ος, ον, verb. adj. from φορέω, borne, carried, Pind. Fr. 58, 6.—II. to be borne or endured, bearable, Aesch. Pr. 979; Κύπρις οὐ φορητὸν, Eur. Hipp. 443; cf. Lob. Paral. 483.

Φορίζω, ον, (φέρω) bearing, fruitful, δένδρον, Anth. P. 9, 414: profitable, useful.—II. ἡ φορίμη, a kind of συνηγία, Diose.

Φορίνω, ἡς, ὄν, the skin or hide of swine, Hipp., v. Foës. Oecon.:—metaph., the thick hide of a stupid fellow, thick-skinnedness, Wytttenb. Plut. 2, 57 A. [?] Hence

Φορίνω, ὧ, to cover with a thick hide:—pass., to have a thick, strong skin, Lys. ap. Harpocr.; cf. Meineke Euphor. 143.

Φορίων, ου, τό = φορεῖον, LXX.

Φορίς, ἰδος, ἡ, = φοράς, dub.

Φορίδες, ἰδων, αἱ, the daughters

of Phorcys, the three Gorgons, Stéleion, Euryalé, and Medusa, Pind. P. 12, 24, Aesch. Pr. 794.

Φορκός, ἡ, ὄν, white, grey, Lyc. 477.

Φόρκος, ον, δ, = Φόρκυς, Pind. P. 12, 24.—II. = Έρεβός, hence Lat. Orcus, Phanocl. 1, 20, et ibi Bach; v. Müller Orchom. p. 155, Welcker Aesch. Trilog. p. 383, cf. sq. II.

Φόρκυν, ὕνος, δ, = Φόρκυς, Od. 1, 72; 13, 96, 345 (always in genit.)—II. like Φόρκος II, the Lat. Orcus, Euphor. 52; here also in genit.)

†Φόρκυνος λιμήν, δ, harbour of Phorcys, in Ithaca, on the southern coast, Od. 13, 90.

Φόρκυς, ὕος, δ, Phorcyn or Phorcys, an old sea-god, son of Pontus and Gaia, father of the Graecae, Gorgons, and other monsters, by Ceto, Hes. Th. 270, sq.

†Φόρκυν, ὕνος, δ, Phorcys, son of Phaenops, a leader of the Phrygians, Il. 2, 862; 17, 312.

Φορμηδόν, adv., (φορμός):—like mat-work or wattling, Thuc. 2, 75: crosswise, althwart, Id. 4, 48.

†Φορμία, ὄν, αἱ, earlier *Φορμιαί, the city Formiae in Latium, Strab. p. 233. Hence

†Φορμιανός, ἡ, ὄν, of Formiae, Formian, ον, ὄν, Ath. 26 D.

Φορμηκτής, ον, δ, = φορμηκτής, Inscr. Orchom.

Φορμυξ, ἱγυος, ἡ, the phorminx, a kind of cithara or lyre (v. infra, and cf. καθαρίζω), the oldest stringed instrument of the Greek bards, oft. in Hom., esp. as the instrument of Apollo, Il. 1, 603; 24, 63, cf. Od. 17, 270, Hes. Sc. 203: it was freq. adorned with gold, ivory, precious stones and carved work, hence, περικαλλής, δαιδαλέη, etc.; with seven strings (after Terpander's time), Pind. P. 2, 130, N. 5, 43:—φ. ἄγορδας, metaph. for a bow, Arist. Rhet. 3, 11, 11. (Strictly the portable cithara, from φέρω, φορέω, φόριμος, because it was carried on the shoulder by a strap or belt, ἡ τοῖς ὤμοις φερομένη, Hesych. Others connect it with formica, Lob. Paral. 144.)

Φορμίδιον, τό, dim. from φορμός.

[?] Φορμίζω, f. ἴσω, Dor. ἰζω, to play the φορμυξ, Od. 1, 155; 4, 18; 8, 266.

Φορμηκτής, ον, δ, Dor. -μικτάς, a lyre-player, harper, Pind. P. 4, 314, Ar. Ran. 231, Anth. P. 9, 308.

Φορμηκτός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. adj., played on or sung to the φορμυξ: τό φ. (sc. μέλος), a lyric poem, ode, Soph. Fr. 15.

Φορμῖον, τό, also προπαροxyt. φόρμιον, dim. from φορμός, any small wickerwork of reeds or rushes, a mat, basket, fishing-weel or basket, etc.: also a fagot, Diog. L.—II. a plant, perh. the same as ὄρμιον.

Φορμῖς, ἰδος, ἡ, dim. from φορμός, a small basket, Ar. Vesp. 58:—so also φορμίσκος, δ, Plat. Lys. 206 E; and, φορμίσκιον, τό.

†Φόρμις, ιος, δ, and Φόρμιος, Phormis, a commander of Gelon and Hiero of Syracuse, Paus. 5, 27.

†Φορμισιος, ον, δ, Phormisius, an Athenian, frequently derided by the comic poets, Ar. Ran. 965, Eccl. 97; Philetaer. Κυναγ. 2, 3; cf. Meineke Com. Fr. 1, p. 184.

†Φορμίον, ὠνος, δ, Phormio, an Athenian commander in the Peloponnesian war, Thuc. 1, 65; Ar. Eq. 562.—2. a wealthy Athenian, Dem. 565, 12.—3. a rich trader, against whom

is Dem. Orat. p. 907 sq.—4. a banker, freedman of Pasion, freq. mentioned in Dem.; defended by him in Orat. p. 944, sq.—Others in Dem. 453, 14; 927, 22; etc.; Ath.; etc.

Φορμοκοιτέω, to sleep on a mat

Comicus ap. A. B. p. 70.

Φορμορῶφέω, or -μορῶφέω, f. ἥσω, to stitch mats:—pass., to be done up like a mat, to be squeezed up or straitened, Aeschin. 77, 28, but the passage is dub.

Φορμορῶφίς, ἰδος, ἡ, a needle for sewing mats with.

Φορμός, δ, any thing plaited of rushes or reeds: hence, a wicker-basket, e. g. for carrying corn, Hes. Op. 480: for sand, Hdt. 8, 71; φ. ἀχύρων σπαγμένο, Polyb. 1, 19, 13.—2. plaited mat-work, a mat, Lat. storea, Hdt. 3, 98: a seaman's cloak, of coarse, plaited stuff, Theocr. 21, 13, cf. Paus. 10, 29, 8.—II. a bundle of wood, fagot.—III. a measure of corn, Lys. 164, 33; φ. πυρῶν, Ar. Thesm. 813:—about as much as a medimnus, Böckh P. E. 1, p. 111. (Acc. to some from φέρω. Passow refers it to ὄρμος, ἐλμῶς, εἶρω, cf. φολκός fin.)

†Φόρμος, ον, δ, Phormus, a naval commander of the Athenians, Hdt. 7, 182.

Φορμοφορέω, to carry baskets or fagots, to be a porter, Dio C.

Φορμοφόρος, ον, carrying φορμοί: porter, Diog. L. 9, 14, Ath. 354 C: of φ., name of a comedy by Hermippus

Φορμογράφος, δ, a toll-clerk.

Φοροβετέω, = sq.

Φορολογέω, to levy tribute:—c. acc., to levy tribute upon, Polyb. 1, 8, 1, Plut. Sull. 24.

Φορολόγητος, ον, verb. adj., tributary, LXX.

Φορολογία, ἡ, the collection of tribute, LXX.

Φορολόγος, ον, levying tribute, Plu. Pyrrh. 23, etc.

†Φόρον, ον, τό, the Rom. Forum, esp. as name of a town, as Φόρον Ἀππίου, Forum Appii, in Latium, N. T.; Φόρον Ἰουλίου, Forum Julium, in Gaul, Strab. p. 184; Φόρον Κορνήλιον, Forum Cornelianum, in Gallia Cisalpina, Id. p. 216; φ. Σεμπρονίου, Forum Sempnionum, in Umbria, Id. p. 227; φ. Φλαμίνιον, Forum Flaminium, in Umbria, Id. p. 227.

Φορός, ὄν, bearing, carrying, esp.:—1. bringing on one's way, forwarding: hence, of a wind, favourable, Lat. secundus, Polyb. 1, 60, 6, etc.; also, violent, boisterous.—2. bringing in, productive, fruitful, γῆ, Theophr.; also of a woman, Foës. Oec. Hipp.: generally, serviceable, πρὸς τι, Strabo.—II. pass., borne along, prosperous: but also, hurried along, forced away.

Φόρος, ον, δ, (φέρω):—strictly, that which is brought or brought in, and so usu. tribute, Lat. tributum, first in Hdt. 1, 6, 27, etc.: properly that which was paid by foreigners to a ruling state, as by the islanders, etc., to Athens, = φορὰ χρημάτων, acc. to Thuc. 1, 96:—φόρον ὑποτελεῖν, φέρειν, to pay tribute, Hdt. 1, 171, Ar. Av. 191, Xen. Ath. 2, 1, etc.; φ. τάζεσθαι, to agree to pay it, Hdt. 3, 13; but φόρον τάζαι, to lay on or impose tribute, Aeschin. 31, 20; 90, 20; δέχεσθαι, to receive it, Xen. Ath. 3, 2; φ. προσέει, it came in, Andoc. 24, 29; δ. προσῆεν ἀπὸ τῶν πλεόνων φ., Ar. Vesp. 657:—φόρον ὑποτελεῖς, subject to pay tribute Thuc. 1, 56; cf. φορὰ B. 1. 2.—II. for Lat. forum.

†Φόρουλοι πέτραι, αἱ, the Sabine

Foruli a barren rock acc. to Strab. p. 228.

†Φόρουνα, ἡς, ἡ, *Phorunna*, a city of Thrace, Polyb. 9, 45, 4.

Φορτάγγω, to carry loads or burdens, Longin. 43, 4.

Φορτάγγω, ὄν, carrying loads or burdens, ναῦς φ., a ship of burden, merchantman, elsewh. φορτίς: also, a seaman, Anth.; cf. φορτηγός.

Φόρταξ, ἄκος, ὄ, a carrier, porter.—II. like φορτικός, a tiresome fool or knave.

Φορτηγέω,=φορταγώ, Hdt. 2, 96.

Φορτηγία, ἡ, a carrying of loads or burdens:—traffic in merchant ships, a carrying trade, Arist. Pol. 1, 11, 3.

Φορτηγικός, ἡς, ὄν, belonging to the carrying of burdens or to a porter, πλοῖον φ., a ship of burden, merchantman, Thuc. 6, 88:—φ. βρώματα, provisions such as are used in these ships, i.e. sorry fare, Dionys. (Com.) Thesm. 1, 42.

Φορτηγός, ὄν, like φορταγώ, carrying burdens: a carrier, porter, Theogn. 679: a trafficker, merchant, Simon. 60; ναυβύτης φ., Aesch. Fr. 242.

Φορτίω, f. -ῖω, to load, freight:—in Mid., τὰ μείονα φορτίζεισθαι, to ship the smaller part of one's wealth, Hes. Jp. 688.

Φορτικέομαι, dep., to behave in a rude, vulgar manner.

Φορτικός, ἡς, ὄν, (φόρτος):—strictly, fit for carrying: πλοῖον φ., a ship of burden.—II. usu. of men, burdensome, tiresome, making one's self unpleasant by word or deed, φ. καὶ ἐπαχθής, Dem. 57, fin.: then, like βάνανος, coarse, low, vulgar, common, of all persons wanting in liberal manners and education, Ar. Nub. 524; φ. καὶ βωμόλογος, Arist. Eth. E. 3, 7, 6; φ. καὶ νεόπλουτον, Plut. 2, 703 C, cf. 634 B; so also, φ. κωμωδία, a vulgar, low comedy, Ar. Vesp. 66; φ. διατα, Plat. Phaedr. 256 B; φ. ἡδοναί, τέχναι, Id. Rep. 581 D, Theaet. 176 C, ubi v. Heind.; φ. καὶ δημηγορικὰ, φ. καὶ δικανικὰ, base, low arguments, ad captandum vulgus, Id. Gorg. 482 E, Apol. 32 A; φ. ἐπανός, Arist. Eth. N. 10, 8, 7; φ. καὶ ναυτικὸν ὄρχημα, a rude sailor's dance, etc.; but λέγω οὐ τοῦ φορτικῷ ἔνεκα, I do not say it out of vulgar arrogance, Aeschin. 6, 27. Adv. κῶς, coarsely, vulgarly, not like an educated man, Plat. Theaet. 183 E, etc.; φ. καὶ χυδῖν λέγειν, Isocr. 238 A; φορτικώτερον ἢ φιλοσοφώτερον διαλέγεσθαι, to discourse more like a clown than one of liberal education, Plut.

Φορτικότης, ἡτος, ἡ, the character of a φορτικός, Arist. Rhet.

Φορτίον, τό, a burden, load, Ar. Ach. 209, Lys. 312, Xen. Mem. 3, 13, 6, An. 7, 1, 37, etc.:—esp. a ship's freight or lading, Lycurg. 159, 43, Dem. 156, 6; but so, more commonly, in plur., the wares, merchandise, Hes. Op. 641, 691, Hdt. 1, 1; 2, 179, etc., cf. Ar. Ach. 910, Ran. 573.—II. of a child in the womb, Xen. Mem. 2, 2, 5. (A dim. only in form.)

Φορτίς (sc. ναῦς), ἰδός, ἡ, a ship of burden, merchantman, like ἄλλας, γανλός II, Od. 5, 250; 9, 323.

Φορτοβάστακτης, οὗ, ὁ, a porter.

Φόρτος, ὁ, (φέρω):—a load, burden, lading, freight, as much as a man, beast, or ship can carry, a ship's cargo, Od. 8, 163; 14, 296; so too Hes. Op. 629, etc., Hdt. 1, 1, Soph. Tr. 537; φ. χειρὰς, κακῶν, Eur. Supp. 20, 1.

T. 1306.—II. in Att., tiresome stuff, something common, low, coarse, vulgar, Ar. Pac. 748, Plut. 796.—III. later,=ἄλη, matter, Aretae.

Φορτοστόλος, οὗ, (στέλλω):—πλοῖον ἐμπορικῷ φ., sending off a freighted merchantman, Manetho.

†Φορτούνατος, οὗ, ὁ, Fortunatus, Rom. masc. pr. n., N. T.

Φορτοφόρεω, to carry a load, Plut. Peric. 26, e conj. Corai:—of a woman, to be big with child.

Φορτοφόρος, οὗ, carrying a load, a carrier, porter.

Φορτώω, (φόρτος):—to load, lade, freight, like φορτίω, used also in mid. φορτούμαι, cf. Lob. Phryn. 361.

Φορνκτός, ἡς, ὄν, verb. adj. from φορνύσσω, stirred up together, mixed, stained, Lyc. 863.

Φορνύω,=φύρω, strictly of dough, to knead: generally, to mix up; and so, to alloy, spoil, σίτος τε κρέα τ' ὅπτα φορνύετο, bread and meat were mixed up and spoiled, Od. 22, 21; λῆθω ἐφορνύετο γαῖα, Q. Sm. 2, 356, cf. 3, 604:—v. Foës. Oec. Hipp., and cf. sq. [δ]

Φορνύσσω, f. -ῖω,=φορέω, φορνύξας αἵματι, after he hath defiled them with blood, Od. 18, 336; also in Hipp.

Φορνύς, ὁ, whatever the wind carries along; and so, like συρφετός (from σύρω), rubbish, sweepings, refuse, Lat. quisquiliæ, such as collects in a farmyard, etc., Ar. Ach. 72: also, chaff, chips, etc., such as are used for packing earthenware to keep it from breaking, lb. 927; but in Alciph. 3, 7, βρωμάτων φορνύς, a mish-mash of all kinds of meat.

†Φορνεῖδαι, ὧν, οἱ, the sons of Phoroneus, i. e. Amphiraus andAdrastus, Paus. 7, 17, 7.

†Φορνεύς, ἑως Ep. ἡος, ὁ, Phoroneus, son of Inachus and Melia, father of Apis and Niobe, king of Argos, Apollod. 2, 1, 1; Paus. 2, 15, 5: οἱ φ. in Theocrit. 25, 200 (Ep. dat. pl. Φορυνήσσει),=Διγυαλεις (in 20, 174).

†Φορανίς, ἰδός, ἡ, fem. adj. of Phoroneus, Phoronean: ἡ φ., the Phoronid, Strab. p. 472.

Φού, τό, prob. the Pontic name of the plant valerian.

†Φουκίνας λίμνη, ἡ, Lacus Fucinus, in the territory of the Marsi, Strab. p. 240.

†Φούλβιος and Φουλούσιος, οὗ, ὁ, the Roman name Fulvius, Polyb. 2, 17, 1; etc.

Φούλιλλος, οὗ, ὁ, a football, Lat. folliculus.

†Φούνδα, Dion. H., Φούνδοι, Strab. p. 233, Fundi, a city of Latium. Hence

†Φουνδάνος, ἡ, ὄν, of Fundi, οἶνος, Ath. 27 A.

†Φούριος, οὗ, ὁ, the Roman name Furius, Polyb. 1, 39, 8.

Φουνροτάλσσης, οὗ, ὁ, a potter. Φούρνος, οὗ, ὁ, an oven, furnace, Lat. furnus.

Φούσα, Boeot. for φύσα, aor. 2 part. of φύω, Corinna ap. Apoll. Dysc. de Pron. 325 A.

Φούσκα, ἡ, Lat. posca, sour wine.

Φώος, τό, Ep. lengthd. from φῶς, which is itself contr. from φάος, light, oft. in Hom., but only in nom. and acc. sing., and therefore incl. —φώσδε, to the light, to the light of day, Il. 2, 309, etc.

†Φραδῆτης, οὗ, ὁ, Phraðtes, name of several Parthian kings, Strab. p. 702. [ἄρ]

†Φργγικός, ἡ, ὄν, (adj. from φργγ-

γοι, ὡν, οἱ, the Franks), of the Franks φύλα, Anth. append. 312.

Φράγην, adv., fenced, mailed armed.

Φραγέλλη, ἡς, ἡ,=sq.

Φραγέλλων, οὗ, τό, the Lat. flagellum, N. T.

Φραγελλώω, ὦ, the Lat. flagello N. T.

Φράγμα, ατος, τό, (φράσσω):—the which is fenced in.—II. a fence, protection, palisade, like σταύρωμα, Hdt. 8 52, Plat. Polit. 279 D:—φρ. μετώπων of a stag's horns, Leon. Tar. 32. Hence

Φραγμίτης, οὗ, ὁ, of or for a fence.—growing in hedges, Diosc.

Φραμύς, οὗ, ὁ, (φράσσω):—a shutting up, blocking up, Soph. O. T. 1387:—a fencing or hedging in, fortifying Hdt. 7, 36, 142.—II. also like φράγμα, a hedge, fence, paling, etc., Xen. Cyn. 11, 4:—an inclosure, Anth. P. 9, 343.

Φραμύνω, ὄνος, ὁ, a thorn-hedge.

Φραγνύμι, rarer collat. form from φράσσω, mostly poet., as Ar. Fr. 336: but also in later prose, as Plut. Caes. 24.

Φρῶδάζω, f. -ῖσω and -ῖσω, poet. (φραδῆ, φράζω):—to make known φράσσει γὰρ, Pind. N. 3, 45; cf. sq.

†Φραδασμένης, οὗς, ὁ, Phradasmenes, a Persian, Arr. An. 7, 6, 4.

Φρῶδῶω, ὁ, f. -ῖσω, and φρῶδεύω, =foreg., Hesych.

Φρῶδῆ, ἡς, ἡ, (φράζω):—understanding, knowledge, τὴν δὲ μελλόντων τε τυφλῶνται φραδαί, Pind. O. 12, 13.—II. advice, a hint, warning, θεῶν φραδαίσιν, Aesch. Cho. 940, cf. Eur. Phoen. 667, Theocrit. 25, 52:—ὑφθῆγκτον μηνυτήριος φραδαίς, i. e. by the scent, Aesch. Eum. 245. Poet. word. Hence

Φρῶδῆς, ἑς, gen. ἑός, understanding shrewd, cunning, φραδέος νόον, Il. 24 354:—opp. to ἀφραδῆς.

Φραδυσίνη, ἡς, ἡ, understanding shrewdness, cunning, usu. in dat. p. φραδυσίνῃσιν, H. Hom. Ap. 99 Hes. Op. 243, Th. 626, etc. only poet.: from

Φράδμων, οὗ, gen. ὄνος,=φραδῆς. Orac. ap. Hdt. 3, 57: esp., having knowledge of a person or thing, well knowing him or it, Il. 16, 638, ubi v. Spitzner. Only poet.

†Φράδμων, οὗος, ὁ, Phradmon, a statuarius of Argos, Paus. 6, 8, 1.

ΦΡΑΖΩ, f. φράσω: aor. 1 ἐφράσα. Ep. aor. 2 ἐφράδων, ες, ε, also, ἐπέφραδον. Hom. oft. uses aor. 2, esp. in 3 pers. πέφραδε, ἐπέφραδε, inf. πεφραδέμεν and πεφραδέμεν, Od. 7, 49; 19, 477; the 1 pers. ἐπέφραδα only in Il. 10, 127; the aor. 1 only once, viz. Od. 11, 22, next in H. Hom. Ven. 128. Merc. 442, Hes. Fr. 29, and then from Pind. downwards more freq.:—the pres., impi., fut., and pf. act. κίφρακα are post-Hom. To give to know or understand, inti mate, point out (the only signif. in Hom., acc. to Aristarch.), ἐπειδὴ δειξέι καὶ ἐφρασε, H. Hom. Ven. 128; ἐξ ἡρώων δὲ φράσε Κίρκη, Od. 11, 22, cf. Il. 23, 138; ἡ οἱ Ἀθῆναι πέφραδε διὸν ὑφορβόν, Od. 14, 3; so, φράσεται μοι δόμον, show me them, Pind. P. 4, 207; ἐφρασε τὴν ἀντραπὸν, Hdt. 7, 213:—σημάτα πέφραδε, of a god, he gave signs, Od. 19, 250; 23, 206; φρ. χεῖρ, to make signs, to sign with the hand, Hdt. 4, 113, cf. Aesch. Ag. 1061:—however, in some passages of Hom., it comes very near the sense of speaking, μῦθον πέφραδε πῶσιν, Od. 1, 273; πέφραδε μῦθος, 8, 142.

αο, φ. λόγων τινα, Pind. O. 2, 108:—then freq., to speak, tell, declare, *τινί τι*, Hdt. 6, 100, etc.; *τι πρὸς τινα*, Hdt. 1, 68; and so very oft. in Att., though it always differs from λέγω, as telling, declaring, from simply speaking, Hdt. 7, 213, Soph. Phil. 559; cf. also sub λαλέω.—2. c. dat. pers. et inf., to counsel, advise, bid, order, Hdt. 10, 127, Od. 8, 68; also c. dat. pers. only, Od. 10, 549:—absol., to give counsel, advise, Soph. El. 197, φράζε τί φρ.; Soph. O. T. 655;—of an oracle, Ar. Eq. 1048, Plut. 46.—II. mid. and pass., φράζομαι: fut. φράσομαι: aor. ἐφράσαμην, pass. ἐφράσθην, Od. 19, 485; 23, 260: pf. pass. πέφρασμαι and πέφρασμαι:—Hom. freq. has pres., impf., fut., and aor. mid., Ep. impf. φράζεσθετο, H. Hom. Ap. 346: the pf. pass. is post-Hom.:—strictly, to speak with one's self, i. e. to think or muse upon, consider, ponder, debate, *τι*, Hom., etc.; *ἐν κηλός τι φράζει* ἀσπ' ἐδέλφον, Il. 1, 554; cf. Aesch. Cho. 113, Soph. Ant. 1048, etc.; φράζεσθαι *δουλός*, Od. 11, 510; sometimes with *θυμῷ* added, Il. 16, 646, etc.; also, φρ. μετὰ φρεσίν, Hes. Op. 686; oft. foll. by *εἰ* with the indicat. fut., to consider whether., Od. 10, 192, cf. 17, 279, etc.; *ἄμφω φράζεσθαι*, to think differently, Il. 2, 14:—c. part., οὐ φράζεται τελέων, he considers not that he will die, Pind. I. 1, fin.—2. to devise or plan something for any one, purpose, design or intend something for him, φ. τινὶ κακά, θάνατον, ὀλεθρον, Od. 2, 367; 3, 242; 13, 373; φρ. τινὶ ἥριον, to resolve (to set up) a monument to any one, Il. 23, 126.—3. c. acc. et inf., to think, suppose, believe, imagine that., Od. 11, 624.—4. to remark, perceive, notice, Il. 10, 339; 15, 671, Od. 17, 161, Pind. N. 5, 61; ἐφράσθη καὶ ἐς θυμὸν ἐβέλετο, Hdt. 1, 84, cf. 5, 92, 3, etc.: also c. inf., Hdt. 3, 154: c. part., Pind. I. 1, fin.—5. to come to know, learn, become acquainted with, see, understand, both of persons and things, Od. 10, 453, 501, etc.; φρ. τι δόθαλοισιν, Od. 24, 217, φρ. τι θυμῷ, Od. 24, 391.—6. to observe, watch, guard, keep in one's eye, Od. 23, 129: hence, to mind, heed, take care or heed of, c. acc., Orac. ap. Hdt. 3, 57.—7. c. gen., to foresee, forebode, χεῖμῶνος ἐφράσσατο, Arat. 744. The mid. is not found in any prose, save in that of Hdt. (The simplest form of the root is ΦΡΑΔ, as it appears in φραδῇ, πέφραδον.)

Φρακτήρ, ἦρος, ὁ,=sq.
Φράκτης, ου, ὁ, (φράσσω)=φράγμα, an enclosure.—II. in Procop., a sluice with gates, elsewh. ὀρίς.

Φρακτικός, ἡ, ὄν,=κατὰφρακτος, Ath. 214 A.

Φρακτός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. adj. from φράσσω, fenced in.

Φράν, ἡ, gen. φράνος, Dor. for φρήν. [α] Hence

Φρανίζω, Dor.=φρενόω.

Φράζεις, εως, ἡ, (φράσσω) a fence, fortification, prob. I. Plut. Arat. 18.

†Φραόρτης, ου, ὁ, Phraortes, father of Deioches, Hdt. 1, 96.—2. son of Deioches, Id. 1, 102.

†Φρασαόρτης, ου, ὁ, Phrasaortes, a Persian, Arr. An. 3, 8, 11.

Φράσσω, Dor. for φράζω.

†Φρασίας, ου, ὁ, Phrasias, an Athenian, Xen. An. 6, 3, 11.

†Φρασιόδημος, ου, ὁ, Dor. -δάμος, Phrasidemus, a Coan, Theoc. 7, 3.

†Φραστειρίδης, ου, ὁ, Phrasterides, an Athenian masc. pr. n., Dem. 1219,

20.—2. a person gifted with citizenship at Athens, to gratify Timotheus, Id. 688, 4.

†Φρασικλείδης, ου, ὁ, Phrasiclides, an Athenian archon, Dem. 1357, 15.

—Others in Paus.; etc.

†Φρασικλῆς, εους, ὁ, Phrasicles, nephew of Themistocles, Plut. Them. 32.

†Φρασικριδῆς, ου, ὁ, f. I. for Φρασικριδῆς.

†Φράσιμος, ου, ὁ, Phrasimus, father of Praxitheia, Apollod. 3, 15, 1.

Φράσιν, Dor. for φρεσίν, dat. pl. of φρήν, Pind.

†Φράσιος, ου, ὁ, acc. to Arcad. Φράσιος, Phrasius, a seer of Cyprus, Apollod. 2, 5, 11.

Φρασίς, εως, ἡ, (φράζω) a speaking, speech, Plut. Cat. Maj. 12.—II. a way of speaking, phrase, Ἀττική ἡ φρ., Greg. Cor., etc.

ΦΡΑΣΣΩ, Att. -ττω: f.-ξω.—Hom. uses no tense but aor. act. pass. and mid.:—in Att. the letters are sometimes transposed, e. g. φάρεσθαι for φράζεσθαι, πέφαργμαι for πέφραγμαί, φαρκτός for φρακτός, cf. Dind. Ar. Ach. 95, Vesp. 352, Meineke Euphor. Fr. 83.—To enclose, fence in, hedge round, usu. with collat. notion of protection or defence, to fence, secure, defend, fortify, βυνοῖσι ἰδὼν φράξαντες ἐπάλξεις, having fenced the battlements with shields, Il. 12, 263; φράξαντες δόρυ δοῦρι, σάκος σάκει, joining spear close to spear, shield to shield (so as to make a fence), Il. 13, 130; φράξαντες τὰ γέβρα, having put up the shields as a fence, Hdt. 9, 61; ἐχθροῖς πηγνὴν ἄρκυστατον φράζει, to put misery round them like a net, Aesch. Ag. 1376: so, φράζει δέμας ὄπλοισι, to arm one's self, Aesch. Pers. 456: also of ships, σχεδὶν φράζερίπτεσι, he secured the ship with watling, in order to keep the water out, Od. 5, 256:—so too in mid., φράξαντο νῆος ἔρκει χαλκείω, they secured their ships, Il. 15, 566; and, ἐφράξαντο τὸ τεῖχος, Hdt. 9, 70, cf. Aesch. Theb. 63, etc.: but in mid. also, to fence one's self, strengthen one's fortifications, Thuc. 8, 35:—pass., φραχθέντες σάκεσιν, fenced with shields, Il. 17, 268, cf. Hdt. 7, 142, Eur. I. A. 826, etc.; so absol., πεφαργμένοι, fenced, secured, prepared for defence, Hdt. 5, 34, Thuc. 1, 82.—2. to block up, Hdt. 2, 99; 8, 7, Thuc. 4, 13: ὑπὸ βρυμμάτων φραχθεῖς (ὁ πλεῖστων), Plat. Tim. 84 D.—3. to fill quite full, like πυκνῶς, φράζει χεῖρα ἐρεσι, to fill the hand full with victorious branches, Pind. I. 1, 95. [α] by nature, for it does not become η in the Ion. Greek of Hdt., Lob. Paral. 401.]

Φραστῆν, verb. adj. from φράζω, one must tell, Ep. Plat. 312 D.

Φραστήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, (φράζω) a teller, expounder, informer, τινός, of or about a thing, Xen. Cyr. 4, 5, 17; φραστήρ δόδων, a guide, Xen. Cyr. 5, 4, 40, cf. Plut. 2, 243 F:—φραστήρες δόδωντες, like γνώμονες, the teeth that tell the age, Schol. Ar. Ran. 421; cf. φράτρη.

Φράστῆς, ου, ὁ,=φραστήρ. Hence

Φραστικός, ἡ, ὄν, suited for telling any thing, c. gen., Def. Plat. 414 D: τὸ φρ., power of speaking, Plut. 2, 909 A.

Φραστύς, ὅος, ἡ, reflexion, as opp. to ἀφραστύς, Hesych.

Φράστω, ὀρος, ὁ,=φραστήρ, a guide, Aesch. Supp. 493.

†Φράστωρ, ὀρος, ὁ, Phrastor, a victor at Olympia, Pind. O. 10, 85.—2.

an Athenian, Dem. 1362, 8.

†Φραταγούνη, ἡς, ἡ Phratagone, wife of Darius Hystaspes, Hdt. 7, 224.

†Φραταφέρνης, ους, ὁ, Phrataphernes, a Persian, Arr. An. 3, 8, 4.

Φράτρη, εους, ὁ, a member of a φράτρα: in plur. those of the same φράτρα clansmen, Lat. curiales, Aesch. Eum. 656, Ar. Eq. 255; εἰσάγειν τὸν νῆον εἰς τὸν φράτερας (which was done when the boy came of age, cf. μειον II), Ar. Av. 1669:—οὐκ ἔβησε φράτερας, with a play on φραστήρας (v. sub φραστήρ), he has not yet got his φράτερες, i. e. he has been entered in no φατρία, is no true citizen, Ar. Ran. 418, cf. Av. 765.—The form commonly found in our Edd. is φράτωρ, ὀρος:—but the best critics now would restore φράτρη, ερος, in Att. writers, following Eust. p. 239, 33, A. B. p. 992: v. Dind. Aesch. l. c., Ar. Eq. 255, Meineke Hist. Crit. Comic. p. 218; and Bekk. has so written it in many places of Dem., though he retains the other form in p. 1054, 14; 1305, 22, as also in Arist. Pol. 2, 3, 7.—On the accent, v. Meineke l. c. [α]

Φράτορία, ας, ἡ,=φρατρία, φράτρη, susp.

Φράτορικός, ἡ, ὄν,=φράτρη, Dem. 1092, fin.

Φράτρα, ας, or φράτρη, ἡς, ἡ, Ion. φρήτρη, Il., and Hdt., Dor. πάτρα, also φατρία, ἡ.—I. in the heroic age, a body of people of kindred race, a sept or clan, κρὶν ἄνδρας...κατὰ φρήτρη, ὡς φρήτρη φρήτρηφι ἀρήτρη, choose men by clans, that clan may stand by clan, Il. 2, 362; so Hdt. uses it to denote the Persian royal tribe or clan (the Αἰετῆμενιδας), I, 125.—II. in the historical times, a political division of people, which no doubt took its first rise from ties of blood and kinship; at Athens, the subdivision of the φυλή, as at Rome the curia in the tribus, Plat. Legg. 746 D, 785 A, Isocr. 176 D; φρατρίαί καὶ φυλαί, Arist. Pol. 2, 5, 17, cf. 5, 8, 19; v. φράτρη.—Every φυλή consisted of three φράτραι or φρατρίαί, whose members were called φράτερες (as those of a φυλή were φυλῆται, and those of a curia, curiales), and were bound together by various religious rites peculiar to each. Every φράτρα again contained 30 γένη, the members of which were called γεννήται, so that by Solon's constitution Athens had 12 φράτραι or φρατρίαί, and 360 γένη or old patrician houses, v. Herm. Pol. Ant. § 98 sq.—The Roman curiae exactly answer to the Attic φατρίαί, which is the Greek word used to express them by Dion. H. 2, 7, etc., Plat. Poplic. 7. (The form of the word φράτρη is much disputed, as well as its deriv.: in Hdt. I, 125, the old Edd. have φήτρη, which is supported by the Dor. πάτρα, but later Edd., with the best MSS., give φρήτρη, as in Il.: for φρατρία the Gramm. give φατρία, appealing to the Ion. πατρία, and later prose authors actually use this form, v. Coray Heliod. p. 324.—II. πάτρη, πάτρα, πατρία is usu. assumed as the root, and there is a colour for this in the fact that the Dor. form of the word is πάτρα, v. sub vcc.: but this in no way accounts for the ρ after φ; and both form and sense seem rather to point to the Lat. frater, Sanscrit. bhra trī, our brother, etc.; so that the orig. sense of the word would be brotherhood.—Cf. Buttman. Mythol. 2, a

101:.] (J by nature, as is shown by the Ion. form φρήν.)

Φράτρεϊα, ας, ἡ=φράτρα, v. 1. for sq.

Φράτρία, ας, ἡ, Ath. 141 F, v. sub φράτρα. Hence

Φράτριάω, f. -άσω, to belong to, be in the same φράτρία, μετά τινος, Dem. 1054, 3.

Φράτριάκος, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to a φράτρία, like φράτριο.

Φράτριάρχης, ον, ὁ, and φράτριάρχος, ον, ὁ, (ἄρχω) president of a φράτρία, Lat. *magister curiae*,—the latter in Dem. 1305, 22.

Φράτριάσσης, οὔ, ὁ=φράτρηρ, Dion. H. 4, 43.

Φράτριάστικός, ὁ -ατικός, ἡ, ὄν, used to translate Lat. *curiatus*: νόμος φράτρηρ, lex curiata, Dio C.

Φράτριάς, εως, ὁ,=φράτρηρ, Dion. H. 2, 64.

Φράτριάω, f. -άσω=φρατριάω.

Φράτριάκος, ἡ, ὄν,=φρατριάκος: ἐκκλησία φρατριάκη, the comitia curiata of the Romans, Dion. H. 4, 20.

Φράτριάς, α, ὄν, belonging to or concerning a φράτρία: at Athens, epith. of Jupiter and Minerva, as tutelary deities of the phratræ, Plat. Euthyd. 302 D, Dem. 1054, 10, Cratin. (Jun.) Xειρ. 1, 5. [α]

Φράττω, Att. for φράσσω, q. v.

Φράτρωρ, ορος, ὁ, v. sub φράτρηρ.

Φρεάντλης, ον, ὁ, (φρέαρ, ἀντλέω) one who draws from a well, with a play on the name Cleanthes, Diog. L.

ΦΡΕΑΡ, τό, gen. φρεάτος, contr. φρητός, etc.: Ep. φρεῖαρ, gen. φρεῖατος:—a well, πᾶσι κρήναι καὶ φρεῖατα μακρὰ νάουσιν, Il. 21, 197 (the common form first in H. Hom. Cer. 99, Hdt. 6, 119):—later, usu., a water-tank, cistern, reservoir, Hdt. 1, 68; 4, 20, Thuc. 2, 49; opp. to κρήνη, Dem. 186, 16; metaph., εἰς φρεάτα καὶ πᾶσαν ἰσχυρίαν ἐκτρέψαν, Plat. Theat. 74 C:—an oil-jar, Ar. Plut. 810. [Ep. gen. φρεῖατος] in Att. usu. φρεῖτος, etc., Butt. Lexil. s. v. ἄτατος 2 no., yet with some exceptions in comic poems.]

†Φρεάρριοι, ὡν, οἱ, Phrearrhi, an Attic deme of the tribe Leontis: hence Φρεάρριος, ὁ, one of Phrearrhi; adv. Φρεάρριον, of or from Phrearrhi.

Φρεάτειος, α, ὄν, (φρέαρ) belonging to a tank. [α Att.]

Φρεῖατία, ας, ἡ, a tank or reservoir, Xen. Hell. 3, 1, 7 (cf. φρεατίας), Polyb. 10, 28, 2. Hence

Φρεῖατιάος, α, ὄν, belonging to a well or tank, Theophr. : φρ. ὕδωρ, tank-water, Hermipp. Kerk. 3. [α Att.]

Φρεῖατίας, ον, ὁ, ὑπόνομος φρ., an underground channel to a tank or reservoir, Schneid. Xen. Hell. 3, 1, 7, though the passage is obscure, and ἡ φρεατία occurs just after.

Φρεῖατίδιος, α, ὄν, f. l. for φρεαταίος.

Φρεῖατιον, ον, τό, dim. from φρέαρ. [α Att.]

Φρεῖατιος, α, ὄν, (φρέαρ)=φρεαταίος, Geop. [α Att.]

Φρεῖατορῆκης, ον, ὁ=φρεωρύχος.

Φρεῖατοῦπᾶνον, ον, τό, a machine for raising water, a snipe or water-wheel, Polyb. Fr. Gr. 135, et ibi not. [α]

†Φρεαττός, ὅος, ἡ, (in Arist. Pol. 4, 13, 2, τό ἐν φρεαττοῖ δικαστήριον) Phreattys or Phreatto, a court at the Piræus, where the Ephetae tried a person for committing murder during exile for an unintentional homicide, the defendant pleading his cause from a vessel; cf. Dict. Antiqu. p. 407; Herm. Pol. Ant. q. 104.

Φρεῖατῶδης, ες, (φρέαρ, εἶδος) like a tank.

Φρεῖατοῦρχέω, ὦ, φρεῖατοῦρχος,=φρεωρῶνέω, φρεωρύχος.

†Φρέγελλαι, ὡν, αἱ, Fregellæ, a town of Latium, Strab. p. 233. Hence

†Φρεγγελλάνος, ἡ, ὄν of Fregellæ, Dion. H.

†Φρεγγηνία, ας, ἡ, Phregenia, a city of Etruria, Strab. p. 225.

Φρεῖαρ, ἄτος, τό, Ep. for φρέαρ, Il. 21, 197, Nic. Th. 486.

Φρενῑπτάω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, to deceive the mind, N. T.: from

Φρενῑπάτης, ον, ὁ, (φρήν, ὑπατάω) one who deceives the mind, a seducer, N. T.

Φρενετιζώ, φρενητισμός, dub. for φρενιτν.

Φρενήρης, ες, gen. εος, (φρήν, *ἔρω) master of his mind, sound of mind, sane, Lat. *compos mentis*, Hdt. 3, 25, 30, 35, etc., Eur. Heracl. 150, etc.

Φρενιτίαος, α, ὄν,=φρενιτικός, Hipp. p. 1079.

Φρενιτιάω, ὦ, f. -άσω,=sq., Plut. Alex. 75.

Φρενιτιζώ, f. -άσω, (φρενιτν) to have a violent fever, be delirious or frantic, Plut. 2, 693 A, 1128 D.

Φρενιτικός, ἡ, ὄν, suffering from φρενιτν, Hipp.: from

Φρενιτν, ἰδος, ἡ, (φρήν):—the delirium of fever: frenzy, raving, Foës. Oec. Hipp.—Strictly a fem. adj., ἡ φρενιτν (sc. νόσος), a disease of the mind.

Φρενοβλάβεια, ας, ἡ, damage of the understanding; madness, folly, Philo: from

Φρενοβλάβής, ες, (φρήν, βλάπτω) damaged in the understanding, crazy, Hdt. 2, 120, Eupol. Maric. 5, 8.

Φρενοβλάβεια, ας, ἡ, poet. for φρενοβλάβης, Manetho.

Φρενοβλάβος, ον,=φρενοβλαβής, Or. Sib.

Φρενογηθής, ες, (φρήν, γήθος) heart-gladdening, Anth. P. 9, 525.

Φρενοδῆλης, ες, (φρήν, δηλέομαι) ruining the mind, Aesch. Eum. 330, 343; ubi v. Dind.

Φρενοδινής, ες, making the mind giddy.

Φρενοθελγής, ες, (φρήν, θέλω) flattering or charming the heart, Nonn.

Φρενοθεν, adv.=ἐκ φρενός, from the heart, of one's own will or accord, Soph. Aj. 183.

Φρενοκλήγης, ες, grieving the heart.

Φρενοκλοπέω, ὦ, to steal away the understanding, to deceive: from

Φρενοκλόπος, ον, (φρήν, κλέπτω) stealing the understanding, deceiving, Anth. Plan. 198.

Φρενολύπτκος, ον, possessed, mad, Lat. *mente capius*.

Φρενολυστής, οὔ, ὁ, (φρήν, λυστής) a robber of the understanding, a deceiver, Mel. 42.

Φρενομῆνης, ες, (φρήν, μαίνομαι) mad, frenzied, Aesch. Ag. 1140.

Φρενομώος, adv. (φρήν, μῶρος):—only found in phrase φρενομώως νοσεῖν, to be diseased in mind, i. e. to be mad, Soph. Aj. 626, where some MSS. have wrongly φρενομώως: the adj. φρενομώος is not found, any more than φρενομώος.

Φρενοπλήγης, ες, (φρήν, πλήσσω) striking the mind, i. e. driving mad, maddening, ναῖα, Aesch. Pr. 879.

Φρενόπληκτος, ον, (φρήν, πλήσσω) stricken in mind, smitten with madness, frenzy-stricken, astonished, Aesch. Pr. 1054.

Φρενοπλήξ, ἡγος, ὁ, ἡ,=foreg., Anth. P. 9, 141.

Φρενοτέκτων, ες, gen. ονος, (φρήν, τέκτων) making with the mind, ingenious, Ar. Ran. 820.

Φρενοτερπής, ες, (φρήν, τέρπω) heart-delighting.

Φρενόω, ὦ, f. -άσω, (φρήν):—to make wise, make to understand, instruct, inform, teach, ἱνά, Aesch. Pr. 335, Soph. Ant. 754, Eur. Ion 526, etc.; φρ. οὐκ' ἐξ αἰνυμάτων, to teach plainly, Aesch. Ag. 1183; also in Xen. Mem. 4, 1, 5; φρ. τινα εἰς τι, Ib. 2, 6, 1.—II. in pass., to be high minded, elated, LXX.

†Φρεντοῖοι, ὡν, οἱ, the Frentani or Ferentani, a Samnite race, Polyb. 2, 24, 12: ἡ Φρεντοῖνῃ, the territory of the Ferentani, Id. 3, 88, 3.

Φρενώλης, ες, (φρήν, ὄλλυμι) distraught in mind, frenzied, Aesch. Theb. 757.

Φρενώσις, εως, ἡ, instruction, teaching.

Φρενωτήριον, ον, τό, a means of instruction.

Φρεορκετώ, ὦ, f. -ήσω,=φρεωρῶν χέω, from

Φρεορκετης, ον, ὁ,=φρεωρύχος, Lob. Phryn. 232.

ΦΡΕΨΩ, f. φρήσω, in signif. akin to ἄγω or ἵκμι, but in form to φέρω: it occurs only in the compds. διαφρέω, ἐκφρέω, εἰσφρέω, ἐπεισφρέω, qq. v.: though in E. M. an aor. imperat. φρες is cited, as if from φρήμι.

Φρεωρύχέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, to dig tanks, Plut. 2, 776 D:—in Ar. Lys. 1033, ludicrously, of a gnat: and

Φρεωρύχια, ας, ἡ, a digging of tanks: from

Φρεωρύχος, ον, (φρέαρ, ὀρύσσω) digging, or for digging tanks, σκενη, Plut. 2, 159 C.

Φρήν, ἡ, gen. φρενός, f. φρένης, gen. φρενών, etc.: Dor. φράν, though Pind. uses φρήν, but in dat. plur. ἡ has φρασί, φρασίν, not φρεσίω.—I strictly the midriff, later διάφραγμα, i. e. the muscle which parts the heart and lungs, (viscera thoracis) from the lower viscera (abdominis), καρδιά φρένα λακτίζει (as in Shaks. 'my seated heart knocks at my ribs'), Aesch. Pr. 881; so in plur., τὰς φρένας διάφραγμα...τιθέντες, Plat. Tim. 70 A, cf. Foës. Oec. Hipp., Arist. Gen. An. 3, 10, 1, H. A. 1, 17, 8:—but, —2, in Hom., the physical sense of φρήν, φρένης is merely the heart and parts about the heart, the breast, like Lat. *præcordia*, ἐνθ' ἄρα τε δοενες ἐργαται ὑμῶ' ὠδινὸν κῆρ, Il. 16, 481; καρδίῃ ἐνὶ φρεσὶ, Il. 8, 413; and even the parts about the liver, πρὸς στήθος ὅθι φρένης ἦταρ ἔχουσιν, Od. 9, 301:—often called φρένης ἀμφιμέλαινα, Il. 1, 103, etc.; this is the seat of fear, τρομέοντο δὲ οἱ φρένης αὐτῶ, Il. 10, 10, cf. 22, 296; of joy and grief, φρένα ἑρπεσθαὶ φόρμιγγι, Il. 9, 186; γάνντα φρένα ποιμῆν, Il. 13, 493; ἄχος, πόνος φρένας ὑπεκάλυψεν, etc., Il., etc.; φρένας ἱεροῦ πένθος, ἄχος πύκασε φρένας, etc.; of love, Il. 3, 442; of courage, ἐνὰ φρεσὶ θυμὸν ἔχοντες, Il. 13, 487, ἐξ φρένα θυμὸς ἀγέρθω, Il. 22, 475, cf. 8, 202, etc.:—but also, it is the seat of the mental faculties, thought, will, understanding, etc., φρενὶ νοεῖν, φράζεσθαι, ἐπιστασθαι, μεμνηρίεν, etc.; κατὰ φρένα γνῶναι, εἰδέναι, etc.; τιθέναι τινὶ ἐπὶ φρεσὶ, to put in his mind, suggest it, Il. 1, 55, etc.; ποιεῖν τι ἐνὶ φρεσίν, Il. 13, 55; θέσθαι or βάλλεσθαι τι ἐνὶ φρεσὶ, Il. 13, 121; 1, 297, etc.: hence also the phrases, φρένας τρέπεν, τιθεῖν

καταπελθεῖν ἐπιγνάμπτει II. 7, 120; 9, 514, etc.—the word is used in the same manner in Pind., and Trag., but in a less and less physical sense. φρενὶ ὀρθῶ, ἔλευθερά, Pind. O. 8. 31, P. 2, 105; δαίμονων θέληγ φρένας, P. 1, 21; μαινομένη φρενί, Aesch. Theb. 484; μῆ φρενί, Id. Eum. 986; Δίος γὰρ δυσταρατῆται φρένες, Id. Pr. 34; φρένες γὰρ αὐτοῦ θυνοῦ οἰακοστροφόν, Id. Pers. 767; ἡ γλῶσσ' ὁμώμοχ', ἡ δὲ φρήν ἀνώμοτος, Eur. Hipp. 612; and so on:—we also have joined, κατὰ φρένα καὶ κατὰ θυμόν, as in Lat. *mens animusque*; so in Att., φρένας καὶ νοῦς, Ar. Ran. 535:—hence, a man is deprived of his φρένες, i. e. of his wits or senses, πλήγῃ φρένας ἅς πάρος εἶχεν, Il. 13, 394; ἔκ γὰρ πλήγῃ φρένας, Il. 16, 403; Ζεύς βλάπτει φρένας ἡμετέρας, Il. 15, 724 (whence βλαψίφρων, φρενοβλάψης); θεοὶ φρένας ὄλεσαν, Il. 8, 360, and freq., in later Greek, of those who have lost their wits, φρενὶν ἐκστῆναι, μεταστῆναι, Eur. Or. 1021, Bacch. 943; φρενὶν ἔξεδρος, παράκοσμος, Id. Hipp. 935, Bacch. 33; πῶ ποτ' εἰ φρενὶν; *satisne sanus es?* Soph. El. 390; and of persons in their senses, ἐνδοῦ φρενῶν, Eur. Heracl. 709; φρενῶν ἐπήβολος, Soph. Ant. 492, etc.—Hdt. opposes φρένες to σώμα, 3, 134; so, αἱ σάρκες κεναὶ φρενῶν, Eur. El. 387:—ἐκ φρενός, from one's very heart, ὁ ἐκ φρενός λόγος, a hearty, cordial speech, Aesch. Cho. 107; ἐπ' αὐτὸς ἀκρυνέων ἐκ φρενός, Id. Theb. 919; but, ἐξ ἀκρας φρενός, superficially, carelessly, Id. Ag. 805; φρενός ἐκ φιλίας, lb. 1515, cf. 546:—Hom. also attributes φρένες, sense, instinct, to beasts, Il. 4, 245; 16, 157, etc.—3. in Hom., again, φρένες appears in the singular signf. of the seat of life, or life itself, as opp. to ψυχῇ (the departed soul), Il. 23, 104, Od. 10, 493, cf. Il. 6, 352.—The word is seldom used in prose, as, συμφορὰ τὴν φρ., i. e. madness, Anac. 20, 29; so, παραλλάττει τὴν φρ., Lys. Fr. 58; and in most usages there is no distinction observable between the sing and plur. (The strict signf. of φρένες, *midriff*, shows that it is near of kin to φράσσω, διάφραγμα; and the Lat. *renes* seems to come from the same root, rejecting the φ or f (cf. φρίσσω, *frenum*). In the metaph. signf. *soul, mind*, both φρενός and φρονέω, φρόνις, φροντίς, φροντίς and φράω are connected with it. In compos. φρήν changes into -φρων, -φρονος, e. g., εὐφρων, κακόφρων, etc.).

Φρήταρχος, ὁ, dub. l. for φρήταρχος.

Φρητία, ἡ, Ion. for φρεατία.

Φρήταρχος, ον, ὁ, Ion. for φράταρχος = φρατρίαρχος, Inscr.

Φρήτηρ, ἡ, ἡ, Ion. for φράτηρ, Il. 362, Hdt. 1, 125.

Φρήτρηφιν, Ep. dat. from foreg., il.

Φρήτριος, ἡ, ον, Ion. for φράτριος. Φρίγος, εὐς, τό, poet. for φρίγιος, e. l. in Hermipp. Strat. 1.

Φρικῶς, f. -ῶσω, to shudder, shiver.

Φρικῶδες, α, ον, (φρίκη) with rough surface, σπιλάς, Anth. P. 7, 382; cf. Tryph. 195.—Il. dreadful, horrid, Anth. P. 7, 69; 9, 300.

Φρικασμός, ον, ὁ, (φρικῶς) a shuddering, shivering, LXX.

Φρίκη, ἡς, ἡ = φρίξ, of the rippling sea, πορθιῶν ἐν φρίκῃ γελᾷ (like Lat. *inhorrescit*), Eur. Incerat. 146.—II. a shuddering, shivering, Gellius: esp. an

aguish shiver or chill, Plat. I. naedr. 251 A, Nic. Th. 721.—2. *shivering fear, shuddering*, esp. from religious awe, Hdt. 6, 134, Xen. Cyr. 4, 2, 15: then, any fear, φρ. τρομερά, Seidl. Eur. Tro. 185 (183). [I]

Φρίκτα, τῶ, [I] and φρικταί, αἱ, *aguish shiverings*, Diosc.

Φρικταί, ον and α, ὁ, (φρίσσω) *Bristler*, name of a horse in Pind. P. 10, 25;—prob. from his upstanding mane.

Φρικταίσις, εὐς, ἡ, and φρικταίσμος, ον, ὁ, *aguish shivering*, Diosc.: from Φρικταίω, ὦ, (φρίξ) like φρικῶς, to shudder, shiver, esp. to have an *aguish shiver*, Diosc.

†Φρικτον ὄρος, τό, Mt. Phricus, in Locris above Thermopylae, Strab. p. 582.

Φρικνός, ἡ, ὄν = φρικαλέος, Hesych. Φρικοποιός, ὄν, (φρίξ, ποιέω) causing a shuddering: generally, exciting, Diphn. (Siphn.) ap. Ath. 74 C.

Φρίκος, εὐς, τό = φρίκη, a shuddering, shivering, Hipp.

Φρίκω, ὦ, (φρίξ) to make to shudder:—pass. = φρικῶς, to shudder or shiver.

Φρικτός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. adj. from φρίσσω, to be shuddered at, horrible, φρικτὸν σέλας εἰς γλῆναις, Anth. P. 15, 51; φρ. τάφος, lb. 7, 405. Adv. -τως, LXX.

Φρικώδης, ες, (φρίξ, εἶδος) rough, uneven, Lat. *horridus*: τὸ φρικώδες, roughness of the skin, Foës. Oec. Hipp.

—II. that causes shuddering or horror, awful, horrible, φρ. κλύειν, Eur. Hipp. 1202, cf. Andoc. 5, 5, Dem. 644, 18:—neut. φρικώδες, as adv., horribly, Eur. Hipp. 1216.—2. πυρετός φρ., a fever with shivering fits, a kind of *ague*, Foës. ut supra. Hence

Φρικώδης, ας, ἡ, roughness.—II. *horribleness*, Phot.

†Φρικων, ὠνος, ὁ, Phricon, ruler of the Cymaean in Aeolis, Ep. Hom. 4, 4. [I] Cf. Φρικωνίς.

†Φρικωνεύς, εὐς, ὁ, a Phriconian, i. e. an inhab. of Cyme, in Aeolis, Strab. p. 621.

†Φρικωνίς, ἰδος, ἡ, fem. adj. from Φρικων, Phriconian, appell. of Cyme in Aeolis, from founders having delayed some time at Mt. Phricus in Locris, Bähr Hdt. 1, 149: cf. Strab. p. 621.

†Φρικωνίτις, ἰδος, ἡ = foreg., Strab. p. 621.

Φριμαγμός, ον, ὁ, a snorting; generally, of any motions of rampant animals, Lyc., cf. sq.: from

Φριμάσσομαι, Att. -ττομαι: f. -ξομαι; dep. mid.:—to snort and leap: to jump or toss about, to wanton, of goats, Theocr. 5, 141; also of high-mettled horses, φριμάσθαι καὶ χρεμετίσαι, Hdt. 3, 87, cf. Anth. P. 9, 281,—though of them φριμάσσομαι is more usu., Valck. Ammon. sub v., Thom. M. p. 901, Schäf. Dion. Comp. p. 196: also of dogs, cf. Opp. C. 1, 491; etc.:—metaph. of men, to behave or speak with wanton insolence.—The act. φριμάσσω only in Nicetas. (Akin to βρῶν, βριμῶν, βρέω and Lat. *fremo*: but it has nothing to do with φρίσσω.)

Φριμῶ, ὦ = foreg., Opp. C. 1, 490.

Φρίξ, ἡ, gen. φρίκος, (φρίσσω) —the rippling of a smooth surface, as esp. of smooth water, the light rippling or ripple caused by a gust of wind sweeping over the smooth sea, Lat. *horror*, Il. 23, 692; μέλαινα φρίξ, the dark ripple, Il. 21, 126, Od. 4, 402;

Ζεφύροιο ἐχέυατο πόντον ἐπὶ φρίξ, ripple spread over the sea, from the west wind, Il. 7, 63, cf. sub vv. με λάνει, φρίκη;—so, μαλακὴ φρίξ, Leon. Al. 28, 2; φρίκῃ χαρασσόμενα κύματα, Anth. P. 10, 14, cf. 10, 2.—II. a bristling up as of hair, of corn, etc.: of one's skin, when in the state commonly called *goose-skin*: a shivering shuddering, cf. φρίκη. (Hence φρίσσω, φρίκη, φρίξος, etc.)

†Φρίξα, ἡς, ἡ, Xen. Hell. 3, 2, 30 and Φρίξαι, αἱ, Hdt. 4, 146, Phrixia or Phrixiae, an ancient city of Triphylia, Elis, on the borders of Arcadia, cf. Strab. p. 343.—II. Phrixia, a nymph, Paus. 8, 47, 3.

Φρίξαι, aor. 1 inf. from φρίσσω, q. v. sub fin.

Φριζαύχην, ενος, ὁ, ἡ, (φρίσσω, αὐχὴν) with bristling mane, ap. Plut. 2, 462 E.

†Φρίξιον or Φριζέιον, ον, τό, temple of Phrixus, Strab. p. 499.

Φριζόβρις, τρίχος, ὁ, ἡ, with bristling hair.

Φριζοκόμης, ον, ὁ, (φρίσσω, κόμη) = foreg., Anth. Pann. 291.

Φριζός, ἡ, ὄν, (φρίσσω) standing stiff or on end, bristling, esp. of hair, Arist. Physiogn. 5, 8; 6, 41.

Φριζός, ον, ὁ, like φρίξ and φρίκη, a shivering, shuddering, Lat. *horror*.—II. comic name for the genius or demon of horror, Anth. P. 9, 617.

†Φρίξος, ον, ὁ, Phrixus, son of Athamas and Nephele, brother of Helle with whom he fled to Colchis on a golden ram, Pind. P. 4, 284; Apollod. 1, 9, 1; cf. Hdt. 7, 197.—II. a river, Paus. 2, 36, 6.

ΦΡΙΞΣΩ, Att. -ττω: f. φρίξω (v. sub fin.): pf. πεφρίκω, with a Dor. part. πεφρίκοντες, Pind. P. 4, 326.

To be rough, ruffled or uneven, to bristle, Lat. *horre*, φρίσσοντα ἄρουρα (sc. ὡσταχέουσι), the corn-fields bristle with f. ears of corn, Il. 23, 599; so, φρίξας κόρμητος στῆναι, Eur. Supp. 31; so, of a line of battle, μίχῃ ἐφρίξεν ἐγγείησιν, Il. 13, 339: φάλαγγες σάκετον τε καὶ ἐγγεῖσι πεφρίκται, Il. 4, 282, cf. 7, 62; just like Virgil's *horret ager aristis*, and Horace's *horrentia pilis agmina*: so too, χροὶ δειλῶνιμοῖς ἐφρίξεν αἰθῆρ, of a crowd holding up their hands to vote, Aesch. Supp. 608; of hair, mane or bristles, to bristle up, stand on end, φρίσσουσιν τρίχες, Hes. Op. 528; φρίσσουσιν εἵματα, etc.: φάλας χρύσω πεφρίκυλα, Pind. I. 6 (5), 59 (Juvénal's *bellum inaequales phalae*):—but also c. acc., φρίσσειν λοφύην, to set up her bristly mane, Od. 19, 446; so, φρ. τρίχας, Hes. Sc. 391; φρ. νῶτον, αὐχένας, Il. 13, 473, Hes. Sc. 171; also πεποῖσι νῶτα πεφρίκοντες, bristling on their backs with feathers, Pind. P. 4, 326; so, λέοντος δέρος χαιτή φρικός, Eur. Phoen. 1121, etc.:—φρίσσοντες θυμῶν, like Virgil's *horrida grandis*, Pind. P. 4, 144: ἀσπματ. φρίσσων πνοῖς, ruckling in his throat, of one just dying, Id. N. 10, 140:—so too of the rippling surface of smooth water, ὁ πόντος πέφρικε, cf. φρίξ. and of a tree, πένκη φρίσσονα Ζεφύρος, Anth. Pann. 13.—II. freq. of a feeling of chill when one's skin contracts and forms what we commonly call *goose-skin*, or the hair stands up on end, as in Lat. *horrent comae*, *se terunt comae*, etc.: hence, —I. to shiver with cold, Hes. Op. 510: also to have a shivering fit.—2. to shudder with fear, H. Hom. 27, 8; c. part., φ. σε δερκοιέην, Aesch. Pr. 540, cf. 695 —also

acc. to shudder at or before any one, e. to dread him, Il. 11, 393; 24, 775, Pind. O. 7, 70, etc.; and, c. acc. et inf., to dread that., Aesch. Theb. 720 sq.: more rarely c. gen., ἐφρίξα δινή- παντος [σάκος], Ib. 490; also c. dat., φρίξουσιν ἐρετμοῖς, they shall shudder at the oars, Orac. ap. Hdt. 8, 96,—where others propose φρίξουσιν, they shall cook with the (wood of the) oars, v. Bähr ad l.—also, part., πέφρικα λεύσσω, I shudder at seeing, Aesch. Supp. 345, and so c. inf., to fear to do, Dem. 559, 8.—3. to feel a holy shudder or awe, as at the approach of a divinity, Wytt. Plut. 2, 276 E, Jac. Anth. P. p. 1057.—4. to thrill or quiver with delight, ἐφρίξ' ἔρωσι, Soph. Aj. 693, cf. Interpp. ad Eur. Hel. 632.—The word will hardly be found in prose save in the sense of shuddering, fearing, Plat. Rep. 387 C, Phaedr. 251 A, Dem. l. c. (The root is strictly ΦΡΙΓ-: hence φρίξ, φρίκη, φρίξος, etc.: akin also to ρίγος, ρίγεω, ριγέω, as also to Lat. rigeo and frigeo, whence the French frissonner.) [i by nature, wherefore Herm. has written φρίξαι, not φρίσαι, in Pind. l. 1, 16, Soph. El. 1400.]

Φροιάζομαι, f. -άσομαι, dep. mid., contr. for προοιάζομαι, to make a prelude or beginning, to begin, Aesch. Ag. 1354, cf. Eur. I. T. 1162: also c. acc., φρ. θεούς, to begin with invoking the gods, Aesch. Eum. 20:—hence, as pass., πεφορίασται τὰ νῦν εἰρη- μένα, Arist. Pol. 7, 4, 1; ταῦτα ἔστω πεφορίασμένα, Ib. 7, 1, 13. Hence Φροιαστέον, verb. adj., one must make a prelude or beginning, Arist. Rhēt. Al. 36, 1; 38, 2.

Φροῖμιον, ου, τό, contr. for προοῖμιον, like φροσίδος for πρό ὁδός.

Φρονέω, α, fut. -ήσω,—the verb which expresses the action of the φρήν or φρένες, i. e. as well of the heart and will, as of the understanding, thoughts, etc., which notions are more or less comprised in our verb to think, i. e. either to think to do a thing, mean to do it, be minded so and so, or simply to think, consider, reflect. Hence arise various usages;—I. to think, to have understanding, to be sage, prudent: Hom. has it in this signifi., but rarely, as ἀριστοὶ μάχεσθαι τε φρονέειν τε, best both in battle and counsel, Il. 6, 79: but this is the most freq. signifi. in Att., φρονούντως πρὸς φρονούντας ἐννέπει, Aesch. Supp. 204, cf. 176; φρονεῖν γὰρ οἱ ταχέως οὐκ ὀφθαλμοῖς, Soph. O. T. 617; τὸ φρονεῖν, like φρόνησις, understanding, prudence, Id. Ant. 1348, 1353; ἐγὼ νῦν φρονῶ τότ' οὐ φρονῶν, Eur. Med. 1329: so also, εὐ φρονεῖν, freq. in Ab.; οἱ εὐ φρονούντες, Hdt. 2, 16, etc.; also, ὁρθὰς φρ., opp. to κακῶς φρ., Aesch. Pr. 385; ὁρθὰ φρ., Eur. Med. 1129; μῶρα, πλάγια φρ., Soph. Aj. 594, Eur. I. A. 332.—2. but in Att. and prose very oft., to be in one's sound senses or wits, Soph. Aj. 82, 344, etc.; φρονῶν οὐδὲν φρονεῖ, though in thy wits thou'rt nothing wise, Eur. Bacch. 332: in this signifi. also, εὐ φρονεῖν, Ar. Nub. 817; ἔξω ἐλαύνειν τινὰ τοῦ φρονεῖν, to drive one out of his understanding or wits, Eur. Bacch. 851; το, ἐξίστασθαι τοῦ φρονεῖν, to lose one's wits.—3. c. acc. rei, to have in mind, joined with γενήσασθαι, Od. 16, 136; 17, 193; cf. Hdt. 1, 46; with νοέω, Plat. Phil. 11 B.—II. to be mind- ed or disposed in a certain way, to mean, intend, purpose, freq. in Hom. with and without acc.; φρ. ἐνὶ θυμῷ,

Od. 6, 313, etc.; ἀνὰ θυμόν, as Il. 2; 36, Od. 2, 116, etc.; ἐνὶ φρεσὶ, Od. 14, 82: φρονῶν ἐπρασσον, prudens facie- bam, Soph. O. C. 272:—so in Att. prose, φρονεῖν τι, to mean or intend so and so, τοῦτο φρονεῖ ἡ ἀγωγή ἡμῶν, this is what your bringing us here means, Thuc. 5, 85.—2. c. inf., to think, mean, be minded to do a thing, Il. 17, 286: also c. acc. et inf., Il. 3, 98, cf. 9, 608: also, οἱ δ' ἰδὺς φρόνεον (sc. λέναι), they were minded (to go) right onward, Il. 12, 124; 13, 135.—3. to have certain thoughts for or towards any one, to be so and so minded to- wards him, oft. in Hom., esp. αγαθὰ, φίλα φρονεῖν τινι, to be well or kindly minded towards him, Od. 1, 43, 307, Il. 4, 219, etc.; opp. to κακὰ φρονεῖν τινι, to be evil-minded towards him, Il. 22, 264; so, δλοῦ φρ., Il. 16, 701 (but in Il. 6, 162, αγαθὰ φρονεῖν has a moral sense, being well or high mind- ed, having good or noble thoughts); so too with advs., εὐ φρονεῖν τινι, Od. 7, 74, Aesch. Ag. 1436, etc.; opp. to κακῶς φρ., Od. 18, 168; but, τὰ αἰεὶ νῦν φρονεῖν, to be of the better mind, be on the better side, Hdt. 7, 145, 172.—4. but usu. c. adj. neut., sine dat. pers., to be minded so and so, to think or purpose such and such things, κρυπτάδια φρ., to have secret purposes, Il. 1, 542; ἀταλά φρ., to be gaily disposed, Il. 18, 567, Hes. Th. 989, cf. Il. 6, 400; πικνὰ and πικνὰ φρ., to have wise thoughts, be cunningly minded, Od. 9, 445; ἐφημέρια φρ., to think only of the passing day, Od. 21, 85.—The com- monest phrase of this kind, both in Hom. and Att., is μέγα φρονεῖν, to be high-minded, have high thoughts, also of animals, to be high-spirited and bold, Il. 11, 325; 13, 156; φρονεῖ γὰρ οὗς γυνὴ μέγα, Soph. O. T. 1078:—but, in Att., mostly in bad sense, to have high thoughts, to be heady, presumptu- ous, conceited or proud, plume or pride one's self, ἐπὶ τινι, at or of a thing, like ὑβρύνεσθαι, καλλωπίζεσθαι, etc., Plat. Sym. 217 A, Prot. 342 D: so also, μείζον φρ., to have over-high thoughts, Xen. An. 5, 6, 8 (but also, simply, to pluck up courage, Id. Hell. 3, 5, 21); οἱ μέγιστον φρονούντες, Plat. Phaedr. 257 E: μικρὰ, μικρόν φρ., to be low-minded, poor-spir- ited, Herm. Soph. Aj. 1099; μείζον φρ., Xen. Apol. 24, etc., cf. φρονήτης: while between them we have μέτρια, μέτριον φρ., to be of moderate, calm, and sober mind:—in like manner, οὐ κατ' ἀνθρώπων φρ., Aesch. Theb. 425, Soph. Aj. 777, cf. Ant. 768; θνητὰ, ἄθνατα φρ., Soph. Fr. 515, Eur., etc.; μηδὲν θνητῶν φρ., for which Hom. has φρ. ἴσα θεοῖσι, Il. 5, 441: so also many phrases in Att., τυραν- νικά φρ., to have tyranny in mind, Ar. Vesp. 507; ἀρχαῖκα φρ., to have old-fashioned notions, Ar. Nub. 821; νεώ- τερα φρ., to meditate innovations, νεω- τερίζειν, Plat., etc.; also, οὐ παρόδι- κος τὸσσον μένος ὅσσον Πάνθου νιες φρονόουσιν, the panther's courage is not so great as is the spirit of the sons of Panthus, Il. 17, 23.—5. τὰ τινας φρονεῖν, to be of another's mind, be minded like him, be on his side or of his party, side with him, Hdt. 2, 162; 7, 102, etc.; so, τὰ πρὸς τινα φρ., Xen. An. 7, 30 (Hom. has also τὰ φρονεῖς, ἅ τ' ἐγὼ περ, Il. 4, 361); also, ἴσον ἑμοὶ φρονόουσα, thinking like me, Il. 15, 50; τὰ αὐτὰ, τὸ αὐτὸ φρ., to be like-minded, Hdt. 1, 60; 5, 3; opp. τ' ἀμφοῖς φρ., to think differently, Il. 13, 345; ἄλλη φρ., to think another

way, H. Hom. Ar. 469; ἄλλα φρονεῖν καὶ ἄλλα λέγειν, Hdt. 9, 54, cf. Dinarch. 96, 15.—III. to think of, mind, heed, hence to take heed of a thing, stand in awe of it, ὅπιδά, Od. 14, 82.—IV. of vital impulses, directly for ζῆν, to be sensible, be alive, ἐμὲ τὸν δὲ στήρην ἐτι φρονέοντ' ἔλῃσσαν, for ἐζῶντα Il. 22, 59; θανόντι δ', οὐ φρο- νούντι, δειλάα χάρις ἐπέμπετο, Aesch. Cho. 517; μηδὲ ζῆν αὐτὸ μηδὲ φρονεῖν, Plat. Soph. 249 A, cf. φρήν sub fir. Hence

Φρόνημα, ατος, τό, the mind, will, spirit, Lat. animus, first in Hdt. 6, 109; 9, 7, 2, and then freq. in Trag.; ἐστ' ἂν Διὸς φρ. λωφήσῃ χόλον, Aesch. Pr. 376, etc.:—thought, φθέγμα καὶ ἀνεμόεν φρ., Soph. Ant. 355: freq. also in plur., thoughts, purposes, dispo- sition, character, as Hdt. 3, 122, 125:—its sense is limited by epithets, υπέρτολμον φρ., Aesch. Cho. 595; ἐμπεδός φρονήμασιν, Soph. Ant. 169; τὰν φρονήματων ὁ Ζεὺς κολα- στής τῶν ἄνδρ' υπέρφρονων, Eur. He- rael. 388; φρονήματα μεγάλα, high thoughts, Plat. Symp. 190 B; ἐλεύθε- ρον φρ., Id. Legg. 865 D; τυραννικὸν φρ., Rep. 573 B:—then, it is also used absol. either in good or bad sense, as,—2. high and noble feeling, high-mind- edness, high spirit, freq. in Thuc., as 2, 43; δουλὸν τὸ φρ., Id. 2, 61.—3. in bad sense, presumption, arrogance, Aesch. Pr. 953, Eur. Heracl. 926, Thuc. 5, 43: insolence, conceit, Ar. Pac. 25, cf. Wytt. Plut. 1 C.—II. the plur. is used by Aesch., as = φρένες, the heart, breast, Eum. 478. Hence

Φρονήμιαις, ου, ὁ, one who has much self-confidence, high-minded, high-spirited, Xen. Ages. 1, 24.—II. in bad sense, a presumptuous, arrogant person, Arist. Pol. 5, 11, 5.

Φρονήμιαις, f. -ίσω, to make high minded: to make presumptuous or proud—pass., to become presumptuous, φρο- νηματισθέντες ἐκ τῶν ἔργων, Arist. Pol. 8, 6, 11; πεφρονηματισμένοι δι- τι, Ib. 3, 13, 19; ἐπὶ τινι, Polyb. 22 8, 8; etc. Hence

Φρονήμιαις, ου, ὁ, high-minded- ness; arrogance, Polyb. Fr. Gr. 136.

Φρονήμιαις, ες, = φρονηματίας Philostr.

Φρόνησις, εως, ἡ, (φρονέω) a mind ing to do so and so, purpose, intention, Soph. O. T. 664; φρόνησιν λῶω λα- βεῖν, to think better of it, Id. Phil. 1078.—2. high-mindedness, pride, Eur. Supp. 216.—3. high character, Lat. ex- istimatio, Eur. Temen. 13, 2.—II. thoughtfulness, good sense, practical wis- dom, prudence, being the virtue con- cerned in the government of men, management of affairs, and the like, Plat., and Arist.; v. esp. Plat. Symp. 209 A, Arist. Eth. N. 6, 5 and 8, sq.

Φρονήτης, verb. adj. from φρονέω, one must pride one's self, τινι, ἐπὶ τινι, διά τι, Xen. Ages. 8, 4, Hell. 2, 4, 40 Apol. 26.

Φρονίεμμα, ατος, τό, v. sub φρο- νίεμμα. [Z]

Φρονίεμμαι, late form for φρονέω dep., to be wise or prudent, Lob. Phryn 386. [Z]

Φρονίμενσις, ἡ, late form for φρό- νησις, prudent conduct. [Z]

†Φρονίμη, ης, ἡ, Phronime, daugh- ter of Etearchus king of Crete, Hdt. 4, 154.

Φρονίμημα, ατος, τό, the act of a φρόνιμος, prudent conduct, Stob. Eccl. 2, 194:—but Lob. Phryn 356, reieic

this form and writes φρονιμυμια instead. [7]

φρονίμος, ον, (φρήν) understanding, in one's senses, Soph. Aj. 259.—II. *taid, unmoved*, Xen. Cyr. 5, 2, 17: τὸ φρ., *presence of mind*, Id. Hell. 2, 3, 56.—III. *thoughtful, practically wise, sensible, prudent*, Lat. *prudens*, Ar. Lys. 42, Plat., and Arist., cf. φρόνισις II: φρόνιμος περί τινος, *possessing sagacity or discernment in a thing*, Xen. Cyr. 1, 6, 15, and 21, sq.; περί τι, Plat. Gorg. 490 B; εἰς τι, Id. Alc. 1, 125 A:—τὸ φρόνιμον, *practical wisdom, prudence*, Eur. Alex. 16, and Xen.; so, ἰσχυρός ἐπὶ φρόνιμια, Soph. O. T. 692; used of birds, Id. El. 1059. Adv. *μωρῶς*, Ar. Eq. 1364, Av. 1333, Plat., etc.

φρονιμώδης, εἰς, of the nature of a φρόνιμος, very dub.

φρόνις, εὖς, ἡ, (φρήν, φρονέω).—*understanding, prudence*, Od. 3, 244: *knowledge, κατὰ φρόνιν ἡγάγε πολλήν*, he brought back much knowledge from Troy, Od. 4, 258:—cf. Opp. H. 1, 653, Lyc. 1456.

φρονιστικός, adv. part. pres. act. from φρονέω, *wisely, prudently*, Aesch. Supp. 204, Soph. Ant. 682.

φροντιδοκσέομαι, (φροντίς, κόπτω) as pass., *to be scourged or harassed with care*, ὑπὲρ τινος, Nicet.

φροντίς: f. -ίσω Att. -ίω: (φροντίς)—*absol.*, to think, consider, reflect, Hdt. 5, 24, and Att.: *to take thought, have a care, give heed*, much like Lat. *secum reputare*, Theogn. 908, cf. Aesch. Pr. 1034, Soph. El. 1370:—φρ. ὅπως., *to take thought how a thing may be done*, c. fut., Plat. Apol. 29 E, cf. Hdt. 7, 8, 1, etc.; so, φρ. εἰ., Id. Gorg. 502 E.—II. c. acc. rel. *to think of, consider, ponder, weigh*, Hdt. 7, 8, 1; 16, 2, and Att.: *to think out, devise, contrive, invent*, Hdt. 5, 67: *to try to discover*, Id. 1, 56.—III. c. gen., *to take thought for, to give heed to a thing, care about it, reckon of, mind, regard it*, Hdt. 2, 97, 100, 151, and Att., as Eur. Heracl. 242, Cycl. 163, Ar. Lys. 915; *μηδὲν φρ. τὴν θεάν*, Plat. Legg. 701 C; and reversely, *οἱ θεοὶ τὴν ἀνθρωπίνων οὐδὲν φροντίζουσι*, Ib. 888 C: also, φρ. περί τινος, *to be concerned or anxious about a thing*, Hdt. 8, 36, cf. Eur. Hipp. 709: ὑπὲρ τινος, Plat. Euthyphr. 4 D, so, οἱ τοὺς φίλους βλάπτοντες οὐ φροντίζετε, who though ye do mischief to your friends reckon not of (it), Eur. Hec. 256; *μὴ φροντίσης*, heed (it) not, Ar. Vesp. 228; οὐ, μὴ Δέ, οὐδ' ἐφρόντισα, Id. Ran. 494, etc.—IV. *absol.*, *to be thoughtful or anxious, πεφροντισκὸς βλέπειν*, to look thoughtful and careworn, Eur. Alc. 773;—a word esp. applied to the thoughtful, worn face of students and philosophers, cf. φροντίς II, φροντιστής, -τήριον.—V. pass., *to be an object of thought or care*, Xen. Hier. 7, 10: *φροντισμῶς*, *carefully thought out*, Lat. *exquisitus, λόγος*, Philostr.; *τρέφονται τροφοῖ πεφροντισμένη*, Ael. N. A. 7, 9.

φροντίς, ἰδος, ἡ, (φρήν, φρονέω):—*thought, care, heed, attention* bestowed upon a person or thing, Simon. Fr. 100, 10, Pind. P. 2, 170, Hdt., etc.; *παλαισμάτων λάβε φροντίδα*, take thought for them, Pind. N. 10, 40; *περί τινος*, Hdt. 7, 205; *ἐν φροντίδι εἶναι* περί τινος, Id. 1, 111; *ἐκείνους σφδὲ εἰ*; *περί τοῦτον λόγον οὐδὲ φρ.*, Plat. Phaed. 101 E.—2. *absol.*, *thought, reflexion, meditation*, ἐν φροντίδι γίγνεσθαι, Hdt. 2, 104; *ἐμβήσαι τινα ἐς φροντίδα*, to set one a-thinking, Hdt.

1, 46; *φροντίδα θέσθαι*, Aesch. Pers. 142; *ποῖ τίς φροντίδος ἔλθῃ*, Soph. O. C. 170:—in plur., *thoughts*, ὑπὸ φροντίσιν γλυκύνταις ἔθηκε νόον, Pind. O. 1, 31, and freq. in Att.; ἐπὶ φροντίδων ζῆν, to live thoughtfully, Eur. Sevr. 2, 4:—*proverb*, αἱ δέντε-ραὶ πὼς φροντίδες σοφώτεραι, Eur. Hipp. 436, Cress. 13, 1:—φρ. εὐφής, *devoutly silent meditation*, i. e. prayer, Soph. O. C. 132:—*esp.* applied to Socrates and the philosophers, Ar. Nub. 138, 234, etc.; *φροντίδα φιλόσοφον ἐγείρειν*, Id. Eccl. 572; cf. φροντιστής.—3. *deep thought, care, anxiety, trouble, concern*, Theogn. 1227, Aesch. Ag. 102, 165, etc.; φρ. ἐστὶ μοι, 'tis a care to me, Hdt. 6, 129.—II. *power of thought, mind, ἄλλοσιμον ἐμὰ φροντίδι*, Soph. Phil. 863; *νέα φροντίς οὐκ ἀλγεῖν φιλεῖ*, Eur. Med. 48.—III. *one's heart's desire*, Pind. P. 10, 96.

†φρόντις, ἰδος, ἡ, Phrontis, wife of Panthoüs, Il. 17, 40.—II. δ, son of Phrixus and Chalciope, Ar. Rh. 2, 1157.—2. son of Onetor, helmsman of Menelaus, Paus. 10, 25, 2.

φρόντισμα, ατος, τό, (φροντίς) *a place for meditation, a contrivance, invention*, Ar. Nub. 155; τὰ φροντισματα, of elaborate speeches, Philostr.

φροντιστέον, verb. adj. from φροντίς, *one must take care*, Eur. I. T. 468.

φροντιστήριον, ον, τό, (φροντίς) *a place for meditation, a thinking-shop*, as Socrates' school is called in Ar. Nub. 94, 100:—Dio C. uses it to translate the Rom. Curia.

φροντιστής, οῦ, δ, (φροντίς) *a deep, hard thinker*, as Socrates is called in derision by Ar. Nub. 266; so too, φρ. τὴν μετεώρων, τὴν οὐρανίαν, on supra-terrestrial things, Xen. Symp. 6, 6, Mem. 4, 7, 6; also c. acc., φρ. τὰ μετέωρα, Stallb. Plat. Apol. 18 B:—and so, it became a regular word for a philosopher, Xen. Symp. 7, 2, cf. Hesych. s. v., and v. φροντίς I. 2.—II. *one who takes thought or care for*, a manager, executor of a will, Inscr. Hence

φροντιστικός, ἡ, ὄν, *suited for thinking, thoughtful, speculative*, Antiph. Inscr. 33.—II. *taking care of, considerate, careful, attentive*. Adv. -κῶς, Xen. Mem. 3, 11, 10.

φροῦδος, η, ον, also ος, ον: (contr. from φρὸ δόδου, as φροῖμον from προῖμον and φροῦρός from προρός):—*gone away, clean gone*, (as Hom. says in Ill. οἱ δ' ὦχοντ' ἤδη πρὸ δόδου ἐγένοντο, Il. 4, 382):—1. of persons, *gone, fled, departed*, φροῦδός ἐστι, γίνεται, Soph. Ant. 15, etc.: φρ. ἐξ οἴκου, δόμων ὑπο, Eur. Alc. 94, And. 73: pleon., φροῦδός οἰχεται, Ar. Ach. 210; φροῦδοι ἐξωρισμένοι, Id. Pac. 197: also c. part., φροῦδοι [εἰσι] διώκοντές σε, they are gone in pursuit, Soph. Phil. 561:—*esp.* of the dead, φροῦδος αὐτὸς εἰ θανάω, Id. El. 1152; Ἀντίλοχος φροῦδος αὐτοῦ, Id. Phil. 425; and freq. in Eur.:—then, metaph., *gone, undone, ruined*, Eur. Med. 722.—2. of things, *gone, vanished*, φροῦδα τύπειλματα, Soph. O. C. 660; φρ. λόγοι, πίστις, ἐλπίδες, etc., Eur.; φροῦδὸν μὲν αὐτὴν, φροῦδα δ' ἄρθρα, they are gone, i. e. refuse their office, Eur. Andr. 1078.—Rarely found in any case but the nom. sing. and plur., for it is almost always the predicate in the sentence: but Soph. has the gen. sing., Aj. 264.—Little used save in Att. poets; though Antipho

has it, φροῦδος ἦν πλέων εἰς, 131 45.

φροῦνος, ὁ, late form for φρόνως. Φρουρά, ἄς, lon. φρουρή, ἡς, ἡ, a looking out, watch, guard, as a duty, Hdt. 2, 30; 6, 26, Aesch. Ag. 2, etc.; φρ. δόμων, Eur. Or. 1252; φρουρὰς ὀχεῖν, to keep watch, Aesch. Fr. 143.—φρ. ὁμματός, my watchful eye, Soph. Tr. 225:—φρουρὰς ἄδειν, to sing while on guard, to keep one's self awake or while away the time, Ar. Nub. 721.—2. a watch of the night Eur. Rhes. 5.—3. ward, imprisonment, prison, Plat. Phaed. 62 B.—II. of persons set to watch, a watch or guard of a garrison, Hdt. 7, 59, Thuc. 3, 51, etc.; ἐξήλθομεν εἰς Πάνακτον φρουρὰς προγραφείσθαι, being ordered on garrison-duty, Dem. 1257, 5.—2. at Sparta, a body of men destined for service, like the old German Bann, French Ban, so, φρουρὰν φαίνειν, to give notice that a φρουρά was wanted, proclaim a levy, 'call out the Ban,' of the Ephori and Kings, Xen. Hell. 3, 2, 23; 5, 1, 29, etc.—Cf. φυλακή throughout. (Cf. φρουρός, sub fin.)

φρουράρχης, ον, ὁ,=φρουράρχος.

φρουραρχία, ἄς, ἡ, the office or post of a φρουράρχος, place of commandant, Xen. Mem. 4, 4, 17.

†φρουραρχίδας, α, δ, Phruararchidas, a Laconian, Paus. 9, 13, 5.

φρούραρχος, ὁ, (φρουρά, ἄρχω) :—a commander of a watch, officer on guard: esp. the commandant of a garrison or fortress, Xen. An. 1, 1, 6, etc. cf. Porpo Xen. Cyr. 2, 1, 22.

φρουρέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, (φρονός):—intr., to keep watch or guard, ἐν τόπῳ, Hdt. 2, 30, Thuc., etc.; παρὰ λίμνῃν, Hdt. 4, 133; of ships, φρ. περί τόπων, Thuc. 2, 80; ἐν τόπῳ, Ib. 83: οἱ φρουρόντες, the watch, guard, like φρουρά II, Plat. Legg. 763 D, cf. Rep. 420 A, etc.—II. transit., to watch, guard, keep, Hdt. 3, 90, etc.: to garrison a place, φ. τὴν Ποιδάϊαν, Thuc. 3, 17:—στόμα φρ. εὐφύμῳν, to keep silence, Eur. Ion 98:—pass., to be watched or guarded, Hdt. 7, 203, Soph. O. C. 1013.—2. to watch for, observe, φρουρῶν τὸδ' ἡμαρ, Eur. Alc. 27; φρ. χρέος, to be observant of one's duty, Soph. El. 74.—3. in mid., like φυλάσσομαι, to be on one's guard against, beware of, c. acc., φροῦρόμενος βέλεμα, Eur. Andr. 1136; but he uses the act. in same sense, ἐφροῦρει μὲν ἐξαμαρτάνειν, Supp. 900:—fut. mid. φρονησόμεαι, in pass. signf., Ib. Ion 603. Hence

φρουρημα, ατος, τό, that which is watched or guarded, ἑλίας βουκόλων φρουρηματα, the herdsman's charge or cattle, Soph. Aj. 54, ubi v. Herm.—II. a guard, Aesch. Eum. 706; of a single man, Id. Theb. 448; λόγχα, δεσποτῶν φρουρηματα, Eur. El. 798.—III. watch, guard, φρουρημα εἶχειν, Id. Ion 511.—Poet. word.

φρουρήσις, εὖς, ἡ, (φρουρέω) a watching or guarding.

φρουρητήρ, ἥρος, ὁ, (φρουρέω) a watcher, guard, Manetho.

φρουρητικός, ἡ, ὄν, fit, suited for watching.

φρουρητός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. adj. from φρουρέω, watched, guarded, Anth. P. 6, 230.

φρουρητήρ, ορος, ὁ,=φρουρητήρ Anth. P. 9, 812.

φρουρικός, ἡ, ὄν, (φρουρά) of, for a watch, guard or garrison, Il. O. C. prob. 1 in Thuc. 5, 80, where Bekk. φρού οιν.

φρούρην, ον, τό, (φρουρός):—a

watch-post, garrisoned fort, citadel, Aesch. Eum. 919: esp., a *hill-fort*, a *castle, tower*, as distinguished from a fortified town, Thuc. 2, 18; 3, 18, 51, Lys. 124, 1, Xen., etc.—II. the *guard, garrison* of a place, Aesch. Pr. 801, Eum. 949, Eur. Or. 760, Thuc. 2, 93. (Dim. only in form.)

†Φρουρίς, ἰδος, ἡ, a *guard-ship*, Thuc. 1, 13.

†Φρουροδόμος, ον, (φρουρέω, δόμος) *watching the house, a house-guard, κύων*, Anth. P. 9, 245.

†Φρούροι, ον, οἱ, the *Phruri*, a people on the borders of India, Dion. P. 752.

Φρουρός, οὔ, δ, a *watcher, guard*, Eur. Ion 22: οἱ φρ., the *guard, garrison* of a fort or city, freq. in Thuc., Xen., etc. (Contr. for *προσρός*, from *προσράω*, as *φροῖμιον* from *προοίμιον*, and *φροῖδος* from *πρὸ ὁδοῦ*.)

†Φρουστίων, ον, τό, *Frusion*, a city of the Hernici in Latium, Strab. p. 237.

Φρύαγμα, ατος, τό, (φρύασσομαι) a *violent snorting*, esp. the *neighing* or *whinnying* of a spirited horse, ἱππικὰ φρ., Aesch. Theb. 245, 475, Soph. El. 717, cf. *φρυάσσομαι*: used also of a boar, Opp. C. 2, 457.—II. metaph., *wanton behaviour, hauteur*, τό ἐπ' ὀφρύσι φρ., Mel. 37; σοβαρὸν φρ., Anth. P. 5, 18; τό φρ. αἰρεῖν, Ael. N. A. 7, 12; φρ. πρὸς τινα, Luc. Catapl. 26: cf. *φρυαγμασμένωκος*. [v] Hence Φρυαγματίας, ον, δ, a *wanton, hot, frisky horse*: metaph. also of men.—II. as adj., *arrogant, wanton, bios*, Plut. Anton. 2.

Φρυαγμός, οὔ, δ, = *φρύαγμα*, of he-goats, Dion. H.

Φρυαγμασμένωκος, ον, *wanton and haughty*, a word coined to describe Bdeleycleon in Ar. Vesp. 135; cf. *φρύαγμα* II.

†Φυακτής, οὔ, δ, = *φρυαγματίας*, Diog. L.

Φρύασσομαι, Att. -ττομαι; f. -ξομαι; dep. mid.:—strictly, of spirited, high-fed horses, to *neigh, whinny and prance*, cf. Thom. M. p. 901; φρ. πρὸς τοὺς ἄγῳδας, to *neigh eagerly* for the race: also of other animals, Ael. N. A. 7, 7; cf. *φρυάσσομαι*.—II. metaph. of men, to be *wanton, unruly, haughty, insolent, μη γαῦρα φρύασσον*, Mel. 22; ἔρωτες φρυασσομένοι, Anth. Plan. 215:—φρ. ἐπὶ τινι, to be *proud* of a thing, Diog. 4, 74, ubi v. Wessell., and cf. Weinstein ad Act. 4, 25:—but in Menand. p. 292, it is explained by *καταπλήττειν*.—The act. *φρύασσω* occurs only in LXX.—(*φρυάσσομαι* is akin to *βρύω, βρνάζω*, and *φρυάσσομαι*.)

Φρυγάνιζομαι, (φρύγανον) dep. mid., to *gather sticks for fuel*.

Φρυγάνικός, ἡ, ὄν, (φρύγανον) of *short, dry sticks, of fire-wood*: also = *φρυγανώδης*, Theophr.

Φρύγανον, ον, τό, dim. from *φρύγανον*, Diosc. [v]

Φρύγανις, ἰδος, ἡ, = *φρύγανον*, Eust.

Φρυγανισμός, οὔ, δ, (φρυγανίζομαι) a *gathering of dry sticks for fuel, a collecting fire-wood*, Thuc. 7, 4, 13.

Φρυγανιστήρ, ἦρος, δ, and *φρυγανιστής*, οὔ, δ, (φουγανίζομαι) *one who gathers fire-wood*, Polyae. 1, 18.

Φρυγανίστρια, fem. from *φρυγανιστήρ*, Ar. Fr. 618.

Φρυγανίτης, ον, δ, fem. -τις, ἰδος, Heliod., = *φρυγανικός*.

Φρύγανον, ον, τό, (φρύγω) :—a *dry stick*, Ar. Pac. 1026; usu. in plur., *dry sticks*, esp. *fagots, fire-wood*, Lat.

sarmenta, virgulta, Hdt. 4, 62, Ar. Av. 642, Thuc. 3, 111, Xen. An. 4, 3, 11. [v] Φρύγανόφορος, ον, (φρύγανον, φέρω) *gathering dry sticks*, Lys. ap. Poll. 7, 130.

Φρύγανώδης, ες, (φρύγανον, εἶδος) *like switches or twigs, shrubby*: τὰ φρ., *shrubby plants*, Theophr.

†Φρύγες, ον, οἱ, the *Phrygians*, a people of Asia Minor in Hom. around the Sangarius, II. 16, 717: acc. to Hdt. 7, 73 from Thrace; cf. *Βρύγοι*: cf. Strab. p. 565 sqq.

Φρύγετρον, ον, τό, (φρύγω) :—a *vessel for roasting barley* in, prob. like our *coffee-roasters*, Polyzel. Dion. 1. Solon ordained that brides should carry one in the bridal procession, as a symbol of household duties, Poll. 1, 246; cf. Plin. 18, 3.—II. a *stick to stir up any thing roasting*, Hesych. [v]

Φρύγην, εὐς, δ, (φρύγω) a *vessel for roasting*, like *foreg*.

Φρύγιά, ας, ἡ, (φρύγω) a *female roaster*, very dub.

†Φρυγία, ας, ἡ, *Phrygia*, a province of Asia Minor, where the *Φρύγες* dwelt, II. 3, 185; in Hom. the country around Lake Ascania and the Sangarius;—later divided into ἡ μεγάλη Φρυγία, *Greater Phrygia*, between Bithynia, Paphlagonia, and Cappadocia, Xen. Cyr. 7, 4, 16; Strab. p. 563: and ἡ μικρὰ Φ., *Lesser Phrygia*, on the Hellespont, comprising Troas, called also ἡ παρ' Ἑλλάσποντον or ἐπ' Ἑλλάσποντον Φ., Xen. Cyr. 2, 1, 5; Strab. 1, c.—z. a place on the summit of Mount Oeta, where Hercules burned himself, Call. Dian. 159; cf. Steph. Byz.—II. *Φρυγία, ων, τά*, a place between Boeotia and Attica, Thuc. 3, 22.

†Φρυγία, ας, ἡ, (prop. fem. of *Φρύγιος*) *gentle* as pr. n., *Phrygia*, as female attendant in comedy, etc., Theocr. 15, 42.

†Φρυγιακός, ἡ, ὄν, = *Φρύγιος*, Strab. Φρυγίλος, ον, δ, an *unknown bird* in Ar. Av. 763, 875;—perh. a *finch*, Lat. *fringilla*. [z]

Φρυγινά παίζειν, to *play a game with roasted beans*.

Φρύγιον, ον, τό, *fire-wood, fuel*; strictly neut. from sq.

Φρύγιος, α, ον, (φρύγω) *dry*. [v]

Φρύγιος, α, ον, *Phrygian, of, from Phrygia*; Φρ. νόμοι, μέλη, *Phrygian music*, i. e. music played on the flute, said to be invented by Marsyas, Eur. Or. 1426, Tro. 545; *φρύγιον αὐλοῖ*, Eur. Bacch. 127, cf. 159. It was of a wilder, more stirring character than the music for the lyre, cf. Horat. Epod. 9, 5; hence used in the worship of Cybelé (τὰ μητροῦσα), and sometimes called *μητροῦσων ἀλῆμα*, v. Müller Eumen. § 19, and cf. *φρυγιστί*. [v]

†Φρύγιος, ον, δ, the *Phrygian*, a tributary of the Hermus, earlier called *Hyllus*, Strab. p. 676.

Φρύγιον, adv., in *Phrygian fashion*; but *usu.* of music, in the *Phrygian mode*, Plat. Rep. 399 A; cf. -γιος. [v]

Φρυγμός, οὔ, δ, a *drying, roasting*: from

ΦΡΥΓΩ, also *φρύσσω*, Att. -ττω, f. -ξω.—to *roast, toast, broil*, Ep. Hom. 14, 4, v. 1. Orac. ap. Hdt. 8, 96; πεφρυγμένοι κριθαί, *roasted barley*, Thuc. 6, 22:—also of the sun, to *parch*, like Lat. *torrere*, Theocr. 12, 9; and of thirst, ἐφρύγη δῖφους ἔτο, Anth. P. 7, 293. (Φρύγω is the Sanscr. *bhrij* (*torrere*), our *parch*.)

Φρυκτέω, to *set on fire, kindle*, Nicet.

Φρυκτός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. adj. from *φρύνω*, *dried, roasted, imās*.... *φρυκτοῦ σκευάσω*, I'll make *roast meat* of you Ar. Vesp. 1330.—II. as subst., δ *φρυκτός*, a *fire-brand, torch*:—usu. in plur., an *alarm-fire, signal-fire, beacon*, used as a telegraph at night, Aesch. Ag. 30, 292, 282; *φρυκτοὶ πέλεμοι αἰρῶνται ἐξ ὅπων*, *fire-signals of an enemy's approach* are made to a place, Thuc. 2, 94; 3, 22; cf. *φρυκτωρέω*, *φρυκτωρός*, *πυρός* II.—2. δ *φρυκτός* (sc. *κύματος*), a *ship*, because *roasted beans* were sometimes used for that purpose, Plut. 2, 492 A.—3. οἱ *φρυκτοὶ* (or τὰ *φρυκτά*), *small fish for frying, small fry*, Anaxandr. Ὀδύσ. 1, 11, ubi v. Meineke.—III. ἡ *φρυκτή*, a kind of resin, Foës. Oec. Hipp.

Φρυκταρέω, ὤ, f. -ήσω, (φρυκτωρός) to *give signals by fire*: in pass., ἐφρυκταρήθησαν νῆες *προσπλέονσαι*, the approach of ships was signalled by *beacon-fires*, Thuc. 2, 80.

Φρυκταρία, ας, ἡ, (φρυκτωρός) a *giving signals by beacons or alarm-fires, telegraphing*, Aesch. Ag. 28, 490, Soph. Fr. 379, 5, etc.—II. a *night-watch, to make fire-signals*, Ar. Av. 1161.

Φρυκτώριον, ον, τό, a *beacon-tower*, Plut. Pomp. 24.—II. a *light-house*, Hdn. 4, 2: from

Φρυκτωρός, οὔ, δ, (φρυκτός II, οὔρος) a *fire-watch*, i. e. *one who watches on a height to give signals by beacons or alarm-fires*, Aesch. Ag. 590; see the opening scene and the description in vv. 281, sq.—II. the *fire-signal or beacon* itself, Lyc. 345.

Φρύνη, ἡ, like *φρύνος*, a *toad*, Theophr.—a nickname of several Athenian courtesans, from their complexion, Ar. Eccl. 1101. [v]

†Φρύνη, ἡς, ἡ, *Phryne*, a courtesan in Athens, whose proper name was *Μνησαρέτη*, Ael. V. H. 9, 32, v. sub *foreg*.

Φρύνιον, ον, τό, a *plant*, also *βατράχιον* and *ποτρήιον*, Diosc. [v]

†Φρύνιος, ἰδος, δ, *Phrynus*, a celebrated citharoedus of Mytilene, Ar. Nub. 971.—2. a *Lacedaemonian*, Thuc. 8, 6.

†Φρύνισκος, δ, *Phryniscus*, of Achaia, a commander in the army of the ten thousand, Xen. An. 7, 2, 1.

†Φρυνίχειος, ον, of or relating to *Phrynichus*, τό *Φρυνίχειον*, Ar. Vesp. 1524.

†Φρυνίχος, ον, δ, *Phrynichus*, an early tragic poet in Athens, pupil of Thespis, Ar. Nub. 556; cf. Hdt. 6, 21.—2. a poet of the old comedy, v. Meineke 1, p. 146.—3. a general of the Athenians, opponent of Alcibiades, Thuc. 8, 25; cf. Ar. Ran. 689. Others in Ath.; etc.

†Φρύνιον, ὠνος, δ, *Phrymion*, an Athenian, Dem. 1355, 2.

Φρυνοειδής, ες, (φρύνη, εἶδος) *like a toad*, *βάτραχος*, Arist. Probl. 1, 22.

Φρυνολόγος, ον, (φρύνη, λέγω) *toad-catcher*, epith. of a kind of hawk, Arist. H. A. 4 36, 1: there is a v. l. *φρυνολόγος*, ον, (τοῦ χάω) *lying in wait for toads*.

Φρύνος, ον, δ, like *φρύνη*, a *toad* Arist. H. A. 9, 40, 41:—also, ἡ *φρύνος* in Babrius 28, Boissonade.

†Φρύνον, ὠνός, δ, *Phrynon*, a Theban, father of Attaginus, Hdt. 9, 15.—2. a general of the Athenians, Strab. p. 599.—3. an Athenian, a partisan of Philip, Dem. 400, 15. Others in Paus.; etc.

†Φρυνάνδης, δ, v. sub sq.

Φρυνώνδης, οὔ, δ, a *scoundrel, cheat, rogue* (from *Phrynon*das, a famous

επιτηδ. mentioned by Ar. Thesm. 861).

Φούξ, ὁ, gen. Φρύγος, a Phrygian, Il. iv. Φρυγες.

†Φρύξος, ον, ὁ, the Phryxus, a small river of Argolis, Paus. 2, 36, 6; v. l. Φρίξος.

Φρύσσω, Att. φρύττω, = φρίγω, q. v.

Φύ, fie! laugh! an exclamation of disgust, Ar. Lys. 295, 305; cf. φεύ.

Φύ, Ep. for φευ, 3 sing. aor. 2 from φύω, Hom.

Φυγάγωγος, ὅν, (φυγός, ἄγω) dragging along fugitives, dub. l. Polyæn. 8, 16, 6; Lob. Phryn. 383 would read λαφύραγωγος.

Φυγάδης, adv., (φύγη) like φόβονδε, to flight, to flee, φύγαδ' ἐτραπτε μώνυχας ἵππους, Il. 8, 157, 257; φύγαδ' ὑποστρέφας, Il. 446; ἄλλοι φύγαδε ἠνδρόντο ἕκαστος, 16, 697; cf. φύδα. Φυγάδεῖα, ας, ἡ, (φυγαδένω) a banishing: — banishment, Polyb. 6, 14, 7.

Φυγαδεῖον, ον, τό, a place of refuge, asylum, LXX.

Φυγαδένσις, ἡ, = φυγαδεῖα. [ῶ]

Φυγαδεντρίον, ον, τό, = φυγαδεῖον, LXX.

Φυγαδεντικός, ἡ, ὅν, banishing, Heliod.

Φυγαδένω, to make one a φυγός, to drive from a country, banish, Xen. Hell. 2, 3, 42; 5, 4, 19; ἐκ τῆς πόλεως, Dem. 1018, 10.—II. intr., to be a φυγός, live in banishment, Polyb. 10, 25, 1; cf. Lob. Phryn. 385.

Φυγαδικός, ἡ, ὅν, belonging to a φυγός: φ. προθυμία, the reckless boldness of a refugee, Thuc. 6, 92; οἱ φυγαδικοί = οἱ φυγάδες, Polyb. 23, 10, 6; so, τὸ φυγ., Dion. H. Adv. κῶς.

Φυγαδόθηρας, ον, ὁ, (φυγός, θηρῶν) one who hunts after runaways or exiles, Plut. Demosth. 28: in Polyb. 9, 29, 3 the acc. pl. is written φυγαδόθηρας, as if from φυγαδόθηρ.

Φυγαίχμης, ον, ὁ, (φυγεῖν, αἰχμή) fleeing from the spear, unwarily, cowardly, Aesch. Pers. 1023, Call. Fr. 117.

Φυγανθρωπέω, to shun mankind, φ. εἰς ἐρημίαν, Aretae: and

Φυγανθρωπία, ας, ἡ, a shunning of mankind: from

Φυγανθρωπος, ον, shunning mankind or society.

Φυγαρσενία, ας, ἡ, a shunning of men, Manetho.

Φυγός, ἰδος, ὁ, ἡ, (φεύγω, φυγεῖν): — a runaway, fugitive, esp. from one's country, a banished man, exile, refugee, Lat. *exul*, *profugus*, Hdt. 1, 150; 3, 138, etc., and very freq. in Att.; φ. πάσης χώρας, Xen. Hell. 4, 1, 7; τῆς πατρίδος, Plat. Alc. 2, 145 B; φυγάδα ποιεῖν τινα, Xen. Hell. 4, 1, 40; κατὰγειν φυγάδας, to recall them, αἱ φ. κατὰσι, they return home, etc.: proverb., αἱ ἐλπίδες βόσκοισι φυγάδας, Eur. Phoen. 396: also, a deserter, φ. παρά τινος, Xen. Cyr. 6, 3, 11: — in Plat. Leg. 855 C, we have μὲνδεῖα εἶναι. ὑπερπορίαν φυγάδα, where Stephan. proposes ὑπερρίον.

Φυγάνω, collat. form of φεύγω, Aesch. Fr. 513, Soph. El. 132.

Φυγᾶ, adv., contr. for φύγαδε, Aesch. Eum. 256.

Φυγᾶν, adv., = φύγαδε, in flight, Nic. Th. 21.

Φυγεθλον, ον, τό, a swelling and inflammation of the glands, esp. in the groin, like βουθλον, Lat. *parus*, Foës. Occ. Hipp. (Should prob. be φρύγεθλον, from φρύγω.)

Φύγεργος, ον, shunning work, Ar. ap. E. M. f. [ῶ]

Φύγη, ἡς, ἡ, (φυγεῖν) flight in battle, Lat. *fuga*, Od. 10, 117; 22, 306; and in Att.; also in plur. for sing., Eur., etc., Valck. Hipp. 1043: the dat. φύγῃ is oft. used adverbially, in hasty flight, hastily, φύγῃ ποδὶ ἔχνος ἔφερε, Eur. Or. 1468; φύγῃ ἐξαλύσω μεν ποδὶ, Id. El. 218; φύγῃ φεύγειν, Plat. Symp. 195 B.—2. flight or escape from a thing, c. gen., νύσαν ἡμυχῶν φυγὰς ἐνυπέφραστα, Soph. Ant. 364, cf. O. C. 280.—II. banishment, Lat. *exilium*, νυν μὲν δικάζει ἐκ πόλεως φύγῃν ἐμοί, Aesch. Ag. 1412, cf. Soph. O. T. 659, etc.; φύγῃν φεύγειν, to go into or live in banishment, Plat. Apol. 21 A: φύγῃν ἐπιβάλλειν τινί, to impose banishment upon any one, Hdt. 7, 3; ζῆμιον φύγῃ, Eur. Or. 900; φύγῃν καταγιγνώσκειν τινός, Andoc. 14, 25, Lys. 143, 19.—2. as a collective noun, = οἱ φυγάδες, a body of exiles or refugees, Thuc. 8, 64, Aesch. 47, 8; κατὰγειν τὴν φυγῇν, to recall them, Xen. Hell. 5, 2, 9; also in pl. αἱ φυγαί, Plat. Legg. 682 E (acc. to the best MSS.), Plut. Flamin. 12.

Φύγησι, φύγησιν, Ep. for φύγῃ, 3 sing. subj. aor. 2 act. from φεύγω, Il. Φυγῖνὰ παῖξιν, to play at running away, Theogn. ap. A. B. 3, p. 1353.

Φυγοδέμιος, ον, (φυγεῖν, δέμιον) shunning the bed, of Minerva, Anth. P. 6, 10.

Φυγοδέμνος, ον, = foreg., oft. in Nonn.

Φυγοδικέω, ὦ, f. -ῆσω, (φυγεῖν, δίκη) to shun a law-suit, Dem. 1013, 7.

Φυγοδικία, ας, ἡ, avoidance of a law-suit.

Φυγόλεκτρος, ον, = φυγοδέμιος, Orph. H. 31, 8.

Φυγομάχο, ὦ, to shun battle or war, Polyb. 3, 90, 10, Plut., etc.: from

Φυγομάχος, ον, (φυγεῖν, μάχη) shunning battle or strife, opp. to φιλόμαχος.

Φυγόξενος, ον, (φυγεῖν, ξένος) shunning strangers, inhospitable, φ. στρατός, of Dorians, Pind. O. 11 (10), 18; cf. ξενηλασία.

Φυγόπολις, εως, ὁ, ἡ, fleeing from or shunning a city.

Φυγοπονία, ας, ἡ, aversion to work, Polyb. 3, 79, 4: from

Φυγόπονος, ον, (φυγεῖν, πόνος) shunning work or hardship, Polyb. 40, 6, 10.

Φυγοπόλεμος, ον, poet. for φυγοπόλεμος, (φυγεῖν, πόλεμος) shunning war, cowardly, Od. 14, 213.

Φυγόπολις, ὁ, ἡ, poet. for φυγόπολις.

Φυγών, aor. 2 part. of φεύγω.

Φύα, not φύα, ἡ, (φεύγω, πεφυζότες) poet. for φύγη, flight, φύα, φόβον κρύβοντες ἐταῖροι, Il. 9, 2, cf. 14, 140; ἀνάγκη δὲ φύαν ἐνόσους, 15, 62; Ζεὺς. φύαν ἑμοῖς ἐταροῖσι κακὴν βάλειν, Od. 14, 269; etc. Hence

Φυακίνος, ἡ, ὅν, flying, runaway, shy, ἑλαφός, Il. 13, 102.

Φυλάειος, α, ον, = foreg., Anth. P. 6, 237.

Φυάνω or φυζάω, in Hesych.; and φύζω, collat. forms of φεύγω: hence part. aor. pass. φυζήνεντες, Nic. Th. 825.

Φυζήλος, ἡ, ὅν, = φυζαλέος, dub.

Φυζήπολις, ὁ, ἡ, = φυγόπολις, Opp. f. Φυζῇ, ἡς, ἡ, (φύω) = growth, stature, shape, outward appearance, esp. fine growth, fine shape, like εὐφύα, oft. in Hom.; but he, as also Hes., uses it only of the human form, and always

in τ. sc. used like an adv., as, οὐ εὐφύα ἐστὶ χερσίων οὐ δέμας οὐδὲ στήν στήν; ἀρνας, Il. 1, 115, cf. Od. 5, 212; ε. 168; Νέστορι δὴω εἶδος τε μέγ' εὐδο τε στήν τ' ἀρχίστα ἐώκει, Il. 2, 58 στήν γε μὲν οὐ κακός ἐστι, Il. 7, 210 so in genit., οὐτε φύς ἐπιδυνέες οὐτ' νόοιο, Theocr. 22, 160; once only in Trag., φύν Γοργόνος ἰσχυειν, Eur. El. 461; cf. δέμας, εἶδος: — in Pind also of oxen, ἐμβάλλων εὐπλεῶν φύα κέντρον, P. 4, 419.—II. poet. l. φύσις, one's natural powers, parts, talents, genius, Pind. O. 2, 154, N. 1, 38 generally, nature, Id. P. 8, 62; τὸ δὲ φύα ἵπαν κράτιστον, Id. O. 9, 151.—III. the ripe age of manhood, flower or prime of age, Id. O. 1, 109.—IV. φύη μερόπων, the race of men, Anth. Plan. 183.

Φύη, for φύη, 3 sing. opt. aor. 2 act. ἔφην of φύω, Theocr. 15, 94, ubi al. φύην, v. Wüstem. ad l. [ῶ]

†Φύη, ἡς, ἡ, Phya, an Athenian female, of the deme of Paeania, Hdt. 1, 60.

Φύημα, ατος, τό, = φύμα, a sore, ulcer, Hipp. p. 1200. [ῶ]

Φυκάρῖος = φυκόω.

Φύκη, ἡς, ἡ, the female of the fish φύκης. [ῶ]

Φύκης, ον, ὁ, (φύκος) — a fish living in sea-weed, Arist. H. A. 6, 13, 8: — the female was φύκισ, ἰδος, Epicharm. p. 38, Mesim. Ἰπποτρ. 1, 38; cf. Arist. l. c., 8, 2, 29, Alex. Κρατεῦτ., 1, 12 and 13 (where he mentions both together).

Φύκια, ἡ, = φύκος, dub.

Φυκίδιον, ον, τό, dim. from φύκη, Anth. P. 5, 185. [ῶ]

Φυκίσις, εσσα, εν, (φύκος) full of sea-weed, weedy, θιν' ἐπὶ φυκίσιεντι, Il. 23, 693, cf. Theocr. 21, 10.

Φυκίον or Φύκιον, ον, τό, = φύκος, Arist. H. A. 6, 13, 13; but mostly used in plur., Plat. Rep. 611 D, Arist. H. A. 8, 2, 18, etc., Theocr. 7, 58, Anth., etc.

Φυκιοφάγος, ον, = φυκοφάγος, Arist. H. A. 8, 19, 9.

Φυκιοφόρος, ον, (φυκίον, φέρω) bearing sea-weed, ακτή, Xenocr.

Φυκιοχάτης, ον, ὁ, with hair like sea-weed.

Φυκίω, δ, = φυκόω.

Φύκις, a fish, v. sub φύκης.

Φυκογείτων, ονος, ὁ, ἡ, (φυκος, γείτων) near the sea-weed, dwelling by the sea, Anth. P. 6, 193.

Φυκοβόρις, τρίχος, ὁ, ἡ, with hair like sea-weed.

ΦΥΚΟΣ, εως, τό, Lat. *FUCUS*, sea-weed, sea-urack, first in Il. 9, 7, cf. Alcman 2; differing from βρύον only in size, Arist. H. A. 8, 20, 6, Theophr. From a red kind a colour was prepared: hence—II. a paint, cosmetic, used by Greek women, to get the εἰσθός or florid complexion, Theophr. †Φυκοῦς, οντος, φ, Phycus, a promontory and city of Cyrene, Strab. p. 837.

Φυκοφάγος, ον, eating sea-weed.

Φυκώ, δ, (φύκος) to paint or colour red; in pass., of women painting themselves, Plut. 2, 142 A, 693 B.—II. to stuff with sea-weed, Diod.

Φυκτός, ἡ, ὅν, poet. verb. adj. from φεύγω, to be shunned or escaped, avoidable, οὐκέτι φυκτὰ πέλονται, Il. 16, 128, Od. 8, 299; 14, 489.

Φυκώδης, ες, (φύκος, εἶδος) full of sea-weed, τόπος, Arist. H. A. 8, 19, 9. Φύλαγμα, ατος, τό, = φυλακή, LXX. [ῶ]

Φυλάζω, f. -ἄζω, to divide into tribes ap. Plut. Lycurg. 6.

φυλάκεια, ας, ἡ, safety, Poet. de Ierib. 181.

φυλάκειον or φυλάκειον, ον, τό, φυλάκη) a place where soldiers keep watch, a post, esp. a watch-tower, fort, ας, φ., the Rom. stations, Polyb. 5, 5, 10; 76, 3: a watch, party consisting of four soldiers, Id. 6, 33, 6.—II. in lex. Greek, a menstruous cloth. [α]

†φυλάκει, ἔων, οἱ, the Phylaces, a tribe in Tegea, Paus. 8, 45, 1.

†φυλάκευς, ὁ, Ep. for φύλαξ; in Iur. φυλάκης, Opp. C. 4, 290.

†φυλάκη, ἡς, ἡ, (φυλάσσω):—a watching or guarding, keeping watch or guard, watch or guard, esp. by night, φυλάξ μῆσσεθε, keep watch and ward, Id. 3, 371; so, φυλάκας ἔχειν, Il. 9, 1, 71, Eur. Andr. 961; φυλάκην ἔχειν ἐπὶ τινα, to be on the watch on account of any one, Hdt. 1, 39; but, φυλάκῃ ἔχει αὐτόν, watching engages him, Hes. Fr. 47, 7; later also, φυλάξ φυλάττειν, to keep guard or watch, Xen. An. 2, 6, 10, etc.; so, τὰς φ. ποιεῖσθαι, Ib. 6, 3, 21; ὅπως ὤφανεῖς εἶη φ., that this watch might be left in the dark, Thuc. 4, 67; φυλάκην τῶν ἐχθρῶν ἐρημον καταλείπειν, Lycurg. 50, 4; etc.—2. a watch or guard, of a person, like Lat. custodia for custos, φυλά. τοῦ σώματος, a body-guard, Dem. 22, 7, Dinarch. 91, 15; cf. Wolf Lept. 326:—later also, a guard or garrison a place or fortress, Hdt. 2, 30.—3. a place, a watch, station, post, Il. 10, 8, 416: τὰς φυλάκας καταστήσασθαι, to set the watches, Ar. Av. 841.

4. of time, a watch, e. g. of the night, δευτέρῃ, Hdt. 9, 51; so, φ. πρώτη, ἡμῆρ, Eur. Rhés. 538, 543.—5. a price for keeping others in, a ward, ison.—II. a watching, guarding, keeping in ward, whether for security or custody, ἔχειν τινα ἐν φυλάκῃ, to be in custody, oft. in Hdt.; also, ἐν φυλάκῃσι μεγάλῃσι ἔχειν τι, Hdt. 2, 3, cf. Pind. P. 4, 134: τὸν Ἰσθμόν φυλάκῃ ἔχειν, to keep the Isthmus guarded or occupied, Hdt. 7, 207; 8, 40; ss usu., τὸν τῆς γλώσσης χαρακτῆρ ἐν φυλάκῃ ἔχειν, to preserve the character of language, Hdt. 1, 3; so too, ἐν φ. ἔχειν νόον, Theogn. 9, cf. Blomf. Pers. 598: φυλάκην μεισθὰ τινα, Hdt. 2, 154; φ. καὶ σκεῖν τινα, Aesch. Ag. 235.—III. φυλάκην ἔχειν, = φυλάττεισθαι, to be heed or care, be cautious, Hdt. 1, 3; δεινὸς ἔχειν ἐν φυλάκῃσι, to be really on one's guard, Ib. 3, 152.—IV. om mid.) a being on one's guard against, c. gen., ἡ ἐνλύβεια φυλάκῃ κοῦ, Def. Plat. 413 C.—Cf. φρουρά roughout.

†φυλάκη, ἡς, ἡ, Phylace, a city of Ithiotis in Thessaly, at the base of C. Othrys, Il. 2, 695; subject to Proislaeus, Pind. I. 1, 84.—2. a city of Arcadia, Paus. 8, 54, 1.—3. two places in Egypt, elsewhere Heliopolis and Isebas, Strab.

†φυλάκῃς, ἰδος, ἡ, daughter of Phylus, i. e. Alcimede, Ar. Rh. 1, 47.

†φυλάκιδος, ον Ep. αο, ὁ, son of Phylacus, i. e. Iphitus, Il. 2, 705 [ῖν in vs].—2. masc. pr. n., Phylacides, son of Apollo and Acalcalis, Paus. 10, 5.—3. an Aeginetan, victor in the Ithian games, Pind. I. 5, 22.

†φυλάκιος, f. -ισω Att. -ῖω, (φυλά-) to throw into prison, N. T.

†φυλάκικός, ἡ, ὄν, (φυλάκῃ) fitted for watching or guarding, Plat. Rep. 5 E, etc.: φ. τινα, taking care to p. a thing, Ib. 412 C, E.

†φυλάκων, ον, τό, = φυλάκειον, Po. 10, 30, 6. [α]

†φυλάκιος, α, ον, of Phylace (1), Phylacian, Luc. Dial. M. 23.

†φυλάκῃς, ἰδος, fem. of φύλαξ, a female watch or guard, Plat. Rep. 457 C: ναὺς φ., a guard-ship, like φρουρίς, Diod.

†φυλάκισσα, ἡ, = foreg., LXX. [α] φυλάκῖτης, ον, ὁ, a prisoner, Nicet. φυλάκος, ον, ὁ, poet. and Ion. for φύλαξ, Il. 24, 566, and oft. in Hdt., in sing. as well as plur., e. g. 1, 84, 89; 2, 113. (Acc. to Aristarch. it should be written oxyt., φυλάκός, Philem. Lex. 269, p. 189, Schol. Ven. Il. 24, 566; cf. ἀνακός.) [α]

†φυλάκος, ον, ὁ, Phylacus, son of Deion and Diomedes, father of Iphiclus, Il. 2, 705; Od. 15, 231.—2. a hero of the Delphians, Hdt. 8, 39; cf. Paus. 10, 23, 2.—3. son of Histiaeus of Samos, Hdt. 8, 85.

†φυλακτός, α, ον, verb. adj. from φυλάσσω, to be watched or kept, Soph. O. C. 1180.—II. φυλάκτέον, from mid. φυλάσσομαι, one must guard against, τι, Aesch. Theb. 499; φ. μή., Plat. Rep. 416 A; ὅπως μή., Xen. Oec. 7, 36:—also in plur. φυλακτέα, Eur. Andr. 63.

†φυλακτήρ, ἡρος, ὁ, = φύλαξ, Il. 9, 66, 80, etc.

†φυλακτήριον, ον, τό, a post for watchmen or a garrison, a fort or castle, Hdt. 5, 52: esp., an outpost communicating with regular fortifications, Lat. statio, Thuc. 4, 31, 33, 110, Xen. Cyr. 7, 5, 12, etc.—2. a preservative, Dem. 71, 24; an amulet, Plut. 2, 378 B, etc.: from

†φυλακτήριος, α, ον, (φυλακτήρ) guarding, protecting, Plat. Legg. 842 D.

†φυλάκτης, ον, ὁ, = φυλακτήρ, a magistrate at Cuma, Plut. 2, 291 F.

†φυλακτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (φυλάσσω) fit for preserving, preservative, ὑγείας, of health, Arist. Top. 1, 15, 10.—2. vigilant, observant, τινός, Xen. Mem. 3, 4, 9.—II. (from mid.) cautious, Ib. 3, 1, 6. Adv. -κως, Polyb. 6, 8, 3, etc.

†φυλακτρίς, ἰδος, ὁ, Phylactris, a mountain of Arcadia, Paus. 8, 48, 4.

†φυλάκτωρ, ορος, ὁ, poet. for φυλακτήρ, φύλαξ, Nonn.

†φυλάνδρος, ον, ὁ, Phylander, son of Apollo and Acalcalis, Paus. 10, 16, 5.

†φύλαξ, ἄκος, ὁ, also ἡ, (φυλάσσω):—a watcher, guard, Hom. (only in Il.) always as masc. and in plur.; also φύλακες ἄνδρες, Il. 9, 477; then freq. in Att., δωμάτων, χώρας φ., Aesch. Ag. 914, Soph. O. T. 1418, etc.: but Hdt. always uses φύλακος instead, except in signif. II:—esp., a sentinel, Lat. excubitor, Xen. An. 4, 2, 5, etc.; φύλακας κατὰσσηται, Ar. Av. 841, Dem., etc.;—of φ., the garrison, Thuc. 6, 100, Xen., etc.:—also of bodyguards, Xen. An. 1, 2, 12, etc.:—as fem. in Eur. Andr. 86, Tro. 462; cf. Lob. Phryn. p. 452.—II. a guardian, keeper, protector, Hes. Op. 122, 251; φ. παίδος, Hdt. 1, 41; κτεάνων; Pind. P. 8, 81. [α]

†φύλαξιμος, ἡ, ον, (φυλάσσω) defensible, Plut. Pomp. 76; Schäf. φύξιμος.

†φύλαξις, εως, ἡ, (φυλάσσω) a watching, guarding, ὀπνουν, Soph. Fr. 379, 6: occasion for caution, Eur. Hel. 506.

†φυλαρχέω, ῶ, f. -ήσω, to be φύλαρχος, Ar. Lys. 561, Arist. Pol. 4, 11, 5.

†φυλάρχης, ον, ὁ, = φύλαρχος.

†φυλαρχία, ας, ἡ, the office of a φύλαρχος, Arist. Pol. 6, 8, 15: from

†φύλαρχος, ον, ὁ, (φυλή, ἄρχω) the chief of a φυλή; esp. in war, a commander of cavalry, Hdt. 5, 69; joined

with ἱππαρχός, in Ar. Av. 799, Lysias 146, 10, Plat. Legg. 834 C, 880 D, Dem. 47, 10, etc.

†Φύλαρχος, ον, ὁ, Phylarchus, a historian of Athens, or Sicily, under Ptolemy Philopator, Polyb. 2, 56-59.

†Φύλας, αντος, ὁ, Phylas, king of Ephra in Thesprotia, grandfather of Teopolemus, Il. 16, 180; Apollo 2, 7, 6:—in Diod. S. 4, 36 Φυλεύς.—2. son of Antiochus, Appol. 2, 8, 3.

†Φυλασμέναι, Ep. for φυλάσσειν, Hom.

†ΦΥΛΑΨΣΩ, Att. -ττω: fut. φυλάξω: mid. φυλάσσομαι, sometimes also in pass. signif., as in Soph. Phil. 48, Xen. Oec. 4, 9.

A. intr., to watch, be sleepless, Od. 20, 52: esp. like φρουρέω, to keep watch and ward, keep guard, φυλάσσειν πάννυχον ἐγρήσσαντα, Od. 20, 52, οὐδ' ἐθέλονσι νύκτα φυλασσεμένοι Il. 10, 312, cf. 419, Od. 5, 466; 22, 195 so in mid., νύκτα φυλασσομένοις, Il. 10, 188; cf. Xen. An. 6, 4, 27, etc.

B. trans., to watch, guard, defend, keep, secure, freq. from Hom. down wards: of persons, cattle, things, φ. δαμα, to keep the house, not leave it, Od. 5, 208; πόλιν, Aesch. Theb. 136 φυλαττοί σε Ζεύς, Ar. Eq. 500; φυλάττειν τινα ἀπὸ τινος, to guard one from a person or thing, Xen. Cyr. 1, 4, 7.—2. to watch for, lie in wait or ambush for, αὐτόν ἰόντα λοχισσομένην ἡδὲ φυλάξω ἐν πορθμῷ Ἰθακῆς, Od. 4, 670; φ. νόστον, Il. 2, 251; φ. τὸ σύμβολον, to look out for the signal-fire, Aesch. Ag. 8; so, ἀριστοποιοῦντες φυλάξας τοὺς στρατιώτας, Dem. 675, 17; φ. τοὺς τὰ παρόνομα γράφοντας, Id. 1333, 6; etc.:—φ. βρέτας, to cling to the image, Aesch. Eum. 440:—esp., to watch, to wait for or observe in the right time, Hdt. 1, 48, 8, 9, etc.; φ. τοὺς ἐτησίαις, Dem. 48, 11.—3. metaphor., to preserve, keep, maintain, ε. χόλον, to cherish anger, Il. 16, 30: αἰδῶ καὶ φιλότρητα, to preserve reverence and love, Il. 24, 111; φ. ὅρκια, to keep, respect oaths, Il. 3, 280; φ. ἔπος, to observe a command, Il. 16, 686; so, φ. ῥήμα, Pind. I. 2, 16; φ. τελετάς, Id. O. 3, 74; φ. νόμον, Soph. Tr. 616; φ. σιγήν, Eur. I. A. 542; οὐκ ἐφύλαξα ἀπειλὰς ὑμετέρας, I regarded not your threats, Call. Del. 204:—pass., φυλάττεσθαι παρὰ τινα, to be cherished in or by one, Soph. O. T. 383.—II. in mid., to heed, take heed or care, be on one's guard, in Hom. only in pf. pass., πεφυλαγμένοι εἶναι, to be cautious, prudent, Il. 23, 343: but, —2. c. acc., to keep a thing, bear it in mind or memory, Hes. Op. 261, 559; also, φυλάσσεσθαι τι ἐν θυμῷ, Ib. 489, cf. Pind. O. 7, 72, Soph. El. 1012:—c. inf., to take care to do, Hdt. 7, 5, Aesch. Supp. 205:—c. gen., φυλάσσεσθαι νεών, to take care because of the ships, be chary of them, Thuc. 4, 11; so, ἀρκτοὶ πεφυλαγμένοι ὤκα-ανοί, Arat. 48.—3. more usu., φυλάσσεσθαι τι or τινα, to take heed, beware of, be on one's guard against, σκῆψαι, avoid a thing or person, Hdt. 1, 108; 7, 130, Aesch. Fr. 715, etc.; also πρόσ τι, Thuc. 7, 69; ἀπὸ τινος, Xen. Cyr. 2, 3, 9, Hell. 7, 2, 10: c. part., εἰς ὅρων φυλάξουαι, I will take care to look on., Soph. Phil. 455:—also, φ. μὴ ποτεῖν, to take care not to do, guard against doing, Hdt. 1, 63, 108, etc.; but, φ. μὴ, c. subj., to take care lest., as φ. μὴ ποτ' ὀφθελθῶν κέαρ, Aesch. Fr. 390, cf. Supp. 498, Eur. I. T. 67, Ar. Eccl. 831; so, oft. in prose; so too, φ. ὅπως μή., Xen. Mem. 1, 2, 37

cf. φυλακτέον. — 4. sometimes, but rarely, the act. has this signif. of the mid., first prob. in Eur. I. A. 145, Plat. Theat. 152 D, Gorg. 461 D; more freq. later, Elmsl. Med. 314, Lob. Phryn. 363.

†Φυλεῖδης, ου Ep. ao, δ, son of Phyleus, i. e. Meges, Il. 2, 628. — 2. masc. pr. n., Phylides, father of Pythagangelus of Thebes, Thuc. 2, 2, v. i. Φυλλῖδας.

Φυλετεύω, to make a member of a tribe, adopt into a tribe, ξένους καὶ μετοίκους, Arist. Pol. 3, 2, 3: from

Φυλέτης, ου, δ, (φυλή) one of the same tribe, I. at. tribulis, Ar. Ach. 542, Plat. 955 D, etc. Hence

Φυλετέος, ή, ου, belonging to, proper to a φυλήτης, Plat. Legg. 763 C, 915 C: ἐκκλησία φ, the Roman comitia tributa, Dion. H. 7, 59. Adv. -κώς, like the tribesmen, Arist. Soph. El. 1, 2, Schol.

Φυλέτις, ιδος, fem. from φυλέτης: also for φυλετική, e. g. ἐκκλησία φυλέτις, Dion. H. 7, 59.

†Φυλεῖς, (ως Ep. ηος, δ, Phyleus, v. Φύλας 1.) — 2. son of Augeas of Elis, who, being driven out by his father, went to Dulichium, Il. 2, 628; Apollod. 2, 5, 5. — 3. a general of the Messenians, Paus. 4, 13, 5.

Φυλή, ής, ή, a union of individuals into a community or state, which acc. to Dicaearchus was the orig. signif.: hence, a union formed among the citizens of a state, a class or tribe, answering to the Roman tribus; and like it, — 1. a union of men according to ties of blood and descent, a clan or guild, Xen. Cyr. 1, 2, 5, etc. — 2. then a union according to local habitation, like our hundred or county. The subdivisions of the former were φαρτρίαί, of the latter δῆμοι. The change of Athen. φυλαί from four to ten by Cleisthenes (Hdt. 5, 66 sq., 6, 131) was prob. an abolition of the first kind and institution of the second, like the change made by Servius at Rome, cf. Niebrh. Hist. of R. 1, p. 294 sq., 413 sq., Thirlw. Hist. of Gr. 2, p. 4 sq. and 73: the members of a φυλή were φυλῆται. — II. a division in an army, the soldiers of one φυλή, ὁπλιτῶν, Thuc. 6, 98, Plat. Legg. 755 C, D: also, a certain number, esp. of cavalry, Xen. Hell. 4, 2, 19; cf. φύλαρχος. — III. generally, a kind, class, order, Id. Oec. 9, 6. — Cf. φύλον, fin.

†Φυλή, ής, ή, Phyle, an Attic deme belonging to the tribe Oeneis, and a fortress, on the borders of Boeotia, Xen. Hell. 2, 4, 2, Strab. p. 396.

†Φυλήτις, ιδος, ή, Phyleis, a daughter of Theopius, Apollod. 2, 7, 8.

Φύλα, ας, ή, a wild olive-tree, Od. 5, 477, elsewhere. κότινος. — Ammon. takes it for the mastich-tree, σκίνος.

Φυλλική φ, ή, an ever-green tree, a kind of rhamnus: acc. to others = foreg.: written also φυλέκη, q. v.

Φυλλων, ου, τό, dim. from φυλή.

Φυλλάω, φ, -άω, to have or get leaves.

†Φυλλάιος, ου, δ, Phylleae, appell. of Apollo from Φύλλος in Thessaly, Strab. p. 435.

Φυλλάκανθος, ου, (φύλλον, ἄκανθα) with prickly leaves, Theophr. [λα]

Φυλλάκπελον, ου, τό, (ἀμπέλως) a vine-leaf, Lat. pampinus.

Φυλλάριον, ου, τό, dim. from φύλλον, a little leaf. [α]

Φυλλάς, ἄδος, ή, (φύλλον) a heap of leaves, bed or litter of leaves, φυλλάδα ἐπιβάλλειν, Hdt. 8, 24; φ. στυπτή, Soph. Phil. 33. — II. the leaves, leafage,

foliage of a tree, Aesch. Ag. 966: metaph. of man, φυλλάδος ἦδη κατακαρφομένης, Ib. 79, — as Shakspr., 'my way of life is fallen into the sere, the yellow leaf.' — 2. a tree or plant itself, as of the laurel, etc., Soph. O. C. 676, Eur. Andr. 1100: a branch or bough, Ar. Vesp. 398. — 3. a leafy grove, Soph. Tr. 754. — 4. a salad, Diphil. Ἀπολλ. 2, 4; cf. Poll. 6, 71.

Φυλλεῖον, ου, τό, (φύλλον) usu. in plur., green stuff, esp. small herbs, such as mint, parsley, etc., that were given into the bargain, Ar. Ach. 469; ῥαφανίδων φυλλεῖα, radish-tops, Ar. Plut. 544.

†Φυλλεύς, ἑως and ἑος, δ, of Phyllus, Anth. P. 6, 264.

†Φυλλῆιον, ου, τό, ὄρος, Mt. Phyllæus, in Thessaly near the Enipeus, Ar. Rh. 1, 37; poet. for Φυλλῆιον.

†Φυλλῆτις, ιδος, ή, fem. adj. of or relating to the Phyllis, in Bithynia, Ar. Rh. 2, 652.

Φυλλῖαω, ὦ, (φύλλον) to run to leaf, without fruiting, Arat. 333.

†Φυλλῖδας, ου, δ, Phyllidas, a Theban, Xen. Hell. 5, 4, 2: cf. sub Φυλεῖδης.

Φυλλῖζω, φ, -ίζω Att. -ῖω, to strip off leaves.

Φυλλικός, ή, ου, (φύλλον) leafy, Theophr.

Φυλλῖνος, η, ου, (φύλλον) of or from leaves, made of leaves, Theocr. 21, 8, Luc. Merc. Cond. 13.

Φύλλον, ου, τό, = φυλλεῖον. — II. dim. from φύλλον, Plat. (Com.) Ὑπερβ. 6.

Φυλλίς, ιδος, ή, = φυλλάς: — also a dish of herbs, Ath.

†Φυλλῖς, ιος, δ, Phyllis, a writer on music, Ath. 636. — 2. Φυλλίς, ιδος, ή, daughter of king Sithon king in Thrace, Luc. Salt. 40. — Others in Anth. P. 5, 263; etc. — II. a district of Thrace, at the base of Mt. Pangaeus, Hdt. 7, 113. — III. δ, a river of Bithynia, v. Φυλλῆτις.

Φυλλῖτις, ου, δ, fem. -ίτις, ιδος, = φυλλῖτις — ἄγων φ, like στεφανίτης, ἀγυρίτης, etc., a contest in which the prizes were leaf-wreaths. — 2. ή φυλλῖτις, a plant with leaves and no flower, a kind of fern, Scolopendrium officinarum, Diosc. 3, 121.

Φυλλοβόλεω, ὦ, to shed the leaves, Ar. Nub. 1007, Call. Epigr. 45, Theophr. — II. to deck with leaves, Hdn. 8, 7: and

Φυλλοβολία, ας, ή, a shedding of the leaves, Theophr. — II. a decking with leaves or leafy crowns, usu. as a token of applause bestowed on the winners in the games, Hdn., cf. Böckh Expl. Pind. P. 9, 130 (219): from

Φυλλοβόλος, ου, (φύλλον, βάλλω) shedding leaves, Theophr.

Φυλλόκομος, ου, (φύλλον, κόμη) covered with leaves, thick-leaved, ἀμυλας, Ar. Av. 215; μελία, Ib. 742.

Φυλλοκοπέω, ὦ, to cut off the leaves.

Φυλλοκρίνεω, ὦ, = ἐκφυλλοφορέω.

Φυλλολογέω, ὦ, φ, -ήσω, to pick or strip off the leaves.

Φυλλομυνέω, ὦ, φ, -ήσω, to run wildly to leaf, without fruiting, Theophr.; cf. ὀλομανέω: from

Φυλλομυνής, ες, running wildly to leaf, cf. ὀλομανής.

Φύλλον, ου, τό, a leaf; in plur., leaves, foliage, Hom., who, like Hes. and Hdt., always uses the plur.: φύλλον γενέη, proverb. of mankind from Il. 6, 146, cf. Ar. Av. 685; πλεκτὸ φύλλα, wreathed leaves, Eur. Hipp. 807: — metaph. of choral songs, φύλλ' αἰοῦσαν, Pind. I. 4, 46 (3, 45). — 2. a mass of flowers, ὑάκινθνα φύλλα, λευκὰ νια φ, Theocr. 11, 26; 18, 39; cf. Jac. Anth. 2, 2, p. 266. — II. the leaf-like seed of the εἰλίφιον, Hipp. — III. a kind of plant, prob., mercurialis, Theophr. generally, a plant, Numen. ap. Ath. 371 B. — 2. esp., like Lat. folium, a namey herbs, Hipp. (Prob. from φλέω, φλόω, βλάω, our bloom, etc.: so too Lat. folium, flos, flower.)

Φυλλορράγγω, ὦ, to cause the leaves to burst and crack.

Φυλλορρύγια, ας, ή, the bursting and cracking of leaves.

Φυλλορροῦω, ὦ, φ, -ήσω, to shed the leaves, Pherecr. Pers. 1, 10, Arist. Av. Post. 2, 16, 1: — hence the comic phrase, φ. ἀπὶδα, to shed, drop one's shield, Ar. Av. 1481: and

Φυλλορροία, ας, ή, a falling of the leaves, Theophr.: from

Φυλλορρόος, ου, (φύλλον, ῥέω) leaf-shedding, φθινόπωρον, Opp. C. 1, 116.

†Φύλλος, ου, ή, Rhian, ap. Steph. Byz. and δ, Strab. p. 435, Phyllus, a city of Thessaly near Pagasae with a temple of Apollo.

Φυλλοσίνης, ες, (φύλλον, σίνωμαι) damaging leaves, Nic. ap. Ath.

Φυλλοσκεπος, ου, (φύλλον, σκέπασι) covered with leaves, Theophr.

Φυλλοστρώς, ὄτος, v. sq.

Φυλλοστρωτός, ου, (φύλλον, στρώνωμι) strewn or covered with leaves, Eur. Rhes. 9: — from the form φυλλοστρώς, not φυλλοστρωτός, we find only dat. φυλλοστρωτί, Theocr. Epigr. 3; cf. Lob. Phryn. 429.

Φυλλοστόκος, ου, (φύλλον, τίκτω) producing leaves, Opp. C. 1, 116.

Φυλλοστόμος, ου, cutting off leaves, Theophr.

Φυλλοστροφάς, ἄγος, δ, ή, (φύλλον, τρώγω) nibbling or eating leaves, Antiph. Oenom. 1, 2 [with ὄτρ in an anapaestic verse].

Φυλλοφορέω, ὦ, φ, -ήσω, to bear leaves, Theophr.: from

Φυλλοφόρος, ου, (φύλλον, φέρω) bearing leaves, φυλλοφόρος ἄγων = φυλλῖτις or στεφανίτης, Pind. O. 8, 100.

Φυλλοφύεω, ὦ, φ, -ήσω, (φύλλον) to put forth leaves.

Φυλλοχορέω, ὦ, φ, -ήσω, to shed leaves: from

Φυλλοχόρος, ου, (φύλλον, χέω) shedding the leaves, φ. μῆν, the leaf-shedding month, Hes. ap. Poll. 1, 231, c. Plut. 2, 734 D, 735 D.

Φυλλώω, δ, (φύλλον) to clothe with leaves, Hipp. — II. to make into a leaf.

Φυλλώδης, ες, (φύλλον, εἶδος) like leaves: rich in leaves, Theophr.

Φύλλωμα, ατος, τό, (φυλλώω) foliage, Diod.

Φυλοβάσιλεύς, ἑως, δ, a βασιλεὺς chosen from each φυλή to perform the sacrifices, like the Roman rex sacrificulus.

†Φυλοδάμας, αντος, δ, Phylodamas, masc. pr. n., Q. Sm. 8, 403.

Φυλοκρίνεω, (φύλον, κρίνω) to distinguish races, choose by races, T. 1, 6, 18. Hence

Φυλοκρίνησις, ή, distinction of tribes or kinds, Clem. Al. [I] Hence

Φυλοκρίνητικός, ή, ου, belonging to skilled in the distinction of races, Clem. Al.

†Φυλομάχη, ης, ή, Phylomachia, daughter of Hagias, Dem. 1056, 2. — 2. a granddaughter of preceding wife of Sositheus, Id. 1058, 26.

†Φυλομάχος, ου, δ, Phylomachus, Grecian statuary, Anth. Plin. 239.

Φύλον, τό, hardly used save in nom. and acc. φύλον. φύλα, gen. φύλων.

in Xen. Lac. 1, 4: (φύω):—*3* *ock, race, kind, of all living beings*, in Hom. and Hes.; φύλον θεῶν, II. 441, φ. θεῶν, Hes. Th. 965, φύλον ἰδίων, Od. 8, 481, ἀθανάτων, Hes. p. 197, γυναικῶν, Hes. Th. 1020. *2*, usu. in plur., to denote a number or kind, a troop, host, crowd, φύλα ἄν, ἀνθρώπων, II. 14, 361; 15, 54; ὅλα γυναικῶν, ἐπικούρων, Γίγαν, II. 9, 130; 17, 220, Od. 7, 206; in 19, 30, a swarm of gnats (but φύλα ἰσσοῶν (oddy) as paraphr. for a single bee, Hes. Fr. 22); φύλον μαυότατον, Pind. P. 3, 36—so in Att., ἵππων ὀρνίθων, the race of birds, Soph. nt. 342; πτηνῶν, Ar. Av. 1088; τὸν φύλον φ., Plat. Soph. 220 B; Ὀμηρ. καὶ Ἡράκλειτος καὶ πᾶν τὸ τοῖτον φύλον, Id. Theat. 160 D; τὸ ἱπρικῶν φ., Id. Polit. 260 D.—*3*, a *τ*, τὸ γυναικεῖον, τὸ ἄρρεν φ., Ar. hesm. 786, Xen. Lac. 3, 4.—II. in *3*er sense, a race of people, people, tion, φύλα Πελασγῶν, II. 2, 840, isch. Fr. 809, Soph., etc., and in *3* prose: cf. ἐμφύλος, ἐμφύλιος, τοφύλιος, καταφυλάδων.—III. more *3*ely still, a race, clan, tribe, of men *3* to blood or descent, κατὰ φύλα, *3*aces, II. 2, 362, 363; φύλον Ἑλέ, *3* φύλον Ἀρκείσιον, Od. 14, 68, I.—The word denotes a three-fold *3*inction according to kind, country, *3*in: of these signs, the last only *3*ears in the later form φύλη, q. v. Φυλονόμη, ης, ἡ, Phylonomē, *3*ughter of Craugasus, Paus. 10, 2, 2. *3*ύλοπις, ἰδος, ἡ, the battle-cry, *3*in battle, battle, oft. in Hom., who *3*ees the common acc. φύλοπιν once *3*es the form φύλοπίδα, Od. 11, 314, in Hes. Sc. 114: sometimes he *3* φ. πολέμου, II. 13, 635, Od. 11, 3, φ. καὶ πόλεμος, II. 4, 15, 82; νεῖ-*3*φλοπιδῶς, II. 20, 141.—Ep. word, *3* also by Mimnerm. II. 107, Soph. 1071, in a lyric passage; and in a *3*ck oracle, Ar. Pac. 1075. (Acc. *3*old Gramm. from φύλον and ὄψ, in *3*nf. of βοή.) [v] *3*ύμα or φύμα, ατος, τό, (φύω):—*3* φύτον, a growth, produce: esp., *3* armed swelling on the body, a tumour, *3*, etc., Lat. *tuber, vomica*, Hdt. 3, 1, Plat. Tim. 85 C, cf. Foes. Oec. *3*pr.: φύμα φύνει, φύμα φύεται, *3*pr. [The only poet. authority is *3*rc. Sid. 83, where we have φύμα-*3*ti: and so Draco, p. 95, 23; 100, *3*akes it; but in p. 57, 8, he adds *3*t, acc. to some, the Att. wrote *3*α; Lobeck approves ὄ, Paral. *3*], and so it is written in most edd. *3*dt. and Hipp.] *3*υμάτιος, ου, ὅ, one who has φύματα *3* tumours, Hipp. *3*υμάτιον, ου, τό, dim. from φύμα, *3*pr. p. 648. [α] *3*υμάτομαι, (φύμα) as pass., to have *3*ours, Hipp. p. 1229. *3*υμάτῳδης, ες, (φύμα, εἶδος) like *3*ata or tumours, full of them, σκέ-*3*τῳδης, Foes. Oec. Hipp. *3*ύμα, inf. aor. 2 of φύω, always in *3*c. signif. *3*υζάνωρ, ορος, ὅ, ἡ, (φεύγω, ἀνήρ) *3*ing men, φ. γάμος Αἰγυπτῶν πα-*3*ρ, said of the Danaïdes, Aesch. *3*pr. 8. [α] *3*υζεῖσθαι, desiderat. from φεύγω, to *3*ain to flee. *3*υζηήλιος, ου, (φεύγω, ἥλιος) *3*huning the sun, Nic. Th. 660. *3*υζηής, ιος and ἰδος, ὅ, ἡ, (φεύγω) *3*ive, shy, cowardly, φυζηλιν ὄντα, *3*7, 143; cf. Nic. A. 472, Lyc. 943.

Φυξίμῃλα, τά:—δένδρα φ., trees *3*hat have grown too large to be hurt *3*y sheep (α ἡλα), Aesch. Fr. 366. *3*υξίμος, ου, (φεύγω):—older and *3*oet. form for φεύξιμος, of places, *3*ither one can flee, or where one can *3*ake refuge; τὸ φ., a place of refuge, *3*Od. 5, 359; φύξιμον οὐδέν, Polyb. 9, 29, 4; ἱερὸν φ., an asylum, Plut. Rom. 9; *3*cf. φυλάξιμος.—II. which one can *3*lee from, avoidable, νοῦσος, Hipp.: also, *3*from which one would flee, i. e. loath-*3*some, ὀδμή, Nic. Th. 54:—c. acc., *3*φύξιμός τινα, able to flee from or *3*escape one, Soph. Ant. 788. *3*υξίσιον, ου, ὅ, an unknown fish, *3*Mnesim. Ἰπποτρ. 1, 33. *3*υξίσιον, ου, τό, Phyxium, name of *3*a place, Polyb. 5, 95, 8. *3*υξίον, ου, τό, like φύξιμον, a place *3*of refuge, an old word, found prob. *3*only in Plut. Thes. 36; strictly neut. *3*from *3*υξίσιον, ου, (φεύγω) belonging to *3*flight, promoting it:—epith. of Jupiter, *3*Apollod. 1, 9, 1; cf. Staveren Hygin. *3*Fab. 3. *3*υξίπολις, εως, ὅ, ἡ, (φεύγω, πό-*3*λις) fleeing the city, banished, Opp. H. *3*1, 278. *3*υξίς, εως, ἡ, older and poet. form *3*for φεύξις, (Lob. Phryn. 726)= *3*φυγή, II. 10, 311, 447.—II. a refuge, *3*Nic. Th. 588. *3*υξρόδην, adv.,=φύρδην. *3*υξρόμα, ατος, τό, (φύρω) that *3*which is mixed or kneaded, paste, dough, *3*LXX.: also, bread or pastry, Mnesim. *3*Ἰπποτρ. 1, 11. *3*υξράσις, εως, ἡ, a mixing up, knead-*3*ing. *3*υξράτεον, verb. adj. from φύρω, *3*one must mix, Diosc. *3*υξράτης or φυράτης, ὅ, (φύρω) a *3*confounder, Cic. Att. 7, 1, 9. *3*υξράω, ὦ, f. -άσω Ion. -ήσω:—*3*lengthd. form from φύρω, to mix *3*up, mingle, knead, esp. of bread, Hdt. *3*2, 36; ὀνῶ καὶ ἐλαίῳ πεφωραμένα ὀλ-*3*φίτα, Thuc. 3, 49; γῇ ὕγρῳ φυραθεῖ-*3*σα, Plat. Theat. 147 C; but, γῇν *3*φόνῳ φυράν, to make earth into a bloody *3*paste, Aesch. Theb. 48:—metaph., *3*μαλακὴν φωνὴν πρὸς τοὺς ἐραστάς *3*φυσάσθαι, to make up a soft voice *3*towards one's lovers, Ar. Nub. 979; *3*πεφύρησαι γαλεποῖς, Philet. 8.—Φυ-*3*ράν and φύρεν are the same word, *3*but the former means to mix or knead *3*up with something wet, the latter also *3*to mingle confusedly together, confound, *3*defile, v. Lob. Soph. Aj. 239. [α in fut., *3*aor. and pf., Draco p. 14, 24.] *3*υξρόδην, adv., (φύρω):—mixedly, in *3*utter confusion, Aesch. Pers. 812; φ. *3*μάχεσθαι, Xen. Cyr. 7, 1, 37; φ. πάν-*3*τα ἐπράττειν, Polyb. 30, 14, 6. *3*υξρόκος, τό, Dor. φούροκος,=τεῖχος, *3*akin to πυργος, Hesych. *3*υξρόκος, ου, ὅ, Phyrus, a fortress *3*in Elis, near Lepreum, Thuc. 5, 49: *3*cf. foreg., and Πύργος. *3*υξρώμα, ατος, τό, (φύρω) a mixture *3*of poison, Nic. Al. 485, cf. Th. 723. *3*υξρώσις, ου, ὅ, (φύρω) a mixture, *3*confusion, disorder, LXX. *3*υξρόμιον, ου, ὅ, Phyrmus, masc. pr. *3*n., Anth. Plan. 322. *3*υξρόμαχος, ου, ὅ, Phryomachus, *3*asusc. pr. n., Alexis ap. Ath. 161 C; *3*etc.:—in Ar. Eccl. 22 with v. l. Σφύ-*3*ρόμαχος, q. v. *3*υξρόμιον, ου, (φύρω) mixed up, Nic. *3*Al. 324. *3*υξρόσις, εως, ἡ, (φύρω) a mixing, *3*kneading, Lob. Phryn. 116. *3*υξροτός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. adj., mixed up: *3*from

ΦΥΡΩ. f. φύρω: fat. 3 pass. *3*πυφύρομαι, Pind. N. 1, 104. *3*To mix, mix up, mingle together, *3*esp. to mix with something wet, γαίαν ὀδεῖ *3*Hes. Op. 61 (cf. φούρω sub fin.): esp., *3*to wet, and so, to soil, defile, foul, ὀά *3*κρυσιν εἶματ' ἔθουρον, II. 24, 162: *3*also c. gen. pro dat., στήθος καὶ χεῖ *3*λεα φύρωσ αἵματος, Od. 18, 21: in *3*pass., πεφωρμένον αἵματι, Od. 9, 397, *3*cf. Aesch. Ag. 732; ἐν αἵμασι, Eur. *3*El. 1172; δάκρυσι πεφωρμένη, Od. 17, *3*103, etc.; ὄμμα δακρύνσι πεφωρμέναι, *3*Eur. Or. 1411; πάντα βορβόρω πε *3*φωρμένα, Simon. Amorg. 3.—*2*, also *3*of dry things, κόνει φύρωσα κύρα *3*Eur. Hec. 496; γαῖα πεφύρεσθαι *3*κύμα, to have one's hair defiled with *3*earth, Pind. l. c.—*3*, esp., to mix and *3*knead dough for bread or cakes, ὁ φύ *3*ρων (sc. τὰ ἄλφιστα), one who kneads *3*bread, a baker, Xen. Hell. 7, 2, 22.—II. *3*metaph., to mingle, or jumble together, *3*confound, confuse, ἔθουρον εἰκῇ πάντα, *3*they mingled all things up together, *3*did all at random, Aesch. Pr. 450, cf. *3*Ar. Ran. 945: φύρεν ἐν ταῖς ὀμιλί *3*αις, to speak confusedly among one *3*another, M. Anton. 8, 51:—pass., to *3*be in confusion or disorder, fall into *3*disor-*3*der or alarm, Lat. *conturbari*, Plat. *3*Phaed. 101 E; ἐκ πεφωρμένων καὶ *3*θηριώδους, from a confused and savage *3*state, Eur. Supp. 201.—*2*, in pass., *3*also, to mix with others, mingle in *3*soci-*3*ety, Plat. Legg. 950 A; φύρεσθαι *3*πρὸς τὸν ἀνθρώπου, to associate, have *3*dealings with him, Id. Hipp. Maj. 291 *3*A, cf. Ruhnk. Tim., μίγνυμι B. *2*:—*3*also, πεφωρμένους περὶ γαστέρος *3*ρόμην, wallowing in the luts of the belly *3*Opp. H. 3, 440. [v] (Φύρω is a deriv *3*form, v. Lob. Phryn. 205.) *3*Φύσα, ης, ἡ, (φύω):—a pair of bellows, *3*bellows, II. 18, 372, 409, etc., Hdt. 1, *3*68, Thuc. 4, 100.—II. a breath, wind, *3*blast, Soph. Fr. 753:—esp. *3*crepitus *3*ventris, flatulency, Foes. Oec. Hipp., *3*cf. Plat. Rep. 405 D: also of fire, a *3*stream or jet, φλόξ φύσαν εἰςσα πυρός, *3*H. Hom. Merc. 114; cf. ἀντμή.—III. *3*the crater of a volcano, any volcanic *3*aperture, Strab. (Hence φύσάω, φυ-*3*σάω, etc.) *3*Φυσάδα, ας, ἡ, Physadā, a foun-*3*tain near Argos, Call. Lav. Pall. 47. *3*Φυσάλλις or Φυσάλλις, ἰδος, ἡ, (φυ-*3*σάω) a bladder, bubble, Lat. *pustula*, *3*pustula, Luc. Contempl. 19.—II. a *3*wind instrument, a kind of pipe, Ar. *3*Lys. 1245.—III. a plant with husks *3*like bladders, a kind of στέρχρος. *3*Φυσάλλος, ου, ὅ, (φυσάω) a kind *3*of toad said to puff itself up and have *3*a poisonous breath, Luc. Philops. 12.—*3*II. a poisonous fish, which puffs *3*itself out.—III. a whale, v. φυσήτηρ *3*I. 3, Opp. H. 1, 368. [v] *3*Φυσάριον, ου, τό, dim. from φύσα. *3*[α] *3*Φύσας, αντος, ὅ, part. aor. 1 from *3*φύω, a begetter, father. [v] *3*Φυσασμός, ου, ὅ, (φυσάω) a blowing *3*or puffing, Arist. Probl. 34, 7, 2. *3*Φυσήτήριον, ου, τό, Dor. for φυσή *3*τήριον, q. v. *3*Φυσάω, ὦ, Ion. -έω, f. -ήσω (φῆ-*3*σα). To blow, puff, (opp. to breathing *3*ἀάω, Arist. Probl. 34, 7, 1), of men, *3*Hdt. 4, 2; of bellows, II. 18, 470; at *3*the wind, II. 23, 218:—to snort, snuff, *3*breathe, blow; δεινὰ φυσᾶν, to snort *3*furiously, Eur. l. A. 381; μέγα φυ-*3*σᾶν, Lat. *magnum spirare* to be puffed *3*up, elated, II. 125; so c. acc. cognate, *3*φύσημα πολιτικόν φ., to swell with *3*political pride, Plat. Alc. 2, 154 E;—*3*all metaph. from a flute-player, *3*od

μικροὶς ὑβρίσκεις φν ἰών, Soph. Fr. 753, cf. Hyperid. ap. Ath. 591 F.—II. trans. to puff or blow up, Lat. *inflare*, Hdt. 4, 2; φ. κούρτιν, to blow up a bladder, Ar. Nub. 404; hence φ. δίκτυον, proverb. of labour in vain, A. B. p. 69.—φ. τὴν γνάθον, of one going to be shaved, Ar. Thesm. 221; but also, φυσᾶν τὰς γνάθους, to puff them up, of pride, Dem. 442, 16; πεφουσημένοι, puffy, blow out, swollen, opp. to εὐχροί, Xen. Lac. 5, 8, cf. An. 3, 5, 9.—2. metaph., to puff one up, make him vain, and so to cheat him, [as we say to bubble], Dem. 169, 23; 1357, 2.—pass., to be puffed up, vain, ἐπὶ τινι, at a thing, Xen. Mem. 1, 2, 25, Dem. 1378, 1.—3. to blow up, kindle.—4. to blow out, spurt or spout out, discharge, μένος, αἷμα, Soph. Aj. 918, El. 1385.—5. to blow a wind-instrument, φ. κόλπους, Eur. I. T. 303; and so φυσᾶν, absol., Ar. Av. 859.—6. to blow upon, τι, Theocr. 19, 3.—Cf. φυσίατις.

Φυσέχη, ης, ἡ, coined by way of derivation for ψυχῇ, Plat. Crat. 400 B.

Φυσέω, Ion. for φυσᾶω, Hdt.; φυσεώμενος, Ion. part. pres. pass. for φυσώμενος.

Φύση, ης, ἡ, Ion. for φύσα. [φ] Φύσημα, ατος, τό, (φυσάω),—that which is blown or produced by blowing, a breath, Eur. Phoen. 1438: any sound made by blowing or snorting, esp. a stormy wind, Id. Tro. 79, Rhos. 440; a roaring, raging, πόντιον φ., Id. Hipp. 1211; a serpent's hiss.—II. that which is blown or puffed up, a bubble; of half-formed shells, Plin. 9, 54.—III. a blowing, puffing, snorting, of a horse, Xen. Eq. 11, 12: metaph., conceit; v. sub φυσάω I.—IV. μέλας αἷματος φυσήματα, blowing forth of black blood, of slaughtered cattle in the death-throes, Eur. I. A. 1114.—V. in Galen, *πνεύματα*, elsewhere *ρητινὴ πιτυνὴ*. [φ]

Φυσμήτιον, ου, τό, dim. from *φύσημα*, a little bladder or bubble.

Φύσσις, εως, ἡ, (φυσάω) a blowing: blowing at or upon, Theophr. [φ]

Φυσστέον, verb. adj., from φυσάω, one must blow up, τὸ πῦρ, Ar. Lys. 293.

Φυστήρ, ἥρος, δ, (φυσάω) an instrument for blowing, blow-pipe or tube, Hdt. 4, 2.—2. a pair of bellows, or fan for blowing fire.—3. an orifice for blowing through, esp. the spiracle of whales, etc., Arist. H. A. 6, 12, 1: the orifice through which the cuttle-fish squirts its ink, Ib. 5, 6, 4.—II. one who blows a pipe, etc., a piper, Diosc.—2. a kind of whale.

Φυστήριον, ου, τό, a pair of bellows.—II. a wind instrument, Ar. Lys. 1242, in Dor. form *φυστήριον*.—III. an air-hole, Lat. *spiraculum*: strictly neut. from sq.

Φυστήριος, α, ου, (φυσάω) belonging to blowing.

Φυστήρ, ος, δ,=φυστήρ, a blower, *υάλοιο*, Manetho.

Φυστήκος, ἡ, ὄν, (φυσάω) fit for blowing or puffing up, Arist. H. A. 8, 7, 1; φ. κοίλλας, Probl. 13, 6, 2. Adv. -κάς.

Φυστήρος, ἡ, ὄν, verb. adj. from φυσάω, blowing, blown or puffed up: τὸ φ., like φυστήριον, a fan for kindling the fire.

Φυσήφρων, or φυσίφρων, ονος, δ, ἡ, (φυσάω, φρήν) puffed up in mind, conceited, ap. Hesych.

Φυσίαμα, ατος, τό, (φυσίαώ) a blowing, snoring, like φύσημα, Aesch. Eum. 53.

Φύσιασμός, ος, δ,=φυσασμός, Arist. Probl. 11, 41.

Φυσίαώ, ὦ, Ep. part. *φυσίων*—to blow, puff, snort, breathe hard, pant, ἱπποὶ φυσίοντες, Il. 4, 227; 16, 506; φ. μάχους, Aesch. Eum. 248, cf. Soph. Ant. 1238.—to hiss, φυσιώσα ἔχεις, Opp. C. 1, 262.—II. transit., to blow, blow or puff up, LXX., and N. T.

Φυσίγγη, ης, ἡ=φύστιγξ 2.

Φύστιγγομαι, as pass., (φύστιγξ)—to be excited by eating garlic, strictly of fighting cocks, like *σκοροδιζομαι*: hence in Ar. Ach. 526, the Megarians are said to be *οδύνας πεφυσίγγαμένοι*,—not without a hit at the quantity of garlic grown in their country.

Φυσίγνάθος, ου, δ, (φυσάω, γνάθος) Puff-cheek, name of a frog in Batr. 17, 56, etc.

Φύσιγνῶμον, ου,=φυσιογνῶμον, Theocr. Epigr. 11, 1.

Φύστιγξ, ιγγος, ἡ, (φυσάω) strictly, a bladder, bubble; hence,—1. the hollow stalk of garlic, Hipp., or (acc. to Erot.) the outermost skin or coat of a clove of garlic, v. Foës. Oecon.—2. a particular kind of garlic.

Φυσίζκος, ου, (φύω, ζῶη)—producing or sustaining life, life-giving, γῆ, αἶα, Il. 21, 63, Od. 11, 301, Orac. ap. Hdt. 1, 67; and so, prob., we should read *χθὸν φυσίζκος* in Aesch. Supp. 585, like *βιδώρος*, *ζιδώρος*.

Φυσίζωος, ου,=foreg., Wern. Tryph. 77.

Φυσικέομαι, dep., to speak like a natural philosopher.

Φυσικίλλος, ου, δ, a kind of bread, Lacon. word in Ath. 139 A, where it is written *proparoxyt.* *φυσικίλλος*.

Φυσικός, ἡ, ὄν, (φύσις)—natural, produced or caused by nature, inborn, native, opp. to *διδασκός*, Xen. Mem. 3, 9, 1; opp. to *νομικὴ* (conventional), Arist. Eth. N. 5, 7, 1: *φυσικὸς καὶ ἀκατασκευῶς*, Polyb. 6, 4, 7.

—II. according to the laws or order of external nature, natural, physical, as opp. to moral, metaphysical, etc.: for the Greeks divided philosophy into three branches, τὸ φυσικόν, τὸ ἠθικόν, τὸ λογικόν,—a division most rigidly carried out by the Stoics, cf. Sext. Emp. p. 69, Wytenb. Plut. 97 A.—hence, *οἱ φυσικοί*, a name given to the first (Ionic and Eleatic) philosophers, who were wholly occupied in speculating on the origin and existence of things, not regarding the moral nature of man.—III. later, magical, sympathetic, e. g. *φάρμακα*: οἱ φυσικοί, sorcerers who pretended to special knowledge of nature and her powers.

Φύσιμος, ου, (φύω) able to produce or grow, σπέρμα, σίτος, Theophr.

Φυσιογνομία, ας, ἡ, rarer form for *φυσιογνωμονία*, Lob. Phryn. 383.

Φυσιογνωμικός, ἡ, ὄν,=γνωμονικός, Donat. Ter. Hec. 1, 1, 18.

Φύσιογνωμονέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (φυσιογνῶμον) to judge of a man by his features, know or detect him thereby, Dem. 799, 21: generally, to judge of the nature of anything by outward signs, Arist. An. Pri. 2, 27, 8, sq.

Φύσιογνωμονία, ας, ἡ, (φυσιογνῶμον) the science or art of judging of a man by his outward look, esp. by his features, physiognomy (or, as it should be, *physiognomonie*), Arist. Physiogn. 2, 2.

Φύσιογνωμονικός, ἡ, ὄν, skilled or versed in *φυσιογνωμονία*, apt at *physiognomy*: τὰ φ., the name of a treatise that passes under the name of Aristotle. Adv. -κῶς.

Φύσιογνωμοσύνη, ης, η,=φύσις γνῶμονία.

Φύσιογνῶμων, ου, gen. ονος, (φύσις, γνῶμων)—strictly, *judging of nature*: usu., *judging of a man's character by his outward look*, esp. by his features, Arist. Physiogn. 1, 4, 2, 3, etc.

Φύσιολογέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (φυσιολόγος) to inquire into nature, esp. to inquire into the nature and origin of things, and discourse thereon, c. acc. et inf. in Arist. de Anima 1, 3, 13.—2. to explain from natural principles, τι, Plut. 2, 89 F. Hence

Φύσιολόγημα, ατος, τό, an inquiry into nature, Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10, 87.

Φυσιολογητέον, verb. adj. from *φυσιολογέω*, one must inquire into nature, Diog. L. 10, 86.

Φύσιολογία, ας, ἡ, an inquiry into nature, esp. into the nature and origin of things, physiology, Plut. 2, 420 B etc.: from

Φυσιολόγος, ου, (φύσις, λέγω) inquiring into nature, esp. inquiring into the nature and origin of things, and discoursing thereon; a natural philosopher, physiologist, Arist. Metaph. 1, 5, 11 de Anima 3, 2, 9.

Φύσιοποίηω, ὦ, (φύσις, ποιέω) to make into nature, Clem. Al.

†Φύσιος, ου, δ, *Physius*, son of Lycæon in Arcadia, Apollod. 3, 8, 1.

Φυσίω, ὦ, f. -ώσω, (φύσις) to dispose one naturally to do a thing, c. inf. Simplic.—part. pf. pass. *φυσιωέμενος*, made or become natural, Arist. Categ. 8, 3.—II.=φυσίαώ, to puff up, make proud, N. T.

Φυσίωον, Ep. part. from *φυσίαώ* q. v., II.

Φύσις, εως (and in Att. poets) εως ἡ, (φύω)—the nature, i. e. the essence, inborn quality, property or constitution of a person or thing, *φαρμάκου φύσις*, Od. 10, 303, (the only place where Hom. uses it); φ. τοῦ Ἀλύππου, Hdt. 2, 5.—φ. ἀριθμῶν, the nature, natural power of numbers, like Lat. *vis* Plat. Phileb. 25 A.—2. Later esp. of the mind, one's nature, one's natural inborn powers, parts, temper, disposition etc., esp. in plur., Soph. O. T. 674 cf. Valck. Diatr. p. 76 B, Stallb. Plat. Rep. 375 D.—3. also, the outward form, shape, like *φύη*, opp. to *νόος*, Pind. N. 6, 5; so, μορφή *δ' οὐχ ὑπόστασις* φ. Aesch. Supp. 496; cf. Soph. O. T. 335, Ar. Vesp. 1071: generally, *look*, appearance, Ar. Nub. 503.—4. a natural order or constitution, φύσει or κατὰ φύσιν, by nature, naturally, esp. a. opp. to *νόμῳ* or *κατὰ νόμον* (by custom, conventionally), cf. Böckh Pind. Fr. 151, Stallb. Plat. Gorg. 482 E Prot. 337 C; ἅπας *δ' ἀνθρώπων* φύσει *καὶ νόμῳ* διοικείται, Dem. 774, 7; so, ἡ φύσις ἡ τέχνη, Id. Rep. 381 A; κατὰ φύσιν περνεύει, to be so made by nature, Hdt. 2, 38; τὸ γὰρ ὑποστῆναι χαλεπὸν φύσει, Ar. Vesp. 1458.—φύσις is also freq. used as adv., e. g. δεξιῶι φύσιν, Aesch. P. 489, cf. Pers. 440; οὐτε τοῦ δήμου τὴν φύσιν, Xen. Mem. 3, 9, 3; ὅλῳ οὐσα κοινὰ ἀνδρὶ φύσιν, dub. in Soph. Tr. 1062, v. Herm. ad l. c. (1051): δ κατὰ φύσιν θάνατος, a natural death; δ κατὰ φύσιν πατήρ, υἱὸς ἀδελφός, etc., a natural (i. e. one's own) father, son, brother, Polyb. 3, 9, 6, 12, 3; 11, 2, 2:—opp. to *παρὰ φύσιν*, contrary to nature, against her order Plat. Phileb. 32 A.—also, *προδοτικὴ φύσις*, a traitor by nature, Aesch. 50, 20.—φύσιν ἐχει, c. inf., like *sci-*

ε, e. g. *κὼς φύσιν ἔχει πολλὰς*
μιάδας φονεύσαι τὸν Ἡρακλέα;
v is it natural or possible for him.—
t. 2, 45; *so, οὐκ ἔχει φύσιν*, it
is contrary to nature, not natural, Stallb.
i. Rep. 473 A.—5. *a kind, sort, ταύ-*
ρῆστις φύσιν, Soph. Phil. 165.—
nature as a productive and generative
er; hence, origin, birth, φύσει, by
h. Soph. O. C. 1295; *so too, φύσιν*,
El. 325.—III. *a creature*,—esp. colli-
vely, as *θυνητή φ.*, mankind, Soph.
515, cf. O. T. 869; *πόντον εἰνα-*
φ., the creatures of the sea, Id. Ant.
i; *ὁ πάσα φύσις διώκειν πέφυκε*,
Ter. 359 C, etc.; *θηλεία φ.*,
man-kind, Xen. Lac. 3, 4; *so Luta-*
has natura animantum, divom—
nce φύσις is oft. used as little more
in a periph., esp. in Plat., as, *ἡ τοῦ*
σπυῖ φ., for *τὸ πτερόν*, Phaedr. 251
c. Stallb. Phaed. 87 E, Symp.
A. Ast Lex. Plat. sub voc. fin.
σις is formed from *φύω*, like *natu-*
rum nascor, and *ingenium* from *geno*,
no.) [v]

φύσῳφρον, *ονος*, *ὁ, ἡ, v. φύσῳφρον*,
φύσῳφρος, *ες*, flatulent, Foës. Oec.
p. s. v. *φύσα*.

φύσιμα, *ατος*, *τό*, natural disposi-
tion or bent.

φύσιωσις, *εως*, *ἡ*, (φυσίω) *a being*
fed up, pride, N. T.

Φύσκα, *ης*, *ἡ*, *Physca*, a city of
cedonia, Thuc. 2, 99.

φύσκη, *ης*, *ἡ*, the stomach and large
intestine:—*a pudding stuffed therein*,
a sage or black-pudding, Lat. *botulus*,
Eq. 364.—II. *a blister or weal on*
hand.

φύσκιον, *ον*, *τό*, dim. from *φύσκη*:
dim. of bean, Diosc.

Φυσκόα, *ας*, *ἡ*, *Physcoa*, fem. pr.
Paus. 5, 16, 6.

φύσκος, *ὁ*,=φύσκη II.

Φύσκος, *ον*, *ἡ*, *Physcus*, a city on
the Carian coast, with a grove of
tuna.

Φύσκος, *ον*, *ὁ*, *Mt. Physcus*, in
western Italy near Crotona, Theocr.
23.—II. a river of Assyria, by the
y Opis, Xen. An. 2, 4, 25.

φύσκον or *φύσκον*, *ὁ*, *Fat-paunch*,
the name of the fifth Ptolemy, Diog.
1, 81:—first given to Pittacus by
Zaeus.

φυσόβαθρον, *ον*, *τό*, (φύσα) *a frame*
stand for bellows.

φυσόειδής, *ές*, (φύσα, *είδος*) like *a*
adder, bladder-shaped.

φύσα, *δub*, l. for *φυσάω*.

φύσσα, *φυσσάλης*, *φυσσάλος*, *φυσ-*
τήρ, etc., bad forms for *φύσα*, aris-
ing from ignorance of the quantity.

φυσσάις, *ον*, *δ*, *Physsias*, masc.
n., Polyb. 5, 94, 6.

φυστή, *ης*, or *φυστή*, *ης*, (sc. *μύζα*),
Att. name for a kind of barley-cake,
a dough of which was only lightly
kneaded, not kneaded firmly, Chion.
Och. 4; *μύζα*, Ar. Vesp. 610.—
the other Greeks called it φύραμα;
and *φυστή* also seems to come from
φω.

φύστις, *εως*, *ἡ*, (φύω) poet. for *φύ-*
III, *a progeny, race*, Aesch. Pers.
5; but *dub*.

φυστίς, *ἵδος*, *ἡ*,=φυστή.

φυσώδης, *ές*, (φύσα, *είδος*) full of
wind, windy: *τὸ φυσώδες*, Plat. Crat.
7 A.—II. flatulent, τροφή, Ath.

φυτάργεω, *ω*, *to raise a plant*.

φυτάλια, *ας*, *ἡ*, *a planted place*,
planting, esp. an orchard or vineyard,
opp. to corn-land (*ἀρουρα*), Il. 6,
5; 12, 314; 20, 185.—II. *that which*
planted, a plant, *φ. Παλλὰδος*, the
vine, Call. Liv. Pall. 26.—II. *plant-*

ing-time, i. e. the latter part of winter,
[v] by nature, but v in Ep., metri
grat.]

Φυτάλιδαι, *ων*, *οἱ*, the *Phytalidae*,
i. e. descendants of *Phytalus*, an Athe-
nian family, Plut. Thes. 12, 22.

Φυτάλιω, *ι*, *-ιω*,=φύτεω, Hes-
ych.

Φυτάλιμος, *ον*, *v. φυτάλιμος*.

Φυτάλιος, *ον*, also *α*, *ον*,=sq. *Zeús*,
Herm. Orph. H. 14, 9. [v] i. c., metri
grat.]

Φυτάλιος, *ον*, also *α*, *ον*, in Lyc.
341: (φύτος):—*producing, nourishing*,
fostering, like Lat. *almus*, epith. of
gods, as of Neptune, Plut. 2, 158 E,
ubi v. Wyttben. :—but also, *φ. γέρον-*
τες, *fatherly old men*, or aged fathers,
Aesch. Ag. 327, yet cf. Reisig. Enarr.
Soph. O. C. 146; *φ. πατήρ*, Soph. Fr.
957; *λέκτρα φ.*, the *genial bed*, *mar-*
riage bed, Eur. Rhes. 920; *χθών φ.*,
Lyc. 1. c.—II. *natural*; the difficult
passage in Soph. O. C. 150 should be
pointed thus (with Coray), *ἐξ ἑλάνων*
ὀμμάτων ἀρα καὶ ἡσθα φυτάλιος
δυσαίων; woe for thy blind eyes! I
say, wast thou thus miserable by *nature*,
from thy birth? (Φυτάλιος is
formed by metath. from the obsolete
φυτάλιμος.)

Φυτάλιος, *ον*, *ὁ*, *Phytalus*, an Athe-
nian, who hospitably entertained Cer-
es, Paus. 1, 37, 2.

Φυτάλη, *ης*, *ἡ*,=φυτάλι III, *dub*,
in Galen.

Φυτάριον, *ον*, *τό*, dim. from *φύτον*,
Ath. 210 C. [v]

Φυτάς, *άδος*, *ἡ*, (φύτον) *a young*
plant, nursling, Plut. 2, 411 D.

Φύτεα, *ας*, *ἡ*, (φύτεω) *a planting*,
producing, Xen. Oec. 7, 20; 19, 1,
Plat. Theag. 121 C.—II. *the growth*
of a plant, Theophr.

Φυτεύθεν, Acol. and Ep. for *ἐφυ-*
τεύθησαν, 3 pl. aor. 1 pass. from *φύ-*
τεύω.

Φυτεύμα, *ατος*, *τό*, (φύτεω) *that*
which is planted, a plant, Pind. O. 3,
32, Soph. O. C. 698, Plat. Legg. 761
B. [v]

Φυτεύσιμος, *ον*, (φύτεω) *fit for*
planting or for rearing trees, Diod.

Φυτεύσις, *εως*, *ἡ*,=φύτεα.

Φυτεύηριον, *ον*, *τό*, (φύτεω) *a*
plant grown as a sucker, or in a nursery,
Lat. *planta stolo*, *viviparix*, Xen. Oec.
19, 13, Dem. 1251, 23.—II. *a nursery*
or plantation, Foës. Oec. Hipp.

Φυτευτής, *ου*, *ὁ*, (φύτεω) *a planter*.

Φυτευτικός, *ἡ*, *όν*, *belonging to plant-*
ing.

Φυτευτός, *ἡ*, *όν*, verb. adj., *planted*,
produced, Plat. Rep. 510 A: from

Φυτεύω, (φύτον):—*to plant trees*,
etc., *ὅντε φυτεύουσιν χερσίν φύτον*
οὐτ' ἄρουσιν, Od. 9, 108; *φ. δένδρεα*,
18, 359; *ἄλσος*, Hdt. 2, 138; *πεφυ-*
τευμένα δένδρα, opp. to those of
spontaneous growth, Dem. 1275, 9.—
2. *metaph.*, *to beget, engender*, Hes.
Op. 810, Sc. 29; *so too* in Hdt. 4,
145, and Trag.; *ὁ φυτεύσας*, the
father, Soph. Phil. 904, etc.; *οἱ φυ-*
τεύσαντες, the *parents*, Id. O. T. 1007:
—in pass., *to be begotten*, *to spring*
from parents, *τινός*, *ἐκ* or *ἀπὸ τινός*,
Pind. P. 4, 256, N. 5, 13.—3. *general-*
ly, *to produce, bring about, cause*, usu.
of evils, as *φυτεύειν τι κακὰ, μόνον*,
φόνον, κῆρα, oft. in Od.; in Il. only
once, viz. *καὶ ὅν φ.*, 15, 134; but also
of goods, *φ. γάμον, δόξαν, τιμὰς*, etc.,
Pind. P. 9, 194, I. 6 (5), 16; *ὅβρις*
φυτεύει τράνανον, Soph. O. T. 873,
etc.:—*ἀλβός φυτευθείς*, Pind. N. 8,
28.—II. *more rarely* to *plant ground*
with trees, *φ. γῆν*, Thuc. 1, 2: *φ*

χωρίον καὶ γεωργεῖν, Isae. 77, 34
tabsol. *ἀγαθὴν φυτεύειν*, Tyrtae. 8
Bkg. 7:—hence in pass., *γῆ πεφυτε-*
μένη, opp. to *φιλῆ*, Hdt. 4, 127, Xen.
Hell. 3, 2, 10, Dem. 491, 27:—also
fut. mid. in pass. sense, *to be planted*
with, *φυνεσσεσθαι ῥίζαν ἄστων*, Pind.
P. 4, 26.—Cf. *φίτω*, sub fin.

Φυτῆκομέω, *ω*, *to take care of plants*,
to garden, Opp. C. 1, 122: and

Φυτῆκομός, *ας*, *ἡ*, the *care of plants*,
gardening, Opp. H. 1, 309: from

Φυτῆκομός, *ον*, (φύτον, *κομέω*)
raising or rearing plants, trees, etc.: *ὁ*
φυτῆκομός, *a gardener, vine-dresser*,
Nonn.; cf. Lob. Phryn. 653, sq.

†Φυτία, *ας*, *ἡ*,=Φυτεία, Thuc. 3,
106.

Φυτικός, *ἡ*, *όν*, (φύτον) *coming with*
plants or vegetables: *τὸ φ.*, the *principle*
of mere vegetable life, Arist. Eth. N. 1,
13, 18.

Φυτίος, *ον*, (φύω) *generative*, epith.
of gods, like *φυτάλιμος*, *Zeús*, *Ἥλιος*,
Ἄρτεμις, Hesych., etc. [v]

Φυτλή, *ης*, *ἡ*, poet. for *φύσις*, *or*
rather φύτον: *a stock, generation, race*,
Pind. O. 9, 81, P. 9, 59, Anth., etc.

Φυτοειδής, *adv.*,=φυνωδής, like
plants, Zeno ap. Diog. L. 7, 86.

Φυτοεργός, *ον*, poet. for *φυτουργός*,
Dion. P. 397, Anth.

Φυτοκομέω, *-κομία*, *-κόμος*,=the
older poet. *φυτῆκ*.

Φύτον, *ου*, *τό*, (φύω):—*that which has*
grown, a plant, tree, esp. *a garden plant*
or tree, *φύτων ὄρχατος*, Il. 14, 123;
τὸν μὲν ἐγὼ θρέψασα φύτον ὡς γον
νὴ ἄλσος, 18, 57, 438 (cf. *φύτεω*);
so in Hes., Pind., and Trag.:—also,
like *φύμα*, *a growth on the body*,
tumour, Archil. 80.—II. *generally*,
a creature, mostly in Att. poets, as
Aesch. Supp. 281, Eur. Med. 231,
Valck. Hipp. 630; also in Plat., cf.
Stallb. Theag. 121 B:—then, like
ἐργος, of men, *a descendant, pupil*,
child, Eur. Heracl. 281; *Χαρίτων φύ-*
τών, Theocr. 28, 7; *φύτων οὐράνιον*,
i. e. *man*, Anth. P. 10, 45. Hence

Φυτόμοι, as *pass.*, *to grow into a*
plant.

Φύτος, *ἡ*, *όν*, *adj.* verb. from *φύω*,
grown, growing:—*of a wooden statue*,
shaped by nature, without art, Pind.
P. 5, 55.

Φυτοσκῆφία, *ας*, *ἡ*, *gardening*, Anth.
Plan. 202: from

Φυτοσκῆφος, *ον*, (φύτον, *σκάπτω*)
digging round plants: *φ. ἄνηρ*, *a cæter*,
market-gardener, Theocr. 24, 136: cf.
Anth. P. 6, 102. [v]

Φυτοσπώρα, *ας*, *ἡ*, *a planting*, esp.
of trees and vines, Manetho: from

Φυτοσπóρος, *ον*, (φύτον, *σπείρω*)
planting trees and vines:—*metaph.*, *be-*
getting; *ὁ φυτ.*, *a father*, Soph. Tr.
358.

Φυτοτροφέω, *ω*, *to rear plants*, Stob.:
and

Φυτοτροφία, *ας*, *ἡ*, *a rearing of*
plants or trees, *gardening*, Geop.:
from

Φυτοτρόφος, *ον*, (φύτον, *τρέφω*)
rearing plants or trees, Ar. Rh. 3, 1403.

Φυτουργεῖον, *ον*, *τό*, *a nursery-gar-*
den, Diod. 2, 10; *vulg.* *φυτοῦργιον*.

Φυτοურγέω, *ω*, (φυτουργός) *to culti-*
vate plants, Luc. B. Acc. 1. Hence

Φυτοῦργημα, *ατος*, *τό*, the *care of*
plants, planting.

Φυτοργία, *ας*, *ἡ*, the *cultivation of*
plants, gardening, Theophr.: and

Φυτοργικός, *ἡ*, *όν*, *skilled in gar-*
dening: *ἡ -κή* (sc. *τέχνη*),=φυτοργία,
gardening: from

Φυτοργός, *όν*, (φύτον, *εργω*) *work-*
ing at plants or trees; *a gardener, vine-*

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bresser, Anth. Plan. 255.—II. metaph., *vegeting, generating*, πατήρ φ., Aesch. Supp. 592, Soph. O. T. 1482: so, φ., a father, Νηρέα φοντοργόν Θέτιδος, Eur. I. A. 949, cf. Tro. 481:—also, φ. φ., the first natural author, of a thing, Plat. Rep. 597 D. Poet. φυτοεργός, ὄν.

Φυτοφόρος, ὄν, bearing plants.

Φύτρα, ας, ἥ,=φύτλη, Hesych.

Φυτῶδες, ες, like a plant or plants. Adv. -ῶς.

Φυτῶν, ὄντος, ὁ, a place planted, esp. a vineyard.

Φυτῶνιμος, ὄν, (φυτόν, ὄνομα) named from a plant or tree, Anth. P. 14, 34.

Φύτωρ, ὄρος, ὁ, a getter, father, Hesych.: [ὑ] Hence

Φυτῶριον, ὄν, τό, and φυτῶριον, ὄν, τό, a nursery, Geop.

ΦΥΩ, fut. φύσω: aor. 1 ἐφύσα.—Pass. and mid. φύομαι: f. φύσομαι, later φήσομαι—this is followed in sign. by the intr. tenses; viz., aor. 2 ἐφύον (as if from *φύμι), inf. φύναι, part. φύς, φύσας, φύν, later ἐφύον, φύνηναι, φύνεις; and pf. πέφύκα, plpf. ἐπέφύκειν. Hom. uses all three trans. tenses, but these are on the whole much rarer than the others: he has the 3 pl. pf. πεφύσκειν for πεφύκασι, and part. πεφύσας, ὄτος (Od. 5, 477), πεφύσθαι (Il. 14, 288) for πεφύκως, -κνία, etc.: his plpf. is always redupl. without augm.: Hes. has an irreg. form ἐπέφύκον, something between the plpf. and impf., Op. 148, Sc. 76, Th. 152, 673:—Parmen. ventures an inf. φύν for φύναι: the 3 plur. aor. 2 is φῦον for ἐφύσαν, in Ep., as Od. 5, 481: and the opt. aor. 2 φύην (for φύην) is now read in Theoc. 15, 94: Corinna has Aeol. part. fem. aor. 2 φούσα (q. v.) for φύσα.

A. trans., in pres., fut., and aor. 1 act.:—to bring forth, produce, put forth, φάλλα... ἄλγῃ τηλεθώσα φύει, Il. 6, 148; τοῖσι δ' ὑπὸ χθονὶ ἄν φύνει νεοθῆλια ποιήν, 14, 347; cf. I. 235, Od. 7, 119, etc.; so, τρίχας φύειν, to make hair grow, Od. 10, 393; so, πάγων φύειν, to put out a beard, Hdt. 8, 104, cf. Aesch. Theb. 535; γάλασσαν, κέρα φ., to have or get them, Hdt. 2, 68; 4, 29; so in Att., φ. περὰ, Ar. Av. 106, Plat. Phaedr. 251 C, (cf. περοφύειν); hence the joke in φύειν φράτεραι, Ar. Ran. 418, (cf. φράτηρ)—but also of a country, φύειν καρπὸν τὴ θωνμαστὸν καὶ ἀνδράς ἀγαθοὺς, Hdt. 9, 122; ὅσα γῇ φύει, Plat. Rep. 621 A:—then, of men, to beget, engender, generate, Lat. procreare, ὁ φύσας, the begetter, father (opp. to ὁ φύς, the son, v. infra B.), Soph. O. T. 1019; and of both parents, τοῖς γονεῦσιν οἷ σ' ἐφύσαν, Ib. 436; φ. καὶ γεννᾶν, Plat. Polit. 274 A:—φύσαι is sometimes used of the mother, to bear, bring forth (as, reversely, τίκτειν, of the father), Pors. Phoen. 34.—2. metaph., φρένας φύειν, to get understanding, Soph. O. C. 804, El. 1463; (but also, θεοὶ φύουσιν ἀνθρώπους φρένας, Id. Ant. 683); νοῦν φύειν, Soph. Fr. 118: δόξαν φύειν, to get glory, or to gain reputation, Schweigh. Hdt. 5, 91; πόνους αὐτῷ φύσαι, Soph. Ant. 647.

B. pass., with the intr. tenses of act., viz., aor. 2, pf. and plpf.:—to grow, wax, spring up or forth, arise, come into being, esp. of the vegetable world, θάμνος ἐφύ ἐλάτης, Od. 23, 190; παντοία πρασιαὶ πεφύσιν, 7, 128: τὰ γ' ἄσπαρτα φύονται, 9, 109;

cf. Pl. 21, 352, etc.; φέεται αὐτόματα ῥόδα, Hdt. 8, 138; δένδρα πεφυκότα, trees growing there, Xen. Cyr. 4, 3, 5; cf. Hdt. 2, 156;—so also, τῷ κέρα ἐκ κεφαλῆς ἐκκαϊδεκάμορτα πέφυκε, from his head grew horns six palms long, Il. 4, 109:—in this sense the aor. 2 is rare, but freq. metaph. in the phrase, ἐν δ' ἄρα οἱ φῦ χειρὶ (v. sub εὑφύω); so, ἐφύν ἐν χερσίν, Od. 10, 397; etc.—2. also of men, to be begotten or born, ἀνδρῶν γενεὴ ἡμῶν φῦει ἡδ' ἀπολλέγει (where the pres. act. is used like φύομαι), Il. 6, 149; most freq. in aor. 2 and pf., ὁ λώφσαν οὐ πέφυκε πῶ, Aesch. P. 27; τίς ἐν εὐ-ζαίτω βροτῶν ὀνειρεῖ δαίμονι φῖναι, Id. A. 1342; μὴ φῖναι νικᾷ, not to have been born were best, Soph. O. C. 1225:—φῖναι, πεφυκέναι τίνος, to be born or descended from any one, Aesch. Theb. 1031, Soph. O. C. 1379, etc.; so, φ. ἀπὸ or ἐκ τίνος, Pind. Fr. 33, Soph. Ant. 562, Eur. Heracl. 325:—hence, —II. the pf., and (sometimes) the aor. 2, takes a pres. sign., to be so and so by nature, be formed so and so, πέφυκε κακός, σοφός, etc., Soph. Phil. 558, 1244, etc.; ἐφύν ἀμήχανος, Id. Ant. 79; φύντ' ἀρετὰ, born for virtue, i. e. brave and good by nature, Pind. O. 10 (11), 24; cf. Aesch. Ag. 1331, Plat. Gorg. 479 D, etc.; τὰλλα ἕκαστος ἡμῶν, ὅπως ἐτυχε, πέφυκεν, Dem. 982, fin.: simply, to be so and so, φῖναι ἀγγελον, Aesch. P. 969; and very freq. in Att.:—τὰ φύσει πεφυκότα, mere natural products, Lys. 193, 21; ἀνθρωπος πεφυκός, man as he is, Xen. Cyr. 1, 1, 3; etc.—2. πέφυκε or ἐφύν, c. inf., is mostly confined to Att. Greek, to be formed by nature, be by nature disposed to do so and so, τὰ δευτέρα πέφυκε κρατεῖν, Pind. Fr. 249; πολλὰ γ' αἰετῶν τοὺς πέλας φρενὺν ἐφύς ἑαυτῶν, Aesch. P. 335; ἐφύν γὰρ οὐδὲν ἐκ κακῆς πρόσσειν τέχνης, Soph. Phil. 88, Thuc. 2, 64; 3, 39, Xen. Cyr. 5, 1, 10; etc.—also pleon., φύσει πεφυκός, Soph. Phil. 80, cf. Lob. Paral. 524, Meineke Philem. p. 394:—so too, φῖναι ἐπὶ δακρυόις, to be by nature prone to tears, Eur. Med. 928; πεφυκέναι πρὸς τὸ ἀλθεῖν, Arist. Rhet. 1, 1, 11:—impers., πέφυκε γενέσθαι, it is wont to happen, Schäf. Jul. p. ix.—3. c. dat., to fall to one by nature, be one's natural lot, θνατοῖς ἐφύ μόρος, Soph. El. 860; χαιρέναι πέφυκεν οὐκ οἷς τοῖς ἀνθρώποις αἰεῖ, Id. Tr. 450; cf. Valck. Phoen. 923.

(With φύω compare the Sanscr. bhū, and Pers. bu, esse; old Lat. *fu, whence fui, fuerim, fuero, the fuas, fuat of Plautus, and fio, then also fetus, foetus, fœnus, fœnum, perh. too fundo and fero, fero, etc.) [Generally, ὕ before a vowel, i. e. in pres., impf., and Ep. forms of pf., πεφύσας, πεφύσας, etc.; and ὕ before a consonant, i. e. in all the remaining tenses. But late poets, like Nic. Al. 14, Dion. P. 941, 1013, use ὕ also in pres. and impf.; sometimes even in thesis, as Nic. Al. 506, Dion. P. 1031. So in the compds.]

Φῶ, shortd. for φωτί, dat. from φῶς, Eur. ap. E. M. p. 803; cf. Valck. Diatr. p. 140 B.

Φάγανον, ὄν, τό, a vessel for roasting. Φάγνυμι and φάγνυν=sq.

ΦΩΓΩ and ΦΩΖΩ, f. -ῶ and -σω:—to roast, toast, parch, Epich. p. 100 (in imperat. φάγε); ἰσχάδες πεφωγμένα, Pherecr. Coriann. 2, with v. l. πεφωρυγ v. Meineke ad l.; cf. φωκτός

Φῶϊς, ἡ, dub. form of πῶν. Φαῖς, ἴδος, ἡ, contr. φῶς, φῶ, but only found in plur. φαῖδες, φαῖ and (in Arist. Probl. 38, 7) φαῖ (φῶς) —a blister or weal on the s caused by a burn, a burn, blister. Plut. 535, Fr. 124, v. Foes. Oec. F.

Φακάδιον, ὄν, τό, dim. from φ. a small seal, Lob. Phryn. 74. [ῶ]

Φώκαια, ας, ἡ, Ion. Φωκαῖα, +1, 80, etc., Phocaea†, a city† in Ionian coast of Asia Minor, north the Hermus†, H. Hom. Ap. 35: he Φωκαῖεύς, †Hdt. 1, 163, etc.†, Att. κᾶεύς, †Thuc. 1, 13†, and Φωκαῖ, †Hdt. 4, 52†, a Phocaean: στρεφ. Φωκαῖται or Φωκαεῖς, cf. sub. τῇ:—fem. Φωκαῖς, ἴδος, a Phocæan woman, †Xen. An. 1, 10, 2.

†Φωκῖκός, ἡ, ὄν, of Phocæa, caean. Strab.

Φώκαινα, ἡ, also φῶκος, ὁ, a poise.

Φωκαῖς, ἴδος, ἡ=φῶϊς.

Φωκάρης, ὄν, ὁ, (Φωκεύς, ἀρχ. Phocian magistrate, Inscr.

†Φωκέαι, ὄν, αἱ, Phocææ, a fort. of the Leoncini in Sicily, Thuc.

†Φωκεύς, ἑως, Ep. and Ion. ῥ. a Phocian, inhab. of Phocis in Gre

Il. 2, 517.

Φῶκη, ἡς, ἡ, a seal, sea-calf, O

404 sq., Ar. Vesp. 1035, etc.; ἐὰν χρῆσθαι φῶκιν δέρματι, Hdt.

202.

†Φωκίδης, ὄν, ὁ, Phocides, an A

nian, Dem. 781, 17.

†Φωκικόν, ἡ, ὄν, of Phocis, Phoc

esp. τὸ Φωκικόν, the gathering-
of the Phocians, Paus. 10, 5, 1.

Φωκίς, ἴδος, ἡ, Phocis, a coun

try in the Corinthian gulf, W. of I

lia, †Soph. O. T. 733†: hence,
κείς, ἑως, ὁ, a Phocian, Il. (in

gen. pl. Φωκίων): Φωκικός, ἡ,

Phocian.

Φωκίς, ἴδος, ἡ, a kind of pear, T

ophr., Antipho (γεωργ.) ap. Ath.

E.

Φωκίων, ὄνος, ὁ, an unknown d

†Φωκίων, ὄνος, ὁ, Phocion, a c

brated Athenian commander i

statesman, Dem. 567, 17; Plut. Ph

Φῶκος, ὁ=φῶκαινα.

†Φῶκος, ὄν, ὁ, Phocus, son of Aea

and the nymph Psamathe, Hes.

1094; Pind.; etc.:—from him acc

the legend was Φωκίς named, Pa

10, 1.—2. son of Ornytion of Corin

leader of a colony to Phocis, Pa

2, 29, 3.—3. father of Phocion

Athens, Ael. V. H. 2, 16.—Others

Plut. Sol. 14; etc.

†Φῶκριτος, ὄν, ὁ, Phocritus, ma

pr. n., Anth. P. 13, 18.

Φῶκαια, ὄν, αἱ, some kind of fo

Luc. Lexiph. 3, prob. from sq.

Φωκτός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. adj. from φῶ

roasted, broiled, Nic. ap. Ath. 126 C

†Φωκνὶλίδης, ὄν, poet. and Ion.

ῥ, Phocylides, a poet of Miletus, Ph

2, 1, 3; etc.

†Φωκῶν νῆσος, ὄν, ἡ, Phocœnes

i. e. island of seals, in the Arabic

sinus, Strab. p. 773:—another, Id.

776.

Φωλῶζ,=φωλεῖω, Hesych.

Φωλῶς, ἴδος, ἡ=φωλεῖονισσα, lu

ing in a hole, Anth. P. 9, 233, 2

etc.: of the bear, lying torpid in

den, Theoc. 1, 115; cf. φωλεῖω.—

as subst., a sea-animal, of the molli

cous kind, that makes holes in ston

lithodomus, Cuvier, Ath. 88 A.

Φωλεῖα, ας, ἡ, also παροκyl. φωλῶ

=φωλεός, Arist. Mirab. 73.

Φωλεῖα, ας, ἡ, (φωλεῖω) life in

hole or cave, esp. the winter-sleep

wild beasts, such as bears and badgers, Arist. H. A. 8, 13, 14.

Φωλεῖός, ὁ, poet. pecul. Ep. for *φωλεός*, Nic.

Φωλεύω, dub. I. for *φωλεύω*, Nic. Th. 394.

Φωλεύς, οὐ, ὁ, with poet. heterog. plur. τὰ *φωλεύα*:—a den, lurking-hole, esp. those of bears, in which they lie torpid during winter, Pythag. ap. Plut. 2, 169 E; and N. T.; cf. Wyt. tenb. Plut. I. c., v. sub *φωλύς*, *φωλεύς*.—II. Ion. word for a school-house, Hesych.

Φώλευνος, εως, ἡ=φωλεύα, Ael. N. A. 16, 15.

Φωλεύω, and Arist. H. A. 8, 15, 2 *φωλεύω*, ὦ, f. ἥσω, (*φωλεύς*) to lie in a hole, den or cave, to lurk in a hole, of serpents, *κρυφαῖα φωλεύοντα*, Theocr. 24, 83: esp. of bears, to lie torpid during the winter in a hole or den, Arist. I. c., etc.; cf. *φωλύς*.

Φωλεώδης, ες, (*φωλεύς*, εἶδος) like a hole or den. Plut. 2, 418 A.

Φωλητήρ, ἄρος, ὁ, (*φωλεύω*) one who keeps in a hole: generally, one who keeps in one place.

Φωλητήριον, ον, τό, like *φωλεύς* II, a place of assembly.

Φωλία, ας, ἡ=φωλεύα, Theophr.

Φωλίον, ον, τό, dim. from *φωλεύς*, a small hole or den, fox's hole, Paus. 4, 18, 7.

Φωλῖς, ἴδος, ἡ=φωλύς II, Arist. H. A. 9, 37, 15.

Φωνάεις, Aeol. and Dor. for *φωνήεις*, Sappho, and Pind., but cf. *φωνήεις* fin. [α]

Φωνάριον, ον, τό, dim. from *φωνή*, Clearch. Cith. 2, Anth. P. 5, 132. [α]

Φωνασκέω, ὦ, f. ἥσω, (*φωνασκός*) to practise one's voice, learn to sing or declaim, Plat. Legg. 665 E, Dem. 328, 11; 421, 21.

Φωνασκητής, οὐ, ὁ=φωνασκός.

Φωνασκία, ας, ἡ, (*φωνασκός*) practice in singing: skill in singing, Dem. 319, 9, Theophr.

Φωναστικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to singing, φ. ὄργανον, a pitch-pipe, Plut. T. Gracch. 2: from

Φωνασκός, οὐ, ὁ, (*φωνή*, ὀσκέω) practising the voice: a singing-master, declaiming-master, Quintil.

Φωνέω, ὦ, f. ἥσω, (*φωνή*) to produce a sound or tone, to sound, esp. of men, to speak loud or clearly, from Hom. downwds. the commonest signif.: he uses joins it with another verb of like signif., ἔπος φάτο *φώνησέν τε*, *φώνησας* *πρόσθε*, *φωνήσας* ἔπος ἦνδρα, 44: c. acc. cognate, ὅπα *φωνήσασα*, making the voice sound, Od. 24, 535; cf. Il. 2, 182; 10, 512; so, *βέκος φ.*, to call out or cry *βέκος*, Hdt. 2, 2:—oft. c. adj. neut., *μέγιστα φωνέων*, to have the loudest voice, Hdt. 4, 141; 7, 117; ὄρθιον φ., Pind. N. 10, 142; *μέγα φ.*, Soph. Phil. 574; *ἄπυστα*, *εὐφρονα φ.*, Soph. O. C. 490, Eur. I. T. 687:—aence in pass., τὰ *φωνήεντα*, Plat. Soph. 262 C.—2. to sing, Theocr. 16, 44: of a musical instrument, to sound, Eur. Or. 146.—3. τὰ *φωνοῦντα*, the vowels, like τὰ *φωνήεντα*, Eur. Palam. 2.—II. c. acc. pers., to speak to, accost, address, *τινὰ*, Il. 15, 145, Od. 1, 122:—to call by name, call, *Ἀιάντα φωνῶ*, Soph. Aj. 73, cf. Phil. 219:—but also, c. dat., to cry to, *Ζεῦ ἄνα*, σοὶ *φωνῶ*, Id. O. C. 1485.—III. φ. *τινα*, c. inf., to command, σὲ *φωνῶ μῆν.*, Soph. Aj. 1048, ubi v. Schaf.

Φωνή, ἡς, ἡ, a sound, tone, properly the sound of the voice, whether of men or any animals with a larynx and *unga*, (Arist. H. A. 4, 9; ἡ *φώνη* *φύ-*

φός τις ἔστιν *ἐμφύχον*, etc., Id. de Anima 2, 8, 14, cf. 18):—1. usu. of men, voice, Lat. *vox*, first in Hom.; *φωνή ἀνθρώπου*, Hdt. 2, 55; ἡ φ. *τῶν γυναικῶν*, Id. 4, 114:—esp., a loud, clear voice, a cry, as of battle, Il. 14, 400; 15, 686:—*φωνῇν ῥηγύναι*, like Virgil's *rupere vocem*, Hdt. 1, 85; φ. *λέγειν*, *ἀφίεμαι*, *voce* *edere*, Eur. H. F. 1295, Stallb. Plat. Rep. 475 A, Dem. 293, 12, etc.: *φωνῇ*, aloud, Lys. 107, 38:—*φωνῇ ὄραν*, proverb. of a blind man, Soph. O. C. 137: (cf. *φασίζω*).—2. also the voice or cry of animals, as of swine, dogs, oxen, asses, Od. 10, 239; 12, 86, 396, Hdt. 4, 129; of the nightingale, Od. 19, 521.—3. any articulate sound, as opp. to inarticulate (*ψόφος*): esp., a vowel-sound, as opp. to that of consonants, Schaf. Dion. Comp. p. 155, Stallb. Plat. Theat. 203 B, Crat. 424 C.—4. rarely of inarticulate sounds, *κερκίδος φ.*, Soph. Fr. 522; *συρίγγων*, Eur. Tro. 127.—II. the faculty of speech, discourse, Lat. *sermo*, εἰ *φωνῇν λάβοι*, Soph. El. 548.—2. language, Lat. *lingua*, Hdt. 4, 114, 117, cf. Hdt. 2, 55.—3. a kind of language, dialect, *φωνῇ βάρβαρος*, Aesch. Ag. 1051; *φωνῇ ἥσομεν Παρθενίδα*, Id. Cho. 563; cf. Thuc. 6, 5, Stallb. Plat. Pro. 341 B. (Akin to *φάος*, *φῶς*, v. sub *φαῖνον* and *φημί*.)

Φωνήεις, εσσα, εν, Dor. *φωναίεις* [α], but this is also used in later prose, as Plut., etc., Lob. Phryn. 639; contr. in plur. *φωναῖντα*, Pind. O. 2, 152:—sounding, uttering a voice or speech, Hes. Th. 584: *endowed with speech*, vocal, τοῦτο γὰρ ἀνάντων *φωναῖν ἔρπει*, Pind. I. 4, 68 (3, 58); cf. Sappho 24, Plat. Legg. 700 E:—*having a voice*, speaking, *βέλη* (i. e. *ἔπη*) *φωναῖντα συνετοῖσι*, Pind. O. 2, 152:—of a song, sounding, Id. O. 9, 2:—τὰ *φωνήεντα* (with and without *γράμματα*), vowels, opp. to *ᾠφωνα* (consonants), Plat. Crat. 393 D, Soph. 253 A, etc.

Φωνημα, ατος, τό, (*φωνέω*) a sound made, voice, Soph. Aj. 16, Phil. 1295.

—2. a thing spoken, word, speech, Ib. 234, O. T. 324.

Φωνήσις, εως, ἡ, (*φωνέω*) a sounding, speaking, calling.

Φωνητήριος, α, ον=sq.: φ. ὄργανα, organs of speech.

Φωνητικός, ἡ, ὄν, (*φωνή*) belonging to, suited for sounding or speaking: *φωνήεις*, Plut. 2, 898 E.

Φωνίον, ον, τό, dim. from *φωνή*, a small voice or sound.

Φωνομάχεω, ὦ, (*φωνή*, *μάχομαι*) to dispute about words, Sext. Emp. p. 48. Hence

Φωνομαχία, ας, ἡ, a dispute about words.

Φωνομίμης, ον, (*φωνή*, *μιμέομαι*) imitating the voice, Hephaest.

ΦΩΡ, ὁ, gen. *φωρός*, dat. pl. *φωρσί*.—Lat. *FUR*, a thief, Hdt. 2, 174.

—II. a kind of bee, prob. the robber-bee, different from *κηφήν*, Arist. H. A. 5, 22, 1; 9, 40, 20.—III. *φωρῶν λιμὴν*, a harbour at Athens, esp. used by smugglers, Dem. 932, 13.—Sophron used a superl. *φωρτατος*, most thievish, acc. to Mus. Crit. 2, p. 351.

Φωρά, ᾤς, Ion. *φωρή*, ἡς, ἡ, a theft, H. Hom. Merc. 136, e conj. Hermann.

Φώρας, ας, ἡ, v. *φώρη*.

Φωράσις, εως, ἡ, detection of a theft: and

Φωρᾶτης, οὐ, ὁ, the detector of a thief or theft: from

Φωράω, ὦ, f. ᾠσω [α]: (*φῶρ*, *φωρά*)

—to trace, search after a thief or a theft, search a house to discover a theft, Ar. Nub. 499, Ran. 1363; *φωρᾶν παρ-τιν*, Plat. Legg. 954 A, sq.:—generally, to trace, detect, discover, Soph. Fr. 732, Plat. Tim. 63 C:—pass., to be caught, detected, discovered, Dem. 21, 3; *πεφωραμένος ἐπὶ πράξει*, Polyb. 6, 56, 15: but mostly with part., *φωραθῆναι τὰ ψευδῆ μεμαρτυρηκός*, Dem. 1107, 4; *κλέπτῃς ὧν φ.*, Dem. 615, 19; *ἀδύνατος ὧν φ.*, Thuc. 8, 56; and so, *κακός* [sc. *ὧν*] *ἐφωραθῆναι φίλους*, Eur. Or. 740; also of things, *ἀργύριον ἐφωραθῆν ἐξαχόμενον*, Xen. Vect. 4, 21.

Φώρη, ἡς, ἡ, Att. *φώρα*, acc. to Hesych.=*ἔρευνα*, *φώρασις*, a thorough search, search of a house, H. Hom. Merc. 385, as Wolf reads after Herm.: a detection, discovery, Diog. L. 1, 96.

Φωριῶδης, (gender uncertain, prob. ὁ):—a chest, trunk, coffer, esp. for clothes and linen, Il. 24, 228, Od. 15, 104. (Acc. to Erastost. from *φῶρ*, *φῶριος*, a vessel for keeping them concealed: Damm connects it with *φῆ-ρω*, *φορμῖς*.)

Φωριῶν, ὦ=φωριῶν, dub.

Φωριότος, α, ον, poet. for *φῶριος*, stolen, Leon. Al. 42. [ζ]

Φῶριον, ον, τό, a theft, Luc. Hermot. 38.

Φῶριος, ον, (φῶρ) stolen.—II. metaphor., secret, clandestine, *ἐνὶ φ.*, Theocr. 27, 67; cf. Anth. P. 5, 219, 221.

Φῶριτατος, superl. from *φῶρ*, q. v.

†Φῶρων λιμὴν, ὁ, i. e. harbour of thieves, Strab. p. 395: v. *φῶρ* III.

Φῶς, ὁ, gen. *φωτός*, pl. *φῶτες*, gen. *φῶτων*, poet. for *ἄνθρω*, a man, very freq. in Hom., and later poets: also a mortal, as opp. to a god, *πρὸς δαίμονα φωτὶ μάχεσθαι*, Il. 17, 98; so, *φῶτων ἄλαον γένος*, Aesch. Pr. 550, etc.:—sometimes merely as a descriptive periph., a man, i. e. a brave, good man, much like *ἄνθρω*, *Μαχάονα δειρὸν κάλεσμον*, *φῶτ*, Ἀσκληπιοτὺν *λίον*, Il. 4, 193, cf. 21, 545; *φῶτ* Ἡρακλῆα, Od. 21, 26, cf. Herm. Soph. El. 45:—generally, a person, Eur. Hel. 1094, cf. Jac. Anth. P. p. 110.—Poet. word. (Probl. from *φᾶς*, *φημί*, one who has the gift of speech, like *μέροψ*.)

Φῶς, contr. for *φῶος*, q. v.

Φῶς, ἡ, pl. *φῶδες*, contr. from *φῶις*, q. v.

Φῶσκα, (φῶς)=φαῖω, φαῖσκα.

Φῶσσαν or Φῶσσαν, ἄνος, ὁ, a coarse, linen cloth, linen garment: esp. a sail, sail-cloth, Aegypt. word in Lyc.

Φῶσσάνιον or Φῶσσάνιον, ον, τό, dim. from *φῶς*, a piece of coarse linen, Luc. Lexiph. 2.

Φωστήρ, ἡρος, ὁ, (φῶς, *φῶσκα*):—that which gives light, an illuminator, λόγων καὶ νόμων, Anth.:—οἱ *φωστῆρες*, the lights of heaven, stars, Anth. P. 15, 17, LXX.—II. metaphor., an opening for light, door or window, as some would even derive *fenestra* (quasi *faestra*) from *φῶς*.

Φωσφόρεύω, ὦ, f. ἥσω, to bear or bring light, Manetho: and

Φωσφόρια or Φωσφόρεα, (sc. *λερά*), ὦν, τό, a festival at which there were processions with torches, or, which was sacred to one of the *φωσφόροι θεοί*, Plut. 2, 1119 E: from

Φωσφόρος, ον, (φῶς, *φέω*):—bearing, bringing, or giving light, Ἔως, Eur. Ion 1157:—as subst. ὁ *φωσφόρος* (sc. *ἄστήρ*), the light-bringer, Lat. Lucifer, i. e. the morning-star, Tim. Loer. 96 E; φ. *ἄστήρ*, Ar. Ran. 342; cf. *φασφόρος*, *ἑωσφόρος*.—II. torch-bearing, epith. of certain deities, esp. οἱ

Hecaté, Eur. Hel. 569, Ar. Thesm. 858; φ. θεά (sc. Ἀρτεμις), Eur. I. T. 21; ἡ Φωσφόρος, Ar. Lys. 443.—III. φωσφόροι κόραι, of the Cyclops' eye, Eur. Cycl. 611.

Φωσών, φωσώνιον, v. φώσσω, φωσσάνιον.

Φωτῶναγέω, ὦ, (φωταγωγός) to guide with a light, show the way, πρὸς εὐσεβίαν, to piety, LXX.

Φωτῶναγία, ας, ἡ, a guiding with a light, illumination, Eccl.: and

Φωτῶναγικός, ἡ, ὄν, fit for guiding with a light, or illuminating, Eccl.: from

Φωτῶναγός, ὄν, (φῶς, ἀγῶ) guiding with a light, enlightening, illuminating, Eccl.—ἡ φ. (sc. θύρα), an opening for light, a window, Luc. Symp. 20, etc. Φωτῶναγία, ας, ἡ, brightness of light: from

Φωτανγής, ἐς, (φῶς, αὐγή) beaming with light.

Φωτανγός, ὄν,=foreg, dub.

Φωταπία, ας, ἡ, (φῶς, ἄπτω) a kindling of lights, like the ancient Greek taper-festival: strictly to be written φωθαπία.

Φωτεινειδής, ἐς, (εἶδος) like light: from

Φωτεινός, ἡ, ὄν, (φῶς) shining, bright, ἥλιος, Xen. Mem. 3, 10, 1; 4, 3, 4.—II. metaphr., clear, distinct, opp. to σκοτεινός, λόγος, Plut. 2, 9 B.

Φωτεμβολέω, ὦ, f. ἤσω, (φῶς, ἐμβάλλω) to throw light on a thing, Clem. Alex.

Φωτίγγιον, ον, τό, dim. from φω-τιγῆ, Possidon. ap. Ath. 176 C, Ael. N. A. 6, 31.

Φωτιγγιστής, οὔ, ὁ, a fifer.

Φωτίγξ, ιγγος, ἡ, a sort of fife, Plut. 2, 961 E.

Φωτίζω, f. -ίσω Att. -ῖω (φῶς):—intr., to shine, give light, beam, ὁ ἄν-θραξ οὐ φωτίζει ὥστερ ἡ φλόξ, Theophr.—2, of glass, to transmit light, Arist. (An. Post. 1, 31, 4).—II. transit., to enlighten, light up: hence, to bring to light, make known, publish, Polyb. 23, 3, 10; γράμματα ἐαλωκό-να καὶ πεφωτισμένα, Id. 30, 8, 1.—2. metaphr., to enlighten, instruct, teach, LXX., and N. T.: and, in pass., to be enlightened, or instructed.—3. in Eccl., to baptize.

†Φωτίος, ον, ὁ, Photius, a Chaonian, Thuc. 2, 80.

Φώτισμα, ατος, τό, (φωτίζω) an enlightening.—2. in Eccl. baptism.

Φωτισμός, οὔ, ὁ, (φωτίζω) an enlightening: hence in Eccl. baptism.—II. that which enlightens, light, LXX.

Φωτιστήριον, ον, τό, (φωτίζω) a place of enlightening:—in Eccl.,=φώτισμα.

Φωτιστικός, ἡ, ὄν, enlightening. Adv.

κῶς.

Φωτοβολέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, to throw light, emit rays. Hence

Φωτοβόλημα, ατος, τό, a pouring, burst of light.

Φωτοβολία, ας, ἡ, a throwing of light: also light thrown, a beam, ray.

Φωτογονία, ας, ἡ, the production of light, Eccl.

Φωτοδοσία, ας, ἡ, a giving of light, enlightening: from

Φωτοδοτής, ον, ὁ, (φῶς, δίδωμι) a giver of light, like φωσφόρος:—fem. φωτοδοτίς, ιδος, Eccl.

Φωτοειδής, ἐς, like light, luminous.

Φωτολαμπής, ἐς, blazing with light, inscr.

Φωτοποιέω, ὦ, to make light, Eccl.: from

Φωτοποιός, ὄν, (φῶς, ποιέω) makin-
light, enlightening lambd

Φωτοφάνεια, ας, ἡ, appearance of light, illumination, [ᾶ]

Φωτοφορέω, ὦ, to bring light, like

φωσφόρος, Eccl.: from

Φωτοφόρος, ον, (φῶς, φέρω) bring-
ing light, like φωσφόρος, Eccl.

Φωτοχυσία, ας, ἡ, (φῶς, χέω) a flood
or burst of light, Eccl.

Φωτονύμια, ας, ἡ, (φῶς, ὄνομα) a
naming or being named from light,
Eccl.

Φωλθεῖς, part. aor. pass. from φῶγω.

X

X, χ, χί, τό, indecl., twenty-second letter of the Gr. alphabet:—as numeral, χ=600, but χ=600,000; also, in Inscr., X as first letter of χίλιοι, 1000.—Further χ was used by Gramm. and Critics to mark a passage or book as spurious, Menag. Diog. L. 3, 65, 66, cf. χιάζω, χιασμός: but with points on each side (περιεστιγμένον), χ, it was used to mark fine passages, and in this case stood for χρηστόν, χρησίμον.—since passages so marked might make up a χρηστομάθεια,—though for this purpose the mark

✕ was also used. His last also stood for χρόνος, Bast. Comm. Palaogr. p. 849; and later was the usu. monogram for Χριστός.—In the old alphabet XΣ stood for Ξ.

Changes of χ, esp. in the dialects: I. Dor. for θ, as ὀρνιχος for ὀρνιθος, Pind.; v. Koen Greg. p. 218.—II. Ion. very freq. into κ, as, δέκομαι βέγκω σκελὶς κιβῶν κῦβρα for δέχομαι βέγκω σκελὶς κιβῶν κῦβρα, Koen Greg. p. 399: though this change occurs also in Dor., and older Att.—III. put before λ to make a new form, as χλαῖνα χλανίς for λαῖνα, laena lama, χλαρός for λαρός, χλιαρός for λιαρός.—IV. sometimes interchanged with φ, as τρήω τρύφος, ὄφίς ἐφίς, etc.—V. χ sometimes=the Lat. g, as χαλβάνη, galbanum.

By reason of the strong guttural breathing with which χ was pronounced, it sometimes, though seldom, acted as a double conson., so as to make a short syllable before it long by position, e. g. in βρόχος (q.v.), in ἰάχω, ἰαχή, v. sub ἰαχέω, and cf. φ.

†Χάα, ας, ἡ, Chaa, an ancient city of Triphylia Elis, Strab. p. 348.

†Χαάλλα, ον, τά, Chaalla, a town of Arabia, Strab. p. 782.

†Χάβακα, ον, τά, Chabacca, a fortress in Sidene, Strab. p. 548.

†Χάβηξ, ονς, ὁ, Chabes, an Athenian, of the deme Phlya, Ar. Vesp. 234.

†Χαβλάσιον, ον, οἶ, the Chablasii, a people of Arabia, Dion. P. 956.

Χαβός, ὁ, in Hesych.=καμπύλος: cf. χαμός.

Χάβος, ὁ,=κημός, Schol. Ar. Eq. 1147.

†Χαβρίας, ον, ὁ, Chabrias, an Athenian commander, Xen. Hell. 5, 1, 10; etc.—2. an Athenian, conqueror in the Pythian games, Dem. 1356, 4.—Others in Diod. S; etc.

†Χαβρίς, ον, ὁ, Ion.=foreg., an early king of Aegypt, Diod. S. 1, 64.

†Χαβρίον κόμη, ἡ, village of Chabrias, in the Delta of the Nile, Strab. p. 803.

†Χαβρίον χάραξ, ὁ, Chabriae castra, a fortified place in Lower Aegypt, Strab. p. 760.

Χό⁴ε, Ep. for ἐχάδε, 3 ion. 2 χανόανω, Il. 11, 462.

Χάδεειν, Ep. for χεδεῖν, cf. αἰ. 1 of χανόανω, Il. 14, 34.

†Χαδῆσιος, α, ον, of Chadesia, Chadesian;—appell. of the Amazons, Ap. Rh. 2, 1000:—from Χαδῆσιον or Χαδίσια, ἡ, Chadesia, a city of Pontus, in the plain of Themiscyra.

†Χαζηνή, ἡς, ἡ, Chazene, a district of Mesopotamia, Arr.; acc. to Strab. p. 736 in Assyria around Ninus.

Χάζομαι, f. χάσμαι, Ep. also metri grat. χάσσομαι: aor. 1 ἐχασάμην, dep. mid.: besides these tenses, we have (in Il. 4, 497; 15, 574) pl. κεκάδοντο for κεχάδοντο, 3 plur. from a redupl. aor. 2 κεκάδομην.—The pres. act. χάζω is very rare, v. infr.—Radic. signif.: to give way, give ground, draw or shrink back, recoil, retire, very freq. in Il., never in Od.; also, ἀπὸ χάζεσθαι, Il. 3, 32; 11, 585, etc.; ὅπτις χάζεσθαι, Il. 5, 702; 18, 160.—2. like the equiv. χωρέω, c. gen., to draw back or retire from, πύλων, Il. 12, 172; κελεύθω, Il. 11, 504; μάχης, Il. 15, 426, etc.; more rarely with a prep., χ. ἐκ βελών, Il. 16, 122; ὅπ' ἐγχεω, Il. 13, 153: contrariwise, χάζεσθαι ἐπ' ἄνθρωπος εἶδος, oft. in Il.—3. οὐ χάζομαι, in Eur. Or. 1116, Alc. 326, should be written οὐχ ἵζομαι, I fear not, v. Elmsl. Heracl. l. c., and cf. Aesch. Eum. 389.—The word is poetic, and mainly Epic: however the compd. ἀναχάζομαι is found in Xen. Cyr. 7, 1, 34, An. 4, 7, 10, in Homeric signif.—The act. χάζω is prob. only found in compd. ἀναχάζω in Pind. N. 10, 129 (acc. to Wakefield's conj.) in signif. to drive back; and once in Xen. An. 4, 1, 16 in signif. of mid.—The aor. κεκαδέην, κεκαδών, and fut. κεκαδήσω, to rob, bereave, which are sometimes wrongly referred to χάζομαι, belong to κῆδω.—(Χάζομαι is lengthd. from the root XAD-, XA-, which latter appears in χάος, χαίνω, χάσσω, Lat. hi-o, hisco; and the former in χανόανω: v. sub χάος.) [ᾶ always in fut. and aor.: when therefore it is required long in Ep., the σ is doubled, as χάσσονται, χάσσεσθαι, χάσσάμενος in Il.]

Χαῖνω, fut. χανοῖμαι, besides which Buttm. Lexil., s. v. ἰάξιν V. assumes a fut. χήσομαι, and would read χήσεται in H. Hom. Ven. 252: aor. ἐχάνων, Hdt. 2, 68: pf. κέχνηα, and also, acc. to Ap. Dysc., κέχαγκαι.—Hom. has only aor. opt. and part. χάνοι, χανών, and part. pf. κερηνότα, and, generally, the pres. χαῖνω is only used by late authors, those of the best ages using in its stead the pf. κέχνηα, or the form χάσσω.

Radic. signif.: to yawn, gape, open wide, τότε μοι χάνοι εὐρεῖα χθών, then may earth yawn for me (i. e. to swallow me), Il. 4, 182; 8, 150, cf. 17, 417: esp., to open the mouth, αἶμα ἀνὰ στόμα καὶ κατὰ ῥίνας πρῆσε χανών, Il. 16, 350, cf. 409; of a lion, εἰλὴν τε χανών, 20, 168:—πρὸς κῆνα χανών, gulping down sea-water, and so, being drowned, Od. 12, 350; cf. infr.—of a wound, Soph. Fr. 449.—In comic poets, etc., esp. to gape or yawn, whether from weariness, ennui, etc., Ar. Ach. 30; or in eager expectation, Ib. 10; so, χάσκοντες κοφάεις ἑλπίσι τερπόμεθα, Solon 536:—so, ἄνω κερηνότα, to look gaping up, Id. Nub. 173, Ar. Vn. 51, cf. Plat. Rep. 529 B; hence, οἱ κερηνότες, gapers, fools, Ar. Ran. 990; cf. Eq. 261, 350, Vesp. 617, v. sub Κερν

αιοι.—2. *χ. πρὸς τι*, to gaze, i. e. look greedily after, to gaze at a thing, Ar. Nub. 996; more rarely *εἰς τι*: also *περί τι*, Jac. Ach. Tat. p. 847: so too, *χ. πρὸς τινα*, to gaze in wonder or admiration at a person, like Lat. *inhiare alicui*, Anacr. 15, Ar. Eq. 651, 803.—III. more rarely, to open the mouth to speak, to utter, like Lat. *hiscere*, c. acc., *δεινὰ ῥήματα κατὰ τινος χανεῖν*, to speak foul words against any one, be open-mouthed in abusing him, Soph. Aj. 1227, ubi v. Lob.: *τοῦτ' ἐτόλμην χανεῖν*, Ar. Vesp. 342; *δίζυρόν τι χανεῖν*, Callim. Ar. 24. (*Χαῖνω* belongs to the root *XA-*, *χάος*, our *yawn*: and with *χάσκω*, cf. Lat. *hisco*, *hio*—akin also to *χαῖνος*, etc., v. sub *χως*.)

Χάσιος, *α*, *ον*, genuine, true, good, Lacon. word in Ar. Lys. 91; compar. *χαίωτερος*, lb. 1157;—with a play on *χαῖνω*, *χανδός*, said of loose women: we also find the forms *χαίσιος*, *χάσιος* and *χάσιος*, but mostly only in Gramm.; v. Lob. Phryn. 404. [α]

Χάσιος, *δ*, a shepherd's staff, Ar. Rh. 4, 972: the collat. forms *χαβός* and *χαβός* only in Hesych.

†*Χαιρέας*, *ον*, *δ*, *Chaeareas*, an Athenian naval commander, Thuc. 8, 74, 86.—2. another is mentioned in Ar. Vesp. 687.—3. a historian, Polyb. 3, 20, 5.—Others in Paus.; etc.

†*Χαιρέδημος*, *ον*, *δ*, *Chaeledemus*, father of Patroclus, step-brother of Socrates, Plat. Euthyd. 297.—2. another Athenian, Andoc. 8, 7.—Others in Dem.; Plut.; etc.

Χαιρεκάκω, *ω*, = *ἐπιχαιρεκάκω*, Philo.

Χαιρεκάκια, *ας*, *ῆ*, = *ἐπιχαιρεκάκια*, v. l. Arist. M. Mor. 1, 28, 1.

†*Χαιρεκάκος*, *ον*, = *ἐπιχαιρεκάκος*.

†*Χαιρεκράτης*, *ον*, *δ*, *Chaececrates*, an Athenian, brother of Chaeophon, friend of Socrates, Xen. Mem. 1, 2, 48; Plat.

†*Χαιρέλεως*, *ω*, *δ*, *Chaelelaus*, one of the thirty tyrants in Athens, Xen. Hell. 2, 3, 2.

Χαιρέσκε, Ep. and Ion. 3 sing. impf. from *χαίρω*, Hom.

†*Χαιρεστράτης*, *ης*, *ῆ*, *Chaecestrate*, an Athenian fellow, Dem.

†*Χαιρέστρατος*, *ον*, *δ*, *Chaecestratus*, an Athenian, Isae. 56, 5.—2. a potter at Athens, Phryn. *κωμοστ.* 1.—Others in Anth.; etc.

Χαιρετίσω, fut. *-ίσω* Att. *-ῶ*—strictly, to say *χαίρε*: generally, to greet, welcome, *τινά*, LXX.:—esp., like Lat. *salutare*, to visit or wait on a person of rank, *τινά*, Diog. L.

†*Χαιρέτιμος*, *ον*, *δ*, *Chaeceitimos*, an Athenian, Isae. 56, 5.—2. a potter at Athens, Phryn. *κωμοστ.* 1.—Others in Anth.; etc.

Χαιρετισμός, *ον*, *δ*, (*χαίρετις*) *ω*, a greeting, visit, esp. to a person of rank, the Lat. *salutatio*, Polyb. 32, 15, 8.

†*Χαιρεφάνης*, *ον*, *δ*, *Chaecephanes*, an Athenian archon, Dion. H. 10, 53.—Others in Ath. 14, 8; etc.

†*Χαιρεφίλος*, *ον*, *δ*, *Chaecephilus*, an Athenian, Dinarch. 95, 34.—Others in Alexis; etc.

Χαιρέφυλλον, *ον*, τό, *chervil*, which, like Germ. *Kerbel*, French *cerfeuil*, is formed from the Gr. word:—*Columella*, 10, 110, makes it *chaerophylon*, metri grat.; and Plin.: 19, 54, Latinizes it into *caerifolium*.

†*Χαιρέφων*, *ωντος*, *δ*, *Chaecephon*, an Athenian, a friend of Socrates, Ar. Nub. 104; Plat. Apol. 21, etc.—Others in Ath.; etc.

Χαιρέων, *ωνος*, *ῆ*, (*χαίρω*) joy, delight, comic word in Ar. Ach. 4, formed after *αἰγλῶδον*.

†*Χαιρημονιάδης*, *ον*, *δ*, *Chaeremonianus*, masc. pr. n., Plut. 2, 641.

†*Χαιρημων*, *ωνος*, *δ*, *Chaeeremon*, a tragic poet, Arist. Poet. 1, 9.—2. a Sicyonian, Paus. 6, 3, 1.—3. an Aegyptian historian, Joseph.—Others in Anth.; etc.

Χαίρων, Dor. for *χαίρειν*, Theocr. †*Χαιρησίλειος*, *ω*, *δ*, *Chaeresilaus*, son of Iasius, Paus. 9, 20, 1.

Χαιρησφονεύω, to delight in murder, Nicet.; cf. Lob. Phryn. 770.

†*Χαιρητάδης*, *ον*, *δ*, *Chaeerelades*, masc. pr. n., an Athenian, Ar. Eccl. 51.

†*Χαιρίδας*, *ον*, *δ*, *Chaeiridas*, an ephor in Sparta, Xen. Hell. 2, 3, 10.

†*Χαιριδεύς*, *εως*, *δ*, comic dim. from *Χαίρις*, a little *Chaeiris*, *Χαιριδής* *βουβαύλιος*, Ar. Ach. 866.

†*Χαιριππος*, *ον*, *δ*, *Chaeirippus*, an Athenian, Menand. ap. Ath. 644 F: cf. *Χαιριππος*.

†*Χαίρις*, *ιδος*, *δ*, *Chaeiris*, a wretched flute-player in Athens, Ar. Ach. 16.—Others in Anth.; etc.

Χαιροσύνη, *ῆ*, joy, Hesych.

ΧΑΙΡΩ: f. *χαίρῃσω*: aor. *ἐχάρην*: pf. with pres. signf. *κεχαίρκα*, part. *κεχαίρως*, freq. in Hdt., but the usu. pf. is *κεχάρημαι*.—Of these tenses, Hom. oft. has the pres. and impf., the fut. only Il. 20, 363; the aor. several times in indic., in opt. *χάρσει*, Il. 6, 481; part. *χαρέντες*, Il. 10, 541; the pf. only in part. *κεχαρήμενος*, H. Hom. 6, 10.—Besides these, from an Ep. aor. mid. *ἐχάρην* he has 3 sing. *χάρητο*, Il. 14, 270 (part. *χάρηματος*, Leon. Tar. 65, Opp., etc.);—and from a redupl. aor. 2 *κεχαρόμην* the forms *κεχάρωντο*, *κεχάρουτο*, *κεχαροῖατο*, Il., and Od.: the Ep. part. pf. *κεχαρῶς*, *ότος*, Il. 7, 312, Hes. Fr. 49, plqpf. *κεχάρητο*, H. Cer. 458, and the Ep. redupl. fut. *κεχαρήσμεν* (also merely Ep.), Il. 15, 98, and *κεχαρήσεται*, Od. 23, 266.—The pf. *κεχάρημαι* first occurs in post-Hom. poets, and fut. *χαρήσομαι* belongs to later Greek: in Plut., Lucull. 25, we have an aor. act. *ἐχάρησα*, cf. Lob. Phryn. 740.—The pres. mid. *χαίρομαι* is mentioned as a barbarism by Ar. Pac. 291, ubi v. Schol.

To rejoice, be glad, be delighted or pleased, Hom., etc.: he oft. joins *χ. θυμῷ* or *ἐν θυμῷ*, also *χ. φρεσὶν ᾗσι*, Il. 13, 609; *χ. φρένα*, Il. 6, 481: but, *χαίρειν νόῳ* is to rejoice inwardly, secretly, Od. 8, 78; so, *χ. ἐν θυμῷ*, Od. 22, 411.—II. c. dat. rei, to rejoice at, be delighted with, take pleasure or delight in a thing, Il. 7, 312, Od. 2, 35, Hes. Op. 356, and Att.; in Att., also, *χαίρειν ἐπὶ τινι*; Soph. Fr. 665, Eur. Bacch. 1032, Xen. Mem. 2, 6, 35; rarely *ἐν τινι*, Aesch. Eum. 996, Soph. Tr. 1119:—but also c. dat. modi, *χ. γέλῳτι*, to express one's joy by laughter, Xen. Cyr. 8, 1, 33.—2. like *σπέρω*, to delight in, like, love, but always c. dat., e. g. of a plant, *χαίρει ὄψαμιος χωρίος*, Theophr. H. Pl. 6, 5, 2.—III. rarely c. acc., *χαίρει δέ μιν ὅστις ἐθείρει* (ubi male Heyn.), *χαίρει δέ μιν ὅστις ἐθείρει*, Il. 21, 347; so, *χαίρω δέ σ' εὐτυχούντα*, Eur. Rhos. 390, cf. Hipp. 1339 (et ibi Valck.); *χαίρω σ' ἐληλυθότα*, Id. Sisyph. 1; so, *τίς ἂν τάδε γηθήσει*; Il. 9, 77; *ᾗσθην εὐλογούντά σε* (v. sub *ῥομαι*); etc.:—this usage (said in E. M. to be Oropian) was not quite foreign even to prose, cf. Dem. 323, 7.—IV. c. part., *χαίρω ἀκούσας*, I rejoice at having heard, an glad to hear, Il. 19, 185; *χαίρουσιν βίοντον ἡποῖνον ἔδοντες*, Od. 14, 377, cf.

Hes. Op. 55; *χαίρω...κόμπων* *ἰαί* Pind. N. 8, 81; *χαίρεις ὅρα' φῶς*, *πά τερα δ' οὐ χαίρειν δοκίει*; Eur. Alc. 691; *χαίρω φειδόμενος*, Ar. Plut. 247 *θοπευόμενος χαίρεις*, Id. Eq. 1116 freq. in Plat., etc.—2. with part. *πρὲς χαίρω* sometimes takes the signf. α *φιλέω*, to delight in doing, i. e. to be wont to do, Valck. Hdt. 7, 236, Stallb. Plat. Prot. 358 A: cf. *φιλέω*.—3. so, *χαίρειν ὅτι...*, Pind. N. 5, 85, etc.: *χ. σὺνκα...*, Od. 8, 200.—V. in 2 pers fut., with negat., *οὐ χαίρησῃς*, *thou wilt or shalt not rejoice*, i. e. *thou shalt pay dearly for it, shall repent it*, *οὐδέ τιν' ὅν Τρώων χαιρήσῃν*, Il. 20, 363, v. Hdt. 1, 128; so, *οὐ χαίρησσετο*, Ar. Eq. 235, etc.:—cf. infra VII. 2.—VI. the imperat. *χαίρε* is a common form of greeting, either at meeting, *hail welcome*, Lat. *salve*, Il. 9, 197, Od. 13, 229, and Att.; or at parting, *fare thee well*, *farewell*, Lat. *vale*, Od. 5, 205, and Att., cf. Böckh Expl. Pind. P. 2, 57 so in pl. and dual, *χαίρετε*, *χαίρετον*.—in Hom., oft., strengththd., *οὐδέ τε καὶ μύλα χαίρε*, Od. 24, 402; *χαίρε*, *γῆν, φιλότῃτι*, good luck be on our union, Od. 11, 248:—hence later as a form both at the beginning and end of letters, cf. infra VIII.—2. the notion of parting or dismissing, which *χαίρε* thus got, appears more strongly in the 3 pers. sing. *χαίρετω*, *away with...*, *down with...*, expressing (like *ῥέτω*) absolute renunciation or abominacion, Hdt. 4, 96, Eur. Med. 1044 so Terence has *valeat* for *pereat*, *abca* in *malam rem*;—c. d. infra VIII. 2.—VII. part. *χαίρων*, glad, joyful, delighted, oft. in Hom., for which Hdt. usu. employs the part. pf. *κεχαρῶς*.—2. in Hdt. and Att., *χαίρων* is oft. joined with another verb, in the sense of *safe*, with impunity, Lat. *impune* *χαίρων ἀπαλλάττει*, Hdt. 3, 69; 9, 106: more freq., *οὐ χ.*, to one's cost, *οὐ χαίροντες ἐμὲ γέλωτα θήσεσθε*, *οὐ χ. ἀπαλλάξετε*, Hdt. 3, 29, Xen. An. 5, 6, 32; cf. Soph. O. T. 363, Ar. Ach. 563, etc.; *εἰ χαίρων ἀπαλλάξει ὁστος*, Dem. 748, 5; also, *ὅστι χαίρετω*, Ar. Vesp. 186;—cf. supra V.—3. *τὸ χαίρων*, joy, Schäf. Dion. Comp. p. 205; cf. ἥδομαι.—VIII. inf. *χαίρειν*, in phrase *χαίρειν λέγω* or *κελεύω σοι*, as a greeting, like *χαίρε*, also *προσέειπον τινα χαίρειν*, having bid one *χαίρε*, bid one welcome or farewell, Xen. Hell. 4, 1, 31; but at the beginning of letters the inf. usually stood alone, as *Κυρος Κναζάρη χαίρειν*, Xen. Cyr. 4, 5, 27, Lat. *salvere jubet*: hence also,—2. in bad sense, like *χαίρετω*, *χαίρειν εὖν* or *κελεύειν τινα* or *τι*, to say farewell to a person or thing, to renounce, set at nought, Hdt. 6, 63; 9, 41, Hipp. 113: in same signf. we have *χαίρειν*, πολλὰ *χαίρειν εἰπεῖν τινι*, Eur. Hipp. 113; *χαίρειν φράζειν*, *προσέπειν*, Ar. Nub. 609, Xen. Hell. 4, 1, 31; *χαίρειν χρὴ προσαγορεύειν*, Plat. Legg. 771 A. (Hence *χαρά*, *χάρις*, *χάρμα*, and Lat. *carus*. Arist. derives *μῦκα* also from *χαίρω*.) [α]

†*Χαίρων*, *ωνος*, *δ*, *Chaeeron*, son of Apollo and Thero, after whom *Chaeeroneas* was named acc. to Paus. 9, 40, 5.—2. an Athenian polemarch, Xen. Hell. 2, 4, 33.—3. a Megalopolitan, Plut. Alex. 5, made by Alexander tyrant of Pellene in Achaia, Dem. 214, 20: cf. Ath. 509 B.

†*Χαιρώνδας*, *ον*, *δ*, *Chaecondas*, an Athenian archon, Dem. 243, 10; with v. l. *Χαιρωνίδας*, Id. 253, 12.

†*Χαιρώνεια*, *ας*, *ῆ*, *Chaeroneia*, a city

of Boeotia on the Cephissus, in the territory of Orchomenus, Thuc. 1, 113: Strab. p. 407: acc. to Paus. 9, 40, 5 the Homeric *Arne*.

†Χαῖρῆνικος, ἡ, ὄν, pecul. fem. Χαῖρῆνις, ἰδός, of Chaeirona, Chaeironian: and Χαῖρῶνεύς, ἑως, ὁ, an inhabitant of Chaeirona.

Χαίτη, ἡς, ἡ, long, loose, flowing hair, ξανθὴν ὑπεκείρατο χαιτῇν (v. εὐβ κείρω), Il. 23, 141; τήλοισι δὲ χαιτάς, Od. 10, 567; and in plur. of a single person, χαιτάς πεζαμένην, Il. 4, 175, cf. 10, 15; so in Pind., and Trag.:—of a horse's mane, θαλερὴ δὲ μαινέτω χαιτῇ, Il. 17, 439, cf. 19, 405; ἀμφὶ δὲ χαιτὰ ὤμοις ἀίσονται, Il. 6, 509; 15, 266; and, later, of a lion's mane, Lat. *juba*, Eur. Phoen. 1121; cf. Ar. Ran. 821; and so in Arist., Part. An. 2, 14, 4, opp. to the horse's λοφία:—metaph. of trees, like Lat. *coma*, leaves, foliage, Theocr. 6, 16, in plur.—Not used in prose, except in the signif. of *mane*, Xen. Eq. 5, 5 and 7. (Prob. akin to χῶα.) Hence

Χαίτης, ἐσσα, εν, Dor. χαιτίαι:—with long, flowing, hair, epith. of Apollo, Pind. P. 9, 5; also, with a long mane, maned, of the horse, Ap. Rh.; of bears, shaggy, Opp. H. 5, 38; also of plants, Nic. Th. 60. [α]

Χαιτίεις, ἐσσα, εν,=foreg., susp.

†Χαιτός, ου, ὁ, Chaelus, a son of Aegyptus, Apollod. 2, 1, 5.

Χαίτωμα, ατος, τό, as if from χαιτώα=χαιτή of the plume of a helmet, Aesch. Theb. 385.

†Χαλά, ἄς, Dor. for χηλή, ἡς, ἡ, Eur. Hec. 90.

Χάλαζα, ἡς, ἡ, (χαλάω)—strictly, that which is let loose;—hail, sleet, Il. 10, 6; 15, 170, etc.: a hail-shower, hail-storm, in plur., Xen. Oec. 5, 18, Plat. Symp. 188 B:—metaph., any shower, ἐμβόια χ., Soph. O. C. 1503; a pelting storm, Ar. Ran. 852; χ. αἶματος, Pind. I. 7 (6), 39, cf. Soph. O. T. 1279.—II. a pimple, esp. in the flesh of swine, Ar. Probl. 34, 4, 2.—2. a small tubercle, such as often grows on the eyelid, Foës. Oec. Hipp.—III. a knot or lump in ivory, Philostr. Vit. Apoll. 2, 13. [χᾶ] Hence

Χάλαζαῖος, α, ου, braving the hail, φηγός, Orph. Arg. 764.

Χάλαζω, ὦ, (χάλασα) to hail, Luc. Bis Acc. 2.—II. to have pimples or tubercles, Ar. Eq. 381; χάλαζοιαι ὕες, Arist. H. A. 8, 21, 5; cf. Foës. Oec. Hipp.

Χάλαζοπέχης, ἐς, (χάλασα, ἔπος) hurling abuse as thick as hail, Anth. P. 7, 405.

Χάλαζῃεις, ἐσσα, εν, Dor. -αίεις, (χάλασα) like hail, thick as hail, φόνος χ., murder thick as hail, or fierce as a hail-storm, Pind. I. 5 (4), 64; συμμός, Leon. Al. 12; διστόλι, Nonn.:—but, κοροπίος χ., a scorpion whose sting causes an icy chill, Nic. Th. 13.

Χαλάζιον, ου, τό, dim. from χάλαζα (signif. II), Foës. Oec. Hipp.

Χάλαζιτης, ου, ὁ, fem. -ιτις, ἰδός, (χάλαζα) like hail, Geop.

Χάλαζοβόλος, ὦ, f. -ήσω, to strike with hail, Anth. P. 5, 64: from

Χάλαζοβόλος, ου, (χάλαζα, βᾶλλω) showering hail, νέφη, Plat. 2, 499 F.—II. proparox. χᾶλαζόβολος, ου, pass., stricken with hail.

Χάλαζοκόπη, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (χάλαζα, κόπη) to smite with hail, Theophr. Hence

Χάλαζοκοπία, ας, ἡ, a hail-storm, Lat. *calamitas*, Theophr.

Χάλαζομαι, (χάλαζα) as pass., to be hailed upon.—II. in pass. also, to have

Χάλαζοφύλαξ, ἄκος, ὁ, (χάλαζα, φύλαξ) one who watches hail, so as to avert it, Plut. 2, 700 E. [ῥ]

Χάλαζώδης, ἐς, (χάλαζα, εἶδος) like hail.—II. of pigs, pimply, measy, Arist. H. A. 8, 21, 4;—clotted, σπέρμα, lb. 7, 1, 19; cf. Foës. Oec. Hipp.

Χαλαζώσις, ἑως, ἡ, (χαλαζόμαι) tuberculousness, Foës. Oec. Hipp.

Χαλαίνω, ποτ, for χαλάω, ῥυτὰ χαλαίνω, Hes. Sc. 308.

†Χάλατον, ου, τό, Chalaetum, a port of the Locri Ozolae on the Crissaeus sinus: hence

†Χαλαῖος, α, ου, of Chalaetum, Chalaetan, Thuc. 3, 101.

Χαλαῖριον, ὁ, ἡ, neut. -ον (χαλάω, πούς)—with loose, trailing feet, halting, Ἡφαιστος, Nic. Th. 458; vv. ll. χωλοῖσιον, κυλοῖσιον.

Χαλαῖρυνον, ου, τό, and χαλαῖρυνος, ου, ὁ, suds in which clothes have been washed, dirty water, Cratin. Incert. 117, as is now restored from the faulty form χαλέρυνος in Hesych.

Χαλάνδρα, ἡ=καλάνδρα.

Χαλαργός, ὄν, Dor. for χηλαργός, Soph.

Χαλῆρός, ἄ, ὄν, (χαλάω) slackened, loosened, ἀλῆσις, Thuc. 2, 76; χαλῆρός, Xen. Eq. 10, 3:—slack, loose, ὑποδήματα, Ar. Thesm. 263, θάρσας, Xen. Eq. 12, 1; χ. κοτυληρόν, a loose, supple joint, Ar. Vesp. 1495; χ. ἀρμονία, loose, languid, effeminate music, Plat. Rep. 398 E. Adv. -ρως, Polyb. 34, 3, 5. Hence

Χαλῆρότης, ητος, ἡ, slackness, slack, loose consistency or nature, Xen. Eq. 9, 9; 10, 13.

Χαλῆσις, ἑως, ἡ, (χαλάω) a letting loose; a slackening; χ. ἄρθρον, dislocation, Diosc.:—also, the relaxing or opening of the pores, Diosc.—2. a growing slack or loose, flagging, Plat. Rep. 590 B. [χῆ]

Χάλασμα, ατος, τό, (χαλάω) that which is slackened: hence,—1. a gap in the line of battle, Polyb. 18, 13, 8.—2. a dislocation.

Χάλαστος, οὔ, ὁ=χάλασις, Diosc.

Χάλαστήρια (sc. σχοινία), τά, ropes for letting down a trapdoor, opp. to ἀνασπαστήρια, App. Civ. 4, 78: cf. σχαστήρια.

Χαλαστικός, ἡ, ὄν, (χαλάω) fit for slackening or loosening.

Χαλαστός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. adj. from χαλάω, slackened, slack, loose.—2. able to slacken:—as subst., τό χ., a chain, LXX.

†Χαλαστρα, ας, ἡ, Chalastra, a city of Macedonia, on the Axios, Strab. p. 330; in Hdt. 7, 123 Χαλῆστρη.

Χάλαστραῖος, α, ου, of, from Chalastra, f. v. foreg.†: τὸ Χάλαστραῖον (sc. νίτρον ὁ ῥύμα), a mineral alkali, found in a lake near that place, and used by way of soap, Plat. Rep. 430 A (ubial. Χαλῆστρη), cf. Plin. 34, 46, § 3, 4.

Χαλαστώνειν, ὦ, to relax in tension.

Χάλω, ὦ, f. -άσω [α], Dor. -άζω.—I. transit., to make slack or loose, slacken, loosen, χ. βίον, τόξα, to unstring the bow, H. Hom. Ap. 6, Hymn. 27, 12; χ. τὰ νεῦρα, opp. to συνεῖναι, Plat. Phaed. 98 D.—2. to let down, let sink, fall or droop, πέτρυνα, Pind. P. 1, 12; μέτωπον χ., to unbend the brow, Ar. Vesp. 655: so Lat. *vultus solutus*, Ruhnck. Rut. Lup. p. 69.—3. to let loose, loose, release, τινὰ ἐκ δεσμών, Aesch. Pr. 176; τινὰ κακῶν, lb. 256.—4. esp., ἡνίας χ., to slack the reins, esp. in metaph. signif., χ. τὰς ἡνίας τοῖς λόγοις, Plat. Prot. 338 A, cf. Eur. Iro 21. also, κλῆθρα ὁ κλῆθρας χ., to loose the bars or bolts, i. e.

open the door, Soph. An. 1181, α. Valck. Hipp. 808; so, πόλις μοχλοῖ χαλατῇ, Aesch. Cko. 880; χ. πόδα, of a ship, Eur. Or. 706; cf. παρίημι III. 2, πούς II. 2.—5. to loosen or untie things drawn tightly together, χ. κρεμαστὴν ἀράτην, Soph. O. T. 1266; χ. ἄσκον, Eur. Cycl. 161; χ. τὸ στόμα, Xen. Eq. 6, 8.—6. metaph., to let go, give up, χ. τὴν ὀργήν, Ar. Vesp. 727.—II. intr., to become slack or loose, ζῶναι χαλῶσι, Eur. Bacch. 933: hence, to gape open, stand open, πόλαι χαλῶσι, Xen. Cyr. 7, 5, 29.—metaph. c. gen., to relax or leave off from a thing, to cease from, μανίω, Aesch. Pr. 1057; φρονήματος, Eur. Tel. 25; τῆς ὀργῆς, Ar. Av. 383; cf. Plat. Meno 86 E.—2. c. dat., χ. τινι, to give way or yield to any one; also, to be indulgent to any one, pardon him, Aesch. Eum. 219, Eur. Hec. 403:—absol., like εἰκω, to give in, yield, Aesch. Pr. 58, 1057, Soph. O. C. 203 εἰκεν χαλῶντα τοῖς κακίοισιν, Eur. Ion 637; to grow weak, ἐπειδὴν ἀ ἐπιβόητος χάλαστος, Plat. Rep. 326 C.—3. as medic. term, κοιλὴ γυρὰ χαλῶ, the bowels are relaxed, Foës. Oec. Hipp.—III. in pass., just like the intr. usage, to be loosened or slackened, Aesch. Pr. 991; opp. to ἐπιτεινεσθαι Plat. Phaed. 94 C:—in Medic. of the bowels, Foës. ut supra. (Perh. from the root ΧΑ-, χάος.)

Χαλβάνη, ἡς, ἡ, Lat. *galbanum*, the resinous juice of a Syrian umbelliferous plant, Theophr. (The Hebrew *helbēnah*?)

Χαλβάνις, ἰδός, ἡ, of or belonging to χαλβάνη, Nic. Th. 938.

Χαλβανόεις, ἐσσα, εν, of or from χαλβάνη, taken from, made of it, Nic. Al. 568.

†Χάλβης, ου, ὁ, Chalbes, a herald of Busris, Apollod. 2, 5, 11.

†Χαλδαία, ας, ἡ, Chaldaea, the southwest part of Babylonia, Steph. Byz.: cf. sq.

Χαλδαῖος, ου, ὁ, a Chaldaean; τοι Χαλδαῖοι, inhab. of foreg., Hdt. 3, 153:—originally, a nomadic people in northern Assyria and the Armenian mountains, Xen. Cyr. 3, 1, 34.—Strab. p. 739 places them in the south of Babylonia on the Persian gulf.—Xen., An. 4, 3, 5; 5, 5, 17, mentions Chaldaeans also as a warlike people on the borders of Armenia.—Later the priests of the Babylonians were so called, famed for their knowledge of astronomy and astrology, and for the interpretation of dreams, Hdt. 1, 181; Arr. An. 7, 17.—II. an astrologer, caster of nativities, since the Chaldaeans were much given to such pursuits, Cic. Divin. 1, 1; cf. Juven. 6, 553; 10, 94.

Χαλεμιάς, ἰδός, ἡ, (χαλάω, εἶμα) Lat. *inuestis*, loose-robed, ungirt, epith. of Bacchanalians, as Herm. reads for χαλιμάς in Aesch. Fr. 376; cf. Eur. Bacch. 935.

Χαλεπαῖνω, f. -υνῶ, (χαλεπός)—strictly, to be hard, sore, grievous, severe, of violent storms, like Lat. in *gravescere*, Il. 14, 399, Od. 5, 485: usu. metaph. of men, to deal severely, harshly, esp. from anger, to be harsh, ill-tempered, bitterly angry, etc., Hom., and Att.; δτε τις πρότερος χαλεπήνην, when one has been the first to use violence, Il. 19, 183; χ. τινι, to vent one's anger upon another, Ζεὺς δτε δὴ β' ἠνδρεσσι κοτεσάμενος χαλεπαίνει, Il. 16, 386; cf. Od. 5, 147, Hdt. 1, 189, etc.; so, πρὸς τι, Thuc. 2, 59: but, χ. ἐπὶ τινι, to be angry at a thing, Od.

19, 41; 20, 323: c. dat. pers. et rei, χ. τινὶ τοῖς εἰρημένους, to be angry with him for his wrongs, Xen. An. 5, 5, 24; also, ὡν ἐμοὶ χαλεπαίνετε, τούτων τοῖς θεοῖς χάριν εἰδέναι, lb. 7, 6, 32;—χαλ. ὅτι., lb. 1, 5, 14: in this sign. we have the aor. pass. χαλεπώνθη in Xen. An. 4, 6, 2, Cyr. 3, 1, 38;—in mid., χαλεπαίνεσθαι πρὸς ἀλλήλους, Id. Cyr. 5, 2, 18.—II. rarely trans., to make severe, i. e. to make angry, irritate, provoke, τινά: hence in pass., to be regarded with anger, treated harshly, Plat. Rep. 337 A.—2. to make a thing hard or difficult, hinder it, τι.—Cf. χαλέπω.

Χαλεπήρης, ἐς, poet. for χαλεπός, Mimnerm. 10.

ΧΑΛΕΠΟΣ, ἥ, ὄν, answers nearly to the Lat. *difficilis*, in various relations:—I. in Hom. usu. in reference to our feelings, *hard to bear, sore, severe, grievous*, as epith. of κερανύς, Il. 14, 417; θύελλα, 21, 335; ἄνεμοι, Od. 12, 286; πόνοιο, 23, 250; ἄλγος, πένθος, 2, 193; 6, 169; γήρας, Il. 8, 103; so in Att., χ. ὄν, Aesch. Theb. 228; cf. Soph. Tr. 1273, etc.; τὸ χαλεπὸν τοῦ πνεύματος, the severity of the wind, Xen. An. 4, 5, 4; τὰ χαλεπά, hardships, sufferings, Plat., and Xen.; περὶ τῶν χαλεπῶν τε κρίσις, Pind. Fr. 96.—2. *hard to do or deal with*, Ar. Eq. 516, Thuc., etc.:—c. inf., χ. ἀντίσται, Pind. N. 10, 135: χαλεπὸς προσπολεμῆν ὁ βασιλεὺς, Isocr. 69 A; χ. ξυγγενέσθαι, Plat. Rep. 330 C, etc.:—esp., χαλεπὸν (ἔστι) c. inf., 'tis hard, difficult to do, Il. 21, 184, Od. 4, 651; so also, χ. τινι or χ. τινα ποιεῖν τι, 'tis difficult for one to do., Od. 11, 156; 20, 313.—3. *dangerous, bálassa*, Thuc. 4, 24, cf. Xen. An. 3, 2, 2.—4. of approaches, roads, etc., χ. πρόσδρομος, a difficult approach, Xen. An. 5, 2, 3; χ. πορεία, lb. 5, 6, 10: χ. χωρίον, a place difficult to take, lb. 4, 8, 2; but also of ground, rough, rugged, steep, Thuc. 4, 9, 11.—II. of persons, *hard to deal with, ill-disposed, hostile, angry*, Hom., Hdt., etc.; τινί, towards one, Od. 17, 388:—harsh, cruel, severe, stern, χαλεποὶ τε καὶ ἄγριοι, Od. 8, 575; so, χαλεπὴ γῆνι πατε μύθοι, Il. 2, 245, etc.; χ. οὐνεδα, ὁμοκλή, Il. 3, 438, Od. 17, 189;—so in Att., esp. of judges, Plat. Criti. 107 D, Dem. 528, 10; so, χ. τιμωρία, Plat. Apol. 39 C; νόμοι, Dem. 941, 3; see the character of Alcibiades in Andoc. 33, 43, sq.; χ. εἰναι πρὸς τινα, Arist. Pol. 7, 7;—χαλεπώτεροι, more bitter enemies, Thuc. 3, 40:—mischievous, Thuc. 3, 42:—dangerous, troublesome, of neighbours, Id. 3, 113:—c. inf., strict intent, χαλεπὸς φυλάσσειν τὸ δίκαιον, Hdt. 1, 100.—3. *ill-tempered, angry, testy*, χ. καὶ δύνκολος, Ar. Vesp. 942, cf. Isocr. 389 D; χ. πῶον, Xen. An. 5, 8, 24. B. adv. *πῶος, hardly, with difficulty*, χαλεπῶς δέ σ' εὐλοπα τὸ ρέζειν, Il. 20, 186: οὐ χάλ., without much ado, like *radix*, Thuc. 1, 2: χ. ἦν, 'twas difficult, c. inf., Il. 7, 424; so in Att., χ. ἔχει, εἶχε, Thuc. 3, 53.—2. *scarcely*, Lat. *aegre*, Hdt. 7, 103, Eur. Med. 121.—3. *painfully, miserably, χαλεπώστερον*, ὡτάτα ζῆν, Plat. Rep. 579 D.—II. of persons, *severely, cruelly*, Hdt. 2, 121, 4, Thuc. 3, 46.—2. *angrily, bitterly*, Thuc. 5, 42, cf. Eur. Hipp. 203: χ. ἔχειν, διακρίεσθαι πρὸς τινα, to be angry with one, etc., Xen. An. 7, 5, 16, Plat. Rep. 500 B: χ. φέρειν τι, like Lat. *aegre, graviter ferre*, Plat. Rep. 330 A, etc.—3. χ. ἔχειν, to be in a bad way, Lat. *male se habere*, χ. ἔχω

ὑπὸ τοῦ ποτοῦ Plat. Symp. 176 A, cf. Theaet. 142 B. Hence

Χαλεπότης, ἦτος, ἡ, roughness, ruggedness, χωρίων, Thuc. 4, 12, 33:—of words, difficulty, Arist. Anal. Post. 2, 10, 1.—2. usu. of men, difficulty, roughness, harshness, τρόπων, Plat. Legg. 929 D; of the Lacedaemonians, Isocr. 251 C:—severity, rigour, Thuc. 1, 84; χαλεπότητι κολάζειν, Isocr. 19 D; μετὰ χαλεπότητος ἀκούειν, Id. 314 B:—of the laws of Draco, Arist. Pol. 2, 12, 13.

Χαλεπτός, ὅς, ἡ, Ion. for foreg., Hesych.

Χαλέπτω, f. ψω, poet. (esp. Ep.) for χαλεπαίνω, but usu. transit., to oppress, distress, harass, τινά, Od. 4, 423: also, to bring low, debase, humble, Hes. Op. 5:—to provoke, enrage, irritate, τινά, Anth. P. 5, 263:—pass. χαλεφθεῖς τινι, enraged at one, Theogn. 155; and in mid., χαλεφάμενης Ἀφροδίτης, Dion. P. 484, Ap. Rh. 1, 1341; Q. Sm. 3, 780, may be either.—II. more rarely intr., to be angry, irritated, vexed, τινί, at a person or thing, Bion 17, 2.

†Χαλέστρη, ἡς, ἡ, = Χαλάστρα, Hdt. 7, 123.

Χαλιδόφορος, ὄν, = ἑκροτοφόρος, Isocr.

Χαλίκρατος, α, ὄν, = sq., Nic. Al. 29.

Χαλίκράτος, ὄν, Ion. χαλίκρητος, ὄν, poet. for ἑκροτός, unmixed, of wine, like Lat. *merus*, Archil. 88, Aesch. Fr. 376:—irreg. compar. χαλίκρότερος, Nic. Al. 59, 626; cf. Schäf. ap. Nāke Choeril. p. 273; though Lob. Paral. 42 regards this as regularly formed from χαλίκρός, the root of χαλίκρατος.

Χαλικοδός, ἐς, (χάλις, εἶδος) in small masses, Theophr.

Χαλίκωμα, ατος, τό, (χάλις) usu. in plur., small stones, rubble for filling up in building, Lat. *caementa*. [Σ]

Χαλιμίζω, to be a χαλίμη, behave like one.

Χαλίμη, ὅς, ἡ, (χάλις) a drunken woman, esp. a Bacchant, Gramm.; also χαλιμός:—but v. sub χαλειμός.

Χαλίμος, ὄν, (χάλις) drunken; frantic, Gramm. [ἀ]

Χαλίμος, ὄς, = φαρμακός, Hesych.

Χαλινόγαγέω, ὦ, (χαλινός, ἄγω) to lead, guide with or as with a bridle, Luc. Salt. 70, Tyrann. 4.

Χαλινίτης, ὄν, ὁ, fem. -ίτις, ἰδος, ἡ, (χαλινός) of, on, belonging to a bridle; bridling, epith. of Minerva, who bridled Pegasus for Bellerophon, Paus. 2, 4, 1.

Χαλινοποιική, ἡς, (sc. τέχνη), ἡ, the art of making bridles, Arist. Eth. N. 1, 1, 4, with v. l. -ποιητική: from

Χαλινόποιός, ὄν, (χαλινός, ποιέω) making bridles, a bridle-maker.

Χαλινός, ὄν, ὁ, heterog. pl. τὰ χαλινά in Ar. Rh., and later poets: (χαλῶ) = a bridle or rein, esp. the bit of a bridle (cf. Xen. Eq. 10, 6, sq.), oft. in plur., ἐν δὲ χαλινῶς γαμφήλης ἔβαλον, Il. 19, 393, cf. Hdt. 1, 215; 4, 64, Aesch. Theb. 393, etc.; in sing., Hdt. 3, 118, Aesch. Ag. 1066, etc.:—χαλινὸν ἐμβάλλειν, Eur. Alc. 492, and Xen.; χ. ἐξείρειν, Xen. Eq. 3, 2:—and, of the horse, χ. λαμβάνειν, Xen. Eq. 6, 10; χ. ἐνδοκνέειν, to champ the bit, Plat. Phaedr. 254 D:—χαλινὸν δίδοναι, to give a horse the rein, slacken the reins, Xen. Eq. 10, 12: cf. χαλαίνω, χαλῶ A. 4.—2. metaph. of any thing which curbs, re-

strains or controls, as an archon ἡ γὰρ χαλ., Pind. P. 4, 42; Διὸς χαλινός., of the will of Jove, Aesch. Pr. 672; παρθενίας χ. λύνει, of the virgin zone, Pind. I. 8 (7), 95; πέτρωνι χ. of Prometheus' bonds, Aesch. Fr. 561:—also metaph. of that which guides or holds fast, Soph. Fr. 712, Jac. Anth. P. p. 555.—3. generally, a strap or thong, Eur. Cycl. 461.—II. in plur., the corners of the mouth, strictly of a horse, the bit being put there: but then also of a man, Cael. Aurel.—III. the venomous fangs of serpents, from their position in the mouth, Nic. Th. 234.

Χαλινουργός, ὄν, ὁ, a bridle-maker.

Χαλινόφαγος, ὄν, (χαλινός, φάγειν) biting the bit, Call. Lav. Pall. 12

Χαλινόφορος, ὄν, carrying a bridle or rein.

Χαλινός, ὦ, f. -ῶσω, (χαλινός) to bridle or bit a horse, Xen. Cyr. 3, 3, 27, An. 3, 4, 35: tmetaph. χ. ὀργήν, Pseudo-Phoc. 51:—pass., to be bridled or curbed, and of persons, to be tongue-tied, Foës. Oec. Hipp. Hence

Χαλινώσις, εως, ἡ, a bridling, Xen. Eq. 3, 11. [Σ]

Χαλινώτεον, verb. adj. from χαλινός, one must rein or curb, Clem. Al.

Χαλινωτήρια, τά, νεῶν, cables or ropes to moor ships to the shore, Eur. Hec. 539; cf. Opp. H. 1, 359.

ΧΑΛΙΞ, ἱκος, ὁ and ἡ, small stone, gravel, rubbish for filling up, rubble, Lat. *glarea, caementa*, Ar. Av. 839 Thuc. 1, 39, Plut. Cimon 13, etc.; ἔστρομνὴν χαλίζειν ὁδὸς, Luc. Tragop. 225. (Akin to *κάλυξ, κόχλας*, as also to *καλκ, calculus*.) [ἀ]

Χάλις, ἱος, ὁ, sheer wine, Lat. *merum*, Hippon. 55.—II. epith. of Bacchus. (From χαλῶω, as *Αναίος ἱεῖται λῶω*.) [ἀ]

Χάλις, ὁ, = χαλίσρων, Hesych.

Χαλιρονέω, ὦ, (χαλίσρων) to be light-minded, foolish, silly, χαλιφρονέω, Od. 23, 13.

Χαλιφροσύνη, ἡς, ἡ, levity, thoughtlessness, youthful rashness, Oc. 16, 310: from

Χαλίσρων, ὄνος, ὁ, ἡ, (χαλῶω, ὄρη) strictly, of loose, untidied mind; hence, light-minded, silly, thoughtless, joined with νήπιος, Od. 4, 371; 19, 530:—opp. to σάφρων, περικλυφρον.—II. of a yielding temper, pliable, Musaeus 117.

Χαλκανέος, ἑός, τό, as if neut. from χαλκανθής, = sq., Strab.

Χαλκανθή, ἡς, ἡ, copperas-water, used for ink and shoemaker's blacking, *atramentum sutorum*:—cf. χαλκός III.

Χαλκανθον, ὄν, τό, and χαλκανθος, ὄν, ὁ and ἡ, = foreg., Lob. Phryn. 761.

Χαλκανθός, ἐς, like χαλκανθον.

Χαλκάρματος, ὄν, (χαλκός, ἄρμα) with brazen chariot, epith. of Mars, Pind. P. 4, 155.

Χαλκάς, ἄδος, ἡ, = χρυσάνθεμον, Diosc. 4, 58.

Χαλκάσις, ἰδος, ὁ, ἡ, (χαλκός, ἀσπίς) with brazen shield, Pind. O. 9, 80, etc., Soph., and Eur.: esp. as epith. of Mars, Pind. I. 6 (7), 35, Eur. I. A. 764:—also of one who ran the armed foot-race (ὀπλιτοδρόμος), Pind. P. 9, 1.

Χαλκήχρης, ἐς, (χαλκός, ἔγχρη) with brazen lance, Eur. Tro. 143.

Χαλκεία, ας, ἡ, (χαλκένω) a forging; the art of the smith, Plat. Symp. 197 B, etc.

†Χαλκεία, ας, ἡ, = Χάλκη, Polyb. 5, 94, 8.

Χάλκιον, *ov, τό*, Ion. *χαλκήιον*, a smith's shop, forge, smithy, Hdt. 1, 38, Plat. Euthyd. 300 B.—II. any thing made of copper;—1. a copper vessel, a kettle, caldron, pot, Hdt. 4, 81, 152, Plat. Prot. 329 A: esp. the copper or boiler in baths, also called *ἐπιστάτης*, *ἱππολύτης*.—2. a concave copper, reflector in a lamp, Xen. Symp. 7, 4.—3. a copper badge, worn by certain officials at Athens, Dem. 99⁷, 18.—III. τὰ χαλκία (sc. *ιερά*), at Athens, a festival at the end of the month *Pyaneption*, Harpocr., and Poll.—Strictly neut. from

Χάλκειος, *a, ov*, poet. for *χάλκεος*, of copper, or bronze, brazen, ἔγχος, αἰχμή, Il. 3, 380; 4, 461, etc.: twice also in the Ion. form, *χαλκήια ὅπλα*, Od. 3, 433; *χαλκήιος δόμος*=*χαλκείον*, a forge, Od. 18, 328.—II. as subst., a plant like a thistle, Theophr.

Χαλκῆλυτος, *ov*, poet. for *χαλκήλυτος*, πέλεκυς, Pind. O. 7, 66.

Χαλκεμβολά, *ἀδος*, poet. fem. of *ἐμ. ναύς*, Eur. I. A. 1320.

Χαλκεμβόλος, *ov*, (*χαλκός*, *ἐμβολον*) with brazen beak.

Χαλκένδυτος, *ov*, brass-clad.

Χαλκεντερος, *ov*, (*χάλκος*, *έντερον*) of brazen bowels, i. e. one unwearied by drudgery, first applied to the Grammarian Didymus.

Χαλκεντεύς, *έως*, *δ*=sq., dub.

Χαλκεντής, *ές*, (*χάλκος*, *έντετα*) armed in brass, Pind. N. 1, 23; 11, 45.

Χαλκεογόμοφος, *ov*, (*χάλκος*, *γόμοφος*) fastened with brazen nails, Simon. 7, 8.

Χαλκοθήμελος, *ov*, with foundation of brass.

Χαλκοθύμος, *ov*, with heart of brass, like *χαλκοκαρύος*.

Χαλκοθύραξ, *άκος*, Ep. and An. 6, 62.

Χαλκοκάρδιος, *ov*, (*χάλκος*, *καρδία*) with heart of brass, Theocr. 13, 5; as in *Huare, illi robur et aes triplex circa pectus*.

Χαλκοκρίτος, *ov*, (*χάλκος*, *κρίτος*) with threads of brass, Tzet. [who makes it.]

Χαλκοκρίτρας, and *-μύτωρ*, *oros*=*χαλκοκ*, Herm. ap. Seidl. Eur. Tro. 284. [?]]

Χαλκοκύντος, *ov*, (*χάλκος*, *κύντος*) with back of brass, Nonn.

Χαλκοπέτος, *ov*, (*χάλκος*, *πέτα*) brass-footed, Anth. P. 9, 140.

Χαλκοπλοος, *ov*, (*χάλκος*, *πλοος*) with arms or armour of brass, Eur. Hel. 693.

Χάλκος, *έα* Ion. *έη*, *έον*, also sometimes *ος*, *ov*, Il. 18, 222, oft. in Hdt., and sometimes in Att.: contr. *χαλκόος*, *ή*, *ov*, the more strict Att. form, Lob. Phryn. 207: poet. *χαλκειος*, *ή*, *ov*, (q. v.), which is the only form that Hom. uses with the rem. termin.: (*χαλκός*).—Of copper or bronze, brazen, Lat. *aeneus*, *ουδός*, *δόμος*, *τείχος*, Il. 8, 15; 18, 371, Od. 10, 4; cf. *οὐρανός*:—esp. of arms and armour, ἔγχος, *σάκος*, etc., Il. 3, 317; 7, 220, etc.; *θώραξ*, *χιτών*, 13, 398, 440: *χ. Ζεύς*, *χ. Ποσειδών*, a bronze statue of them, Hdt. 9, 81; *χάλκεον ἱστάναι τινά* (v. sub *ἱστμή* A. III. 1):—*χ. ἁγών*, a contest for a shield of brass, Pind. N. 10, 40.—2. metaph., like brass, i. e. hard, stout, strong, *χάλκεος ἄρης*, Il. 5, 704, etc., unless this is better understood of his brazen armour (cf. *χαλκάρματος*, *χάλκασπις*), as it certainly must in the case of the *χάλκεοι ἄνδρες*, in Orac.

ap. Hdt. 2, 152; so, *χ. στονέντ' ὀμαδόν*, Pind. I. 8 (7), 55:—but the metaph. signf. is certain in *χάλκεον ἥτορ*, a heart of brass, Il. 2, 490; *ὄψ χ.*, Il. 18, 222; hence also, *χάλκεον ὄψυ βοῖαν*, Hes. Sc. 243; *χ. ὕπνος*, i. e. the sleep of death, Il. 11, 241. [*Χάλκος* is used as dissyll. in Hes. Op. 149.]

Χαλκοτευχής, *ές*, (*χάλκος*, *τεύχεα*) armed in brass, Eur. Supp. 999.

Χαλκοτέχνης, *ov*, *δ*, (*χάλκος*, *τέχνη*) a worker in metal, epith. of Vulcan, Q. Sm. 2, 440.

Χαλκοφώνος, *ov*, (*χάλκος*, *φώνή*) with voice of brass, i. e. ringing strong and clear, Il. 5, 785, Hes. Th. 311.

Χάλκευμα, *ατος*, *τό*, (*χαλκεῖον*) any thing made of brass, e. g. an aze, Aesch. Cho. 576: in plur., brazen bonds, Id. Pr. 19.

Χαλκεύς, *έως*, *δ*, (*χαλκεύς*) a worker in copper, a coppersmith, brazier, *ήν* (*ὀσπίτα*) *χαλκεύς ἤλασεν*, Il. 12, 295, etc.; *μήτηρ, τήν χαλκεύς κίμων ἄνδρες*, 4, 187, 216; so in Hdt. 4, 200, Ar. Av. 490, etc.—2. a worker in metal, smith, hence even of a goldsmith, Od. 3, 432: but, as iron superseded all other metals for common use, *χαλκεύς* came to mean solely a blacksmith, v. Wessel. Hdt. 1, 68; 4, 200, Xen., etc.—3. metaph., any maker or worker.—II. a sea-fish, with a black spot behind, Opp. H. 1, 133; cf. *χαλκίς*.

Χαλκευτήρ, *ήρος*, *δ*=*χαλκεντής*.

Χαλκευτήριον, *ov*, *τό*=*χαλκεῖον*.

Χαλκευτής, *ov*, *δ*=*χαλκεύς*, a smith: *σάλπιγξ, χ. ὕμνων*, Anth. P. 7, 34.

Χαλκευτικός, *ή*, *όν*, belonging to the *χαλκεύς* or his art, *έργα*, Xen. Vect. 4, 6.—II. skilled in metal-working, Id. Mem. 1, 1, 7:—*ή-κή* (sc. *τέχνη*), the smith's art or trade, Lat. *ars ferraria*, Id. Oec. 1, 1.

Χαλκευτός, *ή*, *όν*, verb. adj. from *χαλκεῖν*, wrought of copper or metal: metaph., *στίχρος Πιερίδων χ. ἐπ' ἁκμοσιν*, Anth. P. 7, 409.

Χαλκεῖν, (*χαλκός*) to make of copper, or (generally) of metal, to forge, π, Il. 18, 400, Soph. Aj. 1034, Plat., etc.: metaph., *ἠφενδεῖ πρὸς ἁκμονί χαλκεῖν γλῶσσαν*, Pind. P. 1, 167:—in mid., *πέδας χαλκεύεται αὐτόν*, Theogn. 539:—pass., to be wrought or forged, Ar. Eq. 469; *ἐξ ἰδμάμαντος ἡδ σιδάρων κεχλκύνεται*, Pind. Fr. 88.—II. intr., to be a smith, work as a smith, ply the hammer, Ar. Plut. 163, Thuc. 3, 88, Plat., etc.: *τό χαλκεῖν*, the smith's art, Xen. Mem. 4, 2, 22.

Χαλκεῖον, *ὄνοος*, *δ*, Ep. for *χαλκεῖον*, a forge, smithy, Od. 8, 273, [where *-έων* must be pronounced as one syll.]

Χάλκη, *ης*, *ή*=*κάλχη*.—II. an unknown kind of flower, Nic. (Cf. sub *κόγχη*).

Χάλκη, *ης*, *ή*, *Chalce*, an island in the Carpathian sea with a city of same name, with a temple of Apollo, Thuc. 8, 41.

Χαλκήδων, *όνος*, *ή*, (*Καλχηδών*) Chalcedon, a city of Bithynia on the Thracian Bosphorus, opposite Byzantium, now *Kadikava*, Hdt. 4, 85, 144; Thuc. 4, 75; Xen.; etc.

Χαλκηδόνιος, *ov*, of Chalcedon, Chalcedonian, Hdt. 4, 144:—*ή* *Χαλκηδονία*, the territory of Chalcedon, Xen. An. 6, 6, 38.

Χαλκήιον, *χάλκηιος*, Ion. for *χαλκεῖον*, *-ειος*, qq. v.

Χαλκήλυτος, *ov*, (*χαλκός*, *ἐλαύνω*) forged out of brass, of beaten brass, *κώ-λεις*, *σάκος*, *ὅπλα*, etc., Aesch.

Theb. 386, 539, Soph. Fr. 314, etc.—in Pind. *χαλκέλατος*, q. v.

Χαλκήρης, *ές*, gen. *έος*, (*χαλκός* ἄρα?):—furnished or fitted with brass in Hom. esp. of spears and arrows tipped or armed with brass, Il. 5, 145, Od. 1, 262, etc.; also of helmets, Il. 3, 316; 15, 535; of shields, 17, 268: generally, *χ. τεύχεα*, 15, 544; also, *χαλκήρης στόλος* (of a ship), Aesch. Pers. 408.—Cf. *χαλκοίρης*.

Χαλκήτορες, *ov*, *οί*, Chalceiores, a city of Caria, Strab. p. 636.

Χάλκία, *ας*, *ή*=*Χάλκη*, Strab. p. 488.

Χαλκιδεύς, *έως*, *δ*, a Chalcidian, an inhab. of Chalcis in Euboea, Hdt. 5, 74; in Macedonia, Thuc. 1, 65.—II. *Chalcideus*, as masc. pr. n., a naval officer of the Lacedaemonians, Thuc. 8, 6.

Χαλκιδίζω, to imitate the Chalcidians or take part with them.

Χαλκιδική, *ής*, *ή*, Chalcidice, district in southern Macedonia with the capital *Χαλκίς*, Hdt. 7, 185: and

Χαλκιδικόν ὄρος, *τό*, the Chalcidian mount, near Messina in Sicily, Polyb. 1, 11, 8: from

Χαλκιδικός, *ή*, *όν*, (*Χαλκίς*) of or from Chalcis, **Χαλκιδίων**, Hdt. 7, 185: *αἱ Χαλκιδικαὶ πόλεις*, cities in Sicily, colonies of (the Euboean) Chalcis, Thuc. 3, 86, f.—II. *ή* *χαλκιδική*=*χαλκίς* II, Dorio ap. Ath. 325 D.—2=*χαλκίς* III.

Χαλκιδιον, *ov*, *τό*, dim. of *χαλκίον* I, Heimipp. Φορμ. 5.

Χαλκίζω, (*χαλκός*) to shine or ring like brass: *φωνή χαλκίζουσα*, Poll. 2, 117.—II. to play the game *χελκισμός*, Poll. 7, 206; cf. *χαλκίνδα*.

Χαλκικός, *ή*, *όν*=*χάλκεος*, but very dub.

Χάλκιμον, *ov*, *τό*, an unknown plant in Orph. Arg. 960.

Χαλκίνκος, *ov*, dwelling in brazen temple, like *χαλκίοικος*. [?]

Χαλκινδύ παίζειν, to play the game *χαλκισμός*, q. v.

Χαλκίνος, *ov*, *δ*, Chalcinus, a descendant of Cephalus, Paus. 1, 37, 6.

Χαλκίοκος, *ov*, (*χάλκος*, *οίκος*) dwelling in a brazen house or temple, epith. of Minerva at Sparta, Eur. El. 228, 245, Thuc. 1, 134, v. Paus. 3, 17, 3; cf. *χαλκίναος*, *χαλκόπυλος*. [?]

Χάλκιον, *ov*, *τό*, (*χάλκος*) like *χαλκεῖον* II, a copper utensil, vessel, etc., Ar. Ach. 1128, Xen. Oec. 8, 19: *τcf. Theocr. 2, 36, f*.—2. esp. of copper money, copper coin, *πονηρὰ χαλκία*, Ar. Ran. 724.

Χαλκίορη, *ής*, *ή*, Chalciope, daughter of Aetees, of Colchis, Ar. Rh. 3, 428.—2. daughter of Eurypylus of Cos, Call. Del. 161; Apollod. 2, 7, 8.—3. daughter of Rhexenor, wife of Aegeus king of Attica, Apollod. 3, 15, 6.

Χάλκις, *ίδος*, *ή*, a bird, v. sub *κύμινος*—Aristot., H. A. 9, 12, 4, describes it as a black mountain bird of prey, of long and slender make, and of very shy habits, cf. Ar. Av. 1181: some derive the name from its copper-colour, others from its clear ringing voice.—II. a fish, of which one kind lived in the sea, another in rivers, taken by Schneid. to be a kind of herring, clupea, Epich. p. 44, Arist. H. A. 6, 14, 2, etc.; cf. *χαλκεῖν* II, *χαλκιδική*.—III. a lizard with copper-coloured stripes on the back, elsewhere called *χαλκιδική*, or *ζυγίς*, Arist. H. A. 8, 24, 7; and still called *cicagna*, in Sardinia.—IV. at Lacedaemon, a female slave, Proxen. ap. Ath. 267 D.—

V. as pr. n., Χαλκίς, ἰδος, ἥ, *Chalcis*, a city in Euboea, II. 2, 537, Hes. Op. 653. said to have its name from neighbouring copper-mines: several other cities of the same name are mentioned by Steph. Byz.: cf. sq.

†Χαλκίς, ἰδος, ἥ, *Chalcis*, v. foreg. V.—2. a city of Aetolia, at the mouth of the Euenus, II. 2, 640; ἥ Κορινθίων πόλις, Thuc. 1, 108.—3. a city of Triphylia Elis, Strab. p. 350; cf. H. Hom. Ap. 426.—4. capital of Chalcidice in Macedonia, a colony from Euboea, Thuc. 2, 58.—Others in Strab.; etc.

Χαλκισμός, οὐ, ὁ, a game played by spinning a copper coin, which was stopped by the finger before it fell; cf. χαλκίζω II.

Χαλκίτης, οὐ, ὁ, fem. -τις, ἰδος, (χαλκός) containing copper: λίθος χ., copper-ore, worked at Cyprus, Arist. H. A. 5, 19, 24.—II. ἥ χαλκίτις, a mineral, rock-alum, cf. Foes. Oecon. Hipp. s. v. στυπτηρία.

Χαλκοῦρος, ες, gen. εος, poet. lengthd. form for χαλκήρος, Pind. I. 4, 107 (3, 81), 5 (4), 51. [α]

Χαλκοβαρίς, ες, gen. εος, (χαλκός, βάρος) heavy or loaded with brass, ἰδος, II. 15, 465, Od. 21, 423; δόρυ, Od. 11, 532.

Χαλκοβάρεια, = foreg., II. 11, 96, Od. 22, 259; but no masc. -βαρυς occurs, cf. Lob. Phryn. 538.

Χαλκοβυτίς, ες, gen. εος, (χαλκός, βαινω) standing on brass, with brazen (i. e. firm, solid) base, or with floor of brass, χαλκοβατές δῶ, of the house of Jupiter, Hom.; and in Od. 13, 4 of that of King Alcinoüs: cf. χαλκό-πεδος.

Χαλκοβάας, οὐ, ὁ, (χαλκός, βοή) like χαλκοφώνος, with voice of brass, Ἀρης, Soph. O. C. 1046.

Χαλκογενεῖος, οὐ, = sq., Anth. P. 6, 236.

Χαλκογένυς, υς, (χαλκός, γένυς) with teeth of brass, ἄγκυρα, Pind. P. 4, 42.

Χαλκογλώχιν, ἰδος, ὁ, ἥ, (χαλκός, γλοχίν) with point or barbs of brass, μελίη, II. 22, 225.

Χαλκογράφος, οὐ, (χαλκός, γράφω) like τυπογράφος, a modern word invented to translate printer; but, as letters have never been made of copper, now applied to an engraver. [α]

Χαλκοδαΐδολος, οὐ, (χαλκός, δαΐδάλω) wrought in brass, ὀπίς, Bacchyl. 15.—II. act., working in brass, τέχνη, Anth. P. 9, 777.

Χαλκοδαμῆς, αντος, (χαλκός, δαμῶ) subduing, i. e. sharpening brass, a word of masc. termin., used by Pind. I. 6 (5), 108 with fem. substat., χαλκοδάμαντ' ἄκοναν, cf. Lob. Paral. 262. [δ α]

Χαλκοδεσμος, οὐ, = sq.
Χαλκοδέσμος, οὐ, (χαλκός, δέω) brass-bound, σάκος, Aesch. Theb. 160; κοτύλαι, Id. Fr. 54; χ. αὐλαί, Soph. Ant. 945; cf. Eur. Phoen. 114.

Χαλκόδου, and χαλκόδων, οντος, ὁ, ἥ, dub. for χαλκῶδ.

Χαλκοειδής, ες, like brass or copper.

Χαλκοθήκη, ης, ἥ, (χαλκός, θήκη) a case for brazen vessels, Ath. 231 D.

Χαλκοθώρας, οὐ, (χαλκός, θώρας) ringing with or like brass, Nonn.

Χαλκοθώρας, ἄκος, ὁ, ἥ, = χαλκοεθώρας, with brazen breast-plate, Soph. Aj. 179.

Χαλκοθέραννος, οὐ, (χαλκός, κεραννός) in Aesch. Fr. 178, as epith. of the sea at sunset, hence (acc. to Voss, Mythol. Br. 2, p. 161) flashing

like brass; οὐτ' this can hardly be so, as κεραννός is never used for ἄστροπῆ, a flash, v. sub voc.: still, an epith. of some such kind is needed, and Hermann's conj. χαλκοθέραννος, gleaming like brass (like the Homeric πολὺχαλκος), is, at least, plausible; v. Orusc. 4, p. 268.

Χαλκοκνήμις, ἰδος, ὁ, ἥ, (χαλκός, κνήμη) brass-greaved, II. 7, 41.

Χαλκοκόλλητος, οὐ, soldered with copper.

Χαλκοκορυστής, οὐ, ὁ, (χαλκός, κορύσσω) with or in brazen armour, II. 5, 699; ὁ, 398, etc.

Χαλκοκράς, ἄτος, ὁ, ἥ, and χαλκοκράτος, οὐ, (χαλκός, κερύννυμι) mixed with copper.

Χαλκοκροτος, οὐ, (χαλκός, κροτέω) sounding or rattling with brass, epith. of Ceres in allusion to the cymbals and such like instruments used in her worship, Pind. J. 7 (6), 3:—χ. ἵπποι, horses that strike the ground with hoofs of brass, brazen-hoofed, Ar. Eq. 552.—II. = χαλκήλατος, of beaten brass, φάσανον, Eur. Phoen. 1577.

Χαλκοκτύπος, οὐ, (χαλκός, κτυπέω) = foreg. I, Diog. ap. Ath. 636 A.

Χαλκολόβανον, οὐ, τό, an uncertain word in N. T., usu. taken to mean fine or glowing brass; but the form of the word rather favours the other interpr. frankincense of a deep colour, opp. to ἀργυρολίβ., cf. Salmass. ad Solin. p. 810 A.

Χαλκολόγῳ, ὦ, to collect or exact copper, i. e. money: from

Χαλκολόγος, οὐ, (χαλκός, λέγω) a collector of money: a money-changer.

Χαλκολόφος, οὐ, with brazen crest.

Χαλκομίτρα, οὐ, ὁ, (χαλκός, μίτρα) with girdle of brass, Κόστωρ, Pind. N. 10, fin.; Πενθεσίλεια, Lyc. 997.

Χαλκόνια, ας, ἥ, (χαλκός, νῦν) a fly of bright, metallic hue, Diog.

Χαλκόνωτος, οὐ, (χαλκός, νῶτος) with brazen back, brass-backed, ὀπίς, ἰτέα, Eur. Tro. 1136, 1193.

Χαλκοπάγῃς, ες, (χαλκός, πήγνυμι) compacted, i. e. made of brass, σάλπιγξ, Anth. P. 6, 46.

Χαλκοπάρειος, οὐ, Ep. -πάρηος, οὐ, Dor. -πάρηος, οὐ, (χαλκός, παρειά) with cheeks or sides of brass, epith. of helmets, II. 12, 183, Od. 24, 522; also of a javelin, Pind. P. 1, 84, N. 7, 105.

Χαλκοπέδος, οὐ, (χαλκός, πέδον) with floor of brass, ἔδρα θεῶν, Pind. I. 7 (6), 61.

Χαλκοπέταλος, οὐ, (χαλκός, πέταλον) with leaves or plates of brass.

Χαλκοπλάστης, οὐ, ὁ, (χαλκός, πλάσσω) a modeller in brass, a copper-smith, LXX.

Χαλκοπλευρός, οὐ, (χαλκός, πλευρά) with sides of brass, χαλκ. τύωμα, of a cinerary urn, Soph. El. 54.

Χαλκοπληθής, ες, gen. εος, (χαλκός, πλήθος) filled with brass, armed all in brass, στρατός, Eur. Supp. 1219.

Χαλκοπληκτος, οὐ, Dor. -πλακτος, (χαλκός, πλησσω) smiling with brass, epith. of the battle-axe, Soph. El. 484; others take it = χαλκήλατος, χαλκοκροτος II.

Χαλκοπους, ὁ, ἥ, -πονν, τό, (χαλκός, πούς) brass-footed, brass-hoofed, of a horse, II. 8, 41; 13, 23:—metaph., Ἴριον, Soph. El. 491:—χ. τρίπους, Eur. Supp. 1196.—II. with steps, pavement of brass, solid, ὁδός, Soph. O. C. 57, cf. 1591.

Χαλκοπρόσωπος, οὐ, (χαλκός, πρό-

σωπον) with brow of brass, brazen-faced like the ferreus of Catull.

Χαλκοπρόσρος, οὐ, with prow of brass of ships.

Χαλκοπτής, οὐ, ὁ, for χαλκοκόπτης = χαλκοκόπτος, acc. to Welck Syll. Epigr. 3, p. 6; but acc. to Böckl. Inscr. 1, p. 837, ὁς ὀπτά χαλκόν.

Χαλκοτύπος, οὐ, (χαλκός, πυγή) with brazen rump, of a sedentary student; cf. χαλκέντερος.

Χαλκοτύλος, οὐ, (χαλκός, τύλη) with gates of brass, or bronze, Hdt. 1, 181: χαλκ. θεά, epith. of Minerva, like the usu. χαλκίοικοι, Eur. Tro. 1113. Χαλκοτύων, υνος, ὁ, (χαλκός, πύγων) transl. of the Lat. *Athenobarbus*, Plut. Aemil. 25.

Χαλκοτῶλης, οὐ, ὁ, a dealer in brass or copper.

Χαλκός, οὐ, ὁ, copper, Lat. *aes*, Hom., and Hes.; called, in reference to its colour, ἐρυθρός, II. 9, 365; and αἰθῶν, oft. in Hom. Copper was the first metal that men learnt to smelt and work, whence Hes. (Op. 149) of the ancients, τοῖς δ' ἦν χάλκεια μὲν τεύχεα, χάλκιοι δὲ τε οἶκοι, χαλκῶ δ' ἐργαζόντο, μέλας δ' οὐκ ἔσκε σιδήρος; in Hom., we have χαλκός τε χρυσός τε πολὺκηχτός τε σιδήρος, II. 6, 48; cf. 7, 473, Plat. Legg. 956 A:—hence the word was used for metal in general; and later, when iron began to be worked, the word χαλκός was used, esp. by poets, for σιδήρος, χάλκεος for σιδήρεος, etc.; cf. χαλκεύς. On Homer's χαλκός, v. Höckel Kreta, 1, p. 261, sq.—Later χαλκός was distinguished into various kinds, common copper being called χ. μέλας or ἐρυθρός, v. supra, cf. Callix. ap. Ath. 205 B; also, χ. κύπριος (cf. κύπρος, χαλκίτις): χ. λευκός, a kind of prince's metal, Hipp.; χ. κεκραμένος, brass or bronze, etc.:—but the word χαλκός alone was usu. applied to bronze, a mixture of copper with tin, in which state it is harder and more fusible, and was the chief metal used by the ancients in the arts; but our brass, a mixture of copper and zinc, is said to have been quite unknown to the ancients, Dict. Antiq. s. v. *Aes*.—II. in the poets freq. for any thing made of brass or metal, esp. of arms, like σιδήρος, and as our poets use iron, steel, (hence Pind. calls it πολίος, the proper epith. of iron, P. 3, 85); of an axe, II. 1, 236; ὀξεῖ χαλκῷ, νηλεῖ χ., of a spear, sword, etc., oft. in Il.; χαλκὸν ζώννυσθαι, of a warrior girding on his armour, II. 23, 130; κεκορυθμένος αἰδοπι χαλκῷ, 4, 495; ἐδύετο νόρπα χ., 2, 578; and freq. in various phrases, but all ways in sing.:—of a brazen vessel, urn, Soph. El. 758; and collectively of many brazen vessels, plate (cf. Lat. *argentum*), Pind. N. 10, 84.—2. a copper coin, like χαλκοῦς II, Plut. 2, 665 B.—III. χαλκοὶ ἄνθρωποι, Lat. *aeris flos*, particles thrown off by copper when cooling, Diosc.: χαλκοὶ λεπτεῖς, Lat. *aeris squama*, the small pieces that scale off under the hammer, Id.; cf. Plin. 34, 24. (Prob. from χαλάω, because the ductility of metal was first observed in copper, and that in a very high degree.)

Χαλκοσκελής, ες, (χαλκός, σκέλος) with legs of brass, βούς, Soph. Fr. 320

Χαλκοστέφανος, οὐ, (χαλκός, στέφανος) compassed, decked with brass, Anth. P. appended. 242.

Χαλκοστόμος, οὐ, (χαλκός, στόμα) with brazen mouth, χ. κάδων Τυρρηνική, i. e. a trumpet, Soph. Aj. 17.—II

with edge of point of brass, ἐμβολή, Aesch. Pers. 10.

Χαλκοτεμκος, ον, (χαλκός, τεύχω) made of brass, Eur. I. T. 99.

Χαλκοτευχής, ἐς, v. l. for χαλκοτευχής.

Χαλκότηνον, ον, τό, a machine which was striched by copper-bands (fibulae) instead of strings.

Χαλκοτόκος, ον, (χαλκός, τόκος) armed with brazen bow, Pind. N. 3, 65.

Χαλκοτόρευτος, ον, (χαλκός, τορέω) wrought of brass, Orph. H. 16, 2. Χαλκοτόρεω, ὦ, to work, form of brass, Anth. Plan 15: from

Χαλκότορος, ον, (χαλκός, τείρω, τορέω) formed of or piercing with brass, ξίφος, Pind. P. 4, 261.—2. caused by piercing with brass, ὠτειλαί, Opp. H. 3, 329.

Χαλκοτύπειον, ον, τό, a forge, smithy.

Χαλκοτύπεω, ὦ, (χαλκοτύπος) to forge copper; metaph., to forge, beat up:—metaph., like Lat. conflare, χ. τιμάς, Plut. 2, 820 A.

Χαλκοτύπια, ας, ἡ, (χαλκοτύπος) a wounding with a brazen weapon, with a sword.

Χαλκοτύπικῇ (sc. τέχνῃ), ἥς, ἡ, the art or trade of a χαλκοτύπος, Plat. Polit. 288 A, Plut. 2, 1084 C.

Χαλκοτύπων, ον, τό, = χαλκοτυπείον.

Χαλκοτύπος, ον, (χαλκός, τύπτω) forging or working copper: ὁ χ., a worker in copper, coppersmith, χ. καὶ σιδηρεῖς, Xen. Ages. 1, 26, Vect. 4, 6: generally, a smith, like χαλκεύς, Dem. 781, 17.—2. striking brass together:—χαλκοτύπος I, χ. μανίη, of the priests of Cybele, Anth. P. 6, 51: but,—II. προπαροχ., χαλκοτύπος, ον, pass., struck with brass, inflicted with brazen arms, ὠτειλαί, Il. 19, 25.

Χαλκοτυρεῖον, ον, τό, a coppermine.—II. a smithy, forge: from

Χαλκορυέω, ὦ, (χαλκορυός) to forge or work in copper, to make of copper. Hence

Χαλκορυήμα, ατος, τό, a work of copper, forged work of art, Philo; a copper utensil or instrument.

Χαλκορυγία, ας, ἡ, a working in copper: and

Χαλκορυγικός, ἡ, ὄν, for a copper-smith, fitted for his art or work: ἡ-κῆ-ς, τέχνῃ, the art of working in brass or bronze, Arist. Pol. 1, 8, 1: from

Χαλκορυγός, ὄν, (χαλκός, *ἔργω) working copper:—ὁ χ., a brazier, coppersmith.

Χαλκοῦς, ἡ, οὖν, Att. contr. from χαλκος, q. v.—II. as subst., ὁ χαλκοῦς, a copper-coin, somewhat less than a farthing, Ar. Eccl. 815, 818, Dem. 1045, 24.

Χαλκοφάλαρος, ον, (χαλκός, φαλάρος) shining, adorned with brass or copper, ὄμμα, Ar. Ach. 1072. [φῶ]

Χαλκοφάνης, ἐς, gen. ἐος, (χαλκός, φαίνωμαι) looking like brass or copper.

Χαλκοῦ, Ep. gen. from χαλκός, for χαλκοῦ, Il. 11, 351.

Χαλκοφόρος, ον, (χαλκός, φέρω) producing copper, rich in copper.

Χαλκοφάνος, ον, = χαλκοφάνος.

Χαλκοχάρμης, ον, ὁ, (χαλκός, χάρμη) fighting in brass, i. e. in brazen armour, ξένου, Τελέμων, Pind. P. 5, 109, l. 6 (5), 39: others interpr. it (from χάρμα) delighting in arms: cf. σιδηροχάρμης.

Χαλκοχίτων, υνος, ὁ, ἡ, (χαλκός, χιτών) in brazen coat, brass-clad, Ἀχαιοί, Il. 2, 47, etc.; Τρωες, 5, 180, etc. [ι]

Χαλκοχύτος, ον, cast in brass or copper.

Χαλκός, ὦ, f. -ῶσα, (χαλκός) to bronze, convert into bronze, πόρτιν, Anth. P. 9, 795.—pass., χαλκοθεῖς, clad in brass, Pind. O. 13, 123.

Χαλκώδης, ἐς, gen. ἐος, contr. for χαλκοειδής.

†Χαλκοδόσιον, ον, τό, ὄρος, Mt. Chalcedonius, in Thessaly near Pherae, Ar. Rh. 1, 59.

†Χαλκωδοντιάδης, ον, ὁ, son of Chalcedon, i. e. Elphenor, Il. 2, 541.

†Χαλκωδοντιάδης, ον, ὁ, = foreg.; ol X., the descendants of Chalcedon, i. e. the Euboeans, Eur. Ion 59.

Χαλκῶδον, οντος, ὁ, ἡ, (χαλκός, ὀδόν) with brazen teeth.

†Χαλκῶδαν, οντος, ὁ, Chalcedon, a king of the Abantes in Euboea, father of Elphenor, Il. 4, 464; Soph. Phil. 489; Plut. Thes. 27; etc.—a suitor of Hippodamia, Paus. 6, 21, 10; from whom he distinguishes another, 8, 15, 6.—2. king of Cos, son of Merops, Apollod. 2, 7, 1: in Theocr. Χάλκων.

—3. son of Aegyptus, Apollod. 2, 1, 5.

Χάλκωμα, ατος, τό, (χαλκῶμα) any thing made of bronze, or copper, a brass utensil, vessel, instrument, Ar. Vesp. 1214, Lys. 154, 22, Fr. 32, etc.:—a copper plate for engraving on, Polyb. 3, 26, 1.

Χαλκομάτιον, ον, τό, dim. from foreg. [ῶ]

†Χάλκων, υνος, ὁ, Chalcon, = Χαλκῶδαν 2, Theocr. 7, 6.—2. a Myrmidon, father of Bathycles, Il. 16, 895.

Χαλκωνήτος, ον, bought with brass or money.

Χαλκωνῆς, ὅχτος, ὁ, ἡ, with brazen nails or hoofs.

Χαλκορυχέιον, ον, τό, a coppermine: from

Χαλκορυχέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (χαλκορυχός) to dig or mine copper, Lyc. 484.

Χαλκορυχία, ας, ἡ, a digging of copper.

Χαλκορυχίον, ον, τό, = χαλκορυχέιον.

Χαλκορύχος, ον, (χαλκός, ὀρύσσω) digging copper, a copper-miner. [ῶ]

†Χάλος, ον, ὁ, the Chalus, a river of Syria, near Chalcis, Xen. An. 1, 4, 9.

Χαλκοβδικός, ἡ, ὄν, = χαλκοβδικός: τὸ χ., steel, Eur. Heracl. 162; so, χ. στόμωμα, Cratin. Xer. 14, with v. l.

Χάλυβκόν, v. Meineke ad l.

†Χάλυβες, ὡν, οἱ, the Chalybes, v. sub Χάλυβ.

†Χαλύβη, ἡς, ἡ, Chalybe, a city of the Amazons in Pontus, acc. to Strab. p. 549 prob.—the Homeric Ἀλύβη.

Χαλύβης, ἴδος, pecul. poet. fem. of sq., Maxim. 302.

Χαλύβικός, ἡ, ὄν, steel, of steel; cf. χαλυβδικός.

†Χάλυβοι, οἱ, = Χάλυβες, Eur. Alc. 980, v. Χάλυβιν.

Χάλυβ, ὅβος, ὁ, one of the nation of the Chalybes in Pontus, who were famous for the preparation of steel, οἱ σιδηροτέκτονες Χάλυβες, Aesch. Fr. 715; in Strab. p. 549 the earlier Alybes; and, as in Xen. An. 4, 5, 34, on the borders of Armenia, = Χαλδαῖοι: hence—II. as appellat., χάλυβ, hardened iron, steel, Aesch. Pr. 133.

—Also, χάλυβος as nom., χάλυβος Σκυθῶν ἀποίκος, Id. Theb. 729. [ῶ]

†Χαλυνῖται, ὡν, οἱ, the Chalontiae, a people in southwest of Assyria, Dion. P. 1015.

†Χαλυνῖτις, ἴδος, ἡ, Chalontitis, i. e. the territory of the Chalontiae, Strab. p. 529.

Χαμῶδης, adv. poet. for sq., as οἱ-

καδὶς for οἰκάδε, on the ground, to the ground, τὰ μὲν τ' ἀνεμος χ. χέει, I. 6, 147; χ. πέσει, 7, 16; cf. Aesch. Theb. 358; χ. βάλε, Il. 7, 190; etc. [μῦ]

Χαμῶς, adv. (χαμαί):—on the ground, to the ground, Lat. humi, freq. in Hom., ἐξ ὀχέων ἄλλο χ., Il. 3, 29, etc.; ἦκε χ., 8, 134; χ. κάππεσεν, 15, 537:—rare in Att., as Eur. Bacch. 633, Ar. Ach. 341, 344; χ. πίπτει Id. Vesp. 1012. (Formed like ἐραῖς θύραζε, Ἀθήναζε, but with different accent. Arcad. indeed quotes χαμῶς, but Draco and others expressly make χαμῶς an exception.)

Χαμᾶν, adv. (χαμαί):—Ion. and Att. for the less good χαμῶδης, from the ground, Hdt. 2, 125; 4, 172, Piers Moer. 409. (The form χαμᾶν [α] is disproved by the lines of Eurp. Kōlak. 10, Ar. Vesp. 249, Dind; but it is still retained in Hdt.)

Χαμαί, adv., on the earth, on the ground, χαμαί ἦσθαι, Od. 7, 160; cf. Il. 5, 442; 11, 145; so also in Pind., and Trag.; and in prose, θέντες χαμαί, Hdt. 4, 67; χ. καθίεν, Plat. Criti. 120 B; cf. Rep. 390 C, 553 D, and Xen.:—χ. σὺγὰ καλύπτειν, to bury in silence underground, Pind. N. 9, 14:—εἰς τὸ χαμαί, Ep. Ad. 108.—2.—χαμῶς, ἐν κοινή, ἐν κοινή, χ. πέσει, Il. 4, 482; χ. βάλλον ἐν κοινή, 5, 588, cf. 4, 526; ἐκ δίφρου χαμαί θόρε, 8, 320; οὐ χ. πεσείται ὁ τι ἂν εἴπης, Plat. Euthyphr. 14 D; cf. χαμαίπετῃς. (Akin to χθών: χαμαί come χαμηλός, χαμαλός, χαμαλός: traces of an old root χαμῶς, χαμοί, χαμῆ, are preserved in χαμῶθεν and χαμηλός. To the same root belong Lat. humus, humi, humilis.)

Χαμαϊάκη, ἡς, ἡ, the low growing ἄκτῃ, the dwarf elder, sambucus ebulus, Linn., Theophr.

Χαμαϊβάλλανος, ον, ἡ, the earthnut, a kind of spurge, Diosc.

Χαμαϊβάμων, ον, (χαμαί, βαῖνω) going on the ground, low, Nicet. [βᾶ]

Χαμαϊβάτος, ον, ἡ, a prickly, creeping plant, like our bramble, Theophr.

Χαμαϊγενής, ἐς, gen. ἐος, (χαμαί *γένω) earth-born, epith. of men, B. Hom. Ven. 108, Cer. 353, Hes. Th. 879, Pind. P. 4, 155.

Χαμαϊδύφη, ἡς, ἡ, the dwarf lau rel, Diosc. 4, 149.

Χαμαϊδοῦσκάλος, ον, ὁ, an under teacher, school-master, professor artium secundarius.

Χαμαϊδικαστής, οὔ, ὁ, a low dicast, Pandect.

Χαμαϊδρῆτης οἶνος, ὁ, wine flavoured with the plant χαμαϊδρῆς, Diosc. 5, 51.

Χαμαϊδρῶν, ον, τό, and χαμαῖ δρῶς, ὅος, ἡ, a plant, Lat. trizago, or trissago, our Germander, also χαμαῖ δρῶν and λυδρῶν, Theophr.

Χαμαϊεννάς, ἴδος, pecul. fem. of sq., σπες χαμαϊεννάδες, Od. 10, 243, 14, 15, [where at.]

Χαμαϊενῆς, ον, ὁ, (χαμαί, ἐννή) lying, sleeping on the ground, Σελλοί, Il. 16, 235, [where at.]

Χαμαϊεύρετος, ον, found on the ground.

Χαμαϊζήλος, ον, (χαμαί, ζήλος) seeking the earth or ground, growing low, χ. φυτά, opp. to δένδρα, Arist. H. A. 6, 1, 7; cf. Nic. Th. 70: ὁ χαμαϊζήλος (sc. οἶνος), a low seat, a stool, Plat. Phaed. 89 B; also, ἡ χαμαϊζήλη, Hipp., v. Foes. Oec., Lob. Paral. 466, Ruhn. Tim., Wyttben. Plut. 2, 150 A.—II. metaph., of low estate, humble; τὴ χαμ., humilitas [et]

demeasour, Isocr. Ep. 10, 3, Bekk.—III. τὸ χαμαίζηλον, a plant, the *viburnum*, or *genista*, Diosc.

Χαμαῖθεν, adv., rare collat. form from χαμαῖθεν, χαμῶδες.

Χαμαϊκανός, ον, ὁ, (χαμαί, κανλός) with a low, creeping stalk, Theophr.

Χαμαϊκέρατος, ον, ὁ, (χαμαί, κέρατος) the dwarf cherry-tree: or, rather, a low growing plant, with berries like cherries, Asclep. ap. Ath. 50 D.—μυαϊκνολον, acc. to Ath. l. c.:—also χαμαϊκεράσιον, τό, Diosc.

Χαμαϊκισσός, ον, ὁ, ground-ivy, Diosc. 4, 126.

Χαμαϊκλίνη, ἐς, (χαμαί, κλίνω) lying on the ground, lying low, Strab.

Χαμαϊκοίτεια, ἀς, ἡ,=χαμαϊκοίτια, Eccl.

Χαμαϊκοιτέω, ὦ, f. ἤσω, to lie on the ground, Luc. Dea Syr. 55: from

χαμαϊκοίτης, ον, ὁ, (χαμαί, κοίτη) =χαμαϊεύνης, Σελλός, Soph. Tr. 1166.

Χαμαϊκοίτια, ἀς, ἡ, a lying or sleeping on the ground: from

χαμαϊκοίτος, ον,=χαμαϊεύνης; χαμαϊκῦπάρισσος, ον, ἡ, the ground-cypress. [α]

Χαμαῖλεων, ον, poet. for χαμαϊλέων, Nic. Th. 656.

Χαμαῖλεῦκη, ἡς, ἡ,=χαμαϊκισσός, Diosc. 4, 126.—2. acc. to others,=βήχιον, tussilago, our coltsfoot.

Χαμαῖλης, ἐς, gen. ἐος, (χαμαί, ἔλεος)=χαμαϊεύνης, κοίτη, Anth. P. 7, 413.

Χαμαῖλεων, οντος, ὁ, the chameleon, a kind of lizard known for changing its colour, Arist. H. A. 2, 11, 1.—II. a plant, so called from its leaves changing colour, Theophr.

†Χαμαῖλεων, οντος, ὁ, Chamaeleon, a writer of Heraclea, hence styled ὁ Ποντικός, Ath. 21 D.

Χαμαῖλέλαιον, ον, τό, a mixture of χαμαῖλην and oil, Diosc.

Χαμαῖμῆλινος, ἡ, ον, made of χαμαῖλην, Diosc.

Χαμαῖμῆλον, ον, τό, (χαμαί, μῆλον) strictly earth-apple, our chamomile, so called from its flower smelling like apples, Diosc.; also ἀνθεμῖς.

Χαμαῖμυρσίνη, ἡς, ἡ, the dwarf myrtle, Plin.

Χαμαῖμύρτη, ἡς, ἡ,=foreg., susp. in Diosc.

Χαμαῖπᾶγῆς, ἐς, (χαμαί, πῆγνυμι) clinging to the ground, low, like χαμαῖζῆλος, Paul. S. Ecphr. 126.

Χαμαῖπέτεια, ἀς, ἡ, a being χαμαῖπετής.

Χαμαῖπετέω, ὦ, to fall to the ground, γνώμα χαμαῖπετοῖσα, a thought that falls to the ground, Pind. N. 4, 66; cf. sq.: from

Χαμαῖπετής, ἐς, (χαμαί, πίπτω)—strictly, falling to the ground, χ. πίπτει πρὸς οὐδός, Eur. Bacch. 1111; χ. φόνος, blood that has fallen on the earth, Eur. Or. 1491, etc.; fallen in the dust, δομοὶ χαμαῖπετεῖς ἐκεῖσθ' αἰεῖ, Aesch. Cho. 964; μὴ χ. βόμα προσ-χάνης ἔμοι, i. e. salute me not with these cries and prostrations, Aesch. Ag. 920.—2. lying or sleeping on the ground, χαμ. αἰεῖ ὦν καὶ ἰστροτός, Plat. Symp. 203 D.—3. on the ground, χ. στιβάς, ἐνῇ, Eur. Tro. 507, Cycl. 385:—of trees, like χαμαῖζῆλος, Polyb. 13, 10, 7.—II. metaph., falling to the ground, i. e. coming to nought, Pind. O. 9, 19, P. 6, 37; cf. foreg., χαμαῖ sub fin. Adv. -τῶς, along the ground, αἰεῖ a goose's flight, Luc. Icarom. 10.

Χαμαῖπεῦκη, ἡς, ἡ, a plant, Staehelina Chamaepeuce, Sprengel Diosc. 4, 125; ecc. to others,=χαμαῖλεῦκη.

Χαμαῖπῦτῖνος, ἡ, ον, of or from the plant χαμαῖπτύς, e. g. οἶνος χ., wine flavoured with it, Diosc. 5, 70.

Χαμαῖπτύς, νος, ἡ, (χαμαί, πτύς) literally ground-pine, a genus of plants comprehending several species, Lat. *ajuga* and *teucrium*, Diosc.

Χαμαῖπουός, ὁ, ἡ, -πουν, τό, gen. ποδος, going on foot.

Χαμαῖράφινος, ον, ὁ,=χαμαῖβάλανος. [α]

Χαμαῖρεπής, ἐς, creeping on the ground: v. sq.

Χαμαῖριφής, ἐς, (χαμαί, ῥίπτω) thrown to the earth or ground, thrown away.—II. φοίνιξ χ., the dwarf-palm, Theophr. H. Pl. 2, 6, 11; nisi legend. χαμαῖρεπής.

Χαμαῖρων, σπος, ἡ, a plant, chamaerops, in Plin. 26, 27,—perh.=χαμαῖδραν.

Χαμαῖστροσία, ἀς, ἡ, a bed on the ground: from

χαμαῖστροτός, ον, lying or strewn on the ground.

Χαμαῖσῦκη, ἡς, ἡ, the ground-fig, a sort of spurge, Diosc. 4, 170. [ε]

Χαμαῖσυντος, ον, (χαμαί, σύρω) drawn, trailed on the ground, Theophr.

Χαμαῖσχιδής, ἐς, divided, cleft from the ground upwards.

Χαμῖτης, ον, ὁ, fem. -ίτης, ιδος,=χαμῖτης, -ίτης.

Χαμῖτῶπειον, ον, τό, (χαμῖτῶ-πη) a brothel, Luc. Nigr. 22, D. Mort. 10, 11.

Χαμῖτῶπέω, ὦ, to strike or fell to the ground.

Χαμῖτῶπη, ἡς, ἡ, (χαμῖτῶπος) a common harlot, strumpet, Menand. p. 272; cf. Wytenb. Plut. 2, 5 B. [ε]

Χαμῖτῶπῆς, ἐς, gen. ἐος,=χαμῖτῶπος.—II. metaph. like χαμαῖζῆλος, low, Dion. H.

Χαμῖτῶπια, ἀς, ἡ, the life of a common strumpet, whoredom.

Χαμῖτῶπικός, ἡ, ον, like a harlot or whoredom.

Χαμῖτῶπῖς, ιδος, ἡ,=χαμῖτῶπη.

Χαμῖτῶπος, ον, (χαμαί, τῶπος) striking the ground: ὁ χ., a hawk that strikes its prey on the ground, Arist. H. A. 9, 36, 3.—II. also, ὁ χ., a fornicator, but also pathicus, Theopomp. (Hist.) ap. Polyb. 8, 11, 11; cf. χαμῖτῶπη. [ε]

Χαμῖθερής, ἐς, falling to the earth or ground.

Χαμῖφῆς, ἐς, growing low on the ground.

Χαμῖλός, ἡ, ον, low, Strab.; but χαμῖλός is more usu.

†Χαμαννή, ἡς, ἡ, Chamanene, a district of Cappadocia, Strab. p. 534.

†Χαμβδός, ᾧ, ὁ, Chambdas, an Arabian prince, Anth. Append. 134.

Χαμῖλαια, ἀς, ἡ, a kind of dwarf-olive, dapifne oleoides, Diosc. 4, 172, Nic. Al. 48.

Χαμῖλαῖτης οἶνος, ὁ, wine flavoured with χαμῖλαια, Diosc. 5, 79.

Χαμῖρητής, ἐς, gen. ἐος, (χαμαί, ἔρω) creeping on the ground, Anth. P. append. 39.

Χαμῖταιρίς, ιδος, ἡ,=χαμῖτῶπη.

Χαμῖννάς, ἀδος, ἡ,=χαμῖαιεννάς, Lyc. 848.—II.=χαμῖτῶπη, Id. 319.

—III.=χαμῖννῶν, a lair of beasts, Nic. Th. 23.

Χαμῖννῶν, ὦ, to lie on the ground, Philostr.: from

Χαμῖννῶν, ἡς, ἡ, for χαμῖαιεννῶν, a bed on the ground, pallet-bed, low bed, δροίτης, Aesch. Ag. 1540, Eur. Rhes. 9, Theoc. 13, 33:—generally, a bedstead, Ar. Av. 816.

Χαμῖννης, ον, ὁ, one who sleeps on the ground.

Χαμῖννία, ἀς, ἡ, a lying on the ground, Galen.

Χαμῖννιον, ον, τό, dim. from χαμῖννη, Plat. Symp. 220 D, Luc.

Χαμῖννίς, ιδος, ἡ,=foreg., Theoc. 7, 133.

Χαμῖννος, ον, (χαμαί, ἐννῆ) sleeping on the ground, Maxim. Tyr.

Χαμῖνός, ἡ, ον, (χαμαί) on the earth or ground, of a horse's hoof, Xen. Eq. 1, 3; πῖνός, etc., Nic.—2. diminutive, trifling, Leon. Tar. 70:—metaph., χαμῖνὰ πνέων, one of a low spirit, Pind. P. 11, 46.

Χαμῖτης, ον, ὁ, fem. -ίτης, ιδος,=χαμῖλός:—ἀμπελός χ., a vine trained low on the ground.

Χαμῖθεν, adv., later form for χαμῖθεν, Xen. Hell. 7, 2, 7; cf. Lob. Phryn. 94.

Χαμῖκοιτέω, ὦ, Χαμῖκοίτος, later forms for χαμαίχ.

Χαμῖός, ὁ, in Hesych.=καμῖλός a crooked fish-hook, the Lat. *hamus*.—II.=κμηός, written also χαβός, Schol. Ar. Eq. 1147.

Χαμῖνλός, ον, ὁ, (χαμαί, ἔλκω) a windlass for hauling ships on land.

†Χαμῖνη, ἡς, ἡ, Chamynē, epith. of Ceres in Elis, Paus. 6, 21, 1.

†Χάμννος, ον, ὁ, Chamynus, masc. pr. n., of Pisa in Elis, Paus. 6, 21, 1.

Χάμναι, οἱ, the Aegyptian name for κροκόδειλος, Hdt. 2, 69; and the same word remains to this day in Coptic.

Χάν, ἡ, Dor. for χῆν, a goose.

†Χαναάν, indecl., ὁ, Canaan, the name sometimes of all Palestine, sometimes of a portion only, N. T.

†Χαναανός, ας, ον, of or from Canaan, i. e. Phoenician, N. T.

Χανόμοι, αὐς χανόμοι, as pass. (χαῖνω) to be swallowed up by an abyss, Gramm.

Χανδάνω, lengthd. from root ΧΑΔ (cf. ΧΑΩ), which appears in aor. ἐχάνον: πῖ with pres. signf. κέχανον: f. χείσομαι. To hold, take in, comprise, contain, ἐξ μέτρα χάνδανε κρητήρ, Il. 23, 742; λέβης τέσσαρα μέτρα κεχανδός, Il. 268; οὐκ ἐδύνῃ σάτο πάσας αἰγιαλὸς νῆας χάδεειν, Il. 14, 34; οἶκος κεχανδός πολλὰ καὶ ἐσθλὰ, Od. 4, 96; θάλαμος γλῆνεα πολλὰ κεχάνδει, Il. 24, 192; οὐδὸς ἀμφοτέρους οὐδε χείσεται, Od. 18, 17; Ἥρη οὐκ ἐχάδε στήθος χόλον, the breast of Juno could not contain her rage, Il. 4, 24, cf. 8, 461; ὥς οἱ χείρες ἐχάνδανον, as much as his hands could hold, Od. 17, 344; ἦρσεν ἔσον κεφαλὴ χάδε φωτός, he made as loud a shout as the head of a man could take in, endure, Il. 11, 462; κεκραζόμεσθα γ' ὅσπον ἡ φάρυγς ἄν ἡμῶν χανδάνη, Ar. Ran. 260; cf. Anth. P. 7, 644; ῥόπαλόν οἱ ἐχάνδανε χεῖρ, Theoc. 13, 57:—with collat. notion of boasting, οὐκέτι μοι στόμα χείσεται, no more will my mouth open with boasting, H. Hom. Ven. 253 (as Wolf and Herm. read the passage); but, as this signf. does not strictly belong to the verb χανδάνω, Buttm. would read χῆσεται, as fut. from χάσκω.—Poet. and chiefly Ep., word. (Akin to χάινω, χάσκω.)

Χανδόνειν, adv.,=χανδόν, dub. in Hipp.; v. Foes. Oecon.

Χανδόν, (χαῖνω) adv., gaping, with mouth wide open: metaph., greedily, eagerly, ἵνα χανδόν ἐλεῖν, Od. 21, 294; χ. πῖσθαι, Luc. Merc. Cond. 7. χ. ἐνεπιπλάτο ἐνῶν, Id. Alex. 14.

Χαιδοπότης, ου, ὁ, (χανδός, πίνω) one who drinks greedily, a toper, guzzler, Anth. P. 11, 59.

Χανδός, ἡ, ὄν, (χαίνω) gaping wide, rosy; ἐκ χανδῆς κύλικος, Polemon ap. Ath. 436 D; cf. Jac. Anth. P. p. 959.

Χάνη or χάννη, ἡς, ἡ, a sea-fish, so called from its wide mouth, Lat. *hiatula*, and still called *hanna* in Italy, Epich. p. 36, Arist. H. A. 4, 11, 8, etc.:—also χάννος, ὁ.

†Χάνης, ους, ὁ, the Chanes, a branch of the Cyrus, Strab. p. 500.

†Χάνοι, 3 sing. 2 aor. opt. act. from χαίνω, Il. 4, 182.

Χάνομαι, v. χανόμαι.

Χάνος, εος, τό, (χαίνω)=χάσμα, Poll.

Χανύσσω and χανύστέω,=sq.

Χανύω, (χαίνω) to gape: esp. to speak with the mouth wide open.

†Χαῖω, ου, τό, ὄρος, Mt. Chaüs in Argolis, Paus. 2, 24, 6; cf. Strab. p. 389.

†Χαῖνες, ὧν, οἱ, the Chaonians, a people of Epirus, Thuc. 2, 18; etc.; Strab. p. 323. Hence

†Χαῖνία, ας, ἡ, Chaonia, territory of foreg.: and

†Χαῖνιος, α, ὢν, of the Chaons, Chaonia, and in genl. Epirotic, ἡ Χαοινή φηγός, Orph. Arg. 130.

ΧΑ'ΟΣ, εος, τό, empty, immense, irritable Space, personified by Hes. Th. 116, who represents Chaos as the first state of existence, the rude, unformed mass, out of which the universe was created; cf. Epich. p. 76, Ar. Av. 693, sq., cf. Plat. Symp. 178 B.—2. infinite space, space; the atmosphere, Ibyc. 41, Ar. Av. 192, Nub. 627: generally, a gulf, chasm, like χάσμα, Opp. C. 3, 414.—3. applied to infinite time, M. Anton. 4, 3.—4. infinite darkness, the infernal regions, etc., Q. Sm. 2, 614. (From this root XA— comes on the one hand the transit. XΑΔ— (with χάρμαι) χανδάνω, χῶρος, χωρῶς, on the other the intr. χαίνω, χάσσω, cf. χαίνω fin.: hence also χάζομαι, χάζω, χῶρος; σχάζω, σχίζω; χαλάω, χατέω.) [α]

Χαός, ὢν, like χαῖος, genuine, true, good, χαοὶ ὁ ἐπὶ πάντων, the good men of past times, Theocr. 7, 5: for there is no reason to take χαοὶ itself in the sense of forefathers or ancestors.

Χαός, = ἀπόλλυμι, first in Simplic.

Χαρά, ας, ἡ, (χαίρω) joy, delight, first in Att. writers, both poetry and prose: χαρᾷ, with joy, Aesch. Cho. 233, etc.; so, χαρὰς ὄτο, Id. Ag. 540; χαρὰν λέγειν τινί, to wish him joy, Ar. Plut. 637:—c. gen., joy in or at a thing, Eur. Alc. 579; πρὸς χαρὰν λόγων, in accordance with joyous tidings, Soph. Tr. 178.

Χαράγη, ἡς, ἡ, an engraved trace or character.

Χάραγμα, ατος, τό, (χαράσσω) any mark engraven, imprinted, etc., χ. ἐχιδνῆς, the serpent's mark, i. e. its bite, sting, Soph. Phil. 267: ἐν ἱσχυρί μὲν ἵπποι πύρος χάραγ' ἔχουσιν, Anacreont. 28, 2, cf. κοππατίας, σαμφοῖας:—χ. χειρὸς, i. e. writing, Anth.—II. that which has received a mark, stamped money, coin, Anth. P. 5, 30. [χᾶ]

Χάραγι, ἡς, ἡ, =χαράγη, dub.

Χάραγμος, οὔ, ὁ, (χαράσσω) an engraving: a cut, incision, Theophr.

Χαράδεις, ὁ, Dor. for sq., Tabul. Heracl.

Χαράδρα, ας, ἡ, Ion. χαράδρη, like ζειμάρδος, a mountain-stream or tor-

rent, which gushes down swollen with rains or melting snow and cuts itself (χαράσσει) a way down the mountain side, Lat. *torrens*, Il. 16, 390: hence, a hoarse, rough, brawling voice is compared to the ὄνῃ χαράδρος ὀλέοντα τετοκίας, Ar. Vesp. 1034; cf. κυκλοβρότω.—II. the bed of such a stream, a deep gully, rift, ravine, such as are common in mountainous countries, κοιλῆς ἐντοσθε χαράδρης, Il. 4, 454; cf. Hdt. 9, 102, Thuc., etc.; χ. κρηνωδῆς, Thuc. 7, 78; χαράδρω.—2. an artificial conduit for letting off water, Dem. 1273, 6, Aeschin. 50, 36.

†Χαράδρα, ας, ἡ, Charadra, a city of Phocis on the Charadrus, Hdt. 8, 33; Paus. 10, 3, 2.—2. a city of Messenia, Strab. p. 360.—3. a city of Epirus, Polyb. 4, 63, 4.

Χαράδραϊος, α, ὢν, of or from a χαράδρα, lit., Leon. Tar. 39; βέβηρον, νηφτός, Nonn.

Χαράδρειον, ὢν, τό, poet. for χαράδω, Nic. Th. 389.

Χαράδρεον, ὢνος, ὁ, a place where there are many χαράδραι, ground broken up by mountain-streams.

Χαράδρεϊς, εσσα, ἐν, =χαράδραϊος, Nonn.

Χαράδριον, ὢν, τό, dim. from χαράδρα, Strab.

Χαράδριος, οὔ, ὁ, a yellowish bird dwelling in clefts (χαράδραι), perh. the lapwing, or the curlew, Hippon. 36, Ar. Av. 266, 1141. It was very greedy, whence the proverb, χαράδριος βίον ζῆν, of a glutton, Plat. Gorg. 494 B, ubi v. Stallb. The sight of it was held to be a cure for the jaundice, Ael. N. A. 17, 13; cf. ἱκτερός II.

Χαράδρος, ὢν, ὁ, =χαράδρα, Plut. Agis 8.

†Χαράδρος, ὢν, ὁ, the Charadrus, a mountain stream in Argolis emptying into the Inachus, Thuc. 5, 60; Paus. 2, 25, 2.—2. a little stream near Charadra in Phocis, Paus. 10, 33, 6.—Elsewhere freq. as name of a mountain torrent, Paus.; etc.; cf. foreg.

Χαράδρος, ὦ, f. -ῶσω, to make into a χαράδρα:—hence, in pass., to be broken into clefts by mountain streams, to be full of rifts and gullies, χῶρος κεχαράδρωμένη, Hdt. 2, 25; ὡς ἂν ὁ χῶρος χαράδρωθῇ, Hdt. 7, 176: metaph., οἱ πόροι χαράδρουνται, the pores are widened into large channels, Hipp.

Χαράδρῳδης, ες, (εἶδος) like a χαράδρα, full of clefts, rifts, gullies, Foës. Oec. Hipp. s. v. χαράδρα.

Χαράκας, ὢν, ὁ, (χάρας) belonging to or fit for a stake, pale or palisade, Theophr.

Χαράκιος, f. -ῖσω Att. -ῖω, (χάρας) to fence with pointed stakes, driven in crosswise, to palisade: generally, to lay across, cross; and so, intrans., of a fly, χ. τοῖς προσθίοις σκέλει, to dress itself by crossing the forelegs, Arist. Part. An. 4, 6, 14.

Χαράκον, ὢν, τό, dim. from χάρας, [α]

Χαράκισμός, οὔ, ὁ, (χαράκις) a palisading, Pherecr. Pers. 1, 2.

Χαράκιδης, ὢν, ὁ, in Timon ap. Ath. 22 D, χαράκται βιβλιακοί (from χάρας, a fence or wall), bookish cloisterings. The Edd. of Ath. read χαράκεται.

Χαράκοβηλία, ας, ἡ, (χάρας, βάλω) the throwing up of a palisade or rampart, a mound, LXX.

Χαράκοποιεμαι, f. -ήσομαι, (χάρας, ποιέω) dep. mid., to make a

palisad, fortify a camp, App. Ci. Hence

Χαράκοποιά, ας, ἡ, the making of a vallum, Polyb. 6, 34, 1.

Χαράκος, ὦ, f. -ῶσω, (χάρας) to pale round, palisade, barricade, Aeschin. 73, 29; χ. ἰκάνθαι, Arist. Part. An. 4, 5, 23; ἀχίρου κεχαράκωμένη μάζα, Antiph. Incert. 1.—II. to prop with a stake, χ. ἀμπέλον, Geop.

Χαράκτηρ, ἡρος, ὁ, (χαράσσω):—strictly, an instrument for marking or gravings; also the person who does this, the engraver, Euryph. ap. Stob. p. 556, 8: but,—II. usu., that which is cut in or marked, as the impress or stamp on coins, seals, etc., ἀγρόνον λαμπρόν χ., Eur. El. 559; cf. Plat. Polit. 289 B; χαράκτιρα ἐπεμβάλλειν τινί, to set a stamp upon a thing, Isocr. 2 D, cf. χαράκτηρ ἐν τύποις πέπληκται, Aesch. Supp. 282:—also of figures or letters, which we also call characters, these being at first graven in stone, etc., *litterarum ductus*, Plut. 2, 577 E, 1120 F.—2. metaph., like τύπος, the mark or token impressed (as it were) on a person or thing, by which it is known from others, a characteristic, distinctive mark, character, χ. γλώσσης, of a particular language or dialect, Hdt. 1, 57, 142, cf. Soph. Fr. 186, Ar. Pac. 220; χ. προσώπου, Hdt. 1, 116; so, ἀνδρῶν οὐδέ τις χαρακτήρ ἐπ' ἐόνκε σώμῃτι, Eur. Med. 525, cf. Hec. 379, H. F. 658; hence,—3. the peculiar nature or character of a thing, Plat. Phaedr. 263 B:—the character or peculiar style of an author, Schäf. Dion. Comp. P. 359. Hence

Χαράκτιρις, α, -ῖσω Att. -ῖω, to designate by a characteristic mark:—metaph., to delineate, characterize, Vit. Hom.

Χαράκτιρικός, ἡ, ὢν, serving to mark.

Χαράκτιριον, ὢν, τό, =χαρακτήρ, Joseph.

Χαράκτιρσμα, ατος, τό, =χαρακτήρ II. 2.

Χαράκτιρισμός, οὔ, ὁ, (χαρακτιρίζω) designation by a characteristic mark:—a characterising.

Χαράκτιριστικός, ἡ, ὢν, designating, characteristic, Dion. H.

Χαρόκτης, ὢν, ὁ, (χαράσσω) one who marks, a stamper, coiner, Manetho.

Χαράκτος, ἡ, ὢν, verb. adj. from χαράσσω, graven, cut in, notched, toothed, like a saw or file, Hipp., Leon. Tar. 4.

Χαράκτρον, ὢν, τό, (χαράσσω) an instrument for cutting in pieces, Nic. Al. 308.

Χαράκωμα, ατος, τό, (χαράκω) a place paled round or palisaded, esp. a fortified camp, Xen. Hell. 5, 4, 38.—II. like σταύρωμα, a paling, palisade, Id. An. 5, 2, 26, Dem. 71, 20: the Roman vallum, Polyb. 9, 3, 2; χ. διπλόων, Id. 10, 31, 8; cf. χάρας.

†Χαρακομήτης, ὢν, ὁ, ποταμός, the river Characometes, in Lydia near Tralles, Ath. 43 A.

Χαράκωσις, εως, ἡ, (χαράκω) a fencing with pales, a palisading, fortify ing, Lycurg. 153, 27.

Χάρας, ἄκος, ὁ, also ἡ, (χάραξ) :—a pointed stake: esp.—1. a vine-prop or pole, Ar. Ach. 986, the κάμας of Hom.:—these were costly articles in Attica, Ar. Vesp. 1201, Pac. 1263, cf. Thuc. 3, 70.—II. like σταύρος, a pale, used in fortifying the rampart of a camp, Ar. Ach. 1178, Dem. 568, 16; Lat. *vallus*, Polyb. 18, 1, 1:—ther,—2. a place paled in, a palisaded

amp, Menand. p. 29; the Roman *valium*, Polyb. 1, 29, 3, etc.; cf. *χαράκωμα*.—III. *a cutting or ship*, esp. of an olive Theophr.—IV. *a sea-fish*, Opp. H. 1, 173. (Acc. to the old Gramm. *χάραξ* was fem. only in signif. of a *vine-prop*, otherwise masc.; but this distinction is not strictly observed, Iob. Phryn. 61.)

†*Χάραξ*, *ακος*, *ή*, *Charax*, a city in the district Characene on the sinus Persicus at the mouth of the Tigris, Dio C.—2. a city in the island of Corsica, Strab. p. 224. Others in Id. p. 836; etc.

†*Χαραζιπόντος*, *ον*, (*χαράσσω*, *πόντος*) ploughing the sea, Simon. 82, Bergk.

†*Χάραξις*, *εως*, *ή*, (*χαράσσω*) an engraving, incision, Plut. 2, 698 C.

†*Χάραξος*, *ον*, *δ*, *Charaxius*, brother of Sappho, Hdt. 2, 135; Strab. p. 808.

†*Χαράποιεω*, *α*, late word for *χαρύν τοιέω*, to delight, gladden.

ΧΑΡΑΨΩ, *Att.* *-ττω*: *f.* *-ξω* = *to make sharp or pointed, sharpen, whet, sharpen, odorous*, Hes. Op. 571, Sc. 35; *χαρασσόμενος σιδήρος*, Hes. Op. 85: also, to furnish with notches or *eth*, like a saw, Arist. Audib. 45.—metaph., to exasperate, irritate, anger, *κοθήςω*, δξύνω:—pass., *χαράραγναι τι*, exasperated at any one, Hdt. 1; *χαράττεσθαι τι*, to be angry with one for a thing, Eur. Med. 157.—*l.* to cut into furrows, to furrow, scratch, *πρωμὴν δὲ χαράσσειον ἄπαν νῶτον εντεῖ*, Pind. P. 1, 54; *κέκοπται καὶ ἀρᾶσσαι πέδον*, Aesch. Pers. 683; *ἀράσιν ἅλα, ὄδωρ, νῶτα θαλάσσης*, Anth., etc.; *κίματα φρικτὴ χαρᾶσμενα*, Anth. P. 10, 14.—III. to engrave, *ἔπος ἐπὶ τοίχῳ*, *χ.*, Ib. 12, 30; *ἐν τύμβῳ χ. τόδε*, 7, 710:—*τὸ ἀαχθὲν νόμισμα*, stamped money, *in*, Polyb. 10, 27, 13. (Prob. onomatop.; akin to *γράφω*, and our *catch*; hence *κάρχαρος*.)

†*Χαρήνα*, *inf.* aor. 2 pass. of *χαίρω*: *ἀρήσμαι*, fut. mid. of same.

†*Χάρης*, *ητος*, *δ*, *Chares*, an Athenian commander, defeated at Chaeneae, Xen. Hell. 7, 2, 18; Dem.; c.—2. a statuette of Rhodes, Strab. 652, maker of the Colossus. Others Plut. Alex.; Ath.; etc.

†*Χαριάδης*, *ον*, *δ*, *Chariades*, an theban, Isae. 46, 34. Others in ubul. Antioip. 3; etc. In pl. of *Χαράδα*, the *Chariadae*, a noble family Aegina, Pind. N. 8, 79.

†*Χαρίδας*, *ον* and *α*, *δ*, *Charidas*, asc. pr. n., a Cyrenean, Call. Ep. 14. *f.* *Χαρίδας*.

†*Χαριδῆμος*, *ον*, *δ*, Dor. *-δαμος*, *haridemus*, a commander of mercenaries in the service of Athens from reus in Euboea, Dem. 663, 5; sqq.—2. an Athenian commander; sent so on an embassy to Philip, Id. pp. 267, etc. Others in Dem. 1056, 7; 1331, 22; etc.

†*Χαριδότης*, *ον*, *δ*, (*χάρης*, *δίδωμι*) *giver*, epith of Mercury, H. Hom. 7, 12: also of Bacchus, Plut. Anton. 4 (in form *-δότης*).

†*Χαριδότης*, *ιδος*, fem. from foreg., rph. H. 8, 9.

†*Χαρίεις*, *χαρίεσσα*, *χαρίεν*, but in tt. *χαρίεν* (v. sub fin.), *gen. εντος*, *χαρίεις*: *pleasing, agreeable, graceful, pretty, lovely, beautiful*: in Hom. only things, *πέπλος χαρίεστος*, Il. 6, 71; *εἵματα*, 5, 905; *δῶρα*, 8, 204; *γαῖα, αὐήθ*, Od. 10, 223; 24, 197; *ἄλγος χαριέστερον*, 9, 5—but also of the parts of a person, as *χ. μέτωπον*, *ὄρος-ων, κάρη*, Il. 16, 798; 18, 24;

22, 403; and so, of a youth, *πῶτον ὑπνήτη τοῦπερ χαρίεστάτη ἦ3η*, Il. 24, 348:—of actual persons first in Hes. Th. 246, 260, to denote female grace and beauty:—then,—II. Att., *χαρίεις* was very freq. of persons, but usu. in metaph. signif., *graceful, elegant, accomplished*, so that it came to be used as a familiar term for *σοφός*, Lat. *venustus, festivus, lepidus, scitus*, *οἱ χαρίεντες*, *men of taste, men of education*, Isocr. 234 C, Plat. Rep. 452 B, 605 B, cf. esp. 602 D; opp. to *οἱ πολλοί, οἱ φορτικοί*, Arist. Eth. N. 1, 5, 4, Pol. 2, 7, 10; *οἱ χ. καὶ νοῦν ἔχοντες*, Ib. 6, 5, 10:—*χ. τι*, *accomplished in a thing*, Plat. Lach. 180 D; *περί τι*, Ep. Plat. 363 C.—2. so of things, *nice, neat, pretty, elegant, agreeable*, Lat. *scitus, facetus*, Ar. Plut. 145, etc.: *χαρίεντα σοφίζεσθαι*, Av. 1401; so in ironic sense, *χαρίεντα πάθουμ' ἄν*, Id. Eccl. 794; *χ. ὄδωρ*, Id. Plut. 849; *χάριεν γάρ*, that would be a pretty thing! Xen. Cyr. 1, 4, 13, Luc. Jup. Trag. 26.—III. adv. *-τως*, *gracefully, elegantly*, *χ. ἔχειν τὸ σῶμα*, Plat. Phaed. 80 C: *neatly, cleverly, πᾶν χ. ἀποδεδείκται*, Ib. 87 A, cf. Polit. 300 B: also in ironical sense.—2. *kindly, courteously*, Isocr. 86 D.—3. *with good intention*, *χ. μὲν, ὑπερπερὶ ὁδὸν*, Id. 240 C.—IV. the neut. was also used in Att. as adv., and then only (acc. to A. B. p. 570) it was written proparox. *χάριεν*, cf. Stallb. Plat. Euthyd. 303 E. (The orig. form was *χαρής*, like *ἡγής*, as appears from the compar. and superl. *χαριέστερος, -έστατος*: but the Aeol. or Boeot. form *χαρίεις* soon got the upper hand, whereas *ἡγής* remains a rare poetic word.) Hence

†*Χαρίεντομαι*, *f.* *-ισμαι* Att. *-ισμαι*: dep. mid.:—*to act or speak with grace, neatness or freedom*, esp. to be witty, to jest, Lat. *festive loqui*, Ar. Fr. 212, Plat. Rep. 436 D, etc.; *σπουδῇ χαριεντίζεσθαι*, to jest in earnest, Plat. Apol. 24 C. Hence

†*Χαρίεντος*, *ατος*, τό, a witty saying, jest, bon-mot:—*to act or speak with grace, neatness or freedom*, esp. to be witty, to jest, Lat. *festive loqui*, Ar. Fr. 212, Plat. Rep. 436 D, etc.; *σπουδῇ χαριεντίζεσθαι*, to jest in earnest, Plat. Apol. 24 C. Hence

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Soph. El. 331; *δργή*, Eur. Acol. 13 cf. Or. 1514: *τῇ ἐπιθυμίᾳ*, Plat. Rep. 561 C; *χ. γαστρί, σώματι, ἡδονῇ*, like Lat. *indulgere*, Xen. Cyr. 4, 2, 39, etc.:—esp. of a woman, *χ. ἀνδρὶ*, to grant her favours to a man, Lat. *comari sui facere*, Ar. Eq. 517, Eccl. 629, Plat. Symp. 182 A, Phaedr. 231 C, 256 A, etc.; c. Ruhnk. Tim., v. sub *χάρης* III. 2:—also, to humour another in argument, i. e. let him have the best of it, Plat. Meno 75 B; so, *χ. τῷ ἱππῷ*, Xen. Eq. 10, 12.—II. c. acc. *rei*, to offer willingly, give gladly or cheerfully, give freely, *δῶρα*, Od. 24, 283:—*ἄποινα*, Il. 6, 49, etc.; *χαρίεσθαι τι*, Hdt. 1, 91, Ar. Ach. 437, Eq. 54: hence also, c. gen. *partitivo*, to give freely of a thing, *χ. ἁλλοτρίων*, Od. 17, 452; *ταμὴν χαρίζομένη παρῶντων*, giving freely of such things as were ready, Od. 1, 140, etc. —on *προικὸς χαρίεσθαι*, Od. 13, 15, v. sub *προίξ*—III. pass., to be pleasing, agreeable or dear, *τινὶ*, to any one, Od. 8, 538: esp. in pf. *κεχάρισμαι*, and in plqpf., *κεχάριστο θυμῷ*, was dear to her heart, Od. 6, 23; *τοῖσι Εὐβοέεσσιν ἐκεχάριστο*, it was done to please the Euboeans, Hdt. 8, 5; *ταῦτα μὲν οὖν μνήμην κεχαρίσθω*, Plat. Phaedr. 250 C.—2. part. pf. *κεχαρισμένος*, *ον*, as adj., *pleasing, acceptable, welcome*, Lat. *gratus, acceptus*, *ἐμὲ κεχαρισμένον θυμῷ*, oft. in Hom., cf. Hes. Th. 580; *δῶρα θεοῖς κεχαρισμένα*, Il. 23, 298, cf. Od. 16, 184; *κεχαρισμένα θείναι τι*, to do things pleasing to one, Il. 24, 661: so too with *εἰδέναι*, Od. 8, 584; *κεχαρισμένους ἦλθεν*, he came wished for, was welcome, Od. 2, 54, cf. Hdt. 1, 87; *κεχαρισμένα θύσσω*, Eur. H. F. 889; *κεχαρ. χοιρίδιον*, Ar. Pac. 386; *πᾶσι κεχαρισμένους, κεχαρ. τοῖς θεοῖς*, Plat. Soph. 218 A, Euthyphr. 14 B; *λόγος κεχαρ.*, Dem. 178, 3.—The whole word is rare in Trag., but very freq. in prose.

†*Χαρίκλεια*, *ης*, *ή*, *Chariclea*, fem. pr. n., Luc. Tox. 13.

†*Χαρίκλειδης*, *ον*, *δ*, *Charicleides*, an Athenian archon, Dem. 573, 13.

†*Χαρίκλῆς*, *εους*, *δ*, *Charicles*, an Athenian naval commander, Thuc. 7, 20:—one of the thirty tyrants, Xen. Hell. 2, 3, 2.—Others in Andoc. Luc.; etc.

†*Χαρίκλῶς*, *ους*, *ή*, *Charicleo*, a nymph, mother of Tiresias, Apollod. 3, 4, 7; Call. Lav. Pall. 67.—2. a daughter of Perseus or Apollo, wife of Chiron, Pind. P. 4, 184.—3. daughter of Cycneus of Salamis, wife of Sciron, Plut. Thes. 10.—Others in Anth.

†*Χαρίλαος*, *ον*, *δ*, Att. *Χαρίλεως*, Dor. *Χαρίλας*, also *Χαρίλλος*, Hdt. 8, 131, *Charilaus*, son of Polydectes, nephew of Lycurgus, a Proclid, Plut. Lyc. 3; etc.

†*Χαρίλαος*, *δ*, v. foreg.—In Ael. V. H. 1, 27 formerly *Χαρίδα*.

†*Χαρίλεως*, *ω*, *δ*, *Charilaus*, a citizen of Samos, Hdt. 3, 145. Cf. *Χορίλαος*.

†*Χαρίλλος*, *ον*, *δ*,=*Χαρίλαος* *Χάρυν*, v. sub *χάρης* V. 1.

†*Χαρινάδης*, *ον*, *δ*, *Charinades*, an Athenian, whose slowness became proverbial, *κρείττων ἐστὶ σου Χαρινάδης βαδίζειν*, Ar. Vesp. 232.

†*Χάρινος*, *ον*, *δ*, name of a comic dancer in Sparta, a standing character in the Doric comedy, like the Spanish *Gracioso*, Müller Dor. 4, 7 § 3.—II. as masc. pr. n., *Charnius*, an Athenian, Dem. 1334, 11.—2. another, Id. 927 21.—Others in Ar. etc.

†*Χάρινος*, *ον*, *δ*,=*Χαρίλαος* *Χάρυν*, v. sub *χάρης* V. 1.

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†*Χάρινος*, *ον*, *δ*,=*Χαρίλαος* *Χάρυν*, v. sub *χάρης* V. 1.

†Χαρὶξένη, *ἡ, Charizene*, an Athenian female, whose name became proverbial for simplicity, Ar. Eccl. 943.

†Χαρίξενος, *οὐ, ὁ, Charixenus*, a Sicyonian, Luc. Tox. 22.—Others in Anth. P. 7, 468; etc.

†Χάριππος, *οὐ, ὁ, Charippus*, an Athenian, masc. pr. n., Ar. Nub. 64.—Others in Andoc.; Ael.; etc.

Χάρις, *ἡ, gen. χάριτος*: acc. χάριν, in later poets also χάριτα, which occurs also in Hdt. 6, 41, Eur. El. 61, Hel. 1378; and always so of the prop. n., infn. B. Kühner Gr. Gr. § 273, 3, Ann. 1†: plur. χάριτες; poet. dat. χάρισι, Pind. N. 5, fin., or χαρίτεσσι, Id. (χαίρω). *Favour, grace, Lat. gratia*.—I. in objective sense, outward grace (as we say well or ill favoured), *grace, beauty*, esp. of persons, oft. in Hom.; *θεοπεσίην δ' ἄρα τῶνε χάριν κατεχέυατ' Ἀθήνη*, Od. 2, 12, etc.; *χάριν ἀμφιγέει τινί*, Hes. Op. 65; *εὐμόρφων δὲ κολλουσῶν ἔχεται χάριν ἀνδρῶ*, Aesch. Ag. 416; also in plur., *καλλεῖ καὶ χάρισι στίλβεις*, Od. 6, 237; *μετὰ χάριτον*, gracefully, Thuc. 2, 41:—more rarely of things, *ἐργοῖσι χάριν καὶ κῦδος ὁπάειν*, Od. 15, 320, cf. Il. 14, 183; of graceful speaking, *οὐ οἱ χάριν ἀμυροπεριστεφάται ἐπέεσσιν*, Od. 8, 175.—II. in subjective sense, *grace, favour felt*; and that,—I. on the part of the doer, *kindness, goodwill, τινός, for or towards one*, Hes. Op. 188; *τῆς παλαιῆς χαρίτος ἐκβεβλήμενη*, Soph. Aj. 808.—2. more usu. on the part of the receiver, the sense of favour received or enjoyed, *thanks, gratitude*, Il. 4, 95; *τινός, for a thing, οὐδὲ τίς ἐστὶ χάρις μετόπισθ' ἐνέργειον*, Od. 4, 695, cf. Hes. Th. 503: more rarely c. infn., *χάρις μῦρανσθαί, thanks for fighting*, Il. 9, 316; 17, 147; *ὅς δὲ καὶ τοι ἰδὼς χάριν ἤματα πάντα*, I should ever feel the favour, i. e. thank thee, Il. 14, 235; so *χάριν ἀπομνησασθαι τινί*, Hes. Th. 503; *χάριν φέρει τινί*, Pind. O. 10 (11), 22;—in prose usu., *χάριν εἰδέναι τινί*, Hdt. 3, 21, and 32; so, *χ. γιγνώσκειν, ἐπίστασθαι*, Pors. Med. 476; *χ. ἔχειν τινί τινός, to feel gratitude to one for a thing*, Hdt. 7, 120, cf. 1, 71, and freq. in Att.; *χ. δοῦναι*, to owe gratitude, be beholden, Soph. Ant. 331, Xen. Cyr. 3, 2, 30; *χάριν or χάριτα καταθεῖναι τινί, to lay up a store of gratitude in a person's heart*, i. e. earn his thanks, Hdt. 7, 178; *χάριν λαμβάνειν*, to receive, reap thanks, Soph. O. T. 1004, etc.; *διπλῆν ἐξ ἐμοῦ κτῆσει χάριν*, Id. Phil. 1370; so, *χ. κομισσάσθαι*, Thuc. 3, 58; *χ. ἀπέχειν*, and so on;—though all these run also into signif. III.—*χάρις (ἐστί) τινί ὄντι...*, as *χάρις τοῖς θεοῖς ὄντι...*, thank the gods that... Xen. An. 3, 14, etc.; hence,—3. influence, as opp. to force, *χάριτι πλεῖον ἢ φόβῳ*, Thuc. 1, 9.—III. as an act, a favour whether done or returned, a grace, kindness, boon: in gen. that which is acceptable, pleasing to one, esp., *χάριν φέρειν τινί, to confer a favour on one, do something agreeable to him*, Il. 5, 211, 874; 9, 13, etc.; in this signif. very freq. in Hdt.; hence in the same phrase, to please or humour one, do a thing to oblige him, *κἄν ἡ γὰρ ἐπὶ τῇ χάριτι φέρειν τινί*, in prose usu.: *χάριν θέσθαι, νέμειν, δρᾶσαι, etc.*, to do, confer a grace, favour, kindness, Trag., cf. Lob. Phryn. 18; *χ. δοῦναι=χαρίζεσθαι, to indulge, humour, ὀργῇ*, Soph. O. C. 855; so, *χάριν ἀναιδέσθαι, ἀντιδοῦναι, ἀπο-*

δοῦναι, τίνειν, ἐκτίνειν, ὑπουργεῖν,—*χάριν ἀπολαύσκειν, ἡταιρεῖν*, etc., of favours returned, or to be returned, freq. in Att., see the verbs.—2. esp., of favours granted by women, (v. sub χαρίζομαι I, 2), *χάριν μνηστήρσι δίδειν*, Il. 11, 243; so in Att. usu. in plur., as Xen. Hier. 1, 34; 7, 6; and in full, *χάριτες ἀφροδισίων ἐρώτων*, Pind. Fr. 90, 1; cf. Plat. Phaedr. 254 A, etc.—IV. generally, a gratification, delight, *τινός, in or from a thing, φόρμιγγος, συμποσίου*, Pind. P. 2, 129, O. 7, 8; *ἐνοπτρα, παρθένων χάριτας*, like Lat. *deliciae*, Eur. Tro. 1109; opp. to *λύπη*, Soph. El. 821; *οὐδέμιν τῷ βίῳ χάριν ἔγω*, Ar. Lys. 865; cf. Plat. Gorg. 462 C, etc.—2. *δαιμόνιον χάρις, homage due to them, their worship, majesty*, Aesch. Ag. 182; so, *ἀδίκτων χ.*, Ib. 372.—also, an acknowledgment thereof, an offering, gift, *εὐκταία χ. τινός, opp. to a common gift (δῶρον or δωρεά)*, Aesch. Ag. 1387, Xen. Hier. 8, 4; *τιμὴ καὶ γέρα καὶ χ.*, Plat. Euthyphr. 15 A; cf. Lach. 187 A, etc.—V. special usages:—1. absol. c. sing. *χάριν, c. gen.*, in any one's favour, for his pleasure, for his sake, *χάριν Ἑκτορος*, Il. 15, 744; *νεύουσθαι γλώσσης χάριν*, to lie for one's tongue's pleasure, i. e. merely for the sake of talking, Hes. Op. 707, cf. Aesch. Cho. 266: also with artic., *τὴν Ἀθηνάων χάριν*, Hdt. 5, 99; so also very common in Att.:—in this usage it soon assumed the character of a prep., being usu. followed by its genit.,—*ἐνεκα*, Lat. *gratia, causâ*, for the sake of a person or thing, in behalf of, on account of, *τὴν χάριν; for what reason?* Ar. Plut. 53; *συγχωρῶ τοῦ λόγου χ.*, Plat. Rep. 475 A; *χάριν πλῆσμονῆς*, Id. Phaedr. 241 C, etc.; so, *ἐμὴν χάριν, σὴν χάριν*, for my, thy pleasure or sake, Lat. *mea, tua gratia*, Soph. Tr. 485, etc.; *καὶ τὴν ἐμὴν, τὴν σὴν χ.*—also pleon., *τινός χάριν ἐνεκα*, Plat. Legg. 701 D, †Pseudo-Phoc. 188†, cf. *ἐνεκα*—also, *χάριν τινός, as far as regards...*, as to..., like *ἐνεκα* II, Soph. O. C. 444, for 501, cf. Valck. Hdt. 6, 63, Blomf. Pers. 343.—Originally, no doubt, this was an accus. in apposition with the sentence, as in Il. 15, 744, etc., *being a favour, since it is (was) a favour*, cf. Jelf Gr. Gr. § 621, obs. 2.—2. *εἰς χάριν τινός, to do one a pleasure*, Thuc. 3, 37; *οὐδὲν εἰς χ. πράσσειν*, Soph. O. T. 1353;—so,—3. *πρὸς χάριν λέγειν*, Mem. 4, 4, 4, cf. Hell. 6, 3, 7: but, *πρὸς χάριν ἐμὰς σαρκός, for the sake of my flesh, i. e. of devouring it*, Soph. Phil. 1156; so, *πρὸς χ. βορᾶς*, Id. Ant. 30; *πρὸς χ.*, opp. to *κλάων*, Id. O. T. 1152;—but *πρὸς χάριν*, also, just like *χάριν*, Pind. O. 8, 10, Eur. Med. 538.—4. *ἐν χάριτι κρίνειν τινά, to decide from partiality to one*, Theocr. 5, 69: *ἐν χ. ποιεῖσθαι τι*, Stallb. Plat. Phaed. 115 C; but, also, for one's gratification, pleasure, *ποιεῖσθαι τινί τι ἐν χάριτι*, cf. Stallb. Phaed. 115 B.—5. *διὰ χαρίτων εἶναι or γίνεσθαι τινί*, to stand, be on terms of friendship or mutual favour with one, Xen. Hier. 9, 1, and 2.—6. *μετὰ χάριτος καὶ ἐθελοντί*, Polyb. 2, 22, 5.

B. as a mythological pr. n., usu. in plur. αἱ Χάριτες, the Charites or Graces, goddesses of grace, loveliness and favour, they who confer all grace, etc., even the favour of victory in the games, Böckh Expl. Pind. O. 2, 50 (90) sq. 7, 12 (20). In Hom. their number is undefined, cf. Il. 14, 267, sq.; but Hes.

Th. 907, reduces them to three, *Ἀγλαῖα, Εὐφροσύνη, Thalia*; and Pind. etc., follows him, O. 14, 19.—In Od. 18, 194; 8, 364, they are the attendants of Venus, whom they bathe and dress, cf. Müller Archæol. § 378, 1. and are introduced to personify the highest grace in any thing; e. g. a veil is wrought by them Il. 5, 338 and, in Od. 6, 18, they give their charms to the companions of Nausicaa.—The worship of the three Graces is said to have been introduced by Eteocles at Orchomenus in Boeotia v. Müll. Orchom. 8, p. 177, sq.: while at Lacedaemon and Athens only two were orig. worshipped,—at Lacedaemon called Φάεινα and Κλῆτα (no Κλητά), *Giver of Glory and Fame*; at Athens, *Ἡγεμόνη and Αἰδώς, Guide and Nurse*, Pausan. 3, 18, 6; 9, 35, 2: a later version called them Χάρις and Πειθώ.—II. in sing., ἡ Χάρις, Charis wife of Vulcan, acc. to Il. 18, 382, whereas Hes. Th. 945, makes Aglaia the youngest of the Charites, his wife.

C. (As χάρις is of the same root with *χαίρω, χαρά, χάσμα*, it is akin also to Lat. *carus* and *gratus, gratis, grates, gratia*.) [~ yet Hom. sometimes has the acc. *χάριν* in arsis, as in Il. 5, 874; 11, 243.]

†Χαρισθένης, *εὐς contd. οὐς, ὁ, Charisthenes*, masc. pr. n., Anth. P. 6, 156.

†Χαρισιάδης, *οὐ, ὁ, son of Charisius*, Dem. 1304, 26.

†Χαρισία, *ἡν, al. also Χαρισία, Charisia*, a city in Arcadia, Paus. 8, 35, 5.

Χάριστος, *α, ον, belonging to χάρις, like χαριστήριος: χ. ἔδωκεν, a free gift*, Call. Fr. 193; *χαρισία βοτάνη, low plant*.—II. *χ. πλακούς*, a sort of cake Ar. Pl. 6; but as subst., ὁ *χαρισίος* in Eubul. Ἀγχ. 2.—III. τὸ *Χαρίσιον* (sc. *λερά*)=Χαριτήσια. [p]

†Χαρίσιος, *οὐ, ὁ, Charisius*, a son of Lycaon, founder of Charisiae, Paus. 8, 3, 4.

Χάρισμα, *ατος, τό, (χαρίζομαι) a favour, kindness: esp., a free gift, grace*, N. T.

Χαριστέον, verb. adj. from *χαρίζομαι*, one must gratify, indulge, etc., Plat. Phaedr. 227 C.

Χαριστήριος, *ον, (χαρίζομαι) inclined to showing favour; or for giving thanks: hence*,—1. τὸ *χ.*, a favour, grace, LXX.—2. τὰ *χ.* (sc. *λερά*), thank-offerings, Xen. Cyr. 4, 1, 2; 7, 2, 28; *χ. θύειν, ἀποδιδόναι*, Polyb. 21, 1, 2, Luc. Patr. Encom. 7.

Χαριστότης, *ἡ, ὅν, (χαρίζομαι) giving freely, bounteous*, Plut. 2, 332 D, etc.

Χαριστίων, *ωνος, τό, an instrument of Archimedes for weighing*.

Χαριτήσια (sc. *λερά*), τὰ, the feast of the Charites.

Χαριτία, *ας, ἡ, a jest, joke*, Xen. Cyr. 2, 2, 13.

†Χαριτιμίδης, *οὐ, ὁ, Charitimides* masc. pr. n., Ar. Eccl. 293.

Χαριτοβλέφαρος, *ον, (Χάρις, βλέφαρον) with eyelids or eyes like the Charites, ὁμματα*, Anth. P. append. 209; comically, *χαρ., μάχα χ.*, Eubul. Tetr. 2.

Χαριτογλωσσέω, *ἄτα, -ττώ, ᾶ, (χάρις, γλῶσσα) to speak to please, glaze with the tongue*, Aesch. Pr. 294. also *γλωσσαχαριτέω*.

Χαριτογλωττίω, *ἡ, -ισω, foreg. Χαριτοδότης, οὐ. ὁ=χαριδότης* Wytt. Plat. 2, 158 E.

Χαριτέως, *εσσα, εν, =χαριεν* Anacr. 129

Χαριτόφωρος, ον, (χάρις, φωνή) with charming voice, Philox. ap. Ath. 564 E.

Χαρίτω, ὦ, f. -ῶσα, (χάρις) to show favour or grace to any one, τινά, N. T.: usu. in pass., to be highly favoured, LXX., and N. T.

†Χαριτώ, οὗς, ἡ, Charito, fem. pr. n., Anth. P. 5, 13.

†Χαριτων λόφος, ὁ, hill of the Graces, in Africa at the source of the Cinyps, Hdt. 4, 175.

†Χαριτων, ὄνος, ὁ, Chariton, an Agrentine, Ael. V. H. 2, 4.

Χαριτώπις, ον, ὁ, (χάρις, ὄψις) graceful of aspect, sweet-looking, Orph. H. 16, 5: fem. χαριτώπις, ἰδος, Anth. P. apend. 209.

Χάρμα, ατος, τό, (χαίρω) a joy, delight, source of joy to any one, χάσμα τινα, Hom.; also, χ. τινός, Eur. Phoen. 1506, Supp. 282: in plur., Od. 6, 185, Hes. Op. 699, Aesch., and Eur.: esp. of victory in the games, ἄπονον χ. ἔλαβον, Pind. O. 10 (11), 26; καλ-λίνικον χ., Id. I. 5 (4), 69; etc.: a source of malignant joy, Il. 3, 51; 6, 82, etc.; λυπρά, χάσματα δ' ἐνθροίς, Aesch. Pers. 1034.—2. generally, joy, delight, pleasure, Od. 19, 471, H. Cer. 372, Hes. Sc. 400, Trag.—Poet. word.—(French charme, charmer, etc.)

†Χαρμάνης, ἡς, ἡ, Charmande, a large city of Mesopotamia, on the Euphrates, Xen. An. 1, 5, 10.

†Χαρμαντίδης, ον, ὁ, Charmantides, an Athenian, a pupil of the sophist Thrasymachus, Plat. Rep. 328 B.—Others in Isocr.: etc.

Χάρμη, ἡς, ἡ, battle, fight, strife, war, oft. in Hom.; μνήσαντο δὲ χάρμης, Il. 4, 222, etc.; μνησώμεθα χάρμης, Il. 19, 148, Od. 22, 73; μηδ' εἰκετε χάρμης Ἀργείοις, Il. 4, 509; εἰδότες χάρμης, 5, 608; προκαλέσασθαι χάρμην, 7, 218.—χάρμη γηθόνου τὴν σφὴν θεὸς ἐμβαλε θυμῷ, where it seems to mean the spirit of battle, eagerness for battle, Il. 13, 82:—in Pind., like χάρμα, victory in the games, O. 9, 129:—in plur., successes, opp. to κακά, Pseudo-Phocyl. 110. (The root of χάρμη must be χαίρω, so that the primary sense would be the joy of battle, 'the stern joy that warriors feel,' etc.; see the last place quoted from Il. in the comps. ἱπποχάρμης and ἱπποχάρμης, μενεχάρμης and μενεχάρμος, σιδροχάρμης, χαλκοχάρμης. Schneider refers to a remarkable gloss of Hesych., χαρά ὁρμή ἡ ὀργλή.—II. = ἐπιδορατικός, Stesich. 89, l. 53.

†Χαρμίδας, ον, ὁ, Charmidas, a Spartan, Paus. 3, 2, 7.

†Χαρμίδης, ον, ὁ, Charmides, an Athenian, son of Glaucon, uncle of Plato, Plat. Charm.: Prot. 315; Xen. Hell. 2, 4, 19.—2. an Eleian, victor at Olympia, Paus. 6, 7, 1.—3. father of the sculptor Phidias, Id. 5, 10, 2.

†Χαρμίνος, ον, ὁ, Charminus, a naval commander of the Athenians, Thuc. 8, 30.—2. a Lacedaemonian, an envoy of Thimbron, Xen. An. 7, 6, 1.

†Χαρμίων, ον, ἡ, (Χαρμίων) Charmium, fem. pr. n., Plut. Anton. 86.

†Χάρμις, ἰδος, ὁ, Charmis, masc. pr. n., Anth. P. 7, 519.—II. ἡ, a city of Sardinia.

†Χάρμβας, ὁ, Charmothas, a port of Arabia, Strab. p. 777.

†Χαρμύλεως, ὦ, ὁ, Charmolaus, a youthful youth of Megara, Luc. D. Mort. 10.—Others in Strab.; etc.

Χαρμονή, ἡς, ἡ=χαρμοσύνη, joy, delight, bliss, Soph. Aj. 559, and in Eur.: plur., joys, delights, Eur. Ion 1379. H. F. 384, 742. Poet. word,

yet cf. Xen. Cyr. 1, 4, 22, Plat. Phil. 43 C. Hence

Χαρμονικός, ἡ, ὁν, glad, joyful.

†Χάρμος, ον, ὁ, Charmus, an Athenian, Plut. Sol. 2; Paus. 1, 30, 1.—Others in Ath. 4 A; 344 D; etc.

Χαρμοσύνη, ἡς, ἡ, joyfulness, delight, Plut. 2, 1102 A, Orph. H. 59, 4: from

Χαρμόσνος, η, ον, (χάρμα) joyful, glad, χαρμόσυνα ποιεῖν, to make rejoicings, Hdt. 3, 27; where Schweigh. would supply ἱερὰ, cf. Plut. 2, 362 E.

Χαρμόφρων, ὄνος, ὁ, ἡ, (χάρμα, φρόνη) heart-delighting, or of joyous heart, epith. of Mercury, H. Hom. Merc. 127.

Χαροδότης, ον, ὁ, and χαροδότης, ον, ὁ, (χαρά, δίδωμι) Giver of joy, like χαριδότης: poet. fem. χαροδότης.

†Χαροιάδης, ον, ὁ, Charoeades, a naval commander of the Athenians, Thuc. 3, 86.

†Χαροπίνος, ον, ὁ, Charopinus, brother of Aristagoras of Miletus, Hdt. 5, 99.

Χαροποιέω, ὦ, to cause joy, to delight. Hence

Χαροποίημα, ατος, τό, joy caused to any one.

Χαροποιός, ὄν, (χαρά, ποιέω) causing joy, gladdening, v. l. for χοροποι, Eur. Hec. 917, Phoen. 788, Ar. Ran. 353.

Χαρόπης, ἡ, ὁν, also ὄς, ὄν, (χαρά, ὦψ): strictly, glad-eyed; hence, bright-eyed, χαροποί λέοντες, Od. 11, 611, H. Merc. 569, Hes. Th. 321, etc.; κύνες, H. Hom. Merc. 194; of the eyes of Minerva, Theocr. 20, 25, cf. Luc. D. Mort. 1, 3, etc.; of monkeys, Ar. Pac. 1065; of the Germans (cf. sq.): as epith. of ἡώς, σελήνη, Ar. Rh. 1, 1280; of the sea, Mel. 80, Opp. H. 4, 312, etc.—The word did not at first denote any definite colour, but referred simply to the brightness of the eye, usu. with collat. notion of fierceness (Lucas Quaest. Lexil. § 53 sq.; cf. χάροψ): but as such eyes usu. have a light-blue or greyish lustre, it came, like γλαυκός, to denote colours of this kind. What the special shade was, we can hardly determine, but it is distinguished as darker than γλαυκός (q. v., sign. II. 2) by several authors; yet that they did not differ much is clear from the line, ὁματά μοι γλαυκὸς χαροπώτερα πολλὸν Ἀθανας, Theocr. 20, 25; cf. Foës. Oec. Hipp. Late poets, keeping solely to the expression of such eyes, use it generally for joyous, glad, some, cf. Theocr. 12, 35, Jac. Anth. P. p. 324.

†Χάροπος, ον, ὁ, Charopus, father of Nireus, king of the island Syme, Il. 2, 672:—in Luc. D. Mort. 25 Χάροψ.—2. an Eleian, Xen. Hell. 7, 4, 15.

Χαροπότης, ἡτος, ἡ, (χαροπός) brightness of eye: a light-blue colour, used by Plut. Marius 11, to designate the eyes of the Germans, called by Tacitus truces et caerulei oculi.

Χάροψ, ὄπος, ὁ, ἡ, poet. for χαροπός, Opp. C. 3, 114. [ᾶ]

†Χάροψ, ὄπος, ὁ, Charops,=Χάροπος 1.—2. son of Hippasus, a Trojan, Il. 11, 426.—Others in Luc., etc.

Χαρτάριον, ον, τό, dim. from χάρτης, Anth. [ῥῶ]

†Χάρτας, ὁ, Chartas, a statuery of Sparta, Paus. 6, 4, 4.

Χαρ-ηρία, ας, ἡ=sq., LXX.

Χάρτη, ἡς, ἡ=sq., a sheet of paper, to which the Stoics compared the soul at birth, Plut. 2, 900 A.

Χάρτης, ον, ὁ, (χαράσσω) Lat. charta, a leaf of paper, made from the

separated layers of the papyrus: the finest paper was called royal, χάρτα βασιλικοί, chartae regiae in Catull. 19, 6.—2. a book formed of such leaves: so in plur., as we say papers, Plat. (Com.) Incert. 10.—3. metaph., any leaf or thin plate, χάρται μολυβδίνου, Joseph.

Χαρτίδιον, ον, τὸ=sq., Alciph. 1, 26. [ῖ]

Χαρτίον, ον, τὸ, dim. from χάρτης, Plut. 2, 60 A.

Χαρτογράφος, ον, writing on paper.

Χαρτοπράτης, ον, ὁ, a dealer in paper. [ᾶ]

Χαρτοπῶλης, ον, ὁ=foreg.

Χαρτός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. adj. from χαίρω, that is matter of delight, delightful, Soph. Tr. 227, Plat. Prot. 358 A.

χαρτά, delights, opp. to κακά, χαρτοῖσι χαίρει, Archil. 14, cf. Soph. E. 1457; χαρτά πάσχειν, Eur. Phoen. 618. (Hence prob. the Lat. gratus.)

Χαρτοούλακον, ον, τὸ, a case or closet for keeping papers in.

Χαρτοούλας, ἰκος, ὁ, a keeper of papers. [ῶ]

Χαρυβδίω, f. -ῖσω Att. -ῖω:—to swallow up like Charybdis, Meineke Pherecr. Κραπατ. 17.

Χαρυβδής, εως Ion. ιος, ἡ, Charybdis, a dangerous whirlpool between Italy and Sicily, opposite the rock Scylla, Od. 12, 101, sq.: generally, a whirlpool, gulf, Eur. Supp. 500:—metaph. of a greedy, rapacious person, χ. ἄρπαγής, Ar. Eq. 248. (Prob. akin to ροιβδέω.)

Χάρων, ὄνος, ὁ, ἡ, poet. for χαροπός, Lyc. 455:—hence, as subst., a lion, Euphor. 47, et ibi Meineke; an eagle, Lyc. 260, et ibi Bachm.; of the Cyclops, Lyc. 660.—II. as prop. n., Charon, the ferryman of the Styx, prob. from his bright, fierce eyes, Eur. etc.; in Ar. Ran. 183, with a play on χαίρει.

†Χάρων, ὄνος, ὁ, Charon, v. foreg. II.—2. a Theban, a friend of Pelopidas, Xen. Hell. 5, 4, 3.—3. a historian of Lampascus, ὁ Πύθεω, Paus. 10, 38 11; cf. Strab. p. 583.

†Χαρώνδας, ον, ὁ, Charondas, a celebrated lawgiver of Catana in Sicily, Plat. Rep. 599; Arist. Pol. 1, 1, 6.

Χάρωνεος, ον, (Χάρων) belonging to Charon or the nether world, Charonian: hence,—I. X. θύρα, the gate through which criminals were led to execution.—2. X. κλίμας, a staircase in the theatre, leading up to the stage as if from the world below, by which ghosts, etc., entered, cf. Herm. Opusc. 6, 2, p. 133.—3. X. βάραθρα, caverns filled with mephitic vapours, like the Gratto del Cane near Naples; such places being looked on as entrances to the nether world, Galen, cf. Foës. Oecon. Hipp.: and Strab. p. 578.

Χάρωνίς, ἰδος, poet. fem. of foreg.

Χάρωνίτης, ον, ὁ, coming from the nether world.—used to translate Lat. Orcini, the low persons whom Caesar brought into the senate, Plut. Anton. 15.

Χάρωπός, ὄν, Arr., Lob. Phryn. 106; and χάρωψ, ὄπος, ὁ, ἡ, rare late forms for χαροπός, χάρωψ.

Χάσις, εως, ἡ, a chasm, separation.

Χασκίζω, f. -ῖσω, frequentat. from χάσκω, χαινῶ (qq. v.), c. acc., to gaze at or for a thing, Ar. Vesp. 695.

Χασκίνον, ον, τὸ, a mask with gaping mouth.—II. a plant, Diosc.; else where ἐάνθιον.

Χάσκας, ἰκος, ὁ, a gaper, gaby.

Χάσκω, ἔχασκον, to gape, ζαῖναι

forms almost always used for the pres. and impf. of *χαίνω*, in the best authors, Solon 5, 36, Achae. ap. Eust. 753, 53, etc. Ar. Eq. 1018, 1032, Xen. Eq. 10, 7, etc.—v. sub *χαίνο*.

Χασκώρως, ὦ,=*χασκῶ*, Hesych.
Χάσμα, ατος, τό, (*χαίνω*)—a yawning hollow, a chasm, gulf, Hes. Th. 740; γ. γῆς, Hdt. 7, 30; γ. θρόνος, πέτρας, Eur. Ion 281, I. T. 626; ταῦταρον ἄβυσσος χ., Id. Phoen. 1605:—also, the open mouth, like Lat. *rictus*, γ. θηρός, Eur. H. F. 363; cf. Anth. P. 11, 379, etc.—II. generally, any wide space or expanse, hence used of the sky and sea, as, *χάσμα πελάγεος* τὸ δὲ Αἰγαῖον καλεῖται, Hdt. 4, 85, cf. Plat. Legg. 614 D, etc. Hence

Χασμάω, ὦ, or usu. as dep. mid., *χασμάομαι*, ἴ, ἥσομαι, to yawn, gape wide, of the mouth, ὅπταν χασμῶ (sc. Κλέων), Ar. Eq. 824; οἱ τὸν χαρμῶμενους ὀρῶντες, Plat. Charm. 169 C; of a gate, Alex. Phyl. 1, 7.—II. metaph., to be confounded or amazed, Plat. Gorg. 486 B, 527 A.

Χασμῆτις, ου, ὅ,=sq., Arist. Mund. 4, 30, Diog. L. 7, 154.

Χασμῆτικός, οὔ, ὅ, of an earthquake, which leaves vast chasms.

Χασμέομαι, Ion. for *χασμάομαι*, εἰς τι, at a thing, Theocr. 4, 53.

Χάσμη, ης, ἡ, a yawning, gaping, in gen. drowsiness, Plat. Rep. 503 C; also in plur., Foes. Oec. Hipp.—2. an object of idle gazing or staring, a gazing-stock, Antipat. ap. Stob. p. 427, 58.

Χάσμημα, ατος, τό, (*χασμάω*) that which is opened wide, a yawn, gape, Lat. *rictus*, Ar. Av. 61.

Χάσμησις, εως, ἡ,=*χάσμη*.
Χασμός, ὅ,=*χασμα*, Foes. Oec. Hipp.

Χασμώδης, ὦ, to yawn constantly: to *take* verses that yawn, i. e. have hiatus: rom

Χασμώδης, ες, (*χάσμη*, εἶδος) always yawning, Diog. L. 4, 32, Plut. 2, 32 D.

Χασμώδης, ας, ἡ, constant yawning:—in Gramm., an hiatus in verses, when one word ends, and the next begins with a vowel: also a verse full of such hiatus.

Χαστάω, ὦ,=*χωρέω*, Hesych.
Χαστός, ἡ, ὄν, wide opened, Hesych. (Lat. *vastus*).

†*Χάττεροι*, Att. crasis for καὶ ἔτεροι, Ar. Nub. 34.

Χάτεω,=*χατέω*.

Χάτεω, ὦ, strictly to open the mouth; hence,—I. c. inf., to long, desire, wish much, οὐδέ τις ἡμῖν δόρπον μνήστις ἔην, μάλα περ χатеύοντες ἐλέσθαι, Od. 13, 280; ὁμῶς χатеύοντες ἄντλια δεσπομένης φάσθαι, Od. 15, 376: also absol., Il. 9, 518, Od. 2, 249.—II. c. gen., to crave, want, have need of a thing, πάντες δὲ θεῶν χатеύουσιν ἄνθρωποι, Od. 3, 48.—The word is merely poet., esp. Ep., and seems to have been used only in pres. and impf.—Cf. sq. (Prob. from root XA-, *χάος*, *χάσμαι*).

Χάτιζω, f. -ίζω, like foreg., c. gen., to long for, desire, crave a thing, νόστιμο, Od. 8, 156; 11, 350: to want, have need of, Il. 2, 225; 18, 392; ἐρηπνέων χатиζέει, Pind. O. 2, 154; οὐ σοῦ χатиζέω, Eur. Heracl. 465:—also absol., Il. 17, 221, Od. 22, 351.—χ. ἔργοιο, to want work, i. e. to be idle, Hes. Op. 21, χатиζέων, one who is in want, a needy, poor person, lb. 392.—The mid. is usu. received into the text of Aesch. Ag. 304 after Pors., μὴ γατιζέσθαι for μὴ χαρίζεσθαι: but

Wellauer's conject. *μχαρίζεσθαι*, q. v., deserves attention.

Χάτις, ἡ, and *χάτος*, εως, τό, want, need, less usual forms for *χῆτις*, *χῆτος*, q. v. [a]

†*Χατράμις*, ἰδος, ἡ,=sq., Dion. P. 357.

†*Χατραμωπίτις*, ἰδος, ἡ, *Chatramotitis*, a district of Arabia Felix, Strab. p. 768.

†*Χαττηνία*, ας, ἡ, *Chattenia*, a district of the Gerghaei in Arabia, Polyb. 13, 9, 1.

†*Χαττηνίω*, ὄν, οἱ, the *Chatteni*, v. foreg., Polyb. 13, 9, 4.

†*Χάττω*, ὄν, οἱ, the *Catti*, a German tribe, Strab. p. 291.

†*Χαττουάριοι*, ὄν, οἱ, the *Cattuarii*, a German tribe, Strab. p. 291.

Χανλιδόνος, ου,=sq., Arist. Part. An. 3, 1, 6; 2, 4; cf. Lob. Paral. 248.

Χανλιδών, ὀδόντος, ὅ, ἡ, (*χαύλιος*, ὀδόνος) absol., with outstanding teeth or tusks, κάπρος, Hes. Sc. 387.

—II. Hdt. 2, 68 has ὀδόντες *χανλιδόντες* of the crocodile's teeth; in 2, 71, he calls the hippopotamus *τετράποδον χανλιδόντα* φαῖνον, where ὀδόντας may be supplied; so, of the boar, Arist. H. A. 2, 1, 51, cf. 4, 11, 14; cf. foreg.

Χαύλιος, ὄν, and *χαύλος*, η, ὄν,=*χαύνος*, Gramm.

†*Χαυλοταῖοι*, ὄν, οἱ, the *Chaulotaei*, an Arabian tribe, Strab. p. 767.

Χαύναξ, ἄκος, ὅ, (*χαύνος*) a gaper, gaby: also a liar, cheat. Hence

Χαννιάζω, to cheat, beguile:—pass., to go astray, err, Gramm.

Χαννοπλίτης, ὄν, ὅ, (*χαύνος*, *πολίτης*) an open-mouthed citizen who swallows all that's told him, a gaping cock, cockney (cf. *Κεχηνναῖος*), Ar. Ach. 635; cf. Lob. Phryn. 601. [i]

Χαννοπρωκτος, ὄν, (*χαύνος*, *πρωκτός*) wide-breached, Ar. Ach. 104.

Χαύνος, η, ὄν, but *ος*, ὄν in Plat. Legg. 728 E, Arist. Probl. 23, 29, 1: (*χαῖνω*):—strictly, gaping, falling asunder; hence, slackened, and as of the consistence of bodies, loose, flabby, flaccid, Plat. Polit. 282 E, and Arist., cf. Foes. Oec. Hipp.: usu.,—II. metaph., empty, vain, idle, silly, νοῦς χ., v. 1. Solon 19, 6; πρατίζε, Pind. P. 2, 112; κενεὴν ἐλπίδων χαύνον τέλος, Id. N. 8, 78; χαύνῃ φράσασθαι, Solon 426, 17, 31 Bergk; χ. ποιεῖν τινα, Plat. l. c.; cf. Arist. Eth. N. 4, 3, 6, etc.—Ar. Av. 819 plays on this double sense. Hence

Χαννότης, ητος, ἡ, looseness, porosity, Xen. Oec. 19, 11.—II. metaph., folly, vanity, Plat. Theat. 175 B, Arist. Eth. N. 2, 7, 7.

Χαννώω, ὦ, f. -ώω, (*χαῖνω*) to make loose, flabby or porous.—I. like *χάσκω*, to open the mouth, Ephipp. Ἐμπολ. 1, 5; but Meineke suspects the word.—II. metaph., to puff up, make proud and silly, Eur. Andr. 931, Plat. Lys. 210 E:—pass., to be so, Arist. Virt. et Vit. 7, 5. Hence

Χαννώμα, ατος, τό, loosened earth, Plut. Sertor. 17.

Χαννώσις, εως, ἡ, (*χαννώω*) a making slack or loose.—II. metaph., the making a thing light, weakening its force and weight (like Lat. *clavare*), χ. ἀναπειστηρία, Ar. Nub. 875, ubi v. Schol. Hence

Χαννωτικός, ἡ, ὄν, apt to make loose or flabby, c. gen., σαρκός, Plut. 2, 771 B.

Χανών, a kind of cake, LXX.—prob. a Hebr. word; not to be altered into *χαννών*.

†*Χανών*, ονος, ἡ, *Chawon*, a city of

Media, Diod. S. 2, 13:—cf. Strab. p. 312.

†*Χάων*, ονος, ὅ, v. *Χάονες*.

Χέδροπος, ὄν, *leguminosus fructus pulse*, Arist. H. A. 8, 5, 3, with v. 1. *χέδροποι*: also τὰ *χέδροπα* in Theophr. C. Pl. 4, 7, 2; and Hesych. has *κέδροπα*, *κέρδοπα*: the sing. *χέδροψ* or *χέδρωψ* is quoted from a very dubious passage in Ath. 596 A. (Said to be a compd. of *χείρ*, *δρέπω*, as if *χειρόδροπα*, plucked by the hand, like Lat. *legumen*; hence Nic. Th. 752 says, *χειροδρόποι* δ' ἵνα φύττες ἄτερ δρεπάνου λέγονται δόρτια, *χέδροπα* τ' ἄλλα.)

Χέδροπῶδες, ες, (εἶδος) like *χέδροπος*, Phanias ap. Ath. 406 C.

Χέδροψ, οπος, ὅ, and *χέδρωψ* ὦπος, ὅ, v. sub *χέδροπος*.

Χέε, χέει, Ion. and Ep. for *ἐχει*, 3 sing. impf. act. from *χέω*, Hom.

Χέεια, ας, ἡ, Ep. for *χεῖα*, Nic. Th. 79.

Χεῖανύκη, ης, ἡ, a purgative ointment, Paul. Aeg.

Χεζητιάω, ὦ, ἕκε *χεσεῖω*, desiderat. from *χέω*, to want to go to stool, Ar. Nub. 1387, Ran. 8, etc.

Χεζικηνικός, ἡ, ὄν, in Ar. Pac. 1176, acc. to Markland, for the usu. *Κυζικηνικός*, with a play on *χέω*: but v. Schol.

ΧΕΖΩ: 1. *χεσοῦμαι*, Ar. Vesp. 941; pf. *κέχοδα*: aor. *ἐχεσα* and *ἐχεσον*. To ease one's self, do one's need, freq. in Ar.:—in mid., punningly, *χέσαιτο γὰρ εἰ μα-χέσαιτο*, Eq. 1057. Pass., σπέλεθος ἄρτιος κεχέσμενος, dung just dropt, Ach. 1170. (The root is *ΧΕΔ*, Sanscr. *had*, laxare alvum. Hence *χάδος*, *μυχοδόμος*, etc.)

Χεῖα, ἄς, ἡ, Ion., and Ep. *χεῖη*, hole, esp. of serpents, Il. 22, 93, 95 Pythag. ap. Plut. 2, 169 E; ἦσαν ὑπὸ χεῖᾳ οὐκ ἐδόμασε, he buried not his youth in a hole, Pind. I. 8 (7), fin. (From root XA-, *χάος*, Lat. *hiu*).

Χεῖλᾶριον, ὄν, τό, dim. from *χεῖλος*, a small lip. [a]

Χεῖλῆω, very dub. l. for *χιλεῖω*.

Χελοποτέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (*χεῖλος*, πῖνω) to drink with the lips, to sip, Anth. P. 7, 223.

Χεῖλος, εως, τό, a lip, Hom., etc.: proverb. *χεῖλεσι γελᾶν*, to laugh with the lips (only), Il. 15, 102; *χεῖλεα μὲν τ' ἐδίπν' ὑπερῶν δ' οὐκ ἐδίπνεν*, enough to wet the lips, but not the palate, i. e. a very sparing draught, Il. 22, 495; *χεῖλεσι διδόντες ὀδόντας*, Eur. Bacch. 621; like *ὀδὰς ἐν χεῖλεσι φύντες* (v. sub *ἐμφύω*)—2. of beasts, the snout, muzzle: of birds, a bill, beak, Anth. P. 9, 333.—II. metaph. of things, the edge, brink, brim, rim, e. g. of a cup or jar, Od. 4, 616, Hes. Op. 97; of a ditch, Il. 12, 52, Thuc. 3, 23; τοῖς Oceanus, Minnurn. 10, 74; of a river, Hdt. 2, 70; etc. (Perh. from root XA-, *χάος*, *χεῖλα*, Lat. *hiu*: strictly therefore, that which opens.)

Χελοστροφίον, ὄν, τό, (*χεῖλος*, σπρέω) a lip-screw, instrument of torture, Synes.

Χεῖλω, ὦ, (*χεῖλος*) to surround with a lip or rim.—II. very dub. l. for *χιλῶ*.

Χεῖλωμα, τό, cf. sub *χιλῶμα*.

Χεῖλῶν, ὄνος, ὅ, v. *χεῖλῶν*.

†*Χεῖλῶν*, ὄνος, ὅ,=*Χίλῶν*. Hence †*Χεῖλῶνιδος*, ὄν, of *Chilon*, *Chilonean*, X. τρόπος, alluding to his sententious brevity of expression, Diog. L. 1, 72.

†*Χεῖλωνίς*, ἰδος, ἡ, daughter of *Chilon*, Iambl.—2. as fem. pr. n., *Chilonis*

daughter of a Leonidas, Plut. Ages. 17.

Χειλωτήρ, ἥρος, ὁ, very dub., v. χιλωτήρ.

Χείμα, αἰος, τό, winter-weather, cold, frost, Lat. hiems, Od. 14, 487;—then, winter, a season of the year, οὐποτε καρπὸς ἀπολείπει χειμάτος οὔτε θέρεως, Od. 7, 118; cf. Hes. Op. 662, Aesch. Ag. 5; οὔτε χειμάτος οὔτ' ἀνθεωδούς ἥρος, Id. Pr. 454; χειμάτος ὥρη, Hes. Op. 448, and Ath.:—χείμα in acc. as adv., in winter, Od. 11, 190.—II. a storm, Aesch. Ag. 627*, κάλλιπτον ἡμαρ εἰσιδεῖν ἐκ χειμάτος, Ib. 900; cf. χεῖμων. (The root is XI- or hi-, which appears in χιών (q. v.), Sanscr. himan, nir-, whence the Him-ā laya mountains, i. e. house of snow; also Mt. Imāis, and Emodus, =in Sanscr. Him-avat, presented with snow,—Lat. hiems, which is related to χείμα, as hir to χεῖρ, heres herinaeus to χήρ.)

Χειμῶδεν, = χειμάζω, Strab.; formed like φυγάδεν from φυγᾶς.

Χειμῶδίζω, = foreg., Joseph.

Χειμῶδιον, ον, τό, (χείμα) a winter-dwelling, winter-quarters, χειμῶδι χρῆσθαι Λήμω, Dem. 49, 3;—but usu. in plur., χειμῶδια πῆγνυσθαι, to fix one's winter-quarters, Plut. Sertor. 6; cf. Lucull. 3, Eumen. 15, etc.

Χειμάζω, f. -ίζω, (χείμα):—transit., to expose to the winter, set in the frost or cold:—pass., to be exposed thereto, endure it, pass the winter, Soph. Fr. 446; of trees, to live through the winter, χειμασθέντα δένδρα, Theophr.; χειμασθέντα χειμῶδι ὥραις καὶ καλοῖς, Id.—2. to bring into winter quarters:—pass., to go into winter quarters: so also, —3. intr., to pass the winter, Ar. Av. 1098: to go into winter quarters, to winter, Lat. hiemare, Hdt. 8, 133, Xen. Hell. 1, 2, 15, Plut. Pyrrh. 30, etc.; cf. χειμερίζω.—II. to raise a storm or tempest, θεῶν πατὰ χειμᾶοντος, Soph. O. C. 1504: metaph., to trouble, afflict, distract, O. T. 101:—Id. absol. χειμάζει (sc. ὁ θεός), there is a storm, like βεῖ, νιθεῖ, etc., ἐχέμαζε ἡμέρας τρεῖς, Hdt. 7, 191, cf. Xen. Oec. 8, 16, Wetstein ad Act. 27, 18.—2. pass., to be driven by a storm, overtaken by it, suffer from it, Thuc. 2, 25; 3, 69, etc.; χειμασθεῖς ἄνεμος, Id. 8, 99; ἐν θαλάττῃ χειμαζόμενον πλοῖον, Plat. Ion 540 B; etc.:—metaph., to be tempest-tost, distressed, esp. of the state considered as a ship, Eur. Supp. 269, Ar. Ran. 361; δόμων ὄλβος χειμάζεται, Eur. Ion 966;—also of single persons, to be distracted by suffering, etc., Aesch. Fr. 562, 838, Soph. Phil. 1460; ταῖς σαῖς ὑπεῖλαις αἰς ἐχειμᾶσθην, Id. Ant. 391, cf. Monk Hippol. 315, Meineke Menand. p. 146; χειμάσθαι ὅπ' ὑπορίας ἐν τοῖς νῦν λόγοις, Plat. Phil. 29 B; ἐν στρατείαις ἢ νόσοις χ., Id. Theat. 170 A; etc.: also, to less about from fever, Hipp., cf. Lob. Phryn. 387.—3. intr., like the pass., to storm, rage, ἐπὶ τινα, Plut.

Χειμᾶν, f. -ᾶν, = χειμάζω II.—pass., to be driven by a storm, be tempest-tost, of a ship, Hdt. 8, 118; metaph., φάβω κεχειμᾶνται φρένες, Pind. P. 9, 57.—II. intr., to be stormy, χειμῶσσα θάλαττα, Leon. Tar. 74:—of passion, Mel. 29, 45.

Χειμῶννα, ἡ, ἡ, (χείμα, ὥννα) a defence against winter, storm and rain; esp., a thick winter-cloak, a dread-nought, Aesch. Fr. 369, Soph. Fr. 928. [μῶ]

Χειμῶρος, ον, ὁ, a plug in a ship's

bottom, drawn out when the ship was brought on land, to let out the bilge-water, Hes. Op. 624; cf. εὐδαίος.

Χειμῶρος, used for χειμᾶρος or for χειμέρος, χειμέριος, dub.

Χειμᾶρός, ον, Att. contr. -ῥρος, ον, (χείμα, ῥέω):—winter-flowing, χ., ποταμός, a mountain-stream swollen by rain and melted snow, Il. 13, 138; and χειμᾶρόν alone, Il. 11, 493, Plat. Legg. 736 A:—metaph., σὺν χειμᾶρῷ, borne down the rushing stream, Pind. Fr. 90:—cf. sq.—2. like χαράδρα II. 2, a water-drain, conduit, Dem. 1277, 5.—II. in Att. poets, really as an adj., παρὰ βέλτροισι χειμᾶρόσις, Soph. Ant. 712; φάραγγες ὕδατι χειμᾶρῷ ῥέονσαι, Eur. Tro. 449; διὰ χειμᾶρόν νάτης, Id. Bacch. 1093; so, χαράδρα χειμ., Polyb. 10, 30, 2.—In Aesch. Fr. 265, πλεκτάνη χειμᾶρός seems to be stormy lightning, cf. πύρος βροστρεχός, Id. Pr. 1044.

Χειμᾶρος, ον, poet. for foreg., χ. ποταμός, Il. 4, 452; 5, 88; cf. Lob. Phryn. 234.

†Χειμᾶρῶς, ον, ὁ, the Chimarrhus, a little river of Argolis, Paus. 2, 36, 7.

Χειμᾶρῶδης, ες, (χειμᾶρῶς, εἶδος) like a torrent, rapid or raging, Strab.

Χειμάς, ἄδος, ἡ, pecul. fem. of χειμέριος:—usu. as subst., —1. (sub. ὥρα), the winter season, winter.—2. (sub. ἐσθής), a winter-garment.

Χειμᾶσία, ας, ἡ, Ion. χειμασίη, (χειμάζω) a passing the winter, wintering; winter-quarters, Hdt. 2, 22, Polyb. 2, 54, 14.—II.=χειμῶν, a storm, Arist. Probl. 26, 3.

Χειμασκέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (χείμα, ὀσκέω) to exercise one's self in winter, of soldiers, Polyb. 3, 70, 4, Arr. Epict. 1, 2, 32.

Χειμαστρον, ον, τό, (χειμάζω), winter-clothing, Ar. Fr. 708, cf. θέριστρον.

Χειματίζω, f. -ίζω, = χειμάζω, susp. Χειμᾶς and χειμῶς, ὦ, = χειμάζω, χειμᾶν.

Χειμεθλιάω, χειμεθλον, v. χειμετλή.

Χειμεία, ας, ἡ, alchemy, and χειμεντής, οὐ, ὁ, an alchemist, v. sub χυμικός.

Χειμερεία, ας, ἡ, the winter season, Dion. H.; cf. βερεία: from χειμερέω, =sq.

Χειμερίζω, f. -ίζω Att. -ῶ:—like χειμάζω II. to pass the winter, winter, Hdt. 6, 31; 7, 37, etc.

Χειμερινός, ἡ, ὅν, (χείμα) of or belonging to winter, esp. in winter time, (cf. sq. sub fin.), τὴν χ. (sc. ὥρην) Hdt. 1, 202; τὰ χειμ., the winter, Plat. Legg. 683 C; χ. μήνες, Thuc. 6, 21, cf. τροπή I: ὁ χ. ἥλιος, the sun in winter, Xen. Mem. 3, 8, 9;—χ. χειρὶον, a bleak, cold place, Thuc. 2, 70.

†Χειμέριον, ον, τό, Chimerium, a promontory of Thesprotia with a harbour, Thuc. 1, 30; Strab. p. 324.

Χειμέριος, α, ον, Att. also ες, ον, Thuc. 3, 22: (χείμα):—in, of, belonging to winter, wintry, stormy, cold, etc., νιθός, Il. 3, 222; ὄδωρ, 23, 420; ὄμβρος, Hes., Pind. P. 6, 10, Eur., etc.; ὥρη χειμερίη, the winter season, Od. 5, 485, Hes. Op. 492; so, ἡμαρ χ., Hes. Op. 522, 563; χ. πῦρ, winter fire, Pind. P. 4, 473; χειμερίσιος (sc. ὥρας), in winter time, Nic. Al. 544; οἱ χειμερίωτατοι μήνες, the most wintry, stormy months, Hdt. 2, 68; χ. νύς, a stormy night, Thuc. 1, c.:—ἀκτὶ χειμερία κυματοπλήγῃ, a shore stricken by the wintry waves, Soph.

O. C. 1241:—metaph., χ. λίπη, raging pain, Id. Phil. 1194; χ. πράγματα, punningly, Ar. Ach. 1141. Hdt.—Thuc., and the best prose writers use χειμέριος for wintry, like winter, stormy; χειμερινός for in winter-time, of the winter season, cf. Lob. Phryn. 52.

Χειμέρος, ον, poet. for foreg Χειμετλή, ἡς, ἡ, = χειμεθλον, Diosc.

Χειμετλιάω, ὦ, to have chilblains or frozen feet.

Χειμεθλον, ον, τό, (χείμα) a chilblain, v. χιμεθλον.

Χειμευτής, οὐ, ὁ, v. χειμεία, χυμικός.

Χειμῶς, ὦ, v. χειμῶς.

Χειμῶς, ὦ, to freeze, stand the frost, Foës. Oec. Hipp.: from

Χειμή, ἡς, ἡ, Ion. for χείμα, the winter season, winter cold, frost, Foës. Oec. Hipp.

Χειμῶθενός, ἡτος, ὁ, ἡ, (χείμα, ἐνὶ σκῷ) frozen to death, Luc. Lexiph. 14.

Χειμοσπορέω, ὦ, to sow in winter Theophr.: from

Χειμοσπορος, ον, (χείμα, σπείρω) sown in winter, I neophr.

Χειμοφύνη, ὦ, (χείμα, φύνη) to shun the winter, the rain or cold, Strab.

Χειμῶν, ὄνος, ὁ, (χείμα):—stormy, rainy weather; cold winter weather, the season of winter, winter, opp. to θέρος, χειμῶνος δυσθαπείος ὅς ῥα τε ἔργων ἀνθρώπων ἀνέπαυσεν, Il. 17, 549; ἐν χειμῶνι, in winter, Pind. I. 2, 62: τὸν χ., during winter, Hdt. 3, 117, and Xen.; χειμῶνος, in winter-time, Xen. Mem. 3, 8, 9, etc.; and so, ἐν τῷ χειμῶνι, Ib. 4, 3, 8, etc.: ὁρος ἄβρατον ὑπὸ χειμῶνος, in consequence of the cold weather, Hdt. 8, 138, cf. Thuc. 2, 101; so also in plur., Hdt. 4, 62, Plat. Polit. 280 E, etc.; opp. to καύμα, Id. Tim. 52 E:—Βορέας καὶ χ., to denote the north, Hdt. 2, 26.—II. like χείμα, a storm, ἐπεὶ οὖν χειμῶνα φύγον καὶ ἀβέσφατον ὄμβρον, Il. 3, 4; οὐ νιθετός οὐτ' ἀρ χειμῶν πολὺς οὔτε ποτ' ὄμβρος, Od. 4, 566; ὅτωρὶ νὸν ὄμβρον καὶ χειμῶν ἐπιόντα, Hes. Op. 673; and so in Hdt., etc.: χ. νοτερός, a storm of rain, Thuc. 3, 21:—χ. κατεράγνη, Hdt. 1, 87; ἐπέπεσε σφί χ., Id. 7, 188, cf. Plat. Prot. 344 D; ἐπιγίγνεται χ., Hdt. 7, 34; ὥστε θεός χειμῶνα, Aesch. Pers. 496; etc.;—cf. ὀρνυθίας.—2. metaph., ὁδὸς ἐν χειμῶνι, in the storm or fury of battle, Soph. Ant. 670:—also, a storm of passion, Soph. Aj. 207: great distress or suffering, Aesch. Pr. 643; χειμῶν καὶ κακῶν τρικυμία, Ib. 1015; etc.

†Χειμῶν, ὄνος, ὁ, Chimon, an Argive, a victor at Olympia, Paus. 6, 9, 3.

Χειμῶνθεν, (χειμῶν) adv., from winter or a storm, Ar. 995.

Χειμωνοτύπος, ον, (χειμῶν, τύπω) buffeting stormily, λαίλαψ, Aesch. Supp. 34. [ῶ]

ΧΕΙΡ, ἡ, gen. χειρός, pl. χεῖρες, dat. pl. χειρσί: gen. and dat. dual χειροῖν: but in the other cases this shortening is only in poets and Ion. prose χειρός, χειρὶ, χεῖρα, χεῖρες, etc. never in comedy, Meineke Com. Fr. 3, p. 56: the poets alone use gen. and dat. dual χειροῖν, χειροῖν, and dat. pl. χεῖρεσι and χεῖρεσσι; Hom. has all the regul. forms very freq., the Ion. dat. χειρὶ thrice in Il., acc. χεῖρα only H. Hom. 18, 40: of the poet. forms he has the dat. pl. χεῖρεσι, χεῖρεσσι, whereas χεῖρεσσι, χεῖρεσσι, occur in Hes. Th. 519, 747.—The accent χεῖρ found in many editions is rejected by

the best Gramm., Arcad. 20, 18; 125, 1, A. B. 1200.

The hand, or rather the hand and arm, the arm (cf. Hdt. 2, 121, 5; hence *ἄκρα χεῖρ* for the hand, Xen. Cyr. 8, 17, cf. Greenhill Theophil. p. 277, sq.), very freq. from Hom. downwards: later also sometimes of animals, the fore-foot; of elephants even the trunk, as serving for a hand or arm: *χ. σιδηρὰ*, a grappling iron, grapple, Thuc. 4, 25; 7, 62.—Special usages:—1. the dat. of all numbers is very freq. with all verbs which imply the use of hands, *χεῖρ λαβεῖν*, *χερσὶν ἔλκεσθαι*, etc., Hom., etc.; cf. Lob. Aj. 66, Erf. Antig. 43; cf. *ἐμφύω, καταρρέω*, etc.:—so also the genit., *χεῖρος ἔχειν τινά*, to have, hold one by the hand, Il. 4, 154; so, *χεῖρος ἑλών*, 1, 323, etc.; *γέσσονται δὲ χεῖρος ἀνίστη*, he raised him by the hand, 24, 515; cf. Od. 14, 319; so, *χερὶ χερὸς ἑλών*, Pind. P. 9, 216; *ἀνέλκειν τινά τῃς χερὸς*, Ar. Vesp. 569; etc.: *χεῖρα ὑπερέχειν τινί*, to hold the hand over one to guard him, Il. 9, 620, etc.; *τινός*, 24, 374; but *χεῖρα ἐπιφέρειν τινί*, to lay hands on one, 1, 89; so, *χεῖρας ἐφίεμαι τινί*, off. in Od.:—*χεῖρας ἀναχέειν θεοῖς*, i. e. in prayer, Hom., cf. *ἀνέχω* init.; and so *χεῖρας ἀείρειν*, *ἀνατείνειν*, *ἀναφέρειν* in same sense (for Voss should not have explained *χεῖρας ἀείρειν*, Od. 11, 423, as a movement in self-defence, cf. 426); in Xen. however *χεῖρας αἰρεῖν* and *ἀνατείνειν* is to hold up hands in token of assent or choice, An. 5, 6, 33, cf. 7, 3, 6: *χεῖρας ὀρέσθαι*, *πετάσαι τινί* or *εἰς τινά*, to stretch or spread the arms towards any one in token of entreaty or love, Il. 4, 523; 15, 371; in Att. *ὀρέγειν τὴν χεῖρά τινι*, to reach him one's hand in help, Xen. Hell. 5, 2, 17: *χεῖρας ἀπέχειν τινός*, to keep hands off a person or thing, Lat. *abstinere manus ab aliquo*, Hom.: so, *χεῖρας παύειν τινός*, Il. 21, 294.—2. *ἀγασθῆναι τι ἐς χεῖρας*, to take a thing in hand, undertake it, Hdt. 1, 126; 4, 79:—so also, *ἐν χερσὶ ἔχειν τι*, to have a thing in hand, be engaged in it, Hdt. 1, 35; *μετὰ χεῖρας ἔχειν*, 7, 16, 2; Thuc. 1, 138; *διὰ χεῖρος ἔχειν*, Thuc. 2, 13—but, literally, *διὰ χερῶν ἔχειν*, to have in both hands, Aesch. Supp. 193; and *διὰ χερὸς ἔχειν*, Soph. Ant. 1258, Thuc. 2, 76:—also, *ἐν χερσὶ*, *ἐν χερσὶ*, in the hand or hands, and so in the power, esp. after *εἶναι* or *ἔχειν*, Hom.; so, *ἐν χερσὶ τὴν δίκην ἔχων*, Plat. Theaet. 172 E, etc.:—but—3. in warlike sense, *ἐν χερσὶ*, in the fray, in close fight, Lat. *cominus*, *ἐν χερσὶ γίνεσθαι τινί*, Thuc. 5, 72; *ἐν χερσὶν ἀποκτείνειν*, Id. 3, 66; *ἥν ἡ μάχη ἐν χερσὶ*, Id. 4, 43: this Hdt. expresses by *ἐν χερῶν νόμῳ*, 8, 89, cf. Aeschin. 1, 24.—4. *εἰς χεῖρας ἔλθειν*, *ἰκέσθαι τινί*, to fall into any one's hands or power, Xen. Cyr. 7, 4, 10; or, generally, to have to do with any one, Id. An. 1, 2, 26: but esp. of close fight, *ἐς χεῖρας ἔλθειν*, *ἵνα*, *συνίεναι τινί*, to come to blows with him, Thuc. 4, 33, 72, Xen. Cyr. 8, 2, 22; this Hdt. expresses by *ἐς χερῶν νόμον ἰπικέσθαι*, 9, 48.—5. *ἐκ χερὸς*, out of hand, off-hand, forthwith, Polyb. 5, 41, 7, etc.:—but also, near at hand, close, Lat. *cominus*, *ἐκ χερὸς βάλλειν*, Xen. An. 3, 3, 15; *ἀμύνεσθαι*, lb. 5, 4, 25; *μάχεσθαι*, Id. Hell. 7, 2, 14.—*ὑπὸ χερὸς λογιάσθαι*, to reckon off-hand, roughly, Ar. Vesp. 656.—7. *πρὸ χερῶν*, at hand, in readiness, Eur. Tro. 1207.—8. *ὑπὸ χεῖρα* or *χεῖρας*, under

the hands, under the power, like *ὑπὸ χεῖρος*, *ὑπὸ χεῖρα ποιεῖσθαι*, to have under one's power, Xen. Ages. 1, 22; *οὐ ὑπὸ χεῖρα*, servants, Dem. 74, 5.—9. *χεῖρ* is oft. omitted with *δεξιὰ*, *ἀριστερά*, etc., as we say the right, the left (v. sub *δεξιός*, *ἀριστερός*, *σκαῖος*, *λαῖός*); *ποτέρας τῆς χεῖρος*, on which hand? Eur. Cycl. 680:—cf. also *ὑπόγνωτος*.—II. to denote act or deed, as opp. to mere words, usu. in plur., *ἔπαισιν καὶ χερσὶν ὀρήξεν*, Il. 1, 77; *χερσὶν ἡ λόγῳ*, Soph. O. T. 883, etc.; so also, *τῇ χερὶ χρῆσθαι*, to use one's hands, i. e. be active, stirring, opp. to *ἀργὸν ἐπεσθάναι*, Hdt. 3, 78; 9, 72: *προσφέρειν χεῖρας*, to apply force, Xen. Mem. 2, 6, 31:—also in sing., *βοῦλευμα μὲν τὸ Διόν*, *Ἡφίστου δὲ χεῖρα*, Aesch. Pr. 619; *μὴ χεῖρὶ*, single-handed, Dem. 584, 27; *χεῖρὶ καὶ ποδὶ καὶ πάσῃ δυνάμει*, Aeschin. 69, 9, cf. 43, 18:—esp. of using the hands in fight, cf. supra 3, 4, and 5:—also of deeds of violence, *ἀδίκων χερῶν ὄργειν*, to give the first blow, Xen. Cyr. 1, 5, 13, Antipho 126, 5, Lys. 101, 32, etc.—III. like Lat. *manus* and *vis*, a number or body of men, a band, quantity, number, esp. of soldiers, *χεῖρ πολλή*, *μεγάλη*, etc., Hdt. 1, 174; 5, 72; *pleon.*, *μεγὰλῃ χερὶ πλήθος*, Hdt. 7, 20; *οἰκεία χεῖρ*, for *χεῖρ οἰκετῶν*, Eur. El. 629.—IV. one's hand, i. e. handwriting, *τὴν ἑαυτοῦ χεῖρα ἀρνεῖσθαι*, Hyperid. ap. Poll. 2, 152:—and in genl., the hand of an artist or workman, *γλαφυρά, σοφὴ χεῖρ*, etc., Theocr. Epigr. 7, 5, etc.:—more rarely his handy-work, a work of art itself, and then always in plur., Jac. Anth. P. p. 871.

(*Χεῖρ* is the old Lat. form *hir* (= *vola, manus*) in Lucil. ap. Cic. Fin. 2, 8; cf. *χεῖμα*, fin. Prob. the root is to be found in the Sanscr. *hri* prehendere, akin to *αἰρέω*, *ἀγρέω*, *ἀρπάω*, our grip, etc.)

Χεῖράρα, ας, ἡ, gout in the hand. (From *χεῖρ*, as *ποδάρα* from *πούς*.)

Χεῖράργωγος, ὦ, f. ἡσω, (*χειραργός*) to lead by the hand, Anacreont. 1, 10, Luc. Timon 32, Plut., etc. Hence

Χεῖράργωμα, ατος, τό, a leading by the hand; and

Χεῖράργωσις, εως, ἡ,=sq., Nicet.

Χεῖράργωγία, ας, ἡ, a leading by the hand: from

Χεῖράργωγός, ὄν, (*χεῖρ*, ὥγω) leading by the hand, *πλοῦτος*, Philen. p. 409; *χ. τὴν δόξιν βίον*, Plut. 2, 93 B, ubi v. Wyttben.

Χεῖρακρα, τά, the ends of the hands, fingers.

Χεῖραλγία, ας, ἡ, hand-ache; cf. *χεῖραργα*.

Χεῖραλπετῶς, ὦ, f. ἡσω, (*χεῖρ*, ἄλπω) to anoint the arms, esp. for wrestling; to practise wrestling, Diod. Hence

Χεῖραλπετῆτος, ἡ, ὄν, verb. adj., practised in wrestling.

Χεῖράμαξα, ης, ἡ, a hand-cart or barrow. [ῥά]

Χεῖράμαξιον, ον, τό, dim. from foreg., Petron. 28.

Χεῖραπάτω, v. l. for sq.

Χεῖραπτῶς, f. ἡσω, (*χεῖρ*, ἄπτω) to touch with the hand, take in hand, handle, Hdt. 2, 90.

Χεῖράς, ἄδος, ἡ, (*χεῖρ*)—a chap, crack, strictly in the hands, but also in the feet; hence, *χεῖράδες χερῶν*, ποδῶν, chapped hands or feet; also *χρόας*.

Χεῖράφετος, ον, (*ἄφρημι*) set free, Lat. *manu missus*

Χειραψία, ας, ἡ, (*χεῖρ*, ἄπτω).—*fight hand to hand*, *fray*, *χειραψία* κατὰ *πῆχυν* καὶ *ἐπ' αὐτῷ*, ap. Suid.—II. as a term of wrestling, the clasping of one's antagonist so as to throw him, also *ἄμμα* and *λαβή*, Plut. 2, 234 D.—III. a touching with the hands, scratching, Lat. *manutigium*, Foes. Oec. Hipp.

Χεῖράω, ὦ, in Poll. v. l. for *χειρίδα*, but v. Lob. Phryn. 80.

†*Χειρέδιος*, ον, ὁ, *Chiredius*, an Attic orator, Anth. P. 7, 573.

Χειρεκμάγειον, ον, τό, a cloth for wiping the hands, a towel.

Χειρεπιδεῖα, ας, ἡ, imposition of hands, Eccl.

Χειρεργάτης, ον, ὁ, (*χεῖρ*, ἐργάτης) one who works by hand, Gramm.

Χειρεργον, ον, τό, work by hand, for *χερῶν ἔργον*.

Χεῖριάω, ὦ, to have chaps in the hands; cf. *χεῖράω*.

Χεῖριδον, ον, τό, dim. from *χειρίς* [ῥή]

Χεῖριδῶν, ὦ, f. ἡσω, (*χειρίς*) to finish with sleeves. Hence

Χεῖριδωτός, ὄν, having sleeves, sleeved, *κίθων χ.*, Hdt. 7, 61; also *χιτὼν καρποῦς*, the tunica manuleata of Plautus. The *χιτὼν* without sleeves was called *ἐξωμῖς*.

Χειρίζω, f. ἡσω Att. ἡω, (*χεῖρ*) to have in the hands, to handle, manage, Lat. *administrare*, Polyb. 1, 20, 4; 75, 1, etc.:—of a surgeon, to operate, Hipp. Hence

Χειρίξις, ἡ, a surgical operation, manipulation, Foes. Oec. Hipp.

Χεῖρος, α, ον, (*χεῖρ*)=ὑπόχεῖρος, in the hands, in the power or control, Eur. Andr. 412: usu. with a verb, *χεῖρὶν τινα ἀφίεναι τινί*, to leave one in the hands of another, Soph. Aj. 495; *χεῖριον λαβεῖν τινά*, to get him into one's power, Eur. Cycl. 177: *χ. ἁλῶναι*, Id. Ion 1257.

Χεῖρίς, ἰδος, ἡ, (*χεῖρ*) a covering for the hand, a glove, Od. 24, 230, Xen. Cyr. 8, 8, 17: but usu. a covering for the arm, a sleeve, Lat. *manica*, Hdt. 6, 72, Xen. Hell. 2, 1, 8; cf. *κόρη* IV. [*Χειρίδας*, Od. l. c.: but the oblique cases are written paroxyt. *χειρίδος*, etc.,= *χειρίδος*.]

Χειροῖσις, ἡ=χειρισμός.

Χειροσμία, ατος, τό, (*χειρίζω*) a part handled or operated upon, Foes. Oec. Hipp.

Χειρισμός, ὄν, ὁ, (*χειρίζω*) a handling, treatment, Lat. *administratio*, Polyb. 1, 4, 1; 2, 35, 3, etc.:—esp. *χειρμῖς*, Foes. Oec. Hipp.

Χειροσόφος, ον,=χειρόσοφος, Luc Salt. 69, Rhet. Praec. 17. [ῥ]

†*Χειροσόφος*, ον, ὁ, *Chirisophus*, a Spartan, one of the commanders of the Greeks under the younger Cyrus, Xen. An. 1, 4, 3.—2. a statuary of Crete, Paus. 8, 53, 8.

Χειροστόν, verb. adj. from *χειρίζω*, one must handle, Diod.

Χειροστής, ὄν, ὁ, (*χειρίζω*) a manager, Polyb. 3, 4, 13, etc.

Χειροστός, ἡ, ον, usu. irreg. superl. of *χεῖρων*, q. v.

Χειροστότερος, α, ον, for *χειροστότερος*, *χεῖρων*, susp. in Hipp.

Χειροβλάστηρα, ας, ἡ, a hand-sling, Lat. *falarica*.

Χειροβάναντος, ον, = *βάναντος*, Poll. [ῥ]

Χειροβάρης, ἐς, (*χεῖρ*, *βάρος*) heavy for the hand, as heavy as the hand can hold, Philetaer. Lampad. 1.

Χειροβίος, ον, living by work of hand.

Χειροβίωτος, ον,= foreg. [ῥ]

Χειροβλήμα, ατος, τό, and χειρό-βλητον, ον, τό,=χειρόβολον.

Χειροβόλεω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (χείρ, βάλλω) to throw with the hand, Luc. Lex. i. 5.

Χειροβολία, ἄς, ἡ,=χειρόβολον.

Χειροβολίζω, to make bundles.

Χειροβόλον, ον, τό, a handful, bundle.

Χειροβοσκός, ὄν, feeding one's self by work of hand.

Χειροβρώς, ὄτος, ὁ, ἡ, gnawing the arms, δεσμός.

Χειρογαστρω, ορος, ὁ, ἡ, (χείρ, γαστήρ) one who fills his belly with his hands, i. e. lives by work of hand, Hecatae. p. 71: οἱ Χειρογαστρες, name of a play of Nicophon.

Χειρογράφω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (χειρό-γραφός) to write with the hand, give a handwriting or note of hand.

Χειρογράφημα, ατος, τό, a handwriting, note of hand, bond. [ἄ]

Χειρογράφος, ον, (χείρ, γράφω) written with the hand, in handwriting: τὸ χ.,=foreg., Polyb. 30, 8, 4.

Χειροδαίκτης, ον, (χείρ, δαίξω) slain by the hand, σφάγια, Soph. Aj. 219. [ἄ]

Χειροδακτέω, ὦ, to show with the hand, susp.: from

Χειροδακτός, ον, (χείρ, δαίκνυμι) Lat. digito monstratus, i. e. plain, manifest, Soph. O. T. 901.

Χειροδέσμος, ον, ὁ, a hand-cuff.

Χειροδέτω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, to bind the arms, Plut.: from

Χειρόδετος, ον, (χείρ, δέω) bound by the arms.—2. binding the arms round, i. e. sleeved, like χειριδωτός, susp. in Joseph.

Χειροδίκης, ον, ὁ, (χείρ, δίκη) one who asserts his right by his hands, uses the right of might, Hes. Op. 187. II. one who administers justice.

Χειροδιδόναι, ον, τό, wages, hire, Lat. manipularium.

Χειροδοτέω, ὦ, to give with the hand, Philo: from

Χειρόδοτος, ον, (χείρ, δίδωμι) given by hand: χ. δάνεισμα, money lent without written acknowledgment, Böckh P. E. 1, p. 171.

Χειροδάκτων, οντος, ὁ, (χείρ, δράκων) with serpent-hands, serpent-armed, Eur. El. 1345. [ἄ]

Χειροδόπος, ον, plucking with the hands.

Χειροθεία, ας, ἡ, tameness, taming, Arist. Physiogn. 5, 2: from

Χειροθής, ες, (χείρ, ἥθος) accustomed to the hand, manageable, esp. of animals, tame, Lat. mansuetus, χ. κροκόδειλος, Hdt. 2, 69; hence the Persian Cambyse calls the bull-god Apis χ. θεός, Id. 3, 28: χ. τινί, submissive to one, Xen. Oec. 7, 10; τι βασιλεύονσι χειροθής ἐαυτοῖς ποιόντες, Dem. 37, 9; χειροθής ὕβρει, Luc. Merc. Cond. 35: ταπεινοί, χ. καὶ πρῶτοι, Plut. Philop. 16, etc.: τὰ θ. πᾶσι τοῖς σώμασι ἐγένοντο χείρ, Id. 9.

Χειροθεσία, ας, ἡ, a laying on of hands, handling, Artemon ap. Ath. 637 C: from

Χειροθετέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (χείρ, τίθημι) to lay on hands, handle.

Χειροκίτητος, ον, (χείρ, κίμνω) wrought, prepared by hand, Tim. Loc. 54 E, Arist. Meteor. 2, 1, 6, etc.

Χειροκνήμις, ἰδος, ἡ, a splint for a broken arm.

Χειροκοπέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (χείρ, κόπτω) to cut off the hand, Strab. 17: in pass., to have one's hands cut off, Plut. 2, 305 C.

Χειροκομία, ας, ἡ, more common

form of χειροκρατία, Dion. H. 6, 65; 8, 72, Dion. Excerpt. Leg. 36, Plut. 2, 332 C, ὡς ἀκρασία for ἀκρατία, etc.; cf. Lob. Phryn. 526: from

Χειροκράτew, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (χείρ, κρατέω) to use the right of might. Hence

Χειροκράτew, ας, ἡ, the right of might, club-law, Polyb. 6, 9, 6; cf. χειροκρασία. Hence

Χειροκράτικος, ἡ, ὄν, using the right of might, χ. πολιτεία, government by club-law, Polyb. 6, 10, 4.

Χειροκρότητος, ον, stricken by the hand; v. sub χορόκτυπος.

Χειρολάβη, ης, ἡ, and χειρολάβις, ἰδος, χ., a handle, esp. a plough-tail.

Χειρολογέω, ὦ, to gather by hand.

Χειρομακτρον, ον, τό, (χείρ, μάσσω) a cloth for wiping the hands, a towel, napkin, Lat. mantile, Hdt. 2, 122, Xen. Cyr. 1, 3, 5: the Scythians used scalp as χειρομακτρα, Hdt. 4, 64; whence the phrase Σκυθιστὶ χ. ἐκκεκαρμένος, Soph. Fr. 420; cf. Σκυθίζω.—II. a kind of head-cloth used by women, Sappho 25, Hecatae. ap. Ath. 410 E.

Χειρομαντεία, ας, ἡ, divination from the palms of the hand, palmistry: from

Χειρομαντις, εως, ὁ, ἡ, (χείρ, μάντις) a diviner of this kind, a fortune-teller.

Χειρομάχew, ὦ, f. -ήσω, to fight with the hands:—to do work by hand, Anth. P. 12, 22: and

Χειρομάχια, ας, ἡ, work by hand: from

Χειρομάχος, ον, (χείρ, μάχομαι) fighting with the hand: ἡ χειρομάχα, the physical-force or operative faction at Miletus, opp. to ἡ Πλουτίς, Plut. 2, 298 C. [ἄ]

Χειρομάχος, ον, ὁ, Chiro-machus, son of Electryon and Anaxo, Apollod. 2, 4, 5, where is prop. Χειρμαχος.

Χειρομύλη, ης, ἡ, (χείρ, μύλη) a hand-mill, Xen. Cyr. 6, 2, 31. [ἄ]

Χειρομύλον, ον, τό, and χειρομύλος, ον, ὁ,=foreg.

Χειρομύλων, υνος, ὁ,=χειρομύλη, Diosc. [ἄ]

Χειρονίβων, ον, τό,=sq., Epich. p. 46.

Χειρονίπτρον, ον, τό, (χείρ, νίξω) a basin, or water for washing the hands, Eupol. Dem. 16; cf. χέρνιβον, χέρνιψ.

Χειρονομέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (χειρονόμος) to move the hands regularly and significantly, esp. in dancing or pantomime, to gesticulate, Xen. Symp. 2, 19: σκέλεσι χειρονομεῖν, of one standing on his head, Hdt. 6, 129.—II. as pugilistic term, to spar, work the arms, like σκισμαχέω, Plat. Legg. 830 C.

Χειρονομιστέω, desiderat. from foreg., to wish to gesticulate, Cratin. Incert. 100.

Χειρονομία, ας, ἡ, measured motion of the hands, gesticulation, Luc. Salt. 78; cf. Foës. Oec. Hipp.—II. as pugilistic term, sparring, like σκισμαχία:—ἐν χειρονομίᾳ,=ἐν χειρῶν νόμῳ, LXX.: from

Χειρονόμος, ον, moving the hands regularly and significantly, so gesticulating: ὁ χ., the pantomimus of the Romans.

Χειρόνωος, adv. from χειρῶν, worse.

Χειροπέδη, ης, ἡ; and in LXX., -όπεδον, ον, τό,=a handcuff.

Χειροπλάστος, ον, formed by hand.

Χειροπληθής, ἐς, (χείρ, πλῆθω) filling the hand, as large as can be held

in the hand, λίθος, Xen. An. 3, 3, 1 κορινθή, Theocr. 25, 63.

Χειροπληθιαίος, α, ον,=freg Theophr.

Χειροπόδης, ον, ὁ, poet. for χειρόπους, with chapped feet, Alcae. 6; cf. χείρας.

Χειροποιέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (χείρ, ποίew) to do, make, or perform with hands. Soph. Tr. 891, in mid. Hence

Χειροποίητος, ον, made by hand, hence artificial, σκῆπτρον, λίμνη, Hdt. 1, 195; 2, 149; ὁδός, Xen. An. 4, 3, 5; φλόξ χ., opp. to ἀπὸ ταῦτο μύτον, a fire that was made on purpose, Thuc. 2, 77. Adv. -τως, Polyb. 10, 10, 12.

Χειροπόνητος, ον, wrought by hand

Χειροπονία, ας, ἡ, (πονέω) work of hand. Hence

Χειροπόνη, (sc. ἐρά), τά, a holiday of workmen and artisans.

Χειρόπους, ὁ, ἡ, πουν, τό, having chapped feet, like γαγόνους.

Χειρορέκτης, ον, ὁ,=χειρουργός, Hesych.

Χειροσιδήριον, ον, τό, dim. from sq.

Χειροσίδηρον, ον, τό, for σιδηρά χείρ, a hook or grapple. [ἄ]

Χειροσιφώνον, ον, τό, a hand-syringe. [ἄ]

Χειροσκοπικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to a χειροσκοπός or his art, skilled there in: from

Χειροσκοπός, ον, (χείρ, σκοπέω) inspecting the hand; and so=χειρομαντις.—II. counting the hands in voting, Suid.

Χειρόσφοδος, ον, also χειρίσφοδος, (χείρ, σφός) skilled with the hands, esp. gesticulating well: hoc.ce=χειρονόμος, Lesbion. ap. Luc. Salt. 69.

Χειροστρόφιον, ον, τό, an instrument of torture for twisting the hands or arms.

Χειροτένων, οντος, ὁ, ἡ, (χείρ, τεῖνω) with long, outstretched arms, epith. of the crab, Batr. 299.

Χειρότερος, α, ον, poet. compar. for χειρῶν, Il. 15, 513; 20, 436, and Hes.

Χειρότευκος, ον, wrought by hand

Χειροτεχνέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, to be a χειροτέχνης. Hence

Χειροτέχνημα, ατος, τό, the work of a χειροτέχνης, handicraft.

Χειροτέχνης, ον, ὁ, (χείρ, τέχνη) a handicraftsman, artisan, Hdt. 2, 167, Ar. Plut. 533, 617, Thuc., etc.: χ. ἱατροῦς, a chirurgurgeon, surgeon, Soph. Tr. 996, ubi v. Herm.; cf. Foës. Oec. Hipp. Hence

Χειροτεχνία, ας, ἡ, handicraft, art Plat. Rep. 547 D, 590 C.

Χειροτεχνικός, ἡ, ὄν, (χειροτέχνης) belonging to handicraft or a handicraftsman, skilful, χειροτεχνικότατος, Ai. Vesp. 1276; χ. ἐμβόλαια, Plat. Rep. 425 D:—ἡ -κή (sc. τέχνη),=χειροτεχνία, Id. Polit. 259 C, Phil. 55 D.

Χειρότεχος, ον, ὁ,=χειροτέχνης

Χειρότημος, ον, (χείρ, τέμνω) cut or cut out by hand, Strab.

Χειροτονέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (χειροτόνec) stretch out the hand, esp. for the purpose of giving one's vote in the Athenian ἐκκλησία: hence, c. acc., to vote for, elect, Ar. Ach. 593, Av. 1571, etc.; χ. τινα στρατηγόν, Xen. Hell. 6, 2, 11, Isocr. 169 D:—χειροτονεῖσθαι was opp. to λαγχάνειν, as election to appointment by lot, χειροτονηθεὶς ἡ λαχών, Plat. Polit. 300 A, cf. Aeschin. 15, 11.—2. c. acc. rec. to vote for a thing, Ar. Eccl. 297, Isocr. 157 A.—II. in Eccl. also, to lay hands on, ordain. Hence

Ἀπορονητός, *ον*, verb. adj., *one must* *role*, *At. Eccl.* 266.

Χειροτονητής, *ου*, *ο*, *a voter*, *an elector*.

Χειροτονητός, *ος*, *η*, *ον*, verb. adj. from *χειροτονεῖν*, *chosen*, *elected by show of hands*, *Aeschin.* 57, 23; *ἀρχὴ* *χ*, *an elective magistracy*, *Id.* 3, 35; 16, 6, etc.

Χειροτονία, *ας*, *η*, *a stretching out of hands*, esp. at Athens, *a voting or electing by show of hands*, *Thuc.* 3, 49; *χειροτονίαν μνηστεύειν*, *to court or seek election*, *Isocr.* 162 A; *χ*, *τοῦ δήμου*, *election by the people*, *Dinarch.* 105, 45.—II. *a vote*, *Lat. suffragium*, *Plat. Legg.* 659 B: also, collectively, *the votes*, *Lat. suffragia*, *οἱς ἂν ἡ πλειοψηφία* *χ*, *η*, *lb.* 755 D.—III. in *Eccl.*, *imposition of hands*, *ordination thereby*: from

Χειροτόνος, *ον*, (*χειρ*, *τείνω*) *stretching out the hands*; *λαίραι* *χ*, *offered with outstretched hands*, *Aesch.* *Theb.* 172.

Χειροτριβέω, *ω*, *f.* *-ήσω*, *to rub with the hands*, *handle much and often*.

Χειροτριβία, *ης*, *η*, *steadiness in operations*, *medical practice*, *χειροτριβέας ὑπέρμετρός*, *Hipp.*; *v.* *Foes. Oecon.*

Χειροτύπης, *ης*, (*χειρ*, *τύπτω*) *striking with the hands*; *χ*, *πάταγος*, *a loud clapping of hands*, *Mel.* 60.

Χειρουργέω, *ω*, *f.* *-ήσω*, (*χειρ*, *ούργω*) *to do with the hand*, *execute*, *esp. to do acts of violence*, *νεανίσκοι, οἱς ἐχρῶντο εἰ τι πον δεῖν* *χειρουργεῖν*, *Thuc.* 8, 69, *cf. Aeschin.* 43, 30.—2. *to make by hand*, *build*, *Plat. Criti.* 117 C.—3. *to have in hand*, *pursue practically*, e. g. of music, *to play on an instrument*, *to perform*, *Arist.* *Pol.* 8, 6, 1.—4. *to do by one's self without help*, *like αὐτοῦργω*, *Antipho* 113, 34, *cf. Lob. Phryn.* 120.—II. of surgeons, *to operate*.—III. = *χειρονομέω*.—IV. *sensu obsceno*, *Diog.* L. 6, 46. Hence

Χειρορρύγμη, *ατος*, *τό*, *a work done by hand*, *handiwork*, *a word used by Gorgias*, *Plat. Gorg.* 450 B, *ubi v. Schol.*

Χειρουργία, *ας*, *η*, *a working by hand*, *practice of a handicraft or art*, *Ar. Lys.* 673, *Plat.*, etc.; opp. to *γνώσις* (the theory), *Plat. Polit.* 259 D.—II. *a handicraft or art*, as carpentry, painting, etc., *lb.* 258 D, 277 C: *a trade, business*, *Anaxandr.* *Odyss.* 1, 1.—2. esp. *the art of chirurgery*: and

Χειρουργικός, *ος*, *η*, *ον*, *belonging to a work of hand*, *adapted for or inclined thereto*: *τὸ χ*, *μέρος τῆς μουσικῆς*, *the practical part of music*, i. e. *execution*, *Plut.* 2, 1135 E.—II. esp. *belonging to or suited for a surgeon or surgery*, *surgical*, *η* *κῆ* (*sc. τέχνη*), *surgery*, *Diog.* L. 3, 85, who characterizes it by *εἰμυεῖν καὶ καίειν*. Adv. *-κως*: from

Χειρορρύγος, *ον*, (*χειρ*, *ρύγω*) *working or doing by hand*, *practising a handicraft or art*, c. gen., *χ*, *τῆς μουσικῆς*, *τῆς γραφικῆς*.—II. *ὁ χειρουργός*, *an operating medical man*, *a surgeon*, *Diog.* Anth. P. 11, 280.

Χειροχρηστος, *ον*, (*χειρ*, *χρηστός*) *skilful or practised with the hand*, *Isamb.*

Χειροχῶλος, *ον*, (*χειρ*, *χῶλος*) *maimed in the hand*, *Hippon.* 100.

Χειρῶν, *ω*, *f.* *-ώσω*, (*χειρ*) *to treat ill*, *maltreat*, *to overpower*, *master*, *subdue*, *χειροῦν πρὸς βίαν*, *Ar. Vesp.* 443:—*but usu. in mid.*, *ὅς ἐχειρῶσαντο τοὺς ἐναντίους*, *Hdt.* 1, 211, *cf.* 2, 70; 4, 103, 164; *τόσους χειροῦσθαι*, *Aesch.* *Cho.* 694; *ον γὰρ ἡμῶς*.

πρὸς βίαν χειρῶσεται, *Soph.* *Phil.* 92; *cf. Eur.* I. T. 330, 359, *Plat.*, etc.: also, *to take*, *take prisoner*, *τινά*, *Xen. Heil.* 2, 4, 26.—II. *χειροῦμαι* is also a pass., *to be mastered*, *subdued*, etc., *πρὸς βίαν χειροῦμενον* *Τυνδῶνα*, *Aesch.* *Pr.* 353; *cf. Eur.* *El.* 1168; so aor. *ἐχειρώθη*, *Hdt.* 3, 120, 145; *χειρώθεῖς βία*, *Soph.* *O.* C. 903; *cf. χειρώμαι*, *Thuc.* 5, 96; *κεχειρωμένον ἀγεσθαι*, *to be led captive*, *Aesch.* *Theb.* 326. (The root seems to be *χείρ*, as implying force or violence, *cf. χειριός*. Others refer it to *χέρης*, *χειρῶν*. But the root of both is prob. the same. See *χέρης*, *fin.*)

Χείρωμα, *ατος*, *τό*, *that which is overpowered or subdued*, *a conquest*, *Aesch.* *Ag.* 1326.—2. *a deed of violence*, *θανάσιμον χ*, *Soph.* *O.* T. 560.—II. *θανοχόα χειρώματα*, *drink-offerings to the dead poured by one's own hand*, *Id.* *Theb.* 1022.

Χείρων, *ος*, *η*, *neut. on*, *gen. onος*; poet. dat. pl. *χείρνεσσι*, *Pind.* N. 8, 38:—*Ep.* *χείρων*, *on*, *gen. onος*: *Dor.* *χείρων*: also *χειρότερος*, *χειρότερος* (*v. sub vocc.*)—*irreg.* compar. of *κακός*, formed from **χέρης*, *q. v.*—*worse*, *meaner*, *inferior*, *Hom.*, etc., *σὺ μὲν ἐσθλὸς ἐγὼ δὲ σθενὸν πολὺ χείρων*, *Il.* 20, 434; *τοῦ γένετ' ἐκ πατρὸς πολλὸν χείρωνος νιδὸς ἀμείνων*, *Plat.* 5, 641, *cf. Od.* 20, 82; *ἐπει οὐ ἐθεν ἐστὶ χείρων οὐ δέμας*, etc., *Il.* 1, 114; *cf. Od.* 5, 211; opp. to *ἀρείων*, *Il.* 10, 238, etc.; to *κρείσσων*, *Pind.* I. 4, 56 (3, 52); to *βελτίων*, *ἀμείνων*, *Plat.*, etc.—*ἀλλά σοι αὐτὸ χείρων*, *it will be worse for thee*, *Od.* 15, 514, *cf. Xen.* *An.* 7, 6, 4: *οὐ τι χείρων ἐν ὥρῃ δειπνῶν ἐλέσθαι* (where the notion of comparison almost disappears, as in *οὐ γὰρ ἀμείνων*), *Od.* 17, 176, *cf.* 232, 262;—*τὰ χείρνια*, *the worse advice*, *ill counsels*, *Il.* 1, 576, etc.—*so*, *οὐ χείρων (ἐστί)*, *'tis well*, *Ar.* *Eq.* 37; *cf. Plat.* *Phaedr.* 248 E, etc.:—*ὁ χείρων*, *ὁ χείρωνες*, *men of lower degree*, *τὸν ὀλβιον τὸν τε χ*, *Eur.* *Bacch.* 422; so in *Xen.*, etc.: *so too*, *τὰ χείρνια*, *Soph.* *Fr.* 204, *Eur.* *Supp.* 196:—*ἐπὶ τὸ χείρων τρέπεσθαι, κλίνειν*, *to fall off*, *get worse*, *Xen.* *Cyr.* 8, 8, 4, *Mem.* 3, 5, 13.—2. *χείρων*, as adv., like *Lat. pejus*, *worse*, *Plat.*, *Xen.*, etc.—II. superl., *χείριστος*, *χ*, *ον*, *worst*, *Lat. pessimus*, *Plat.*, etc.: esp. *ὁ χείριστος*, *men of lowest degree*, *Lys.* 92, 4, *Xen.* *Mem.* 1, 2, 32. (See *χειρῶν* *fin.*, *χέρης* *fin.*)

Χείρων, *ονος*, *ος*, *Chiron*, one of the Centaurs, son of Saturn and Philyra, a famous soothsayer and chirurgeon, teacher of Aesculapius, Achilles, Jason, etc., *Il.* 11, 832†, and *Hes.* 1† *1001†*. (No doubt from *χείρ*, in signifi. of *χειρορρύγος* II.)

Χειρονάκτης, *ον*, *ος*, *rarer form for χειρῶνας*, *Hipp.* p. 884, *Dion.* H. 1; *cf. Lob. Paral.* 181.

Χειρωνακτικός, *ος*, *η*, *ον*, *belonging to handicrafts or a handicraftsman*, *χειρ. καὶ βάνανσοι*, *Plat.* *A.* 368 B: from

Χειρῶνας, *ατος*, *ος*, (not *χειρῶνας*, *Lob. Phryn.* 674):—*one who is master of his hands* (*ἀναξ τῶν χειρῶν*); i. e. *a handicraftsman*, *artisan*, *like δημιουργός*, *Hdt.* 1, 93; 2, 141:—as adj., *πᾶς ὁ χ*, *λέως*, *Soph.* *Fr.* 724; *cf. Foes. Oec. Hipp.*—II. in *gen.* *one who does or deals in a thing*, esp. as a trade, *τῶνδε χειρῶνακτες λόγων*, i. e. *soothsayers*, *Eur.* *Phil.* 6. Hence

Χειρωνασία, *ας*, *Ion.* *-ία*, *η*, *work by hand*, *handicraft*, *trade*, *Hdt.* 2, 167, *Aesch.* *Pr.* 45, *Cho.* 761.

Χειροναξίον, *ον*, *τό*, (*χειρῶνας*) *a*

tax paid by handicraftsmen *a tax on labour*, *Arist.* *Oecon.* 2, 1, 6.

Χειρώνειος, *ον*, *ος*, *of or from Chiron*. *X. ἔλκος*, *a malignant sore*.

Χειρώνειος, *ιδός*, *η*, *βιβλος*, i. e. *a medical book*, *v. l.* *Ep. Adesp.* 579.—*ταὶ Χειρώνιδες ἄκραι*, *the Chironian summits*, as the summits of Pelion were called from being the residence of Chiron, *Call. Del.* 104.

Χειρώσις, *εως*, *η*, (*χειρῶν*) *a subduing*, *Ep.* *Plat.* 332 A.

Χειρωτικός, *ος*, *η*, *ον*, (*χειρῶν*) *able to subdue*: *η* *-κῆ*, *οἱ τὸ -κον*, *skill in subduing or taming*, *Plat.* *Soph.* 219 D, 221 B, 223 B.

Χειρωτός, *ος*, *η*, *ον*, verb. adj. from *χειρῶναι*, *subdued*: *to be subdued*.

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φαυρίαι Chants de la Grèce, 1, p. xivii, cf. κορονίαι.

Χελιδονίστης, ὅς δὲ (χελιδονίζω) one who goes about singing the swallow-song and begging, cf. foreg.

Χελιδών, ὄνος, ἡ, the swallow, Od. 21, 411; 22, 240, Hes. Op. 566, Hdt., etc.:—an irreg. vocat. χελιδοῖ (q. v.) as if from a nom. χελ δῶ, Simon. 118 (ap. Ar. Av. 1411): the Gramm. also quote an Aeol. vocat. χελιδόν, cf. Anacreont. 9, 2, and Jac. A. P. p. lxxvii. The twittering of the swallow was proverb. of barbarous tongues by the Greeks, εἴπερ ἐστὶ μὴ χελιδόνος δικην ἠγνώστα φωνήν βάρβαρον κεκτημένην, Aesch. Ag. 1050; cf. χελιδονίζω, Blomf. l. c., Dind. Ar. Av. 1681: proverb., μία χελιδὼν ἔαρ οὐ ποιεῖ, Arist. Eth. N. 1, 7, 15; whence Ar. says δεῖσθαι δ' εἰκεν οὐκ ὀλίγον χελιδόναν, Av. 1417.—II. the flying-fish, eucocetus volitans or evolans, Linn., Ephipp. Kvδ. 1, 5.—III. the frog in the hollow of a horse's foot, Schneid. Xen. Eq. 1, 5: inaccurately explained by Hesych. τὸ κοῖλον τῆς ὀπλῆς.—2. the like part of a dog's foot.—3. a hollow above the bend of the elbow. (Χελιδών is no doubt the same as Lat. *humerus*, χ being=h, and λ changing into r.)

†**Χελιδών**, ὄνος, ἡ, *Chelidon*, fem. pr. n., Ep. Adesp. 696.

†**Χελιδονίς**, ἰδος, ἡ, *Chelidomis*, a Spartan female, Plut. Pyrrh. 26, v. 1. *Chelionis*, q. v.

Χελιδόρις, οὐ, ὁ, a sea-fish, Ath. 118 C:—ὄνισκος.

Χελιδόσω, v. χελύσσω.

Χελών, and **χελμών**, ὄνος, ὁ, v. χελών.

Χελούω, Lacon. for χελύω, χελύσσω.

†**Χελυδόρεα**, ὠν, τά, *Chelydorea*, a mountain in Arcadia, where Mercury formed from a tortoise shell the first lyre, Paus. 8, 17, 5.

Χελυδρος, οὐ, ὁ, (χέλυσ, ὕδωρ) an amphibious serpent, Nic. Th. 411, sq.

Χελυκλονος, οὐ, (χέλυσ, κλονος) sounding with tortoise-shell, φόρμιγξ, Orph. Ag. 381.

Χελυνάζω, also **σεχελυνάζω**,=χελυνάζω, ὀλναρέω.

Χελύνειον, οὐ, τό,=χέλυσ II, Hipp. 2 1289, [v]

Χελύνη, ἡ, ἡ,=χέλυσ, the lip, χελύνην ἐσθίειν ὑπ' ὀρχης, Ar. Vesp. 1083; ὑπερώα χ, the upper-lip, Joseph.—II. Aeol. for χελώνη, Sappho ap. Orion. [v]

Χελύνιον, οὐ, τό, dim. from foreg.—II. the chest,=χέλυσ II.

Χελυνόιδης, οὐ, ὁ, (χελύνω, οἶδάω) with swollen lips.

Χελύον, οὐ, τό, tortoise-shell: from ΧΕΛΥΩ, ὄνος, ἡ, like χελιδών, a tortoise, Lat. *testudo*:—and as Mercury made the first lyre by stretching strings on its shell (which acted as a sounding-board), H. Hom. Merc. 33, hence.—2. the lyre itself made thereof, as in Lat. *testudo* was used, H. Hom. Merc. 25, 153; κατ' ἐπτάτονον ὄρεον χ., Eur. Alc. 449; cf. H. F. 683.—II. the arched breast, the chest, from its likeness of shape to the back of a tortoise, Eur. El. 837; cf. Foës. Oec. Hipp.

Χελύσκιον, οὐ, τό, a slight cough, Foës. Oec. Hipp.

Χέλυσμα, ἀτος, τό, (χέλυσ) a sheathing to cover the lower part of a ship, like the shell of a tortoise, Theophr.

Χέλυσμα, usu. as dep. mid. χελύσσομαι, Att.—πτομαι: f. -ύσομαι, [v], Nic. Al. 81; (χέλυν) II:—to cough up,

expectorate, Foës. Oec. Hipp. like χρέμπτουμαι:—Lyc. has also the form χελύσσω, 727.

Χελύτις, ἡ, a name of Diana, Clem. Al.

Χελών, ὄνος, ὁ, a kind of fish with a long snout, of the genus *κέφαλος*, Lat. *labeo*, Arist. H. A. 5, 11, 3; 6, 17, 3; 8, 2, 26; with v. 1. χελών.—II. as root of χελώνη in Hesych.

Χελωνάριον, οὐ, τό, dim. from χελώνη, a small tortoise-shell.—2. =χελώνη III: Hesych. explains it by κωλυμάτων. [v]

†**Χελωνάτης**, ὁ, *Chelonātes*, a promontory of Elis, the western point of Peloponnesus now Cape Tornese, Strab. p. 335; in Ptol. *Χελωνίτης*. [v]

Χελώνειον and **χελώνιον**, οὐ, τό, a tortoise-shell, Plut. 2, 400 A:—also, a crab's shell, like χέλειον.—2. χελώνιον, a coin of Tenedos, with a tortoise upon it.—II. the arched, convex part of the back:—also a spherical mirror:—in gen. an arch, vault, convexity.—III. dim. of χελώνη IV, Vitruv.: from

Χελώνη, ἡς, ἡ, like χέλυσ, a tortoise, H. Hom. Merc. 42, 48, Hdt. 1, 47, 48: proverb., ἰὼ χελώναι μακίραι τοῦ δέρματος, Ar. Vesp. 429, 1292:—also its shell, Lob. Phryn. 187: hence,—II. like χέλυσ I, the lyre.—III. as a military term, a pent-house formed of shields overlapping each other as in a tortoise's back, like the Roman *testudo*, esp. used by storming parties in approaching a city's walls: generally, a shed, moveable roof for protecting besiegers and their engines, χ. *ἐνλύνη*, Xen. Hell. 3, 1, 7:—freq. with distinctive epithets, χ. *χωστρίης*, used to protect sappers and miners, Polyb. 9, 41, 1; 10, 31, 8; *κρησφόρος*, to cover the battering ram, Diod.; cf. also *γεβροχελώνη*.—IV. a kind of frame or cradle on which heavy weights were moved by means of rollers underneath, Pappus p. 489:—also, a stool, footstool, *ὑποπόδιον*.—V. a coin bearing the impress of a tortoise, first coined at Aegina, and then current throughout Peloponnesus, Hesych. s. v., Poll. 9, 74, Müller Aeginet. p. 95; cf. χελώνειον IV. (The root χελών occurs only in Hesych.)

†**Χελώνη**, ἡς, ἡ, *Chelone*, a promontory of the island Cos, Paus. 1, 2, 4.

Χελωνιάς, ἰδος, ἡ, a spotted kind of beetle, also *καυθαρίης*.

Χελώνιον, οὐ, τό, v. sub χελώνειον.

Χελωνίς, ἰδος, ἡ, =χελώνη:—a lyre, Posidon. ap. Ath. 527 F.—II. =χελώνη IV, a stool, Sext. Emp. p. 267.—III. a threshold, LXX.?

Χελωνίτης, οὐ, ὁ, fem. -ίτις, ἰδος, (χελώνη) like a tortoise, of a gem, Plin.

Χελωνοσίδης, ἐς, like a tortoise.

Χελωνοφάγος, οὐ, eating tortoises:—τοί Χ., the *Chelonophagi*, a people of Africa, Strab. p. 773.

†**Χέμμις**, εὐς Ion. ιος, ὁ, *Chemmis*, an early king of Aegypt, ὁ Μουφίτης, Diod. S. 1, 63.—II. ἡ, an ancient city of Aegypt, in the Thebaid, Hdt. 2, 91; in Diod. S. 1, 18 *Χεμμώ*, οὐς, ἡ: cf. Πανόπολις.—2. a floating island in the Butian lake in Aegypt with a temple of Apollo, Hdt. 2, 156.

†**Χεμμίτης**, οὐ Ion. εω, ὁ, of *Chemmis*, *Chemmitis*; ὁ Χ. νομῶς, Hdt. 2, 165.

Χέννιον, οὐ, τό, a kind of quail, salted and eaten by the Aegyptians, Hipparch. ap. Ath. 393 C.

†**Χέουψ**, ὀπος, ὁ, *Cheops*, a king of

Aegypt, constructor of the *la g'zet* the pyramids, Hdt. 2, 124.

Χεράγρα, ας, ἡ,=χειράγρα, v. Ca saub. Pers. 5, 58, Heind. Hor. Sat. 2, 7, 15.

Χεράδος, τό, like χεράς, and χερμάς, the sand, gravel and rubbish brought down by rivers, like φορυστός ἄλις χεράδος περιχένας, Il. 21, 319. some old Gramm. wrote it χεράδος as genit. from sq., dependent on ἄλις.

Χεράς, ἰδος, ἡ, a heap of stones, gravel, etc.: esp. the deposit of a river, sand, stones, gravel, etc., Pind. P. 6, 13, cf. foreg., and χερμάς, χερμάδιον. (Usu. deriv. from χεῖρ, as if a stone which the hand can grasp: better, as others, akin to χέρρος and ξηρός, with the radic. notion of hard: cf. the kindred words χερμάς, χερμάδιον, etc.)

†**Χεράσμις**, ιος, ὁ, *Cherasmis*, a Persian, Hdt. 7, 78.

Χέρεια, v. sub χέρης.

Χερίεστερος, α, οὐ, Ep. compar. for sq., Il. 2, 248; 12, 270.

Χερίειον, ὁ, ἡ, neut. χερίειον, Ep. form of χερίων, q. v.

Χέρεσσι, rare poet. dat. pl. from χεῖρ for χερσί, Hes.

Χέρρα, v. sub χέρης.

Χερρήγες, ἐς, gen. εος, *fitting together with the hand*.

Χέρης, an old positive, which is prob. the root of χεῖρων, χερειότερος, χερίστος, irreg. compar. and superl. of κακός, (cf. ἀρείων from ἄρης):—the following cases occur in Hom., dat. *χερῆι* (or *χερῆϊ*), Il. 1, 80; acc. *χέρρα*, Il. 4, 400; nom. pl. *χέρητες*, Od. 15, 324; acc. neut. *χέρρα*, Il. 14, 382 (for which however Wolf in Od. 18, 229; 20, 310, still writes *χέρεια*). But in all these passages the word seems to have a comparative signif., as, *νὺν γέιντο εἰς χέρρα μάχη ἀγορῇ δὲ μείνω*, Il. 4, 400 (where the gen. follows); οἷά τε, τοῖς ἀγαθοῖσι παραδιδόσκει χέρρες, Od. 15, 324: ἐσθλά τε καὶ τὰ χέρρα, Od. 18, 229; 20, 310; but above all, ἐσθλά μὲν ἐσθλός ἔδνευ, χέρρα δὲ χεῖρωνι δόσκειν, where ἐσθλά ἐσθλός and χέρρα χεῖρωνι are evidently correlative.—Thus no real example with a positive signif. remains, notwithstanding the opinion of Butt. Ausf. Gr. § 68, 2: and prob. it was really a compar. in signif. from the first, being originally =χερίος, ὑποχείριος, subject, subordinate, inferior to another:—its connexion with *χερνής* is far-fetched, for this word belongs to *χῆρος*, *χηρεῖν*.

Χερήων, οὐ, gen. ονος, Dor. for χερεῖων.

Χερίρρης, οὐ, ὁ,=χερήρης, *dexter* οὐς, *τέκτονος*, Pind. P. 5, 47. [v]

Χερίφθρης, ἐς, (χεῖρ, φύρω) *mixed or kneaded by hand*, Anth. P. 6, 251.

Χέρμα, ατος, τό,=the more usu. χερμάδιον, χερμάς: (v. χερμάς).

Χερμάδιον, οὐ, τό, (χερμάς):—a stone, large pebble, such as were used for missiles, oft. in Hom. (esp. in Il.), ὀκρίοεν, Il. 4, 518; usu. of great size, so that they are called *μεγάλα*, Il. 11, 265, 541, etc.; ἀνδραχθεῖα, Od. 10, 121; again, ὁ δὲ χερμάδιον λίβε χερμῖ., μέγα ἔργον, ὁ οὐ δυν' ἄνδρε φέροισεν, Il. 5, 302; cf. 20, 285. (Not a dim. from χερμῖς, but neut. from sq.) [v]

Χερμάδιος, οὐ, of the shape or size of a χερμάς, μοῦλ' ὕδαναι χερμάδιον, leaden balls for throwing, Luc. Lexiphr. 6: [v] and

Χερμάζω, f. ἴσω, ὁ θῆνον χερμῖ 1657

des, esp. to throw them out of a field, and so clear it for cultivation, Hesych.: from

Χερμάς, ἄθος, ἡ, a stone, large pebble, esp. for throwing or slinging, a sling-stone, τηλέβολος, Pind. P. 3, 86; ἀκροέσσα, Aesch. Theb. 300: κρατάβολος, Eur. Bacch. 1094:—also, of the pebbles on the sea-beach, Anth. P. 7, 693:—but, in Lyc. 20, 616, of large blocks of rock, so that the size is indefinite; cf. χερμάδιον. (Χερμάς is formed from χεράς, by inserting μ: the deriv. from χεῖρ, which makes it a stone as large as to fit the hand, is very dub.; v. sub χεράς.)

Χερμαστήρ, ἦρος, ὁ, (χερμάζω) a slinger, κ. ἥνός, the leather of a sling, out of which the stone was thrown, Anth. P. 7, 172.

Χερνής, ἦτος, ὁ: Dor. χερνάς, ἄτος:—one who lives by his hands, a day-labourer, like πένης, hence also a poor, needy man, Anth. P. 7, 709:—also as adj., poor, needy, ἐν δόμοις χερνήτης, Eur. El. 205; χερνήτα βίου, Anth. P. 6, 39.—The accent is given by Hesych., χερνής; by Arcad. 96, 7, χερνής: that of γυνῆς favours the latter:—a fem. χερνήσσα in Arcad. l. c. (Acc. to Hesych. from χέρνα, poverty, akin to χήρος, χερνέω, and to Lat. careo: but acc. to Arist. Pol. 3, 4, 12, ὁ ἀπὸ τῶν χειρῶν ζῶν).

Χερνήτης, ου, ὁ,=foreg., ἄνηρ χ., Simon. 99, Aesch. Pr. 893.

Χερνήτικος, ἡ, ὄν, (χερνήτης) cf., like a poor man or day-labourer: τὸ χ., the poorest class of day-labourers, Arist. Pol. 4, 4, 21.

Χερνήτης, ἰδος, fem. from χερνήτης, a workwoman, esp. a woman that spins for daily hire, γυνή χ., Il. 12, 433; χ. γρηῃς, Anth. P. 6, 203.

Χερνήτωρ, ορος, ὁ, poet. for χερνήτης, Manetho.

Χερνίβιον, ου, τό, dim. from σκ., Ar. Fr. 298; cf. sq.:—a chamber-pot, Foëx. Oec. Hipp. [v]

Χερνίβιον, ου, τό, (χεῖρ, νίζω, νίπτω):—a vessel for water to wash the hands or for holy water, a hand-basin, Il. 24, 304; also Andoc. 33, 3, cf. Ath. 408 C:—though Valck. and Wolf would read χερνίβιον. The form χερνίβιος, ὁ, only in Ael. N. A. 10, 50.

Χερνίμια, ατος, τό, a washing of the hands with holy water, Meineke Philonid. Incert. 6; from

Χερνίπτομαι, f. -ψομαι, as mid., (χεῖρ, νίζω, νίπτω):—to wash one's hands with holy water, esp. before sacrifice, Il. 1, 449; ἐχερνίβατο ἐκ τῆς ἱερᾶς χερνίβιος, Lys. 108, 1:—to sprinkle with holy water, purify thereby, esp. for sacrifice, χαίτην, Eur. I. T. 607, cf. Anth. P. 6, 156. The act. χερνίπτω, to sacrifice, only in Lyc. 184.

Χερνίπτρον, ου, τό, = χερνίβιον, Philom. Lex. 286, p. 200.

Χερνίπτω, f. -ψω, v. sub χερνίπτομαι.

Χερνήτης, ου, ὁ, a stone like ivory, Theophr. [l]

Χερνήτης, ἰδος, ἡ, (χεῖρ, νίζω, νίπτω):—the holy water with which the hands were washed, esp. before a meal, a sacrifice or any religious rite, oft. in Od., but always in acc. χερνίβα (v. sub κατάρχω II, etc.), which remained the most common case in use of the sing.: but the nom. occurs in Aesch. Eum. 656; the gen. χερνίβιος in Sopha. Fr. 708, Ar. Lys. 1129, Lysias 108, 1; the dat. χερνίβι in Ar. Av. 897, Thuc. 4, 97: cf. κατάρχω,

1. 2.—II. in plur. χερνίβες, purifications with holy water, Lat. malluariae, and oft. much like the sing., Eur. Or. 1602, Phoen. 602, etc.: the use of holy water, εἰργεσθαι χερνίβων, to be excluded therefrom, as was done with those who were defiled by bloodshed, Dem. 505, 14; χερνίβας νέμειν, to allow it, Soph. O. T. 240; χερνίβων κοινωνός, a partaker therein, i. e. an inmate of the same house or companion at table, Aesch. Ag. 1037; εἰς ἱερὸν εἰσιὼν καὶ χερνίβων καὶ κανὼν ἀνάμενος, Dem. 618, 7 (though this may belong to χερνίβων); cf. Eur. I. A. 675, etc.:—after a funeral, no one entered the house before purification therewith, cf. Eur. Alc. 100. (Suid. with other Gramms. prefers the paroxyst. accent χερνίβα, χερνίβι, and so Dind. in Ar.: but Herm. Eur. H. F. 924, after Ath. 409 B, makes it paroxoyt. χερνίβα, etc.)

Χερκενίως, (χεῖρ, κενός) adv., with empty hands, LXX.

Χερμύσσης, ἐς, (χεῖρ, μυσός) defiling the hand, φόνος, Aesch. Cho. 74.

Χερσύνσος, ἡ, poet. for χερσόνησος, Ap. Rh. 1, 925.

Χερσύνπτρον, ου, τό, = χειρόνπτρον, Inscr.

Χερσολήθης, ἐς, poet. for χειροπλήθης, Nic. Th. 94.

Χερσολήκτος, ου, (χεῖρ, πλήσσω) stricken by or with the hand, Soph. Aj. 631.

Χερός, Ion. and poet. gen. from χεῖρ, for χερός.

Χερρόνησος, ἡ, Att. for χερσόνησος, q. v. So, for all words formed from it, v. sub χερσ-.

Χέρρος, Att. for χέρσος, q. v.

Χερσαῖος, α, ου, also ος, ου, (χέρσος):—from of dry land, living or found thereon, ὀνίδες χ., opp. to λιμναῖοι, Hdt. 7, 119; ζῶα χ., opp. to θαλάσσια and πετεινά, Id. 2, 123; also of landmen, as opp. to seamen, Eur. Andr. 458, Thuc. 7, 67: ἡ χ. πόλις, an inland city, as opp. to a seaport (ἐπιθαλαττιδίου), Plat. Legg. 704 B:—metaph., κύμα χερσαίων στρατοῦ, Aesch. Theb. 64.—II. ἡ χερσαῖος, as subst.,=χερσόνησος, Lyc. 534.

Χερσεῖα, ας ἡ, a lying waste, uncultivated state: from

Χερσεύω, (χέρσος) intr., to lie waste or barren, Xen. Oec. 5, 17; 16, 5.—2. to abide on dry land, live thereon, Soph. ap. Hesych. (Fr. 417).—II. transit., to place or leave on dry land, Eur. Polyid. 1, 3.

†Χερσίας, ου, ὁ, Chersias, an Epic poet of Orchomenus, Paus. 9, 38, 9.

†Χερσιδάμας, αντος, ὁ, Chersidamas, a son of Priam, Il. 11, 423.—2. a son of Pterelaus, Apollod. 2, 4, 5.

†Χερσικράτης, ους, ὁ, Chersicrates, a Heraclid, leader of a colony to Corcyra, Strab. p. 269.

Χερσυχία, ας, ἡ, f. l. in Plat. Legg. 633 B, for τὰς χερσὶ μάχαις, cf. Lob. Phryn. 688.

Χερσύνος, η, ου,=χερσαῖος.

†Χερσίας, ιος, ὁ, Chersias, father of Onesilus, son of Siromus, king of Cyprus, Hdt. 5, 104.—2. father of Gorgus, Id. 7, 98.

†Χερσιφρών, ονος, ὁ, Chersiphron, a celebrated architect, said to have built the temple of Diana at Ephesus, Strab. p. 640.

Χερσόβιος, ου, living on dry land, opp. to λιμνόβιος.

Χερσοειδής, ἐς, (χέρσος, εἶδος) like dry land, looking like land, Dion. H. — II. like waste land: barren, waste

Χερσόθεν, (χέρσος) adv., from dry land, as opp. to sea, Eur. Heracl. 429 Hel. 1269: from the earth or ground as opp. to water, Pind. O. 2, 131.

Χερσοῖτι, (χέρσος) adv., on dry land Anth.

Χερσομάνειν, ὦ, f. -ῖσω, to run wild, like waste land.

Χερσονόε, adv., to or on dry land. Il. 21, 238.

Χερσονησιάζω, f. -άσω, Strab.: αν-σίζω, f. -ῖσω, Polyb. 1, 73, 4, etc. Att. χερρών: to form a χερσόνησος or peninsula.

Χερσονήσιος, α, ου, Att. χερρών (χερσόνησος) of, from or like a peninsula, peninsular: esp. of the Thracian Chersonese, †Eur. Hec. 8, 33; etc.

Χερσονησίτης, ου, ὁ, Att. χερρών, (χερσόνησος) a dweller in the Chersonese, Xen. Hell. 1, 3, 10. [l]

Χερσονησιεύς, ες,=χερσονησιεύς, very dub. in Strab.

Χερσονησιώτης, ου, ὁ, Att. χερρών =χερσονησίτης, v. l. Xen. Hell. 3, 2, 8.

Χερσονησιεύς, ἐς, Att. χερρών, (χερσόνησος, εἶδος) like a peninsula, peninsular, of Mount Athos, Hdt. 7, 22.

Χερσόνησος, ου, ἡ, Att. χερρόν, poet also χερρόν in Ap. Rh. 1, 925 (χέρσος; νήσος):—a land-island, i. e. a peninsula, Hdt. 4, 12:—at Athens the long strip of Thrace that runs along the Hellespont was esp. called the Chersonese or Peninsula, †Hdt. 6, 3; Thuc. 1, 11; also called ἡ ἐν Ἑλλησπόντῳ Χερσ., Hdt. 7, 33;—2. the Crimea was also called the Tauric Chersonese, first in Hdt. 4, 99, †also ἡ Σκυθική and ἡ μεγάλη, Strab. p. 308, sq.—3. ἡ Βυθασσία, a peninsula on the coast of Cardia, near Bybassus, Hdt. 1, 174, ἡ Καρική, Ael. V. H. 2, 33; cf. Paus. 5, 24, 7.—4. ἡ Χρυσή, the Golden, in India beyond the Ganges, now Malacca, Dion. P. 589.—5. in Thuc. 4, 42 a point of land on the coast of Argolis between Epidaurus and Troezen.—6. of Sinope, Strab. p. 544, and of Athos, Id. p. 331:—hence, an island with a bridge to it, Paus. 5, 24, 1. Hence

†Χερσόνησος, ου, ἡ, Att. Χερρόν, Chersonesus, as name of cities,—1. in Crete on a small peninsula, Strab. p. 749.—2. in the Tauric Chersonese, later Χερσόν, Strab. p. 308, sq.—3. a strong city of Aegypt, near Alexandria, Id. p. 799.—4. a city of Hispania near Saguntum, Id. p. 159.—Others in Strab.; etc.

Χερσονησιώτης, ἐς, Att. χερρών, contr. for χερσονησιεύς.

Χέρσος, Att. χέρρος, ου, ἡ, also ὁ, dry land, land, as opp. to water; ἐπὶ χέρσῳ, opp. to ἐν πόντῳ, Od. 10, 459; χέρσῳ ἱκέσθαι for χερσονοῖ, Od. 9, 486; κύματα μακρὰ κυλινδόμενα πρὸς χέρσῳ, lb. 147; cf. Il. 14, 394; ἐν πόντῳ νῆες, ἐν χέρσῳ πόλεμοι, Pind. O. 12, 5; etc.:—in Hom. always as subst., though the gender cannot be determined, and mostly so in Att. poets: Pind. however has it as fem., Fr. 45, 15, and so Aesch. Supp. 31.—II. also as adj., χέρσος, ου, dry, firm, of land, Hdt. 2, 99: χέρσος Ἑυρώπη, the main-land of Europe, Pind. N. 4, 115; so, ἐν κονίᾳ χέρσῳ, opp. to πόντῳ, lb. 9, 103.—2. dry, hard, barren, στύφλος γῆ καὶ χέρσος, Soph. Ant. 251: waste, barren, usu. of lands, Hdt. 4, 123; χέρσα, waste places, Aesch. Fr. 192: of women, Soph. O. T. 1502.—3. c. gen., barren, destitute of, πῦρ χέρσος ἀγλαϊμάτων, Eur. El. 323. (Akin to γῆρος, ξηρός, ξηρός, σκερός, σκηρός, χράς, χοῖρος, χέρμα, χερμάς, etc.)

Χερσώμαι, (χέρσος) as pass., to be dry and waste, of land, γῆ κεχρημένη, Plut. 2, 10 D.

Χέρσυρος, ου, ὁ, (χέρσος, ὕδρος) amphibious serpent, Nic. Th. 359.

Χερσύνω,=χερσώω.

Χερσώδης, ες, contr. for χερσοειδής. Ἰ. Χερσών, ἄνος, ἥ=Χερσύνσος 2, v.

Χερύριον, ου, τό, dim. from χεῖρ, little hand or arm, Mosch. 1, 13.

Χεῖρας, ἄντος, ὁ, one who goes to cool; also written paroxyt. χέσας.

Χεῖσά, desiderat. from χεῖσα, to want to go to stool, Lat. cacaturus, like εἰρητῖον, Ar. Ep. 888, Nub. 295.

Χεῖσφώνω, ὦ, to use obscene language.

Χεῖμα, χεῖαν, χεῖε, Ep. inf., 3 plur., and 3 sing. aor. 1 of χεῖω, Hom.

Χεῖμα, ατος, τό, (χέω). That which is poured: hence,—I. a gush, flood, stream, χεῖμα κασσιτέριοι, Il. 3, 561; Σκαμάνδρου χεῖματα, its streams, Pind. N. 9, 94; freq. in Trag., oth in sing. and plur.—2=σπονδή, that which is poured in honour of the gods, a drink-offering, Lat. libatio.—II. at into which water is poured, a basin, bowl, Hdt. 1, 51: elsewh. χεῖς.—Poet. word.

Χεῖω, Ep. pres. for χέω, prob. only found in compds. καταχεύομαι and περιχεύομαι, cf. περιχέω: but the 1st and Epic aor. of χέω are of this form, v. sq.

ΧΕΨ, (root XEY- or XEF-) : fut. εὔσω, and perh. sometimes χέω, Feiske Com. Fr. 2, p. 638, cf. Isae. 1, 22: Att. aor. 1 ἔχεα, inf. χέαι, imperat. χέον, χεῖσά, mid. ἐχεῖσθαι : cf. κέχυα, pass. κέχθυαι : aor. pass. ἔχθην [v], but later also ἐξέθην, which form has often been ignorantly changed into ἐχύθην, Lob. Phryn. 11.—Of these (strictly Att.) tenses

Hom. uses pres. and impf. act. and mid., always uncontr., except χεῖσθαι, Od. 10, 518: 3 pl. aor. ἔχεαν only Il. 24, 799: pf. and plqpf. pass. more freq.: aor. pass. only in compds., except 3 opt. χυθείη in Od. 19, 590. Further, Hom. oft. has the merely p. aor. ἔχεναι, with and without augm., χεῖε, χεῖαν, inf. χεῖαι, part. εὔσας, imperat. χεῖον, subj. χεῖω, with χεῖομαι and χεῖομαι, Il. 7, 336; the form of aor. ἐχεῖσα, χεῖσαι, from the usu. fut. χεῖσω, now and then still quoted, is prob. not Greek): p. aor. mid. ἐχεῖσθαι, but only in sing. ἐχεῖσάτο, and that in pass. signf., Il. 7, 63, in which Χ. Sm. imitates him, 13, 324, 536; and from the 3ncop. aor. pass. ἐχέμεν [v], only 3 sing. and pl. χυτο, χυντο, part. χυμέ-ναι. Lastly the Ep. subj. aor. χεῖω passed into the rare Ep. fut. χεῖω, Od. 2, 222. Moreover we find an Ep. pres. χεῖω in Hes. Th. 83; fut. χεῖω only in compd. ἔχεω, LXX., and N. T.: on the still later aor. ἐχῶσα, χύσαι, Lob. Phryn. 725.—Verb. adj. χυτός, Rad. c. signf. to pour:—strictly of quids, to pour out, pour, κρίνην κατ' ἑλγίστους πέτρης χεῖν ὕδωρ, Il. 9, 15; v. Jupiter χεῖν ὕδωρ, i. e. he makes rain, Il. 16, 385; so χεῖν χιόνα, it snows, and so absol. χεῖν, Il. 12, 281 though νιέμεν is in the line before): ἔχον.—χάμαδ' ἔχεν, Il. 23, 220.—esp. of drink-offerings, τρυβίω χέουσα τὰς ἐκθεῖον, χόας, Aesch. Cho. 87, cf. 2, 109, Soph. O. C. 478, El. 84, etc.; and in mid., χοῖν χεῖσθαι νεκύεσαι, Id. 10, 518; 11, 26; χόας χεῖσθαι, Id. 7, 43, Aesch. Pers. 220, Soph., c. 2. χ. δάκρυα, to shed tears, δά-

κρυα θερμὰ χέον, Il. 7, 426; 16, 3;—and in pass., of the tears, to pour, flow, stream, gush forth, δάκρυα θερμὰ χέοντο, Od. 4, 523, Il. 23, 385.—3. in pass., also, to become liquid, melt, dissolve, τὰ κεχυμένα, opp. to τὰ συνεστώτα, Plat. Tim. 66 C; so of the ground in spring, like Lat. resolvi, lavari, Xen. Oec. 16, 12.—II. also very freq. of solids, to pour or shoot out, shed, scatter, φύλλα, Il. 6, 147; φύκος, Il. 9, 7; ἄλφита, Od. 2, 354; but καρπὸν χ., of trees, not to shed their fruit, but to let it hang in profusion, Od. 11, 588.—Esp. like χώννυμι, to throw out earth, so as to form a mound, etc., σῆμα ἔχεαν, Il. 24, 799; χεῖαντες δὲ τὸ σῆμα, Ib. 801; cf. Od. 1, 291, etc.; τρυβίον χ., Il. 7, 336, etc.; θανόντι κυτῆν ἐπὶ γαῖαν ἔχεναν, Il. 23, 256, Od. 3, 258; κόνιν κικ κεφαλῆς χ., Il. 18, 24, Od. 24, 317.—χ. καλάνην χθονί, to strew straw on the ground by mowing, Il. 19, 222.—2. χ. δοῦρα, to pour or shower spears, Il. 5, 618; so in mid., βέλεα χέοντο, they showered their arrows, Il. 8, 159; 15, 590.—3. to let fall or drop, ἡρία ἔραξε, Il. 17, 619; εἶδατα ἔραξε, Od. 22, 20; δέσματα ἀπὸ κρατός, Il. 22, 468; so, χεῖν κρόκον βαφὰς εἰς χθόνα, Aesch. Ag. 239, v. sub βαφή.—4. in pass., to be thrown, heaped up or massed together, ἰχθύες ἐπὶ ψαμάβοισι κέχυνται, Od. 22, 387, cf. 17, 298, Il. 23, 775, etc.—of living beings, to pour or stream in a dense mass or throng, Il. 5, 141, etc.; δακρυδέντες ἔχυντο, Od. 10, 415, etc.—III. metaph.,—1. of sounds, e. g. of the voice, φωνήν, ἀόδην, Od. 19, 521, Hes. Sc. 396, cf. Th. 83; ἐπὶ θῆρην ἔχονας, Pind. I. 8 (7), 129; Ἑλλάδος ὄρεσσιν χέουσα, Aesch. Theb. 73, cf. Supp. 632; and, of wind instruments, πνεῦμα χέον ἐν αὐλοῖς, Simon. 72, 8; cf. Anth. Plan. 226.—2. also of other things, ἄλυν κατ' ὀφθαλμῶν, to shed darkness over the eyes, Il. 20, 321; χ. ἡέρα, to shed a mist abroad, Od. 7, 15, Il. 17, 270, etc.; χ. ἔπνον ἐπὶ βλεφάρῳ, Il. 14, 165, Od. 2, 395, etc.; καὶ κεφαλῆς χεῖν κάλλος, Od. 23, 156; ὁδόν περὶ δέμνια χεῖν, Od. 8, 282;—so, in pass., ἡμῶι δὲ οἱ θάνατος χέτο, was shed or spread around him, Il. 13, 544; κατ' ὀφθαλμῶν κέχυν ἄλγος, Il. 5, 696; but, πάλιν χυτο ἄηρ, the mist dissolved or vanished, Od. 7, 143; οὐ κέ μοι ὄπνος ἐπὶ βλεφάρῳ χυθείη, Od. 19, 590, ἡμῶι δεσμοὶ ἔχυντο, Od. 8, 297; ὀρεῖς ἐπὶ πόντον ἔχεατο (mid. in pass. signf.), Il. 7, 63; παυοῦ χυθέντος, when the frost was on the ground, Soph. Phil. 293:—also, of persons, ἡμῶι αὐτῷ χυμένη, throwing herself around him, to embrace him, Il. 19, 294, Od. 8, 527; and so in mid., ἡμῶι φίλον νιδὸν ἔχεατο πήχες, Il. 5, 314: so also, ἡμῶι δὲ δεσμοὶ τεχνήντες ἔχυντο, Od. 8, 297.—But these usages, though we call them metaphors, are hardly so in the old poets:—the voice is to them really a stream, beauty an effluence, death a mist, etc., cf. Nitzsch Pref. Od. p. xiii, sq.—IV. pf. pass. κέχνυμαι, to be wholly engaged in a thing, absorbed in it, ἐν ᾧ κέχνυμαι, Pind. I. 1, 4:—so κεχρμένος εἰς τι, given up to a thing, e. g. ἐς τῆφροδυσία, Lat. effusus in Venerem, Luc. Sacrif. 5; πρὸς ἡδονήν, Alciph. 1, 6:—but ἐχθρὸς οἱ θυμὸς, his mind overflowed with joy, Ar. Rh. 3, 1009).

Χηλαργός, ὄν, Dor. χῆλ-, (χρήλη)—with fleet hoofs: χ. ἄμιλλα, the racing of fleet horses, Soph. El. 861.

Χηλᾶς, ὁ=χηλετής, Hesyca; c. Lob. Phryn. 435.

Χηλέυμα, ατος, τό, (χηλέω) that which is netted or plaited: a cord, Soph. Fr. 431.—2. a netting-needle=χηλή.

Χηλέυσσις, εως, ἡ, (χηλέω) a netting.

Χηλεντής, οὔ, ὁ, (χηλεύω) a netter plaiter.

Χηλεντός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. adj. from χηλεύω, netted, plaited, Hdt. 7, 89.

Χηλεύω, (χηλή) III. 2:—to net, plait, Eupol. Incert. 110.

Χηλῆ, ἡς, ἡ, a horse's hoof, Hes. Sc. 62, Eur. Phoen. 42, Ion 1242; cf. χηλαργός; χηλαὶ ποδῶν, of bull's hoofs, Eur. Bacch. 619, cf. Ar. Rh. 2, 667, τὰ δὲ διαχρήσθαι καὶ ἀντὶ τῶν ὀνύχων χηλὰς ἔχει, Arist. H. A. 2, 1, 30:—but χηλαί, also, of bird's talons, Aesch. Pers. 208, Soph. Ant. 1003, Eur. Ion 1208, cf. Phoen. 808; of a wolf's claws, Theocr. Epigr. 6, 4, cf. Eur. Hec. 90; of a crab's claws, as opp. to its feet, Arist. H. A. 4, 3, 2; hence, the constellation Cancer was called χηλαί, Lat. Chelae, Arat., and Virg.—Cf. δι-χηλός, τρίχηλος.—II. a sea-bank or breakwater, Lat. moles, stretching out like a claw, Thuc. 1, 63, ubi v. Schol., Xen. An. 7, 1, 17: also of a promontory or a ridge of rocks answering a like purpose, χηλὴ γὰρ τοῦ Πειραιῶς Ἡετιωία, Thuc. 8, 90.—III. of various cloven implements;—1. a surgical instrument, a sort of forked probe or pliers, Foës. Oec. Hipp.—2. a netting needle.—3. the notch of an arrow, γλυφίς, Lat. crena.—4. the division of the eyelids, when closed in sleep, Hesyca. (The later usages of the word therefore all point to the sense of cloven, parted: but little of this appears in the earlier authors. Perhaps the double signf. of the root XA-, in χανόνα, to hold keep together, and in χαινά, χάσκει, to gape, may account for this, cf. χηλός.)

Χηλιδέντος, ἡ, ὄν=χηλεντός, ἄγρος, Anacr. 35.

Χηλίον, ου, τό, dim. from χηλή.

Χήλιον, ου, τό, dim. from sq.

Χηλός, οὔ, ἡ, (XA-, χανόνα) : a large chest or coffer, χηλοῦ δ' ὑπο πῶμι ανέωγεν καλῆς δαυδαλῆς, Il. 16, 221; εὐξέσσει ἐνὶ χηλῷ, Od. 13, 10, etc.

Χηλόω, ὦ, I. -ώσω, (χηλή) III. 2: to net: κεχλήσμαι πόδας, I have my feet bound together, Soph. Fr. 431.—II. to cleave, notch, Math. Vett. Hence

Χήλωμα, ατος, τό, a cleft, notch, like χηλή, Foës. Oec. Hipp.

Χηλώτιον, ου, τό=χηλή III. 2.

Χηλωτός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. adj. from χηλῶ, netted.

Χημεία, ες, ἡ, and χημεντική, ἡς, ἡ, chemistry, v. χυμικός.

Χήμη, ἡς, ἡ, (XA-, χαινῶ) a yawning, gaping.—II. the cockle, from its gaping, double shell, Lat. chama, Arist. H. A. 5, 15, 14, Ael. N. A. 15, 12.—2. a measure, of about the size of such a shell (cf. κόγχη); there was a larger and a smaller kind, Foës. Oec. Hipp., cf. χηραμῖς, Lob. Phryn. 387.

Χήμιον, or χημίον, ου, τό, dim. from foreg.

Χήμωσις, εως, ἡ, (χήμη) an inflammation of the eyes, when the cornea reddens and swells, so as to impede sight, Foës. Oec. Hipp.

XHN, ὁ, and ἡ, gen. χηνός: an irreg. acc. plur. χένας in Anth. P. 7, 546:—a gander, goose, named from its wide bill (χην πλαταγίζον καὶ κεχηνώς, as Eubul. hath it, Χαριτ. 1, 3); oft. in Hom. in both genders, masc., Od. 19, 552; fem., 15, 161, 174;—the masc. more common in Att.:—vῆ ὡ

πρὸ τὸν χῆρ· as was Socrates' oath, cf. Interpp. ad Ar. Av. 521, and χῆρευος. (Prob. from XA-, χαίνω, cf. Eubul. l. c.:—with the Dor. χάν, compare the Sanscr. *hansa*, Germ. *gans*, our *gander*, as also Lat. *anser*, etc.; the *n* is dropt in Pers. *kay*, Scand. *gaas*, our *goose*: Pott Et. Forsch. 1, 141.)

†Χῆρ, Χῆρὸς, ὁ, *Chen*, a place in Laconia, where Myson the sage was born, Steph. Byz.; acc. to Diog. L. 1, 9, a place near Oeta, in Thessaly; —in Diod. S. *Χῆρναί*, *ai*, so Paus. 10, 24, 1.

Χῆρναλῶπις, εκος, ὁ, (χῆρ, ἀλώπηξ) the fox-goose, an Aegyptian species, living in holes, like our sheldrake, *tadorna vulpæra*, Linn., Hdt. 2, 72, Ar. Av. 1295, Arist. H. A. 8, 3, 16.

Χῆρνάριον, ου, τό, dim. of χῆρ, like χῆρνός, Gramm.; cf. νηττάριον.

Χῆρευος, α, ου, Ion. χῆρευος, η, ου, (χῆρ):—of or belonging to a goose, like one, Lat. *anserinus*, Hdt. 2, 37, Eur. Cress. 13, 4: χῆρεια ἅπαντα were a Greek dainty, Eubul. Στεφαν. 5, Ath. 384 C.

Χῆρναλῶπις, ὁ,=χῆρναλῶπις, Hesych.

Χῆρνεος, η, ου, Ion. for χῆρευος.

Χῆρέρως, ωτος, ἡ, a kind of goose, Plin.

†Χῆρνεός, ἑως, ὁ, of *Chen* or *Chenae*, *Chenian*, Plat. Prot. 343 A.

Χῆρνεά, ὦ,=χαίνω, dub.

Χῆρνημα, ατος, τό, a wide gape, esp. in scorn or mockery.

†Χῆρνίδας, ὄς, ὁ, *Chenidas*, masc. pr. n., Luc. Dial. Mer. 13.

Χῆρνιδεύς, ἑως, ὁ, (χῆρ) a gosling, Ael. N. A. 7, 47.

Χῆρνιδός, ἑως, ὁ,=foreg., dub.

Χῆρνώω, f. -σω, (χῆρ) to cackle like a goose, esp., to bring out goose-like notes from the flute, prob. l. Diphil. Συναρ. 5.

Χῆρνιον, ου, τό, dim. from χῆρ, a gosling, small goose, Ath. 1664 E.

Χῆρνιος, α, ου,=χῆρευος.

Χῆρνίσκος, ὁ, the end of a ship's stern which turned up like a goose's neck, Luc. V. Hist. 2, 41, cf. Jup. Trag. 47.

Χῆρνοβοσκία, ας, ἡ,=χῆρνοβοσκία.

Χῆρνοβοσκίον, ου, τό, a place for feeding geese, goose-pen, Varro: from Χῆρνοβοσκία, ας, ἡ, (χῆρνοβοσκός) a feeding of geese.

Χῆρνοβοσκίον, ου, τό, =χῆρνοβοσκίον.

Χῆρνοβοσκός, ὄν, (χῆρ, βόσκω) feeding geese, Cratin. Dion. 12.

Χῆρνοβοσκία, ας, ἡ, =χῆρνοβοσκία, Plat. Polit. 264 C, v. l. -βοσκία.

Χῆρνομέγεθς, ες, gen. εως, (χῆρ, μέγεθος) as large as a goose, Strab.

Χῆρνώνυχος, ου, ὁ, a plant, Plin. (?)

Χῆρνοπλουμάτων, ου, τό, (χῆρ, Lat. *pluma*) a bed of goose-feathers, Chrysost.

Χῆρνοτροφεῖον, ου, τό, -τροφός, ου, =-βοσκίον, -βοσκός.

Χῆρνώσω, χῆρνώστω, =χῆρνώστρω.

Χῆρνώστρω, ας, ἡ, a yawning, gaping.

Χῆρνώστρω, ὦ, to yawn, gape: metaph., to gape about, loiter.

Χῆρνώω,=foreg.

Χῆρνώδης, ες, (χῆρ, εἶδος) like a goose.

Χῆρ, ὁ, gen. χῆρρός, a hedge-hog, Lat. *her*, *heres*; cf. χεῖρ. (Akin to σῆρρος, χοῖρος, and perh. to Lat. *hirsutus*, *hirsutus*.)

Χῆρα, ας, ἡ, Ion. χῆρη, v. χῆρρός II.

Χῆραῶω,=χῆρρώω, dub.

Χῆραμβη, ης, ἡ, a kind of muscle, Archil. 47, Sophron.

Χῆραμῖς, ἰδος, ἡ,=χῆραμός.—II. a broad, flat kind of muscle, or scallop-shell used for measuring liquids,

Xanth. p. 162; in Hipp. also χῆραμῖς, Foës. Oecon.; cf. χῆμυ.

Χῆρῶμοδότης, ου, ὁ, (χῆραμός, δύω) one who creeps into holes, Leon. Tar. 91. [v. but made long in arsis.]

Χῆρῶμοθεν, adv., from or out of holes: from

Χῆραμός, οὔ, ὁ, (XA-, χαίνω):=χεῖδ, a hole, cleft, gap, hollow, κοιλὴν εἰσέπτατο πέτρην, χῆραμόν, of a rock pigeon, Il. 21, 495; χ. σφῆκων, Lyc. 181. In later authors, as Ap. Rh., also ἡ χῆραμός, 4, 1452; cf. Jac. Ach. Tat. p. 523: we find also the heterog. plur. τὰ χῆραμά, Nic. Th. 55, 149; Hesych. has also χῆραμός. Only poet. (Akin to χῶρος.)

Χῆραμῖς, ἰδος, ἡ,=χῆραμῖς, Strab.

Χῆραμῶν, ὄνος, ὁ,=χῆραμός, Orph. Arg. 1264.

Χῆρανω, poet. 3 pl. aor. 1 mid. of χαίρω, Ap. Rh.

Χῆρασκω,=χῆρρώω, to make an orphan.

Χῆρατω, poet. 3 sing. aor. 1 mid. of χαίρω, Il.

Χῆραφίς, ἰδος, ἡ,=sq., Nic. Al. 394.

Χῆραψ, ἄβος, ὁ, a sea-carb, καρᾶβος, v. l. for χῆραμβη, l. c.—II. perh. also=χῆραμῖς II.

Χῆρεια, ας, ἡ, (χῆρεῦω) widowhood, Thuc. 2, 45.

Χῆρειος, α, ου, also ος, ου, (χῆρος) widowed, Antim. 90.

Χῆρενσις, εως, ἡ,=χῆρεια, LXX.

Χῆρεῦω, (χῆρος):—intr., to be bereaved, c. gen., νῆσος ἀνδρῶν χ., Od. 9, 124: esp., to be bereaved of a husband or wife, to be widowed, to be a widower or widow, Eur. Alc. 1089, Isae. 61, 22, Dem. 867, 4:—hence, to live in solitude, Soph. O. T. 479.—II. transit., to keep in widowhood, Eur. Cycl. 440; cf. σφόων.

Χῆρηός, η, ου, Ion. for χῆρειος.

Χῆρῖα, ας, ἡ,=χῆρεια.

Χῆρος, α, ου, also ος, ου, bereaved or bereft, τινός, of a thing, Anth. P. 6, 297:—esp., bereft of a husband or wife, widowed, χῆρα μέλαθρα, Eur. Alc. 862:—in comic phrase of a dish, widowed, i. e. without sauce, Sotad. Ἐγκλει. 1, 26; cf. ὀφθαλμός fin.—II. ἡ χῆρα, Ion. χῆρη, a widow, λείπειν τινὰ χῆρην, Il. 22, 484, etc., Soph. Aj. 653: also joined with a subst., χῆραι γυναῖκες, Il. 2, 289; μήτηρ χῆρη, Il. 22, 499. (The root XH-, XHP-, occurs in Sanscr. *hā*, *hi*, *desert*: so that χῆρος, like ὀφθαλμός, is strictly deserted, left.) Hence

Χῆροσύνη, ης, ἡ, bereavement, esp. widowhood, in full, χ. πύσιος, Ap. Rh. 4, 1064.

†Χῆροῦσκι, ὡν, οἱ, the *Cherisci*, a German people, Strab. p. 291, sq.

Χῆρῶω, ὦ, f. -ώσω, (χῆρος):—transit., to bereave, strip bare, make desolate, ἀγνιάς, Il. 5, 642; c. gen., χῆρσεν [αὐτόν] ἡλίον, Anth. P. 7, 172; πολλῶν ἀνδρῶν ἐχῆρῶσεν πόλις, Solon 28, 25f., Ἄργος ἀνδρῶν ἐχῆρῶσθι, was bereaved of men, Hdt. 6, 83:—esp. to bereave of a husband or wife, γυναῖκα χῆρσας, thou hast made her a widow, Il. 17, 36; ἄλλος Πριάμω γὰρ ἐχῆρῶσ' Ἑλλάδα, Eur. Cycl. 304:—in mid., ἐχῆρῶσαντο πόλιν, Q. Sm. 9, 351.—II. intr., like χῆρεῦω, to live in widowhood, Plat. 2, 749 D:—to be bereaved or destitute of., τινός, Theogn. 950.—III. also c. acc., to deprive one's self of, forsake, ἀέλιον χῆρσας ἀγιάς, Arist. ap. Bergk Lyric. p. 462. Hence

Χῆρῶσις, εως, ἡ, bereavement, widowhood, etc.

Χῆρῶσος, οὔ, ὁ, (χῆρῶω):—a col-

lateral relation, *heir-at-law* in *defunct* of issue, usu. in plur., Il. 5, 158, Hes. Th. 607, Q. Sm. 8, 299.—II.=ὄρφανος II.

Χῆρεῖτε, Dor. contr. for καὶ ἡστέτε fut. from ἡμυ.

†Χῆρσίας, ἰδος, ἡ, *Chesian*, appell. of Diana from Χῆσιον, ου, τό, *Chesium*, a promontory of Samos, Cal. Dian. 228; v. Schol.

Χῆρτεια, ας, ἡ, want, need: from

Χῆρτεω, (χῆρος) to suffer want, in want or need: poet.

Χῆτη, ης, ἡ, (XA-, χαίνω)=χεῖνός.

Χητίζω,=χατίζω, E. M.: from

Χῆτις, ιος Att. εως, ἡ, v. sq.

Χῆτος, εος, τό, want, need, destitution, usu. in dat., χῆτει τοιοῦτ' ἀνδρός, from want or loss of such a man, Il. 6, 463; χῆτει τοιοῦτ' υἱός, Il. 19, 324; χῆτει ἐνευναίον, Od. 16, 35;

χῆτει λαόν, H. Ap. 78; χῆτει συμμαχῶν, Hdt. 9, 11 (where Gaisford χῆτι, Ion. dat. from χῆτις); χῆτει οἰκείων, Plat. Phaedr. 239 D:—Ti. mae. also gives χῆτις as nom. in Plat., but the word seems only to be used in dat., v. Ruink. Tim. sub v. Most poet., but freq. in late prose (From XA-, χῆτος, χατέω, χατίζω.

Hence

Χῆτοςύνη, ης, ἡ, need, destitution, loneliness, Anth. P. 9, 408.

Χῆθθα, Dor. for καὶ ἥθη, aor. 1 pass. from ἄπτω, Theocr.

Χῆμῶλοπότητης, ου, ὁ, (χθαμάλος, πέτομαι) flying low or along the earth, a kind of hawk, Arist. H. A. 9, 36, 1.

Χῆμῶλός, η, ὄν, near the ground, on the ground, low, as opp. to what is high and raised, χῆρ. εἶναι, Od. 11, 194; sunken, flat, σκόπελος χθαμάλωτερος, 12, 101; τεῖχος χθαμάλωτατον, Il. 13, 683; so, χθαμάλωτερος οἰκοδομεῖν τὸ πρὸς ἄρκτον, Xen. Mem. 3, 8, 9; χθ. Αἰγυπτός, Theocr. 17, 79, etc.—The use of χθαμάλη as an epith. of Ithaca, αὐτῇ δὲ χθαμάλῃ παννυπερτάτῃ εἰν ἄλι κεῖται (Od. 9, 25, cf. 10, 196), has puzzled all the Commentators,—but it is only one of the many difficulties in that passage, v. Nietzsche.—II. metaph., low, creeping, Isocr. Epist. 10, 3 Bekk. (From χαμαί, χαμηλός, with θ inserted as in χθεε-.) Hence

Χῆμῶλότης, ητος, ἡ, lowness, flatness.

Χῆμῶλόφροσύνη, ης, ἡ, a low worldly disposition.

Χῆμῶλός, ὦ, (χθαμάλος) to make low, to lower, level, Joseph.

ΧΘΕΣ, adv., like its lengthd. form ἐχθές, Lob. Phryn. 323:—yes, to-day, first in H. Hom. Merc. 273, but very freq. in Att.: πρῶν τε καὶ χθές, also χθές καὶ πρῶν, the other day (v. sub πρῶν): so, χθές καὶ τρίτην ἡμέραν, Xen. Cyr. 6, 3, 11.—between the art. and subst., ἡ χθές ὁμολογία, ὁ χθές λόγος, Plat. Soph. init., Tim. 26 E, cf. χθεσινός, χθιζός. (Χθές is the Sanscr. *hyas*, Lat. *hesi*, *hesternus*, afterwards, *heri*, *heri* *heri*, Germ. *gestern*: our *yestr-een*, *yesterday*.—θ is inserted, as in χαμαί, χθαμάλος. In χθιζός, χθιζά, it takes the place of ε.) Hence

Χθεσινός, η, ὄν,=χθιζός, of yesterday, ὁ χθ. ἀνθρωπος ὄν., the fellow yesterday who., Ar. Vesp. 281; τὸ σκόπεον τὸ χθ., yesterday's onion, Id. Ran. 987.

Χθιζά, adv., from χθιζός, q. v.

Χθιζινός, η, ὄν,=χθεσινός, Alciph. 3, 67.

Χθιζός, η, ὄν, (χθές):—Ion and

for χθεσινός, of yesterday, ὁ χθ. ἡμέρᾳ, yesterday's labour, Hdt. 1, 126: but, mostly, like the adv. χθές, with verbs, χθὲς ἔβην, he went yesterday, 1, 424; χθὲς ἤλυθε, Od. 2, 262; χθὲς εἰκοστή φῶγον ἡματι, 6, 170; c. — the neut. χθις is also used as adv. = χθές, Il. 19, 195, Od. 4, 656; so τὸ χθις, Il. 13, 745: so in neut.

χθις, χθις τε καὶ πρόω, the her day, lately, like χθές καὶ πρόω, 2, 303; cf. πρόω. — Χθιός and χθις are less Att. than χθεσινός, ob. Phryn. 323.

Χθός, ἡ = χθών, and χθόινος, ἡ, = χθόινος, only in Hesych.

Χθονίης, ἐς, = χθόινος, Hesych. †Χθονία, ας, ἡ, of Ceres, v. sub sq. 2, as fem. pr. n., Chthonia, daughter of Phoroneus, Paus. 2, 33, 4. — 3. daughter of Erechtheus, Apollod. 3, 1.

Χθόνιος, α, ον, also ος, ον; (χθών) — in the earth, i. e. under it, like κατα-δόνιος, Hes. Th. 697, 767, and rag. — esp. of the gods below, Ζεὺς χθόνιος, i. e. Hades, Hes. Op. 463; hence of noises from beneath the earth it was said, κτυπεὶ Ζεὺς χθό-νιος, Soph. O. C. 1606; χθ. βροντή-ται, Aesch. Pr. 994; cf. Ar. Av. 50, Valck. Hipp. 1201: — θεοὶ χθό-νιοι, the gods of the nether world, Lat. inferi, Aesch. Ag. 89, etc.; χθονίαν ἑναι, Pind. P. 4, 284: — χθονία-ται, i. e. Ceres and Proserpina, Hdt. 1, 134; 7, 153, †(and so ἡ Χθονία, sol. of Ceres, Eur. H. F. 615)†; it also of the Erinyes, Soph. O. C. 668: — χθ. Ἐριμύς, as conductor of the dead, Aesch. Cho. 124, Soph. El. 1, Aj. 832: — χθονία φρενί, said of a dead, Pind. P. 5, 136. — Very rare in prose, as opp. to οὐράνιος, Plat. ep. 619 E. — II. of or from the earth, vivig, Aesch. Theb. 736. — III. in or the country, fixed or settled therein, native, stronger than ἐγχώριος, Soph. C. 948, Aj. 201.

†Χθόνιος, ον, ὁ, Chthonius, son of Egyptus, Apollod. 2, 1, 5. — 2. one the Sparti, Id. 3, 4, 1.

Χθονοβρίτης, ἐς, weighing down the earth.

Χθονογηθης, ἐς, delighting in earthly things.

Χθονόπαις, παιδός, ὁ, ἡ, earth-born, child of earth.

Χθονόπλαστος, ον, formed of earth.

Χθονοστήτης, ἐς, (χθών, στείβω) treading the earth, on or of earth, opp. οὐράνιος, Soph. O. T. 301.

Χθονοτρεφής, ἐς, gen. ἑός, (χθών, ἐξέω) nourished by, growing on earth, ανών, Aesch. Ag. 1407.

†Χθονοφύλη, ἡς, ἡ, Chthonophyle, daughter of Sicyon, Paus. 2, 6, 6.

Χθόπητος or θύπητος, ον, ὁ, an un-
intelligible word quoted as from
Hesiod by Clem. Al., χθόπητη τυρόν
ἐς μέλιτι.

ΧΘΩΝ, ἡ, gen. χθονός, the earth,
world, ἐπὶ in Hom., Hes., Pind., and
rag.; ἐπὶ χθονὶ κεῖτο τανυσθεῖς, Il.
9, 483; ζωτός καὶ ἐπὶ χθονὶ δερκο-
νός, 1, 88; ἐπὶ χθονίσσιον ἔδοντες,
d. 8, 222, etc.; χθόνα δύναι, to go
beneath the earth, i. e. to die, Il. 6,
1, Hes. Sc. 151; so, ὑπὸ χθονός
κεκένθηναι, to be buried, Aesch.
heh. 588; κατὰ χθονός κρύπτεται
νά, Soph. Ant. 24: but, — 2. ὁ ὑπὸ
χθονί, i. e. those in the shades below,
ad. inferi, Aesch. Cho. 833, Soph.
nt. 65; αἱ κατὰ χθονός θεαί, i. e. the
rinyes, Aesch. Eum. 249; εἰς τοὺς
γερβὲ καὶ κάτω χθονός τόπον, Ib.
223. etc. Cf. Herm. Eur. Hec. 70.

— II. Earth, as a goddess, Aesch. Pr.
205, Eum. 6. — III. earth, i. e. the world,
Soph. Fr. 654. — IV. a particular land
or country, Aesch. Pers. 61, 485, etc.:
so, even when only a city is meant, v.
Valck. Phoen. 6, Seidler Eur. Tro.
4. — Merely poet. (Akin to no doubt,
to χαμαί, Lat. humi, cf. χαμαλός,
fin.)

Χιά, ἄς, ἡ = χεία, a lurking-hole.

Χιάζω, f. -άσω, to play the Chian,
esp. to imitate the Chian musician De-
mocrates, Ar. Fr. 558.

Χιάζω, f. -άσω, to mark with χ (χι),
i. e. to mark as spurious or suspicious,
v. sub χ. — II. to place or write cross-
wise, Lat. decussare. — III. to form a
thing like a X: hence of a surgeon,
to make a crucial incision, Chirurg.
Vett. Hence

Χιάσμα, ατος, τό, the mark or figure
of χ, which was affixed to a word or
passage to denote that it was spurious.
— II. τὰ χιάσματα, cross-pieces of
wood, Math. Vett. [†]

Χιάσμός, οὔ, ὁ, (χιάζω) the marking
with a χ. — II. a crossing; — a cutting
crosswise, Chirurg. Vett.

Χιαστός, ἡς, ον, verb. adj. from
χιάζω, marked with a χ. — II. crossed:
laid, or to be laid crosswise.

Χιδρίας, ὁ, v. sq.

Χιδρόν, ον, τό, Aleman 28; nau.
in pl. τὰ χιδρά, Ar. Eq. 806, Pac.
595: — a dish of unripe, wheaten groats
toasted, — as ἄλφιστα, of barley-groats:
— τυρός χιδρίας, wheat for making
this dish, Ar. Fr. 548. — Usu. written
χιδρά.

Χιέω, χιεσμός, Ion. for χιάζω, χι-
ασμός.

†Χιλεός, ον, ὁ, Chileus, a citizen of
Tegea, Hdt. 9, 9.

Χιλέω, (χιλός): — to supply with
fodder or provender, feed, υποχίγια,
Theophr. — II. intr., to feed, graze,
Nic. Th. 635.

Χιλή, ἡς, ἡ = χιλός, Suid.: susp.

Χιλήγονος, ον, (χιλός, *γένω) as
grown as fodder for cattle, Nic. Al.
424.

Χιλιάνωνος, ον, with a thousand
corners or angles. [α]

Χιλιakis, adv., a thousand times.
[α]

Χιλιάνδρος, ον, (χιλίοι, ἄνηρ) con-
taining a thousand men, πόλις, Plat.
Polit. 292 E.

Χιλιάρχος, ὦ, to be a χιλιάρχη.

Χιλιάρχης, ον, ὁ, Hdt. 7, 81; but
in Xen. always χιλιάρχος, as in
Aesch. Pers. 304, cf. Poppo ad Cy-
rop. 2, 1, 22 (χιλίοι, ἄρχω): — the com-
mander of a thousand men. — II. χιλι-
άρχος was the Greek word used to
translate, — 1. the Persian visir, and
was so used also by the Macedonians.
— 2. the Roman tribunus militum, N. T.
Hence

Χιλιάρχια, ας, ἡ, the office or post of
a χιλιάρχης, Xen. Cyr. 4, 1, 4.

Χιλιάρχος, εν, ὁ = χιλιάρχης,
q. v.

Χιλιάς, ἀδός, ἡ, (χιλίοι) the num-
ber one thousand, Aesch. Pers. 341: a
thousand, c. gen., ταλάντων, Hdt. 2,
28, 96: — Att. gen. pl. χιλιάδων.

Χιλιάσιμος, οὔ, ὁ, in Eccl. the doc-
trine of the millennium: hence οἱ χι-
λιασταί, the advocates of this doctrine,
chilists.

Χιλιετηρίς, ἰδός, ἡ, a period of
a thousand years, Suid.

Χιλιετηρος, ον, = sq.

Χιλιέτης, ον, ὁ, or χιλιετής, ἑός,
ὁ, ἡ (χιλίοι, ἔτος): — lasting a thousand
years, περίοδος πορείας, Plat. Phaedr.
249 A, Ref. 615 A, 621 D.

Χιλιόδυναμις, ἰδός, ὁ, γ, a p. n., =
πολεμῶνιον, Dios. 4, 8.

Χιλιοετηρίς, ἰδός, ἡ = χιλιετηρίς.
ΧΙΛΙΑΙ, αἱ, α, a thousand, Lat
mille, Hom.: χιλιαί (sc. δραχμαί),
thousand drachms, Diog. L. 4, 37; c.†
χιλιῶν. — Also the sing. occurs with
collective nouns, esp. ἵππος χιλία, a
thousand horse, Hdt. 5, 63; 7, 41,
etc., and Xen. [α]

Χιλιόκωμος, ον, (χιλίοι, κώμη) of a
thousand villages or districts, †Χιλιό-
κωμον πεδίον, a plain near Amasea
Strab. p. 561.

Χιλιόμβη, ἡς, ἡ, a sacrifice of a
thousand, (as ἐκατόμβη, of a hundred),
cf. Valck. Hdt. 7, 43: — a strange
word, as if one were to form quintus
from quatuor. (Cf. ἐκατόμβη.)

Χιλιόναυς, εως, ὁ, ἡ, (χιλίοι, ναῦς)
of a thousand ships, στρατός, Eur. Or.
352: ὁ χ. Ἑλλάδος Ἀργεῖ, Id. Andr.
106: χ. ἑλάται, i. e. a thousand ships,
Id. I. A. 174.

Χιλιοναῦτης, ον, ὁ, Dor. -τας, (χι-
λίοι, ναῦτης) with cr of a thousand
sailors, with fem. subst., χ. ὠρωγή,
Aesch. Ag. 45; κόπα χ., Eur. I. T.
141.

Χιλιονταετηρίς, ἰδός, ἡ, later form
for χιλιετηρίς.

Χιλιοντάς, ἀδός, ἡ, late form for
χιλίας.

Χιλιόπαλαι, (χιλίοι, πάλαι) adv.,
long, long ago, comic word in Ar. Eq.
1155.

Χιλιόπλάσιος, α, ον, adv. -ῶς,
LXX., = sq. [α]

Χιλιόπλάσιον, ον, gen. ονος, a
thousand-fold.

Χιλιόπους, ὁ, ἡ, neut. πουν, (χι-
λίοι, πούς) thousand-footed. — II. as
subst., a scolopendra, the millepede.

Χιλός, α, ον, v. χιλίοι.

Χιλιστός, ὅς, ὁ, (χιλίοι) the thou-
sandth, Plat. Phaedr. 249 B, Rep. 615
C. Hence

Χιλιστός, ὅς, ἡ, a thousandth part.

— II. a body of a thousand, Xen. Cyr.
2, 4, 3; 6, 3, 31.

Χιλιόταλαντος, ον, (χιλίοι, τά-
λαντον) costing, or weighing, a thousand
talents, Plat. Peric. 12: ὁφρὸς χ.,
comic phrase in Alex. Κυβερν. 1, 7.
[α]

Χιλιόφορος, ον, (χιλίοι, φέρω) car-
rying a thousand, πλοῖον χ., a vessel
of a thousand ἑμπορεῖς (as we say
tons), Dio C.: cf. μυριοφόρος.

Χιλιῶν, ὦ, f. -ῶσω, (χιλίοι) to fene
a thousand (drachms), Lycurg. ap.
Harpocr.

Χιλιῶρος, ον, (χιλίοι, ὦρα) of a
thousand years, Lyc. 1153.

ΧΙΛΩΣ, οὔ, ὁ, green fodder for cat-
tle, esp. for horses, forage, provender,
grass, Hdt. 4, 140, and Xen.: προέ-
ρθεσθαι ἐπὶ χιλῶν, to go on to forage,
Xen. Cyr. 6, 3, 5; χ. ξηρός, hay,
Xen. An. 4, 5, 33. — Cf. χόρτος. (Akin
to χλόη, χλόος.) Hence

Χιλῶν, ὦ, f. -ῶσω, to feed with pro-
vender, put out at pasture, Xen. An. 7, 2,
21. Hence

Χίλωμα, or χεῖλωμα, ατος, τό, that
which is taken as food, proposed by
Valck. (from Hesych.) in Aesch. Fr.
255.

†Χίλων, ὄνος, ὁ, also Χείλων, Chi-
lon, a Spartan son of Damagetes,
one of the seven wise men of Greece,
Hdt. 1, 59; Plat. Prot. 343 A. — 2.
another Spartan, brother-in-law of
Archidamus, king of Sparta, Xen.
Hell. 7, 4, 23.

Χιλιότρη, ἡρος, ὁ, a nose-bag for
cattle to feed from.

Χίμαιρα, ας, ἡ, a she-goat, Lat

ατρα, Il. 5, 181, Hes. Th. 322, 323, Trag., and Xen.; cf. *χίμαρος*.—II. *Χίμαιρα*, ας, ἡ, Chimaera, a fire-spouting monster, with a lion's head, serpent's tail, and goat's middle, killed by Bellerophon, Il. 6, 179, cf. 16, 328;—acc. to Hes. Th. 319, daughter of Typhaon and Echidna, with the heads of a lion, goat, and serpent:—†this fable was probably derived from either—a. the volcano of that name in Lycia near Phaselis, Seyl., cf. Plin. H. N. 5, 27: or—b. the volcanic valley at the egress of Mt. Cragus, Strab. p. 665. [†]

Χίμαιρος, ἴδος, ἡ,=*χίμαιρα*.
Χίμαιροβάτης, ου, ὁ, (*χίμαιρα*, βαίνω) epith. of Pan, he who mounts goats, Leon. Tar. 34. [α]

Χίμαιροθύτης, ου, ὁ, (*χίμαιρα*, θύω) one who sacrifices goats, Leon. Tar. 13.

Χίμαιροφόνος, ου, (*χίμαιρα*, φονεύω) slaying goats, Anth. P. 9, 774.—II. slaying the Chimaera.

†*Χίμαρα*, ας, ἡ, Chimära, a place in Epirus, Anth. P. 7, 529.

Χίμαραρχος, ου, ὁ, (*χίμαρος*, ἄρχω) a leader of goats, τράγος χι, the goat that leads the flock, Anth. P. 9, 744.

Χιμᾶροκτόνος, ου,=*χίμαιροφόνος*, Opp.

Χιμᾶρος, ου, ὁ, a he-goat, Lat. caper, elsewh. τράγος, Ar. Eq. 661: but also ἡ χίμαρος,=*χίμαιρα*, Theoc. Ep. 6, Anth. P. 9, 403.—The Att. and Dor. both had this word: but the latter are said to have called only the young she-goat of the first year χίμαρος or χίμαιρα, an older one αἰξ, a distinction which seems to be made by Theoc. l. 6. [†]

Χιμᾶρος, ου, ὁ,=*χείμαρρος*.—II.=*χείμαρος*, ἐνδοῖτος: hence also for *αὐθενδὸς muliebria*. [†]

Χιμᾶροσφάκτης, ου, ὁ, (*χίμαρος*, φάσσω) a goat-slayer, Anth. P. 9, 558.

Χιμετλιάω, ᾧ, like *χειμετλιάω*, to have chilblains, Diosc.

Χιμετλῶν, ου, τό, like *χειμετλῶν*, a chilblain, kibe, Ar. Vesp. 1167; *ἐχον ὑπὸ ποσσὶ χιμετλα*, ar. Arist. Rhet. 3, 11, 6. [Strictly —, but poet. also —.]

Χιονέτης, ἐς, (*Χίος*, *γένω) of Chian growth, of wine, Anth. P. 11, 44.

Χίον, ου, τό, a Chian wine-vessel, holding about 1 or 1½ χοῦς, Macho ap. Ath. 579 E. (Not from χέω.)

Χιόνεος, α, ου, (*χιών*) of snow, snow, snow-white, χιτών, Asius Fr. 2; *νιφάδες*, Anth. P. 9, 244; etc. [† Ep. in arsis.]

†*Χιόνη*, ης, ἡ, Chione, daughter of Boreas and Orithyia, Apollod. 3, 15, 2.

†*Χιονίδης*, ου, ὁ, Chionides, a poet of the old comedy, Meineke 1, p. 27.

Χιονίζω, ἑ, -ῖσω, (*χιών*) to snow upon, cover with snow: impers., ἐχίονιζε τὴν χώραν [sc. ὁ Ζεὺς or ὁ θεός], Hdt. 2, 22: also, intr., to snow, ἐχίονιζε, it snowed, lb. [The first syll. of fut. and aor. made long Ep. in arsis.]

Χιονικός, ἡ, ὅν, and *χιόνινος*, η, ου, =*χιόνεος*, the latter in Ptolema. ap. Ath. 375 D. [† Ep. in arsis.]

Χιονίος, α, ου,=*χιόνεος*. [Xi in Ep.]

†*Χιονίαν*, ἴδος, ὁ, Chionias, a Lacedaemonian, Thuc. 5, 19.—Others in Paus.; etc.

Χιονόβαξ, αντος, ὁ, (*χιών*, βαίνω) walking in snow, dub. [† in Ep.]

Χιονόβατος, ου, (*χιών*, βαίνω) where one walks in snow, ὄρεα, dub. in App. Indic. 6.

Χιονοβλήφαρος, ου, (*χιών*, βλέφα-

ρον) with eye of dazzling white, Ἡώς, Dionys. Hymn. 2.

Χιονόβλητος, ου, (*χιών*, βάλλω) snow-beaten, covered with snow†, Ar. Nub. 270: γὰρ χιονόβλητος.

Χιονοβόλω, ᾧ, ἑ, -ῖσω, to strike with snow, snow upon: from

Χιονόβολος, ου, (*χιών*, βάλλω) snowing, χ. ὦρα, Plut. 2, 182 E.—II. proparox. χιονόβολος, ου, snowed upon.

Χιονοβοσκός, ὅν, (*χιών*, βόσκω) fostering snow, i. e. snow-clad, λειμών, Aesch. Supp. 560, like χιονοθρέμμων. [† Ep. in arsis.]

Χιονοειδής, ἐς, (*χιών*, εἶδος) like snow, snowy, Nic. Al. 150.

Χιονοεῖς, ἐσσα, ἐν, poet. for χιονέος, Nic. Al. 512. [† Ep. in arsis.]

Χιονοθρέμμων, ου, γεν. ουος, (*χιών*, τρέφω) fostering snow, snow-clad, ἰσθ., Eur. Hel. 1323; like χιονοβοσκός, χιονοτρόφος.

Χιονόκτιπος, ου, (*χιών*, τίπτω) snow-pelted, drifted o'er by snow, Soph. Aj. 695.

Χιονόμελι, ιτος, τό, (*χιών*, μέλι) snow-honey, Geop.

Χιονόπεξα, ης, ἡ, (*χιών*, πέξα) with snow-white feet, Nonn. [† Ep. in arsis.]

Χιονορόφος, ου, (*χιών*, τρέφω) nursing snow, Κιβαιρών, Eur. Phoen. 803; cf. χιονοθρέμμων.

Χιονόχροος, ου, contr. χροος, ουν, =sq., Philox. ap. Ath. 147 A.

Χιονόχρους, ωτος and οος, ὁ, ἡ, (*χιών*, χρώς) with snow-white skin: generally, snow-white, Eur. Hel. 216.

Χιονόω, ᾧ, ἑ, -ῖσω, =*χιονίζω*, LXX., in pass.

Χιονώδης, ἐς, contr. for χιονοειδής, Eur. Hec. 81.

Χιονώτης, ἡ, ὅν, verb. adj. from χιονόω, snowed upon: snowy, Nonn.

Χίος, ου, ἡ, Chios, an island in the Aegean, ἵον the coast of Asia Minor, now Scio, Od. 3, 170, etc.—†2. the capital was also so called, Strab. p. 601.—Other cities of this name are mentioned in Steph. Byz.

Χίος, α, ου, Chian, of or from Chios, †Ar. Eccl. 1139†: οἱ Χίος, the Chians, Hdt. 1, 142, etc.—II. ὁ χίος (sc. βόλος), an unlucky turn on the dice: hence, the side with the ace-dot was χίος ἀστράγαλος, more rarely χιάς, ἄδος, ἡ, Poll. 9, 100: the opp. side with the size was called Κῶος, cf. Dict. Antiqu. p. 949; (though some accounts just reverse these names).

—The proverb οὗ Χίος ἄλλα Κέιος, Ar. Ran. 970, is, however, said to refer not to this, but to the contrast between the dishonest Chians and the honest Ceians, Dind. ad l., Heind. Plat. Prot. 341 E, Meineke Menand. p. 237. [Χίος is contr. from Χίος, as Δίος from Δίος, Draco p. 101, Jac. Anth. P. p. 93, 696.]

†*Χίος*, ου, ὁ, Chius, son of Neptune, Paus. 7, 4, 8.

Χιονργής, ἐς, (*Χίος*, ἔργον) of Chian work, Critias Fr. 28.

Χιρᾶλέος, α, ου, chapped, cracked, esp. with chapped hands: from

Χιράς, ἄδος, ἡ,=*χειράς*. Hence

Χιρόπότης, ου, ὁ, and *χιρόπους*, ποδος, ὁ, ἡ, πουν, τό,=*χειρόπους*, χειροπόδης, with chapped feet.

Χιτών, in Ion. prose κιδών, ὄνος, ὁ, —an under-garment, frock, coat, Lat. tunica, both of men and women, freq. from Hom. downwds.: it was strictly a woollen shirt or smock, worn next the body, χιτώνα περί χροῦ ὄνεν, Od. 15, 60; cf. Hdt. 1, 155:—on going out, they threw a wide cloak

over it, called φάρος (Il. 2, 42, etc.), χλαῖνα, or (later) χλιανίς, also ἱμάτιον, though these differed, v. sub χλαῖνα: the χιτών was usu. short yet sometimes reached even to the feet, cf. sub τερωδέες, πόδης; the ladies of Ionia and Attica wore a κισθὼν λίνεος with sleeves (χειροῖστος), Hdt. 5, 87, and this prevailed among several foreign nations, Hdt. 1, 195, 2, 81; 7, 91.—On the χιτών, v. Müller Archäol. § 337, Dict. Antiqu. s. tunica.—II. of soldiers, a coat of mail, cuirass, Il. 5, 113; 11, 100, etc., Hdt. 5, 106; χιτών χάλκεος, Il. 13, 439, κισθῶνες χειροῖστος λεπιδὸς στήθερες, coats of mail or iron scales with sleeves, Hdt. 7, 61; cf. 9, 2.—III. in plur., the pieces of a shoe, Poppo Xen. Cyr. 8, 2, 5.—IV. metaph., any coat, case or covering, λίνεος χιτών (cf. sub λαῖνος); τευχέων κισθῶνες, i. e. walls, Hdt. 7, 139; χιτώνες τριγλόφοροι, of fishing nets, Anth. P. 6, 11; χιτών ἀράχνης, of a spider's web, Jac. Ach. Tat. p. 561: in plur., the coats of an onion, elsewh. ὑμῖν and μῆνιγες, as in Virg. the coatings of a bud are called tunicae. (It is an oriental word, in Hebrew kethōneth; Gesenius compares cotton.)

Χιτωνάριον, ου, τό, dim. from χιτών, Menand. p. 263, Anth. P. 11, 154.

Χιτώνη, ης, ἡ, a name of Diana, who is usually represented as a huntress in a short χιτών, Call. Jov. 77, Dian. 225: τάλσo Χιτωνάει in Syracuse, Ath. 629 E: cf. Dict. Antiqu. p. 244.

Χιτωνία, ας, ἡ, (*χιτών*) clothing, dress, a late word.

Χιτωνίζω, ἑ, -ῖσω, to cover with a χιτών.

Χιτώνιον, ου, τό, =sq., Ar. Plut. 984, Lys. 48, 150.

Χιτωνίσκιον, ου, τό, dim. from χιτών, Osann Syll. Inscr. 1, 79.

Χιτωνίσκος, ου, ὁ, dim. from χιτών, Ar. Av. 946, 955, Lysias 117, 6, Plat. Hipp. Min. 368 C, etc.

Χιτωνοπώλης, ου, ὁ, one who deals in clothes.

Χιτῶν, v. χιτῶν, =*χιτῶν*.

Χιτῶν, ὄνος, ἡ, snow, in Hom., esp. fallen snow,—for falling snow is usu. called in prose νιφάς, νιφετός (hence νιφάδες χιόνος πίπτουσι θα μεία, thick fall the snow-flakes, Il. 12, 278); yet this distinction is not always kept, for Hdt., 2, 22; 4, 31, 50, speaks of χιόν πίπτουσα; so χιόνι κατανίφει, Ar. Ach. 138; βορέας χιόνα χέει, Eur. Cycl. 328, cf. Bacch. 661: acc. to Arist., Mund. 4, 7, χιόν σφόδρα καὶ ἄθροα φερούμεν νιφετός ὀνόμασαι:—χιών τικυμένη, melting snow, Hdt. 2, 22.—II. snow-water, ice-cold water, Eur. And. 214; χ. ποταμία, Id. Tro. 1067, ubi v. Seidl. (1077). (On the root v. sub χεῖμα.—Prob. not from χέω, though Hom. does use χεῖν,=νίβειν, Il. 12, 281.) [Though ἑ by nature, yet ἑ Ep. in arsis.]

†*Χιτῶν*, ὄνος, ὁ, Chion, an Athenian archon, Dem. 830, 5; 868, 21.

†*Χιτωνίδης*, ου, ὁ, Chionides, an Athenian, Dem. 1356, 13.

ΧΛΑΖΩ, to sound, ring, shout, a pres. which seems only to occur in the redupl. form καχλάω: but to this root are commonly referred the Pindaric forms κεχλάδος, κεχλάδοντες, κεχλάδων,—the latter two belonging in form to a redupl. aor. 2 but with accent of pres.—καλλίεικος κεχλάδος, O. 9, 4; of person

αρχλάδοντας ἦβα, P. 4, 319; κεχλάδεν, of castanets, Fr. 48, 2.

Χλαῖνα, ἥς, ἡ, Ion. χλαῖνη, a large, square upper-garment, a cloak, mantle, worn loose over the χιτών, in Hom. only by men as a defence against weather, hence called ἀνεμοσκεπής and ἀλεξάνεμος, Il. 16, 224, Od. 14, 529: the χλαῖνα was of wool, as appears from the Homeric epith. οὐλή and φοινικέσσσα, i. e. with a rough, crisped surface and purple-coloured, v. esp. Il. 10, 133, where a double mantle (διπλή) is spoken of, the single one being called ἀπλοῖς, Il. 24, 230, Od. 24, 276: it was thrown over the shoulders, Od. 21, 118, and fastened with a clasp, Il. 10, 133; but it served also as a covering in sleep, being in fact a sort of blanket, Od. 11, 189; 14, 500; 20, 4, 95—hence of husband and wife, μῦς ὑπὸ χλαῖνης, Soph. Tr. 540, cf. Theoc. 18, 19, Anth. P. 5, 169; cf. χλανίς.—It was of value, as it was made a prize in the games, Il. 24, 230, Hdt. 2, 91.—The χλαῖνα is also called φάρος by Hom., in later Greek ἱμάτιον, cf. Dict. Antiqq. s. v. pallium. The τρίβων was a coarser, commoner, the χλανίς a finer, softer kind (though Eur., Cycl. 80, calls a goatskin cloak τρίγων χλαῖνα μελέα); the χλαῖνος was chiefly a military cloak. See these words respectively. (No doubt the root was the same as that of the Lat. laeta, laena, with χ prefixed, whence also λῆνος, λάχνη, λάχος, λαχμός, λίσσιος, hence also χλανίς and χλαῖνος.)

†Χλαινέας, οὐ, ὁ, Chlaineas, an Aetolian envoy to the Lacedaemonians, Polyb. 9, 31, 7.

Χλαῖνιον or χλαῖνιον, οὐ, τό, dim. from χλαῖνα, Anth. P. 12, 40.

Χλαῖνοθήρας, οὐ, ὁ, a stealer of cloaks, like λωποδότης.

Χλαινουργία, ἥς, ἡ, (sc. τέχνη), the art of making cloaks, trade of a χλαινουργός.

Χλαινουργός, ὄν, (χλαῖνα, *ἔργω) making cloaks: ὁ χλ., a cloak-maker.

Χλαῖνω, ὦ, f. -ῶω, (χλαῖνα) to cover with a cloak: generally, to clothe, φέρει, Anth. P. 9, 293. Hence

Χλαῖνωμα, ατος, τό, a clothing, covering, χλ. λέοντος, i. e. a lion's skin, Anth.

Χλαμῦνδ' φάρος, οὐ, (χλαμύς, φέρω) wearing a χλαμύς: hence as subst., a horseman, cavalier, Theoc. 15, 6.

Χλαμῦνιον, οὐ, τό, dim. from χλαμύς, Menand. p. 154, Plut. [v]

Χλαμῦνδοειδής, ἔς, like a χλαμύς.

Χλαμῦνδομαι, as pass., to wear a χλαμύς, Nicost. Incert. 6.

Χλαμῦνδοποιτα, ας, ἡ, the making of a χλαμύς: from

Χλαμῦνδοποιός, ὄν, making χλαμύδες.

Χλαμῦνδουργία, ας, ἡ, the making of χλαμύδες, the art or trade of a χλαμῦνδουργός, Xen. Mem. 2, 7, 6: and

Χλαμῦνδουργικός, ἡ, ὄν, skilled in making χλαμύδες: from

Χλαμῦνδουργός, ὄν, (χλαμύς, *ἔργω) like χλαμῦνδοποιός, making χλαμύδες: ὁ χλ., a maker of χλαμύδες.

Χλαμῦνδοφορέω, ὦ, to wear a χλαμύς.

Χλαμῦνδωτός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. adj., clad or covered with a χλαμύς.

Χλαμύς, ὕδος, ἡ, a cloak or mantle, esp. worn by horsemen and the ἐφηβοί performing horsemen's service as περιπόλοι, who laid aside the χλαμύς as soon as they became men, Jac. Anth. I, 1, p. 24, Meineke Menand. p. 367: generally, a military cloak,

esp. the general's cloak, like the Lat. paludamentum; more rarely of a civic dress, Locella Xen. Eph. 1, 8.—The χλαμύς is first mentioned by Sappho: it was shorter than the χλαῖνα or ἱμάτιον, being narrower, but (like it) was fastened by a brooch on the right shoulder so as to hang over the left: sometimes it had side pieces set on, called πτέρυγες, and in this shape was called the Thessalian or Macedonian cloak, v. Dict. Antiqq. sub v. (On the deriv., v. sub χλαῖνα.) [v]

Χλαινίδιον, οὐ, τό, dim. from χλαῖνης, Hdt. 1, 195, Soph. Fr. 400, Eur. Or. 42, etc. [v]

Χλαινίδισκιον, οὐ, τό, dim. from χλανίς, Aristaen. 1, 11.

Χλαινδοποιτα, ας, ἡ, the art or trade of a χλαινδοποιός, Xen. Mem. 2, 7, 6: from

Χλαινδοποιός, ὄν, (χλανίς, ποιέω) making χλαινίδες.

Χλαινδουργία, ας, ἡ, = χλαινδοποιτα.

Χλαινδουργός, ὄν, = χλαινδοποιός.

Χλαινίδιον, ὦ, to clothe with a χλαῖνη. Hence

Χλαινιδωτός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. adj., clad with a χλαῖνη.

Χλαινίς, ὕδος, ἡ, an upper-garment of wool, like the χλαῖνα, but of finer make, worn by women as well as men, and, generally, serving more for ornament than use, first in Simon. 7, 13, Hdt. 3, 139, 140. χλαινίδα φορεῖν, as a mark of effeminacy, Dem. 958, 13, cf. 558, 17, Menand. p. 127: esp. worn on festive occasions, as, χλανίς γαμική, a wedding garment, χλανίς λευκή, the toga candida of the Romans.—also used as a blanket, Mel. 82, 2, cf. χλαῖνα. (On deriv., v. sub χλαῖνα.)

Χλαινίσκιδιον, οὐ, τό, Ar. Pac. 1002; χλαινίσκιον, οὐ, τό, Ach. 519, Aeschin. 18, 30; χλαινίσκος, οὐ, ὁ:—diminutives from χλανίς.

Χλάρος, ὁ, ὄν, only in Pind. P. 9, 65, χλάρων γελᾶν, acc. to Herm., Dor. for χλάρων, to laugh fresh and loud; but, acc. to Schneider and Böckh, for λάρων, sweetly, gently.

†Χλέμος, οὐ, ὁ, Chlemus, masc. pr. n., Qu. Sm. 8, 101.

Χλευνός, f. -ῶω, (χλεύη) to joke, jest, scoff, Ar. Ran. 376; χλ. καὶ σκώπτειν, Arist. Rhet. 2, 2, 12:—c. acc., to mock, scoff at, jeer, treat scornfully, τινά, Dem. 78, 12; 1149, 19, etc.

Χλευάζ, ἄκος, ὁ, comic for χλευαστής.

Χλευασία, ας, ἡ, (χλευάζω) mockery, scoffing, Dem. 705, 3.

Χλευασμα, ατος, τό, (χλευάζω) mockery, LXX.

Χλευασμός, οὐ, ὁ, = χλευασία, Dem. 254, 3, Polyb. 8, 8, 5.

Χλευαστής, οὐ, ὁ, (χλευάζω) a mocker, scoffer, Arist. Rhet. 2, 3, 9. Hence

Χλευαστικός, ἡ, ὄν, given to mockery, scoffing, Adv. -κός.

Χλεύη, ἥς, ἡ, a joke, jest, H. Hom. Cer. 202, in plur.: χλεύην ποιεῖν or ποιεῖσθαι τινα, to make one a jest, or make a jest of one, Anth. P. 7, 345; χλευήν ἔξεις, Luc. Paras. 40. (Acc. to Valck. from χελύνη for χεῖλος, lips twisted so as to express scorn, like μολχλῖνον, μοιχῶλλον: so χελυνάζω, σχελυνάζω, = χλευάζω.)

†Χλευόχαρμος, οὐ, ὁ, Chleuocharmus, masc. pr. n., Luc. (?) Philopat. 21.

Χλῆδος, οὐ, ὁ, or oxyt. χληδός, οὐ, slime, mud, esp. the dirt and rubbish carried down by a flood or swept out of

a house, Lat. quisquiliae, Aesch. Fr. 14, Dem. 1278, 4; 1279, 12.

Χλιαῖνο, f. -ῶω, pf. κεχλιάγω, to warm, σεαυτὸν, Ar. Lys. 386; χλ. πάλιν, to warm up meat, Alex. Miles 1, 11:—pass., to warm one's self, bask Ar. Eccl. 64; to grow warm, Hipp. :- to melt, Mel. 13. [i usu. in Att. poets, as Ar. Lys. and Alex. ll. c., cf. χλιαρός: though i in Soph. ap. Ath. 604 F, Ar. Eccl. l. c., and five times in Mel.] Hence

Χλιαναίς, εως, ἡ, a warming, softening. [v]

Χλιαρός, ὁ, ὄν, Ion. χλιερός, warm, lukewarm, Lat. tepidus, Epich. (?) p. 124, etc.; χλιαρόν ὕδωρ, Hdt. 4, 181. Adv. -ρως, Hipp. p. 890, cf. λιαρός. [i usu. in Att. poets, cf. Meineke Cratin. Odys. 11, Magnes Dion. 2, Br. Ar. Lys. 386; but i in Ar. Fr. 421, Epich. (?) l. c., and Alcman: how ever cf. χλιαῖνω.] Hence

Χλιαρότης, ἥτος, ἡ, the being warm ed or warm, warmth. [v]

Χλιασμα, ατος, τό, (χλιαῖνω) that which is warmed or softened.—II. means of warming or softening, a fomentation, Lat. fomentum, Hipp. [v]

Χλιῶω, ὁ, Ep. χλιῶω, to be warm, Nic. Al. 110.

Χλιδαῖνω, (χλιδή) to make soft or delicate:—pass., ἄβρογτον χλιδαῖνε σθαι, to revel in luxury, lead a voluptuous, sensual life, Xen. Sym. 8, 8.

Χλιδανός, ἡ, ὄν, (χλιδάω) soft, delicate, voluptuous, luxurious, Aesch. Pers. 544, Eur. Cycl. 500; also in Plut. Alcib. 23.

Χλιδανόσφιρος, οὐ, (χλιδανός, σφύρον) with delicate ankles, Anacreont.

Χλιδάω, ὦ, f. -ῶω, (χλιδή) to be soft or delicate, χλιδάσσα μολπή, Pind. O. 10 (11), 99: but usu. in bad sense, to be delicate, live delicately or luxuriously, to revel, luxuriate, Aesch. Supp. 833 (?), Ar. Lys. 640; τινί, in a thing, Aesch. Fr. 971, Eur. Incert. 92; χλ. ἐπὶ τινί, to pride one's self upon a thing, Soph. El. 360: hence also, to be insolent or arrogant.—Only poet.

Χλιδεῖος, α, ον, = χλιδανός, dub. [v]

Χλιδή, ἥς, ἡ, (χλίω):—softness, delicacy, luxury, voluptuousness, first in Hdt. 6, 127, Aesch. P. 466, etc.; χλ. καὶ ἄβρογτος, Plat. Symp. 197 D; cf. Ruhnke. Tim.: hence,—2. the natural effects of such habits, wantonness, insolence, arrogance, μή τοι χλιδή δοκεῖτε μήτ' ἀνδρία σγῶν με, Aesch. P. 436; cf. Soph. O. T. 888.—3. anything belonging to such habits, luxuries, esp. fine raiment, costly ornaments, Lat. delicias, Eur. Ion 26; μυρία πέντα χλιδή, Id. Rhes. 960:—so in plur., Id. Hel. 424; also of personal charms, παρθένων χλιδά ἐνυμοφά, Aesch. Supp. 1003; καράτομα χλιδά, luxurious hair cut off, Soph. El. 51, cf. Valck. Phoen. 230.—Only poet. [Pseudo-Phocyl. 200 has l.]

Χλιδημα, ατος, τό, = χλιδή, Eur. I. A. 74. [v]

Χλιδός or χλιδός, ὁ, dub. 1. for χληδός in Dem.

Χλιδός or χλιδός, εως, τό, = χλιδή, show pomp; esp. a bracelet or anklet, Asia Fr. 2, 6, Ar. Fr. 309, 11.

Χλιδωνόπους, ὁ, ἡ, πονν, τό, with costly ornaments on the feet.

Χλιδώσις, εως, ἡ, costliness of dress, etc., Plut. 2, 145 A.

Χλιεροβάπης, ἔς, (χλιερό, θάλπος) lukewarm, Philox. ap. Ath. 405 E.

Χλιερός, ἡ, ὅ, ἰον. for χλιαρός, q. v. χλιών, = χλῖν, dub.

Χλιόεις, εἶος, εν, = χλιαρός, v. l. in Nic. Al. 110.

Χλιώ, Ep. for χλιών, q. v.

ΧΛΙΩ, to become warm or soft: metaphr., to be delicate, to revel, luxuriate, εν τοῖσι σῖσι πόνοισι, Aesch. Cho. 137; στόλον πέπλοισι βαρβάρους... χλιόντα, Supp. 236; like θρύπτω, τρυφάω. (Χλιώ is the rare radic. form of χλιών, χλιδή, χλιδάω, χλιτερός, χλιαρός, etc.) [i]

Χλόα, ας, ἡ, v. χλόη.

Χλοάω, ἡ, ἰω, (χλόη) to be pale-green, like young shoots, Arist. Mirab. 164, Nic. Th. 576.

Χλοανθεῖω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, to bud, become green: from

Χλοανθής, ἐς, (χλόη, ἄνθος) budding, sprouting, Nic. Th. 550.

Χλοῖνός, ἡ, ὄν, greenish, greenish yellow.

Χλόασμα, ατος, τό, that which buds, or is green, Hipp. (?)

Χλοανγής, ἐς, (χλόη, αὐγή) with a greenish lustre, Luc. Dom. 11.

Χλοάω, ὦ, poet. for χλοάω, Nic. Th. 777, Anth. P. 5, 292.

Χλοερός, ἄ, ὄν, poet. lengthd. for χλωρός (q. v.), ὄρος, Hes. Sc. 393; oft. in Eur., as Hel. 244, Bacch. 866.

Χλοεροτρόφος, ὄν, (χλοερός, τρέφω) producing green grass, plants, etc., πεδίον, Eur. Phoen. 826.

Χλοερώτις, ἰδος, ἡ, (χλοερός, ὦψ) greenish looking, Paul. S. Ecphr. 255.

Χλόη, ης, and χλόα, ας, also ἰον. χλοήη, ης, ἡ:—the first light green shoot of plants in spring, esp. young green corn or grass, Hdt. 4, 34, Eur. Hipp. 1138, I. A. 422, etc.; opp. to the καρποί, Plat. Tim. 80 E; χλόης γενομένης ἀπὸ τοῦ σπέρματος, of the corn when it first springs up, Lat. aeges in herba, Xen. Oec. 17, 10: hence, poet., the young verdure of trees, foliage, leaves, χλ. ἡμτέλον, Eur. Bacch. 12, cf. Hel. 180, 1360: of vegetables, greens, Sotad. Έγκλει. 1, 9.—II. epith. of Ceres, the verdant, from the young corn, Ar. Lys. 836; cf. εὐ-χλοος. (The root occurs in the Sanscr. hari (I being=τ), Lat. viridis, cf. Pott Et. Forsch. 1, 141. Hence, χλόος, χλοῦς, χλωρός, χλοερός, χλοηρός, etc.)

†Χλόη, ης, ἡ, Chloë, fem. pr. n., N. T.

Χλοήβαφος, ὄν, dyed light-green.

Χλοηκομῆ, ὦ, (χλόη, κόμη) to be green as a young leaf, Anth. P. 9, 750.

Χλοήρης, ἐς. (ἄρω?) = χλοερός, χλωρός, Eur. Bacch. 107; ubi olim χλοηρός.

Χλοητόκος, ὄν, (χλοή, τίκτω) producing young shoots, Luc. Tragop. 45.

Χλοηφορέω, ὦ, to put out young shoots, be green, Theophr.: from

Χλοηφόρος, ὄν, (χλοή, φέρω) putting out young shoots, bearing green grass, leaves or plants, γαῖα, ἔρνεα, Eur. Phoen. 647, 653.

Χλοιάω, ὦ, (χλοή) ἰον. for χλοάω, χλοάω, q. v.

Χλοιδάω, ὦ, = foreg.

Χλοή, ης, ἡ, ἰον. for χλόη, q. v. Hence

Χλοιός, ζ, = χλοιάω, χλοάω, Hipp.

Χλοιώδης, ἐς, gen. εὖς = χλωώδης, Hipp.

Χλοόκαρπος, ὄν, (χλόη, καρπός) with green fruit, producing green fruits, εὐρέα, of Ceres.

Χλωμόροφος, ὄν, (χλόη, μορφή) like grass, greenish, Orph. H. 83. 6.

Χλοοποιέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, to bring forth grass, or herbs.

Χλόος, ὄν, ὁ, contr. χλοῦς, a greenish-yellow or light green colour, Theophr.:—generally = χλόη, Ap. Rh. 3, 298, Nic. Al. 583, 592.

Χλοῦννεος, α, ὄν, of the wild boar: from

Χλοῦνης, ὄν, ὁ, Epic epith. of the wild boar, χλ. σὺς ἄγριος, Il. 9, 539, cf. Hes. Sc. 168, 177:—later as subst., = κάπρος, the wild boar, Opp. H. 5, 35, Nic. Fr. 2, 6; χλ. κάπρος, Call. Dian. 150. Even the ancients differed as to the meaning and deriv. of the word:—Arist., H. A. 6, 28, takes it as = ἐκτομία, castrated, because (he says) young boars in this case grew very large and fierce; he seems to have no suspicion of any other interp., and certainly χλοῦνης seems to be used of a eunuch in Aesch. Fr. 62, Alex. Aetol. ap. Ath. 699 C; as also χλοῦνης καὶ γέννης are joined in Ael. ap. Suid. s. v. εἰνούχοι; cf. also χλοῦνις. But Aristarch. makes χλοῦνης = μόνιος, living or feeding alone; the Venet. Schol. = ἀφρίστης, from a Dor. word φλονδεῖν = ἀφρίειν, and Apollon. takes it to be for χλοεῦνης, i. e. ὁ ἐν τῇ χλόῃ εἰναζόμενος. Χλοῦνιος, ὄν, (χλοῦνης) = χλοῦνεος.

Χλοῦνις, ἡ, a word in Aesch. Eum. 189, subject to the same doubts as χλοῦνης in Hom., increased by the corrupt state of the passage. The MSS. have κακοῦ τε χλοῦνις or κακοῦται χλοῦνις, when it must mean the green age, youth, freshness, = ἐκμή. Others take Stanley's emend. κακή τε χλοῦνις ἢ δ' ἄκρονία, explaining it castration and mutilation; but cf. ἀκρονία.

Χλοῦνός, ὁ, epith. of gold in Hesych., perh. = χλωρός.

Χλοῖς, ὁ, contr. for χλόος, q. v.

Χλωδής, ἐς, gen. εὖς, ἰον. χλοι-, (χλόη, εἶδος) grass-green, greenish-yellow, pale, Foës. Oec. Hipp.

Χλωράζω, f. -άσω, to eat green provender.

Χλωραίνω, (χλωρός) to make greenish-yellow or pale:—pass., to become so, Soph. Fr. 959.

Χλωρσσμα, ατος, τό, = χλωρότης, Hipp. ap. Galen.

Χλωραῦχην, ενος, ὁ, ἡ, (χλωρός, ἀνήν) with pale-green or olive-green neck, of the nightingale, in Simon. 158; cf. χλωρήτις.

Χλωράω and χλωρέω, ὦ, = χλωρίω, yet both are dub.

Χλωρέυς, ἐως, ὁ, (χλωρός) a greenish or yellowish bird, prob. the same as χλωρίων, Arist. H. A. 9, 1, 13 and 17.

Χλωρέω, ὦ, v. χλωράω.

Χλωρήτις, ἰδος, pecul. poet. fem. of χλωρός, for χλωρά, pale-green, olive, as epith. of the nightingale, χλωρήτις ἀνήν, Od. 19, 518; cf. χλωρός, χλωραῦχην: acc. to others, haunting the green thickets, ἡ ἐν χλωροῖς διατρίβουσα, but wrongly.

Χλωριάζω, f. -άσω, = χλωρίω.

Χλωρίστις, εως, ἡ, a greenish colour, pale-green, Hipp.: from

Χλωριάω, ὦ, (χλωρός) to be pale-green: to be pale, Hipp. p. 1134.

Χλωρίζω, f. -ίω, (χλωρός) to be greenish or pale, LXX.

Χλωρίτις, ἰδος, ἡ, a bird with a greenish belly, of the female of the χλωρίων, Arist. H. A. 8, 3, 4, 9, 13, 4.

†Χλωρίς, ἰδος, ἡ, Chloris, daughter of Amphion king of Orchomenus, mother of Nestor, Od. 11, 281; Apol-

lod. 1, 9, 9:—acc. to Diod. S. 4, 6, and Apollod. 3, 5, 6 daughter of Amphion of Thebes.

Χλωρίτης λίθος, ὁ, chlorite, a grass green stone, Plin. [i]

Χλωρίων, ὄνος, ὁ, (χλωρός) a pale-green or yellowish bird (cf. our yellow hammer), Arist. H. A. 9, 15, 3; 22, 1: cf. χλωρίτις.

Χλωροειδής, ἐς, of a greenish look.

Χλωροκομος, ὄν, (χλωρός, κόμη) green-leaved, στέφανος δάφνης, Eur. I. A. 759.

Χλωρομέλας, μέλαινα, μέλαιν, (χλωρός, μέλας) pale-black, Galen.

Χλωροποιός, ὄν, making green or pale.

Χλωροπτίλος, ὄν, (χλωρός, πτίλον) with pale-green or yellowish feathers, Ael. N. A. 16, 2.

Χλωρός, ἄ, ὄν, whence poet. lengthd. χλοερός, ἄ, ὄν (q. v.); cf. also χλοήρης; (χλόη, χλόος):—pale-green, light-green, greenish-yellow strictly of the colour of young grass corn, etc., χλωρά ῥώτης, Od. 16, 47 ὄρος, H. Ap. 223, χλοερός ὄρος, Hes. Sc. 393, cf. Sappho 2, 14; ἑλάνται Pind. Fr. 148; χλ. ὑπὸ βύσσας Soph. O. C. 673; etc.:—also of the colour of honey, μέλι χλωρόν, Il. 11 631, Od. 10, 234: so too of the box or laurel, cf. χλωροκομος.—II. generally, pale, χλωρός ὠδάμας, Hes. Sc. 231, like, πολίος: χλωρόν δέος, pale fear, Il. 7, 479, etc.; χλωρός ὑπάλεινος, Il. 10, 376; 15, 4; χλωρῶ δειματῖ, Aesch. Supp. 566; ἀχλὺς χλωματῖ, grey mist, Hes. Sc. 265; χλωρὰ ψάμαθος, Soph. Aj. 1064; χλωρόν ὕδωρ, Jac. Anth. P. p. 615:—hence, in medic. writers, pale, bilious-looking Thuc. 2, 49; cf. Foës. Oec. Hipp.: τὸ χλωρόν = χλωρότης, Ibid. But, as the paleness of southern complexions verges upon olive, the Greek χλωρός differs from our pale in the objects to which it is applied; cf. χλωρήτις, χλωραῦχην.—III. without regard to colour, green, i. e. fresh opp. to dry, esp. of wood, μοχλός, ῥόπαλον, Od. 9, 320, 379; opp. to αἶος, Hes. Op. 741; χλωρά ἐέρσαι Pind. N. 8, 69; τυρός χλ., fresh cheese, Ar. Ran. 559, cf. Lysias 167 8; and so of meat, fish, etc., fresh not salted.—2. metaphr., fresh, blooming, youthful, χλωρόν γόνυ, χλοερά μελέα, Theoc. 14, 70; 27, 66, whence Horace's genua virent: χλ. αἶμα, Soph. Tr. 1055, Eur. Hec. 129: tender, delicate, χλ. δάκρυον, unless it be rather taken like Homer's θαλερόν δάκρυ, Eur. Med. 906, 922, Hel. 1205; so, χλωρά δακρύων ἄγνα Soph. Tr. 848: χλ. οἶνος, sparkling wine, Eur. Cycl. 67 (unless it here be taken of the colour, like κηρός).

Χλωρός, τό, = sq., Arcad. 69, 10: cf. ὠχρός, ἄχρος.

Χλωροσάυρα, ἡ, the green lizard, late.

Χλωρότης, ητος, ἡ, (χλωρός) pale greenness: hence—2. paleness, LXX.—3. freshness.

Χλωροφάγέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, = χλωράζω, Hippiatr.

Χναίμα, ατος, τό, (χναῖον) a piece cut off, a cut, slice, like κνίσμα: a dainty, a tit-bit, Comici ap. Poll. 6 62; cf. Meineke Com. Fr. 3, 571 and sq.

Χναυμάτιον, ὄν, τό, dim. from χναῖον, Ar. Fr. 5, Teleclid. Ἀμφ. 1, 14.

Χναυρός, ἄ, ὄν, (χναῖον) dainty lickerish, Pherecr. Metall. 1, 17: Poll. 6, 59 has it γανυός.

Χαναστικός, οὐ, ὁ, one of a sweet-smell, Posidipp. ap. Ath. 662 A.

Χνάω, strictly = κνάω, to scrape, hence to gnaw, gnaw off, e. g. flesh from the bones, Eur. Cycl. 358: but usu. to gnaw at dainties and sweetmeats, to nibble, eat by little bits, like τρώγω, Epich. p. 104, Eubul. Incert. 15 a, Ephipp. Epheeb. 1.

Χνοάω, ἰ. ἰ-άσω, (χνόος) to be covered with fine hair or down: esp. of youths, to get the first down on their chin; also of girls, ἀνθητρίδες ἄρτι χνοάουσαι, Metagen. Avp. 1, 3: but, χνοάων ἄρτι λευκανθέες κάρα, just sprinkling his hair with white (like Shaks. 'sable-silvered'), Soph. O. T. 742.

Χνοάω, ὦ, poet. for foreg., χνοάοντες ἰουλοί, the bloom of the first down on the chin, Ap. Rh. 2, 43; χνοῶν τὴν παρεῖαν, Luc. Bacch. 2; σίκων χνοάοντα, a gourd with the bloom on it, Anth. P. 6, 102.

Χνόη, ης, ἴ, Ion. χνόη, (κνώω) — like χονική, χονικί, the iron box of a wheel in which the axle turns, the nave, hence also the axle itself, Lat. modiolus, Soph. El. 745; ἔλακον ἄζωον βριθόμενον χνόαι, Aesch. Theb. 153; cf. σῆρυγξ II. 2, χοίνιξ II. 1.—2. metaph., χνόαι ποδῶν, the joints on which the feet play, as the wheels on the axle, Aesch. Theb. 371. Hence

Χνόος, α, ον, downy, παρεῖα, Anacreont. 16, 19.

Χνοεῖς, εσσα, εν, poet. for χνόιος, χνώδης.

Χνόος, ον, ὁ, Att. χνοῦς, gen. χνοῦ: a dat. χνοῖ is quoted, but it is very dub., Lob. Phryn. 454: ἡ χνόος is quoted from Eur. in Anecd. Bachmann. 1, 418, 24 (κνώω): —that which can be scraped or rubbed off, any light surface, covering, ἄλος χνόος, the foam left gathers on the top of the sea, the same as ἄλος ἄγνη, Od. 6, 226: —sp., the fine down or bloom on the each and such fruits, Theophr. : μῆ-ων χνοῦς ἐπικαρπίδιος, Anth. P. 9, 26: —also, the first down on the chin, etc., of youths, Lat. lanugo, Ar. Nub. 78: —hence, wool pulled for stuffing cushions, flock, Foes. Oec. Hipp.: also the dust of chaff, etc., proverb., υἱος εἰς ἄχυρα καὶ χνοῦν, Ar. Fr. 9.

Χνωδής, ες, (χνόος, εἶδος) like fine wool, downy, Lat. lanuginosus, Theophr. Adv. ὁδῶ, Galen.

Χνοῖος, α, ον, holding a χνοεῖς, Hippol. ap. Ath. 129 E.

Χνοέντω, contr. χχέντω, to melt and cast metal, Ar. Thesm. 57, 62, and XX.: from

Χνώη, ης, ἴ, contr. χώνη = χόα-ρος III, Ar. Thesm. 18, 19. [ᾶ]

Χωάνιον, ον, τό, contr. χωνίον, im. from χόανος. [ᾶ]

Χωάνων, ον, τό, contr. χώνων = sq. Χόανος, ον, ὁ, later contr. χώνος, (τέω) —the hollow in which metal was used for melting, a melting-pit, φῦσαι ἐν χώνιστον ἐφίσταν, II. 18, 470, cf. Hes. h. 863.—II. the earthen mould for casting metal in, Anth. P. 9, 716: —also ἴδω. —III. a funnel, though this was su. in form χώνη, q. v.: —hence—2. a medic., a funnel-shaped hollow in the aim, elsewhere also ληρός and πύελος.

The forms χώνη and χόανον, contr. χώνη and χώνον, are equiv. to, though signf. III. belongs chiefly to χώνη.

Χόασπης, ον Ion. εω, ὁ, the Choas-tes, a river of India, joining the Cores, Strab. p. 697; in Arr. An. 4, 23, called Χόας.—2. a river of Susiana,

Hdt. 1, 188; Strab. p. 728: —in Dion. P. 1073 Χόασπης, ιος, ὁ.

Χόδανος, ον, ὁ, (χέζω, χόδος) the breech.

Χοδῖτεω, = χέζω.

Χόδος, ον, ὁ, (χέζω, κέχοδα) dung, ordure: but seemingly only found in the compd. μύχοδος.

Χόες, οί, nom. pl. of χόος, χοῦς, q. v.

*Χοεῖς, v. sub χόος.

Χοή, ης, ἴ, (χέω) —a pouring, esp. a drink-offering, Lat. libatio, such especially as were made to the dead, (λοιβή or σπονδή being that made to the gods), χοὴν χεῖσθαι νεκροῖσιν, Od. 10, 518; 11, 26, where it is mixed of honey, wine and water, poured out at thrice: but this usage underwent various changes, v. Stanl. Aesch. Pers. 609, Erf. Soph. Ant. 427: —in Trag. always in plur., χοαί (as in Hdt. 7, 43); they use it very often (v. sub χέω I. 1), the Χοηφόροι of Aesch. is so called from the chorus being sent to pour χοαί to the shade of Agamemnon. Sometimes it is taken for the whole sacrifice offered to the dead, Lat. inferiae, Soph. El. 406, Merrick Tryph. 605: —it is rarely used of any other than funeral libations, as in Soph. O. C. 470.

Χοήρης, ες, gen. εος, (χοή, *άρω?) furnished with drink-offerings to the dead, ὄγγος χ., a vessel filled therewith, Eur. I. T. 960.

†Χόης, ὁ, v. sub Χόασπης 1.

Χοηφόρος, ον, offering χοαί to the dead; cf. χοή.

Χοιδίον, ον, τό, contr. χοῖδιον, dim. from χοῖς, Lob. Phryn. 88. [ῖ]

Χοϊκός, η, ὅν, (χοῖς) of rubbish, of earth or clay, like γήινος, πῆλινος, N. T.

Χοινίκη, ης, ἴ, (χοίνιξ) = χνόη: —generally, any box or socket of like kind. —1. a surgical instrument, a cylindrical borer with a serrated edge, a trepan. —2. a cave in a rocky shore, Strabo. [νῖ]

Χοινικαῖος, ον, ὁν, holding or containing a χοίνιξ.

Χοινίκιον, ον, τό, dim. from χοινίκη. [ῖ]

Χοινίκης, ἴδος, ἴ, = χοίνιξ II. 2, App. Civ. 4, 30.—2. χοινικίδες, iron rings forming stands upon which crowns rest, Dem. 616, 1; 756, 8.

Χοινικόμετρος, ον, ὁ, (χοίνιξ, μετρέω) one who measures with a χοίνιξ, as a slave's daily allowance, Ath. 272 B.

Χοίνιξ, ἴκος, ἴ, a choenix, a dry measure, oft. in Hdt.: acc. to some, = four κοτύλαι or two sextarii, about a quart Engl.; but acc. to others—only three κοτύλαι, about 1½ pint Engl.: (the former is taken by Böckh Metrol. Untersucht. 11, 9, the latter by Hussey W. and M. 13, 4): the choenix of corn was one man's daily allowance, Hdt. 7, 187; though it was prob. the minimum, being what slaves received, cf. Thuc. 4, 16, Ath. 272 B, (though the difference of wheat-meal and barley-meal will partly account for different allowances, v. Arnold Thuc. I. c.): hence, ὅς κεν ἐμῆς γε χοῖνικος ἄπτηται, i. e. whoever eats of my bread, Od. 19, 28. So the proverb, ἐπὶ χοῖνικος καθῆσθαι, to think only of to-day's bread, Ath. 452 E, cf. Perizon. Ael. 1, 26; and, κενεῖαν ἀπομαΐζει, v. sub ἀπομαΐσω I. 2.—II. from the likeness of shape, —1. the box or nave of a wheel, χοινίκη, χνόη, σῆρυγξ.—2. a kind of shackle or stocks for fastening the legs in, Ar. Plut. 276, Dem. 270, 8: cf.

πεντεσῆρυγος. [Draco indec. say; that i. in genit. is long, but all examples are against him. He, or his transcriber, seems to have confounded χοίνιξ and φοίνιξ.]

Χοιράγχη, ης, ἴ, = ὑάγχη, so phron.

†Χοιράδες, ον, αἱ, the Choerades, rocky islands near Tarentum in Lower Italy, like our Hog's-back, Thuc. 7, 33: v. χοιράς.

Χοιράδωδης, ες, like χοιράδες (signf. II), full of them, Plut. 2, 664 F.

Χοιράς, ἄδος, ἡ, a low rock just rising above the sea, like a hog's back, very dangerous to ships, Virgil's *dos sum immane maris*, χ. ἀνυρόα, a sunk en rock, Archil. 55; χοιράς πέτρα, Pind. P. 10, 81; cf. μύρηγξ III. —but in Aesch. Eum. 9, χ. Δηλία, the Delian rock, i. e. the rocky isle of Delos, cf. Eur. Tro. 89, †(the Schol. and some Comment. take it—Mt. Cynthus in Delos)†; χ. Σηπτιάς, Id. Andr. 1266; χοιράδες, of the Symplegades, Theocrit. 13, 24.—II. αἱ χοιράδες, the glands of the neck when swollen and hardened, Lat. scrophulae, Foes. Oec. Hipp.: also the scrofula or any scrofulous induration, Celsus. (The deriv. from χοῖρος is most prob. Signf. II. is usu. explained by the fact of swine being subject to glandular indurations, but the shape and hardness of these are enough to connect this signf. with signf. I. —Passow prefers connecting it with χερὰς, χέρβος, χέρσος, as Lat. scrophula with *scrupus*, *scrupulus*, *rupes*.)

†Χοιρεῖα, ὧν Ion. εων, αἱ, the Choerēidae, a Sicyonian tribe, Hdt. 5 68: from χοῖρος, v. Müller Dor. 3, 4 3.

†Χοιρεῖται, ὧν Ion. εων, αἱ, the Choerēidae, a Sicyonian tribe, Hdt. 5 68: from χοῖρος, v. Müller Dor. 3, 4 3.

Χοιρεῖος, α, ον, Ep. χοῖρεος: (χοῖρος) —of a swine, κρέα χοίρεα, Ar. Ran. 338, Xen. An. 4, 5, 31; χοίρεα (sc. κρέατα) hog's-flesh, Od. 14, 81.

Χοιρέλαφος, ον, ὁ, the hog-deer, an Indian species, Cosmas Ind.

Χοῖρεος, α, ον, poet. for χοῖρεος q. v.

Χοιρίδιον, ον, τό, dim. from χοῖρος Ar. Ach. 521, 806, sq., [ῖ]

Χοῖριλος, ον, ὁ, dim. from χοῖρος. —but usu., a masc. pr. n., v. Nake Choeril. p. 57: v. sq. [ῖ]

†Χοῖριλος, ον, ὁ, (v. foreg.) Choerilus, a poet of Athens, Paus. 1, 14 etc.—2. an Eleian, victor at the Olympic games, Id. 6, 17, 5.

Χοῖρινας (sc. πλακοῦς), ὁ, a kind of cake, formed like γλυκίνας, τυρακίνας, Meineke Com. Fr. 3, p. 641

Χοῖρινη, ης, ἴ, a small sea-mussel used by the Athenian dicasts in voting, perh. the porcelain-shell, Ar. Eq. 1332; cf. Vesp. 333, 349, Poll. 8, 16 [ῖ]

Χοῖρινος, η, ον, = χοῖρεος.

Χοῖριον, ον, τό, dim. from χοῖρος a little pig, Ar. Hec. 740, etc.; cf. μυστικός.—II. dim. from χοῖρος II, Ar. Vesp. 1353.

Χοῖριος, α, ον, also ος, ον, = χοῖρεος.

Χοῖρισκος, ον, ὁ, dim. from χοῖρος Luc. D. Meretr. 7.

Χοῖροβοσκός, οῦ, ὁ, a swine-herd.

Χοῖροβύλλος, ον, ὁ, (χοῖρος γρύλλος) the porcupine or hedgehog LXX.: elsewh. ἀκανθόχοιρος ἐχίνος χερσαῖος, ὑστρίξ, —but the ancient accounts of the animal do not agree.

Χοῖροβλήψ, ἱζος, ὁ, ἴ, (χοῖρος II

ῥαλίζω) sensu obsceno, Ar. Vesp 1364.

Χοιροκομειον, ον, τό, (χοῖρος, κομῆω) a sort of walled fence for keeping swine ~, Ar. Vesp. 844.—II. like χοιροσάκος and χοιροτροφειον II, a bandage used by females, Ar. Lys. 1073: also φύλαξ, φυλάκειον, σφενδόνη.

Χοιροκτόνος, ον, (χοῖρος, κτείνω) slaying swine.—II. proparox. χοιρόκτονος, pass. καθαρμός χ., purification by the sacrifice of swine, Aesch. Eum. 283; so, αἷμα χ., blood of a slain swine, Aesch. Fr. 329; cf. Müller Eumen. § 59.

Χοιρομάνδριον, ον, τό, a hog-sty.

Χοιροπίθηκος, ον, ό, (χοῖρος, πίθηκος) an ape with a hog's snout, Arist. H. A. 2, 11, 2. [?]

Χοιροπώλειω, ώ, to sell swine.—II. of harlots, to sell or prostitute the person, Plut.: from

Χοιροπώλης, Dor. -πώλας, ον, ό, (χοῖρος, πωλέω) a dealer in swine, Ar. Ach. 818, Fr. 485.

ΧΟΙΡΟΣ, ον, ό, strictly, a young swine, pig, like Lat. porcus, Od. 14, 13, elsewhere δέλφας: then, generally, like υς, σὺς, a swine, hog, pig; in later poets, also ἡ χοῖρος, Hippon. 22, and so in Soph. Fr. 217, Ar. Ach. 764, seq.—II. like porcus in Varro R. 2, 4, 10, of the pudenda muliebricia, freq. in comic poets, who are always punning on the word and its compds., Ar. Ach. 774, etc. (The two significations of χοῖρος may be compared with the French hure de sanglier and the German Hure (whore). The resemblance of the ancient words to the modern, and of the modern to one another, is at least curious.)

†Χοῖρος, ον, ό, Choerus, father of Emiclythus, Hdt. 7, 170; Paus. 5, 26, 5.

Χοιροστάκος, ον, ό, =χοιροκομειον II.

Χοιροσπέλεθος, ον, ό, hog's-dung, Paul. Aeg.

Χοιροστροφιον, v. χοιροτροφειον.

Χοιροσφάγειον, ον, τό, the place where a swine is slaughtered.

Χοιροσφάγος, ον, killing swine. [α]

Χοιροτροφειον, ον, τό, (χοῖρος, τροφῆω) a place for keeping swine in, a pig-sty.—II. =χοιροκομειον II, Hesych., ubi al. χοιροστροφιον.

Χοιροφάλας, ό, Dor. for χοιροφάλης=χοιροβλήν, epith. of Bacchus, Clem. Al. [α].

Χοιρώδεια, ας, ἡ, like ὑνδία, swinishness, filthiness.

Χοιρώδης, ες, like swine, swinish, ioggyish.

Χολάγωγός, όν, carrying off bile.

Χολαῖω, =χολάω, Aesop.

Χολαῖος, α, ον, (χολή) biliary, of or relating to bile.

†Χολαργος, ον, ό, Cholargus, an Attic deme belonging to the tribe Acamantis; hence Χολαργεῖς, έως, ό, one of (the deme) Cholargus, a Cholargian, Ar. Ach. 855.

Χολάξ, άδος, ἡ, usu. in plur. αἱ χολάδες, the bowels, guts, like έντερα, Il. 4, 526; 21, 181, H. Merc. 123, and Anth.—in Ath., we find also plur. χολλάδες, Meineke Menand. p. 11; and χολίκες, Lob. Phryn. 310.—II. in sing., the part between the έντοχρόνιον and λαγών, Arist. H. A. 1, 13, 1.

Χολάφινος, η, ον, (χολή) bile-coloured, dub.

Χολάω, ώ, (χολή) like μελαγχολάω, to be full of black bile, to be melancholic, mad, Ar. Nub. 833; cf. Mei-

neke Com. Fr. 3, p. 158.—II. later also =χολόμαι, to be angry, rage, Nic. Th. 140, Mosch. 1, 10, Diog. L. 9, 66.

Χολέδρα, ας, ἡ,=χολέρα II, very dub.

Χολεμεία, ας, ἡ, worse form for χολημεία.

Χολεμετώ, ώ, worse form for χολημετώ, Lob. Phryn. 706.

Χολέρα, ας, or χολερά, άς, (Lob. Paral. 355), ἡ, the cholera, a disease in which the humours of the body (χολή, Lat. bilis) are violently discharged by vomiting and stool, Aretae.: whereas the ξηρά χολέρα is an obstinate obstruction, v. Foës. Oec. Hipp. (We have taken the deriv. from χολή: but Alex. Trall. makes it a metaph. word from χολέρα, the gutter of a roof, down which the rain is discharged, which signif. is also given by Hesych.; cf. διαβήτης.) Hence

Χολερίω, ώ, to have the cholera, Plut. 2, 974 B.

Χολερικός, ἡ, όν, (χολέρα) belonging to the cholera, suffering or labouring under it, Plut. 2, 831 A. Adv. -κώς, hence χ. λαβήναι, to be attacked by cholera, Diog. L. 6, 76.

Χολερώδης, ες, (χολέρα, είδος) of the nature of cholera, Foës. Oec. Hipp.

ΧΟΛΗ, ἡς, ἡ,=χόλος, gall, bile, Lat. bilis, first in Archil. 48, Aesch. Fr. 495, Thuc. 2, 49, etc.; v. Foës. Oec. Hipp.: χ. μέλαινα, black, i. e. diseased bile, Ibid.:—proverb, πικράν χολήν κλύουσιν φαρμάκιον πικρῶ, Soph. Fr. 733: but pl. χολαί, the gall-bladder, Soph. Ant. 1010; called δοχαί χολής, in Eur. El. 828.—II. metaph., like Lat. bilis, bitter anger, wrath, bitterness, Aesch. Ag. 1660; ἡ δοκεῖ γναιεῖν οὐ χολήν εἵνεκαί, Ar. Lys. 464; οὐδέεις χολήν οὐδ' όργήν έχων φανήσεται, Dem. 778, 8:—esp. of disgust or aversion, πάνν έστί μοι χολή, it is sickening to me, makes me sick, Ar. Ran. 4; χολή έπιεῖται, the bile boils over, Id. Thesm. 468; χολήν κινεῖν τινα, to stir any one's bile, Id. Vesp. 403:—χολή άλείδεν, proverb, of giving one a disgust for a thing, from the custom of mothers putting gall to the nipple when the child was to be weaned, Diphil. Συναρ. 2.—Χολή is rare in prose, except in the physical sense of bile: cf. χόλος.

Χολιβύφος, ον, bile-coloured, dub.

Χοληγικός, ἡ, όν, belonging to the carrying off of bile, very dub. I. in Hipp., for which χοληγαγικός is proposed, v. Foës. Oecon.: from

Χοληγός, όν, (χολή, άγω) carrying off bile.

Χοληδόχος, ον, (χολή, δέχομαι) containing bile, Lob. Phryn. 635.

Χολημεία, ας, ἡ, a vomiting of bile.

Χολημετώ, ώ, f. -ήσω, to vomit bile.

Χολικιον, ον, τό, dim. from χολίς, Theophr. Char. 9.

Χολικός, ἡ, όν, (χόλος) bilious, Plut. 2, 101 C.

ΧΟΛΙΞ, ίκος, ἡ, later ό (Lob. Phryn. 310), usu. in plur. χολίκες, like χολάδες, the guts or bowels of oxen, tripes, Ar. Fr. 52 (ap. Ammon. s. v.); χολίκες βοός, Pherecr. Mac. 711, 1, 13; χολίκες έφθαί, Ar. Pac. 717; but also in sing., Ar. Eq. 1175:—for κρόκης χολίς, cf. sub κρόκη.

Χολιον, ον, τό, dim. from χολή, M. Anton. 6, 57.

Χόλιος, α, ον, also ος, ον, (χόλος) raging, angry, Anth. P. 9, 165.

Χολλάς, άδος, ἡ, v. χολάς.

†Χολλίδης or Χολλίδης, ον, ο, έ (the deme) Χολλίδαι or Χολλίδαι (Chollidae), an Attic deme of the tribe Leontis or acc. to others Acamantis, Ar. Ach. 406.

Χολοβάφης, ές, γεν. έός, (χόλος, βάπτω) dirt in gall or bile, tinged therewith; hence greenish yellow, yellow. Hence

Χολοβάφινος, η, ον, of a yellow colour, Arist. Soph. El. 1, 2.

Χολοδόχος, ον, =χοληδόχος.

Χολοειδής, ές, (χόλος, είδος) like bile, bilious, Nic. Th. 435.

Χολείος, εσσα, εν, (χόλος) bilious, bitter, Nic. Al. 12, 17, Opp. C. 1, 381.

†Χολοζύγης, ό, comic appell. of the statesman Demosthenes in Athens, formed from χόλος after Βουζύγης, Ar. Lys. 337.

Χολοιβύφος, ον, poet. for χολοβαφής, Nic. Th. 444.

Χολοιβόρος, ον, (χόλος, βορά) eating or corroding like bile, Nic. Th. 593; cf. Lob. Phryn. 648.

Χολοπιός, όν, producing bile.

ΧΟΛΟΣ, ον, ό, like χολή, gall, bile, Il. 2, 241; χόλος σ' άρα έτρεφε μήτηρ, Il. 16, 203: later, this signif. was almost confined to χολή:—metaph., χόλος μόχθος, the bitterness of suffering, Aesch. Fr. 313.—II. usu. bitter anger, wrath, very freq. in Hom., and Hes., so in Hdt., etc.: χόλος λαμβάνει τινα, Il. 16, 30; χόλον καταπέσσει, πέσσειν (v. sub καταπέσσει, etc.); so, χόλον σβέσαι, παύσαι, έάν, etc., Hom.; χόλος έμπεσε θυμῷ, Il. 9, 436; χ. έχει θυμόν, Ib. 675; έριδος χόλος, angry strife, Solon 15, 38; χόλον ένέχει τινί, Hdt. 1, 118; 6, 119; 8, 27:—χ. τινός (gen. subject), a person's rage, Od. 3, 145, etc.; but χόλος τινός (gen. object), anger towards any one, also χόλος τινί, H. Hom. Cer. 351, 410, cf. Schäf. ad Pors. Phoen. 948, Id. H. F. 840: but again χόλος τινός (gen. rel.) anger for, because of a thing, Soph. Phil. 327, Tr. 268.—Χόλος is the older and poet. form (cf. χολή); but in prose, only used by Hdt., and by late writers, as Luc. Amor. 2. (Akin to χάομαι and κότος.) Hence

Χολώω, ά, f. -ώσω, to stir one's gall or bile, i. e. make him angry, embitter, anger him, c. acc. pers., Il. 1, 78; 18, 111, Od. 8, 205, etc.; χ. τινα τινί, to anger one by a thing, Soph. Tr. 1035.—II. mid. and pass. χολόομαι, contr. χολώνμαι, f. χολόσομαι, in Hom. more freq. κεχολόσομαι: aor. mid. έχολόσαμην: pf. pass. κεχόλωμαι: aor. pass. έχολώην: Hom. mostly uses the aor. I. mid. and pass., and pf. pass., and this mostly in part. κεχολωμένος:—to have one's bile stirred, be angered or embittered, τινα, at any one, very freq. in Hom., who oft. adds κρόθι, θυμῷ, ένι φρεσὶ, φρένα, ήτορ, etc.; so in Hes., and Hdt. 8, 31: κε χολωμένος τινί, angry at or with a person, Il. 1, 9, etc.: but, κεχολωμένος τινός, angry for or because of a person or thing, Il. 10, 703; 13, 660, Od. 1, 69, etc.; so, όπλων χολωθεῖς, Pind. N. 7, 37;—in full, εἵνεκα νίκης, Od. 11, 544; also άμφί τινι, Il. 23, 88. Pind. N. 10, 111; έκ τινος, Il. 9, 566.—rare in Trag.—χολώσεται, Eur. Tro. 730; χολωθεῖς, Soph. Ant. 1235, Phil. 374, Eur. Alc. 5. Also in late prose, as Plut. 2, 461 C, etc.—Cf. χάομαι.

Χολώδης, ες, contr. for χολοσειδής, Plat. Tim. 71 B, 86 E.

Χολώσμεν, Ep. for χολώσσειν, inf. fut. act. from χολάω, Il.

Χολωτός, ἡ, όν, verb adj. from χολώω.

ἰω, angry, *unathful*, *χολωτοῖς* *ἡ ἐπέ-*
σιν, II. 4, 241, Od. 22, 26, etc.

Χονδράκθος, *ον*, (χόνδρος, ἄκαν-
θα) with gristly bones, epith. of the σε-
ῶλη, Arist. H. A. 3, 7, 10, etc.

Χονδρόειον, *ον*, τό, = χονδροκο-
πεῖον, Lob. Phryn. 310.

Χονδρεῖα, (χόνδρος) to make groats,
give the shape of groats.—II. to make
into gristle, Hesych.

Χονδρίω, ὦ, (χόνδρος) to be of the
shape of a goat, Diosc.—II. to be gristly
or cartilaginous: generally, to be
tough or hard, Hipp.

Χονδρίλλη, *ης, ἡ*, a plant which exu-
des a gum, Diosc.: also χονδρύλλα,
ἡ, Schneid. Theophr. H. Pl. 7, 11, 4.

Χονδρίλος, *ον, ὁ*, written also χον-
δρίλος: ἄρτος *χ.*, a kind of coarse
bread, ammunition-bread.

Χονδρίτης, *η, ὁν*, (χόνδρος) made
of groats, like χονδρίτης, Archestr.
ap. Ath. 112 A.

Χονδρίον, *ον, τό*, dim. from χόν-
δρος.

Χονδρίτης, *ον, ὁ*, fem. -ῖτις, ιδος,
χόνδρος) made of groats, ἄρτος, Ath.
15 D.—II. of the shape or size of
goats.

Χονδροβολέω, ὦ, *φ. ἦσω*, to inlay a
floor with small stones: and

Χονδροβόλια, *ας, ἡ*, a floor inlaid
with small stones, a mosaic or tessellated
 pavement, Lat. opus tessellatum or spatu-
latum: hence, χονδροβολίας ἐδαφος,
at. pavimentum: from

Χονδροβόλος, *ον*, (χόνδρος, βάλλω)
laying with small stones.

Χονδροκοτεῖον, *ον, τό*, a place where
ονδρος are made, mill for making
groats, Lob. Phryn. 310.

Χονδροκοπία, *ας, ἡ*, and χονδροκό-
λον, *ον, τό*, = foreg.

Χονδρονευρόδης, *ες*, (χόνδρος, νευ-
ρον, εἶδος) of gristly nature or quality,
Ipp. p. 842.

Χονδροπισάνη, *ης, ἡ*, a thin gruel
of groats as a drink for sick persons,
Oes. Hipp. S. v. χόνδρος. [ἄ]

Χόνδρος, *ον, ὁ*, a corn, grain, goat,
or small, roundish mass, Lat. gram-
mica, mica, grumus, ἄλος χόνδροι,
mss of salt, Hdt. 4, 181, 185, Ar.
ch. 521 (where Elmsl. χόνδρους
lac, in which case *χ* is an adj., opp.
λεπτοὶ ἄλες, cf. Arist. Meteor. 2,
37, Phoenix ap. Ath. 359 E.—only
should then be written oxyt., χον-
δρος ἄλες):—λιβάνον *χ.*, grains of
ankinence and the like, Diosc.,
cf. Pliny's *thuris manna*; cf. Foës.
ec. Hipp.—2. esp. wheat-groats, also
oats of spelt, the *alica* or far of the
Romans, χόνδ. Μεγαρικός, Θεταλι-
νός, Antiph. Ἀντει. 1, 2, Alex. Πορ-
φ. 6; cf. Arist. Probl. 21, 21, Polyb.
2, 5:—in late Greek also ἄλις.—
a mucilaginous drink made from
oats of wheat or spelt, a kind of πτυ-
γιον or gruel (cf. χονδροπισάνη),
Fr. 10, 364; cf. Foës. ut supra:

ance proverb. of an old man, χόν-
ον λείχειν, Ar. Vesp. 737.—II.
istle, Lat. cartilago, Arist. H. A. 3,
1.—2. esp. the cartilage of the breast,
which ends the breast-bone in front
between the false ribs, and above the
vel, Nic. Al. 123;—technically
lled χόνδρος ξιφοειδής, Lat. carti-
roensisformis, Foës. ut supra; (hence,
'χόνδρον, τό, q. v.)—also the car-
age of the nose; that at the head of
wind-pipe; etc.: *χ. ὠλενίτης*, the
oulder-blade, Lyc. 155.—The second
nf. is explained from the white vis-
appearance of gristle, which is
netimes like groats when washed.

Χονδρός, ὦ, *ον*, like groats, Arist.

Prob. 21, 9; χονδροὶ ἄλες, granular
salt, (v. foreg. 1. 1).

Χονδρότυπος, *ον*, (χόνδρος, τύπτω)
formed like a cartilage, cartilaginous,
Arist. H. A. 9, 22, 2.

Χονδρότης, *ης*, (χόνδρος, φημί) like
groats.—II. cartilaginous, gristly, Matro
ap. Ath. 135 B.

Χονδρύλλα, ἡ, a plant, cf. χονδρίλ-
λη.

Χονδρώδης, *ες*, (χόνδρος, εἶδος) like
groats.—II. like gristle, cartilaginous,
Arist. H. A. 1, 12, 1; 16, 13, etc.

Χόνος or χόνυος, *ον, ὁ*, Cretan
word for a copper cup, Hermonax ap.
Ath. 502 B.

†Χονοφίς, ιδος, ὁ, Chonophis,
masc. pr. n., Diog. L. 8, 90.

Χοσπότης, *ον, ὁ*, one who drinks a
whole χόος, a great drinker.

Χόος, contr. χούς (Α), ὁ:—declined
sometimes like βούς, gen. χόος, dat.
χοί, acc. χούν: plur. χόες, χονοί,
χόας;—sometimes like ναύς, gen.
χούας, acc. χόας, [ἄ], as Elmsl. Ar. Ach.
1013 (1000), and now Dind. write
these forms, v. ad Ar. Pac. 537:—the
Gramm. refer this latter declens. to a
supposed nom. χουέν, and write the
gen. χωός, acc. sing. and pl. οὔα,
χούς, cf. Lob. Paral. 233, Büttm.
Ausf. Gr. § 58, sub v.:—(χέω). A
liquid measure, the Lat. congius, = 12
cotylai, or 6 sextarii, about 3 quarts,
freq. in Ar.: χόες θαλάττης, like μέ-
τρα θαλάττης, proverb. of attempts
to measure the immeasurable, Heind.
and Stallb. Plat. Theat. 173 E.—2.
of Χόες, the Pitcher-feast, the second
day of the Athenian Anthesteria, on
the twelfth day of Anthesterion, Ar.
Ach. 961, 1076, 1211.—II. a corn-
measure, = χουίνης.—III. = χέυμα 3.

Χόος, usu. contr. χούς (Β), ὁ:—de-
clined like βούς, gen. χόος, dat. χοί,
acc. χούν, (χέω):—a bank, mound of
earth, earth dug, thrown or heaped up,
like χῶμα, ὁ χούς ὁ ἐξορυχθείς, Hdt.
2, 150; 7, 23: also, alluvial earth,
Theophr.—Strabo uses it as fem. ἡ
χούς: but in Nic. Th. 103 ἡ χόος is
interpreted by σταγών, expressed oil
of roses.

Χοράγιον, χοράγος, Dor. and Att.
for χορηγ-, q. v.

†Χοραζίν, ἡ, Chorazin, a city of
Galilee, N. T.

†Χοράσμιτοι, *ων, οἱ*, = Χωράσμιτοι,
Ath. 706 B.

Χοραυλέω, ὦ, to accompany the chor-
us on the flute, prob. 1. Strab. p. 796:
from

Χοραύλης, *ον, ὁ*, (χορός, αὐλέω) a
chorus flute-player: hence, one who
accompanies a chorus on the flute:—one
who keeps a chorus of his own and plays
with it himself, Anth. P. 11, 11.

Χορδάριον, *ον, τό*, dim. from χορ-
δή, Alex. Leucad. 1. [ἄ]

Χορδαίος, *ον, ὁ* or χορδαίφός, οὔ,
(Lob. Paral. 333), ὁ:—a disease in the
great guts (the same as εἰλεός in the
small ones): acc. to Aretae. from
χορδή ὁ ἔψω; acc. to others from
χορδή ὁ ἄπτω, cf. Foës. Oec.
Hipp.

Χόοδευμα, *ατος, τό*, a making of
sausages: a sausage or black-pudding,
Ar. Eq. 315: from

Χορδεύω, to make sausages: metaph.
aph., *χ.* τὰ πράγματα, to chop up,
make mince-meat of state-affairs, Ar.
Eq. 214; cf. καταχορδεύω: from

Χορδή, ἡς, ἡ, a string of gut, the
string or chord of a lyre, etc., Lat.
chorda, Od. 21, 407, H. Merc. 51; ἐν
Αἰολίδεσσι χορδαίς, Pind. P. 2, 128;
and Trag.; metaph., κινούσα χορδὰς

τὰς ἀκίητους φρενῶν, ap. Plut. 1
43 E; χορδή οὐκ ἐπὶ τῇ καὶ βαρυντῇ
Plat. Phaedr. 268 D; (cf. νεῦμα, με-
ση.—II. later, a sausage, like χόρ-
δευμα, Ar. Ach. 1119, Nub. 454. The
puns on the two senses in Ran.
339.

†Χορδίζαζα, *ων, τά*, Chordiraza, a
city of the Mygdonians in Mesopotamia,
Strab. p. 747.

Χορδολογέω, ὦ, *φ. ἦσω*, to touch
the strings before playing, Plut. 2,
87 F.

Χορδοποιέω, ὦ, *φ. ἦσω*, to make
strings of gut.

Χορδοποιία, *ας, ἡ*, a making strings
of gut, the trade of a string-maker for
musical instruments: and

Χορδοποιικός, ἡ, *όν, ὁς*, belonging
to string making, fit for making strings
for musical instruments: from

Χορδοποιός, *όν*, (χορδή, ποιέω)
making strings for musical instruments,
a string-maker.

Χορδοπώλης, *ον, ὁ*, (χορδή, πωλέω),
a dealer in strings, Critias 57.

Χορδοστροφία, *ας, ἡ*, a twisting of
strings.—II. strings of twisted gut, Ael.
N. A. 17, 6: from

Χορδοστροφός, *ον*, (χορδή, στρέφω)
twisting gut for strings: a twister of
strings.

Χορδοτονία, *ας, ἡ*, a stretching, ten-
sion of strings: from

Χορδοτόνος, *ον*, (χορδή, τείνω)
stretching or tightening strings: hence,
τό *χ.* seems to be that part of the in-
strument where the strings are strained
or screwed, Arist. Audib. 51.—II. pro-
parox. χορδοτόνος, *ον, pass.*, stretched
with strings, strung, λύρα, Soph. Fr.
232.

Χορεία, *ας, ἡ*, (χορεύω) a dancing
esp. with joy.—2. the choral (or round)
dance, and music, Pratin. ap. Ath. 617
F, Eur. Phoen. 1265; *χ. εὐκνικός*,
Ar. Thesm. 968; χορεία ὀρχησῆς τε
καὶ ὠδὴ τὸ ξυνολόν ἐστι, Plat. Legg
654 B.

Χορεῖον, *ον, τό*, a dancing-place
strictly neut. from

Χορεύω, *α, ὁν*, (χορός) of, belonging
to a chorus or a dance.—II. in metre, ἔ-
χορείος (sc. ποίης) = τροχαῖος, or
sometimes τριβραχυσ.

Χόρευμα, *ατος, τό*, (χορεύω) a
choral dance, Pratin. ap. Ath. 617 C,
Eur. Phoen. 655, etc., Plat. Legg
655 C.

Χόρευστις, *εως, ἡ*, a dancing.

Χορευτὸν, verb. adj. from χορεύω,
one must lead the choral dances, one
must dance, Eur. Bacch. 324.

Χορευτής, *οὔ, ὁ*, (χορεύω) a choral
dancer, Pind. P. 12, 48, Fr. 67, Ar.
Ach. 443, etc.; τὰ ἐπινίκια ἔθενεν αὐ-
τὸς τε καὶ οἱ χορευταί, Plat. Symp.
173 A, cf. Rep. 373 B:—metaph.,
θεοῦ *χ.*, the devoted follower of a god,
Id. Phaedr. 252 D: fem. χορευτρίς,
ιδος, Cal. Del. 306. Hence

Χορευτῆκος, ἡ, *όν, ἄν*, able or disposed
to dance, Ael. N. A. 2, 11.

Χορεύω: fut. χορεύσω, but also χο-
ρεύσομαι, Aesch. Ag. 31, cf. Seidl.
Eur. El. 870 (875); and an aor. mid.
χορεύσασθε, Ar. Thesm. 103: (χορός).
To dance a round or choral dance, Pind.
Fr. 82, Soph. Aj. 701, etc.: to form a
chorus, perform its part and office, in
honour of the gods, Soph. O. T. 896:
to be one of a chorus, Ar. Ran. 388,
Dem. 315, 8:—c. acc. cognate, χο-
ρείας χορ., Plat. Legg. 912 D; ὀρ-
μιον χορεύσομαι, I will dance a pre-
lude (of festivities), Aesch. Ag. 31,
hence in pass., κεχόρευται ἡμεῖς, οἱ

is played Ar. Nub. fin.—2. γενεαί, to dance, esp. from joy, Ar. Plut. 288, 761; αὐτῶ τῷ σκέλει χορεύετον, Id. Pac. 325: hence, to make merry, keep holiday, Hdt. 1, 191.—3. metaph., to dance in the chorus, hence to practise a thing, be versed in it, ἐν τι, Plat. Theat. 173 C, cf. Legg. 654 B.—II. trans., to celebrate in chorus, Φοῖβον, Pind. 1, 7, cf. Soph. Ant. 1153, Eur. H. F. 686;—and, in pass., to be celebrated in chorus, πρὸς ἡμῶν, Soph. O. T. 1095; cf. Eur. Ion 463:—χ. τοὺς ἀγῶνας, to celebrate the games, etc., Polyb. 4, 20, 9:—τὰ χορευθέντα, things represented in mimic dance, Plat. Legg. 655 D.—2. to set one a dancing, to rouse, wake to the dance, τινά, Eur. H. F. 686: so, πόδα χορεύειν, Anth. P. 11, 33.

†Χορζηνή, ἧς, χ, Chorzene, a district of Armenia, Strab. p. 528.

Χορηγεῖν, ον, τό, = χορήγιον, Epich. p. 6.

Χορηγέτης, ον, δ, = χορηγός, Iambl. Χορηγέω, ᾧ, Dor. αἰέω: f. ἥσω χορηγός:—to lead a chorus, c. dat. pers., Plat. Gorg. 482 C (cf. signf. II); but also c. gen., Id. Legg. 654 A: hence,—2. to take or have the lead of or in a matter, c. gen., χ. τοῦ λόγου, Heind. Plat. Theat. 179 D.—II. in Att., mostly, of the χορηγός at the public feasts, to defray the cost of bringing out a chorus, χορηγῶν Ἀθήναια, Ar. Ach. 1155, cf. Antipho 117, 32; 138, 7, etc.; χ. παισὶ Διονύσια, Dem. 535, 12; χ. ἀνδράσι ἐς Διονύσια, Lys. 161, 38; χ. κομῦδοις, πνύδρισταις, Id. 162, 2, 4:—metaph., χ. ταῖς σεαυτοῦ ἡδοναῖς, Aeschin. 88, 12:—pass., to have choragi found for one, χορηγοῦσιν μὲν οὐ πλοῦστοι, χορηγεῖται δὲ ὁ δῆμος, Xen. Ath. 1, 13. Cf. χορηγία II.—III. generally, to supply the cost of any thing, hence to equip, furnish abundantly with a thing, esp. with supplies for war, χ. στρατοπέδον τοῖς ἐπιτηδεύουσιν, Polyb. 3, 68, 8; χρήμασι πρὸς τι, 5, 42, 7, etc.:—pass., to be largely furnished, τοῖς ἐκτὸς ὑγιαθοῖς, Ar. Eth. N. 1, 10, 15, cf. 10, 8, 11.—2. c. dat., to minister to, assist, Polyb. 1, 83, 7, etc. Hence

Χορήγημα, ατος, τό, the cost of bringing out a chorus:—the defraying of costs, c. gen. rei, Plat. Otho 9.

Χορηγία, ας, ἡ, the office of a χορηγός, the equipping and bringing out of a chorus.—2. esp. at Athens, the defraying of the cost of the solemn public choruses, being the chief of the Athenian λειτουργία, Antipho 118, 34, Thuc. 6, 16, etc., cf. Arist. Poet. 14, 3;—but the locus classicus for the χορηγία is Lysias p. 161, cf. Böckh P. E. 2 p. 207, sq., Herm. Pol. Ant. § 161, 2, and v. sub χορός.—3. the expense thereof; and so, generally, any expense; abundance, plenty, τῶν ἀναγκαίων τῶν ἐπιτηδεύων, Polyb. 1, 18, 9; 4, 71, 10, etc.:—and, in plur., αὶ χορηγίαι, supplies for war, Id. 1, 16, 6, etc.

Χορηγικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or for a χορηγός, χ. ἀγῶνες, rivalry in bringing out choruses, Xen. Hier. 9, 11: χ. τρίποδες, tripods dedicated to a god by victorious choruses, Plut. Aristid. 1.

Χορηγίον, ον, τό, Dor. and Att. χοράγιον, like χορηγεῖον, the place or room where a chorus was taught and trained for public performance, their dancing-school, Dem. 403, 22.—II. τὰ χορηγία, = χορηγία II, supplies, Schweigh. Polyb. 1, 17, 5; 18, 5.

Χορηγίς, ἰδος, ἡ, the woman-choragus, title of a comedy by Alexis.

Χορηγός, οὔ, ὁ, Dor., and Att. χο-

ράγος, Lob. Phryn. 430; (χορός, ἡγεομαι):—a chorus-leader, like κορυφαῖος, θεοὺς συγχορευτὰς τε καὶ χορηγούς ἡμῖν δωδὲκῆναι τὸν τε Ἀπόλλωνα καὶ τὰς Μούσας, Plat. Legg. 665 A:—generally, the leader of a train or band, χ. ἄστρον, Soph. Ant. 1147; χ. δέλφινον, Eur. Hel. 1454.—2. at Athens, one who defrays the costs for bringing out a chorus, χορ. κατεστάθην ἐς Θαργῆλια, Antipho 142, 31; χορ. τραγῳδοῖς καταστάς, Lys. 161, 35, cf. 162, 1; cf. χορηγία II.—II. generally, one who supplies the costs for any purpose, Φιλίππῳ χορηγῶ χρόμενος, Dem. 408, 16; χ. τὸν πατέρα ἔχειν εἰς τι, Id. 1023, 13; χορηγὸν λαμβάνειν τῇ ἐαυτοῦ βδελυρίᾳ, Aeschin. 8, 27.

Χοριαμβικός, ἡ, ὄν, choriambic.

Χοριαμβός, ον, ὁ, in metre, a choriambus, i. e. foot of four syllables, consisting of a chorius (or trochee) and iambus (---).

†Χοριήνης, ον, ὁ, Chorienes, masc. pr. n., Ar. An. 4, 21; hence Χοριήνον πέτρα, ἡ, in Paracataene, Id. ib.

Χορικός, ἡ, ὄν, (χορός) of or for a chorus or dancing, ἡ χορική μούσα, Plat. Legg. 670 A; οἱ χορικοί, Ar. Eq. 589: τὸ χ., the choral song in tragedy and comedy, cf. Arist. Poet. 12, 7.

Χοριοειδής, ἐς, (χόριον II, εἶδος):—like the afterbirth, ὑμήν, Arist. H. A. 6, 3, 13.

Χόριον or χορίον, ον, τό, any skin, leather, the Lat. corium: proverb. of inveterate custom, χαλεπὸν χορίῳ κῶνα γεῦσαι, 'tis bad to let the dog taste leather, Theocr. 10, 11.—Horace's canis a corio nunquam absterrebit uncto, like our 'keep the cat from the cream'.—II. the membrane that encloses the fetus in the womb, and which follows it from the womb, the afterbirth, Lat. secundae, Hipp., and Arist. H. A. 6, 3, 14, etc.—2. any membrane of the intestines; hence in plur. χορία or χορεία, a dish made by stuffing it with honey and milk, Alex. Παννυχ. 1, 16, Theocr. 9, 19, ubi v. Schol. (Lat. corium, old Lat. s-corium, i. e. skin drawn off:—perh. akin to ξύω, ξύρω, Pott Et. Forsch. 1, 263.)

Χόριος, ον, ὁ, = χορείος II.

Χορίτης, ον, ὁ, iem. -ίτης, ἰδος, = χορευτής, Call. Dian. 13.

Χοροβάτεω, ᾧ, to go in a choral train, to dance.

Χοροδιδασκαλία, ας, ἡ, the office of χοροδιδάσκαλος, Plat. Alc. 1, 125 E: and

Χοροδιδασκάλικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to the χοροδιδάσκαλος: ἡ -κῆ (sc. τέχνη), = foreg., Plat. Alc. 1, 125 D: from

Χοροδιδάσκω, ον, ὁ, (χορός, διδάσκαλος) one who teaches and trains the chorus to dance and sing, and prepares it for public performance, the chorus-master, Ar. Eccl. 809, Plat. Legg. 812 E, 655 A:—this business unsuited to the poet himself, being called χοροῦ or χορῶν διδασκαλία.—2. also = χοραγός, κορυφαῖος, because the older tragic poets not only taught, but led their own choruses.

Χοροειδής, ἐς:—χιτῶν χορ., the grape-coloured coating of the eye, Lat. uvea tincta, elsewh. ραγοειδής.

Χοροήτης, ἐς, (χορός, ἦθος) accustomed to choral dances, H. Hom. 18, 3.

Χοροβύλης, ἐς, (χορός, βάλλω) flourishing in the dance, κορυή, Anth. P. 6, 287.

Χορομάνια, ας, ἡ, poet. for χορομ-

(χορομανής, rage for dancing, μανία dancing, Anth. Plan. 289.

Χοροίτις, ἰδος, ἡ = χορ. τίς, Nonn. cf. Ruhnck. Ep. Cr. 141.

Χοροῖτύπω, ᾧ, to beat the ground in the dance, Opp. H. 1, 472: and.

Χοροῖτύπια, ας, ἡ, a beating the ground in the dance, dancing, Il. 24, 261 in plur., cf. Anth. P. 12, 253: from

Χοροῖτύπος, ον, (χορός, τύπτω) beating the ground in the choral dance generally, dancing, Pind. Fr. 57, and Nonn.—II. proparox. χοροῖτύπος, in pass., struck, played in or to the choral dance, λύρα, H. Hom. Merc. 31.—On the accent, v. Lob. Paral. 557. [ῶ]

Χοροκίβηρξω, f. -ίσω Att. -ίω, to play the cithara to a chorus. Hence

Χοροκίβαριστής, οὔ, ὁ, one who plays the cithara to a chorus, Sueton.

Χοροκτύπος, ον, (χορός, κτύπτω) sounding in the dance, prob. 1. for χοροκ- in Telest. ap. Ath. 616 F; nisi legend. χοροτύπος.

Χορολέκτης, ον, ὁ, (χορός, λέγω) one who chooses the chorus, Ael. N. A. 6, 11?

Χορομάνης, ἐς, gen. εἰς, (χορός, μανίωμαι) mad after dancing, Ar. Thesm. 961. Adv. -ως, Maxim.

Χορόνδε, (χορός) adv., to the festive dance, Il. 3, 333.

Χορόντικος, ον, (χορός, νίκη) victorious with the chorus, Alex. Ἀποβ. 1.

Χοροπαίγων, ον, gen. ονος, (χορός, παίζω) sporting in the choral dance, dancing merrily, Orph. H. 23, 2; so χοροπαίκτης, ον, ὁ, Anth. P. 6, 108.

Χοροπλεκτής, ἐς, (χορός, πλέκω) joining the dance, Nonn.

Χοροποιία, ας, ἡ, the institution or arrangement of a chorus: from

Χοροποιός, ὄν, (χορός, ποιέω) instituting or arranging a chorus, Xen. Ages. 2, 17: leading the dance, Πάν Soph. Aj. 699; Ἡβη, Ar. Ran. 353.

ΧΟΡΟΣ, οὔ, ὁ, strictly, a dance, a ring, a round dance (v. sub fin.); ther generally, a dance accompanied w. song, a choral dance, esp. such as were danced on public festivals, in honour of the gods, etc., φαῖς τὸν γε. χορόνδ' ἔρχεσθ' ἢ χοροῖον νέον λίγοντα καθέιν, Il. 3, 393; ἐν χορῷ Ἀρτέμιδος, 16, 183; χορῷ καλῇ, Ib. 180; χορὸν στήσαι, Pind. P. 9, 199; cf. Ar. Nub. 271, Av. 219; ὡραία, Aesch. Eccl. 307; χορὸν κατὰστασις, Id. Ag. 23, Ar. Thesm. 958; etc.—2. a chorus, choir, i. e. a band of dancers and singers, who jointly performed such dances, Pind. P. 10, 59; cf. Fr. 213, 238, etc.—3. generally, a troop, band, also of things, hence we find not only χορός ἄστρον (for the stars are conceived as really leading the heavenly choirs, cf. Soph. Ant. 1147), Dionys. H. 2; but also χ. σκευῶν, a row of dishes, Xen. Oec. 8, 20; χορός καλῶν or δοράκων, a row of reeds, i. e. Pan's pipe; χ. δόντων, a row of teeth, etc.: whence the joke of οἱ πρόσθοι χοροῖ in Ar. Ran. 548, cf. Jac. Anth. P. p. 004 Ach. Tat. p. 469: proverb., ποῦ χορὸν στήσομεν; where shall we put it? Heind. Plat. Euthyd. 279 B.—The ancient choral dance of Greece, which originated among the Dorians, reached its perfection in the χορός κυκλικός, or dithyramb performed at the Athenian Dionysia—this chorus, consisting of 50 persons, was of purely lyric character, sometimes grave, sometimes gay. Hence arose the Attic drama (on the τραγικοί χοροὶ at Sicyon, mentioned by Hdt. 5, 67, v. Benti. Phal. p. 293), which consisted at first of mere tales inserted in the

intervals of the dance (*ἐπεισόδια*); these were told by a single actor, but prob. by way of dialogue with the chorus. The chorus was then distinguished into three principal kinds, the *χ. τραγικός*, consisting of 12 or 15 persons (*τῶν τραγῶδων*, Ar. Pac. 805, Av. 787); the *κωμικός* of 24 (also called *τρῦγικός*, *τρῦγιδικός*, Ar. Ach. 628, 886); and the *σατυρικός*. When a poet wished to bring out a piece, the first thing was for the archon to grant him a chorus (*χορὸν δίδοναι*, Plat. Rep. 383 C, etc.); the expenses of which, being great, were defrayed by some rich citizen (the *χορηγός* or *χορηγός*; cf. *χορηγία*); the chorus, being asked and obtained (*χορὸν αἰτεῖν*, *λαμβάνειν*, Ar. Eq. 513 Ran. 94), was regularly trained in dancing and singing, usu. by the poet himself, hence called *χοροδιδάσκαλος* or *χοροδότης*, and said *χορὸν διδάσκειν*, his office being *χορὸν διδάσκαλος*: the bringing it on the stage was *χορὸν εἰσάγειν*, Ar. Ach. 11.—In tragedy, the chorus was retained till its fall; but in comedy it was little used after about the year 400 B. C. The applause bestowed on the chorus decided the success of the play. (Cf. Müller's Literat. of Greece, c. 21 and 22, Diet. Antiqu. s. v. *Chorus*; and on the poetical meaning of the chorus, A. W. Schlegel's Lectures on the Drama, 2, 3 and 4.)—II. *a place for dancing*, *λείψανος δὲ χορὸν*, Od. 8, 260, cf. 264; *ὅθι τ' Ἦοῦς ἡγεμένης οἰκία καὶ χοροὶ ἦσαν*, Od. 12, 4; and—*Νυμφῶν καλοὶ χοροὶ ἦδὲ θάοκοι*, Ib. 318; cf. Paus. 3, 11, 9; v. sub *εὐρύχορος*:—whether this is the signf. in Il. 18, 530 is rather dub., cf. Thirlwall, Hist. of Gr. i, p. 233. (Acc. to Hesych. *χορός* is *κύκλος*, *στέφανος*, and so it orig. denotes the movement of dances in a ring: akin to *κόρας*, *κορωνός*, *κορώνη*, *χωρώνω*, *χωρώνη*, *Lat. cornu, corona, cornus, curvus*, Germ. *krumm*, and perh. *round*, *round*: perh. also akin to *χόρτος*, q. v., sub fin.)

Χοροστάς, ἰδός, ἡ.—*εὐρὴ χορ.*, a feast celebrated with choral dances, Call. Fr. 280.

Χοροστάσια, ας, ἡ, the institution of choruses, a feast solemnized therewith; generally, *a dance*, Call. Lav. Plat. 66, Anth. P. 7, 613; 9, 603; from

Χοροστάτω, ὤ, f. ἤσω, to appoint or lead a chorus: from

Χοροστάτης, ου, ὁ, the leader of a chorus. [ἄ]

Χοροτερπής, ἐς, (χορός, τέρπω) delighting in the chorus or dance, Nonn.

Χορτάω, f. ἴσω, to feed or fatten in a stall, βόας ἐνδόν ἐόντας, Hes. Op. 450: generally, to feed, fatten, fill, τινά, with a thing, Ar. Pac. 139; *τινός χ.* to fill full of a thing, Id. Fr. 202; also, *χ. τινά τι*, Cratin. Odyss. 4, Plat. Rep. 372 D.—pass. *χορτάζομαι*, to feed, fatten, fill one's self; hence later, esp. in comedy, to feast, be full, Plat. Rep. 586 A, Nicost. Pandros. 3; cf. Araros Incert. 3, Ath. 99 F, sq., Lob. Phryn. 64.

Χορταῖος, α, ου, (χορτός II) —of grass.—II. *χιτών χ.*, a shaggy coat of skins worn by the actor who played Silenus, Dion. H. 7, 72:—generally, any rough, coarse coat, Ar. Fr. 704:—also *μαλλωτός* and *ὑπομαλλός*.

Χορταῖον, ου, τό, dim. from *χορτός*. [ἄ]

Χορτάσια, ας, ἡ, a feeding at the stall: generally, a feeding, fattening, Anth.

Χορτάσματος, ατος, τό, (χορτάζω) fodder, forage, I. Olyb. 9, 4, 3, N. T.

Χορτασμός, ου, ὁ, = *χορτασία*, Anaxand. Incert. 27.

Χορταστικός, ἡ, ὄν, (χορτάζω) good for feeding or fattening.

Χορτίνος, ἡ, αν, (χορτός II) of grass or hay.

Χορτόβολον, ου, τό, =sq.

Χορτοβολών, ὄνος, ὁ, (χορτός II, βάλλω) a place for throwing grass or hay into, a hay-loft, barn.

Χορτόβωλον, ου, τό, =sq.

Χορτόβωλος, ου, ἡ, a clod of turf, a sod, like *χορτοπλυνός*.

Χορτοκοπεῖον and *κόπιον*, ου, τό, a place where grass is cut for hay, a hay-field, late words; cf. Lob. Phryn. 310.

Χορτοκόπος, ου, cutting grass.

Χορτολόγος, ὤ, f. ἤσω, to collect grass, forage, App.: and

Χορτολογία, ας, ἡ, a collecting of fodder, foraging, Polyb. 18, 5, 1; 22, 12; from

Χορτολόγος, ου, (χορτός II, λέγω) collecting fodder, foraging, Strab.

Χορτομάνεω, ὤ, to run wildly to grass, LXX.; cf. ὑλομανέω.

Χορτόπλυνον, ου, τό, and *πλυνθός*, ου, ἡ, = *χορτόβωλος*, a square of turf, a sod.

ΧΟΡΤΟΣ, ου, ὁ, strictly, an inclosed place (v. sub fin.), but seemingly always with a collat. notion of a feeding-place, in Il., a straw-yard, that part of the αἶλη in which the cattle were kept, αἶλης ἐν χόρτῳ, Il. 7, 74; αἶλης ἐν χόρτοισι, 24, 640:—then, generally, any feeding-ground, freq. in plur., e. g. χόρτοι λέοντος, Pind. O. 13, 62 (cf. βοτάνη); χόρτοι εὐδενόρου, Eur. I. T. 134; χόρτος οὐρανοῦ, the expanse of heaven, poet. ap. Hesych.; cf. δύσχορτος, σύγχορτος.—The word soon passed from this orig. signf. into that of—II. food, fodder, provender, esp. for cattle, grass, hay, Hes. Op. 608, Hdt. 5, 16; θηρῶν ορέων χόρτον οὐχ ἵππων λέγειν, Eur. Alc. 495; (but the proper phrase for hay was χόρτος κοῦφος, Xen. An. 1, 5, 10): opp. to σίτος (food for man), Hdt. 9, 41; but poets use it for food generally, as, δοῦλιος χόρτος, Hippon. 20; cf. Eur. Cycl. 507; and χορτάζω is common of men. (From the same root as χόρτος comes the Lat. *chora*, *cohors*, as also *hortus*, our garden, etc., Pott Et. Forsch. 1, p. 143, Schneid. Varro R. R. 1, 13: also akin to χορός, court, court.)

Χορτοστρωμα, ατος, τό, a litter of grass or hay.

Χορτοτομία, ας, ἡ, a cutting of grass for hay.

Χορτοφόρος, ου, (χορτός II, φέρω) carrying grass or hay, χ. ἄμαξα, Strab. p. 1031, Polyb. 3, 15.

Χορτώδης, ἐς, (χορτός II, εἶδος) like grass or herbs, LXX.

Χορτώδης, ὤ, f. ἤσω, to sing in or to a chorus, Dio C.: and

Χορτώδης, ας, ἡ, a choral song, opp. to μονωδία, Plat. Legg. 764 E: from *Χορτώδης*, ὄν, singing in or to a chorus.

Χορώνη, ης, ἡ, =sq.

Χορωνός, ου, ὁ, for κορώνη, κορωνός, a crown, Simon. 129; as in Lat. *corona* for *corona*, Cic. Orator 48, Quintil. 1, 5, 20.

Χορωδέλης, ου, ὁ, (χορός, ὠφελέω) helping or cheering the chorus, κρότος χ., Ar. Lys. 1319, as Herm. reads for ὠφελέτης.

Χούς, ὁ, v. sub χόος.

Χουζός, ἄ, ὁ, *Chusa*, masc. pr. n., N. T.

Χῶα, inf. χῶν, part. χῶν, older radic. form of the later and more

usu. *χώννυμι*, Hdt. 2, 137; 4, 71, etc., Thuc. 2, 75, 102.

Χραῖνα, f. χραῖνῶ, = *χράω* (A), to touch slightly, Pors. Or. 909: hence, to smear, paint, χρ. ἡ ἀποχραίνει Plat. Legg. 769 A, v. Ruhnck. Tim.: to besmear, anoint, μέλειτι, Anth. P. 7, 622:—to stain, spoil, πεδία δ' ὄρη στής ἄσπερος χραίνει σταλαγμοῖς, Aesch. Theb. 61: to defile, pollute, ταινί, μιάσματι μυχὸν ἐχρανας, Aesch. Eum. 170; αἰμάτων μιάσματα χρανθεῖσα, Id. Supp. 266; esp. of moral pollution, λέχη δὲ τοῦ θανόντος ἐν χεροῖν ἐμαῖν χραίνω, Soph. O. T. 622, cf. Eur. Hipp. 1266, Hec. 366: also of words, θεῶν ὀνόματα χρ. Plat. Legg. 917 B.—cf. *μιαίνω* (From *χράω* (A), q. v.)

**Χραιμέω*, a verb not used in pres., but only in the following (merely Epic) forms,—fut. *χραιμήσω*: aor. 1 *ἐχραίμην*, and aor. 2 *ἐχραίμην*. Of the fut., Hom. has only *χραιμήσει* and *χραιμύμεν*, Il. 20, 296; 21, 316; of aor. 1 only *χραιμήσε* and *χραιμήσαι*, oft. in Il.; most freq. the aor. 2 *χραιμέ*, *χραισέ*, and *χραιμῶ*, *χραιμῶσι*, inf. *χραιμῶν*, yet only in Il., and (except in Il. 14, 66) always without augm. Strictly, to ward off something destructive from one, like ὑπὲρ, Lat. *defendere*, c. acc. rei et dat. pers., οὐ κορήν οἱ δλεθρον χραιμέ σῴσθην, Il. 7, 144; οὐδέ τί οἱ χραισμήσει λυγρὸν δλεθρον, 20, 296; τῶν οὐ τις δύνατο χραιμῶσαι δλεθρον Τρώων, Il. 120:—more freq. c. dat. pers. only, to defend any one, help, aid, succour, avail him, (though the notion of warding off is always implied), very oft. in Il., as 1, 28, 242; also c. neut. adj., *χραιμῶν* τι, to assist, avail at all, Il. 21, 193, etc.; also absol., Il. 14, 66; 15, 652.—Hom. uses *χραιμῶν* only with negatives; for in Il. 21, 193, εἰ δύναται τι χραιμῶν is ironical for οὐ τι χρ. δύναται. In positive clauses first in Ar. Rh. 2, 249, etc.; he also has the imperat. *χραιμέτε* 2, 218.—The word is not found in Od., or in Hes. (The aor. 2, *χραιμῶν*, *ἐχραιμῶν*, must be taken as the form nearest the root, to which a fut. and aor. 1 were added by analogy.—The deriv. from *χράω*, *χράωμαι*, *χρηστός*, etc., is clear enough, cf. Butt. Lexil. s. v.) Hence

Χραῖμη, ης, ἡ, help, succour, Nic. Th. 584. Hence

Χραιμῆς, ἐσας, εν, warding off, defending: helping, serviceable, Nic. Th. 576.

Χραιμῆον, ου, τό, a means of help, remedy, Anth.

Χραιμῶμα, ατος, τό, = *χραῖμη* Nonn.

Χραιμύμεν, Ep. for *χραιμῶ* σεν, inf. fut. of *χραιμῶν*, Il.

Χραιμῶσι, Ep. for *χραιμῶ*, 3 sing subj. aor. of *χραιμῶν*, Il.

Χραιμῶσις, ἐως, ἡ, = *χραῖμη*, Nic. Th. 926.

Χραιμῶτωρ, ορος, ὁ, (**χραιμῶ*) a defender, helper, Nonn.

Χραντός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. adj. from *χραῖνω*, stained, defiled.

Χράωμαι, v. sub *χράω*.

Χραῖσις, ἐως, ἡ, an anchor with hook, Hesych.: from

Χραῖω, Aeol. for *χράω* (A), to graze, scratch, Il. 5, 138; v. sq.

ΧΡΑΪΩ (A): strictly, to touch lightly, touch on the surface, scratch, graze, Lat. *radere*, *stringere*; then, generally, to hurt, plague, harass, c. acc. pers. et inf., σὺς νῖός ἐμὸς ῥῶον ἐχραε κήδειν 1669

II. 21, 369; τότε δῶμα ἐχράετ' ἐσιέμεν καὶ πινέμεν, Od. 21, 69; κακὸν οἱ ἐχραε κοῖτον, Nic. Th. 315.—but also c. dat. pers., to do a harm to any one, do him a harm, στυγερὸς οἱ ἐχραε δαίμων, Od. 5, 396; τίς τοι κακὸς ἐχραε δαίμων, Od. 10, 64.—This orig. signif. of the word never passed into prose usage, for νικεῖν πάντα χρέετα (Hdt. 4, 50) must not be referred hereto. Moreover the impf. only seems to occur uncontr. (Hence come χροά and χροία, χρώς, χρώζω, χρώμα, χρώννυμι: also χραυό (i. e. χράω, cf. γράφω), χραίνω: cf. Lat. *radere*, our *raze*, *graze*, *scratch*, being akin to *χρᾶν*, *χρᾶν*, etc.: χρώ and χρίμπτω belong to the same root and have the same orig. signif., v. Ruhnke. Tim. s. v. ἐγχερίμπτει.) [α]

ΧΡΑΪΩ (B), Ion. χροῖω (Hdt. 7, 111), Ep. χρεῖω (Od. 8, 79, H. Ap. 396): imper. χρέω (Hdt. 1, 155): fut. χρήσω: aor. ἐχρησα: f. pass. κέχρησμαι: aor. pass. ἐχρήσθην: pf. pass. κέκρησμαι and κέκρημαι, of which some would confine the former to signif. A, the latter to signif. B. II.—Χράω contracts *ae* into *η*, as χρήν, χρήται, χρήσθαι, but Ion. into *a*, as χράν, χράν, etc.; however our MSS. of Hdt. now and then give the former, and very freq. the strict Ion. forms χρέετα, χρέεσθαι.

Rad. signif. To furnish what is needful: hence,

A. in the earliest examples of the act., of the gods and their oracles, to give the needful answer, give a response, declare, pronounce, proclaim, absol., χρεῖων μνηστάο Φοῖβος, Od. 8, 79, χρεῖων ἐκ δάφνης γυάλων ὑπὸ Παρνησίῳ, H. Ap. 396; χρεῖω βουλὴν Διὸς ἀνθρώποισι, Ib. 132; cf. Theogn. 905, Pind. O. 7, 170; Hdt. 1, 49, 55, 67, etc.; χρεῖσεν οἰκιστὴρα Βάττον, proclaimed him the colonizer, Pind. P. 4, 10:—also in Trag., χρεῖσεν ἰοικεν αὐτοῖ τῶν αὐτῆς κακῶν, Aesch. Ag. 1083; cf. Soph. El. 35, Eur. Hec. 1268, etc.: c. inf., to warn by oracle, ἐχρησα πέμψαι, Aesch. Eum. 203; ἐχρησα ὥστε τὸν ζῆνον μιστροκροτεῖν, Ib. 202, cf. Cho. 1030:—rare in Att. prose, τὸν Ἀπόλλωνα ταύτην τὴν γῆν οἰκεῖν χρεῖσά τι, Thuc. 2, 102, cf. Lycurg. 160, 14.—II. pass. χροῖμαι, pf. κέκρησμαι and κέκρημαι, aor. ἐχρήσθην, of the oracular response, to be uttered, proclaimed by an oracle: hence τὸ χροῖσθαι, the divine response, Hdt. 1, 63; 7, 178, Pind. O. 2, 72; τὰ χροῖσθέντα χροῖσθῆναι τινος, to be so declared about a thing, Schäf. Soph. O. C. 355.—III. mid. χροῖμαι, f. χροῖσμαι, aor. ἐχρήσασθην, of the person to whom the response is given, to consult a god or oracle, δὴ ὑπέρβη λάϊνον οὐδὸν χροῖσόμενος, Od. 8, 81; cf. H. Ap. 252, 292;—χρησθαι περὶ τινος, to consult an oracle about a thing, Hdt. 4, 163; 7, 220; but more usu. c. dat., to inquire of a god or oracle, consult him or it, ψυχὴ χροῖσόμενος Θηβαίων Τειρεσίῳ, Od. 10, 492, 565, etc.; χρ. μαντήϊω, χρηστήριῳ, Lat. *uti oraculo*, Hdt. 1, 47, 53, 167, etc.: οἱ χροῖμενοι, the consultants, Eur. Phoen. 957; χρωμένῳ ἐν Δελφοῖς, Thuc. 1, 126, (where we see how it glides into the more common signif. to make use of an oracle):—also in pf. pass. κέκρημνος, one who has received an oracular response, Arist. Rhet. 2, 23, 12; and so, σωφρονεῖν κέκρημνοι, being divinely warned to be temperate, Aesch. Pers. 829:—and so, possibly, χροῖσθεις means being

warned, being advised, in Soph. Ant. 24, (though it is commonly taken as=χρησόμενος, cf. Dind. ad l.).—In our MSS. and Edd. of Hdt. we have all the forms.—Hom. has the word in this signif. only in Od.: the act. only in pres. part. χροῖων or χρέων, and fut. χρήσω; the mid. only in part. fut. χροῖσόμενος. Hence come the words χροῖσμός, χροῖστης, χροῖστήρ, with their derivs.

B. to supply, furnish with a thing, not found in pres. (κίχρημι being the pres. in use, Dem. 1250, 11); but only in aor. χρήσαι, etc., Hdt. 3, 58; 6, 89, and Ar. Ran. 1159, Xen. Mem. 3, 11, 18; c. acc. rei, to furnish the use of a thing i. e. to lend, τινί τι: hence in mid., to have furnished one, procure the use of, borrow, τι, Eur. El. 170:—πόδας χρήσας, ὄμματα χροῖσόμενος, having lent feet and borrowed eyes, of a blind man carrying a lame one, Ant. P. 9, 13, cf. Plat. Demod. 384 B, C.

C. χράομαι, Ion. χρέομαι, as dep. mid. c. pf. pass. κέκρημαι:—from the sense of consulting or using an oracle, (supra A. III), comes the common signif. of simply to use, Lat. *uti*, c. dat.: Hom. has the pres. only once, and then absol. in Ion. part., ἔξει μιν καὶ πέντε περιτρίλομένους ἐνιαυτοὺς χρεῶμενος (as *trisyll.*), Il. 23, 834:—later, esp. in Att. usu. c. dat., χροῖσθαι ἄγχιρῳ, to have money to use for a purpose; use it thereon; χροῖσθαι ἱματίῳ, to be provided with, wear a garment; χροῖσθαι πόλει, to have dealings with the state, etc.; ἐχρητο τὴν τραπέζην τοῦ πατρὸς, he had dealings with my father's bank, Dem. 1236, 13;—and, generally, of all means used towards an end:—cf. νομίζω III: hence—II. very freq., like Lat. *uti*, to have or be possessed of a feeling or faculty, to be in a state or condition and show it, esp. in pf., v. Butt. Catal. s. v.: in Hom. only in Od., and in the one phrase φρεσὶ γὰρ κέκρητ' ἀγαθῆσιν, Od. 3, 266; 14, 421; 16, 398; ὄργη or θυμὸς χροῖσθαι, to indulge one's anger, give vent to it, Hdt. 1, 137, 155; ἀληθεῖα λόγῳ or ἀληθεῖα χρ., to speak the truth, Hdt. 1, 14, 116; 7, 101, etc.; βοῶ or κρανυῖν χρ., to set up a cry, Hdt. 4, 134; συμφορὰ, συντυχία, εὐτυχία χρ., Lat. *uti fortuna mala, prospera*, Hdt. 7, 134; 5, 41, etc.; ὁμολογία χρ., to come to an agreement, Hdt. 1, 150; 4, 118; ἀνὴ καὶ πρῶσει χρ., to buy and sell, Hdt. 1, 153; ἀμαθία χρ., to betray ignorance, Thuc. 1, 63; ζυγὸν χροῖσθαι δουλίῳ, to be under slavery, become a slave, Aesch. Ag. 953; χρ. εὐμαρεία, to be at ease, Soph. Tr. 192; χρ. γαλήνεια, to have fair weather, Eur. I. A. 546; χρ. χειμῶνι, Antipho 131, 42; χρ. τύχη, Andoc. 16, 3; etc.:—also, χρ. τέχνην τινί, to carry on, follow a trade, Xen. Mem. 3, 10, 1, Oec. 4, 4: νόμοις χρ., to live under laws, Eur. Hipp. 98; χρ. ἀνομία, to live lawlessly, Xen., etc.:—χρησθῆναι thus merely paraphrases the verb cognate to its dat., as, μόρω χρ., i. e. to die, Hdt. 1, 117; θείῃ πομπῇ χροῖσόμενος, Lat. *divinitus missus*, Id. 1, 62, etc.; χρ. φωνῇ for φωνεῖν, διαβολῇ χρ. for διαβάλλεσθαι, etc., cf. Stallb. Plat. Apol. 18 D:—the part. χροῖμενος may sometimes be translated with, (like ἔχων, φέρων, λαβών), as, βία χροῖμενος ἐκίχθη, he entered with violence:—κτῆσθαι and χροῖσθαι are very often used convertibly; yet in the former the chief notion is that of pure possession, in the latter that of actual use, presupposing the former,

as, δὴν λατρικὴν κεκτημένος, a well-instructed physician; ὁ τὴν λατρικὴν χροῖμενος, a medical practitioner, Schäf. Mel. p. 18.—2. c. dupl. dat., to use a thing as so and so, χρ. σίτῳ, ὄψῳ, Xen. Mem. 3, 14, 4.—3. χροῖσθαι τινί εἰς τι, to use for an end or purpose, Hdt. 1, 34, Xen.; etc.; so, πρὸς τι, Xen. Oec. 11, 13; ἐπὶ τι, Id. Mem. 1, 2, 9; ἀμφὶ or περὶ τι, Id. Oec. 9, 6, An. 3, 5, 10:—also with neut. adj. as adv., χρ. τινί τι, Hdt. 1, 210; 2, 95 (where τοῦτο, τάδε=οὗτος, ὅδε); so, τι χροῖσμαι τούτῳ; what use shall I make of him? Ar. Ach. 935; Xen. An. 1, 3, 18; χρ. τινί ὅτι βούλεται τι, to make what use one likes of him, Hdt. 1, 210, Ar. Nub. 438; so, ἀπορῶν δὲ τι χροῖσται, not knowing what to make of it, Hdt. 7, 213; οὐκ ἔγω δὲ τι χροῖσμαι τὴν ἄγχιρῳ, Lat. *non habeo quid eo faciam*, Hemst. Call. Dian. 69.—III. of persons, χροῖσθαι τινί, to have intercourse or dealings with any one, have to do with him, treat him so and so, χροῖσθαι τινί ὡς ἀνδρὶ φιλόστῳ, Hdt. 7, 209; χροῖσθαι τινί ὡς φίλῳ, ὡς πολέμῳ, to treat one as a friend or enemy, regard him as such, Xen. Cyr. 4, 2, 8; 3, 1, 6; but, φιλικῶς χροῖσθαι τινί, Xen. Mem. 4, 3, 12; ὕβριστικῶς χρ. τινί, Dem. 1286, 23;—whereas χροῖσθαι φίλῳ or πολέμῳ is to learn to know a person as a friend or enemy, have a friend or enemy, Cyr. 3, 2, 4; and so, χροῖσθαι τοῖς θεοῖς (sc. ὡς φίλοις), to have the gods for friends, Valck. Hipp. 996; but ὡς is oft. omitted without altering the signif., as οὐ σφόδρα ἐχρώμεν Ἀνκίρω φίλῳ, Antipho 136, 42, Stallb. Prot. 315 D; 316 E:—χρησθῆναι τινί (without φίλῳ), like Lat. *uti*, for *uti familiariter*, to be intimate with a man, Xen. Hier. 5, 2, Mem. 4, 8, 11: hence absol., οἱ χρώμενοι, friends, Id. Ages. 11, 13, Mem. 2, 6, 5.—2. esp. cf. sexual intercourse, χροῖσθαι γυναικί, Hdt. 2, 181; cf. Xen. Mem. 1, 2, 29; 2, 1, 30, Isae. 39, 5.—3. χροῖσθαι ἐαυτῷ, to make use of one's self or one's powers, Stallb. Plat. Crito 45 B;—also, παρέχειν ἐαυτὸν τινί χροῖσσαι, to place one's self at the disposal of another, Xen. Cyr. 1, 2, 13; 8, 1, 5.—IV. absol., or with an adv., οὕτω χρώνται οἱ Πέρσαι, such is the practice of the Persians, Xen. Cyr. 4, 3, 23, cf. Mem. 4, 6, 11.—V. c. acc. rei, χροῖσθαι πάντα δι' ἀγγέλων, to negotiate or transact every thing by messengers, Hdt. 1, 99, cf. Xen. Ages. 11, 11.—VI. the pf. κέκρημαι (with pres. signif.), to be in need or want of a thing, τινός, Il. 19, 262, Od. 1, 13, etc.; which signif., though mostly Ep., is sometimes found in Att. e. g. τοῦ κεκρημένου; Soph. Phil. 1264: βορέας κεκρημένοι, Eur. Cypel. 88, cf. Elmsl. Heracl. 801; cf. supra A. III:—moreover in this signif. the part. pf. only seems to be used, which when absol. takes an adj. signif., wanting, needy, poor, Od. 14, 155; 17, 347, Her. Op. 315, 498; so, ἀπορία κεκρημένος in Eur. I. A. 89.—2. but in Att. the pf. usu. as a strengthened pres., to use always; hence, to have, possess, Butt. Catal. s. v.:—Hdt. has the pf. only once in the usual signif. ὁ τὴν μέδ., συμφορῇ κεκρημένος, 1, 42.—VII. the aor. pass. χροῖσθῆναι seems to occur in this signif. only in Hdt. 7, 144, and, perh., in Soph. Ant. 24, but cf. supra A. III.

D. for χροή, v. sub voc.

(The connexion of the different signs. may be seen by looking to

the head of each principal division. From this root come *χρηστός, χρήμα, χρήω, χραίσμειν, χρή, χρεών, χρεος and χρεῖος, χρεώ and χρεῖω, χρεία*.—Buttm. and Passow further connect this root with *ΧΡΑΩ* (A), *χράω, to touch*, though this seems rather far-fetched, cf. Buttm. Catal. s. v.)

Χρεῦ, Ep. syncop. for *χρέεα*, acc. pl. of *χρέος*, Hes. Op. 645.

Χρεῶγωγός, ὄν, carrying a debtor to prison.

Χρεώπασ, ἄγος, ὁ, one who grasps at money, Manetho.

Χρέεσθαι, Ion. for *χράεσθαι, χρῆσθαι and χρῆσθαι*, inf. from *χράομαι*, Hdt.

Χρεία, ας, ἡ, (*χράομαι, χρέος*)—*use*, Lat. *usus*; and that,—1. as a property, *use, advantage, service*, first in Theogn. 62; *τοῦ παιδός, of or from the boy*, Antipho 123, 44; *τῆς ῥητορικῆς*, Plat. Gorg. 480 A, etc.; *τὰ οὐδὲν εἰς χρεῖαν*, things of no use or service, Dem. 1462, 16;—freq. in plur., *uses, services* received, Pind. N. 8, 71, Soph. Fr. 742, Dem. 253, 15.—2. as an action, *using, use, κτήσις καὶ χρ.*, Xen. Mem. 2, 4, 1, Plat. Rep. 451 C; *ἐν χρεῖα εἶναι*, Id. Phaed. 87 C; *κατὰ τὴν χρ.*, for *use*, Id. Rep. 330 C; *πρὸς τὴν ἀνθρωπίνην χρ.*, Xen. Mem. 4, 2, 25.—3. of persons, *acquaintance, intimacy, τινός, with one*, Antipho 136, 40.—4. in rhetoric, a pregnant sentence, borrowed from some other author, and worked out by certain rules: such *χρεῖαι* we still possess from the hands of Hermogenes and Aphthonius; and Macho, the comic poet and grammar, made a like collection of the bon-mots of Greek courtesans, many of which still remain in Athenaeus; cf. p. 577 D, Diog. L. 2, 85.—II. like Lat. *opus*, *need, necessity, χρεῖας ὅπο*, Aesch. Theb. 286; *ἵν' ἑσταυεν χρεῖας*, considering what great need we are in, Soph. O. T. 1443; *χρεῖα πολέμειν*, to war with necessity, Id. O. C. 191; etc.;—and, c. gen., *want or lack of a thing, φαρμάκον, φαρβή*, Aesch. Pr. 481, Soph. Phil. 162, etc.; so, *χρεῖα ἐστὶ (γίγνεται) μοι τινός*, Lat. *opus est mihi aliqua re*, Plat., etc.; *ἐν χρεῖα εἶναι, γίγνεσθαι τινός*, Id. Rep. 566 E, etc.; *χρ. ἔχει μὲ τινος*, Aesch. Pr. 169, Eur. Med. 1319; and so, *τίς χρεῖα σ' ἐμοῦ* [sc. *ἔχει*]; Id. Hec. 976, cf. *χρεῶ*:—*proverb.*, *χρεῖα διδάσκει, κὺν βραδύς τις ἦ, σοφόν*, 'necessity' is the mother of invention', Eur. Teleph. 10, cf. El. 376; so in plur., *ἀλ' χρεῖαι βιάζονται τολμῶν*, Antipho 121, 12; *αἱ τοῦ σώματος χρ.*, Xen. Mem. 3, 12, 5; *ἀλ' ἀναγκαῖαι χρ.*, Dem. 668, fin.—2. the result of such need, want, poverty, Soph. Phil. 175, etc.; *χρεῖα καὶ πένια*, Ar. Plut. 534.—3. a request of necessity, opp. to *ἀξιώσις* (a claim of merit), Thuc. 1, 37, cf. 33: generally, a request, Aesch. Pr. 700; *χρ. ἔχειν τινός*, to make a request of or from another, Id. Cho. 481 (almost—*to have need of his help*).—4. a needful business, a need, Soph. Aj. 740; hence, a business, employment, function, Polyb. 3, 45, 2, etc.:—generally, a business, matter, like *χρέος*, and of a battle, which we often call 'an affair,' Id. 2, 69, 4, etc. Hence

Χρεῖακός, ἡ, ὄν, supplying a want, useful, helping:—hence, *χρεῖακοί, servants*, Arrian. Peripl.

Χρεῖν, 3 sing. opt. pres. of *χρῆ*.

Χρεῖος, τὸ, Ep. for *χρέος*, q. v., Hom. and Hes.

Χρεῖος, ὄν, (χρῆ):—*useful: needful, fitting, ἔπη*, Aesch. Supp. 194.—II. *act., needing, being in want of, φίλων*, Eur. H. F. 1337:—*absol., needy, poor*, Aesch. Supp. 202, Eur. Andromed. 20, 3.—The word is rare: cf. *ἀχρεῖος*.

Χρεοφελῆτης, ον, ὁ, Ion. for *χρεοφελῆς*, Hipp.

Χρεῖω, ὄν, f. -ῶσω, to have force, avail, *πρὸς or κατὰ τι*, Sext. Emp. p. 456, etc.

Χρεῖω, Ep. for χρέω, κράω, to deliver an oracle, Od. 8, 79, H. Ap. 396: cf. *κράω* (B) A. fin.

Χρεῖω, ὄος, contr. *οὗς, ἡ*, Ep. for *χρέω, q. v.*, Hom., and Hes.

Χρεῖωσις, ες, (χρεῖος, εἶδος) of useful nature, *τὸ χρ., utility*, Lat. Amor. 38.

Χρεῖωσι, τὸ, in later Ep. for *χρέος, χρέωσι*.

†*Χρεμέτης, ὁ*, the Chremetes, a river of Africa, Arist. Meteor. 1, 13.

Χρεμετίζω, f. -ῖσω, to neigh, whinny, Lat. *hinnire*, of a horse, Il. 12, 51, Hdt. 3, 86, 87, Plat. Rep. 396 B, etc.:—in Hes. Sc. 348 we have a shorter form (of 3 pl. aor. 1) *χρέμισαν*: and, in Call. Fr. 352, a form *χρεμετῖς*: *χρεμῆς* is also quoted, v. Jac. Anth. p. 523. (Hence *χρόμαδος*:—onomatop., like *βρέω*, Lat. *fremo*, and akin to *χρέμισμαι*: but no such root as *ΧΡΕΜΩ* is in use.) Hence

Χρεμέτιμα, ατος, τὸ, a neighing, whinnying, Anth.: and

Χρεμετισμός, οὗ, ὁ, a neighing, whinnying, Ar. Eq. 553.

Χρεμετιστικός, ἡ, ὄν, (χρεμετίζω) fond of neighing, Philo.

Χρέμης, ητος, ὁ, freq. name of old men in the new comedy, v. *Χρεμύλος*.

—II. a sea-fish.

Χρεμῖς, f. -ῖσω, v. sub *χρεμετίζω*.

Χρέμα, ατος, τὸ, spittle, expectoration: from

Χρέμπτωμαι, f. -ψομαι, dep. mid., to clear one's throat, to hawk and spit, Ar. Thesm. 381; c. acc., *μῆλα χρ.*, Eur. Pol. Colac. 17; *πλάτν χρεμψάμενος*, Luc. Catapl. 12, cf. Imag. 20. (Akin to *χρέμω, χρεμετίζω*, cf. Lat. *scree*.)

Χρεμπτόν, οὗ, τὸ,=χρέμα.

Χρεμύλος, ὄν, ὁ, like *Χρέμης*, a name of old men in the new comedy, from *χρέμω, χρεμπτωμαι*, a spitting, asthmatic old man.

Χρέμυς, νος, ὁ, also *κρέμυς*, a hard-headed sea-fish, also *λιθοκέφαλος*, Arist. ap. Ath. 305 D.

Χρέμψ, a kind of fish, coupled with *λάβρας*, Arist. H. A. 4, 8, 18 (v. 1. *χρέψ*, but with nothing to determine gender or declension.)

Χρέμψις, εως, ἡ, a hawking and spitting.

†*Χρέμων, νος, ὁ*, Chremon, one of the thirty tyrants, Xen. Hell. 2, 3, 2.

†*Χρεμωνίδειος, ὄν, of Chremonides, Chremonidean*, Ath. 250 E: from

†*Χρεμωνίδης, ὄν, ὁ*, Chremonides, masc. pr. n., Diog. L. 7, 17.

Χρεοκοπέω, -κοπία, -κοπίδης, -κόπος, worse forms for *χρεωκοπ-*, Lob. Phryn. 390.

Χρεολύττω, worse form for *χρεωλ-*, v. foreg.

Χρεῖμαι, Ion. for *χράομαι*, Hdt.: in Hom. the part. *χρεῶμενος* from *χρέωμαι* is once found for *χρῶμαι*, Il. 23, 834.

Χρεόν, Ion. for *χρεών*, freq. in Hdt.

Χρέος, τὸ, gen. *χρέεος*, contr. *χρέους* (Eur. I. A. 373); the dat. does not occur either sing. or pl.: Ep. nom. and acc. pl. *χρέα*, Hes. Op. 645, Att. *χρεῖα*: Ep.

nom. sing. *χρεῖος*, Att. *χρεῶς*, q. v.: (*χράομαι, χρῆ*).—I. like *χρεία, want, need, χρέος ἔχειν τινός*, Ar. Ach. 454.

—II. a business of necessity, a business, affair, matter, *ἐμὸν αὐτὸν χρέος, ἐὼν αὐτοῦ χρέος*, Od. 1, 409, 2, 45; *κατὰ χρέος τινός ἐλθεῖν*, to come on account of a person or thing, i. e. because one wants it, Od. 11, 479:—then c. gen., like *χάριν*, for what? 'ea son? wherefore?' Aesch. Ag. 85; so, *ἐφ' ὃ τι χρ. ἐμόλετε*; Eur. Or. 151.—also, just like *χρέμα, a thing*, Sopi. O. T. 157, Theocr. 24, 65; 25, 53; *μέγα τι χρέος*, Call. Dian. 100; cf. *χρήμα* Il. 3.—III. that which one needs must do or pay, and so a debt, off. in Hom.; *χρέος οφείλειν τινί*, Il. 11, 688, Od. 21, 17; *χρεῖος οφείλεται μοι*, Il. 11, 686, Od. 3, 367; *χρεῖος ὑποστήσασθαι*, to weigh, i. e. pay, back a debt, Il. 13, 746; so, *χρέος ἀποδίδοναι*, Hdt. 2, 136 (where also we have *χρ. δίδοναι*, to lend money, *χρ. λαμβάνειν*, to borrow, contract debts; *χρέος τὸ ἐπὶ τὴν τράπεζαν* [sc. *ὅσφι λομενον*], Dem. 900, 14;—in pl., debts, Hes. Op. 645, Ar. Nub. 13, etc.; *χρέα ὑπολαμβάνειν*, Andoc. 25, 90; *χρέα ἐπὶ τοκοῖς ὀφειλόμενα*, Isae. 88, 23; *τὴν οὐσίαν ἅπασαν χρέα κατέλιπε*, left all the property in outstanding debts, Dem. 986, 24;—cf. *ἀποκοπή, χρεωκοπέω*.—2. metaph., a debt, trespass, sin, Theogn. 205, Soph. O. C. 235.—3. generally, a debt, due, *τεὸν χρ.*, Pind. P. 8, 45, cf. Eur. Hec. 892, *κατὰ χρέος*, according to what is due, as is meet and proper, H. Hom. Merc. 138; *ἦλθε τανῦν' ἐπὶ χρέος*, he came to the same office, of Ganymede, Pind. O. 1, 71, cf. 7, 72, Soph. El. 74; *οὐ τόδ' ἦν χρέος*, they who had this charge, Aesch. Pers. 777:—*a promise due*, Pind. O. 3, 12; 11 (10), 10; *κατὰ χρέος ἦπερ ἔωκει*, Ar. Rh. 3, 189, *ἔχω χρέος οὐδὲν εἰπεῖν Ἑλλήνος*, I know no service which a Greek has done me, no good turn which I owe to one, Hdt. 3, 140; *ὅρας τίνει χρέος* pays the debt (i. e. does the work) of a curse, Aesch. Ag. 457.—4. the debt to pay, one's destiny, fate, esp. death.

—IV. in Soph. O. C. 251, Herm. takes it to be=Lat. *necessitudo, a tie, connexion*.—V. much more rarely, like *χρεία* I, *use, profit*.—Homer uses both *χρέος* and *χρεῖος*, the latter much more freq. and the former only in Od.

Χρεοφελῆτης, χρεοφείλης, worse forms for *χρεῶν*.

Χρεῶ, Ion. for *χράω* (B) A, to deliver an oracle, H. Hom. Ap. 253, 293, oft. in Hdt.

Χρεῶ, gen. *χρέεος*, contr. *οὗς, ἡ*, only poet.; Ep. *χρεῖος*: (*χρέος, χρεία*):—*want, need*; hence, *desire, longing, urgent wish*, freq. in Hom.; *ἡ τι μάλα χρεῶ*, of a truth, something is much needed, Il. 9, 197, cf. 10, 172; *χρεῖος ἀναγκαῖα*, of dire necessity, Il. 8, 57; c. gen., *χρεῶ ἐμεῖο*, want, need of me, Il. 1, 341, cf. Od. 4, 634; *ἵν' οὐ χρεῶ πείσματός ἐσται*, where there's no need of a cable, Od. 9, 136.—2. *χρεῖα* ἔκταται, want, necessity arises, Il. 10, 118, 142, Od. 6, 136; so, *χρεῖα γίγνεται*, Il. 1, 341; c. acc. pers., *ὅτι με χρεῖω τῶσον ἱκοι*, Od. 5, 189; *τίνα χρεῖω τῶσον ἱκει*; Od. 2, 28; so *ἐμὲ δὲ χρεῶ γίγνεται νῆος*, Od. 4, 634 (where *ἐμὲ* is the acc. of the object towards which,—and *γίγνεσθαι* like *ἐκάνειν* is used as a verb of motion, cf. *γίγνομαι* Il. 1); so, even *χρεῶ ἐστί* is used c. acc., *οὐδὲ τί μιν χρεῶ ἐσται τυμβωρῆς*, Il. 21, 322.—3. hence the common Horer elliptical

acc. of *χρεώ* c. acc. pers., where one would have expected the dat., *τίπτε δέ σε χρεώ* (sc. *ἰκάνει*), *Od.* 1, 225, *Il.* 10, 85;—which might also be *τίπτε δέ σε χρή*; why must thou so?—and, in this phrase, *χρεώ* is oft. followed by a gen., *οὐτι με ταύτης χρεώ τιμῆς*, no need of it touches me, *Il.* 9, 608 (which might also be *οὐτι με ταύτης χρή τιμῆς*); so, *χρεώ βουλῆς ἐμῆ καὶ σέ*, *Il.* 10, 43, cf. 9, 75; 11, 606; but for the gen. we find also an inf., *τὸν δὲ μάλα χρεώ ἐστάμενα κρατερῶς*, who needs must stand firm, *Il.* 11, 409; so, *οὐδὲ τί μιν χρεώ νῆων ἐπιβαίνεμεν*, *Od.* 4, 207; cf. *Il.* 18, 406, *Od.* 15, 201.—In all these cases *Herm.* would supply *ἔχει*, but this phrase is not found in *Hom.*: *Eur.* has once imitated this ellipse, *ἀλλὰ τίς χρεῖα σ' ἐμοῦ*; *Hec.* 976, cf. *Pors.* *Or.* 659.—II. necessity, destiny, fate, *Ap. Rh.* 3, 33.—III. an affair, business, *lb.* 4, 191.—The word is *Ep.*, used once by *Eur.* *H. F.* 51.—*Hom.* uses both forms, *χρεώ* and *χρεῖω*, equally; but in the ellipt. phrase, mentioned *I.* 3, he always has *χρεώ*, and that as a monosyll.: hence *χρεώ*, *Il.* 11, 606, before a vowel, is even used short, cf. *Näke Choeril.* p. 161.

Χρεωκόπew, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (*χρεωκόπος*) Att. for *χρεοκόπew*, to cut down debts, i. e. to lessen or cancel them, *Lat. novas tabulas facere*, *Plut.* 2, 829 C:—metaph., *χρ. τὸν λόγον*, *lb.* 764 A; *χρ. μέρος ἡμῶν*, *lb.* 968 D:—*Plut.*:—pass., to be cheated or defrauded, *lb.* 829 C.

Χρεωκόπια, ας, ἡ, (*χρεωκόπος*) a cancelling of debts, *Polyb.* *Fr. Hist.* 69;—such a measure was Solon's *σεισάχθεια*, called *χρεῶν ἀποκοπή* by *Plut. Sol.* 15.

Χρεωκόπιδης, ον, ὁ, one who cancels his debts, an insolvent: esp. said of those friends of Solon at Athens, who took advantage of his *σεισάχθεια*, *Plut. Sol.* 15: from

Χρεωκόπος, ον, Att. for *χρεοκόπος*, (*χρεός* II, *χρεῶς*, *κόπτω*)—cutting down debts, i. e. cancelling them, leaving them unpaid, insolvent:—formed after *χρεωκόπος*.

Χρεωλύτew, ὦ, (*χρεός* II, *χρεῶς*, *λύω*)—to discharge a debt, *Plut. Alcib.* 5; *χρ. τὸν μισθόν*, to pay wages that are due, *Joseph.*

Χρεώμενος, *Ion.* part. from *χράωμαι*, for *χρῶμενος*, *Il.* 23, 834.

Χρεῶν, τό, *Ion.* *χρεῶν*,—but the Att. form is also freq. in the MSS. of *Hdt.*: gen. also τοῦ *χρεῶν*, *Eur. Hipp.* 1256, *H. F.* 21, so that it is indecl., though little used save in nom. and acc.:—strictly a part. neut. from *χράω*, (*Ion.* *χρεῶ*). That which an oracle declares, that which must be, *τὸ χρεῶν γίνεσθαι*, *Hdt.* 7, 17: hence, fate, necessity, like *χρεῖα* II, *Eur.* *Il.* c., *Bacch.* 515; *ἡ τε ἡλικία καὶ τὸ χρεῶν*, *Plat. Phaedr.* 255 A; etc.:—but usu. *χρεῶν* (or *χρεῶν*) ἔστι, much like *χρή*, 'tis fated, necessary, c. inf., *Theogn.* 564, *Aesch.* *Ag.* 922, *Soph.* *O. T.* 633, etc.;—c. acc. et inf., *Pind.* *P.* 2, 96, *Hdt.* 1, 41, 57; 2, 133, etc., and so in Att., as *Soph.* *Phil.* 1439, *Ar.* *Eq.* 138, *Thuc.* 5, 49, *Plat.*, etc.:—sometimes also absol., *χρεῶν* [sc. *ἔον*], it being necessary, since it was necessary, *Hdt.* 5, 50; 9, 58.—2. more rarely, that which is expedient or right, *Soph.* *Phil.* 143:—so, absol. as adv., *οὐ χρεῶν ἄρχετε*, ye rule not-rightly, i. e. unwisely, *Thuc.* 3, 40.—*Hom.*, said *Hes.*, do not use it et al., *Od.* 15, 201, being f. l. for *χρεῖ*. [In poets

χρεῶν is sometimes monosyll., v. *Näke Choeril.* p. 161.]

Χρέωνται, *Ion.* 3 pl. from *χράωμαι*, for *χρῶνται*, *Hdt.*

Χρέως, τό, Att. for *χρεός* II, a debt, *Dem.* 900, 14 (v. l. *χρεός*); v. *Lob. Phryn.* 391: acc. to the Atticists the word is indecl. and *χρέως* is also the form of the gen. and acc. sing.—The pl. is borrowed from *χρεός*, and the dat. sing. and pl. are not found.

Χρεωστew, and -ew, f. -ήσω, to be in debt:—pass. *χρεωστοῦμαι*, to have a debt owing to one, *Heliod.*: from

Χρεωστής, ον, ὁ, (*χρεῶς*) a debtor, *Luc. Abdic.* 15, *Plut.* 2, 101 C. Hence

Χρεωστικῶς, ἡ, ὄν, suitable to a debtor, like one. Adv. -κῶς, as a debtor, on account of debts.

Χρεωφειλέτης, ον, ὁ, a debtor, one in debt, [N. T., cf. LXX. *Phryn.* 691.

Χρεωφιλῆμα, ατος, τό, a debt.

Χρεωφιλής, ον, ὁ,=χρεωφειλέτης, susp.

Χρεωφύλακτιον, ον, τό, (*φυλάσσω*) the archives in which the lists of public debtors are kept, *Inscr.*

Χρή, ἡ,=χρεῖα II, need, necessity, but prob. only to be found in the phrase *χρή σται*, *Soph.* *O. C.* 505 (ubi v. *Herm.*), *Fr.* 537 (ubi v. *Dind.*), *Pherecr.* *Adph.* 8, *Ar. Fr.* 329, *Phryn.* (*Com.*) *Mus.* 4:—cf. *βασιλῆ* for *βασιλεία*.

Χρή, impers.: subjunct. *χρή*: optat. *χρήι*: inf. *χρήναι*, poet. also *χρήν*, *Pors.* *Hec.* 264:—impf. *ἐχρήν* and *χρήν*, both Att., *Pors.* *Suppl. Praef.* *Hec.* (D), though the former is rare, *Wüstem.* *Theocr.* 18, 12:—fut. *χρήσει*:—v. sub fin. Strictly from *χράω* (B) A, to deliver an oracle, *χρή* (sc. ὁ θεός):—but always used impers. (somewhat after the manner of *δει*, *νίφει*, etc.), it is fated, necessary, (cf. *Hdt.* 1, 8, and *χρεῶν*); c. inf., it must, must needs be, it is good, fit, meet to be, etc., *νῦν δὲ χρή τετλάνειν*, *Od.* 3, 209; *νῦν νιν χρή κομῆειν*, *6, 207*; cf. *Il.* 1, 216; 4, 57, etc.: also in Att., *σήμαιν' ὅ τι χρή συμπαρῶνται*, *Aesch.* *Pr.* 295; ὅ τι χρή πάσχειν *ἐθέλω*, *lb.* 1067; ὅ τι χρή πῶνται, *Stallb.* *Plat.* *Euthyphr.* 4, C, 9 A:—but more often, like *δεῖ*, and *Lat. oportet, decet*, c. acc. pers. et inf., one must, one must needs, it behoves, befits one to., *Hom.*, etc.; *χρή σε πόλεμον παῖδας*, *Il.* 7, 331; οὐ σε *χρή νηλεὲς ἦτορ ἔχειν*, *Il.* 9, 496, etc.—Sometimes the inf. must be supplied from the context, esp. in *Hom.* in phrases like *τίπτε μάχης ἀποπαύεαι*; *οὐδὲ τί σε χρή*, why cease from battle? for it behoves thee not (sc. ἀποπαύεσθαι μάχης), *Il.* 16, 721, cf. *19, 420*; so, *ὅθι χρή πείδον ἔοντα* (sc. μᾶρνασθαι), *Od.* 9, 50: so also in Att., *ποδεῖν ἂ μὴ χρή* (sc. ποδεῖν), *Aesch.* *Ag.* 342; *θύσαντες οἷς χρή* (sc. θύσαι), *Plat.* *Rep.* 415 E; etc.; cf. *Stallb.* *Plat.* *Menex.* 247 E.—The impf. usu. expresses something that ought to have been, but has not, *ἐνθάδ' οὐ παρastaτῆι, ὡς χρήν*, *Ὀρέστης*, *Aesch.* *Ag.* 879; *ἔκανε γ' ὀνόον*, *Id.* *Cho.* 930; cf. *Soph.* *Tr.* 1133, etc.—2. also, sine inf., c. acc. pers. et gen. rei, *οὐδὲ τί σε χρή ὑποσύνῃ*, thou hast no need of imprudence, i. e. it does not befit thee, *Il.* 7, 109; οὐ σε *χρή ἔτ' αἰδοῦν*, *Od.* 3, 14; *τι με χρή μῆτερος αἰών*, *Od.* 21, 140; *μῆθεσσι δὲ τοῖς* (i. e. οὐ τινος) *σε χρή*, *Od.* 1, 124; 4, 463:—this usage is denied to the Att. poets by *Pors.* *Or.* 659, v. also *Dind.* *Ar. Av.* 1406 cf. *χρεῶ*.—3.

very rare c. dat. pers. pro acc., *Soph.* *Ant.* 736, *Eur.* *Ion.* 1317.—II. some times also in a less strong signifi., *οὐ μὲν, one can, πῶς χρή τοῦτο περᾶσαι*; how is one to get through this? *Theocr.* 15, 45; freq. also in *Dem.*, and *Luc.*, v. *Valck.* *Adon.* p. 354 A.—III. *τὸ χρεῖν*, fate, destiny, *Eur.* *H. F.* 828 *Hec.* 260, ubi v. *Dind.*—IV. *ἐχρήν*, *Dor.* *χρήσθα*=ὑφέλεσθαι, thou oughtest, *Ar. Ach.* 778.—Cf. *δεῖ*.—*Hom.* has only the pres. indicat. *χρή*, and uses it short before a vowel, *Od.* 3, 14

Χρήεσσι, *Ep.* contr. dat. plur. from *χρεός* for *χρεέεσσι*, *Ap. Rh.*; or from *χρηός*.

Χρήω, in Att. used only in pres., and impf. (unless with *Herm.* and *Ellendt* we read *χρησθεῖς* in *Soph.* *Ant.* 23, *Dem.* 519, 29, as aor. pass. from this verb, being asked or desired). *Ep.* and *Ion.* *χρήζω*, as always in *Hom.*, though in *Hdt.* both forms commonly occur: *Dor.* *χρήσσω*, *χρήδω*, *Theocr.* 8, 11, *Ar. Ach.* 734: (*χράω*, *χρή*, *χρεῖα*). *Yo* need, want, lack, have need of, *τινός*, *Il.* 11, 835, *Od.* 17, 121, 558, *Hdt.* 5, 30, and Att.: absol. in part. *χρηζόμενος*, needy, poor, *Od.* 11, 340, *Hes. Op.* 349.—2. to desire, long for, *τινός*, *Hes. Op.* 365: to ask, crave, desire, demand, *Lat. sollicitare*, freq. in *Hdt.*; usu. c. inf., as in *1, 41, 112, 152*, etc.; also, *χρ. τινός ποιεῖν τι*, *lb.* 5, 19, 65; 9, 55; so also in Att., *χρήζω ἀκούσαι*, *Aesch.* *Pr.* 283, *Soph.* and *Eur.*; but rare in prose, as *Thuc.* 3, 109, and *Xen.*; v. *Valck.* *Adon.* p. 328 B, *Pors.* *Med.* 1396: also, *χρ. τινα ποιεῖν*, *Hdt.* 1, 41; 4, 83:—c. gen. rei, to ask, demand a thing, *lb.* 5, 30; 9, 87; very rarely c. acc. rei, as in *Hdt.* 7, 38, for an inf. is usu. to be supplied, as *φράξ' ὅ τι χρήζεις* (sc. φράζειν), *Ar. Nub.* 359, cf. *Them.* 751, *Aesch.* *Pr.* 928:—sometimes also *χρήζειν παρά τινος*, *Vita Hom.* 17.—3. *μὴ ἐχρήζεσθαι*, like *μὴ ὑφέλεσθαι*, thou oughtest not to have died, O that thou hadst not.! *Soph.* *O. C.* 1713.—4. the part. *χρηζόμενος* is used absol. for *εἰρηζόμενος*, if one will, if one chooses, *Theogn.* 952, *Aesch.* *Cho.* 340: hence, wishing well, well inclined, propitious, πολλά *δ' ἄλλα φανεῖ χρήζων* (sc. *Ἐρμῆς*), *lb.* 815, but v. *Dind.* ad l.; *εἰ θεὸν χρήζον' ἔχει*, *Eur.* *Supp.* 597.—Cf. *χρησκόμα*.—II. the signf. of *χράω*, to deliver an oracle, has been wrongly given to this verb, v. sq.—The word is rare in Att. prose, except in *Xen.*

Χρήζω,=χράω, to deliver an oracle, foretell, *Eur. Hel.* 516.—Several forms of *χρήζω* have been wrongly referred to this signf., v. *Herm.* *Soph.* *O. C.* 1428, *Ellendt* to *χρήζω* 2.

Χρηῖα, ας, ἡ, *Ion.* for *χρεῖα*, use: need *Χρηζέω*, *Ep.* and *Ion.* for *χρήζω*, q. v. sub init.

Χρησκόμα, *Ion.* collat. form from *χράωμαι*, to use, make use of, *τινί*, *Hdt.* 3, 117.

Χρήμα, ατος, τό, (*χράωμαι*):—a thing that one uses or needs; hence, in plur., goods, property, money, oft. in *Od.* (never in *Il.*), *Hes.*, *Hdt.*, etc., cf. sub fin.:—proverb, *χρήματα ψν χή βορροῖσι*, a man's money is his life, *Hes.* *Op.* 684; *χρήματ' ἀνθρώπ.* *Money* makes the man, *Alcae.* 50, *Pind.* *I.* 2, 17; *ἐν χρήμασι οἰκεῖ πατρίους*, *Aesch.* *Eum.* 757; *χρημάτων πένητες*, *Eur.* *El.* 37; *χρημάτων πορῆτες*, *Ar.* *Ecc.* 236; *κρείσσων χρημάτων*, *Thuc.* 2, 60; *χρημάτων νικᾶσθαι*, *lb.*; *μήτε χρημάτων φειδόμενος μή τι πόνων*, *Plat. Phaed.* 78 A; etc.—*AEE*

to Pol. 9, 87, the Ion. used also the sing. in this signif., and so we find it once in Hdt. 3, 38, but this was not common till late, as in Diod., and N. T.—II. Generally, a *thing, matter, affair, event*, H. Hom. *Mec.* c. 332, Hes. Op. 342, 400; *πρῶτον χρημάτων πάντων*, Hdt. 7, 145: *κινεῖν πᾶν χρήμα*, 'to leave no stone unturned,' Hdt. 5, 96: esp. a *dealing, business*, like Lat. *res* for *negotium*.—2. *χρήμα* is often expressed where it might be omitted, as, *δεινὸν χρήμα ἐποιεῖντο*, Hdt. 8, 16; *οἷόν τι χρήμα ποιήσειε*, lb. 138, etc.: so too, *ἐς ἑαυτὴν χρήμα ἀποστήλλειν ἀποικίαν*, to send out a colony without any certain destination, Id. 4, 150: and so oft. in Trag., *τί χρήμα*; = *τί*; *what*? e.g. Aesch. P. 298, Cho. 10, Soph. Phil. 1231; esp. *τί χρήμα πάσχω*; Valck. Hipp. 909; so also, *πικρὸν τί μοι χρήμα ἔδοκε εἶναι*, Plat. Gorg. 485 B.—3. in like manner, *χρήμα* is used in periphrases to express something strange or extraordinary of its kind, *μέγα σὺνδ χρήμα*, a huge monster of a boar, Wess. Hdt. 1, 36; *ὅς χρήμα μέγιστον*, Ibid.; cf. Xen. Cyr. 1, 4, 8; *τοῦ χερμαῖος χρήμα ἀφόρητον*, Hdt. 7, 188; *τὸ χρήμα τῶν νυκτῶν ὅσον*, of what a terrible length the nights are, Ar. Nub. 2; *λιπαρὸν τὸ χρήμα τῆς πόλεως*, what a fine city! Id. An. 826, cf. Lys. 83; *κλέπτον τὸ χρήμα τῶν δόρδ*, a thievish sort of fellow, Id. Vesp. 933; *τὸ χρήμα τοῦ νοσήματος*, Id. Lys. 1085:—*τυραννὸν*, a horrible tyrant, Plat. Rep. 567 E; *χρ. καλὸν τι*, such a fine thing! Theocr. 15, 23:—also to express a great number or mass, as we say *a lot, a deal, a heap of*, *πολλὸν τι χρήμα τῶν ὀφίων*, *χρήμα πολλὸν ὀφίων*, *νεῶν*, a vast deal of serpents, javelins, ships, etc., Hdt. 3, 109; 4, 81; 6, 43; ὅσον τὸ χρήμα παρόντων, what a lot of locusts, Ar. Ach. 150, cf. Pac. 1192; *χρήμα πολλὸν τι χρυσοῦ*, Hdt. 3, 130; *πολλὸν χρήμα τεμαχῶν*, Ar. Plut. 894:—also of persons, *χρήμα θηλειῶν*, Valck. Phoen. 206; *σφενδονητῶν μάπολόν τι χρήμα*, Xen. Cyr. 2, 1, 5; *πέμψα χρήμα Λακωνῶν*, Theocr. 18, 4.—The interchange between *χρήμα* and *κτῆμα* is freq., yet the same distinction holds as between *χρᾶμαι* and *κτῆμα*, so that *κτῆμα* is strictly a possession, *χρήμα*, what one wants or uses, v. *κτῆμα* I. fin., and cf. Schäf. Mel. p. 17, cf. Cic. Fam. 7, 20. Hence

Χρηματίας, ου, ὁ, a rich man, Manetho.

Χρηματία, f. -ῖω Att. -ῖω: (*χρήμα*):—to do or carry on business, have dealings, esp. in money-matters (though this special signif. is mostly confined to the mid.): generally, to negotiate, transact business, Thuc. 1, 87; 5, 61; *χρ. τι*, Id. 6, 62, Isocr. 73 D:—*χρ. περὶ τινοσ*, to consult, debate, hear and advise about a matter, *περὶ τινοσ*, Ar. Thesm. 377, Arist. Rhet. 1, 4, 4: absol., to consult, consider, *πρὶν ἂν ὑπᾶξ γνῶ τὸ δικαστήριον*, πάλιν *χρηματίσας*, Dem. 717, 26, cf. Aesch. 4, 10; *χρ. ἰδίᾳ*, Dem. 430, 24, etc.:—to give an answer after deliberation, Xen. Ath. 3, 1, Decret. ap. Dem. 250, 10:—generally, to have dealings of any kind with, stand in any relation to a person, *χρηματίζειν τινὶ πρὸς γένος*, to stand in a relation of affinity to any one, Phot. e Ctes. Pers. 2.—II. mid. *χρηματίζομαι*: fut. -ιούμαι: pf. *ἐχρηματίσμαι* (Dinarch. 92, 8):—to do business for one's self or to one's own

profit; hence, to make money, οἰόμενοι *χρηματίζεισθαι μᾶλλον ἢ μαχεῖσθαι*, Thuc. 7, 13; esp. by base arts, Dinarch. 1, c., Isae. 77, 18; *χρ. ἀπὸ τινοσ*, to make money of or from a thing, Plat. Soph. 225 E, Arist. Pol. 3, 15, 12; *ἐκ τινοσ*, Isocr. 221; c. acc. cognato, *χρ. χρηματισμόν*, Plat. Legg. 949 E, Gorg. 467 D:—hence, generally, to transact business, have dealings, negotiate, hold conference with another, *τινὶ*, Hdt. 3, 118; 7, 163:—c. acc. rei. *χρηματίζεσθαι τὸ νόμισμα*, to traffic in money, like a money-lender or banker, Arist. Pol. 1, 9, 14; but c. acc. pers., *χρ. τινα*, to make money of any one, i. e. get it from him by extortion, Polyb. 32, 21, 13; and so, *χρ. παρὰ τινοσ*, Isocr. 209 B; cf. *πράσσω* V, 2, *πλουεκτεω*.—III. in later writers, from Polyb. downwards, the act. *χρηματίζω* has the signif. to take and bear a title or name, *χρηματίζει βασιλεῖς*, he takes the title of king, Polyb. 5, 57, 2; 30, 2, 4, Diod., etc.; *νέα Ἰσις ἐχρηματίσσε*, she had herself called a new Isis, Plut. Anton. 54; *ἐχρηματίσε Καρχηδόνιος*, Strabo; *ῆ πατρὸς ἐν*, ἀλλ' ἀπὸ μητρὸν *χρηματίσσειν*, to call themselves not from the fathers, but the mothers, Plut., cf. Menag. Diog. L. 1, 48, Interp. ad Act. Apost. 11, 26.—Prose word.

Χρηματικός, ἡ, ὄν, of or belonging to *χρηματα* or money, *χρ. ζημία*, a money fine, Plut. Demosth. 27; *χρ. συμβόλαια*, money contracts, Id. Lycur. 13: *οἱ χρηματικοί*, the moneyed men, Id. Solon 14; *χρ. πενία*, Id. 2, 524 E.

Χρηματίσις, εως, ἡ, = *sq.*, Xen. Oec. 11, 11; 20, 22. [α.]

Χρηματισμός, οὔ, ὁ, (*χρηματίζω*) a doing of business, as well commercial as public: esp. a negotiation, a giving audience to ambassadors, Polyb. 28, 14, 10; *χρ. ἐποιεῖτο καὶ τοὺς λόγους*, lb. 16, 4: also of an oracle, a response, LXX.—3. *οἱ χρηματισμοί*, negotiations in writings, acts, instruments, documents, Diod. 14, 13.—II. (from mid.) a doing business for one's own gain, money-making, oft. in Plat., *ἡμελέσας χρηματισμοῦ καὶ οἰκονομίας*, Apol. 36 B; *ἰάτρευσις καὶ ὁ ἄλλος χρ.*, Rep. 357 C; *χρ. διὰ βανανίσας καὶ τόκων*, Legg. 743 D; *ὁ ἐκ γῆς χρ.*, lb. 949 E:—gain, profit, Isocr. 37 B; *χρ. οὐ λειτούργια γέγονεν ἡ τριπράχτια*, Dem. 568, 18.—III. later, a title, style, name, Diog. L. 1, 48.

Χρηματιστέον, verb. adj. from *χρηματίζω*, one must make money, Xen. Lac. 7, 3.

Χρηματιστήριον, ἡρος, ὁ, = *χρηματιστής*. Hence

Χρηματιστήριον, ου, τό, a place for business: and so, —1. a council-chamber, Diod. 1, 1.—2. a banking-house, counting-house, Plut. Caes. 67.—3. an oracle, LXX.

Χρηματιστής, οὔ, ὁ, (*χρηματίζω*) one who carries on business, esp. for making money, a money-getter, a man in business, trafficker, tradesman, Plat. Gorg. 452 A, Rep. 434 A, etc., Xen. Oec. 2, 18. Hence

Χρηματιστικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to or fitted for *χρηματίζειν* or *χρηματίζεσθαι*: hence, —1. fitted for traffic and money-making, Plat. Rep. 581 C: *χρ. οἰωνός*, an omen portending gain, Xen. An. 6, 1, 23: *ἡ -κῆ* (sc. *τέχνη*), the art of money-making, traffic, Id. Gorg. 477 E, Euthyd. 307 A; v. esp. Arist. Pol. 1, 3.—2. belonging to or fitted for the dispatch of public business, *χρ. σκηνή*, πυλῶν, a tent, hall for holding

conferences, giving audience, etc., Polyb. 5, 81, 5; 15, 31, 2.

Χρηματίας, ου, ὁ, (*χρήμα*) wealthy man, Diod.; *ἀγών χρ.*, a contest for a money prize; cf. *χρηματικός*. [2]

Χρηματοδαίτης, ου, ὁ, (*χρήμα*, *δαίω*):—a divider of money or wealth. *κτηνῶν χρ.*, Aesch. Theb. 730.

Χρηματοποῖός, ὄν, (*χρήμα*, *ποιέω*) money-making, money-getting, of women, Ar. Ecl. 442, Xen. Oec. 20, 15.

Χρηματοφθορικός, ἡ, ὄν, fitted for wasting money, spendthrift, opp. to *χρηματιστικός*, Plat. Soph. 225 D: from

Χρηματοφθόρος, ου, (*χρήμ*, *φθείρω*) wasting or squandering money.

Χρηματοφύλακίον, ου, τό, a treasury. [α.]

Χρήμη, ης, ἡ, Ion. for *χρεία*, a request, prayer, v. I. Archil. 15, Vit. Hom. 13, 14.

Χρημοσύνη, ης, ἡ, like *χρεία*, need want, lack, Theogn. 389, 394, etc.; cf. also *χρημοσύνη*.

Χρηνημι, = *χράομαι*, prob. 1. in Theophr. Char. 5.

Χρήος, εος, τό, Ep. for *χρέος*, Maetho; whence dat. pl. *χρήεσι*, Ar. Rh. 3, 1188.

Χρήσθω, Dor. for *χρήζω*, Theocr. *Χρήσθα*, Dor. 2 sing. impf. from *χρήναι*, for *ἐχρησ*, Ar. Ach. 778.

Χρησιμέω, to be useful or serviceable, *τινὶ*, Theophr., cf. Lob. Phryn. 386: from

Χρήσιμος, η, ου, also *ος*, ου, Plat. Gorg. 480 B, Rep. 333 C; (*χράομαι*)—useful, serviceable; good for use, good, apt or fit in its kind, first in Theogn. 406, then in Hdt., and freq. in Att.; *χρ. εἰς τι*, useful for something, Hdt. 4, 109, Plat. Rep. 333 B; *ἐπί τι*, Id. Gorg. 480 B; *πρὸς τι*, Eur. Hipp. 482, Plat. τὸ χρ., use, advantage, Eur. Phoen. 1741; *τὸ ἀντίκα χρ.*, Thuc. 3, 56.—2. also of men, serviceable, fit, proper, Soph. Aj. 410: esp., like *χρηστός*, a good and useful citizen, *χρ. πόλει*, Eur. Or. 910; *χρ. πόλιν*, Eur. Pol. Dem. 16; *χρ. τινι*, Isae. Fr. 2, 1; *ἐπί τι*, Dem. 779, 15, cf. Wolf Dem. Lept. 459, 6; *τοὺς εὐλόρους δεῖ χρησμένους ἑαυτοὺς παρέχειν τῇ πόλει*, to show themselves useful and well deserving of the state, Dem. 1045, 25, cf. Eur. Supp. 887, Isae. Fr. 3, 1:—*τοῖς σώμασι χρησιμώτεροι*, more able-bodied, Xen. Lac. 5, 9: opp. to *ἀργαλέος τὴν δυνί*, Aeschin. 9, 21.—3. used, made use of, *τέμενος χρησιμώτατον*, a much-frequented sanctuary, Hdt. 2, 178.—4. *χρησὶμ διαθήκη*, an available (i. e. authentic) will, Isae. 59, 18.—II. adv. -ως, usefully, *χρ. ἔχειν*, to be serviceable, Thuc. 3, 44. Hence

Χρησιμότης, ητος, ἡ, usefulness.

Χρῆσις, εως, ἡ, (*χράομαι*):—a using, employment, use made of a thing, Thuc., Pind. O. 10 (11), 2: also in plur., uses, advantages, Id. N. 1, 43; *αἱ ἐς τὰ πολεμικά χρήσεις*, the uses of war, Xen. Cyr. 3, 5, 7:—opp. to *κτῆσις*, Plat. Menex. 238 B; cf. *χράομαι*, fin.—2. power or means of using, usefulness, Thuc. 7, 5; opp. to *ἀχρηστία*, Plat. Rep. 333 D; *ἔχειν χρῆσιν*, to be useful, Dem. 154, 18.—3. intimacy, acquaintance, Lat. *usus*, Isocr. 409 C; *αἱ οἰκοὶ χρήσεις*, i. e. intercourse with a woman, Id. 386 C.—4. in Gramm., a passage quoted as authority for some special usage, Hemst. Ar. Plut. p. 226.—II. (*χράω* (B) A), the response of an oracle, *ἀπὸ κεινον χρήσις*, at his bidding, Pind. O. 13, 308.—III.

χράω (B) B), a lending, Polyb. 32, 4.

Χρησμηγόρος, ον, ὁ, (χρησμός, ὀνομασία) an utterer of oracles, a prophet: — poet. χρησμηγόρος, Anth. P. 9, 525. Hence

Χρησμηγορέω, ὦ, f. ἤσω, to utter oracles, Luc. Dea Syr. 10.

Χρησμηγόρος, ον, = χρησμηγόρας, χρησμολόγος.

Χρησμοδοσία, ας, ἡ, a giving of oracles: from

Χρησμοδοτέω, ὦ, to give oracles. Hence

Χρησμοδοτήμα, ατος, τό, an oracle given, prophecy.

Χρησμοδότης, ον, ὁ, (χρησμός, δίδωμι) one who gives oracles, a prophet, soothsayer.

Χρησμοδόσις, ον, ὁ, = χρησμολόγος, Lyc. 1419.

Χρησμολόγος, ὦ, f. ἤσω, (χρησμο-λόγος) to utter oracles, divine, Ar. Av. 964, 991.

Χρησμολογία, ας, ἡ, an uttering of oracles.

Χρησμολογική, ἡς, ἡ, (sc. τέχνη), the art of divination, gift of prophecy.

Χρησμολόγιον, ου, τό, a divination.

Χρησμολόγος, ον, (χρησμός, λέγω) uttering oracles, divining, χ. ἀνὴρ, a soothsayer, diviner, Hdt. 1, 62; 8, 96; cf. Musaeus, Soph. Fr. 960. — II. an expounder of oracles, Hdt. 7, 142, 143; and in 7, 6 prob., a collector of oracles, oracle-monger; cf. Thuc. 2, 8, 21, etc.

Χρησμολύτης, ον, ὁ, an expounder of oracles. [v]

Χρησμοποιός, ον, (χρησμός, ποιέω) making oracles in verse, Luc. Alex. 23.

Χρησμός, οὔ, ὁ, (χράω (B) A): — the answer of an oracle, oracular response, oracle, Solon 28, 9, Pind. P. 4, 106, Hdt., and freq. in Att.: χρησμὸν φαίνειν, to deliver an oracle, Hdt. 1, 159; cf. κιβδηλός II. 3: — ὥς περ χρησμοῦν γράφειν, i. e. with all solemnity, Lycurg. 159, 21.

Χρησμοσύνη, ἡς, ἡ, (χρηῶ) like χρημοσύνη, need, want, poverty, Tyrtae. 1, 8; κόρος καὶ χρ., Heraclit. ap. Philon. — hence, an eager request, importunity, τῆς χρ. μετίεσαν, Hdt. 9, 33 (where some wrongly take it in the signif. of μαντισμός, others no better for χρήσις, use).

Χρησμοφώνος, ον, (χρησμός, φέρω) bringing oracles, Luc., Paus.

Χρησμοφύλαξ, ἄκος, ὁ, (χρησμός, φύλαξ) a keeper of oracles, Luc. Alex. 23.

Χρησμοφδέω, ὦ, f. ἤσω, (χρησμο-δός) to sing oracles or give them in verse: to give oracles, prophesy, Hdt. 7, 6, Ar. Eq. 818, Plat., etc. Hence

Χρησμοφδέμα, ατος, τό, an oracular response, esp. in verse.

Χρησμοφδία, ας, ἡ, the answer of an oracle, esp. given in verse: a prophesy, Aesch. Pr. 775, Plat. Prot. 316 D.

Χρησμοφικός, ὅν, μετ. for a χρησμοδός, oracular, Luc. Alex. 22: from

Χρησμοφός, ον, (χρησμός, ὠδή) — strictly, singing oracles or delivering them in verse: prophesying, prophetic, of the Sphinx, Soph. O. T. 1200: ὁ χρ., a soothsayer, prophet, Plat. Apol. 22 C, Ion 534 C, etc.

Χρηστέον, verb. adj. from χράομαι, one must use, τινί, Plat. Soph. 267 E.

Χρηστεύομαι, dep. mid., to behave like a χρηστός, i. e. be good, kind or merciful, N. T.

Χρηστήρ, ἥρος, ὁ, = χρήστης. Hence

Χρηστηρίω, f. ἄσω, like χράω, to give oracles, prophesy: usu. in mid.,

like χράομαι, to have an oracle given one, consult an oracle, χρηστηρίεσθαι ἐν Δελφοῖς, Hdt. 1, 66, cf. 91, etc.; χρ. θεῷ, to consult a god, like χράσασθαι θεῷ, Hdt. 7, 178; ἰσοῖσι χρηστηρίεσθαι, to consult victims, Id. 8, 134, cf. 4, 60; χρ. ἐπὶ τι, for something, Id. 1, 66; περὶ τίνος, respecting something, Id. 2, 52: χρ. εἰ., to ask the oracle whether., Id. 5, 67.

Χρηστήριον, ον, τό, an oracle, i. e., — 1. the seat of an oracle, such as Delphi, H. Hom. Ap. 81, 214, etc., Hes. Fr. 39, 6, Hdt. 1, etc.; τὸ ἐν Δελφοῖς χρ., Hdt. 1, 13: sometimes distinguished from the ναός, when it is the cella or most sacred place, Schweigh. Hdt. 6, 19: — freq. in plur. for sing., Aesch. Theb. 748, Eum. 194. — 2. the answer of an oracle, oracular response, Hdt. 1, 63, 69, etc., Eur. Ion 532. — II. an offering for the oracle, as made esp. by those consulting it; generally, a sacrificial victim, χρ. θέσθαι, ἔρδειν, Pind. O. 6, 119, Aesch. Theb. 230: and metaph. (as we say) a victim, sacrifice, Soph. Aj. 220, ubi v. Lob. Strictly neut. from

Χρηστήριος, α, ον, also ος, ον, Aesch. Eum. 241; (χράω (B) A): — of or belonging to an oracle, εφεμῆαι, Aesch. I. c.: oracular, foreboding, ὀρυβεῖν, Id. Theb. 26. — 2. of or belonging to a prophet, prophetic, ἐσθῆς, Id. Ag. 1270; τρίπους χρ., Eur. Ion 1320; δόμοι χρ. = χρηστήρια. — II. (χράομαι) like χρηστικός, fitted or designed for use, useful, χρηστήρια σκευή, household utensils or furniture, Plat. (Com.) Hell. 6, Strab.

Χρηστηρίωδης, ες, (χρηστήριον, εἶδος) after the manner of a χρηστήριον, Philostr.

Χρήστης, ον, ὁ: gen. pl. χρήστων (parox.), not χρηστών, to distinguish it from the gen. pl. of χρηστός; (χράω (B) A): — one who gives or expounds oracles, a prophet, soothsayer. — II. (κίχηρμι), a creditor, usurer, dum, Ar. Nub. 241, 433, Lycurg. 150, 37. — 2. (χράομαι, κίχηρμαι), a debtor, Isae. 36, 26, Lys. 910, fin., Dem. 867, 13, etc.; cf. Phryn. 468.

Χρηστικός, ὅν, (χράομαι): — of persons, knowing how to use, understanding the use of a thing, τινός, Arist. Pol. 1, 7, 4; later also, τινί (like the verb), M. Anton. 7, 55. — II. of things, useful, serviceable, Arr. Adv. -κάς.

Χρηστογράφος, ας, ἡ, good or beautiful painting, Plut. Arat. 13.

Χρηστοεπέω, ὦ, = χρηστολογέω, Eccl.

Χρηστοθήβεια, ας, ἡ, goodness of heart: from

Χρηστοθήης, ες, (χρηστός, ἥθος) good-natured, Arist. Rhet. 2, 21, 16.

Χρηστοίνεω, ὦ, f. ἤσω, (χρηστός, οἶνος) to produce good wine, Strab.

Χρηστοκαρπία, ας, ἡ, the bearing of good fruits, Strab.: from

Χρηστοκαρπος, ον, (χρηστός, καρπός) having, bearing good fruits, Strab.

Χρηστολόγος, ὦ, f. ἤσω, to speak good words or kindly, Eccl.: and

Χρηστολογία, ας, ἡ, fair speaking, N. T.: from

Χρηστολόγος, ον, (χρηστός, λέγω) giving good words, speaking fairly.

Χρηστομῆβεια, ας, ἡ, (χρηστομα-θής) desire of learning, Longin. 44, 1.

— II. a learning of things useful: — hence, books containing a summary of things most worthy to be known were entitled περὶ χρηστομῆβειας: and so χρηστομῆβεια were collections of the best things from other authors,

chrestomathies, such as we still possess of Proctis and Helladius. [v]

Χρηστομάβει, ὦ, f. ἤσω, i. e. be desirous of learning, Longin. 2, 3. from

Χρηστομάθης, ες, (χρηστός, μαθά-νω) desirous of learning. — II. having, learnt all things useful or good, Cic. Att. 1, 6, 2, Clem. Al. p. 342.

Χρηστομονῶν, ὦ, (χρηστός, μου-σα) to be good at apt in music, Ath. 633 B.

Χρηστός, ἑ, ον, verb. adj. from χράομαι: — like χρήσιμος, useful, good of its kind, serviceable, τινί, Hdt. 7, 215; τὰ χρηστά, as subst., good services, benefits, kindnesses, Hdt. 1, 41, 42; χρυστά φέρειν, Id. 4, 139; ἐκτε-λοῖτο δὲ τὰ χρυστά, Aesch. Pers. 228; etc.: — opp. to μοχθηρός, πονη-ρός, Plat. Gorg. 504 A, Prot. 313 D. — 2. bestowing health or wealth, θεοὶ Hdt. 8, 111; hence also τελευτή χρη-στή, a happy end or issue, Hdt. 7, 157: of victims and omens, boding good, auspicious, lucky, ἰρά, σόφγία, Hdt. 5, 44; 9, 61, 62. — 3. good, whole-some for a thing, τῶν νεύρων, for the sinews, like ἀγαθός, Ael. — 4. in Gramm., in use, current, Schäf. Dion. Comp. 360. — II. of men, good, esp. in war, as we say a good man and true, Hdt. 5, 109; 6, 13, Soph. Phil. 437 etc.: generally, good, honest, upright, Soph., etc.: — hence, like χρήσιμος of good citizens, useful, deserving, Thuc. 3, 64, Dem. 459, 10. — 2. οὐ χρηστός, like οὐ ἀγαθός, of good family, Lat. optimates, cf. ἀγαθός I. Welcker Theogn. p. xxvi. — 3. good natured, plain, simple: hence, some times, in bad sense, simple, silly, like εὐήθης, Ruhnk. Tim., Plat. Theaet. 161 A, 166 A: also ironically, χρ. εἶ, you're a nice fellow, Id. Phaedr. 264 B, cf. sub ἥδύς. — 4. esp. of a man, strong, able in body for sexual inter-course, γυναικὶ χρῆσθαι δυνάμενος, Foës. Oec. Hipp. Cf. χράομαι III. 4. χρήσις. — III. adv. -τῶς, well, properly, Hdt. 4, 117; esp. in irony, Id. 3, 36; χρ. τῶς ἔχειν, Ar. Eccl. 219. Hence

Χρηστότης, ἡτος, ἡ, usefulness, good-ness. — II. of persons, goodness, excel-lence, honesty, uprightness, χρηστότης τα ὁσκέιν, Eur. Sup. 872: goodness of heart, kindness, Isae. Meneccl. § 8: simplicity, silly good-nature, Menand. p. 215; — ἥδονε ἀπλυστία μετ' ἀλογί-στίας, acc. to Def. Plat. 412 E.

Χρηστοφιλία, ας, ἡ, a good deed, benefit, kindness.

Χρηστοφίλος, ας, ἡ, the love of good men or good deeds.

Χρηστοφιλία, ον, loving good men or good deeds.

Χρηστοφιλία, ας, ἡ, a good voice or speech.

Χρήστωρ, ορος, ὁ, = χρηστήρ, χρή-στης, Hesych.

Χρίμα, ατος, τό = χρίσμα, an oint-ment to be rubbed in: unguent, oil, v. I. for χρίσμα, Aesch. Ag. 94. [cf. Call. Lav. Pall. 16, Xenophon. ap. Ath. 526 B (+3, 6 Bgk.)†, Achae. ib. 685 B: the accent χρίμα is therefore wrong, Schäf. Greg. 566.]

Χρίπτω, f. ψω: — poet. strengthd for χρίω, to pass or skim lightly over the surface of a body: hence, to graze, scratch, wound, Lat. radere, stringere, like χράω, χράναι, esp. freq. in part. aor. pass., χρίμψθεις πέλας, grazing near, close even to touching, Od. 10, 516; ἐκ γενέων χρίμψθεις γόος, the wail or cry forcing its way out from the clenched jaws, Pind. P. 12, 37: — then, generally, to come nigh, armu-

near, approach, c. dat., *δόμοις χρίμπεσται*, Aesch. Eum. 185; *ὡς χρίμπεται ῥοή*, Id. Theb. 84; cf. Eur. Phoen. 809, Cycl. 406; so also in aor. I mid. *χρίμψασθαι*, H. Hom. Ar. 439.—II. *also intr. in act.*, *αὐδὸ μὴ χρίμπεται θρηγκός*, Eur. Ion 156; cf. Phoen. 90, Andr. 530.—2. sometimes also with *πόδα* added (like *βαίνω* II. 4), *πόδας χρίμπτοσα βαχίαισι*, *keeping close along the shore*, Aesch. Pr. 713; end so, *ὅτ' ἐσχάτην στήλην ἐχρίμπτ' ἔει σύριγγα*, kept the axle close to the post, Soph. El. 721; also in mid., *πόδα χρίμπτόμενος εἰναλίω κύπῃ*, Eur. Hel. 520; also, *ποτὶ πλεννὰ χρίμψασθαι κύπῃ*, Theocrit. 25, 144.—Poet. word. Cf. *ἐγχερίμπτω*, *ἐπιχρίμπτω*, Ruhnck. Tim. s. v. *ἐγχερίμπτω*.

Χρίπτω,=foreg., prob. not in use. *Χρίσάω*, f. -άσω, to anoint, Eccl. *Χρίσις*, εως, ἡ, (*χρίω*) an anointing, action, LXX.: a besmearing, varnishing, colouring.—II. a colouring, varnish, wash, Ael. N. A. 6, 41. (Usu. wrongly written *χρίσις*.)

Χρίσμα, ατος, τό, (*χρίω*):—*any thing smeared on*, esp. a scented unguent, while the common unperfumed anointing oil, such as wrestlers used, was called simply *ἐλαιον*, cf. Theophr. Char. 5: the *ἄλειμμα* was also scented, but prob. more liquid than the *χρίσμα*, hog's lard, grease, Hices. ap. Ath. 689 C, cf. Salmas. ad Solin. p. 330: in Xen. An. 4, 4, 13, *χρίσμα* is distinguished from *μύρον* not by the material, but as being of thicker consistency (cf. *στέος*); and Theophr. distinguishes *μύρον* and *χρίσμα*, de Odor. 16 and 27 sq.—but how they differ he does not say, cf. Xen. Symp. 2, 4: in Aesch. Ag. 94, *πέανος* follows as equivalent.—2. a substance for smearing or colouring, white-wash or stucco. (The usu. accented *χρίσμα* is wrong.)

Χριστέμπορος, ον, (*Χριστός*, *ἐμπορος*) making a trade of Christ and his doctrine, perverting it for lucre, Eccl.

Χριστεπώνυμος, ον, (*Χριστός*, *ἐπώνυμος*) named after Christ, Eccl.

Χριστήριον, ον, τό, an unguent, a bottle of ointment.

Χρίστης, ον, ὁ, a white-washer; also *κοιμητής*.

Χριστιανίζω, f. -ίσω, (*Χριστιανός*) to profess Christianity, Eccl.

Χριστιανικός, ἡ, ὄν, adv. -κῶς, (*Χριστιανός*) befitting Christians, Christian, Eccl.

Χριστιανισμός, οὗ, ὁ, (*Χριστιανίζω*) the profession of Christianity, Christianity, Eccl.

Χριστιανός, οὗ, ὁ, a Christian, N. T.

Χριστόγονος, ον, (*Χριστός*, *γένω) proceeding from Christ, Eccl.

†*Χριστόδωρος*, ον, ὁ, Christodorus, a poet of the Anthology.

Χριστοειδής, ἐς, gen. *εὖος*, adv. -ῶς, (*Χριστός*, εἶδος) like Christ, Eccl.

Χριστοκίππηλος, ον,=Χριστέμπορος, Eccl. [ᾶ]

Χριστοκίνητος, ον, (*Χριστός*, κινεῖν) moved, influenced by Christ, Eccl. [ᾶ]

Χριστοκτόνος, ον, (*Χριστός*, κτείνω) slaying Christ, Eccl.

Χριστόβλητος, ον, (*Χριστός*, λαμβάνω) inspired by Christ, Eccl.

Χριστομάθεια, ας, ἡ, a learning of the doctrine of Christ, Eccl.

Χριστομάχος, ον, (*Χριστός*, μάχομαι) fighting against Christ, Eccl. [ᾶ]

Χριστομύκτης, ον, ὁ, (*Χριστός*,

μύκω) one who is initiated into Christianity, Eccl.

Χριστός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. adj. from *χρίω*, to be rubbed on, used as ointment or salve. *φάρμακα χριστά*, salves, Aesch. Pr. 480, ubi v. Blcmf.—II. washed, washed over, anointed, LXX.: *τὸ χρ. anointing oil*, LXX.—2. esp. *ΧΡΙΣΤΟΣ*, ὁ, the Anointed One, the *CHRIST*, as a transl. of the Hebr. *Messiah*, N. T.

Χριστοτελεστής, οὗ, ὁ,=Χριστομύκτης, Eccl.

Χριστοτόκος, ον, (*Χριστός*, τίκτω) bringing forth Christ, Eccl.

Χριστοφόρος, ον, (*Χριστός*, φέρω) bearing Christ, Eccl.

Χριστόνυμος, ον, (*Χριστός*, ὄνομα) named after Christ, Eccl.

ΧΡΙΨ, f. *χρίσω*, etc.: (v. sub fin.) :—strictly, to touch the surface of a body slightly, esp. of the human body, to graze, hence—1. to rub, anoint with scented unguents or oil, as was usu. done after bathing, freq. in Hom., *χρίεν ἐλαίω*, Il. 23, 186; *λόμεν καὶ χρίον ἐλαίω*, Od. 4, 252; *ἐχρίσεν λιπ' ἐλαίω*, 3, 466; *λοέσαι τε χρίσαι τε*, 19, 320; mid. *χρίομαι*, aor. *ἐχρίσάμην*, to anoint one's self, Od. 6, 96; *καλλεῖ ὑμῖν ὁσῶν οἶον Κυνέβεια χρίεται*, 18, 193; cf. Hes. Op. 521: c. acc. rei, *χρίεσθαι ἰούς*, to anoint (i. e. poison) one's arrows, Od. 7, 262; cf. Soph. Tr. 675, Eur. Med. 789:—*μετὰ τῆς, ὑμῶν χρ. ὁλόντων*, Eur. Med. 634.—3. to rub over with colour, to colour or white-wash, *κεχρίμενος ἐρενθεδάω*, Hdt. 4, 189; *κεχρ. πίσος*, lb. 195: so in mid., *χρίεσθαι τὰ σώματα μιλτω*, to smear their bodies, lb. 191.—4. to injure the skin slightly, prick, sting, of the gadfly in Aesch. Pr. 567, 598, 880. (Cf. *χρίμπτω*, and v. Ruhnck. Tim. s. v. *ἐγχερίμπτει*:—akin to *χρός*, *χρόα*, *χροιά*, *χράνω*, *χράνω*. [I in pres. and impl. always. In the other tenses, *i* in signt., to anoint, colour, *ἐχρίσα*, *χρίσαι*, *κεχρίσθαι*, and therefore also *χρίσις*:—but *i* in signt., to sting, graze, *ἐχρίσα*, *χρίσαι*, *κεχρίσθαι*, cf. Butt. Catal. s. v.]

Χρόα, ἡ=χροιά.

Χρόα, *χροί*, heterocl. acc. and dat. of *χρός*, q. v.

Χρόα, ᾤς, ἡ, Ep. and Ion. *χροίῃ*, Pl., Att. *χροία* and *χροά*, the latter always in Plat., Lob. Phryn. 496: (*χρός*):—the surface of a body, esp. of the human body, the skin; the body itself, *παράδοξαιεν φιλόδητι ἡ χροίῃ*, Il. 14, 164; *κατὰ χροίην ῥέει ἰδρώς*, Theogn. 1011; *ὅξεν τῆς χροᾶς ἐφασκεν ἡδύ μόν*, Ar. Plut. 1020. Cf. *χρός*.—II. the surface, as the seat of colour, the colour of a thing, Aesch. Pr. 493, Eur. Cycl. 517, Plat., etc.: esp. the colour of the skin, the complexion, *χροῖας ἀμειψεῖς ἄνθος*, Aesch. Pr. 23; *χροίαν ἀλλάξασα*, Eur. Med. 1168; *λευκὴν χρ. ἐχεις*, Id. Bacch. 457, cf. Ar. Nub. 1012; *χροά ἀδῆλω τῶν δεδραμένων πέρι*, with colour that gives no hint of what has passed, Eur. Or. 1318; so in Plat., etc.—III. in the Pythagor. philosophy, the superficies of a body.—IV. in music, a particular kind of melody, like *χρόμα*, Plut. 2, 1143 E. Hence

Χροῖω, ᾤ, f. -ίσω, to shape, form, fashion, c. acc., Eccl.

Χροῖω, f. -ίω, contr. *χρώω*, to touch or graze the surface; generally, to touch, *χροίζει λέχος Ἥδας*, Eur. Heracl. 915, cf. Pind. Fr. 104 (Bergk):—mid. *χροίζομαι*, to touch another's skin with one's own, to lie with, *πνί*, Theocrit. 10, 18, cf. Valck. Phil.

1619.—II. to colour, stain.—Poet. word. Cf. Lob. Phryn. 616.

Χροῖζω, f. -ίω, poet. for *foreg.* *χροισθεῖσαι*, Nic. Fr. 2, 26.

Χροῖμός, ον, ὁ, a grating or creaking noise, jarring, gnashing, crashing *χο. γενῶν*, Il. 23, 688. (From *χρεῖω*.)

Χρόμη, ἡς, ἡ, and *χρόμος*, ον, ο,=foreg.: also the neighing of horses Hesych.

†*Χρομία*, ας, ἡ, *Chromia*, wife of Endymion, Paus. 5, 1, 4.

Χρόμιος, ον, ὁ, Anan. 1, Epich. p. 28; and in Arist. H. A. 4, 8, 18, etc., *χρόμις*, ον, ὁ:—a sea-fish. (From *χρέω*, because said to utter a jarring sound.)

†*Χρομίος*, ον, ὁ, *Chromius*, son of Priam, Il. 5, 160; Apollod. 3, 12, 5.—2. son of Neleus, Od. 11, 286; prob. the same in Il. 4, 295.—3. a Lycian, Il. 5, 677.—4. another Lycian, Il. 17, 218.—5. a Trojan, Il. 8, 275.—6. an Argive, Hdt. 1, 82.—7. son of Agesidamus, a Syracusan, a victor in the Nemean games, Pind. N. 1, 8.

†*Χρόμις*, ιος, ὁ, (same name as foreg.) *Chromis*, a leader of the Mysians in the Trojan war, Il. 2, 858.—2 a herdsman, Theocrit. 1, 24.

Χρόμος, ον, ὁ, v. *χρόμη*.

†*Χρόμων*, ατος, ὁ, *Chromon*, a Messenian, Thuc. 3, 98.

Χρονέω for *χρονίζω*, very dub. in Anth.

Χρονία, ας, ἡ=χροινότης, dub. Hence

Χρονιαῖος, α, ον,=χροινίος very dub.

Χρονίζω, f. -ίω Att. -ιῶ; (*χρόνος*).—I. intr., to spend time, *περὶ Αἴγυπτον*, Hdt. 3, 61: to continue or last long, hold out, Aesch. Ag. 847; *χ. ὄρων*, to persevere in doing, Plat. Phaedr. 255 B:—esp., to tarry, linger, delay, be slow, Aesch. Ag. 1356, Thuc. 6, 49; 8, 16; *κεχρονικὺς ἐν Ῥώμῃ*, Polyb. 33, 16, 6.—II. to prolong, put off:—hence, in pass., to grow up, *χροινισθεῖς ὁ ἀπέδειξεν ἔθος*, Aesch. Ag. 727:—to be prolonged or protracted *τάνδε πύστις οὐκ ὀκνῶ χροινίζεται*, Id. Theb. 54, cf. Cho. 957; *χροινισθέντος πολέμου*, Andoc. 27, 1.

Χρονικός, ἡ, ὄν, (*χρόνος*) of or concerning time, *κανόνες*, Plut. Solon 27:—*τὰ χρονικά* (sc. *βιβλία*), annals or (rather) chronology, Id. Themist. 27.

†*Χρόνιος*, ον, ὁ, *Chronius*, masc. pr. n., Paus. 8, 47, 6.

Χρόνιος, α, ον, and Att. *ος*, ον, Eur. Ion 470, Andr. 54, etc., (*χρονος*):—after a long time, late, *χροινίος ἐλθών*, Od. 17, 112; *χ. δανείς*, Soph. Phil. 1446; *χρόνιον εἰσιδὼν φίλον*, Eur. Or. 475; *τροπαία χρονία*, Aesch. Theb. 706.—2. for a long time, a long while, *χρόνιον τινα ἐκβάλλειν*, ἐλάνειν, Soph. Phil. 600, O. C. 441; *χροινίος εἶναι*, ἀπειναι, etc., Eur. Or. 485, I. A. 1099; *χρόνιος εἰμι ἀπὸ βορᾶς*, Id. Cycl. 349.—3. long, lasting long, long-enduring, *Πινδ.* P. 3, 204, and Eur.; *χρ. ἐτη*, Ar. Ran. 347; *χρ. πόλεμος*, Thuc. 1, 141, cf. 6, 31; *χρ. δεσμός*, Plat. Legg. 855 B:—lingering, ἀπλοιαί, Aesch. Ag. 149; *χρόνιοι μέλλετε πράσσειν*, Soph. Phil. 1449; *δικὰ χρόνιος*, Eur. Antiope 15, 1.—II. adv. -ίως: also neut. pl. *χρόνως* as adv., Eur. Or. 152, Hel. 1232. The word is rare in prose, and only (as it seems) in signf. I. 3. Hence

Χρονιότης, ητος, ἡ, a long time or while, long duration.

Χρονισμός, οὗ, ὁ, (*χρονίζω*) long duration; also, a tarrying in a place.

Polyb. 1, 56, 3.—II. a delaying, coming late.

Χροονιστός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. adj. from χροονίζω, tarrying, staying long; delaying, tardy, Orac. ap. Ael. V. H. 3, 43.—II. delayed.

Χροονογράφια, ας, ἡ, a noting of time, annals, Polyb. 5, 33, 5: from

Χροονογράφος, ὄν, (χρόνος, γράφω) recording times and events: ὁ χρ., a chronicler, annalist, Strab. [α]

Χρονοκράτωρ, ὀρος, ὁ, (χρόνος, κρατέω) ruler of time, astrolog. term, Ptolem. [α]

Χρονόληρος, ὄν, = κρονόληρος, dub.

Χρονολογία, ας, ἡ, computation of time, chronology. Hence

Χρονολογικός, ἡ, ὄν, adv. -κῶς, belonging to chronology; versed therein; chronological.

Χρονολόγος, ὄν, (χρόνος, λέγω) computing time: ὁ χρ., a chronologer.

Χρόνος, ὄν, ὁ, time, Hom., etc.; τῶν δὲ πεπραγμένων ἀπολήτων οὐδ' ἂν χρόνος δύναται θέμεν τέλος, Pind. O. 2, 31; etc.:—also, a certain definite time, a while, period, season, τοῖς χρόνοις ἀκριβῶς, with chronological accuracy, Thuc. 1, 97. Special phrases, χρόνον, for a while, for a long or short time, Od. 4, 599; 6, 295, Hdt. 1, 175; 7, 223, etc.; so, πολὺν χρόνον, for a long time, Od. 11, 161; οὐκ ὀλίγον χρ., 11, 19, 157; (v. infra 2); τὸν αἰ χρόν., for ever, Eur. Or. 207, etc.; ἐν χρόν., at once, once for all, 11, 51; and χρόνον was oft. omitted in the phrases τὸν αἰ, τὸν ἔμπροσθεν, τὸν ὕστερον, Br. Soph. El. 1075, Schäf. Bos Ellips. p. 546:—χρόνον περιέχοντες, as time came round, Hdt. 4, 155; so, χρ. ἐπιγυρομένον, διεξελθόντος, ἑρῶναινοντος, etc., Hdt., and Att.:—ὀλίγον χρόνον, in a short time, Hdt. 3, 134; so, οὐ μακρὸν χρ., τοῦ λοιποῦ χρ., etc., Soph.: πόσον χρ.; for ἥνω long? Ar. Ach. 23:—χρόνον, in time, at last, like διὰ χρόνον, Hdt. 1, 60, 176, etc., and freq. in Trag., Valck. Phoen. 313; also, χρόνον ποτέ, Hdt. 9, 62, and Xen.; χρόνους ὕστερον, long after, Lys. 99, 40:—χρόνον δεῖται, it needs time, will take a long time, Xen. Symp. 2, 4:—χρόνον γενομένου, after a time, Diod. 20, 109:—ὁ ἄλλος χρ., in Att., is always of past time, ὁ λοιπὸς χρ., of future, Wolf Dem. Lept. p. 234; so too, χρ. ἐξέσπων, ἐπαντέλλων, μέλλων, Pind. O. 6, 163; 8, 38; 10 (11), 9; also, ὁ ἰκνούμενος χρ., Bast Ep. Cr. p. 169.

—2. with prepositions:—ἀνὰ χρόνον, in course of time, Bähr Hdt. 1, 173; διὰ χρόνον, after a time, after an interval, Ar. Lys. 904, Plut. 1055, Thuc. 2, 94; διὰ πολλοῦ χρόνον, Hdt. 3, 27, Ar. Vesp. 1476; so, διὰ μακρῶν χρόνων, Plx. Tim. 22 D:—ἐκ πολλοῦ χρόνον, long time since, long ago, Hdt. 2, 58:—ἐν χρόνον, like χρόνον, in course of time, at length, Aesch. Ag. 870, Eum. 1000; also for a long time, Stallb. Plat. Phaedr. 278 D: ἐντὸς χρόνον, within a certain time, Hdt. 8, 104:—ἐπὶ χρόνον, for a time, for a while, 11, 2, 299, Od. 14, 193, Hdt. 1, 116; πολλὸν ἐπὶ χρ., Od. 12, 407; χρόνον ἐπὶ μακρὸν, Hdt. 1, 81; παύσον or παυρίδιον ἐπὶ χρ.; Hes. Op. 132, 324:—ἐς χρόνον, hereafter, Hdt. 3, 72; 9, 89, cf. Aesch. Eum. 484:—συν χρόνον, like χρόνον or διὰ χρόνον, Aesch. Ag. 1378, Eum. 555.—II. lifetime, an age, χρόνος ἀνθρώπων, Soph. Phil. 306; χρόνῳ παλαιός, Soph. O. C. 112, cf. 375; τισὶν δὲ τῷ χρόνῳ, so far gone in years, Plat. Ax. 365 B:

χρόνῳ βραδύς, Soph. O. C. 875.—III. in later writers, a year Valck. Diatr. p. 135.—IV. delay, loss of time, χρόνον ἐμπονέω, to cause loss of time: χρόνον ἐχει, it makes much ado.

Χρονοτρέβω, ὦ, (χρόνος, τρέβω) to waste time, loiter, Arist. Rhet. 3, 3, 3.

Χρόος, heterocl. gen. of χρώς: but no nom. ὁ χρόος, χρόυς seems to occur.

Χροτύη, ἡς, ἡ, late poet. form for χρώς, Anth. P. 15, 35, 2.

†Χρύσα, Ep. Χρύση, ἡς, ἡ, Chrysa, a city on the coast of Troas, with a temple of Apollo, 11, 1, 390; 452: in Qu. Sm. 7, 402 Χρύσα.—Acc. to Strab. p. 604 sq. the later Chrysa lay more inland. [ε]

Χρύσωνός, ὄν, (χρυσός, ἔγω) carrying gold, Lob. Phryn. 432.

Χρυσαιγίς, ἰδος, ἡ, (χρυσός, αἰγίς) with golden aegis, epith. of Minerva, Bacchyl. 21.

Χρυσαιετός, ὄν, ὁ, (χρυσός, αἰετός) the golden eagle, Ael. N. A. 2, 39.

Χρυσάϊζω, to adorn with gold, Hesych.

Χρυσάκτιν, ἰνος, ὁ, ἡ, with golden rays or beams, poet.

Χρυσάλλκατος, ὄν, Dor. for χρυσήλη-, Pind.

Χρυσάλλις, ἰδος, ἡ, (χρυσός) the gold-coloured sheath of butterflies, a chrysalis, aurelia, Arist. H. A. 5, 19, 5, etc.

Χρυσάμμος, ὄν, (χρυσός, ἄμμος) carrying down golden sand: as subst., ὁ and ἡ χρ., gold sand. [ε]

Χρυσάμβροβος, οὐ, ὁ, (χρυσός, ἀμβροβία) changing gold or gold money, cf. ἀργυραμβροβός: metaph., Ἄρης σωματῶν χρυσάμβροβος, he who traffics in men's bodies, Aesch. Ag. 436.

Χρυσάμντος, ἔκος, ὁ, ἡ, (χρυσός, ἀμνός) with a fillet or frontlet of gold, epith. of horses, in 11, 5, 358, 363, etc. (never in Od.); but of goddesses in H. Hom. 5, 5, 12, Hes. Th. 916, Pind. O. 7, 119, P. 3, 158, etc.; also, χρ. χάλινος, Pind. O. 13, 92.

Χρυσάνθεμον, ὄν, τό,=sq., susp.

Χρυσάνθεμον, ὄν, τό, (χρυσός, ἀνθεμον) the chrysanthemum or gold-flower, a plant of the marigold kind, Diosc. 4, 58: also χρυσανθής: and prob. the same as χάλκανθος; χάλκάνθεμον, etc.

Χρυσανθής, ἐς, gen. ἐος, (χρυσός, ἄνθος) with flower of gold, κρόκος, Mel. 2, 7: τὸ χρυσανθές,=foreg., Nic. ap. Ath. 684 D.

Χρυσάνθος, ὄν, τό, for χρυσάνθεμον, Hesych.

†Χρυσανθίς, ἰδος, ἡ, Chrysanthis, an Argive female, Paus. 1, 14, 2.

Χρυσάντος, Dor. for χρυσήνιος, Pind.

†Χρυσάντης, ὁ, Chrysantas, a Persian noble, Xen. Cyr. 2, 3, 5.

Χρυσαντανγής, ἐς, (χρυσός, ἀντανγής) reflecting golden light, πέταλα, Eur. Ion 890.

†Χρυσασαῖον, ὄν, τό, Chrysaëum, the general assemblage of the Carian cantons at the temple of Ζεὺς Χρυσασαῖος, Strab. p. 660.

Χρυσασαῖρεῖς, ὁ,=sq.; epith. of Jupiter, Strab. p. 660.

Χρυσάσρος, ὄν, (χρυσός, ἄσρος):—like χρυσάσρην, with sword of gold, epith. of the gods, usu. of Apollo, as 11, 5, 509; 15, 256, H. Ap. 123, Pind. P. 5, 140; but also of Ceres, H. Hom. Cer. 4; of Diana, Orac. in Hdt. 8, 77; cf. Strab. p. 660; of Orpheus, Pind. Fr. 187.—The signf. may differ acc. to the attributes of the different gods, —ἄσρ, like ὄπλον, being used for any

implement, as the sickle of Ceres, the bow of Diana, the lightning of Jupiter, cf. Heyne Apollod. 3, 10, 2 Böckh Expl. Pind. P. 5, 82, sq., p. 293. Yet, as this general usage ἄσρος is certainly not found in Hom., such interpretations are not very probable: whereas, it was natural for a warlike people, like the early Greeks, to invest all their gods with the sword, cf. Thuc. 1, 5, 6, Voss H. Hom. Cer. 4. [α, except in Orph. Lith. 545, and there the word is rejected by Herm.]

Χρυσασργύριον, ὄν, τό, a gold mine dub.

†Χρυσάριον, ὄν, ἡ, Chrysarium fem. pr. n., Luc. Dial. Mer. 1.

Χρυσάρματός, ὄν, (χρυσός, ἄρμα) with or in a car of gold, epith. of th moon, Pind. O. 3, 35; also of heroes 1d. p. 5, 10, 1, 6 (5) 27.

Χρυσάσπις, ἰδος, ὁ, ἡ, (χρυσός, ἄσπις) with shield of gold, Θήβη, Pind. I. 1, 1; Παλλὰς, Eur. Phoen. 1372 [ε]

Χρυσασσάγγαλος, ὄν, (χρυσός, ἄσπράγγος) with ankle or foot of gold φάλα, Sappho 100. [τρώ]

Χρυσάστικος οἶνος, ὁ, an artificial wine.

Χρυσανέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, to have a golden lustre, LXX.: from

Χρυσανγής, ἐς, gen. ἐος, (χρυσός, ἀνγή) gold-gleaming, with gleam of gold κρόκος, Soph. O. C. 685; δόμος, At. Av. 1710.

Χρυσανγίω, f. -ισω,=χρυσανέω.

Χρυσάσιον, ὄν, τό, dim. from χρυσός, Schäf. Greg. p. 29, 1043. [α]

Χρυσάσρ, ὀρος, ὁ, ἡ, (χρυσός, ἄσρ)=χρυσάσρος (q. v.), H. Hom. Ap. 123 Hes. Op. 769, Pind. P. 5, 139, Fr. 187 [α]

†Χρυσάσρ, ὀρος, ὁ, Chrysaor, son of Neptune and Medusa, father o Geryon, Hes. Th. 278, 287.

Χρυσεγχής, ἐς, (χρυσός, ἐγχος) with spear of gold, Orph. H. 51, 11 ubi Herm. θυρσεγχής.

Χρυσείον, ὄν, τό, (χρυσός) a gold smith's shop, Strab.—II. a gold mine Polyb. 34, 10, 10: usu. in plur., gold mines, Xen. Hell. 4, 8, 37, Polyb. 3, 57, 3; in full, χρυσεία μέταλλα; cf. χρυσέος 1, 3.

Χρυσέσιος, ἡ, ὄν, Ep. for χρύσειος (q. v.), Hom., and Hes. [ε]

Χρυσεκλέκτης, ὄν, ὁ, one who picks gold-dust from river-sand, Lat. aurileguis.

Χρυσελεφαντήλεκτρος, ὄν, (χρυσός, ἐλέφας, ἤλεκτρον) of gold, ivory and electrum, overlaid therewith, ὠπίς, Anth. P. append. 330.

Χρυσελεφάντινος, ὄν, (χρυσός, ἐλέφας) of gold and ivory, overlaid therewith:—on the chryselephantine statues of Phidias, (the most famous of which were the Olympian Jupiter, the Argive Juno, and the Minerva Parthenos of Athens) v. Quatremère de Quincy's Jupiter Olympien.

Χρυσέμβυφος, ὄν, διπλ in molten gold, gilt.

Χρυσέμβολος, ὄν, (χρυσός, ἐμβολός) with beak of gold, of a ship, App. Praef. 10.

Χρυσένδετος, ὄν, (χρυσός, ἐνδέω) set in gold or with gold hill, σπάθη Philem. p. 378.

Χρυσεοδόστρυχος, ὄν,=χρυσοδόστρυχος, Eur. Phoen. 191.

Χρυσεόδητος, ὄν, (χρυσέος, δέμω) built or formed of gold, Aesch. Cho. 616; ubi al. χρυσεκλιτοίτοι.

Χρυσέκατος, ὄν, = χρυσόκατος.

Χρυσέκυκλος, *ov*, wrought of gold, cf. *χρυσεοκύκλος*.
Χρυσεοκόλλητος, *ov*, = χρυσοκόλλητος, Paul. S. Ambo 159.
Χρυσεοκόμης, *ov*, δ., = χρυσοκόμης, Simon. ap. Arist. Rhet. 3, 8, 6.
Χρυσεοκρόταλος, *ov*, = χρυσοκρόταλος, poet.
Χρυσέκυκλος, *ov*, (χρύσεος, κύκλος) with disc of gold, χρ. φέγγος, i. e. the sun, Eur. Phoen. 176.
Χρυσεολόγῃς, *ov*, δ., = χρυσολόγῃς.
Χρυσέμαλλος, *ov*, = χρυσόμαλλος, ποιμῆν, Eur. El. 725.
†Χρυσέμαλλος, *ov*, δ., *Chryseomallus*, masc. pr. n., Anth. P. 7, 563.
Χρυσεομίτρης, *ov*, δ., = χρυσομίτρης, Anth. P. 9, 524.
Χρυσόνωτος, *ov*, = χρυσόνωτος, ασπίς, Eur. Antig. 19.
Χρυσεοπήληξ, *ηκος*, δ., ἡ, = χρυσοπήληξ, H. Hom. 7, 1.
Χρυσεοπήνητος, *ov*, (χρύσεος, πήνη) with woof of gold, gold-inwoven, φάρεα, Eur. Or. 840; χρ. γραφίς, a line, thread of gold inwrought, Anth. P. 5, 276.
Χρυσέπηνος, *ov*, = foreg.
Χρύσεος, *η*, *ov*, Att. contr. *χρυσούης*, *α*, *οὖν*, Ep. *χρύσειος*, *η*, *ov*: Hom. and Hes. use both *χρύσεος* and *εἰος*, but never *χρυσόεις*, though the acc. fem. *χρυσήν* is still found in the edd. of Hes.: the Att., besides their own contr. form, continued sometimes to use the older *χρύσεος* — even in prose, Lob. Phryn. 207; cf. infra I. 2: — (*χρυσός*). Golden, of gold, decked or inlaid with gold, oft. in Hom., and Hes.; esp. of the gods and all belonging to them; *χρυσήν Ἀφροδίτην*, Il. 3, 64, Od. 8, 337, etc.: *χρ. σκήπτρον*, Il. 2, 268; *χρύσεος for ἐπί-χρυσος*, gilded, gilt, Hdt. 9, 82, cf. 80: — *χρυσον τινα ἰστανάιν*, cf. ἰσσημι A. III.: — *δ χρυσούς* (sc. *στατήρ*), a gold coin, Lat. *aurus*, Nicom. ap. Ath. 781 F, cf. Jac. Anth. P. p. 779.—2. *χρύσεια μέταλλα*, gold mines, Thuc. 4, 105: — this seems to be the only place in which an Ath. writer uses the form *χρύσειος*, and it may be doubted whether *μέταλλα* (in Thuc. l. c.) is not an interpolation, for *χρυσεία* (alone, and properly) is the proper word for gold-mines; v. sub *χρυσείον*.—II. gold-coloured, golden-yellow, *ἐθείρα*, Il. 8, 42; 13, 24; *χρ. νέφος*, Il. 13, 523, etc.: — *τὸ χρυσόν τοῦ ὠοῦ*, the yellow or yolk of an egg.—III. metaph. golden, i. e. precious, excellent: hence the first, best Age of Man was the golden, Hes. Op. 108, sq.; and Plato's ideal citizens are a *χρυσούν γένος*, Rep. 468 E, cf. Crat. 397 E. (*Χρυσήν, χρυσοῦν, χρυσεόν*, etc., in Hom. must be pronounced as dissyll., as is fully proved by such passages as Il. 1, 15, 374: but lyric poets sometimes used *ῥ* in *χρύσεος*, Böckh de Metr. Pind. p. 289, et ad Pyth. 4, 1. The Trag. borrowed this license, but only in Lyric passages, never in Iambics and Anapaests, as is shown by the examples from Soph. and Eur., collected by Erf. Soph. Ant. 103, Seidl. Eur. Tro. 536, Elmsl. Med. 618, Bacch. 97. The Elegiac and Epigramm. poets sometimes, though seldom, have *ῥ*. cf. Jac. Anth. P. p. 197, 274. The later Ep. seem to follow Hom. V. *plura sub χρυσός*.)
Χρυσεοσάνδαλος, *ov*, (χρύσεος, σάνδαλον) with sandals of gold: *ἰχρος χρ.*, the step of golden sandals, Eur. Or. 1468, s. A. 1042.

Χρυσεοστεινός, *ov*, = χρυσοστεινός, κόρα, Eur. Ion 1085.
Χρυσέοστιλβος, *ov*, gold-beaming.
Χρυσεοστόλμος, *ov*, (χρύσεος, στέλλω) decked, dight with gold, δόμοι, Aesch. Pers. 159.
Χρυσέοστόλος, *ov*, = foreg., φάρος, Eur. H. F. 414.
Χρυσέοταρσος, *ov*, (χρύσεος, τάρσος) with golden feet or wings, Orph. Arg. 338.
Χρυσέοτενκτος, *ov*, = χρυσότενκτος, Eur. Med. 984.
Χρυσεοφάλαρος, *ov*, (χρύσεος, φάλαρα) with trappings of gold, ἵππος, Eur. Tro. 520. [ῥ]
Χρυσεοφειγής, *ε*ς, (χρύσεος, φέγγος) with golden lustre, Orph. Fr. 7, 28.
Χρυσέπώνυμος, *ov*, named from gold.
Χρυσεράστης, *ov*, δ., (χρυσός, ἐραμαι) a lover of gold, Babrius.
Χρυσεργός, *ov*, (χρυσός, *ἐργω) working gold, Lyc. 1352; cf. *λίανεργός*.
†Χρυσέρμος, *ov*, δ., *Chyrsermus*, a historian, Plut.; etc.
†Χρυσεύς, *ε*ως, δ., *Chryseus*, a Persian, Aesch. Pers. 314.
Χρυσένπηγης, *ov*, δ., (χρυσός, ἐψω) a gold-melter, Lat. *auricor*.—
†Χρύση, *ης*, *ἡ*, v. *Χρύσα*.—II. a small island near Lemnos, Paus. 8, 33, 4.—III. as fem. pr. n., daughter of Halmus, Id. 9, 36, l. 1.—2. sister of Xenopitheia in Sparta, Ath. 609 B.
Χρυσήεις, *εσσα*, *ev*, late poet. form for *χρυσήεις*.
Χρύσης, *ἰδος*, *ἡ*, patronym. from *Χρύσης*, *ov*, δ., daughter of *Chryses*, fil. e. Astynome, taken captive by Achilles in the pillaging of the city Chrysa, Il. 1, 111; etc.—II. as pr. n., *Chryseis*, a Nereid, companion of Proserpina, H. Hom. Cer. 421.—2. daughter of Thespius, Apollod. 2, 7, 8.—Others in Polyb. 5, 89, 7; etc.
Χρυσήλακίτος, *ov*, (χρυσός, ἡλακίτη) with spindle or arrow of gold, epith. of Diana in Hom., cf. Soph. Tr. 637; of Amphitrité, the Nereids, and of Latona, Pind. O. 6, fin. (ubi v. Böckh), N. 5, 65; 6, 62. [ῥ]
Χρυσήλακτος, *ov*, (χρυσός, ἐλάττω) hammered out of gold, of beaten gold, Trag., as Aesch. Theb. 644, Soph. O. T. 1268, Eur. Phoen. 62.
Χρυσήλεκτρον, *ov*, *τό*, (χρυσός, ἤλεκτρον) gold-electrum, or gold-amber, Plin.
Χρυσήνιος, *ov*, (χρυσός, ἥνια) with reins of gold, epith. of Mars, Od. 8, 285; of Diana, Il. 6, 205; of Pluto, Pind. Fr. 12; of Venus, Soph. O. C. 693.
Χρυσήρης, *ε*ς, gen. *ε*ως, (χρυσός, *ῥω) τ.—furnished or decked with gold, *golden, οἶκος, πόλος*, Eur. Ion 157, 1154; *ωαὺν θρυκοί*, I. T. 129.
†Χρύσις, *ov* Ep. *ε*ω, *δ*, *Chryses*, priest of Apollo in Chrysa, father of Astynome, Il. 1, 11; etc.—2. son of Minos and the nymph Pareia, Apollod. 3, 1, 2.
Χρύσιδος, *α*, *ov*, (χρυσός) consisting of gold coin, Diog. L. 4, 38.
†Χρυσιάς, *ἰδος*, *ἡ*, *Chrysiyas*, fem. pr. n., Andoc. 16, 41.
Χρυσιάδιον, *ov*, *τά*, = sq., Ar. Fr. 64.
Χρυσίδιον, *ov*, *τό*, dim. from *χρυσίον*, a small piece of gold, Isocr. 291 E, Dem. 818, 13. [ῥ]
Χρυσίζω, (χρυσός) to be golden or like gold, Hdn. 5, 6, Ath. 322 A.
†Χρυσίλλα, *ης*, *ἡ*, *Chrysilla*, fem. pr. n., Anth. P. 5, 3; etc.—2. a Cor-

inthia a female, daughter of Telephus, Ion ap. Ath. 436 F.
Χρύσιος, *η*, *ov*, later and rare form for *χρύσεος*.
Χρυσίον, *ov*, *τό*, dim. from *χρυσός* a piece of gold; generally, gold, Hdt. 3, 95, 97, Plat., etc.:—esp., *any thing made of gold, wrought gold, gold plate, ornaments of gold, etc.*, Thuc. 2, 13, Dem. 816, 22; 1182, 26; cf. Böckh P. E. 1, p. 35; hence gold coin, *μονεῖ, ἀργύριον καὶ χρυσίον*, Ar. Eq. 472, Plut. 808, Ran. 720.—II. *gold thread*.—III. as a term of endearment *my bit of gold! my little treasure!* Ar. Lys. 930.
Χρυσίοπλυστον, *ov*, *τό*, (χρυσίον, πλύνω) a gold-wash, i. e. a place where gold dust is washed from the river sand, Strab. p. 214. [πλῶ]
†Χρυσίππειος, *ov*, of or relating to *Chrysippus*; — *οἱ Χρυσίππειοι*, the followers of *Chrysippus*, Luc.
†Χρυσίπη, *ης*, *ἡ*, *Chrysippe* daughter of Danaus, Apollod. 2, 1, 5.
†Χρύσιππος, *ov*, δ., *Chrysippus*, son of Pelops and Astynome, Apollod. 3, 5, 5; cf. Thuc. 1, 9; Plat. Crat. 395; Paus. 6, 20, 7.—2. son of Aegyptus, Apollod. 2, 1, 5.—3. a celebrated Stoic philosopher of Soli in Cilicia, Plut.; etc.; cf. Diog. L. 7, 7, who also mentions others of this name.—4. a banker in Athens, Dem. 907, sqq.—Others in Ath. 647 sqq.; etc.
Χρύσις, *ἰδος*, *ἡ*, (χρυσός) a vessel of gold, Ar. Ach. 74, Pac. 425.—2. a golden, broided dress, Luc. Nigrin. 11.—II, as adj. = *χρυσίτης*, Poll.
†Χρυσός, *ἰδος*, *ἡ*, *Chrysis*, a priestess of Juno in Argos, Thuc. 2, 2; 4, 133.—2. a courtesan, Timocl. ap. Ath. 567 E.
†Χρύσις, *ἰδος*, δ., *Chrysis*, masc. pr. n., Thuc. 2, 33.
Χρυσίτης, *ov*, δ., *ἰεμ. -τις*, *ἰδος*, (χρυσός) like gold, containing gold, χρ. ψαμμος, Hdt. 3, 102; χρ. σποδός, a yellow powder used for the eyes, Foës. Oec. Hipp.
Χρυσόβαλάνος, *ov*, *ἡ*, the gold-date, Galen. [ῥ]
Χρυσόβαφής, *ε*ς, (χρυσός, βάπτω) gold-coloured, golden: also = χρυσογραφής, gold-embroidered, Anth. P. 15, 22; cf. Hemst. Luc. 1, p. 377.
Χρυσόβελεμνος, *ov*, (χρυσός, βέλεμνος) with shafts of gold, Anth. P. 9, 623.
Χρυσόβοστρυχος, *ov*, with locks of gold.
Χρυσόβωλος, *ov*, (χρυσός, βῶλος) with soil of gold, i. e. containing gold γῆ, Eur. Rhés. 921.
Χρυσόγατος, *ov*, = sq., dub.
Χρυσόγονος, *ov*, and -γεις, *ων* (χρυσός, γῆ) with land of gold, i. e. having gold-ore.
†Χρυσόγονεα, *ας*, *ἡ*, *Chrysogetia*, mother of Chryses, Paus. 9, 36, 1.
Χρυσόγλυφος, *ov*, = χρυσόστομτος
Χρυσόγονωμος, *ov*, gen. *ωνος*, (γνώμη) trying or assaying gold.
†Χρυσόγονη, *ης*, Dor. -να, *ας*, *ἡ* *Chrysogete*, fem. pr. n., Theocr. Ep. 13, 2.
Χρυσόγονον, *ov*, *τό*, a plant, *Le n. nicé chrysogeton*, Diosc. 4, 56.
Χρυσόγονος, *ov*, (χρυσός, *γένω) born or begotten of gold, χρ. γενεή i. e. the Persians, because (by the legend) they were descended from Perseus, who was begotten of Jupiter in the form of a shower of gold, Aesch. Pers. 80; but with v. l. *χρυσόνωμος*.
†Χρυσόγονος, *ov*, δ., *Chrysogetus*, masc. pr. n., Polyb. 5, 97, 3; Aith. 535 D; etc.

Χρυσόγραμμα, *ov*, =sq. I.
Χρυσοράβης, *ες*, (χρυσός, ράβη)
gold-striped, gold-embroidered. — II.
written with letters of gold.

Χρυσογραμία, *ας*, *η*, a writing with
letters of gold.

Χρυσοδαίδαλος, *ov*, (χρυσός, δαί-
δαλος) decked with rich work of gold,
poet.

Χρυσοδαίδαλος, *ov*, (χρυσός, δαι-
δάλλω) = foreg., Eur. I. A. 219.

Χρυσόδακτύλιος, *ov*, (χρυσός,
δακτύλιος) with ring of gold, N. T.
[τῷ]

Χρυσόδετος, *ov*, also *η*, *ov*, Alcae.
67, (χρυσός, δέω) = bound with gold,
set in gold, Hdt. 3, 41: overlaid or en-
riched with gold, Soph. Fr. 232, Eur.
Phoen. 805: χρ. ἔρκεσι γυναικῶν, of
the golden necklace with which Eri-
phyle was bribed, Soph. El. 837.

Χρυσόδινης, *ov*, *δ*, (χρυσός, δινέω)
the golden-edding or whirling, poet.

Χρυσόθειρος, *ov*, (χρυσός, θέωρα)
with golden hair or with gold-dust in
the hair, Heliod. — poet. form, χρυ-
σόθειρος, *ειρος*, *δ*, *η*, Archil. 119.

Χρυσόειδος, *ες*, (χρυσός, εἶδος) like
gold, γῆ, Plat. Phaed. 110 C; χρώμα,
Xen. Cyr. 7, 1, 2.

Χρυσόελκτος, *ov*, (χρυσός, ἑλίσσω)
twined with gold, Paul. S. Ambo 255.

Χρυσόεπιγείον, *ov*, τό, a place where
gold is melted.

Χρυσόεγγος, *ov*, (χρυσός, ζυγόν)
with yoke of gold, H. Hom. 31, 15, Xen.
Cyr. 8, 3, 12.

Χρυσόεγμος, *ov*, (χρυσός, ζώνη)
with girdle of gold.

Χρυσόηλος, *ov*, with nails or studs
of gold.

†Χρυσόθεμις, *ιδος* and *ιος*, *η*, Chryso-
themis, daughter of Agameinnon and
Clytemnestra, Il. 9, 145.

†Χρυσόθεμις, *ιδος*, *δ*, Chrysothemis,
of Crete, a victor at the Pythian
games, Paus. 10, 7, 2.—2. a statuary
of Argos, Id. 6, 10, 5.

Χρυσόθηρας, *ov*, *δ*, a gold-hunter,
searcher for gold.

Χρυσόθριξ, τρίχος, *δ*, *η*, golden-
haired.

Χρυσόθρονος, *ov*, (χρυσός, θρόνος)
with throne of gold, gold-enthroned,
epith. of Juno, Diana, and Aurora,
Hom.: of Cyrené, Pind. P. 4, 464.

Χρυσόθραξ, ἄκος, *δ*, *η*, with breast-
plate of gold.

Χρυσόκάνθρος, *ov*, *δ*, the cock-cha-
fer, elsewhere χρυσομηλολόνηγος.

Χρυσόκαρμος, *ov*, Dor. -ἄνος, (χρυσός,
κάρμη) with head of gold, Eur.
H. F. 375. [κῶ]

Χρυσόκαρμος, *ov*, with golden fruit.

Χρυσόκερεος, *ov*, =sq., dub.

Χρυσόκεως, *ωτος*, *δ*, *η*, and -*ωος*,
ov, gen. *ω* (χρυσός, κεράς) = with
horns of gold, ἑλαφος, Pind. O. 3, 52,
Eur. Hel. 382; as epith. of Pan, Crati-
n. Incert. 22; of the new moon,
Anth. P. 5, 16.—II. with gilded horns,
like a victim just ready to be sacrific-
ed, Aeschin. 77, 12, cf. Plat. Alc. 2,
149 C.

Χρυσόκεφάλος, *ov*, (χρυσός, κεφα-
λή) with golden head, epith. of a fish,
Phryn. (Com.) Tragod. 2.

Χρυσόκιθάρις, *ιος*, *δ*, =sq., Hesych.
[ι]

Χρυσόκιθάρος, *ov*, with golden κι-
θάρα, Suid. [ι]

Χρυσόκλειστος, *ov*, enclosed or set
in gold, dub. I. for sq.

Χρυσόκλυτος, *ov*, (χρυσός, κλύω)
washed out or rinsed with gold, i. e. gild-
ed inside, or (generally) gilded, Ister
ap. Ath. 478 B, Meineke Nicom. In-
cert. 2, ubi ap. Ath. χρυσοκλαύστα:

—so a wooden bowl lined with wax
is called κερῶ κεκλυμένος, Theocr.
1, 27.

Χρυσόκολλα, (χρυσός, κόλλα) gold-
solder, Theophr. Lap. 26 and 40, Plin.
33, 26, sq.—II. a dish of linseed and
honey, Alcanan 17.

Χρυσόκόλλητος, *ov*, =sq.: gene-
rally, of gold, golden, δίφρος, Eur.
Phoen. 2.

Χρυσόκολλος, *ov*, (χρυσός, κόλλα)
soldered or inlaid with gold, ἐκπωμα,
Soph. Fr. 68, κόπη, Eur. Palam. 9.

Χρυσόκομῶ, and -κομῶ, *ω*, (χρυσός,
κόμος) to have golden hair, Philostr.

Χρυσόκομη, *ης*, *η*, golden hair, a
plant, chrysocoma imosyris, Linn.,
Arist. Plant. 2, 7, 1, Diosc. 4, 55.

Χρυσόκομη, *ov*, *δ*, Dor. -μας, (χρυσός,
κόμη) the golden-haired, epith. of
Bacchus, Hes. Th. 947; of Cupid,
Anacr. 15, Eurip. I. A. 549; of Apollo,
†Tyrtæus, 8, 4†, Eur. Supp. 975, Ar.
Av. 219, etc.:—whence *δ* χρ., absol.
for Apollo, Pind. O. 6, 71; 7, 58.

Χρυσόκομος, *ov*, (χρυσός, κόμη)
golden-haired, Anth. P. 6, 264; also of
the plumage of birds, χρ. πτερά, Hdt.
2, 73.

Χρυσόκονις, *ιος* and *εως*, *η*, gold-
dust.

Χρυσόκροτύλος, *ov*, (χρυσός, κρό-
ταλον) rattling or ringing with gold,
Anth. P. 5, 271.

Χρυσόλαβης, *ες*, (χρυσός, λαμβά-
νω) with handle or haft of gold, ἐγχειρί-
διον, Menand. p. 15.

Χρυσόλαμπής, *ιδος*, *η*, = πυγολαμ-
πής, strictly the golden-shining.

Χρυσόλαχυνον, *ov*, τό, a plant,
orach, Plin.: elsewhere ἀτράφαζος.

Χρυσόλιθος, *ov*, *η*, (χρυσός, λίθος)
the chrysolith, or gold-stone, a bright
yellow stone, LXX.; cf. Plin. 37, 42.

Χρυσόλιθον, *ov*, τό, gold-thread,
gold-wire.

Χρυσολόγιον, *ω*, to speak of gold,
Luc. Gall. 6.—II. to gather gold: to
collect gold, i. e. money, cf. ἀργυρολο-
γία: from

Χρυσολόγος, *ov*, (χρυσός, λέγω)
speaking of gold.—II. gathering gold.

Χρυσόλογχος, *ov*, (χρυσός, λόγχη)
with point or spear of gold, Παλλάς,
Eur. Ion 9, Ar. Thesm. 318.

Χρυσόλοπος, *ov*, with golden scales.

Χρυσόλοφος, *ov*, (χρυσός, λόφος)
with golden crest: the fem. χρυσολοφῶ
in Ar. Lys. 344, as epith. of Minerva.

Χρυσόλυγρος, *ov*, *δ*, Dor. -λύρας,
(χρυσός, λύρα) with lyre of gold, of
Apollo, Ar. Thesm. 315; of Orpheus,
Anth. P. 7, 617, etc.

Χρυσόμαλλος, *ov*, (χρυσός, μαλ-
λός) with fleece of gold, κριός, Eur. Or.
998; ποίμνα, Id. El. 725.

Χρυσόμανής, *ες*, (χρυσός, μαίνομαι)
mad after gold, Anth. P. 5, 302.

Χρυσομηλολόνηγος, *ης*, *η*, the gold-
beetle or cock-chaffer.

Χρυσομηλολόνηγιον or -όντιον, *ov*,
τό, dim. from foreg., a little cock-chaffer:
as a term of endearment, in Ar. Vesp.
1341.

Χρυσόμηλον, *ov*, τό, gold apple, a
kind of quince, Plin.

Χρυσομήτρις, *ιδος*, *η*, a kind of
bird, Arist. H. A. 8, 3, 6; with v. l.
ῥυσσοι.

Χρυσομήτρις, *pecul. fem. of sq.*,
Opp. C. 2, 2.

Χρυσομήτρις, *ov*, *δ*, (χρυσός, μέτρον)
with girdle or head-band of gold, epith.
of Bacchus, Soph. O. T. 209.

Χρυσόμορφος, *ov*, (χρυσός, μορφή)
in the likeness of gold, of Jupiter de-
scending to Danaë, Soph. Fr. 708;
χρ. εἶδος, of amber, Paul. S. 74, 123.

Χρυσόμφαλος, *ov*, with navel or boss
of gold.

Χρυσόνημα, *ατος*, τό, a gold-thread
gold-wire.

Χρυσόνημος, *ov*, (χρυσός, νῆμα) in-
woven with golden-threads, Suid.

Χρυσόννομος, *ov*, feeding in gold,
hence very rich, v. l. for χρυσόνος,
q. v.

Χρυσόνωτος, *ov*, (χρυσός, νῶτος)
with golden back:—χρ. ἰνία, a rei-
studded with gold, Lob. Soph. Aj. 844.

Χρυσόεξος, *ov*, with sword of gold,
Χρυσόξύλον, *ov*, τό, gold-wood, an
other name for the θάψος.

Χρυσοπαρύφος, *ov*, with border of
gold. [α]

Χρυσόπαστος, *ov*, (χρυσός, πάστω)
sprinkled with gold, χρ. τήρη, a tur-
ban of gold tissue, Hdt. 8, 120; κόσμιος
Denn. 1217, 20; τὰ χρ., gilded splen-
dours, Aesch. Ag. 760.

Χρυσόπατρος, *ov*, (χρυσός, πατήρ)
sprung of a golden father, epith. of Per-
seus, as begotten of Jupiter in the
form of a golden shower, Lyc. 838.

Χρυσόπεδιλος, *ov*, (χρυσός, πέδιλον)
golden-sandalled, epith. of Juno, Od.
11, 604, Hes. Th. 454; of Aurora,
Sappho 12.

†Χρυσόπειλεια, *ας*, *η*, Chrysopelia
a nymph, Apollod. 3, 9, 1.

Χρυσόπεπλος, *ov*, (χρυσός, πέπλος)
with robe of gold, κόρυς, Anacr. 80
Μναεσύννα, Pind. l. 6 (5), fin.

Χρυσόπηληξ, *ηκος*, *δ*, *η*, (χρυσός
πῆληξ) with helm of gold, Aesch. Theb.
106, Eur. Phoen. 939.

Χρυσόπηνος, *ov*, = χρυσοεπὶνήτος
χρυσοεπίνος.

Χρυσόπλοκάμος, *ov*, (χρυσός, πλό-
καμος) with tresses of gold, H. Hom.
Ar. 205.

Χρυσόπλινθον, *ov*, τό, = χρυσό
πλίνθος, [πλῆ]

Χρυσόποικίλος, *ov*, = χρυσοδαίδα-
λος, Callix. ap. Ath. 198 D.

Χρυσόποικίλος, *ov*, = foreg., Dioid.
18, 26.

Χρυσόποιός, *ov*, (χρυσός, ποιέω)
working in gold: *δ* χρ., a goldsmith
Luc. Contempl. 12.—II. later, making
gold: *δ* χρ., an alchemist.

Χρυσόποκος, *ov*, (χρυσός, πόκος)
with fleece of gold, Nonn.

Χρυσόπολις, *εως*, *η*, (χρυσός, πόλις)
name of a plant, Aristaeon. 1, 10.

†Χρυσόπολις, *εως*, *η*, Chrysopolis,
a city of Bithynia, opposite Byzan-
tium, Xen. An. 6, 3, 16; Strab. p.
563.

Χρυσόπορος, *ov*, (χρυσός, πορεύο-
μαι) golden-passing, μίτοι χρ., threads
of gold, Paul. S. Ecphr. 388.

Χρυσόπους, *δ*, *η*, neut. ποῦν, (χρυσός,
πούς) gold-footed, Polyb. 31, 3, 18.

Χρυσόπρασος, *ov*, *δ*, the chryso-
prase, a precious stone of a yellow-
green colour, N. T.; cf. Plin. 37, 34.

Χρυσόπρυμνος, *ov*, (χρυσός, πρύμνα)
with poop of gold, App. Praef. 10.

Χρυσόπρωρος, *ov*, (χρυσός, πρόρος)
with prow of gold, Philostr.

Χρυσόπτερος, *ov*, (χρυσός, πτερόν)
with wings of gold, of Iris, Il. 8, 398
11, 185, H. Cer. 315.

Χρυσόπτερυγος, *ov*, = foreg., Hi-
mer.

Χρυσορῖνις, *ιδος*, *η*, a golden ewer
ap. Hesych.

Χρυσορῖπις, *δ*, poet. for χρυσόρρι-
πις, Pind. P. 4, 316.

†Χρυσορράς, *ov*, *δ*, the Chrysorrhas
a river of Argolis, Paus. 2, 31, 10.—
2. another in Syria, written Χρυσ-
ορράς, Strab. p. 755.

†Χρυσόρθη, *ης*, *η*, Chrysorthe, mo-
ther of Coronus, Paus. 2, 5, 8

Χρυσόροφος, ον, ὁ, poet. for χρυσόροφος, Eur. Bacch. 154.
Χρυσόροφος, ον, (χρυσός, ὁροφή) with golden roof or ceiling, Luc. Cynic. 9; cf. Lob. Phryn. 706.

Χρυσόρβανης, ἐς, (χρυσός, ῥβαν-αι) ῥανος, a golden branch plucked off, Poet. ap. Hesych.

Χρυσόρβανος, ἰδος, ὁ, ἡ, (χρυσός, ῥανος) with wand of gold, epith. of Mercury, Od. 5, 87; 10, 277, H. Hom. Merc. 539; cf. χρυσόραπης.

Χρυσόρβανον, ον, gen. ὀνος, of golden words.

Χρυσόρβανος, Dor.-ῥβανος, ον, ὁ, (χρυσός, ῥβανος) —streaming gold, of Jupiter descending in gold, Anth.: cf. χρυσόροφος.

Χρυσόρβανος, ον, (χρυσός, ῥβανος) flowing with gold, νῆμα, Aesch. Pr. 805.

Χρυσόρυκτης, ον, ὁ, a miner of gold.

Χρυσόρυκτος, ον, = χρυσόρβανος, γοαί χρ., of Jupiter and Danaë, Soph. Ant. 950.

ΧΡΥΣΟΣ, οὐ, ὁ, gold, Hom., etc. (v. sub χρῆλος); ὅν χρυσόιο τάλαντα, Il. 18, 507; χρυσόν κέρασιν περιχεύας (of a victim), 10, 294; χρ. θαμσάφωρον, Pind. O. 13, 111; etc.: —χρυσός κοῖλος, like ἄγνυρος κοῖλος, gold wrought into vessels, vessels of gold, gold-plate: also, ἄγνυρος καὶ χρυσός, like Lat. argentum et aurum, gold and silver plate, Heind. Hor. Sat. 1, 4, 28; —χρυσός ἀπεθός, pure, refined gold, Hdt. 1, 50, (χρ. ἐφόμος, Pind. N. 4, 133); λευκός χρυσός, white gold, i. e. alloyed with silver, Ib., ubi v. Schweigh.: —freq. used by poets to denote any thing dear or precious, κρείσσονα χρυσοῦ, Aesch. Cho. 372; and so Sappho, Fr. 96, formed a compar. adj., χρυσότερα χρυσά (v. Lob. Phryn. 234); cf. esp. Pind. O. 1, 2; 3, 76, and v. χρύστεος III. —metaph. also, χρυσός ἔτιον, Ar. Plut. 268; χρυσὸν πάττειν τινά, Id. Nub. 912.—II. gold coin, gold. (Prob. a Phoenician word, cf. Hebr. charûts, Pott Et. Forsch. 1, p. 141.) [v] in χρυσός and all derivs., though lyric poets took the license of making it short in adj. χρύστεος, q. v.; and once we have χρύσος, viz. in Pind. N. 7, 115.]

Χρυσός, οὐ, ὁ, Chryseus, name of a slave, Ar. Vesp. 1251.

Χρυσόσφιπτερος, ον, ἡ, the gold-apple, cf. σάπφιπτερος.

Χρυσόσσημος, ον, (χρυσός, σῆμα) with stripe or edge of gold, Dion. H. 3, 61.

Χρυσόσπινος, ον, (χρυσός, σπείρω) sowing gold, Nonn.

Χρυσόστεγος, ον, with roof of gold.

Χρυσόστέπνω, ορος, ὁ, ἡ, —sq., poet.

Χρυσόστέφανος, ον, (χρυσός, στέφανος) gold-crowned, H. Hom. 5, 1, Hes. Th. 17, 136; from Hes. downwards, as epith. of Hebe, Böckh Expl. Pind. O. 6, 57; —χρ. ἄεθλα, Pind. O. 8, 1.

Χρυσόστικτος, ον, (χρυσός, στίλβω) gold-spotted, Clem. Al.

Χρυσόστομος, ον, (χρυσός, στόμα) of golden mouth, i. e. dropping words of gold, hence among the later Greeks an epith. of favourite orators.

Χρυσόστροφος, ον, (χρυσός, στρέφω) twisted with gold; of a bow, strung with twisted gold, Soph. O. T. 203.

Χρυσόστικτον, ονος, ὁ, (χρυσός, τέκτων) a worker in gold, a goldsmith, Anth. P. 6, 92.

Χρῆμα, ἱενος, α, ον v. sub χρυσός I.

Χρυσόστευκτος, ον, (χρυσός, τευχω) wrought of gold, Aesch. Theb. 660, Fr. 171, Eur. Phoen. 220.

Χρυσόστευχός, ἐς, (χρυσός, τεύχος) with arms of gold, Eur. Rhes. 340.

Χρυσόστευχος, ον, = χρυσόστευχός.

Χρυσόστοκος, ον, (χρυσός, τίκτω) laying golden eggs, Aesop.

Χρυσόστοκος, ἰδος, (χρυσός, τόξον) with bow of gold, of Apollo, Pind. O. 14, 15.

Χρυσόστρεπτος, ον, (χρυσός, τρεπ-ω) inlaid with gold, LXX.

Χρυσόστριαίνης, ον, ὁ, —sq., Arion 3, 2, Bergk.

Χρυσόστριανος, ον, (χρυσός, τρίαίνα) with trident of gold, of Neptune, Ar. Eq. 559. [I]

Χρυσότύπος, ον, (χρυσός, τύπτω) wrought of gold, κρίνος, Eur. El. 470, φύλαξ, Critias 1, 7.

Χρυσούατος, ον, (χρυσός, οὐα) with ears or handles of gold, Fr. Hom. 68.

Χρυσουργέω, to be a χρυσουργός.

Χρυσουργός, ὄν, (χρυσός, *έργω) working in gold: ὁ χρ., a goldsmith, Critias 56.

Χρυσούς, ἡ, οὐν, Att. contr. for χρύσεος, q. v.

Χρυσούφαντος, ον, interwoven with gold.

Χρυσούφης, ἐς, = foreg., Hdn. 5, 3.

Χρυσούφεινος, ον, —sq., Anacr. 23.

[ἄ] Χρυσούφης, ἐς, (χρυσός, φάος) gold-shining, ἥλιος, Eur. Hec. 636; ἔως, Id. Hipp. 1276; στέφανος, Anth. P. append. 352.

Χρυσόφάλλαρος, ον, with trappings of gold. [ἄ]

Χρυσόφάνης, ἐς, shining or showing like gold.

Χρυσόφάσγανος, ον, (χρυσός, φάσγανον) with sword of gold, Gramin.

Χρυσόφειγής, ἐς, (χρυσός, φέγγος) gold-beaming, σέλας, Aesch. Ag. 288.

Χρυσόφορέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, to wear gold or golden apparel, Hdt. 1, 82.—II. to bear gold, bring down gold dust, as rivers.—III. to pay gold as a tax, Diod.: and

Χρυσόφορία, ας, ἡ, a wearing of golden apparel: from

Χρυσόφορος, ον, (χρυσός, φέρω) wearing gold or golden apparel, Simon. ap. Lycurg. 163, 32, Hdt. 4, 104; cf. Pors. Hec. 150.—II. bearing gold, bringing down gold dust, as rivers.—III. paying gold as a tax.

Χρυσόφρυς, voz, ὁ, ἡ, (χρυσός, ὄφρυς) with golden eyebrows: —ὁ χρ., a sea-fish, with a golden spot over each eye, sparus aurata, Linn., Epich. p. 35, Archipp. Ichth. 12, Arist. H. A. 8, 13, 3, sq.

Χρυσόφύλακος, ὦ, f. -ήσω, to watch gold, Clem. Al.: from

Χρυσόφύλαξ, ἄκος, ὁ, ἡ, (χρυσός, φύλαξ) watching gold, a gold-keeper, epith. of the Gryphons in Hdt. 4, 13, 27; a treasurer, θεοῦ, Eur. Ion 54. [φύ]

Χρυσόχαιτης, poet. χρῆται, ὁ, (χρυσός, χρίτω) golden-haired, of Apollo, Pind. P. 2, 29; of Cupid, Anacreont. 44, 12.—fem. χρυσόχαιτος, ἰδος.

Χρυσόχάλινος, ον, (χρυσός, χαλινός) with gold-studded bridle, usu. of Persians, Hdt. 9, 20, Xen. Cyr. 1, 3, 3, etc.; πάταγος ψάλιον χρυσόχάλινος, Ar. Pac. 155. [ἄ]

Χρυσόχειρ, χειρός, ὁ, ἡ, (χρυσός, χείρ) with golden hands, i. e. with gold rings, Luc. Timon 20.

Χρυσόχιτων, ὠνος, ὁ, ἡ, (χρυσός, χιτών) in coat of gold, gold-robed, Θῆβιν, Pind. Fr. 207: with rind of gold, ἐλαία, Anth. P. 6, 102. [ῖ]

Χρυσόχδας ον, ὁ, = χρυσούχος.
Χρυσόχοειον, ον, τό, the shop of χρυσόχοός, Dem. 521, 27, Polyb. 24 10, 3.

Χρυσόχοεω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, to be a χρυσόχοός, follow the trade of goldsmith work in gold, Ar. Plut. 164, Xen. Oec. 18, 9.—II. to smelt ore to get gold from it; and so, χρυσόχοειν was used prob. of those who fail in any tempting speculation, is the Athenians did in their attempts to extract gold from their silver-ores, Plat. Rep. 450 B, cf. Schneid. Xen. Vect. 4, 15.

Χρυσόχοια, ας, ἡ, a casting or working in gold, the trade of a χρυσόχοός, Lob. Phryn. 493.

Χρυστοχοικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to a χρυστοχοός: —χρ. τέχνην ἐργάζεσθαι, to follow the trade of a goldsmith, Dem. 521, 29.

Χρυστοχοῖον, ον, τό, = χρυστοχοεῖον.
Χρυστοχοός, ον, (χρυσός, χέω) —melting or casting gold, a worker in gold, of one who gilds the horns of a victim, Od. 3, 425: —a goldsmith, Ar. Lys. 408, Dem. 520, 3, sq.—II. smelting and refining gold ore, cf. χρυστοχοῦ II.—III. assaying gold or gold coin.

Χρυσόχροος, ον, contr. χρύσος, (χρυσός, χρώα) gold-coloured, Anth. P. 9, 525.

Χρυσώ, ὦ, f. -ώσω, (χρυσός) to make golden, gild, cf. καταχρυσόω: —pass., to be gilded, Hdt. 2, 132, Ar. Ach. 547, Plat. Euthyd. 299 E.

Χρυσώποδεκτης, ον, ὁ, a receiver or collector of gold.

Χρυσώμα, ατος, τό, (χρυσός) that which is made of gold, wrought gold, Eur. Ion 1030, 1430; χρυσώματα, gold plate, Polyb. 31, 3, 16.

Χρυσώμιτοθήκη, ης, ἡ, (χρυσώμα, θῆκη) a plate-chest, Callix. ap. Ath. 199 F.

Χρυσών, ὠνος, ὁ, a treasure, Nicet.
Χρυσωνέω, ὦ, (χρυσός, ὠνέμα) to buy or change gold, Isocr. 366 E.—II. to buy for gold. Hence

Χρυσώνητος, ον, bought for gold.

Χρυσώπης, poet. χρυσώπα, ον, ὁ, —sq., of Bacchus, Eur. Bacch. 553.—fem. χρυσώπις, ἰδος, of Latona, Ar. Thesm. 321; of fish, χρυσώπιδες ἰχθύες ἑλλοί, Poet. ap. Ath. 277 D (cf. Est. p. 1389, 9), where the fem. is joined with a masc. subst.

Χρυσώπιδος, ὄν, (χρυσός, ὦπ) with golden eyes or face, beaming like gold, of the sun, Eur. El. 740: gold-coloured, Plut. Sull. 6.—II. a fish, the same as χρυσόφρυς, Id. 2, 977 E.

Χρυσωρήχειον, ον, τό, a gold mine, Strab.

Χρυσωρήχειω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, to dig for gold, Ael. N. A. 4, 27: and

Χρυσωρήχια, ας, ἡ, a digging for gold, Strab.

Χρυσωρήχιον, ον, τό, = χρυσωρήχειον: from

Χρυσωρήχος, ον, (χρυσός, ἑρπύσσω) digging for gold, a gold-miner. [ῖ]

Χρυσώσις, εως, ἡ, (χρυσός) a gilding, Plut. Poplic. 15, Nic. 3, etc. [ῖ]
Χρυσωτής, οὐ, ὁ, (χρυσός) a gilder, Plut. 2, 348 E.

Χρυσωτός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. αύ., gilded, gilt.

Χρυσώψ, ὠπος, ὁ, ἡ, (χρυσός, ὦψ) gold-coloured, shining like gold, χρ. ῥέος in Eur. Bacch. 553; so called (acc. to Herm.) from the colour of the ivy-flower.

Χρῶ, contr. from χρᾶον, imperat. pres. from χρᾶμαι, Soph.

Χρῶ, heterocl. dat. of χρᾶς, q. v.

Χρῶω, f. χρῶσω, like χρῶω, to touch the surface of a body: —generally

touch, τὰ γόνυατα, Eur. Phoen. 1625.
—II. to impart by touching the surface:—hence, to tinge, stain: to taint, defile, uάτην κεχρώμεθα κακοῦ πρὸς ἀνδρός, Eur. Med. 497.

Χρώμα, ατος, τό, (χρόννυμι):—strictly, the surface of a body, esp. of the human body, the skin, διὰ χρώματος, Hipp.—II. the colour of the surface, esp. of the skin or body, the complexion, Hdt. 2, 322 B, 3, 101, Hipp., and Att.; χρώμα ἀλλάσσειν, Eur. Phoen. 1246; so, μεθεστάναι τοῦ χρώματος, Ar. Eq. 399; παντόδαπα χρώματα ἀφίενται, to change colour continually, Plat. Lys. 222 B:—generally, colour, paint, dye, ἐκ χρωμάτων καὶ σχημάτων θεωρεῖν, to look to the outside only, Stallb. Plat. Rep. 601 A.—III. a Syrian root from which a colour was made, Theophr. Odor.—IV. metaph. in plur., ornaments, embellishments, ἀλλοτρίους χρώμασι καὶ κόσμοις, Plat. Phaedr. 239 D, cf. Gorg. 465 B; also in language, like Lat. pigmenta or colores orationis, Plat. Rep. 601 A; and in music, Id. Symp. 211 E.—V. as a technical term in Greek music, χρώμα was a modification of the simplest or diatonic music: but there were also χρώματα as further modifications of all the three common kinds (diatonic, chromatic, and enharmonic), v. Dict. Antiq. p. 645; and cf. χρωματικός. Hence

Χρωμαῖνα and χρωμαῖτις, f. -ισα, to colour:—pass., to be of such and such a colour, Soph. Fr. 9; cf. Foës. Oec. Hipp.

Χρωματικός, ῆ, ὄν, (χρώμα) suited for colour.—II. ῆ-κῆ (sc. μουσική), the chromatic music of the ancients, differing from the diatonic in having the tetrachord divided into less simple intervals, cf. Dict. Antiq. p. 645.

Χρωμαῖτις, ῆ, ὄν, coloured.

Χρωμαῖνον, ον, τό, (χρώμα) a colour, paint, Anth. P. 11, 423.

Χρωματισμός, οὔ, ὁ, a colouring, dyeing.

Χρωματογράφος, ὦ, f. -ήσω, to draw in colours, paint. Hence

Χρωματογράφος, ας, ῆ, a drawing in colours, painting.

Χρωματοποιία, ας, ῆ, a laying on of colour or paint.

Χρωματοπώλης, ον, ὁ, a dealer in colours.

Χρόννυμι and -νω,=χρώω.

Χρός, ὁ, gen. χρωτός, acc. χρώτα: Ep. and Ion., gen. χροός, dat. χροί, acc. χρόα, as always in Hom., and Hes., except gen. χρωτός in Il. 10, 575, acc. χρώτα, Od. 18, 172, 179, Hes. Op. 554: Att. dat. χρώ (but only in the phrase ἐν χρώ, to be quoted below: Sappho 2, 10 has a contr. acc. χρώ).

Strictly, like χρόα, χροί, χρώμα, the surface of any body, esp. of the human body, the skin, οὐ σφί λίθος χρώς θνὲν σίδερος, Il. 4, 510; καὶ γὰρ οὐν τοῦτο πρώτος χρός, 21, 568; χρώτ' ἀπονυαμένη, Od. 18, 171; ἀκρότατον δ' ἀρ' ἐστὶς ἐπέγραψε χρόα, Il. 4, 139; ταμῆεν χρόα νηλεὲς χαλκός, 13, 501; ἐγγχείη· Ἀλκίαιον χροός ἄσαι, 21, 168; κακὰ χροί εἰμαρ ἔχοντα, Od. 14, 506; cf. Soph. Tr. 605, Eur. Bacch. 821, etc.:—esp. the flesh, as opp. to the bone, θνήσκῃ δ' ἀπὸ δασέφει χρός, Od. 16, 145; οὐδὲ τί οἱ χρός σπεται, Il. 24, 414, cf. 19, 33 (which usage is said to have been peculiar to the Ion. writers, cf. Foës. Oec. Hipp.): generally, one's body, frame, Pind. P. 1, 107 Xen. Symp. 4, 54:—the acc.

plur. χρώτας is found in Dion. H.—2. ἐν χροί, Att. ἐν χρώ, close to the skin, ἐν χροί κείνῃ, to shave close, Hdt. 4, 175, Xen. Hell. 1, 7, 8: hence metaph., εὐρεῖ ἐν χρώ, it touches one nearly, comes home, Soph. Aj. 786: ἐν χρώ παραπλέειν, to sail past so as to shave or graze, Thuc. 2, 84: also, ἐν χρώ συνάπτειν μάχην, to fight hand to hand, Plat. Thes. 27; ἡ ἐν χρώ συνουσία, close acquaintance, (intus est in cute novi, Pers. Sat. 3, 30), Luc. adv. Indoct. 3:—also c. gen., ἐν χρώ τινός, close to, hard by a person or thing, e. g. τῆς γῆς, v. Jac. Ach. Tat. p. 675, C. F. Herm. Luc. Hist. Conscr. 24: cf. ἐγκυτί.—II. the colour of the skin, complexion, χρώς τρέπεται, i. e. he turns pale, Il. 13, 279; 17, 733, Od. 11, 529: generally, colour, αἰεὶ βιν χρώτα πορφύρεα βαφῇ, Aesch. Pers. 317. (From χρώα, χραῖν, χραῖνω: akin to χρω, χρίπτω: hence χρωτίζω, χρώννυμι.)

Χρώσις, εως, ῆ, (χρώω) a touching.—II. a colouring, tinting.

Χρωστήρ, ῆρος, ὁ, (χρώω) one who colours or dyes: χρ. μολυβός, a lead-pencil, Anth. P. 6, 68.

Χρωτίδιον, ον, τό, dim. from χρώς, Cratin. Incert. 23.

Χρωτίζω, f. -ισα, like χρώω, to colour, dye, tint; χρ. τὸν οἶνον, to season wine, give it colour and flavour, Plut. 2, 693 C.—mid., χρωτίζεσθαι τὴν φύσιν τινί, to tinge one's nature with..., Ar. Nub. 516.

Χυδαῖζω, f. -ισα, (χυδαῖος) to crowd or flock together.—II. metaph., to be or become common, Nicet.

Χυδαῖκος, adv.,=χυδαῖστί.
Χυδαίολογία, ας, ῆ, (χυδαῖος, λέγω) common or low language, coarseness, Phot.; cf. χυδαῖότης.

Χυδαῖος, ὄν, (χυδῶν) poured out in streams or masses, abundant, Diosc., and LXX.: hence—II. metaph., common, vulgar, coarse, λαλιά, Polyb. 14, 7, 8. Hence

Χυδαῖότης, ητος, ῆ, vulgarity, coarseness.

Χυδαῖος, ὦ, to make common or vulgar.

Χυδαῖστί, adv., in coarse, vulgar style.

Χυδῶν, adv. (χέω) as if poured out in floods or heaps; hence,—I. in a heap, without order, confusedly, promiscuously, χ. βεβλήσθαι, εἶσθαι, Plat. Rep. 537 C, Arist. Pol. 7, 2, 9; πάντα χ. ἔστα, Anth. P. 10, 106, cf. 9, 233: τὰ χ. παιδείματα, Phaedr. 264 B; φορτικὸς καὶ χυδῶν λέγειν, Isocr. 238 A, cf. Epist. 9, 6.—II. in flowing, unfettered language, i. e. in prose, opp. to ἐν ποιήμασι, Plat. Legg. 811 D.—III. abundantly, wholly, utterly, Leon. Tar. 29, 8: χ. σασαλαμένος οἶνος, Id. 37.

Χυδάριον, ον, τό, dim. from χυδός, a little juice, Foës. Oec. Hipp.

Χυλίζω, f. -ισα, like χυλόω, to make into juice:—pass., to become juice.—II. to extract the juice from a plant by infusion or decoction. Hence

Χυλίσμα, ατος, τό, the extracted juice of plants. [v]

Χυλίσμος, οὔ, ὁ, an extracting of the juice of plants, v. χυλλίζω II.

Χυλοειδής, ἐς, (χυλός, εἶδος) like juice.

Χυλοποιέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, to make into juice, like χυλόω.

Χυλός, οὔ, ὁ, (χέω):—juice, moisture, esp. juice drawn out by infusion or decoction, Cratin. Incert. 111; and so in Hipp., who uses it of barley-water, and the like, as opp. to the πτισάνη,

in which the barley was roasted off, v. Foës. Oec.; so also in Cratin. l. c., Ephipp. Kvδ. 2:—in. Plat. Criti. 115 A, we have χυλὼν στακτῶν, but with v. 1. χυλὼν ἢ στακτῶν: cf. Ca. saub. Ath. 686.—2. also, juice drawn out by digestion, chyle.—II. like χυμός, the flavour, taste of a thing, because this lies in the juices, ἀτὰρ χυλὼς ἡδονά, Metrou, ap. Ath. 280 A:—metaph., χ. σιμυλμάτων, φιλίας Ar. Ran. 943, Pac. 997. Hence

Χυλόω, ὦ, f. -ώσω, to make or convert into juice, Tim. Locr. 101 A.—II. to extract the juice.—III. to moisten with juice.

Χυλῶδης, ἐς, contr. for χυλοειδής, like juice, Diosc.

Χυλώσις, εως, ῆ, (χυλόω) a converting into juice, or chyle, χ. τῆς τροφῆς, Plut. 2, 700 B, cf. Schneid. Theophr. H. Pl. 7, 5, 1.—2. the thickening of a juice by decoction, Diosc. [v]

Χύμα, ατος, τό, like χεύμα, (χέω) that which is poured out or flows, a flood, stream, Diod.: a liquid, fluid, Arist. H. A. 5, 19, 2. [v acc. to Draco, as also the deriv. from pf. κέχυμαι shows; hence the accent χύμα is in correct, cf. Herm. Orph. H. 10, 22,—though it is oft. so written, cf. Lob. Paral. 419.] Hence

Χυμῶτις, f. -ισα Att. -ίω, to dissolve in water, moisten, Schol. Ar. Plut. 720.

Χυμεία, ας, ῆ,=χυμενσις.

Χυμένη, Ep. fem. part. aor. syncope.

pass. of χέω, Hom.

Χυμένσις, εως, ῆ, a mixture, mingling. [v]

Χυμεντικός, ῆ, ὄν, disposed to mix, easily mingling.

Χυμένω, (χυμός) to mix, mingle.

Χυμίζω, f. -ισα Att. -ίω, (χυμός) to make savoury, season: metaph., χ. ἄρμονίαν, to soften down rough music, Ar. Thesm. 162.

Χυμικός, ῆ, ὄν, (χυμός) of or concerning juices: hence, acc. to some, ἡ χυμική (sc. τέχνη), our chemistry: others prefer the forms χυμεία and χυμεντική, v. Salmass. in Solin. p. 772; and we commonly write it chemistry.

Χυμῶν, ον, τό, dim. from χυμός, Sotad. Έγκλει. 1, 19.

Χυμοειδής, ἐς, like juice, juicy.

Χυμός, οὔ, ὁ, (χέω)—like χυλός, juice, liquid, Soph. Fr. 162: esp. as extracted from plants, Plat. Tim. 59 E, 60 B.—II. taste, not only as the property of a body (residing in its juices), but also the sensation caused thereby, the sense of taste—Arist. de Anima 2, 3, 4, Meteor. 2, 2, 22, etc.:—the Greeks distinguished nine varieties, χυμός ἁλμυρός, πικρός, ὀξύς, ὀξύνος, οἰνώδης, λιπαρός, στυφινός, ἀσπής, γλυκύν, ῥομύν, Theophr. C. Pl. 6, 4, Plut. 2, 913 B, sq. Hence

Χυμῶ, ὦ, f. -ώσω, to impart a taste or flavour.

Χυμῶδης, ἐς, like juice, juicy.

Χύντο, 3 pl. aor. syncope. pass. of χέω, Il.

Χύνω, later and worse form for χέω, Lob. Phryn. 726.

Χύσις, εως, ῆ, (χέω)—a pouring shedding, pouring out or forth, metaph. a squandering, Alciphro. 1, 21.—2. a melting.—II. like χύμα, a flood, stream, Aesch. Cho. 97; χύσις λιβάδιου, Nic. Al. 107, cf. 333, etc.—2. of dry things a heap, χύσις φύλλων, Od. 5, 483, 487. 19, 443; καλῶν, Nic. Th. 297: a quantity, σαρκῶν, Anth. P. 5, 37.

Χυστός, ῆ, ὄν,=χυτός, Dicaearch., but prob. f. l. for χαστός

Χύτης ἦρος, ὁ, and χύτης, ου, ο, χέω) one that pours: an instrument for pouring, power. [ῥ]

Χυτικός, ἡ, ὄν, (χέω) fitted for pouring, Galen.

Χυτῶ, f. -άω, strictly, to pour, pour out: metaph., to throw carelessly down, τὰ γόνυ' ἔκτεινε καὶ γυναικτικῶς χυτῶσαν σεαντὸν ἐν τοῖς στρώματι, Ar. Vesp. 1213;—cf. Virgil's *fusus per herbam*.—II.=χυτῶ, Foes. Oec. Hipp.; cf. χυτῶν.

Χύτων, ου, τό, (χέω):—any thing that can be poured, a liquid, fluid; esp.,—I. in plur. χύτλα, water for washing or bathing, ap. Suid.; cf. κατά-χυτος; but also, libations to the dead, Lat. *inferiae*, Ap. Rh. 1, 1075; 2, 924, and Orph.—2. a mixture of water and oil, elsewhere ὑδρέλαιον, rubbed in after bathing, as being more penetrating and lasting than pure oil, cf. Arist. Probl. 5, 6; and ἑρπαιολοιφέω.—3. river-water, a river, running water, Lyc. 701. Hence

Χυτῶ, ὦ, f. -άω, to wash, bathe, anoint, this being done after bathing: usu. in mid., to bathe and anoint one's self, Od. 6, 80, cf. Call. Jov. 17, Ar. Rh. 4, 1311; but in Galen, χυτῶσθαι, to rub one's self with a mixture of water and oil; v. χυτῶν 2.

Χυτο, 3 sing. ar. syncop. of χέω, 3. pass. signf., Hom. [ῥ]

Χυτός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. adj. from χέω, poured, shed, αἷμα χυτὸν, blood shed, Aesch. Eum. 682:—and of dry things, shot out, heaped up, Hom., but only in phrase χυτὴ γαῖα, a mound of earth, esp. a sepulchral mound, like χῶμα, I. 6, 464; 14, 114, Od. 3, 258:—χυτός=χῶματα, mounds, dikes, dams, Hdt. 7, 37.—II. made liquid, cast, melted, ἀργήματα λίβηνα χυτά, Hdt. 2, 69 v. sub ἄλλος II);—χ. καὶ ἀπικτον, Arist. H. A. 3, 17, I.—III. generally, liquid, fluid, flowing, νέκταρ, Pind. O., 12: poet. also of the hair, flowing, streaming, Nic. Th. 503: and so, χ. ὄνος, a luxuriant shoot or sprout, Ib. 91.—IV. washed or cast up by water, fluvial.—V. metaph. poured forth on all sides, in streams, floods or heaps: hence χυτοὶ ἰχθύες, migratory fish that go in shoals, Arist. H. A. 5, 9, 4; elsewhere ῥυδές.

Χύτρα, ας, ἡ, Ion. κύτρα and κύτρα χέω):—an earthen pot, Ar. Ach. 284, v. 43, etc.: plur. χύτραι, the pottery-market—children were often exposed in pots, cf. Ar. Thesm. 505; v. sub χυτρίω, χυτρισμός.—2. ταῦτην χύτρας ἰδρύεται, this must be erected with pots of pulse, in reference to the custom of consecrating altars and statues of inferior deities with pots full of boiled pulse, Ar. Pac. 923, sq.; Plut. 1197, Fr. 245.—3. proverb., ἡμῶν χύτρας, to have swellings as big as kitchen-pots in the corners of the eye, a comic exaggeration, like ἡμῶν κοκοκύνταις, Anticl. ap. Ath. 13 C:—cf. χύτρος.—II. a kiss in which one held the other by the ears as by handles, Lat. *osculum* Florentinum, ἀβοῖστα τὸν ὦτον φίλτρον τὴν χύτραν, Eunice. Ant. 1, cf. Theoc. 5, 33; whereupon Lil. Gyrardus wrote special treatise, to be found in Gruter's *Lampas*, 2, p. 410, sq.—III. in, —οὐ χύτροι, but this is very dub., though Bruck received it into the text of Ar. Kan. 218.—IV.=χύτριος, very dub.

Χύτρατος, α, ου,=χυτρεοῦς, Ar. Fr. 99:—but Lob. Phryn. 147 rejects the rm.

Χύττειος, α, ου,=χυτρεοῦς, χ. πά- 106

ταγος, Ar. Lys. 329: τὰ χ., earthenware, pottery.

Χυτρεοῦς, ἡ, οὖν, (χύτρα) of earthenware, Ar. Nub. 1474: the form χύτρεος, contr. οὖς, is condemned by Pors. Med. 675.

Χυτρεῦς, ἑως, ὁ, (χύτρα) a potter, Plat. Rep. 421 D, Theaet. 147 A.

Χυτρεφός, ὄν, (χύτρα, ἐφω) boiling in a pot: as subst., a pot-boiler, Parmenio ap. Ath. 608 A.

Χυτρίδιον, ου, τό, dim. from χυτρίς, Ar. Ach. 463, 1175, etc. [ῥ]

Χυτρίω, f. -ίσω Att. -ίω, (χύτρα) to put in a pot: esp. to expose a child in a pot, Aesch. Fr. 113, Soph. Fr. 476; cf. ἐχχυτρίω.

Χυτρίω παίζειν, to play a game with pots, Poll.

Χυτρίων, ἡ, ου, of or like a pot, earthen, Lat. *testaceus*.

Χυτρίων, ου, ὁ, Ion. κύθρινος,=χύτρα, a pot, Foes. Oecon. Hipp.—II. a deep hole with water in it, a well, ap. Hesych.: a deep hole in a river, Arr. Peripl.

Χυτρίον, ου, τό, dim. from χύτρα or χυτρός,—acc. to Br. Ar. Ach. 1139 (1175) without example. Hesych. indeed has it, but explains it by κρανίον.

†Χύτριον, ου, τό, Chytrium, a place in Ionia, where previously Clazomenae stood, Strab. p. 645.

Χυτρίς, ιδος, ἡ, dim. (in form only) from χύτρα or χυτρός, Hdt. 5, 88, Bato Andr. 2.

Χυτρισμός, οὔ, ὁ, an exposing of a child in a pot.

Χυτρίτης, ου, ὁ, fem. -ίτης, ιδος, ἡ, made in a pot.

Χυτρώγαντος, ου, ὁ, (χύτρα, γαντός) a kind of pot, prob. like a bucket, LXX.

Χυτρωεῖδης, ἑς, like a pot.

†Χύτροι, ων, οἱ, Chytri, v. sub χύτρος I.

Χυτροπλάθος, ου, ὁ, a potter. [ῥ]

Χυτροπόδιον, ου, τό, dim. from sq., Hippon. 103.

Χυτρόπους, ποδος, ὁ, (χύτρα, πούς) strictly, a pot-foot, i. e. a pot or caldron with feet, Hes. Op. 746: also, a kind of chafing-dish, or small, portable stove with feet, for putting a pot upon, LXX.; elsewhere λίσανον, πύραννον, cf. Anth. P. append. 41.

Χυτροπωλεῖον, ου, τό, the pottery-market: from

Χυτροπώλης, ου, ὁ, (χύτρα, πωλέω) a pot-seller: fem. -πώλις, ιδος.

Χύτρος, ου, ὁ, Ion. κύθρος and κύτρος, (χέω)—an earthen pot, esp. a pot for boiling, Nic. Al. 136:—οἱ χύτροι, the name given to the hot baths at Thermopylae, Hdt. 7, 176; cf. also χύτρα.—II. οἱ χύτροι, a feast-day at Athens, as if the pot-feast, the third day of the Anthesteria, and thirteenth of the month Anthesterion, Ar. Ach. 1040, Ran. 218; cf. χύτρα III. (Perh. akin to κύτος.)

Χυτροφόρος, ων, bearing a pot or pots.

Χῶ, contr. for καὶ ὁ.

†Χωαρνή, ἡς, ἡ, Choarene, a Parthian district, Strab. p. 725.

Χωαίνω, f. -άω (χῶλος) to be or go lame, Plat. Legg. 795 B, Hipp. Min. 374 C.—II. trans. to make lame. Hence

Χῶλανσις, ἑως, ἡ, a making lame.—II. a being lame, Epict. Enchir. 9.

Χῶλασμα, ατος, τό, lameness.

Χῶλας, ας, ἡ, a being lame, lameness, Plat. Hipp. Min. 374 C: and

Χῶλεμα, ατος, τό, a lameness, Hipp.: from

Χῶλεω, (χῶλος) to be or become lame, to halt, limp, Il. 18, 411, 417; 20, 37, Xen. Hell. 3, 3, 3.—II. transit., to make lame, Foes. Oec. Hipp.:—pass., to be lame; and, generally, to be maimed or imperfect, Plat. Phaedr. 248 B. Cf. χῶλαινα.

Χῶλιαμβος, ου, ὁ, (χῶλος, ἱαμβος) a lame or halting iambic, i. e. one that has a spondee for an iambus in the last place, said to be invented by Hippoanax, Dem. Phal. [ῥ]

Χῶλογράββατον, ου, τό,=σκεμπῶδιον.

Χῶλοῖπους, ὁ, ἡ, πουν, τό, lame footed, poet. for χῶλόπους; cf. χῶλαι πουν.

Χῶλοπόδης, ου, ὁ,=χῶλόπους, late.

Χῶλοποιός, ὄν, (χῶλος, ποιέω) making lame, of Euripides, as being fond of introducing lame men upon the stage, Ar. Ran. 846.

Χῶλοπους, ὁ, ἡ, πουν, τό, (χῶλος, πούς) lame-footed, Manetho.

Χῶλος, ἡ, ὄν, lame in the feet, halt, ing, limping, χῶλος δ' ἕτερον πόδα, Il. 2, 217; cf. 9, 503, Od. 8, 308, Soph. Phil. 486, 1032, etc.:—later also of the hand, like κῆλος, χῶλος τῇ χειρᾷ, Eupol. Incert. 61; χῶλην τῇ χειρᾷ ἔχειν, Hipp. p. 413.—II. metaph., maimed, imperfect, defective, Lat. *mancus*, Plat. Rep. 535 D; halting, hobbling, uneven: also, lame, dull or stupid in mind. (From same root as Sanscr. *hval* (titubare, vacillare), our halt, halting, Lat. *clodus*, *claudus*, Pot. Et. Forsch. 1, p. 265.) Hence

Χῶλότης, ητος, ἡ, lameness.

Χῶλω, ὦ, f. -άω, (χῶλος) to lame, make lame, Hipp. p. 1258. Hence

Χῶλωμα, ατος, τό, a lameness, Hipp.: and

Χῶλωσις, ἑως, ἡ, a laming: lameness. Χῶμα, ατος, τό, (χῶν, χώννυμι) earth thrown up, a bank, mound, thrown up against the walls of cities to take them, Hdt. 1, 162; cf. LXX. 2 Sam. 20, 15; Isai. 37, 33, Jerem. 6, 6:—a dam, Hdt. 7, 130; a mound, mole or pier, thrown into the sea, Lat. *mole*, Id. 8, 97, Dem. 1208, 4:—esp., like Lat. *tumulus*, a sepulchral mound, Hdt. 1, 93; 9, 85, Aesch. Cho. 723, Soph. Ant. 1216, etc.; τάφον χῶματα γαῖας, Eur. Supp. 54:—also earth dug out that it may be improved by exposure to air, for planting trees in, Theophr. Cf. χῶν, χώννυμι, with its compds., ἐκ-, δια-, κατα-, συγ-.

Χωμάτιας ποταμός, ὁ, a river charged with mud, Poll.

Χωματίζομαι, pass., to be upon, or fenced with mounds, of cities, LXX.

Χωμάτιον, ου, τό, dim. from χῶμα, Dion. H. 1, 64. [ῥ]

Χωνεία, ας, ἡ, a melting and casting of metal, Polyb. 34, 10, 12.

Χωνεῖον, ου, τό,=χωνετήριον.—2.=χώνη.

†Χῶνες, ου, οἱ, the Chones=Chaoenes, an early tribe of southern Italy, Arist. Pol. 7, 9, 3; v. Niebuhr Hist. Rom. 1, pp. 57, sq., transl.

Χῶνεμα, ατος, τό, cast-work, LXX.

Χῶνεσις, ἑως, ἡ,=χωνεία, LXX.

Χωνετήρ, ἦρος, ὁ,=χωνετήης.

Χωνετήριον, ου, τό, (χωνεῖω) melting-furnace, foundry, LXX.

Χωνετήης, οἱ, ὁ, (χωνεῖω) a melter, metal-caster, LXX. Hence

Χωνετήκος, ἡ, ὄν, fitted for melting or casting metal.

Χωνετός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. adj. from χωνεῖω, formed of cast metal, cast LXX.—II. that can be melted, fusible

Χώραν contr. from χωρεῖν, to melt (vase metal, Polyb. 34, 9, 11.—2. to form of cast metal.

Χώνη, ἡς, ἡ, contr. from χράνη: in this form usu. a funnel, Pherecr. Metall. 1, Plat. Rep. 411 A.

†Χώνη, ἡς, ἡ, Chone, a city of Lucania, Strab. p. 254: cf. Χώνες.

†Χωνία, ἀς, ἡ, Chonia, land of the Chones, in southern Italy, Lyc. 983; Strab. p. 255.

Χώνιον, ον, τό, dim. from χώνη or χώνος, a crucible.

Χώννυμι and -νύω, f. χώσω: pf. pass. κέχωμαι: older writers, as Hdt., and Thuc., have the regul. pres. χώω, q. v., inf. χώνν, part. χών: (χέω). To throw or heap up, esp. of earth, χώματα χώνν or χώσαι, Hdt. 1, 162; 9, 85; πρόσ πόλιν, Thuc. 2, 75: esp. to raise a sepulchral mound, χ. τάφον, τῷβον, Soph. Ant. 81, 1204, Eur. I. T. 702, etc.—2. to block up by earth thrown in, χ. τοὺς λιμένας, Dem. 795, 14, Aeschin. 69, 7, cf. χῶσις:—pass., to be filled with earth, esp. of bays in the sea, to be silted up, χωσθήναι, Hdt. 2, 11: also of cities, to be raised on mounds or moles, Id. 2, 137, cf. Plat. Legg. 958 E.—3. more rarely, to cover with a mound of earth, bury, χώσαι τινα τάφῳ, Eur. Or. 1585; cf. Jac. Anth. P. p. 368; also χώσαι τινα λίθοις, to cover one over with stones, Ar. Ach. 295:—hence, in pass., ἐχώννυμεθα, we were covered over with earth, i. e. a sepulchral mound was heaped up over raised to us, Anth. P. 7, 136, 137.

Χώνον, ον, τό, and χώνος, ον, δ, contr. for χῶνον, χῶνος, = χώνη, χῶνη.

Χώμαι, f. -σμαι: aor. ἐχώσαμην: cer. mid., like χολῶμαι, to be angry, cf. wroth, freq. in Hom. (esp. Il.), often with the addition of θυμόν, κῆρ, κησθήν or φρεσίν ᾔσιν, also χ. θυμῷ, H. Hom. Cer. 321, χ. φρένας, Hes. Th. 554: more rarely to be troubled or distressed; in genl., to be in violent emotion.—Construction:—I. c. dat. pers., to be angry at one, ὅτε χῶσεται ἀνδρὶ χερσὶ, Il. 1, 80; etc.—E. c. gen. pers. vel rei, to be angry about a person or thing, Il. 1, 429; 2, 689; 13, 165, etc.:—more rarely, περί τινος, Il. 9, 449; 14, 266 (though in these two passages Wolf writes περιχώσατο as one word, cf. περιχώμαι); περί τι, Hes. Sc. 12, H. Hom. Merc. 236.—3. c. acc. rei, only in the phrase μὴ μοι τόδε χῶσο, be not angry with me for this, Od. 5, 215; 23, 213. The word is merely Ep. (Akin to χολή).

Χώρα, ἀς, ἡ, Ion. χώρα, (*χώ) = χώρος, the space or room which a thing fills or is in, Lat. locus, οὐδὲ τι πολλή χωρὴν μεσσηγύ, Il. 23, 521; χώραν παρέχει, Lat. locum dare, Arist. H. A. 0, 3, 4.—2. esp., a place, the proper place of a person or thing, στρεφθεὶς ἐκ χώρος, Od. 16, 352; ἐν χώρῃ ἐξεσθαι, Il. 23, 349; Ἄρης οὐκ ἐνὶ χώρᾳ, the spirit of war is not in his place, Aesch. Ag. 78; ἐν τῇ χώρᾳ γενέσθαι, Xen. An. 4, 8, 15:—ἐν χώρᾳ πίπτειν, ὑποθνήσκειν, to die at one's post, Id. Hell. 4, 2, 20; 8, 39: ἐπὶ χώρᾳ ἔσαι, to set it in its place, Pind. P. 4, 486: so also, κατὰ χώρην εἶναι, ἔχειν, to be in one's, keep in its place, Hdt. 4, 135; 6, 42, Ar. Plut. 367, Ran. 793, etc.; κατὰ χώραν μένειν, Hdt. 7, 95; 9, 108, Ar. Eq. 1354, Thuc. 4, 26, etc.; κατὰ χ. ἀπείναι, to retire in good order, Xen. An. 6, 4, 11; εἰν κατὰ χώραν, to leave in its place, leave as it was, Xen. Hell. 6, 5, 6, cf. Dem. 701, 16:—ἐς τὴν χώραν παρῆ-

ναι, Id. Cyr. 1, 2, 4, cf. Theocr. 15, 57: also ἐκ χώρας ὁρμῶν, opp. to πορευόμενος μάχεσθαι, Xen. An. 3, 4, 33:—χώραν λαβεῖν, to take a position, find one's place, ἐως ἐν χώραν λάβῃ τὰ πράγματα, till they are brought into order, Xen. Cyr. 4, 5, 37; εἰς χώραν τινὸς καθίστασθαι, to step into another's place, succeed him, Ib. 2, 1, 23:—ὦρα καὶ χώρα τινί, at a certain time and place, freq. in late prose, Lob. Paral. 55.—3. metaphorically the place assigned to any one in life, one's post, station, office, ἐν χώρᾳ τινὸς εἶναι, to be in his position, be counted the same as he is, like Lat. locum aliquid tenere, as, ἐν ἀνδραπόδων or μισθοφόρων χώρᾳ εἶναι, to pass, rank as slaves or mercenaries, Xen. An. 5, 6, 13, Cyr. 2, 1, 18; ἐν οὐδεμιᾷ χώρᾳ εἶναι, to have no place or rank, be in no esteem, nullo loco haberi, Xen. An. 5, 7, 28; so, χώρην μηδεμίαν τινὸς θείναι, Theogn. 152; ὀλίγη χώρα τινὸς τελέθει, Id. 820; τὰς μεγίστας χώρας ἔχειν, Polyb. 1, 43, 1:—cf. ἀριθμός 1. 5.—II. land, viz.,—1. a land, country, tract, Lat. regio, ἢ τις χώρα ἵκεο χώρας ἀνθρώπων, Od. 8, 573; cf. Hdt. 3, 107; 6, 97, etc.: ἡ χώρα, absol., of one's country, as of Attica, Lycurg. 147, 42, etc.—2. landed property, land, an estate, farm, Lat. ager, Xen. Cyr. 8, 4, 28; 6, 4.—3. the country, opp. to the town, Lat. rus, τὰ ἐκ τῆς χώρας, δὲ τῆς χώρας σίτος, Xen. Mem. 3, 6, 11 and 13; οἱ ἐν τῇ χ. ἐργάζονται, Id. Hier. 10, 5.—Χώρας is another form: in signf. II, χώρα alone is used in Att.; while, in signf. I, χώρος is common, except in the special sense of one's proper place or post. (On the deriv., v. sub χώρος.)

Χωράρχης, ον, δ, (ἄρχω) lord of the land.

†Χωράσμοι, ων, οἱ, the Chorasmii, a people of Sogdiana on both banks of the Oxus, Arr. An. 5, 5, 2: cf. Strab. p. 513, and Dion. P. 746:—in Hdt. 3, 93 Χοράσμοι.

Χωράσμιος, ον, δ, a country neighbour.

Χώρανλος, ον, (αὐλή) dwelling in the country.

Χωράφιον, ον, τό, dim. from χώρα, like χωρίον, a small farm, Theophr. [ῶ]

Χωρεπισκοπος, ον, δ, (χώρος, ἐπισκοπος) a country-bishop, i. e. coadjutor, or suffragan-bishop, Eccl.: v. Binghams' Antiquities B. 2, esp. § 13.

Χωρεῖω, ἀς, f. -ῖσω, Il. 16, 629, but in Att. usu. in mid. form -ῖσμαι, as Aesch. Theb. 476, Soph. El. 404: aor. ἐχώρησα: (χώρος). To make room for another, give way; draw back, retire, withdraw, Il. 16, 629; πάλιν αὖτις χωρεῖν, Il. 17, 533; γαῖα ἐνερθεῖν χωρήσαν, the earth gave way from beneath, i. e. opened, H. Hom. Cer. 430.—The uncompounded word does not occur in Od.—Construction:—I. c. gen. rei vel loci, χώρηνεν τυτθὸν ἐπ' αἰλῆσι, Il. 12, 406; νεὺν ἐχώρησαν, Il. 15, 655; νεκροὺ χωρήσαντι, Il. 16, 629; like εἰκεν, χάζεσθαι:—also, ἀπὸ νηὸν ἐχώρησαν προτὶ Ἴλιον, Il. 13, 724; ἀπὸ κρατερῆς ὑμῶν χωρήσαντες, Il. 18, 244; ἔξω δαμάτων χωρεῖτε, Aesch. Eum. 180.—2. c. dat. pers., to give way to one, make way for him, retire before him, οὐδ' ἂν Ἀχιλλεὶ χωρήσαντι, Il. 13, 324; cf. 17, 101.—II. post-Hom., to make room for one's self, and so to go forward, advance, move on or along, to go on, come on, Hdt. 1, 10, etc.: χ.

ἐπὶ τινα, Pind. N. 10, 137; χωρεῖν πρὸς ἔργον, to come to action, come on, begin, Soph. Aj. 116, Ar. Ran. 884, χωρεῖν πρὸς ἥπαρ, to go to one's heart, Soph. Aj. 938: so of weapons, χ. διὰ τῶν ἀσπίδων, Xen. An. 4, 2, 28: τὸ ὕδωρ κατὰ τὸς τάφους ἔχωρῃ, it went off by, Id. Cyr. 7, 5, 16.—ὁμόσε χ., to join battle, Xen. (v. sub ὁμόσε):—also of time, νύξ ἔχωρῃ, the night was passing, near an end, Aesch. Pers. 384:—τὰ χωρέοντα, elements, Hipp.; v. Foes. Oec.—esp., to go on and on, be continually advancing, get on, Lat. procedere, οὐ χωρεῖ τούρον, Ar. Pac. 472; τόκοι χωροῦσιν, Nub. 18; χωρεῖ τὸ κακόν, Ar. Vesp. 1483, Nub. 907: impers., δταν μηκέτι χωρῇ αὐτοῖς ἐργαζόμεναι, Arist. H. A. 9, 40, 44:—also in mid., to flow, Hipp. p. 421: hence,—3. to come to an issue, turn out in a certain manner, εὐτυχῶς χ., Lat. bene cedere, Hdt. 3, 39; but freq. absol. like ποχωρεῖω, to go well, succeed, Id. 3, 42; 5, 89, Antipho 133, 2; (cf. the French ca ira):—κακῶς χ., male cedere, to turn out ill, Plat. Legg. 684 E: παρά σμικρὰ χ., to come to little, of the event of oracles, Hdt. 1, 120: τὰ πράγματα χωρεῖ κατὰ λόγον, Polyb. 28, 15, 12:—hence, also, to be possible, Ael.—4. to spread abroad, ἡ φήμη κεχώρηκε, a report spread, Hdt. 1, 122; διὰ πάντων χωρεῖν, to go through all, spread among all, Xen. Cyr. 3, 3, 62; ὄνομα κεχωρηκὸς διὰ πάντων, a name generally current, Plut. Rom. 1, cf. 19, etc.—5. of expenditure, to go on, Xen. Oec. 20, 21.—III. transit., to have space or room for a thing, to hold, contain, esp. of measures, ὁ κρητὴρ χωρεῖ ἑξακοσίους, Hdt. 5, 51, 192; 4, 61; cf. Ar. Nub. 1239 Plat. Symp. 214 A: so, ἡ πόλις αὐτὸν οὐ χωρεῖ, Dem. 579, 3, cf. Aeschin. 77, 11: ὅσον αὐ καθελαὶ αὐτοῖσι ἐξώρεον, i. e. as much as they possibly could, Arr. Hecce

Χωρῆμα, ατος, τό, space, room: and †Χωρηνὴ, ἡς, ἡ, Chorene, a district of Parthia, Strab. p. 514: cf. Χωρηνῆ.

Χωρησις, εως, ἡ, a holding, containing.

Χωρητής, ον, δ, = χωρίτης, susp.

Χωρητικός, ἡ, ον, fit for containing, capacious.

Χωρητός, ἡ, ον, verb adj. from χωρεῖν, contained: to be contained.

Χωρί, poet. for χωρίς, Call. Fr. 48.

So μέχρη, ἄχρι, for μέχρις, ἄχρις.

Χωριάς, ον, δ, -ῖσω, to be or live in the country.

Χωριαμός, ον, δ, = φωριαμός, dub.

Χωρίδιον, ον, τό, dim. from χωρίον, Lys. 154, 27, [ῶ]

Χωρίζω, f. -ῖσω Att. -ῖω: (χωρίς):—to separate, part, sever, set apart, divide, τι τινος, Eur. Phoen. 107, Plat. Phil. 55 E; τι ἀπὸ τινος, Anaxag. Fr. 11, Plat. Polit. 268 C:—οἱ χωρίζοντες, the Separators, a name given to those Grammarians who ascribed the Iliad and Odyssey to different authors:—pass., to be separated, severed or divided, and so to differ, κεχώρισται τινος, Hdt. 1, 140, 172, etc.; more rarely, τινί, Id. 4, 28; and absol., Id. 1, 151; 3, 12, etc.; νόμοι κεχωρισμένοι, laws apart from others, far different, Id. 1, 172; so, κεχωρισμένους τινός, different from, Polyb. 32, 9, 11.

Χωρίζω, f. -ῖσω Att. -ῖω: (χωρίς):—to place, post, bring to a place, put in a place, τῷδε, Xen. An. 6, 5, 11.

Χωρικὸς, ἡ, ον, = χωρητικός, v. sub

Χωρόν, ον, τό, dim. (only in form) from χώρος and χώρα:—I. a particular place, a place, spot, country, very freq. from Hdt. downwards; ἐκ τοῦ αὐτοῦ χ., from this same spot, Hdt. 1, 11:—hence also, a place, passage in a book, Hdt. 2, 117; cf. Thuc. 1, 97, Luc. Hist. Conscr. 12.—2. a place, post; esp., a fortified post or town, Thuc., Xen., etc.—3. landed property, an estate, Thuc. 1, 106.

Χωριονόμος, ον, (χώρος, νέμω) feeding on or plundering an estate.

Χωρίς, adv., (*χάω):—separately, asunder, apart, by one's self or by themselves, Hom., etc.; χωρίς μὲν πρόγονοι χωρίς δὲ μέτασαι, χωρίς δ' αὐτῆ ἔρσαι, Od. 9, 221; cf. 4, 130, etc.; χωρίς ἢ τιμὴ θῶν, Aesch. Ag. 637; κείται χωρίς ὁ νεκρός, Hdt. 4, 62; χ. οὐκ εἶναι, to have an independent establishment, Dem. 50, 22; 1161, 15; χ. γενόμενοι, being separated, Xen. Cyr. 4, 1, 18; χ. ποιεῖν, to distinguish, Isocr. 342 D; opp. to κοινῇ, Id. 266 D:—separately, one by one, Lys. 165, 35; χ. λέγειν, Aeschin. 5, 32, cf. 54, 3:—besides, χωρίς δὲ μηδαμῶς, Plat. Legg. 950 C:—χωρίς ἡ ὁκός, except so many as, Hdt. 2, 77; χωρίς ἦ, except, χωρίς ἡ ὅτι, except that, Valck. Hdt. 1, 94, 130; 4, 61, 82:—on χωρίς εἰ, χωρίς εἰ μὴ, and χωρίς πλὴν, v. Lob. Phryn. 459.—2. metaph., of different nature, kind or quality, Simon. Amorg. 1; cf. Schäfer Theogn. 91; χωρίς τὸ ἔναι καὶ τὸ μὴ νομίζεται, Eur. Alc. 528; χωρίς τὸ τ' εἰπεῖν πολλὰ καὶ τὰ καιρὰ, Soph. O. C. 808; cf. Heind. and Stallb. Plat. Prot. 336 B.—II. as prep., c. gen., without, Aesch. Ag. 926, Soph. El. 945, etc.; without the help or will of, χ. θεοῦ, Lat. sine Diis, Eur. Incert. 67.—2. separate from, apart or aloof from, far from, χ. ἀθανάτων, Pind. O. 9, 61; cf. Eur. Hec. 2, etc.; χωρίς ὁμίαντων ἐμῶν, Eur. Or. 272.—3. independent of, without reckoning, not to mention, besides, Hdt. 1, 93, 106; 6, 58; χωρίς τε γένους οὐκ ἔστιν ὅτω μεκῶνα μοῖραν νεύμα' ἢ σοί, Aesch. Pr. 290; cf. Stallb. Plat. Apol. 35 B.—4. other than a thing, different from, χ. μνηστῶν τευχῶν πνεῖν, Aesch. Fr. 166, Plat. Lach. 195 A; etc.

Χωρίσις, εως, ἡ, (χωρίζω) a separating, separation.

Χωρισμός, οὐ, ὁ, (χωρίζω)=foreg., λύσις καὶ χ. ψυχῆς ἀπὸ σώματος, Plat. Phaed. 67 D; cf. Isocr. Epist. 10, 1.—II. (from pass.) a separating, waiting, departure, Polyb. 5, 16, 6.

Χωριστής, οὐ, ὁ, one who separates or sets apart.

Χωριστός, ὅν, ὁν, verb. adj. from χωρίζω, separated; separable, alienable, κτήμα, Arist. Pol. 1, 4, 6.

Χωρίτης, ον, ὁ, fem. -ίτις, ἰδος, (χώρος) an inhabitant of the country, countryman, Aesch. Eum. 1035, Leon. Tar. 98: a rustic, boor, Xen. Hell. 3, 2, fin.—2. one dwelling in a spot or country, χ. δράκων, Aesch. Fr. 114. Hence

Χωριτικός, ἡ, ὅν, of or for a countryman, rustic, rural, Plat. Peric. 34. Adv. -ῶς, in rustic fashion, opp. to ἐν χλιδῇ, Xen. Cyr. 4, 5, 54.

Χωροβάττω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (χώρα, βαίνω) to measure a country by paces, Strab.—2. to wander over a place, walk in it, LXX.

Χωροβάτης, ον, ὁ, (χώρα, βαίνω) an instrument for taking levels, Vitruv. [α]

Χωρογράφω, ὦ, to describe countries Strab p 104: and

Χωρογραφία, ας, ἡ, a description of countries, Polyb. 34, 1, 4: and

Χωρογραφικός, ἡ, ὅν, of or for the description of countries: from

Χωρογράφος, ον, (χώρα, γράφω) describing countries, opp. to the more special term τοπογράφος (describing the single places).

Χωροθεσία, ας, ἡ, (χώρα, τίθημι) the situation of a country, Plut. 2, 1150 C.

Χωρομετρέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (χώρα, μετρώ) to measure a country, Strab. Hence

Χωρομετρία, ας, ἡ, measurement of a country, land-surveying, Strab.

Χωρονομέω, ὦ, to distribute or divide a country.

Χωρονομικός, ἡ, ὅν, of or for the distribution of a district: νόμος χ., the Roman lex agraria, Dion. H. 10, 36.

Χῶρος, ον, ὁ, space, room, a place, spot, land, Lat. regio, Hom., etc.; χῶρον μὲν πρῶτον διεμέτρεον, Il. 3, 315; χ. νεκῶν, a space among the dead, i. e. not filled by them, Il. 8, 491, 10, 199:—χ. ὀλέεις, ἐρημος, ὁλοπόλος, ψαμαθώδης, Od. 14, 2, Il. 10, 520; 13, 473, etc.; χ. πίων, Hes. Op. 388; εἰσις, Id. 597; καταστέφους, Hes. Th. 806; so also in Hdt., Pind., and Trag.; Βρόμος δ' ἔχει τὸν χῶρον, Aesch. Eum. 24; θηρῶν οὐς δὲ ἔχει χῶρος, Soph. Phil. 1148; etc.:—ἐν βραχεὶ χῶρῳ ποιεῖν, to draw within narrow compass, Polyb. 11, 1, 3.—2. c. gen., the land or district belonging to or about a place, χ. τοῦ Ἀτάρνιος, τῆς Ἀραβίης, τοῦ Βοσπόρου, Hdt. 1, 160; 2, 75; 4, 87; also, in plur., lands, 9, 15.—3. landed property, an estate, Xen. Oec. 11, 18, Cyr. 7, 4, 6.—The word is rare in Att. prose; cf. χώρα, sub fin. (Χῶρος and χώρα belong to the root *χάω, χανάνα, χάζομαι, as if χῶρος, χῶρα:—hence χωρὸς, χωρίς, χωρίζω: perh. also akin to χορός.)

†Χῶρος, ον, ὁ, the Lat. Caurus or Corus, the north-west wind; and so met., the north-west, N. T.

Χωροφίλω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, = φιλοχῶρῶ, to love a place or spot, hunt it, Thales ap. Diog. L. 1, 44, Antipho 138, 28. Hence

Χωροφιλία, ας, ἡ, love of a place or country, Philostr.

Χωροφύλας, ἰδος, ὁ, guard or watcher of a country. [β]

Χῶς, ὦ, ὁ, Argive word for the Attic συμβολή (IV): strictly Dor. for χῶς, χοός.

Χῶσις, εως, ἡ, (χώννυμι) a heaping up, esp. of earth, raising a mound or bank, esp. against a city, Thuc. 2, 76: a filling in, up, blocking up by earth thrown in, χ. τῶν λιμένων, Id. 3, 2. Cf. χῶμα.

Χῶσμα, ατος, τό, (χώννυμι)=χῶμα. Χωστός, ἡ, ὅν, verb. adj. from χώννυμι, made by earth thrown up, χωστή καὶ στενὴ πύραυρος, Polyb. 4, 61, 7; ἐν χῶσις τάφοις κείνται, i. e. ἐν χῶματι, ἐν τύμβοις, Eur. Rhes. 414.

Χωστρίς, ἰδος, ἡ, (χώννυμι):—χελὼν χ., a shed to protect besiegers in filling up the ditch of a town; v. sub χελώνη III.

Ψ

Ψ, ψ, ψῖ, τό, indecl., twenty-third letter of the Gr. alphabet: as a numeral, ψ' = 700, but ψ = 700,000.—The letter ψ is a double consonant, compounded of σ and a labial, = πσ,

βσ, or φσ: the preceding syll. is therefore a ways long. The character ψ was at first only Ion., and adopted at Athens in the archorship of Euclides (Ol. 94, 2) at the same time with η, ω and ξ.

Changes of ψ, esp. in the dialects.—I. in Aeol., the older πσ was retained, esp. in prop. names, as Πῆλοισι for Πέλοισι, Ἀραπς Ἀρεψ, Greg. Cor. p. 613.—II. ψ is often resolved by transposition into σπ, and this even in Att., as σπάλιον for ψάλιον, σπέλλιον for ψέλλιον, ἀσπίθιον for ἀψίνθιον ὑσβολος for ψόλος, ψίν, Dor. for σι, ψέ for σφέ,—just as in Aeol. and Dor. ξ was resolved into εκ, and ξ into σδ.—III. ψ is sometimes, esp. in Att., put for σ or σσ, as ψιττακός for σιττακός, κόμην for κόσσον, cf. ψίμμος, sand.—IV. there seems to be an interchange of ψ and ξ in ψάω, ξάω, ὄψ, Lat. vox, *νίψ (νίφα), Lat. nix.—V. ψ is omitted or added in ἄμμος ἁμάθος, ψάμμος ψάμαθος.

Ψαγάδ, ἄνος, or Ψαγάδ, ἄνος, ὁ Eubul. Stephan. 6; also, ψαγάδς, ον ὁ, or ψαγάθ, ἡ, Eupol. Maric. 14, Ar. Fr. 7; and σάγη, ἡ, Ath. 691 B:—a common Aegyptian unguent, Αἰγυπτίω ψαγάδι, Eubul. I. c.

Ψαθύρος, ἄ, ὄν, (ψάω) = ψαθυρός, q. v.

Ψάδιος, α, ὄν, = κατάντης, Hesych.

Ψάδύρος, ἄ, ὄν, v. sub ψαθυρός.

Ψάβῳ, frequentat. from ψάω, to feel, scratch, Hermipp. Incert. 4 Plat. (Com.) Cleoph. 4, cf. ἀναψα θάλλω.

Ψαθύρος, ἄ, ὄν, = ψαδαρός: cf. ψαθυρός.

Ψαθύριον, ον, τό, = ψάθιον, Ath 646 C: in Hesych., also, ψάθυριον, τό. [β]

Ψαθύρομαι, as pass., to be friable, to crumble away.

Ψαθύροπώλης, ον, ὁ, (ψαθυρός, πωλέω) one who sells brittle ware, esp. such as is baked or dried, Eccl.

Ψάθρος, ὄν, (ψάω):—like ψάδαρος, friable, crumbling, falling to pieces loose, of the roe in fish, Arist. H. A. 3, 1, 23,* etc.; cf. υποψάθρος:—opp. to γλίσχρος, Id. Meteor. 4, 9, 23, cf. Theophr. C. Pl. 2, 4, 12:—hence of water as opp. to oil, Arist. de Sens. 4, 6; of air, Id. de Anima 2, 8, 7.—Ψαθύρος is another prob. dialectic form: and, later, ψαθαρός, ψαδαρός: but the form most in use is ψαφαρός, q. v. Hence

Ψαθύροτης, ητος, ἡ, friableness, crumbling nature or state, looseness Arist. H. A. 4, 1, 21, Probl. 21, 11.

Ψαδρός, ἄ, ὄν, = ψεδρός, Hesych., from ψάω, as the other from ψέω.

Ψαικάζω, = ψακάζω, ψεκάζω, Gramm.

Ψαῖκαλον, ον, τό = ψάκαλον Gramm.

Ψαινύω, to fan, cool by fanning, Gramm.

Ψαινύθιος, ον, = σκ., Hesych. [β] Ψαινύθος, ον, false, deceitful, lying Lyc. 1420.

Ψαινύρω, and ψαινύσσω, = ψαινώ ζω, q. v.

Ψαίρω, (ψάω):—trans., to graze or touch gently, ψ. περὶ οὐκ αἰθέρος to skim the path of ether, Aesch. Fr. 394;—as in Virgil, radere iter liquidum cf. τρίβειν οἶμον.—II. (prob. a dialectic form for σπαίρω, ὑσπαίρω, cf. ψ II):—intrans., to move lightly or gently, to quiver, flutter, palpitate, of an irregular pulse and the like, F. 683

Οεο. Hipp.: hence to rustle, *rustle*, like *ψιθυρίζω*, of the rustling and trembling of leaves in the breeze, Luc. Tragop. 315.

Ψαισμά, ατος, τό, (ψαίω) a small piece rubbed off a crumb, morsel.

Ψαιστῖον, ου, τό, dim. from ψαιστών, Anth. P. 5, 17.

Ψαιστός, ή, όν, verb. adj. from ψαίω, ground, ψ. μάζα, a cake of ground barley mixed with honey and oil, Hipp.: τὰ ψαιστά (sc. πέμματα, πασπαία), cakes of this kind, used in sacrifices, Ar. Plut. 138, 1115, Antiph. Timon. 1, 3, Anth. P. 6, 190, 191; v. Foës. Oec. Hipp.

Ψαιστωρ, ορος, ό, (ψαίω) one who wipes off, σπόγγος, Anth. P. 6, 295.

Ψαίω, orig. the same as ψάω, but chiefly in signf. to rub away, grind down, pound, Theophr.: the forms ψαίω, ψαίθω, ψαίνω, are dub. Cf. ψάω.

Ψακάδιον, later ψεκάδιον, ου, τό, dim. from ψακάς:—esp., a small, drizzling rain, Polioch. Incert. 1, Theophr.

Ψακάζω, later ψεκάζω; f. -άσω, (ψακάς):—to rain in small drops, drizzle, drip, Ar. Nub. 580: ψακάξει, it drizzles, ψακάξετο ἄρτοισι, let it rain loaves, Nicoph. Σειρήν. 2, 2:—as pass. ψακάεσθαι, to drip, occurs in a very dub. place in Arist. Rhet. 3, 11, 12.

Ψακάλον, ου, τό, more rarely ψάκαλος, ου, ό, a new-born animal, Ael. 7, 47. (From ψακάς; cf. δρόσος, ερσ.) [ψά]

Ψακάλοχος, ου, (ψάκαλον, έχω) having young, μητέρες ψ., mothers with their young, Soph. Fr. 962.

Ψακάς, later ψεκάς, (Ellendt Lex. Soph.), αδος, ή, (ψάω):—any small piece rubbed or broken off, a grain, crumb, morsel, bit, ἀργυρίον μηδὲ ψακάς, i. e. not a farthing, like μηδὲ γρόν, Ar. Pac. 121; hence, as collective, ψάμου ψεκάς, grains of sand, Anth. P. 12, 145.—2. usu. of liquids, a small drop, and then as collective, a quantity of drops, a small, drizzling rain, opp. to ομβρός, Aesch. Ag. 1534; to νετός, Xen. Cyn. 5, 4; ὑσθησαν αἱ θῆβαι ψακάδι, Hdt. 3, 10; (what Ael. calls βανίδες λεπταί, N. A. 6, 41?) :—generally, rain, Soph. Fr. 563, Eur. Hel. 2, cf. Ar. Thesm. 856:—φοῖνις σφακάς, a shower of blood, Simon. 45, cf. Aesch. Ag. 1390:—hence, also, comic nickname of a person who spits in your face when speaking, Ar. Ach. 1150; cf. Suid. s. v.

Ψακάσος, ή, όν, verb. adj. from ψακάς, let fall in small drops, dripping, μύρον, Eriphip. ap. Ath. 48 C (not in Meineke).

Ψάκιον, ου, τό, dim. from ψακάς, a small piece or drop, Hesych.

Ψάλαγμα, ατος, τό, that which is touched: a touch.

Ψάλακκα, ης, ή, fabulous name of a plant. [λῆ]

Ψάλακτος, ή, όν, verb. adj., touched, to be touched:—ττω

Ψάλασσω, Att. -ττω f. -ξω:—like ψάλλω, to touch, feel, and so to put in motion, Lyc. 139: ψ. κτύπον νευράς, to make a string sound by touching it, Ael. N. A. 3, 18. (Formed from ψάλλω, as σταλάζω, σταλάσσω from στάζω.)

Ψάλιδιον, ου, τό, dim. from ψαλῖς.

[2] Ψαλιδοειής, ές, (ψαλῖς II, ειδος):—like a vault or arch, Galen.

Ψαλιδοστόμος, ου, (ψαλῖς, στόμα):—having a mouth or head like a pair of

shears, comic epith. of a crab, Batr. 297.

Ψαλιδόω, ό, f. -ώσω, (ψαλῖς II):—to vault, arch, Math. Vett. Hence

Ψαλιδωμά, ατος, τό, that which is vaulted, a vault, arch, Strab.

Ψαλιδωτός, ή, όν, verb. adj. from ψαλιδόω, arched, bow-shaped, Dion. H.

Ψαλίω: fut. -ίσω and -ίξω, Att. -ίω: (ψαλῖς):—to clip with shears or scissors, Anacreont.—II.—ψαλιδόω.

Ψάλιον or (as usu. written) ψάλιον, ου, τό:—strictly, the ring in a horse's head-stall under the chin to which the leading-rein was fastened, Xen. Eq. 7, 1: but used by the poets in plur. as = χαλινός: esp., a sharp bit for breaking horses, Eur. Phoen. 792, H. F. 381, Ar. Pac. 155:—generally, a bond, band, chain, Aesch. Pr. 54; so in sing., Plat. Legg. 692 A; and, metaph., a curb, constraint, Aesch. Cho. 962.—Orig. the same as ψέλιον, ψέλλιον, q. v.: but the form ψάλιον, which arose from comparison with ψέλλιον, must be rejected; for all passages of the poets make the first syll. short, cf. Oudend. Thom. M. p. 925, Piers. Moer. p. 420, Schäf. Dion. Comp. p. 253.

Ψάλις, ιδος, ή, (ψάω, ψάλλω):—usu. taken for a pair of shears; but rather, a single-edged instrument for shearing or shaving, a kind of razor, Anth. P. 11, 368;—the same as μία μάχαιρα in Ar. Ach. 849; cf. Hesych. s. v. μία μ., Poll. 2, 32, cf. 10, 140.—II. a vault, arch, Soph. Fr. 336, Plat. Legg. 947 D:—also, a semicircular building with a vaulted roof, like ἄψις; and in Poll. an arched aqueduct.—Galen gives as a reason of this second signf., that the lower end of the ψαλῖς was rounded.—III. = ταχέα κινητήρ, Hesych.

Ψαλιστός, ή, όν, verb. adj. from ψαλίω, clipped, docked, Hierocl. ap. Stob. p. 415, fin.—II. (ψαλῖς, ψαλίξω II) vaulted, arched.

Ψαλληγενής, ές, (ψάλλω, *γένω) sprung from harp-playing, comic epith. of Archylas, strictly a parody of Homer's μοιρηγενής, Diog. L. 4, 52.

Ψάλλω (strengthd. from ψάω): f. ψάλλω: aor. ἐψηλα: pf. ἐψαλκα. To touch, feel, stir or move by touching, esp., to pull, twitch, ψ. εἵβειραν, to pluck the hair, like τίλλειν, Aesch. Pers. 1062.—2. to pull and let go again, to pull, twitch or twang with the fingers, τῶζον νευράν ψ., to twang the bow-string, Eur. Bacch. 784; so, ψάλλειν κενόν κρότον, Lyc. 1453; βέλος ἐκ κείρας ψ., to send a shaft twanging from the bow, Anth. Plan. 211:—but, —3. usu. of the string of musical instruments, to play a stringed instrument with the fingers, instead of with the plectrum, Plat. Lys. 209 B, et ibi Schol., cf. Suid.; opp. to καθαρῶζω in Hdt. 1, 155; and absol., ψάλλω, like Lat. psallere, Hdt. l. c.; ψάλλειν οὐκ ἐν ἄνεν λύρας, Luc. Paras. 17: later, to sing to a harp, N. T.:—in pass. of the instrument, to be struck or played, ψαλλομένη χορδή, Arist. Probl. 19, 23, 1:—but also of persons, to be played to on the harp, Macho ap. Ath. 348 F, cf. αὐλέω, fin.—4. σχοῖνος μιλτοφύνης ψαλλομένη, a carpenter's red line, which is twitched and then suddenly let go, so as to leave a mark, Anth. P. 6, 103. Hence

Ψάλμα, ατος, τό, a tune played on a stringed instrument, Anth. P. 11, 34:—hence, a psalm, Eccl. Hence

Ψαλμικός, ή, όν, of or like a psalm. Adv. -κῶς.

Ψαλμολογέω, ώ f. -ήσω, to sing psalms, Eccl.: and

Ψαλμολογία, ας, ή, the singing of psalms, Eccl.: from

Ψαλμολογός, ου, (ψάλμα, λέγω) singing psalms, Eccl.

Ψάλμος, οῦ, ό, (ψάλλω) a touching or feeling, esp., a pulling or twitching or twanging with the fingers, ψάλμοι τῶζον, Eur. Ion 173; τοῦτρε ψάλμοι τοῦξενος, Id. H. F. 1064: but,—3. usu. of musical strings, τεκνίδω ψάλμοις κρέκον ὕμνον, Telect. ap. Ath. 626 A, cf. Diog. Trag. Ib. 636 B.—hence, the sound of the cithara, harp, etc., Pind. Fr. 91, 3, cf. Phryn. (Trag.) ap. Ath. 635 C. any strain or burst of music, Aesch. Fr. 54:—later, a song sung to a stringed instrument, a psalm, LXX., and N. T.

Ψαλμοχόρής, ές, (ψάλμος, χαίρω) delighting in harp-playing, Anth. P. 9, 525.

Ψαλμῶδέω, ώ, to sing to the harp.—2. to sing psalms, Eccl.: and

Ψαλμῶδία, ας, ή, a singing to the harp, Aristid.—2. psalm-singing, Eccl. from

Ψαλμῶδός, όν, (ψάλμος, ὥδη) singing to the harp.—2. singing psalms, Eccl.

Ψάλσις, εως, ή, = ψαλμός, Philostr. Ψαλτήρ, ήρος, ό, (ψάλλω) a harper, etc.—II. also his instrument, the harp, etc. Hence

Ψαλτήριον, ου, τό, a stringed instrument, ψ. τριγύμων, Arist. Probl. 9, 23, 2, Apollod. ap. Ath. 636 F, Plin., etc.

Ψάλτης, ου, ό, = ψαλτήρ, Plut. 2, 67 F, 233 F, etc.

Ψάλτιγς, ιγγοος, ή, a stringed instrument, esp., the κιθάρα.

Ψαλτικός, ή, όν, (ψάλλω) belonging to harp-playing, etc., skilled therein; ψ ὄργανον, a stringed instrument, Ath.

Ψαλτός, ή, όν, verb. adj. from ψάλλω, to be played upon a stringed instrument: τὰ ψ., music for the harp.

Ψάλτρια, ας, ή, fem. from ψαλτήρ, Plat. Prot. 347 D, Ion ap. Ath. 634 F, Luc. Bis Acc. 16, Plut., etc.

Ψαλτρώδης, ώ f. -ήσω, = ψαλμῶδης, LXX. Hence

Ψαλτρώδημα, ατος, τό, = ψαλμός.

Ψαλτρώδης, ας, ή, = ψαλμῶδης: from Ψαλτῶδός, όν, = ψαλμῶδός, LXX. †Ψαλθύροισι, ών, οἱ, the Ψαλthyidae, a tribe in Aegina, Pind. l. 6, 92.

†Ψαμάθῃ, ης, ή, poet. also Ψαμάθεια, Pind. N. 5, 23, Psamathe, daughter of Nereus and Doris, mother of Phocaeas, Hes. Th. 260:—wife of Proteus, Eur. Hel. 7.—2. daughter of Crotopus of Argos, mother of Linus, Paus. 1, 43, 7:—cf. Anth. P. 7, 154.—Others in Ath.; etc.

Ψαμάθηδόν, (ψαμάθος) adv., like sand for multitude, Or. Sib.

Ψαμάθῃς, ιδος, ή, (ψάμαθος) sandy, Nic. Th. 887.

Ψαμάθια, ας, ή, the sandy sea-shore, Hesych.

Ψαμάθιον, ου, τό, dim. from ψάμαθος. [α]

Ψαμάθις, ιδος, ή, = ψαμαθία.

Ψαμάθις, ιδος, ή, a sea-fish, elsewhere, —as it were sand-fish, Numen. ap. Ath. 327 A.

Ψάμαθος, ου, ή (poet. form of ψάμμος, q. v.), sand, esp. of the sea-shore, also the sandy shore itself, the beach; oft. in plur., νῆα ἐπ' ἡλείριον ἐρυσαν ὕψοι ἐπὶ ψαμάθοις, Il. 1, 486; cf. 15, 362; ἐπὶ ψαμάθοις ἄλλισιν, Od. 3, 38; cf. 4, 438; ψ. χλωρά, Soph. Aj. 1064; ψ. παρακτία, Eur.; etc.:—proverb. of a countless multitude, ἄτα

ψαμβός τε κόνις τε, II. 9, 385; φθλοισιν εὐκοκτοῖς ἡ ψαμβόισιν, 2, 800; ὅπου αἱ ψαμβοὶ κλονέονται ἐν θαλάσῳ, i. e. grains of sand, Pind. P. 9, 84. [a]

†Ψαμβός, οὖνος, δ, *Psamthus*, a port of Laconia near Tanenarum, Paus. 3, 25, 4—in Strab. Ἀμαθίος.

Ψαμβόδης, ες=ψαμβόδης, sandy, *zōros*, H. Hom. Merc. 75, 347, 350.

Ψαμβόων, ὠνος, δ, (ψαμβός) a sandy place, sand-pit, Lat. *sabuleum*.

Ψάμμα, ατος, τό=ψάμμος, Hesych. Ψαμμάκοισι γάρ γάρ, αἱ, α, comic word in Ar. Ach. 3,—an exaggerated form of the following; cf. γάργαρα.

Ψαμμάκοισι (not ψαμμοί), αἱ, α, a comic word formed from ψάμμος, ἑκατόν, like the cardinal numbers διακόσιοι, τριακόσιοι (from δις ἑκατόν, τρίς ἑκατόν), etc., to denote a countless multitude, strictly, *sandhundred*, ψ. θεαταί, Eupol. Χρυσ. γεν. 16, cf. Ath. 671 A; so, ψ. ὀνόματα, like *sesquipedalia verba*, Ath. 230 C; cf. *foreg*.

Ψαμμάτιζω, =ψωμίω, Hesych. Ψάμψ, ης, ἡ, rarer form of ψάμμος, Hdt. 4, 181, who elsewh. always has the common form: Dor. ψάμψα, Ar. Lys. 1261.

†Ψαμμήνιτος, ον, δ, *Psammenitus*, son of Amasis, king of Aegypt, Hdt. 3, 10.

†Ψαμμήτιχος, ον, δ, =Ψαμμήτιχος, Thuc. 1, 104; Arist. Pol. 5, 9, 22.

Ψάμμιος, η, ον, (ψάμμος) of sand, in the sand, sandy, Hdt. 2, 99.

Ψάμμιον, ον, τό, dim. from ψάμμος, a grain of sand.

Ψάμμιος, α, ον, =ψάμμιος, on the sand, in a dub. place in Aesch. Ag. 985.

†Ψάμμις, ιος, δ, *Psammis*, son of Neco, king of Aegypt, Hdt. 2, 160.

Ψαμμιός, οὔ, δ, as if from ψαμμιώ, a burying in the sand.

Ψαμμίτης, ον, δ, of sand, sandy, Anth. P. 9, 551.

†Ψαμμίτιχος, ον, δ, also written Ψαμμήτιχος, *Psammitichos*, one of the twelve rulers of Aegypt, in Sais, afterwards sole ruler, Hdt. 1, 105; etc.—2. father of Inarus, Hdt. 7, 7; cf. Thuc. 1, 104.

Ψαμμίγεω, ὠν, with a sandy earth or soil.

Ψαμμοῦτης, ον, δ, like ἄμμοδοῦτης; strictly, a sand-diver; hence a fish that buries itself in the sand, elsewh. καλιόλυμνος:—also a serpent of like habits. [b]

Ψαμμοειδής, ες, (ψάμμος, εἶδος) like sand, sandy.

Ψαμμοκόσιοι, v. ψαμμάκοισι.

Ψάμμος, ον, ἡ, in Archimed. always δ:—sand, so called from its loose, crumbling nature, Hom. only in Od. 12, 243, but from Hdt. downwards very freq.; cf. παραλία, Aesch. P. 573:—proverb, ψάμμος ἀρίστην περιπέφυγεν, Pind. O. 2, 178; ἐκ ψάμμου σχοιῖνον πλέκειν, of labour in vain, Aristid.—2. any thing like sand, powder, flour, meal, etc.—II. a tract of sand, the sand, Hdt. 3, 25; 4, 173. (Prob. from ψάω: without the ψ, ἄμμος: lengthd. poet. into ψάμβος, ἄμβος: cf. Lat. *sabulum*, our sand.)

Ψαμμοσχία, ας, ἡ, a choking up with sand.

Ψαμμάδης, ες, contr. for ψαμμοειδής, sandy, Hdt. 2, 32:—τῷ ψαμμάδεα, sediment in the urine, Hipp.; called ψ. ὑποστάσεις by Galen.

Ψαμμοῦδης, ἡ, ὄν, as if from ψαμμάω, crumbled, LXX.

Ψάδε, Dor. for ψηρός 1 v.

Ψάρ, ὁ, gen. ψάρος, nom. pl. ψᾶρες, Ion. ψήρ, ψήρος, a starling, Lat. *sturnus*, II. 16, 583; 17, 755,—the first time in Ep., the second in Att. form; cf. Gell. 13, 20, Lob. Paral. 20. (Perh. from ψαίρω, as it were *scraping-bird*: for ψαρός, the adj., comes from ψάρ, not ψάρ from ψαρός.)

Ψάρος, ὁ, =foreg, Arist. H. A. 9, 26.

Ψᾶρος, ἁ, ὄν, (ψάρ):—strictly, like a starling, ashen-gray or speckled, ψ. ἵππος, a dapple-gray horse, Ar. Nub. 1225, (where others explain it by ταχύς, as if from ψαίρω, cf. Schol. ad l.): Arist. H. A. 9, 49 B, 2, distinguishes it from ποικίλος (*piebald*), and it seems to have been used of different shades of the same colour, as is also proved by Pliny's translation,—*concolor*, cf. Ael. N. A. 12, 28.

Ψανκροπόδης, ον, δ, and ψανκρόπους, ὁ, ἡ, -πουν, τό, (ψανκρός, ποῖς) swift-footed, epith. of the horse Arion and the Satyrs, Nonn.

Ψανκρός, ἁ, ὄν, stirring, nimble, swift, only in Gramm.

†Ψαῦμις, ιος, δ, *Psauis*, son of Acron of Camarina in Sicily, victor at Olympia in the chariot race, Pind. O. 4, 18, sq.

Ψαῦσις, εως, ἡ, (ψαῦω) a touching, touch, Plut. 2, 683 C, etc.:—esp. of lovers, a caress, φιλήματα καὶ ψαῦσεις, Id. Alcib. 4.

Ψαῦμα, ατος, τό, =ψαῦσις, touch, Xen. Ephes.

Ψαντοστός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. adj., touched: to be touched, tangible: from

Ψαῦω, f. ψαῦσω: pf. pass. ἐψαυμαι, aor. pass. ἐψαύσθην: (ψάω). To touch, handle, feel, usu., τιγός, II. 23, 519, 806, Hdt. 2, 47, Trag., etc.: more rarely τίω, as some take ψαῦον κόρυθος φάλοισιν (II. 13, 132; 16, 216); but here φάλοισι is better taken as a dat. instrum., the helmets touched with their φάλοι, cf. Hdt. 3, 30, Aesch. Cho. 182; however the dat. for the gen. must be allowed in Pind. P. 9, 213, Q. Sm. 8, 349 (as with θιγγάνω and προσψάω, qq. v.):—it is also used c. acc. in two passages of Soph., ἐψαυσας ἄλγενοτάτας ἐμοὶ μερίμνας, πατρός τριπόλιστον οἶον, Ant. 857, (where ἐψαυσας is put for ἔλεξας or the like); κείνος ἐπέγνω ψαῦον τὸν θεὸν ἐν κερτομοῖς γλώσσαις, Ib. 961, (where ψαῦον takes the signf. of *λοιδόρω*); v. Ellendt Lex. Soph.:—however the pass. is used by Hippocr., as if the acc. were properly used after it, cf. Foës. Oec.—2. to touch lightly, graze: metaph., to touch upon a subject, notice it slightly, Polyb. 1, 13, 8; cf. Soph. Ant. 857.—3. to touch as an enemy, lay hands upon, Eur. I. A. 1559; cf. Soph. Ant. 961.—4. to touch, reach, affect, οὐ γὰρ ἄκρας καρδίας ἐψαυσέ μου, Eur. Hec. 242: also, to reach, gain, Pind. N. 5, 76, Mel. 123: in this signf. also Diosc. 5, 27 has it in mid.—The word is very rare in Att. prose, as in Antipho 123, 2, Xen. Mem. 1, 4, 12.

Ψάφας, ἄκος, ὁ, Dor. for ψήφος. [γ]

Ψάφᾶρις, ας, ἡ, (ψαφαρός) looseness, crumbling.—2. dust, dirt, Dioc.

Ψάφιστις, ον, ὁ, fem. -τις, ιδος, =sq., Anth. P. 12, 192: from

Ψάφρος, ἁ, ὄν, Ion. ψαφερός; (ψάω):—easily reduced to powder, Lat. *friabilis*: loose, powdery, crumbling, σποδός, Aesch. Theb. 323:—also, loose, having no consistency, διαχωρήματα, ἐγκέφαλος, Hipp., cf. Foës. Oec.:—of liquids, thin, watery, Lat. *tenuis*, νάρδος, Anth. P. 6, 231; cf. Galen. ap. Ath. 26 D, cf. Plin. 14, 8, 3: cf. ψαθρός.—II. dry, and so cracked, rough on the surface, Meineke Euphor. Fr. 18: hence, dusty, sandy of the ground, ἡ ψαφαρά, opp. to ἄλς the shore, Anth. P. 12, 145:—and so, dusty, dirty, Lat. *squalidus*.—Cf. ψαθρός, fin.

Ψάφροτρίχος, ον, (ψαφαρός, θρίξ) with dry, rough, shaggy hair or coat. μῆλα, H. Hom. 18, 32.

Ψάφροχροός, ον, contr. χροῦς ον, (ψαφαρός, χροά) rough on the surface, squalid, κάρα, Eur. Rhe. 716.

Ψάφροχρός, ὠτος, ὁ, ἡ, =foreg.

Ψάφερός, ἁ, ὄν, Ion. for ψαφαρός Hipp.

Ψάφγς, ιγος, ἡ, and ψάφος, ον, ἡ Dor. for ψήφος, Pind.

†Ψαρός, ιδος, ἡ, *Psaphis*, an Attic deme of the tribe Aeanis, with the oracle of Amphiaras, Strab. p. 399.

Ψά'Ω [a], f. ψήσω: pf. pass. ἐψημαι and ἐψημαι: aor. pass. ἐψηθήν and ἐψηθήν. The best authors contract the 2 and 3 pers. of the pres. indic., and the pres. inf. by η, ψῆς, ψῆ, ψῆν: later sometimes by α, ψᾶς, ψᾶ, ψᾶν: cf. Lob. Phryn. 61, Butt. Ausf. Gr. § 105 Anm. 14. To touch on the surface, to rub: erv.—1. to rub down or away: and int., to crumble away, go to nought, disappear, Soph. Tr. 678: cf. ψαῖω, ψαθρός, ψαφαρός.—2. to clean by rubbing, wipe up or away, cf. ὑποψάω, περιψάω, συμψάω.—3. to rub smooth: to stroke with the hand, rub down, caress, Lat. *mulcere*: cf. καταψάω, ψήγω. (From this root come many words, some following its generic, some its special signf., ψαῖω, ψανκρός: ψηστός: ψήρος, ψήγω: ψαῖω, ψαῖστός: ψαίρω, ψάρ: ψάλλω, ψαλτός, ψαλμός: ψαβάλλω, ψαλάσσω, ψηλα φάω: ψαλῖς: ψαδάρω, ψανδρός, ψαθυρός, ψαθαρός, ψαφαρός, ψαφερός: ψάμμος, ψάμβος: ψακάς, ψακάω, ψακάλον. Nearly collat. forms ψέω, ψάω, ψάω, ψήγω: perh. also ξάω and ξέω.)

†Ψάων, ὠνος, δ, *Psaoon*, masc. pr. n., Dion. H. de Din. 8.

Ψέ, Dor. for σφέ, σφέας, like ψίν for σφίν, Theoc. 4, 3, Koen Greg. p. 253: always enclit.: cf. Lat. *ipse*, eapse.

†Ψεβῶα, ας, ἡ, and Ψεβῶ, *Pseboa*, a lake in Aethiopia, Strab. p. 822.

Ψέγμα, ατος, τό, blame, censure from

Ψέγω, f. ψέξω: pf. ἐψογα: (ψέω, ψήγω). Strictly, to make smaller, lessen; but always metaph., to lessen or lower by evil report, to blame, disparage, τινά, first in Theogn. 611, Aesch. Ag. 186, Soph. O. C. 977, etc.; ψ. τινά περί τινος, to blame one for a thing, Plat. Theat. 177 B; περί τι, Id. Legg. 634 C; διά τι, Id. Prot. 346 C, ἐπί τινι, Xen., etc.:—also, c. adj. neut., ἃ με ψέγει, Plat. Phaedr. 243 C, cf. Gorg. 510 C, Xen. Eq. 6, 5, Jelf Gr. Gr. § 583, 162:—ψ. τινά οὐτι... ελ... Isocr. 409 D, Xen. Hell. 6, 5, 51:—ψ. ψόγῳ, Plat. Gorg. 483 B.

Ψεδνοκάρην, ηρος, ὁ, ἡ, and ψεδνοκάρηνον, ον, Orph. Lith. 250 (ψεδνός, κάρηνον):—bald-headed. [a]

Ψεδνός, ἡ, ὄν, (ψέω) rubbed off and so thin, spare, scanty, Λάχη, II. 2, 219; χαίται, Anth. P. 9, 430:—s also later, of the head, bald, Luc. D

Mort. 25, 1; and, generally, *bare, naked* γῆ, Aristid.; cf. ψιλός, ψωλός: —for Theogn. 122, v. sub ψυδρός. Hence

Ψευδότης, ητος, ἡ baldness, Phrysiogn.

Ψευδός, ὦ, f. -ώσω, to make bald. Ψευδός or ψευδός, = ψιθυρός, dub. Aesch. Supp. 1042.

Ψεύδων, ὄν, = ψιθυρός, Hesych.: he also quotes ψιδών, ψιθών.

Ψεῖα, ἡ, = ψεῖα.

Ψεῖα, Ep. for ψέα, ψάα.

Ψεκάδιον, ψεκάω, ψεκάς, v. sub ψακ-. [α]

Ψέκτης, ὄν, ὁ, (ψέγω) a blamer, censor, disparager, Plat. Rep. 589 C, Legg. 639 C. Hence

Ψεκτικός, ἡ, ὄν, censorious, Arist. Rhet. A. 1, 4, 1.

Ψεκτός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. adj. from ψέγω, blamed, to be blamed, blameable, Plat. Crat. 416 D, Arist. Eth. N. 2, 9, 8, etc. Adv. τῶς.

Ψέλιον, ὄν, τό, = ψέλλιον, q. v.

Ψελιοφόρος, ὄν, Ion. for ψέλλ-, (ψέλλιον, φέρω) wearing bracelets, Hdt. 8, 113.

Ψελίω, ὦ, f. -ώσω, (ψέλιον) to twine, wreath, v. αἰχένα στεφανοῖς, Anth. P. 7, 234.

Ψελλίζω, f. -ίσω, (ψελλός): —to falter in speech, pronounce indistinctly, like a child, ψ. καὶ τραυλίζειν, Arist. H. A. 4, 9, 17; so in mid. ψελλίζομαι, Plat. Gorg. 485 B, C, cf. Arist. Part. An. 2, 17, 3: —metaph., of Empedocles and the early philosophers, to speak obscurely, Arist. Metaph. 1, 4, 3; 10, 2.—II. metaph., ψελλίζε v τὴν βάσιν, to stumble, trip, t. aer with the feet, Heliod.

Ψέλλιον or ψέλιον, ὄν, τό, an armlet, bracelet, Lat. armilla, Hdt. 4, 168; usu. in pl. ψέλια, bracelets; a favourite ornament of the Persians, Hdt. 3, 20, 22; 9, 80, and freq. in Xen. Cyr., and Anab.—The form ψέλλιον is preferred in Att., ψέλιον in Ion. Greek, v. Piers. Moer. p. 420, Poppo Xen. Cyr. 1, 3, 2; though Schneid. has written ψέλιον in Xen.: contrariwise in the form with α (which was orig. the same in signf.), ψάλιον is the only true form, v. sub voc.

Ψελλιοποιός, ὄν, making bracelets.

Ψελλισμός, ατος, τό, (ψελλίζω) that which is stammered out, or uttered stammeringly, Himer.

Ψελλισμός, οὔ, ὁ, (ψελλίζω) a stammering, pronouncing indistinctly, Plut. 2, 1066 D: —ποδάγρας ψ., unpronounced (i. e. imperfect) gout, Id. Sull. 26.

Ψελλός, ἡ, ὄν, faltering in speech, unable to pronounce a letter or syllable, like a child, ψ. καὶ τραυλοί, Arist. H. A. 1, 11, 11; cf. omnino, Ar. Fr. 536, Arist. Probl. 11, 30; and v. sub ψελλίζω.—II. pass. of words, indistinctly uttered, obscure, unintelligible, Aesch. Fr. 816. (From ψέα, as if frittering away words: so τραυλός, θραυλός, from θραύω.) Hence

Ψελλότης, ητος, ἡ, a stammering, imperfect pronunciation, Arist. Probl. 11, 30: a faltering, ψ. γλώσσης, Plut. 2, 963 C.

†Ψέλλη, ης, or Ψέλλης, ιος, ἡ, Pselche, a city of Aethiopia, Strab. p. 820.

Ψευδαγγελίης, ἐς, gen. ἐος, = ψευδαγγελίας, Ar. Av. 1340.

Ψευδαγγελία, ας, ἡ, a false report, Xen. Hipparch. 5, 8: from

Ψευδαγγελος, ὄν, (ψευδής, ἀγγέλλω) bringing a false report, a false or lying messenger, Il. 15, 159, Arist. Poet. 16, 10.

Ψευδαγορεύς, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (ψευδομαι,

ἀγνέω) to pretend ignorance falsely, to dissemble, Lat. dissimulare, Dio C.

Ψευδάχοντα, ἡ, false, bastard ἔχοντα, Plin.

Ψευδάδελφος, ὄν, ὁ, (ψευδής, ἀδελφός) a false brother: a pretended Christian, N. T. [α]

Ψευδαῖολικός, ἡ, ὄν, in false Aeolic, of dialect, Gramm.

Ψευδαλαζών, ὄνος, ὁ, ἡ, (ψευδής, ἀλαζών) a lying boaster or braggart, as adj., ψ. λόγοι, Com. Anon. 51.

Ψευδάλειος, α, ὄν, and ψευδάλιμος, ἡ, ὄν, like ψευδής, false, dissembled, counterfeit. [α]

Ψευδάλιμος, α, ὄν, = foreg. [α]

Ψευδάμαξος, ὄν, ὁ, (ψευδής, ἀμάμαξος) a false tree-vine, Ar. Vesp. 326. [μῦμ]

Ψευδάνωρ, ορος, ὁ, (ψευδής, ἀνήρ) a sham man, epith. of Bacchus, v. Polyae. 4, 1. [α]

Ψευδπάτης, ὄν, ὁ, a lying deceiver or impostor. [α]

Ψευδῆπτοστολος, ὄν, ὁ, (ψευδής, ἱπτόστολος) a false ambassador; a false apostle, N. T.

Ψευδοπαφάσκων, ὄντος, ὁ, (ψευδής, ἀποπάσκα) one who speaks lies, Arist. Top.; v. Lob. Phryn. 565.

Ψευδάργυρος, ὄν, ὁ, (ψευδής, ἀργυρος) false silver, in Strab. p. 610; —of some white metal, perh. zinc.

Ψευδάριον, ὄν, τό, dim. from ψευδός. [α]

Ψευδαρπάβας, comic name of a mock-Perseian in Ar. Ach. 91, 99, False-measure, cf. ἀρπάβη.

Ψευδαρπάβης, υος, ἡ, false orchard, comic name of a plant in Ar. Eq. 630; —formed after ψευδαμάβης.

Ψευδαττικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ψευδής, Ἀττικός) false Attic, spurious Attic, Luc. Soloe. 7.

Ψευδαντομολία, ας, ἡ, a sham desertion, Polyae. 3, 9, 32: from

Ψευδαντόμολος, ὁ, ἡ, (ψευδής, αὐτόμολος) a sham deserter, Xen. Hipparch. 4, 7.

Ψευδεγγράφης δίκη (perh. rather γραφή), ἡ, an action brought by a citizen to show that he has been wrongly entered in the list of state debtors, action for false entry, Att. Process p. 337.

Ψευδεγγράφος, ὄν, (ψευδής, ἐγγράφω) falsely enrolled in the list of state debtors: —falsely registered, of interpolated decrees.

Ψευδενόδρα, ας, ἡ, (ψευδής, ἐνέδρα) a feigned, sham ambuscade, Xen. An. 5, 2, 28, Hipparch. 5, 8.

Ψευδεπέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, = ψευδοεπέω, ψευδολογέω.

Ψευδεπής, ἐς, gen. ἐος, = ψευδοεπής, ψευδοβόλος.

Ψευδεπιγράφεω, ὦ, to superscribe falsely, furnish with a false superscription: from

Ψευδεπιγράφος, ὄν, (ψευδής, ἐπιγράφω) with false superscription or title, not answering thereto, not genuine, Polyb. 24, 5, 5, Dion. H., etc.

Ψευδεπίτροπος, ὄν, ὁ, (ψευδής, ἐπίτροπος) a false, illegal guardian, Polyb. 15, 25, 3.

Ψευδεργία, ας, ἡ, a lying, deceitful act, Clem. Al.

Ψευδέφοδος, ὄν, ἡ, (ψευδής, ἐφοδος) a feigned attack, Polyae. 3, 9, 32.

Ψευδηγορεύς, ὦ, f. -ήσω, to speak falsely or untruly, to lie, Aesch. Fr. 1032, Poet. ar. Arist. Rhet. 2, 23, 1: and

Ψευδηγορία, ας, ἡ, false, untrue discourse, lying, Alciph. : from

Ψευδηγόρος, ὄν, (ψευδής, ἀγορεύω) speaking falsely, lying, Lyc.

Ψευδολογέω, ὦ, = ψευδολογέω, Luc. Ocypr. 63.

Ψευδολόγος, ὄν, = ψευδολόγος.

Ψευδομῶν, ὄν, gen. ὄνος, poet. Ion. ψευδής, Nonn.

Ψευδοπαράκλης, ἐνος, α, a sham Hercules, name of a comedy by Menander

Ψευδορίον, ὄν, τό, = κενήριον, Lyc. 1048, 1181.

Ψευδής, ἐς, gen. ἐος, (ψευδομαι): —lying, false, untrue, of persons and things, Lat. mendax, falsus, opp. to ἀληθής, ψ. λόγοι, μῦθοι, Hes. Th. 229, Trag., etc.; ἐπὶ ψευδῇ ὁδῶν τρέψεται, to betake one's self to false hood, Hdt. 1, 117: ψ. κατηγορίαι, αἰτίαι, false charges, Aeschm. 52, 36, Isocr. Antid. § 146: —ψευδής, a liar τὸν θεὸν ψευδεὶς τίθησιν, Soph. Phil. 992; ψευδής φαίνεσθαι, to be detected in falsehood, Thuc. 4, 27: —τὰ ψ., falsehoods, lies, ψευδῇ λέγειν, Aesch. Ag. 620, etc.: —αἰτίαν ψευδῇ ἐπιφέρειν, to bring a false charge, Polyb. 5, 41, 3: —ψευδεῖς λόγοι, fallacies, see a list in Arist. Top. 8, 12.—II. pass., belied, beguiled, deceived, Eur. I. A. 852.—III. adv. -ῶς, ψ. λέγειν, πορποιοῖσθαι, Eur. I. T. 1309, Thuc. 1, 137.—IV. Att. irreg. superl. ψευδίστατος, most lying, an arch-lar, ap. E. M.

Ψευδοσιόδοιος, ὄν, falsely ascribed to Hesiod, Cic. Att. 7, 18.—

Ψευδεπτεῖς, ἐως, ὁ, (ψευδής, λεπτεῖς) a false priest, Joseph.

Ψευδῆς, ιος, ὁ, ἡ, poet. for ψευδής, Pind. N. 7, 72.

Ψευδοσδόμος, ὄν, built of stones of unequal size.

Ψευδοστάτος, v. ψευδής IV.

Ψευδοσῆθεια, ας, ἡ, (ψευδής, βοήθεια) false, unreal help, Xen. Hipparch. 5, 8.

Ψευδοβοῦνιον, ὄν, τό, bastard βοῦνιον, a kind of shrub, Diosc. 4, 125, and Plin.

Ψευδογλωττέω, ὦ, = ψευδολογέω, A. B.

Ψευδογράφω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (ψευδογράφος) to draw falsely, esp. in describing mathematical figures, Arist. Top. 1, 1, 5, etc.—2. to write false accounts, Polyb. 12, 8, 6, etc. Hence

Ψευδογράφημα, ατος, τό, that which is untruly drawn, a falsely drawn figure, Arist. Soph. El. 11, 3. [α]

Ψευδογράψα, ας, ἡ, false drawing of a line or figure, Archyt. ap. Stob. Ecl. 1, 724.—2. false description, Ath.: from

Ψευδογράφος, ὄν, (ψευδής, γράφω) drawing falsely, esp. of persons who give false geometrical proofs, Arist. Soph. El. 11, 6. [α]

Ψευδοδκτύλος, ὄν, ὁ, a false dactyl.

Ψευδοδειπνον, ὄν, τό, (ψευδής, δειπνον) a false, unreal food, repast, Aesch. Fr. 237.

Ψευδοδιδάσκαλος, ὄν, ὁ, (ψευδής, διδάσκαλος) a false teacher, N. T.

Ψευδοδίκταμον, ὄν, τό, bastard δίκταμον, Hipp. Diosc. 3, 38.

Ψευδοδοξάζω, f. -άσω, (ψευδής, δοξάζω) to fancy or imagine falsely, to err in one's fancy or opinion, Polyb. 10, 2, 3.

Ψευδοδοξέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, to hold, entertain a false opinion or notion, like foreg., Polyb. 16, 12, 11; and

Ψευδοδοξία, ας, ἡ, a false opinion or notion, Cebes, Plut. 2, 716 B: from

Ψευδοδόξος, ὄν, (ψευδής, δοξάζω) holding a false opinion or notion, labouring under a delusion.

Ψευδοενέδρα, ας, ἡ, = ψευδενέδρα, Polyae. ; cf. Lob. Phryn. 676.

Ψευδοεπτεία, ας, ἡ, a false discourse or statement, lie.

Ψευδοπέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, to speak falsely, i.e.: from
 Ψευδοπέης, ἐς, gen. ἐός, speaking falsely, lying.
 Ψευδοεργία, ας, ἡ,=ψευδεργία.
 Ψευδοθύρον, ον, τό, (ψευδής, θύρα) a false (i. e. secret) door, Cic. in Verr. 2 Act. 2, 20.
 Ψευδοιερεὺς, ὥς, ὁ, v. l. for ψευδιερεὺς.
 Ψευδοϊστορέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, to narrate falsely.
 Ψευδοκασία, ας, ἡ, bastard casia, Hsc. 1, 12.
 Ψευδοκατηγορία, ας, ἡ, a false accusation, Manetho: from
 Ψευδοκατήγορος, ον, ὁ, a false accuser, slanderer.
 Ψευδοκήρυξ, ὅκος, ὁ, (ψευδής, κήρυξ) a false, lying herald, Soph. Phil. 1307.
 Ψευδοκιννάμων, ον, τό, bastard cinnamon, Diosc. 1, 13.
 Ψευδοκλειδιον, ον, τό, a false key.
 Ψευδοκλησία, ας, ἡ, or ψευδόκλησις, ὥς, ἡ,=sq., Harpocr.
 Ψευδοκλητεία, or -κλητή, ας, ἡ, (v. Lob. Phryn. 507) —a false citation or summons, before a tribunal; esp., a false indorsement of a summons, as if the indorser had witnessed the service of it: γραφή ψευδοκλητείας, a prosecution for such false indorsement, ψευδοκλητίας τρίς ὀφείν, Andoc. 10, 22, cf. Dem. 1251, 21.
 Ψευδοκλητήρ, ἥρος, ὁ, (ψευδής, κλητήρ) one who falsely indorses a summons as witness (v. foreg.), Ath. 254 B.
 Ψευδοκλήτωρ, ορος, ὁ,=ψει δοκλητήρ.
 Ψευδοκόρη, ης, ἡ, a pretended maid.
 Ψευδοκύπερος, ον, ὁ and ἡ, spurious κύπερος, Plin. [v]
 Ψευδοκύων, κυνος, ὁ, a false dog.—II. a sham Cynic. [v]
 Ψευδολατρεία, ας, ἡ, false worship, superstition, Eccl.
 Ψευδόλιτρος, ον, (ψευδής, λίτρον) Att. for ψευδόνιτρος: hence, ψ. κορία, i.e. or soap made from adulterated soda, Ar. Ran. 712.
 Ψευδολόγος, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (ψευδολόγος) to speak falsely, spread false reports, Isocr. 209 D, Aeschin. 43, 41, Polyb., etc.
 Ψευδολογία, ας, ἡ, (ψευδολόγος) a false speech, falsehood, Isocr. 232 A, Dem. 933, 20, etc.; and in plur., Isocr. 248 D.
 Ψευδολογιστής, οὗ, ὁ,=sq., Luc.
 Ψευδολόγος, ον, (ψευδής, λέγω) speaking falsely, lying, Ar. Ran. 1521, Polyb., etc.; ψ. σοφής, Leon. Al. 2.
 Ψευδομαί, v. sub ψευδο.
 Ψευδομαντις, ὥς, ὁ, ἡ, (ψευδής, μάντις) a false prophet, Hdt. 4, 69, and Trag., as Aesch. Ag. 1195, Soph. O. C. 1097.
 Ψευδομαρτυρ-, ὅρος ὁ, ἡ, worse form for -μαρτύρ.
 Ψευδομαρτυρέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (ψευδομαρτύρ) to be a false witness, bear false witness, Plat. Rep. 575 B, Legg. 937 C.
 Ψευδομαρτυρία, ας, ἡ, (ψευδομαρτύρ) false witness, Dem. 1033, 1; ψευδομαρτυρίαν καταγνῶναι τινας, Isae. Fr. 1, 7:—usu. in plur., ψευδομαρτυρίων διάκρισις, Plat. Legg. 937 B; —ἰων ελεῖν τινα, to convict, and ἀλῶναι, to be convicted, of perjury, Isae. 52, 32, Andoc. 2, 4, Lys. 118, 18, Dem., etc.; ὀφείν, Andoc. 10, 23; ἰων ἐπισκήπτειν τινα, to make allegation of perjury against one, Dem. 846, fin.; etc.
 Ψευδομαρτυρία, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (ψευδομαρτύρ) to be a false witness, bear false witness, Plat. Rep. 575 B, Legg. 937 C.

ρέω, v. l. Isae. 52, 14, where however Bekker has ψευδομαρτυρίων (gen. pl. from foreg.).
 Ψευδομαρτυρίον δίκη, an action for false witness or perjury: also in dat. pl., ἐνοχος τοῖς ψευδομαρτυρίοις, Plat. Theat. 148 B: v. Att. Process, p. 380.
 Ψευδομαρτύρ, ὅρος, ὁ, (ψευδής, μάρτύρ) a false witness, Plat. Gorg. 472 B:—as adj., τιμαί ψ., honours resting on false foundations, Plat. 2, 821 F.
 Ψευδομενος, ὁ, v. sub ψεύδο B. 5.
 Ψευδομυθεῖω, ὦ, -μυθία, -μυθος,=ψευδολογέω, -λογία, -λόγος.
 Ψευδομυθος, ον, ὁ, false nard, Plin.
 Ψευδόνειρος, ον, falsely dreaming: containing a false dream.
 Ψευδόνιτρος, ον, Att. ψευδόλιτρος, q. v.
 Ψευδονύμφετος, ον, (ψευδής, νύμφετος):—γάμος ψ., a false, feigned, unreal marriage, Eur. El. 889.
 Ψευδοπαιδεία, ας, ἡ, false, sham learning, Cebes.
 Ψευδοπανικά, ὦν, τά, (ψευδής, Πανικός) pretended panic terror, Polyæn. 3, 9, 32.
 Ψευδοπαρήχησις, ὥς, ἡ, a false, unreal consonance.
 Ψευδοπαρθένος, ον, ἡ, (ψευδής, παρθένος) a pretended maid or virgin, Hdt. 4, 180.
 Ψευδοπατρις, ἰδος, ὁ, ἡ, claiming a country not one's own.
 Ψευδοπάτωρ, ορος, ὁ, (ψευδής, πατήρ) a false, unnatural father, Call. Cer. 98.
 Ψευδοπλάνης, ἡτος, ὁ, and ψευδοπλάνητης, ον, ὁ, one who deceives by lies:—or, a sham vagrant.
 Ψευδοπλάστης, ον, ὁ, a forger of lies.
 Ψευδοπλουτος, ον, feigned to be rich.
 Ψευδοποιέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, to falsify, Polyb. 30, 4, 13.—II. to give the lie to, expose as false, τὰς ἀποφάσεις τινας, Id. 12, 25, 4.—III. to deceive, beguile, τινά, Clem. Al.:—pass., to be deceived or mistaken, to err, Plut. 2, 899 F: and
 Ψευδοποιία, ας, ἡ, falsehood: from Ψευδοποιός, ὄν, (ψευδής, ποίεω) framing lies, v. l. Dinarch. 105, 23.
 Ψευδοποιῦν, εἰς, ὁ, a false shepherd, Eccl.
 Ψευδοπολίχνιον, ον, τό, a pretended little town, Joseph.
 Ψευδοπρεσβυτής, οὗ, ὁ, a false, sham ambassador.
 Ψευδοπροδοσία, ας, ἡ, (ψευδής, προδοσία) pretended treachery, Polyæn. 3, 9, 32.
 Ψευδοπροποίησις, ὥς, ἡ, false affectation.
 Ψευδοπροφήτεω, to prophesy falsely.
 Ψευδοπροφήτης, ον, ὁ, (ψευδής, προφήτης) a false, lying prophet, LXX.
 Ψευδοπύγμα, ατος, τό, (ψευδής, πύγμα) technical term of wrestlers, a sham fall (sideways), from which one starts up again and renews the contest, Plut. Pelop. et Marcell. 1.
 Ψευδοπύρα, ὦν, τά, false watchfires.
 Ψευδοραψόδός, οὗ, ὁ, a false rhapsodist.
 Ψευδορκέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (ψευδορκος) to swear falsely, be forsworn, Ar. Eccl. 603, Chrysipp. ap. Stob. p. 197, 1.
 Ψευδορκία, ας, ἡ, false swearing, perjury.
 Ψευδορκιον, ον, τό, a false oath, perjury: from
 Ψευδορκίος, ον, (ψευδής, ὄρκος) perjured, forsworn, Hdt. 1, 165.

Ψευδορκος, ον,=foreg. Eur. Mel. 1392, Pseudo-Phoc. 15.
 Ψευδος, εος, τό, Ep. dat. pl. ψεύδεσσι, Il. 4, 235, etc. (ψεύδω):—a lie, falsehood, untruth, Hom., etc., ψευδός κεν φαίμεν, Il. 2, 81; ψευδός δ' οὐκ ἔρεει, Od. 3, 20; εἰτε ψεύδοι ὑπόσχευσις ἡ καὶ οὐχί, whether the promise be a lie or no, Il. 2, 349, cf. 9, 115; ψευδέι τεγγεν λόγον, Pind. O. 4, 29; ψ. ποικίλιν, εὐλόγον, Id. O. 1, 45; N. 8, 44; ψ. λέγειν, Soph., etc.; opp. to ἀληθές, Heind. Plat. Cratyl. 385 C; ψ. ἐπιφέρειν, Aeschin. 59, 21.—II. as neut. adj., said to be =ψευδής, lying, false, deceitful, ψευδεα μαρτυρία, Hdt. 2, 174; so, ψευδός ὄνομα, Plat. Polit. 281 B, Crat. 385 C; v. ψῦθος, and cf. Stallb. Plat. Apol. 34 E.—But such a form, as an adj., is contrary to all analogy; and in Hdt. we ought prob. to write ψευδέα (from ψευδής), and in Plat. ψευδός, cf. Lob. Paral. 161.
 Ψευδοσέληνον, ον, τό, (ψευδής, σελήνη) false moonlight, absence of the moon, Hesych., and Suid.
 Ψευδοσέλιον, ον, τό, false σέλιον, Lat. astrium.
 Ψευδοσοφία, ας, ἡ, false wisdom, Philostr.: from
 Ψευδοσοφός, ον, (ψευδής, σοφός) falsely wise, Philostr.
 Ψευδοστιγματίας, ον, ὁ, a false or pretended στιγματίας, name of a play of Nicostratus.
 Ψευδοστομα, ατος, τό, (ψευδής, στόμα) the false, blind mouth of a river, Strab.
 Ψευδοστοιεύω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, to speak falsely, lie, Soph. O. C. 1127, Luc. Ocypr. 8: from
 Ψευδοστομός, ον, (ψευδής, σ-μα) speaking falsely, lying.
 Ψευδοσφήξ, ὁ, a false wasp, a solitary kind of wasp, Plin.
 Ψευδοστάδιον, ον, τό,=κεῖ·τάφισ, Philostr.; cf. ψευδήριον.
 Ψευδοτεχνία, ας, ἡ, false, spurious art.
 Ψευδοτραγῶν, ὄν, (ψευδής, *εργα) practising deceitful arts or juggling tricks, Plat. Soph. 241 B.
 Ψευδοφάσις, ἐς, (ψευδής, φάσις)=sq., Diog. L. 2, 1.
 Ψευδοφάνης, ἐς, (ψευδής, φαίνω) shining with false light, Stob. Eccl. 1, p. 564, Anaxag. ap. Plut. 2, 892 A.
 Ψευδοφῆμος, ον, (ψευδής, φήμη) foretelling falsehood, of false divination, Soph. O. C. 1517.
 Ψευδοφιλήτορος, ον, ὁ, a false Philip, the slave Andricus, who gave himself out for Philip son of Perseus, Strab. p. 624.
 Ψευδοχρίστος, ον, ὁ, a false Christ, N. T.
 Ψευδοχρυσόλιθος, ον, ὁ, a false chrysolith, Diod. 2, 52.
 Ψευδοχρυσός, ον, (ψευδής, χρυσός) of mock gold, Plut. 2, 50 A.
 Ψευδοποβολιμαίος, α, ον, falsely held to be supposititious: ὁ Ψευδονπ. name of a play by Croblyus.
 Ψεύδω, f. ψεύσω: pf. pass., ἐψεύσμαι: aor. pass., ἐψεύσθην. To be lie, cheat by lies, beguile, τινά, Soph. O. C. 628, 1512: esp., ψ. τινά τινας, to cheat one of a thing, ἐψεύσαντο Πέρσας, Aesch. Pers. 472; ἐψεύσαν με ἐλπίδος, Soph. Al. 1382, Ar. Thesm. 870: also c. acc. rei, ψ. τινά ἐλπίδος, Xen. Cyr. 1, 5, 13, cf. An. 1, 3, 10: also, ἐλπίς ψεύδει τινα, Eur. Hec. 1033:—pass. ψεύδομαι, to be cheated, τινός, of a thing, to miss it, much like ἀμαρτάνω, ψευθῆναι ἐλπίδος, γάμον Hdt. 1, 141; 5, 47, and

Α.Λ.; δέπνουν, Ar. Nub. 618:—but also, ἐνευσεμένοι τῆς τῶν Ἀθηναίων δυνάμεως, deceived in their notions of the Athenian power, Thuc. 4, 108, cf. 8, 103: more rarely c. dat. modi, ψευδοῦσθαι γνώμην, to be deceived in their judgment, Hdt. 7, 9, 3; whereas, ἐνευσεμένος γνώμης is deceived in what they thought, Hdt. 8, 40, Soph. Tr. 712, cf. Elmsl. Heracl. 385:—also, ψευδοῦσθαι ἐν τινι, Hdt. 9, 48; περί τινας, Xen. An. 2, 6, 28, Plat., etc.: also, τούτο ἐψεύσθη, Xen. An. 1, 8, 11, etc.:—absol., ἡ τρίτη τῶν ὁδῶν μάλιστα ἐψεύσται, the third mode of explanation is most untrue, most mistaken, Hdt. 2, 22; cf. Valck. ad 7, 139.—II. c. acc. rei, like ψευδοποιεῖν, to represent a thing as a lie or delusion, ψεύδει ἢ πίνωσι τὴν γνώμην, afterthought gives opinion the lie, Soph. Ant. 389.—2. to belie, falsify: hence in pass., ἡ ψευθεῖσα υπόσχεσις, the promise broken, Thuc. 3, 66.

B. of earlier and more common use, in Hom., as in later Greek, is the dep. mid. ψεύδομαι, f. ψεύσομαι, aor. ἐψεύσαμην:—absol., to lie, speak false, play false, Hom., Hes., and Att.; opp. to ἐπυνον ἐρέω, Il. 10, 534, Od. 4, 140; to νημερτῆς εἰμι, H. Merc. 369; οὐ ψεύσομαι ὑμῖν Κορίνθω, Pind. O. 13, 72.—2. to be false or faithless, to be perjured or forsworn, Hes. Op. 281.—II. like act. II. 2, to belie, falsify, ὅρκια ψεύσασθαι, to break them, Il. 7, 352; so, ψ. συνθήκας, Xen. Ages. 1, 12; γάμον, Eur. Bacch. 31, 245; so in plupf. pass., ἐψεύστο τὴν ἐμμάχαιαν, Thuc. 5, 83; so also, οὐκ ἐψεύσαντο τὰς ἀπειλάς, they did not belie, i. e. made good their threats, Hdt. 6, 32: also, ψ. τινα or τι, to tell lies about a person or thing, describe falsely, Thuc. 6, 17.—III. as in act., to belie, deceive by lies, cheat, first in Aesch. Ag. 1208, Eur. Alc. 808, Xen. Hell. 3, 1, 25; also, ψ. τινά τι, to deceive one in a thing, Soph. O. C. 1145.—IV. ὁ ψευδόμενος (sc. λόγος), in dialectics, a famous fallacy, the Lat. *mentiens*, invented by Eubulides, a disciple of Euclides of Megara, Diog. L. 2, 108, Plat. 2, 1070 C.

(The root is ΨΥΔ- or ΨΥΘ-, as appears in ψυδρός, ψυδός, and perh. is akin to ψυθιρίζω, to whisper.)

Ψευδομαστία, ὦ, f. -ήσω, to swear falsely: from

Ψευδομάτης, ου, ὁ, (ψευδής, δμνυμι) a false swearer, Lyc. 523.

Ψευδωμοστος, ου, (ψευδής, δμνυμι) falsely sworn, forsworn, Lyc. 932.

Ψευδώνυμος, ου, (ψευδής, ὄνομα) under a false name, falsely called, opp. to ἐπώνυμος, Aesch. Pr. 717, Theb. 670. Adv. -μως, Id. Pr. 85.

Ψεύδω, ατος, τς,=ψεύδω.—II.=ψύδω, Schol. Theocr. 9, 30.

Ψεύσις, εως, ἡ, a lying, cheating.

Ψευσιστυγία, ὅς, ἡ, (ψεύσις, στυγία) hating falsehood, Anth. P. 9, 525.

Ψεύσμα, ατος, τό, (ψεύδω) a lie, untruth, fraud, Plat. Meno 71 D, Luc. Timon 55.

Ψεύστειρα, ἡ, fem. of ψεύστης, Or. Sib.

Ψεύστω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, to be a liar, to lie, cheat, Il. 19, 107: from

Ψεύστης, ου, ὁ, (ψεύδω)—a liar, cheat, Il. 24, 261; ἄνηρ ψ., Hdt. 7, 209: c. gen. rei, ὡν ψεύσται φανούμεθα, wherein we shall be found to lie, Soph. Ant. 1195; cf. Mel. 41, etc.—2. also as adj., like ψευδής, lying false, ψ. λόγος, Pind. N. 5, 53; ψ. τύμβος, i. e. cenotaph, Anth. P. 7, 275.

Ψεύστις, fem. of foreg., Welcker Syll. Epigr. 50, 3.

Ψεύστρια, ας, ἡ, fem. of ψεύστης.

Ψεράιος, α, ου,=sq.

Ψεφάρος, ἄ, ὄν, gloomy, cloudy, dark, Galen.

Ψεφας, αος, τό, like ψέφος, κνέφας, gloom, darkness.

Ψεφανγής, ἐς, gen. ἑος, (ψέφος, ἀνγῆ)—darkly gleaming, i. e. glimmering, dim, gloomy, like κελαίνοφας, μελαμφοῦς, νυκτιλαμπής, etc., Seidl. Eur. Tro. 586, I. T. 110.

Ψεφνός, ἡ, ὄν, (ψέφος) dark, obscure: metaph., ὑκλονοῦν, base, mean, Pind. N. 3, 71.

Ψεφοειδής, ἐς, (ψέφος, εἶδος) of a dark nature or quality, Galen.

ΨΕΦΟΣ, εος, τό, also ψέφας, darkness, ἔκρου, smoke, Hesych., and Suid. (Akin to ζόφος, νέφας and κνέφας.)

Ψέω, to darken, obscure, only in Hesych.

Ψέω, rarer Ion. form for ψάω. Hence, ψείω, ψέγω, ψέκτρις, ψεκτός, ψόγος, ψεδνός, ψηνός, ψεκάς, ψεκάω, ψελλός, ψελλίζω; cf. ψήχω and ψίω.

Ψῆ, for ψῆ, 3 sing. pres. from ψάω, Soph. Tr. 678:—but ψῆ Ep. for ἐψη, 3 sing. impf.

Ψῆγμα, ατος, τό, (ψήχω)—that which is rubbed or scraped off, shavings, scrapings, chips, Lat. *amentum*: ψ. χρυσοῦ, gold-dust, Hdt. 4, 195; and so without χρυσοῦ, Id. 1, 93; 3, 94, sq.:—ψηγμοῦ σποδοῦ, i. e. crumbling dust or ashes, Aesch. Ag. 442.

Ψημίτιον, ου, τό, dim. of foreg., Heraclit. ap. Plut. 2, 883 B.

Ψηκεδών, ὄνος, ἡ, (ψάω, ψήχω)=κονιοτόκος.

Ψηκτῆρ, ἥρος, ὁ,=sq.

Ψηκτρα, ας, ἡ, (ψήχω)—an instrument for scraping off, a scraper, like σπλεγγίς, Soph. Fr. 422, Eur. Hipp. 1174 (ubi v. Valck.), Anth. P. 6, 233, 246, etc.

Ψηκτρια, ας, ἡ,=foreg.

Ψηκτριον, ου, τό, dim. from ψήκτρα.

Ψηκτρίς, ἴδος, ἡ,=ψηκτρα.

Ψηλάφω, ὦ, to feel, grope, like a blind man or as in the dark, χερσὶ ψηλάφω (Ep. for -φάω), Od. 9, 416; cf. ψηλάφωδης: c. acc., to feel for, grope after, ἐν σκοτῶ ψηλ. τὰ πράγματα, Ar. Pac. 691, cf. Eccl. 315, Plat. Phaed. 99 B:—metaph., to examine closely, πᾶσαν ἐπινοῖαν, Polyb. 8, 18, 4.—II. to stroke, pat, Lat. *palpare*, *mulcere*, Xen. Ec. 2, 4. (Prob. from ψάω, ψάλλω, παβάλλω, παλάσσω: the -αφάω being a mere termin.) Hence

Ψηλάφημα, τό, a touch: a caress, Xen. Symp. 8, 23. [α]

Ψηλάφησης, εως, ἡ, (ψηλαφάω) a feeling, touching, handling, Plat. Aemil. 14, tickling, Id. 2, 125 C. [α]

Ψηλάφητός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. adj. from ψηλαφάω, felt.—II. that can be felt or known by feeling, LXX.

Ψηλάφια, ας, ἡ,=ψηλάφησης, friction, Galen.

Ψηλάφιος, f. -ισα Att. -ιδω,=ψηλαφάω, Anaxil. Incert. 12.

Ψηλάφινδρα παίζειν, to play a game like our blind-man's buff, A. B.

Ψηλάφουον, Ep. for -φάων, -φών, part. pres. from ψηλαφάω, Od.

Ψηλάφωδης, ἐς, (ψηλαφάω, εἶδος) like one feeling or groping in the dark, of delirious persons, who move about their hands in this way, Poes. Oec. Hipp.

Ψήληξ, ηκος, ὁ, ι combless cock. (Perh. akin to ψηλο v. λόξ.)

ΨΗΝ, ὁ, gen. ψηνός, the gall-insect *Cynips*, Linn., which lives in the fruit of the wild fig (*δλυνθου*) an male palm, Hdt. 1, 193, Ar. Av. 590, Arist. H. A. 5, 32, 5; cf. sq.—II. an insect injurious to the vine, Theophr. Hence

Ψηνίζω, f. -ίσω, to hang wild figs (*δλυνθοῖ*) on the cultivated tree, in order that the gall-insects (*ψηνές*) living in the former may puncture its fruit also, and so ripen it, v. Bäh. Hdt. 1, 193; cf. ἐφινάω and δλυνθάω.—2. of sexual intercourse, Symos.—II. to play the Ψῆν, alluding to a comedy of Magnes so called, Ar. Eq. 523.

Ψηνός, ὁ, like ψεδνός, ψελός,=φατ λακρός, a bald-head, Simon. 218, Dor. ψανός.

Ψῆσις, εως, ἡ, (ψηχω) a rubbing or scraping, esp. the currying of a horse, Xen. Eq. 5, 3 and 10.

Ψῆρ, ὁ, gen. ψηρός, Ion. for ψάρ (q. v.), a starling.

Ψηρός, ὁ, ὄν, crumbling, dry. (From ψάω, as ξηρός from ξάω.)

Ψῆσσα, ης, ἡ, Att. ψηττα, a kind of flat-fish, a plaice, sole or turbot, Lat. *rhombus*, Ar. Lys. 115, 131, Plat. Symp. 191 D:—also as a nickname for a blockhead, Plat. (Com.) *Περαιαλγ.* 1.

Ψηστός, ἡ, ὄν, verb. adj. from ψάω, rubbed, scraped, wiped.

Ψῆττα, ἡ, Att. for ψησσα.

Ψηττάριον, ου, τό, dim. from ψηττα, Anaxandr. Lycurg. 1: not, as usu. written, ψηττάρδιον, Lob. Phryn. 74, Meineke Menand. p. 181. [α]

Ψηττοειδής, ἐς, (ψηττα, εἶδος) like a ψηττα, Arist. Incess. An. 17, 4.

Ψηττόποδες, ου, οἱ, (ψηττα, ποῦς) sole- or turbot-footed, of Ψ., a fabulous people in Luc. V. Hist. 1, 35.

Ψῆφας, ἄκος, ὁ,=ψηφός, Gramm.

Ψηφῶδέκτω, the reading of several MSS. in Ar. Ach. 376, for ψηφῶ δα κείν:—Schäfer approves it.

Ψηφφορέω, -φορία, -φόρος, later form of ψηφοφ.

Ψηφιδόφορος, ου,=ψηφοφόρος, Hdt. 6, 109.

Ψηφιδώδης, ἐς, (ψηφός, εἶδος) full of pebbles, pebbly, stony, Geop.

Ψηφίζω, f. -ίσω Att. -ιδω (ψηφός):—to count, reckon with pebbles or counters (ψηφοί), just like Lat. *calculari* (from *calculus*), Polyb. 5, 26, 13; ψηφίζω δακτύλους, Plut. 2, 141 C; cf. ψηφός II. 1.—II. more freq. as dep. ψηφίζομαι, with fut. mid. ψηφίσομαι; but pf. pass. ἐψηφίσαιμι (Ar. Vesp. 591, cf. sub fin.)—strictly, to give one's vote with a pebble, which was thrown into the voting urn, as in the Athenian law-courts, hence, ψηφίζεσθαι ἐς ὕδρια, Xen. Hell. 1, 7, 9: generally, to vote, ψηφῶ ψηφίζεσθαι, Hdt. 9, 55, ψηφίζεσθαι τι, to vote for any one, Dem. 575, 18.—2. c. acc., to vote for, vote a thing, ψηφίζεσθαι τι τὸν πλῆυν, to vote him the voyage, Thuc. 4, 29; so, ψ. τι, παρσκευν, Id. 6, 25:—but also, to decide by vote, to vote, δίκην ψ., Ar. Vesp. 769, Isae. 38, 32; διαδίκασμα ψ. τι, Lys. 149, 7; κληρῶν τι, to, to adjudge it to., Dem. 1052, 4.—3. c. inf., to vote, give one's vote, resolve to do something, c. pres., Hdt. 7, 207; 9, 55; ψηφίζομαι τι δοῦν, Aesch. Ag. 1353; c. aor., Hdt. 5, 97; c. fut., Lob. Phryn. 748.—III. the act. ψηφίζεσθαι, in same signif. as mid., occurs prob. only in Soph. Aj. 449, and late:—but the aor. ψηφισθῆναι occurs in pass. signif., to be voted, τοῖς στρατηγοῖς εἰ του παρ

θεοῖν το ψήφισθῆναι εἰς τὸν ἐκπλουν, Thuc. 6, 8; τὸ ψήφισμα ἐψηφίσθη, Lys. 132, 24:—also, ἐψηφισμένοι βαλεῖν, Eur. Heracl. 141.

Ψήφιος, ἡ, ον, made of pebbles, susp. Ψήφιος, ον, τό, dim. from ψήφος, a small stone or pebble.—II. a place for deliberation and voting.

Ψῆφς, ἰδος, ἡ, like ψήφος, a small stone, pebble, II. 21, 260.—a pebble for counting or reckoning: a pebble for voting.—II. the gem or jewel in a ring, Iongus.

Ψήφισμα, ατος, τό, (ψηφίζω) a proposition passed by a majority of votes: esp. at Athens, a measure passed or ratified in the ἐκκλησία, an act, statute, Aesch. Supp. 601, Ar. Ach. 536, etc.; ψ. γράφειν, to bring in a bill, Lat. *suadere legem*, Dem. 485, 3; ψ. νικᾶν, to carry it, Lat. *ferre*, Aeschin. 63, 21; ψ. καθαιρεῖν, to rescind it, Lat. *abrogare*, Thuc. 1, 140; ἐξαλείπειν, ἀφαιρεῖσθαι, Andoc. 10, 30; 22, 37:—A ψήφισμα was opp. on the one hand to a προβούλευμα (decree of the senate), which did not become law till ratified by the ἐκκλησία, and on the other to a νόμος (fundamental law of the state), cf. Arnold Thuc. 3, 36, 37, Herm. Pol. Ant. § 67, 8. A προβούλευμα had force only for a year, a ψήφισμα could only be set aside by another ψήφισμα, unless some one challenged it as contrary to law, and accused the mover (παράνομον γράφεισθαι). Hence

Ψηφισματοπώλης, ον, ό, (πωλέω) one who drives a traffic in ψηφίσματα, Ar. Av. 1038.

Ψηφισματοδότης, ες, (ψηφισμα, εἶδος) of the nature of a ψηφισμα, Arist. Eth. N. 5, 7, 1.

Ψηφιστής, οὔ, ό, a reckoner, calculator. Hence

Ψηφιστικός, ἡ, όν, of or for reckoning.

Ψηφίστολον, ον, τό, a horn cup used as a dice-box, Lat. *frutillus*; cf. κημός, κύρος.

Ψηφοειδής, ες, (ψηφος, εἶδος) like pebbles, pebbly, Theophr.

Ψηφοθετέω, ώ, f. -ήσω, (ψηφοθέτης) to make inlaid work, esp. to inlay floors, Lat. *tessellare*. Hence

Ψηφοθέτημα, ατος, τό, inlaid work, esp. a tessellated floor, Lat. *opus tessellatum*.

Ψηφοθέτης, ον, ό, (ψηφος, τίθημι) one who makes inlaid work, esp. a maker of tessellated pavements, Lat. *tessellator*, *tessellarius*.

Ψηφοκλέπτης, ον, ό, = ψηφοπαίκτης.

Ψηφολογεῖον, ον, τό, an account-board.—II. a board for play, like our draught-board, Ar. Fr. 127: from

Ψηφολογέω, ώ, f. -ήσω, (ψηφολόγος) to play juggling tricks.—II. = ψηφοθετέω, LXX. Hence

Ψηφολόγημα, ατος, τό, = ψηφοθετήημα.

Ψηφολογητός, ἡ, όν, verb. adj., of inlaid or mosaic work.

Ψηφολογία, ας, ἡ, a making of tessellated pavements.

Ψηφολογικός, ἡ, όν, juggling.

Ψηφολόγος, ον, (ψηφος, λέγω) playing juggling tricks, a juggler.—II. = ψηφοθέτης.

Ψηφοπαίκτης, ώ, f. -ήσω, to play juggling tricks, Artemid. 3, 56:—metaphr. ψ. τὸ δικεῖν, to juggle away the right, make a juggle of it, Lys. Fr. 7: from

Ψηφοπαίκτης, ον, ό, (ψηφος, παίζω) one who plays with pebbles or dice, a juggler who makes them change places

by sleight of hand, Eudoxus Nauc. 1; cf. Alciph. 3, 20, Senec. Epist. 45. Hence

Ψηφοπαίξια, ας, ἡ, a juggler's art, sleight of hand, deception.

Ψηφοπεριβομβήτρια, ας, ἡ, sounding as with ψήφοι (cf. κόγξ), epith. of a cup, Eubul. Κυβ. 1, 3.

Ψηφοποιός, όν, (ψηφος, ποιέω) making little cubic pebbles for dice or mosaic work.—II. making votes or tampering with them, κλέπτης αὐτοῦ ψηφοποιός εὐρέθης, Soph. Aj. 1135.

Ψήφος, Dor. ψῆφος, ον, ἡ, (ψῆω, ψέω):—a small round worn stone, such as are found in river-beds or on the sea-shore, a pebble, Lat. *calculus*, ψῆφος ἐλίσσόμενα, Pind. O. 10 (11), 13; οὐκ ἂν εἰδείην λέγειν ποταμὸν ψάφον ἄριθμον, Id. 13, 65.—2. a precious stone, jewel in a ring, Anth. P. 11, 290.—3. a small stone for mosaic works.—

II. acc. to the various uses the Greeks make of such small stones or pebbles.—1. a pebble used for reckoning, a counter, ψήφοις λογιζέσθαι, to calculate or reckon by arithmetic, cipher, Hdt. 2, 36, Diod. 12, 13, Coray Heliod. 2, p. 315: hence, to reckon exactly or accurately, opp. to ἀπὸ χειρὸς λ., Ar. Vesp. 656: also, ἐν ψήφο λέγειν, Aesch. Ag. 570; ἐν ψήφον λόγῳ θέσθαι, Eur. Rhcs. 309:—ψηφους τίθεσθαι, Dem. 304, 4: hence, ψήφος itself for a cipher, number, ψ. ἄριθμος, Epich. p. 76:—in plur., accounts, καθαροὶ ψηφοί, i. e. where there is an exact balance, Dem. 303, 22:—οἱ περὶ τῶν ψήφων, accountants.—2. a pebble used for a draught or chess man, Lat. *scrupus*, Plat. Rep. 487 C.—3. a pebble used in a kind of divination, ἡ διὰ ψήφον ναυτική, Heyne Apollod. 3, 10, 2, p. 274; cf. Θριαλ.—4. most freq., esp. in Att., a pebble used in voting, which was thrown into the voting-urn (ὕδρια), first in Hdt., ψηφῶ ψηφίζεσθαι, 9, 55; hence also the vote itself, ψηφον φέρειν, to give one's vote, Lat. *suffragium ferre*, freq. in Att., as Aesch. Eum. 680, Dem. 1317, 27, etc.; ὑπὲρ τινος, Lycurg. 148, 29; περὶ τινος, Id. 149, 13, etc.; ψήφον φορά, Eur. Supp. 484; also, ψ. τίθεσθαι, just like ψηφίζεσθαι, to vote, c. inf., Hdt. 3, 73, cf. Aesch. Ag. 816; also, ψ. προτιθέσθαι, Thuc. 1, 40; ψ. διανεσθῆναι Hdt. 8, 123; διαφέρειν, Thuc. 4, 74:—ψηφῶ διαίρειν, to determine by vote, Aesch. Eum. 630; so, ψηφῶ κρίνειν, διακρίνειν, Thuc. 1, 87, etc.:—τὴν ψηφον ἐπάγειν, to put the vote or question of the president, like ἐπιψηφίζεσθαι, Thuc. 1, 119, 125; so, τὴν ψ. προτιθέναι, Dem. 361, fin.:—also, that which is carried by vote, a vote of the assembly, ψ. καταγνώσεως, a vote of condemnation, Thuc. 3, 82; ψήφος ἐπὶ κτο αὐτῷ περὶ φυγῆς, a vote of banishment was moved for against him, Xen. An. 7, 7, 57, cf. Aesch. Theb. 198, Supp. 8; hence, any resolve or decree, e. g. of a king, Soph. Ant. 60; λιθίνα ψῆφος, a decree written on stone, Pind. O. 7, 159; διδοὶ ψῆφον παρ' αὐτῶς, gives judgment of itself, Id. P. 4, 471:—ψ. φλευρά βρωτόν, i. e. public opinion, Cratin. Drap. 1: cf. ψιά, στία.—The ψήφος Ἀθηνῶς, *Calculus Minervae*, was a proverb. phrase to express acquittal, prob. when the votes were even, cf. Müller Eumen. Append.—The voting by ψήφος, ballot, must be carefully distinguished from that by κίραμος, lot; the former being used in trials, the latter in the election of various officers. The ψήφοι of condemnation or acc. tal

were sometimes distinguished by no ing respectively bored (τετροπνημέναι or whole (πλήρεις), Aeschin. 12, 34:—χοῖραινα or shells were sometimes used instead (Ar. Vesp. 333, etc.), but κύαμος never; cf. κημός, and v Philol. Museum 1, p. 420: the degree of secrecy is rather doubtful, v. Scott on the Athen. Ballot (Oxf. 1838).—5. the place of voting, (as πεσσοί is used for the place of play), Eur. I. T. 947; cf. Meineke Com. Fr. 2, p. 19.

Ψηφομάχew, ώ, f. -ήσω, (ψηφος, φε γείν), to live on a pebble diet, a comic phrase used of dicasts, as κναμοτρώξ of ecclesiasts, Nicet.

Ψηφοφορέω, ώ, to give one's vote, to vote, Luc. Timon 36: and

Ψηφοφορία, ας, ἡ, a voting by ψηφοί, vote by ballot, Arist. Pol. 2, 8, 5, generally, voting, Plut. Coriol. 20, etc.: from

Ψηφοφόρος, ον, (ψηφος, φέρω) giving one's vote, voting.

Ψηφώδης, ες, contr. for ψηφοειδής. Ψηφών, ώνος, ό, (ψηφος II) a ready reckoner, Manetho.

Ψήφωσις, εως, ἡ, as if from ψηφώω, = ψηφολογία, ψηφολόγημα.

Ψηφωτός, ἡ, όν, as if from ψηφώω, inlaid or set with small stones: ἡ ψηφωτή (sc. γῆ), a tessellated pavement.

Ψήχρος, ό, όν, (ψήχω) rubbed thin, fine, tender, delicate.

Ψήχω, f. -ξω, from ψῆω, ψέω, (like νήχω from νῆω, νέω), to rub down, curry a horse, Ar. Fr. 135, Xen. Eq. 5, 5; cf. Lob. Phryn. 254.—2. to smooth down, appease, like καταψᾶν Lat. *demulcere*, *permulcere*.—II. to rub down, to grind down.

Ψιά, ἡ, also ψεῖα, (ψιά) strictly = ψακάς.—II. game, sport, fun, ερ Hesych. (From the first signf. come ψιάς, ψιάω, ψιάζω I, akin to στία and στεια: from the second, ψιάζω II, ἐψία, ἐψιάσμαι.)

Ψιάζω, Dor. ψιάδω, (ψιά, ψιάς):—to drop, drip, Hesych.—II. to play, sport, dance, be merry, Ar. Lys. 1302.

Ψιάθδον, adv., like φορμύδον, like rush-mats.

Ψιάθιδιον, ον, τό, = sq. [I]

Ψιάθιον, ον, τό, dim. from ψιάθος, a little rush mat, Philem. p. 365.

Ψιάθιοπλόκος, ον, plaiting, weaving rush mats.

Ψιάθιοποιός, όν, making rush mats.

Ψιάθος, ον, ἡ, more rarely ό, Ion ψιεθος, a covering of rushes or reed, a rush mat, Ar. Ach. 874, Ran. 567 like φορμός. [I]

Ψιάθωδης, ες, like a rush mat.

Ψιάθος, Dor. for -θος, acc. pl. ψιάθος.

Ψιαίνω, = ψίω, ψιάζω, Gramm.

Ψιαξ, άκος, ἡ, Dor. for ψιάς.

Ψιαρός, ό, όν, = εὐώδης, dub.

Ψιάς, άδος, ἡ, (ψίω) like ψακάς; ψεκάς, a drop, in plur., II. 16, 459, Hes. Sc. 384: only poet., cf. ψιά.

Ψιάω, = ψιάζω, Gramm.

Ψιδες, αἰ, = ψιάδες, Gramm.—II. = ψίχες, Gramm.

Ψιδνός, ἡ, όν, also ψιγνός and ψι

δών, ον, gen. όνος, = ψεδνός, Gramm.

Ψιεθος, ον, ό, ἡ, Ion. and later for ψιάθος, Lob. Phryn. 309.

Ψίζω, = ψιάζω, Gramm.

Ψιδος, αἰ, = ψιάδες, Gramm.—II. = ψίχες, Gramm.

Ψιδνός, ἡ, όν, also ψιγνός and ψι δών, ον, gen. όνος, = ψεδνός, Gramm.

Ψιεθος, ον, ό, ἡ, Ion. and later for ψιάθος, Lob. Phryn. 309.

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Ψιεθος, ον, ό, ἡ, Ion. and later for ψιάθος, Lob. Phryn. 309.

Ψίζω, = ψιάζω, Gramm.

Ψιδος, αἰ, = ψιάδες, Gramm.—II. = ψίχες, Gramm.

Att. -iō: (ψιθυρός). To whisper, say into the ear, Plat. Gorg. 485 D; ψ. πρόσ τινα, Id. Euthyd. 276 D:—esp., to whisper what one dares not speak out, as slander, etc., LXX.:—of any low whispering noise, as of trees όταν πλάτανος πετλέα ψιθυρίζη, A. Nuh. 1008; cf. Theocr. 27, 67. Hence

Ψιθυρίσμα, ατος, τό, a whispering, Anth. P. 9, 546:—of any low whispering noise, as of trees rustling, Theocr. 1, 1.

Ψιθυρίσμος, οὔ, ὁ, (ψιθυρίζω) a whispering, Luc. Amor. 15, Plut., etc.:—esp., of slander, tale-telling, Plut. 2, 143 E, etc., and N. T.:—of any low noise, as the rustling of trees: in LXX., prob., a murmured charm, an enchantment.

Ψιθυρίστης, οὔ, ὁ, (ψιθυρίζω) a whisperer: a slanderer, N. T.:—at Athens as epith. of Mercury, Dem. 1358, 6; and of Έρως, A. B. p. 317.

Ψιθυρός, ὄν, whispering: slanderous, λόγοι, Soph. Aj. 148:—ὁ ψιθυρός,=ψιθυριστής, a whisperer, slanderer, Pind. P. 2, 136, Ar. Fr. 213.—2. twittering, of birds, Anth. P. 12, 136.—II. as subst., ὁ ψιθυρός, (proparox.),=ψιθυρίσμα, slander. (Cf. ψεῖδος fin.)

Ψιλάγία, ας, ἡ, the leading of light troops: from

Ψιλάγος, ὄν, leading light troops.

Ψιλάς, ἄκος, ὁ, one who is smooth, bald, for ψιλός, Ar. Fr. 705; cf. Lobeck in Wolf's Anal. 3, 53. [z]

Ψιλός, ὁ, epith. under which Bacchus was worshipped at Amyclae, Paus. 3, 19, 6;—he derives it from ψίλον (Dor. for πρίλον); acc. to others,=ψιλωτής, λεογένητος, the smooth-chinned, Lob. in Wolf's Anal. 3, 53, Phryn. 435.

Ψιλεύς, εως, ὁ, one who stands in the first row of a chorus; taken from the post of the ψιλοί in an army.

Ψιλήτης, ου, ὁ;—in plur., ὁ ψιλήτης,=οἱ ψιλοί, the light troops.

Ψιλήω, f. -ισω Att. -iō, later form for ψιλόω, Dio C.

Ψιλλός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to, concerning a ψιλός, Luc. Zeuxid. 8:—τό ψιλλικόν,=οἱ ψιλοί, the light troops.

Ψιλινος, η, ου;—στέφανος ψ., a chaplet of palm-branches, used at Sparta, Sosib. ap. Ath. 678 B. (From ψιλεύς, because first worn by the leaders of their choruses.)

Ψιλιμός, οὔ, ὁ, later form for ψιλωσις.

Ψιλιστής, οὔ, ὁ, later form for ψιλωτής.

Ψιλλίς, ιδος, ὁ, and Ψιλίς, the Psyllis, a river of Bithynia, Strab. p. 543.

Ψιλογράβω, ὤ, f. -ήσω, to write a word with the spiritus lenis.—II. to write a word with a single vowel, as opp. to a diphthong, Gramm.

Ψιλόδωπις, ιδος, ἡ, a smooth carpet, a woollen cloth that has not the pile on both sides, also ψιλόταπις:—cf. ψιλός II. 2.

Ψιλόδωρος, ον, (δορά) smooth-skinned.

Ψιλοκιθάριστής, οὔ, ὁ,=ψιλός κιθαριστής, one who plays the κιθάρα without singing to it, an instrumental performer, Ckizes ap. Ath. 538 E; cf. ψιλός IV. 3.

Ψιλοκιθάριστική, ἡς, ἡ, (sc. τέχνη), the art of a ψιλοκιθαριστής, Philochor. ap. Ath. 637 F.

Ψιλοκορβέω and ψιλοκορσέω, ὤ, -ήσω, to be bald-headed: from

Ψιλοκόρβης, ο-κόρσης, ὁ, bald-headed, Hdn. 4, 8.

Ψιλόκουρος, ον, smooth, shorn or shaved, A. B.; bare, bald-headed

Ψιλόκρῶνος ον, bald-headed.

Ψιλομετρία, ας, ἡ, (ψιλός, μέτρον) heroic poetry, as not being accompanied by music, opp. to ἱγric, Arist. Poet. 2, 5, for which Plato has ψιλήν ποιήσεις, (cf. ψιλός IV. 2).

Ψίλοι, τό, Dor. for πτίλον, a wing, feather, Paus. 3, 19, 6. [z]

Ψίλος, ἡ, ὄν, (ψίω) strictly, rubbed, rubbed bare: generally, bare, naked: and c. gen., stript bare of a thing, but this usage first in Hdt.—I. of land, without trees, ψιλή ἄροσις, a bare cornfield, Il. 9, 580; ποδῖον μέγα τὲ καὶ ψιλόν, Hdt. 1, 80, cf. 4, 175; in full, γῆ ψιλή δονδρῶν, Ib. 4, 19, 21; cf. Lys. 109, 4, etc.; hence τὰ ψιλά (sc. χωρία), Xen. Cyn. 5, 7; ψ. τόποι, Ib. 4, 6: so, ψιλή γεωργία, the tillage of land for corn and the like, opp. to γ. πεφτυεμένη (the tillage of it for vines, olives, etc.), Dem. 491, 27, Arist. Pol. 1, 11, 2.—II. of animals, stript of hair, feathers, etc., bald, smooth, δέρμα, Od. 13, 437; ἡμίκραυραν ψιλήν ἔχων, with half the face shaved, Ar. Thesm. 227, cf. 583; cf. Λεῖος:—so, stript of feathers, bare, ἱδὺς ψιλή κεφαλῇ, Hdt. 2, 76; but, ψιλήν ἔχων κεφαλῇ, 1, 8, 6:—so also, ψιλάϊα Περσικαί, Persian carpets, which were shorn on one side, also ψιλοδάπιδες or ψιλοτάπιδες, opp. to ἀμφιτάτοι, Callix. ap. Ath. 197 B.—2. generally, unclad, uncovered, bare, naked, νέκνυς, Soph. Ant. 426: c. gen., bare of, without, ψιλή σώματος οὐσα ἡ ψυχῇ, Plat. Legg. 899 A, cf. Polit. 258 D:—stript of appendages, naked, ψιλή τρόπις, the bare keel with the planks torn from it, Od. 12, 421; ψ. θριάση, a lettuce with the side-leaves pulled off, opp. to δασέα, Hdt. 3, 32, cf. 108; ψ. μάχαιραι, naked swords; ψ. ναῦς, dismantled ships, etc.—III. very freq. in Att. prose, as a military term, ὁ ψιλόι (sc. τῶν ὅπλων), soldiers without heavy armour, light troops, such as archers, slingers, etc., like γυνήτες, opp. to ὀπλίται, first in Hdt. 9, 28, then freq. in Thuc., Xen., etc.; so, δύναμις ψιλή, Arist. Pol. 6, 7, 2; ψιλός στρατεύσονται, Ar. Thesm. 232; ψιλοὶ ἱππεῖς, etc.; but, ψιλός ἵππος, a horse without housings, Xen. Eq. 7, 5; cf. Jac. Anth. P. p. 789; σκενὴ ψιλή, light armour—unarmed, defenceless, Soph. Phil. 953, O. C. 866:—falso, unarmed, without weapons, ψιλὸς τὸν μὲν ὑποπνίγας, Anth. P. 11, 95, 7.—IV. ψιλός λόγος, bare language, i. e. prose, as opp. to poetry which is clothed in the garb of metre, Plat. Legg. 669 D, cf. Gorg. 502 C, Herm. Arist. Poet. 1, 7; but, in Dem. 830, 13, ψ. λόγος is a mere speech unsupported by witnesses; and in Plat. Theat. 165 A, ψιλοὶ λόγοι are mere forms of argumentation: so, ψιλός λέγειν, to speak nakedly (without alluding proofs), Id. Phaedr. 262 C.—2. ψιλή ποιήσις, mere poetry, without singing or music, i. e. Epic poetry, as opp. to Lyric (π. ἐν ᾧδῇ), Heind. Plat. Phaedr. 278 C, cf. ψιλομετρία: so, ψ. φωνή, the mere sound of the voice, as opp. to singing (ᾠδική φωνή), Jac. Ach. Tat. p. 488.—3. of musical instruments, ψιλή μουσική, instrumental music unaccompanied by singing, opp. to ἡ μετὰ μελωδίας, Arist. Pol. 8, 5, 11: so, ψ. κιθάρις καὶ αὐλήσις, Plat. Legg. 669 E; hence, ψιλός αὐλητής, one who plays a solo on the flute, cf. ψιλοκιθαριστής, Lob. Phryn. 168:—those instruments also were called ψιλά, which were

usu. played without accompaniment, Schaf. Dion. Comp. p. 136.—V. mere simple, alone, ψ. ἀριθμητική, as opp. to geometry and the like, Plat. Polit. 299 E:—ψ. ὄδωρ, Foës. Oec. Hipp.: ψ. ἄνδρες, i. e. men without women, Antip. ap. Stob. p. 417, 3.—Oedipus seems to call Antigone his ψιλὸν ὄμμα, as being the one poor eye left him, Soph. O. C. 866:—adv. -λῶς, merely, only, Plat. Pericl. 15.—VI. in Gramm. without the spiritus asper, i. e. with the sp. lenis.—2. τὰ ψιλά (sc. στοιχεῖα), the literae tenues, π κ τ:—hence, ψιλῶς γράφειν or καλεῖν, to write with a litera tenuis for an aspirate, e. g. ῥάπτωρ for ῥάβδωρ, ἀσπάραγος for ἀσφάραγος, etc., Ath. 369 B: v. also ὁ ψιλόν.

Ψιλόταπις, ιδος, ἡ,=ψιλόδαπις.

Ψιλότης, ητος, ἡ, (ψιλός) nakedness, of a plain, Plat. Fab. 11:—baldness, Id. Galb. 27:—smoothness, of a woman's body, Id. 2, 651 A.—2. in Gramm. the spiritus lenis, Polyb. 10, 47, 10.

Ψιλοτοπαρχία, ας, ἡ, superintendence over an unplanted field (ψιλός τόπος), an Aegyptian magistracy.

Ψιλόω, ὤ, f. -ώσω, (ψιλός) strictly, to rub bare, mostly of hair, to make bald, ψ. τὴν κεφαλὴν τινας, Hdt. 4, 26:—in pass., to become bald, Hes. Fr. 5, 3.—II. c. gen., to strip bare, rob, deprive of a thing, ψ. τινα τὰ πλεῖστα τῆς δυνάμεως, Hdt. 2, 151; absol. in same signif., Xen. Cyr. 4, 5, 19:—then, generally, to leave naked, unarméd or defenceless, Thuc. 3, 109; τpass. Xen. An. 4, 3, 27; τὸ ψιλοῦμενον, the bare, defenceless part, Xen. Oec. 17, 13:—tin pass. to be left bare of, be quite deservd by, τῶν ἱππέων Xen. An. 1, 10, 13;—2. also, to strip one thing off another; as in pass., κράε ἐψιλωμέν:α τῶν ὀστέων, Hdt. 4, 61.—III. in Gramm., to write with the spiritus lenis or a litera tenuis. Hence

Ψιλόθρον, ον, τό, a means for bringing hair off, used esp. in the bath: it was made chiefly of heated arsenic and unslaked lime, like the rusma now used by the Turks, Galen. [z]

Ψιλωμα, ατος, τό, (ψιλόω) a place bared of hair:—a bone laid bare of flesh, Foës. Oec. Hipp. [z]

Ψιλωσις, εως, ἡ, (ψιλόω) a making bare, stripping, esp. of hair or flesh, Foës. Oec. Hipp.—II. in Gramm., a writing with the spiritus lenis, or a litera tenuis.

Ψιλωτής, οὔ, ὁ, (ψιλόω) one who strips, esp. of hair, one who makes bald:—or one who deprives of weapons.—II. one who writes with the spiritus lenis Hence

Ψιλωτικός, ἡ, ὄν, belonging to or inclined to stripping bare.—II. in Gramm., fond of writing with the spiritus lenis, like the Aeol. and Ion.

Ψιμίθον, ψιμιθωφάνης, ψιμιθός, ψιμιθισμός, ψιμιθός, later forms for ψιμίθιον, etc.

Ψιμίθιον, ψιμιθιον, v. sub ψιμίθιον.

Ψιμιθίζω, f. -ισω Att. -iō,=ψιμνθώ, ψιμιθιόω, to paint with white lead.

Ψιμίθιον or ψιμιθιον, ον, τό (and later ψιμίθιον), like ψιμιθός white lead, Lat. cerussa, used as a pigment, esp. to whiten the skin of the face, Ar. Eccl. 878, 929, 1072; even for the hair, in Plat. Lys. 217 D; cf. Hemst. Ar. Plut. 1064, Piers. Moer p. 419. [z] always; though ψιμιθός, Anth. P. 11, 374, 408; ἔ also in ψιμνθός, Il. cc.; but no place will decide

the quantity of the ψ - in $\psi\mu\nu\theta\iota\omicron\nu$, conj. Nic. Al. 75, where it is long in arsis: hence prob. the form $\psi\mu\mu\theta\iota\omicron\nu$.]

$\Psi\mu\theta\iota\omicron\phi\alpha\acute{\nu}\eta\varsigma$, $\epsilon\varsigma$, gen. $\epsilon\omicron\varsigma$, looking like white lead.

$\Psi\mu\theta\iota\omicron\lambda\omicron$, ω , f. $\acute{\alpha}\omega\omega$, ($\psi\mu\theta\iota\omicron\nu$) to paint with white lead, $\psi\mu\theta\iota\omicron\nu\sigma\theta\alpha\iota$ τὸ πρόσωπον Lys. 93, 4, 20; cf. Plut. Alcib. 39.

$\Psi\mu\theta\iota\omicron\mu\acute{o}\varsigma$, $\omicron\upsilon$, δ , a painting with white lead, Clem. Al.

$\Psi\mu\theta\iota\omicron\varsigma$, $\omicron\upsilon$, δ , radic. form of $\psi\mu\theta\iota\omicron\nu$, but only found in Anth. P. 11, 174, 408. [i. v. sub $\psi\mu\theta\iota\omicron\nu$.]

$\Psi\mu\theta\iota\omicron\omega$, ω , f. $\acute{\alpha}\omega\omega$, = $\psi\mu\theta\iota\omicron\lambda\omicron$, $\mu\mu\theta\iota\omega$.

$\Psi\upsilon\nu$, Dor. for $\sigma\phi\acute{\epsilon}\nu$, like $\psi\acute{\epsilon}$ for $\sigma\phi\acute{\epsilon}$. $\Psi\upsilon\acute{\alpha}\omega$, = $\psi\acute{\iota}\omega$, Gramm.

$\Psi\upsilon\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$, $\acute{\alpha}\delta\omicron\varsigma$, η , a vine that sheds its fruit without ripening: from $\psi\acute{\iota}\nu\omicron\upsilon\alpha\iota$.

$\Psi\upsilon\theta\iota\omicron\varsigma$, $\tau\omicron$, = $\tau\acute{\epsilon}\rho\eta\iota\varsigma$, Hesych.

$\Psi\upsilon\theta\iota\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$, to shed the fruit before ripening, esp. of the vine, Theophr. (Perh. akin to $\theta\acute{\epsilon}\nu\eta\mu\alpha\iota$.)

$\Psi\acute{\iota}\xi$, δ , and η , gen. $\psi\acute{\iota}\chi\omicron\varsigma$, nom. pl. $\psi\acute{\iota}\chi\epsilon\varsigma$, a crumb, morsel, bit, esp. of bread.—Hesych. Has also $\psi\acute{\iota}\chi\eta$ and $\psi\acute{\iota}\chi\eta\mu\omicron\nu$.

$\Psi\acute{\iota}\varsigma$, η , gen. $\psi\acute{\iota}\delta\omicron\varsigma$ = $\psi\acute{\iota}\xi$, dub.

$\Psi\acute{\iota}\varsigma$, (not $\psi\acute{\iota}\varsigma\iota\varsigma$) $\epsilon\omega\varsigma$, η , ($\psi\acute{\iota}\omega$) a rubbing, rubbing to pieces.

$\Psi\acute{\iota}\tau\tau\alpha$, = $\sigma\acute{\iota}\tau\tau\alpha$, q. v.

$\Psi\acute{\iota}\tau\tau\alpha\acute{\omega}$, f. $\acute{\alpha}\omega\omega$, to call $\psi\acute{\iota}\tau\tau\alpha$.

$\Psi\acute{\iota}\tau\tau\alpha\kappa\eta$, $\eta\varsigma$, $\acute{\eta}$, = $\psi\acute{\iota}\tau\tau\alpha\kappa\omicron\varsigma$, q. v.

[$\acute{\alpha}$]

$\Psi\acute{\iota}\tau\tau\alpha\kappa\iota\alpha$, $\tau\acute{\alpha}$, = $\pi\iota\sigma\tau\acute{\alpha}\kappa\iota\alpha$, q. v.

$\Psi\acute{\iota}\tau\tau\alpha\kappa\iota\omicron\varsigma$, $\omicron\upsilon$, δ , a parrot, Plut. 2, 972 F, and Ath.; also $\psi\acute{\iota}\tau\tau\alpha\kappa\eta$, η , Arist. H. A. 8, 12, 13:—also pronounced more softly $\sigma\acute{\iota}\tau\tau\alpha\kappa\omicron\varsigma$, and $\sigma\acute{\iota}\tau\tau\alpha\kappa\eta$, and $\beta\acute{\iota}\tau\tau\alpha\kappa\omicron\varsigma$, q. v. (Prob. a foreign word.)

$\Psi\acute{\iota}\tau\tau\iota\omicron\nu$, $\omicron\upsilon$, $\tau\omicron$, = $\psi\acute{\iota}\chi\iota\omicron\nu$, Gramm.

$\Psi\acute{\iota}\chi\alpha\rho\pi\alpha\varsigma$, $\acute{\alpha}\gamma\omicron\varsigma$, δ , ($\psi\acute{\iota}\xi$, $\acute{\alpha}\rho\pi\acute{\alpha}\omega$) *Crumb-fisher*, name of a mouse in Batr. 424.

$\Psi\acute{\iota}\chi\iota\delta\iota\omicron\nu$, $\omicron\upsilon$, $\tau\omicron$, dim. from $\psi\acute{\iota}\chi\iota\omicron\nu$, $\psi\acute{\iota}\xi$, E. M.

$\Psi\acute{\iota}\chi\iota\omicron\nu$, $\omicron\upsilon$, $\tau\omicron$, dim. from $\psi\acute{\iota}\xi$, N. T. Hence

$\Psi\acute{\iota}\chi\iota\delta\eta\varsigma$, $\epsilon\varsigma$, (είδος) like a crumb or crumbs.

$\Psi\acute{\iota}\chi\iota\omicron\lambda\omicron\gamma\acute{\epsilon}\omega$, ω , f. $\acute{\alpha}\omega\omega$, ($\psi\acute{\iota}\xi$, $\lambda\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\omega$) to pick up crumbs.

$\Psi\acute{\iota}\chi\iota\delta\eta\varsigma$, $\epsilon\varsigma$, ($\psi\acute{\iota}\xi$, είδος) = $\psi\acute{\iota}\chi\iota\delta\eta\varsigma$.

$\Psi\acute{\iota}\omega$, rarer collat. form of $\psi\acute{\alpha}\omega$, $\psi\acute{\epsilon}\omega$, $\psi\acute{\iota}\chi\omega$, to rub to pieces:—hence, also, to chew up, $\psi\acute{\iota}\sigma\epsilon\tau\alpha\iota$ $\pi\acute{\upsilon}\rho\eta\omicron\nu$ $\gamma\acute{\iota}\nu\theta\omega$, Lyc. 639; $\epsilon\psi\acute{\iota}\sigma\mu\acute{\epsilon}\nu\omicron\varsigma$, Anth. P. 9, 302. (Hence $\psi\acute{\iota}\omega$, $\psi\acute{\iota}\epsilon\alpha$, $\psi\acute{\iota}\xi\omega$, $\psi\acute{\iota}\alpha\acute{\omega}$, $\psi\acute{\iota}\alpha\omega$, $\sigma\acute{\iota}\alpha$, $\sigma\acute{\tau}\epsilon\alpha$, $\epsilon\psi\acute{\iota}\alpha$, $\epsilon\psi\acute{\iota}\alpha\mu\alpha\iota$, besides $\psi\acute{\iota}\xi$, $\psi\acute{\��}\chi\iota\omicron\nu$, and $\psi\acute{\��}\lambda\omicron\varsigma$ with its derivs. and compds.; akin to $\psi\acute{\��}\omega$, $\psi\mu\omicron\mu\acute{o}\varsigma$.) [i, and so in most of the derivs.]

$\Psi\acute{\��}$, an angry exclamation, our $\psi\acute{\��}\omega$! Soph. Fr. 461.

$\Psi\acute{\��}$, η , usu. in plur. $\alpha\acute{\iota}$ $\psi\acute{\��}\alpha\iota$, also $\psi\acute{\��}\iota\alpha\iota$ or $\psi\acute{\��}\alpha\iota$, the muscles of the loins, the loins themselves, and parts adjacent, Lat. *lumbi*, Foes. Oec. Hipp. All the forms occur in Hipp.; $\psi\acute{\��}\iota\alpha\iota$, with v. l. $\psi\acute{\��}\iota\alpha$, in Polybus ap. Arist. H. A. 3, 3, 2; $\psi\acute{\��}\iota\alpha$ in Euphro Theor. 1; v. plur. ap. Lob. Phryn. 300. [i] in $\psi\acute{\��}\iota\alpha$, Euphro l. c.; but $\acute{\alpha}$ in an Epic Fragm., Ath. 399 A, where perh. $\psi\acute{\��}\iota\alpha\iota$ should be written.]

$\Psi\acute{\��}\gamma\omicron\epsilon\rho\omicron\varsigma$, $\acute{\alpha}$, $\acute{\omicron}\nu$, ($\psi\acute{\��}\gamma\omicron\varsigma$) fond of blaming, censorious, libellous, of Archilochus, Pind. P. 2, 100.—II. blameable.

$\Psi\acute{\��}\gamma\omicron\epsilon\omega$, ω , f. $\acute{\alpha}\omega\omega$, ($\psi\acute{\��}\gamma\omicron\varsigma$) = $\psi\acute{\��}\gamma\omicron$, $\acute{\alpha}\omega$.

$\Psi\acute{\��}\gamma\iota\omicron\varsigma$, α , $\acute{\omicron}\nu$, ($\psi\acute{\��}\gamma\omicron\varsigma$) blaming, fond of blaming, censorious, first re-

stored by Bäckh in Pind. N. 7, 102 (e conj. Schneid.) for the anomalous form $\psi\acute{\��}\gamma\iota\omicron\varsigma$.

$\Psi\acute{\��}\gamma\omicron\varsigma$, $\omicron\upsilon$, δ , ($\psi\acute{\��}\gamma\omega$):—blame, censure, first in Simon. 139, Pind. N. 7, 90, and Trag.; τὸν ἀνθρώπου αἰδοῦντες $\psi\acute{\��}\gamma\omicron\varsigma$, Aesch. Ag. 937; and in plur., οὐ φίλῳ $\psi\acute{\��}\gamma\omicron\varsigma$ κλένει, Eur. Ion 630:—also in Att. prose, as Thuc. 1, 70; 2, 45, Plat., etc.; $\psi\acute{\��}\gamma\omicron\varsigma$ φέρειν, Plat. Symp. 182 A; $\psi\acute{\��}\gamma\omicron\varsigma$ ἀμυνόσας ὑβέξονται, Id. Rep. 403 C.

$\Psi\omicron\theta\acute{\alpha}\lambda\lambda\omega$, = $\psi\omicron\theta\acute{\epsilon}\omega$, Gramm.

$\Psi\omicron\theta\eta\varsigma$, α , $\acute{\omicron}\nu$, = $\psi\omicron\lambda\omicron\epsilon\iota\varsigma$, Hesych.; cf. $\psi\omicron\theta\omicron\varsigma$ II.

$\Psi\omicron\theta\omicron\varsigma$, $\acute{\alpha}$, = $\psi\omicron\theta\omicron\varsigma$ II, Aesch. Fr. 74, cf. Ar. Fr. 706.

$\Psi\omicron\theta\omicron\varsigma$, $\omicron\upsilon$, δ , = $\psi\omicron\theta\omicron\varsigma$, $\theta\omicron\rho\upsilon\beta\omicron\varsigma$, akin to $\psi\omicron\theta\omicron\varsigma$, $\psi\acute{\��}\theta\omicron\varsigma$, Gramm. (From $\psi\omicron\theta\omicron\varsigma$, by a dialectic change, like $\theta\acute{\eta}\rho$ from $\theta\acute{\eta}\rho$).—2. = $\psi\omicron\lambda\omicron\varsigma$, also written $\psi\acute{\��}\theta\omicron\varsigma$, akin to $\sigma\omicron\pi\omicron\delta\omicron\varsigma$, Gramm.: hence adj. $\psi\omicron\theta\omicron\varsigma$, α , $\acute{\omicron}\nu$, = $\psi\omicron\lambda\omicron\epsilon\iota\varsigma$. (From $\psi\omicron\theta\omicron\varsigma$ by a dialectic change, like Lat. *lacryma* from *δάκρυον*, etc.)

$\Psi\omicron\iota\acute{\alpha}$, η , v. $\psi\omicron\acute{\alpha}$.

$\Psi\omicron\iota\delta\omicron\varsigma$, δ , v. $\psi\omicron\theta\omicron\varsigma$ 2.

$\Psi\omicron\iota\tau\eta\varsigma$ $\mu\epsilon\lambda\epsilon\iota\alpha$, δ , the marrow in the lumbar vertebrae.

$\Psi\omicron\lambda\omicron\epsilon\iota\varsigma$, $\epsilon\sigma\sigma\alpha$, $\epsilon\nu$, ($\psi\omicron\lambda\omicron\varsigma$):—sooty, smoky, usu. as epith. of *κερανόος*, smouldering, Od. 23, 330; 24, 539, Hes. Th. 515; opp. to $\alpha\acute{\iota}\theta\omicron\varsigma$, Nic. Th. 129 (where $\psi\omicron\lambda\omicron\epsilon\iota\varsigma$ is the fem.): cf. Arist. Mund. 4, 20.—II. dusky, dirty; hence also clad in mourning, like Lat. *sordidus*.

$\Psi\omicron\lambda\omicron\kappa\omicron\mu\epsilon\iota\alpha$, $\alpha\varsigma$, $\acute{\eta}$, ($\psi\omicron\lambda\omicron\varsigma$, $\kappa\omicron\mu\acute{\epsilon}\omega$) big talk of thunder and lightning, i. e. empty noise and fury, Ar. Eq. 696, with allusion to $\psi\omicron\lambda\omicron\epsilon\iota\varsigma$ *κερανόος*.

$\Psi\omicron\Lambda\omicron\varsigma$, $\omicron\upsilon$, δ , soot, smoke, $\epsilon\pi\acute{\iota}\beta\alpha\mu\acute{\iota}\omega$ $\psi\omicron\lambda\omicron$, Aesch. Fr. 19; also lightning that scorches without setting on fire, Nic. Th. 288; cf. Arist. Meteor. 3, 1, 10. (Akin to $\psi\omicron\theta\omicron\varsigma$ and $\sigma\omicron\pi\omicron\delta\omicron\varsigma$.)

$\Psi\omicron\rho\omicron\varsigma$, $\omicron\upsilon$, δ , an unknown fish, Numen. ap. Ath. 313 E; also $\psi\acute{\��}\rho\omicron\varsigma$.

$\Psi\omicron\phi\acute{\epsilon}\omega$, ω , f. $\acute{\alpha}\omega\omega$, ($\psi\omicron\phi\omicron\varsigma$) to make an inarticulate noise, to sound, make a noise, Lat. *strepere*, Eur. Or. 137; $\psi\omicron\phi\acute{\epsilon}\iota$ ἀρβύλη, Id. Bacch. 638; $\psi\omicron\phi\acute{\epsilon}\iota$ φοῦτος, Id. H. F. 78; so $\epsilon\iota$ $\alpha\iota$ θύραι νύκτωρ $\psi\omicron\phi\acute{\epsilon}\iota$, i. e. if they were heard to open, Lat. *si crepuissent*, Lys. 93, 1, 19; of a cracked pot, Ar. Ach. 933; of wood, Id. Pac. 612?; also, $\psi\omicron\phi\acute{\epsilon}\iota$ πρὸς τῷ δαπέδῳ $\acute{\eta}$ κοιλῇ ὀπλῇ, Xen. Ep. 1, 3; $\psi\omicron\phi\acute{\epsilon}\iota$ πορῶντες, Plat. Rep. 396 B; esp., of an empty noise, πάντα γὰρ τοι τῷ $\phi\omicron\beta\omicron\upsilon\mu\acute{\epsilon}\nu\omega$ $\psi\omicron\phi\acute{\epsilon}\iota$, Soph. Fr. 58; cf. $\psi\omicron\phi\omicron\varsigma$.—II. c. acc. $\psi\omicron\phi\acute{\epsilon}\iota$ τὰς θύρας, to knock at the door inside when one is coming out, Heliod. Hence

$\Psi\omicron\phi\eta\mu\alpha$, $\alpha\varsigma$, $\tau\omicron$, like $\psi\omicron\phi\omicron\varsigma$, a noise.

$\Psi\omicron\phi\eta\sigma\iota\varsigma$, $\epsilon\omega\varsigma$, η , ($\psi\omicron\phi\acute{\epsilon}\omega$) the making a noise, sounding, *ικρίων*, Cratin. Incert. 51, Arist. de Anima 3, 2, 5. Hence

$\Psi\omicron\phi\eta\tau\acute{\iota}\kappa\omicron\varsigma$, η , $\acute{\omicron}\nu$, able to make a noise, of animals, opp. to τὰ ἄφωνα and $\phi\omega\eta\eta\epsilon\nu\tau\alpha$, Aris. H. A. 1, 1, 29.

$\Psi\omicron\phi\omicron\delta\epsilon\iota\epsilon\iota\alpha$, $\alpha\varsigma$, $\acute{\eta}$, fear at every noise: from

$\Psi\omicron\phi\omicron\delta\epsilon\iota\eta\varsigma$, $\epsilon\varsigma$, gen. $\epsilon\omicron\varsigma$, ($\psi\omicron\phi\omicron\varsigma$, $\delta\epsilon\omicron\varsigma$) frightened at every noise, shy, timid, esp. of animals, Plut. Fab. 27, etc.; hence also of men, Plat. Phaedr. 257 D; cf. Meineke Menand. p. 183, sq. Adv. - $\epsilon\omicron\iota\varsigma$.

$\Psi\omicron\phi\omicron\epsilon\iota\delta\eta\varsigma$, $\epsilon\varsigma$, like a noise, noisy. Adv. - $\acute{\omicron}\delta\epsilon\varsigma$.

$\Psi\omicron\phi\omicron\mu\acute{\eta}\eta\varsigma$, $\epsilon\varsigma$, gen. $\epsilon\omicron\varsigma$, ($\psi\omicron\phi\omicron\varsigma$, $\mu\acute{\eta}\delta\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$) meditating noise, noisy, uproarious, epith of Bacchus, Anth. P. 9, 524.

$\Psi\epsilon\rho\omicron\pi\omicron\iota\delta\varsigma$ $\acute{\omicron}\nu$, making a noise & din.

$\Psi\omicron\phi\omicron\varsigma$, $\omicron\upsilon$, δ , any inarticulate sound, as opp. to $\phi\omega\eta\eta$, Hems. *erh* Luc. 1, p. 84: a noise, sound, Lat. *strepitus*, *iter* $\psi\omicron\phi\omicron\varsigma$, H. Hom. Merc. 285; πόλις $\psi\omicron\phi\omicron\varsigma$ πλέα, Eur. Ion 601; ψ . γλώσσης, Id. H. F. 229; $\epsilon\iota\gamma\eta\mu\acute{\alpha}\tau\omicron\nu$, Soph. Fr. 482; $\acute{\alpha}\nu\epsilon\mu\alpha\nu$, Plat. Rep. 397 A, etc.; esp. of a door opening, Ar. Ran. 604, Plat. Symp. 212 C, etc.; cf. $\psi\omicron\phi\acute{\epsilon}\omega$:—a crash, Thuc. 4, 115:—also in good sense of musical instruments, ψ . $\lambda\omega\tau\omicron\upsilon$, $\kappa\iota\theta\acute{\alpha}\rho\alpha\varsigma$, Eur. Bacch. 987, Cycl. 443.—2 esp., a mere sound, empty sound o noise, τοῦ σοῦ $\psi\omicron\phi\omicron\varsigma$ οὐκ ἂν στραφεῖ $\eta\nu$, your noise will never turn me, Soph. Aj. 1116; $\kappa\epsilon\acute{\nu}\omicron\varsigma$ $\psi\omicron\phi\omicron\varsigma$, Eur. Rhes. 565: hence also the empty *air* plause of the mob, Valck. Phoen. 397; $\psi\omicron\phi\omicron\varsigma$, mere sounds, of high-sounding words or names, Bergl. Alciphro. 2, 3, 76, Luc. Dial. Meretr. 15; so, ψ . $\theta\eta\mu\acute{\alpha}\tau\omicron\nu$, of Aeschylus' poetry, Ar. Ran. 492, cf. Nub. 1367. (Akin to $\psi\omicron\theta\omicron\varsigma$.)

$\Psi\omicron\phi\omicron\delta\eta\varsigma$, $\epsilon\varsigma$, contr. for $\psi\omicron\phi\omicron\epsilon\iota\delta\eta\varsigma$, ($\psi\omicron\phi\omicron\varsigma$, είδος) noisy, ποιητής, Arist. Rhet. 3, 3, 3.

$\Psi\acute{\��}$, $\acute{\eta}$, = $\psi\acute{\��}$, $\psi\acute{\��}\iota\alpha$, q. v.

$\Psi\acute{\��}\chi\iota\omicron\nu$, $\omicron\upsilon$, $\tau\omicron$, ($\psi\acute{\��}\chi\omega$) a place for cooling, a cooler; cf. $\psi\acute{\��}\chi\epsilon\iota\omicron\nu$.

$\Psi\acute{\��}\chi\epsilon\iota\varsigma$, $\epsilon\omega\varsigma$, δ , ($\psi\acute{\��}\chi\omega$) a cooler, like $\psi\acute{\��}\kappa\tau\eta\rho$, Alex. Εἰσοικ. 2, Euphro Ἀποιδ. 1.

$\Psi\acute{\��}\gamma\mu\alpha$, $\alpha\tau\omicron\varsigma$, $\tau\omicron$, ($\psi\acute{\��}\chi\omega$) a cooling.—II. any thing that cools; hence,—I. a cooling medicine or lotion, Hipp.; v. Foes. Oec.—2. a fan, Clearch. ap. Ath. 257 B.—III. a breath drawn, respiration, Dion. Comp. p. 279.—IV. cold, chilling behaviour, like Lat. *frigus*, Joseph.

$\Psi\acute{\��}\gamma\mu\acute{o}\varsigma$, $\omicron\upsilon$, δ , ($\psi\acute{\��}\chi\omega$) a cooling, catching cold:—the cold fit of an ague.

—II. a drying, LXX.

$\Psi\acute{\��}\gamma\mu\omicron\upsilon$ $\lambda\acute{\iota}\mu\epsilon\nu$, δ , harbour of *Ψυγμύς*, on the coast of Aethiopia, Strab. p. 774.

$\Psi\acute{\��}\gamma\mu\omicron$, earliest form of $\psi\acute{\��}\chi\omega$, but only in very late Eccl.

$\Psi\acute{\��}\theta\omicron\varsigma$, $\acute{\eta}$, $\acute{\omicron}\nu$, = $\psi\acute{\��}\theta\omicron\varsigma$, only so ind in Theogn. 122. Other MSS. have $\psi\epsilon\delta\omicron\varsigma$, which can give no sense; most add. follow Ruhnck. in reading $\psi\acute{\��}\theta\omicron\varsigma$; but $\psi\acute{\��}\theta\omicron\varsigma$ is a good word, formed like $\kappa\upsilon\delta\omicron\varsigma$, which exists by the side of $\kappa\upsilon\delta\omicron\varsigma$, Br. Theogn. l. c.

$\Psi\acute{\��}\theta\omicron\kappa\iota\omicron\nu$, $\omicron\upsilon$, $\tau\omicron$, dim. from sq., q. v.

$\Psi\acute{\��}\theta\omicron\varsigma$, $\alpha\kappa\omicron\varsigma$, δ , with dim. $\psi\acute{\��}\theta\omicron\kappa\iota\omicron\nu$, $\tau\omicron$, a white blister on the tip of the tongue, strictly a lie-blister, because they were said to be caused by one's telling a lie, = $\psi\epsilon\upsilon\mu\alpha$ (q. v.), Diosc., etc.—generally, a blister, pimple, Id. $\Psi\acute{\��}\theta\omicron\varsigma$, $\acute{\alpha}$, $\acute{\omicron}\nu$, = $\psi\epsilon\upsilon\delta\omicron\varsigma$, lying, untrue, Luc. 235, 1219; cf. Ruhnck. Ep. Cr. p. 215; v. sub $\psi\acute{\��}\theta\omicron\varsigma$.

$\Psi\acute{\��}\theta\eta\varsigma$, $\epsilon\varsigma$, or $\psi\acute{\��}\theta\eta\varsigma$, $\epsilon\varsigma$, = $\psi\epsilon\upsilon\delta\eta\varsigma$ Aesch. Ag. 999.

$\Psi\acute{\��}\theta\eta\omega$, = $\psi\epsilon\upsilon\theta\eta\omega$, to whisper Gramm.

$\Psi\acute{\��}\theta\omicron\varsigma$ $\omicron\iota\omicron\varsigma$, δ , = $\psi\acute{\��}\theta\omicron\varsigma$.

$\Psi\acute{\��}\theta\iota\sigma\tau\eta\varsigma$, $\omicron\upsilon$, δ , = $\psi\acute{\��}\theta\iota\sigma\tau\eta\varsigma$ Gramm.

$\Psi\acute{\��}\theta\omicron\varsigma$, $\epsilon\omicron\varsigma$, $\tau\omicron$, poet. collat. form for $\psi\epsilon\iota\delta\omicron\varsigma$, a lie, untruth, Aesch. Ag. 478, 1089.—II. as adj., lying, false, untrue, Call. Fr. 184. (Hence $\psi\acute{\��}\theta\eta\omega$, v. $\psi\epsilon\upsilon\delta\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$, sub fin.) [v]

$\Psi\acute{\��}\theta\omicron\varsigma$, $\acute{\omicron}\nu$, δ , a liar, Gramm.

$\Psi\acute{\��}\kappa\tau\eta\rho$, $\eta\rho\omicron\varsigma$, δ , ($\psi\acute{\��}\chi\omega$) a wine cooler, which stood on the dinner-table on a tripod, and was used some times to drink from, Plat. Symp. 21 E, Comici ap. Ath. 502 C, sq. so

ψυαήρες γάλακτος, Philostr.: also, ψυρεός. Cf. Ruhnk. Tim. s. v. Hemst. Poll. 10, 74.—II. οἱ ψυαήρες, cool, shady places for recreation.

Ψυαήρας, ου, = foreg. I, Euphro. Ἀποδ. 1.

Ψυαήριον, ου, τό, [Ψ]=sq., Alex. Agon. 2, 7.

Ψυαήριον, ου, τό, dim. from ψυαήρ I.—II. as neut. from sq., like ψυαήρ II, a cool, shady place, Hes. Fr. 47, 8, Aesch. Fr. 138, cf. Eur. Phaeth. 8. (Ath. 503 C, D.)

Ψυαήριος, α, ου, (ψυαήρ) cooling, shady, ψ. περὰ i. e. Ians, Achae. ap. Ath. 690 B. Only poet.; cf. foreg.

Ψυαήκος, ή, όν, (ψύχω)= foreg., cooling, being the prose form, as in Plut. 2, 652 C, etc.

Ψυαός, ή, όν, verb. adj. from ψύχω, cooled: to be cooled.

ΨΥΛΛΑ, ης, ή, a flea, Lat. pulex, Ar. Nub. 145, 149, etc.: also, ψύλλος, ό, Epich. p. 111, which seems to be the Dor. form, though used by Arist. H. A. 4, 10, 4; cf. Lob. Phryn. 332.—II. a kind of spider, Arist. H. A. 9, 39, 1.

Ψύλλειον, ου, τό,=ψύλλιον, Orph. Arg. 959.

Ψύλλιζω, to catch fleas, susp.

†Ψύλλικός, ή, όν, of the Ψylli, ό Ψ. κολύπας, Psyllicus sinus.

Ψύλλιον or ψυλλίον, ου, τό, (ψύλλα) flea-wood, plantago psyllium, Linn., Diosc. 4, 70, Luc. Tragop. 157.

Ψύλλο or ψύλλος, barbarism in Ar. Thesm. 1180.

Ψυλλάβρωτος, ου, (ψύλλα, βιβρώσκα) eaten of fleas, Theophr.

†Ψύλλοι, ων, οι, the Ψylli, a people of Africa in Cyrenaica, Hdt. 4, 173; Strab. p. 588.

†Ψύλλος, ου, ό, Ψyllus, masc. pr. n., Anth. P. 7, 403.

Ψύλλος, ό,=ψύλλω, q. v.

Ψύλλοτοξότης, ου, ό, (ψύλλα, τοξότης) a flea-archer, flea-knight, comic word in Luc. V. Hist. 1, 13.

†Ψύλλω, ους, ή, Ψyollo, fem. pr. n., Anth. P. 7, 607.

Ψυλλάωδης, ες, (είδος) like fleas: full of fleas.

Ψύλω, ό, a fish, dub. I. for τίλω.

Ψυμνός, ψυμνός, ψυμνός, late and bad forms of ψυμνός.

Ψύς, not ψύς, εως, ή, (ψύχω) a cooling or chilling: a becoming cold, cf. ἀκρασθίων, ψ. ποδών, Hipp., v. Foës. Oec.: also in plur., opp. to θερμήτης, Plat. Legg. 897 A.

†Ψύρα, ου, τά, Ψyra, a small island on the Asiatic coast near Chios, with a city of same name, now Ipsara, Strab. p. 645.

†Ψυρίη, νήσος, ή, = foreg., Od. 3, 172.

Ψύρος, ό, v. φόρος.

Ψύττα=ψύττα, σίττα, Eur. Cycl. 49.

†Ψυττάλια, ας, ή, Ψyrtalē, a little island in the Saronic gulf between Salamis and the main land of Attica, Hdt. 8, 76, 95; Paus. 1, 36, 2: cf. mq

†Ψυττάλια, ας, ή, = foreg., Strab. p. 395.

Ψυττω, Dor. for πύτω, the Lat. spuo, to spit.

Ψυααγώγω, ό, f. -ήσω, to be a ψυααγώγος, to lead departed souls to the nether world, esp. of Mercury, Luc. D. Deor. 7, 4, etc.—II. to evoke or conjure up the dead by sacrifice, ψ. τοὺς τεθνεῖστας, Plat. Legg. 909 B:—hence,—2. to lead or attract the souls of the living; to win over, persuade, Lat. allicere, pellicere, abire animam, Xen.

Mem. 3, 10, 6; but usu. in bad sense, to lead away, inveigle, delude, ψ. τοὺς ἀκροαμένους, Isocr. 24 D; ψ. τινα λόγους, Lycurg. 152, 12; καλῶς αἰσθεταί, ψ. αὐτοὺς αἰσθεταί, Dem. 1099, 10; 1364, 8; ὑπὸ εἰδώλων καὶ φαντασμάτων ψυααγόμενοι, Plat. Tim. 71 A.—Ar. Av. 1555 plays upon all these senses, οὐ Σωκράτης ψυααγώγῃ, where Socrates plays the ψυααγώγος: cf. Ruhnk. Tim.—III. in late authors, to traffic in souls or lives, to kidnap, A. B.—IV. to lie at the last gasp, Lat. animam agere. Hence

Ψυααγώγημα, ατος, τό, a delight, refreshment.

Ψυααγώγος, ας, ή, (ψυααγώγος) a leading of souls to the nether world.—II. an evoking them from it.—2. metaphor, a winning of men's souls, persuasion, whence rhetoric is called a ψυααγώγῃ by Plat. Phaedr. 261 A, 271 C: generally, pleasure, pastime, Polyb. 32, 15, 5, Luc. Nigr. 18, etc.

Ψυααγωγικός, ή, όν, belonging to a ψυααγωγός, proper to him: winning, persuasive, Arist. Poet. 6, 28:—ή -κή (sc. τέχνη),=ψυααγωγία II. 2, Plat. Minos 321 A.

Ψυααγώνιον, ου, τό, like ψυααγμαντεῖον, a place where departed souls are conjured up and questioned.—II. an air-hole in the shafts of mines to admit fresh air, Lat. spiraculum, Theophr.: from

Ψυααγώγος, όν, (ψυχή, άγω):—leading departed souls to the nether world, esp. as epith. of Mercury, like ψυααγομπός, ap. Hesych.—II. conjuring up the dead to question them, evoking the dead, ψ. γόοι, Aesch. Pers. 687:—as subst., a necromancer, ψυααγώγος, Eur. Alc. 1128; of ψ, the name of a play by Aesch.—2. metaphor, leading or persuading the souls of the living; hence, winning, persuasive: also in bad sense, inveigling, delusive.—III. in late, esp. Alexandr., authors, trafficking in souls or lives; ό ψ, a kidnapper, A. B.

Ψυααζω, f. -άσω, (ψύχος) to refresh one's self in the shade, Alciph.

Ψυααζός, α, ου, of, belonging to the soul.

Ψυααπάτης, ου, ό, (ψυχή, άπάτω) beguiling the soul, όνειρος, Mel. 103: but also in better sense, heart-delighting, Anth. P. 12, 256, etc. [α]

Ψυααρίον, ου, τό, dim. from ψυχή, Plat. Rep. 519 A, Theaet. 195 A. [α]

Ψυααράς, άγος, ό, a kidnapper.

Ψυααστής, ου, ό, (ψυααζω) one who cools himself in the shade: hence of Ψυααστά, a play of Stratius.

Ψυααώ, ω, to cool, Ael. V. H. 3, 1.

Ψυαενός, ή, όν, (ψύχος) cooling, cool, fresh, Xen. Oec. 9, 3 and 4.

Ψυαείον, or ψυαείον, ου, τό, (ψύχος) a place for cooling things, esp. water, Sensus ap. Ath. 123 D.

Ψυαεμπορικός, ή, όν, belonging to a seller or to the sale of souls: ή -κή (sc. τέχνη), the sale of souls, or rather trade and traffic in mental wares, Plat. Sophist. 224 B: from

Ψυαεμπορος, ου, (ψυχή, έμπορος) trafficking in souls or men.

Ψυχή, ης, ή, (ψύχω):—breath, Lat. anima, esp. as the sign of life, life, spirit, Hom., etc.; as, ψυχή τε μένος τε, II. 5, 296, etc.; ψυχή τε καὶ αἰών, II. 16, 453, Od. 9, 523; ψυχή καὶ θυμός, II. 11, 334, Od. 21, 154; ψυχῆς δλεθρός, II. 22, 325; τὸν δ' έλαπε ψυχή, II. 5, 696, Od. 14, 426: it leaves the body with the blood, ψυχή δέ κε

Ψυαμένην ώτεῖλην έσσυτ' έπει-

γομένη, II. 14, 518; άμα ψυχήν καὶ έγχος έξέρουσ' αἰχμήν, 16, 505 cf. 7, 330, etc.:—ψυχήν παρθένας, staking or risking one's life, Od. 3, 74; 9, 255; αἰών έμην ψυχήν παραβαλλόμενος πολεμείην, II. 9, 322; περί ψυχῆς, for one's life, i. e. to save it, Od. 9, 423; so, μάχεσθαι περί ψυχῆς, Od. 22, 245; θέειν περί ψυχῆς, II. 22, 161, πράξειν περί ψυχῆς, Valc. Hdt. 7, 39; ό περί της ψυχῆς άγών, a struggle for life and death, Soph. El. 1492; περί της ψ. άγωνίζεσθαι, δρόμον δρᾶμην, Xen. Hipparch. 1, 19, Ar. Vesp. 376; της ψυχῆς πρίασθαι το, to buy a thing with one's life:—so also in Hdt., etc., πονήν της Αἰσόπου ψυχῆς ανελέεσθαι, to take revenge for the life of Aesop, Hdt. 2, 134, cf. 7, 39; ψυχᾶν Αἰδᾶ τελέων, Pind. I. 1, 99; ψυχᾶς βάλλον Id. O. 8, 51; and in Att., ψυχήν κτείνειν, Eur. Tro. 1214; έκτείνειν, Ar. Nub. 712; etc.: of the life of animals, Hes. Sc. 173, Pind. N. 1, 70.—II. the soul or immortal part of man, as opp. to his body or perishable part, in Hom. only in the signf. of a departed soul, spirit, ghost: he represents it as bodiless and not to be seized by mortal hands (Od. 11, 207), but yet keeping the form of him who owned it in life, ψ. Άγαμέμνονος, Αἰάντος, etc., freq. in the Nekyia (Od. 11); hence also ψ. καὶ εἰδώλων, II. 23, 104, cf. 72, Od. 24, 14: v. Völcker on the Homeric ψυχή (Giessem 1825) quoted in Nitzsch Od. vol. 3, p. 188.—2. the abstract notion of the soul or spirit of man, Lat. animus, first in Hdt., ανθρώπου ψυχή άθάνατος έστι, 2, 123, cf. Plat. Phaedr. 245 C, etc.:—hence ψυχήν τινος, periphr. for the man himself, as, ψ. Όρέστου=Όρέστης, Soph. El. 1127, cf. Phil. 55; also, ψυχαί absol. =άνθρωποι, so that Ar. could say ψυχαί πολλὰν έθανον, many souls perished, Thesm. 864, Lys. 963; ψυχαί σοφᾶι, Id. Nub. 94:—hence in addressing persons, ό μελέα ψυχῆ, Soph. Phil. 714; ό άγαθή καὶ πιστή ψ., Xen. Cyr. 7, 3, 8.—3. the ψυχή was the seat of θυμός, i. e. of the will, desires, and passions, the soul, heart, Hdt. 3, 14, though many Homeric usages, quoted under signf. 1, run into this signf.; εκ της ψυχῆς, from the inmost soul, with all the heart, εκ της ψ. φίλος, Xen. An. 7, 7, 43: τίνα οισέσθι με την ψυχήν έχειν; how do you think it fares with me? Dem. 842, 15:—esp., sensual desire, propensity, appetite, δοῦναι τι τη ψυχῇ, like Lat. indulgere animo, Aesch. Pers. 841, Theoc. 16, 24; δσα ή ψυχή δέχεται, Hipp.; ή ψυχή οὐ προσιεσται σίτον, Xen. Cyr. 8, 7, 4.—III. as the organ of νοῦς, i. e. of thought, and judgment, the soul, mind, reason, understanding, first in Hdt. 5, 124, cf. Stallb. Plat. Tim. 30 B:—also, the soul, spirit of an author, Lat. ingenium, Dion. H.—IV. the anima mundi or living spirit, which was supposed in the Ancient Philosophy ire per omnes terrasque tractusque maris coelestisque profundum, cf. Plat. Tim. 30 B, 34 B, sqq., Ritter Hist. of Philos. 1, pp. 200, 205, 235; 2, 349.—V. a butterfly or moth, which was an emblem of the immortal soul, by reason of its passing through a kind of death in the chrysalis form.—VI. also as a prop. n., Psyche, the mistress of Cupid, or Love, an allegory ingeniously handled by Apuleius, Metaph. Lib. 4, 5 and 6. In works of art, Psyche is represented with butterfly's wings

or even as a butterfly, Müller Archæol. d. Kunst, § 391, 9.

Ψυχῆτος, η, ον, having a ψυχή, alive, living, Luc. Vit. Auct. 6;—an Ion. ἦν.

Ψυχίδιον, ον, τό, dim. from ψυχή, Lat. animula, Luc. Navig. 26.

Ψυχίζουαι, only used as pass., to grow cold, freeze.

Ψυχικός, η, όν, (ψυχή) of the soul or life, e. g. δύναμις, πνεῦμα, the power, spirit or breath of life; ψ. όρμαι, Polyb. 8, 12, 9:—living, spiritual, mental, opp. to σωματικός, Anth. P. append. 282:—spirited, lively, Alex. Incert. 67 A: but also,—2. concerned with this life only, animal, natural, opp. to πνευματικός, N. T. Adv. -κάς, LXX.

Ψυχίνος, η, όν,=ψυχεινός.

Ψυχιον, ον, τό, v. ψυχείον.

Ψυχινικός, όν,=ψυχούλικος.

Ψυχρός, όν, ό, cold, frost: esp., the feverish chill of an ague.

Ψυχοβλάβης, ές, injuring, or injured in the soul.

Ψυχοβόρος, όν,=ψυχοφθόρος.

Ψυχογονία, ας, η, (ψυχή, γονή) the generation of the soul, Plut. 2, 415 E.

Ψυχογονικός, η, όν, belonging to ψυχογονία.

Ψυχοδαίκτης, ον, ό, (ψυχή, δαίζω) destroying or killing the soul, Anth. P. 9, 524.

Ψυχοδιάβατος, ον, going through, piercing the soul.

Ψυχοδοτήρ, ήρος, ό, (ψυχή, δίδωμι) giver of the soul or life, Anth. P. 9, 525.

Ψυχοειδής, ές, (ψυχή, είδος) of the nature of soul, spiritual, Philo.

Ψυχόθεν, adv., from the soul or heart.

Ψυχοκτόνος, ον, slaying the soul.

Ψυχόλεθρος, ον, (ψυχή, όλεθρος) soul-destroying: ό ψ., as subst., the death of the soul.

Ψυχολιπής, ές, (ψυχή, λείπω) lifeless, δύναμις, Anth. Plan. 266.

Ψυχομαντεϊον, ον, τό, (ψυχή, μαντεϊον) a place where the souls of the dead are conjured up to be questioned as to the future, like ψυχοπομτεϊον, Plut. 2, 109 B.

Ψυχομαντις, εως, ό, (ψυχή, μάντις) one who conjures up the souls of the dead, a necromancer.

Ψυχομυχία, ό, f. -ήσω, (ψυχή, μάχη) to fight to the last gasp, fight desperately, Polyb. 1, 58, 7, etc. Hence Ψυχομυχία, ας, η, desperate fighting, Polyb. 1, 59, 6.

Ψυχοπλάνης, ές, (ψυχή, πλανάω) deluding the soul, Anth. P. 9, 524.

Ψυχοπομτεϊον, ον, τό, a place where departed souls are conjured up, like ψυχομαντεϊον, Plut. 2, 560 E: from Ψυχοπομπός, όν, (ψυχή, πέμπω) conductor or guide of souls, of Charon, Eur. Alc. 362; of Apollo, Plut. 2, 758 B; of Mercury.

Ψυχορράγω, ό, f. -ήσω, and ψυχορράγης, ές=ψυχορρό-

Ψυχορράγιος, ό, f. -ήσω, strictly to let the soul break loose, hence to lie at the last gasp, Lat. animam agere, Eur. Alc. 20, H. F. 324; Ep. ψυχοραγία, Ar. Rh. 2, 833: from

Ψυχορράγης, ές, gen. έος, (ψυχή, ρήγνυμι) letting the soul break loose, hence lying at the last gasp, γυναικες εν τόκοις ψυχορράγαις, Eur. I. T. 1466.

Ψυχορράγια, ας, η, the death-struggle.

Ψυχορροφέω, ό, f. -ήσω, (ψυχή, ροφέω) to suck out the soul or life.—II. (ψύχος) to sip cooled wine, Plat. (Com.) Incert. 58.

Ψύχος, εος τό (ψύγω):—coolness,

cool, Od. 10, 555, Aesch. Ag. 971: cold, frost, oft. in Hdt., who also has plur. ψύχαι, like Lat. frigora, in 4, 28, 129; and so ψύχη, Xen. Oec. 5, 4, Cyn. 5, 9:—έν ψύχει, in winter, Soph. Phil. 17, cf. Hermipp. Incert. 21.

Ψυχοσώος, ον, (ψυχή, σώζω) saving the soul, Anth. P. 9, 197; 15, 12.

Ψυχοστασία, ας, η, (ψυχή, στάσις) a weighing of souls or lives: the title of a tragedy of Aesch., in which Thetis and Aurora weighed the lives of Achilles and Memnon against one another, and the latter was found lighter, Plut. 2, 17 B; cf. Schütz Aesch. Fr. 263. Aesch. followed the passage in Il. 22, 210 sq.; it is parodied with great zest in Ar. Ran. 1365, sq.

Ψυχοστόλος, ον, sending or escorting the soul.

Ψυχοτάκης, ές, (ψυχή, τήκω) melting the soul or heart, χείλη, δάκρυα, etc., Anth. P. 5, 56, Plan. 198.

Ψυχοταμία, ον, ό, (ψυχή, ταμία) the ταμία of souls, Herm. ap. Stob. Ecl. 1, 1084.

Ψυχοτροφέω, ό, f. -ήσω, to sustain the soul or life, enliven: from

Ψυχοτρόφος, ον, (ψυχή, τρέφω) sustaining life or soul, άνραι, Orph. H. 15, 3.

Ψυχότροφος, ον, (ψύχος, τρέφω) nourished by cold or frost, thriving therein, Diosc.

Ψυχοτρίκεομαι, f. -ήσομαι, dep. mid., to be at the last gasp, Lat. animam trahere, LXX.: from

Ψυχοτρίλος, ον, (ψυχή, έλκω) at the last gasp.—II. attracting souls, conveying them.

Ψυχοθρόρος, ον, (ψυχή, θείρω) soul-destructive, deadly, Orph. H. 67, 6.

Ψυχόω, ό, f. -ώσω, (ψυχή) to give soul or life to, λίβω, Anth. Plan. 159.—II. (ψύχος) to cool, make cold, Plut. 2, 1052 F.

Ψυχράω, f. -ανώ, (ψυχρός) to make cool or cold, cool. Hence

Ψυχράσία, ας, η, a growing cold, coldness, Plut. 2, 1110 A.—II. a making cold, Epicur. ap. Diog. L. 10, 107.

Ψυχρενία, ατος, τό, a cold, frigid discourse, Galen.: from

Ψυχρενμία, (ψυχρός) dep. mid., to speak or act coldly, Hermogen.

Ψυχρήλατος, ον, (ψυχρός, έλαίνω III. 1):—cold-forged: of red-hot iron quenched in cold water, and so hardened, Plut. 2, 434 A; cf. Casaub. Ath. 501 B.

Ψυχρία, ας, η, (ψυχρός) cold, frostiness, Plut. 2, 1038 F.

Ψυχρίζω, f. -ίσω Att. -ίζω, to cool. Hence

Ψυχριστός, η, όν, verb. adj., cooled.

Ψυχροβάφης, ές, (ψυχρός, βάπτω) dyed in cold water, Luc. Lexiph. 5.—II. imparted by a cold tincture, esp. of colours and scents, ψ. άνθή, Theophr. de Odor. 22; cf. Salmas. in Solin. p. 807.

Ψυχροδόχος, ον, (ψυχρός, δέχομαι) receiving what is cold, οίκος ψ., the cold-bath room, Luc. Hipp. 7.

Ψυχροκόλιος, ον, (ψυχρός, κοιλία) having a cold stomach, Procl.

Ψυχρολόγιω, ό, f. -ήσω, to use frigid phrases: and

Ψυχρολογία, ας, η, frigid phraseology, Luc. D. Mort. 16, 5: from

Ψυχρολόγος, ον, (ψυχρός, λέγω) using frigid or exaggerated phrases.

Ψυχρολυσία, ας, η, bathing in cold water, Theophr. Fr. 9, 16.

Ψυχρολουτέω, ό, f. -ήσω, to bathe in cold water, v. l. for ψυχρολουτρέω, q. v.: from

Ψυχρολούτης, ον, ό, (ψυχρός, λούομαι) a bather in cold water.

Ψυχρολουτρέω, ό, with collat. form ψυχρολουτέω, to bathe in cold water Ar. Fr. 39; cf. Lob. Phryn. 594, Wytt Plat. 2, 52 E.

Ψυχρομίγης, ές, (ψυχρός, μίγνυω) mixed with cold, Plut. 2, 892 A.

Ψυχροποιέω, ό, f. -ήσω, to make cold or cool. Hence

Ψυχροποιητικός, η, όν, fitted for cooling or refreshing.

Ψυχροποιός, όν, making cold, cool ing.

Ψυχροποσία, ας, η, a drinking of cold water, Plut. 2, 692 D, etc.: and

Ψυχροποτέω, ό, f. -ήσω, to drink cold water, Plut. 2, 60 A: from

Ψυχροπότης, ον, ό, (ψυχρός, πίνω) a cold-water drinker, Mel. 18, Plut. 2, 690 B.

Ψυχρός, ά, όν, (ψύγω):—cold, chill; also cool, fresh; χάλασα, νηάδες, χιών, Il. 15, 171; 19, 358; 22, 152; ψ. χαλκός (as we say 'cold steel'), 5, 75: ψ. ύδωρ, Od. 9, 392, etc.; τό ψυχρόν (sc. ύδωρ), Theop. 263; ψυχρόν λούινται, Hdt. 2, 37 (but τό ψ, also=ψύχος, cold, Id. 1, 142); ψ. αίθήρη, αίραι, Pind. O. 13, 125, etc.:—esp. of dead things, Soph. O. C. 622; cf. Valck. Phoen. 1448.—II. metaph. like our cold, Lat. frigidus, viz.,—1. of things and events, cold, vain, fruitless ψ. έπικουρή, Hdt. 6, 108; νίκη, 9, 49: also, chilling, dreary, θερμην επί ψυχροισι καρδίαν έχεις, Soph. Ant. 88.—2. of feelings, ψυχρά τέφρις, Ελπίς, Eur. Alc. 354, I. A. 101a; also ψ. βίος, Ar. Plut. 263.—3. so of persons, cold-hearted, heartless, spiritless indifferent, without life, taste or feeling, Plat. Euthyd. 284 E, Xen. Cyr. 8, 4, 22 and 23.—4. esp. of exaggerated, glittering phrases, or things told in such phrase, cold, frigid, Ar. Thesm. 848; έωλα και ψυχρά, Dem. 551, 13. cf. Arist. Rhet. 3, 3: so adv. -ρως ψυχρως ποιεΐν, Ar. Thesm. 170, λέγειν, Heind. Plat. Euthyd. 284 E. Hence

Ψυχρότης, ήτος, η, coldness, coolness, chill, cold, Plat. Rep. 437 E.—II. metaph. of persons, coldness of heart, indifference, Dem. 312, 15.—2. of exaggerated, glittering phrases and the like, frigidity, Aristid.

Ψυχροφός, ον, (ψυχρός, φοβέωμαι) dreading cold water, Galen.

Ψυχροφόρος, ον, (ψυχρός, φέρω) carrying cold water, τό ψ., a cold bath.

Ψυχρόω, ό, f. -ώσω, (ψυχρός) to make cold or cool: pass., to grow, be cold or cool, Anth. P. 12, 7.

ΨΥΧΩ, f. ψύσω: aor. 1 pass. ένψύχην, Jac. Anth. P. p. 176; aor. 2 ένψύγην and ένψύχην, Lob. Phryn. 318, Butt. Ausf. Gr. § 100, Anm. 6 n.:—strictly, to breathe, blow, ήκα μάλα ψύσασα, Il. 20, 440.—II. usu., to make cold or cold, cool, first in Hdt. 3, 104 opp. to θερμαίνω, Plat. Phaedr. 263 B, etc.:—hence, to refresh, Lat. so vere, Soph. Fr. 400; cf. Alex. Άστωτόδ. 1, 10, Ar. Rh. 4, 1527:—also, to chill, κέντρον ψύχειν ψυχράν έμάν Aesch. Fr. 693.—2. pass., to grow cool or cold, Hdt. 4, 181, and Plat.: also of fire, to be put out, Plat. Criti. 120 B:—later, an intr. act. occurs, to seek the cool air, Nic. Th. 473.—III. to dry, make dry. (From signif. I comes ψύχρη, like Lat. anima, from root *άω ημι: from signif. II, ψύχος, ψυχρός, etc.) [so always, except in aor. 2 pass. ψύγηναι, v. Ar. Nub. 151.]

Ψύσσις, εως, η, (ψύγω) a giring

οὐα οὐ life to, animating, quickening, Ant. 12, 24:—also the soul itself, cp. Clem. Al.

Ψυχφέλεια, ας, ἡ, profit to the soul.

Ψυχφέλης, ἐς, (ψυχῇ, ὠφέλῃ) profiting the soul or spirit.

*Ψῶ, rare collat. form of ψῶα, ψῶα, occurring only in Gramm., as the root of ψυθός, ψυθίζω, ψυθιρίζω, ψυθρός, ψυθύνος, ψευδός, ψεύδω, etc.: perh. also akin to ψυχω, ψυχῇ, ψυχω.

Ψῶα, ας, ἡ, (ψῶ) rottenness, putrid stench, poet. word, only found ap. Suid, cf. E. M., cf. sq., and ψῶρα.

Ψῶα, ἡ=ψῶρα, Eupol. Maric. 21.

Ψῶβια, ας, ἡ,=sq.

Ψῶβιον, ον, τό, (ψῶα, ψωμός) like ψαθιρίον, a small crumb or bit, Phecr. Crap. 4, where Meineke writes it as a dim. ψῶβιον.

Ψῶτα, ας, ἡ,=ψῶα. Hence

Ψῶζος, ον, ἡ, stinking ordure, Hesych., cf. ψῶα. Others make it an adv., ψῶζος, ον, putrid, stinking.

Ψῶκτός, ἡ, ὄν, (ψῶα)=ψιστός.

Ψῶλῆς, ἡς, ἡ, membrum virile praeputio retracto, Ar. Lys. 143, A. 560.

Ψῶλεις, εσσα, εν,=sq., dub.

Ψῶλος, οὔ, ὁ, one circumcised, or one with the prepuce drawn back, Ar. Av. 507, ubi v. Schol.—2. a lewd fellow, Ar. Eq. 964, etc. (Prob. from ψῶα, ψῶα.)

Ψῶλων, ὠνος, ὁ,=foreg., cf. πόσων.

Ψωμίζω, f. -ίσω Att. -ῖω, (ψωμός) to feed by putting little bits into the mouth, as nurses do children, Ar. Thesm. 692, Lys. 19; or sick people, Foës. Oec. Hipp.:—generally, to feed, fatten, ψ. τινά τινι, Ar. Eq. 715.

Ψωμίον or ψωμίον, ον, τό, dim. from ψωμός, a morsel, LXX.

Ψωμίσμα, ατος, τό, (ψωμίζω) like ψωμός, a morsel, mouthful, Arist. Rhet. 3, 4, 3, Plut. Rom. 27.

Ψωμοκόλλευν, to be a flatterer for morsels of bread, be a parasite, Philopid. Ἀναγ. 50, cf. sq.: from

Ψωμοκόλαξ, ἄκος, ὁ, (ψωμός, κόλαξ) a flatterer for morsels of bread, a parasite, comic word in Ar. Fr. 213; cf. foreg.

Ψωμοκόλλωρος, ον, ὁ, (ψωμός, κόλαξ) one who takes cuffs for the sake of bits of bread, a low, mean parasite; Diphil. Thes. 1.

Ψωμώλεθρος, ον, ὁ, a bread-pest, bread-consumption, comic name for a greedy parasite, ap. Suid.

Ψωμοποιός, ὄν, (ψωμός, ποιέω) making scraps, Plut. 2, 234 A.

Ψωμοπώλειον, ον, τό, a place where bread is sold.

Ψωμός, οὔ, ὁ, (ψῶα):—a bit, morsel, scrap, mouthful, esp. of meat or bread, ψωμοὶ ἀνθρώποι, bits of man's flesh, Od. 9, 374, Virgil's sanies ac frusta; also in Xen. Mem. 3, 14, 5.

Ψῶρα, ας, ἡ, Ion. ψῶρη, (ψῶα, ψῶα)—a cutaneous disease, the itch, scurvy, scab or mange, in Plin. scabies, impetigo, psora, of men and horses, Hdt. 4, 90, Plat. Phil. 46 A, etc.;—strictly fem. from ψωρός (sc. νόσος): also called κνησμόν from κνῖω, (to scratch):—a very malignant kind was termed ἄγρια ψῶρα, LXX.; cf. also λυγρόψωρος.—II. a disease of trees, canker, esp. of fig-trees, when they are overgrown with moss, Theophr.: also of the olive, Foës. Oec. Hipp.; though in the olive-tree it was properly called λειχήν, Lat. scabra olivæ. III. in very late writers, a moth

elsewh. called φάλαινα and πυραύστης.

Ψωραγιάω, ὦ, to have a malignant itch (ψῶρα ἄγρια), LXX.

Ψωράλεις, α, ον, (ψῶρα) itchy, scabby, mangy, Lat. scabiosus, of men and animals, Xen. Cyr. 1, 4, 11: of trees, cankered.

Ψωράλεις, εσσα, εν, = foreg., dub.

Ψωράω, ὦ, = ψωριάω, q. v., Plat. Gorg. 494 C.

Ψωριάσις, εως, ἡ, a being itchy or mangy, = ψῶρα: from

Ψωριάω, ὦ, f. -ίσω [ᾱ], (ψῶρα) to have the itch, scab or mange, Hipp. p. 1252, and v. l. in Plat. for ψωράω; cf. Lob. Phryn. 80, Wyt. Plut. 2, 126 B.—II. of trees, to be cankered.

Ψωρικός, ἡ, ὄν, (ψῶρα) of or belonging to the itch, scab or mange, ψ. ἐξάνθημα, Plut. 2, 671 A.—II. τὰ ψωρικά, —I. (sub. φάρμακα), itch-salves, composed of χαλκίτις and calamine boiled with vinegar, Diosc., v. Foës. Oec. Hipp.—2. (sub. νοσήματα), cutaneous complaints, Plut. 2, 732 A.

Ψωριόδης, ες, =sq.

Ψωριόδης, ες, like the itch or scab, itchy, scabby.

Ψωρός, ἄ, ὄν, (ψῶα, ψῶα) itchy, scabby, mangy, Lat. scaber, in gen. rough, Diosc.: hence ψῶρα, q. v.—II. = παιδεραστής, Hesych., nisi legend. ψαλός.

Ψωροθαλία, ας, ἡ, a disease of the eyes, excessive dryness attended with itching.

Ψωροδός, ες, = ψωροειδής, Galen.

Ψωροφίδος, α, ον, of Psorhis, Psorhidian, Polyb. 4, 71, 13:—ψ. ὄρος, Anth. P. 9, 341.

Ψωρός, ἰδος, ἔ, Psorhis, son of Arrhon, Paus. 8, 24, 1.

Ψωρίς, ἰδος or ἰδος, ἡ, Psorhis, a city of Arcadia, on the Arsanius, earlier Φήγεια, Polyb. 4, 68, etc.; Paus. 8, 24, 3.—II. daughter of Xanthus, Paus. 1, c.

Ψῶχος, ον, ὁ, any thing rubbed small, dust, sand. (From ψῶα, as ψάμμος from ψῶα.)

Ψῶχω, (ψῶα) to rub in pieces, grind, pound, Nic. Th. 629, in mid.: whence the softer Ion. form σῶχω in Hdt. 4, 75.

*Ψῶω, collat. form of ψῶα, to rub, grind, etc., but only found in Gramm., as the root of ψῶχω, σῶχω, ψῶχος, ψωμός, ψωρός, ψῶρα, ψωλός, ψωλή, etc. Cf. ψῶω, ψῶω, ψήχω.

Ω

Ω, ω, ὦ μέγα, twenty-fourth letter of the Greek alphabet: as a numeral ω'=800, but ω=800,000. The name of ὦ μέγα, great or long o, given at a later period, distinguishes it from the ὁ μικρόν, little or short o, cf. Heind. Plat. Crat. 416 B. Its written character is said to be due to Simonides, but was not introduced at Athens till the Archonship of Euclides (B. C. 403), cf. H. The oldest form was Ω; then, from about Hadrian's time, ω, i. e. oo, thus making its form, like its sound, a double o.

Changes of ω in the dialects:—I. in Ion. sometimes for α, as ἄνωρος ὀρίστος for ἀνθρωπος ὀρίστος, Koen Greg. p. 415, 421.—II. in Dor., also, not seldom for α, as θῶμα τῶμα for θάυμα τράυμα, Greg. p. 654.—III. in Aeol. and Dor., ω is oft. put for ο, as ὠρανός Μῶσα κῶρος λιπῶσα

for οἰρανός Μῶσα κῶρος λιπῶσα, as ον and ος in gen. sing. and acc. pl. of 2d decl., pass into ω and ωg, Koen Greg. p. 191, 246.—IV. in Dor., ω becomes ᾠ, as, πῶτος πῶτιστος, θεῶρος, become πῶτος πῶτιστος, θεῶρος; and so. gen. plur. of first decl. ᾠν becomes ᾠν, Koen Greg. p. 196.—V. in Aeol., sometimes, ω becomes ο, as ὄρα, ὀτειλή for ὄρα ὀτειλή, Koen Greg. p. 615.—VI. Aeol. sometimes also v, as χελώνη τέκτων for χελώνη τέκτων, Bast Greg. p. 586.

ὦ and ὦ, an exclamation, expressing surprise, but also joy and pain, like our O! oh!—2. with the vocative it is a mere call or address, esp. in Att. dialogue, when it is less emphatic than the Eng. O!—On the position of ὦ, cf. Herm. H. Hom. Ap. 14. In the first case it is usually written ὦ, in the second ὦ. Hom., like Hdt., oft. has ὦ with voc., ὦ as an exclam. more rarely, and only in forms like ὦ μοι, ὦ μοι ἐγώ and ὦ πόποι, though ὦ πόποι is also found. In the Trag., Reischig would write ὦ μοι, Elmsl. οἱ μοι. In Eurip., when it stands alone in the middle of a sentence, it must be written ὦ, Seidl. Doehm. p. 90, 412. Acc. to Herm., Soph. O. C. 172, 1350, ὦ before ἐνδός is omitted only in an angry speech, cf. Xen. An. 7, 3, 30: ὦ, Dor. for ὦ, A. B. p. 591, 22; 617, 31.

ὦα, ἡ, also written ὠα, (ὄις):—a sheepskin with the wool on, a garment made of it, Pherer. Ipn. 7: a sheepskin scrip or wallet, used by soldiers, Hermipp. Στρατ. 4, and 6.—II. the edge or border of a garment, prob. because edged with sheepskin:—generally, the edge or skirt of a garment: in this signf., Aurat. and Casaub., read ὄρα μὴ ὦρον in Moschus 2, 123. Cf. ὠα.

*ὦαίαι, like ὠοίαι, an exclam. of pain.

†ὦανίς, ιος, ὁ, the Oanis, a sm. l. river near Camarina in Sicily, Pinj. O. 5, 11 Bäckh: ubi olim ὦανος.

ὦάριον, ον, τό, dim. from ὦν, a small egg, Ephipp. Incert. 3. [ᾱ]

ὦάριων, ὠνος, ὁ, poet. for ὦριον, [?] : hence adj. ὦάριωνιος, α, ον, Pind. I. 4, 3, 84.

ὦας, ατος, τό, Dor. for οὔας, οὔς, the ear. Hence

ὦατοτίθημι, Dor. for οὔατοτίθημι, to put into the ear, i. e. to hear, only quoted by Gramm. in fut. pass. ὠατοθήσομαι.

ὦβάζω, f. -ᾶζω, to divide the people into ὠβαί, Lacon. word in Plut. Lycurg. 6.

ὦβᾶτης, ον, ὁ, a member of an ὠβή—one who belongs to the same ὠβή, Lat. tribulis.

ὦβᾶ, ἡς, ἡ, in Laconia, a subdivision of the three original Spartan φυλαί (clans), answering to the Attic φράτρια, Plut. Lycurg. 6, Bäckh Inscr. No. 1272, sqq., v. Müller Dor. 3, 5, 6, 3. (Perh. akin to ὄις, ὠα,—β being the digamma; and so strictly, a sheepfold, pen, Lat. ovile, cf. πνύξ, φράτρα, acc. to others=οἶα, the political unit; explained by κῶμη in Hesych.: cf. Thirlw. Hist. of Greece, 1, p. 315 n.)

†ὦβῆδ, ὁ, Obed, Hebrew masc. pr. n. N. T.

ὦγαθέ, with apostroph. ὠγάθ, contr. for ὠγαθέ.

†ὠγάνον, ον, τό, = κνημὶς II, Gramm.

†ὠγενός and ὠγῆν, ἐνος, 2, = ὠκεανός, Lyc. 231, hence ὠγενίδαι, = ὠκεανίδαι.

Ωγμός, οὐ, δ, (ὠζω) *a crying oh!*
Ωγυγία, ας, ῥ, *Ogygia*, a mythical island in the Mediterranean, the abode of Calypso, with *νήσος*, Od. 1, 85; 6, 172; etc., acc. to Strab. p. 407 = *Gaulus* near Malta?—II. the oldest name of *Aegypt*.—†2. an early name of *Boeotia*, Strab. p. 407.

Ωγυγίος, α, ον, in Att. usu. ος, ον:—strictly, *Ogygian*, of or from *Ogyges*, an Attic for Theban (v. *Ωγυγίος*)† king of the earliest mythical times; †as epith. of Thebes ἡ *Ωγυγίη Θήβη*, Ap. Rh. 3, 1178; cf. Schol.; hence αἱ *Ωγυγίαι πόλεις* οἰ-γία *πολύματα*, the *Ogygian* gate in Thebes, Eur. Phoen. 1113; Apollod. 3, 6, 6†;—generally, *primeval*, *primal*, *Στυγὸς πόρος*, Hes. Th. 806; ὦν. *πῦρ*, Emped. 280; cf. Pind. N. 6, 74, Aesch. Theb. 321, Pers. 974, etc. (*Ωγύγης*) (perhaps, a Phoenician who came by sea) may be connected with *Ωγῆν*, *Ωγερός*, *Ωκεανός*.] [ῥ]

†**Ωγυγος**, ου, δ, *Ogygus*, an early king of Thebes in Boeotia, Paus. 9, 5, 1: cf. Corinna ap. Schol. Ar. Rh. 3, 1178: acc. to Hellan. 10 early king of Attica, so in Acusil. 14 Müll. —in Euseb. *Ωγύγης*.—2. the last king of Achaia, Polyb. 2, 41, 5; 4, 1, 5.

†**Ωγυρς**, ὠδός, ῥ, *Ogyris*, an island in the mouth of the Persicus sinus, Strab. p. 767; Dion. P. 607.

Ωιδάριον, ου, τό, dim. from *ὠδή*, *a short ode, song*. [ῶ]

Ωδε, Att. ὠδή (q. v), from *ὠδε*, demonstr. adv. —I. of manner, in this wise, so, thus, also so very, so exceedingly, like οὕτως and ὥς, freq. from Hom. downwards. —in full construction, *ὠδε* is answered by *ὥς*, so...as, as in Il. 3, 300, Od. 19, 312: esp.,—2. of a state, so, as it is, e. g. *προμολίωδε*, come forth so, i. e. just as thou art, at once, Il. 18, 392, cf. Od. 1, 182; 2, 28, v. however signf. II.—2. of something following, thus, as follows, esp. to introduce another's words, e. g. Il. 1, 181, Od. 2, 111, Hes. Op. 201, etc.; ὠδὲ *ἡμεῖν* αὖτο, Soph. Phil. 378; cf. *τοιούτους, τοιούδε*, etc.—4. pleon. *τόσον ὠδε*, Od. 9, 403, also *ὠδε τῆδε*, Soph. El. 1301.—5. c. gen. *ὠδε γένους*, Eur. Heracl. 214; cf. Pors. Phoen. 372, and οὕτω I. 6.—II. of place, *hither, here*:—the old Gramm. denied this usage in Hom. altogether, and so does Nitzsch Od. 1, 182, referring the passages usu. understood of *place* to signf. I. 1: but Buttm., Ausf. Gr. § 116 Anm. 24, defends the local signf. in passages like Il. 18, 392, Od. 1, 182; 17, 544, and would likewise take it so in Il. 2, 258; 12, 346; 24, 398, Od. 2, 28, and Hdt. 1, 111, 115, though in Hdt. the reading varies. Some examples occur also in Trag., esp. in Soph., as O. T. 7, 144, 298; but Meineke Com. Fr. 2, p. 47, will only allow this usage in late Greek, and in Theocr., etc.—Cf. *ὠδε* A. II.

Ωιδεε, 3 sing. impf. act. from *οἰδέω*, Od.

Ωιδεῖον, ου, τό, the *Oedum*, a public building at Athens built by Pericles for musical performances (*ὠδαί*), but commonly used as a law-court, Ar. Vesp. 1109 (ubi v. Schol.), Andoc. 6, 14, etc.—for its shape, etc., v. Plut. Pericl. 13, cf. Theophr. Char. 3.

Ωιδέν, for *οἰδέν*, barbarism in Ar. Thesm. 1197.

Ωιδῆς, ῥς, ῥ, contr. for *οἰοῖσθαι* (*οἰείδω*, ὠδ-), —a song, lay, ode, in H. Hom. Ap. 20, Cer. 494; ὀργῶν ὠδαί, Soph. El. 88, cf. Aj. 630, etc.; opp. to *λέξις*,

Plat. Legg. 816 D; *κιθαρίζων πρὸς τὴν ὠδὴν*, Id. Alc. 1, 108 A:—in plur., of lyric poetry, *ὠδαὶ καὶ ἡ ἄλλη ποιήσις*, Plat. Phaedr. 245 A:—also, like ἐπῶδός, Lat. *carmen*, a magic song, spell, cf. Schäf. Long. 356.

Ωιδί, Att. strengthd. form of *ὠδε*, Ar., Plat. Prot. 353 C, Gorg. 477 C, etc.; never in Trag. [ῖ]

Ωιδικός, ῥ, ὢν, (ὠδή) fond of singing, vocal, musical, Arist. Eth. Eud. 7, 2, 41, Plut. 2, 567 F. Adv. -κῶς, Ar. Vesp. 1240.

Ωιδίν, ῥ, a bad form of *ὠδῖς*, q. v. sub fin.

Ωιδινάω, ὦ, f. -ῖσω, = *ὠδίνω*, LXX.

Hence

Ωιδινημα, ατος, τό, = *ὠδῖς*.

Ωιδινηρός, ὢν, painful, susp.

Ωιδινησις, εως, ῥ, = *ὠδῖς*. [ῖ]

Ωιδίνα, ὠ, f. -ίνω, to have the pains, pangs or throes of childbirth, to be in travail, Ar. Thesm. 502: and, c. acc., to be in travail of a child, Il. 11, 269; cf. 271, Eur. I. A. 1234.—2. generally, of any great pain, to be in travail, of the Cyclops, *στενάχων τε καὶ ὠδίνων δούνησιν*, Od. 9, 415; ὥστε μ' ὠδίνειν τί φῆς, Soph. Aj. 794; and c. acc., ὠδ. συμφορὰς βάρους, Id. Tr. 325.—3. to work painfully or hard, to travail, μέλισσαι, Mel. 110, 22.—4. metaph. of the mind, to be in the throes or agonies of thought, Plat. Theaet. 148 E; ὠδ. περί τινας, Ib. 210 B; ὠδίνειν εἰς τι, to long painfully for a thing, Heliod.

Ωδῖς, ἱνός, ῥ, the pain of childbirth, travail, oft in plur., the pangs or throes of labour, Il. 11, 271, H. Ar. 92; ἐν ὠδίσι, ἐν ὠδίνων ἀνάγκαισι, Eur. Supp. 920, Bacch. 89; αἱ δὲ ὠδίνων γυναι, Id. Phoen. 355:—but in sing., Pind. O. 6, 74, N. 1, 55, Soph. O. C. 533; *πικρὰν ὠδῖνα παίδων*, Soph. Fr. 670.—2. in sing., also, that which is born amid throes, a birth, child, Pind. O. 6, 51, Aesch. Ag. 1417, Eur. I. T. 1102; ὑπερὸν ὠδῖνα τέκνων, Eur. H. F. 1040; in plur., children, Leon. Al. 16:—so, ὀρταλίζων ἀπαλὴ ὠδῖς, of eggs, Nic. Al. 165; ὠδ. θαλάσσης, of Venus, Anth. P. 9, 386; ὠδῖς μελίσσης, of honey, Nonn.:—cf. *πόνος*.—3. generally, travail, pain, distress, as Aesch. Cho. 211, Supp. 770;—esp., like πόθος, of love, *ἐμοὶ πικρὰς ὠδῖνας αὐτοῦ προσβαλὼν ἀποχεῖται*, Soph. Tr. 42; cf. Stallb. Plat. Rep. 490 B, Phaedr. 251 E.—4. a laborious work of the mind, Himerius.—II. in Hellenistic Greek, e. g. LXX., *ὠδίνες* was used for bonds, cords, Olshausen Act. Apost. 2, 24. (The nom. ὠδῖν, if in use at all, is at least bad: *ὠδῖς*, ὠδῖνα is akin to *δύνη*, *δούνη*, *δούρομαι*, *δούσομαι*.)

†**Ωιδονίηθε**, adv. from *Odonia* = *Edonia*, ap. Ath. 683 B.

Ωιδιοποιός, ὢν, (ὠδή, ποίεω) making songs or odes, Theocr. Epigr. 16, 4.

Ωιδός, οὐ, δ, contr. for *οἰοῖσθαι* (*οἰείδω*, ὠδ-), a singer, minstrel, Eur. Heracl. 488: *περὶ τὸν ὠδὸν θρηνῆται*, about cock-crow, Poll.—II. the cup passed round when a scion was sung, Antiph. Diplas. 1; cf. Ath. 503 D.

Ωιδύσιρ, and *ὠδύσις*, ῥ, anger, hatred, dislike.

Ωιδώδει, poet. for *ὠδῶδει*, 3 sing. plpf. of *ὠδ-ω*.

Ωέ, exclam. of pain or grief, Oh, woe! alas! Lat. *ohé!*

Ωεον, ου, τό, poet. for *ὠϊον*, an egg, Ibyc. 14 Bergk, Nic. Th. 192, Arat., Epich. p. 100, Simon. 135:—also *ὠϊον*, Sappho 30:—cf. *ὠόν*.

† **Ωερόν**, ῥς ῥ, the *Ωερόε*, a small

river in Boeotia, which forms with the Asopus an island at Plataeae, Hdt. 9, 51; Paus. 9, 4, 4.—II. daughter of the Asopus, Hdt. Paus., Il. c.

Ωῶ, to cry oh! Aesch. Eum. 124 hence *ὠυῶς*. (From ὦ, as οἷζω from οἶ, οἰμῶζω from οἰμοί.)

Ωῆ, a cry or call to another, oh! oh there! holla! the Lat. *ohé* or *heus*, Aesch. Eum. 94, Eur. Ion 907, Xen. Cyn. 6, 19.

ΩΘΕΩ, ὦ, impf. *ἔθωνον*, Ep. 3 sing. *ᾤθεσκε*, Od. 11, 596: fut. *ὠθήσω*, and (as if from **ᾤθω*), *ὠσω*: the other tenses follow the fut. *ὠσω*, aor. *ἔωσα*, also in compos. *ἠέωσα*, Od. 9, 81: pf. *ἔωκα*, pass. *ἔωμαι*: aor. pass. *ἔᾔσθην*, Pors. Med. 336, Plat. Tim. 79 E:—in Att. the augmented tenses always appear with the augm. *ἔθω*, but in Hom. so only in Il. 16, 410, and H. Merc. 305: he uses pres., impf., and aor. act., (in Ep. form *ᾤθεσκε*, Od. 11, 599); also aor. mid. in the forms *ᾤσασθαι*, *ᾤσαιο*, etc.

To thrust, push, shove, force away or from a place, oft. in Hom., usu. of human powers, as of Sisyphus, *σκληρόπτομος χερσίν τε ποσίν τε λαῶν ἄνω ᾤθεσκε ποτὶ λόφον*, he kept pushing it up, Od. 11, 596, cf. 599; *ἐκ μηροῦ δόρυ ᾤσε*, he forced the spear from the thigh, Il. 5, 694; *ἔξωρος ἄψ ἑς κουλέων ᾤσε*, Il. 1, 220; *τοιοὶ δ' ἄπ' ὀφθαλμῶν νέφος ἀγλῆος ᾤσεν* Ἀθήνη, Il. 15, 668; *ἔκ. ἔξωρος διὰ τινας*, to thrust it through him, Hdt. 3, 78; *ἔς σφαγὰς τινας*, Eur. Or. 291:—esp., to push or force back in battle, Il. 8, 336; 13, 193, etc.; *ᾤσε δ' ὠφ' ἔπαιων*, 5, 19, 835; also of the waves and winds forcing one another on, Il. 21, 235, 241, Od. 3, 295, cf. Ar. Eq. 692:—*ᾤσαι ἐναντὸν ἐς τὸ πῦρ*, to rush into the fire, Hdt. 7, 167; so too, *ᾤθ. τινα ἐπὶ κεφαλῇν*, to throw him headlong down, Plat. Rep. 553 B; and in pass. *ᾤθεισθαι ἐπὶ κ.*, Hdt. 7, 136:—absol., *ᾤσα παρέξ*, I pushed off from land, Od. 9, 488:—*ᾤθ. τινα φυγάδα*, to banish one, Stallb. Plat. Rep. 560 D; so, ὠδ. *ἔξω ὁμῶν*, Aesch. P. 665; ὠπ' ὠκῶν, Soph. O. T. 241, etc.; ὠθονμέθ' ἔξω, Id. Fr. 517, 7; ὠθεῖν τινα ᾤπαπτον, Id. Aj. 1307:—*ᾤσαι τὴν θύραν*, to force the door, Lys. 94, 7:—metaph., ὠθ. τὰ πρήγματα, to push matters on, hurry them, Hdt. 3, 81:—in pass., to force one's way, *ᾤθεισθαι εἰς τὸ πρόσθεν*, Xen. Hell. 7, 1, 31, cf. An. 5, 2, 18; so, *ᾤθεισθαι τινεὶ εἰς χεῖρας*, Plut. Thes. 5:—mid. mostly used in aor. *ᾤσασθαι*, to thrust or push from one's self, push or force back, esp. in battle, freq. in Il., ὅθρα τάχιστα ᾤσαι! Ἀργείοισιν, 5, 691; *τείχεος ᾤσασθαι*, 12, 420, etc.; so too in Hdt. 3, 72, etc.; *ᾤσασθαι τινας κατὰ βραχὺ*, Thuc. 4, 96:—but later also in pass. signf., *ᾤσασθαι εἰς τὸ ἔξωρος*, to fall upon one's sword; *ᾤσασθαι εἰς μέσους*, to push into the midst, cf. Plut. Poplic. 5. Hence

Ωθησις, εως, ῥ, = *ὠθισμός*.

Ωθίζω, f. -ισω, = *ᾤθεω*, to thrust, push or push on:—pass., to push against one another, jostle, struggle: metaph., to be in hot dispute, Lat. *altercari*, Hdt. 3, 76; cf. *ᾤθισμός*.

Ωθῖσις, εως, ῥ, = sq.

Ωθισμός, οὐ, δ, (ὠθίζω) a thrusting, pushing, ᾤσπιδόν, Thuc. 4, 96:—and (from pass.), a jostling, struggling, ὠθ πολλός, a very hot, close fight, Hdt. 7, 225; *ᾤπικέσθαι εἰς ὠθ.*, to come to close quarters, Id. 9, 62: metaph., ὠθισμός λόγων, a hot dispute, Lat. *altercatio*, Hdt. 8, 78; 9, 26.

ἄλα, ἡ, = ὤα.

ἄλινυτο, Ep. form for ἄλινυτο, 3 pl. of pass. from ὀλινυμι, II.

ἄλιετο, for ὤετο, 3 sing. impf. from ὀναι, Od. [I]

ἄλιω, (ῥών, ὠόν) to sit on eggs, h. od.

ἄλιξε, ὤξαν, Ep. form for ὤξε, ὤξαν, 3 sing. and pl. aor. 1 act. from ὀλινυμι, I. om.

ἄλιον, ον, τό, = ὠόν, an egg, v. sub ὤον.

ἄλιον, Ep. aor. 1 of ὀλινυμι, Od.

ἄλκα, poet. adv. of ὠκύς, quickly, swiftly, fast, very freq. in Hom., never in Trag., Pors. Med. 736.* (From ὠκύς, as τὰχα from ταχύς.)

† Ἀκάλεια, ας, Ep. -ἄλη, ης, ἡ, Ocalea, a town of Boeotia, between Haliartus and Alalcomenae at the base of Mt. Tiphysium, II. 2, 501:—also αἱ Ἀκαλῆαι, Strab. p. 410, and ἡ Ἀκάλεια, Apollod. 2, 4, 11.

† Ἀκαλῆαια, ας, ἡ, Ocalea, daughter of Mantineus, Apollod. 2, 2, 1.

Ἀκάλῆος, η, ον, later Ep. form for ὠκύς.

Ἀκέα, Ep. and Ion. for ὠκεία, fem. from ὠκύς, Hom.

Ἀκεάνειος, ον, (Ἀκεανός) sprung from Ocean, of or belonging to him.—II. of, from or out of the sea. [α]

Ἀκεάνῃς, ἰδος, ἡ, and Ἀκεανῆς, ἰδος, ἡ, Ep. fem. of Ἀκεάνειος, Nonn.

† Ἀκεάνης, ον, δ, = Ἀκεανός, the earliest name of the Nile, Diod. S. 1, 19.

Ἀκεανῖνη, ης, ἡ, daughter of Ocean, Hes. Th. 364, 389, etc.: hence an Ocean-nymph. (Formed from Ἀκεανός, as Νηρηΐνη from Νηρεύς.) [I]

Ἀκεανῖς, ἰδος, ἡ, = Ἀκεανίτις, Pind. O. 2, 129.

Ἀκεανίτης, ον, δ, fem. -ίτις, ἰδος, (Ἀκεανός) son or daughter of Ocean.—II. of, from, out of or in the ocean.

Ἀκεανόνδε, adv., to the ocean or sea, H. Hom. Merc. 68, H. Hom. 31, 16: from

Ἀκεανός, ον, δ, Oceanus, acc. to Hes. Th. 133, son of Uranus and Gaea, god of the great primeval water, the source of all smaller waters, II. 21, 196, Hes. Th. 337, 368; indeed, in II. 14, 201, he is even called θεὸν γένεσσι; and in 246, ὅσπερ γένεσσι πάντεσσι τέτυκται. Homer's Oceanus is a great stream which compasses the earth's disc, cf. Hdt. 2, 21: he therefore not only gives him the river-epithets, ἀκαλαρρείτης, ἀψόρροος, βαθύρροος, but calls him outright Ὠκεοποιάτος, Milton's 'Ocean-Stream,' v. esp. II. 14, 245; 20, 7, Hdt. 2, 23; and so Pind. Fr. 6 speaks of Ὠκεανοῦ παγὰι:—hence in later times ocean remained as the name of the great Outward Sea, opp. to the Inward or Mediterranean (θάλασσα, πόντος), Pind. P. 4, 45, 446. (Prob. from ὠκύς and γάω, the rapid-flowing: perh. also akin to Ὠγῆν, Ὠγενός, Ὠγύγης.)

Ἀκεάων, Ep. gen. plur. from ὠκεία, fem. from ὠκύς, Hom.

† Ἀκελλῶν, ον, δ, Ocellus, a Lacedaemonian, Xen. Hell. 5, 4, 22:—cf. Ἀκυλλός.—2. Ἀευκανός, the Pythagorean philosopher Ocellus Lucanus, Diog. L.—In Luc. Ὀκελλος.

† Ἀκελῶν, ον, τό, Ocelum, a city of Cisalpine Gaul, Strab. p. 179.

Ἀκέως, adv. from ὠκύς, first in Pind.

Ἀκῆις, εσσα, εν, later poet. form for ὠκύς, Leon. Tar. 4.

Ἀκίμινος, η, ον, made of ζῆμον, v. sc.

Ἀκιμοειδής, ἐς, like ὠκιμον, of its sort, Diosc.

Ἀκιμον, ον, τό, an aromatic plant, basil, Lat. ocimum, Strattis Incert. 1, 5, Eubul. Ἐκέρωπ. 1, 2; cf. Schneid. in Ind. Theophr.: also, ὠκ. βασιλικόν.

† Ἀκιμον, ον, ἡ, Ocimum, fem. pr. n., Ath. 567 C.

Ἀκίμωδης, ἐς, contr. for ὠκιμοειδής.

Ἀκῖνον, ον, τό, an herb for fodder, perh. clover, Lat. ocinum, in Cato, and Varro.

Ἀκίστα, neut. plur. from ὠκύς, used as adv., most swiftly, very swiftly, Od. 22, 77, 133.

Ἀκίστος, η, ον, irreg. superl. from ὠκύς, II.

Ἀκίων, ον, gen. ονος, irreg. compar. from ὠκύς.

Ἀκτείρησα, a bad form of the aor. 1 act. of ὠκτείρω, only in very late authors.

Ἀκυάλος, ον, (ὠκύς, ἄλς):—sea-swift, speeding o'er the sea, epith. of a ship, II. 15, 705, Od. 12, 182; so in Soph. Aj. 710:—later, generally, like ὠκύς, swift, violent, ριπή, Opp. H. 2, 535. [v]

† Ἀκυάλος, ον, δ, Ocyalus, a Phaeacian, Od. 8, 111.

Ἀκυβάς, ον, δ, quick in or to fight.

Ἀκυβόλος, ον, (ὠκύς, βάλλω) quick-hitting or quick-shot, epith. of arrows, Soph. Phil. 710; but also of the hand, Anth. Plan. 195.

Ἀκυδῆκτωρ, ορος, δ, (ὠκύς, δάκνω) biting sharply, ρίνη, Anth. P. 6, 92.

Ἀκυδιδάκτος, ον, (ὠκύς, δίδασκω) quickly taught, Anth. 9, 562. [I]

Ἀκυδίνητος, ον, Dor. -δινάτος, (ὠκύς, δινέω) quick-whirling, ἑμῖλλαι, Pind. I. 5, 4, 7.

Ἀκυδρόμας, ον, δ, = ὠκυδρόμος, Anth. P. append. 389.

Ἀκυδρομέω, ὦ, to run swiftly: from

(ὠκύς, δραμεῖν) swift-running, ἑλλῆλαι, Eur. Bacch. 871; σκύλακες, Arion 1, 8.

Ἀκυπέτης, ἐς, gen. ἑός, (ὠκύς, ἔπος) speaking quick, Anth. P. 9, 525.

† Ἀκυθόη, ης, ἡ, Ocythoe, one of the Harpies, Apollod. 1, 9, 21.

Ἀκυθῶς, ον, also η, ον, Eur. Supp. 993 (ὠκύς, θέω):—swift-running, Νύμφαι, Eur. I. c.: quick-growing, τριπέτηλον, Call. Dian. 165.

Ἀκυλλός, ον, δ, Ocyllus, a Lacedaemonian, Xen. Hell. 6, 5, 11:—cf. Ἀκελλῶν.

Ἀκυλόχεια, ας, ἡ, (ὠκύς, λοχεύω) she who gives a quick or easy birth, Orph. H. 1, 4.

Ἀκυμάχος, ον, (ὠκύς, μάχομαι) quick to fight, Anth. P. 6, 132. [α]

Ἀκυμόλος, ον, going rapidly.

Ἀκυμόρος, ον, (ὠκύς, μόρος) quick-dying, dying early, oft. in Hom., esp. of Achilles; also in superl., ὠκυμωράτος, II. 1, 505.—II. act., bringing a quick or early death, Ιολ. II. 15, 441, Anth. P. append. 9, 6.

Ἀκυνοος, ον, (ὠκύς, νόος) quickly marking, Opp. C. 1, 37.

Ἀκυνώ, = ὀύνω, Hesych.

Ἀκυπείδιλος, ον, (ὠκύς, πέδιλον) with swift sandals; swift-footed, Nonn.

Ἀκυπέτεια, ας, ἡ, pecul. poet. fem. of ὠκυπέτης.

† Ἀκυπέτη, ης, ἡ, Ocyptete, daughter of Danaus, Apollod. 2, 1, 5.—2. one of the Harpies, Hes. Th. 267:—cf. Ἀκυθόη.

Ἀκυπέτης, ον, δ, flying or running rapidly, ἱπποί, II. 8, 42; 13, 24; ἱρῆς, Hes. Op. 210: metaph., ὠκ. μόρος, Soph. Tr. 1042.

Ἀκυπλάνος, ον, (ὠκύς, πλάνη) quick-wandering, πτέρυγες, Eur. Pei. rith. 3.

Ἀκυπλόος, ον, (ὠκύς, πλέω) fast sailing, Anth.

Ἀκυποδέω, ὦ, to be swift of foot: from

Ἀκυπόδης, ον, δ, poet. for ὠκυπότος, Anth. P. 5, 223; 9, 371.

Ἀκυπόινος, ον, (ὠκύς, ποινή) quick ly-augmented, παραβάσις, Aesch. Theb. 743.

Ἀκυπομπος, ον, (ὠκύς, πέμπω) sending or conveying rapidly, of ships, Eur. I. T. 1137; πλάται, Ib. 1427.

Ἀκυπορέω, ὦ, to go quick: from

Ἀκυπόρος, ον, (ὠκύς, πείρω) quick-going, in Hom. always epith. of ships: swift-flowing, Aesch. Ag. 1558:—generally, swift, ριπαὶ κυμάτων, Pind. P. 4, 345.

Ἀκύπος, ον, rare poet. collat. form of sq., Anth. P. 9, 525. [v]

Ἀκύπους, ὁ, ἡ, πουν, τό, (ὠκύς, ποῖς) swift-footed, in Hom. always epith. of horses; of the hare, Hes. Sc. 302; ἑλαφοί, Soph. O. C. 1094, ἱπτικῶν ὠκύπους ἄγων, Id. El. 699. [v]

Ἀκυπτερος, ον, (ὠκύς, πτερόν) swift-winged, swift-flying, ἱρῆς, II. 13, 62; νῆες, Aesch. Supp. 734: τὰ ὠκύπτερα, the long quick-feathers in a wing, Ar. Av. 803; cf. Strattis Maced. 7.

† Ἀκυρόη, ης, ἡ, (ὠκυρόος) Ocyroë, daughter of Oceanus, H. Hom. Cer. 420; Hes. Th. 360; Paus. 4, 30, 4.

Ἀκυρόης, ον, δ, Dor. -ρόας, = sq., Eur. Bacch. 569.

Ἀκυρόος, ον, poet. for sq., ποταμός, II. 5, 598:—fem. Ἀκυρόη, ἡ, an Oceanid, H. Hom. Cer. 420, Hes. Th. 360.

Ἀκυρόρος, ον, (ὠκύς, ῥόη, ῥέω) quick-flowing.

Ἀκύς, ὠκεία, ὠκύ, gen. ἑός, εἰας, ἑός, Ep. and Ion. fem. ὠκέϊ, in Hom. more freq. than the common fem., esp. in II., where it is always epith. of Iris, so too Hes. Th. 780; in Od., only in 12, 374, of Lampetie: fem. ὠκύς, very late. Quick, swift, fleet, fast, oft. in Hom., both of persons and things, esp. arrows and ships opp. to βραδείς, Od. 8, 331; also in Pind. P. 1, 11, N. 3, 140, etc.; Soph. Ant. 1200, and Eur.: τὸ ὠκύ, quick ness, sharpness, Eur. Fr. Incert. 8, 1.—II. like ὀξύς, acting quickly on the senses, sharp, τῇ ὠκῳ, Ael. N. A. 6, 63.—III. adv. -έως, first in Pind. P. 3, 105, etc.;—but in form ὠκα, formed like τάχα, very freq. in Hom.—IV. degrees of comparison, regul. ὠκύτερος, ὠκυάτος, Od. 8, 331: irreg. ὠκίων, ον, gen. ονος, like Lat. ocyon, ocyus; and ὠκιστος, Hom., Aesch. Theb. 65.—The word is poet., and mostly Ep. (Akin to ὀξύς, ὠκῆ, ὠκμή, Lat. acer, acutus). [v always].

Ἀκυσκοπος, ον, (ὠκύς, σκοπέω) looking or aiming quickly, Anth. P. 9, 525.

Ἀκυτής, ητος, ἡ, (ὠκύς) quickness, swiftness, fleetness, speed, Pind. P. 11, 75; also in Plat. Ax. 364 C. [v]

Ἀκυτόκειος, ον, or -τόκιος, ον, be longing to or promoting a quick and easy birth: τὸ ὠκυτόκιον (sc. φάρμακον), a medicine for this purpose, Ar. Thesm. 504, where the Rav. MS. ὠκυτόκεια from

Ἀκυτόκος, ον, (ὠκύς, τίκτω) causing quick and easy birth, of Diana, Poët. ap. Plut. 2, 282 C; of a river, fertilizing, fertile, Soph. O. C. 689: τὸ ὠκυτόκος, a quick and easy birth, Hdt. 4, 35.—II. προπαροιμ. ὠκυτόκος, ον.

pass. quickly born or produced, as some take it in Soph. I. c., but v. Dind.

†Ωκυτος, *ον, δ, Ocytus*, a Corinthian, father of an Aeneas, Thuc. 4, 119.

†Ωλαξ, *ακος, ή, Dor.* for αὐλαξ, v. also ὠλαξ.

†Ωλάφιον, *contr.* for ὠ ἐλάφιον, Ar. Thesm. 1172.

†Ωλέαρος, *ον, ή, = Ωλίαρος.*

†Ωλεκράνιζω, *φ, -ισω Att.* -ῖω, like κυβητίζω, to thrust with the elbow, to elbow, Comic. Anon. 316; but better δλεκρ., v. Meineke I. c.: from

†Ωλεκράνον, *ον, τό, strictly* ὠλενό-κρανον, = ὠλένης κρανον, the point of the elbow, Arist. H. A. 1, 15, 3; in Hom. ἀγκῶνος κεφαλῇ, Od. 14, 494; in Dor. κύβιτον, Lat. cubitus: Ar. Pac. 443 has also the form δλεκράνον.

†ΩΛΕ'NH, *ης, ή, the elbow*, elsewhere ἀγκῶν and πήχυν, H. Hom. Merc. 388—generally, an arm, Aesch. Pr. 60, Soph. Tr. 926, and oft. in Eur.; ὠλένην ὀρέσας, Med. 902, cf. I. T. 1158; περί ὠλένας δέρα βάλλειν, Phoen. 165, etc.; ὠλένας περιβάλ-λειν, Ar. Ran. 1322.—II. an armful, bundle, like ἀγκαλῖς, Poll. (Lat. ulna, Germ. Ellenbogen, our el-bow; cf. *Ωλενος).

†Ωλενία, *ας, ή, poet.* -ῖη, appell. of the goat that suckled Jupiter, Arat. Phaen. 164 acc. to Schol. ad I. (from ὠλένη) because on the arm of Aurgia; acc. to Strab. from *Ωλενος, p. 387.

†Ωλενία, *ας, ή, πέτρα, poet.* -ῖη, the Olenian rock, II. 2, 617, acc. to Strab. p. 341 the summit of Mt. Scolis in Achaia on the confines of Elis.

†Ωλενίας, *ον, δ, Olenias*, son of Oeneus, brother of Tydeus, Apollon. 1, 8, 5.

†Ωλένιος, *α, on, in the arms.*

†Ωλένιος, *α, on, of Olenus, Olenian*, Anth. P. 7, 723:—ὦ Ωλένιοι, the inhab. of Olenus (2), Strab. p. 386.

†Ωλενίς, *ιδος, ή, = ὠλένη II.* or ἀγκαλῖς.

†Ωλενίτης, *ον, δ, fem.* -ῖτις, *ιδος*, (ὠλένη) of the elbow or arm, Lyc. 135.

†Ωλενος, *ον, ή* falso δ, Strab. p. 386†, Olenos, a city of Aetolia, II. 2, 639†; Strab. p. 451†; prob. named from its lying in the bend (ὠλένη) of a hill, like the Germ. Ellnbogen (elbow) near Carlsbad.—†2. a city of Achaia between Patrae and Dyme, Hdt. 1, 145; Strab. p. 386.

†Ωλεσα, *aor. I act.* of ὀλλυνμι. Hom. Ωλεσίβωλος, *ον, (ὀλλυνμι, βῶλος)* crushing clods of earth, σφῆρα, Anth. P. 6, 104, 297.

†Ωλεσίθυμος, *ον, (ὀλλυνμι, θυμός)* soul-destroying, Paul. S. Ecphr. 149.

†Ωλεσίκαρπος, *ον, (ὀλλυνμι, καρπός)* destroying or losing the fruits, Ιτέα ὠλ., because it sheds its fruits before ripening, Od. 10, 510:—metaph., ὠλ. ῥυμπανον, the kettle-drum in the mysteries of Cybele, because the priests who beat it were eunuchs, Opp. C. 3, 283. [7]

†Ωλεσίτοκος, *ον, (ὀλλυνμι, οἶκος)* destroying or ruining the house, epith. of the Erinyes, Aesch. Theb. 720.—II. squandering the substance, A. V. p. 318. [7]

†Ωλεσίτεκνος, *ον, (ὀλλυνμι, τέκνον)* child-murdering, Nonn. [7]

†Ωλετο, 3 sing. aor. 2 mid. of ὀλλυνμι, Hom.

†Ωλην, *ένος, δ, rare collat. form* of ὠλένη, ap. Suid.

†Ωλην, *ήνις, δ, Olen*, an early poet

from Lycia, Hdt. 4, 35; Call. Del. 305.

†Ωλίαρος, *ον, ή, Oliarius*, a small island, one of the Cyclades, Strab. p. 485, v. I. Ωλέαρος.

†Ωλίγην, *ης, ή, and ὠλιγγία, ας, ή, = ὠλιγς.*

†Ωλιγγιάω, *ᾶ, to form wrinkles*, wrinkle.

†Ωλιγς, *ιγγος, ή, a furrow, wrinkle*, esp. in the face, Gramm. (Akin to αὐλαξ, ὠλαξ.)

†Ωλισθησα, *later form* of aor. I act. from ὀλισθάνω.

†Ωλλος, ὠλλοι, *Ion.* for ὀ ἄλλος, cf. ἄλλοι, Hdt.; but Schweigh. always writes ἄλλοι.

†Ωλς, *ή, poet. syncope.* for ὠλας, αὐλας, a furrow, usu. only in acc. ὠλλα, II. 13, 707, Od. 18, 375.

†Ωλος, *ή, = ὠλένη*, Hesych.

†Ωλπις, *ιος, δ, Olpis*, an Athenian, Anth. P. 13, 20.

*Ωλύνιος or *ὠλύνος, an unknown radic. word, from which ὠυλύνος is derived. (Perh. akin to λιγύς, λυζώ, δολοτύω.)

†Ωμάδιος, *α, on, (ῶμος)* on the shoulder or shoulders, cf. κατωμ.—II. as epith. of Bacchus, = ὠμηστής, ὠμοφάγος, because he had human sacrifices at Chios and Tenedos, Orph. H. 29, 5. [α]

†Ωμάδις, *adv.*, = sq.

†Ωμόδον, *adv.*, on the shoulder, on the shoulders.

†Ωμαλῆς, *ές, (ῶμός, ἄλθα)*—ἔλκος ὠμ., a wound scarred over too soon, without healing properly, ap. Hesych.

†Ωμαπῆλινος, *η, on, (ῶμός, ἄμπε-λινος)* of the colour of the fresh wine-leaf, opp. to ξηραμπῆλινος.

†Ωμαρης, *ους, δ, Omareis*, a leader of the Greek mercenaries at the battle of the Granicus, Arr. An. 1, 16, 3.

†Ωμαχθής, *ές, loading or burdening* the shoulders.

†Ωμρόνυγης, *Att. crasis* for ὦ ἐμρόνυγης, Ar. Eccl. 793.

†Ωμες, *Dor.* for ὠμεν, 1 pl. subj. pres. from εἰμι.

†Ωμῆστις, *εως, ή, strictly* ὠμῇ λύ-σις, bruised meal of raw corn, esp. barley or wheat (hence with κριθῖν or πυρίνη added), used chiefly for poultices, Foës. Oec. Hipp.

†Ωμηστῆρ, *ος, δ, = sq.*

†Ωμηστής, *ῆος, δ, (ῶμός, ἐσθίω)*—eating raw flesh, οἰανοί, κύνες, ἔχθρις, II. 11, 454; 22, 67; 24, 82; Κέρβερος, Hes. Th. 311; λέων, Orac. ap. Hdt. 5, 92, 2, Aesch. Ag. 827 (hence ὠμη-στής absol. for λέων, Anth. P. 6, 237; etc.; also with a fem., Ἐχιδνα ὠμη-στής, Hes. Th. 300:—generally, savage, brutal, ἄνθρωπος, II. 24, 207.—II. as epith. of Bacchus, = ὠμάδιος, Anth. P. 9, 524, Plut. 2, 462 B.—Cf. ὠμο-βόρος, ὠμοβρώς, ὠμοφάγος.

†Ωμία, *ας, ή, = ὠμος, LXX.*

†Ωμῖος, *α, on, in, on, of the* shoulder.

†Ωμῖας, *ον, δ, a broad-shouldered* person.

†Ωμῖαις, *εως, ή, = ὠμία, ὠμος*, Philo.

†Ωμίζω, *f. -ισω Att.* -ῖω, (ὠμός) to place on another's shoulders:—mid., to take on one's shoulders.

†Ωμῖλλα, *ή, a game* in which different persons put nuts, birds, etc., within a circle, and each tried to get his neighbour's deposit only, Eupol. Tax. 1; εἰς ὠμῖλλα παίζειν, Poll. (Perh. akin to ὀμῖλια or τὸ ὠμῖλλα.)

†Ωμιον, *ον, τό, dim.* from ὠμος, Anth. P. 11, 157.

†Ωμιος, *ον, δ, Omius, masc* pr. a Polyb. 4, 23, 5.

†Ωμιστής, *ον, δ, (ῶμῖω)* a porter.

†Ωμιένος, *part. pf. pass.* from ὠψομαι, fut. of ὀράω, Arist.

†Ωμοβόος, *α, on, or -βόειος, on (ῶμός, βοῦς)* of raw, untanned ox-hide, Xen. An. 4, 7, 22 and 26, cf. ὠμοβόειος:—ή ὠμοβοή (sc. βοῦς), a raw ox hide, Hdt. 3, 9; 4, 65; cf. λεοντή, etc.:—but, τὸ ὠμοβόειον (sc. κρέας), raw ox-flesh, Lucill. 73,—where we also find the compar. ὠμοβοεῖτερον.

†Ωμοβοεῖς, *έως, δ, = foreg.* of raw ox-hide, Anth. P. 6, 21.

†Ωμοβόειος, *η, on, like ὠμοβόος*, of raw ox-hide, Hdt. 7, 76, 79, Xen. An. 7, 3, 32, etc.:—ὠμοβόειος and -βόειος are common, v. II., Valck. Hdt. 7, 91.

†Ωμοβορέυς, *έως, δ, = ὠμοβόρος*, Nic. Th. 739.

†Ωμοβορία, *ας, ή, an eating of raw* flesh: from

†Ωμοβόρος, *ον, = sq.*, Ap. Rh. 1, 636.

†Ωμοβρώς, ὠτος, *δ, ή, (ῶμός, βι-βρώσκω)* eating raw flesh, Soph. Fr. 153, Eur. Tro. 436, H. F. 887.

†Ωμοβρωτος, *ον, eaten* raw.

†Ωμοβύρστινος, *η, on, (ῶμός, βύρσα)* made of raw leather:—also ὠμοβέρτος, on, Plut. Crass. 25.

†Ωμοβύστινος, *η, on, of undressed* cotton; cf. ὠμώλινος.

†Ωμογέρων, *οντος, δ, ή, (ῶμός, γέρον)*—a fresh, active old man, II. 23, 791;—cf. Virgil's *cruda viridisque senectus*.—II. an unripe old man, one untimely old, like ὠμὸν γήρας (cf. ῶμός I. 2): also as adj., βόστρυχος ὠμ. Anth. P. 5, 264.

†Ωμοδύκτος, *ον, = ὠμοσπάρακτος* [α]

†Ωμοδάκης, *ές, (ῶμός, δάκνω)* fierce by gnawing or stinging, ἡμερος ὠμ. Aesch. Theb. 692.

†Ωμόδωμος, *ον, δ, the* allegorical name of a demon, Ep. Hom. 14, 10.

†Ωμοδέψητος, *ον, raw-tanned*.

†Ωμόδροπος, *ον, (ῶμός, δρέπω)* picked or plucked unripe, νόμιμα ὠμ., strict by the right of plucking the fresh fruit i. e. the rights of the marriage-bed, the husband's rights, Aesch. Theb. 333.

†Ωμοθετέω, *ᾶ, f. -ήσω, (ῶμός, τίθημι)*—in sacrificing, to place the *raw* pieces cut from a victim on the thigh bones (μυρία) when piled in order and wrapped in the fat membrane (σμός), II. 1, 461; 2, 424; Od. 3, 458; also in mid., ὠμοθετεῖτο, πάντοθεν ἀργόμενος μελέων, ἐς πύονα δημόν, Od. 14, 427: later, generally, to offer a sacrifice, to sacrifice, Ap. Rh. 3, 1033.

†Ωμόθρις, *τρίχος, δ, ή, (ῶμός, θρίζ)* with rough, wild hair, Lyc. 340?

†Ωμόθυμος, *ον, (ῶμός, θυμός)* save age-hearted, Soph. A. 885.

†Ωμοι or ὠμοι, *wrongly* also written ὠμοι; cf. δ.

†Ωμοῖος, *ον, δ, with swollen or high* shoulders.

†Ωμοκτύλη, *ης, ή, the shoulder-join*, elsewhere ἐντύπωσις. [β]

†Ωμοκράτης, *ές, gen. έος, (ῶμός, κράτος)* strong-shouldered, epith. of Ajax (cf. II. 3, 227), Soph. Aj. 205.

†Ωμοκτιδύω, *ᾶ, to be proud of broad* shoulders.

†Ωμόλινον, *ον, τό, (ῶμός, λινον)* raw flax, which is stronger in the threads than the dressed, Lat. *crudum limum*, Aesch. Fr. 175, cf. Salmas. in Solin. p. 538: esp. used for lint, Hipp.—II. strong linen made thereof, cf. Meineke Cratin. Archil. 8: a barber's cloth Plut. 2, 509 A.

ῥωμόλιος, *ον*, made of ῥωμόλιον, Paul. Aeg.

ῥωμόλογον, *adv. part. pf. pass.* from ῥωμόλογος, *confess-ly, without contradiction.*

ῥωμόμαι, *as pass., to be or grow raw*, Lat. *crudescere*.

ῥωμόπλάτη, *ης, ἡ*, (ῥωμός, *πλάτη*) —the shoulder-blade, *usu. in plur. ai* ῥωμόπλαται, Lat. *scapulae*, Xen. Eq. 1, 7, Cyn. 4, 1, etc.; but also in sing., Theocr. 26, 22. [ᾶ]

ῥωμορός, *ον*, acting harshly, Gramm. ῬΜΟΣ, *ον, δ*, the shoulder with the upper arm, Lat. *humerus*, *εἰπεῖ κληῖδα παρ' ὤμων πλῆξ'*, ὑπὸ δ' ἀχένους ὤμων ἐέργαθεν ἡδ' ὑπὸ νότον, Il. 5, 146; μεταφόνον ἐν ὀρόν πῆξεν ὤμων μεσησθῶν, lb. 41; τεύχε' ἀπ' ὤμων σὺλιν, 15, 544; ὤμων ἐρεῖδειν, Aesch. Pr. 350; φέρειν ὤμοις, ἐπ' ὤμοις, Soph. Fr. 404, Tr. 564; so, ἐπ' ὤμων, Id. Fr. 342, Isocr. 392 B; cf. esp. Hdt. 4, 62; ὤμοισι τοῖς ὤμοις, by the strength of mine arms, Hdt. 2, 106; —usu. of men, yet also of animals, as of a lion, Hes. Sc. 430; of a dog, Xen. Cyn. 4, 1; of a horse, like Lat. *armus*, Il. 15, 267, Xen. Eq. 8, 6; cf. *κατωμαδόν*. (From the same root as ὤμος comes the Lat. *humerus*.)

ῬΜΟΣ, *ον, ἡν, raw*, undressed, Lat. *crudus*, esp. of flesh, Il. 22, 347, Od. 18, 87, etc.; opp. to ὀπταλέος, Od. 12, 396; ὤμων καταφαγεῖν τινα or ὤμῳ ἐσθίειν τινα, to eat one raw, proverb. of savage cruelty, Xen. An. 4, 8, 14, Hell. 3, 3, 6; so, ὤμῳ βεβρόθῳ Πριάμον, Il. 4, 35.—2, *unripe, untimely, unseasonable*, properly of fruits, opp. to πέπων, Ar. Eq. 260, cf. Arist. Meteor. 4, 3, 4; but also of a man, ὤμῳ γῆρας, an unripe, untimely old age, Od. 15, 357, Hes. Op. 33; cf. ὤμωρον:—ὤμῳ τόκος, an untimely birth, Philostr.—3, like Lat. *crudus*, of undigested food, Plat. 2, 131 C, 133 D.—II. metaph. 1, *savage, cruel*, Aesch. Ag. 1045, Soph. O. T. 828, etc.; *εἰς τινα*, Eur. Hipp. 1264; and so in prose, as, *ὡμὸν βούλευμα*, στίσις, Thuc. 3, 36, 81; ὡμοὶ καὶ ἄνομοι, Plat. Legg. 823 E:—so also adv. ὡμός, *savagely, ὡμός καὶ ἀπαραιτήτως*, Thuc. 3, 84, cf. Xen. Vect. 5, 6.—2, *rough, hardy*, Soph. Aj. 548, cf. Art. 471.

Ῥωσσα, *aor. 1 act. of ὀνννμι*, Hom.

Ῥωστίτα, *ας, ἡ*, an eating of raw food: from

Ῥωστίτος, *ον*, (ῥωμός, *στέλλομαι*) eating of raw food: then, generally, *savage*, epith. of the Sphinx, Aesch. Theb. 541, Eur. Bacch. 338; *χηλαῖσιν Ῥωστίτοις*, Eur. Phoen. 1025.—II. pass., *eaten raw*, Lyc. 654.

Ῥωστιάρατος, *ον*, (ῥωμός, *σπαράσσω*) torn in pieces raw, Ar. Eq. 345.

Ῥωστιάριχος, *ον, δ*, (ῥωμός, *τάριχος*):—the flesh of the tunny pickled, and so eaten (without being boiled), Nicost. Ἀβρ. 1, 2, Alex. Ἀπελγανκ. 1, 4; cf. Diosc. 2, 33.

Ῥωτός, *ης, ἡ*, (ῥωμός):—*rawness*, esp. of unripe fruit, Arist. Meteor. 4, 3, 4.—II. metaph., *savageness, cruelty*, Eur. Ion 47, Xen. Cyr. 4, 5, 19, Isocr. 64 A, etc.

Ῥωτοκόμω, *ω, f. -ῆσω*, to bring forth untimely, miscarry, LXX.: and

Ῥωτοκία, *ας, ἡ*, an untimely bringing forth, miscarriage: from

Ῥωτοκόος, *ον*, (ῥωμός, *τίκτω*) bringing forth untimely offspring, miscarriage, untimely, ὠδίνες, Call. Del. 120.

Ῥωτομέω, *ω, f. -ῆσω*, to cut raw or unripe, Paul. Aeg.: from

Ῥωτομός, *ον*, (ῥωμός, *τέμνω*) cutting what is raw or unripe.

Ῥωτορίβης, *ές, gen. έος*, (ῥωμός, *τρίβω*):—bruised or pressed raw, ῥμ. ἔλαιον, oil from unripe olives, Theophr. ap. Ath. 67 B.

Ῥωτοτύραννος, *ον, δ*, (ῥωμός, *τύραννος*) a savage tyrant, LXX. [ῥ]

Ῥωτόπνους, *ον*, (ῥωμός, *πνους*) half asleep, between sleeping and waking, ῥμ. ἀνίσταται τινα, Eupol. Incert. 8; ῥμ. ἀναπνέων, Philostr.

Ῥωτοφάγεω, *ω, f. -ῆσω*, to eat or devour raw: and

Ῥωτοφάγία, *ας, ἡ*, an eating of raw flesh, Plat. 2, 417 C: from

Ῥωτοφάγος, *ον*, (ῥωμός, *φάγειν*):—eating raw, esp. eating raw flesh, usu. of savage beasts, *λέοντες, θῶες, λύκοι*, Il. 5, 782; 11, 479; 16, 157; *θήρες*, H. Ven. 124: also of savage men, Thuc. 3, 94.—II. more rarely *proparox. ῥωτοφάγος*, *ον, pass., eaten raw*, raw, *δαίτες ῥμ.* of sacrifices offered to Bacchus, Eur. Crem. 2, 13; cf. *ῥωμάδιος, ῥωμστής*.—Ῥμ. *χάρις*, Id. Bacch. 139.

Ῥωτοφρέω, *ω, f. -ῆσω*, to carry on the shoulders: from

Ῥωτοφρός, *ον*, (ῥωμός, *φέρω*) carrying on the shoulders.

Ῥωτόφρων, *ονος, δ, ἡ*, (ῥωμός, *φρήν*):—savage-minded, savage, like *μόθυμος, λύκος*, Aesch. Cho. 421; *σίδαρος*, Id. Theb. 730; so in Soph. Aj. 931, Phil. 194, and Eur. Adv. φρόνως, Aesch. Pers. 911.

Ῥωτοχάραξ, *άκος, δ* and *ἡ*, (ῥωμός, *χάραξ*) an unpeeled vine-pole, Geop.

Ῥωτωξ, 3 sing. *aor. 1 act.* from *οἰμώω*, Hom.

Ῥω, *Ion*, and *Dor.* for *οὖν*, *now*, therefore, Hdt., and Pind.; cf. Jac. Anth. P. p. 387.—Hdt. oft. makes a tmesis by putting this particle between the preposition and its verb, e. g. *ἀπ' ὧν ἔδοντο*, 2, 39, *κατ' ὧν ἐκάλυψε*, 2, 47, *ἀπ' ὧν ἔδοξαν*, 2, 87, 88, etc.—in which cases *ὦν* merely denotes the sequence of one action on another.

Ῥωα, *ῶαξ*, poet. and *Ion.* contr. for *ὡ ἄνα, ὡ ἄναξ*.

Ῥωάνην, *aor. mid. of ὀννννμι*, 3 sing. *ῶατο*, Il. 17, 25, cf. Lob. Phryn. 12.

†Ῥωαρος, *ον, δ*, Onarus, masc. pr. n., Plat. Thes. 20.

Ῥωασα, *Dor.* *aor. 1* of *ὀννννμι*, Theocr.

Ῥωεμος, *Dor.* contr. for *ὡ ανεμος*.

Ῥωέμαι, contr. *οῖμαι*: fut. *-ῆσωμαι*: it takes usu. the syllabic augmt., as impf. *ἔωνούμην* (Eupol. Maric. 15); *aor. ἔωνούμην*; pf. *ἔώνημαι*, etc.—But good Att. writers seldom use *Ῥωέμαι* except in pres. and impf., Lob. Phryn. 138, Meineke Com. Fr. 2, p. 533; preferring the *aor. ἐπρίμην*, whereas they never have *πρίμα* as a pres.—Dep. mid. *To buy, purchase*, opp. to *πώλω*, *πείρασάω*, as Lat. *emere* to *vendere*, Hes. Op. 339, Aesch. Supp. 336, and oft. in Hdt., etc.; *ὧν. τι παρά τινας*, Hdt. 5, 6, Plat. Prot. 313 E, Dem. 123, 21; also c. dat. pers., to buy from some one, Ar. Ach. 815, Pac. 1261; c. gen. pretii, for so much, Eur. Hec. 360, Xen. An. 7, 6, 24, etc.; *ὧν. καὶ πωλεῖν πρὸς ἀλλήλους*, Plat. Legg. 741 B; *ὧν. ἐξ αγοράς*, to buy at market, Xen. An. 3, 2, 21.—2, esp., to farm public taxes or tolls, or rather to bid for them, Andoc. 17, 28, Lys. 108, 26, etc.; cf. *ὧν*, and Böckh P. E. 2, p. 52.—3, to wish or offer to buy, to bargain or bid for a thing, Lat. *liceri*, Hdt. 1, 68, 69,

165.—hence, to buy off, secure one self against a thing by giving money ὧν. τὸ δόκεισθαι, τὸν κινδύνον, Dem. 96, 7; 990, 17.—4, metaph., to buy, bribe, τινα, Dem. 309, 15, cf. Schäf. Appar. 2, p. 322.—II. very rarely used as pass., though Plat. Phaed. 69 B, has the part. ὠνούμενα, (where Heind. gives ὠνούμεθα, but needlessly); ὠνούμενα might be read, for this part. is used in pass. signf. by Plat. Rep. 563 B, Lysias 165, 16, etc., ubi v. Markl. (though also in act., Ar. Plut. 7); also the plpf. ἔωνητο in pass. signf. occurs in Ar. Pac. 1182: and the *aor. part.* ὠνηθείς, Isae. 58, 15, Plat. Legg. 850 A.

Ῥνή, *ῆς, ἡ*, (ῶνος):—a buying, Lat. *emptio*, ὧν καὶ πρᾶσις, buying and selling, Hdt. 1, 153, Soph. Fr. 756, Plat. Soph. 223 D; ὧν ποιείσθαι τινα, Id. Legg. 849 B, Dem. 694, 27.—2, purchase, a bargain, Eur. Cycl. 150.—esp., a contract for the farming of taxes, ὧν πρᾶσθαι ἐκ τοῦ δημοσίου, Andoc. 10, 16; cf. 12, 28, and v. ὠνόμααι I. 2.

Ῥνημα, *ατος, τό*, (ὠνόμααι) a purchase, App.

Ῥνήμην, *Ep. aor. mid. of ὀνννννμι*, q. v.

†Ῥνήρ, *Ion.* crasis for *ὀ ἄνήρ*.

Ῥνησας, *aor. 1 act. of ὀνννννμι*, Hom.

Ῥνησιω, desiderat. from ὠνόμααι, to wish to buy.

Ῥνησις, *εως, ἡ*, (ὠνόμααι) a buying Lys. ap. Poll. 7, 15.

Ῥνησέας, *a, on*, verb. adj. from ὠνόμααι, to be bought, Plat. Legg. 849 C, Amphis Atham. 1.

Ῥνητής, *οῦ, δ*, (ὠνόμααι) a buyer, a contractor, Plat. Eryx. 394 E, Plut. Ages. 9.

Ῥνητιάω, *ω, f. -άσω*, [ᾶ]=ὠνησιώ

Ῥνητικός, *ἡ, ὧν*, (ὠνόμααι) belonging to buying, inclined to buy, Philo.

Ῥνητός, *ἡ, ὧν*, also *ός, ὧν*, Eur. Hel. 816; verb. adj. from ὠνόμααι.

—bought, Od. 14, 202; *δοῦλος οὐκ ὠνητός ἄλλ' οἶκοι τράφει*, Soph. O. T. 1123.—II. to be bought, that may be bought, Eur. I. c., cf. Thuc. 3, 40.

Ῥνήτωρ, *ορος, δ*, later and rare form for ὠνητής, Gramm.

Ῥνθρωπε, contr. for ὡ ἄνθρωπε.

Ῥνθρωποι, *Ion.* contr. for *οἱ ἄνθρωποι*.

Ῥνιος, *a, on*, (ῶνος):—to be bought, for sale, Lat. *venalis*, first in Epich. p. 39: πᾶς δ' αἶτος ὄνιος; how's corn selling? Ar. Ach. 758, cf. Eq. 480:—c. gen. pretii, αἵματος ἡ ἀρετῇ ὠνία, Aeschin. 76, 27: *ἐς ὧνιον ἔλθειν*, to come to market, Theogn. 127; so, ὄνιος εἶναι, to be for sale, be had for money, Plat. Legg. 848 A; *ἴστε ὀρόβους ὄντας ὠνίους*, proverb. of great distress, Dem. 598, 4:—so of a vena magistrate, Dinarch. 92, 37: —τὰ ὠνία, market-wares, Xen. An. 1, 2, 17, etc.

Ῥνωμα, *ατος, τό*, Aeol. for ὄνομα.

Ῥνωμάσται, *Ion.* for ὠνωμασμένοι εἶσιν, 3 pl. pf. pass. from ὀνωμάω.

Ῥνωμαένως, *adv. part. pf. pass.* from ὀνωμάω, by name, giving a name, Arist. Rhet. 3, 2, 12.

ῬΝΟΣ, *ον, δ*, a price, value, payment, *ὀ δ' ἄξιον ὧνιον ἔδοκεν*, Od. 15, 387: the thing bought being in the genit., Il. 23, 746.—II. a buying, like ὧν, Od. 15, 445.—III. things for sale, market-wares. (Orig. it had the f. cf. Lat. *venum, venire, venumdare, vendere*, to which it is related, as *ῥῶνος* to *vinum, olivος* to *vicus*.)

Ῥνωσάμην, *aor. 1 mid. of ὀννννννμι*, q. v.

Ἰννοχοῖται, 3 sing. impf. act. from Ἰννοχοῖω, Hom.

Ῥεῖς, Dor. contr. for ῥεῖ.

Ῥεῖς, 3 sing. aor. 1 act. of οἰζύνωμι,

Ῥῶξος, οὐ, ὁ, the Oxus, a river of Asia, emptying into the Sea of Aral, now the Amoo or Jihon, Strab. p. 507; Arr. An. 3, 29.

Ῥοβράχης, ἐς, gen. ῥός, (ῶν, βρέγω) soaked in white of egg, Medic.; cf. ἑλατοβραχίης.

Ῥογάλα, αἰκτος, τό, (ῶν, γάλα) milk mixed with eggs, Medic.

Ῥογενής, ἐς, born of an egg.

Ῥοειδής, ἐς, gen. ῥός, (ῶν, εἶδος) like an egg, egg-shaped, oval, Arist. H. A. 5, 28, 2.

Ῥοθεσία, ας, ἡ, (τίθημι) a setting of eggs on the table.

Ῥοτοί, v. ῥοταί.

ῬΟΝ, οὐ, τό, an egg, Lat. ovum, Hdt., etc.; ὠν τίκτειν, to lay an egg, Ar. Av. 695, etc.; ὠν ἄπας γέγονεν, he has become bald as an egg, Anth. P. 11, 398:—ὠὰ τέλινα τὰ λατρικά:—an egg-shaped cup, Deinon ap. Ath. 503 E. Poet. ὠέον or ὠών, (v. sub ὠέον); ὠών gave rise to the old way of writing, ῶν, which the etymology will disprove. (Orig. it was ὠῶν, ὠν-ωμι; Germ. Ey, A. Sax. aeg, our egg; Hesych. quotes ὠβεον as an Argive form.)

Ῥιον, τό,=Hyperboreum, quoted by Eustath. as a λυκαῖον word.

Ῥόντ, also ὠπ ὄν, a cry of the κελυστήης, to make the rowers stop pulling, avast! Ar. Ran. 180, 208; cf. Schol. Ar. 1395.

Ῥοτάλης, οὐ, ὁ, an egg-dealer: fem. ὠπόλις, ῥός.

Ῥοσκοπία, ας, ἡ, inspection of eggs, divination from them.

Ῥοσκοπικά, τά, a treatise on ὠσκοπία, attributed to Orph.

Ῥοσκήφον, οὐ, τό, (ῶν, σκήφος) an egg-shaped cup with a double bottom, Asclep. ap. Ath. 503 E. [v]

Ῥοτοκεῖν, ἐως, ὁ, poet. for ῥοτόκος, Opp. H. 1, 750.

Ῥοτοκέω, ὦ, f. -ῖσω, to lay eggs, Emped. 286, Arist. H. A. 6, 11, 8, etc.: τὰ ῥοτοκεύμενα, Id. Gen. An. 2, 7, 8; and

Ῥοτοκία, ας, ἡ, a laying of eggs, Arist. Gen. An. 1, 20, 11: from

Ῥοτόκος, οὐ, (ῶν, τίκτω) laying eggs, Arist. Gen. An. 1, 11, 4, etc.

Ῥοφάγέω, ὦ, f. -ῖσω, to eat eggs.

Ῥοφόρος, οὐ, (ῶν, φέρω) bearing eggs or roe, ἰχθύες, Arist. H. A. 9, 37, 17.

Ῥοφύλλεκω, ὦ, -sq., Arist. H. A. 6, 14, 8, etc.

Ῥοφύλλακτώ, ὦ, (ῶν, φυλάσσω) to watch or guard eggs.

Ῥοφάμαι and ὠπάσμαι, f. -ῖσομαι, to seek, look, Opp.

Ῥωπερ, adverb, Dor. for οὔπερ, where.

Ῥῶπ, ἥς, ἡ, (ὀπωπα, ὠμαι) view, sight, look, Ar. Rh. 3, 821, Nic. Al. 376.

Ῥῶιον, τό, dim. from ὠψ.

Ῥῶις, ἡ, Dor. for Ὀυῖς, epith. of Diana.—†2. a Hyperborean maiden, v. Ουῖτις.

Ῥῶις, ἰδος, ἡ, Ὀρῶ, an ancient city of Assyria on the Tigris, Hdt. 1, 189; Xen. An. 2, 4, 25; now perhaps Eski Baghdád, v. Ainsworth's Travels in track, etc., p. 116 n.

Ῥῶλλον, poet. contr. for ῶ' Ἀπολλών.

Ῥῶλλον, Ion. and Dor. contr. for ῶ' Ἀπολλών

Ῥῶπαι, 3 sing. pf. pass. of ῥάω.

Ῥω, ἡ, contr. for ῥω: dat. plur. ῥωσσειν, for ῥώσσειν, Il. 5, 486.

Ῥῶα, ας, ἡ, Ion. ῥωη, care, concern, heed, regard, τινός, for a person or thing, Hes. Op. 30; ῥωαν τινὰς ἔχειν, ποιεῖσθαι, Hdt. 1, 4; 9, 8, Soph. O. C. 386, cf. Valck. Hdt. 3, 155, Theoc. 9, 20; so, νέμειν ῥωαν τινός, Soph. Tr. 57. Not used in Att. prose. (Akin to Lat. cura: also to οὔρα, a watcher, οὔρεϋς, as appears from the form of πύλουρος, -ωρος, hence also θυρωρός, ὀλίγωρος, etc.)

Ῥῶα, ας, ἡ, Ion. ῥωη, Lat. HORA, orig. any limited time or period, esp. as fixed by natural laws and revolutions, Hom.: hence,—1. a season generally; usu. in plur., the seasons, ὅτε τέτταρον ἦλθεν ἔτος καὶ ἐπὶ λυδῶν ῥωαι, Od. 2, 107; cf. 10, 469, etc., Hes. Th. 58, Hdt. 1, 32; ῥωαι Διός, Pind. O. 4, 3; περιτελλομένης ῥωαίς, Soph. O. T. 516; cf. Ar. Av. 709, 996; ῥωαι ἐπὶ καὶ ἐνιαντῶν, Plat. Legg. 906 C; cf. Symp. 188 A, etc.; οἱ περὶ τὴν ῥωαν χρόνοι, Arist. Pol. 7, 16, 10:—in plur., also, the climate of a country as dependent on its seasons, Hdt. 1, 142, 149, cf. 3, 106:—esp., the blooming season of the year, the spring-time, Il. 2, 468, Od. 3, 51. Homer and Hesiod, following the climate of Ionia or Asia Minor, distinguish three seasons; viz.—(a.) spring, ἔαρ, εἰαρός ῥωη, Il. 6, 148; or ῥωη εἰαρινή, Il. 2, 471, Od. 18, 367; Att. ἡρος ῥωα or ῥωαι, Ar. Nub. 1008, Eur. Cycl. 508; also, ῥωα νέα, Ar. Eq. 419:—(b.) summer, θέρος, θέρεος ῥωη, Hes. Op. 582; also, ῥωα ἔτους, Thuc. 2, 52, Plat. Legg. 952 E, Dem. 1213, 27, cf. Bast Ep. Cr. p. 108, (though this is sometimes also used of the other seasons, cf. ῥωαίος 1. 3):—and,—(c.) winter, χειμὼν, χεῖμα, χεῖματος ῥωη, Hes. Op. 448; ῥωη χειμερῖη, Od. 5, 485; Hes. Op. 492; ῥωαν χειμῶνος, in winter, Lys. 18, 4. The Athenians added the fourth season, ὁπώρα or autumn: but later, seven seasons were assumed, ἔαρ, θέρος, ὁπώρα, φθινόπωρον, σπορῆτος, χειμὼν, φυτῆλαι. The three old seasons proper were all equal, but the Athenians reckoned to ἔαρ and ὁπώρα each two, to θέρος and χειμὼν each four months, Eur. Iacert. 96.—2. later, of the whole year, ἐν τῇ πέρυσιν ῥωα, last year, as we also say 'last season,' Dem. 1283, 20; εἰς ῥωας, in the future year, Plat. Pericl. 13; also, εἰς ἄλλας ῥωας, hereafter, Eur. 1. A. 122; εἰς ῥωας ἑτέρας, Ar. Nub. 562; εἰς ῥωας κῆπειτα, Theoc. 15, 74; cf. ῥωασιν.—II. the time of day; first in H. Hom. Merc. 67, 155, 400; ὥνδ' τῆς ῥωας, late in the day, Dem. 541, fin.;—also in full, ῥωαι ἡμέρας, the times of day, i. e. morning, noon, evening and night; ῥωανυκτός, night-time.—2. in the definite signif. of an hour, it is much later, being prob. so first used by the astronomer Hipparchus (about 140 B.C.), cf. Ideler's Chronol. 1, p. 239; cf. infra B.—III. generally, the right, fitting time or hour, the time or season for a thing, like καίρως, oft. in Hom.; esp. the time of corn ripening, εἰς ῥωας ἄμειν, Od. 9, 135: ἐν ῥωη, in good time, early, Od. 17, 176, Ar. Vesp. 242, etc.; also absol. in acc. τ. γέν. ῥωη, Hdt. 2, 2; 8, 19:—oft. c. gen. rei, ῥωη κοίτου, ὄπνου, the time for bed or sleep, bed-time, Od. 3, 334, 11, 379; so, ῥωη ὀρόπου, γάμου, Od. 14, 407; 15, 126; also, ἄν-

δρῖς ῥωα, time for a husband, Plat. Criti. 113 D, cf. ῥωαίος III: so, ῥωα ἄροτον, ἀμύχαν, Hes. Op. 458, 573.—ῥωα (ἔστιν), 'tis time to do a thing, c. inf., Od. 11, 330, 373, and Att.; and c. acc. et inf., Od. 21, 428; ῥωα κῆς οἶκον (i. e. ῥωα ἔστιν καὶ ἔλθειν εἰς οἶκον), Theoc. 15, 147.—IV. in plur., the four quarters of the heavens, Hdt. 2, 26.—V. in Att., also, the time of life, age, a certain time in the life of man, usu. the freshest, fairest time, the spring or prime of life, youth, ῥωαν ἔχειν, to be in one's prime, Aesch. Theb. 137, Supp. 997; manhood, Id. Theb. 537: hence also, youthful beauty, φεῖ φεῖ τῆς ῥωαί; τοῦ κάλλους; Ar. Av. 1724; cf. Plat. Phaedr. 234 A, Xen. Mem. 2, 1, 22, etc., Heind. Plat. Phaed. 80 C; though it was strictly the freshness and vigour of youth without any notion of beauty, v. Stallb. Plat. Rep. 601 B; cf. ῥωαίος IV.—Pind. personifies "ῥωα, like 'Ἥβη, N. 8, 1.—2. also of trees, ῥωα δένδρῳτι, Aesch. Fr. 38.—VI. in Att. also sometimes for τὰ ῥωαί, the fruits or produce of the year, ἀπὸ τῆς ῥωας ἐτρέφοντο, Xen. Hell. 2, 1, 1.

B. αἱ ῥωαί, the Hours; in Il. 5, 749; 8, 393, keepers of heaven's cloud-gate; and in genl. ministers of the gods, Il. 8, 433; 21, 450; esp. of Venus, H. Hom. 5, 5, 12: acc. to Hes. Th. 902, the three daughters of Jupiter and Themis, named Eunomia, Diké and Eiréné, who watch over and prosper all the works of men: presiding, chiefly, over the changes of time, the seasons of the year, with all that belongs to each period; hence the source of ripe perfection in all products of nature, esp. in the prime and beauty of human life; oft. therefore joined with the Χάριτες, H. Hom. Ap. 194, Hes. Op. 75.

†Ῥωα, ὡν, τὰ, Ora, a city of India, Arr. An. 4, 27.

Ῥωαία, ας, ἡ, the good season, spring and summer, v. ῥωαίος 1. 3.

Ῥωαῖζω, f. -ισω, contr. ῥωῶζω, (ῥωα V):—to make beautiful, adorn, decorate, dress:—pass., to be beautiful, to bloom, Aristae. 2, 10:—mid. to give one's self airs, behave affectedly, Eupol. Incert. 23, ubi v. Meineke. Hence

Ῥωαῖσμός, οὐ, ὁ, adornment, elegance Plut. 2, 972 D, etc.

Ῥωαιοδότης, οὐ, ὁ, giver of beauty = ῥωσινώτης.

Ῥωαιοκόμος, οὐ, studying dress or decoration.

Ῥωαιομορφος, οὐ, fair of form.

Ῥωαίσομαι, as pass., to be beautiful, LXX.

Ῥωαιοπολέω, ὦ, to live with the beautiful.

Ῥωαιοπώλης, οὐ, ὁ, selling rip fruits: v. sub ῥωαίος 1.—II. making traffic of one's charms or person.

Ῥωαίος, α, οὐ, produced or ripened at the fit season (ῥωα): esp. of ripe summer fruits, like Lat. hornus; βίος or βίωτος ῥωαί, a living on ripe fruits, Hes. Op. 32, 309; γρ. καρποῖ, the fruits of the season, Lat. fructus annui, homotini or horaci, also annona, Hdt. 1, 202; so (more commonly) τὰ ῥωαία, Thuc. 3, 58, Plat. Legg. 845 E, etc. so too, τροκτὰ ῥωαία, Xen. An. 5, 3

ῥω. πηλαμῆς, Soph. Fr. 446; τάριχος ῥωαίον, fish salted or pickled in the season, Alex. Πονηρ. 1, 5; ἰχθύες ἐκ τάριχον ῥωαίον, Babrius 6, 4; σαρ γάνη ῥω, the pickling-tub, Poll. 7, 27 and in Hesych. ῥωαιοπώλης for τάρω

χοπλής —but,—2. τὰ ὥραια,=*καταμύνια*, Hipp.—3. ἡ ὥρεια, as subst., like ὥρα ἐσθου, the season of corn or fruit ripening, harvest-time, esp. the twenty days before and after the rising of the dog-star:—then, the good season, spring and summer, esp. the four or five months during which troops kept the field, Dem. 123, 16; 1292, 5.—II. generally, happening at the right or fitting time, suitable to or favoured by the season, favourable, fair, ἄροτος, ἔργον, Hes. Op. 615, 640; πλόος, lb. 628: ὥραιον ἐστί, the weather is fair, App.—and, absol., τὴν ὥραιν οὐχ ἔνι, it does not rain in the (rainy) season, Hdt. 4, 28; cf. ὥρα III.—III. of persons, etc., seasonable or ripe for a thing, c. gen., παρθένος γάμον ὥραια, Hdt. 1, 196, Xen. Cyr. 4, 6, 9,—Virgil's *jam matura viro*; so, ὥραιος γαμεῖν, Eur. Phoen. 1, 2; ὥραιοι γάμοι, seasonable marriage, Aesch. Fr. 49, Eur. Hel. 12:—freq. also of old persons, ripe or ready for death, Eur. Alc. 519; ἐν ὥραιῳ ἱστασθαι βίῳ, Id. Phoen. 968; ὥραιος ἀποθνήσκει, Plut. 2, 178 D:—generally, seasonable, fit, proper, ὥραιον τυχεῖν = νομίμην τυχεῖν, Eur. Supp. 175.—IV. of the age of man, at the freshest, fairest age, in the spring or prime of life, youthful, Hes. Op. 693: hence also in the bloom of youth, blooming, beautiful, and so oft. joined with καλός, e. g. Pind. O. 9, 141; 10 (11), 124, Ar. Ach. 1148, Av. 138, Xen. Mem. 1, 13;—though strictly it did not necessarily imply this, for Plat. says, ὥραιον, καλὸν δὲ μή, Rep. 601 B; and Arist. speaks of persons, ἀνὴρ κάλλους ὥραιος, Rhet. 4, 4, 3; cf. ὥρα V.—Ὠριός is another, but only poet., form. Hence

Ὠραιότης, ητος, ἡ, the ripeness of the fruits of the year, Arist. Plant. ?—II. the bloom of youth, beauty, Xen. Oec. 7, 43, in plur.

Ὠραιόμορος, οὔ, ὁ, (ὥραιζω) gay dressing, etc., used in bad signif., LXX.

Ὠραιότης, οὔ, ὁ, a dandy, fop.

Ὠραιόω, ὦ, f. -άσω [ᾶ], to faint, swoon away, Ar. Ran. 481, Pac. 702:—others write ὥρακιόω as if for ὥραϊόω.

Ὠρακίω, f. -ίσω,=foreg., Suid.

Ὠρανιῖθι, Ael. and Dor. for οὐρανιῖθι, Welcker Aleman 5.

Ὠράνιος, Aeol. and Dor. for οὐράνιος, Sappho 52.

Ὠράνιος, ὁ, Dor. for οὐρανός.

Ὠραίος, ὥραιον, adv., (ὥρα):—at the right time, is now read in Ar. Lys. 391, ubi v. Dind.: μὴ ὥρασον ἱκοίμην, as an imprecation, Luc. D. Meretr. 10: cf. θύρασι.

†Ὠράτιος, οὔ, ὁ, the Rom. name Horatius, Plut.

†Ὠρειβυία, ας, ἡ, (ὄρος, θύω B, roaming wildly over the mountains) Ὠρειβία, daughter of Erechtheus king of Attica, mother of Zetes and Calais by Boreas, Hdt. 7, 189; Ap. Rh. 1, 211.—2. one of the Nereids, Il. 18, 48.—Others in Anth.; etc.

Ὠρείον, οὔ, τό, (ὥρα):—a place where summer-fruits are kept, a granary, Lat. horreum, also ὦριον, ὦρρειον; cf. ὀρειον, ὀριον, ὀρρειον.

†Ὠρείτης, οὔ, ὁ, an inhab. of Oreus; cf. Ὠρεῖται, ὦν, the Ὠρίαι, Xen. Hell. 5, 4, 57.

Ὠρείτροφος, οὔ, poet. for ὀρείτροφος, Anth. P. 9, 524.

†Ὠρέος, οὔ, ὁ, also ἡ, Paus. 7, 26, Oreus, a city of Euboea, earlier called Ἰστωρία, Thuc. 8, 95; Xen. Hell. 6, 4, 35; Paus. 7, 26, 4.

Ὠρεσιδόντος, οὔ, poet. for ὀρεσιδόντος, making a din on the mountains, Anth. P. 9, 524.

Ὠρεσιδότης, οἰ, ὁ, (ὥρα, δίδωμι) one who brings on the seasons, or who gives the ripe fruits in their season, epith. of Apollo, like ὤρηφορος, Anth. P. 9, 525.

Ὠρεσιτροφος, οὔ,=ὀρείτροφος.

Ὠρεσσιν, Ep. contr. dat. for ὀρεσσιν, Il. 5, 486, v. ὦρ, ὦρ.

Ὠρετο, 3 sing. aor. 2 mid. from ὀρνυμι, Il.

Ὠρεῖν, (ὥρα):—to take care of, attend to, mind, c. acc., Hes. Th. 903; v. Ruhnk. Ep. Cr. p. 100, et ap. Gaisf. Hes. l. c.

Ὠρέω, (ὥρα)=ὠρέω.

Ὠρη, ἡ, Ion. for ὥρα, Hom.

Ὠρη, ἡ, Ion. for ὥρα, Hes., and Hdt.

Ὠρημα, ατος, τό, (ὠρέω) that which is taken care of, minded or watched, Hesych.

†Ὠρητανία, ας, ἡ, Oretania, a district in Hispania, Strab. p. 141: from

†Ὠρητανός, ὦν, οἰ, the Oretani, a people of Hispania, on the Anas, Strab. p. 139.

Ὠρηφόρος, οὔ, (ὥρα, φέρω) leading on the seasons, or bringing on the fruits in their season, epith. of Ceres, H. Hom. Cer. 54, 192, 492.

Ὠρία, ἡ=ὠραιότης, dub.

†Ὠρία, ας, ἡ, the territory of Oreus, Strab. p. 445.—II. Oria, a city in the territory of the Oretani, Id. p. 153.

Ὠριάνω, -νομαί=ὠραιζω, -ζομαί, Clearch. ap. Ath. 554 B.

Ὠριάτος, α, οὔ, (ὥρα Il. 2) an hour long, Ptolem.

Ὠριάς, ἄδος, peculiar poet. fem. of ὦριος, Orph. H. 9, 19.

†Ὠριγένης, οὐς, ὁ, Origēnes, Origen, masc. pr. n., Anth. P. 11, 15:—esp. the celebrated ecclesiastical writer.

Ὠριγῆ, γιγος, ἡ=ὠλιγῆ.

Ὠρίεσκον, Ion. impf. from ὀριζέω, H. Hom. Merc. 58.

†Ὠρίκιος, α, οὔ, of Oricum, Orician, aia, Dion. P. 399.

Ὠρίκων, οὔ, τό, in Hdt. 9, 93

Ὠρίκος λιμὴν, Oricum, a port of Epirus, a colony of the Euboeans, Strab. p. 316; cf. Polyb. 7, 19, 2; Plut. Caes. 37:—in Seymn. 440 Ἑλ-ληνί᾽ Ὠρίκος.

Ὠρίκος, ἡ, ὦν, (ὥρα):—ripe, mature, in one's prime, Ar. Ach. 272:—in the bloom of life, youthful, blooming, Ar. Fr. 40, etc.; ὦρ. νέος, Ael. N. A. 14, 5; cf. 4, 8, 5, 17.—II. in season, seasonable, ὠρικῶς πυνθάνει, you ask seasonably, Ar. Plut. 963;—or, acc. to others, so maidenly?

Ὠριμάζω, f. -άσω, (ὠριμος) to ripen, late.

Ὠριμία, ἡ, an astrological word.

Ὠρίμος, οὔ, poet. for ὠραίος, ripe, βότρυς, Leon. Tar. 29: timely, in season, of fish, Nicom. ap. Ath. 291 B:—also in late prose, Lob. Phryn. 52. Hence

Ὠριμότης, ητος, ἡ, ripeness, seasonableness, late.

Ὠρικάρπος, οὔ, (ὠριος, καρπός) with ripe or timely fruit, Orph. H. 55, 11.

Ὠριον, adv., Ion. for αἰριον.

Ὠριον, τό, v. ὠρείον.

Ὠριος, οὔ, poet. form of ὠραίος, happening, returning at fixed times and seasons, Hes. Op. 490, 541; ὦρ. τελε-ται, Pind. P. 9, 172: ὠρια πάντα, all the fruits of the seasons, Od. 9, 131: hence—II. timely, seasonable, ripe, Hes. Op. 392: c. dat., ὠριος γάμου, ripe for wedlock, Anth. P. 7, 188, etc.—III.

at the right time, in season, seasons, Hes. Op. 390, 420, 695.—IV. in Anth. at night, during the night, v. Meineke Euphor. 55:—This poet. form is also used in late prose, Lob. Phryn. p. 55.

Ὠρισμα, ατος, τό, contr. for ὀάρισμα.

Ὠρισμένως, adv. part. pf. pass from ὀρίζω, definitely, Polyb. 10, 46 10.

Ὠριστος, Ion. for ὀρίστος, Hom., esp. in Il., v. Il. 11, 288.

Ὠρίων, ὠνος, ὁ, Orion, a hunter in the oldest Greek mythology, the handsomest of his race, beloved by Aurora, but slain by Diana, Od. 5, 121, sq., 11, 310:—after death he hunted in the nether world, Od. 11 572 (though, no doubt, this passage is a later addition).—II. a bright constellation named after him, which rose just after the summer solstice, and was usu. followed by storms, Il. 18, 486, sq.; 22, 29, Od. 5, 274, Hes. Op. 596, 607, sq.; cf. Voss Virg. G. 1, 205.—III. an Indian bird, Ael. N. A. 17, 22. [z Ep., i Att., v. Eur. Ion 1153, Cycl. 213; cf. A. B. p. 1433.]

Ὠριέεται, -ατο, Ion. 3 pl. pf. and plpf. pass. from ὀριμάω, for ὀριμνται, ὠριμντο, Hdt.

Ὠρνεον, ὠρνῶτο, 3 sing. impf. act. and mid. from ὀρνυμι.

Ὠρογράφω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, to write history by seasons, write annals: and

Ὠρογράφία, ας, ἡ, historical narrative by seasons, annals, Diod.: from

Ὠρογράφος, οὔ, (ὥρα, γράφω) writing history by years: an annalist, Plut. 2, 869 A; cf. Wess. Diod. 1, 26, f. Oec. Hipp. [α]

Ὠρόδεσμος, οὔ, ὁ, a straw rope for binding sheaves of corn, like οὐλόδετος.

Ὠροθετέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (ὥρα, τίθημι) to take note of a thing in casting a nativity or observing the natal hour, Anth.—II. to be in the ascendant at that hour, of one's ruling planet, Anth. P. 11, 160, 161.

Ὠρολογέω, ὦ, f. -ήσω, (ὥρα, λέγω) to tell the times of day or hours, as a dial does. Hence

* Ὠρολογητής, οὔ, ὁ, one that tells or counts the hours, Timon ap. Ath. 406 E.

Ὠρολόγιον, οὔ, τό, (ὥρα, λέγω) a horologe, i. e. an instrument for telling the hour, a dial, clock: ὦρ. σκιοθηρ-κόν, the sun-dial of Anaximander, Plin. 2, 78; ὦρ. ὕδραυλικόν, a water-clock, = κλεψύδρα, cf. Aristocl. ap. Ath. 174 C, Plin. 7, 60.

†Ὠρομάζης, οὔ, ὁ, Horomazes, father of Zoroaster, Plat. Al. 1, 122 A.

Ὠρόμαντις, εως, ὁ, (ὥρα, μάντις) the hour-prophet, said of a cock, dub. l. in Babrius.

†Ὠρομάσδης, οὔ, ὁ, Oromasdes, Persian masc. pr. n., Plut. Alex. 3.

†Ὠρομέδων, οντος, ὁ, Oromedon, mountain in the island Cos, beneath which one of the giants lay, Theocr. 7, 46.—II. father of Syennesis, Hdt. 7, 98.

Ὠρονομεῖον, οὔ, τό, and Ὠρονομίον τό=ὠρολόγιον, from Ὠρονομέω.

Ὠρονομεῖω, poet. for sq., Mane-θο.

Ὠρονομίω, ὦ, to mark out the hours:—to rule the hour, of a planet, γένεσιν Ὠρονομεῖ Κρόνος, Anth. P. 11, 333, and

Ὠρονομικός, ἡ, ὦν, of or for a Ὠρονόμος: ὦρ. κατασκευάσμα, an instrument for dividing and marking the hours: and

Ὠρονόμιον, οὔ, τό, v. Ὠρονομεῖον from

᾽Ωρονόμος, *ov*, (᾽ώρα, γέω) marking the hours of the day: ὁ ᾽ωρονόμος, a dial, clock; but also of the cock, Babrius ep. Suid.—II. in astrology, ruling the hour, of the planet which is in the ascendant.

᾽Ωρος, 3 sing. aor. 2 redupl. of ᾽ορνυμι, Hom.

᾽Ωρος, *ov*, ὁ, poet. contr. for ᾽ωρος, sleep, Call. Fr. 150.—II. night, Meineke Euphor. Fr. 55.

᾽Ωρος, *eos*, τό, Dor. for ὄρος, Ion. ὄρος, a mountain.

᾽Ωρος, *ov*, ὁ, like ᾽ώρα, a time, season, Foës. Oec. Hipp.: the year, Plut. 2, 677 D: hence in plur., annals, v. sub ᾽ωρογράφος, and cf. Coray Heliod. 2, p. 314.

᾽Ωρος, *ov*, ὁ, Orus, son of Osiris and Isis, a king of Aegypt, Hdt. 1, 144, 156:—as a deity corresponding to the Grecian Apollo.—2. an early Aegyptian writer, Luc. Gall. 18.—3. a Grecian before Troy, Il. 11, 303.

᾽Ωροσκοπεῖν, *ov*, τό, = ᾽ωροσκοπεῖν, Heliod.

᾽Ωροσκοπέω, *ω*, f. ᾽ήσω, (᾽ωροσκοπέω) to observe the hours: esp. in astrology, to observe the hour of birth and interpret it, draw a horoscope. Hence ᾽ωροσκοπία, *ω*, ἡ, observation of the seasons or hours: esp. in astrology, observation of the hour of birth, casting of a nativity, a horoscope.

᾽Ωροσκοπεῖν, *ov*, τό, = ᾽ωροσκοπεῖν.

᾽Ωροσκοπος, *ov*, (᾽ώρα, σκοπέω) observing hours or times: esp. in astrology, observing the hour of a birth, casting a nativity, belonging thereto, Plin. —2. ὁ ᾽ώρ, as subst., a nativity so cast, horoscope, Porphy. ap. Stob. Ecl. 2, 386.

᾽Ωροτρόφος, *ov*, (᾽ώρα, τρέφω) nursing or fostering the seasons, bringing them on, Orph. H. 7, 10.

᾽Ωρεῖν, *ov*, τό, v. ᾽ωρεῖν.

᾽Ωρε, 3 sing. aor. 1 act. of ᾽ορνυμι, Hom.

᾽Ωρτο, Ep. 3 sing. aor. 2 mid. of ᾽ορνυμι, Hom.

᾽Ωρυγες, *oi*, a sort of pied horses, Opp. C. 1, 316.

᾽Ωρυγή, *ης*, ἡ, = ᾽ωρυθμός, Hermesian. 5, 72, Plat.

᾽Ωρυγμα, *ατος*, τό, Anth. P. 6, 233; and ᾽ωρυγμός, *ov*, ὁ, = ᾽ωρυθμός.

᾽Ωρυθός, (᾽ωρυθμός) adv. with bel- lowing or roaring, Nic. A. 222.

᾽Ωρυθμός, *ov*, ὁ, a bellying, roaring, Theocr. 25, 217: from

᾽Ωρύωμαι, fut. ᾽ύσωμαι, dep. mid., to howl, bellow, roar; esp. of hungry dogs, wolves, lions, etc., Lat. rugire, Theocr. 2, 35, Call. Fr. 423, Coluth. 116:—also of men, ᾽όρθιον ᾽ωρύσαι, Pind. O. 9, 163; esp. of savages, either in mourning, Hdt. 3, 117, or joy, Ib. 4, 75: then of any roaring sound, as of the sea, Dion. P. 83, Anth. P. 11, 31.—II. transit., to howl over, bewail, Theocr. 1, 71.—The act. only in Suid.—Not found in good Att. (Cf. Sanscr. ru, rav, arav, Lat. rugire, rudere, etc., Pott Et. Forsch. 1, p. 213.) [6]

᾽Ωρωια, *ατος*, τό, = ᾽ωρυθμός, LXX. [6]

᾽Ωρχαῖος, Ion. and Dor. contr. for ὁ ᾽ωρχαῖος.

᾽Ωρωπία, *ας*, ἡ, the territory of Oropus, Thuc. 4, 91: from

᾽Ωρωπίος, *α*, *ov*, of Oropus, Oropian; as ᾽Ωρωπίος, the inhab. of O.; from

᾽Ωρωπός, *ov*, ὁ, Oropus, a strong city of Boeotia, near the mouth of the

Asopus, late: assigned to Attica, now Ropo, Hdt. 8, 100; Thuc. 8, 60.—Other cities of this name are mentioned by Steph. Byz. in Euboea, etc.

᾽Ωρώρε, 3 sing. plqpf. of ᾽ορνυμι, Il. 18, 498, Soph. O. C. 1622.

᾽Ωρώρεγεται, Ion. for ᾽ωροεγμένοι εἰσιν, 3 pl. pf. pass. from ᾽ορέγω.

᾽Ωρώρυκτο, 3 sing. plqpf. pass. from ᾽ορύσσω, Hdt. 1, 186.

᾽ΩΣ will be treated under the following heads:—A. as ADVERB of manner; and that,—A. (a). ᾽ω, from the demonstr. pron. ὅς, ὁ, so, thus, Lat. sic, like τῶς, from τός, οὕτως from οὗτος; but—A. (b). ᾽ω (without accent) from the relat. pron. ὅς, as, Lat. ut.—B. ᾽ω, as conjunction.—C. D. various usages difficult to classify.

A. (a). ᾽ω, demonstr. adv. of manner, so, thus, Lat. sic, freq. in Hom., and in Ion. prose, as Hdt. 3, 13; 6, 76, etc.; also in Att. poets, but rare in Att. prose, Valck. Phoen. 841, Heind. and Stallb. Plat. Prot. 326 D, 338 D; cf. mox infra.—2. καὶ ᾽ω, even so, nevertheless, like ὅμως, Il. 1, 116, etc.; opp. to οὐδ' ᾽ω, μηδ' ᾽ω, not even so, in no way, Il. 7, 263, Od. 1, 6, etc.; οὐδὲ κεν ᾽ω, Il. 9, 386—the phrases καὶ ᾽ω, οὐδ' ᾽ω, μηδ' ᾽ω, are used in Att. prose.—3. in comparisons, ᾽ω...᾽ω, so...as, Lat. sic...ut, and reversely ᾽ω...᾽ω, as...so, Il. 1, 512, cf. Valck. Phoen. 1437:—also, ᾽ωτε...᾽ω, as...thus, H. Hom. Cer. 174—6.—4. thus, for instance, Od. 5, 121, 125, 129, H. Ven. 219:—Herm. indeed prefers the relat. ᾽ω, as for instance; but this does not suit Od. 5, 129.—II. ᾽ω for ᾽ω, v. sq.

A. (b). ᾽ω, relat. adv. of manner, as, Lat. ut, first in Hom. In full construction it is relative to a demonstr. adv., which may follow or go before (v. supra A. (a.) 3), but is very oft. omitted: it is relative not only to the strictly demonstr. advs. ὅς, τῶς, ὅδε, αὐτῶς, but also to τόσων, as in Il. 4, 130; to ταύτῃ, Plat. Rep. 365 D, etc.—The relat. ᾽ω never takes the accent, except at the end of a sentence, or when it follows the word dependent on it, as, θεὸς ᾽ω (for ὅς θεός), Il. 5, 78, etc.;—a usage freq. in Hom., and other poets; rare in Ion., and prob. never in Att. prose.—We find a collat. Dor. form ᾽ω in A. B. p. 591, 617.—This relat. ᾽ω can only be attached to the latter part of a proposition, viz. to the predicate or object, and that by way of apposition:—I. in common comparisons, as, like as, answering to an anteced. so, ὅς, οὕτως, Il. 3, 415: sometimes in the signf. according as, where the relat. pron. ὅς or ὅσος might stand, as, ἐλὼν κρέας ᾽ω (i. e. ᾽ὸ) οἱ χεῖρες ἐχάνδων, Od. 17, 344; ὅκα δὲ μητρί ἐνεπον ᾽ω (i. e. ὅσα) εἶδόν τε καὶ ἔκλυν, Herm. H. Hom. Cer. 172; so in Att. prose, as, τὸ δῆμα μέννημι ᾽ω εἶπε, Aeschin. 64, 3; cf. Schäf. Soph. O. C. 1124, Lob. Phryn. 427.—On the tenses and moods used by Hom., etc., in comparisons, v. Jelf Gr. Gr. § 402, 3; 868, 4.—Longer similes are usu. introduced by ᾽ω ὅτε, ᾽ω δ' ὅτε, where ὅτε oft. seems superfluous, as in Il. 4, 462, ἥριπε δ' ᾽ω ὅτε πύργος, but rather there is an ellipse of ἥριπε with πύργος, as we find in Il. 13, 389, ἥριπε δ' ᾽ω ὅτε τις ὄρις ἥριπε: ᾽ω ὅτε is rare in short similes, as Od. 11, 368.—This ᾽ω is very seldom omitted, Lob. Soph. Aj. 167; and is never (strictly speaking) doubled, Seidl. Eur. Tro. 147.—Lastly, Buttm.

Lexil. s. v. ᾽ὦ 5 remarks that in Hom., ᾽ω, as, when put before the thing compared, always has a verb or partic. expressed after it, except in such manifestly elliptical places as Od. 14, 441, αἰθ' οὕτως, Εὐμαῖε, ἱλὸς Διὶ πατρὶ γένοιτο, ὅς ἐμοί (scil. ἐγένοιτο): the only passage where it is used with a simple noun, like Lat. instar, c. gen., being the dub. 1, Il. 2, 144, ὅς κύματα μακρὰ θαλάσσης: for in these cases it either follows its noun and takes the accent, as, θεὸς ᾽ω, ἄλκοι ᾽ω, etc., or else, before the noun, ᾽ωτε, εὔτε or ἤτε is used.—II. with adverbial clauses, and that,—I. parenthetically, to qualify a general statement, as, ᾽ω ἐμοὶ δόκεῖ, ᾽ω εἰκοι, etc., as I think, as it seems, etc.; ᾽ω ἥμεις φαίμεν ἂν, as we might say, and so on: in Hdt. this qualifying clause is usu. put first. In these cases γε or γοῦν is oft. added, ᾽ω γοῦν ὁ λόγος σημαίνει, as at least the statement shows:—in oratione obliqua c. inf., ᾽ω φάσι δοκεῖν, Hdt. 2, 124, etc. Also ᾽ω is oft. omitted, e. g. φασὶ οἶμαι, they say, I think. An anacoluthon sometimes occurs by the verb of the principal clause being made dependent on the parenthetic verb, as, ᾽ω δὲ Σκύνθῳ λέγουσι, νεώτατον ἀπάντων ἐνδύνει εἶναι (for ἦν) τὸ σφῆτερον, Hdt. 4, 5, cf. 1, 58, 65, etc.; ἀνὴρ δὲ ᾽ω εἰκοι οὐ νυμεῖν (for οὐ νυμεῖ, ᾽ω εἰκοι), Soph. Tr. 1238; two modes of expression being confused, v. Schäf. and Erf. Soph. Ant. 736. Hdt. gives the construction in full in 3, 56; 9, 32.—2. with elliptical phrases, ᾽ω ἐμοὶ or ᾽ω γ' ἐμοὶ (c. δοκεῖ); so, ᾽ω γ' ἐμοὶ κριτὴ and ᾽ω γ' ἐμοὶ χρηστὰ κριτὴ, Valck. Hipp. 324; ᾽ω ἐμὴ δόξη, Xen. Vect. 5, 2; ᾽ω ἀπ' ὀμμάτων (c. εἰκόσας) to ᾽ὦ γ' eyesight, Soph. O. C. 15, cf. Jelf Gr. Gr. § 599, 4:—᾽ω Λακεδαιμόνιος (c. εἶναι), for a Laced., Thuc. 4, 84, cf. Hdt. 2, 8; 4, 99; also with αἰ, μεγάλη ἐκτίσαστο χρήματα ᾽ω ἂν εἶναι Ῥοδόπιοι, to be but Rhodopis, i. e. seeing she was no more, Id. 2, 135:—for ᾽ω εἰπεῖν and the like, cf. infra B. II. 3.—3. in like manner ᾽ω is attached to the object of the verb, συμπέμψας αὐτὸν ᾽ω φύλακα (c. εἶναι), having sent him with them αἰ (i. e. for, to be) a guard, Hdt. 1, 44: ᾽ω ἀγαθὸν μέγιστον τιθέναι τὰς νόμους, Plat., etc.—(Here might come the usage of ᾽ω with participles and prepositions, but for convenience it is put separately, v. infra C.)—4. with adverbs, and that—α. with the positive, to strengthen it, as, ἐὼς ἄλλ' ὥς, strictly, as of a truth, i. e. in very truth; so, ᾽ω ἐτέρως, etc.; (unless it be taken as exclamation, how truly! how differently! Lat. quam vere!) in this signf. with advs., adjs., and verbs, Valck. Phoen. 150, 624, cf. D. I. 1. Thus too, ᾽ω follows adverbs expressing anything extraordinary, θανμαστώδως or θαυμασῶς ᾽ω, ὑπερφῶς ᾽ω, etc., Plat., cf. sub vocc.: these are elliptic, θαυμασῶς ᾽ω μέγα, etc. else ᾽ω after the adv. must have been ᾽ω, cf. Jelf Gr. Gr. § 823 Obs. 7: here ᾽ω is sometimes separated by several words from its adv., as, θαυμασῶς μοι εἶπες ᾽ω, Plat. Phaed. 95 A. ὑπερφῶς δὴ τὸ χρέμα ᾽ω, Id. Alcib. 2, 147 C.—b. with the comparative, ᾽ω seems to be very doubtful, v. Stallb. Plat. Rep. 347 E.—c. with the superlative, ᾽ω, like ὅτι and ὅπως, is very freq.—Lat. quum, heightening the superl., ᾽ω μάλιστα, Lat. quam

τα. ὡς ἄρτα, Lat. *quam facillime*; ὡς ῥαγίστα, Lat. *quam celerime*; ὡς ῥαγίστα, from Hdt. downwards: this is also elliptic for ὡς ἔστι δυνατὸν ταχίστα, etc., as we find in full, ὡς δυνατὸν ῥαγίστα, Isocr. 265 A; and not rarely with the verb δύναμαι, ὡς δυνατόν κράτιστα, Xen. An. 3, 2, 6; ὡς οὐκ τε μάλιστα, etc.—We find a further pleonasm, ὡς ὅτι μάλιστα, in Plat. Legg. 908 A. Hither may also be referred the phrases ὡς τὸ πολὺ, ὡς ἐπὶ τὸ πολὺ, ὡς ἐπὶ τὸ πλείστον, for the most part, commonly, Lat. *plerumque, ut plurimum*.—5. with superlative adjectives, ὡς ἄριστος, ὡς βέλτιστος, the best possible, etc., very freq.: sometimes separated from the adj. by a prepos., as, ὡς ἐς ἐλάττωστον, for ἐς ὡς ἐλάττωστον, Thuc. 1, 63; ὡς ἐν βραχυτάτῳ, for ἐν ὡς βραχυτάτῳ, Antipho 113, 21; ὡς ἐν ἐχρυσωτάτῳ, for ἐν ὡς ἐχρυσωτάτῳ, Xen.; etc.

B. ὡς as CONJUNCTION: viz.—I. *that, ὅτι*, Lat. *quod*, with substantive clauses.—II. *that, ὅτι*, ὅπως, Lat. *ut*, with final clauses.—III.—ὡςτε, *so that*, Lat. *adeo ut*.—IV. causal, *as, since, because, for ὅτι or ἐπεὶ*, like Lat. *ut for quia, quippe, quandoquidem*.—V. temporal, *when, for ὅτε*, like Lat. *ut for quando*.—VI. modal, *how, for ὅπως*, like Lat. *ut for quomodo, quemaadmodum*.—VII. local, *where*.

I. with substantive clauses, for ὅτι, ἐπεὶ, Lat. *quod, that*, expressing a fact, in which case (as usually in Latin) the acc. c. inf. might be put instead, εἰπον ὡς τοῦτο εἶπ, or εἰπον τοῦτο εἶναι: hence a sentence beginning with ὡς is sometimes, when interrupted, resumed by ὅτε, and vice versa, Poppo Xen. Cyr. 5, 3, 30, Heind. Plat. Hipp. Maj. 281 C: *sc.* ὡς with a finite verb passes into the acc. c. inf., or vice versa, Hdt. 1, 82; 8, 118: but the two constructions are often also confounded together, cf. ὅτι A. II. 3.—In this signif., ὡς may be used either with indic. or optat., v. Jelf Gr. Gr. § 802, and cf. ὅτι.—II. ὡς with final clauses, just like ὅτι or ὅπως, *that, in order that*, Lat. *ut*; in this signif. ὡς, as also ὡς ἂν, Ep. ὡς κεν, like other final conjunctions, is read with the subjunct. mood after the principal tenses of the indic. mood, and with the opt. after the past tenses, Jelf Gr. Gr. § 805; but many exceptions occur to this general grammatical rule, Ibid. § 806-808.—2. ὡς is also used with past tenses of the indic. mood, to express an event that is past happening, and therefore impossible, *τι μὴ οὐκ ἐκτενας, ὡς ἔδειξα μῆποτε...*, so that I never should... Soph. O. T. 1391, Jelf Gr. Gr. § 813.—3. ὡς, c. inf., to limit an assertion, as, ὡς εἵπειν, *so to say*, Lat. *ut ita dicam*, Hdt. 6, 95; also, ὡς λόγῳ εἵπειν, Hdt. 2, 53; or, ὡς ἔπος εἵπειν, cf. ἔπος I. 4; so, ὡς συντόμως, or ὡς συνελόντι εἵπειν, to speak shortly, to be brief: ὡς ἐκάστα, to make a guess, i. e. probably, Hdt. 1, 34, etc.:—similar phrases occur without ὡς, cf. Hdt. 1, 61, 176, etc.—To this head also may be referred the use of ὡς in phrases like οὐ πολλὸν χωρὶόν ὡς εἶναι λίγνυτον, not large for Aegypt, Hdt. 2, 8, cf. 135, and Xen. Cyr. 1, 5, 11, cf. supra A (b). II. 2.—4. after verbs of waiting or staying, a final clause with ὡς is sometimes found, where ἕως would be more usual,—not as if ὡς could be put for ἕως, but because *waiting in*

order that a thing may be done implies *waiting till it be done*: so also ὡς ἂν, v. Pors. and Schäf. Phoen. 89; cf. ὡς ἂν III.—III. in inferences, just like ὡςτε, *so that*, Lat. *adeo ut, ita ut*, very freq. in Hdt. c. inf., εὐρος ὡς δύο τριήρας πλεῖν ὁμοῦ, in breadth such that two triremes could sail abreast, Hdt. 7, 24, cf. 2, 135; but also c. indic., Hdt. 1, 163; 2, 135, etc.: these clauses are in their nature relative, and presuppose an antecedent ὅπως, ὅδε, ὅδε, τοιούδε or the like: and Hdt. sometimes, when these antecedents are expressed, omits the ὡς, just as we leave out *that* in familiar discourse, e. g. οὕτω λοχηραί, [ταῖς] μάχαις ἂν διαδρῆξαι, *so strong, [that] you could hardly break them*, Hdt. 3, 12; ῥώμῃ σώματος τοιούδε, ἀθλοδρόμοι ἔσαν ἀμφοτέρω I, 31.—IV. causal, like ὅτι or ἐπεὶ, *as, inasmuch as, since*, Lat. *quia, quippe, quandoquidem*, in the direct construction always with the indicat.: oft. also for γάρ, Pors. Phoen. 857, 1093; esp. when an imperat. goes before or follows.—V. temporal, for ὅτε, ἐπεὶ, *when*, Lat. *ut*, joined with past tenses of the indic., cf. infra D. I. 4:—also with the optat. to express a repeated action, Jelf Gr. Gr. § 843, b: rarely with the subjunct., for ὅταν, to denote what always happens under certain conditions, τῶν δὲ ὡς ἑκαστὸς οἱ μυχθῇ, διδοὶ δάρον, Hdt. 4, 172.—2. in orat. obliq. also with the infin., mostly in Hdt., e. g. 1, 86, 94, etc.—VI. modal, *how, for ὅπως*, like Lat. *ut for quomodo, quemaadmodum*, mostly after verbs of fear, ὁρᾶν, βλέπειν, ἐπιμελεῖσθαι, δεῖναι, Jelf Gr. Gr. § 814, Obs. 4.—VII. local, *where*, Lat. *ubi*, Theoc. 1, 13; 5, 101, 103;—like *ut* in Catull. 11, 3.

C. ὡς before—I. participles.—II. prepositions; and—III. ὡς itself as a preposition.

I. with participles in the same case as the subject, to give the reason, motive, etc., of the action expressed by the principal verb, ἀναγκαστοῖσιν ὡς μεγάλων τινῶν ἀπεστερημένοι (i. e. ἡγούμενοι μεγάλων τινῶν ἀπεστερησθαι), Plat. Rep. 329 A, ὡς ἄπιντες (i. e. βουλόμενοι ἀπίνειν), etc.: most freq. with the part. fut., as Hdt. 6, 28, 91:—so in questions, παρὰ Πρωταγόραν νῦν ἐπιχειρεῖς λένα, ὡς παρὰ τίνα οἰζυόμενος; Plat. Prot. 311 B, ὡς τί ὄν θέλεις; Eur. I. T. 557.—2. ὡς in the same manner, with participles in the case of the object, as, τὸν ἐκβαίνοντα κολάζουσιν ὡς παρανομούντα (i. e. νομιζόντες παρανομῶντα αὐτόν), Plat. Rep. 338 E; ἢ μὴ ἀναγκτὴ ὑπὲρ ἐμοῦ ὡς δεῖν ἅπα πάσχοντος (i. e. νομιζόντες δεῖν δεῖν ἅπα πάσχειν), Plat. Phaed. 115 E; cf. Hdt. 5, 20, 85; 9, 54.—Hence may be understood how both constructions are sometimes found in one sentence, as, τοὺς κόσμους εἶλεσθαι χρεῖν ὡς ἡλλοτρίους τε νῦντας καὶ πλεον ὕπερον ἡγούμενος ἀπεργάζεσθαι, Plat. Phaed. 114 E,—where, for ἡγούμενος ἀπεργάζεσθαι, we might have had ἀπεργάζομενος, cf. Xen. Cyr. 1, 5, 9.—3. with participles put absolutely it must be explained in the same way, usu. c. gen., as, νῦν δὲ, ὡς οὕτως ἐχόντων, στρατιῇν ἐκπέμπετε (i. e. ἡγούμενοι ὅτι οὕτως ἐχει), Hdt. 8, 144 ἐρώτα ὅ τι βούλει, ὡς τῆληθ' ἐρῶντος, (i. e. in the certainty) that I will speak the truth, Xen. Cyr. 3, 1, 9; cf. Lob. Soph. Aj. 279 (281):—

also c. acc., as, μισθὸν αἰτοῦσιν, οὐχὶ αὐτοῖσιν ὀφέλειν ἐσομένην ἐκ τοῦ ἄρχεν (i. e. ἡγούμενοι ὡς οὐχὶ ὀφέλεια ἔσται), Plat. Rep. 345 E, cf. Hdt. 1, 84, Valck. Phoen. 1469.—This construction is most freq. after εἶδε ναι, ἐπιστάσθαι, νοεῖν, διακρίσθαι τὴν γνώμην, ἔχειν γνώμην, νομίζειν, ἡγεῖσθαι, ὑποτίθεσθαι, etc., with which verbs we should rather expect ὡς with a finite verb: verbs of thinking or intending usu. have οὕτως added; v. Jelf Gr. Gr. § 701, sq.—Jac. Ach. Tat. p. 541, gives examples of ὡς ἂν with the participle.—II. ὡς before prepositions must be explained as with participles, for either the prep. with its case is put for a partic., or one may be supplied, παρσενεσάμενος ὡς ἐπὶ ναυμαχίαν (i. e. ὡς ναυμαχίαν), Xen.; φῶγα να συλλέγοντες ὡς ἐπὶ πῦρ (i. e. ὡς πῦρ ποιησόμενοι), Id.; ἀπαγγέλλετε τῇ μητρὶ χαιρεῖν ὡς παρ' ἐμοῦ (sc. ἥκοντες), which is implied in the prep. παρὰ, Id.; so too, ὡς πρόσ, ὡς ἐξ, ὡς ἐπὶ, Jelf Gr. Gr. § 626 Obs. I.; also, ὡς ἀπὸ πομπῆς, Plat. Rep. 327 C; ὡς ἐκ κακῶν ἐχάρη, Hdt. 8, 101.—III. hence, as ὡς most freq. stands in connexion with the preps. πρόσ, ἐξ, ἐπὶ and the acc., to express a purpose, we may thus best explain its usage as prep. c. acc., just as the Lat. *usque* sometimes is used only with the accus., for *usque ad...* However, usage has for the most part limited this ὡς as a prep. c. acc. to cases where the object is a person, not a place or a thing, whereas ὡς with a prep. is usu. of things rather than persons, Pors. Phoen. 1415:—the first example of this ὡς is in Od. 17, 218, ὡς αἰεὶ τὸν ὁμοῖον ἄγει θεὸς τὸν ὁμοῖον. Döderlein however (Philol. Beiträge aus der Schweiz, pp. 303-326) brings instances of ὡς c. acc. rei, (though those from Thuc. are worth very little, as the edd. of Bekker and Poppo show, cf. Poppo Index ad Xen. An. p. 584; and Herm. himself (ad Soph. Tr. 365) admits this usage where a person is implied in speaking of a thing, as when a country is put for its inhabitants, which very well suits the passages quoted by Valck. Annot. Ined. ad Thom. M. p. 186 Tittm.: ὡς τὸ πρόσθεν is read by all the MSS. in Ar. Ach. 242.

D. ὡς before sentences seemingly independent:—

I. ὡς as an emphatic exclamation *how*, as also Lat. *ut* is used for *quam*, esp. with advs. and adjs., ὡς ἄνοον κραδίην ἔχεις, *how silly a heart hadst thou!* II. 21, 441; ὡς ἀγαθὸν καὶ παῖδα λιπέσθαι, *how good is it...*, Od. 3, 196; cf. 24, 194; ὡς ἀστεῖος ὁ ἄνθρωπος, *what a nice man!* cf. Heind. Plat. Cratyl. 395 B. Sometimes ὡς also follows an adv., e. g. θανισαυδὲ ὡς, ὑπερφνῶς ὡς, v. A. (b) II. 4.—2. when it is joined to a verb, its force extends to the whole sentence, ὡς μοι δέχεται κακὸν ἐκ κακοῦ αἰεὶ, II. 19, 290, cf. 21, 273; ὡς οὐκ ἐστὶ χάρις μετόπισθ' εὐεργεῖν, *how little thanks remain!* Od. 22, 319, cf. Valck. Phoen. 150, 624. But in such expressions there is always something suppressed, to which ὡς refers, as may be plainly seen from such places as Ar. Av. 1119,—ἀλλ' ὡς ἀπὸ τοῦ τέλους πᾶσι τὸν ἄνθρωπον οὐδεὶς, i. e. θανισαυδὲ ἔστιν ὡς οὐδεὶς πᾶσι τὸν ἄνθρωπον, *strange that no one comes!*—3. at the beginning of several clauses, it may denote a quick succession of

ut any *āko* demonstr., *ὥστε* is used c. inf. -4. after comparatives with *ἥ*, when the possibility of the consequence is denied, μέζω κακὰ ἥ ὥστε ἀνακλαιναι, greater woes than that one could weep for them, i. e. too great for tears, Valck. Hdt. 3, 14: but *ὥστε* is sometimes left out, as, αὐτὸν ἥ φέρειν, κρείσσον' ἥ φέρειν κακά, Soph. O. T. 1293, Eur. Hec. 1107: — the posit. is sometimes, though rarely, put for the compar., ψυχρὸν ὥστε λούσασθαι (for ψυχρότερον ἥ ὥστε.), too cold to bathe in, Xen. Mem. 3, 13, 3.—5. sometimes it comes to imply on the condition that., as in Thuc. 4, 37, Xen. An. 5, 6, 26.—II. but *ὥστε* is also joined with the indic. for the infin., βέβηκεν, ὥστε πᾶν ἐν ἡσυχίᾳ ἔξεστι φανεῖν, Soph. O. C. 82, cf. O. T. 533; this is very freq. in Xen., e. g. An. 1, 9, 28, Mem. 2, 2, 3, etc.—For the distinction between *ὥστε* with the indic. and the infin., v. Jelf Gr. Gr. § 863.—III. *ὥστε* is also put with the opt. to express a supposed consequence, either with opt. alone, Xen. Mem. 3, 1, 9, Oec. 1, 13; or (more freq.) with *ἂν* added, as Hdt. 2, 16, Soph. O. T. 857, El. 325, Ar. Ach. 943; v. Jelf § 865.—IV. lastly, with the past tenses of the indic., to express an improbable consequence, Xen. Ages. 1, 26, v. Jelf § 866.—V. *ὥστε* also stands at the beginning of a sentence, to mark a strong conclusion, and so, therefore, consequently, with the indic., Pors. Praef. Hec. p. xlvii: also with the imperat., θηητὸς δ' Ὀρέστης, ὥστε μὴ λίαν στένει, Soph. El. 1172; ὥστε ἄρῃται, Xen. Cyr. 1, 3, 18, cf. Jelf § 867.

ὠσθης, *ον, δ*, (ὠθέω) one who thrusts or pushes: σεισμὸς ὠσθης, an earthquake with one violent shock, Arist. Mund. 4, 31.

ὠστία, *ας, ἡ*, and *ὠστια*, *ων, τά*, Ostia, the harbour of Rome at the mouth of the Tiber, Strab. p. 145, 219, etc.

ὠστιαῖοι, *ων, οἱ*, the Ostiaei, name of a people, ap. Strab. p. 63.

ὠσίζω, *ω, ἡ*, *ἴσω*, frequentat. from ὠθεῖν, to push about, push to and fro, like Lat. *trusare*, *trusitare*; hence in pass. usu. c. dat. pers., ὠσίζεσθαι τινα, to jostle with another, jostle him and be jostled by him, Ar. Ach. 24, 844, Lys. 330; absol., ὠστ. εἰς τὴν προεδρίαν, to jostle for the first seat, Ach. 42; so, comically, πλακοῦνται ὠσιζομένων περὶ τὴν γνάθον, Teleclid. Amphi. 1, 13.

ὠστικός, *ἡ, ὄν*, (ὠθέω) fit for thrusting, pushing, etc.: inclined to do so, violent, impetuous, Epict. Adv. -κῶς.

ὠσισμός, *ὄν, ὠσισμός*.
ὠσιστός, *ἡ, ὄν*, verb. adj. from ὠθέω, capable of being thrust or pushed, Lat. *trusatilis*.

ὠσφόρην, *Ion. δὲ ὠσφῆν*, Hdt. 1, 80; aor. mid. of ὠσφαίνομαι: also ὠσφρησάμην, cf. Lob. Phryn. 741 sq.

ὠσχη, *ης, ἡ*, and *ὠσχος*, *ου, ὄ*, = ὄσχος, ὄσχη.

ὠσχοφῶρια, *τά*, = ὄσχοφῶρια, Plut. Thes. 22, 23.

ὠσχοφόρος, *ον*, = ὄσχοφόρος, Alciph. 3, 1.

ὠσω, fut. of ὠθέω, nearer the root than ὠθήσω.

ὠτάριον, *ας, ἡ*, (ὠτς, ἄγρα) an instrument of torture for the ears.

ὠτάκις, *ἰδος, ἡ*, a sea-plant, Opp. x. 2, 7.

ὠτῆκουστέω, *ω, ἡ*, *ἴσω*, to hearken,

listen, watch cov. rily, Hdt. 8, 130, Xen. Cyr. 5, 3, 56; 8, 2, 40: from

ὠτῆκουστής, *οὔ, ὄ*, (ὠτς, ἀκούω) a hearer, listener, spy, Arist. Pol. 5, 11, 7, Mund. 6, 9.

ὠταλέω, *ω, ἡ*, *ἴσω*, to have the ear-ache, Diosc.

ὠταλγία, *ας, ἡ*, ear-ache.

ὠταλγικός, *ἡ, ὄν*, of, for or belonging to ear-ache.

ὠτῆριον, *ον, τό*, dim. from *ὠτς*, a little ear, Anth. P. 11, 75. [α]

ὠτάρος, *ἡ, ὄν*, (ὠτς) large-eared.

ὠτε, Dor. for *ὥτε*, Find. O. 10 (11), 102, P. 10, 84. (The accent *ὥτε* is wrong.)

ὠτεχυρήσας, *ον, ὄ*, an ear-syringe, Foës. Oec. Hipp.

ὠτειλή, *ἡς, ἡ*, a wound, esp. an open wound, Il. (v. infra); ἐξ ὠτειλῆς ἔβρεν αἷμα, Il. 4, 140: also, a wound that is healed over, a scar, Lat. *cicatrix*, Od. 19, 456, Foës. Oec. Hipp.: —rare in prose, as Xen. An. 1, 9, 6. (No doubt from *ὠτῶω*, hence also *ὠτῶμεν* ὠτειλή, Il. 14, 518; 17, 86: and so, strictly, a Dor. form for *ὠτειλή*.) Hence

ὠτειλῆθεν, *adv.*, from or out of the wound, Orph. Lith. 647.

ὠτιαφόρος, *ον, v.* ὠτιαφόρος.

ὠτικός, *ἡ, ὄν*, (ὠτς) of or belonging to the ear, Medic.

ὠτίον, *ον, τό*, like *ὠτῆριον*, dim. from *ὠτς*, a little ear, LXX.: cf. Lob. Phryn. 211.

ὠτιαφόρος, *ον, δ*, = ὠτοκαταξίας: but, —II. ὠτιαφόρος, *ον*, (ὠτίς III, φέρω) wearing ear-caps or ear-flaps (ἐπωτίδες), E. M.: cf. Lob. Phryn. 656.

ὠτίς, *ἰδος, ἡ*, (ὠτς) a kind of bustard with long ear-feathers, prob. our great bustard, French *out-arde*, Xen. An. 1, 5, 2 sq., Arist. H. A. 9, 33; cf. ὠτος.—II. in architecture, a projection for setting something on, bracket.—III. prob. also = ἐπωτίς, an ear-cap, ear-flap, Lob. Phryn. 656.

ὠτίτης, *ον, ὄ*, fem. -ίτις, ἰδος, (ὠτς) furnished with ears, eared.

ὠτογλήφίς, *ἰδος, ἡ*, Plat. (Com.) Symm. 3; and ὠτογλήφον, *ον, τό*, (ὠτς, γλήφω) —an ear-pick.

ὠτοειδής, *ἑς, gen.* ἑός, (ὠτς, εἶδος) like an ear, ear-shaped.

ὠτῆεις, *εσσα, εν*, = ὠτῶεις, dub.

ὠτοβλάδις, *ον, ὄ*, = ὠτοκάταξίς, Diog. L. 5, 67.

ὠτοκαταξίας, *ον, δ*, = sq.

ὠτοκάταξίς, *ιος, ὄ*, (ὠτς, κατάρνυμι) a boxer whose ears are battered by the boxing-gauntlet, Ar. Fr. 72; cf. κατάρνυμι II.

ὠτοκοπέω, *ω, ἡ*, *ἴσω*, (ὠτς, κόπτω) to stun the ears by talking, Lat. *aures obtundere*.

ὠτοκῶφω, *ω, ἡ*, *ἴσω*, to be deaf.

ὠτολύνκος, *ον*, with ears as large as a shovel, dub.

ὠτορρύτος, *ον*, (ὠτς, ῥέω) having a running from the ears, Hipp. p. 1164.

ὠτος, *ον, ὄ*, also ὠτός, *οὔ, ὄ*, (ὠτς) the horned owl, Arist. H. A. 8, 12, 12, Alex. Mynd. ap. Arist. 390 F: cf. ὠτίς.

ὠτος, *ον, ὄ*, Otus, son of Alpheus (of Neptune, v. Ἀλφειδαί)† and Iphimedeia, brother of Ephialtes, whom he helped to bind Mars, Il. 5, 385, Od. 11, 308.

ὠτότρυγος, *ον*, (ὠτς, τρύγω) with ears slit or cropped, LXX.

ὠτοχλέω, *ω, ἡ*, *ἴσω*, to distress or distract the ears.

ὠτῶεις, *εσσα, εν*, (ὠτς) eared, with ears: usu. with ears or handles, τρι-

ποῦς, Il. 23, 264, 513, Hes. Op. 658.—Only poet.

ὠτός, *Ion. and Dor.* for *ὁ αὐτός* Il. 5, 396: so at present most Edd. agree in writing: but we find also *ὠτός* or *ὠτὸς* or *ὠτῶτος* or even *ὠτ τὸς* or *ὠτῶτος*, cf. Heyne Il. T. 5, p. 78, Schweigh. Hdt. 2, 79: analogy would be in favour of *ὠτῶτος*, Buttin. Ausf. Gr. § 29 Anm. 12 n.

ὠφα, ὠφειν, perf. and plqpf. act. of ὠράω, from the root *ὠπτα, ὠφωμαι, but only found in Gramm.; cf. ὠμῆμος.

ὠφέλεια, *ας, ἡ*, *Ion.* ὠφελή, also in Att. ὠφέλια, as in Eur. Andr. 539, and always in Bekker's Thucyd.; (ὠφέλω) —help, aid, succour, esp. in war, ὠφέλιαν πέμπειν, παρέχειν, Thuc. 1, 26; 3, 13; ἱατρικὴ ὠφέλεια, medical aid, Plat. Lys. 217 A.—2.

use, profit, advantage, gain, Hdt. 5, 98; εἰ τις ὠφέλειά γε, Soph. El. 944; and so Plat., etc.; also in plur., services, Andoc. 20, 8, Xen. Mem. 4, 5, 10; αἰ ὑπὸ τινος γιγνόμεναι ὠφ., Isocr. 46 C; etc.: —ἐπ' ὠφέλειά τινός, for his service, Plat. Rep. 334 B, Xen., etc.: ἐν ὠφέλειᾳ ἐστί, 'tis of use, Xen. Vect. 4, 35.—3. esp., gain made in war; spoil, booty, Polyb. 2, 3, 8; 3, 82, 8, etc. Diod., etc.; ὠφ. καὶ λεία, Plut. 2, 255 B: δι' ὠφέλειας τίθεσθαι τὰ χρήματα, to regard as booty, Dion. H. 7, 37.

ὠφέλες, *ε, 2* and 3 sing. aor. 2 of ὠφέλω, *q, v.*, signif. Il. 2.

ὠφέλω, *ω, ἡ*, *ἴσω*, (ὠφέλες, *u* help, aid, assist, succour: in genl. to be of use or service to any one, first in Hdt.

—Construction.—I. absol., to be of use or service, οὐδὲν ὠφέλει, Thuc. 2, 87: c. acc. pers., like Lat. *juvare*, Hdt. 2, 95; 3, 126, Aesch. Pr. 507 and very freq. in Att.; also c. acc. neut., ὠφ. τινὰ τι, οὐδὲν τινα ὠφ., to do one a service or no service, Soph. Aj. 537, Eur. Alc. 875, etc.; and ὠφ. τινα εἰς τι, to be of use towards a thing, cf. Ep. Plat. 360 B: c. acc. cognate, ὠφ. ὠφέλιαν, Plat. Euthyd. 275 E: —seldom c. dat. pers., like Lat. *prodesse*, as in Aesch. Pers. 842, Soph. Ant. 560, Eur. Or. 665, 680, Heracl. 681, Ar. Av. 420; Thom. M. p. 935 confines this usage to poets; yet it is found in Arist., and later prose, and so the compds. *προσῶφελῶ*, *ἐπαφελῶ*, *συναφελῶ*, take both constructions:—lastly, a singular construction c. gen. occurs in Soph. O. C. 436, οὐδεὶς ἐρωτος τοῦδ' ἐφαίνετο ὠφελῶν, but there the part. is prob. taken as a subst., a helper.

B. pass. ὠφελούμαι, usu. c. fut. mid., ὠφελήσομαι, as Thuc. 6, 18; more rarely ὠφελήθησομαι, as in Xen. Cyr. 3, 2, 20, Isae. 81, 22: —to be helped, i. e. to receive help, aid or succour, to derive profit or advantage, Hdt., etc.

πρός τινα, from a person or thing, Hdt. 2, 68; ἐκ τινος, Aesch. Pr. 222, Antipho 121, 31; ἀπὸ τινος, Thuc. 3, 64, Plat.; ὑπὸ or παρά τινος, Plat. Gorg. 512 A, Rival. 132 D; τινί, by a thing, Thuc. 3, 67; also διὰ τι, Ep. Plat. 315 E: ὠφελίσθαι πρὸς τι, to acquire advantage towards a thing: also c. part., ὠφελίσθαι ἰδῶν, to be profited by the sight of a thing, Thuc. 2, 39. Hence

ὠφελήμα, *ατος, τό*, that which is of use, a useful or serviceable thing, Aesch. Pr. 251, 613: a useful maxim, Pausan.

—II. generally, a service done, use, advantage, Soph. O. C. 260, Eur. Tro. 618, and Xen.

ὠφελήσιμος, *ον*, (ὠφέλω) useful.

serviceable, profitable, Soph. Aj. 1022, Ar. Av. 317.

ᾠφέλησις, εως, ἡ, (ᾠφέλω) a helping, aiding; and so (generally) like ᾠφέλεια, use, service, advantage, Soph. O. C. 402, El. 1031.

ᾠφέλητός, α, ον, verb. adj. from ᾠφέλω, necessary or proper to be assisted, ᾠφέλητέα ἡ πόλις, Xen. Mem. 3, 6, 3.—II. ᾠφέλητέον, one must assist, etc., ὦφ, τὴν πόλιν, Ib. 2, 1, 28.

ᾠφέλῃα, v. sub ᾠφέλεια.

ᾠφέλιμος, ον, sometimes also η, ον, Plat. Charm. 174 D (ᾠφέλέω):—helping, aiding: useful, serviceable, profitable, advantageous, τινί, to one, Eur. Ion 138, Plat., etc.; ἐς τι, for a purpose, Thuc. 3, 68; πρὸς τι, Plat. l. c.: κοῖνειν τι ὦφ, Thuc. 1, 22. Adv. -ως, Xen., and Plat.; superl. -ώτατα, Xen. Eq. 6, 1.

ᾠφελίων, ὠνος, ὁ, Ophelion, masc. pr. n., Anth. P. 6, 315; etc.

ᾠφελλον, Ep. for sq., Hom., v. ὀφείλω.

ᾠφελον, aor. 2 of ὀφείλω, q. v., Hom.

ᾠφήμερε, Att. crasis for ὦ ἐφήμερε, Ar. Nub. 223.

ᾠφλον, aor. 2 of ὀφλισκύνω.

ᾠχα, pf. of οἶγγνμι.

ᾠχατο, Ion. for ὠγμένοι ἦσαν, 3 p. ur. pl. pf. pass. of οἶγγνμι.

ᾠχος, ον, ὁ, Ochus, appell. of Artaxerxes king of Persia, Ael.—II. a river of Bactria, Strab. p. 509.

ᾠχρα, ας, ἡ, (ᾠχρός) a yellow coloured earth, ochre, Arist. Meteor. 3, 6, 11.—II. = ᾠχρίασις, quoted from P. ut.

ᾠχρίνω, fut. -ᾠρίω, (ᾠχρός) to make

pale or wan, Orph. Arg. 1305.—II. intrans., to be or become so, Nic. Th. 254, Al. 438. Hence

ᾠχραντικός, ἡ, ὄν, making pale or wan. Adv. -κῶς.

ᾠχράω, ὦ, f. -ῆσω, (ᾠχρός) to turn or be pale, wan, etc., ᾠχρ. χροά, to be wan of countenance, Od. 11, 529: of the moon, Arat. :—cf. ᾠχρίω.

ᾠχρία, ας, ἡ, = ᾠχρότης, paleness, wanness, susp.

ᾠχρίας, ον, ὁ, (ᾠχρός) one of a pale countenance, Arist. Categ. 8, 15.

ᾠχρίσις, εως, ἡ, a turning pale, paleness, Plut. 2, 364 B, etc.: from

ᾠχρίω, ὦ, f. -ῆσω [ᾠ], (ᾠχρός) to turn pale or to be of a pale complexion, like ᾠχράω, Soph. Fr. 115, Ar. Nub. 103, Pac. 642, Ran. 307:—of wine, Plut. 2, 692 E.—Cf. Lob. Phryn. 80.

ᾠχροειδής, ἐς, gen. ἐός, (ᾠχρός, εἶδος) of a pale, wan countenance, pallid.—II. (ᾠχρα) like ochre, ochrous.

ᾠχρόλευκος, ον, (ᾠχρός, λευκός) of a whitish yellow or yellowish white, Diosc.

ᾠχρομέλῃς, αῖνα, ἄν, (ᾠχρός, μέλας) yellowish-black, Galen.

ᾠχρόμυατος, ον, (ᾠχρός, ὄμμα) pale-eyed, Arist. Physiogn. 6, 38.

ᾠχροποῖός, ὄν, (ᾠχρός, ποιεῖω) making pale, Gramm., v. Heyne II. T. 5, p. 392.

ᾠχροΨ, ᾠ, ὄν, pale, wan, Eur. Bacch. 438, Ar. Nub. 1016, Plut. 422, etc.: esp. pale-yellow, sallow, (cf. χλωρός), τὸ δὲ ᾠχρὸν γίνεταί λευκοῦ ξανθῷ μειγμένον, Plat. Tim. 68 C:—of wine, Plut. 2, 692 E. Hence ᾠχρα, ochre. (ᾠχρο-ός is prob. the same as the Sanscr. hari, with ω prefixed, Pott Et. Forsch. 1, p. 141.) Hence

ᾠχρός, ον, ὁ, or perh. better εἰς τό (Buttm. Ausf. Gr. § 119, 41 d note):—like ᾠχρότης, paleness, wanness, esp. the pale hue of one scared, Il. 3, 35.—II. a kind of pulse, or its pale-yellow husk, Lat. ervilia, Anaxandr. Protes. 1, 43.

ᾠχρότης, ητος, ἡ, (ᾠχρός) paleness, wanness, Plat. Rep. 474 E.

ᾠχρόω, ὦ, f. -ῶσω, (ᾠχρός) like ᾠχρίνω, to make pale or wan.—II. intr., to be pale or wan. Hence

ᾠχρωμα, ατος, τό, paleness, wanness.

ᾠχωκα, Ion. pf. of οἶχωμαι.

ᾠψ, ἡ, gen. ᾠπός, acc. ᾠπα:—the eye, face, countenance, Hom., and Hes., though they only use the acc. sing. εἰς ᾠπα ἰδέσθαι τινα, to look one full in the face, Il. 9, 3'3; εἰς ᾠπά τινα ἰδέσθαι, Il. 15, 147: and absol., εἰς ᾠπα ἰδέσθαι, Od. 22, 405; 23, 107: but, θεῆς εἰς ᾠπα εἵκεν, as to the face, i. e. in face. she is like the goddesses, Il. 3, 156, cf. Od. 1, 411; θεῆς εἰς ᾠπα εἵκειν, Hes. Op. 62.—In Plat. Crat. 409 C, the masc. acc. pl. τοὺς ᾠπας though also in Ath. 287 A, 367 A, and confirmed by E. M. p. 153) is rejected by Bekk. and Stallb., who read the neut. τὰ ᾠπα with the best MSS. (From root ᾠΟΗ, whence also ὀψομαι, fut. of ὀράω, ὀψις, ὄμμα, etc.)

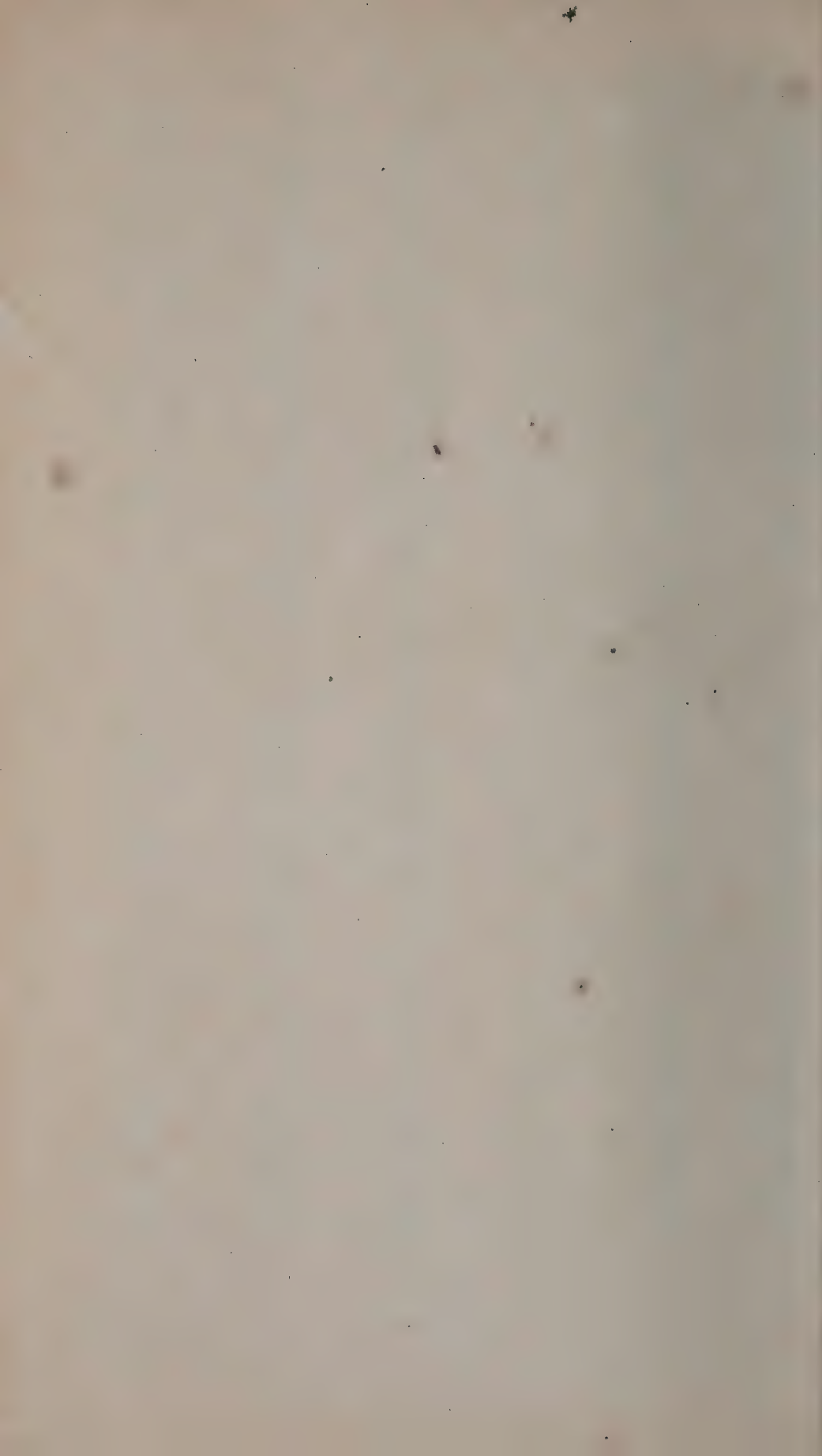
ᾠψ, gen. ᾠπός, ὁ, Ops, son of Pisenor, father of Eurychia, Od. 1, 429 sqq.

ᾠώδης, ἐς, gen. εός, contr. for ὠωδής, (ᾠών, εἶδος) like an egg egg-shaped, oval, Arist. Gen. An. 2, 1 25.



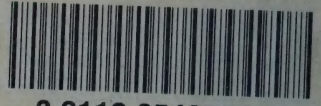
APPENDICES.

French.	Latin.	French.	Latin.	French.	Latin.
quérir	quaerere	sein	sinus	zintin	tintinnar
questionner	quaestio	seine	sagena	titre	titulus
queue	cauda	sel	sai	tître	texere
quiconque	quicumque	selle	sella	toise	tendo (tensum)
quinze	quindescim	semble	simulare	toit	tectum
quite	quictus	semblent	simulans	ton	tonus
racine	radicina	semonce	semen	ton, tien	tnus
rage	rabies	sens	sensus	tondre	tondere
raire	radere	sentier	semitarius	torche	torus
rais	radius	seoir	sedere	tordre	torquere
raisin	racemus	sept	septem	tort	tortus
rame	ramus	serge	Seres	tortur	torris
rançon	redemptio	sergent	serviens	tourment	tormentum
ration, raison	ratio	serie	series	tourner	tornare
rauque	raucus	serment	sacramentum	tourtur	turtur
ravage	rapagium	sermonter	sermonor	tout	totus
rave	rapum	seul	solus	traile	traha
ravir	rapere	sève	sapa	train	tractus
rayer	radiare	siècle	seculum	traire (to milk)	trahere
recevoir	reciprocato	siège	aedes	travail	trabs
regne	regnum	siffle	sibilus	treille	trichila
reine	regina	signe	signum	treillis	trilix
renforcer	remulcum	singe	simia	trembler	trcmulus
renoncer	renunciare	singulier	singularis	trente	triginta
reparer	repatriare	six	sex	tresse	tricameratum
retif	restivus	sœur	soror	trésor	thesaurus
rets, ret	rete	soif	sitis	treuil	torculus
rez	rasus	soir, soirée	serus	tribouiller	tribulare
Rhône	Rhodanus	soixante	sexaginta	triple	triplex
rien	rem	soileil	soliculus	trois	tres
rire	ridere	somache	salmacidus	tronçon	truncus
ris	risus	somme	sagma	troubler	turbulare
rivé	ripa	sommeil	somniculus	troupe	troppus
rivière	riparia	son	sonus	truite	trucia
roche	rupes	songe	somnus	un	unus
rognon	renes	sonnaille	sonaculus	user	utor
roi	rex	sonner	sonare	vache	vacca
roide	rigidus	sorcier	sortarius	vaguer	vagor
rôle	rotula	sorte, sort	sors	vain, en vain	vanus
romain	Romanus	sortir	sortior	vaincre	vincere
rompre	rumpere	soudain	subitaneus	vader	vadere
rond	rotundus	soudre	solvere	vaisseau	vaseellus
rosace	rosaceus	soufre	sulfurans	valoir	valere
rose	rosa	soulager	solatior	vantor	vanitare
rosée	ros	soupçon	suspicio	vassal	vassus
rosier	rosarius	couple	supplicamentum	venu	vitellus
rôter	ructare	sourd	surdus	veiller	vigilare
roue	rota	souris	sorex	veine	vena
rouge	rubeus	sous	subtus	venaison	venatio
roure, rouvre	robur	souvenir	subvenire	vendenge	vindemia
roux	rupta	souvent	subinde	venger	vindicare
roux, rousse	ruseus	souverain	supernus	venin	venenum
royal	regalis	soyer and scior	secare	ventouse	ventosus
royaume	regalimen	spectacle	spectaculum	verd	viridis
rude	rudis	splendeur	splendor	verger	virga
sachet	saccus	stille	stilus	vergonne	verecundus
sado	sapidus	stuteur	stupor	vermeil	vermiculus
sage	sapius	stupid	stupidus	verrat	verros
sailler	salire	subito	subito	verre	vitrum
sain	sanus	subtil	subtilis	verrou, verrouil	veruculum
saint	sanctus	succès	successivus	verrue	verruca
salace	salax	suer	sudare	vers	versus
saluer	salutare	sueur	sudor	vert	viridis
salut	salus	suie	sucus	vertu	virtus
samedi	sabbati dies	suivre	sequor	verve	verva
sang	sanies	supplier	supplicare	vessie	vesica
sangler	singularis (scil. por- cus)	sur	supra	vétir	vestire
sans	sine	sûr	securus	veuve	vidua
sapin	sapinus	table	tabula	vide, veuf	viduus
saucisse	salsiccia	tailler	talare	vieillard, vieil	vetulus
sauf	salvus	taire	tacere	vierge	virgo
sauge	salvia	tandis	tandiu	vigne	vincus
saule	salix	taon	tabanus	villain	villanus
saussaie	salicium	tapis	tapete	violet	viola
saut	saltus	taupe	talpa	voeu	votum
sauveur	savior	taureau	taurus	voie	via
sauvage	silvaticus	teindre	tingere	voile	velum
savoir	sapere	tel	talis	voir	videre
Saxon, onne	Saxones	témoin	testimonium	voisin	vicinus
scarabée	scarabeus	tempête	tempestas	volage	volaticus
scel, sceau	sigilla	temps	tempus	volaille	volatilis
sec	siccus	tendre	tener	voler (to steal)	(in) volare
sèche	sepia	tendresse	toneritas	volontiers	voluntarius
secher	siccato	tenir	tenere	votre	vester
secheresse	siccitas	terrasser	terrare	vouer	votare
second	secundus	tête	testa	vous	vos
seigle	secale	tiède	tepidus	voyage	viaticus
seigneur, siru	seacz	tiers	tertius	vrai	veracis
		timbre	tympnum		





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